

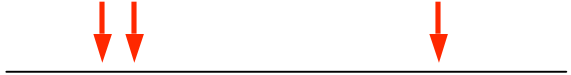
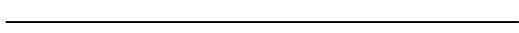
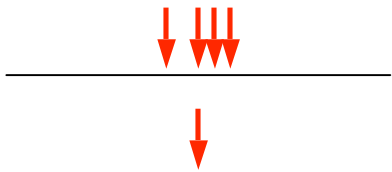



Regulatory Sequence Analysis

***String-based
pattern matching***

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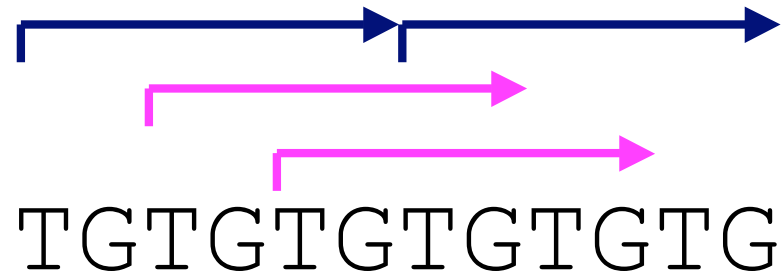
Word counting - Occurrences or matching sequences

- If a sequence contains multiple occurrences of a given pattern, one can score either
 - **all of them**, or
 - only count the **first occurrence per sequence**. In this case, each sequence is scored as "matching" the pattern or not.

| | | All occurrences | First occurrence |
|--------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Seq 1 |  | 3 | true |
| Seq 2 |  | 0 | false |
| Seq 3 |  | 4 | true |
| Seq 4 |  | 1 | true |
| Seq 5 |  | 0 | false |
| Seq 6 |  | 1 | true |
| Total | | 9 occ | 4 mseq |

Treatment of self-overlap

Mutually overlapping occurrences of the same word.



2 or 4 occurrences of TGTGTG ?

Single or double strand count



CTGCCCTAGGGCAG
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
GACGGGATCCCGTC

The diagram shows a DNA double strand. The top strand is labeled CTGCCCTAGGGCAG and has a blue arrow above it pointing to the right. The bottom strand is labeled GACGGGATCCCGTC and has a pink arrow below it pointing to the left. The two strands are connected by vertical lines representing base pairs.

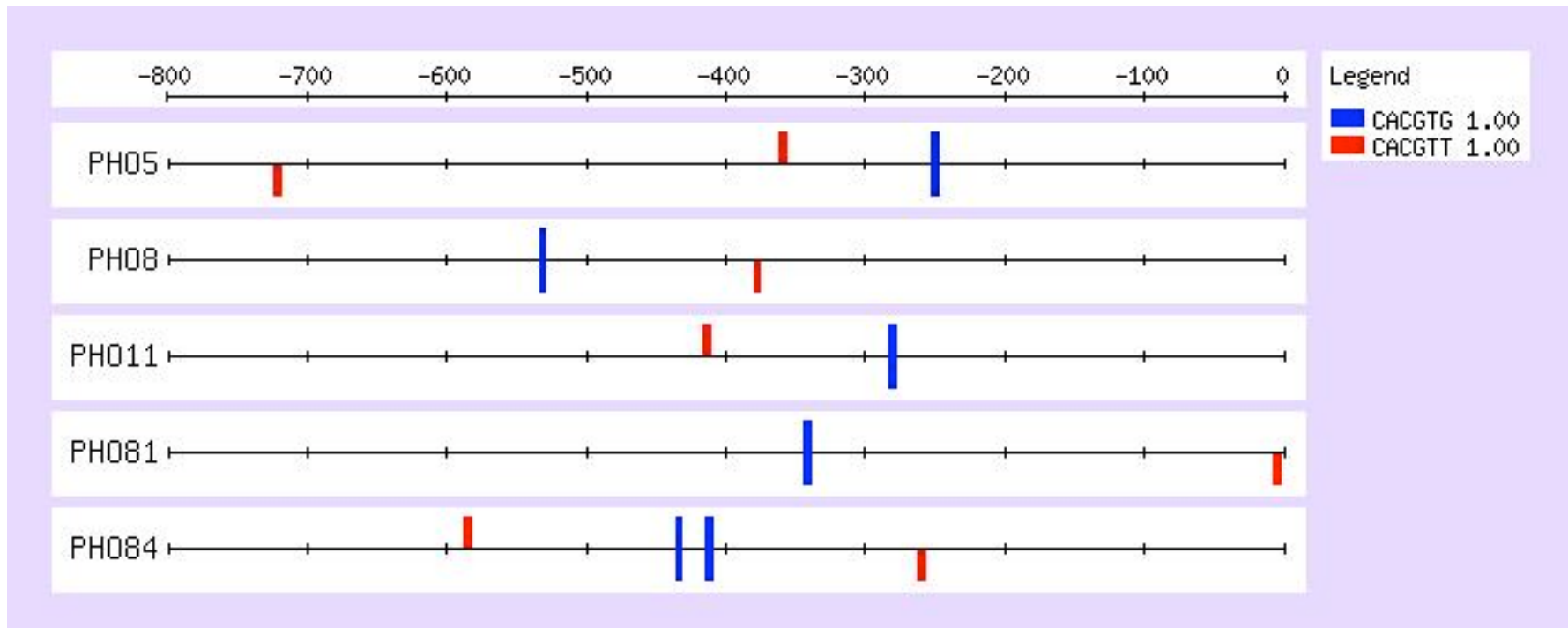
1 or 2 occurrences of CTGCCC ?

