

Sequence comparison: Dynamic programming

Genome 559: Introduction to Statistical
and Computational Genomics

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Sequence comparison overview

- Problem: Find the "best" alignment between a query sequence and a target sequence.
- To solve this problem, we need
 - a method for **scoring** alignments, and
 - an **algorithm** for finding the alignment with the best score.
- The alignment score is calculated using
 - a substitution matrix
 - gap penalties.
- The algorithm for finding the best alignment is dynamic programming.

A simple alignment problem.

- Problem: find the best pairwise alignment of GAATC and CATAC.
- Use a linear gap penalty of -4.
- Use the following substitution matrix:

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

How many possibilities?

GAATC

GAAT-C

-GAAT-C

CATAC

C-ATAC

C-A-TAC

GAATC-

GAAT-C

GA-ATC

CA-TAC

CA-TAC

CATA-C

- How many different possible alignments of two sequences of length n exist?

How many possibilities?

GAATC	GAAT-C	-GAAT-C
CATAC	C-ATAC	C-A-TAC
GAATC-	GAAT-C	GA-ATC
CA-TAC	CA-TAC	CATA-C

- How many different alignments of two sequences of length n exist?

5	9.2×10^2
10	1.8×10^5
20	1.4×10^{11}
30	1.2×10^{17}
40	1.1×10^{23}

$$\binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!}$$

A really really huge number

GA
CA

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

j → 0 1 2 3 etc.

			G	A	A	T	C
0							
1	C						
2	A			5			
3	T						
4	A						
5	C						

The value in position (i, j) is the score of the best alignment of the first i positions of the first sequence versus the first j positions of the second sequence.

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

GAA
CA-

			G	A	A	T	C
↓ i 0							
1	C						
2	A			5	1		
3	T						
4	A						
5	C						

Moving horizontally in the matrix introduces a gap in the sequence along the left edge.

