

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

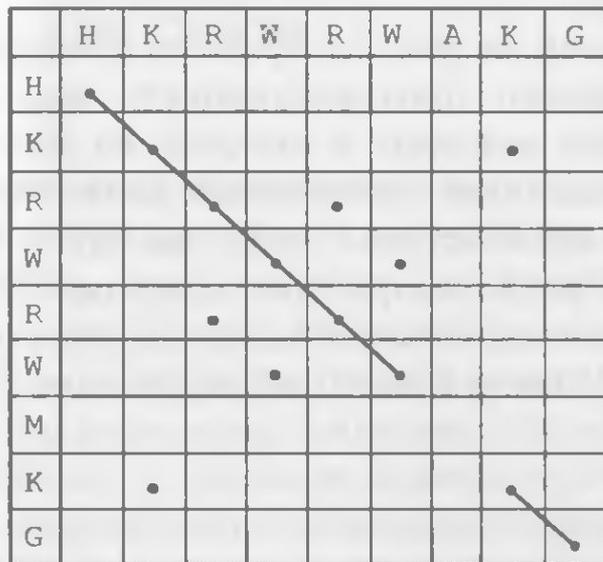
1 AGATCCGA.CTCTACG.
||*|| |* |* *|||
2 AGGTC.GTTCA.GACGT

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

Алгоритм Нидлмана — Вунша

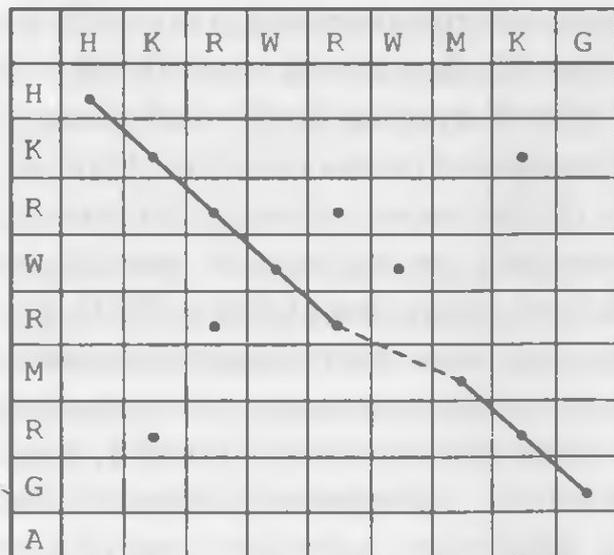
- Был предложен в 1970 году
- является примером динамического программирования, и он оказался первым примером приложения динамического программирования к сравнению биологических последовательностей

Графическое представление. Точечная матрица



последовательности
до и после выравнивания:

HKRWRWAKG
| | | | | * | |
HKRWRWMKG



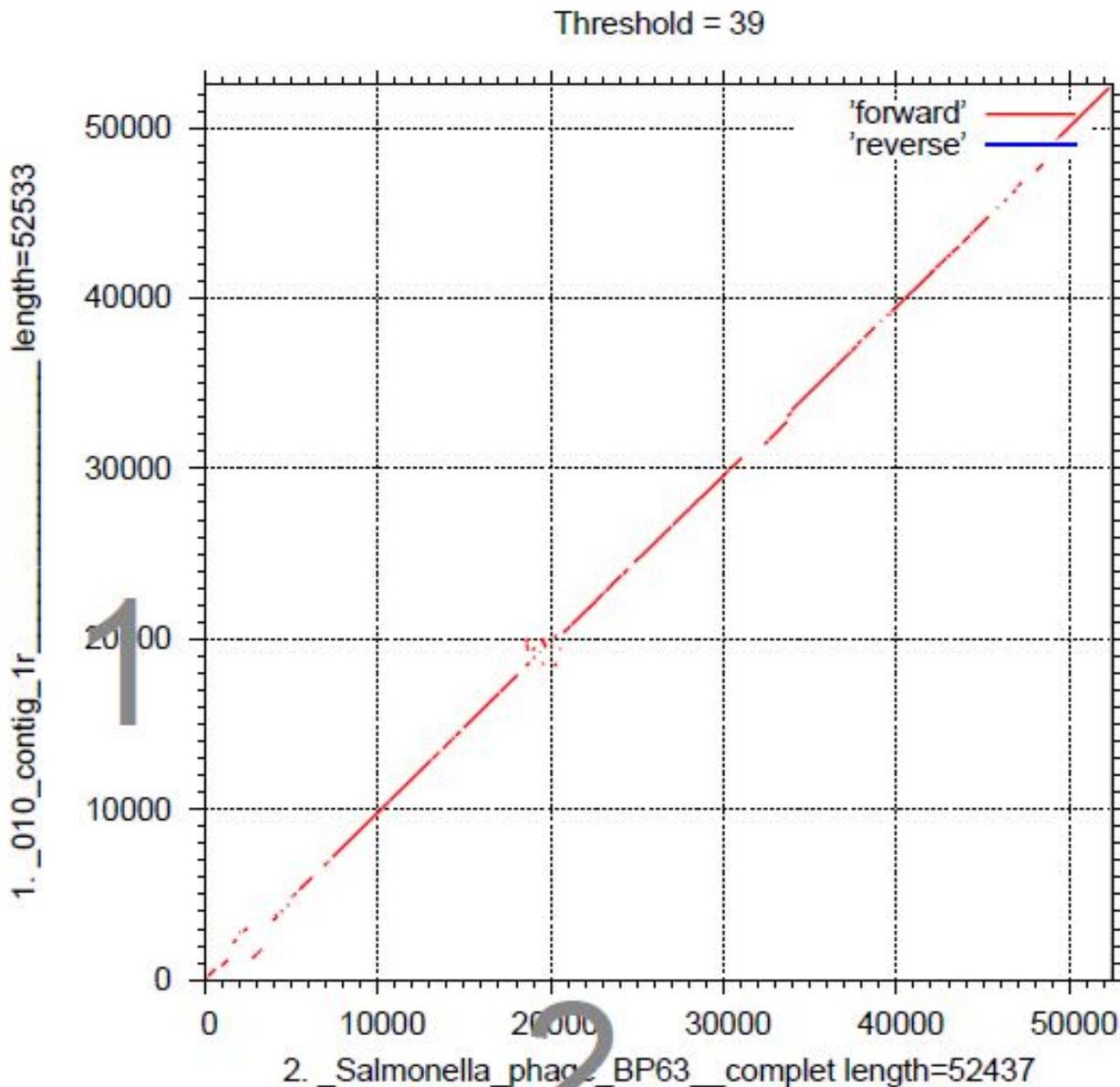
последовательности
до выравнивания:

HKRWRWMKG
| | | | | * * * *
HKRWRMKGA

и после выравнивания:

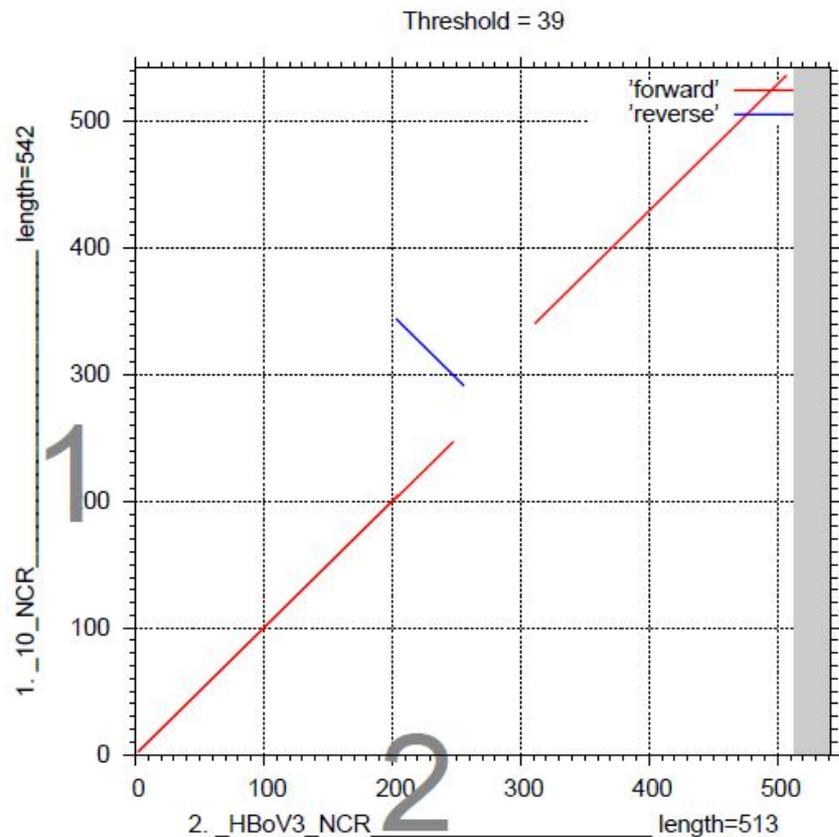
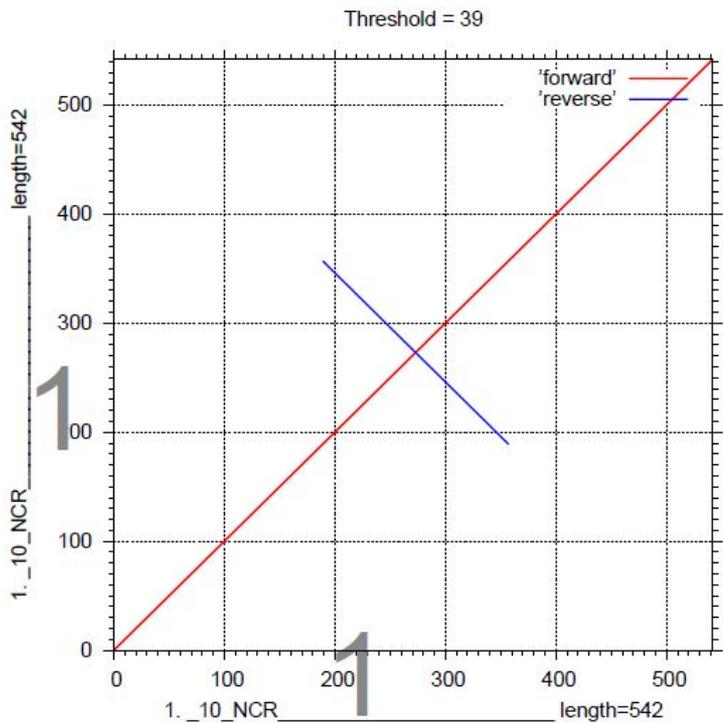
HKRWRWMKG.
| | | | | | | |
HKRWR. MKGA

