

# Inbreeding

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GE02: day 1 part 3

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# Inbreeding

- ... is breeding between relatives

# Coefficient of inbreeding, $F$

- A genotype is called autozygous (or homozygous by descent) if it contains two alleles, which are copies of exactly the same ancestral allele
- Coefficient of inbreeding,  $F$ , is the chance of such event

# Causes of inbreeding

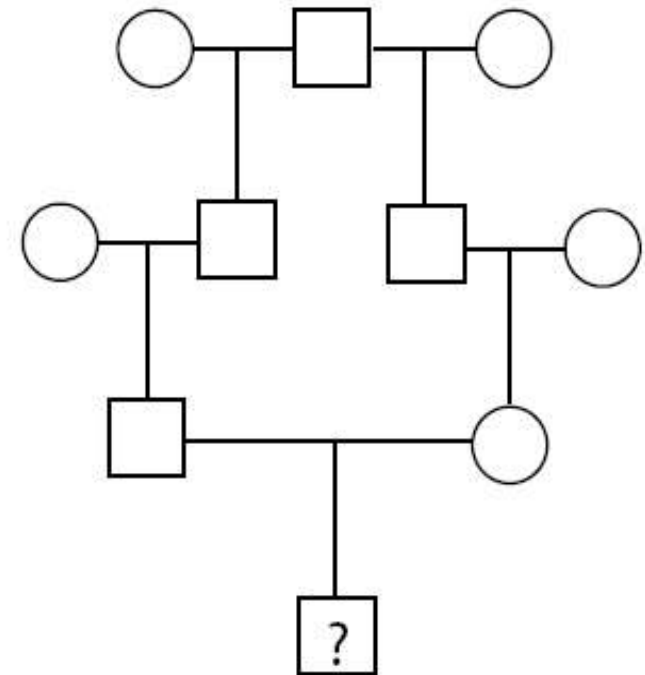
- Deviation from random mating
  - Extreme: self-pollination
  - Systematic marriage between relatives
- Finite population size (to be considered later)  
(For drift populations,  $F = 1/2n$ )

# Inbreeding in consanguineous marriages

- Two ancestral alleles, six meioses
- The chance of a transfer is  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Chance that an offspring will receive copy of the same ancestral allele is

$$\frac{1}{2}^{3+3-1} = \frac{1}{2}^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

- More general,  $F = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N-1}$ , where N is number of meioses in inbred loop



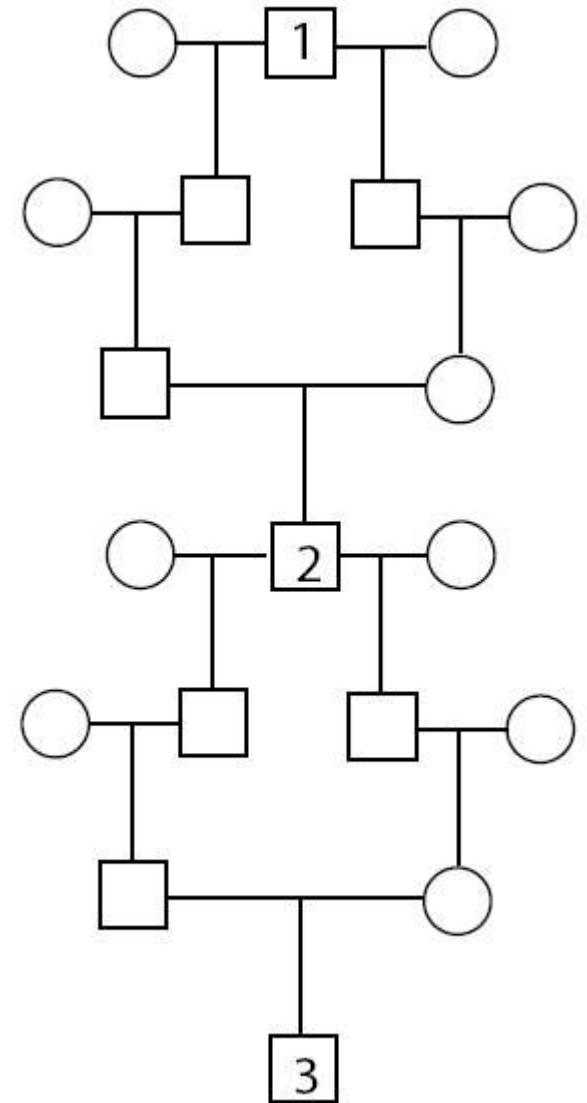
# Inbreeding when more than one loop present