GA-
CAT

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

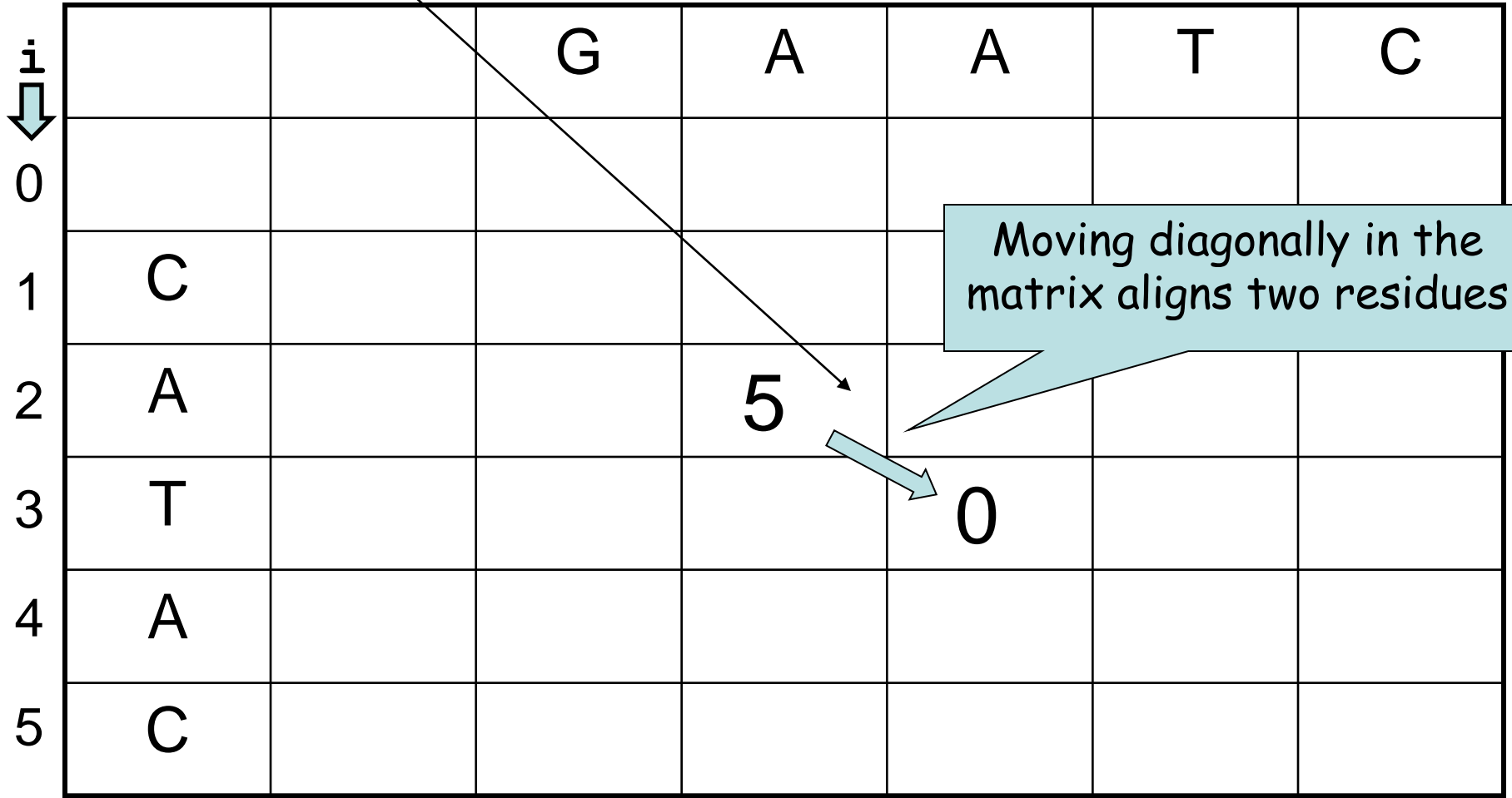
i		G	A	A	T	C
0						
1	C					
2	A		5			
3	T		1			
4	A					
5	C					

Moving vertically in the matrix introduces a gap in the sequence along the top edge.

GAA
CAT

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10



Start at top
left and move
progressively

Initialization

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

		G	A	A	T	C
i ↓ 0	0					
1	C					
2	A					
3	T					
4	A					
5	C					

G
-

Introducing a gap

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
i ↓ 0		0 →	-4				
1	C						
2	A						
3	T						
4	A						
5	C						

Introducing a gap

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

-
C

i ↓		G	A	A	T	C
0		0	-4			
1	C	-4				
2	A					
3	T					
4	A					
5	C					

G-
-C

Three ways to get
to $i=1, j=1$

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

		G	A	A	T	C
i ↓ 0		0 → -4				
1	C	-8				
2	A					
3	T					
4	A					
5	C					

Three ways to get
to $i=1, j=1$

-G
C-

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

		G	A	A	T	C
i ↓						
0		0				
1	C	-4	-8			
2	A					
3	T					
4	A					
5	C					

G
C

Three ways to get
to $i=1, j=1$

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

$i \downarrow$		G	A	A	T	C
0						
1	C					
2	A					
3	T					
4	A					
5	C					

Diagram illustrating a dynamic programming table for sequence alignment. The vertical axis is labeled i and the horizontal axis is labeled j . The sequence being aligned is C A T A C. The value 0 is shown in the cell at $(i=0, j=1)$, and an arrow points to the value -5 in the cell at $(i=1, j=2)$.

