

가

가

2001 6

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가

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가

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가

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가

가

가

가

DNA

가

(Cardiovascular disease;

CVD)

가

가

2

가

가

27

가

8

가

17

가

4

가

Expected maximum

LOD score maximum LOD score가



# 1

## 1. 1

2001 2 (HGP: human genome project)  
(Celera corp.) 가 ,  
, 32 DNA  
99% , DNA (DNA sequence)  
(gene) 26,000 40,000  
DNA , DNA  
DNA ,  
가 . , DNA  
DNA 가  
가 가 .  
DNA 가  
DNA  
,  
. DNA  
(trait) (linkage)  
,  
(genome)

가 (pedigree) .

가 ( :  
marker) 가

, 가 ( :  
genotyping) 가

,  
. 가

가 (

)

, 가

가

, 가

가 가

(sufficiency of information) 가

가 , 가

가

,

.

1. 2

가 가  
 가 가

가 가  
 (power of test)

가 가  
 (simulation)

SIMLINK

가 가  
 가

SAS package

1. 3

DNA

(incomplete penetrance)

, 가

SIMLINK

가



## 2

### 2. 1

(linkage analysis)  
가 (trait locus)  
,  
.  
(recombination fraction) ,  
가 , 가  
, 가 (likelihood  
ratio)  
.  
가 ,  
가  
가  
2 가  
가  
.  
(incomplete  
penetrance)  
DNA  
가

## 2. 2 DNA

(gene)

1900 (protein) ( , 1994).

1953 (deoxyribonucleic acid : DNA) X

DNA ( ,2000).

(chromosome) DNA (A), (T), (C), (G) 4가 가 (double helix) .

4가 가 3 (codon) (amino acid) (protein) DNA

1 RNA (transcription) , RNA mRNA가 (splicing) .

mRNA가 2 (translation)

DNA (DNA sequence)

, DNA (exon) (intron) 가 ( , 1996 ; , 1993; , 1995).

## 2. 3

### 2. 3. 1

(linkage analysis) 2 가  
(segment) (cross over)  
(recombination) (allele) 가  
가 가  
(recombination fraction) 가  
가  
(linked) (map distance)  
가  
(trait locus) 가 (Jurg ott  
1991).

### 2. 3. 2

가 (likelihood  
function) (Bayesian) (estimate)  
가 F  $\theta$

$L(\theta | F)$  가  $\theta$  가  
 $\theta$  (prior distribution) 가  $\theta$  가  
 $L(F | \theta)$   
 $\theta$  (posterior distribution)  $\theta$

$$P(\theta | F) = \frac{L(F | \theta)h(\theta)}{\int L(F | \theta)h(\theta)d\theta}$$

$h(\theta) : \theta$

$P(\theta | F) : \theta$

(linkage test)  
 가  
 $H_0 : \theta = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $H_1 : \theta < \frac{1}{2}$   
 가 Lod Score가 Lod Score  
 가  $L(\theta = \frac{1}{2} | F)$   
 가  $L(\theta | F)$  (proportion) log

$$Z(\theta) = \log_{10} \frac{L(\theta | F)}{L(\theta = \frac{1}{2} | F)}$$

$\theta$

Lod Score(maximum lod score)

$$Z_{\max} = \max . LOD = \log_{10} \frac{L(\hat{\theta} | F)}{L(\theta = \frac{1}{2} | F)}$$

$\hat{\theta}$ :

(maximum likelihood estimate : m.l.e.)

가 가 (degree of freedom)가 1  $\chi^2$   $Z_{\max} \geq 3$

가 ( $H_0 : \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ )

(Lander and Bostein, 1989).

가

## 2. 4

### 2. 4. 1

(dominant) , (disease gene) D가  
 (affected) Dd DD 가  
 , (unaffected) dd 가 .

D가 (recessive) DD 가  
 .  
 가 가  
 , 가 (incomplete  
 penetrance) . 가  
 (full penetrance) (Jurg ott 1991).  
 , (penetrance penetrance rate)  
 (  $P(x | g)$ ,  $x$ :  
 ,  $g$ : ) 가  
 1 . 가  
 1

### 2. 4. 2

$\lambda$   $\theta$  (joint likelihood)  $L(\lambda, \theta)$   
 .  
 $\lambda$   $\theta$   
 (estimation) (  $\lambda, \theta$  ) 가  $L(\lambda, \theta)$  (maximize)  
 ( Rossen, R. D. et al, 1980).  
 $\lambda$  ( , carrier)

(unbiased)

가 (Easton et al, 1995; Gail et al, 1999; Liang et al, 1999; Moore et al, 2000).

LOD Score

LOD Score

$$Z_{\max} = Z(\hat{\theta}) = \log_{10} \frac{L(\lambda, \hat{\theta})}{L(\lambda, \theta = \frac{1}{2})} \quad \hat{\theta} : \text{MLE}$$

$Z_{\max}$   $\lambda$   $\lambda$   $\theta$ 가 (independent) 가 .

(correlation)

$(\lambda, \theta)$

$L(\hat{\lambda}, \hat{\theta})$

(Jugg ott, 1991).

