

# CSE 549: Computational Biology

Local Alignment & Gaps Penalties

# Maximization vs. Minimization

**Edit distance:**

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \min \begin{cases} \text{cost}(x_i, y_j) + \text{OPT}(i - 1, j - 1) & \text{match } x_i, y_j \\ c_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i - 1, j) & x_i \text{ is unmatched} \\ c_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i, j - 1) & y_j \text{ is unmatched} \end{cases}$$

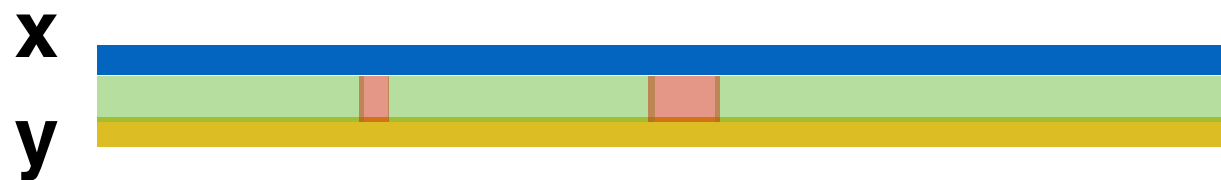
**Sequence Similarity:** replace the *min* with a *max* — find the highest-scoring alignment. Gap costs and bad matches usually get a negative “score”.

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \text{OPT}(i - 1, j - 1) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i - 1, j) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i, j - 1) \end{cases}$$

gap penalty → gap score (probably negative)  
match cost → match score

# Alignment Categories

**Global:** Require an end-to-end alignment of **x**, **y**



**Semi-global (glocal):** Gaps at the beginning or end of **x** or **y** are free — useful when one string is significantly shorter than the other or for finding overlaps between strings

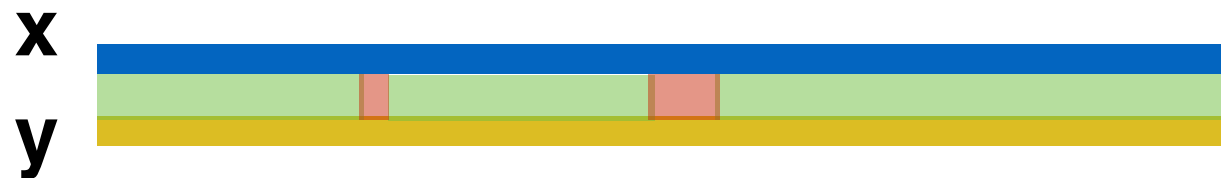


**Local:** Find the highest scoring alignment between **x'** a substring of **x** and **y'** a substring of **y** — useful for finding similar regions in strings that may not be globally similar



# Alignment Categories Motivation

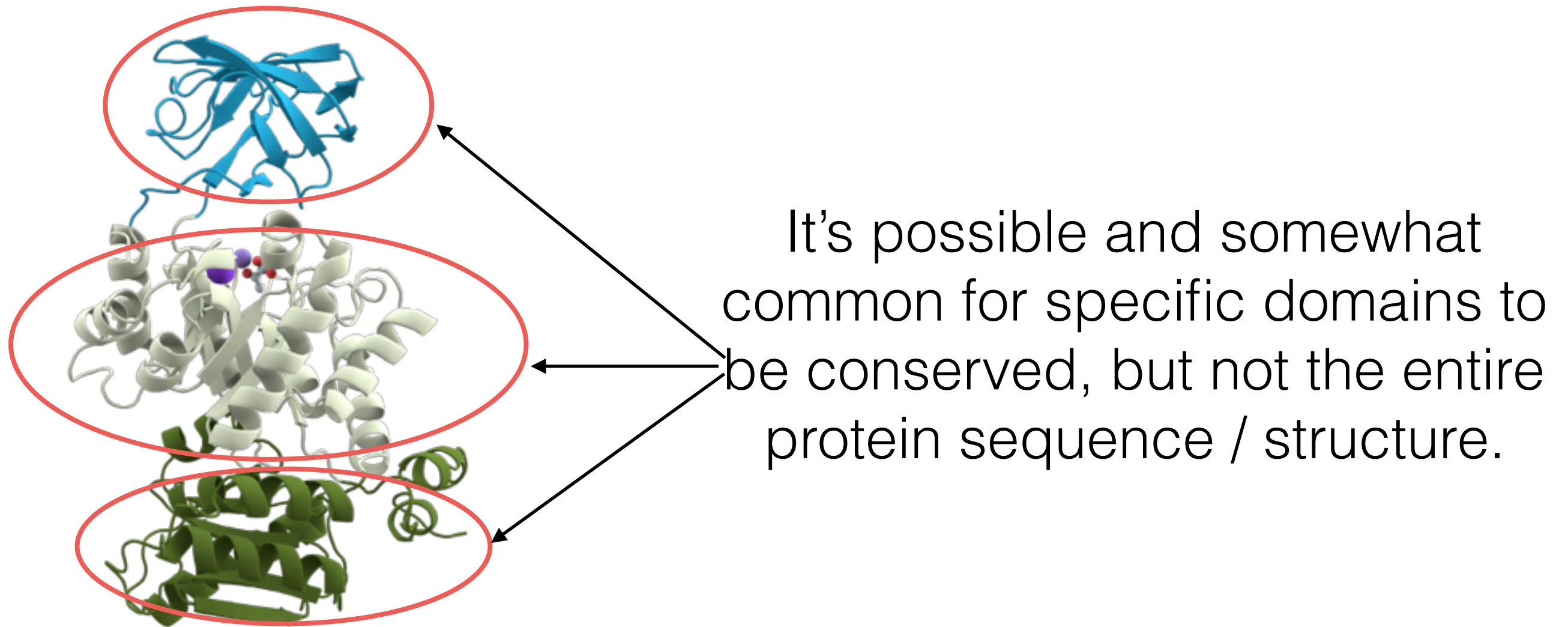
**Global:** **x** and **y** are similar proteins from closely-related species



**Semi-global (glocal):** **x** and **y** are sequencing reads we are trying to assemble. We want to find reads where the right end (suffix) of one matches the left end (prefix) of another.



# Alignment Categories Motivation



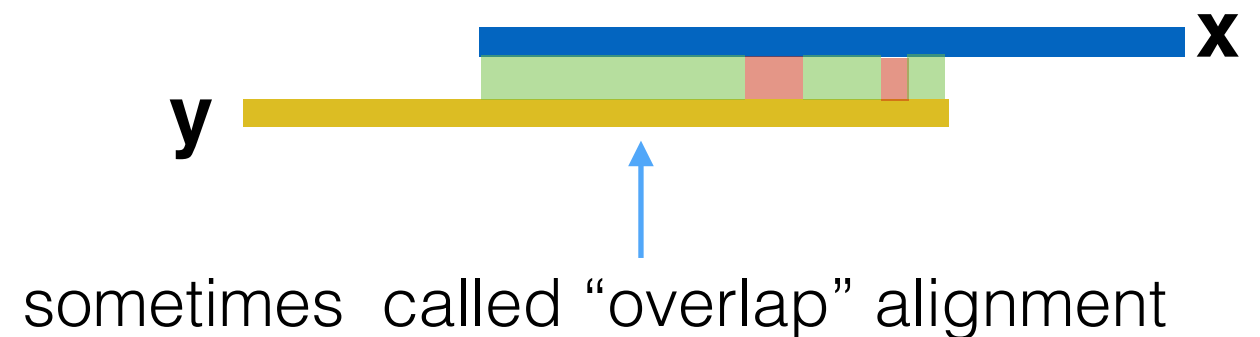
**Local:** **x** and **y** are similar proteins from potentially distantly related species. We don't expect the entire protein to be conserved, but certain “domains” should be.



# Semi-global Alignment Example

**Semi-global (glocal):** Gaps at the beginning or end of **x** or **y** are free. Useful when one string is significantly shorter than the other or we want to find an overlap between the suffix of one string and a prefix of the other

sometimes called “cost-free-ends” or “fitting” alignment



Motivation:

Useful for finding similarities that global alignments wouldn't. Also, can view “read mapping” as a variant of the semi-global alignment problem. Want to align entire read but it's a tiny fraction of the genome. *Note:* won't use semi-global alignment with the full genome for read mapping in practice.

# Semi-global Alignment Example

**Semi-global (glocal):** Gaps at the beginning or end of **x** or **y** are free — one useful case is when one string is significantly shorter than the other

sometimes called “cost-free-ends” or “fitting” alignment



We'll discuss the “fitting” variant for in the next few slides for simplicity, but the same basic idea applies for the “overlap” variant as well.

