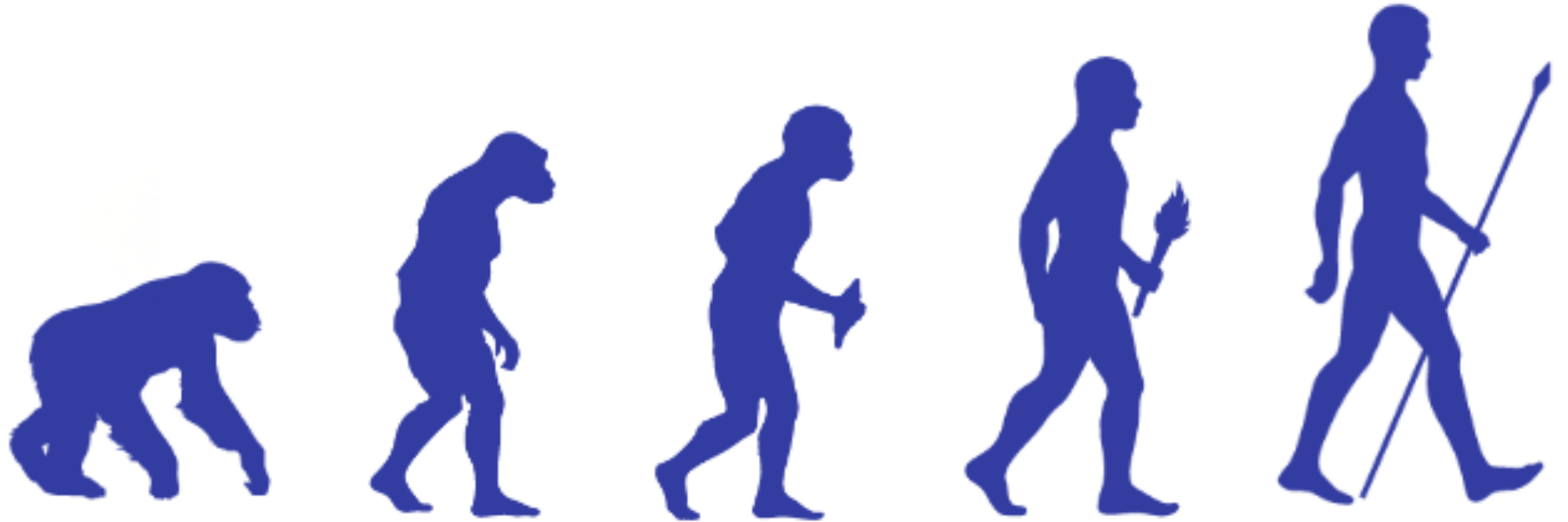




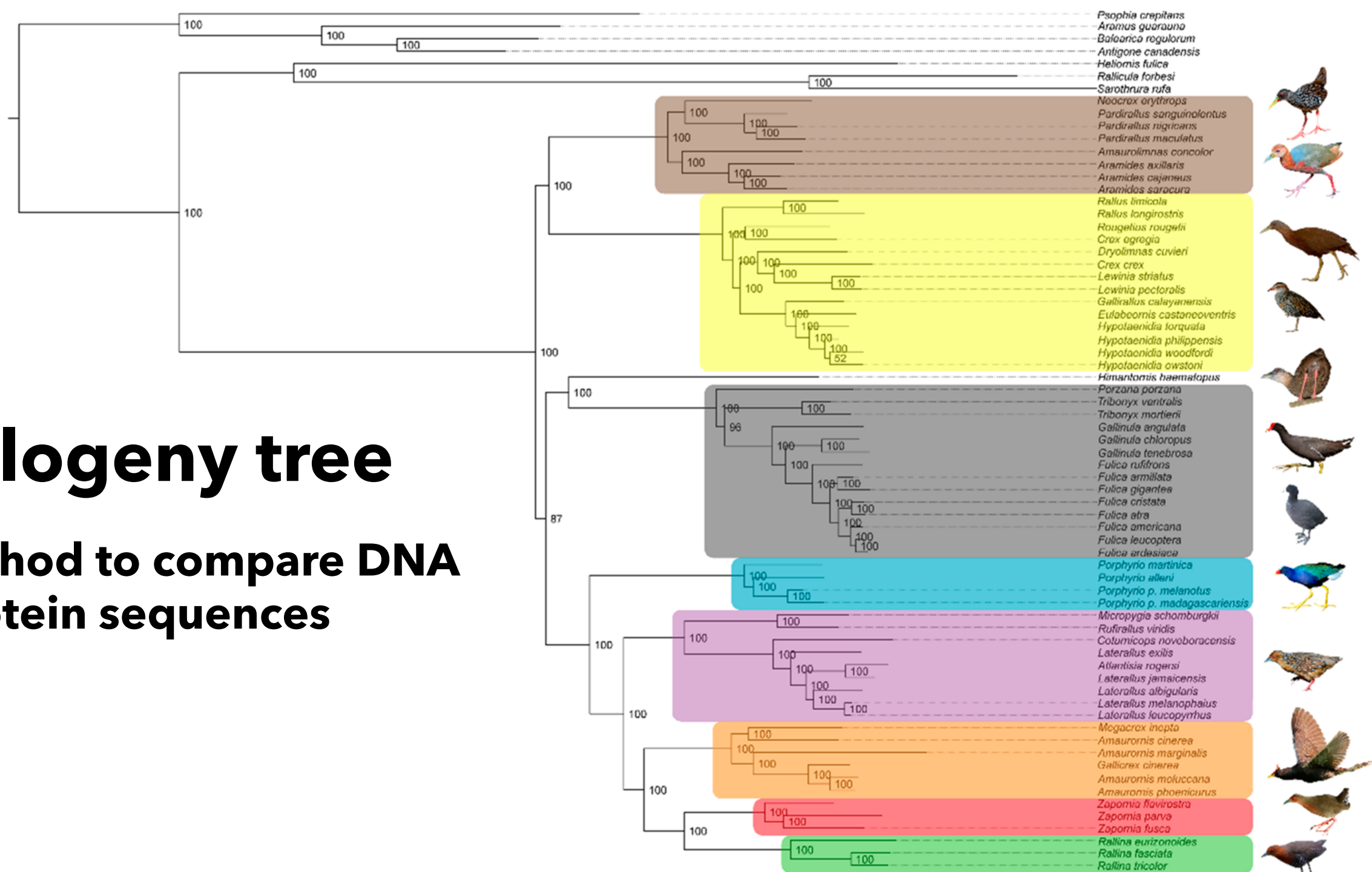
Phylogenomics

Haeun Lee and Amber Diederichs

What is phylogenomics?



Using genomic data to study **evolution**



Phylogeny tree

A method to compare DNA or protein sequences

Why is phylogenomics important?



