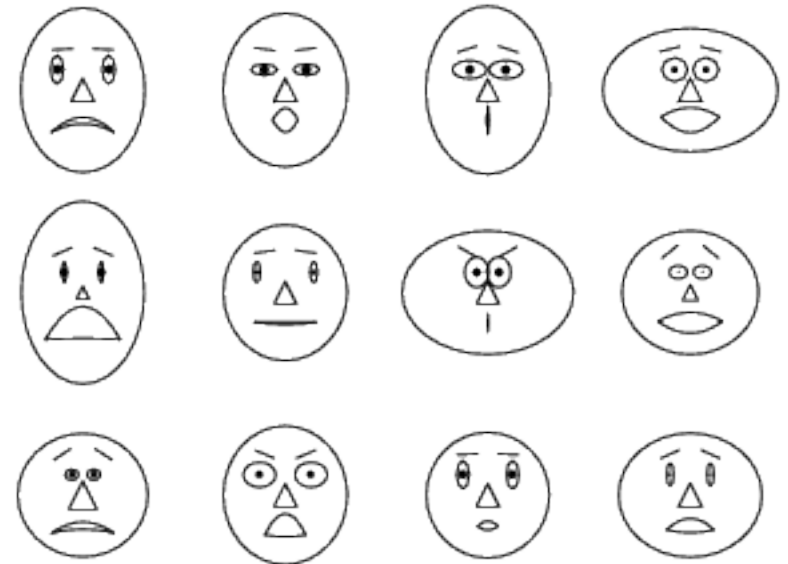
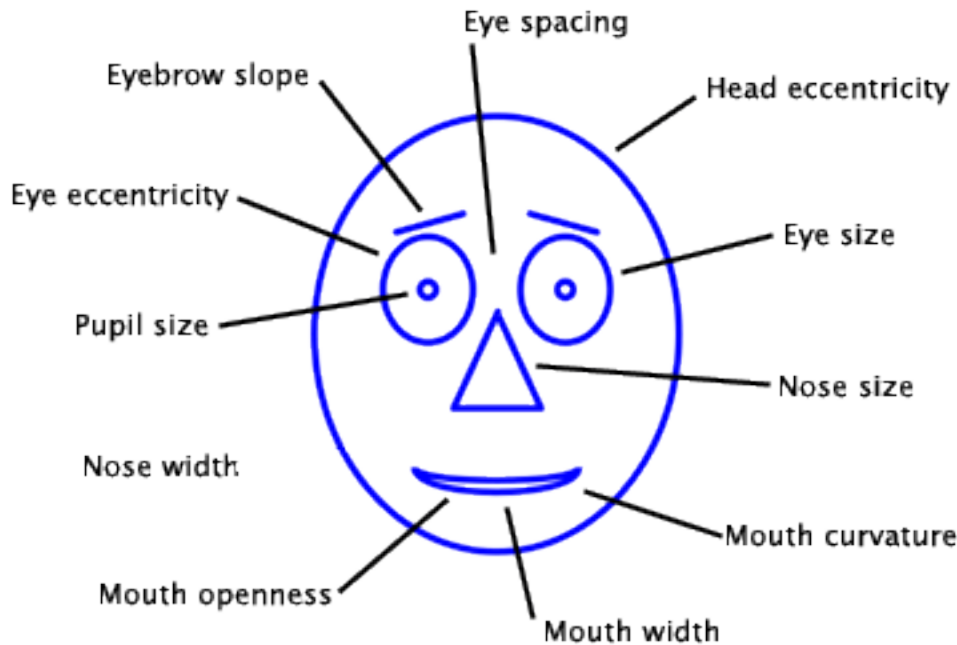


Analysis of Character Evolution

Fall 2024

KIZ Comp Genomics



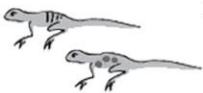
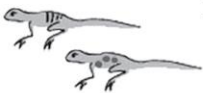




Evolutionary Character & Character States

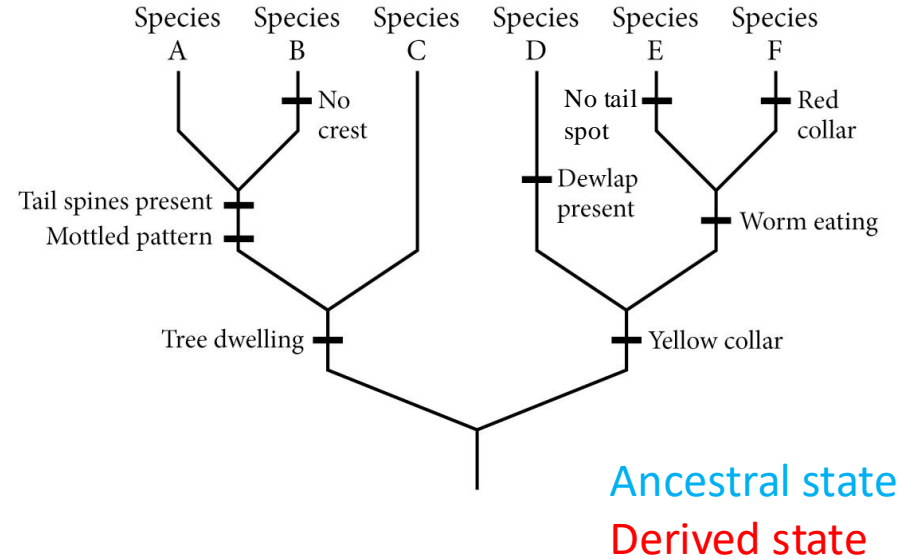


Traits	Data type	Character states
Morphological	Numeric	Measurements (e.g., length, weight, rate)
	Categorical	Color, location, habitat
	Binary	Presence/Absence; 0/1
Molecular	DNA	A, T, C, G + gap
	Protein	20 AA residues + gap

