

# Detection of Orthologs

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Bled, 2010-02-20

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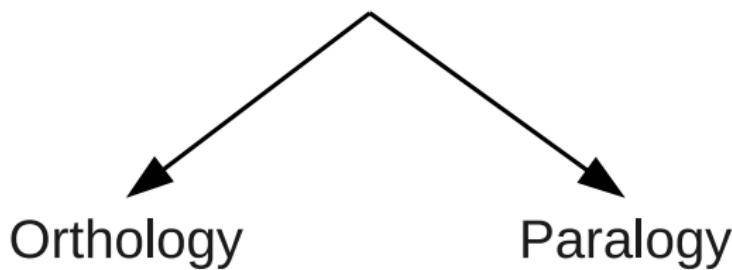
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## Homology



### Homologous genes

- have derived from a common ancestor

# Definitions

## Orthologous genes

- evolved by speciation
- thought to have a similar function

# Definitions

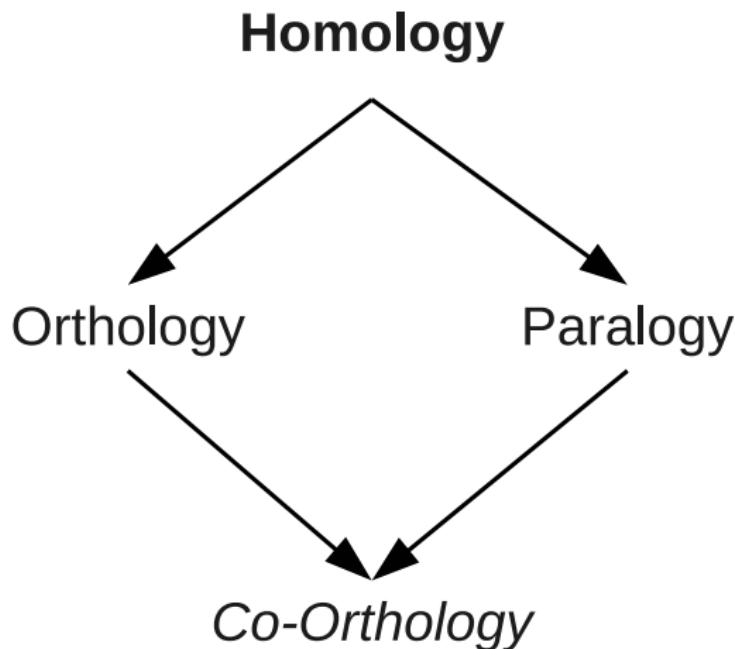
## Orthologous genes

- evolved by speciation
- thought to have a similar function

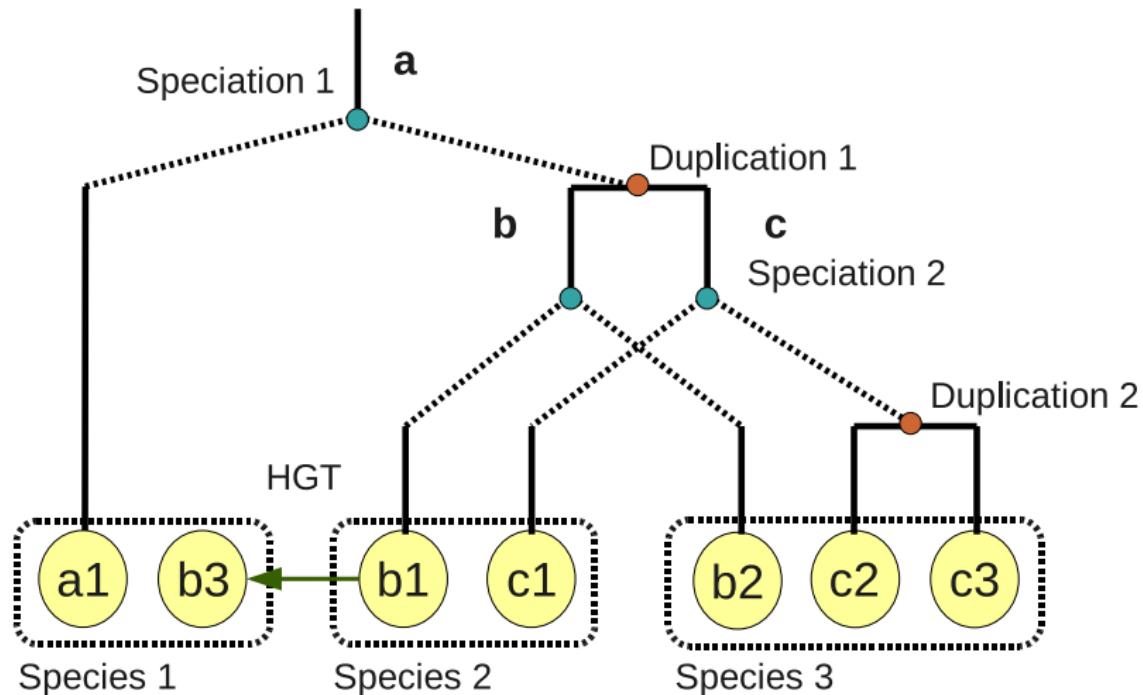
