

Phylogenetics

What is phylogenetics?

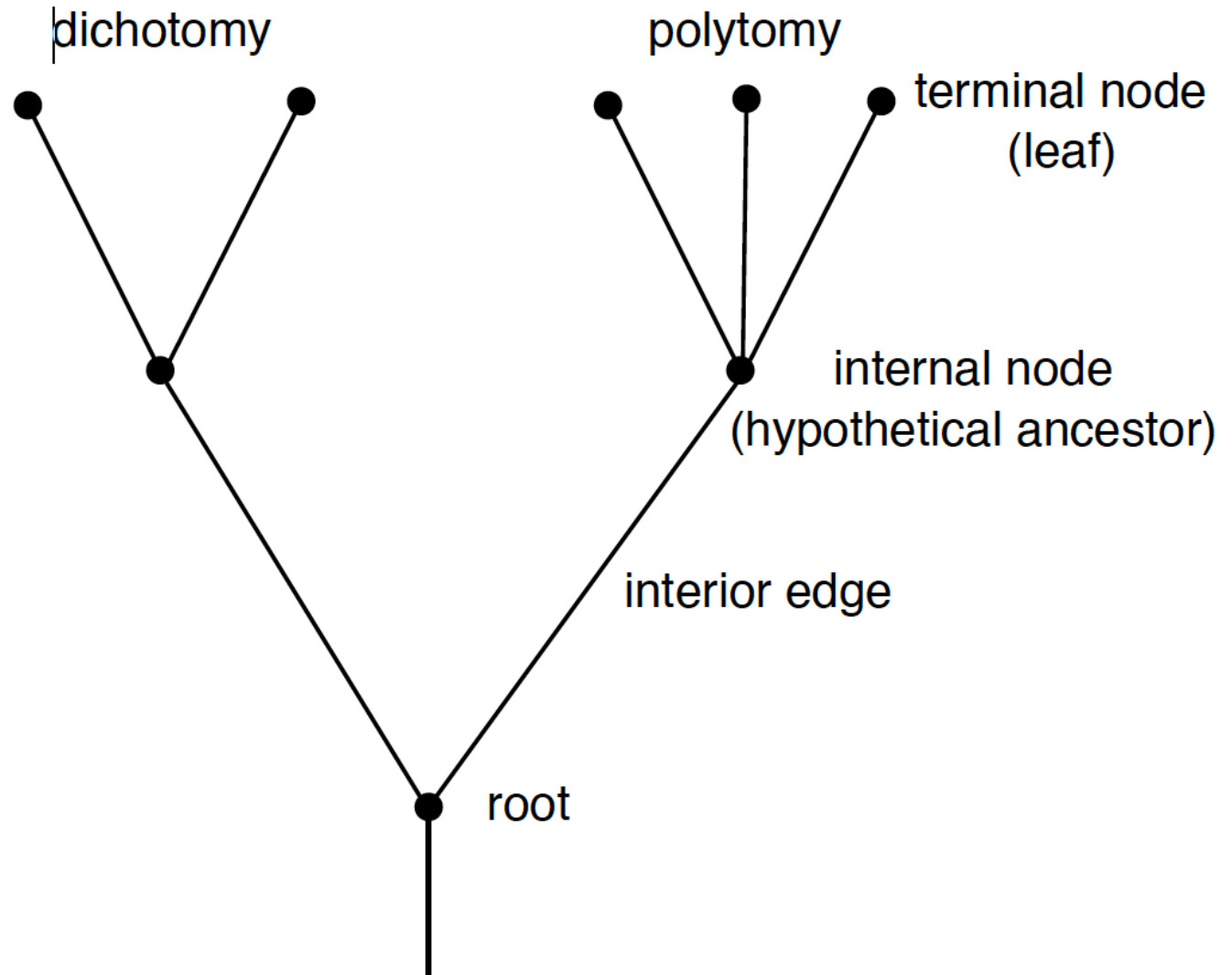
- Study of branching patterns of descent among lineages
- Lineages
 - Populations
 - Species
 - Molecules
- Shift between population genetics and phylogenetics is often the species boundary
 - Distantly related populations also show patterning
 - Patterning across geography

What is phylogenetics?

- Goal: Determine and describe the evolutionary relationships among lineages
 - Order of events
 - Timing of events
- Visualization: Phylogenetic trees
 - Graph
 - No cycles

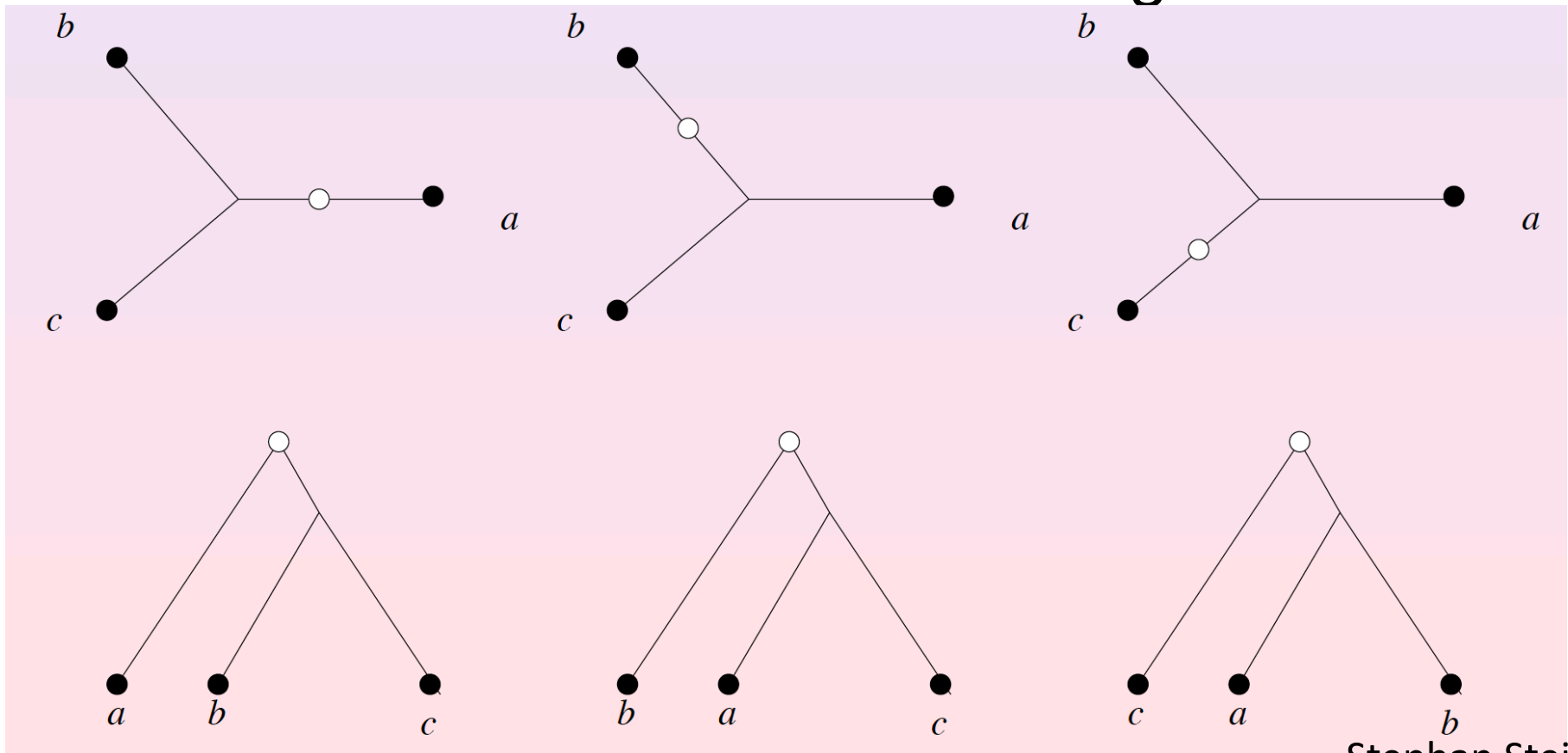
Phylogenetic trees

- Nodes
 - Terminal
 - Internal
 - Degree
- Branches
- Topology



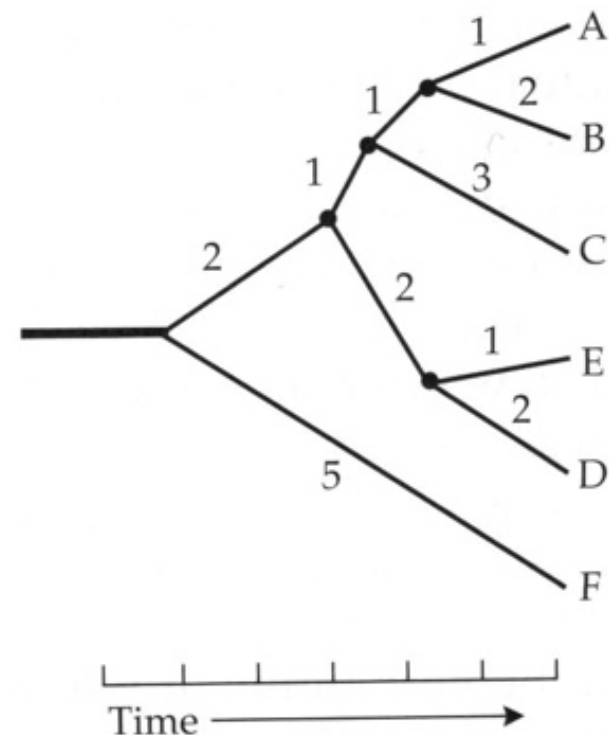
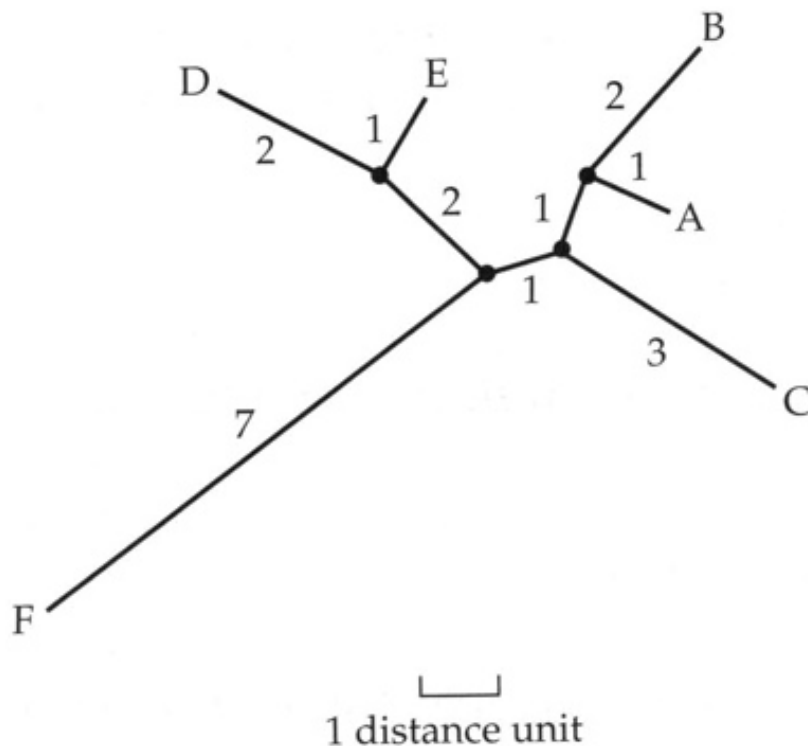
Phylogenetic trees

- Rooted or unrooted
 - Rooted: Precisely 1 internal node of degree 2
 - Node that represents the common ancestor of all taxa
 - Unrooted: All internal nodes with degree 3+



