

Current Topics in Genome Analysis
Fall 2003

Week 4
Biological Sequence Analysis I

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Overview

- Week 4: Comparative methods and concepts
 - **Similarity vs. Homology**
 - Global vs. Local Alignments
 - Dotplots
 - Scoring Matrices
 - BLAST
- Week 5: Predictive methods and concepts
 - Profiles, patterns, motifs, and domains
 - Secondary structure prediction
 - Structures: VAST, Cn3D, and *de novo* prediction



Why do sequence alignments?

- Provide a measure of relatedness between nucleotide or amino acid sequences
- Determining relatedness allows one to draw biological inferences regarding
 - structural relationships
 - functional relationships
 - **evolutionary relationships**



Defining the Terms

- The quantitative measure: *Similarity*
 - Always based on an observable
 - Usually expressed as percent identity
 - Quantify changes that occur as two sequences diverge
 - substitutions
 - insertions
 - deletions
 - Identify residues crucial for maintaining a protein's structure or function
- High degrees of sequence similarity might infer
 - a common evolutionary history
 - possible commonality in biological function



Defining the Terms

- The conclusion: **Homology**
 - Genes *are* or *are not* homologous (not measured in degrees)
 - Homology implies an evolutionary relationship
- The term “homolog” may apply to the relationship
 - between genes separated by the event of speciation (orthology)
 - between genes separated by the event of genetic duplication (paralogy)

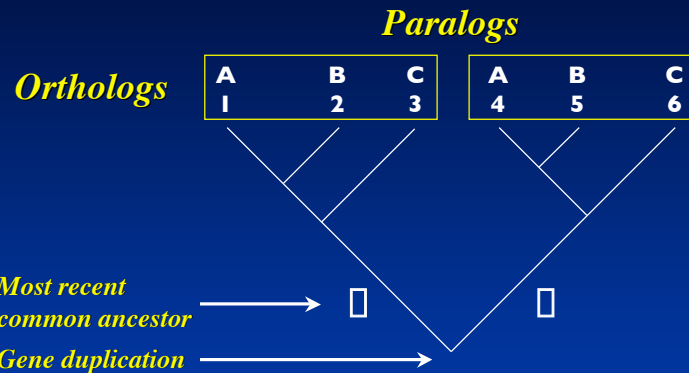


Defining the Terms

- Orthologs
 - Sequences are direct descendants of a sequence in a common ancestor
 - Most likely have similar domain structure, three-dimensional structure, and biological function
- Paralogs
 - Related through a gene duplication event
 - Provides insight into “evolutionary innovation” (adapting a pre-existing gene product for a new function)



Defining the Terms



- Genes 1-3 are orthologous
- Genes 4-6 are orthologous
- Any pair of □ and □ genes are paralogous (genes related through a gene duplication event)



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Determining Sequence Similarity

- Global sequence alignments
 - Sequence comparison along the entire length of the two sequences being aligned
 - Best for highly-similar sequences of similar length
- Local sequence alignments
 - Sequence comparison intended to find the most similar regions in the two sequences being aligned (“paired subsequences”)
 - Regions outside the area of local alignment are excluded
 - Best for sequences that share some similarity, or for sequences of different lengths

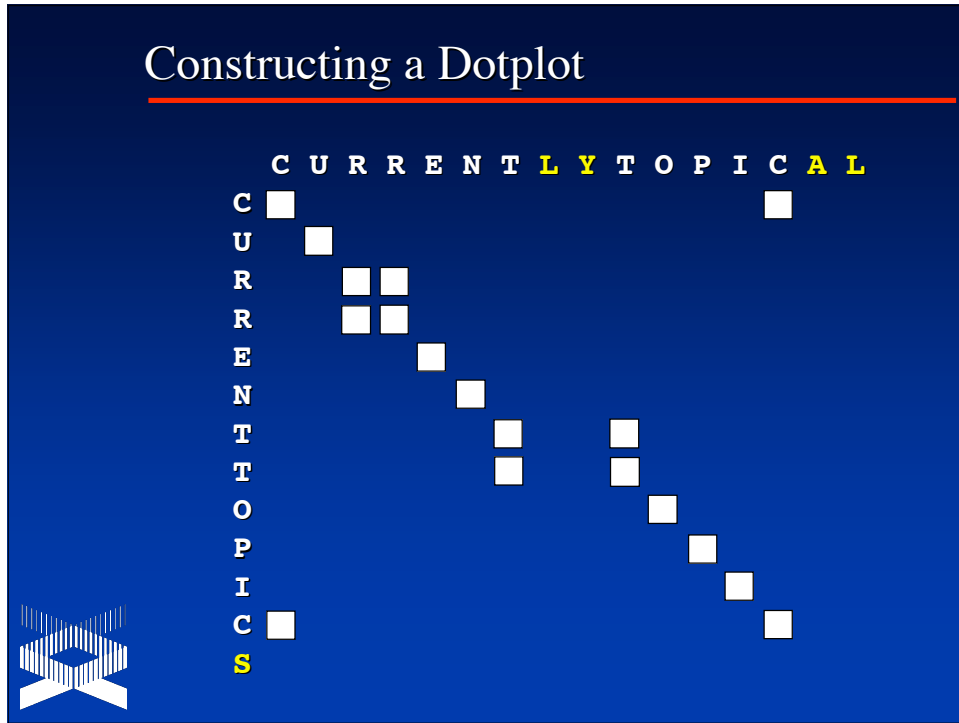


Dotplots

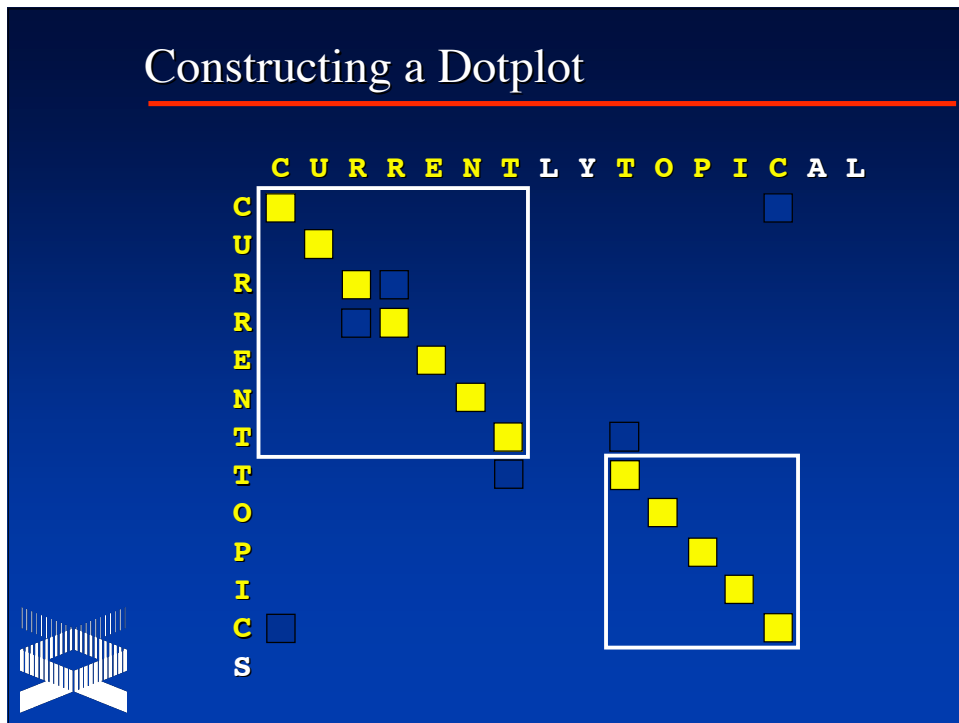
- Visual method for comparing two sequences
- Allows for quick identification of
 - Regions of local alignment
 - Direct or inverted repeat regions
 - Insertions
 - Deletions
 - Low-complexity regions
- No statistical measure of the overall quality of the alignment



