# Bioinformatics Assignment Motif Finding

CSE 463: Introduction to Bioinformatics

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# Chapter 1

# Methods

# 1.1 Randomized Motif Search

In randomized motif search, we first start with randomly selected k-mers in each string from DNA. Then we create a profile from those random k-mers. We keep on improving the motifs using the profile and improve the profile using the new motif. We run this algorithm many times at random starting positions and hope that we will get close to the optimum solution.

We have implemented randomized motif search in our code. The code is in the snipped below :

```
score = 1;
            for(int pos = 0; pos < k; ++pos)</pre>
                switch(dna[i][j+pos])
                    case 'A':
                    case 'a': score *= profile[0][pos];
                            break;
                    case 'C':
                    case 'c': score *= profile[1][pos];
                            break;
                    case 'G':
                    case 'g': score *= profile[2][pos];
                            break;
                    case 'T':
                    case 't': score *= profile[3][pos];
                            break;
                }
            }
            if(score > best_score)
                best_score = score;
                temp = dna[i].substr(j, k);
        }
        profile_most_motifs.push_back(temp);
    }
    return profile_most_motifs;
}
void random_motif_search(int n, int t, int k, int it, string
    dna[])
{
    double profile[5][100];
    vector<string> profile_most_motifs, random_motifs;
    for(int i = 0; i < it; ++i)
        profile_most_motifs.clear();
        random_motifs.clear();
        for(int j = 0; j < t; ++j)
            random_motifs.push_back( find_random_motif(dna[j], k,
            \rightarrow n);
```

```
int aa, cc, gg, tt;
    for(int j = 0; j < k; ++j)
    {
        aa = cc = gg = tt = 0;
        for(int 1 = 0; 1 < t; ++1)
            switch(random_motifs[1][j])
            {
                 case 'A':
                 case 'a': ++aa;
                         break;
                 case 'C':
                 case 'c': ++cc;
                         break;
                 case 'G':
                 case 'g': ++gg;
                         break;
                 case 'T':
                 case 't': ++tt;
                         break;
            }
        profile[0][j] = aa / (double) t;
        profile[1][j] = cc / (double) t;
        profile[2][j] = gg / (double) t;
        profile[3][j] = tt / (double) t;
    }
    profile_most_motifs = find_profile_most_motifs(t, n, k,

    dna, profile);

}
cout << "Random Motifs:" << endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
    cout << random_motifs[i] << endl;</pre>
cout << endl;</pre>
char nuces[] = {'A', 'C', 'G', 'T'};
cout << "Profile:" << endl;</pre>
for(int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
{
    cout << nuces[i] << ": ";</pre>
    for(int j = 0; j < k; ++j)
        cout << fixed << setprecision(4) << profile[i][j] <<</pre>
         cout << endl;</pre>
```

```
cout << endl;</pre>
    cout << "Profile Most Motifs:" << endl;</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
        cout << profile_most_motifs[i] << endl;</pre>
    return;
}
int main()
    srand(time(NULL));
    int n, t, k, it;
    string dna[100];
    freopen("RMS_yst08r.txt","r",stdin);
    cin >> n >> t >> k >> it;
    for(int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
        cin >> dna[i];
    random_motif_search(n, t, k, it, dna);
    return 0;
}
```

# 1.2 Gibbs Sampling

In Gibbs sampling for motif finding, the algorithm iteratively samples potential motif positions within each sequence while keeping the positions of the motifs in the other sequences fixed. It proceeds more slowly and chooses new l-mers at random increasing the odds that it will converge to the correct solution.

#### Working Procedure:

- 1. Randomly choose starting positions  $s = (s_1, \ldots, s_t)$  and form the set of l-mers associated with these starting positions.
- 2. Randomly choose one of the t sequences.
- 3. Create a profile P from the other t-1 sequences.
- 4. For each position in the removed sequence, calculate the probability that the l-mer starting at that position was generated by P.
- 5. Choose a new starting position for the removed sequence at random based on the probabilities calculated in step 4.

