

Лекция 9

Алгоритмы и методы
глобального выравнивания
последовательностей.

Множественное
выравнивание.

Рекомбинационный анализ

Выравнивание последовательностей — метод, основанный на размещении двух или более последовательностей ДНК, РНК или белков друг под другом таким образом, чтобы легко увидеть сходные участки в этих последовательностях. Сходство первичных структур двух молекул может отражать их функциональные, структурные или эволюционные взаимосвязи. Выровненные последовательности оснований нуклеотидов или аминокислот обычно представляются в виде строк матрицы. Добавляются разрывы между основаниями таким образом, чтобы одинаковые или похожие элементы были расположены в следующих друг за другом столбцах матрицы

Глобальное выравнивание

- Полагается, что последовательности обладают достаточным сходством по всей длине
- Можно разделить на: попарное (выравнивание двух последовательностей) и множественное (выравнивание трех и более)
- Самые распространенные: Clustal, T-Coffee, MAFFT и MUSCLE

```
1  ATACCTGCGATAGCTTCTGAT
   ||||| |*****
2  ATACCTGCGAAGCTTCTGAT.
```

```
1  ATACCTGCGATAGCTTCTGAT
   ||||| | |||||
2  ATACCTGCGA .AGCTTCTGAT
```

1 AGATCCGACTCTACG
||*||***|*****
2 AGGTCGTTTCAGACGT

1 AGATCCGACTCT.ACG.
||*|| **||* |||
2 AGGTC..GTTTCAGACGT

1 AGATCCGACTCTACG.
||*||***|** |||
2 AGGTCGTTTCAG.ACGT

1 AGATCCGACTCT.ACG.
||*|| |* ||* |||
2 AGGTC.GT.TCAGACGT

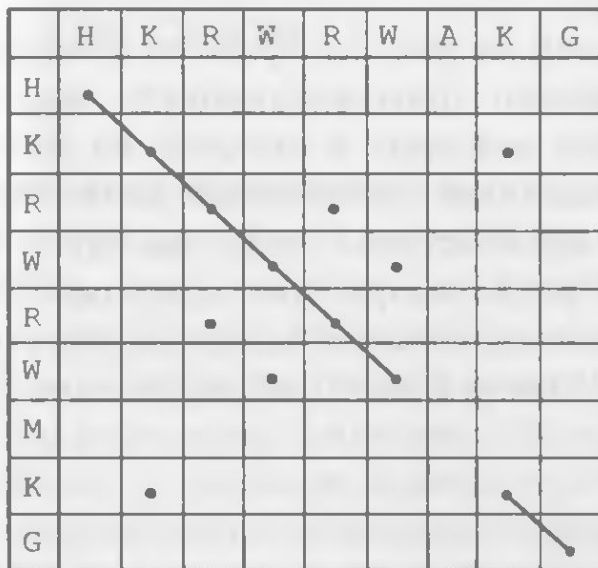
1 AGATCCGA.CTCTACG.
||*|| |* |* *|||
2 AGGTC.GTTCA.GACGT

1 AGATCCGACTCT.ACG.
||*|| | *||* |||
2 AGGTC.G.TTCAGACGT

Алгоритм Нидлмана — Вунша

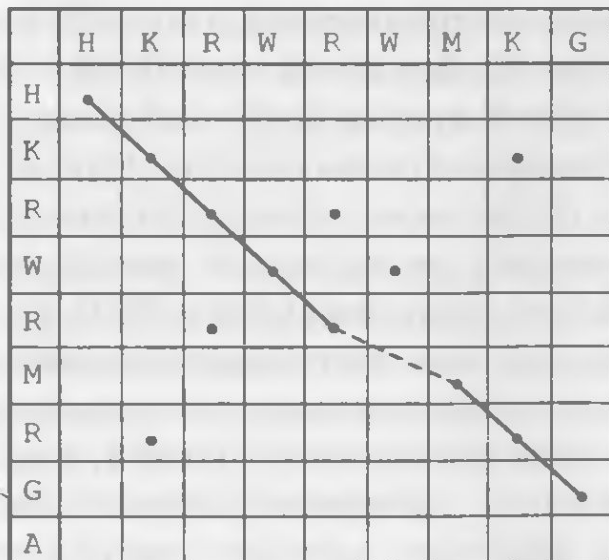
- Был предложен в 1970 году
- является примером динамического программирования, и он оказался первым примером приложения динамического программирования к сравнению биологических последовательностей

Графическое представление. Точечная матрица



последовательности
до и после выравнивания:

HKRWRWAKG
| | | | | * | |
HKRWRWMKG



последовательности
до выравнивания:

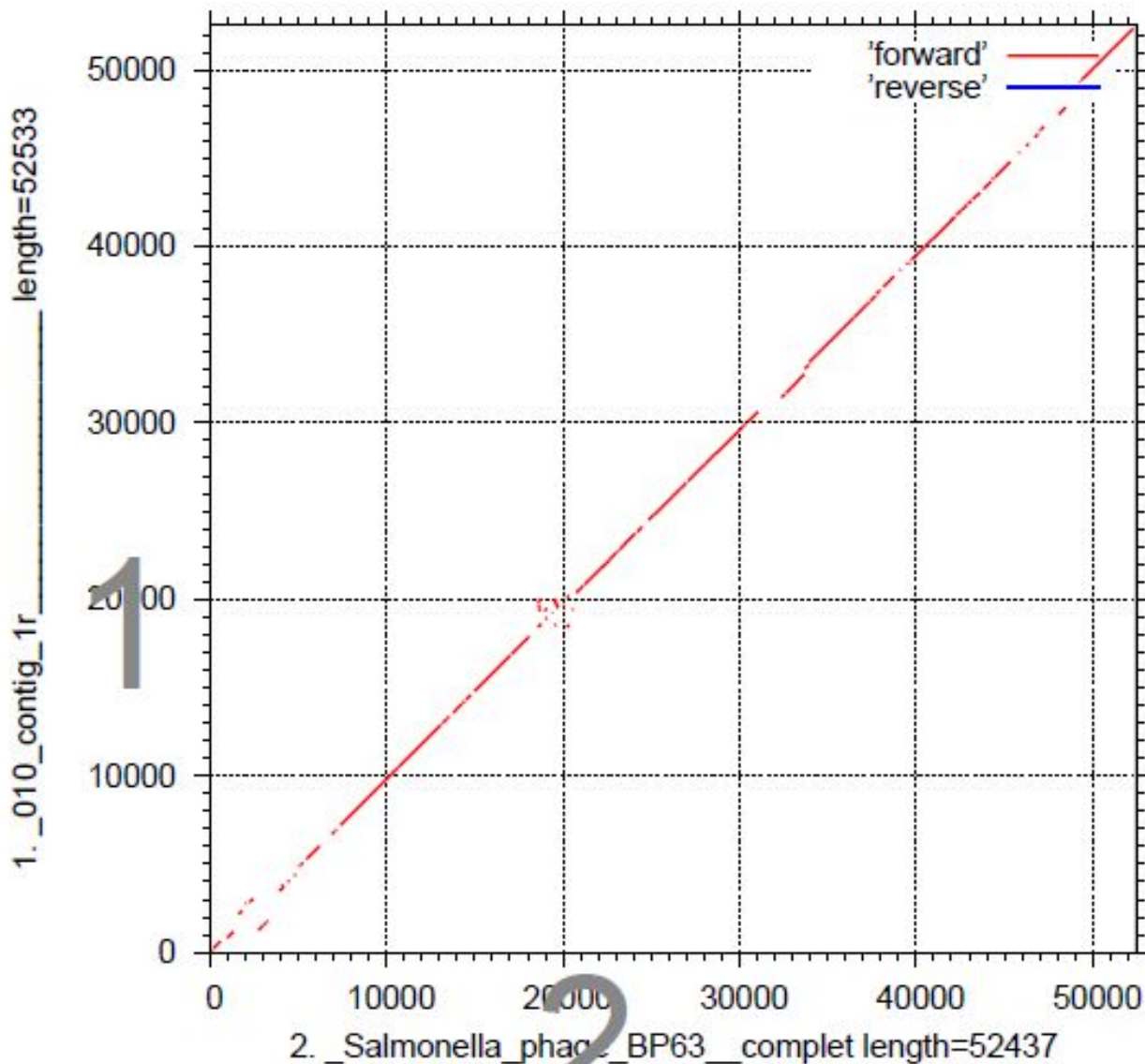
HKRWRWMKG
| | | | | * * * *
HKRWRMKGA

и после выравнивания:

