

# Supplementary information for **phyx** (Phylogenetic tools for Unix)

Author, Co-Author, Stephen A. Smith

Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

## 1 Performance

We briefly describe below the performance of **phyx** relative to other existing tools.

### 1.1 Sequence cleaning

Cleaning sequences to ensure a certain level of matrix occupancy has become common place in many phylogenomic pipelines (Dunn *et al.*, 2013; Yang and Smith, 2014). Here we compare two programs Gblocks (Castresana, 2000) and phyutility (Smith and Dunn, 2008) to the sequence cleaning procedure of Phyx (pxclsq). The file sizes ranged from 10 sequences in the file (234Kb), to 100,000 sequences (2.3Gb) with all being 23,950 base pairs in length (see Supp. Figure 1). We found that Phyx outperformed both Gblocks and Phyutility in all dataset sizes and for the largest dataset Phyutility was not able to clean the dataset due to a memory allocation error. The test was conducted on a laptop containing 4 processors and 16Gb of memory, with 14Gb of that memory being allocated for phyutility.

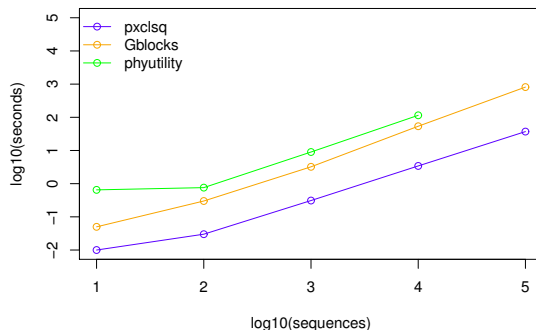


Figure 1: Comparison of alignment cleaning timings.

### 1.2 Conversion of proteins to codons

Converting the alignment of proteins to their corresponding nucleotide file is useful in helping ensure accuracy in the nucleotide alignment. Here we tested files that were between 10 sequences of 801bp for the amino acid alignment(8.0kb) and 100,000 sequences of(77M). We found that Phyx was faster than PAL2NALSuyama *et al.* (2006) under each condition. Also, Phyx does not require that the sequences be in the same order, thus reduce error and specifically avoiding aligning a nucleotide sequence with something other than its corresponding amino acid alignment.

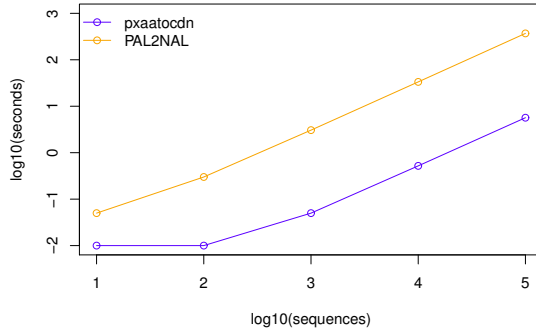


Figure 2: Comparison of timings to convert protein alignments to their corresponding codon alignments.

### 1.3 MCMC log concatenation and resampling

MCMC log files from Bayesian phylogenetic analyses have become common phylogenetic objects. Such analyses are typically replicated (to ensure convergence of the MCMC chains) and run for many millions of generations (to achieve adequate effective sample sizes), resulting in several very large text files, each of which invariably involve a burnin phase (samples that are discarded before summarization). Prior to parameter summary, these log files are typically concatenated while removing the burnin phase and potentially resampling (thinning) the individual logs because of memory constraints. The `phyx` program `pxlog` carries out these operations on both tree and parameter logs. To assess the performance of `pxlog`, we compared it to two versions of `logcombiner` from the `BEAST` package (Drummond and Rambaut, 2007; Bouckaert *et al.*, 2014). We ran phylogenetic analyses in `BEAST` using the data from Magallón *et al.* (2015), a data set which consists of 798 taxa. Five replicates MCMC analyses were performed, each running for 100 million generations and sampling trees every 5000 generations (for a total of 20000 trees sampled in each analysis). In preparation for tree summary, we discarded the first 25% of samples, and further thinned the chains to every 10th sample (for a total of 1500 post-burnin samples per analysis).

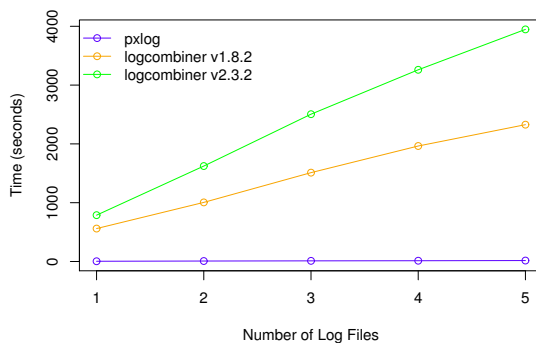


Figure 3: Comparison of MCMC log manipulation timings. Each log file is 2.6 GB and contains 20000 trees.

The timings for the log manipulations by the various programs are displayed in Figure 3. `pxlog` executed much faster than either version of `logcombiner` for any number of input files, taking only a few seconds compared to up to over an hour for the alternative tools. More revealing, however, was the memory usage

of the various programs. `pxlog`, being stream-centric (and hence holding only a single tree in memory at any particular instant), consumed only 600 kb of RAM, despite the individual log files totalling 2.6 GB. `logcombiner` is a java-based tool to which we allocated 40 GB of RAM. `logcombiner` v1.8.2 was far more memory efficient than the newer version, consuming 2.4 GB of RAM for the full 5 file concatenation. `logcombiner` v2.3.2, on the other hand, consumed 32.6 GB of RAM while executing far more slowly.

## References

- Bouckaert, R., Heled, J., Kühnert, D., Vaughan, T., Wu, C.-H., Xie, D., Suchard, M. A., Rambaut, A., and Drummond, A. J. (2014). Beast 2: A software platform for bayesian evolutionary analysis. *PLoS Comput Biol*, **10**(4), 1–6.
- Castresana, J. (2000). Selection of conserved blocks from multiple alignments for their use in phylogenetic analysis. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, **17**, 540–552.
- Drummond, A. J. and Rambaut, A. (2007). BEAST: Bayesian evolutionary analysis by sampling trees. *BMC Evolutionary Biology*, **7**(1), 1–8.
- Dunn, C. W., Howison, M., and Zapata, F. (2013). Agalma: an automated phylogenomics workflow. *BMC Bioinf*, **14**, 330.
- Magallón, S., Gmez-Acevedo, S., Snchez-Reyes, L. L., and Hernández-Hernández, T. (2015). A metacalibrated time-tree documents the early rise of flowering plant phylogenetic diversity. *New Phytologist*, **207**(2), 437–453. 2014-18158.
- Smith, S. A. and Dunn, C. W. (2008). Phyutility: a phyloinformatics tool for trees, alignments and molecular data. *Bioinformatics*, **24**(5), 715–716.
- Suyama, M., Torrents, D., and Bork, P. (2006). PAL2NAL: robust conversion of protein sequence alignments into the corresponding codon alignments. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **34**(suppl 2), W609–W612.
- Yang, Y. and Smith, S. A. (2014). Orthology inference in nonmodel organisms using transcriptomes and low-coverage genomes: Improving accuracy and matrix occupancy for phylogenomics. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, **31**(11), 3081–3092.