$L(\hat{\lambda}, \hat{\theta})$

가

$\theta$ 가

가 ( $H_1$  of linkage :  $H_1 : \theta < \frac{1}{2}$  )  $\hat{\lambda}$

$\theta$ 가

가 ( $H_0$  of absence of

linkage :  $H_0 : \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  )

$Z_{\max}$

$$Z_2 = \log_{10} \frac{L(\hat{\lambda}, \hat{\theta})}{L(\hat{\lambda}, \theta = \frac{1}{2})} , \quad H_1$$





(strongly biased)

### 2. 4. 3

가

가

가

가

가

(existence of linkage)

가

(affected sibpair design)

Penrose (1935)

가 가

(full polymorphic)

12 × 34

가

$H_0 :$

$(\theta = \frac{1}{2})$ .

$$H_1 : \theta < \frac{1}{2}.$$

가 (share)

$S_m$   $S_m$

(binomial

distribution)

$$P(S_m = 0) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(S_m = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(S_m = 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$S_m$   $n$

(sibpairs)가 ( $n = n_0 + n_1 + n_2$ ),  $n_0, n_1, n_2$

가 0, 1, 2 가  $Q$

(test statistic)  $Q$  2  $\chi^2$

$$Q = \sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{[n_i - np(S_m = i)]^2}{np(S_m = i)} \sim \chi^2_2$$

가 가

가

가 (power of test) . , 가

$S_m = 1, S_m = 2$  가  $S_m = 0$

Z

Z (standard normal distribution) .

$$Z = \frac{n_2 - n_0}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

가 ,

가 .

Green, Low, Woodrow (Green et al, 1983;

Green et al, 1984) N-

N- De Vries (De Vries et

al, 1976)

F- .

N-

가

,  $s_i (s_i \geq 2) \quad i$

( $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ) 가

, 가  $N_i$

(haploid) 가

$N_i$

$N$

.

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^k N_i$$

가 (family)

가

( $k \rightarrow \infty$ )

(approximately)

$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

.

가

Z

.  $N_i$

( $E(N_i)$ )

( $V(N_i)$ )

.

$k(m) :$

$s_i$

$k(f) :$   $s_i$   
 $k(m), k(f)$  가  
가 .

$$k_i(m) \sim B\left(s_i, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad k_i(f) \sim B\left(s_i, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$N_i(m) = \max(k_i(m), 1 - k_i(m))$$

$$N_i(f) = \max(k_i(f), 1 - k_i(f))$$

$$N_i(m) \quad .$$

$$\Pr [N_i(m) = j] = \begin{cases} 2 \binom{s_i}{j} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s_i} & \text{for all } j > \frac{s_i}{2} \\ \binom{s_i}{j} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{s_i} & \text{for } j = \frac{s_i}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$N_i(f) \quad .$$

$N_i(m)$   $N_i(f)$ 가 iid(independent identically distribution)

$$N_i = N_i(m) + N_i(f) \quad E(N_i) \quad V(N_i)$$

$$E(N_i) = 2E(N_i(m)), \quad V(N_i) = 2V(N_i(m))$$

$$N \quad .$$

$$E(N) = \sum_{i=1}^k E[N_i], \quad V(N) = \sum_{i=1}^k V[N_i]$$

Z

$$Z = \frac{N - E(N)}{V(N)} \sim N(0, 1) \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty$$

Green Grennan (Green et al, 1991)

T

가

1986 Lange

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=i+1}^s X_{ij}$$

$X_{ij}$  :  $i, j$  가

s :

T

$$T = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{Z_i}{\sigma_{s_i}^2}$$

$\sigma_{s_i}^2$  : k 가

(minimum variance)

#### 2. 4. 4

(overestimate)

가

가

, 2. 4. 2

$\lambda$   $\theta$

(parameter :  $\lambda$   $\theta$ ) 2

가

1990 Risch

$\lambda$

(onset rates , disease risks)

$\theta$

가

$\lambda_p$  : (disease risk of population).

$\lambda_o$  :

$\lambda_s$  : ,

가

$\lambda_m$  : (monozygotic twin)

(single locus)  $n$   $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n$  가  
 가 ,  $g_i$  (population frequency)  $t_i$   $g_i g_j$   
 $f_{ij}$  가 .  $X_1 = 1$   
 가 0 가 . 2  $X_2$   
 . HWE (Hardy - Weiburg Equilibrium)  
 가 (prevalence)  $K$  .

$$K = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n t_i t_j f_{ij}$$

, ( , s : sibling, o : offspring, m : MZ twin)

$$K_R$$

$$K_R = E(X_2 | X_1 = 1) = K + \left(\frac{1}{K}\right) = Cov(X_1, X_2) + K^2$$

$$Cov(X_1, X_2) : X_1 = X_2$$

$$\lambda_R$$

$$\lambda_R = \frac{K_R}{K} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{K^2}\right) Cov(X_1, X_2)$$

(population survey)  $\lambda_p, \lambda_o, \lambda_s$

$\lambda_m$  가

$\lambda_p, \lambda_o, \lambda_s$   $\lambda_m$

(Risch, 1990).

