# RNA Secondary Structure Prediction

BMI/CS 776
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# Goals for Lecture

Key concepts

- RNA secondary structure
- Secondary structure features: stems, loops, bulges
- Pseudoknots
- Nussinov algorithm
- Adapting Nussinov to take free energy into account

# Why RNA is Interesting

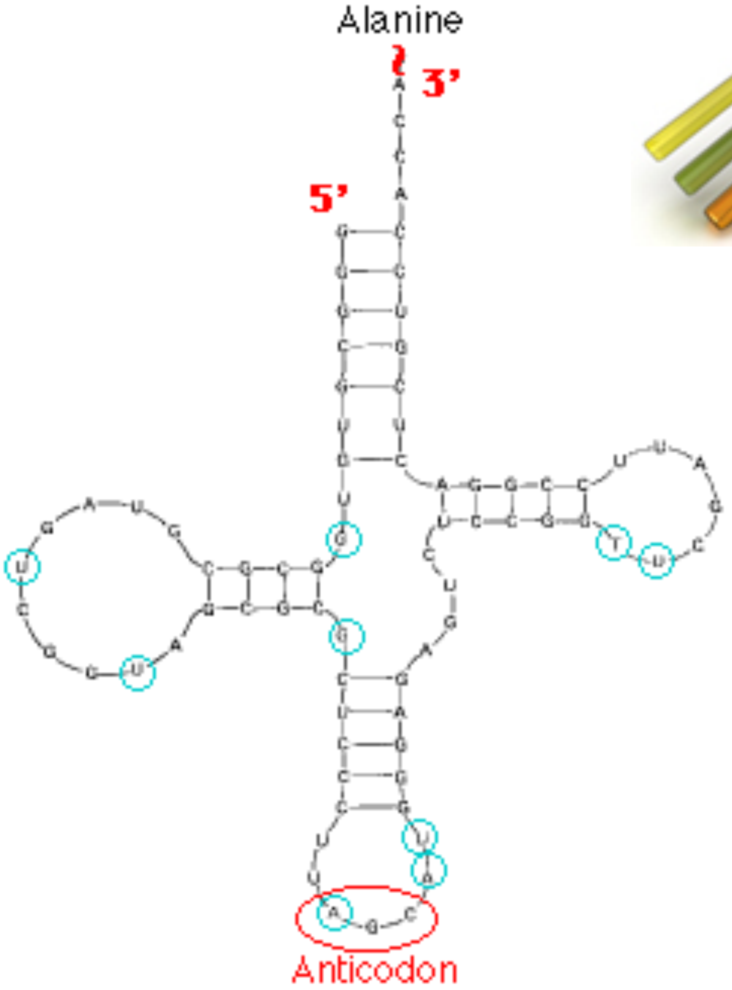
- Messenger RNA (mRNA) isn’t the only important class of RNA
  - ribosomal RNA (rRNA)
    - ribosomes are complexes that incorporate several RNA subunits in addition to numerous protein units
  - transfer RNA (tRNA)
    - transport amino acids to the ribosome during translation
  - the spliceosome, which performs intron splicing, is a complex with several RNA units
  - microRNAs and others that play regulatory roles
  - many viruses (e.g. HIV) have RNA genomes
  - guide RNA
    - sequence complementary determines whether to cleave DNA

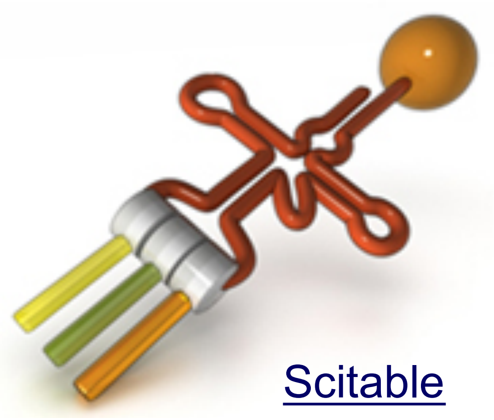
- Folding of an mRNA can be involved in regulating the gene’s expression