Constructing a Dotplot



Constructing a Dotplot

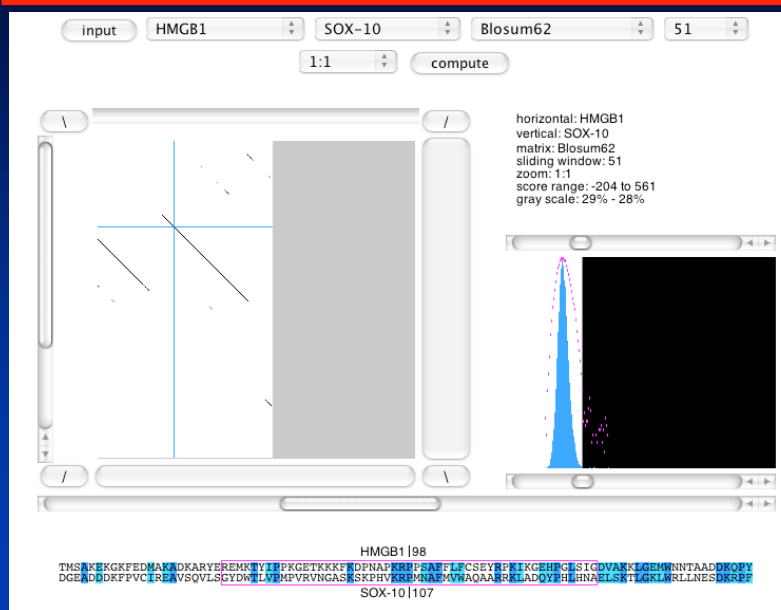


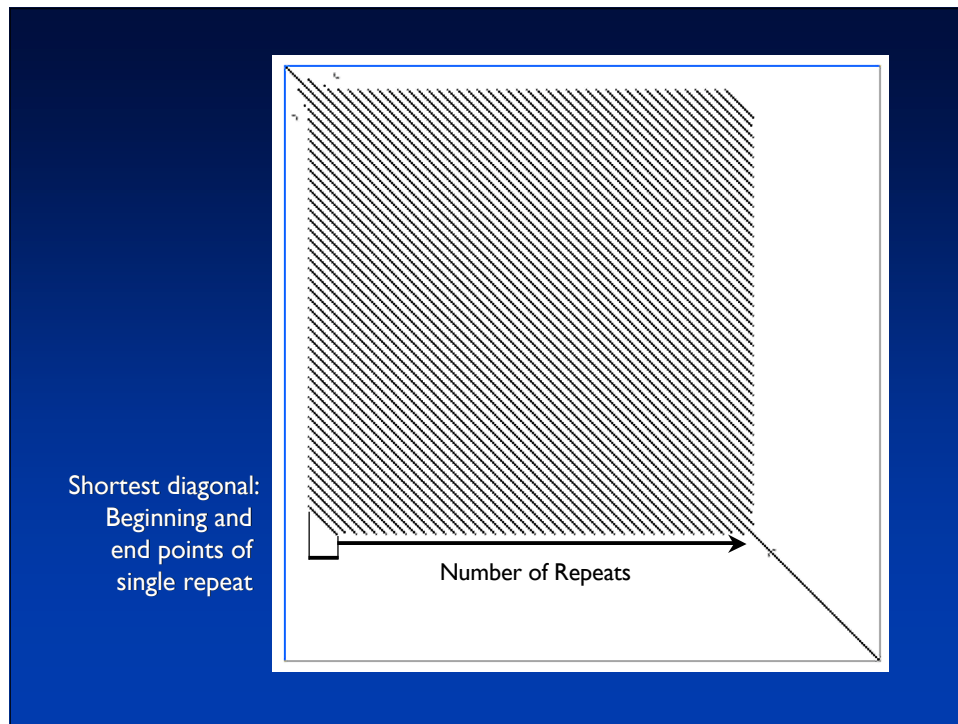
Tools for Constructing Dotplots

- Dotlet (Java applet)
<http://www.isrec.isb-sib.ch/java/dotlet/Dotlet.html>
- Dotter
<http://www.cgr.ki.se/cgr/groups/sonhammer/Dotter.html>
- Dottup (for complete genomes)
<http://www.emboss.org>
- Dotplot subroutines also available through several software suites (GCG, DNA Strider)



Finding Regions of Local Alignment





Identifying Low-Complexity Regions

- Regions of biased composition
 - Homopolymeric runs
 - Short-period repeats
 - Subtle over-representation of several residues
- Biological origins and role not well-understood
 - DNA replication errors (polymerase slippage)?
 - Unequal crossing-over?
- May confound sequence analysis
 - BLAST relies on uniformly-distributed amino acid frequencies
 - Often lead to false positives
 - Filtering is advised (and usually enabled by default)



Identifying Low-Complexity Regions

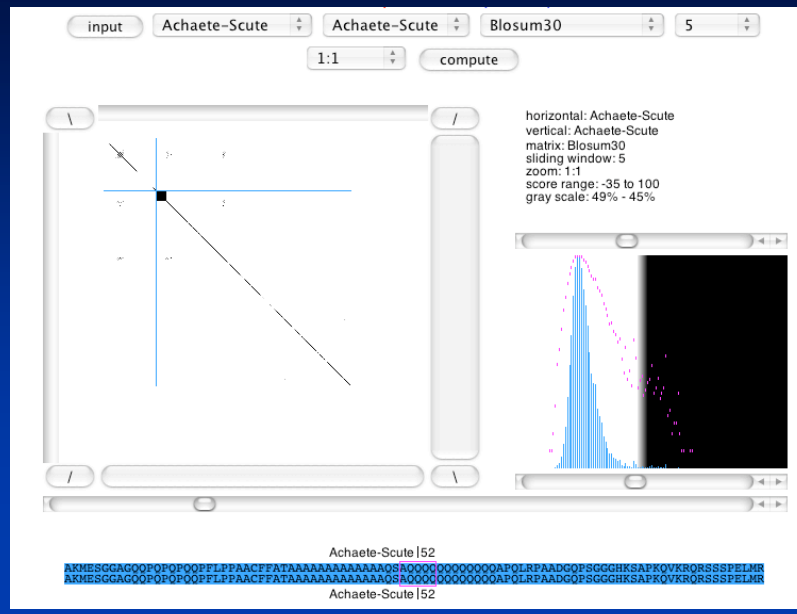
Example: *Drosophila* achaete-scute

```
>gi|20455478|sp|P50553|ASC1_HUMAN Achaete-scute homolog 1 (HASH1)  
MESSAKMESGGAGQPPQPQPFLPPAACFFATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAQSAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
DQPPSGGGHKSAPKQVKRQRSSPELMRCKRRLNFSGFGYSLPQQPFAVARRNERERNRVCLVNLGFAT  
LREHVPGAANKRMSKVEILRSAYEYIRALQQLLDEHDAVSAAFQAGVLSPTISPNYSNDLNSMAGSFVS  
SYSSDEGSYDPLSPPEEQELLDFTNWF
```

Homopolymeric
alanine-glutamine tract



Identifying Low-Complexity Regions



Scoring Matrices

- Empirical weighting scheme to represent biology (side chain chemistry, structure, and function)
 - Cys/Pro important for structure and function
 - Trp has bulky side chain
 - Lys/Arg have positively-charged side chains



Scoring Matrices

- **Conservation:** What residues can substitute for another residue and not adversely affect the function of the protein?
 - Ile/Val - both small and hydrophobic
 - Ser/Thr - both polar
 - *Conserve charge, size, hydrophobicity, other physicochemical factors*
- **Frequency:** How often does a particular residue occur amongst the entire constellation of proteins?



Scoring Matrices

- Importance of understanding scoring matrices
 - Appear in all analyses involving sequence comparison
 - Implicitly represent a particular theory of evolution
 - Choice of matrix can strongly influence outcomes



Matrix Structure: Nucleotides

	A	T	G	C	S	W	R	Y	K	M	B	V	H	D	N
A	5	-4	-4	-4	-4	1	1	-4	-4	1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-2
T	-4	5	-4	-4	-4	1	-4	1	1	-4	-1	-4	-1	-1	-2
G	-4	-4	5	-4	1	-4	1	-4	1	-4	-1	-1	-4	-1	-2
C	-4	-4	-4	5	1	-4	-4	1	-4	1	-1	-1	-1	-4	-2
S	-4	-4	1	1	-1	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-3	-1
W	1	1	-4	-4	-4	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1
R	1	-4	1	-4	-2	-2	-1	-4	-2	-2	-3	-1	-3	-1	-1
Y	-4	1	-4	1	-2	-2	-4	-1	-2	-2	-1	-3	-1	-3	-1
K	-4	1	1	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-4	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1
M	1	-4	-4	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4	-1	-3	-1	-1	-3	-1
B	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-1	-1	-3	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1
V	-1	-4	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	-3	-3	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1
H	-1	-1	-4	-1	-3	-1	-3	-1	-3	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1
D	-1	-1	-1	-4	-3	-1	-1	-3	-1	-3	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
N	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1



Matrix Structure: Proteins

	A	R	N	D	C	Q	E	G	H	I	L	K	M	F	P	S	T	W	Y	V	B	Z	X	*
A	4	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	1	0	-2	0	-2	-1	0	-4		
R	-1	5	0	-2	-1	1	0	-2	0	-3	-2	2	-1	-3	-2	-1	-1	-2	-3	-1	0	-1	-4	
N	-2	0	6	1	-1	0	0	0	1	-3	-3	0	-2	-3	-2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	3	0	-1	-4
D	-2	-2	1	6	0	0	2	-1	-1	-3	-4	-1	-3	-3	-1	0	-1	-1	-3	-3	4	1	-1	-4
C	0	-3	-3	-3	6	-3	-4	-3	-3	-1	-1	-3	-1	-2	-3	-1	-1	-2	-1	-3	-3	-2	-4	
Q	-1	1	0	0	-3	5	2	-2	0	-3	-2	1	0	-3	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	0	3	-1	-4	
E	-1	0	0	2	-4	2	5	-2	0	-3	-3	1	-2	-3	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	1	4	-1	-4
G	0	-2	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	6	-2	-4	-4	-2	-3	-3	-2	0	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	-2	-1	-4
H	-2	0	1	-1	-3	0	0	-2	8	-3	-3	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	2	-3	0	0	-1	-4
I	-1	-3	-3	-3	-1	-3	-3	-4	-3	4	2	-3	1	0	-3	-2	-1	-1	3	-3	-3	-1	-4	
L	-1	-2	-3	-4	-1	-2	-3	-4	-3	2	4	-2	2	0	-3	-2	-1	-1	1	-4	-3	-1	-4	
K	-1	2	0	-1	-3	1	1	-2	-1	-3	-2	5	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	1	-1	-4
M	-1	-1	-2	-3	-1	0	-2	-3	-2	1	2	-1	5	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-1	-1	-4	
F	-2	-3	-3	-3	-2	-3	-3	-3	-1	0	0	-3	0	6	-4	-2	-2	-1	3	-1	-3	-3	-1	-4
P	-1	-2	-2	-1	-3	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	-2	-4	7	-1	-1	-1	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-4
S	1	-1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	4	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	-4	
T	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	1	5	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	0	-4	
W	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	2	-3	-4	-3	-2	-4	
Y	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	-1	-3	-2	-1	-4	
V	0	-3	-3	-3	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	3	1	-2	1	-1	-2	-2	0	-3	-1	4	-3	-2	-1	-4
B	-2	-1	3	4	-3	0	1	-1	0	-3	-4	0	-3	-3	-2	0	-1	-4	-3	-3	4	1	-1	-4
Z	-1	0	0	1	-3	3	4	-2	0	-3	-3	1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	1	4	-1	-4
X	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4
*	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4



BLOSUM62

PAM Matrices

- Margaret Dayhoff, 1978
- Point Accepted Mutation (PAM)
 - Look at patterns of substitutions in highly related proteins (> 85% similar), based on multiple sequence alignments
 - The new side chain must function the same way as the old one (“acceptance”)
 - On average, 1 PAM corresponds to 1 amino acid change per 100 residues
 - 1 PAM ~ 1% divergence
 - Extrapolate to predict patterns at longer evolutionary distances



PAM Matrices: Assumptions

- All sites are equally mutable
- Replacement is independent of surrounding residues
- Replacement is independent of previous mutations at the same position (Markov model)
- Sequences being compared are of average composition
- Forces responsible for sequence evolution over shorter time spans are the same as those for longer evolutionary time spans



PAM Matrices: Sources of Error

- Small, globular proteins used to derive matrices (departure from average composition)
- Errors in PAM 1 are magnified up to PAM 250
- Does not account for conserved blocks or motifs



BLOSUM Matrices

- Henikoff and Henikoff, 1992
- Blocks Substitution Matrix
 - Look only for differences in conserved, ungapped regions of a protein family (“blocks”)
 - Directly calculated, using no extrapolations
 - More sensitive to structural or functional substitutions
 - Generally perform better than PAM matrices for local similarity searches (*Henikoff and Henikoff, 1993*)



BLOSUM n

- Calculated from sequences sharing no more than $n\%$ identity
- Contribution of sequences $> n\%$ identical clustered and weighted to 1

```
TGNQEEYGNSSDSSDEDY
KKLEKEEEEGISQESSEEE
KKLEKEEEEGISQESSEEE
KKLEKEEEEGISQESSEEE
KPAQETEETSSQESAEEED
KKPAQETEETSSQESAEEED
```

80%

```
TGNQEEYGNSSDSSDEDY
KKLEKEEEEGISQESSEEE
KKLEKEEEEGISQESSEEE
KKLEKEEEEGISQESSEEE
KPAQETEETSSQESAEEED
KKPAQETEETSSQESAEEED
```



A+T Hook Domain (Block IPB000637B)

BLOSUM n

- Clustering reduces contribution of closely-related sequences (less bias towards substitutions that occur in the most closely related members of a family)
- Substitution frequencies are more heavily-influenced by sequences that are more divergent than this cutoff
- Reducing n yields more distantly-related sequences



So many matrices...

