

Local Ancestry and Population Structure in Biobanks - Methods and Implications

Dan Lawson, School of Mathematics
External IEU Faculty

Work with Yaoling Yang, School of Maths,
Aimee Hanson, IEU

Important contributions from Richard Durbin, Astrid Iversen, Will Barrie,
Simon Myers, and more

Is population genetics relevant to CHD?

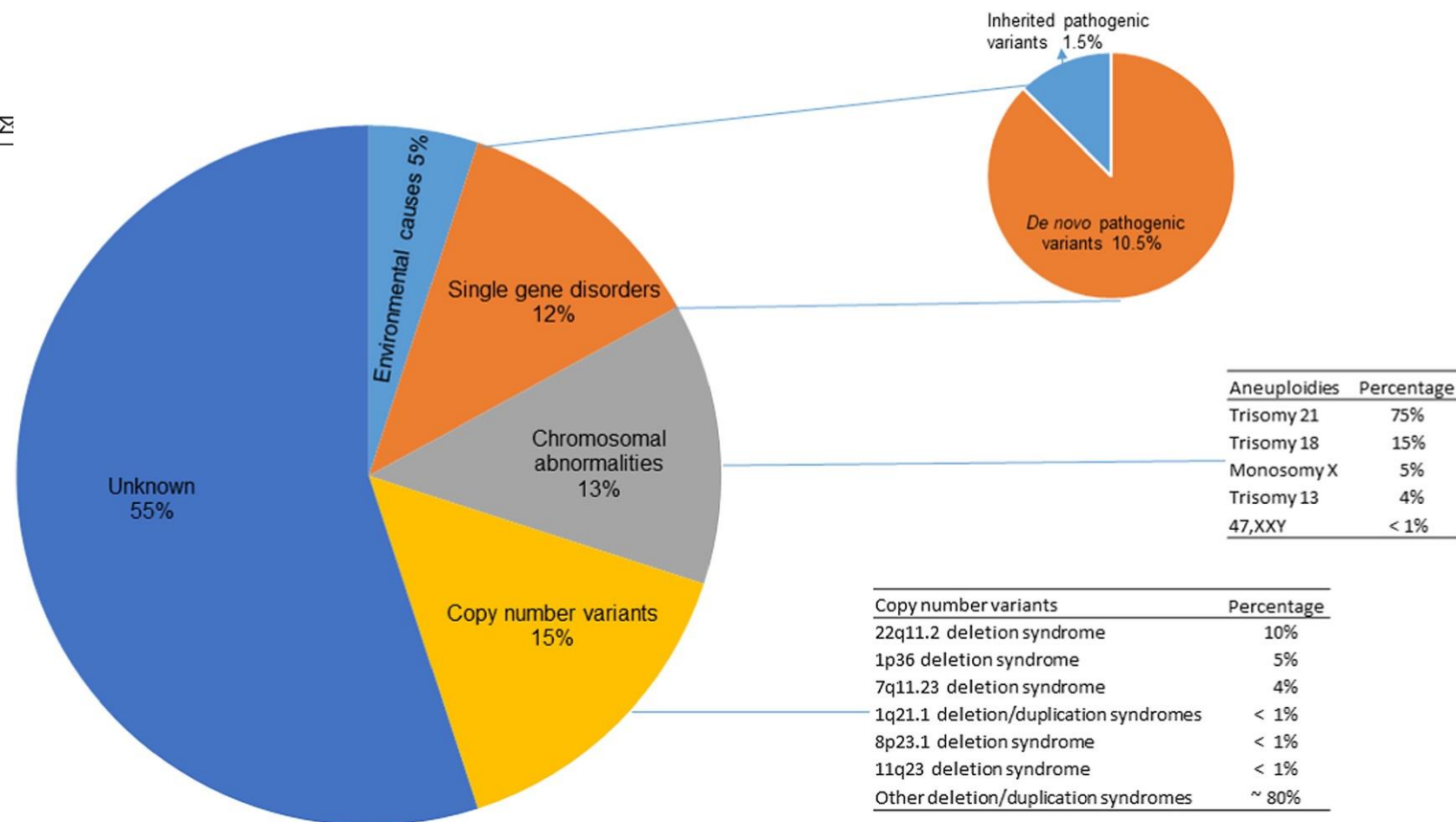


Review Article

Genetic detection of congenital heart disease

Sumathi I. Rachamadugu ^{a b 1}, Kristen A. Miller ^{c 1}, Ina H. Lee ^d, Ying S. Zou ^{b e f}  

- ... about 400 human genes are involved in causing or contributing to structural CHD, [6](#),[52](#),[53](#) < 200 genes are currently recognized as being definitively associated, [54](#) ...
- some known CHD genes display an inheritance pattern characterized by incomplete penetrance





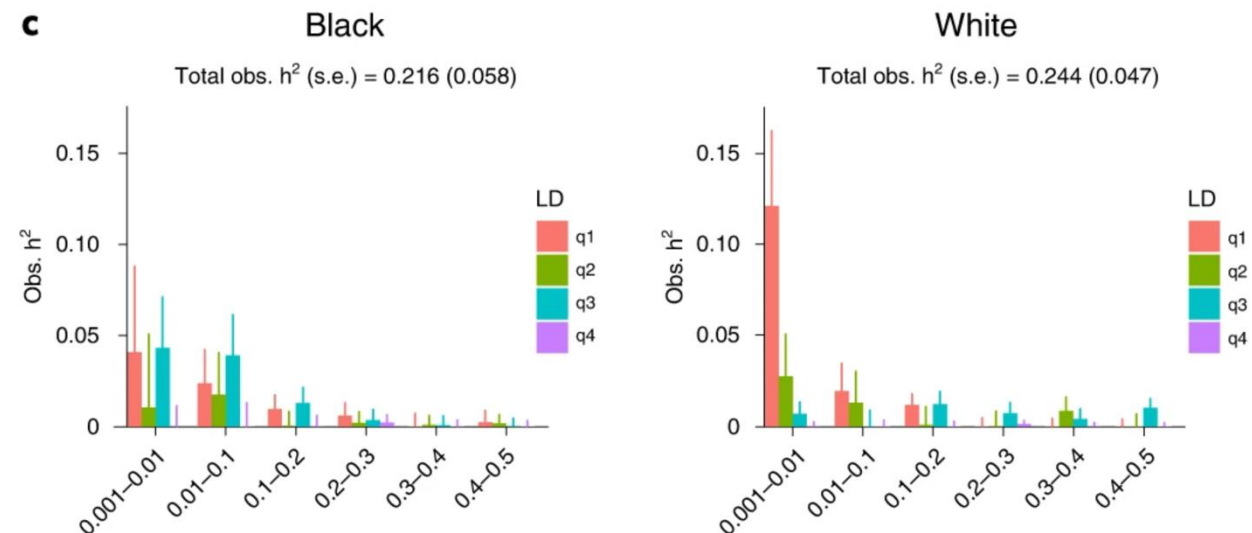
CAD GWAS

- ...largest GWAS for angiographically derived coronary atherosclerosis ...15 loci of genome-wide significance that robustly overlap with established loci for clinical CAD
- markedly reduced transferability of existing PRSs to Black individuals...
- ...no region has convincingly reached genome-wide significance in Black or Hispanic populations...

