

# Relaxed Bayesian phylogenetics

## Molecular Clocks and Calibration

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Workshop on Molecular Evolution  
Cesky Krumlov, 30th Jan 2015

① BEAST

② Tree Space

③ Bayesian phylogenetics

④ Clocks and calibrations

⑤ Relaxed phylogenetics

**BEAST**

# BEAST

BEAST focuses on **time-trees** (phylochronologies); both species trees and gene trees

Currently useful for

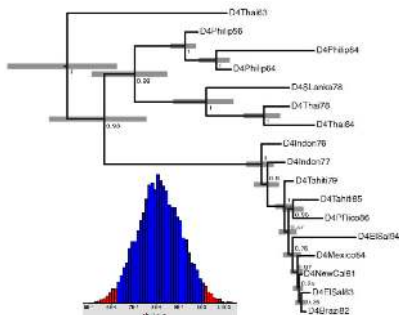
- Divergence time dating
- Estimating phylogenies under relaxed clock models
- Single population coalescent reconstruction
- Estimation of rates from viruses or ancient DNA
- Co-estimation of species trees and gene trees
- Automatic partitioning and substitution model selection

Working on

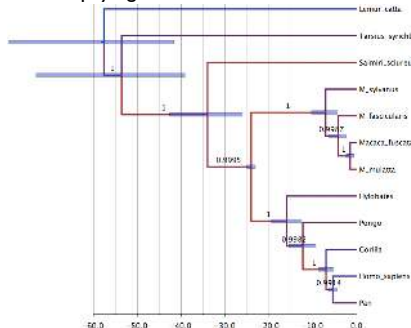
- More tree priors, more clock models, more substitution models
- More efficient tree sampling techniques (HMC)
- Phylodynamical models, host-pathogen co-phylogeny models

# BEAST 1.4.8

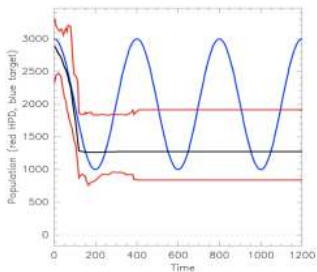
### Rates/dates from serially sampled data



## Relaxed phylogenetics

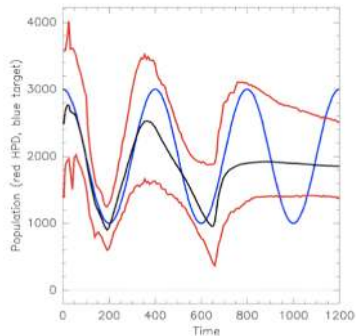


## Estimating population size and changes



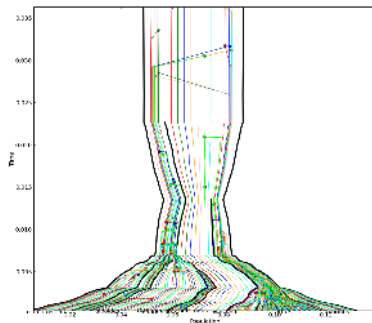
# BEAST 1.6

Bayesian skyline plots and coalescent models with multiple loci



Bayesian skyride

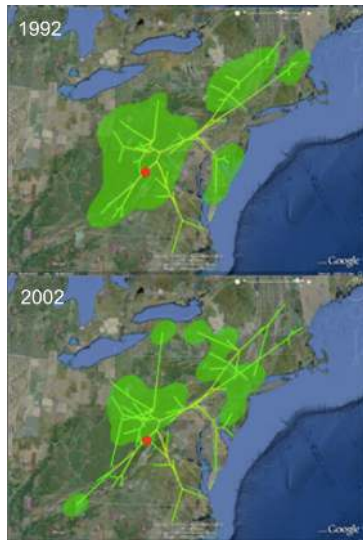
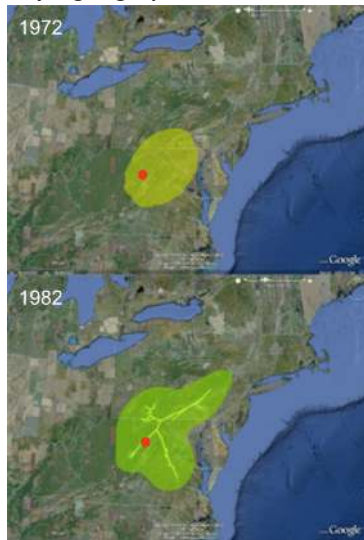
Coestimation of species tree and gene trees



Generalized partitioning

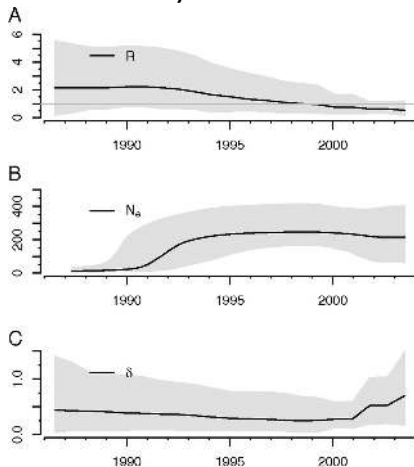
# BEAST 1.8

## Phylogeographic models

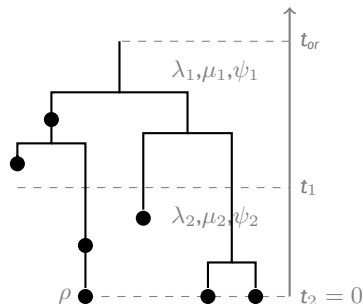


# BEAST 2.2

## Birth-death-skyline models



## Fossilized birth-death models



and lots of others (e.g. *Dirichlet process site partition model averaging*)

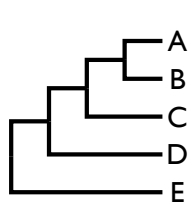
# Tree Space

# Darwin's Tree of Life

The only illustration in the *Origin of Species* (Darwin, 1859)

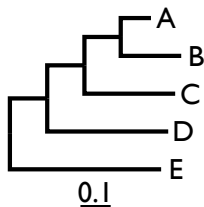
# Types of phylogenies and representations

rooted trees



(a) cladogram

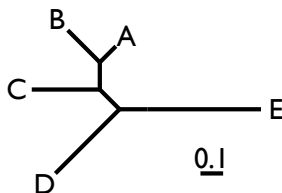
(((A, B), C), D), E);



(b) phylogram

(((A:0.1, B:0.2):0.12, C:0.3):0.123, D:0.4):0.1234, E:0.5);

unrooted tree

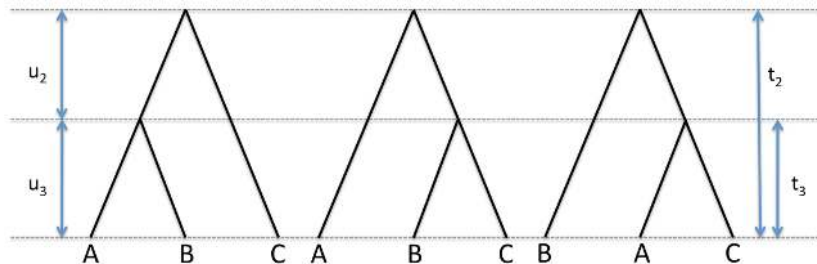


(c) unrooted tree

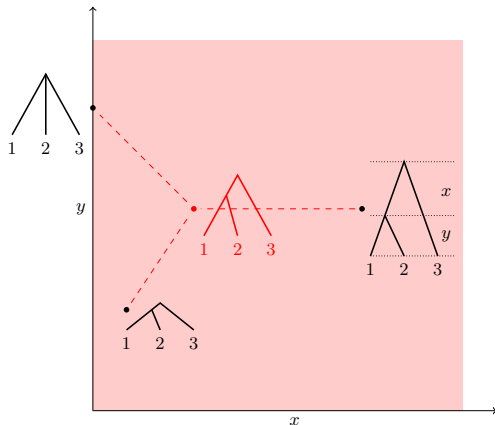
branches (edges) and their lengths, nodes, tips (leaves)

# The tip-labeled time-tree

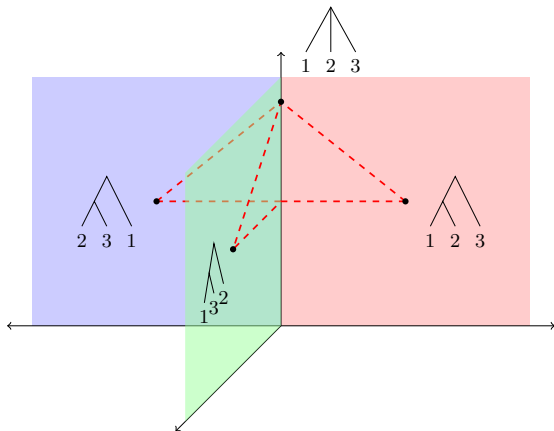
A tip-labeled time-tree is described by a *tip-labeled ranked topology* of size  $k$  and *coalescent times*,  $\mathbf{u} = \{u_2, \dots, u_k\}$ .



