# From prehistoric time to the futuristic age of Al



A human genetic perspective

Linh Tran
University of Arizona

### Presenter Financial Disclosure

I do not have any relationships to report within the last 24 months with ACCME defined ineligible companies.

# Unlabeled/Investigational Uses

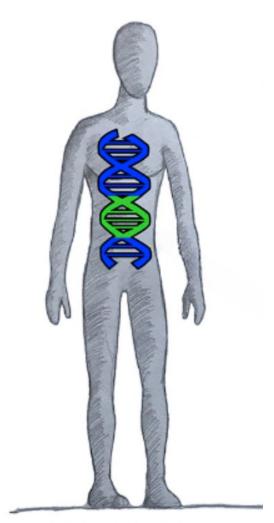
I will not be discussing unlabeled/investigational uses of medical devices or pharmaceuticals during this presentation.





# Study the past if you would define the future.

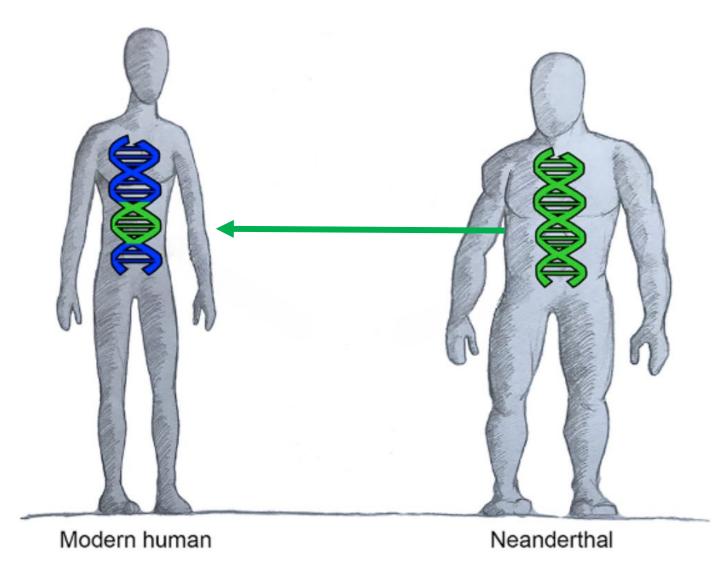
Confucius



Modern human

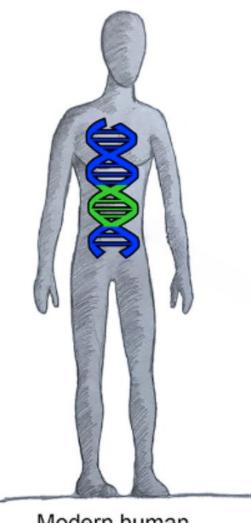
Adapted from Enard & Petrov (2018) Cell

#### Up to 4% of Eurasian descent genomes are of Neanderthals origin

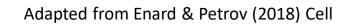


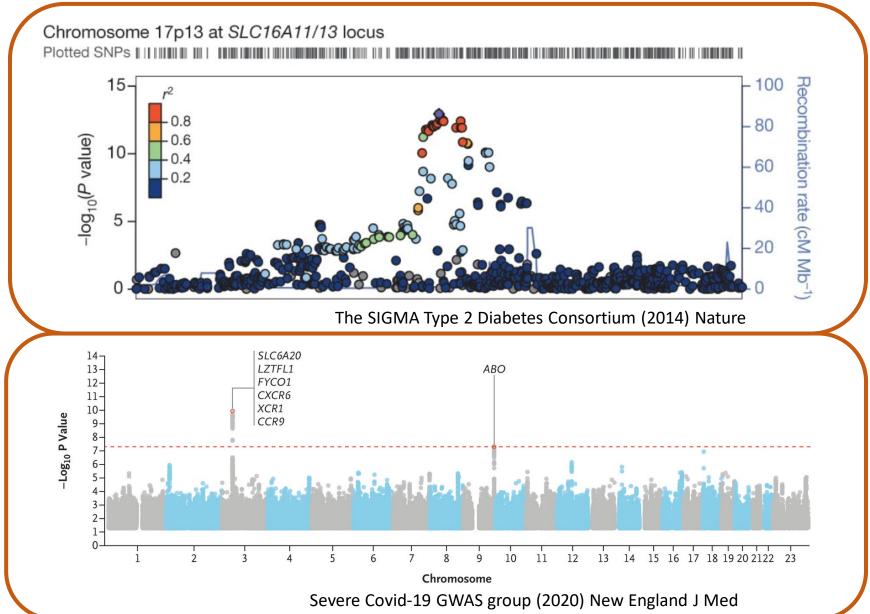
Adapted from Enard & Petrov (2018) Cell

#### Some Neanderthals-originated variants are associated with disease risk

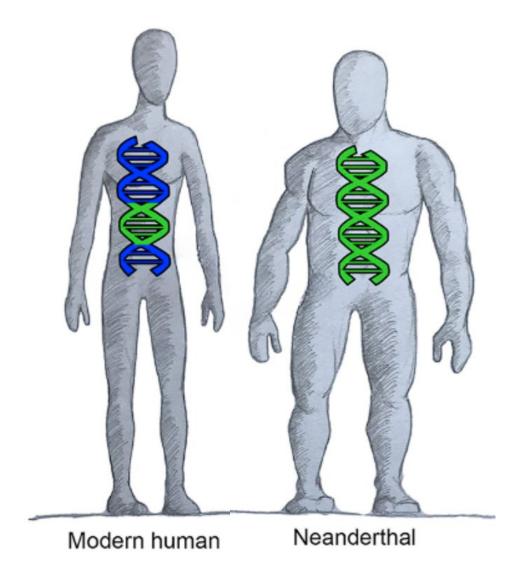


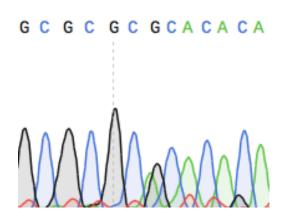
Modern human





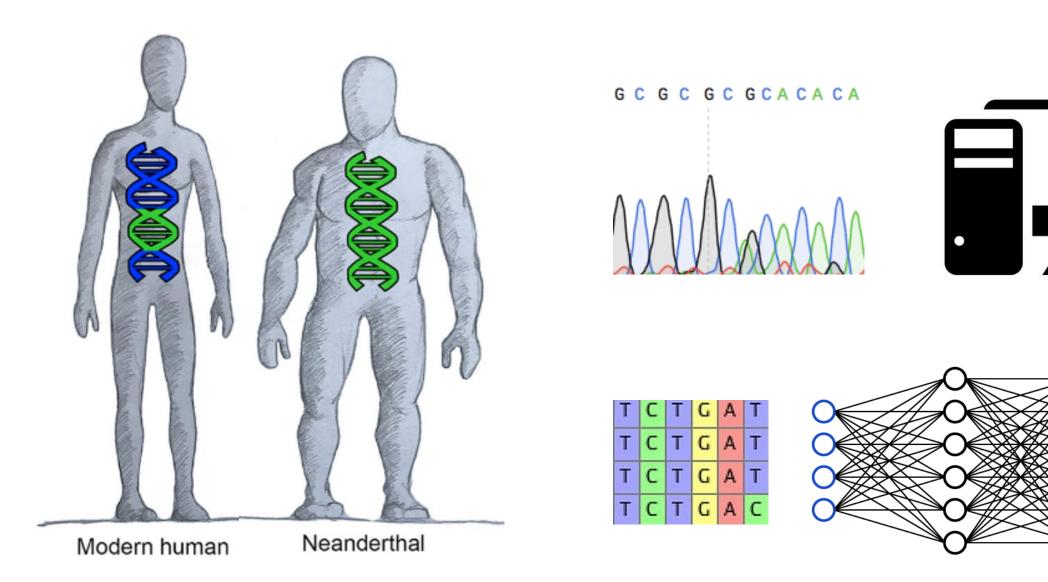
#### The past, present, and future within our genomes