Phylogenetic trees

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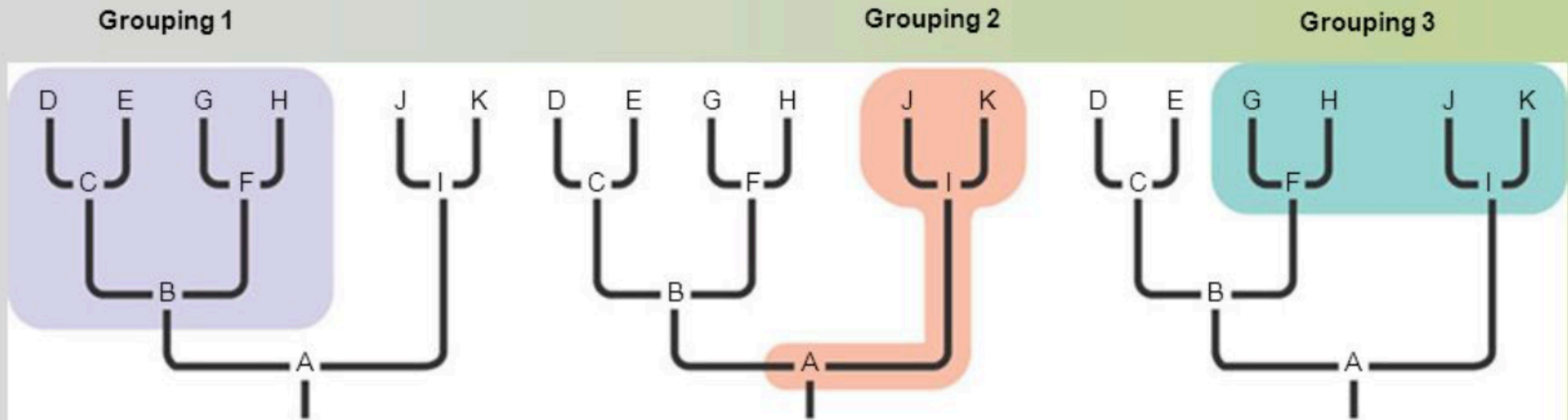
Phylogenetic trees

- Rooted or unrooted
 - Rooted: Precisely 1 internal node of degree 2
 - Node that represents the common ancestor of all taxa
 - Unrooted: All internal nodes with degree 3+
- Binary: all speciation events produce two lineages from one
- Cladogram: Topology only
- Phylogram: Topology with edge lengths representing time or distance
- Ultrametric: Rooted tree with time-based edge lengths (all leaves equidistant from root)

Phylogenetic trees

- Clade: Group of ancestral and descendant lineages
- Monophyly: All of the descendants of a unique common ancestor
- Polyphyly: Descendants include lineages from multiple ancestors
- Paraphyly: One or more monophyletic subgroups are left apart from all other descendants of a unique common ancestor

Phylogenetic trees



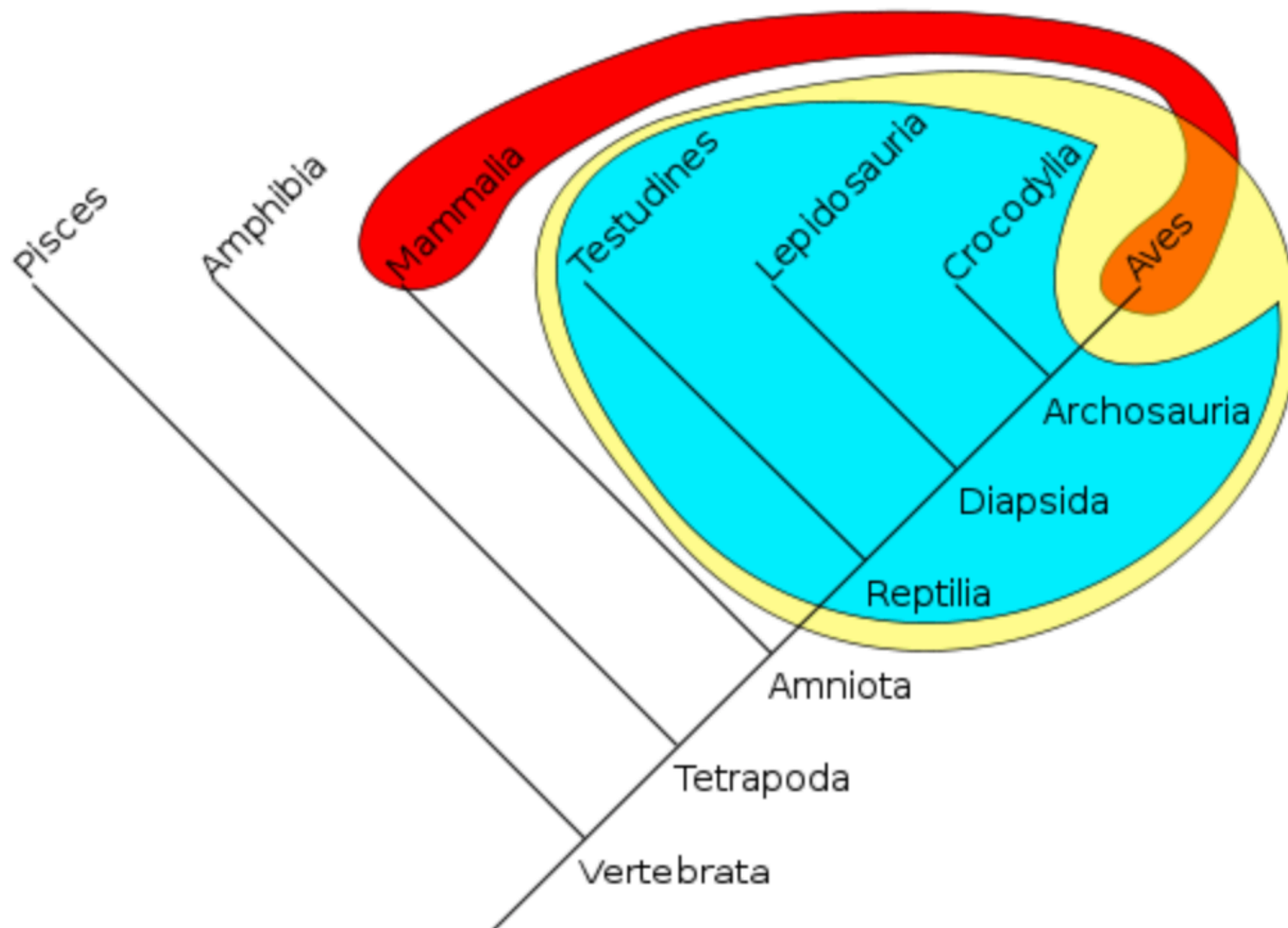
(a) Monophyletic. In this tree, grouping 1, consisting of the seven species B–H, is a monophyletic group, or *clade*. A monophyletic group is made up of an ancestral species (species B in this case) and *all* of its descendant species. Only monophyletic groups qualify as legitimate taxa derived from cladistics.

(b) Paraphyletic. Grouping 2 does not meet the cladistic criterion: It is paraphyletic, which means that it consists of an ancestor (A in this case) and *some*, but not all, of that ancestor's descendants. (Grouping 2 includes the descendants I, J, and K, but excludes B–H, which also descended from A.)

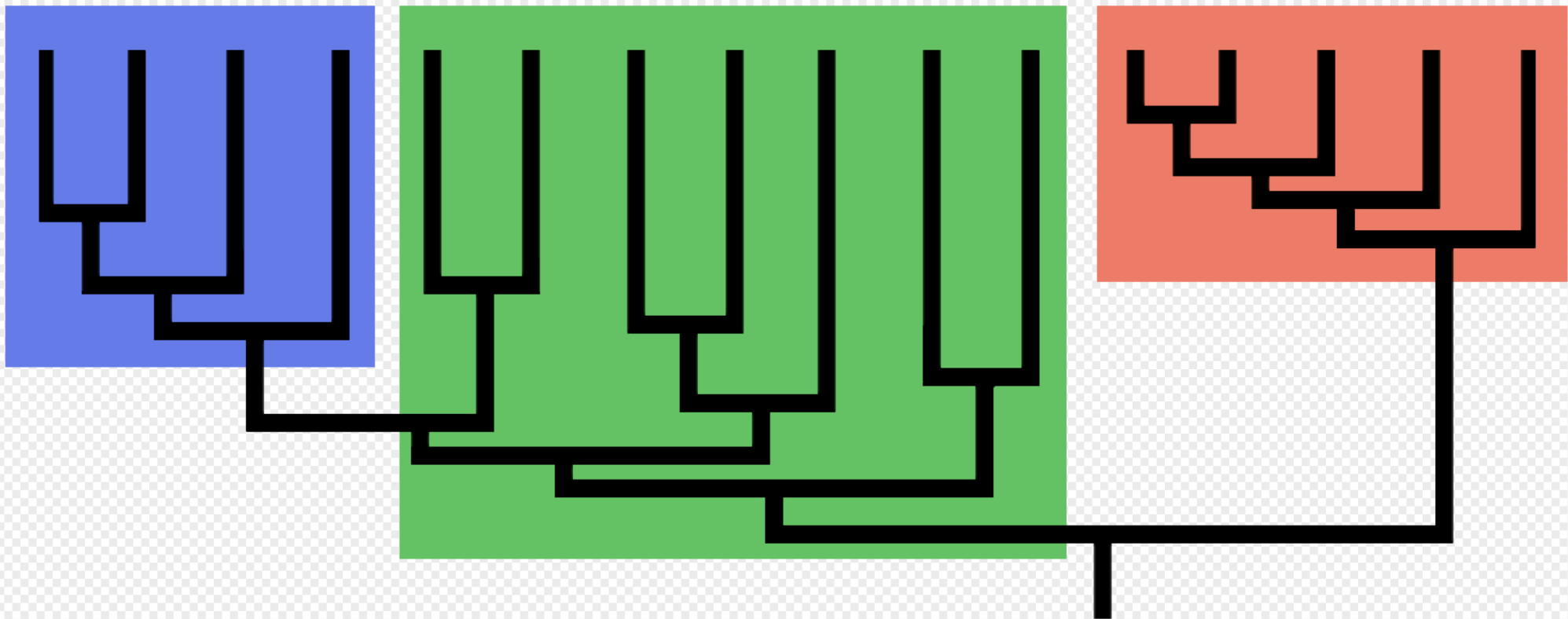
(c) Polyphyletic. Grouping 3 also fails the cladistic test. It is polyphyletic, which means that it lacks the common ancestor of (A) the species in the group. Furthermore, a valid taxon that includes the extant species G, H, J, and K would necessarily also contain D and E, which are also descended from A.

