



### **Alignment**

- Sequence alignment is a way of arranging the sequences to identify regions of similarity
  - May be a consequence of functional, structural, or evolutionary relationships between the sequences
- Sequence alignments can be pairwise:
  - only between two sequences
    - BLAST, DIAMOND
- Or multiple sequence alignments:
  - between more than one homologous sequences
    - MAFFT, Clustal, MUSCLE, T-Coffee, Kalign
    - (this is what we're going to focus on here)



#### **Alignment**

• We can try to see how sequences compare to each other:

Α	Т	С	G	Α	Т	С	G	
Α	Т	С	G	Α	Т	G	G	
Α	Т	С	G	Α	Т	С	С	G

Α	Т	С	G	Α	Т	С	-	G
А	Т	С	G	Α	Т	G	-	G
А	Т	С	G	Α	Т	С	С	G

- It can be more accurate to do this by eye, as algorithms can make mistakes!
  - BUT this quickly becomes very difficult with lots of long sequences
- Instead, we use algorithms and then check by eye to make sure it looks sensible!



### **Alignment**

- Building a tree first requires an alignment
- Need to be able to see the unbroken history of each nucleotide to determine changes over time and relatedness of sequences
  - This can be an issue when indels have occurred
- Need an algorithm to determine the least costly alignment

SpA ATGCAGGTA
SPB ATGCTGCTA
SpC ATGCAGCTC
SpD TAGCAGGAC



# Phylogenetic Analysis Steps

- 1) Collect homologous sequences
- 2) Conduct multiple alignment
- 3) Fit an appropriate substitution model
- 4) Estimate tree(s) under that model
- 5) Test the reliability of the estimated tree(s)
- 6) Interpret and apply the phylogenetic tree
- 7) Potentially repeat steps 4-6 using different tree building methods and/or additional data



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