

# Package ‘gap.datasets’

May 8, 2026

**Version** 0.0.6

**Date** 2023-8-14

**Title** Datasets for 'gap'

**Description** Datasets associated with the 'gap' package. Currently, it includes an example data for regional association plot (CDKN), an example data for a genomewide association meta-analysis (OPG), data in studies of Parkinson's disease (PD), ALHD2 markers and alcoholism (aldh2), APOE/APOC1 markers and Schizophrenia (apoeapoc), cystic fibrosis (cf), a Olink/INF panel (inf1), Manhattan plots with (hr1420, mhdata) and without (w4) gene annotations.

**LazyData** Yes

**LazyLoad** Yes

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**URL** <https://jinghuazhao.github.io/R/>

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.2

**Author** Jing Hua Zhao [aut, cre],  
Swetlana Herbrandt [ctb]

**Maintainer** Jing Hua Zhao <jinghuazhao@hotmail.com>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2023-08-25 10:20:05 UTC

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aldh2

*ALDH2 markers and Alcoholism***Description**

This data set contains eight ALDH2 markers and Japanese alcoholic patients ( $y=1$ ) and controls ( $y=0$ ). There are genotypes for 8 loci, with a prefix name (e.g., "EXON12") and a suffix for each of two alleles (".a1" and ".a2").

The eight markers loci follows the following map (base pairs)

D12S2070	(> 450 000),
D12S839	(> 450 000),
D12S821	(~ 400 000),
D12S1344	( 83 853),
EXON12	( 0),
EXON1	( 37 335),
D12S2263	( 38 927),
D12S1341	(> 450 000)

**Usage**

```
data(aldh2)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Prof Ian Craig of Oxford and SGDP Centre, KCL

**References**

Koch HG, McClay J, Loh E-W, Higuchi S, Zhao J-H, Sham P, Ball D, et al (2000) Allele association studies with SSR and SNP markers at known physical distances within a 1 Mb region embracing the ALDH2 locus in the Japanese, demonstrates linkage disequilibrium extending up to 400 kb. Hum. Mol. Genet. 9:2993-2999

---

apoeapoc

*APOE/APOC1 markers and Alzheimer's*

---

**Description**

This data set contains APOE/APOC1 markers and Chinese Alzheimer's patients and controls. Variable id is subject id and y takes value 0 for controls and 2 for Alzheimer's.

The last six variables are age, sex and genotypes for APOE and APOC with suffixes for each of two alleles (".a1" and ".a2").

**Usage**

```
data(apoeapoc)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Shi J, Zhang S, Ma C, Liu X, Li T, Tang M, Han H, Guo Y, Zhao JH, Zheng K, Kong X, Zhang K, Su Z, Zhao Z. Association between apolipoprotein CI HpaI polymorphism and sporadic Alzheimer's disease in Chinese. Acta Neurol Scan 2004, 109:140-145.

---

CDKN

*An example data for regional association plot*

---

**Description**

These data are adapted from the DGI study on CDKN2A/CDKN2B region.

**Usage**

```
data(CDKN)
```

## Format

There are three data objects in the dataset: CDKNgenes, the gene list from the Chromosome 9 according to UCSC browser (<https://genome.ucsc.edu/>); CDKNmap, the genetic map as from the HapMap website ([https://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/hapmap/recombination/2006-10\\_rel21\\_phaseI+II/rates/](https://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/hapmap/recombination/2006-10_rel21_phaseI+II/rates/)); CDKNlocus, the results from the association analysis of the locus based on DGI data.

## Source

The data were obtained from the Harvard-MIT Broad Institute (see <https://www.broadinstitute.org/diabetes>)

## References

Diabetes Genetics Initiative of Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Lund University and Novartis Institute for Biomedical Research. *Whole-genome association analysis identifies novel loci for type 2 diabetes and triglyceride levels* Science 2007;316(5829):1331-6

## Examples

```
data(CDKN)
head(CDKNlocus)
```

---

cf

*Cystic fibrosis data*

---

## Description

This data set contains a case-control indicator and 23 SNPs.

