Journées RNG de phylogénie moléculaire et analyse comparative

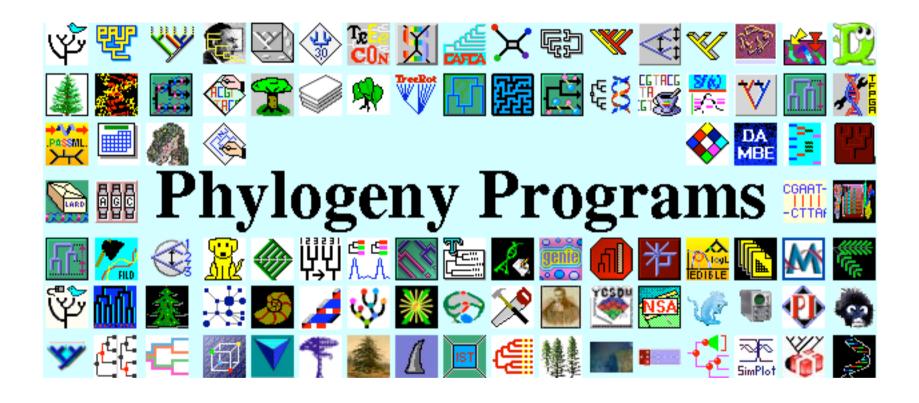
Un tour d'horizon de l'offre logicielle en phylogénie

Manolo Gouy

Biométrie et Biologie Evolutive - UMR CNRS 5558

Compilation exhaustive par Joe Felsenstein des programmes de phylogénie

http://evolution.genetics.washington.edu/phylip/software.html



« Here are some 244 of the phylogeny packages, and 28 free servers, that I know about. It is an attempt to be completely comprehensive. »

Maximum likelihood and Bayesian methods

- PHYLIP
- PAUP*
- fastDNAml
- MOLPHY
- PAML
- Spectrum
- SplitsTree
- PLATO
- TREE-PUZZLE
- Hadtree, Prepare and Trees
- SeqPup
- Phylo win
- PASSML
- ARB
- Darwin
- BAMBE
- DAMBE
- Modeltest
- TreeCons
- VeryfastDNAml
- PAL
- dnarates
- <u>TrExMl</u>
- HY-PHY
- Vanilla

- Bionumerics
- fastDNAmlRev
- RevDNArates
- · rate-evolution
- MrBayes
- Hadtree, Prepare and Trees
- CONSEL
- PAUPRat
- EDIBLE
- Mesquite
- PTF
- Treefinder
- MetaPIGA
- RAXML
- PHASE
- PHYML
- BEAST
- r8s-bootstrap
- MrBayes tree scanners
- MTgui
- MrModeltest
- BootPHYML
- p4
- Porn*
- SIMMAP

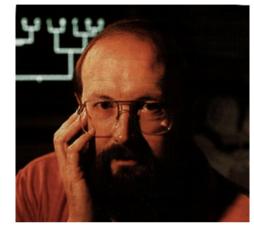
- Spectronet
- CIPRES
- Rhino
- IM
- Prottest
- ModelGenerator
- Simplot
- MDIV
- MrAIC
- Modelfit
- IQPNNI

- Les logiciels de reconstruction phylogénétique
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PHYLIP: Phylogeny Inference Package

http://evolution.genetics.washington.edu/phylip.html

Joe Felsenstein, University of Washington at Seattle



Logiciel multiplateformes librement accessible, qui rassemble un vaste éventail de méthodes dont le code est public :

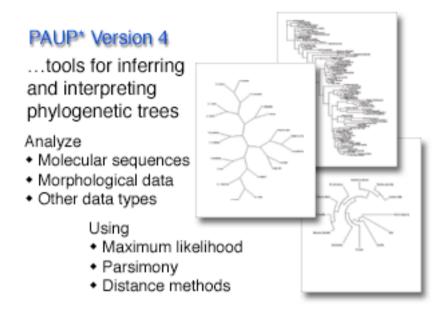
- Parcimonie
- Distances
- Maximum de vraisemblance (DNA/RNA et protéines)
- Bootstrap

Utilisation en mode ligne, par succession de commandes, qui nécessite une bonne connaissance de l'outil.

