



## On Reversal and Transposition Medians

## Genome Rearrangements

- ▶ During evolution, the gene order in a chromosome can change
- ▶ Gene order of two land snail mitochondrial DNAs

### *Cepaea nemoralis*

$\overrightarrow{\text{cox1}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{V}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{rrnL}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{L1}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{A}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{nad6}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{P}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{nad5}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{nad1}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{nad4}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{L}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{cob}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{D}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{C}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{F}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{cox2}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{Y}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{W}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{G}}$   $\overrightarrow{\text{H}}$   
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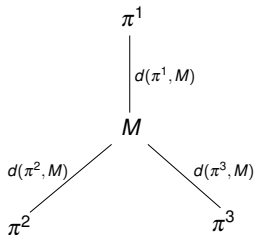
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- ▶ Reconstruct evolutionary events
- ▶ Use as distance measure
- ▶ Use for phylogenetic reconstruction

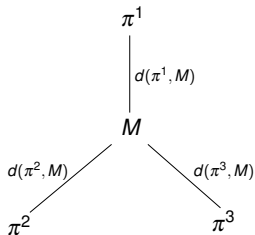
## The Median Problem

- ▶ Given gene orders  $\pi^1, \pi^2, \pi^3$
- ▶ Find  $M$  where  $\sum_{i=1}^3 d(\pi^i, M)$  is minimized



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- ▶ NP-hard even for the most simple distance measures

## Our contribution

- ▶ Exact algorithms for the Transposition Median Problem  
Exact algorithm for the weighted Reversal and Transposition Median Problem  
(Extension of Reversal Median solver, Caprara 2003)
- ▶ Improved exact algorithm for pairwise distances  
(Improvement of Christie 1998)

## The Multiple Breakpoint Graph

- ▶ Edge-colored graph
- ▶ Contains neighborhood relations for each gene order

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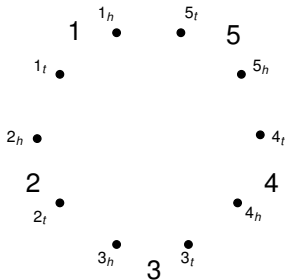
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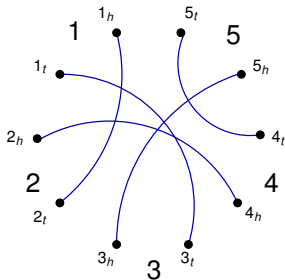
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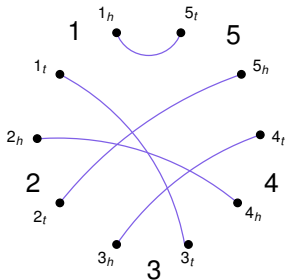
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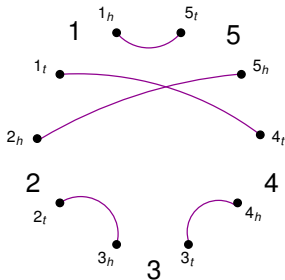
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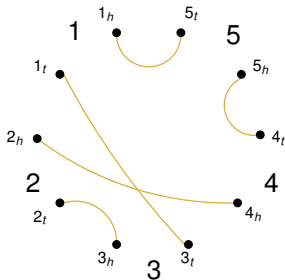
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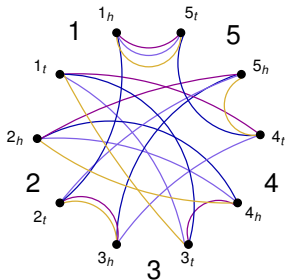
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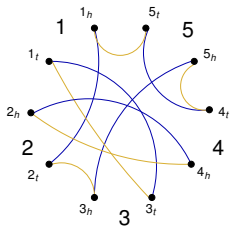


## Cycles and distances

- ▶ Edges of two colors form cycles

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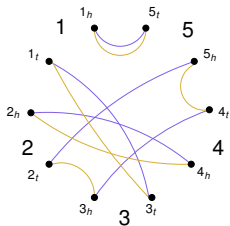


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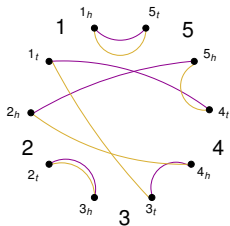


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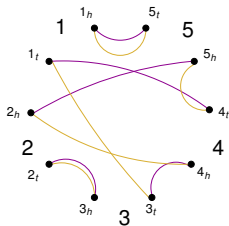


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- ▶ Distances closely related to number of cycles

$$d_r = n - c + h + f$$

$$d_t \geq \frac{n - c_{\text{odd}}}{2}$$

$$d_w \geq \frac{w_t}{2} (n - c_{\text{odd}} - (2 - \frac{2w_r}{w_t}) c_{\text{even}})$$

## Sketch of the algorithm

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  - ▶ **NEW: Consider cycle lengths**
- ▶ Verify solution
  - Calculate edge weights
    - ▶ ... either by an exact algorithm for pairwise distances
    - ▶ ... or by an approximation algorithm (faster)

## Experiments

- ▶ Create random input
  - ▶ Start with *id* of size  $n$  ( $n = 37$  and  $n = 100$ )
  - ▶ Create 3 sequences of operations of length  $r$  ( $2 \leq r \leq 15$ )
  - ▶ Use these sequences to obtain  $\pi^1$ ,  $\pi^2$ , and  $\pi^3$

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- ▶ Testing
  - ▶ Most inputs could be solved within a few seconds
  - ▶ Verifying solutions with approximation algorithm is very accurate
  - ▶ Much faster than previous algorithm for the Transposition Median Problem (Yue et al. 2008)

## Conclusion

We presented an algorithm that ...

- ▶ can solve the TMP and wRTMP exactly
- ▶ is fast enough for practical use
- ▶ is FREE SOFTWARE (GPL v3.0)

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# Thanks for your attention!