

The Gotoh package

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Abstract

This package is an implementation in \TeX of the Gotoh algorithm, which calculates biological sequence alignments. The package provides only two user commands: \Gotoh for executing the algorithm and \GotohConfig for setting various parameters with a key-value list.

1 System Requirements

System requirements of Gotoh are shown bellow.

- \TeX engine: any engine
- \TeX format: \LaTeX 2_ϵ
- Document class: any class
- Required package: xkeyval

2 Loading the Gotoh Package

To use the Gotoh package, load `gotoh.sty` with \usepackage command in preamble. No package option is available.

```
 $\text{\usepackage}{gotoh}$ 
```

3 Calculating the Alignment

\Gotoh The syntax of \Gotoh is shown below.

```
 $\text{\Gotoh}[\langle key-value list \rangle]{\langle sequence A \rangle}{\langle sequence B \rangle}$ 
```

The command puts the optimal score of the alignment to specified control sequence (default: \GotohScore) after executing the Gotoh algorithm, and returns the alignment results to other control sequences (default: \GotohResultA and \GotohResultB). Note that these assignments are done globally. Using the optional argument, you can change the configuration temporary with the same keys in \GotohConfig (see the next section).

4 Configuration

`\GotohConfig` You can change various settings and parameters related to this package with `\GotohConfig` command. The command takes a key-value list of the settings as its argument and changes the values locally.

`\GotohConfig{⟨key-value list⟩}`

4.1 Control Sequences to Store Results

`\GotohScore` Control sequences which `\Gotoh` command return results can be specified with following keys:

`\GotohResultA`
`\GotohResultB`

`score = ⟨control sequence⟩` `\GotohScore`
sets the control sequence to store optimal score of the last alignment which calculated by `\Gotoh` command.

`result A = ⟨control sequence⟩` `\GotohResultA`

`result B = ⟨control sequence⟩` `\GotohResultB`
specify the control sequences to store alignment results respectively corresponding to `⟨sequence A⟩` and `⟨sequence B⟩` of the arguments of `\Gotoh`.

4.2 Algorithm Parameters

The default value of algorithm parameters which define the scoring are

$$\text{match} = 1, \text{mismatch} = -1, d = 7, e = 1. \quad (1)$$

Parameters `match`, `mismatch` define the penalties of a *match* and *mismatch* respectively, and `d`, `e` are used in a gap penalty (see section 5.6). The parameters appeared in the above equations are able to be changed with following keys:

`match = ⟨number⟩` 1

`mismatch = ⟨number⟩` -1

`d = ⟨number⟩` 7

`e = ⟨number⟩` 1

set the parameters appear in the above equations.

Though the `\Gotoh` command calculates sequence alignment with standard dynamic programming as default, you can use memoization functions instead. Note that both of the methods produce exactly the same results.

`memoization = ⟨true|false⟩` or `memoization` `false`

If true, use memoization functions to execute the Gotoh algorithm.

4.3 Others

`gap char = $\langle character \rangle$` . (period)
is inserted to the alignment results where gaps appear. Note that you have to be careful if using - (hyphen) as gap characters because successive hyphens automatically converted to dashes by T_EX. In this case, you can specify `\mbox{-}` instead.

`uppercase = $\langle true|false \rangle$` or `uppercase` `false`
If true, uppercase both $\langle sequence A \rangle$ and $\langle sequence B \rangle$ before executing the algorithm.

5 Algorithm and Implementation

5.1 Required package

Package `xkeyval` is required to process key-value lists.

```
1 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
```

5.2 Messages

```
\gth@warn Commands for warning and error messages.  
\gth@error 2 \def\gth@pkname{gotoh}  
3 \def\gth@warn{\PackageWarningNoLine\gth@pkname}  
4 \def\gth@error{\PackageError\gth@pkname}
```

5.3 Switches, Registers and Constants

All boolean switches, count registers and dimen registers used by this package are declared here.

```
\if@gth@first@ A switch \if@gth@first@ is for a calculation command \gth@max, and the other  
\if@gth@remain@ switches are for trace back (in macro \gth@gotoh).  
  \if@gth@gap@ 5 \newif\if@gth@first@  
  \if@gth@gapx@ 6 \newif\if@gth@remain@  
  \if@gth@gapy@ 7 \newif\if@gth@gap@  
  8 \newif\if@gth@gapx@  
  9 \newif\if@gth@gapy@  
  
\gth@tempcnta Scratch four count registers for general use and one for some calculation routines.  
\gth@tempcntb 10 \newcount\gth@tempcnta  
\gth@tempcntc 11 \newcount\gth@tempcntb  
\gth@tempcntd 12 \newcount\gth@tempcntc  
  \gth@calc 13 \newcount\gth@tempcntd  
  14 \newcount\gth@calc
```

