Population Genetics Peerteaching KW24

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

Universität Tübingen

10. Juni 2024

Inhalt

The coalescent process

"to coalesce": grow together, to join, to fuse

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

"to coalesce": grow together, to join, to fuse

Definition (coalescent event)

If traversing the sequence-transmission paths backward in time, two sequence transmission paths intersect at some sequence, the paths coalesce at that intersection point. This is called a coalescent event. Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

"to coalesce": grow together, to join, to fuse

Definition (coalescent event)

If traversing the sequence-transmission paths backward in time, two sequence transmission paths intersect at some sequence, the paths coalesce at that intersection point. This is called a coalescent event.

Basic idea

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

"to coalesce": grow together, to join, to fuse

Definition (coalescent event)

If traversing the sequence-transmission paths backward in time, two sequence transmission paths intersect at some sequence, the paths coalesce at that intersection point. This is called a coalescent event.

Basic idea

Start with present-day generation

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

"to coalesce": grow together, to join, to fuse

Definition (coalescent event)

If traversing the sequence-transmission paths backward in time, two sequence transmission paths intersect at some sequence, the paths coalesce at that intersection point. This is called a coalescent event.

Basic idea

- Start with present-day generation
- Construct previous generations

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

"to coalesce": grow together, to join, to fuse

Definition (coalescent event)

If traversing the sequence-transmission paths backward in time, two sequence transmission paths intersect at some sequence, the paths coalesce at that intersection point. This is called a coalescent event.

Basic idea

- Start with present-day generation
- Construct previous generations
- By randomly choosing parents in the previous generation

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

The coalescent process Example

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Example

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process









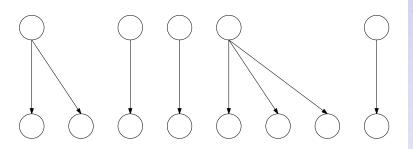








Example

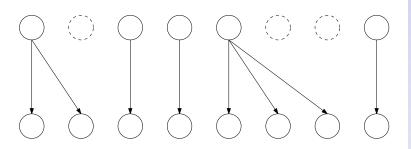


Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Example

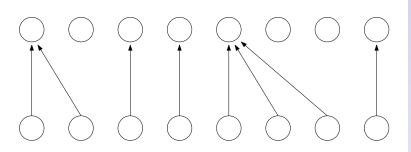


Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Example

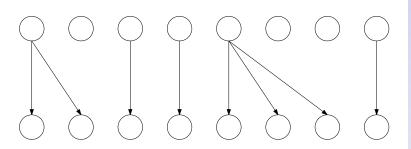


Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Example

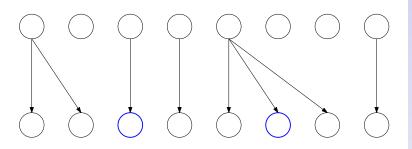


Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Example

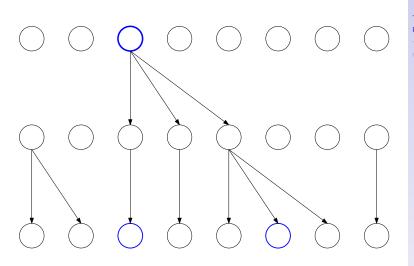


Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Example



Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

The standard coalescent model

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

The standard coalescent model

Construct a tree based on estimated coalescent events. Needs more content

Considering a haploid model with n genes. For two present day genes i and j, when did they coalesce? Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Considering a haploid model with n genes. For two present day genes i and j, when did they coalesce? We want two know two things: Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent rocess

Considering a haploid model with n genes. For two present day genes i and j, when did they coalesce? We want two know two things:

1. When did the two genes coalesce?

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

he coalescent rocess

Considering a haploid model with n genes. For two present day genes i and j, when did they coalesce? We want two know two things:

- 1. When did the two genes coalesce?
 - → Who is their common ancestor

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

he coalescent rocess

Considering a haploid model with n genes. For two present day genes i and j, when did they coalesce?

We want two know two things:

- 1. When did the two genes coalesce?
 - → Who is their common ancestor
- 2. How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

he coalescent rocess

Genetics
Samuel Hehn
Swastik Kashyap

Population

The coalescent process

The standard coalescent model

Considering a haploid model with n genes.

For two present day genes i and j, when did they coalesce? We want two know two things:

- 1. When did the two genes coalesce?
 - \rightarrow Who is their common ancestor
- 2. How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?
 - \rightarrow How many generations back is their common ancestor?

When did the two genes coalesce?

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

When did the two genes coalesce?

We select a random ancestor for each individual:

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

When did the two genes coalesce?

We select a random ancestor for each individual: Probability to select the right ancestor of i is 1, since there are no requirements.

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

When did the two genes coalesce?

We select a random ancestor for each individual:

Probability to select the right ancestor of i is 1, since there are no requirements.

Probability to select the right ancestor of j is

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

When did the two genes coalesce?

The coalescent process

Population

Genetics
Samuel Hehn

Swastik Kashvap

The standard coalescent model

We select a random ancestor for each individual:

Probability to select the right ancestor of i is 1, since there are no requirements.

Probability to select the right ancestor of j is

1 n

since we need to "hit" the ancestor we've chosen for i.

How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?

What is the Probability that the common ancestor is in Generation n?

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?

What is the Probability that the common ancestor is in Generation n? (n-1) failures following one success)

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?

What is the Probability that the common ancestor is in Generation n?

(n-1 failures following one success)

$$\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1}$$

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

How long is the waiting time until the two genes coalesced?

What is the Probability that the common ancestor is in Generation n?

(n-1 failures following one success)

$$\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescent process

Continous time coalescent model

Population Genetics

Samuel Hehn Swastik Kashyap

The coalescen