

Cloud-POA: A Cloud-Based Map Only Implementation of PO-MSA on Amazon Multi-node EC2 Hadoop Cluster

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Outline

- Overview
- Problem Statement
- Literature Review
- Proposed Methodology and Implementation Details
- Performance Evaluation
- Future Scope and Conclusion

Overview

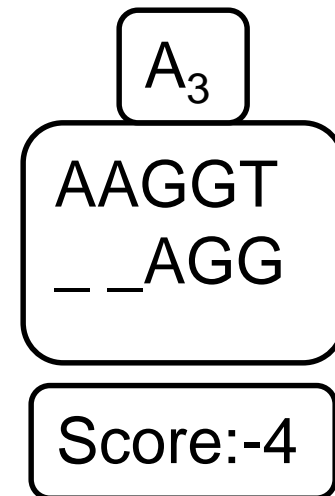
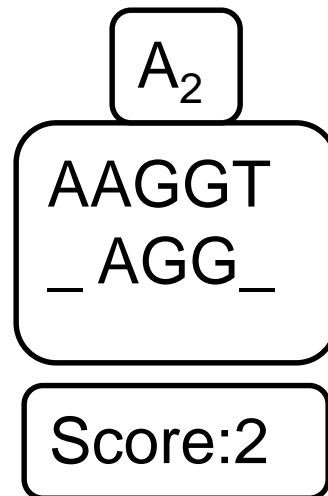
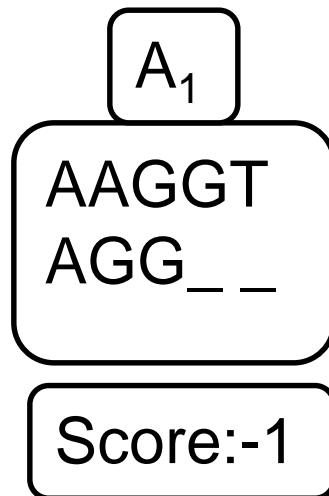
- MSA Algorithm implemented – Partial Order based Multiple Sequence Alignment (PO-MSA)^[1]
- Platform – Implemented on Amazon EC2 Multi-node Hadoop Cluster (10 nodes)
- Framework – Mapreduce (Map only job)
- Contribution- Better performance (runtime), Scalable and Distributed, Generate consensus sequence^[2]

Problem Statement

- Sequence Alignment

 - Seq1 = AAGGT, Seq2 = AGG

 - Match = +2, Mismatch = -1, Gap = -2



Problem Statement (Cont.)

Pairwise Alignment	Progressive MSA	Iterative MSA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No evolutionary relationship- No phylogenetic tree- Dynamic Approach increases time complexity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No error correction- Information loss (up to 28%)^[3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Iteration limited to a few number of times- Increases time complexity but also increases accuracy up to 5-10%^[3]

TARGET - Optimize any MSA Algorithm to gain the optimal performance (Reduced Runtime + Increased Accuracy)

Literature Review

Typical MSA in terms of Quality

- MSA can reduce to consensus (1D Profile), but not vice-versa
- Information Loss Happens
- Degeneracy in MSA to Consensus mapping
- Degeneracy in representation of G/I format in RC-MCA

Typical MSA in terms of Performance

- Most Popular MSAs are ClustalW, Dialign-TX, MAFFT, MUSCLE, POA, Probalign, Probcons, T-Coffee^[4]
- Probcons, T-Coffee, Probalign, MAFFT were more accurate, but consumed huge amount of time and memory
- ClustalW, Dialign and MUSCLE were faster and less memory consuming, but less accurate

Why Choose PO-MSA?