`\gth@sn` This is *not* a counter register but a macro to store $\langle number \rangle$ which is used as ‘serial number’.

```
15 \edef\gth@sn{\number\z@}
```

`\gth@min` This macro stores a large negative $\langle number \rangle$ which is used instead of $-\infty$. Here `\gth@M` is a largest constant which can be defined by `\mathchardef` primitive (in traditional TeX engine).

```
16 \mathchardef\gth@M="7FFF
17 \edef\gth@min{-\number\gth@M}
```

`\gth@tempdima` Scratch a dimen register for general use.

```
18 \newdimen\gth@tempdima
```

5.4 Defining and Setting Keys

`\gth@match` `\gth@mismatch` `\gth@d` `\gth@e` These are keys for setting the parameters of the algorithm. The default values which are shown in Equations (1) are set here, and stored in the macros (*not* count registers) respectively.

```
19 \define@cmdkeys[gth]{config}[gth@]{match, mismatch, d, e}
20 \setkeys[gth]{config}{match=1, mismatch=-1, d=7, e=1}
```

`\gth@score` `\gth@resulta` `\gth@resultb` The macros to store the result of the algorithms are also stored in internal macros.

```
21 \define@key[gth]{config}{score}{\def\gth@score{#1}}
22 \define@key[gth]{config}{result A}{\def\gth@resulta{#1}}
23 \define@key[gth]{config}{result B}{\def\gth@resultb{#1}}
24 \setkeys[gth]{config}{
25   score=\GotohScore, result A=\GotohResultA, result B=\GotohResultB}
```

`\if@gth@memoization` `\if@gth@uppercase` `\gth@gap@char` Both boolean keys `\if@gth@memoization` and `\if@gth@uppercase` are set false as default. The gap char is stored in `\gth@gap@char`.

```
26 \define@boolkeys[gth]{config}[@gth@]{memoization, uppercase}[true]
27 \define@key[gth]{config}{gap char}{\def\gth@gap@char{#1}}
28 \setkeys[gth]{config}{memoization=false, uppercase=false, gap char={.}}
```

5.5 Utility Commands

`\gth@nameuse` `\gth@name@edef` `\gth@name@xdef` `\gth@glet` Some primitives to use, define or copy control sequences are wrapped.

```
29 \def\gth@nameuse#1{\csname gth@#1\endcsname}
30 \def\gth@name@edef#1{\expandafter\edef\csname gth@#1\endcsname}
31 \def\gth@name@xdef#1{\expandafter\xdef\csname gth@#1\endcsname}
32 \def\gth@glet{\global\let}
```

`\gth@advance` `\gth@increment` `\gth@decrement` Commands to treat macros which store $\langle number \rangle$ like count registers.

```
33 \def\gth@advance#1#2{#%
34   \gth@calc#1\advance\gth@calc#2\edef#1{\the\gth@calc}}
35 \def\gth@increment#1{\gth@advance#1\@ne}
36 \def\gth@decrement#1{\gth@advance#1\m@ne}
```

5.6 Calculation Routines

Since these calculation routines (macros) are *not* full expandable, all commands defined here return the results by storing the value in the counter register `\gth@calc`. This assignments are done locally.

`\gth@max` This command take comma-separated list of $\langle number \rangle$ and returns the max value of them.

```

37 \def\gth@max#1{%
38   \@gth@first@true
39   \@for\gth@member:=#1\do{%
40     \if@gth@first@
41       \gth@calc\gth@member
42     \@gth@first@false
43   \else
44     \ifnum\gth@member>\gth@calc
45       \gth@calc\gth@member
46     \fi
47   \fi}}
```

`\gth@gap@penalty` This command takes l , the length of a *gap*, as its argument and calculates its penalty which defined by following function¹:

$$g(l) = -d - (l - 1)e. \quad (2)$$

In this equation, d and e are parameters of the algorithm, which have default values shown in Equations (1).

```

48 \def\gth@gap@penalty#1{%
49   \gth@calc#1\relax
50   \advance\gth@calc\m@ne
51   \multiply\gth@calc-\gth@e
52   \advance\gth@calc-\gth@d}
```

