



FANTASTIC



FORCES

5th - 7th June, 2019

University of St Andrews, Scotland

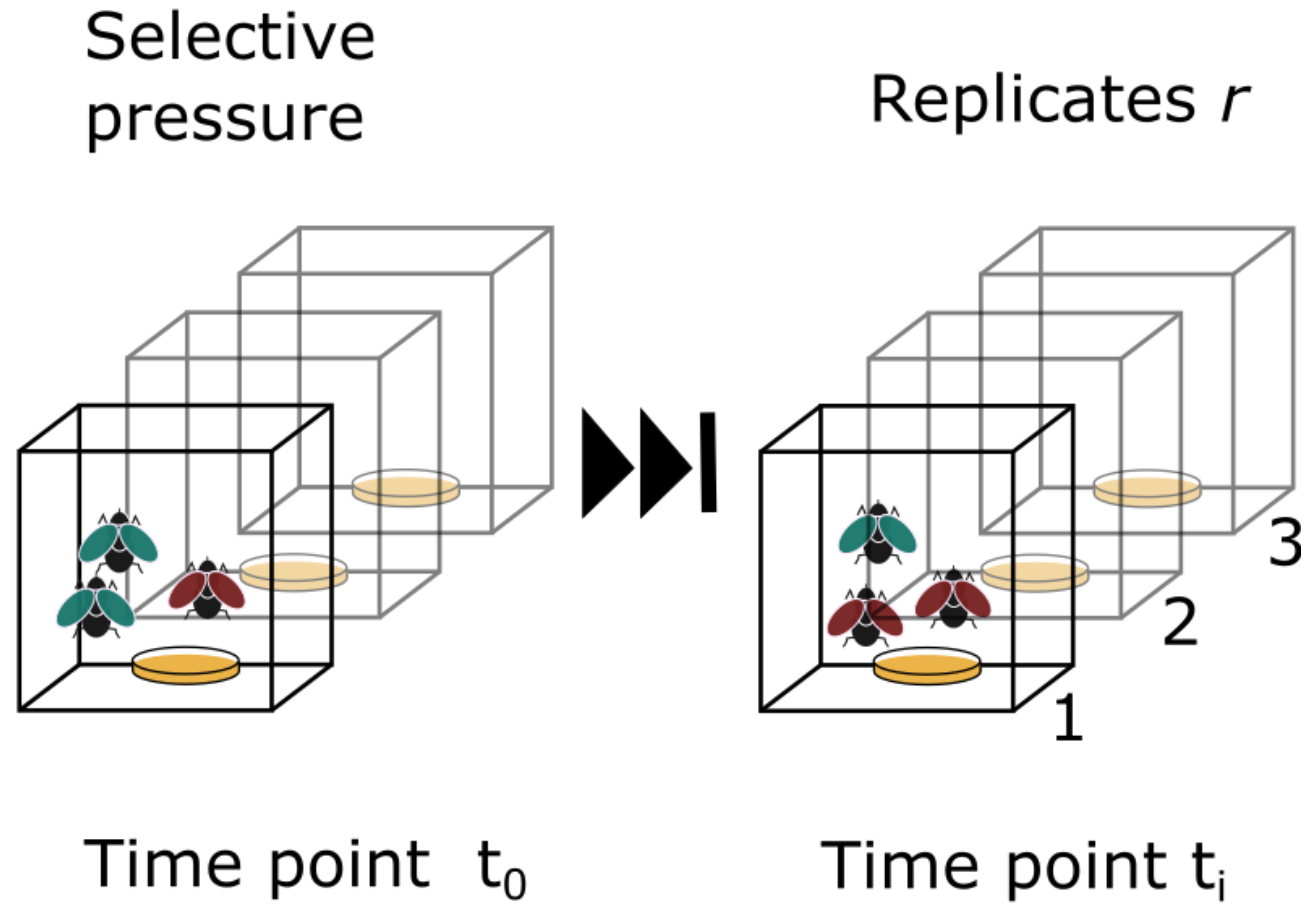
Tutorial 2: Detecting selection **for dummies**

