

# Pervasive Adaptive Protein Evolution Apparent in Diversity Patterns around Amino Acid Substitutions in *Drosophila simulans*

Shmuel Sattath<sup>1</sup>, Eyal Elyashiv<sup>1</sup>, Oren Kolodny<sup>1</sup>, Yosef Rinott<sup>2</sup>, Guy Sella<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel, <sup>2</sup> Department of Statistics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

## Abstract

In *Drosophila*, multiple lines of evidence converge in suggesting that beneficial substitutions to the genome may be common. All suffer from confounding factors, however, such that the interpretation of the evidence—in particular, conclusions about the rate and strength of beneficial substitutions—remains tentative. Here, we use genome-wide polymorphism data in *D. simulans* and sequenced genomes of its close relatives to construct a readily interpretable characterization of the effects of positive selection: the shape of average neutral diversity around amino acid substitutions. As expected under recurrent selective sweeps, we find a trough in diversity levels around amino acid but not around synonymous substitutions, a distinctive pattern that is not expected under alternative models. This characterization is richer than previous approaches, which relied on limited summaries of the data (e.g., the slope of a scatter plot), and relates to underlying selection parameters in a straightforward way, allowing us to make more reliable inferences about the prevalence and strength of adaptation. Specifically, we develop a coalescent-based model for the shape of the entire curve and use it to infer adaptive parameters by maximum likelihood. Our inference suggests that ~13% of amino acid substitutions cause selective sweeps. Interestingly, it reveals two classes of beneficial fixations: a minority (approximately 3%) that appears to have had large selective effects and accounts for most of the reduction in diversity, and the remaining 10%, which seem to have had very weak selective effects. These estimates therefore help to reconcile the apparent conflict among previously published estimates of the strength of selection. More generally, our findings provide unequivocal evidence for strongly beneficial substitutions in *Drosophila* and illustrate how the rapidly accumulating genome-wide data can be leveraged to address enduring questions about the genetic basis of adaptation.

**Citation:** Sattath S, Elyashiv E, Kolodny O, Rinott Y, Sella G (2011) Pervasive Adaptive Protein Evolution Apparent in Diversity Patterns around Amino Acid Substitutions in *Drosophila simulans*. PLoS Genet 7(2): e1001302. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001302

**Editor:** Gil McVean, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

**Received:** September 8, 2010; **Accepted:** January 10, 2011; **Published:** February 10, 2011

**Copyright:** © 2011 Sattath et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Funding:** This work was funded by Israel Science Foundation grant (no. 1492/10) and NIH grant GM083228 to GS. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

**Competing Interests:** The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

\* E-mail: gy\_sella@yahoo.com

## Introduction

A central challenge of evolutionary biology is to elucidate the nature of adaptive changes to the genome: do they comprise a negligible or substantial fraction of differences among species? When they occur, are they driven by strong positive selection or are they fine-tunings of minor consequence to fitness? In *Drosophila*, perhaps the most studied taxon in these respects, there are conflicting accounts regarding the intensity of selection driving adaptations [1–4] but accumulating lines of evidence suggest that adaptation may be prevalent [5–7].

The evidence is based primarily on two kinds of signatures that beneficial substitutions leave in their wake. The first is an excess of divergence at functional sites compared to that expected under neutrality, detected using the approach introduced by McDonald and Kreitman [8–11]. Numerous studies based on extensions of this approach indicate that approximately one in two amino acid and one in five non-coding differences between *Drosophila* species may be adaptive [7,11–14]. These findings remain tentative, however, because other factors, and notably plausible demographic scenarios, could cause a substantial overestimation of the

fraction of beneficial substitutions [7,8,15–17]. Moreover, McDonald-Kreitman based approaches can provide only very limited information about the strength of positive selection.

The second footprint of adaptation is in diversity patterns. When a rare or new allele is favored and fixes in the population, it drags closely linked neutral alleles to loss or fixation. This “selective sweep” leads to a transient reduction in levels of neutral diversity around a beneficial substitution, where the size of the affected region decreases with the recombination rate and increases with the intensity of positive selection [18–20]. In accordance with a model of recurrent selective sweeps, levels of synonymous diversity across the genomes of a number of *Drosophila* species increase with rates of crossing over [21–23] and decrease with increasing numbers of amino acid substitutions [2,3].