PAUP: Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony

http://paup.csit.fsu.edu

David Swofford, Florida State University



Logiciel disponible sous MacOS avec interface graphique, et sous Windows et Unix en mode commande. Le détail des algorithmes est parfois difficilement accessible.

Coût des licences individuelles : 85 à 150 \$ selon la version 10 utilisateurs = 500 \$

MEGA: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis

http://www.megasoftware.net/

Kumar, Tamura, Nei

Logiciel librement utilisable pour l'enseignement et la recherche.

Ecrit pour plateforme Windows.



Principaux algorithmes:

- Alignement par ClustalW
- Calcul de distances nucléotidiques et protéiques avec/sans variation du taux entre sites.
- Calcul de distances synonymes et non synonymes (Ka/Ks)
- Reconstruction d'arbre: NJ, ME, Parcimonie
- Tests statistiques: bootstrap, comparaison de taux entre lignées.

PHYML - A simple, fast, and accurate algorithm to estimate large phylogenies by maximum likelihood.

http://atgc.lirmm.fr/phyml

Stéphane Guindon, Olivier Gascuel LIRMM, Montpellier.

Algorithme rapide d'estimation phylogénétique au maximum de vraisemblance.

Catalogue de modèles évolutifs nucléotidiques et protéiques très complet.

Possibilité de tests de bootstrap.

Logiciel multiplateformes sans interface graphique.

Serveur web pour exécuter PHYML librement accessible.

RaxML: A Fast Program for Maximum Likelihood-based Inference of Large Phylogenetic Trees

http://www.ics.forth.gr/~stamatak/index.htm

Alexandros Stamatakis Institute of Computer Science, Heraklion, Grèce

Logiciel librement accessible, pour toutes plateformes, en mode commande.

Une heuristique astucieuse d'exploration de l'espace des topologies conduit à un programme de maximum de vraisemblance très rapide.

PAML: Phylogenetic Analysis by Maximum Likelihood

http://abacus.gene.ucl.ac.uk/software/paml.html

Ziheng Yang, University College London



PAML is a package of programs for phylogenetic analyses of DNA or protein sequences using maximum likelihood. It is maintained and distributed for academic use free of charge.

« PAML is not good for tree making. There are a few options for heuristic tree search, but they do not work well except for small data sets of only a few species.

PAML may be useful if you are interested in the process of sequence evolution. The two main programs, baseml and codeml, implement a number of sophisticated models, which you can use to construct likelihood ratio tests of evolutionary hypotheses. »

HYPHY is a free multiplatform software package to perform maximum likelihood analyses of genetic sequence data and to test various statistical hypotheses.



http://www.hyphy.org

Sergei Kosakovsky Pond, Spencer Muse & Simon Frost. UCSD - NC State University

« HYPHY was designed with maximum flexibility in mind and to that end it incorporates a simple high level programming language which enables the user to tailor the analyses precisely to his or her needs. These include relative rate and ratio tests, several methods of ML based phylogeny reconstruction, bootstrapping, model selection, positive selection, molecular clock tests and many more. »

TREE-PUZZLE: Maximum likelihood analysis for nucleotide, amino acid, and two-state data.