Carolina Barata

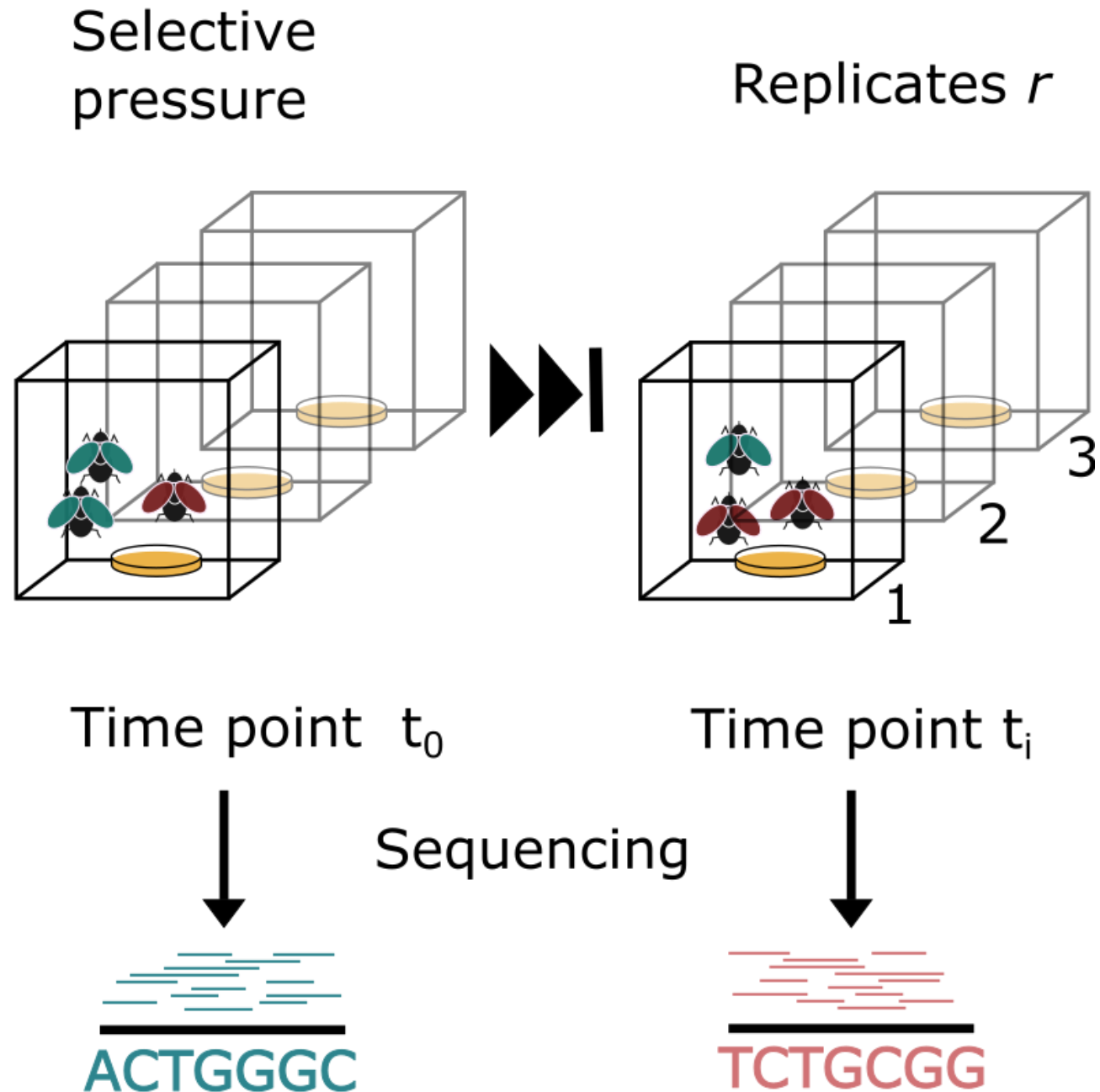


[@BarataCarol](https://twitter.com/BarataCarol)