HKRWRWMKG.
| | | | | | | |
HKRWR. MKGA

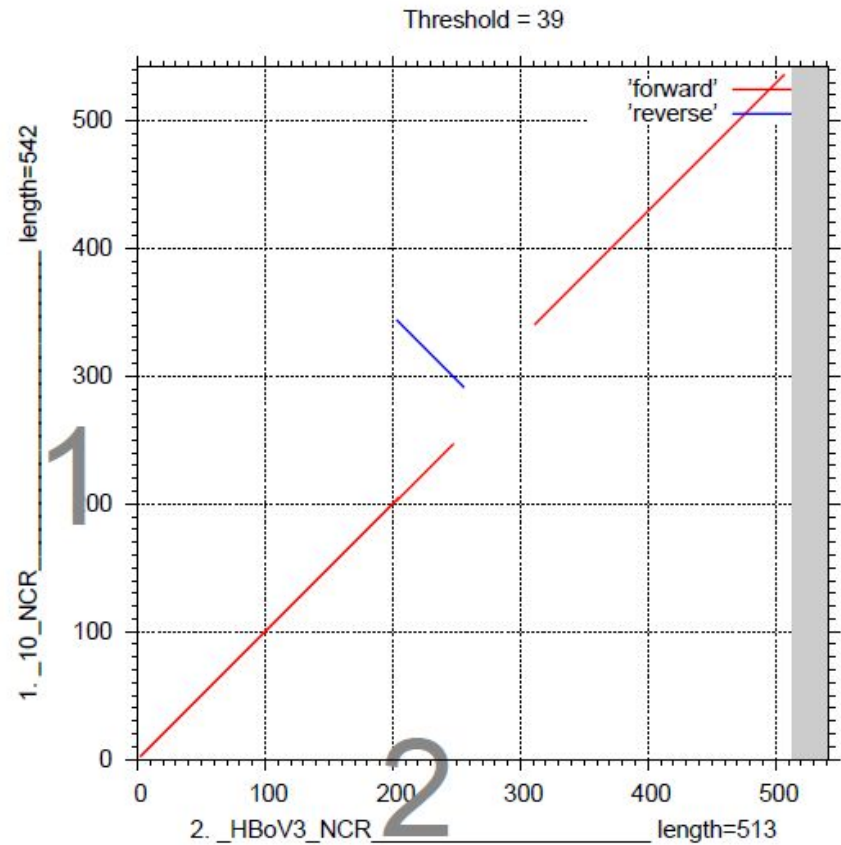
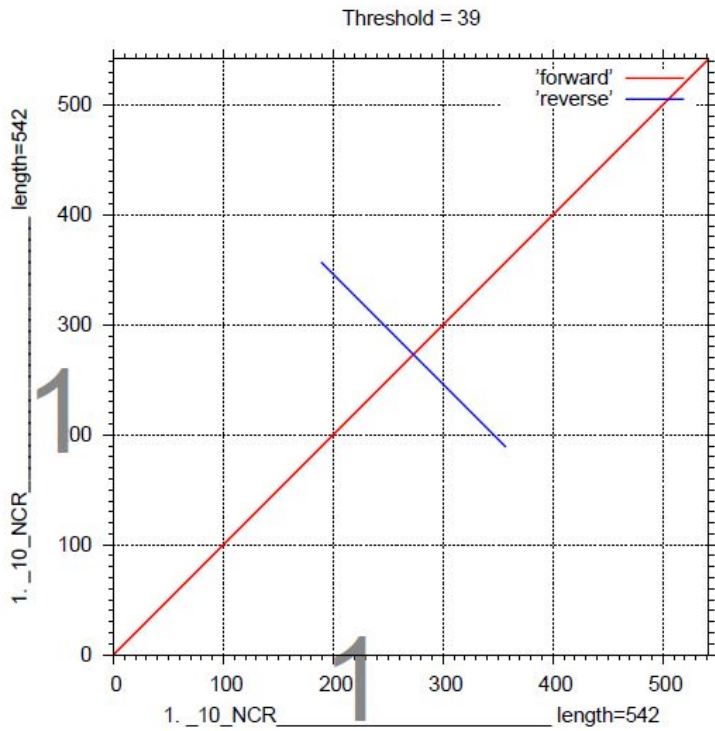
Графическое представление. Точечная

