

ALIGNING THE UNALIGNABLE: BACTERIOPHAGE WHOLE GENOME ALIGNMENTS

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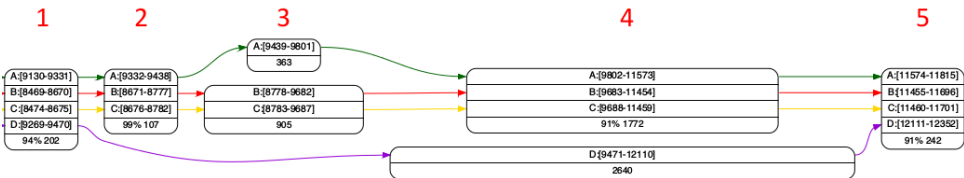
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BACTERIOPHAGES GENOMES: A MOSAIC STRUCTURE

- Modular theory of phage genome organization [Botstein, 80]: biological functions are grouped into *modules* whose order is mostly conserved along the genomic sequence
- Each module has *variants* that perform the same functions, possibly encoded by **dissimilar sequences**

PHAGES MULTIPLE ALIGNMENTS



- The alignments rely on phages genomes features:
 - ▶ **functional collinearity**
 - ▶ a low duplication rate
 - ▶ the presence of long shared sequences

THE ALPHA ALIGNER

Ideas

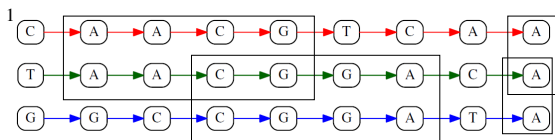
- to use exact matches (= anchor)
- to order them in a *graph* representing their succession in the genomes
- not to linearize the graph in an alignment

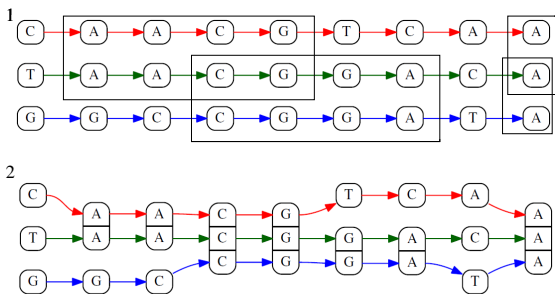
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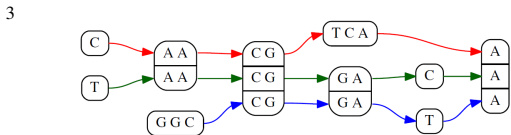
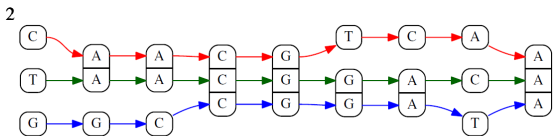
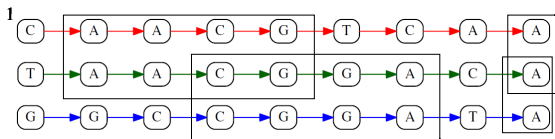
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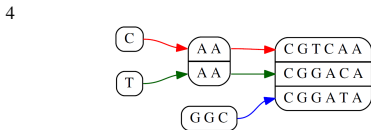
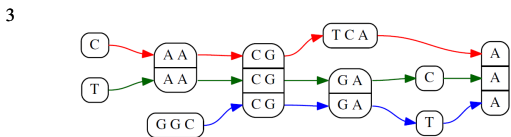
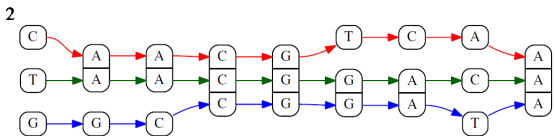
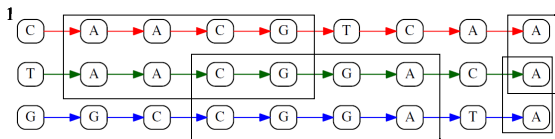
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⇒ we work on graphs, representing **partial order**, to capture mosaicism of sets of genomes









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- Functional collinearity hypothesis: Alpha detects large rearrangements events that contradict this hypothesis and does not perform the alignment in such a case

HIGHLIGHTING REARRANGEMENTS (e.g. DELETIONS)

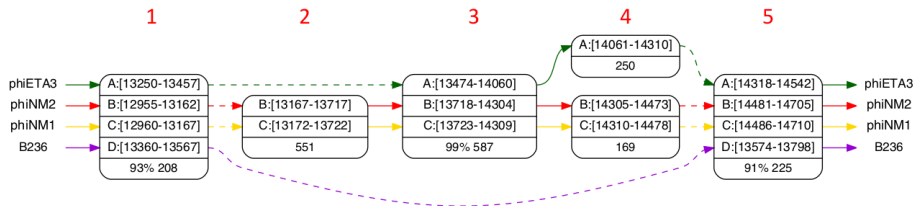


Figure 4 A local alignment of four *S. aureus* bacteriophages. In column 3, three phages are in a 587 bp exact alignment, with 99 % identical columns. A major deletion in phage B236 spans columns 2, 3, and 4, and the corresponding arrow is dotted to reflect the fact that some basepairs are not shown, 9 bp in this case.

