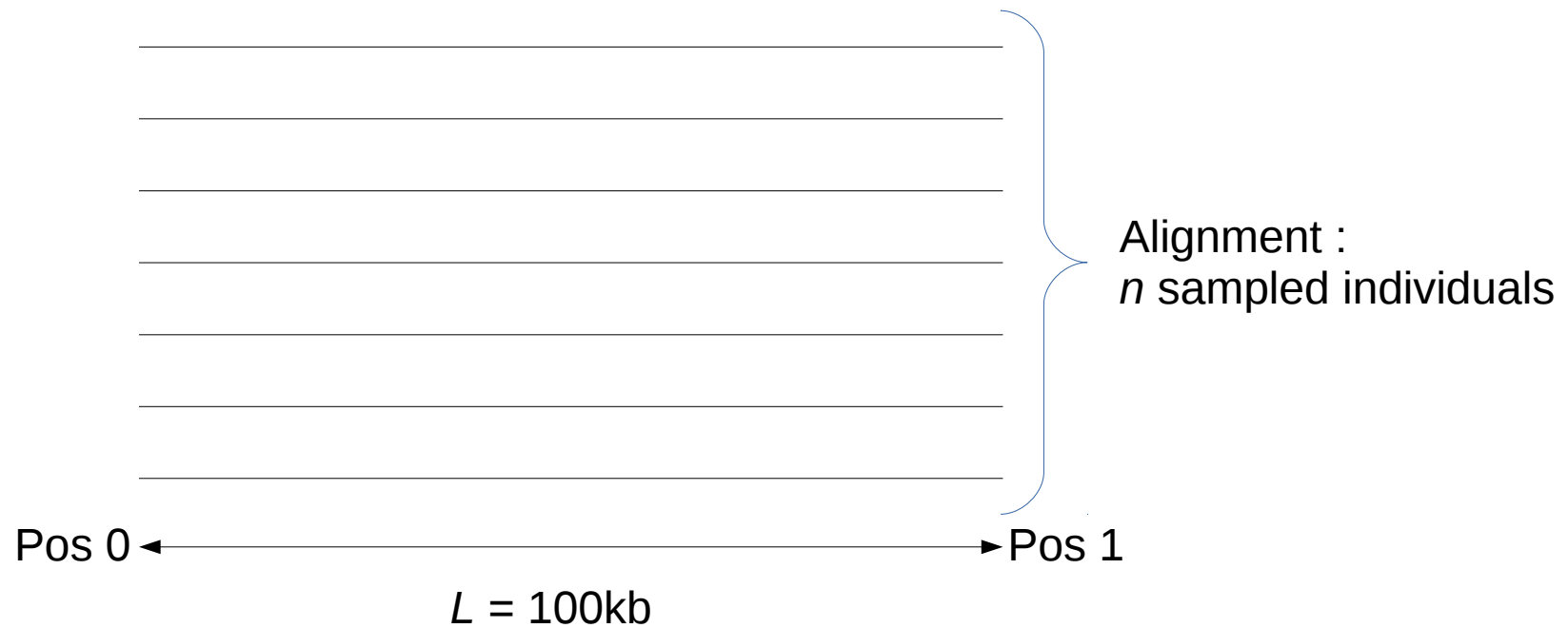
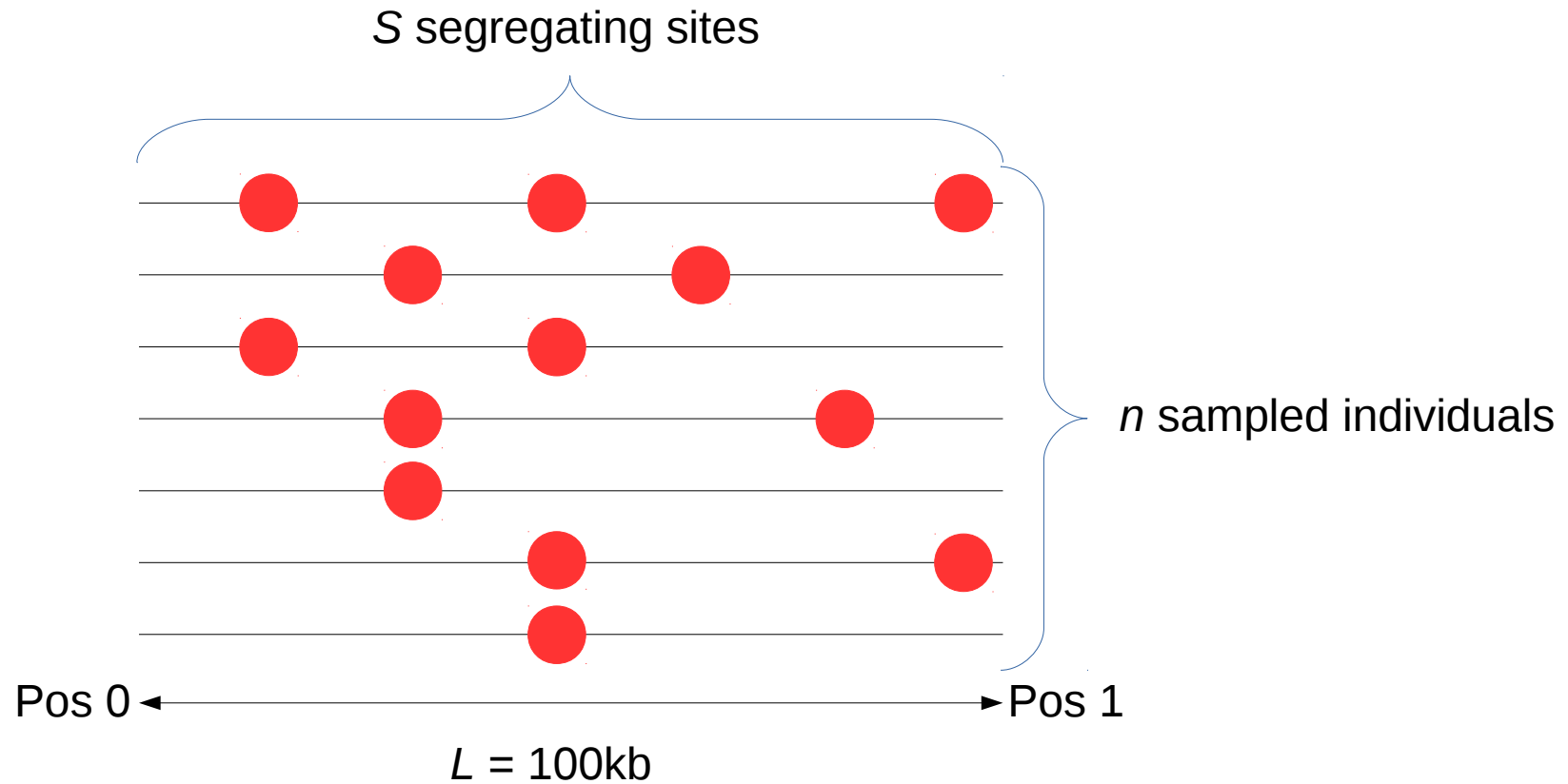