Графическое представление. Точечная

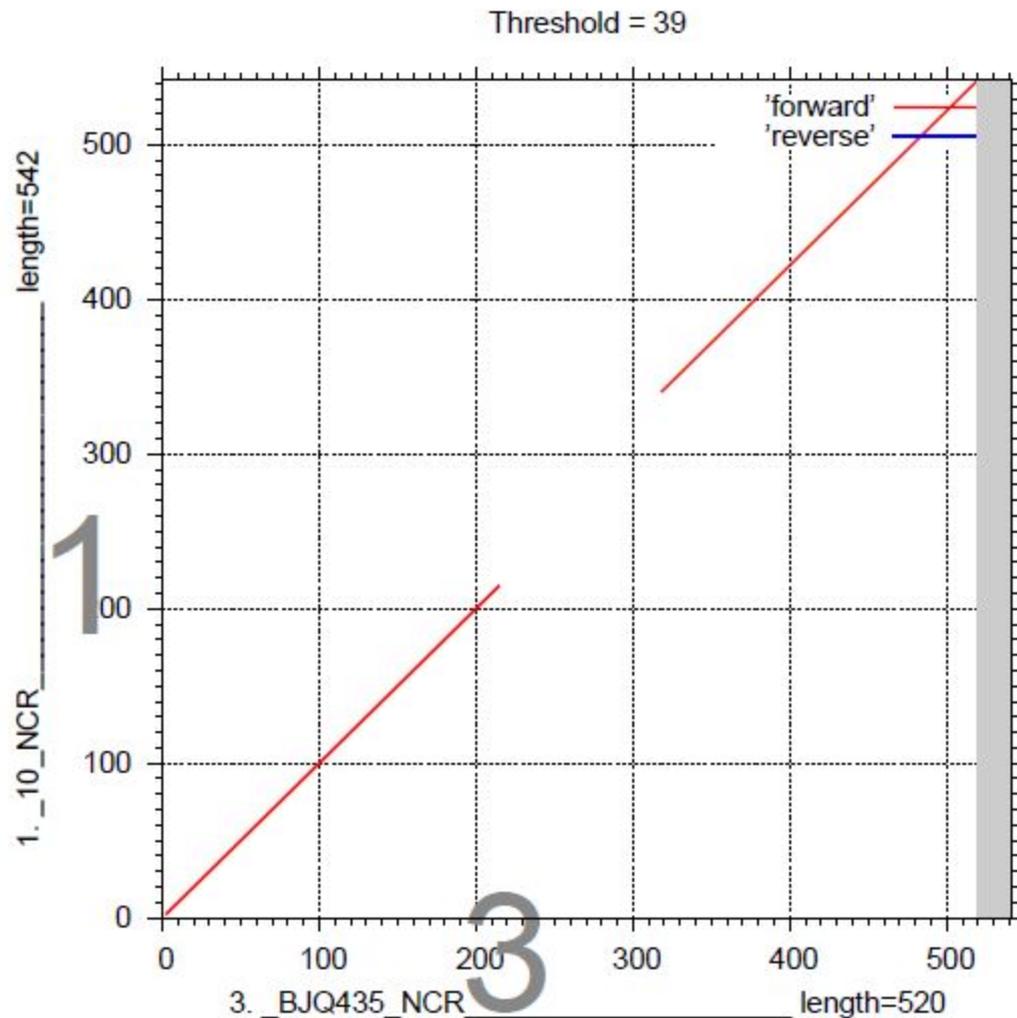


Графическое представление. Точечная

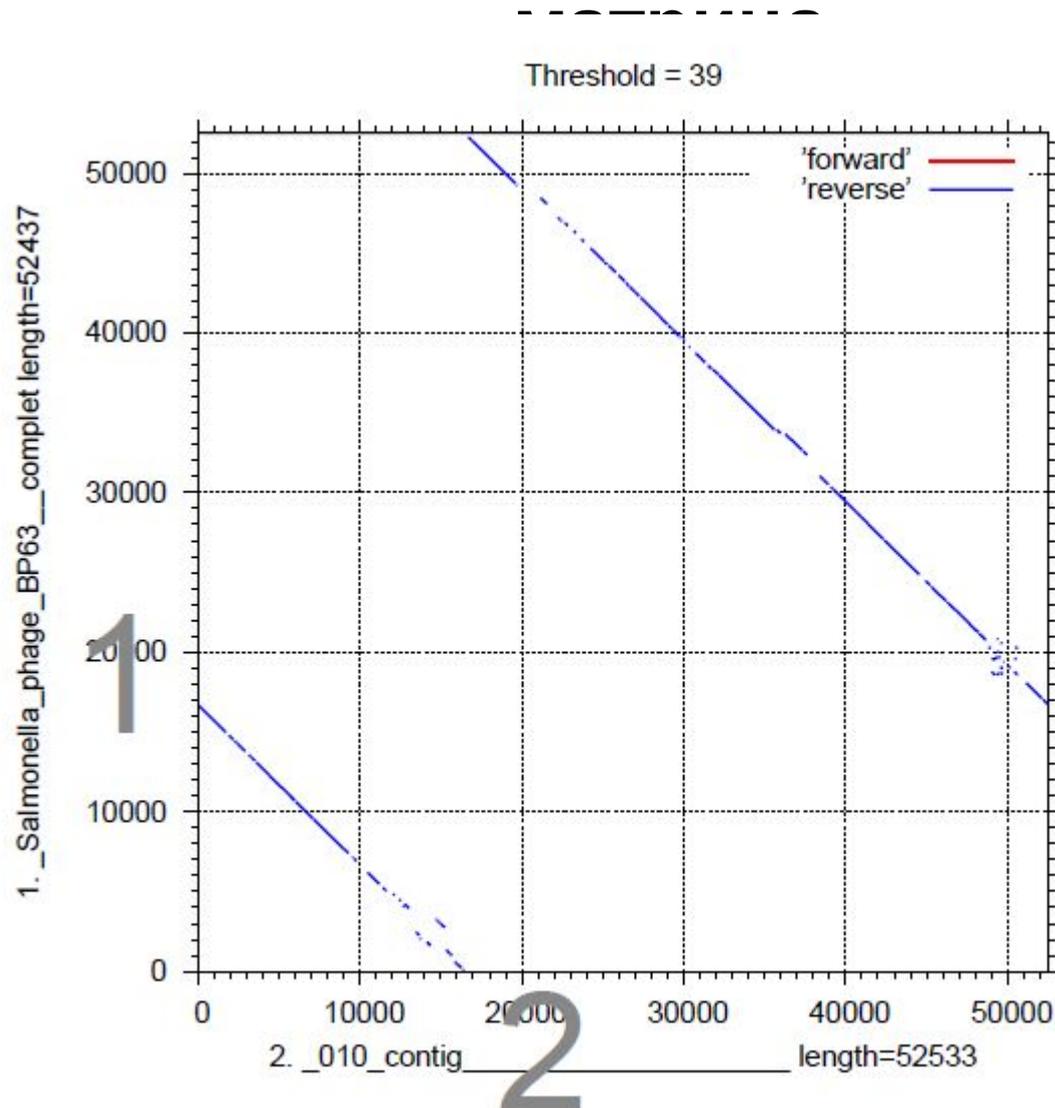
ма



Графическое представление. Точечная

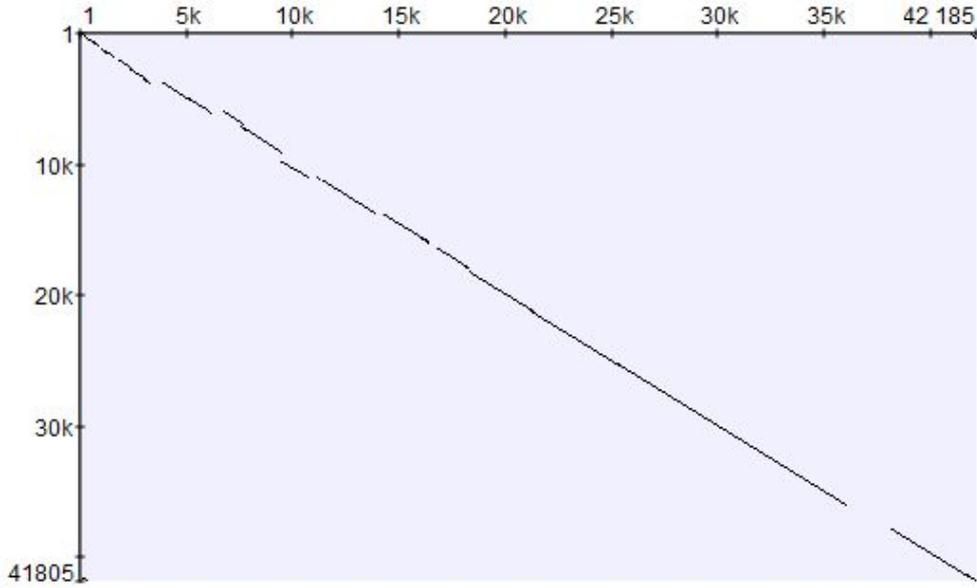


Графическое представление. Точечная

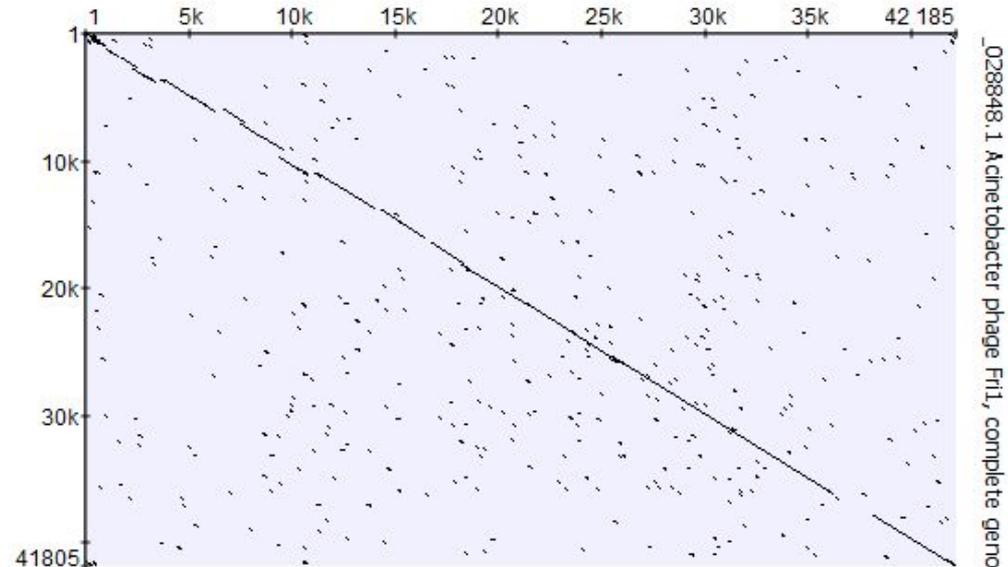


Графическое представление. Точечная

а.