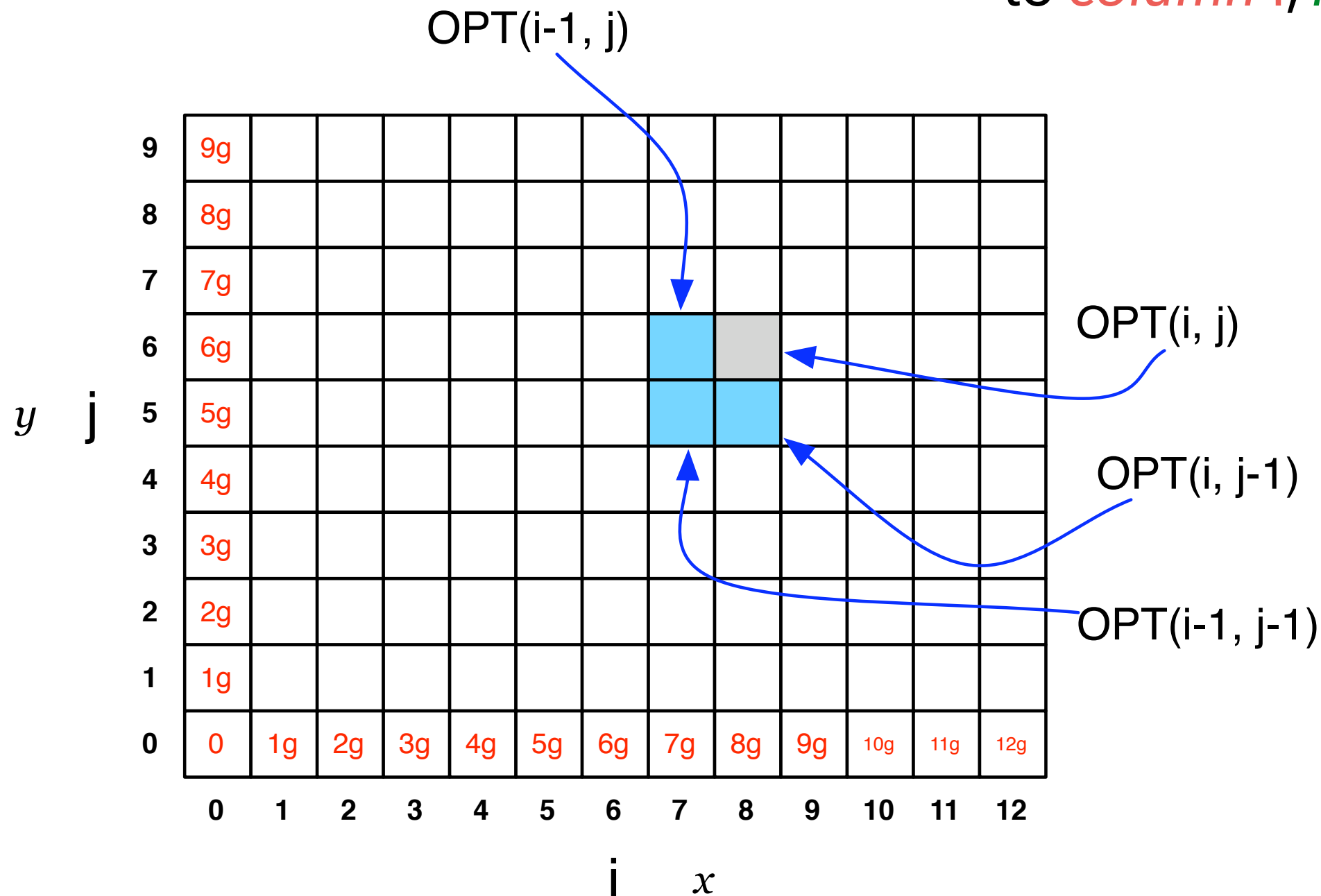
# Recall: Global Alignment Matrix

$OPT(i, j)$  contains the score for the best alignment between:

the first  $i$  characters of string  $x$  [**prefix**  $i$  of  $x$ ]

the first  $j$  character of string  $y$  [**prefix**  $j$  of  $y$ ]

**NOTE:** observe the non-standard notation here;  $OPT(i, j)$  is referring to *column*  $i$ , *row*  $j$  of the matrix.





# How to do semi-global alignment?

**y**

$m \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
$3 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
$2 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
$1 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
0	$1 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$	$2 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$	$3 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$								$n \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$

**x**

Start with the original global alignment matrix

# How to do semi-global alignment?

**y**

$m \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
$3 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
$2 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
$1 \cdot s_{\text{gap}}$											
0	0	0	0								0

change the base case — allow gaps *before* y **x**

# How to do semi-global alignment?

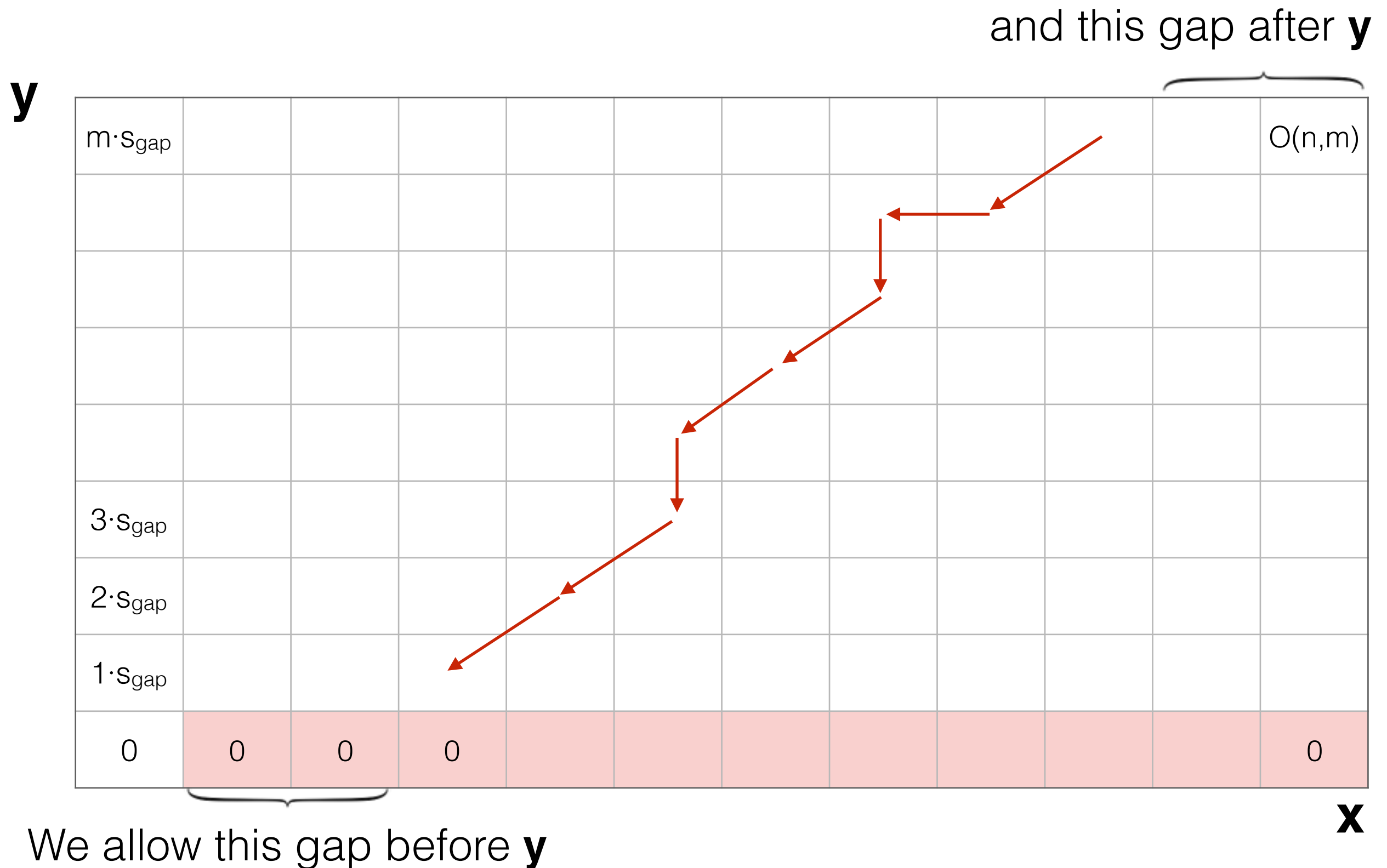
**y**

$m \cdot S_{\text{gap}}$											$O(n, m)$
$3 \cdot S_{\text{gap}}$											
$2 \cdot S_{\text{gap}}$											
$1 \cdot S_{\text{gap}}$											
0	0	0	0								0

**x**

start traceback at  $\max_{0 \leq i \leq n} \text{OPT}(i, m)$  — this allows gaps after **y**; why?

# Semi-global alignment example



# Semi-global Alignment

What is the **same** and **different** between the “global” and semi-global (“fitting”) alignment problems?

