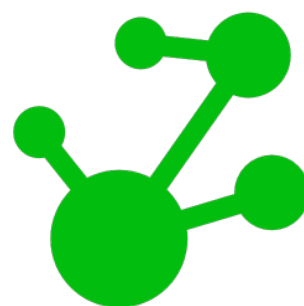
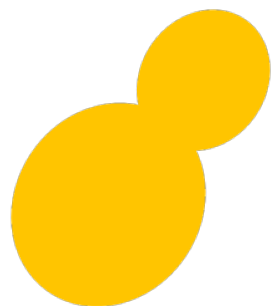
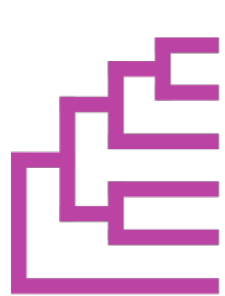


# Concatenation and Partition Files



**Jacob L. Steenwyk**



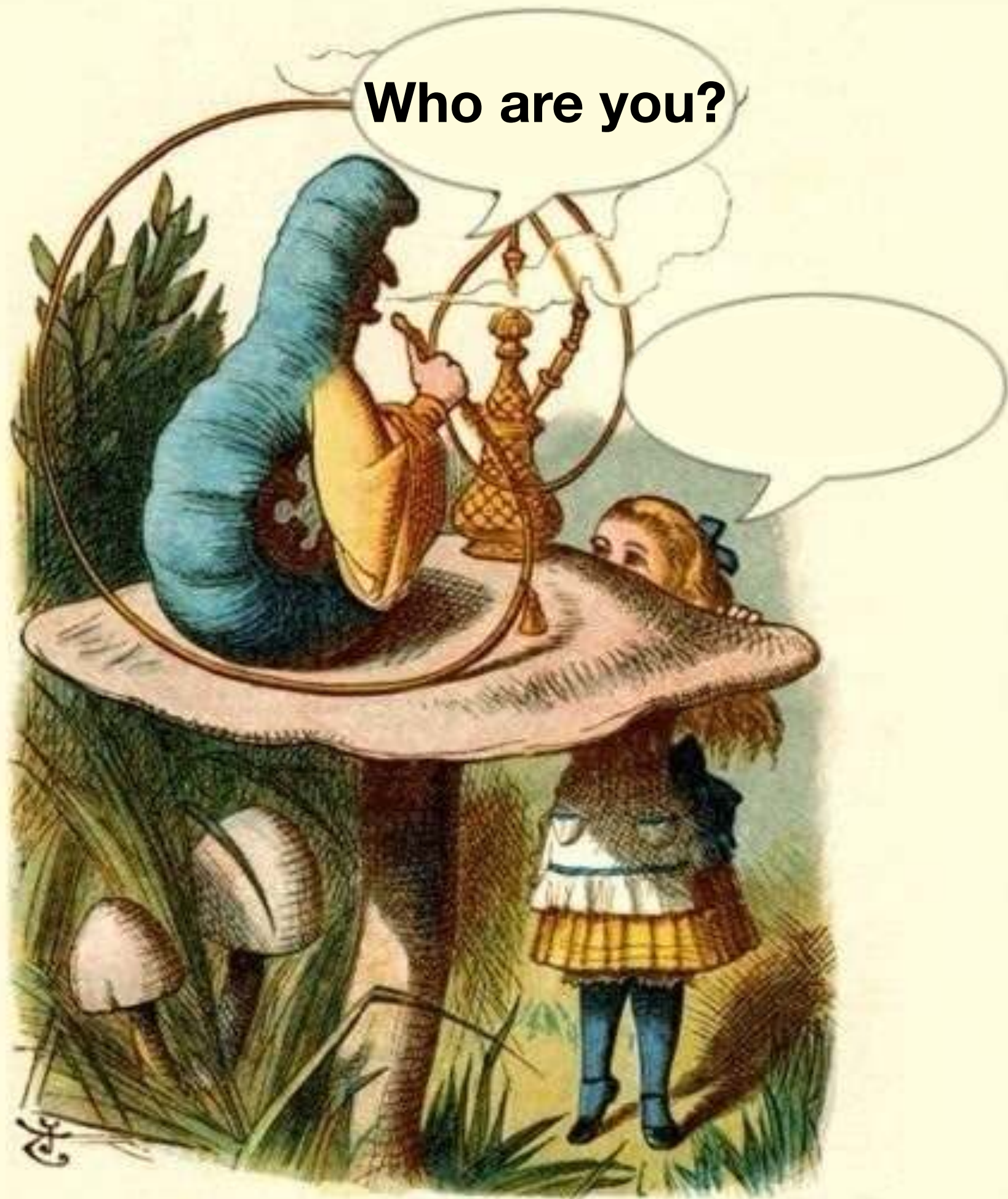
[jlsteenwyk.github.io](https://jlsteenwyk.github.io)