These time-trees of size 3 can be interpreted as describing the possible alternative evolutionary histories for three species or (uniparental) ancestries of the three individuals represented by the labeled tips.



**Figure:** A Euclidean two-dimensional space representing the space of all possible time-trees for the topology  $((1,2),3)$ . There are two parameters,  $x$  and  $y$ , one for each of the two inter-coalescent intervals, the sum of which is the age of the root ( $t_{root} = x + y$ ). Three trees are displayed, along with their arithmetic mean tree, also called the *centroid*. The dashed lines show the path connecting each of the three trees to the mean tree by the shortest distance (i.e. their deviations from the mean).



**Figure:**  $\tau_3$ , the simplest non-trivial tree space (for time-trees), representing the space of time-trees for  $n = 3$  taxa sampled contemporaneously. Each of the three non-degenerate tree topologies is represented by a two-dimensional Euclidean space (as illustrated in Figure 1) and these subspaces meet at a single shared edge representing the star tree, which is a one-dimensional subspace and thus has a single parameter (the age of the root). The dashed lines shows the paths of shortest distance between the four displayed trees.

## Another space of tip-labeled time-trees of size 3

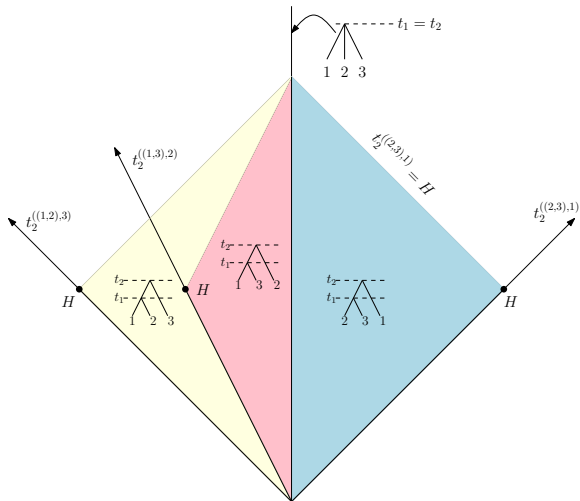


Figure: Space  $\mathbb{T}_3$ .

# A space of tip-labeled time-trees of size 4

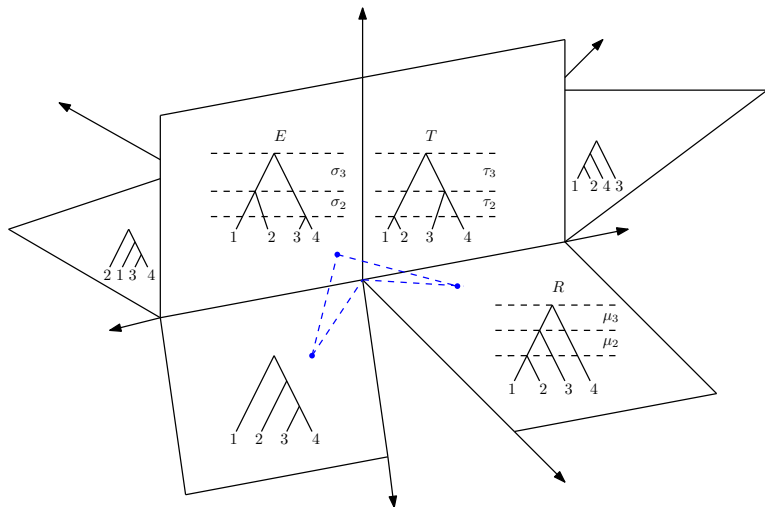


Figure: Three-dimensional projection of 4-dimensional  $\tau$ -space 4.

## Unranked tree topologies of size 4



# How many trees are there?

For  $n$  species there are

$$T_n = 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \cdots \times (2n - 3) = \frac{(2n-3)!}{(n-2)!2^{n-2}}$$

rooted, tip-labelled binary trees:

| $n$ | #trees                 |                                                                                          |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4   | 15                     | enumerable by hand                                                                       |
| 5   | 105                    | enumerable by hand on a rainy day                                                        |
| 6   | 945                    | enumerable by computer                                                                   |
| 7   | 10395                  | still searchable very quickly on computer                                                |
| 8   | 135135                 | about the number of hairs on your head                                                   |
| 9   | 2027025                | greater than the population of Auckland                                                  |
| 10  | 34459425               | $\approx$ upper limit for exhaustive search                                              |
| 20  | $8.20 \times 10^{21}$  | $\approx$ upper limit of branch-and-bound searching                                      |
| 48  | $3.21 \times 10^{70}$  | $\approx$ the number of particles in the Universe                                        |
| 136 | $2.11 \times 10^{267}$ | number of trees to choose from in the “Out of Africa” data (Vigilant <i>et al.</i> 1991) |

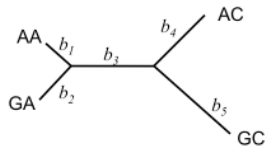
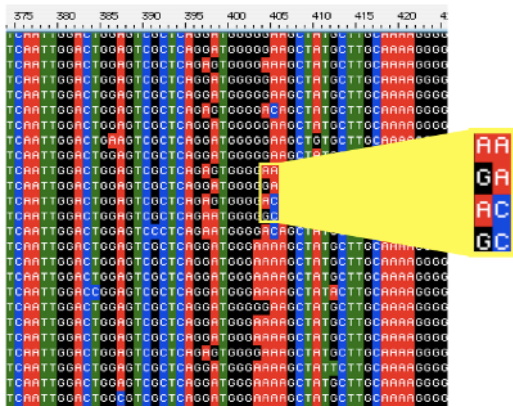
## Counting different types of rooted trees

| $n$ | #shapes | #trees, $ \mathcal{T}_n $ | #ranked trees | #fully ranked trees |
|-----|---------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2   | 1       | 1                         | 1             | 1                   |
| 3   | 1       | 3                         | 3             | 4                   |
| 4   | 2       | 15                        | 18            | 34                  |
| 5   | 3       | 105                       | 180           | 496                 |
| 6   | 6       | 945                       | 2700          | 11056               |
| 7   | 11      | 10395                     | 56700         | 349504              |
| 8   | 23      | 135135                    | 1587600       | 14873104            |
| 9   | 46      | 2027025                   | 57153600      | 819786496           |
| 10  | 98      | 34459425                  | 2571912000    | 56814228736         |

**Table:** The number of unlabeled rooted tree shapes, the number of labelled rooted trees, the number of labelled ranked trees (on contemporaneous tips), and the number of fully-ranked trees (on distinctly-timed tips) as a function of the number of taxa,  $n$ .

# Bayesian phylogenetics

# Felsenstein's likelihood (1981)



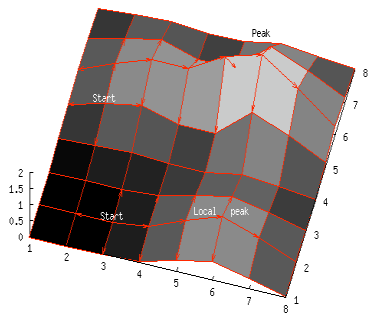
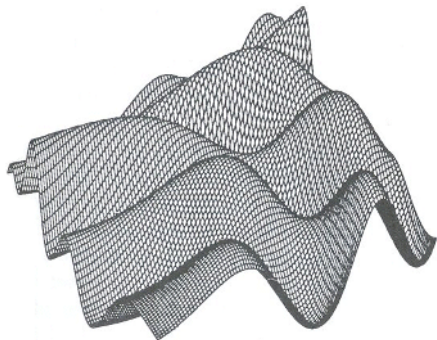
$$L(T) = \Pr\{D|T, Q\}$$

The probability of the data,  $\Pr\{D|T, Q\}$  can be efficiently calculated given a phylogenetic tree ( $T$ ), and a **probabilistic model** of molecular evolution ( $Q$ ).

**In statistical phylogenetics, branch lengths are traditionally unconstrained.**

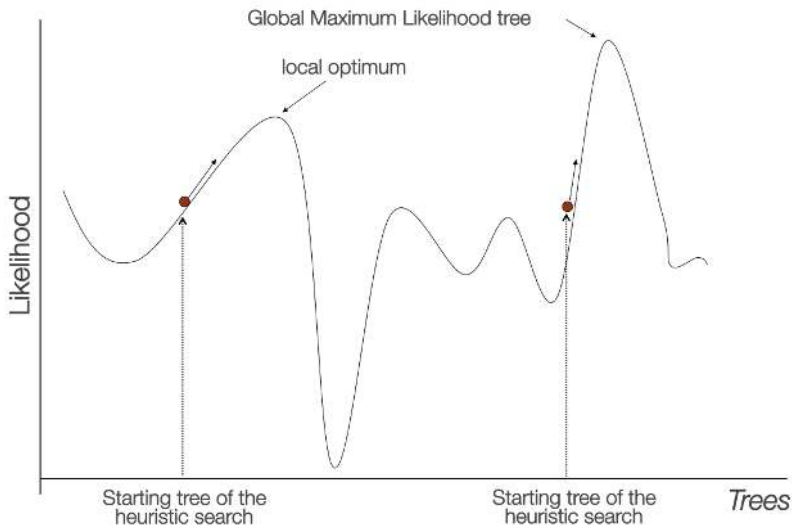
## Tree space as a hilly landscape

The space of all possible trees can be visualized as a hilly landscape. Nearby points in this landscape represent similar trees, and the height of the landscape is the probability of the tree at that point.



