



A fast pipeline for species tree inference using placement in Hierarchical Orthologous Groups

Sina Majidian^{1,2}, Adrian M Altenhoff^{2,3}, Christophe Dessimoz^{1,2,4}

¹ Department of Computational Biology, University of Lausanne.

² SIB Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics.

³ Department of Computer Science, ETH Zurich.

⁴ Department of Computer Science, University College London.



Inferring species trees: a fundamental problem

Orthologous Groups (marker genes):

Group of genes that emerged from a common ancestral gene through speciation.

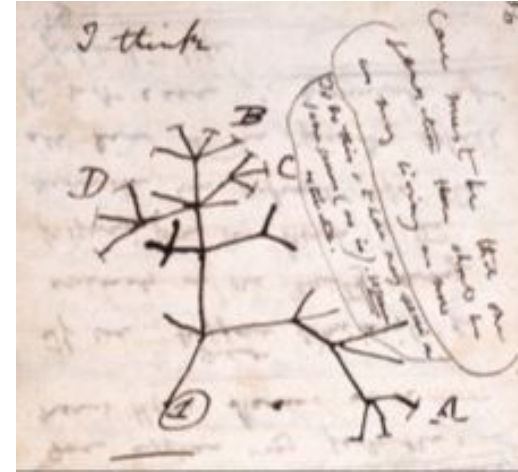
1) conventional orthology pipelines

✗ computationally intensive (not scalable)

2) Precomputed markers e.g. **BUSCO**

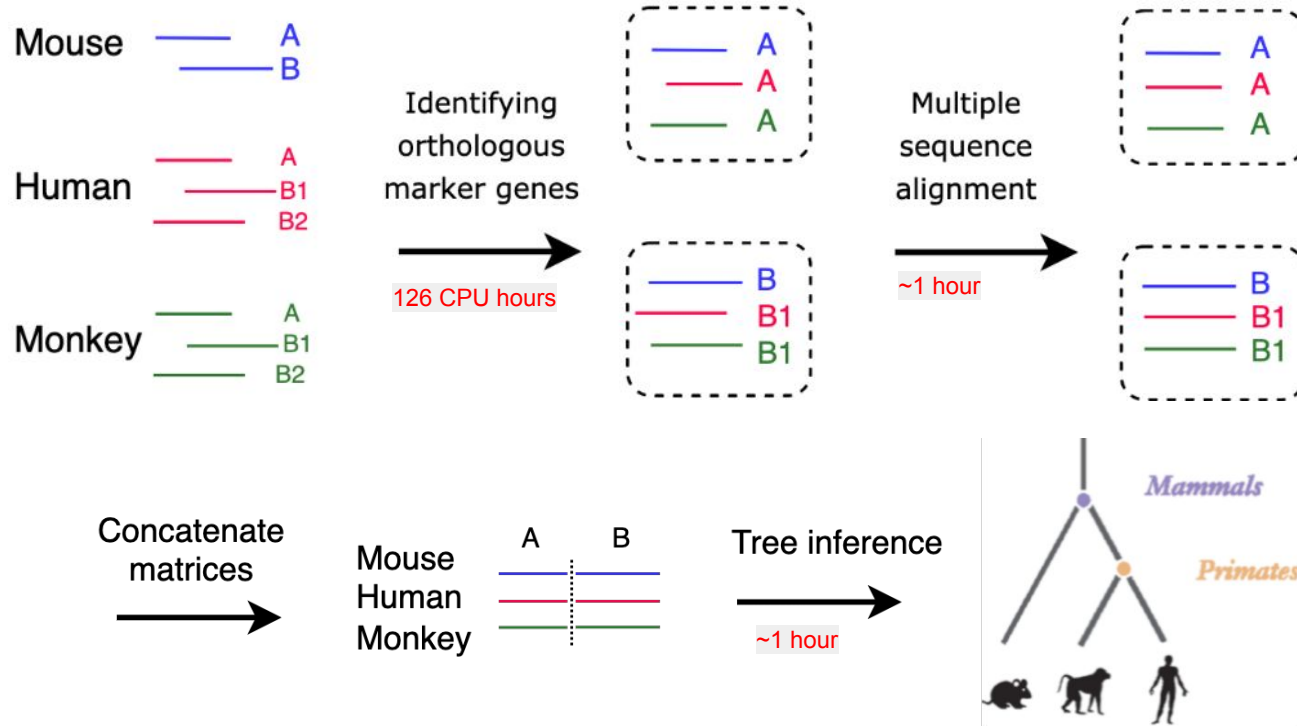
✗ not available for all clades

✗ ↑species → **U**niversal and **S**ingle-**C**opy **O**rthologs ↓



Darwin, 1837.