5.7 Printing Matrices

`\gth@print@matrix` This command shows the matrices M , I^x or I^y (See section 5.8). The argument of this macro specifies which matrix to show, so you can detect `m`, `ix`, or `iy`. However, this macro is currently only for the author of this package to debug.

```

53 \def\gth@tab#1{%
54   \bgroup
55   \sbox\z@ 0%
56   \expandafter\gth@tempdima\ht\z@
57   \multiply\gth@tempdima 8%
58   \mbox{\hbox to\gth@tempdima{\hss #1}}%
59   \egroup}
60 \def\gth@print@matrix#1{%
61   \bgroup\ttfamily
```

¹This form of gap penalty is called ‘Affine gaps’.

```

62 #1:\
63 \gth@tempcnta\z@
64 \@whilenum\gth@tempcnta<\gth@m\do{%
65 \gth@tempcntb\z@
66 \@whilenum\gth@tempcntb<\gth@n\do{%
67 \gth@tab{%
68 \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @#1@the\gth@tempcnta
69 @the\gth@tempcntb}}}%
70 \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne}\
71 \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne}%
72 \egroup}

```

5.8 Executing the Gotoh Algorithm

`\Gotoh` This is the user interface to execute the Gotoh algorithm. First, the ‘serial number’ is incremented. The whole other process executed by this macro contained in a group because a number of temporary macros are defined during processing.

```

73 \newcommand{\Gotoh}{%
74 \gth@increment\gth@sn
75 \bgroup % \egroup is in \gth@gotoh@pre
76 \@ifnextchar[{\gth@gotoh@setkeys}{\gth@gotoh@pre}}

```

`\gth@gotoh@setkeys` These inner macros are for preparing: `\gth@gotoh@setkeys` process temporary configuration specified with the optional argument of `\Gotoh`. In `\gth@gotoh@pre`, if the boolean switch `\if@gth@uppercase` is true, the arguments are processed by `\uppercase` preamble before passing them to `\gth@gotoh` macro.

`\gth@gotoh@pre`

```

77 \def\gth@gotoh@setkeys[#1]{\setkeys[gth]{config}{#1}\gth@gotoh@pre}
78 \def\gth@gotoh@pre#1#2{%
79 \edef\gth@tmpa{\noexpand\gth@gotoh{#1}{#2}}%
80 \if@gth@uppercase
81 \uppercase\expandafter{\gth@tmpa}%
82 \else
83 \gth@tmpa
84 \fi\egroup}

```

`\gth@gotoh` This macro actually executes the Gotoh algorithm [2]. The input of the algorithm is two biological sequences

$$A \equiv a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_m, B \equiv b_1 b_2 b_3 \dots b_n$$

where a_i and b_j are chosen from a finite alphabet, e.g. {A, T, G, C}. The command takes these sequences as its arguments, and calculate following recurrence formula² to get optimal score of the algorithm:

$$M_{i+1,j+1} = \max \{M_{ij}, I_{ij}^x, I_{ij}^y\} + c_{ij} \quad (3)$$

²This calculation is done in $O(mn)$ time.

where

$$I_{i+1,j}^x = \max \{ M_{ij} - d, I_{ij}^x - e, I_{ij}^y - d \}, \quad (4)$$

$$I_{i,j+1}^y = \max \{ M_{ij} - d, I_{ij}^y - e \}, \quad (5)$$

and c_{ij} is a score for a pair (a_i, b_j) , namely

$$c_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a_i = b_j \quad (\text{match}) \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \quad (\text{mismatch}). \end{cases}$$

Note that the Equations (4) and (5) have asymmetric form because the order of inserting *gaps* when alternating *A* and *B* does not affect the optimal score.

5.8.1 Getting sequences

`\gth@m` Here each characters a_i, b_j in the input sequences are stored in `\gth@seqa@ai` and
`\gth@n` `\gth@seqa@bj`, and the lengths of the sequences m, n are stored in `\gth@m` and
`\gth@n` respectively.

```

85 \def\gth@gotoh#1#2{%
86   \gth@tempcnta\z@
87   \@for\gth@member:=#1\do{%
88     \gth@name@edef{seqa@\the\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@member}%
89     \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne}%
90   \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne
91   \edef\gth@m{\the\gth@tempcnta}%
92   \gth@tempcntb\z@
93   \@for\gth@member:=#2\do{%
94     \gth@name@edef{seqb@\the\gth@tempcntb}{\gth@member}%
95     \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne}%
96   \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne
97   \edef\gth@n{\the\gth@tempcntb}%

```

5.8.2 Initialization

We have to be careful with initialization because many implementations of the Gotoh algorithm have problems here [1]. Specifically, the package initializes the matrices with following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{i0} &= -\infty, M_{0j} = -\infty, M_{00} = 0, \\ I_{i0}^x &= -g(i), I_{0j}^x = -\infty, \\ I_{i0}^y &= -\infty, I_{0j}^y = -g(j). \end{aligned}$$

