生物信息学:导论与方法 Bioinformatics: Introduction and Methods





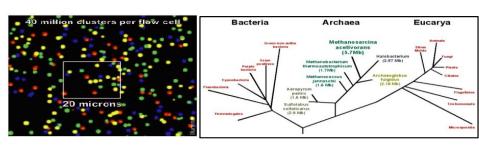
生物信息学:导论与方法 Bioinformatics: Introduction and Methods

北京大学生物信息学中心 高歌、魏丽萍 Ge Gao & Liping Wei Center for Bioinformatics, Peking University





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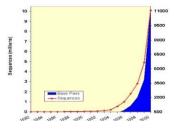


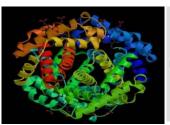
Sequence Database Search

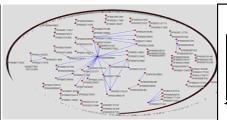
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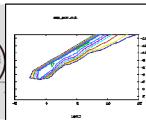
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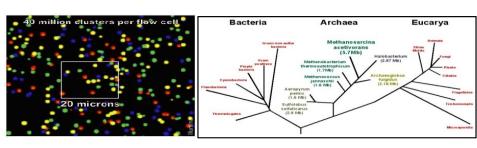








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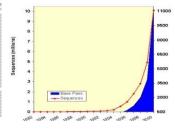


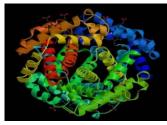
Unit 1: Sequence Databases

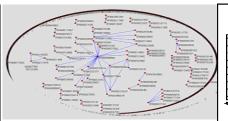
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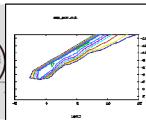
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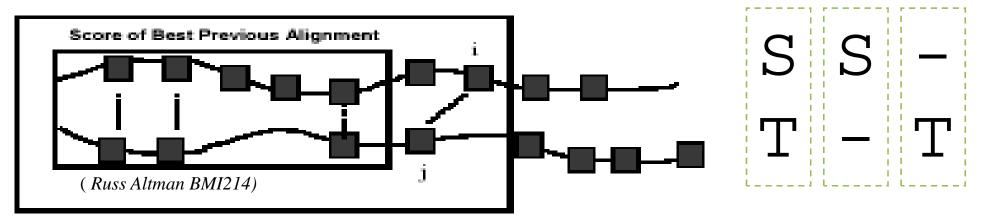








New Best Alignment = Previous Best + Local Best



Global alignment (Needleman-Wunsch)

Local alignment (Smith-Waterman)

$$F(0,0) = 0$$

$$F(0,0) = 0$$

$$F(i,j) = \max \begin{cases} F(i-1, j-1) + s(x_i, y_j) \\ F(i-1, j) + d \\ F(i, j-1) + d \end{cases}$$

$$F(i,j) = \max \begin{cases} F(i-1, j-1) + s(x_i, y_j) \\ F(i-1, j) + d \\ F(i, j-1) + d \end{cases}$$

Sequence Alignment

"How can we determine the similarity between two sequences?"

Why is it important?

- Similar sequence → Similar structure → Similar function (The "Sequence-to-Structure-to-Function Paradigm")
- Similar sequence → Common ancestor ("Homology")

Sequence Database Searching

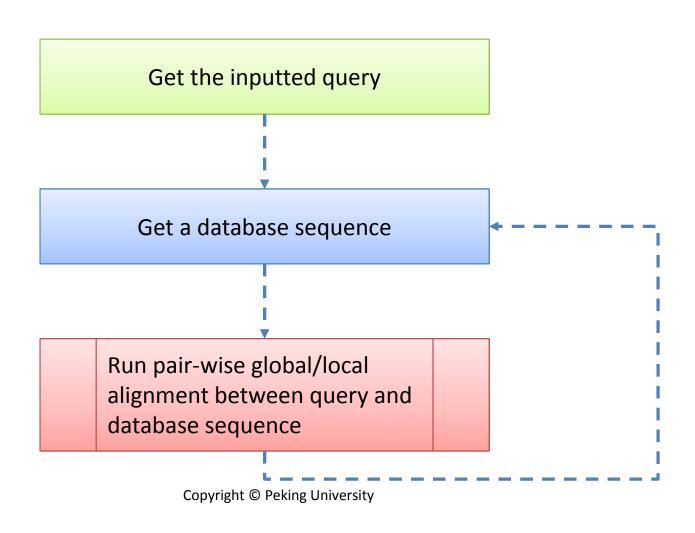
- Rather than do the alignment pair-wise, it's more often to search sequence database in a high-throughput style.
- Or, identify similarities between
 - novel query sequence whose structures and functions are usually unknown and/or uncharacterized
 - sequences in (public) databases whose structures and functions have been elucidated and annotated.