The inter-marker distances (Morgan) are as follows

0.000090, 0.000158, 0.005000, 0.000100, 0.000200, 0.000150, 0.000250, 0.000200, 0.000050,  
0.000350, 0.000300, 0.000250, 0.000350, 0.000350, 0.000800, 0.000100, 0.000200, 0.000150,  
0.000550, 0.006000, 0.000700, 0.001000

## Usage

```
data(cf)
```

## Format

A data frame containing 186 rows and 24 columns

**Note**

This can be used as an example of converting PL-EM to matrix format,

```
cfdata <- vector("numeric")
cfname <- vector("character")
for (i in 2:dim(cf)[2])
{
  tmp <- plem2m(cf[,i])
  a1 <- tmp[[1]]
  a2 <- tmp[[2]]
  cfdata <- cbind(cfdata,a1,a2)
  a1name <- paste("loc",i-1,".a1",sep="")
  a2name <- paste("loc",i-1,".a2",sep="")
  cfname <- cbind(cfname,a1name,a2name)
}
cfdata <- as.data.frame(cfdata)
names(cfdata) <- cfname
```

**Source**

Liu JS, Sabatti C, Teng J, Keats BJB, Risch N (2001). Bayesian Analysis of Haplotypes for Linkage Disequilibrium Mapping. *Genome Research* 11:1716-1724

---

cnv

*A CNV data*

---

**Description**

A CNV dataset.

**Usage**

```
data(cnv)
```

**Format**

A CNV data

**Source**

Zheng Ye

crohn

*Crohn's disease data***Description**

The data set consist of 103 common (>5% minor allele frequency) SNPs genotyped in 129 trios from an European-derived population. These SNPs are in a 500-kb region on human chromosome 5q31 implicated as containing a genetic risk factor for Crohn disease.

The positions, names and haplotype blocks reported are as follows,

```

274044   IGR1118a_1 BLOCK 1
274541   IGR1119a_1 *
286593   IGR1143a_1 *
287261   IGR1144a_1 *
299755   IGR1169a_2 *
324341   IGR1218a_2 *
324379   IGR1219a_2 *
358048   IGR1286a_1 BLOCK 1
366811   TSC0101718
395079   IGR1373a_1 BLOCK 2
396353   IGR1371a_1 *
397334   IGR1369a_2 *
397381   IGR1369a_1 *
398352   IGR1367a_1 BLOCK 2
411823   IGR2008a_2
411873   IGR2008a_1 BLOCK 3
412456   IGR2010a_3 *
413233   IGR2011b_1 *
415579   IGR2016a_1 *
417617   IGR2020a_15 *
419845   IGR2025a_2 *
424283   IGR2033a_1 *
425376   IGR2036a_2 *
425549   IGR2036a_1 BLOCK 3
433467   IGR2052a_1 BLOCK 4
435282   IGR2055a_1 *
437682   IGR2060a_1 *
438883   IGR2063b_1 *
443565   IGR2072a_2 *
443750   IGR2073a_1 *
445337   IGR2076a_1 *
447791   IGR2081a_1 *
449895   IGR2085a_2 *
455246   IGR2096a_1 *
463136   IGR2111a_3 BLOCK 4
482171   IGR2150a_1 BLOCK 5

