

# Efficient simulation of identity-by-descent and ancestry in large datasets

Georgia Tsambos  
University of Melbourne, Australia

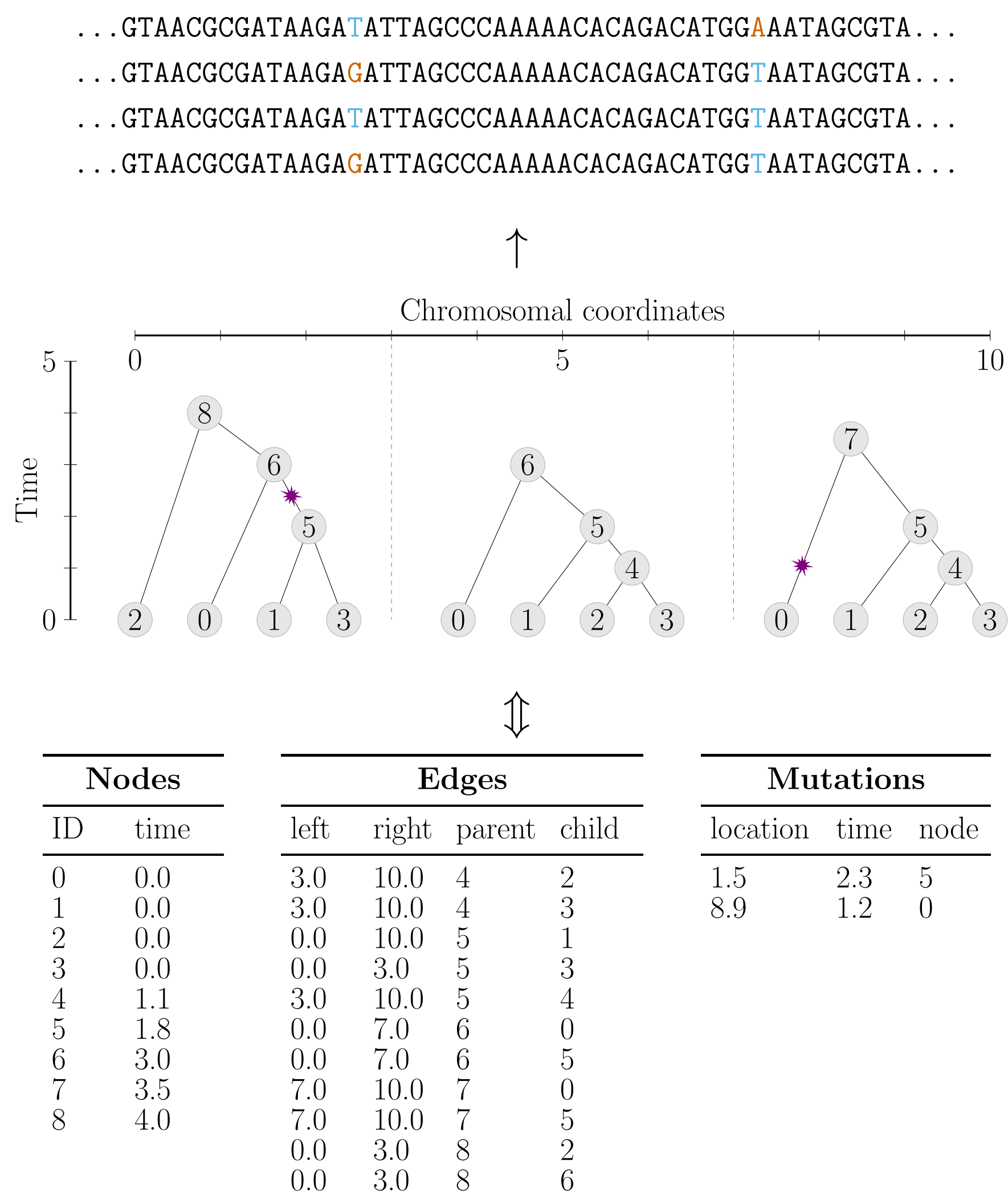
Georgia Tsambos (1, 2), Peter Ralph (3), Jerome Kelleher (4), Stephen Leslie (1, 2, 5), Damjan Vukcevic (1, 2). (1) School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Melbourne, Australia (2) Melbourne Integrative Genomics, University of Melbourne, Australia, (3) Department of Mathematics, University of Oregon, United States, (4) Big Data Institute, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, (5) School of Biosciences, University of Melbourne, Australia.

