

Development of a Multiple Sequence Alignment Algorithm using Cloud Computing and Big Data Technologies



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Introduction

Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of DNA, RNA and protein sequences is one of the most essential techniques in the fields of molecular biology, computational biology and bioinformatics [1]. Next-generation sequencing technologies are changing the biology landscape by flooding the databases with massive amounts of raw sequence data [2]. Combining MSA algorithms with distributed and parallelised computing solutions is therefore necessary in order to improve the speed, quality and capability for MSA algorithms. The **storage and analysis** of the growing genomic data represents the central challenge in computational biology today [3].

Multiple Sequence Alignment

MSA is a widely used computational procedure for biological sequence analysis. Sequences are compared in order to:

- Construct Phylogenetic trees
- Analyse secondary and tertiary protein structures
- Analyse protein functions

Finding mathematically perfect MSA can generally be defined as a complex optimization problem or **NP-complete problem**, therefore heuristic ("best guess") methods are used instead [4].

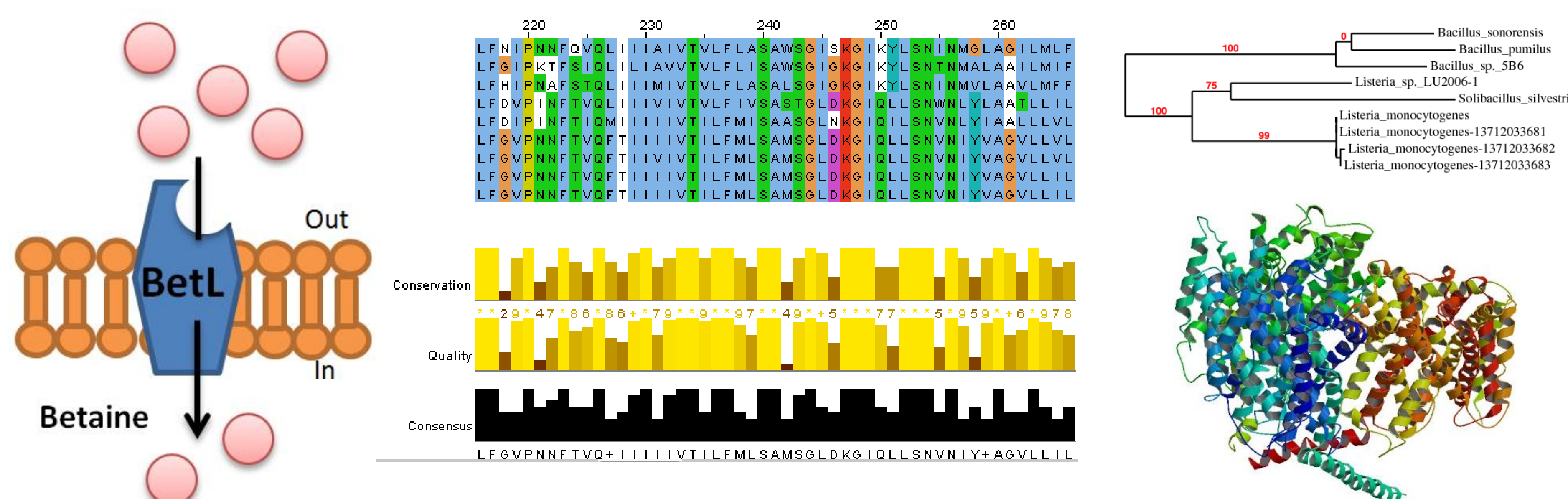


Fig 1: An example of Multiple Sequence Alignment of BetL protein (betaine transporter of *Listeria monocytogenes*) generated by Clustal Omega algorithm.

Big Data Technology

Hadoop is a software framework, consisting of MapReduce and HDFS. It is driven by big data, distributes the data over **commodity hardware** and provides **parallelised processing and analytics**. MapReduce is a software framework used for processing and analysing large amounts of data across distributed commodity servers.

