

Alignment

Phylogenetic Biology - Week 5

Biology 1425

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Front matter...

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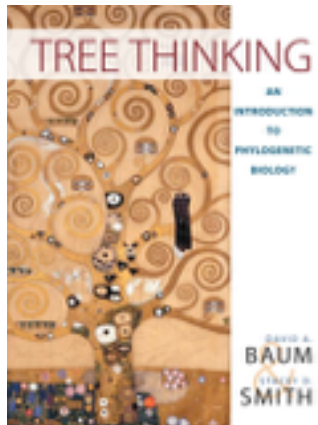


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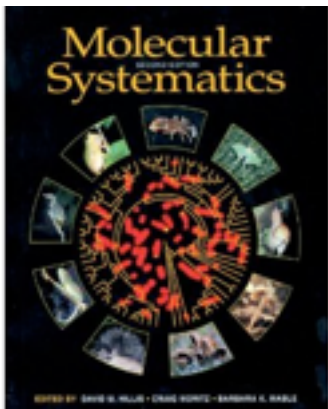
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Sources

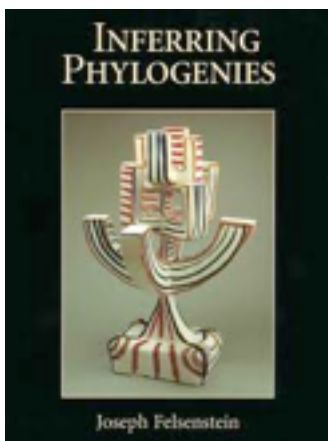
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Baum, D and S. Smith (2012) Tree Thinking: and Introduction to Phylogenetic Biology. Roberts and Company Publishers. ISBN 9781936221165



Swofford, D. L., Olsen, G. J., Waddell, P. J., & Hillis, D. M. (1996). Phylogenetic inference. In: Molecular Systematics, Second Edition. eds: D. M. Hillis, C Moritz, & B. K. Mable. Sinauer Associates. ISBN 9780878932825



Felsenstein, J. (2003) Inferring Phylogenies. Sinauer Associates. ISBN 978-0878931774

Other non-original content is referenced by url.

What is sequence alignment?

The identification of homologous sites in molecular sequence data.

If sequences didn't evolve and could be observed error free, we could just look for identical sequence regions.

Due to evolution, sequence error, and analysis error, we have to ask - How do we know when the same site in two different sequences is homologous?

Alignment

Reconciles differences that arise from two processes:

- Substitution
- Insertion/deletion (ie, indels)

Many applications of alignment

Pairwise sequence alignment (eg blast) to find homologous sequences

Alignment of raw sequence reads to a reference sequence to identify variants

Multiple sequence alignment to build character matrices

Pairwise alignment

Sertularia tumida voucher MZUSP:4200 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence; mitochondrial

Sequence ID: [gb|KT266643.1](#) Length: 605 Number of Matches: 1

Range 1: 24 to 598 [GenBank](#) [Graphics](#)