Threshold = 39

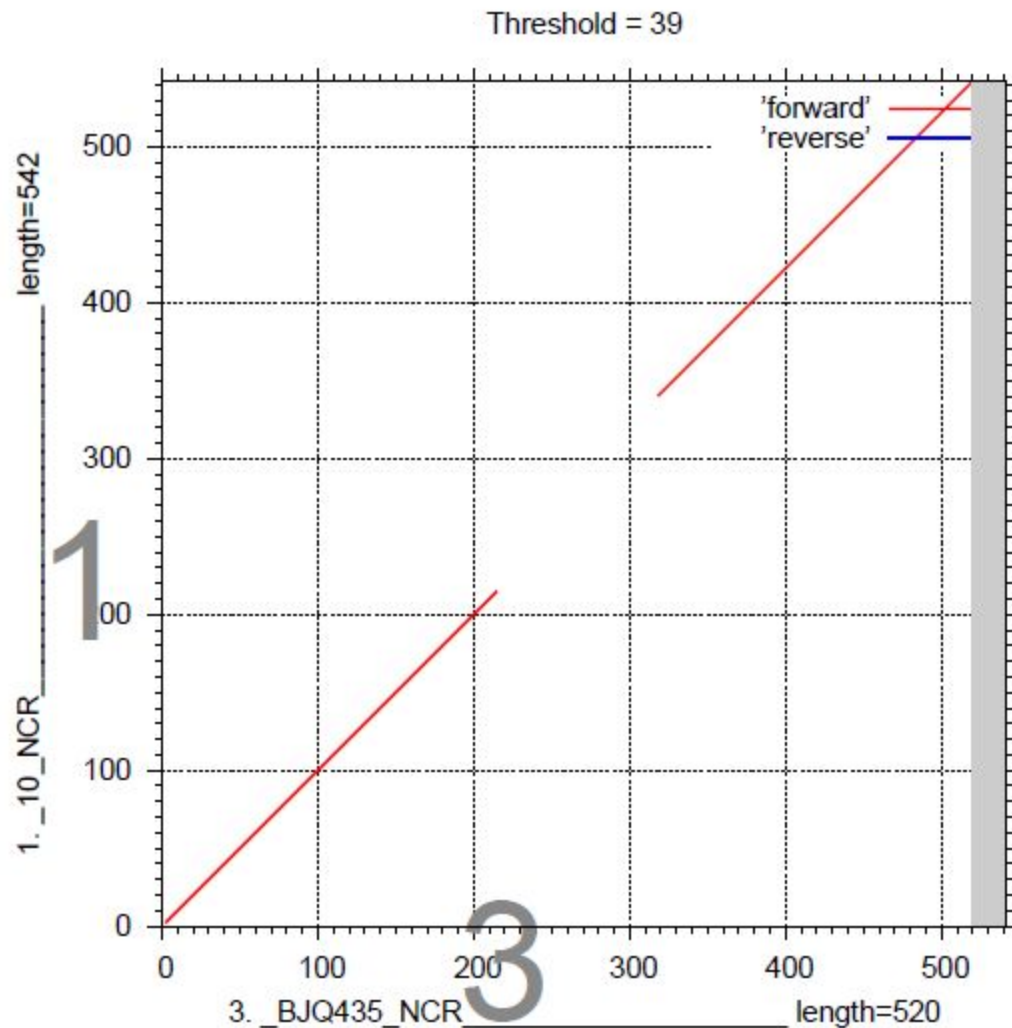


Графическое представление. Точечная

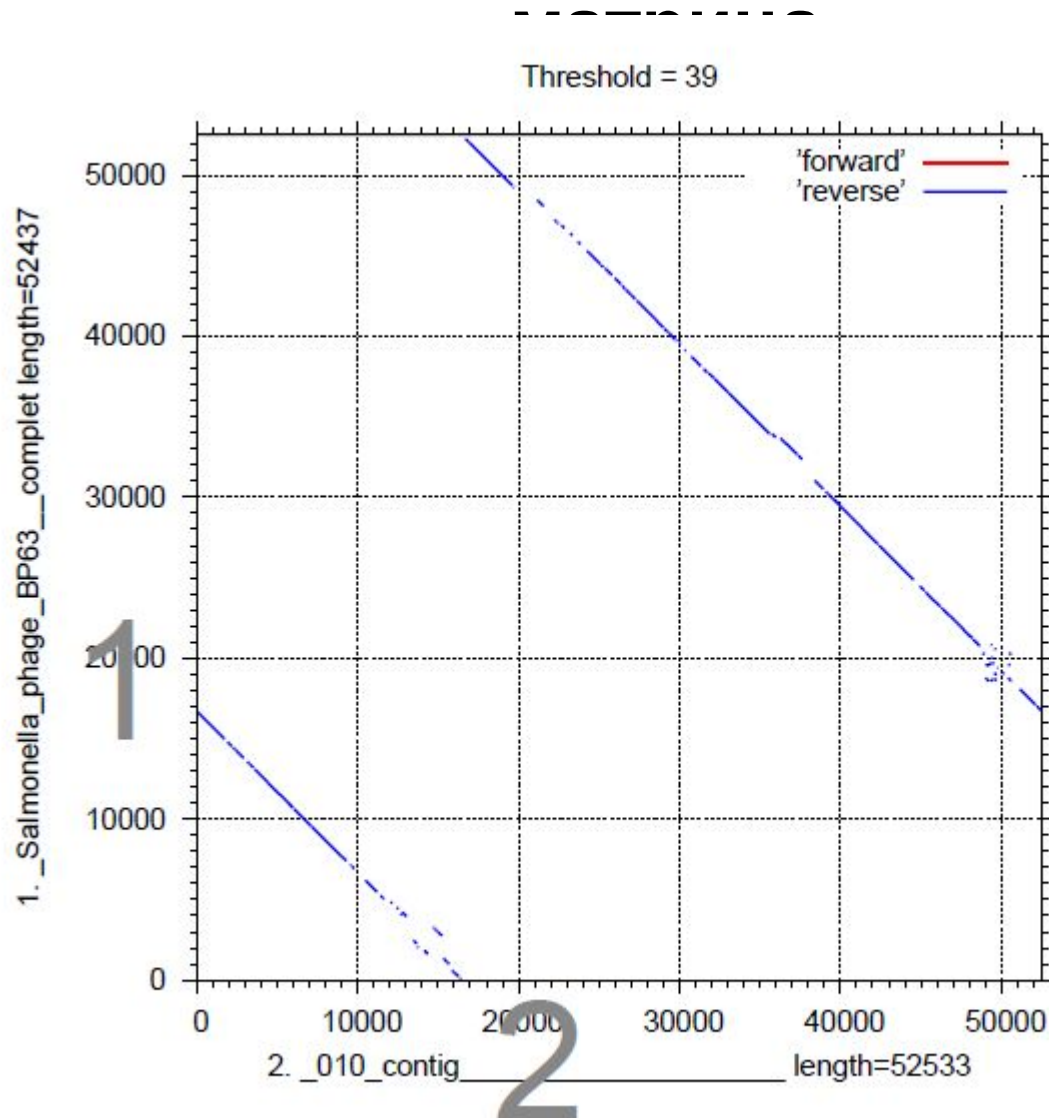
ма



Графическое представление. Точечная

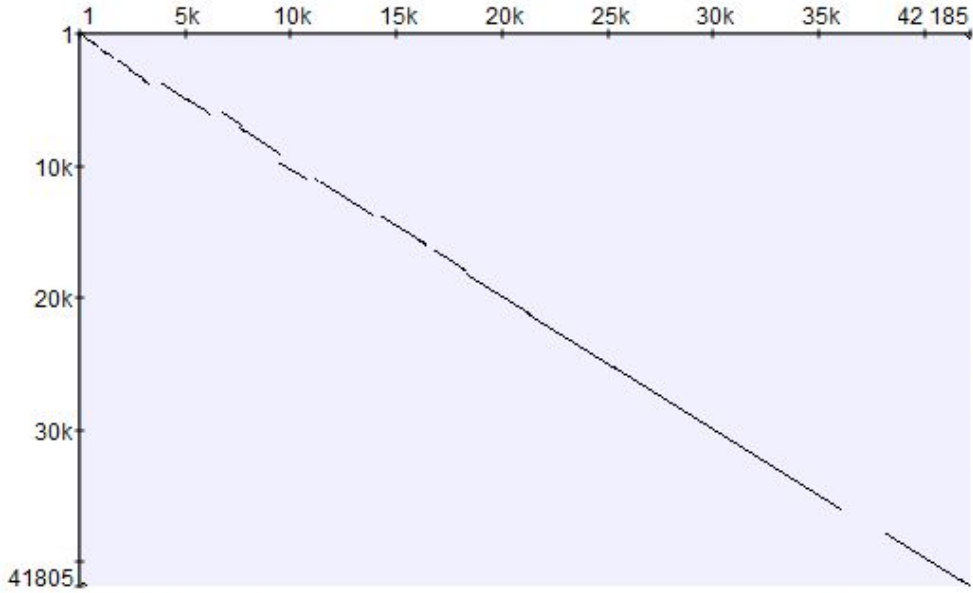


Графическое представление. Точечная

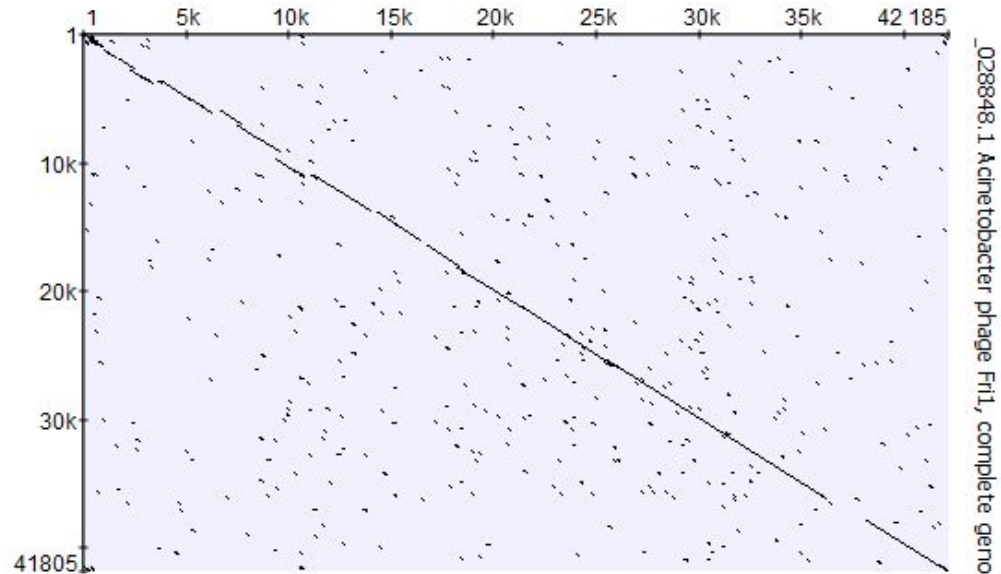


Графическое представление. Точечная

а.

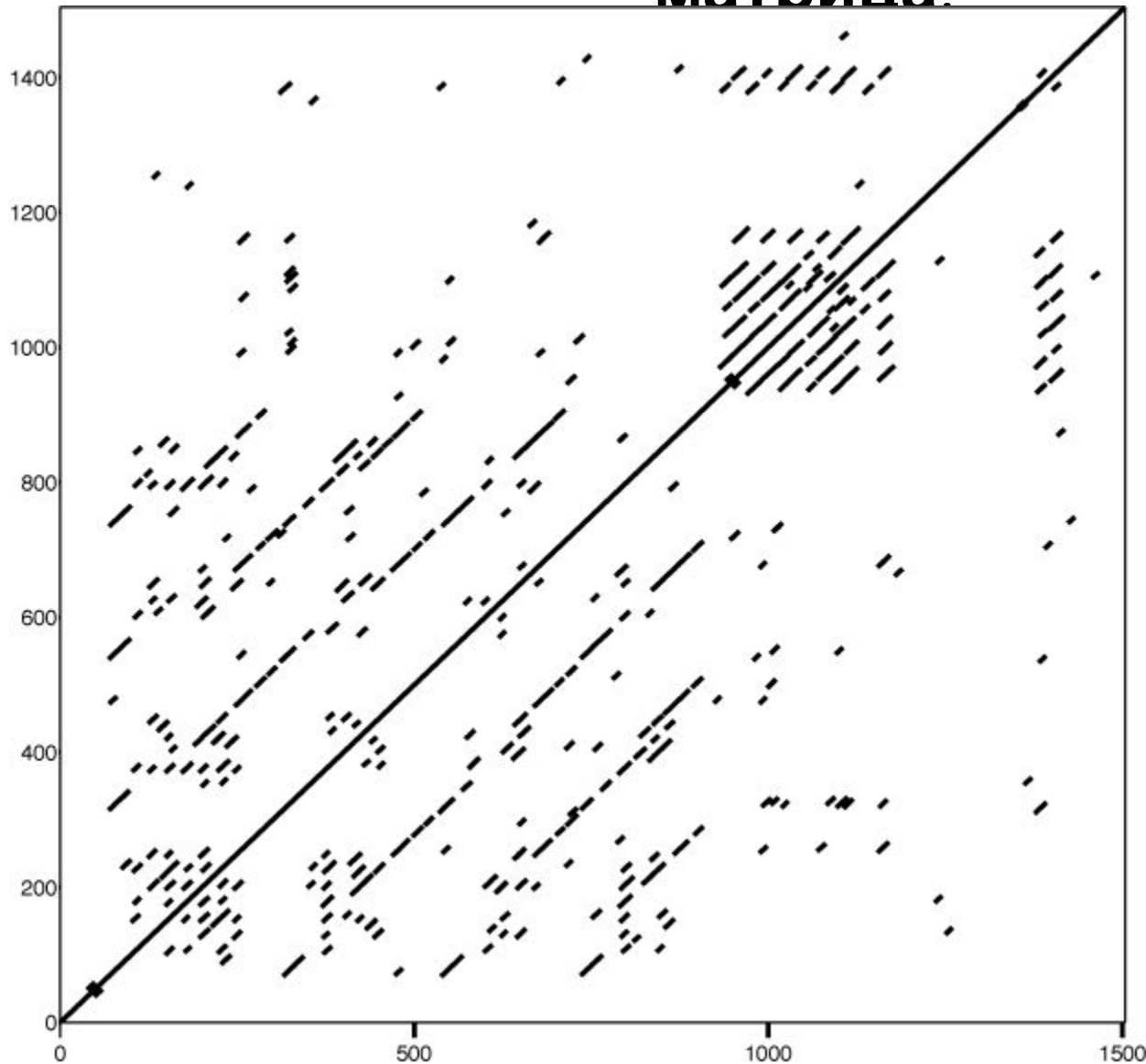


021316.1 Acinetobacter phage Abp1, complete genome (min length 100, identity 70)



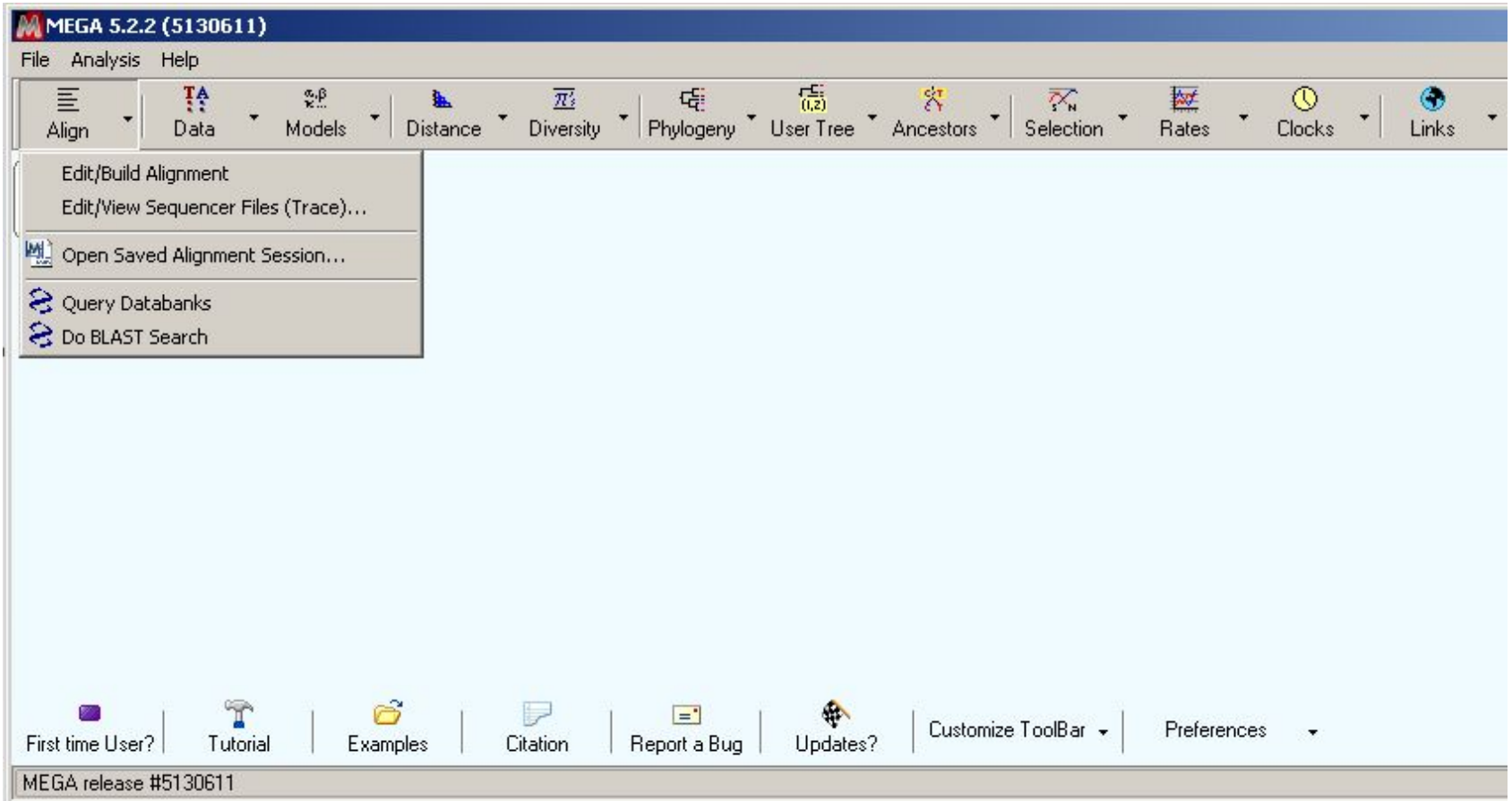
021316.1 Acinetobacter phage Abp1, complete genome (min length 100, identity 51)

Графическое представление. Точечная матрица.

