## 適用各類型演化假設於計算演化距離

## Adapting Various Evolutionary Assumptions to Calculations of Evolutionary Distance

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## 摘要

傳統演化距離模型無法涵蓋各類型物種演化假設。為了同時能涵蓋所有情形並計算正確的物種演化距離,我們提出 ETP 法(enhanced two-phase method),此方法除了修正過去本研究室所提出之 TP 法,在計算異質性的偏誤外,並且考慮核苷酸轉變成胺基酸後,非同義性突變對物種演化距離所產生的差異影響。為了驗證 ETP 法之正確率,我們從 NCBI 資料庫下載真實物種序列,並進行演化距離計算與親緣樹分析。實驗結果顯示,本研究所提之 ETP 法,在分析物種演化距離上比其他方法在準確率上提高 5~20 個百分比,將可以成為物種親緣分析上一有用之技術。

關鍵字:親緣關係、突變率、演化模型、演化距離計算、親緣樹

## **Abstract**

Tradictional evolutionary distance models could not cover various evolutionary assumptions. In oreder to calculate correct evolutionary distance for various evolutionary assumption cases, we propose enchanced two-phase (ETP) method. The method not only adjusts the error in calculation of heterogeneity by TP, but also considers the effect on non-synonymous mutations when nucleotides transfer to amino acids. By downloading the real species sequences from NCBI data base, evolutionary distance calculation and phylogenetic tree analysis for the ETP are verified, and we find that the ETP has better accuracy about 5~20% than other proposed methods. As a result, the ETP has become a useful biotechnology tool in phylogenetic analysis.

**Keywords**: phylogenetic relationship, substitution rate, evolutionary models, evolutionary distance calculation, phylogenetic tree.