



OVERVIEW

• some interesting developments in the field (instead of the lecture recap) (12:15 – 12:30-ish)

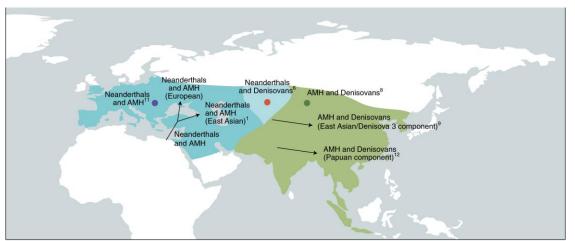
- paper questions + discussion genome-wide archaic introgression (12:30 13:00 and 13:15 13:45)
- Menti quiz

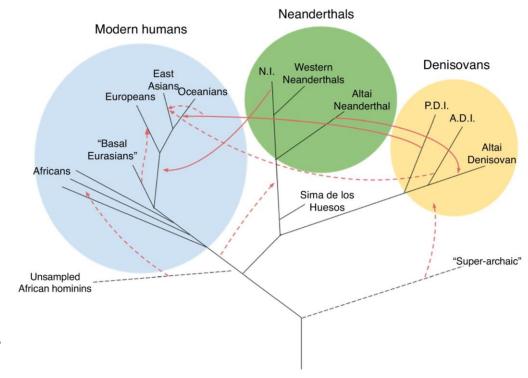
 (last 10 minutes or so)



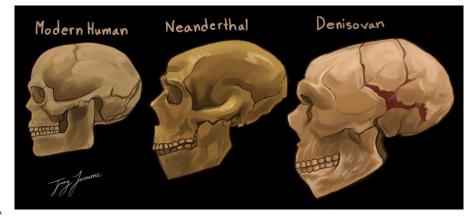


- Current state of affairs
 - multiple introgression events
 - at least two species, likely 3+
 - well-characterised archaeological evidence for two: Neandertals and Denisovans





https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gde.2018.05.009





ANCIENT-DNA GOLDRUSH

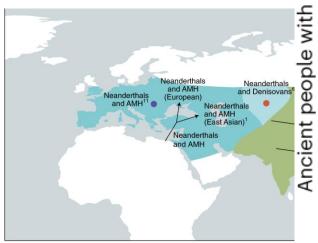
ANCIENT DNA The quantity of genome data from ancient-human remains has grown rapidly since 2018, owing to advances in DNA sequencing and extraction.

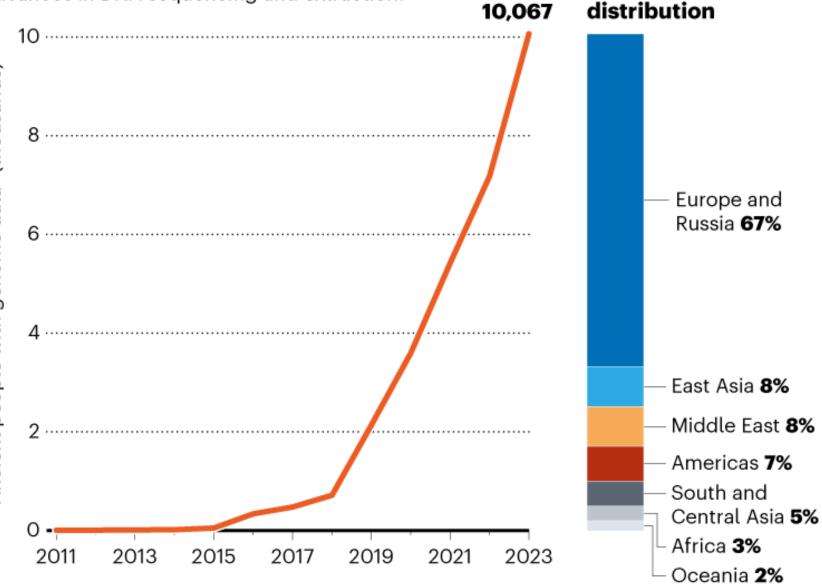
Current state of affairs

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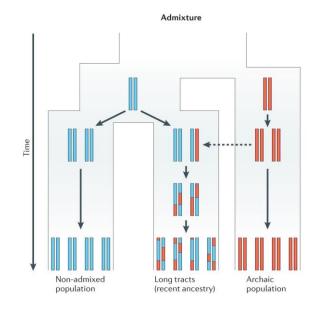


