

OUTLINE

Part 1&2: Gene Extraction

- Why do comparative genomics?
- Gene Models
- Sequence Extraction
- BLAST (Part 2 is if we get time)
- Homology
- Translation

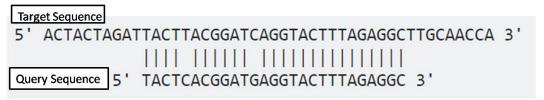
Part 3: Multiple Alignment

- Codon aware alignment
- Alignment quality control

LOCAL VS GLOBAL ALIGNMENT

- Local alignment: finding matching short substrings
- BLAST is a local alignment
- Global alignment: match sequences along their entire length

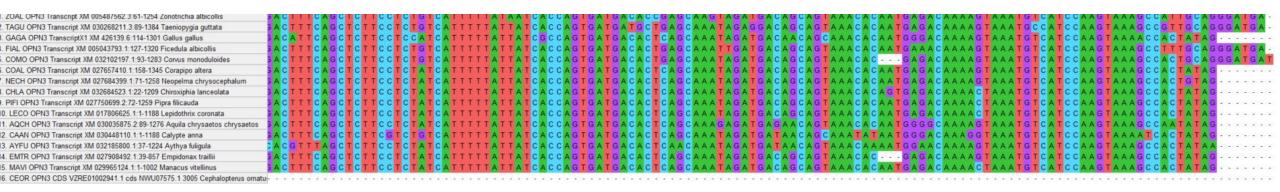
Local Alignment



Global Alignment

MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT

• More than 2 sequences for global alignment



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT METHODS

Dynamic programming

- Slow O(L^N) computations (N sequences of L length)...
- Programs: MSA, Multialign

Progressive alignment

- Use some search algorithm to align most similar pairs first.
- Programs: T-Coffee, Clustal family alignment

Iterative alignment

- Progressive alignment + realignment of sequence subsets to improve initial alignments
- Programs: MUSCLE (MAFFT has options of iterative and progressive)

MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT METHODS

- CLUSTAL: Clustal, Clustal W, Clustal X, Clustal O (latest)
 - Fast, multithreaded
 - good for sequences of similar lengths.
 - Bad for alignments of different lengths/big indels.
 - >2k input sequences
- MUSCLE
 - Good for multilength sequences
 - <1k sequences</p>
 - Good for low homology ends
- MAFFT
 - Fast, multithreaded
 - Works well for >30k seq or long sequences
 - Good for low homology ends
- And MORE: check out https://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/

Input a multi-fasta file (multiple sequences in a single text file (.fasta, .fa, .fna, .fas))

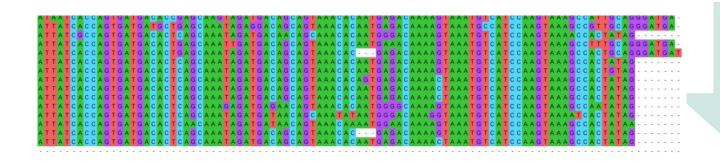
Alignment program:

ClustalO

MUSCLE

MAFFT

PRANK... etc



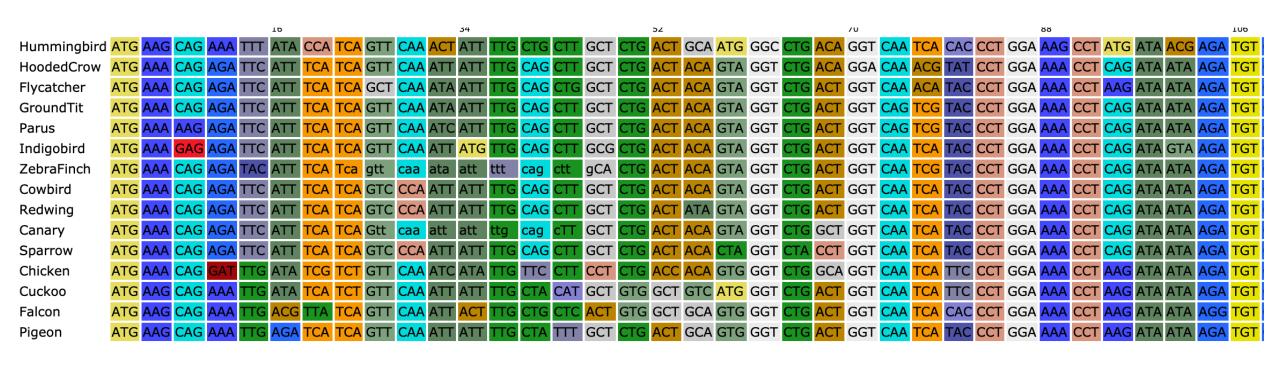
Output multi-fasta file (file extensions may be .fasta or .mfa, .msa) or Clustal, Phylip, Nexus

CODON-AWARE ALIGNMENT

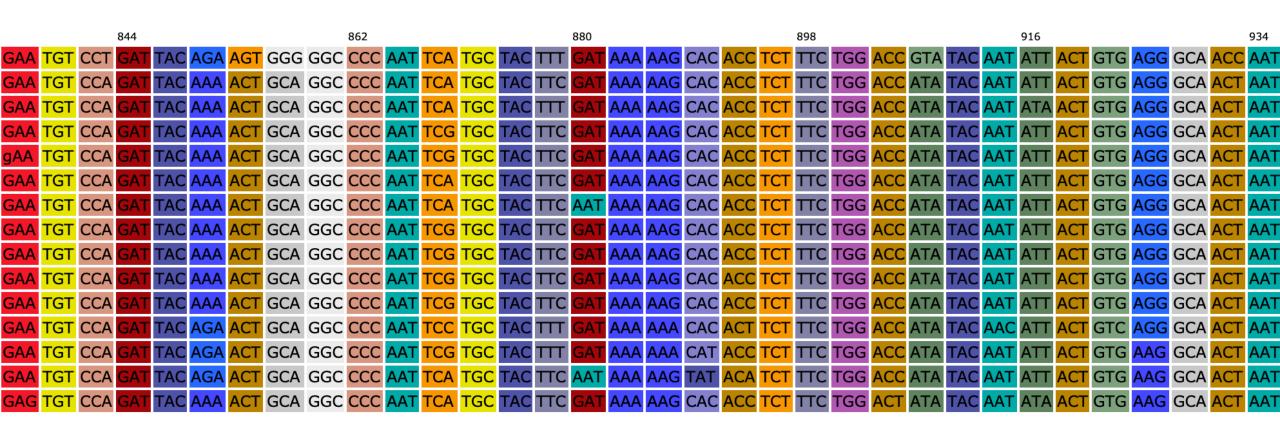
- What is it?
- Why do we need this for estimation of positive selection?

