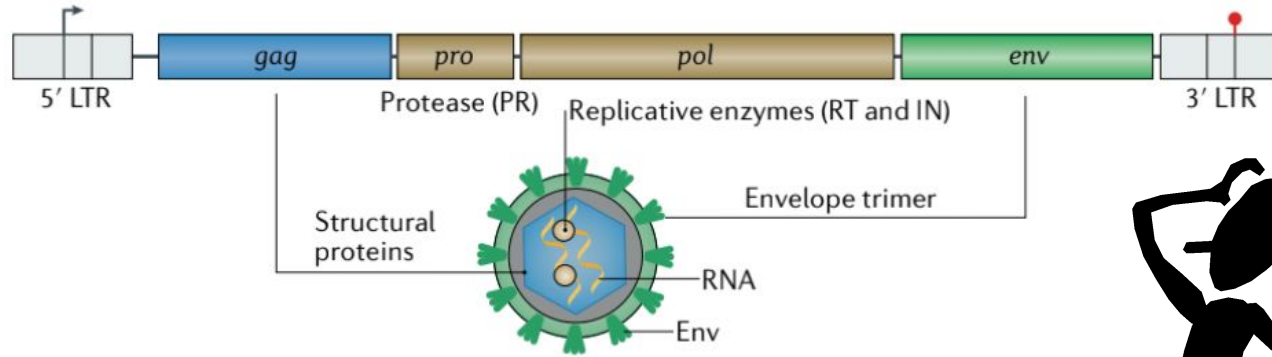
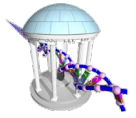
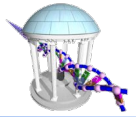


# Comp 555 - BioAlgorithms - Spring 2021



Looking for Fossils

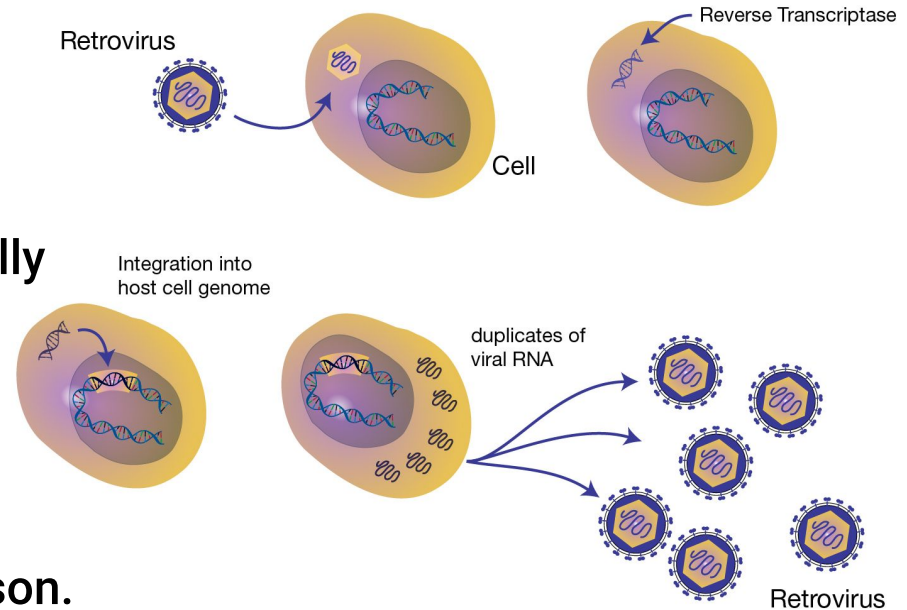


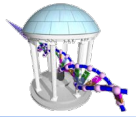
# Endogenous Retroviruses (ERV)

During evolution various Retroviruses have incorporated themselves permanently into vertebrate genomes.

These "Endogenous" Retroviruses are generally dormant, but they occasionally awaken and, rather than leave the cell, they incorporate new copies of themselves back into the host DNA.