# RNA Secondary Structure

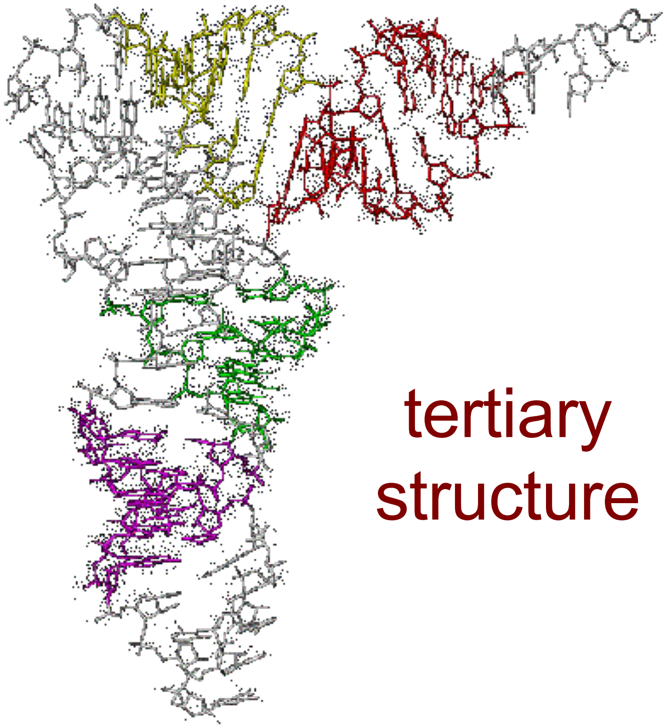
- RNA is typically single stranded
- Folding, in large part is determined by base-pairing
  - `A–U` and `C–G` are the canonical base pairs
  - other bases will sometimes pair, especially `G–U`
- Base-paired structure is referred to as the *secondary structure* of RNA
- Related RNAs often have homologous secondary structure without significant sequence similarity

