

Acquiring Retrotransposon Data From UTSC Table Browser

1) From UTSC acquire retrotransposon data with the following inputs. Select filter and enter the retrotransposon class enclosed in asterisks; (e.g. *I1*):

The screenshot shows the UTSC Table Browser interface with the following settings:

- clade:** Mammal
- genome:** Human
- assembly:** Dec. 2013 (GRCh38/hg38)
- group:** All Tracks
- track:** RepeatMasker
- table:** rnsk
- region:** genome (selected), position
- identifiers (names/accessions):** chrX:15,560,138-15,602,945
- filter:** edit, clear
- intersection:** create
- output format:** sequence
- output file:** <choose file name>
- file type returned:** plain text (selected), gzip compressed

Buttons at the bottom: get output, summary/statistics

2) Click get output and ensure settings are as follows on the following page and click get sequence:

Sequence Retrieval Region Options:

Add extra bases upstream (5') and extra downstream (3')

Note: if a feature is close to the beginning or end of a chromosome and upstream/c chromosome.

Sequence Formatting Options:

- ☒ All upper case.
- ☐ All lower case.
- ☐ Mask repeats: ☐ to lower case ☒ to N

3) Navigate to the location in the cloned repository containing the file, `retrobase_commands-0.1-py3.whl`.

Pip install using:

```
pip3 install retrobase_commands-0.1-py3.whl
```

4) Call the command

```
retrobase_commands translate --input_file=<input_file> --  
output_file<output_file>
```

Where:

-<input file> is the path to the file you downloaded from UCSC table browser

-<output file> is the path to create the output file

5) Install local blast from

<https://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/executables/blast+/LATEST/>

6) Create a local blast database using:

```
makeblastdb -in <input file> -parse_seqids -blastdb_version 5 -title  
"<database title>" -dbtype prot
```

7) Get protein sequences in FASTA format from uniprot representing known retrotransposon protein sequences.

8) Use sequences acquired in step 7 as query sequences in psi-blast queries against the database created in step 6 using the following command:

```
psiblast -query <RT -protein-FASTA> -db <database-title> -out  
<output-file-name> -outfmt 5
```

Where:

-<RT-protein-FASTA> is a protein sequence obtained in step 7

-<database-title> is the title of the database created in step 6

-<output-file-name> is the name of the psi-blast output that must be formatted: <protein name>_psiblast.txt

9) Create a JSON file relating DNA records, translated protein sequences, predicted protein labels and associated data using the retrobase_commands command:

```
retrobase_commands assign_proteins --dna_input_file=<dna_input_file>  
--protein_input_file=<protein_input_file> --  
psiblast_file_path=<psiblast_file_path> --outputfile=<outputfile> --  
superfamily=<superfamily> --protein_names=<protein_names> --  
genome=<genome>
```

Where:

-<dna_input_file> is the path to the path and filename to the fasta file output from UTSC table browser

-<protein_input_file> is the path and filename to the FASTA created by the translate command

-<psiblast_file_path> is the path to the files output by psiblast query. These file names must be formatted

-<outputfile> is the name of the JSON file to be created

-<superfamily> is the name of the retrotransposon class

-<protein_names> is the names of the proteins queried using psiblast. The names must be written the same as those in the psiblast output filenames. Multiple protein names should be input by repeating the option as so: --protein_names=Gag --protein_names=Pol --protein_names=Pro

-<genome> is the name of the genome from which the original retrotransposon sequences came (e.g. hg_38)

10) Upload records to database using the retrobase_commands command:

```
retrobase_commands upload_records --input_file=<input_file> --  
path_to_django_settings=< path_to_django_settings>
```

Where:

-<input_file> is the path and filename to the JSON file created in step 9

-<path_to_django_settings> is the path to the settings.py file for the Django site.