

Pairwise alignment

Sequences

$x = a \ d \ p \ g \ t \ s$
 $y = a \ w \ p \ c \ c \ t \ t$

Alignment

$x' = a \ - \ d \ p \ g \ - \ t \ s$
 $y' = a \ w \ - \ g \ c \ c \ t \ t$

Scoring

- Numeric score associated with each column
- Total score = sum of column scores
- Column types:

(1) Identical (+ve)

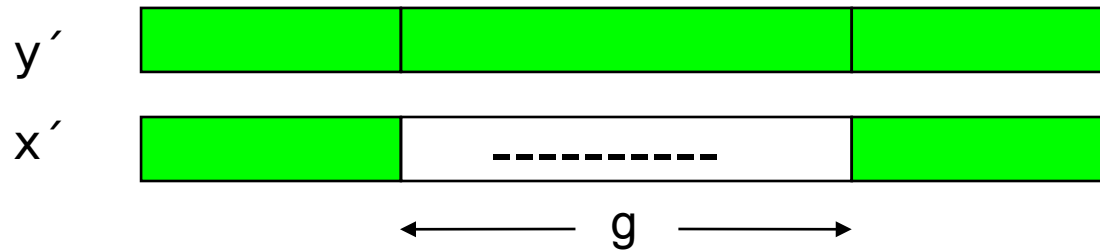
(2) Conservative (+ve)

$x' = a - d p g - t s$
 $y' = a w - p c c t t$

(3) Non-conservative (-ve)

(4) Gap (-ve)

Gap penalties



- **Linear** score: $\gamma(g) = -gd$
gap penalty

- **Affine** score: $\gamma(g) = -d - (g-1)e$
gap-open penalty gap-extension penalty

How many alignments?

Depends on what we mean by “Alignments A and B are different. ”

For example,

AC -
A - T

A - C
AT -

If we agree they are not distinct, the number of possible alignments $g(n,m)$ of two sequences of

length n and m is $\binom{m+n}{n}$

$$g(n, n) = \binom{2n}{n} \approx \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}}$$

$$g(21,21) \approx 10^{27}$$

Needleman & Wunsch algorithm

- Dynamic programming algorithm for global alignment
- Needleman & Wunsch ('70), modified Gotoh ('82)

Assumptions:

Linear gap score d

Symmetric scoring matrix S

$$\begin{array}{ll} s(a,b) = s(b,a) & \text{score from lining up } a \text{ and } b \\ s(a,-) = s(-,a) = -d & \text{score from lining up } a \text{ with } - \end{array}$$

Dynamic Programming

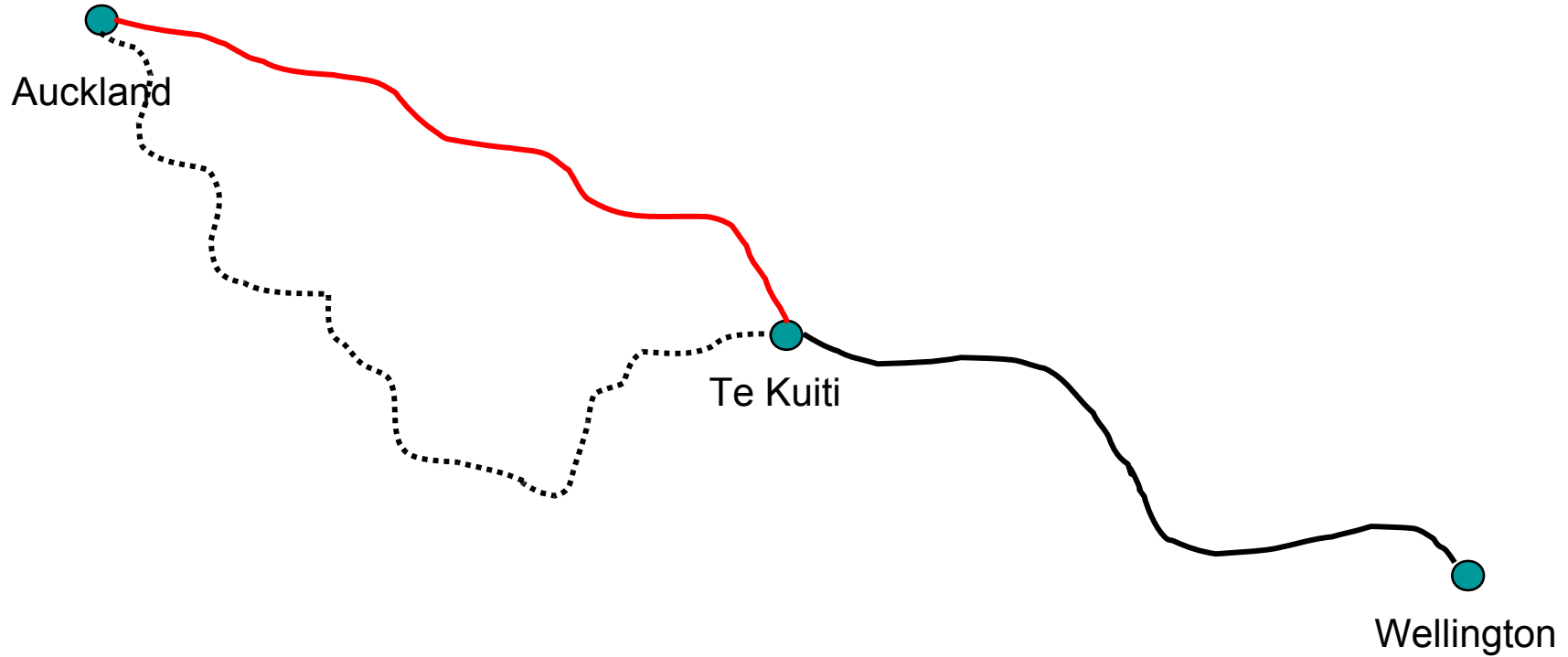
- method for solving combinatorial optimization problems
- guaranteed to give optimal solution
- generalization of “divide-and-conquer”
- relies on “Principle of Optimality”

i.e. sub-optimal solution of sub-problem cannot be part of optimal solution of original problem instance.

Principle of Optimality



Principle of Optimality



Principle of Optimality

Given sequences:

$$Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$$

Define:

$F(i,j)$ = score of best alignment

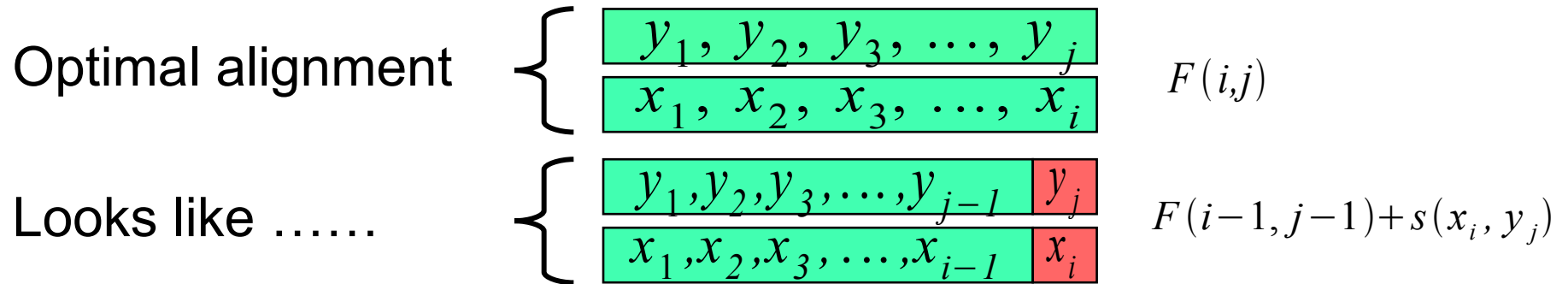
between (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_j)

and (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i)

