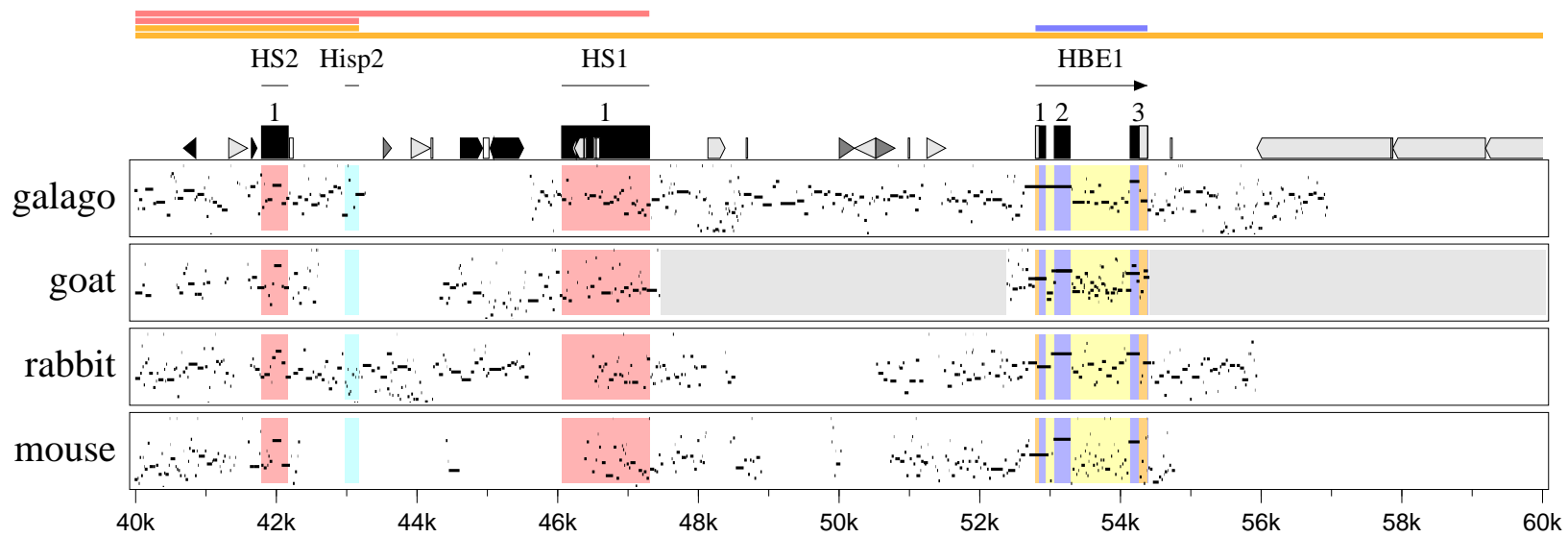


# Recent Additions to PipMaker

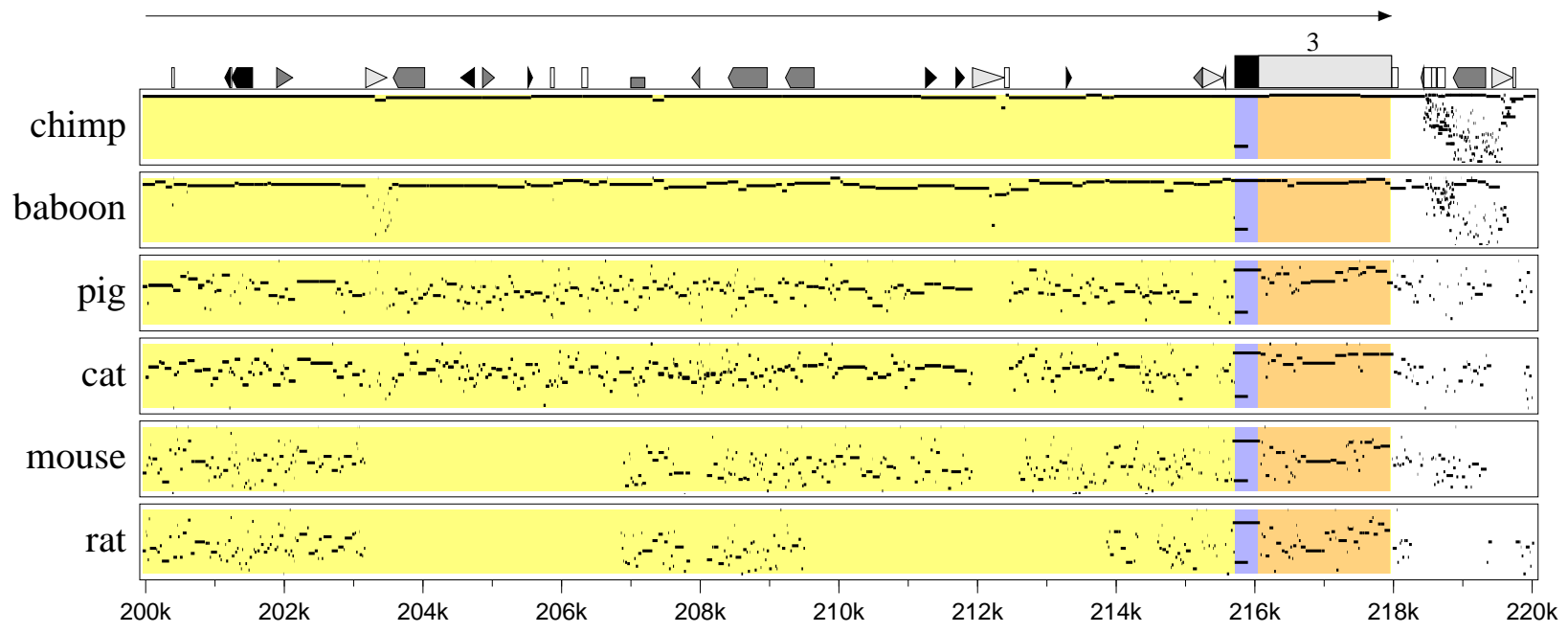
Webb Miller  
Penn State

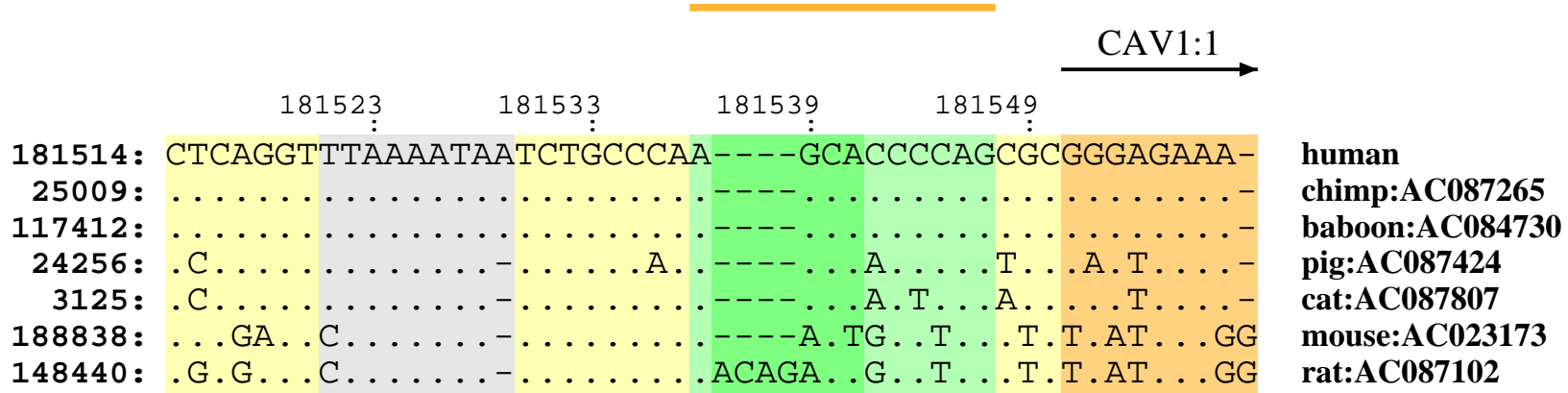
# Outline

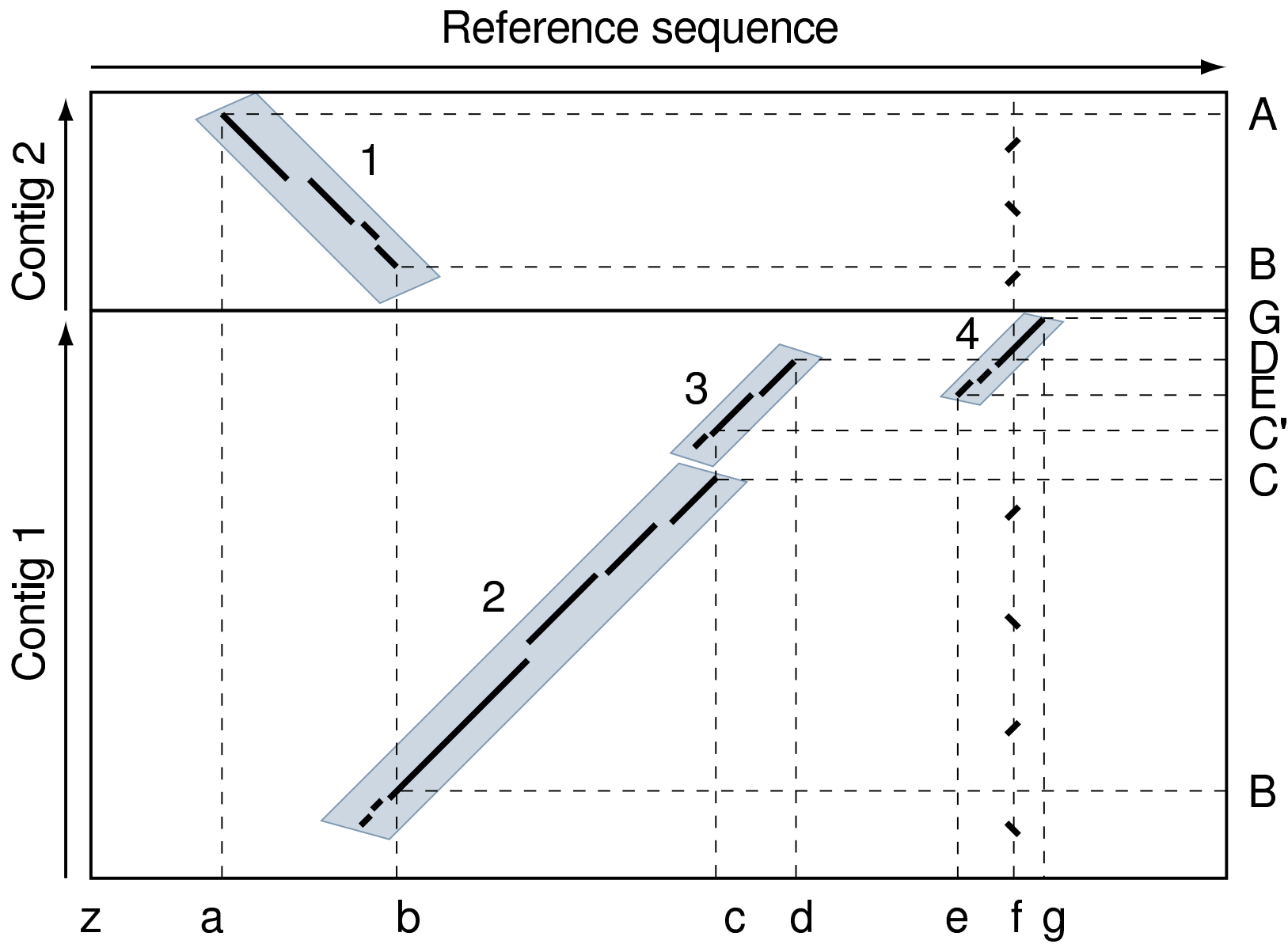
1. MultiPipMaker — simultaneous analysis of more than two sequences.
2. LAJ — locally run program for interactive viewing of PipMaker alignments
3. PipTools — locally run tools to facilitate use of PipMaker
4. Enterix — archived alignments of enteric bacterial genomes
5. PipDispenser — archived alignments human and mouse genomes