Presenting author: gtsambos (at) student.unimelb.edu.au

## 0. Introduction

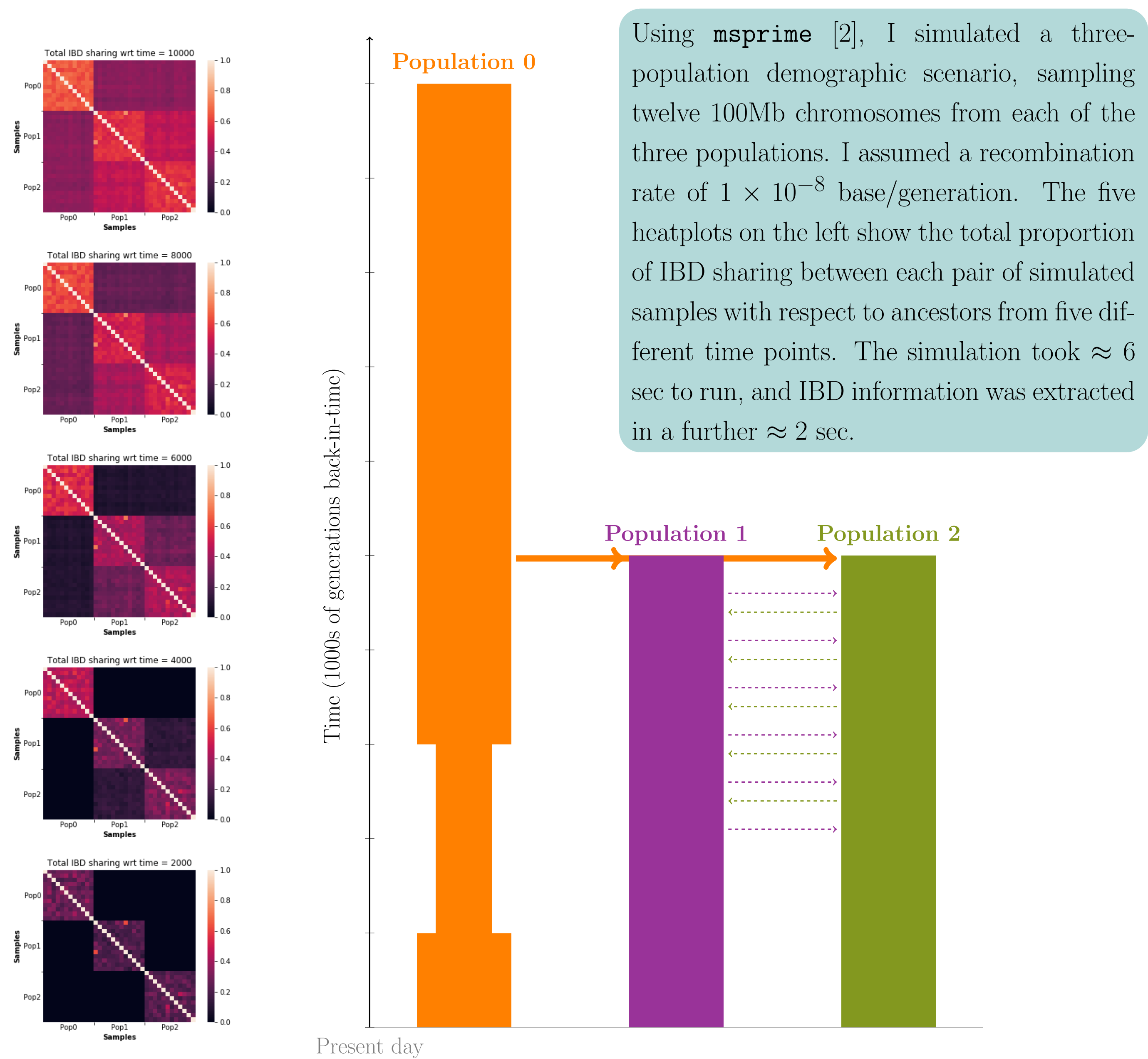
To assess the performance of methods in population genetics, we often wish to simulate realistic genetic datasets while retaining detailed information about the history of the simulated genomes. This poster briefly describes how we can efficiently simulate genetic information with full information about the common ancestry of particular genomic segments, as well as information about the populations that these segments have been inherited from. Although the software is still under development in **tskit** [1], our progress to date suggests that our methods are scalable and fast enough to be useful in high-powered studies of subtle demographic questions.

## 1. The data structure: tree sequences



The **tree sequence** data structure [1,2] encodes a complete genealogy for a sample of chromosomes in a succinct set of tables. Compared with traditional sequence-based formats, tree sequences are *compact*, *fast* to process and *informative* of the history of the sample.