Article | Published: 01 August 2022

Large-scale genome-wide association study of coronary artery disease in genetically diverse populations

[Catherine Tcheandjieu](#) , [Xiang Zhu](#), [Austin T. Hilliard](#), [Shoa L. Clarke](#), [Valerio Napolioni](#), [Shining Ma](#), [Kyung Min Lee](#), [Huaying Fang](#), [Fei Chen](#), [Yingchang Lu](#), [Noah L. Tsao](#), [Sridharan Raghavan](#), [Satoshi Koyama](#), [Bryan R. Gorman](#), [Marijana Vujkovic](#), [Derek Klarin](#), [Michael G. Levin](#), [Nasa Sinnott-Armstrong](#), [Genevieve L. Wojcik](#), [Mary E. Plomondon](#), [Thomas M. Maddox](#), [Stephen W. Waldo](#), [Alexander G. Bick](#), [Saiju Pyarajan](#), [Regeneron Genetics Center](#), [CARDIoGRAMplusC4D Consortium](#), [Biobank Japan](#), [Million Veteran Program](#), ... [Themistocles L. Assimes](#)  [+ Show authors](#)

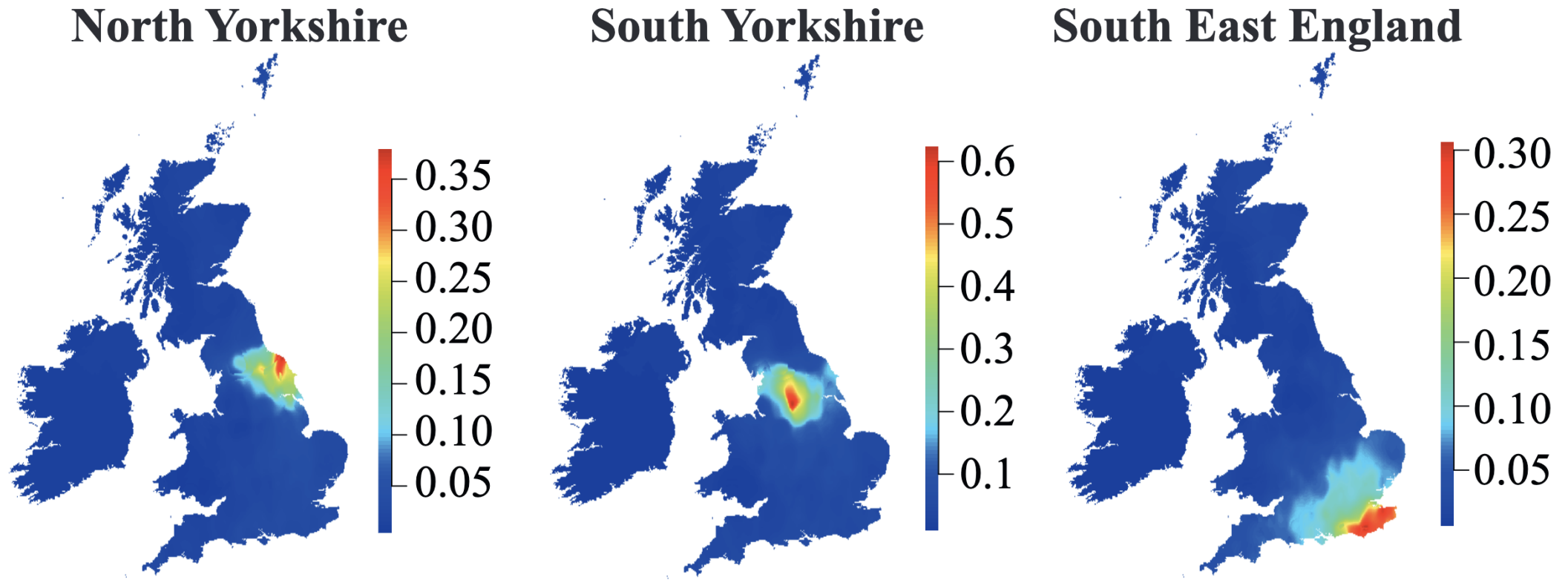