Note that function $g(l)$ is a gap penalty (shown in Equation (2)) and can be calculated with the macro `\gth@gap@penalty`.

```

98   \gth@tempcnta\z@
99   \@whilenum\gth@tempcnta<\gth@m\do{%
100     \gth@gap@penalty{\gth@tempcnta}%

```

```

101 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @m@\the\gth@tempcnta @0}{\gth@min}%
102 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @ix@\the\gth@tempcnta @0}{\the\gth@calc}%
103 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @iy@\the\gth@tempcnta @0}{\gth@min}%
104 \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne}%
105 \gth@tempcntb\z@
106 \@whilenum\gth@tempcntb<\gth@n\do{%
107 \gth@gap@penalty{\gth@tempcntb}%
108 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @m@0@\the\gth@tempcntb}{\gth@min}%
109 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @ix@0@\the\gth@tempcntb}{\gth@min}%
110 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @iy@0@\the\gth@tempcntb}{\the\gth@calc}%
111 \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne}%
112 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @m@0@0}{\number\z@}%

```

5.8.3 Memoization

If the switch `\if@gth@memoization` is true, memoization functions (See section 5.9) are called recursively.

```

113 \if@gth@memoization
114 \gth@decrement\gth@m \gth@decrement\gth@n
115 \gth@memo@ix{\gth@m}{\gth@n}%
116 \gth@memo@iy{\gth@m}{\gth@n}%
117 \gth@memo@m{\gth@m}{\gth@n}%
118 \gth@increment\gth@m \gth@increment\gth@n

```

5.8.4 Dynamic Programming

To fill matrixes M , I^x , and I^y the package use the recurrence formula

```

119 \else
120 \gth@tempcnta\@ne
121 \@whilenum\gth@tempcnta<\gth@m\do{%
122 \gth@tempcntb\@ne
123 \@whilenum\gth@tempcntb<\gth@n\do{%

```

First, I^x is calculated with Equation (4).

```

124 \advance\gth@tempcnta\m@ne
125 \gth@max{%
126 \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@\the\gth@tempcnta
127 @\the\gth@tempcntb},%
128 \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@\the\gth@tempcnta
129 @\the\gth@tempcntb}}%
130 \gth@tempcntc\gth@calc
131 \gth@tempcntd
132 \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @ix@\the\gth@tempcnta
133 @\the\gth@tempcntb}%
134 \advance\gth@tempcntc-\gth@d\advance\gth@tempcntd-\gth@e
135 \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne
136 \gth@max{\gth@tempcntc,\gth@tempcntd}%
137 \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @ix@\the\gth@tempcnta
138 @\the\gth@tempcntb}{%

```

```

139         \the\gth@calc}%
Secondly,  $I^y$  is calculated with Equation (5).
140         \advance\gth@tempcntb\m@ne
141         \gth@tempcntc
142         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@the\gth@tempcnta
143                 @the\gth@tempcntb}%
144         \gth@tempcntd
145         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@the\gth@tempcnta
146                 @the\gth@tempcntb}%
147         \advance\gth@tempcntc-\gth@d\advance\gth@tempcntd-\gth@e
148         \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne
149         \gth@max{\gth@tempcntc,\gth@tempcntd}%
150         \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @iy@the\gth@tempcnta
151                 @the\gth@tempcntb}{%
152         \the\gth@calc}%

```

Finally, M is calculated with Equation (3) and a loop is completed.

```

153         \advance\gth@tempcnta\m@ne\advance\gth@tempcntb\m@ne
154         \gth@max{%
155         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@the\gth@tempcnta
156                 @the\gth@tempcntb},%
157         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @ix@the\gth@tempcnta
158                 @the\gth@tempcntb},%
159         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@the\gth@tempcnta
160                 @the\gth@tempcntb}}%
161         \edef\gth@tmpa{\gth@nameuse{seqa@the\gth@tempcnta}}%
162         \edef\gth@tmpb{\gth@nameuse{seqb@the\gth@tempcntb}}%
163         \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne\advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne
164         \ifx\gth@tmpa\gth@tmpb
165         \advance\gth@calc\gth@match
166         \else
167         \advance\gth@calc\gth@mismatch
168         \fi
169         \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @m@the\gth@tempcnta
170                 @the\gth@tempcntb}{%
171         \the\gth@calc}%
172         \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne}%
173         \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne}%
174     \fi

