

Sequence Alignment Program with Mutation Location Features

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## Table of Contents

Title Page .....	1
Table of Contents .....	2
Problem and Purpose of Program .....	3
Design Documentation.....	4
Instructions.....	6
UML Diagram.....	6
Test Data .....	7
Comparison with NCBI Blast's Needleman-Wunsch Sequence Alignment .....	7
Output of Test Data.....	8
NCBI's BLAST Results .....	9
References.....	10

**Problem and Purpose of Program:**

Gene mutation is an essential aspect of researching the functions of certain proteins in an organism. Although there are many methods that are used to reduce the randomness of mutation sites, the verification of such mutations through sequencing is essential for experimental validation. In addition, locating mutations in already existing sequences is important for finding more targets for gene manipulation. These tasks are typically performed through sequence alignment. Locating differences in sequences by hand can be very tedious.

Existing sequence alignment programs, such as BLAST, perform well when aligning genomes. However, these programs do not output mutation locations when first viewed. Extra steps must be taken to look for mutation locations. In addition, these programs cannot be used when there is no internet connection available. The program described in this paper seeks to help streamline the process by outputting mutation type and location with the sequence alignment itself. It specifies the nucleotides replaced, along with the nucleotides that they were replaced with. The output is meant to be easily understood so that more time can be saved during research. Finally, the program is lightweight and can be used to compare smaller sequences without relying on anything other than the machine used to run it.

## Design Documentation:

The program is an object-oriented dynamic programming approach to sequence alignment and data parsing. It will utilize the Needleman-Wunsch algorithm, which is a global alignment-based algorithm designed to divide problems into a series of smaller problems, then traceback until an optimal solution is reached. The way it will do this is by constructing a matrix where it will place the results of comparison score between each nucleotide from each sequence for each possible situation. The score is predetermined by the program to be that matches are 1 point, mismatches (or substitutions) are -1 point, and gaps (insert/delete) are -2 points. Once these results are calculated, the program will then start from the bottom most right positions and traceback towards the topmost left position, using the produced scores to determine the most optimal sequence. A more detailed explanation of this process will be covered during the sequence alignment module description.

The main method to initiate the program first requires the input of two text files provided within the project package itself, named seq1.txt and seq2.txt. These input files can be overwritten however it is important to keep the naming conventions so the program can load them successfully. An important note is that both files must contain **only** nucleotide sequence data, nothing else. The maximum allowed characters before the program runs into heap and memory issues is roughly 8200 characters, or 230 lines (if data is taken from sources such as NCBI). Once the proper sequences are placed into both files, the program will begin sequencing the data and will display the appropriate information.

The main class will contain the necessary functions required to parse the information provided by the sequence alignment module. It will contain a simple read file function that will encode the file into string format. The functions, displayMutations() and parseInfo(), will skim through each sequence string, compare them at each index, and produce results. For displayMutations(), it will be the in-between connection in the final result that shows a visual representation of where matches, gaps, and substitutions are done. For parseInfo(), it will take those same results and divide them into sections for easy reading.

The node class will be the object used within the scoring matrix and will contain the necessary information to help the process run smoothly. The node will represent a single nucleotide in a sequence. Within the class, there will be variables to contain the row and column

in which the node will reside, as well as the score it was given and the most optimal (i.e. highest scored) previous node that it is connected to. These variables are there to help make the process of sequencing easier during traceback.

The sequence alignment class contains the algorithm and functions to produce the alignment. The constructor method will take the two strings taken from the sequence files and will instantiate a new scoring matrix based on the lengths of the two strings. It will then initialize the first row and first column of the matrix with scores based on the design of the algorithm. Needleman-Wunsch states that if the optimal path moves either horizontal or vertical, then the result is a gap, so the first row and first column are by default filled with the gap penalty. If the path is diagonal, then that is representative to a substitution, or mismatch. The function, `setInitialInfo()`, is responsible for initializing the first row and column with the appropriate gap penalty and will place a zero into all other nodes. The function, `setNodeInfo()`, is the workhorse behind the algorithm and is the primarily responsible for comparing both nucleotides and determining what score to place. It will determine this by comparing the diagonal, top, and left nodes to see which has the highest score after addition. It will then apply the highest score to the current node and continue to the next.