PO-MSA in terms of Quality

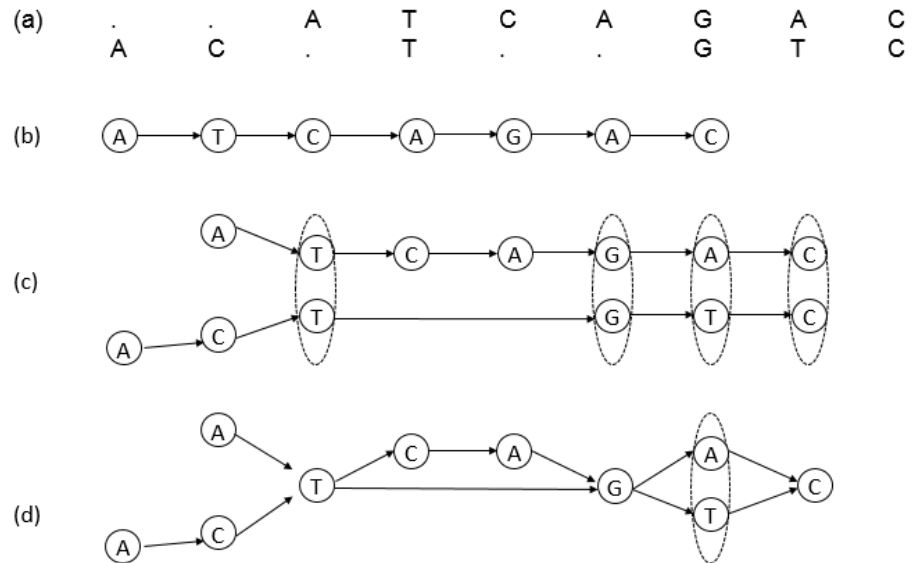
- Creates a unique MSA-Consensus mapping so that MSA can be reconstructed from Consensus
- Eliminates degeneracy of MSA

PO-MSA in terms of Performance

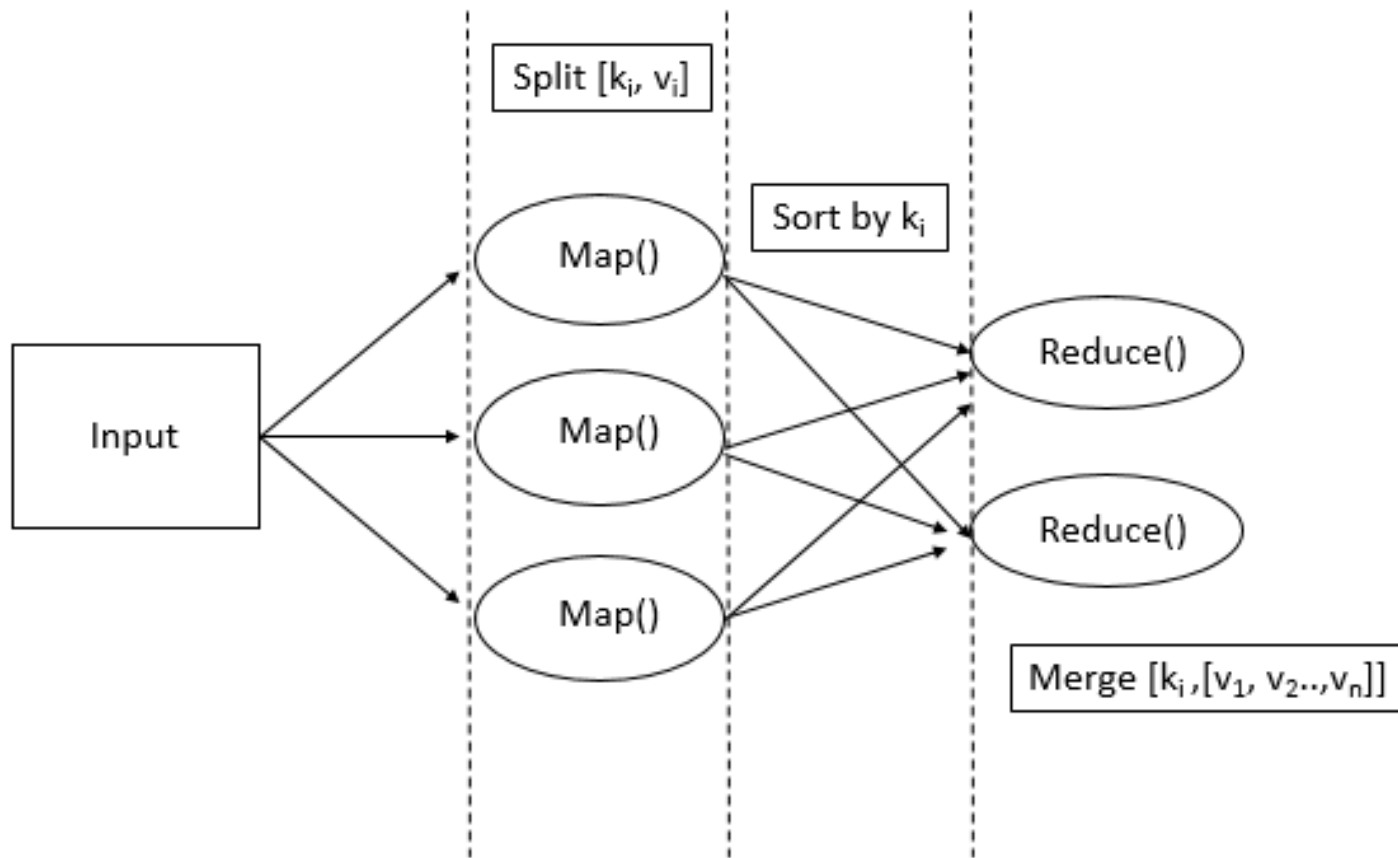
- POA runtime is moderate, accuracy is excellent
- Runtime can be decreased radically by a parallel implementation
- Has a scalable structure in order to deploy for aligning large number sequences

