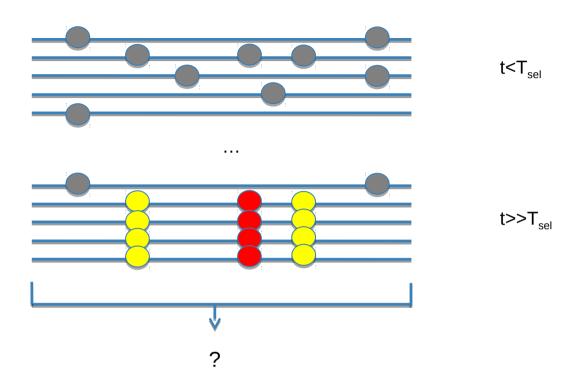
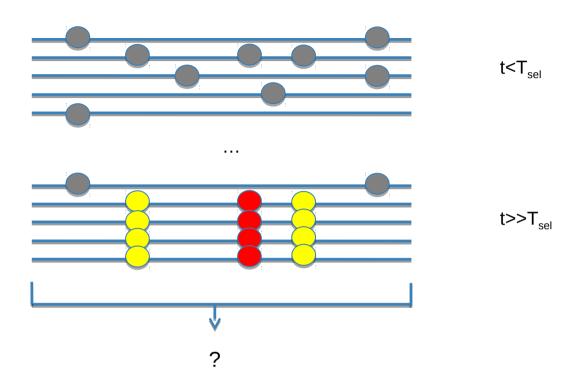
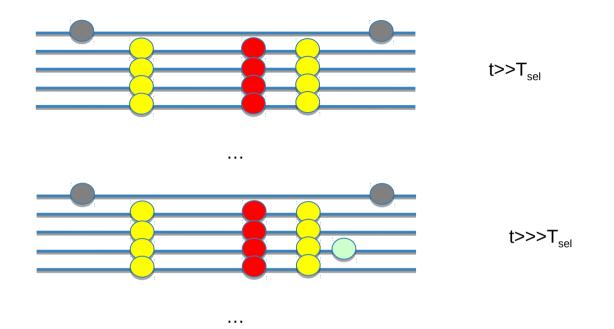
Supplementary material