Making reliable inferences about adaptation based on these relationships has been challenging, with two decades of effort focused on distinguishing the effects of positive selection from those of background (i.e., purifying) selection and from possible mutagenic effects of recombination [5,24–29]. By necessity, previous studies relied on limited summaries of the data, thereby losing much of the information carried by the spatial signature of

## Author Summary

Characterizing the nature of beneficial changes to the genome is essential to our understanding of adaptation. To do so, researchers identify and analyze footprints that beneficial changes leave in patterns of genetic variation within and between species. In order to teach us about adaptive evolution, these footprints need to be specific to positive selection as well as rich enough to allow for reliable inferences. Here, we identify such a footprint: a pronounced trough in the average levels of genetic diversity surrounding amino acid substitutions throughout the *D. simulans* genome. Based on this pattern, we infer that approximately 13% of amino acid substitutions were beneficial, a minority of which (3%) conferred a large selective advantage of nearly 0.5% and the majority of which (10%) conferred a much smaller advantage of about 0.01%. These findings offer insights into the distribution of selection effects driving beneficial changes to the *D. simulans* genome and suggest how the widely varying estimates obtained in previous studies of *Drosophila* may be reconciled. Moreover, the approach that we introduce is readily applicable to other taxa and thus should help to gain important insights into how the rate and strength of adaptive evolution vary depending on life-history, population size, and ecology.

beneficial fixations. In particular, measurements of diversity, recombination, and functional divergence were taken in arbitrarily chosen window sizes, making it harder to distinguish the effects of adaptation from other evolutionary forces [29,30], and likely biasing estimates of adaptive parameters of interest (e.g., the rate and intensity of selection) [7]. As an illustration, based on the relationship between diversity levels and amino acid divergence seen in 100 kb windows, Macpherson et al. [3] inferred few beneficial amino acid substitutions with a large selective coefficient of  $\sim 1\%$ ; in contrast, focusing on the same relationship in individual genes, Andolfatto [2] inferred many beneficial amino substitutions with a selective coefficient of  $\sim 10^{-3}\%$ ; the two studies differed in other regards, but the disparate conclusions may reflect in part the choice of window size [7]. In summary, despite accumulating evidence that adaptation may be widespread in *Drosophila*, we still lack characterizations that capture genome-wide signatures that are specific to adaptive evolution and do not rely on an *a priori* choice of scale.

## Results/Discussion

Here, we take advantage of genome-wide variation data from *Drosophila* in order to produce a readily interpretable characterization of the effects of positive selection that overcomes a number of limitations. To do so, we consider the average level of neutral diversity as a function of distance from amino acid substitutions. Our reasoning is as follows: Beneficial amino acids that fixed in the recent evolutionary past ( $\sim N_e$  generations [20]) should create a trough in diversity levels around them, whereas amino acid substitutions that were selectively neutral or occurred farther in the past should have little effect on diversity patterns. If we consider the effects of all amino acid substitutions in the genome jointly, and a non-negligible fraction of amino acid fixations were favored – as McDonald-Kreitman based estimates suggest – then we should expect a trough in the average level of neutral diversity around amino acid substitutions. The depth of this trough is expected to increase with the fraction of beneficial amino acid substitutions, and its width will reflect the intensity of selection

driving these substitutions. In contrast to previous approaches, this characterization does not depend on an *a priori* choice of window size, and captures much more of the footprint of adaptive substitutions.

