

Practical 4

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Bioinformatics

Here is the Google Colab link containing all the codes: [🔗 Practical4_aryan.ipynb](#)

1. a. Write a program to construct a dot plot for the alignment of human and chicken hemoglobin β chain. Identify the segments, which are same in both sequences.

The beta chain sequences of hemoglobin for both species were retrieved from UniProtKB (P68871 for humans and PO2112 for chickens).

```
>sp|P68871|HBB_HUMAN Hemoglobin subunit beta OS=Homo sapiens OX=9606
GN=HBB PE=1 SV=2
MVHLTPEEKSAVTALWGKVVNDEVGGEALGRLLVVYPWTQRFFESFGDLSTPDAVMGNPK
VKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLNLDNLKGTFTLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNVLVCVLAHHFG
KEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANALAHKYH
```

```
>sp|PO2112|HBB_CHICK Hemoglobin subunit beta OS=Gallus gallus OX=9031 GN=HBB
PE=1 SV=2
MVHWTAEKQLITGLWGKVNVAECGAEALARLLIVYPWTQRFFASFGNLSSPTAILGNPM
VRAHGKKVLTSFGDAVKNLNLDNIKNTFSQLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGDILIVLAHFS
KDFTPECQAAWQKLVRVVAHALARKYH
```

Code:

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

human_seq = "MVHLTPEEKSAVTALWGKVNVDVEVGGEALGRLLVWYPWTQRFFESFGDLSTPDVAMGNPKVKVAGHKVVLGAFSDGLAHLNLTGTFATLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNVLCVLAHIFGKEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANAIAHKYH"
chicken_seq = "MVHWTAEKQLITGLWGKVNVAECGAEALARLLIVYPWTQRFFASFGNLSSTAILGNPMVRAHGKVLTSFGDAVKNLNLIKNTFSQLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGDILIIIVLAAHFSKDFTEPCQAAMQKLVRRVVAHALARKYH"

plt.figure(dpi=100)

matching_positions = []

for i, human_char in enumerate(human_seq):
    for j, chicken_char in enumerate(chicken_seq):
        if human_char == chicken_char:
            plt.scatter(i, j, c="black", s=0.5)
            if i == j:
                matching_positions.append(i + 1)

plt.xlabel("Human")
plt.ylabel("Chicken")
plt.show()

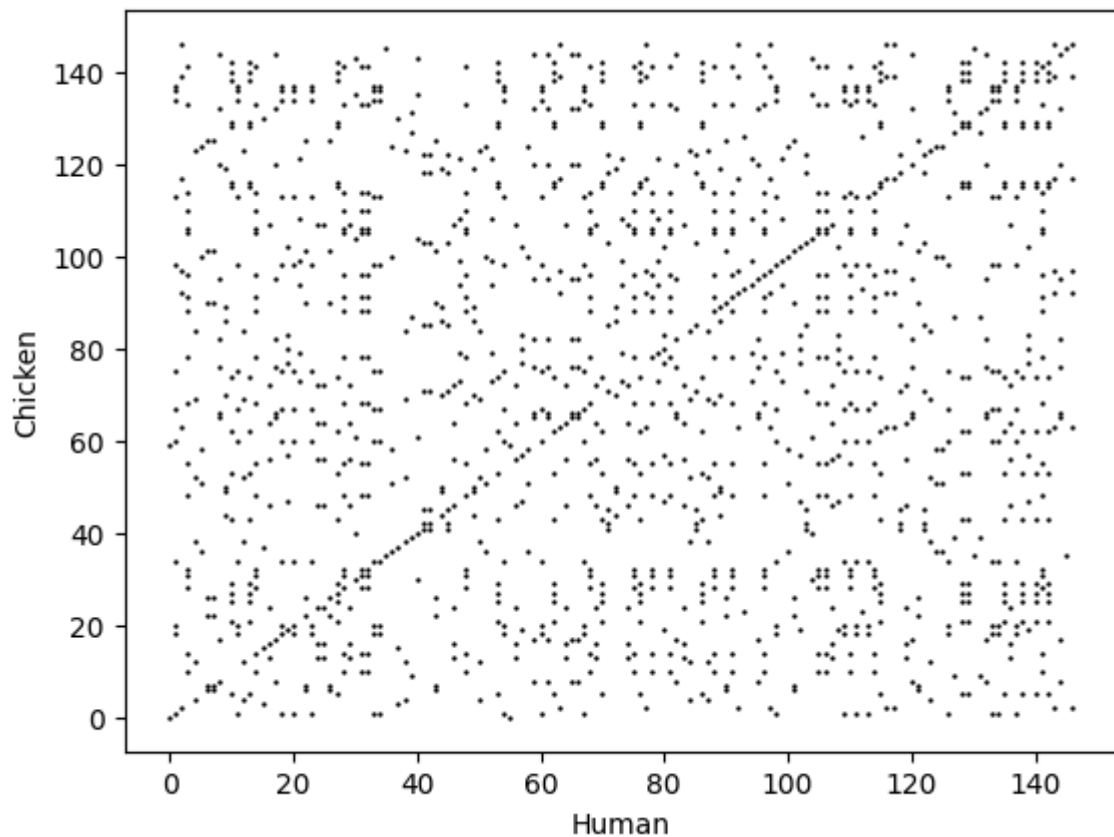
print("\nMatching segments between the sequences:")

