

MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT

Multiple alignment

```
VTISCTGSSSNIGAG-NHVKWYQQLPG
VTISCTGTSSNIGS--ITVNWYQQLPG
LRLSCSSSGFIFSS--YAMYWRQAPG
LSLTCIVSGTSFDD--YYSTWRQPPG
PEVTCVVVDVSHEDPQVKFNWYVDG--
ATLVC LISDFYPGA--VTVAWKADS--
AALGCLVKDYFPEP--VTVSWNSG---
VSLTCLVKGFPYPSD--IAVEWESNG--
```

Column cost: the sum of costs for all possible pairs

Multiple sequence alignment

Given k ($k > 2$) sequences, s_1, \dots, s_k , each sequence consisting of characters from an alphabet A
multiple alignment is a rectangular array, consisting of characters from the alphabet $A' (A + "-")$, that satisfies the following 3 conditions:

1. There are exactly k rows.
2. Ignoring the gap character, row number i is exactly the sequence s_i .
3. Each column contains at least one character different from "-".

Computational complexity

Alignment of protein sequences with 200 amino acid residues:

# of sequences	CPU time
2	1 sec
3	200 sec
10	200^8 sec

Multiple alignment

A correct multiple alignment corresponds to an evolutionary history:

no correct way to determine
 practical way - to find an alignment with the maximum score

Consensus

Plurality - minimum number of votes for a consensus
 Threshold - scoring matrix value below which a symbol may not vote for a coalition.
 Sensitivity - minimum score to select consensus
 Profiles - blocks of prealigned sequences

Multiple alignment algorithm

1. Pairwise alignments (progressive pairwise alignments)
2. Distance matrix calculation
3. Guide tree creation (hierarchical clustering)
4. New sequence addition

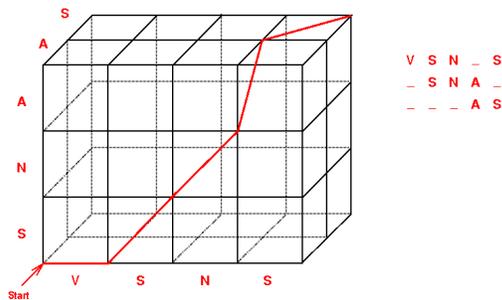
Scoring system (distances)

$$D(ij) = -\ln \frac{S_{\text{real}}(ij) - S_{\text{rand}}(ij)}{S_{\text{iden}}(ij) - S_{\text{rand}}(ij)} \times 100$$

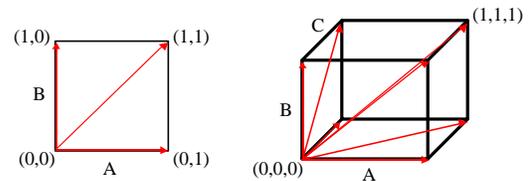
- $S_{\text{real}}(ij)$ - observed similarity score for two aligned sequences i and j
- $S_{\text{iden}}(ij)$ - average of the two scores for each sequence aligned with itself
- $S_{\text{rand}}(ij)$ - average score determined from 100 global randomizations of the two sequences

The distances $D(ij)$ are used to generate the distance matrix from which the approximate guide tree is generated.

Multiple alignment



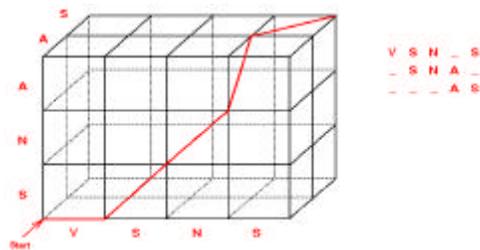
Multiple alignment



Segment - line joining two vertices

Each unit m -dimensional cube in the lattice contains $2^m - 1$ segments

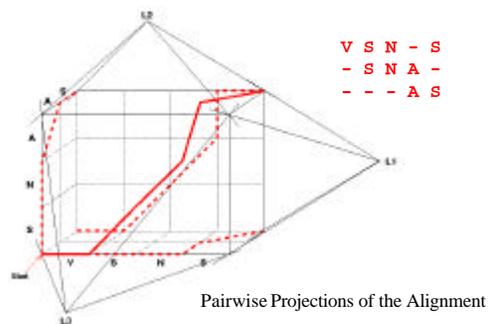
Multiple alignment



Alignment Path for 3 Sequences

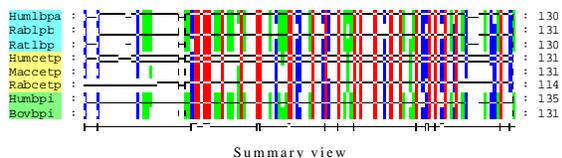
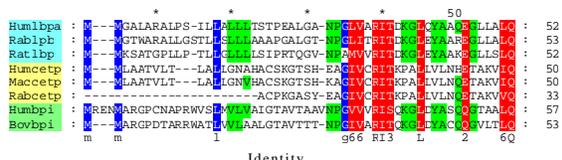
(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (2,1,0), (3,2,0), (3,3,1), (4,3,2)