$$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = \lambda_p$$

$$Cov(X_1, X_2) = E[(X_1 - \lambda_p)(X_2 - \lambda_p)]$$

$$= E(X_1 X_2) - \lambda_p^2 = P(X_1 = X_2 = 1) - \lambda_p^2$$

가 (covariance) 0 .

ibd(identity by descent ; )

$$Cov(X_1, X_2) = \sum_{i=0}^2 E[(X_1 - \lambda_p)(X_2 - \lambda_p) \mid ibd = i]P(ibd = i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 E[(X_1 - \lambda_p)(X_2 - \lambda_p) \mid ibd = i]P(ibd = i)$$

$$V_1 = E[(X_1 - \lambda_p)(X_2 - \lambda_p) \mid ibd = 1]$$

$$V_2 = E[(X_1 - \lambda_p)(X_2 - \lambda_p) \mid ibd = 2]$$

$$Cov(X_1, X_2) = V_1P(ibd = 1) + V_2P(ibd = 2) .$$





$$p_i = P(S_m = i) = \frac{P(S_m = i | S_m = i) p_o(S_m = i)}{P(S_m = i)}$$

ibd

ibd

ibd(=π) 0

ibd

ibd

$\pi_m, \pi_t$

가  $p_i$  [ 2-1]

$$P(S_m = \pi_m = i)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^2 P(\pi_t = j | \pi_m = i) p(\pi_t = j)$$

$\pi_m :$

ibd

,  $S_m = \pi_m$

$\pi_t :$

ibd

[ 2-1]  $p(\pi_t = j \mid \pi_m = i)$  (Haseman et al, 1972)

$\pi_t$	2	1	0
$\pi_m$			
2	$\phi^2$	$2\phi(1 - \phi)$	$(1 - \phi)^2$
1	$\phi(1 - \phi)$	$\phi^2 + (1 - \phi)^2$	$\phi(1 - \phi)$
0	$(1 - \phi)^2$	$2\phi(1 - \phi)$	$\phi^2$

$$\phi = \theta^2 + (1 - \theta)^2$$

2. 4. 5

(Jurg ott 1991). , (loss of information)  
 (efficiency)  
 .  
 가  
 (two-point analysis) 가  
 ELOD(expected lod score) , ELOD LOD Score  
 가 (weight average) .

$$ELOD = \sum_x P(x : r) Z_x(\theta)$$

$$Z(\theta) = LOD = \log_{10} \frac{L(\theta)}{L(\theta = \frac{1}{2})}$$

$r$  : (true recombination fraction)

$$P(x : r) : \text{가} \quad [ \sum_g P(x | g)P(g : r) ]$$

$x$  :

$g$  :

$\theta$  :

, 가 (mating type)  
 (double homozygote)  
 가 (double heterozygote)

가 (double backcross mating) 가 ,

ELOD (ratio) ELOD

$$R = \frac{ELOD (incomplete\ penetrance\ \lambda)}{ELOD (full\ penetrance\ \lambda = 1)}$$

ELOD R  
(Elandt -Johnson, 1971).

#### 2. 4. 6

가 가 (Jurg ott, 1991).  
(age-dependent penetrance)  
가 가 , 가 k  
. k λ  
, k k-1 k  
λ .

$$\hat{\lambda}_k = \frac{k-1}{k}$$

(age class)

(onset)

(cumulative distribution)

(age-of-onset curves)

$x_k$  k

(upper boundary)

$x_k$

k

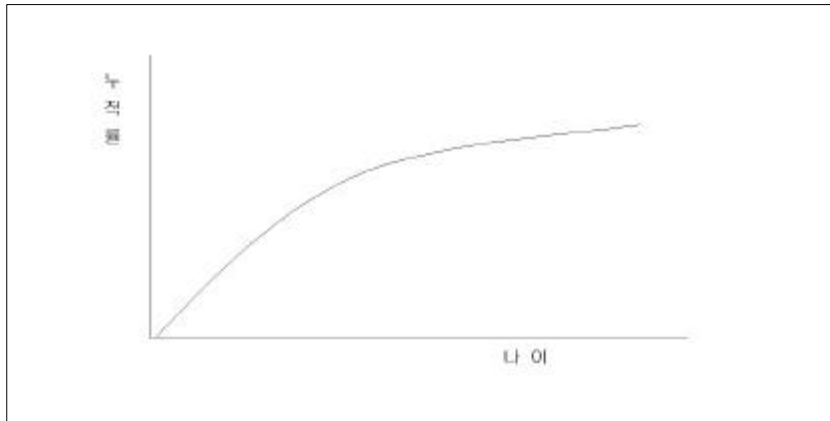
가

(cumulative proportion)

$F(x_k)$

$$F(x_k) = \frac{k}{\text{-----}}$$

[ 2-1 ]



[ 2-1 ]

$F(x)$

(continuous variable)

가

(logistic distribution)

(uniform distribution)