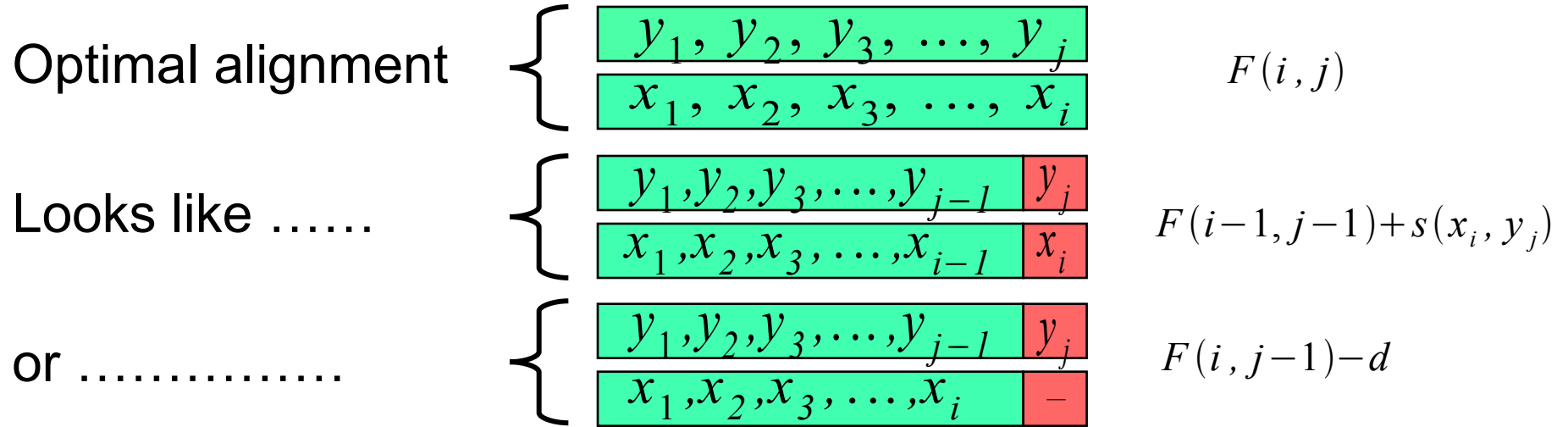
Principle of Optimality

Optimal alignment $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_j \\ x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_i \end{array} \right. F(i, j)$

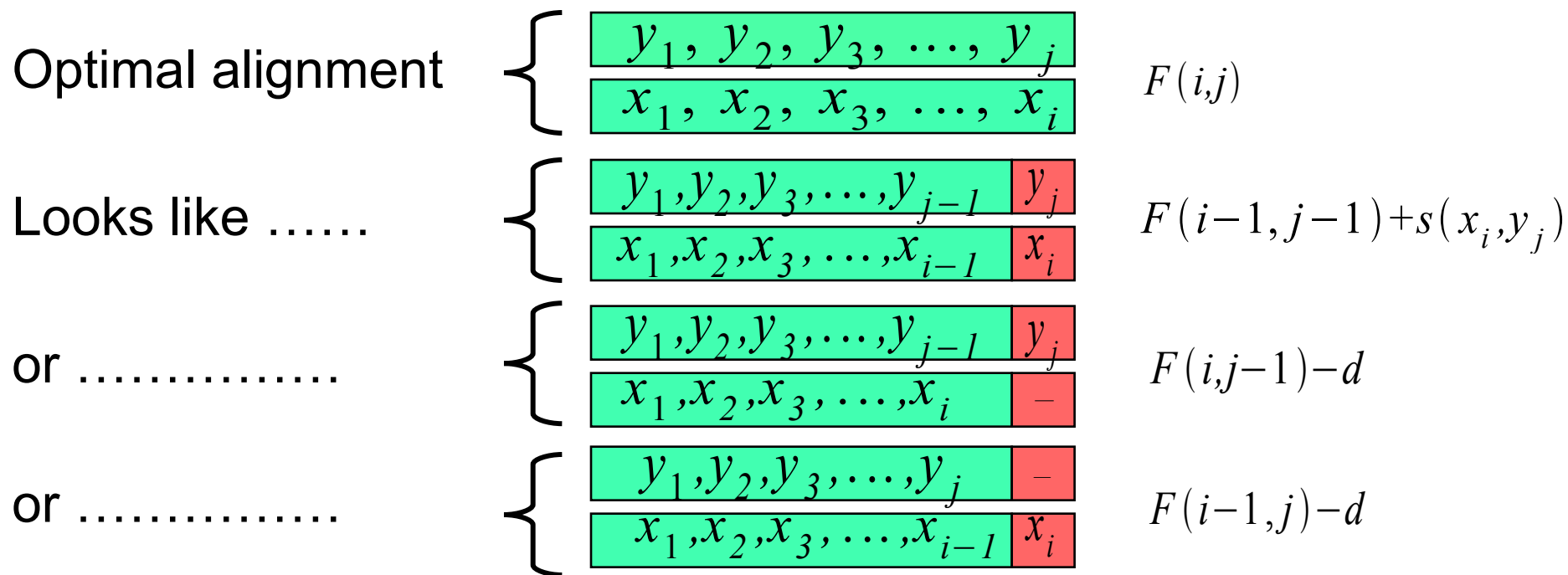
Principle of Optimality



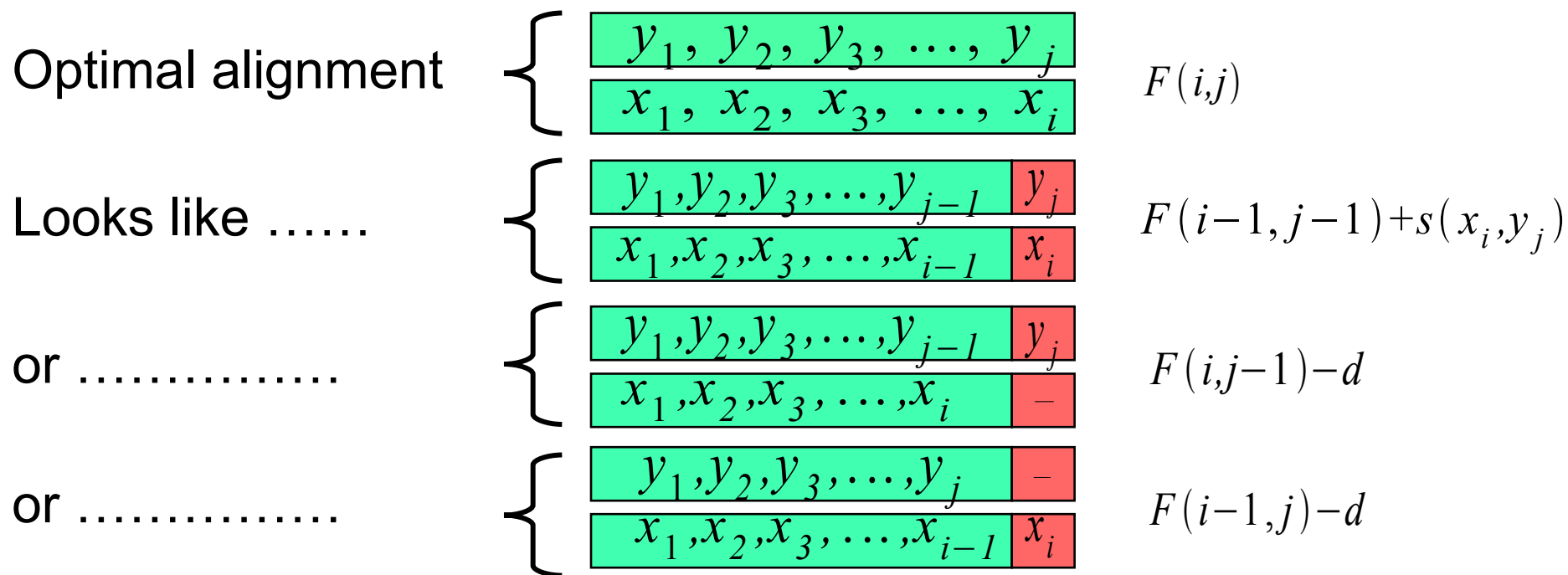
Principle of Optimality



Principle of Optimality



Principle of Optimality



so
$$F(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} F(i-1, j-1) + s(x_i, y_j) \\ F(i, j-1) - d \\ F(i-1, j) - d \end{cases}$$

