

Why IQ-TREE?

Bui Quang Minh
Australian National University

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IQ-TREE DEVELOPMENT TEAM



Lam Tung Nguyen

Google Scholar

Contribution: Tree search algorithm and parallelization.



Olga Chernomor

Google Scholar

Contribution: Partition models and phylogenomic search.



Heiko A. Schmidt

Google Scholar

Contribution: Integration of TREE-PUZZLE features.



Jana Trifinopoulos

Contribution: W-IQ-TREE web service.



Bui Quang Minh

Google Scholar

Contribution: Team leader, software core, ultrafast bootstrap, model selection.



Dominik Schrempf

Google Scholar

Contribution: Polymorphism-aware models (PoMo).



Michael Woodhams

Google Scholar

Contribution: Lie Markov models.



Arndt von Haeseler

Google Scholar

Contribution: Advice, ideas and financial support.



Diep Thi Hoang

Contribution: Improving ultrafast bootstrap.

Thanks to plenty of users for feedback and bug reports!

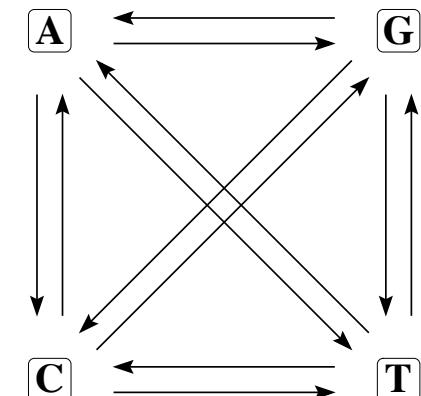
Typical phylogenetic analysis under maximum likelihood

Multiple sequence alignment

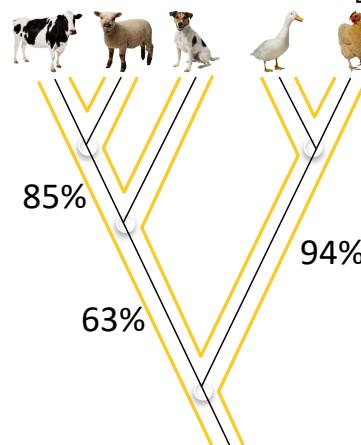
Supermatrix			
Gene 1	Gene 2	Gene 3	Gene 4
MMVSFFDQFASPS	YLGIPLIAIAIAL	PWVLVYPTSSSRWI	IQGWFINRFTNQL
MTMNMFEQFMSPE	-----	PVLLIHHNP-KLL	AIAWLLMTIMSNM
MNPTFFFQFMSPQ	-----	PPIIFPTQNTRWL	LQSWTINLFTKQL
MIMSFDFQFLSPS	LIGIPLIALAILI	-----	LQAWFINRFIYQL
MNLNFFDQFLSPQ	LLGIPLILLAMTV	PPMLIFMTTNRLI	-----
-----	TLGIPLITLALML	PWLTTFPTPSSRWL	-----

Model selection

Substitution model

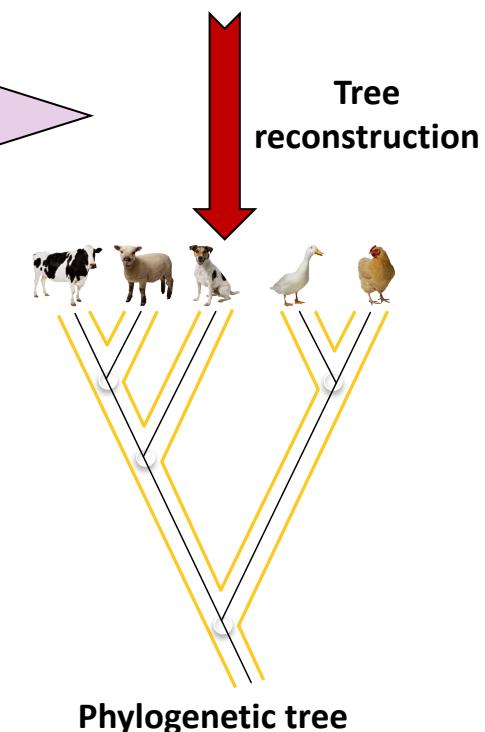


- Challenges**
- Flood of sequence data
 - Need for realistic models of sequence evolution



