

**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS:
RNA-RNA INTERACTION PREDICTION:
PARTITION FUNCTION AND BASE PAIR PAIRING PROBABILITIES**

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1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1. **Energy model.** Let us review the energy model, implemented in `rip`. Its is an extension of the standard energy model of RNA secondary structures and recognizes the following loop-types:

- (1) *Hairpin-loop*: a hairpin loop $\text{Ha}_{i,j}$ has tabulated energies $G_{i,j}^{\text{Ha}}$ depending on their sequence and length.
- (2) *Interior-loop*: an interior loop $\text{Int}_{i_1,j_1;i_2,j_2}$ also have tabulated energies $G_{i_1,j_1;i_2,j_2}^{\text{Int}}$.
- (3) *Multi-loop*: a multi-loop M_{i_0,j_0} has energy $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2(t+1) + \alpha_3c_2$, where $t = |E_{R[i_0,j_0]}^i|$ (“branching order”) inside $R[i_0, j_0]$ and c_2 is the number of isolated vertices contained in $R[i_0, j_0]$.
- (4) *Kissing-loop*: a kissing-loop K_{i_0,j_0} has energy $\beta_1 + \beta_2(t+1) + \beta_3c_2$, where $t = |E_{R[i_0,j_0]}^i|$ and c_2 is the number of isolated vertices contained in $R[i_0, j_0]$, analogous to the parametrization of multiloops.
- (5) *Hybrid*: a hybrid $\text{Hy}_{i_1,i_\ell;j_1,j_\ell}$ has energy $G_{i_1,i_\ell;j_1,j_\ell}^{\text{Hy}} = \sigma_0 + \sigma \sum_{\theta} G_{i_\theta,i_{\theta+1};j_\theta,j_{\theta+1}}^{\text{Int}}$, where a intermolecular interior loop formed by $R_{i_\theta}S_{j_\theta}$ and $R_{i_{\theta+1}}S_{j_{\theta+1}}$ is treated like an interior loop $\text{Int}_{i_\theta,j_\theta;i_{\theta+1},j_{\theta+1}}$ with an affine scaling σ .

1.2. **Structural components.** In Figure 1 we display the twelve basic structural components: **A**, **B**: maximal secondary structure segments, $R[i, j]$ and $S[r, s]$, respectively; **C**: an arbitrary joint structure $J_{i,j;r,s}$; **D**: a right-tight structures $J_{i,j;r,s}^{RT}$; **E**: a double-tight structure $J_{i,j;r,s}^{DT}$; **F**: a tight structure having type ∇ , \triangle or \square , respectively; **G**: a tight structure, $J_{i,j;r,s}^{\square}$, of type \square ; **H**: a tight

structure, $J_{i,j;r,s}^{\nabla}$, of type ∇ ; **J**: a tight structure, $J_{i,j;r,s}^{\Delta}$, of type Δ ; **K**: exterior arc; **L**: isolated segment; **M**: pair of secondary segments, one of which containing at least one arc.













	A : maximal secondary structure segments $R[i, j]$;
	B : maximal secondary structure segments $S[r, s]$;
	C : arbitrary joint structure $J_{i,j;r,s}$
	D : right-tight structures $J_{i,j;r,s}^{RT}$
	E : double-tight structure $J_{i,j;r,s}^{DT}$
	F : tight structure of type ∇ , Δ or \square ;
	G : type \square tight structure $J_{i,j;r,s}^{\square}$;
	H : type ∇ tight structure $J_{i,j;r,s}^{\nabla}$;
	J : type Δ tight structure $J_{i,j;r,s}^{\Delta}$;
	K : exterior arc;
	L : isolated segment;
	M : pair of secondary segments such that they are not isolated segments at the same time.

FIGURE 1. The panel displays the twelve basic types of structural components.

2. RECURRENCES

The complete set of 4D-storage arrays and 2D-storage array for the partition function are displayed in the Tables 1-5.

TABLE 1. Tight structures, $Q_{i,j;r,s}^T$: 15 4D-arrays, where $T \in \{\nabla, \Delta, \square\}$.

