

# **Describing Variation & Patterns of Diversity**

BIOL 1435

January 31, 2023

## Icebreaker

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Name, Year, Major, and what was the last song you listened to today?

# Overview

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1. ATGC's of life & encoding DNA
2. Measures of sequence diversity
3. In class coding exercise

# Overview

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**1. ATGC's of life & encoding DNA**

2. Measures of sequence diversity

3. In class coding exercise

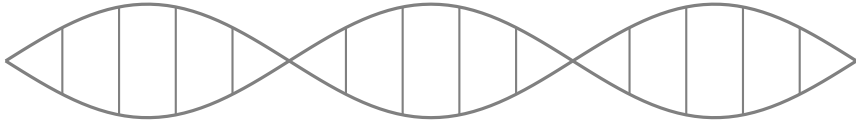
# DNA consists of four nucleotides

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ATGC

# DNA is organized onto chromosomes

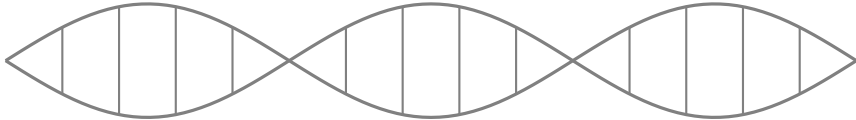
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# Ploidy (#N): number of sets of chromosomes

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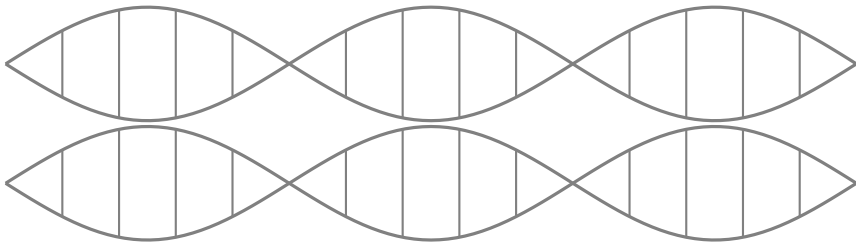
$N = \text{haploid}$



## Ploidy (#N): number of sets of chromosomes

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$2N = \text{diploid}$

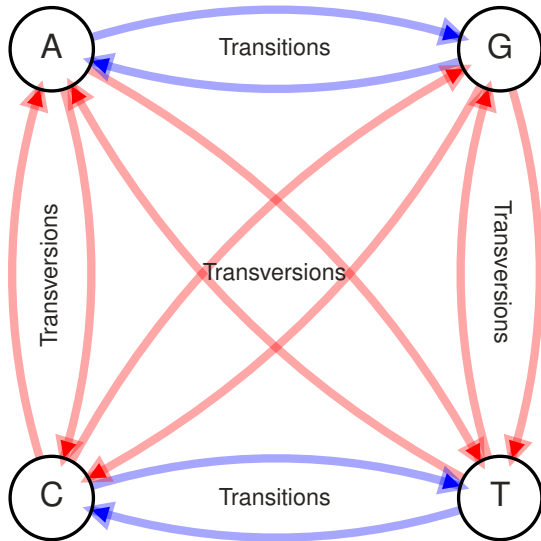




**Q: How does genetic variation  
arise?**

# A: Mutations

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## How do we encode DNA?

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$$m \text{ (sites)} \times n \text{ (chromosomes)}$$

# How do we encode DNA?

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	<i>ind<sub>1</sub></i>	<i>ind<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>ind<sub>3</sub></i>	<i>ind<sub>4</sub></i>	<i>ind<sub>5</sub></i>
<i>pos<sub>1</sub></i>	T	T	T	T	T
<i>pos<sub>2</sub></i>	C	G	G	C	G
<i>pos<sub>3</sub></i>	A	T	A	T	T
<i>pos<sub>4</sub></i>	G	G	G	G	C
<i>pos<sub>5</sub></i>	T	A	A	A	A

# Genotype matrices

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{pos}_1 \\ \text{pos}_2 \\ \text{pos}_3 \\ \text{pos}_4 \\ \text{pos}_5 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{ind}_1 \\ \text{ind}_2 \\ \text{ind}_3 \\ \text{ind}_4 \\ \text{ind}_5 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} T & T & T & T & T \\ C & G & G & C & G \\ A & T & A & T & T \\ G & G & G & G & C \\ T & A & A & A & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

0 = reference or ancestral allele

1 = alternative or derived allele

# Genotype matrices

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Genotype matrices

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Some terminology...

