

# Inference of ancient human demography using personal genomes

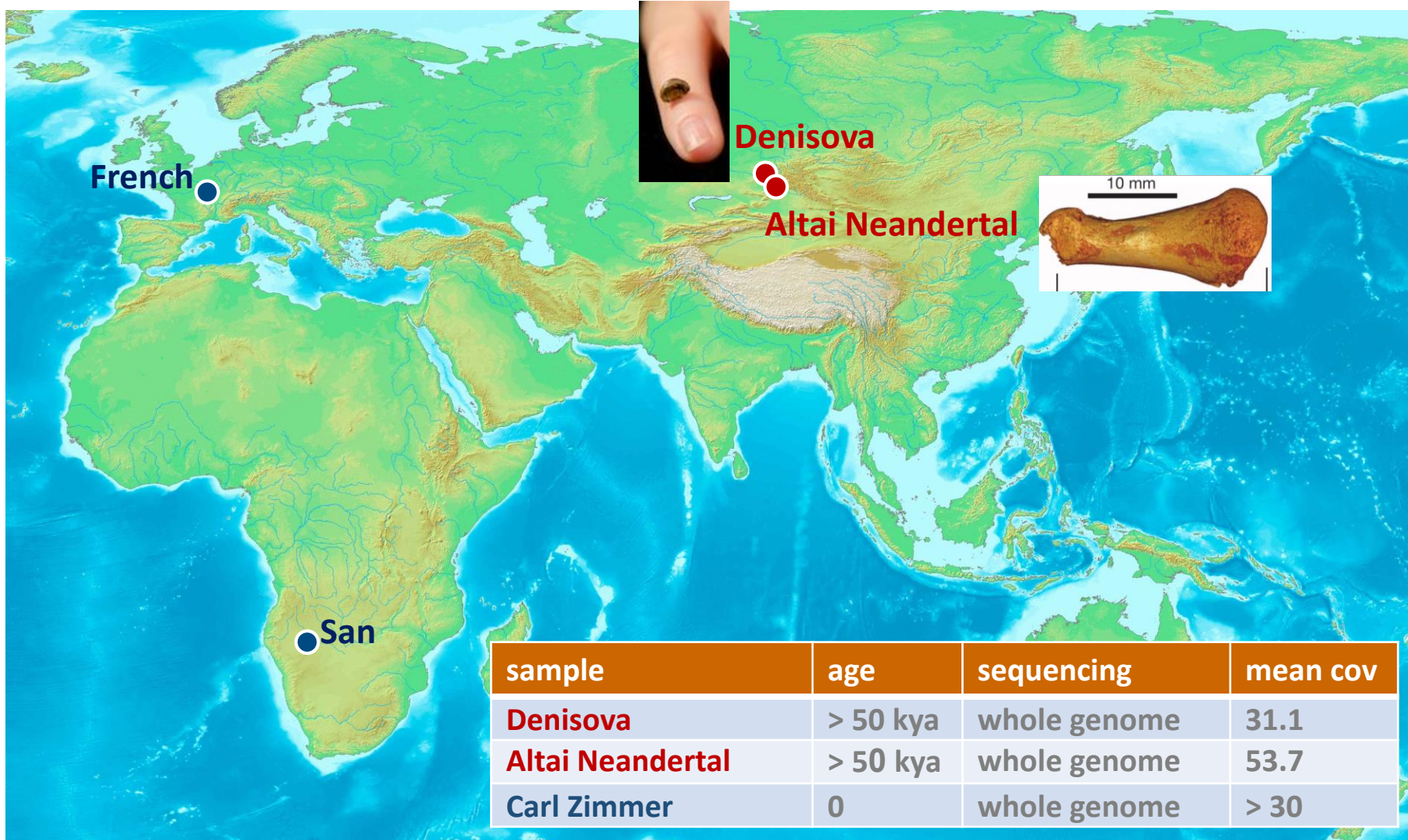
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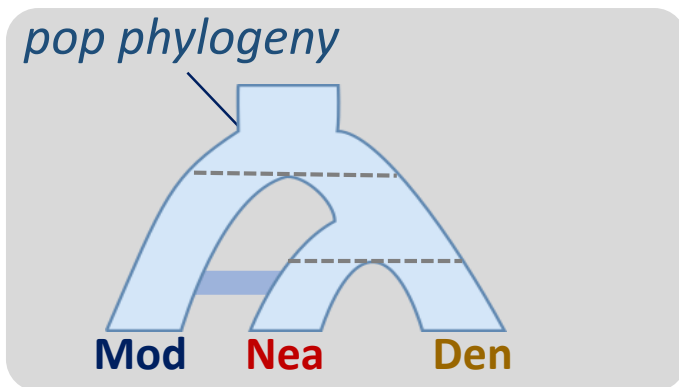
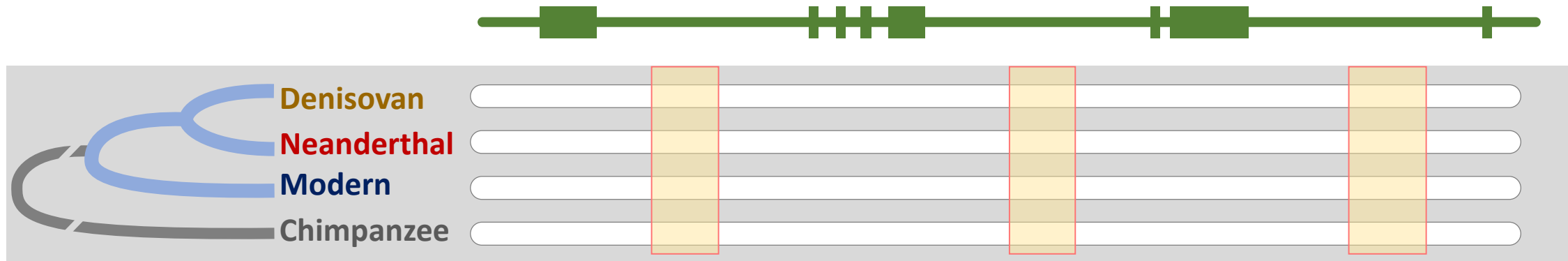


