

Blosum matrices

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Outline

- Alignment scoring matrices
 - What is a BLOSUM50 matrix and how is it different from a BLOSUM80 matrix?
 - What are Blosum matrices good for?
 - Sequence alignment
 - Infer properties from one protein to another
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BLOSUM = BLOCK SUBSTITUTION MATRICES

- Focus on conserved domains, MSA's (multiple sequence alignment) are ungapped blocks.
 - Compute pairwise amino acid alignment counts
 - Count amino acid replacement frequencies directly from columns in blocks
 - Sample bias:
 - Cluster sequences that are $x\%$ similar.
 - Do not count amino acid pairs within a cluster.
 - Do count amino acid pairs across clusters, treating clusters as an "average sequence".
 - Normalize by the number of sequences in the cluster.
 - BLOSUM x matrices
 - Sequences that are $x\%$ similar were clustered during the construction of the matrix.
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Log-odds scores

- BLOSUM is a log-likelihood matrix:
 - Likelihood of observing j given you have i is
 - $P(j|i) = P_{ij}/P_i$
 - The prior likelihood of observing j is
 - Q_j
 - The log-likelihood score is
 - $S_{ij} = 2\log_2(P(j|i)/Q_j) = 2\log_2(P_{ij}/(P_iQ_j))$
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So what does this mean? An example

$$N_{AA} = 14$$

$$N_{AD} = 5$$

$$N_{AV} = 5$$

$$N_{DA} = 5$$

$$N_{DD} = 8$$

$$N_{DV} = 2$$

$$N_{VA} = 5$$

$$N_{VD} = 2$$

$$N_{VV} = 2$$

$$P_{AA} = 14/48$$

$$P_{AD} = 5/48$$

$$P_{AV} = 5/48$$

$$P_{DA} = 5/48$$

$$P_{DD} = 8/48$$

$$P_{DV} = 2/48$$

$$P_{VA} = 5/48$$

$$P_{VD} = 2/48$$

$$P_{VV} = 2/48$$

1: **VVAD**

2: **AAAD**

3: **DVAD**

4: **DAAA**

MSA

$$Q_A = 8/16$$

$$Q_D = 5/16$$

$$Q_V = 3/16$$

So what does this mean?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{AA} &= 0.29 \\
 P_{AD} &= 0.10 \\
 P_{AV} &= 0.10 \\
 P_{DA} &= 0.10 \\
 P_{DD} &= 0.17 \\
 P_{DV} &= 0.04 \\
 P_{VA} &= 0.10 \\
 P_{VD} &= 0.04 \\
 P_{VV} &= 0.04
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_A Q_A &= 0.25 \\
 Q_A Q_D &= 0.16 \\
 Q_A Q_V &= 0.09 \\
 Q_D Q_A &= 0.16 \\
 Q_D Q_D &= 0.10 \\
 Q_D Q_V &= 0.06 \\
 Q_V Q_A &= 0.09 \\
 Q_V Q_D &= 0.06 \\
 Q_V Q_V &= 0.03
 \end{aligned}$$

- 1: **VVAD**
- 2: **AAAD**
- 3: **DVAD**
- 4: **DAAA**

MSA

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_A &= 0.50 \\
 Q_D &= 0.31 \\
 Q_V &= 0.19
 \end{aligned}$$

So what does this mean?