HIGHLIGHTING REARRANGEMENTS (e.g. RECOMBINATION)

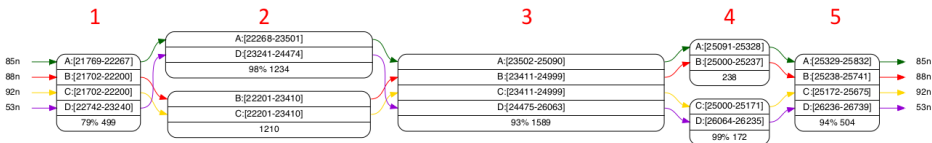


Figure 5 Modules and variants. Local alignment of four *S. aureus* bacteriophages clearly showing modules and variants. Notice that sequences with the same variant in the second column are switched in the fourth.

ANCHORS VISUALIZATION, BACKBONE

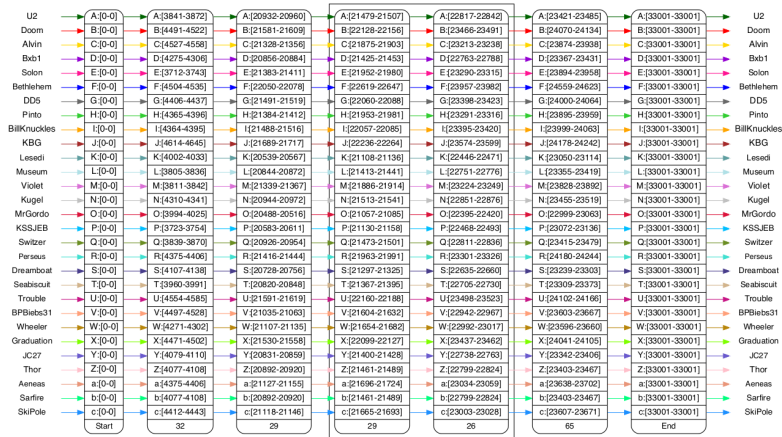
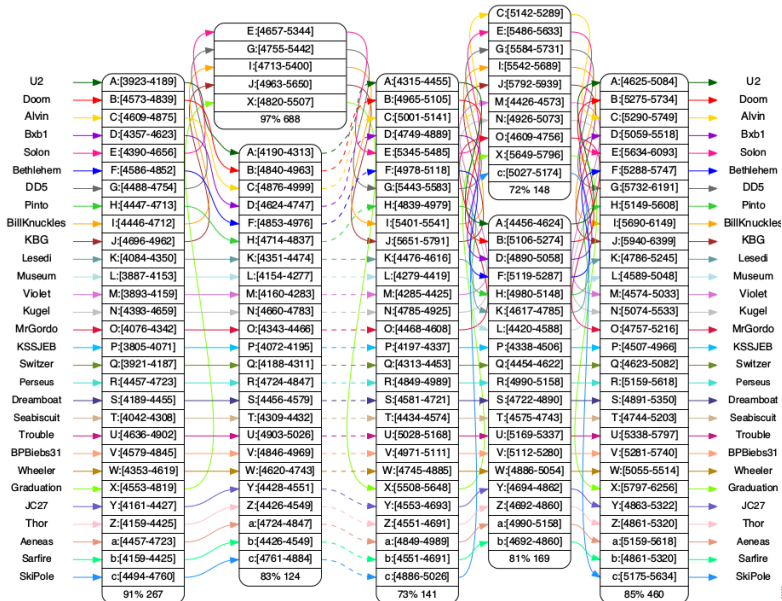


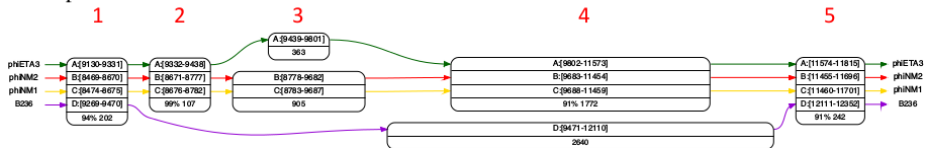
Figure 6 The anchor view. Aligning a set of 29 *Mycobacterium* bacteriophages using $m = 175$: the aligner can display the sequence of anchors, or backbone, allowing the user to zoom quickly to a specific region. Boxes group pairs of anchors bounding a gapless alignment.