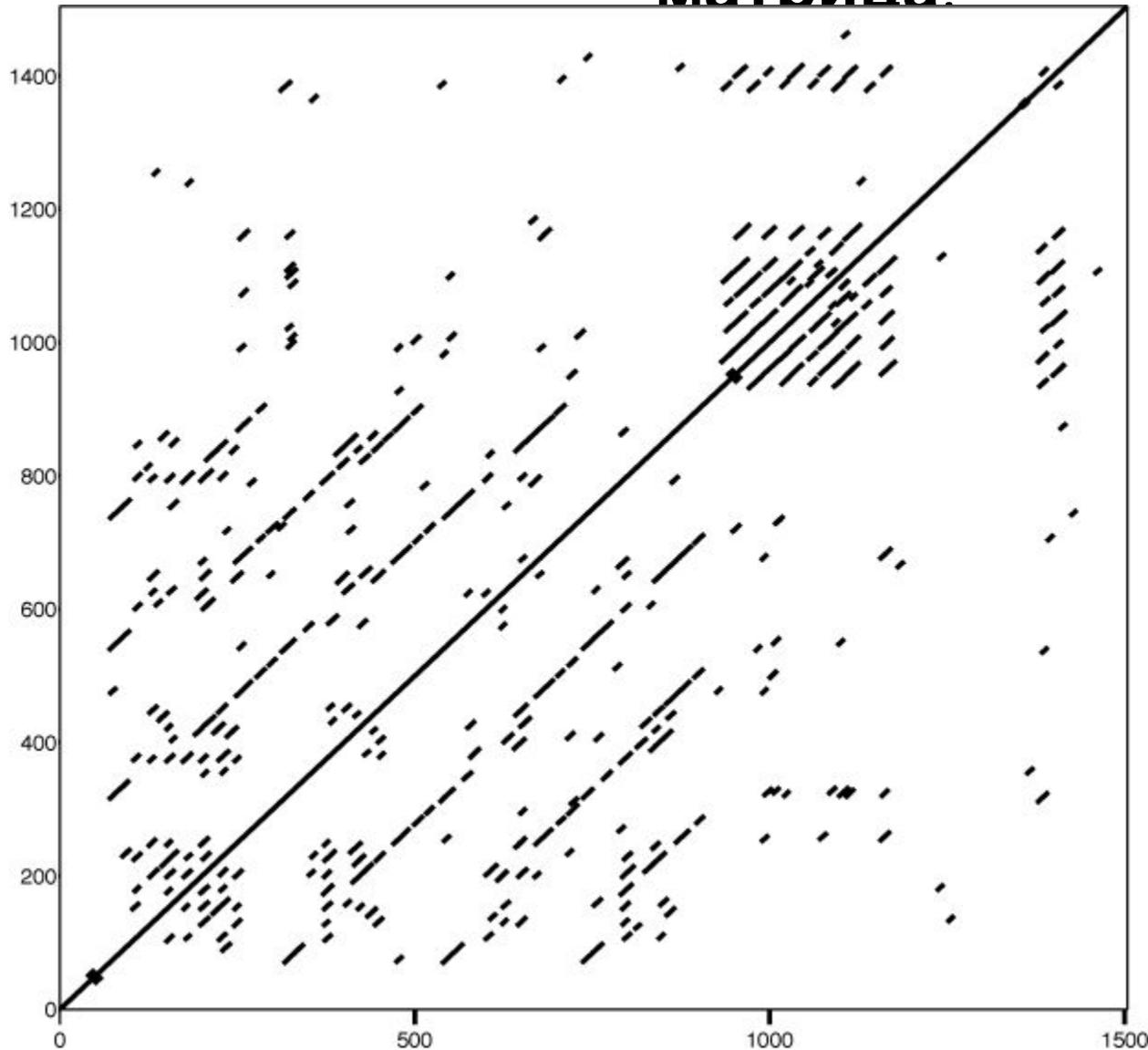


021316.1 Acinetobacter phage Abp1, complete genome (min length 100, identity 70)



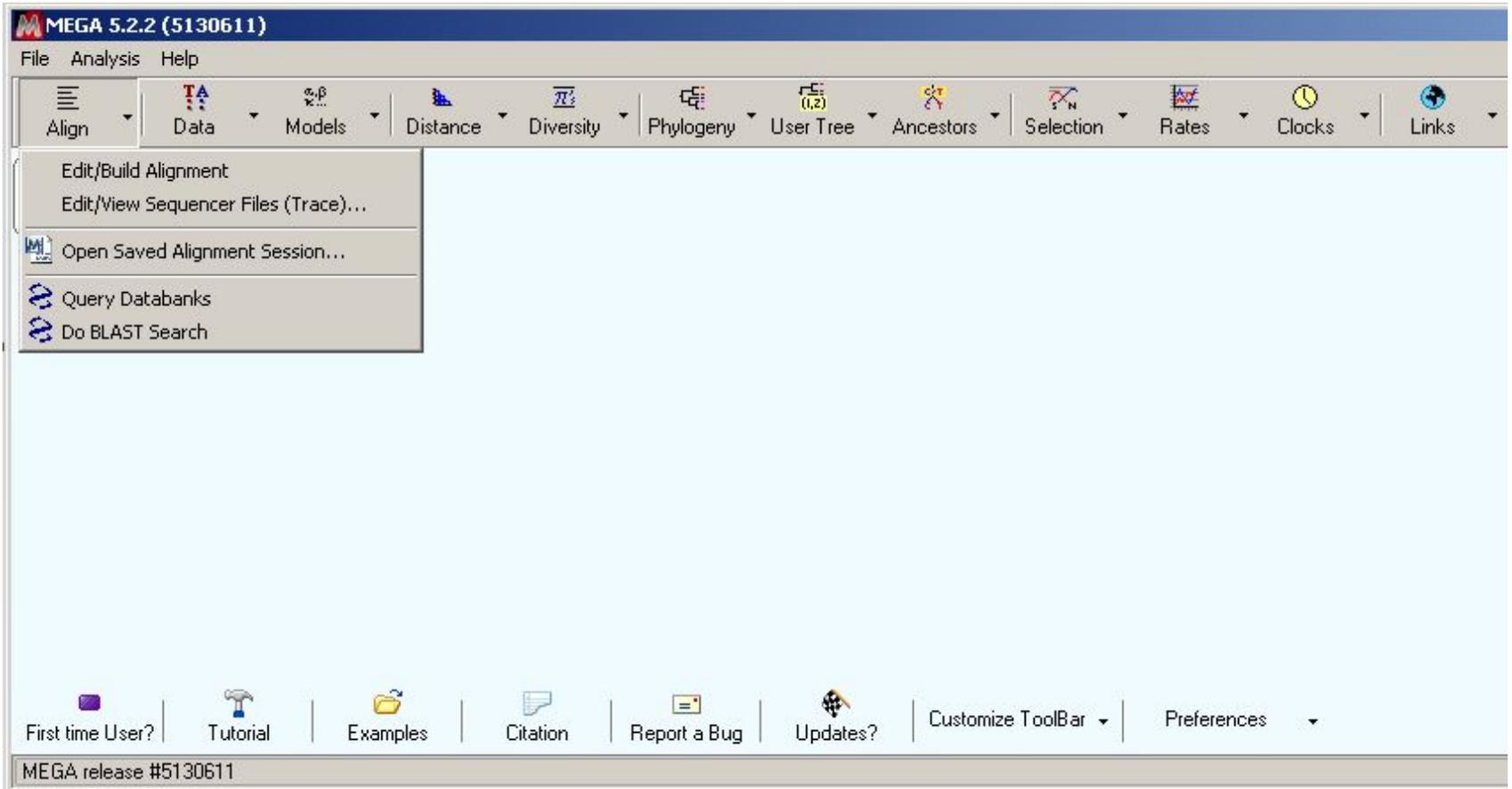
021316.1 Acinetobacter phage Abp1, complete genome (min length 100, identity 50)