Positive selection

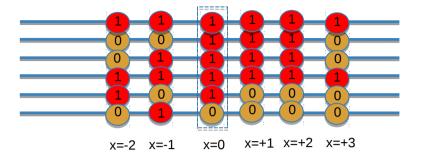


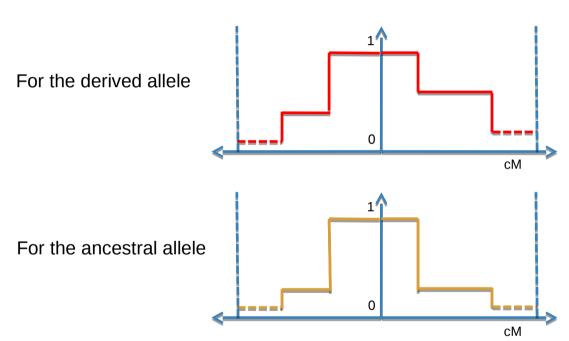
Positive selection



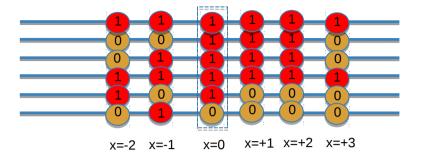


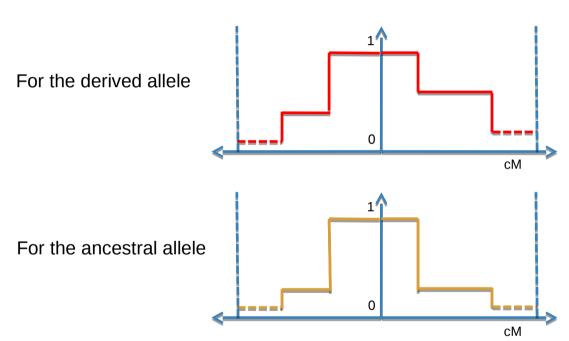
Integrated Haplotype Score



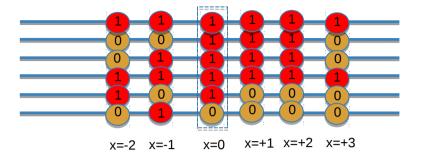


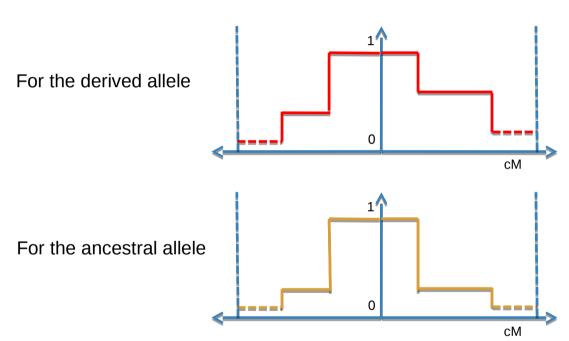
Integrated Haplotype Score



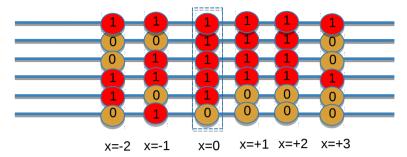


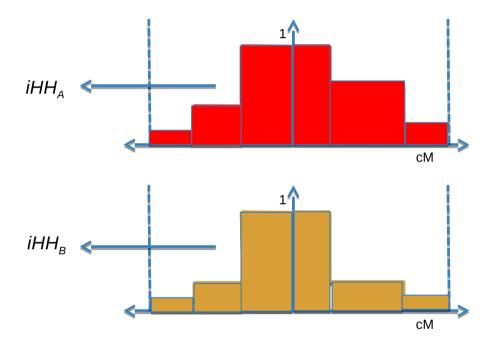
Integrated Haplotype Score





Cross-population **Extended Haplotype Homozygosity**





Integrated haplotype homozygosity (*iHH*) for **populations** A and B

Integrated haplotype score: XP- $EHH = In(iHH_A/iHH_B)$

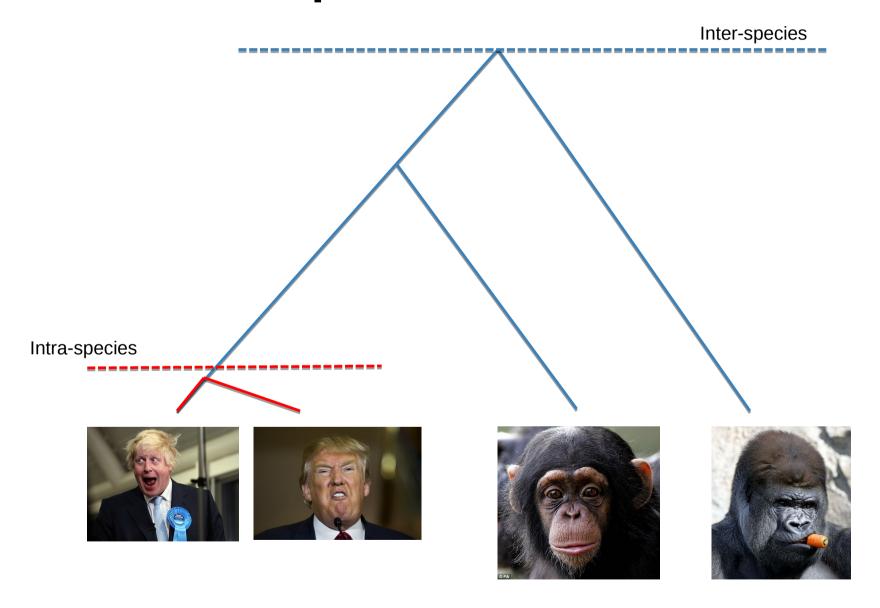


Genome-wide normalization in frequency bins (to mean=0 and sd=1)

Outline

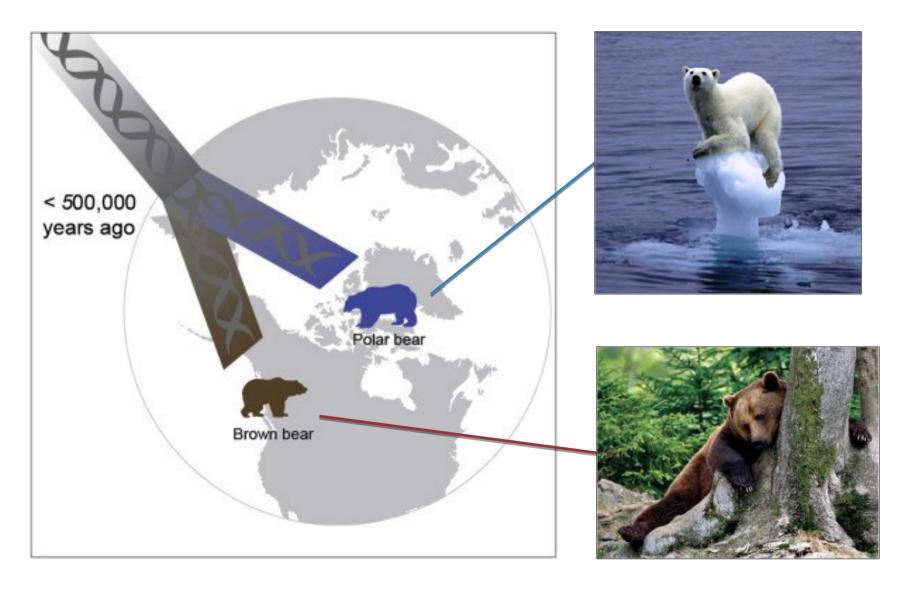
- Brief introduction to natural selection
- Inferring selection at the intra-species level using summary statistics
- PRACTICAL: detecting selection from low-depth NGS data
- The effect of demography on selection scans
- PRACTICAL: quantifying selection using ABC
- (Experimental design)