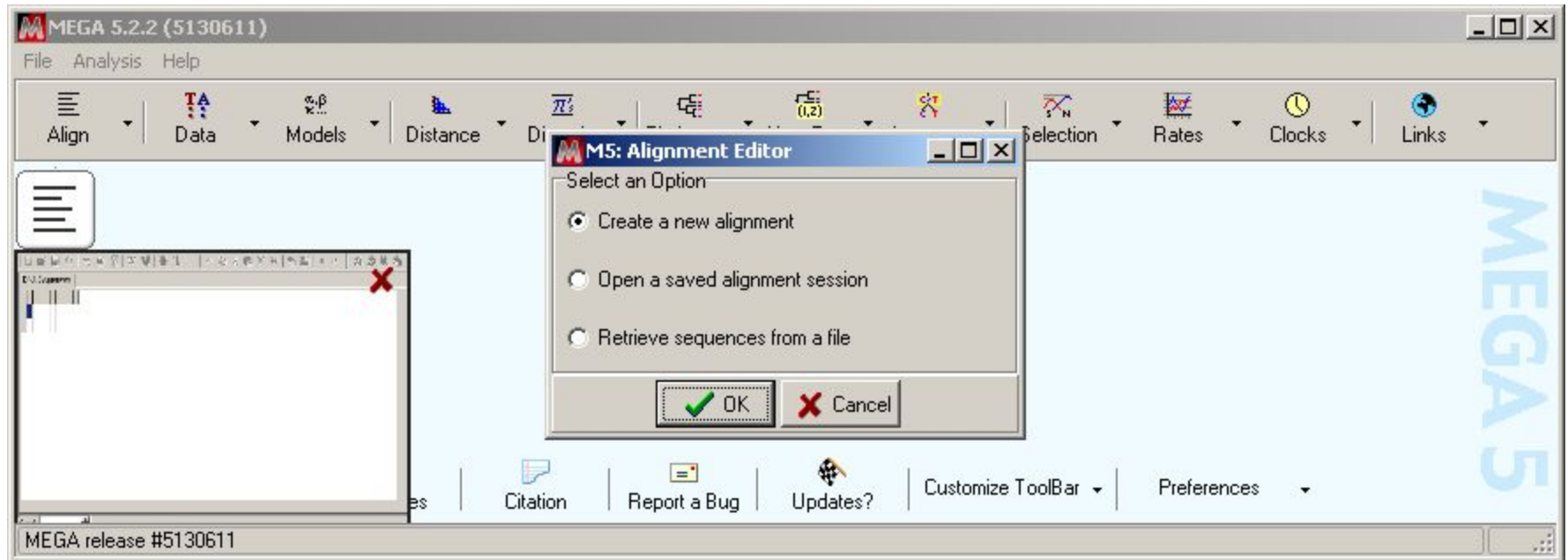


Dot Plot.
Drosophila
melanogaster
SLIT protein
aligned against
itself.

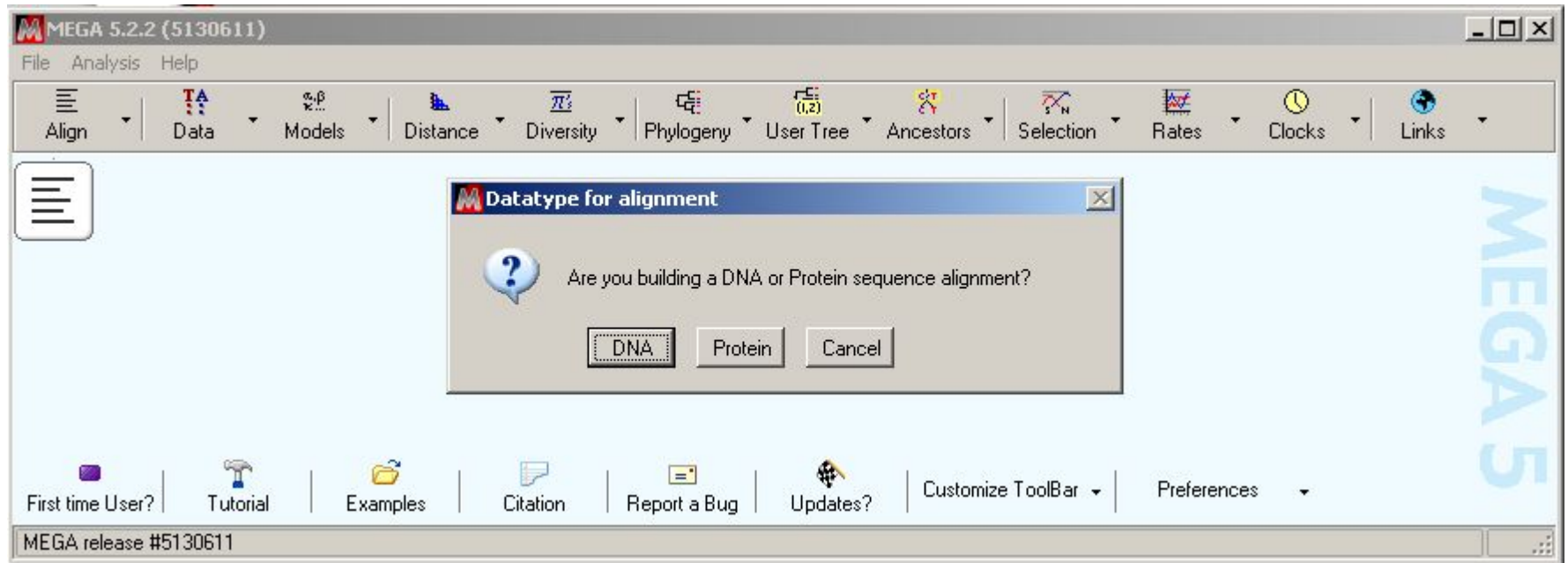
Создание выравнивания (1)



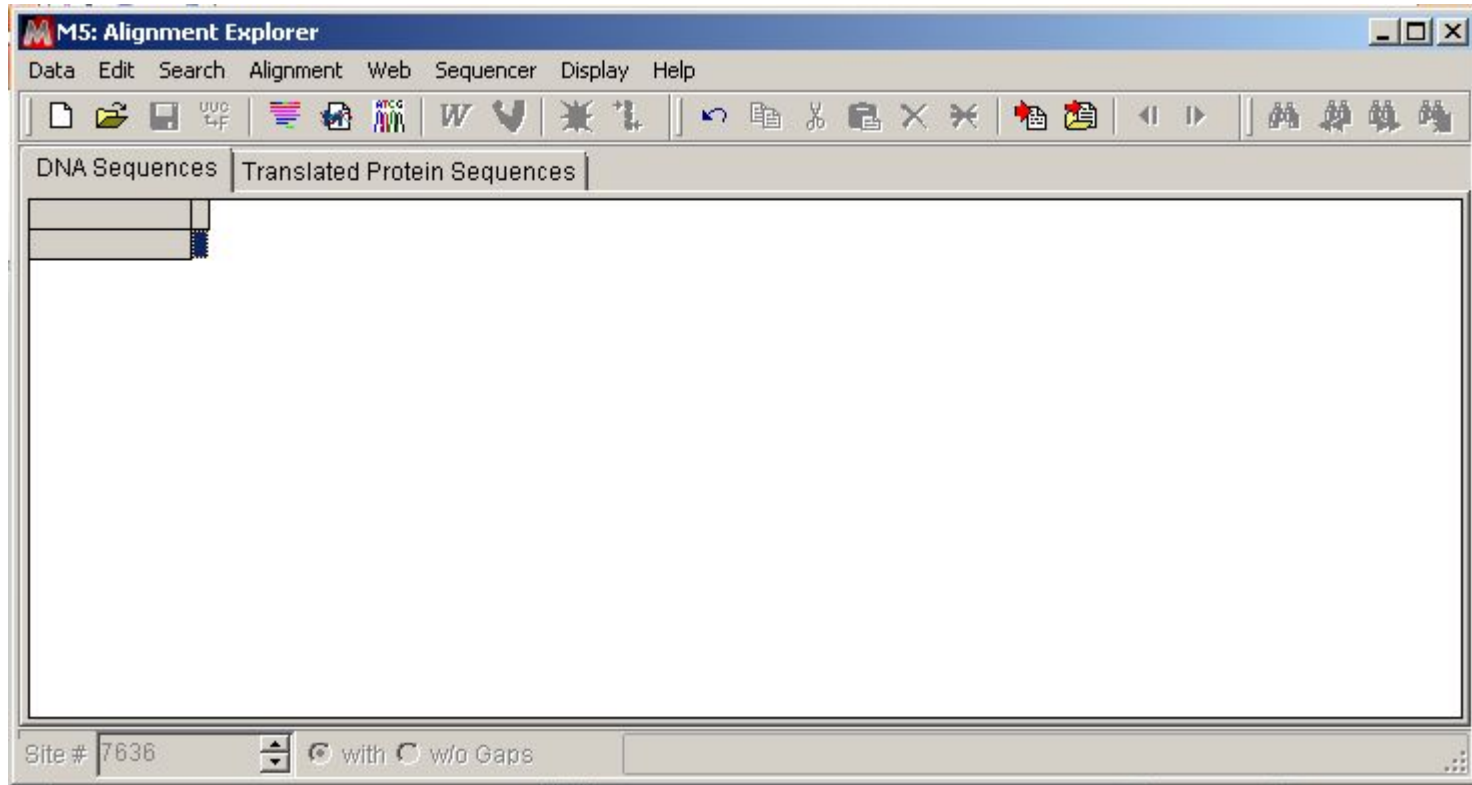
Создание выравнивания (2)



Создание выравнивания (3)



Создание выравнивания (4)



Параметры Clustal

The image shows the MEGA 5.2.2 (5130611) software interface. The main window displays a DNA sequence alignment for 22 species. The alignment is shown in a grid format with columns for each position and rows for each species. The species names and accession numbers are listed on the left. The alignment shows gaps (indicated by dashes) and nucleotide bases (A, C, G, T). Below the alignment, there are options for 'Site #' (8880) and 'with' or 'w/o Gaps'.

