# Bioinformatics II: <br> BLOSUM Matrices 

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## What are BLOSUM matrices? Example?

1. Blocks Substitution Matrix.
2. It is a matrix that calculates scores for each position which are obtained frequencies of substitutions in blocks of local alignments of protein sequences.
3. For example BLOSUM62 is derived from sequence alignments with no more than $62 \%$ identity.

## BLOSUM Scoring Matrices

- BLOck SUbstitution Matrix
- It is based on comparisons of blocks of sequences derived from the Blocks database.
- The block length is 60 amino acids. (without any gaps or frequencies).
- Blocks database refers to the alignment not to the individual sequence.
- The Blocks database contains multiply aligned un-gapped segments belong to the most highly conserved regions of proteins (local alignment versus global alignment).


## Example of Conserved blocks in alignments?



- Although there are mutations, but still in the same block,


## What do matrices usually seek for?

- It seeks for measuring the score of the alignment.
- Why?
- Score measures the conservation.( what does that mean?)
- Which is the any substation of amino acids in the nature.


## What is identical sequence?

- It tells the \% of matching.
- It can be $100 \%$ even if there is a substitution.
- It tells how much the sequence is conserved!
- As mentioned before, the score measures the $\%$ of alignment of the sequence to construct matrices.


## What is the relation between?

- What is the relation between the identity and the revolution time?
- The highest the \% of identity, the shorter the evolutionary time to separate the sequences.

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## How many?

- In the construction of the BLOSUM family of matrices, $\sim 2000$ block segments were analyzed for mare than 500 groups of related proteins.
- These blocks were clustered according to their \% of identity.


## Give example for identity \% ?

Preservation of Characters Dominates in Homolog Sequences

| K | K | V | K | T | P | G | A | G | V | M | K | V | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | V | V | T | T | T | P | A | P | V | K | K | V | M |
| l |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Thus, the scores in BLOSUM45 and BLOSUM80 are generated from sequences of $>45 \%$ and $>80 \%$ similarity, respectively

## BLOSUM in BLAST

Range 1: 127 to 501 GenPept
7 Next Match A Previous Match

| Score | Expect | Method | Identities | Positives | Gaps | Frame |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 431 bits(1108) | 3e-147() | Compositional matrix | adjust. | 203/375(54\%) | $278 / 375(74 \%)$ | $8 / 375(2 \%)$ |

Mis-matching !!!!!

## What does block mean in BLOUSM method?

- It means creating a block of 2 seq or multiple sequences which refers to a best alignment in order to recognize the mutations, gaps and penalties in each row.
- The block presents the same length of sequences 'about 60 letter of amino acids or nucleotide'.

KKASKPKKAASKAPTKKPKATPVKKAKKKLAATPKKAKKPKTVK
KKAAKPKKAASKAPSKKPKATPVKKAKKKPAATPKKAKKPKVVK
KKA AKPKKAASKAPSKKPKATPVKKAKKKPAATPKKAKKPKIVK
KKA AKPKKAASKAPSKKPKATPVKKAKKKPAATPKKTKKPKTVK
KKASKPKKAASKAPTKKPKATPVKKAKKKLAATPKKAKKPK TVK

Matches $=39$ columns $\times 6$ rows $=234$
Percentage of identity $(234 / 264)=89 \%$

## How to calculate the BOLSUM matrix?

- Lod-odds is method used to calculate the score of the BOLSUM matrix.
- The values is solved by $\log (2)$ instead of $\log (10)$.
- The diagonal scores represents the score of each column.



## What is BLOSUM K factor?

## BLOSUMK

Substitution matrices provide a likelihood for a character substitution.
Constructed with statistics taken from block segments percentages of identity of at most K .

$\mathrm{K}=1$ / limits of divergence
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xDUzR Tx12ZE\&t=456s

