

# **PHYLOGENETIC TREE ANALYSIS USING MEGA**

# Process of construction of the phylogenetic tree

- The whole process of construction of the phylogenetic tree is divided into five different steps.
  - i. Choosing an appropriate markers for the phylogenetic analysis.
  - ii. Multiple sequence alignments.
  - iii. Molecular phylogenetic tree building methods.
  - iv. Phylogenetic reconstruction.
  - v. Valuation of the phylogenetic tree.

# Construction of phylogenetic tree using MEGA

Phylogenetic information marker: RUBISCO large subunit-which is encoded by the chloroplast genome.

Organisms:

- *Chlamydomonas raudensis*
- *Riccia fluitans*
- *Lycopodium clavatum*
- *Cycas szechuanensis*
- *Oryza sativa Japonica*
- *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Software used:

- » MEGA
- » UniProt

# UniProtKB 2020\_05 results

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 Reviewed (1,008)  
Swiss-Prot

 Unreviewed (166,959)  
TrEMBL

## Popular organisms

A. thaliana (62)

Rice (39)

B. subtilis (4)

Bovine (4)

Human (4)

Other organisms

## Search terms

Filter "large" as:

gene name (12)

gene ontology (11)

organism (49)

<https://www.uniprot.org/taxonomy/39947>

Quote terms: "rubisco large"

	Entry	Entry name	Protein names	Gene names	Organism	Length	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Q43088	RBCMT_PEA	Ribulose-1,5 bisphosphate carboxylase l...	RBCMT	Pisum sativum (Garden pea)	489	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P00875	RBL_SPIOL	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	rbcL	Spinacia oleracea (Spinach)	475	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P00876	RBL_TOBAC	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	rbcL rbcA	Nicotiana tabacum (Common tobacco)	477	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P00880	RBL_SYN6	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	cbbL rbcA, rbcL, syc0130_c	Synechococcus sp. (strain ATCC 27144 / PCC 6301 / SAUG 1402/1) (Anacystis nidulans)	472	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P00877	RBL_CHLRE	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	rbcL	Chlamydomonas reinhardtii (Chlamydomonas smithii)	475	
<input type="checkbox"/>	O03042	RBL_ARATH	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	rbcL AtG00490	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	479	
<input type="checkbox"/>	POC512	RBL_ORYSJ	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	rbcL LOC_Osp1g00420, Nip064	Oryza sativa subsp. japonica (Rice)	477	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P0C2C2	RBL1C_CUPNE	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	cbbL1 cbbL, cbxLC, cfxLC	Cupriavidus necator (Alcaligenes eutrophus) (Ralstonia eutropha)	486	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P11383	RBL_WHEAT	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	rbcL	Triticum aestivum (Wheat)	477	
<input type="checkbox"/>	P21240	CPNB1_ARATH	Chaperonin 60 subunit beta 1, chlor...	CPN60B1 Cpn60-B(3), LEN1, At1g55490, T5A14.11	Arabidopsis thaliana (Mouse-ear cress)	600	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Q31NB3	RBL_SYNE7	Ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase l...	cbbL rbcL, Synpcc7942_1426	Synechococcus elongatus (strain PCC 7942 / FACHB-805) (Anacystis nidulans R2)	472	

Downloading the RUBISCO large subunit sequence from UniProt

>AEM75128.1 ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit, partial (chloroplast)  
[Chlamydomonas raudensis]

MVPQTETRAGAGFKAGVKDYRLTYYTPDYVVKDTDILAAFRMTPQPGVPAEECGAAVAAESSTGTWTTVWTDSL  
TSLDTRYKGRCYDIEPVPGEDNQYIAYVAYPIDLFEEGSVTNLFTSIVGNVFGFKALRALRLEDLRIPPAYKTFSGPP  
HGIQVERDKINKYGRGLLGCTIKPKLGLSAKNYGRAVYECLRGGLDFTKDDENVNPQPFMRWRDRFLFCAEAIYK  
AQSETGEVKGHYNATAATSEEMIKRVVCAKEFGVPIIMHDYLTTGGFTANTSLSNYCRDHGLLLHIHARAMHAVIDR  
QRNHGIHFRVLAKALRLSGGDHLHSGTVVGKLEGEREVTLGFDLMDNYVEKDRSRGIYFTQDWCSMGGVMP  
VASGGIHVWHMPALVEIFGDDACLQFGGGTLGHPWGNAPGAVANRVALEACTQARNEGRDLAREGGDV