Inter-species variation



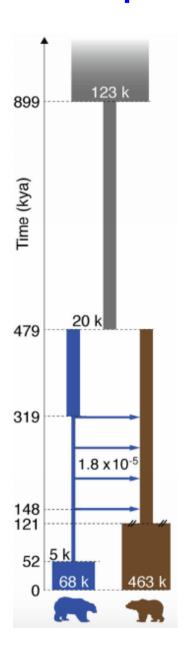
events in the deep past, macro-evolutionary trends, selection between species

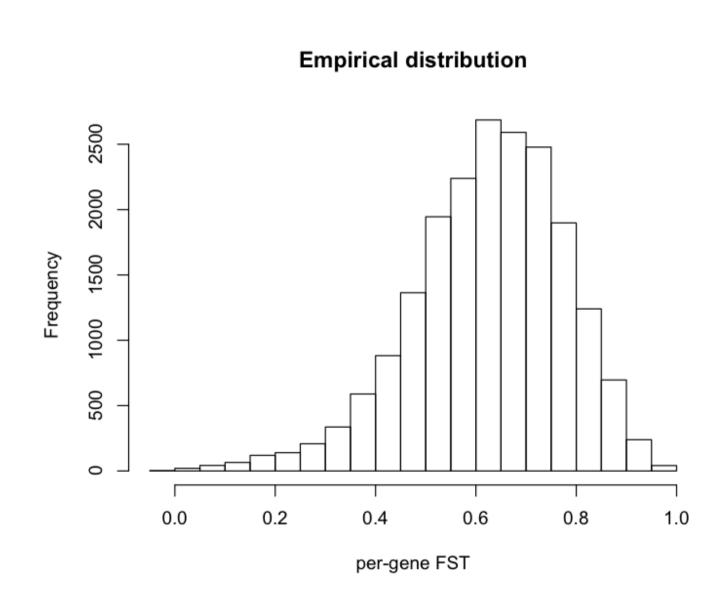
Polar bears vs. Brown bears



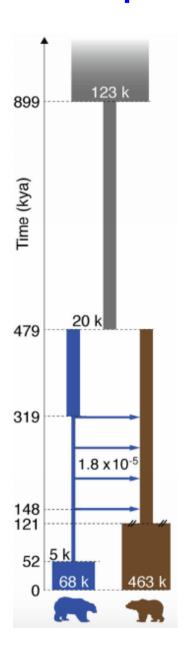
Question: what are the genetic signatures of polar bears' adaptation to the Arctic environment?