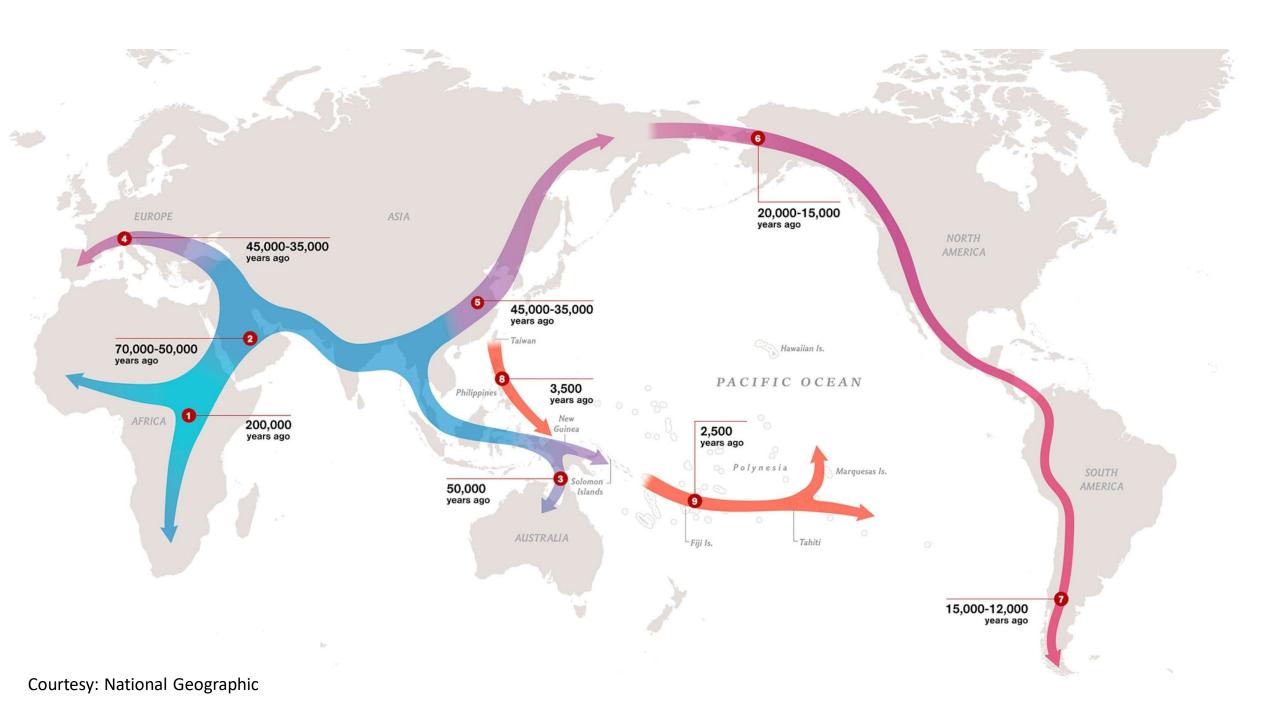






#### The past, present, and future within our genomes





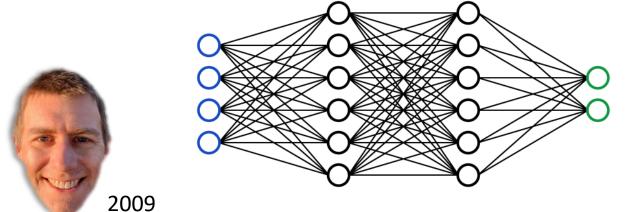
#### **PLOS GENETICS**

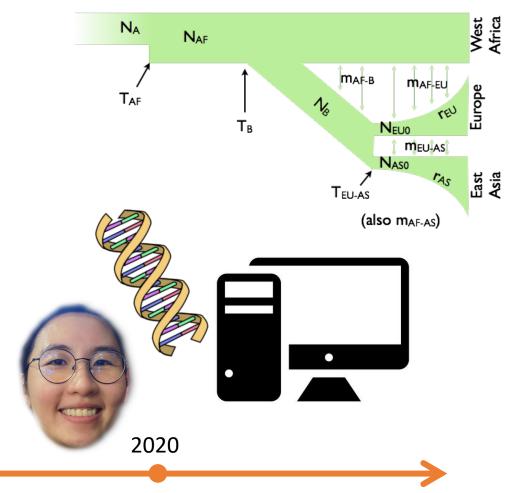


# Inferring the Joint Demographic History of Multiple Populations from Multidimensional SNP Frequency Data

Ryan N. Gutenkunst 🗖, Ryan D. Hernandez, Scott H. Williamson, Carlos D. Bustamante

Published: October 23, 2009 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1000695







dadi: diffusion approximation for demographic inference

#### PLOS GENETICS



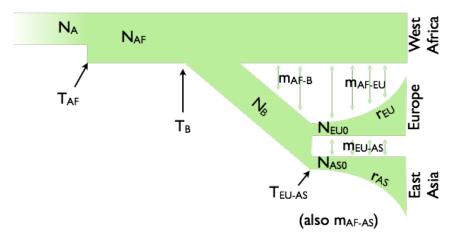
# Inferring the Joint Demographic History of Multiple Populations from Multidimensional SNP Frequency Data

Ryan N. Gutenkunst , Ryan D. Hernandez, Scott H. Williamson, Carlos D. Bustamante

Published: October 23, 2009 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1000695