Triple-PAM strategy (*Altschul, 1991*)

PAM 40	Short alignments, highly similar	> 70%
PAM 120		> 50%
PAM 250	Longer, weaker local alignments	> 30%

BLOSUM (*Henikoff, 1993*)

BLOSUM 90	Short alignments, highly similar	> 60%
BLOSUM 80		> 50%
BLOSUM 62	Most effective in detecting known members of a protein family	> 35%
BLOSUM 30	Longer, weaker local alignments	



So many matrices...

- Matrix Equivalencies

PAM 250 ~ BLOSUM 45

PAM 160 ~ BLOSUM 62

PAM 120 ~ BLOSUM 80

- Specialized matrices

- Transmembrane proteins
- Species-specific matrices



Wheeler, 2003

So many matrices...

*No single matrix is
the complete answer for
all sequence comparisons*



Gaps

- Compensate for insertions and deletions
- Used to improve alignments between two sequences
- Must be kept to a reasonable number, to not reflect a biological implausible scenario (~1 gap per 20 residues good rule-of-thumb)
- Cannot be scored simply as a “match” or a “mismatch”



Affine Gap Penalty

Fixed deduction for introducing a gap *plus*
an additional deduction proportional to the length of the gap

$$\text{Deduction for a gap} = G + Ln$$

where	$G =$ gap-opening penalty	nuc	pro
	$L =$ gap-extension penalty	5	11
and	$n =$ length of the gap	2	1

Can adjust scores to make gap insertion more or less permissive, but most programs will use values of G and L most appropriate for the scoring matrix selected



BLAST

- Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
- Seeks high-scoring segment pairs (HSP)
 - pair of sequences that can be aligned without gaps
 - when aligned, have maximal aggregate score (score cannot be improved by extension or trimming)
 - score must be above score threshold S
 - gapped or ungapped
- Results not limited to the “best HSP” for any given sequence pair



BLAST Algorithms

<i>Program</i>	<i>Query Sequence</i>	<i>Target Sequence</i>
BLASTN	Nucleotide	Nucleotide
BLASTP	Protein	Protein
BLASTX	Nucleotide, six-frame translation	Protein
TBLASTN	Protein	Nucleotide, six-frame translation
TBLASTX	Nucleotide, six-frame translation	Nucleotide, six-frame translation



Neighborhood Words

Query Word ($W = 3$)

Query: **GSQSLAALLNKCKT**PQG**QRLVNQWIKQPLMDKNRIEERLNLVEAFVED**

Neighborhood
Words

PQG	18	= 7 + 5 + 6
PEG	15	
PRG	14	
PKG	14	
PNG	13	
PDG	13	
PHG	13	
PMG	13	
PSG	13	
PQA	12	
PQN	12	
<i>etc.</i>		

Neighborhood Score
Threshold
($T = 13$)



High-Scoring Segment Pairs

PQG	18
PEG	15
PRG	14
PKG	14
PNG	13
PDG	13
PHG	13
PMG	13
PSG	13
PQA	12
PQN	12
<i>etc.</i>	

Query: 325 **SLAALLNKCKT**PQG**QRLVNQWIKQPLMDKNRIEERLNLVEA** 365
 +LA++L **TP+G** R++ +W+ +P+ D + ER + A
 Sbjct: 290 **TLASVLDCTVT**PMG**SRLKRWLHMPVRDTRVLLERQQTIGA** 330

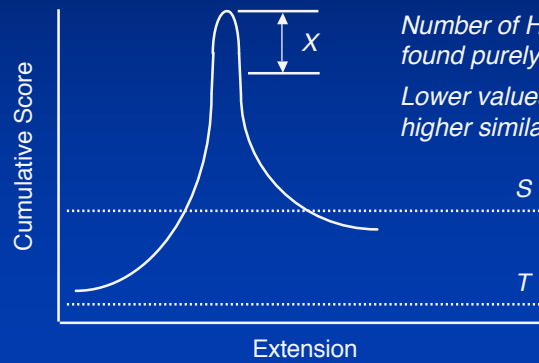


Scores and Probabilities

←───────────────────▶

Query:	325	SLAALLNKCKT PQG QRLVNQWIKQPLMDKNRIEERLNLVEA	365
		+LA++L TP+G R++ +W+ +P+ D + ER + A	
Sbjct:	290	TLASVLDCTVT PMG SRMLKRWLHMPVRDTRVLLERQQTIGA	330

$$E = kmNe^{-\lambda S}$$



Number of HSPs
 found purely by chance

Lower values signify
 higher similarity



Scores and Probabilities

←───────────────────▶

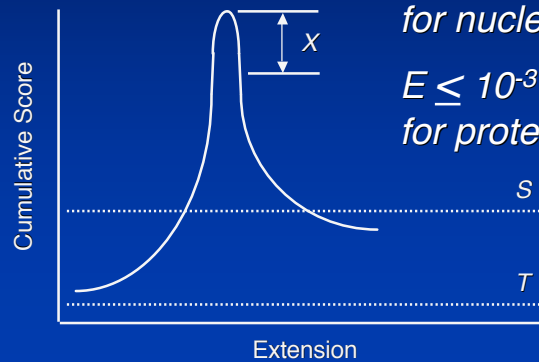
Query:	325	SLAALLNKCKT PQG QRLVNQWIKQPLMDKNRIEERLNLVEA	365
		+LA++L TP+G R++ +W+ +P+ D + ER + A	
Sbjct:	290	TLASVLDCTVT PMG SRMLKRWLHMPVRDTRVLLERQQTIGA	330

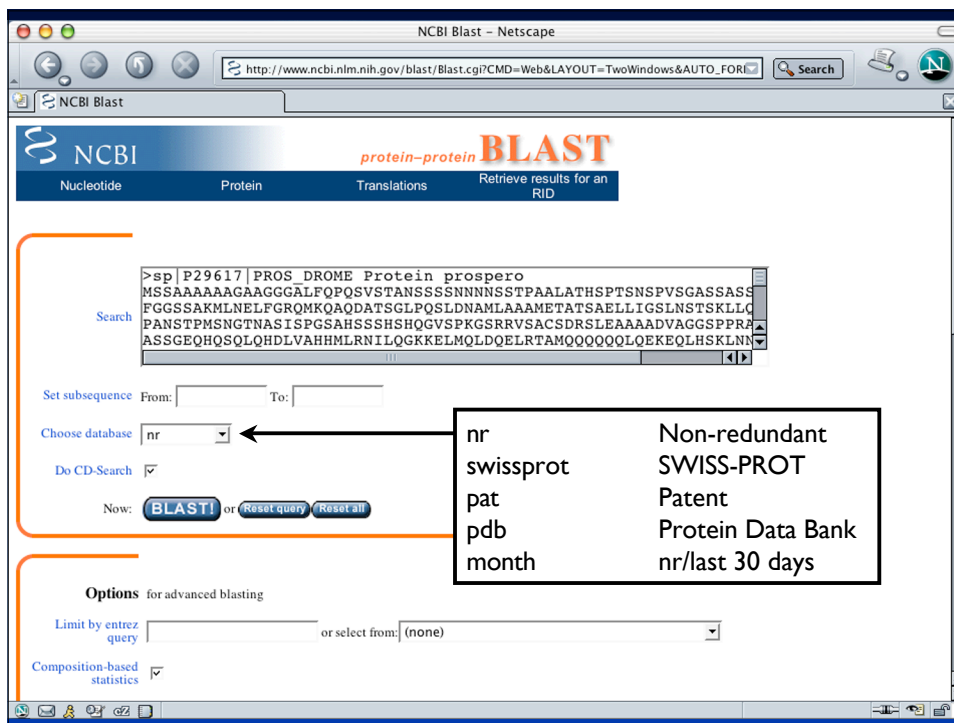
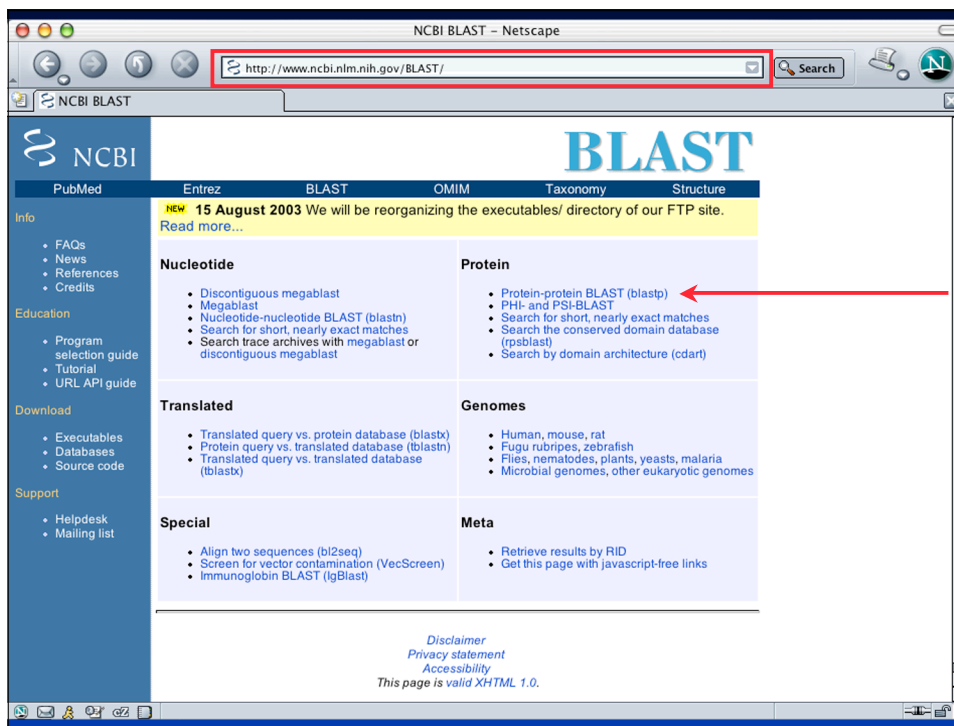
$$E \leq 10^{-6}$$