Phylogenetic trees

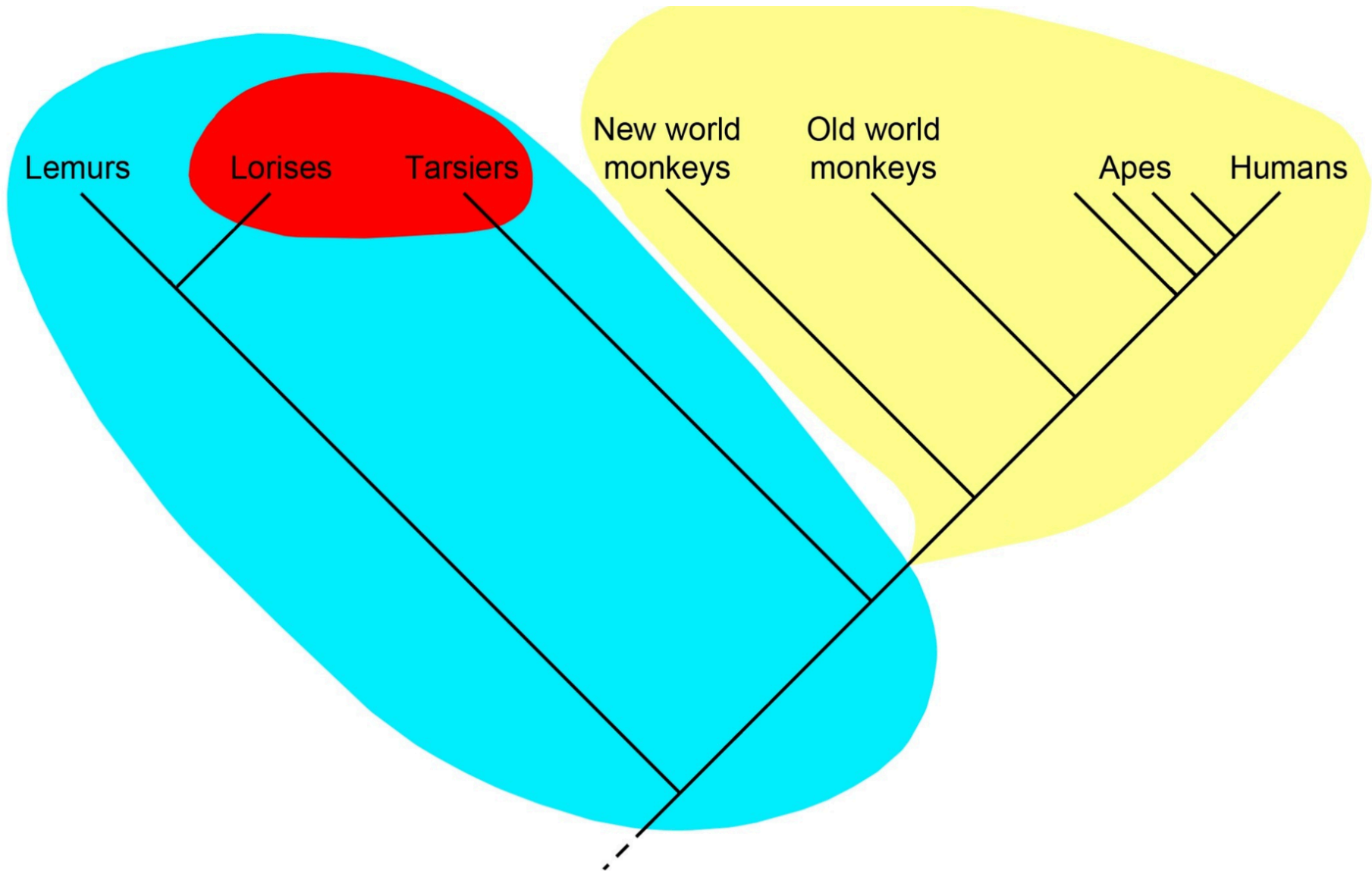
- Monophyly
- Paraphyly
- Polyphyly

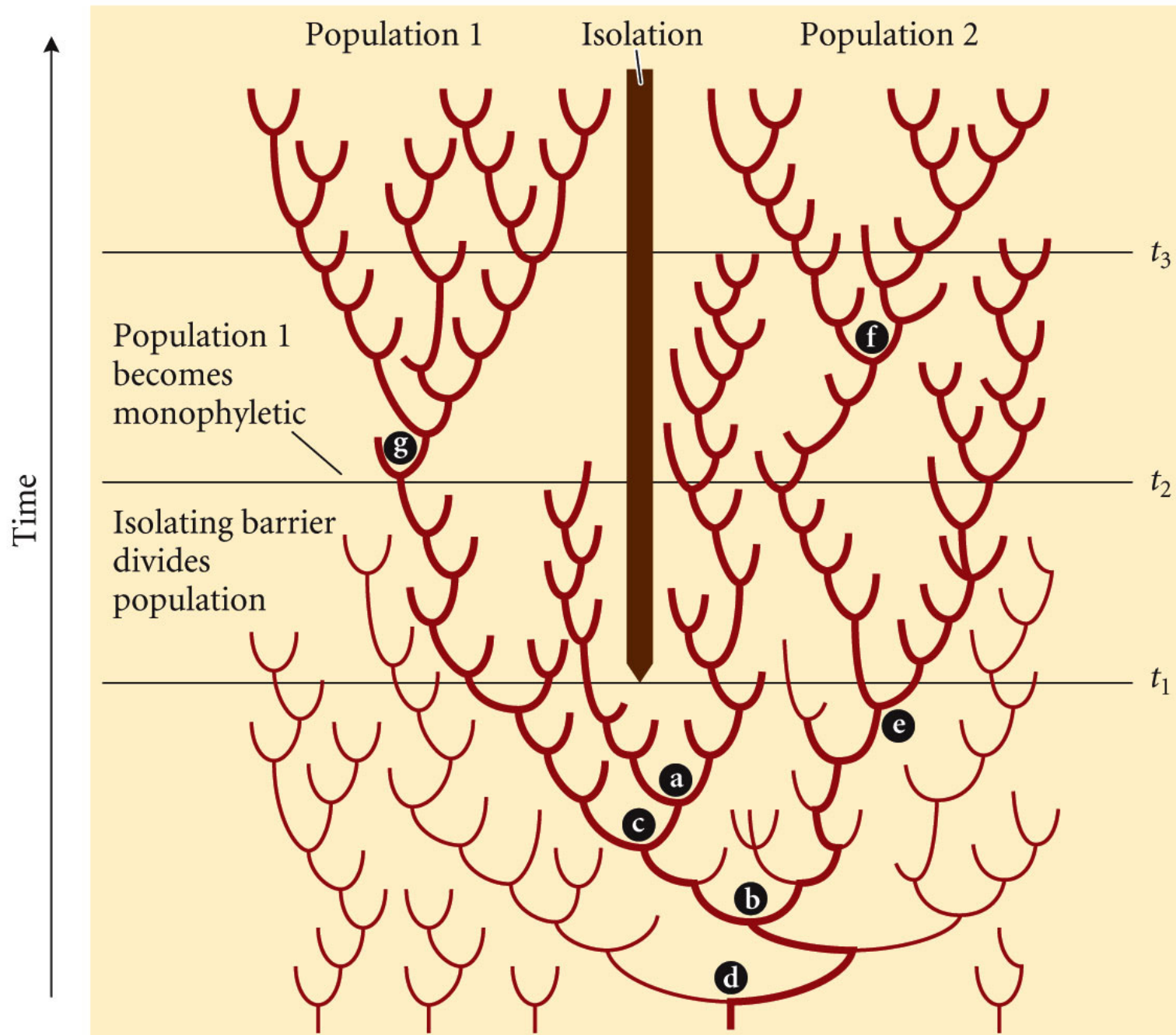


Phylogenetic trees



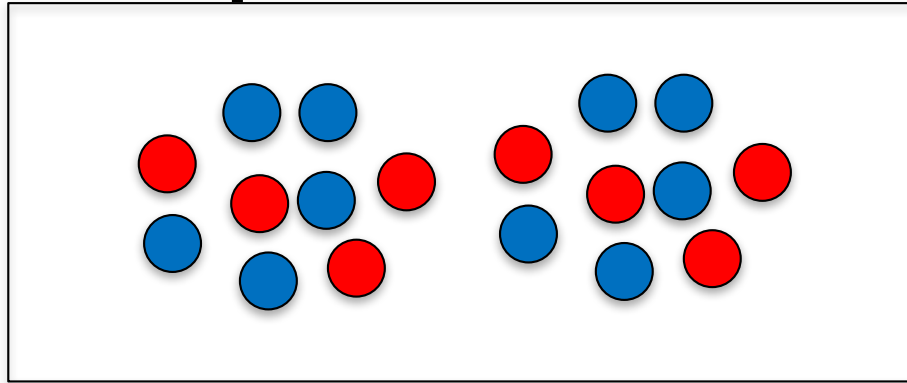
Phylogenetic trees



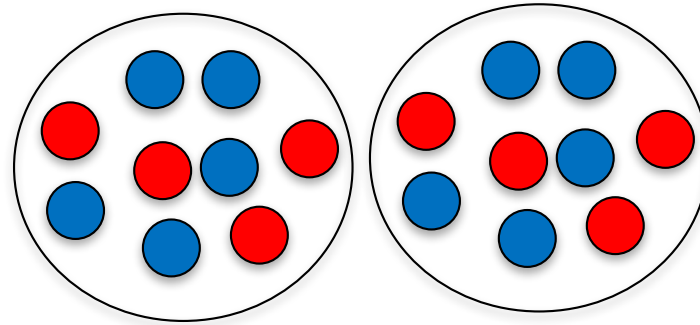


EVOLUTION 2e, Figure 17.16

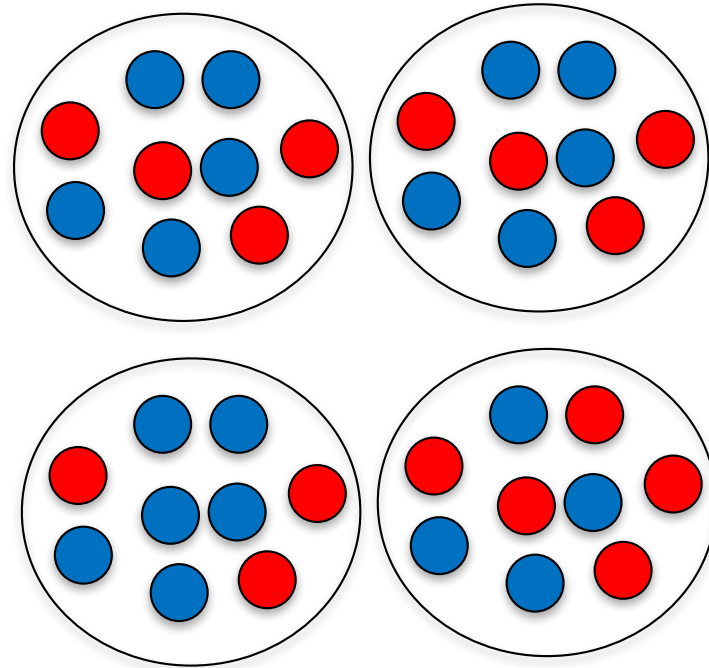
Conceptual framework



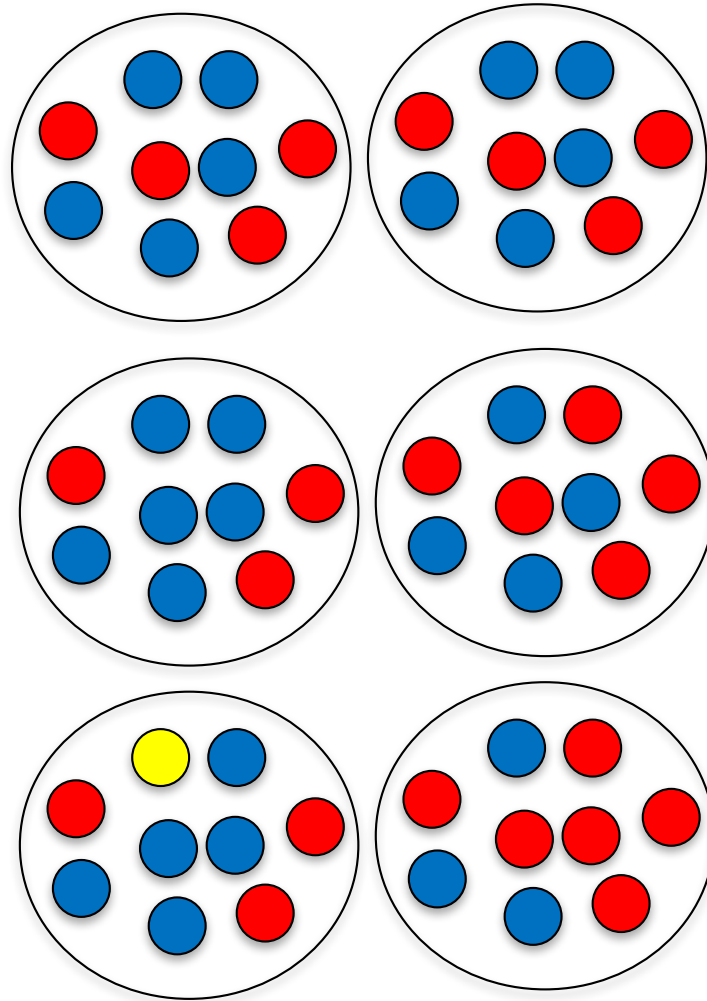
Conceptual framework



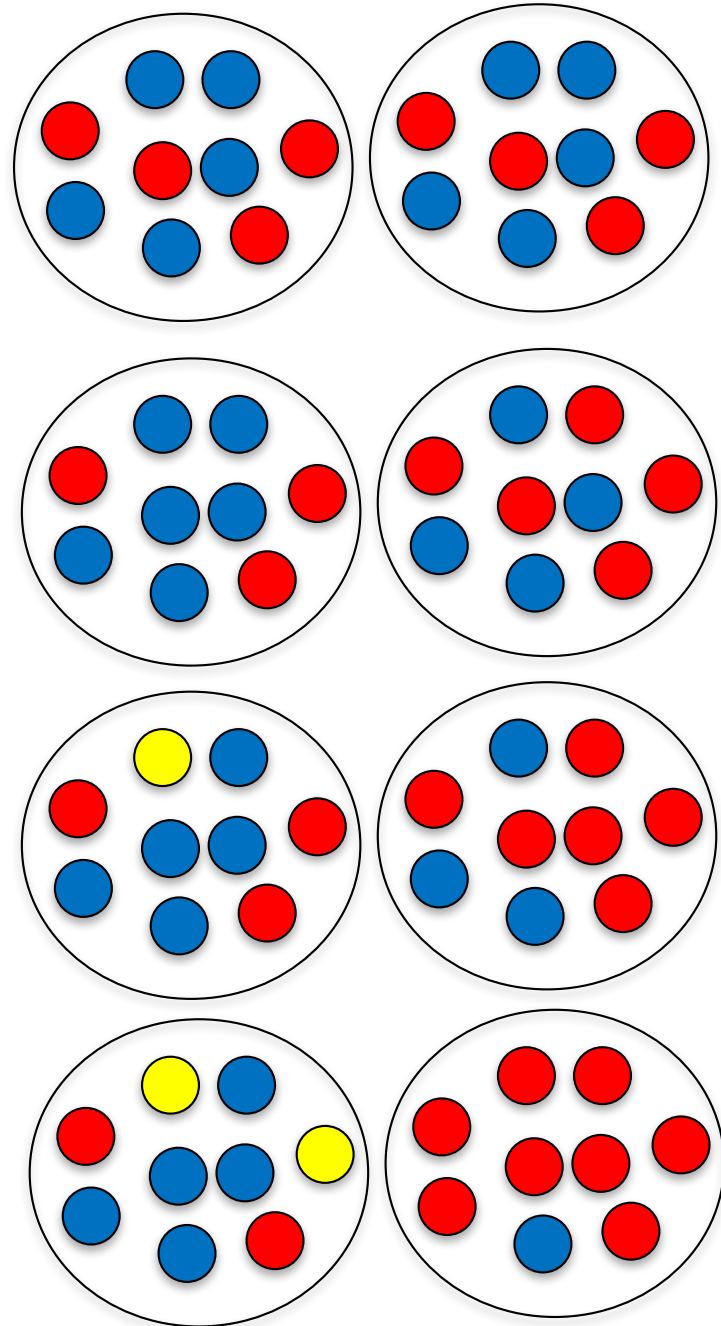
Conceptual framework



Conceptual framework



Conceptual framework



Conceptual framework

- In each lineage, new mutations are fixed independently
- Each subsequent mutation is placed on a the previously fixed sequence
- Given enough time, each lineage goes through a unique sequence of (nested) fixation events
- Sequential fixation generates a readable history of sequence similarity and differences
- How to read this sequence?
 - Given extant taxa, how to reconstruct history?
 - Use nested shared similarity to infer history

Building phylogenetic trees

- Distance: Estimate distance matrix given data, generate tree that represents these distances
- Parsimony: Attempts to find a tree that minimizes the number of changes given data
- Maximum likelihood & Bayesian: Model-based approach to find the most-likely tree given the data

Distance

- Compute a distance matrix given a set of biological data
 - UPGMA
 - Neighbor joining
- Compute a tree that most resembles this distance matrix

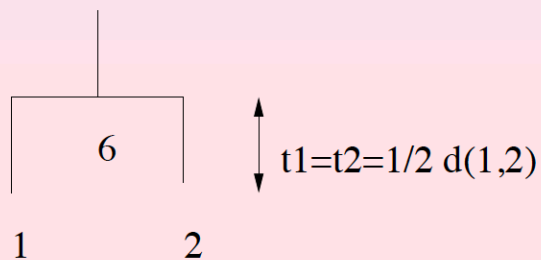
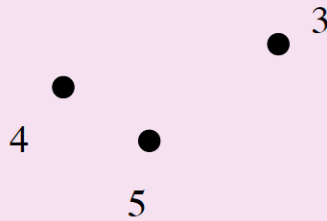
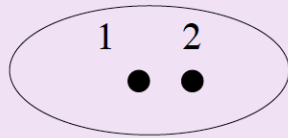
Distance

- Unweighted pair group method using arithmetic averages (UPGMA)
- Given a set of taxa and a distance matrix, UPGMA produces a rooted tree with edge lengths
- Clusters taxa, then merging clusters
- Assembled outside in

Distance

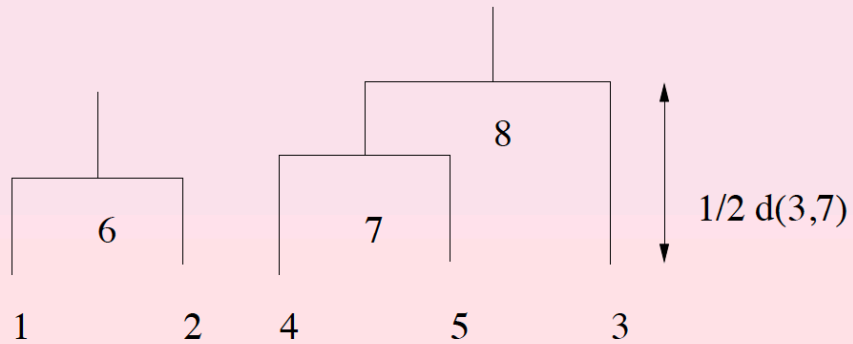
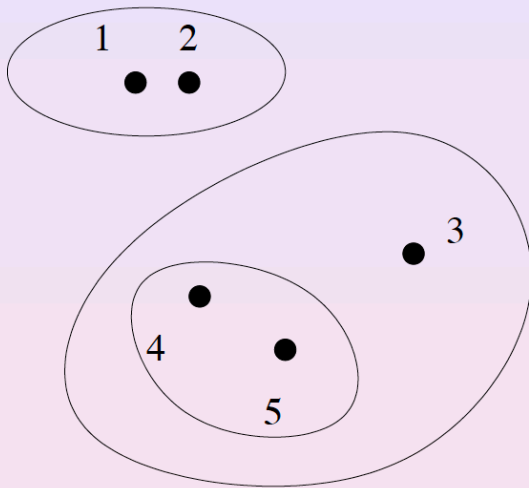