Character State Matrix

TABLE 4.1 Characters and character states in lizards

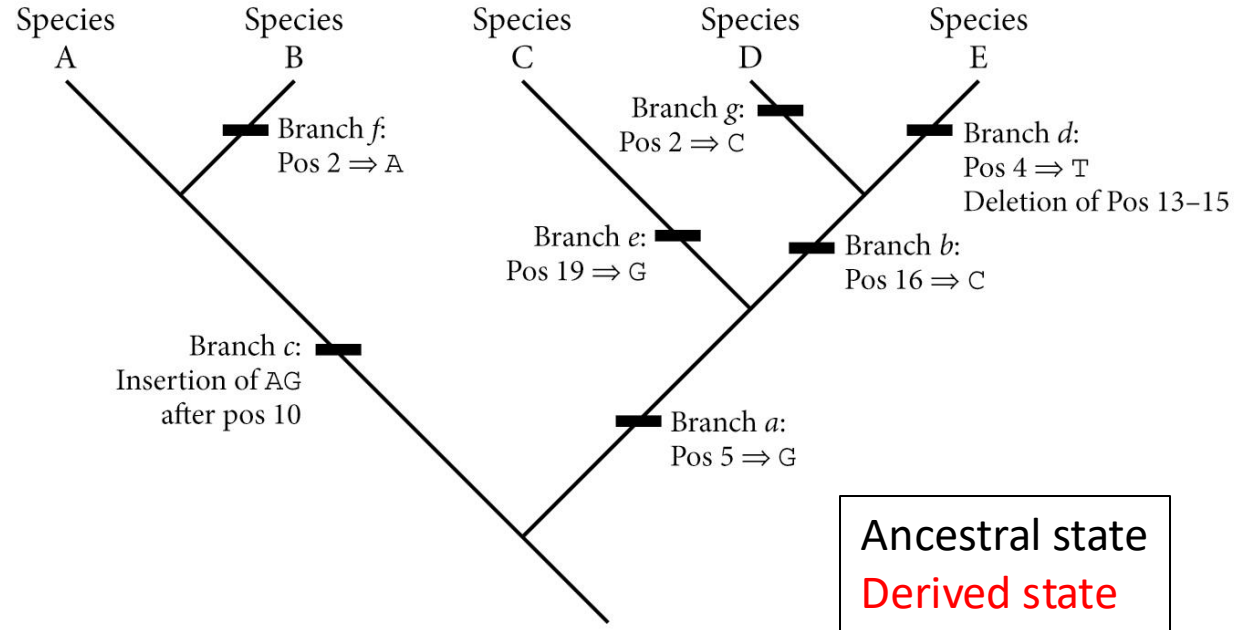
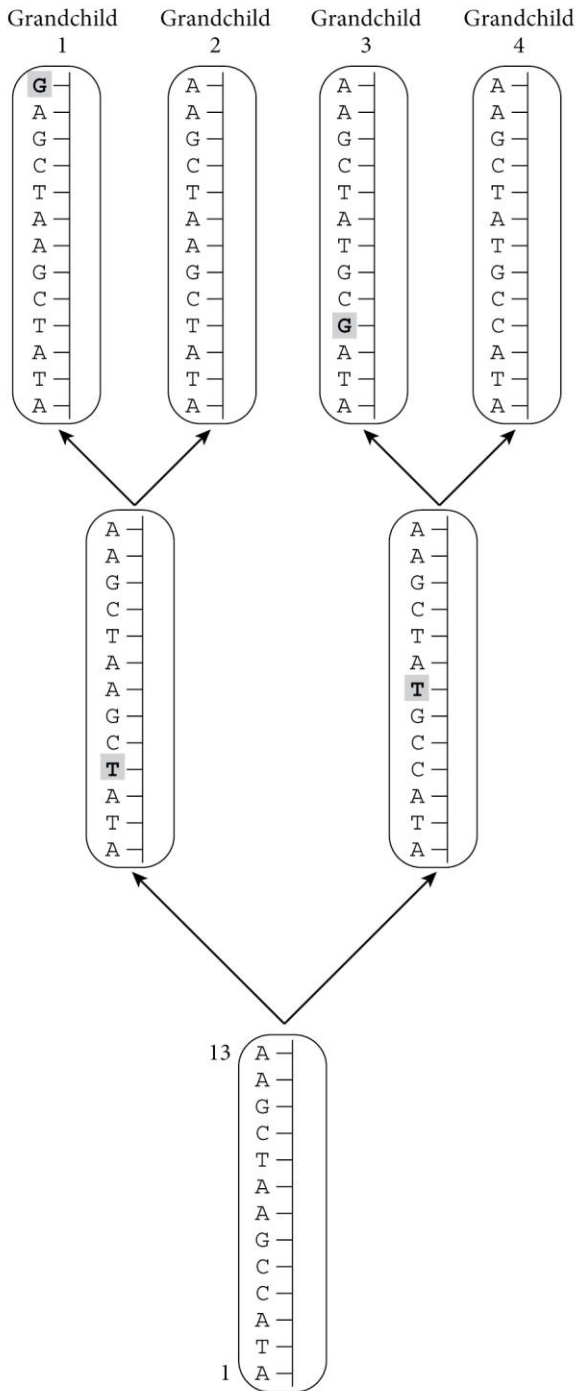
	Character	Ancestral state	Derive state
	Crest on head	Absent	Present
	Colored collar	Absent	Present
	Preferred prey	Insects	Worms
	Pattern on back	Stripes	Mottled
	Tail spines	Absent	Present
	Habitat	Ground dwelling	Tree dwelling
	Tail spots	Present	Absent
	Dewlap (flap of skin under chin)	Absent	Present