Tree with branch supports

Branch supports



Phylogenetic tree

Tree reconstruction

Typical phylogenetic analysis under maximum likelihood

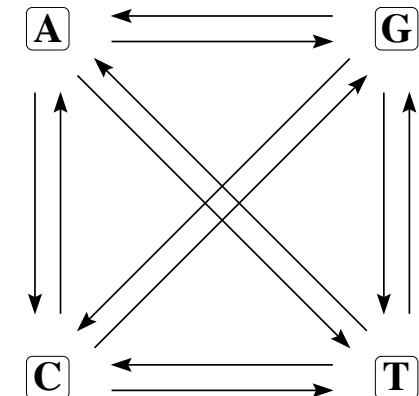
Multiple sequence alignment

Supermatrix			
Gene 1	Gene 2	Gene 3	Gene 4
MMVSFFDQFASPS	YLGIPPLIAIAIAL	PWVLYPTSSSRWI	IQGWFINRFTNQL
MTMNMFEQFMSPE	-----	PVLLIHHNP-KLL	AIAWLLMTIMSNM
MNPTFFFQFMSPQ	-----	PPIIFPTQNTRWL	LQSWTINLFTKQL
MIMSFDFQFLSPS	LIGIPLIALAILI	-----	LQAWFINRFIYQL
MNLNFFDQFLSPQ	LLGIPLILLAMTV	PPMLIFMTTNRLI	-----
-----	TLGIPLITLAMLM	PWLTFPTPSSRWL	-----

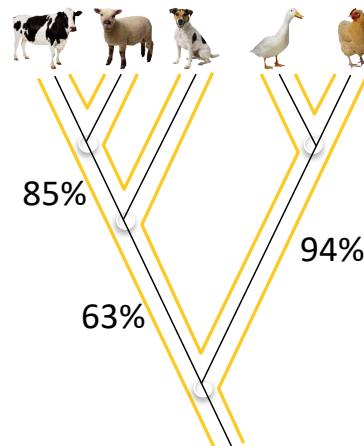
Model selection

ModelFinder

Substitution model



<http://www.iqtreet.org>

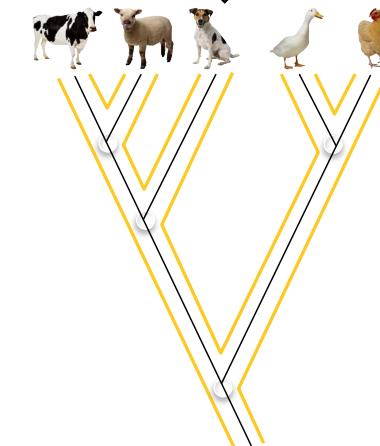


Tree with branch supports

Ultrafast bootstrap

Branch supports

IQ-TREE
Tree reconstruction



Phylogenetic tree

Advanced models of sequence evolution

Substitution models

- DNA
- Protein
- Codon
- Binary and Morphological

Partition models

- Edge-linked (equal or proportional)
- Edge-unlinked

Polymorphism-aware models (PoMo)

- Combining phylogenetic (mutations) with population genetics (drift) models.

