

Indexy a stromy

INDEX TYPU POLE

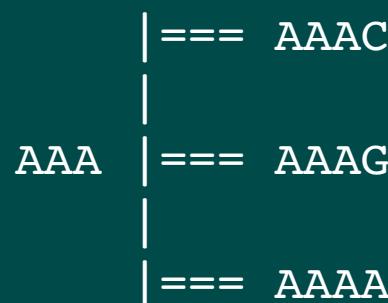
(vhodný pro "bohatý" index, fixní délku, časově kritické aplikace)

| | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------|--------|
| AAAA | 12 | 325 | 65987 | 124589 |
| AAAC | 13 | 4278 | 23001 | |
| AAAG | 326 | 9989 | 44032 | 199235 |

...

INDEX TYPU STROM

(vhodný pro "děravý" index, variabilní délku, je flexibilní)



Sufixové pole

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
C G T G T G A C G *

sekvence

sufixy (přípony)

* 9
G * 8
C G * 7
A C G * 6
G A C G * 5
T G A C G * 4
G T G A C G * 3
T G T G A C G * 2
G T G T G A C G * 1
C G T G T G A C G * 0

pozice

Sufixové pole

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

C G T G T G A C G *

3 7 9 6 8 5 1 2 4 0

sezvence

poradi v sufixovém poli

sufixy abecedně

pozice

* 9

A C G * 6

C G * 7

C G T G T G A C G * 0

G * 8

G A C G * 5

G T G A C G * 3

G T G T G A C G * 1

T G A C G * 4

T G T G A C G * 2

9 6 7 0 8 5 3 1 4 2

sufixové pole

Sufixové pole

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

C G T G T G A C G *

3 7 9 6 8 5 1 2 4 0

sezvence

poradi v sufixovém poli

sufixy abecedně

pozice

*

9 0

A C G *

6 0

C G *

7 2

C G T G T G A C G *

0 0

G *

8 1

G A C G *

5 1

G T G A C G *

3 3

G T G T G A C G *

1 0

T G A C G *

4 2

T G T G A C G *

2 0

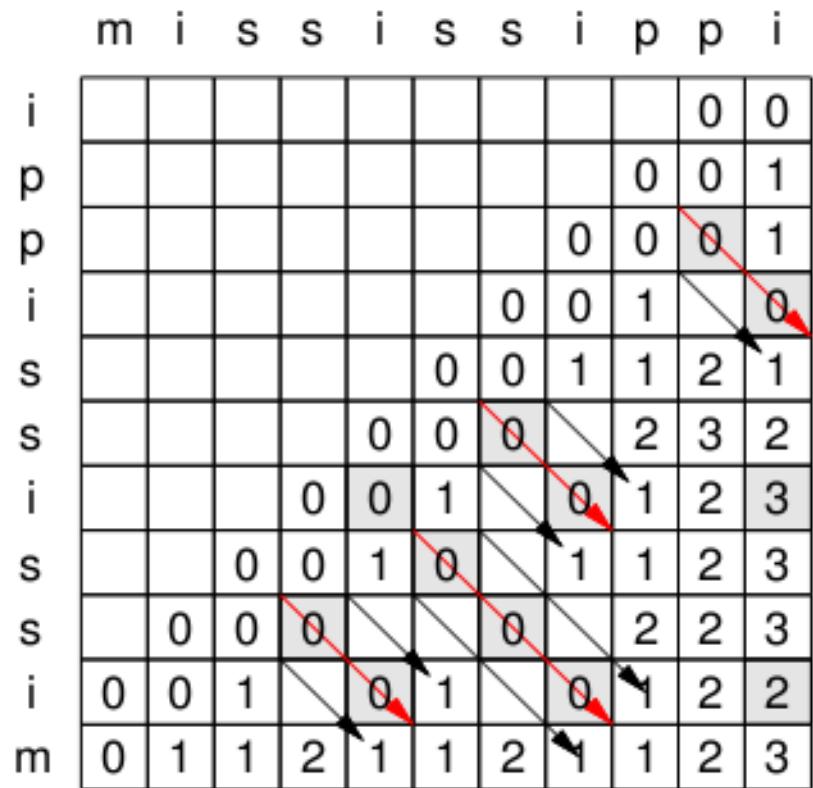
9 6 7 0 8 5 3 1 4 2

sufixové pole

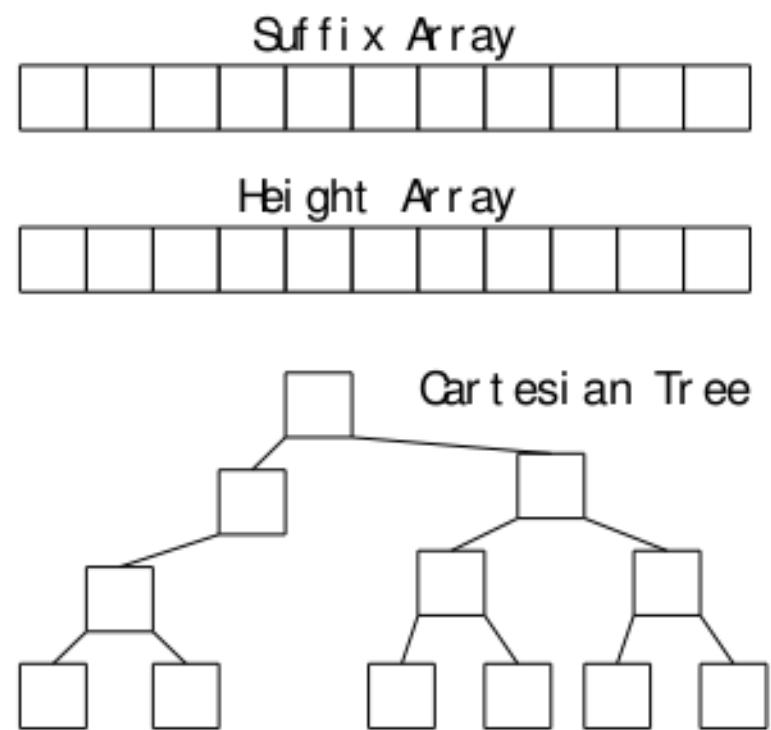
0 0 2 0 1 1 3 0 2 0

delka spol. prefixu (height)