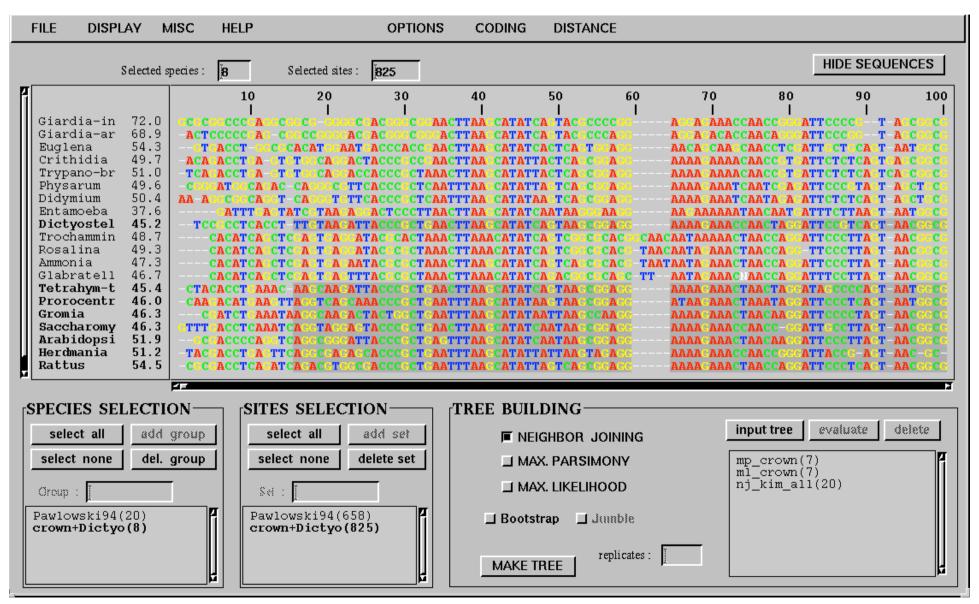
http://www.tree-puzzle.de/

Heiko Schmidt, Korbinian Strimmer, Martin Vingron, and Arndt von Haeseler. Jülich, Munich, Düsseldorf

« TREE-PUZZLE reconstructs phylogenetic trees from molecular sequence data by maximum likelihood. It implements a fast tree search algorithm, quartet puzzling, that allows analysis of large data sets and automatically assigns estimations of support to each internal branch. TREEPUZZLE also computes pairwise maximum likelihood distances as well as branch lengths for user specified trees. »

PHYLO_WIN: une interface graphique au dessus de PHYLIP Nicolas Galtier (CNRS, Montpellier).

http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/software/phylowin.html



MrBayes: Bayesian Inference of Phylogeny

http://mrbayes.csit.fsu.edu/index.php



John Huelsenbeck, Fredrik Ronquist, Bret Larget, Paul van der Mark.

Logiciel librement accessible.

- A common command-line interface for Macintosh, Windows, and UNIX operating systems
- Ability to analyze nucleotide, amino acid, restriction site, and morphological data
- Mixing of data types, such as molecular and morphological characters, in a single analysis
- An abundance of evolutionary models, including 4 X 4, doublet, and codon models for nucleotide data and many of the standard rate matrices for amino acid data
- Estimation of positively selected sites in a fully hierarchical Bayes framework

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Programmes pour les séquences [<u>sequence.doc</u>]

ADN

```
dnadist [ utilisateurs expérimentés ] [ dnadist.doc ]
Distances calculées à partir des séquences d'ADN alignées.
dnapars [ utilisateurs expérimentés ] [ dnapars.doc ]
Méthode de parcimonie.
dnaml
dnaml a été supprimé ; utiliser plutôt : fastDNAml, équivalent et beaucoup plus rapide.
```

Protéines

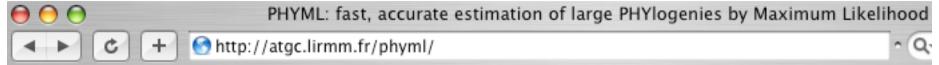
```
<u>protdist</u> [ <u>utilisateurs expérimentés</u> ] [ <u>protdist.doc</u> ]
Distances calculées à partir des séquences de protéines alignées.
<u>protpars</u> [ <u>utilisateurs expérimentés</u> ] [ <u>protpars.doc</u> ]
Méthode de parcimonie.
```

Programmes pour les matrices de distances [<u>distance.doc</u>]

```
neighbor [ utilisateurs expérimentés ] [ neighbor.doc ]
Neighbor-joining et UPGMA.

fitch [ utilisateurs expérimentés) ] [ fitch.doc ]
Fitch-Margoliash et moindres carrés.

kitsch [ utilisateurs expérimentés) ] [ kitsch.doc ]
Fitch-Margoliash et moindres carrés avec horloge moléculaire.
```