**Emergence
of new genes**



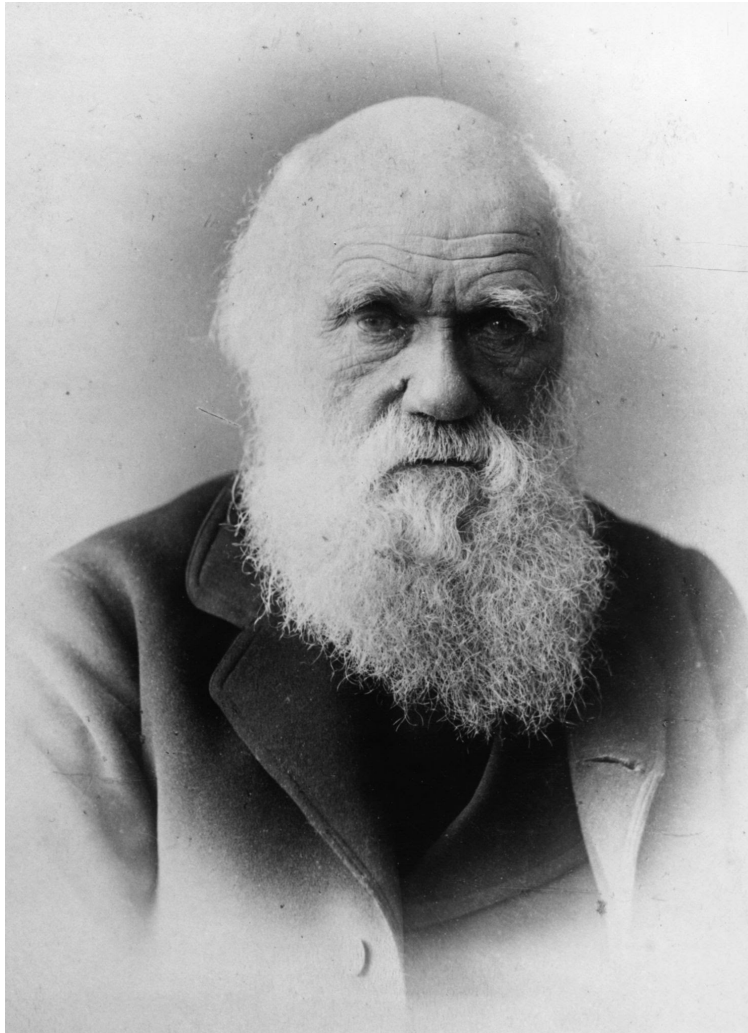
Morphology



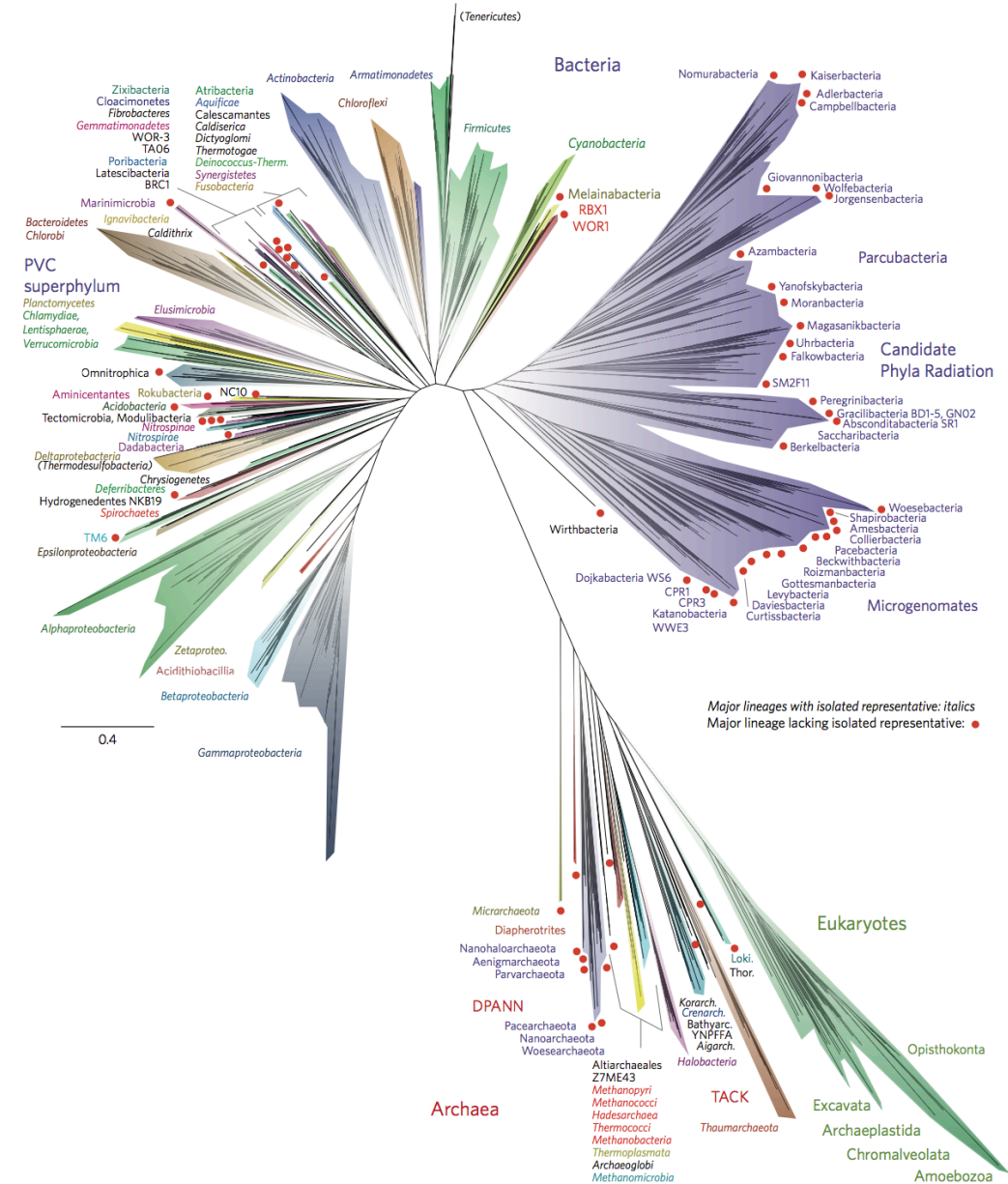
Molecular adaptations

Understanding major transitions in evolution

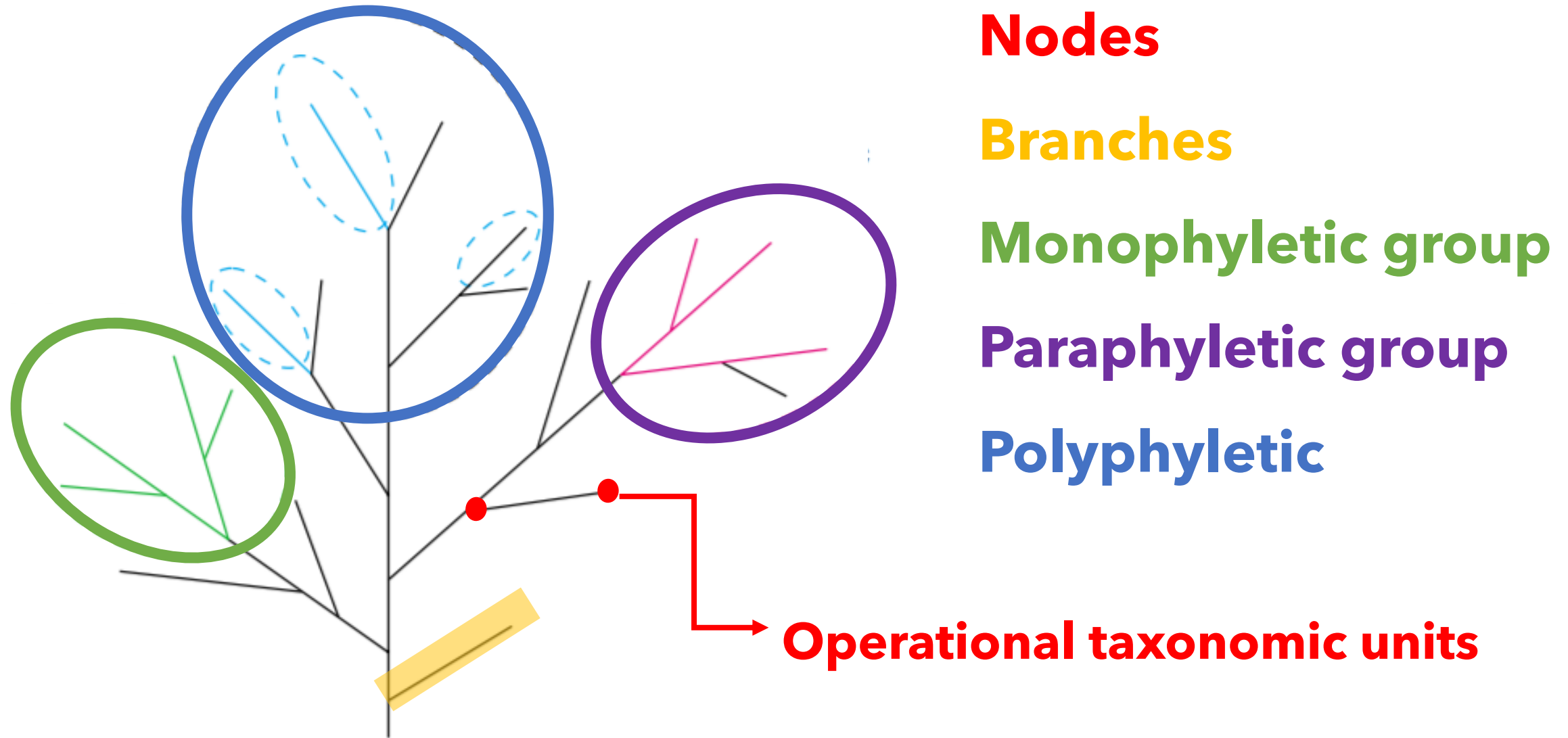
What is the history of phylogenomics?