$Q^{T,EE}$	$Q^{T,ME}$	$Q^{T,EM}$	$Q^{T,FE}$	$Q^{T,EF}$
$Q^{T,MM}$	$Q^{T,MF}$	$Q^{T,FM}$	$Q^{T,FF}$	$Q^{T,EK}$
$Q^{T,MK}$	$Q^{T,FK}$	$Q^{T,KE}$	$Q^{T,KM}$	$Q^{T,KF}$

TABLE 2. Right-tight joint structures, $Q_{i,j;r,s}^{RT}$: 24 4D-arrays.

$Q^{RT,EE}$	$Q^{RT,ME}$	$Q^{RT,EM}$	$Q^{RT,FE}$	$Q^{RT,EF}$	$Q^{RT,MM}$
$Q^{RT,MF}$	$Q^{RT,FM}$	$Q^{RT,FF}$	$Q^{RT,EK}$	$Q^{RT,MK}$	$Q^{RT,FK}$
$Q^{RT,KE}$	$Q^{RT,KM}$	$Q^{RT,KF}$	$Q^{RT,KK}$	$Q^{RT,EEA}$	$Q^{RT,EEB}$
$Q^{RT,EKA}$	$Q^{RT,EKB}$	$Q^{RT,KEA}$	$Q^{RT,KEB}$	$Q^{RT,KKA}$	$Q^{RT,KKB}$

TABLE 3. Double-tight joint structures, $Q_{i,j;r,s}^{DT}$: 18 4D-matrices.

$Q^{DT,ME}$	$Q^{DT,EM}$	$Q^{DT,MM}$	$Q^{DT,MF}$	$Q^{DT,FM}$	$Q^{DT,EK}$
$Q^{DT,MK}$	$Q^{DT,FK}$	$Q^{DT,KE}$	$Q^{DT,KM}$	$Q^{DT,KF}$	$Q^{DT,KK}$
$Q^{DT,EKA}$	$Q^{DT,EKB}$	$Q^{DT,KEA}$	$Q^{DT,KEB}$	$Q^{DT,KKA}$	$Q^{DT,KKB}$

TABLE 4. Joint structures, $Q_{i,j;r,s}^I$: 16 4D-arrays.

$Q^{I,EE}$	$Q^{I,ME}$	$Q^{I,EM}$	$Q^{I,FE}$	$Q^{I,EF}$	$Q^{I,MM}$	$Q^{I,MF}$	$Q^{I,FM}$
$Q^{I,FF}$	$Q^{I,EK}$	$Q^{I,MK}$	$Q^{I,FK}$	$Q^{I,KE}$	$Q^{I,KM}$	$Q^{I,KF}$	$Q^{I,KK}$

The complete set of recursions comprises for tight structures $Q_{i,j;r,s}^T$, 15 4D-arrays, for right-tight joint structures $Q_{i,j;r,s}^{RT}$, 24 4D-arrays, for double-tight structures $Q_{i,j;r,s}^{DT}$, 18 4D-arrays, 16 4D-arrays for arbitrary interaction structures $Q_{i,j;r,s}^I$ and 8 2D-arrays for secondary segments.

Structure-type	recurrence-formula (symbolic)
$J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\nabla}$	Figure 3
$J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\Delta}$	Figure 4
$J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\square}$	Figure 5
$J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{DT}$	Figure 6
$J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{RT}$	Figure 7
$J_{i,j;h,\ell}$	Figure 8

TABLE 5. Secondary segments: 8 2D-arrays.

