

Solving biological problems that require math

Tree of life

Inferring species phylogenies from entire proteomes

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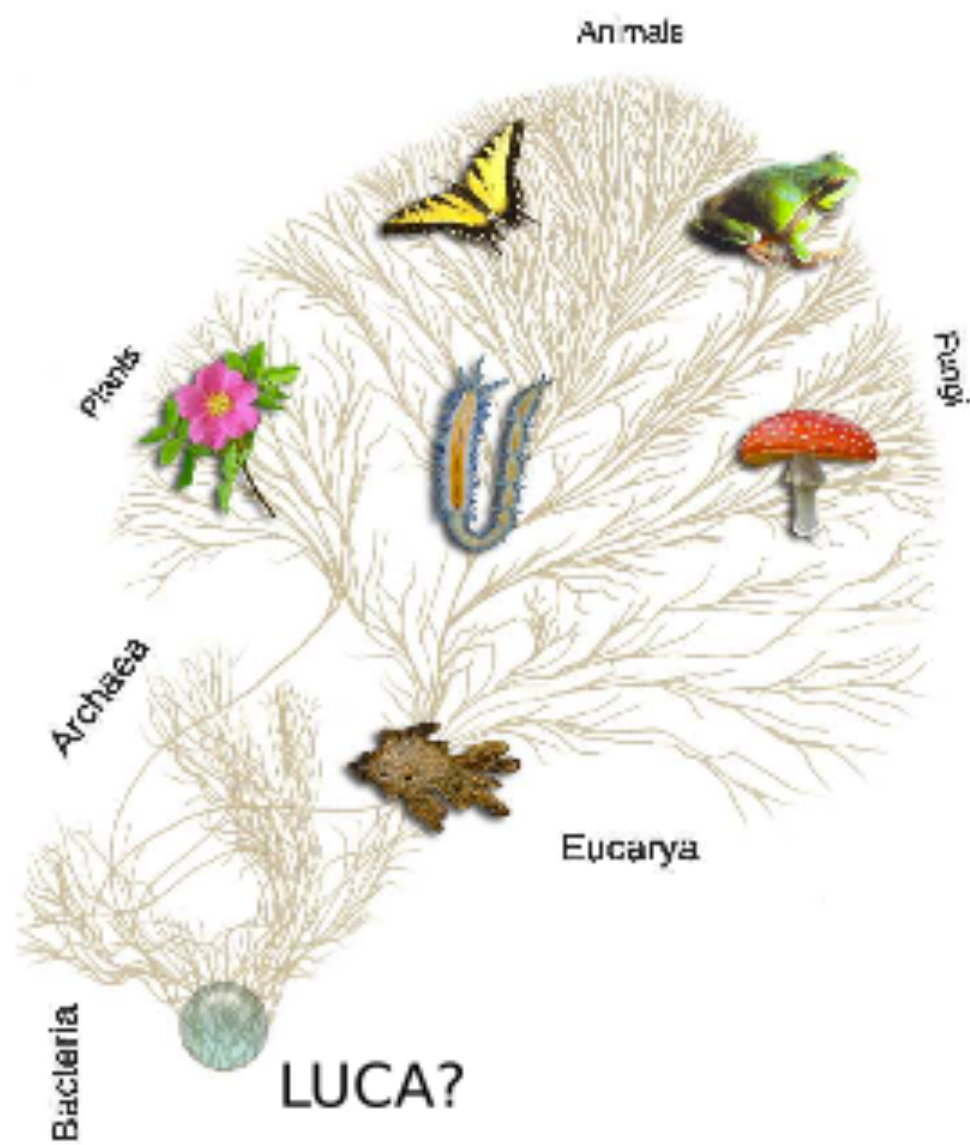
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Project's goals

Infer species tree(s) using entire proteomes of 7 plants

Compare our results to single-gene and «supertree» approaches from literature

Plants we are working on

Species	Taxonomy	Family	Proteome size	Uni/Multi cellular
Broad leaf tree	Populus trichocarpa	Salicaceae Dicotyledon	58036	Multicellular
Grape	Vitis vinifera	Vitaceae Dicotyledon	54411	Multicellular
Moss	Physcomitrella patens	Funariaceae	36067	Multicellular
Rockcress	Arabidopsis thaliana	Brassicaceae Dicotyledon	32816	Multicellular
Rice	Oryza sativa	Poaceae Monocotyledon	27006	Multicellular
Green Alga	Chlamydomonas reinhardtii	Chlamydomonadaceae	14489	Unicellular
Other green alga	Ostreococcus lucimarinus	Prasinophyceae	7603	Unicellular

Why is this project interesting ?

- We get familiar with some bioinformatic tools : BLAST, databases (Uniprot)
- We write simple scripts in Linux: bash, Perl, R
- We read scientific papers and get familiar with domain-specific terminology
- We improve our math and writing skills

Some terminology

Homology: a hypothesis about a common ancestry of two genes (proteins) having sufficiently similar sequences