>YP\_009659421.1 ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit (chloroplast) [Riccia fluitans]  
MSPQTETKAGAGFKAGVKDYRLTYYTPDYETKDTDILAAFRMTPQPGVPAEEAGAAVAESSTGTWTTVWTDSL  
TNLDTRYKGRCYDIEPVAGEQNQYIAYVAYPLDLFEEGSVNMFTSIVGNVFGFKALRALRLEDLRIPPAYTKTFQG  
PPHGIQVERDKLNKYGRPLLGCCTIKPKLGLSAKNYGRAVYECLRGGLDFTKDDENVNSQPFMRWRDRFLFVAEA  
LFKAQAETGEIKGHYNATAGTCEEMLKRAACARELGVPIVMHDYLTTGGFTANTTLAFYCRDNGLLLHIHARAMHAV  
IDRKQKNHGMHFRVLAKGLRLSGGDHIHAGTVVGKLEGDREVTLGFDLLRDDYIEKDRSRGVYFTQDWVSLPGV  
LPVASGGIHVWHMPALTEIFGDDSVLQFGGGTLGHPWGNAPGAVANRVALEACVQARNEGRDLARQGNEIIREA  
AKWSPELAAACEVWKEIKFEFDIIDTL

>BAJ40178.1 ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit, partial (chloroplast) [Lycopodium clavatum]

YTPNYKTDTDILAAFRMTPQPGVPPEAGAAVAAESSTGTWTTWTDGLTSLDTRYKGRCYDIEPVVGEKNQYIA  
YVAYPLDLFEEGSVNLFTSIVGNVFGFKALRALRLEDLRIPPAYSKTFIGPPHGIQVERDKLNKYGRPLLGCCTIKPK  
LGLSAKNYGRAVYECLRGGLDFTKDDENVNSQPFMRWRDRFLFVAEALNKAQVETGEIKGHYNATAGTYEEML  
KRAQCAKELGVPIIMHDYLTTGGFTANTS LAHYCRDNGLLLHIHARAMHAVIDRKQKNHGIHFRVLAKALRMSGGDHIH  
AGTVVGKLEGGERDVTLGFDLLRDDYIEKDRSRGIYFTQDWVSMPGVLVASGGIHVWHMPALTEIFGDDSVLQF  
GGGTGHPWGNAPGAVANRVALEA

>YP\_009647987.1 ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit (chloroplast) [Cycas szechuanensis]

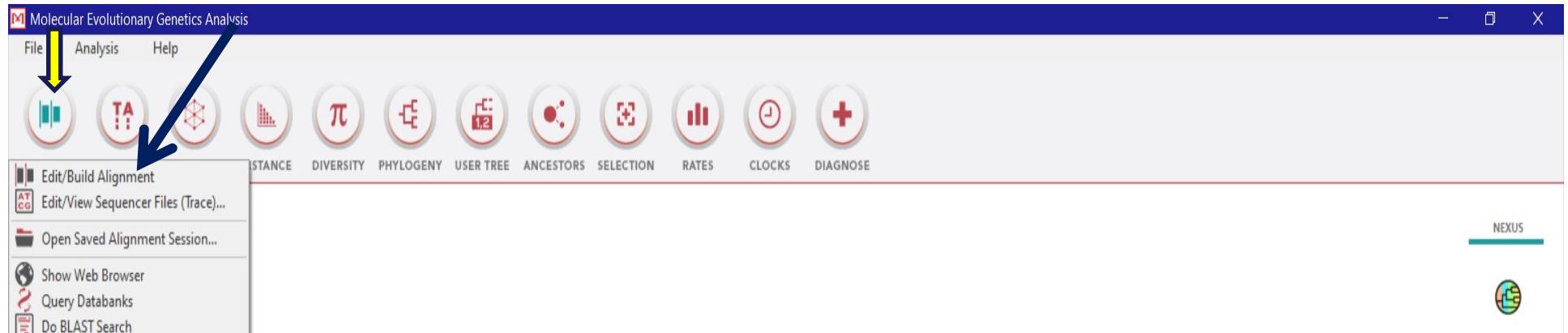
MSPKTETKASVGFKAGVKDYRLYYTPEYQTKDIDILAAFRVTPQPGVPPEEAGAAVAAESSTGTWTTVWTDGL  
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PPHGIQVERDKLNKYGRPLLGCCTIKPKLGLSAKNYGRAVYECLRGGLDFTKDDENVNSQPFMRWRDRFCFCAEAI  
YKAQAETGEIKGHYLNATAGTCEEMIKRAVFARRELGVPIVMHDYLGGFTANTS LAHYCRDNGLLLHIH RAMHAVI  
DRQRNHGMHFRVLAKALRMSGGDHIHAGTVVGKLEGERDVTGFVDLLRDDFIERDRSRGIYFTQDWVSMGPVL  
PVASGGIHVWHMPALTEIFGDDSVLQFGGTLGHPWGNAPGAVANRVALEACVQARNEGRDLAREGNEVIREA  
SKWSPELAAACEVWKEIKFEFEAMDVL