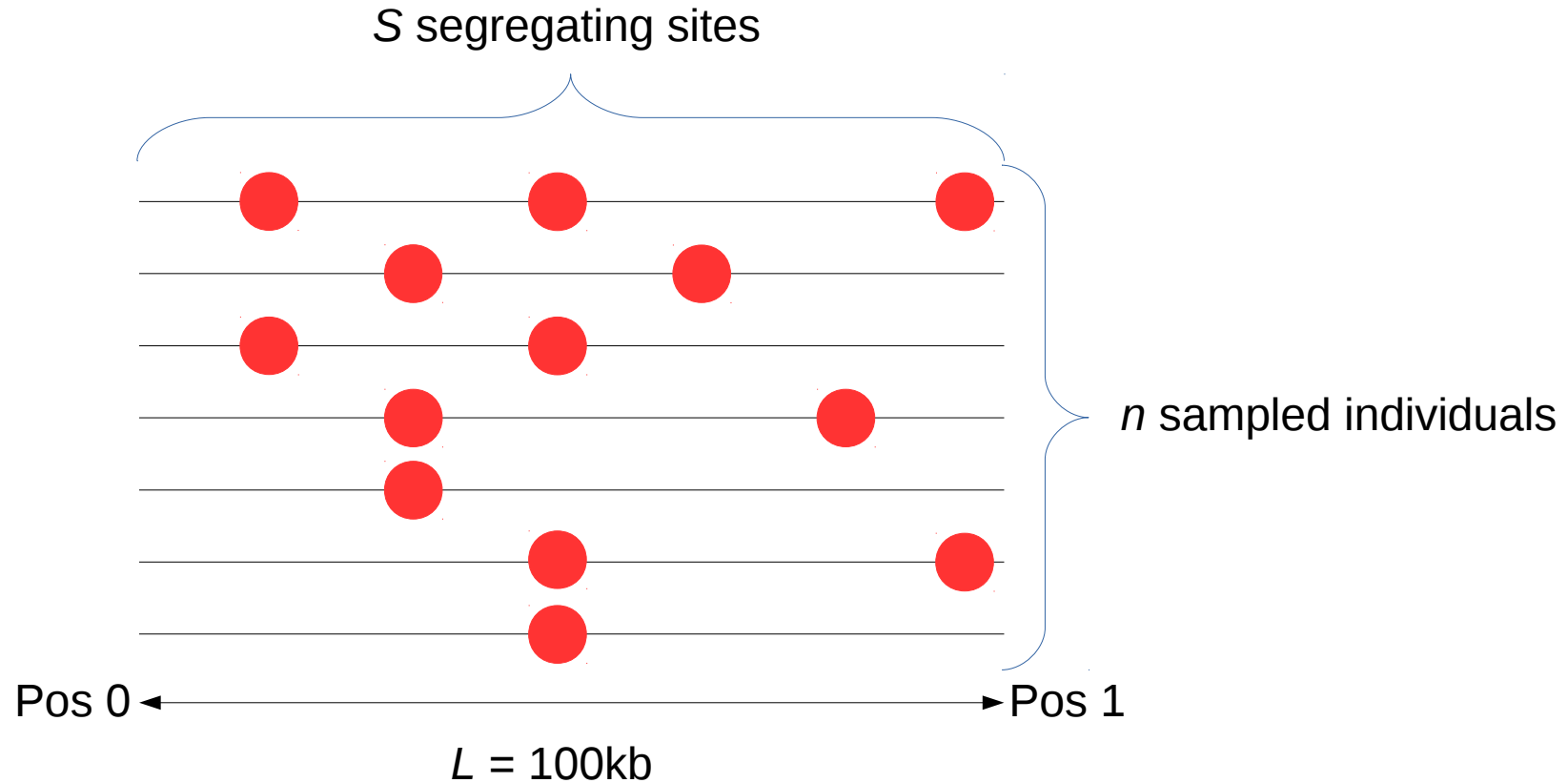
Can we detect a selective sweep within a genomic region using ABC ?