Q^R	$Q^{R,b}$	$Q^{R,M}$	$Q^{R,F}$
Q^S	$Q^{S,b}$	$Q^{S,M}$	$Q^{S,F}$

3. COMPUTATION OF THE BASE PAIRING PROBABILITIES

In contrast to the computation of the partition function “from the inside to the outside”, the computation of the base pairing probabilities (bpp) is obtained “from the outside to the inside”. Let $\mathbb{J}_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3}$ be the set of substructures $J_{i,j;h,\ell} \subset J_{1,N;1,M}$ such that $J_{i,j;h,\ell}$ appears in $T_{1,N;1,M}$ as an interaction structure of type $\xi \in \{DT, RT, \nabla, \Delta, \square, \circ\}$ with loop-subtypes $Y_1, Y_2 \in \{M, K, F\}$ on the sub-intervals $R[i, j]$ and $S[h, \ell]$, $Y_3 \in \{A, B\}$. Let $\mathbb{P}_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3}$ be the probability of $\mathbb{J}_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3}$. For instance, $\mathbb{P}_{i,j;h,\ell}^{RT,MKA}$ is the sum over all the probabilities of substructures $J_{i,j;h,\ell} \in T_{1,N;1,M}$ such that $J_{i,j;h,\ell}$ is a right-tight structure of type rA and $R[i, j]$, $S[h, \ell]$ are enclosed by a multi-loop and kissing loop, respectively.

Algorithm 1 constructs recursively all 4D-arrays $\mathbb{P}_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3}$. This is obtained via the corresponding arrays of partition functions over the respective subcomplexes and the quantities $\mathbb{P}_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3}$ from the outside to the inside. In other words Algorithm 1 facilitates the recursive translation of the 4D-arrays of partition functions into base pairing probabilities. By construction we have

$$(3.1) \quad \mathbb{P}_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3} = \mathbb{P}_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\xi,Y_1Y_2Y_3}.$$

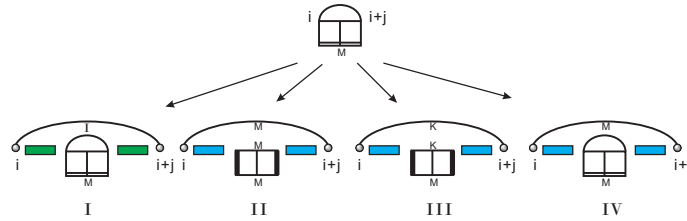


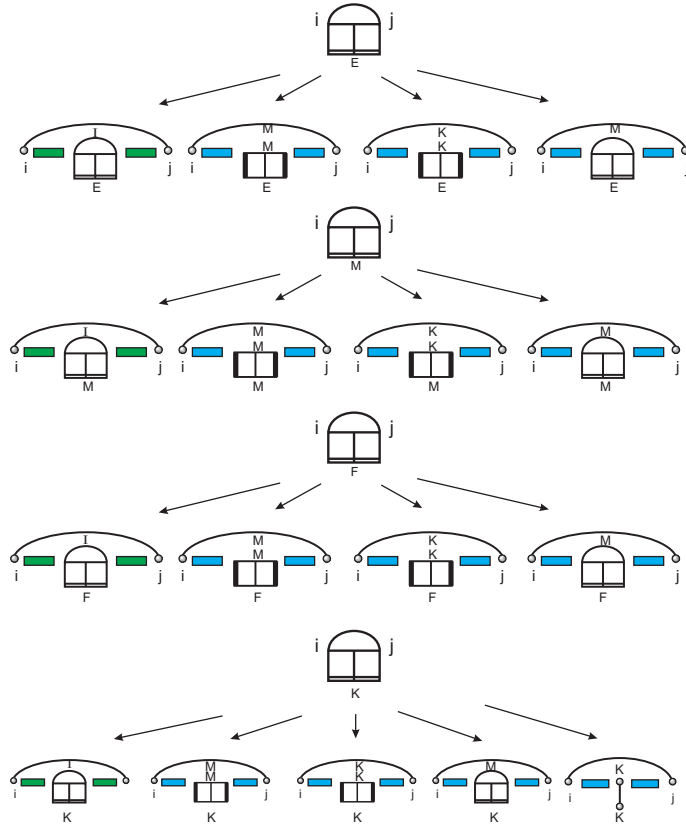
FIGURE 2. Further refinement: the four decompositions of $J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{\nabla,M}$ via Procedure (b). These cases correspond to the four contributions in Algorithm 1).