Rate heterogeneity across sites

- Invariant sites
- Gamma model
- FreeRate model (available PhyML, RAxML-NG, IQ-TREE, PAML, BEAST2, RevBayes)

Mixture models

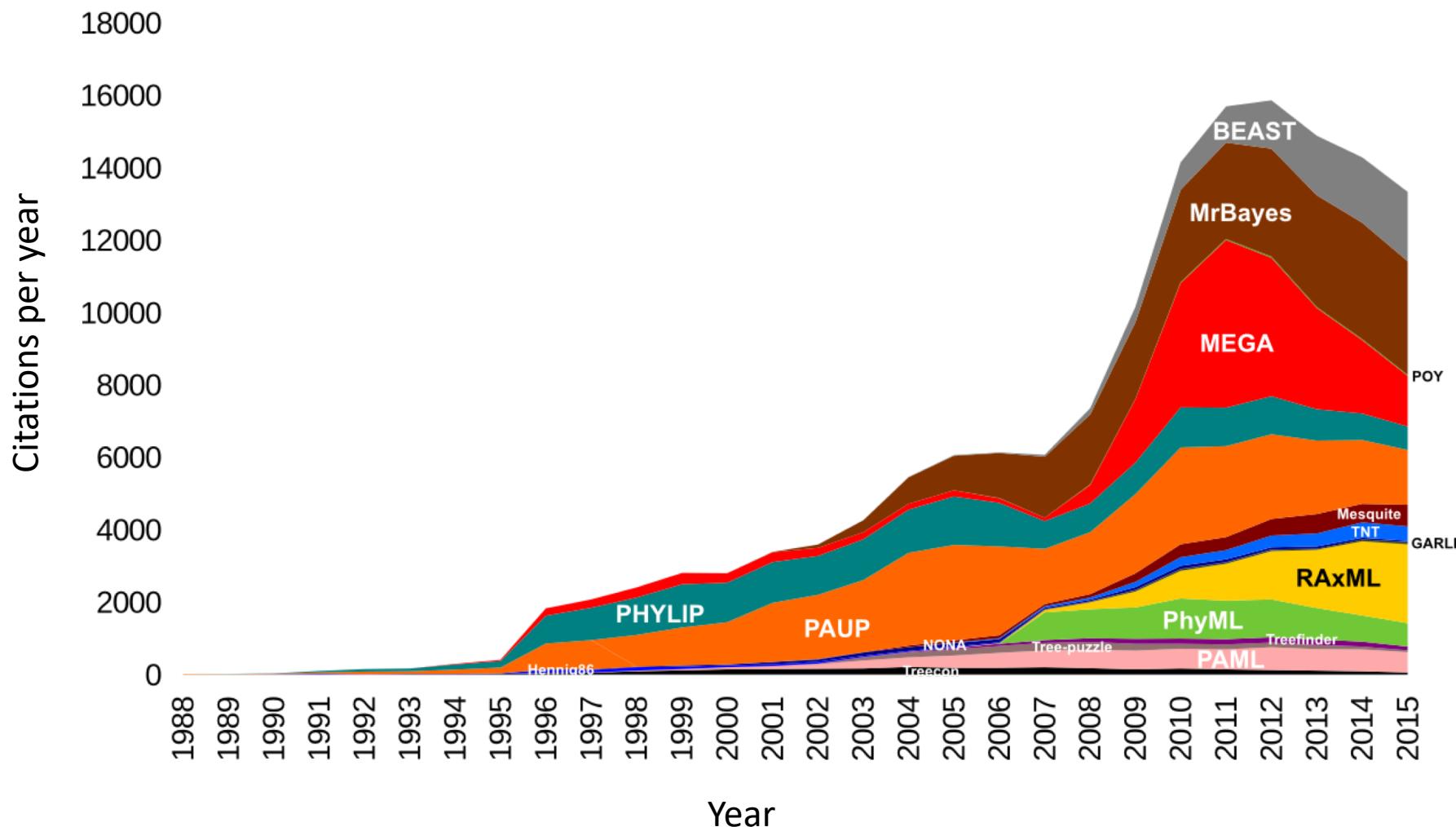
- Mixture of rate matrices (LG4M, LG4X)
- Mixture of state frequencies (C10-C60)
- Mixed branch lengths (GHOST – General Heterotachy on Single Trees)
- User-defined mixtures

Site-specific models

- Posterior mean site frequency (PMSF)

All models automatically selected with ModelFinder.
A lot faster than jModelTest and ProtTest!