```

485828	IGR2157a_1	*
495082	IGR2175a_2	*
506266	IGR2198a_1	*
506890	IGR2199a_1	BLOCK 5
507208	IGR2200a_1	BLOCK 6
508338	IGR2202a_1	*
508858	IGR2203a_1	*
510951	IGR2207a_1	*
518478	IGR2222a_2	BLOCK 6
519387	IGR2224a_2	BLOCK 7
519962	IGR2225a_1	*
520521	IGR2226a_3	*
522600	IGR2230a_1	*
525243	IGR2236a_1	*
529556	IGR2244a_4	*
532363	IGR2250a_4	*
545062	IGR2276a_1	*
553189	IGR2292a_1	*
570978	IGR3005a_1	*
571022	IGR3005a_2	*
576586	IGR3016a_1	*
577141	IGR3018a_2	*
577838	IGR3019a_2	*
578122	IGR3020a_1	*
579217	IGR3022a_1	*
579529	IGR3023a_1	*
579818	IGR3023a_3	*
582651	IGR3029a_1	*
582948	IGR3029a_2	*
583131	IGR3030a_1	*
587836	IGR3039a_1	*
590425	IGR3044a_1	*
590585	IGR3045a_1	*
594115	IGR3051a_1	*
594812	IGR3053a_1	*
598805	IGR3061a_1	*
601294	IGR3066a_1	*
608759	IGR3081a_1	*
610447	IGR3084a_1	*
611177	IGR3086a_1	BLOCK 7
613488	IGR3090a_1	
616241	IGR3096a_1	BLOCK 8
616763	IGR3097a_1	*
617299	IGR3098a_1	*
626881	IGR3117a_1	*
633786	IGR3131a_1	*
635072	IGR3134a_1	*
637441	IGR3138a_1	BLOCK 8

648564 IGR3161a\_1  
 649061 IGR3162a\_1 BLOCK 9  
 649903 IGR3163a\_1 \*  
 657234 IGR3178a\_1 \*  
 662077 IGR3188a\_1 \*  
 662819 IGR3189a\_2 \*  
 676688 IGRX100a\_1 BLOCK 9  
 683387 IGR3230a\_1 BLOCK 10  
 686249 IGR3236a\_1 \*  
 692320 IGR3248a\_1 \*  
 718291 IGR3300a\_2 \*  
 730313 IGR3324a\_1 \*  
 731025 IGR3326a\_1 \*  
 738461 IGR3340a\_1 BLOCK 10  
 871978 GENS021ex1\_2 BLOCK 11  
 877571 GENS020ex3\_3 \*  
 877671 GENS020ex3\_2 \*  
 877809 GENS020ex3\_1 \*  
 890710 GENS020ex1\_1 BLOCK 11

However it has been changed after the paper was published.

An example use of the data is with the following paper, Kelly M. Burkett, Celia M. T. Greenwood, BradMcNeney, Jinko Graham. Gene genealogies for genetic association mapping, with application to Crohn's disease. *Front Genet* 2013, 4(260) doi: 10.3389/fgene.2013.00260

### Usage

`data(crohn)`

### Format

A data frame containing 387 rows and 212 columns

### Source

Daly MJ, Rioux JD, Schaffner SF, Hudson TJ, Lander ES (2001). High-resolution haplotype structure in the human genome *Nature Genetics* 29:229-232

---

fa

*Friedreich Ataxia data*

---

### Description

This data set contains a case-control indicator and twelve microsatellite markers. An extra unphased individual with the following genotype

2 7 7 7 1 3 2 2 2 2 6 3  
 3 8 10 8 3 9 3 4 2 2 7 5

has not been included.

The inter-marker distances (Morgan) are as follows,

0.03, 0.065, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.00125, 0.045

**Usage**

```
data(fa)
```

**Format**

A data frame containing 127 rows and 13 columns

**Source**

Liu JS, Sabatti C, Teng J, Keats BJB, Risch N (2001). Bayesian analysis of haplotypes for linkage disequilibrium mapping *Genome Research* 11:1716-1724

---

fsnps

*A case-control data involving four SNPs with missing genotype*

---

**Description**

This is a simulated data of four SNPs with their alleles coded in characters. The variable y contains phenotypes (1=case, 0=control).