Algorithm 1 Case I to Case IV correspond to the four cases showed in Figure 2.

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1:  $j \leftarrow \text{lengthR} - 1$ 
2: while  $j \geq 0$  do
3:   for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $\text{lengthR} - j$  do
4:      $s \leftarrow \text{lengthS} - 1$ 
5:     while  $s \geq 0$  do
6:       for  $r \leftarrow 1$  to  $\text{lengthS} - s$  do
7:          $\vdots$ 
8:         if  $Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \neq 0$  then
9:           for  $h \leftarrow i + 1$  to  $i + j - 1$  do
10:            for  $\ell \leftarrow h$  to  $i + j - 1$  do
11:               $Q \leftarrow Q_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot e^{-G_{i,i+j;h,\ell}^{\text{int}}}$ 
12:               $P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \leftarrow P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$  {Case I}
13:               $Q \leftarrow Q_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,M}} \cdot Q_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,M}} \cdot Q_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot \exp(-(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2)/RT)$ 
14:               $P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \leftarrow P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$ 
15:               $P_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,M}} \leftarrow P_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,M}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$ 
16:               $P_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,M}} \leftarrow P_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,M}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$  {Case II}
17:               $Q \leftarrow Q_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,M}} \cdot Q_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,M}} \cdot Q_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\text{DT,MM}} \cdot \exp(-(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)/RT)$ 
18:               $P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\text{DT,MM}} \leftarrow P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\text{DT,MM}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$ 
19:               $P_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,M}} \leftarrow P_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,M}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$ 
20:               $P_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,M}} \leftarrow P_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,M}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$  {Case III}
21:               $Q \leftarrow Q_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,F}} \cdot Q_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,F}} \cdot Q_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\text{DT,KM}} \cdot \exp(-(\beta_1 + \beta_2)/RT)$ 
22:               $P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\text{DT,KM}} \leftarrow P_{h,\ell;r,r+s}^{\text{DT,KM}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$ 
23:               $P_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,F}} \leftarrow P_{i+1,h-1}^{\text{R,F}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$ 
24:               $P_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,F}} \leftarrow P_{\ell+1,i+j-1}^{\text{R,F}} + P_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M} \cdot Q / Q_{i,i+j;r,r+s}^{\nabla,M}$  {Case IV}
25:            end for
26:          end for
27:         $\vdots$ 
28:      end for
29:       $s \leftarrow s - 1$ 
30:    end while
31:  end for
32:  $j \leftarrow j - 1$ 
end while

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FIGURE 3. Decomposition for $J_{i,j}^{\nabla,h,\ell}$.

REFERENCES

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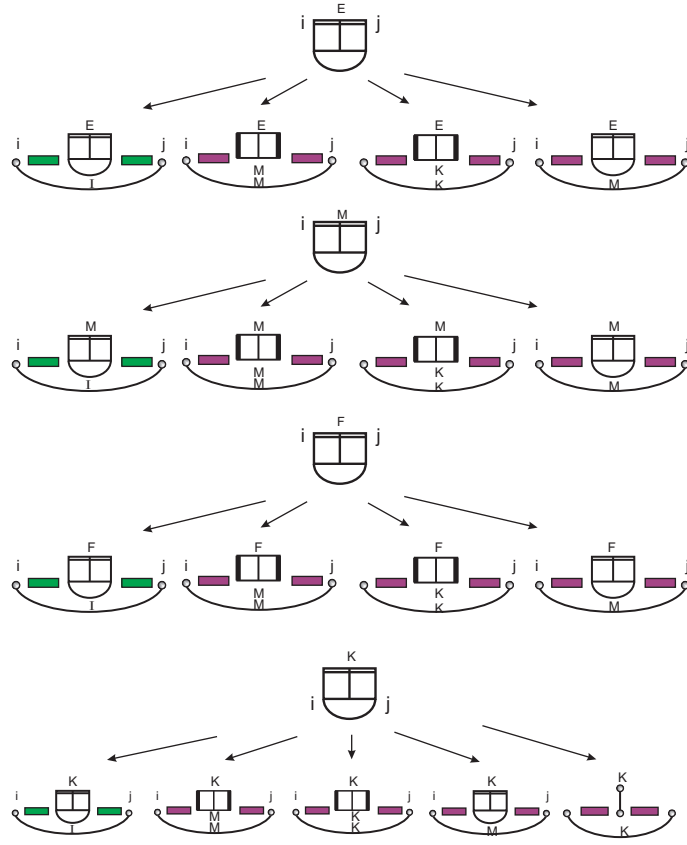