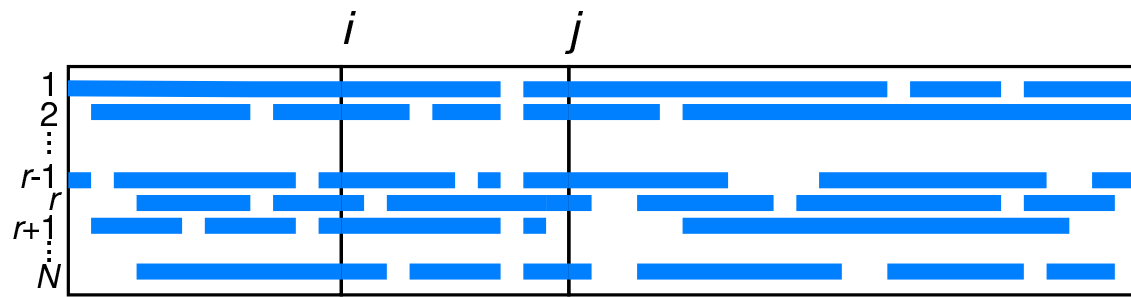


CAV1

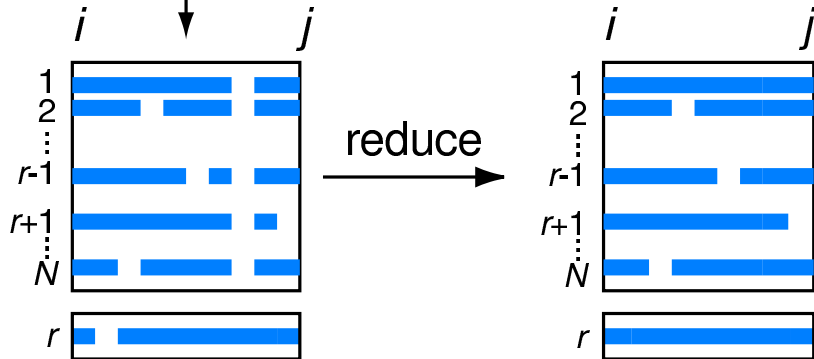




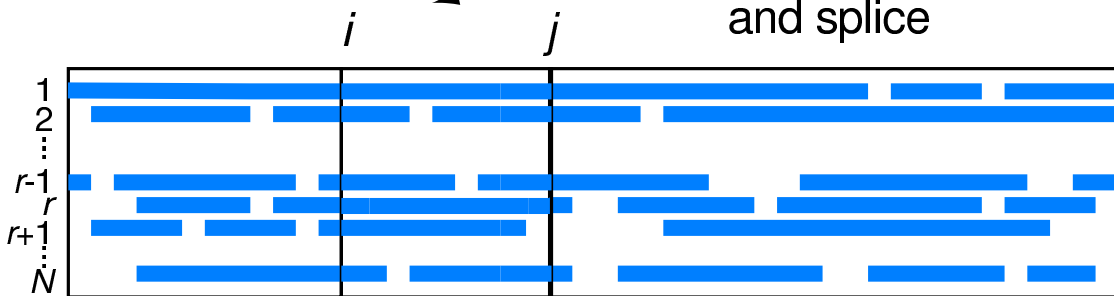




extract



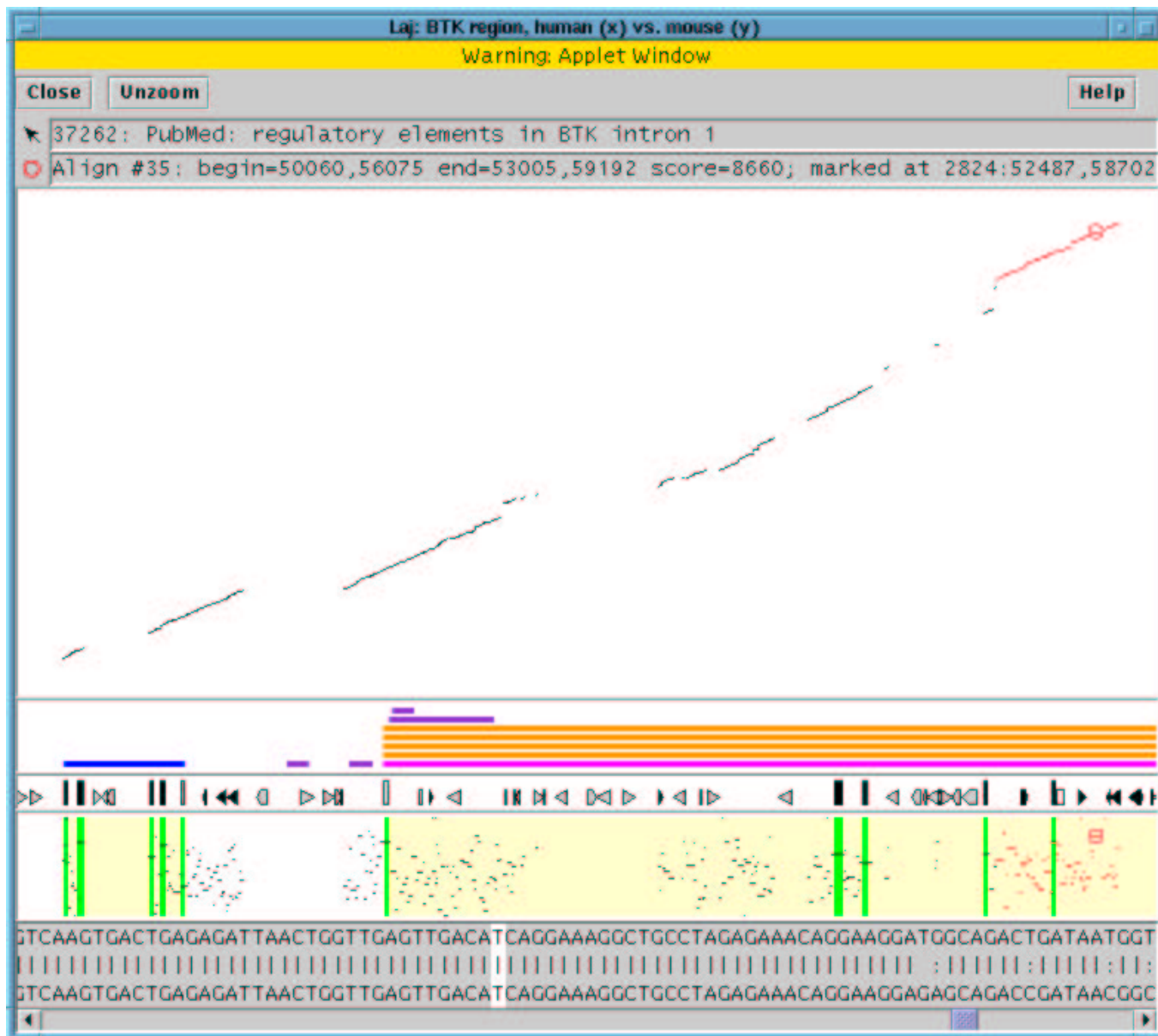
compute alignment and splice



## LAJ

LAJ ("Local Alignments in Java") is an interactive viewer for alignments generated by Blastz (PipMaker's pairwise alignment program). Both dotplot and PIP views of the alignments are given. The user can zoom in, click to see a nucleotide-level view, click on hyperlinks.





## **LAJ for an “Electronic Supplement”**

A biologist can establish a Web site as an “electronic supplement” to a sequence analysis project, where LAJ is provided as an applet that can be loaded by any Java-compliant browser. That way, other biologists can browse the electronic supplement using the full power of LAV. For instance, see:

<http://linus.ceh.uvic.ca/mdwilson/laj.html>

# PipTools for Preparing Annotations

(i.e., repeats, exons and underlay files)

<b>Program</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
<i>exons2underlays</i>	exons file	underlay file
<i>genbank2exons</i>	GenBank	exons file
<i>genbank2repeats</i>	GenBank	repeats file
<i>genscan2exons</i>	Genscan	exons file
<i>genscan2underlays</i>	Genscan	underlay file
<i>rmask2repeats</i>	RepeatMasker	repeats file
<i>sim4</i>	cDNA sequence	exons file