```

5.8.5 Printing Matrices

This is piece of code for debugging the package (so usually commented out).

```

175 %\gth@print@matrix{m}%
176 %\gth@print@matrix{ix}%
177 %\gth@print@matrix{iy}%

```

5.8.6 Returning the Optimal Score

The calculated optimal score of the alignment stored here to the control sequences which stored in `\gth@score`.

```

178 \bgroup
179   \gth@decrement\gth@m \gth@decrement\gth@n
180   \expandafter\xdef\gth@score{%
181     \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@\gth@m @\gth@n}}%
182 \egroup

```

5.8.7 Trace Back

After processing dynamic programming (or memoization functions), matrices M , I^x , and I^y are all filled. Using these matrices, we can determine the ‘trace’ from the optimal score $M_{m,n}$ to the start $M_{0,0}$ and get the result of alignment (x, y) .

Considering the form of Equation (3)–(5), the calculation formulae of the former values depend on which matrix the ‘current position’ exists. In order to take into account these differences, trace back process is calculated while switching three modes: default, gap x, and gap y.

First, make sure to empty `\gth@rseq@x` and `\gth@rseq@y` which is going to store result alignment sequences x and y respectively. Note that this is the trace *back* process, so new characters are prepended to the existing sequences in each loop. In the next line, the switches `\if@gth@gapx@` and `\if@gth@gapy@` are both turned off (which means processing starts from the default mode).

```

183 \let\gth@rseq@x@empty\let\gth@rseq@y@empty
184 \@gth@remain@true\@gth@gapx@false\@gth@gapy@false

```

In the main loop of trace back, process the condition either x or y is already completed first. In this situation, the other sequence should be filled all the remaining with *gaps*.

```

185 \@whilesw\if@gth@remain@\fi{%
186   \ifnum\gth@m=\z@
187     \gth@decrement\gth@n
188     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
189     \ifx\gth@nameuse{seqb@\gth@n}\relax\else
190       \edef\gth@rseq@x{\gth@gap@char\gth@rseq@x}%
191       \edef\gth@rseq@y{\gth@nameuse{seqb@\gth@n}%
192         \gth@rseq@y}%
193     \fi
194   \else\ifnum\gth@n=\z@
195     \gth@decrement\gth@m
196     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
197     \ifx\gth@nameuse{seqa@\gth@m}\relax\else
198       \edef\gth@rseq@x{\gth@nameuse{seqa@\gth@m}%
199         \gth@rseq@x}%
200       \edef\gth@rseq@y{\gth@gap@char\gth@rseq@y}%
201     \fi
202   \else

```

mode: gap x Prepend former base to x and a *gap* to y . If $M_{m-1,n} - d > I_{m-1,n}^x - e$ back to default mode. Else if $I_{m-1,n}^x - e < I_{m-1,n}^y - d$ switch to mode gap y and otherwise stay in mode gap x .

```

203     \if@gth@gapx@
204         \gth@decrement@gth@m
205         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
206         \ifx@gth@nameuse{seqa@gth@m}\relax\else
207             \edef@gth@rseq@x{\gth@nameuse{seqa@gth@m}}%
208                 \gth@rseq@x}%
209             \edef@gth@rseq@y{\gth@gap@char@gth@rseq@y}%
210         \fi
211         \gth@tempcnta@gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@gth@m @gth@n}%
212         \gth@tempcntb@gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @ix@gth@m @gth@n}%
213         \gth@tempcntc@gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@gth@m @gth@n}%
214         \advance@gth@tempcnta-\gth@d
215         \advance@gth@tempcntb-\gth@e
216         \advance@gth@tempcntc-\gth@d
217         \ifnum@gth@tempcnta>@gth@tempcntb
218             \@gth@gapx@false
219         \else\ifnum@gth@tempcntb<@gth@tempcntc
220             \@gth@gapx@false\@gth@gapy@true
221         \fi\fi

```

mode: gap y Prepend a *gap* to x and former base to y . If $M_{m,n-1} - d > I_{m,n-1}^y - e$ back to default mode and otherwise stay in mode gap y .

```

222     \else\if@gth@gapy@
223         \gth@decrement@gth@n
224         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
225         \ifx@gth@nameuse{seqb@gth@n}\relax\else
226             \edef@gth@rseq@x{\gth@gap@char@gth@rseq@x}%
227             \edef@gth@rseq@y{\gth@nameuse{seqb@gth@n}}%
228                 \gth@rseq@y}%
229         \fi
230         \gth@tempcnta@gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@gth@m @gth@n}%
231         \gth@tempcntb@gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@gth@m @gth@n}%
232         \advance@gth@tempcnta-\gth@d\advance@gth@tempcntb-\gth@e
233         \ifnum@gth@tempcnta>@gth@tempcntb
234             \@gth@gapy@false
235         \fi