Example $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, distances given by distance in the plane:

cluster 1 and 2:



Distance

cluster 7 and 3:






Distance

- Neighbor-Joining (NJ)
- Saitou and Nei 1987
- Given distance matrix, produces an unrooted phylogenetic tree with edge lengths
- Repeatedly pairing neighboring taxa
- Determine which nodes are neighbors based only on distance matrix

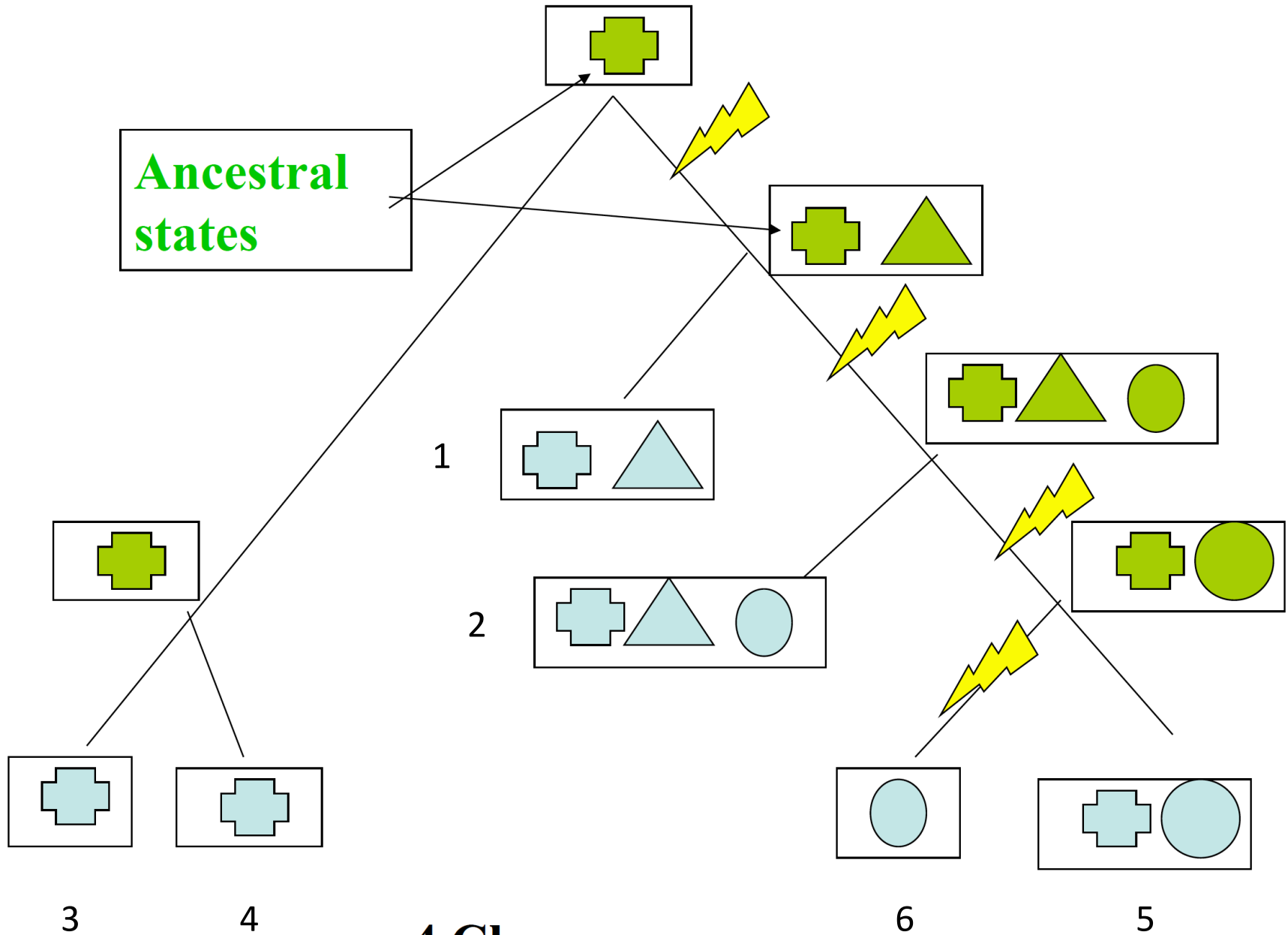
Parsimony

- The preferred evolutionary tree is the one that requires “the minimum net amount of evolution” (Edwards and Cavalli-Sforza, 1963)
- Each taxon described by a set of characters
- Each character can be in one of a finite number of states
- Steps = changes in character states
- Goal: Find the tree that explains the distribution of character sets across taxa with the fewest number of steps

Parsimony

			
Taxon 1	Yes	Yes	No
Taxon 2	YES	Yes	Yes
Taxon 3	Yes	No	No
Taxon 4	Yes	No	No
Taxon 5	Yes	No	Yes
Taxon 6	No	No	Yes

Parsimony



4 Changes

Parsimony

- Binary characters
- Multistate characters
- Ordered changes
- Reversible changes

Parsimony

- Fitch
- Wagner
- Dollo
- Carmin-Sokal
- prefect

Maximum likelihood

- Given a set of biological data, and a probabilistic model of evolution, find the tree that has the highest probability of generating the data
 - Multiple sequence alignment
 - Nucleotide substitution model

Tree Search methods

- Exhaustive search (exact)
- Branch and bound (exact)
- Heuristic (approximate)

Exhaustive

- Evaluate lengths of every possible tree

Number of Taxa	Number of trees
3	1
5	15
10	2,027,025
20	10^{20}
50	10^{74}

Branch and Bound

- Hendy and Penny 1982
- Much faster, still guaranteed to find the best tree
- Determine upper bound of length of shortest tree
Follow predictable search path through tree
possible tree topology
- Abandon any fork of search tree where the upper bound is exceeded before the last taxon is added