# Genome sequences



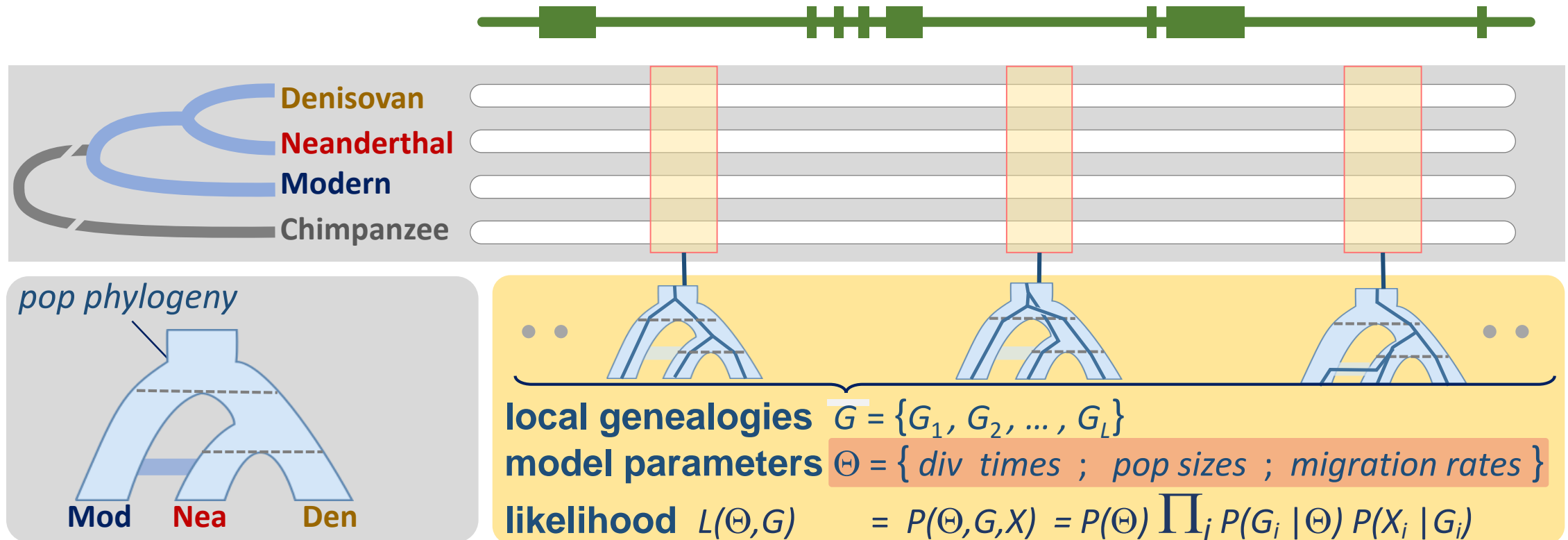
Other present-day genomes sequenced by Meyer, *et al.* (2012) and Prüfer, *et al.* (2014)