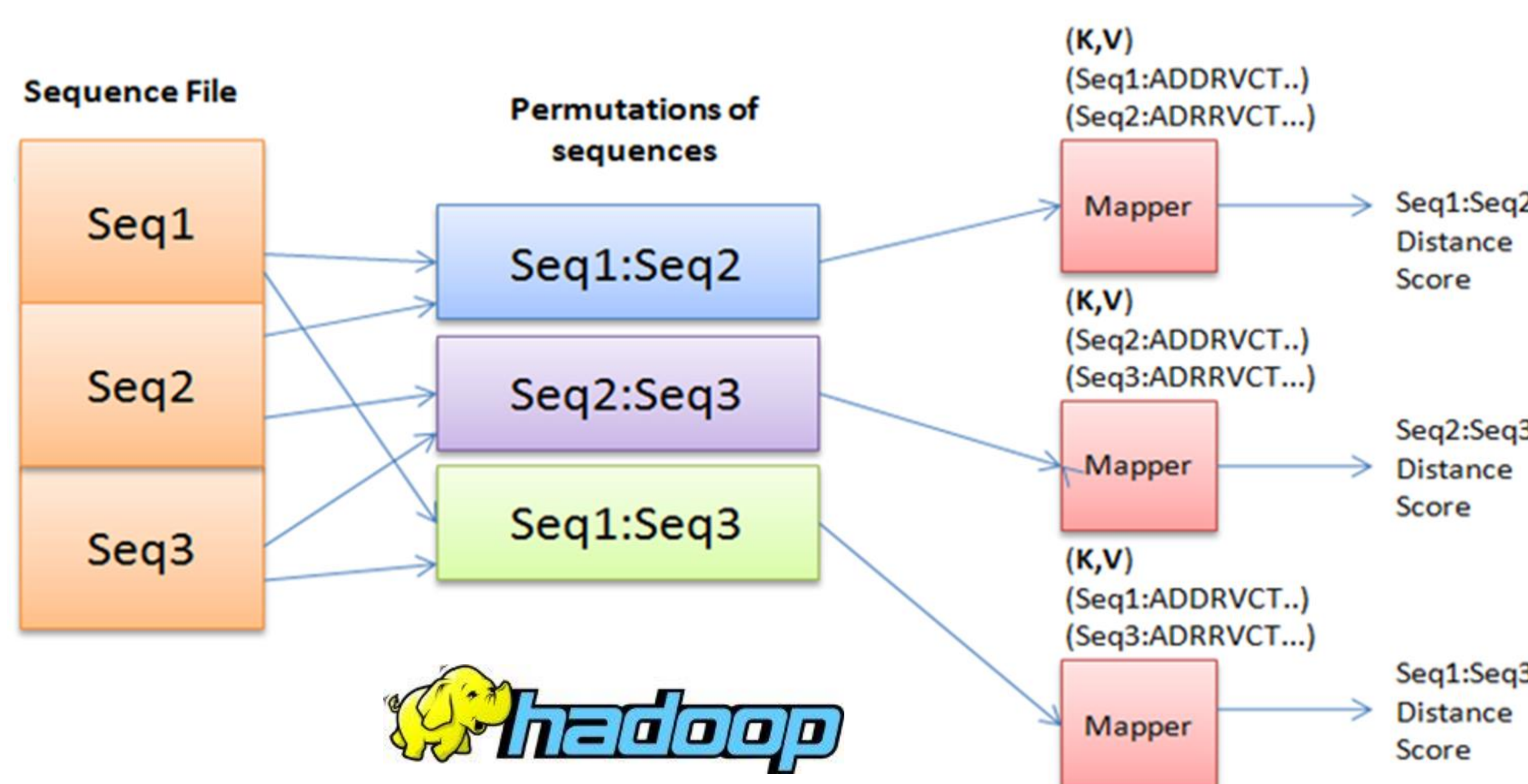


Fig 2:Diagram of k-tuple pairwise alignment method used by Clustal Omega as a MapReduce job, showing tree steps.

Cloud Computing

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) describes cloud computing as "*a **pay-per-use model** of enabling **available, convenient** and **on-demand network access** to a shared pool of **configurable computing resources** that can be rapidly provisioned and released with **minimal management effort** or service provider interaction*" [5].