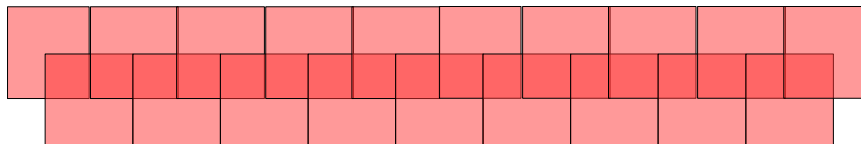
Can we detect a selective sweep within a genomic region using ABC ?



Can we detect a selective sweep within a genomic region using ABC ?



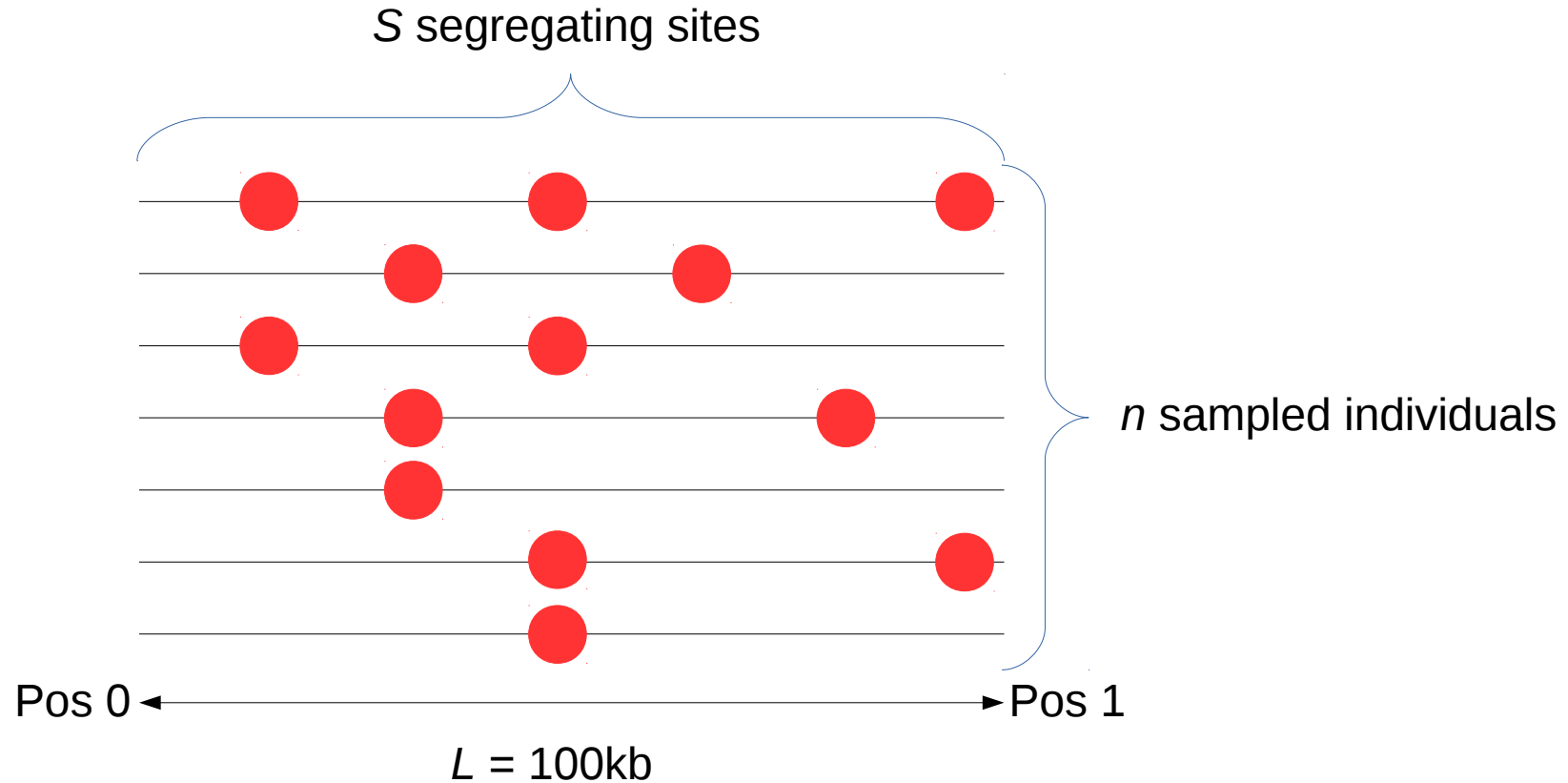
Scanning the surveyed region using a sliding window :



Overlapping windows :
Width = 0.1 (10kb)*
Step = 0.05 (5kb)

*values are not fixed
Can be setted by users.

