



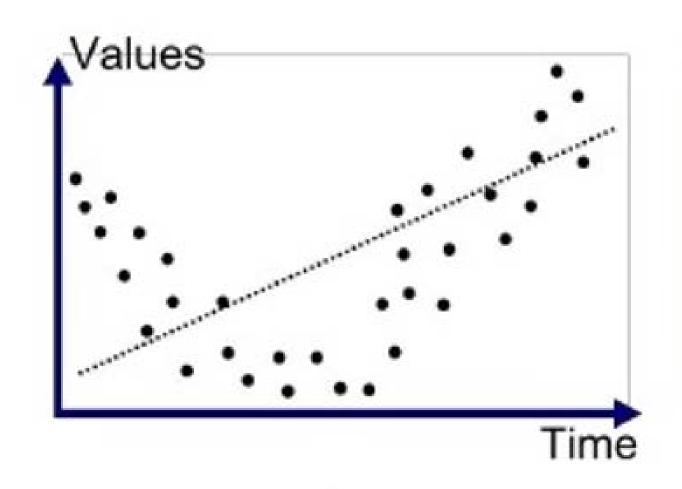
R package: P2C2M.SNAPP

Drew Duckett, Tara A Pelletier, Bryan C Carstens





Models matter!





REVIEW: EVOLUTION

Bayesian Inference of Phylogeny and Its Impact on Evolutionary Biology

John P. Huelsenbeck, 1* Fredrik Ronquist, 2 Rasmus Nielsen, 3 Jonathan P. Bollback 1

As a discipline, phylogenetics is becoming transformed by a flood of molecular data. These data allow broad questions to be asked about the history of life, but also present difficult statistical and computational problems. Bayesian inference of phylogeny brings a new perspective to a number of outstanding issues in evolutionary biology, including the analysis of large phylogenetic trees and complex evolutionary models and the detection of the footprint of natural selection in DNA sequences.

ity of a tree (Fig. 1). Bayes's theorem

$$Pr[Tree \mid Data] = \frac{Pr[Data \mid Tree] \times Pr[Tree]}{Pr[Data]}$$

(where the vertical bar should be read as "given") is used to combine the prior probability of a phylogeny (Pr[Tree]) with the likelihood (Pr[Data | Tree]) to produce a posterior probability distribution on trees (Pr[Tree | Data]). The posterior probability of a tree



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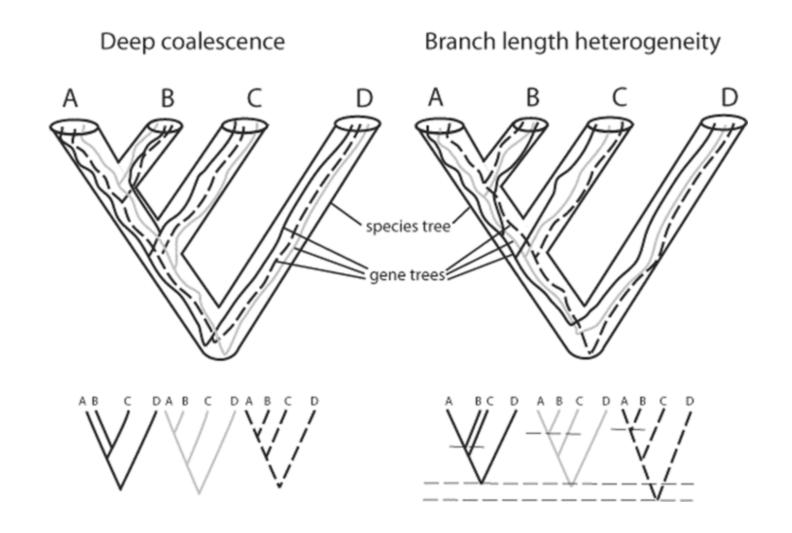
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"The posterior probability of a tree can be interpreted as the probability that the tree is correct", given the model.

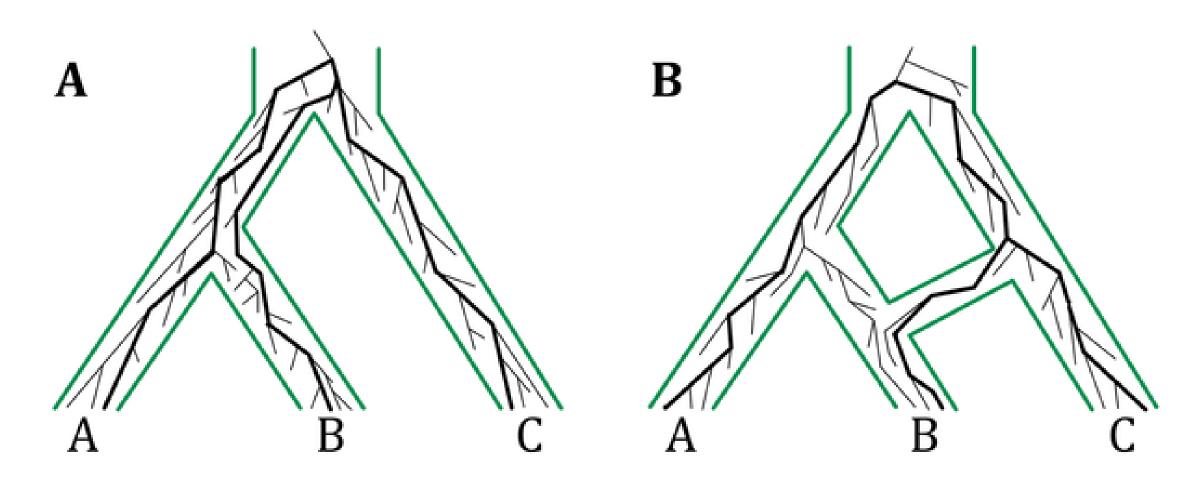
 developed to estimate species trees, while accounting for the coalescent process that can lead to incongruence among gene trees (also known as incomplete lineage sorting)

