

The genetic architecture of target-site resistance to DDT and pyrethroids in the malaria vectors *Anopheles gambiae* and *Anopheles coluzzii*

DRAFT

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WIP

Abstract

TODO edits from Chris...

IntroductionTESTTEST

The malaria vectors *Anopheles gambiae* and *Anopheles coluzzii* are evolving insecticide resistance, threatening a reversal of the huge gains made in the fight against the deadly parasite. More concerning is the speed of this evolution, with its potential to out-run human innovation. Fortunately the pace of this evolution means it is tractable for study in near real-time...

This is the second paragraph of the introduction. Asdlkjio weipo ewrpoi ewrpoi rwepoi werpoiwe poi rewpoi rwepoi erwpoi rewpoi rwepoi rwepoi rwepoi rewpo iwrepoi rwepoi wrepoi wrepoi rwpeo irwpo irwepoi rwepo ipoewi rpow ierwe.

Third paragraph zcx,m ncxz,mcxzn ,mxczn,mxcz n,mcnxz ,mxczn ,mz ncx,mzcxn.

Fourth paragraph asdlkj dsakljdsalkj dsalkj daslkj daslkj dsalkj daslkj sda [1].

ResultsTESTTEST

Let's add some results

Mutation			Population allele frequency (%)									LD (D')	
Position ¹	<i>Ag</i> ²	<i>Md</i> ³	AO <i>Ac</i>	BF <i>Ac</i>	GN <i>Ag</i>	BF <i>Ag</i>	CM <i>Ag</i>	GA <i>Ag</i>	UG <i>Ag</i>	KE	GW	L995S	L995F
2,390,177 G>A	R254K	R261	0	0	0	0	32	21	0	0	0	-0.98	0.96
2,391,228 G>C	V402L	V410	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-0.41
2,391,228 G>T	V402L	V410	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0.10
2,399,997 G>C	D466H	-	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,400,071 G>A	M490I	M508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	-0.33	-1
2,400,071 G>T	M490I	M508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-0.01
2,416,980 C>T	T791M	T810	0	1	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,422,651 T>C	L995S	L1014	0	0	0	0	15	64	100	76	0	1	-1
2,422,652 A>T	L995F	L1014	86	85	100	100	53	36	0	0	0	-1	1
2,424,384 C>T	A1125V	K1133	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
2,425,077 G>A	V1254I	I1262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	-1	-1
2,429,617 T>C	I1527T	I1532	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
2,429,745 A>T*	N1570Y	N1575	0	26	10	22	6	0	0	0	0	-1	0.98
2,429,897 A>G	E1597G	E1602	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,429,915 A>C	K1603T	K1608	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,430,424 G>T	A1746S	A1751	0	0	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,430,817 G>A	V1853I	V1858	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,430,863 T>C	I1868T	I1873	0	0	18	25	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,430,880 C>T	P1874S	P1879	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,430,881 C>T	P1874L	P1879	0	7	45	26	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,431,061 C>T	A1934V	A1939	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
2,431,079 T>C	I1940T	I1945	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	-1	1

Table 1. Non-synonymous mutations in the voltage-gated sodium channel gene. All mutations are at 5% frequency or above in one or more of the 9 Ag1000G phase 1 populations, with the exception of 2,400,071 G>T which is only found in the CM*Ag* population at 0.4% frequency but is included because another mutation (2,400,071 G>A) is found at the same position causing the same amino acid substitution (M490I). Substitutions marked with an asterisk (*) failed conservative variant filters applied genome-wide in the Ag1000G phase 1 AR3 callset, but appeared sound on manual inspection of read alignments.

¹Position relative to AgamP3 reference sequence, chromosome arm 2L.

²Codon numbering according to transcript AGAP004707-RA in geneset AgamP4.4.

³Codon numbering according to *Musca domestica Vgsc* EMBL accession X96668 [2].