- This space can be **sampled** in a Bayesian analysis with MCMC
- The peak can be identified by a **search algorithm** in the context of maximum likelihoods

# Local tree search and multiple optima



## Bayes rule in statistics

$$Pr(\theta|D) = \frac{Pr(D|\theta)Pr(\theta)}{Pr(D)}$$

where

- $P(D|\theta)$  is the **likelihood**,
- $Pr(\theta)$  is the **prior** distribution and
- $Pr(\theta|D)$  is the **posterior** distribution.
- $Pr(D)$  is the **marginal likelihood** of the data.

## Bayes rule in phylogenetics

$$p(T, Q|D) = \frac{Pr\{D|T, Q\}p(T)p(Q)}{Pr\{D\}}$$

where

- $Pr(D|T, Q)$  is **Felsenstein's likelihood**,
- $p(T)$  is the **prior** distribution on phylogenetic trees,
- $p(Q)$  is the **prior** distribution on the model of evolution and
- $p(T, Q|D)$  is the **posterior** distribution
- $Pr(D)$  is the **marginal likelihood** of the data.

# Bayesian reconstruction of phylogenetic trees

Yang & Rannala (1997), Mau, Newton & Larget (1998)

In the context of Bayesian phylogenetics, what we want to compute is the **probability of the tree** given the data.

We can compute that from the **likelihood** using **Bayes Theorem**:

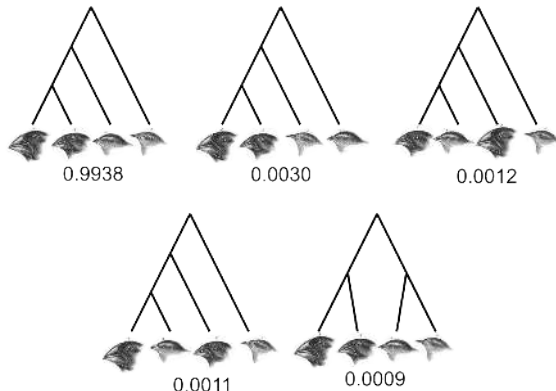
This is known as the **Posterior probability** of the tree. Another method of reconstructing the evolutionary history is then to find the tree that has the **Maximum Posterior probability**.

# Bayesian Phylogenetics

- The output of a Bayesian evolutionary analysis is a **probability distribution on trees and parameter values**.
- For phylogenetics the tree topology is the object of interest. The substitution parameters and tree prior parameters are a nuisance that we average over using MCMC and then ignore.
- For population genetics the tree and substitution parameters are a nuisance that we average over and then ignore, focusing instead on the population parameters.
- Often a more specific hypothesis is of interest (like “Did this adaptive radiation predate the Miocene?”) and then the result of the analysis should be the testing of this hypothesis, averaged over all trees and parameter values, weighted by their probability given the data.

# The Posterior Distribution on Darwin's Finches

```
1 A T A A C T T C A T T G T A G A T A A T A A T  
2 C T A A C T T C A T T G T A G A T A A T A A T  
3 A C A G C C T C A T T G T G G A C G A C A A T  
4 A T G G T C C T - C C A G A A G C A G T G - C
```



This posterior probability distribution was computed using an algorithm called **Markov chain Monte Carlo** implemented in the BEAST software package (Drummond & Rambaut, 2007).

## The posterior distribution for larger trees



# Elaborating the model

Basic model: (posterior proportional to likelihood  $\times$  prior)

$$p(T|D) \propto \Pr\{D|T\}p(T)$$

Substitution model estimation:

$$p(T, Q|D) \propto \Pr\{D|T, Q\}p(T)p(Q)$$

Substitution model and parametric tree prior:

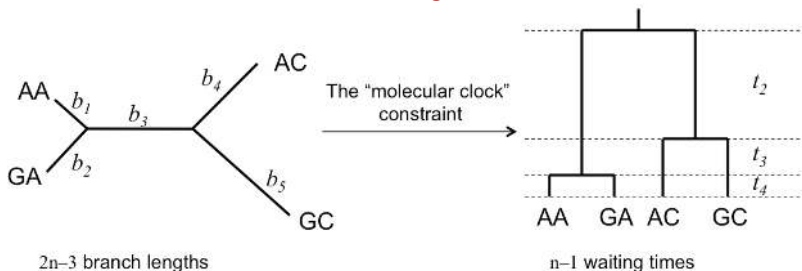
$$p(T, Q, \theta|D) \propto \Pr\{D|T, Q\}p(T|\theta)p(Q)p(\theta)$$

# Clocks and calibrations

# The molecular clock constraint

$T$

$g$

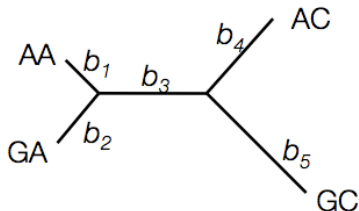


Standard BEAST model:

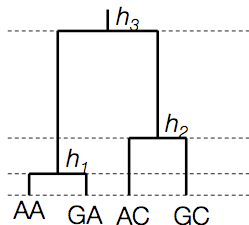
$$p(g, Q, \theta | D) \propto \Pr\{D | g, Q\} p(g | \theta) p(Q) p(\theta)$$

The joint posterior probability of the **rooted** time-tree ( $g$ ) the substitution matrix ( $Q$ ) and the tree prior parameters ( $\theta$ ) is sampled using Markov chain Monte Carlo (Drummond *et al*, 2002; 2006)

# Model assumptions



- Product of rate and time (branch length) is independent and identically distributed among branches.
- The root of the tree could be anywhere with equal probability.
- Topology implies nothing about individual branch lengths.



- Rate of evolution is the same on all branches.
- The root of the tree is equidistant from all tips.
- Topology constrains branch lengths (e.g. two branches in a cherry must be of equal length)

# Calibration via a global molecular clock

Basic model: (Tree in expected substitutions per site)

$$p(\mathbf{g}, \theta | D) \propto \Pr\{D | \mathbf{g}\} p(\mathbf{g} | \theta) p(\theta)$$

Fix (i.e. condition on) the global rate to  $\mu$ :

$$p(\mathbf{g}, \theta | D) \propto \Pr\{D | \mu \times \mathbf{g}\} p(\mathbf{g} | \theta) p(\theta)$$

Estimate the global rate:

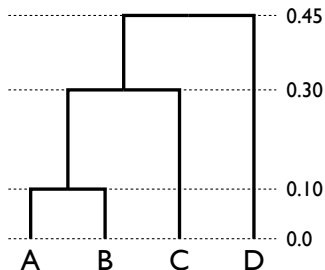
$$p(\mathbf{g}, \mu, \theta | D) \propto \Pr\{D | \mu \times \mathbf{g}\} p(\mathbf{g} | \theta) p(\theta) p(\mu)$$

In the models above the parameters related to the details of the substitution process ( $Q$ ) have been suppressed for simplicity.

# Genetic distance = rate $\times$ time

Strict molecular clock

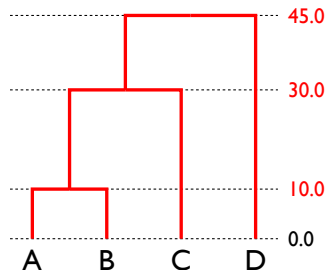
$$T = \mu \times g$$



“substitution tree”

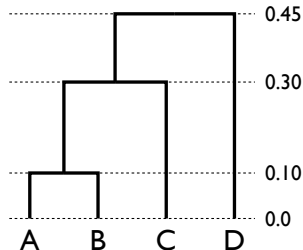
$$= 0.01 \times$$

evolutionary rate  
substitutions / site / unit time

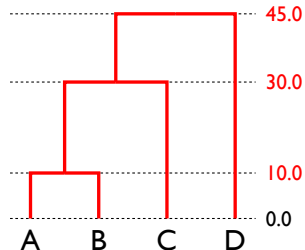


time tree

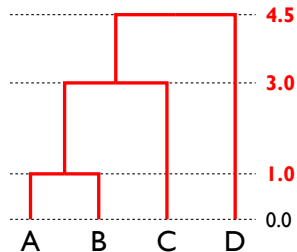
# Non-identifiability of rate and times



$$= 0.01 \times$$



$$= 0.1 \times$$



“substitution tree”

evolutionary rate  
substitutions / site / unit time

time tree

## A simple calibration is not simple

Consider the simplest type of calibration to admit uncertainty: the placement of an upper and a lower limit on the age of a single calibrated divergence ( $h_C$ ) in the tree:

$$f(h_C) = \begin{cases} 1/(u-l) & l \leq h_C \leq u \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