## **PipTools for Modifying Annotations** (e.g. if the reference sequence changes)

<b>Program</b>	<b>Function</b>
<i>exons2mrna</i>	extract putative cDNA sequence
<i>shift-pos</i>	shift positions in annotations
<i>transform-pos</i>	transfer positions to other sequence

# PipTools for Analyzing Alignments

## Program

*strong-hits*

*strong-hits2underlays*

*infocon*

*slice*

*multi-pat*

## Function

find strong hits in a pairwise alignment

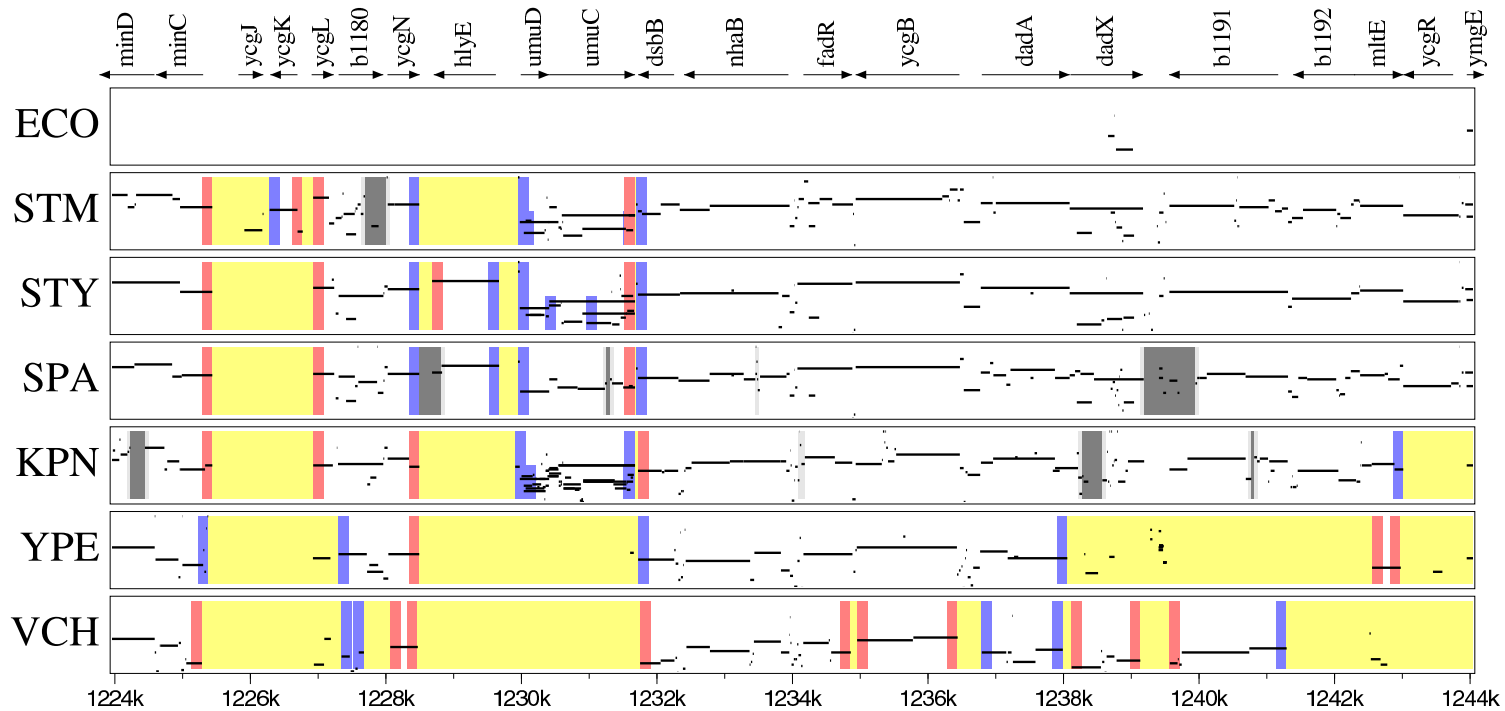
color strong hits

find strong hits in a multiple alignment

extract part of a multiple alignment

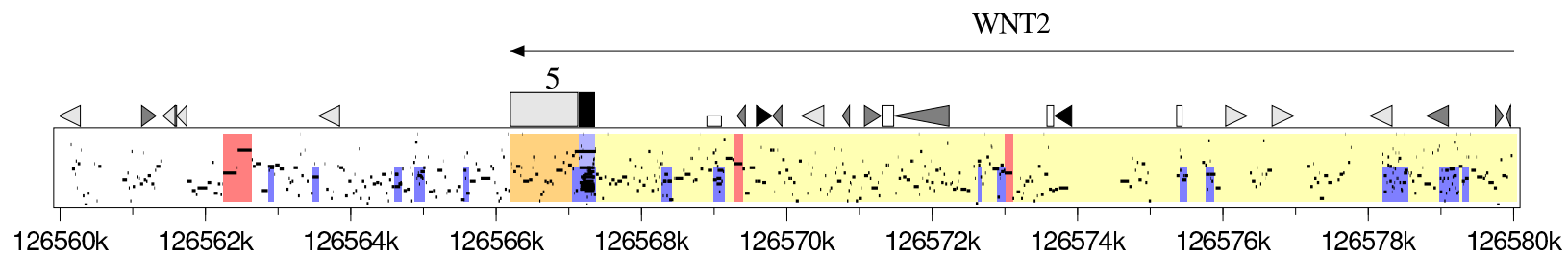
match patterns in a multiple alignment

- yellow = E. coli sequence not found in the other species
- red = sequence in the other species whose immediate neighbor has a homolog elsewhere in E. coli
- blue = sequence in the other species whose immediate neighbor has no detectable homolog in E. coli
- gray = apparently not sequenced in the other species
- purple = overlapping colors, such as red and blue