Deep coalescence

Branch length heterogeneity



Deep coalescence Branch length heterogeneity Given a species tree, we species tree can calculate the probability distribution of gene trees gene trees, then use this information to estimate the best species tree given our data under the coalescent model.



Syst. Biol. 63(1):17-30, 2014

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DOI:10.1093/sysbio/syt049

Advance Access publication August 13, 2013

The Influence of Gene Flow on Species Tree Estimation: A Simulation Study

ADAM D. LEACHÉ^{1,*}, REBECCA B. HARRIS¹, BRUCE RANNALA^{2,3}, AND ZIHENG YANG^{3,4}

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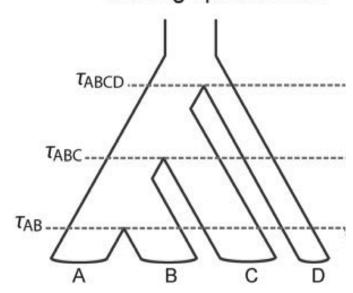
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Starting species tree

Isolation-migration

Paraphyletic gene flow

Ancestral gene flow



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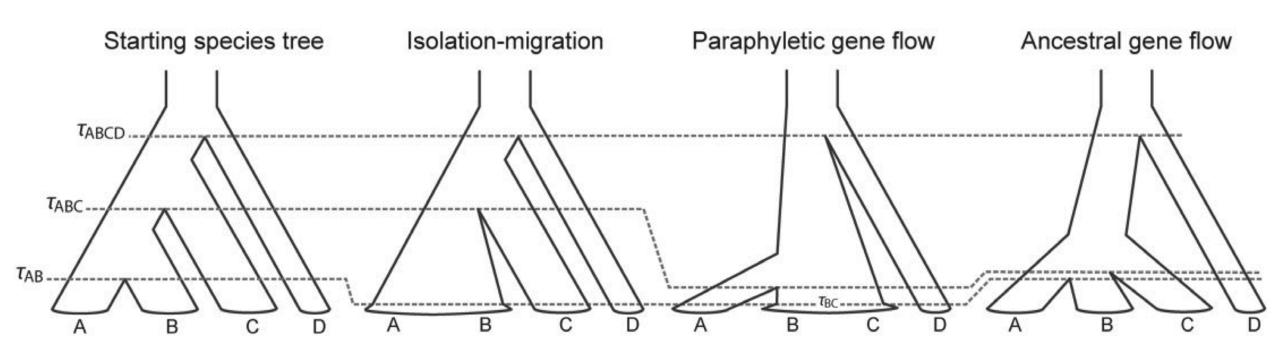


Figure 8 Species tree distortions caused by gene flow that can result from coalescent methods that only model ILS. Dashed lines illustrate species tree compression, and the widening of branches illustrates species tree dilation in relation to the starting species tree.

Syst. Biol. 63(3):322-333, 2014

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Poor Fit to the Multispecies Coalescent is Widely Detectable in Empirical Data

Noah M. Reid^{1,*}, Sarah M. Hird¹, Jeremy M. Brown¹, Tara A. Pelletier², John D. McVay¹, Jordan D. Satler², and Bryan C. Carstens²

Syst. Biol. 67(2):269-284, 2018

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Impact of Model Violations on the Inference of Species Boundaries Under the Multispecies Coalescent

ANTHONY J. BARLEY^{1,*}, JEREMY M. BROWN², AND ROBERT C. THOMSON¹

 We can approximate the posterior predictive distribution of a model by simulating new observations from parameter values sampled from the posterior distribution of your Bayesian phylogenetic analysis.

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• If an evolutionary model is a good fit to your data (i.e., it does a good job of explaining patterns in the DNA), then data simulated under that model (PPD) should be similar to the **empirical data**.