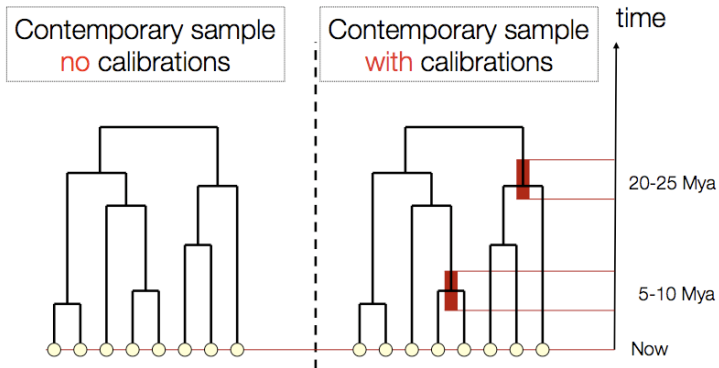
This calibration already has two quite distinct interpretations. One interpretation is that the resulting marginal prior distribution on the calibrated divergence should obey the tree process prior ( $f_G$ , e.g. Yule or Birth-death) but be **constrained** to be within the upper and lower bounds:

$$\rho_G(g|\theta) \propto f_G(g|\theta)f(h_C), \quad (2)$$

Alternatively, the marginal prior of  $h_C$  is uniform and conditioned on:

$$\rho_G(g|\theta) \propto f_G(g_{-h_C}|\theta, h_C)f(h_C), \quad (3)$$

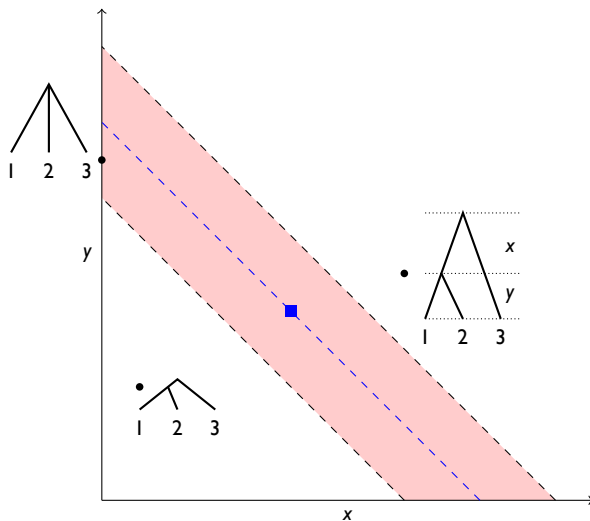
# Absolute time via calibrations



Let  $\rho_G(g|\theta)$  be “calibrated”  $f_G(g|\theta)$  and estimate the rate,  $\mu$ :

$$p(\mu, g, \theta | D) \propto \Pr\{D | \mu \times g\} \rho_G(g|\theta) f_N(\theta) f_M(\mu)$$

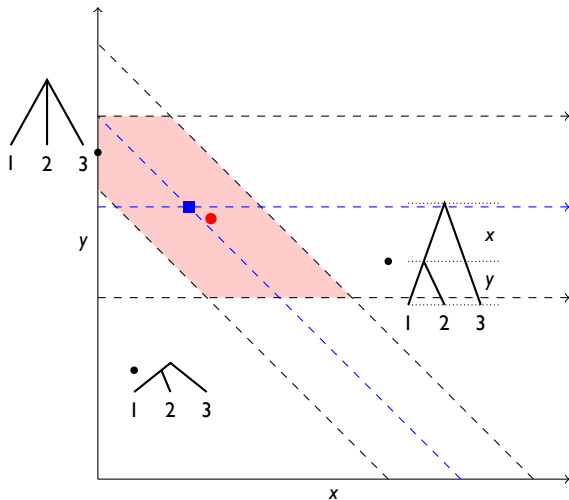
# Calibrating tree space



Single calibration on the root height:  $8 < x + y < 12$

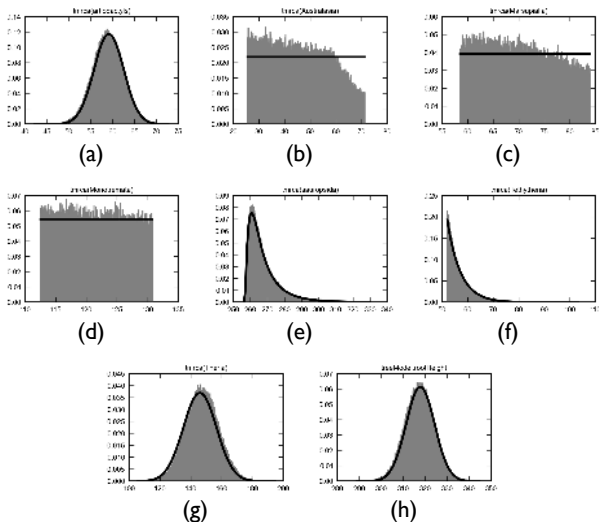
# Calibrating tree space

Two calibrations is even less simple!

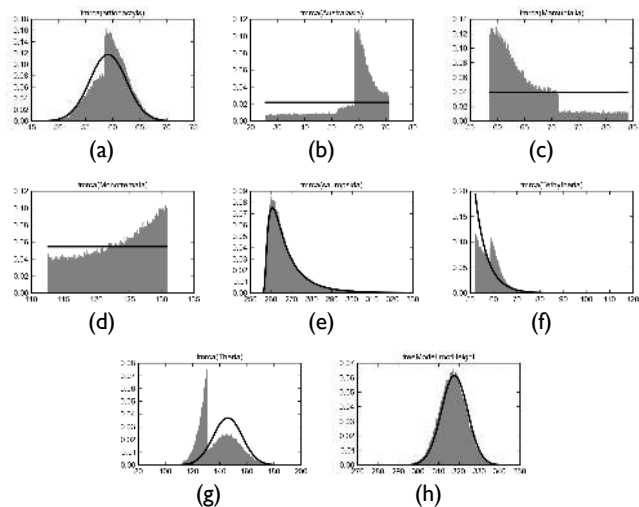


First calibration:  $8 < x + y < 12$

Second calibration:  $5 < y < 10$



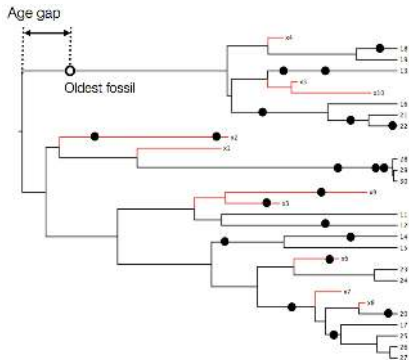
**Figure:** A simple construction of calibrated tree prior:  $\rho_G(g) \propto f_G(g) \times \prod_{i=1}^k f_i(s_i)$ . Where  $f_i(\cdot)$  is the univariate "calibration density" for the divergence time of the  $i$ 'th calibrated node in the tree. Monophyly is enforced for each calibrated node.



**Figure:** The marginal prior distributions that result from BEAST (gray) versus calibration densities (black) specified for the calibrated nodes from [?]. The marginal prior distributions were obtained from a MCMC run using the prior only.

*How do I pick the calibration density?*

# Modeling the Fossil Age Gap



What is the probability distribution of the age gap?



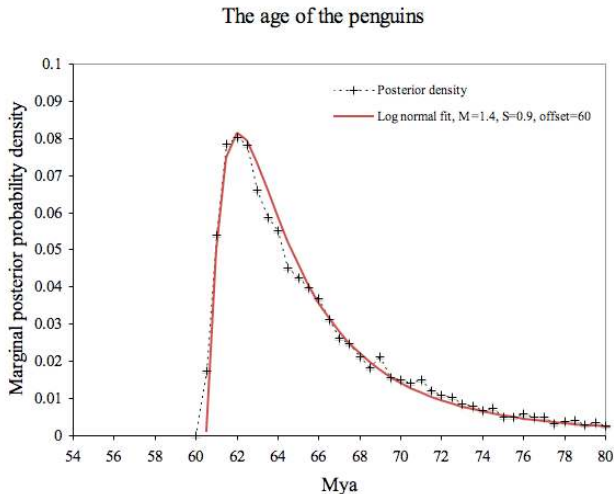
60-61.5 Myr penguin

Prof. Ewan Fordyce with reconstruction of *Waimanu tuatahi*

Current day penguin species: 20

Number of independent penguin fossils with good geological age from all ages: 20-60

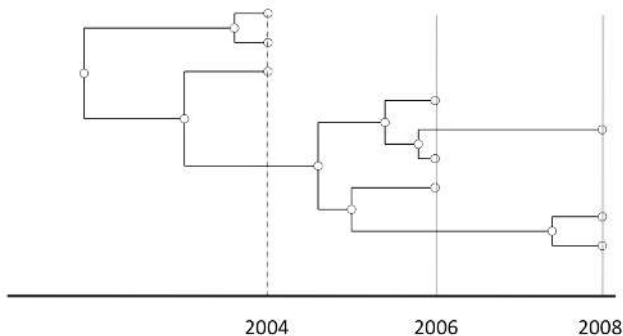
# The posterior estimate of the age of penguins