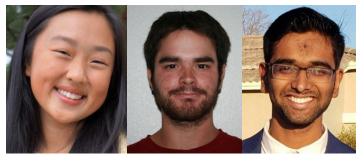






Connie Sun, Travis Struck, Mathews Sajan

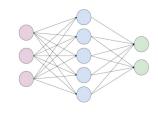




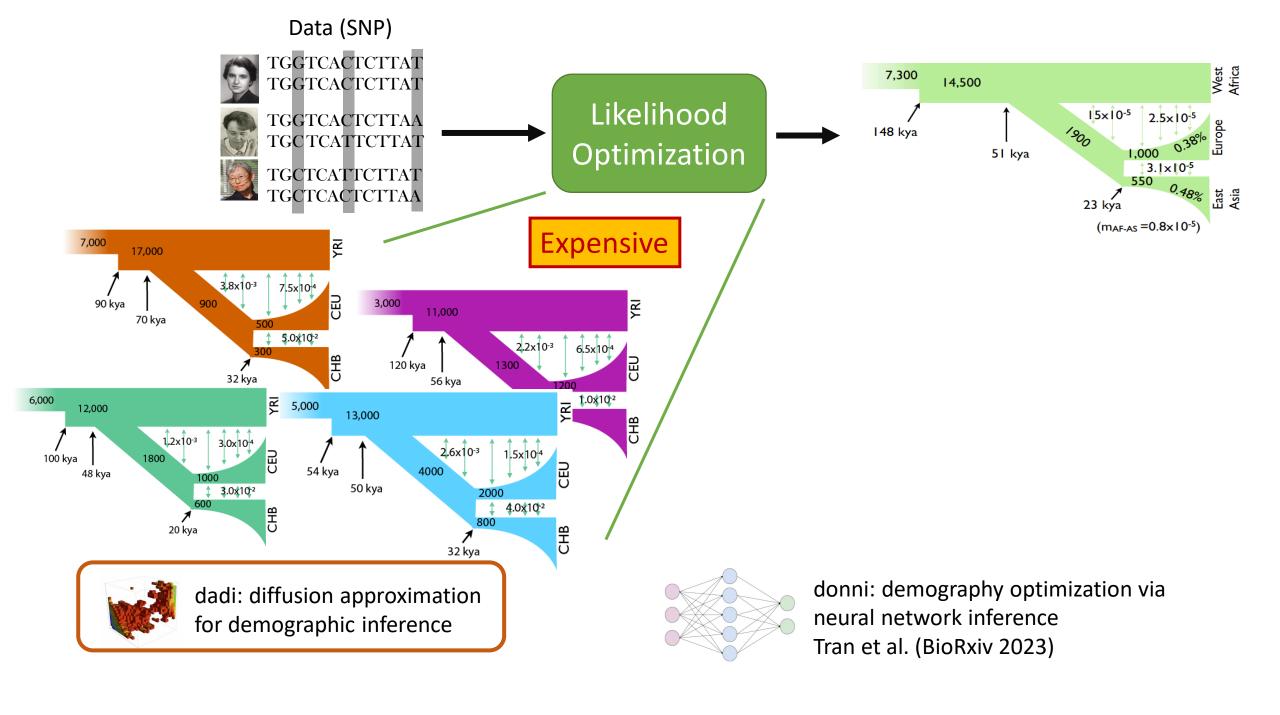
