Sum of parts is greater than the whole: inference of common genetic history of populations

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From The Eleventh Asia Pacific Bioinformatics Conference (APBC 2013)
Vancouver, Canada. 21-24 January 2013

Abstract

Background: Reconstructability of population history, from genetic information of extant individuals, is studied under a simulation setting. We do not address the issue of accuracy of the reconstruction algorithms: we assume the availability of the theoretical best algorithm. On the other hand, we focus on the fraction (1 - f) of the common genetic history that is irreconstructible or impenetrable. Thus the fraction, f, gives an upper bound on the extent of estimability. In other words, there exists no method that can reconstruct a fraction larger than f of the entire common genetic history. For the realization of such a study, we first define a natural measure of the amount of genetic history. Next, we use a population simulator (from literature) that has at least two features. Firstly, it has the capability of providing samples from different demographies, to effectively reflect reality. Secondly, it also provides the underlying relevant genetic history, captured in its entirety, where such a measure is applicable. Finally, to compute f, we use an information content measure of the relevant genetic history. The simulator of choice provided the following demographies: Africans, Europeans, Asians and Afro-Americans.

Results: We observe that higher the rate of recombination, lower the value of f, while f is invariant over varying mutation rates, in each of the demographies. The value of f increases with the number of samples, reaching a plateau and suggesting that in all the demographies at least about one-third of the relevant genetic history is impenetrable. The most surprising observation is that the sum of the reconstructible history of the subsegments is indeed larger than the reconstructible history of the whole segment. In particular, longer the chromosomal segment, smaller the value of f, in all the demographies.

Conclusions: We present the very first framework for measuring the fraction of the relevant genetic history of a population that is mathematically elusive. Our observed results on the tested demographies suggest that it may be better to aggregate the analysis of smaller chunks of chromosomal segments than fewer large chunks. Also, no matter the richness of samples in a population, at least one-third of the population genetic history is impenetrable. The framework also opens up possible new lines of investigation along the following. Given the characteristics of a population, possibly derived from observed extant individuals, to estimate the (1) optimal sample size and (2) optimal sequence length for the most informative analysis.

Background

Every genetic event that is consequential to the genetic landscape of a population is captured in a topological structure called the Ancestral Recombinations Graph (ARG) [1]. The converse of this may not hold, that is every genetic event captured in the ARG may not contribute to the observed genetic patterns in the extant population, but nevertheless is a legitimate component of the relevant and common genetic history of the population. In a sense, the ARG is the phylogeny of the individuals of the population. It should be noted that just as in a phylogeny topology, an ARG also does not have any extraneous nodes. Further, it is not unreasonable to assume that there exists a “true” ARG for a collection of samples or a population. Recall that the nodes of the

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ARG represent genetic events. The topology is not necessarily a tree, due to genetic exchange events such as recombinations, gene duplications and so on. These are represented as nodes with multiple incoming edges in the ARG. The edges are usually annotated with mutation and the lengths are representative of the ages in generation. Thus the topology, together with its annotation and the edge lengths, determines the genetic landscape of the extant samples. The reader is directed to [2] for an exposition on random graph representation of the ARG.

In this paper, we simply use the expected number of nodes in the ARG as a measure of the relevant genetic history of the population. While this may not be precise, it is a fair proxy for the amount of the relevant genetic history. Then a well-defined question to ask is: What is the largest fraction, \( f \), of the history that is estimable from a given sample? In other words, no matter what methodological ingenuity is employed, there is always \((1 - f)\) fraction of the common history that is impenetrable. Let \( N \) be the number of nodes in an underlying ARG topology. Given the extant samples, let a method estimate \( N' \leq N \) nodes. We further assume that the lengths of the edges, as well as the interconnectivity with the labels, are estimated correctly, so the estimated fraction of this ARG, defined as \(0.0 \leq N' / N \leq 1.0\), is a natural “overestimate”. Let \( N'_{\text{max}} \) be the maximum of \( N'_{i} \) from all possible methods \( i \). Then \( f \), the penetrable fraction, is \( N'_{\text{max}} / N \). However, it is impossible to enumerate all possible estimation methods. So, we resort to the mathematical structure called the minimal descriptor [3] of an ARG: it is an essential substructure of an ARG that preserves the genetic landscape of the extant samples, including the topology and edge lengths of the marginal trees. The reader is directed to [4] for an exposition on this nonredundant information content of an ARG. The minimal descriptor is also an ARG and let the number of nodes in the minimal descriptor be \( \bar{N} \), then \( N'_{\text{max}} \leq \bar{N} \). Thus, this methodology-independent scheme gives an upper bound on the penetrable fraction \( f \) as \( \bar{N} / N \), and a lower bound on the impenetrable fraction as \( 1 - \bar{N} / N \).