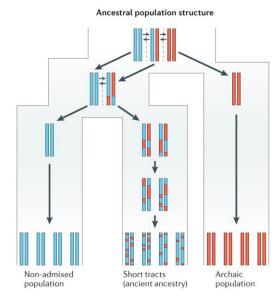
onature

Geographical

- tract length to infer introgression
- they argue that adaptive introgression should be seen as a separate phenomenon from selection on ancestral haplotypes

• reality - most likely something in-between



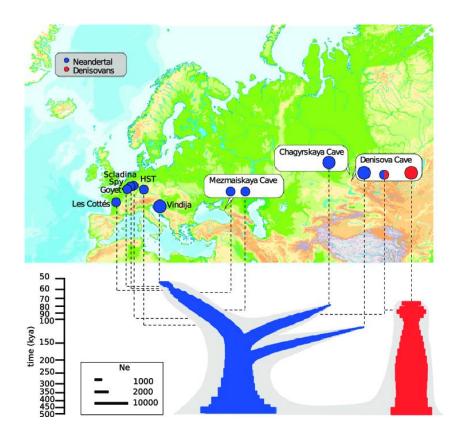


https://doi.org/10.1038/nrg3936





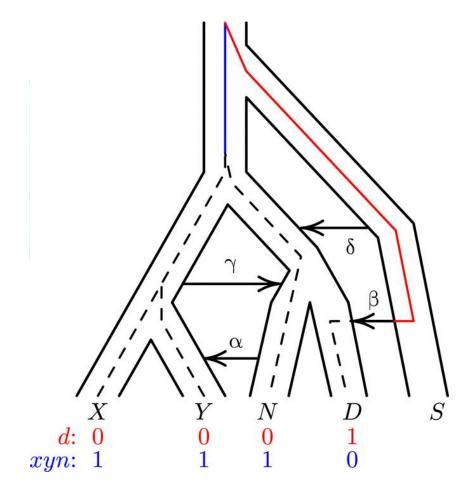
- Neandertal and Denisovan divergence
 - first attempts mtDNA
 - as archaic genome resolution became better - variation in nuclear genome
 - complicated by a potential complex phylogeny with deep divergence and plenty of admixture







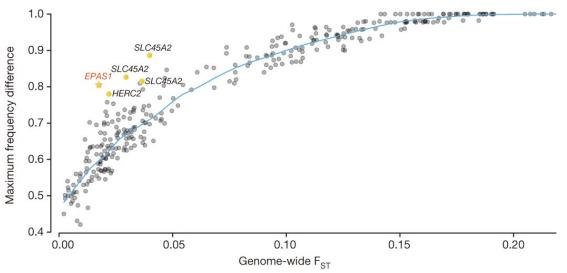
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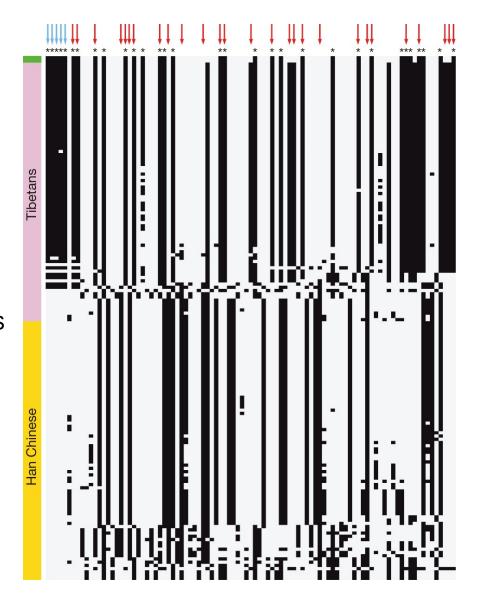