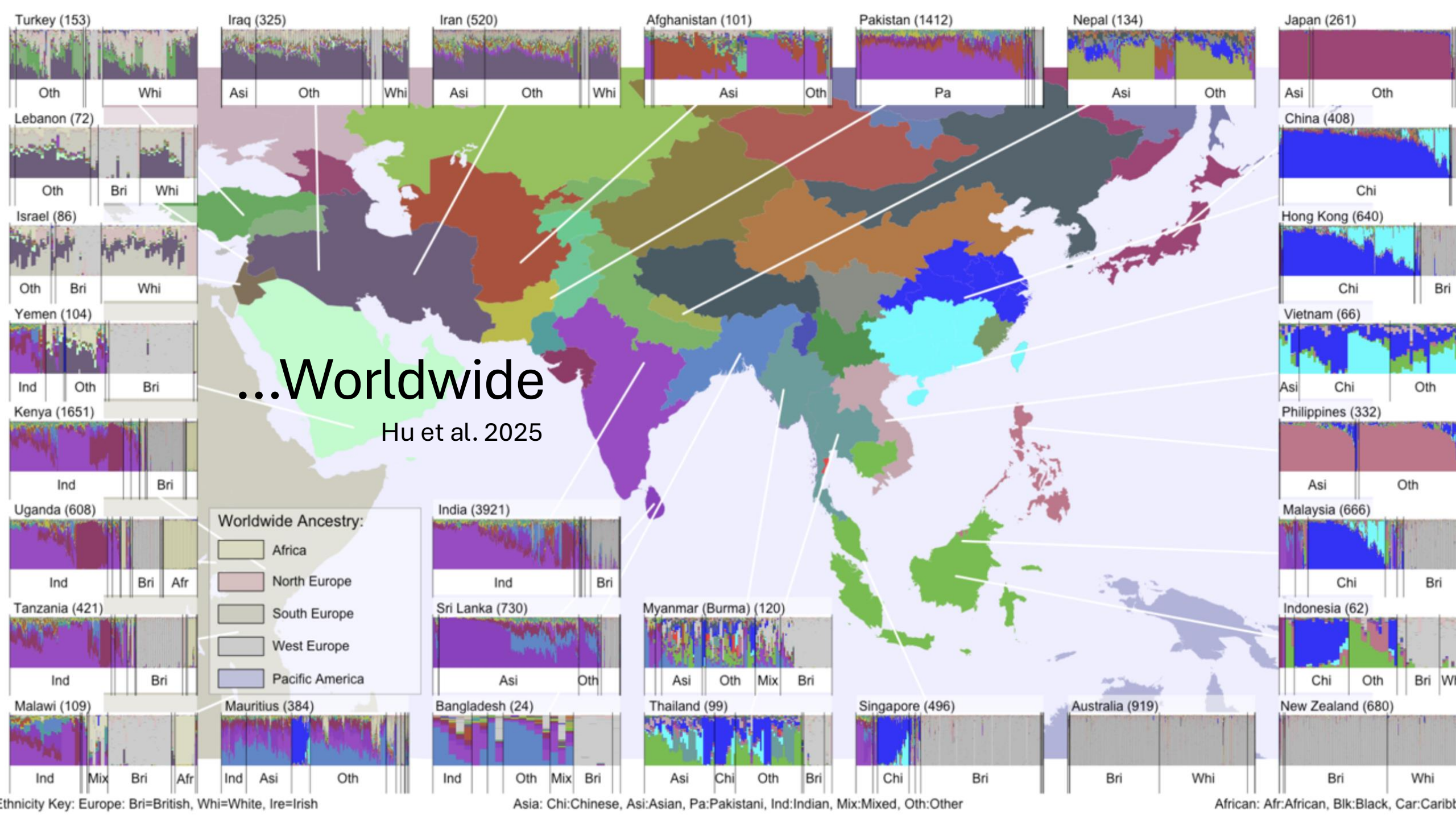
What can population genetics tell us?

Consequences of ancestry?

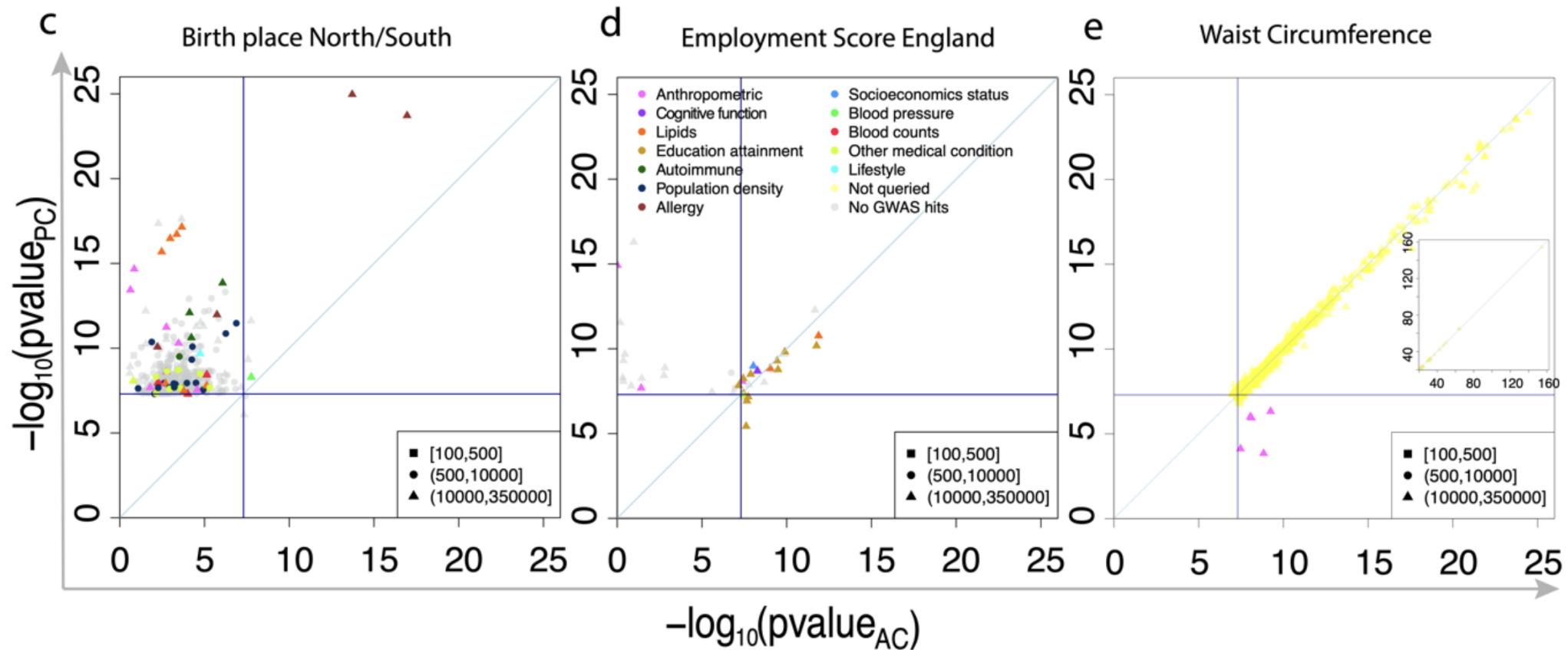
- Population Structure describes with **which population an individual shares ancestry**
- We are here learning the **ancestry of particular segments of DNA**
- We have new software to do this very quickly called **SparsePainter** [Yang et al 2024], which makes fine-scale ancestry possible [Hu et al. 2025]
- [Yang et al. 2024] also shows that **PBWTpaint** is much more accurate than PCA correction, and is laptop-fast to process the whole UK Biobank
- We made the selection metrics (ancestry segments too short, or unusual at a locus) from [Barrie et al. Nature 2024] deployable at scale
- We see **massive recent selection on immune genes**, and consequently autoimmune disease
- Interested in talking to people that work on related problems!