Графическое представление. Точечная матрица.

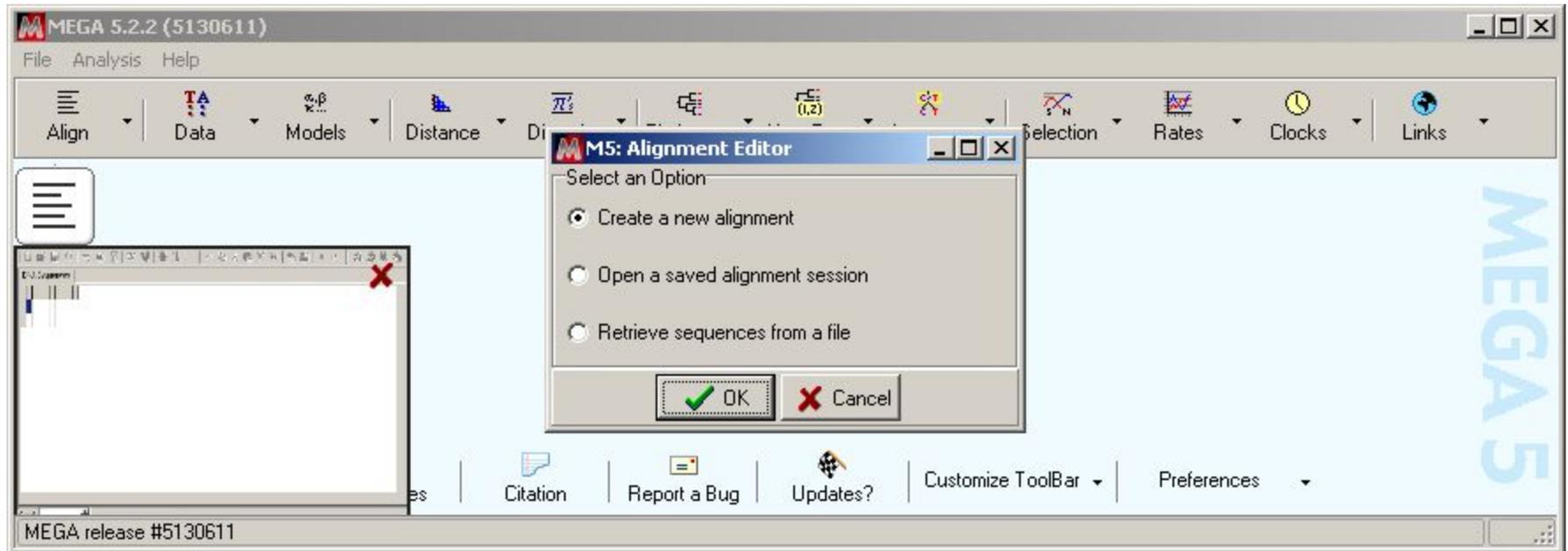


Dot Plot.
Drosophila
melanogaster
SLIT protein
aligned against
itself.

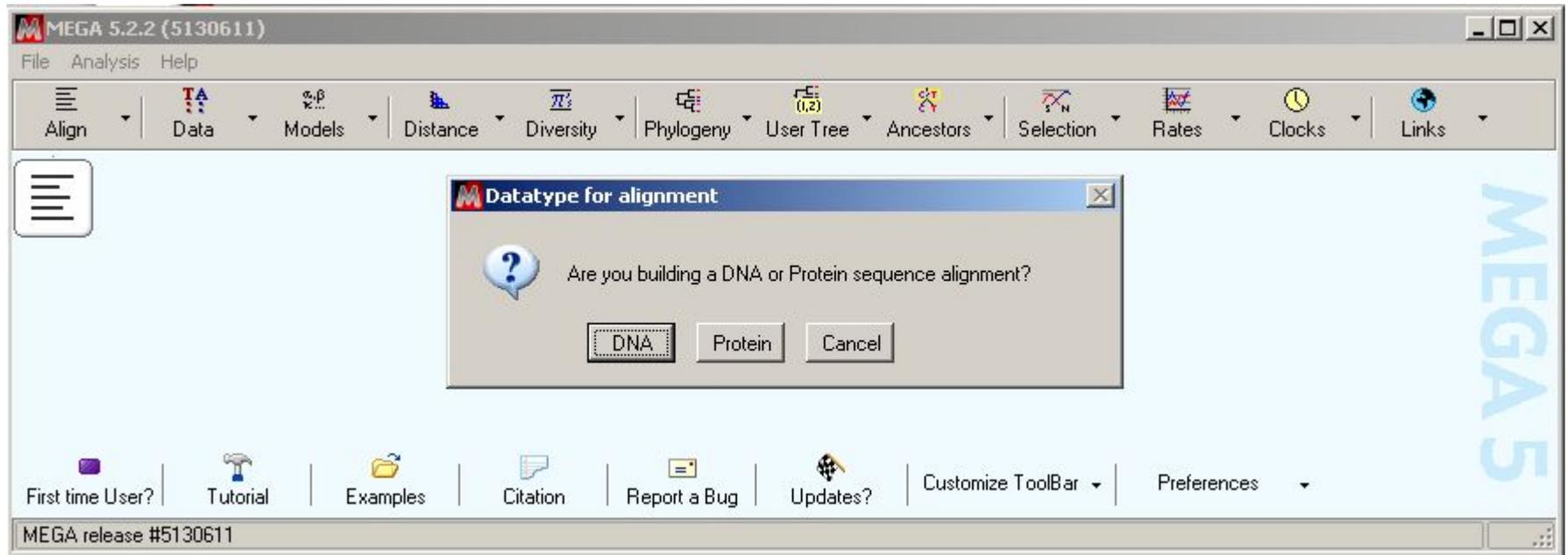
Создание выравнивания (1)