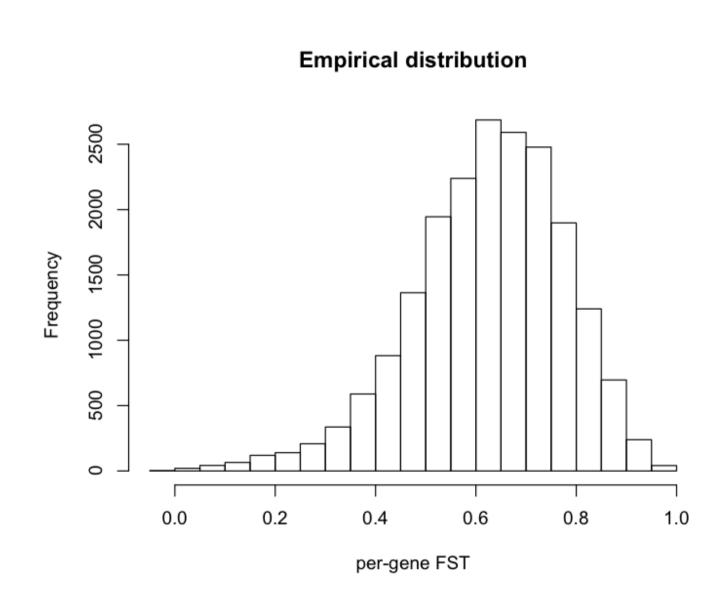
Expected genetic differentiation



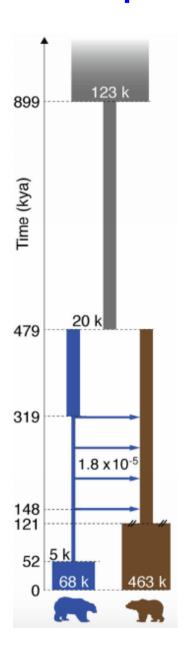


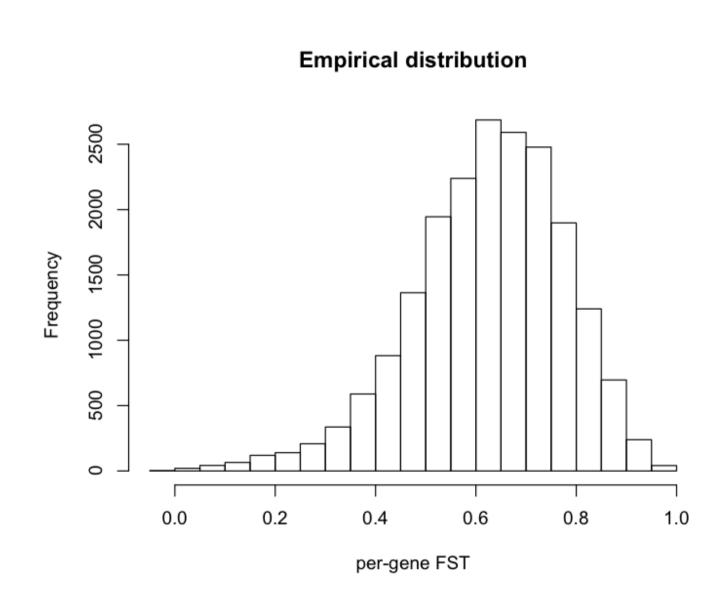
Expected genetic differentiation



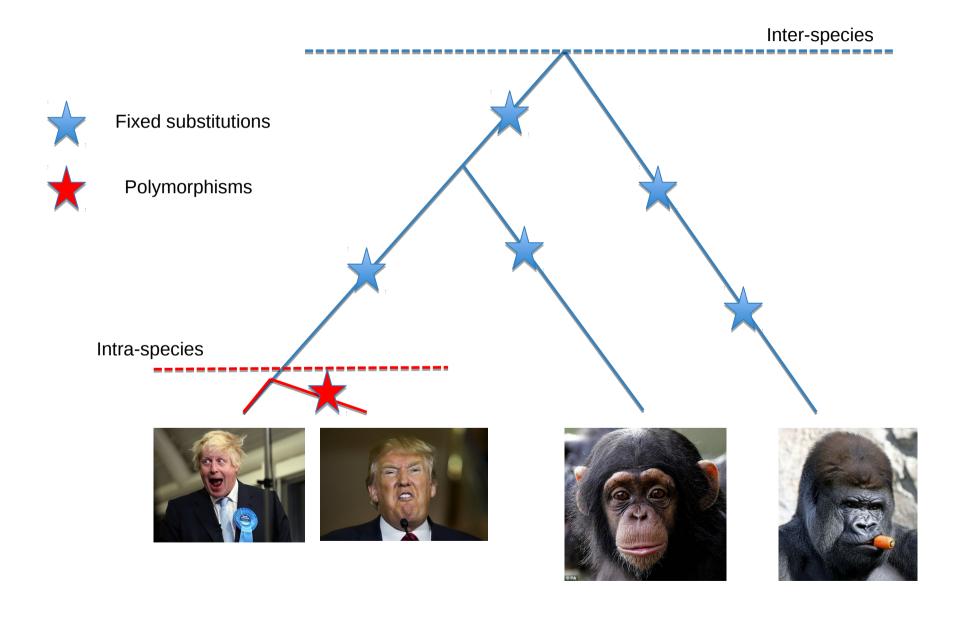


Expected genetic differentiation



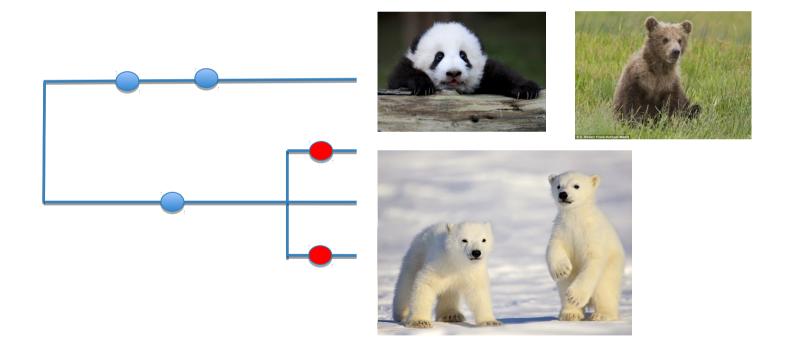


Inferring inter-species selection



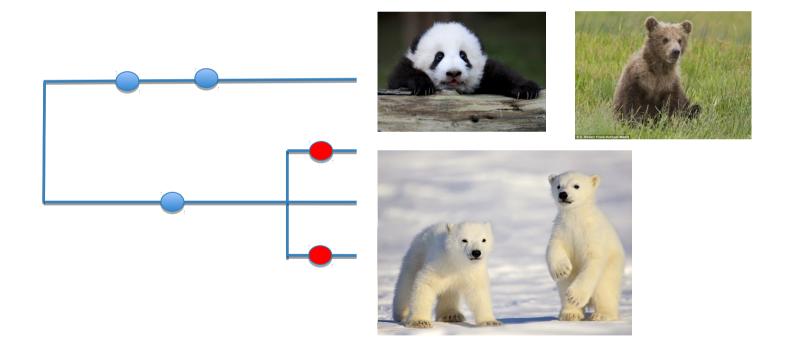
As both depend on mutation rates, proportional.





