Module 1 Phylogeny: construction, visualization and interpretation



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Outline

- Phylogeny inference from SNPs
- Phylogenetic tree construction
- Phylogenetic tree interpretation
- Phylogenetic tree visualization Microreact



Phylogeny

- Phylogeny represents the evolutionary relationships and relatedness between a group of organisms.
- Inferred from single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)
- SNPs are allelic nucleotide variants at given positions in the genome.
- For phylogeny analyses, SNPs are assumed to be:
 - Independent
 - Random



- 1. Select reference and map reads to reference
 - The closer the reference to the sample data, the better.





2. Call SNPs / variant calling and filtering of low quality SNPs



Software: Samtools, VarScan, bcftools...



3. Filter recombination (optional)



- Remove SNPs due to recent recombination events e.g mobile elements
- Often identified by relative SNP densities (clustering) along the alignment

Software: Gubbins...



- 4. Concatenate filtered SNPs to create pseudogenomes and a pseudoalignment.
 - Constructed from only shared positions in all genomes and reference





5. Construct phylogenetic tree from pseudoalignment using chosen algorithm.





Phylogenetic tree interpretation



- Taxa are on the tree tips/leaves
- Nodes: hypothetical taxa ancestors
- Branches connect nodes and taxa
- **Topology:** branching structure of a tree
- Clade: taxa sharing a unique common ancestor
- **Bootstraps:** proportion of multiple replicate trees supporting each node.
- **Root:** distantly related to all taxa on the tree; tells direction of evolution

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Phylogenetic tree interpretation







Reading phylogenetic trees

- Trees depict branching history; topology most important.
- Different orientations, same topology.
- Unless otherwise indicated, branch lengths are meaningless; avoid inferring temporal information that is not shown
- Branch lengths, when indicated, reflect the amount of evolutionary change as well as the passage of time.



Phylogenetic tree interpretation: Misconceptions

1. Evolutionary timeline flows from tips/leaves









Relationships are inferred from common ancestry, not leaf proximity



Phylogenetic tree interpretation: Misconceptions

3. Genetic change occurs only at nodes



Fact:

- Changes accumulate in taxa over time and are present along branches
- Nodes simply represent (hypothetical) common ancestors between taxa
- Shared ancestor; divergence event
- Unique ancestor

4. Related species have fewer connecting nodes







Phylogenetic tree visualisation: Microreact

- A flexible, interactive software/web application for easy visualization of datasets consisting of a combination of trees, maps, timelines, and associated metadata.
- Input:
 - Data file: Comma separated values (.csv) format; can contain a combination of textual metadata, locations and dates.
 - Optional tree file: Newick (.nwk) format.
- Output: interactive tree, map, timeline, and table.



Phylogenetic tree visualisation: Microreact Sample data file

	id	latitude	longitude	Country	Country_colour	Country_shape	Pedalism
	Bovine	46.227638	2.213749	France	Red	square	Four
	Gibbon	15.870032	100.992541	Thailand	Green	circle	Two
	Orangutan	-0.589724	101.3431058	Sumatra	Blue	circle	Two
	Gorilla	1.373333	32.290275	Uganda	#CC33FF	circle	Two
	Chimp	-0.228021	15.827659	Congo	Orange	circle	Two
	Human	55.378051	-3.435973	UK	#CCFF33	circle	Two
	Mouse	40.463667	-3.74922	Spain	#00FFFF	square	Four

https://microreact.org/instructions

Mandatory column

id – unique identifier for each data row

Optional columns

latitude, longitude – geographic columns
year, month, day – temporal columns
<custom-name> – other metadata
<column-name>__colour – specify colour
<custom-name> shape – specify shape



Phylogenetic tree visualisation: Microreact



Source: https://microreact.org/project/N1TRn11L



Microreact benefits

- Visualization can be shared as a permanent web link among collaborators.
- The web link can be embedded within publications to enable readers to explore and download the data.
- Provides a simple, yet powerful, visualization method that aids research and discovery and facilitates the open sharing of datasets.



Thank you



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