@JLSteenwyk



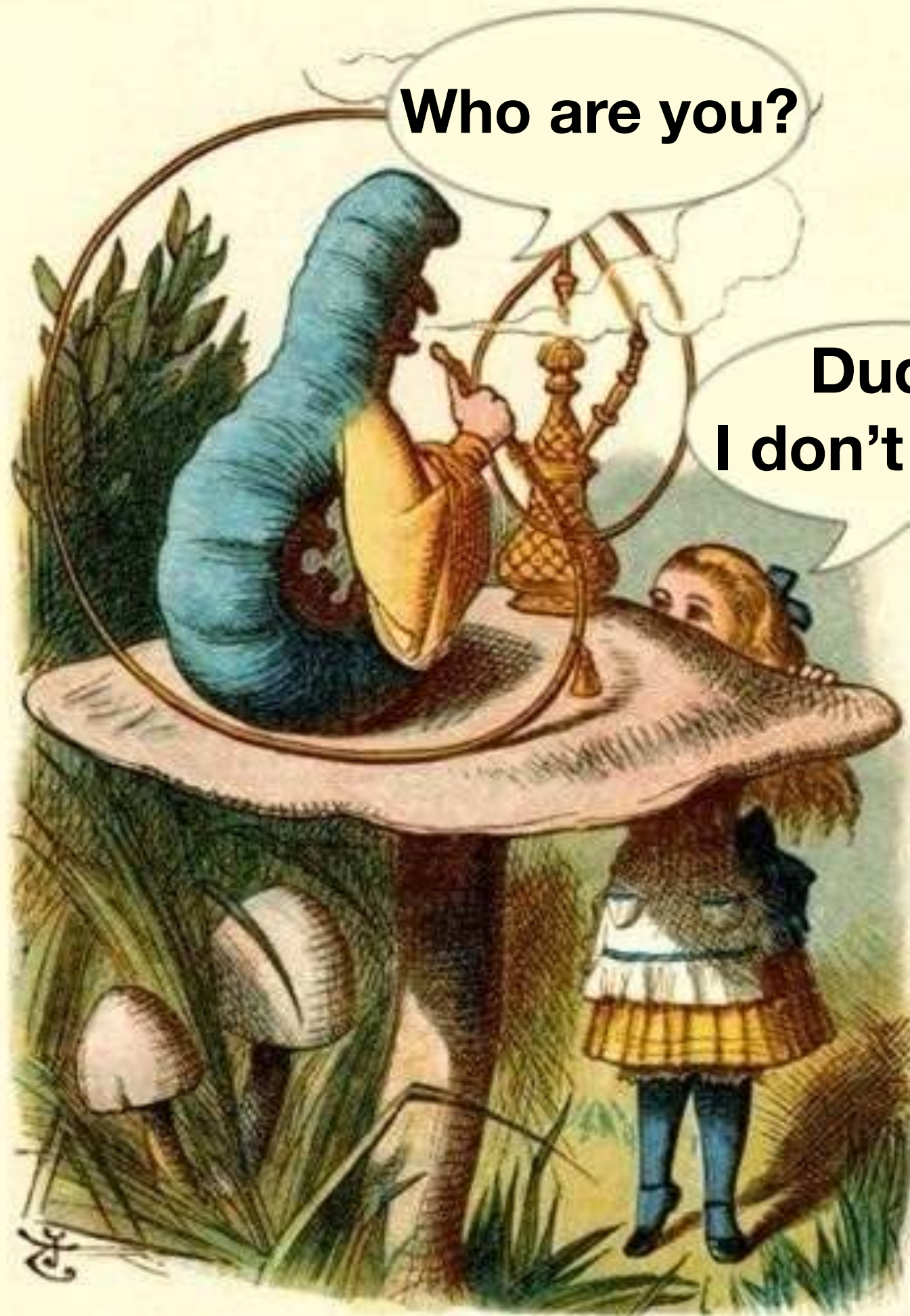
**Who are you?**





**Who are you?**

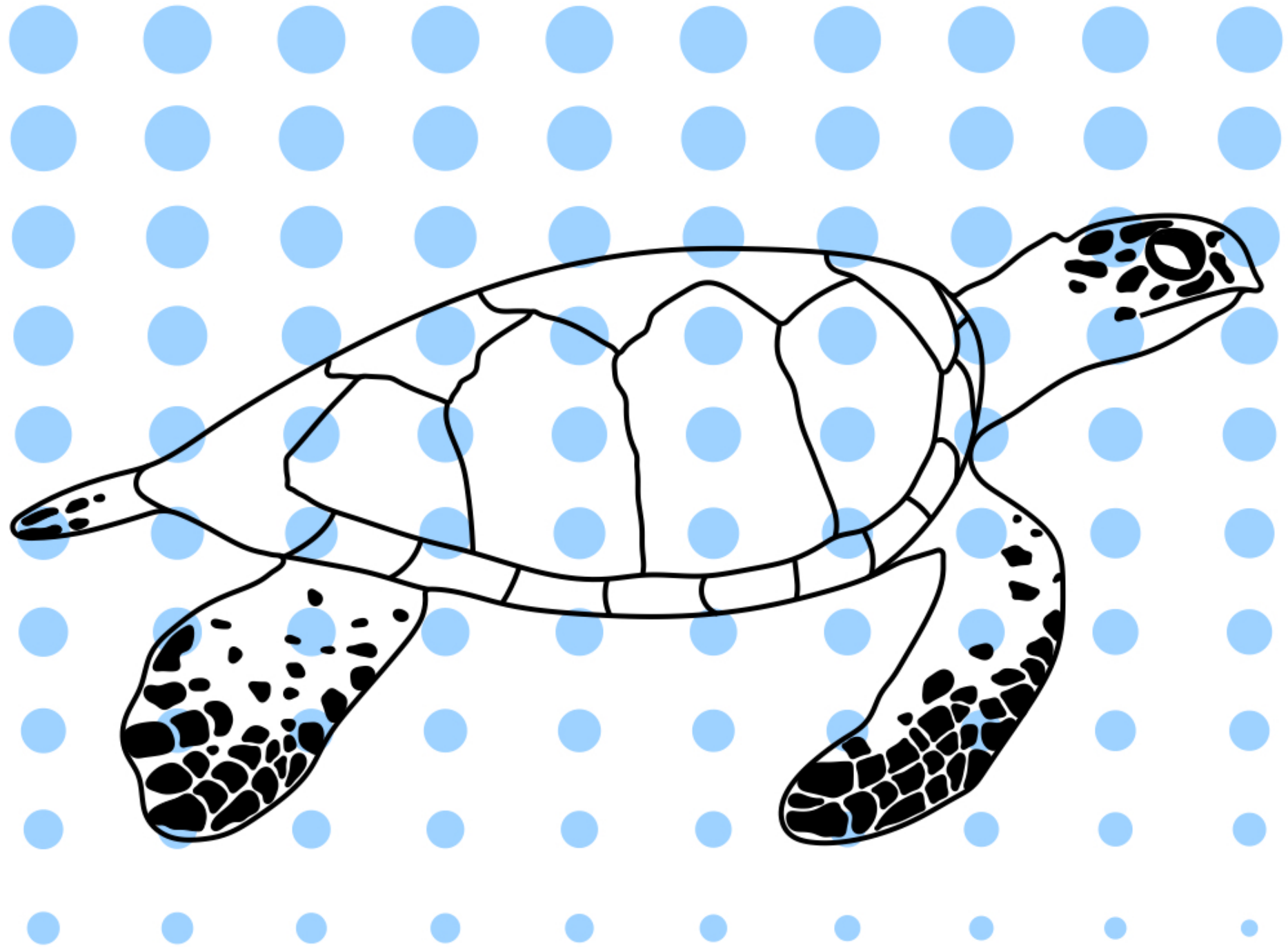
**Dude,  
I don't know**



# *Who am I?*

**The critically endangered**

- Graphic artist

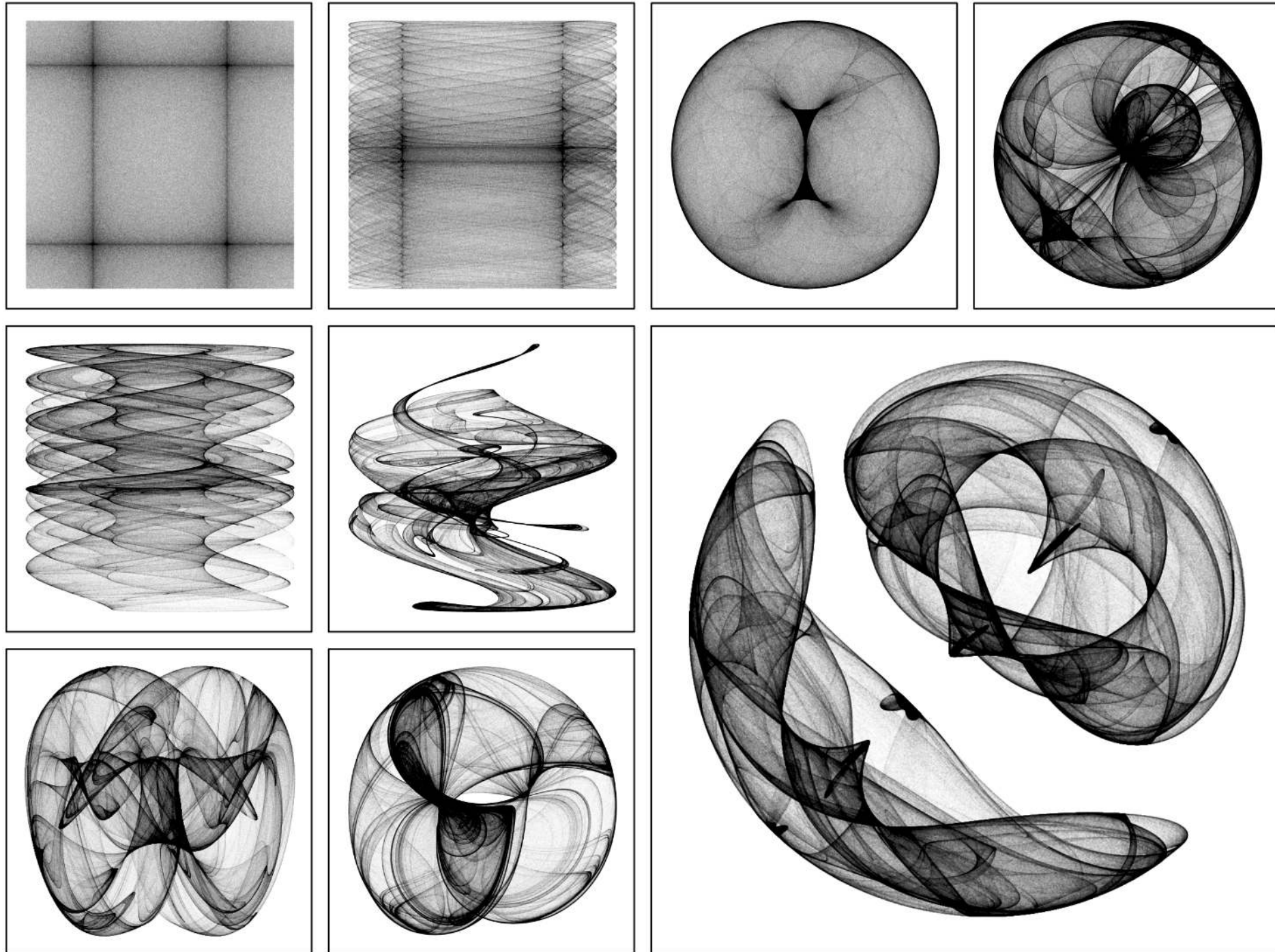




# Who am I?

## The abstract art of algorithms

- Graphic artist



# Who am I?

- Graphic artist
- Musician

**Singer**  
**Songwriter**



**Disc**  
**Jockey**

Time keeps on slippin'

A screenshot of a SoundCloud player interface. On the left is a green and blue molecular structure image. The main area shows the track title 'Time Keeps on Slippin'' by 'Dj Yertle' with a play button icon. Below the title is a waveform visualization. On the right, there are 'SOUNDCLOUD' branding, download and share icons, a progress bar showing 9:09, and a play count of 131. A 'Cookie policy' link is visible at the bottom left.

Cookie policy

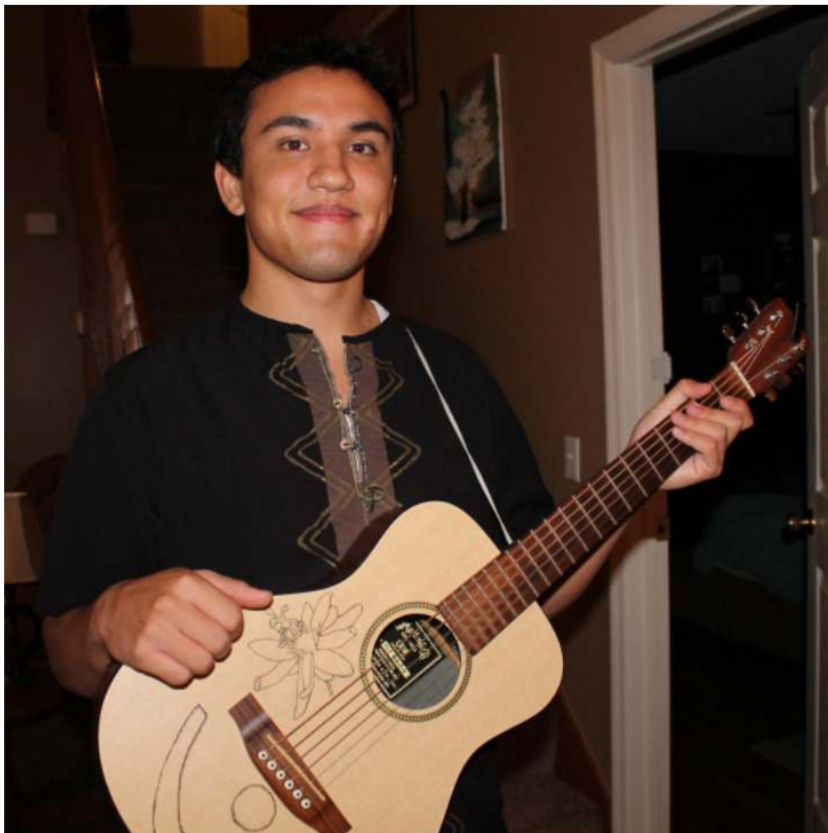
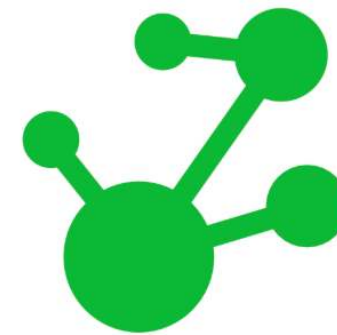
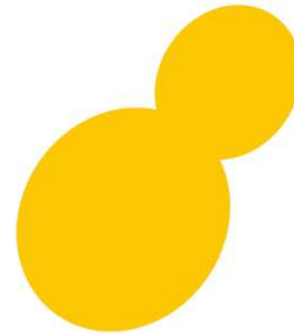
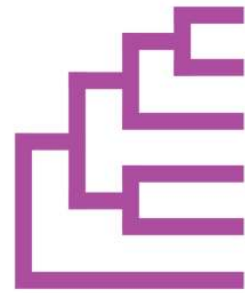
SOUNDCLOUD

Download Share

9:09

131





## Biological scientist, educator, artist.

Genome evolution of medically and technologically important fungi.  
Education advocate aiming to make science more accessible to all.

# *Who am I?*

- Graphic artist
- Musician
- Scientist



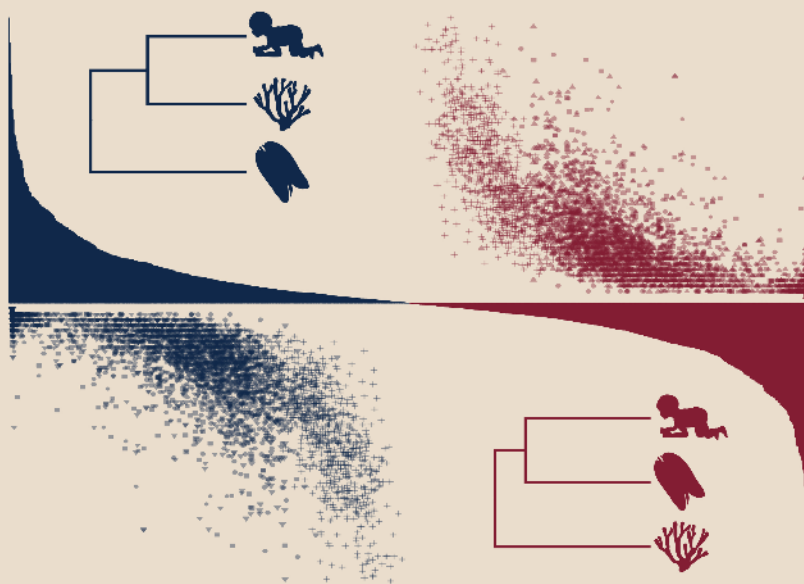


# THE ROKAS LAB

EVALUATING  
EVOLUTIONARY  
RELATIONSHIPS

AND  
THE

PARAMETERS  
INFLUENCING  
INFERENCE

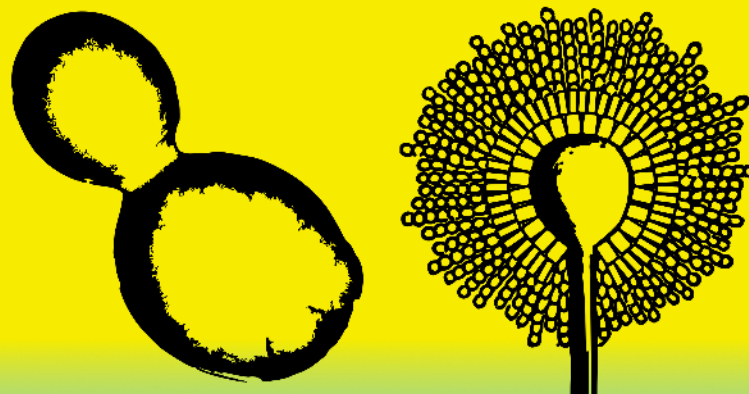


VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TN

# ROKAS LAB

\*\*\* FEATURING \*\*\*

## YEASTS AND MOLDS



## VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY NASHVILLE TN

Jacob Steenwyk

# THE ROKAS LAB

## EVOLUTION OF HUMAN PREGNANCY



 VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES  NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