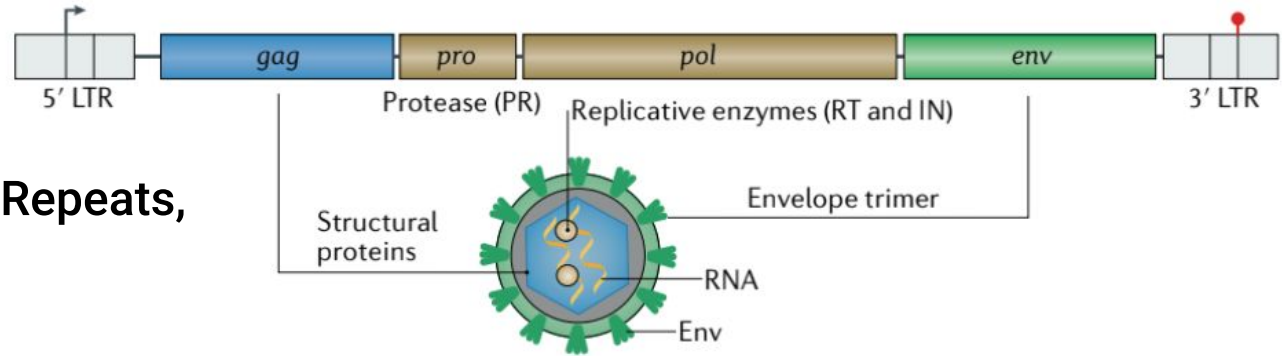
Thus, they are a form of Retrotransposon.





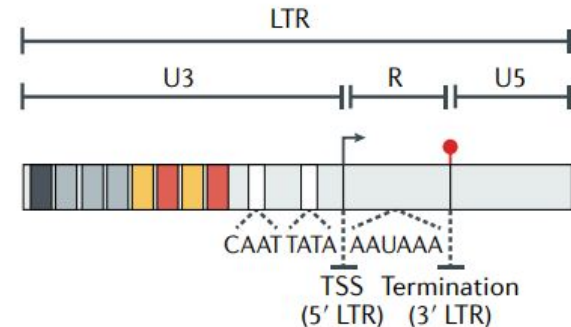
# ERV genome structure

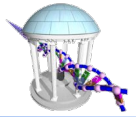
The ERV genome is flanked by two "Identical sequences" called Long Terminal Repeats, LTRs.



These LTRs contain the transcription start and end sites that are used when the ERV is copied (retrotransposed). These are parentheses enclosing the "proviral" sequence.

LTRs are required for the ERV to activate.





# LTRs can lose their virus

Active ERVs are bad news.

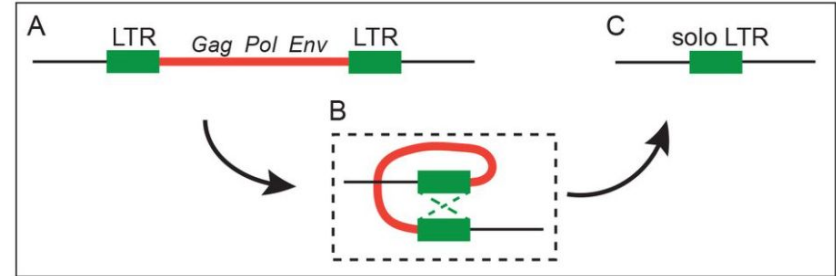
They tend to insert themselves into genes, and generally reduce the fitness of their host.

One way of cleaning the genome of ERVs is to remove their viral sequence.

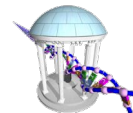
The genome has a natural way of doing this, through a process call recombination (the same mechanism that exchanges sequences between the two chromosome copies).

The "identical" sequences of the two LTRs are their Achilles Heel. Sometimes, they pair up and recombine, and as a side-effect the viral sequence is excised.

The genome is full of these vestigial LTRs.



# Let's look for them



There are several ways that we could proceed.

1. We could start by looking at all those 45-mers that are over-represented in the genome. But, not all of these sequences are ERV LTRs
2. We could start with a viral template. Where do we get one?

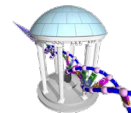
Luckily biologists have used the first method to give us templates that we can use for the second.

There are databases with these "approximate" sequences.