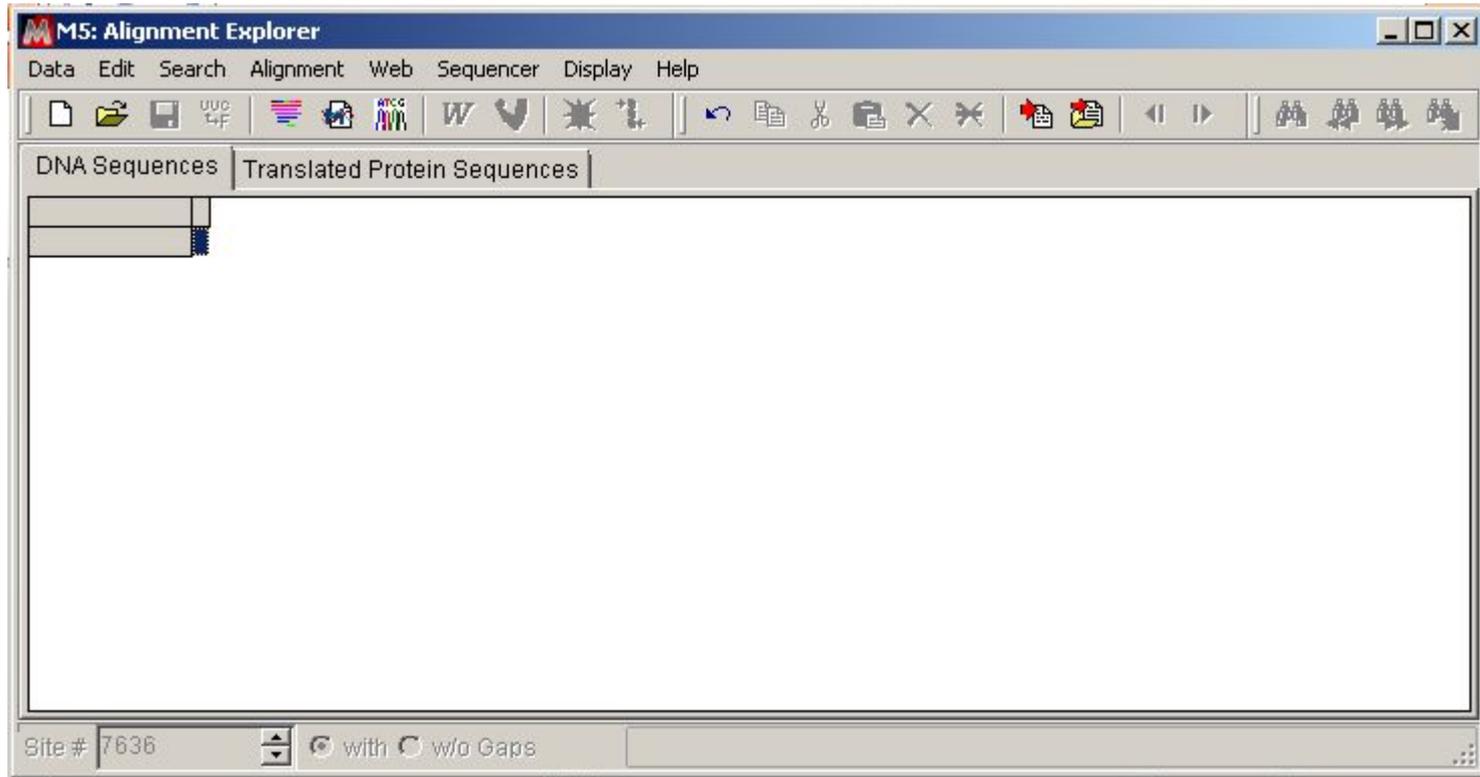
Создание выравнивания (2)



Создание выравнивания (3)



Создание выравнивания (4)



MAFFT

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

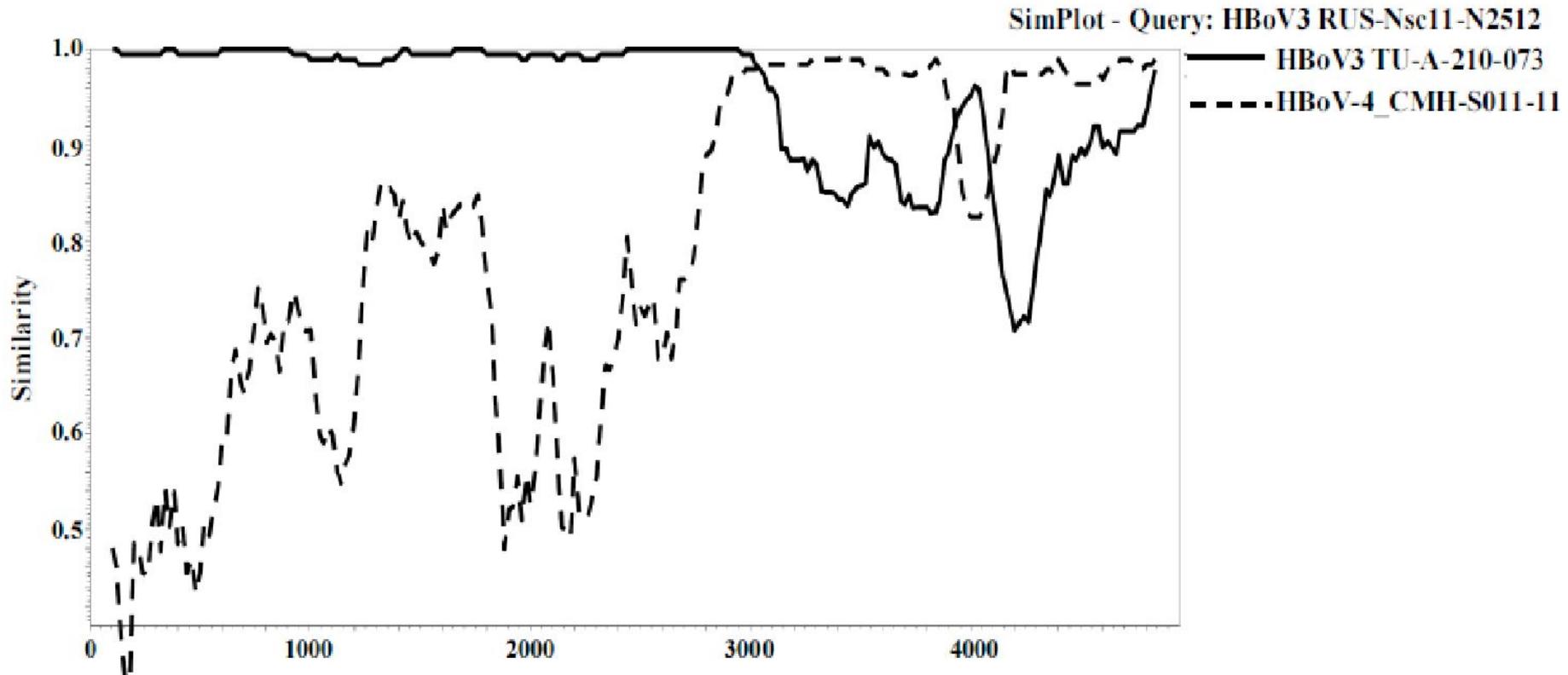
T-Coffee

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

Рекомбинационный анализ

Simplot (Lole et al., 1999)

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

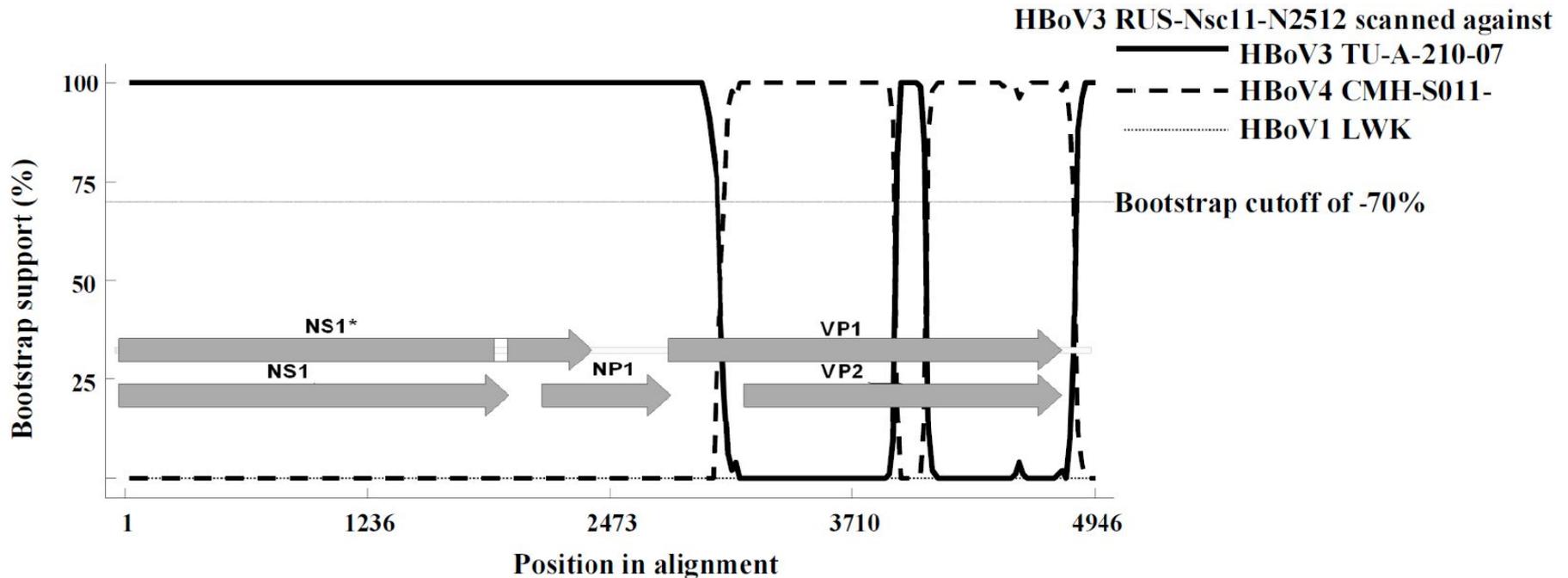


Analysis of HBoV genome sequences using Simplot (A) and Bootscan (B) methods.
Gray arrows show HBoV ORFs.