# tRNA Secondary Structure



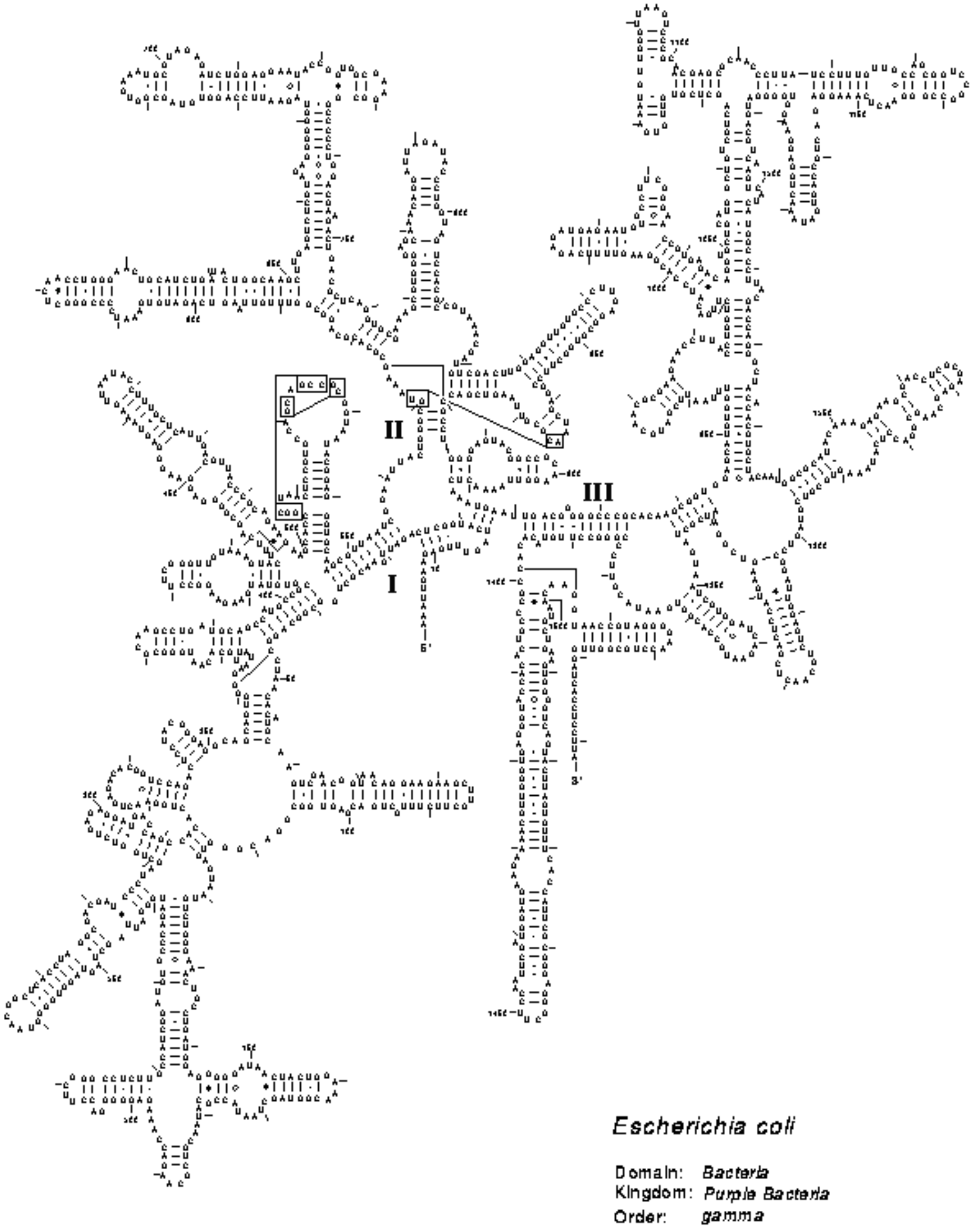


Scitable

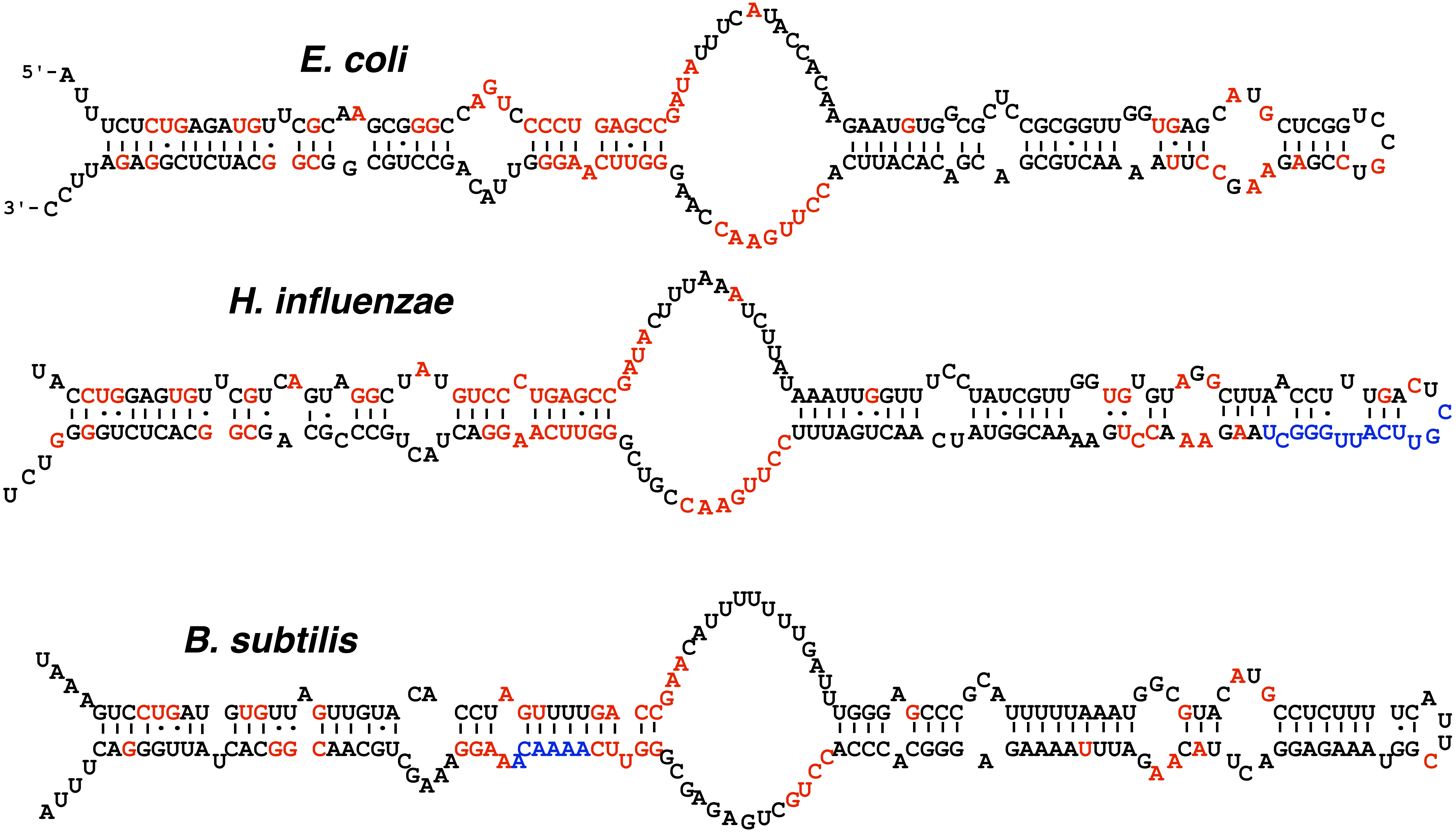


tertiary structure

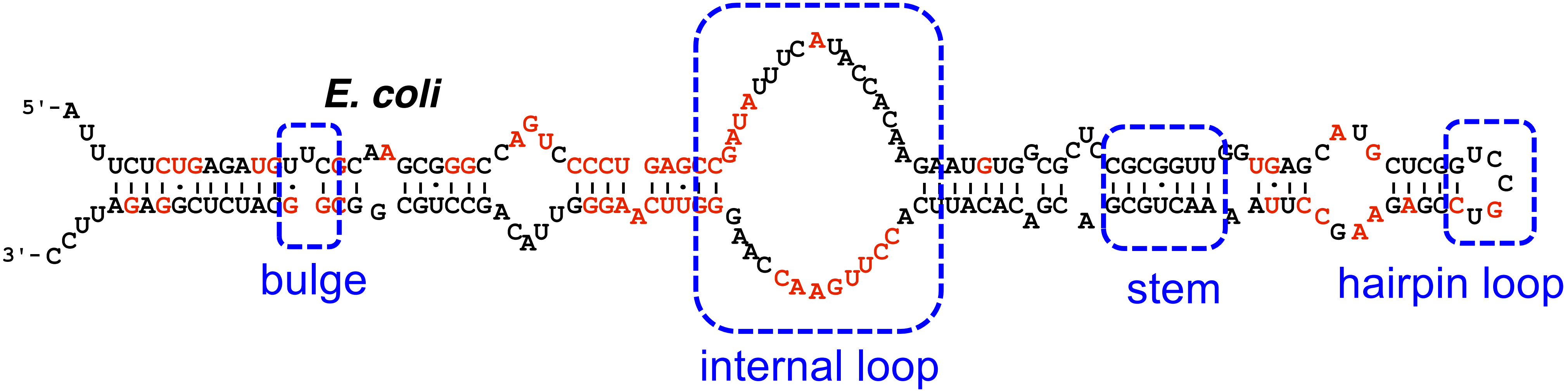
# Small Subunit Ribosomal RNA



# 6S RNA Secondary Structure



# Secondary Structure Features



# Four Key Problems

Focus for today

- Predicting RNA secondary structure
  **Given**: RNA sequence
  **Do**: predict secondary structure that sequence will fold into

- Searching for instances of a given structure
  **Given**: an RNA sequence or its secondary structure
  **Do**: find sequences that will fold into a similar structure

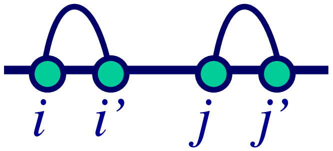
- Modeling a family of RNAs
  **Given**: a set of RNA sequences with similar secondary structure
  **Do**: construct a model that captures the secondary structure regularities of the set

- Identifying novel RNA genes
  **Given**: a pair of homologous DNA sequences
  **Do**: identify subsequences that appear to have highly conserved RNA secondary structure (putative RNA genes)

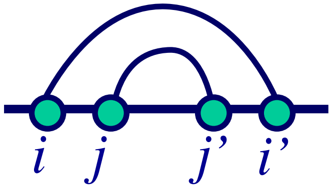
# RNA Folding Assumption

- Algorithms we'll consider assume that base pairings do not cross

- For base-paired positions $i$, $i'$ and $j$, $j'$, with $i < i'$ and $j < j'$, we must have either