PO-MSA Structure

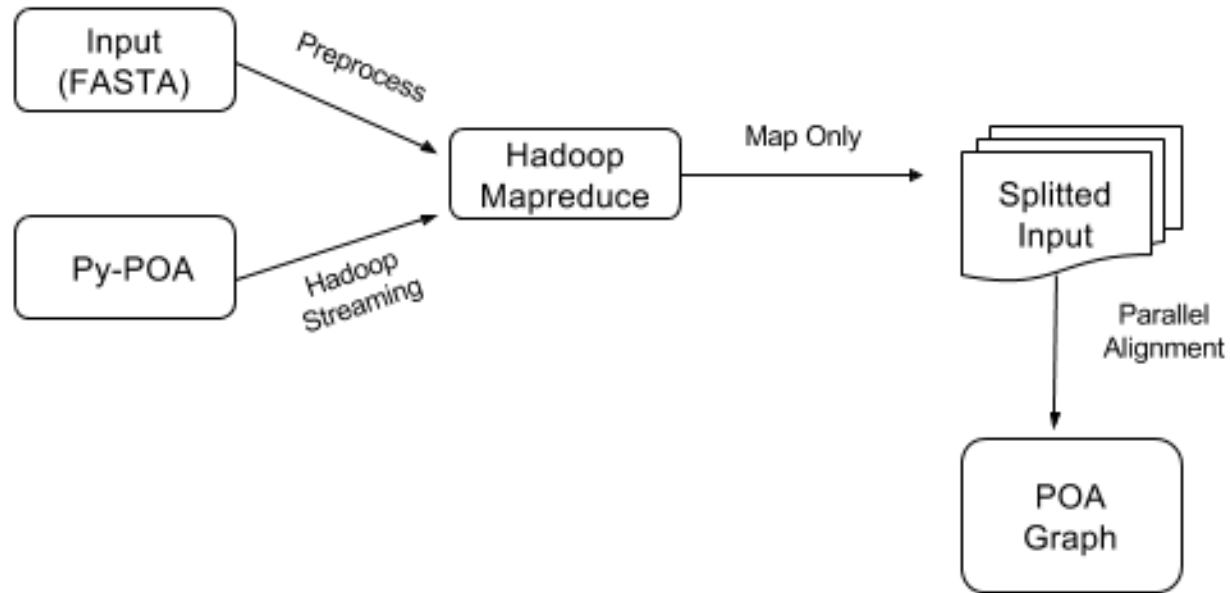
- Align new sequence to a DAG
- Multiple successors/ predecessors
- Align using all previous scores
- Insert node if not aligned with anything
- Insert aligned sequence and process new sequence again