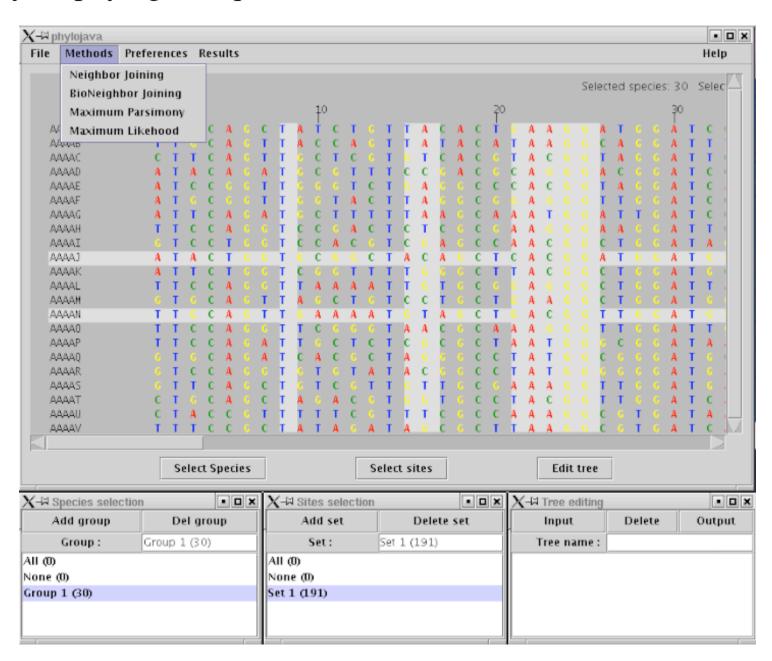


PHYML Online execution Sequences Choisir le fichier aucun fichier sélectionné File (Example file **Data Type** DNA 💿 Amino-Acids Sequence file interleaved sequential Number of data sets Perform bootstrap Number of bootstrap data sets Print bootstrap info HKY 🛟 Substitution model Transition / transversion ratio fixed 💿 estimated 4 (DNA models) fixed 🕙 Proportion of invariable sites estimated 0.0 Number of substitution

1

rate categories

PhyloJava (en préparation au PBIL): interface graphique pour lancer des analyses phylogénétiques sur serveur(s) distant(s).



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ARB: A software environment for maintaining databases of molecular sequences, and for analyzing the sequence data, with emphasis on phylogeny reconstruction.

http://www.arb-home.de/

Technical University of Munich

Principaux modules d'ARB:

ARB_DB: A central database of aligned homologous sequences taken from public databases or supplied by the user.

ARB_NT: Phylogenetic trees derived from the data or imported from other sources. Different tree topologies, complete trees, and subtrees can be stored and used for walking through the database. Trees can be used to define subsets of data.

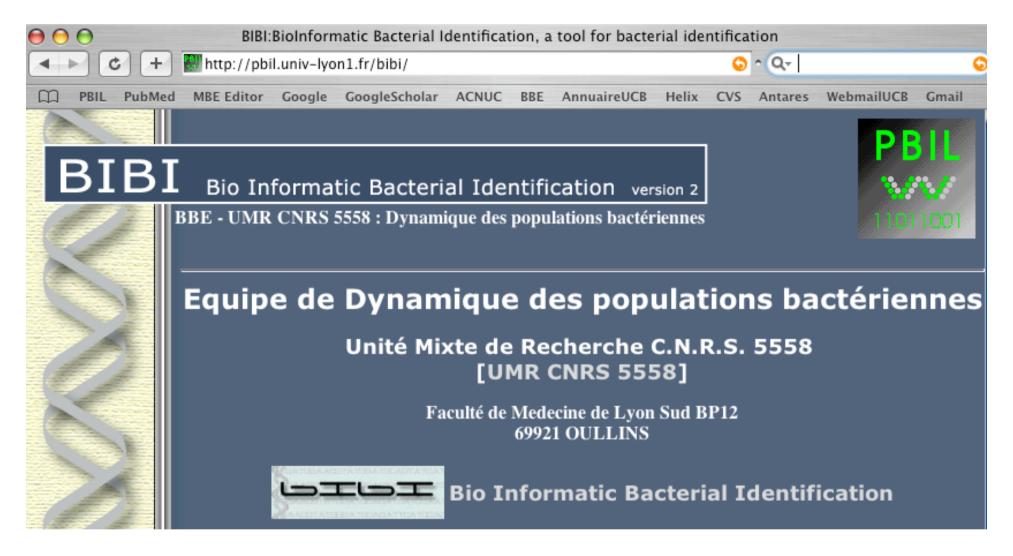
ARB_ALIGN: This tool searches for the most similar sequences in the database and inserts the new sequence into an existing alignment.