Tree reconstruction: Which tree best explains the data?



Source: phylobotanist.blogspot.com

IQ-TREE: A new tree search algorithm

L.T. Nguyen, H. Schmidt, A. von Haeseler



Maximum parsimony

Nearest neighbor interchange (NNI)

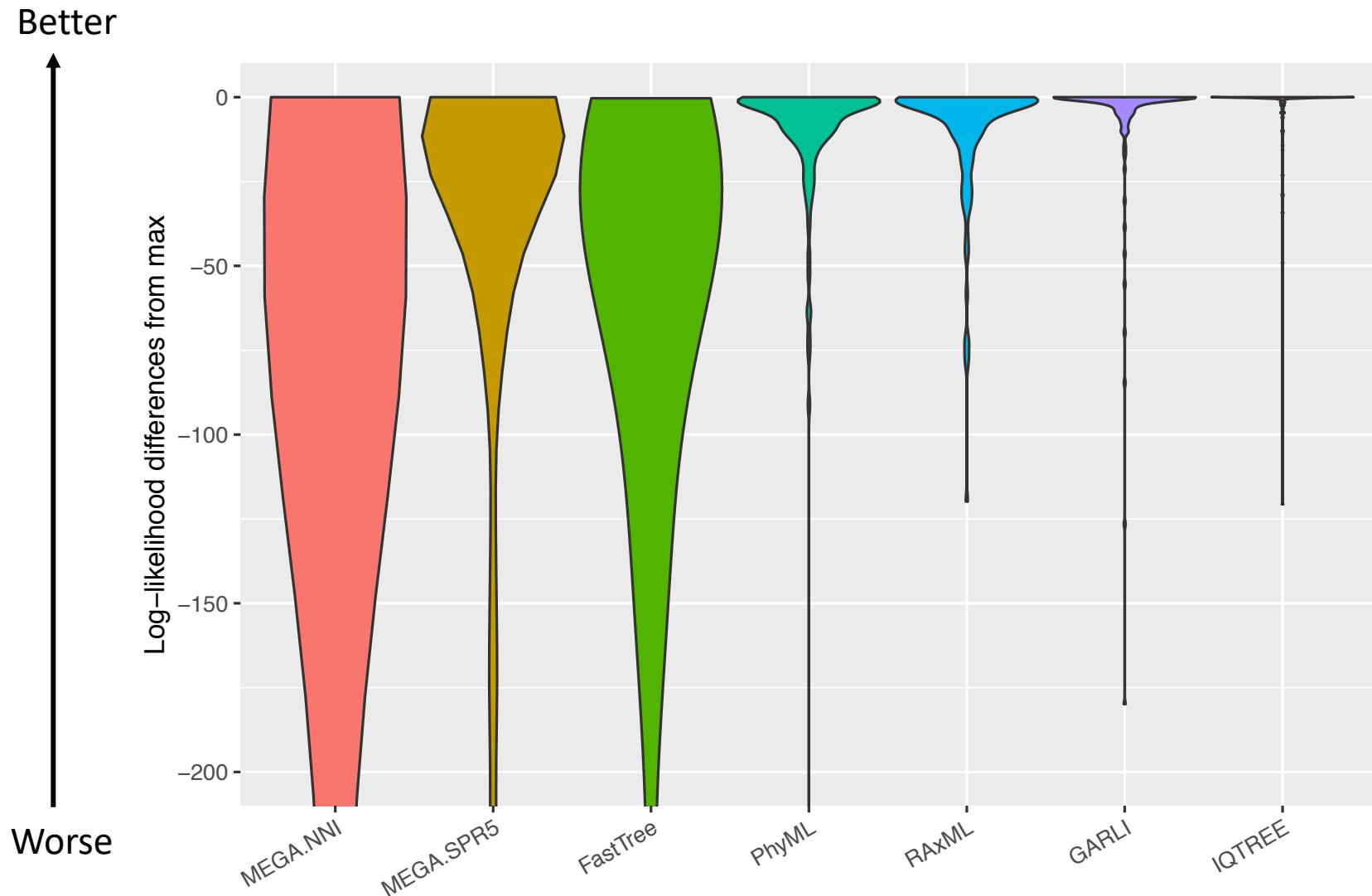
Random NNIs

Aoraki/Mt Cook

Mt Tasman

