

TME4 - PHYG

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1 Exercise 1

1.1 Question 1

content

1.2 Question 2

content

2 Exercise 2

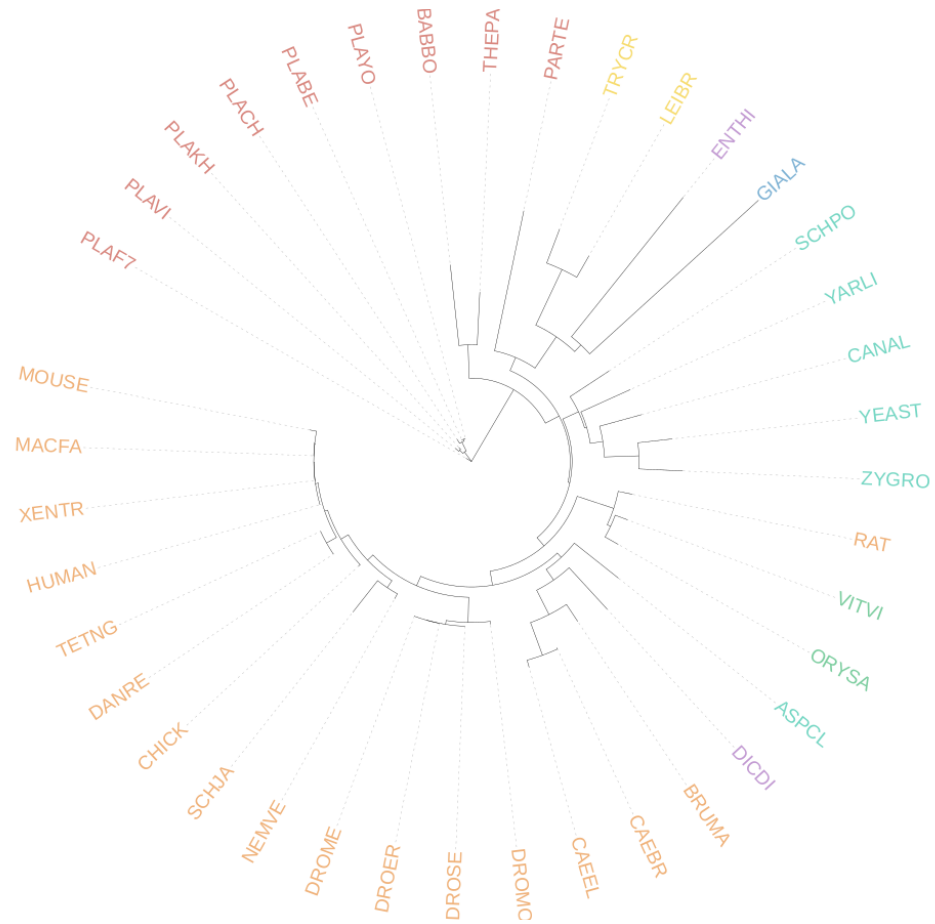


Figure 1: The tree inferred with the Neighbor-Joining algorithm on one gene family

