Bioinformatics CS300 Chap 3 Sequence Alignment: The Needleman-Wunsch algorithm

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Needleman-Wunsch Algorithm Background

- Global Alignment: Used to determine which parts of a sequence (inside the sequence) are shared (common) with another sequence.
- Developed by Saul B. Needleman and Christian D. Wunsch in 1970.
- Dynamic programming to find optimal solution for matching the characters of the two sequences.



Terms

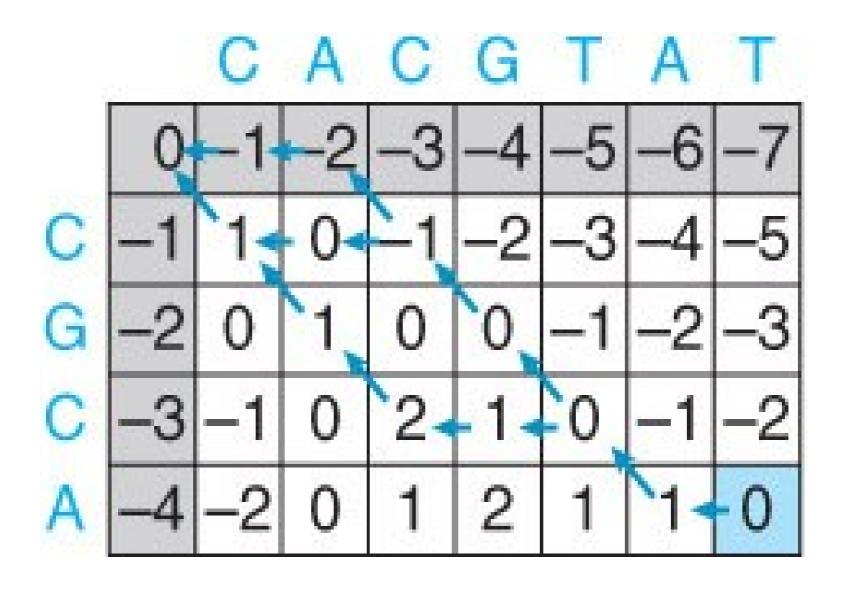
- Alignment is divided up unto sub problems
- Solutions are scored; the best solutions for char by char comparison are kept in the overall solution.
- Match bases of each sequence at position ARE same
- Mismatch bases of each sequence at position are NOT same
- Gap bases are not the same, some insert or deletion may have occurred.

AGGCTATCACCTGACCTCCAGGCCGATGCCC
TAGCTATCACGACCGCGGTCGATTTGCCCGAC

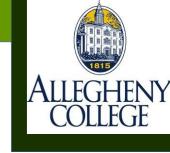
-AGGCTATCACCTGACCTCCAGGCCGA--TGCCC--TAG-CTATCAC--GACCGC--GGTCGATTTGCCCGAC

Global Pairwise Alignment: Needleman-Wunsch





Algorithm



		C	A	C	G	T	A	T
	Q	-1	12	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
C	_1	1	0	1	-2	-3	-4	-5
G	-2	0	1	0	0	-1	-2	-3
С	-3	-1	0	2-	- 1 -	0	-1	-2
Α	-4	-2	0	1	2	1	1	-0

- Create N x M matrix and place each sequence along one axis
- Place score 0 at the up-left corner
- Fill in 1st row & column with gap penalty multiples (here, gap penalty is -1)
- Fill in the matrix with max value of 3 possible moves:
 - Vertical move: Score + gap penalty
 - Horizontal move: Score + gap penalty
 - Diagonal move: Score + match/mismatch score
- To reconstruct the optimal alignment, trace back where the max at each step came from, stop when hit the origin.

For each Element: Three Calculations



Recursion, based on the principle of optimality:

$$F_{ij} = \max(F_{i-1,j-1} + S(A_i,B_j),\; F_{i,j-1} + d,\; F_{i-1,j} + d)$$

The pseudo-code for the algorithm to compute the F matrix therefore looks like this:

```
for i=0 to length(A)
  F(i,0) ← d*i
for j=0 to length(B)
  F(0,j) ← d*j
for i=1 to length(A)
  for j=1 to length(B)
  {
    Match ← F(i-1,j-1) + S(A<sub>i</sub>, B<sub>j</sub>)
    Delete ← F(i-1, j) + d
    Insert ← F(i, j-1) + d
    F(i,j) ← max(Match, Insert, Delete)
}
```

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needleman%E2%80%93Wunsch_algorithm

Let's Calculate!