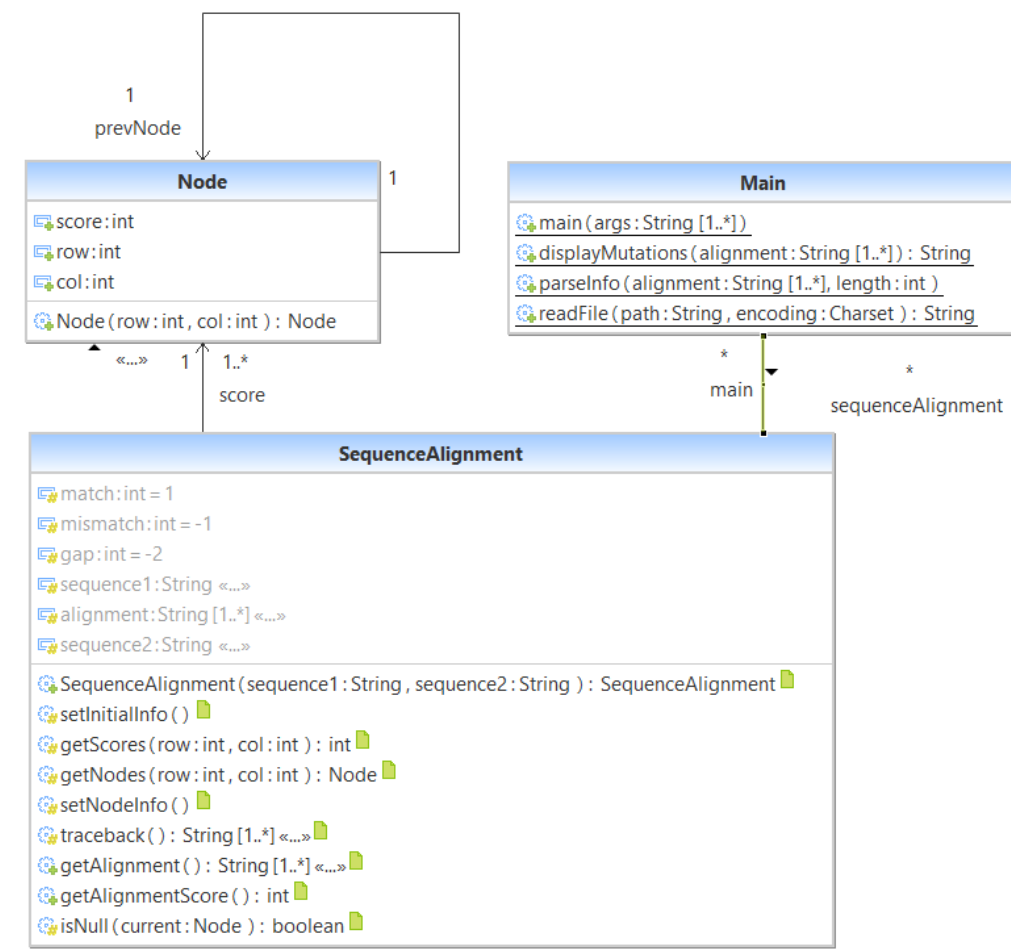
The function, `traceback()`, will return an array of two strings that will contain the produced sequence alignment. The method will start from the bottom most right node, and will check the scores of the top, left, and diagonal nodes around it. It will utilize the Node class variables for previous nodes and scores in order to achieve this. The result strings are instantiated as `StringBuffers` in order to allow insertions at index 0 of the string, or at the beginning of the string, since the traceback is going backwards. The function, `alignmentScores()`, simply runs through the produced alignment from traceback and compares each nucleotide at each index and tallies up a score for easy visibility.

The final output should initially show the matched sequence alignment with corresponding mutation symbols and the beginning and end indexes for each row of results. Followed by the alignment score and the parsed data divided into sections.

### Instructions:

The program runs on Java 10 JDK or higher and was created specifically on the Eclipse IDE. Input files are provided within the project folder itself, named seq1.txt and seq2.txt. The text files should only contain sequence data, which means no additional labels or names. A maximum of 8200 characters is allowed for this program before memory and heap restrictions. Sequences taken from GenBank can be taken as is with labels removed and can be pasted directly into the seq1.txt or seq2.txt. The output is produced onto the console of the IDE. Once the appropriate sequence data is written onto the two text files, simply run the program from the Main class and it will begin sequencing. No additional options are available.