6. Repeat steps 2-5 until there is no improvement.

We have implemented randomized motif search in our code. The code is in the snipped below :

```
import random
from datetime import datetime
def symbolToNumber(symbol):
        if symbol == "A":
                return 0
        if symbol == "C":
                return 1
        if symbol == "G":
                return 2
        if symbol == "T":
                return 3
def numberToSymbol(x):
        if x == 0:
                return "A"
        if x == 1:
                return "C"
        if x == 2:
                return "G"
        if x == 3:
                return "T"
def profileRandom(k, profile, text):
   probs = []
    for i in range(0,len(text) - k +1):
        prob = 1.0
       pattern = text[i:i+k]
        for j in range(k):
            1 = symbolToNumber(pattern[j])
            prob *= profile[1][j]
        probs.append(prob)
   r = myRandom(probs)
    return r
def profileForm(motifs):
        k = len(motifs[0])
        profile = [[1 for i in range(k)] for j in range(4)]
        for x in motifs:
                for i in range(len(x)):
                        j = symbolToNumber(x[i])
```

```
profile[j][i] += 1
        for x in profile:
                for i in range(len(x)):
                        x[i] = x[i]/len(motifs)
        return profile
def consensus(profile):
        str = ""
        for i in range(len(profile[0])):
                max = 0
                loc = 0
                for j in range(4):
                        if profile[j][i] > max:
                                loc = j
                                max = profile[j][i]
                str+=numberToSymbol(loc)
        return str
def score(motifs):
        profile = profileForm(motifs)
        cons = consensus(profile)
        score = 0
        for x in motifs:
                for i in range(len(x)):
                        if cons[i] != x[i]:
                                score += 1
        return score
def myRandom(dist):
   s = 0.0
    for x in dist:
        s+=x
   i = random.random()
   partial = 0.0
    for x in range(len(dist)):
        partial += dist[x]
        if partial/s >= i:
            return x
def gibbsSampler(dna, k, t, n):
   bestMotifs = []
   motifs = []
    for x in range(t):
        i = random.randint(0, len(dna[x])-k)
        motifs.append(dna[x][i:i+k])
   bestMotifs = motifs[:]
```

```
for i in range(n):
        j = random.randint(0,t-1)
        profile = profileForm(motifs[:j] + motifs[j+1:])
        r = profileRandom(k, profile, dna[j])
        motifs[j] = dna[j][r:r+k]
        if score(motifs) < score(bestMotifs):</pre>
            bestMotifs = motifs[:]
    return bestMotifs
start = datetime.now()
with open("hm03.txt") as file:
    k, t, n = [int(x) for x in file.readline().split()]
    dna = []
    for line in file:
        dna.append(line.rstrip())
best = gibbsSampler(dna, k, t, n)
s = score(best)
for x in range(20):
    sample = gibbsSampler(dna, k, t, n)
    if score(sample) < s:</pre>
        s = score(sample)
        best = sample[:]
for b in best:
        print(b)
end = datetime.now()
print("Runtime : ",end-start)
```

# Chapter 2

# Software

We ran all the files in both STREME and  $\mathsf{MEME}_{C}hIPtools and the output was as follows:$ 

# 2.1 STREME

For this tool we just upload the DNA file that we want to find the motif in. But we need to provide the file in a different format. We need to have IDs before each line. After this, we simply upload our dna and an output file would be generated. We can view the HTML code and view this. Some of the outputs are as follows:

### 2.1.1 For file hm03.txt

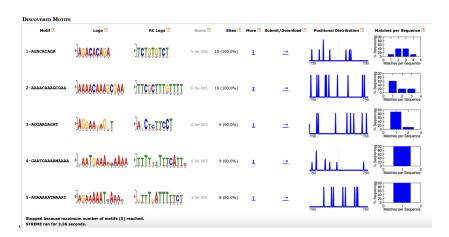


Figure 2.1: Output for the file hm03.txt

# 2.1.2 For file yst04r.txt

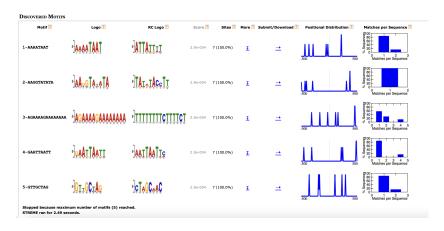


Figure 2.2: Output for the file yst04r.txt

# 2.1.3 For file yst08r.txt

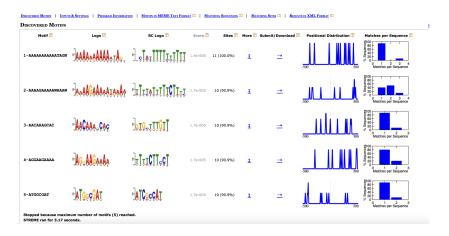


Figure 2.3: Output for the file yst08r.txt

# 2.2 MEME-ChIP

For this tool we just upload the DNA file that we want to find the motif in. But we need to provide the file in a different format. We need to have IDs before each line. After this, we simply upload our dna and an output file would be generated. We can view the HTML code and view this. Some of the outputs are as follows:

## 2.2.1 For file hm03.txt

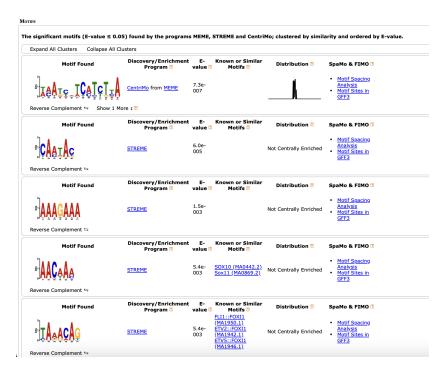


Figure 2.4: Output for the file hm03.txt

# 2.2.2 For file yst04r.txt



Figure 2.5: Output for the file yst04r.txt

# 2.2.3 For file yst08r.txt

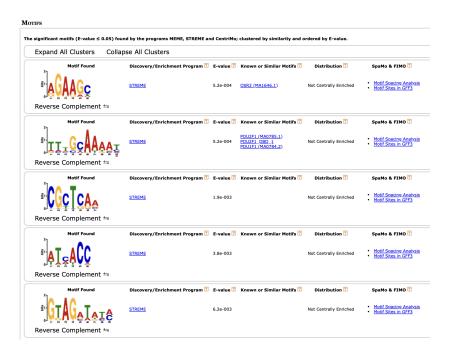


Figure 2.6: Output for the file yst08r.txt

## 2.3 Commands to run

## 2.4 **STREME**

#### 2.4.1 For file hm03.txt

streme –verbosity 1 –oc . –dna –totallength 4000000 –time 14400 –minw 8 –maxw 15 –thresh 0.05 –align center –p hm03.txt

# 2.4.2 For file yst04r.txt

streme –verbosity 1 –oc . –dna –totallength 4000000 –time 14400 –minw 8 –maxw 15 –thresh 0.05 –align center –p yst04r.txt

## 2.4.3 For file yst08r.txt

streme –verbosity 1 –oc . –dna –totallength 4000000 –time 14400 –minw 8 –maxw 15 –thresh 0.05 –align center –p yst08r.txt

### 2.5 MEME-ChIP

#### 2.5.1 For file hm03.txt

```
\label{eq:continuous_section} \begin{array}{lll} \text{meme-chip -oc} & . & \text{-time } 240 \text{ -ccut } 100 \text{ -dna -order } 2 \text{ -minw } 6 \text{ -maxw } 15 \text{ -db} \\ \text{db/motif}_databases/MOUSE/uniprobe_mouse.meme-dbdb/motif}_databases/JASPAR/JASPAR2022_CORE_v \\ redundant_v2.meme-dbdb/motif_databases/EUKARYOTE/jolma2013.meme-meme-modzoops-meme-nmotifs3-meme-searchsize100000-streme-pvt0.05-streme-aligncenter-streme-totallength4000000-centrimo-score5.0-centrimo-ethresh10.0hm03.txt \\ \end{array}
```

### 2.5.2 For file yst04r.txt

```
\label{eq:cont_solution} \begin{array}{lll} \text{meme-chip -oc} & . & \text{-time } 240 \text{ -ccut } 100 \text{ -dna -order } 2 \text{ -minw } 6 \text{ -maxw } 15 \text{ -db} \\ \text{db/motif}_databases/MOUSE/uniprobe_mouse.meme-dbdb/motif}_databases/JASPAR/JASPAR2022_CORE_v \\ redundant_v2.meme-dbdb/motif_databases/EUKARYOTE/jolma2013.meme-\\ meme-modzoops-meme-nmotifs3-meme-searchsize100000-streme-\\ pvt0.05-streme-aligncenter-streme-totallength4000000-centrimo-\\ score5.0-centrimo-ethresh10.0yst04r.txt \end{array}
```