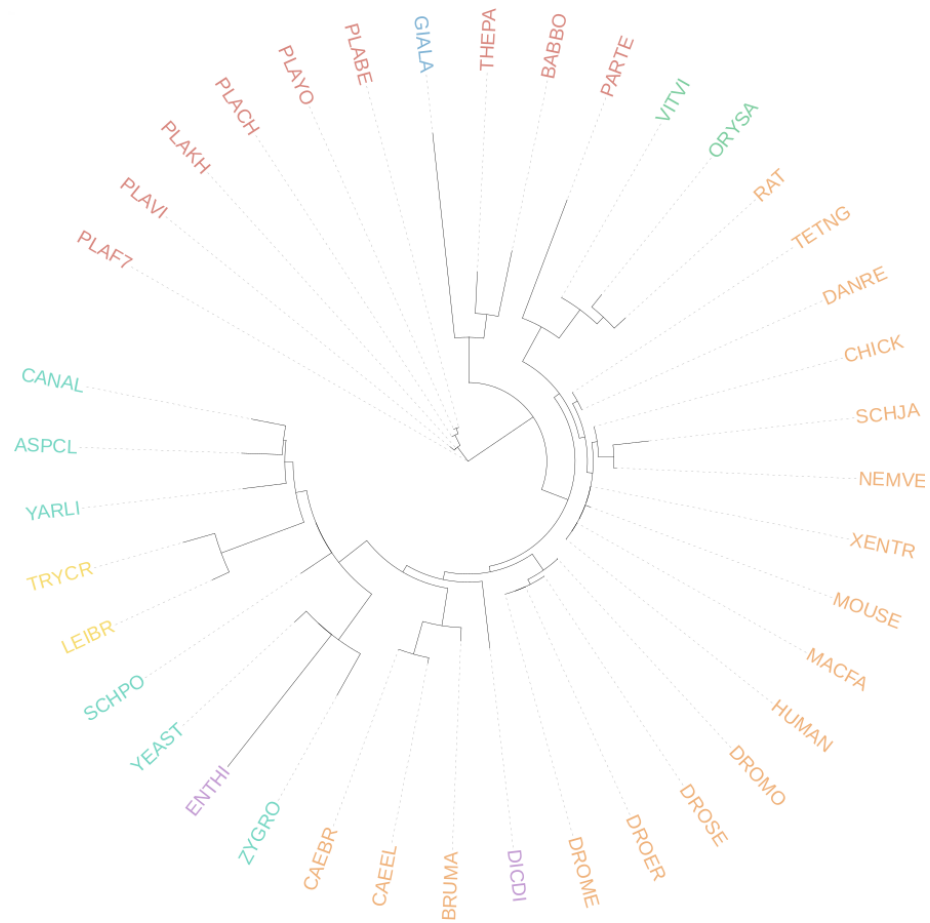


Figure 2: The tree inferred with the Most-Likelihood algorithm on one gene family

These two trees are quite coherent with the known clades which are mostly put together. There are some mistakes with *TRYCR* and *LEIBR*. So we see that the tree contains a lot of useful information but needs to be compared with other gene families to get rid of wrong branches.

The results of NJ and ML algorithm are equivalent, except for the *RAT* which is wrongly positioned with NJ.

3 Exercise 3

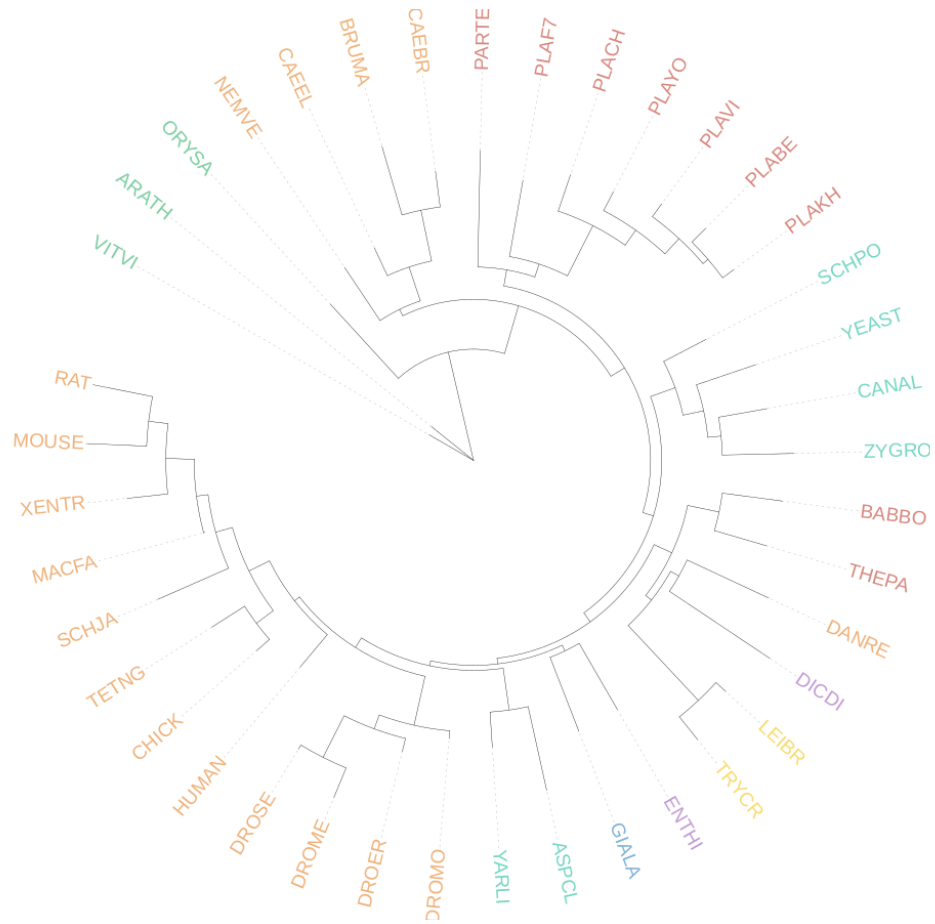


Figure 3: The tree inferred with the Neighbor-Joining algorithm on all gene families