>ADD62840.1 ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit (chloroplast) [Oryza sativa Japonica Group]

MSCREGRMSPQTETKASVGFKAGVKDYKLYYTPEYETKDIDILAAFRVTPQPGVPPEEAGAAVAAESSTGTWT  
TVWTDGLTSLDRYKGRCYHIEPVVGEDNQYIAYVAYPLDLFEEGSVNMFTSIVGNVFGFKALRALRLEDLRIPPT  
YSKTFQGPPHGIQVERDKLNKYGRPLLGCCTIKPKLGLSAKNYGRACYECLRGGLDFTKDDENVNSQPFMRWRDR  
FVFCAEAIYKSQAETGEIKGHYLNATAGTCEEMIKRAVFARRELGVPIVMHDYLGGFTANTS LAHYCRDNGLLLHIH  
RAMHAVIDRQKNHGMHFRVLAKALRMSGGDHIHAGTVVGKLEGEREMTLGFVDLLRDDFIEKDRARGIFFTQDW  
VSMPGVIPVASGGIHVWHMPALTEIFGDDSVLQFGGTLGHPWGNAPGAAANRVALEACVQARNEGRDLAREG  
NEIIRSACKWSPELAAACEIWKAIKFEFEPEVKLDLS

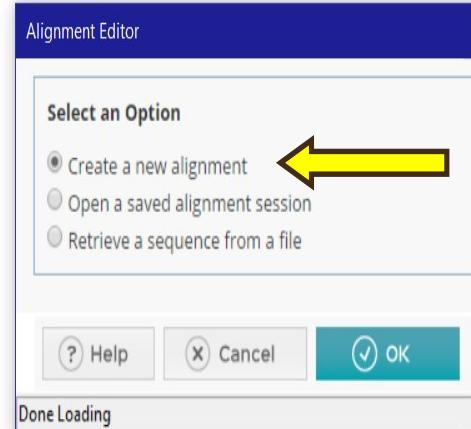
>NP\_051067.1 ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase large subunit (chloroplast) [Arabidopsis thaliana]

MSPQTETKASVGFKAGVKEYKLYYTPEYETKDIDILAAFRVTPQPGVPPEEAGAAVAAESSTGTWTTVWTDGLT  
SLDRYKGRCYHIEPVPGEEETQFIAYVAYPLDLFEEGSVNMFTSIVGNVFGFKALAALRLEDLRIPPAYTKTFQGPP  
HGIQVERDKLNKYGRPLLGCCTIKPKLGLSAKNYGRAVYECLRGGLDFTKDDENVNSQPFMRWRDRFLFCAEAIYK  
SQAETGEIKGHYLNATAGTCEEMIKRAVFARRELGVPIVMHDYLGGFTANTS LSHYCRDNGLLLHIH RAMHAVIDR  
QKNHGMHFRVLAKALRLSGGDHIHAGTVVGKLEGDRESTLGFDLLRDDYVEKDRSRGIFFTQDWVSLPGVLPV  
ASGGIHVWHMPALTEIFGDDSVLQFGGTLGHPWGNAPGAVANRVALEACVQARNEGRDLAVEGNEIIREACKW  
SPELAAACEVWKEITFNFPPTIDKLDGQE