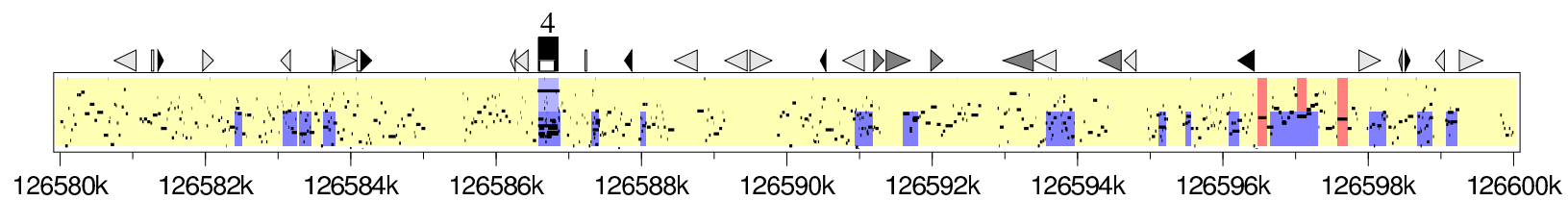


# PipDispenser

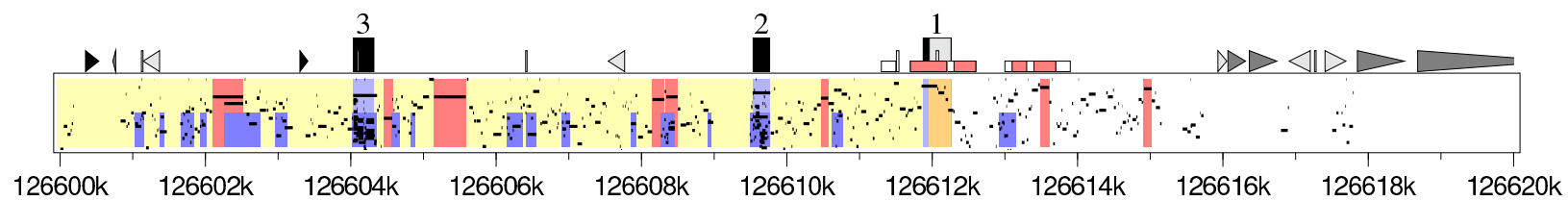
At our website you can request a pip of any desired gene or region in the human genome, aligned to the mouse. We intend to add the rat genome sequence in the near future.