FIGURE 4. Decomposition for $J_{i,j}^{\Delta}$.

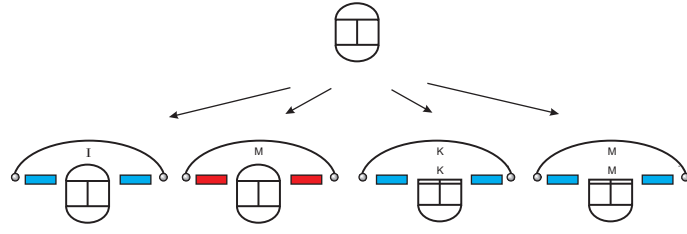


FIGURE 5. Decomposition for $J_{i,j}^{\square}$.

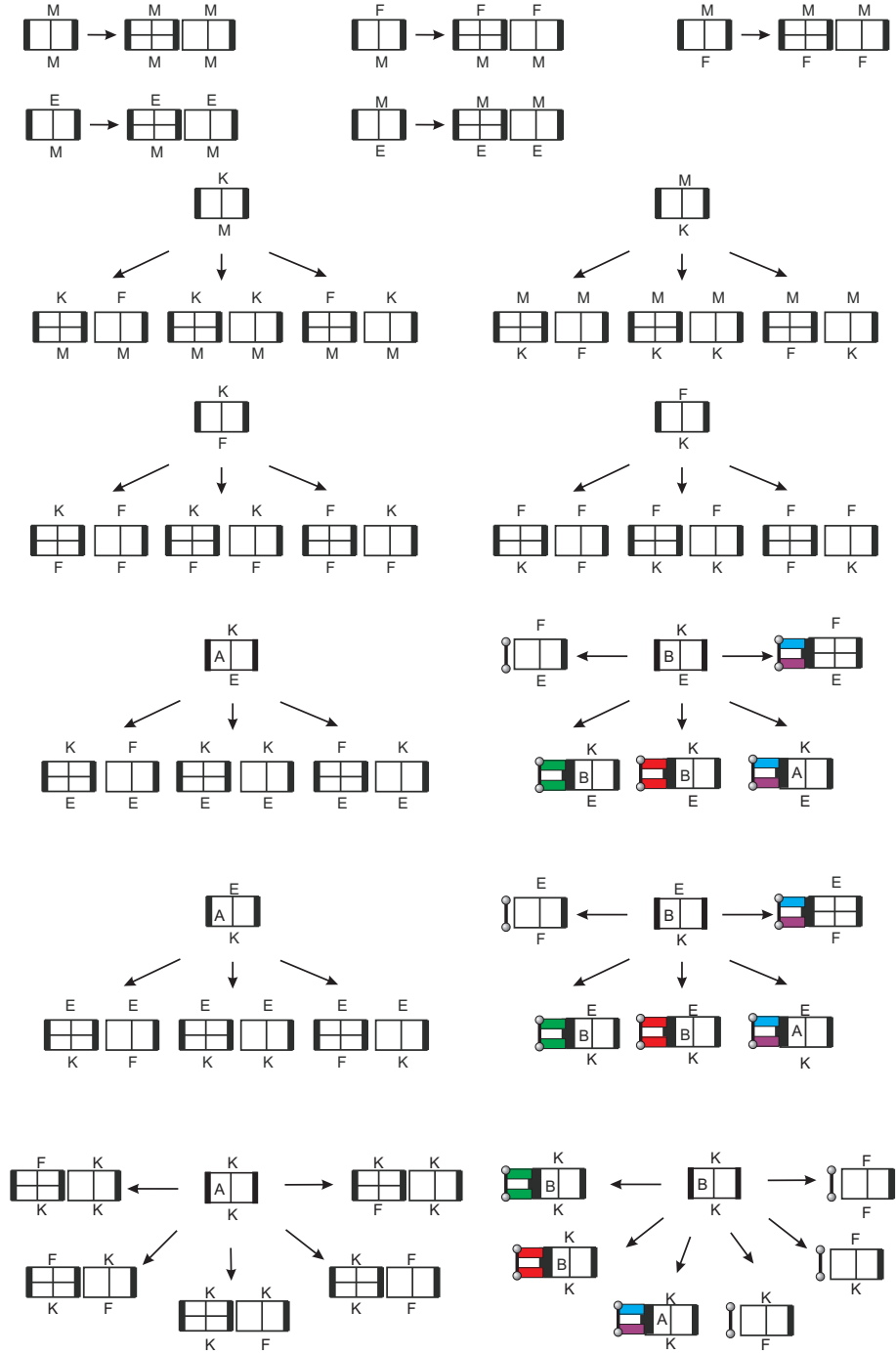


FIGURE 6. Decomposition for $J_{i,j;h,\ell}^{DT}$.