The 'M5: ClustalW Parameters' dialog box is open, showing the following settings:

- DNA** (selected)
- Pairwise Alignment**
 - Gap Opening Penalty: 10
 - Gap Extension Penalty: 6.6
- Multiple Alignment**
 - Gap Opening Penalty: 10
 - Gap Extension Penalty: 6.6
- DNA Weight Matrix**: IUB
- Transition Weight**: 0.5
- Use Negative Matrix**: OFF
- Delay Divergent Cutoff (%)**: 30
- Keep Predefined Gaps**
- Specify Guide Tree**: [Empty field]

The bottom of the screen shows the MEGA 5.2.2 (5130611) menu bar with options: File, Analysis, Help. The main menu bar includes: Align, Data, Models, Distance, Diversity, Phylogeny, User Tree, Ancestors, Selection, Rates, Clocks, Links.

MAFFT

<https://mafft.cbrc.jp/>

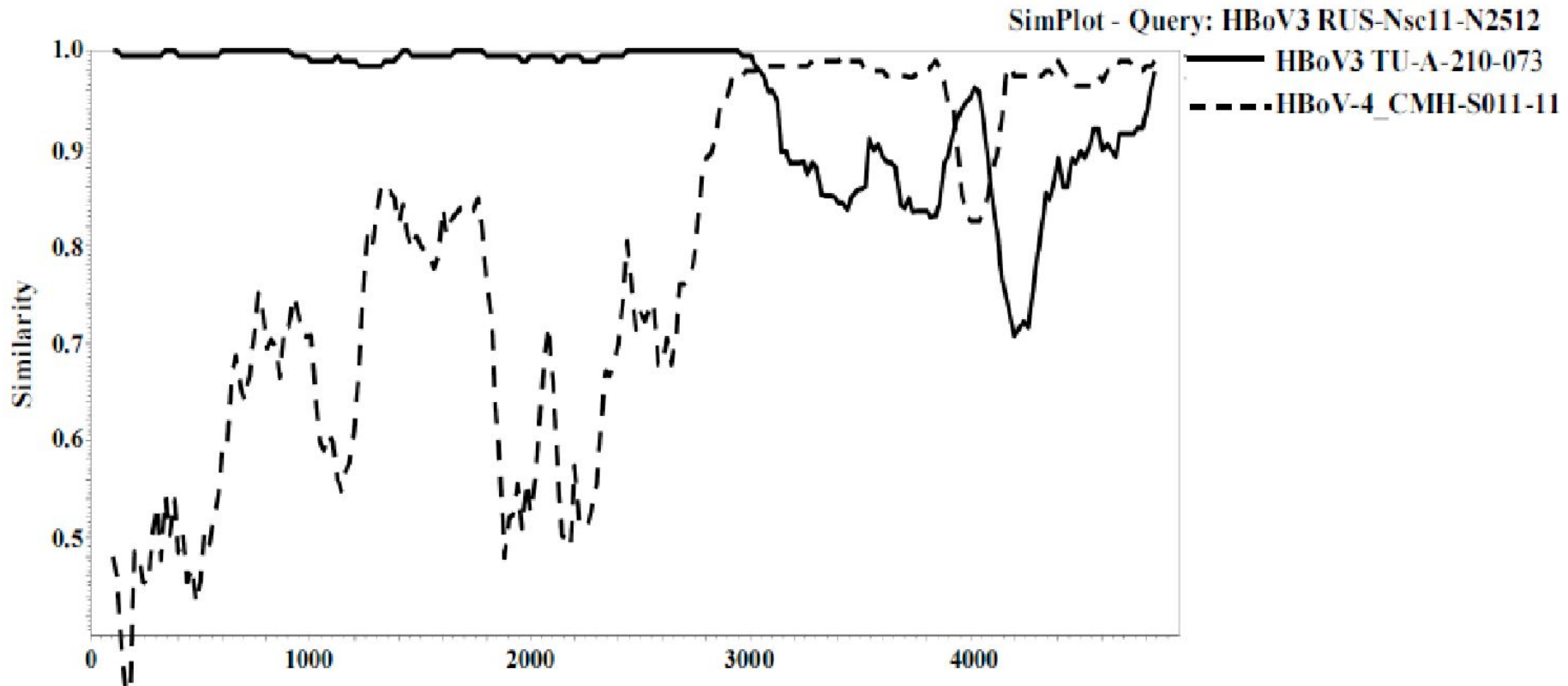
T-Coffee

<http://www.tcoffee.org/>

Рекомбинационный анализ

Simplot (Lole et al., 1999)

<https://sray.med.som.jhmi.edu/SCSoftware/simplot/>

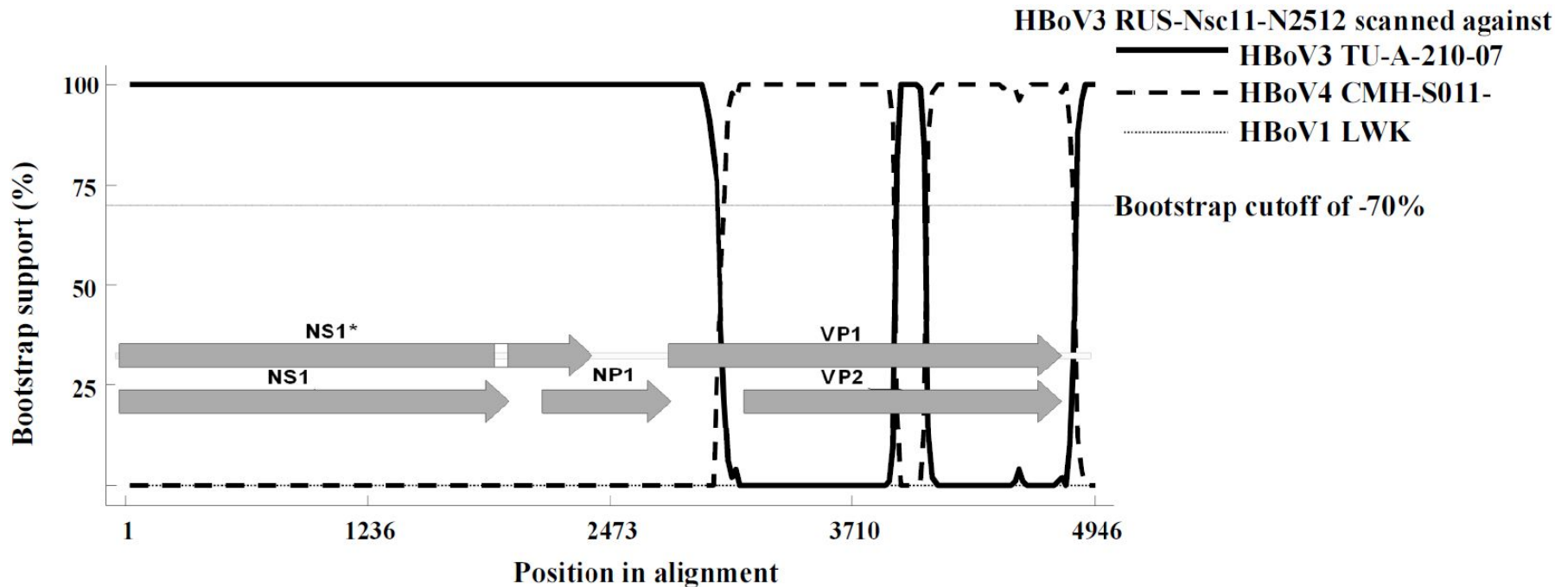


Analysis of HBoV genome sequences using Simplot (A) and Bootscan (B) methods.
Gray arrows show HBoV ORFs.

Рекомбинационный анализ

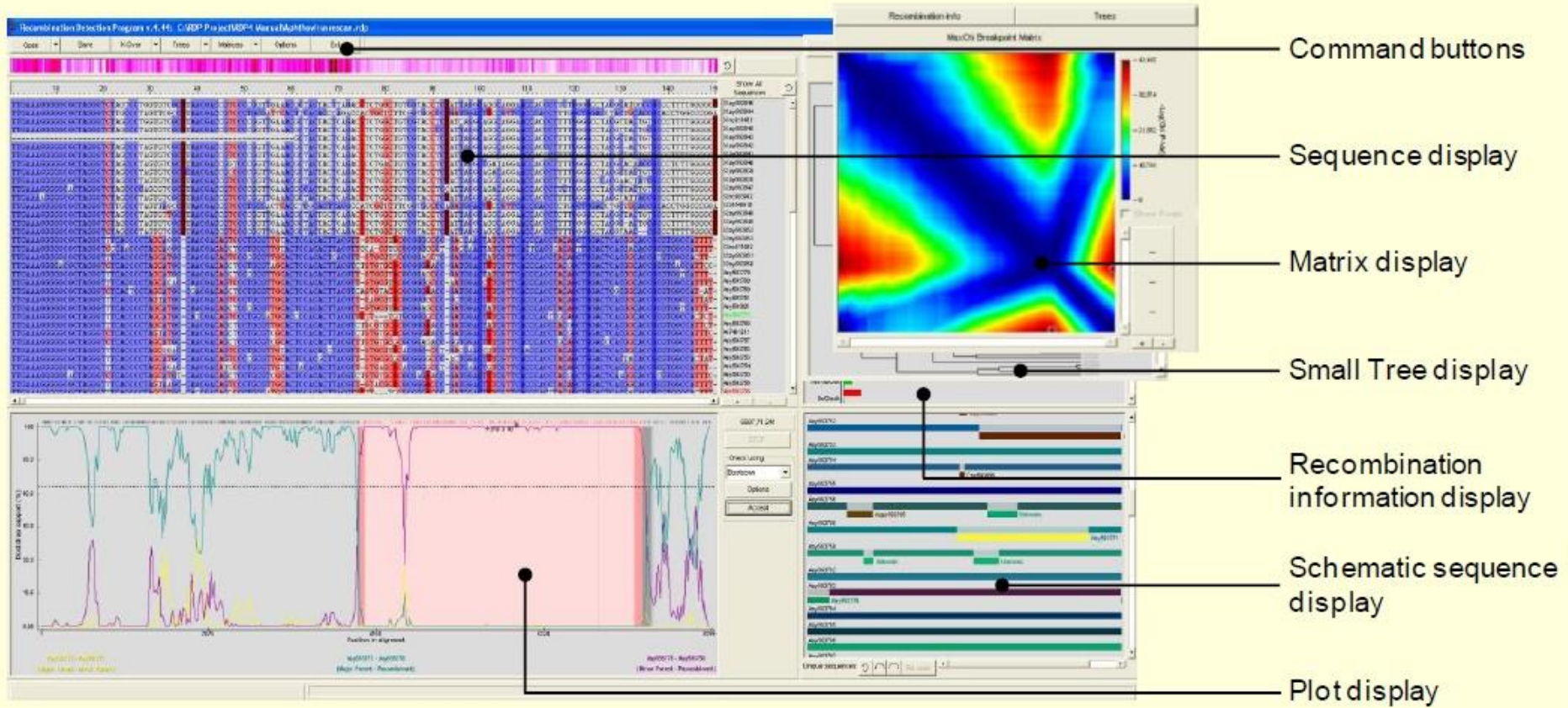
Simplot (Lole et al., 1999)