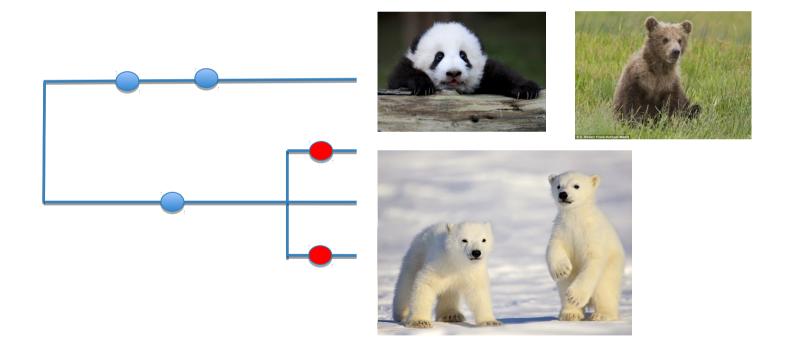
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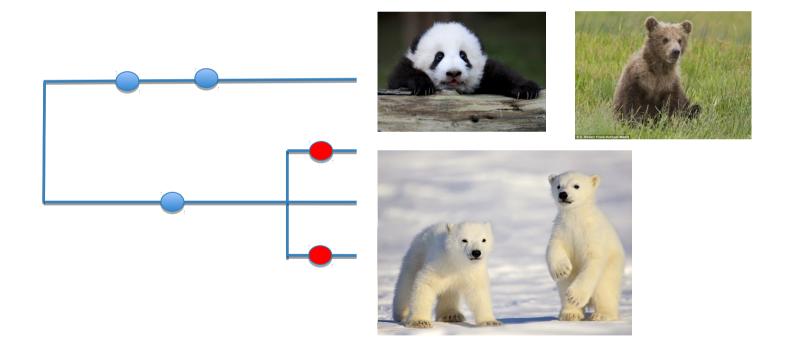
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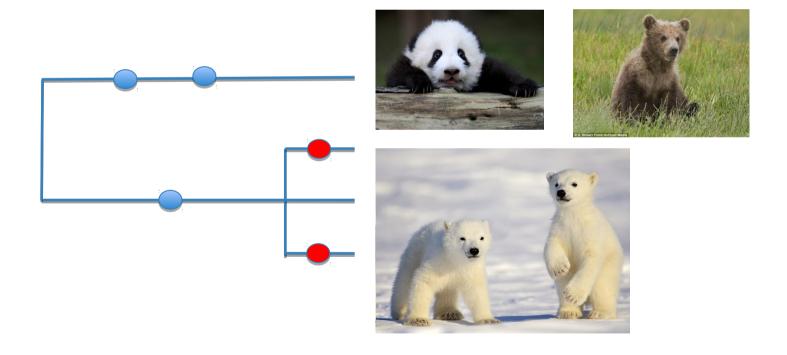
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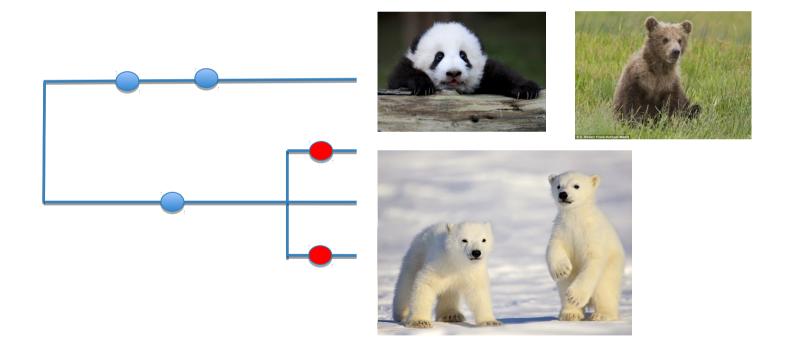


Polymorphisms and divergence

As both depend on mutation rates, proportional.



