

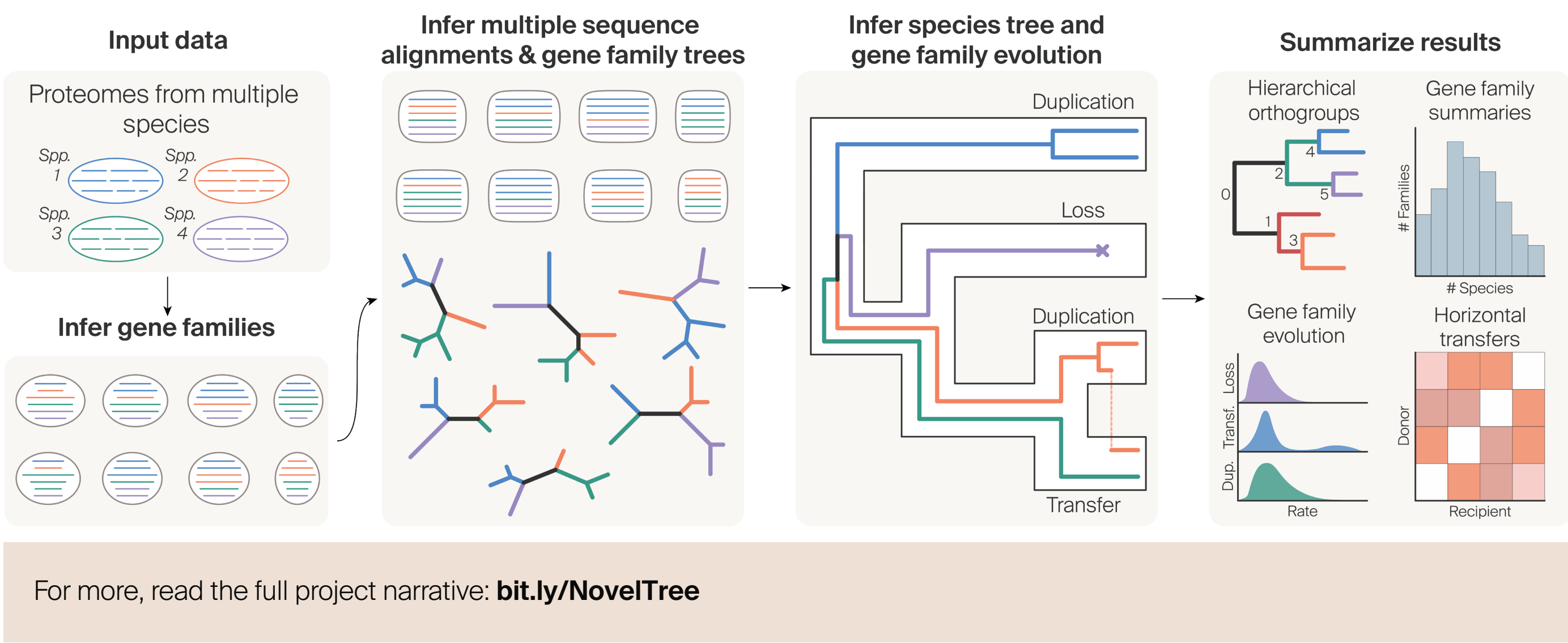
NovelTree: Highly parallelized phylogenomic inference

Presented by  Austin Patton [✂@austinhpatton](https://twitter.com/austinhpatton)