$F(x)$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-1.8138 Z_i)}$$

$$Z_i = \frac{(x_i - \mu)}{\sigma}$$

$F(x)$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq x_1 \\ (x - x_1) / (x_2 - x_1) & \text{if } x_1 < x < x_2 \\ 1 & \text{if } x_2 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$x_1$  :

$x_2$  :

가

## 2.5 가

### 2.5.1 가

가 가 가  
 가? 가 가 가  
 , 가  
 가 가  
 LOD score  
 Fisher's Expected information (Fisher, 1925)  
 ELOD , ELOD 가  
 (outcome) ,  $\theta$   
 LOD Score 가 , 가  
 (weight) 가

i LOD Score  $Z_i(\theta) = \log_{10} \left[ \frac{L(\theta)}{L(\theta = \frac{1}{2})} \right]$

가  $P(i)$  ELOD

$$ELOD = \sum_i P(i) Z_i(\theta)$$

ELOD  $r$  가  $P(i)$  가  
 $\theta$   $r$



ELOD 가 (Jurg ott,1991).  
 ELOD LOD Score 가  
 $P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$  ,  $c$  3  
 ,  $P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$  가

가 . ELOD 가 ELOD  
 가 가 가  
 가 가

ELOD  $P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$   
 가 가 , Lod Score  $E ( Z_{\max} )$   
 . ELOD ELOD 가  
 , Fisher's expected information  
 , 가

$$\hat{I}(\hat{\theta}) = - \frac{d^2 \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta^2}$$

,  $i(\hat{\theta})$  가  
 n 가 n 가 Fisher's information

$$I(\hat{\theta}) = ni(\hat{\theta})$$

$E(Z_{\max})$      $P(Z_{\max} \geq c)$     (cardiovascular disease)

### 2. 5. 2

가    가

(Alzheimer disease)

가

가

(simulation)    가

(Thompson et al. 1978; Skolnick et al. 1984 ).

가    가

(sufficiency of information)가

가    가

가

가

가    (power of pedigree)    가

가

(Ploughman

and Boehnke, 1989).

가

1986 Boehnke

가 가

가 (Jurg ott, 1991).

(Ploughman and Boehnke, 1989).

### 3

#### 3.1

가 가 가 가  
 , , , ,  
 가  
 가 (Ploughman and Boehnke, 1989).  
 가 가 .  
 가  
 ,  
 (conditional probability) .  
 $g = (g_1, \dots, g_n)$   
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  ,  $P(g | x)$   
 .  
 n 가 1, 2, 3, ... , n

$$P(g | x) = \prod_{k=1}^n p(g_k | g_1, \dots, g_{k-1}, x)$$

$$= P(g_1 | x) P(g_2 | g_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \prod_{k=3}^n P(g_k | g_1, g_2, x_k)$$

Elston-Stewart (algorithm) (Elston and Stewart, 1971)

Lange Boehnke(1983)

(environment effect) , (random mating) 가  
 가 가 . 가

$$L(x) = \sum_{g_1} \dots \sum_{g_n} \prod_i P(x_i | g_i) \prod_j P(g_j) \prod_k P(g_k | g_l, g_m)$$

$P(x_i | g_i) : i$

$(x_i : i, g_i : i)$

$P(g_j) : j$

$P(g_k | g_l, g_m) : k, l, m$

$k, g_k$

(replicates) 가  
 가 가

, 가

(population frequency)

HWE (Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium) 가 .

가  $Z_{\max}$  (maximum

lod score)

$Z_{\max}$  가

가 ,  $E(Z_{\max})$  (Expected maximum lod

score) 가  $Z_{\max} \geq c$  ( $c :$ ) 가

가  
 (autosome)  $Z_{max} \geq 3$  (X-chromosome)  
 $Z_{max} \geq 2$  가  
 (Jurgott, 1991).

,  $E(Z_{max})$   $Z_{max}$   
 $Z_{max} \geq c$   $Z_{max}$  sample proportion

### 3. 2

#### 3. 2. 1

가 SIMLINK  
 (Version 4.12, 1997), Boehnke(1986) Ploughman,  
 Boehnke(1989)  
 FORTRAN (compile) MS-DOS  
 가

Lod Score Location Score ( )  
 가  
 . Lod Score Location Score 1988  
 MENDEL(Lange et al., 1988 )  
 , 가 가 가

가 (relationship)  
 , (mode of inheritance)  
 HWE  
 가  
 (map distance) Haldane(1919) (mapping  
 function) 가 . 가  
 (MZ-twins)가 가 .

### 3. 2. 2

#### 3. 2. 2. 1

SIMLINK (control file),  
 (locus file), 가 (pedigree file)

(row) (control information)  
 , ,  
 (penetrance function) , (qualitative)  
 가 가(quantitative)  
 가 가 . ,  
 (true recombination fraction)

(homogeneity)

(heterogeneity)

Score

Location Score

Lod

, 가

(locus)

가

가

가

가

가

가

( )



가 가 , 가 가  
 가 가 ID, ID,  
 , , , .