2020

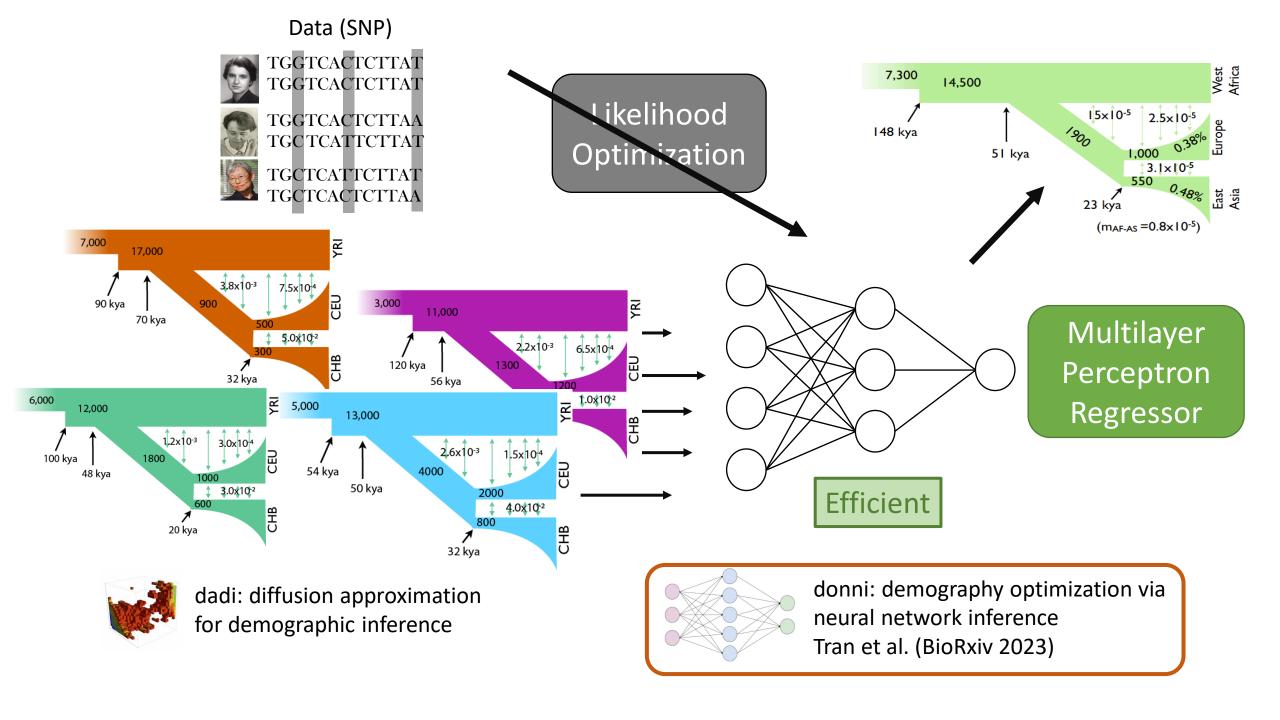


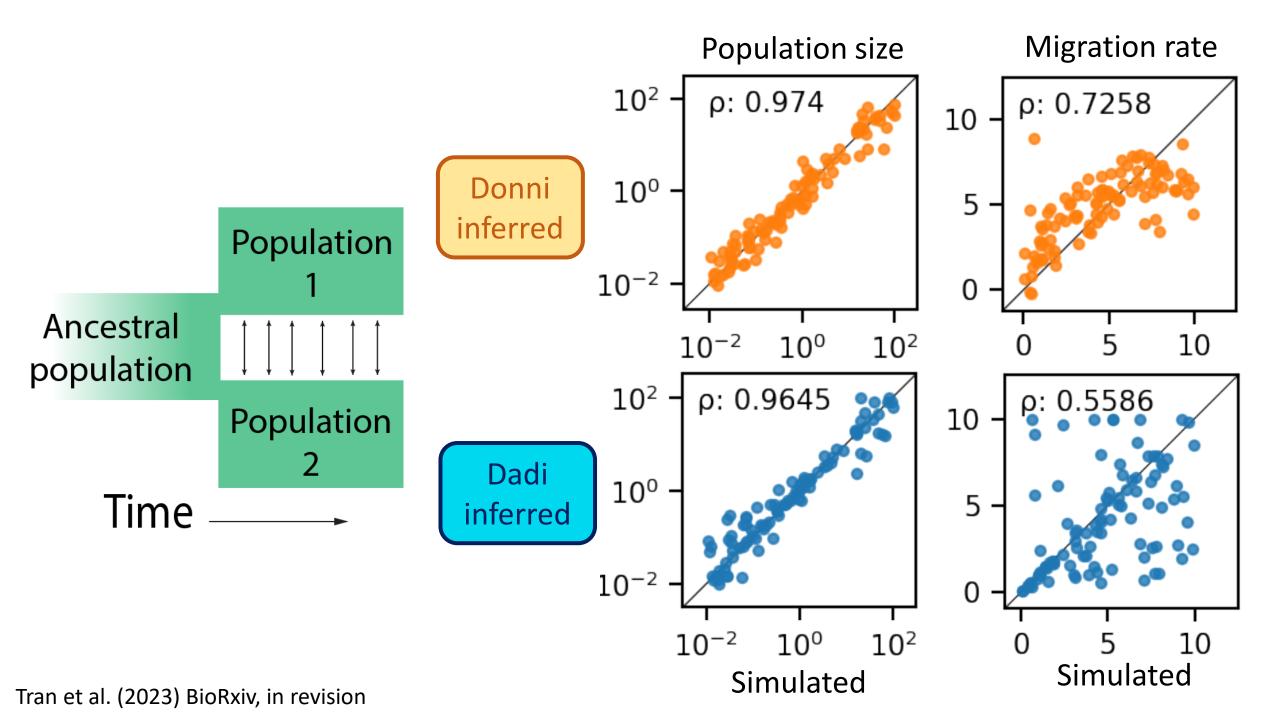
dadi: diffusion approximation for demographic inference