	Α	T	C	G
_				
_				
ı				
С				
Α				

• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Add The Outer Values



		Α	T	С	G
	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Т	-1				
С	-2				
Α	-3				

• Gap: -1 **◆**

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Mismatch: A != T

	_	A	T	С	G
	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
T	-1				
С	-2				
Α	-3				

• Gap: -1 ◀

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox:

$$-1 - 1 = -2$$

Sidebox:

$$-1 - 1 = -2$$

Diag:

$$0 - 0 = 0$$

Mismatch: A != T



		A	T	C	G
_	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Т	-1	0			
С	-2				
A	-3				

• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox:

$$-1 - 1 = -2$$

Sidebox:

$$-1 - 1 = -2$$

Diag: 0 - 0 = 0

Max value

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Match: T = T

		Α	T	С	G
_	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Т	-1	0	0		
С	-2				
Α	-3				

• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox:

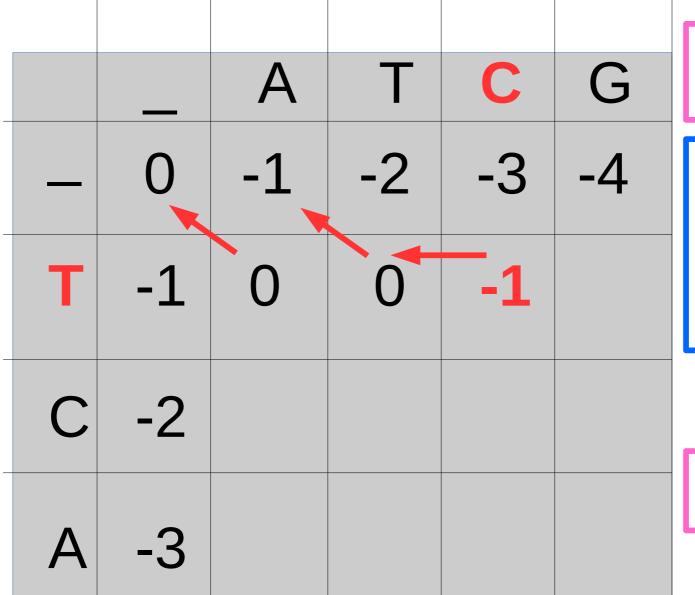
Sidebox:

$$0 - 1 = -1$$

Diag: **Max** -1 + 1 = 0 **value**

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Mismatch: T != C



• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox: -3 - 1 = -4

Sidebox:

0 - 1 = -1

Max value

Diag:

$$-2 + 0 = -2$$

Mismatch: T != G



		A	Т	С	G
	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Т	-1	0	0	-1	-2
С	-2				
Α	-3				

• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox: -4 - 1 = -5

Sidebox:

-1 - 1 = -2

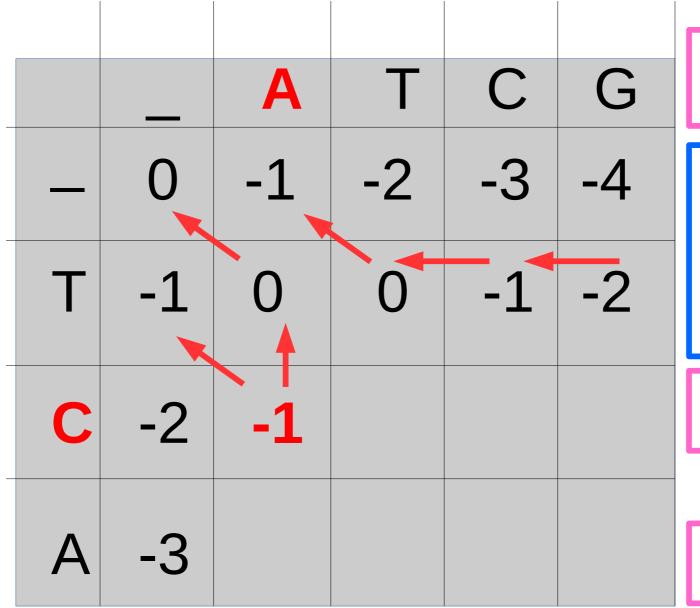
Max value

Diag:

$$-3 - 0 = -3$$

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Mismatch: C != A



• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox: Max 0 - 1 = -1 value

Sidebox: -2 - 1 = -3

Diag: **Max** -1 + 0 = -1 **value**

Mismatch: C != A



		Α	T	C	G	
_	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	
Т	-1	0	0	-1	-2	
C	-2	-1	0			
Α	-3					

• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0

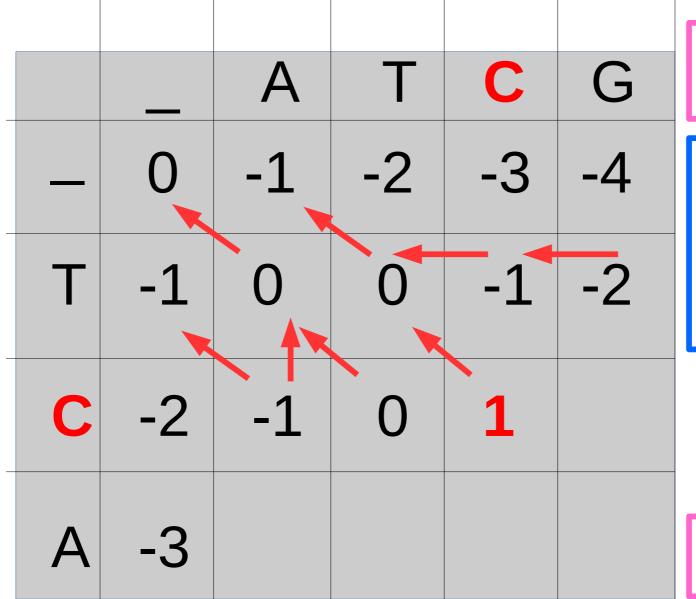


Upperbox: 0 - 1 = -1

Sidebox: -1 - 1 = -2

Diag: Max 0 + 0 = 0 value

Match: C == C



Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox:

-1 - 1 = -2

Sidebox:

0 - 1 = -1

Diag: 0 + 1 = 1

Max value

Mismatch: C != G



	_	Α	T	С	G
_	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Т	-1	0	0	-1	-2
C	-2	-1	0	1	0
Α	-3				

• Gap: -1

- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0



Upperbox: -2 - 1 = -3

Sidebox: 1 - 1 = 0

Max value

Diag:

$$-1 - 0 = -1$$

Completed With Arrows



	<u> </u>	Α	T	С	G
_	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Т	-1	0	0	-1	-2
С	-2	-1	0	1	0
Α	-3	-1	-1	0	1

• Gap: -1

• Match: 1

Mismatch: 0



Upperbox:

Sidebox:

Diag:

Follow the Arrows Back to Start



		Α	Т	С	G	
	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	
Т	-1	0	0	-1	-2	
С	-2	-1	0	1	0	
Α	-3	-1	-1	0	1	