ARB_PHYL: tools and integrated foreign software (PHYLIP, DE SOETE, fastDNAml) allow calculation of similarity/distance matrices, conservation profiles, selection masks and phylogenetic tree reconstruction.

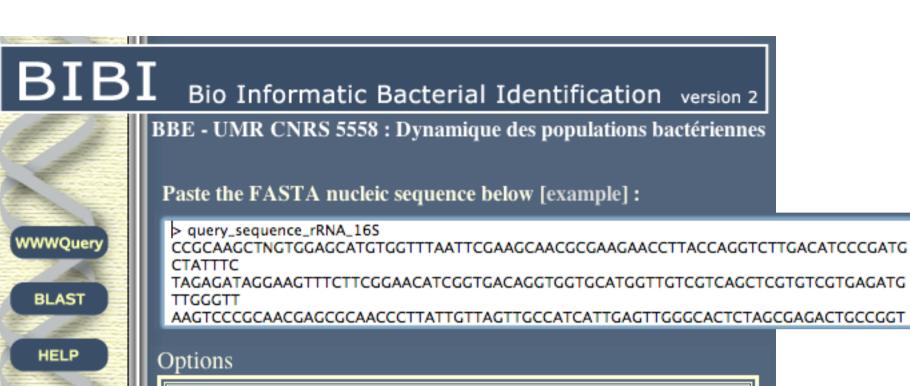
Ribosomal Database Project - Il



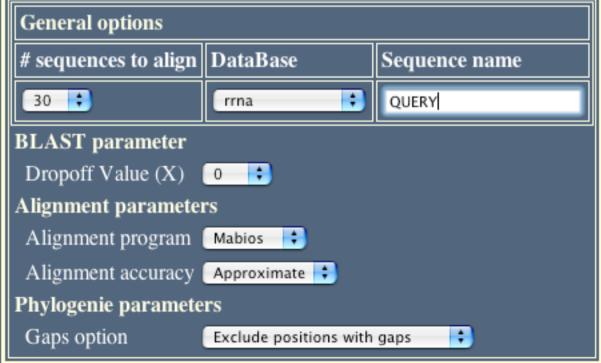
Hierarchy Browser	Browse a phylogenetic hierarchy and compile a list of 16S rRNA sequences for download or use		
Classifier	Assign 16S rRNA sequences to our taxonomical hierarchy.		
Library Compare	Compare two sequence libraries using the RDP Classifier.		
Sequence Match	Upload your sequence and search for its nearest neighbors.		
Probe Match	See what your probe targets in our database.		