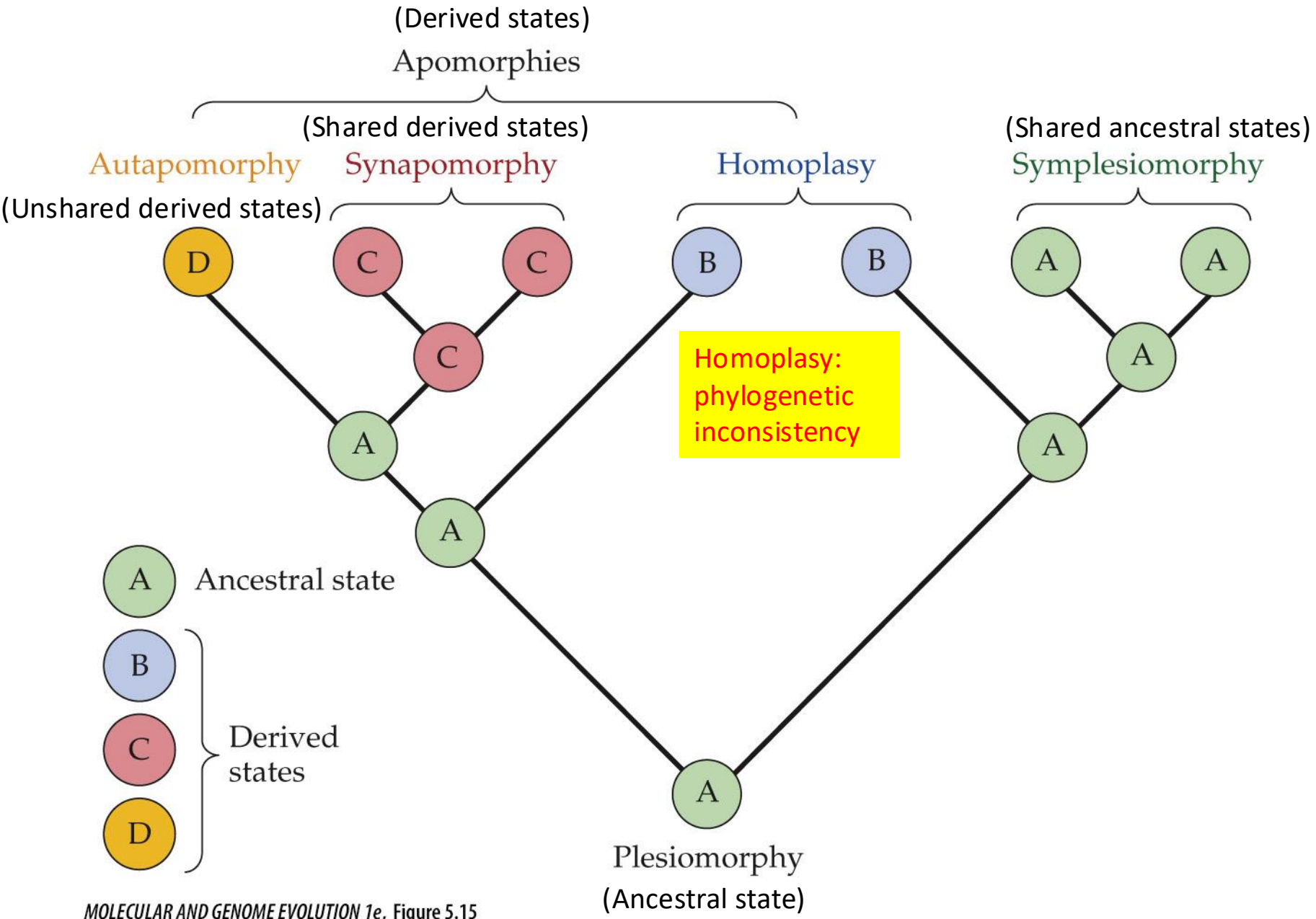
	Crest	Collar color	Prey	Tail spine	Back pattern	Habitat	Tail spot	Dewlap
A	Present	Absent	Insect	Present	Mottled	Tree	Absent	Absent
B	Absent	Absent	Insect	Present	Mottled	Tree	Absent	Absent
C	Present	Absent	Insect	Absent	Striped	Tree	Absent	Absent
D	Present	Yellow	Insect	Absent	Striped	Ground	Absent	Present
E	Present	Yellow	Worm	Absent	Striped	Ground	Present	Absent
F	Present	Red	Worm	Absent	Striped	Ground	Absent	Absent