<https://sray.med.som.jhmi.edu/SCSoftware/simplot/>



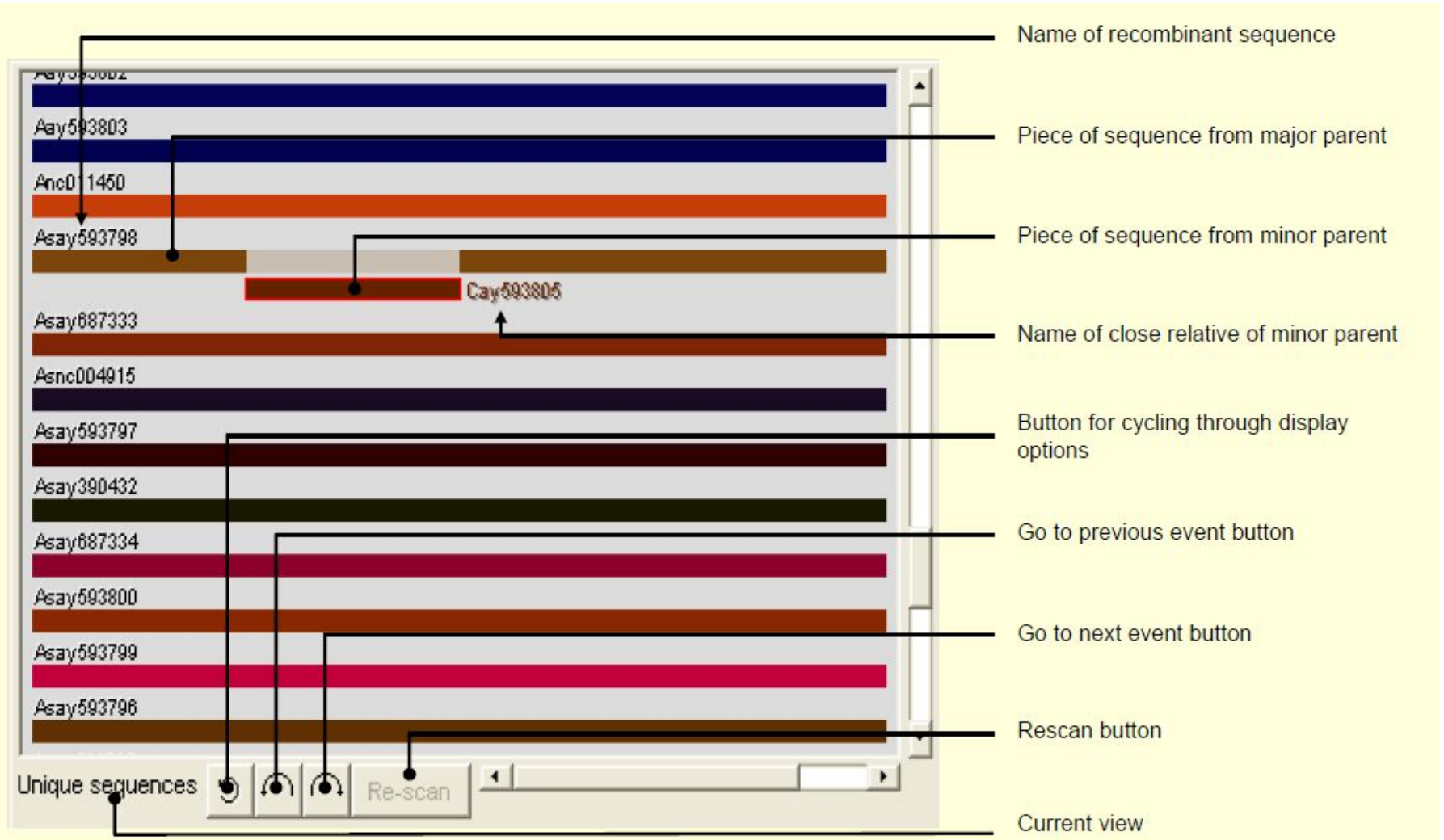
Analysis of HBoV genome sequences using Simplot (A) and Bootscan (B) methods. Gray arrows show HBoV ORFs.

RDP – (<http://web.cbio.uct.ac.za>)



Bootscan, Chimaera, GENECONV, MaxChi, RDP, SisScan и др. МЕТОДЫ

RDP – (<http://web.cbio.uct.ac.za>)



Bootscan, Chimaera, GENECONV, MaxChi, RDP, SisScan и др. МЕТОДЫ

RDP

—

The screenshot displays the RDP software interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Trees' and 'Matrices'. A red bar with 'RDP' is visible. The main window shows details for 'RECOMBINATION EVENT NUMBER 14', including breakpoints, recombinant name, parents, and probabilities. A 'Confirmation Table' is present, and a bar chart at the bottom shows 'Recombinant score' for various methods. Callouts on the right side identify specific UI elements.

Switch to tree display

Switch to matrix display

Event indicator

Characteristics of the recombination event

Warning messages

Confirmation table

Weighted consensus of recombinant identification tests

Results of recombinant identification tests

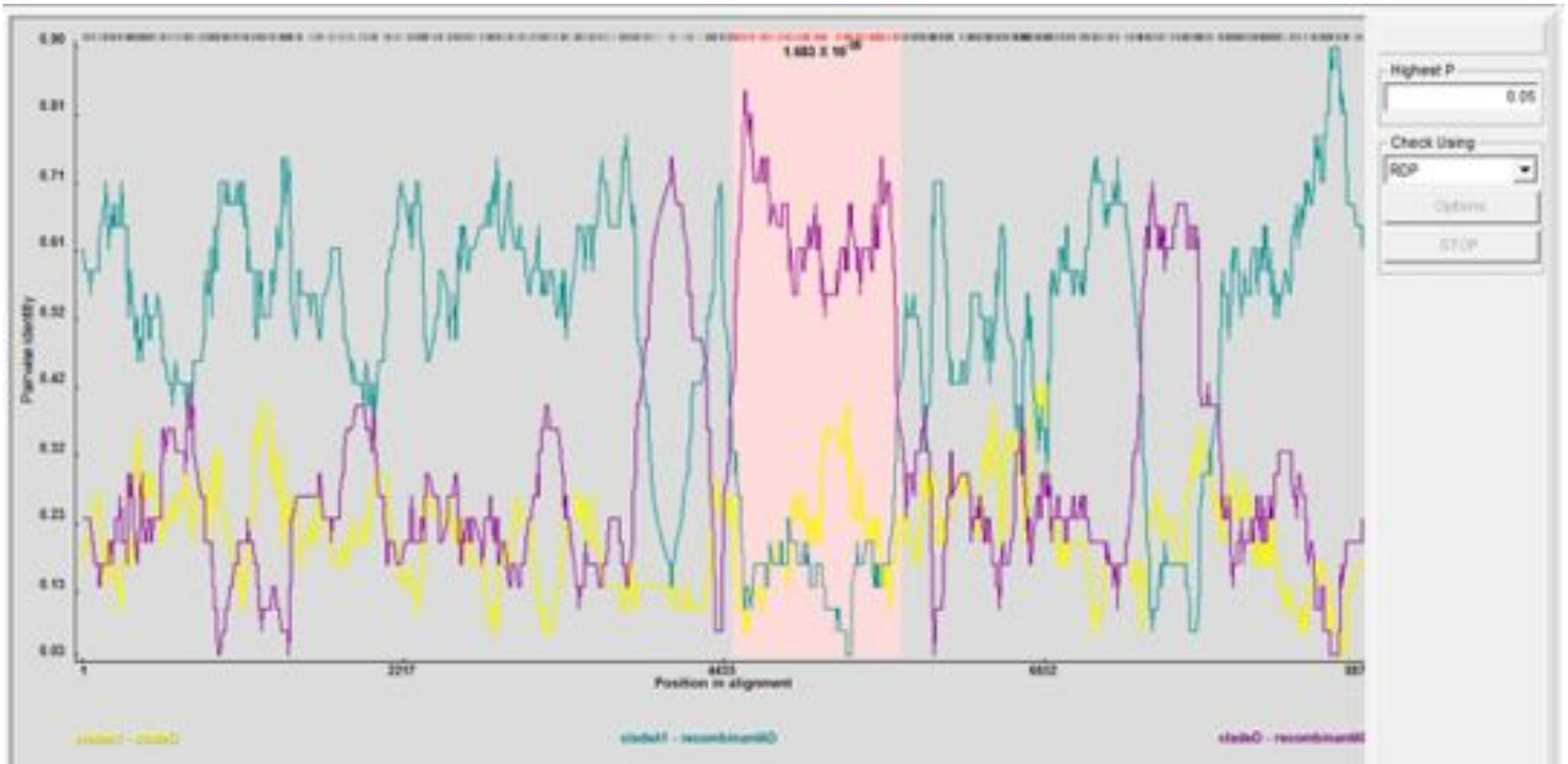
RECOMBINATION EVENT NUMBER 14
Beginning breakpoint: 2033 (position 2079 in alignment)
Ending breakpoint: 4052 (position 4154 in alignment)
Recombinant: *Aay593780*
Major Parent: *Aay593780* (82.1%)
Minor Parent: *Cay593805* (89.1%)
Probability (MC Uncorrected): 2.223 E-42
Probability (MC Corrected): 3.701 E-37
POSSIBLE MISIDENTIFICATION OF RECOMBINANT
***Cay593805* MAY BE ACTUAL RECOMBINANT**