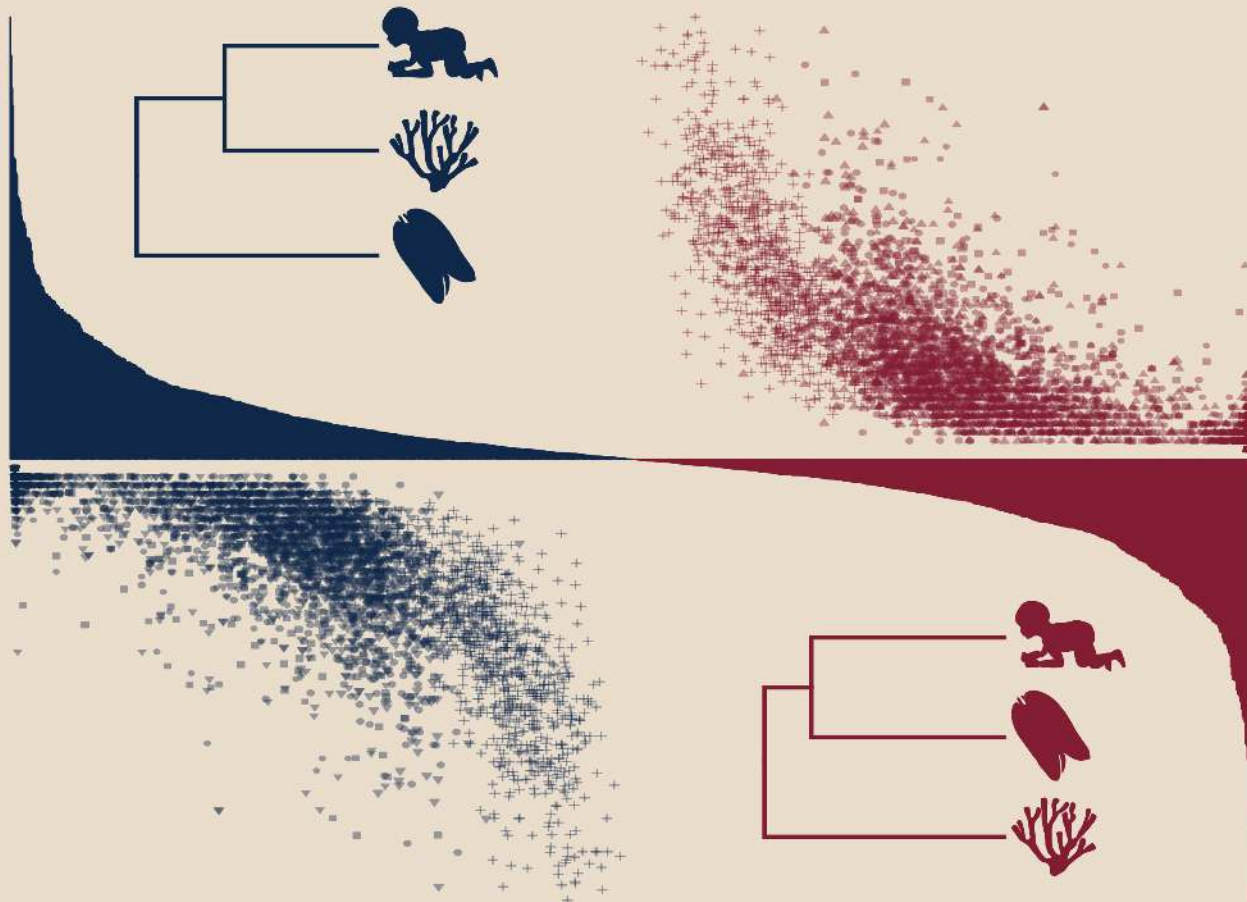
Designed by Jacob Steenwyk 

# THE ROKAS LAB

EVALUATING  
EVOLUTIONARY  
RELATIONSHIPS

AND  
THE

PARAMETERS  
INFLUENCING  
INFERENCE



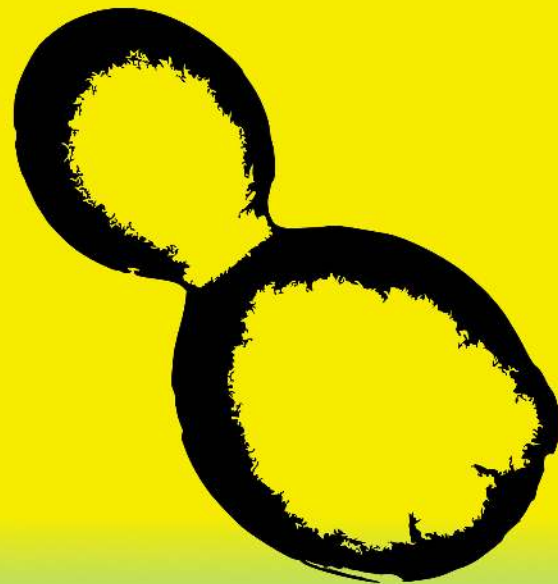
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TN



**ROKAS LAB**

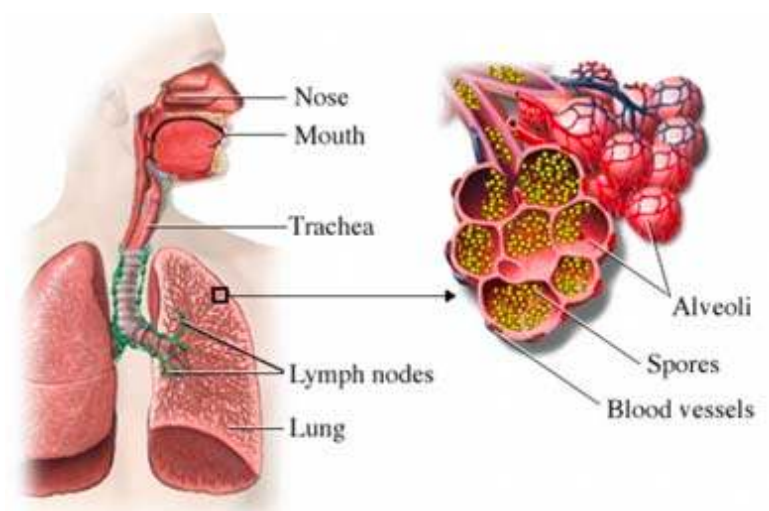
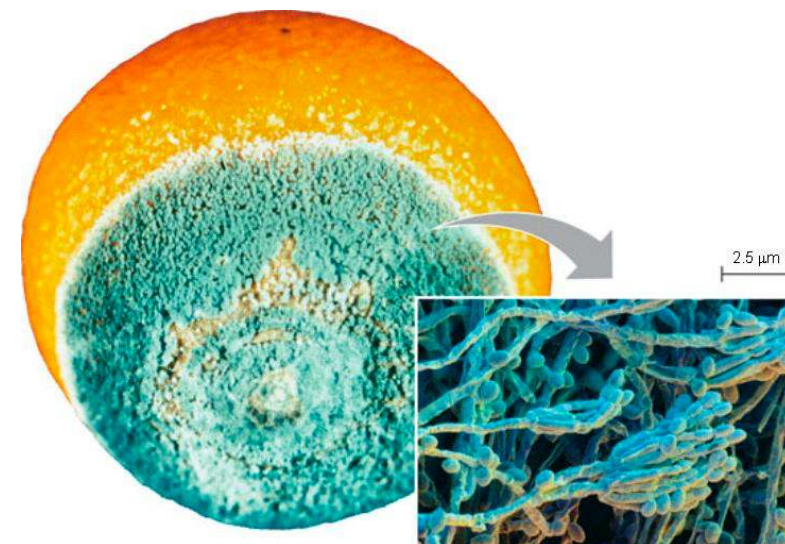
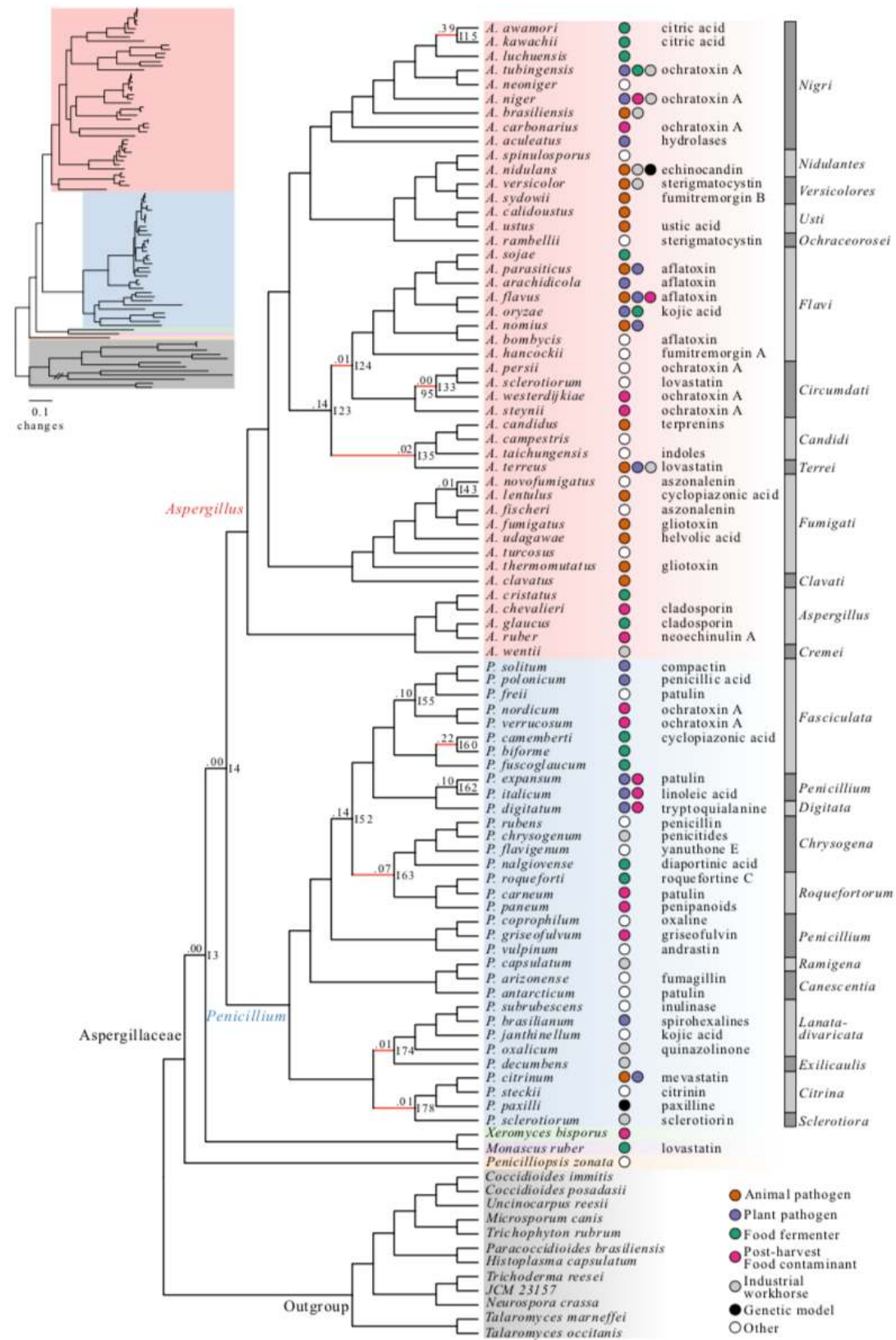
\*\*\* FEATURING \*\*\*

