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

Maria Clara Isabel Sia

October 23, 2015

# 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

 $S_4$  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<sub>H</sub>
- ► *d*-neighbor

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

- ► /-mer
  - sequence of length /

 $S_1 = \mathtt{atcactcgtt}$ ctcctctaatgtgtaaagacgtactaccgacctta

- ► Hamming distance d<sub>H</sub>
- ► *d*-neighbor

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

- ► /-mer
- ► Hamming distance *d<sub>H</sub>* 
  - 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\text{-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
```

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

- ► /-mer
- ► Hamming distance d<sub>H</sub>
- ► *d*-neighbor

# EMS-GT Nabos, 2015

- ▶ an exact motif search (EMS) algorithm based on the candidate generate-and-test (GT) principle
- ▶ solves any (I,d) planted motif problem instance,  $I \leq 17$
- 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

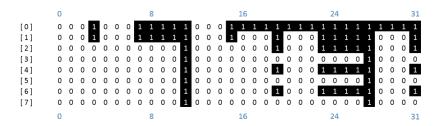
- $S_4$  ggccctcagcatcgtgcgtcctgctaacacattcccatgcagctt
- $S_5$  tgaaaagaatttacggtaaaggatccacatccaatcgtgtgaaag

### 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 4<sup>1</sup> 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 4<sup>1</sup> bits as  $\frac{4^1}{32}$  32-bit integers.

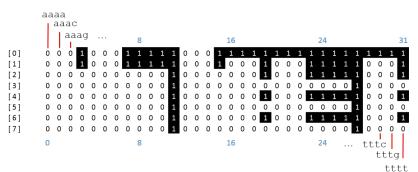
### Bit-based representation of the search space

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



### Bit-based representation of the search space

► N(acgt, 1):  $4^{I} = 256$ ,  $\frac{4^{I}}{32} = 8$ 



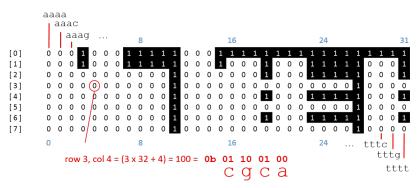
#### Bit-based representation of the search space

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