▼ Next Match ▲ Previous Match

Score	Expect	Identities	Gaps	Strand
545 bits(295)	3e-151	488/580(84%)	18/580(3%)	Plus/Plus
Query 20	GTGTAACCTGCCAGTGGTT---GATAAACTGAAATAAACTCTA--TAATTCAACTGAAC	74		
Sbjct 24	GTGTAACCTGCCCAATGGTTTTTAATAATATTAAATAAAATTTAATTAAAAAACTTAAA	83		
Query 75	GGATGCGGT-ATCTTGACCGTAATAAAGTAGCATAATCACTCGCCACTTAATTAGTGGAT	133		
Sbjct 84	GGACGCGGTAACCTTGACCGTGATAATGTAGCATAATCATTGCGCATTTAATTGATGGAT	143		
Query 134	AGTATGAATGGTTGAACGAATTTTGTAGCTGTCTTAATTAG-AATATTATGAAATTGAAAT	192		
Sbjct 144	AGTATGAATGGTTGAACGAATATTTCACTGTCTTAAGAAGAAATACCAAAAAATTAGAAT	203		
Query 193	AATAGTCAAGATGCTATTTTAAATTGTAAGACGAAAAGACCCTATAGAGCTTAACTATT-	251		
Sbjct 204	AATAGTAAAGATACTATTTTAAATTGTAAGACGAAAAGACCCTATAGAGCTTAACTACAA	263		
Query 252	TCTTTCTGTATAAAGGAATTTTAAATAATTACAAAAA-GA-AAGTTAGGTAGTTTAGTTG	309		
Sbjct 264	TCTTCCCACA-AAAG-AATG--AAAGATTCCTAAAATGAGAAGATAGGTAGTTTAGTTG	319		
Query 310	GGGCGACTGCCTTTTAAAGAAACAAAGGTAAACaatgtaattaatt--acttattgtat	367		
Sbjct 320	GGGCGACTGTCTTTTAAAAAAACAAAGACAAGCAAAGTAAATAATAAACTTATTGTAT	379		
Query 368	aataaataaatttaacaattattaaagtaggtaataatgacccggttattattaaattaaa	427		
Sbjct 380	AATAAATTAATTTAACAATTATAAAAATAGGCTATAATGACCCGTTATAAGTATGTAAAA	439		
Query 428	aaaaTAACGATCAATAAATAAAAGCTACCTTAGGGATAACAGGATAATTTTAATTTAGAG	487		
Sbjct 440	ACAATAACGATCAATAAATAAAAGCTACCTTAGGGATAACAGGATAATTTTATTTTAGAG	499		
Query 488	ACCTTATCGAAGTTAAAGTTTGTACCTCTATGTTGAATTGAGATATCCATG-TAACGCA	546		
Sbjct 500	ATCTAATCGAAAATAAAGTTTGTACCTCTATGTTGAATTAAGATATCC-TGATAATGCA	558		
Query 547	GAAGTTATAAAGGGTGGGTCTGTTCGACCTTTAAAATCTT	586		
Sbjct 559	GAAGTTATCAAAGGTAGGTCTGTTCGACCTTTAAAATCTT	598		

Read alignment

<https://vimeo.com/120429438>

Multiple sequence alignment

[illegible]

Multiple sequence alignment

Common models used in phylogenetic inference (eg GTR) accommodate substitution, but not insertion/ deletion

Most phylogenetic programs therefore don't infer homology, they assume that each column is a set of homologous sequences

They treat gaps introduced by indels as missing data

Multiple sequence alignment

Need an aligner upstream of phylogenetic inference that infers which sequence differences are due to substitution and which are due to insertion/deletion

Partitions sites according to inferred mechanism: changes due to indels are put in separate columns, each column contains sites that are hypothesized to be only due to substitution

Multiple sequence alignment

Many MSA tools are available:

mafft

clustalw

muscle

t-coffee

Multiple sequence alignment

In general, they work by:

1. Defining a set of penalties for site differences and the introduction of gaps
2. Heuristically searching for an alignment that minimizes these penalties

Multiple sequence alignment

The scoring matrix is used to evaluate site differences.

Explains how surprised we should be to see a particular substitution that leads to a difference between homologous sequences.

Related to site substitution models.

Multiple sequence alignment

BLOSUM62 scoring matrix

Ala	4																			
Arg	-1	5																		
Asn	-2	0	6																	
Asp	-2	-2	1	6																
Cys	0	-3	-3	-3	9															
Gln	-1	1	0	0	-3	5														
Glu	-1	0	0	2	-4	2	5													
Gly	0	-2	0	-1	-3	-2	-2	6												
His	-2	0	1	-1	-3	0	0	-2	8											
Ile	-1	-3	-3	-3	-1	-3	-3	-4	-3	4										
Leu	-1	-2	-3	-4	-1	-2	-3	-4	-3	2	4									
Lys	-1	2	0	-1	-3	1	1	-2	-1	-3	-2	5								
Met	-1	-1	-2	-3	-1	0	-2	-3	-2	1	2	-1	5							
Phe	-2	-3	-3	-3	-2	-3	-3	-3	-1	0	0	-3	0	6						
Pro	-1	-2	-2	-1	-3	-1	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	-1	-2	-4	7					
Ser	1	-1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	4				
Thr	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	1	5			
Trp	-3	-3	-4	-4	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3	-1	1	-4	-3	-2	11		
Tyr	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-1	-2	-3	2	-1	-1	-2	-1	3	-3	-2	-2	2	7	
Val	0	-3	-3	-3	-1	-2	-2	-3	-3	3	1	-2	1	-1	-2	-2	0	-3	-1	4
Ala	Arg	Asn	Asp	Cys	Gln	Glu	Gly	His	Ile	Leu	Lys	Met	Phe	Pro	Ser	Thr	Trp	Tyr	Val	

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BLOSUM62.gif>

Multiple sequence alignment

Different types of gap penalties:

Gap opening penalty - The cost of creating a gap of one site where there was no gap

Gap extension penalty - The cost of adding gaps adjacent to an existing gap.