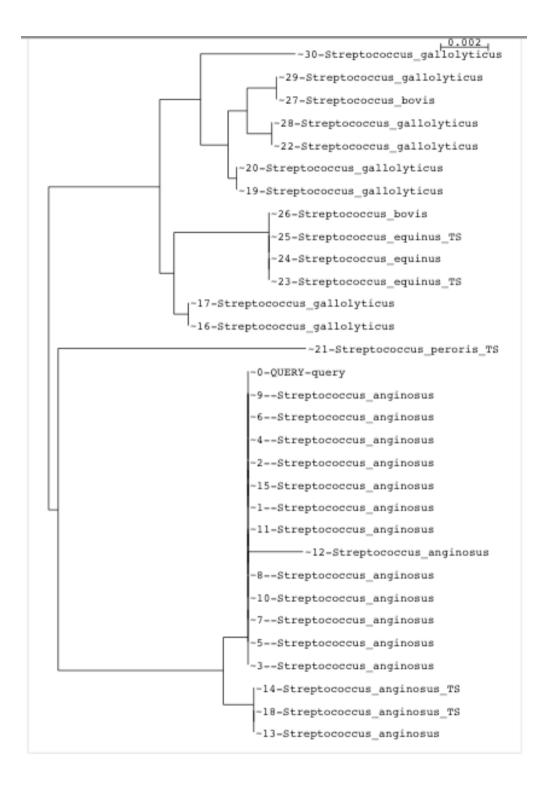


« BIBI was developed to simplify sequence exploitation within a bacterial identification framework. This program combines similarity search tools in the sequence databases and phylogeny display programs. It implements a chaining of two well-known tools: BLAST and CLUSTAL W. »



Contact





Positionnement de la séquence requête (QUERY) par rapport à ses 30 plus proches voisines phylogénétiques.







Ribosomal RNA quick phylogeny analysis

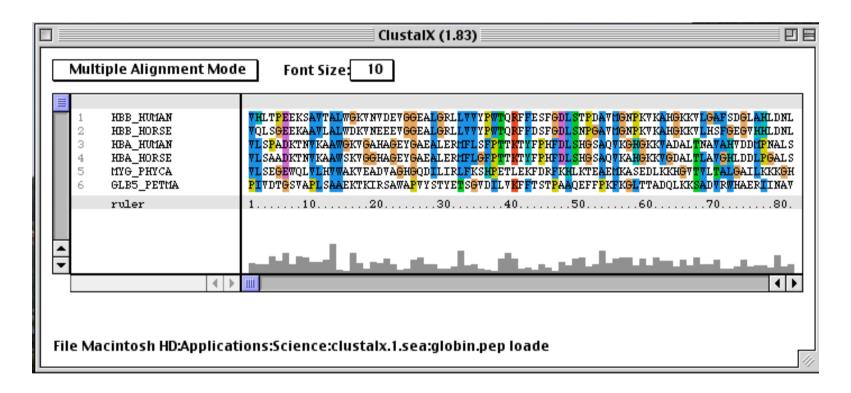
Quick phylogeny search

This service is an implementation of the bibi program by Guy Perrière and Gregory Devulder. It uses the programmes BLAST (Altschul at al. 1997) and ClustalW (Thompson et al. 1994) to make a quick approximate identification of a sequence.

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CLUSTALW: alignement multiple de séquences nucléotidiques ou protéiques CLUSTALX: interface graphique de l'algorithme CLUSTALW.

Des Higgins, Julie Thompson, Toby Gibson. Dublin - Strasbourg - Heidelberg.



Logiciel multiplateformes librement accessible.

Une star de la bioinformatique: 16755 citations de l'article introductif de CLUSTALW; 6137 citations pour CLUSTALX.

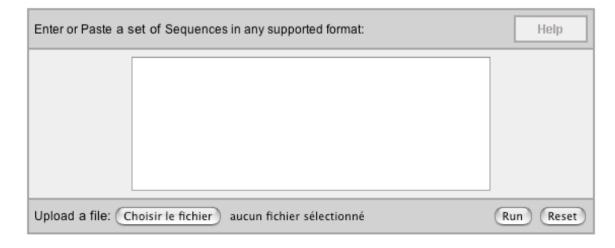


Clustal W is a general purpose multiple sequence alignment program for DNA or proteins. It produces biologically meaningful multiple sequence alignments of divergent sequences. It calculates the best match for the selected sequences, and lines them up so that the identities, similarities and differences can be seen. Evolutionary relationships can be seen via viewing Cladograms or Phylograms. New users, please read the FAQ.