Multiple alignment

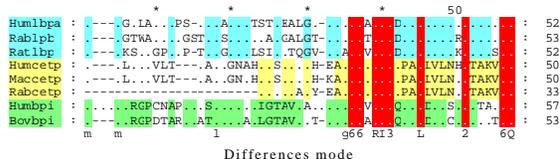
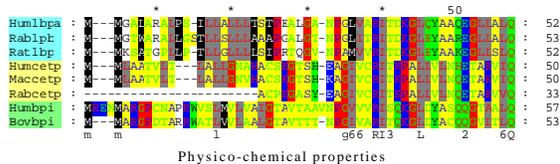


Pairwise Projections of the Alignment

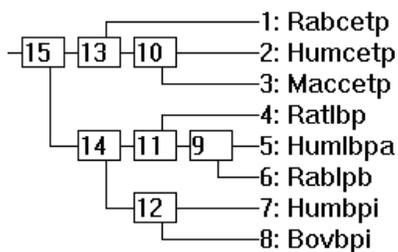
Alignment visualization



Alignment visualization



Alignment visualization (tree)



Alignment statistics

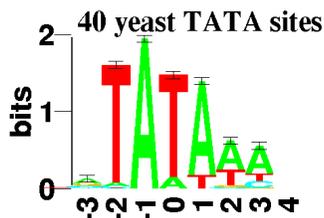
	Humlba	Rablbp	Humcetp	Rabcetp	Bovbpi			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	478	67%	65%	19%	19%	18%	42%	43%
	0	82%	80%	39%	39%	36%	64%	65%
	0	1%	0%	5%	5%	12%	2%	2%
2	327	483	58%	16%	16%	16%	39%	41%
	400	0	75%	38%	38%	35%	62%	63%
	5	0	0%	5%	5%	12%	1%	1%
3	318	284	482	18%	18%	17%	40%	43%
	390	367	0	38%	38%	35%	64%	64%
	4	1	0	5%	5%	12%	1%	1%
4	96	84	95	494	95%	74%	20%	21%
	198	192	194	0	98%	84%	40%	41%
	30	29	28	0	0%	7%	6%	5%

Alignment score

	Rablbp	Humcetp	Rabcetp	Bovbpi				
Humlba	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4077							
2	5358	4129						
3	5323	5650	4096					
4	8103	8229	8112	4210				
5	8109	8243	8118	4332	4219			
6	8535	8672	8575	5511	5519	4261		
7	6474	6531	6500	8103	8119	8572	4103	
8	6392	6434	6378	8033	8035	8520	5508	4083

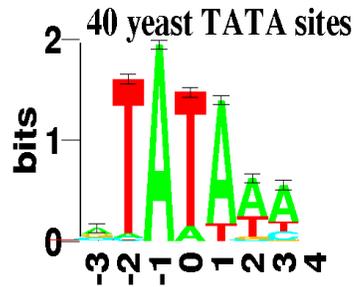
Sequence Logos:

a quantitative graphical display for binding sites and proteins

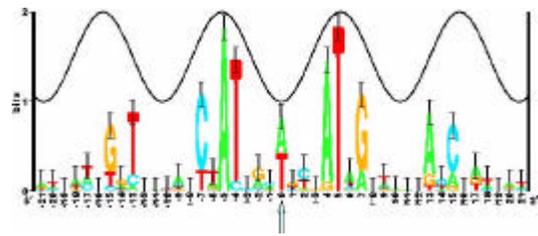


Reference: Schneider, T.D. *Meth. Enzym* 274:445, 1996

Sequence Logos



Sequence Logos



Multiple Alignment Programs

- **Pileup (GCG):** Needleman and Wunsch algorithm for pairwise alignment and UPGMA method for tree construction
- **CLUSTAL:** Wilbur and Lipman algorithm for pairwise alignment (*CABIOS* 8:189, 1992)
- **PIMA:** pattern-matching based algorithm (*PNAS* 87:118, 1990)
- **TreeAlign:** phylogenetic algorithm (*Meth. Enzymol.* 18:626, 1990)