Рекомбинационный анализ

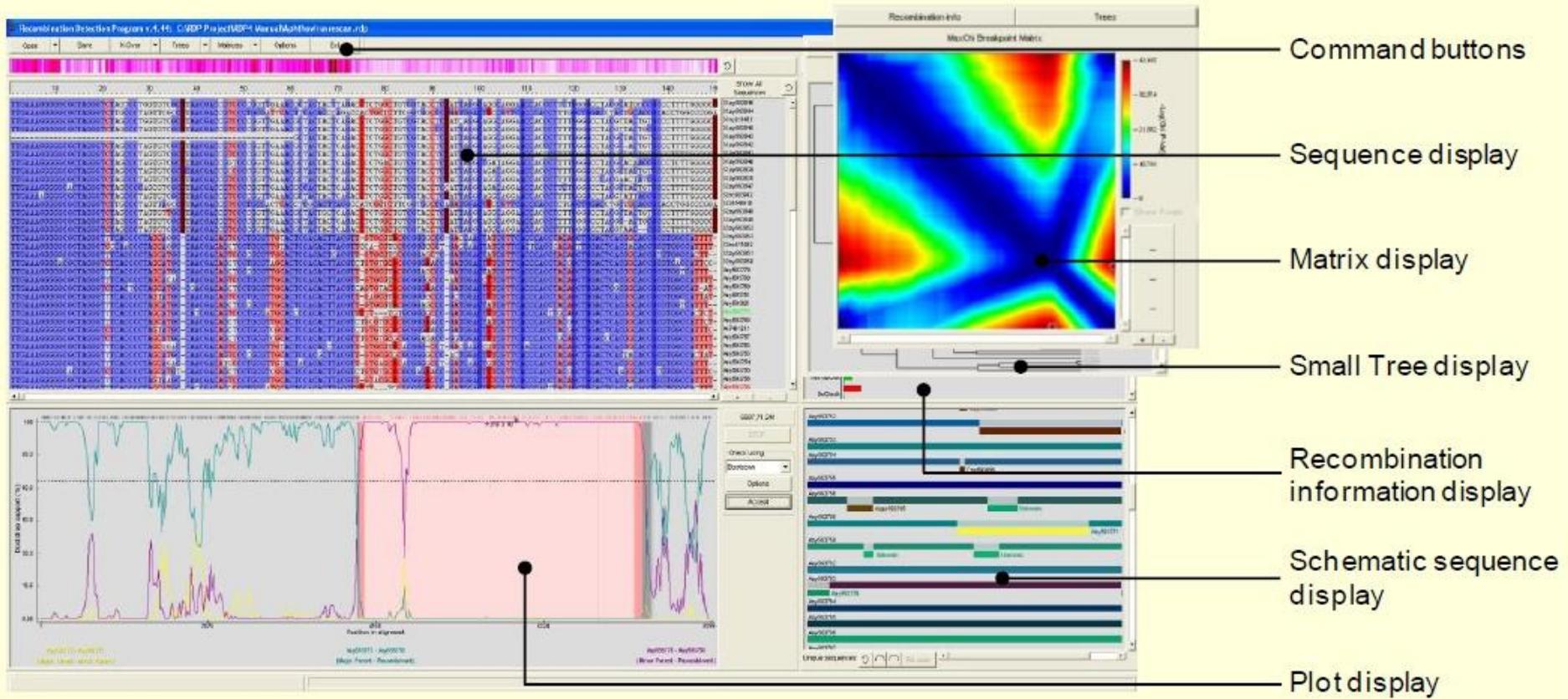
Simplot (Lole et al., 1999)

<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>)

The screenshot displays the RDP software interface with various components labeled on the right side:

- Name of recombinant sequence:** Points to the top blue bar labeled "Asy593802".
- Piece of sequence from major parent:** Points to a dark blue segment within the top bar.
- Piece of sequence from minor parent:** Points to a brown segment within the top bar.
- Name of close relative of minor parent:** Points to the label "Cay593805" associated with a red segment.
- Button for cycling through display options:** Points to a circular arrow button in the bottom control panel.
- Go to previous event button:** Points to a left-pointing arrow button in the bottom control panel.
- Go to next event button:** Points to a right-pointing arrow button in the bottom control panel.
- Rescan button:** Points to the "Re-scan" button in the bottom control panel.
- Current view:** Points to the "Unique sequences" label in the bottom left corner.

The main window shows a list of sequences with colored bars representing their composition. The sequences listed are: Asy593802, Asy593803, Anc01450, Asay593798, Asay687333, Asnc004915, Asay593797, Asay390432, Asay687334, Asay593800, Asay593799, and Asay593796.

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

RDP

—

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

RDP

RECOMBINATION EVENT NUMBER 14
Beginning breakpoint: 2033 (position 2079 in alignment)
Ending breakpoint: 4052 (position 4154 in alignment)
Recombinant: *Acay593780*
Major Parent: *Acay593780* (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**

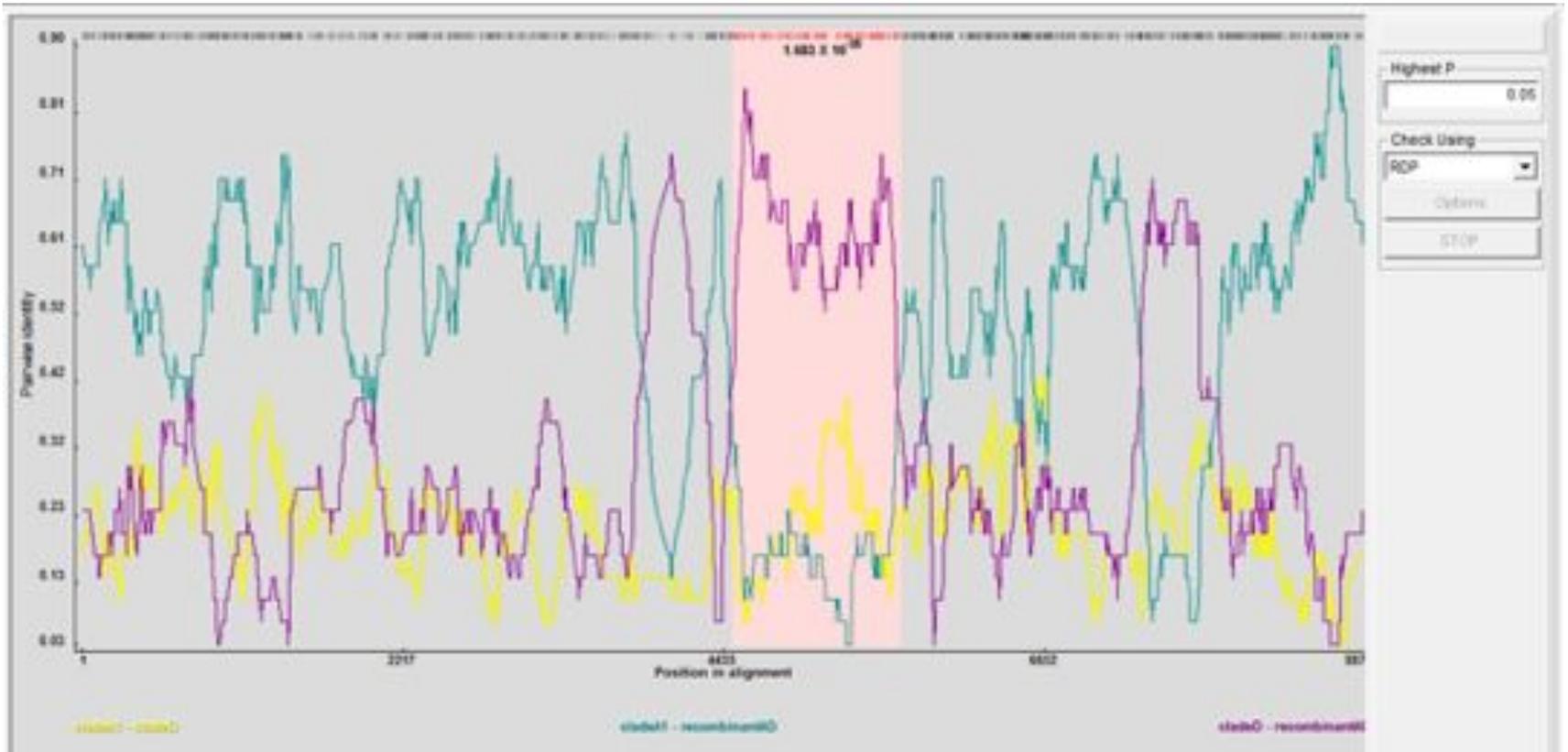
Methods	Events	Av. P-Val
RDP	1	2.701 X 10 ⁻³⁷
ORRECOMBY	1	2.838 X 10 ⁻³⁶
Boot Scan	1	7.942 X 10 ⁻⁰³
MaxChi	2	7.225 X 10 ⁻¹⁷
Chimera	2	5.370 X 10 ⁻¹⁷
SI Scan	1	4.202 X 10 ⁻²³
PhylPro	--	--
LARD	--	--
J Seq	1	9.833 X 10 ⁻²⁸