Principle of Optimality

Basis:

$$F(0,0) = 0$$

$$F(i, 0) = F(i-1, 0) + s(x_i, -)$$

— — — — ... —

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_i$

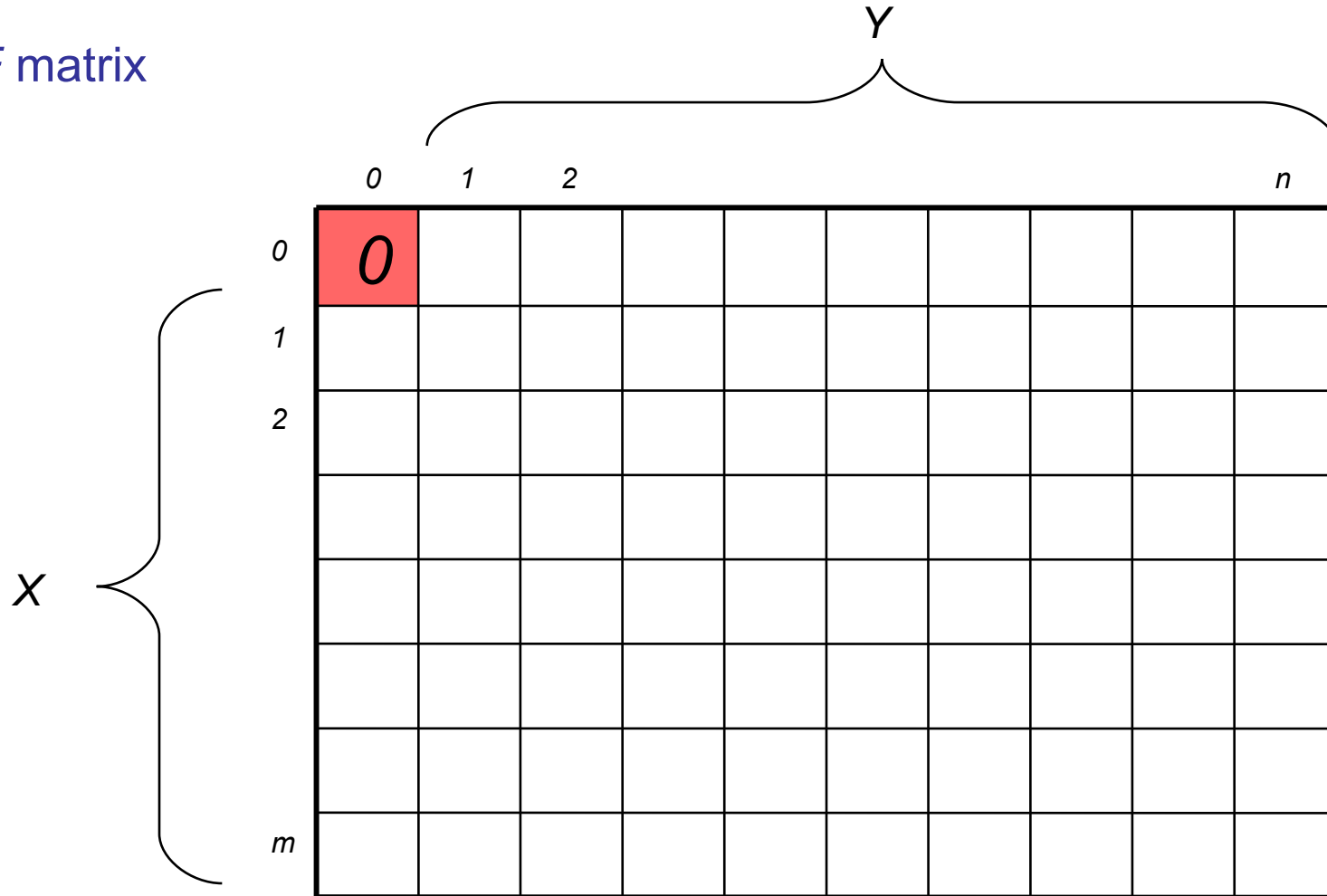
$$F(0, j) = F(0, j-1) + s(-, y_j)$$