CATAC


DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
i ↓							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5				
2	A	-8					
3	T	-12					
4	A	-16					
5	C	-20					

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

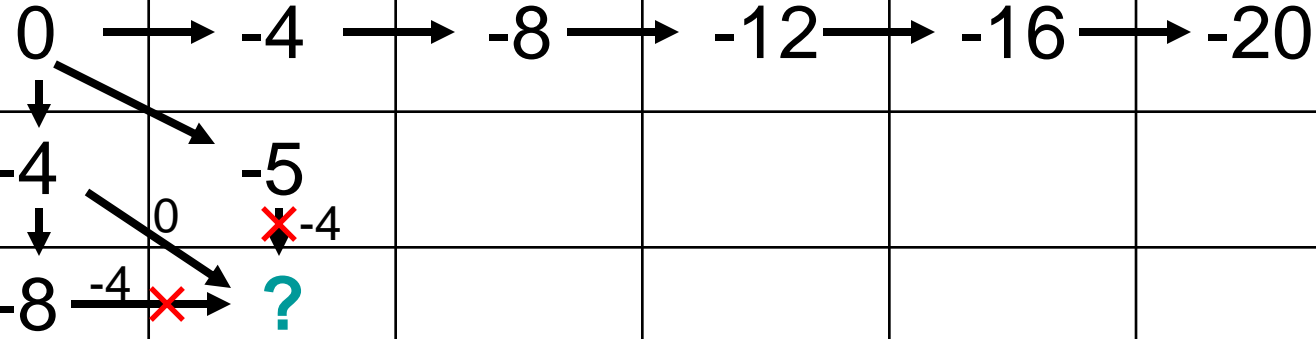
			G	A	A	T	C
 i							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5				
2	A	-8	?				
3	T	-12					
4	A	-16					
5	C	-20					

~~-G~~ ~~G-~~ ~~--G~~
~~CA~~ ~~CA~~ ~~CA-~~
 -4 -9 -12

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
↓ i							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5				
2	A	-8	?				
3	T	-12					
4	A	-16					
5	C	-20					



~~-G~~ ~~G-~~ ~~--G~~
 CA CA CA-
 -4 -9 -12

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5				
2	A	-8	-4				
3	T	-12					
4	A	-16					
5	C	-20					

DP matrix with annotations:

- Diagonal arrows from (0,0) to (1,1) and (1,1) to (2,2).
- Red 'X' marks on the arrows from (0,0) to (1,2) and (1,1) to (2,3).
- Red 'X' marks on the values -5 and -4.
- Teal value -4 at (2,3).
- Small '0' above the red 'X' at (1,2).
- Small '-4' to the right of the red 'X' at (1,2).

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
i ↓							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5				
2	A	-8	-4				
3	T	-12	?				
4	A	-16	?				
5	C	-20	?				

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
i ↓							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5				
2	A	-8	-4				
3	T	-12	-8				
4	A	-16	-12				
5	C	-20	-16				

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
i ↓							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5	?			
2	A	-8	-4	?			
3	T	-12	-8	?			
4	A	-16	-12	?			
5	C	-20	-16	?			

