

Exercises - Week 5 - solutions

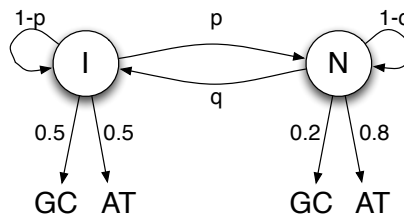
Genomics and bioinformatics

1 Hidden Markov Model

1. We observe a sequence of bases A, T, G and C. For this exercise, one can group G and C in one variable “GC”, and similarly A and T in “AT”. So there are two states, I (isochore) and N (normal), that emit variables AT and GC. From each state, the outgoing probabilities must sum to 1.
2. The isochore is 7000 bases long, the genome 23'000'000, so the probability for a random base in the genome to belong to the isochore is $x = P(I) = 7'000/23'000'000 = 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$.
3. In state I (isochore), the probability to see GC is 0.5, same for AT. In state N , the probabilities are 0.2 for GC and 0.8 for AT. This is if we consider the isochore to be small with respect to the normal region and not contribute to the 20%. Otherwise, using Bayes, one must isolate $y = P(GC|N)$ in

$$0.2 = P(GC) = P(GC|I) \cdot P(I) + P(GC|N) \cdot P(N) = 0.5 \cdot \frac{7'000}{23'000'000} + y \cdot \frac{23'000'000 - 7'000}{23'000'000}$$

One finds $y = 0.19990866785543426$. From now on let us assume $P(GC|N) = 20\%$.



4. From Baye's Theorem, one has

$$P(I|N) = \frac{P(N|I)P(I)}{P(N)} \Leftrightarrow q = \frac{x}{1-x} \cdot p$$

5. From state I , one can consider the event “staying in I ” as a fail, with probability $1 - p$, and “going to N ” as a success, with probability p . The number X of failures before the first success is given by a geometric distribution:

$$P(X = k) = (1 - p)^k p.$$

Its mean is $E[X] = \frac{1-p}{p}$ (another formulation, taking X as the time of the first success, leads to $E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$).¹

¹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geometric_distribution

6. If the isochore sequence $IIIIIII \cdots IIII$ is generated from a geometric process as given in point 5, its length is most probably the mean of the distribution. So $7000 = E[X] = \frac{1-p}{p} \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{7001}$, or $p = \frac{1}{7000}$ with the alternative formulation, confirming what one could expect intuitively. Taking $p = \frac{1}{7000}$, one deduces from point 4 that $q = \frac{x}{1-x} \cdot p = \frac{1}{22993000}$. One may also compute q as follows: Exchanging the role of I and N in point 5, writing Y for the corresponding random variable and L for the average length of the normal region, one obtains $L = 23000000 - 7000 = 22993000$, $L = E(Y) = \frac{1}{q}$, so $q = \frac{1}{22993000}$ as before.

Now we have all the parameters of the HMM that will most probably generate, in average, isochore regions such as the ones observed in *Falciparum*.

2 Reading frame

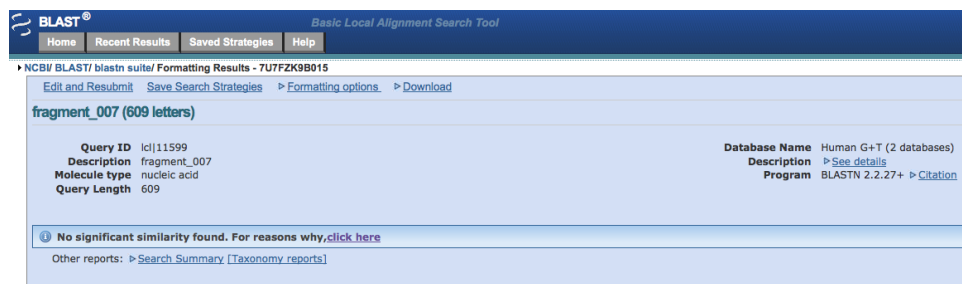
See `series4_solution.py`.

3 BLAST

(Results here may change with the evolution of sequencing databases).

3.1 Nucleotide BLAST

1. In general, the default parameters will lead to zero matches. Possible reasons are: the selected species is not correct, the alignment optimization criterium is too stringent.