Methods	Events	Av. P-Val
RDP	1	2.701 X 10 ⁻³⁷
ORRECOMBY	1	2.838 X 10 ⁻³⁶
Boot Scan	1	7.942 X 10 ⁻⁰³
MaxChi	2	7.225 X 10 ⁻¹⁷
Chimera	2	5.370 X 10 ⁻¹⁷
SI Scan	1	4.202 X 10 ⁻²³
PhylPro	--	--
LARD	--	--
3Seq	1	9.833 X 10 ⁻²⁸

Recombinant score

Method	Score
Consensus	0.458
Parimony D	0.304
Conflict	0.150
Sub Ph Pr	0.100
Tree Sub Dist	0.050
On Check	0.050
Tree Sub Ph Pr	0.050
Tree Ph Pr	0.100
Ph Pr	0.050
Tip Score	0.050
(dMax)(sR D)	0.050

RDP – (можно скачать с сайта <http://web.cbio.uct.ac.za>)



DATA MONKEY

RAPID DETECTION OF POSITIVE SELECTION

a Web-Server of the HyPhy Package



[Preparing your data](#) Examples: [Influenza A H5N1 hemagglutinin](#) [HIV-1 pol \(recombinant data\)](#)

Choose a sequence alignment [\(data formats\)](#):

Please note that **all** selection analyses require a coding alignment. See [Data type](#) for the list of Datamonkey analyses and data types that they can accept. To ensure that no single job takes too long to run, there also are [alignment size restrictions](#) based on the analysis type.

[Data type](#)

If you suspect that your data may contain recombinant sequences, please run a recombination (SBP or GARD) screen prior to performing selection analyses on Datamonkey. Recombination can mislead selection analyses if it is not accounted for!

Click to

SUCCESSFUL FILE UPLOAD

Read 16 sequences and 6858 nucleotide alignment columns and 1 partitions.

Nucleotide composition

A 30.2108%
C 21.5166%
G 22.4216%
T 25.851%

8 sequences were renamed to conform to HyPhy standards. You can [look](#) at the renamed alignment in NEXUS format for reference.

```
AF141381 (HAstV-3) →AF141381_HASTV_3_  
HM237363 (HAstV-6) →HM237363_HASTV_6_  
GQ495608 (HAstV-6) →GQ495608_HASTV_6_  
FJ755402 (HAstV-1) →FJ755402_HASTV_1_  
FJ755405 (HAstV-1) →FJ755405_HASTV_1_  
DQ344027 (HAstV-4) →DQ344027_HASTV_4_  
DQ028633 (HAstV-5) →DQ028633_HASTV_5_  
FJ375759 (HAstV-1) →FJ375759_HASTV_1_
```

BLAST your sequences?

Job ID: UPLOAD.868814535518859.1 [[INFORMATION](#)][[OTHER ANALYSES](#)]

[Proceed to the analysis menu](#)

ANALYSIS OPTIONS

JOB ID: UPLOAD.868814535518859.1 [INFORMATION: OTHER ANALYSES]

Method: [Help](#)

Define a custom (or choose a "named") nucleotide substitution bias model ([Help](#))

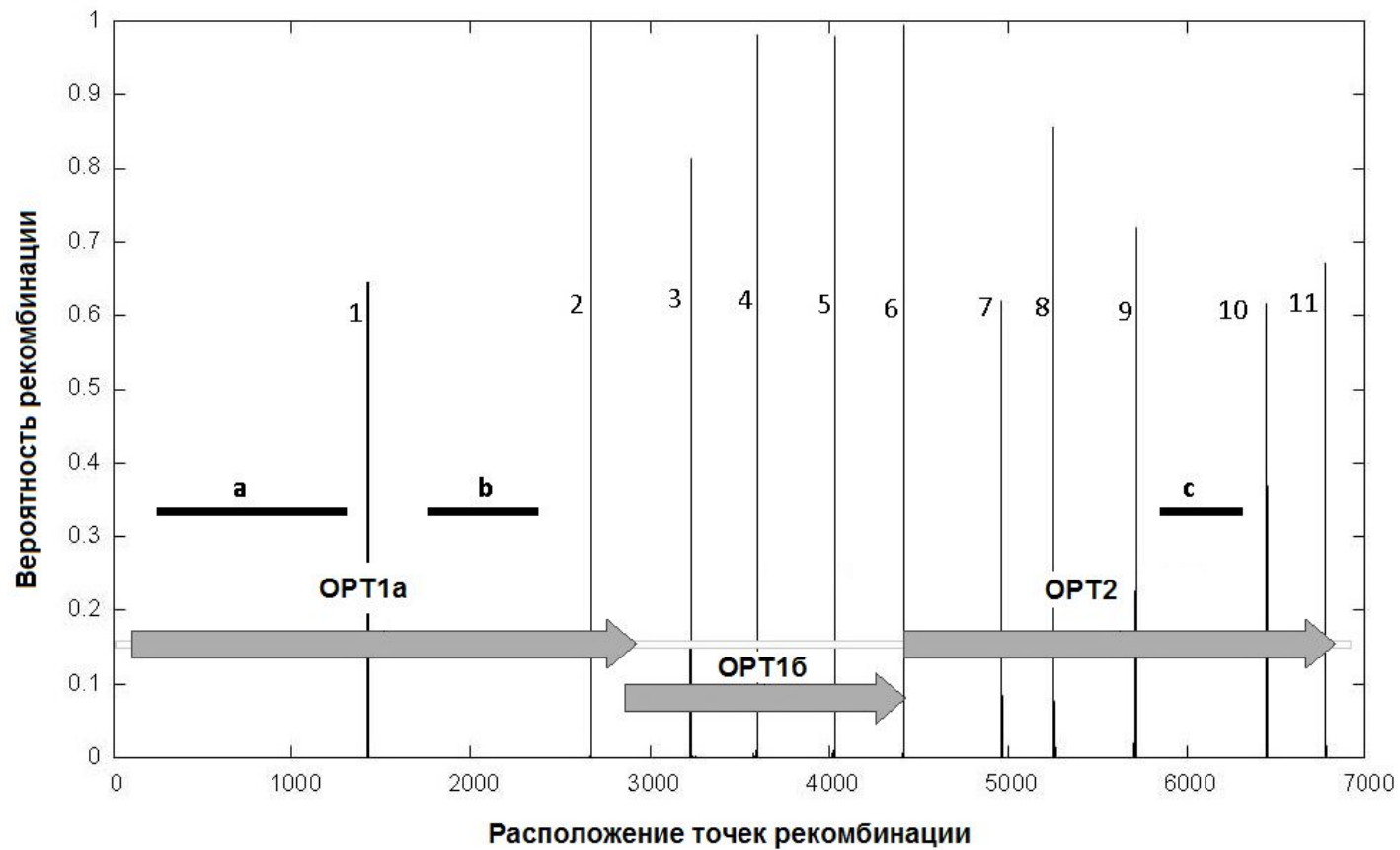
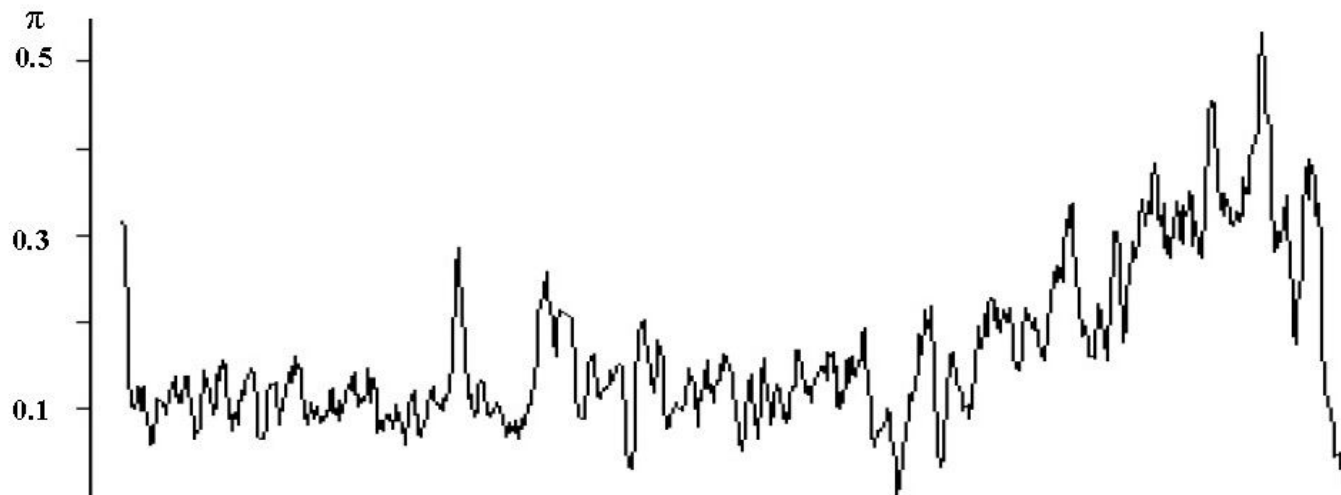
To/From	A	C	G	T
A	*	<input type="text" value="AC"/>	1	<input type="text" value="AT"/>
C	-	*	<input type="text" value="CG"/>	<input type="text" value="CT"/>
G	-	-	*	<input type="text" value="GT"/>
T	-	-	-	*

Site-to-site rate variation [Help](#)