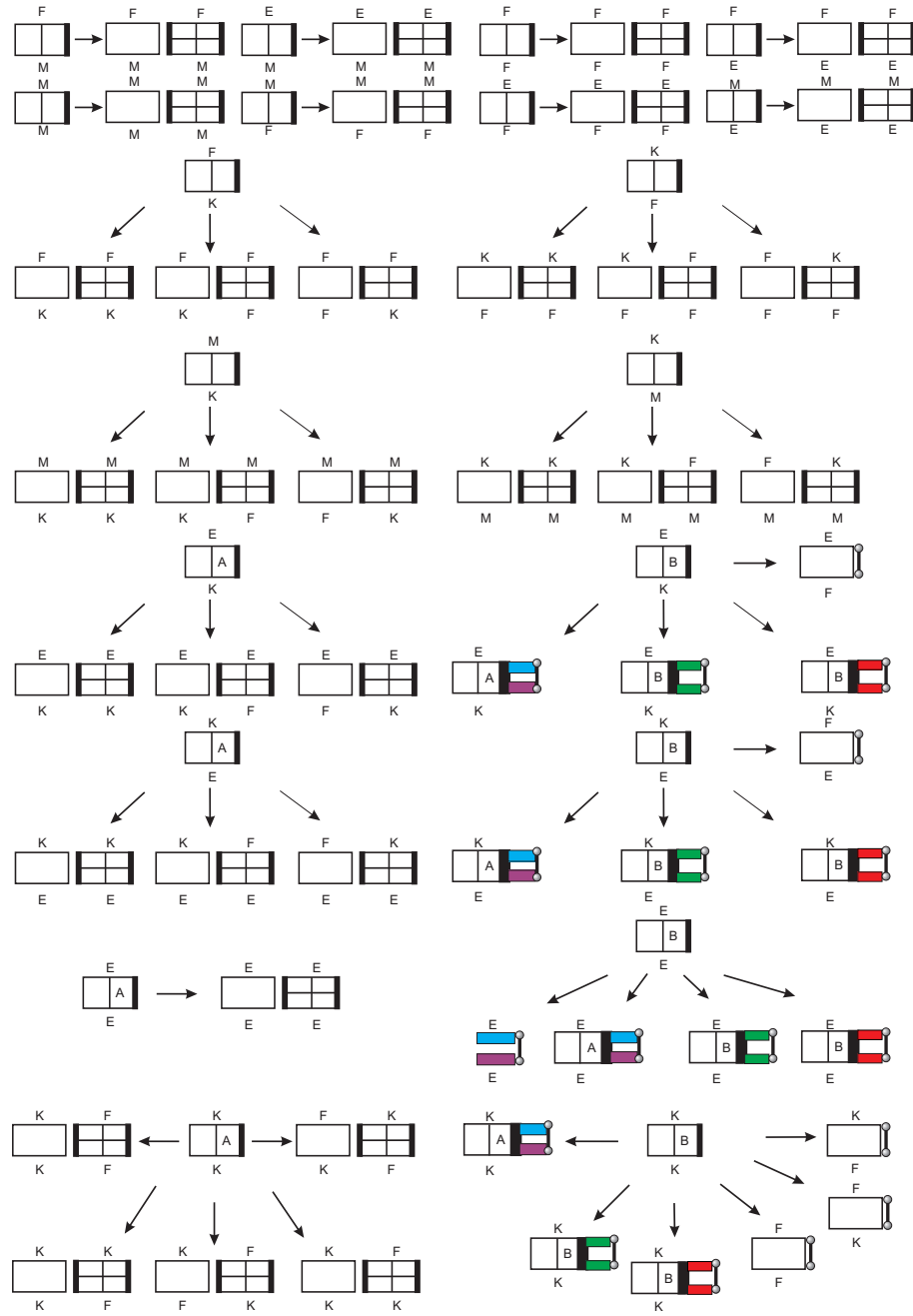


FIGURE 7. Decomposition for $J_{i,j;h,l}^{RT}$.