Hadoop's Mapreduce



Proposed Framework



Framework Configuration

- Python based POA Implementation
- Amazon EC2 based Multi Node Hadoop Cluster
- (10 Nodes - 2M, 8S)
- EC2 Master Instance Configuration - t2.micro type, Linux (Ubuntu 16.04) Image, 4GB Ram, 16 GB SSD
- EC2 Slave Instance Configuration - t2.micro type, Linux (Ubuntu 16.04) Image, 2GB Ram, 4 GB SSD
- Hadoop Streaming for Python Wrapper
- Hadoop's Mapreduce Framework (Map Only Job)
- PuTTY for SSH Tunnelling and WinSCP for File Transfer

Input Preprocessing

- Generally contains sequences 150-200 BPs long (short-read sequences)
- Tested with up to 100k sequences
- All sequences were DNA sequences
- Both Synthetic Data and Benchmark Data has been used
- For Benchmarking, GENIE Gene Finding Benchmark Dataset was used (793 Long Human Genes)

```
>seq3
CGTTATGCCGATCAGGGCGCCTCGCCGAAGCCCCTTACTCCTGTGCGI
>seq4
ATGTATCTAGTATATAGAGCTATCTACCGCGGTGCGGGACTACGAGI
>seq5
GCCAATCATGGTGAGTTCGATTGTTCTTAACTAACACGTGGTGACI
>seq6
CCGGTGAGGTCCCTCCTGCTCAGTTTGGGTACACCCAAAAGCGCATCI
>seq7
CATCCTGAAGCTCGATAGCCTAGATATCTCGCAATTCAAATCACATI
>seq8
TTTTGAATAAGAGAAAAGTCCATTTTGACACTCGCCGGATTCCGCAI
>seq9
ATAAAACGCCACTCCAATGCTAATATTGACTGGCCGTCCGGTCACAI
>seq10
AGCCCCATGGAAGGGATTCCCGTTTTGAGACTTTTTTCGCTTCCAACI
>seq11
TGACAGTTCTTATTGAGTGGAGATTCCACTCGGCCTATTTTTGCGCI
>seq12
CCAAGGACGCAGGACTATAACGTCAGGGCGAAAGTTAGAGCTTTAAI
>seq13
GCAACCATGGGGTAGAATGGCCATTATGCTGCGCTTGCGCGTGGGT
```