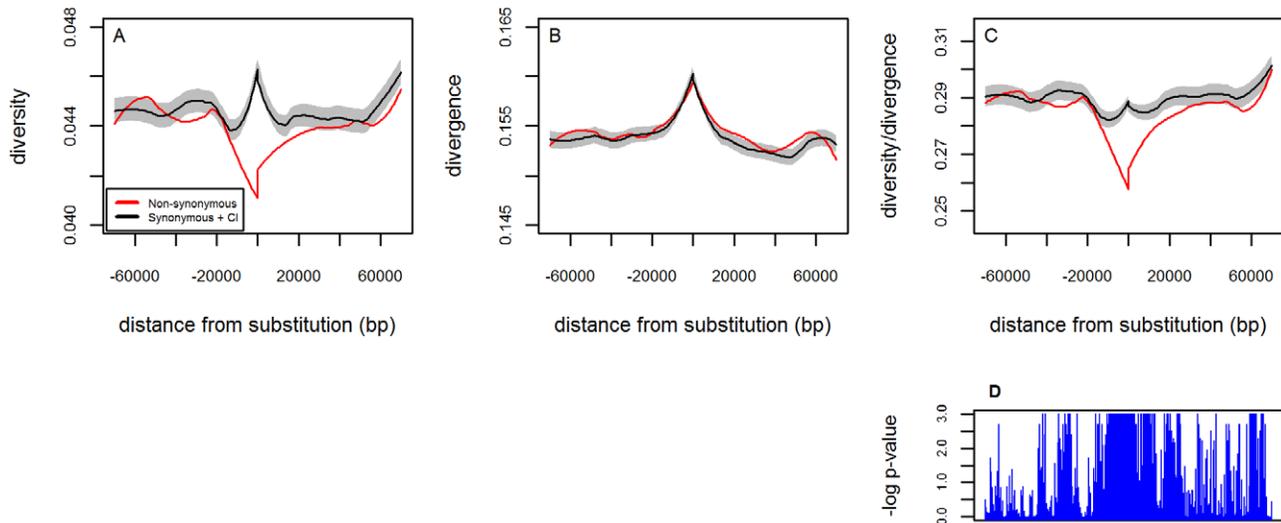
To generate this plot, we use autosomal amino acid substitutions on the lineage leading from the common ancestor of *Drosophila simulans* and *D. melanogaster* to *D. simulans*, relying on the genomes of *D. erecta* and *D. yakuba* as outgroups [31]. As a measure of neutral diversity, we consider the number of synonymous polymorphisms divided by the overall number of codons at a given distance from an amino acid substitution. The polymorphism levels in *D. simulans* are measured using a recent dataset of six inbred lines [5], down-sampled to have a uniform sample size of 4 lines at  $\sim 50\%$  of the codons in the genome. Ideally, we would like to plot diversity levels as a function of genetic distance from amino acid substitutions, since the expected reduction in diversity depends on genetic rather than physical distance from the selected loci. Since there are no high-resolution estimates of recombination rates in *D. simulans*, we use physical distance instead, but consider only regions for which the homologous regions in *D. melanogaster* have an estimated recombination rate above 0.75cM/Mb. The collated plot in Figure 1A (red) thus obtained is averaged over  $n = 26,834$  amino acid substitutions.

Because the plot is constructed by conditioning on a substitution at the center, diversity patterns could be distorted even in the absence of adaptive evolution. Namely, if mutation rates vary across the genome then they might, on average, be elevated near substitutions. Considering the average synonymous divergence between *D. melanogaster* and *D. yakuba* as a proxy for the mutation rate confirms this expectation, as it reveals a small increase near substitutions (Figure 1B). To correct for this elevation in rates, we divide the average level of diversity around amino acid substitutions at a given distance by the average divergence (Figure 1C). Moreover, as a control, we compare the patterns around amino acid substitutions with plots that were constructed analogously but around synonymous substitutions instead (Figure 1A–1C: black) [28].

As predicted by a model of recurrent selective sweeps, we find a clear reduction in diversity levels around amino acid substitutions relative to the synonymous control. This reduction is statistically significant within a window of  $\sim 15\text{kb}$  around amino acid substitutions (at the 1% level, as assessed by bootstrapping; see Text S1). Farther from substitutions, where sweeps are unlikely to have an effect on diversity, the curves for synonymous and amino acid substitutions are indistinguishable. This pattern is robust to the effects of synonymous codon usage bias (Figure 4 in Text S1), as well as to changes in the recombination rate threshold (Figure 5 in Text S1), and to the choice of outgroup used to correct for the mutation rate (not shown). In addition, we see similar patterns when we examine the substitutions that occur on any one of the autosomal chromosome arms (Figure 6 in Text S1).

This pattern is a distinctive signature of adaptive evolution. Demographic processes would not lead to systematically decreased diversity around amino acid substitutions. In turn, for background selection to generate the observed trough centered on amino acid substitutions, its effects in regions of the genome with moderate to high recombination rates would have to be strong enough to lead to both a substantial reduction in diversity and to the fixation of many weakly deleterious amino acid mutations. Modeling indicates that, given plausible parameters for *Drosophila*, this is highly unlikely [32].

Our analyses also reveal that amino acid substitutions are clustered near one another (Figure 2A: red). This clustering is greater and more localized than the clustering of synonymous



**Figure 1. The footprint of beneficial amino acid substitutions in neutral levels of diversity.** A. Average synonymous diversity level in *D. simulans* as a function of distance from amino acid (red) and synonymous (black) substitutions in the *D. simulans* lineage. B. Average synonymous divergence between *D. melanogaster* and *D. yakuba* (a proxy for the mutation rate) as a function of distance from amino acid (red) and synonymous (black) substitutions. C. Synonymous diversity levels divided by divergence as a function of distance from amino acid (red) and synonymous (black) substitutions (see Text S1). The curves in A–B were smoothed with LOESS on the left and right of substitutions separately, and C was calculated as a ratio of the value after smoothing (see Text S1). The gray sleeves represent the standard error of the mean of the synonymous control (black curve) estimated from 1000 bootstraps and smoothed by LOESS as above (see Text S1). D. A Manhattan plot of the one-tailed p-value (on a logarithmic scale) testing the hypothesis that the average diversity divided by the average divergence around amino acid substitutions is the same as that around synonymous substitutions (shown in C). Results are shown as a function of distance from the substitution (based on 1000 bootstraps and calculated in bins of 0.5 kb; see Text S1 for details). doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001302.g001