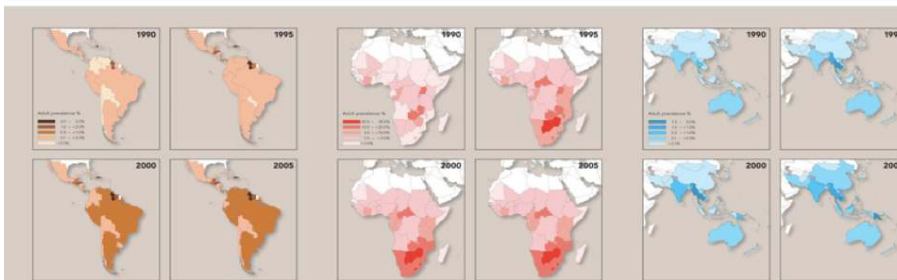
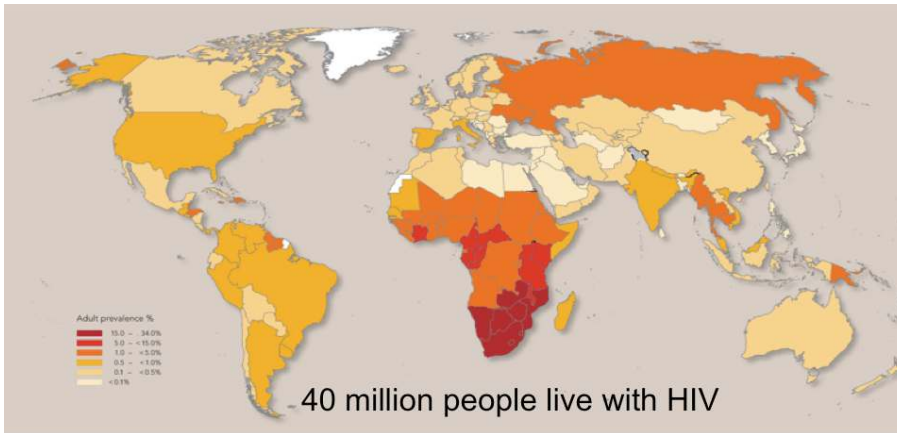
# Evolution is happening right now!

Rodrigo and Felsenstein, 1999; Drummond *et al*, 2002

Many pathogens, such as HIV, Hepatitis C and Influenza A, evolve very rapidly, so that samples of the virus population from different times directly reveal evolutionary change.

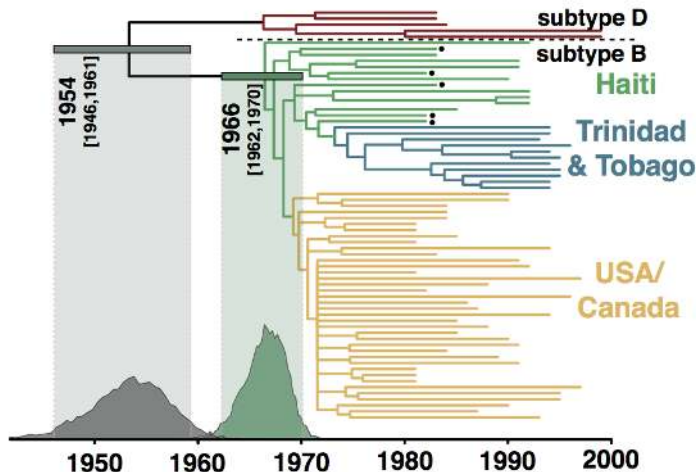


In fact it becomes possible to **calibrate** the tree and thus place the tree on a time scale - by constraining the tips to known sampling times



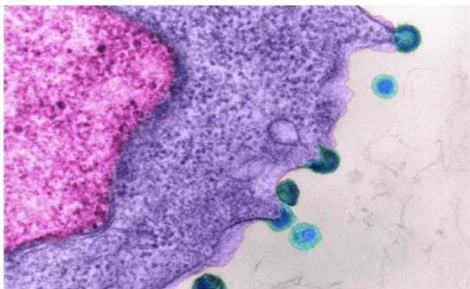
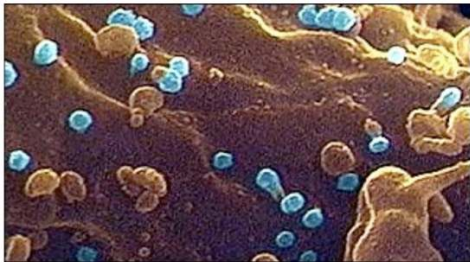
# A calibrated phylogenetic inference

Origin of HIV Epidemic in the Americas, Gilbert *et al* (2007)



A phylogenetic reconstruction of samples of HIV-I virus. Each degree one node represents a single infected individual from whom a blood sample has been taken.

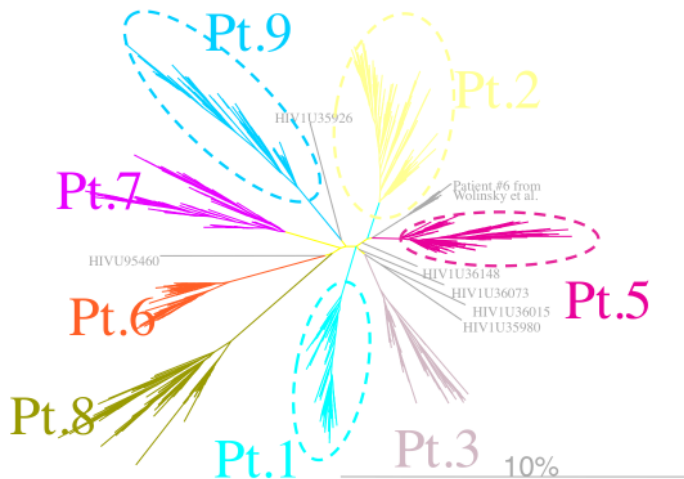
# Human immunodeficiency virus type I (HIV-I)



A single HIV-I infected person has at least  $10^7 - 10^8$  infected cells, with each infected cell producing  $\sim 10^3$  viral particles during its life time.

# A tree of HIV sequences from 9 infected patients

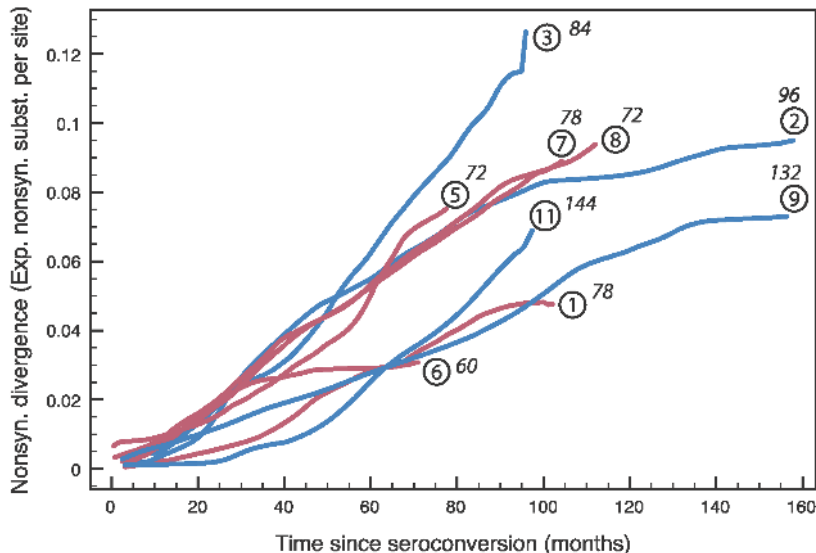
Shankarappa et al (1999)



A phylogenetic reconstruction of samples of HIV-I virus. Each degree one node represents a single virus particle isolated from a blood sample of one of 9 patients.

# Estimated accumulation of evolutionary change

Lemey *et al* (2008)



# On the Origin of 2009 H1N1 Swine Flu outbreak

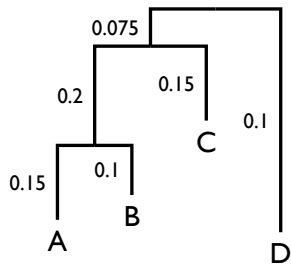
<http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/groups/influenza/>

# Relaxed phylogenetics

# Genetic distance = rate $\times$ time

Relaxed molecular clock

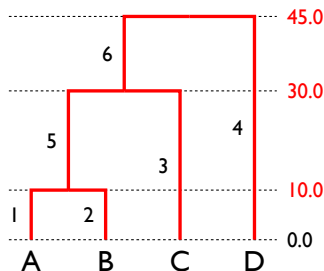
$$T = \vec{\mu} \star g$$



“substitution tree”

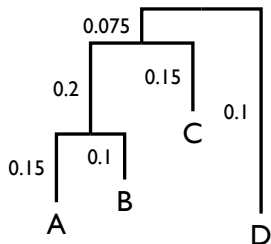
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.015 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.005 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.005 \end{pmatrix} \star$$

evolutionary rates  
substitutions / site / unit time



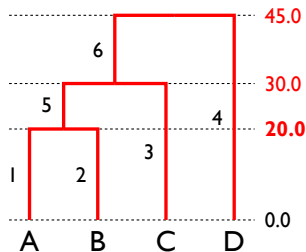
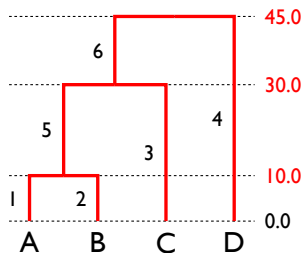
time tree