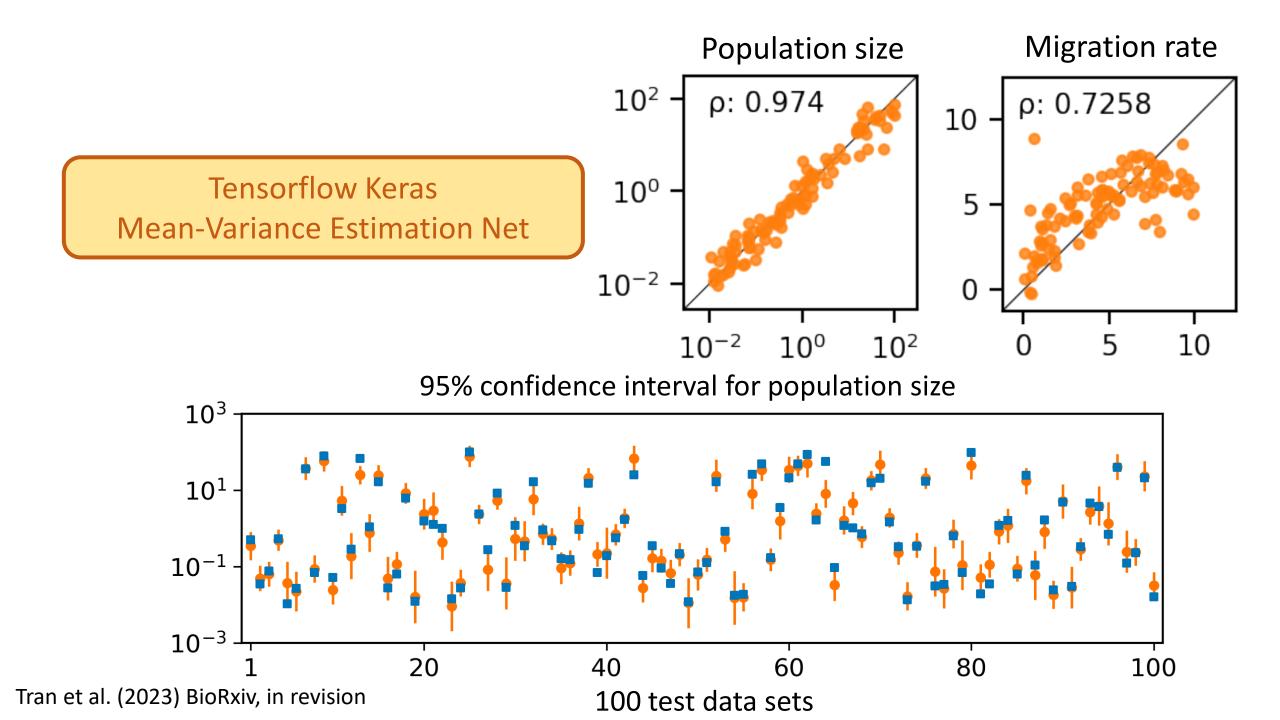


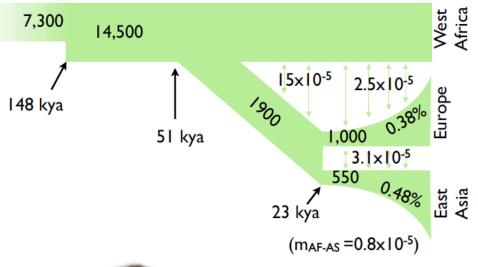
donni: demography optimization via neural network inference Tran et al. (BioRxiv 2023)













Distribution of fitness effects (DFE)

