```
library(readr)
library(dplyr)
library(gtools)
library(ggplot2)
library(scales)
set.seed(42)
if (!dir.exists("figures"))
  dir.create("figures")
```

Read data

Read the number of times each of l codons were mutated across patients with each disease d,

$$y_d = (y_{d1}, y_{d2}, \dots, y_{dl}).$$

```
(df <- filter(read_csv("data.csv", show_col_types=F),</pre>
              AML>0 | MDS>0 | `AML-MRC`>0)) # Disregard sites with no mutations
```

```
## # A tibble: 121 x 4
                  MDS 'AML-MRC'
##
       site AML
##
      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
                            <dbl>
##
   1
         4
               0
                      1
                                0
##
   2
         9
                1
                      0
                                0
##
   3
         11
                1
                      0
                                0
  4
         23
                      0
                                0
##
               1
## 5
         39
               0
                      0
                                1
               0
                                0
##
  6
         46
                      1
##
   7
         47
               0
                      1
                                0
## 8
         48
               0
                     1
                                0
## 9
         54
                      0
                                0
                1
         72
                                0
## 10
                1
                      0
## # i 111 more rows
(n <- apply(df[,2:4], 2, sum)) # Compute the sample size of each disease
```

```
##
       AML
                MDS AML-MRC
##
       411
                286
                         113
```

```
(1 <- nrow(df)) # The number of sites considered
```

```
## [1] 121
```

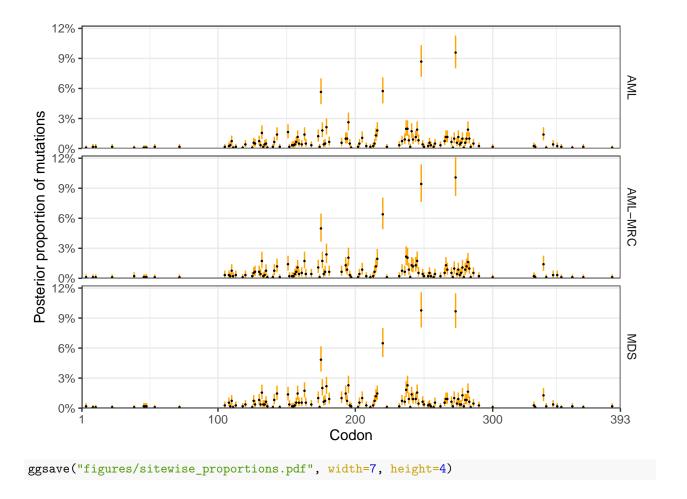
```
combos <- list(c("AML", "MDS"), c("MDS", "AML-MRC"), c("AML", "AML-MRC"))</pre>
N <- 10<sup>5</sup> # Set the simulation size
```

Sample posterior proportions of mutations

We will use the counts across all diseases to set an empirical prior $\theta_d \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$ over the relative probabilities of mutation at each codon, where $\alpha_i = \sum_d y_{di}$.

If we assume $y_d \sim \text{Multinomial}(\sum y_d, \theta_d)$, then the posterior $\theta_d | y_d \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha + y_d)$.

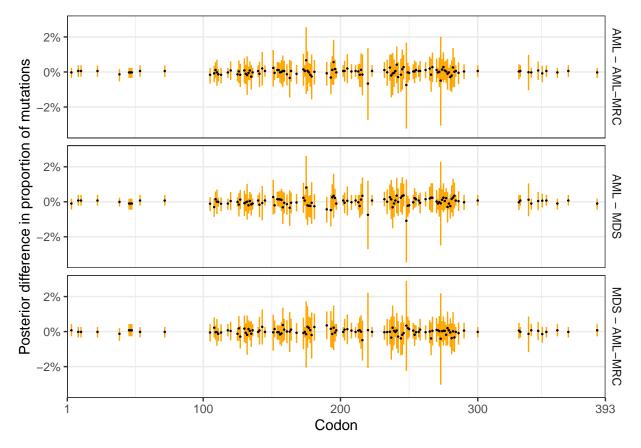
```
# Sample the posterior
prior <- apply(df[2:4], 1, sum)
posts <- list()
for (di in 2:4)
   posts[[names(df)[di]]] <- rdirichlet(N, prior + df[[di]])</pre>
```



Sample posterior differences in mutation proportions between diseases

From the posterior we can sample $(\theta_d|y_d) - (\theta_{d'}|y_{d'})$, the difference between proportions of mutations at each codon for each pair of diseases d and d'.

```
ggplot(diff_df, aes(x=site)) +
  geom_segment(aes(xend=site, y=q025, yend=q975), color="orange") +
  geom_point(aes(y=mean), size=0.2) +
```



```
ggsave("figures/sitewise_differences.pdf", width=7, height=4)
# The number of positions whose 95% central credible interval excludes zero
with(diff_df, sum(0<q025 | 0>q975))
```

[1] 0