Sequence Database Searching

 The query sequence is compared/aligned with every sequence in the database

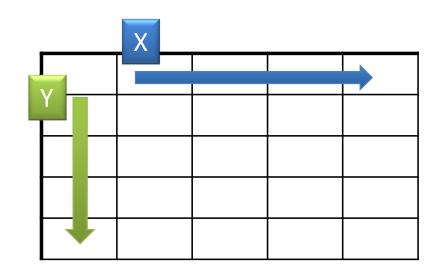
- Statistically significant hits are assumed to be related to the query sequence
 - Similar function/structure
 - Common evolutionary ancestor

A (naïve) algorithm for database searching



$$F(0,0) = 0$$

$$F\left(i,\,j\right) = \max \begin{cases} F\left(i-1,\,j-1\right) + s\left(x_i,\,y_j\right) & \textbf{x}_i \text{ aligned to } \textbf{y}_j \\ F\left(i-1,\,j\right) + d & \textbf{x}_i \text{ aligned to } \textbf{a} \text{ } \textbf{gap} \\ F\left(i,\,j-1\right) + d & \textbf{y}_j \text{ aligned to } \textbf{a} \text{ } \textbf{gap} \end{cases}$$



$$F(i-1, j-1)$$

$$S(x_{i}, y_{j})$$

$$F(i, j-1)$$

$$A$$

$$F(i-1, j)$$

$$F(i-1, j)$$

$$F(i, j)$$

There are nm entries in the matrix.

Sequence X of length m

Sequence Y of length n

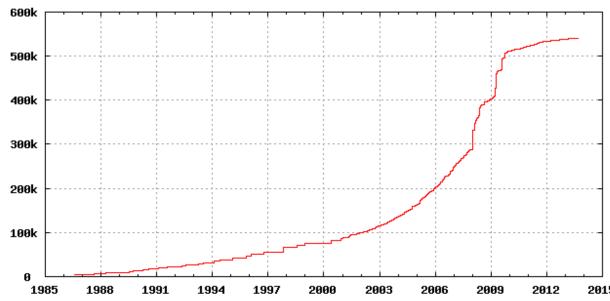
Dynamic programming matrix

Each entry requires a constant number c of operation(s).

C***m*****n** operations needed in total, for one pair-wise alignment.

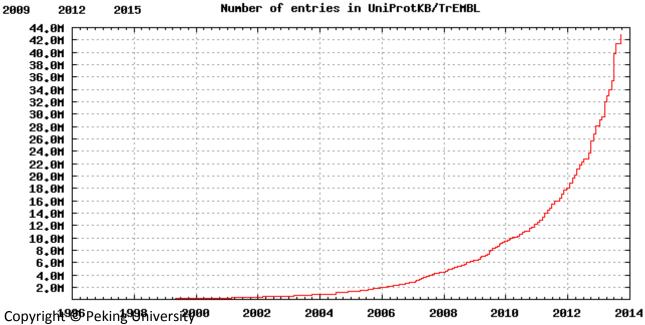
- Say your query sequence (HBA_HUMAN) has 142 amino acids
- Most recent release of human-curated Swiss-Prot protein databases contains 540,958 sequences with 192,206,270 amino acids (Sept 18th, 2013);
 - On average, the sequence length is 192,206,270/540,958 = 355.30 aa
- And assume your super-fast computer can run one operation in $1\mu s = (0.000001s)$
- Then, you will need 7.8 hr for ONE comparison!





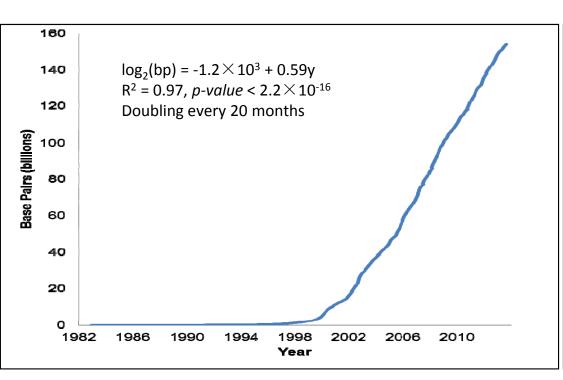
Source: http://web.expasy.org/docs/relnotes/relstat.html

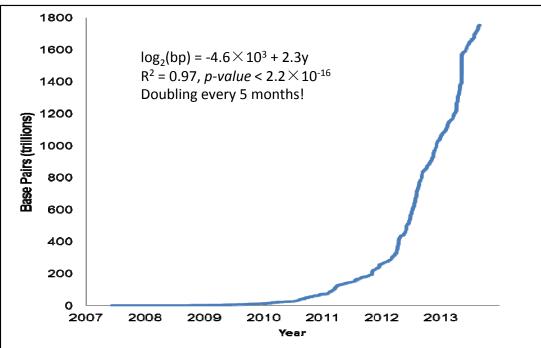
Source: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/uniprot/TrEMBLstats



Genbank

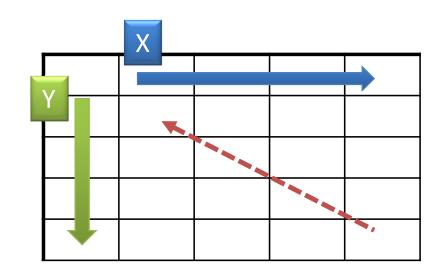
SRA





$$F(0,0) = 0$$

$$F\left(i,\,j\right) = \max \begin{cases} F\left(i-1,\,j-1\right) + s\left(x_i,\,y_j\right) & \textbf{x}_i \text{ aligned to } \textbf{y}_j \\ F\left(i-1,\,j\right) + d & \textbf{x}_i \text{ aligned to } \textbf{a} \text{ } \textbf{gap} \\ F\left(i,\,j-1\right) + d & \textbf{y}_j \text{ aligned to } \textbf{a} \text{ } \textbf{gap} \end{cases}$$



