

iDigPhylo: An API For Building Phylogenetic Trees From iDigBio and GenBank Data

CAP5510 Bioinformatics Final Project

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What is iDigPhylo?

A prototype application for bringing sequence identifiers contained in iDigBio specimen records together with GenBank sequences to provide a web service for building phylogenetic trees from museum specimens.

Project Motivations

- 1) Explore availability specimen:sequence linkages
- 2) Provide simple automated trees for data exploration by biologists - existing tools require data formatting

Longer Term

- 3) Compare phylogenetic trees clustered by other variables: space, time, traits
- 4) Identify geographic extents of phylogenetic trees

Data Sources

iDigBio & GenBank

Specimen Record

[Plantae](#) > [Magnoliophyta](#) > [Magnoliopsida](#) > [Vitales](#) > [Vitaceae](#)

"ampelopsis" acerifolia (Newberry)

From Paleobotany Division, Yale Peabody Museum

Continent	North America
Country	United States
State/Province	North Dakota
County/Parish	Slope County
Locality	450 Ms 1505 Me Nw Corner Of Section
Latitude	46.319434
Longitude	-103.886001

Institution Code	YPM
Collection Code	PB
Catalog Number	YPM PB 006122
Collected By	Kirk R Johnson
Date Collected	1988

NCBI Resources How To

Nucleotide Nucleotide GQ982531

Advanced

GenBank

Mabuya nigropunctata voucher OMNH 37417 12S ribosomal RNA sequence; mitochondrial

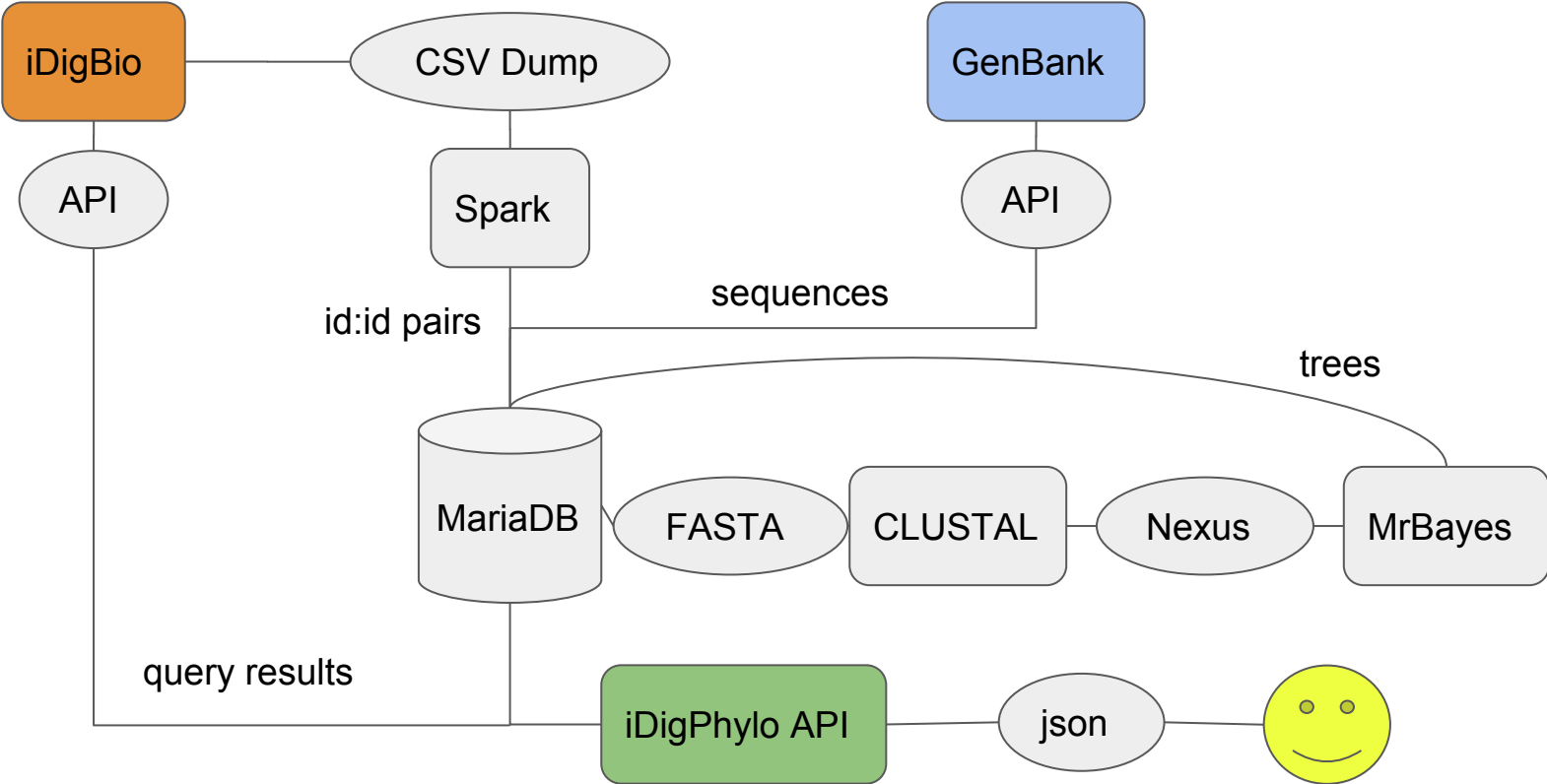
GenBank: GQ982531.1

[FASTA](#) [Graphics](#) [PopSet](#)