**YEASTS  
AND  
MOLDS**



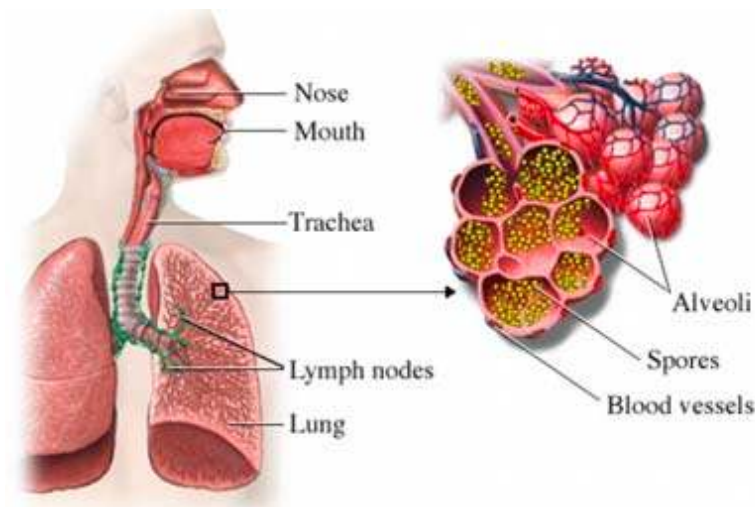
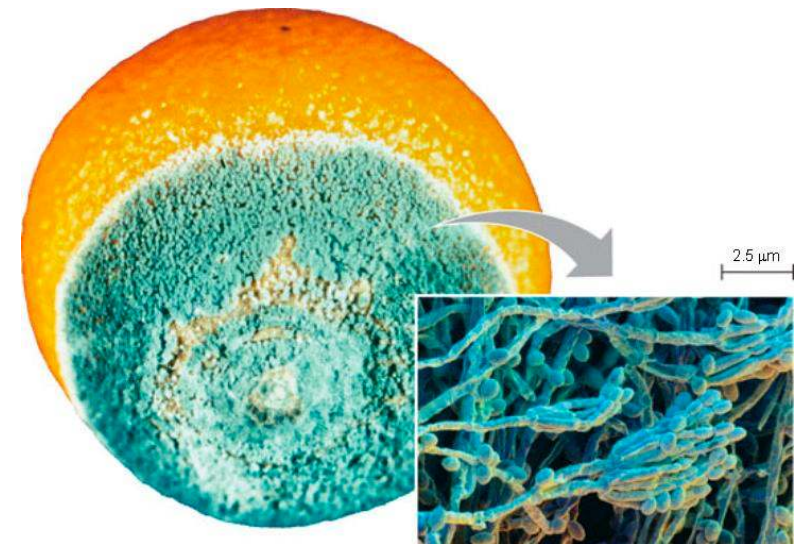
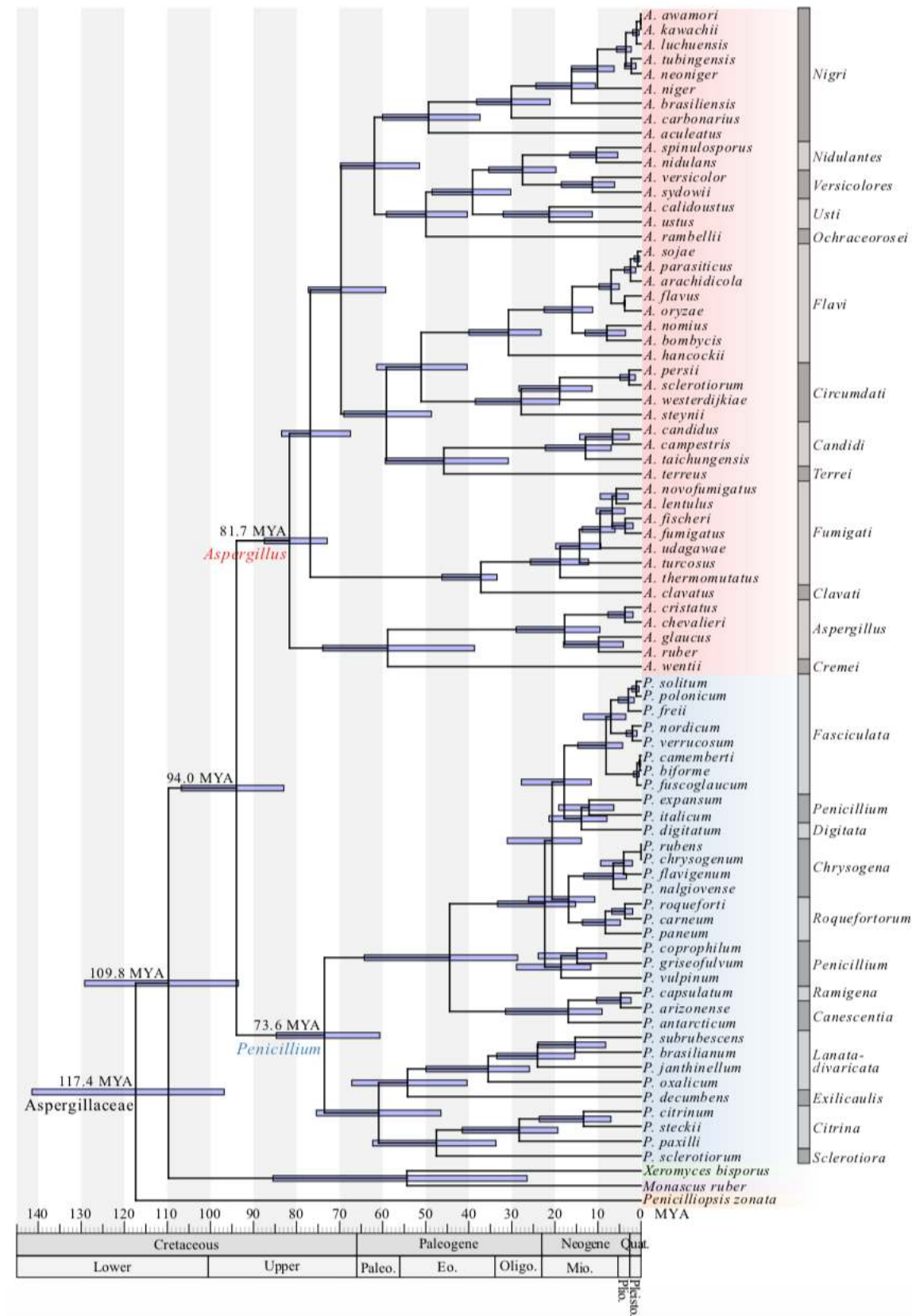
**VANDERBILT  
UNIVERSITY  
NASHVILLE  TN**