Character & Character States

DNA Sequences



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
A-	G	T	A	A	C	G	A	T	A	T	A	G	C	C	C	T	A	G	A	T		
B-	G	A	A	A	C	G	A	T	A	T	A	G	C	C	C	T	A	G	A	T		
C-	G	T	A	A	G	G	A	T	A	T	-	-	A	G	C	C	C	T	A	G	G	T
D-	G	C	A	A	G	G	A	T	A	T	-	-	A	G	C	C	C	C	A	G	A	T
E-	G	T	A	T	G	G	A	T	A	T	-	-	A	G	-	-	-	C	A	G	A	T



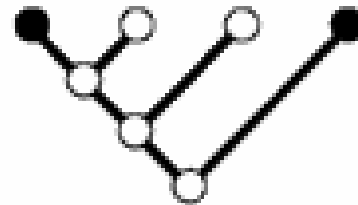
MOLECULAR AND GENOME EVOLUTION 1e, Figure 5.15
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Homoplasy & Consistency

Synapomorphy

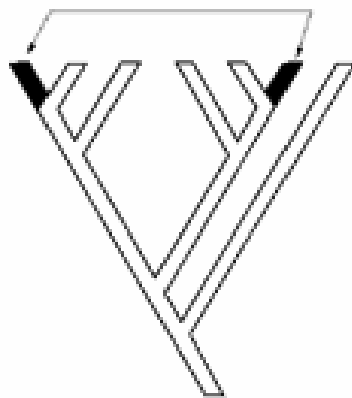


Homoplasy



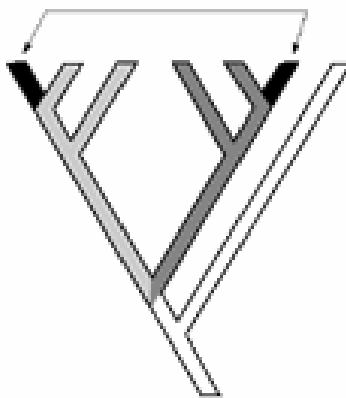
Parallel evolution

Independent evolution of same feature from same ancestral condition



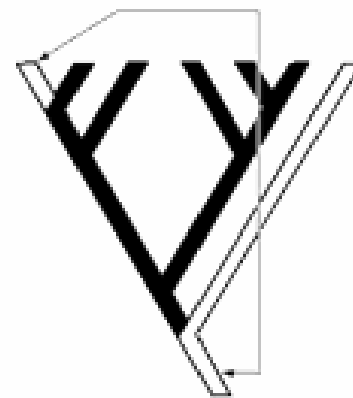
Convergent evolution

Independent evolution of same feature from different ancestral condition

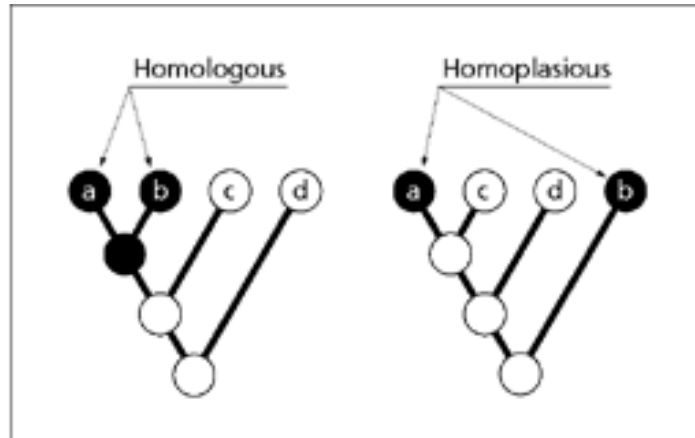


Secondary loss

Reversion to ancestral condition



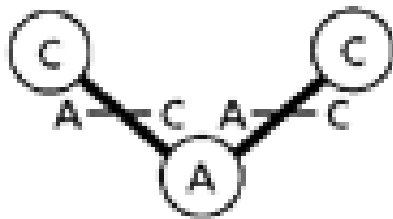
Homoplasy & Consistency



b Page, Holmes
Molecular Evolution

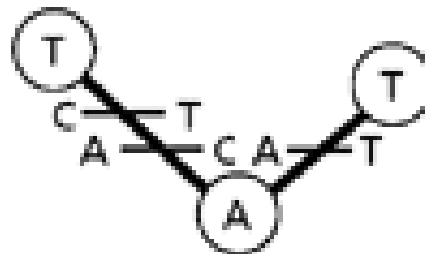
(d) Parallel substitution

2 changes, no difference



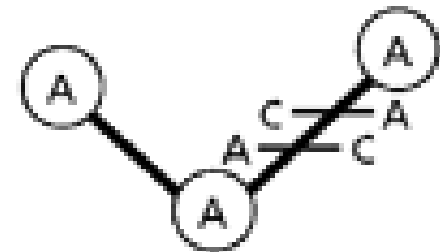
(e) Convergent substitution

3 changes, no difference

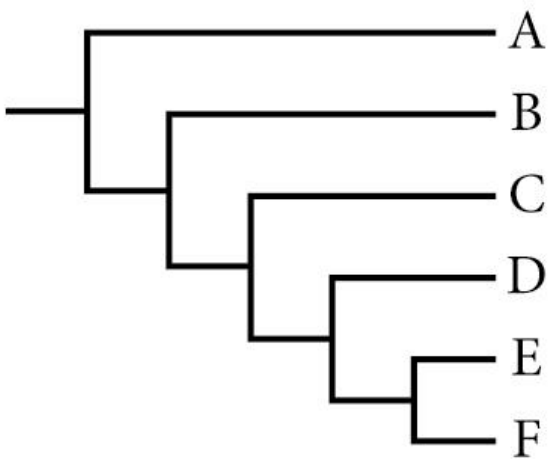


(f) Back substitution

2 changes, no difference



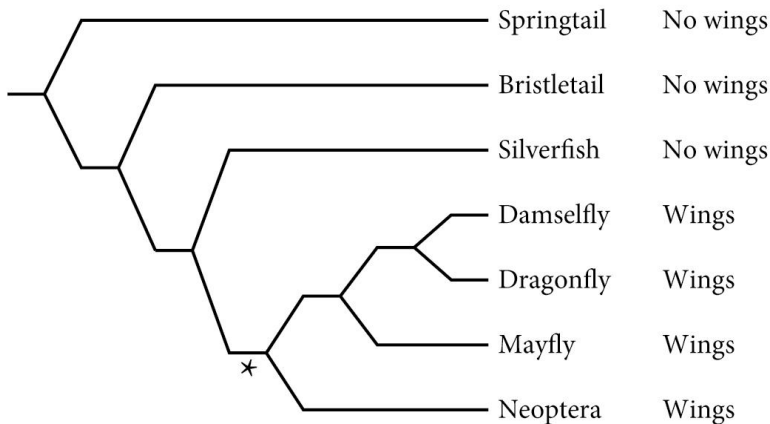
Consistent or Homoplastic ?



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	G	C	T	G	T	A	G	G	G
B	A	G	T	T	G	G	C	G	G	G
C	A	A	T	T	G	A	G	A	G	C
D	A	A	C	T	G	T	C	A	T	T
E	A	G	C	C	A	C	A	G	T	A
F	A	G	T	C	G	G	G	G	C	A
	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

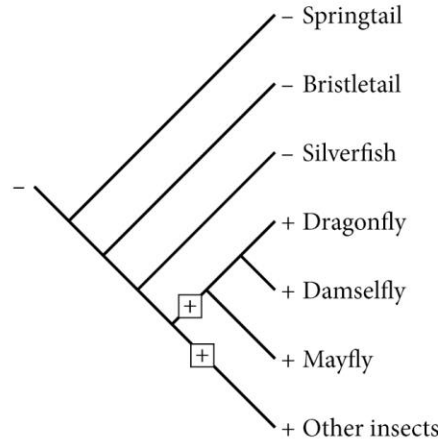
Phylogenetic Consistency & Parsimony

$$C.I. = \frac{N_{\text{smallest_number_of_changes}}}{N_{\text{observed_number_of_changes}}}$$