## Paralogous genes

- homologous genes within the same species
- thought to have a related function (neo-/subfunctionalization)

# Definitions



# An example



# Applications

## Some examples

- gene function prediction
- biological pathways
- detection of functional site
- detection of putative drug targets
- phylogeny
- protein evolution

# The Proteinortho approach

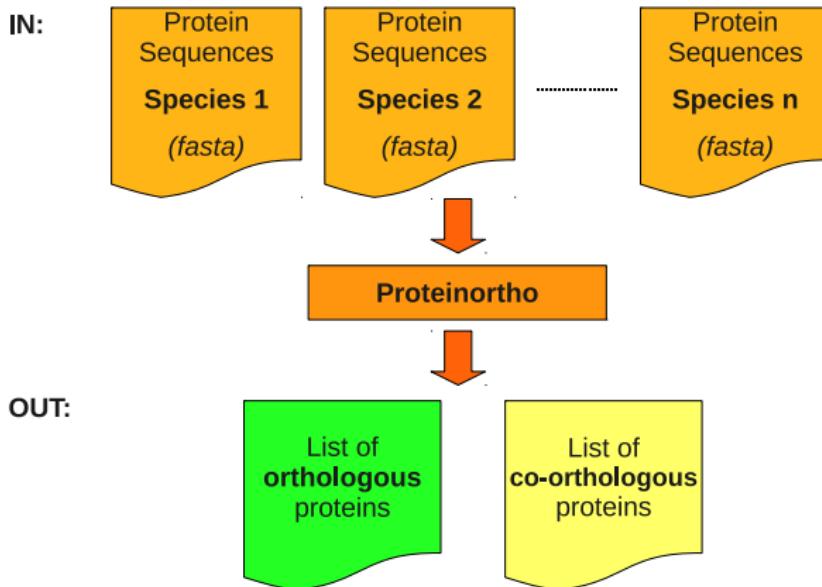
## Background

- proteins arose from the same ancestor + similar function  
⇒ similar sequence
- look for similar sequences  
⇒ get isofunctional orthologs (this is at least the best guess)