WNT2



WNT2





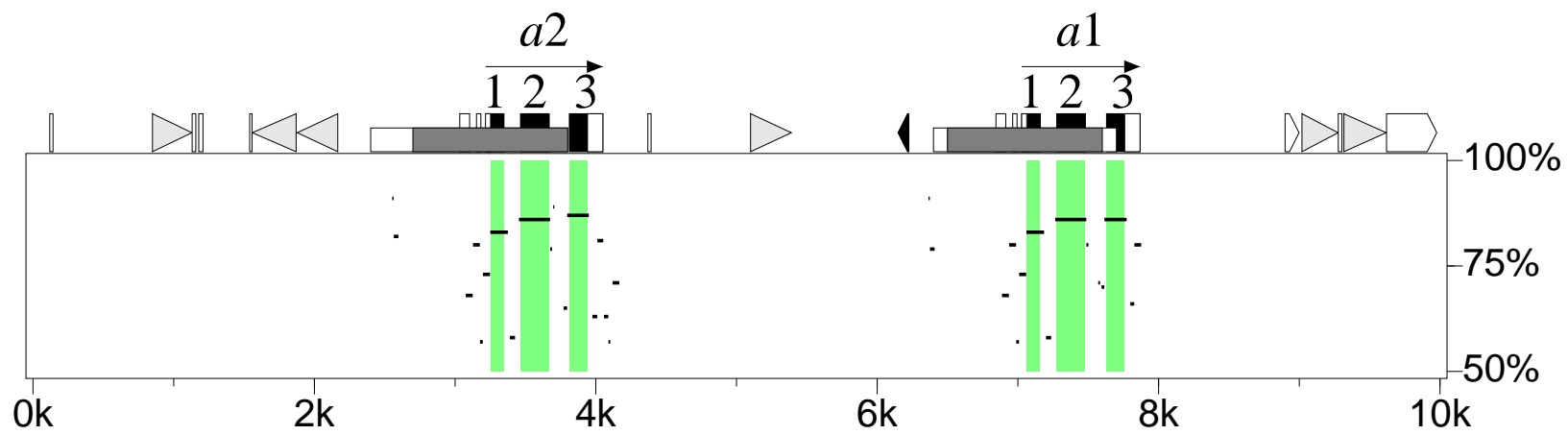
# Aligning Whole Genomes

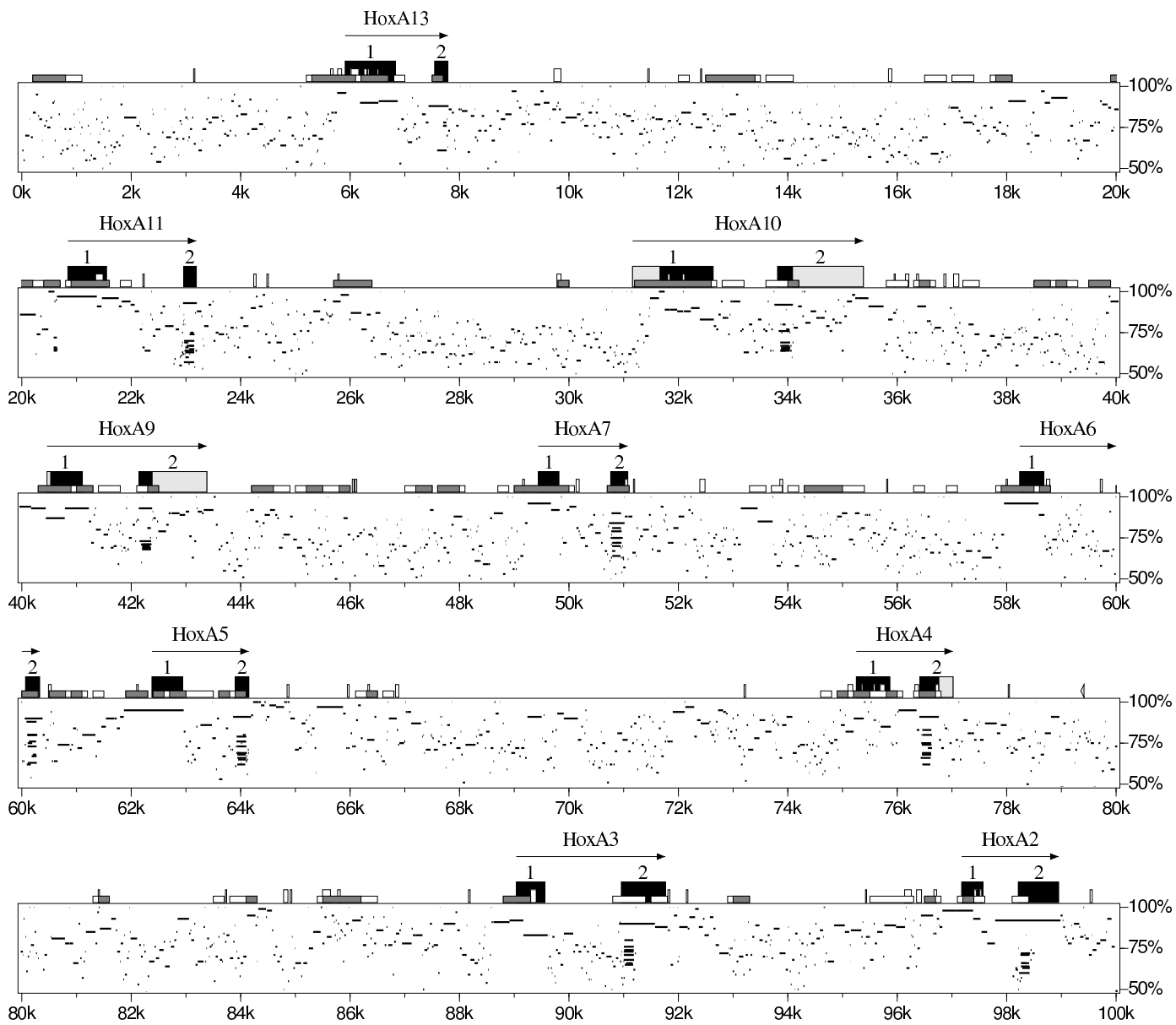
Alignments for PipDispenser are computed on a 1000-CPU cluster belonging to David Haussler of the University of California at Santa Cruz. The computation takes half a day.

## **Varying Rate of Conservation**

The rate of human-mouse conservation varies widely among different genomic loci. At some, only the protein-coding regions can be reliably aligned. At others, most or all of the non-coding DNA aligns.