In this paper, we seek the value of \( f \), in human populations. Such a study of attempting to “know the unknowable” is best done in a simulation setting. From literature, we pick a population simulator that has the capability of providing not only individuals from different demographies, but also the underlying ARG. This is very suitable for our experimental set-up. Next, we design an algorithm to extract the minimal descriptor from a given ARG. Thus we compute the upper bound on \( f \), as discussed. Recall that each node of the ARG has a specific age or depth associated with it. It may be noted that the length attribute of an edge can be viewed simply as the non-negative difference between the depths of the two incident nodes. The terminal leafnode are the extant individuals. The depth of the extant individual is defined to be zero and the value progressively increases as one traverses the ARG away from the terminal leaf nodes. The nodes of the minimal descriptor are also the nodes of the underlying ARG and the same age is associated with them. Let epoch \( d \) be defined as a range of depths say \([d_1, d_2]\) with \(d_2 \geq d_1\). Then the history density at \(d\), \(\bar{N}_d\), is measured by the number of nodes in the ARG with depth in the epoch \(d\). Extending this notion, the estimable density at \(d\) is measured as \(f_d = \bar{N}_d / N_d\), where \(N_d\) is the number of nodes in the minimal descriptor with depth in the epoch \(d\). We study the demography characteristics in terms of the history density and the estimable density.

Let \( tARG \) denote the true ARG for a given data set with \( N \) nodes. Then, \( \bar{N} \) is the number of estimable nodes of \( tARG \), irrespective of the reconstructability of the interconnecting edges. Thus \( \bar{N} \) is an overestimate and \((N - \bar{N})\) is an underestimate of the true values.

**Simulating the populations**

We use COSI [5] that is the only population simulator, to the best of our knowledge, that provides the ARG as well as produces populations that match the the genetic landscape of the observed human populations. We use the bestfit model in COSI to simulate the samples with a calibrated human demography for different populations, proposed by Schaffner et al. [5]. This demography generates data matching three structured continental populations: Africans, Europeans and Asians. An admixed population, the Afro-Americans, can also be generated. This simulator has also been used in literature as a gold standard for generating the demographies [6-9]. In order to explore \( f \) and the impenetrable fraction \((1 - f)\) of a given demographic, all combinations of four different simulation parameters have been used: mutation rate, sequence length, sample size and recombination rate. These are briefly described below:

- mutation rate: According to different studies *Homo sapiens*, as a species, has a mutation rate around 1.5 \( \times 10^{-8} \) per base pair per generation (bp/gen for short) [10]. However, this value could change along the genome.
- sequence length: When simulating genetic population data, sequence length is one of the most important factors. While it may not computationally feasible to simulate a whole chromosome, enough polymorphisms are required in order to get meaningful results.
- sample size: The sample size needs to be large enough to capture important population features.
- recombination rate: The mean recombination rate along the genome in *Homo sapiens* is around 1.3
cM/Mb [11]. However it has been seen that it can vary widely in a fine-scale manner when focusing on specific regions of the genome [12]. Different simulations are run using recombination rates matching the major portion of the range observed in human data [5].

Based on the above we used different parameters values, and all possible combinations of them, in order to assess the their effects on f (see Table 1).

Each population of the COSI demography has been tested independently as well as the whole human demography (i.e. all populations together). In total, more than 22800 simulations replicates were generated combining different values for the four simulation parameters described above. This includes ten replicates for each experiment. For the highest value of sequence length used (i.e. 200 Kb), some experiments were terminated after thirty minutes, since no substantial progress was being made towards its completion. Therefore, the results for 200 Kb sequence length are not reported in the summary data [5].

