# Bioinformatics CS300 Chap 3 Sequence Alignment with ClustalW

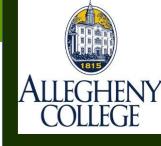
Spring 2021
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# What is Sequence Alignment?



 Sequence alignment is a way of arranging the sequence of genetic material (DNA, RNA or protein) to identify regions of similarity that may be a consequence of functional, structural or evolutional relationships between the sequences.

How much of this gene can be found in the other sequence?



#### Types of Alignment

(a) Global alignment example

(b) Semi-global alignment example

(c) Local alignment example



#### Needleman-Wunsch Algorithm Background

- Alignment: Used to determine which parts of a sequence are in common with another sequence; used to measurement similarity between sequences.
- 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.



#### Ex: Pairwise Alignment

#### Alignment of a gene from two closely related viruses

Hemagglutinin gene from virus A: ATGAACGCAATACTCGTAGTT...

Hemagglutinin gene from virus B: ATGAAGGCAATACTAGTAGTT...

**Few Mismatches** 

#### Alignment of a gene from two distantly related viruses

Hemagglutinin gene from virus A: ATGAACGCAATACTCGTAGTT...

Hemagglutinin gene from virus C: A

Lots of Mismatches

ATGCACGAAATGCTCGGACCT...



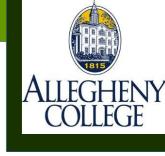




# What is Global Sequence Alignment?

- We search for matches, matches and gaps between two sequences to determine their relatedness.
- (\*) indicate matches or similar nucleotides (bases) along sequence
- Here, the sequences may have a common ancestor

```
ACGTACT ACGTACT---
ACTACGT AC-TACGT ----ACTACGT
** ** ****
```



#### Ex: Comparing DNA

 We compare DNA samples from several different organisms.

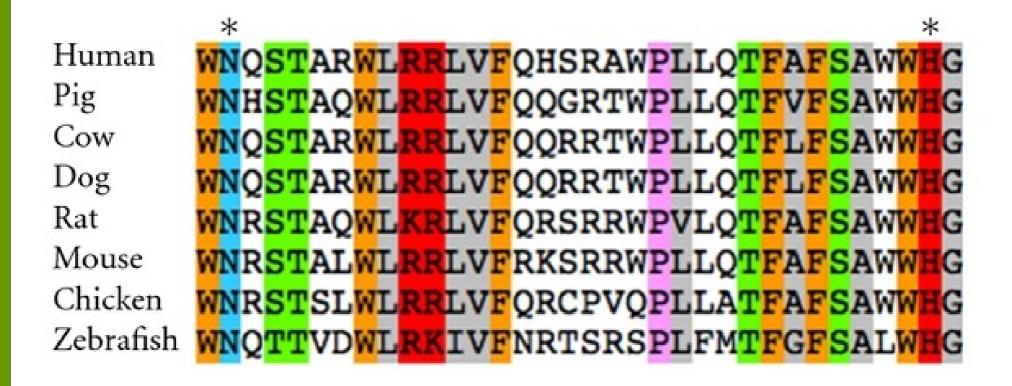
```
870
                                            860
                                                                       880
                       CT CAGAAAACT GCTTT AAAT GAAGCCAT CCAGCAGCTT GGAGGGC
Gallus gallus/1-2533
                       CTGGGAAAACTGTTTTAAATCAAGCTATTTTACAGCTTGGAGGAC
Mus musculus/1-2491
Rattus norvegicus/1-2601
                                         TTAAACCAAGCTATATTACAGCTTGGAGGAC
                                           TAAATCAAGCTATTTTGCAACTTGGAGGAC
Dasypus novemcinctus/1-2306
                       CTGGGAAAGCTGCTTTGAATCAAACTGTTT
Lox odonta africana/1-2443
Oryctolagus cuniculus/1-2522
                                         FTT AAAT CAAGCT GT ATT GCAACTT GGAGGAC
Equus caballus/1-2583
                       CTIGGGAAAACTIGCTTTAAATICAAGCTGTATTGCAACTTGGAGGAC
Gorilla gorilla/1-4513
                       CT GGGAAAACT GCTTT AAAT CAAGCT AT ATT GCAACTT GGAGGAI
                                         ITT AAAT CAAGCT AT ATT GCAACTT GGAGGAT
homo sapiens/1-4639
Macaca mulatta/1-2393
                                         ITTAAATCAAGCTATATTGCAACTTGGAGGAT
                         GGGAAAAC<mark>TGCTTTAAGTCATGCCATATTGCAACTT</mark>GGAGGAC
Bos taurus/1-2527
Tursiops truncatus/1-2513
                       CTIGGGAAAACTIGCTTTAAGTICAAGCTGTATTGCAACTTGGAGGAC
Canis lupus familiaris/1-2513
                       CT G G G A A A CT G C T T T A A A T C A A G C T A T T T T G C A A C T T G G A G G A C
Felis catus/1-2884
                                         ITTAAATCAAGCTATATTGCAACTTGGAGGAC
```