RepeatMasker

# Getting started



Same  
old code...

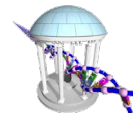
```
In [139]: ▶ def loadFasta(filename):
          """ Parses a classically formatted and possibly
              compressed FASTA file into a list of headers
              and fragment sequences for each sequence contained"""
          if filename.endswith(".gz"):
              fp = gzip.open(filename, 'r')
          else:
              fp = open(filename, 'r')
          # split at headers
          data = fp.read().split('>')
          fp.close()
          # ignore whatever appears before the 1st header
          data.pop(0)
          headers = []
          sequences = []
          for sequence in data:
              lines = sequence.split('\n')
              headers.append(lines.pop(0))
              # add an extra "+" to make string "1-referenced"
              sequences.append('+ ' + ''.join(lines))
          return (headers, sequences)
```

```
In [180]: ▶ header, seq = loadFasta("data/LTR14A.fa")
          print(len(header), "sequences")
          for i in range(len(header)):
              print(header[i])
              print(len(seq[i])-1, "bases", seq[i][:30], "...", seq[i][-30:])
```

```
1 sequences
DF0000410.4 LTR14A
344 bases +tgggagaaaagctgagtgttgggagagaa ... gacctggtgttgggtctgatcacccaaca
```

```
In [181]: ▶ def revComp(dnaSeq):
          return ''.join([{'A':'T','C':'G','G':'C','T':'A'}[base] for base in reversed(dnaSeq)])
```

# New stuff



## "Signature" k-mers

```
In [185]: ▶ ltr = seq[0].upper()
           K = 19
           forward = dict([(ltr[i:i+K], i) for i in range(1,len(ltr)-K+1)])
           print(len(forward))
           rev = "+" + revComp(ltr[1:])
           reverse = dict([(rev[i:i+K], -i) for i in range(1,len(rev)-K+1)])
           print(len(reverse))

           for key in forward:
               if key in reverse:
                   print(key)
```

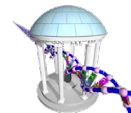
```
326
326
```

```
In [186]: ▶ print(ltr)
```

```
+TGGGAGAAAAGCTGAGTGTTGGGAGAGAAGCTGAGGCAGGGCTTGCATGTCTGCTAGACTTGCTGGCTCCTTGCTTCTAGCACTCCCATTATCTCAAGCAGCCATATGTTTCTCATTCACTTG
ATACACCGTTTTCTTTCAACCCCCACATCCTCACCACCTGTTTCTTTGTTTGGAGCACCATAAATAGCGTGGGCTCCCAGAGCTCGGGGCCTTCGCAGCCTCCACACTCGCGATGGCCCCCTGG
TCCCACCTTCTCTCAAACCTGTCTTTTCTCATTCTTTGACTCCGCCGGACTTCGTGCCCCCAGACCTGGTGTTGGGTCTGATCACCCCAACA
```



# Let's go fishing



## Let's scan the genome looking for LTRs...

```
In [6]: ▶ import time

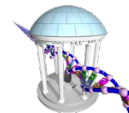
DATA = "/nas/longleaf/home/mcmillan/data/GRCh38/"
chromo = [str(i) for i in range(1,23)] + ['X', 'Y', 'MT']

genome = []
kmerCount = {}
for contig in chromo:
    tick = time.time()
    position = []
    with open(DATA+"Chr%s.seq" % contig, 'r') as fp:
        chrseq = fp.read()
        for i in range(1,len(chrseq)-K+1):
            kmer = chrseq[i:i+K]
            if (kmer in forward):
                position.append((i,forward[kmer]))
            elif (kmer in reverse):
                position.append((i,reverse[kmer]))
            else:
                if (len(position) > 2) and (position[-2][1] == 0) and (position[-1][1] == 0):
                    position.pop()
                    position.append((i,0))
    tock = time.time()
    print(contig, len(chrseq), len(position), "%.2f secs" % (tock - tick))
    tick = tock
    genome.append(position)
```

```
1 248956423 1698 175.85 secs
2 242193530 1265 168.98 secs
3 198295560 1060 138.55 secs
4 190214556 786 132.73 secs
5 181538260 1243 127.43 secs
6 170805980 1393 120.09 secs
7 159345974 1301 111.18 secs
8 145138637 345 100.49 secs
9 138394718 511 96.50 secs
10 133797423 2181 93.43 secs
11 135086623 914 94.36 secs
12 133275310 638 93.49 secs
13 114364329 620 79.47 secs
14 107043719 209 73.86 secs
15 101991190 839 70.74 secs
16 90338346 173 62.28 secs
17 83257442 701 58.86 secs
18 80373286 288 55.37 secs
19 58617617 693 41.34 secs
20 64444168 118 44.60 secs
21 46709984 347 32.46 secs
22 50818469 924 35.38 secs
X 156040896 1665 117.20 secs
Y 57227416 391 39.27 secs
MT 16570 3 0.02 secs
```