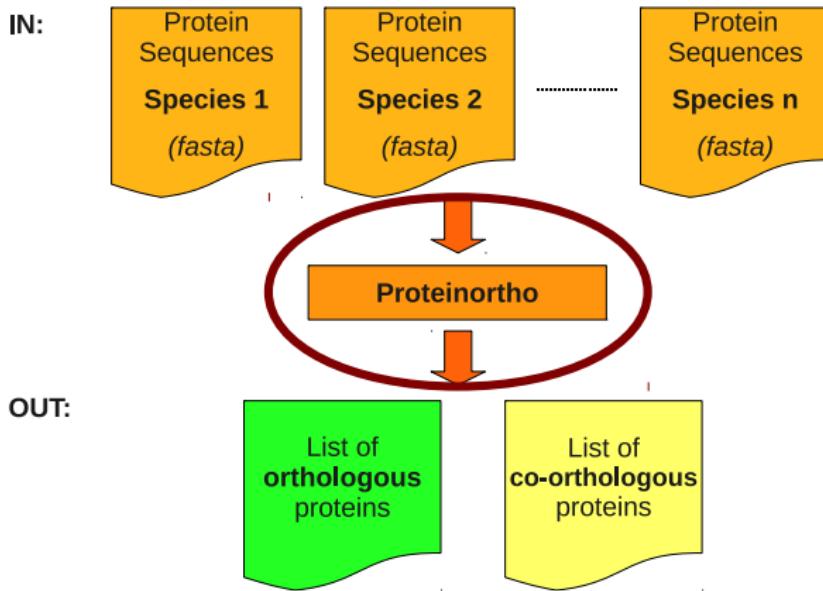
## Methods

- adaptive reciprocal best blast hits
- filtering steps
- detection of connected components

# What do we need? What do we get?

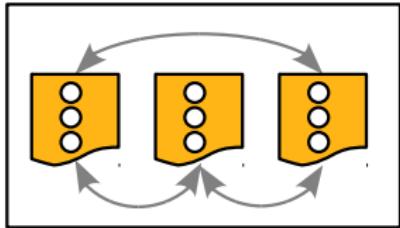


# What do we need? What do we get?

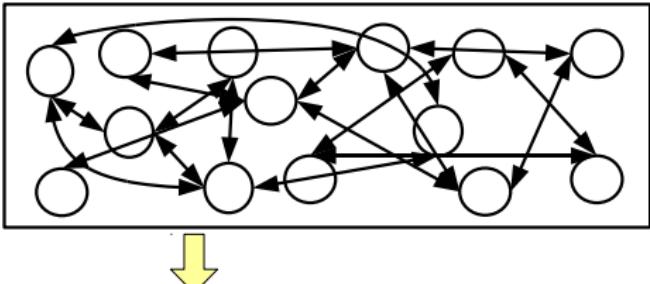


# Workflow

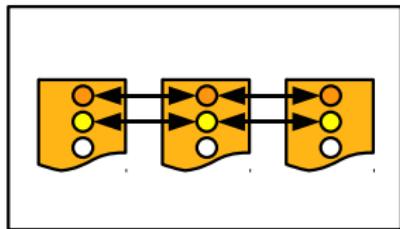
Step 1: blast all against all



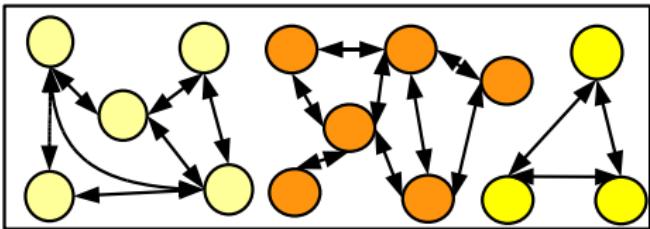
Step 2: filtering and graph conversion



Step 4: reconversion



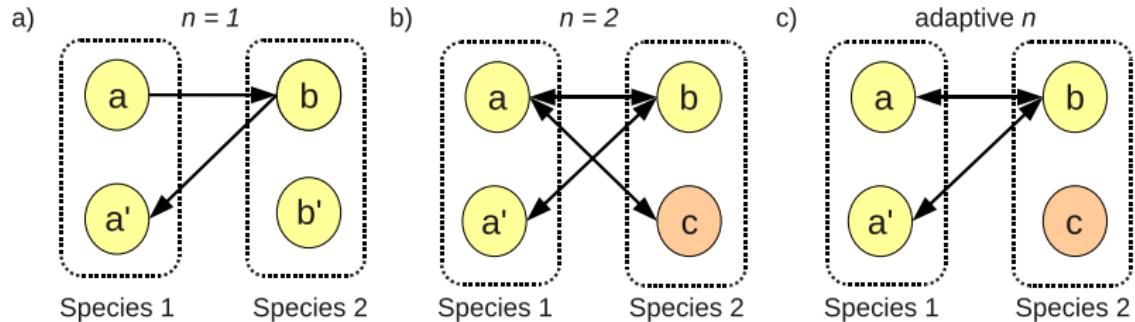
Step 3: connected component detection by coloring