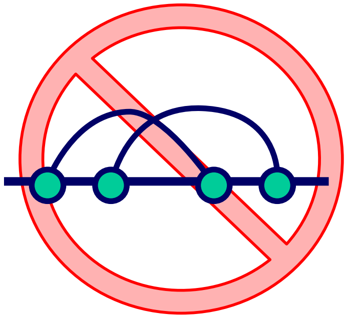


$i < i' < j < j'$ or $j < j' < i < i'$ (not nested)



$i < j < j' < i'$ or $j < i < i' < j'$ (nested)

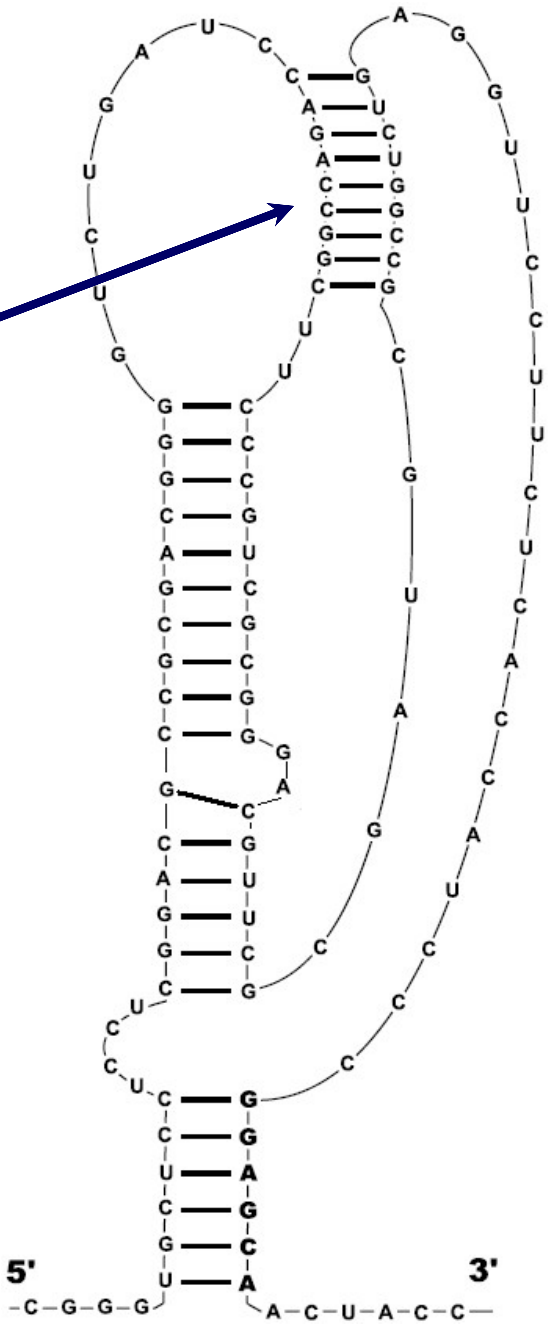
- Can't have $i < j < i' < j'$ or $j < i < j' < i'$



# Pseudoknots

- These crossings are called *pseudoknots*
- Dynamic programming breaks down if pseudoknots are allowed
- Fortunately, they are not very frequent

- Modern software does support them
  - – Akiyama et al. 2018



pseudoknot

Figure from Seliverstov et al. *BMC Microbiology*, 2005

# Simplest RNA Secondary Structure Task

Given:

- An RNA sequence
- The constraint that pseudoknots are not allowed

Do:

- Find a secondary structure for the RNA that maximizes the number of base pairing positions