$y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_j$

— — — — ... —

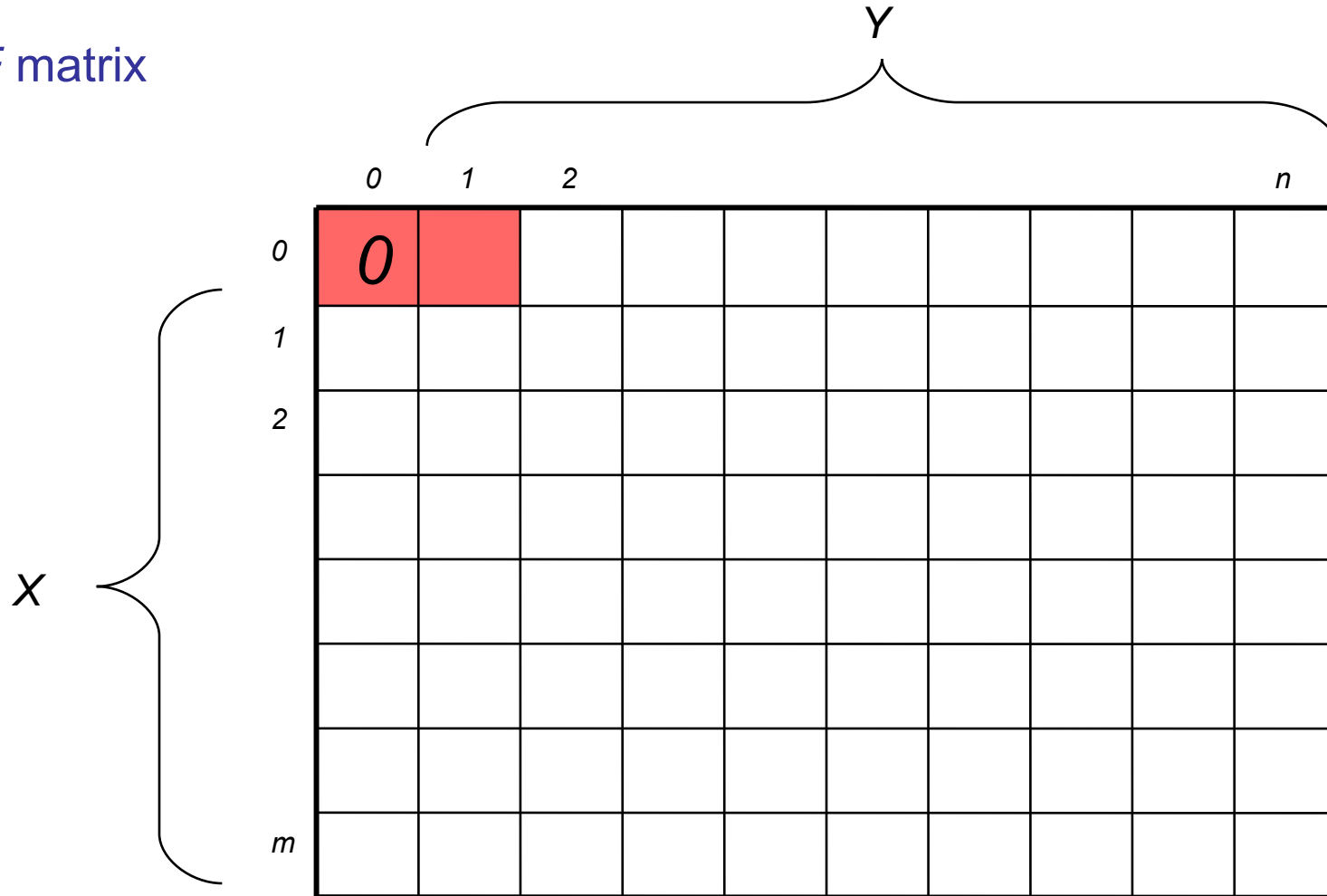
Filling up table

F matrix



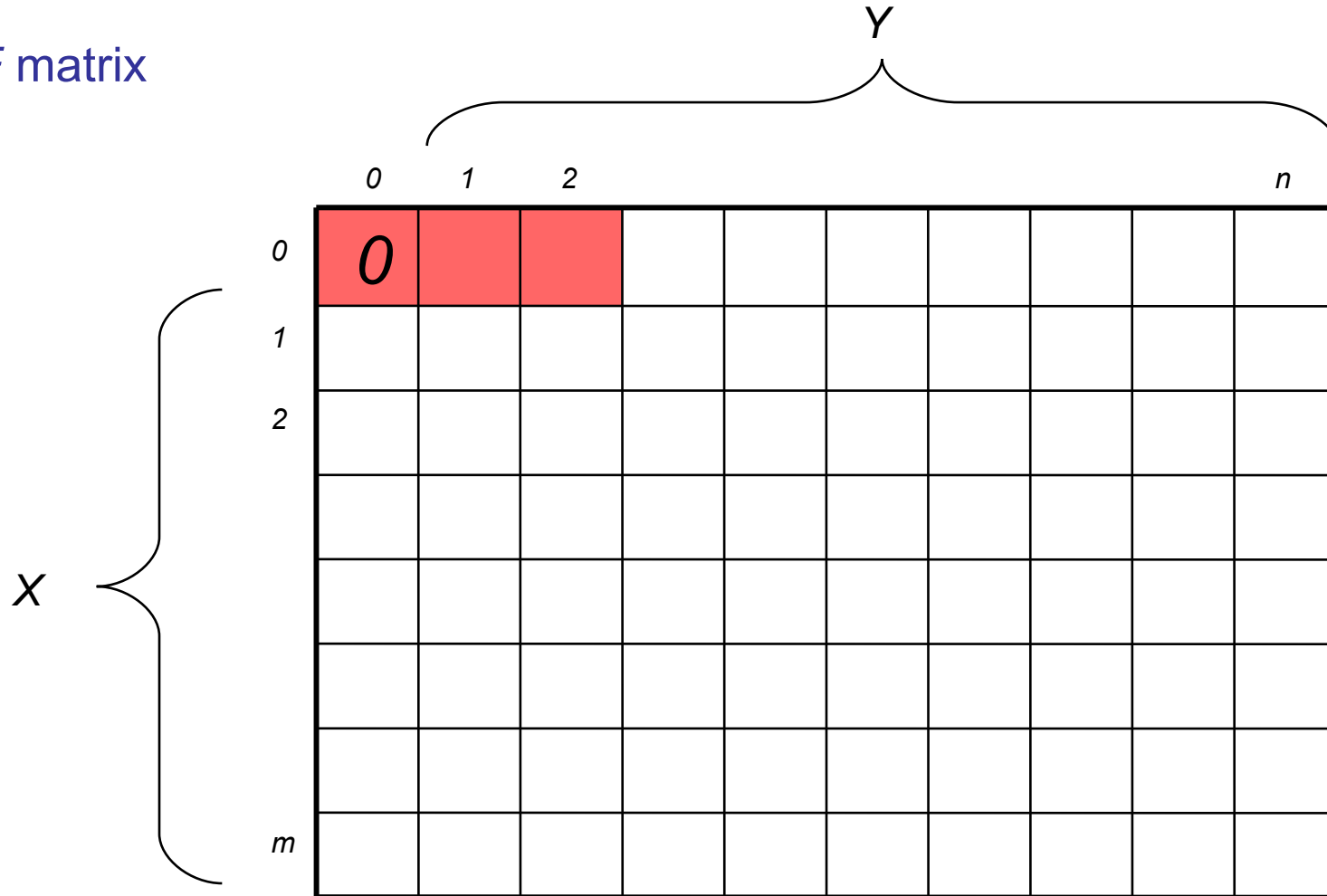
Filling up table

F matrix



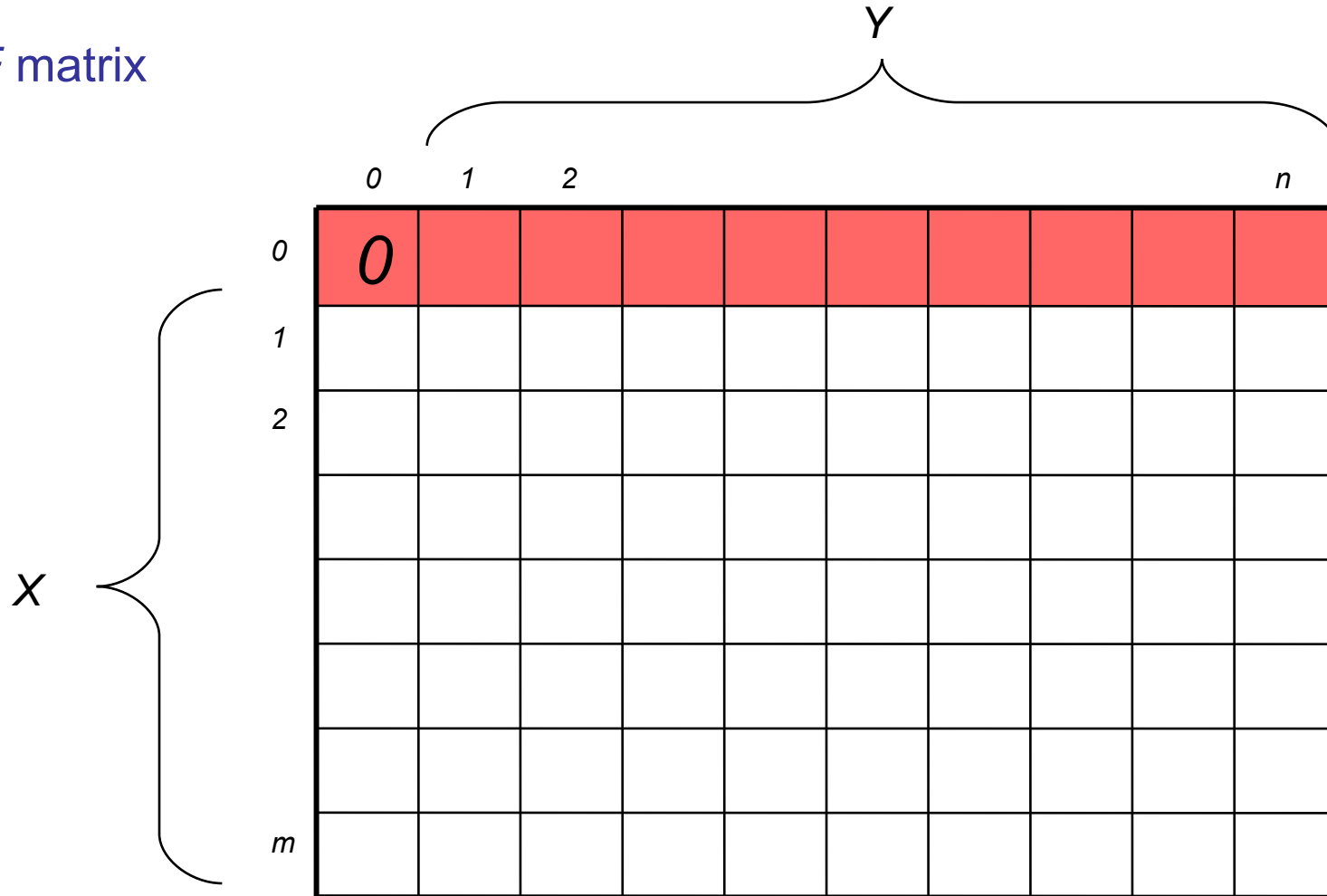