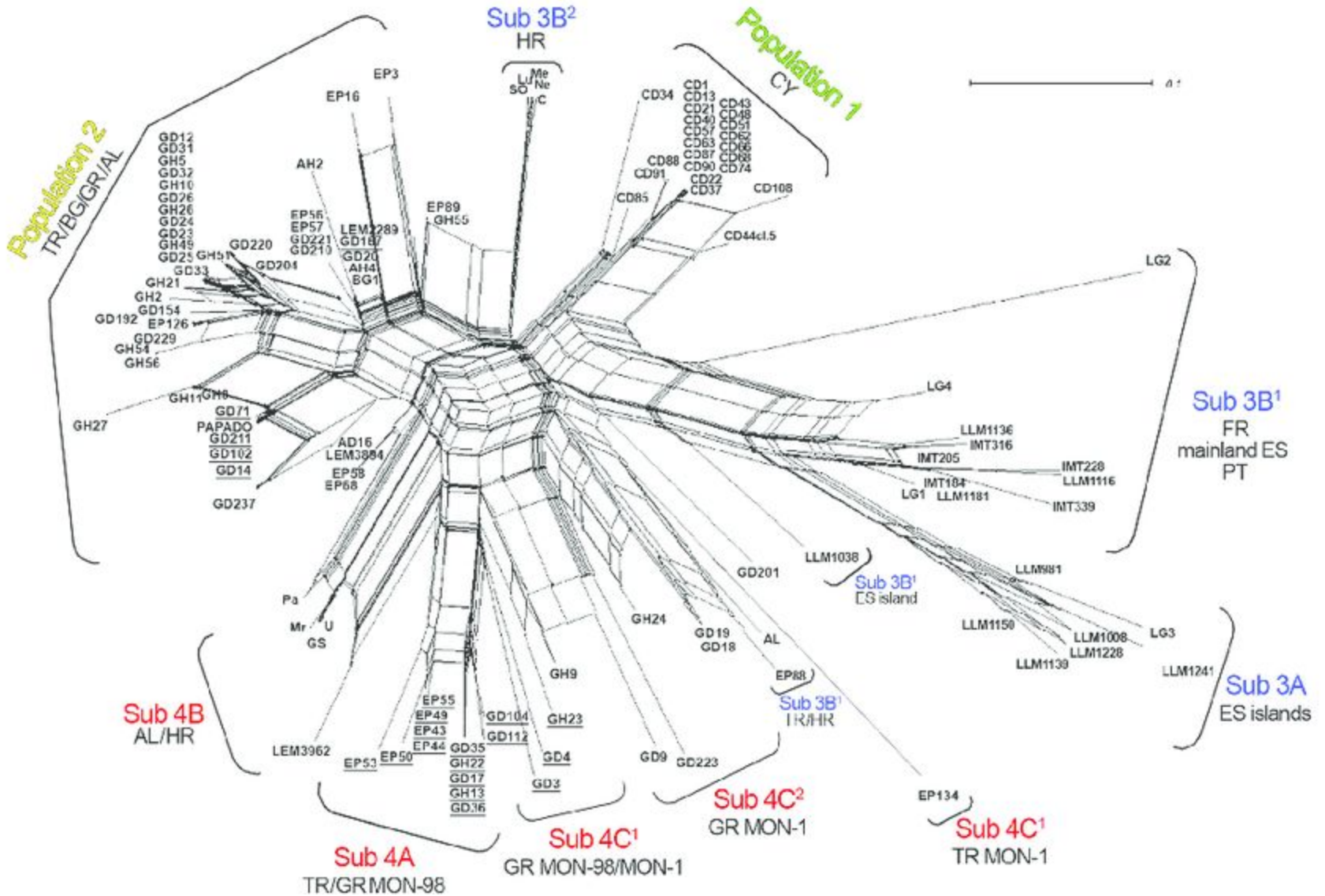
Rate classes [Help](#)

Click to the analysis.

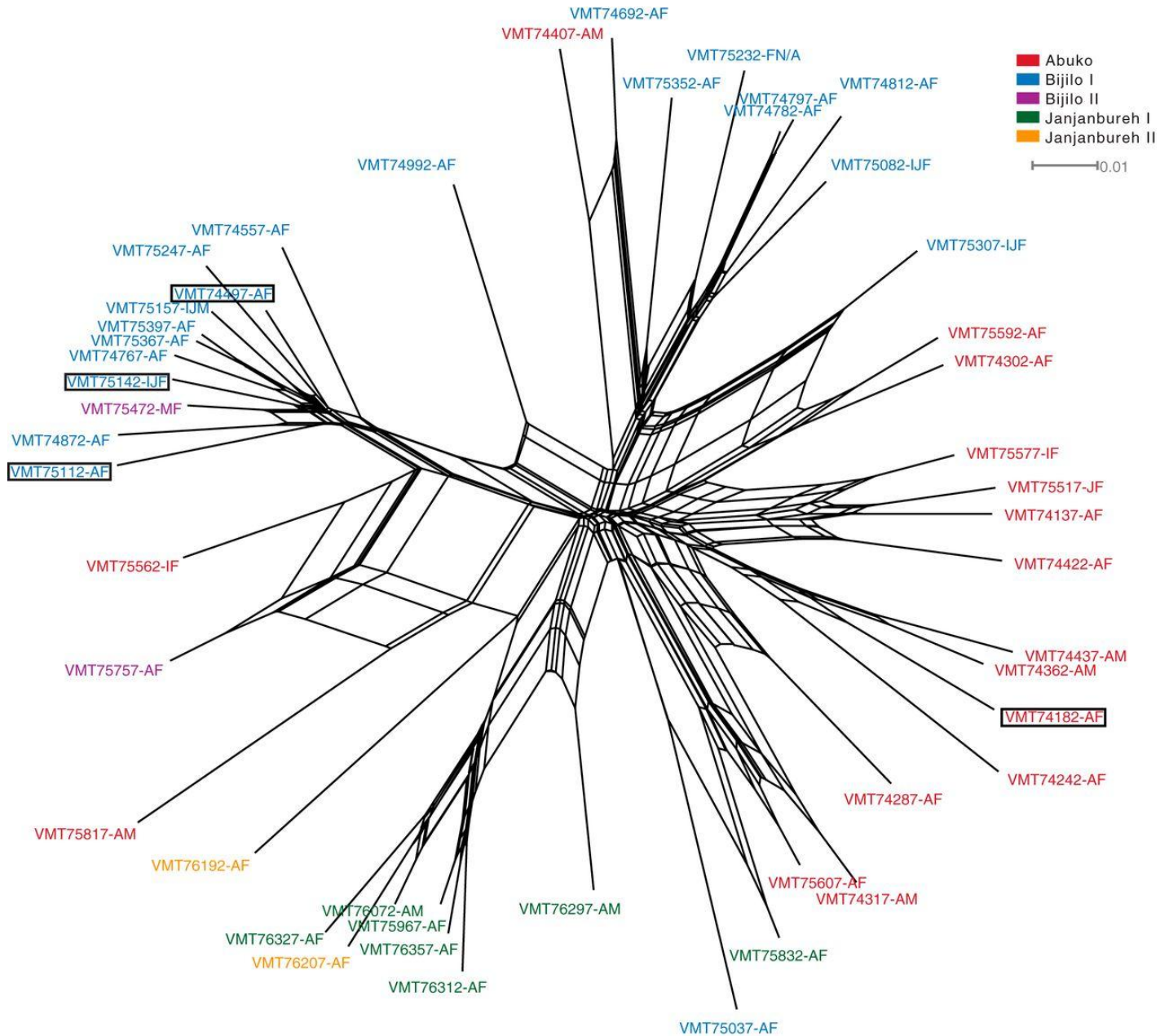
Unsure which substitution model to use? an automatic model selection tool.



SplitsTree4 Рекомбинационный анализ

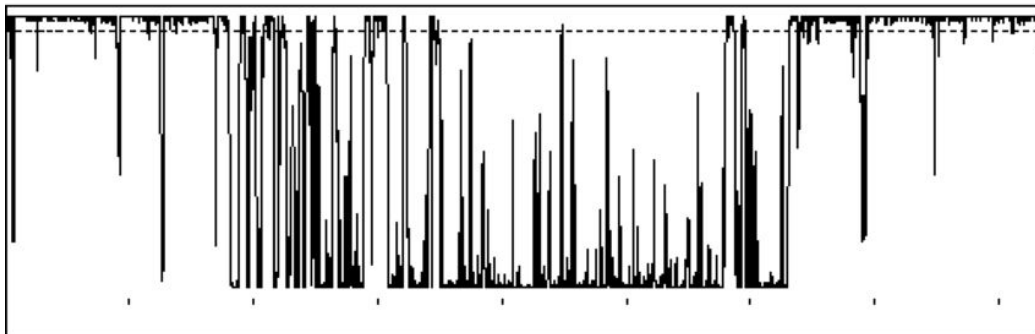
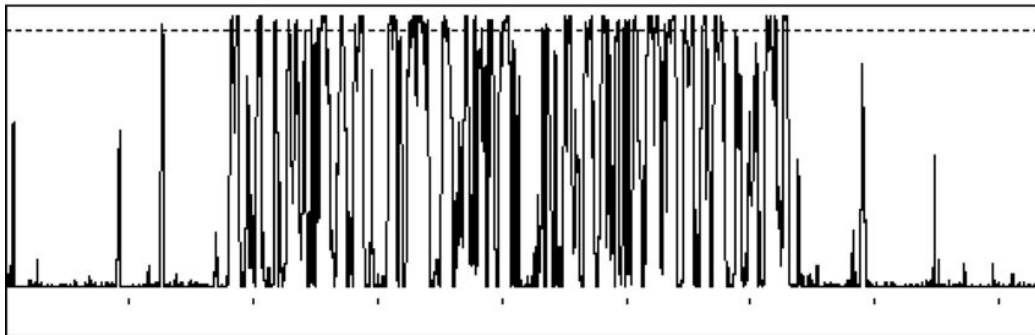


SplitsTree4 Рекомбинационный анализ



TOPALi

Рекомбинационный анализ



Predicting recombination regions with HMM (Hidden Markov Model) implemented in TOPALi. Default parameter values were used. The horizontal axis represents the site in the alignment, the vertical axis represents the probability for topology change, and the dotted line shows the 95 percentile under the null hypothesis of no recombination. SARS-CoV, IBV, BCoV and HCoV was used, where SARS-CoV-severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus, BCoV-bovine coronavirus, HCoV-human coronavirus, and IBV-avian infectious bronchitis virus