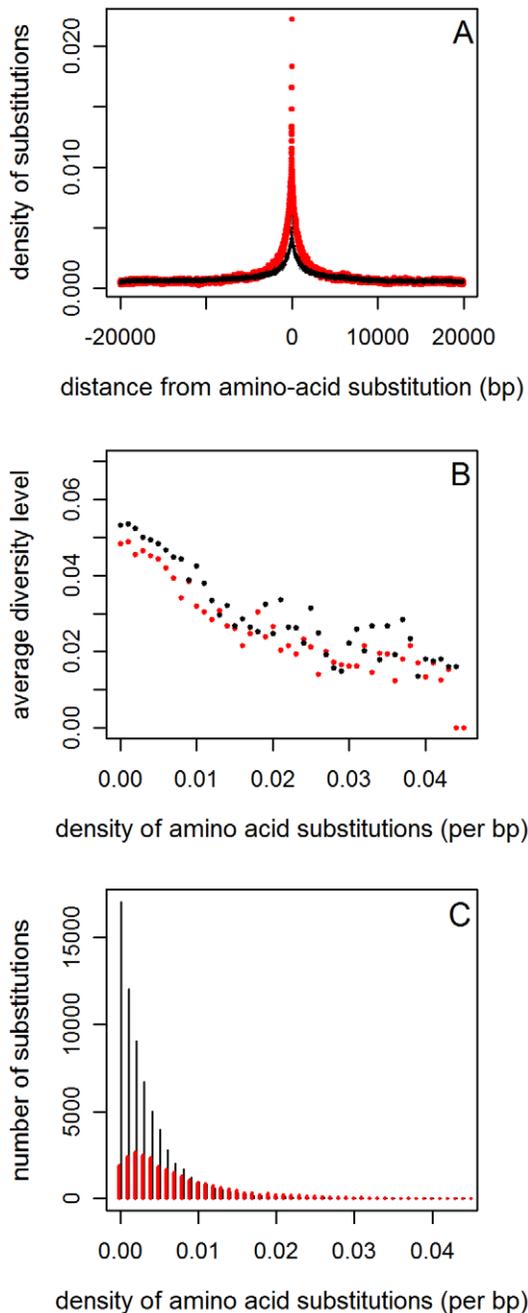
substitutions around amino acid substitutions (Figure 2A: black), implying that it is caused by more than the spatial distribution of exons in the genome and an elevated mutation rate near amino acid substitutions. The difference between the clustering of amino acid and synonymous substitutions further suggests that variation in constraint and possibly in adaptability among and within genes contribute to the pattern for amino acid substitutions ([33]; also see Text S1).

Aside from being an interesting finding in itself, this clustering could influence the observed reduction in diversity. If two amino acid substitutions occur in close proximity and one led to a recent selective sweep, the reduction in diversity that it caused will also be observed around the other substitution. This effect will reduce diversity around both non-synonymous and synonymous substitutions, but it will have a larger effect around amino acid substitutions because the density of amino acid substitutions nearby is on average greater (Figure 2A). Indeed, the level of synonymous diversity decreases strongly with the density of amino acid substitutions surrounding a substitution (Figure 2B; Figure 8 in Text S1; Spearman's  $\rho = -0.93$  for amino acid substitutions and  $\rho = -0.88$  for synonymous substitutions;  $p < 10^{-15}$  for both), consistent with previous studies [2,3]. We also find, however, that the average level of synonymous diversity around amino acid substitutions is consistently lower than that around synonymous substitutions when the two are matched for the density of amino acid substitutions in their vicinity (Figure 2B; Figure 8 in Text S1; signs test  $p < 10^{-4}$ ). In other words, there is a substantial relative reduction in diversity around amino acid substitutions that is not explained by the amplifying effects of clustering.