ZOOMING FROM ANCHOR VIEW

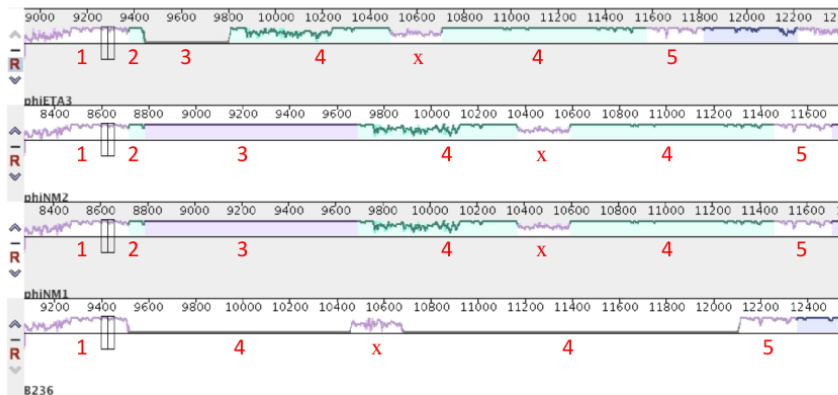


COMPARISON WITH MAUVE

Alpha



Mauve



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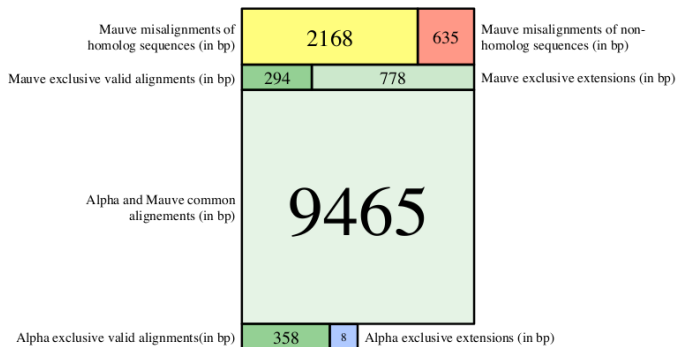


Figure 9 Alignments comparison. Diagram representing the repartition of 13706 bp of 70 block alignments by Alpha or Mauve. The top 5 rectangles are from alignments produced by Mauve, and the bottom 3 are from Alpha alignments. Green and blue rectangles represent valid alignments, while yellow and red are misalignments.

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 - ▶ Extend our mathematical model to deal with rearrangements

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

- References:

- ▶ Article: “Aligning the unalignable: bacteriophage whole genome alignments”, *BMC Bioinformatics*, to appear
- ▶ Tool: Alpha
<http://www.lirmm.fr/~swenson/alpha/alpha.htm>

Any questions ?

ALPHA PRODUCES GAPLESS ALIGNMENT

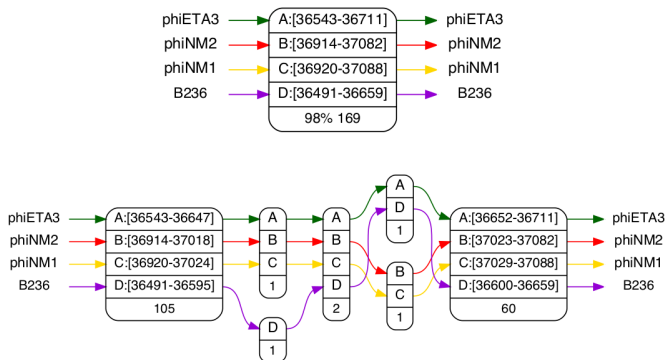


Figure 3 Contracted vertices. A example of a contracted vertex (top) and its expanded graph (bottom) in the alignment of four *S. aureus* bacteriophages. The length of the vertex is 169 nucleotides, and the percentage of identity is 98 %. In the expanded graph, there are two single nucleotide mutations that account for the 98% identity.

QUALITY OF ALPHA GAPLESS ALIGNMENTS

- Comparison with 3 other alignment tools : Clustal, MUSCLE and T-Coffee
- 491 alignments compared over 3 datasets
- Only 8 regions of disagreement. For 7 regions, Alpha alignments are validated by translating in a.a. (tblastx). For the last region, the right solution is unknown.