### UML Diagram:



**Test Data:**

Tests were conducted using *E. coli* strains K-12 and O157:H7 str. Sakai.

*Escherichia coli* str. K-12 substr. MG1655K12, Accession: U00096

Obtained from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/U00096.3>

*Escherichia coli* O157:H7 str. Sakai DNA, Accession: BA000007

Obtained from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/BA000007>

These strains were taken from NCBI's GenBank. *E. coli* str. K-12 is considered normal flora in the human gut and is considered non-pathogenic. *E. coli* O157:H7 str. Sakai is a shiga toxin-producing strain that is pathogenic. A BLAST showed that these two strains are 98.68% identical. Thus, while these two organisms are of the same species, their differences were significant. These were compared because they are known to have similar-length sequences and specific nucleotide differences when the same protein-encoding regions are used. In this case, sequences encoding *sgrR* in both organisms were selected from their complete genome sequences for testing. Entire genomic sequences could not be tested due to memory limitations. The tests carried out demonstrate the ability of the program to accurately determine the locations of mutation, the mutation type, and the number of those types of mutations. It also tested the program's ability to score the alignment and show the types of nucleotides that are different between the two sequences.

The test concluded that the program was operating appropriately and with consistent results. Several other genes found in the two strains were tested in order to sufficiently test the program, and all tests appeared sound and complete.

**Comparison with NCBI Blast's Needleman-Wunsch Sequence Alignment:**

Fairly similar results are present in both applications. NCBI's scoring for match/mismatch/gaps is slightly different than this project's implementation. For NCBI's Blast, the scoring for gaps was handled differently, which broke it into two categories: existence and extension. However, the results appeared the same barring an additional gap. The project implementation reported 1593 matches with 5 gaps while NCBI's implementation reported 1593 matches and 4 gaps.