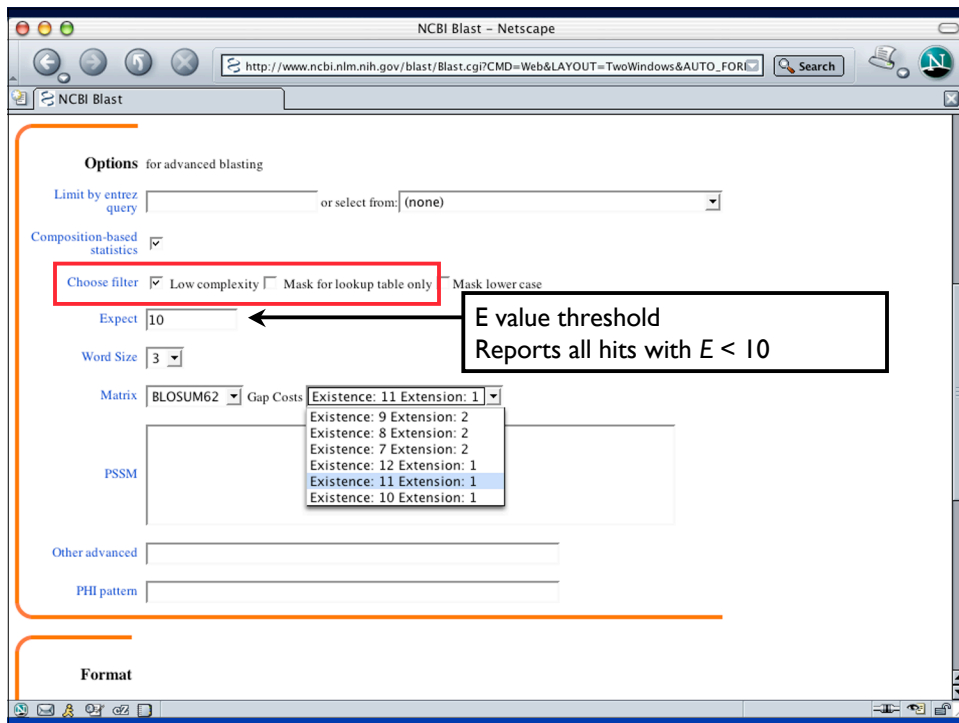
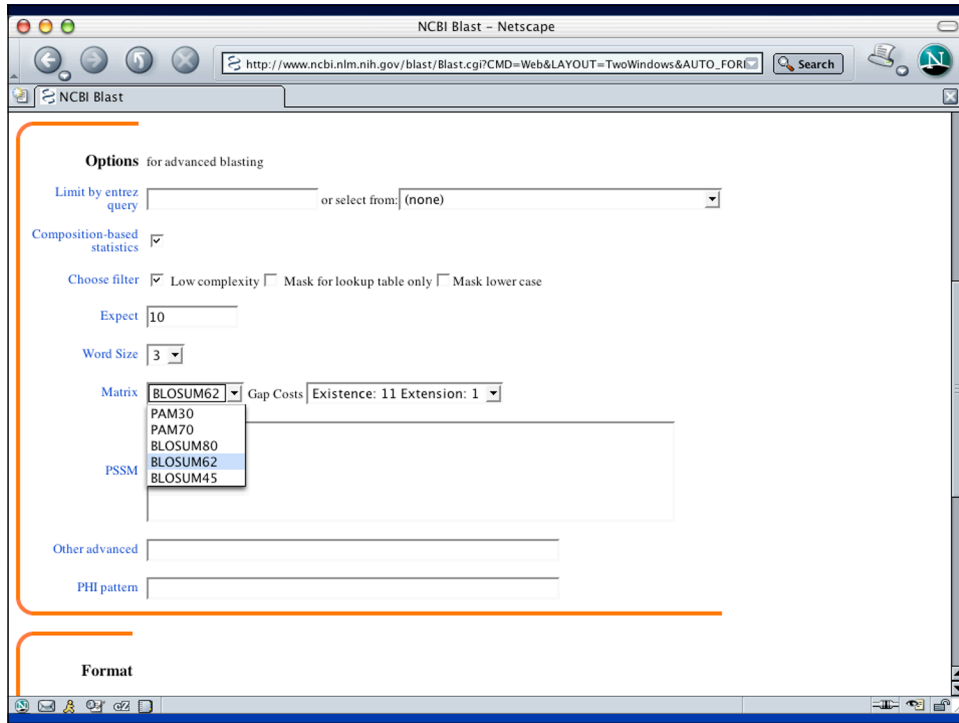
for nucleotides

