

Høst 2015
Exercise 2

You are given two protein sequences q: **MIGV** and d: **FFIGL** and the scoring matrix (excerpt from PAM250) shown at the top of the figure. The lower part of the figure shows the *matrix H*, partially filled, which is used to find the best global alignment(s) by dynamic programming. Use the information given here to answer the questions in this part of the exam (2A-2D).

4. 2A. Which gap penalty has been used in this matrix? Calculate and fill in the remaining values in the matrix *H* for the cells labelled *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* (give the answer as follows: $A=<value>$, $B=<value>$, etc). What is the score(s) for the best global alignment(s)?

Gap cost/penalty used is 2 (can also be given as -2).

The four remaining values of the matrix *H* are:

A=8 B=6 C=6 D=10

Since it is a global alignment, **best score** is = value in **D=10**.

5. 2B. For the sequences and the scoring matrix given in 2A, find the best global alignment(s). (*Write the alignment with one sequence above the other and with dash(es) to indicate where gaps are*).

There are two alignments with the same best score of 10:

q: M-IGV

d: FFIGL *and*

q: -MIGV

d: FFIGL

Vår 2016
Exercise 3

3	Sequence alignment by dyn.prog	130																				
3A	<p>Global alignment (100p) Fyll ut de resterende verdiene i matrisen H for cellene merket A, B, C og D (angi svaret slik: A=<verdi>, B=<verdi> etc.). Hva er score for de(n) beste globale sammenstillingen(e)? Finn den (eller de) beste globale sammenstillingen(e), og forklar kort prosedyren. Skriv sammenstillingene med sekvensen q øverst og d nederst og bruk bindestrek for å angi hvor det skal være gap.</p>	<p>- Values are: A = 6, B = 12, C = 8, D = 11 and score is 11</p> <p>- There are two alignments with score 11 ...</p> <p>- <i>As the question is phrased, we have only asked for the procedure for backtracking</i>, i.e. starting from the cell with highest score and following the path(s) that gave this score, using either match or gaps.</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>YMLQ-</td> <td>YML-Q-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y:::Q</td> <td>Y : Q</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YIAQI</td> <td>Y-IAQI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> </tr> </table>	YMLQ-	YML-Q-	Y:::Q	Y : Q	YIAQI	Y-IAQI	7	7	1	-1	-1	2	5	-1	-1	5	11	-1		11
YMLQ-	YML-Q-																					
Y:::Q	Y : Q																					
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7	7																					
1	-1																					
-1	2																					
5	-1																					
-1	5																					
11	-1																					
	11																					
3B	<p>Global vs local alignment (30p) Forklar kort forskjellen på prosedyrene for globale og lokale sammenstillinger ved dynamisk programmering?</p>	<p>- Matrix is initiated differently, zeros in the cells of "first axes"</p> <p>- When scoring, negative values are set to zero</p> <p>- Backtracking starts the any cell with highest score and runs till first occurrence of zero</p>																				