Background

Phylogenomics is a powerful, but burdensome tool

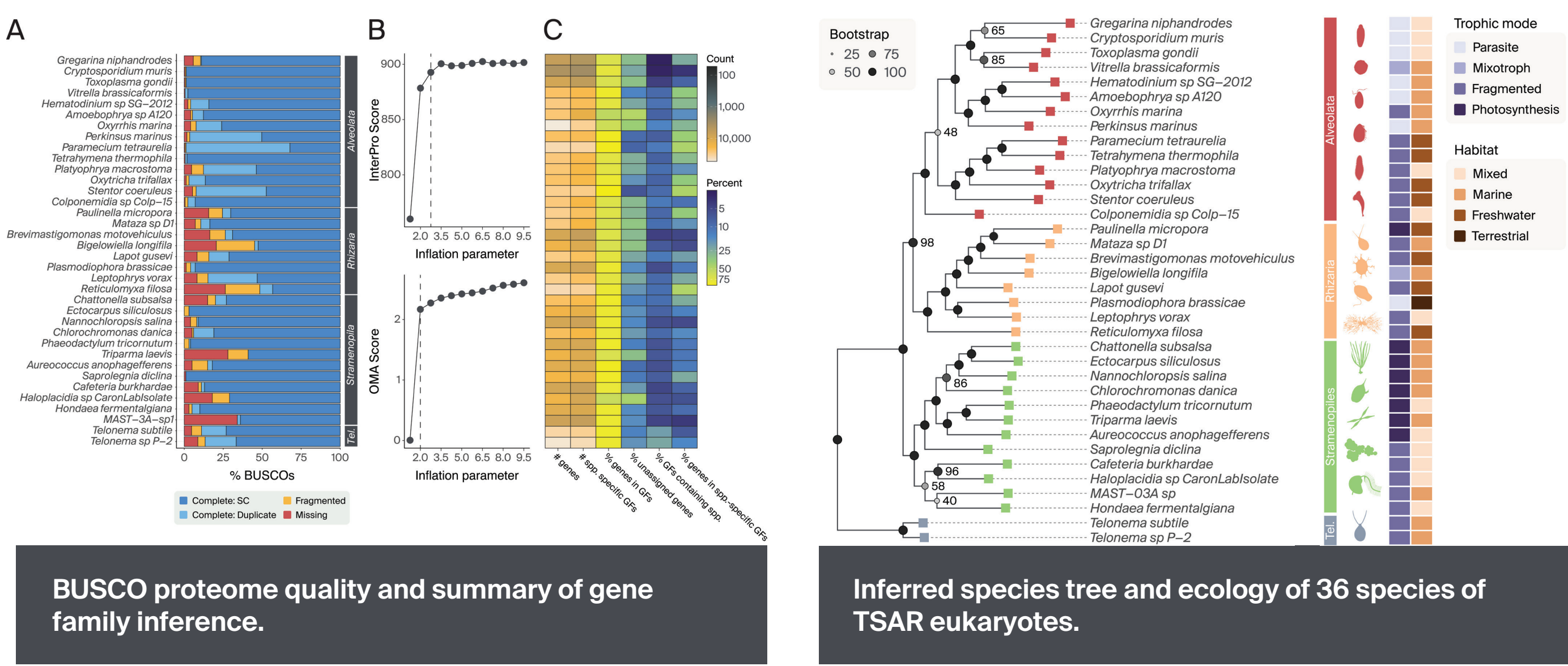
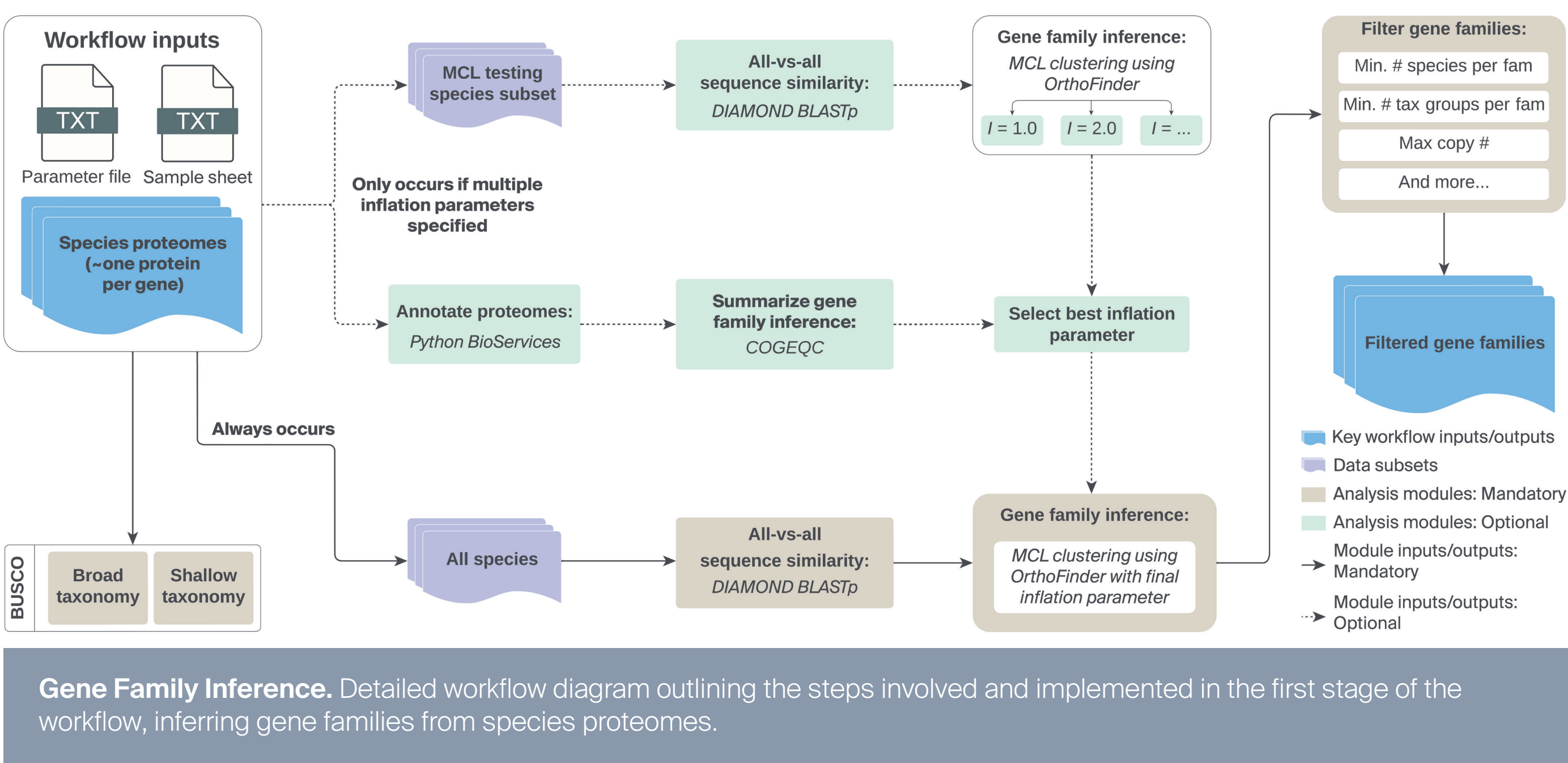


