Scoring Matrix

- 1. Scoring system is a set of values for qualifying the set of one residue being substituted by another in an alignment
- 2. It is also known as substitution matrix
- 3. Scoring matrix of nucleotide is relatively simple
- 4. Scoring matrices for amino acids are more complicated because scoring has to reflect the physiochemical properties of amino acid residues.

Scoring Matrices for Aligning DNA Sequences



	Α	T	С	G
Α	1	-5	-5	-1
T	•	1	-1	-5
С	5	-1	1	-5
G	5	-5	-5	1

Identity matrix

Transition-Transversion matrix

Transition — substitutions in which a purine (A/G) is replaced by another purine (A/G) or a pyrimidine (C/T) is replaced by another pyrimidine (C/T).

Tansversions ----(A/G) \leftrightarrow (C/T)



Scoring a sequence alignment

- Match score: +1
- Mismatch score: +0
- Gap penalty:
- ACGTCTGATACGCCGTATAGTCTATCT ||||| || || || ||||| ----CTGATTCGC---ATCGTCTATCT
- Matches: 18 × (+1)
 Mismatches: 2 × 0
 Gaps: 7 × (-1)

Score = +11

PAM: Point accepted mutation based on global alignment

PAM matrix were derived based on evolutionary divergence between sequences of protein structure.

Construction of PAM 1 matrix involves alignment of full length sequence and subsequent Consruction of phylogenic trees using parsimony principle.

A PAM is defined as 1% aminoacid change or one mutation per 100 residues.

The increasing PAM numbers correlate with increasing PAM units and thus evolutionary distances of protein sequences.



- 1. Constructed based on the phylogenetic relationships prior to scoring mutations.
- 2. Difficulty of determining ancestral relationships among sequences.
- 3. Based on a small set of closely related proteins

BLOSUM

Blosum: Block substitutions based on local alignments

- 1. It is derived on the basis of direct observation for every possible aminoacid substitution in multiple sequence alignment
- 2. Sequence pattern is also called as block.
- 3. Ungapped alignments are less than 60 aminoacids in length.
- 4. Blosum matrix are actual % values of sequence selected for construction of matrix.

Comparison

PAM	BLOSUM
Based on mutational model of evolution	Based on themultiple alignment of blocks
Based on sequences of 85% similarity	Good to be used to compare distant sequences
Designed to track the evolutionary origins	Designed to find proteins conserved domains