continuous_segment = []
for match in matching_positions:
    if not continuous_segment or match - continuous_segment[-1] == 1:
        continuous_segment.append(match)
    else:
        print(f"Residues {continuous_segment[0]}-{continuous_segment[-1]}" if len(continuous_segment) > 1 else f"Residue {continuous_segment[0]}")
        continuous_segment = [match]

if continuous_segment:
    print(f"Residues {continuous_segment[0]}-{continuous_segment[-1]}" if len(continuous_segment) > 1 else f"Residue {continuous_segment[0]}")

```

The dot plot produced by this:

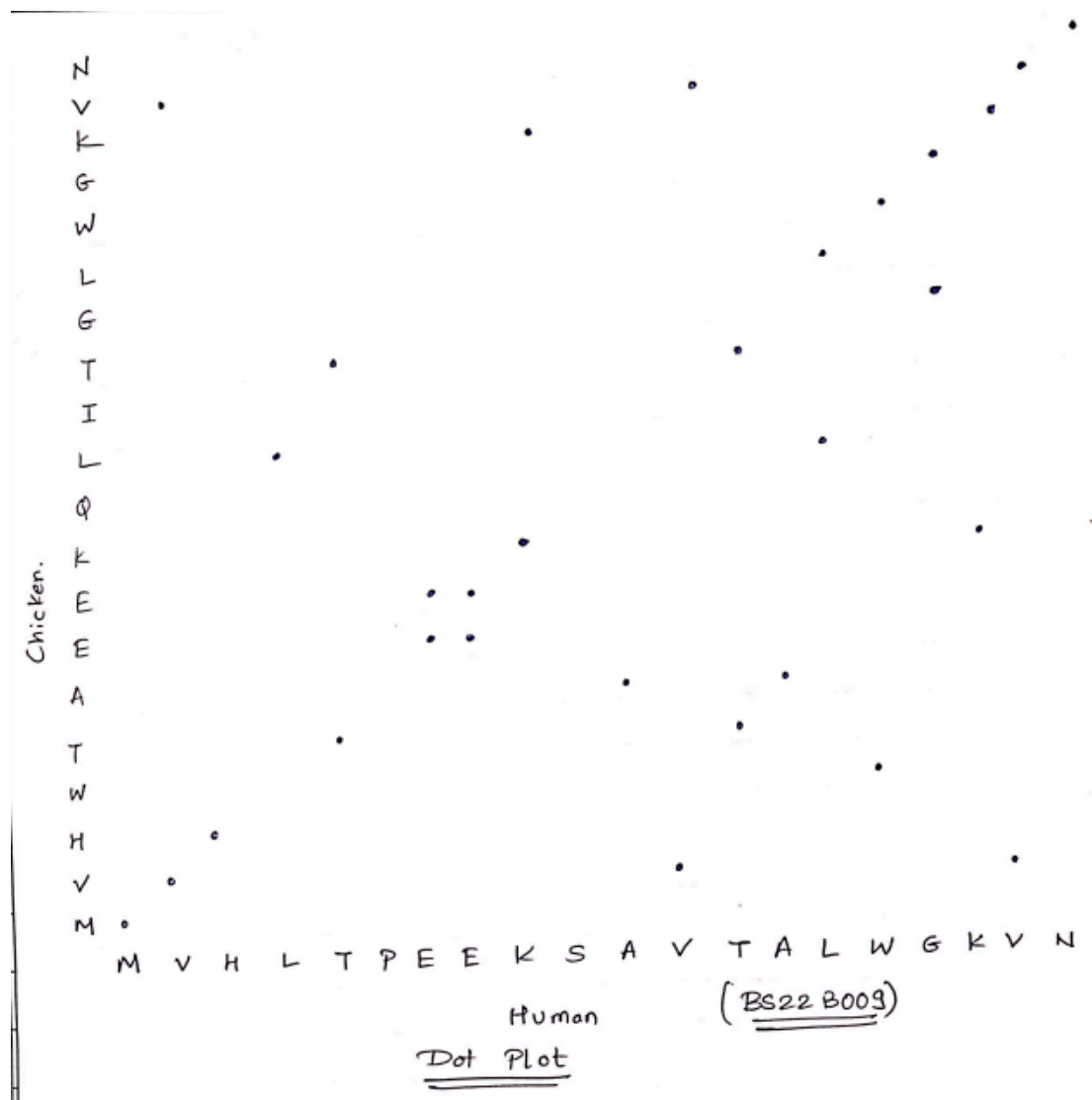


Matching segments between the sequences:

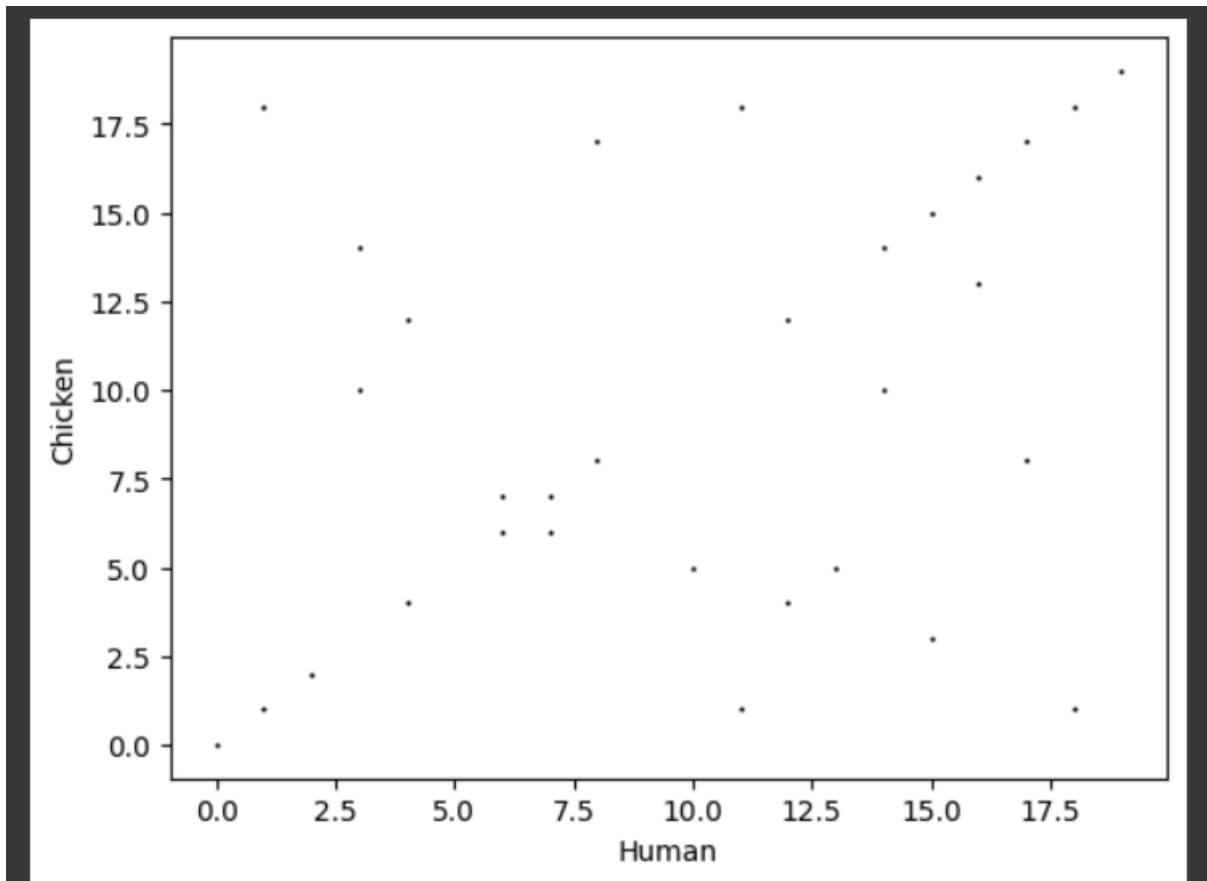
Residues 1–3
Residue 5
Residues 7–9
Residue 13
Residues 15–21
Residue 23
Residue 25
Residues 27–29
Residues 31–33
Residues 35–43
Residues 45–47
Residues 49–50
Residue 52
Residue 54
Residues 57–59
Residue 61
Residues 63–69
Residue 72
Residue 74
Residues 79–81
Residue 83
Residues 85–86
Residues 89–108
Residue 111
Residues 114–116
Residues 118–119
Residue 121
Residues 123–125
Residues 128–130
Residues 132–133
Residue 135
Residues 138–139
Residues 141–143
Residues 145–147

b. Construct the dot plot manually for the residues 1–20 and verify with the plot obtained using program.

The dot plot of the first 20 residues drawn manually is shown along with the plot drawn by the program:



By code:



Matching segments between the sequences:
 Residues 1-3
 Residue 5
 Residues 7-9
 Residue 13
 Residues 15-20

Hence verified manually done dot plot with code.

**2. Calculate the score for the following alignments using code: AATCTATA
 AAG--ATA Assume that the match score is 1, mismatch score is 0, origination
 penalty is -2, and length penalty is -1.**

The Python code to score the given alignment is given below:



```
#Question2
seq1 = "AACTCATA"
seq2 = "AAG--ATA"

score = 0
match_score = 1
mismatch_penalty = 0
gap_open_penalty = 2
gap_extension_penalty = 1
gap_active = False

for i in range(len(seq1)):
    if seq1[i] == "-" or seq2[i] == "-":
        if not gap_active:
            score -= gap_open_penalty + gap_extension_penalty
            gap_active = True
        else:
            score -= gap_extension_penalty
    else:
        gap_active = False
        if seq1[i] == seq2[i]:
            score += match_score
        else:
            score -= mismatch_penalty

print(f"\nThe alignment score is {score}.")
```



The alignment score is 1.

3. Verify the Q2 manually.

The manual verification of the score calculation is shown below:

Manual verification of score :-

A A T C T A T A

A A G - - A T A

match score = 1 mismatch \Rightarrow 0 origination = -2

length Penalty \Rightarrow -1 Penalty

$$1 + 1 + 0 + (-2) \times 1 + 2 \times (-1) + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$2 - 4 + 3$$

$$-2 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 1$$

4. Using the Needleman and Wunsch dynamic programming method, construct the partial alignment score table and align the following two sequences (using code): ACAGTCGAACG and ACCGTCCG use the scoring parameters: match score: +2; mismatch score: -1 and gap penalty: -2

The Python code to construct the partial alignment scoring table and align the two given sequences using the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm is given below:

```

#Question4
def needleman_wunsch(seq1, seq2, match=2, mismatch=-1, gap=-2):
    m, n = len(seq1), len(seq2)

    dp = [[0 for _ in range(n+1)] for _ in range(m+1)]

    for i in range(1, m+1):
        dp[i][0] = dp[i-1][0] + gap
    for j in range(1, n+1):
        dp[0][j] = dp[0][j-1] + gap

    #DP table
    for i in range(1, m+1):
        for j in range(1, n+1):
            diag_score = dp[i-1][j-1] + (match if seq1[i-1] == seq2[j-1] else mismatch)
            up_score = dp[i-1][j] + gap
            left_score = dp[i][j-1] + gap
            dp[i][j] = max(diag_score, up_score, left_score)

