

# Perils and Promise

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# Challenges

1. Data access
2. Analysis methods
3. Sample sizes

# Data Access

Critical that for large publicly funded sequencing efforts data should be widely available.

That means sequence data and rich phenotype data.

We need joined-up thinking aiming for a large database where we can link phenotypes with all (or most) known sequence variants.

# Analysis Challenges

Methods for calling variants from sequence data at varying stages of maturity: SNPs, indels, CNVs.

Annotation of variants.

Linking sequence and (rich) phenotype data.

We do not yet know the best methods for analysing sequence data for association even with simple phenotypes (case-control status, univariate QTLs).

# The Curious Incident ....

In *Silver Blaze*, Inspector Gregory said to Sherlock Holmes:

“Is there any point to which you would wish to draw my attention?”

“To the curious incident of the dog in the night-time.”

“The dog did nothing in the night-time.”

“That was the curious incident,” remarked Sherlock Holmes.

# Large sequencing studies for complex traits

ESP: 7,000 exomes

GO T2D: 3,000 exomes + low pass genomes

T2D-GENES: 5,000 exomes

Autism: 4,400 exomes

Schizophrenia: 5,000 exomes

(Cancer: ~10,000 normal exomes, probably not analysed for germline variation)

Extensive imputation from 1,000 Genomes and other reference panels into very large GWAS studies.

Evidence against (widespread) “Goldilocks” mutations: mutations at low frequency (say 0.5% - 3%) with moderate or large effect sizes.

Evidence that (very) large sample sizes (+ follow-up) will be needed to uncover genes harbouring rare variants which affect disease susceptibility.

We have no idea how important rare sequence variation will be for common disease phenotypes.

# Power for exome sequencing.....