- Go to align
- Then edit/build alignment





NEXUS



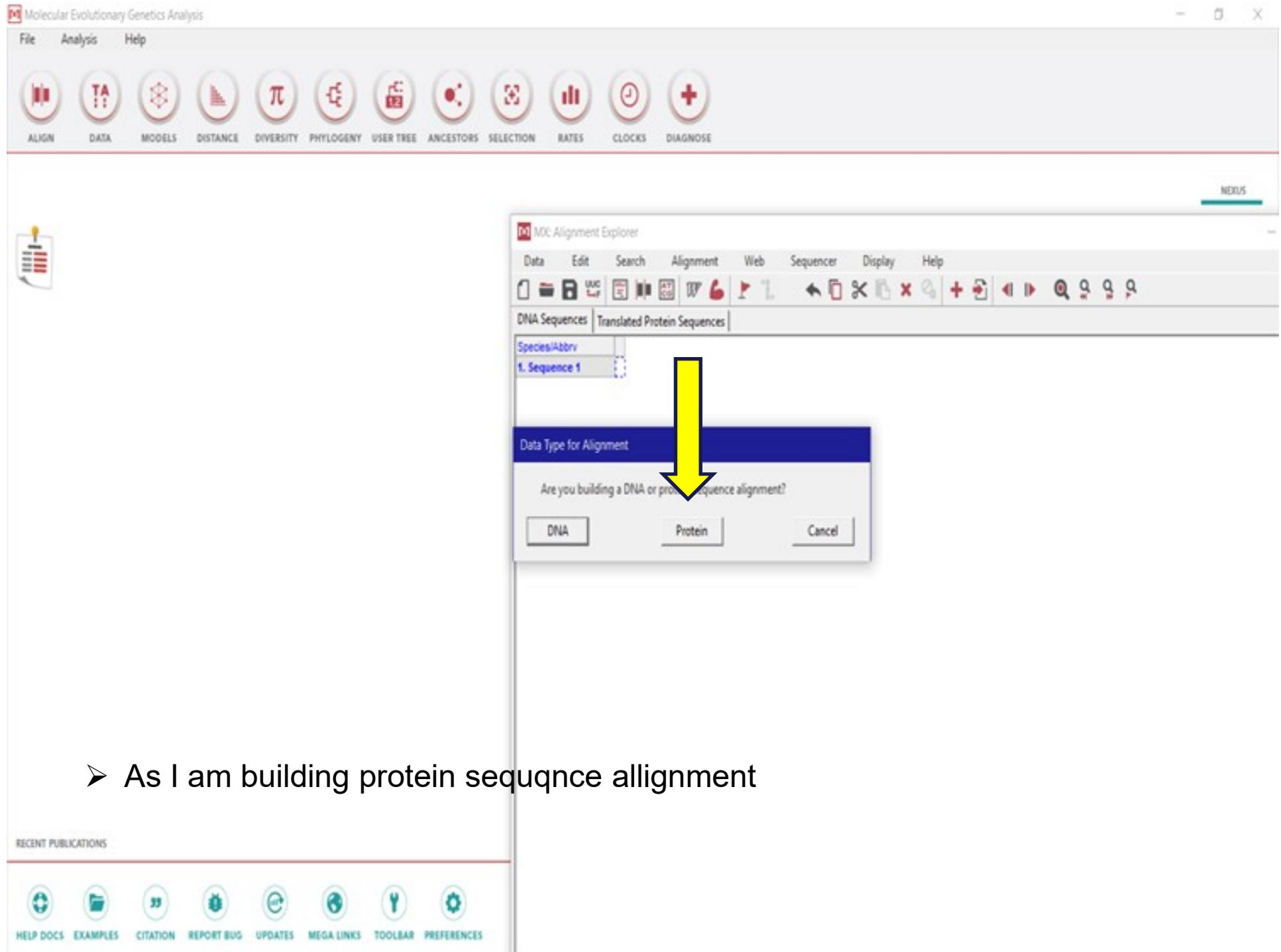
TIMETREE

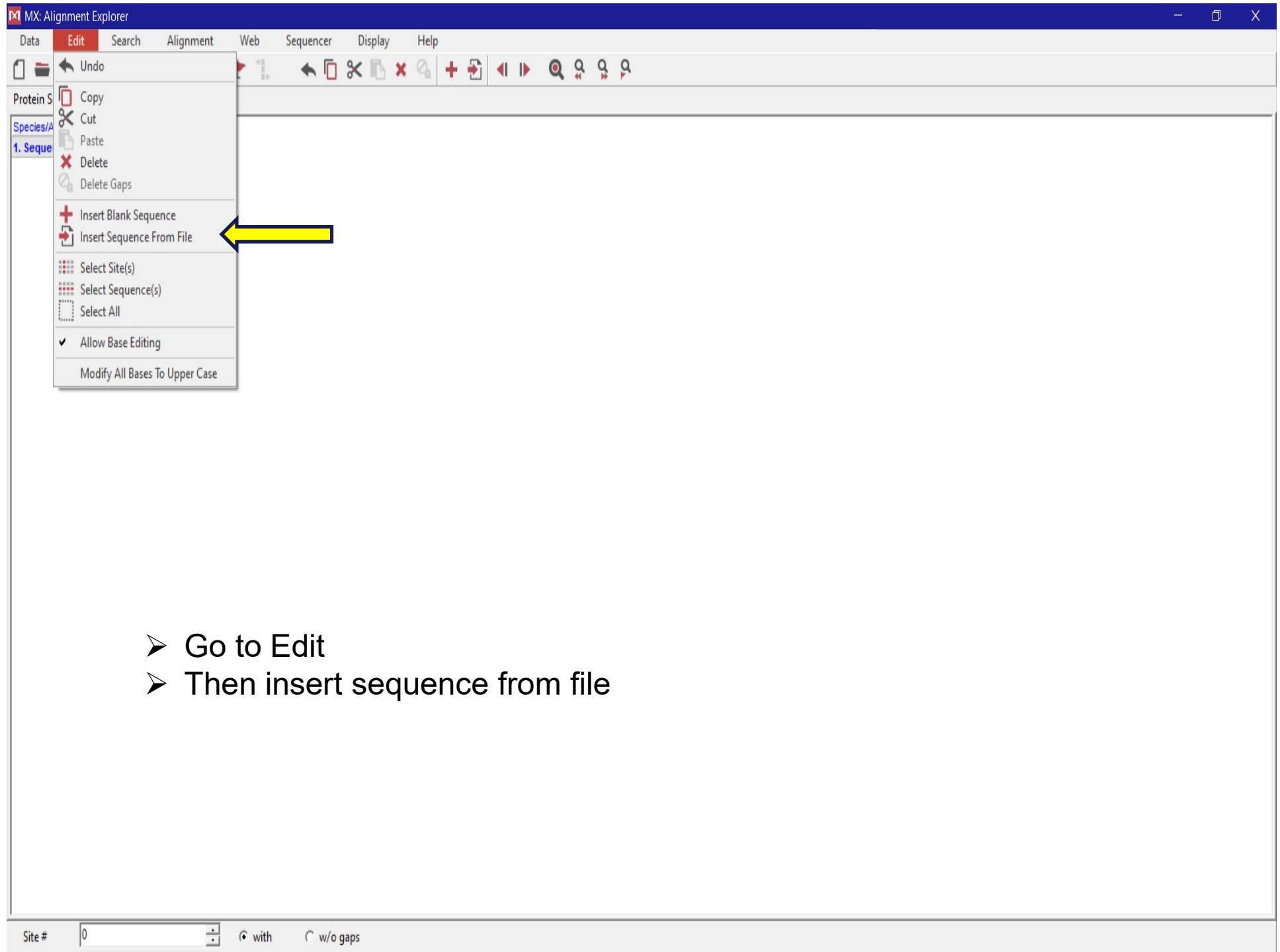


DATA MONKEY

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MX: Alignment Explorer

Alignment Web Sequencer Display Help

Data Edit Search

W Align by ClustalW  
W Align by ClustalW (Codons)  
Align by MUSCLE  
Align by MUSCLE (Codons)