s are expected to be

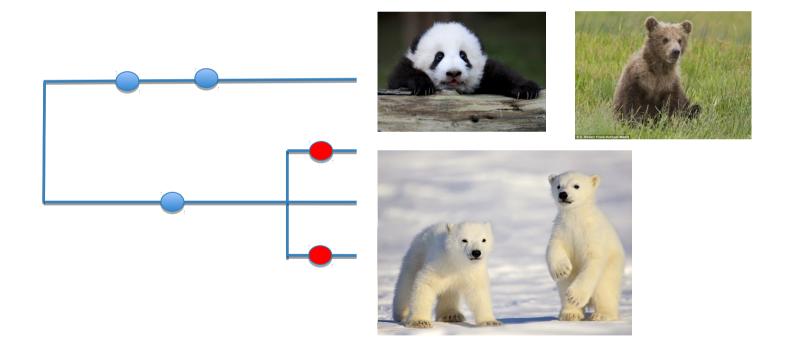


Polymorphisms and divergence

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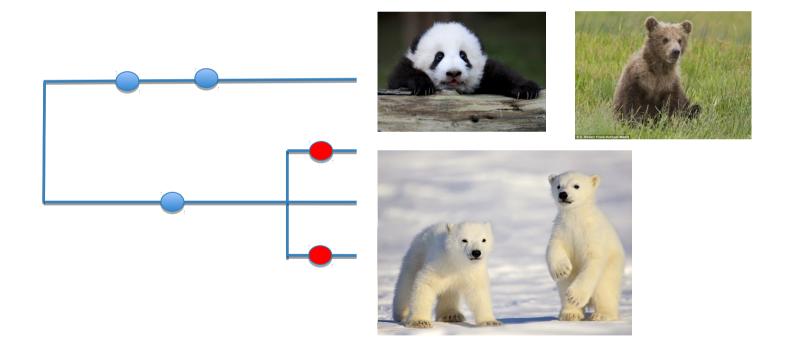


Polymorphisms and divergence

As both depend on mutation rates, proportional.

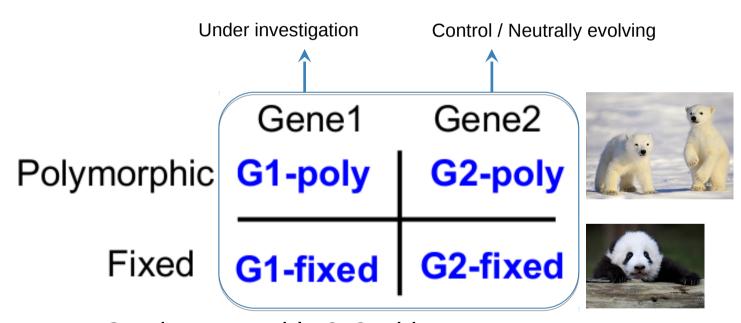


s are expected to be



HKA test

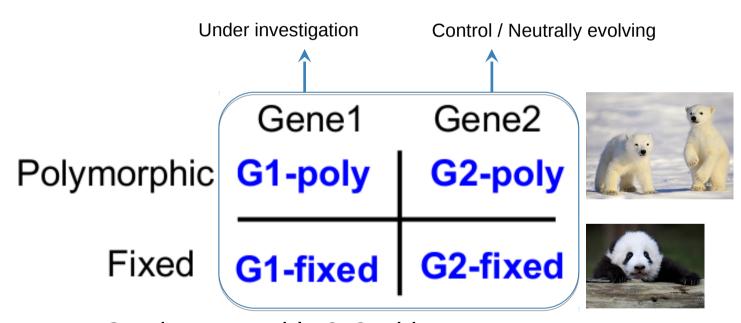
Hudson-Kreitman-Aguadè (HKA, Hudson et al. 1987) test



Contingency table 2x2: chi-square test

HKA test

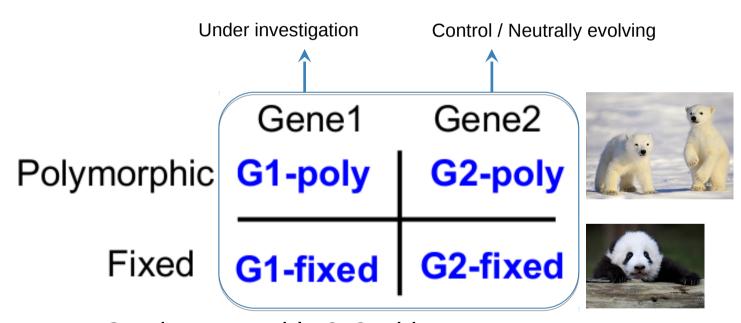
Hudson-Kreitman-Aguadè (HKA, Hudson et al. 1987) test



Contingency table 2x2: chi-square test

HKA test

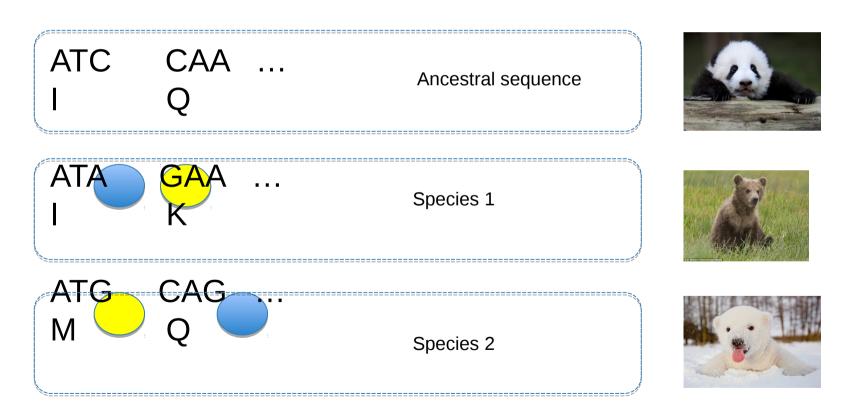
Hudson-Kreitman-Aguadè (HKA, Hudson et al. 1987) test