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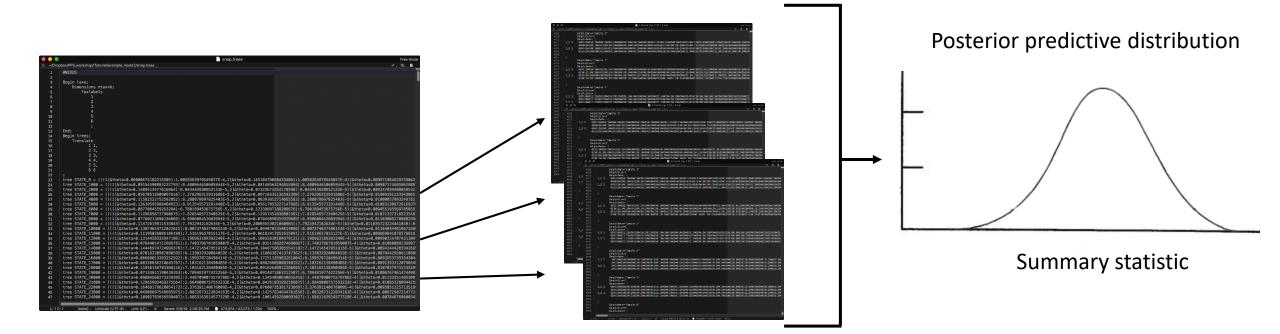
 We can ask: does a particular model adequately describe an individual empirical data set?

1) Sample tree from the posterior distribution

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- 2) Simulate data using this tree/parameters under the MSCM

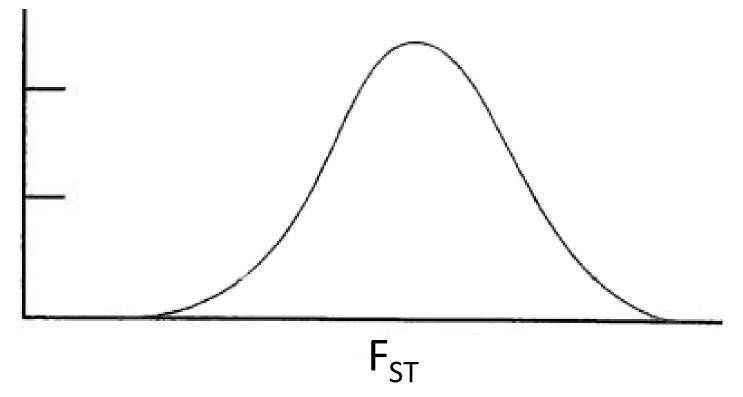


- 1) Sample tree from the posterior distribution
- 2) Simulate data using this tree/parameters under the MSCM
- 3) Summarize simulated datasets with test statistic



Posterior predictive distribution (PPD)

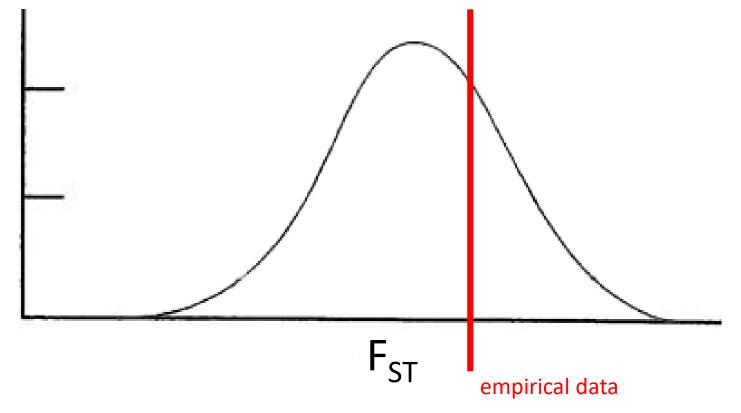
• How well does the empirical data fit this distribution?



This distribution is a representation of your data if the model were true – if the MSC were in fact generating your empirical data

Posterior predictive distribution (PPD)

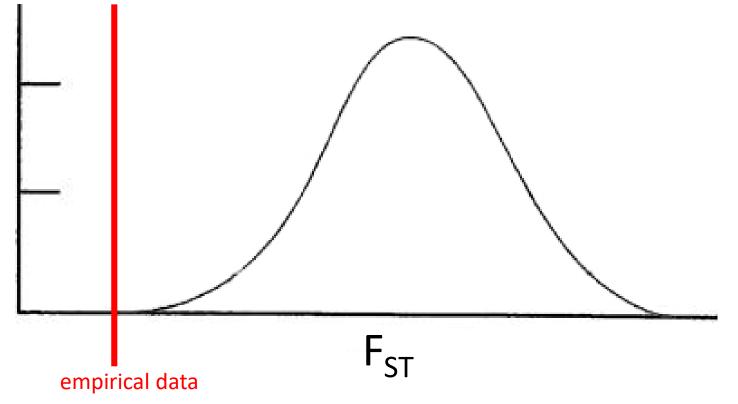
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MOLECULAR ECOLOGY RESOURCES