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

Legend:
■ *Acay593780* (Red)
■ *Acay593780* (Green)
■ *Cay593805* (Blue)

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](#))

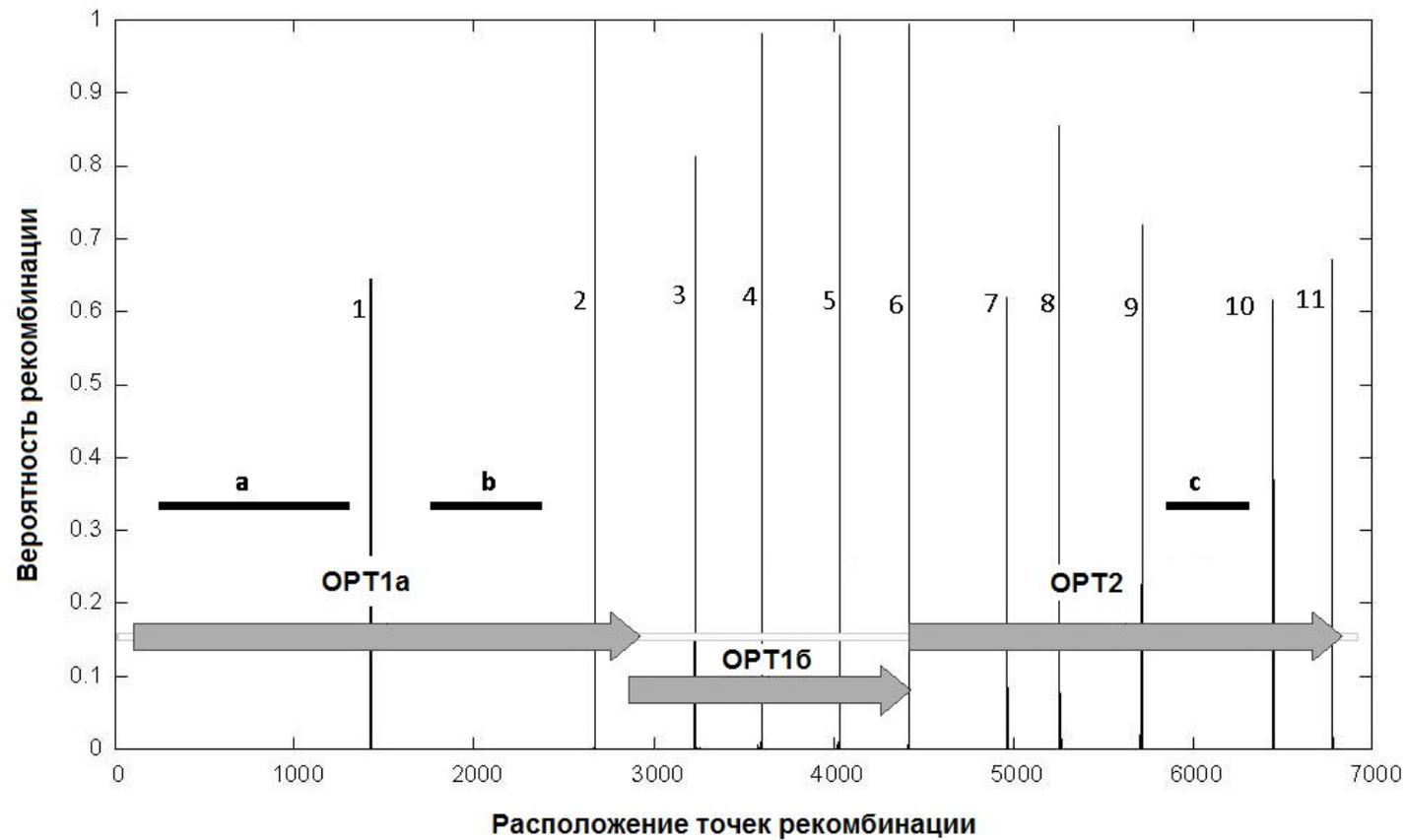
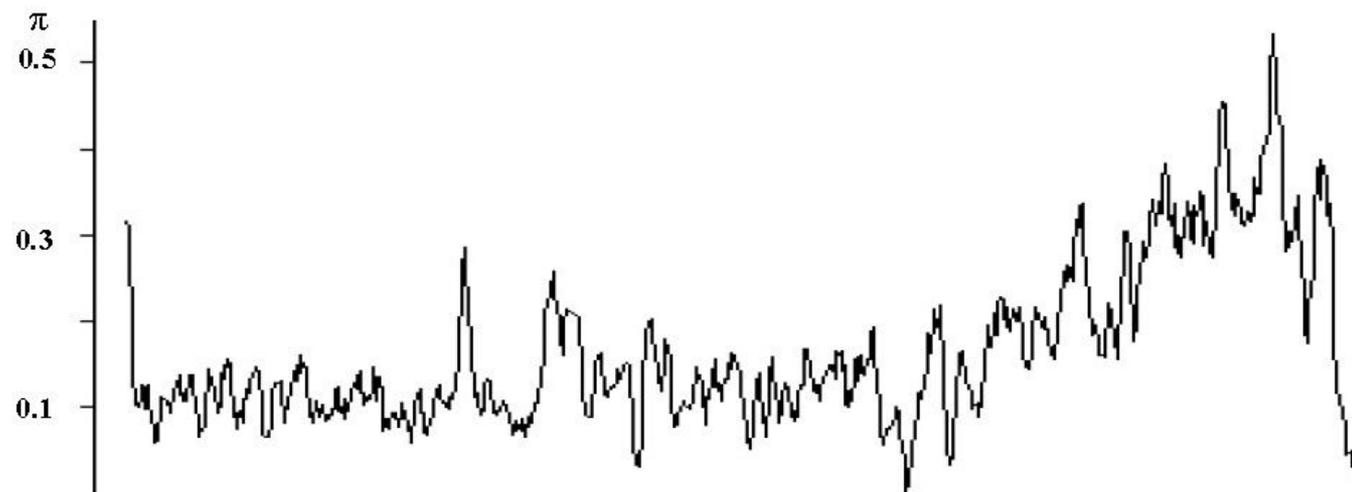
To/From	A	C	G	T
A	*	<input type="text" value="AC"/>	1	<input type="text" value="AT"/>
C	-	*	<input type="text" value="CG"/>	<input type="text" value="CT"/>
G	-	-	*	<input type="text" value="GT"/>
T	-	-	-	*