Sufixové pole

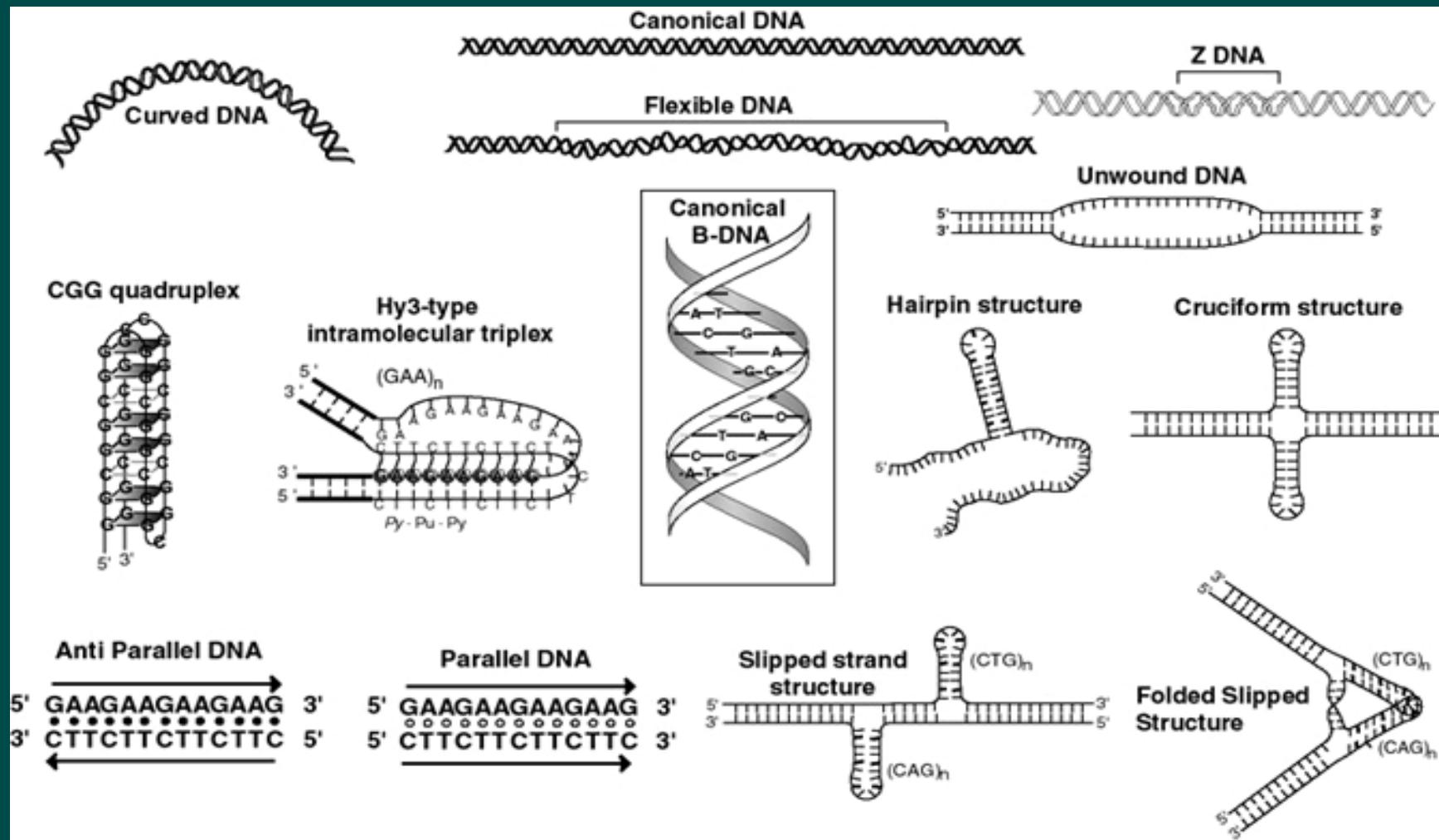


a)



b)

Sufixové pole



Stupeň podobnosti dvou sekvencí

SEKVENCE A: MASAQSFYLL

SEKVENCE B: MASGQWLLAS

Které oblasti A a B jsou si nejvíce podobné ?

Jsou si A a B víc podobné než A a C ?

Která ze sekvencí x_1, \dots, x_n je nejpodobnější A ?

Jaká je pravděpodobnost výskytu dané podobnosti v náhodné sekvenci ?

Existují známé homology sekvence A ?

Jaká je funkce genu/proteinu A ?

Stupeň podobnosti dvou sekvencí

IDENTITA

MASAQSFYLL

|||||||

MASAQSFYLL

SUBSTITUCE

MASAQSFYLL

|||||:|||

MASAQS~~W~~YLL

MASAQSFYLL

||||| |||

MASAQS~~T~~YLL

INZERCE/DELECE

MASAQSFYLL

||||| |||

MASAQS-YLL

TRANSPOZICE

MASAQSFYLL

||||| |||

MASAQFSYLL

Stupeň podobnosti dvou sekvencí

Netriviální hodnocení substitucí u proteinů (matice PAM250)

Stupeň podobnosti dvou sekvencí

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| | A | G | A | T | A | |
| 0 | -2 | -4 | -6 | -8 | -10 | |
| A | -2 | 2 | 0 | -2 | -3 | -5 |
| G | -4 | -1 | ? | | | |
| T | -6 | | | | | |
| C | -8 | | | | | |
| A | -10 | | | | | |

INDEL=-2 IDENT=2 SUBST=-1

AGATA
|| | S=4
AGTCA

BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

Co když jsou sekvence dlouhé a máme jich několik milionů ?

