

**A Bayesian inference method for the analysis of transcriptional regulatory networks  
in metagenomic data**

Elisabeth T. Hobbs<sup>†</sup>, Talmo Pereira<sup>†</sup>, Patrick K. O'Neill & Ivan Erill<sup>\*</sup>

Department of Biological Sciences, University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC), 1000 Hilltop  
Circle, Baltimore, MD 21250, USA

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed: Department of Biological Sciences, University of  
Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC), 1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, MD 21250 (USA). Phone: +1-410-  
455-2470. Fax: +1-410-455-3875. Email: [erill@umbc.edu](mailto:erill@umbc.edu).

<sup>†</sup> These two authors contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors.

## APPENDIX

### Derivation of the soft-max scoring function

The contribution to the TF-binding energy of a site at position  $i$  in a sequence for a given strand  $s$  is approximated by the PSSM score, which is defined as:

$$PSSM(S_i^s) = \log_2 \left( \frac{P(S_i^s | PSWM)}{P(S_i^s | bckg)} \right) \quad (1)$$

where  $PSWM$  denotes the position-specific weight matrix derived from the known TF-binding motif,  $bckg$  a mononucleotide background model and the likelihoods  $P(S_i^s | PSWM)$  and  $P(S_i^s | bckg)$  are computed assuming independence over site positions [1].

Rearranging terms, we have:

$$P(S_i^s | PSWM) = 2^{PSSM(S_i^s)} P(S_i^s | bckg) \quad (2)$$

Since TF-binding events in either orientation (forward strand  $[f]$  and reverse strand  $[r]$ ) are mutually exclusive and exhaustive, we obtain:

$$P(S_i | PSWM) = 2^{PSSM(S_i^f)} P(S_i^f | bckg) + 2^{PSSM(S_i^r)} P(S_i^r | bckg) \quad (3)$$

We seek to obtain an effective PSSM score ( $PSSM(S_i)$ ) that subsumes the contributions of both binding events, so that:

$$\begin{aligned}
PSSM(S_i) &= \log_2 \left( \frac{P(S_i | PSWM)}{P(S_i | bckg)} \right) \\
&= \log_2 \left( \frac{2^{PSSM(S_i^f)} P(S_i^f | bckg) + 2^{PSSM(S_i^r)} P(S_i^r | bckg)}{P(S_i | bckg)} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

If we assume that the background model is strand independent (i.e. we compute the frequencies of A/T and G/C, instead of individualized for each base), which comes naturally when we scan both strands, then  $P(S_i | bckg) = P(S_i^f | bckg) = P(S_i^r | bckg)$  and:

$$PSSM(S_i) = \log_2 \left( 2^{PSSM(S_i^f)} + 2^{PSSM(S_i^r)} \right) \tag{5}$$

where  $PSSM(S_i)$  denotes the combined PSSM score of a site at position  $i$  and  $PSSM(S_i^f)$  and  $PSSM(S_i^r)$  denote the score of the site at position  $i$  in the forward and reverse strands, respectively.

## References

1. Stormo GD: **DNA binding sites: representation and discovery**. *Bioinforma Oxf Engl* 2000, **16**:16–23.