In addition to providing compelling evidence for the prevalence of beneficial amino acid substitutions, the collated plot carries information about selection parameters, as the shape of the trough in diversity is indicative of the rate of adaptive protein evolution

and of the distribution of selective effects of fixations. To learn about these parameters, we develop a coalescent-based model for average diversity levels as a function of distance from an amino acid substitution, accounting for their clustering (see Text S1). Using this model, we infer adaptive parameters by jointly maximizing the composite-likelihood of diversity patterns as a function of different distances from the focal substitution (i.e., the likelihood of points along the entire curve), thus mining a richer summary of the data than previous approaches. When we assume that a fraction  $\alpha$  of beneficial substitutions were driven by a selection coefficient  $s$  and the rest were neutral, we estimate that  $\sim 5\%$  of the substitutions were beneficial with a relatively strong selection coefficient of  $\sim 0.4\%$  (Table 5 in Text S1). Using a Gamma distribution for the selection coefficients,  $\alpha$  increases to  $\sim 6.5\%$  and the average selection coefficient remains similarly high; despite the additional parameter, the likelihood is barely higher (Table 5 in Text S1). These estimates are relatively insensitive to assumptions about other parameters (with the exception of the assumptions about recombination rates, as discussed below); in particular, simulations suggest that the estimated strength of selection is robust to demographic assumptions (see Text S1 for details).

A visual comparison suggests a reasonable fit of these models to the data (Figure 3A). However, the inference based on models with one selection coefficient, or even a Gamma distribution of coefficients, might be dominated by the broad features of the plot, such that any narrower trough caused by beneficial substitutions with weaker selection coefficients could be overlooked. A closer look around the focal substitutions supports this notion, revealing a small trough inside the main trough, on the scale of several hundred bps, which is not captured by either of the two models (Figure 3B). We therefore consider another model, with two beneficial selection coefficients. Using it, we estimate that



**Figure 2. The reduction in diversity around amino acid substitutions, controlling for clustering.**

A. The density of amino acid (red) and synonymous (black) substitutions as a function of distance from an amino acid substitution. The synonymous density was multiplied by 0.4 (the ratio of the average amino acid to the average synonymous densities) in order to make the comparison of densities more transparent. B. A comparison between the average diversity levels around amino acid (red) and synonymous substitutions (black) as a function of the density of amino acid substitutions in their vicinity. Diversity levels and density of amino acid substitutions were measured in a window size of 1kb centered at the substitution under consideration. C. The numbers of amino acid (red) and synonymous substitutions (black) used to estimate the average diversity levels at each density.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001302.g002

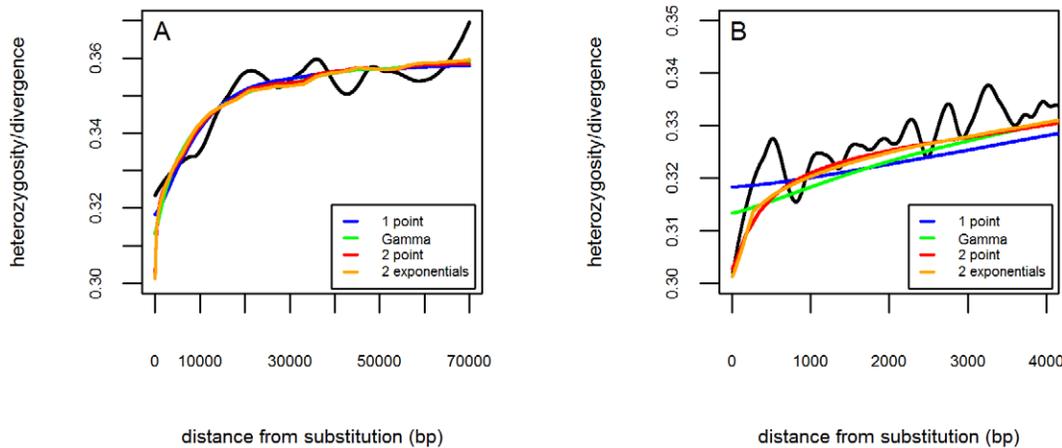
~13% of the substitutions were beneficial, ~3% with a large selective advantage of ~0.5% and the rest with a much weaker effect, of approximately one hundredth of a percent (Table 5 in

Text S1). A mixture model with two exponentials reveals a similar picture: ~4% of substitutions are estimated to come from a distribution with a mean selective coefficient of ~0.5% and 11% from a distribution with a mean of  $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{-5}$  (Table 5 in Text S1). Importantly, both models provide a substantially better fit to the data (Table 5 in Text S1) and they capture the smaller as well as the larger troughs in diversity (Figure 3A and 3B). In turn, estimates under a model with three beneficial selective coefficients are similar to those obtained in model with only two and offer no improvement to the fit (Table 5 in Text S1). Taken together, these findings indicate that selective sweeps are driven by two classes of beneficial fixations: a minority with large beneficial effects that account for most of the reduction in diversity and a majority with much weaker effects. Moreover, they help explain why previous inferences based on the signatures of sweeps in *Drosophila* yielded markedly different estimates (ranging over three orders of magnitudes) [1–4].