Key development goals:

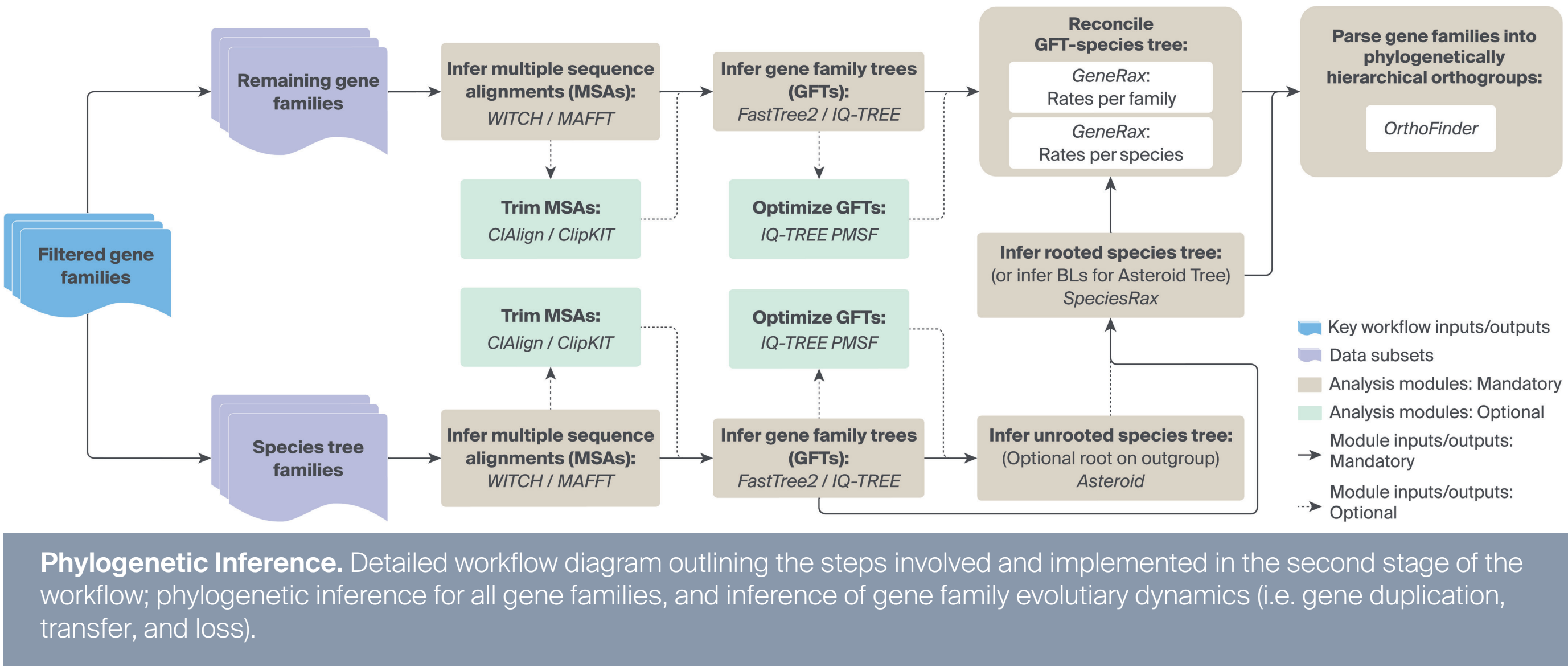
1. Efficient & highly parallelized implementation of core phylogenomic analyses of whole-proteomes
2. Allow for user-determined methodological flexibility at most stages of the workflow
3. Apply a principled, empirically motivated approach to improve gene family inference
4. Implement alignment methods suited to datasets with prevalent sequence-length heterogeneity
5. Automate scaleable inference of gene family evolutionary dynamics (i.e. duplication, transfer, loss)