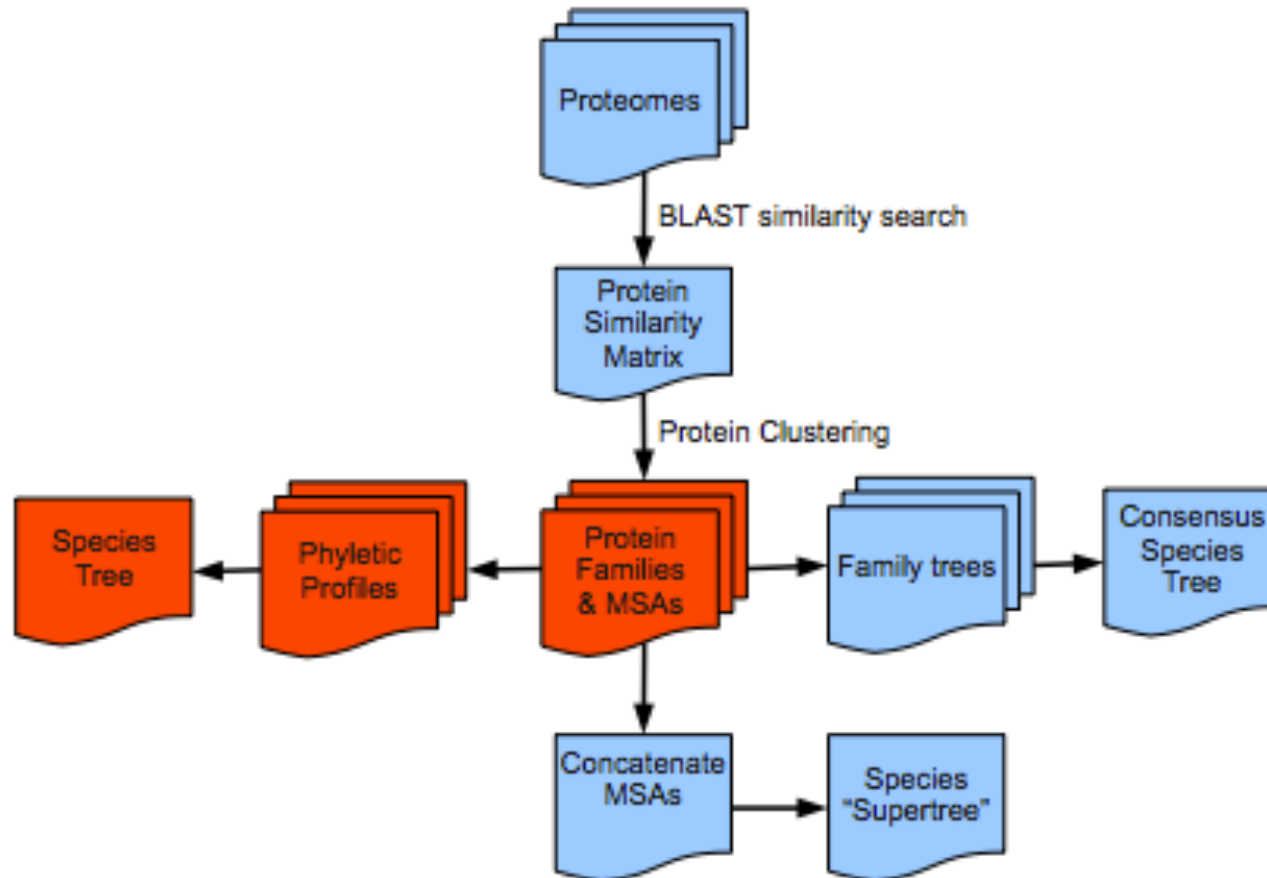
Paralogy: homologous genes relating through gene duplication from one single ancestral gene.

Orthology: homologous genes relating through speciation from one single ancestral gene.

Methods

- We learn to use BLAST to detect homology between protein sequences.
- We use Perl for data manipulation.
- We will construct phylogenetic (species) trees based on distances between phyletic profiles.

Methods



BLAST alignment scores

- Amino acid substitution matrices (e.g. BLOSUM)

- Raw score

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^L S_{r_{1,i}r_{2,i}}$$

- Bits score

$$S' = \frac{\lambda S - \ln(K)}{\ln(2)}$$

- E-value

$$\begin{aligned} E &= mn \cdot Pval \\ &= Kmne^{-\lambda S} \end{aligned}$$

Example Perl script

- `#!/usr/bin/perl`
- `use strict;`
- `use warnings;`
- `my %proteomes; #stores the species-to-proteinIDs key-value pairs.`
- `my $file_name = $ARGV[0]; #store the input file name.`
- `#Error handling is important: check if $file_name not empty`
- `if($file_name) {#TRUE`
- `print "INPUT FILE: $file_name\n";`
- `}else{#FALSE`
- `print "Usage: $0 [FILE]\n";`
- `exit 1; #exit with failure if $file_name is empty.`
- `}`
- `open(FILE,$file_name) or die "Cannot open $file_name file.\n";`
- `while(<FILE>){`
- `my $line = $_;`
- `my ($protID,$species)=split(/\s+/, $line); #to tell Perl to split $line`
`on one or`
`#more spaces`
- `push(@{$proteomes{$protID}}, $species);`
- `}`
- `close FILE;`
- `#Print the content of the hash table onto STDOUT`
- `foreach my $key(keys %proteomes) {`
- `my $value = $proteomes{$key}; # $value refers now to an`
`anonymous array of protein IDs NOT a single protein ID (scalar)!!!`
- `my $size = scalar(@$value); # scalar() returns the size of an array`
- `my $proteinIDs = join(", ", @$value); # join() concatenates the`
`array elements by a comma into a string`
- `print "$key\t$size\t$proteinIDs\n";`
- `}`

Distances between vectors

Manhattan distance $d(p, q) = \sum_{i=1}^n |p_i - q_i|$

Euclidean distance $d(p, q) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - q_i)^2}$

Minkovski distance $d(p, q) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |p_i - q_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$

Challenges

- Programming !!!
- To understand the scoring of BLAST alignments



Suggestions

Give a dedicated course on programming (bash, Perl)

Find a room with a project



Thank you for your attention

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