## Output of Test Data:

```

Needleman-Wunsch Algorithm: Dynamic Programming for Sequence Alignment
-----
Alignment Symbols: '*' = Match, '|' = Mismatch (Substitution), ' ' = Gap (Indel)
Scoring: Match = 1, Mismatch = -1, Gap = -2
-----
Sequence 1:      ATGCCATCTGCTCGTCTGCAACAACAGTTCATCCGCTGTGGCAATGCTGCGAGGGTAAATCGCAGGACACAACGCTCAA
                  1 ***** 80
Sequence 2:      ATGCCATCTGCTCGTCTGCAACAACAGTTCATCCGCTGTGGCAATGCTGCGAGGGTAAATCGCAGGACACAACGCTCAA
Sequence 1:      CGAACTGGCAGCGTTATTGAGCTGCTCGCGTCGTGTCATATGCGCACCCCTGCTCAACACCATGCAGGATCGCGGCTGGCTGA
                  81 ***** 160
Sequence 2:      CGAACTGGCAGCGTTATTGAGCTGCTCGCGTCGTGTCATATGCGTACCCCTGCTCAACACCATGCAGGATCGCGGCTGGCTGA
Sequence 1:      CGTGGGAAGCGGAAGTCGGGCGCGGTAACGCTCGCGTCTGACATTCTCTATACCGGGCTGGCGCTTCAGCAACACGCG
                  161 ***** 240
Sequence 2:      CGTGGGAAGCGGAAGTCGGGCGTGGTAAACGCTCGCGTCTGACATTCTCTATACCGGGCTGGCGCTTCAGCAACAGCGG
Sequence 1:      GCGGAAGACCTGCTGGAGCAGGATCGTATCGATCAACTGGTGCAGTTGGTTGGCGACAAGCGACTGTGCGGCAAAATGCT
                  241 ***** 320
Sequence 2:      GCGGAAGACCTGCTGGAGCAGGACCGTATCGACCAACTAGTGCAGTTAGTTGGCGACAAGCGACTGTGAGGCAAAATGCT
Sequence 1:      GGTTCCTCATCTGGGCGCGAGCTTCGCGCAGGGGCGGCACATCCTGCGCGTGTCTACTATCGTCGTTGCGTAAATCTGC
                  321 ***** 400
Sequence 2:      GGTTCCTCATCTGGGCGCGAGCTTCGCGCAGGGGCGGCACATCCTGCGCGTGTCTACTATCGTCGTTGCGTAAATCTGC
Sequence 1:      TACCTGGCAGCGCATTGCGCCGTTCCGAAACCCATATCGCCCGCAAACTTTCAGTTCGCTAACGCGCATAAATGAGGAA
                  401 ***** 480
Sequence 2:      TACCTGGCAGCGCATTGCGCCGTTCCGAAACCCATATCGCCCGCAAACTTTCAGTTCGCTAACGCGCATAAATGAGGAA
Sequence 1:      AATGGGAACTGGAAGCAGACATCGCCACCACTGGCAGCAAAATATCACCGCTTCACTGGCGTTTCTTTTTCGCTCCAGG
                  481 ***** 560
Sequence 2:      AATGGGAACTGGAAGCAGACATCGCCACCACTGGCAGCAAAATATCACCGCTTCACTGGCGTTTCTTTTTCGCTCCAGG
Sequence 1:      AGTCCATTTTACCATGGTCTGGAACGTGAAATGGACGATGTGATCGCCTCTTTAAACGAATCAATACGCTGCCGCTCT
                  561 ***** 640
Sequence 2:      AGTCCATTTTACCATGGTCTGGAACGTGAAATGGACGATGTGATCGCCTCTTTAAACGAATCAATACGCTGCCGCTCT
Sequence 1:      ATTCGCATATTGCTGACATTGTGTCGCCGACGCCCTGGACGCTGGATATCCATCTCACGACGCCGATCGCTGGTTGCGG
                  641 ***** 720
Sequence 2:      ATTCGCATATTGCTGACATTGTGTCGCCGACGCCCTGGACGCTGGATATCCATCTCACGACGCCGATCGCTGGTTGCGG
Sequence 1:      TTACTGCTGGGCAAGTTCCGGCGATGATCCTGCCGCGCAATGGGAAACCCCTCAGTAACCTTGGCAGCCATCCCATCGG
                  721 ***** 800
Sequence 2:      TTACTGCTGGGCAAGTTCCGGCGATGATCCTGCCGCGCAATGGGAAACCCCTCAGTAACCTTGGCAGCCATCCCATCGG
Sequence 1:      CACCGGTCCGATGCGGTGATTGCAACAGCACCATCAACTGAAATTCAGGCATTGATGACTTCTTCGTTACCGGG
                  801 ***** 880
Sequence 2:      CACCGGTCCGATGCGGTGATTGCAACAGCACCATCAACTGAAATTCAGGCATTGATGACTTCTTCGTTACCGGG
Sequence 1:      CATTAATCAGCAAGTTAACGCTGGGTTCGCCGAAATGCCGACGAGCAGCCGAGGGCTGATGCTAAAAGGTCCA
                  881 ***** 960
Sequence 2:      CATTAATCAGCAAGTTAACGCTGGGTTCGCCGAAATGCCGACGAGCAGCCGAGGGCTGATGCTAAAAGGTCCA
Sequence 1:      CAGGGCAGGAAAAAGAGATTGAAAGCCGCTGGAGGAAGGTTGCTACTATTACTGTTTCGACAGCCGACCCATCGCGG
                  961 ***** 1040
Sequence 2:      CAGGGCAGGAAAAAGAGATTGAAAGCCGCTGGAGGAAGGTTGCTACTATTACTGTTTCGATAGCCGACCCATCGCGG

Sequence 1:      GGCGAATCAGCAAGTCAGGGACTGGGTAAGCTATGTGCTTTCTCCAATAATCTGGTCTATTTCGCTGAGGAACAGTACC
                  1041 ***** 1120
Sequence 2:      GGCGAATCAGCAAGTCAGGGACTGGGTAAGCTATGTGCTTTCTCCAATAATCTGGTCTATTTCGCTGAGGAACAGTACC
Sequence 1:      AGCAACTGTGGTTCCCGGCTTATGGACTGCTCCCCGTTGGCACCATGCCCGCACCATAAAGAGCGAAAAACCGGTGGC
                  1121 ***** 1200
Sequence 2:      AGCAACTGTGGTTCCCGGCTTATGGACTGCTCCCCGTTGGCATCATGCCCGCACCATAACGAGCGAAAAACCGGTGGT
Sequence 1:      CTGGAAAGCCTACCCCTACCTTTTATCAGGATCACAGTGAGCATCGGGTGATTGCCGGGATCATGCAGCAGATTCTGGC
                  1201 ***** 1280
Sequence 2:      CTGGAAAGCCTACCCCTACCTTTTATCAGGATCACAGTGAGCATCGGGTGATTGCCGGGATCATGCAGCAGATTCTGGC
Sequence 1:      AAGCCACCGGTACAGTCAAGATCAAGAGAGATGACTACGATCAGTGGCATACAGGAGAGATCGAAGTGATATCTGGC
                  1281 ***** 1360
Sequence 2:      AAGCCACCGGTACAGTCAAGATCAAGAGAGATGACTACGATCAGTGGCATACAGGAGAGATCGAAGTGATATCTGGC
Sequence 1:      TAAACAGCGCAACTTTACCTGCGCGTGGACTTCTGTTTTGCGACATTTATGCAAGTGCCACTGCTACAACATTGC
                  1361 ***** 1440
Sequence 2:      TTAACAGCGCAACTTTACCTGCGCGTGGACTTCTGTTTTGCGACCTGTGCGAGGTACCGCTGCTCAACACTGT
Sequence 1:      ATTCCTATTGACTGGCAAGCGACGCTGCTGCTGGCGCAATGGCGAGATGAATCTGGCGAATGTTGCCAGCACTGGT
                  1441 ***** 1520
Sequence 2:      ATTCCTATTGACTGGCAAGTCGACGCGCCGCTGGCGCAATGGCGAATGAACCTGGCGAATGTTGCCAACAACCTGGT
Sequence 1:      CGCCAGCAAAAGCGATGGTGCCA-TTATTGCACCACCTGGCTGATCATTAGGGGCAACGAGATGCGCGGCTGCGCATG
                  1521 ***** 1600
Sequence 2:      CGCCAGCAAAAGCGATGGTGCCA-TTATTGCACCACCTGGCTGATCATTAGGGGCAACGAGATGCGCGGCTGCGCATG
Sequence 1:      AATACCCTCGGCTGGTTCGATTTTAAATCAGCGTGGTTTGGCCACCGGATCCA-TG-A-
                  1601 ***** 1659
Sequence 2:      AACACCCTCGGCTGGTTTGATTTTAAATCAGCGTGGTTTGGCCGCGGATCCAGAGTAG