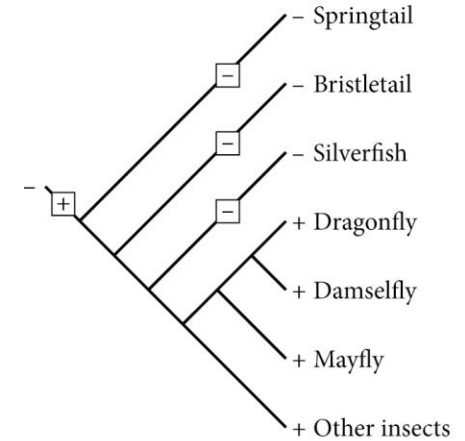


Consistency Index (C.I.)=1

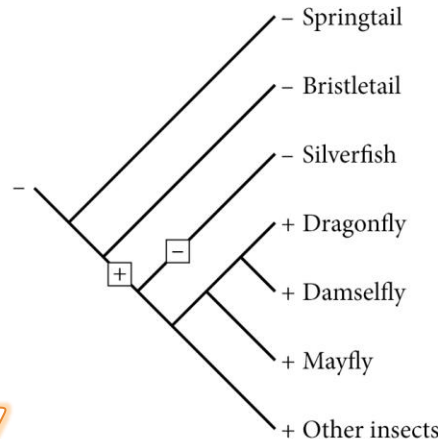
PARSIMONY



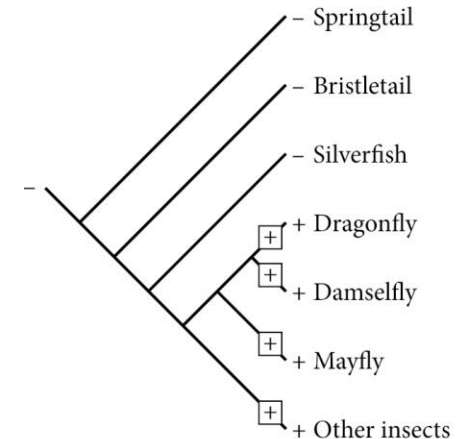
Number of changes = 2
 CI = 0.5



Number of changes = 4