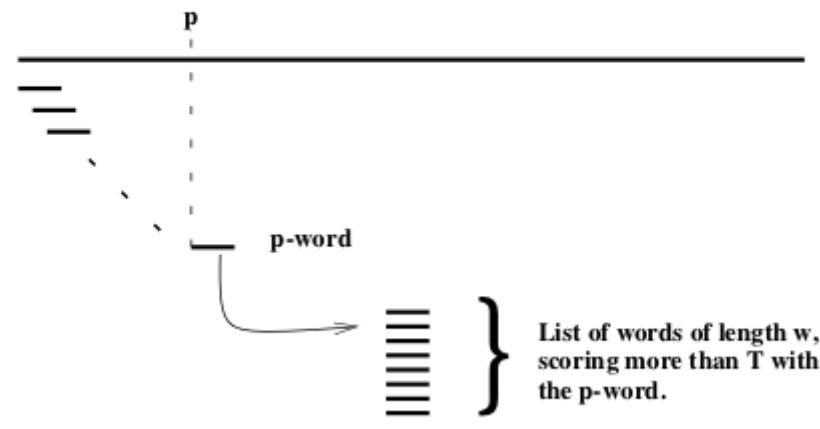
DP nestačí, výpočty trvají příliš dlouho. Alternativou výpočtu by byl předpočítaný soubor podobnosti různých slov v databázi. Problémem indexu je, že je pro dlouhá slova nezvladatelný objemově. Existuje např.

$20^8 = 25\ 600\ 000\ 000$
různých uspořádání osmi aminokyselin v řetězci, několik způsobů hodnocení podobnosti atd.

Kompromisem je heuristické řešení. Nalezení tzv. “seeds”, výskytu krátkých řetězců (2-4 aminokyseliny, 7-11 nukleotidů) a hledání podobnosti algoritmem DP jenom v jejich blízkosti.

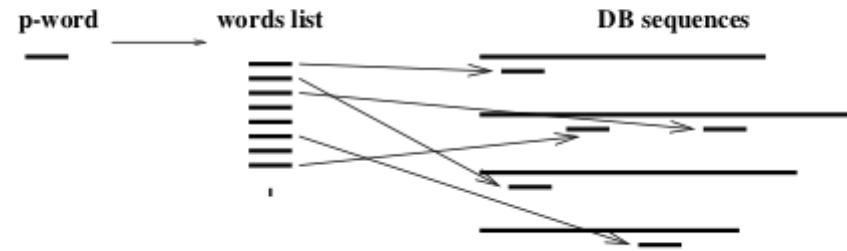
BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

A: For each position p of the query, find the list of words of length w scoring more than T when paired with the word starting at p :



BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

B: For each words list, identify all exact matches with DB sequences:

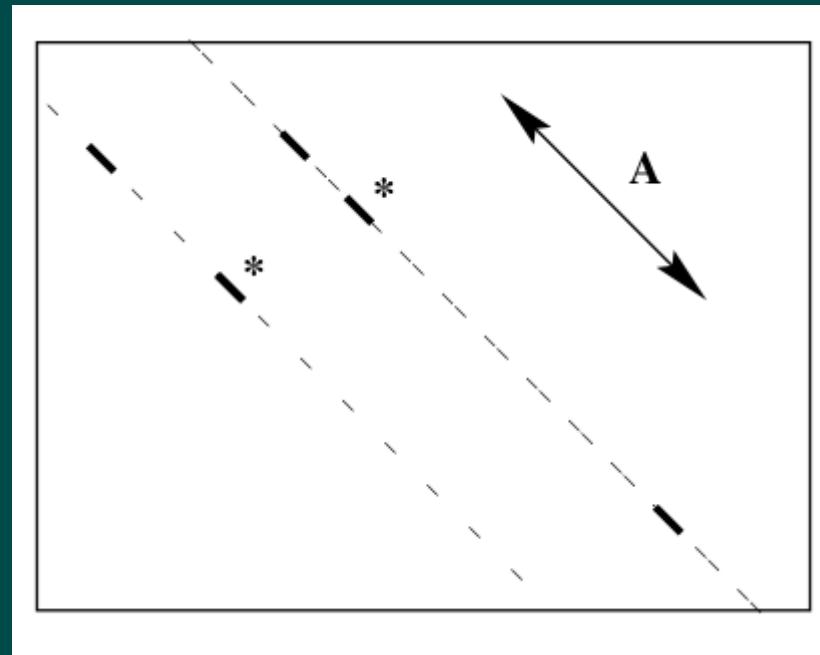


BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

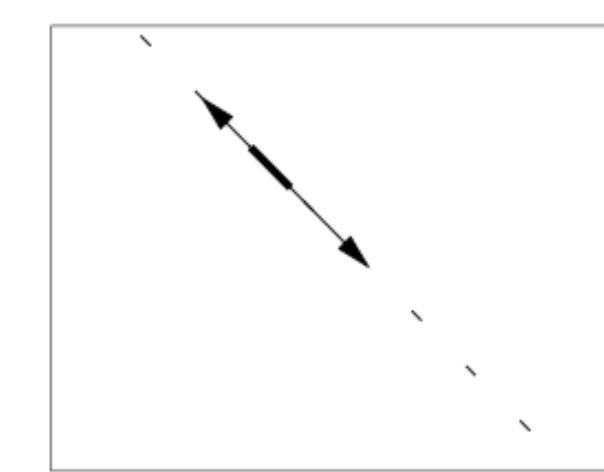
C: For each word match («hit»), extend ungapped alignment in both directions. Stop when S decreases by more than X from the highest value reached by S.



