Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics

INTRODUCTION TO SEQUENCING DATA ANALYSIS

Read alignment

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Adapted from previous year courses

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Learning Objectives

Understand the concept and purpose of sequence alignment

Distinguish between global and local alignment strategies and their algorithms

Describe how short and long sequencing reads are aligned to reference genomes

Understand indexing strategies (e.g., BWT, suffix arrays) used in fast read alignment tools

In bioinformatics, **alignment** refers to the process of arranging sequences of DNA, RNA, or proteins to identify regions of similarity.

Alignment types

Pairwise alignment

A. **Global Alignment – *Needleman-Wunsch Algorithm***
   - DNA, RNA, or protein sequences of similar length

B. **Local Alignment – *Smith-Waterman Algorithm***
   - Protein or RNA/DNA domains

Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)

- Aligns three or more sequences to detect conserved regions.

Read Alignment (e.g. BWA, Bowtie2, minimap2)

- Mapping short reads (DNA/RNA) to a reference genome

Pairwise alignment

Global Alignment

- Aligns **entire sequences** from **end to end**
- Introduces **gaps** to optimize alignment length and score

Local Alignment

- Aligns the best-matching subsequences
- Useful for finding **domains** or **conserved motifs**

Pairwise alignment: Global

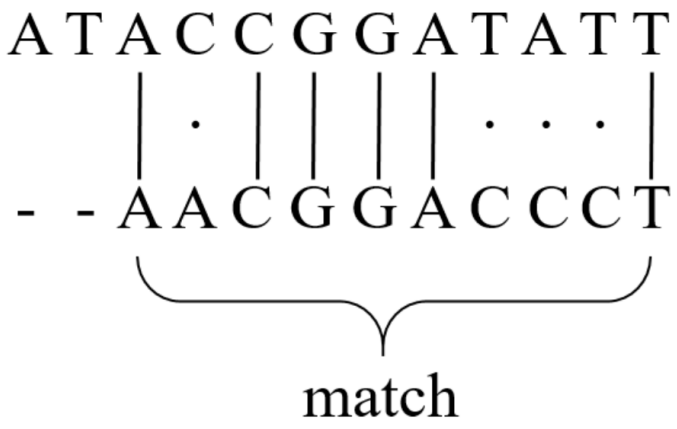
Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T

Pairwise alignment: Global

Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

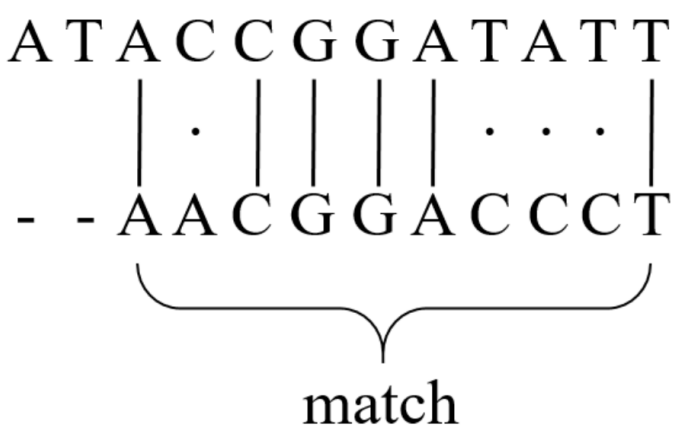
Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T



Pairwise alignment: Global

Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T



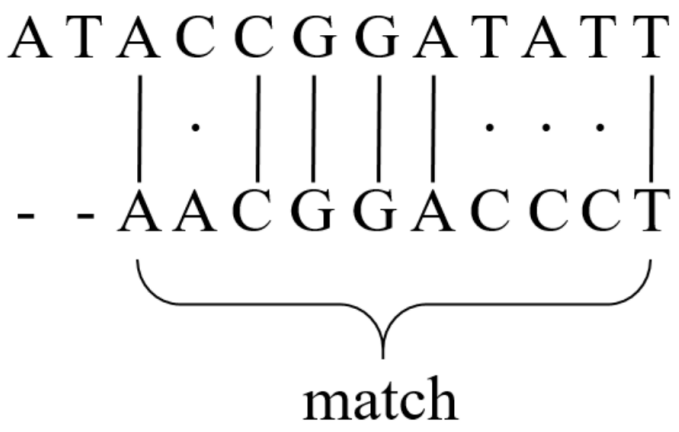
Alignment scoring

Match: +1
Mismatch: -1
Gap penalty: -1 (for each gap)