# The Generalized Phylogenetic Coalescent Sampler (G-PhoCS)



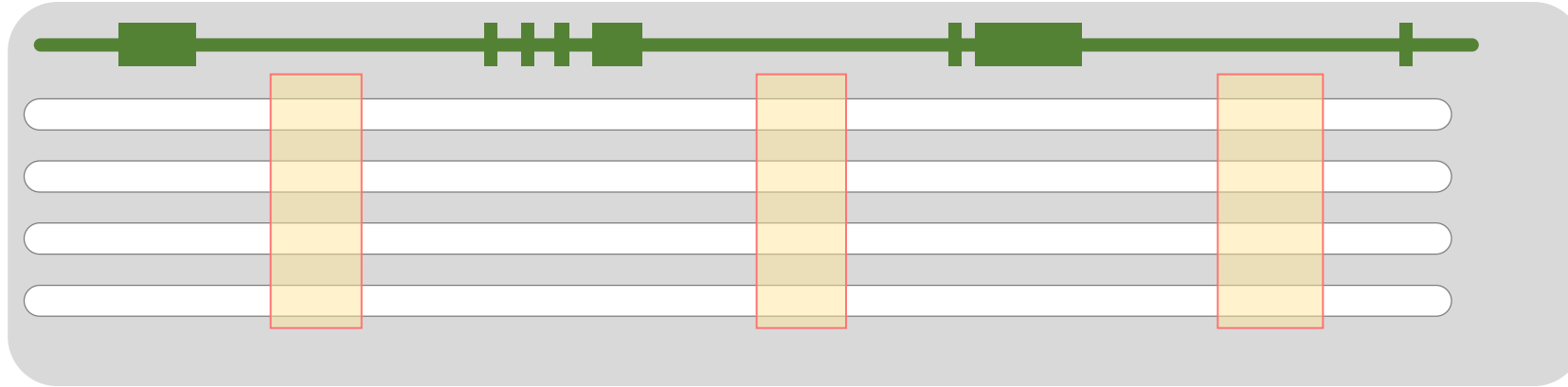
- Choose short (<1 kb) interspersed (>30 kb apart) loci, outside of protein-coding genes
- Assume a given topology for the population phylogeny

# The Generalized Phylogenetic Coalescent Sampler (G-PhoCS)



- Choose short (<1 kb) interspersed (>30 kb apart) loci, outside of protein-coding genes
- Assume a given topology for the population phylogeny
- Sample model parameters and local genealogies in proportion to their likelihood (sampling via MCMC)