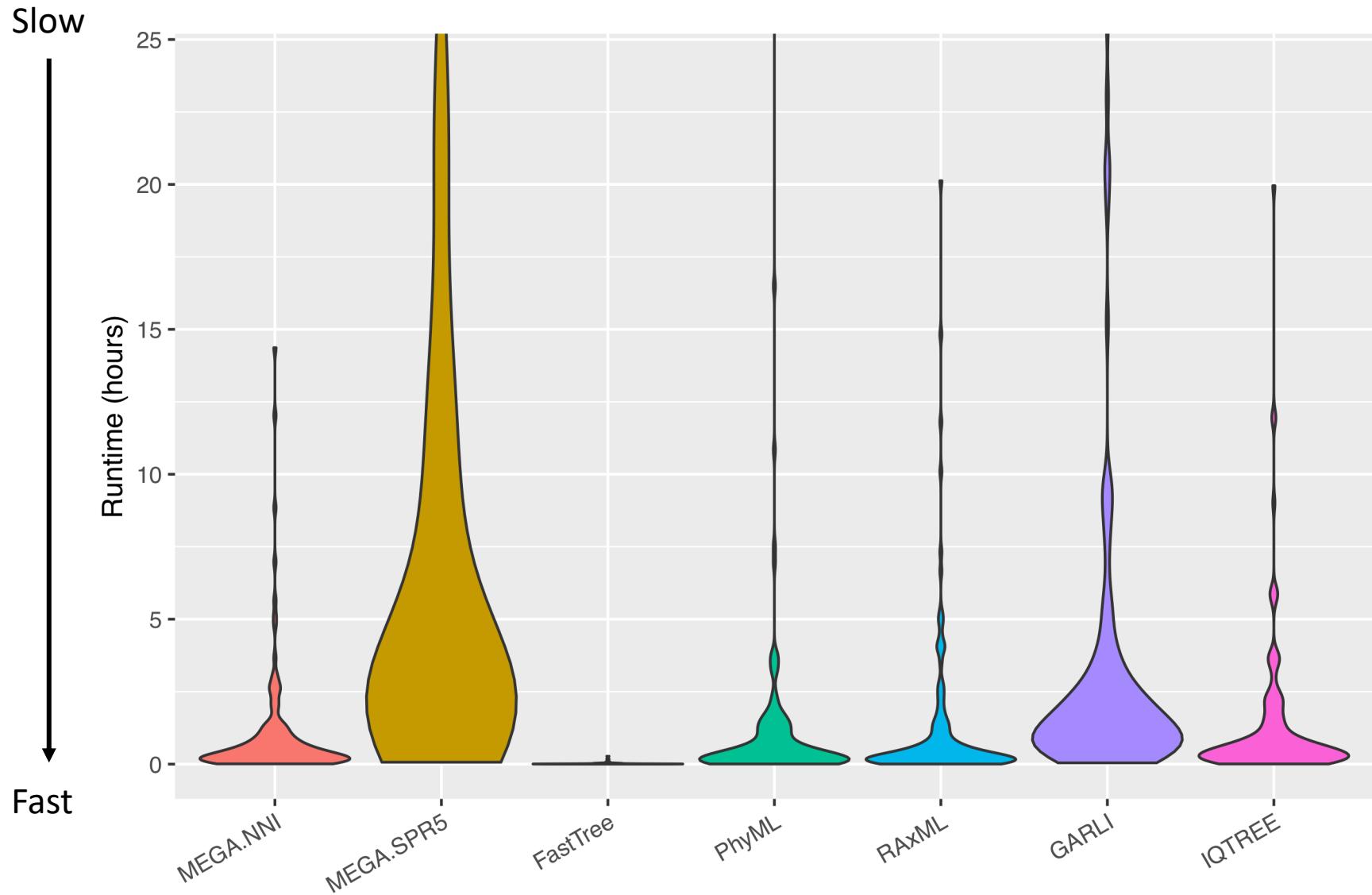


Benchmark: Log-likelihood maximisation

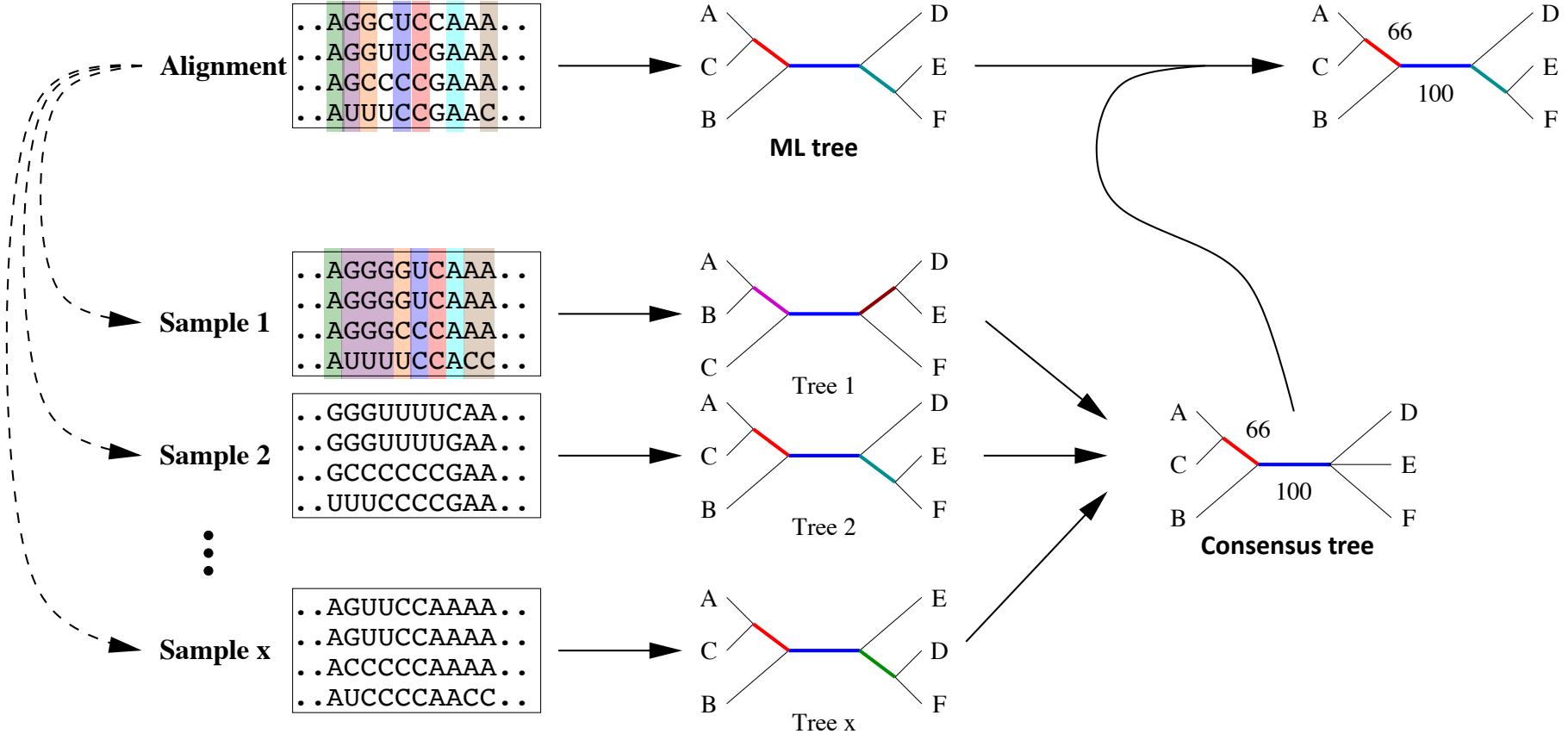


Independently confirmed by Zhou, Rokas et al. (2018)