Pairwise alignment: Global

Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T



Alignment scoring

Match: +1
Mismatch: -1
Gap penalty: -1 (for each gap)

S1	S2	Score
A	-	-1
T	-	-1
A	A	+1
C	A	-1
C	C	+1
G	G	+1
G	G	+1
A	A	+1
T	C	-1
A	C	-1
T	C	-1
T	T	+1
Total		0

Pairwise alignment: Local

Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T

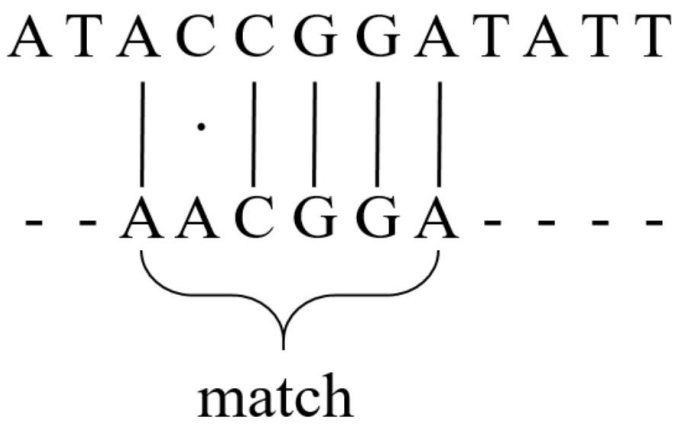
Alignment scoring

Match: +1
Mismatch: -1
Gap penalty: -1 (for each gap)

Pairwise alignment: Local

Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T



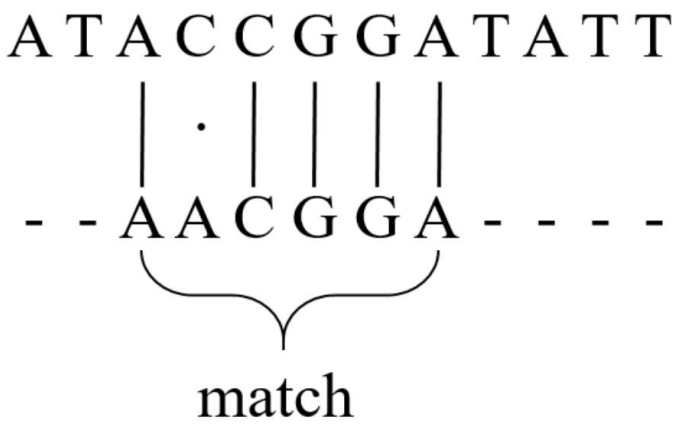
Alignment scoring

Match: +1
Mismatch: -1
Gap penalty: -1 (for each gap)

Pairwise alignment: Local

Sequence1 : A T A C C G G A T A T T

Sequence2 : A A C G G A C C C T



Alignment scoring

Match: +1
Mismatch: -1
Gap penalty: -1 (for each gap)

S1	S2	Score
A	-	0
T	-	0
A	A	+1
C	A	-1
C	C	+1
G	G	+1
G	G	+1
A	A	+1
T	-	0
A	-	0
T	-	0
T	-	0
Total		4

Quiz 1

Which of the following algorithms is used for global sequence alignment?

A. Smith-Waterman
B. BLAST
C. Needleman-Wunsch
D. Clustal Omega

Quiz 2

In local alignment using the Smith-Waterman algorithm, which of the following best describes the approach?

A. Aligns sequences end-to-end, including gaps.
B. Identifies the best matching subsequences within two sequences.
C. Aligns three or more sequences for motif detection.
D. Only aligns protein sequences.

Multiple Sequence Alignment

For **phylogeny**, **function prediction**, or **motif discovery**.

Tool: Clustal Omega, MAFFT Command-line example with Clustal Omega

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A	T	C	G
A	T	G	G
A	C	G	

Multiple Sequence Alignment

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Tool: Clustal Omega, MAFFT Command-line example with Clustal Omega

A	T	C	G
A	T	G	G
A	C	G	

S1	S2	Score
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
Total		3

Multiple Sequence Alignment

For **phylogeny**, **function prediction**, or **motif discovery**.