 CI = 0.25



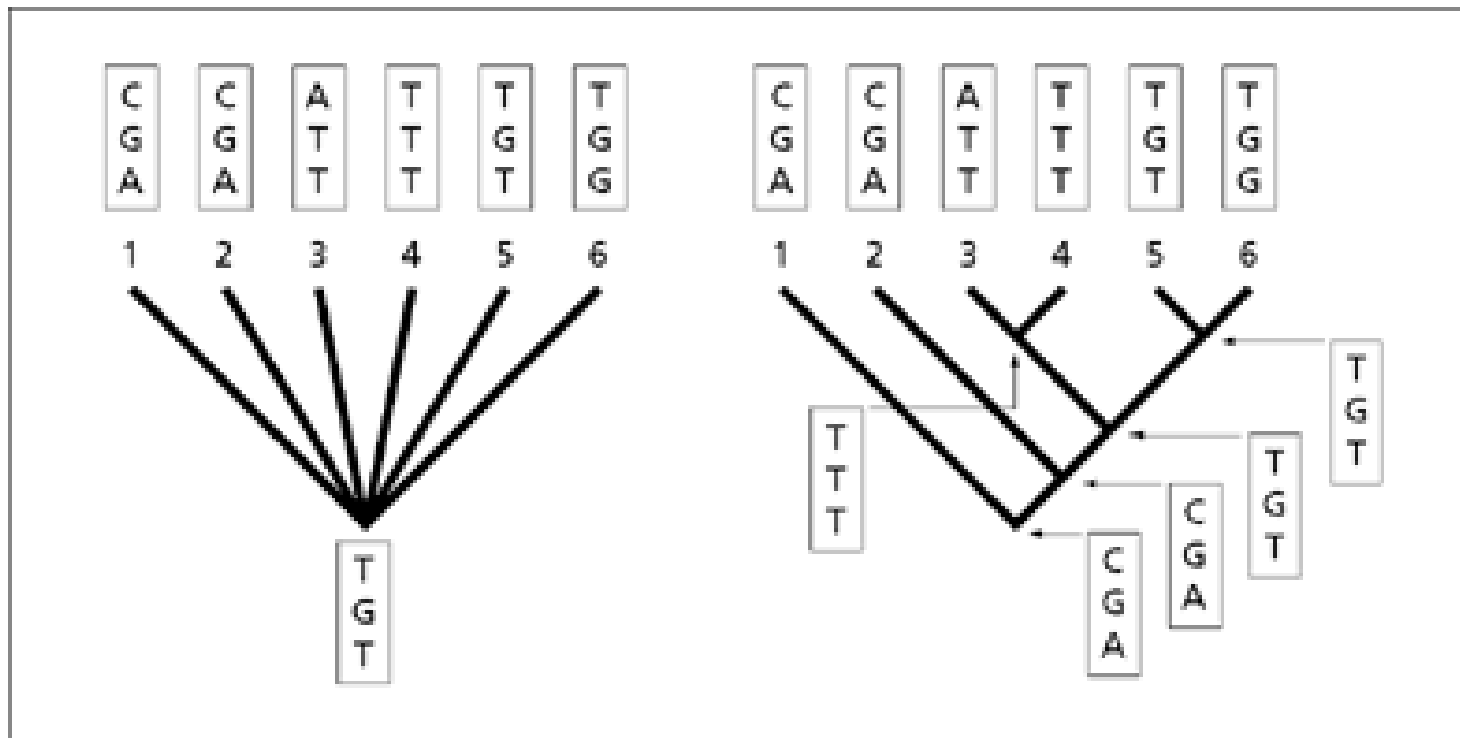
Number of changes = 2
 CI = 0.5



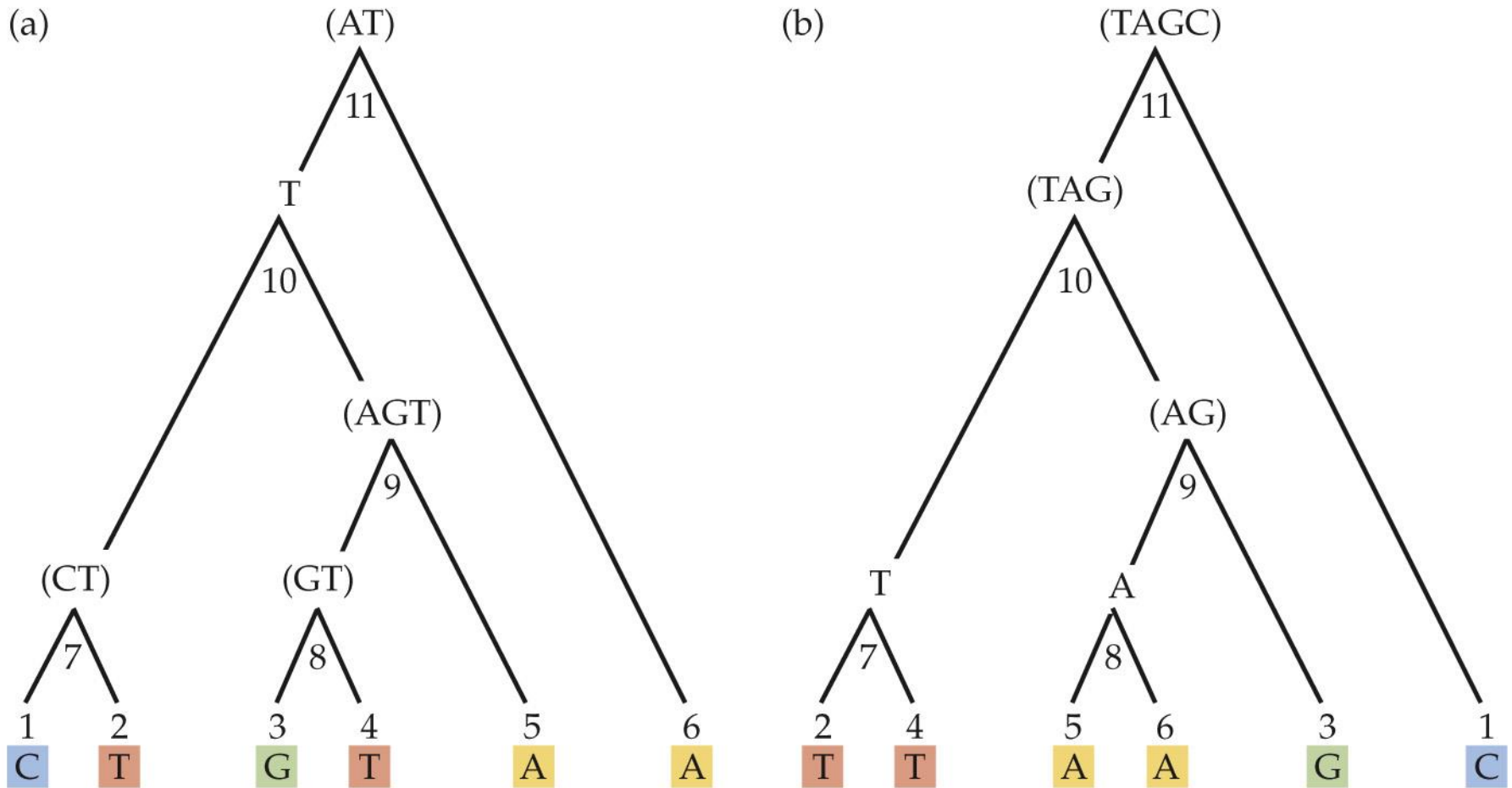
Number of changes = 4
 CI = 0.25

Ancestral Sequence Reconstruction

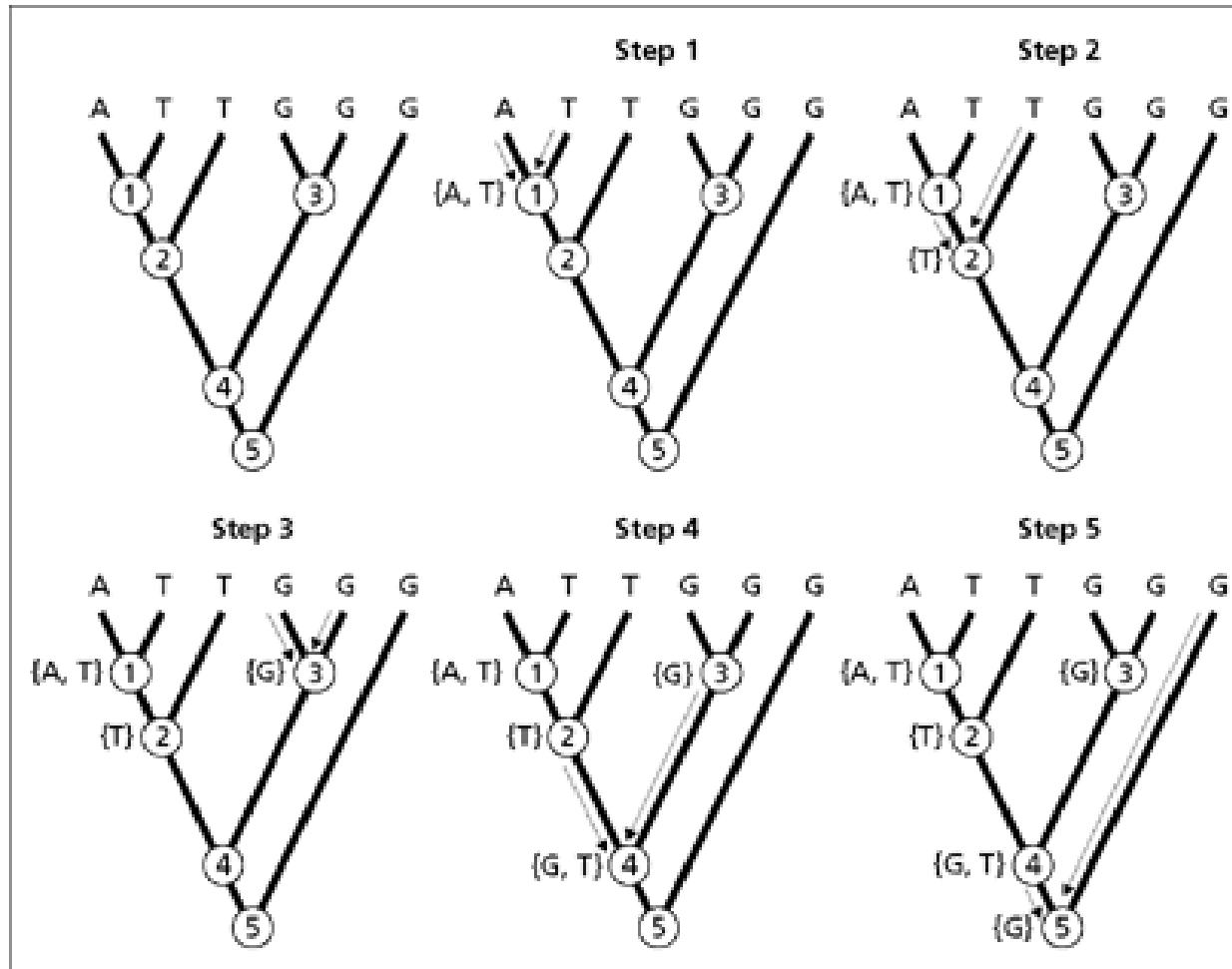
Consensus sequence as ancestral sequence works ONLY for species that are equally related to each other (a “star tree”, *left*), but not for those related to each other with bifurcating tree (*right*)