# Let's take a look

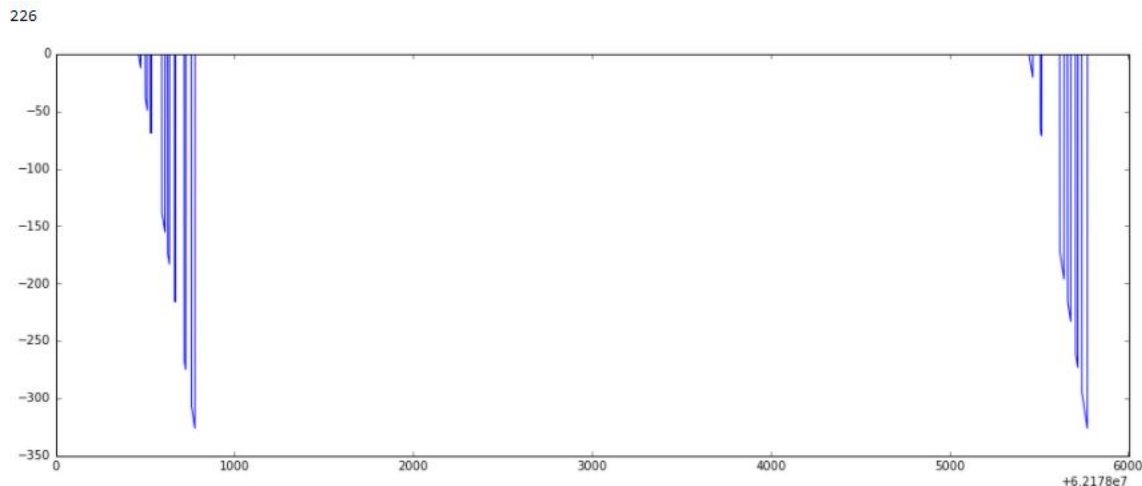


```
In [15]: import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
%matplotlib inline

position = genome[0] # chromosome 1

lo, hi = (0, 250000000)
# lo, hi = (62000000, 62500000)
x = [i for i, j in position if i >= lo and i < hi]
y = [j for i, j in position if i >= lo and i < hi]
print(len(x))

fig = plot.figure(figsize=(16,6))
plot.plot(x,y)
plot.show()
```

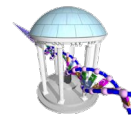


These are potentially LTRs on chromosome 1.

Note, many have accumulated mutations, in fact, none are an exact match for our template.

The most likely LTRs are those that share many k-mers in the expected order.

# Taking a look



In [14]:

```
contig = "1"  
with open(DATA+"Chr%s.seq" % contig, 'r') as fp:  
    chrseq = fp.read()  
    print(chrseq[62178464:62183771+K])
```