# 81 genomes from mainly *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*



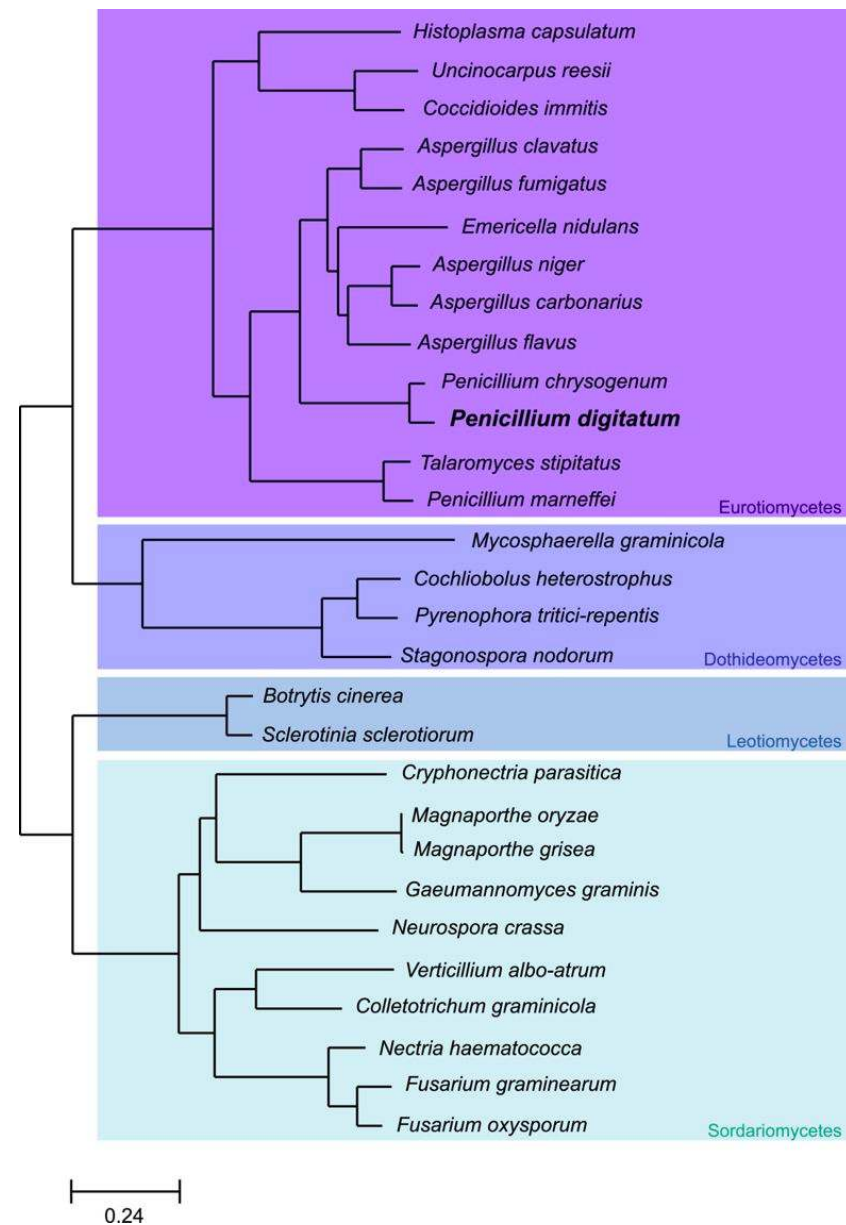


# 81 genomes from mainly *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*



# Utility of concatenation and coalescence

## Marina — 29 fungi

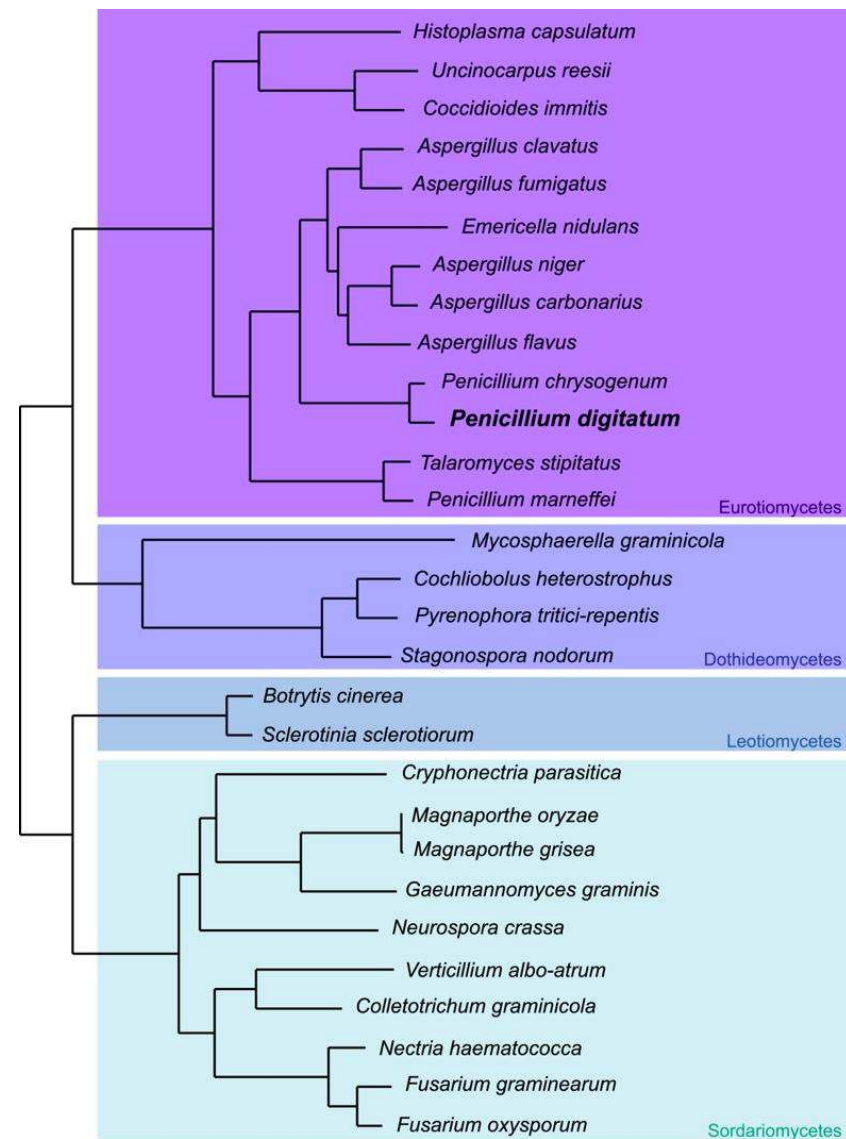


Marcet-Houben, *et al.*  
2012, BMC Genomics



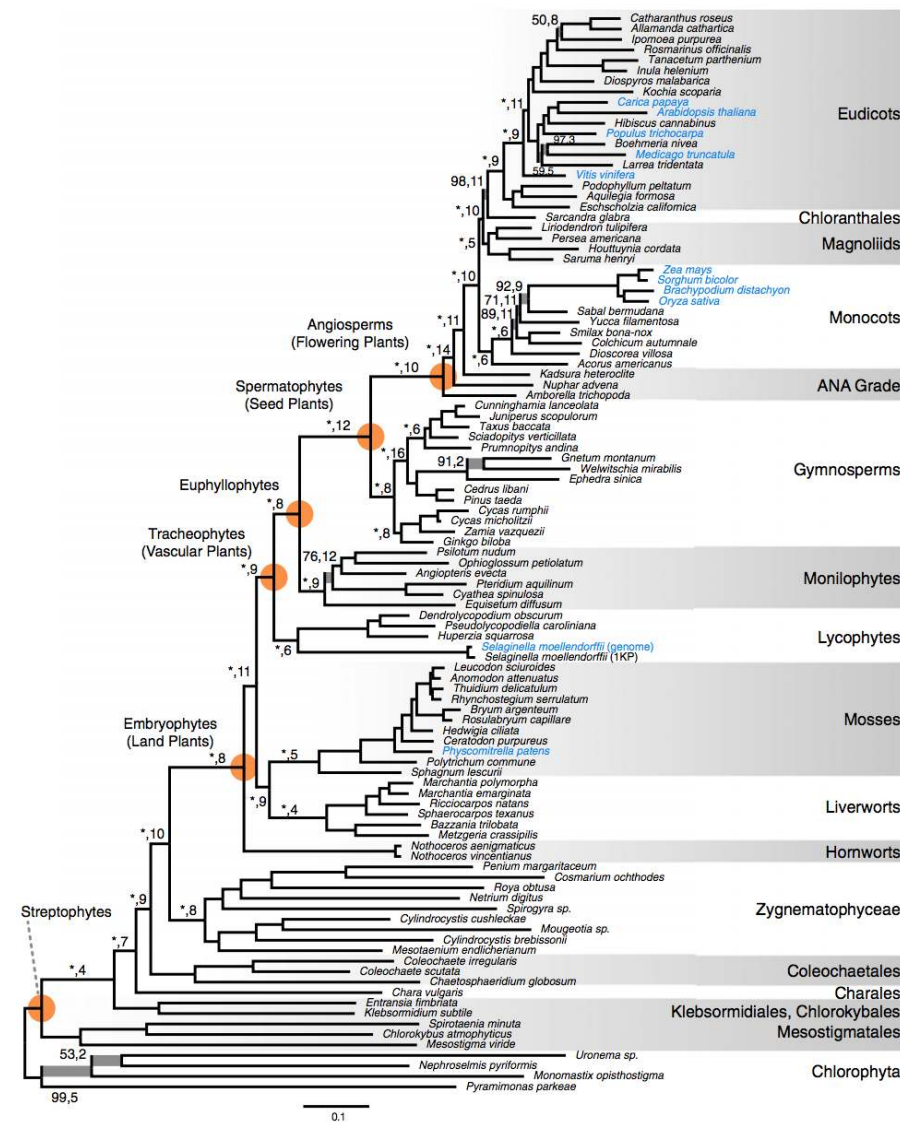
# Utility of concatenation and coalescence

## Marina — 29 fungi



Marcet-Houben, *et al.*  
2012, BMC Genomics

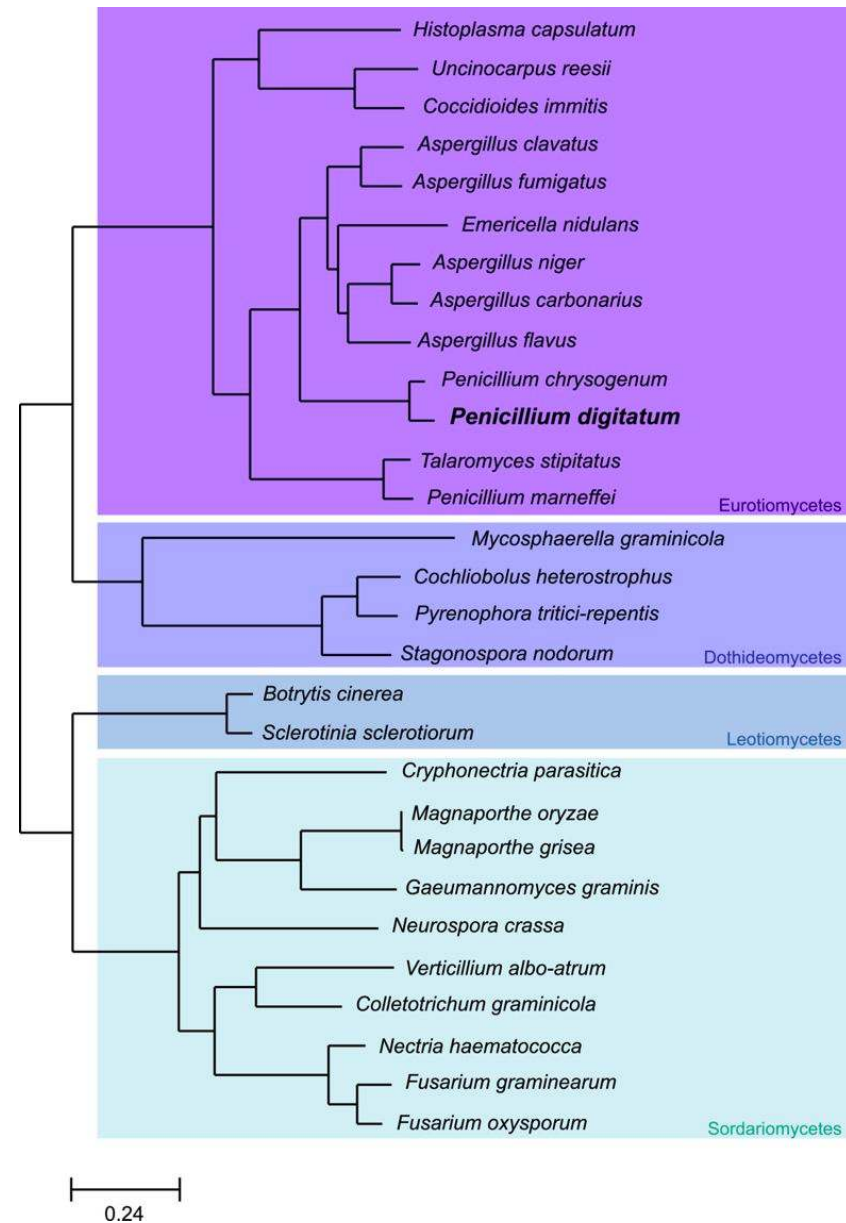
## Lisa — 92 plants



Wickett, *et al.*  
2014, PNAS

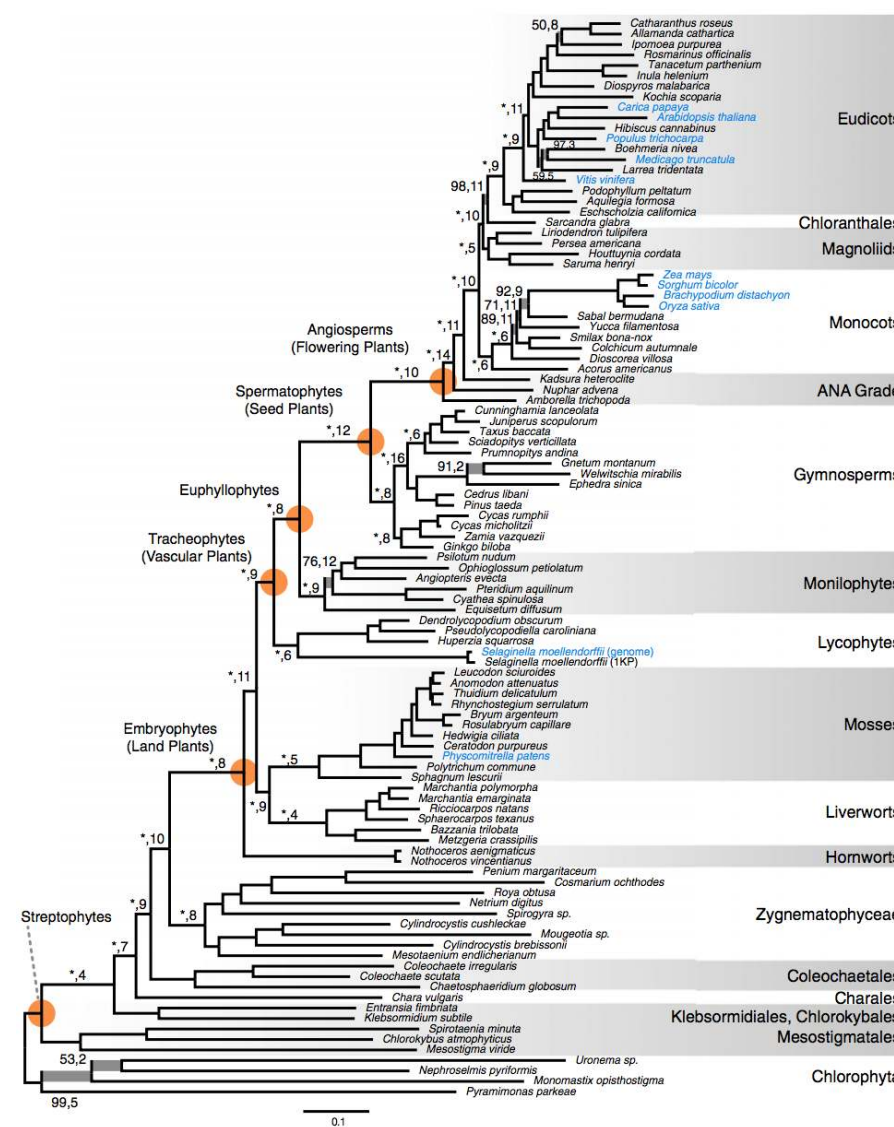
# Utility of concatenation and coalescence

## Marina — 29 fungi



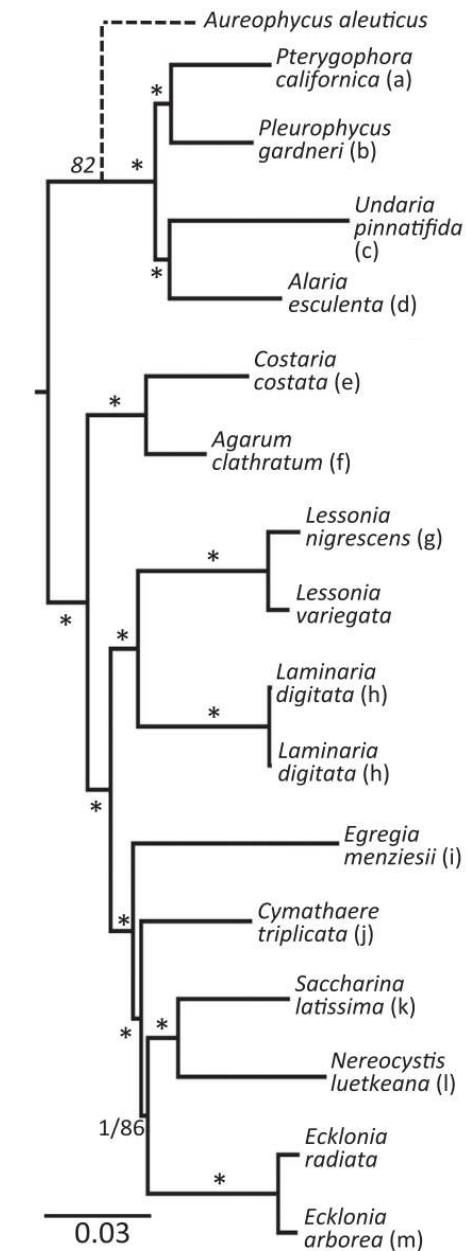
Marcet-Houben, *et al.*  
2012, BMC Genomics

