LTR retrotransposons detection via Probabilistic Finite Automata

Author: Lucie Klímová Supervisor: doc. Mgr. Lukáš Holík Ph.D.

MOTIVATION

LTR retrotransposons make up a significant part of the human genome (8.3%)

They can influence gene expression (the amount of protein that is syntetized)

They are higly nested and therefore hard to detect



TE Greedy Nester

- Detects even higly nested
 LTR retrotransposons
- Recursively removes best matching LTR elements
- Due to the recursive calls appears relatively slow

Figure 3 - Ilustration of transposon nesting

Figure 4 - Representation of the TE-greedy nester algorithm

FASTA

LTR FINDER RETURNED 0

RUN LTR

FINDER

SCORE CANDIDATES

COUNT INSERTIONS, ADJUST POSITIONS

AND FRAGMENTED FEATURES

EXPORT GFF FILE REMOVE BEST NON-

OVERLAPPING LTR TEs

ABOVE TRESHOLD

SORT BY

SCORE

Probabilistic Finite Automata

Gene can be described by
 a pattern → Finite Automata

Randomness, simulating mutations, is introduced by merging similar states

ALERGIA algorihm is used

 $\left|\frac{f_1}{n_1} - \frac{f_2}{n_2}\right| < \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_2}}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot log\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}$

Inequation 1 - Used to determine whether to merge two states

Translation of amino acids



Dealing with non-determinism



POL Gly Met Phe Val

Table 1 - An example of amino acids equivalence classes

The substitution of an amino acid with another amino acid from the same group may not lead to a significant change in the protein structure

These mutations are much more common



Figure 5 - Modified PFA. The sequence preceding the Gag gene and the corresponding part of the automaton are shown in red, the sequence following it in blue.



Automaton is no longer determinictic

 We need to continuously store configurations of the automaton and select those that has the highest probability