Inferring species trees: the standard pipeline



Basis of the proposed pipeline (FastOMA)

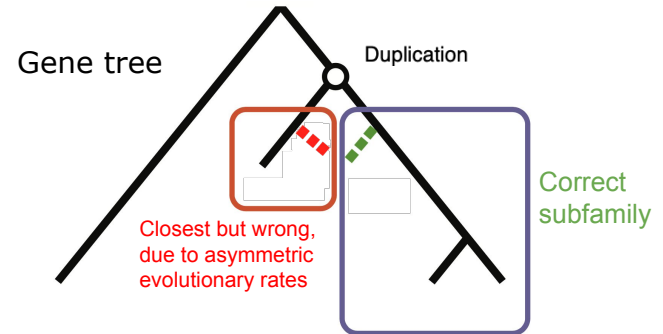
- Map proteins to the database of subfamily of genes
- Traditionally achieved by finding the closest sequence (by BLAST or DIAMOND).



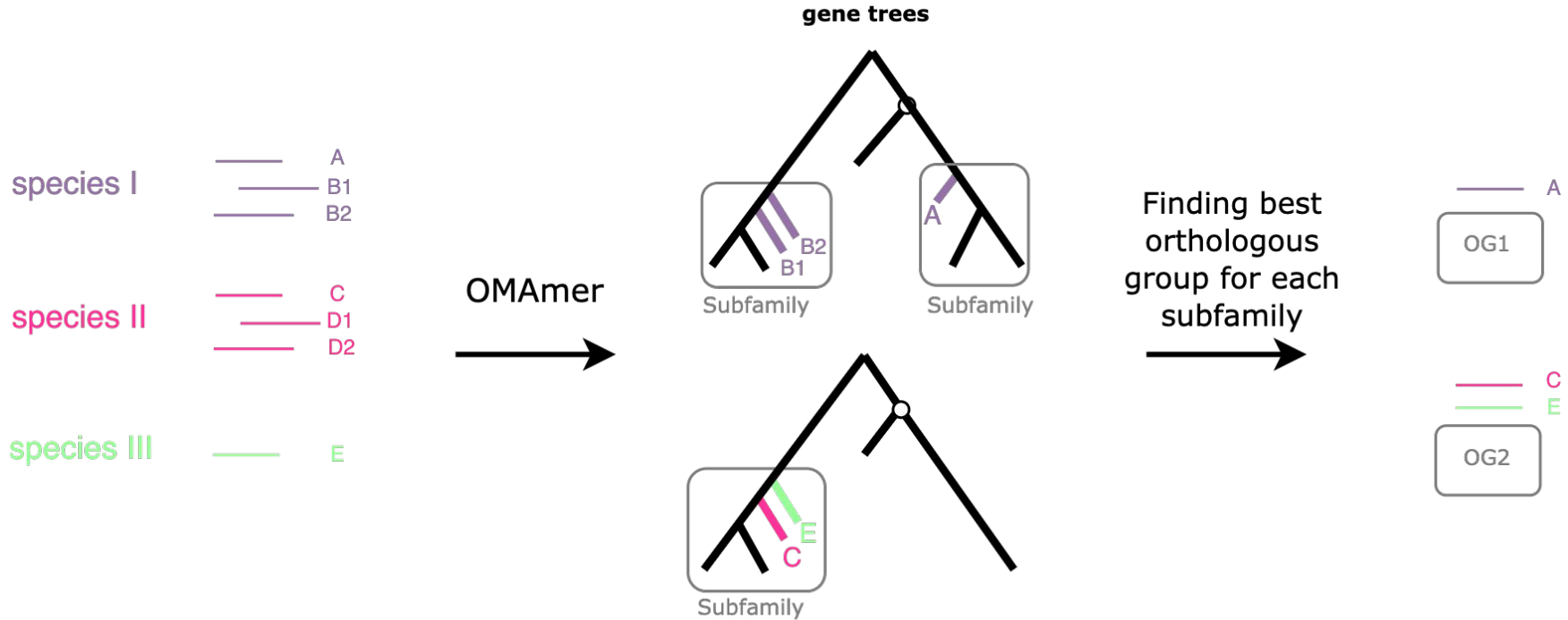
✗ the closest sequence might belong to a different subfamily (not ortholog)

Our solution is OMAMer:

A subfamily-level classifier
using subfamily-informed k-mers.