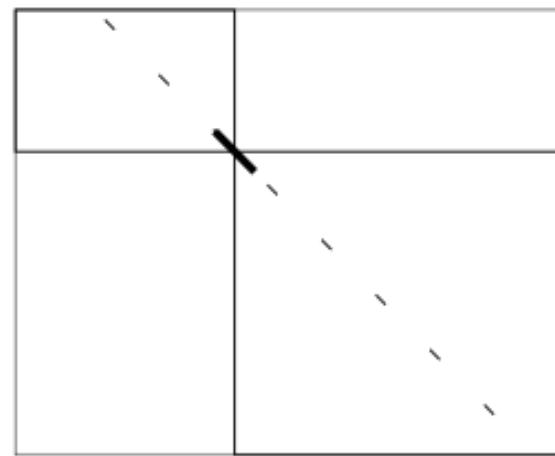
BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)



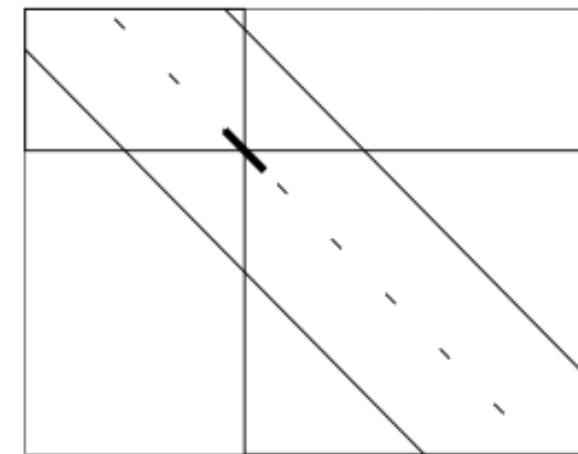
BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)



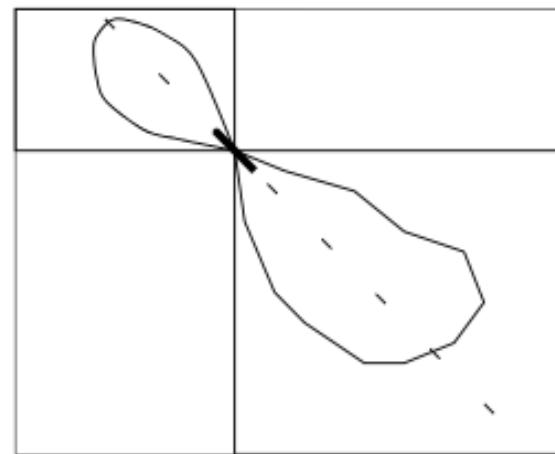
Ungapped extension



Gapped extension by full DP

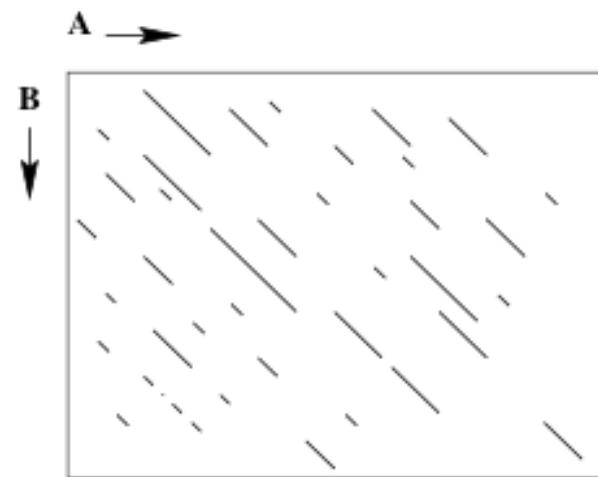


Gapped extension by «banded DP»

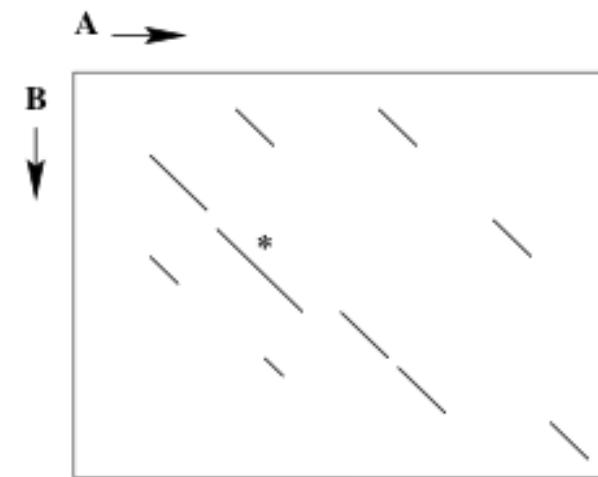


Gapped extension by «score-limited DP»

FASTA

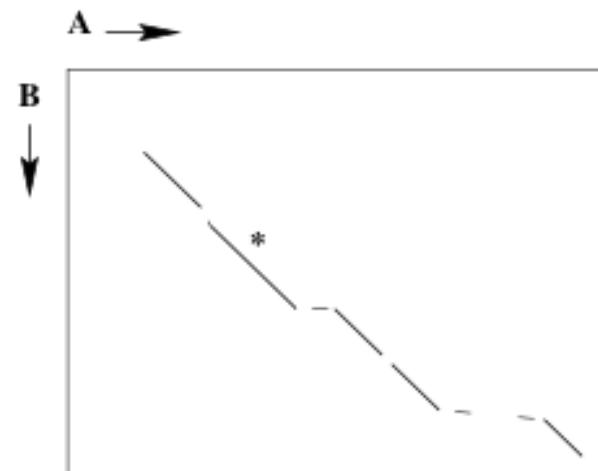


Identify all k-tuple matches



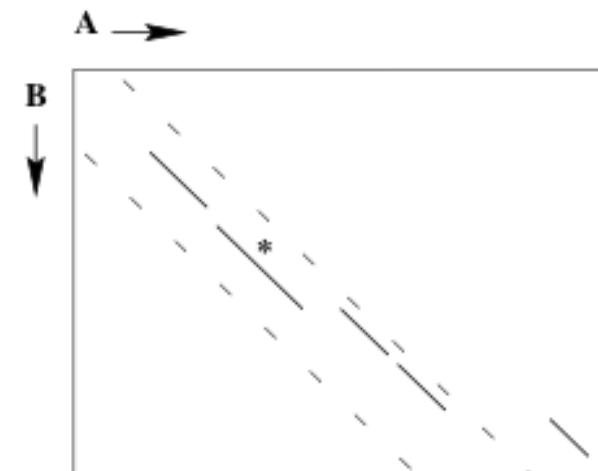
Re-score the 10 best scoring regions
using a scoring matrix