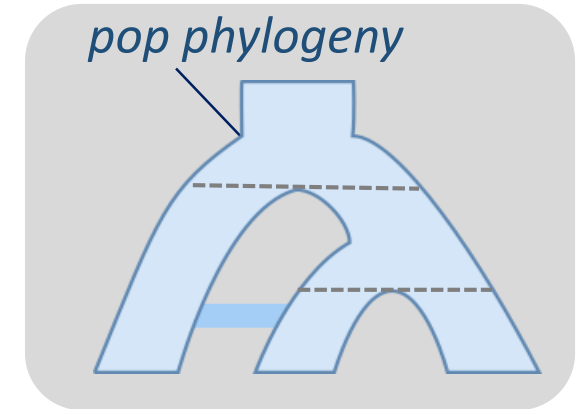
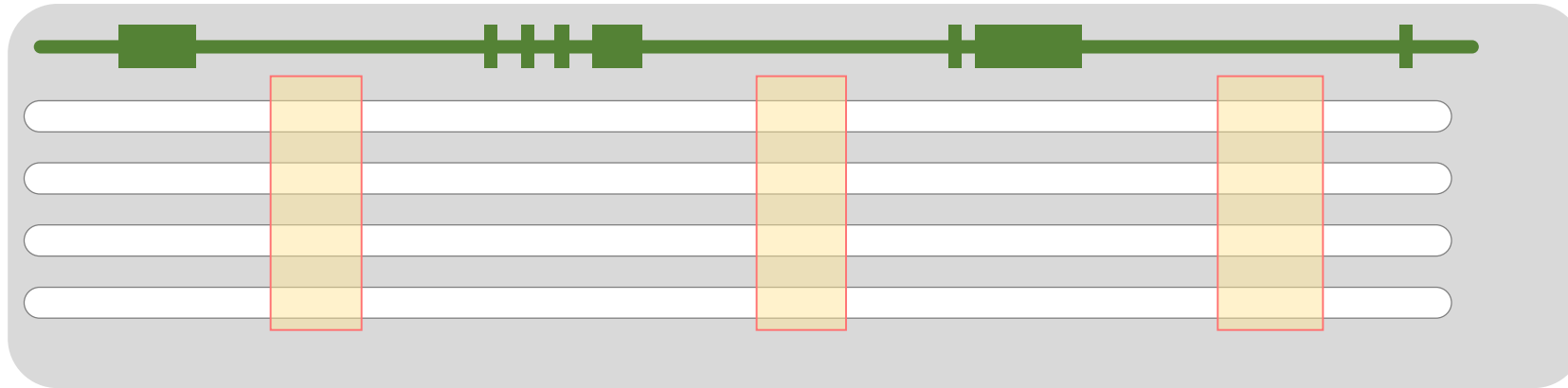
# Data setup



## Analyze 13,753 loci:

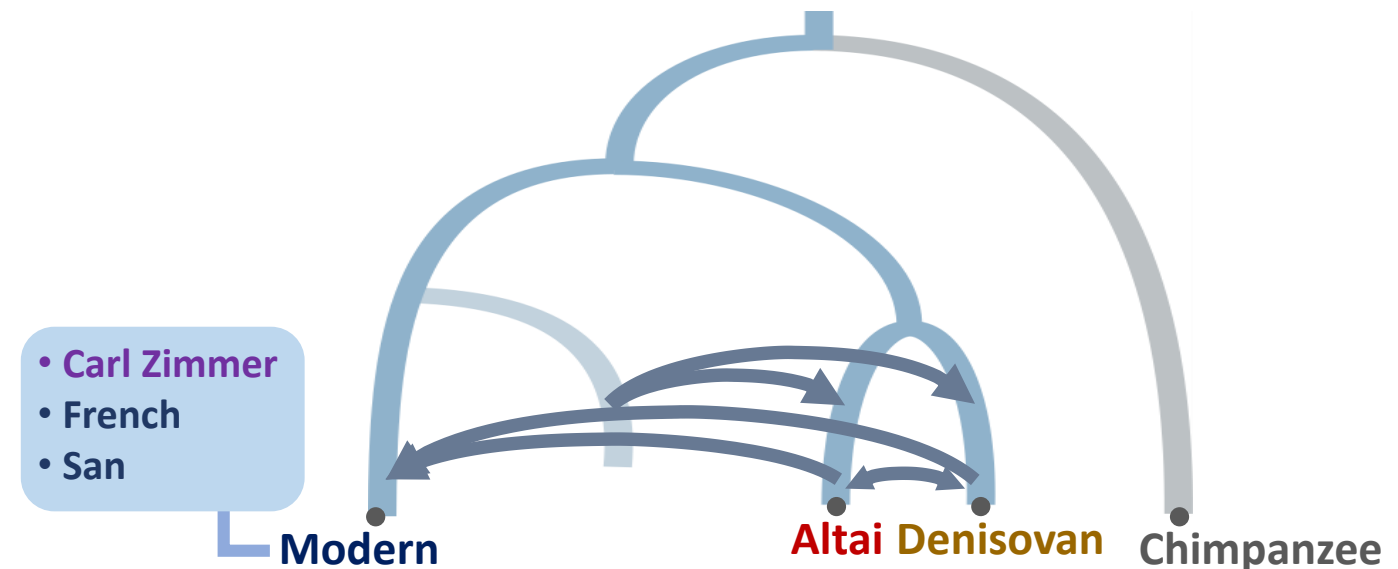
- 1,000 bp long
- spaced apart (>30 kb)
- far from protein-coding genes (>10 kb)