# Nonidentifiability in the relaxed clock



$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.015 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.005 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.005 \end{pmatrix} \star$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.0075 \\ 0.005 \\ 0.005 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.02 \\ 0.005 \end{pmatrix} \star$$

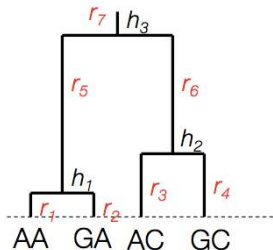


“substitution tree”

evolutionary rates  
substitutions / site / unit time

time tree

# Relaxing the molecular clock



In the field of divergence time estimation auto-correlated relaxed clocks have been considered.

e.g. Thorne et al, 1998:

$$r_i \sim \text{LogNormal}(r_{A(i)}, \sigma^2 \Delta t_i)$$

AC

$$r \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$r \sim \text{LogNormal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

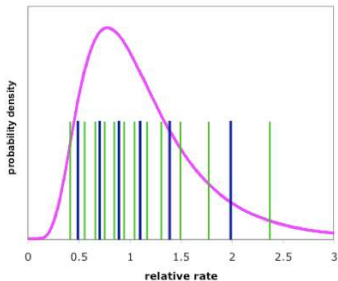
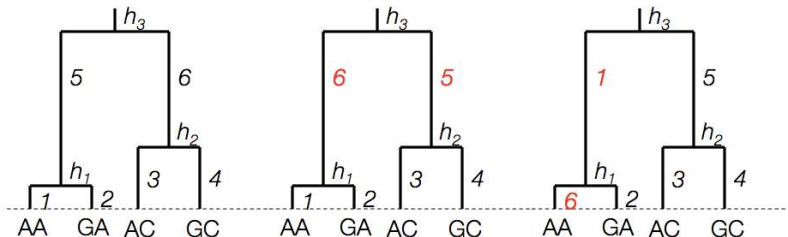
$$r \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$$

We introduce a relaxed clock model in which there is no prior correlation between child and parent rates

“Un-correlated” or “memory-less” relaxed clocks

ML

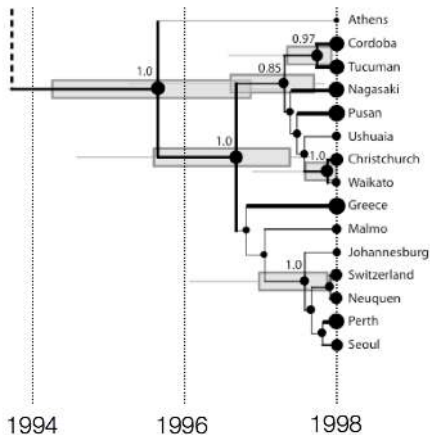
# Sampling branch rates using MCMC



1. Rates are summarized into  $2n-2$  rate categories (e.g. blue is 6 categories; green is 12 categories).
2. Rates categories are sampled during MCMC by two operators:
  1. Random walk operator
  2. Swap operator
3. For purposes of topology changes, rate categories are associated with child node.

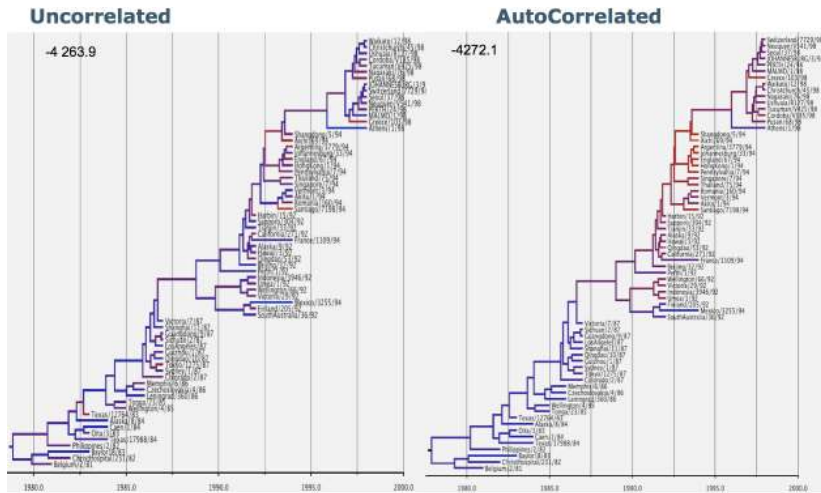


# Influenza A gene tree estimated by relaxed molecular clock

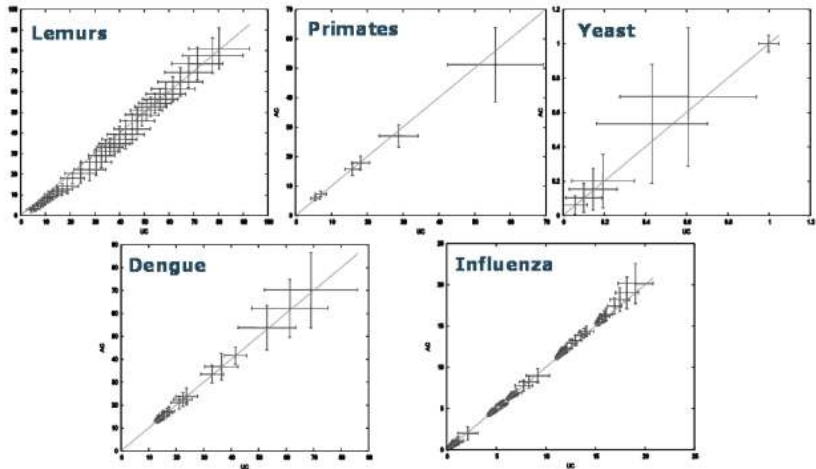


- Box-and-whisker plots show uncertainty in divergence times (only for splits with posterior probability  $> 0.5$ )
- Node size and branch thickness proportional to evolutionary rate.

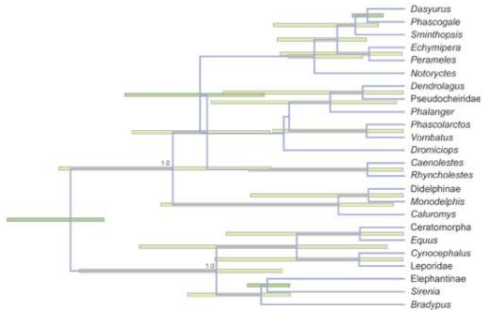
## Influenza trees under different relaxed clock models



# UC versus AC on five data sets



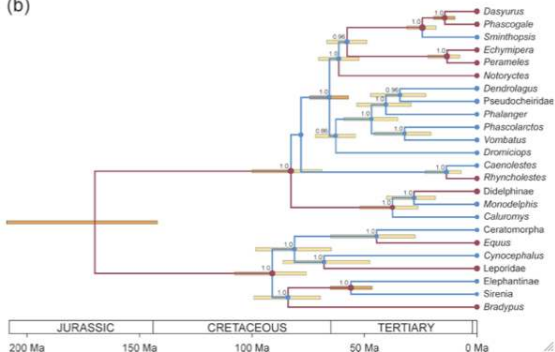
(a)



## Prior versus Posterior

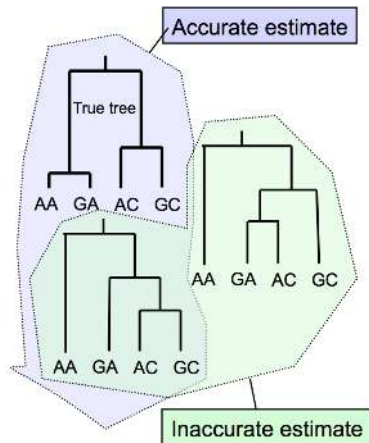
Marsupials example  
(24 taxa, 5658  
nucleotides)

(b)



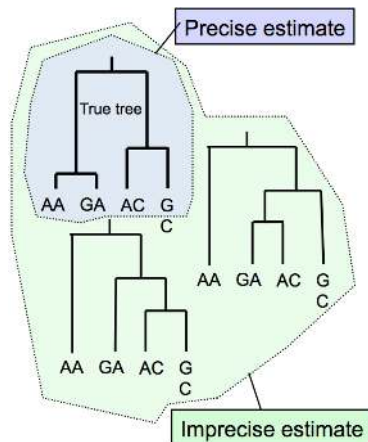
# Accuracy in Bayesian Phylogenetics

- Phylogenetics is an estimation problem, in which the phylogenetic tree topology is the object we wish to estimate.
- The error associated with this estimation can be described by the 95% credible set of trees: the smallest set of trees including 95% of the posterior probability.
- A standard measure of accuracy is the false positive rate. How often do we exclude the true tree from the 95% credible set?