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

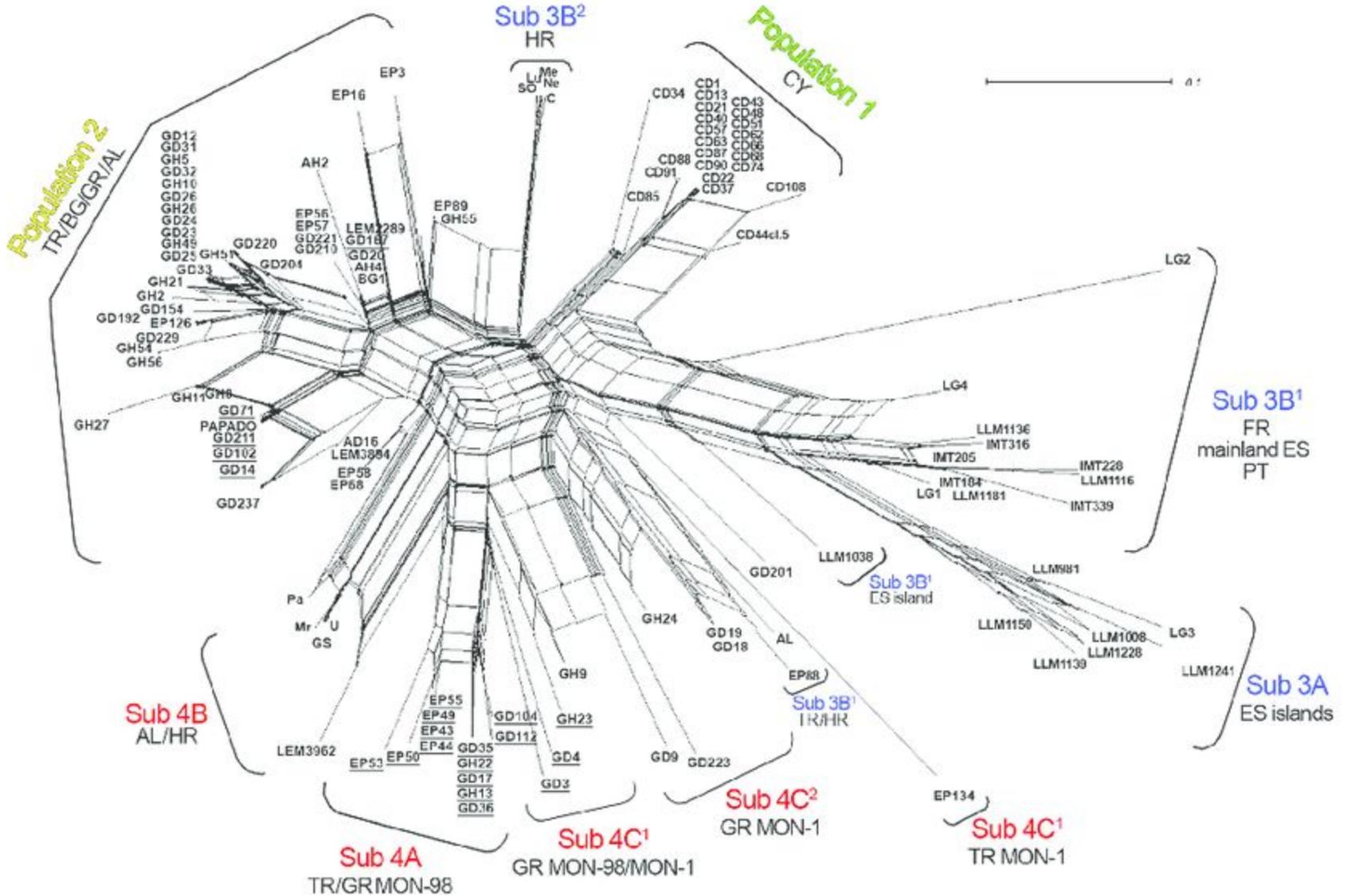
Rate classes [Help](#)

Click to the analysis.

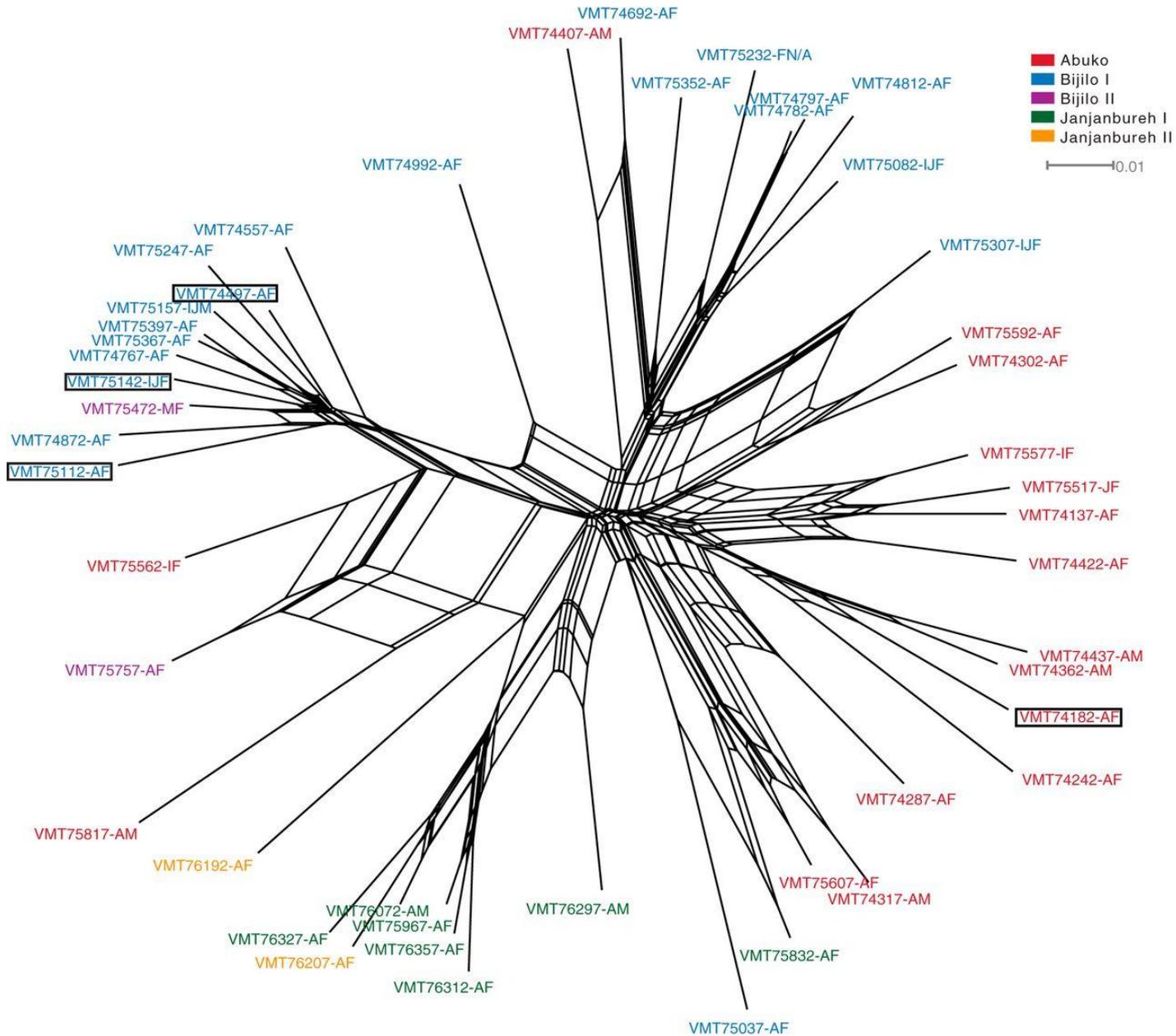
Unsure which substitution model to use? an automatic model selection tool.



SplitsTree4 Рекомбинационный анализ

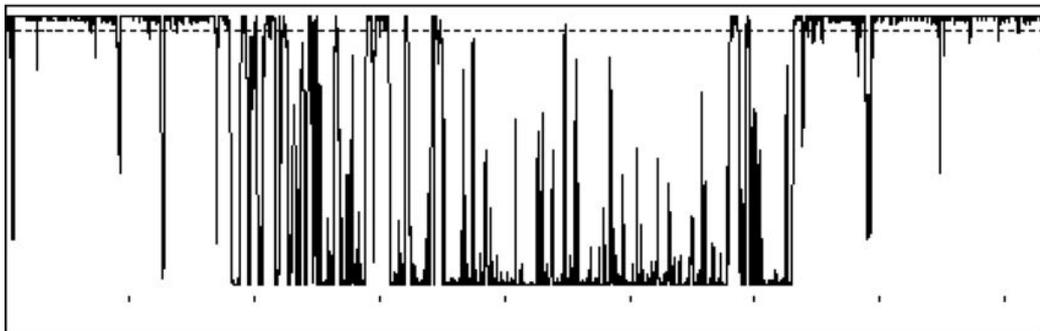
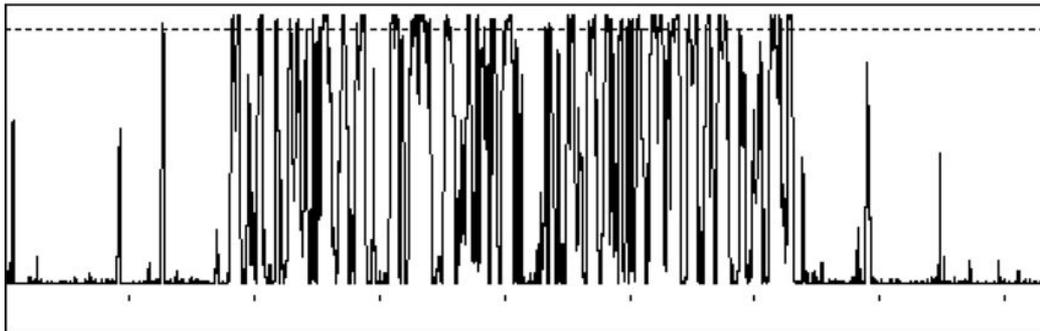


SplitsTree4 Рекомбинационный анализ



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