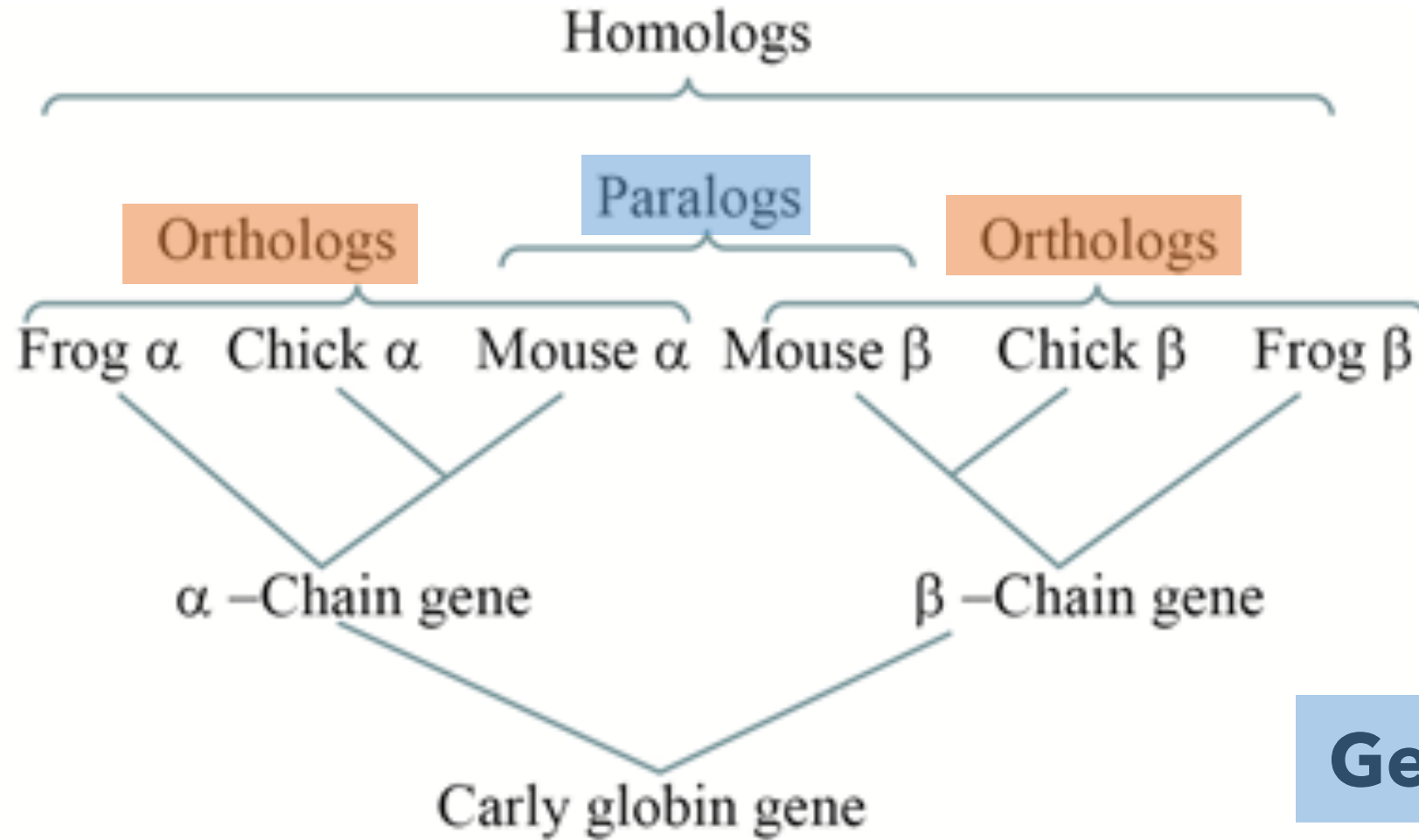
Then between A & B. various
type of relation. C & B. The
first predation, B & D
rather greater distinction
Then genus would be
formed. - binary relation



How do you read phylogeny trees?



How do you read a phylogeny tree?

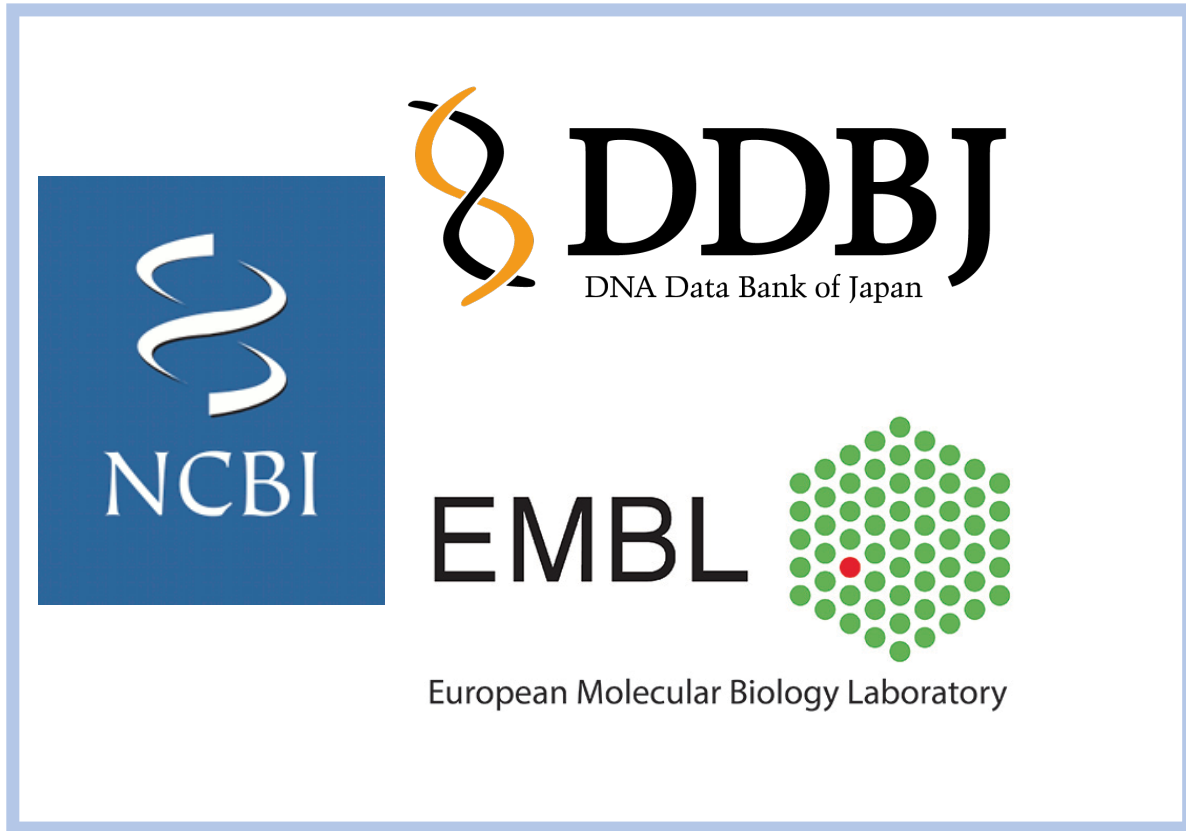


Gene duplication event

Parent to offspring duplication

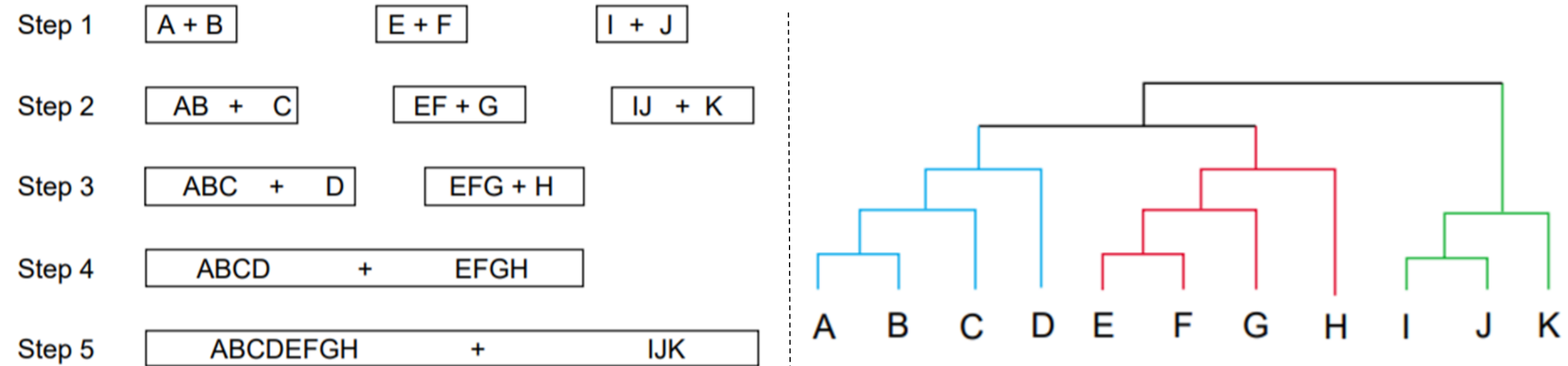
How do you create a phylogeny tree?

How do you assemble data?