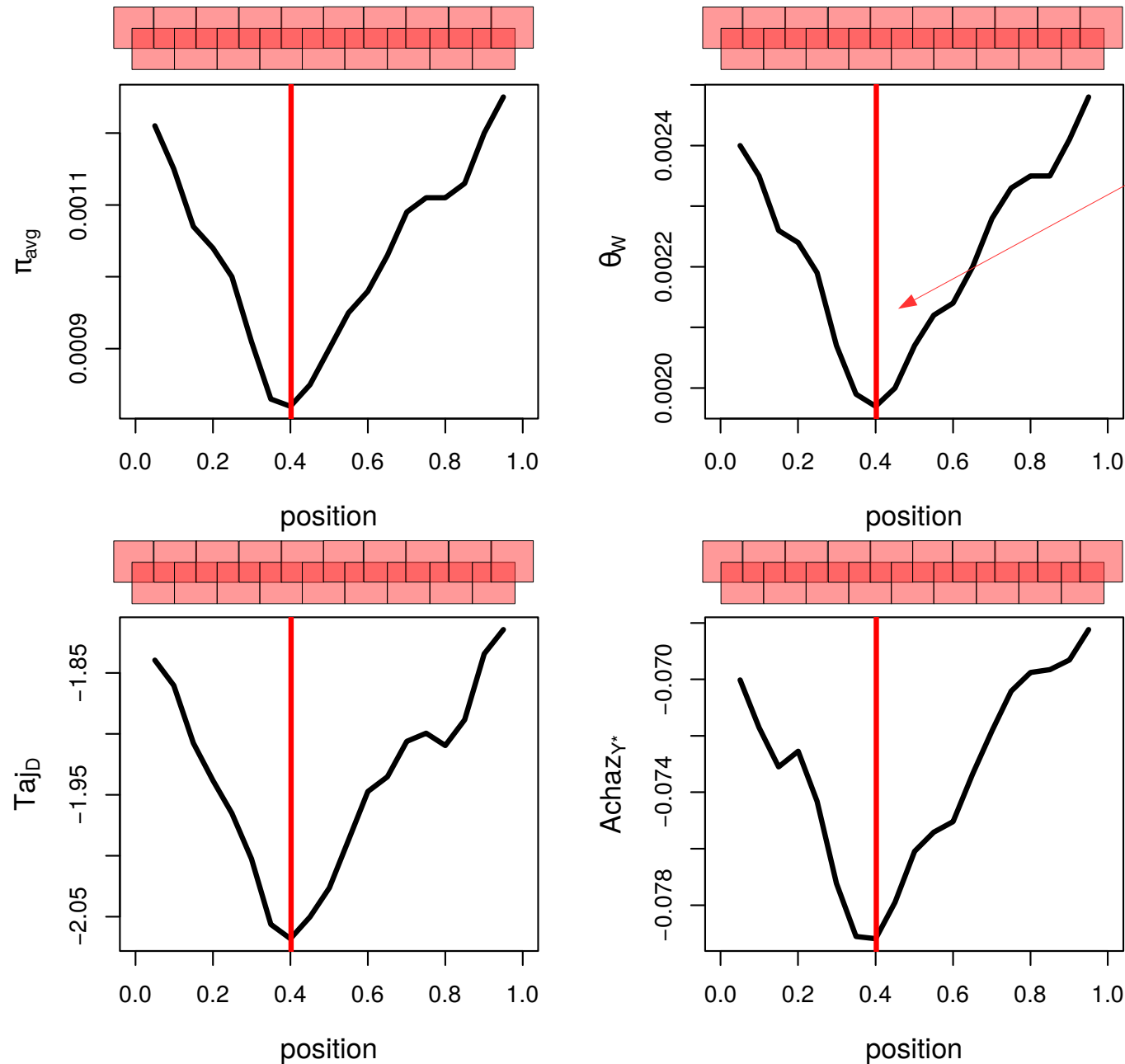
Can we detect a selective sweep within a genomic region using ABC ?



7 computed statistics in different windows :

- Average π over SNPs
- Variation for π over SNPs
- Watterson's θ
- Tajima's D
- Achaz's Y^*
- Pearson's r (position $\sim p_i$)
- P-value of Pearson's r

