Shotgun Sequence Assembly

One example where beginning and ending gaps should be free is in "*shotgun sequence assembly*". In this problem, we have a large number of partially overlapping subsequences that come from many copies of one original but unknown DNA sequence. *The problem is to use comparisons of pairs of these subsequences to deduce the original DNA sequence.*

Two subsequences that are from different parts of the original sequence will have a low global alignment score as well as a low end-space free alignment score. Two overlapping subsequences will most likely still have a low global alignment score (since they are unlikely to have the same starting and ending position along the original sequence) but will have a *high end-space free alignment score!* The overlap will be detected and the subsequences will be pasted together to recover the original sequence using the alignments found.





Ends-Space Free Algorithm

1. Initialization Step. //initialize matrix F(0, 0) = 0 F(0, j) = 0 //gaps are not penalized F(i, 0) = 0 //gaps are not penalized

2. Main Iteration. //fill in table

for each i = 1 to m for each j = 1 to n $F(i, j) = \max \begin{cases} F(i-1, j-1) + m, \text{ if } x_i = y_j \text{ (CASE 1)} \\ F(i-1, j-1) - s, \text{ if } x_i \neq y_j \text{ (CASE 1)} \\ F(i-1, j) - d \text{ (CASE 2)} \\ F(i, j-1) - d \text{ (CASE 3)} \end{cases}$

 $Ptr(i, j) = \begin{cases} \text{diagonal, if (CASE 1) holds} \\ \text{up, if (CASE 2) holds} \\ \text{left, if (CASE 3) holds} \end{cases}$

3. Termination. //recover optimal score and alignment(s) //return max{*F*(*i*,*n*),*F*(*m*,*j*) : 1 ≤ *i* ≤ *m*, 1 ≤ *j* ≤ *n*} as the optimal score *S** //use *ptr*(*i*,*j*) to reconstruct the optimal alignment(s)