### 3. 2. 2. 2

, 가 가 가  
 , 가  
 .  
 ,  
 (locus) , ,  
 (test recombination),  
 가 ( ) 가  
 가 Lod Score( Location Score) (mean)  
 (standard error), .  
 가  
 Lod Score( Location Score)가 ,  $P(Z_{\max} \geq c)$   
 .  $c$  0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0  
 .  
 가  
 (single genetic marker)

가

.

(unlinked marker) 가

Lod Score( Location Score) , ,

,

Lod Score -2.0

가

(Morton , 1995).

가 Lod Score( Location

Score)가

,

-2.0, -1.0 ,0, 0.5, 1.0 ,1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0

.

## 4

### 4. 1

#### 4. 1. 1

(cardiovascular disease : CVD)

, , , , ,  
( ), .  
30 가 .  
 $\frac{1}{4}$   
1962  
, , 가 , ( ,  
, , 가 , 가 , ,  
,  
가 가 가 .  
( , 1998)

(age-dependent penetrance ) .

4. 1. 2

1970  
 1 , 1999  
 10 122 가 119.8 , 가  
 124.1 . 10 7.6  
 ( 6.3 , 8.8 ), 18.5 ( 21.3 ,  
 15.6 ), 72.9 ( 69.3 , 76.7 ) ( ,  
 1999 ; 1999 ).  
 10 ,  
 1990 10 163.9 1992 122.0 25.6%  
 . 1990 ,  
 1990 10.4 1999 18.5  
 77.9 % 가 ( , 1999).

[ 3-1 ] .

[ 4-1] ( % ; ,  
 , 1998)

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70
		0.04	0.10	0.77	2.55	6.67	10.81	13.18
	0.02		0.01	0.11	0.23	1.36	2.97	5.30
			0.01	0.04	0.30	1.22	2.09	1.58

### 4. 1. 3

가 19  
APOE(Apolipoprotein E) LDL(low - density)  
(Carlos Lahoz et al , 2001). APOE  $\epsilon_2$ ,  $\epsilon_3$ ,  $\epsilon_4$  3가  
 $\epsilon_2$   $\epsilon_4$  가  
APOE  
Framingham  $\epsilon_3$  :0.802,  $\epsilon_4$  :0.119,  $\epsilon_2$  :0.079  
(Carlos Lahoz et al , 2001). 가  $\epsilon_4$ / $\epsilon_4$   
90 %  $\epsilon_4$   
 $\epsilon_2$   $\epsilon_3$  50%