**Usage**

```
data(fsnps)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Dr Sebastien Lissarrague of Genset

---

hla

*The HLA data*

---

**Description**

This data set contains HLA markers DRB, DQA, DQB and phenotypes of 271 Schizophrenia patients (y=1) and controls (y=0). Genotypes for 3 HLA loci have prefixes name (e.g., "DQB") and a suffix for each of two alleles (".a1" and ".a2").

**Usage**

```
data(hla)
```

**Format**

A data frame containing 271 rows and 8 columns

**Source**

Dr Padraig Wright of Pfizer

---

hr1420

*An example data for Manhattan plot with annotation*

---

**Description**

This example contains p values for a list of SNPs with information on chromosome, position and gene symbol.

In the reference below, seven established SNPs are in light blue, 14 new SNPs in dark blue and those failed to replicate in red. The paper size is set to 189 width x 189/2 height (mm) and 1200 dpi resolution. The font is Verdana.

**Usage**

```
data(hr1420)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Dr Marcel den Hoed

**References**

de Hoed M et al. (2013) Heart rate-associated loci and their effects on cardiac conduction and rhythm disorders. *Nature Genetics* 45(6):621-31, doi: 10.1038/ng.2610.

**Examples**

```
head(hr1420)
```

---

```
inf1           A data containing protein panel
```

---

**Description**

This data is used to illustrate cis/trans classification, containing the following columns:

```
Target Target.Short 1 Osteoprotegerin (OPG) OPG 2 C-X-C motif chemokine 11 (CXCL11) CXCL11
3 TNF-related activation cytokine (TRANCE) TRANCE 4 Axin-1 (AXIN1) AXIN1 5 C-C motif
chemokine 25 (CCL25) CCL25 6 Tumor necrosis factor (Ligand) superfamily member 12 (TWEAK)
TWEAK UniProtID Gene chrom Start End 1 O00300 TNFRSF11B 8 119935796 119964439 2
O14625 CXCL11 4 76954835 76962568 3 O14788 TNFSF11 13 43136872 43182149 4 O15169
AXIN1 16 337440 402673 5 O15444 CCL25 19 8117651 8127534 6 O43508 TNFSF12 17 7452208
7464925
```

**Usage**

```
data(inf1)
```

**Format**

A data frame containing 92 rows and 7 columns

**Source**

Undisclosed

jma.cojo

*A data containing independent GWAS hits as from GCTA***Description**

This data is used to illustrate cis/trans classification, containing the following columns:

	prot	Chr	SNP	bp	refA	freq	b	se
1	4E.BP1	19	chr19:54327313_A_C	54327313	A	0.20550900	0.4510040	0.0243056
2	4E.BP1	19	chr19:54329063_G_T	54329063	T	0.10023500	-0.3233240	0.0333274
3	ADA	19	chr19:54327313_A_C	54327313	A	0.20550900	0.3542660	0.0246266
4	ADA	20	chr20:37456819_C_T	37456819	T	0.00388582	-0.2473080	0.1749800
5	ADA	20	chr20:38196991_G_T	38196991	G	0.00236927	-0.0171435	0.2238980
6	ADA	20	chr20:38603207_A_G	38603207	A	0.17074600	-0.0269075	0.0271976
	p	n	freq_gen0	bJ	bJ_se	pJ	LD_r	
1	2.48545e-74	6483.69	0.20079500	0.426476	0.0251676	2.07907e-64	-0.13397800	
2	4.69307e-22	6480.60	0.08846920	-0.246444	0.0338712	3.44090e-13	0.00000000	
3	5.47833e-46	6441.97	0.20079500	0.354266	0.0250171	1.59869e-45	0.00000000	
4	1.57618e-01	5553.51	0.00497018	-5.873090	0.2241210	2.32892e-151	-0.00633091	
5	9.38970e-01	5556.57	0.00198807	-13.473100	0.3790980	1.18609e-276	0.02467370	
6	3.22550e-01	6285.16	0.15009900	-0.299797	0.0278787	5.69806e-27	0.11116200	
	UniProtID							
1	Q13541							
2	Q13541							
3	P00813							
4	P00813							
5	P00813							
6	P00813							

**Usage**

```
data(jma.cojo)
```

**Format**

A data frame containing 445 rows and 16 columns

**Source**

Undisclosed

**Description**

The data contains data on 51 individuals in a pedigree. Below it is used for comparing results from various packages.

