

# *De Novo* Genome Assembly

MPA-PRG: Programming Bioinformatics

Exercise 9

# Shortest common superstring

- given a set of strings  $S$ , find  $\text{SCS}(S)$ : the shortest string that contains all strings in  $S$  as substrings

Example:     $S$ : BAA AAB BBA ABA ABB BBB AAA BAB

Concatenation: BAAAABBBAABAABBBBBBAAABAB

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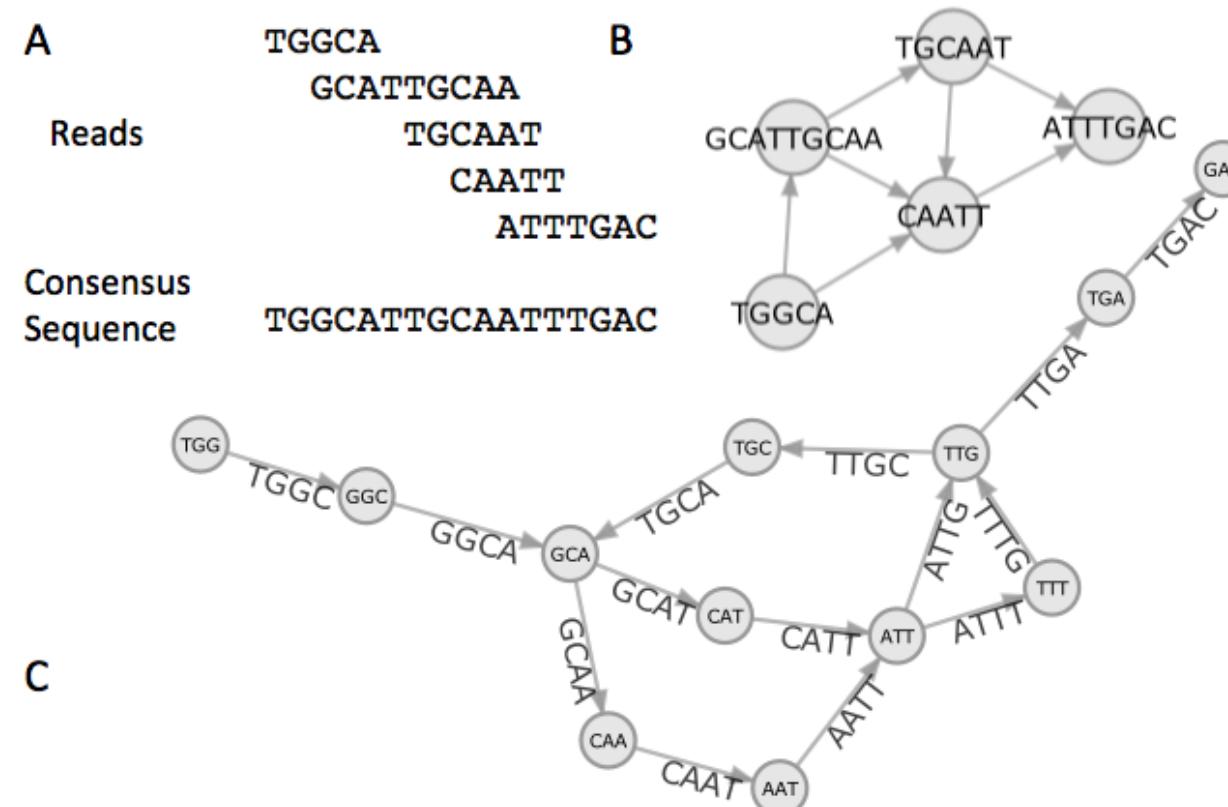
$\text{SCS}(S)$ : AAABBBBABAA

— 10 —

AAA  
AAB  
ABB  
BBB  
BBA  
BAB  
ABA  
BAA

# *De Novo* Assembly

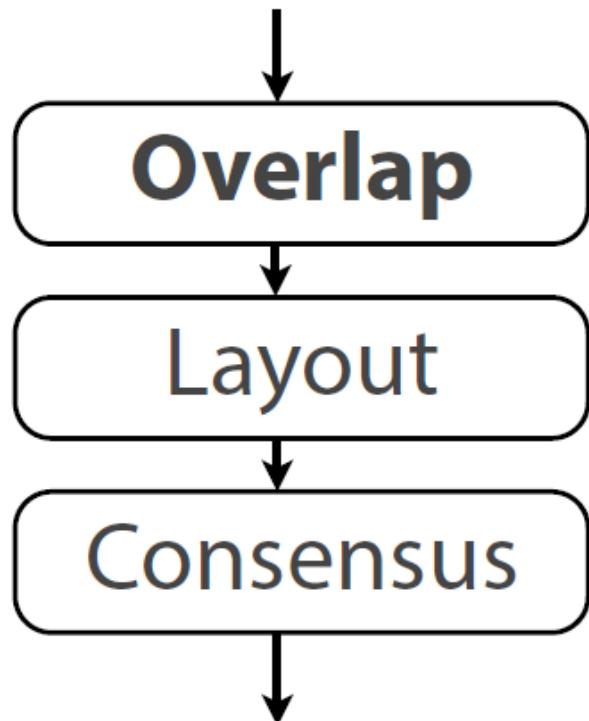
- string methods – greedy algorithms
- graph methods – OLC (overlap layout consensus) × de Bruijn graph