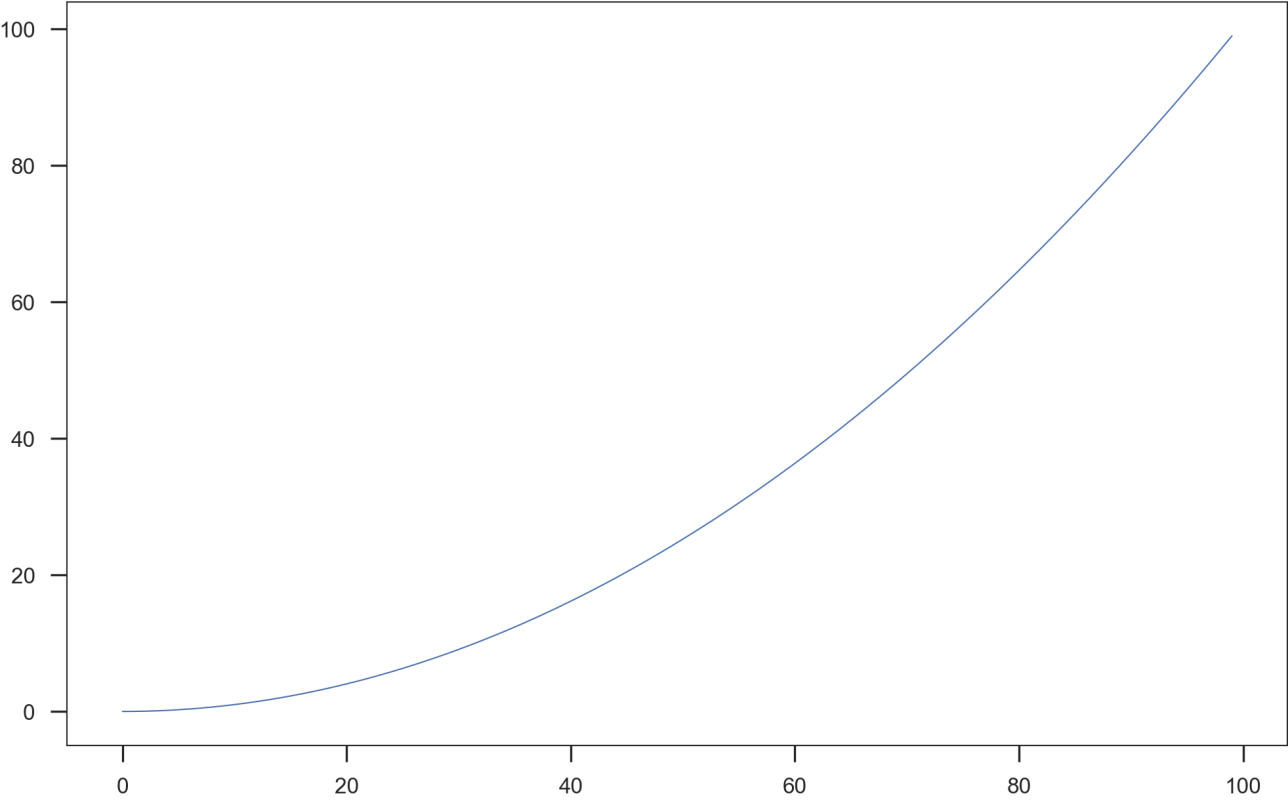


Figure 1. Demo figure.

TODO

Foo	Bar	Baz
1	a	True
2	b	False

Table 2. This is a table.

Discussion

TODO

Methods

TODO

References

[1] Nandita R. Garud et al. ‘Recent Selective Sweeps in North American *Drosophila melanogaster* Show Signatures of Soft Sweeps’. In: *PLoS Genetics* 11.2 (2015), pp. 1–32. ISSN: 15537404. arXiv: 1303.0906.

[2] Martin S Williamson et al. ‘Identification of mutations in the houseflypara-type sodium channel gene associated with knockdown resistance (kdr) to pyrethroid insecticides’. In: *Molecular and General Genetics MGG* 252.1 (1996), pp. 51–60.