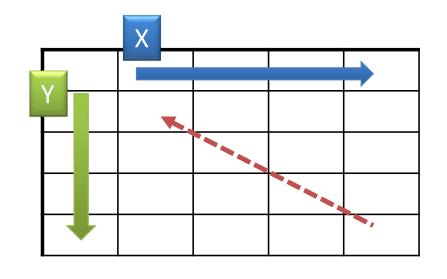
$$F(i-1, j-1)$$

$$S(x_{i}, y_{j})$$

$$F(i, j-1)$$

$$A \longrightarrow F(i, j)$$

$$F(i-1, j) \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow F(i, j)$$



$$F(i-1, j-1)$$

$$S(x_i, y_j)$$

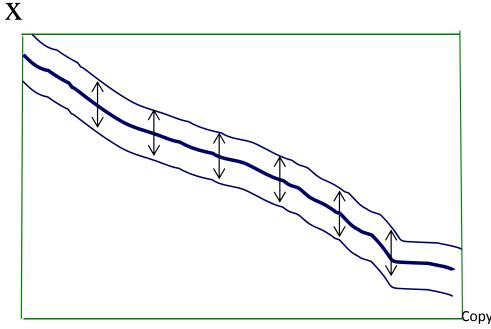
$$F(i, j-1)$$

$$A$$

$$F(i-1, j)$$

$$F(i-1, j)$$

$$F(i, j)$$



HBA HUMAN 1 MV-LSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-D 48 1 MVHLTPEEKSAVTALWGKV--NVDEVGGEALGRLLVVYPWTQRFFESFGD HBB_HUMAN 48 HBA HUMAN 49 LS----HGSAQVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLR 93 .|:.:||.||||...|.::.:||:|:::....:.||:||...||. HBB HUMAN 49 LSTPDAVMGNPKVKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLH 98 HBA HUMAN 94 VDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPAEFTPAVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKYR 142 HBB_HUMAN 99 VDPENFRLLGNVLVCVLAHHFGKEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANALAHKYH 147

A G

		А	А	G
	0 /	0	0	0
А	0	2	2	0
G	0	0	0	4
С	0	0	0	0

$$F(i-1, j-1)$$

$$F(i, j-1)$$

$$f(i, j-1)$$

$$f(i, j-1)$$

$$f(i-1, j) \longrightarrow f(i, j)$$

BLAST: Intro

- To make the alignment effectively, a Heuristic algorithm BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) is proposed by Altschul et al in 1990.
- BLAST finds the highest scoring locally optimal alignments between a query sequence and a database.
 - Very fast algorithm
 - Can be used to search extremely large databases
 - Sufficiently sensitive and selective for most purposes
 - Robust the default parameters just work for most cases



Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

Stephen F. Altschul¹, Warren Gish¹, Webb Miller² Eugene W. Myers³ and David J. Lipman¹

¹National Center for Biotechnology Information National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health Bethesda, MD 20894, U.S.A.

²Department of Computer Science The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, U.S.A.

> ³Department of Computer Science University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.

(Received 26 February 1990; accepted 15 May 1990)

A new approach to rapid sequence comparison, basic local alignment search tool (BLAST), directly approximates alignments that optimize a measure of local similarity, the maximal segment pair (MSP) score. Recent mathematical results on the stochastic properties of MSP scores allow an analysis of the performance of this method as well as the statistical significance of alignments it generates. The basic algorithm is simple and robust; it can be implemented in a number of ways and applied in a variety of contexts including straightforward DNA and protein sequence database searches, motif searches, gene identification searches, and in the analysis of multiple regions of similarity in long DNA sequences. In addition to its flexibility and tractability to mathematical analysis, BLAST is an order of magnitude faster than existing sequence comparison tools of comparable sensitivity.

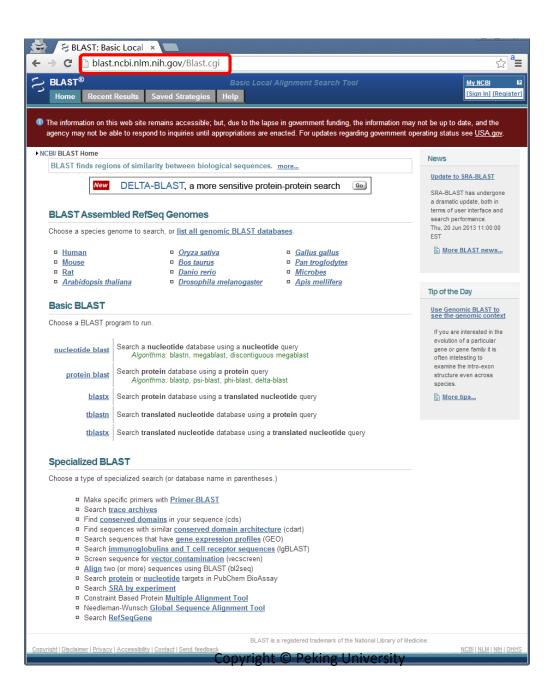
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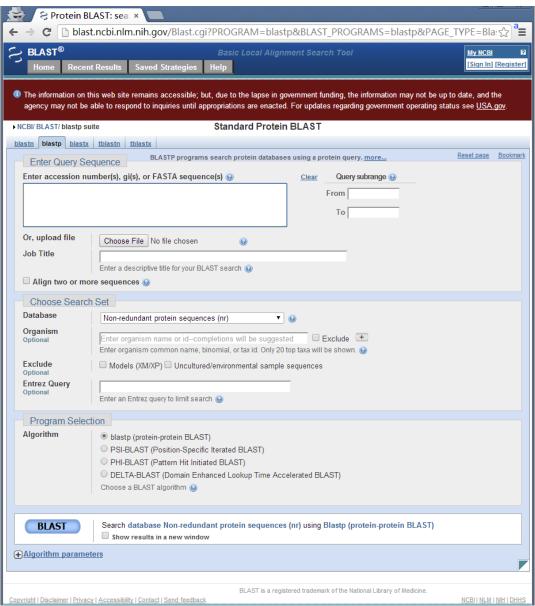
Basic local alignment search tool