# Precision in Bayesian Phylogenetics

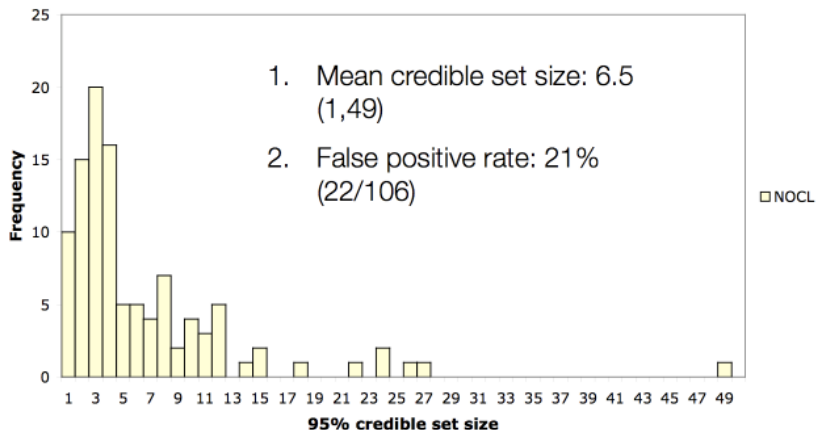
- The precision of an estimate can be described by how much is excluded.
- How small is the 95% credible set of trees?



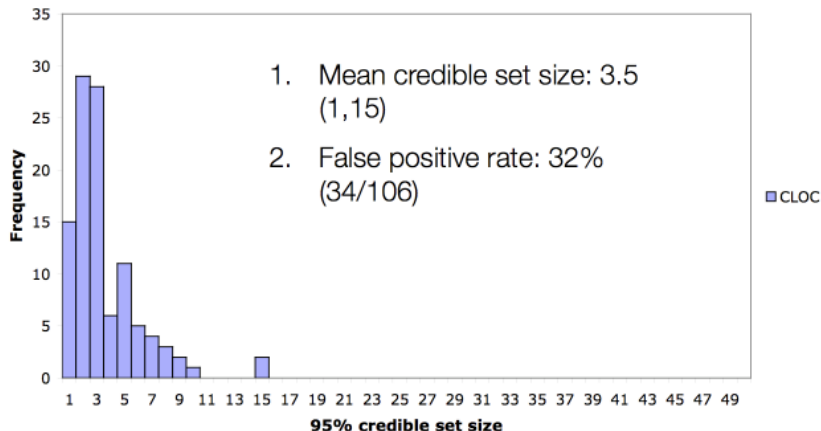
## Testing Accuracy and Precision with **real data**

- Used 106 genes from 8 species of yeast (Rokas *et al*, 2003) and 4 other “phylogenomic” data sets
- For each gene used both MrBayes and BEAST to estimate phylogeny and 95% credible set
- Assumed true tree is the tree estimated using all the concatenated data set.
- Tabulated number of trees in credible set and whether the true tree was in credible set for MrBayes (unconstrained) and BEAST (MLLN and CLOC models)

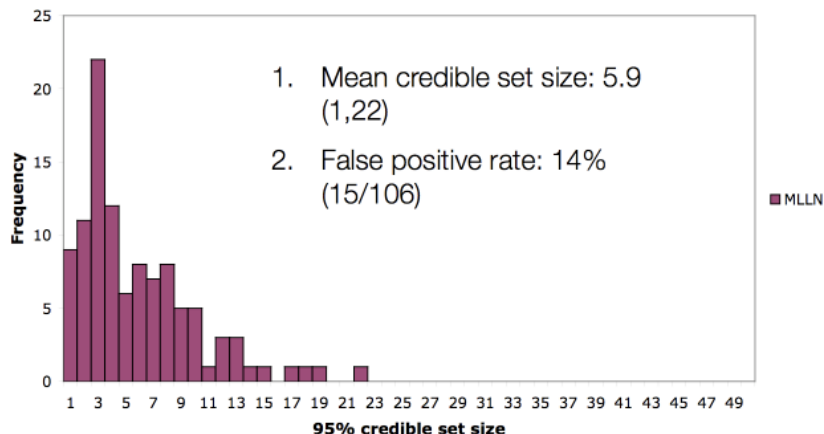
## Rokas data: MrBayes tree estimates



# Rokas data: Strict clock tree estimates from BEAST



# Rokas data: Relaxed clock tree estimates from BEAST



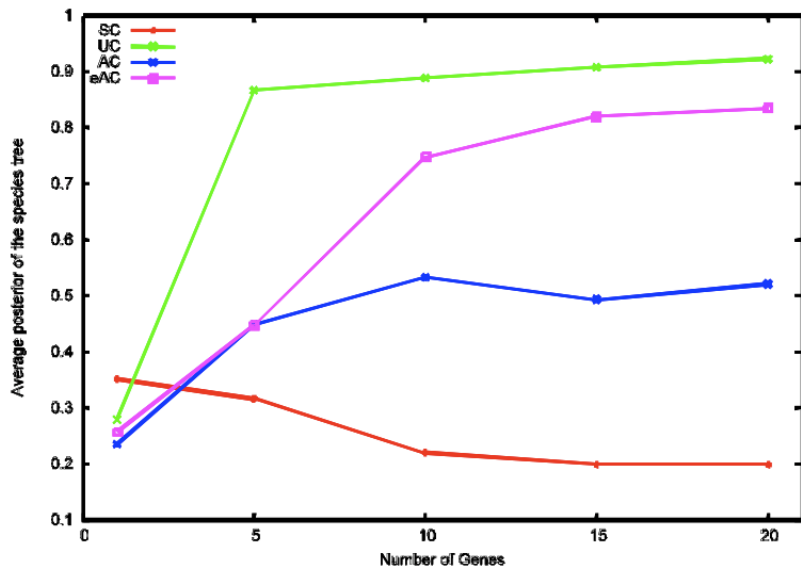
# Summary of Bayesian Accuracy on five large data sets

| Dataset  | Sample Size | Average Length | Clock Rejected by LRT | Accuracy (%) (True Tree in 95% Credible Set) <sup>a</sup> |             |      |
|----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|
|          |             |                |                       | CLOC                                                      | UCLN        | UF   |
| Bacteria | 102         | 170 aa         | 26%                   | 46.1                                                      | <b>48.0</b> | 42.2 |
| Yeast    | 106         | 1,198 bp       | 76%                   | 67.0                                                      | <b>84.9</b> | 79.2 |
| Plants   | 61          | 647 bp         | 67%                   | <b>91.8</b>                                               | 88.5        | 83.6 |
| Animals  | 99          | 197 aa         | 59%                   | 64.6                                                      | <b>69.7</b> | 57.6 |
| Primates | 500         | 632 bp         | 13%                   | 88.8                                                      | <b>89.0</b> | 88.8 |

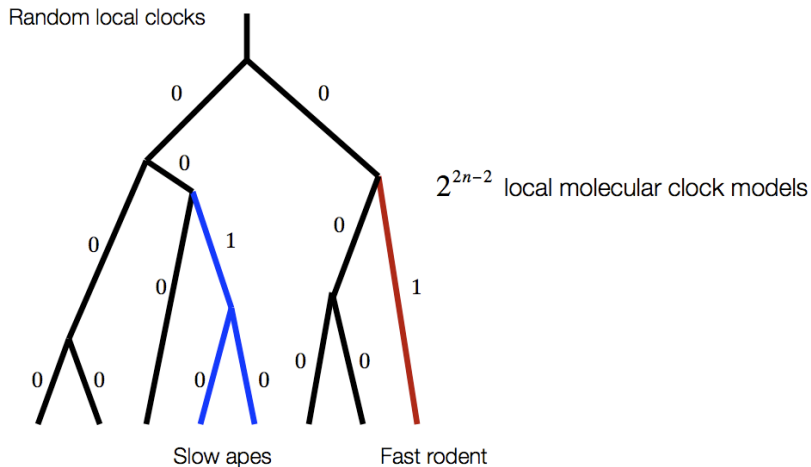
# Summary of Bayesian Precision on five large data sets

| Dataset  | Sample Size | Average Length | Clock Rejected by LRT | Precision (Number of Trees in 95% Credible Set) <sup>b</sup> |      |      |
|----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|
|          |             |                |                       | CLOC                                                         | UCLN | UF   |
| Bacteria | 102         | 170 aa         | 26%                   | 5.7                                                          | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| Yeast    | 106         | 1,198 bp       | 76%                   | 3.5                                                          | 5.9  | 6.5  |
| Plants   | 61          | 647 bp         | 67%                   | 7.5                                                          | 15.4 | 9.2  |
| Animals  | 99          | 197 aa         | 59%                   | 5.7                                                          | 10.2 | 14.2 |
| Primates | 500         | 632 bp         | 13%                   | 3.1                                                          | 3.4  | 5.1  |

