

Contrast-FEL results summary

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

Export

ContrastFEL found evidence of

Found 5 sites with different Overall dN/dS

with p-value threshold of 0.01.

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.

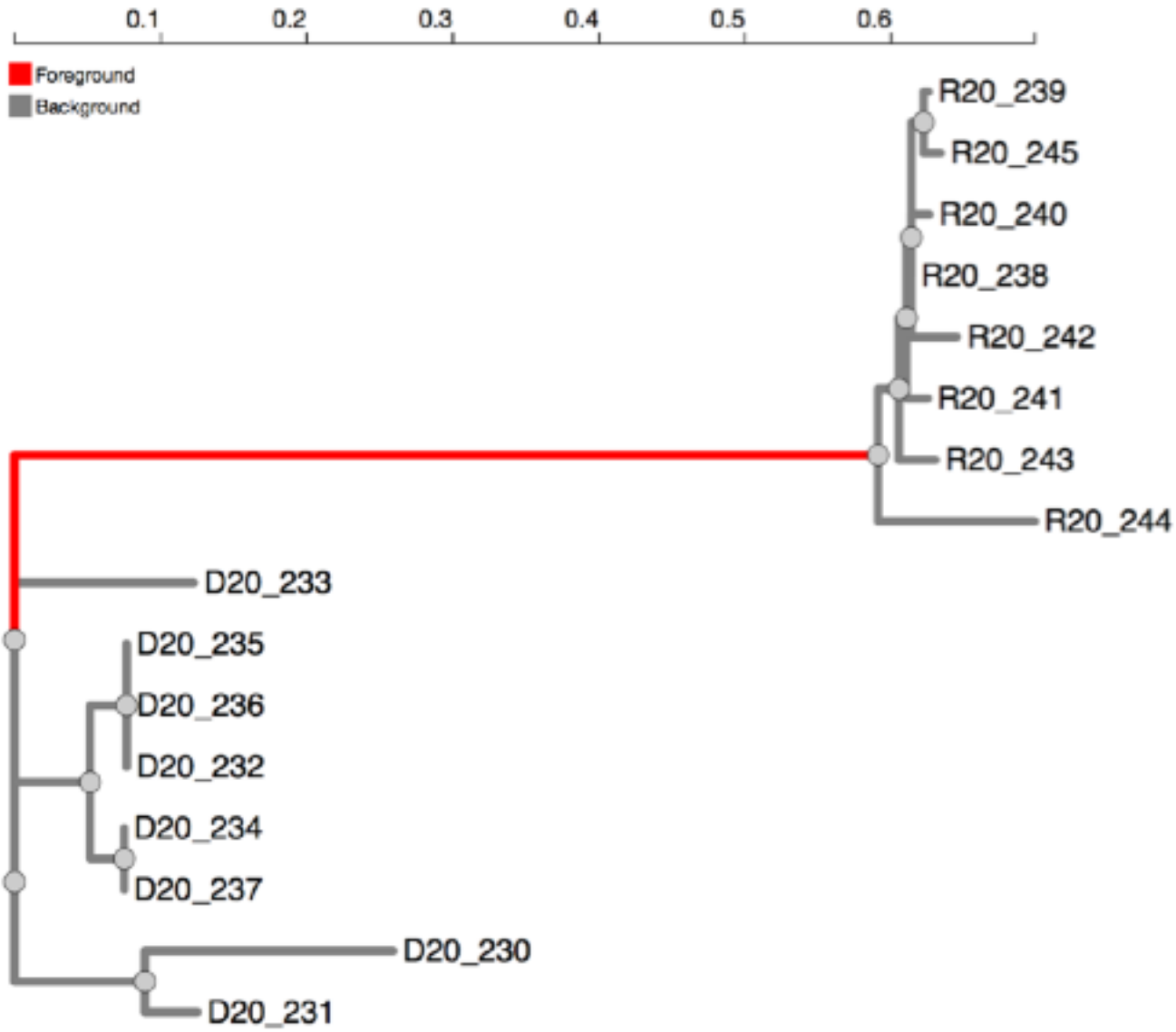
Export Table to CSV

Site	Partition	alpha	beta (Delta)	beta (Alpha)	beta (background)	subs (Delta)	subs (Alpha)	P-value (overall)	Q-value (overall)	Permutation p-value	To branch
70	1	6.145	11.989	710.847	2.892	3.000	2.000	0.000	0.325	-1.000	30
157	1	7.355	73.889	0.000	0.445	5.000	0.000	0.001	0.623	-1.000	4.
950	1	0.037	54.713	0.000	740.108	6.000	0.000	0.003	1.000	-1.000	3.
142	1	0.000	40.094	7.705	460.016	6.000	1.000	0.004	1.000	-1.000	2.
77	1	0.000	41.101	0.000	0.835	6.000	0.000	0.009	1.000	-1.000	2.

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

Branch testing; exploratory vs *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
Class 1	$\omega = 0.51$ $p = 0.08$	$\omega = 0.00$ $p = 0.92$
Class 2	$\omega = 0.72$ $p = 0.91$	
Class 3	$\omega = 116$ $p = 0.01$	$\omega = 510$ $p = 0.08$