Simple visualisation of some statistics across a surveyed region of 100kb

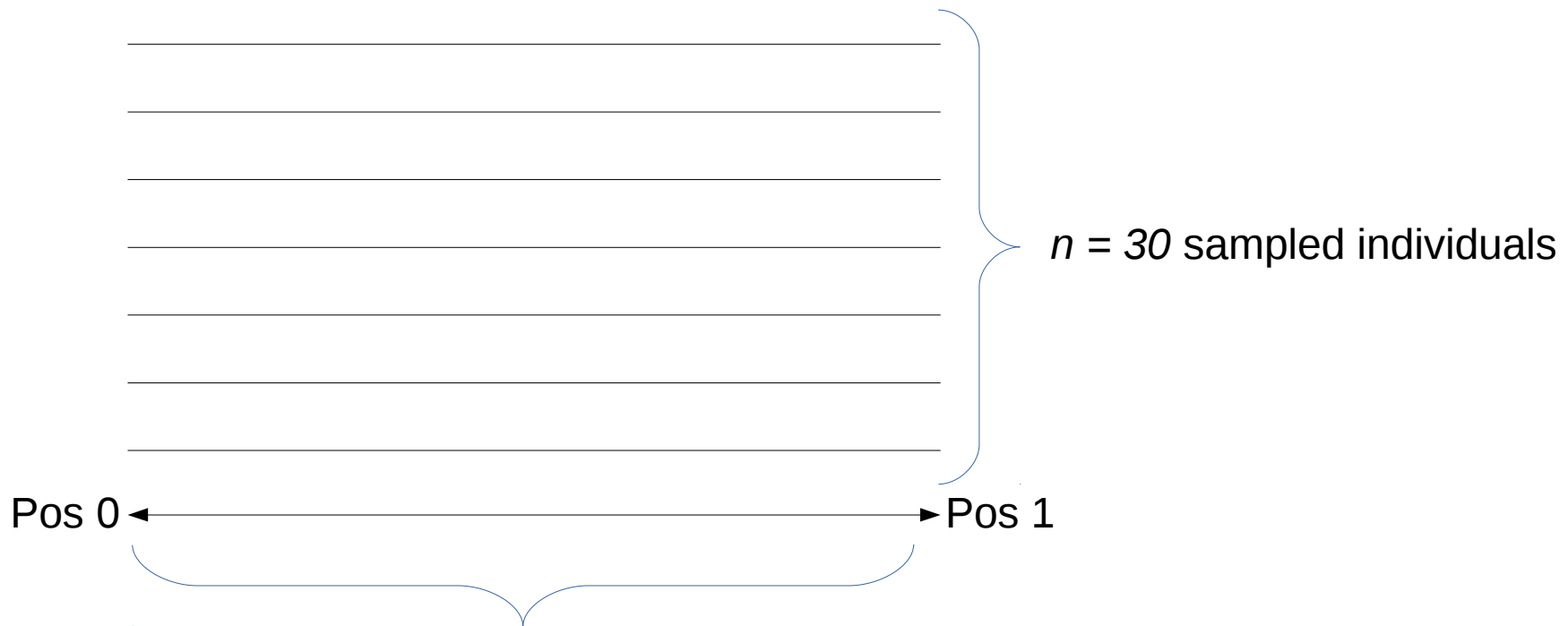


Example :

- .Position **Sp** = 0.4
- .Coefficient **S_{AA}** = 3.5 %
- .Fixation time **SF** = 30,000 gen
- .L = 100kb
- .Recomb rate = $2e^{-8}/\text{bp}$

Can we use [ABC + random forests] to estimate S_p , S_F and S_{AA} ?

S_p , S_F and S_{AA} are estimated for 10,000 simulated datasets with random combinations of $\{S_p ; S_F; S_{AA}\}$