FastOMA: the accelerated pipeline



Evaluation on B10k dataset

- phase II: 363 birds

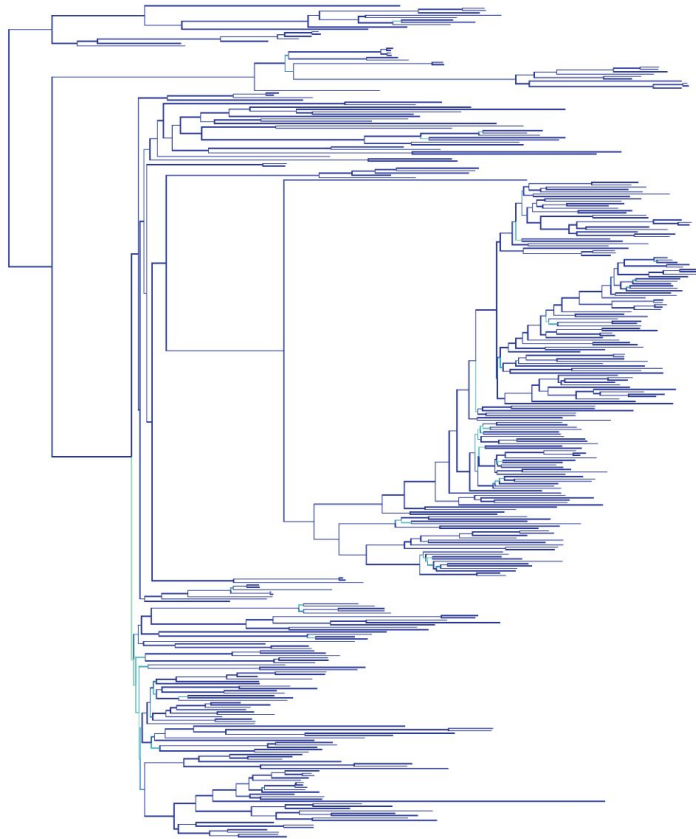


Run time in CPU hours

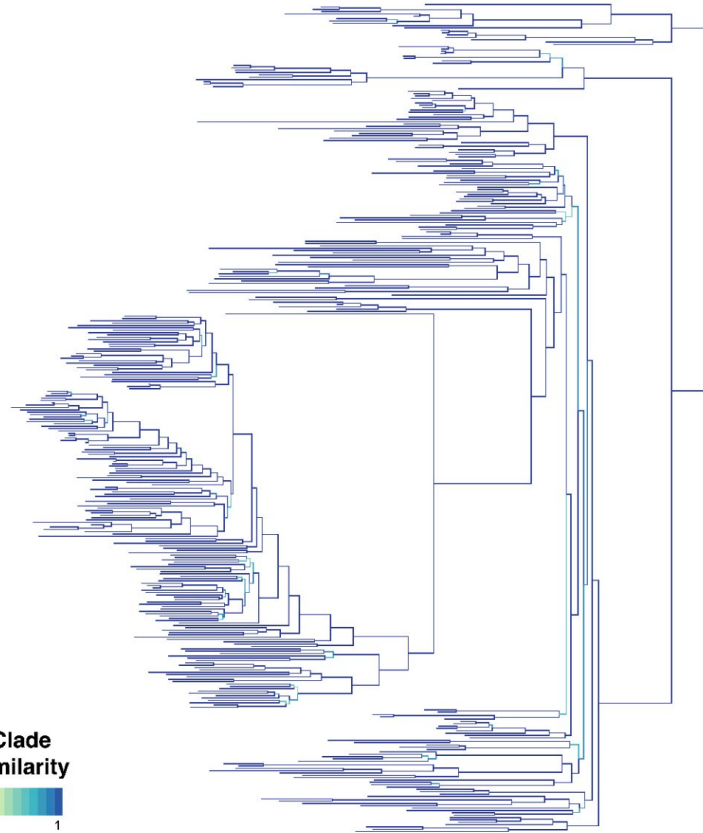
	Identifying orthologous groups (OGs)	Multiple sequence alignment (100 OGs)	Tree inference
Standard	1936	~1	56
FastOMA	49	~1	79

FastOMA is
15 times **faster**.

Standard pipeline



FastOMA

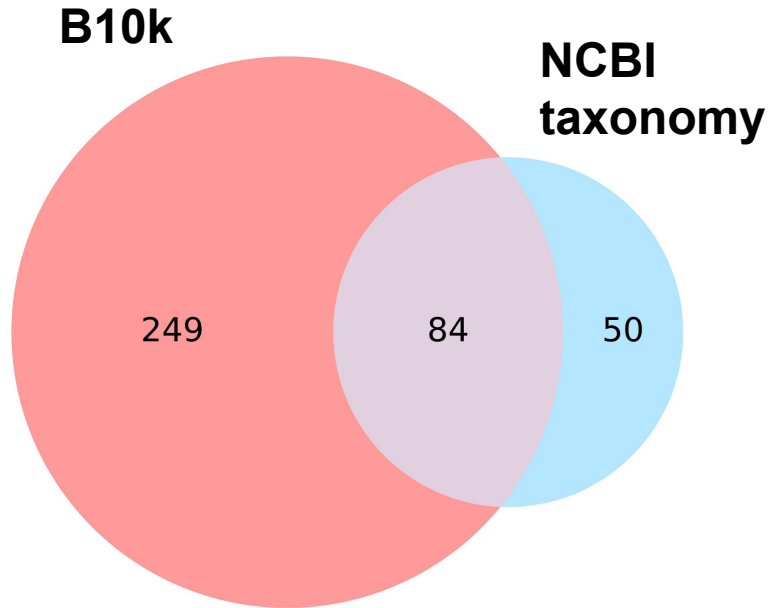


Clade
similarity
0 1

RF partitions that exist only in standard, not found in FastOMA = **69 out of 704.**