Runtimes



Branch supports: How reliable are branches of the tree?



Bootstrap analysis is
extremely time-consuming!

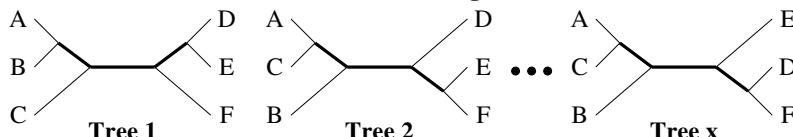
UFBoot: Ultrafast bootstrap approximation

A G G C T C C T
A G G T T C G C
A G C C C C G T
A T T T C C G A

ML tree search with the IQ-TREE strategy

Alignment

many trees collected during tree search
with their estimated site log-likelihoods



A G G C T C C T
A G G T T C G C
A G C C C C G T
A T T T C C G A

A G G C T C C T
A G G T T C G C
A G C C C C G T
A T T T C C G A

A G G C T C C T
A G G T T C G C
A G C C C C G T
A T T T C C G A

estimated site log-likelihoods from the original alignment

Resampling Estimated site Log-Likelihoods (RELL)

RELL sample 1
for tree 1

RELL sample 1
for tree 2

RELL sample 1
for tree x

RELL sample 2
for tree 1

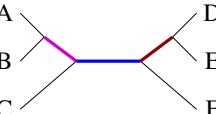
RELL sample 2
for tree 2

RELL sample 2
for tree x

RELL sample y
for tree 1

RELL sample y
for tree 2

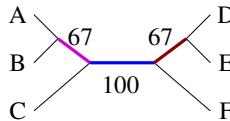
RELL sample y
for tree x



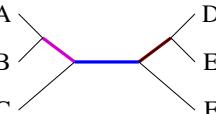
ML tree

M.A.T. Nguyen, A. von Haeseler

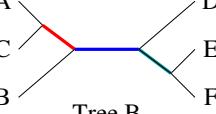
ML tree with
UFBoot proportions



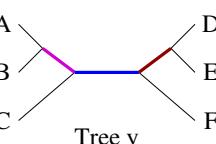
best RELL-trees



Tree A



Tree B



Tree y

map branch proportions onto ML tree

Other features

Bootstrap resampling

- Resampling partitions
- Resampling partitions and sites

Single branch tests

- SH-aLRT (Shimodaira-Hasegawa-like approximate likelihood ratio test)
- aBayes

Tree topology tests

- Shimodaira-Haegawa (SH) test
- Expected Likelihood Weight (ELW)

Post-analysis

- Ancestral sequence reconstruction
- Inferring site-specific rates

IQ-TREE forum: <https://groups.google.com/d/forum/iqtree>
for questions, complaints, etc.

Exercises

Single model on a DNA data set (obtained from Phylogenetic Handbook)

- First running example
- Choosing the right substitution model
- Assessing branch supports (UFBoot, SH-aLRT)
- Utilizing multi-core CPUs

Partition model on a 248-gene Turtle DNA data set (kindly provided by J. Brown)

- Partitioned analysis for multi-gene alignments
- Choosing the right partitioning scheme (**optional*)
- Bootstrap resampling partitions
- Tree tests
- Identifying most influential genes (**optional*)

Mixture model on a 10-gene Microsporidia protein data set (kindly provided by L. Eme)

- Protein mixture model analysis

<http://www.iqtree.org/doc/molevol>