- 1) Reciprocal blasts
- 2) Transformation into graph representation
- 3) Coloring and decomposition
- 4) Reconversion and mapping to species with encoded proteins

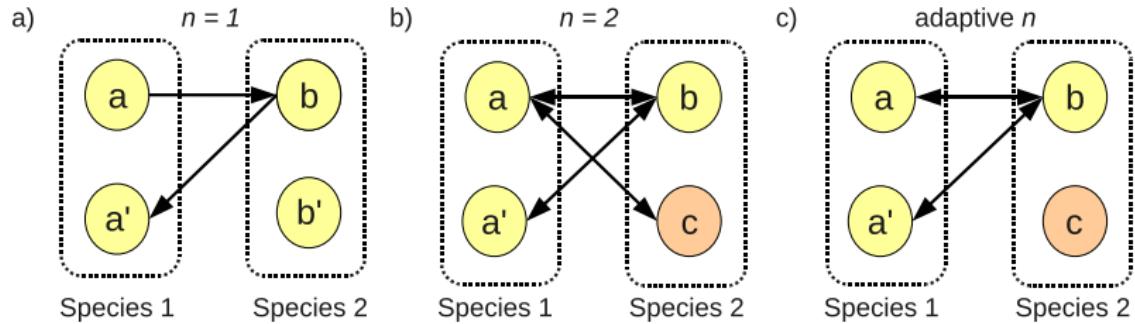
# Features

## Adaptive best blast hit



# Features

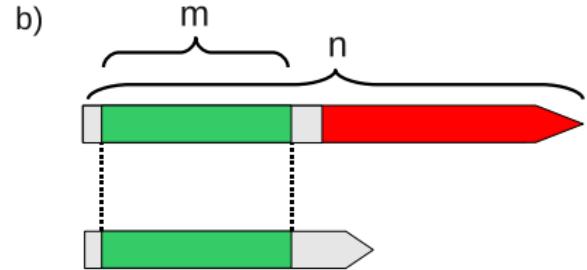
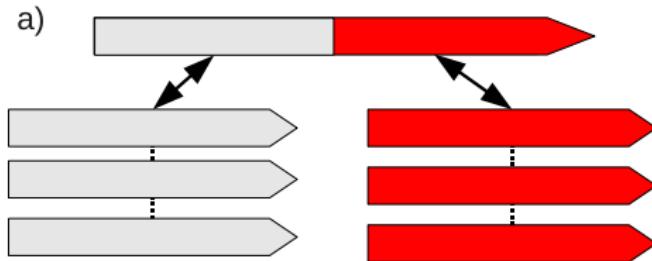
## Adaptive best blast hit



$$s(\text{candidate}) = \frac{\text{best} + \text{candidate}}{\text{best}} - 1 < 0.95$$

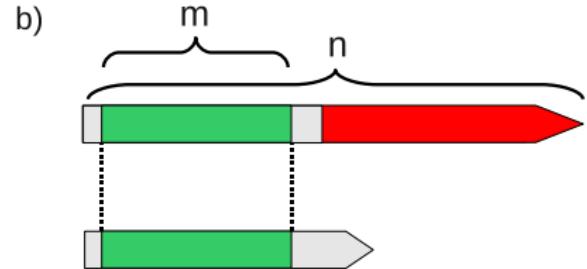
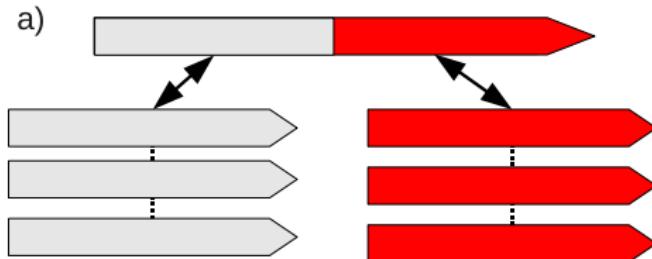
# Features

