

2 **Predicting amino acid functionality from sequence**
3 **data in a phylogenetic framework.**

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Outline

Introduction

- incorporating selection is important to for proper phylogenetic estimates, but where to get information about selection?
- Default codon models do not include information on site specific amino acid preference, all amino acids are equally preferred.
- DMS or SelAC as options
- DMS experiments specific to stress factors, do not represent general evolution
 - only applicable to genes which respond to environment that can be manipulated in the lab
 - only applicable to organisms with fast generational turnover
 - need library of mutations, making mutations accessible that may not have a functional path (Maynard-Smith 60s)
- SelAC estimates amino acid preferences from sequence data
 - Depends on physico-chemical (PC) properties
 - Rank of preferred amino acids is limited by PC
 - What about observed frequencies?
- Only comparing sequences (aa preferences), not models

Results

- Test various PC properties, can we even produce the observed rank?
- Compare DMS from Firnberg and Stiffler to SelAC and majority under SelAC and phydms
 - Comparison of Frinberg under SelAC (three sequences: DMS, Majority, SelAC)
 - Comparison of Frinberg under phydms (three sequences: DMS, Majority, SelAC)
 - Comparison of Stiffler under SelAC (three sequences: DMS, Majority, SelAC)
 - Comparison of Stiffler under phydms (three sequences: DMS, Majority, SelAC)
- Is there always a valid path from WT to preferred aa in DMS data?

Discussion

- What happens if PC can not produce observed rank?

Introduction

Materials & Methods

Results

Discussion

Supplemental Material