

PALEOMIX ZONKEY V1.2.13 - DB REV. 20161101

A PIPELINE FOR DETECTION OF F1 HYBRIDS IN EQUIDS.

Schubert M, Ermini L, Sarkissian CD, Jónsson H, Ginolhac A, Schaefer R, Martin MD, Fernández R, Kircher M, McCue M, Willerslev E, and Orlando L. "Characterization of ancient and modern genomes by SNP detection and phylogenomic and metagenomic analysis using PALEOMIX". Nat Protoc. 2014 May;9(5):1056-82. doi:[10.1038/nprot.2014.063](https://doi.org/10.1038/nprot.2014.063). Epub 2014 Apr 10. PubMed PMID: [24722405](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24722405/).

INTRODUCTION

The Zonkey Pipeline is a easy-to-use pipeline designed for the analyses of low-coverage, ancient DNA derived from historical equid samples, with the purpose of determining the species of the sample, as well as determining possible hybridization between horses, zebras, and asses. This is accomplished by comparing one or more samples aligned against the *Equus caballus* 2.0 reference sequence with a reference panel of modern equids, including wild and domesticated equids.

For more information, please refer to the [the documentation for the Zonkey pipeline](#) or [the documentation for the PALEOMIX pipeline](#), on which the Zonkey pipeline is based.

ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

Zonkey run using database rev. 20161101. Data processed using [pysam](#) v0.14.1, [SAMTools](#) v1.7.0 [Li et al. 2009] and [PLINK](#) v1.7 [Purcell et al. 2007]; plotting was carried out using [R](#) v3.6.0. Additional tools listed below.

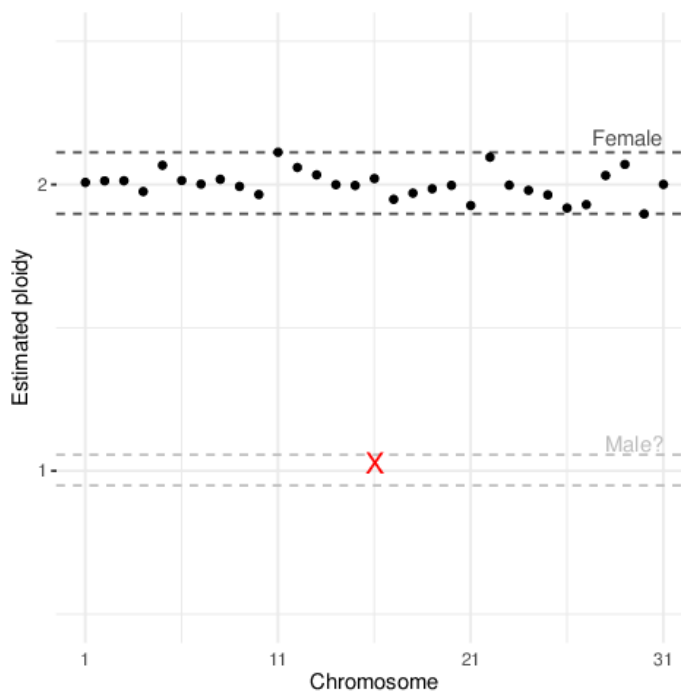
Nuclear report from `'/disk/franklin/data/ludovic/MINISEQ/1220805_Gaetan_182_80PE/Mapping/EquCab2/Mon2017x150_Ages_1_21912.Horse_nuc_wY.realigned.q25.bam'`

Number of reads processed: 281631
 Number of reads overlapping SNPs: 167488
 Number of SNPs used (incl. transitions): 167001
 Number of SNPs used (excl. transitions): 51836

Mitochondrial report from `'/disk/franklin/data/ludovic/MINISEQ/1220805_Gaetan_182_80PE/Mapping/EquCab2/Mon2017x150_Ages_1_21912.Horse_mt.realigned.q25.bam'`

Reference sequence used: 5835107Eq_mito3
 Reference sequence length: 16659
 Number of sites covered: 11392
 Percentage of sites covered: 68.4
 Mean coverage per site: 1.2

Autosomes vs. sex-chromosomes:



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REFERENCE PANEL

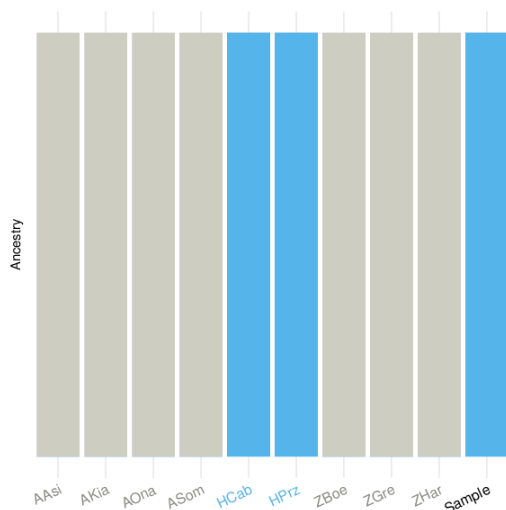
Group(2)	Group(3)	ID	Species	Sex	Sample Name	Publication
Caballine	Horse	HCab	<i>E. caballus</i>	Male	FM1798	doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2015.08.032
		HPrz	<i>E. przewalskii</i>	Male	SB281	doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2015.08.032
NonCaballine	Ass	AAsi	<i>E. a. asinus</i>	Male	Willy	doi: 10.1038/nature12323
		AKia	<i>E. kiang</i>	Female	KIA	doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412627111

	AO _{na}	<i>E. h. onager</i>	Male	ONA	doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412627111
	AS _{om}	<i>E. a. somaliensis</i>	Female	SOM	doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412627111
Zebra	ZB _{oe}	<i>E. q. boehmi</i>	Female	BOE	doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412627111
	ZG _{re}	<i>E. grevyi</i>	Female	GRE	doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412627111
	ZH _{ar}	<i>E. z. hartmannae</i>	Female	HAR	doi: 10.1073/pnas.1412627111

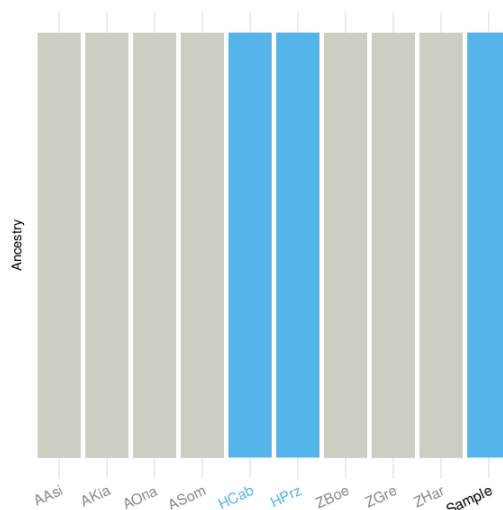
ADMIXTURE ESTIMATES

Admixture proportions estimated using **ADMIXTURE** v1.3 [Alexander et al. 2009], using default parameters.

2 ancestral groups

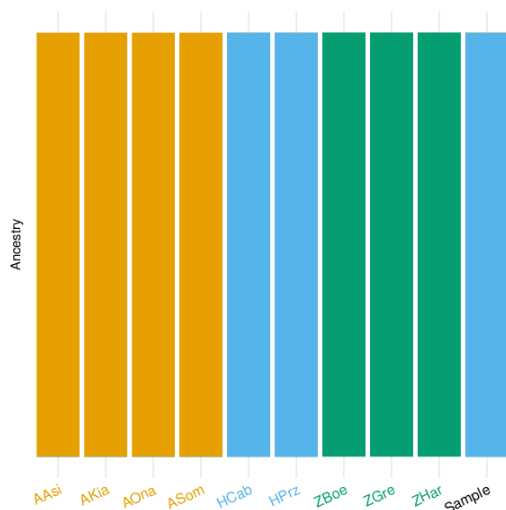


2 ancestral groups, excluding transitions



No admixture detected.

3 ancestral groups



No admixture detected.

3 ancestral groups, excluding transitions



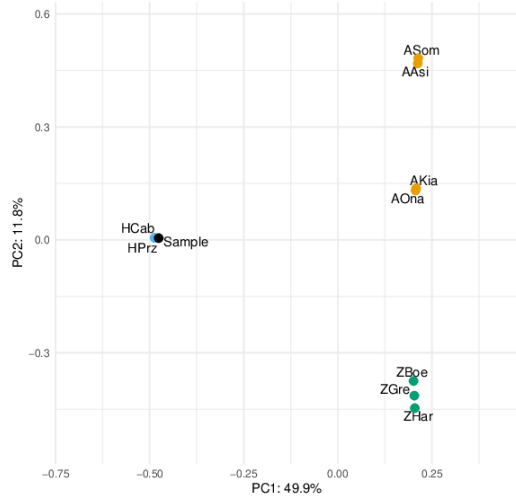
No admixture detected.

No admixture detected.