DP matrix

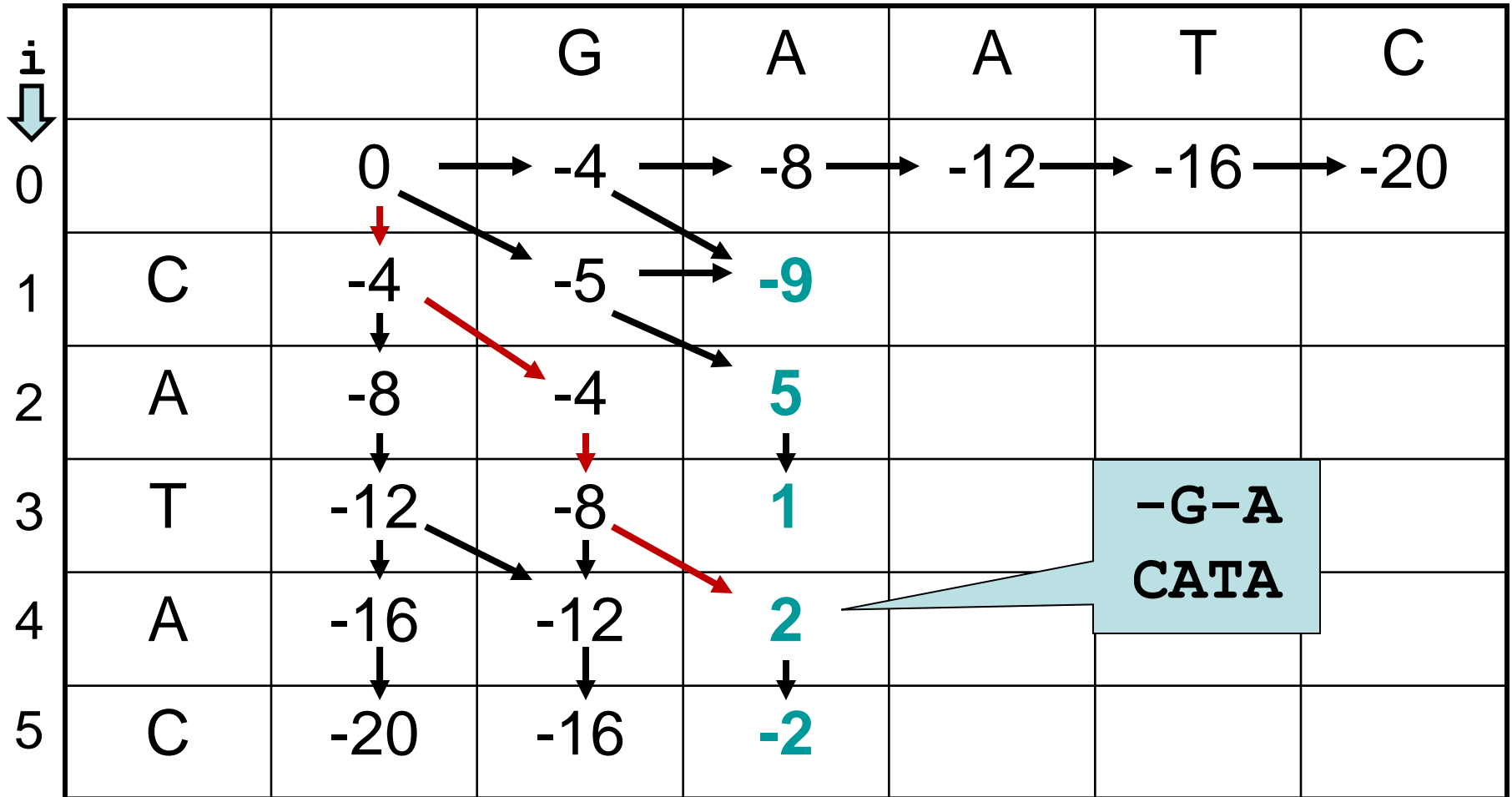
	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
↓ i							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5	-9			
2	A	-8	-4	5			
3	T	-12	-8	1			
4	A	-16	-12	2			
5	C	-20	-16	-2			

What is the alignment associated with this entry?

DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10



DP matrix

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

i ↓		G	A	A	T	C	
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5	-9			
2	A	-8	-4	5			
3	T	-12	-8	1			
4	A	-16	-12	2			
5	C	-20	-16	-2			?

Find the optimal alignment, and its score.