- Sum over all independent loops:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \sum_{i=\text{loops}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N_i-1} = \\
 & \frac{1}{2}^{3+3-1} + 2 \frac{1}{2}^{6+6-1} = \\
 & \frac{1}{2}^5 + \frac{1}{2}^{10} = \\
 & \frac{1}{2}^5 (1 + \frac{1}{2}^5) = 33/1024
 \end{aligned}$$

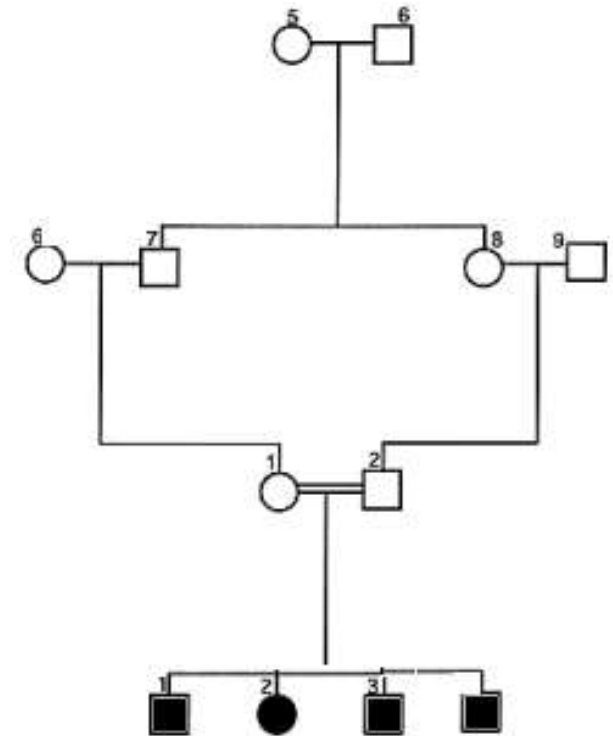
- Or apply recursive rule

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{N_i-1} (1 + F_{\text{anc}}) = \\
 & \frac{1}{2}^{3+3-1} (1 + F_2) = \\
 & \frac{1}{2}^5 (1 + \frac{1}{2}^5) = 33/1024
 \end{aligned}$$



# Task

- Compute inbreeding for progeny of consanguineous marriage depicted at the figure
- What would be  $F$  if grand-grand-mother 5 was inbred with  $F=1/32$ ?
- What would be  $F$  if grandfather 9 was inbred with  $F=1/64$ ?



# Answer

- Compute inbreeding for progeny of consanguineous marriage depicted at the figure

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = 1/16$$

- What would be  $F$  if grand-grand-mother 5 was inbred with  $F=1/32$ ?

$$= 1/16 (1 + 1/32) = 3/32$$

- What would be  $F$  if grand-father 9 was inbred with  $F=1/64$ ?

Nothing would happen as 9 cannot serve as a source of shared genetic material



# Inbreeding leads to the deviation from HWE

- Inbreeding  $\Rightarrow$  People with genotypes identical-by-descent  $\Rightarrow$  excess in homozygous

- HWE

$$p^2 \quad : \quad 2 p q \quad : \quad q^2$$

- HWE under inbreeding

$$p^2 (1 - F) + pF \quad : \quad 2 p q (1 - F) \quad : \quad q^2 (1 - F) + qF$$

# Task

- An allele is present with frequency of 0.01
- What is expected genotypic distribution in
  - Large outbred population with random mating?
  - A population of progeny from cousin-marriage?
  - In a finite population of size 10?
  - In a finite population of size 100?