Species/Abbrv

1. AEM75128.1 ribulos M V P Q  
2. YP\_009659421.1 ribu M S P Q  
3. BAJ40178.1 ribulos Y T P N  
4. YP\_009647987.1 ribu M S P K  
5. ADD62840.1 ribulos M S C R  
6. NP\_051067.1 ribulos M S P Q  
7. Sequence 1

LTYYT P D Y V V K D T D I L A A F R M T P Q P G V P A E E C G A A V A A E S S T G T W T T V W T D G L T S L D R Y K G R C Y D I E P V P G E D N Q Y I A Y V A Y P I D L F E E G S V T N L F  
LTYYT P D Y E T K D T D I L A A F R M T P Q P G V P A E E A G A A V A A E S S T G T W T T V W T D G L T N L D R Y K G R C Y D I E P V A G E Q N Q Y I A Y V A Y P L D L F E E G S V T N M F  
P G V P P E E A G A A V A A E S S T G T W T T V W T D G L T S L D R Y K G R C Y D I E P V V G E K N Q Y I A Y V A Y P L D L F E E G S V T N L F T S I V G N V F G F K A L R A L R L E D L R I P  
LTYYT P E Y Q T K D T D I L A A F R V T P Q P G V P P E E A G A A V A A E S S T G T W T T V W T D G L T S L D R Y K G R C Y D I E P V P G E E N Q F I A Y V A Y P L D L F E E G S V T N M F  
A G V K D Y K L L T Y Y T P E Y E T K D T D I L A A F R V T P Q P G V P P E E A G A A V A A E S S T G T W T T V W T D G L T S L D R Y K G R C Y H I E P V V G E D N Q Y I A Y V A Y P L D L F E E  
LTYYT P E Y E T K D T D I L A A F R V T P Q P G V P P E E A G A A V A A E S S T G T W T T V W T D G L T S L D R Y K G R C Y H I E P V P G E E T Q F I A Y V A Y P L D L F E E G S V T N M F

Site # 1 ▾  with  w/o gaps

➤ Select all the sequence  
➤ Go to alignment  
➤ Then chose align by ClustalW for MSA

MX: Alignment Explorer

Data Edit Search Alignment Web Sequencer Display Help

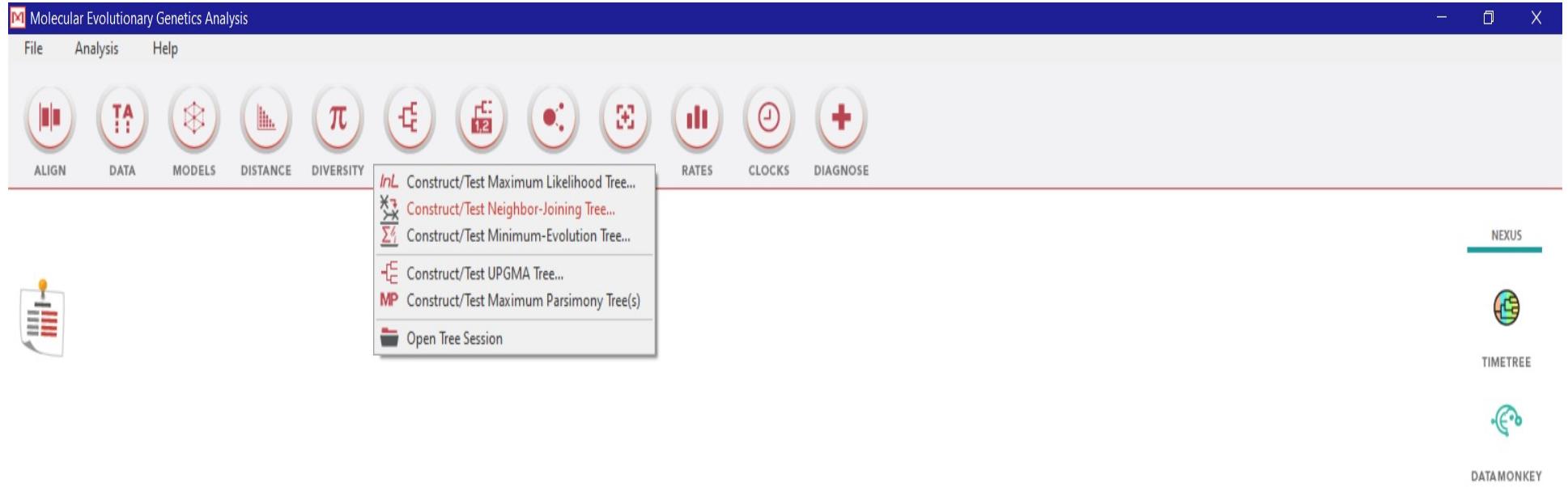
Create New Open Open a Recently Used File Close Phylogenetic Analysis Save Session Export Alignment DNA Sequences Protein Sequences Translate/Untranslate Genetic Code Reverse Complement Reverse Complement Quit