    # Traceback
    align1, align2 = "", ""
    i, j = m, n
    while i > 0 and j > 0:
        current_score = dp[i][j]
        score_diag = dp[i-1][j-1]
        score_up = dp[i-1][j]
        score_left = dp[i][j-1]
        if current_score == score_diag + (match if seq1[i-1] == seq2[j-1] else mismatch):
            align1 = seq1[i-1] + align1
            align2 = seq2[j-1] + align2
            i -= 1
            j -= 1
        elif current_score == score_up + gap:
            align1 = seq1[i-1] + align1
            align2 = "-" + align2
            i -= 1
    align1 = seq1[i:] + align1
    align2 = seq2[j:] + align2

```

Output:

DP Table:

0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12	-14	-16
-2	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8	-10	-12
-4	0	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8
-6	-2	2	3	1	-1	-3	-5	-7
-8	-4	0	1	5	3	1	-1	-3
-10	-6	-2	-1	3	7	5	3	1
-12	-8	-4	0	1	5	9	7	5
-14	-10	-6	-2	2	3	7	8	9
-16	-12	-8	-4	0	1	5	6	7
-18	-14	-10	-6	-2	-1	3	4	5
-20	-16	-12	-8	-4	-3	1	5	3
-22	-18	-14	-10	-6	-5	-1	3	7

Optimal Alignment:

ACAGTCGAACG
ACCGTC--CG

Optimal Alignment Score: 7

Using the parameters given, the alignment score is 7.

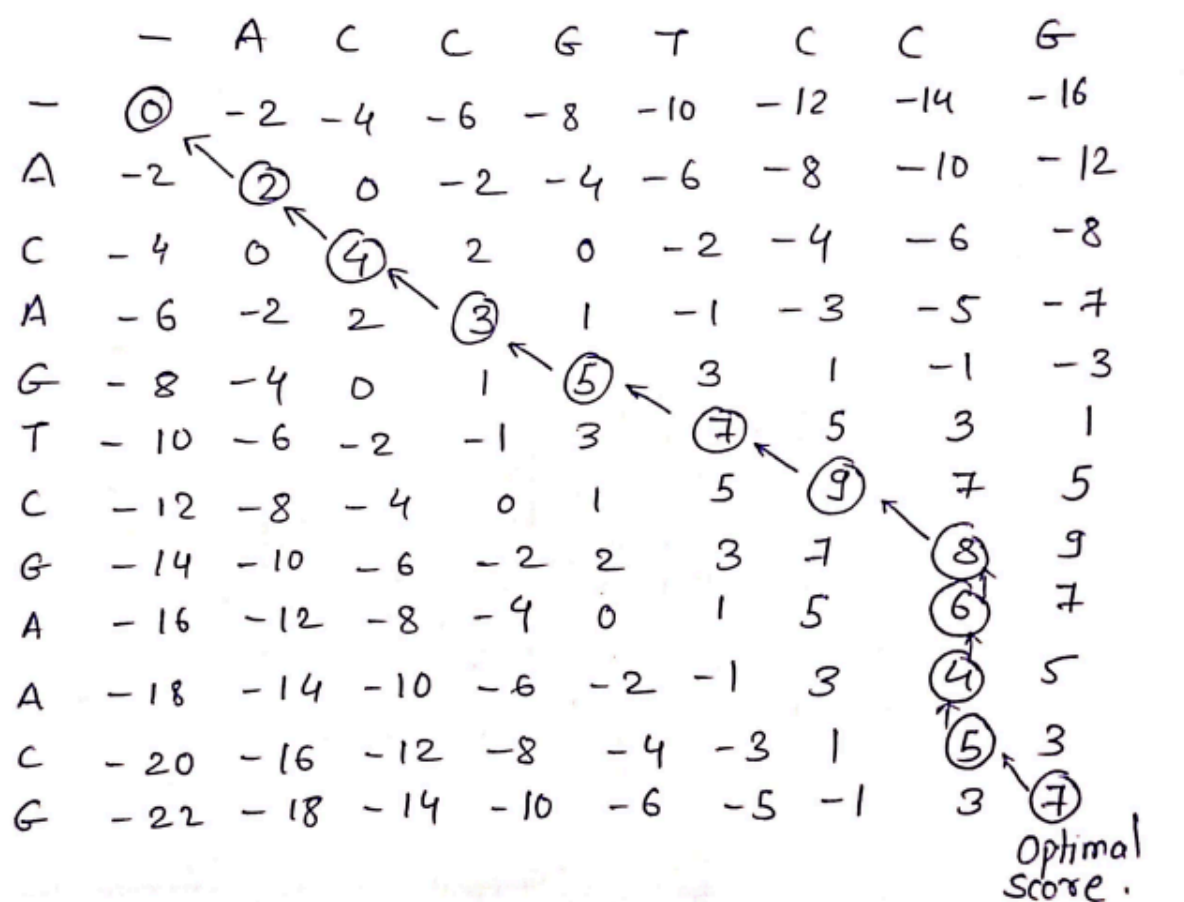
The final alignment is:

A C A G T C G A A C G

A C C G T C - - - C G

5. Verify Q4 manually.

The manual verification of the previous question is shown below:



6. Using the Smith-Waterman method, construct the partial alignment scoring table and align the following two sequences (using code): ACGTATCGCGTATA and GATGCGTATCG

scoring parameters: match score: +2; mismatch score: -1 and gap penalty: -2

The Python code to construct the partial alignment scoring table and align the two given sequences using the Smith-Waterman algorithm is given below:

```

#question6
import numpy as np

match_score = 2
mismatch_score = -1
gap_penalty = -2

seq1 = "ACGTATCGCGTATA"
seq2 = "GATGCGTATCG"

rows = len(seq1) + 1
cols = len(seq2) + 1
score_matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=int)

max_score = 0
max_pos = None

for i in range(1, rows):
    for j in range(1, cols):
        match = score_matrix[i-1, j-1] + (match_score if seq1[i-1] == seq2[j-1] else mismatch_score)
        delete = score_matrix[i-1, j] + gap_penalty
        insert = score_matrix[i, j-1] + gap_penalty
        score_matrix[i, j] = max(match, delete, insert, 0)

        if score_matrix[i, j] > max_score:
            max_score = score_matrix[i, j]
            max_pos = (i, j)

print("Smith-Waterman Alignment Score Matrix:")
print(score_matrix)

aligned_seq1 = ""
aligned_seq2 = ""
i, j = max_pos

print("Smith-Waterman Alignment Score Matrix:")
print(score_matrix)

aligned_seq1 = ""
aligned_seq2 = ""
i, j = max_pos

while score_matrix[i, j] > 0:
    if i > 0 and j > 0 and score_matrix[i, j] == score_matrix[i-1, j-1] + (match_score if seq1[i-1] == seq2[j-1] else mismatch_score):
        aligned_seq1 = seq1[i-1] + aligned_seq1
        aligned_seq2 = seq2[j-1] + aligned_seq2
        i -= 1
        j -= 1
    elif i > 0 and score_matrix[i, j] == score_matrix[i-1, j] + gap_penalty:
        aligned_seq1 = seq1[i-1] + aligned_seq1
        aligned_seq2 = "-" + aligned_seq2
        i -= 1
    else:
        aligned_seq1 = "-" + aligned_seq1
        aligned_seq2 = seq2[j-1] + aligned_seq2
        j -= 1

print("\nOptimal Local Alignment:")
print(aligned_seq1)
print(aligned_seq2)

```

The output of the program is shown below:

Smith-Waterman Alignment Score Matrix:

```
[[ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  2  0  0  0  0  0  2  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  1  0  2  0  0  0  1  2  0]
 [ 0  2  0  0  3  1  4  2  0  0  0  4]
 [ 0  0  1  2  1  2  2  6  4  2  0  2]
 [ 0  0  2  0  1  0  1  4  8  6  4  2]
 [ 0  0  0  4  2  0  0  3  6 10  8  6]
 [ 0  0  0  2  3  4  2  1  4  8 12 10]
 [ 0  2  0  0  4  2  6  4  2  6 10 14]
 [ 0  0  1  0  2  6  4  5  3  4  8 12]
 [ 0  2  0  0  2  4  8  6  4  2  6 10]
 [ 0  0  1  2  0  2  6 10  8  6  4  8]
 [ 0  0  2  0  1  0  4  8 12 10  8  6]
 [ 0  0  0  4  2  0  2  6 10 14 12 10]
 [ 0  0  2  2  3  1  0  4  8 12 13 11]]
```

Optimal Local Alignment:

CGTATCG

CGTATCG