COMPUTATIONAL BIOPHYSICS COURSE (CS61060) TERM PROJECT 4

Project title: Fast multiple similar genetic sequence alignment based on the centre star strategy

Summary: Multiple sequence alignment (MSA) is important work, but bottlenecks arise in the massive MSA of homologous DNA or genome sequences. Try to implement trie trees to accelerate the centre star MSA strategy. The expected time complexity will be decreased to linear time from square time. The algorithm for centre star strategy is also discussed below.

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Algorithm 1. Improved Centre Star Algorithm Based on Trie
Input: n DNA Sequences, S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, ... S<sub>n</sub>
Output: n aligned DNA Sequences S'1, S'2, ..., S'n
1. For each DNA Sequence, Si,
2. Partition Si into k segments {Si1, Si2, ... Sik} with equal
3. Construct trie tree Ti for the segments
    set S_i = \{S_{i1}, S_{i2}, \dots S_{ik}\}\
4. for j from 1 to n, j \neq i
5. search T_i in S_i, and set m_{ii} as the segment appearance
     times; record all of the appearances in A_{ii}
end for
7. calculate m_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n m_{ij}
9. m^* = argmax_{i=1,2,...n}m_i, set S_{m^*} as the centre star sequence
10. For each i from 1 to n, i \neq m^*
11. Partition S_i, and S_{m^*} according A_{im^*}, align the mis-
      matched regions and obtain the pairwise alignment; re-
      cord all of the positions of inserted spaces in Pim+ and
      \mathcal{P}_{m^*i}.
12. end For
13. For i from 1 to n, i \neq m^*
14. sum \mathcal{P}_{m^*i} to \mathcal{P}_{m^*}
15. end For
16. obtain the final result, S'm*, according to Pm*
17. For i from 1 to n, i \neq m^*
18. compare \mathcal{P}_{m^*i} with \mathcal{P}_m, and update \mathcal{P}_{im^*}, then obtain
     the final result, S'i
end For
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Datasets: You can download any of the online available datasets of genetic sequences. You can also download the RNA datasets from the google drive link given below.

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12Ld7wVSdsWAIvKFduRTaJd D92 C_L7Ul?usp=sharing