Py-POA Implementation

Algorithm 1 Mapper in Cloud POA

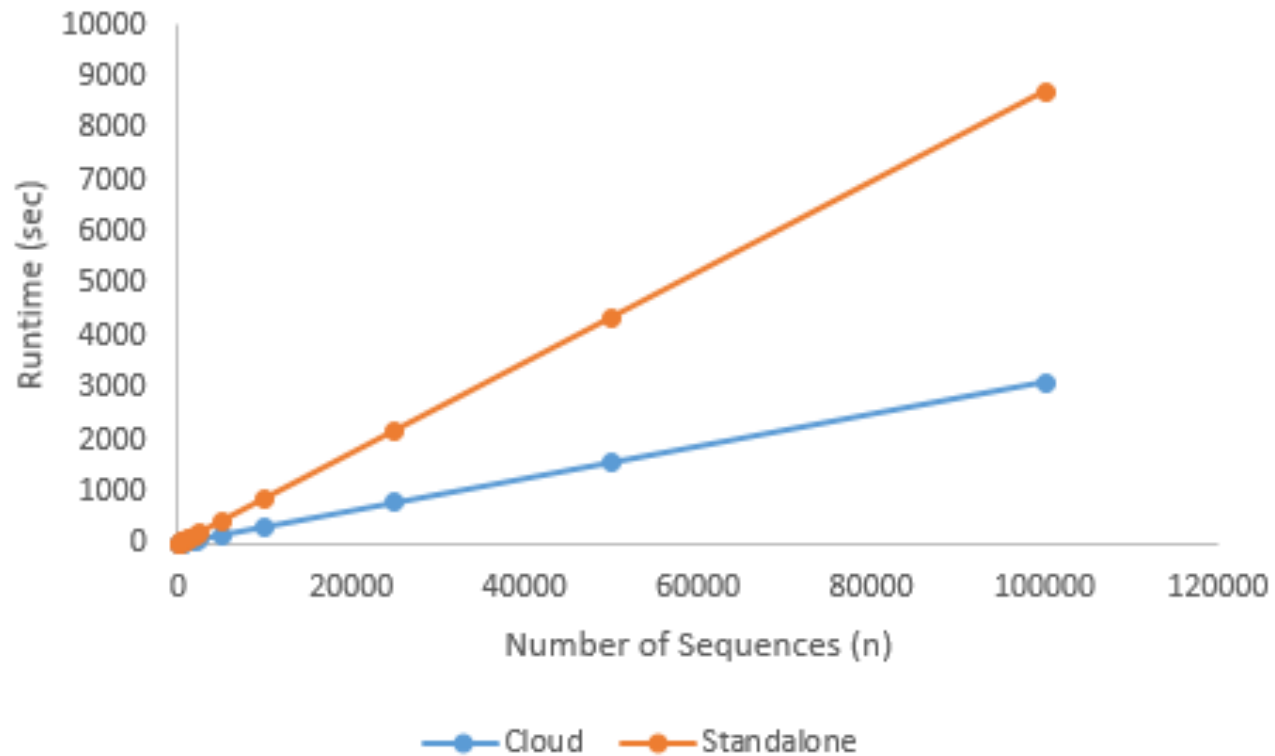
```
1: seqno ← 0
2: fasta ← ReadFasta(args.infile)
3: graphBase ← poaGraph()
4: for (label, sequence) in fasta do
5:   alignment ← seqGraphAlignment()
6:   graphBase.incorporateSeqAlignment()
7: end for
8: alignments = graphBase.generateAllAlignments()
9: END =0
```

- Simplefasta - Preprocessing FASTA
- Poagraph - Generate POA Graph
- Seqgraphalignment - Align and Insert new sequence to the Graph