## Ex: Comparing Protein

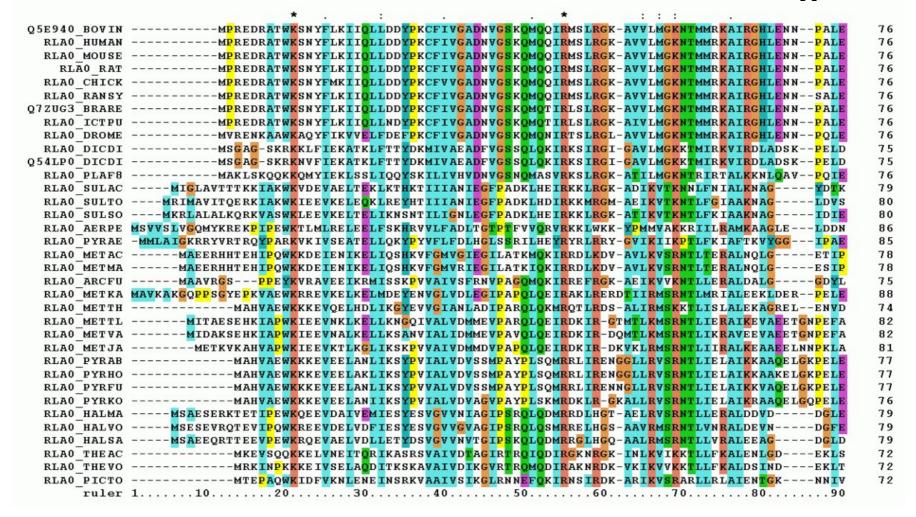
 We compare protein samples from several different organisms.





#### Ex: Comparing Protein

 The common code have same nucleotides but there are still breaks in these common regions.





#### **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

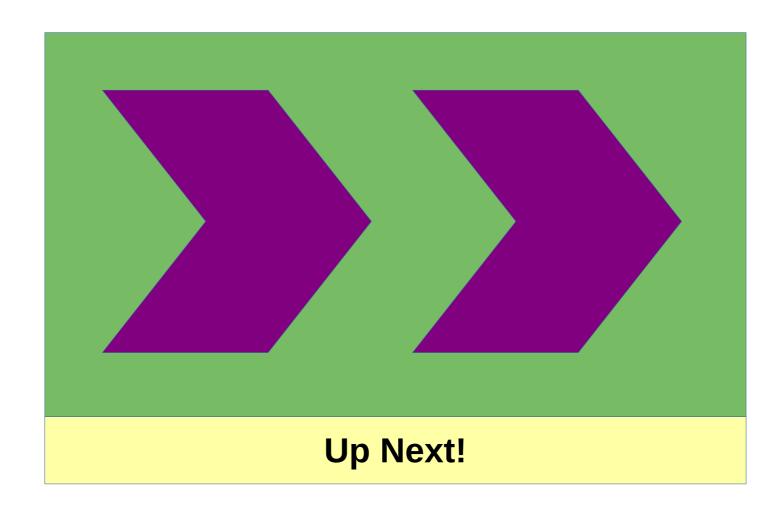




- Homology Two or more sequences have a common ancestor
- **Similarity** Two sequences are similar in terms of base arrangements. Note: this similarity does not refer to any specific evolutionary process; the sequences show *similarity* as they are compared.
- Conserved regions Regions in code which are very similar (or the same) across a wide group of organisms. Having code which has not changed, in light of mutations, in all the organisms suggests that the region have been maintained by natural selection (and may serve an important function.)
- DNA Coding Regions Contains code that is more likely to make protein, often less likely to change genetically. Mutations in these areas may cause danger.
- **DNA NonCoding Regions** Contains DNA that does not necessarily code for protein, but may serve in gene regulation, such as the binding or recognition sites of ribosomes and transcription factors. May still be be conserved within a genome.



# Bring the Tool!





#### Clustal Omega Multiple Sequence Alignment



Tools > Multiple Sequence Alignment > Clustal Omega

#### Multiple Sequence Alignment

Clustal Omega is a new multiple sequence alignment program that uses seeded guide trees and HMM profile-profile techniques to generate alignments between **three or more** sequences. For the alignment of two sequences please instead use our pairwise sequence alignment tools.

Link:

https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalo/



## Clustal Omega Multiple Sequence Alignment

Enter DNA sequences in this **FASTA** format.