# Data setup

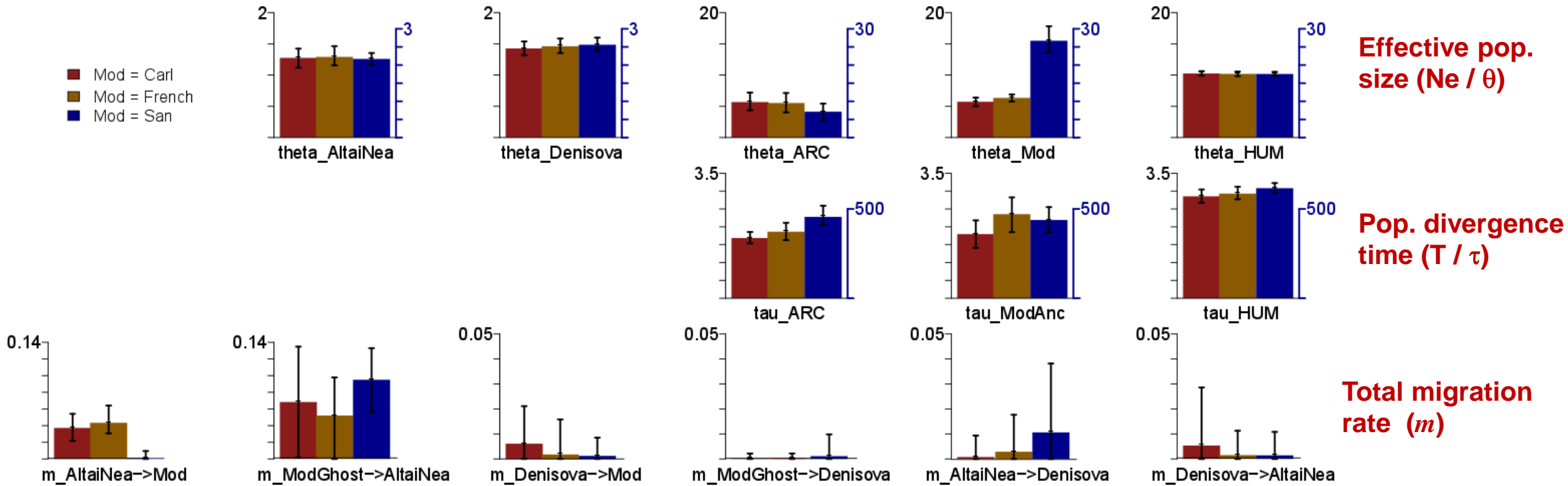


## Population phylogeny:

- Each analysis with Neanderthal + Denisovan + one present-day
- Alternate between three different present-day genomes in separate analyses
- 6 migration bands per run



# Results



- Effective population sizes ( $N_e$ ) and divergence times ( $T$ ) are given both in their mutation-scaled version ( $\tau = \mu T$  and  $\theta = 4\mu g N_e$ ) scaled by  $10^4$  and in their calibrated scale assuming a mutation rate of  $\mu = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-9}$  (per bp per year) (and average generation time of 29 years)
- Total migration rates approximate the probability that a lineage in target population migrated through the migration band

