Improving an Exact Solution to the (I,d) Planted Motif Problem

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Introduction DNA motif finding

- motifs are repeated sub-sequences in DNA that have some biological significance
- DNA motif finding searches for motifs over a set of DNA sequences, allowing for mismatches due to mutation
- known as a difficult problem in computational biology and CS (proven NP-complete)

The (I,d) planted motif problem

Find a motif of length l=8 across these 5 DNA sequences, each containing the motif with at most d=2 mismatches.

```
S_1 at cactcgttctcctctaatgtgtaaagacgtactaccgacctta
```

 S_2 acgccgaccggtccgatccttgtatagctcctaacgggcatcagc

 $S_3 \quad {\tt tcctgactgcatcgcgatctcggtagtttcctgttcatcattttt}$

 S_4 ggccctcagcatcgtgcgtcctgctaacacattcccatgcagctt

 S_5 tgaaaagaatttacggtaaaggatccacatccaatcgtgtgaaag

Planted motif: ccatcgtt

Solutions to the (I,d) planted motif problem)

There are two types of methods used by motif search algorithms:

- heuristic methods (ex. probabilistic sampling, projection) perform an iterative local search which is efficient, but not guaranteed to find all motifs
- exact methods (ex. combinatorial search, tree pruning)
 perform an exhaustive search which will find all possible motifs, at the cost of time/space efficiency

I-mers, Hamming distances, and *d*-neighborhoods

- ► /-mer
- ► Hamming distance d_H
- ► *d*-neighbor

I-mers, Hamming distances, and *d*-neighborhoods

- ► /-mer
 - sequence of length /

 $S_1 = \mathtt{atcactcgtt}$ ctcctctaatgtgtaaagacgtactaccgacctta

- ► Hamming distance d_H
- ► *d*-neighbor

I-mers, Hamming distances, and *d*-neighborhoods

- ► /-mer
- ► Hamming distance *d_H*
 - number of mismatches between I-mers x_1 and x_2

$$x_1 = \text{cgatcctt}$$
 $d_H(x_1, x_2) = 2$
 $x_2 = \text{ccatcgtt}$

► *d*-neighbor

I-mers, Hamming distances, and *d*-neighborhoods

```
▶ /-mer
\triangleright Hamming distance d_H
▶ d-neighbor
  - two I-mers x and x' are d-neighbors if d_H(x,x') < d
  N(\text{ccatcgtt}, 2) \rightarrow d-neighborhood of ccatcgtt, d=2
      = { ccatcgtt,
           acatcgtt,gcatcgtt,tcatcgtt,catcgtt,cgatcgtt,ctatcgtt,
           ...all /-mers with 1 mismatch
           aaatcgtt,agatcgtt,atatcgtt,gaatcgtt,ggatcgtt,gtatcgtt,
           taatcgtt,tgatcgtt,ttatcgtt,acctcgtt,acgtcgtt,acttcgtt,
           ...all /-mers with 2 mismatches
```

EMS-GT Nabos, 2014

- ▶ an exact motif search (EMS) algorithm based on the candidate generate-and-test (GT) principle
- ▶ solves any (I,d) planted motif problem instance, $I \le 17$
- operates on a bit-based representation of the search space

Generate-and-test approach

EMS-GT proceeds in two steps:

1. Generate the set C of candidate motifs: find the common d-neighbors of the first n' sequences $S_1, S_2, ..., S_{n'}$.

$$C = \mathcal{N}(S_1, d) \cap \mathcal{N}(S_2, d) \cap ... \cap \mathcal{N}(S_{n'}, d), \quad n' \leq n$$

2. Test every candidate $c \in C$: if a d-neighbor of c appears in each of the remaining sequences $S_{n'+1}, S_{n'+2}, ... S_n$, accept c as a motif.

Generate-and-test approach

$$(1,d) = (8,2)$$

- \mathcal{S}_1 atcactcgttctcctctaatgtgtaaagacgtactaccgacctta
- S_2 acgccgaccggtccgatccttgtatagctcctaacgggcatcagc
- S_3 tcctgactgcatcgcgatctcggtagtttcctgttcatcattttt

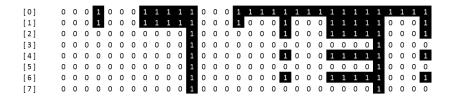
- S_4 ggccctcagcatcgtgcgtcctgctaacacattcccatgcagctt
- S_5 tgaaaagaatttacggtaaaggatccacatccaatcgtgtgaaag

Bit-based representation of the search space

- ▶ The search space contains all 4^I possible I-mers that can be formed with $\Sigma = \{a, c, g, t\}$.
- ➤ To represent sets in this space, EMS-GT assigns each of the 4¹ I-mers a bit flag, which is 1 if the I-mer is a member of the set, 0 otherwise.
- ► For efficiency, EMS-GT stores the 4¹ bits as $\frac{4^1}{32}$ 32-bit integers.