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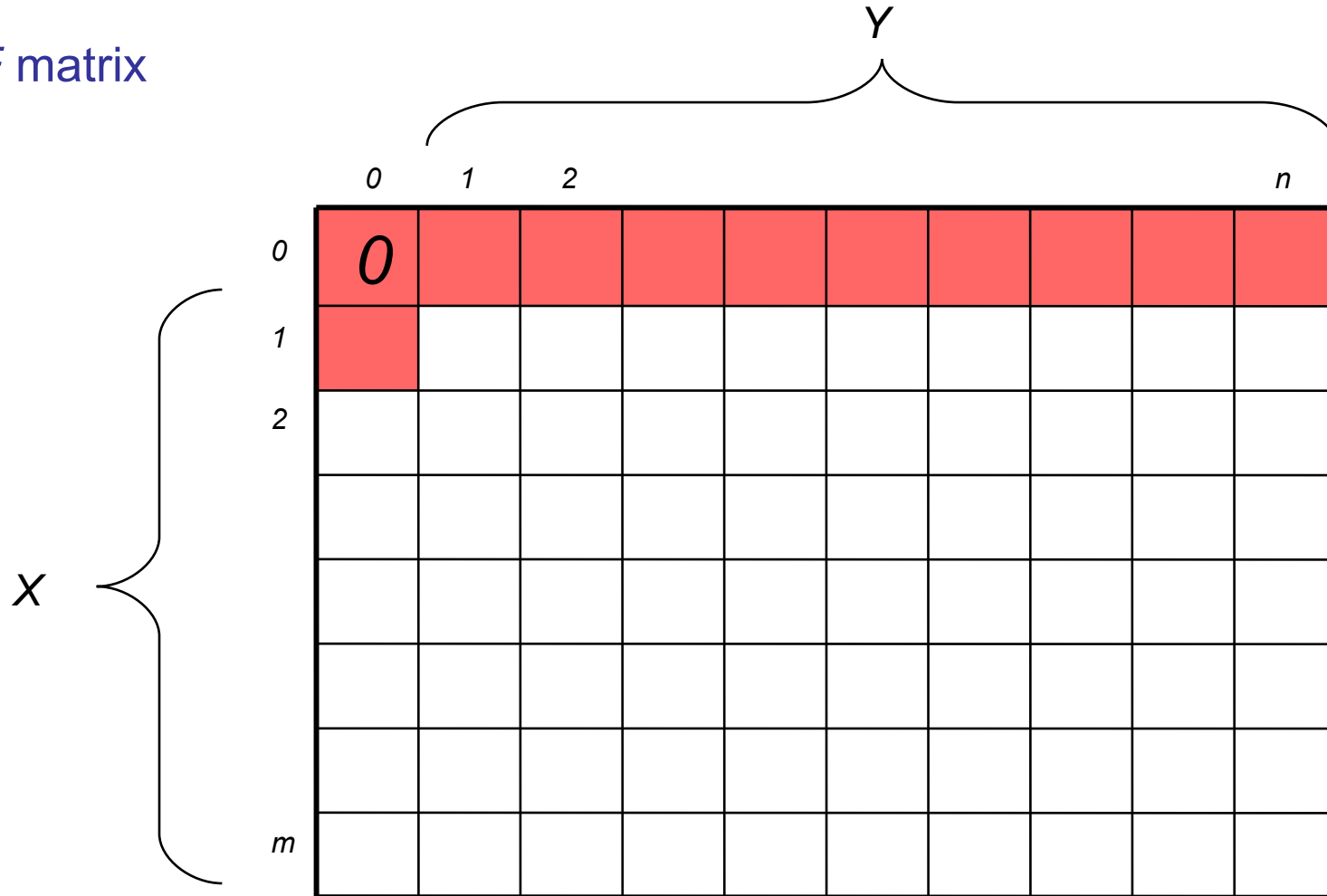
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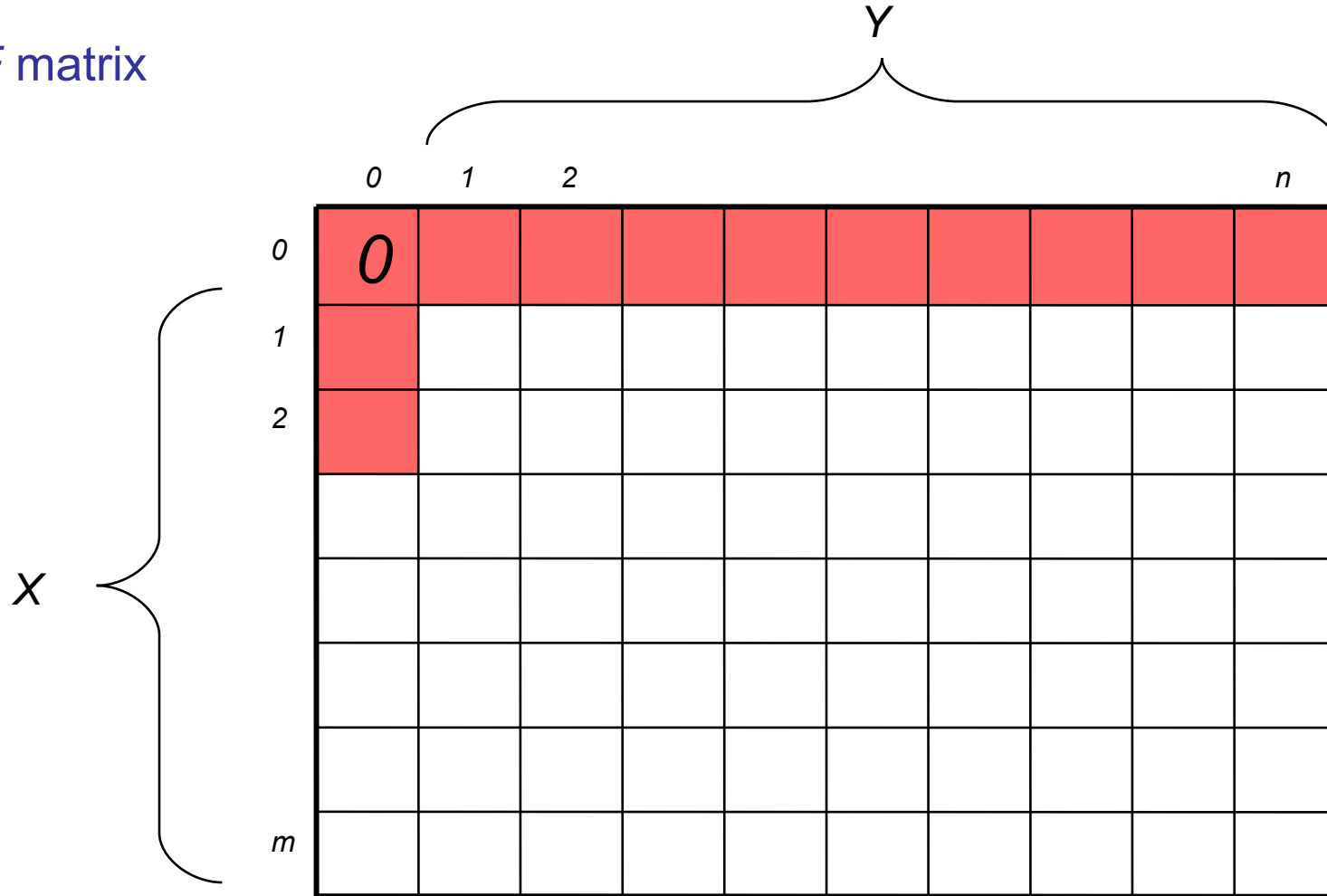
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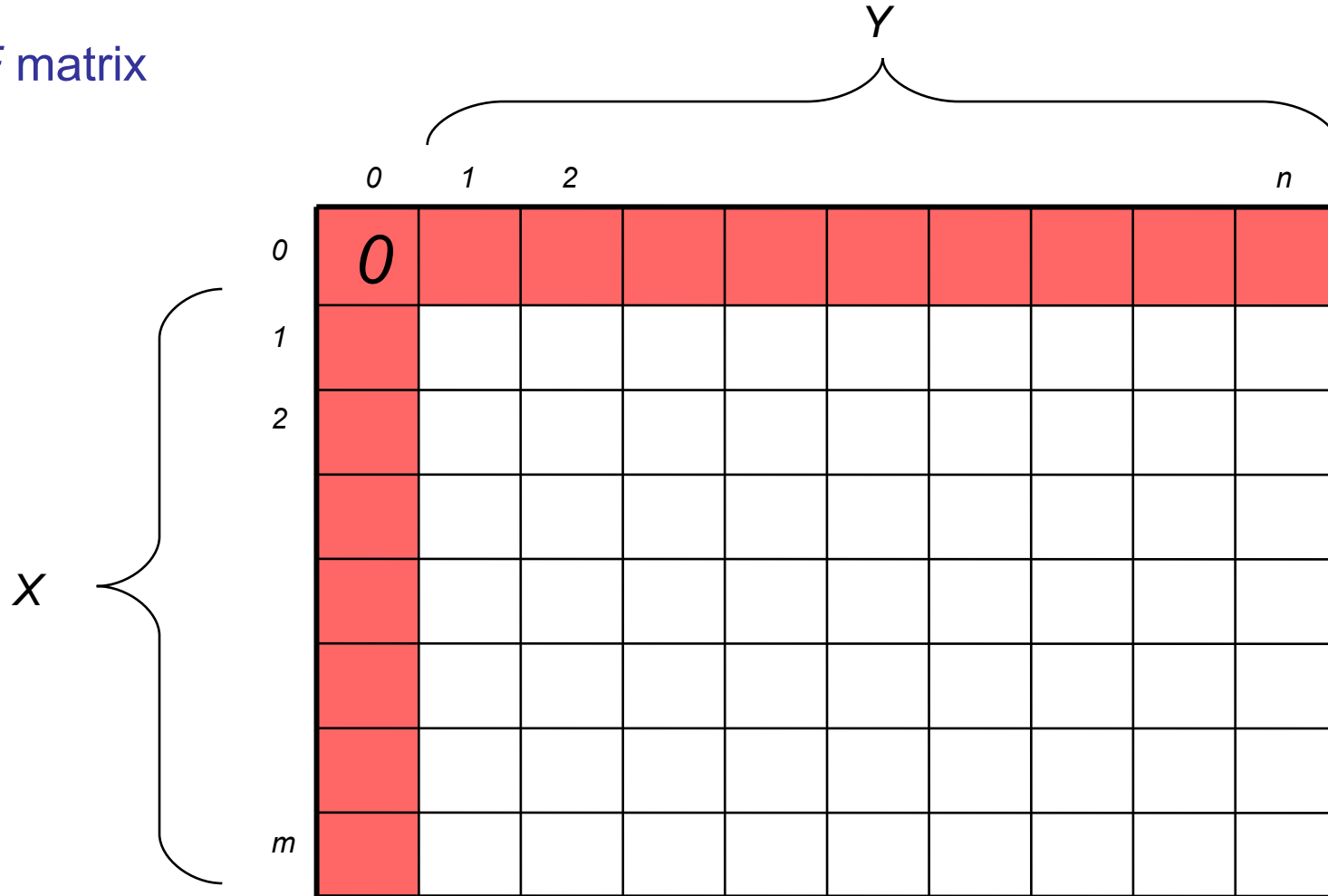
