

SNPs alignments

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Sequence alignment

<http://hurlab.med.und.edu/hurlab/cgi-bin/WebTools/SimpleSeqAlign/SimpleSeqAlign.cgi>

AATTTCCC
AATATCCC

AATTTCCC
AATTCCC

AATTTCCC
AATTCCCAAT



Sequence alignment

<http://hurlab.med.und.edu/hurlab/cgi-bin/WebTools/SimpleSeqAlign/SimpleSeqAlign.cgi>

AATTTCCC
AATATCCC

AATTTCCC
AATT CCC

AATTTCCC
AATT CCCAAT



Sequence alignment - global

<http://hurlab.med.und.edu/hurlab/cgi-bin/WebTools/SimpleSeqAlign/SimpleSeqAlign.cgi>

AATTTCCC
AATATCCC

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCCC
      |||*|||
seq2: 1 AATATCCC
```

AATTTCCC
AATTTCCC

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCCC
      ||| |||
seq2: 1 AATT-CCC
```

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCCC
      ||| |||
seq2: 1 AAT-TCCC
```

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCCC
      || |||
seq2: 1 AA-TTCCC
```

AATTTCCC
AATTTCCAAT

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCCC--
      |||*||*
seq2: 1 AATTTCCAAT
```

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCC-C-
      |||*|| *
seq2: 1 AATTTCCAAT
```

```
seq1: 1 AATTTCC--C
      |||*|| *
seq2: 1 AATTTCCAAT
```



Sequence alignment - local

AATT**T**CCC
AATTCCC**AAT**

seq1: 1 AATT**T**CCC
 | | | | |

seq2: 1 AATT-CCC

seq1: 1 AATT**T**CC
 | | | | * | |

seq2: 1 AATTCCC



Alignments

Local

Smith-Waterman (algorithm)

Uses a dynamic programming approach

Fast because only small part to work on but works only locally

Global

Needleman-Wunsch (algorithm)

slow because large sequences to align, therefore CPU-“expensive”

<https://www.ndsu.edu/pubweb/~mcclean/plsc411/Blast-explanation-lecture-and-overhead.pdf>



BLAST-local alignment

TruSeqUniversalAdapter

5'

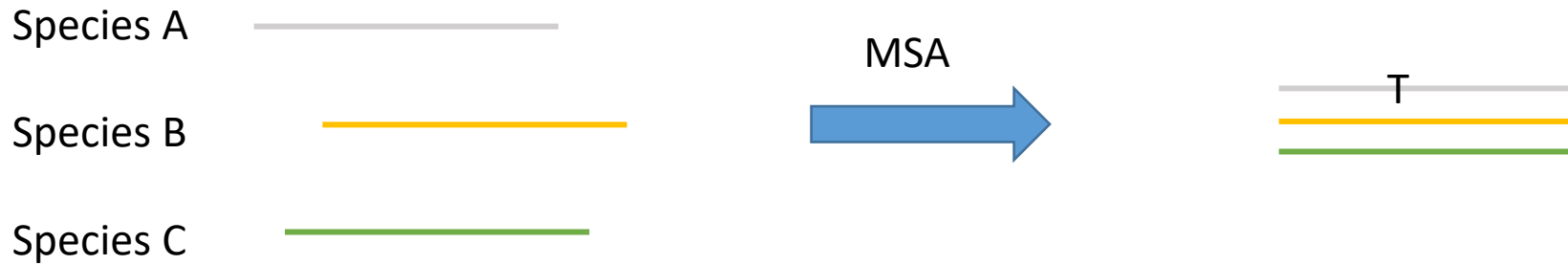
AATGATACGGCGACCACCGAGATCTACACTCTTTCCCTACACGACGCTCTTCCGATCT

Transcript

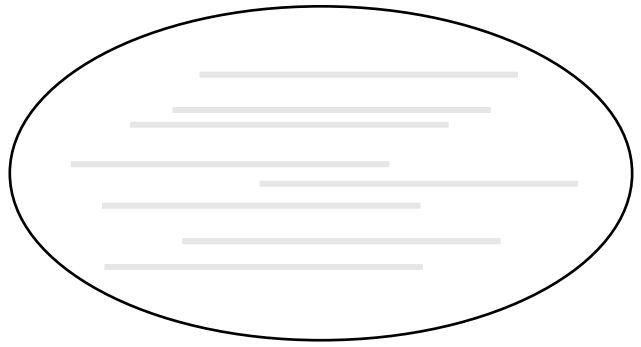
TTGTTAAAAAATTTTTTTTAAGTTTTTTTCTCTTTTTTTTCATTTAAATATATTTTATAAATTTCTATGAA
ATAGTTAACATTGAATAAGCGAATTTAAAAAAAATGTTTCATGATCTTAGATAGACTAATAACGACCTGAT
TATATTCGAGCTGTAGTATTTTTATATTTCACTATTATGTATGAAATTTTTAACATCACAGCCAAGTTAA
TATAACCTCGCTCCAAACCTGAACATTCAAACACTAATACTTAAAACGCTAGTTTTGTTAAGTCTAT
CTAAGACCATGATGTAGTTGTATAGCTCGGATCATTTTGAAAATAATAATTGGACTAAACTATAAAAAAA
AAAACATTGGAACATTGTATTATGTAAGTTCATCCAGTTAACTTGGAAAAATTA ACTTGG AATGGAAACG
TAAGCTGAACTAACTTTTCATTCACTTCAAAGCATCCGTATATTCTTGTCGGTGTATGGACTTGTTATG
TAGGATAATTCCATGTTGTGGATTGTTGATTGCGGACAATTGTCGTTTTGTTTTAACATGACAATGTTTAT
GACATTTTATTAAACAATCTCTGCATTCGTAACCTTGTTTTTCTAATCTTCGAGCTATGCTTTTACTACA
AACTTGGCACACTGTTCCACCATTTAAGTGCTTGGCAATAAATGTATGATCATTAAAAATGTGCAATTTT
GTGCCTTTTTTACGCCATCTTGATTTTTGTGCTAATGATAATGGTACCAAATAATGTTTTTTAATACCAT
TTTCAAGTGTTTCAAGTACTAATGTGCTTGCTTCATTTAAGTATGTTTCGAGTTGAAGCACCGCTTATAACC



