

Flies and regular subdivisions

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Will Ludington

① Mathematics

epistasis

fitness landscapes

cluster partitions and dendrograms

② Statistics

significance test

③ Biology

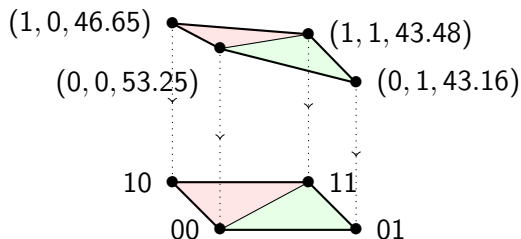
E.coli evolution

Drosophila microbiome

Regular subdivision of a point configuration

Epistasis [Bateson 1909]

- point set V in \mathbb{R}^n
 - n -biallelic genetic system $V = \{0, 1\}^n$
- lift to \mathbb{R}^{n+1} via height function $h : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 - phenotype
- take upper convex hull and project back
 - yields subdivision $\mathcal{S}(V, h)$ of $\text{conv}(V)$
- generic height function \rightsquigarrow triangulation
 - lifted points coplanar \iff no biological interaction



Epistasis and shapes of fitness landscapes

Beerenwinkel, Pachter & Sturmfels 2007

Consider n -biallelic system $V = \{0, 1\}^n$ with phenotype $h : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

- (relative) population = map $p : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ with $\sum_{v \in V} p(v) = 1$
- allele frequency vector $\rho(p) := \sum_{v \in V} p(v)v$ contained in $[0, 1]^n$
- $\Delta_V :=$ set of all relative populations = simplex of dimension $2^n - 1$
- for fixed $w \in [0, 1]^n$:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & h \cdot p \\ \text{subject to} & p \in \Delta_V \text{ and } \rho(p) = w \end{array} \quad (\text{LP}(h, w))$$

- if h and w generic then $\text{LP}(h, w)$ has unique optimal solution, the fittest population $p^* = p^*(h, w) =$ vertex of $\{p \in \Delta_V \mid \rho(p) = w\}$
- optimal value of $\text{LP}(h, w)$ is $h \cdot p^* = \sum \lambda_i(h(v_i))$
- piecewise linear function $h^* : [0, 1]^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $w \mapsto h \cdot p^*(h, w)$
- regions of linearity of $h^* =$ maximal cells of $\mathcal{S}(V, h)$

The epistatic weight of a dual edge

Let V be vertex set of some n -polytope, equipped with **generic** height function h . Thus $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(V, h)$ is a triangulation. For

$$s = \text{conv}\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n+1}\} \quad \text{and} \quad t = \text{conv}\{v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n+2}\}$$

two adjacent n -simplices of \mathcal{S} define

$$E_h(s, t) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v_{1,1} & v_{1,2} & \dots & v_{1,n} & h(v_1) \\ 1 & v_{2,1} & v_{2,2} & \dots & v_{2,n} & h(v_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & v_{n+2,1} & v_{n+2,2} & \dots & v_{n+2,n} & h(v_{n+2}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

The **epistatic weight** of the dual edge (s, t) is

$$e_h(s, t) := |\det E_h(s, t)| \cdot \frac{\text{nvol}(s \cap t)}{\text{nvol } s \cdot \text{nvol } t}.$$

Cluster partitions and epistatic filtrations

Consider $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(V, h)$, with dual graph Γ .

Picking **threshold value** $\theta \geq 0$ yields

- $\Gamma(\theta) = \Gamma$ minus dual edges of epistatic weight $> \theta$

Definition

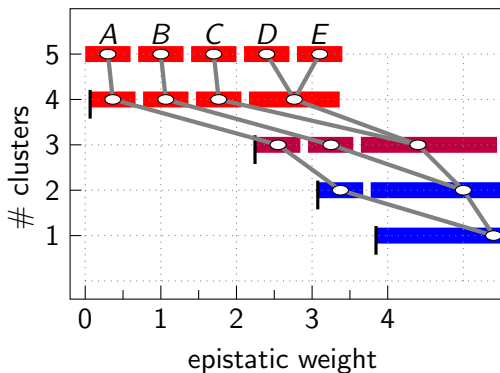
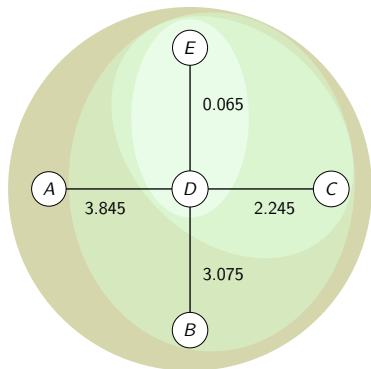
A **θ -cluster** of \mathcal{S} is a connected component of $\Gamma(\theta)$.