SF Altschul, W Gish, W Miller, EW Myers... - Journal of molecular ..., 1990 - Elsevier

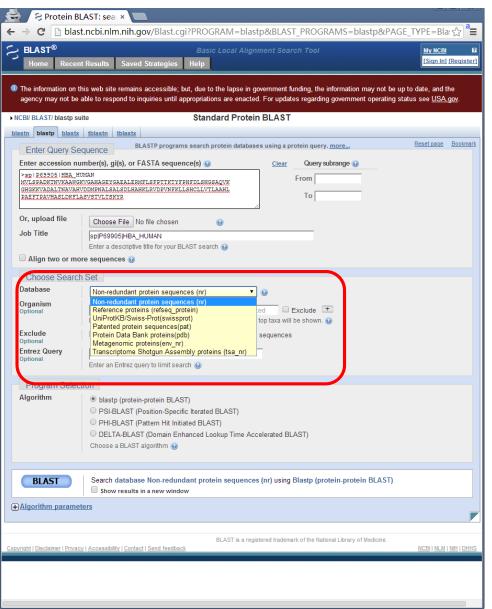
A new approach to rapid sequence comparison, basic local alignment search tool (BLAST), directly approximates alignments that optimize a measure of local similarity, the maximal pair (MSP) score. Recent mathmmatical results on the stochastic properties of ...

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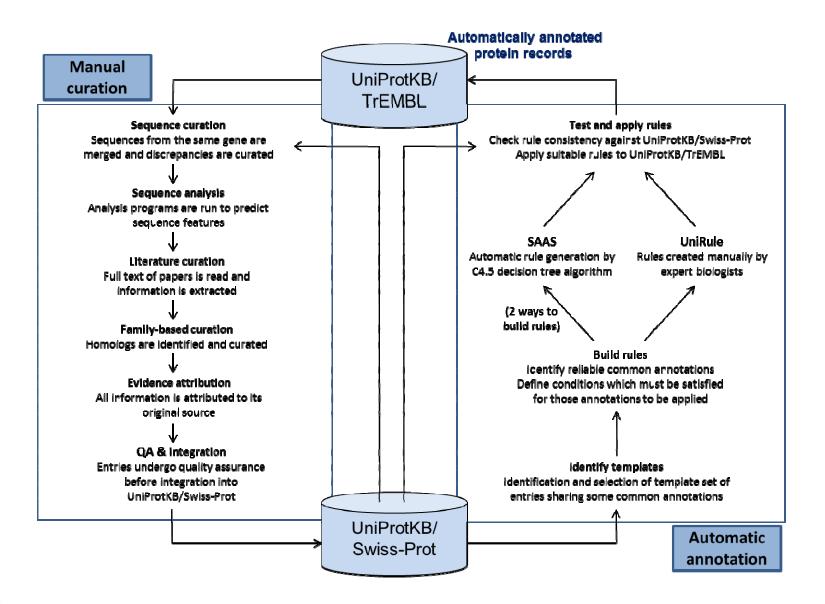
WELCOME

The mission of UniProt is to provide the scientific community with a comprehensive, high-quality and freely accessible resource of protein sequence and functional information.