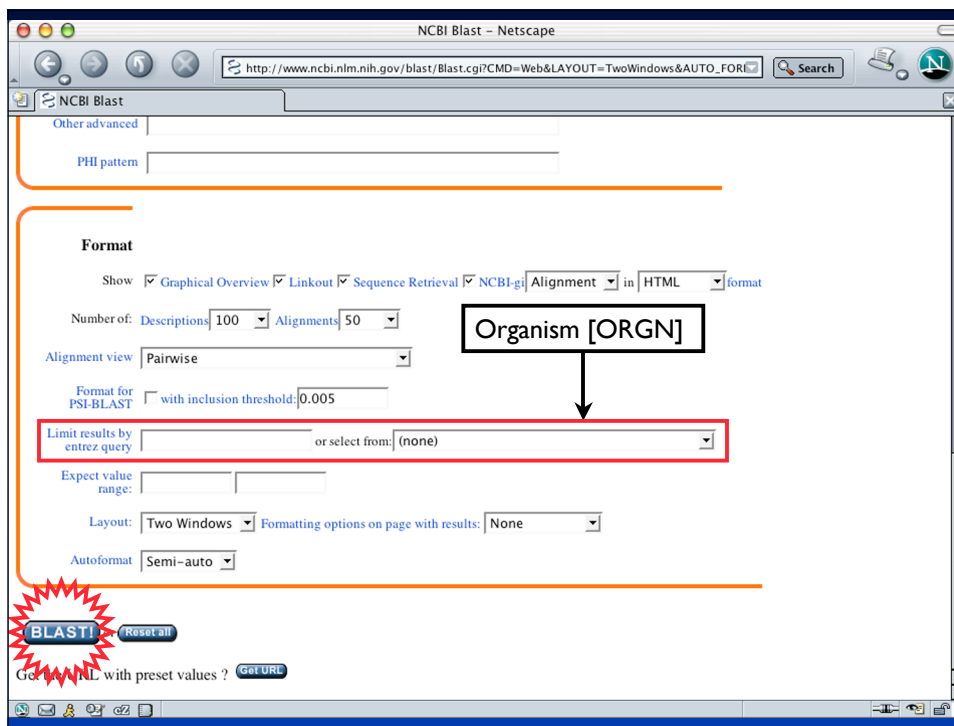
$$E \leq 10^{-3}$$

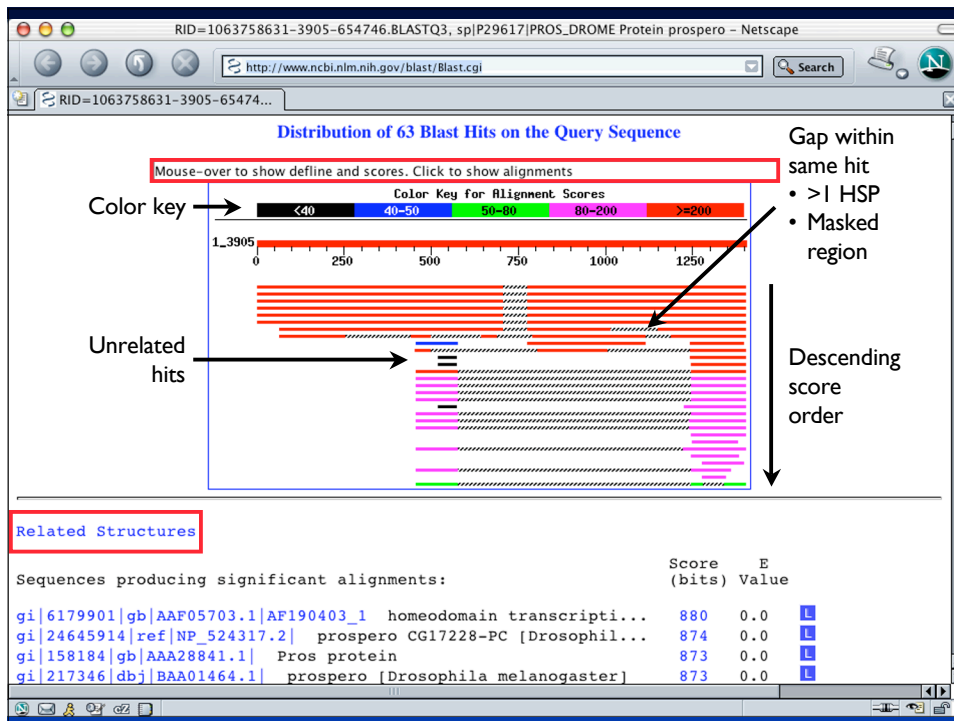
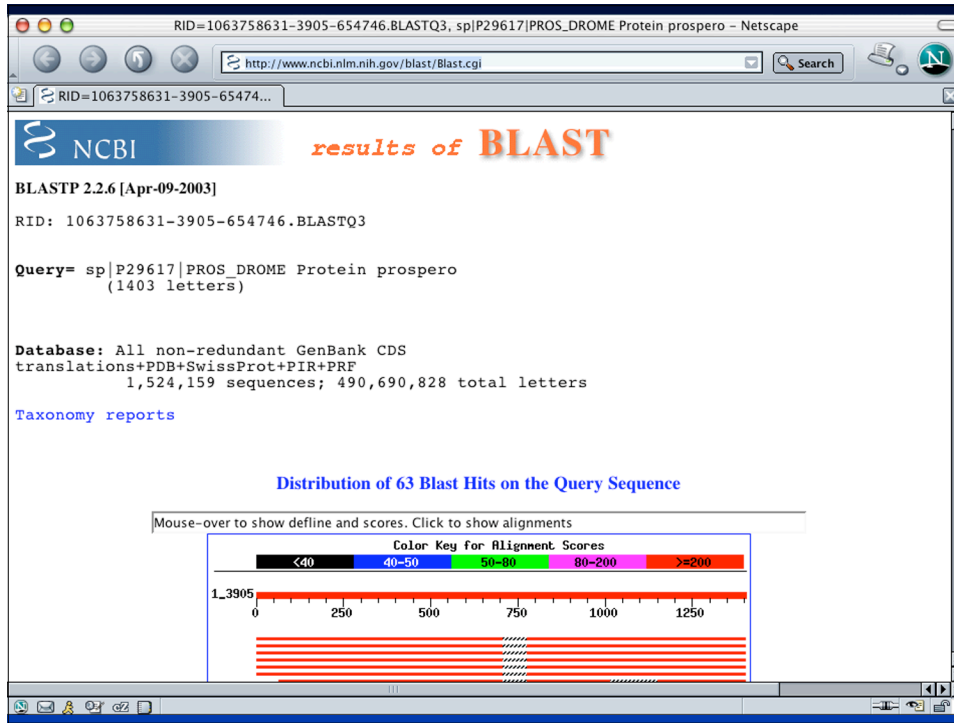
for proteins











NCBI Sequence-Structure Alignment Visualization Service – Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cblast/cblast.cgi?blast_RID=1063758631-3905-654

NCBI Sequence-Structure Alignm...

NCBI

Related Structures

PubMed BLAST OMIM Taxonomy Structure Help?

Query: sp|P29617|PROS_DROME Protein prospero
 BLAST RID: 1063758631-3905-654746.BLASTQ3

List subset grouped by All MMDDB sorted by Blast e_value in Graphics

BLAST found 1 related structures. Click on the alignment figure to see alignments and 3D structure.

Query 1 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

CDs Prox1 Prox1

Structure E Value

1MJ_A 1 2e-85

domain with pssmid as 17575, click to see CD alignment

NCBI Sequence-Structure Alignment Visualization Service – Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cblast/cblast.cgi?viewmethod=1&viewmethod_option=

NCBI Sequence-Structure Alignm...

NCBI

Related Structures

PubMed BLAST OMIM Taxonomy Structure Help?

Query: sp|P29617|PROS_DROME Protein prospero
 Structure: 1MJ Chain A, Crystal Structure Of The Homeo-Prospero Domain Of D. Melanogaster Prospero.
 MMDB: 1MJ_A Reference: PubMed

View 3D Structure with Cn3D Display (To display structure, download Cn3D)

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60
query 1245 S S T L T P M H L R K A K L M F F W V R Y P S S A V L K M Y F P D I K F N K N N T A Q L V K W F S N F R E F Y Y I Q M E 1304
1MJ_A  1  S S T L T P X H L R K A K L X F F W V R Y P S S A V L K X Y F P D I K F N K N N T A Q L V K W F S N F R E F Y Y I Q X E 60
      70      80      90     100     110     120
query 1305 K Y A R Q A V T E G I K T P D D L L I A G D S E L Y R V L N L H Y N R N N H I E V P Q N F R F V V E S T L R E F F R A I 1364
1MJ_A  61  K Y A R Q A V T E G I K T P D D L L I A G D S E L Y R V L N L H Y N R N N H I E V P Q N F R F V V E S T L R E F F R A I 120
      130     140     150
query 1365 Q G G K D T E Q S W K K S I Y K I I S R M D D P V P E Y F K S P 1396
1MJ_A 121  Q G G K D T E Q S W K K S I Y K I I S R M D D P V P E Y F K S P 152
    