Fine-scale ancestry decomposition is now “easy”





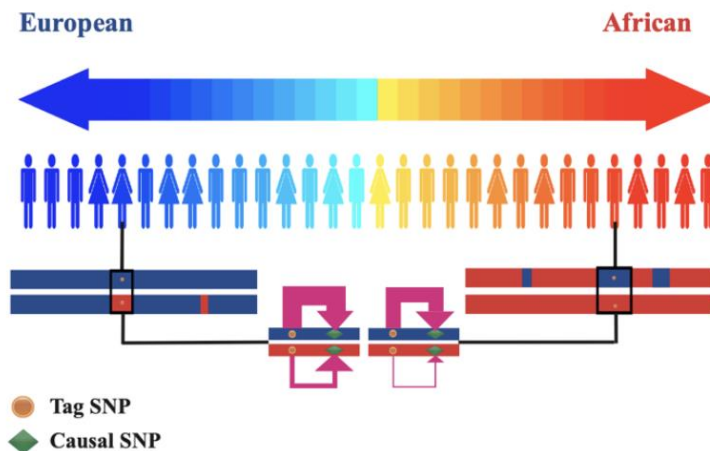
It is useful for GWAS*



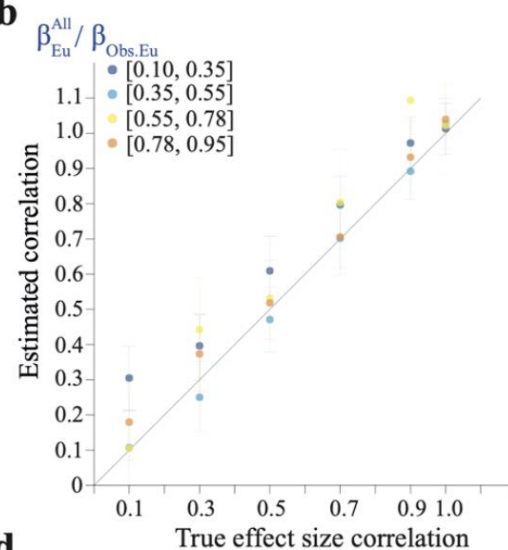
* **But** the difference for “biological” traits is negligible...

We find that polygenic scores only decay due to linkage disequilibrium*

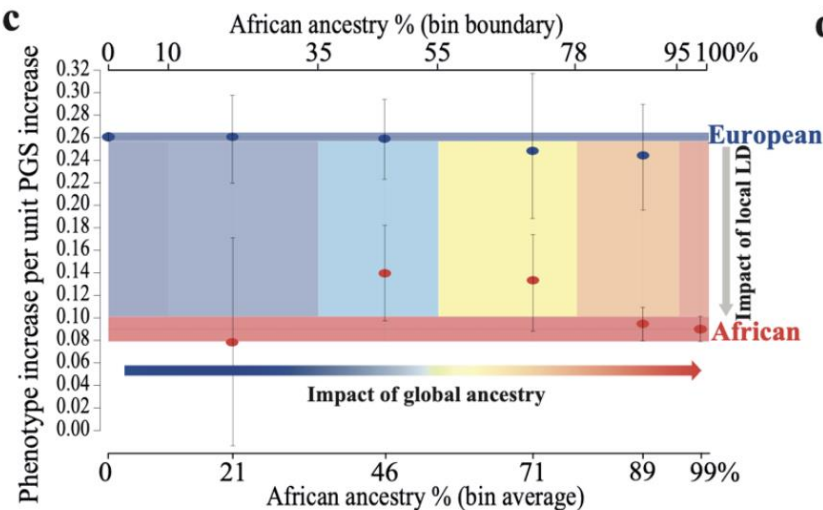
a



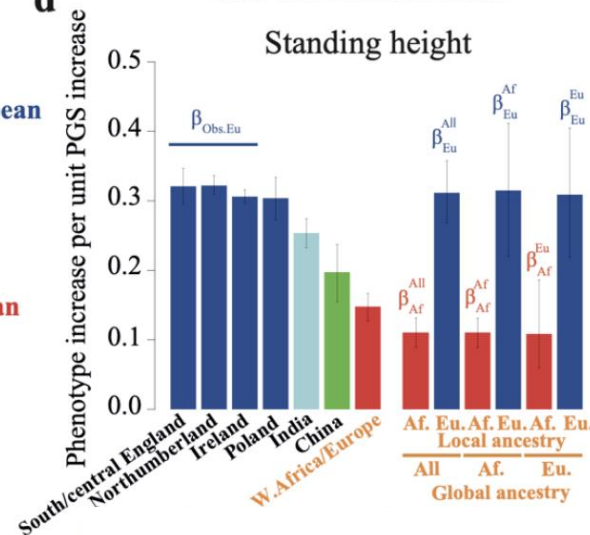
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c



d



e

(*for all traits we examined, see paper)