Data is obtained through searching public domains

How do you do multiple sequence alignment?



Progressive sequence alignment

How do you do multiple sequence alignment?

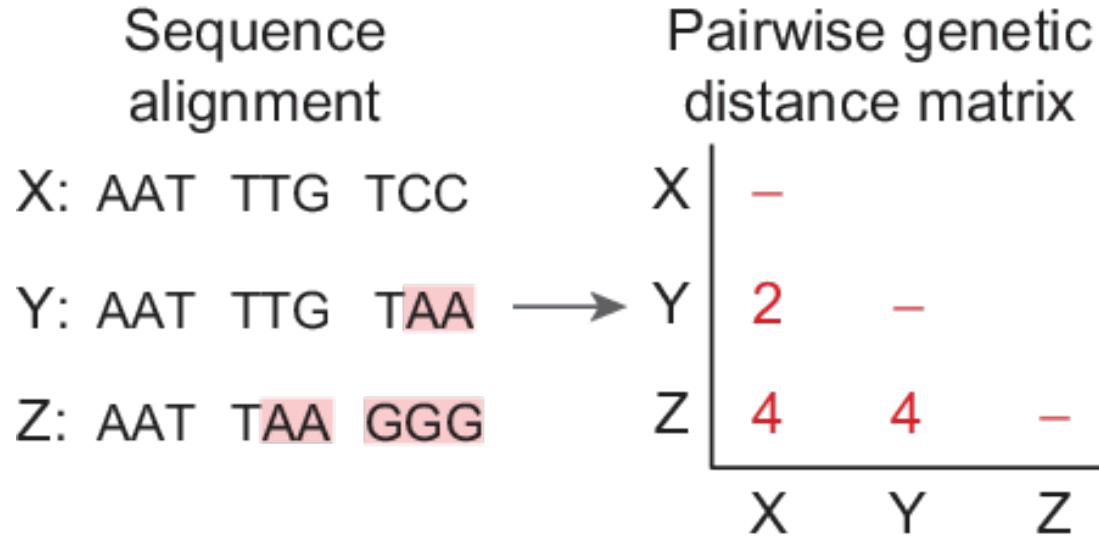
```
|.....20....|.....30....|
VVALIR--YPETLENG--VPKE
VVHVE--YPETMDEQRQRPRT
VCEIV--NVDIYKDG--FPRE
VTEGGIKYPETTE--GGRPKI
VTEGGIKYPETTE--GGRPKI
VTEGGVQFAETME--GGRPKI
VAH--VEFPEVYE--NGKPKI
VAK--IEFPETMDESGQRPRV
VIH---VEHSETTEKKGPKV
-----
VCLVEHAKSANA----ADQS
KCIIEHAKSYESHG----QPVF
```

```
|.....20....|.....30....|
VVAL--IRYPETLE--NGVPKE
VVH--VEYPETMDEQRQRPRT
VAK--IEFPETMDESGQRPRV
VCE--IVNVDIYK--DGFPRE
VTEGGIKYPETTE--GGRPKI
VTEGGIKYPETTE--GGRPKI
VTEGGVQFAETME--GGRPKI
VAH--VEFPEVYE--NGKPKI
VIH--VEHSETTE--KGKPKV
-----
VCL--VEHAKSANA--NAADQS
KCI--IEHAKSYES--EHGQPVF
```

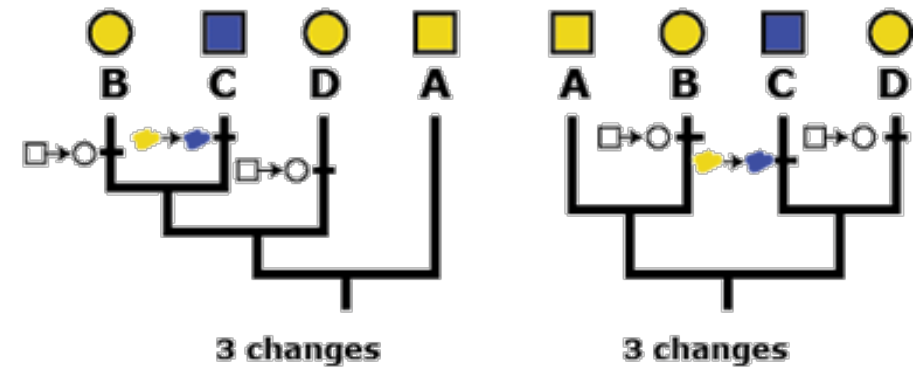
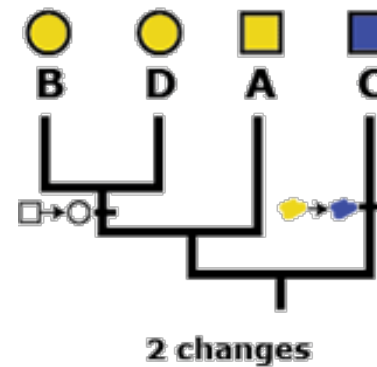
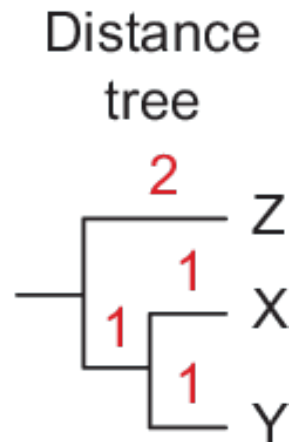


BioEdit Sequence Alignment Editor

How do you build the tree?



taxon	characters	
	shape	color
A	□	yellow
B	○	yellow
C	□	blue
D	○	yellow

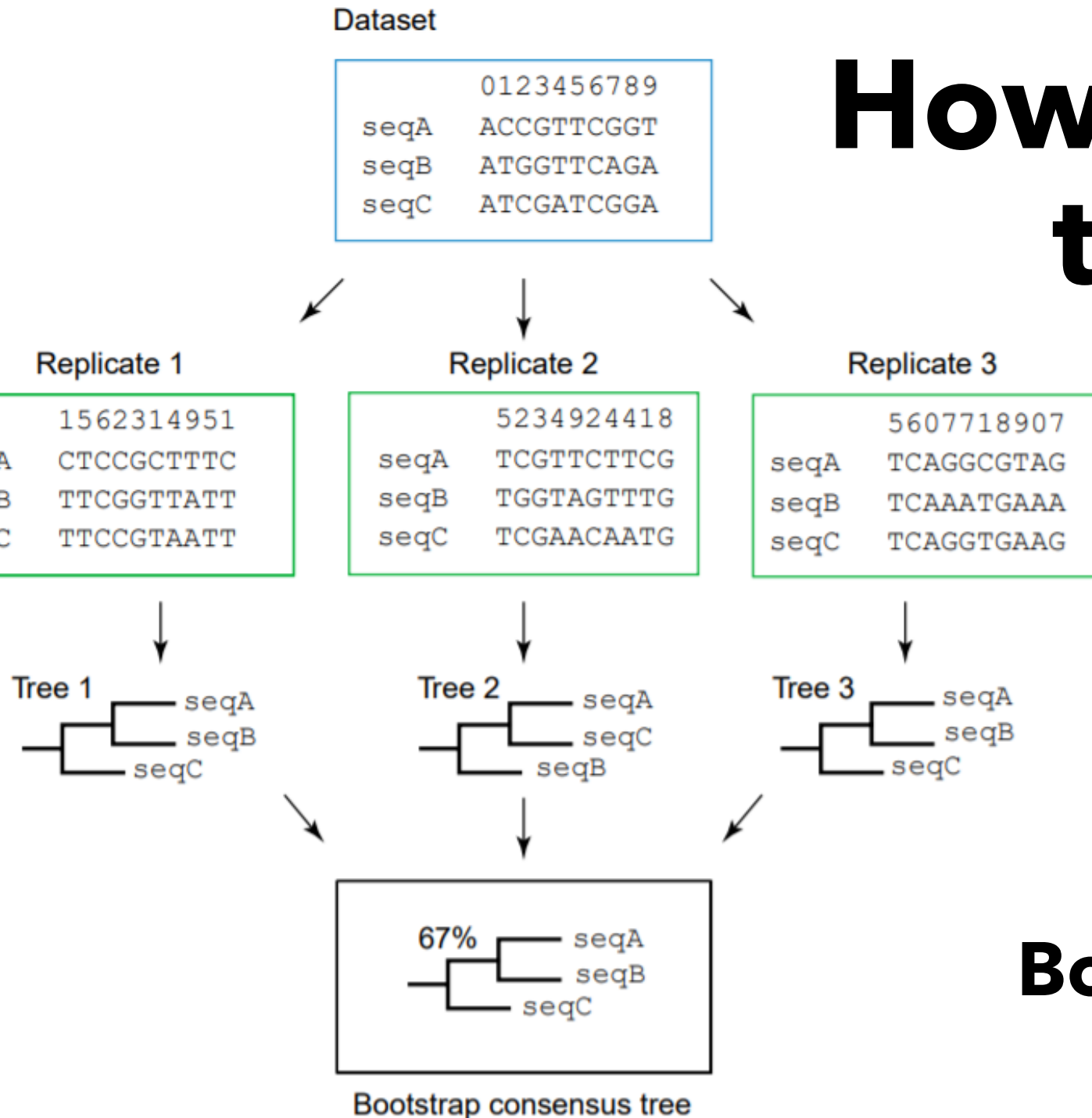


Distance matrix method

Discrete data method

How do you test the tree?

