

Dating with constraints

A tutorial on McmcDate

Dominik Schrempf

January 13, 2023

Abstract

McmcDate can date a phylogenetic tree with constraints. That is, it can estimate the ages of the ancestral nodes of a phylogenetic tree with node age calibrations, node order constraints, and node braces. McmcDate is fast because it approximates the phylogenetic likelihood with a multivariate normal distribution.

In this tutorial, we are going to date a phylogenetic tree of eukaryotes. We are going to use node age calibrations from fossils, and node order constraints from two possible successions of plastid endosymbiosis events.

This tutorial is a work in progress.

Definitions and explanations

We use the term *(rooted) tree* to denote a directed acyclic graph with node labels and branch lengths, and in which not more than one branch connects any two nodes. Usually, nodes correspond to (ancestral) species, and branch lengths to sequence distance or time. We use the term *(rooted) topology* to denote a (rooted) tree without information about branch lengths. We put the word *rooted* into parentheses, because it is sometimes omitted. The root of the tree or topology is the only node with all branches pointing away to other nodes, and is the oldest node. Leaves are extant nodes with a single branch pointing towards them.

For a given topology, *dating the tree*¹ corresponds to finding branch lengths for this topology which are measured in real time (for example, in Million years), and which describe the data in the *best* way. *Best* can mean different things, and we will carefully analyze what *best* means in our case.

Similarly, we use the term *unrooted tree* to denote an undirected acyclic graph with node labels and branch lengths, and in which not more than one branch connects any two nodes. Finally, we use the term *unrooted topology* to denote an unrooted tree without information about branch lengths. We need unrooted trees and topologies because we will use reversible substitution models (for a review, see Yang 2006) to infer unrooted trees with branch lengths measured in expected number of substitutions per unit time. Reversible substitution models are unable to discriminate between the two directions in time.

¹We should probably say *dating the topology* but this phrase is not used.

Dating a tree

The pipeline for dating a topology is:

1. Prepare a multi sequence alignment and an unrooted topology.
2. For this alignment and unrooted topology, infer a distribution of unrooted trees with branch lengths measured in expected number of substitutions per unit time.
3. Find a rooted topology to date. Prepare auxiliary data such as node age calibrations or node order constraints.
4. Date the topology with MmcDate. In particular, infer a distribution of rooted trees with branch lengths measured in real time.

The following sections describe the steps of the pipeline in detail.

Step 1: Alignment and unrooted topology

We are going to date a topology of eukaryotes (Strassert et al. 2021). The full published data set contains three alignments:

1. The alignment with the highest number of taxa comprises 733 eukaryotes with 62723 amino acids.
2. The authors used the first alignment to infer a tree with IQ-TREE (Minh et al. 2020) so they can filter taxa in an informed way (for example, keep slow evolving taxa). The reduced data set comprises 136 operational taxonomic units with 73460 amino acids.
3. A small data set with 63 operational taxonomic units and 73460 amino acids for tree inference with Bayesian models.

Here, we focus on the second alignment with 136 taxa. We use shorter taxon names and I have converted the file from FASTA format to Phylip format which is required by Phylobayes (Lartillot et al. 2013). I provide the alignment `strassert-136taxa.phy` in the [data subfolder](#) of this tutorial:

```
1 data/strassert-136taxa.phy
```

For the phylogenetic inference in the next step, we also need an unrooted topology. I have unrooted the tree in Figure 3 in Strassert et al. (2021). Similar to the alignment, I provide the unrooted topology in the [data subfolder](#) of this tutorial:

```
1 data/strassert-136taxa.unrooted.tre
```

Please also see the [README](#) in the [data subfolder](#).

Step 2: Phylogenetic inference

- Use Phylobayes (Lartillot et al. 2013).
- Decide on evolutionary model depending on the size of the data set and the computational requirements. Recommended models from preferred but slow and complex to fast and simple: GTR+CAT+G4, LG+CAT+G4, LG+EDM64+G4, LG+C60+G4, LG+G4.

We specify an evolutionary model with exchangeabilities EX, and across-site compositional heterogeneity model ASCH as EX+ASCH. All discussed evolutionary models used for simulations as well as inferences implicitly use discrete gamma rate heterogeneity with four components.

- GTR model (Tavaré 1986).
- CAT model (Lartillot and Philippe 2004).
- Gamma rate variation model (Yang 1993).
- LG model (Le and Gascuel 2008).
- EDM model (Schrempf et al. 2020).
- C60 model (Quang et al. 2008)

Step 3: Rooted topology and auxiliary data

Strassert et al. (2021) discuss one unrooted topology with two possible root positions. (1) The root separates amorphea from diaphoretickes and excavates (Figure 3 in Strassert et al. 2021), and (2) the root separates amorphea and excavates from diaphoretickes. Here, we choose option (1) which is the more plausible one.