YOUR EMAIL	ALIGNMENT TITLE	RESULTS	ALIGNMENT	CPU MODE
	Sequenc	interactive 🛟	full	single 🗘
KTUP (WORD SIZE)	WINDOW LENGTH	SCORE TYPE	TOPDIAG	PAIRGAP
def 🛟	def 🛟	percent	def 🛟	def 🛟
MATRIX	GAP OPEN	END GAPS	GAP EXTENSION	GAP DISTANCES
def	def 💠	def 💠	def 🕏	def 💠

OUTPUT		PHYLOGENETIC TREE		
OUTPUT FORMAT	OUTPUT ORDER	TREE TYPE	CORRECT DIST.	IGNORE GAPS
aln w/numbers	aligned 🛟	none 🛟	off 🛟	off 🛟



CLUSTALW

[Abstract] [NPS@ help] [Original server]

Residue-specific gap penalties OFF:

Paste a protein sequence databank in Pearson/Fasta format below				
All sequence names must be diffe	rent!			
SUBMIT CLEAR				
Output width: 60				
CLUSTALW Parameters				
Output format : Clustalw +				
Output oder: aligned 🛟				
Pairwise alignment type : FAST	•			
Fast pairwise alignment parameters	Slow pairwise alignment parameters			
K-tuple (word) size : 1				
Number of top diagonals : 5	Protein weight matrix : GONNET			
Window size : 5	Gap openig penalty : 10.0			
Gap penalty: 3	Gap extension penalty : 0.1			
Scoring method : Percentage				
Multiple Alignment Parameters :				
Weight matrix : GONNET :				
Gap opening penalty: 10.0				
Gap extension penalty: 0.2				

Pôle Bioinformatique Lyonnais

BBE - UMR CNRS 5558 / IBCP - UMR CNRS 5086 With help from CC-IN2P3



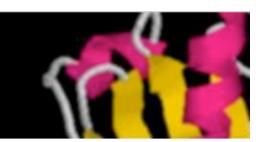


http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/

Service web pour CLUSTALW au PBIL.

MUSCLE

Protein multiple sequence alignment software



MUSCLE: MUltiple Sequence Comparison by Log-Expectation. Public domain multiple alignment software for protein and nucleotide sequences.

http://www.drive5.com/muscle/index.htm

R.C. Edgar

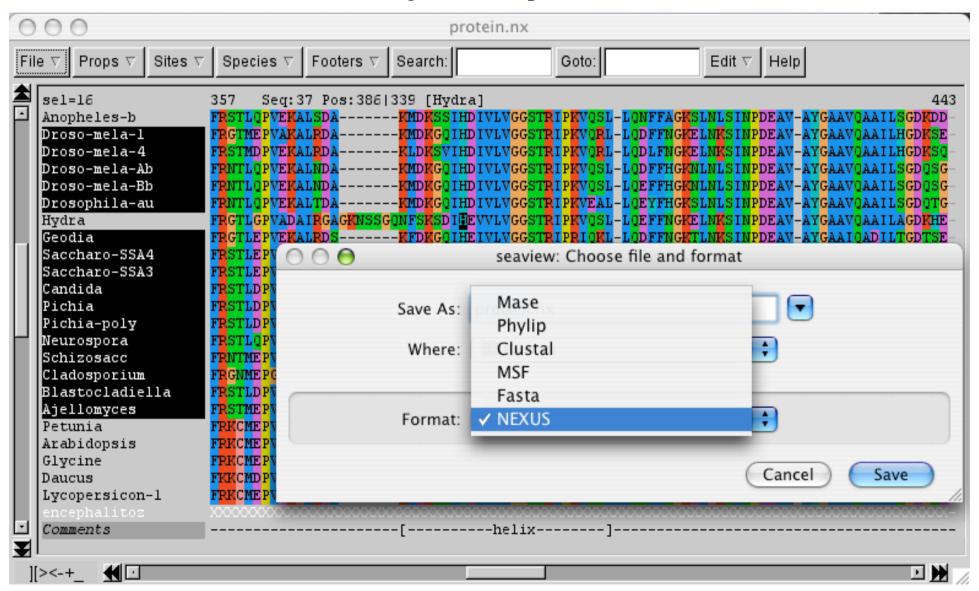
« MUSCLE achieves average accuracy statistically indistinguishable from T-Coffee and MAFFT, and is the fastest of the tested methods for large numbers of sequences, aligning 5000 sequences of average length 350 in 7 min on a current desktop computer. »