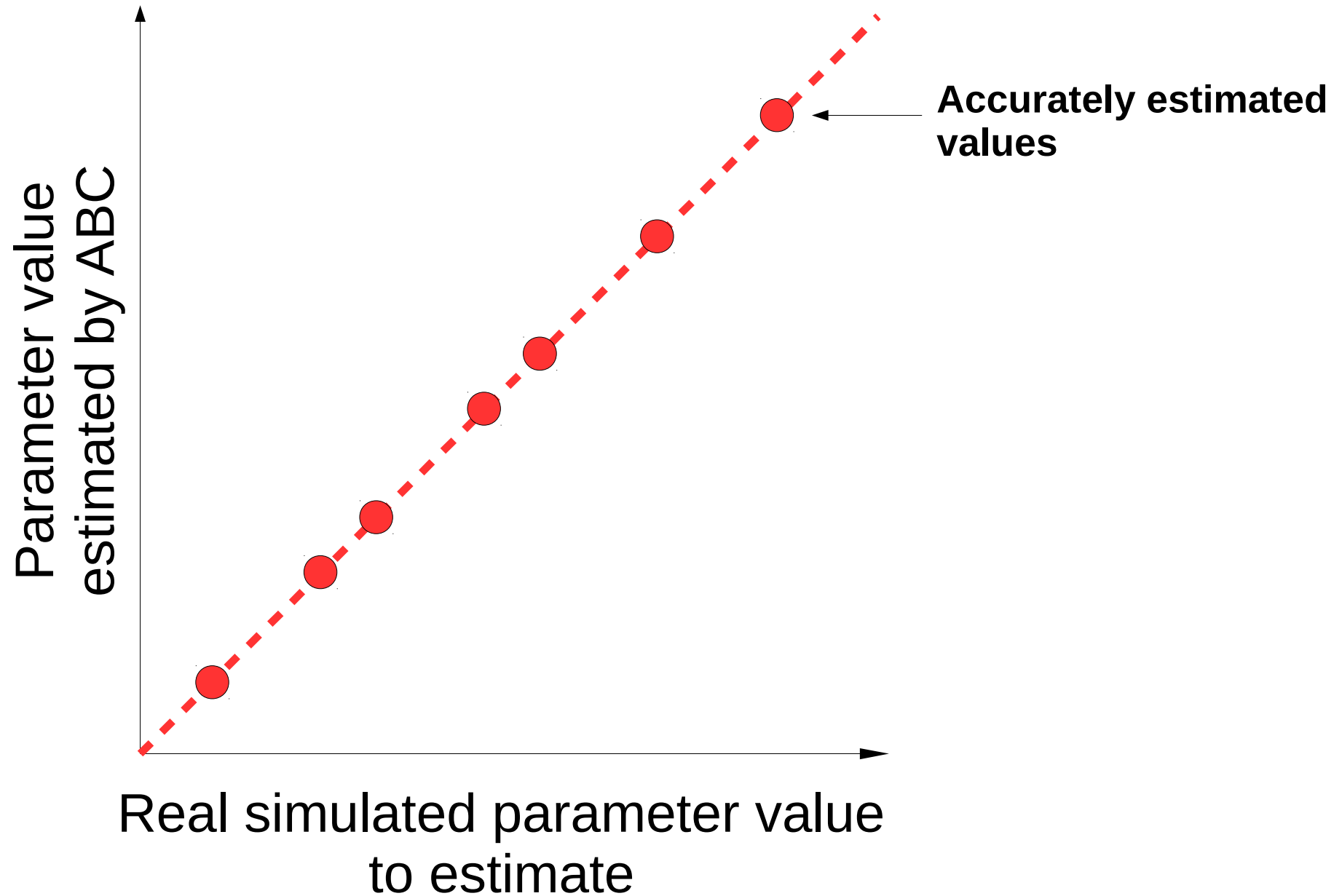


S_p : randomly sampled from uniform $U(0, 1)$

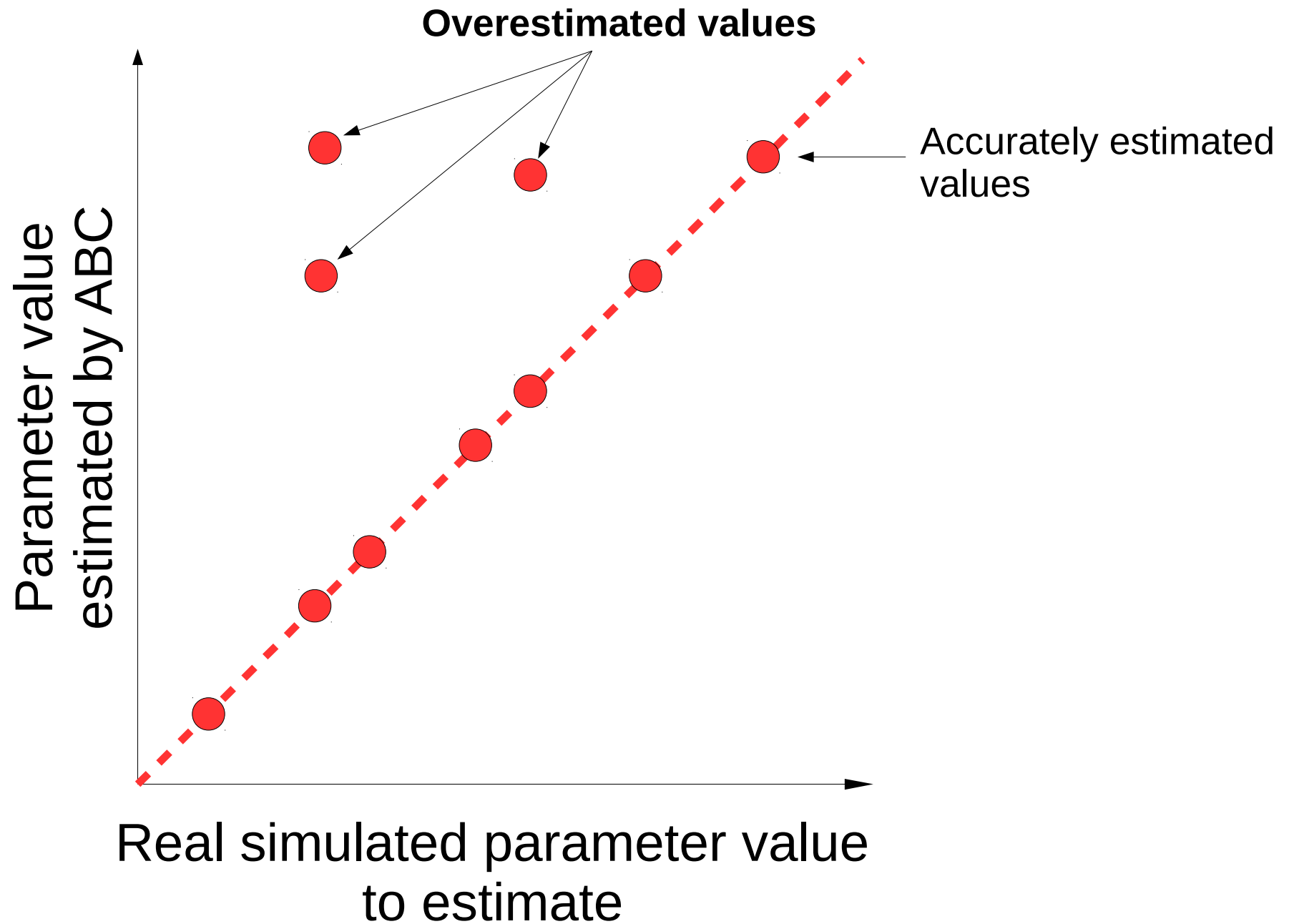
S_F : randomly sampled from uniform $U(0, 400,000)$ generations