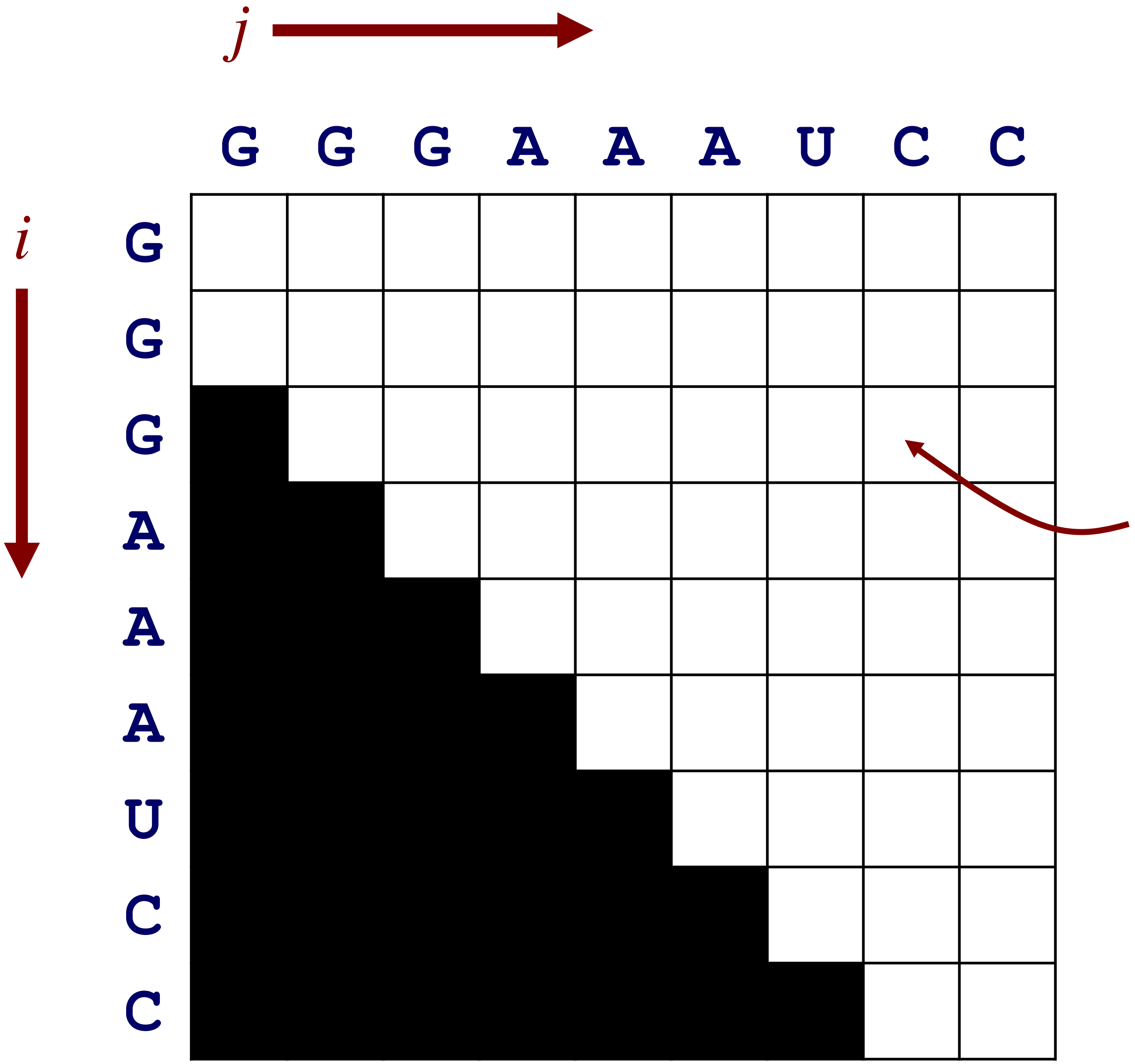
# Predicting RNA Secondary Structure: the Nussinov Algorithm

[Nussinov et al., *SIAM Journal of Applied Mathematics* 1978]

Key idea:

- Do this using dynamic programming
  - start with small subsequences
  - progressively work to larger ones

# DP in the Nussinov Algorithm



max # of paired bases in subsequence $[i, j]$

Figure 10.8 from textbook

# DP in the Nussinov Algorithm

- Let $\delta(i,j)=\begin{cases}1 & \text{if } x_i \text{ and } x_j \text{ are complementary}\\ 0 & \text{otherwise}\end{cases}$

- Initialization:

$$\gamma(i,i-1)=0 \qquad \text{for } i=2 \text{ to } L$$
$$\gamma(i,i)=0 \qquad \text{for } i=1 \text{ to } L$$