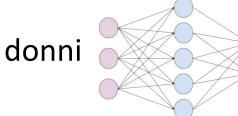
2017

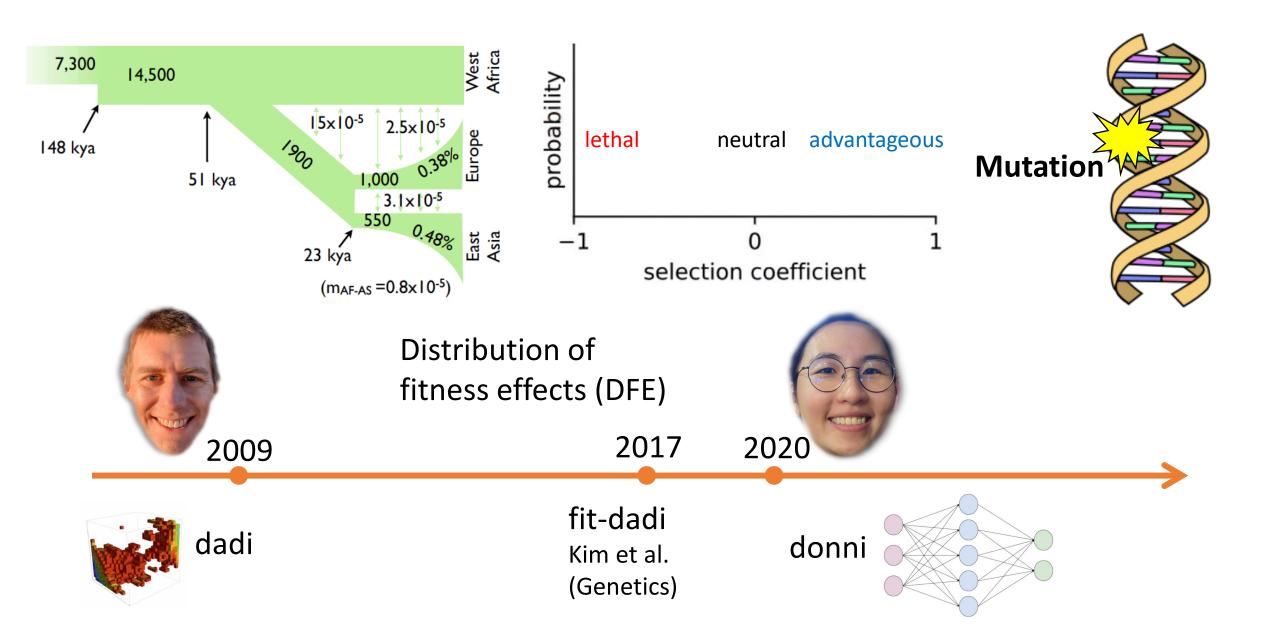


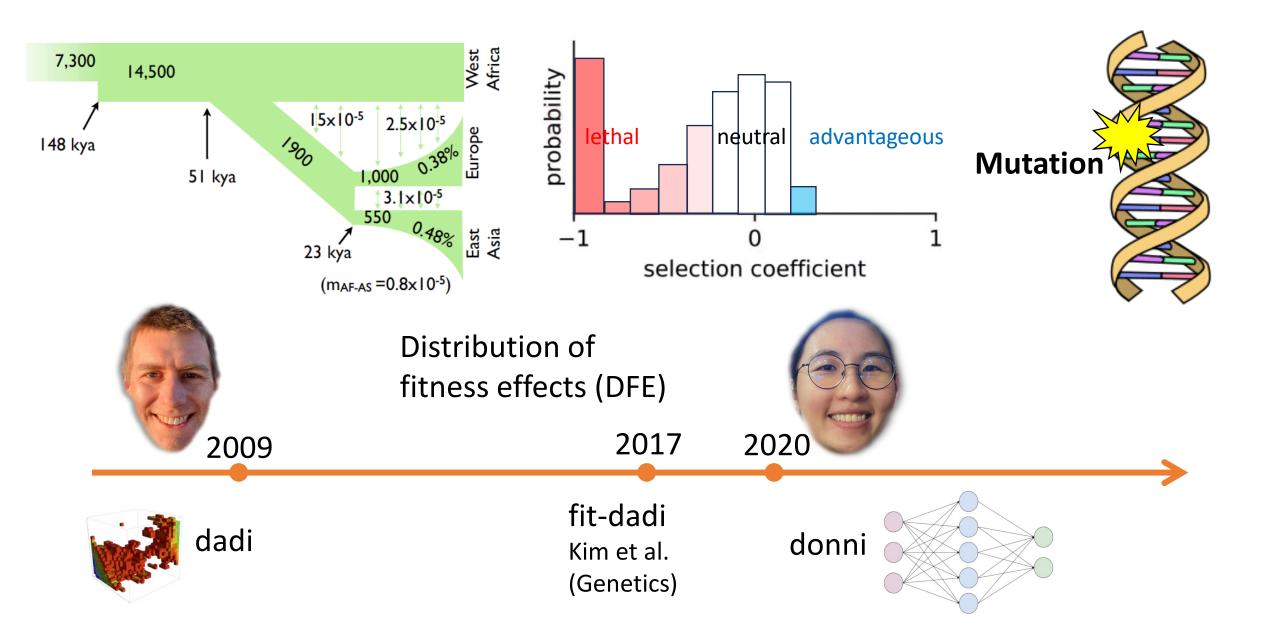


dadi

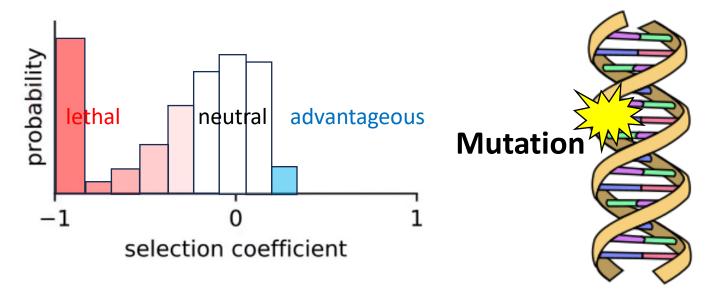
fit-dadi Kim et al. (Genetics)