MEGA Format FASTA Format NEXUS/PAUP Format

Site # 486 with w/o gaps

The screenshot shows the MX: Alignment Explorer software interface. The main window displays a Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of two protein sequences. The sequences are color-coded by amino acid: C (Cysteine), S (Serine), M (Methionine), G (Glycine), V (Valine), P (Proline), A (Alanine), T (Threonine), I (Isoleucine), F (Phenylalanine), D (Aspartic acid), E (Glutamic acid), L (Leucine), Q (Lysine), H (Histidine), N (Asparagine), K (Arginine), R (Arginine), G (Glycine), W (Tryptophan), Y (Tyrosine), and \* (stop codon). The alignment shows conservation across the sequences. A context menu is open over the second sequence, with the 'MEGA Format' option highlighted. Other options in the menu include 'FASTA Format' and 'NEXUS/PAUP Format'. The menu also includes standard file operations like 'Create New', 'Open', 'Save Session', 'Export Alignment', and 'Quit'. Below the menu, there are buttons for 'Translate/Untranslate' and 'Genetic Code', and options for 'Reverse Complement', 'Reverse', and 'Complement'. At the bottom, there is a search bar for 'Site #' with values '486', 'with', and 'w/o gaps'.

- After getting the MSA
- Go to DATA
- Then export alignment-in MEGA format



- Go to phylogeny
- And chose required option
- Then chose the MEGA file which was exported earlier

