D-statistic (ABBA-BABA test) 计算

计算方法

D值计算:

 $D(P_1,P_2,P_3,P_4) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [(1-\hat{p}_{i1})\hat{p}_{i2}\hat{p}_{i3}(1-\hat{p}_{i4})-\hat{p}_{i1}(1-\hat{p}_{i2})\hat{p}_{i3}(1-\hat{p}_{i4})]}{\sum_{i=1}^n [(1-\hat{p}_{i1})\hat{p}_{i2}\hat{p}_{i3}(1-\hat{p}_{i4})+\hat{p}_{i1}(1-\hat{p}_{i2})\hat{p}_{i3}(1-\hat{p}_{i4})]}$

P₁ 和P₂: 待检验群体

P3:基因交流可能的来源群体

P4:外群

i:SNP位点

 \hat{p}_{i1} :表示SNP i 在P1中的频率

#可理解为在 i 位点处alt的频率, $(1-\hat{p}_{i1})$ 即ref的频率;

在ABBA和BABA两种模式中, P_4 都是A,所以总是 $(1-\hat{p}_{i4})$

引自Durand^[1]

显著性检验:

使用jackknife方法,所有文献都用的这个方法

程序实现

1. 针对每一位点, 计算群体中alt的频率

CHROM	POS	A 1	A2	А3	B1	B2	В3	0
chr1	100	0/0	0/0	0/1	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
chr1	218	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/0	./.	0/1	1/1

对于第一个位点, $\hat{p}_{iA}=rac{N_{alt}}{N_{total}}$ = 1/6; \hat{p}_{iB} = 4/6; \hat{p}_{iO} = 1/2

对于第二个位点, $\hat{p}_{iA} = 4/6$;

 $\hat{p}_{iB} = 1/4;$ $\hat{p}_{iO} = 1$

- 2. 依据公式得到全基因组的D_{stat}
- 3. 按照无重叠的滑窗方法计算每一个窗口的Dstat-w
- 4. 使用jackknife做显著性检验^[2],具体是:
 - a. 每次从得到的一组 $D_{\text{stat-w}}$ 中去掉一个,剩余的数据组成 D_{jack} ,每组 D_{jack} 可以得到一个伪值,最终可以得到 一组伪值。 $D_{pseudo} = D_{stat} * N - \bar{D}_{jack} * (N-1)$, 其中N 为总的窗口数
 - b. 计算标准误、z值和p值。

 $D_{stat} \sim N(0,1)$

$$egin{aligned} std_err &= \sqrt{rac{var(D_{pseudo})}{N}} \ Z &= rac{D_{stat}}{std_rr} \end{aligned}$$

脚本使用

路径:/p299/user/og03/chenquan1609/Resequencing/KF-CQ-B1-20160505-01_honeybee/08.ABBA_BABA

```
1
    python Dstat.py -h
2
        usage: Dstat.py [-h] -v VCF -p1 POP1 -p2 POP2 -p3 POP3 -o OUTGROUP -w WINDOW
 3
4
        D-statistic(ABBA-BABA test) for SNP
5
6
7
        optional arguments:
          -h, --help show this help message and exit
8
          -v VCF
                    population vcf file
9
          -p1 POP1 population1 sample list, 1 sam per line
10
11
          -p2 POP2 population2 sample list, 1 sam per line
12
          -p3 POP3 population2 sample list, 1 sam per line
          -o OUTGROUP outgroup sample list, 1 sam per line
13
          -w WINDOW
                      window for genome-wide scan, larger than LD
14
```

参考文献

- [1] Durand E Y, Patterson N, Reich D, et al. Testing for ancient admixture between closely related populations[J]. Molecular biology and evolution, 2011, 28(8): 2239-2252.
- [2] Martin S H, Dasmahapatra K K, Nadeau N J, et al. Genome-wide evidence for speciation with gene flow in Heliconius butterflies[J]. Genome Research, 2013, 23(11): 1817-1828.