Tool: Clustal Omega, MAFFT Command-line example with Clustal Omega

A	T	C	G
A	T	G	G
A	C	G	

S1	S2	Score
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
Total		3

S1	S2	Score
T	T	+1
T	C	-1
T	C	-1
Total		**-1**

Multiple Sequence Alignment

For **phylogeny**, **function prediction**, or **motif discovery**.

Tool: Clustal Omega, MAFFT Command-line example with Clustal Omega

A	T	C	G
A	T	G	G
A	C	G	

S1	S2	Score
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
Total		3

S1	S2	Score
T	T	+1
T	C	-1
T	C	-1
Total		**-1**

S1	S2	Score
C	G	-1
C	G	-1
G	G	+1
Total		**-1**

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A	T	C	G
A	T	G	G
A	C	G	

S1	S2	Score
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
Total		3

S1	S2	Score
T	T	+1
T	C	-1
T	C	-1
Total		**-1**

S1	S2	Score
C	G	-1
C	G	-1
G	G	+1
Total		**-1**

S1	S2	Score
G	G	+1
G	-	-1
G	-	-1
Total		**-1**

Multiple Sequence Alignment

For **phylogeny**, **function prediction**, or **motif discovery**.

Tool: Clustal Omega, MAFFT Command-line example with Clustal Omega

A	T	C	G
A	T	G	G
A	C	G	

S1	S2	Score
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
A	A	+1
Total		3

S1	S2	Score
T	T	+1
T	C	-1
T	C	-1
Total		**-1**

S1	S2	Score
C	G	-1
C	G	-1
G	G	+1
Total		**-1**

S1	S2	Score
G	G	+1
G	-	-1
G	-	-1
Total		**-1**

MSA score: 3 - 1 - 1 - 1 = 0

Read Alignment

Mapping **millions of short reads** to a **reference genome**.

Read Aligners: **BWA**, **Bowtie2, STAR, etc.**

Aim: find **substrings** in **large string**

Indexing

Aim: generate a ‘phonebook’ for fast searches

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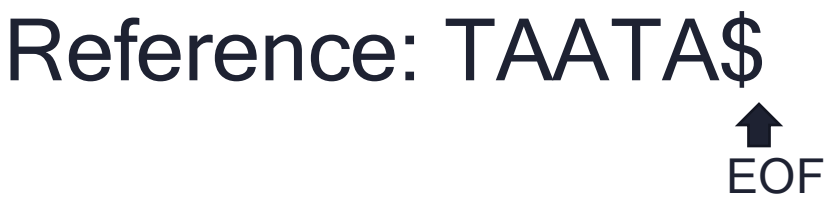


