Package 'rapidphylo'

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Type Package

Title Rapidly Estimates Phylogeny from Large Allele Frequency Data
Using Root Distances Method

Version 0.1.2

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Description Rapidly estimates tree-topology from large allele frequency
data using Root Distances Method, under a Brownian Motion Model. See
Peng et al. (2021) <doi:10.1016/j.ympev.2021.107142>.

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URL https://github.com/ArindamRoyChoudhury/rapidphylo

BugReports https://github.com/ArindamRoyChoudhury/rapidphylo/issues

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports ape, phangorn, stats

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

LazyDataCompression xz

NeedsCompilation no

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

Repository CRAN

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R topics documented:

Human_Allele_Frequencies

Allele frequencies from 31,000 single nucleotide polymorphisms

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Description

The dataset "Human_Allele_Frequencies" is a 5 × 31,000 matrix that contains allele frequencies from 31,000 single nucleotide polymorphisms in Chromosomes 1-10 in 5 human populations. The last population "San" is intended to be used as an outgroup. The allele frequencies have been compiled from ALFRED database at Yale University. The analysis from this dataset has been published in Peng et al 2021.

Usage

```
Human_Allele_Frequencies
```

Format

An object of class matrix (inherits from array) with 5 rows and 31000 columns.

RDM   *Estimating tree-topology from allele frequency data*

Description

RDM() estimates a tree-topology from allele frequencies.

Usage

```
RDM(
  mat_allele_freq,
  outgroup,
  use = c("complete.obs", "pairwise.complete.obs", "everything", "all.obs",
    "na.or.complete")
)
```

Arguments

mat_allele_freq

A $(P + 1) \times L$ matrix containing the allele frequencies, where there are P taxa, plus one outgroup, and L loci.

outgroup   A variable that can be either the population name or a numerical row number of the outgroup data.

use   Specify which part of data is used to compute the covariance matrix. The options are "complete.obs", "pairwise.complete.obs", "everything", "all.obs", and "na.or.complete". See stats::cov for more details.

Details

The input matrix is the observed values of the frequencies at tips $1, 2, ..., P, P + 1$. A logit transformation is performed on the allele frequency data, so that the observed values are approximately normal. (The logit transformation of r refers to $\log \frac{r}{1-r}$.) The transformed matrix is converted into a data frame for further analyses.

Value

An estimated tree-topology in Newick format.

References

Peng J, Rajeevan H, Kubatko L, and RoyChoudhury A (2021) *A fast likelihood approach for estimation of large phylogenies from continuous trait data*. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution 161 107142.

Examples

```
# A dataset "Human_Allele_Frequencies" is loaded with the package;
# it has allele frequencies in 31,000 sites for
# 4 human populations and one outgroup human population.

# check data dimension
dim(Human_Allele_Frequencies)

# run RDM function
rd_tre <- RDM(Human_Allele_Frequencies, outgroup = "San", use = "pairwise.complete.obs")

# result visualization
plot(rd_tre, use.edge.length = FALSE, cex = 0.5)
```

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