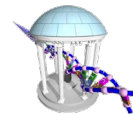
```
TGTTGGGGTGATCAGACCCAAACCAGGTCATGGGGACGACGAAGTCCGGCGGAGTCAAAGGAATGATTAAGAGACAGTTTGAAGAGAAGTGGGCCACGGGGCCACTCGTGTGAGGCTGCGCAAGGCC  
CCAAGCTCTGGAGGCCACAGCTATTATTTGGTCTCAAAGAAACAGGTTGGTGGAGGTGTGGGGTTTGAAGAGAAACAGTGTATCAAGTGAATGAGAGACATATGGCTACTTGAGATAATGGCAGTGC  
TGGAAAGCAAGGAGCCAGCAAGCTAGCACACATGCAAGCTCTGCCCTCAGCTTCTCTCCCAACACTCAGCTTTTCTCCCAACATGCTCTTTTTTTTGAAGAAACCCGCCACAGCATCATAT  
TACTAGCATAAAGTGGCCCTTTCTAAAATAATTTGAGCAAGGCAATCAACAGGCTGTGACGCCCTTAATTTGCCAGTGGTGTACAGCTCATTTTTCTTAGCCCTATTCAAAATGGAGTGCCTCT  
GGTTTGAATGCTTCTACATATTTCCCTTTCCCTTTACAGAGGACCCCTTAATCTAGGGGTTGCGAAGAGGATGAAGGTCACCTTCTGTAACTCATGCTGAATAGGGGCGATGATACTCTGCC  
TACCTATTAGGGTCTCTGTATTAGGGTAGAGAGGATCCAGTCAAGAAAGCATTTGGTTCGTAAAGTACTATAGGTAAAACCCCTGGCACTCCAGCACCTTCTCAGCATGGCTCATACTAGGGGAC  
CCAGTCCATGGTGGGATCCATGGCTCTCCAGTCTCTGTTCCATGGTGTACACACTCTTGAAGGACACTGCTGCTGGTGGTGTTCATCTCCGCAAAAACAGCAAGCATACCTTCCACCCCATGTAG  
TAAATCTACTGAACAGAAGCAAAAAGCTTTTGGGCTGTAGTGGGAGGCATGCTATGCTGAAGCATTTGTAACCTCAGCTCTGCTCTTTGGTAAATACCATGGGGCAAAACTACTGTGATA  
ACGAGAAGCAGGCCCTTCTAACAAGAGGCGACAGAGAAAGCAAACTCAAGGCTTAAAGCAACTCTTAAACCTCAATTTGACACTGTACAGGTTGGGTCACACTAGATGTGTGGTTCATGATAGA  
TAGATGTTTGGTGGGACCCACACAGGCCACTGATTTGTCACCTGGAGAGACACAAGCAAACTCTTCCCAATAAAATATCTTCTTTTTCCCAAGTCTTTGTATGTGCATCCCTTACCATATA  
TCTTGTCCAGCCCTTTTATTTTCTTTTGTCCCTGTGAGGAGTGTGTCAGCTGCCGTAATGGGTTGATCTTTTGTAAACTTAAAAATTTAAATGTTAATAAAGCTAAATGCAATGCAATAGCGGTTG  
TCTTATATCTCTGGTCCCTTTTGGTTTTGTATTTGAGTTTTTAAAGTACTATATTAGCTTCTTCCACTATGCTTTGCTCCTGTGAGTATACGGAACTCCGCAATAGGGTAAATTTCCATTTGT  
GAAAAAATGTAGCCATGGCTTTACTATAGTATCTCGGCTGTACACAGTTTTGATTTTTTGGGGGATCCCAACTGAAAAGCAAGATAAAAAGATGCTTTTAAACATGAGCTGTAGCTTACCCTGT  
TGACATGTGGCCAGATAAAAATGGAATAGTACTGAAACTGAAACATGAAACAAGGCAAAATTTTCCAAAAGCAGGAATATGTGTTACATCCATCTGCGCAGATGGAATTTGGAGATAAACCTCAGGG  
TAACTCTTGGTCTTGTAGTGGCAGATGCAAGGACTAGCAAGGCAAGCAAGTGTGCAACAATTTCTTAGCTGTTCCATGATAGACCATATCTTTTTCTAAATGCTTGGGCAATTAAGATGGGTTA  