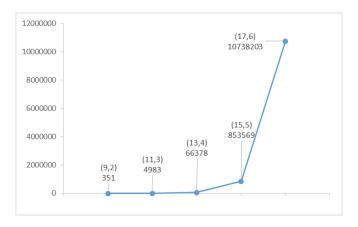
Bit-based representation of the search space

• $N(\text{ acgt, 1}): 4^l = 256, \frac{4^l}{32} = 8$



► EMS-GT generates a neighborhood bit-array by generating each individual neighbor, then finding and setting its bit flag.

Bit-based representation of the search space



▶ *I*-mer neighborhoods grow very quickly with (*I*,*d*), meaning that EMS-GT must spend more time locating and setting bits.

Research objectives Improving EMS-GT

The main objectives of this research are:

- To develop a speedup technique for EMS-GT that takes advantage of distance-related patterns in the search space;
- 2. To evaluate the speedup technique with regard to improvement in runtime; and
- 3. To evaluate the improved version of the EMS-GT algorithm against state-of-the-art motif search algorithms.

Key observation

▶ If a bit-array N_x representing the neighborhood of *I*-mer x is partitioned into blocks of 4^k bits each,

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▶ the 4^k *I*-mers represented in a block will all begin with the same prefix (first *I* − *k* characters), and will differ only in the *k*-suffix (last *k* characters);

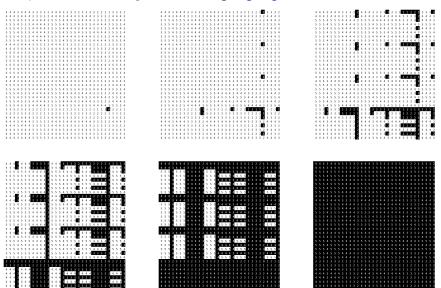
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- ▶ the 4^k *I*-mers represented in a block will all begin with the same prefix (first *I* − *k* characters), and will differ only in the *k*-suffix (last *k* characters);
- ▶ each block conforms to one of (k+2) patterns.

Block patterns in the d-neighborhood of acgtacgtacgt, d=5, k=5



Key observation

▶ In a *d*-neighbor of *x*, the *d* allowable mismatches from *x* are distributed between the prefix and the *k*-suffix.

```
acgtacg tacgt acgaaaa tccga
```

▶ If a block's prefix already has p mismatches from x's prefix, then within that block, any neighbor must have a suffix with at most d - p mismatches from x's suffix.

aaaaa \rightarrow

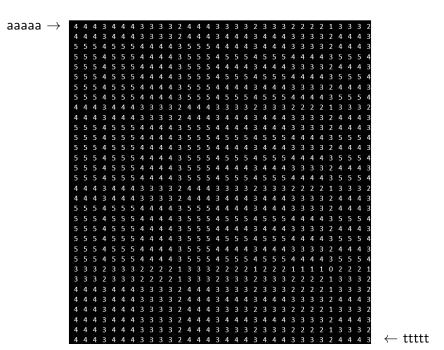
1 4 = 1 4 = 1 00 0

 \leftarrow ttttt

aaaaa \rightarrow 44434443333244433332333222213332 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 \leftarrow ttttt

5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 \leftarrow ttttt 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 2 2 2 1 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 \leftarrow ttttt aaaaa ightarrow \leftarrow ttttt aaaaa \rightarrow

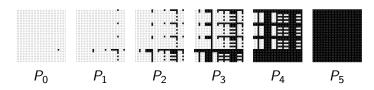
← ttttt



Generate and apply patterns

To generate N_x for x = yz, we perform two steps:

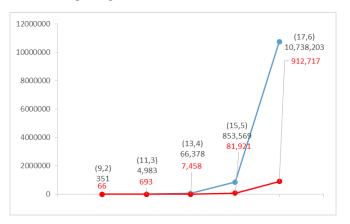
1. From x's suffix z, generate P, the set of block patterns.



2. From x's prefix y, recursively generate each d-neighbor y', and apply $P_{(d-d_H(y,y'))}$ to the block whose prefix is y'.

Results

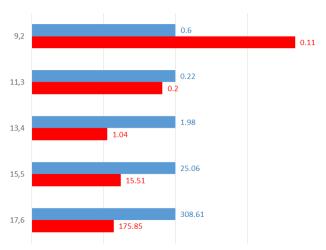
Reduction in recursive neighbor generation



▶ We still generate d-neighbors recursively, but for a shorter sequence y, of length l-k; this graph shows that, for k=5, neighborhood size is reduced by a factor of 10.

Results

EMS-GT without vs. with the speedup technique



Runtime in seconds, averaged over 20 synthetic datasets per (I,d)

Results

PMS8 vs. qPMS9 vs. EMS-GT with speedup technique



Runtime in seconds, averaged over 20 synthetic datasets per (I,d)

Conclusions

- speedup technique
- runtime improvement
- comparison with state-of-the-art