## 3. Example: total IBD sharing over time



## 5. Acknowledgements, references and further information

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[1] <https://tskit.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

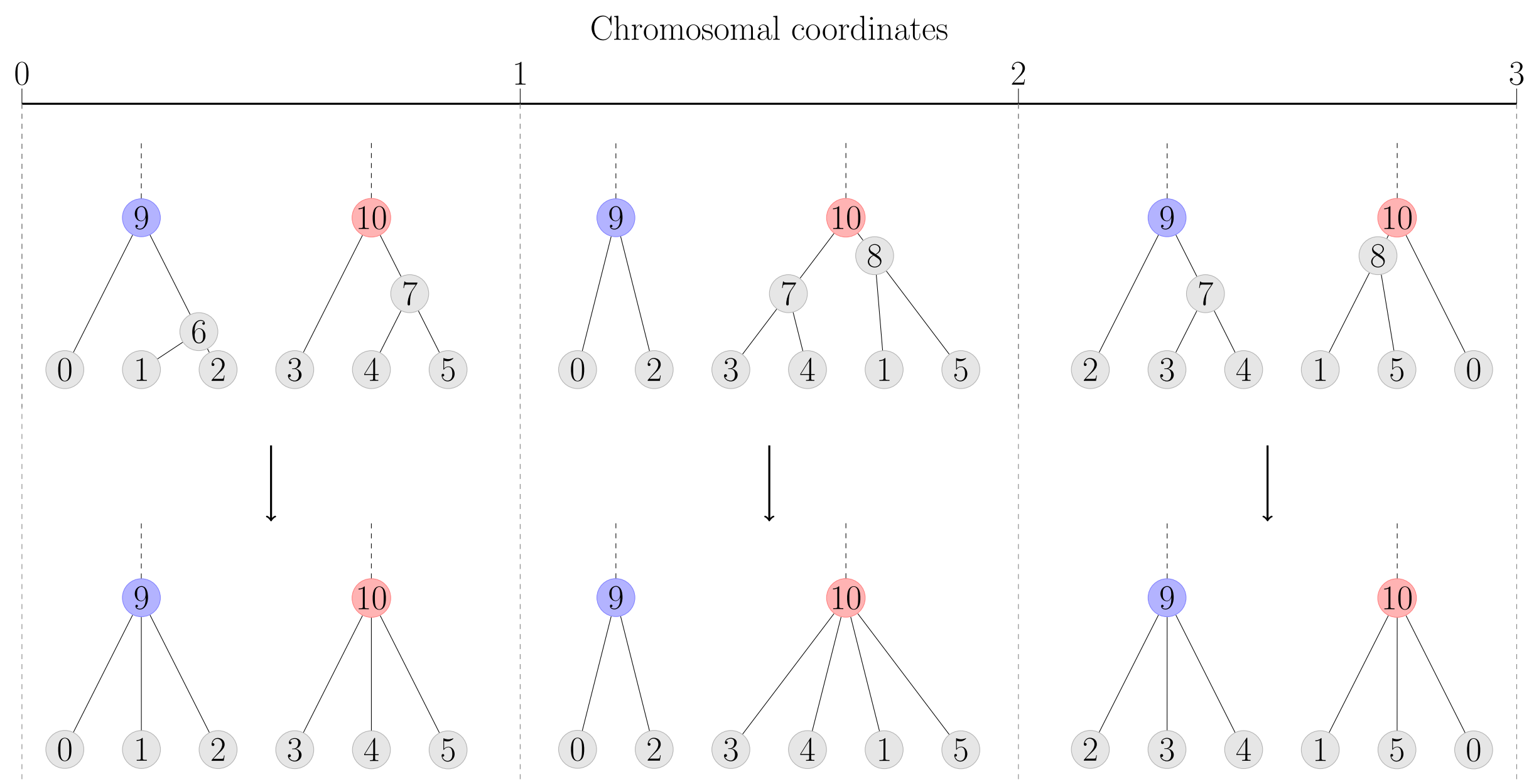
[2] Kelleher, J., et al. (2016). Efficient Coalescent Simulation and Genealogical Analysis for Large Sample Sizes. PLOS Computational Biology, 12(5).

[3] Gladstein, A and Hammer, M. (2019). Substructured Population Growth in the Ashkenazi Jews Inferred with Approximate Bayesian Computation. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 36(6), 1162-1171.

[4] Raynal, L., et al. (2019). ABC random forests for Bayesian parameter inference. Bioinformatics, 35(10), 1720 - 1728.

[5] Csillery, K., et al. (2012). Abc: An R package for approximate Bayesian computation (ABC). Methods in Ecology and Evolution, 3(3), 475 - 479.