## Lisa — 92 plants



Wickett, *et al.*  
2014, PNAS

## Eric — 17 kelp



Jackson, *et al.*  
2018, Journal of Phycology



# Major methods in Phylogenomics

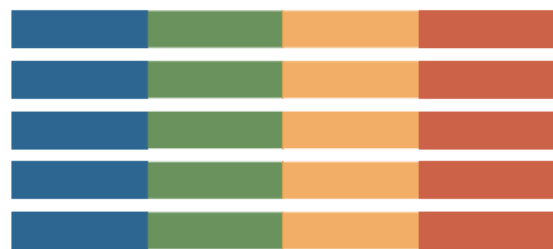
|                  | gene 1                                                                              | gene 2                                                                              | gene 3                                                                              | gene 4                                                                              |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| species <i>A</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>B</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>C</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>D</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>E</i> |  |  |  |  |

# Major methods in Phylogenomics

|           | gene 1 | gene 2 | gene 3 | gene 4 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| species A |        |        |        |        |
| species B |        |        |        |        |
| species C |        |        |        |        |
| species D |        |        |        |        |
| species E |        |        |        |        |



**concatenation**



supermatrix

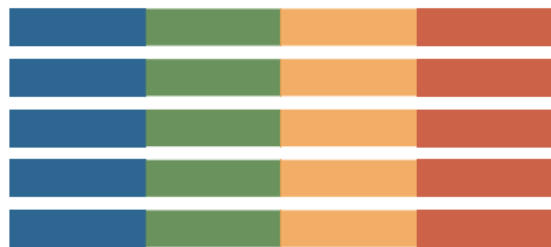


# Major methods in Phylogenomics

|           | gene 1                                                                              | gene 2                                                                              | gene 3                                                                              | gene 4                                                                              |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| species A |  |  |  |  |
| species B |  |  |  |  |
| species C |  |  |  |  |
| species D |  |  |  |  |
| species E |  |  |  |  |