**Usage**

```
data(151)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Morgan v3.

**References**

Morgan v3. <https://sites.stat.washington.edu/thompson/Genepi/MORGAN/Morgan.shtml>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
km <- kin.morgan(151)
k2 <- km$kin.matrix*2

# quantitative trait
library(regress)
r <- regress(qt ~ 1, ~k2, data=151)
names(r)
r
# qualitative trait
N <- dim(151)[1]
w <- with(151, quantile(qt, probs=0.75, na.rm=TRUE))
ped51 <- within(151, bt <- ifelse(qt<=w,0,1))
d <- regress(bt ~ 1, ~k2, data=ped51)
d
# for other tests not shown here
set.seed(12345)
ped51 <- within(ped51, {r <- rnorm(N); bt[is.na(bt)] <- 0})
library(foreign)
write.dta(ped51, "ped51.dta")

## End(Not run)
```

---

lukas                      *An example pedigree*

---

**Description**

A multi-generational pedigree containing individual, father, mother IDs and sex.

**Usage**

```
data(lukas)
```

**Format**

An example pedigree

**Source**

Lukas Keller

---

mao                      *A study of Parkinson's disease and MAO gene*

---

**Description**

The markers are both with actual allele sizes and allele numbers. The dataset is distributed with the GENECOUNTING version 2.0 illustrating gene counting method involving chromosome X. A total of 183 patients and 157 controls (150 males, 190 females) were available, together with five markers in MAOA (monoamine oxidase A) region with alleles 12, 9, 6, 5, 3, and the first three markers were genotyped in all individuals while the fourth and fifth were genotyped for 294 and 304 individuals.

**Usage**

```
data(mao)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Dr Helen Latsoudis of Institute of Psychiatry, KCL

**References**

Zhao JH (2004). 2LD, GENECOUNTING and HAP: computer programs for linkage disequilibrium analysis. *Bioinformatics* 20:1325-1326

---

meyer

*A pedigree data on 282 animals deriving from two generations*


---

## Description

A data frame attributed to Meyer (1989).

“The pedigrees for each of these 282 animals derive from an additional 24 base population (Generation 0) animals that do not have records of their own but, nevertheless, are of interest with respect to the inference on their own additive genetic values. Furthermore, it is presumed that these original 24 base animals are not related to each other. Therefore, the row dimension of  $u$  is 306 (282+24).” (Templeman & Rosa 2004)

## Usage

```
data(meyer)
```

## Format

A data frame containing 306 records

## Source

Meyer K (1989). Restricted maximum likelihood to estimate variance components for animal models with several random effects using a derivative-free algorithm. *Genetics, Selection, Evolution* 21:317-340.

Tempelman RJ, Rosa GJM. Empirical Bayes Approaches to Mixed Model Inference in Quantitative Genetics. in Saxton AM (Ed). *Genetic Analysis of Complex Traits Using SAS*, chapter 7. SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA, 2004

## Examples

```
## Not run:
library(gap)
meyer <- within(meyer,{
  g1 <- ifelse(generation==1,1,0)
  g2 <- ifelse(generation==2,1,0)
})
lm(y~-1+g1+g2,data=meyer)
library(MCMCg1mm)
m <-MCMCg1mm(y~-1+g1+g2,random=animal~1,pedigree=meyer[,1:3],data=meyer,verbose=FALSE)
summary(m)
plot(m)

meyer <- within(meyer,{
  id <- animal
  animal <- ifelse(!is.na(animal),animal,0)
  dam <- ifelse(!is.na(dam),dam,0)
  sire <- ifelse(!is.na(sire),sire,0)
```

```
})  
# library(kinship)  
# A <- with(meyer,kinship(animal,sire,dam))*2  
  
A <- kin.morgan(meyer)$kin.matrix*2  
  
library(regress)  
regress(y~-1+g1+g2,~A,data=meyer)  
prior <- list(R=list(V=1, nu=0.002), G=list(G1=list(V=1, nu=0.002)))  
m2 <- MCMCgrm(y~-1+g1+g2,prior,meyer,A,singular.ok=TRUE,verbose=FALSE)  
summary(m2)  
plot(m2)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

mfblong

*Example data for ACENucfam*

---

### **Description**

This is the companion data for ACENucfam.