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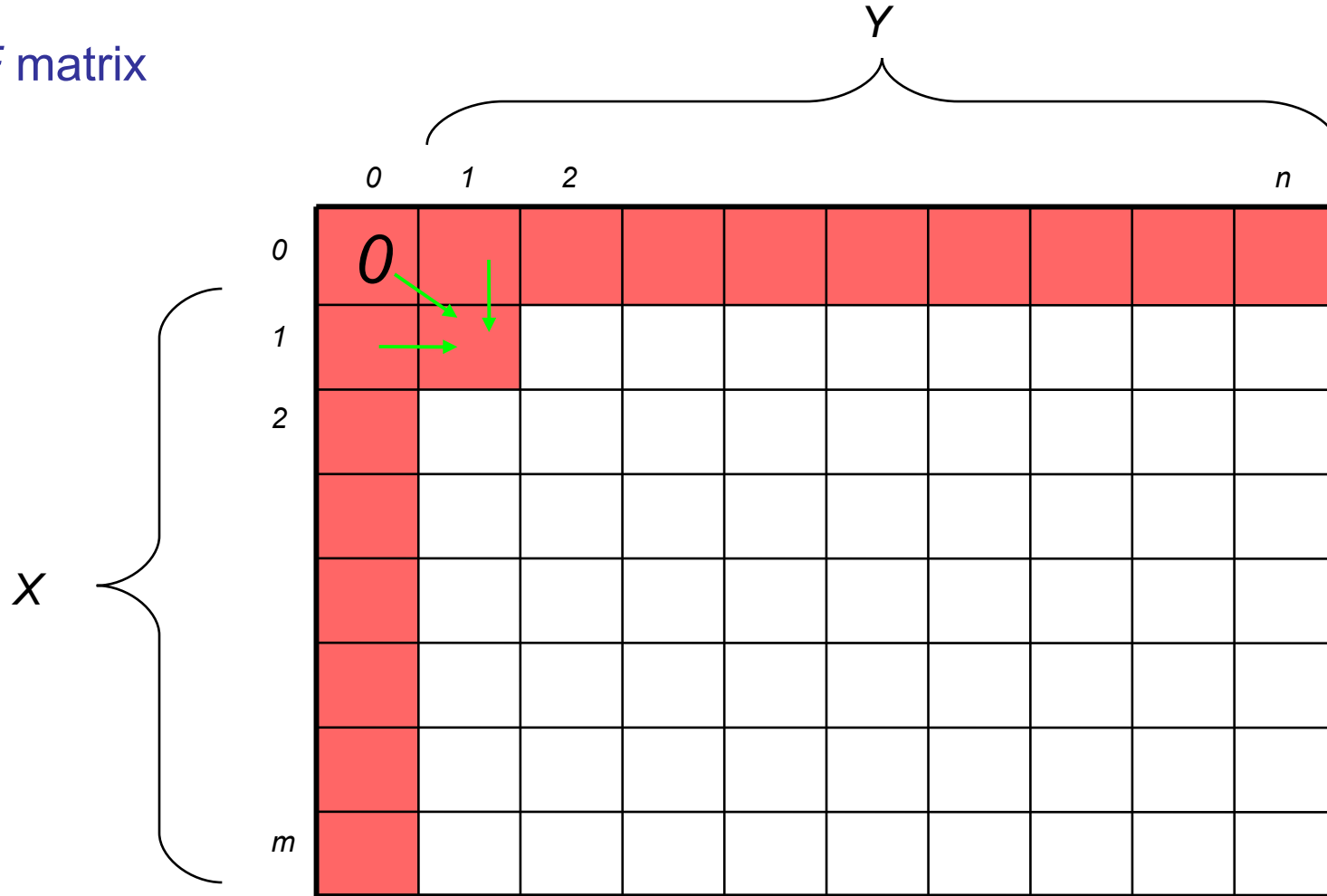
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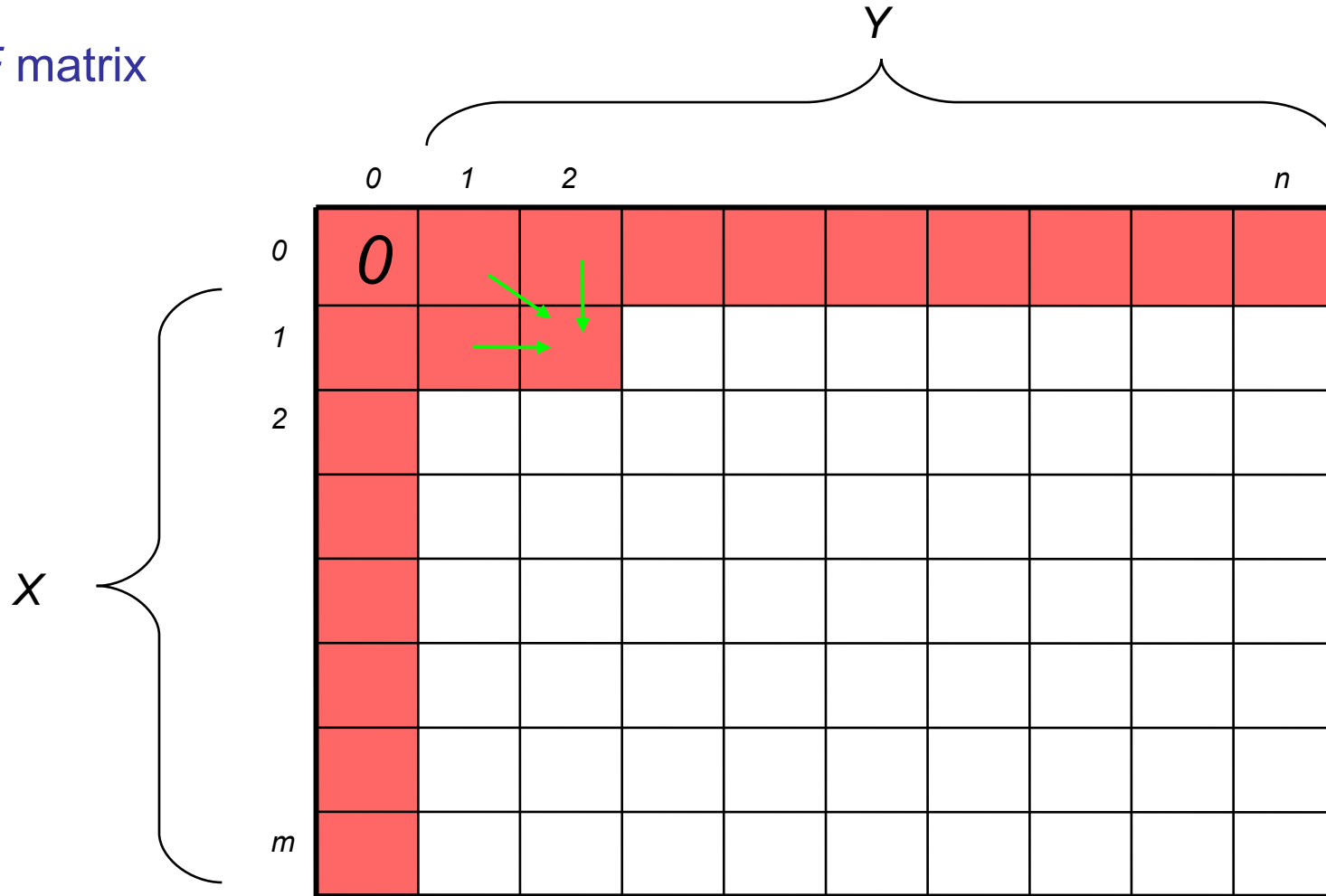
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