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## blastp Protein Similarity Search



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blastp Similarity Search: a Case Study
[Search using the "Query subrange" option]


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## BLAST Databases (Nucleotide)

| Nucleotide database | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nucleotide Collection (nr/nt) default | Partially non-redundant nucleotide sequences from GenBank, EMBL, DDBJ, PDB, and RefSeq, excluding ETS, STS, GSS, |
| RefSeq databases | WGS, TSA, patent sequences, HTGS, and sequences $>100 \mathrm{Mb}$ RefSeq RNA, RefSeq Select (human and mouse), RefSeq Genome, Human RefSeqGene, etc. |
| Whole-Genome-Shotgun contigs (WGS), Expressed sequence tags (EST), Sequence Read Archive (SRA), Transcriptome Shotgun Assembly (TSA), High Throughput Genomic Sequences (HTGS), Genomic survey sequences (GSS), Sequence tagged sites (STS) |  |
| PDB nucleotide sequences | Sequences from the Protein Data Bank (PDB) |
| Patent sequences | Nucleotide sequences derived from the Patent division of GenBank |
| 16 r ribosomal RNA | 16 S ribosomal RNA (Bacteria and Archaea type strains) |
| 18 S ribosomal RNA | 18 S ribosomal RNA sequences (SSU) from Fungi type and reference material |
| 28 r ribosomal RNA | 28 S ribosomal RNA sequences (LSU) from Fungi type and reference material |
| Internal transcribed spacer region | Internal transcribed spacer region (ITS) from Fungi type and reference material |
| and more... <br> https://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/d | B1OS477/877 L13-26 |

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## BLASTP Results

[blastp]


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## BLASTP Statistics



## BLASTP Statistics

## [blastp]

4Fe-4S dicluster domain-containing protein [Thermoproteota archaeon] Sequence ID: NPA84857.1 Length: 716 Number of Matches: 1
Range 1: $\mathbf{2 3 1}$ to $\mathbf{7 0 3}$ GenPept Graphics
Score
313 bits(802) Expect Method
1e-94 Compo $\qquad$ itional matrix adjust $\underset{\substack{\text { Identities }}}{\text { Int. }} 187 / 503$ (3)


PKY
PKY
PKYPKYKVEVDPNRCMLCERCTIECSWGVYRREGDR-ITSYSNRGG $267 / 503(53 \%)$ (31/503(6\%)

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sbjct } & 31 & \text { PKYRVVFKYDICIGCGTCAMVCPEGVIKMKGYKPVAAREADCIGCYACMNYCPTDAVKVE } & 290 \\ \text { Query } & 87 & \text { ENAISWRSHPLWDVDARVDIYNQAKTGCILLSGMGNAKEHPIYFDKIVLDACQVTNPSID } & 126\end{array}$
 Raw Score (S): simply based on pairwise scores \& gap penalties
Normalized Score or Bit Score ( $S_{\text {bit }}^{\prime}$ ):
$S_{b i t}^{\prime}=\left(\lambda S-\log _{e} K\right) / \log _{e} 2,\left[S_{n a t}^{\prime}=\lambda S-\log _{e} K\right]$
$\lambda=0.267, K=0.041, S_{\text {bit }}^{\prime}=\left\{0.267 \times 802-\log _{e}(0.041)\right\} / \log _{e} 2=313.5$
Raw scores ( $S$ ) depend on the scoring system; cannot be compared
Bit scores ( $S_{\text {'bit }}$ ) are normalized using $\lambda$ and $K$;
$\rightarrow$ independent of scoring system; can be compared
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## Bonferroni correction

Multiple comparison correction
Instead of using Prob $=\alpha$ as the threshold use Prob = $\alpha / N$ (for $N$ comparisons) as the threshold

- For 10 alignments, use $\alpha^{\prime}=0.05 / 10=0.005$ (instead of 0.05 ) as the threshold $\rightarrow$ For $P(S \geq x)=0.005,(1-0.005)^{10} \approx 0.95$ is the probability to have all 10 alignments with $S<x$ by chance
$\rightarrow \mathbf{1 - 0 . 9 5}=0.05$ is the probability to have at least one alignment with $S \geq x$ by chance
- For 100 alignments, use $\alpha^{\prime}=0.05 / 100=0.0005$ (instead of 0.05 ) as the threshold
$\rightarrow$ For $P(S \geq x)=0.0005,(1-0.0005)^{100} \approx 0.95$ is the probability to have all 100 alignments with $S<x$ by chance
$\rightarrow \mathbf{1 - 0 . 9 5}=0.05$ is the probability to have at least one alignment with $S \geq x$ by chance BIOS477/877 L13-39

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## BLAST Statistics

Karlin-Altschul equation (Karlin \& Altschul, 1990) [For a pairwise alignment]
$P=K m n e^{-\lambda S}$ (Lec 11 slide 12)
$m, n$ : lengths of the sequences compared
$\rightarrow m \times n$ : search space

[For database similarity searching] Search space
$E=K m n e^{-\lambda S}$ (used by BLAST instead of $E=N \mathbf{x} P$ )
E-value: the expected number of HSPs with scores $\geq S$
$m$ : length of the query consider a database as a single very long sequence
$n$ : length of the database (total number of residues)
$P=1-e^{-E}(P \approx E$ if $E<0.01)$
$\rightarrow$ the probability of having at least one HSP with its score $\geq_{\text {B10S477/877 L13-41 }}$

## Pairwise alignment vs. database searching

[For a pairwise alignment]
$>$ Karlin-Altschul equation (Karlin \& Altschul, 1990)
$e^{a} \approx 1+a$, where $a=-$ Kmne $e^{-2 x}$
Taylor series approximation $\rightarrow$ works if $a$ is small ( ( 1 ) Probability of getting the alignment score $S \geq x$ by chance
[For database searching]
$>$ Multiple pairwise alignments $\Rightarrow$ multiple testing problem

