

mutations_distribution-chroms

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1 Plotting the mutations density through the chromosomes

This notebook shows how to plot mutation density per chromosome alongside marks for centromeres and chromosome boundaries.

```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

sns.set()
```

We want to plot the distribution of the mutations along the chromosomes, so, we first read the positions of the mutations (read from a random sample of 100,000 mutations)

```
In [2]: from collections import defaultdict
        from ICGC_data_parser import SSM_Reader

        distribution = defaultdict(list)

        for record in SSM_Reader(filename='data/ssm_sample.vcf'):
            # Associate CHROMOSOME -> [MUTATION POSITIONS]
            distribution[record.CHROM].append(record.POS)
```

We want to add information of the positions of the centromeric regions and the chromosome boundaries. We read this from the table data/chromosome-data.tsv

```
In [3]: from collections import namedtuple

        # Create a custom class whose objects
        # hold information of a chromosome
        Chromosome = namedtuple('Chromosome', ['length',
                                                'centromere_start',
                                                'centromere_end'])
```

```
In [4]: import pandas as pd

        # Open the file with the information of the centromeric regions
```

```

all_data = pd.read_table('data/chromosome-data.tsv',
                        delimiter='\t')
# Filter for human data
human_data = all_data[ all_data['species'] == 'Homo sapiens' ]

chromosomes = {}
for _, record in human_data.iterrows():
    chrom = record['chromosome']
    length = record['chromosome length (bp)']
    c_start = record['centromeric region start']
    c_end = record['centromeric region end']

    chromosomes[chrom] = Chromosome(length, c_start, c_end)

```

To ensure the chromosomes are plotted in the correct order, we provide a list that defines that order

```
In [7]: chrom_names = [str(i+1) for i in range(22)] + ['X', 'Y', 'MT']
```

Finally, we can plot the mutations

```

In [9]: for chrom in chrom_names:
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 2))

    # Main plot
    ax.hist(distribution[chrom], bins=300)
    ax.set(title=f'Chromosome {chrom}')

    if chrom in chromosomes:
        # Fetch data on chromosome
        # length and centromere positions
        chrom_data = chromosomes[chrom]

        # Chromosome boundaries
        ax.axvline(chrom_data.length, ls='--', color='purple')
        ax.axvline(0, ls='--', color='purple')

        # Chromosome centromeres
        ax.axvline(chrom_data.centromere_end, ls=':', color='purple')
        ax.axvline(chrom_data.centromere_start, ls=':', color='purple')

    plt.show()

```

