- induces **partition** of $\Gamma(\theta)$ into θ -clusters
- 0-cluster = single facet; ∞ -cluster = all facets
- **epistatic filtration** $\Gamma(0) < \Gamma(\theta_1) < \dots < \Gamma(\theta_\ell) = \Gamma$,
linearly ordered by refinement

Example: nonunimodular triangulation of $[0, 1]^3$

Consider triangulation $\mathcal{S}([0, 1]^3, \text{ttt})$ with five maximal simplices:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 000 \ 100 \ 110 \ 101 & B &= 000 \ 001 \ 101 \ 011 & C &= 000 \ 010 \ 110 \ 011 \\ D &= 000 \ 110 \ 101 \ 011 & E &= 110 \ 101 \ 011 \ 111 \end{aligned}$$



Height functions as random variables

Fix simplices s and t with joint vertices v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n+2} and random variables X_{v_i} . We set

← recall E

$$\lambda_i := (-1)^{n+i} \det(E_i) \cdot \frac{\text{nvols}(s \cap t)}{\text{nvols } s \cdot \text{nvols } t} .$$

Then the expectation of the random variable $e_X(s, t)$ satisfies

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} \lambda_i \mathbb{E}(X_{v_i}) \right| \leq \mathbb{E}(e_X(s, t)) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} |\lambda_i| \mathbb{E}(X_{v_i}) .$$

If the random variables X_{v_i} are independent, then

- variance can be bounded, too.

If additionally, each random variable is normally distributed, then

- folded normal distribution

Significance test for one epistatic weight

Let (s, t) be a dual edge of \mathcal{S} .

- distribution mean $\mu = \mathbb{E}(e_X(s, t))$ of random variable $e_X(s, t)$ not known exactly
- **wanted:** one-sided test of significance with null hypothesis $\mu = 0$ vs. alternative $\mu > 0$

Assumption: random variables X_v normally distributed (and independent)

- for sample mean $Z = e_{\bar{X}}(s, t)$ then

$$P(X \geq Z) = \int_Z^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sigma_{e_{\bar{X}}(s,t)} \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{\sigma_{e_{\bar{X}}(s,t)}} \right)^2} dx$$

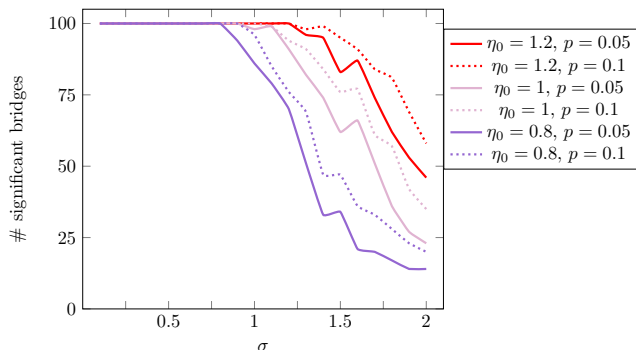
Definition

dual edge (s, t) **significant** if $P(X \geq Z) < 0.05$

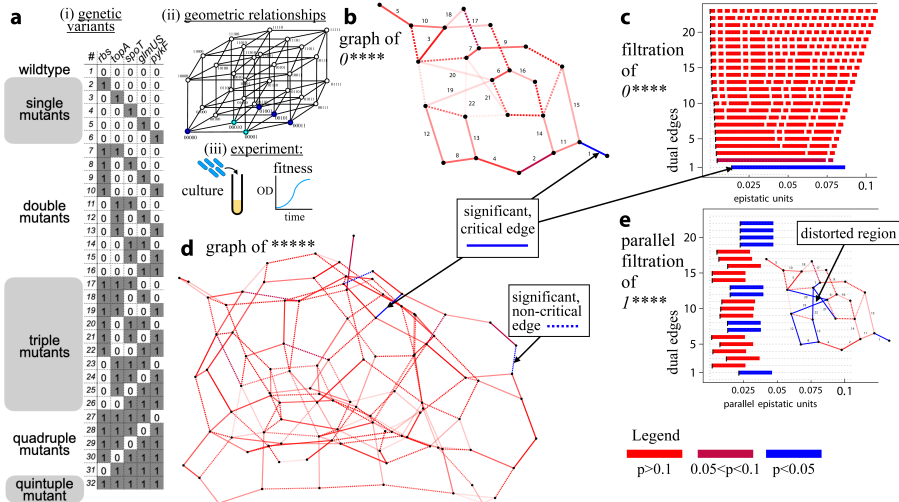
A synthetic experiment

For $V = \{0, 1\}^5$, $\eta(v) = 5$ (for $v \neq 0$), $\eta(0) = 5 - \eta_0$, $0.8 \leq \eta_0 \leq 1.2$ the regular subdivision $\mathcal{S}(V, \eta)$ is a vertex split.