DP matrix

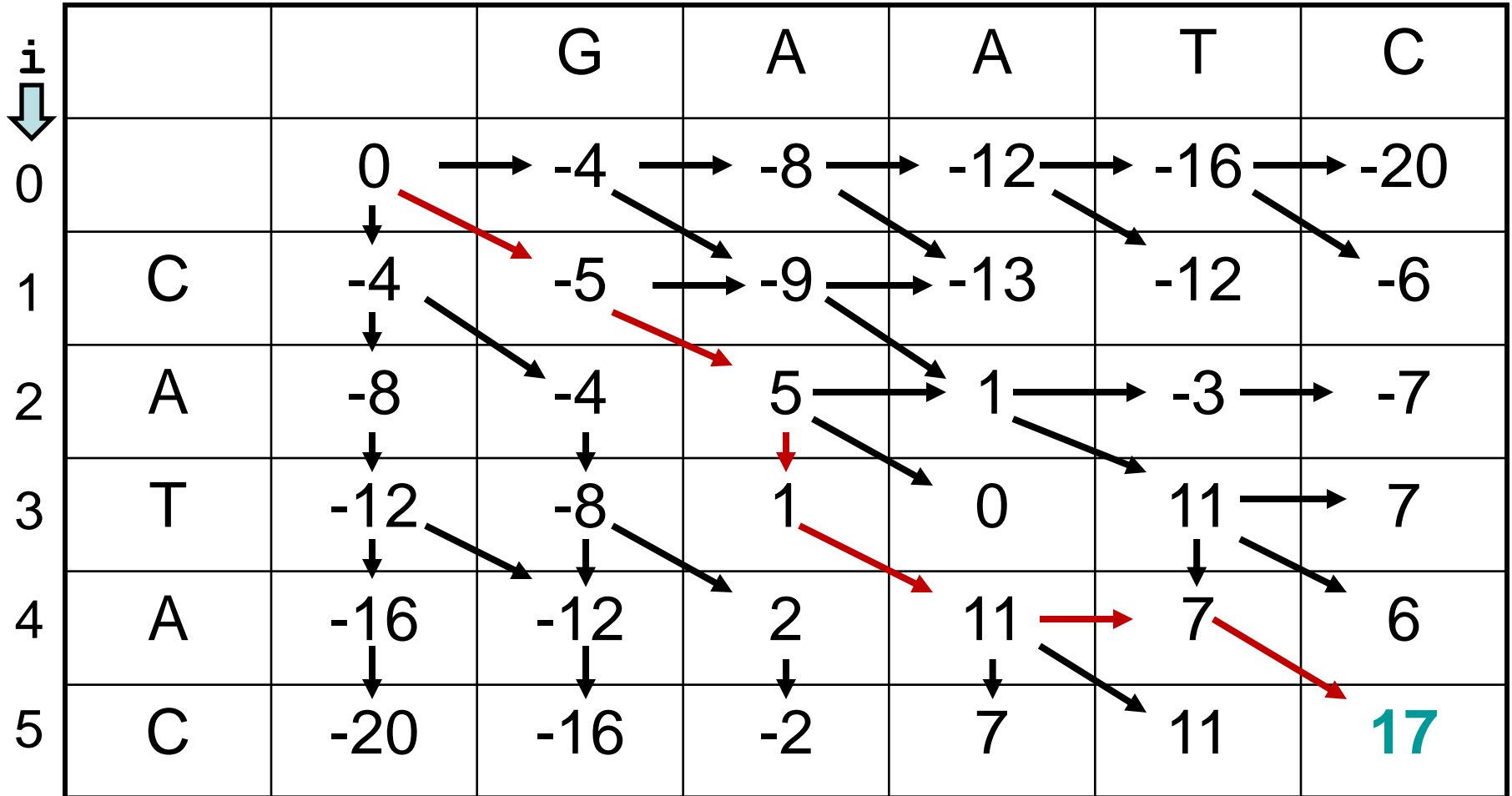
	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

			G	A	A	T	C
↓ i							
0		0	-4	-8	-12	-16	-20
1	C	-4	-5	-9	-13	-12	-6
2	A	-8	-4	5	1	-3	-7
3	T	-12	-8	1	0	11	7
4	A	-16	-12	2	11	7	6
5	C	-20	-16	-2	7	11	17