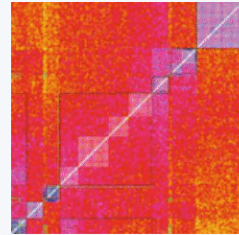
Hu et al. 2025

And we can do it computationally efficiently

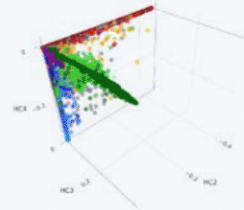
PBWTpaint *Unsupervised Learning*

Fine Scale Structure
All-vs-All

Clustering



PCA



*Genome-wide
properties,
including:*

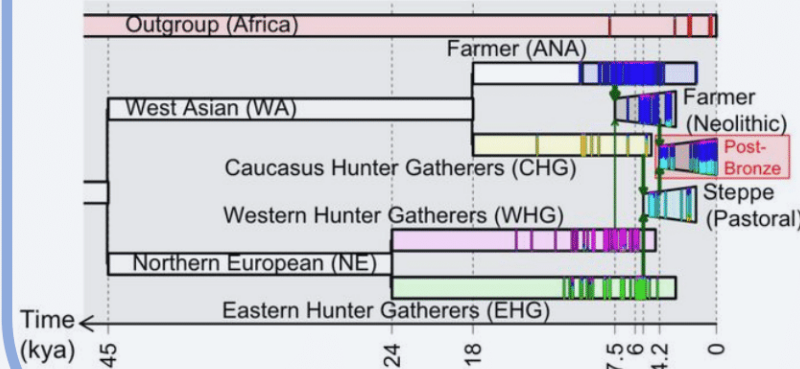
Population
History

GWAS

Polygenic Scores

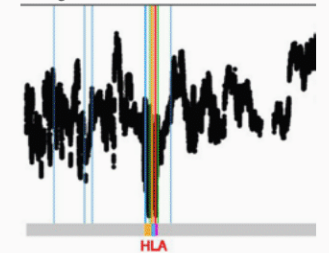
SparsePainter *Supervised Learning*

Admixture Modelling
Reference-vs-Reference
+ *Target vs Reference*

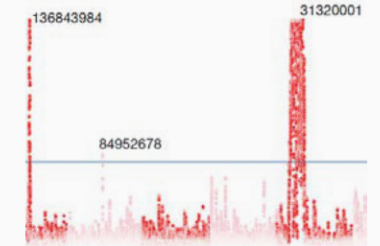


Local Ancestry
Target-vs-Reference