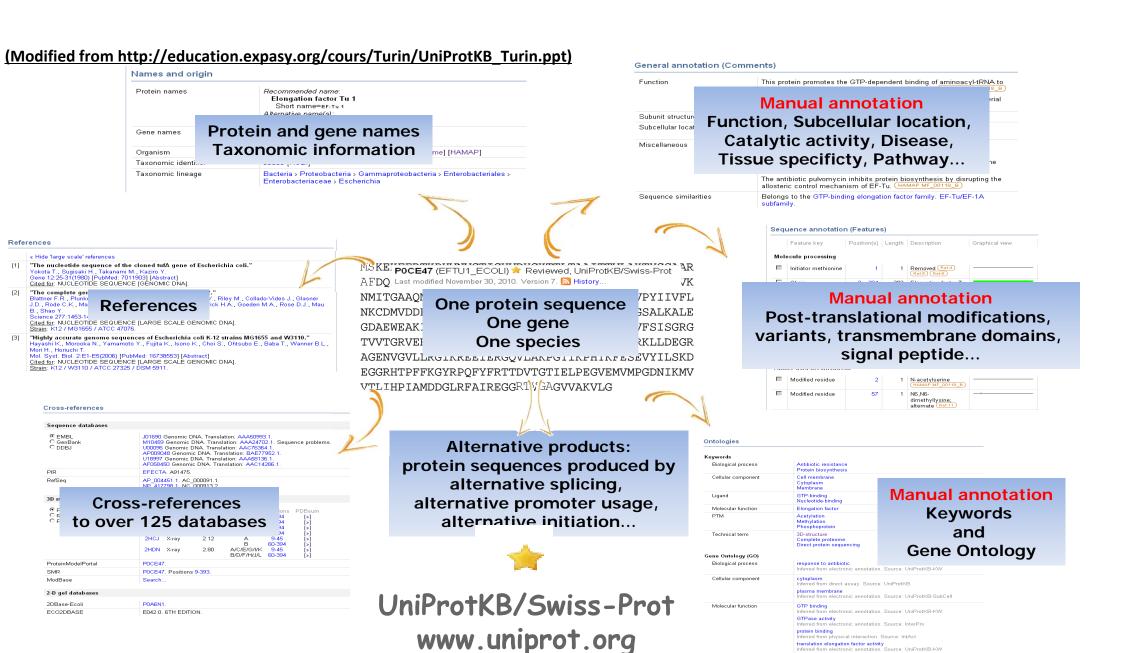
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protein sequence