Indexing

Aim: generate a ‘phonebook’ for fast searches

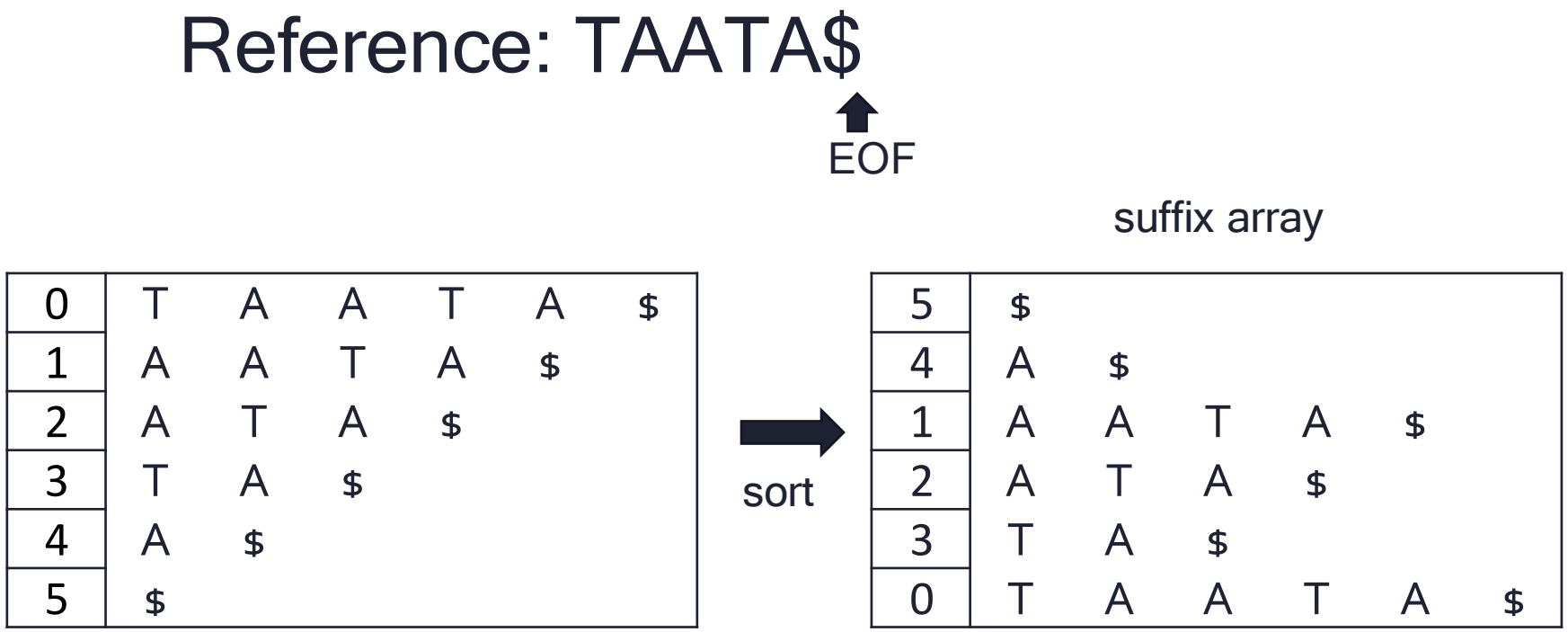
Reference: TAATA$

EOF

0	T	A	A	T	A	$
1	A	A	T	A	$	
2	A	T	A	$		
3	T	A	$			
4	A	$				
5	$					

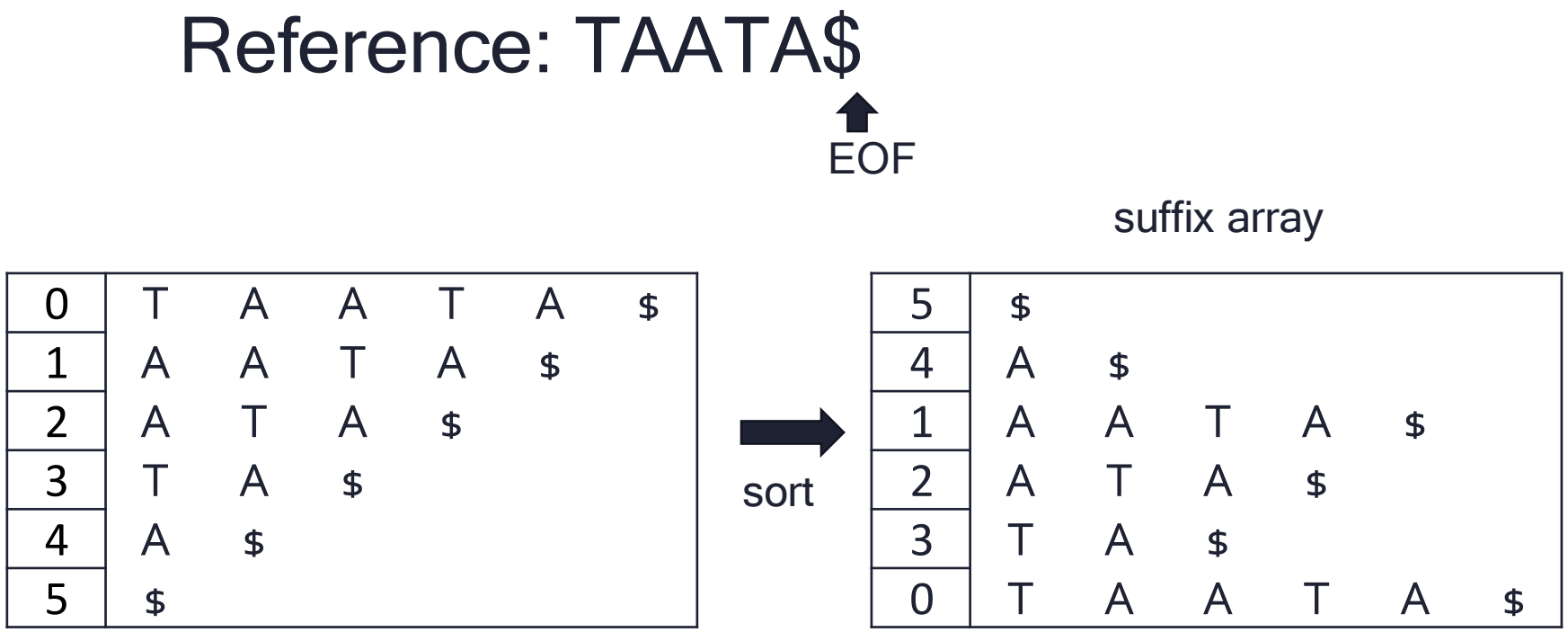
Indexing

Aim: generate a ‘phonebook’ for fast searches



Indexing

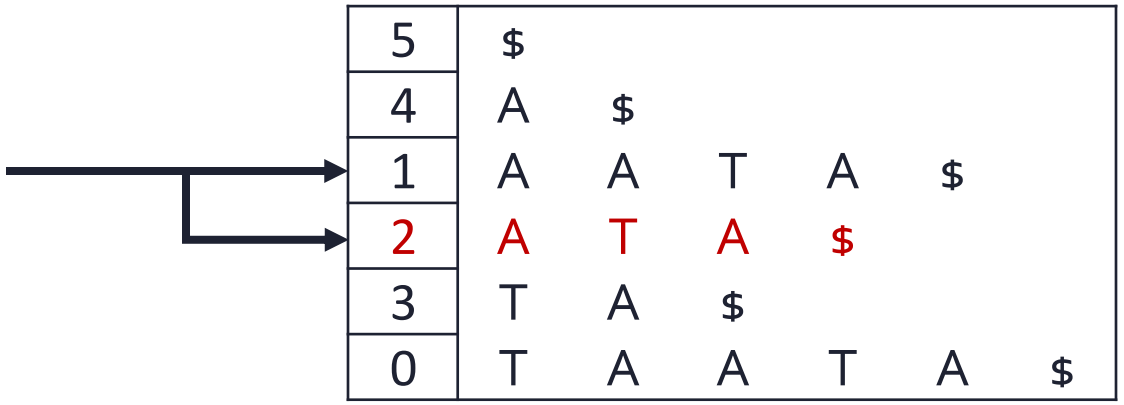
Aim: generate a ‘phonebook’ for fast searches



Querying

Reference: TAATA$

Query: ATA



Indexing and querying

Suffix array: large, same sequence stored multiple times

BWT: only first and last columns are stored -> still enables fast querying

suffix array

5	$
4	A $
1	A A T A $
2	A T A $
3	T A $
0	T A A T A $

Indexing and querying

Suffix array: large, same sequence stored multiple times

BWT: only first and last columns are stored -> still enables fast querying

suffix array

5	$
4	A $
1	A A T A $
2	A T A $
3	T A $
0	T A A T A $

Burrows-**W**heeler **T**ransformation

$	T	A	A	T	A
A	$	T	A	A	T
A	A	T	A	$	T
A	T	A	$	T	A
T	A	$	T	A	A
T	A	A	T	A	$

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4WRANhDiSHM&t=1s

Global vs local

Global (end-to-end)

```
Read:      GACTGGGCGATCTCGACTTCG
           |||||  |||||||||| |||
Reference: GACTG--CGATCTCGACATCG
```

Local (allows for 'clipping')

```
Read:      ACGGTTGCGTTAA-TCCGCCACG
               ||||||||| ||||||
Reference: TAACTTGCGTTAAATCCGCCTGG
```

A. Aligns sequences end-to-end, including gaps.
B. Identifies the best matching subsequences within two sequences.
C. Aligns three or more sequences for motif detection.
D. Only aligns protein sequences.

examples from: http://bowtie-bio.sourceforge.net/bowtie2/manual.shtml#end-to-end-alignment-versus-local-alignment

Quiz 3

What is the primary role of the Burrows-Wheeler Transform (BWT) in read alignment?

A. To assemble the genome de novo.
B. To visualize phylogenetic trees.
C. To enable fast searching by storing only first and last columns.
D. To simulate RNA splicing events.

