

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [NIF](#) on Aug 20, 2026

ASTRAL-Pro

RRID:SCR_024520

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

ASTRAL-Pro (RRID:SCR_024520)

Resource Information

URL: <https://github.com/chaoszhang/A-pro>

Proper Citation: ASTRAL-Pro (RRID:SCR_024520)

Description: Software tool for species tree reconstruction from multi-copy gene family trees. Used for estimating unrooted species tree given set of unrooted gene trees and is statistically consistent under the multi-species coalescent model. ASTRAL-pro extends ASTRAL to allow multi-copy genes. ASTRAL-Pro 2, ultrafast and memory efficient version of ASTRAL-Pro that adopts placement based optimization algorithm for significantly better scalability without sacrificing accuracy.

Synonyms: ASTRAL for PaRalogS and Orthologs, ASTRAL-Pro 2

Resource Type: simulation software, software resource, software application

Defining Citation: [PMID:32886770](#)

Keywords: species tree reconstruction, reconstruction from multi-copy gene family trees

Availability: Free, Available for download, Freely available

Resource Name: ASTRAL-Pro

Resource ID: SCR_024520

Record Creation Time: 20231002T161337+0000

Record Last Update: 20260819T044609+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ASTRAL-Pro.

No alerts have been found for ASTRAL-Pro.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [NIF](#) .

Mu W, et al. (2025) The haplotype-resolved T2T genome for *Bauhinia* ?? *blakeana* sheds light on the genetic basis of flower heterosis. *GigaScience*, 14.

Raza M, et al. (2023) Resolving the phylogeny of *Thladiantha* (Cucurbitaceae) with three different target capture pipelines. *BMC ecology and evolution*, 23(1), 75.

Morel B, et al. (2022) SpeciesRax: A Tool for Maximum Likelihood Species Tree Inference from Gene Family Trees under Duplication, Transfer, and Loss. *Molecular biology and evolution*, 39(2).