







Estimating haplotype and mutation effects in the context of genome sequence via ancestral recombination graphs

Gabriela Mafra Fortuna, Jana Obsteter, Ajda Moskric, Gregor Gorjanc



2024 EAAP, Florence

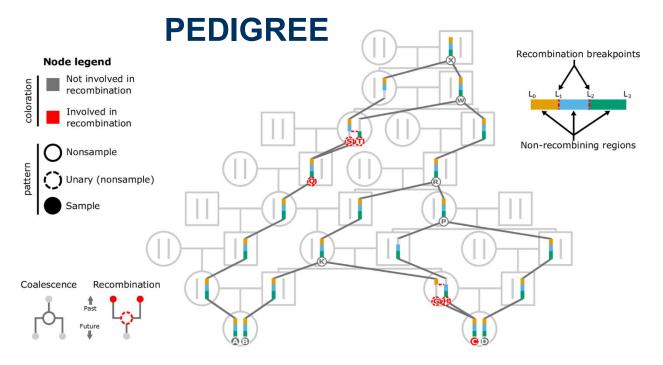
@GregorGorjanc @HighlanderLab



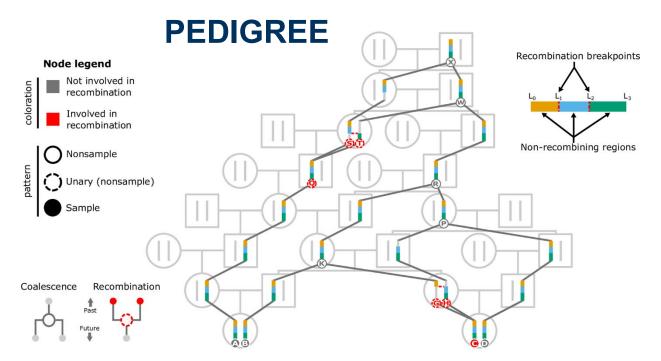
Ancestral Recombination Graph (ARG)

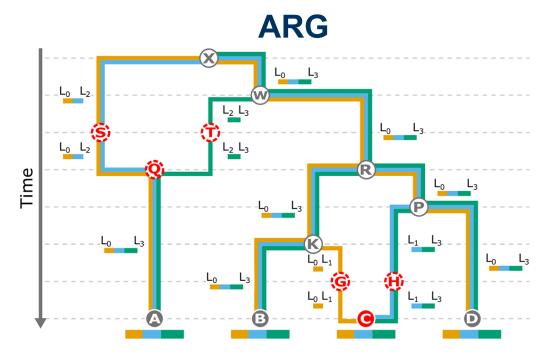
- Representation of DNA variation by focusing on DNA events
 - branch/coalescent events (where DNA molecule split/merge),
 - mutation events (where DNA molecule changes), and
 - recombination events (where DNA molecules exchange)
- Insight into evolutionary history (time and place of DNA events, demography, divergence, introgression, ...)
- Succinct data representation!
 (can handle large scale WGS datasets)

How do ARGs look like?

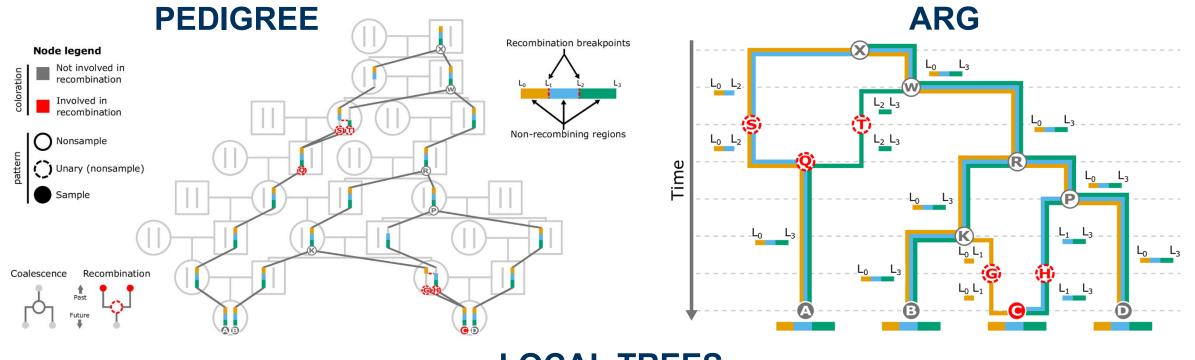


How do ARGs look like?