\*assuming  $|y| < |x|$  and we are “fitting”  $y$  into  $x$

Global

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \text{OPT}(i-1, j-1) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i-1, j) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i, j-1) \end{cases}$$

Base case:  $\text{OPT}(i, 0) = i \times s_{\text{gap}}$

Traceback starts at  $\text{OPT}(n, m)$

Semi-global (“fitting”)

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \text{OPT}(i-1, j-1) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i-1, j) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i, j-1) \end{cases}$$

Base case:  $\text{OPT}(i, 0) = 0$

Traceback starts at **max**  $\text{OPT}(j, m)$   
 $0 < j \leq n$

# Semi-global Alignment

The recurrence remains the *same*, we only change the base case of the recurrence and the origin of the backtrack

- |    |                      |   |   |
|----|----------------------|---|---|
| 1) | Ignore gaps before x | → | change base case;<br>$\text{OPT}(0,j) = 0$                            |
| 2) | Ignore gaps after x  | → | change traceback;<br>start from $\max_{0 < j \leq m} \text{OPT}(n,j)$ |
| 3) | Ignore gaps before y | → | change base case;<br>$\text{OPT}(i,0) = 0$                            |
| 4) | Ignore gaps after y  | → | change traceback;<br>start from $\max_{0 < i \leq n} \text{OPT}(i,m)$ |

# Semi-global Alignment

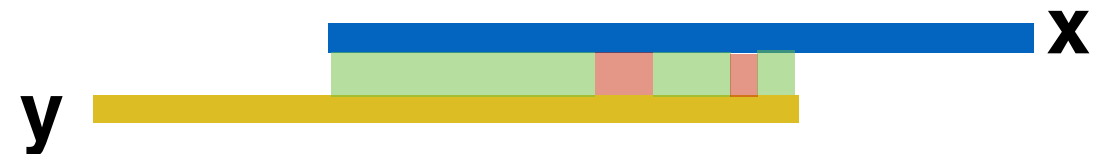
- 1) Ignore gaps before x
- 2) Ignore gaps after x
- 3) Ignore gaps before y
- 4) Ignore gaps after y

## Types of semi-global alignments

use mods 3&4



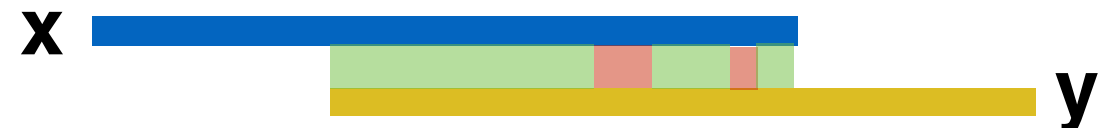
use mods 1&4



use mods 1&2



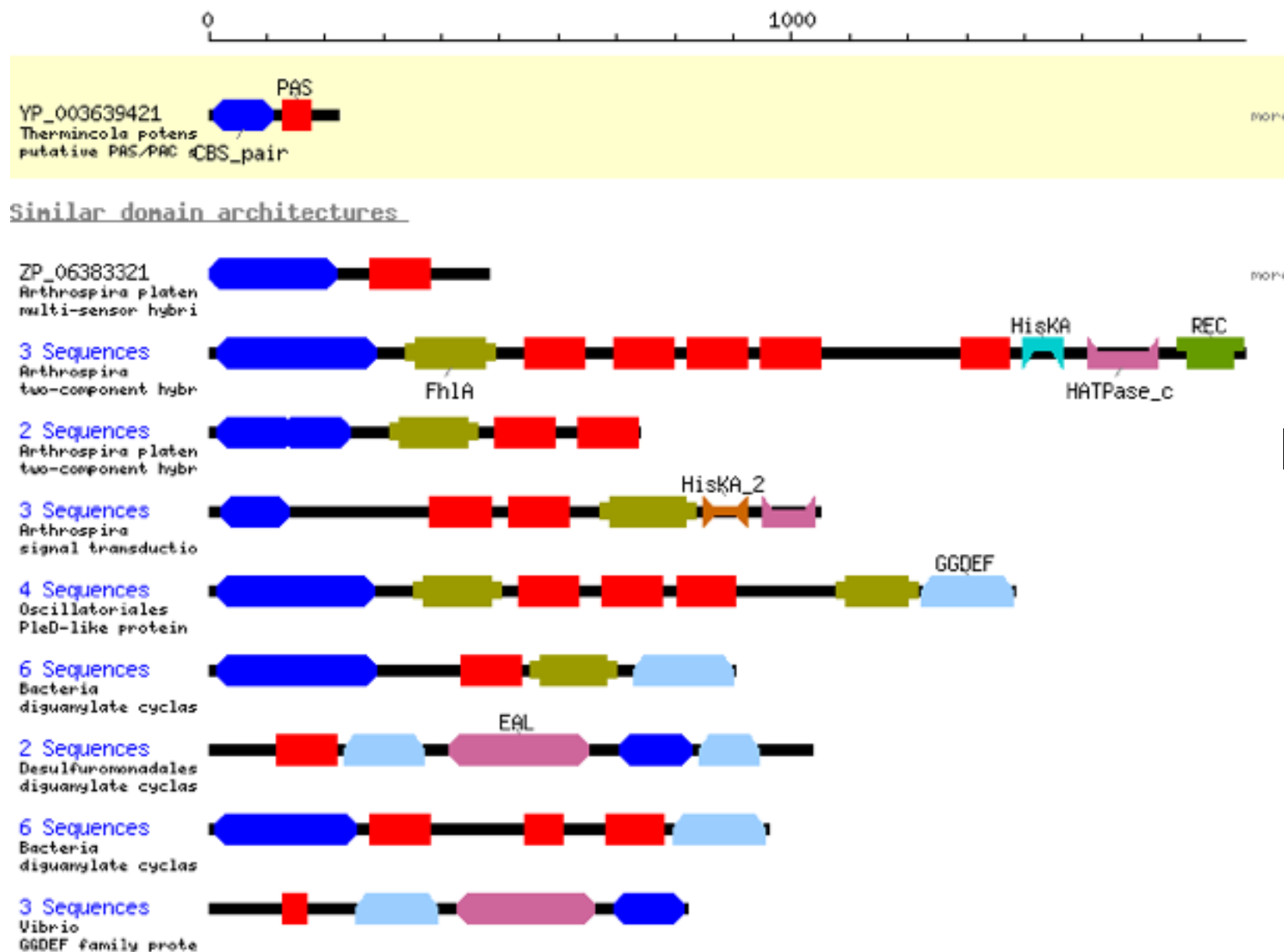
use mods 2&3



# Local Alignment



**Local alignment between a and b:** Best alignment between a subsequence of **a** and a subsequence of **b**.



Motivation:

Many genes are composed of *domains*, which are subsequences that perform a particular function.



# Local Alignment

New meaning of entry of matrix entry:

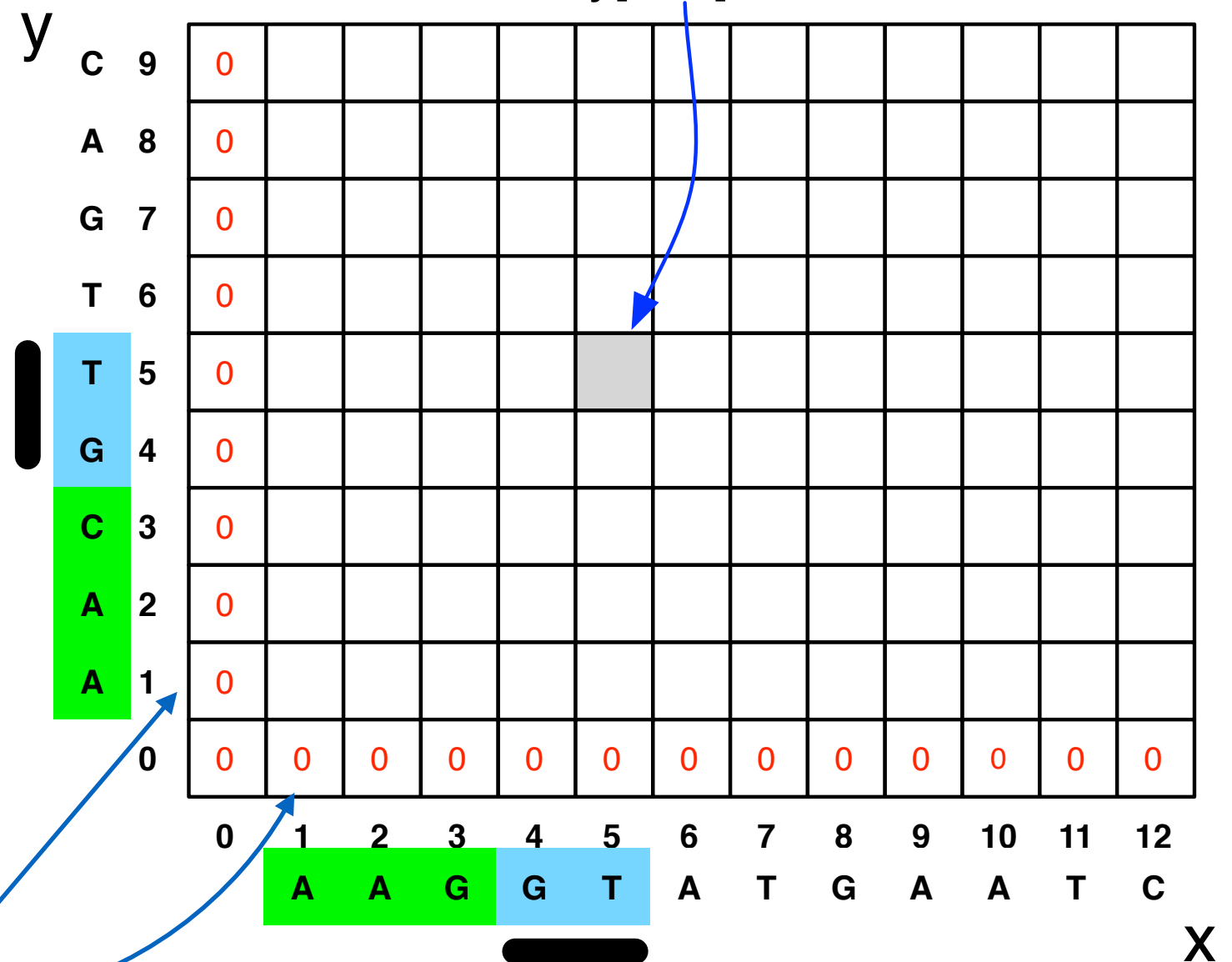
$\text{OPT}(i, j)$  = best score between:

some suffix of  $x[1\dots i]$

some suffix of  $y[1\dots j]$

Same base-case trick we used in semi-global alignment

Best alignment between a suffix of  $x[1..5]$  and a suffix of  $y[1..5]$



# Local Alignment

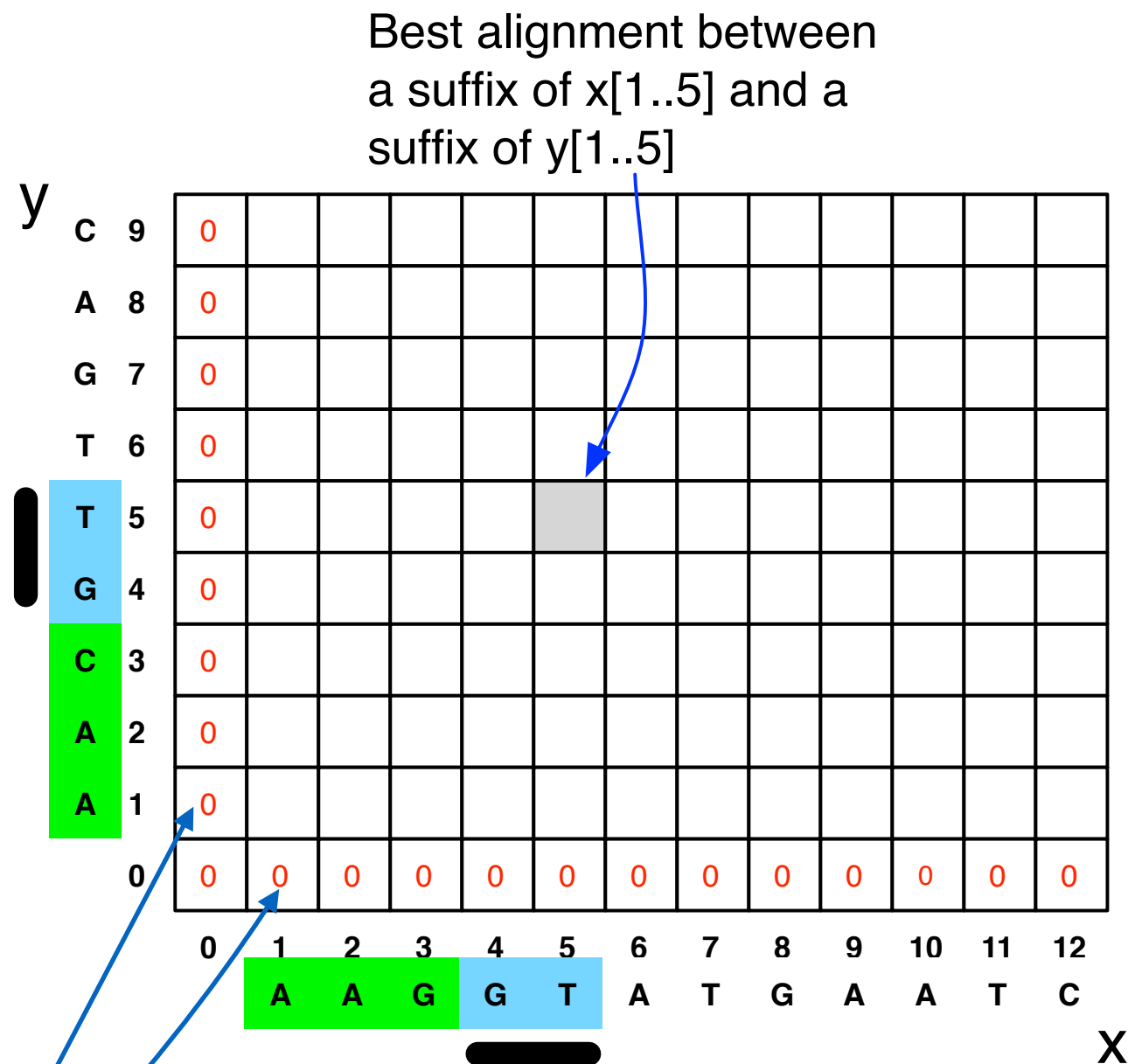
New meaning of entry of matrix  
entry:

$\text{OPT}(i, j)$  = best score between:  
some suffix of  $x[1..i]$   
some suffix of  $y[1..j]$

What else do we need to  
change to allow local  
alignments?

**Hint:** The empty alignment is  
always a valid local alignment!

Same base-case  
trick we used in semi-global alignment



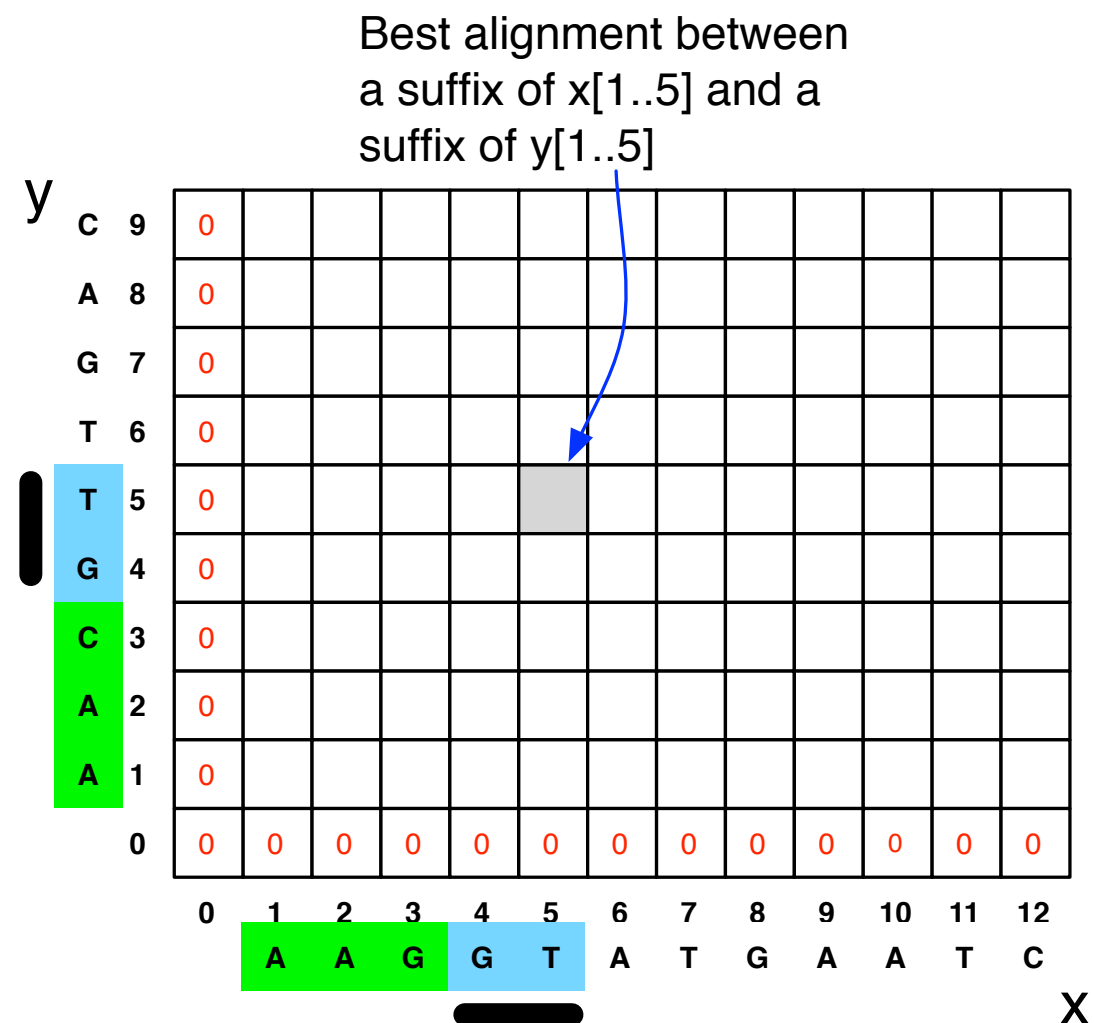
# How do we fill in the local alignment matrix?

$$\text{OPT}(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \text{OPT}(i-1, j-1) & (1) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i-1, j) & (2) \\ s_{\text{gap}} + \text{OPT}(i, j-1) & (3) \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

(1), (2), and (3): same cases as before:  
match x and y, gap in y, gap in x

New case: 0 allows you to say the  
best alignment between a suffix of x  
and a suffix of y is the empty  
alignment.