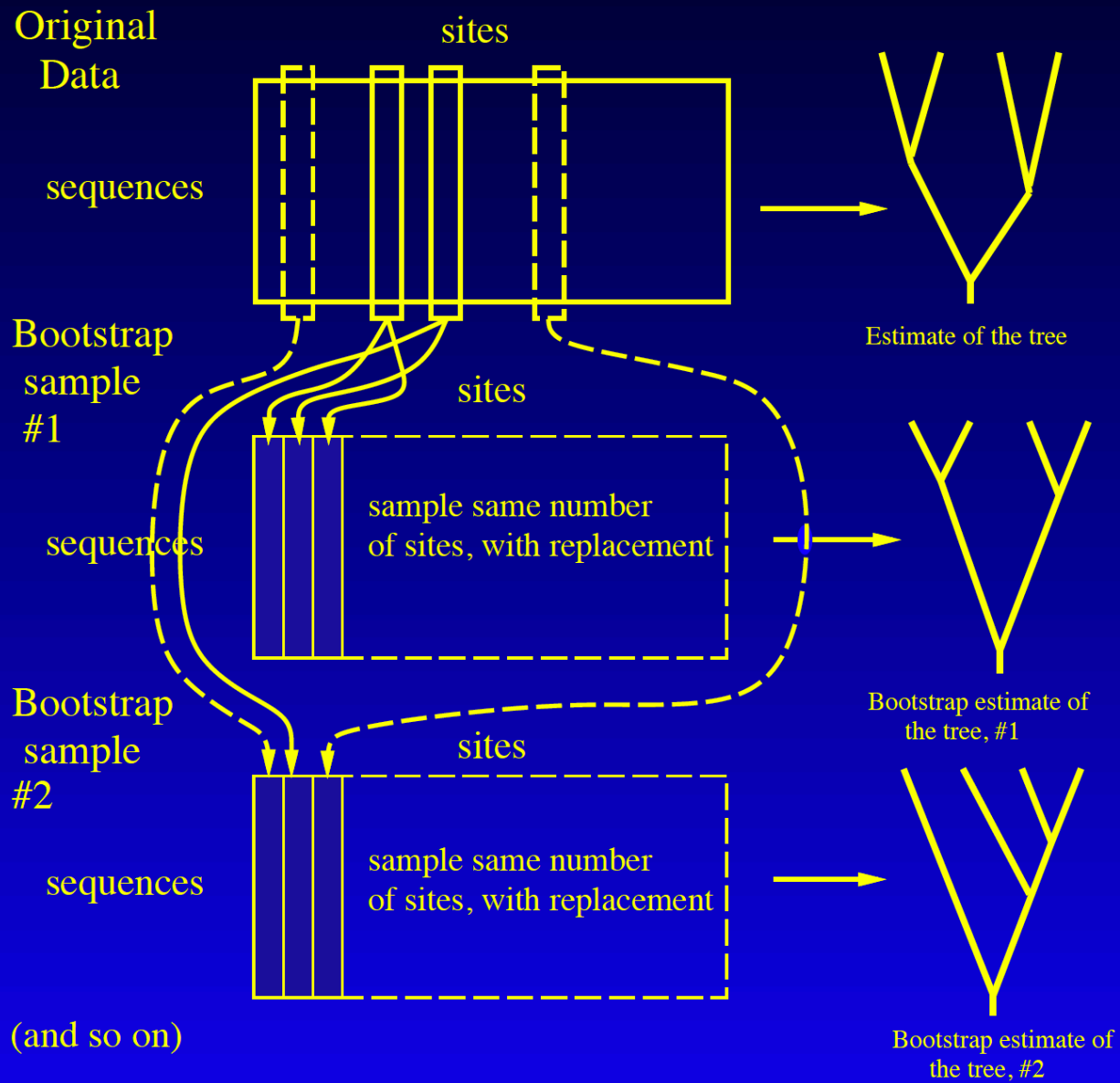
Heuristic

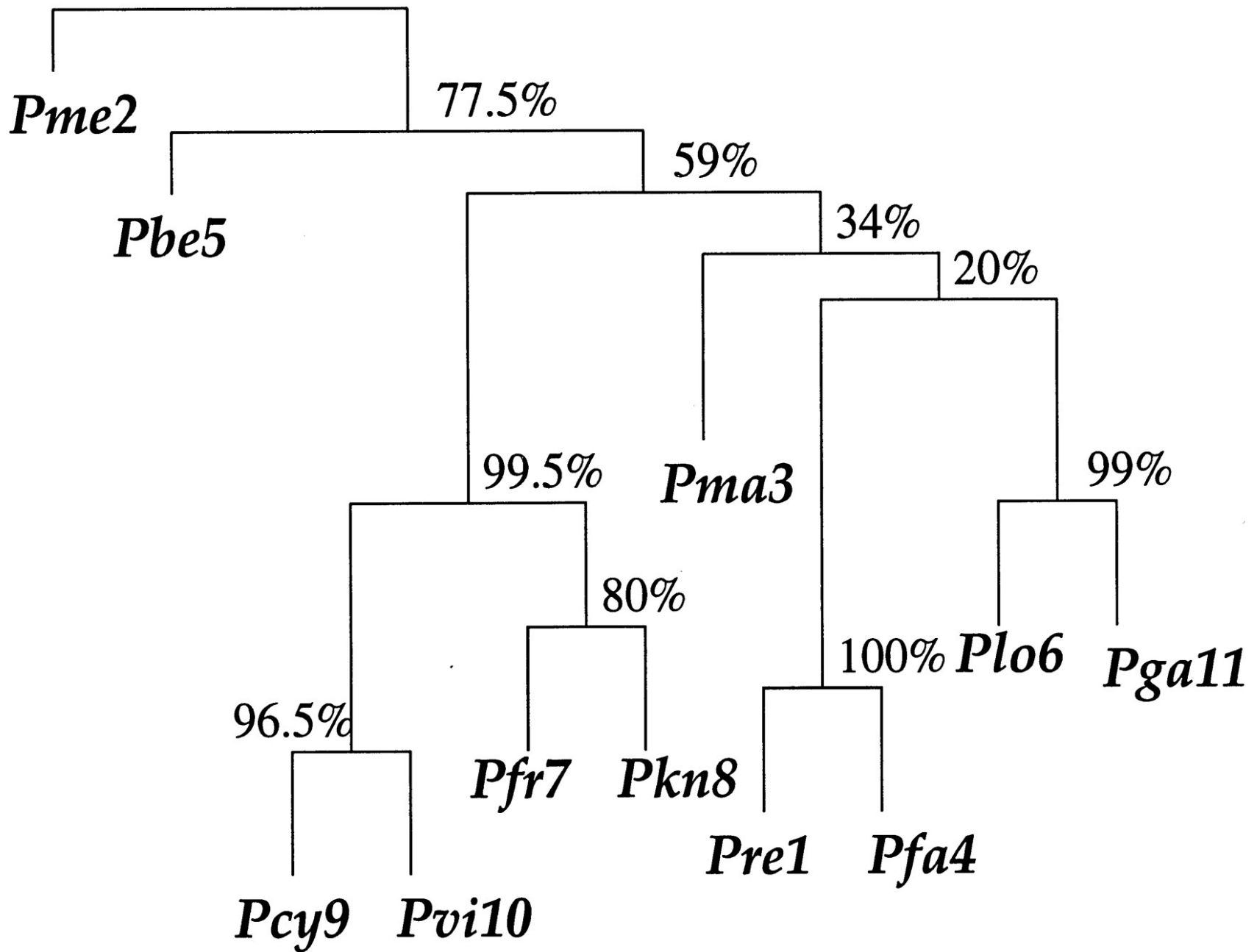
- Search trees by swapping
- Very fast
- Find a starting tree
 - Stepwise addition
 - Star decomposition
- Rearrange tree to find better trees
 - Nearest neighbor Interchange (NNI)
 - Subtree pruning and regrafting (SPR)
 - Tree bisection and Reconnection (TBR)

Heuristic

- Bootstrap
 - Randomly resample the data with replacement
 - Rebuild tree
 - What fraction of the bootstrap samples show support for a particular node?