## 2.5.3 For file yst08r.txt

```
\label{eq:cont_decompose} \begin{array}{ll} \text{meme-chip -oc} \; . \; \; \text{-time 240 -ccut 100 -dna -order 2 -minw 6 -maxw 15 -db} \\ \text{db/motif}_databases/MOUSE/uniprobe_mouse.meme-dbdb/motif}_databases/JASPAR/JASPAR2022_CORE_v \\ redundant_v2.meme-dbdb/motif_databases/EUKARYOTE/jolma2013.meme-modzoops-meme-nmotifs3-meme-searchsize100000-streme-\\ \end{array}
```

pvt0.05-streme-aligncenter-streme-totallength 4000000-centrimo-score 5.0-centrimo-ethresh 10.0 yst08 r.txt

# 2.6 Scripts to run

# Chapter 3

# Results

# 3.1 Experiment Configuration

The tools provided us with motifs with size ranging from 8 to 15. We ran our algo for three of the input files for each of the values 8,10,12,15.

# 3.2 Comparison

## 3.3 Randomized Motif Search

We wrote a code following the pseudocode of the randomized motif search algorithm. Now we ran this code several times each time with a different motif length ranging from 8 to 15. These are some of the values that we received

### 3.3.1 For file hm03.txt

When k=15, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs: ATCGGGTG

GTTTCTCA TTGGGTGT

TTTTCTTT

CTTCCGGT

GGGACTGA

CTTCACTT

ATTGTGGA

AAGGCGAG

CGGGGCAG

#### Profile:

 $\begin{array}{c} A:\ 0.3000\ 0.1000\ 0.0000\ 0.1000\ 0.1000\ 0.0000\ 0.2000\ 0.3000\\ C:\ 0.3000\ 0.0000\ 0.1000\ 0.2000\ 0.5000\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\\ G:\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.4000\ 0.5000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\ 0.4000\ 0.3000\\ T:\ 0.2000\ 0.7000\ 0.5000\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.4000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\\ \end{array}$ 

#### Profile Most Motifs:

CTGGCTGT

ATTGCTGG

TTTGCTGT

ATGGCTTT

CTGGCTGA

**CTGGGTGA** 

CTTGCGGT

ATTGCTGT

CTGGCTTT

#### When k=10 the output was:

Random Motifs:

TTATTCACTA

GTTGCAGCTT

AGAGCTGCTA

AAGATTATAG

CTCCCACTCG

AGAATGAGGC

TCCAAAAGTA

CCTGATGAAG

TTAAGGGAGT

GAAAATGAGG

#### Profile:

 $A:\ 0.3000\ 0.2000\ 0.5000\ 0.5000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\ 0.3000\ 0.2000\ 0.3000$ 

 $C:\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000$ 

 $G:\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000\ 0.2000\ 0.5000\ 0.2000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000$ 

 $T{:}\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\ 0.0000\ 0.2000\ 0.4000\ 0.2000$ 

### Profile Most Motifs:

ATAATAATTG

ATAATTAAAG

ATAAAAGCTG

TTAACTGAAG

ATAAATGGGG

TTAACTGAAG AAAATTACTG

AAAATTGCTG

AGAATGAATG

### GAAAATGAGG

#### When k=12 the output was:

Random Motifs:

CACTAAACAGTCCTT

TCATGAATAATAATT

GCTTAAAAACCTAGA

ACAGAGAATTTGGGG

GACTGGTCACTCACC

TACTCACCCCATGGA

ACATACAATGCAGTA

 ${\tt TCTCATTATGCCTAC}$ 

CCCAGGTGCCCGCCC

 ${\tt CATCCTCCCCAAAA}$ 

#### Profile:

 $A: 0.2000 \ 0.4000 \ 0.3000 \ 0.1000 \ 0.5000 \ 0.4000 \ 0.5000 \ 0.4000 \ 0.4000 \ 0.1000 \ 0.1000 \ 0.1000 \ 0.3000 \ 0.4000 \ 0.2000 \ 0.4000$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm G:\ 0.2000\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.0000\ 0.1000\ 0.0000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.0000} \\ 0.2000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000 \end{array}$ 