Ancestry
LD Score



Ancestry
Anomaly
Score



*Genetically
localized,
including:*

Ancestral GWAS

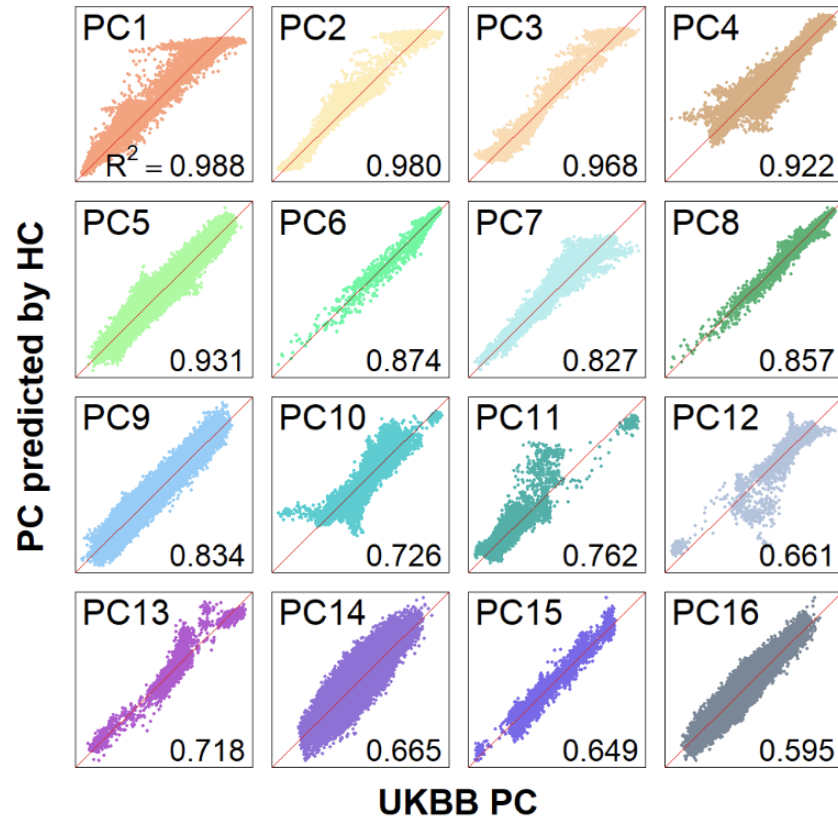
Selection

Introgression

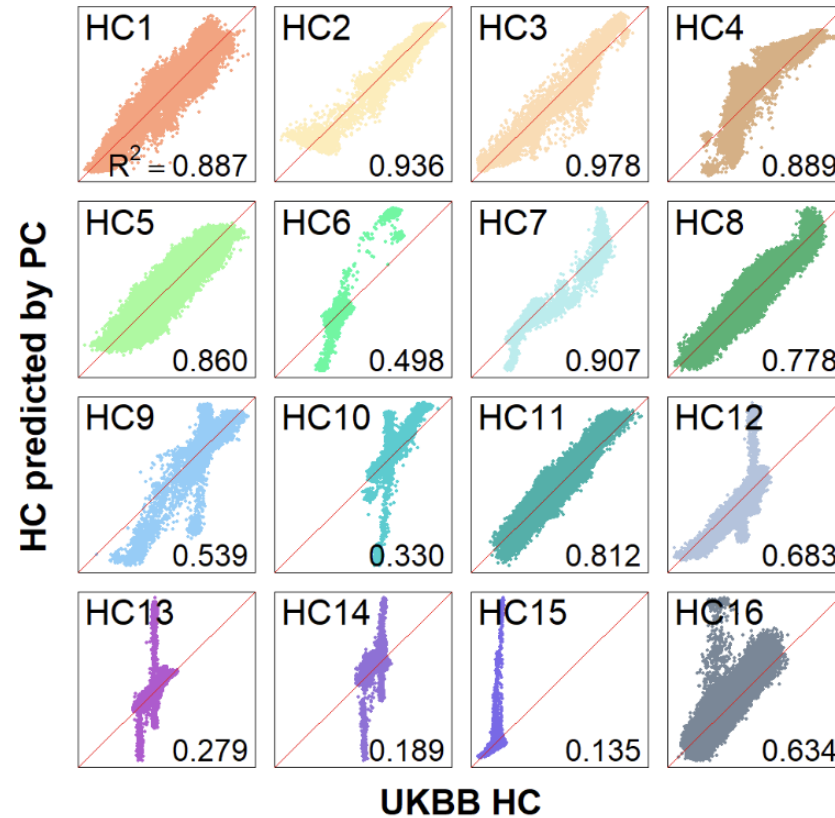
Trait evaluation

PBWTs Haplotypes Components (HCs) define population structure better than PCs

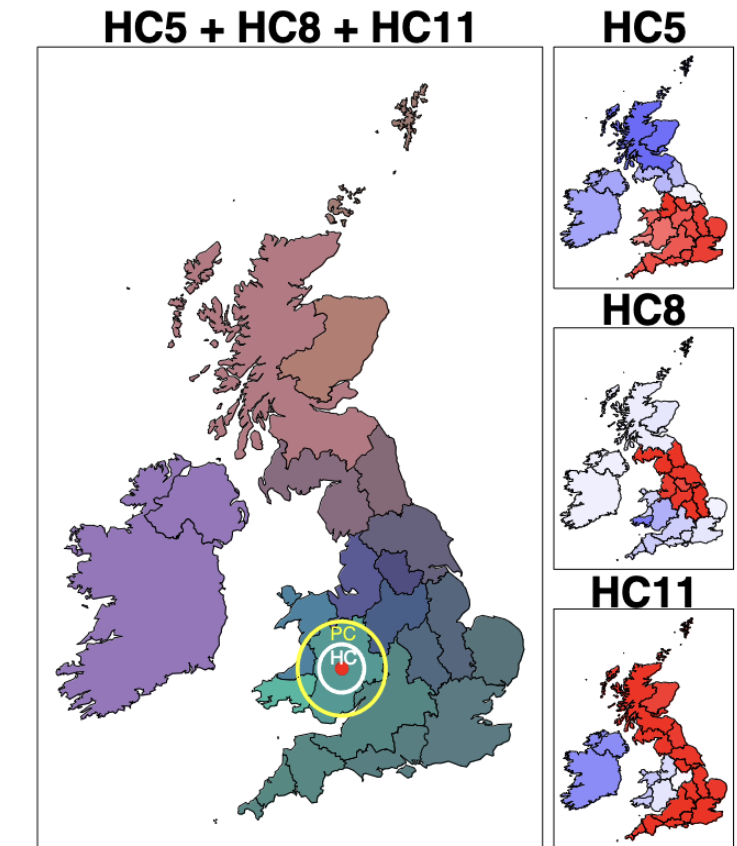
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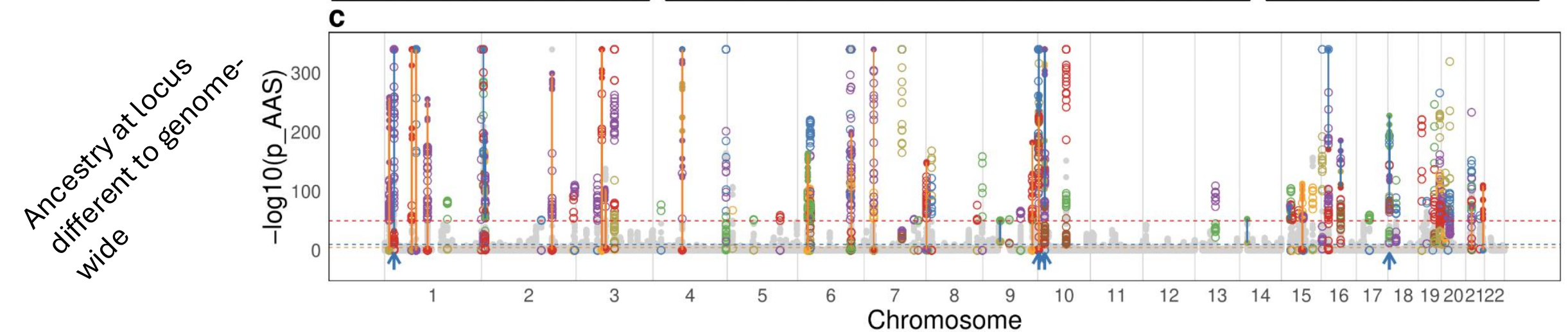
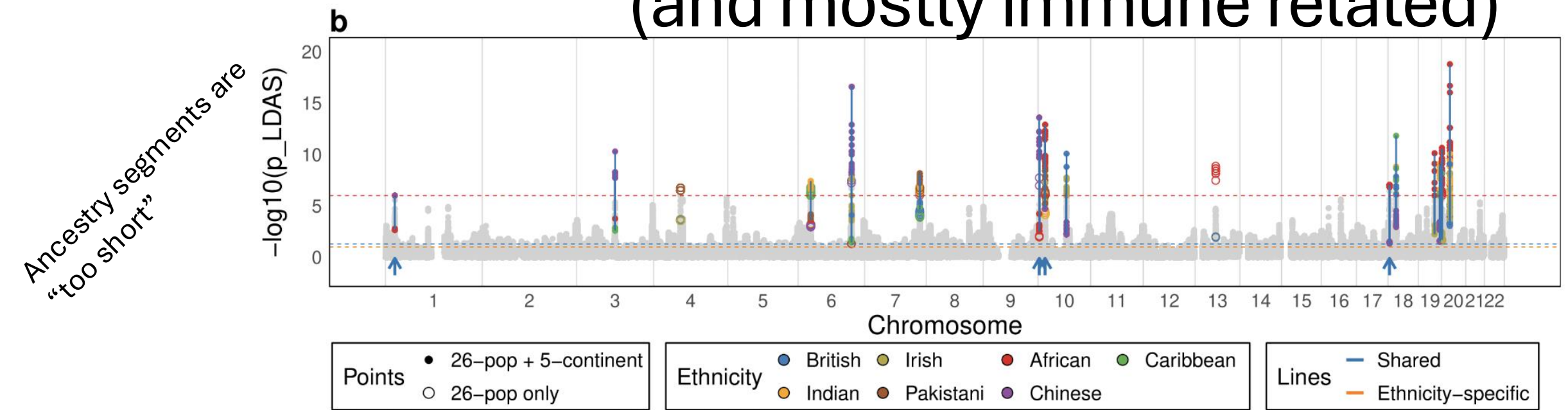
b



c



Very recent balancing selection is detectable (and mostly immune related)