GA-ATC
CATA-C

One best path

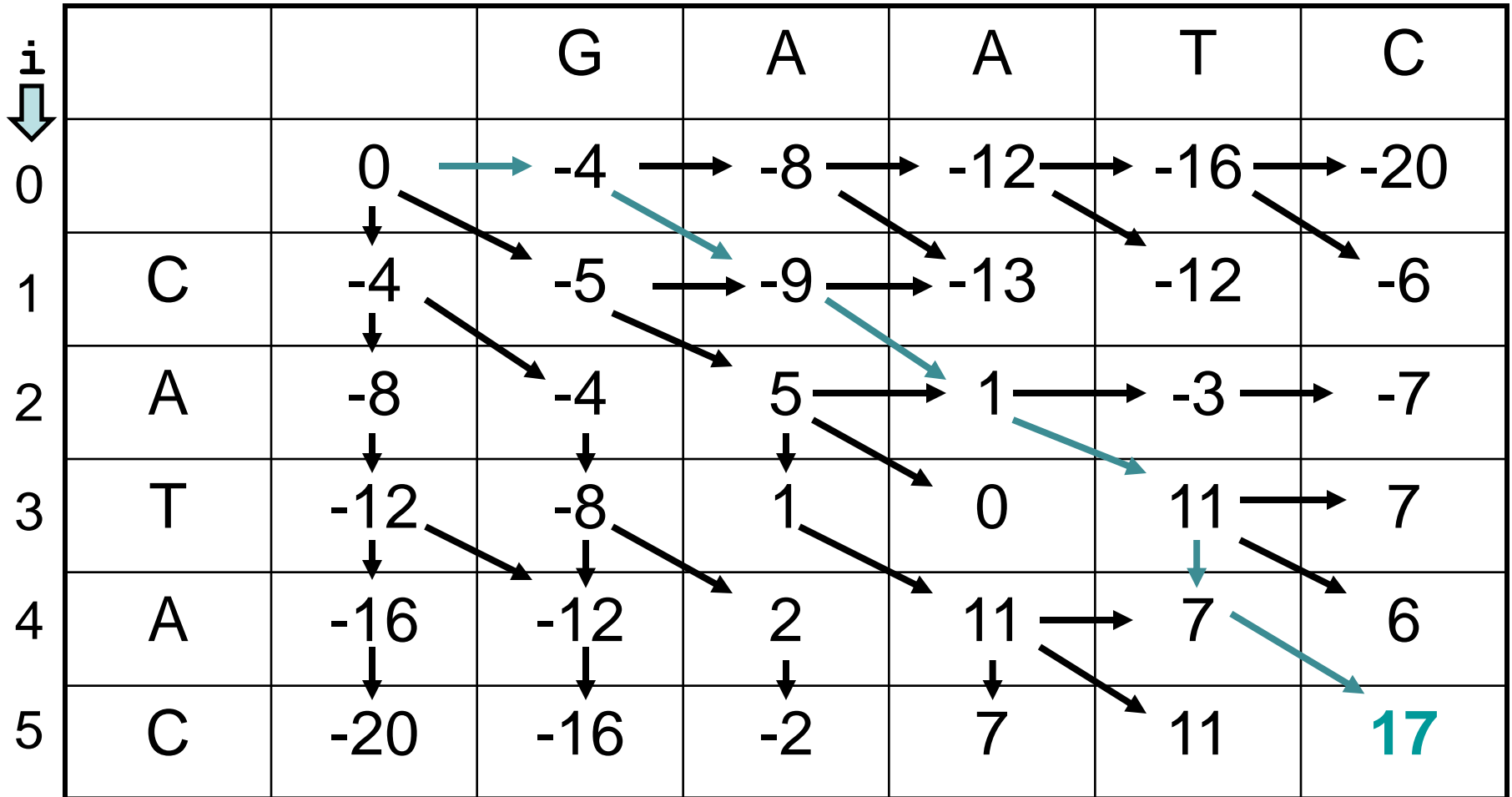
	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10