```

mode: default Prepend former base to x and y respectively. Only if $M_{m-1,n-1} > I_{m-1,n-1}^x$ and $M_{m-1,n-1} > I_{m-1,n-1}^y$ stay on default mode, and else if $I_{m-1,n-1}^x > I_{n-1,m-1}^y$ go to gap x otherwise go to gap y .

```

236     \else
237         \gth@decrement@gth@m
238         \gth@decrement@gth@n
239         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
240         \ifx@gth@nameuse{seqa@gth@m}\relax\else

```

```

241     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
242     \ifx\gth@nameuse{seqb@\gth@n}\relax\else
243         \edef\gth@rseq@x{\gth@nameuse{seqa@\gth@m}%
244             \gth@rseq@x}%
245         \edef\gth@rseq@y{\gth@nameuse{seqb@\gth@n}%
246             \gth@rseq@y}%
247     \fi
248 \fi
249 \gth@tempcnta\gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@\gth@m @\gth@n}%
250 \gth@tempcntb\gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @ix@\gth@m @\gth@n}%
251 \gth@tempcntc\gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@\gth@m @\gth@n}%
252 \@gth@gap@false
253 \ifnum\gth@tempcnta<\gth@tempcntb\@gth@gap@true\fi
254 \ifnum\gth@tempcnta<\gth@tempcntc\@gth@gap@true\fi
255 \if@gth@gap@
256     \ifnum\gth@tempcntb>\gth@tempcntc
257         \@gth@gapx@true
258     \else
259         \@gth@gapy@true
260     \fi
261 \fi
262 \fi\fi
263 \fi\fi

```

Finally, if we achieve to $M_{0,0}$, exit from the main loop.

```

264 \ifnum\gth@m<\@ne\ifnum\gth@n<\@ne
265     \@gth@remain@false
266 \fi\fi}%

```

5.8.8 Returning Results

Finally, the results of alignments which stored in `\gth@resq@x` and `\gth@resq@y` are copied globally to the control sequences which stored in `\gth@resulta` and `\gth@resultb`.

```

267 \expandafter\gth@glet\gth@resulta\gth@rseq@x
268 \expandafter\gth@glet\gth@resultb\gth@rseq@y}

```

5.9 Memoization Functions

`\gth@memo@ix` These are memoization functions for calculating I^x , I^y , M respectively. Since these functions change many ‘temporary’ values, all of the processes are wrapped in a group and only the return values and components of matrices are assigned globally.

```

269 \def\gth@memo@ix#1#2{%
270     \bgroup
271     \gth@tempcnta#1\gth@tempcntb#2\relax
272     \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
273     \ifx\gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @ix@\the\gth@tempcnta
274         @\the\gth@tempcntb}\relax
275     \advance\gth@tempcnta\m@ne

```

```

276     \gth@memo@ix{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
277     \edef\gth@tmp@ix@return{\gth@ix@return}%
278     \gth@memo@iy{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
279     \edef\gth@tmp@iy@return{\gth@iy@return}%
280     \gth@memo@m{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
281     \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne
282     \gth@advance{\gth@m@return}{-\gth@d}%
283     \gth@advance{\gth@tmp@ix@return}{-\gth@e}%
284     \gth@advance{\gth@tmp@iy@return}{-\gth@d}%
285     \gth@max{\gth@m@return,\gth@tmp@ix@return,\gth@tmp@iy@return}%
286     \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @ix@\the\gth@tempcnta
287                 @\the\gth@tempcntb}{%
288         \the\gth@calc}%
289     \xdef\gth@ix@return{\the\gth@calc}
290 \else
291     \xdef\gth@ix@return{%
292         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @ix@\the\gth@tempcnta @\the\gth@tempcntb}}
293 \fi
294 \egroup}
295 \def\gth@memo@iy#1#2{%
296 \bgroup
297   \gth@tempcnta#1\gth@tempcntb#2\relax
298   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
299   \ifx\gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@\the\gth@tempcnta
300                 @\the\gth@tempcntb}\relax
301     \advance\gth@tempcntb\m@ne
302     \gth@memo@iy{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
303     \edef\gth@tmp@iy@return{\gth@iy@return}%
304     \gth@memo@m{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
305     \advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne
306     \gth@advance{\gth@m@return}{-\gth@d}%
307     \gth@advance{\gth@tmp@iy@return}{-\gth@e}%
308     \gth@max{\gth@m@return,\gth@tmp@iy@return}%
309     \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @iy@\the\gth@tempcnta
310                 @\the\gth@tempcntb}{%
311         \the\gth@calc}%
312     \xdef\gth@iy@return{\the\gth@calc}%
313 \else
314     \xdef\gth@iy@return{%
315         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @iy@\the\gth@tempcnta @\the\gth@tempcntb}}
316 \fi
317 \egroup}
318 \def\gth@memo@m#1#2{%
319 \bgroup
320   \gth@tempcnta#1\gth@tempcntb#2\relax
321   \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
322   \ifx\gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@\the\gth@tempcnta
323                 @\the\gth@tempcntb}\relax
324     \advance\gth@tempcnta\m@ne\advance\gth@tempcntb\m@ne
325     \gth@memo@ix{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%