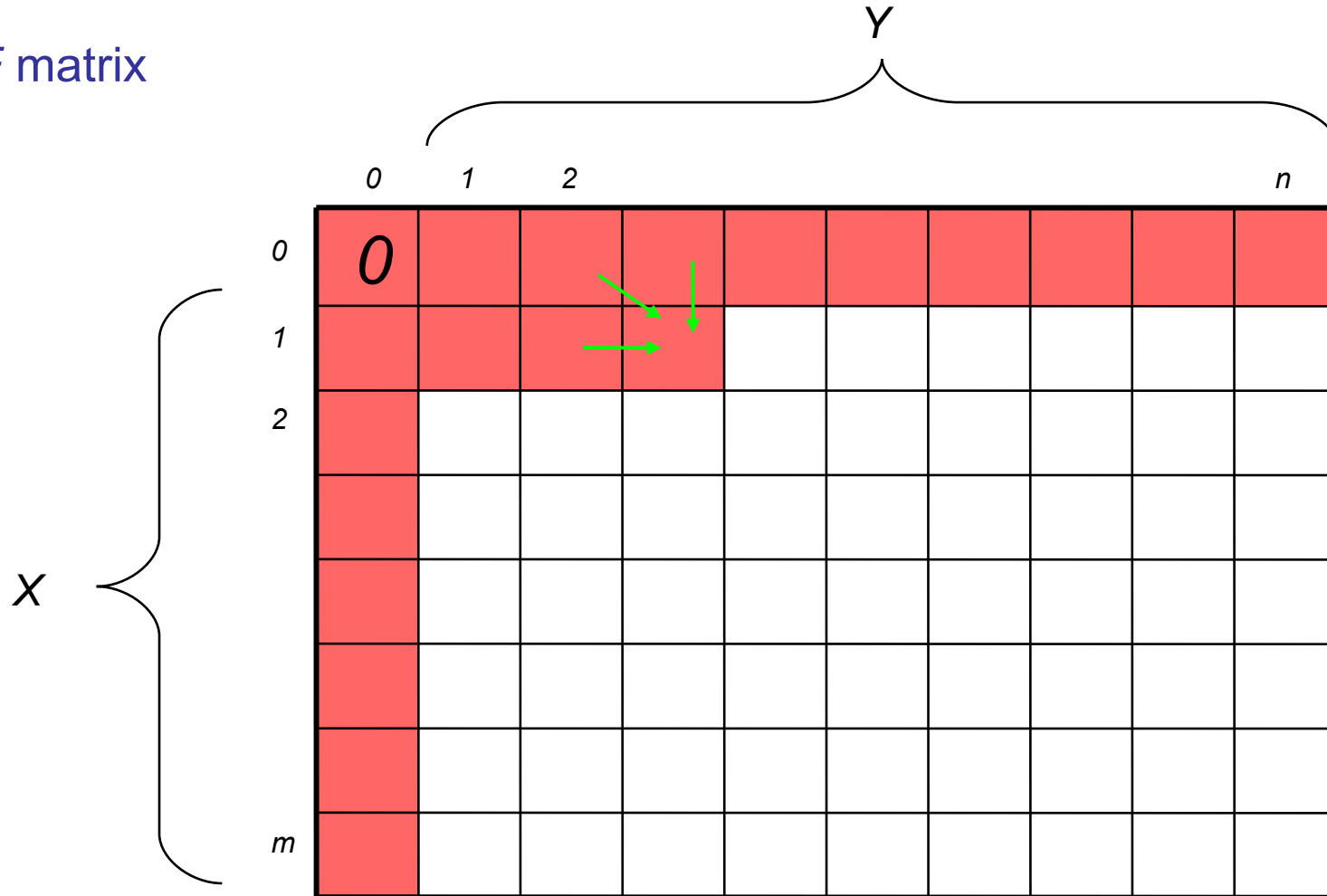
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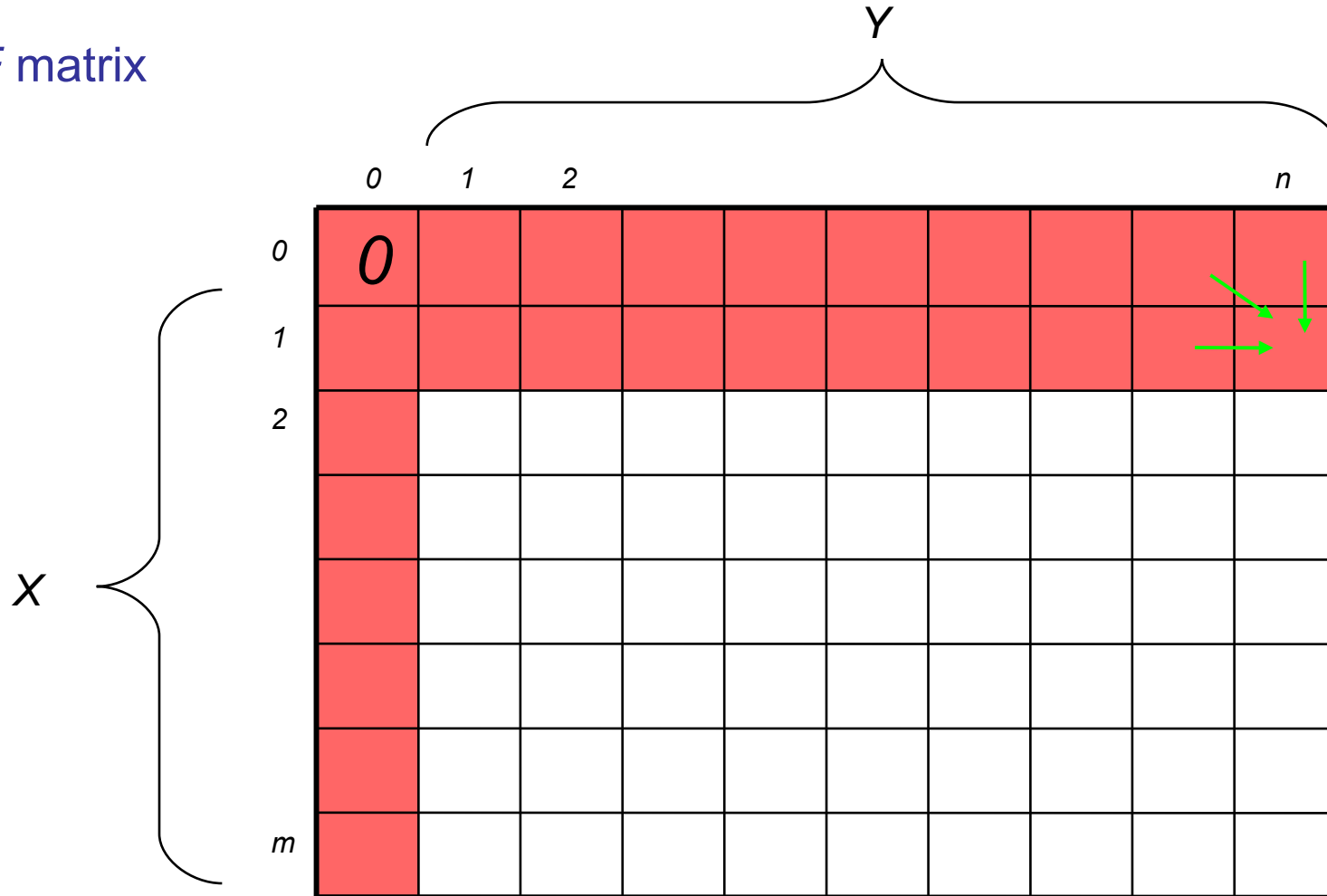
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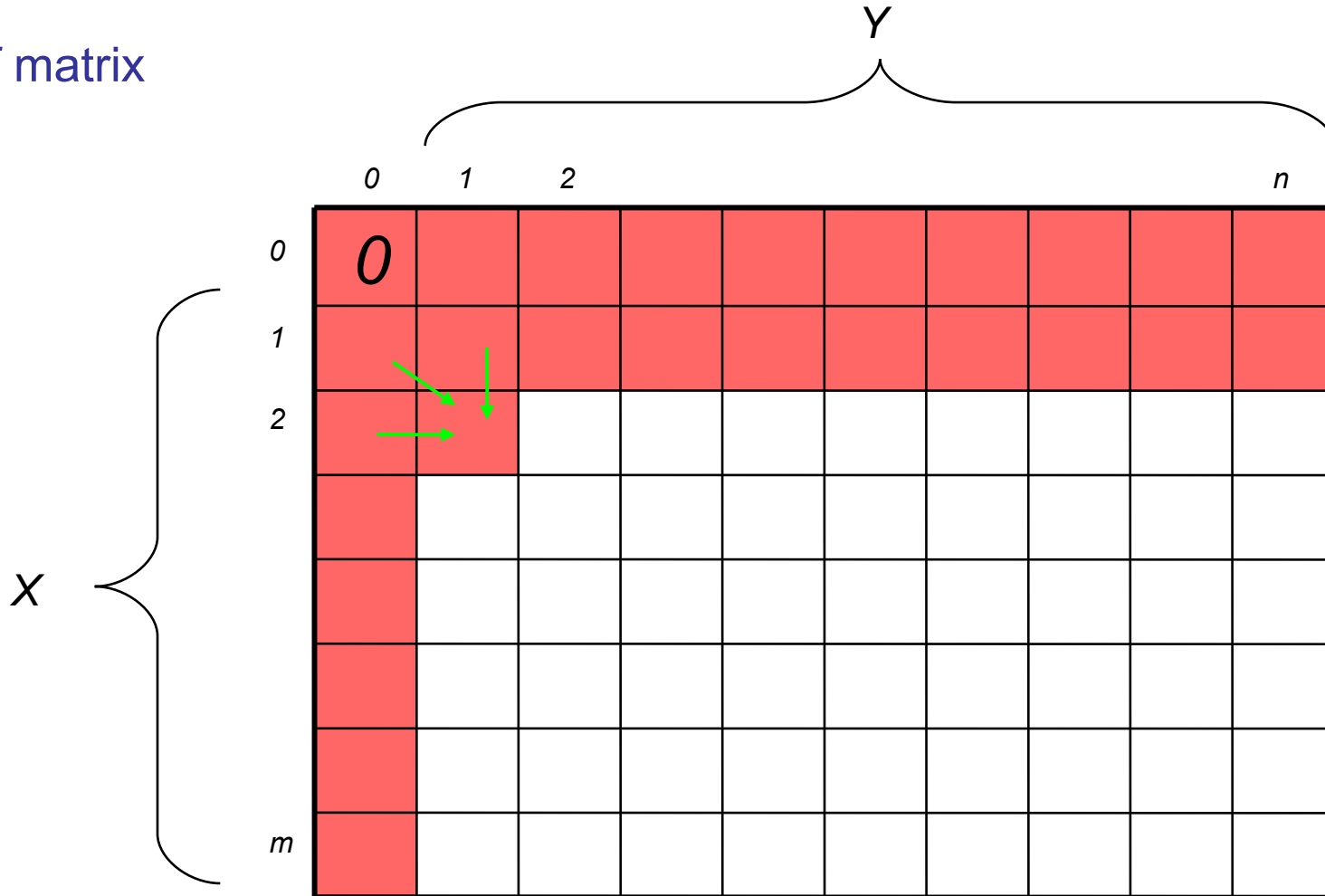