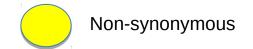


Contingency table 2x2: chi-square test

Coding polymorphisms

Substitutions in the coding regions may alter (non-synonymous) or not (synonymous) the protein sequence:

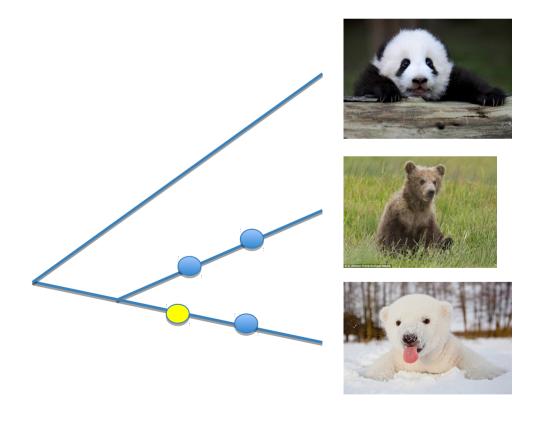






dN/ds

Comparison between rate of **nonsynonymous** substitutions and rate of **synonymous** substitutions (also called K_a/K_s or ω)





Non-synonymous



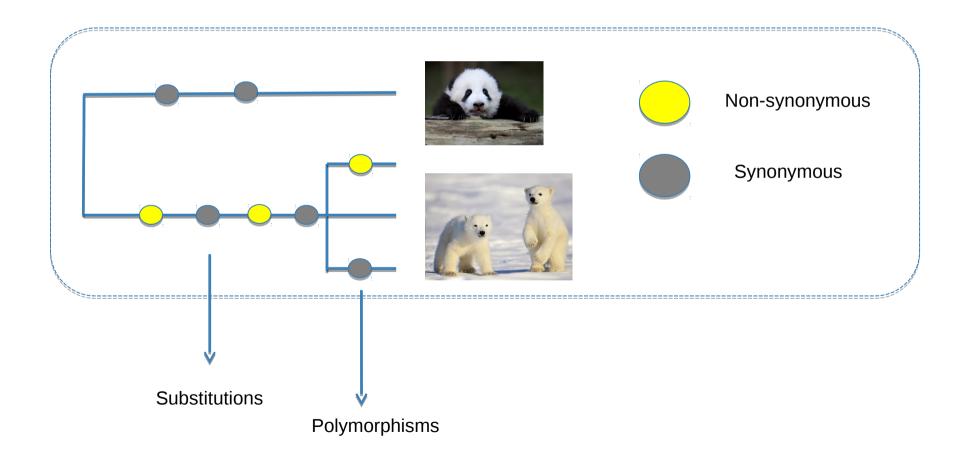
Synonymous

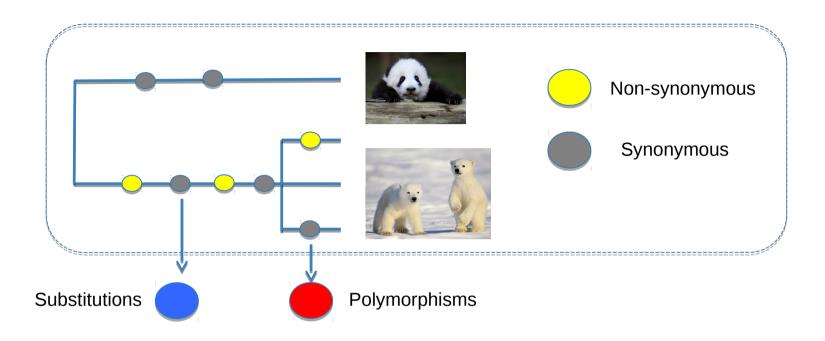
Positive selection (novel proteins) K_a/K > 1

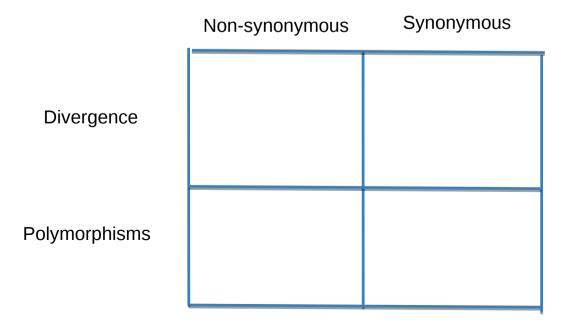
Negative selection (against deleterious mutations $K_a/K < 1$