Bootstrapping

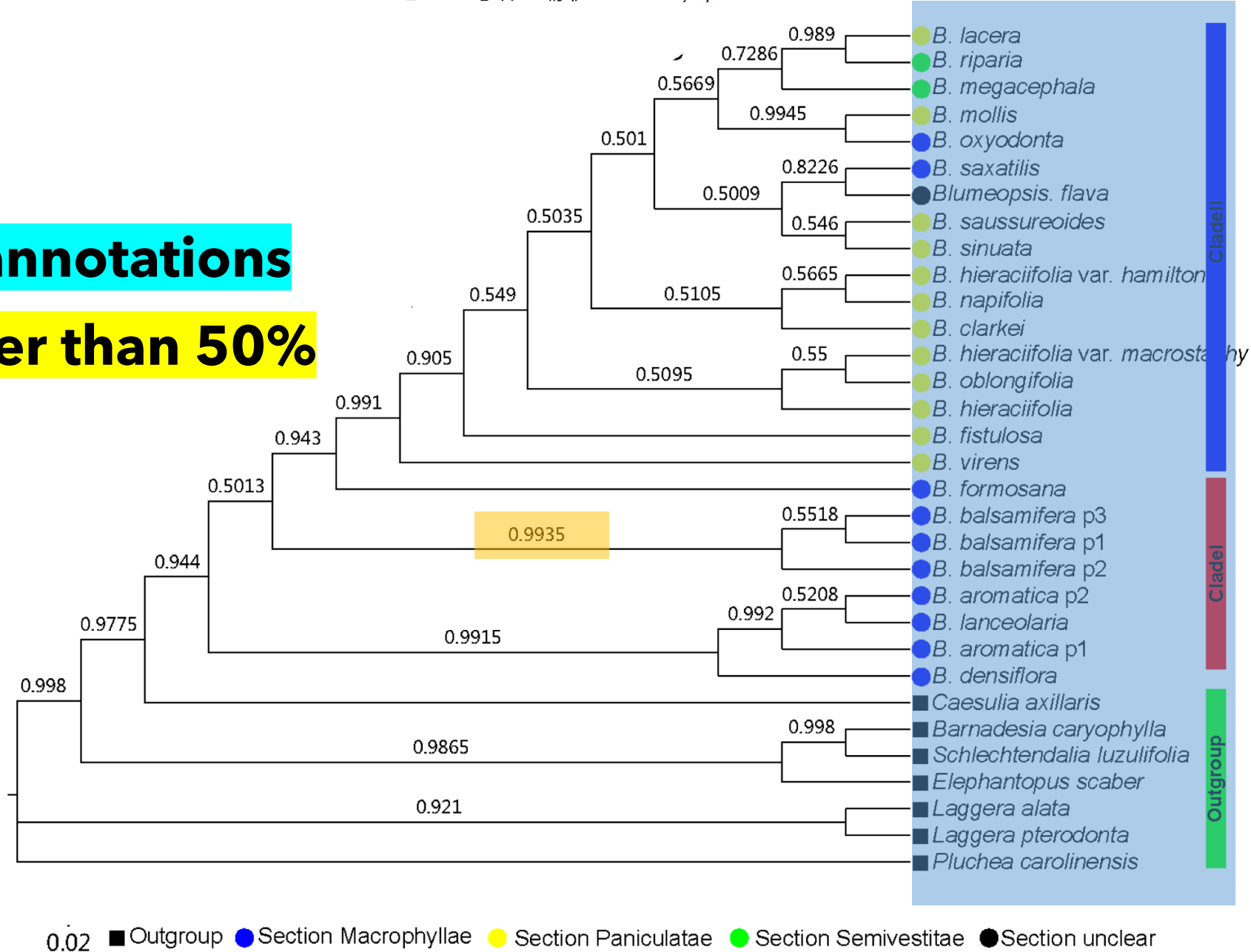


**Bootstrap value of 70%
and up are reliable**

What should you include in the tree?

Proper labeling and annotations

Bootstrap values higher than 50%



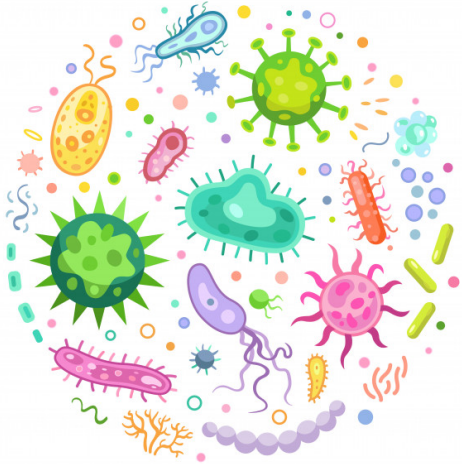
What are the disadvantages of phylogeny trees?



long branch attraction

Phylogeny can contain errors

What are the advantages of phylogeny trees?




Extensive introgression in a malaria vector species complex revealed by phylogenomics

Michael C. Fontaine^{1,2,*†}, James B. Pease^{3,*}, Aaron Steele⁴, Robert M. Waterhouse^{5,6,7,8}, Daniel E. Neafsey⁶, Igor V. Sharak...

+ See all authors and affiliations



Evolutionary prediction of medicinal properties in the genus *Euphorbia* L.

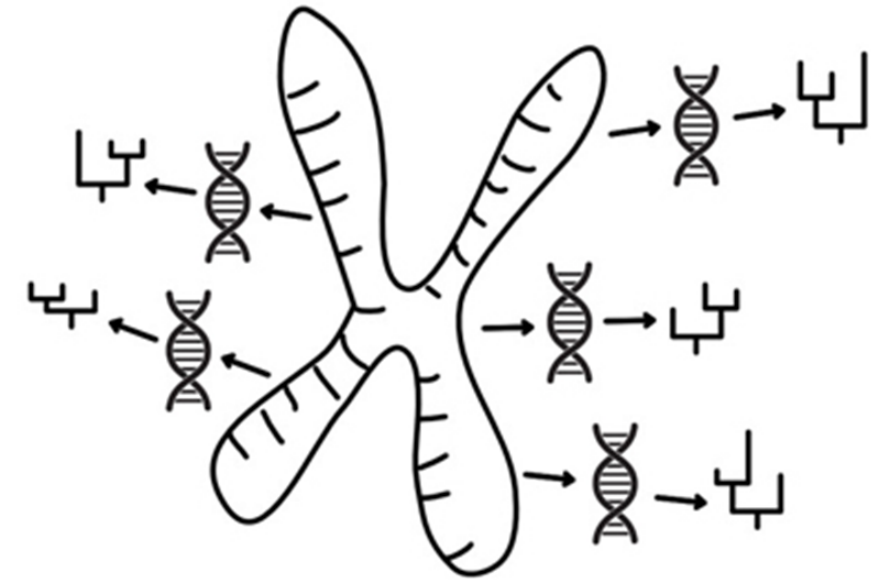
Madeleine Ernst , C. Haris Saslis-Lagoudakis, Olwen M. Grace, Niclas Nilsson, Henrik Toft Simonsen, James W. Horn & Nina Rønsted