STEP 1 - Enter your input sequences	
Enter or paste a set of	
DNA	·
sequences in any supported format:	
>seq_1 ATGCATGCATGC >seq_2 ATGCATGCATGCAAAA >seq_3 ATGCATGCAAAAAAAAA	
Or, upload a file: Choose File No file chos	en en

STEP 2 - Set your parameters	
OUTPUT FORMAT	
ClustalW with character counts	
The default settings will fulfill the needs of most users.  More options (Click here, if you want to view or change the default settings.)	
STEP 3 - Submit your job	
Be notified by email (Tick this box if you want to be notified by email when the results are available)	
Submit	

Submit your job with the Character Counts option.

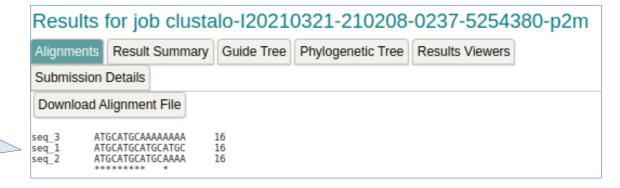






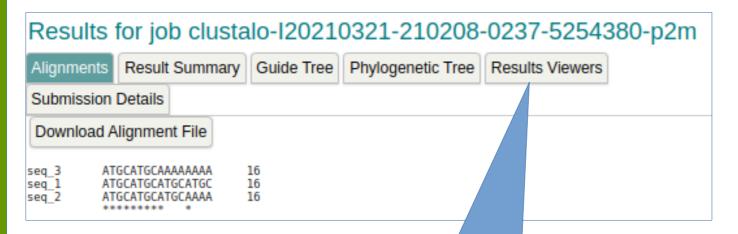
Depending the number of seqs, you may have to wait...

The '\*'s denote same bases across sequences.









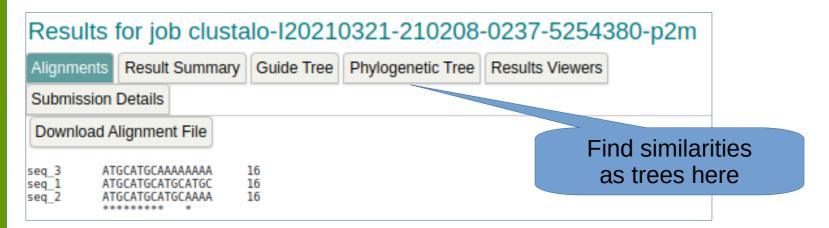
Find percent Identity results here

How similar are the sequences?.

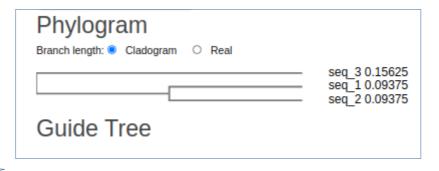
```
#
#
   Percent Identity
                    Matrix - created by Clustal2.1
                    Seq 3 Seq 1 Seq 2
#
                    100.00
                             62.50
                                     81.25
     1: seq_3
     2: seq 1
                            100.00
                                     81.25
                     62.50
                                    100.00
     3: seq_2
                     81.25
                             81.25
```

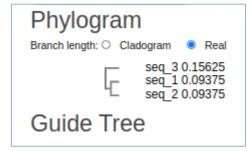


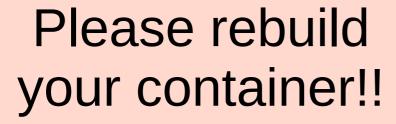




View similarity in a tree from.











# New Dockerfile

(for Docker Desktop)

Adds a tool called ClustalW for sequence comparison.

FROM ubuntu:20.04

RUN apt-get update && apt-get -y install git htop vim python3 python3-pip clustalw

RUN \
pip3 install --upgrade pip \
pip install bioPython

WORKDIR /root

CMD ["bash"]







#### Enter sequences in a FASTA format:

```
>seq_1
ATGCATGCATGCATGC
>seq_2
ATGCATGCATGCAAAA
>seq_3
ATGCATGCAAAAAAAA
```

```
oot@ea16b8965382:~# clustalw samples.fasta
 CLUSTAL 2.1 Multiple Sequence Alignments
Sequence format is Pearson
Sequence 1: seq_1 16 bp
Sequence 2: seq 2
                      16 bp
Sequence 3: seq 3
                        16 bp
Start of Pairwise alignments
Aligning...
Sequences (1:2) Aligned. Score: 81
Sequences (1:3) Aligned. Score: 56
Sequences (2:3) Aligned. Score: 75
Guide tree file created: [samples.dnd]
There are 2 groups
Start of Multiple Alignment
Aligning...
Group 1: Sequences: 2 Score:256
Group 2: Sequences:
                           Score:214
Alignment Score 236
CLUSTAL-Alignment file created [samples.aln]
```