## 4. 2

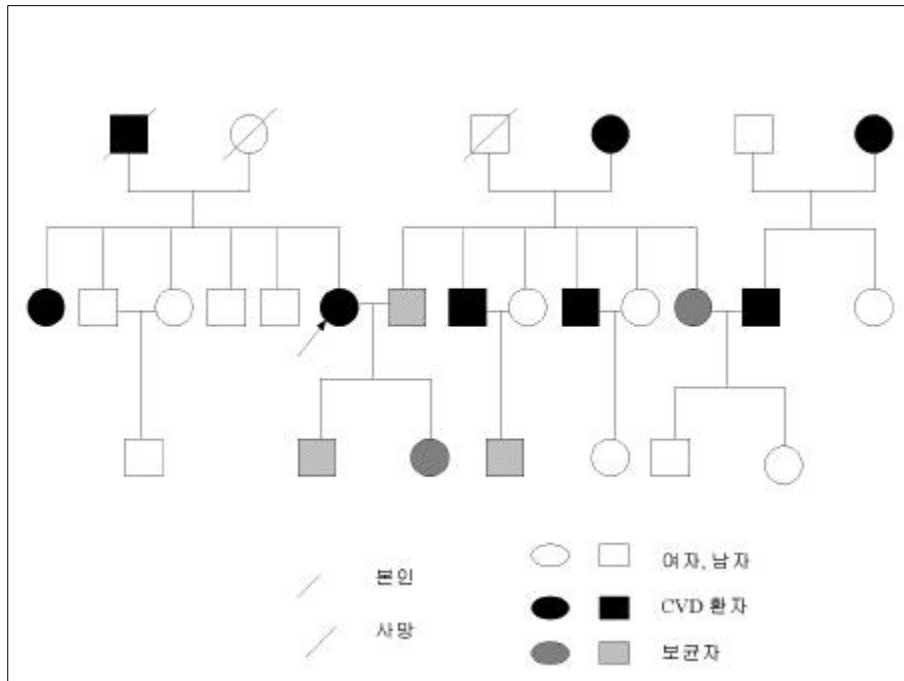
### 4. 2. 1

#### 4. 2. 1. 1

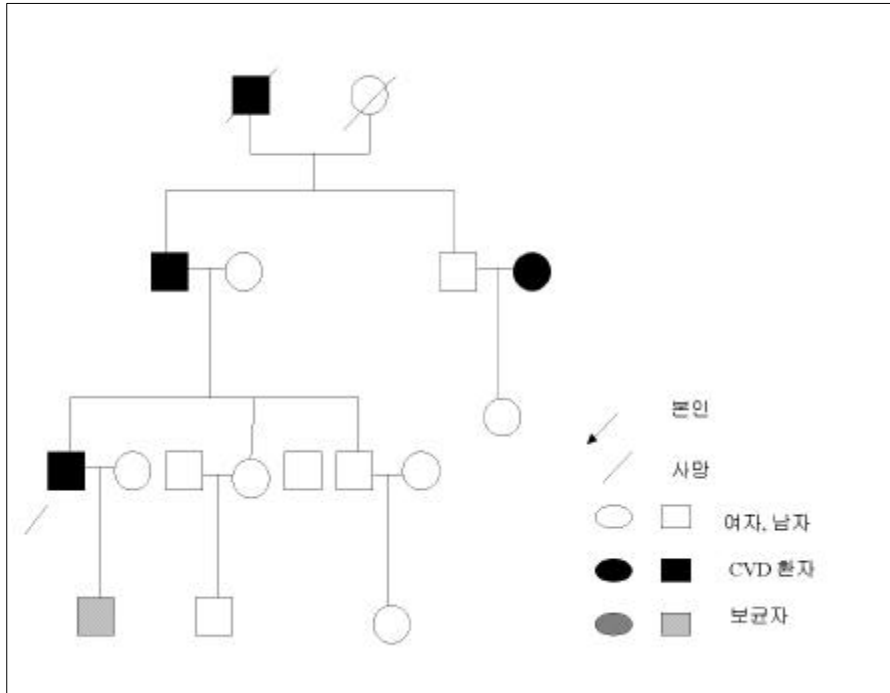
S 2  
가 APOE 가

. 2 가 44 가 27  
 가 17 . , ,  
 , , ,  
 . APOE  
 ε4 ε2 . 가 [

4-1] [ 4-2]



[ 4-1] 가 1



[ 4-2] 가 2

4. 2. 1. 2

가

APOE

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

SAS Package  
SIMLINK

가

4. 2. 2

가 44 12 (27.3 %)  
22 7 (31.8 %), 22 5 (22.7 % )  
가 27 8 (29.6%)  
가 17 4 (23.5 %) [ 4-2].

[ 4-2]

		( )	
		%	%
가	1	8 29.6	19 70.4
	2	4 23.5	13 76.5
		7 31.8	15 68.2
		5 22.7	17 77.3

7 80  
38 80 [ 4-3].



[ 4-3]

	12	56	15.67	38	80
	32	35.34	19.83	7	78

### 4. 3 가

#### 4. 3. 1 가

##### 4. 3. 1. 1 가

19 (Genebank) 가

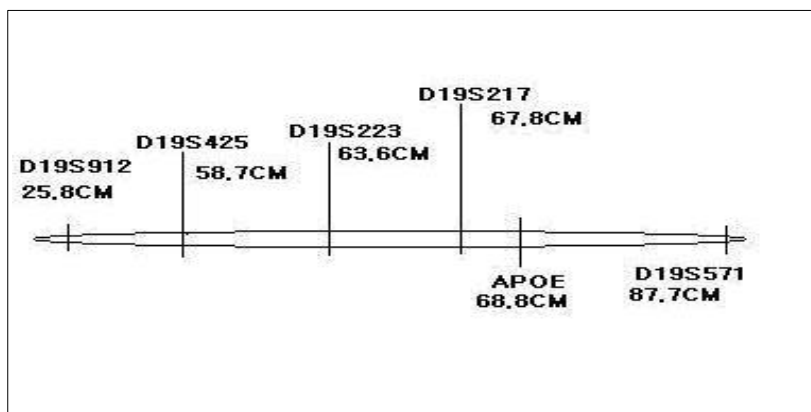
D19S912 ,D19S425 ,D19S223 ,D19S217 ,D19S571 5

APOE 가

500

(codominant)

가 . APOE [ 4-3] .



[ 4-3] APOE 1

APOE

$E(Z_{\max})$

$P(Z_{\max} \geq c)$  [ 4-4] [ 4-5] .

[ 4- 4] 가  $E(Z_{\max})$

Ture recombination fraction	Pedigree		
	1+2*	1	2
0.00	1.448	0.942	0.532
0.01	1.360	0.027	0.022
0.05	1.092	0.734	0.426
0.1	0.872	0.600	0.369
0.2	0.493	0.334	0.263
0.3	0.312	0.247	0.180
0.4	0.164	0.152	0.117

\*Maximum summed lod score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together.

[ 4-5] 가  $P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$

True recombination fraction	Constant	Pedigree		
		1+2 *	1	2
0.000	0.5	0.848	0.692	0.450
	1.0	0.680	0.410	0.258
	1.5	0.446	0.206	0.014
	2.0	0.270	0.062	0.000
	2.5	0.122	0.010	0.000
	3.0	0.034	0.000	0.000
0.010	0.5	0.872	0.708	0.396
	1.0	0.628	0.400	0.224
	1.5	0.396	0.162	0.010
	2.0	0.212	0.050	0.000
	2.5	0.076	0.010	0.000
	3.0	0.024	0.000	0.000
0.050	0.5	0.744	0.586	0.356
	1.0	0.494	0.312	0.182
	1.5	0.270	0.124	0.012
	2.0	0.138	0.048	0.000
	2.5	0.060	0.000	0.000
	3.0	0.014	0.000	0.000
0.100	0.5	0.622	0.460	0.294
	1.0	0.366	0.218	0.140
	1.5	0.202	0.104	0.008
	2.0	0.080	0.028	0.000
	2.5	0.028	0.002	0.000
	3.0	0.004	0.000	0.000
0.200	0.5	0.386	0.276	0.192
	1.0	0.160	0.082	0.086
	1.5	0.066	0.018	0.004
	2.0	0.028	0.008	0.000
	2.5	0.008	0.002	0.000
	3.0	0.002	0.000	0.000

