

# TreeFixVP

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## 1 Introduction

TreeFixVP is a program for reconstructing highly accurate viral phylogenetic trees. TreeFixVP incorporates host information with sequence data to reconstruct the tree using a mixed maximum likelihood / maximum parsimony framework. Given a maximum likelihood phylogeny and a multiple sequence alignment, TreeFixVP searches among multiple topologies which are supported equally by sequence data (using the Shimodaiara-Hasegawa test statistic). The selected topology is the one that minimizes then umber of necessary transmissions.

### Requirements

- Python (2.5.4 or greater)
- C compiler (gcc)
- SWIG (1.3.29 or greater)
- Numpy (1.5.1 or greater)
- Scipy (0.7.1 or greater)

- Additionally, Python modules are required for computing the p-value for likelihood equivalence.

**Likelihood** TreeFixVP uses the Shimodaira-Hasegawa (SH) test statistic with RAxML site-wise likelihoods to compute p-values for each candidate tree.

**Parsimony** TreeFixVP scores each statistically equivalent candidate tree using Fitch’s algorithm. Given host labels at the leaf nodes, the Fitch module computes a score equivalent to the minimum necessary number of transmissions needed to label the internal nodes.

## 2 Tutorial

**Input** TreefixVP requires a seed tree, generally a maximum likelihood tree, and a multiple sequence alignment

### 2.1 Usage

```
treefixVP -[options] <treefile>
```

**Options** TreeFixVP assumes that the multiple sequence alignment and seed tree have the same root name, with different extensions. The default extensions are ".align" and ".tree", but other extensions can be specified. The output tree file will have the same root name, and will have either the default extension ".treefix.tree", or a user specified extension.

- -A <alignment file extension>, --alignext=<alignment file extension>
- -o <old tree file extension>, --oldext=<old tree file extension>
- -n <new tree file extension>, --newext=<new tree file extension>

The default likelihood model uses RAxML site-wise likelihoods, but a different user-defined module can be substituted. The default likelihood test is the SH test, but again a user-defined test can be used.

- -m <module for likelihood calculations>, --module=<module for likelihood calculations>
- -e <extra arguments to module>, --extra=<extra arguments to module>
- -t <test statistic>, --test=<test statistic>
- --alpha=<alpha> → alpha threshold (default: 0.05)
- -p <alpha>, --pval=<alpha>

The default module for transmission cost uses Fitch's algorithm. A user defined cost model can be substituted.

- -M <module for transmission cost calculation>, --smodule=<module for transmission cost calculation>

A number of options can be specified to guide the search conducted by TreeFixVP.

- -x <seed>, --seed=<seed> → seed value for random generator
- --niter=<number of iterations> → number of iterations (default: 1000)
- --nquickiter=<number of quick iterations> → number of subproposals (default: 100)

Finally, there are a handful of informational options.

- --version → show program's version number and exit
- -h, --help → show the help message and exit
- -V <verbosity level>, --verbose=<verbosity level>
- -l <log file>, --log=<log file> → log filename. Use '-' to display on stdout.

### 3 Test Results

TreeFixVP was tested on 8 sample trees and multiple sequence alignments. Below is a list of the 8 datasets. The column labeled "Old Score" is the Fitch score of the original tree, and the column labeled "New Score" is the Fitch score of the tree reconstructed by TreeFixVP. Also included are the number of leaves for the given tree, and the time of the run.

| Name | Leaves | Old Score | New Score | Runtime (minutes) |
|------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| AA   | 118    | 7         | 5         | 48                |
| AB   | 48     | 2         | 1         | 28                |
| AC   | 86     | 3         | 3         | 32                |
| AD   | 76     | 2         | 1         | 67                |
| AE   | 29     | 3         | 2         | 15                |
| AH   | 53     | 2         | 1         | 31                |
| AI   | 163    | 71        | 51        | 71                |
| AJ   | 49     | 3         | 3         | 21                |

#### 3.1 Example

Find a sample dataset that we can release and walk through an example [here](#)

## 4 Changes from TreeFixDTL

### 4.1 treefixVP

- Renamed treefixDTL executable
- Removed most options in parser, only need alignment extension, old extension, new extension
- Changed default smodule to FitchModel
- Call treefixVP rather than treefix

### 4.2 fitchmodel.py

- Copy of rangerdtlmodel.py

- Changed `compute_cost()` to call `fitch.linux` executable
- Removed `stree`, `smap` from `FitchModel.optimize_model`
- Removed call to `CostModel.optimize_model()`

### 4.3 **treefix\_for\_VP**

- Renamed `treefix` to `treefix_for_VP` - this avoids path collision with `treefix` and `treefixDTL`
- Removed `smap` and `stree` as required arguments
- Changed to `common.check_req_options(species=False)`
- Removed `stree` and `gene2species` from `check_input_tree()`
- Removed `stree` and `gene2species` from `search_landscape()`
- Removed `check_congruent_tree()` function, no longer applies
- Removed 'if flag: return mintree'
- Removed reading species tree and species map from `main()`
- Removed `stree` and `gene2species` from calls to `optimize_model()`, `check_input_tree()`, and `search_landscape()` in `main`

### 4.4 **General**

- Removed all ranger executables
- Removed `treefix_compute`
- Removed `rangerdtl` model from `models` module
- Modified setup files to install the proper executables
- Updated `treefixVP.py` with version and software info
- Updated `INSTALL.txt`, `CHANGES.txt`, and `README.txt`
- Added `README.pdf`