- Denisovan introgression in Tibetans contributed to altitude adaptation
 - Tibetan vs Han Chinese closely related; Fst differences reflecting selective pressure with higher confidence
 - Denisovan haplotypes present at high freq in Tibetans

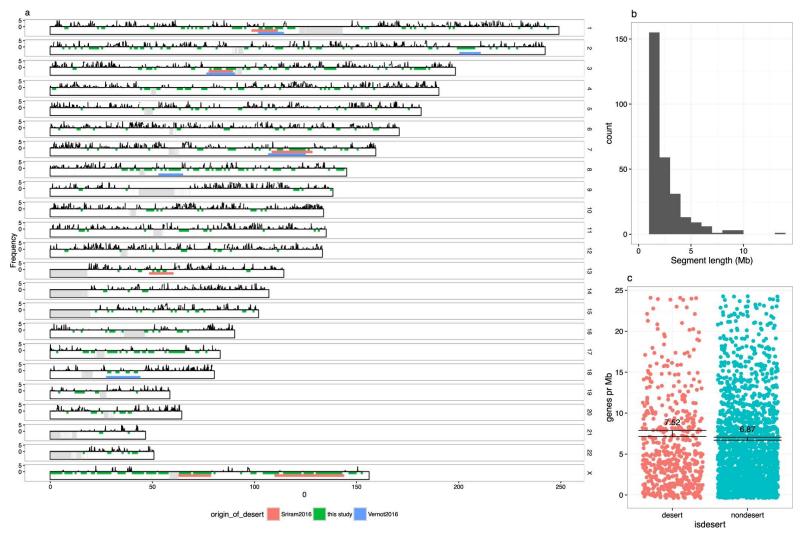








- introgression does not always go as planned
- archaic introgression deserts (regions with no introgression)
- extensive on the X chromosome
 - any guess why?

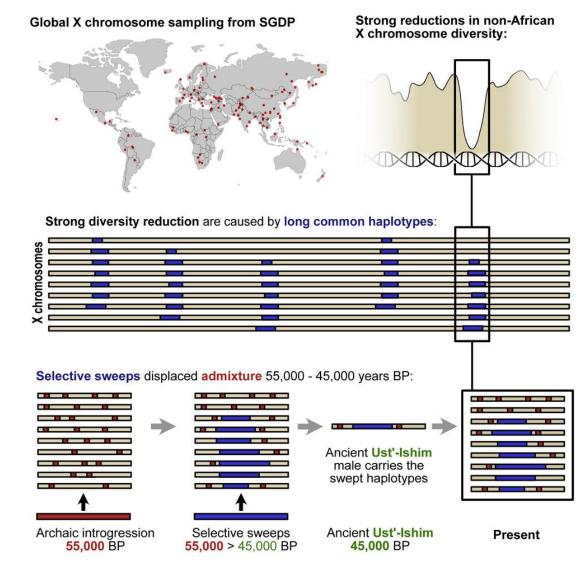


https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2225-9





- non-African modern humans show long common haplotypes subject to strong selective sweeps
 - post-introgression deserts
- swept haplotypes even present in an ancient Siberian modern human
 - position of these human sweeps overlap with previously described sweep hotspots across great apes