Approach

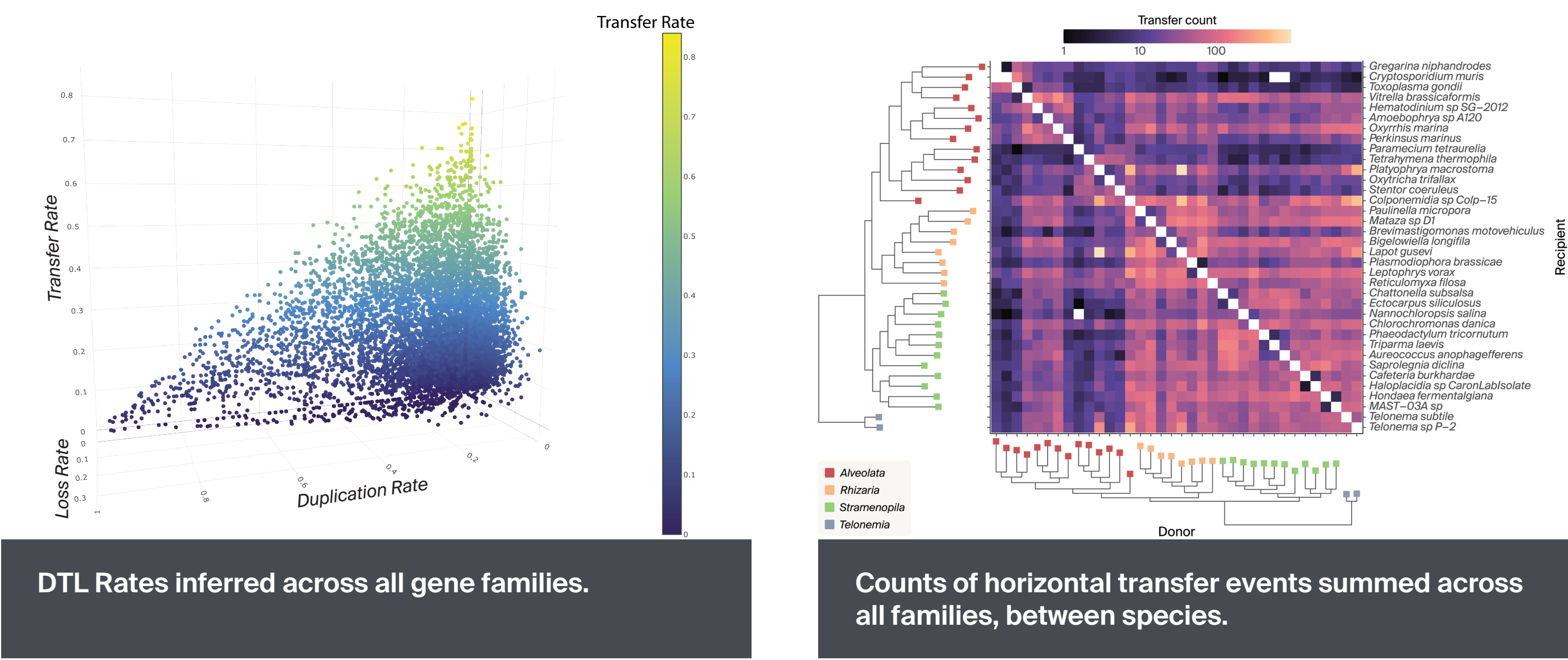
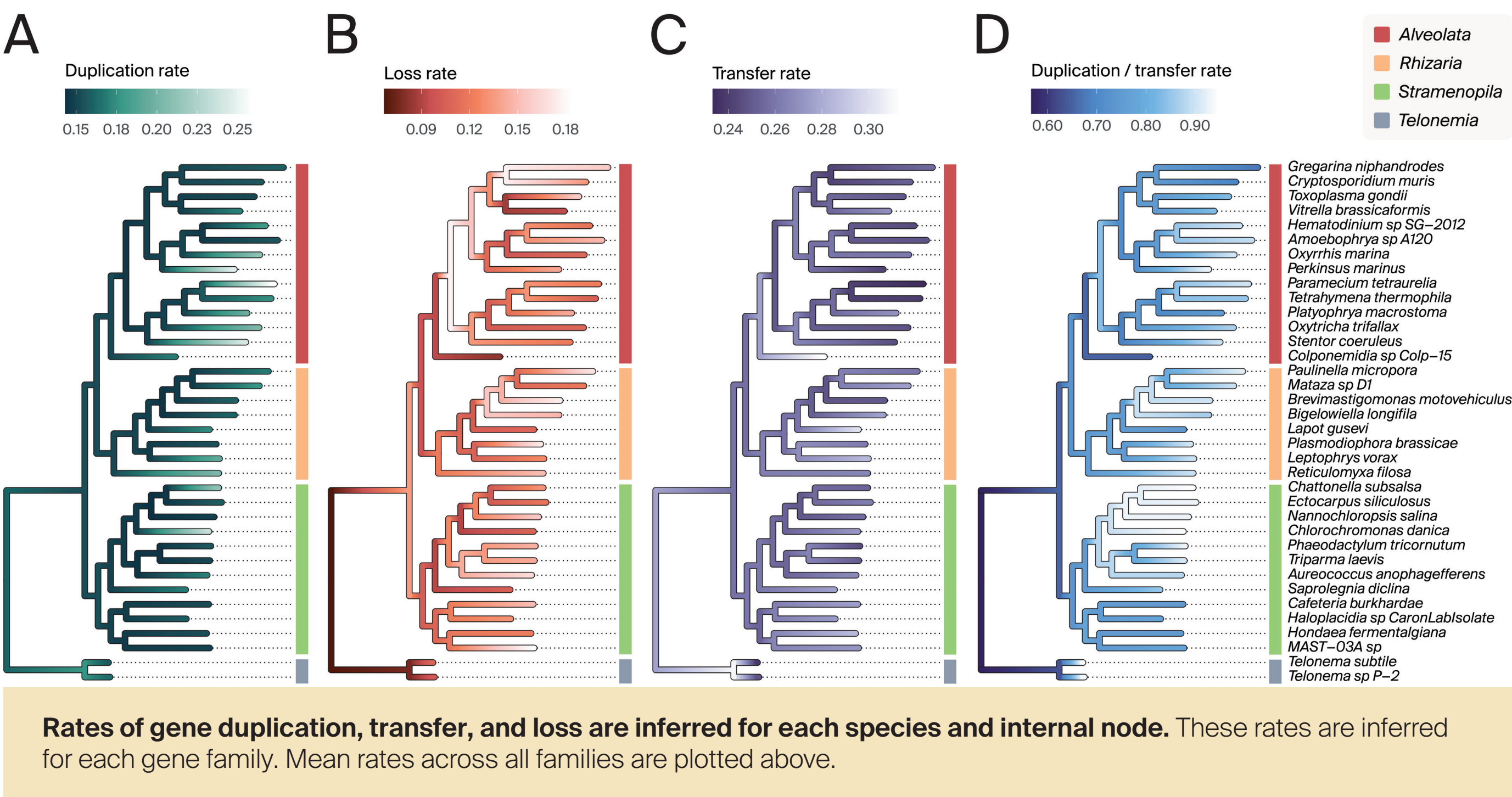
A Swiss army knife solution for phylogenomic analyses at a tree-of-life scale



