3.d term Population genetics

Genetic drift and mutation

Problems

1.

A p: 0'875

a q: 0'125

4 individuals → 8 alleles

No a → 8A → $0'875^{8} = 0'344$ → probability of no a (P(A) = P(no a))

No A → 8a → $0'125^{8} = 5'96 \cdot 10^{-8}$ → probability of no A (P(a) = P(no A))

~~$p^2+2pq+q^2=1 \rightarrow 2pq = 1-p^2+q^2 \rightarrow 2pq = 1-(0'125^2+0'875^2) = 0'219$~~

$P(A \cap a) = 1 - P(A) - P(a) \rightarrow P(A \cap a) = 1 - 0'344 - 5'96 \cdot 10^{-8} = 0'656$

2.

Aa → 12 individuals → 24 alleles

90% heterozygous → num of generations → $H_0 = 1$ → all heterozygous; $H_t = 1-0'9 = 0'1$ → 10% heterozygous

$$H_t = H_0\left(1-\frac{1}{2N}\right)^t \rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{H_t}{H_0}\right) = t \cdot \ln\left(1-\frac{1}{2N}\right) \rightarrow t = \frac{\ln(H_t/H_0)}{\ln(1-(1/2N))} \rightarrow$$

$$t = \frac{\ln(0'1/1)}{\ln(1-(1/24))} = 54'1$$ → it will take 54 generations for the population to be heterozygous in 10%

N = 240

$$t = \frac{\ln(0'1/1)}{\ln(1-(1/2\cdot 240))} = 1104'1$$ → in 1104 generations of a population of 240 individuals you will have 10% heterozygosity

3. N = 95

1 new allele

$P_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2N} = P_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\cdot 95} = 0'0053$ → there is a 0'53% probability that it will drift to fixation

$P_{lost} = 1 - P_0 \rightarrow P_{lost} = 1 - 0'0053 = 0'995$ → There is a 99'5% probability of loss

$$T_{fix} = -4N \cdot \frac{(1-p)\ln(1-p)}{p} = -4\cdot 95 \frac{(1-0'0053)\ln(0'995)}{0'0053} = 378'9$$ → Average fixation time 379 generations

$$T_{loss} = -4N\frac{0'995\ln(0'995)}{1-0'995} = 357'6$$ → Average allele loss time is of 358 generations

④

$p_A = 0'75$

$N = 40$

$p_A' = 0'75$

$P(k \text{ alleles in } n \text{ alleles}) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \cdot p^k \cdot q^{n-k}$

$k = 2N \cdot p_A' \rightarrow k = 2 \cdot 40 \cdot 0'75 = 60$

$q = 1 - p \Rightarrow q = 1 - 0'75 = 0'25$

$n = 2N \Rightarrow n = 2 \cdot 40 = 80$

$P(60 \text{ in } 80) = \frac{80!}{60!(80-60)!} \cdot 0'75^{60} \cdot 0'25^{(80-60)} = 0'1025$

There is a 10'25 % chance that in the next generation the allele A frequency is of 0'75

⑤

$N = 12 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 6M \\ \rightarrow 6F \end{cases}$

$A = 0'5 = p_0$
$a = 0'5 = q_0$
$p_1^1 = 0'458 \quad q_1^1 = 1 - 0'458 = 0'542$
$p_2^1 = 0'583 \quad q_2^1 = 1 - 0'583 = 0'417$

$k = 2N \cdot p_0 \rightarrow k = 12 \cdot 0'5 = 6$

$n = 2N \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 6 = 12$

$P_1 = \frac{12!}{6!(12-6)!} \cdot 0'458^6 \cdot 0'542^{(12-6)} = 0'2162$

$P_2 = \frac{12!}{6!(12-6)!} \cdot 0'583^6 \cdot 0'417^{(12-6)} = 0'19077$

$p_d = 0'375 \qquad k_d = 12 \cdot 0'375 = 4'5 \simeq 5$
$q_d = 1 - 0'375 = 0'625$

$P = \frac{12!}{5!(12-5)!} \cdot 0'375^5 \cdot 0'625^{(12-5)} = 0'22$

$P(0'375 \text{ in } P_1 \text{ and } P_2) = 0'22 \cdot 0'22 = 0'04787 \rightarrow$ 4'787% that P_1 and P_2 have $p = 0'375$ in the second generation

⑥ p15 Genetic drift theory

$p_0 = 0'5 \quad q_0 = 0'5 \quad \rightarrow 2A \; 2a$

$t = 2$

$p_2 = 0'25 \quad q_2 = 0'75 \quad \rightarrow 1A \; 3a$

$P(0'25 | 0'5) = P(1A | 2A) = P(\text{1 allele A in gen 2}) = \cancel{0'4219}$

→ table

	0	1	2	3	4	nº gen
nº alleles 1 in gen	0	0'4219	0'0625 0'25 0'375 0'25 0'0625	0'0469	0	

$P(\text{1 all in gen 2}) = (0 \cdot 0'0625) + (0'4219 \cdot 0'25) + (0'25 \cdot 0'375) + (0'0469 \cdot 0'25)$
$+ (0 \cdot 0'0625) = 0 + 0'1055 + 0'0938 + 0'01173 + 0 = 0'21103$

The probability that a population of 2 individuals (4 alleles) that start with $p_0 = 0'5$ ~~and~~ have $p_2 = 0'25$ in 2 generations is of 0'21103

⑦

$N_m = \frac{55000}{50} = 1100$ males

$N_F = \underbrace{55000 - 1100}_{N - N_m} = 53900$ females

{ assuming N counts only adult individuals all in groups of 50 to 1 M

$N_e = \frac{4 N_m N_F}{N_m + N_F} \rightarrow N_e = \frac{4 \cdot 1100 \cdot 53900}{1100 + 53900} = 4312$

Assuming equal probability of M / F individual indespendency

27500 = M   27500 = F   (there will be males without a group)

Mutation

1

$A \rightarrow a$
$\mu = 0'00002$

$p_0 = 0'5$

p_{10} ? $\quad p_t = p_0 (1-\mu)^t$

$p_{10} = 0'5\,(1-0'00002)^{10} = 0'49990009$ → Frequency of A in 10 generations

$p_{100} = 0'5\,(1-0'00002)^{100} = 0'49900099$ → Frequency of A in 100 generations

$p_{1000} = 0'5\,(1-0'00002)^{1000} = 0'49009$ → Frequency of A in 1000 generations

$p_{10000} = 0'5\,(1-0'00002)^{10000} = 0'409365$ → Frequency of A in 10000 generations

Its a very slow change in allele frequency

2

$\mu = 0'005 \qquad v = 0'0015$

$p_0 = 0'8 \qquad q_0 = 0'2$

$$p_t = \frac{v}{\mu+v} + \left(p_0 - \frac{v}{\mu+v}\right)(1-\mu-v)^t$$

$$q_1 = \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015} + \left(0'2 - \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015}\right)(1-0'005-0'0015)^1 = 0'2002$$

In the first generation $q = 0'2002$

$$q_2 = \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015} + \left(0'2 - \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015}\right)(1-0'005-0'0015)^2 = 0'200398$$

In the second generation $q = 200398$

$$q_3 = \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015} + \left(0'2 - \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015}\right)(1-0'005-0'0015)^3 = 0'2005961$$

In the third generation $q = 0'2005961$

$$p = \frac{v}{\mu+v} \rightarrow p = \frac{0'0015}{0'005+0'0015} = 0'2308$$

$q = 1-p \rightarrow q = 1-0'2308 = 0'7692$

Allele frequencies in equilibrium are $q = 0'7692 \quad p = 0'2308$