S_{AA} : randomly sampled from uniform $U(0.002, 0.5)$

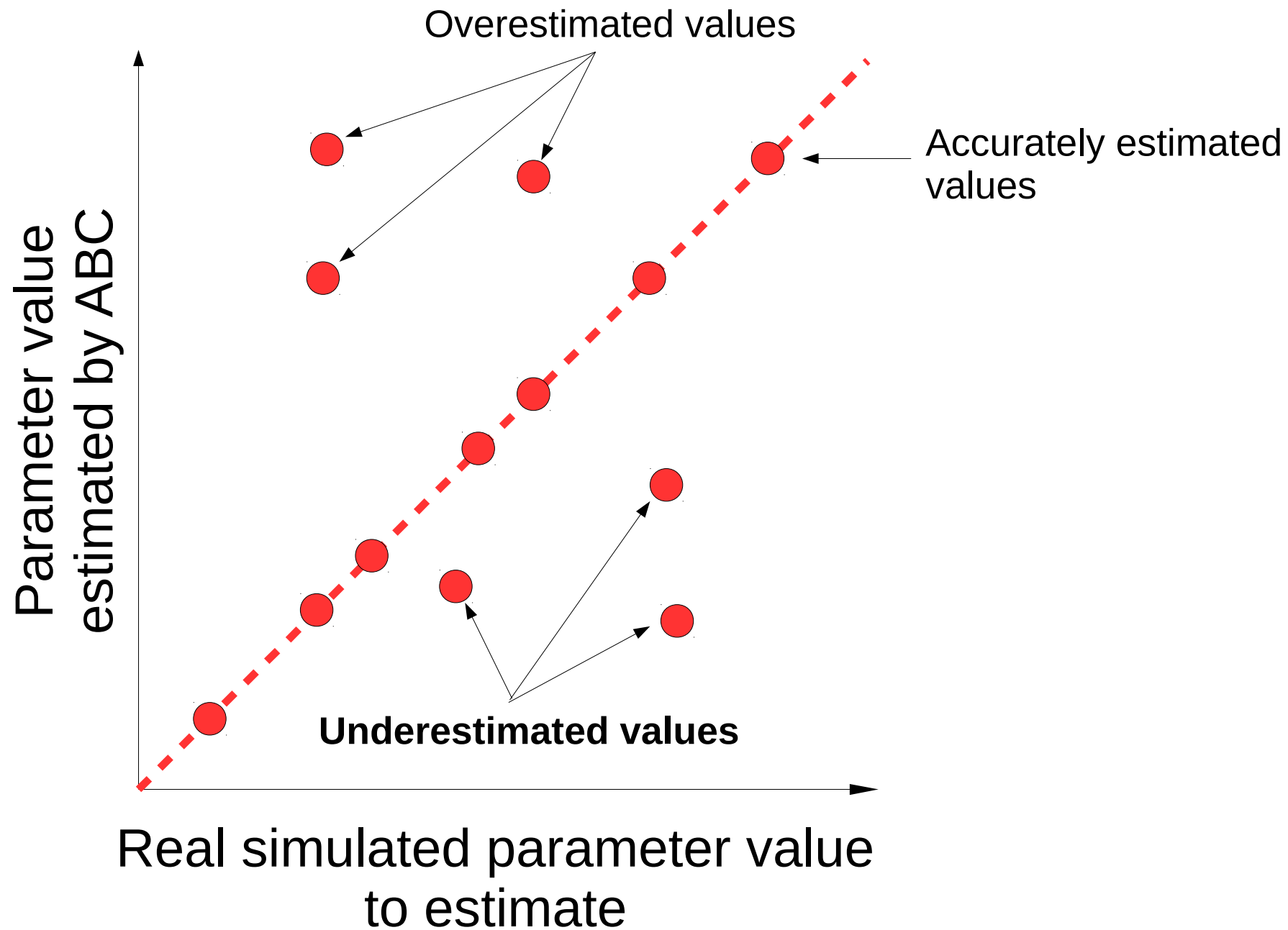
Schematic representation + interpretation



Schematic representation + interpretation

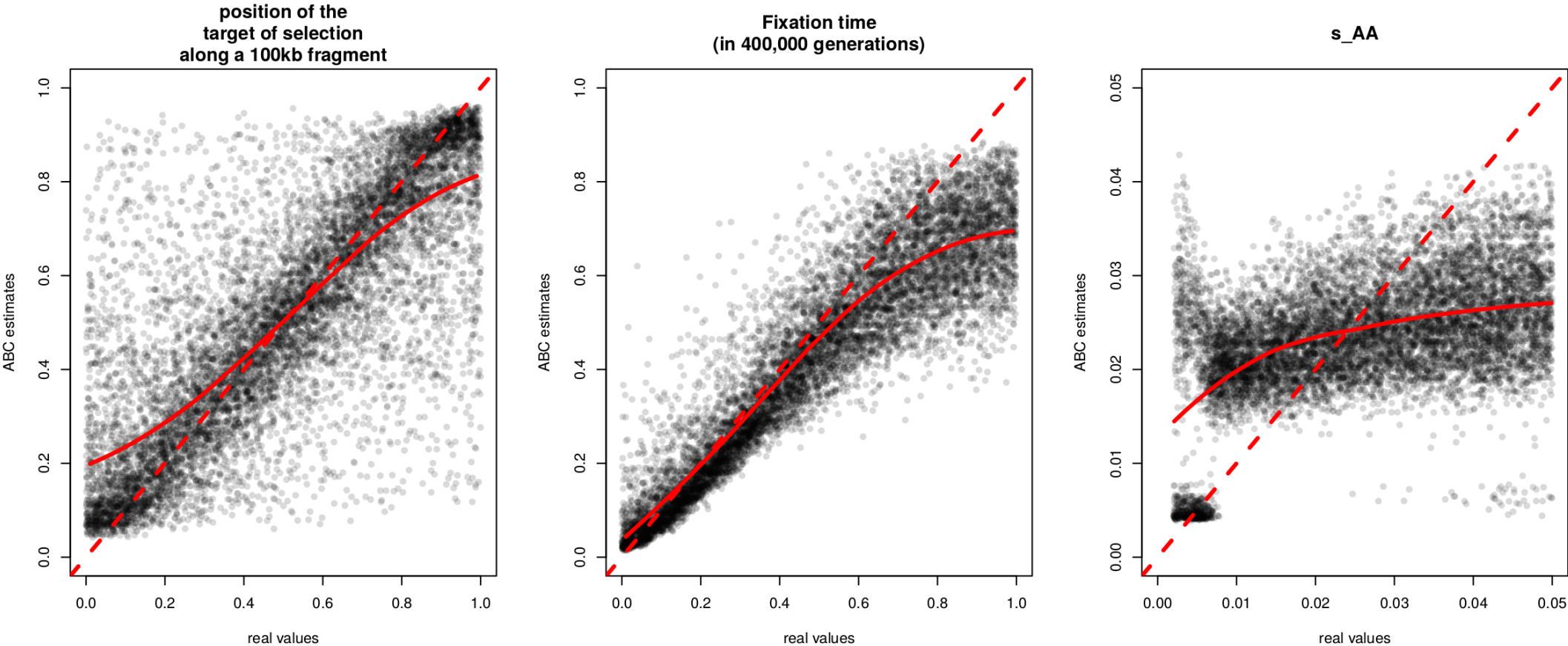


Schematic representation + interpretation



Results : ABC analyses of 10,000 of simulated datasets

1. Plot of 10,000 points (real values, estimated values)



Visual interpretation :