Our estimates of the fraction of beneficial amino acid substitutions (~13%) are on the same order of magnitude but lower than previous McDonald-Kreitman based estimates (~50%; cf. [7]). Some of this difference might arise from violations of the assumptions on which the inferences rely; in particular, in our approach, that adaptive parameters have remained constant in the *D. simulans* lineage, or in McDonald-Kreitman based inferences, that the efficacy of purifying selection has not changed markedly [8,16,34].

An intriguing alternative is that the two approaches are actually estimating parameters of somewhat different modes of adaptation. Our inference is based on the effects of beneficial substitutions that arise from new mutations and likely misses some contribution of adaptation from standing variation. Specifically, a subset of beneficial substitutions could stem from previously neutral or deleterious alleles that were segregating in the population before a change in the environment rendered them beneficial. If these alleles were young when the environment changed, they would still generate the signature of a selective sweep and contribute, at least partially, to our estimated fraction of beneficial substitutions. This is likely for alleles that were previously deleterious and at mutation-selection balance, but also possible for neutral alleles [35–37]. If, however, the segregating alleles were older when they became beneficial and at higher frequency in the population, they would lead to a negligible effect on diversity and would therefore not contribute to the signature on which our inference relies. These beneficial substitutions would nonetheless contribute to an excess of non-synonymous divergence compared to the neutral expectation, and should therefore be picked by the McDonald-Kreitman based inferences, leading to higher estimates of adaptive substitutions than obtained by our approach. Other modes of adaptation, such as polygenic selection, may also contribute differentially to the two inference methodologies [38].

We note that a current limitation of our inference is its reliance on rough estimates of the recombination rate, and its assumption of a constant rate per base. In the logistic approximation to the trajectory of a beneficial allele, the expected reduction in diversity as a function of distance from the beneficial substitution depends on  $s/r$ , where  $s$  is the selection coefficient and  $r$  is the genetic distance to the substitution (Equation 2 in Text S1). This implies, for example, that if our inference relies on a recombination rate consistently two-fold greater than the real rate, our estimated selection coefficient will be two-fold overestimated (see Table 3 in Text S1). We therefore consider our estimates of selection coefficients to be rough approximations. In addition, heterogeneity in the recombination rate, such as is known to exist in other taxa (e.g., [39,40]), could also affect our inferences. The heterogeneity



**Figure 3. The fit of recurrent selective sweep models to diversity patterns around amino acid substitutions.** A. Observed and predicted curves for the average synonymous heterozygosity as a function of distance from amino acid substitutions. The curve based on the data (black) was smoothed using LOESS with a span of 0.5 and divided by divergence, as in Figure 1. The predicted curves correspond to maximum likelihood estimates based on different distributions of beneficial selection coefficients: “1 point” corresponds to a single selection coefficient (blue); “Gamma” to a Gamma distribution (green); “2 point” to two selection coefficients (red); “2 exponentials” to a mixture of two exponentials (orange). B. A close-up on distances up to 4 kb. To reveal more detail of the observed curve on this scale, we used LOESS smoothing with a smaller span of 0.002. See Text S1 for further details.

doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001302.g003

would have to be of a highly specific nature in order to account for our finding of two markedly different scales of selection coefficients, but at the moment, we cannot rule out the possibility. For these reasons, it would be important to revisit the inference once we possess high-resolution genetic maps in *D. simulans*.

In summary, our findings establish a distinctive, genome-wide signature of adaptation in *D. simulans*, suggesting that many amino acid substitutions are beneficial and are driven by two classes of selective effects. Enabled by a richer summary of diversity patterns that avoids an *a priori* choice of scale, these conclusions offer a coherent interpretation of the results of previous inferences. It will now be interesting to see whether similar findings emerge in other *Drosophila* species, which vary in their recombination rates, effective population sizes, and ecology.

## Materials and Methods

### Data

We reconstructed the sequence of the ancestor of *D. melanogaster* and *D. simulans* in order to identify substitutions along the *D. simulans* lineage. For that purpose, we use a four species alignment from the 12 *Drosophila* genomes project [31] consisting of *D. simulans*, *D. melanogaster*, *D. yakuba* and *D. erecta*, and removed codons containing gaps in either of them. We then inferred the ancestral sequences using PAML, with the CODEML model and the ((*D. mel*, *D. sim*), (*D. yak*, *D. ere*)) tree [41]. To measure polymorphism levels at coding regions of the *D. simulans* genome, we used resequencing data from six inbred lines of *D. simulans* and their alignment with *D. melanogaster* [5]. We applied quality control filters and randomly down-sampled the remaining codons to four, in order to maintain a uniform sample size in measuring polymorphism. In the end, we retained ~50% of all protein-coding DNA. Unless otherwise noted, our analysis was performed on data from autosomal regions, for which the sex-averaged recombination rate in the homologous region of *D. melanogaster* was greater than 0.75cM/Mb (using the genetic map as in [3]). See Section 1 in Text S1 for more details.

