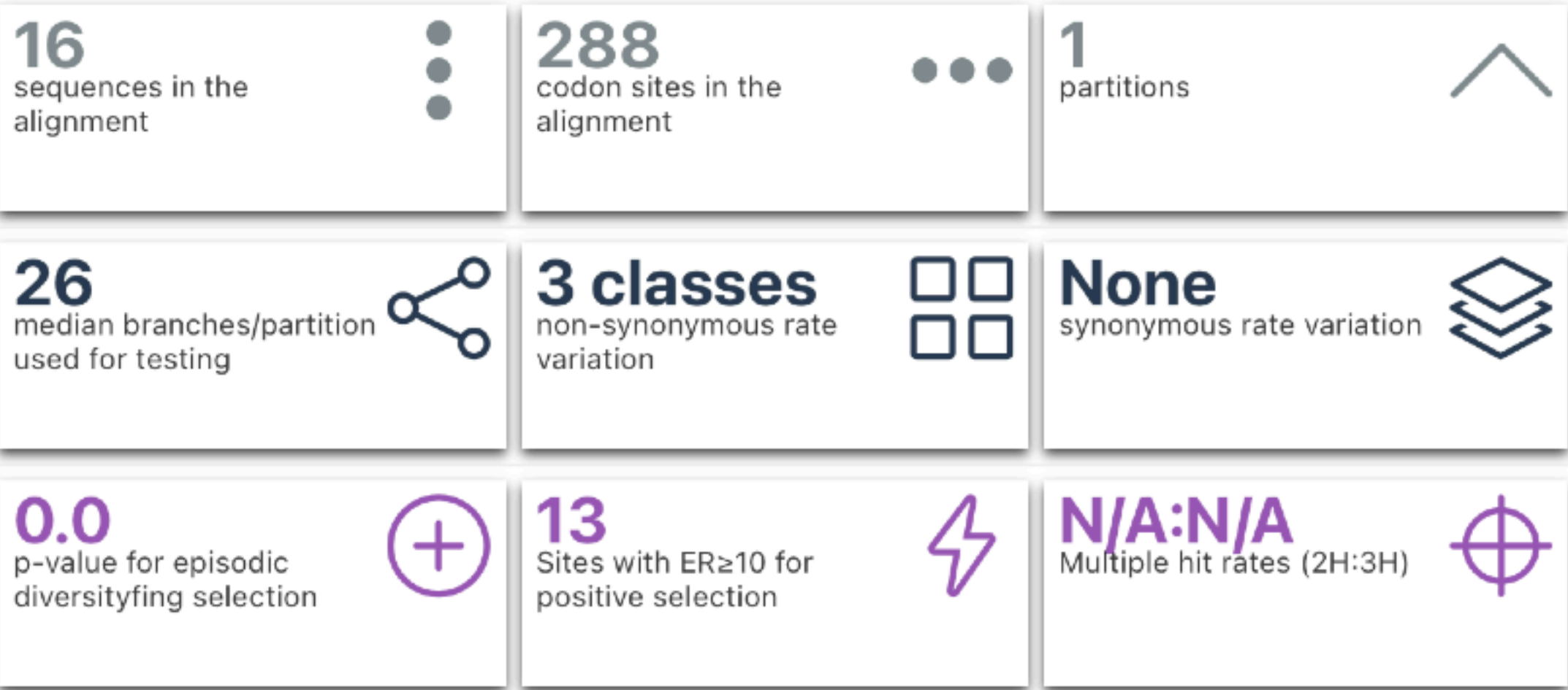


Based on the likelihood ratio test, there **is** evidence of *episodic diversifying selection* in this dataset (p=0.000).

BUSTED analysis (v4.0) was performed on the alignment from /Users/sergei/Dropbox/Talks/VEME-current/data/HIV-sets.fas using HyPhy v2.5.40. This analysis **did not include** site-to-site synonymous rate variation.

Suggested citation: *Gene-wide identification of episodic selection*, Mol Biol Evol. 32(5):1365–71, *Synonymous Site-to-Site Substitution Rate Variation Dramatically Inflates False Positive Rates of Selection Analyses: Ignore at Your Own Peril*, Mol Biol Evol. 37(8):2430–2439

Evidence ratio threshold Update



Alignment-wide results

Model	Log (L)	AIC-c	Params.	Rate distribution	Rate plot
Unconstrained model	−2039.96	4170.83	45	Tested ω 0.5596 (86.941%) 0.9885 (10.960%) 96.09 (2.0981%) Mean = 2.611, CoV = 5.242	
Constrained model	−2078.31	4245.48	44	Tested ω 1.000 (14.819%) 1.000 (20.229%) 1.000 (64.952%) Mean = 1.000, CoV = NaN	

Gene-wide selection analysis using a branch-site method (BUSTED), HIV-1 env

hyphy busted --srv No --alignment data/HIV-sets.nex --starting-points 5

Produces *HIV-sets.nex.BUSTED.json* file
View in <http://vision.hyphy.org/BUSTED> or <https://observablehq.com/@spond/busted>

BUSTED inference

- Because BUSTED is a random-effects method, it **pools** information across multiple sites and branches to gain power
- The cost to this pooling is lack of site-level **resolution**, i.e., it is not immediately obvious which sites and/or branches drive the signal
- Standard ways to extract individual site contributions to the overall signal is to perform a post-hoc analysis, such as empirical Bayes, or “category loading”
- For BUSTED, “category loading” is faster and experimentally better
- Can also compute exploratory evidence for selection support along individual branches at specific sites