Multiple sequence alignments-global alignment



Mapping



Raw reads



Alignment/mapping



Reference



Integrative
Genomics
Viewer
IGV

Mappers

Problem

The fast and exact algorithms for local alignments do not scale to large genomes. Do not handle high sequence errors well.

New approaches needed Solution

First apply very fast algorithms that match short local regions exactly. Then extend the short regions to larger regions.





Global mappers

k-mer based alignment -> RNA-seq

can be fast and quite accurate AGCTTTAGAC ->3-mers: AGC, GCT, CTT, TTT, TTA, TAG, AGA, GAC

when k-mers are redundant, i.e. appear often in sequences/genome

suffix-tree

a tree-like structure that contains all suffixes of the sequences (genome).

Subsequences (reads) can be looked-up very quickly.

needs a lot of memory

compressed suffix-tree

a compressed form, e.g. Burrows-Wheeler **transform** very fast, very memory efficient.

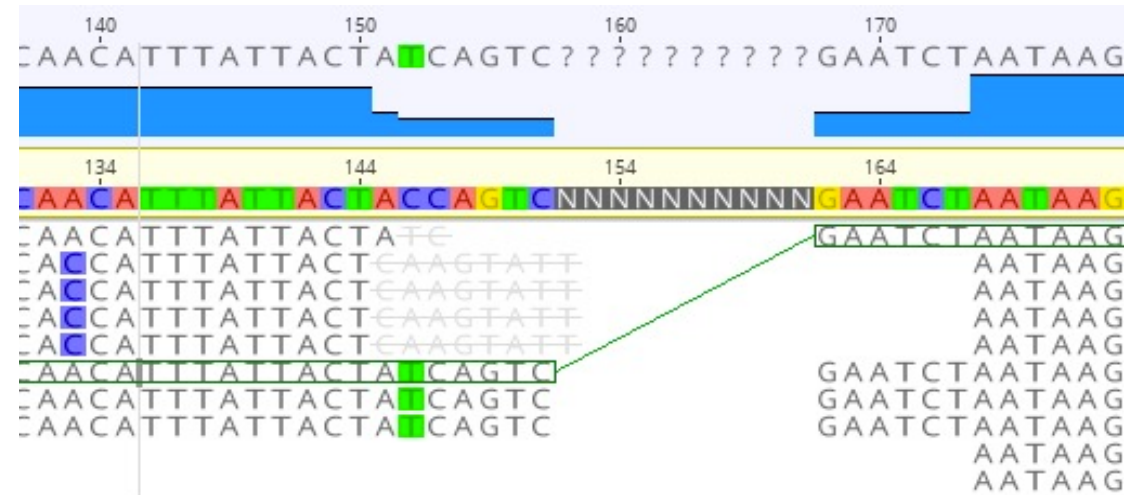
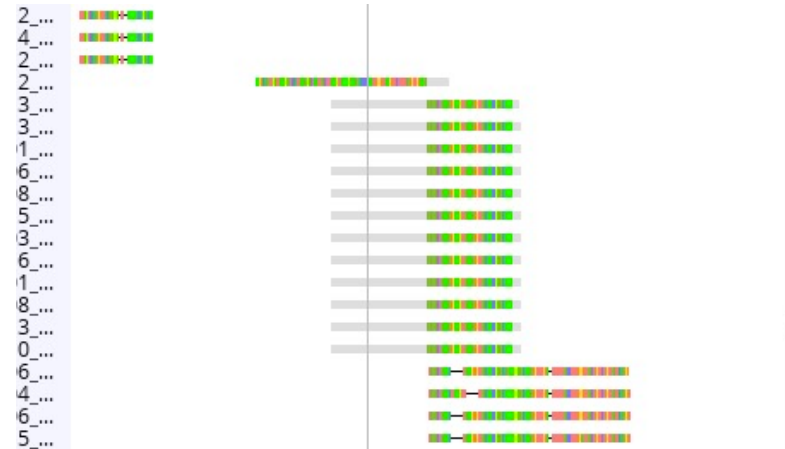
gets rather slow and inaccurate with high sequence error rates or long reads

MEM-mapping

maximal exact match

cannot be extended

Soft clipping during read mapping (bwa)





Take home message

- (global) alignments are computational intensive
- Mappers are faster but are less precise
- Mappings can be full of noise