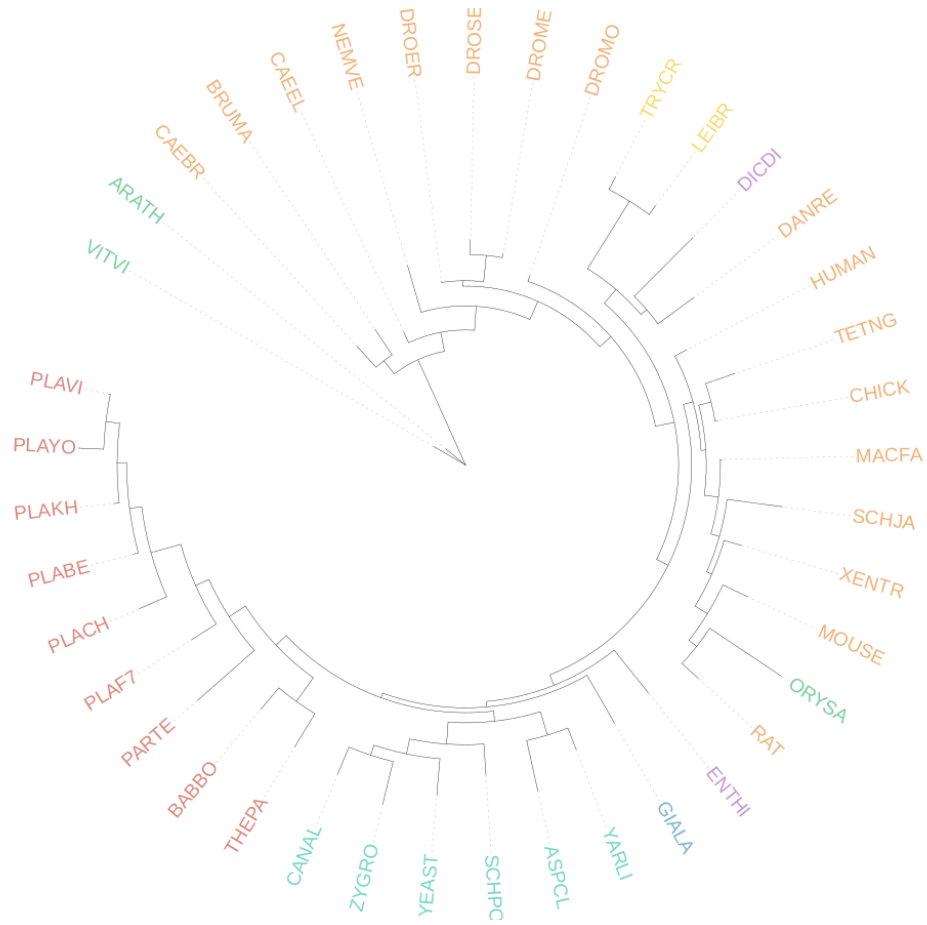


Figure 4: The tree inferred with the Most-Likelihood algorithm on all gene families

We can observe that the results are even worst than the last result with one family. This can be explained by the fact that we do not manage the batch effect.

The results are again similar between the two different algorithms.