- to each vertex we assign normally distributed random variable with mean $\mu = 0$ and standard deviation $0.1 \leq \sigma \leq 2.0$
- 100 realizations per vertex
- for fixed (η_0, σ) repeat experiment 100 times; try $p \in \{0.05, 0.1\}$



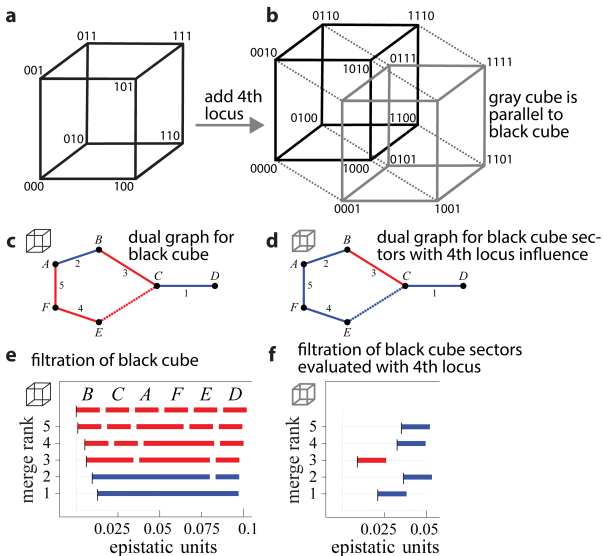
E. coli evolution. Data set: Khan et al. 2011



- significant 4D interaction: 00001 + 00000|01001|00101|00011 + 00010
- ribosome-binding site mutation = master regulator

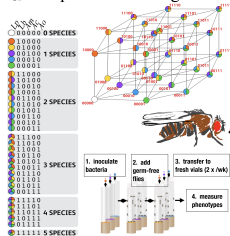
Marginal and conditional epistasis

parallel epistatic filtration

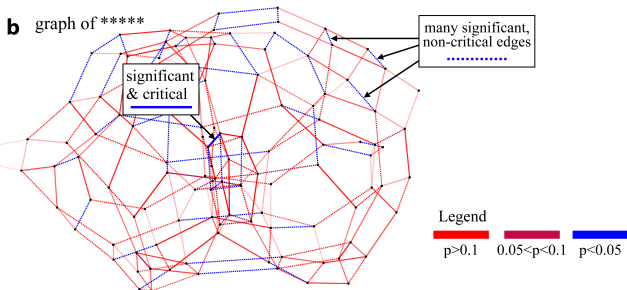


Drosophila microbiome. Data set: Ludington lab

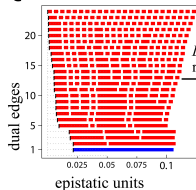
a Experimental design



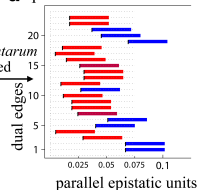
b graph of *****



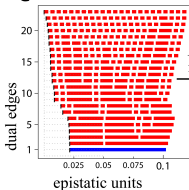
c filtration of I ****



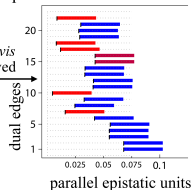
d parallel filtration of O ****



e filtration of $*I$ ***



f parallel filtration of $*O$ ***



- Lactobacilli = master regulators

Conclusion

- new method to process epistatic data in biology
 - ties in with previous approaches
 - provides a test for statistical significance
 - agrees with established biological results
- new way to visualize high-dimensional data
 - works for arbitrary regular subdivisions
 - e.g., tropical hypersurfaces (which are dual to regular subdivisions)



Holger Eble, Michael Joswig, Lisa Lamberti, and William B. Ludington, Cluster partitions and fitness landscapes of the *Drosophila* fly microbiome, *J. Math. Biol.* **79** (2019), no. 3, 861–899.



_____, Master regulators of biological systems in higher dimensions, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **120** (2023), no. 51.

Epistatic Filtrations Calculator

This is an online client for computing higher-order epistatic interactions as detailed in the articles [1] and [2]. It was implemented as [polymake](#) extension and can be found online on [GitHub](#). If you find this useful for your scientific work, please cite our paper [1].

The input is a sequence of genotype-phenotype maps, where several phenotypes for the same genotype are considered as independent measurements, thus giving rise to a distribution of phenotypes. Genotypes are 0/1-vectors (i.e., here we are treating the biallelic case only), and phenotypes are real numbers. The entire dataset is supposed to be contained in a single file of type csv (ASCII text, comma separated values). Such files can be exported from standard spreadsheet software.

Upload csv file

The input csv file must be in the precise format shown in the exemplary screenshot on the right hand side:

- The genotypes are placed in the first data row. Their coordinates are separated by vertical bars, e.g. 0|0|1|0.
- Right below the genotypes, the measured data is placed accordingly. The columns are allowed to be of varying size.

No file selected.

Please upload a file.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 00000 | 00000 | 01000 | 01000 | 00100 | 00100 | 01100 |
| 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 6 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 8 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 9 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 10 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 11 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 12 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 13 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 14 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 15 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 16 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 17 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 18 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 19 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 21 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 22 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 23 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 24 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 26 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 27 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 33 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 34 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 35 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 36 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 37 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 38 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 39 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