Molecular Ecology Resources (2016) 16, 193–205

doi: 10.1111/1755-0998.12435

Posterior predictive checks of coalescent models: P2C2M, an R package

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*BEAST – multi-locus sequence data

SNAPP (SNP and AFLP Phylogenies)

Interfaces with the BEAST package

 Algorithm bypasses the gene trees and computes species tree likelihoods directly from the markers

 Returns a sample of species trees with (relative) divergence times and population sizes (posterior distribution)

SNAPP assumptions

• Those of the coalescent process (shared polymorphism is due to ILS)

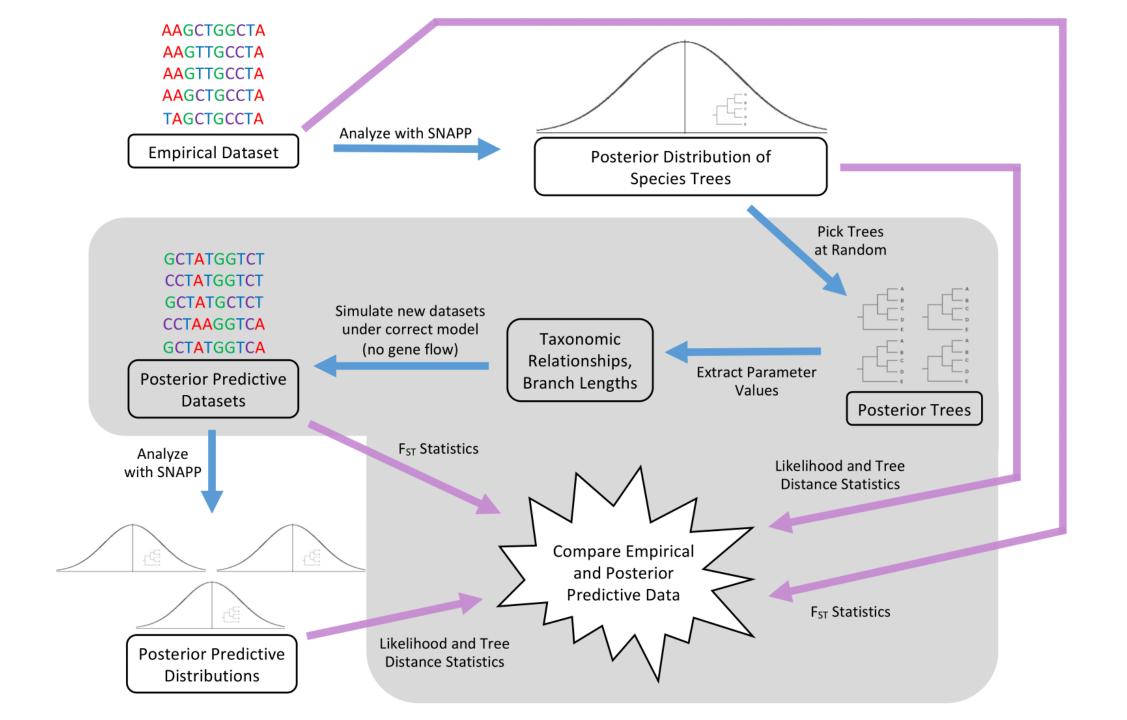
Each marker is a single biallelic character

 The genealogies for separate markers are conditionally independent (satisfied for SNPs that are well spaced along the genome)

R package: P2C2M.SNAPP

 Conducts posterior predictive checks on your analysis from the program SNAPP

We are about to submit both this paper and the package to CRAN



P2C2M.SNAPP simulation testing

Which summary statistics work best?

- We simulated two trees 100X: MSCM and MSCM+m
 - 6 species (symmetrical tree)
 - 2 individuals per species
 - 2000 SNPs
 - $N_e = 100,000$
 - Speciation times at 5N, 10N, and 20N
 - When gene flow was incorporated into the model it happened at 2.5N generations in the past and *m* was drawn from a uniform prior between 0.5 and 5 migrants per generation