```

Score(bits) = 319, E_value = 2e-85
 Aligned Length = 152, Sequence Identity = 96 %

RID=1063758631-3905-654746.BLASTQ3, sp|P29617|PROS_DROME Protein prospero - Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi

RID=1063758631-3905-65474...

Related Structures

Sequences producing significant alignments:

gi	Accession	Description	Score (bits)	E Value
gi 6179901 gb AAF05703.1 AF190403_1	homeodomain tr...	880	0.0	L
gi 24645914 ref NP_524317.2	prospero CG17228-PC [Drosophil...	874	0.0	L
gi 158184 gb AAA28841.1	Pros protein	873	0.0	L
gi 217346 dbj BAA01464.1	prospero [Drosophila melanogaster]	873	0.0	L
gi 28571646 ref NP_788636.1	prospero CG17228-PD [Drosophil...	851	0.0	L
gi 28571644 ref NP_731565.2	prospero CG17228-PA [Drosophil...	847	0.0	L
gi 14285684 sp Q9U6A1 PRO_DROVI	Protein prospero >gi 627446...	469	e-130	
gi 31201317 ref XP_309606.1	ENSANGP00000010936 [Anopheles ...]	331	7e-89	
gi 27065659 pdb 1MIJ A	Chain A, Crystal Structure Of The Ho...	319	2e-85	S
gi 32261038 emb CAE00181.1	prospero protein [Cupiennius sa...]	267	1e-69	
gi 16768018 gb AAL28228.1	GH11848p [Drosophila melanogaster]	251	6e-65	L
gi 17552742 ref NP_498760.1	C.Elegans Homeobox (ceh-26) [C...	237	1e-60	L
gi 546374 gb AAB30541.1	Prox 1=homeobox gene prospero homo...	223	2e-56	
gi 3024449 sp Q92786 PRX1_HUMAN	Homeobox prospero-like prot...	202	5e-50	L
gi 3024448 sp Q91018 PRX1_CHICK	Homeobox prospero-like prot...	199	2e-49	
gi 7512233 pir JC5495	Prox 1 protein - chicken	199	3e-49	
gi 21359846 ref NP_002754.2	prospero-related homeobox 1 [H...	199	3e-49	L
gi 6679483 ref NP_032963.1	prospero-related homeobox 1 [Mu...	199	4e-49	L
gi 27667452 ref XP_234418.1	similar to prospero-related ho...	199	4e-49	L
gi 11071924 dbj BAB17310.1	Prox 1 [Xenopus laevis]	198	7e-49	
gi 13936345 gb AAK40357.1	prospero-related homeodomain pro...	197	1e-48	L
gi 18859263 ref NP_571480.1	prospero-related homeobox gene...	197	1e-48	L
gi 28521642 ref XP_127011.2	RIKEN cDNA 1700058C01 [Mus mus...	193	2e-47	L
gi 3372869 gb AAC28353.1	Prox1 [Xenopus laevis]	190	2e-46	
gi 27680210 ref XP_223067.1	similar to prospero-related ho...	187	2e-45	L

RID=1063758631-3905-654746.BLASTQ3, sp|P29617|PROS_DROME Protein prospero - Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi

RID=1063758631-3905-65474...

gi 27680210 ref XP_223067.1	similar to prospero-related ho...	187	2e-45	L
gi 1117962 gb AAC59781.1	prospero like protein	159	5e-37	
gi 21753053 dbj BAC04278.1	unnamed protein product [Homo s...	146	3e-33	L
gi 11071926 dbj BAB17311.1	Prox 1 [Cynops pyrrhogaster]	143	2e-32	
gi 4809335 gb AAD30180.1 AC006530_2	homeobox prospero-like ...	87	2e-15	L
gi 7512234 pir JC5496	Prox 1 protein 671 - chicken	70	3e-10	
gi 6466795 gb AAF13029.1 AF070733_1	transcription factor Pr...	41	0.21	
gi 15923965 ref NP_371499.1	ClpB chaperone homologue [Stap...	35	8.6	
gi 21282586 ref NP_645674.1	ClpB chaperone homologue-ORFID...	35	8.7	
gi 27467592 ref NP_764229.1	clpB protein [Staphylococcus e...	35	8.8	

Alignments

Get selected sequences | Select all | Deselect all

>gi|6179901|gb|AAF05703.1|AF190403_1 homeodomain transcription factor Prospero [Drosophila] Length = 1403

Score = 880 bits (2273), Expect = 0.0
 Identities = 493/627 (78%), Positives = 493/627 (78%)

Query: 777 HVATAAPRPQMHPAPARLPTRMGGAAGHTALKSESEKFQMLRANNNSSMMRMSGTDLE 836
 HVATAAPRPQMHPAPARLPTRMGGAAGHTALKSESEKFQMLRANNNSSMMRMSGTDLE
 Sbjet: 777 HVATAAPRPQMHPAPARLPTRMGGAAGHTALKSESEKFQMLRANNNSSMMRMSGTDLE 836

Query: 837 GLADVLKSEITTSLSALVDTIVTRFVHQRRLLFSKQADSVTAAAEQLNKDLLASQILDRLK 896
 GLADVLKSEITTSLSALVDTIVTRFVHQRRLLFSKQADSVTAAAEQLNKDLLASQILDRLK
 Sbjet: 837 GLADVLKSEITTSLSALVDTIVTRFVHQRRLLFSKQADSVTAAAEQLNKDLLASQILDRLK 896

Query: 897 SPRTKVADRPONGPTPATQSAAMFOAPKTPQGMNPNVAAAALYNSMTGPFCLPPDXXXXX 956
 SPRTKVADRPONGPTPATQSAAMFOAPKTPQGMNPNVAAAALYNSMTGPFCLPPD

Current Topics in Genome Analysis 2003
 Biological Sequence Analysis I

RID=1063758631-3905-654746.BLASTQ3, sp|P29617|PROS_DROME Protein prospero - Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi

RID=1063758631-3905-65474...

>gi|6179901|gb|AAF05703.1|AF190403_1 homeodomain transcription factor Prospero [Drosophila] Length = 1403

Score = 880 bits (2273), Expect = 0.0
 Identities = 493/627 (78%), Positives = 493/627 (78%)

Query: 777 HVATAAPRPQMHPAPARLPTRMGGGAAGHTALKSESEKFQMLRANNNSSMMRMSGTDLE 83
 Sbjct: 777 HVATAAPRPQMHPAPARLPTRMGGGAAGHTALKSESEKFQMLRANNNSSMMRMSGTDLE 83

Query: 837 GLADVLKSEITTSLSALVDTIVTRFVHQRRLLFSKQADSVTAAAEQLNKDLLLASQILDRK 89
 Sbjct: 837 GLADVLKSEITTSLSALVDTIVTRFVHQRRLLFSKQADSVTAAAEQLNKDLLLASQILDRK 89

Query: 897 SPRTKVADRPQNGPTPATQSAAMFQAPKTPQGMNPVAAAALYNSMTGPFCLPPDXXX 956
 Sbjct: 897 SPRTKVADRPQNGPTPATQSAAMFQAPKTPQGMNPVAAAALYNSMTGPFCLPPD 956

Query: 957 XXX 1016
 Sbjct: 957 QTAQQQSAQQQQSSQQTQQQLAQNEALSIVVTPKKRHKVTDTRITPRTVSRILAQD 1016

Query: 1017 XXX 1076
 Sbjct: 1017 VVPPTGGPPSTPQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQASNGGNSNATPAQSPTRSSGGAA 1076

Query: 1077 XXXXXXXXXXXVSLPTSVAIPNPSLHESKVFSPYSPFFNPXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 1136
 Sbjct: 1077 PVPPTGGPPSTPQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQASNGGNSNATPAQSPTRSSGGAA 1136

Query: 1137 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXALMDSRXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 1196
 Sbjct: 1137 HQSMQLSSPPGSLGALMDSRSPPLPHPPSMLHPALLAAHHGGSPDYKTCLRAVMD 1196

Query: 1197 DROSECNADMDFDGMAPTISFYKOMQLKTEHOESLMAKHCESLTPLHSSTLTPMHLRKA 1256

Annotations:
 - Gap
 x Low-Complexity

RID=1063758631-3905-654746.BLASTQ3, sp|P29617|PROS_DROME Protein prospero - Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi#6179901

RID=1063758631-3905-65474...

Score = 758 bits (1957), Expect = 0.0
 Identities = 454/704 (64%), Positives = 461/704 (65%)

Query: 1 MSSXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXLFPQPSVSTAXXXXXXXXXXXTPAALATHXXXXXXXXXXXX 60
 Sbjct: 1 MSSAAAAAGAGGALFPQPSVSTANSSSSNNNSSTPAALATHSPTSNSPVSGASSAS 60

Query: 61 XXXXXFGNLFGGSSAKMLNELFGRQMKQAQDATSGLPQSLDNAMLAAMETATSSELLI 120
 Sbjct: 61 SLLTAAFGNLFGGSSQDAERAVWPPDEAGPGRNEWPAQSLDNAMLAAMETATSSELLN 120

Query: 121 GSLNSTSKLLQQHNNNSIAPANSTPMSNGTNXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXKGSRRVSA 180
 Sbjct: 121 LALQPHVQVAAAAITALLPPIGTPMSNGTNASISPGSAHSSSHSHQGVSPKGSRRVSA 180

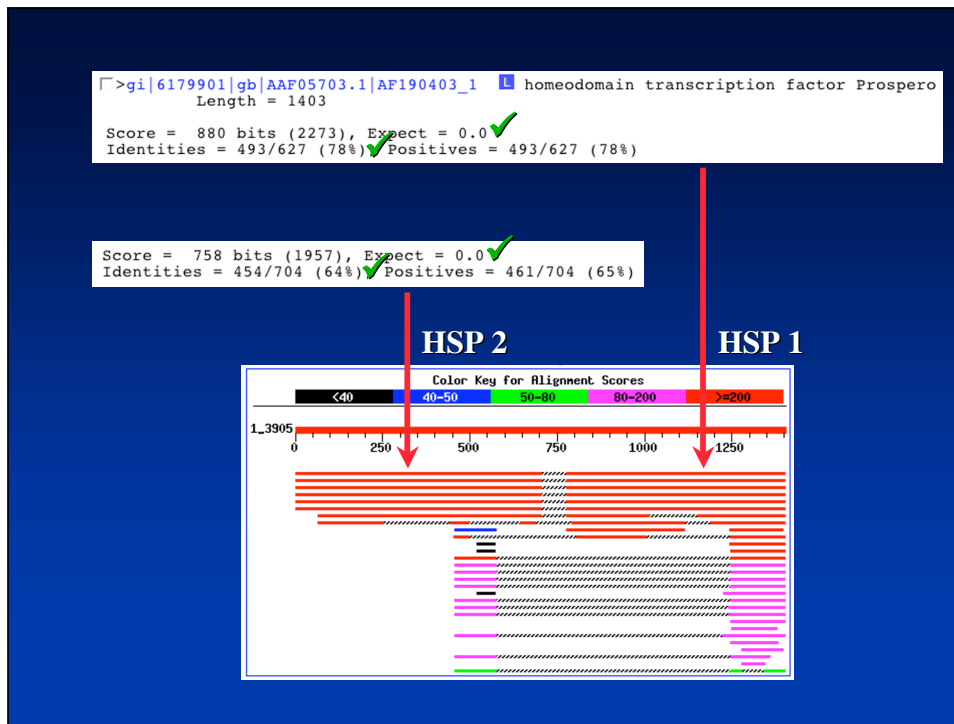
Query: 181 CSDRSLEAAAADVAGGSPRAASVSSLNGGASSGEQHQSQLQHDLVAAHMLRNILQGKKE 240
 Sbjct: 181 CSDRSLEAAAADVAGGSPRAASVSSLNGGASSGEQHQSQLQHDLVAAHMLRNILQGKKE 240

Query: 241 LMQLDQELRTAMXXXXXXXXXXXXHSLKXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXMESINLIDDSEM 300
 Sbjct: 241 LMQLDQELRTAMQQQQQLQEKEQLHSLKLNNNNNNIAATANNNNTMESINLIDDSEM 300

Query: 301 ADIKIKSEPQTAPQPQXXXHGXXX 360
 Sbjct: 301 ADIKIKSEPQTAPQPQSPHGSSSHSSRSGSGSGSHSSMASDGLRRKSSDSLDSHGAQDD 360

Query: 361 XXXXXXXPTQRSESRAPPEEPQLPTKKEVDDMLDEVELLGLHSRGSMDMSLSPSHX 420
 Sbjct: 361 AQDEEDAAPTQRSESRAPPEEPQLPTKKEVDDMLDEVELLGLHSRGSMDMSLSPSHS 420

Query: 421 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVEQKTSGSGCLKKPGMDLKRARVENIVSGMRCSPSSGLAQAG 480
 Sbjct: 421 MMLLDKDDVLEDDEDDDCVEQKTSGSGCLKKPGMDLKRARVENIVSGMRCSPSSGLAQAG 480



Suggested BLAST Cutoffs

	<i>E</i> value	Sequence Identity
Nucleotide	$\leq 10^{-6}$	$\geq 70\%$
Protein	$\leq 10^{-3}$	$\geq 25\%$



**PICK THE RIGHT MATRIX AND
 ALWAYS LOOK AT THE ALIGNMENTS!!!**

Database Searching Artifacts

- Low-complexity regions
 - Nucleotide searches: removed with DUST (→ X)
 - Protein searches: removed with SEG (→ N)
- Repetitive elements
 - LINE, SINE, Alu
 - Automatic masking “still under development”
 - RepeatMasker
<http://repeatmasker.genome.washington.edu>



Database Searching Artifacts

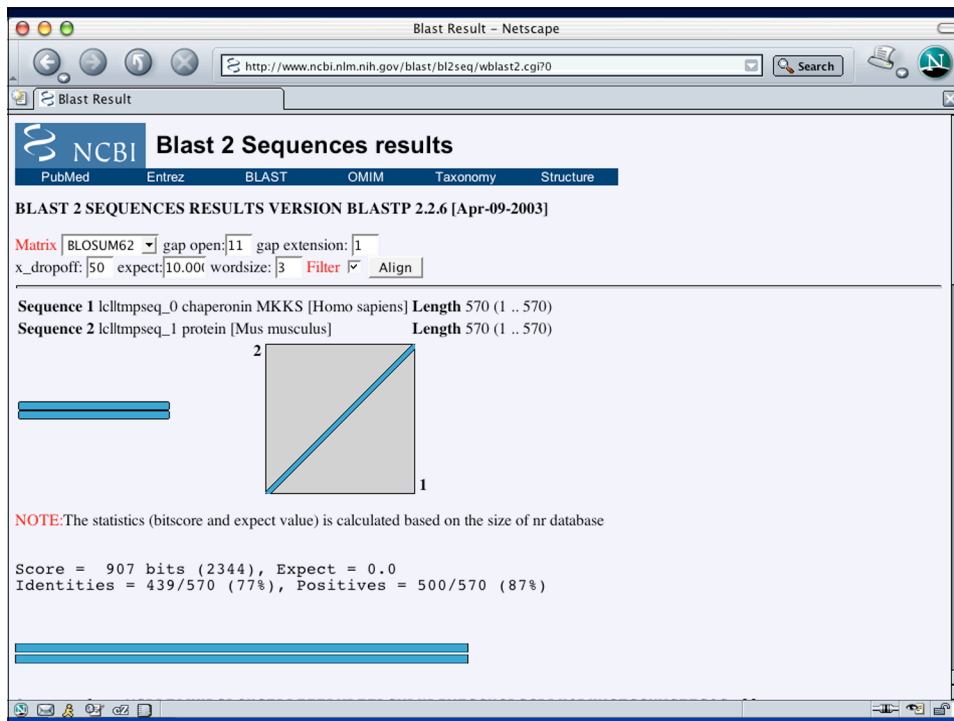
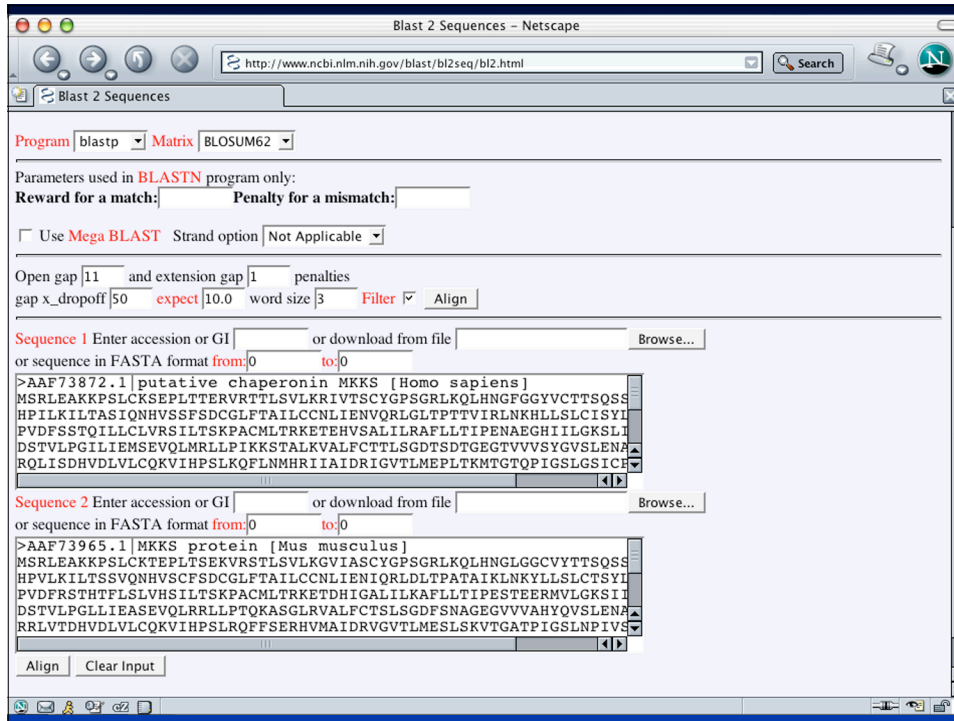
- “Hypothetical protein” hits
 - Some entries result from gene prediction or translation of transcripts
 - An ORF does not imply translation into a real protein
- Low-quality sequence hits
 - ESTs
 - Single-pass sequence reads from large-scale sequencing (possibly with vector contaminants)



BLAST2SEQUENCES

- Finds local alignments between two protein or nucleotide sequences of interest
 - All BLAST programs available
 - Select BLOSUM and PAM matrices available for protein comparisons
 - Same affine gap costs (adjustable)
 - Input sequences can be masked
- Implementations
 - NCBI Web interface
 - bl2seq downloadable executable
ftp://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/executables/

A screenshot of the NCBI BLAST website as it appeared in a Netscape browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>. The website header includes the NCBI logo and the word "BLAST" in large blue letters. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for PubMed, Entrez, BLAST, OMIM, Taxonomy, and Structure. A yellow banner at the top of the main content area contains a "NEW" notice dated 15 August 2003, stating that the executables directory of the FTP site is being reorganized. The main content is organized into a grid of categories: Nucleotide, Protein, Translated, Genomes, Special, and Meta. Each category lists various BLAST programs and search options. A red arrow points from the "Align two sequences (bl2seq)" link in the Special section to the "Retrieves results by ID" link in the Meta section. The footer of the page includes a disclaimer, privacy statement, accessibility information, and a note that the page is valid XHTML 1.0.



MegaBLAST

- Optimized for aligning long and/or highly-similar sequences (“greedy algorithm”)
- Good for batch nucleotide searches
- Search targets
 - Entire eukaryotic genomes
 - Trace Archives (125 million sequence traces)
- Run speeds approximately 10 times faster than BLASTN
 - Adjusted word size
 - Different gap scoring scheme



BLASTN vs. MegaBLAST

- Word size
 - BLASTN default = 11
 - MegaBLAST default = 28
- *Non-affine* gap penalties

$$\text{Deduction for a gap} = r/2 - q$$

where r = match reward (default 1)
 q = mismatch penalty (default -2)
and **no penalty for opening the gap**

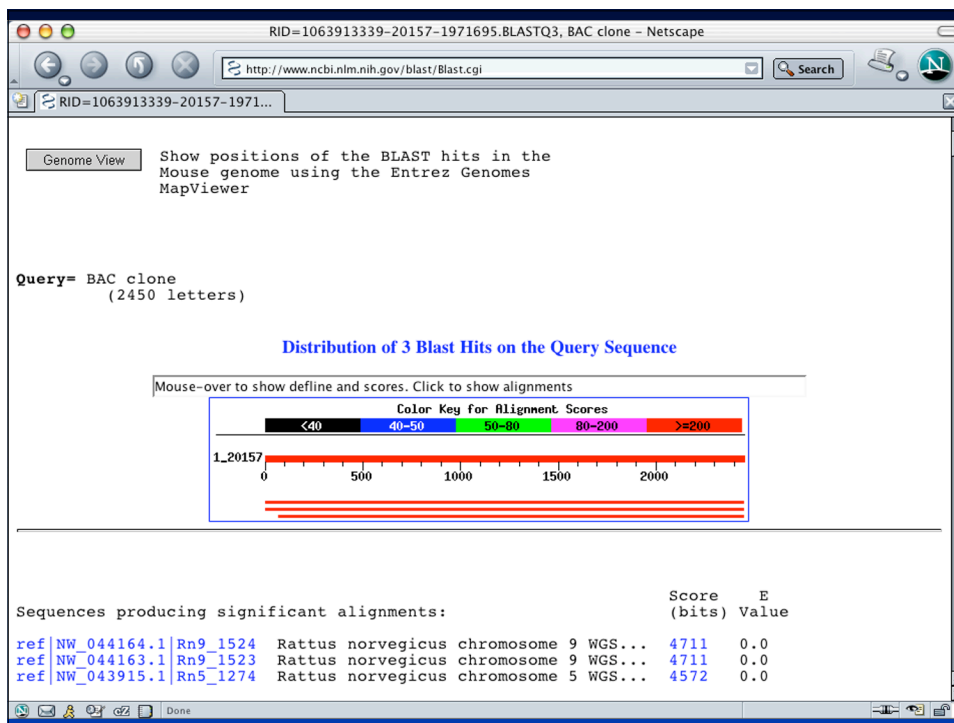
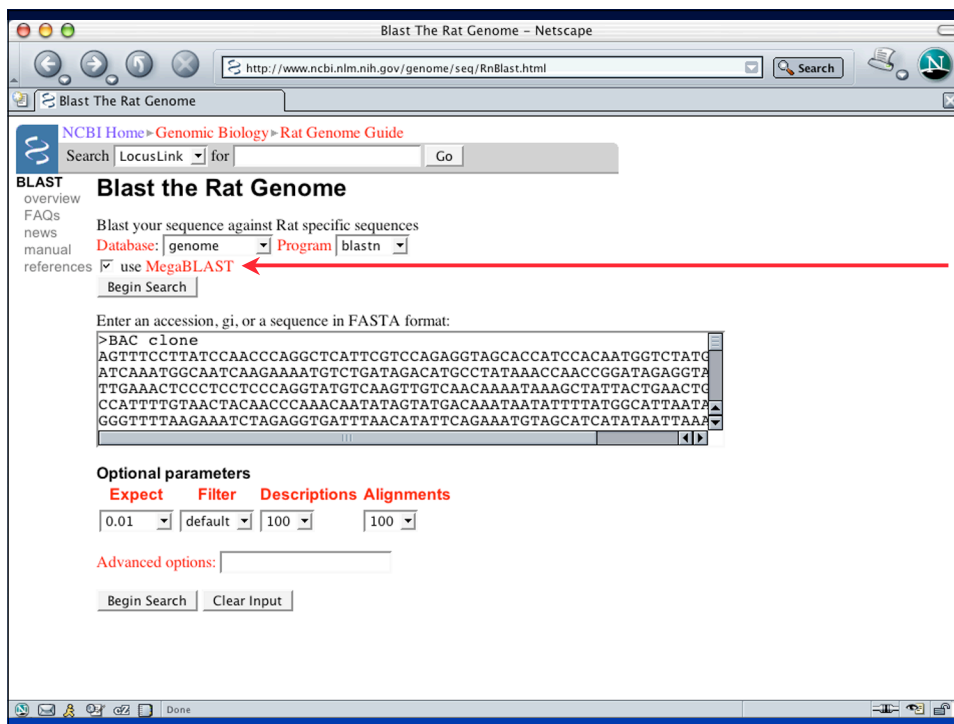


Discontiguous MegaBLAST

- Designed specifically for the comparison of diverged sequences, particularly from different organisms
- Since these types of comparison may yield low degrees of identity, this variant performs better than the original MegaBLAST, which is optimized for sequences that are highly similar



A screenshot of the NCBI BLAST website as viewed in a Netscape browser window. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/'. The website header includes the NCBI logo and the word 'BLAST' in large blue letters. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for PubMed, Entrez, BLAST, OMIM, Taxonomy, and Structure. A yellow banner with a 'NEW' icon and the date '15 August 2003' contains a message about reorganizing the FTP site. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Nucleotide', 'Protein', 'Translated', 'Genomes', 'Special', and 'Meta'. A red box highlights the 'Genomes' section, which lists 'Human, mouse, rat', 'Fugu rubripes, zebrafish', 'Flies, nematodes, plants, yeasts, malaria', and 'Microbial genomes, other eukaryotic genomes'. A red arrow points from the 'Discontiguous megablast' link in the 'Nucleotide' section to the 'Genomes' section. The footer contains a disclaimer, privacy statement, accessibility information, and a note that the page is valid XHTML 1.0.



Current Topics in Genome Analysis 2003
Biological Sequence Analysis I