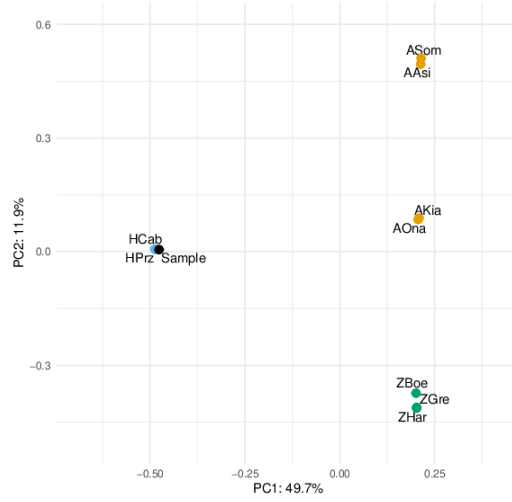
PCA PLOTS

Principal Component Analysis carried out using SmartPCA v16000, from the **EIGENSOFT** toolkit.

Including transitions



Excluding transitions

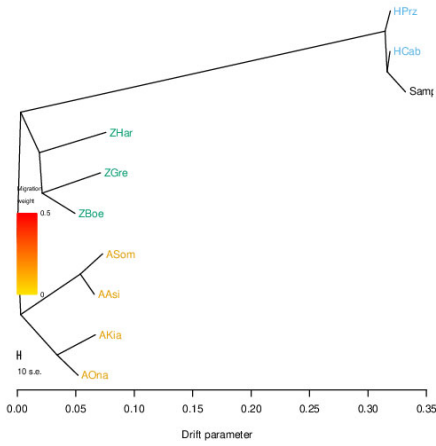


TREEMIX PLOTS

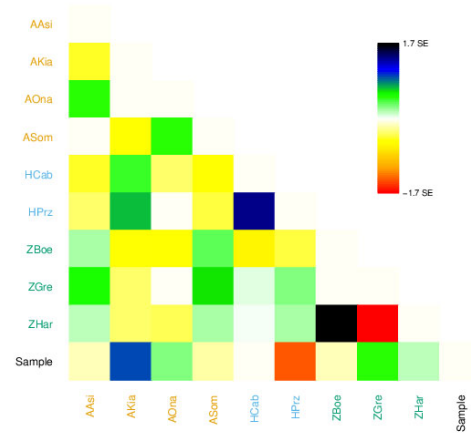
Detection of population mixture using [TreeMix v1.13 \[Pickrell and Pritchard 2012\]](#); parameters were -k 0; -global; and supervised estimation using ancestral groups listed in the Reference Panel.

Including transitions

Edges = 0



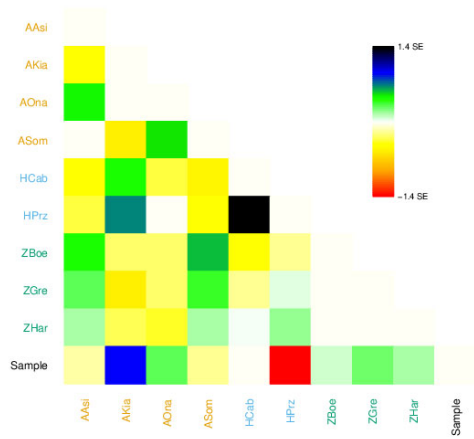
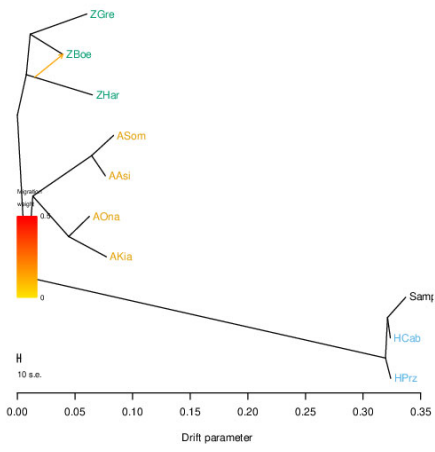
Residuals



Variance explained by model = 0.999994.

Edges = 1

Residuals

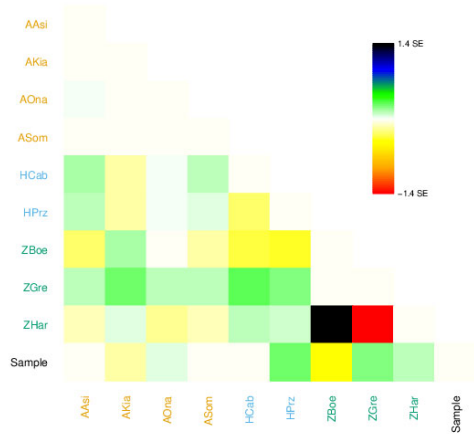
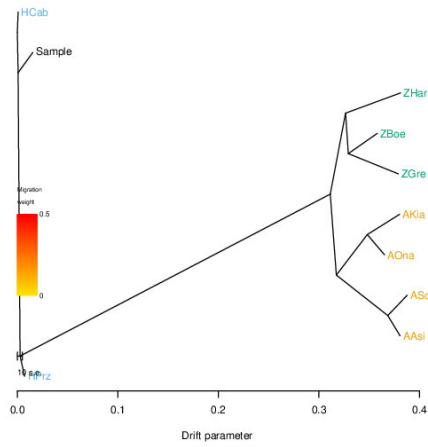


Variance explained by model = 0.999996.