```



```

-----
Alignment Score: 1521
Number of Matches: 1593
Number of Insertions/Deletions: 5
Locations of Insertion/Deletions:
1543, 1547, 1655, 1658, 1660
-----
Number of Substitutions: 62
Locations of Substitutions:
123: C <> T, 183: C <> T, 264: T <> C, 273: T <> C, 279: G <> A, 288: G <> A, 310: C <> A, 525: T <> A, 573: C <> T, 600: T <> C,
693: T <> C, 702: A <> G, 708: C <> T, 717: A <> G, 732: G <> A, 891: C <> T, 1023: C <> T, 1164: C <> T, 1181: A <> C, 1200: C <> T,
1218: A <> G, 1284: T <> C, 1296: G <> A, 1300: A <> G, 1315: G <> A, 1316: A <> G, 1333: A <> G, 1334: C <> A, 1347: A <> G, 1350: T <> C,
1362: A <> T, 1380: C <> G, 1392: C <> T, 1395: C <> T, 1398: T <> G, 1399: G <> C, 1401: T <> G, 1407: A <> G, 1410: T <> C, 1411: T <> C,
1413: A <> G, 1419: A <> G, 1422: G <> A, 1425: A <> G, 1431: A <> C, 1437: T <> C, 1440: C <> T, 1446: C <> A, 1449: T <> C, 1460: C <> T,
1467: T <> C, 1470: T <> C, 1488: G <> A, 1494: T <> C, 1512: G <> A, 1533: G <> A, 1549: G <> C, 1573: G <> A, 1603: T <> C, 1618: C <> T,
1645: A <> G, 1656: T <> A