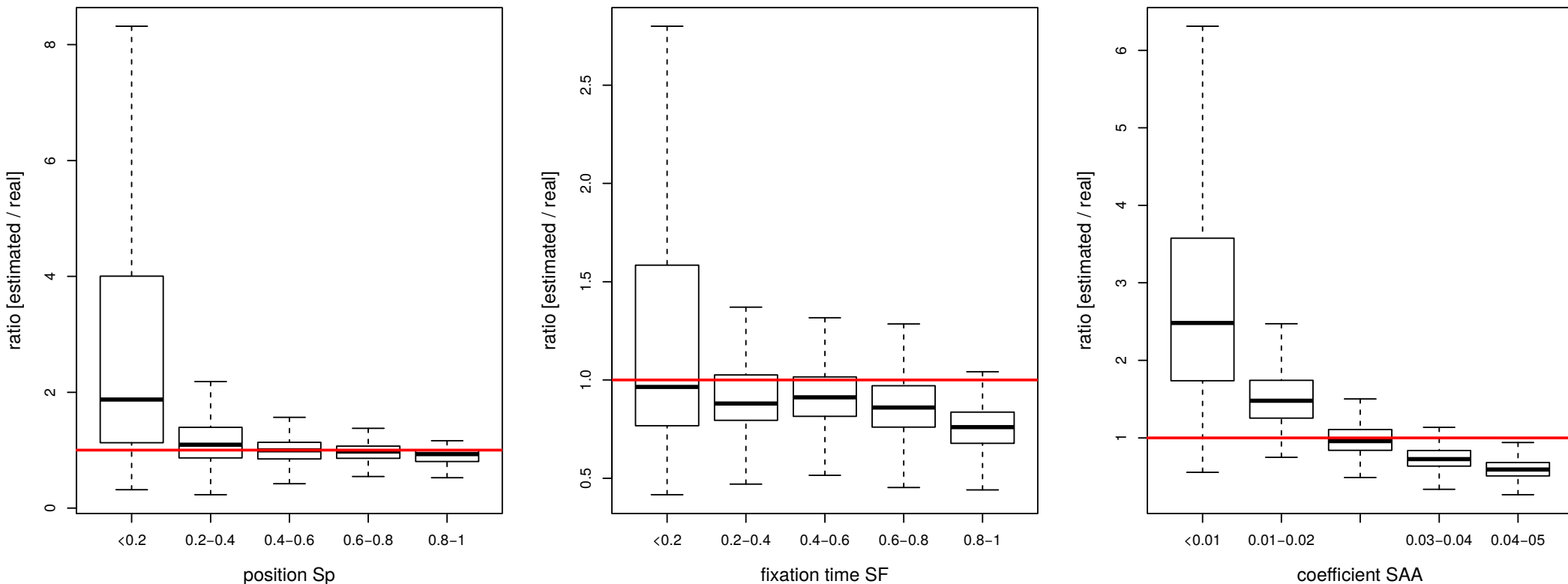
Estimating the position : not bad, except in the proximity of extremities (general problem with ABC).
Not a big issue if genomes are scanned using a sliding window.

Fixation time : looks efficient, except for ancient fixation.

Selective coefficient : cannot be estimated for now. It's normal according to Pennings and Hermisson when using patterns of diversity.

Results : ABC analyses of 10,000 of simulated datasets

2. Distributions of the ratio estimates/real values within bins of parameters



Visual interpretation :

Estimating the position : not bad, except in the proximity of extremities (general problem with ABC).
Not a big issue if genomes are scanned using a sliding window.

Fixation time : looks efficient, except for ancient fixation.

Selective coefficient : cannot be estimated for now. It's normal according to Pennings and Hermisson when using patterns of diversity.

Results of explicit model comparisons:

Since selective coefficients cannot be estimated using the current version, an explicit test of sweep can be an option :

Number of simulations: 9598 (4841 'neutral' + 4757 'with sweep')
(not exactly 10,000 after removing simulations with at least one 'NA' statistic)

Confusion matrix:

		<u>Classified as</u>		
Simulated models		Neutral	selection	class.error
	Neutral	4796	45	0.0092956001
	Selection	3	4754	0.0006306496

Mean error rate : 0.004963125

Very low error rate (~0.05%) when discriminating among «neutral» and «swept» datasets

Next step :

1) trying to add statistics taking informations from LD (i.e : H12 stat from <http://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004845>)

2) exploring genomes :

For instance, it can be done by first :

- i) comparing « neutral » versus « selective » scenarios in overlapping 100kb regions of genomes (divided themselves in windows like in slide 3)
- ii) estimating the position S_p and the time S_F for regions supporting the selective Scenarios

3) To do before : fitting a demographic scenario to avoid bias because of recent expansion/contraction of populations

4) all codes will be uploaded here : <https://github.com/popgenomics/ABCsweep>