## Fusion and fission of genes



# Features

## Fusion and fission of genes



$$n < 2m$$

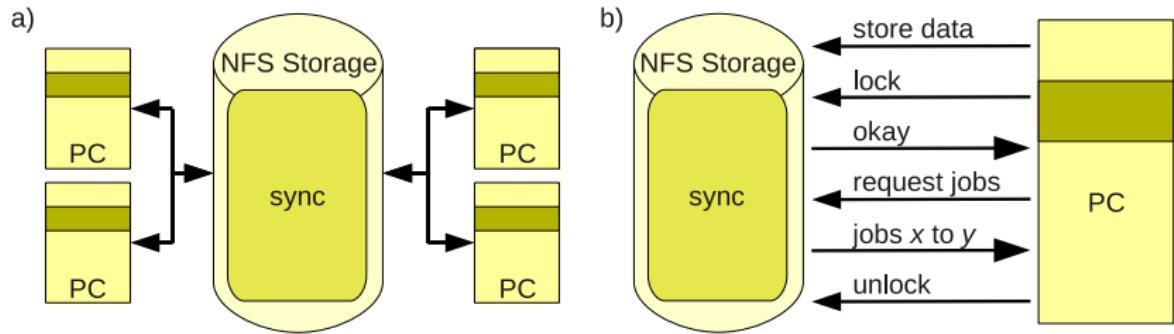
# Features

## More general

- detection of (co-)orthologous protein coding genes
- designed for high-throughput
- behaves nicely in memory consumption
- capable of distributed computing