$P_{AA} = 0.29$	$Q_A Q_A = 0.25$	$S_{AA} = 0.44$
$P_{AD} = 0.10$	$Q_A Q_D = 0.16$	$S_{AD} = -1.17$
$P_{AV} = 0.10$	$Q_A Q_V = 0.09$	$S_{AV} = 0.30$
$P_{DA} = 0.10$	$Q_D Q_A = 0.16$	$S_{DA} = -1.17$
$P_{DD} = 0.17$	$Q_D Q_D = 0.10$	$S_{DD} = 1.54$
$P_{DV} = 0.04$	$Q_D Q_V = 0.06$	$S_{DV} = -0.98$
$P_{VA} = 0.10$	$Q_V Q_A = 0.09$	$S_{VA} = 0.30$
$P_{VD} = 0.04$	$Q_V Q_D = 0.06$	$S_{VD} = -0.98$
$P_{VV} = 0.04$	$Q_V Q_V = 0.03$	$S_{VV} = 0.49$

• BLOSUM is a log-likelihood matrix:

$$S_{ij} = 2 \log_2(P_{ij}/(Q_i Q_j))$$

The Scoring matrix

	A	D	V
A	0.44	-1.17	0.30
D	-1.17	1.54	-0.98
V	0.30	-0.98	0.49

1: VVAD

2: AAAD

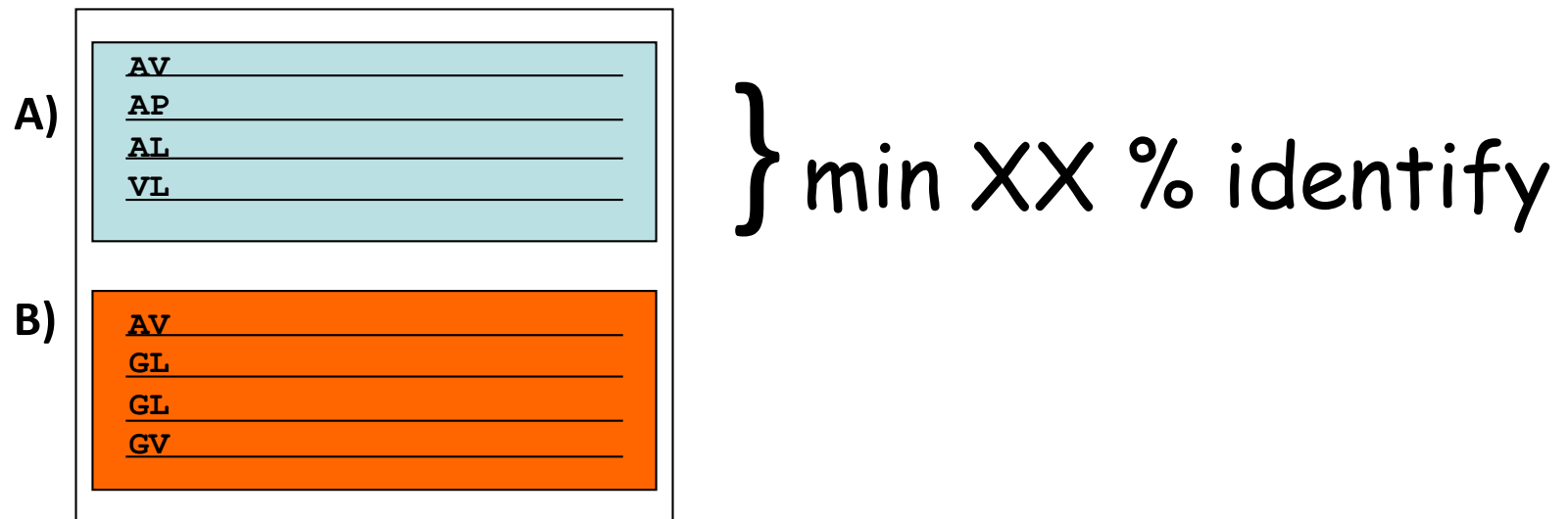
3: DVAD

4: DAAA

MSA

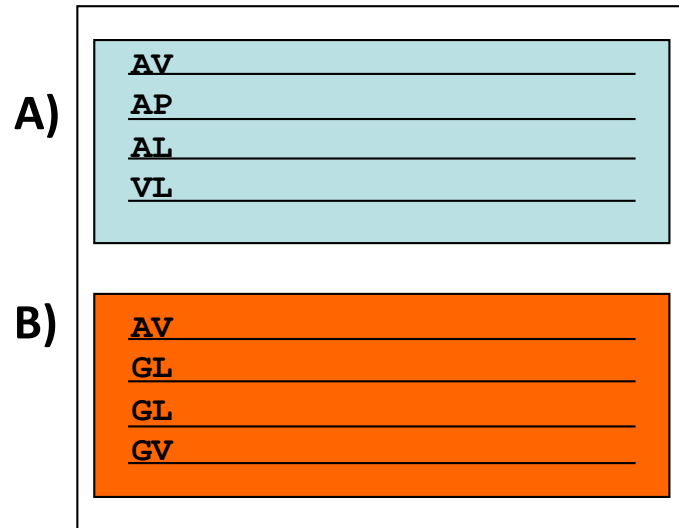
And what does the BLOSUMXX mean?

- Cluster sequence Blocks at XX% identity
- To statistics only across clusters



- Normalize statistics according to cluster size

And what does the BLOSUMXX mean?



$$N_{AA} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$$
$$N_{AG} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{16}$$
$$N_{VA} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$$
$$N_{VG} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$$

And what does the BLOSUMXX mean?

- High Blosum values mean high similarity between clusters
 - Conserved substitution allowed
 - Low Blosum values mean low similarity between clusters