```
aaaa
          aaac
                                                16
                                                                     24
[0]
[1]
[2]
[3]
[4]
[5]
[6]
[7]
                            8
                                                16
                                                                               tttc
                                                                                 ttta
            row 3, col 4 = (3 \times 32 + 4) = 100 = 0b 01 10 01 00
                                                                                   tttt
                                               cqca
```

#### Bit-based representation of the search space

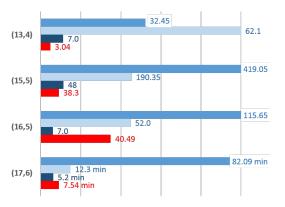
► N(acgt, 1):  $4^{I} = 256$ ,  $\frac{4^{I}}{32} = 8$ 



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

### Performance comparison

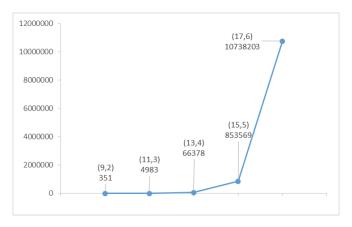
► EMS-GT is competitive against exact motif search algorithms PMSprune, qPMS7 and PMS8; however, for larger (*I*,*d*) values, it no longer outperforms the state-of-the-art.



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



Neighborhood sizes for challenging (I,d)



▶ *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

Key observation

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

### Key observation

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

Ex. 
$$N(\text{acgtacgtacgt}, 5)$$
,  $k = 5$  block size  $= 4^5 = 1024 = 32 \times 32$ 

### Key observation

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

Ex. 
$$N(\text{acgtacgtacgt}, 5)$$
,  $k = 5$  block size  $= 4^5 = 1024 = 32 \times 32$ 

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

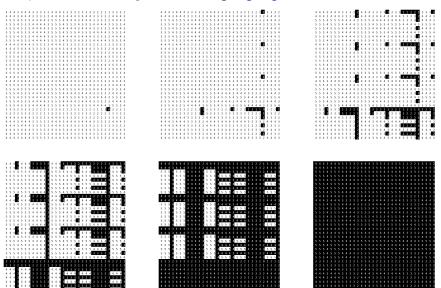
### Key observation

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

Ex. 
$$N(\text{acgtacgtacgt}, 5)$$
,  $k = 5$  block size  $= 4^5 = 1024 = 32 \times 32$ 

- ▶ the 4<sup>k</sup> I-mers represented in a block all begin with the same prefix (first I - k characters), and will differ only in the k-suffix (last k characters);
- ▶ and 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.

$$x =$$
acgtacg tacgt $x' =$ acgaaaa tccga

▶ If a block's prefix already has p mismatches from x's prefix, then for an l-mer in the block to be a neighbor of x, it must have a suffix with at most d-p mismatches from x's suffix.

### Key observation

▶ The (k + 2) block patterns thus correspond to k + 2 cases for the p mismatches between x's prefix and a block's prefix:

prefix mismatches	suffix mismatches
more than $d$	_
d	0
d - 1	0 or 1
d - 2	0, 1, or 2
d - (k-1)	0, 1, 2,, or ( <i>k</i> -1)
d - k or less	0, 1, 2,, (k-1), or k

aaaaa  $\rightarrow$ 

 $\leftarrow$  ttttt

3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4  $\leftarrow$  ttttt 

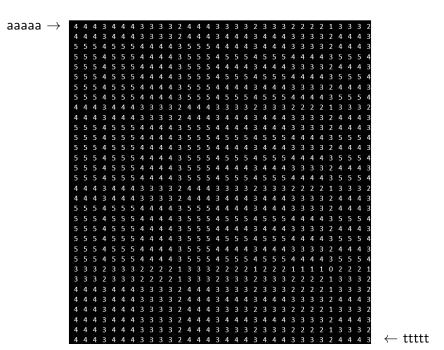
**aaaaa**  $\rightarrow$  44434443333244433332333222213332 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2 2  $\leftarrow$  ttttt 

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

4 T L 4 T L 2000

aaaaa  $\rightarrow$ 

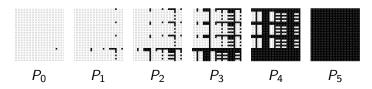
← ttttt



### Generate and apply patterns

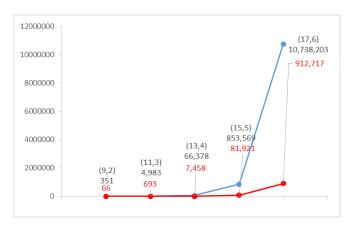
To generate  $N_x$  for x = yz, we perform two steps:

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'.

### Reduction in recursive neighbor generation



▶ We still generate individual d-neighbors, but for x's prefix y; if we set k=5, y's neighborhood is only 10-20% the size of x's.

Runtime comparison of PMS8, qPMS9, and EMS-GT

(I, d)	PMS8	qPMS9	EMS-GT	EMS-GT	
				with speedup	
9,2	0.74 s	0.47 s	<b>0.06</b> s	0.11 s	
11,3	1.58 s	1.06 s	0.22 s	0.20 s	
13,4	5.39 s	4.52 s	1.98 s	1.04 s	
15,5	36.45 s	24.63 s	25.06 s	15.51 s	
17,6	3.91 min	1.96 min	5.14 min	2.93 min	

Average runtime over 20 synthetic datasets per (I,d) on Intel Xeon 2.10 GHz processor (single core execution).

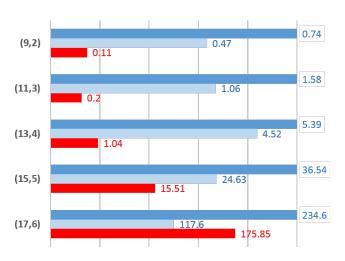
### EMS-GT without vs. with the speedup technique



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



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



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



## Conclusions

We introduced a novel speedup technique for the EMS-GT algorithm, which takes advantage of suffix-related patterns in EMS-GT's bit-based representation of the motif search space.

# Conclusions

➤ Our speedup technique reduces EMS-GT's runtime for most instances; however, for some (I,d) values our technique increases runtime due to overhead.

(I, d)	(9,2)	(11,3)	(13,4)	(15,5)	(17,6)
Runtime reduction	_	6.7%	47.5%	38.1%	43.0%

## Conclusions

▶ EMS-GT with the speedup technique is highly competitive with the state-of-the-art: for all tested (*I*,*d*), it is faster than PMS8, and faster than qPMS9 except for (17,6).

(I, d)	(9,2)	(11,3)	(13,4)	(15,5)	(17,6)
RR from qPMS9	76.6%	81.1%	77.0%	37.0%	-
RR from PMS8	85.1%	87.3%	80.7%	57.6%	25.0%