\*Maximum summed lod score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together. ( )

[ 4-5] 가  $P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$  ( )

True recombination fraction	Constant	Pedigree		
		1+2 *	1	2
0.300	0.5	0.234	0.180	0.116
	1.0	0.084	0.058	0.046
	1.5	0.032	0.014	0.006
	2.0	0.004	0.000	0.000
	2.5	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.400	0.5	0.110	0.102	0.064
	1.0	0.036	0.034	0.020
	1.5	0.010	0.008	0.000
	2.0	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2.5	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3.0	0.000	0.000	0.000

\*Maximum summed lod score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together.

[ 4-4] [ 4-5] 가 2  
 가 1 .  
 , APOE D19S912 가 43 cM (centimorgan)  
 , 가 1cM 1%  
 0.4  
 . APOE  
 [ 4-6] .

[ 4-6] APOE

APOE		$E(Z_{\max})$	$P(Z_{\max} \geq c)^*$
( cM)			
D19S217	1	1.360	0.024
D19S223	5.2	1.092	0.014
D19S425	10.1	0.872	0.004
D19S571	18.9	0.493	0.002
D19S912	43	0.164	0.000

\*  $c = 3$  . 가 1 가 2

APOE 가

,

가

. ,  $P(Z_{\max} \geq c)$   $E(Z_{\max})$

가 1 가 2

( [ 4-4] [ 4-5] )

가

가

가 가

.

4. 3. 1. 2

가

19

가

가

snp461 snp459

APOE

가 .  
 APOE 14cM snp461  
 가 0.091  
 0.909 . snp459 snp461 가  
 0.49, 0.51 (Eden R. Martin et al, 2000).

APOE 가 14cM  
 0.01  $E(Z_{\max})$   $P(Z_{\max} \geq c)$  [  
 4-7] [ 4-8] .

[ 4-7] 가  $E(Z_{\max})$

		Pedigree		
		1+2*	1	2
snp459	0.49	1.376	0.910	0.489
snp461	0.091	0.598	0.410	0.193

\*Maximum summed lod score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together.

[ 4-8] 가  $P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$

		Constant	Pedigree		
			1+2*	1	2
snp459	0.49	0.5	0.876	0.710	0.398
		1.0	0.624	0.412	0.224
		1.5	0.404	0.166	0.010
		2.0	0.226	0.054	0.000
		2.5	0.082	0.010	0.000
		3.0	0.024	0.000	0.000
snp461	0.091	0.5	0.454	0.364	0.136
		1.0	0.272	0.152	0.110
		1.5	0.106	0.042	0.020
		2.0	0.044	0.010	0.000
		2.5	0.044	0.002	0.000
		3.0	0.000	0.000	0.000

\*Maximum summed lod score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together.

[ 4-7] [ 4-8] 가 1 가 2  
가

가 snp459 가 snp461  
가 , 가  
가 .

4. 3. 2 가

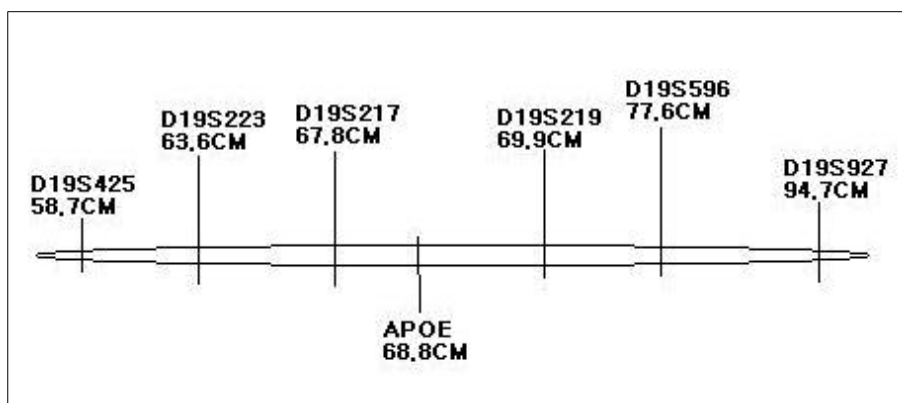
19 D19S217, D19S219, D19S223, D19S596, D19S425,

D19S927 (Genebank) 6

APOE

APOE

APOE [ 4-4]



[ 4-4] APOE 2

3 [ (D19S217, D19S219), (D19S223, D19S596), (D19S425, D19S927) ] 가 [ 4-9] [ 4-10]

[ 4-9]  $E(Z_{max})$

			Pedigree		
			1+2*	1	2
		(cM)			
D19S217	D19S219	2.1	2.513	1.594	0.927
D19S223	D19S596	29	1.835	1.208	0.722
D19S425	D19S927	36	1.127	0.777	0.526

\*Maximum summed location score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together.