AAGAAATGAAATGTTTGTGCATCAGCAAAAGGCTGACAGACAACATGCATCCGCCCTTTGATTAAGTTTAGTTAAAGGGGCGAGGAGGTTAGTATGTGCTCATATGATGATACAGAAAAGGTTAAATG  
CCTTTATGTTATGTTTGTGCTTAAAGAAATGAAATAAAAAGATAAAGTGTTCATCAGTCACTTTCAGGTTAAGGCACATCAATCCAGATTTTTGGGATCATTGTTGGGAGAGCAGCCCTGGTTAT  
AGTGTGCCATGGGTTGAATCAGACGATTAACAGCCCTTAAATCTGTTAACTTCTCCACTTACCAAGCTTTTTTCTTAAAGCAAAATACAGGAGAATCCAAAGGGGAGAAAGTAGGCTTATATGTC  
CCTCTTGCAAATGTCTGCAACAGTCTTTTCCGTTTCCGAGCCACTTGTCCAAACCAAAAGCAAGTTGGCAGTTAGCAGCAAAAGGAAATGGGAGCGGGAGGCTCAAC  
AATGGCCGCTCTTAAAAATGGCACCACAACATTTGGTCCGACCTGTTTGGCCCTTTTAAATCTAAAGGTTGCTGATGGTCAATTTATCTTTTCTAGTCTTTTCCAGGCCGATATCCCATTTTTCTATC  
ATTTGTCTACTAATTTATGATTTTGGTCCGTAAGGAATAGATATTCAGCATCCATTTGTCATAAGTCTCACCACATATATTGACAGGAGAGGTTGTAATGATAGGCTGAATTTGCTCTTCT  
GACCATCCAGCCCTTGACATGGTAAAAATCAAAAGAACTGTAAGAACTCCGAGGCGCTCTACTCCAAACAATACCAATGGATGCTTTCGCTTAGGCCAGTGGCAGGGCCATTTGATTTACAGCAAT  
AATAGAGACATCAGCTCCAGTACTACTAGTCTCAGAAATCTTTTCCGTAAGTGTACTGTGCAAAATAGTCTTTTGTGACAGACTGATTAACCCAAATACACAGCCCTTCTGCTGGATAGTA  
TTACCAAAAGCCCTTCTATTCTTTTCTTACTGTGCTGCTTCTGACGTTTATGTAAGGTTAACAGCAACACTGAGCAATTCCTCTCCGGGAGGCGACCAAGAGCTGAGGAACTAATAACTAATTTA  
ATTTCTCCAGTATAAATCAGAGTCAATTTTCTCTATGTACAGTAAACCTTTTAAATTTAGACTAGATCTTCCAAAGTAAAGAGCAGTGTCTTCCGACGGTAAAGGGTCCCTTAACTCCATGGGGA  
CCTTCTCTGGTGGCTCCCAAGAAAGTAAAGAGATGGGAAATTTGCTGTAGAGGTTCTACAGGAGCAGCAGCTGCTGCTGAGGCGGGGCAAAATTTTACATTTTGAAGGGCACTGGCTGTGCGGG  
GATAGGCTCGGTTTGTGAGGGGCTTGAAGTGGGCGCTTCTCCGGTCTTCTGAAATAGGTTTGCATCTTTGTCAAAATAGAAATGACAATGATTTTCCCAAGTGTATGGCTTTCTTATACAGGGA  
CATATACCGGAGCTTTTCTGTTGATTTGATGGAGCTTTTTTGGCTTTTGTGTTTCTTACTACTTCTTGTATGTCCTTCTTGTATGTCCTTCTTGTATGTCCTTCTTGTATGTCCTTCTTGTATGTCCT  
TCTTCTACTCTTAAATCAGCATATGCCCAGCTTAAACAGTAGGCTTATGTAAGTTACTTCAATGCACTCAGCAAGCTTAAATATGCTTAAATGAGCTTCTTCTTCCAGGGTCTAAGGCTTAACT  
AGTTTTGACACTGCAATTTGCAATTTGCAATTTGCAATTTTAAACAATCTGAGGCGTTTTTATGCAATTTAGGCTTTTATACAGGCTCTTGAACCAAGCAATCAACATCAACATAGGTTCT  
TTAGCTCTTGTGGACAGAACTGAAAGAAAGGATATTTTTCCCTCGTAACTTATCTTTCCACGCGCTGTAAGCACAAAGGCGAGCTGAAACAATGGCAACATCTCCATTACTGCTTGTATCT  