Summary

Phylogenomics reconstruct evolutionary pathways of a group of organisms

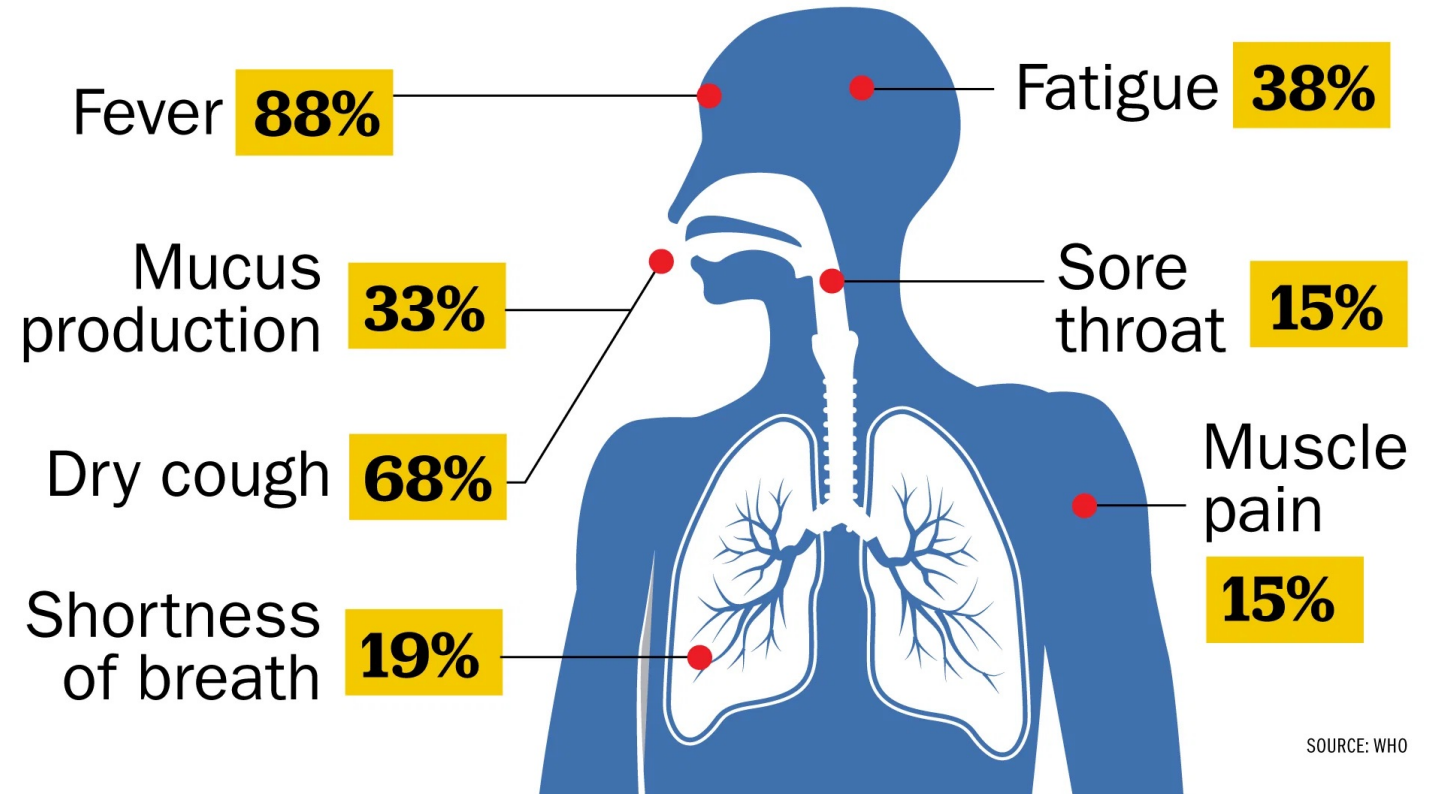
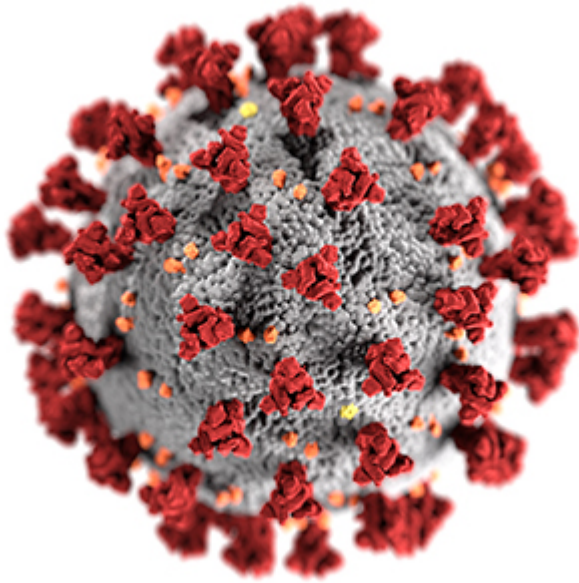
Phylogeny trees are made through sequence comparisons, multiple sequence alignment

Many methods and tests allow accurate representations of phylogeny trees



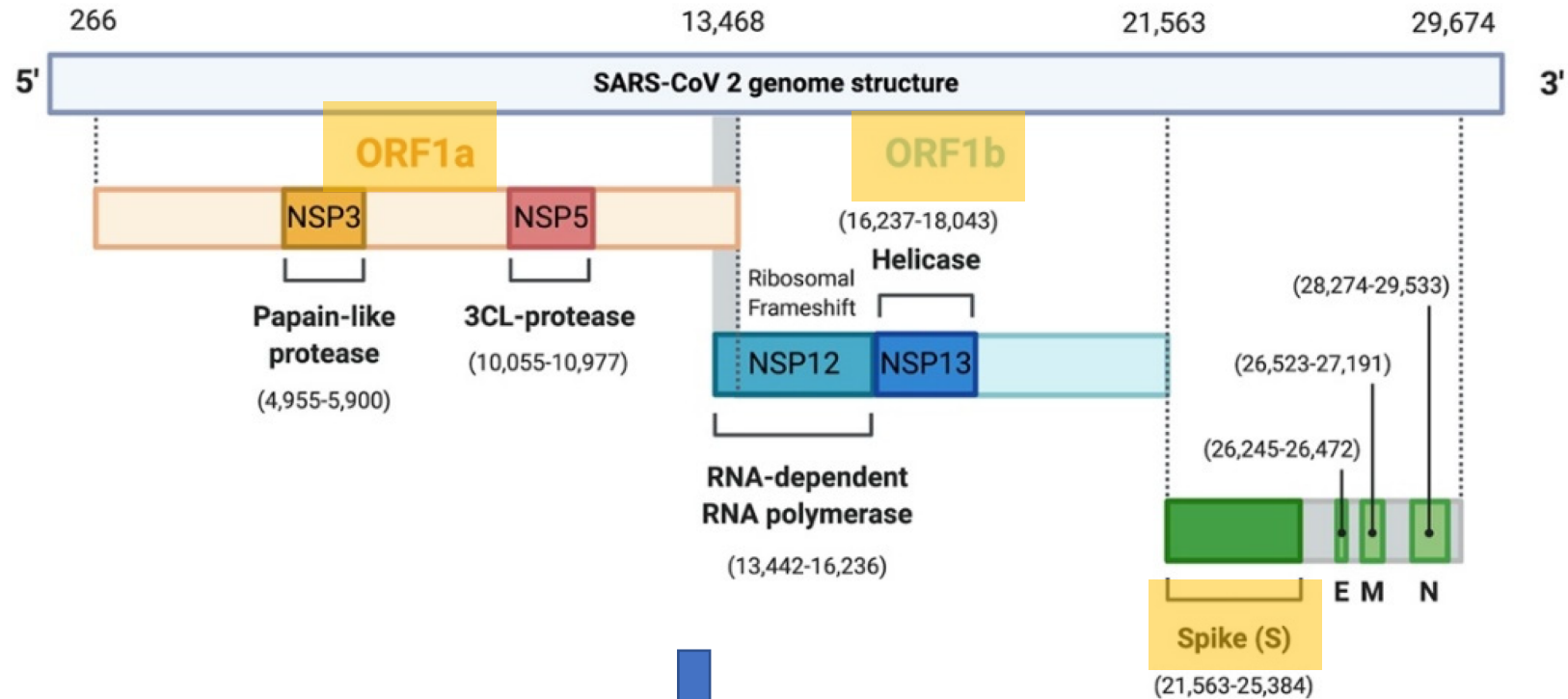
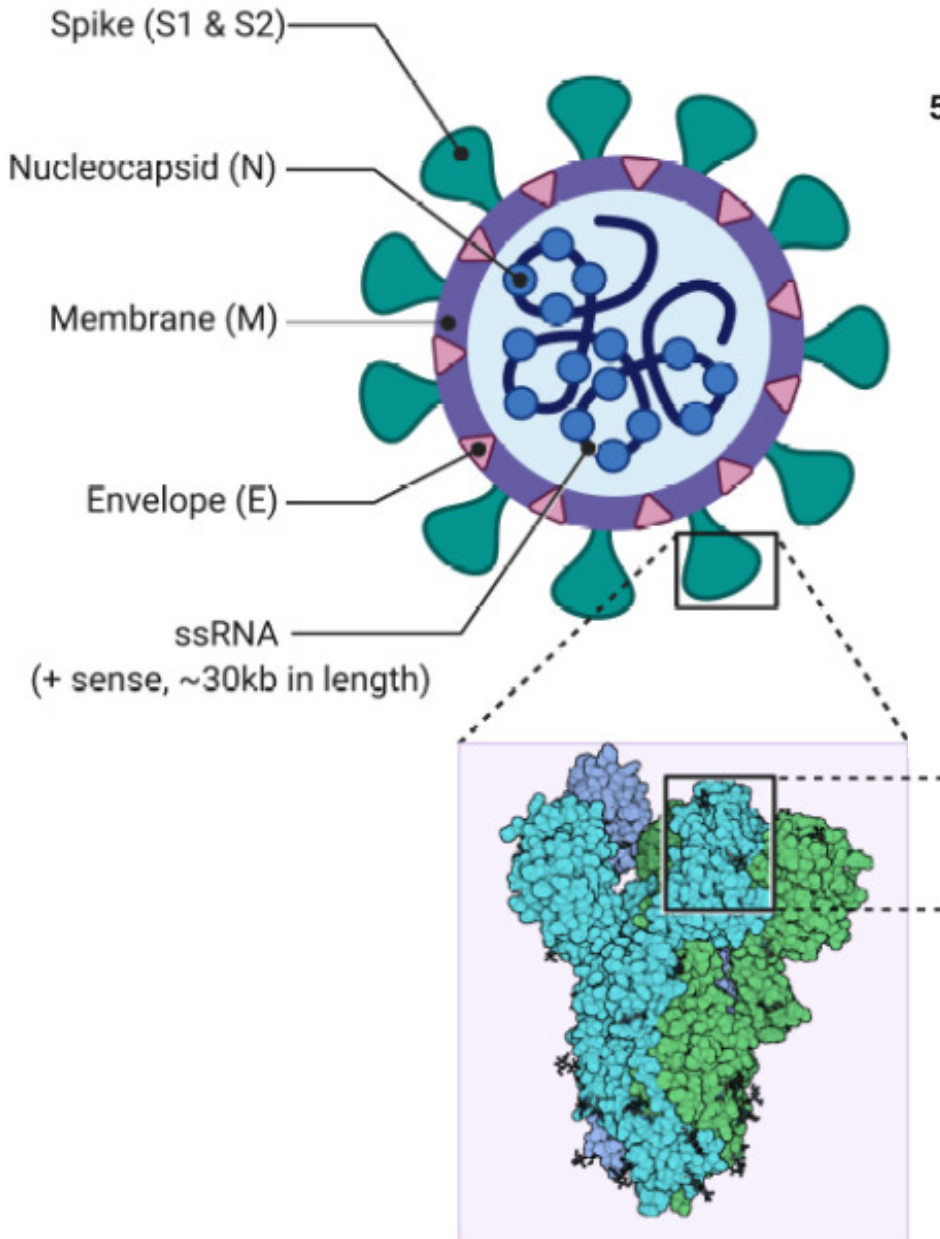
© Jeremy M Brown