Excluding transitions

Edges = 0

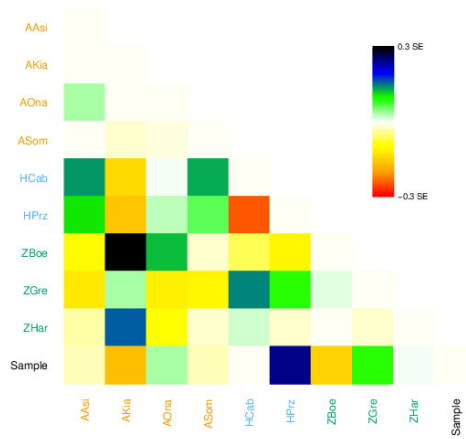
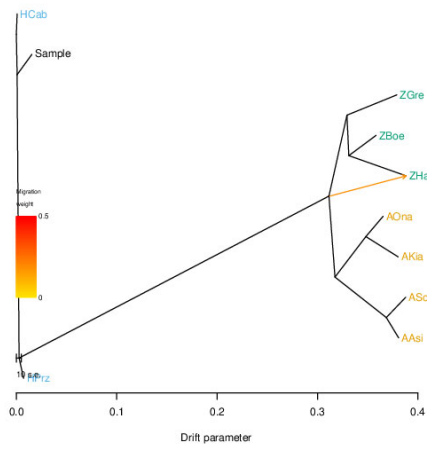
Residuals



Variance explained by model = 0.999994.

Edges = 1

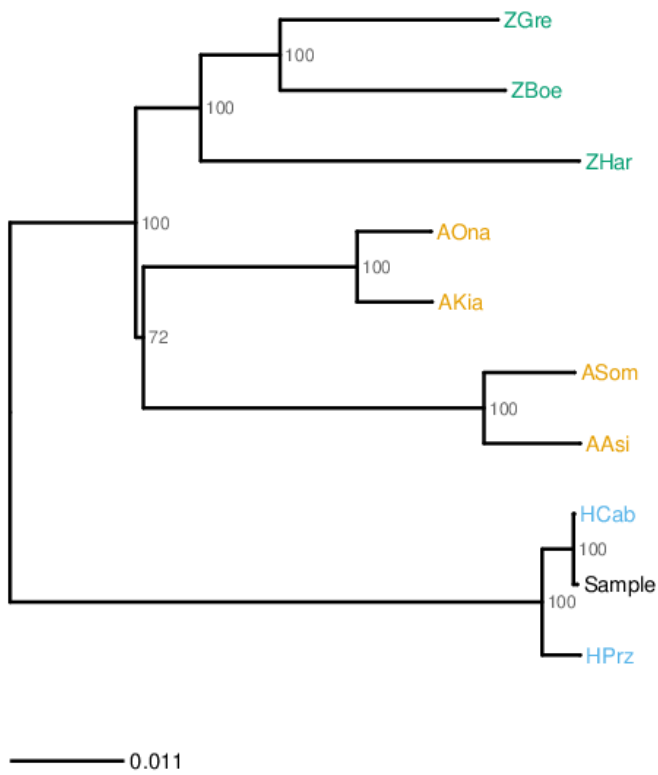
Residuals



Variance explained by model = 0.999999.

MITOCHONDRIAL PHYLOGENY

Phylogenetic inference performed using RAxML v8.2.12 [Stamatakis 2006].



REFERENCES

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- Pickrell and Pritchard. "Inference of population splits and mixtures from genome-wide allele frequency data". *PLoS Genet.* 2012;8(11):e1002967. doi: [10.1371/journal.pgen.1002967](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1002967). PMID: [23166502](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23166502/).
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- Stamatakis. "RAxML-VI-HPC: maximum likelihood-based phylogenetic analyses with thousands of taxa and mixed models". *Bioinformatics.* 2006 Nov 1;22(21):2688-90. Epub 2006 Aug 23. doi: [10.1093/bioinformatics/btl446](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btl446). PMID: [16928733](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16928733/).

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