# Features

## Distributed computing



# Comparison

## Challengers

OrthoMCL

- Similarity based Markov Clustering Algorithm

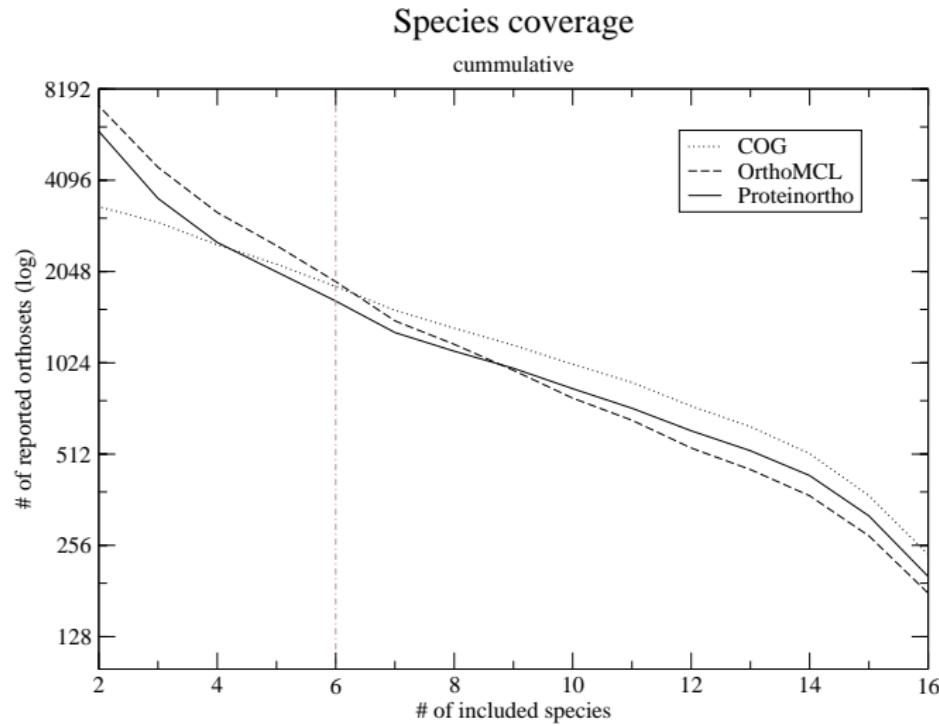
COG - Clusters of Orthologous Groups

- Manually curated database

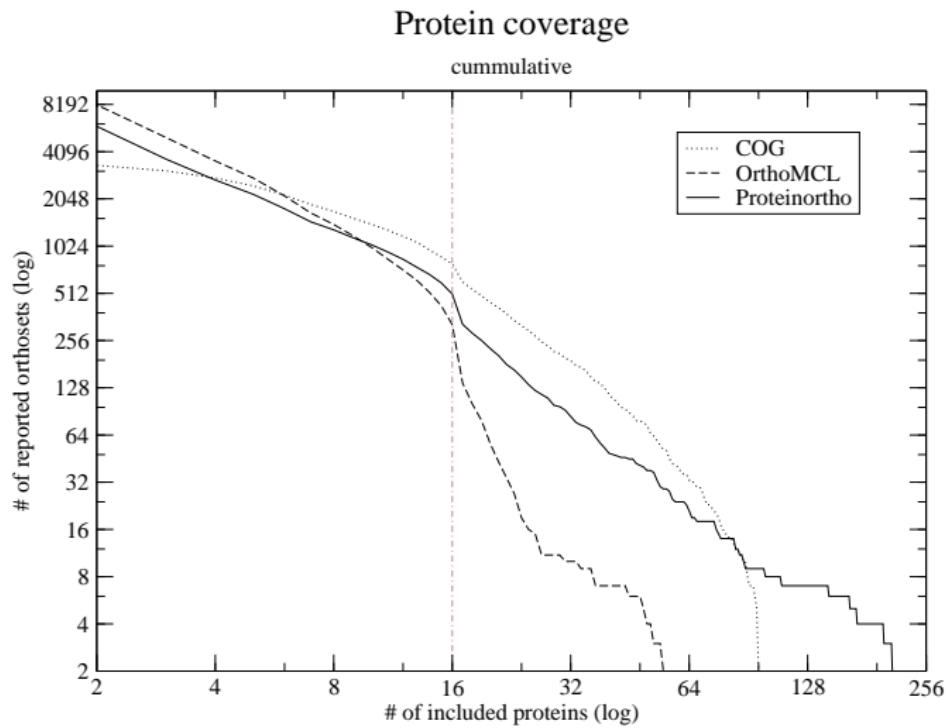
# Species used for an example run

Species	Class
<i>Bacillus halodurans</i>	Bacilli (Gram-positive)
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Bacilli (Gram-positive)
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i>	Bacilli (Gram-positive)
<i>Listeria innocua</i>	Bacilli (Gram-positive)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> TIGR4	Bacilli (Gram-positive)
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> M1 GAS	Bacilli (Gram-positive)
<i>Buchnera</i> sp. APS	Gamma proteobacteria
<i>Escherichia coli</i> K12	Gamma proteobacteria
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	Gamma proteobacteria
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> LT2	Gamma proteobacteria
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Gamma proteobacteria
<i>Yersinia pestis</i>	Gamma proteobacteria
<i>Brucella melitensis</i>	Alpha proteobacteria
<i>Caulobacter vibrioides</i>	Alpha proteobacteria
<i>Mesorhizobium loti</i>	Alpha proteobacteria
<i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i>	Alpha proteobacteria