Ancestral State Depends on Tree Topology

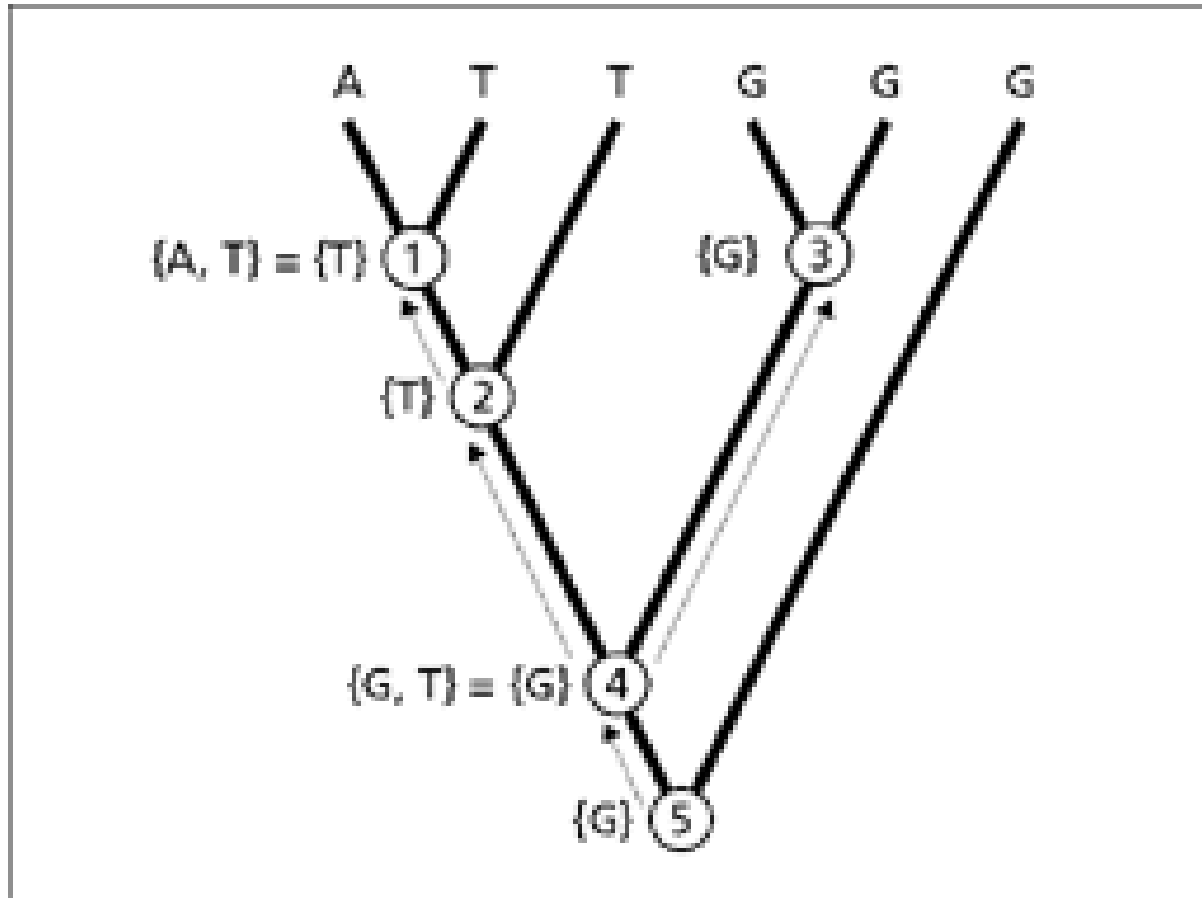


Parsimony Reconstruction (1)



Rule 1: From two sister nodes, infer parent state by choosing intersection, if any. Otherwise, take the union

Parsimony Reconstruction (2)



Rule 2: From a parent node, infer child state by choosing intersection, if any. Otherwise, select an arbitrary state