- $P(S \geq x)$ : Probability of getting the alignment score $(S)$ larger than $x$ by chance from one pairwise alignment
- If $P(S \geq x)=0.05, P(S<x)=1-P(S \geq x)=0.95$
$\rightarrow 0.95$ is the probability to have one pairwise alignment with $S<x$ by chance
- For 10 alignments, $0.55^{\circ} \approx 0.60$ is the probability to have all 10 alignments with $S<x$
$\rightarrow 1-0.60=0.40$ is the probability to have at least one alignment with $S \geq x$ by chance
- For 100 alignments, $0.95^{100} \approx 0.006$ is the probability to have all 100 with $S<x$
$\rightarrow 1-0.006 \approx 0.99$ is the probability to have at least one alignment with $S \geq x$ by chance
$\mathrm{Pr}=0.05$ as the significance level is not good enough
if many alignments need to be tested!
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## Bonferroni correction in database searching

Multiple comparison correction
$\rightarrow$ Threshold without correction: $P=\alpha$
$\rightarrow$ Threshold with correction: $P=\alpha=\alpha / N$
(for $N$ comparisons)
$E=N \mathbf{x} P$
$\rightarrow$ For $E$-value, using $E=\alpha$ as the threshold is equivalent to using the threshold corrected for multiple comparisons

- For database searching:
$N=$ the database size $=$ the number of entries $=$ the number of alignments

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## BLAST Statistics

Karlin-Altschul equation (Karlin \& Altschul, 1990) $E=K m^{\prime} n^{\prime} e^{-\lambda S} \quad$ (See also Altschul \& Gish, 1996
$m^{\prime}$ : effective length of the query $n^{\prime}$ : effective length of the database
$\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime}=\boldsymbol{m}-\boldsymbol{l}$
$\boldsymbol{n}^{\prime}=\boldsymbol{n}-\boldsymbol{l} \times$ (number of sequences in the database) beyond the edge
$l$ : length adjustment $\rightarrow$ correction for edge effects

- HSPs cannot occur too close to the search space edges.
- Effective lengths of HSPs should be shorter than the actual lengths.
- blastn and tblastx: $l=\ln (\mathbf{K m n}) / H$ is used
- blastp, blastx, tblastn: adjusted $m$ ' and $n$ ' is calculated using the finite-size correction (FSC) (Park et al., 2012)


## P-value, E-value, and database search

[FASTA]
$>$ P-value for pairwise alignment $=1-\exp \left[-K m n e^{-2 S}\right] \approx K m n e^{-\lambda s}$ $\rightarrow$ Probability of getting the alignment score $\geq S$ from random pairwise comparison ( $m$ and $n$ are the lengths of the two sequences compared)
$>\mathrm{E}$-value $=P \times N$, where $N$ : database size (number of entries)
[BLAST]
effectively $P \times N$ where $P=$ Kmnde--VS
where $n$ d: database length
$>\mathrm{E}$-value $=K m^{\prime} n^{\prime} e^{-2 s} \quad$ where $n \mathrm{n}$ : database length
$\rightarrow$ Number of alignments with a score $\geq S$ expected by chance from a database search $m$ ': effective length of the query $n$ ': effective length of the database
$>$ P-value for a database search: $P=1-e^{-E}$
$\rightarrow$ The probability of having at least one HSP with its score $\geq S$
BLAST Statistics: hittps://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/tutorial/Altschul-1.html Altschul et al. (1994) BIOS477/8

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## BLASTP Statistics

## [blastp]

4Fe-4S dicluster domain-containing protein [Thermoproteota archaeon]
Sequence ID: NPA84857.1 Length: 716 Number of Matches: 1
Range 1: $\mathbf{2 3 1}$ to $\mathbf{7 0 3}$ GenPept Graphics

| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Score } \\ 313 \text { bits (802) }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Query PKYKVEVDPNRCMLCERCTIECSWGVYREGDR-IISYSNRGGACHRCVVMCPRDAITIK


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350 $\boldsymbol{V} \lambda=0.267, K=0.041, S=802, S_{\text {bit }}^{\prime}=\{0.267 \times 802-\ln (0.041)\} / \ln 2=313.5$ Expect $(E)=K \boldsymbol{m}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{e}^{-\lambda S}$ or $\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{e}^{-S^{\prime} n a t}$ or $\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime} 2^{-S_{b i l}^{\prime}}$ $\boldsymbol{E}=0.041 \times \boldsymbol{m}^{\prime} \times \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime} \times \boldsymbol{e}^{-0.267 \times 802}$ [from the raw score] $\boldsymbol{E}=\boldsymbol{m}^{\prime} \times \boldsymbol{n}^{\prime} \times \mathbf{2}^{-313}$ [from the bit score]

```
                                    P}=1-\mp@subsup{e}{}{-
\(=1-\exp \left(-5.89 \times 10^{-81}\right)\)
```

W/O length adjustment: $m=510, n=278,407,168,794$
$\mathrm{E}=0.041 \times 510 \times 278,407,168,794 \times e^{-0.267 \times 802}=5.89 \mathrm{E}-81=5.89 \times 10^{-81}$
$\mathrm{E}=510 \times 278,407,168,794 \times 2^{-313}=8.51 \mathrm{E}-81=8.51 \times 10^{-91}{ }^{\prime}(>1 \mathrm{E}-94)$
Without length adjustment, E -values are overestimated)
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BLAST Search Set vs. Format Option


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FASTA Statistics


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