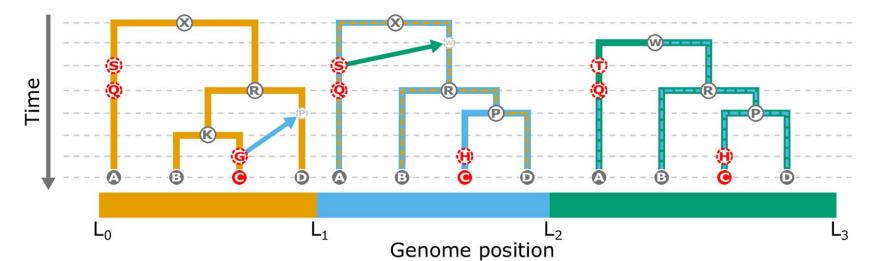




How do ARGs look like?

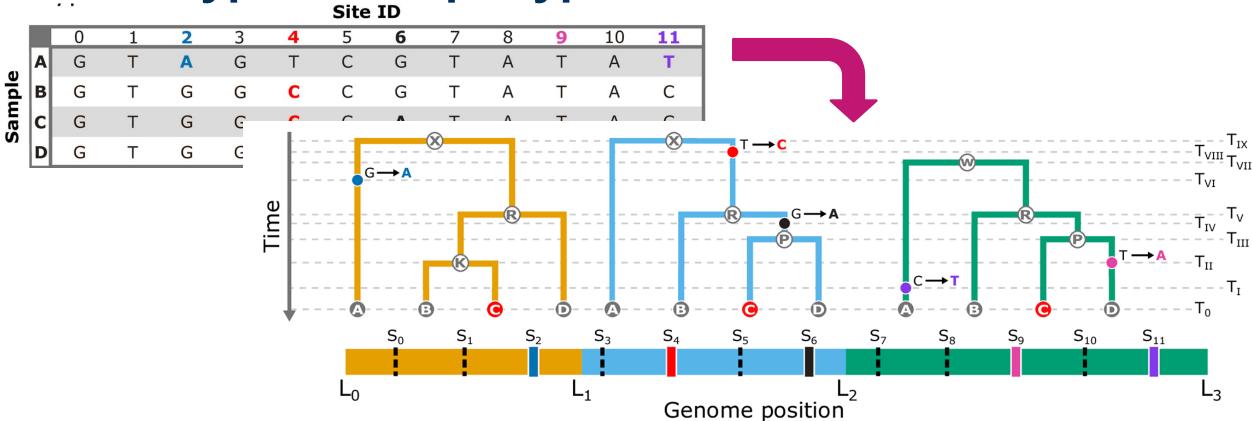


LOCAL TREES



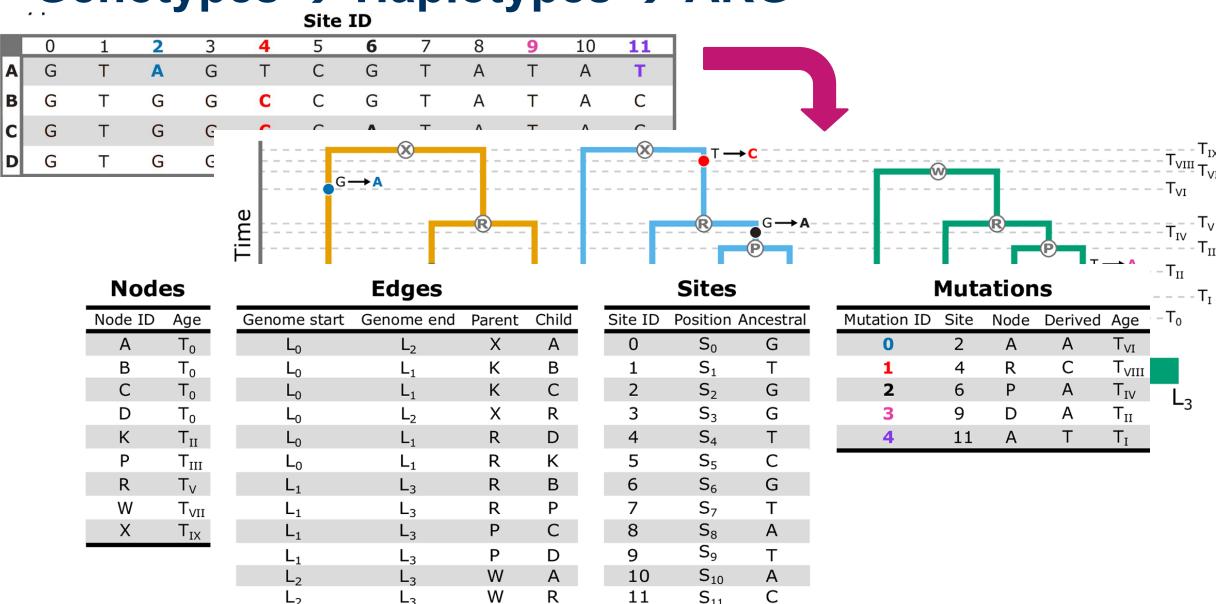
Lewanski et al. (2024)

Genotypes → Haplotypes → ARG



Genotypes → Haplotypes → ARG

Sample



Ancestral Recombination Graph (ARG)

- Representation of DNA variation by focusing on DNA events
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 - recombination events (where DNA molecules exchange)
- Insight into evolutionary history (time and place of DNA events, demography, divergence, introgression, ...)
- Succinct data representation! (can handle large scale WGS datasets)
- AIM: Quantitative genetic modelling based on ARGs!?

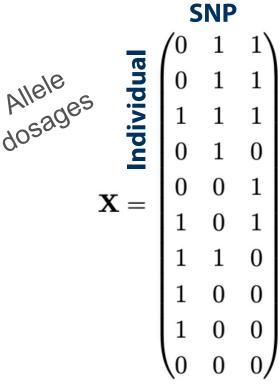
TODAY: QG model for non-recombining DNA

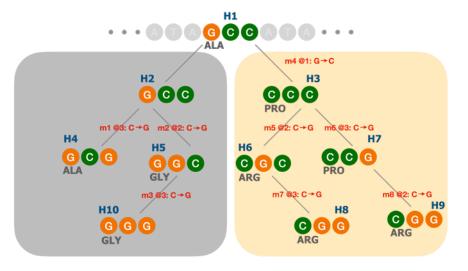
Model options:

- a) SNP-BLUP
- b) G-BLUP

Based on

1. Allele dosages





TODAY: QG model for non-recombining DNA

Model options:

- a) SNP-BLUP
- b) G-BLUP

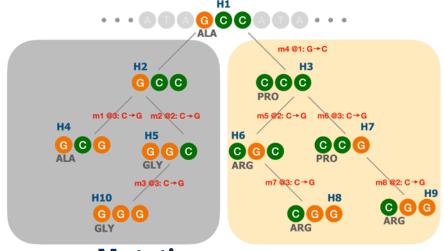
Based on

- 1. Allele dosages
- 2. Mutation dosages



$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

SNP



Mutation



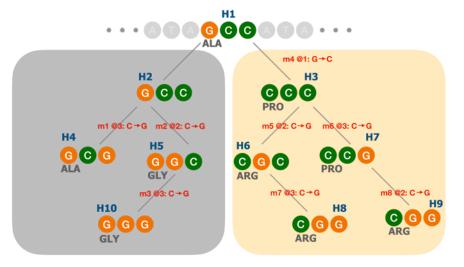
TODAY: QG model for non-recombining DNA

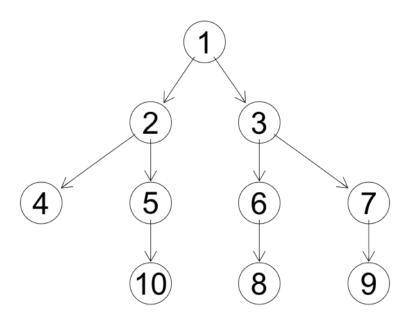
Model options:

- a) SNP-BLUP
- b) G-BLUP
- c) Tree-BLUP / ARG-BLUP

Based on

- 1. Allele dosages
- 2. Mutation dosages
- 3. Tree / ARG structure

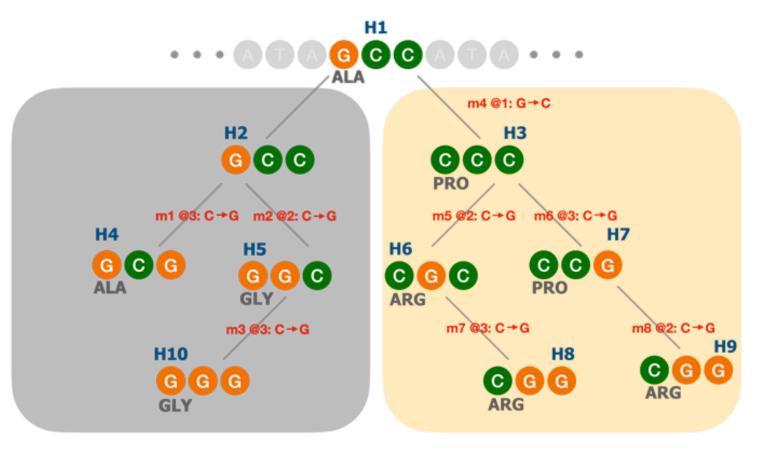




Haplotype tree model

Haplotype's value can be modelled as the value of it's parental haplotype plus an "innovation" term

(mutation, structural variants, unobserved biology, epistasis, ...)



$$h_1 \sim N(0, \sigma_h^2)$$

 $h_2 \sim N(0, \sigma_h^2)$
 $h_2 | h_1 \sim N(h_1, \sigma_m^2)$

$$h_2 = h_1 + e_2$$

 $h_3 = h_1 + m_{1\to 3} + e_3$
 $h_4 = h_2 + (m_{2\to 4} + e_4)$

Tree-BLUP

Phenotype model

$$y = 1b + Zh + e$$

Haplotype tree model

$$h \sim N(\mathbf{0}, H(\sigma_m^2 + \sigma_\epsilon^2))$$

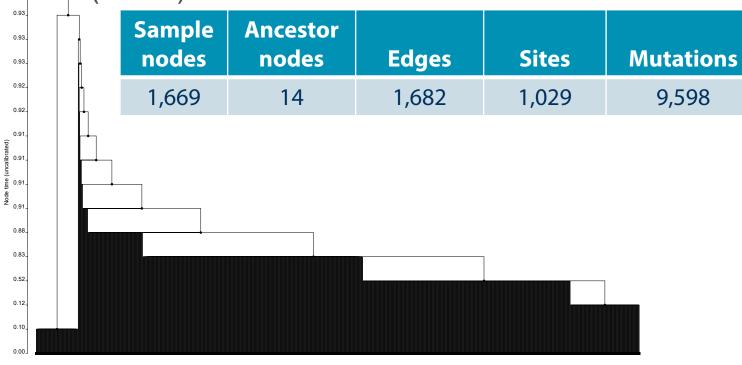
 Covariance coef. matrix between haplotypes H has a simple inverse (precision matrix) due to DNA tree structure

 Can fit with most linear mixed model software (ASReml, blupf90, INLA, Mix99, MixBLUP, ...)