→ Init1 score



Apply joining procedure

→ Initn score



Apply limited DP

→ Opt score

BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

P-VALUE . . . $P(score > S)$

PRAVDĚPODOBNOST VÝSKYTU PODOBNOSTI VĚTŠÍ
NEŽ S V NÁHODNÝCH SEKVENCÍCH URČITÉ DÉLKY

$$P(MSP(M, N) > S) = 1 - \exp(-Kmn \cdot \exp(-\lambda \cdot S))$$

E-VALUE

OČEKÁVANÝ POČET PODOBNOSTÍ KDE $score > S$

$$Kmn \cdot \exp(-\lambda \cdot S)$$

BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

PAM150

Percent Accepted Mutations

Substituční matice odvozena z předpokladu 150 mutací na 100 pozic sekvence

BLOSUM65

BLOCK Substitution Matrix

Substituční matice odvozena ze sekvencí se 65% identitou

PAM120 <=> BLOSUM80

PAM250 <=> BLOSUM45

BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

Types of BLAST:

QUERY
SEQUENCE

Nucleic Acid



conceptual
protein
translations

blastn

DATABASE

Nucleic Acids



conceptual
protein
translations

tblastx

blastx

Peptide/Protein

tblastn

blastp

Proteins/Peptides



Graphic courtesy of Joel Gruber.

BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

```
>gi|50757596|ref|XP_425354.1|similar to protein kinase  
Length = 613
```

```
Score = 50.4 bits (119), Expect(2) = 2e-17  
Identities = 26/54 (48%), Positives = 36/54 (66%), Gaps = 1/54 (1%)
```

```
Query: 740 YVMVLEYANEGNLREYLEK-KFDTLQWENKIQMALDITRGLLCLHSRNIIHRDL 582  
Y +V EY +EG+LR YL K + +L + I ALDI RG+ +HS+ +IHRDL
```

```
Sbjct: 250 YCVVTEYLSEGSLRAYLHKLERKSPLQKLIAFALDIARGMEYIHSQGVIHRDL 303
```

BLAST (basic local alignment search tool)

BLAST (NCBI-BLAST WU-BLAST)