T: 0.3000 0.0000 0.3000 0.6000 0.0000 0.2000 0.3000 0.1000 0.3000 0.1000 0.4000 0.2000 0.1000 0.3000 0.2000

#### Profile Most Motifs:

 ${\tt CACTAAACAGTCATT}$ 

CACTATAAACTGTGA

GCTTAAAAACCTAGA

 ${\tt TACTAAACACTGAGA}$ 

 ${\tt GACTGGTCACTCACC}$ 

 ${\tt CCCCAAAAAGTAGGA}$ 

GACTAGTACCTGGGA

AACTGGTCACCCAGA

GCATGAACAGTGGGT

 ${\tt TCCTGGAACCTTCTT}$ 

## When k=15 the output was:

Random Motifs:

CACTGGACCCAGCTT

GTGCCTGACACAGGG

 ${\tt TCATGGCAAAGGTCT}$ 

TAGTTAATTAGTACC

TGTAACAATGAGCAC

ACCCGTAGTCCCGGC

TTTTATGCTGTATAA

## GAGAAACAGGACTGT TCAACAGGAATCCTC CAATTCTGACAACAC

#### Profile:

 $A: 0.1000\ 0.4000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\ 0.4000\ 0.3000\ 0.4000\ 0.4000\ 0.4000\ 0.4000$   $0.3000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000$ 

C:  $0.2000\ 0.3000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm G:\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.0000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.2000} \\ 0.3000\ 0.2000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000 \end{array}$ 

 $\text{T: } 0.5000\ 0.2000\ 0.2000\ 0.5000\ 0.2000\ 0.3000\ 0.1000\ 0.1000\ 0.4000\ 0.0000\ 0.2000\ 0.1000\ 0.3000\ 0.2000\ 0.3000$ 

Profile Most Motifs:

TAATCTAATGGGTGT

TAGAGAAATATGTCC

TCAACTAATAAGTCC

TAGTAAAAAAGACAC

TCATCTGAAGAAGGC

TCGACTGATAAACGC

GAGTATAGTCTGTGT

TCATTCAACAAATAT

CACCAAAATAAACAT

GCATATAGAAGGCAC

# 3.3.2 For file yst04r.txt

#### When k=8, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

ACAGATCA

AATACATT

CCACACCA

ATAAAAA

AAACACTA

CACGCCTT

**CCTGGTCA** 

### Profile:

 $A\colon 0.5714\ 0.4286\ 0.5714\ 0.2857\ 0.5714\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.7143$ 

 $C:\ 0.4286\ 0.4286\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.4286\ 0.4286\ 0.0000$ 

G: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.4286 0.1429 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000

 $T:\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.2857\ 0.4286\ 0.2857$ 

Profile Most Motifs:

AAAGAACA

AAAGATTA

AAAAACTA

CAAGACTA

AAAAACCA

AAACACTA

AAAGATTA

#### When k=10, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

TGGTCTTTTC

TGAGGACCTT

AAAAACACCA

GTTACAATAT

AGAAAAATAC

TTTGACATTG

TAAAATTGAT

#### Profile:

 $A\colon 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.5714\ 0.5714\ 0.5714\ 0.4286\ 0.5714\ 0.0000\ 0.4286\ 0.1429$ 

 $C:\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.2857$ 

 $G:\ 0.1429\ 0.4286\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.0000\ 0.1429$ 

 $T: 0.5714\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.0000\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.5714\ 0.4286\ 0.4286$ 

#### Profile Most Motifs:

TGAAACTTAC

TAAGACTTTT

 ${\bf TATAAAATTC}$ 

TGTACAATAT

AGAAAAATTT

TGAAAAATTC

AAAACAATAT

## When k=12, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

AAGAGAGAAGACCCA

 ${\tt CTGTCTCGAGGGTGC}$ 

 ${\tt TGTAGCCCTAGACTT}$ 

AGAAAGCATACTATA

CAAGTGTCGACGCTG

AAATGTGTTCCGCAC

Profile: A: 0.4286 0.4286 0.5714 0.5714 0.1429 0.1429 0.0000 0.2857 0.2857 0.4286 0.1429 0.1429 0.1429 0.1429 0.2857