 - Less conserved substitutions allowed
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BLOSUM80

	A	R	N	D	C	Q	E	G	H	I	L	K	M	F	P	S	T	W	Y	V
A	7	-3	-3	-3	-1	-2	-2	0	-3	-3	-3	-1	-2	-4	-1	2	0	-5	-4	-1
R	-3	9	-1	-3	-6	1	-1	-4	0	-5	-4	3	-3	-5	-3	-2	-2	-5	-4	-4
N	-3	-1	9	2	-5	0	-1	-1	1	-6	-6	0	-4	-6	-4	1	0	-7	-4	-5
D	-3	-3	2	10	-7	-1	2	-3	-2	-7	-7	-2	-6	-6	-3	-1	-2	-8	-6	-6
C	-1	-6	-5	-7	13	-5	-7	-6	-7	-2	-3	-6	-3	-4	-6	-2	-2	-5	-5	-2
Q	-2	1	0	-1	-5	9	3	-4	1	-5	-4	2	-1	-5	-3	-1	-1	-4	-3	-4
E	-2	-1	-1	2	-7	3	8	-4	0	-6	-6	1	-4	-6	-2	-1	-2	-6	-5	-4
G	0	-4	-1	-3	-6	-4	-4	9	-4	-7	-7	-3	-5	-6	-5	-1	-3	-6	-6	-6
H	-3	0	1	-2	-7	1	0	-4	12	-6	-5	-1	-4	-2	-4	-2	-3	-4	3	-5
I	-3	-5	-6	-7	-2	-5	-6	-7	-6	7	2	-5	2	-1	-5	-4	-2	-5	-3	4
L	-3	-4	-6	-7	-3	-4	-6	-7	-5	2	6	-4	3	0	-5	-4	-3	-4	-2	1
K	-1	3	0	-2	-6	2	1	-3	-1	-5	-4	8	-3	-5	-2	-1	-1	-6	-4	-4
M	-2	-3	-4	-6	-3	-1	-4	-5	-4	2	3	-3	9	0	-4	-3	-1	-3	-3	1
F	-4	-5	-6	-6	-4	-5	-6	-6	-2	-1	0	-5	0	10	-6	-4	-4	0	4	-2
P	-1	-3	-4	-3	-6	-3	-2	-5	-4	-5	-5	-2	-4	-6	12	-2	-3	-7	-6	-4
S	2	-2	1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-4	-4	-1	-3	-4	-2	7	2	-6	-3	-3
T	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-3	-2	-3	-1	-1	-4	-3	2	8	-5	-3	0
W	-5	-5	-7	-8	-5	-4	-6	-6	-4	-5	-4	-6	-3	0	-7	-6	-5	16	3	-5
Y	-4	-4	-4	-6	-5	-3	-5	-6	3	-3	-2	-4	-3	4	-6	-3	-3	3	11	-3
V	-1	-4	-5	-6	-2	-4	-4	-6	-5	4	1	-4	1	-2	-4	-3	0	-5	-3	7