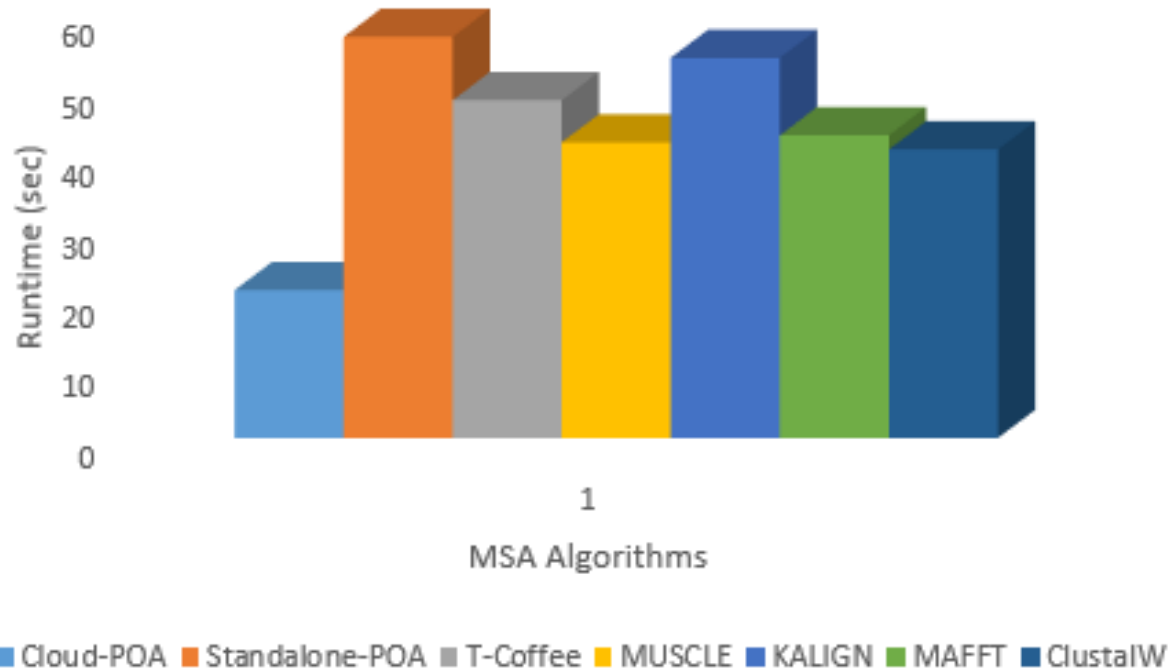
Final Result

```
seq87      GG-----I-A-----AI-----G-C---AAG-A---CT-G-A-----TT-I--GGT-C--TG--ATCG--A---A-----A-G
seq88      -----GG-----A-----A-----TAITA-G-CTC--A-----TT-CT-CGT-CG-CG--AT-G-GC-GT--C-A-GTCC
seq89      -----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A
seq90      -----C-G-----I-----CT-A-TGC-----G-T-T-AC-GT-----
seq91      -----G-G-GG---G-----CGC-----G-----GG-AAAGC-----A---T---CA
seq92      -----I-----G-CG-G-GGC--T-CA-GGA---G-GC--T-AG-T--AA---CAAAG-AC-GC--T-CG--GC
seq93      -----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A
seq94      -----G-AG-CT---G-----A-----CC
seq95      -----I-----GAGC-CC-----GGA---G--GT-C--C-C---C--T-TA-AA---A-----A-G
seq96      -----CC---I-CC-GT--TA-G-C-C-A---G--G---AA-----T-GA-CAA--T--T--AG-GC
seq97      -----A--G-GAGC---G-C-C--TAC--C-AI-C--GCT-----TC-AG-G--CG--C-T--CG
seq98      -----G-C---TCGCT-T-C-C-----CT---GC---C--TC-A-AAA-----CG--CA
seq99      -----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A-----A
seq100     -----G---G-----AI-----I---CG-CATA-CAA-----G-AGC
Consensus0 --CAITGGA-----A--CCACC--A-----A--G-GTCGCT-G-CT--A---C-AC-----I-----T-TAGCGA--A--T-TAG-GC
Consensus1 -----C--IGT-----IAI---C-CG-GTC-TT-GICT--I-----AI-A--GGT-----T-TAGCGA--T--C-T-G-GC
Consensus2 -----GA---G--A-----C--CC---A-CG-GTAGCT-T-CT--A---C-AI-A--ACT-----TATCG-CA--T--T-TAG-GG
Consensus3 -----GA---G--A-----C--CC---I-CG-GTC-TT-GICT--A---C-CT-A-AGGT-C-AGGAGCGAGCCA--A--C-T---CA
```

Performance Evaluation



Performance Evaluation



Performance on GENIE Benchmarking Dataset

Future Work

- Build guide tree for establishing sequencing order
- Aligning two PO-MSA Graph with each other
- Make some optimization to further improve the alignment quality

References

1. Lee et. al (2002), Multiple Sequence Alignment using Partial Order Graphs. *Bioinformatics*, Vol 18, Issue 3.
2. Lee et. al (2003), Generating Consensus Sequence from Partial Order Multiple Sequence Alignment Graphs. *Bioinformatics*, Vol 12, Issue 4.
3. Driscoll et. al (2013), An Overview of Multiple Sequence Alignments and Cloud Computing in Bioinformatics. *ISRN Biomathematics*.
4. Pais et. al (2014), Assessing the Efficiency of Multiple Sequence Alignment programs. *AMB*.

Affiliation and Acknowledgement



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THANK YOU