C:  $0.2857\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.4286\ 0.2857\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.4286\ 0.1429\ 0.5714\ 0.2857\ 0.2857$ 

 $G: 0.0000\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.4286\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.2857$ 

 $0.4286\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.1429$ 

 $T: 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.1429 \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.4286 \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.5714 \ 0.1429 \ 0.1429 \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.4286 \ 0.2857$ 

Profile Most Motifs:

CTAATTCGTAGTTTT

AATAATCCTACGTTA

TAATGTCTTACTTCT

TAAAGTCCAATGCTA

AGAAAGCATACTATA

CTAATTGATACATCT

CAAAGTTATTCTCTA

### When k=15, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

AAGTAATTATCTACT

AAATCTATAACTACA

GATCAATCAGTACTA

CTAAAGGAAAAAATT

TTATCTACTGATCCG

AAACGAAGGCTATCG

TATTATTCTCTCTTG

#### Profile:

 $A: 0.4286\ 0.7143\ 0.5714\ 0.1429\ 0.5714\ 0.4286\ 0.4286\ 0.1429\ 0.5714\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.4286\ 0.4286\ 0.0000\ 0.2857$ 

C:  $0.1429\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.4286\ 0.0000\ 0.2857\ 0.2857\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.5714\ 0.0000$ 

G:  $0.1429\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.0000\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.1429\ 0.2857\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.4286$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} T: \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.5714 \ 0.0000 \ 0.4286 \ 0.4286 \ 0.2857 \ 0.2857 \ 0.1429 \ 0.4286 \ 0.4286 \ 0.2857 \ 0.4286 \ 0.2857 \end{array}$ 

Profile Most Motifs:

AAGTAATTATCTACT

AAATCTATAACTACA

TTATAAACATCAACA

AATTAAAGTCCAATG

 ${\bf TATTAATCAAATTTA}$ 

AAATATTTGACATTG

AAATAAACAATCACA

## 3.3.3 For file yst08r.txt

When k=8, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

TTCCACTA
TTGGTTAC
TCTGTTAG
ATCCTTTG
TCCTCGTT
GTTCTACT
ATGCTAAA
ACGAGAAA
CGCTCAAA
ATACATAT
AGTTATAA

#### Profile:

 $\begin{array}{l} A:\ 0.4545\ 0.0000\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.2727\ 0.3636\ 0.6364\ 0.4545\\ C:\ 0.0909\ 0.2727\ 0.3636\ 0.4545\ 0.1818\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\\ G:\ 0.0909\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.1818\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.0000\ 0.1818\\ T:\ 0.3636\ 0.5455\ 0.2727\ 0.2727\ 0.4545\ 0.4545\ 0.2727\ 0.2727 \end{array}$ 

### Profile Most Motifs:

TTTCATAA

ATCCAAAA

TTCCTTAA

ATTCTTAA

TTTTTTAA

IIIIIIAA

TTCCAAAA

ATCTTTAA

 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{G}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}$ 

TTTCAAAA

ATCCTTTA

 $\mathbf{ATTCTAAA}$ 

### When k=10, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

ATCGAAGCCG

TGGTTCATTA

CTCTCCTTGC

AATGGAAAAA

GGGCGACGAA

AGCTACAGTT

CTTTCGATGA

GTTCCTTGAG

agaggaraa

CCGCCGACGA

AAAACCCAGA

AGGATGAGCC

#### Profile:

 $A\colon 0.4545\ 0.1818\ 0.0909\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.5455\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.5455$ 

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{C: } 0.2727 \ 0.0909 \ 0.2727 \ 0.2727 \ 0.4545 \ 0.3636 \ 0.1818 \ 0.1818 \ 0.1818 \ 0.1818 \\ \text{G: } 0.1818 \ 0.3636 \ 0.3636 \ 0.1818 \ 0.1818 \ 0.2727 \ 0.0909 \ 0.3636 \ 0.3636 \ 0.1818 \\ \text{T: } 0.0909 \ 0.3636 \ 0.2727 \ 0.3636 \ 0.1818 \ 0.0909 \ 0.1818 \ 0.2727 \ 0.1818 \ 0.0909 \end{array}$ 