```

## NCBI's BLAST Results:

NW Score	Identities	Gaps	Strand
1454	1593/1660(96%)	4/1660(0%)	Plus/Plus
Query 1	ATGCCATCTGCTCGTCTGCAACAACAGTTCATCCGCCTGTGGCAATGCTGCGAGGGTAAA		60
Sbjct 1	ATGCCATCTGCTCGTCTGCAACAACAGTTCATCCGCCTGTGGCAATGCTGCGAGGGTAAA		60
Query 61	TCGCAGGACACAACGCTCAACGAACTGGCAGCGTTATTGAGCTGCTCGCGTCGTCATATG		120
Sbjct 61	TCGCAGGACACAACGCTCAACGAACTGGCAGCGTTATTGAGCTGCTCGCGTCGTCATATG		120
Query 121	CGCACCTGCTCAACACCATGCAGGATCGCGGCTGGCTGACGTGGGAAGCGGAAGTCGGG		180
Sbjct 121	CGTACCCTGCTCAACACCATGCAGGATCGCGGCTGGCTGACGTGGGAAGCGGAAGTCGGG		180
Query 181	CGCGGTAAACGCTCGCGTCTGACATTCTCTATACCGGGCTGGCGCTTCAGCAACAGCGG		240
Sbjct 181	CGTGGTAAACGCTCGCGTCTGACATTCTCTATACCGGGCTGGCGCTTCAGCAACAGCGG		240
Query 241	GCGGAAGACCTGCTGGAGCAGGATCGTATCGATCAACTGGTGCAGTTGGTTGGCGACAAA		300
Sbjct 241	GCGGAAGACCTGCTGGAGCAGGACCGTATCGACCAACTAGTGCAGTTAGTTGGCGACAAA		300
Query 301	GCGACTGTGCGGCAAATGCTGGTTTCTCATCTGGGCGCAGCTTCCGCCAGGGGCGGCAC		360
Sbjct 301	GCGACTGTGAGGCAAATGCTGGTTTCTCATCTGGGCGCAGCTTCCGCCAGGGGCGGCAC		360
Query 361	ATCCTGCGCGTGCTCTACTATCGTCCGTTGCGTAATCTGCTACCTGGCAGCGCATTGCGC		420
Sbjct 361	ATCCTGCGCGTGCTCTACTATCGTCCGTTGCGTAATCTGCTACCTGGCAGCGCATTGCGC		420
Query 421	CGTTCCGAAACCCATATCGCCCGGCAATCTTCAGTTTCGTAACGCGCATAAATGAGGAA		480
Sbjct 421	CGTTCCGAAACCCATATCGCCCGGCAATCTTCAGTTTCGTAACGCGCATAAATGAGGAA		480
Query 481	AATGGGGAACGGAAGCAGACATCGCCACCACTGGCAGCAAATTTACCGCTTCACTGG		540
Sbjct 481	AATGGGGAACGGAAGCAGACATCGCCACCACTGGCAGCAAATATACCGCTTCACTGG		540
Query 541	CGTTTCTTTTTCGCTCCAGGAGTCCATTTTACCATGGTCTGAACTGGAAATGGACGAT		600
Sbjct 541	CGTTTCTTTTTCGCTCCAGGAGTCCATTTTACCATGGTCTGAACTGGAAATGGACGAC		600
Query 601	GTGATCGCCTCTTTAAAACGAATCAATACGCTGCCGCTCTATTGCGATATTGCTGACATT		660
Sbjct 601	GTGATCGCCTCTTTAAAACGAATCAATACGCTGCCGCTCTATTGCGATATTGCTGACATT		660
Query 661	GTGTCGCCGACGCCCTGGACGCTGGATATCCATCTCACGAACCGGACCGCTGGTTACCG		720
Sbjct 661	GTGTCGCCGACGCCCTGGACGCTGGATATCCATCTCACGAACCGGATCGCTGGTTGCCG		720
Query 721	TTACTGCTGGGGCAAGTTCCGGCGATGATCCTGCCGCGCAATGGGAAACCTCAGTAAC		780
Sbjct 721	TTACTGCTGGGACAAGTTCCGGCGATGATCCTGCCGCGCAATGGGAAACCTCAGTAAC		780
Query 781	TTTGCCAGCCATCCCATCGGCACCGGTCCGTATGCGGTGATTTCGCAACAGCACCAATCAA		840
Sbjct 781	TTTGCCAGCCATCCCATCGGCACCGGTCCGTATGCGGTGATTTCGCAACAGCACCAATCAA		840

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