MUSCLE WEB SERVER						
Multiple sequence co	Multiple sequence comparison by log-expectation. More information.					
Paste sequences in FASTA format:						
	(Please, no more than 200 sequences on	our server.) Clear input				
OR						
Upload FASTA file: Choisir le fichier au	cun fichier sélectionné					
Choisir le lichier	cui nemer selectionne					
Email address		(required)				
Confirm email address		(required)				
Email subject line	MUSCLE results	1				

SEAVIEW: éditeur d'alignement multiple de séquences

http://pbil.univ-lyon1.fr/software/seaview.html

Alignement par Clustalw, choix multiples de sites et de séquences, dot-plot, 6 formats de fichiers en lecture et écriture. Logiciel multiplateformes librement accessible.



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Taxonomy and Systematics at Glasgow



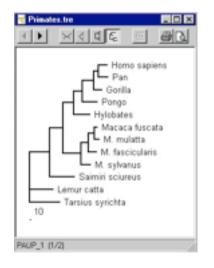
Rod Page,
Glasgow University

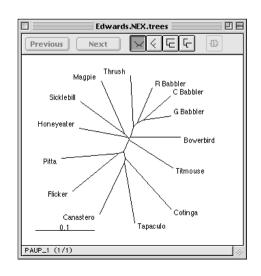
Tree drawing software for Apple Macintosh and Windows

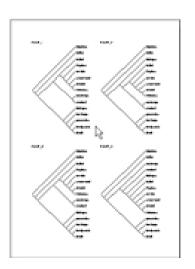
(and now Linux and Unix)

http://taxonomy.zoology.gla.ac.uk/rod/treeview.html

Macintosh and Windows platforms. Reads various tree file formats (NEXUS, PHYLIP, Hennig86, NONA, MEGA, ClustalW/X). Supports PICT on MacOS, Windows metafile on Windows for copying pictures into other applications. Prints multiple trees per page, and one tree over more than one page.



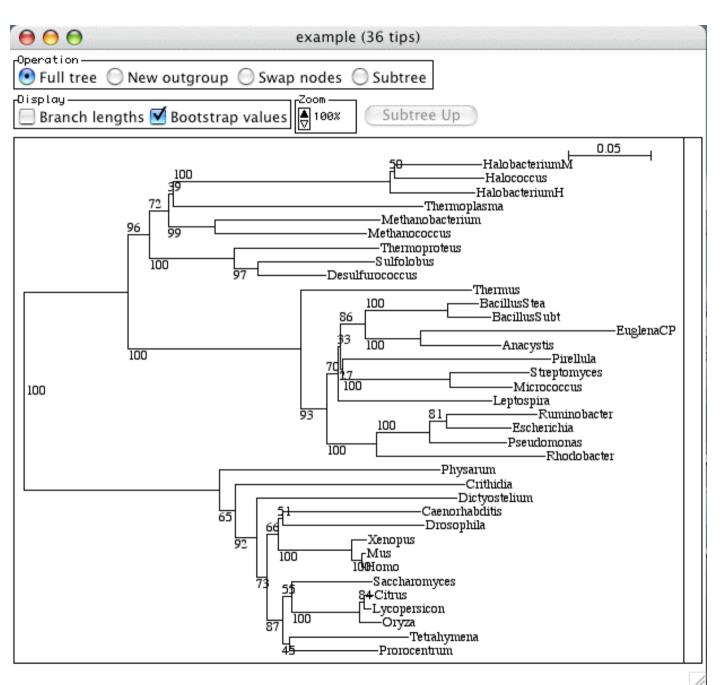




Logiciel libre multiplateformes.

Fonctions:

- enracinement,
- copier/coller,
- multifurcations,
- zoom,
- recherche cible,
- impression sur plusieurs pages.



ATV (A Tree Viewer): a Java tool for the visualization of annotated phylogenetic trees.

http://www.genetics.wustl.edu/eddy/atv/ C.M. Zmasek & S.R. Eddy - Washington University, St Louis

ATV est utilisable comme application et comme Applet.