CODON-AWARE ALIGNMENT

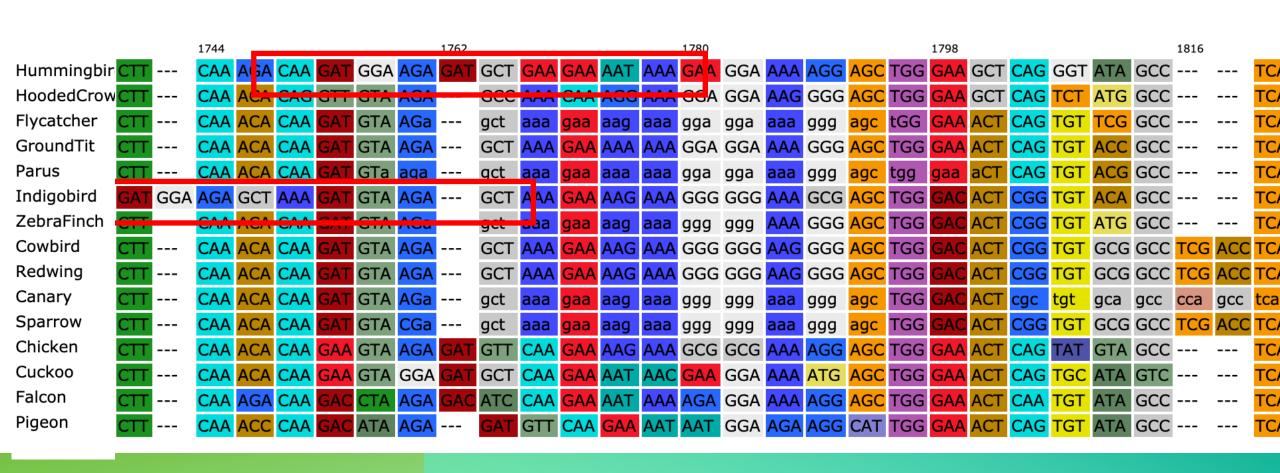
• TranslatorX.co.uk



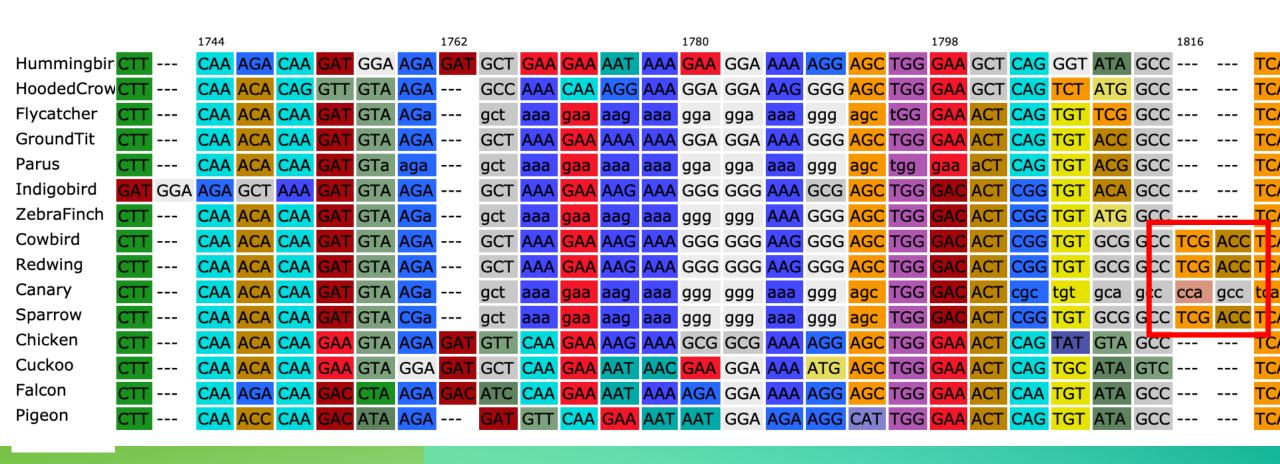
A HIGHLY CONSERVED PORTION OF A GENE (PURIFYING SELECTION)



A MORE COMPLICATED REGION



A MORE COMPLICATED REGION



QC

- Don't want multiple nonsynonymous changes in succession, particularly within interest lineages
- Avoid indels where suspicious
- Clean 5' and 3' end to nearest codon
- May need to create rules about cutting poorly aligned individuals or partial sequences from alignment (e.g. Beichman et al 2019 used min 8/13 individuals) want to avoid interest group removal if possible!
- May need to create rules about cutting whole genes (minimum trimmed alignment length)

FURTHER READING & REFERENCES

- Pais et al (2014) Assessing the efficiency of multiple sequence alignment programs. *Algorithms for molecular biology* 9: 4
- Oregon State Applied Bioinformatics. Chapter 4 Multiple Sequence Alignments, Molecular Evolution, and Phylogenetics.

https://open.oregonstate.education/appliedbioinformatics/chapter/chapter-4/

TO MEGA!