# Alpha-globin gene cluster





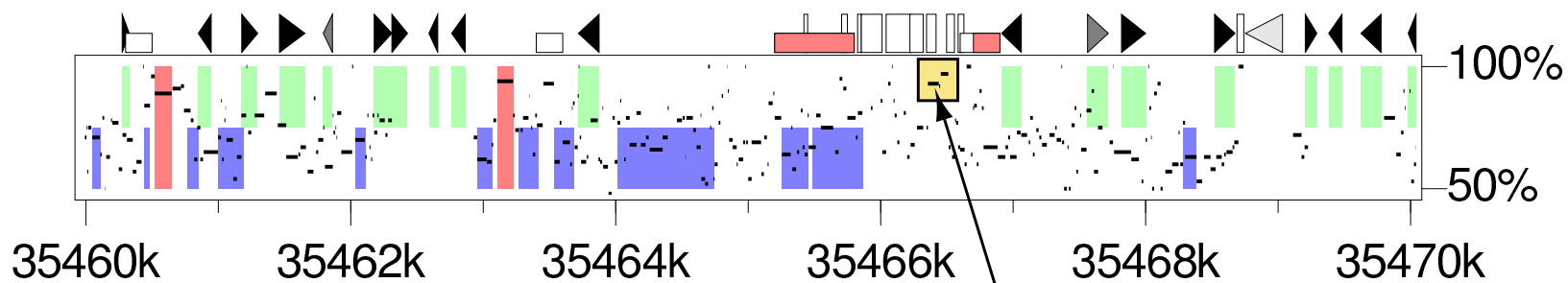
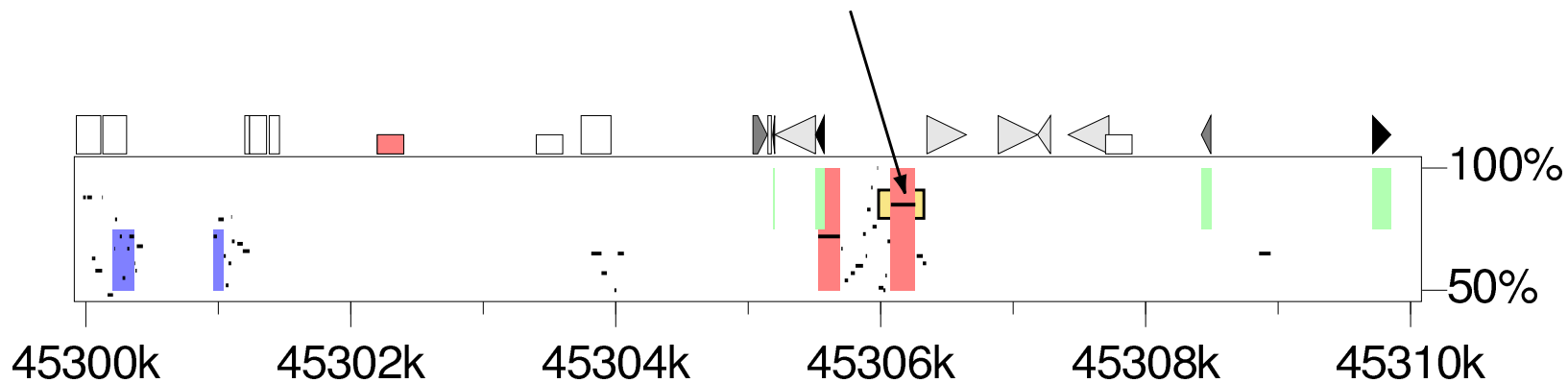
region	aligns	high	%G+C	%rept	%ident	ts/tv	ave seg	ave gap
HOXA	99.3	21.3	50.7	3.4	78.9	1.53	42.0	5.3
TCR	77.8	7.0	44.0	14.3	70.4	1.55	31.0	7.4
FHIT	58.1	7.6	37.1	42.0	68.9	1.34	30.7	7.1
CFTR	53.2	4.9	34.9	38.9	69.9	1.37	28.1	7.3
BTK	49.6	4.9	41.1	41.2	72.8	1.41	32.3	8.8
SNCA	44.4	1.0	34.6	31.8	66.7	1.28	26.0	7.7
DIST1	40.9	0.8	55.3	38.0	69.8	1.51	26.5	7.7
MECP2	39.7	5.9	47.8	47.5	74.2	1.66	34.2	8.1
CD4	35.6	3.3	51.9	36.9	73.0	1.44	30.0	7.3
CECR	21.3	1.8	45.9	47.8	70.0	1.34	27.3	6.7
ERCC2	11.0	0.0	58.5	53.9	73.4	1.34	28.5	8.4

# Statistical Significance of Matches

Working with Jia Li of Penn State's Statistics Department, we have developed a method for assigning statistical significance to strongly matching regions within a long genomic region.

1. Segment the region according to extent of divergence using a Hidden Markov Model.
2. Using statistical theory developed by Dembo and Karlin (which generalizes that used for Blast p-values), assign p-values to strongly matching regions according to their local degree of background divergence.

score = 128, p-value = 0.00543



score = 128, p-value = 0.103

# Acknowledgements

- almost everything — Ross Hardison
- PipMaker — Scott Schwartz
- MultiPipMaker — Eric Green (ZooSeq), Scott Schwartz
- LAJ, PipTools — Cathy Riemer, Laura Elnitski
- PipDispenser — Scott Schwartz; David Haussler and Jim Kent (U.C. Santa Cruz)
- Enterix — Liliana Florea (now at Celera), Scott Schwartz, Cathy Riemer
- p-values for conserved regions — Jia Li



## Web Sites

- <http://bio.cse.psu.edu> — (Multi)PipMaker, Pip Dispenser, LAJ, PipTools, Enterix
- <http://genome-test.cse.ucsc.edu> — Santa Cruz Genome Browser test site, including human-mouse alignments
- <http://pipeline.lbl.gov> — Vista alignment generator, human-mouse alignments