BLASTN BLASTP BLASTX TBLASTN TBLASTX

MEGABLAST

PSI-BLAST

PHI-BLAST

SNPBLAST

BLASTZ

Pattern Hunter

PATTERN HUNTER

MODEL SLOVA

110100110010101111

BLAST

11111111111

ZÁVISLOST POZIC

110100110010101111

11111111111

PŘEKRYV

110100110010101111

11111111111

5 10

110100110010101111

11111111111

5 9

110100110010101111

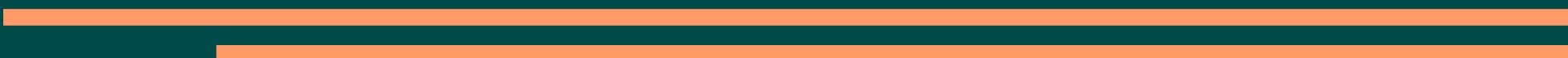
11111111111

5 8

110100110010101111

11111111111

4 7



Pattern Hunter

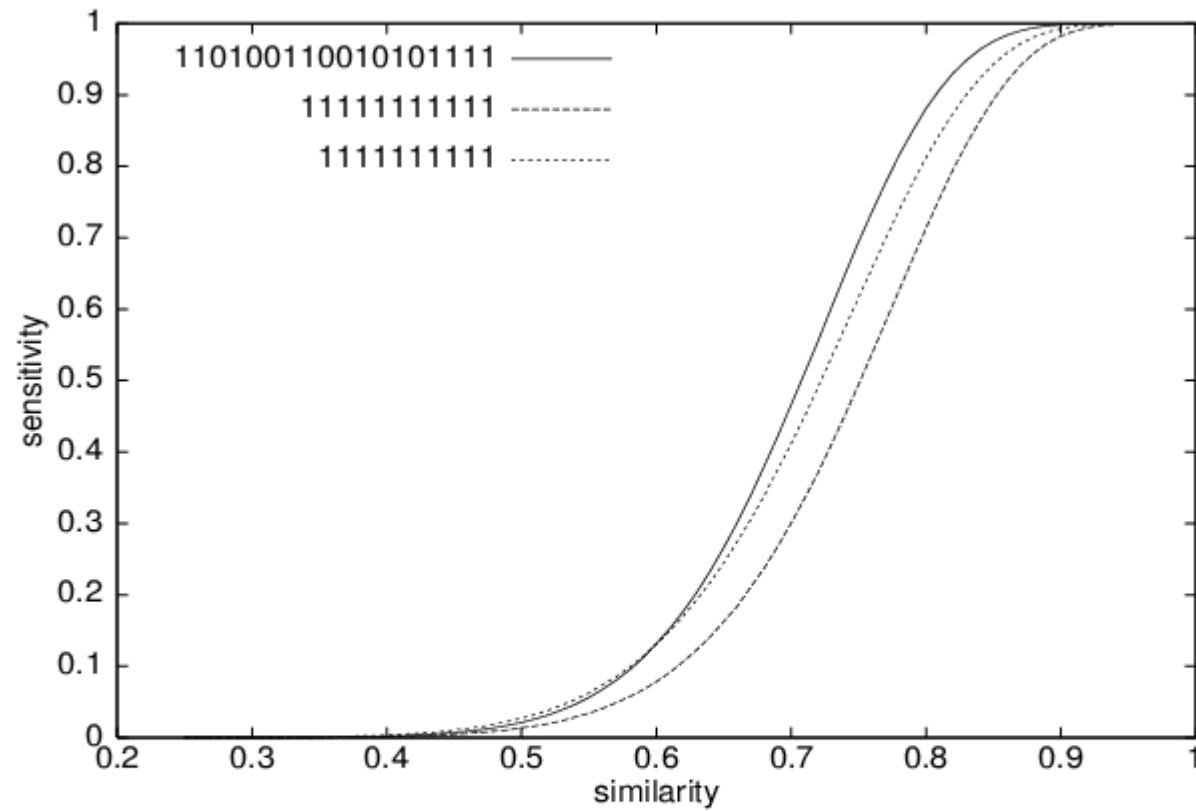
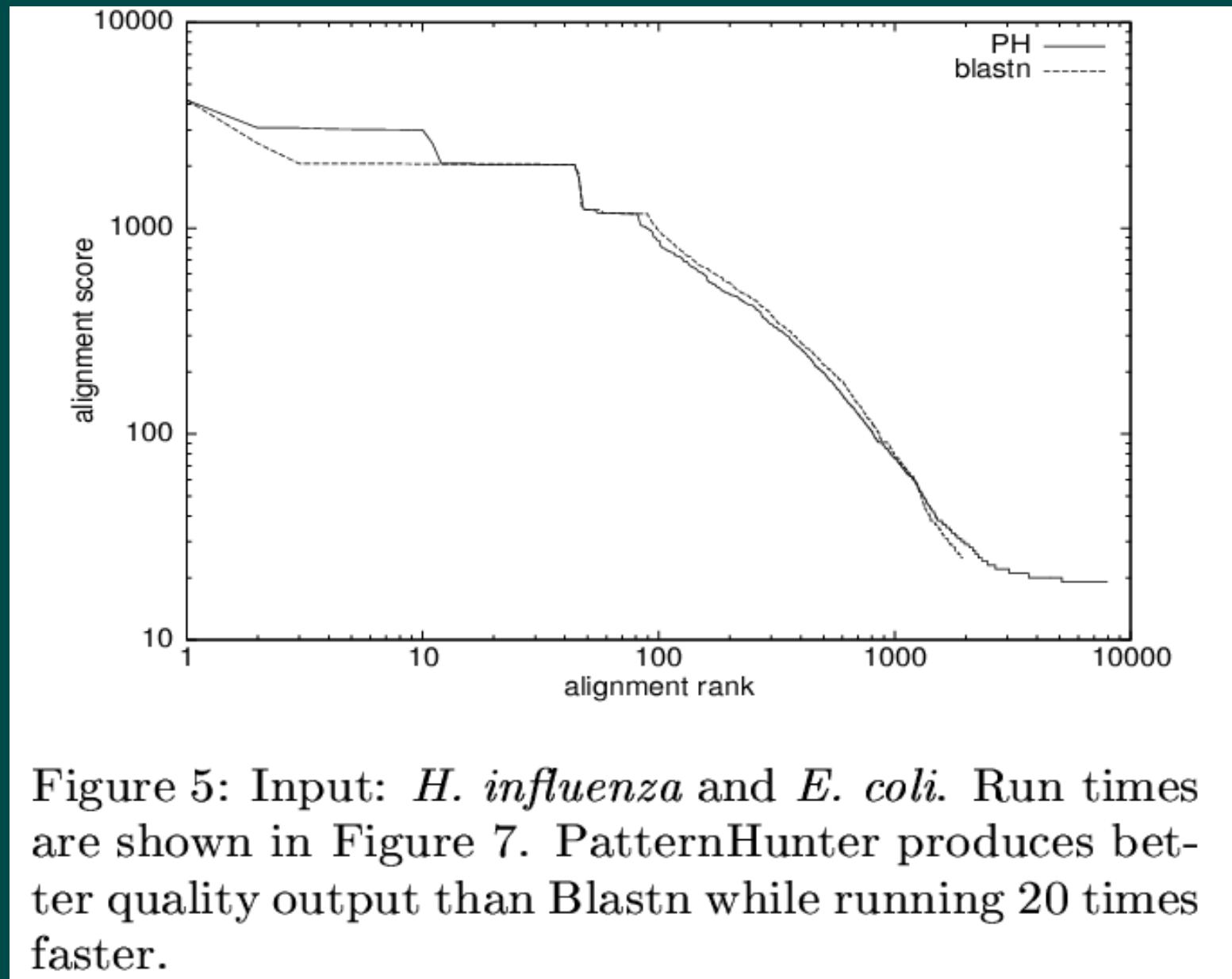


Figure 1: 1-hit performance of weight 11 spaced model versus weight 11 and 10 consecutive models, coordinates in logarithmic scale.

Pattern Hunter

| Seq1 | Size | Seq2 | Size | PH | PH2 | MB28 | Blastn |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| <i>M. pneumoniae</i> | 828K | <i>M. genitalium</i> | 589K | 10s/65M | 4s/48M | 1s/88M | 47s/45M |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 4.7M | <i>H. influenza</i> | 1.8M | 34s/78M | 14s/68M | 5s/561M | 716s/158M |
| <i>A.thaliana</i> chr 2 | 19.6M | <i>A.thaliana</i> chr 4 | 17.5M | 5020s/279M | 498s/231M | 21720s/1087M | ∞ |
| <i>H. sapiens</i> chr 22 | 35M | <i>H. sapiens</i> chr 21 | 26.2M | 14512s/419M | 5250s/417M | ∞ | ∞ |