### Construction of the collated plot

We used synonymous polymorphisms to measure the average levels of diversity as a function of distance from amino acid and synonymous substitutions along the *D. simulans* lineage. To measure the average level of diversity at distance  $x$ , we divided the number of codons segregating for a synonymous polymorphism by the overall number of codons observed in the *D. simulans* polymorphism dataset at distance  $x$  from one of the amino acid (or synonymous) substitution. In order to control for variation in the neutral mutation rate around substitutions, we calculated the average synonymous divergence around both amino acid and synonymous substitutions. For that purpose, we identified synonymous substitutions between *D. melanogaster* and *D. yakuba* and measured the average level of divergence at distance  $x$  by dividing the number of codons exhibiting a synonymous substitution between *D. melanogaster* and *D. yakuba* by the overall number of codons observed in the alignment of these species at distance  $x$  from one of the amino acid (or synonymous) substitutions. For further details and the robustness analysis, see Sections 2–4 in Text S1.

### Inference method

The shape of the collated plot around amino acid substitutions carries information about the rate of adaptive protein evolution and the intensity of selection driving it, two parameters of long-standing interest. To learn about these parameters, we developed a model describing the expected neutral diversity levels around substitutions, which relies on Gillespie’s pseudohitchhiking coalescent model [42]. We then used a composite likelihood approach [43] to estimate the parameters. For a description of the approach and assessments of its reliability, see Section 6 in Text S1.

## Supporting Information

**Text S1** Supporting information: text, figures, and tables.

Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1001302.s001 (0.61 MB DOC)

## Acknowledgments

We thank K. Bullaughey, G. Coop, D. Hudson, S. Myers, M. Przeworski, and J. Wall for an interesting discussion that launched this work; P. Andolfatto, G. Coop, S. Myers, E. Bengner, M. Lachmann, G. McVean, and M. Stephens for helpful discussions since; A. Eyre-Walker, G.

McVean, an anonymous reviewer, and M. Przeworski for comments on the manuscript.

## Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: GS. Analyzed the data: SS EE OK YR. Wrote the paper: GS.