[ 4- 10]

$P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$

		Constant	Pedigree		
	(cM)		1+2 *	1	2
D19S217 D19S219	2.1	0.5	0.97	0.914	0.682
		1.0	0.916	0.772	0.588
		1.5	0.838	0.566	0.174
		2.0	0.712	0.366	0
		2.5	0.526	0.128	0
		3.0	0.324	0.004	0
D19S223 D19S596	29	0.5	0.898	0.792	0.56
		1.0	0.782	0.606	0.412
		1.5	0.626	0.362	0.08
		2.0	0.446	0.172	0
		2.5	0.276	0.036	0
		3.0	0.132	0.002	0
D19S425 D19S927	36	0.5	0.718	0.618	0.43
		1.0	0.526	0.338	0.252
		1.5	0.336	0.148	0.02
		2.0	0.164	0.042	0
		2.5	0.074	0	0
		3.0	0.02	0	0

\*Maximum summed location score for pedigrees 1 and 2 together.

[ 4-9] [ 4-10] 가 2 가 가  
 가 1 가  
 . , 가 가

가

4

가

가

가

가

가

가

Lod Score

Fisher's Expected information

Lod

Score

$P ( Z_{\max} \geq c )$

$E ( Z_{\max} )$

가

가

가

가

가 .

가

가

가

가

가

27 8

가 ( 3-1 )가 가

가 ( 3-2)

가 가

가 가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

APOE

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. . . , , , 1995  
 . . . , , , 1996  
 ,  
 , 1999,  
 . , , 1994  
 . Mark Wheelis, , , 1993  
 . Steve Jones, 가?,  
 , 1995  
 . , DNA , , 2000  
 , , 1999  
 , , 1998  
 . , - , 1998  
 . . , ,  
 , 1996

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**1.**

- allele
- autosome
- carrier
- chromosome
- codominant
- codon
- diploid
- dominant
- exon
- gene
- genetic marker or marker gene
- genome
- genotype
- haploid
- Hardy - weinberg Equilibrium                      HWE
- intron
- locus
- map distance
- map function
- meiosis
- monozygotic twin (MZ twin)
- mutation
- nucleotide
- penetrance

- phenotype
- polymorphism
- recessive
- recombination
- recombination fraction
- trait
- transcription
- X- chromosome

**2.**

- ( :meiosis) :  
가
- (genome) : DNA
- (codominant) :
- (nucleotide) : DAN RNA  
( , , , RNA  
)
- (polymorphism) :  
(fully polymorphism)
- ( : allele) :  
가 (alternative forms)가
- (mutation) : ( , DNA  
)
- DNA(deoxyribon-ucleic acid) :  
2 가 2  
가 가



- (recessive) :
- (chromosome) : 가
- (dominant) :
- (gene) : 가 DNA
- (genotype) :
- (map distance) :  
cM(centi Morgan) 1cM 1%
- (diploid) :
- Expected Lod Score(ELOD) : Lod Score 가
- (intron) :  
DNA (junk DNA)  
mRNA RNA



(transcription)가 (splicing) .

• (monozygotic twin: MZ twin) :  
가 .

• (recombination) : (cross over)  
(segment) (allele) 가 .

• (recombination fraction) : .

• (transcription) : DNA RNA .

• ( : penetrance) : .

• (codon) : mRNA .

• (genetic marker marker gene) : 가 .

• (phenotype) : 가 .

- (trait) : , . , , , .

## **ABSTRACT**

### **The measurement of the informativeness on a set of pedigree data in genetic linkage analysis**

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One of the reasons for designing this study is because it is possible to minimize loss of time and cost with the test for sufficiency of information in pedigree by using statistical power since it is examined before genotyping is taken in linkage analysis.

In this thesis we introduce the theory of testing for sufficiency of information on a set of pedigree data, which is done before genotyping of genetic marker is made. And also we describe a method for

estimation of recombination fraction and penetrance.

In order to estimate the power of pedigree we used two pedigrees with cardiovascular disease(CVD) patients obtained a hospital, and examined the number of CVD patients in each pedigree.

Of the two pedigrees, 8 cardiovascular disease patients of 27 family members and 4 of 17 family members were involved in the first and the second family respectively.

We tried to estimate the sufficiency of information by calculating expected maximum LOD score and the probability for maximum LOD score not less than a certain constant  $c$ , in the two pedigrees.

In conclusion, we found the first pedigree is more powerful than the second one in analysis with single marker and the estimation method with the flanking marker. In addition to that, we found the fact that the statistical power is increased as the distance in the flanking marker increases. And also, analysis with the flanking marker showed higher statistical power than that with a single marker.

The statistical power is increased as the frequencies of alleles of genetic marker are similar with each other.

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Key words : informativeness, power of pedigree, linkage analysis, incomplete penetrance, recombination fraction, penetrance