Software

Basic alignment:

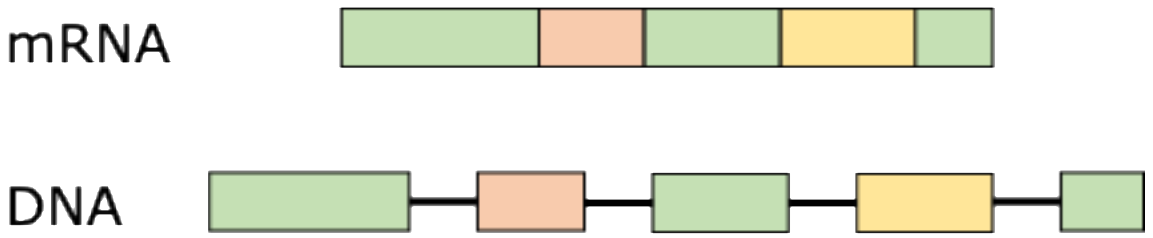
- bowtie2 (BWT; default = global)
- bwa-mem (BWT; default = local)

Splice-aware (RNA-seq):

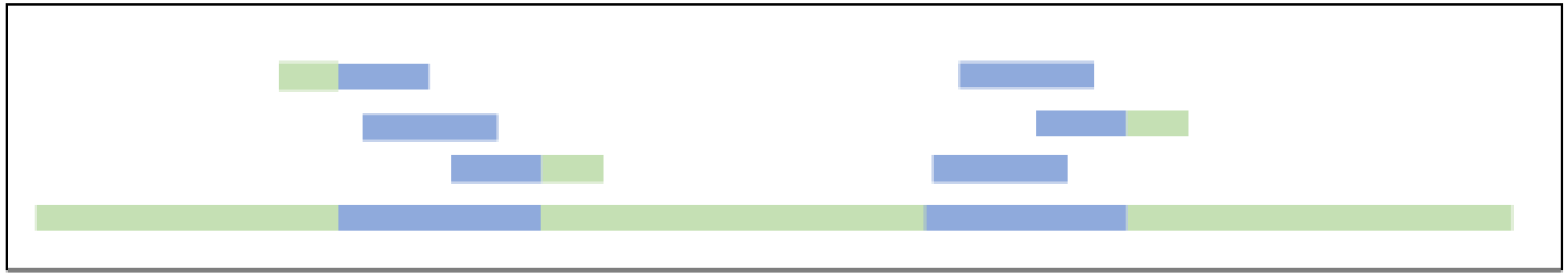
- hisat2
- STAR

Long reads + short reads + splice-aware:

- minimap2



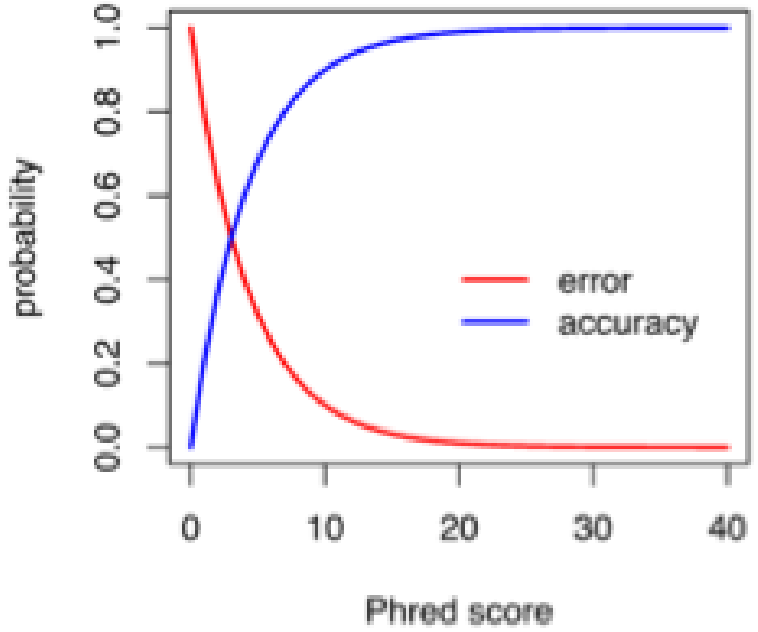
Mapping quality



Mapping quality

$$MAPQ = -10log_{10}\Pr\{mapping\ position\ is\ wrong\}$$

$$-10log_{10}(0.01) = 20$$
$$-10log_{10}(0.5) = 3$$



Quiz 4

Which tool is best suited for aligning RNA-seq reads with splice awareness?