Pattern Hunter



Pattern Hunter

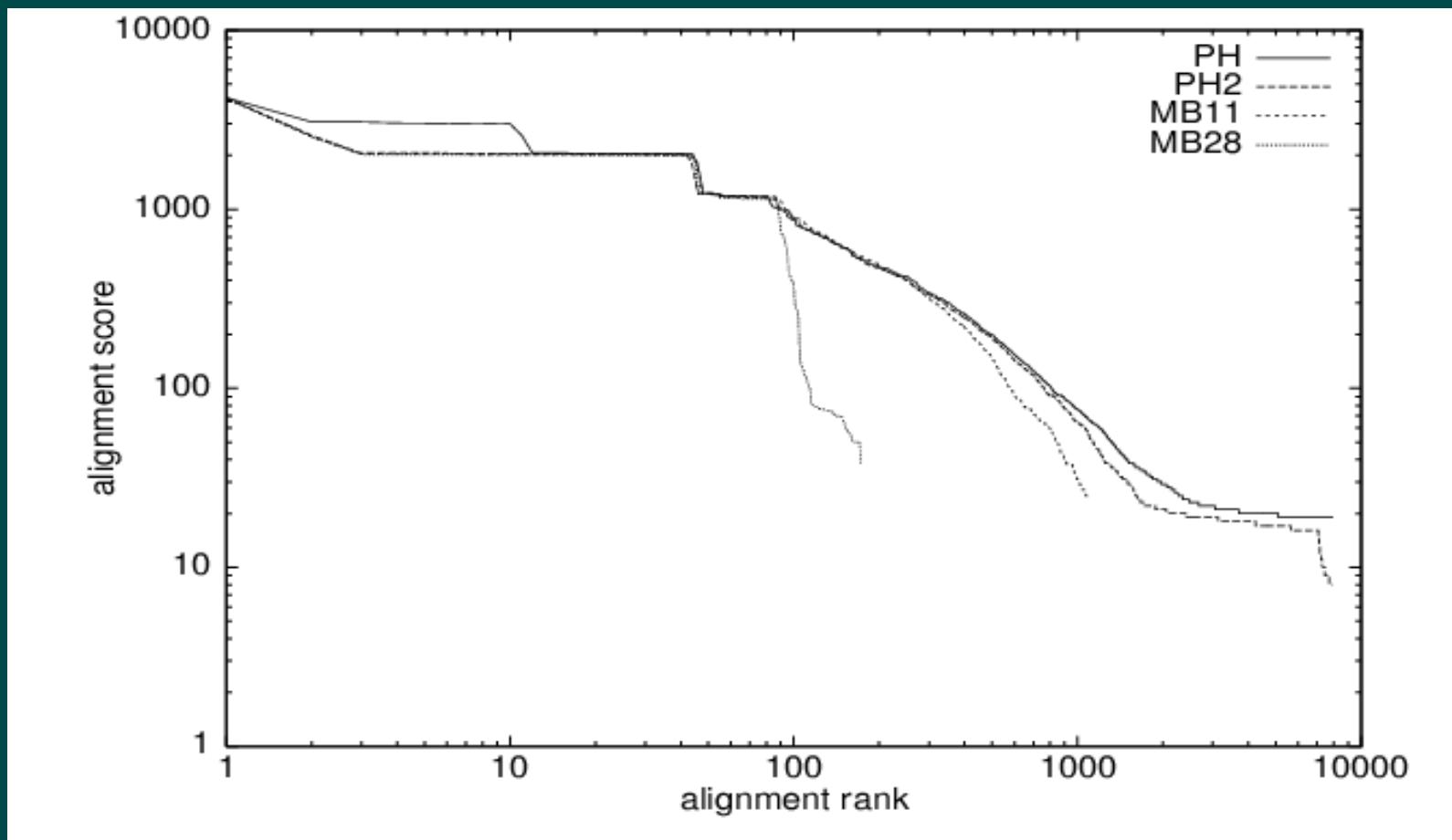


Figure 4: Input: *H. influenza* and *E. coli*. Run times are shown in Figure 7. Score is plotted as a function of the rank of the alignment, with both axes logarithmic. MegaBlast (MB28) misses over 700 alignments

Primex

INDEX

$4^w + n \rightarrow 150\text{Mbp}$ ($w=12$) $\rightarrow 167\text{M}$ ($\sim 650\text{MB}$)

FILTRACE

ACGAGATGACGATGACGATGCGAT

DP (N-W)

Probíhá na omezeném vzorku sekvencí

Primex

ATAGTAGGTCCGTCGATA

18 bp -> 3 slova po 6bp
nastavením $m1=1$ chyby na slovo
nalezneme spolehlivě v nejhorším
i řetězec s 5 chybami

GTATTAGGTACGTTGACA

Sekvence se 6 chybami už nemusí být nalezena:

GTATTAGATACGTTGACA

nenelezena

GTATTAGGTACGTTGACG

nalezena

Rozdelení vyhledávacího řetězce na menší segmenty urychlí výpočty
tím, že u kratších lze efektivně využít rychlého indexu celé genomové
databázy.

Primex

| PROGRAM | TOTAL | MISMATCHES | | | | | | SEARCH TIME |
|------------------|-------|------------|---|----|-----|------|-------|-------------|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| BLAST | 162 | 1 | 0 | | | | | 12 s |
| BLAST-0 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 5 s |
| FASTA | 72 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 23 | 17 | 12 |
| FASTA-0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 19 s |
| BLAT | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 80 s |
| SSAHA | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 71 s |
| SSAHA-0 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 10 s |
| CGC FP-0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 10 s |
| EMBOSS | 983 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 104 | 86 | 8 | 18 s |
| EMBOSS-0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 14 s |
| TACG | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 49 s |
| AGREP | 1204 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 779 | 3632 | 34 s |
| AGREP | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 s |
| PRIMEX | 214 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 199 | | | 56 s |
| PRIMEX-S (2, 5) | 12140 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 199 | 1686 | 10240 | 19 s |
| PRIMEX-S (2, 4) | 1900 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 199 | 1686 | | 4 s |
| PRIMEX-S (2, 3) | 214 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 199 | | | 1 s |
| PRIMEX-S (2, 2) | 15 | 1 | 0 | 14 | | | | < 1 s |
| PRIMEX-S (2, 1) | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | << 1 s |
| PRIMEX-S0 (0, 0) | 1 | 1 | | | | | | << 1 s |

Výkony vybraných vyhledávacích programů při hledání výskytu sekvence oligonukleotidu AAAAAATGATCAATTACAT v genomu *Arabidopsis thaliana* (cca 100Mbp). Příponou -O jsou označeny programy, které byly nastaveny s nejmenší citlivostí. Přípona -S označuje programy, které v momentě dotazu běžely jako server.