Identifying the estimable fraction (mdARG)
This is done by computing a minimal descriptor from the ARG. The input to this process is the ARG G derived from the log files of the population simulator COSI. The sequence length is normalized to the interval 0 [1]. This ARG is preprocessed as follows. Firstly, the number of marginal trees, M, is extracted from G, corresponding to the M intervals [0, l1], [l1, l2], ..., [lM−1, lM = 1.0] derived from the segments file of COSI, where 0 < l1 < l2 < ... < lM = 1.0. Next, each node in G is annotated with one or more of these M intervals by traversing G appropriately. See Figures 1(a) and 1(b).

Recall from [3] that a coalescent node is t-coalescent if it is a coalescent node in one of the M marginal trees. Each coalescent node that is not t-coalescent is removed, following the node-removal procedure defined in [3]. To remove node v, an edge is introduced from the parent, u, of v to each child w of v, while maintaining the same age of u as the child w. Also the annotation of the edges is adjusted to reflect the same flow of genetic material from u to each of w. Based on this, an mdARG is constructed in the following steps. (1) Remove the coalescent nodes that are not t-coalescent, using the node-removal procedure. See Figure 1(d) for an example. Since a coalescent node could also be a recombination node, it is possible that such a node is additionally not t-coalescent. In that case, the node continues to belong to the minimal descriptor. (2) The last step is applied till it is no longer possible to remove any node.

### Table 1 Experimental set-up

| Parameters                  | Values                       |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mutation rate (bp/gen × 10^-8) | 0.7, 1.5, 3.0               |
| Sequence length (Kb)        | 5, 10, 30, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200 |
| Sample size                 | 5, 10, 30, 60, 120           |
| Recombination rate (cM/Mb)  | 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9, 1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.7, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 2.8, 3.1, 3.5, 3.9, 4.5, 5.1 |
longer applicable. (3) The chain nodes are removed. Figure 2 provides an example, on a $G$ given by COSI, of the above procedure. In particular, given the ARG in Figure 2(a), the node D is not t-coalescent node and then it is removed producing the Figure 2(b). Finally, in Figures 2(c)-(d) step 3 is performed removing the nodes E and B. Let the resulting graph be $G'$, which is an mdARG. Let $N$ be the number of nodes in $G$ and $\tilde{N}$ the number of nodes in $G'$. Then, $f \leq \tilde{N}/N$.

**Results and discussion**

Given the genetic landscape of some extant samples, its underlying ARG is a plausible explanation of the observation, since it is the annotated topological structure that captures the genetic history in its totality, that is relevant to the extant samples. It can also be viewed as a generator that faithfully produces the genetic landscape of the different demographics and since it is a random graph [13], we use multiple replicates to study its characteristics. We observe that the mutation rate does not influence $f$ significantly. Hence, we use a fixed mutation rate of $1.5 \times 10^{-8}$ bp/gen in the figures. The interested reader is directed to the Additional File 1 for the plots of each experiment for all the other mutation rates. Even though the ARG is not a tree, the density (i.e, number of nodes per epoch) of the relevant

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**Figure 1** The topology of an ARG

(a) The topology of an ARG $G$ with three extant samples marked 1, 2 and 3. The dashed horizontal lines mark the age or depth of the nodes which are the same in all the four figures. (b) The three nonmixing segments are red, green and blue, in that order. Each node displays the nonmixing segments. A white rectangle indicates the absence of that segment in that node. The three embedded trees, corresponding to each segment, are shown in the same color as that of the segment. The edge labels (mutation events) are not shown to avoid clutter. (c) The same as (b) with the two marked nodes that are not t-coalescent. (d) Removing the marked nodes to obtain a minimal descriptor $G'$.  

**Figure 2** A simple example using the output of COSI. A simple example using the output of COSI, where the horizontal line corresponds to the age or depth of the node that it intersects. Also, the length of each edge is not proportional to the size in the rendering. For instance the length of edge AB is 34.163732 while length of BD is only 7.645987, while they have been rendered here with the same size. (a) The topology of the ARG: node D is not t-coalescent. (b) The ARG in (a) after removal of node D. (c) The ARG in (b) after removal of chain node E. (d) The ARG in (c) after removal of chain node B.
genetic events decrease exponentially with depth. Also, the shape of the profiles for the different demographies is independent of the four classes of parameters.