# Graph Algorithms

- Overlap Layout Consensus (OLC)
  - reads represent the vertices of the graph and edges the overlaps between them
  - search for a Hamiltonian path (each vertex once)
- de Bruijn graph (DBG)
  - reads represent edges of the graph, and vertices represent overlaps
  - search for a Eulerian walk (each edge once)

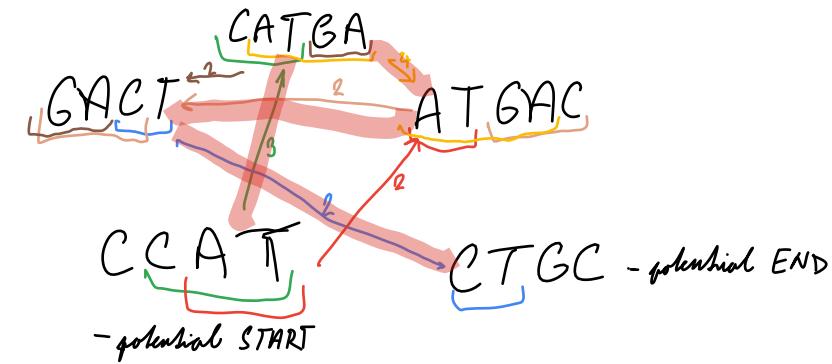
# Overlap Layout Consensus



- create an overlap graph
- find an appropriate path through the graph
- select a putative nucleotide sequence

# OLC Examples

nejdřív se hledá overlap konců jednoho se všemi ostatníma.



1.  $S = \{GACT, ATGAC, CCAT, CTGC, CATGA\}$

2.  $S = \{ATG, GACT, CTTA, CATG, ACTTA, TAGCA, GCAT\}$

3.  $S = \{TAG, AGAG, AGA, GAGT, AGTAGC, GCAG, AGCAG\}$

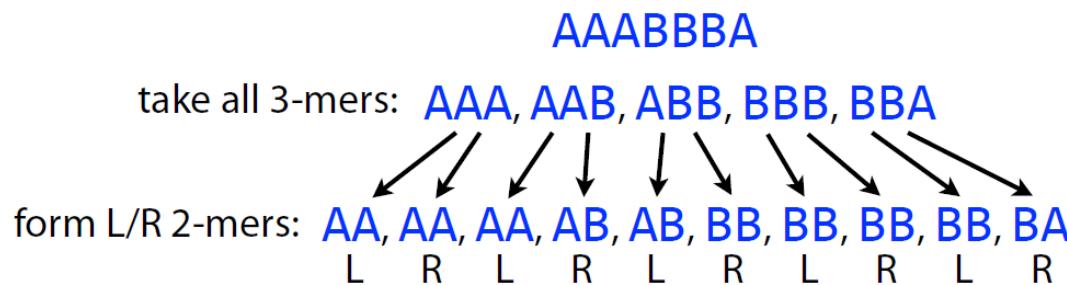
From START  $\rightarrow$  biggest path (weight)

layout:  
CCAT  
CATGA  
ATGAC  
GACT  
CTGC

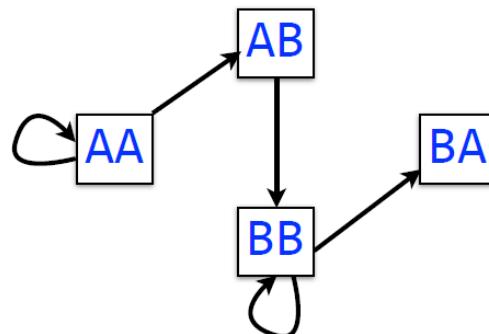
contents: CCATGACTGC

# DBG

Take each length-3 input string and split it into two overlapping substrings of length 2. Call these the *left* and *right* 2-mers.



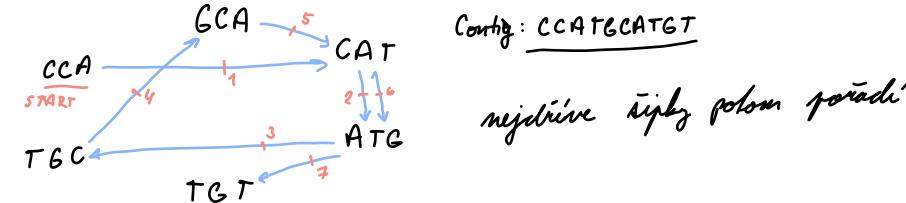
Let 2-mers be nodes in a new graph. Draw a directed edge from each left 2-mer to corresponding right 2-mer:



Each *edge* in this graph corresponds to a length-3 input string

# DBG Examples

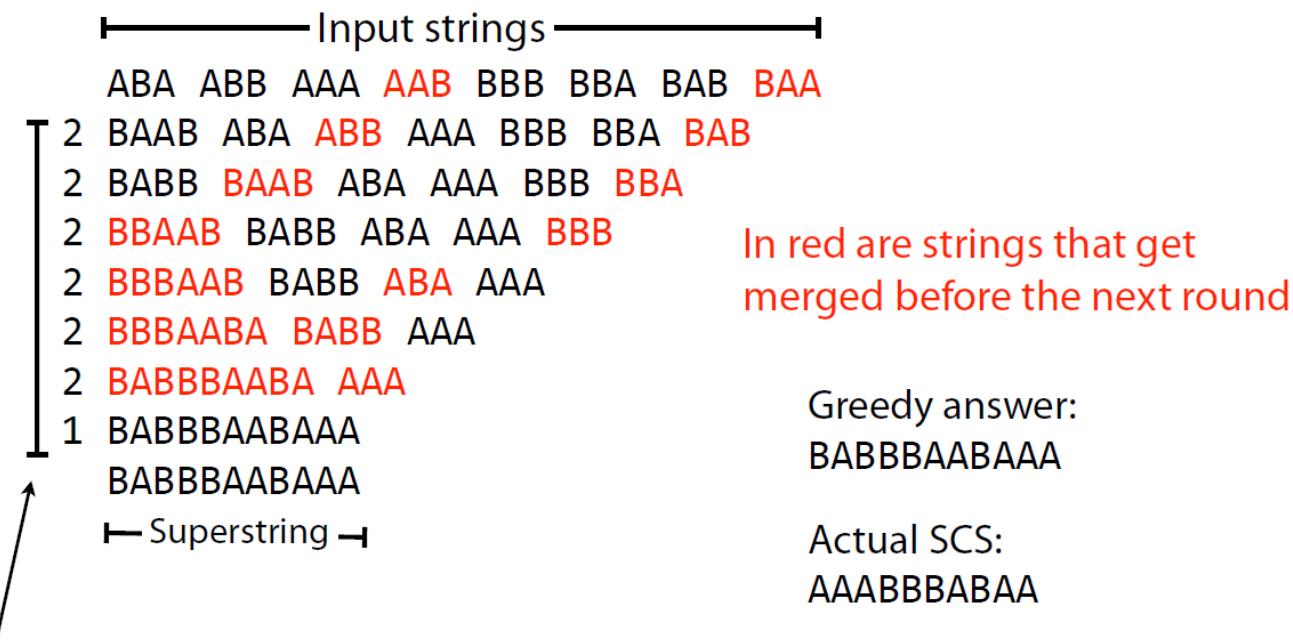
$\mathcal{S}$ -mers: GCA, CAT, ATG, TGT, TGC, CCA



1.  $S = \{\text{GCAT}, \text{CATG}, \text{ATGT}, \text{CATG}, \text{ATGC}, \text{TGCA}, \text{CCAT}\}$
2.  $S = \{\text{ACGT}, \text{AATC}, \text{ATCA}, \text{AGTA}, \text{ACGC}, \text{CGTA}, \text{CAGT}, \text{GTAA}, \text{GTAC}, \text{TAAT}, \text{TCAG}, \text{TACG}\}$
3.  $S = \{\text{ACGTA}, \text{TAAT}, \text{ATCAGT}, \text{GTA}, \text{TACG}, \text{CGT}\}$

# String Methods

- greedy algorithms
  - in each step merge the two reads with the largest overlap



Actual SCS:  
AAABBBBABAA

# Greedy SCS Examples

1.  $S = \{\text{CATGC, CTAAGT, GCTA, TTCA, ATGCATC}\}$

2.  $S = \{\text{ATC, TCAGAG, ATG, AGCCAT, TGCAT}\}$

	<u>CATGC</u>	<u>CTAAGT</u>	<u>GCTA</u>	TTCA	ATGCATC
<u>CATGC</u>	-	1 <sup>c</sup>	2 <sup>GC</sup>	0	4 <sup>ATGC</sup>
<u>CTAAGT</u>	0	-	0	1 <sup>T</sup>	0
<u>GCTA</u>	2 <sup>GC</sup>	3 <sup>CTA</sup>	-	0	1 <sup>A</sup>
TTCA	2 <sup>CA</sup>	0	0	-	1 <sup>A</sup>
ATGCATC	1 <sup>c</sup>	1 <sup>c</sup>	0	0	-

# Task

- In R, implement a function `GreedySuperstring()` according to the pseudocode.
- Input:
  - `S` a `DNAStringSet` of strings (reads)
- Output:
  - `S` a `DNAStringSet` of the shortest common superstring (contig)

```
GreedySuperstring(S)
1  while length of S > 1
2    overlapMat ← OverlapMatrix(S)
3    if max(overlapMat) = 0
4      return S
5    else
6      seq1, seq2 ← Two sequences from S with the longest overlap
7      Merge seq1 and seq2 and add the new sequence to S
8      Remove seq1 and seq2 from S
9  return S
```

**Hint:** Create also functions:

- `Overlap()` to calculate overlap between two sequences
- `OverlapMatrix()` to create a matrix of overlaps among all sequences in `S`