

## **Phylogenomics**

## Work locally on your laptop

The following instructions have been tested on Ubuntu. Mac and Windows users can use Ubuntu in the Virtual Machine (setup distributed by Stefan Wyder)

- 1. Download MEGA 7:
  - Go to the website <a href="http://www.megasoftware.net/">http://www.megasoftware.net/</a> and download the appropriate MEGA7
  - To get help:
    - **GUI:** http://www.megasoftware.net/docs or menu Help → Contents
    - CC: <a href="http://www.megasoftware.net/pdfs/MEGA7-CC-Quick-Start-Tutorial.pdf">http://www.megasoftware.net/pdfs/MEGA7-CC-Quick-Start-Tutorial.pdf</a> or type man megacc
      - 1. use megaproto to create analysis options files
      - 2. run megacc -a megaOptionFile.mao -d dataFile.meg [options] to run MEGA analyses
- 2. Download RAxML:
  - Download RAxML under <a href="https://github.com/stamatak/standard-RAxML">https://github.com/stamatak/standard-RAxML</a>
     or type sudo apt-get install raxml

## **Exercise 1: MEGA**

In this exercise you will work with an example file, which is included in the MEGA distribution: mtCDNA.meg (can be found in the Examples folder of MEGA, which is located in your home (Mac) or Documents (Windows) directory). It can also be downloaded from <a href="http://www.megasoftware.net/examples/mtCDNA\_zip">http://www.megasoftware.net/examples/mtCDNA\_zip</a>). This data set contains mitochondrial cDNA sequences of several primate species.

- a) Open the mtCDNA.meg file with MEGA
- b) Find the appropriate substitution model for this data set with MEGA. Try to understand the result table.
- c) Create a NJ, maximum parsimony and maximum likelihood tree. Compare the different phylogenies



d) Try to time calibrate the maximum likelihood tree by clicking on "Compute" → "Timetree".
 You know that Gibbon is the outgroup and that chimpanzee and bonobo diverged between 1.2 –
 5.0 Ma. Additionally you know that orangutan and Sumatran diverged latest 13 Ma.

## **Exercise 2: RAxML**

- a) Convert the .meg file to a RAxML input file (relaxed PHYLIP format) using my converter program PGDSpider (<a href="http://www.cmpg.unibe.ch/software/PGDSpider/">http://www.cmpg.unibe.ch/software/PGDSpider/</a>).
- b) Estimate a maximum likelihood tree using RAxML by specifying the input file (-s), the substitution model (-m) and the output file name (-n) (for further options type raxmlHPC -h): raxmlHPC -s mtCDNA.txt -n out.nwk -m GTRCATI
- c) Run a bootstrap analysis in RAxML:

  raxmlHPC -s mtCDNA.txt -n out.nwk -m GTRCATI -b 1234 -# 100

  (the -b turns on bootstrapping with 1234 as seed and -# specifies the number of runs)
- d) This can now be used to but bootstrap values on the maximum likelihood tree: raxmlHPC -m GTRCATI -f b -t RAxML\_bestTree.raxmlOut -z RAxML bootstrap.raxmlOut -n out bootstrap.nwk
- e) Open the resulting file (e.g. with MEGA) and compare it with the maximum likelihood tree of MEGA