• Gap: -1

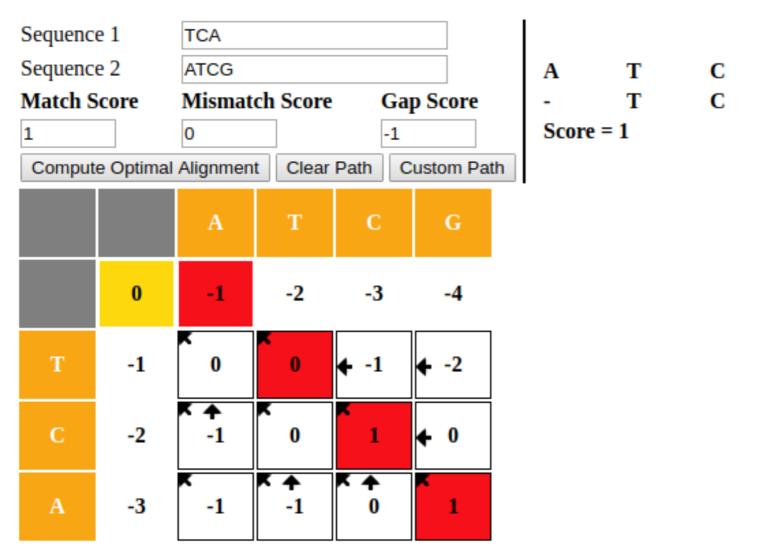
- Match: 1
- Mismatch: 0

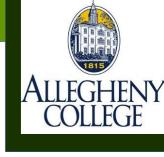
Alignment:
A T C G
_ T C A





G





To Get the Alignment

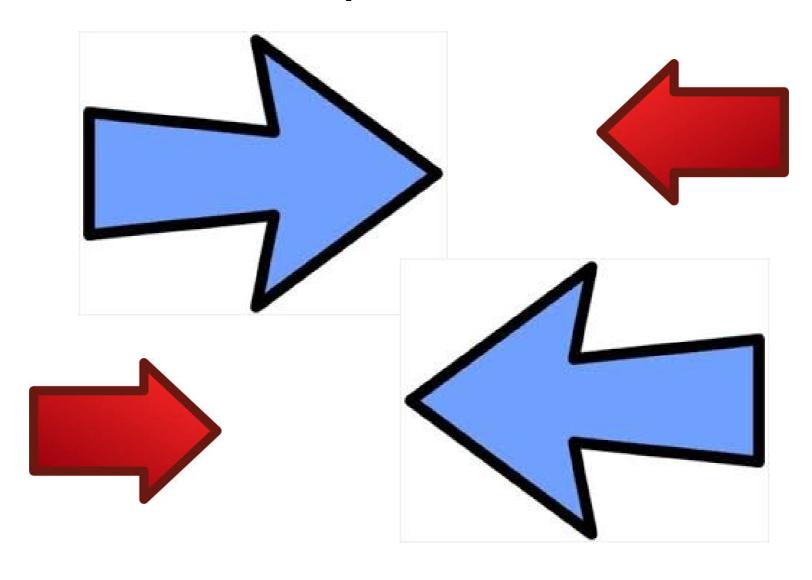
 With each calculation, we placed an arrow to show how the score was calculated and to give us the actual alignment.

How do we read this output?

Alignment:
A T C G
T C A

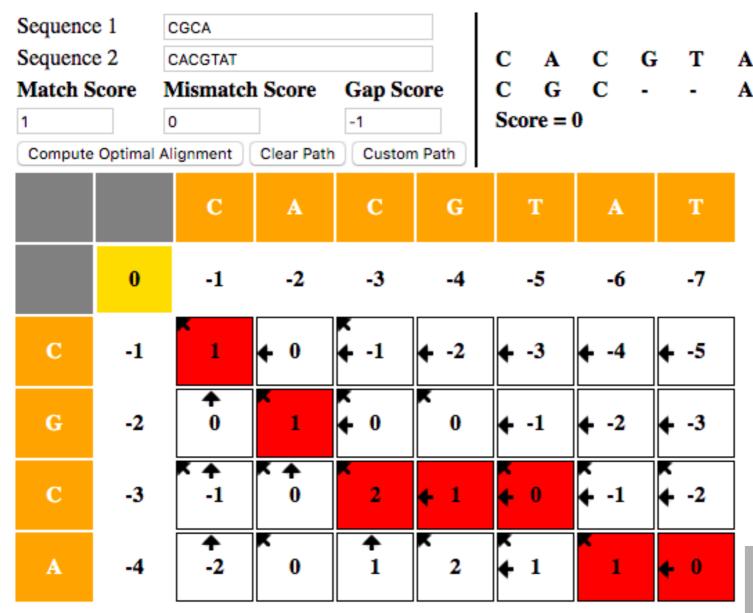


Up Ahead: More Examples of Arrows



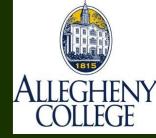


Follow the Arrows!



• S1 = CGCA

• S2 = CACGTAT



Alignment score = 0

Let:

Match = +1Mismatch = 0

Gap = -1

)			С	A	С	G	Т	А	Т
		0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
	О	-1	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
	G	-2	0	1	0	0	-1	-2	-3
	С	-3	-1	0	2	1	0	-1	-2
	Α	-4	-2	0	1	2	1	1	0



Alignment score = 0

Let:

Match = +1 Mismatch = 0

Gap = -1

)			С	Α	С	G	Т	Α	Т
		0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
	С	-1	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
	G	-2	0	1	0	0	-1	-2	-3
	С	-3	-1	0	2	1	0	-1	-2
	Α	-4	-2	0	1	2	1	1	0

CACGTAT

--CGCA-



Alignment score = 0

Let:

Match = +1Mismatch = 0

Gap = -1

)			С	Α	С	G	Т	Α	Т
4		6	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	6	-7
•	С	-1	1	0	1	-2	-3	-4	-5
•	G	-2	0	1	0	9	-1	-2	-3
	С	-3	-1	0	2	1	8	-1	-2
•	Α	-4	-2	0	1	2	1	1	0

CACGTAT

C--GCA-



Alignment score = 0

Let:

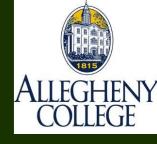
Match = +1Mismatch = 0

Gap = -1

)			С	Α	С	G	Т	Α	Т
•		9	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
	С	-1	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5
	G	-2	0	X	0	0	-1	-2	-3
	С	-3	-1	0	2	1	0	-1	-2
	Α	-4	-2	0	1	2	1	1	0

CACGTAT

CGC--A-



Alignment score = 0

Let:

Match = +1Mismatch = 0

Gap = -1

		С	Α	С	G	Т	Α	Т
	9	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
С	-1	V	0	1	-2	-3	-4	-5
G	-2	0		0	9	-1	-2	-3
С	-3	-1	0	2	1	8	-1	-2
Α	-4	-2	0	1	2	1		0

CACGTAT

CACGTAT

CACGTAT

--CGCA-

C--GCA-

CGC--A-