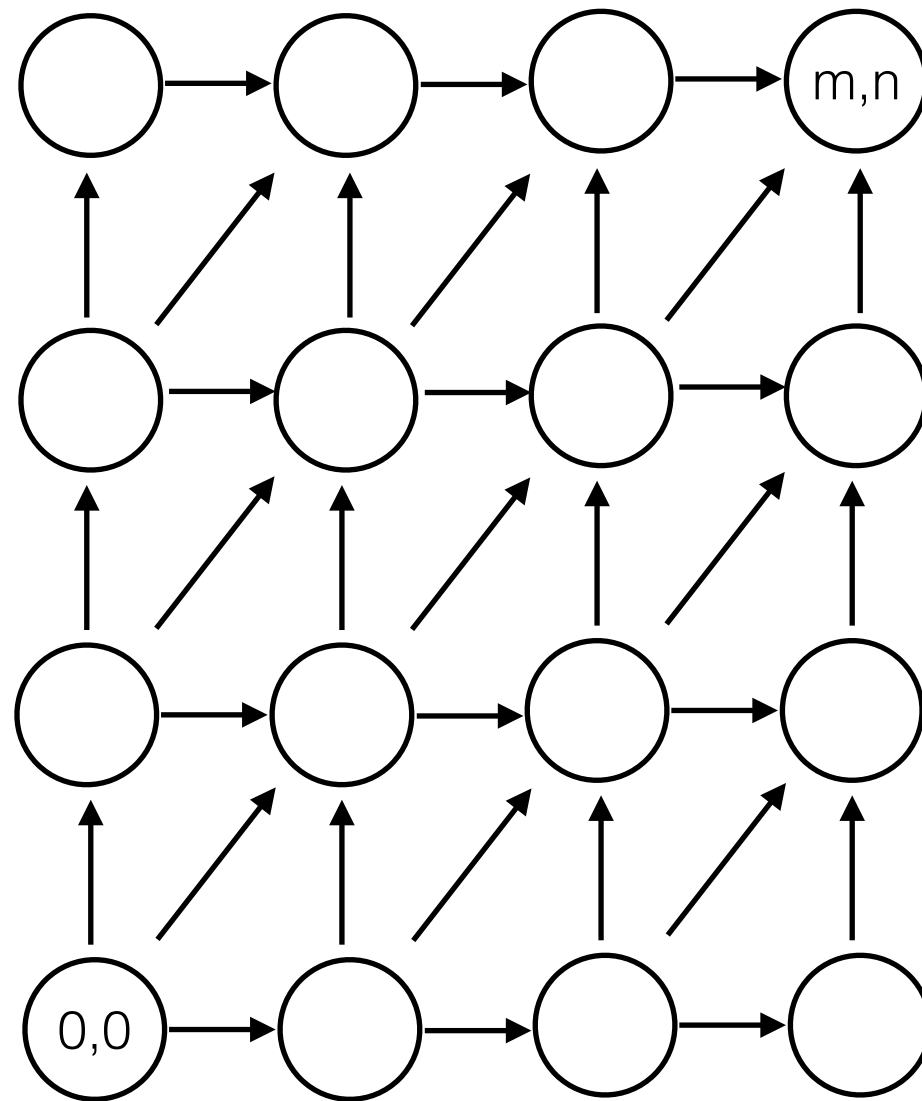
Lets us “start over”



# Local Alignment

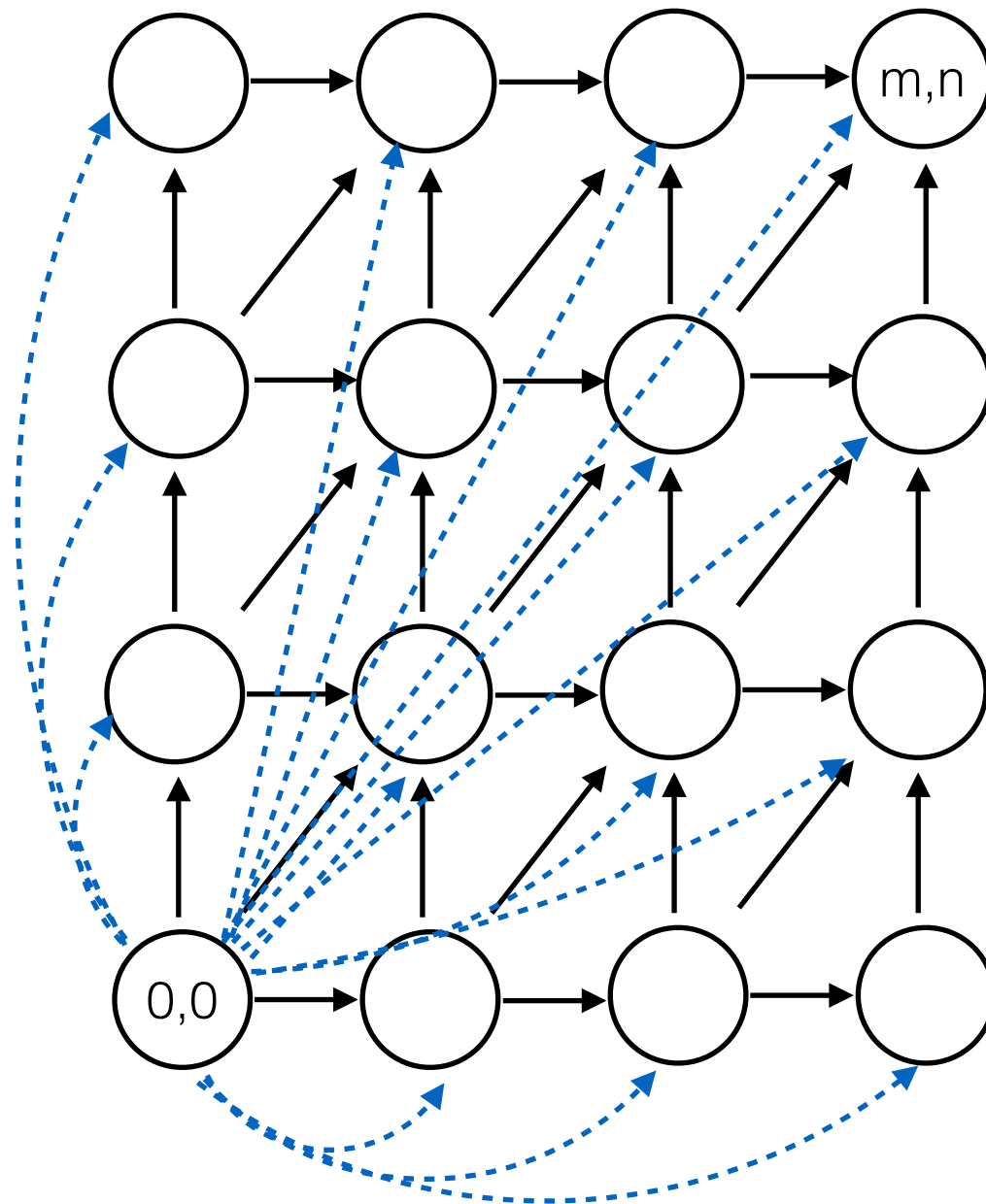
- Initialize first row and first column to be 0.
- The score of the best local alignment is the largest value in the entire array.
- To find the actual local alignment:
  - start at an entry with the maximum score
  - traceback as usual
  - stop when we reach an entry with a score of 0