```
RID=1063913339-20157-1971695.BLASTQ3, BAC clone - Netscape
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi
RID=1063913339-20157-1971...
>ref|NW_044164.1|Rn9_1524 Rattus norvegicus chromosome 9 WGS supercontig
  Length = 2912845
Score = 4711 bits (2450), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 2450/2450 (100%)
Strand = Plus / Plus
Query: 1   agtttccttatccaaccaggctcattcgtccagaggtagcaccatccacaatggtctat 60
Sbjct: 701 agtttccttatccaaccaggctcattcgtccagaggtagcaccatccacaatggtctat 760
Query: 61   gccctccttcataaatggcaatcaagaaaatgtctgatagacatgcctataaaccaacc 120
Sbjct: 761 gccctccttcataaatggcaatcaagaaaatgtctgatagacatgcctataaaccaacc 820
Query: 121  ggatagaggtaatcttcagttgaaactccctcctcccagggtatgtcaagttgtcaacaa 180
Sbjct: 821 ggatagaggtaatcttcagttgaaactccctcctcccagggtatgtcaagttgtcaacaa 880
Query: 181  aataaagctattactgaactgaatatgtttccatgttgaactacaaccaacaataata 240
Sbjct: 881 aataaagctattactgaactgaatatgtttccatgttgaactacaaccaacaataata 940
Query: 241  gtatgacaataatattttatggcattaatatgtggctaggggttttaagaaatctagag 300
Sbjct: 941 gtatgacaataatattttatggcattaatatgtggctaggggttttaagaaatctagag 1000
Query: 301  gtgatttaacatattcagaaatgtagcatcatataaataaataagattccattggtgctc 360
Sbjct: 1001 gtgatttaacatattcagaaatgtagcatcatataaataaataagattccattggtgctc 1060
```