P2C2M.SNAPP simulation testing

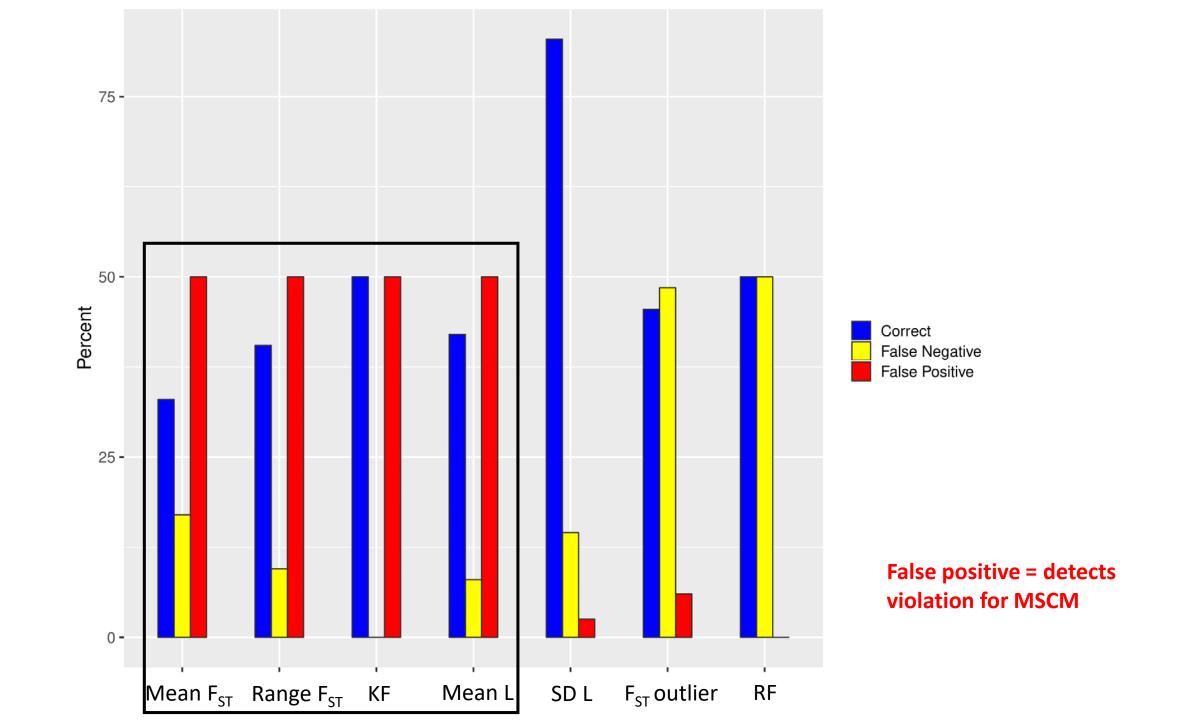
Summary statistics tested:

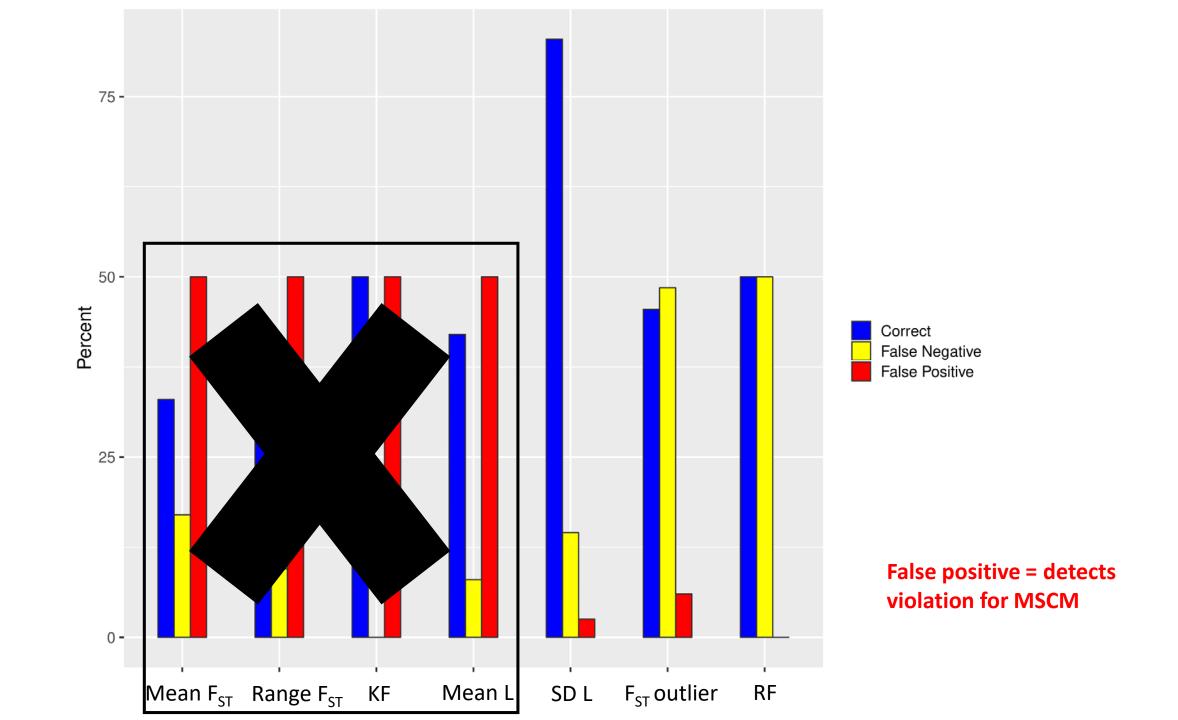
- Mean pairwise F_{ST}
- Range of pairwise F_{ST}
- F_{ST} outlier test
- Robinson-Foulds distance (topological distance only)
- Kuhner-Felsenstein distance (includes branch lengths)
- Mean of tree likelihood
- Standard deviation of tree likelihood

