

Detection of Frame-Shift Error in the *Yeast* Genome Sequences

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1 Introduction

Recently the number of organisms, whose whole genome sequences have been determined, is increasing. They are utilized to various analyses, such as comparative genomics. In case of protein sequence analyses, frame-shift errors are crucial. Even in the 99.99 % accuracy, there might be about 1,000 errors including insertions and deletions in the YEAST genome sequence. We have developed two kinds of homology search methods based on Smith-Waterman-like algorithm considering nucleotide and amino acid gaps simultaneously. One compares a translated DNA sequence and a protein sequence (*transq*) [1]. The other compares two translated DNA sequences (*transw*) [2]. We also developed their parallel computation programs to realize practical computation time for database search [3]. We utilized them to detect frame-shift errors in the YEAST genome sequence.

2 Method and Results

We obtained the YEAST genome sequence from SGD (<http://genome-www.stanford.edu/Saccharomyces/>, June, 1998). We tried to find frame-shift errors in the regions where short ORFs are located. We compared the sequences in those regions with the all amino acid sequences in SwissProt (rel. 34.0) using *transq*. An example of the results is shown in Fig. 1. The alignment obtained by *transw* is also shown in Fig. 2. From the alignments with a YEAST hypothetical protein including an intron, there might be two frame-shift errors in this region. As a result, the originally assigned three ORFs [4] could be connected to one ORF as shown in Fig. 3. The potential substitution errors are also shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. We consider our methods is efficient to detect frame-shift errors as well as substitution errors in the genome sequences.

References

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