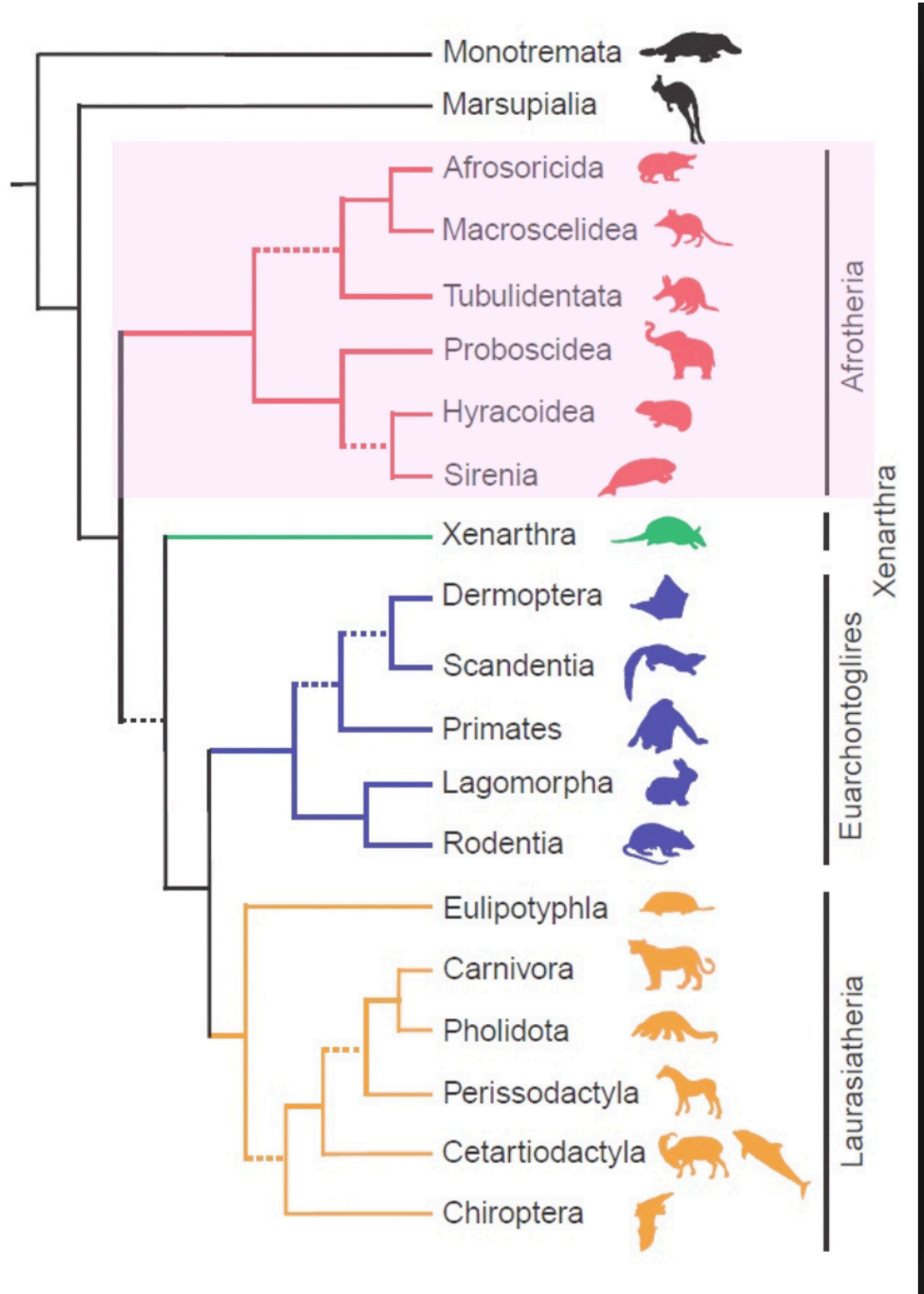
Heuristic

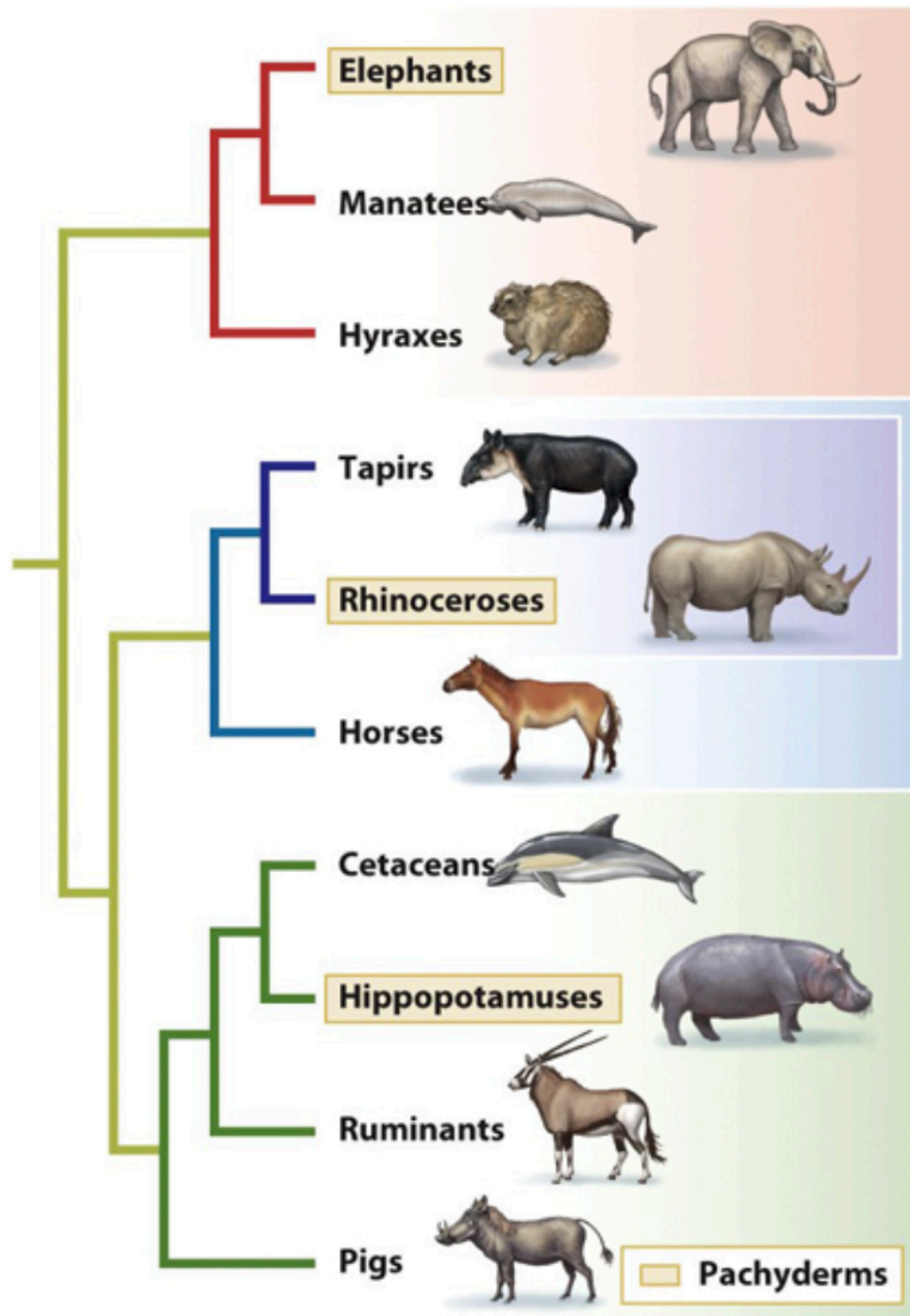




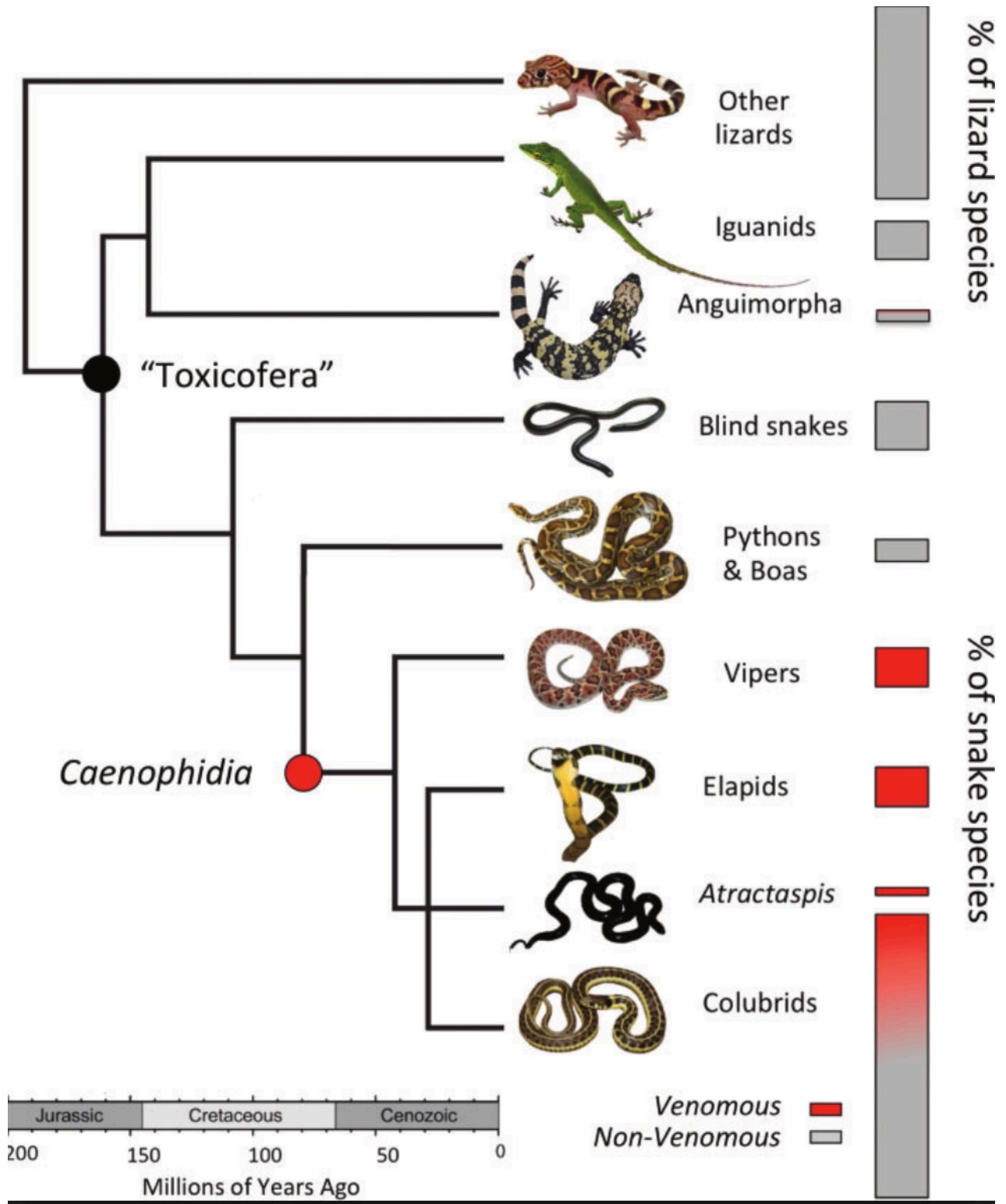
Heuristic

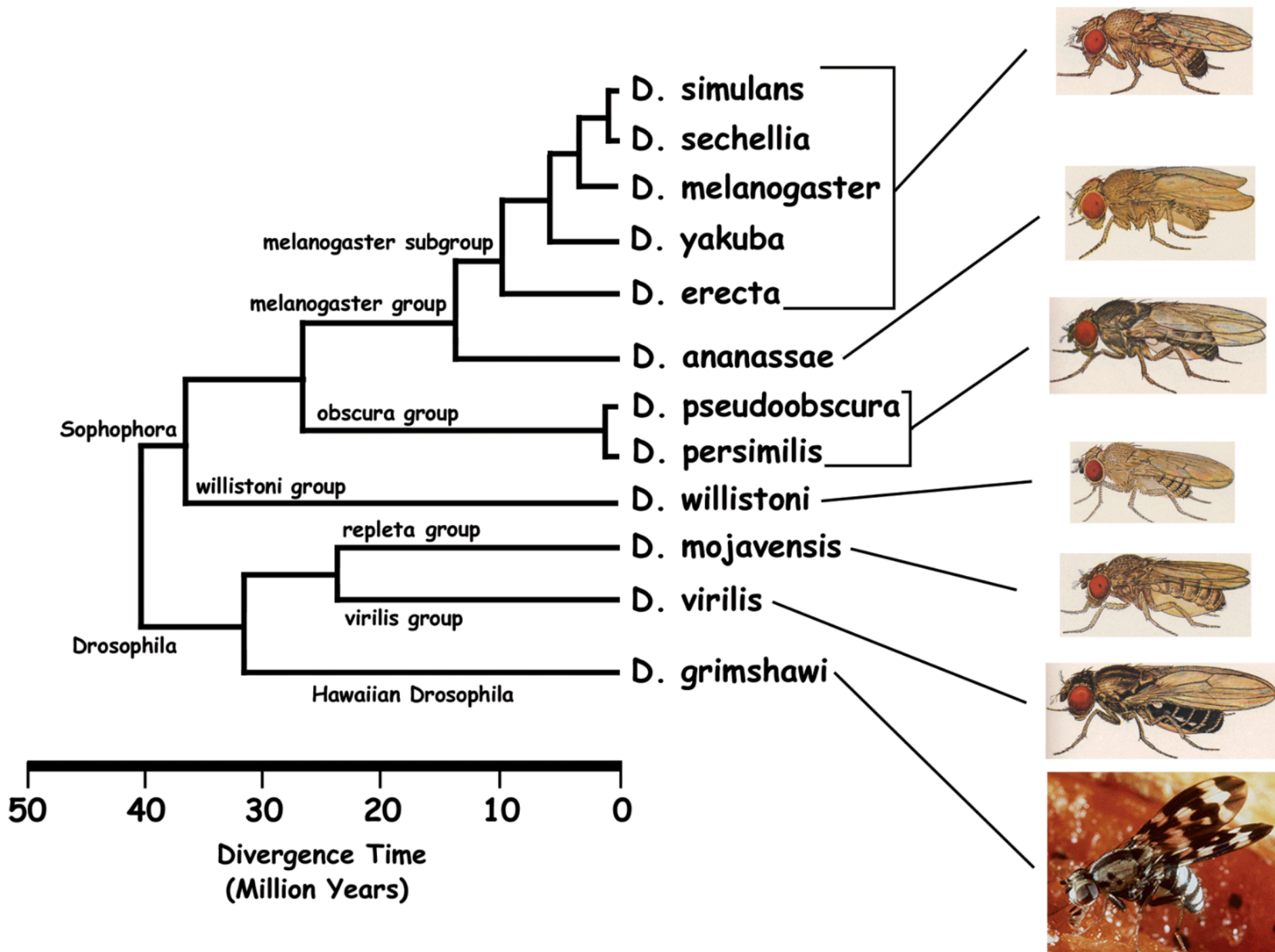
- Bootstrap
 - Randomly resample the data with replacement
 - Rebuild tree
 - What fraction of the bootstrap samples show support for a particular node?
- Jackknife
 - Randomly subset data
 - Rebuild tree
 - What fraction of jackknife samples show support for particular node
 - Whether excluding certain characters has major effect on tree