```
RID=1063913339-20157-1971695.BLASTQ3, BAC clone - Netscape
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi
RID=1063913339-20157-1971...
>ref|NW_043915.1|Rn5_1274 Rattus norvegicus chromosome 5 WGS supercontig
  Length = 174842
Score = 4572 bits (2378), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 2381/2382 (99%), Gaps = 1/2382 (0%)
Strand = Plus / Minus
Query: 70   catcaaatgg-caatcaagaaaatgtctgatagacatgcctataaaccaaccggatagag 128
Sbjct: 98863 catcaaatggccaatcaagaaaatgtctgatagacatgcctataaaccaaccggatagag 98804
Query: 129  gtaattcttcagttgaaactccctcctcccagggtatgtcaagttgtcaacaaaataaagc 188
Sbjct: 98803 gtaattcttcagttgaaactccctcctcccagggtatgtcaagttgtcaacaaaataaagc 98744
Query: 189  tattactgaactgaatatgtttccatgttgaactacaaccaacaataatagtagaca 248
Sbjct: 98743 tattactgaactgaatatgtttccatgttgaactacaaccaacaataatagtagaca 98684
Query: 249  aataaatattttatggcattaatatgtggctaggggttttaagaaatctagaggtgattta 308
Sbjct: 98683 aataaatattttatggcattaatatgtggctaggggttttaagaaatctagaggtgattta 98624
Query: 309  acatattcagaaatgtagcatcatataaataaataagattccattggtgctcattccata 368
Sbjct: 98623 acatattcagaaatgtagcatcatataaataaataagattccattggtgctcattccata 98564
Query: 369  ctacctgcactgggtgtctgggtctcctgaatgaaagacacacacacagccattatatt 428
Sbjct: 98563 ctacctgcactgggtgtctgggtctcctgaatgaaagacacacacacagccattatatt 98504
```

Color Key for Alignment Scores

<40	40-50	50-80	80-200	>=200
-----	-------	-------	--------	-------

1,20157
 0 500 1000 1500 2000

```

>ref|NW_044164.1|Rn9_1524 Rattus norvegicus chromosome 9 WGS supercontig
Length = 2912845

Score = 4711 bits (2450), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 2450/2450 (100%)
Strand = Plus / Plus

>ref|NW_044163.1|Rn9_1523 Rattus norvegicus chromosome 9 WGS supercontig
Length = 6844367

Score = 4711 bits (2450), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 2450/2450 (100%)
Strand = Plus / Plus

>ref|NW_043915.1|Rn5_1274 Rattus norvegicus chromosome 5 WGS supercontig
Length = 174842

Score = 4572 bits (2378), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 2381/2382 (99%), Gaps = 1/2382 (0%)
Strand = Plus / Minus
    
```

Entrez Genome view - Netscape

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mapview/map_search.cgi?chr=rat.inf&RID=1063913339-2015

Entrez Genomes

MapViewer Home

Prominent Organisms

Maps

Map Viewer Help

Rat Maps Help

FTP

Human Maps Help

Mouse Maps Help

Zebrafish Maps Help

Related Databases:

RGD

Related Resources

Human Genome Guide

Mouse Genome Guide

Rat Genome Guide

Zebrafish Genome Guide

LocusLink

OMIM

UniGene

HomoloGene

Rattus norvegicus genome view

BLAST search the rat genome

Hit GI: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Hits:

Hit GI: 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 X Y

Hits:

Color key for scores: < 40 40-50 50-80 80-200 >= 200

Back to BLAST alignments page

BLAST search results: 3 BLAST hits found

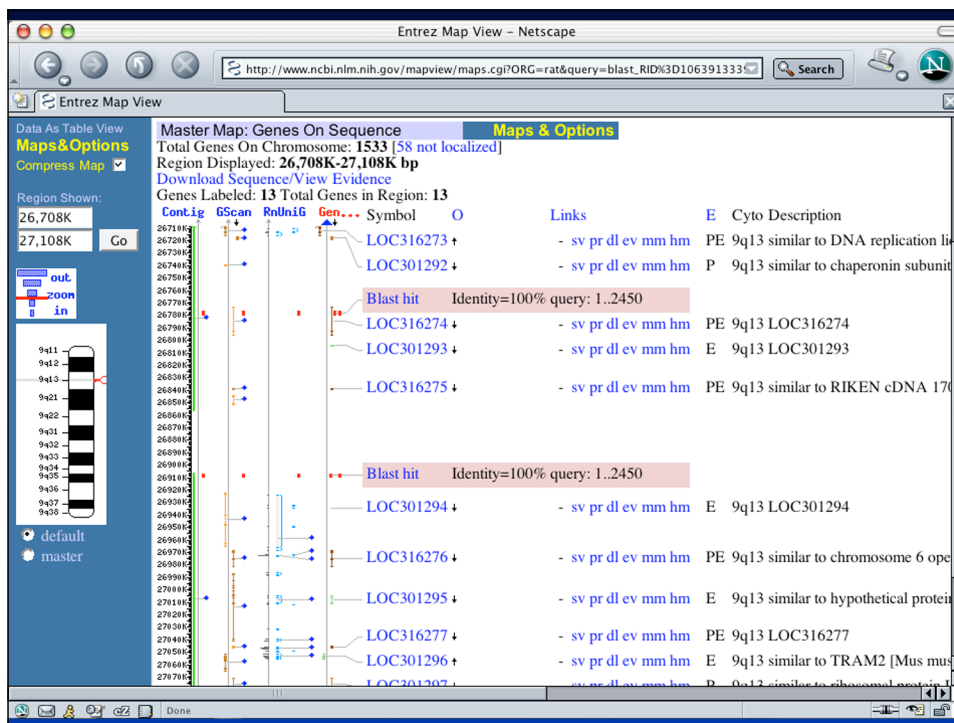
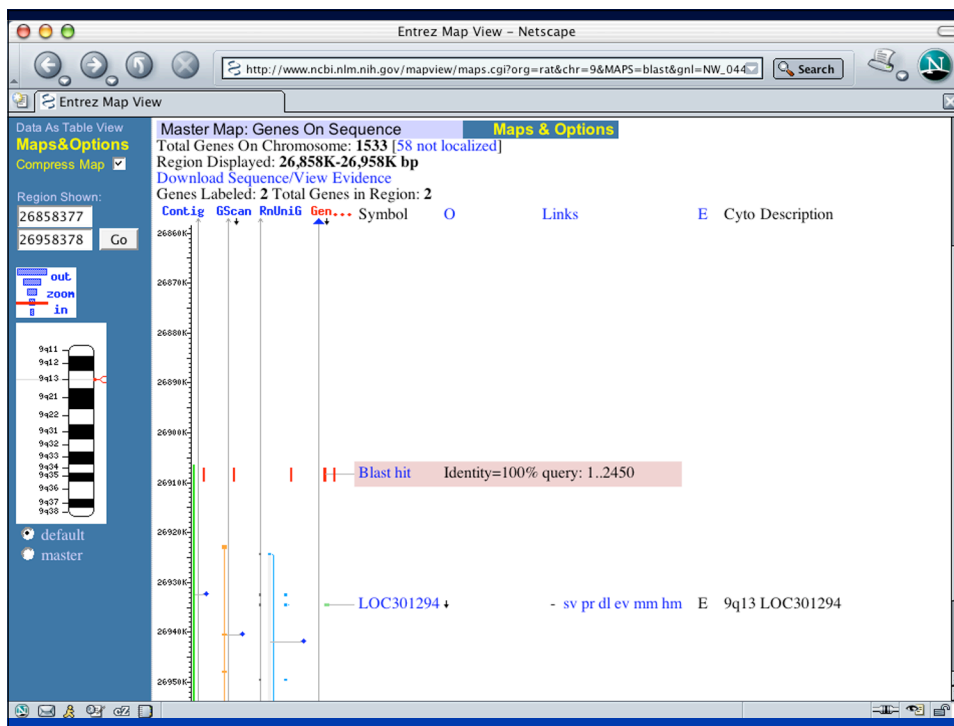
Query BAC clone

Sort results by score

Chr	Hit GI	Hits	Score	E value	Map element
9	26011007	1	4711	0.0	NW_044164
9	26011004	1	4711	0.0	NW_044163
not mapped	26007751	1	4572	0.0	NW_043915

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.cgi?val=26011007

Current Topics in Genome Analysis 2003
 Biological Sequence Analysis I



FASTA

- SSEARCH
Smith-Waterman algorithm
Rigorous and quite sensitive, but slow
- FASTA
Regions of local alignment
Approximation of Smith-Waterman algorithm
Faster, but sacrifices sensitivity
- Bill Pearson, University of Virginia
<http://fasta.bioch.virginia.edu>