## References

- Li H, Stephan W (2006) Inferring the demographic history and rate of adaptive substitution in *Drosophila*. *PLoS Genet* 2: e166. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.0020166.
- Andolfatto P (2007) Hitchhiking effects of recurrent beneficial amino acid substitutions in the *Drosophila melanogaster* genome. *Genome Res* 17: 1755–1762.
- Macpherson JM, Sella G, Davis JC, Petrov DA (2007) Genomewide spatial correspondence between nonsynonymous divergence and neutral polymorphism reveals extensive adaptation in *Drosophila*. *Genetics* 177: 2083–2099.
- Jensen JD, Thornton KR, Andolfatto P (2008) An approximate bayesian estimator suggests strong, recurrent selective sweeps in *Drosophila*. *PLoS Genet* 4: e1000198. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1000198.
- Begun DJ, Holloway AK, Stevens K, Hillier LW, Poh YP, et al. (2007) Population genomics: whole-genome analysis of polymorphism and divergence in *Drosophila simulans*. *PLoS Biol* 5: e310. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0050310.
- Wright SI, Andolfatto P (2008) The impact of natural selection on the genome: emerging patterns in *Drosophila* and *Arabidopsis*. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 39: 193–213.
- Sella G, Petrov DA, Przeworski M, Andolfatto P (2009) Pervasive natural selection in the *Drosophila* genome? *PLoS Genet* 5: e1000495. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1000495.
- McDonald JH, Kreitman M (1991) Adaptive protein evolution at the *Adh* locus in *Drosophila*. *Nature* 351: 652–654.
- Charlesworth B (1994) The effect of background selection against deleterious mutations on weakly selected, linked variants. *Genet Res* 63: 213–227.
- Sawyer SA, Hartl DL (1992) Population genetics of polymorphism and divergence. *Genetics* 132: 1161–1176.
- Eyre-Walker A (2006) The genomic rate of adaptive evolution. *Trends Ecol Evol* 21: 569–575.
- Fay JC, Wyckoff GJ, Wu CI (2002) Testing the neutral theory of molecular evolution with genomic data from *Drosophila*. *Nature* 415: 1024–1026.
- Smith NG, Eyre-Walker A (2002) Adaptive protein evolution in *Drosophila*. *Nature* 415: 1022–1024.
- Andolfatto P (2005) Adaptive evolution of non-coding DNA in *Drosophila*. *Nature* 437: 1149–1152.
- Ohta T (1993) Amino acid substitution at the *Adh* locus of *Drosophila* is facilitated by small population size. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 90: 4548–4551.
- Eyre-Walker A (2002) Changing effective population size and the McDonald-Kreitman test. *Genetics* 162: 2017–2024.
- Nielsen R (2005) Molecular signatures of natural selection. *Annu Rev Genet* 39: 197–218.
- Maynard Smith JM, Haigh J (1974) The hitch-hiking effect of a favourable gene. *Genet Res* 23: 23–35.
- Braverman JM, Hudson RR, Kaplan NL, Langley CH, Stephan W (1995) The hitchhiking effect on the site frequency spectrum of DNA polymorphisms. *Genetics* 140: 783–796.
- Przeworski M (2002) The signature of positive selection at randomly chosen loci. *Genetics* 160: 1179–1189.
- Aguade M, Miyashita N, Langley CH (1989) Reduced Variation in the Yellow-Achaete-Scute Region in Natural Populations of *Drosophila Melanogaster*. *Genetics* 122: 607–615.
- Berry AJ, Ajioka JW, Kreitman M (1991) Lack of polymorphism on the *Drosophila* fourth chromosome resulting from selection. *Genetics* 129: 1111–1117.
- Begun DJ, Aquadro CF (1992) Levels of naturally occurring DNA polymorphism correlate with recombination rates in *D. melanogaster*. *Nature* 356: 519–520.
- Charlesworth B, Morgan MT, Charlesworth D (1993) The effect of deleterious mutations on neutral molecular variation. *Genetics* 134: 1289–1303.
- Hudson RR (1994) How can the low levels of DNA sequence variation in regions of the *Drosophila* genome with low recombination rates be explained? *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 91: 6815–6818.
- Stephan W, Xing L, Kirby DA, Braverman JM (1998) A test of the background selection hypothesis based on nucleotide data from *Drosophila ananassae*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 95: 5649–5654.
- Andolfatto P (2001) Adaptive hitchhiking effects on genome variability. *Curr Opin Genet Dev* 11: 635–641.
- Kern AD, Jones CD, Begun DJ (2002) Genomic effects of nucleotide substitutions in *Drosophila simulans*. *Genetics* 162: 1753–1761.
- Kulathinal RJ, Bennett SM, Fitzpatrick CL, Noor MA (2008) Fine-scale mapping of recombination rate in *Drosophila* refines its correlation to diversity and divergence. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 105: 10051–10056.
- Innan H, Stephan W (2003) Distinguishing the hitchhiking and background selection models. *Genetics* 165: 2307–2312.
- Clark AG, Eisen MB, Smith DR, Bergman CM, Oliver B, et al. (2007) Evolution of genes and genomes on the *Drosophila* phylogeny. *Nature* 450: 203–218.
- Loewe L, Charlesworth B (2007) Background selection in single genes may explain patterns of codon bias. *Genetics* 175: 1381–1393.
- Ridout KE, Dixon CJ, Filatov DA (2010) Positive selection differs between protein secondary structure elements in *Drosophila*. *Genome Biology and Evolution* doi:10.1093/gbe/evq008.
- Ohta T (1973) Slightly deleterious mutant substitutions in evolution. *Nature* 246: 96–98.
- Orr HA, Betancourt AJ (2001) Haldane's sieve and adaptation from the standing genetic variation. *Genetics* 157: 875–884.
- Przeworski M, Coop G, Wall JD (2005) The signature of positive selection on standing genetic variation. *Evolution Int J Org Evolution* 59: 2312–2323.
- Hermisson J, Pennings PS (2005) Soft sweeps: molecular population genetics of adaptation from standing genetic variation. *Genetics* 169: 2335–2352.
- Pritchard JK, Pickrell JK, Coop G (2010) The genetics of human adaptation: hard sweeps, soft sweeps, and polygenic adaptation. *Curr Biol* 20: R208–215.
- Myers S, Bottolo L, Freeman C, McVean G, Donnelly P (2005) A fine-scale map of recombination rates and hotspots across the human genome. *Science* 310: 321–324.
- Petes TD (2001) Meiotic recombination hot spots and cold spots. *Nat Rev Genet* 2: 360–369.
- Yang Z (1997) PAML: a program package for phylogenetic analysis by maximum likelihood. *Comput Appl Biosci* 13: 555–556.
- Gillespie JH (2000) Genetic drift in an infinite population. The pseudohitchhiking model. *Genetics* 155: 909–919.
- Hudson RR (2001) Two-locus sampling distributions and their application. *Genetics* 159: 1805–1817.