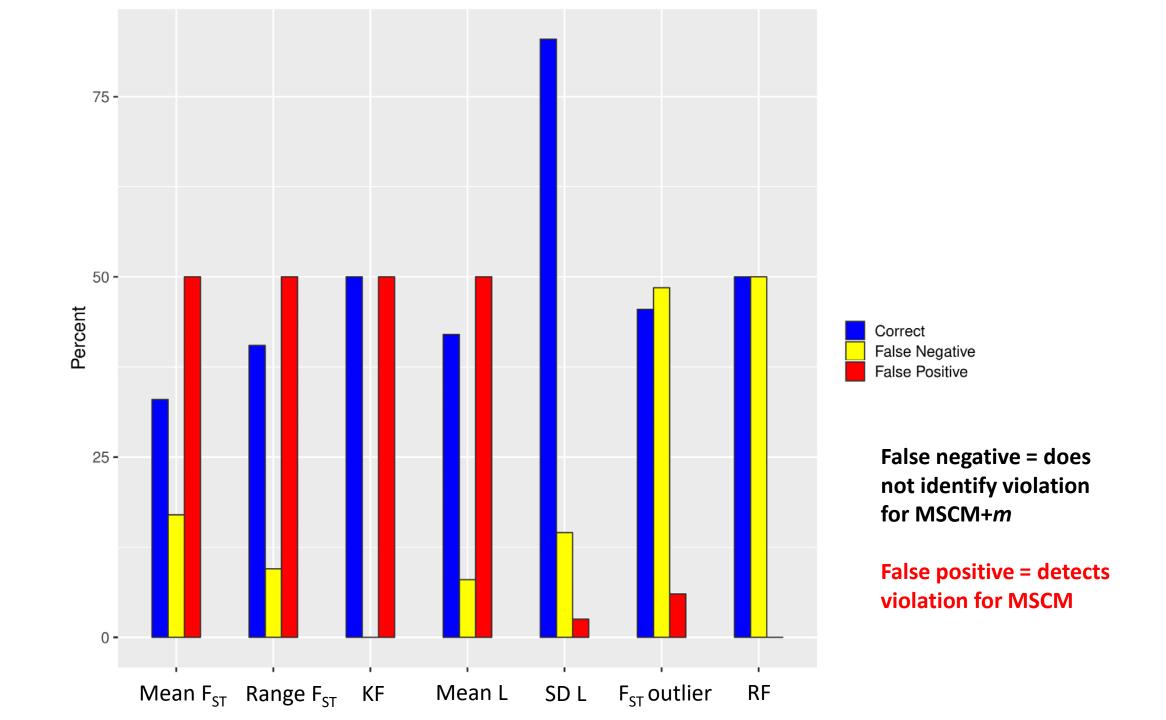
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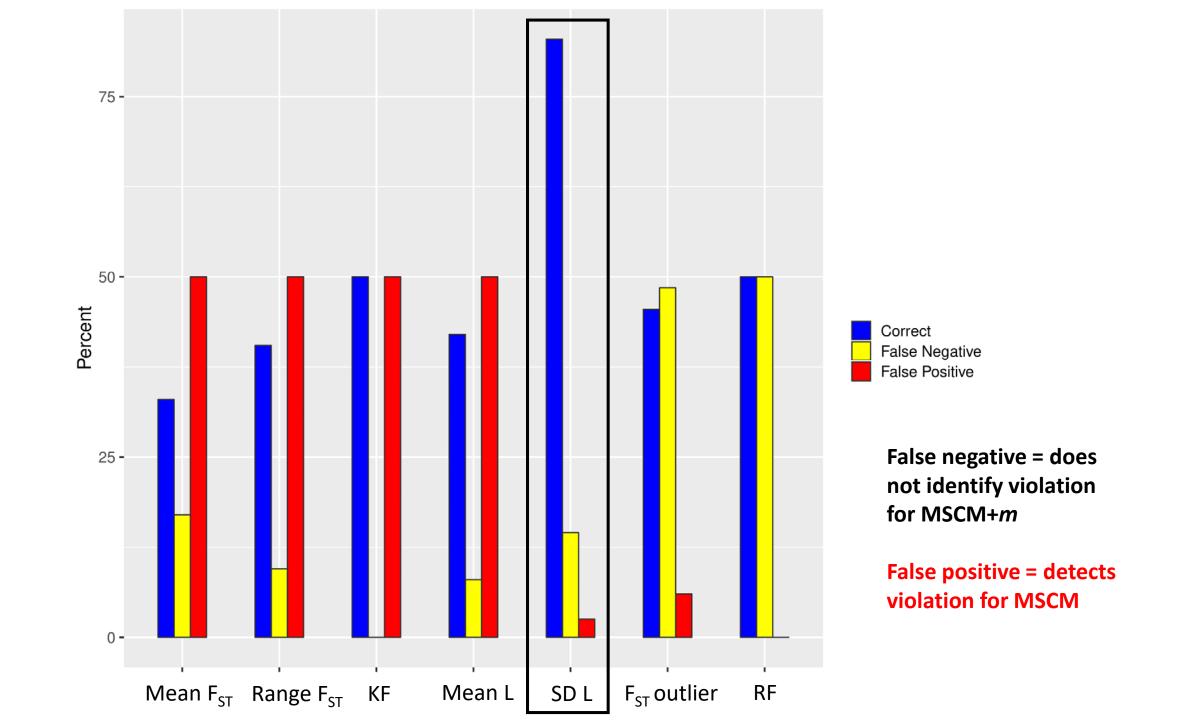
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