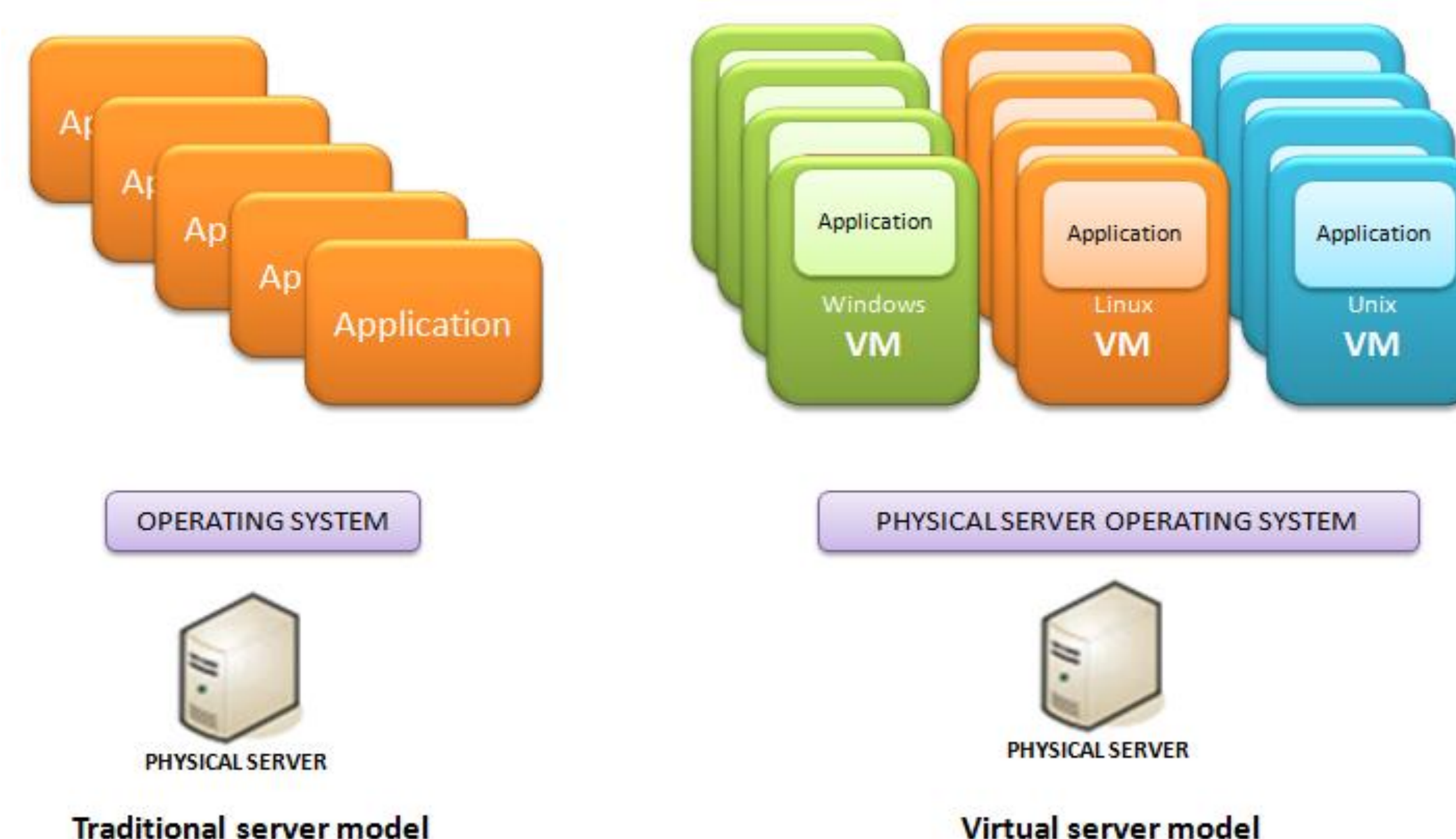


Fig 3:Transition from traditional computing to virtualised computing where multiple OS images share the hardware resources.

Conclusions

- The data from sequencing projects is increasing at exponential rates.
- There is no biologically perfect solution for MSA.
- Raw biological data storage and processing is at a bottleneck.
- Cloud computing and the big data technologies have the potential to aid in solving these problems, by offering distributed storage and faster processing times.

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