RNAPLEX AND SEED SEARCH WITH SUFFIX TREE

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PRESENTATION

- Why study ncRNA-RNA interaction?
- General method to search for ncRNA-RNA interaction
- RNAplex
- siRNA target site accessibility study

RNA INTERACTION

- Intensive developement of tools for the genome-wide detection of ncRNA
- The function of the majority of the ncRNA families is unknown.
- However many ncRNA families act on RNA by RNA-RNA interaction, like miRNA, siRNA, viRNA, gRNA, snoRNA.
- We have a huge amount of molecules whose functions are unknown

RNAI TARGET SEARCH

- Identify possible hybridization site
 - General search tools BLAST, FASTA.
 - fast but lack of sensitivity
 - indexing system used heavy
 - ViennaRNA RNAduplex: Slow but high sensitivity
- Find characteristics that confirm putative binding sites

RNADUPLEX

- Computes the hybridization energy of two RNA sequences
- Only intermolecular interactions
- No information about target site accessibility
- Returns all possible interactions above a given threshold

RNAPLEX

- RNAplex derives from RNAduplex
- Scan the whole genome on a PIV 3.2[GHz] for miRNA targets in 50 minutes
- 100 times faster than RNAduplex
- Returns non-overlapping interactions

RNAPLEX VS RNADUPLEX

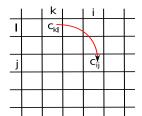
RNAduplex



c[i][j] = min(c[k][I] + LoopEnergy(i,j,k,I))

c[i][j-1]!=min(c[i][j]+p)

CPU ~ O(NMF3)

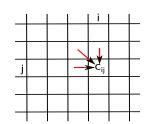


RNAplex



 $\min \left(\begin{matrix} c[i-1][j] + LoopEnergy(i,j,i-1,j) \\ c[i-1][j+1] + LoopEnergy(i,j,i-1,j+1) \\ c[i][j+1] + LoopEnergy(i,j,i,j+1) \end{matrix} \right.$

CPU ~O(NM)



RNAPLEX

- RNAplex too slow for RNA-RNA interaction search
- 30 days to scan 70000 ncRNA on human mRNAdb on 30 cluster
- Use filter to avoid useless use of DP
- Search for seed with GUUGLE

- Report Matches of length k between the target and the query
- GU mismatches are allowed
- Algorithm based on the WOTD suffix tree construction
- FAST: 55s to scan 2-8 miR-375 against whole human 3UTR

Query	Target
TACAG	ATGAGTC
ACAG	TGAGTC
ricrio	GAGTC
CAG	AGTC
AG	GTC
7.13	TC
G	С

 SORT:
 A < G < C < T</th>
 A > G > C > T

 ATGAGTC
 TACAG

 AGTC
 CAG

 GTC
 C
 G

 TGAGTC
 AG
 ACAG

MATCH:

ATGAGTC TACAG

AGTC

GAGTC CAG

GTC

G

TGAGTC AG

TC ACAG

ATGAGTC	TACAG
AGTC	
GAGTC	CAG
GTC	
С	G
TGAGTC	AG
TC	ACAG

ATGAGTC TACAG

AGTC

SORT: TACAG

MATCH: ATGAGTC

MATCH: ATGAGTC TACAG

ATG TAC

GUUGLE+RNAPLEX

ATCGTTCGTA

GCGCCCCGGGGTAGCTTCCATCCGCATGC

ATCGTTCGTA ATCGTTCGTA
GCGCCCCGGGGTAGCTTCCATCCGCATGC
ATCGTTCGTA

HYBRIDIZATION

- GUUGLE reports seed
- RNAplex hybridizes
- Report hit above threshold

MIRNA TARGET SEARCH WITH GUUGLE+RNAPLEX

- miRNA targets retrieved from tarbase
- the smallest of the longest stretch: 7nt
- We can search for miRNA target with a 7nt seed
- RNAplex+GUUGLE is 2-4 times faster than RNAplex
- Are we happy?

RNAPLEX+GUUGLE SENSITVITY

- RNAplex+GUUGLE sensitivity depends on seed size
- Seed size of 2 necessary to obtain RNAplex sensitivity
- At this seed size RNAplex+GUUGLE 6-10 times slower
- RNAplex+GUUGLE/RNAplex depends on the problem

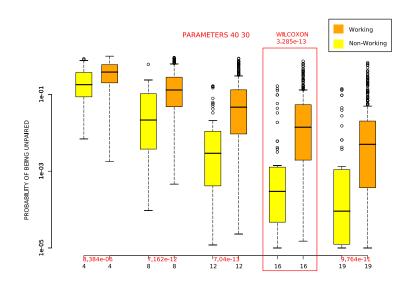
SIRNA TARGET SITE PREDICTION

- Schubert et al. and Overhoff et al. 2005
 - Target Accessibility study
 - The target site should be as free as possible
 - Can we detect this with our tools?
- Use RNAplfold to obtain target site accessibility

RNAPLFOLD

- Local version of RNAfold
- Return base pairs probabilities
- Return probability that a stretch of u nucleotides is unpaired
- Runs in $\sim O[NL^2]$ where L is the windows size
- Can be used for genome wide accessibility study

TARGET SITE ACCESSIBILITY



CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

- Experimentally target site accessibility plays a role in siRNA efficiency
- We can see this with RNAplfold
- RNAplfold: -80% of false positive
- Coupled with RNAplex fast, reliable siRNA prediction tool
- Look for other descriptors
- Applicable on miRNA?
 - No such correlation has been found
 - Few available data
 - Kinetics may play a bigger role than thermodynamics

THANK YOU

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