Highly modular and customizable phylogenetic analysis



From phylogenetic inference to gene family inference of evolutionary history



Next Steps

The upcoming release of NovelTree will implement a number of changes focused on improving efficiency, reliability, and ease of use. That is, we would like to ensure that NovelTree may be more easily applied to all types of datasets, and hope to make specification of different run settings more user-friendly for those with limited experience with NextFlow.

This release will include:

- Dynamic, and Improved handling of large, complex gene families to ensure timely and efficient run completion
- Simple run configurations for “fast” or “exhaustive” analyses
- Standardized tabular and interactive visual summaries of exemplar results for each workflow run
- And more!

Outstanding Questions

We'd appreciate feedback on any part of this work, but we're especially curious about the following:

- How might we improve our gene family inference procedure (e.g. without using protein annotations)?
- How can we more efficiently infer gene family evolutionary dynamics, without loss of accuracy?
- Can we implement protein structural phylogenetics in a similarly scaleable way?
- How to best extend NovelTree to be applicable to the rest of the genome (e.g. leveraging synteny)?

Leave Feedback!

Comment on the pub:

How can we improve upon and expand the scope of our phylogenomic inferences?



✂ Post with #NovelTree

bit.ly/noveltree-open-questions

All other published work: research.arcadiascience.com

A NOTE ON SHARING WITH US!

Part of our mission is to share as much useful research as we can.

If you choose to share a protocol or other useful information with us after viewing this poster, please understand that we may act upon this knowledge and share it when we publish our work. We publish quickly on an independent platform, so this may happen soon after you share, and we cannot wait for you to publish elsewhere.

If you decide to share anyway, yay! That's what science is all about. If your input is useful, we will include you as a contributor to the publication and explain that your role was in providing "Critical Feedback," likely with an additional description of what you shared.

tl;dr – If you're not ready for everyone to know about something, please refrain from sharing it with us.

Contributors (A–Z)

- Prachee Avasthi** • Supervision
- Feridun Mert Celebi** • Software, Validation
- Seemay Chou** • Supervision
- Jonathan A. Eisen** (Advisor: UC Davis) • Critical Feedback
- Megan L. Hochstrasser** • Editing, Visualization
- Elizabeth A. McDaniel** • Critical Feedback, Validation
- Erin McGeever** • Software
- Gilad Mishne** • Software
- Jasmine Neal** • Writing
- Austin H. Patton** • Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Methodology, Software, Visualization, Writing
- Taylor Reiter** • Critical Feedback, Validation
- Dennis A. Sun** • Editing
- Ryan York** • Conceptualization, Editing, Supervision

References

1. Buchfink B, et al. (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-021-01101-x>
2. Almeida-Silva F, Van de Peer Y. (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.04.14.536860>
3. Emms DM, Kelly S. (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-019-1832-y>
4. Shen C, et al. (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2021.0585>
5. Katoh K, Standley DM. (2013). <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/mst010>
6. Tumescheit C, et al. (2022). <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.12983>
7. Steenwyk JL, et al. (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3001007>
8. Minh BQ, et al. (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msaa015>
9. Price MN, et al. (2010). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0009490>
10. Wang H-C, et al. (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syx068>
11. Morel B, et al. (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btac832>
12. Morel B, et al. (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msab365>
13. Morel B, et al. (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msaa141>