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- Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
- Single nucleotide variant (SNV)
- Variant site
- Segregating site



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## How would you summarize this genotype matrix?

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Measurements of genetic variation

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- Segregating sites ( $S$ )
- Site frequency spectrum (SFS)
- Gene diversity ( $h$  &  $H$ )
  - Also referred to as *expected heterozygosity*
- Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$  &  $\pi$ )

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# Segregating sites ( $S$ )

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## Definition

A segregating site is a site that is polymorphic in the data—i.e., there are multiple alleles observed.

## Segregating sites ( $S$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Segregating sites ( $S$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Segregating sites ( $S$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow S = 4$$



# Measurements of genetic variation

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# Site frequency spectrum (SFS)

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## Definition

Minor allele frequency spectrum: Histogram of the frequency of the less common allele which range from  $1/n$  to 0.5 where  $n$  is the total number of chromosomes.

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Derived allele frequency spectrum: Histogram of the frequency of the derived allele—normally determined by the use of an outgroup—which range from  $1/n$  to  $(n-1)/n$ .

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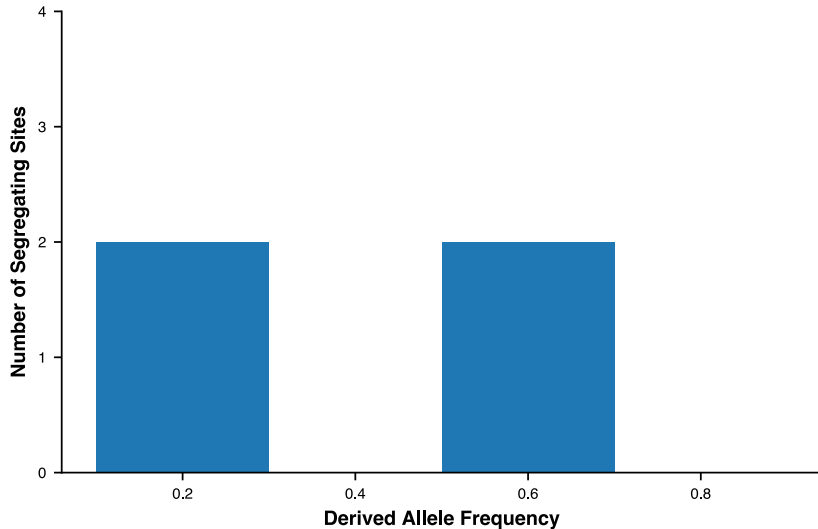
## Note

Minor allele frequency spectrum = Folded SFS

Derived allele frequency spectrum = Unfolded SFS

# Site frequency spectrum (SFS)

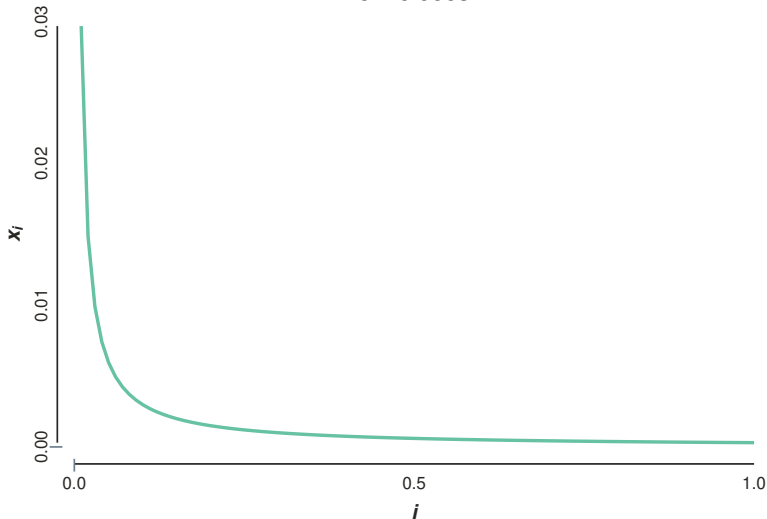
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# Site frequency spectrum has the shape $x_i = \frac{\theta}{i}$

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$\theta = 0.0003$



# Measurements of genetic variation

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# Gene diversity ( $h$ & $H$ )

---

## Definition

Gene diversity is the probability that two random DNA sequences are different.



# Gene diversity ( $h$ & $H$ )

---

## Definition

Gene diversity is the probability that two random DNA sequences are different.

