

# Contrast-FEL results summary

INPUT DATA | AlphaDeltaSpike.fas | 133 sequences | 1273 sites

Export

Contrast-FEL found evidence of

Found 0 sites with different dN/dS

with q-value threshold of 0.2

See here for more information about this method.  
Please cite PMID 15703242 if you use this result in a publication, presentation, or other scientific work.

## ContrastFEL Table

Showing entries 1 through 20 out of 1273.

Export Table to CSV

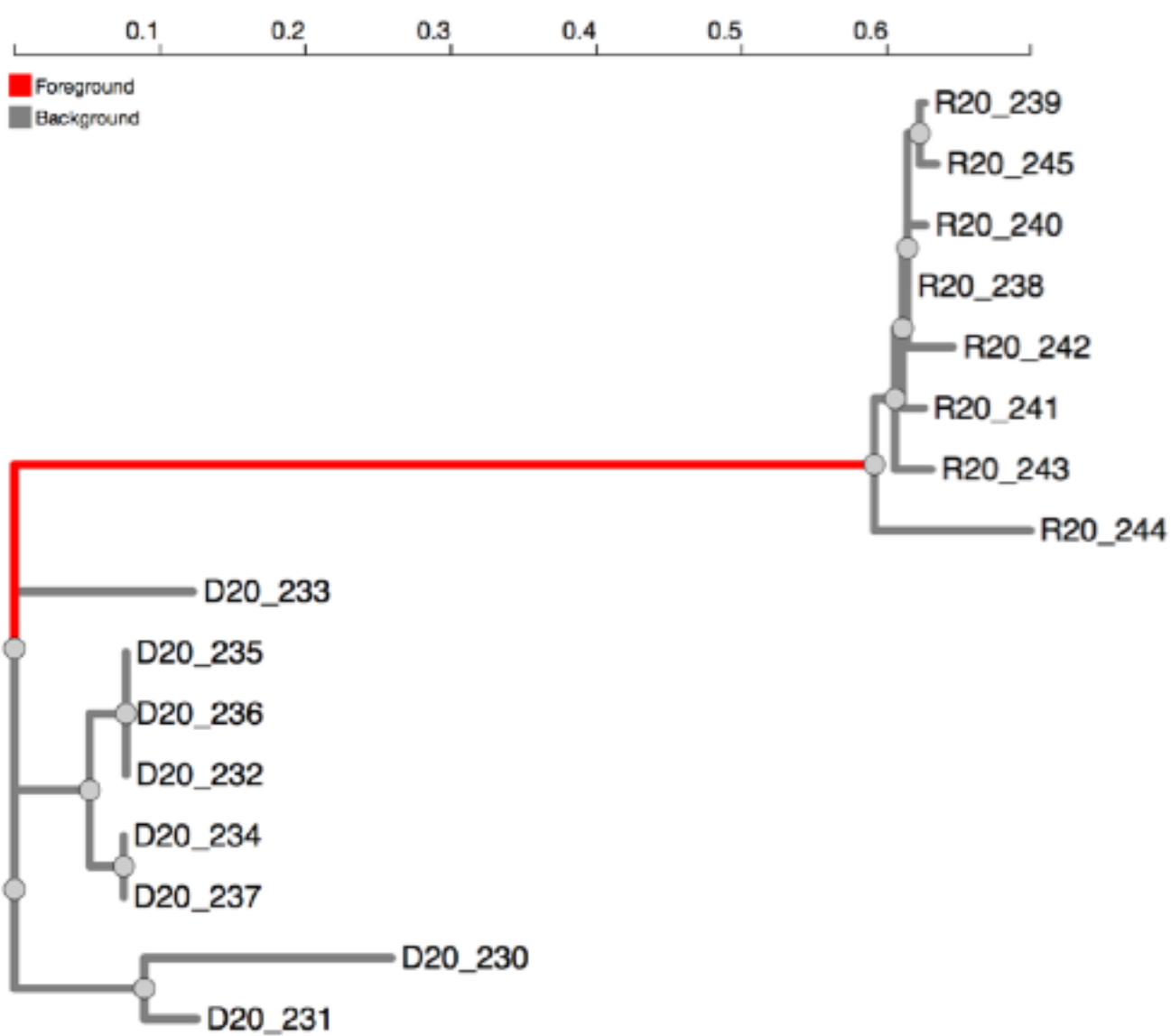
Site	Partition	alpha	beta (background)	beta (Delta)	beta (Alpha)	subs (Delta)	subs (Alpha)	P-value (overall)	Q-value (overall)	Permutation p-value
1118	1	0.000	3.764	0.553	281.807	0.000	1.000	0.005	1.000	1.000
1191	1	0.091	8.275	0.280	275.724	0.000	1.000	0.071	1.000	-1.000
70	1	4.841	23.558	0.000	869.606	0.000	1.000	0.081	1.000	-1.000

```
hyphy contrast-fel --alignment data/AlphaDeltaSpike.fas --tree data/AlphaDeltaSpike.tree --branch-set Alpha --branch-set Delta
```



# Branch testing; exploratory versus *a priori*

- aBSREL and BUSTED can test all branches for selection (exploratory), or apply the test to a set of branches defined *a priori* (e.g. defining a particular biological hypothesis).
- For BUSTED, *a priori* partitioning of branches can increase power, especially if selective regimes are markedly different on different parts of the tree.
- For example, BUSTED applied to the HIV dataset where the transmission branch is designated as foreground, found a greater proportion sites under stronger selection on this branch that the rest of the tree (8% vs 1%), and a lower **p-value**.



	Background	Foreground
<b>Class 1</b>	$\omega = 0.51$ $p = 0.08$	$\omega = 0.00$ $p = 0.92$
<b>Class 2</b>	$\omega = 0.72$ $p = 0.91$	
<b>Class 3</b>	$\omega = 116$ $p = 0.01$	$\omega = 510$ $p = 0.08$