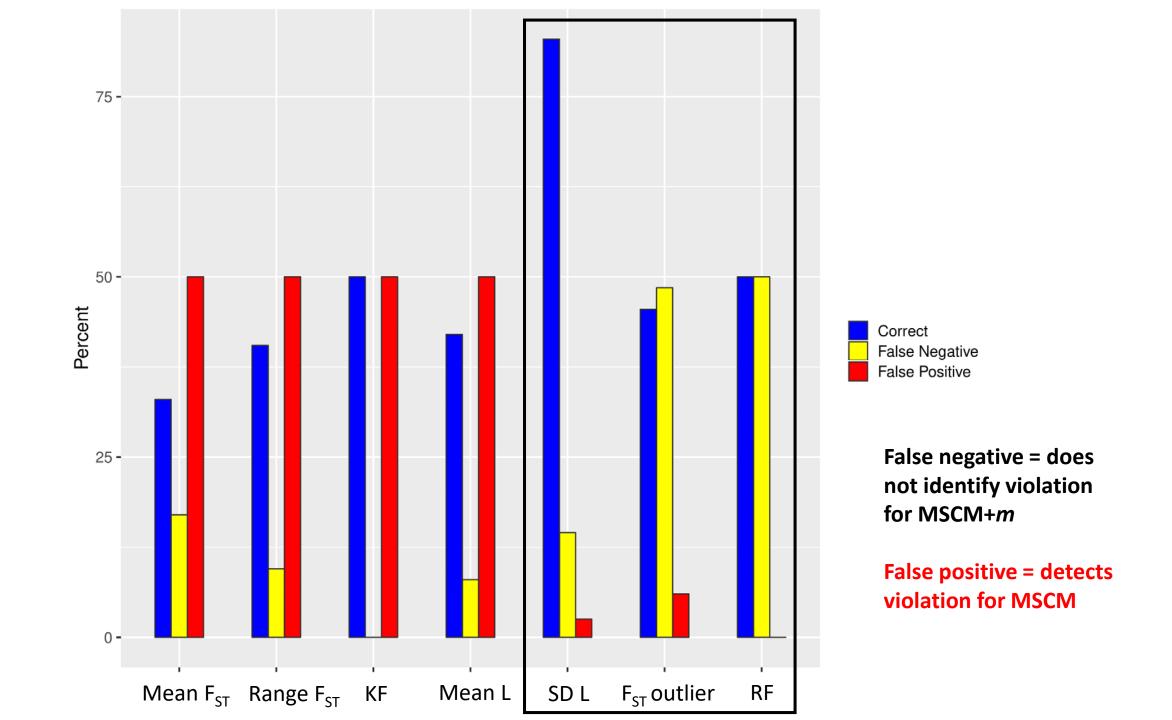
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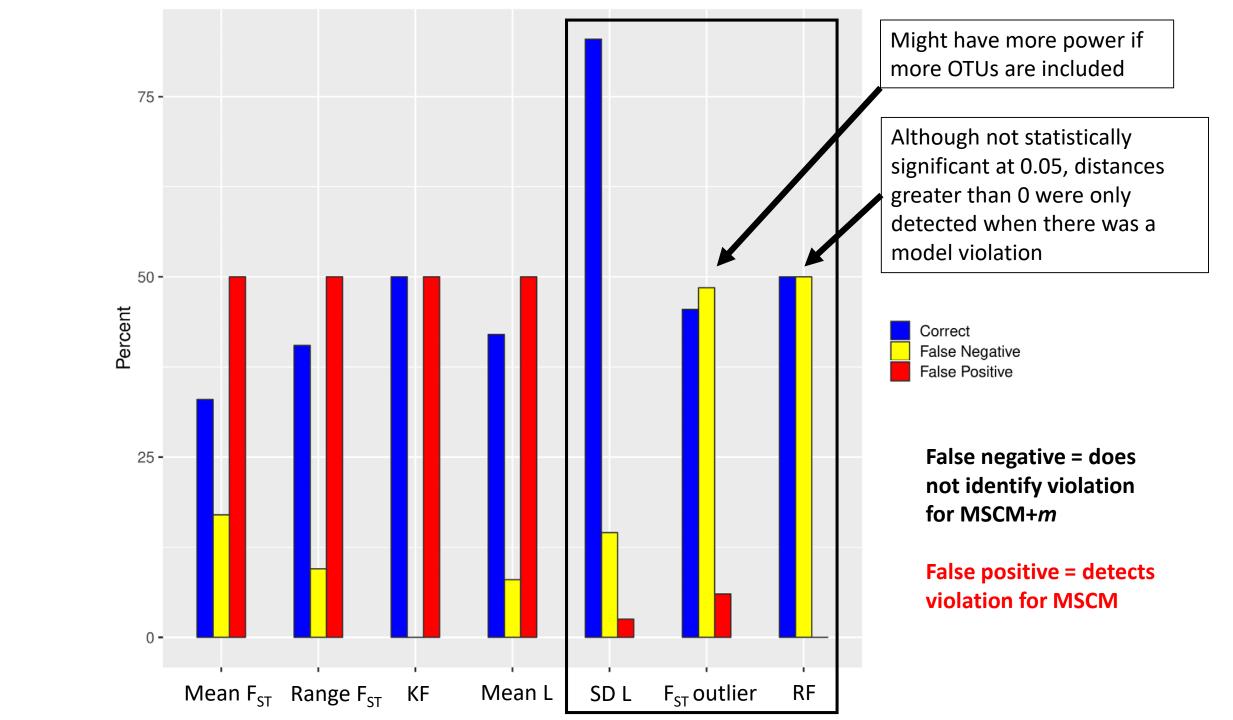