Profile Most Motifs:

ATCTCCACGA

CGTTCCAAAA

ATGTGCAAGA

ATTTCCAAGA

ATGGCAACGA

CTGTCCAGGA

CTGTCCHGGH

CTTTCGATGA

 ${\bf ATGACGAGAA}$ 

CTGGCAAGGA

AGGGCCAGAA

ATTTCCAAAA

### When k=12, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

AGAGTGCATATC

ACAAACAATGGC

TGAAGGCCAAAT

AGTGATTTCCTT

ACGCTTGCTTTG

AGACGAGGTTTG

CATATTACATAT

TTGAGCTACCCT

TACACTGTAATG

ACTTCCCATACT

TTTGTATTCTTT

#### Profile:

 $A: 0.5455\ 0.1818\ 0.3636\ 0.4545\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.3636\ 0.2727\ 0.3636\ 0.1818\ 0.0000$ 

C:  $0.0909\ 0.2727\ 0.0909\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.2727\ 0.2727\ 0.2727\ 0.1818\ 0.1818$ 

G:  $0.0000\ 0.3636\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.2727\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.0909\ 0.0000\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.2727$ 

T: 0.3636 0.1818 0.3636 0.0909 0.3636 0.3636 0.2727 0.2727 0.4545 0.3636 0.5455 0.5455

Profile Most Motifs:

TCTAGCTATTTT

TTAATTTTTTT

ACTATTTTTTT

TGAATTATTTTT

ACAAGCTTATTT

AGTAACCTTTTT
AAAATTTTTTTT
TCTAGTGCTATT
TCAAGTGCATTT
TTAATTTTTTTT
AATATTTTTTTT

## When k=15, the output motifs were:

Random Motifs:

GCCAAAAACTGATAT

CAACTAATACTATAA

ACACACCCCGCGTTT

GCAACGCCGGATTC

CGAAAAAGCCAATCT

GACCAATGGCAGAGA

CTCCGCGCATCGCCG

TCCCCTGCCGGCTGT

TCAAAACGCTCAAAA

CAAGGGGGTGGTTTA

ATCGTTTACCAATGT

#### Profile:

A:  $0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.5455\ 0.3636\ 0.4545\ 0.4545\ 0.2727\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.0000\ 0.2727\ 0.5455\ 0.1818\ 0.2727\ 0.3636$ 

C:  $0.3636\ 0.4545\ 0.4545\ 0.4545\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.3636\ 0.5455\ 0.3636\ 0.2727\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.1818\ 0.0909$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm G:\ 0.2727\ 0.0909\ 0.0000\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.3636\ 0.3636\ 0.1818\ 0.3636\ 0.3636} \\ 0.2727\ 0.0000\ 0.2727\ 0.0909 \end{array}$ 

T:  $0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.0000\ 0.0000\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.1818\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.2727\ 0.0909\ 0.0909\ 0.7273\ 0.2727\ 0.4545$ 

### Profile Most Motifs:

GCCAAAAACTGATAT

ACAAAAGCGGGATGA

ACACACCCCGCGTTT

AAAAATAGCTAATTT

CGAAAAAGCCAATCT

TTCCTAAGCCAATCT

CGAAAAAGGCAATAA

ACAAATTACCCATAA

AAAAAAGCGCATGC

TAAAGATGCCGATTT

CAAAGGAGCCTATAT

# 3.4 Gibbs Sampler

We wrote a code following the pseudocode of the gibbs-sampler algorithm. Now we ran this code several times each time with a different motif length ranging from 8 to 15. These are some of the values that we received.