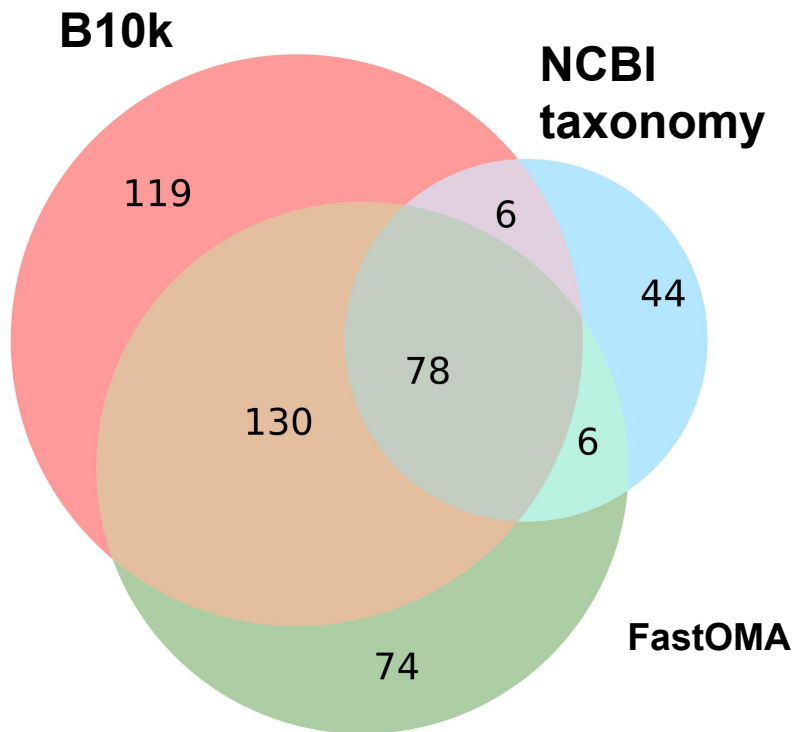
Bird phylogeny is challenging!

RF values



Bird phylogeny is challenging!

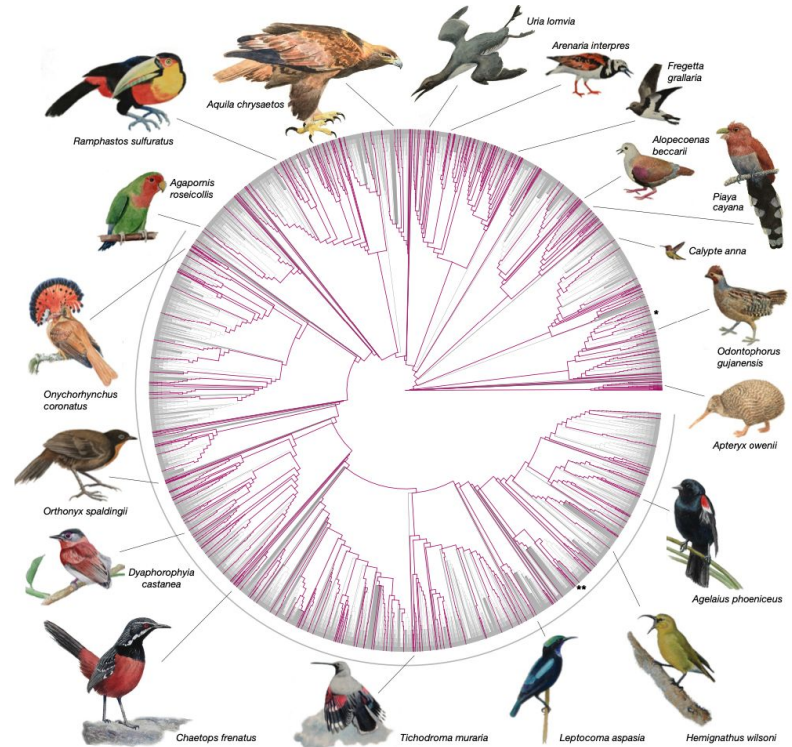
RF values



FastOMA is a **reliable and scalable solution** for the tree inference pipeline.



Thank you!



Evaluation on B10k dataset

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Run time in CPU hours

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