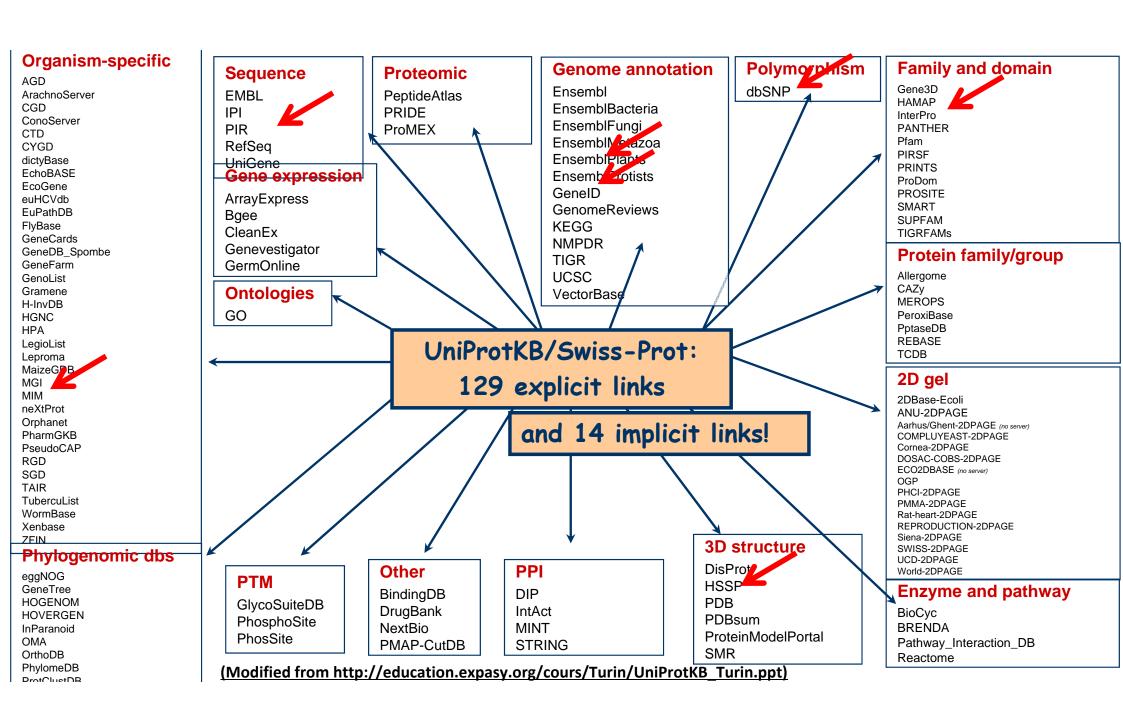


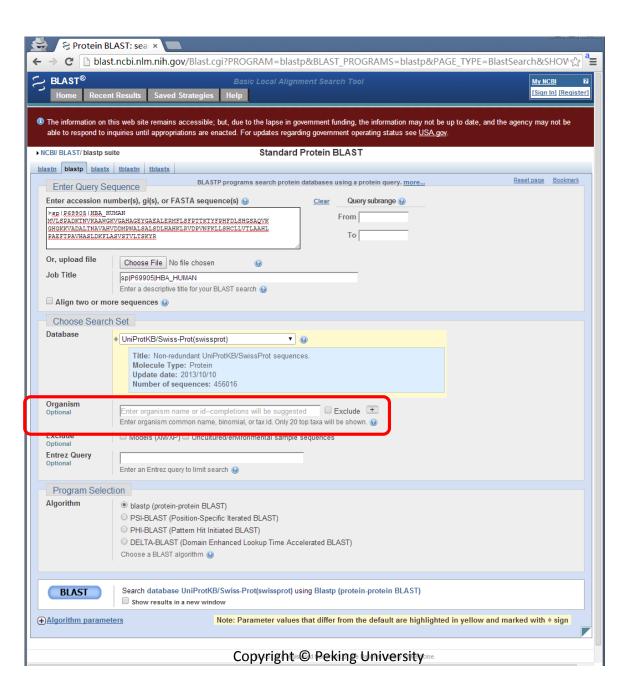
knowledge functional information

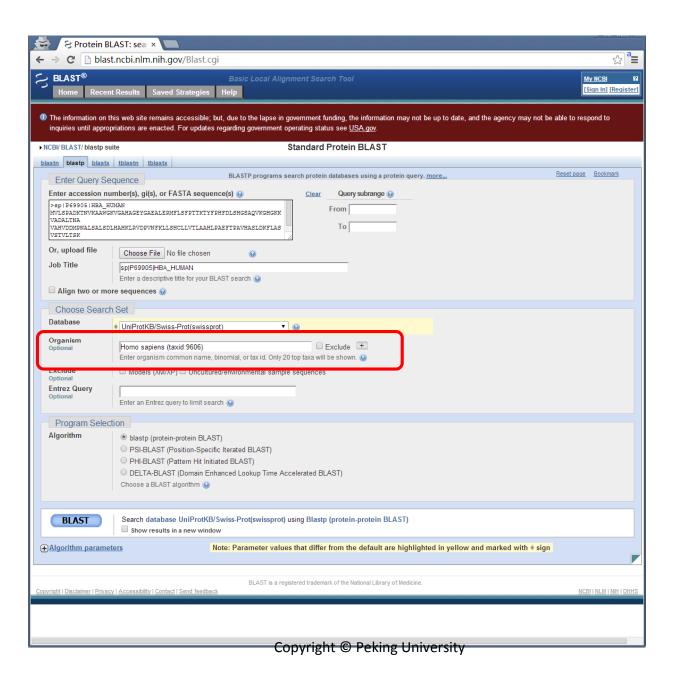








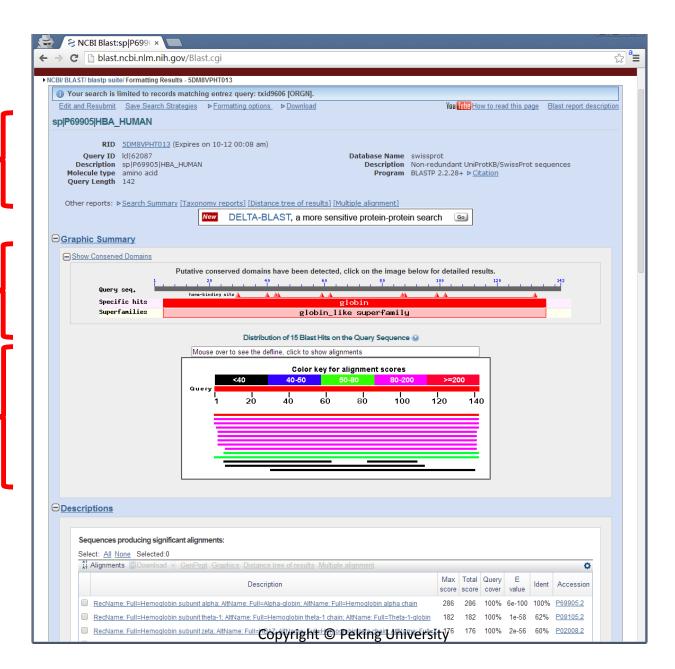




Summary

Domain(s)