### 3.4.1 For file hm03.txt

When k=8, the output motifs were:

- AAAAAAA
- AAAAAAA
- AAAATAAA
- AAAAAAA
- AAACAAAG
- AAAAAAA
- AAGAACAA
- AAAATAAA
- AAAAAAAA
- ACACAAAA

The running time for this code was 2:02min When k=10, the output motifs were:

- AAAAAAATA
- AAACAAATA
- AAACAAAATA
- AAAAGACACA
- AAAGCAAACA
- AAAAAAAAAAA
- ACAATAAACA
- AAATAAAACA
- AAAAAAAAAA
- ACAAAAATCA

The running time for this code was 2:25min When k=12, the output motifs were:

- AAAAAAAATAAA
- AAACAAAATAAA
- AAACAAAATAAA
- AGAAAAAATAAT
- AAAAGAAGTAAC
- AAAAATAAAAA
- AGACACAATAAA
- AAGTAAAATAAA
- AAAAAAAAAAA
- AACAAAAATCAA

The running time for this code was 2:42min When k=15, the output motifs were:

- AGCAAAAAAAATAAA
- AGCAAACAAATAAA
- AGCAAACAAATAAA
- GGAAAAAAATATGAA
- TGGAAAAGAAGTAAC
- ACAAAAATAAAAAA
- AGAAGACACAATAAA
- AGTAAGTAAAATAAA
- AAAAAAAAAAAAAA
- TGAACAAAAATCAAA

The running time for this code was 3:12min

# 3.4.2 For file yst04r.txt

### When k=8, the output motifs were:

- TTTTTTTT
- TTTTTCTT
- TTTTTTTA
- TTTTTTTT
- TTTTGTTT
- $\bullet$  TTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was 1:10min

# When k=10, the output motifs were:

- TTTTTTTTTT
- ATTCTTTTCT
- TTTTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTTTT
- TTATTTTACT
- TTTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was  $1:37\min$ 

## When k=12, the output motifs were:

- TTTTTTTTTTC
- TATTTTTTTTT
- TATTTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTTTTT
- TATTTTACTTCT
- TATTTTTTTTT
- TATTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was  $1:54\min$ 

# When k=15, the output motifs were:

- TTCTTTTTCTCTTTT
- TTATTTTTATATTTA
- TTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
- TTATTTTACTTCTTT
- TTATTTTTTTTTTT
- TTATTTTTTTTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was 2:16min

# 3.4.3 For file yst08r.txt

When k=8, the output motifs were :

- TCTTTTGT
- TTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTT
- TATTTTTT
- TTTTTTTT
- $\bullet$  TTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTCT
- TTTTTTTT
- TTCTTTTT

The running time for this code was 0:37min

# 3.4.4 For file yst08r.txt

When k=10, the output motifs were:

- TCTTTTGTTT
- TTTTTATTTT
- TTTTTTTTT
- $\bullet$  TTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTATTTT
- TTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTCTAT
- TTTTTTTTTT
- TTTTTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was 1:47min

# 3.4.5 For file yst08r.txt

When k=12, the output motifs were:

- TATTTTACTTCT
- TATTTTATTTT
- TATTTTTTTT
- $\bullet$  TATTTTTTTT
- TATCTTTTTTC
- TATTTTTTTTTT
- AATTTTTTTT
- $\bullet$  TATTTTTTTT
- TATCTTTTATGT
- TAATTTTTTTT
- TATTTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was  $1:54\min$ 

# 3.4.6 For file yst08r.txt

When k=15, the output motifs were :

- $\bullet \ \ \mathsf{TTTACTTCTTTCTTG}$
- TTTATTTTTTTTTC
- TTTATTTACCTATCT
- ullet TTTATTATTCTCTCT
- TTTATTTCTTTT
- ullet TATACTTTTCTATTT
- TTGATTTTTTTCTCT
- TCTATTTTTCTCTCT
- TTTATTTCTCTCTCT
- $\bullet \ \ TTTCTTTTTTCTCTTT$
- AATATTTTTTTTT

The running time for this code was  $2:26\min$ 

# Chapter 4

# Conclusion

We can conclude by saying that both the tools perform exceptionally well when it comes to estimating motifs in a provided DNA. The algorithms that we have implemented i.e. Randomized Motif Search and Gibbs Sampling also produced convincing outputs. However, the RMS algoritm needs to be run multiple times for ensuring close to accurate answers.

# Chapter 5

# Reference

# 5.1 Method 1: Randomized Motif Search

Why does randomized motif search work?.

# 5.2 Method 2 : Gibbs Sampler

Gibbs Sampler for Sequence Motif Detection Example.

# 5.3 Softtware

- 1. STREME
- 2. MEME-CHIP