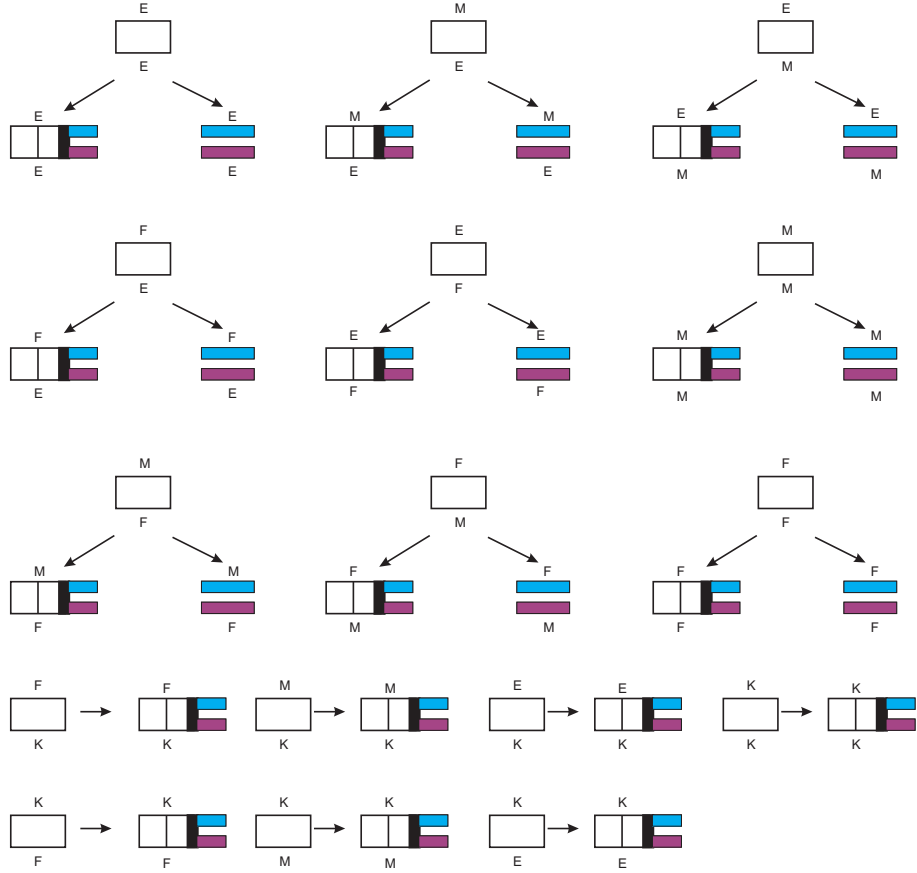


FIGURE 8. Decomposition for $J_{i,j;h,\ell}$.