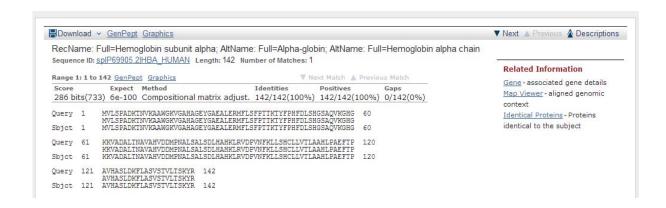
Hits summary

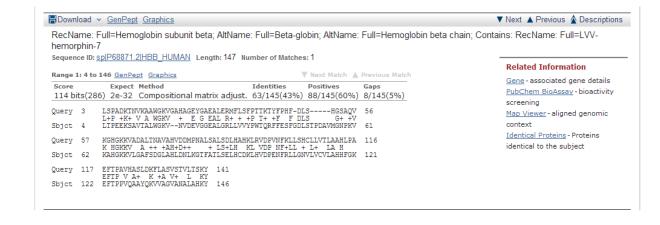


Sequences producing significant alignments: Select: All None Selected:0 Alignments Download v GenPept Graphics Distance tree of results Multiple alignment Total Query Max Description Ident Accession value score score cover RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit alpha; AltName: Full=Alpha-globin; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin alpha chain 286 100% 6e-100 100% P69905.2 RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit theta-1; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin theta-1 chain; AltName: Full=Theta-1-globin 182 182 100% 1e-58 P09105.2 RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit zeta; AltName: Full=HBAZ; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin zeta chain; AltName: Full=Z 176 176 100% 2e-56 P02008.2 RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit mu; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin mu chain; AltName: Full=Mu-globin 135 135 99% 2e-40 Q6B0K9.1 114 97% 43% P02042.2 RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit delta: AltName: Full=Delta-globin: AltName: Full=Hemoglobin delta chain 114 2e-32 97% RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit beta; AltName: Full=Beta-globin; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin beta chain; Contains: 114 114 2e-32 P68871.2 97% RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit gamma-1; AltName: Full=Gamma-1-globin; AltName: Full=Hb F Agamma; AltName 113 6e-32 P69891.2 RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit gamma-2; AltName: Full=Gamma-2-globin; AltName: Full=Hb F Ggamma; AltNam 113 113 97% 6e-32 41% P69892.2 101 95% 2e-27 P02100.2 RecName: Full=Hemoglobin subunit epsilon; AltName: Full=Epsilon-globin; AltName: Full=Hemoglobin epsilon chain RecName: Full=Cytoglobin; AltName: Full=Histoglobin; Short=HGb; AltName: Full=Stellate cell activation-associated prc 68.9 68.9 96% 5e-15 Q8WWM9.1 RecName: Full=Myoglobin 51.2 51.2 100% 5e-09 P02144.2 RecName: Full=Neurobeachin-like protein 1; AltName: Full=Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 2 chromosomal region candic 27.7 19% 2.7 Q6ZS30.3 40% 6.5 Q9P2P6.3 RecName: Full=StAR-related lipid transfer protein 9; AltName: Full=START domain-containing protein 9; Short=StARD9 26.6 26.6 Q96RY7.1 RecName: Full=Intraflagellar transport protein 140 homolog: AltName: Full=WD and tetratricopeptide repeats protein 2. 26.6 75% 7.0 RecName: Full=Ubiquitin carboxyl-terminal hydrolase 34; AltName: Full=Deubiquitinating enzyme 34; AltName: Full=Ub 26.2 Q70CQ2.2