# Local Alignment in the DAG framework



# Local Alignment in the DAG framework

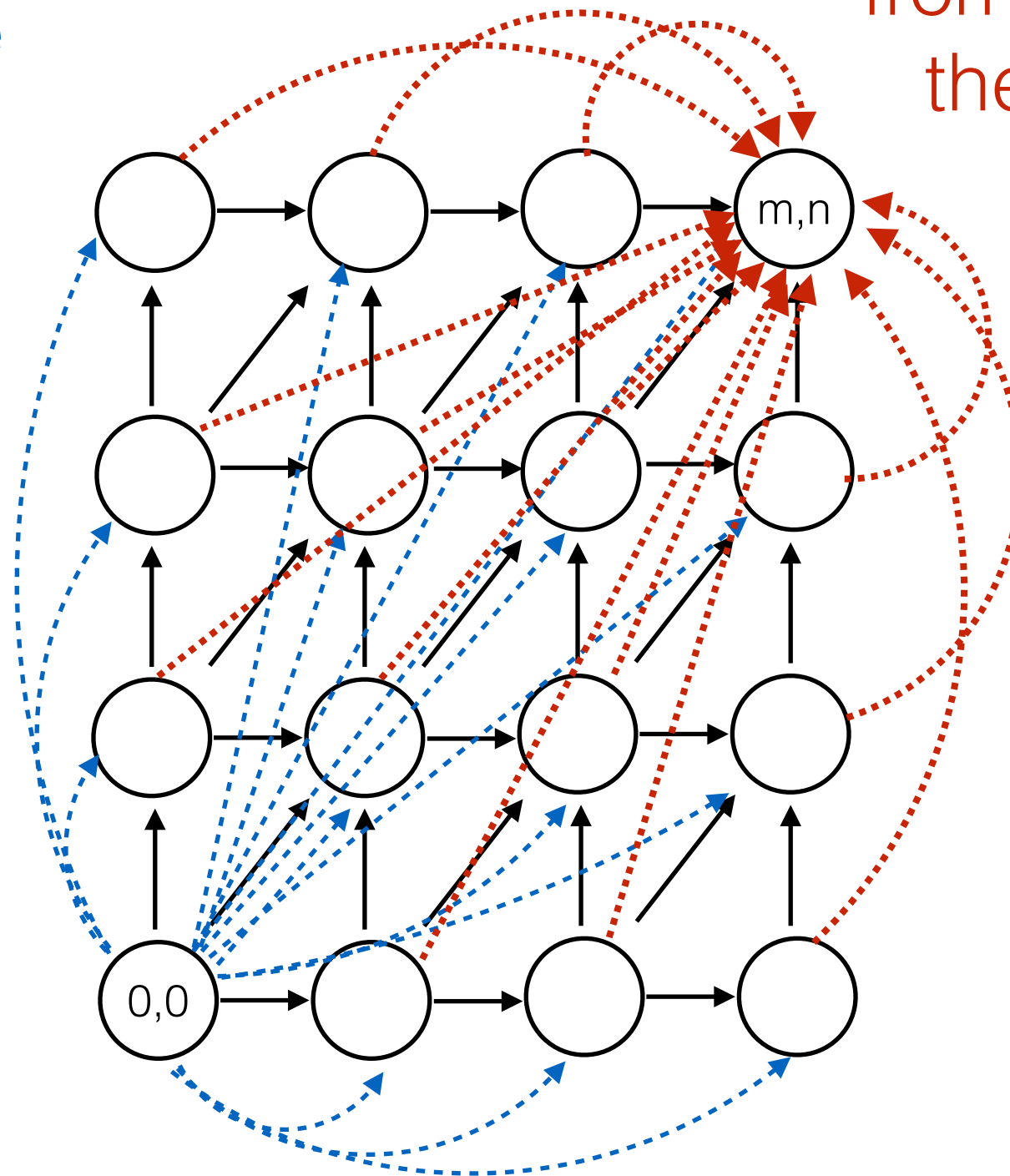
Add 0 score edge  
from the source  
to every node



# Local Alignment in the DAG framework

Add 0 score edge  
from the source  
to every vertex

Add 0 score edge  
from every vertex to  
the target vertex



# Local Alignment Example #1

```
local align("AGCGTAG", "CTCGTC")
```

	*	A	G	C	G	T	A	G
*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0
T	0	0	0	3	5	13	6	0
C	0	0	0	10	3	6	8	1
G	0	0	10	3	20	13	6	18
T	0	0	3	5	13	30	23	16
C	0	0	0	13	6	23	25	18

Score(match) = 10  
Score(mismatch) = -5  
Score(gap) = -7

**Note: this table written top-to-bottom  
instead of bottom-to-top**



# Local Alignment Example #2

```
local align("bestoftimes", "soften")
```

	*	b	e	s	t	o	f	t	i	m	e	s
*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
o	0	0	0	3	5	13	6	0	0	0	0	3
f	0	0	0	0	0	6	23	16	9	2	0	0
t	0	0	0	0	10	3	16	33	26	19	12	5
e	0	0	10	3	3	5	9	26	28	21	29	22
n	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	19	21	23	22	24

Score(match) = 10

Score(mismatch) = -5

Score(gap) = -7

**Note: this table written top-to-bottom  
instead of bottom-to-top**

# More Local Alignment Examples

Score(match) = 10  
Score(mismatch) = -5  
Score(gap) = -7

local align("catdogfish", "dog")

	*	c	a	t	d	o	g	f	i	s	h
*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
o	0	0	0	0	3	20	13	6	0	0	0
g	0	0	0	0	0	13	30	23	16	9	2

local align("mississippi", "issp")

	*	m	i	s	s	i	s	s	i	p	p	i
*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i	0	0	10	3	0	10	3	0	10	3	0	10
s	0	0	3	20	13	6	20	13	6	5	0	3
s	0	0	0	13	30	23	16	30	23	16	9	2
p	0	0	0	6	23	25	18	23	25	33	26	19

local align("aaaa", "aa")

	*	a	a	a	a
*	0	0	0	0	0
a	0	10	10	10	10
a	0	10	20	20	20

# Local / Global Recap

- Alignment score sometimes called the “edit distance” between two strings.
- Edit distance is sometimes called Levenshtein distance.
- Algorithm for local alignment is sometimes called “Smith-Waterman”
- Algorithm for global alignment is sometimes called “Needleman-Wunsch”
- Same basic algorithm, however.
- Underlies BLAST

# General Gap Penalties

AAAGAATTCA  
A-A-A-T-CA

vs.

AAAGAATTCA  
AAA-----TCA

These have the same score, but the second one is often more plausible.

A single insertion of “GAAT” into the first string could change it into the second — Biologically, this is much more likely as  $x$  could be transformed into  $y$  in “one fell swoop”.

- Currently, the score of a run of  $k$  gaps is  $s_{gap} \times k$
- It might be more realistic to support general gap penalty, so that the score of a run of  $k$  gaps is  $|\mathbf{lgscore}(k)| < |s_{gap} \times k|$ .
- Then, the optimization will prefer to group gaps together.

# General Gap Penalties — The Problem

AAAGAATTCA  
A-A-A-T-CA

vs.

AAAGAATTCA  
AAA-----TCA

Previous DP no longer works with general gap penalties.

Why?

# General Gap Penalties — The Problem

AAAGAATTCA  
A-A-A-T-CA

vs.

AAAGAATTCA  
AAA-----TCA

The score of the *last character* depends on *details* of the previous alignment:

AAAGAAC  
AAA-----

vs.

AAAGAAATC  
AAA-----

We need to “know” how long a final run of gaps is in order to give a score to the last subproblem.

# General Gap Penalties — The Problem

The score of the *last character* depends on *details* of the previous alignment:

Knowing the optimal alignment at the substring ending **here**.



Doesn't let us simply build the optimal alignment ending **here**.

# Three Matrices

We now keep 3 different matrices:

$M(i,j)$  = score of best alignment of  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  ending with a character-character **match or mismatch**.

$X(i,j)$  = score of best alignment of  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  ending with a **gap in X**.

$Y(i,j)$  = score of best alignment of  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  ending with a **gap in Y**.

$$M(i, j) = \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \max \begin{cases} M(i-1, j-1) \\ X(i-1, j-1) \\ Y(i-1, j-1) \end{cases}$$

$$X(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} M(i, j-k) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq j \\ Y(i, j-k) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq j \end{cases}$$

$$Y(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} M(i-k, j) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq i \\ X(i-k, j) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq i \end{cases}$$



# The M Matrix

We now keep 3 different matrices:

$M(i,j)$  = score of best alignment of  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  ending with a character-character **match or mismatch**.

$X(i,j)$  = score of best alignment of  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  ending with a **gap in X**.

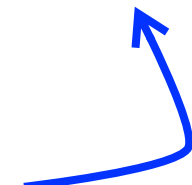
$Y(i,j)$  = score of best alignment of  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  ending with a **gap in Y**.

By definition, alignment  
ends in a match/mismatch.

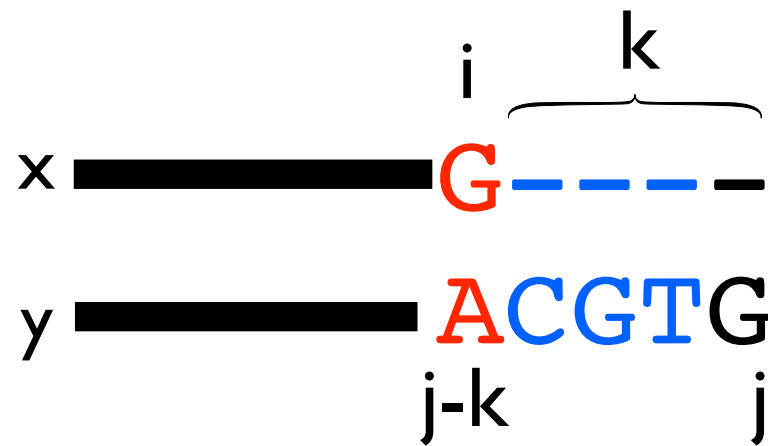
$$M(i, j) = \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \max \begin{cases} M(i-1, j-1) \\ X(i-1, j-1) \\ Y(i-1, j-1) \end{cases}$$

Any kind of alignment is allowed  
before the match/mismatch.