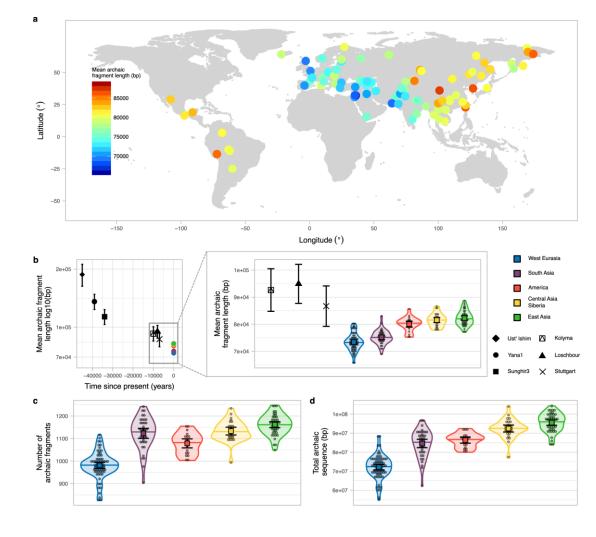
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xgen.2023.100274





- archaic fragment length varies between modern populations
- so do total numbers of archaic fragments per genome
- West Eurasian fragments subject to more recombination and increased mutation rates

• why?



https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-25524-4





All this because we have been able to sequence more archaic genomes

But everything began here:

A Draft Sequence of the Neandertal Genome RICHARD E. GREEN, JOHANNES KRAUSE, ADRIAN W. BRIGGS, TOMISLAV MARICIC, UDO STENZEL, MARTIN KIRCHER, NICK PATTERSON, HENG LI, WEIWEI ZHAI, [...], AND SVANTE PÄÄBO +46 authors Authors Info & Affiliations





PAPER DISCUSSION

A Draft Sequence of the Neandertal Genome

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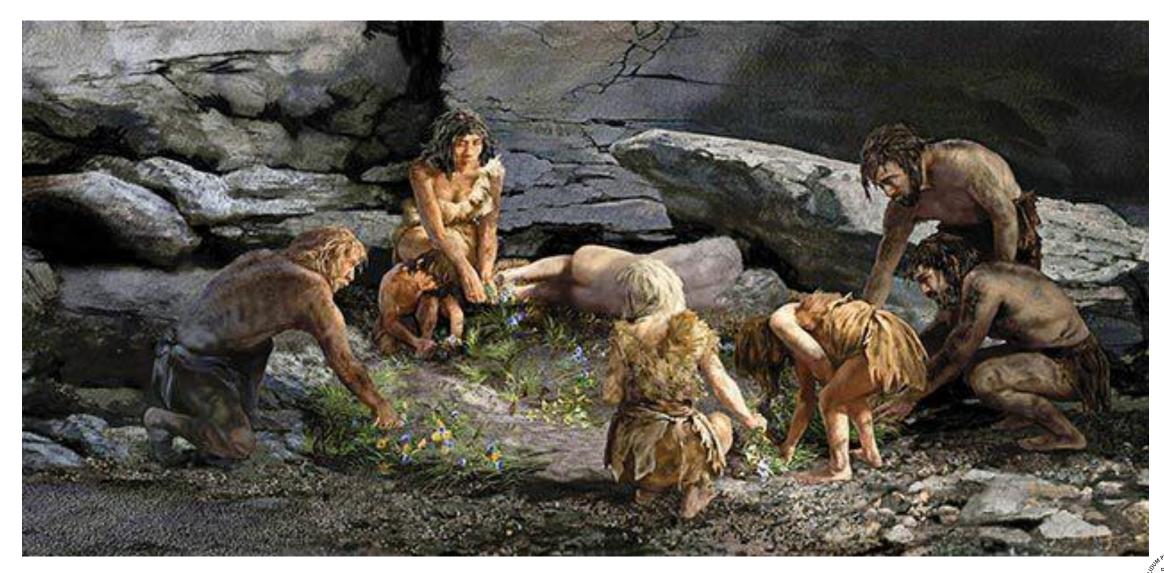




CALIN PANTEA

PHD STUDENT

BREAK UNTIL 13:15



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PHD STUDENT

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