GAAT-C
-CATAC

Another best path

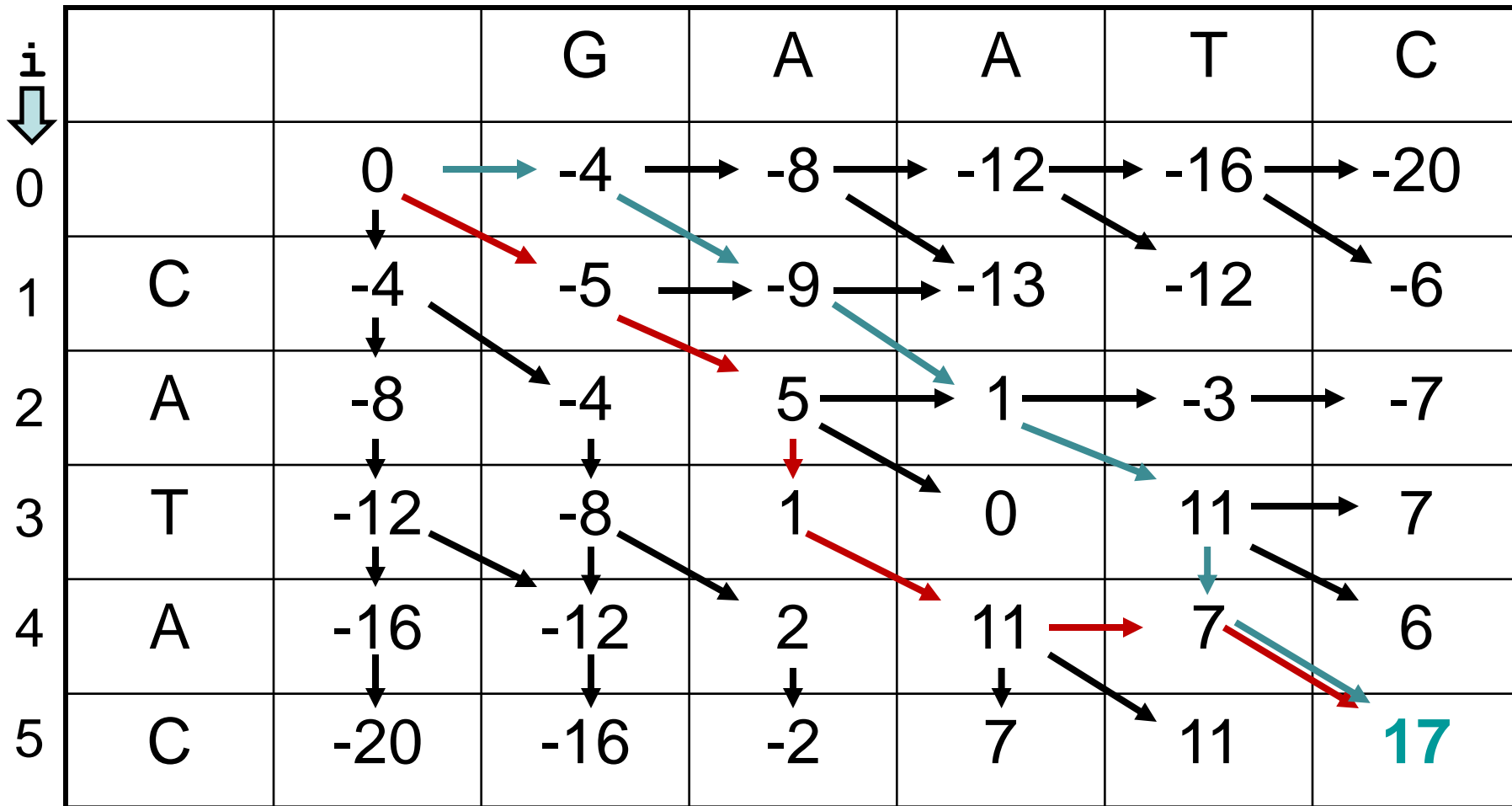
	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10



GAAT-C
-CATA-C

GA-ATC
CATA-C

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10



Multiple solutions

GA-ATC
CATA-C

GAAT-C
CA-TAC

GAAT-C
C-ATAC

GAAT-C
-CATAC

- When a program returns a sequence alignment, it may not be the **only** best alignment.