## 2. IBD and ancestry in tree sequences



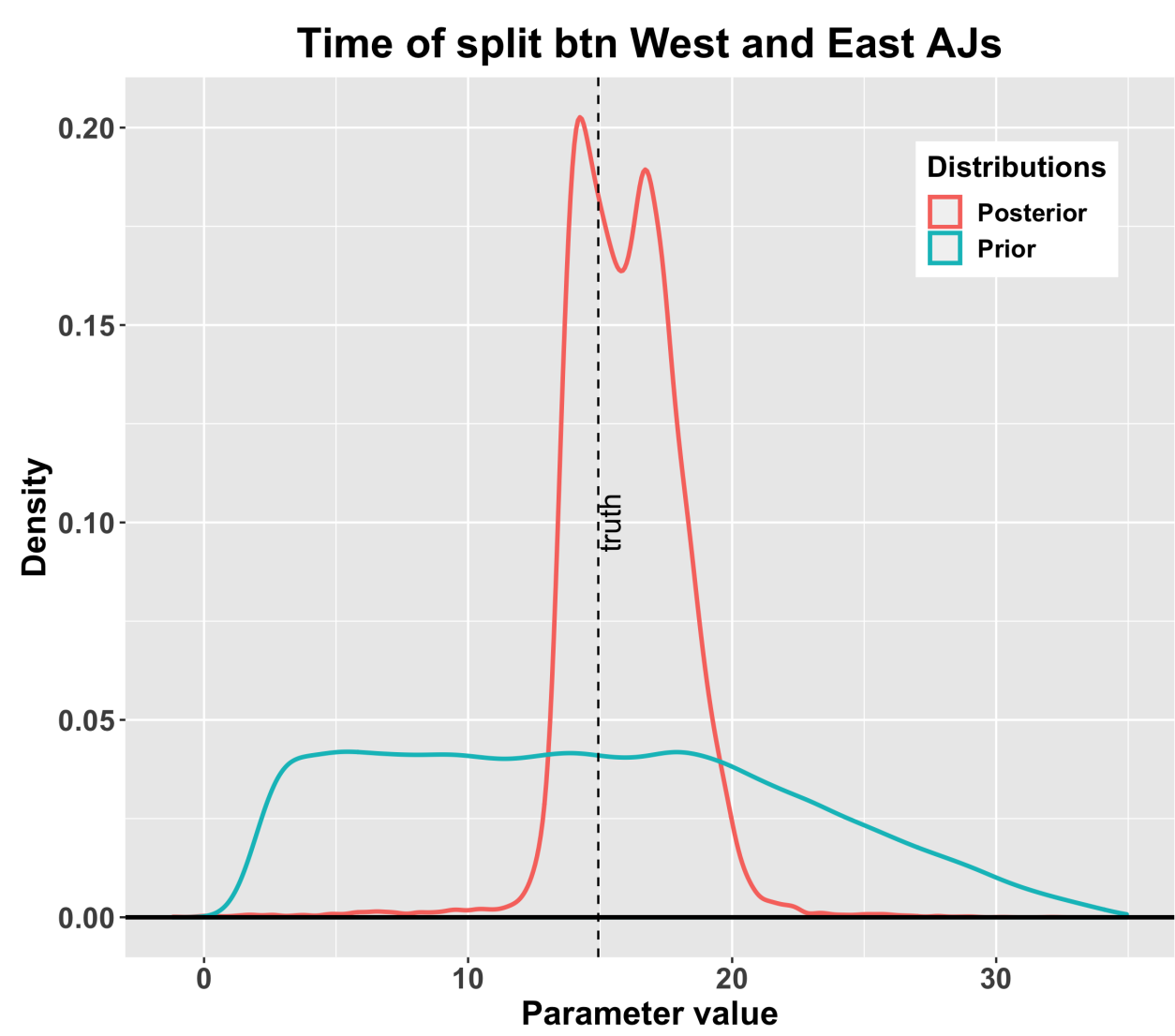
Questions about inheritance and ancestry can be reframed as questions about the underlying tree sequence that represents the data:

- **Identity-by-descent**: which samples share a common ancestor? How recently? Over which genomic interval?
- **Local ancestry**: which ancestors have which population labels? Which samples descend from them? Over which genomic interval?

Extracting this information from large datasets requires efficient algorithms that account for the correlations in genealogical structure between samples, and across chromosomes.

## 4. Application: demography inference

Model inference	
Posterior probability for cor-rect model	96.33% $\pm$ 2.68%
Votes for correct demography	93.36% $\pm$ 4.69%
Prior error rate	0.0993 $\pm$ 0.0008



To explore the power of our method, we attempted to recreate some of the important findings from a recent study of Ashkenazi Jewish (AJ) demographic history [3]. This work provided evidence for a recent divergence event between Eastern and Western communities of AJ people. It was estimated that this happened about 15 generations ago.

Closely following [3], we performed 100 000 simulations of various demographic scenarios, and 20 simulations under the parameter values inferred by [3], which we treated as proxies for the truth. For each simulation, we calculated moments of IBD segment lengths at multiple time points. We used the **abcrf** package [4] to infer the most plausible demographic scenario, and the **abc** package [5] with neural-net regression to estimate parameter values.

All simulations and analyses ran on a standard desktop in  $< 12$  hours.

Come say hi!