Primex + Virtual PCR

Vyhledané oligonukleotidy lze použít pro simulaci PCR reakce

VPCR Virtual PCR



BLAT

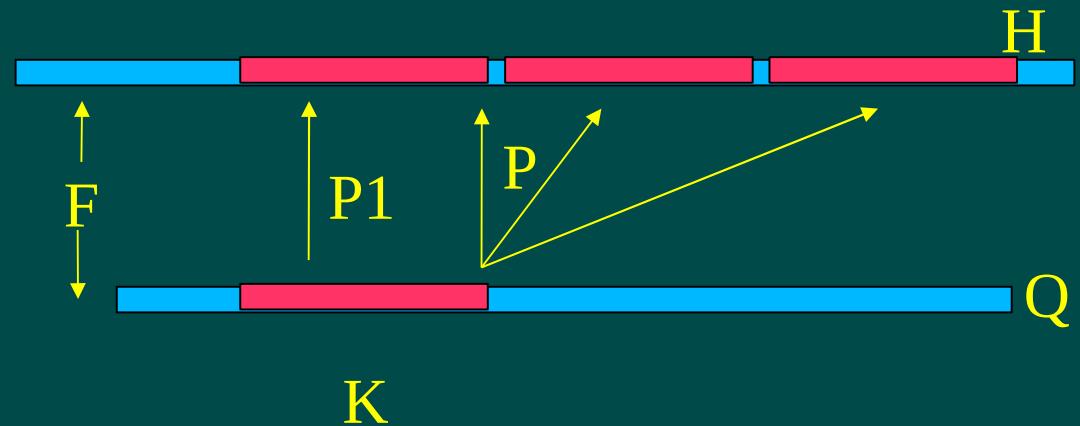
$$P_1 = M^K$$

$$T = \text{int}(H/K)$$

$$P = 1 - (1 - P_1)^T$$

$$P = 1 - (1 - M^K)^T$$

$$F = (Q - K + 1) * (G/K) * (1/A)^K$$



P_1 – pravdepodobnosť shody s k-merom

P – pravdepodobnosť existence aspon jedne takovej shody

F – pravdepodobnosť nahodného výskytu shody medzi H a Q

K – dĺžka k-meru

H – dĺžka úseku podobnosti (několik 100 bp)

M – zhoda medzi sekvencemi (%identity/100)

G – velikosť databázy

Q – velikosť vyhľadávací sekvenčnej

A – velikosť abecedy

BLAT

Table 3. Sensitivity and Specificity of Single Perfect Nucleotide K-mer Matches as a Search Criterion

| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
|-----------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. | 81% | 0.974 | 0.915 | 0.833 | 0.726 | 0.607 | 0.486 | 0.373 | 0.314 |
| | 83% | 0.988 | 0.953 | 0.897 | 0.815 | 0.711 | 0.595 | 0.478 | 0.415 |
| | 85% | 0.996 | 0.978 | 0.945 | 0.888 | 0.808 | 0.707 | 0.594 | 0.532 |
| | 87% | 0.999 | 0.992 | 0.975 | 0.942 | 0.888 | 0.811 | 0.714 | 0.659 |
| | 89% | 1.000 | 0.998 | 0.991 | 0.976 | 0.946 | 0.897 | 0.824 | 0.782 |
| | 91% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.998 | 0.993 | 0.981 | 0.956 | 0.912 | 0.886 |
| | 93% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 0.995 | 0.987 | 0.968 | 0.957 |
| | 95% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 0.998 | 0.994 | 0.991 |
| | 97% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 |
| B. | K | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | F | 1.3e+07 | 2.9e+06 | 635783 | 143051 | 32512 | 7451 | 1719 | 399 |

(A) Columns are for K sizes of 7–14. Rows represent various percentage identities between the homologous sequences. The table entries show the fraction of homologies detected as calculated from equation 3 assuming a homologous region of 100 bases. The larger the value of K, the fewer homologies are detected.

(B) K represents the size of the perfect match. F shows how many perfect matches of this size expected to occur by chance according to equation 4 in a genome of 3 billion bases using a query of 500 bases.

BLAT

Table 5. Sensitivity and Specificity of Single Near-Perfect (One Mismatch Allowed) Nucleotide K-mer Matches as a Search Criterion

| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 81% | 0.945 | 0.880 | 0.831 | 0.721 | 0.657 | 0.526 | 0.465 | 0.408 | 0.356 | 0.255 | 0.218 |
| 83% | 0.975 | 0.936 | 0.904 | 0.820 | 0.770 | 0.649 | 0.591 | 0.535 | 0.480 | 0.361 | 0.318 |
| 85% | 0.991 | 0.971 | 0.954 | 0.900 | 0.865 | 0.767 | 0.719 | 0.669 | 0.619 | 0.490 | 0.445 |
| 87% | 0.997 | 0.990 | 0.983 | 0.954 | 0.935 | 0.867 | 0.833 | 0.796 | 0.757 | 0.634 | 0.591 |
| 89% | 1.000 | 0.997 | 0.995 | 0.984 | 0.976 | 0.939 | 0.920 | 0.897 | 0.872 | 0.775 | 0.741 |
| 91% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 0.996 | 0.994 | 0.979 | 0.971 | 0.962 | 0.950 | 0.890 | 0.869 |
| 93% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 0.999 | 0.996 | 0.994 | 0.991 | 0.988 | 0.963 | 0.954 |
| 95% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.999 | 0.999 | 0.999 | 0.994 | 0.992 |
| 97% | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| B. K | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| F | 275671 | 68775 | 17163 | 4284 | 1070 | 267 | 67 | 17 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 |

(A) Columns are for K sizes of 12–22. Rows represent various percentage identities between the homologous sequences. The table entries show the fraction of homologies detected as calculated by equation 6 assuming a homologous region of 100 bases. (B) K represents the size of the near-perfect match. F shows how many perfect matches of this size expected to occur by chance according to equation 7 in a genome of 3 billion bases using a query of 500 bases.

PSST

Struktura sekvence znázorněna vektorem přítomnosti jednotlivých "slov" $v=(1,0,0,1,\dots,1)$, kde každá pozice odpovídá určitému "slovu". π_i je normalizovaná frekvence výskytu daného slova a podobnost

$$S(q,t) = \sum (q_i * t_i * 1/p_i)$$

Vektory proteinů bez jakékoliv společné podsekvence na dané úrovni jsou ortogonální, $S(q,t)=0$.

Pro identické proteiny $S(q,q)=\sum(1/\pi_i)$. Pokud by všechny slova měla stejnou pravděpodobnost výskytu, pak by to bylo

$$N * (1/N) = 1$$

kde N je počet sledovaných nebo existujících slov.