Software : *dna-pattern*

- Specialized program for pattern matching in DNA sequences
 - Supports IUPAC code for partly specified nucleotides (e.g. TSWNATTK)
 - Supports spaces of fixed or variable length within the patterns (e.g. GGGWn_{0,30}WCCC)
 - Single or both strands
 - Allow substitutions but no insertion or deletion
- Extract neighbourhood of the match (flanking bases)
- Return
 - matching positions
 - match count per sequence
- Sliding window
 - Detection of regions containing combinations of multiple patterns
 - A specific weight can be associated to each pattern

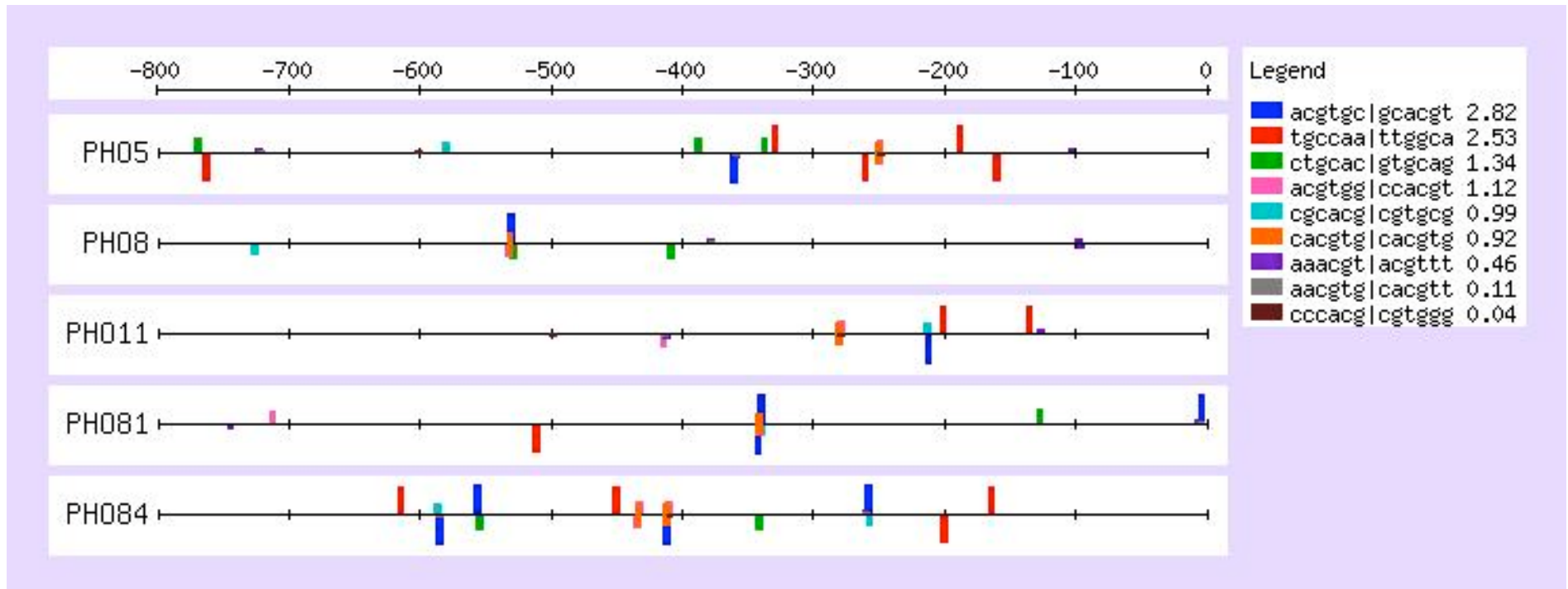
Matching simple patterns

- A simple string-based pattern matching is usually poorly informative.
 - spurious matches are expected to be found anywhere
 - the presence of the consensus does not necessarily mean that the factor binds
 - some patterns have a higher significance than other ones (e.g. the core of the consensus).



Assigning scores to patterns

- Pattern-specific scores can improve the interpretation by highlighting the most significant patterns.
- Scores can be assigned arbitrarily (e.g. on the basis of prior biological knowledge) or reflect the significance calculated by pattern discovery programs.



Sliding windows - scoring mutually overlapping matches

Sliding windows - scoring successions of matches