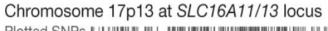


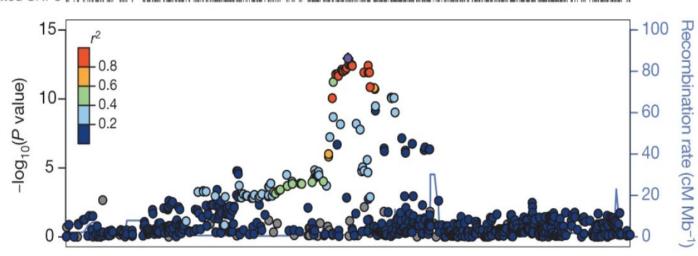




- Mutations associated with diseases are likely deleterious
- The DFE quantifies the portion of deleterious mutations along with their average affect
- Significant implications for the design and interpretation of GWAS







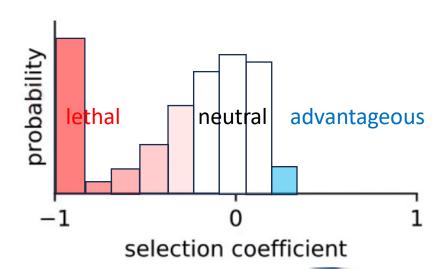
The SIGMA Type 2 Diabetes Consortium (2014) Nature

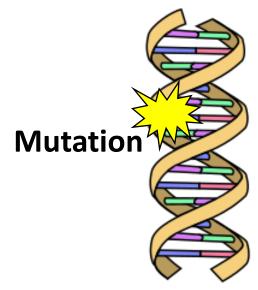
#### Data (SNP)













Distribution of fitness effects (DFE)

2017

2020 2

2023

dadi Gutenkunst et al. (PLOS Genetics)

fit-dadi Kim et al. (Genetics) donni Tran et al. (BioRxiv)

**DFEnn** 

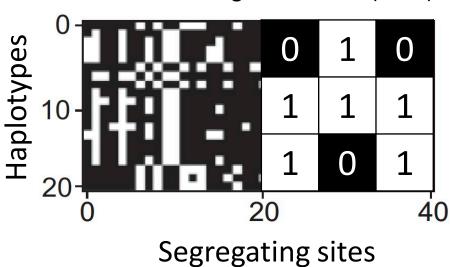
Data (SNP)