What is SARS-CoV-2?

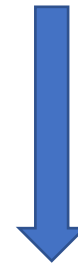


SOURCE: WHO

What does the SARS-CoV-2 genome look like?



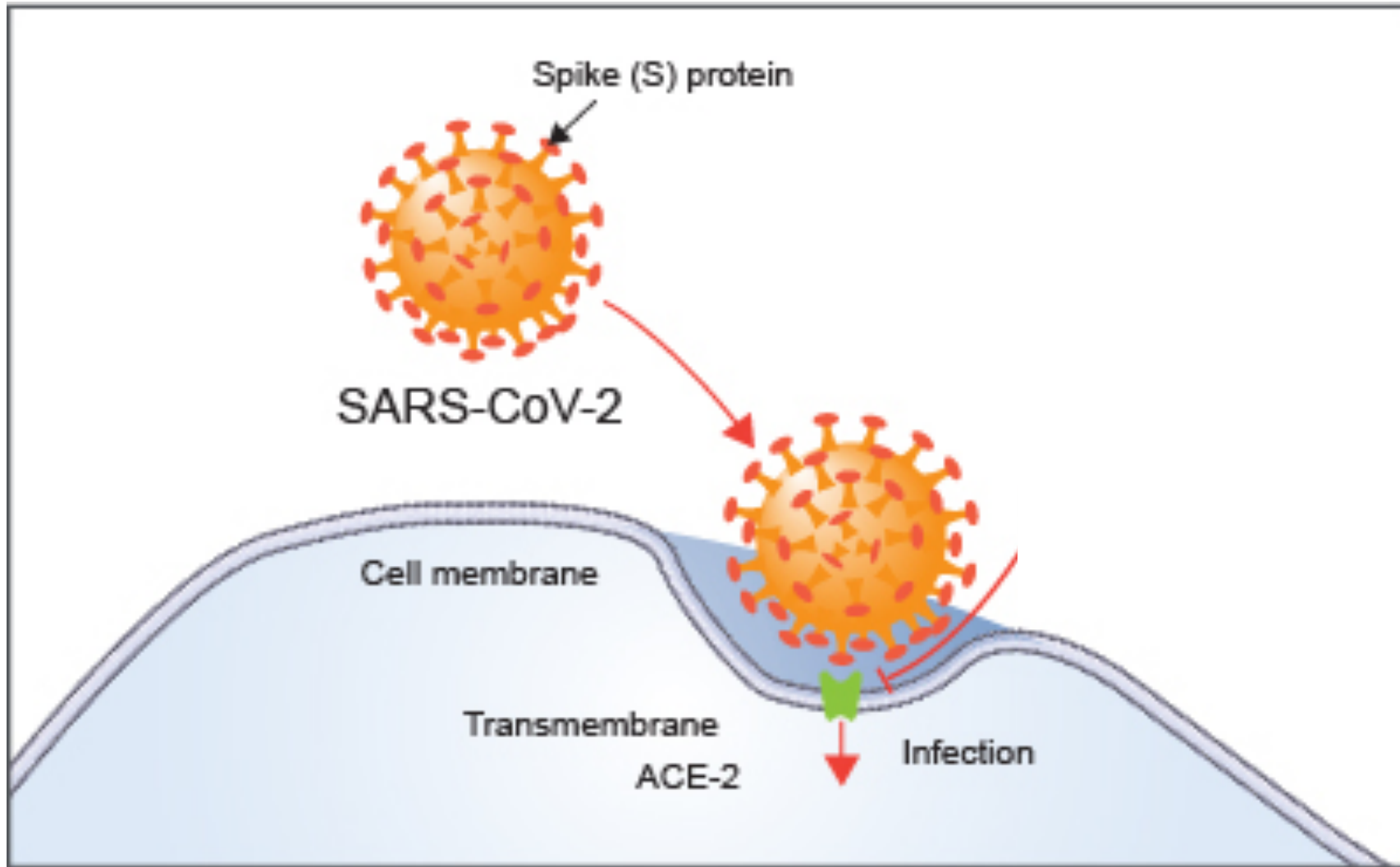
Binding domain



RNA synthesis and replication



How does SARS-CoV-2 infect respiratory cells?



Spike protein binds to the ACE2 receptors on cell membranes

Feared South African Covid-19 Mutant Discovered In California As It Surpasses NY As State With Most Virus-Related Deaths In US

By Tom Tapp 

February 10, 2021 1:18pm

COVID-19 virus variants are evolving 'escape' mutations, and immune-compromised patients provide a breeding ground