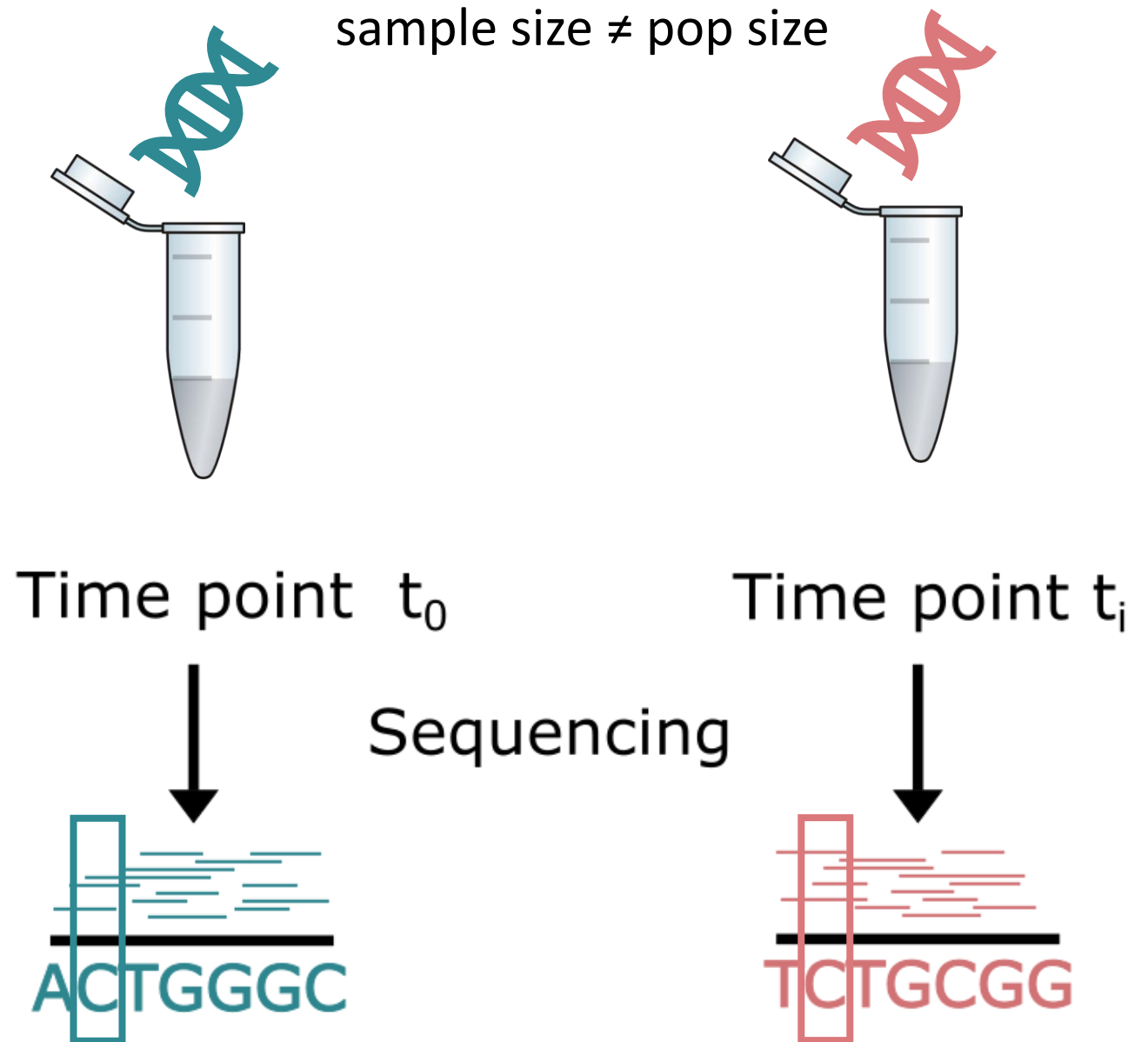
Evolve & Re-sequence



Evolve & Re-sequence



**E&R
+
Pool-seq**



BAIT-ER

Bayesian inference

$$p(A|B) = \frac{p(B|A) \times p(A)}{p(B)}$$



Allele frequency trajectories

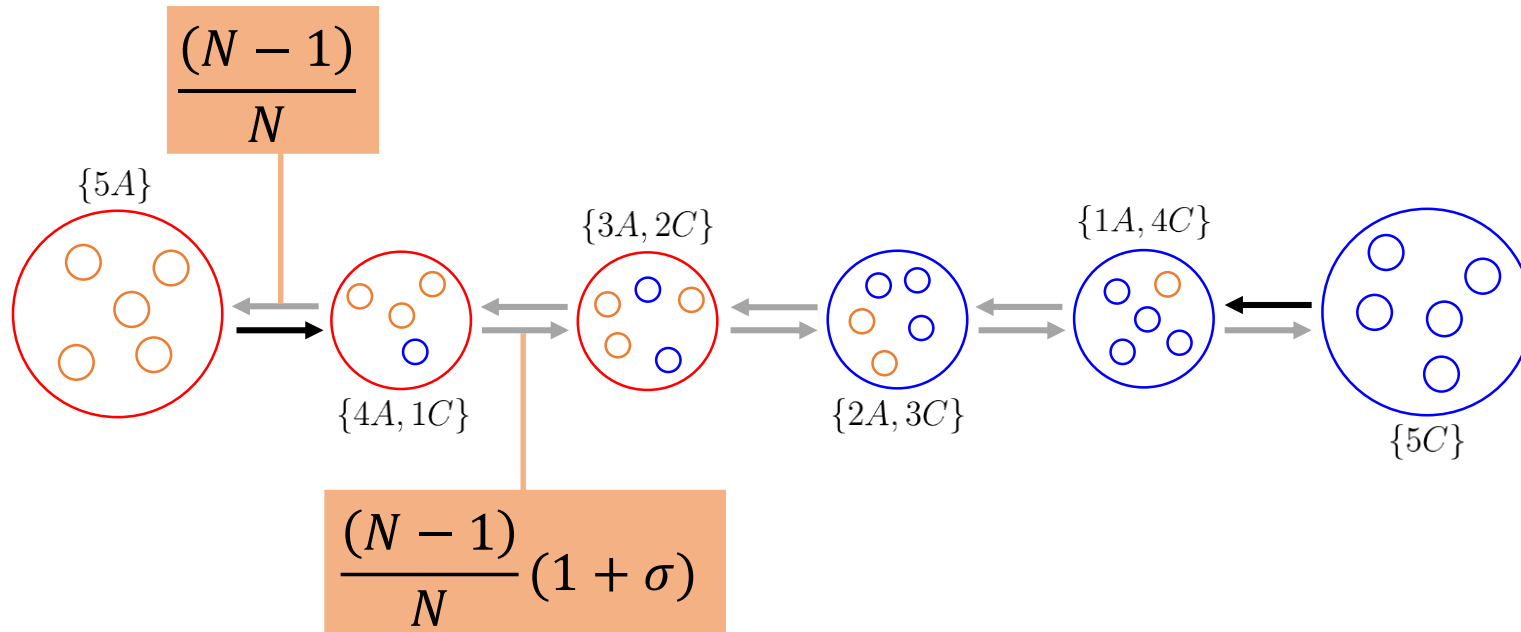
Evolve & Re-sequence experiments

Borges, Barata and Kosiol (*in prep*)



Why BAIT-ER?

- Mechanistic model
 1. Sequencing depth noise
 2. Replicate populations
- Moran model



Tutorial

**Goal: estimate
selection coefficients**

- 1) Simulate allele frequency trajectories
- 2) Real time series data

Tutorial

Software

Download BAIT-ER:

<https://github.com/mrborges23/Bait-ER>

Then:



or



Tutorial

Software

```
install.packages("Rcpp")  
install.packages("RcppArmadillo")  
install.packages("RcppParallel")
```

```
library("Rcpp")  
library("RcppArmadillo")  
library("RcppParallel")
```

Tutorial

Software

```
sourceCpp("Bait-ER  
Code/read_sync_file.cpp")
```

```
sourceCpp("Bait-ER  
Code/allele_trajectory_simulator.cpp")
```

```
sourceCpp("Bait-ER  
Code/reads_to_moran_states.cpp")
```

```
sourceCpp("Bait-ER  
Code/sigma_posterior.cpp")
```

```
sourceCpp("Bait-ER  
Code/sites_sigma_posterior.cpp")
```

- Demographic:
 1. N_e
 2. Initial allele frequency
 3. True σ (0 or 10)
- Experimental
 1. # replicates
 2. Time scheme
 3. Coverage

(1)
Simulations

- Demographic:

1. $N_e = 500$
2. Initial allele frequency = 10%
3. True σ (0 or 10)