2. Using the *Nucleotide Collection (nr/nt)* database and optimizing for *More dissimilar sequences (discontiguous megablast)*, setting *Match/Mismatch Scores* to $(1,-1)$ and *Gap Costs* to $(\text{Existence: } 1 \text{ Extension: } 2)$, one finds **Alistipes shahii WAL 8301 draft genome** as the top hit (maximum score).

```
>emb|FP929032.1| Alistipes shahii WAL 8301 draft genome
Length=3763317
```

```
Sort alignments for this subject sequence by:
E value  Score  Percent identity
Query start position  Subject start position

Features in this part of subject sequence:
Subtilisin-like serine proteases

Score = 72.9 bits (48), Expect = 3e-09
Identities = 255/429 (59%), Gaps = 20/429 (5%)
Strand=Plus/Minus

Query 7      CACGGGACGCATGTAGCTGGAACAGTGGCAGCCGTAATAATAATGGTATCGGAGTTGCC 66
Sbjct 3749734 CACGGGACGCATGTGCGAGGTACGATCGGCGCCGTCAACAACACGGCATCGGCGTCTGC 3749675

Query 67     GGGGTTGCAGGAGGAACGGCTCTACCAATAGTGGAGCAAGGTTAATGTCCACACAAATT 126
Sbjct 3749674 GGCATCGCGGGGGCGACGGAACGCCGGAAGCGGTGTGCGGCTGATGAGTTGCCAGATT 3749615

Query 127    TTTAATAGTGATGGGGATTATACAAATAGCGAACTCTTGTTACAGAGCCATTGTTTAT 186
Sbjct 3749614 TTCTGA-CGAGCCGGG---ACGC-GATGCCGCGACGATCGAG--GAGA-TCATGGTCTGG 3749564

Query 187    GGTGCAGATAACGGAGCTGTGATCTCGCAAAATAGCTGG-GGTA-GT---CAGTCT--CT 239
Sbjct 3749563 ACGGCCGACCATGGGGCCGTCATCAGCCAGAACAGCTGGACTTATGTCCCGGTCTTCCG 3749504

Query 240    GACTATTAAAGAGTTGCAGAAAGCTGCGATCGACTATTTTCATTGATTATGCAGGAATGA 299
Sbjct 3749503 GACT-TGTGCGAGTCGGGTAAGCGGCCATCGACTATTTTATCGAGTATGCCGGGTGCGA 3749445

Query 300    CGAAACAGGAGAAATACAGACAGGCCCTATGAGGGGAGGTATATTTATAGCTGCCCGCG 359
Sbjct 3749444 TGAGA-ACG-GCAAT-CAGACAGGTCCCATGAAAGCGGCATCGTCAATTTTGCCGCGGG 3749388

Query 360    AAACGATAACGTTTCCACTCCAAATATGCCTTCAGCTTATGAACGGGTTTATAGTGTGGC 419
Sbjct 3749387 CAACGACGGCATTTCGACCCGGTGTTCGCCGGGAGCCTACGAGAAAGTGGTGGCCGTAGC 3749328

Query 420    CTCAATGGG 428
Sbjct 3749327 GTCGCTGGG 3749319
```

- Depending on your interests, the following parameters may be used: The **max score** and **total score** specify the quality of the largest and total local alignment, respectively. The **query coverage** specifies the proportion of the query sequence that have been used during the alignment. The **E-value** specifies the number of alignments in a random database giving a score larger or equal to the one obtained.
- From the top hit, one cannot deduce any particular function for **fragment_007**. However, looking at the next hits one finds out that "protease" is a good candidate for the function of **fragment_007**.

3.2 Protein BLAST

- Using your custom function from exercise 2, one can extract the following nucleotides sequence from the translation of the forward strand with shift 0 (must start with 'M'; incomplete):
MSTQIFNSDGDYTNSETLVYRAIVYGADNGAVISQNSWGSQSLTIKELQKAAIDYFIDYAGMDDETGEIQT
GPMRGGIFIAAGNDNVSTPNMPSAYERVLAVASMGPDFTKASYSTFGTWTDTAPGGDIDKFDLSEYGV
LSTYADNYYAYGEGTSMACPHVAGAA.
Copy it into a file **aa_007.fasta**, or directly into the BLASTp interface, and run the alignment. After a few seconds, you get the following matches of the peptidases S8 S53 superfamily:

Sequences producing significant alignments:						
Accession	Description	Max score	Total score	Query coverage	E value	Max ident
ZP_09643362.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF9449_01748 [Odoribacter laneus YIT 120	156	156	100%	3e-41	53%
ZP_09644241.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF9449_02627 [Odoribacter laneus YIT 120	153	153	100%	3e-40	51%
YP_004253567.1	peptidase S8 and S53 subtilisin kexin sedolisin [Odoribacter splanchni	148	148	100%	2e-38	50%
ZP_10894281.1	Por secretion system C-terminal sorting domain protein [Porphyromon	147	147	100%	5e-38	51%
ZP_09591890.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF9140_02008 [Prevotella micans F0438] >	145	145	100%	2e-37	50%
ZP_09022290.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF9450_01205 [Alistipes indistinctus YIT 12	142	142	87%	3e-36	52%
ZP_05857871.1	subtilase family domain protein [Prevotella veroralis F0319] >gb EEX1	138	138	100%	1e-34	49%
ZP_09104756.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF9138_01228 [Prevotella histicola F0411]	137	137	100%	3e-34	49%
ZP_04539947.1	protease [Bacteroides sp. 9_1_42FAA] >gb EEO62243.1 protease [B	135	135	100%	3e-34	48%
ZP_06740631.1	peptidase families S8 and S53 [Bacteroides vulgatus PC510] >gb EFG	134	134	100%	3e-34	48%
ZP_08794020.1	protease [Bacteroides dorei 5_1_36/D4] >gb EEO46750.1 protease [134	134	100%	3e-34	48%
E1Y36828.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF1065_02745 [Bacteroides dorei CL03T12]	134	134	100%	3e-34	48%
E1Y25742.1	hypothetical protein HMPREF1063_02488 [Bacteroides dorei CL02T00]	134	134	100%	3e-34	48%
ZP_07994554.1	protease [Bacteroides sp. 3_1_40A] >ref ZP_08798408.1 protease [134	134	100%	4e-34	48%
ZP_03300901.1	hypothetical protein BACDOR_02271 [Bacteroides dorei DSM 17855] :	134	134	100%	4e-34	48%
ZP_06089720.1	protease [Bacteroides sp. 3_1_33FAA] >gb EEZ20350.1 protease [B	134	134	100%	4e-34	48%
ZP_05734780.1	subtilase family domain protein [Prevotella tanneriae ATCC 51259] >g	136	136	100%	4e-34	47%
CBK65311.1	Subtilisin-like serine proteases [Alistipes shahii WAL 8301]	134	134	100%	2e-33	49%
ZP_08137410.1	subtilase family domain protein [Prevotella multiiformis DSM 16608]	132	132	100%	7e-33	47%

2. **fragment_007** encodes for a subtilase family domain protein. It is a member of the peptidases S8 (subtilisin and kexin) and S53 (sedolisin) family. These include endopeptidases and exopeptidases.
3. *Odoribacter*, *Prevotella*, *Porphyromonas* and *Alistipes* species are predominant. Note that *Alistipes* is the one you found with the nucleotide BLAST, and it is not the top match.
4. BLASTx
5. Amino acid sequences are more conserved than nucleotide sequences. Often even the highest-scoring subject sequences retrieved using the nucleotide sequence will cover only small regions of the query sequence, while quite often the corresponding sequences retrieved using the amino acid sequence will cover more of the gene.

3.3 Finding orthologs

Specify in the *Organism* section of the BLASTp interface that you want to align on species *Candida glabrata*. Consistently with the publication, the best match indicates GENE ID: 2890989 CAGL0L07436g:

Sequences producing significant alignments:						
Accession	Description	Max score	Total score	Query coverage	E value	Max ident
XP_449101.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG62071.1	326	354	67%	1e-105	48%
XP_446676.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG59603.1	42.0	42.0	14%	2e-05	30%
XP_449556.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG62532.1	28.1	28.1	11%	0.70	29%
XP_445181.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG58081.1	27.7	27.7	14%	0.95	29%
XP_447978.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG60929.1	27.3	27.3	14%	1.1	29%
XP_446037.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG58961.1	25.0	25.0	6%	5.3	33%
XP_446815.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG59746.1	25.0	25.0	17%	5.7	22%
XP_448762.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG61725.1	25.0	25.0	6%	5.7	31%
XP_449379.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG62355.1	25.0	25.0	7%	5.7	28%
XP_448751.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >sp Q6FLZ3.1 AIM3	24.6	24.6	10%	6.9	29%
XP_447121.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG60054.1	24.6	24.6	10%	7.1	24%
XP_446860.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >sp Q6FSD4.1 BFR2	24.3	24.3	21%	8.1	26%
AAQ82686.1	Sir3p [Candida glabrata]	24.6	24.6	7%	8.5	28%
XP_447531.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >sp Q6FQG3.1 BSP1	24.3	24.3	17%	9.0	26%
XP_447060.1	hypothetical protein [Candida glabrata CBS 138] >emb CAG59993.1	23.9	23.9	4%	9.4	43%