HBA HUMAN

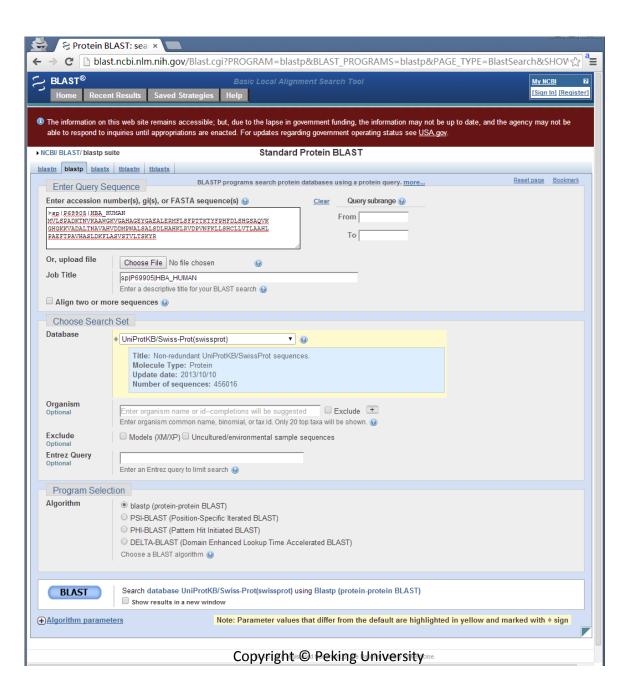
HBB_HUMAN

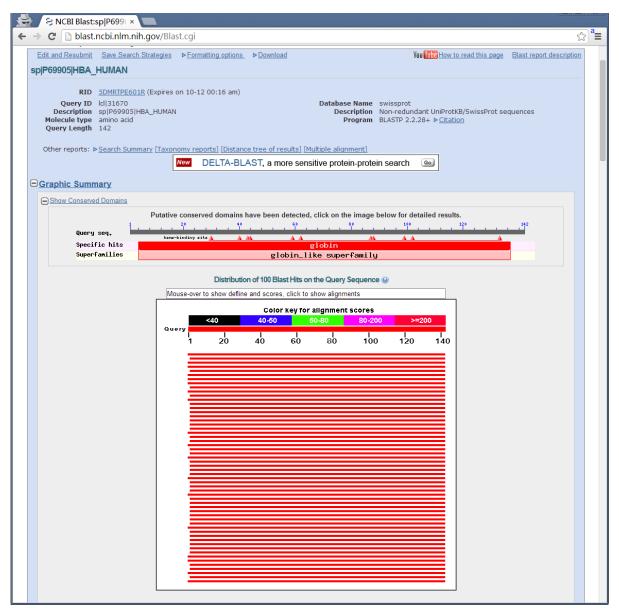




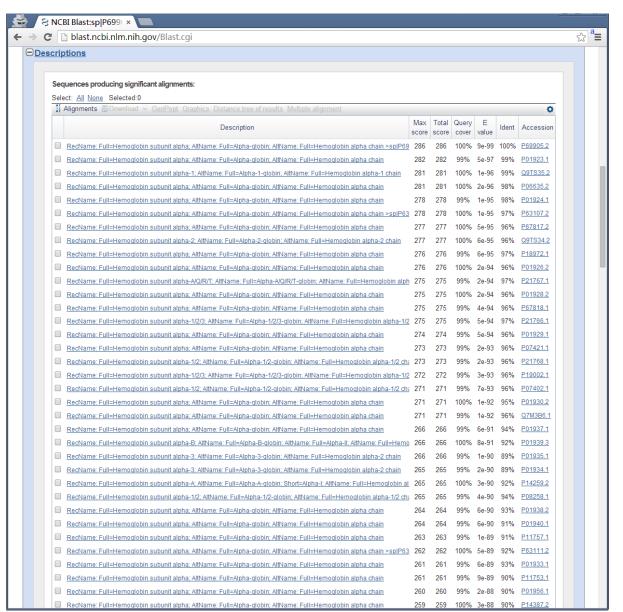
	HBA_HUMA	N	1 MV-LSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-D 48		
	HBB_HUMAN		: :: : : :		
Needleman-Wunsch	HBA_HUMAN		49 LSHGSAQVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLR 93 . :: . . :::: : :: : . . 49 LSTPDAVMGNPKVKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLH 98 94 VDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPAEFTPAVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKYR : : :: . .		
Global alignment	HBB_HUMAN				
	HBA_HUMAN				
	HBB_HUMAN		99 VDPENFRLLGNVLVCVLAHHFGKEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANALAHKYH 147		
	HBA_HUMAN		3 LSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-DLS-		
	HBB_HUMAN		: :: : : :::: :::		
Smith-Waterman	HBA_HUMAN		51HGSAQVKGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLRVDP		
Local alignment	HBB_HUMAN		52 PDAVMGNPKVKAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLHVDP		
	HBA_HUMAN		97 VNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPAEFTPAVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKY 141 . : .:. :. . .		
	HBB_HUMAN		102 ENFRLLGNVLVCVLAHHFGKEFTPPVQAAYQKVVAGVANALAHKY 146		
	Query	3	LSPADKTNVKAAWGKVGAHAGEYGAEALERMFLSFPTTKTYFPHF-DLSHGSAQV 56 L+P +K+ V A WGKV + E G EAL R+ + +P T+ +F F DLS G+ +V		
	Sbjct	4	LTPEEKSAVTALWGKVNVDEVGGEALGRLLVVYPWTQRFFESFGDLSTPDAVMGNPKV 61		
BLAST	Query	57	KGHGKKVADALTNAVAHVDDMPNALSALSDLHAHKLRVDPVNFKLLSHCLLVTLAAHLPA 116 K HGKKV A ++ +AH+D++ + LS+LH KL VDP NF+LL + L+ LA H		
Local alignment	Sbjct	62	KAHGKKVLGAFSDGLAHLDNLKGTFATLSELHCDKLHVDPENFRLLGNVLVCVLAHHFGK 121		
Local alignification	Query	117	EFTPAVHASLDKFLASVSTVLTSKY 141 EFTP V A+ K +A V+ L KY		
	Shict	122	EFTPPVOAAYOKVVAGVANALAHKY 146		

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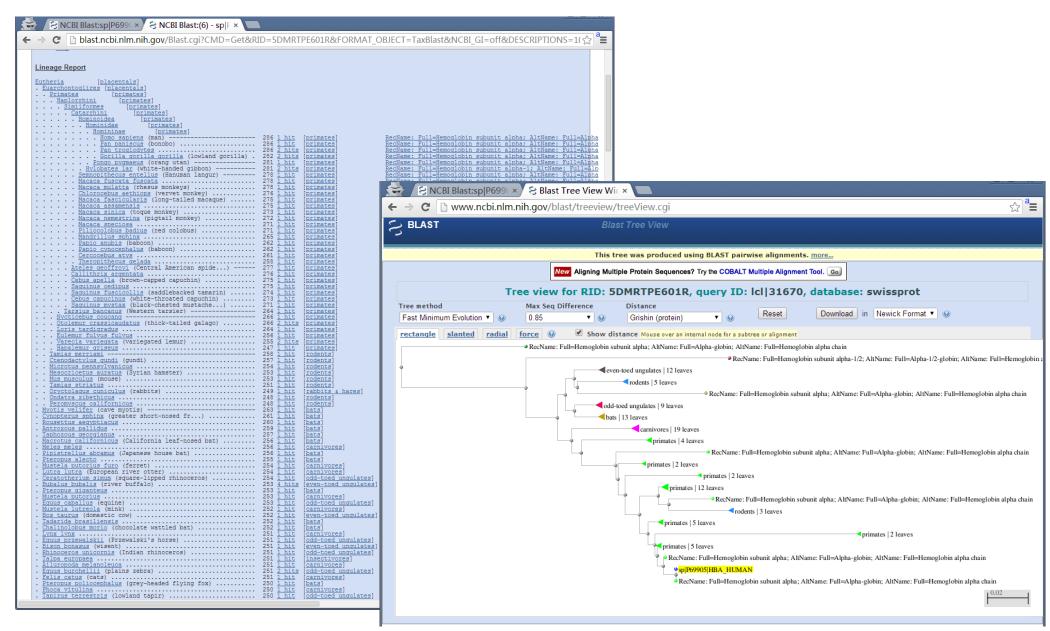
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Summary Questions

 Why do we need to perform a database searching?

 What's the major challenge/obstacle when searching sequence database?

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