```

```

326     \edef\gth@tmp@ix@return{\gth@ix@return}%
327     \gth@memo@iy{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
328     \edef\gth@tmp@iy@return{\gth@iy@return}%
329     \gth@memo@m{\gth@tempcnta}{\gth@tempcntb}%
330     \edef\gth@tmpa{\gth@nameuse{seqa@\the\gth@tempcnta}}%
331     \edef\gth@tmpb{\gth@nameuse{seqb@\the\gth@tempcntb}}%
332     \advance\gth@tempcnta\@ne\advance\gth@tempcntb\@ne
333     \gth@max{\gth@m@return,\gth@tmp@ix@return,\gth@tmp@iy@return}%
334     \ifx\gth@tmpa\gth@tmpb
335         \advance\gth@calc\gth@match
336     \else
337         \advance\gth@calc\gth@mismatch
338     \fi
339     \gth@name@xdef{\gth@sn @m@\the\gth@tempcnta
340                 @\the\gth@tempcntb}{%
341         \the\gth@calc}%
342     \xdef\gth@m@return{\the\gth@calc}%
343 \else
344     \xdef\gth@m@return{%
345         \gth@nameuse{\gth@sn @m@\the\gth@tempcnta @\the\gth@tempcntb}}%
346 \fi
347 \egroup}

```

5.10 Configuration Command

`\GotohConfig` This is just a wrap command of `\setkeys`.

```

348 \newcommand{\GotohConfig}[1]{\setkeys[gth]{config}{#1}}

```

References

- [1] Flouri, Tomáš *et al.*, “Are all global alignment algorithms and implementations correct?”. *bioRxiv*, 031500, 2015.
- [2] Gotoh, Osamu, “An improved algorithm for matching biological sequences”. *Journal of Molecular Biology* **162**(3), 705-708, 1982.

Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined> refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in **roman** refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols	<code>\gth@gap@true</code>	253, 254	.....	184, 234
<code>\@for</code>	39	<code>\gth@gapx@false</code> ..	<code>\gth@gapy@true</code>	220, 259
<code>\gth@first@false</code> ..	42	....	184, 218, 220	<code>\gth@remain@false</code> . 265
<code>\gth@first@true</code> ..	38	<code>\gth@gapx@true</code> ...	257	<code>\gth@remain@true</code> . 184
<code>\gth@gap@false</code> ...	252	<code>\gth@gapy@false</code> ..	<code>\ifnextchar</code>	76