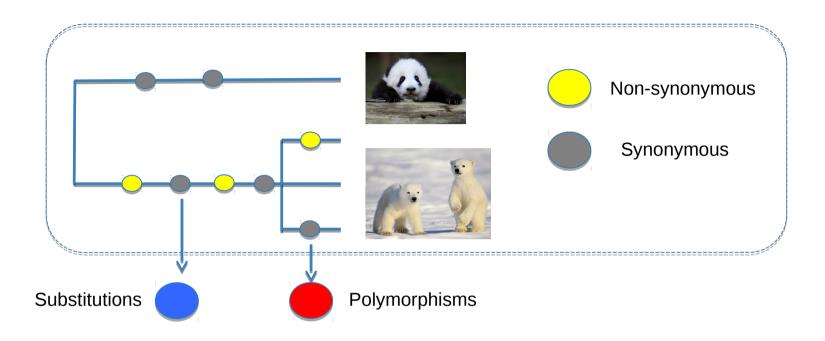
Coding polymorphisms and divergence

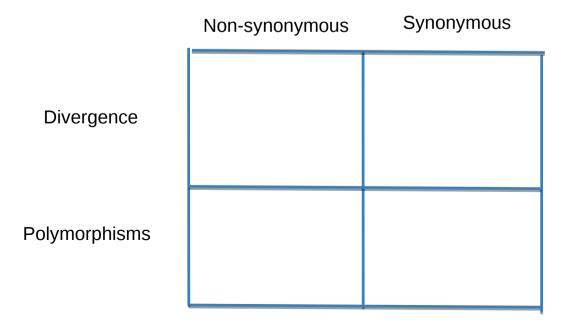
Compare the amount of variation within a species to the divergence between species at non-synonymous and synonymous variants.

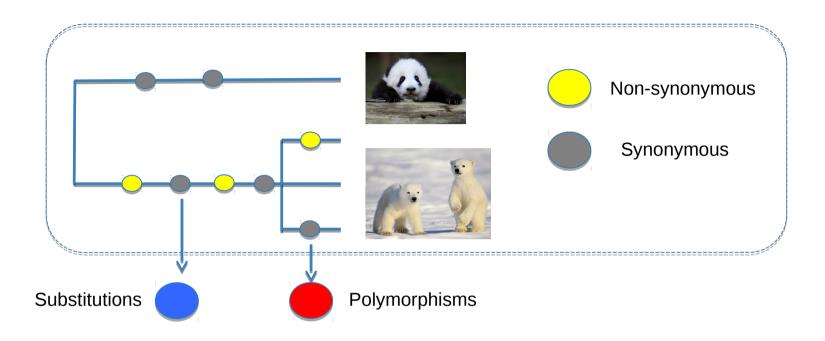


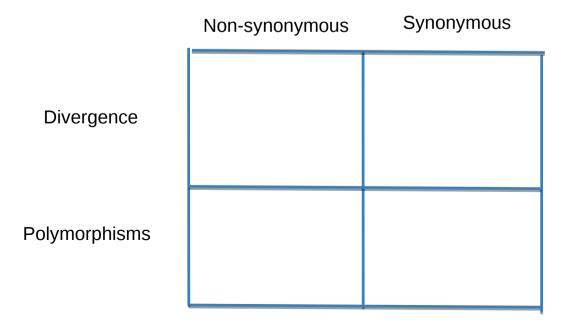


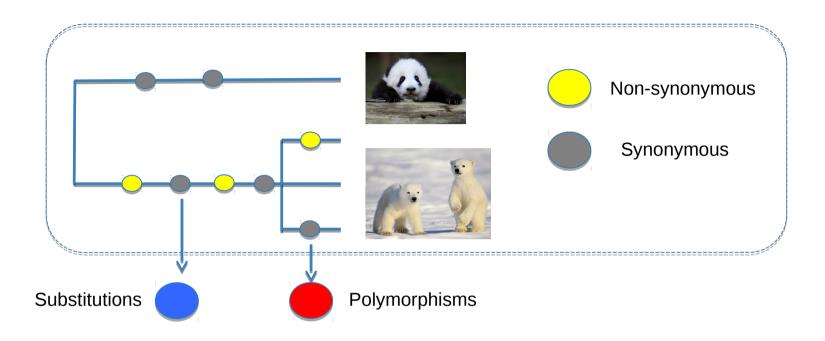


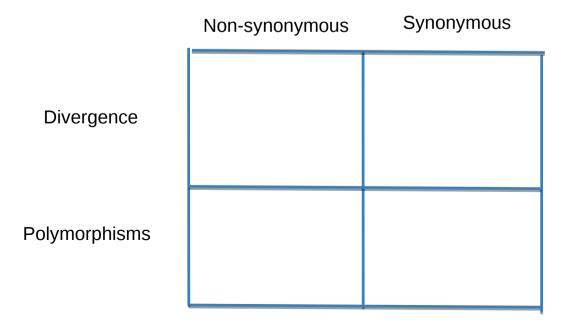












Summary

 Methods to detect signatures of selection are grouped based on:

time of selection summary statistics used

- Assessing statistical significance through empirical or expected distributions
- Investigating complex models of selection and adaptation