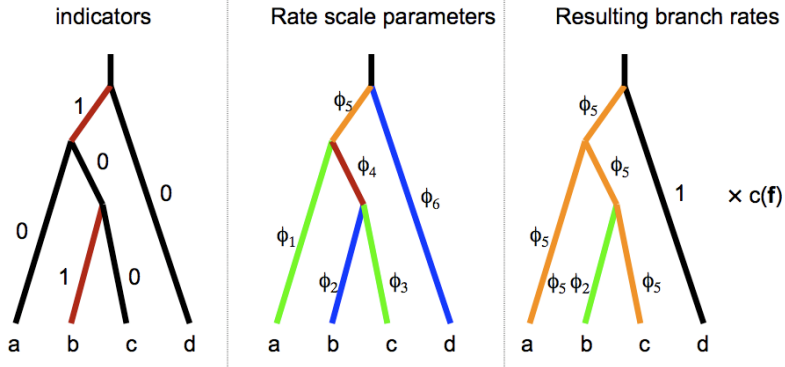
## Increasing the length of the sequence



## Random local molecular clocks

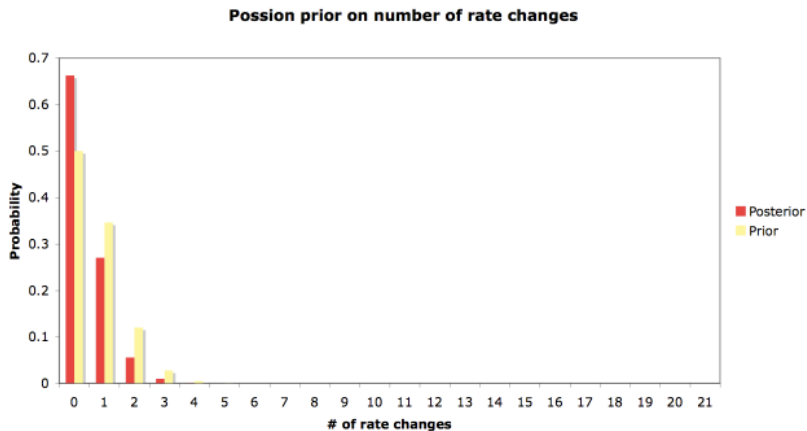


# Random local molecular clocks

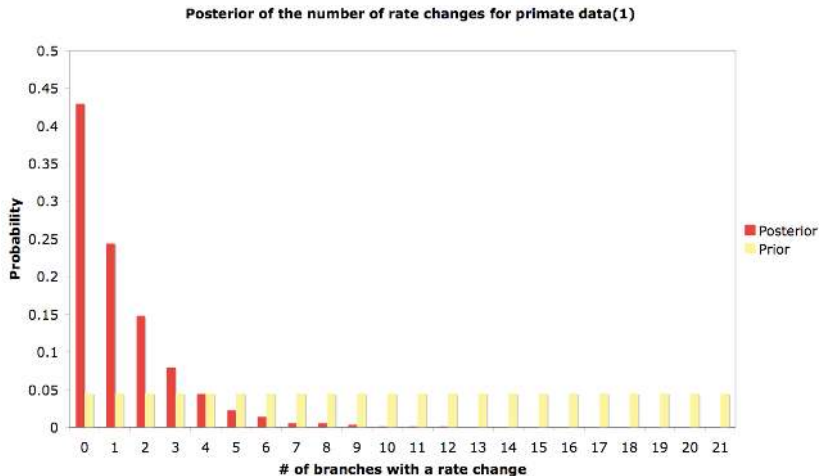


Red/Orange fast, Green/Blue slow

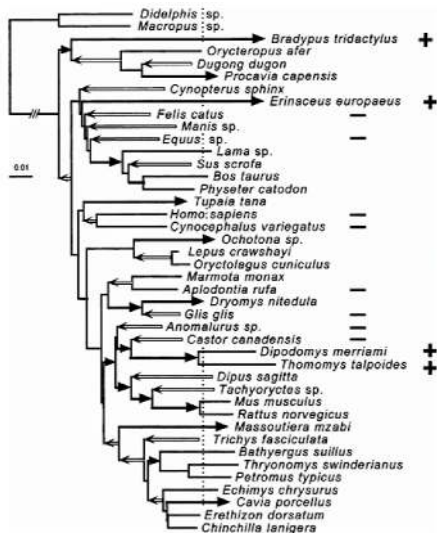
# Primate data set (Poisson prior on # rate changes)



# Primate data set (Uniform prior on # rate changes)



# Rodents (1+2 codon positions from 3 nuclear genes)

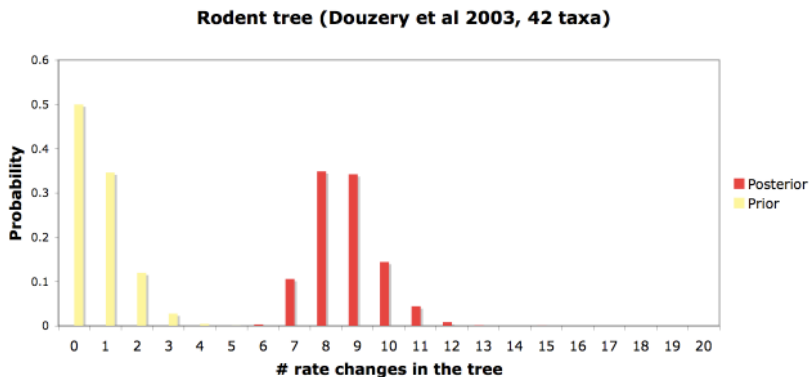


82 branches

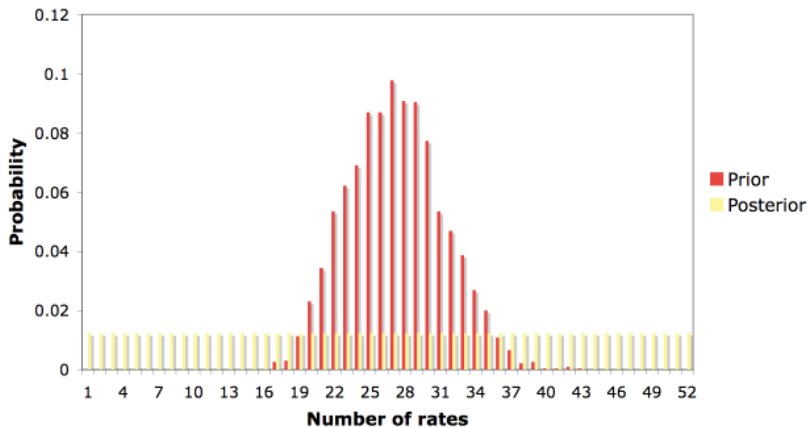
38 rate changes  
according to Douzery  
et al 2003

**Fig. 1.** Extensive nucleotide substitution rate variations in the first two codon positions of the ADRA2B + IRBP + vWF nuclear genes between placental mammals. The vertical dashed line indicates the mean value of the root-to-tip distance of the 40 placental taxa. Significantly faster- or slower-evolving species are indicated, respectively, by a + or a - as evidenced by the branch-length test. Significantly faster- and slower-evolving branches as evidenced by the two-cluster test are indicated, respectively, by filled arrows pointing right and open arrows pointing left. The scale unit corresponds to the expected number of nucleotide substitutions per site. The log-likelihood of this tree is  $\ln L = -26,054.36$ , and its AIC is 52282.78. In the clock-like constrained model—with a single global clock—a significant loss of log-likelihood is observed ( $\ln L = -26,222.37$ , AIC = 52,538.74).

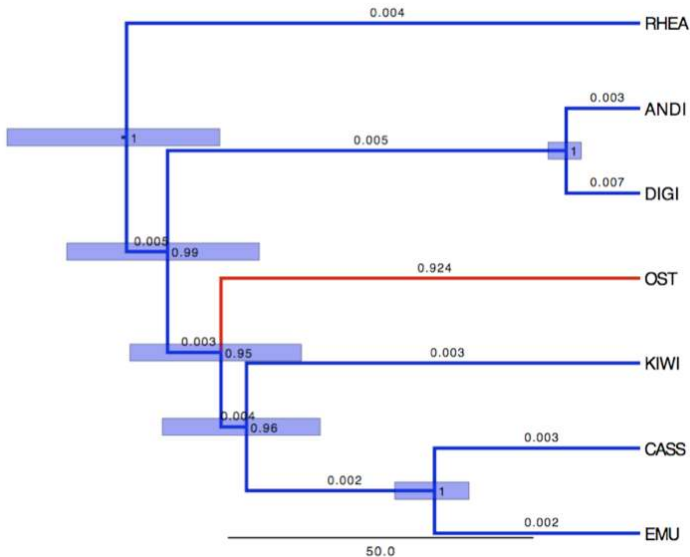
# Rodent data set (Poisson prior on # rate changes)



## Rodents data set (Uniform prior on # rate changes)



# Ratite relaxed clock on full mitochondrial sequences



# Conclusions

- Relaxed molecular clocks have many benefits over unconstrained models for phylogenetic inference
  - They appear to estimate the phylogenetic tree more accurately on real data sets
  - They automatically provide estimates of a root position, without the need for an outgroup
  - They automatically provide estimates of relative divergence dates, or absolute divergence dates when calibration information is available
- Calibration is hard and interesting
  - Specifying natural means of calibrating phylogenies is subtle
  - Recent methods for including fossil evidence include new tree priors, and opportunities for total evidence dating.
- The geometry of (time) is understudied and its study could lead to new methods for doing phylogenetic inference and posterior post-processing and summary.