4 Exercise 4

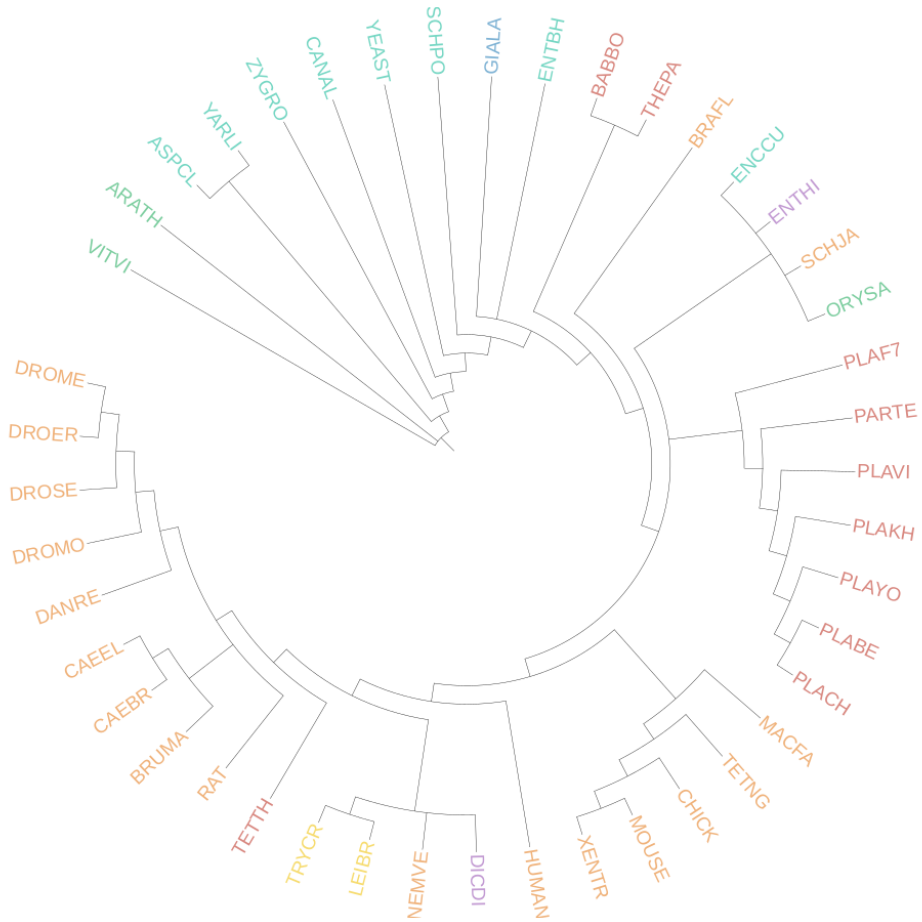


Figure 5: The tree inferred with the Neighbor-Joining algorithm and a supertree combination algorithm on all gene families

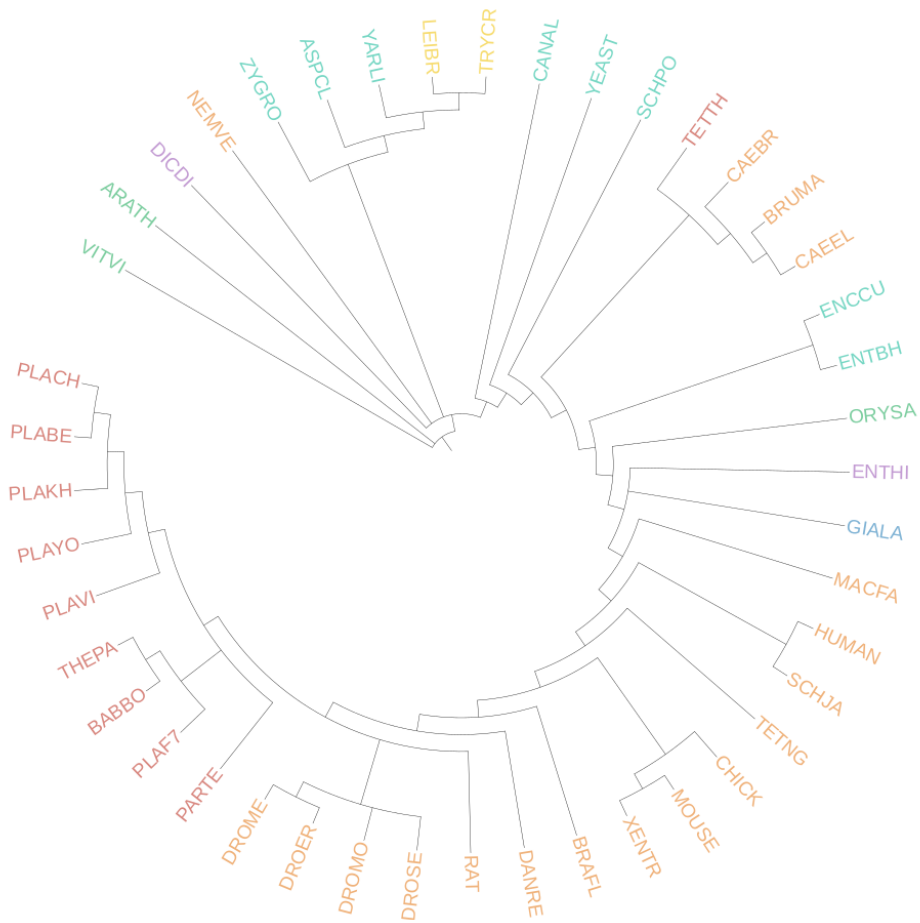


Figure 6: The tree inferred with the Most-Likelihood algorithm and a supertree combination algorithm on all gene families

These two last trees are well ordered and regular in terms of mutational distances. Even if the trees are not the same, their quality seem to be good in anycase.

5 Exercise 5

With the last three exercises the bests trees are without supris the supertrees of exercise 4. In fact its combine all the informations contained in each gene families available and sumerize it in the consesus tree.