See Figure 3(a) for the plot of density against depth for each of the demographies. We find two broad categories of the profiles: (1) the African and the Afro-American demographies though fairly distinct at some points in the profile. (2) The European and Asian demographies are much more similar than the former pair. In general, the Asian and European demographies show a lower density of nodes than the other two demographies. However, the estimable density of the Asian and European demographies exceeds that of the other populations, under most parameter settings (see Figure 3(b)). The rationale for this reversal in density and the estimable density values of the demographies is not immediately apparent. It is possible that the different population effective sizes ($N_e$) for the demographies may play a role.

See Figure 4 for the effect of sequence length, sample size and recombination rate on $f$. Note that if there were no genetic exchange events in the ARG, this model leads to the generous overestimate of $f = 1.0$. Thus it is not very surprising to see a decreasing rate of recombination rate yielding increasing values of $f$, in each of the demography. With increase in sample size, $f$ gradually increases but stabilizes around $f = 0.65$, suggesting that in all these demographies at least about 35% of the relevant genetic history is impenetrable. However, the most surprising observation comes from the experiments with different sample lengths. It turns out that $f$ decreases with increasing sequence length. We observe that the reconstructable history of a segment $s$ is actually smaller than the sum of the reconstructable histories of the sub-segments of $s$. This is observed in each of the demographies in isolation, as well as when the demographies are combined into a single universal population.

**Figure 3** The values of $N_d$ and $f_d$ of relevant genetic events against depth. The values of (a) $N_d$ and (b) $f_d$ of relevant genetic events against depth, for the four demographies. The data is over all sequence lengths with a mutation rate $1.5 \times 10^{-8}$ bps/gen, recombination rate $2.1$ cM/Mb and sample size 60. The four vertical lines in (b) correspond to the four events incorporated in the simulator COSI: (1) increase in effective population size, (2) bottleneck event, (3) out of Africa event and (4) increase in effective population size.
Conclusions and future directions
Reconstructability of common genetic history is a fundamental curiosity in the study of populations. While the population evolution models mature and the algorithms get more sophisticated, what fraction of the common and relevant genetic history of populations continues to be elusive? We present a framework that enables such an exploration. This is based on the random topological structure, the ARG and a method-independent (information-theoretic) structure called the minimal descriptor. This is applied to different demographics in a simulation setting. The most surprising observation is that the sum of the reconstructible history of each of the chromosomal segments, $s_1, s_2, ..., s_m$, is indeed larger than the reconstructible history of the single segment composed of these segments. This appears to be a universal property, holding in all the demographies tested. Also, irrespective of the sample size, we observe that at least one-third of the population genetic history is impenetrable, in all the demographies.

The framework also opens up possible new directions of investigation. Assume that the characteristics of a population can be derived, say from the linkage disequilibrium landscape and other characteristics of observed extant individuals. Then, can such a generator be used to answer the “best-practice” questions about the population: what is the (1) optimal sample size and (2) optimal sequence length for the most informative analysis.

Additional material

Additional file 1: Supplementary Material

Acknowledgements
MP carried out this work during an internship at IBM T J Watson Research Center.

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Authors’ contributions
FU implemented the estimability algorithm. MP and FU carried out the experiments and the analysis. LP designed the study. LP and FU wrote the paper.

Declarations
The publication costs for this article were funded by the corresponding author’s institution.

This article has been published as part of BMC Genomics Volume 14 Supplement 1, 2013: Selected articles from the Eleventh Asia Pacific Bioinformatics Conference (APBC 2013): Genomics. The full contents of the supplement are available online at http://www.biomedcentral.com/bmcgenomics/supplements/14/S1.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Published: 21 January 2013

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Figure 4 Summary plots of $f$ Summary plots of $f$ for each demography with mutation rate $1.5 \times 10^{-8}$ bp/gen for different values of (a) sequence length, (b) sample size and (c) recombination rate. For each value on the x-axis we consider the average of all possible values of the other parameters.
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