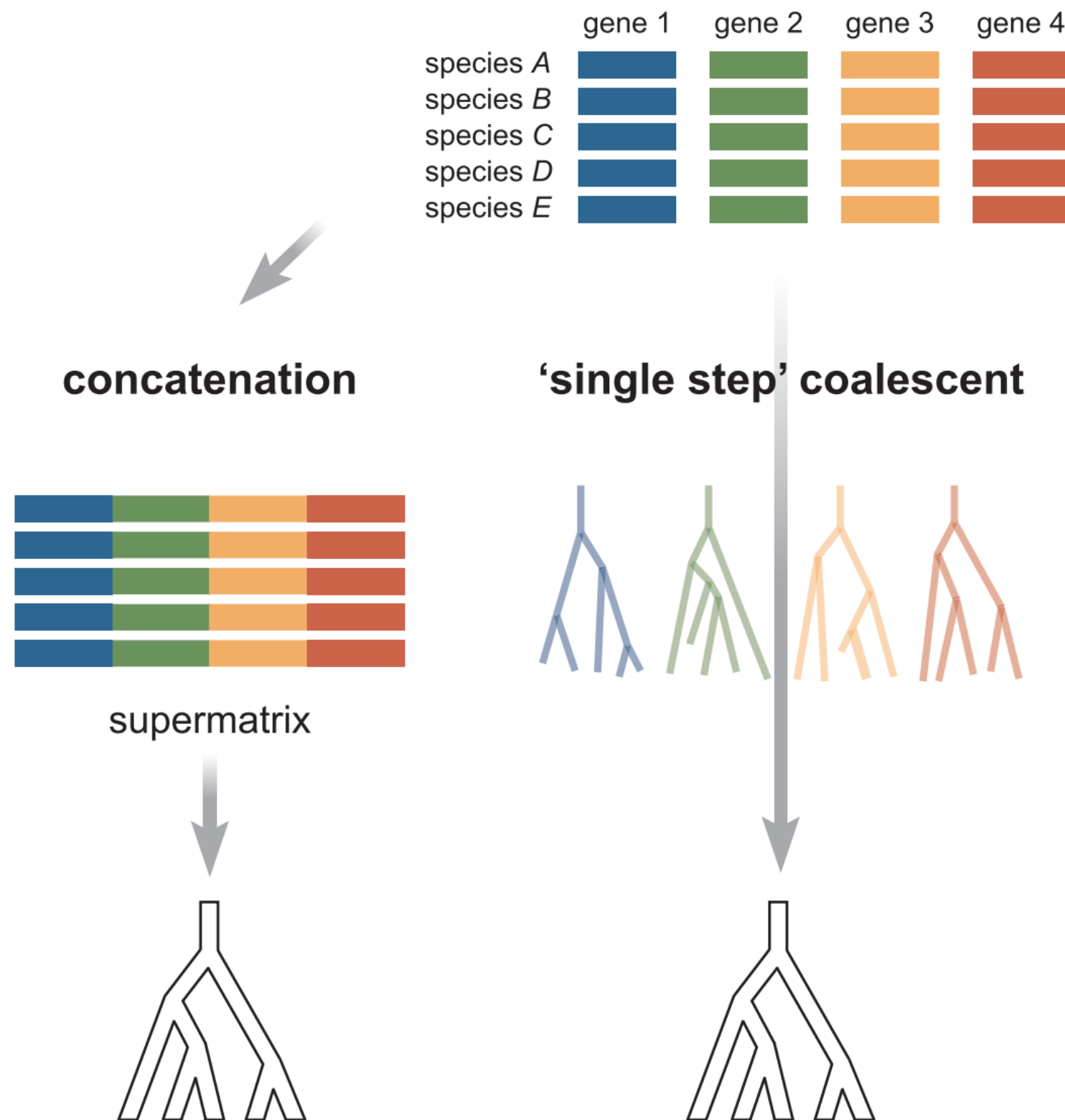
**concatenation**



supermatrix

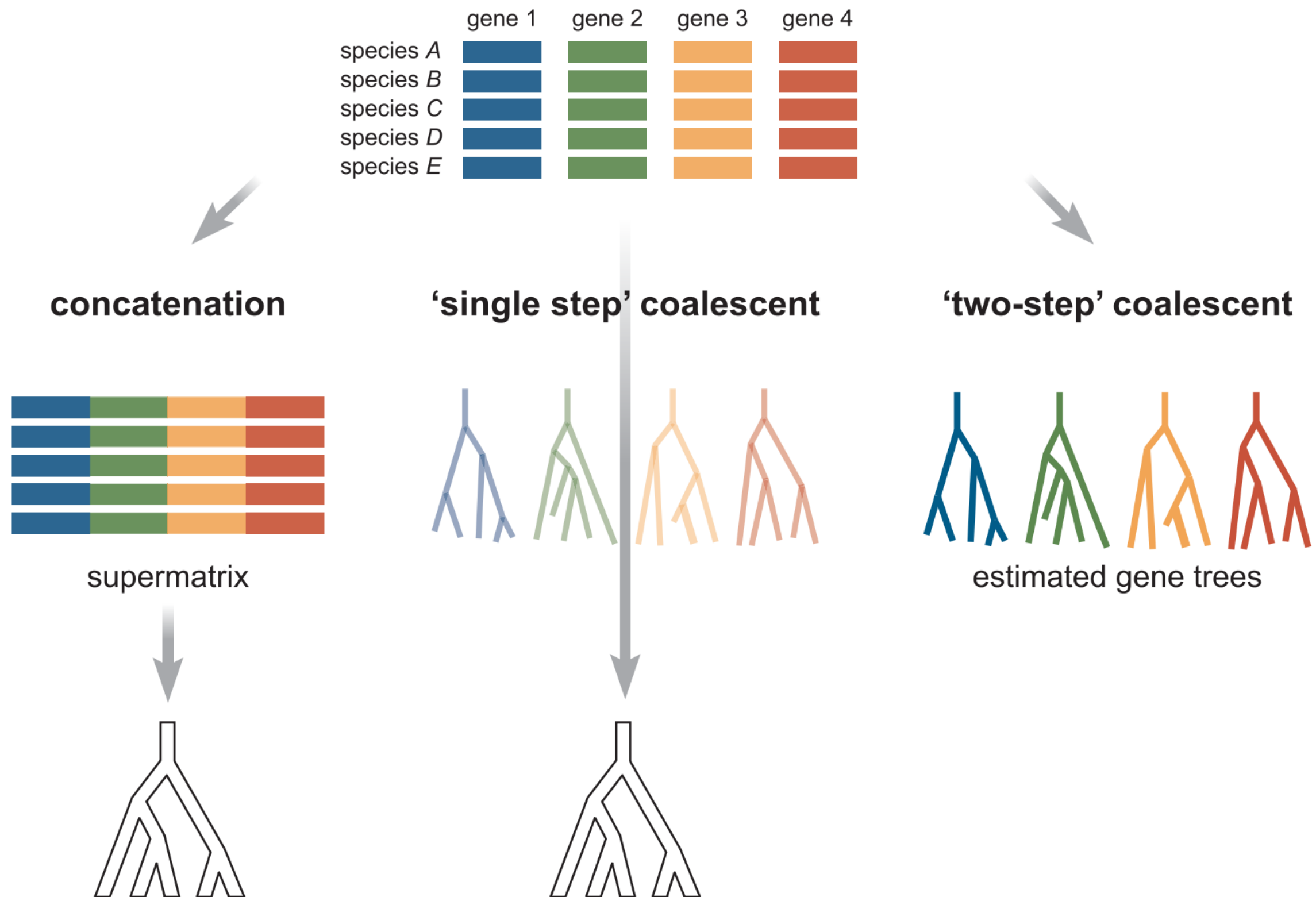


# Major methods in Phylogenomics

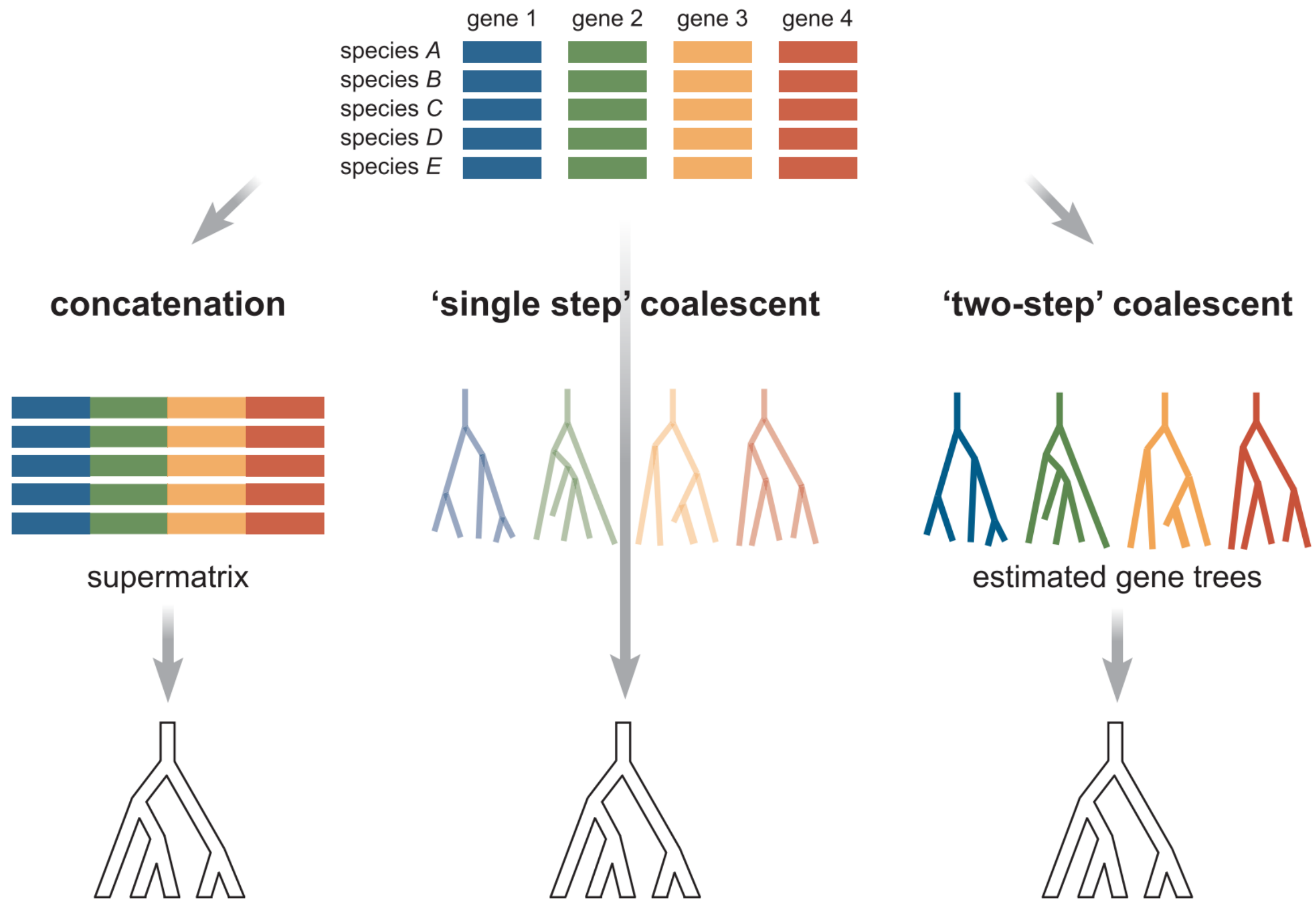




# Major methods in Phylogenomics



# Major methods in Phylogenomics

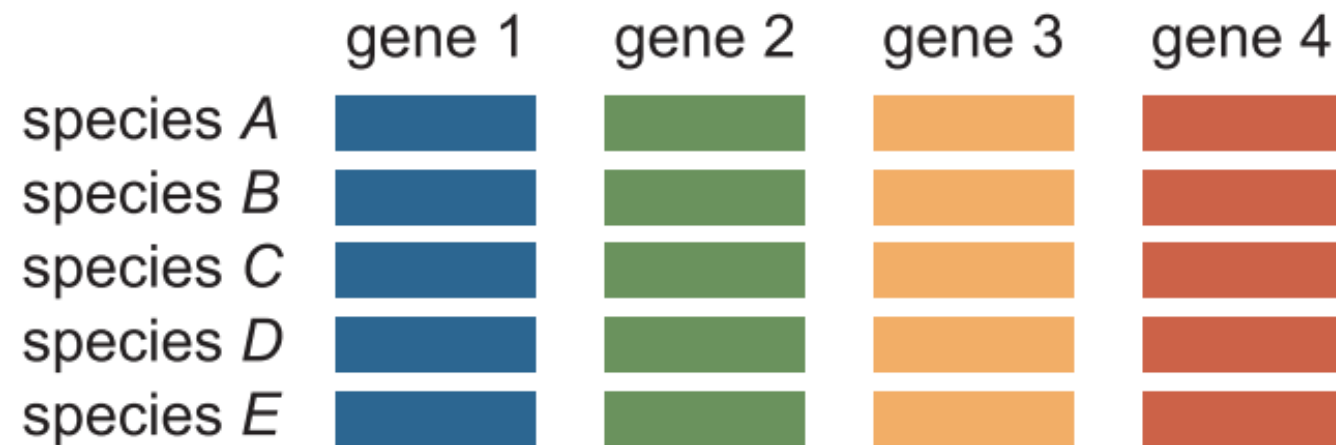




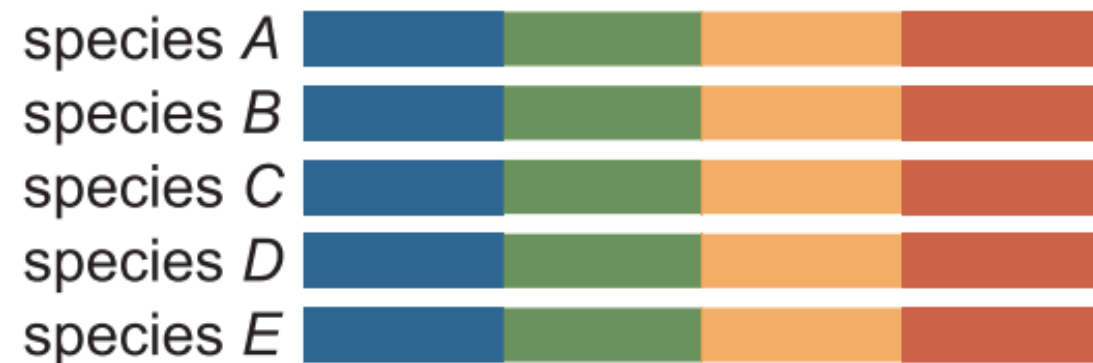
# How do we concatenate sequences?

|                  | gene 1                                                                              | gene 2                                                                              | gene 3                                                                              | gene 4                                                                              |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| species <i>A</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>B</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>C</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>D</i> |  |  |  |  |
| species <i>E</i> |  |  |  |  |

# How do we concatenate sequences?

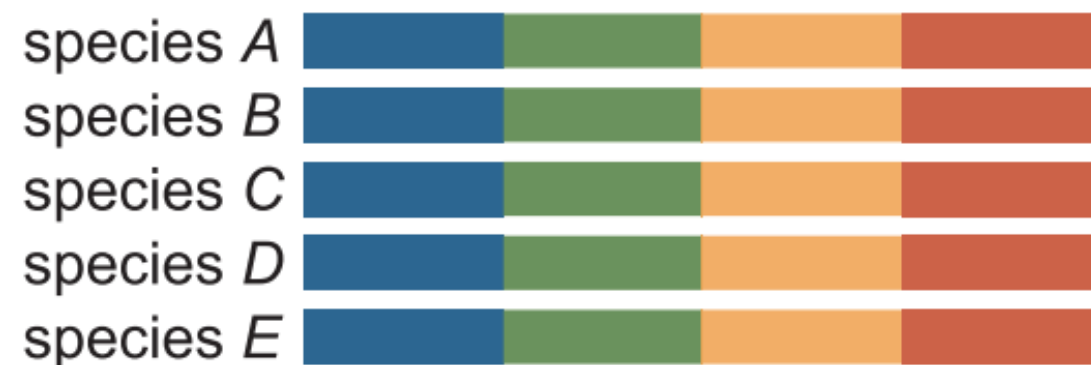


**concatenation**



# Partition file - providing boundary information

## concatenation



**Model, Partition ID = start and stop boundaries**

Model, **Blue** = 1-481

Model, **Green** = 482-1054

Model, **Yellow** = 1055-1492

Model, **Red** = 1493-1918



# Methods to concatenate sequences

Methods to concatenate sequences

# Methods to concatenate sequences

## Manual

- That is, by hand

# Methods to concatenate sequences

## Manual

- That is, by hand....*but why???*



# Methods to concatenate sequences

## Manual

- That is, by hand....*but why???*

## GUI (Graphical User Interface)

- SequenceMatrix

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1096-0031.2010.00329.x>

- CONCATENATOR

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1755-0998.2008.02164.x>

# Methods to concatenate sequences

## Manual

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- SequenceMatrix

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1096-0031.2010.00329.x>

- CONCATENATOR

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1755-0998.2008.02164.x>

## Command-line

- *catfasta2phym*

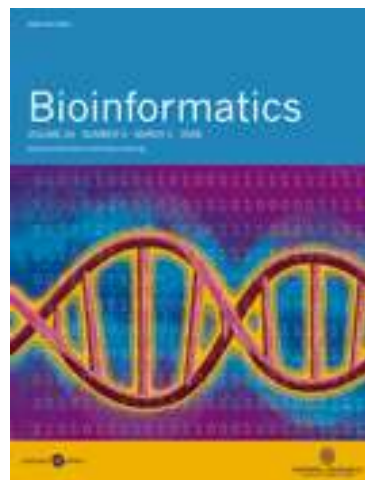
<https://github.com/nylander/catfasta2phym>

- *FASconCAT-G*

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4243772/>

# Concatenation, partitioning, and model finding

1)



## Phyutility: a phyloinformatics tool for trees, alignments and molecular data FREE

Stephen A. Smith ✉, Casey W. Dunn [Author Notes](#)

*Bioinformatics*, Volume 24, Issue 5, 1 March 2008, Pages 715–716,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btm619>

**Published:** 28 January 2008 **Article history** ▼

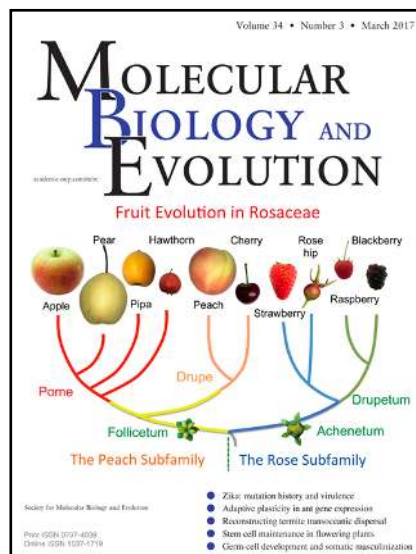
2)



## A custom script I wrote just for you!

<https://jlsteenwyk.github.io/resources.html>

3)



## PartitionFinder 2: New Methods for Selecting Partitioned Models of Evolution for Molecular and Morphological Phylogenetic Analyses FREE

Robert Lanfear ✉, Paul B. Frandsen, April M. Wright, Tereza Senfeld, Brett Calcott

*Molecular Biology and Evolution*, Volume 34, Issue 3, 1 March 2017, Pages 772–773,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msw260>

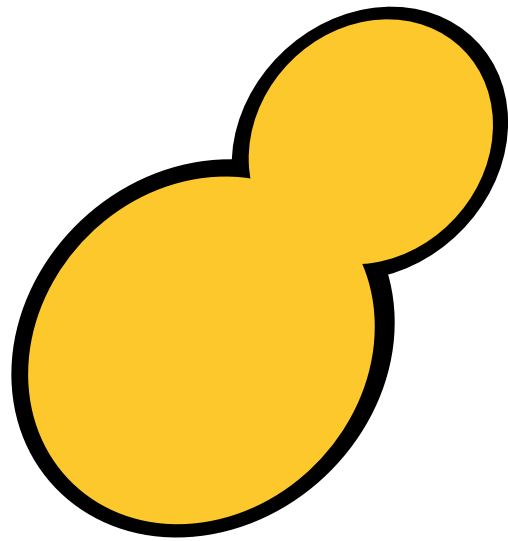
**Published:** 24 December 2016



# Yeast from the brewmaster

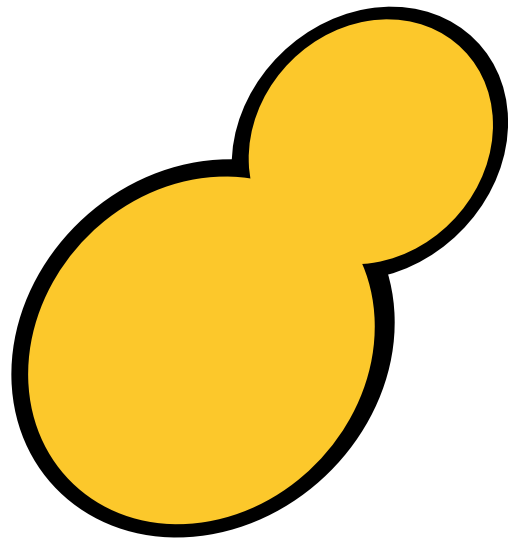


# Steps taken before practical



**???**

# Steps taken before practical

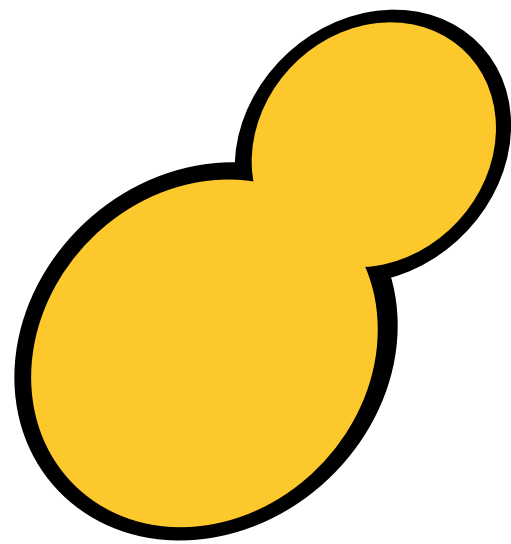


???