Proof of concept – real data + simulations

Real data

- Cattle mtDNA
- Inferred mtDNA ancestral alleles
- Inferred mtDNA tree for 1000 Bull Genomes
 (Run8): 1883 mtDNA → 1669 mtDNA final



Genome position

Simulations

ALL all mutations are causative
FEW 10% of mutations are causative

are different

SAME mutation type

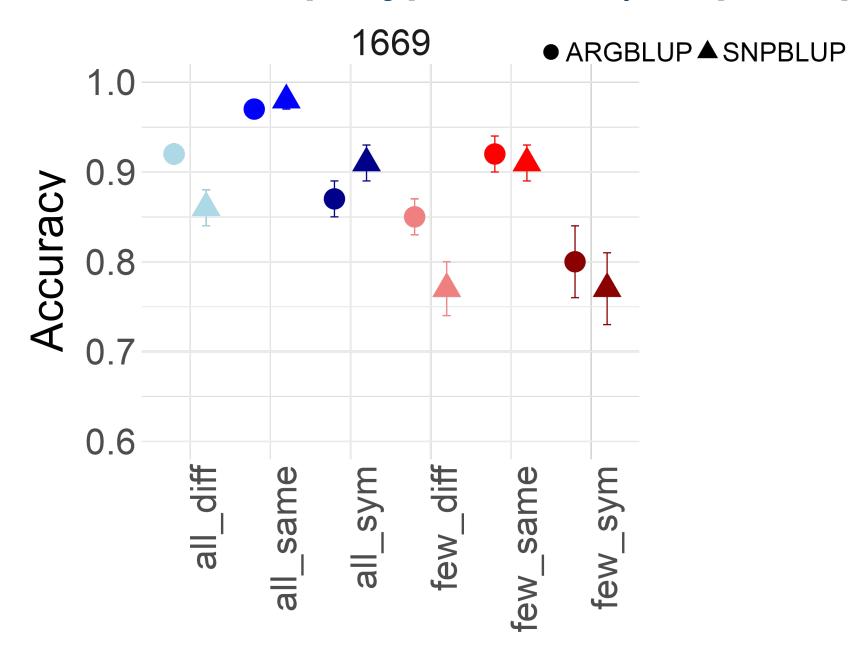
defines effect

SYM symmetric mutation

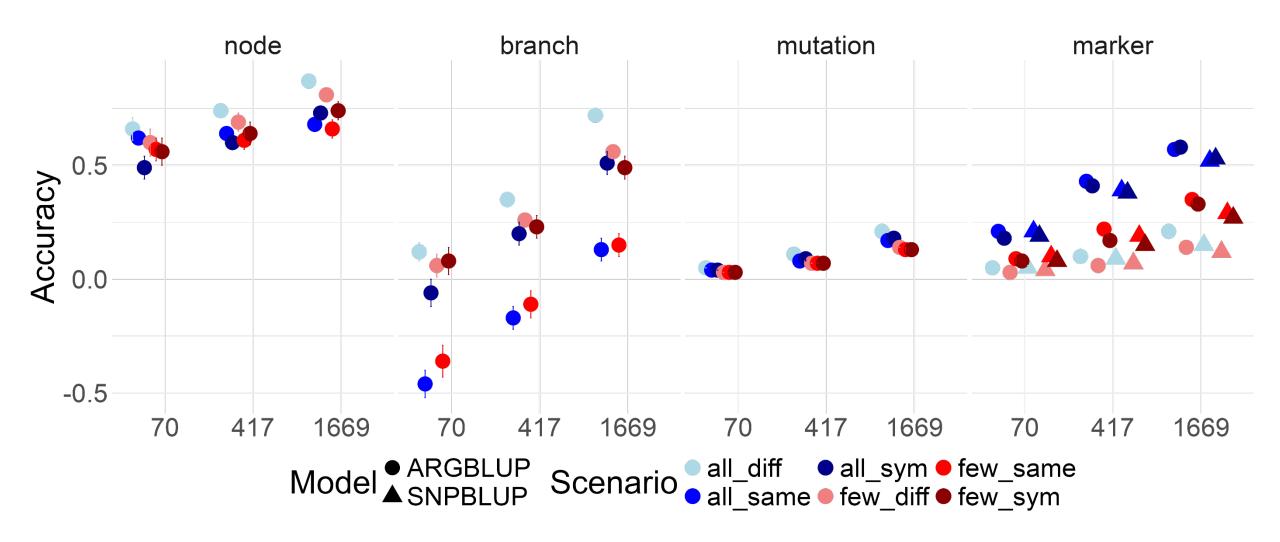
effects

1669 phenotypes417 phenotypes70 phenotypes

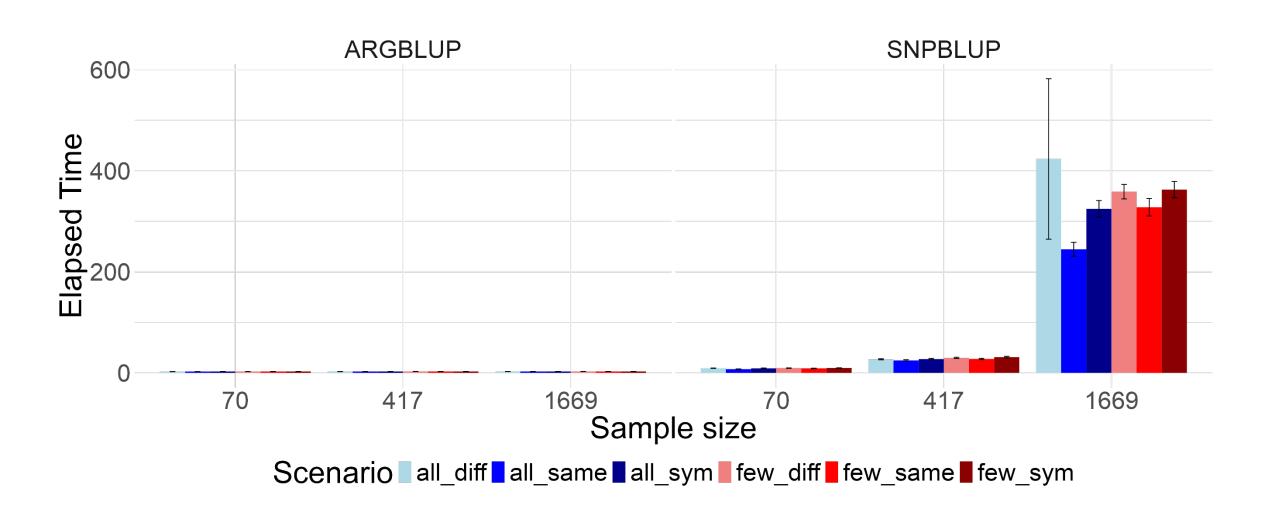
Accuracy of estimated haplotype effects (samples/tips)



Accuracy of various estimated effects



Execution time with INLA (seconds)



Conclusion

- Ancestral Recombination Graphs (ARGs) are the ultimate object in population genetics/genomics → now feasible & popular
- We are interested in quantitative genetic modelling with ARGs
- Here we presented a Tree-BLUP to work with a single nonrecombining DNA region (mtDNA real data & simulation)
- QG modelling with the full ARG involves recombination events (haplotypes of different lengths) → we have a good working model for that in the pipeline









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