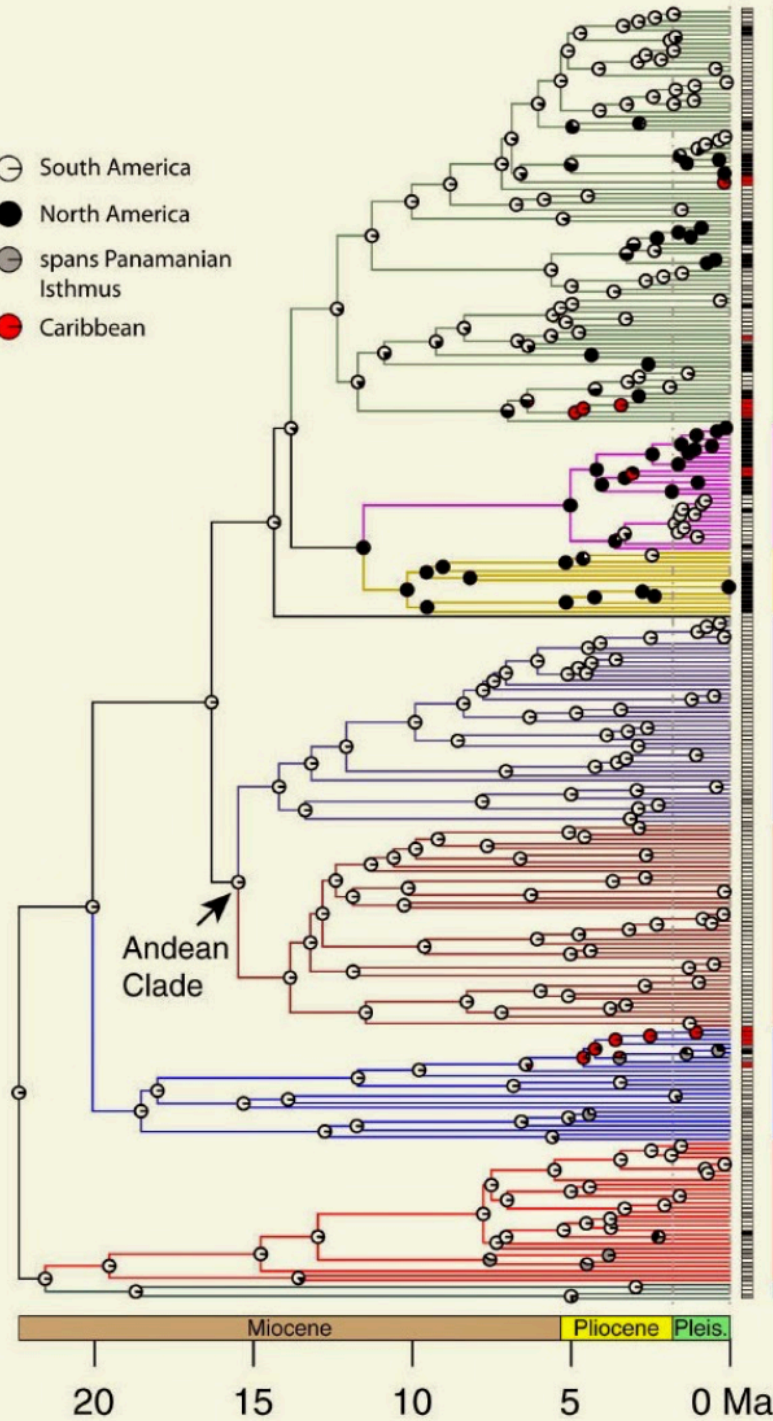


Evolution, 1/e Figure 4.11
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- South America
- North America
- ◐ spans Panamanian Isthmus
- Caribbean



Emeralds



Bees



Mtn. Gems

Patagona

Coquettes



Brilliants



Mangoes



Hermits



Topazes



20

15

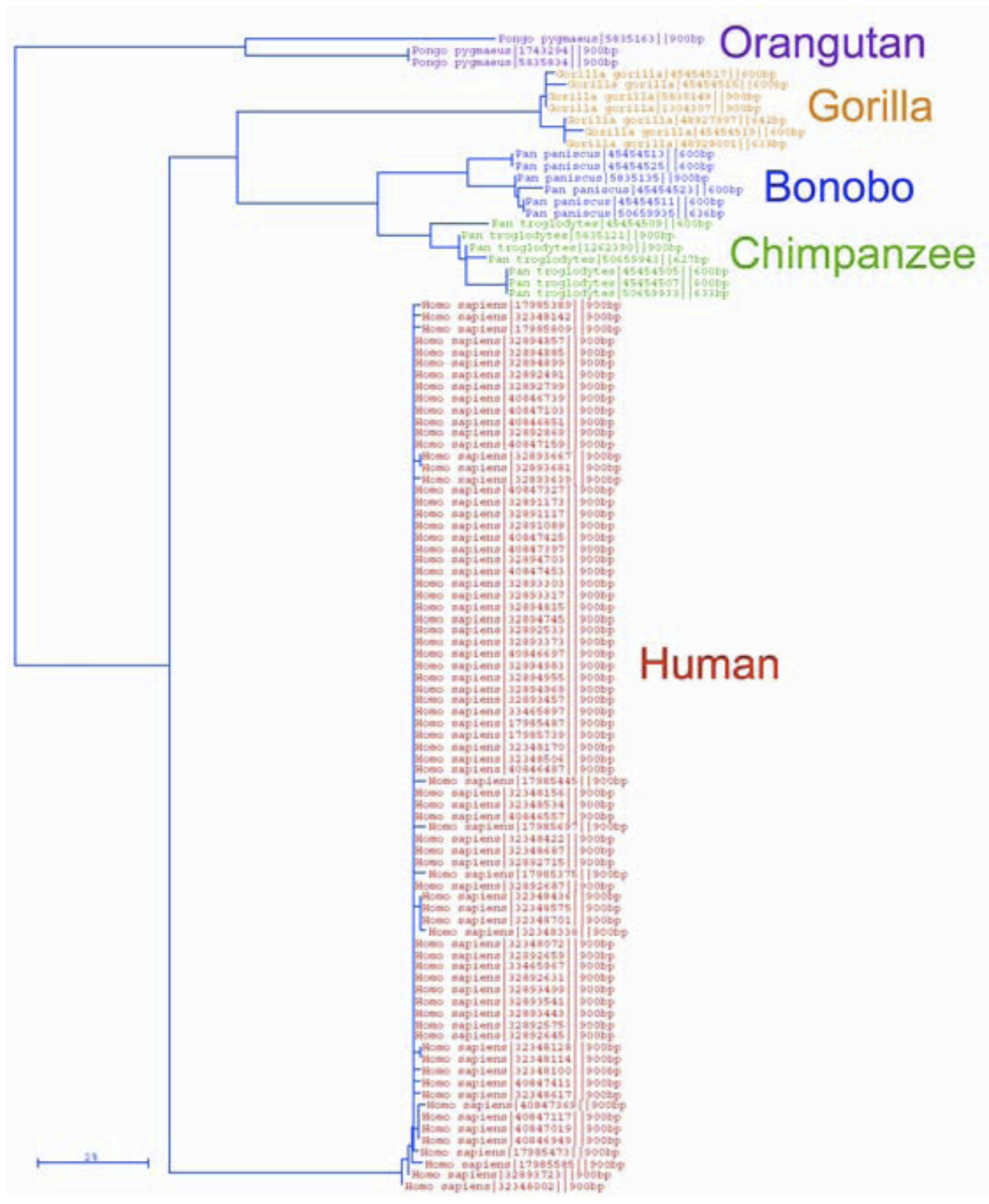
10

5

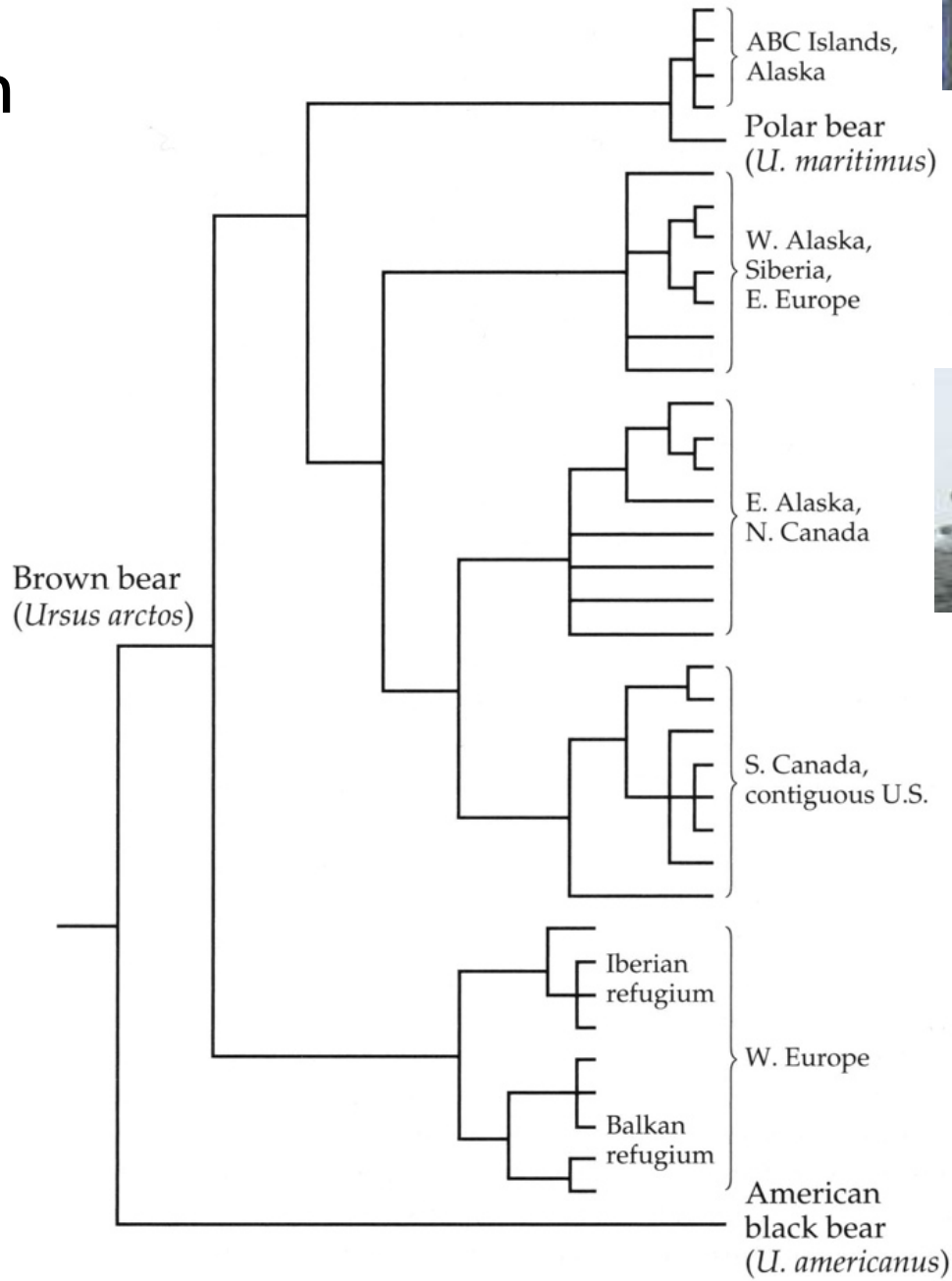
0 Ma

Miocene

Pliocene Pleis.



Populations of North American Bears



Software: PHYLIP

- Joe Felsenstein (1980)
- Over 29,000 registered users
- Parsimony, distance matrix, ML
- DNA, RNA, protein, restriction sites, discrete characters, continuous characters, allele frequencies, distance matrices
- Freely available
- <http://evolution.gs.washington.edu/phylip.html>
- Webservers available as well

Software: MEGA

- Molecular Evolutionary Genetic Analysis
- Sudhir Kumar
- Parsimony, distance matrix, ML
 - NJ
 - UPGMA
 - Minimum evolution
- Molecular data (nucleic acid, protein sequences)
- Bootstrapping, consensus trees
- Data editing
- Sequence alignment (with ClustalW)
- <http://www.megasoftware.net>

Software: EMBOSS

- European Molecular Biology Open Software Suite
- Peter Rice, Alan Bleasby, Jon Ison
- General sequence analysis
- Phylogeny (PHYLIP)
- Alignment (CLUSTAL)
- All sequence formats
- Many alignment formats
- <http://emboss.sourceforge.net/what/>

Software: Mesquite

- Wayne and David Maddison, Peter Midford, Danny Mandel, Jeff Oliver
- Set of Java modules for comparative biology
 - Over 500 functions available for data editing, management, and processing
 - Sequence alignment, visualization
 - Coalescent simulations
 - Inferences of fit of gene tree to species tree
 - Reconstruction of ancestral state (ML, parsimony)
 - Tree visualization, manipulation
- <http://mesquiteproject.org>