- Recursion

$$\gamma(i,j)=\max\begin{cases}\gamma(i+1,j)\\ \gamma(i,j\text{-}1)\\ \gamma(i+1,j\text{-}1)+\delta(i,j)\\ \max\limits_{i<k<j}\left[\gamma(i,k)+\gamma(k+1,j)\right]\end{cases}$$

max # of paired bases in subsequence $[i,j]$

# Nussinov Algorithm Traceback

```
push $(1,L)$ onto stack
repeat until stack is empty
    pop $(i,j)$
    if $i \geq j$ continue
    else if $\gamma(i+1, j) = \gamma(i, j)$ push $(i+1, j)$
    else if $\gamma(i, j-1) = \gamma(i, j)$ push $(i, j-1)$
    else if $\gamma(i+1, j-1) + \delta(i, j) = \gamma(i, j)$
        record $i, j$ base pair
        push $(i+1, j-1)$
    else for $k = i+1$ to $j$-1 : if $\gamma(i,k) + \gamma(k+1, j) = \gamma(i, j)$
        push $(k+1, j)$
        push $(i,k)$
        break
```

# Predicting RNA Secondary Structure by Energy Minimization

- It’s naïve to predict folding just by maximizing the number of base pairs
- However, we can generalize the key recurrence relation so that we’re <u>minimizing</u> free energy instead

$$E(i,j) = \min \begin{cases} E(i+1, j) \\ E(i, j\text{-}1) \\ \min\limits_{\mathrm{i<k<j}} \left[ E(i,k) + E(k+1, j) \right] \\ P(i,j) \quad \longleftarrow \quad \text{case that } i \text{ and } j \text{ are base paired} \end{cases}$$

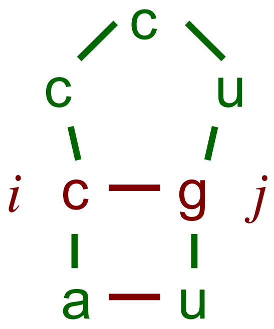
# Predicting RNA Secondary Structure by Energy Minimization

- A sophisticated program, such as Mfold [Zuker et al.], can take into account free energy of the "local environment" of [$i$, $j$]

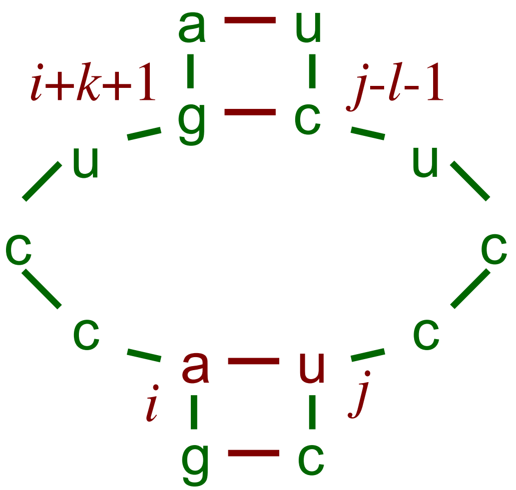
$$P(i,j) = \min \begin{cases} \alpha(i,j) + \text{LoopEnergy}(j-i-1) \\ \alpha(i,j) + \text{StackingEnergy}(i,j,i+1,j-1) + P(i+1,j-1) \\ \min\limits_{k\geq 1}\left[\alpha(i,j) + \text{BulgeEnergy}(k) + P(i+k+1,j-1)\right] \\ \min\limits_{k\geq 1}\left[\alpha(i,j) + \text{BulgeEnergy}(k) + P(i+1,j-k-1)\right] \\ \min\limits_{k,l\geq 1}\left[\alpha(i,j) + \text{LoopEnergy}(k+l) + P(i+k+1,j-l-1)\right] \\ \min\limits_{j>k>i}\left[\alpha(i,j) + E(i+1,k) + E(k+1,j-1)\right] \end{cases}$$

# Predicting RNA Secondary Structure by Energy Minimization

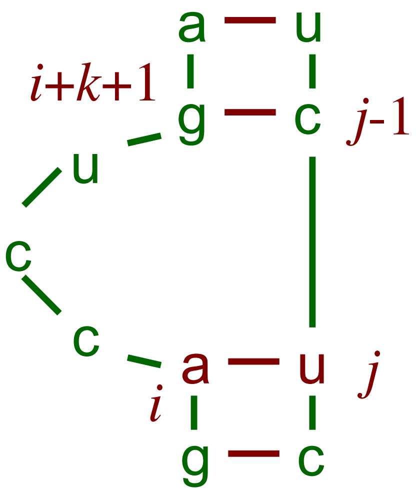
$$\alpha(i, j) + \text{LoopEnergy}(j - i - 1)$$



