

An Efficient Exact Solution to the (l, d) Planted Motif Problem

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Introduction

The (l, d) planted motif problem

- ▶ **motifs**: repeated, biologically significant subsequences in DNA
- ▶ **DNA motif finding** must allow for mismatches due to mutation
- ▶ known as a difficult problem in computational biology and CS (**NP-complete**)

Introduction

The (l, d) planted motif problem

*Find a motif of length $l=8$ across these 5 DNA sequences.
Each contains the motif with at most $d=2$ mismatches.*

S_1 atcactcgttctcctctaattgtgttaaagacgtactaccgacctta

S_2 acgccgaccgggtcgcgacgttgatatagctcctaacggggcatcagc

S_3 tcctgactgcatcgcgatctcggtagtttcctgtccatcattttt

S_4 ggccctcagcatcgtgcgtcctgctaacacattcccatgcagctt

S_5 tgaaaagaatttacggtaaaggatccacatccaatcgtgtgaaag

Planted motif: ccacgtt

Introduction

Key concepts

- ▶ l -mer
- ▶ Hamming distance d_H
- ▶ d -neighbor

EMS-GT

Introduction

- ▶ an **exact motif search** (EMS) algorithm that uses the candidate **generate-and-test** (GT) approach
- ▶ exact algorithms **search exhaustively** to find all possible motifs,
 - ▶ as opposed to heuristic ones which sample/guess motifs
- ▶ *generate* - narrows the search to a **set of candidate motifs**
test - **checks each candidate** to see if it is a motif

EMS-GT

Demonstration

S_1 atcactcgttctcctctaatagtgtaaagacgtactaccgacctta

S_2 acgccgaccgggtccgataccttgatatagctcctaacggggcatcagc

S_3 tcctgactgcatcgcgatctcggtagtttcctgttcatttttt

S_4 ggccctcagcatcgtgcgtcctgctaacacattcccatgcagctt

S_5 tgaaaagaatttacggtaaaggatccacatccaatcgtgtgaaag

EMS-GT

Representing sets

- ▶ EMS-GT must operate on sets of l -mers.
- ▶ There are 4^l possible l -mers that can be formed with $\{a,c,g,t\}$
- ▶ Thus, to represent a set of l -mers, EMS-GT uses 4^l bits,
 - ▶ set to 1 if the corresponding l -mer is a member of the set,
 - ▶ set to 0 otherwise.
- ▶ For efficiency, EMS-GT stores the 4^l bits as $\frac{4^l}{32}$ 32-bit integers.

EMS-GT

Representing sets

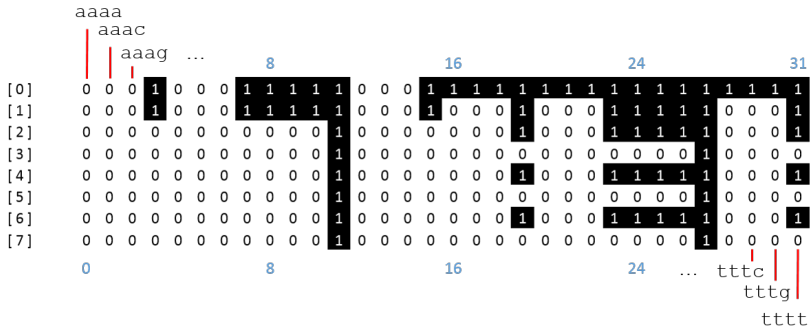
- ▶ $N(\text{acgt}, 1)$ $l=4$; $4' = 256$, $\frac{4'}{32} = 8$

	0			8					16			24					31											
[0]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
[1]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
[6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
[7]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0			8					16			24					31											

EMS-GT

Representing sets

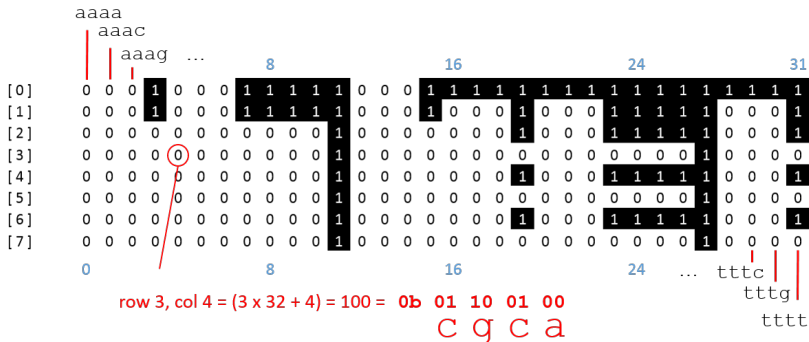
- $N(\text{acgt}, 1)$ $l=4$; $4^l = 256$, $\frac{4^l}{32} = 8$



EMS-GT

Representing sets

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



discuss recursive

EMS-GT

Building sets in blocks

EMS-GT

Results