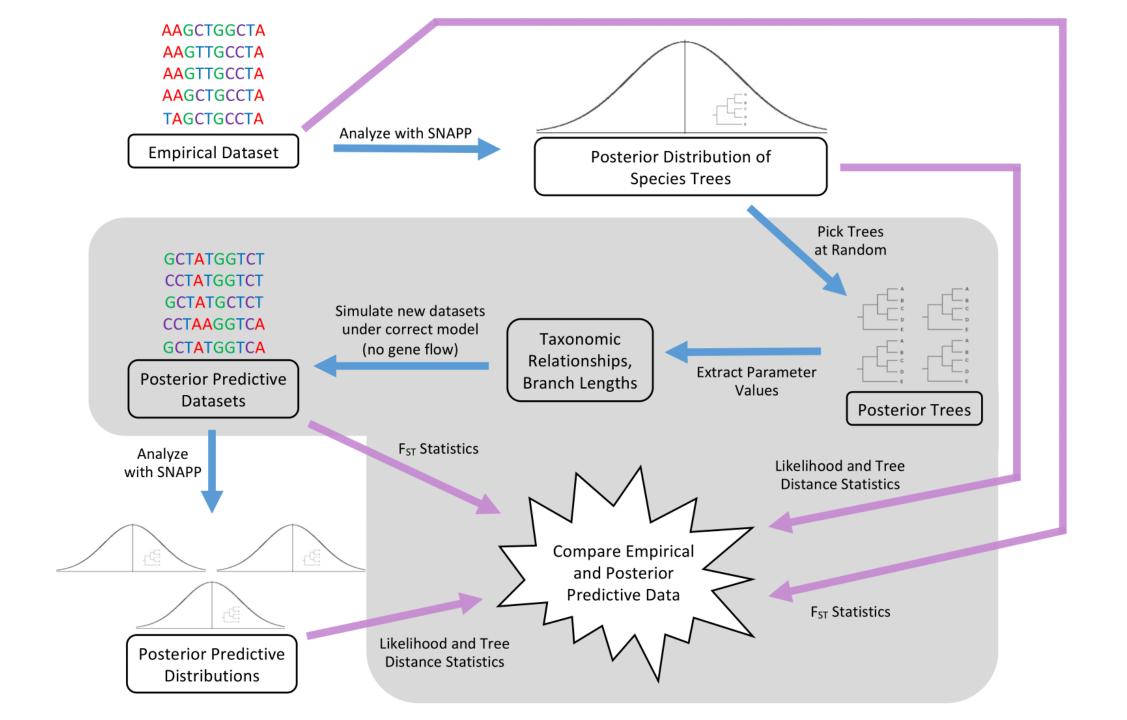








- **Data-based test statistics**: assess whether the observed and posterior predictive data sets exhibit similar characteristics (estimated directly from the data)
 - F_{ST} outliers
- Inference-based test statistics: where inferences drawn from the observed posterior distribution and posterior predictive distributions are compared
 - SD likelihood, RF



What if you detect violations?

 acknowledge the model violation and the effects it could have on your phylogeny estimate (we used a cut-off of 0.05 for simulation testing but you should consider the p-value)

- conduct additional analyses to examine the cause of the model violation, as such violations indicate interesting evolutionary processes not accounted for by the MSCM model
 - PhyloNet (Wen et al. 2018): MSNC

Running P2C2M.SNAPP

• First make sure your SNAPP analysis has <u>converged</u> (next presentation)! Otherwise you get false positives.

- Getting started (see tutorial)
 - Install P2C2M.SNAPP
 - Install Fastsimcoal
 - Put SNAPP output and fastsimcoal executable in working directory