—————A  
—————G



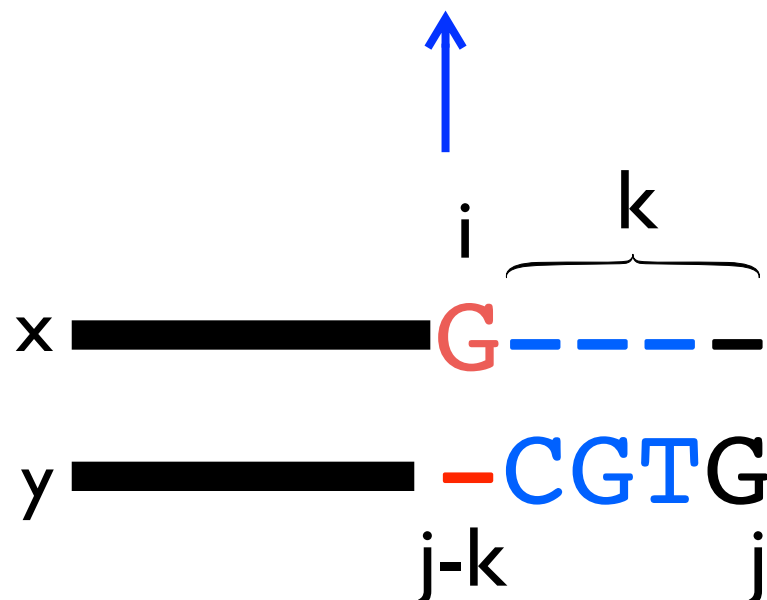
# The X (and Y) matrices



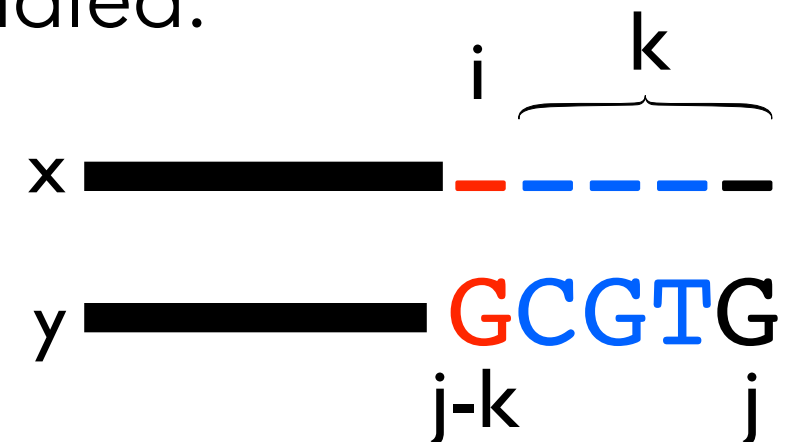
k decides how long to make the gap.

We have to make the whole gap at once in order to know how to score it.

$$X(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} M(i, j - k) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq j \\ Y(i, j - k) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq j \end{cases}$$



This case is automatically handled.



\*

# Running Time for Gap Penalties

$$M(i, j) = \text{score}(x_i, y_j) + \max \begin{cases} M(i-1, j-1) \\ X(i-1, j-1) \\ Y(i-1, j-1) \end{cases}$$

$$X(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} M(i, j-k) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq j \\ Y(i, j-k) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq j \end{cases}$$

$$Y(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} M(i-k, j) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq i \\ X(i-k, j) + \text{gscore}(k) & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq i \end{cases}$$

Final score is  $\max \{M(n, m), X(n, m), Y(n, m)\}$ .

How do you do the traceback?

Runtime:

- Assume  $|X| = |Y| = n$  for simplicity:  $3n^2$  subproblems
- $2n^2$  subproblems take  $O(n)$  time to solve (**because we have to try all k**)

$\Rightarrow O(n^3)$  total time

# Affine Gap Penalties

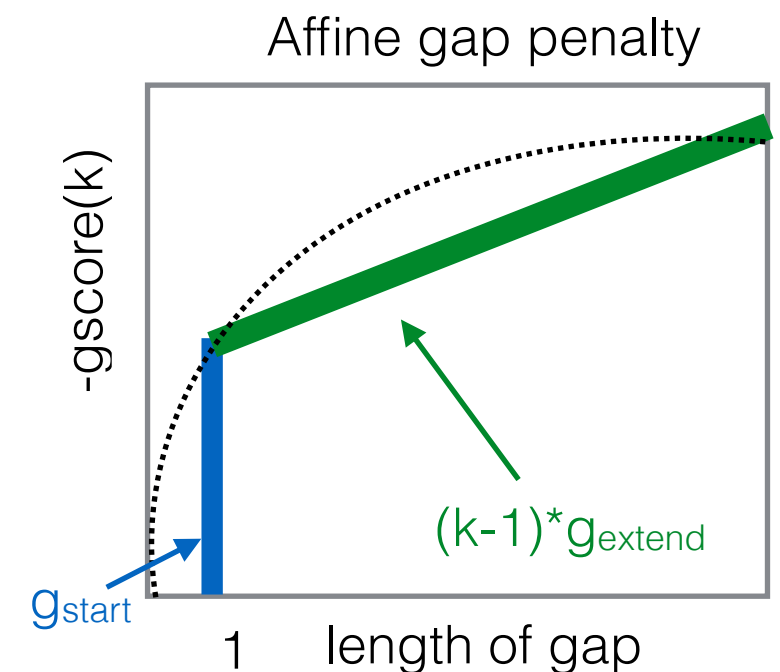
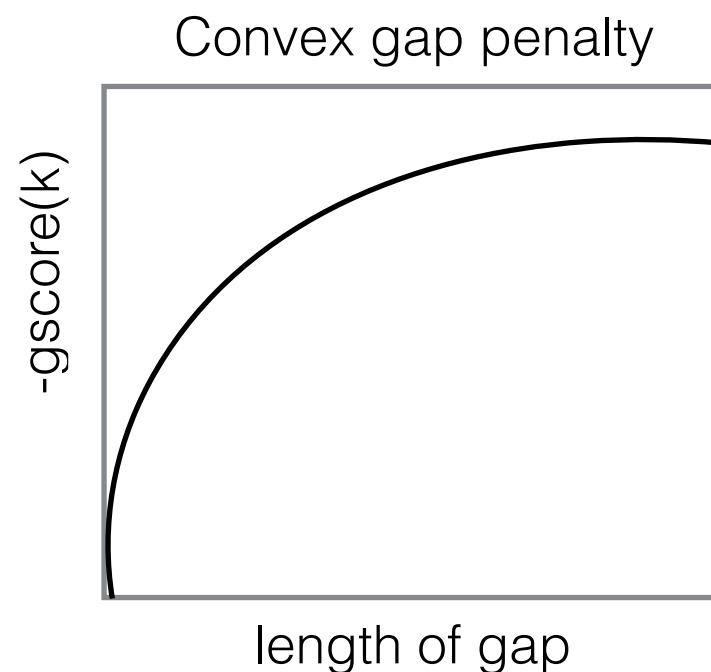
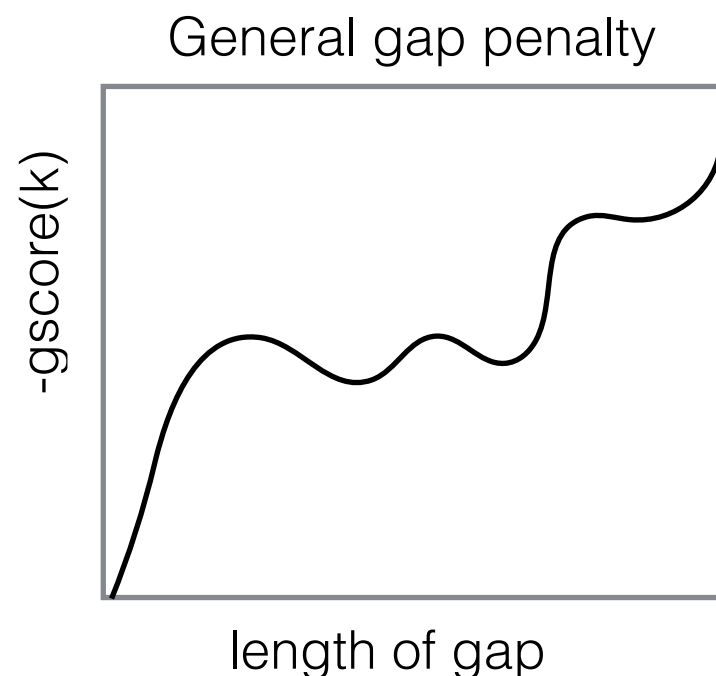
- $O(n^3)$  for general gap penalties is usually too slow...
- We can still encourage spaces to group together using a special case of general penalties called *affine gap penalties*:

$g_{start}$  = the cost of starting a gap

$g_{extend}$  = the cost of extending a gap by one more space

$$gscore(k) = g_{start} + (k-1) \times g_{extend}$$

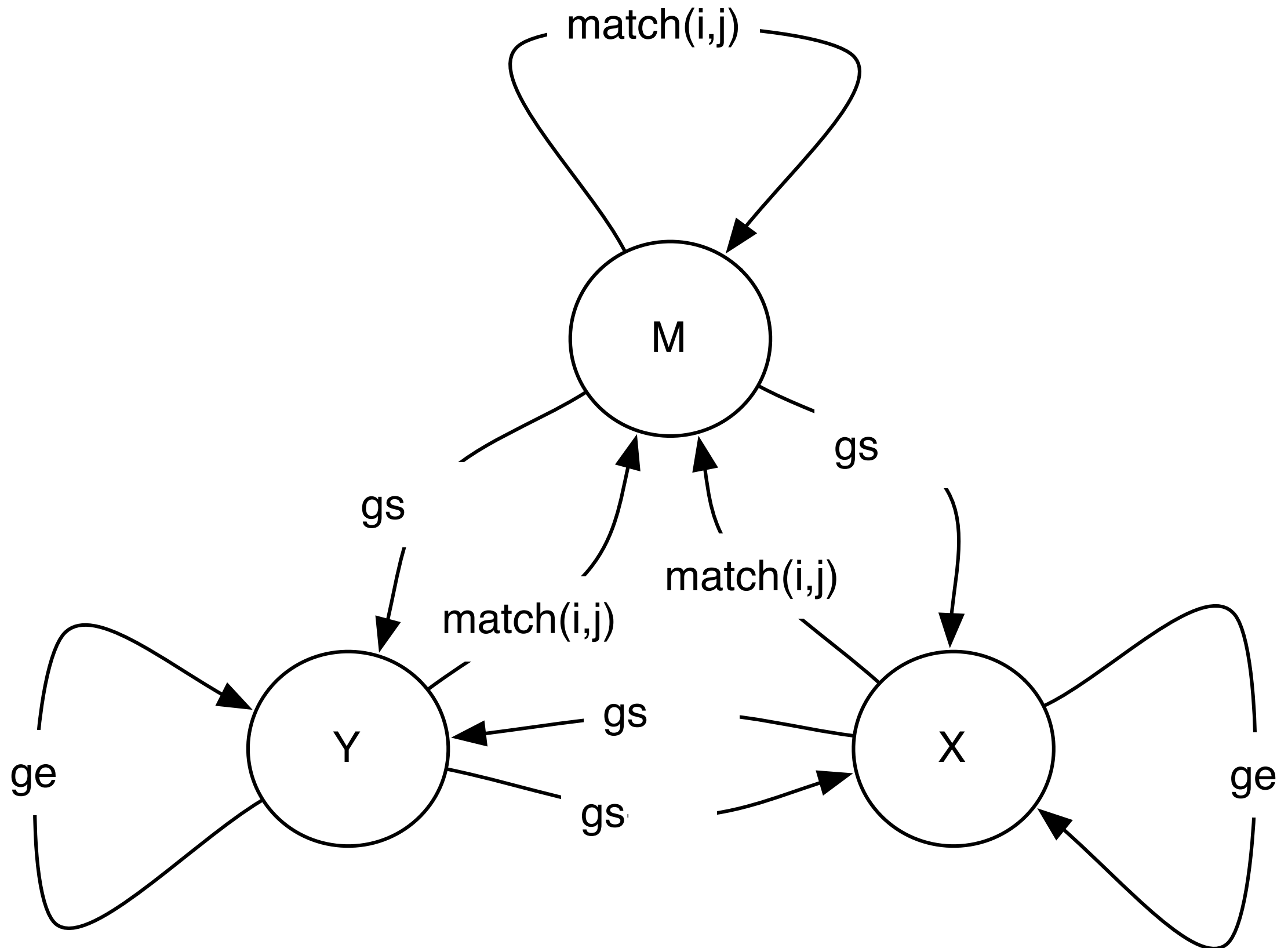
less restrictive  $\Rightarrow$  more restrictive



# Benefit of Affine Gap Penalties

- Same idea of using 3 matrices, but now we *don't need to search over all gap lengths*, we just have to know whether we are **starting a new gap** or **not**.

# Affine Gap as Finite State Machine



# Affine Gap Penalties

$$M(i, j) = \text{score}(x_i, y_i) + \max \begin{cases} M(i-1, j-1) \\ X(i-1, j-1) \\ Y(i-1, j-1) \end{cases}$$

(mis)match between x and y

If previous alignment ends in (mis)match, this is a new gap

$$X(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} g_{\text{start}} + M(i, j-1) \\ g_{\text{extend}} + X(i, j-1) \\ g_{\text{start}} + Y(i, j-1) \end{cases}$$

gap in x

If we're using the X matrix, then we're extending a gap.

$$Y(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} g_{\text{start}} + M(i-1, j) \\ g_{\text{start}} + X(i-1, j) \\ g_{\text{extend}} + Y(i-1, j) \end{cases}$$

gap in y

If we're using the Y matrix, then we're starting a new gap in this string.

# Affine Base Cases (Global)

- $M(0, i)$  = “score of best alignment between 0 characters of  $x$  and  $i$  characters of  $y$  that ends in a match” =  $-\infty$  because no such alignment can exist.
- $X(0, i)$  = “score of best alignment between 0 characters of  $x$  and  $i$  characters of  $y$  that ends in a gap in  $x$ ” =  $\text{gap\_start} + (i-1) \times \text{gap\_extend}$  because this alignment looks like:

-----
yyyyyyyyyy
- $X(i, 0)$  = “score of best alignment between  $i$  characters of  $x$  and 0 characters of  $y$  that ends in a gap in  $X$ ” =  $-\infty$ 

xxxxxxxxxx-
-----

 ← not allowed
- $M(i, 0) = M(0, i)$  and  $Y(0, i)$  and  $Y(i, 0)$  are computed using the same logic as  $X(i, 0)$  and  $X(0, i)$



# Affine Gap Runtime

- $3mn$  subproblems
- Each one takes **constant** time
- Total runtime  $O(mn)$ :
  - back to the run time of the basic running time.

## Traceback

- Arrows now can point **between** matrices.
- The possible arrows are given, as usual, by the recurrence.
  - E.g. What arrows are possible leaving a cell in the M matrix?

# Why do you “need” 3 functions?

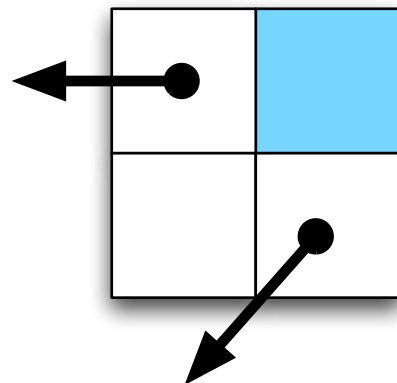
- Alternative **WRONG** algorithm:

```
M(i, j) = max(  
    M(i-1, j-1) + cost(xi, yj),  
    M(i-1, j) + (gstart if Arrow(i-1, j) != ←, else gextend),  
    M(j, i-1) + (gstart if Arrow(i, j-1) != ↓, else gextend)  
)
```

**WRONG Intuition:** we only need to know whether we are starting a gap or extending a gap.

The arrows coming out of each subproblem tell us how the best alignment ends, so we can use them to decide if we are starting a new gap.

The best alignment  
up to this cell ends  
in a gap.



The best alignment  
up to this cell ends  
in a match.

**PROBLEM:** The best alignment for strings  $x[1..i]$  and  $y[1..j]$  doesn't have to be used in the best alignment between  $x[1..i+1]$  and  $y[1..j+1]$

# Why 3 Matrices: Example

match = 5, mismatch = -2, gap = -1, gap\_start = -10

CART  
CA-T

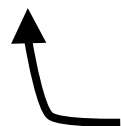
$$\text{OPT}(4, 3) = \text{optimal score} = \underbrace{15 - 10}_{\text{arrow}} = 5$$

CARTS  
CA-T-

$$\text{WRONG}(5, 3) = \underbrace{15 - 10}_{\text{arrow}} - 10 = -5$$

CARTS  
CAT--

$$\text{OPT}(5, 3) = 10 - 2 - 10 - 1 = -3$$



this is why we need to keep the X and Y matrices around.  
they tell us the score of ending with a gap in one of the sequences.

# Side Note: Lower Bounds

- Suppose the lengths of  $x$  and  $y$  are  $n$ .
- Clearly, need at least  $\Omega(n)$  time to find their global alignment (have to read the strings!)
- The DP algorithms show global alignment can be done in  $O(n^2)$  time.
- A trick called the “Four Russians Speedup” can make a similar dynamic programming algorithm run in  $O(n^2 / \log n)$  time.
  - We probably won’t talk about the Four Russians Speedup.
  - The important thing to remember is that only one of the four authors is Russian...  
(Alazarov, Dinic, Kronrod, Faradzev, 1970)
- Open questions: Can we do better? Can we prove that we can’t do better? **Very recent result — No#**

#: Backurs, Arturs, and Piotr Indyk. "Edit Distance Cannot Be Computed in Strongly Subquadratic Time (unless SETH is false)." arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.0348 (2014). \*

# Recap

- Local alignment: extra “0” case.
- General gap penalties require 3 matrices and  $O(n^3)$  time.
- Affine gap penalties require 3 matrices, but only  $O(n^2)$  time.