Sequence  
Genome  
→



# Steps taken before practical



???

Sequence  
Genome  
→

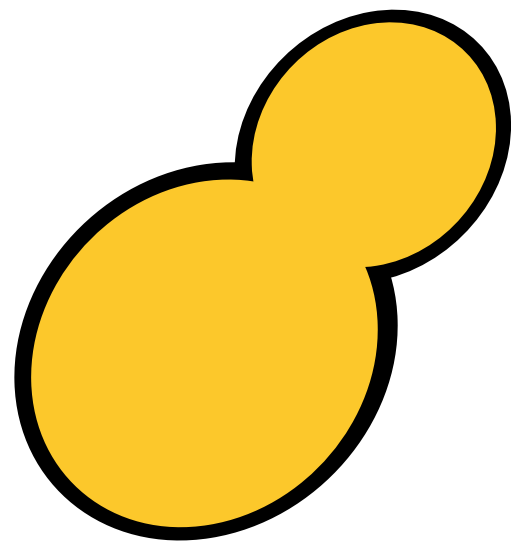


Add other  
yeast  
genomes  
→





# Steps taken before practical



???

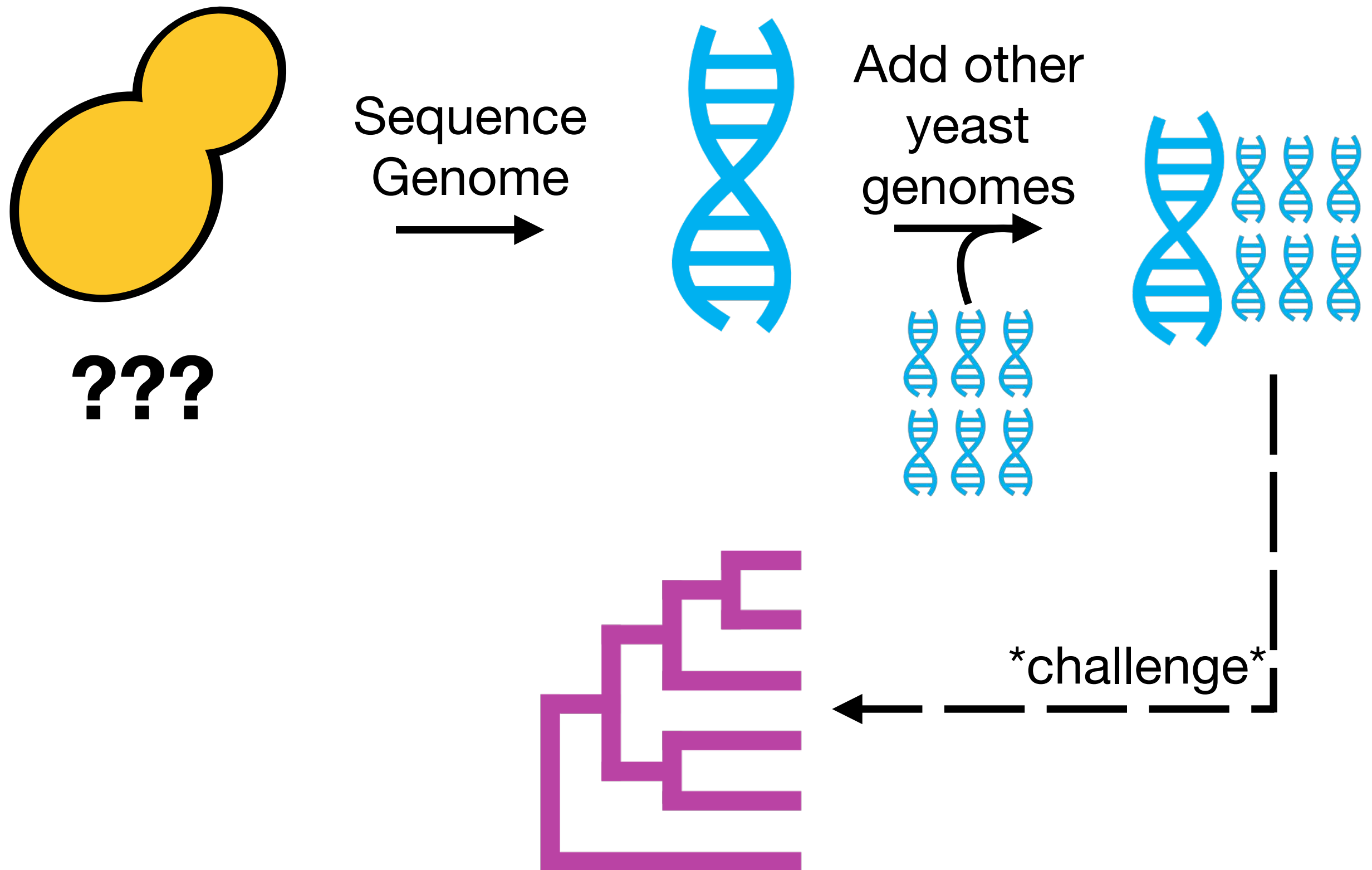
Sequence  
Genome



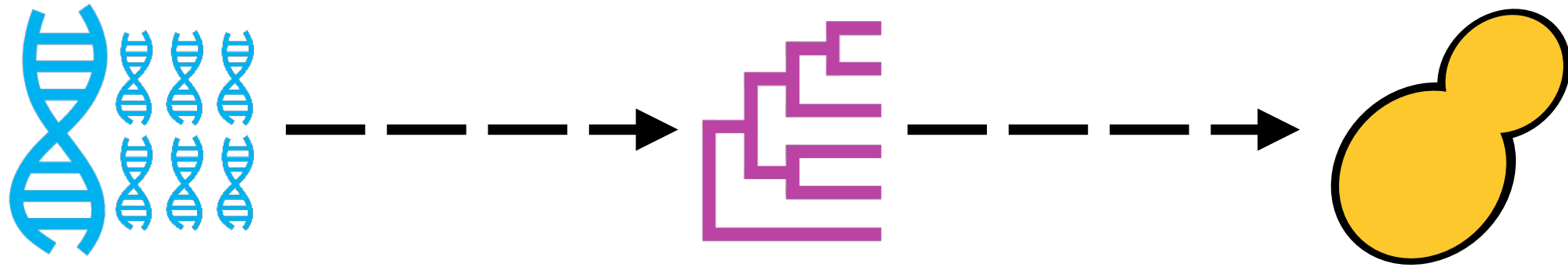
Add other  
yeast  
genomes



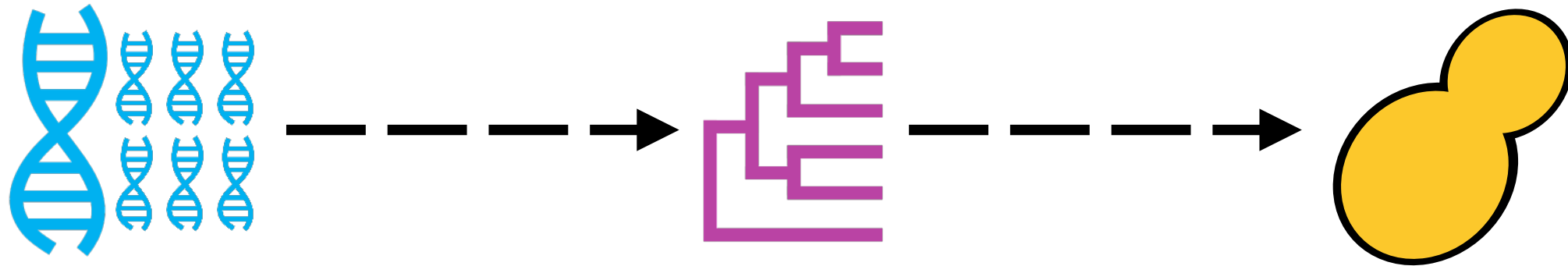
# Steps taken before practical



# Challenge



# Challenge

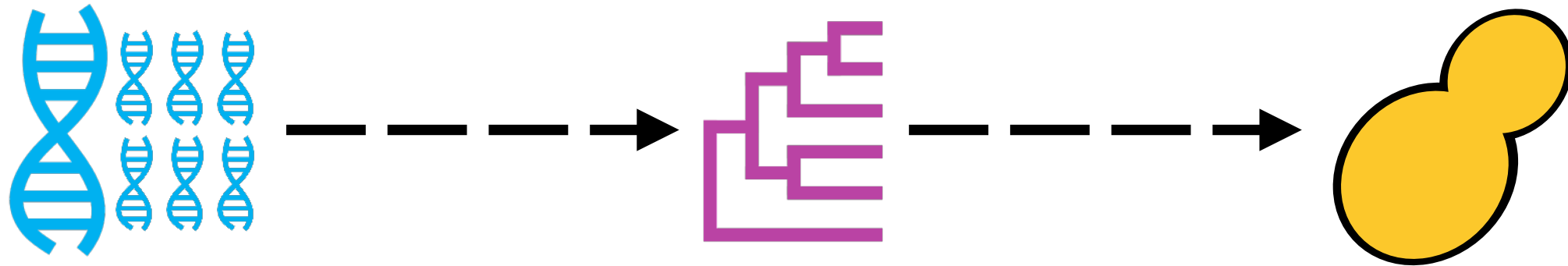


- Using a reduced set of protein sequences in `FILES_Wed_challenge_fastas.tar.gz` to determine what the yeast is
- 1) Call orthologs
  - 2) Align and trim orthologs
  - 3) Concatenate sequences
  - 4) Infer putative species tree

Hint: outgroup taxa are  
*Starmerella apicola*  
*Starmerella bombicola*  
*Wickerhamiella versatilis*



# Challenge

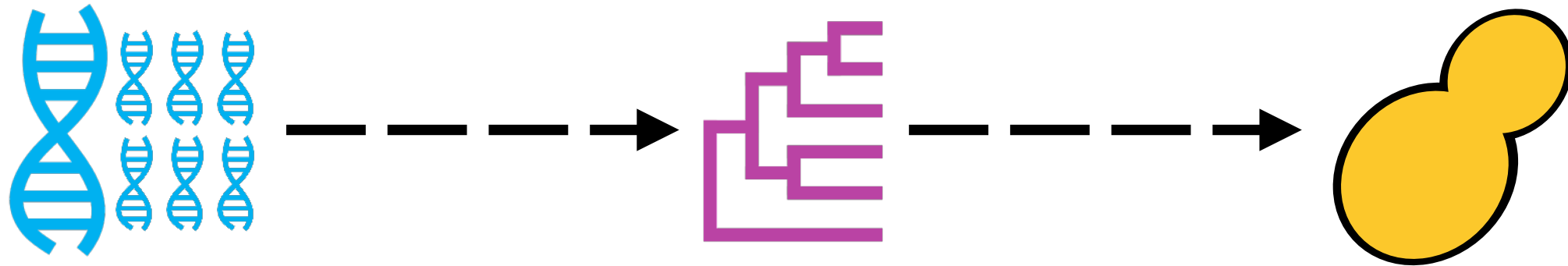


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# Challenge



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- 3) Concatenate sequences
- 4) Infer putative species tree

Hint: outgroup taxa are  
*Starmerella apicola*  
*Starmerella bombicola*  
*Wickerhamiella versatilis*

Hint: You can extract a FASTA entry from a multi-FASTA file using samtools faidx function with the format:

*Samtools faidx fasta.file fasta.entry*

e.g. if I want to extract gene *Brewery\_genome\_1* from multi-FASTA file *Brewery\_genome.fa* I would execute the command,

```
samtools faidx Brewery_genome.fa  
Brewery_genome_1
```

# Yeast from the brewmaster



# *S. cerevisiae* and *B. bruxellensis* are VERY distant