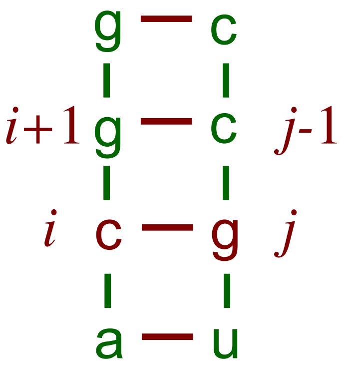
$$\min_{k,l \geq 1}\left[\alpha(i, j) + \text{LoopEnergy}(k + l) + P(i + k + 1, j - l - 1)\right]$$



$$\min_{k \geq 1}\left[\alpha(i, j) + \text{BulgeEnergy}(k) + P(i + k + 1, j - 1)\right]$$

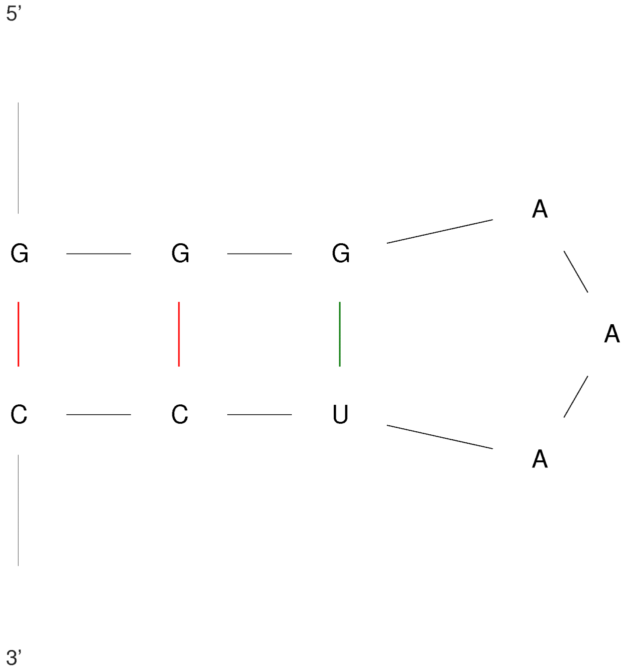


$$\alpha(i, j) + \text{StackingEnergy}(i, j, i + 1, j - 1) + P(i + 1, j - 1)$$

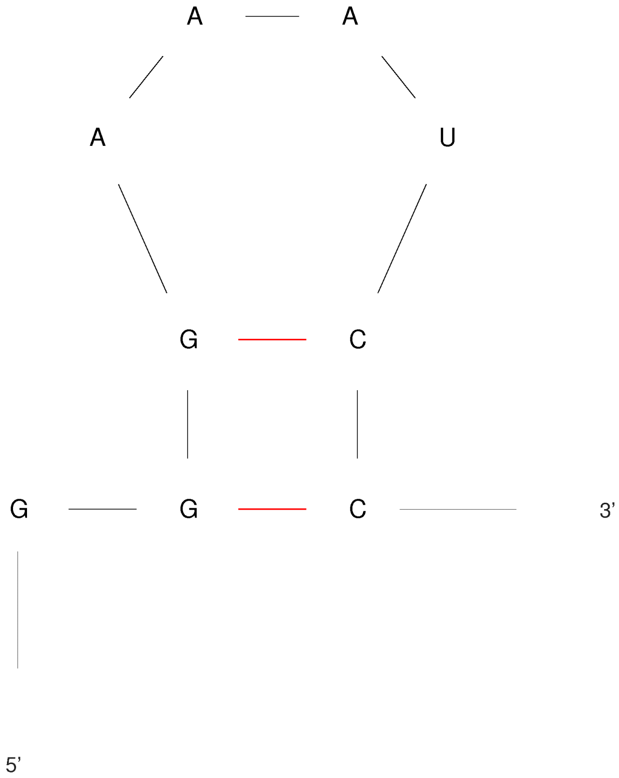


# Mfold example

**GGGAAAUCC**



ΔG = -0.80 kcal/mol



ΔG = 0.20 kcal/mol

http://unafold.rna.albany.edu/