### **Usage**

```
data(mfblong)
```

### **Format**

The data is a random subset of the birth weight data from the mental health registry of Norway.

male-a dummy variable for being male; first-a dummy variable for being the first child; midage-a dummy variable for mother aged 20-35 at time of birth; highage-a dummy variable for mother older than 35 at time of birth and birthyr-year of birth minus 1967 (earliest birth year in birth registry).

### **Source**

The data were obtained from the Biometrics website and preprocessed with f.mfb.R.

### **References**

Rabe-Hesketh S, Skrondal A, Gjessing HK. Biometrical modeling of twin and family data using standard mixed model software. *Biometrics* 2008, 64:280-288

---

`mhtdata`*An example data for Manhattan plot with annotation (mhtplot)*

---

**Description**

This example contains p values for a list of SNPs whose information regarding chromosome, position and reference sequence as with gene annotation is obtained separately.

**Usage**

```
data(mhtdata)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Dr Tuomas Kilpelainen at the MRC Epidemiology Unit

**References**

Kilpelainen TO, et al. (2011) Genetic variation near IRS1 associates with reduced adiposity and an impaired metabolic profile. *Nature Genetics* 43(8):753-60, doi: 10.1038/ng.866.

**Examples**

```
head(mhtdata)
```

---

`nep499`*A study of Alzheimer's disease with eight SNPs and APOE*

---

**Description**

This is a study of the neprilysin gene and sporadic Alzheimer's disease in Chinese. There are 257 cases and 242 controls, each with eight SNPs detecting through denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography (DHPLC).

**Usage**

```
data(nep499)
```

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Shi J, Zhang S, Tang M, Ma C, Zhao J, Li T, Liu X, Sun Y, Guo Y, Han H, Ma Y, Zhao Z. Mutation Screening and Association Study of the Neprilysin Gene in Sporadic Alzheimer's Disease in Chinese Persons. *J Gerontol A: Bio Sci Med Sci* 60:301-306, 2005

---

OPG

*An example data for forest plot using METAL output*

---

**Description**

This example contains METAL outputs (OPGtbl) as with association statistics from contributing studies (OPGall). It is appropriate to use chr:pos\_A1\_A2 (A1<=A2) (SNPID) rather than reference id (rsid) due to its variability – therefore a SNPID-rsid mapping file (OPGrsid) is also provided.

**Usage**

```
data(OPG)
```

**Format**

Three data frames

**Source**

SCALLOP consortium

**References**

The SCALLOP paper.

**Examples**

```
data(OPG)
head(OPGtbl)
head(OPGall)
head(OPGrsid)
```

---

PD

*A study of Parkinson's disease and APOE, LRRK2, SNCA makers*

---

**Description**

A study of Parkinson's disease and controls with APOE, LRRK2 markers rs10506151, rs10784486, rs1365763, rs1388598, rs1491938, rs1491941 and SNCA markers m770, int4 and SNCA. The column abc indicates if a subject is familial Parkinson's (+), sporadic (-), or controls (Control). Races involved are American Indians (AI), African American (B), and the rest are Caucasians. Diagnosis also included possible (POS), probable (PRO) and definite PDs. AON is the age at onset.

**Usage**

data(PD)

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Prof Abbas Parsian at NIH

**References**

Parsian et al. ASHG 2005, Toronto

---

w4

*Results from a GWAS on Chickens*

---

**Description**

This example contains p values for a list of SNPs with information on chromosome and positions.

**Usage**

data(w4)

**Format**

A data frame

**Source**

Titan <lone9@qq.com>

**Examples**

```
head(w4)
```

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