Rare variant analysis and sibling design

nature genetics

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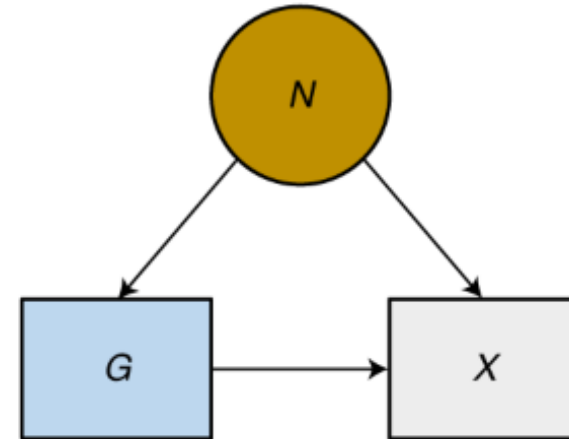
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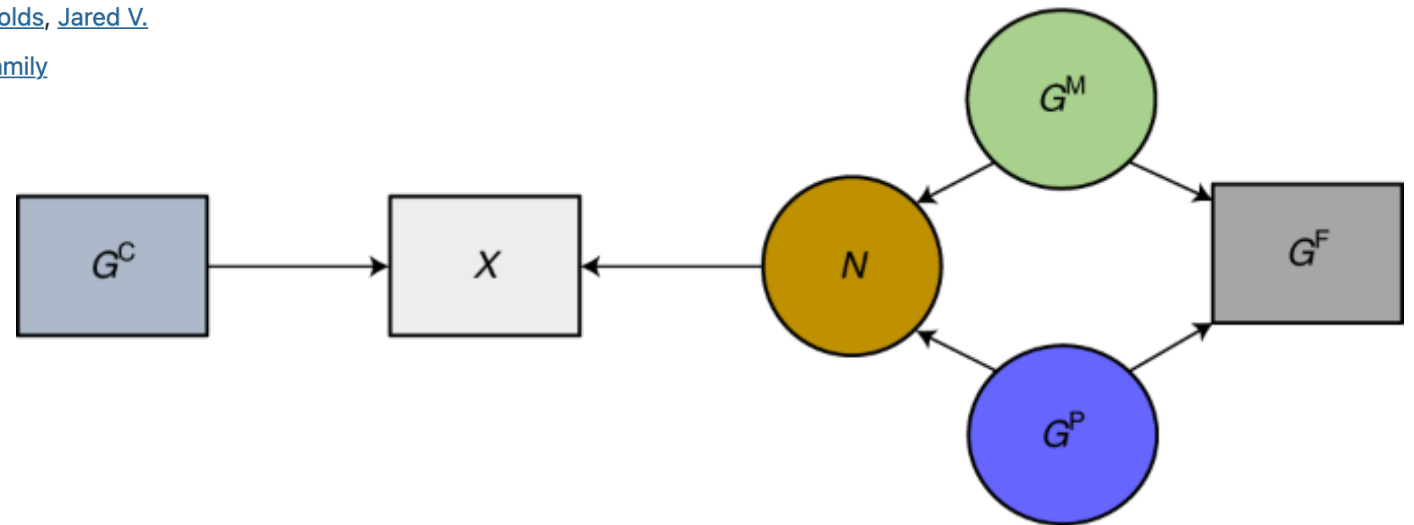
Within-sibship genome-wide association analyses decrease bias in estimates of direct genetic effects

[Laurence J. Howe](#) , [Michel G. Nivard](#), [Tim T. Morris](#), [Ailin F. Hansen](#), [Humaira Rasheed](#), [Yoonsu Cho](#), [Geetha Chittoor](#), [Rafael Ahlskog](#), [Penelope A. Lind](#), [Teemu Palviainen](#), [Matthijs D. van der Zee](#), [Rosa Cheesman](#), [Massimo Mangino](#), [Yunzhang Wang](#), [Shuai Li](#), [Lucija Klaric](#), [Scott M. Ratliff](#), [Lawrence F. Bielak](#), [Marianne Nygaard](#), [Alexandros Giannelis](#), [Emily A. Willoughby](#), [Chandra A. Reynolds](#), [Jared V. Balbona](#), [Ole A. Andreassen](#), [Social Science Genetic Association Consortium](#), [Within Family Consortium](#), ... [Neil M. Davies](#)  [+ Show authors](#)

Population GWAS



Within-sibship GWAS



Do sibling estimates replicate in rare SNPs?

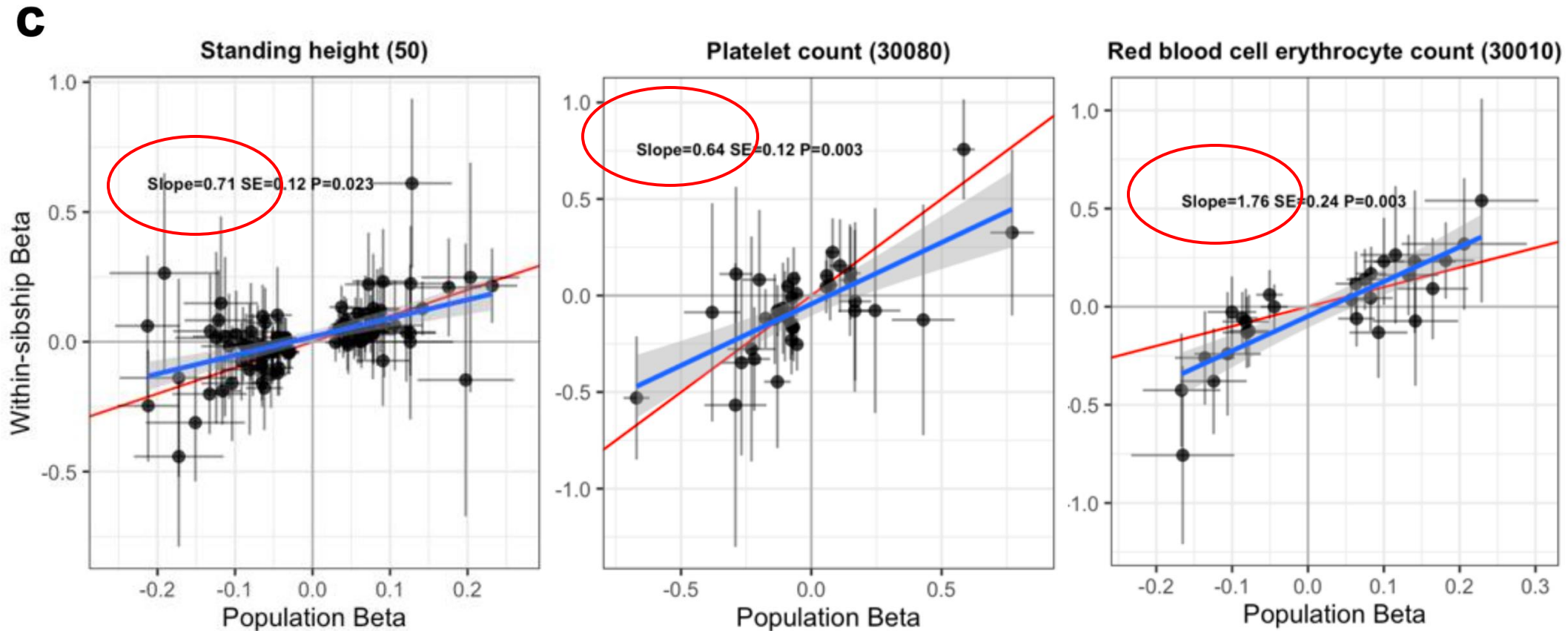
... not really...

Evaluating Confounding in Rare Variant Genome Wide Association Studies

Aimee L. Hanson¹, Gareth J. Griffith¹, Si Fang¹, Neil M. Davies¹, George Davey Smith¹, Daniel J.