- Node order calibrations (Yang and Rannala 2005).
- Relative node order constraints (Szöllősi et al. 2022).
- McmcDate can also brace nodes (Appendix Node braces).

Step 4: Dating with McmcDate

- McmcDate is a Haskell program (Appendix Internals of McmcDate).

Node braces

Internals of McmcDate

McmcDate is a Haskell program.

Recommend cabal, but there is also stack (-s) option.

The [wrapper script](#) used in this tutorial tries to make a good compromise between usability and customizability. It exposes some, but not all functionality of McmcDate. Most notably,

- Based on [mcmc](#).
- Based on [elynx-tree](#).
- Explain code a bit (I guess mostly proposals).

Haskell modules

Modules containing definitions specific to the analysis are in the [app subfolder](#) of the McmcDate repository.

More important modules

Definitions Proposals and monitors, configuration.

State State space. If you try to understand what is going on, or if you want to change analysis settings, this should be your starting point.

Other modules

Hamiltonian Hamiltonian proposal.

Main Functions to prepare the data, run and continue the Metropolis-Hasting-Green algorithm.

Monitor Prior specific monitoring functions.

Options Handle command line options.

Probability Prior and likelihood functions.

Tools Miscellaneous tools.

References

- Lartillot, N. and H. Philippe (2004). “A Bayesian mixture model for across-site heterogeneities in the amino-acid replacement process.” In: *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 21.6, pp. 1095–1109. DOI: [10.1093/molbev/msh112](#).
- Lartillot, N., N. Rodrigue, D. Stubbs, and J. Richer (2013). “PhyloBayes MPI: Phylogenetic Reconstruction with Infinite Mixtures of Profiles in a Parallel Environment.” In: *Systematic Biology* 62.4, pp. 611–615. DOI: [10.1093/sysbio/syt022](#).
- Le, S. Q. and O. Gascuel (2008). “An improved general amino acid replacement matrix.” In: *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 25.7, pp. 1307–1320. DOI: [10.1093/molbev/msn067](#).
- Minh, B. Q., H. A. Schmidt, O. Chernomor, D. Schrempf, M. D. Woodhams, A. von Haeseler, and R. Lanfear (2020). “IQ-TREE 2: New models and efficient methods for phylogenetic inference in the genomic era.” In: *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 37.5, pp. 1530–1534. DOI: [10.1093/molbev/msaa015](#).

- Quang, L. S., O. Gascuel, and N. Lartillot (2008). “Empirical profile mixture models for phylogenetic reconstruction.” In: *Bioinformatics* 24.20, pp. 2317–2323. DOI: [10.1093/bioinformatics/btn445](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btn445).
- Schrempf, D., N. Lartillot, and G. Szöllősi (2020). “Scalable empirical mixture models that account for across-site compositional heterogeneity.” In: *Molecular Biology and Evolution*. DOI: [10.1093/molbev/msaa145](https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msaa145).
- Strassert, J. F. H., I. Irisarri, T. A. Williams, and F. Burki (2021). “A molecular timescale for eukaryote evolution with implications for the origin of red algal-derived plastids.” In: *Nature Communications* 12.1. DOI: [10.1038/s41467-021-22044-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22044-z).
- Szöllősi, G. J., S. Höhna, T. A. Williams, D. Schrempf, V. Daubin, and B. Boussau (2022). “Relative Time Constraints Improve Molecular Dating.” In: *Systematic Biology* 71.4, pp. 797–809. DOI: [10.1093/sysbio/syab084](https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syab084).
- Tavaré, S. (1986). “Some Probabilistic and Statistical Problems in the Analysis of DNA Sequences.” In: *Lectures on Mathematics in the Life Sciences* 17, pp. 57–86.
- Yang, Z. (1993). “Maximum-likelihood estimation of phylogeny from DNA sequences when substitution rates differ over sites.” In: *Molecular Biology and Evolution*. DOI: [10.1093/oxfordjournals.molbev.a040082](https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.molbev.a040082).
- Yang, Z. and B. Rannala (2005). “Bayesian Estimation of Species Divergence Times Under a Molecular Clock Using Multiple Fossil Calibrations with Soft Bounds.” In: *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 23.1, pp. 212–226. DOI: [10.1093/molbev/msj024](https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msj024).
- Yang, Z. (2006). *Computational molecular evolution*. Vol. 284.