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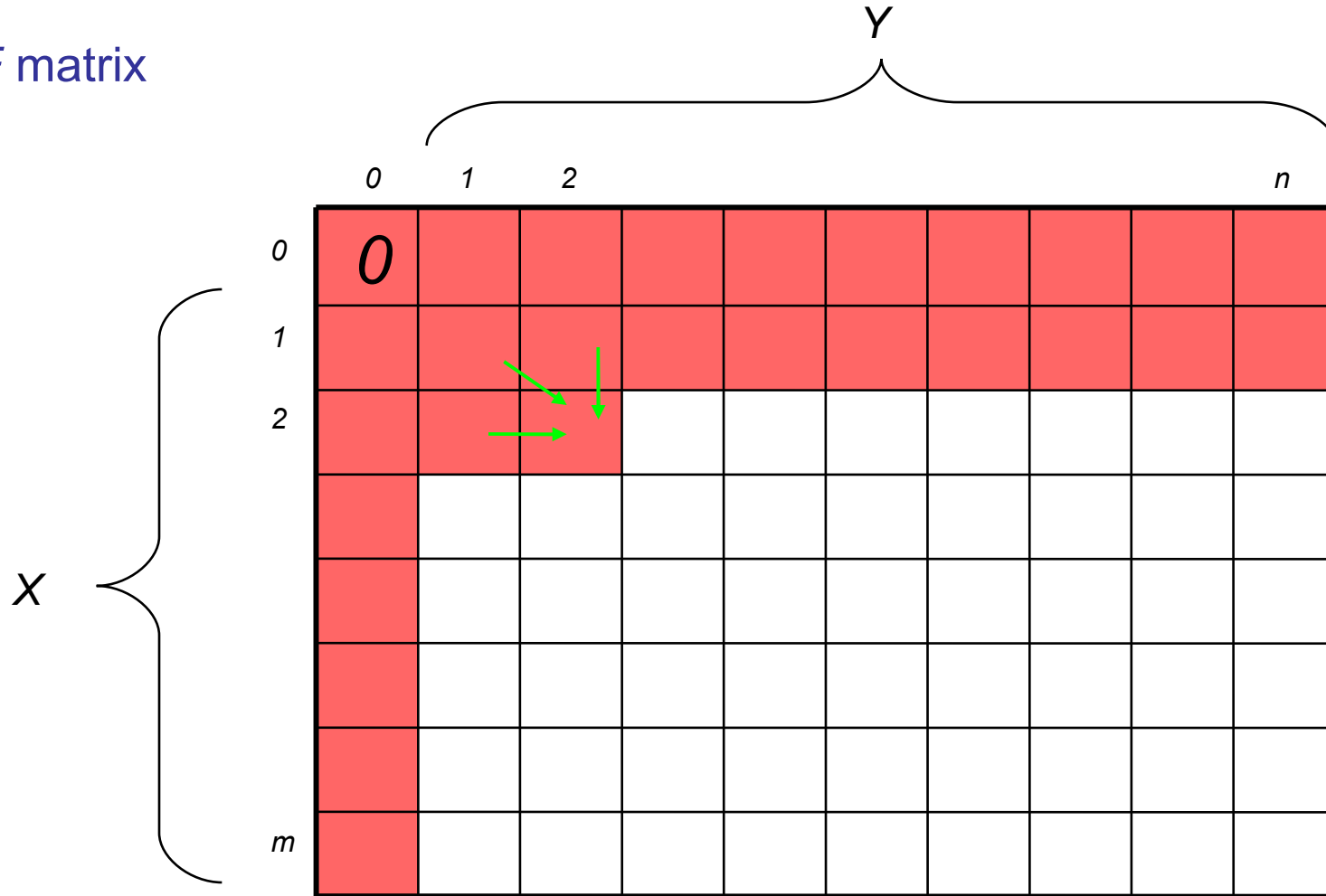
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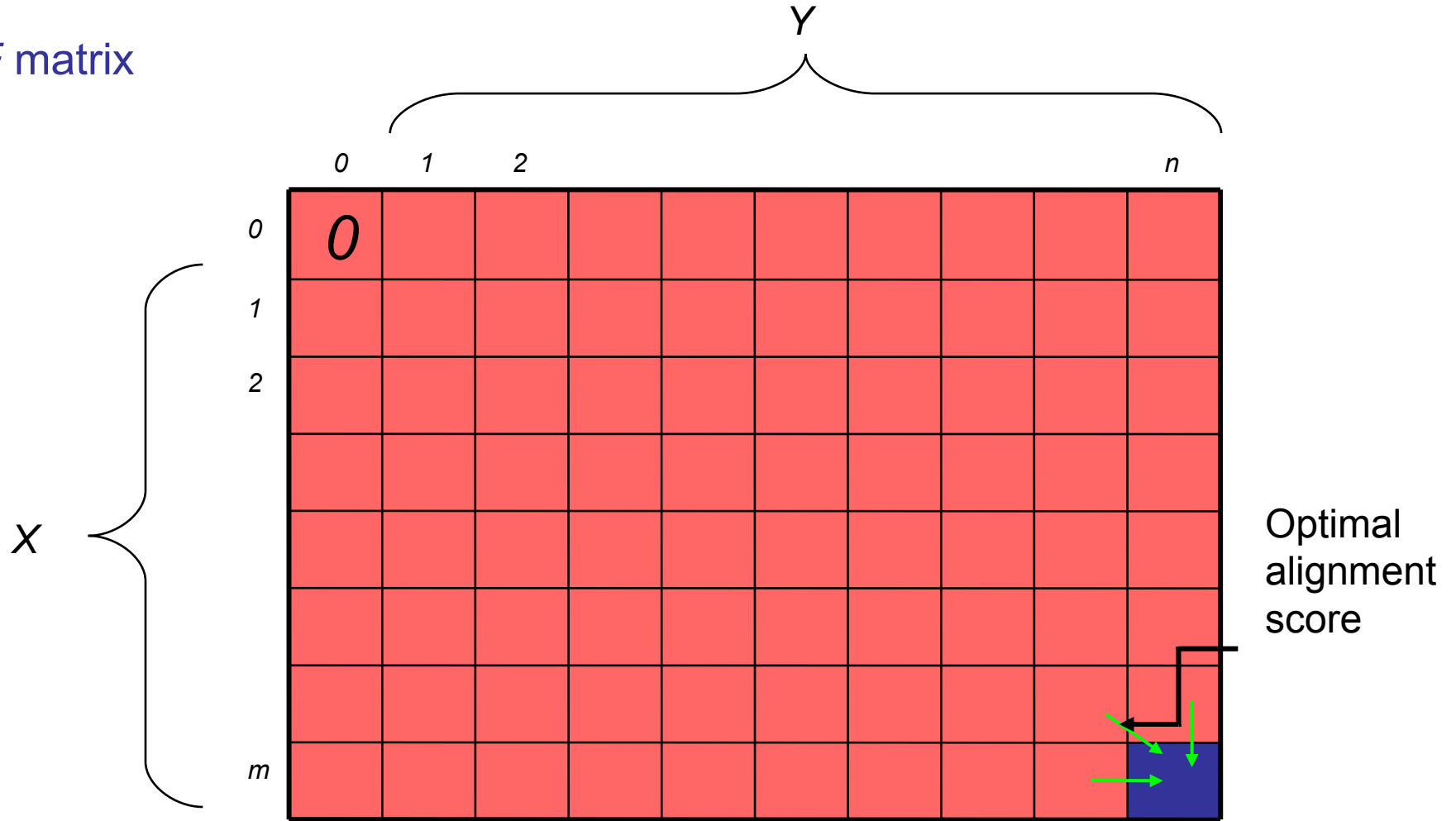
Filling up table

F matrix



Filling up table

F matrix



Constructing alignment

F matrix