Lawson¹, Gibran Hemani¹

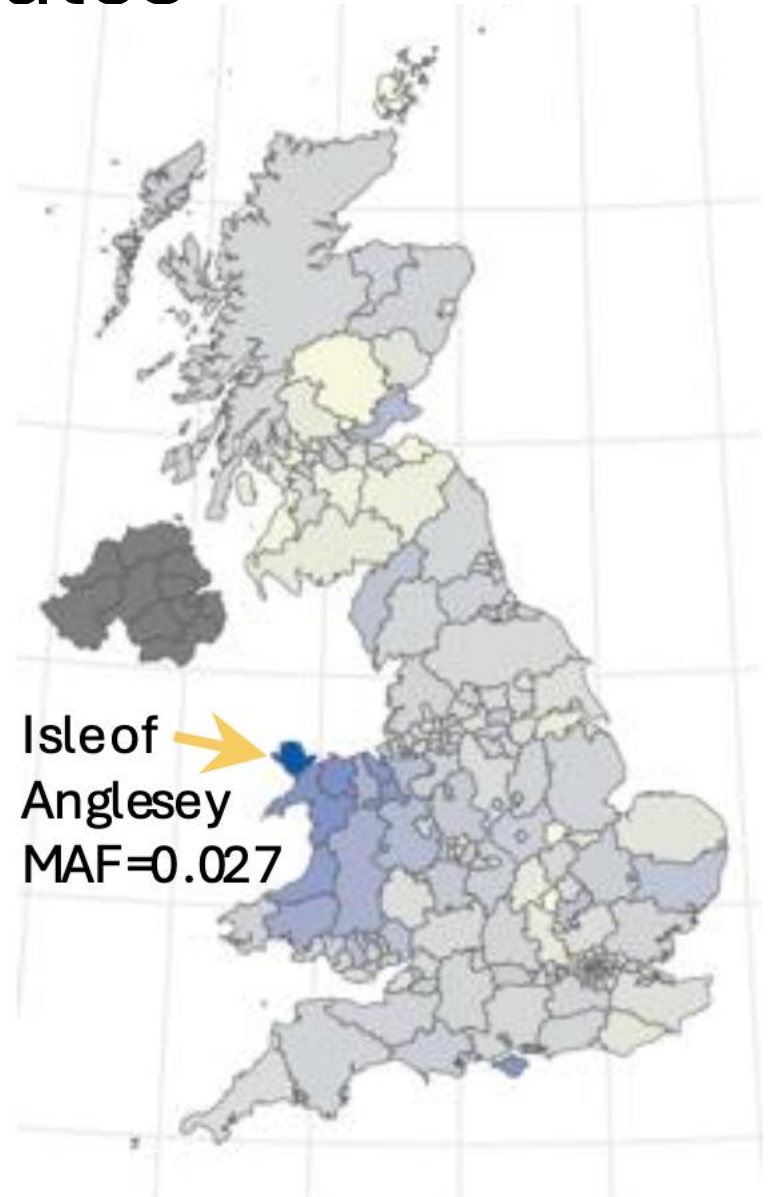
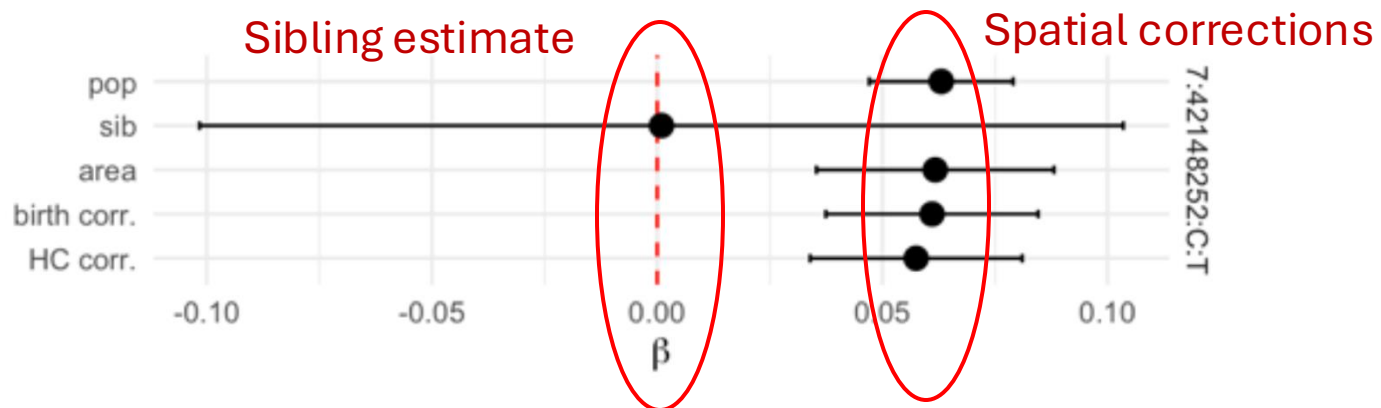
Sibling estimate



Population estimate

Spatial confounding does not explain bias in rare variant height effect estimates

- 116 height associated rare variants from Backman et al. (MAF < 1%, $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$).
- Many are strongly associated with geography
- Sadly, correcting for geography* doesn't correct the estimate



* With GRMs, haplotypes, rare variant PCs, levels for region, etc

In conclusion

- Genetic risk varies by population
 - We need local ancestry methods to properly attribute cause to loci
- We need more diverse studies to:
 - Identify risk variants for everyone
 - Better identify causal variants
- Some special diseases have been selected recently and population structure is important for them
- However, population structure is not the big confounder:
 - Family, assortative mating, cultural practice, socio-economics...
 - All matter much more and only sibling studies work there
- Conclusion: Large diverse sibling studies please!

References

[1] Yaoling Yang, Richard Durbin, Astrid K. N. Iversen, Daniel J. Lawson, *Sparse haplotype-based fine-scale local ancestry inference at scale reveals recent selection on immune responses*. medRxiv 2024.03.13.24304206.

Software: <https://github.com/YaolingYang/SparsePainter>

[2] Sile Hu, Lino A. F. Ferreira, Sinan Shi, Garrett Hellenthal, Jonathan Marchini, Daniel J. Lawson, Simon R. Myers, *Leveraging fine-scale population structure reveals conservation in genetic effect sizes between human populations across a range of human phenotypes*. bioRxiv 2023.08.08.552281.

[3] Barrie, W., Yang, Y., Irving-Pease, E.K. et al. *Elevated genetic risk for multiple sclerosis emerged in steppe pastoralist populations*. *Nature* **625**, 321–328 (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06618-z>

With special thanks to **Santi Rodriguez** for HaploType Regression with eXtra flexibility (HTRX)

Very recent selection is immune related