## Equation

$$h = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i^2 \quad (1)$$

Where  $p_i$  is the frequency of the  $i^{th}$  allele out of  $m$  observed alleles.

$$H = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{j=1}^L h_j \quad (2)$$

Where  $h_j$  is the gene diversity for site  $j$  and  $L$  is to the total number of sites.

# Dave's tips and tricks

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## Note

$$h = 1 - (p^2 + q^2)$$

Where  $p$  is the frequency of the derived/alternate allele and  $q = (1 - p)$

## Gene diversity ( $h$ & $H$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Gene diversity ( $h$ & $H$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - (0^2 + 1^2) \\ 1 - (3^2/5^2 + 2^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (3^2/5^2 + 2^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (1^2/5^2 + 4^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (1^2/5^2 + 4^2/5^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Gene diversity ( $h$ & $H$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - (0^2 + 1^2) \\ 1 - (3^2/5^2 + 2^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (3^2/5^2 + 2^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (1^2/5^2 + 4^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (1^2/5^2 + 4^2/5^2) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow h_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 12/25 \\ 12/25 \\ 8/25 \\ 8/25 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Gene diversity ( $h$ & $H$ )

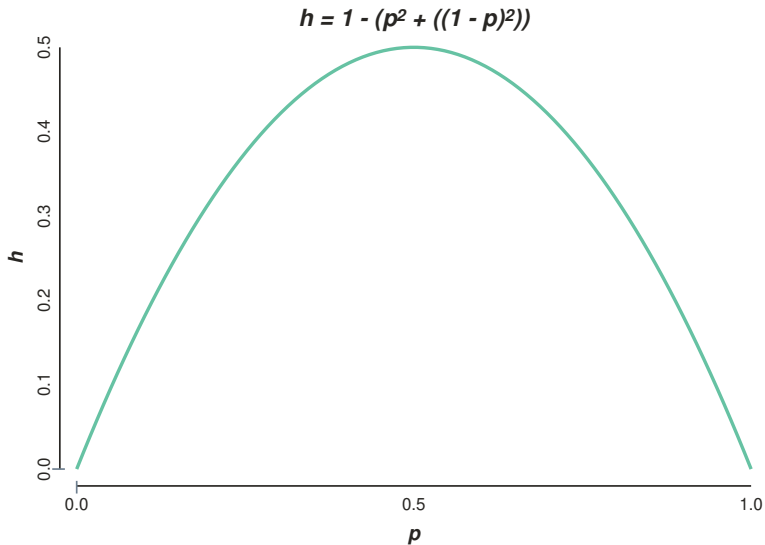
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - (0^2 + 1^2) \\ 1 - (3^2/5^2 + 2^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (3^2/5^2 + 2^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (1^2/5^2 + 4^2/5^2) \\ 1 - (1^2/5^2 + 4^2/5^2) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow h_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 12/25 \\ 12/25 \\ 8/25 \\ 8/25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = 40/25 \times 1/5 = 8/25$$

# Behavior of $h$

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# Measurements of genetic variation

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# Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$ & $\pi$ )

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## Definition

Nucleotide diversity is the average number of pairwise differences between genotypes drawn from the same population.

# Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$ & $\pi$ )

## Definition

Nucleotide diversity is the average number of pairwise differences between genotypes drawn from the same population.

## Equation

$$\Pi = \frac{\sum_{i < j} k_{ij}}{\binom{n}{2}} \quad (3)$$

Where  $k_{ij}$  is the number of nucleotide differences between the  $i^{th}$  and  $j^{th}$  sequence in the sample and the denominator represents the number of unique comparisons being made between  $n$  sequences.

$$\pi = \frac{\Pi}{L} \quad (4)$$

Where  $L$  is to the total number of sites.

## Dave's tips and tricks

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Note

$$\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

# Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$ & $\pi$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$ & $\pi$ )

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (0 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 0 \\ (3 + 1 + 1 + 1) = 6 \\ (3 + 1 + 2 + 0) = 6 \\ (1 + 1 + 1 + 1) = 4 \\ (4 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 4 \end{array}$$

## Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$ & $\pi$ )

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$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (0 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 0 \\ (3 + 1 + 1 + 1) = 6 \\ (3 + 1 + 2 + 0) = 6 \\ (1 + 1 + 1 + 1) = 4 \\ (4 + 0 + 0 + 0) = 4 \end{array} \rightarrow \Pi = 20 \div \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 2$$

## Nucleotide diversity ( $\Pi$ & $\pi$ )

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$$\pi = 2 \times 1/5 = 2/5$$

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