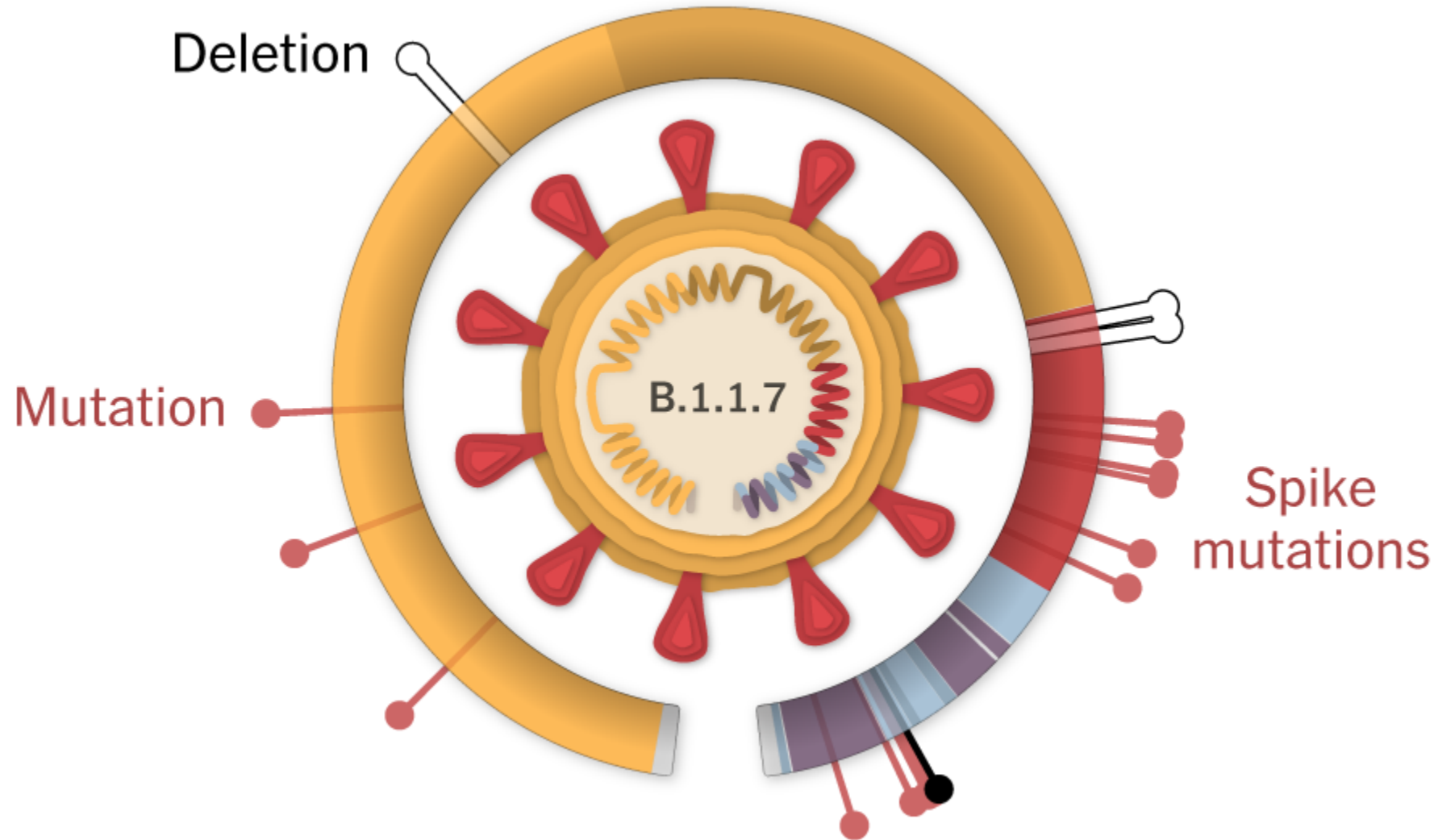
by Marie McCullough, Posted: February 12, 2021

The Mutated Virus Is a Ticking Time Bomb

There is much we don't know about the new COVID-19 variant—but everything we know so far suggests a huge danger.

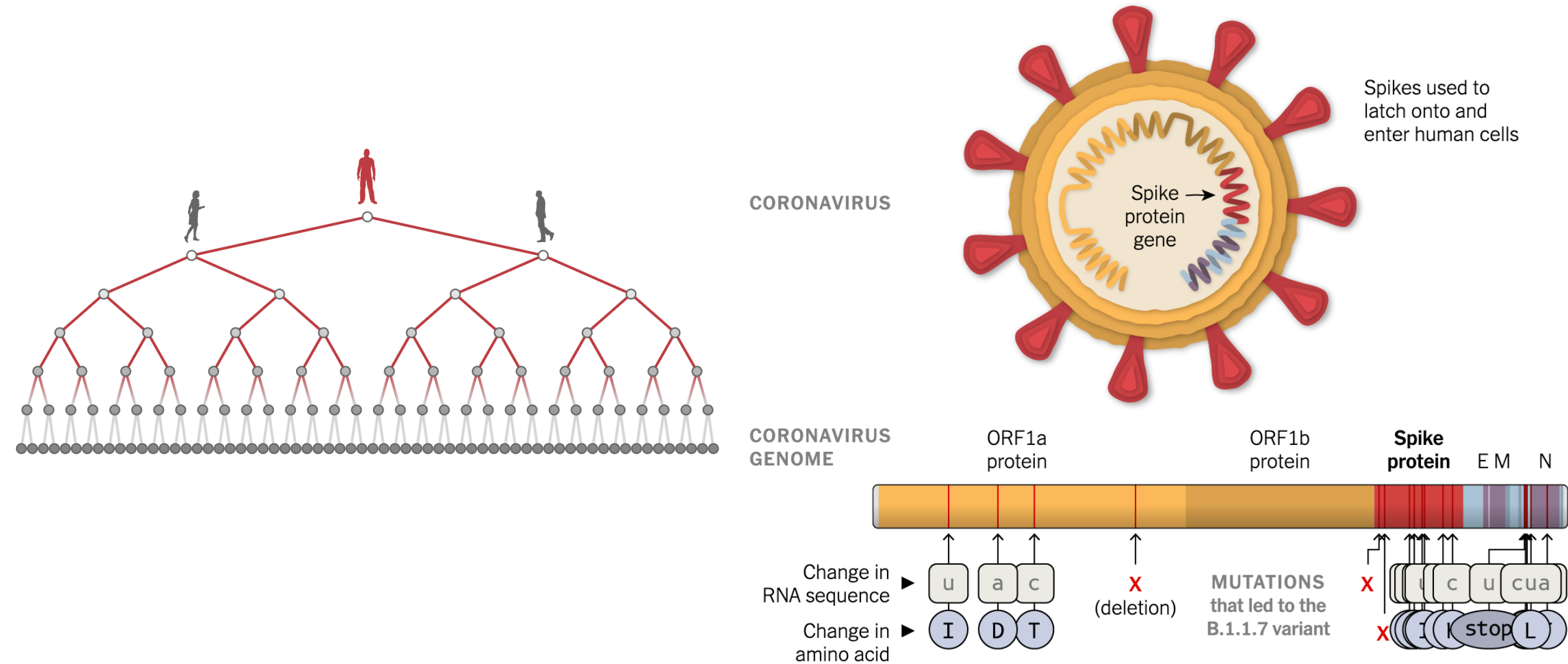
ZEYNEP TUFEKCI DECEMBER 31, 2020

What parts of SARS-CoV-2 are mutating?



Spike protein mutations can enhance transmission

How are researchers tracking the SARS-CoV-2 variants?

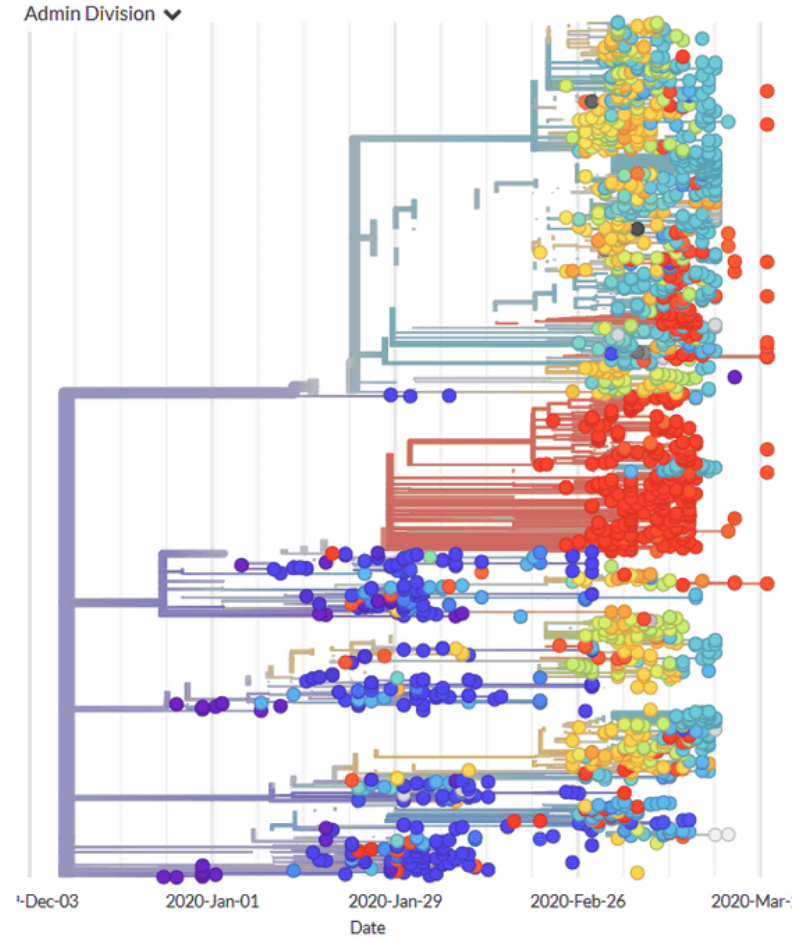


They track the changes in the RNA sequence in a population

Who is Dr. Trevor Bedford?



Bedford Lab
Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center,
Vaccine and Infectious Disease Division



<https://nextstrain.org/>

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<https://graphics.reuters.com/HEALTH-CORONAVIRUS/EVOLUTION/yxmpjqkdzvr/>