<code>\@tfor</code>	87, 93	<code>\gth@M</code>	16, 17	292, 299, 315,
<code>\@whilenum</code>	64,	<code>\gth@m</code>	64, <u>85</u> , 99,	322, 330, 331, 345
	66, 99, 106, 121, 123		114–118, 121,	<code>\gth@pkgname</code>
<code>\@whilesw</code>	185		179, 181, 186,	2–4
			195, 197, 198,	<code>\gth@print@matrix</code> .
			204, 206, 207,	. . . . .
			211–213, 230,	<u>53</u> , 175–177
			231, 237, 240,	<code>\gth@resulta</code>
			243, 249–251, 264	<u>21</u> , 267
			<code>\gth@m@return</code>	<code>\gth@resultb</code>
			. 282, 285, 306,	<u>21</u> , 268
			308, 333, 342, 344	<code>\gth@rseq@x</code>
			<code>\gth@match</code> <u>19</u> , 165, 335	. 183, 190, 198,
			<code>\gth@max</code>	199, 207, 208,
			37,	226, 243, 244, 267
			125, 136, 149,	<code>\gth@rseq@y</code>
			154, 285, 308, 333	. 183, 191, 192,
			<code>\gth@member</code> 39, 41, 44,	200, 209, 227,
			45, 87, 88, 93, 94	228, 245, 246, 268
			<code>\gth@memo@ix</code>	<code>\gth@score</code>
			115, <u>269</u>	<u>21</u> , 180
			<code>\gth@memo@iy</code>	<code>\gth@sn</code>
			116, <u>269</u>	<u>15</u> ,
			<code>\gth@memo@m</code>	68, 74, 101–
			117, <u>269</u>	103, 108–110,
			<code>\gth@min</code>	112, 126, 128,
			16,	132, 137, 142,
			101, 103, 108, 109	145, 150, 155,
			<code>\gth@mismatch</code>	157, 159, 169,
			. . . . .	181, 211–213,
			<u>19</u> , 167, 337	230, 231, 249–
			<code>\gth@n</code>	251, 273, 286,
			66, <u>85</u> , 106,	292, 299, 309,
			114–118, 123,	315, 322, 339, 345
			179, 181, 187,	<code>\gth@tab</code>
			189, 191, 194,	<u>53</u> , 67
			211–213, 223,	<code>\gth@tempcnta</code>
			225, 227, 230,	. . . . .
			231, 238, 242,	. . . . .
			245, 249–251, 264	<u>10</u> , 63, 64,
			<code>\gth@name@edef</code> <u>29</u> , 88, 94	68, 71, 86, 88–
			<code>\gth@name@xdef</code>	91, 98–104, 120,
			. . . . .	121, 124, 126,
			<u>29</u> , 101–	128, 132, 135,
			103, 108–110,	137, 142, 145,
			112, 137, 150,	150, 153, 155,
			169, 286, 309, 339	157, 159, 161,
			<code>\gth@nameuse</code> . <u>29</u> , 68,	163, 169, 173,
			126, 128, 132,	211, 214, 217,
			142, 145, 155,	230, 232, 233,
			157, 159, 161,	249, 253, 254,
			162, 181, 189,	271, 273, 275,
			191, 197, 198,	276, 278, 280,
			206, 207, 211–	281, 286, 292,
			213, 225, 227,	297, 299, 302,
			230, 231, 240,	304, 309, 315,
			242, 243, 245,	320, 322, 324,
			249–251, 273,	325, 327, 329,
				330, 332, 339, 345

<code>\gth@tempcntb</code> .. <u>10</u> ,	219, 251, 254, 256	<code>\if@gth@remain@</code> . 6, 185
65, 66, 69, 70,	<code>\gth@tempcntd</code>	<code>\if@gth@renain@</code>
92, 94–97, 105–	.. <u>10</u> , 131, 134,	<code>\if@gth@uppercase</code> <u>26</u> , 80
111, 122, 123,	136, 144, 147, 149	<code>\ifnum</code> . 44, 186, 194,
127, 129, 133,	<code>\gth@tempdima</code> <u>18</u> , 56–58	217, 219, 233,
138, 140, 143,	<code>\gth@tmp@ix@return</code> .	253, 254, 256, 264
146, 148, 151,	..... 277,	<code>\ifx</code> 164, 189, 197, 206,
153, 156, 158,	283, 285, 326, 333	225, 240, 242,
160, 162, 163,	<code>\gth@tmp@iy@return</code> .	273, 299, 322, 334
170, 172, 212,	..... 279,	
215, 217, 219,	284, 285, 303,	M
231–233, 250,	307, 308, 328, 333	<code>\mathchardef</code>
253, 256, 271,	<code>\gth@tmpa</code> 79, 81, 83,	16
274, 276, 278,	161, 164, 330, 334	N
280, 287, 292,	<code>\gth@tmpb</code>	<code>\noexpand</code>
297, 300–302,	. 162, 164, 331, 334	79
304, 305, 310,	<code>\gth@warn</code>	S
315, 320, 323–	<u>2</u>	<code>\setkeys</code>
325, 327, 329,		20, 24, 28, 77, 348
331, 332, 340, 345	I	
	<code>\if@gth@first@</code> ... <u>5</u> , 40	T
<code>\gth@tempcntc</code>	<code>\if@gth@gap@</code> ... <u>5</u> , 255	<code>\ttfamily</code>
.. <u>10</u> , 130, 134,	<code>\if@gth@gapx@</code> ... <u>5</u> , 203	61
136, 141, 147,	<code>\if@gth@gapy@</code> ... <u>5</u> , 222	
149, 213, 216,	<code>\if@gth@memoization</code>	U
	..... <u>26</u> , 113	<code>\uppercase</code>
		81

Change History

v1.0	argument for changing config
General: The first version	temporary
1	6
v1.1	
<code>\Gotoh</code> : Add a new optional	