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File   Analysis   Help



Close Data



NEXUS



TIMETREE



DATAMONKEY

MX: Analysis Preferences

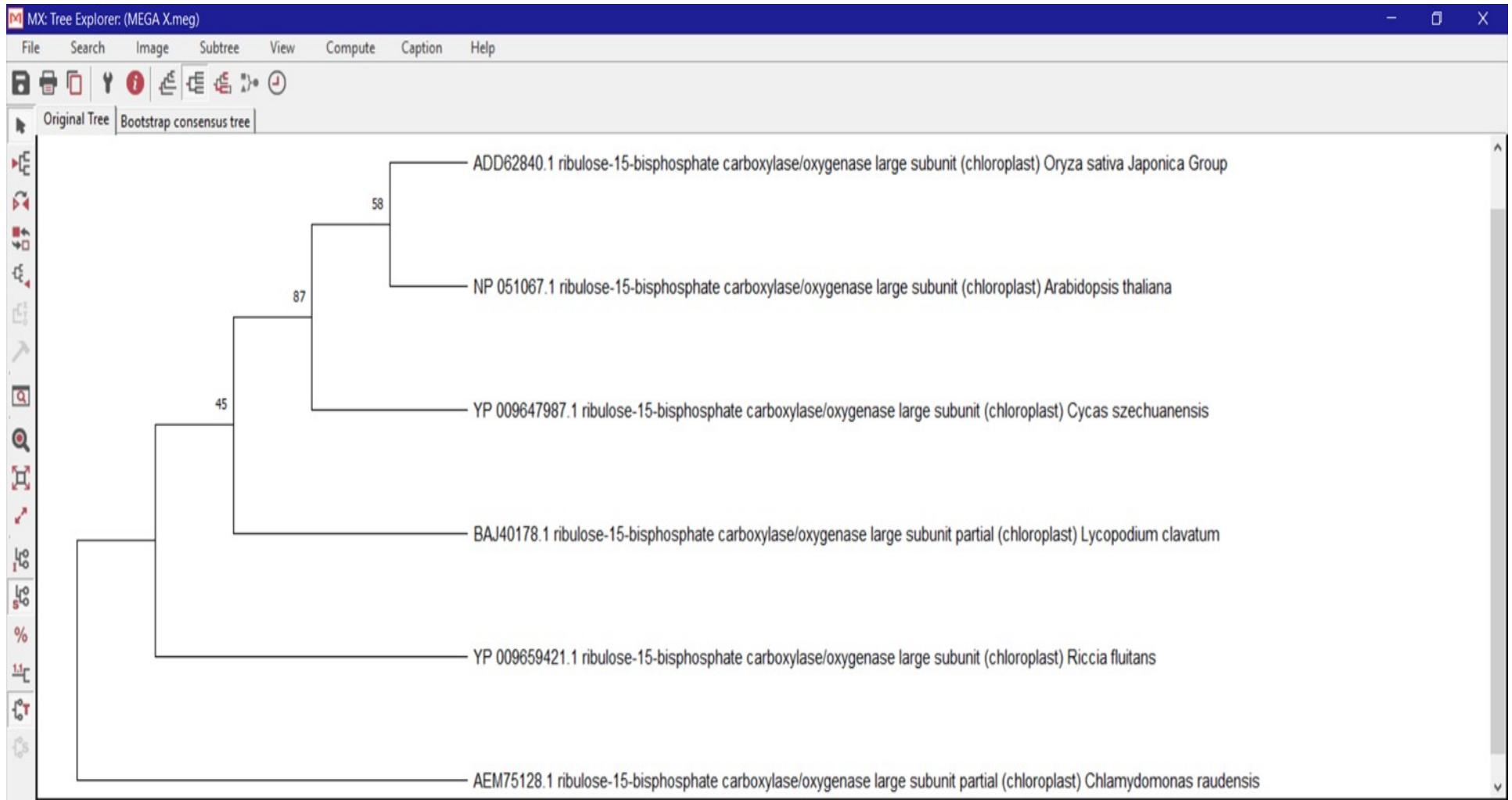
Phylogeny Reconstruction

Option	Setting
<b>ANALYSIS</b>	
Scope →	All Selected Taxa
Statistical Method →	Neighbor-joining
<b>PHYLOGENY TEST</b>	
Test of Phylogeny →	Bootstrap method
No. of Bootstrap Replications →	1000
<b>SUBSTITUTION MODEL</b>	
Substitutions Type →	Amino acid
Model/Method →	Poisson model
<b>RATES AND PATTERNS</b>	
Rates among Sites →	Uniform Rates
Gamma Parameter →	Not Applicable
Pattern among Lineages →	Same (Homogeneous)
<b>DATA SUBSET TO USE</b>	
Gaps/Missing Data Treatment →	Pairwise deletion
Site Coverage Cutoff (%) →	Not Applicable
<b>SYSTEM RESOURCE USAGE</b>	
Number of Threads →	3

Help    Cancel  

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## Evolutionary relationships of taxa

The evolutionary history was inferred using the Neighbor-Joining method [1]. The optimal tree with the sum of branch length = 0.25992720 is shown. The percentage of replicate trees in which the associated taxa clustered together in the bootstrap test (1000 replicates) are shown next to the branches [2]. The evolutionary distances were computed using the Poisson correction method [3] and are in the units of the number of amino acid substitutions per site. This analysis involved 6 amino acid sequences. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair (pairwise deletion option). There were a total of 486 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA X [4].

1. Saitou N. and Nei M. (1987). The neighbor-joining method: A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 4:406-425.
  2. Felsenstein J. (1985). Confidence limits on phylogenies: An approach using the bootstrap. *Evolution* 39:783-791.
  3. Zuckerkandl E. and Pauling L. (1965). Evolutionary divergence and convergence in proteins. Edited in *Evolving Genes and Proteins* by V. Bryson and H.J. Vogel, pp. 97-166. Academic Press, New York.
  4. Kumar S., Stecher G., Li M., Knyaz C., and Tamura K. (2018). MEGA X: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis across computing platforms. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 35:1547-1549.

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# CONCLUSION

By constructing PHYLOGENETIC TREE:-

- We can find out the evolutionary history.
- Can measure phylogenetic diversity using phylogenetic trees.
- Can trace evolutionary history of infectious bacteria and viruses.
- To guide our search for new species.
- Find out how species spread geographically in their evolution.
- To tell us when taxa originated and where.