A. BWA
B. Bowtie2
C. STAR
D. Clustal Omega

Quiz 5

What distinguishes global from local alignment in the context of Bowtie2?

A. Global allows for splicing, local does not.
B. Global requires fewer reads than local.
C. Global aligns full sequences end-to-end; local allows for partial matches.
D. Global is only for RNA, local is for DNA.

Summary

Global alignment aligns full sequences end-to-end

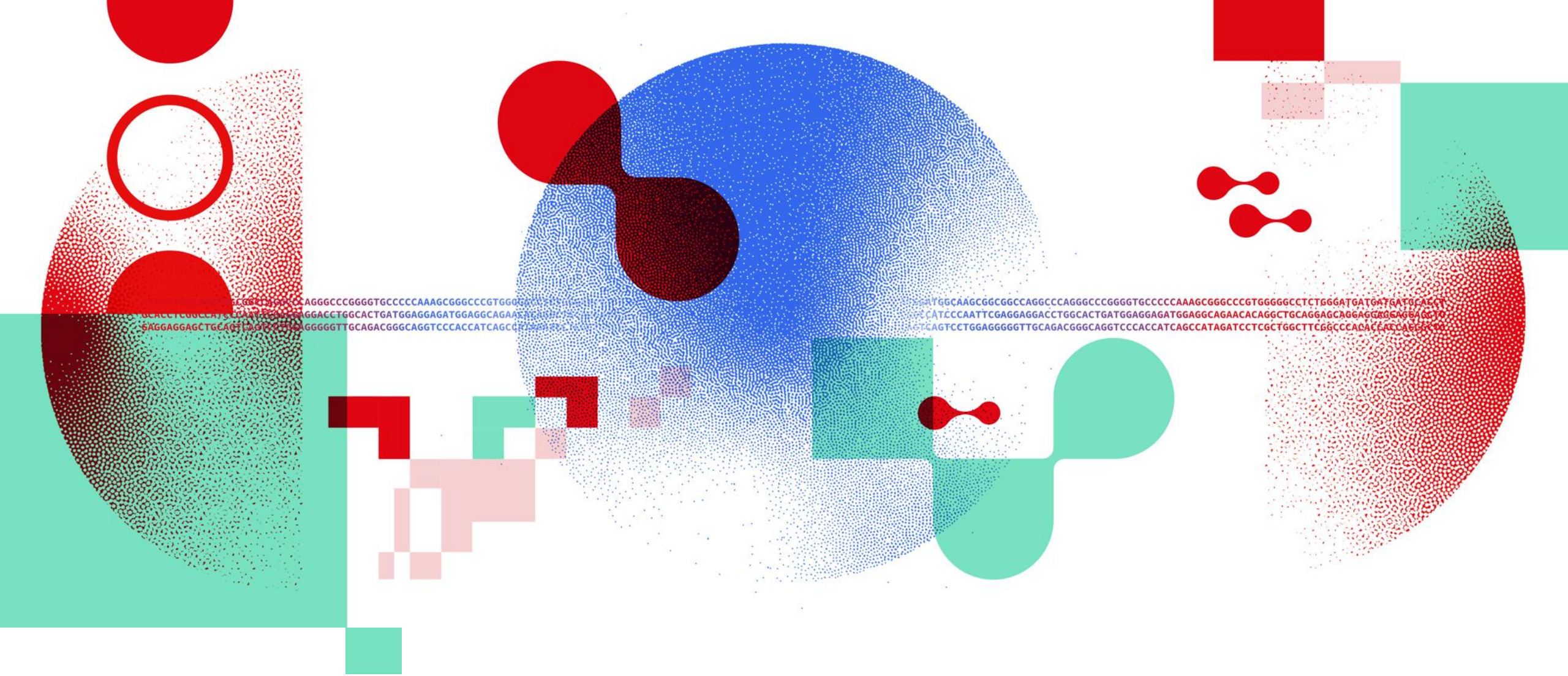
Local alignment is suited for partial matches like conserved domains

MSA aligns multiple sequences to reveal evolutionary or functional patterns

Read alignment maps millions of sequencing reads to a reference genome

Suffix arrays and BWT are used to enable fast searching within large genome indexes

Tools like **BWA**, **Bowtie2**, **STAR**, and **minimap2** support various alignment types, with specific strengths for short reads, long reads, or spliced transcripts



Thank you

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