# Species coverage



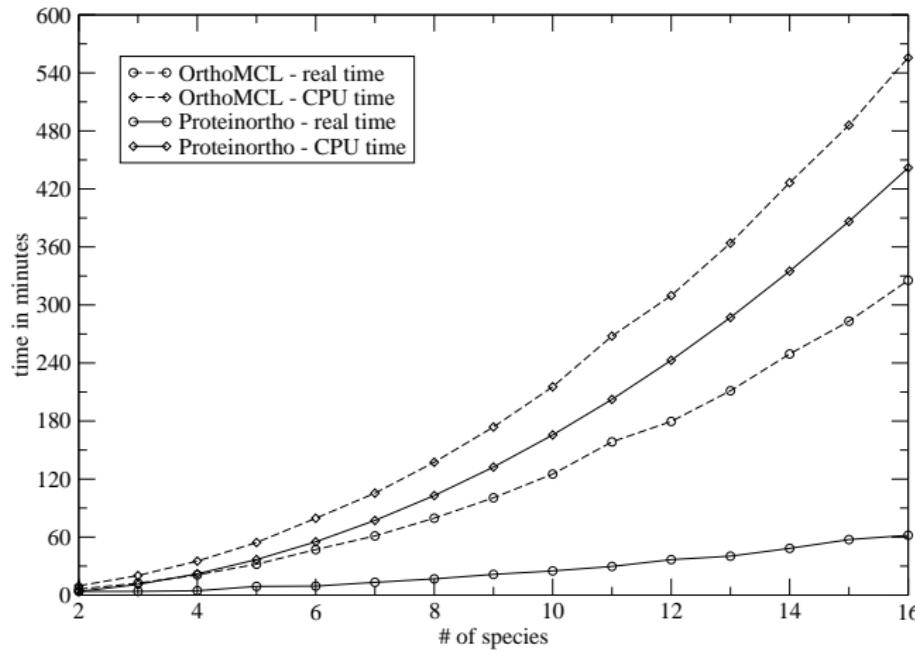
# Protein coverage



# Speed

## Comparison of runtime: Proteinortho vs. OrthoMCL

identical species with 3486 proteins, 8 CPUs

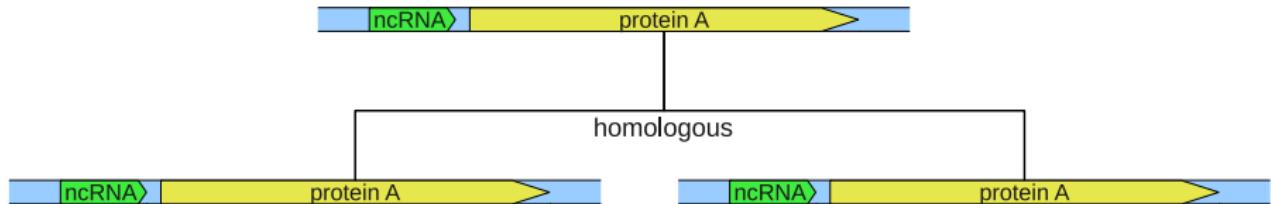


# RNA application?

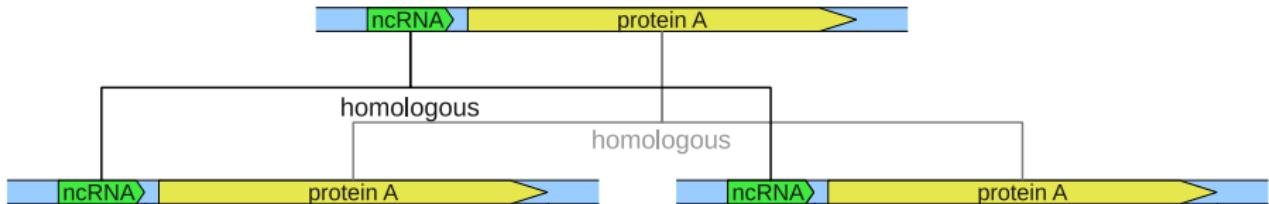
## Problem

- very small sequences, compared to protein coding regions
  - sequence AND structure necessary
  - multiple RNA classes
  - differing importance of both features
- blast alone is no option

# RNA application - From protein homology



# RNA application - To ncRNA homology



The end

Thank you for listening!



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# Appendix