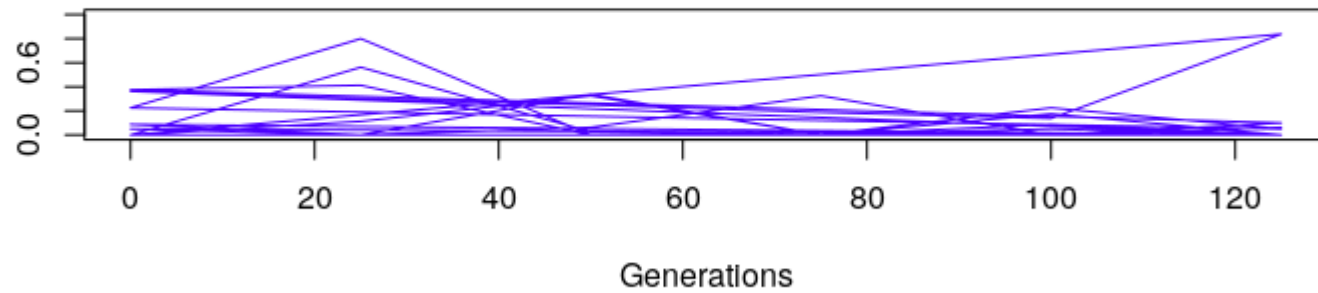
- Experimental

1. # replicates = 5
2. Time scheme = 6 time points
3. Coverage = 80x

(1)
Simulations

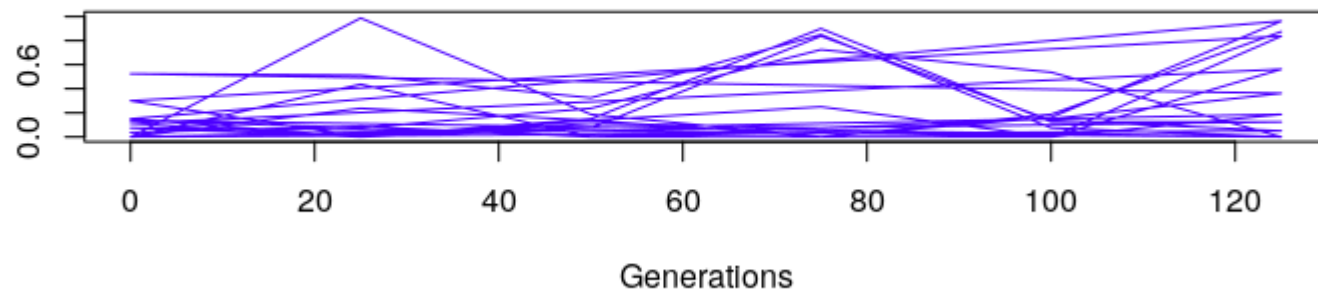
Observed allele frequency

Neutral evolution

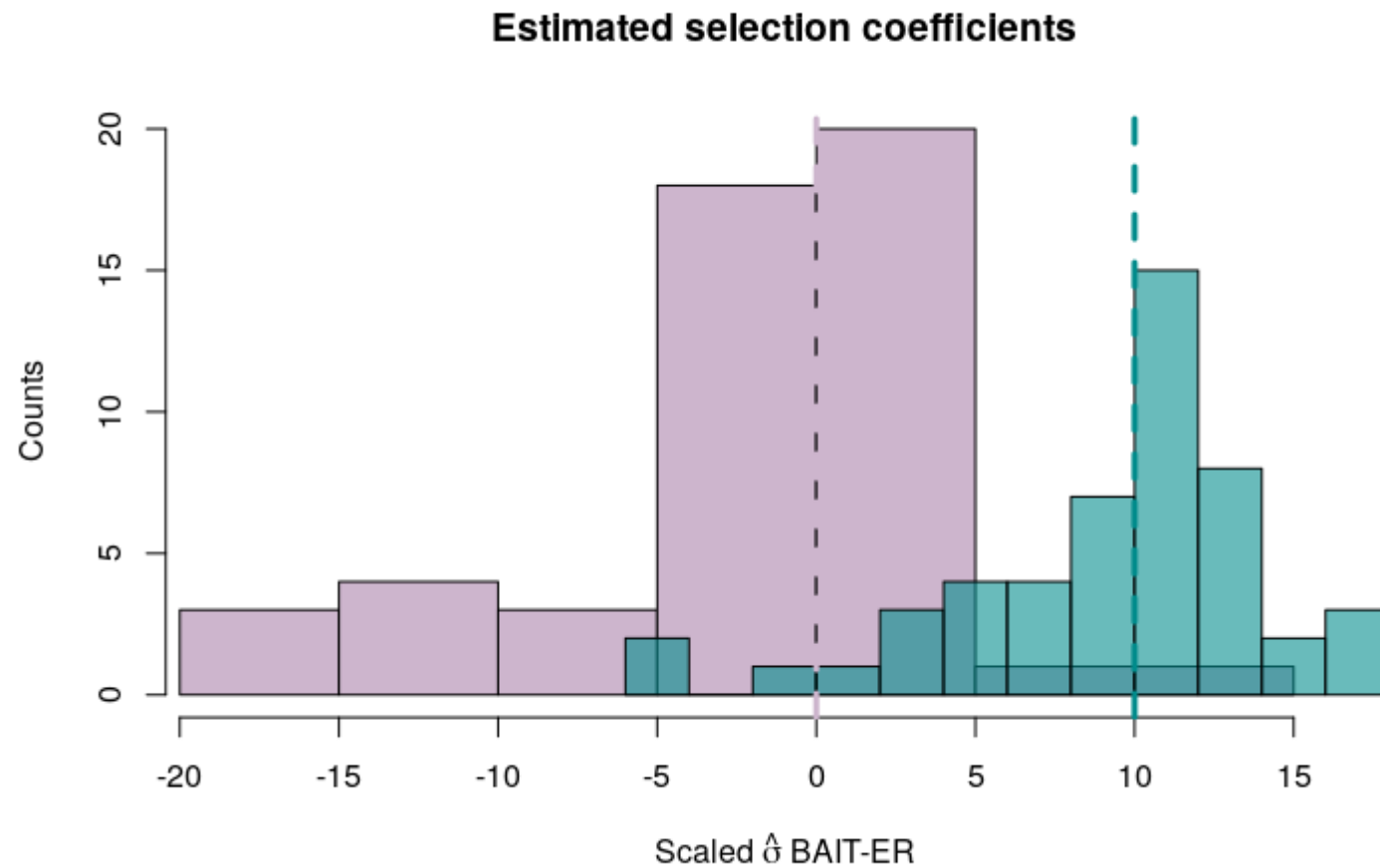


Observed allele frequency

Strong selection



(1)
Simulations



(1)
Simulations

- Demographic:

1. $N_e = 500$
2. Initial allele frequency = 10%
3. True σ (0 or 10)

- Experimental

1. # replicates = 5
2. Time scheme = 6 time points
3. Coverage = 80x

(1)
Simulations

What if we change the starting allele frequency?

- Demographic:
 1. $N_e = 100$
 2. Initial allele frequency = 10%
 3. True σ (0 or 10)
- Experimental
 1. # replicates = 5
 2. Time scheme = 6 time points
 3. Coverage = 80x

(1)
Simulations

What if we change the effective population size?

- Demographic:
 1. $N_e = 500$
 2. Initial allele frequency = 50%
 3. True σ (0 or 10)
- Experimental
 1. # replicates = 5
 2. Time scheme = 6 time points
 3. Coverage = 80x

(1)
Simulations

(2) Real time series data

Barghi *et al* 2019



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Genetic redundancy fuels polygenic adaptation in *Drosophila*

Neda Barghi ¹, Raymond Tobler ^{1,2^{ab}}, Viola Nolte ¹, Ana Marija Jakšić^{1,2^{ab}}, François Mallard ^{1^{ac}}, Kathrin Anna Otte¹, Marlies Dolezal^{1,3}, Thomas Taus^{1,2}, Robert Kofler¹, Christian Schlötterer^{1*}

(2) Barghi *et al*
2019

Drosophila simulans

Replicates = 10

Sampling scheme = {0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60}

$N_e \approx 300$

.sync file structure

2L 2439984 T 0:194:5:0:0:0 (...)

**(2) Barghi *et al*
2019**

- 1) Read in the data using
`read_sync_file()`
- 2) Estimate selection
coefficients with
`sites_sigma_posterior()`

(2) Barghi *et al* 2019