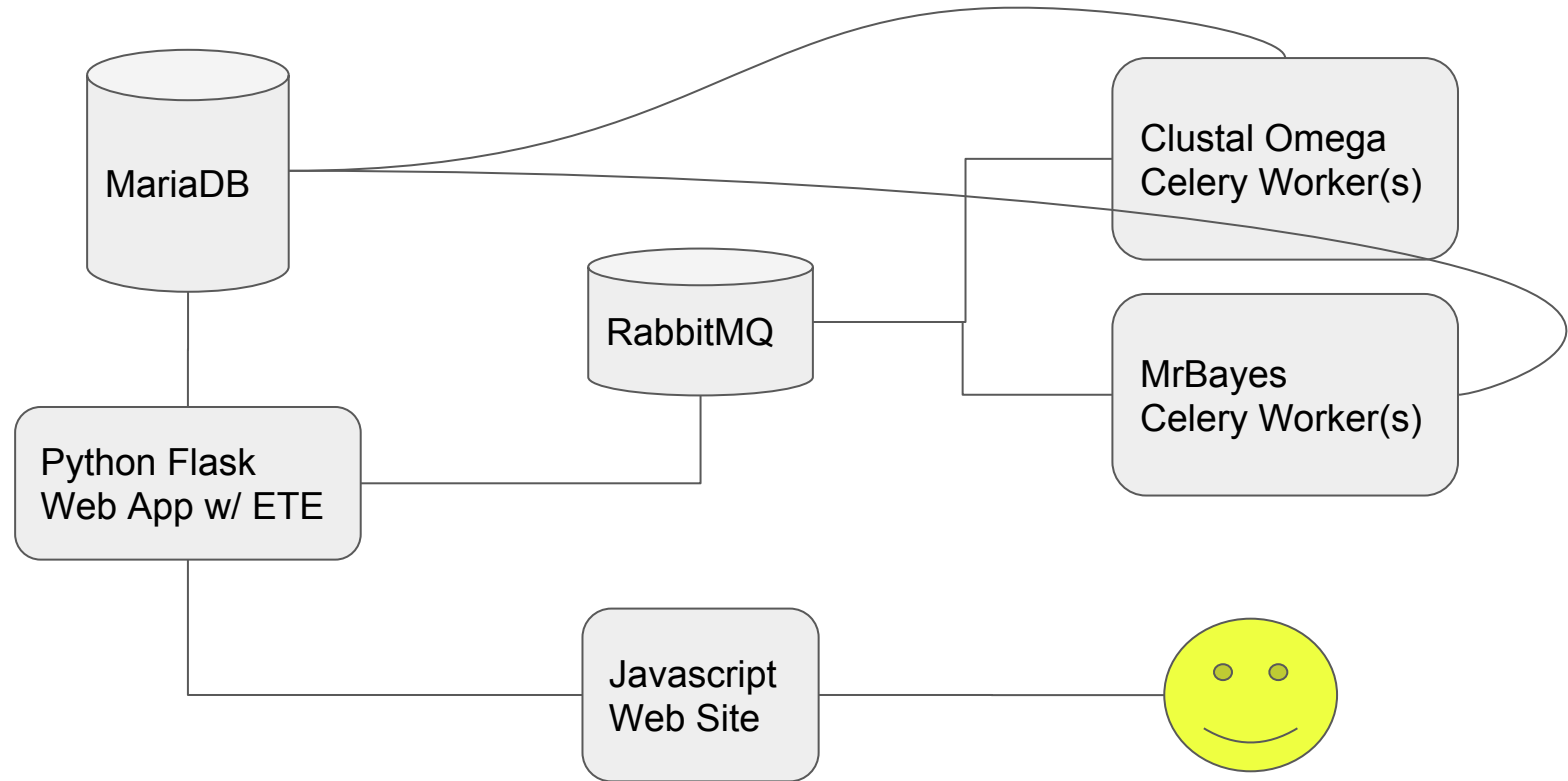
Go to:

LOCUS GQ982531 374 bp DNA linear VRT 21-FEB-2010
DEFINITION Mabuya nigropunctata voucher OMNH 37417 12S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; mitochondrial.
ACCESSION GQ982531
VERSION GQ982531.1 GI:288901056
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE mitochondrion Copeoglossum nigropunctatum
ORGANISM [Copeoglossum nigropunctatum](#)
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Crocodylia; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;

Data Flow



Service Architecture



Pre-processing Specimen:Sequence Links Using



- Data in iDigBio is semi-structured text, need to use regular expressions to find GenBank id's inside fields
- iDigBio is ~40 GB of text with 48M records
- A small Cloudera cluster (40 cores) running Spark can process ~ 750k records/second
- Stash iDigBio ID:GenBank ID pairs in MariaDB

Sequence Alignment - Clustal Omega

- Clustal Omega is very fast with many sequences
- Input and output is simple: FASTA
- Protein, DNA, RNA support
- Variation on the Clustal algorithm we have already talked about

Phylogenetic Tree Construction - MrBayes

- Uses Bayesian inference to construct trees
- Long published history
- Multi-processor and multi-GPU support

Bayesian Tree Construction in a Nutshell

Given the data, what is the likelihood that this tree represents it best? (Inversion of ML methods which look at the tree and determine the likelihood the data came from it.) - Apply Bayes Theorem assuming the branches of the tree follow a birth-death process distribution.

Requires a summation of the probabilities of each tree occurring.

Too many trees! $(2n-3)! / (2^{n-2}(n-2)!)$

Metropolis-coupled Markov chain Monte Carlo (MC³)

...a big coconut shell

Use a Markov chain for the substitution matrix (kept by position) in the likelihood function

Swap nucleotides in trees around and hill climb

Also, maintain parallel “heated” chains and randomly swap subtrees in from there as well. (Explore wider range of areas)

Stop when the probability is good enough/out of time

Lots of calculations!

(runs well on GPU)

API Endpoints

`/tree/view/<job_id>`

Returns JSON wrapped MrBayes NEXUS file with consensus tree

`/tree/build?rq=<iDigBio query>`

Searches iDigBio, aligns sequences, constructs and stores tree

`/tree/render/<job_id>`

Returns SVG graphic of tree rendered with the ETE Python library

Sample Web Interface Demonstration

iDigPhylo

About

API Demo

Dec 7, 2015

This is a simple demonstration of the API's functionality.

Enter an iDigBio [Request Query](#):

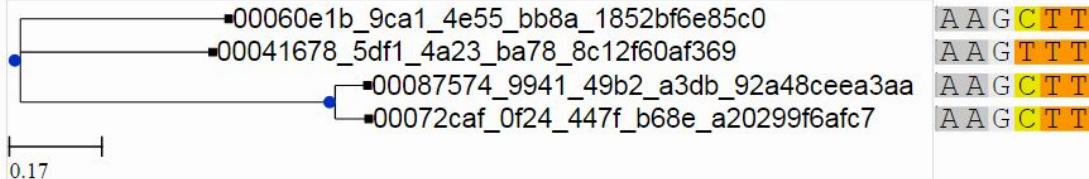
```
{ "genus": "acer" }
```

Build Tree

Status:

Job 31bc54ab-55d2-4a4c-9271-7c81216ac237 is done

Tree:



Limitations and Next Steps

1. Very few (50k out of 48M) records have a sequence associated with them
2. Selecting sequences that are alignable based on GenBank metadata is hard
3. Multiple sequencing of same species
4. ETE visualization library has many options
5. Need one of these (biologist) →



Selected References

Asp, A. (2015, December 1). Personal interview.

ETE: A Python Environment for Tree Exploration. Jaime Huerta-Cepas, Joaquín Dopazo and Toni Gabaldon. BMC Bioinformatics (2010) doi:10.1186/1471-2105-11-24

GitHub, 'idigbio-api-hackathon/idigbio_sequences', 2015. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/idigbio-api-hackathon/idigbio_sequences. [Accessed: 11- Oct- 2015].

J. Huelsenbeck and F. Ronquist, 'MRBAYES: Bayesian inference of phylogenetic trees', Bioinformatics, vol. 17, no. 8, pp. 754-755, 2001.

A. Matsunaga, A. Thompson, R. Figueiredo, C. Germain-Aubrey, M. Collins, R. Beaman, B. MacFadden, G. Riccardi, P. Soltis, L. Page and J. Fortes, 'A Computational- and Storage-Cloud for Integration of Biodiversity Collections', *2013 IEEE 9th International Conference on e-Science*, 2013.

Sievers F, Wilm A, Dineen DG, Gibson TJ, Karplus K, Li W, Lopez R, McWilliam H, Remmert M, Söding J, Thompson JD, Higgins DG (2011). Fast, scalable generation of high-quality protein multiple sequence alignments using Clustal Omega. *Molecular Systems Biology* 7:539 doi:10.1038/msb.2011.75

Questions?