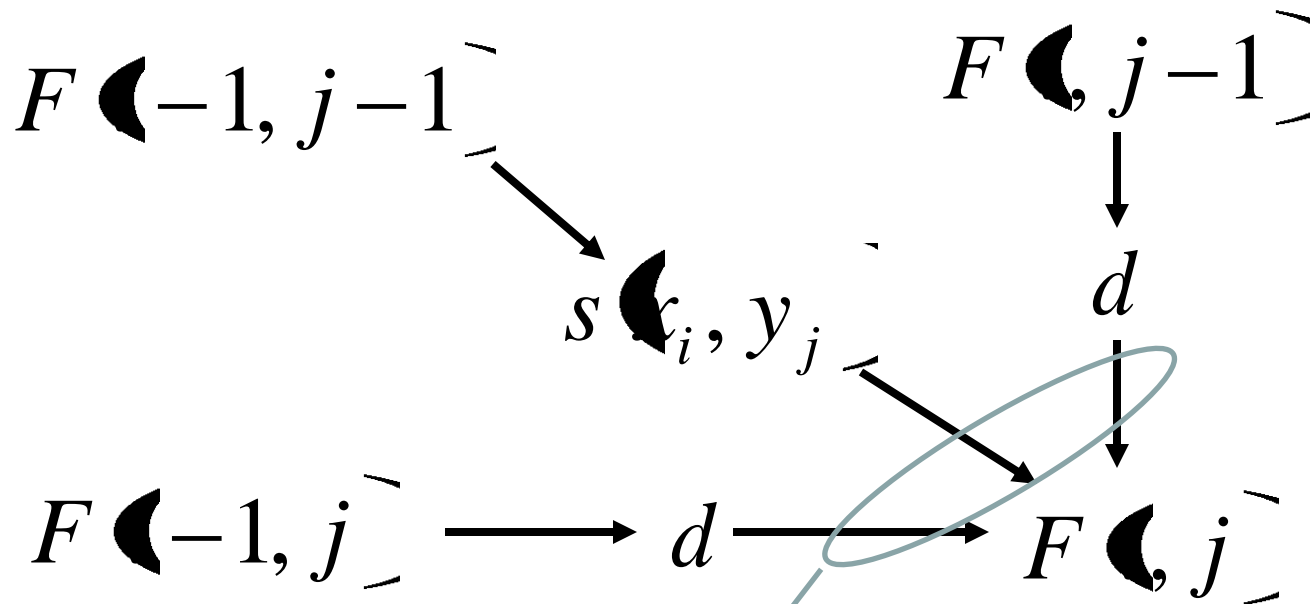
DP in equation form

- Align sequence x and y .
- F is the DP matrix; s is the substitution matrix; d is the linear gap penalty.

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

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

DP equation graphically



take the best of
these three

Dynamic programming

- Yes, it's a weird name.
- DP is closely related to recursion and to mathematical induction.
- We can prove that the resulting score is optimal.

Summary

- Scoring a pairwise alignment requires a substitution matrix and gap penalties.
- Dynamic programming is an efficient algorithm for finding an optimal alignment.
- Entry (i, j) in the DP matrix stores the score of the best-scoring alignment up to that position.
- DP iteratively fills in the matrix using a simple mathematical rule.

Problem: find a best pairwise alignment of *GAATC* and *AATTC*

	A	C	G	T
A	10	-5	0	-5
C	-5	10	-5	0
G	0	-5	10	-5
T	-5	0	-5	10

$d = -4$

		G	A	A	T	C
	0					
A						
A						
T						
T						
C						