- 392 phylogeny packages
- 54 free webservers
- Most comprehensive list

Joe Felsenstein
<http://evolution.gs.washington.edu>

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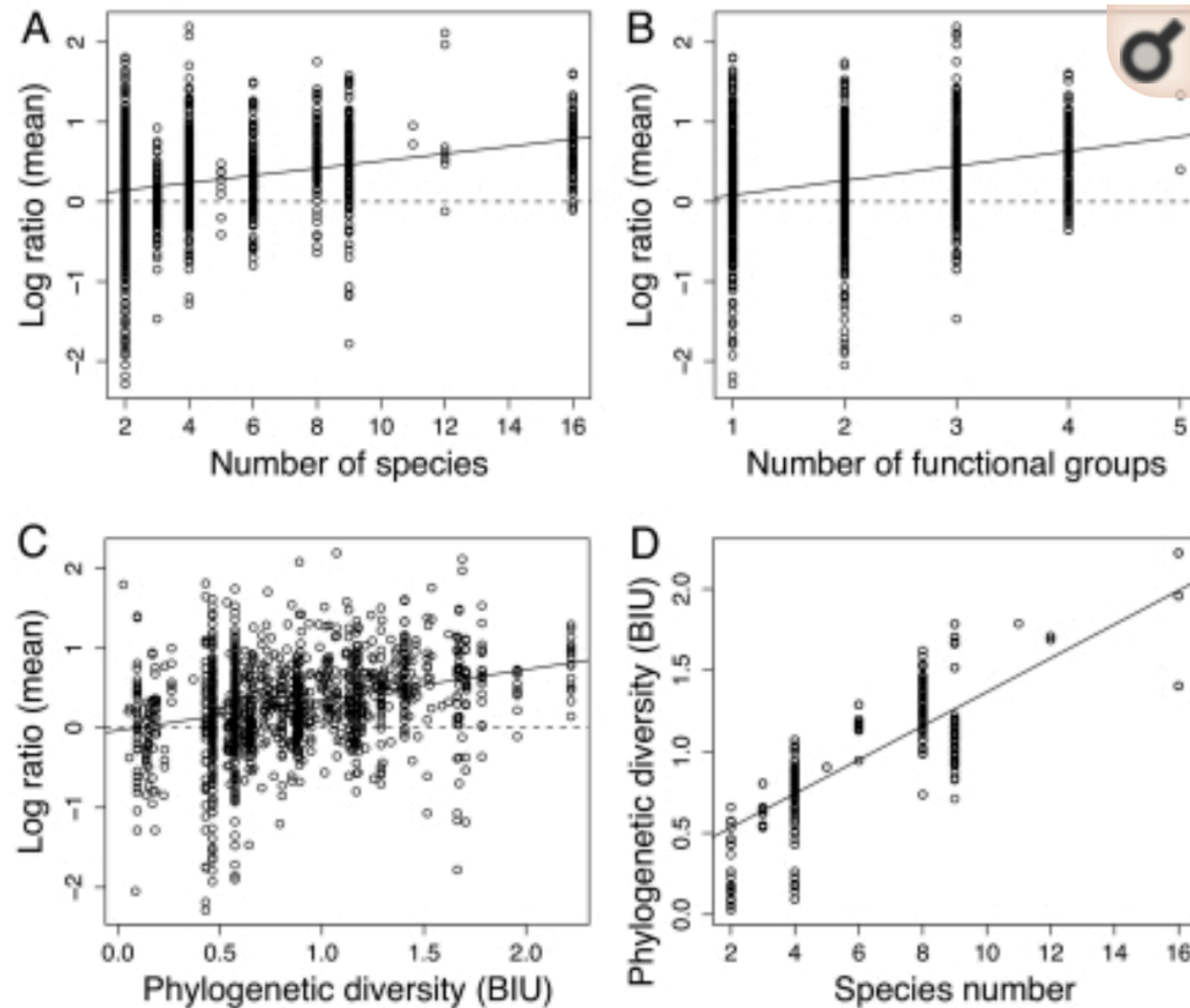
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- [PAL](#)
- [Vanilla](#)
- [MrBayes](#)
- [Mesquite](#)
- [PHASE](#)
- [BEAST](#)
- [MrBayes tree scanners](#)
- [p4](#)
- [SIMMAP](#)
- [IMa2](#)
- [BAli-Phy](#)
- [BayesPhylogenies](#)
- [MrBayesPlugin](#)
- [PhyloBayes](#)
- [PHASE](#)
- [Cadence](#)
- [Multidivtime](#)
- [BEST](#)
- [AMBIORE](#)
- [PHYLLAB](#)
- [bms_runner](#)
- [tracer](#)
- [burntrees](#)
- [Bio++](#)
- [Crux](#)
- [ANC-GENE](#)

Joe Felsenstein
<http://evolution.gs.washington.edu>

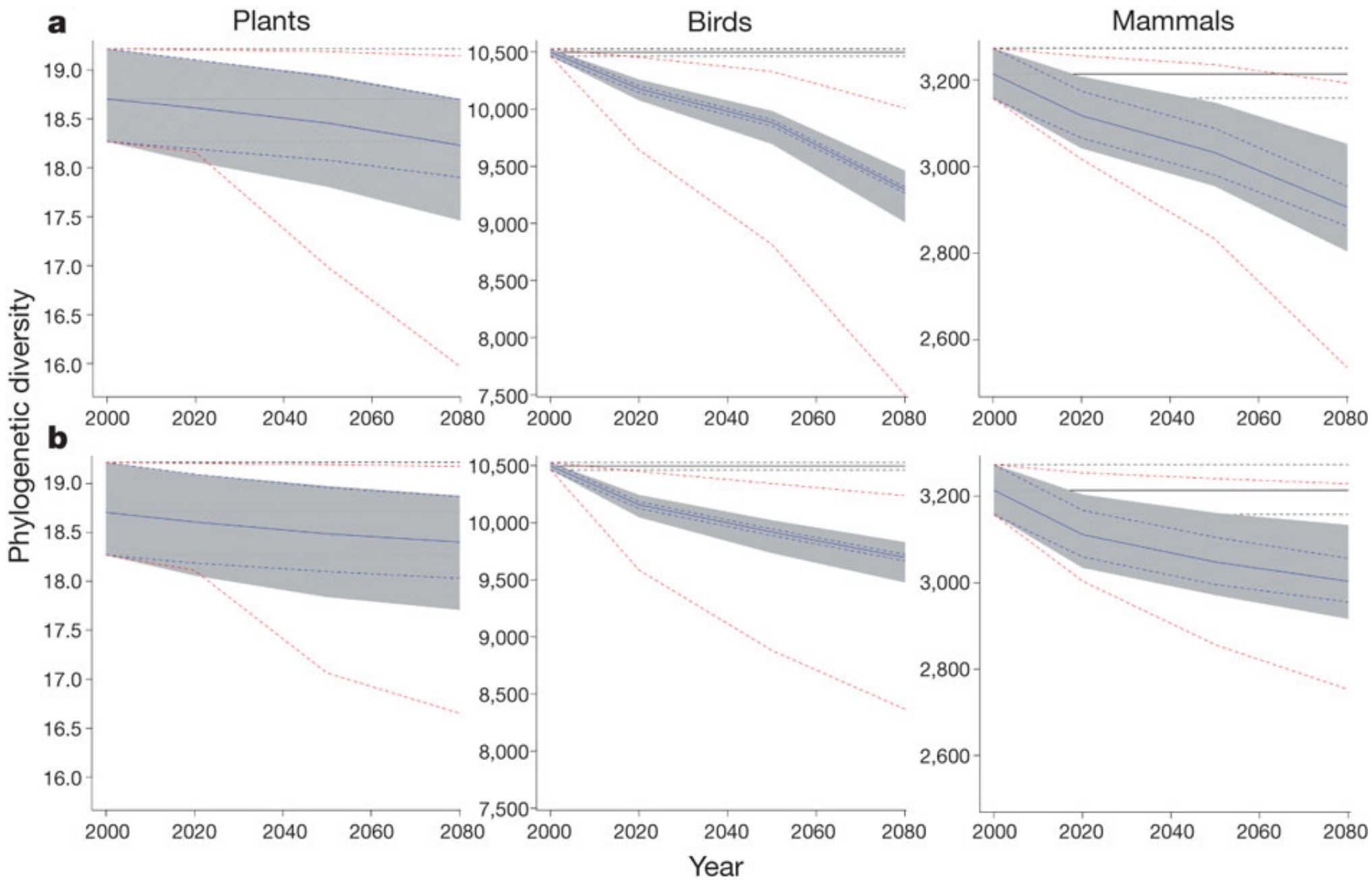
Phylogenetics in conservation

- Phylogenetic diversity and ecosystem function

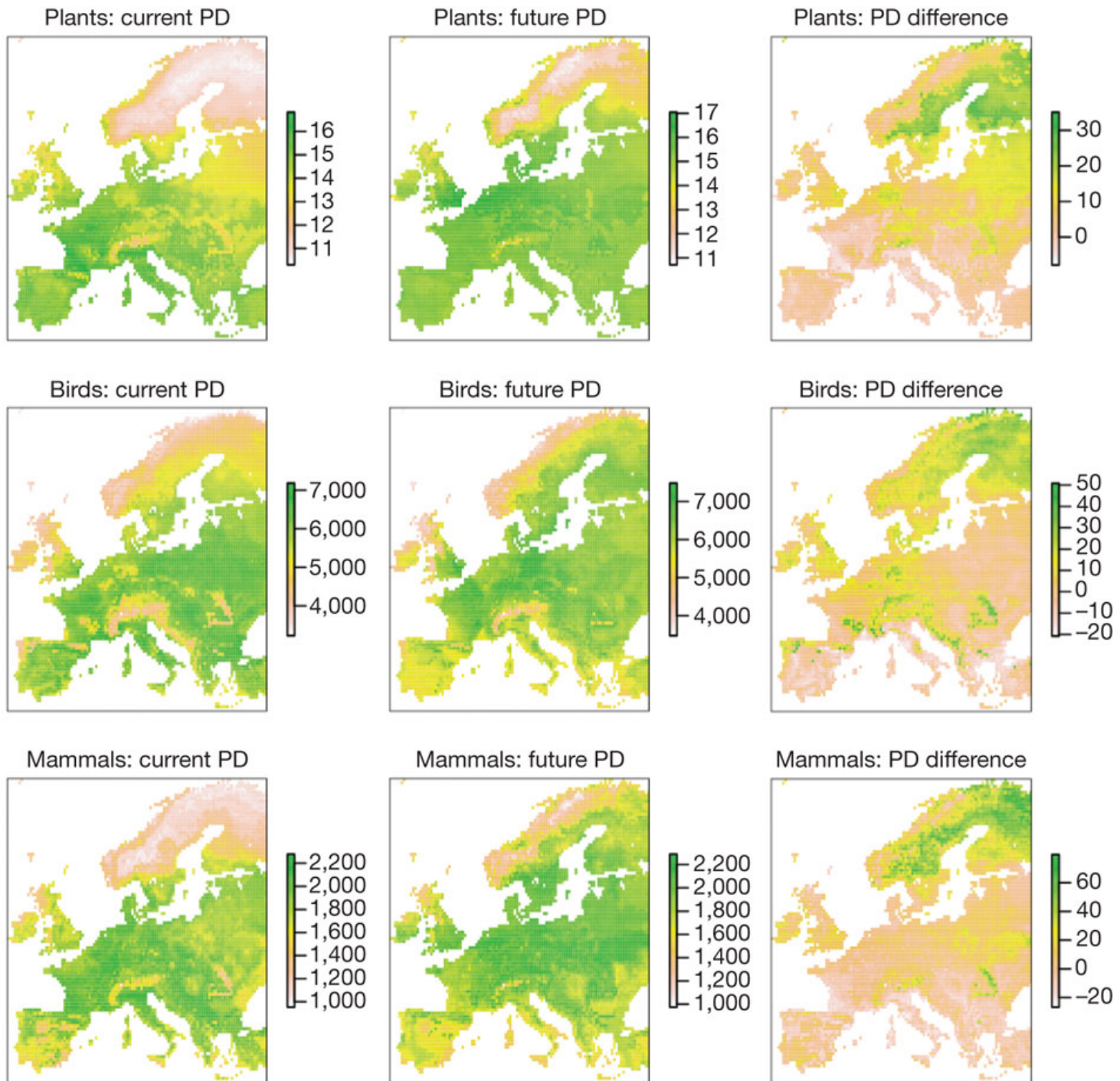


Phylogenetics in conservation

- Phylogenetic diversity and ecosystem function
- Global change and extinction



Thuiller et al. 2011.



Thuiller et al. 2011.

Phylogenetics in conservation

- Phylogenetic diversity and ecosystem function
- Global change and extinction
- Conservation planning