$$\langle S_{ii} \rangle = 9.4$$
$$\langle S_{ij} \rangle = -2.9$$

BLOSUM30

	A	R	N	D	C	Q	E	G	H	I	L	K	M	F	P	S	T	W	Y	V
A	4	-1	0	0	-3	1	0	0	-2	0	-1	0	1	-2	-1	1	1	-5	-4	1
R	-1	8	-2	-1	-2	3	-1	-2	-1	-3	-2	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-3	0	0	-1
N	0	-2	8	1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	-1	-3	0	1	-7	-4	-2
D	0	-1	1	9	-3	-1	1	-1	-2	-4	-1	0	-3	-5	-1	0	-1	-4	-1	-2
C	-3	-2	-1	-3	17	-2	1	-4	-5	-2	0	-3	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2	-6	-2
Q	1	3	-1	-1	-2	8	2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-1	-3	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-3
E	0	-1	-1	1	1	2	6	-2	0	-3	-1	2	-1	-4	1	0	-2	-1	-2	-3
G	0	-2	0	-1	-4	-2	-2	8	-3	-1	-2	-1	-2	-3	-1	0	-2	1	-3	-3
H	-2	-1	-1	-2	-5	0	0	-3	14	-2	-1	-2	2	-3	1	-1	-2	-5	0	-3
I	0	-3	0	-4	-2	-2	-3	-1	-2	6	2	-2	1	0	-3	-1	0	-3	-1	4
L	-1	-2	-2	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-1	2	4	-2	2	2	-3	-2	0	-2	3	1
K	0	1	0	0	-3	0	2	-1	-2	-2	-2	4	2	-1	1	0	-1	-2	-1	-2
M	1	0	0	-3	-2	-1	-1	-2	2	1	2	2	6	-2	-4	-2	0	-3	-1	0
F	-2	-1	-1	-5	-3	-3	-4	-3	-3	0	2	-1	-2	10	-4	-1	-2	1	3	1
P	-1	-1	-3	-1	-3	0	1	-1	1	-3	-3	1	-4	-4	11	-1	0	-3	-2	-4
S	1	-1	0	0	-2	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	4	2	-3	-2	-1
T	1	-3	1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-1	0	-2	0	2	5	-5	-1	1
W	-5	0	-7	-4	-2	-1	-1	1	-5	-3	-2	-2	-3	1	-3	-3	-5	20	5	-3
Y	-4	0	-4	-1	-6	-1	-2	-3	0	-1	3	-1	-1	3	-2	-2	-1	5	9	1
V	1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	4	1	-2	0	1	-4	-1	1	-3	1	5

$$\langle S_{ii} \rangle = 8.3$$
$$\langle S_{ij} \rangle = -1.16$$

Relationship between the two Blossum matrices

- What happens when $\alpha = 0$?
 - we only have one sequence, ILVKAIPHL

$$p_{1,A} = \frac{\alpha \cdot f_{1,A} + \beta \cdot g_{1,A}}{\alpha + \beta} = g_{1,A}$$

$$g_{1,A} = \sum_a f_a \cdot q(A|a) = q(A|I) = \frac{q_{IA}}{q_I}$$

$$W_{1,A} = \log\left(\frac{p_{1,A}}{q_{1,A}}\right) = \log\left(\frac{g_{1,A}}{q_{1,A}}\right) = \log\left(\frac{q_{IA}}{q_I \cdot q_A}\right) = Bl(A,I)$$