CTAACCGACCCCAATAGGGGCACTCCCAATGACTTAACTTTCAAAGGAAACAGGCGACAGGTTGGCTGTGCTGTATGTTTCCCTTGTGAGTTTGAAGTCTCATCAGCCACAGGTTTAAACGTCGAA  
GTACTGAGATAGAGTGGAAACAGATTTTGTCAAAGATTTCCCAATCATACAGTGTAACTGTTATCAAGAGTCAATTTTTAAATAAAGTTTGCACAAAAGGAGGGTTCCGGTCCGTTAATGGTTT  
GCTTAAATCTCTTGTAGTAACTTAAAGGAAAGGCGGCAAAATAGTTATATTTCTGCTCCTCTGCTGGATATAGTAATGGGAAATTTGCAATGCTTCAAGGCTCTCCCTTGGCTGTAGCTTTTGAAT  
AGATTTTTGTATAGTACCAACTGCTCCAGGTTTAAATGTTGCAACTACAGAAAGCAGTAAAGTTTTTTCAGCTAAATTTCTTTTCTGCCCATTAAGGGGAGAGACAGGAGGTTGGCCATTCACCTTAA  
TCTCAGGCTGGAAGCTGAGGGCTAGTAAACATATTTTTTCTTCTTCTTAACTCTCTTGGTAGCTGTGCTCAGACTCAGAACTGAAAGTGTGTTTTTACACTGTGCTCTTCTTCTTCT  
ATCTGAACTGCTCATCTGTTTTGAAATGGCTCAAGAGGCGCTTTTTTATGACACCCACACTGAAACAATGAAACCTGGAATTTTATAGCTTTTTTAAATCTCTTCAAAT  
CTCTCCATTCATCAACTCCACAGTCCCTTGTTCAGGAAACATGGAACAAAAGTCTTACTGTACTAAAGAGTGATAACAAATTTGAGTACTAACTTACTCCCTCTTGTAAATAAGTCCCT  
AAGAAATGTAATAAGCGAAATGCTGCTTCTTCACTTGTCCCATTTGTTACTCTGTTCTTCCAAAGCTCTCAGCTTCTCTGTCAAGCTTCTTTAGAGCCCAAGTCTAGCTTGTCTCAGTGGGCT  
TTTTGTCACCCAGCTTTGGGCGAGCCAGGA.TGTTGGGGTCTGAGCCCAACACAGGCTGTGGGGGCAAGGAGTGGCAGAGTCAAAGGATTTGAAGAAAAGACAGTTTGAAGAGAGGAAAGTGGGAC  
CAGAGGTCATTTGCTATTGTGGAGGCTGTAAGGCCCAAGCTCTGGGAGCCACACTATTTATGTTAATCAAACAAGAAACAGGTTGGTGGAGGTTGAAAGGAAACAGTGTATCAAG  
TGAATGAGAAAACATATGGCTGCTTGACATAATGGCAGTGTGAAGCAAGGAGCCAGCAAGTCTAGGACACATGCAAGCCCTGCTCAGCTTCTCTCCCAACTCAGCTTTTCTCCCA
```



These is an ERV that includes an ancient version of the viral sequence. Note: it is on the reverse DNA strand....

```
+TGGGAGAAAAGCTGAGTGTGGGAGAGAAGCTGAGGCAGGG  
CTTGCATGTCTCGAGCTAGACTGTGGCTTCTGTCTTAGCAC  
TCCCATTATCTCAAGCAGCCATATGTTTCTTACTTACTGTAT  
ACACCGTTTTCTTTCAACCCCAACATCTTCAACCTGTTCTT  
TTTGTGGAGACCAATAAATAGCGTGGGCTCCAGAGCTCG  
GGGCGTTCGCAAGCTCCACATCGGATCCGATCCGCTTGTCT  
ACTTTCTCTCACTCAAACTGCTTTTTTCTTCCCTTTGACTCC  
GCCGGACTTCTGTCGCCCCACGACCTGGTGTGGGCTGATC  
ACCCCAACA
```

# Next Time



Looking for hidden patterns in DNA without a template