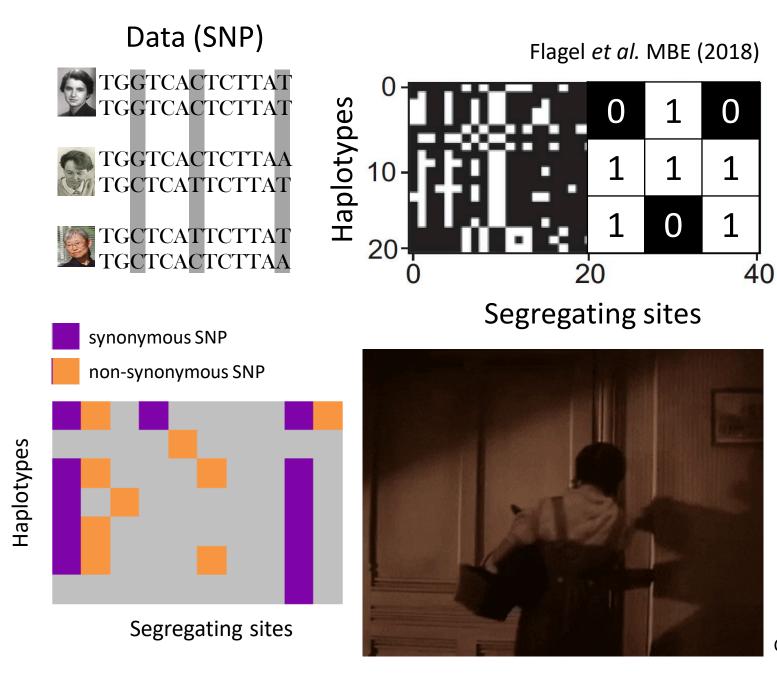


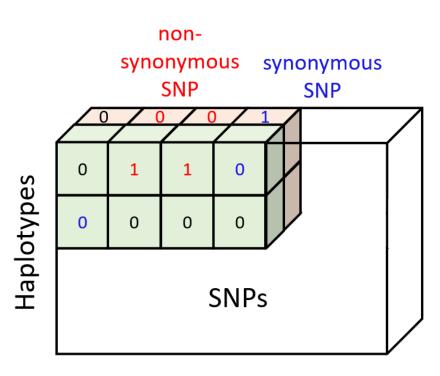




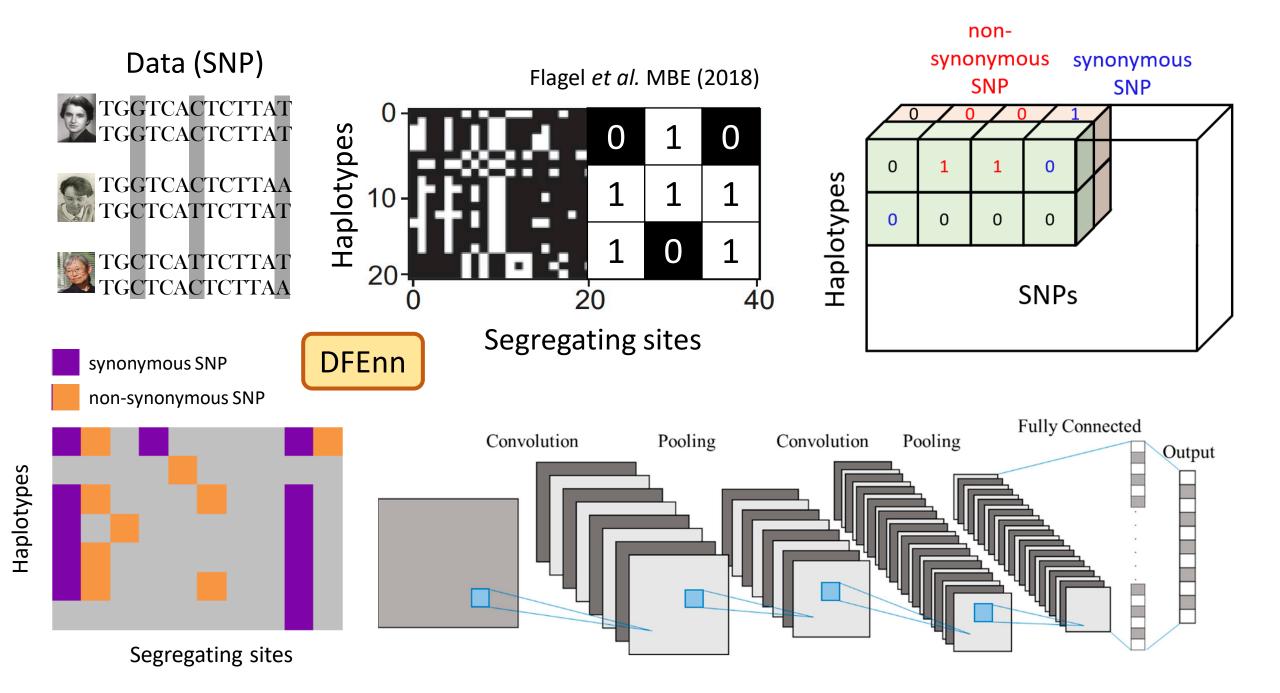
Flagel et al. MBE (2018)

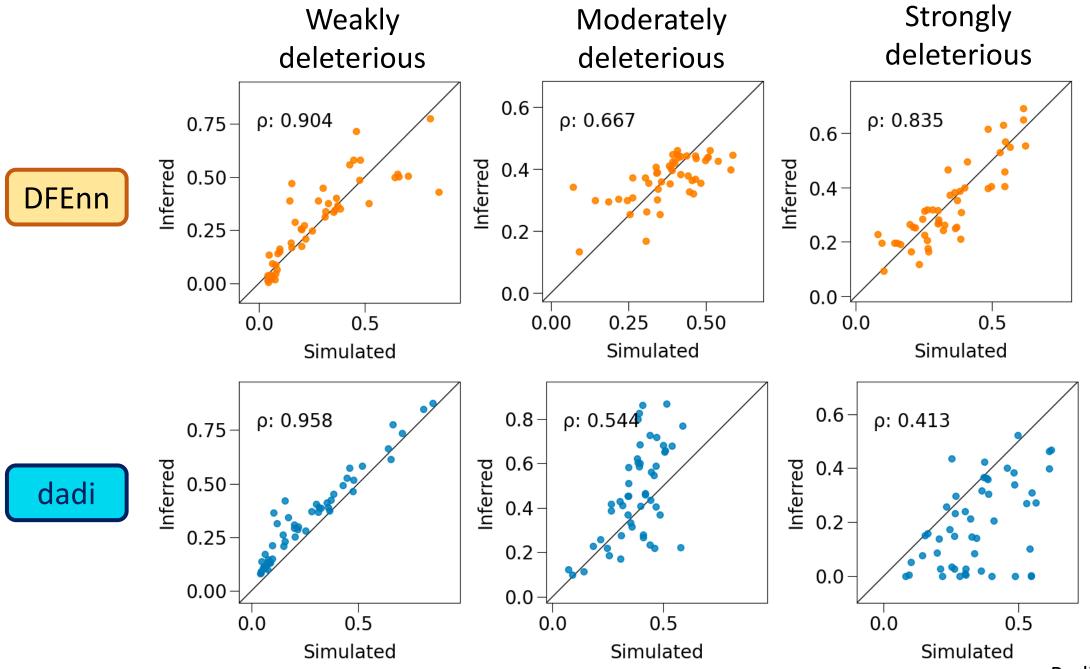






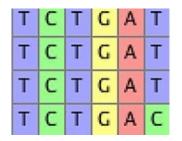
Courtesy: The Wizard of Oz (1939)





Preliminary results

## Summary



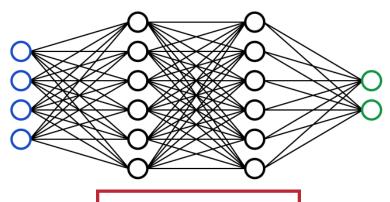
- Genomic data contain a wealth of information about our genetic past and disease risk
- Deep neural networks are powerful and effective tools for extracting insights from genomic data
- donni: computationally efficient inference of population history with uncertainty quantification
- DFEnn: informative genomic data representation and processing with convolutional neural network



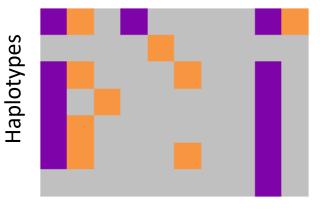


Int@arizona.edu









Segregating sites