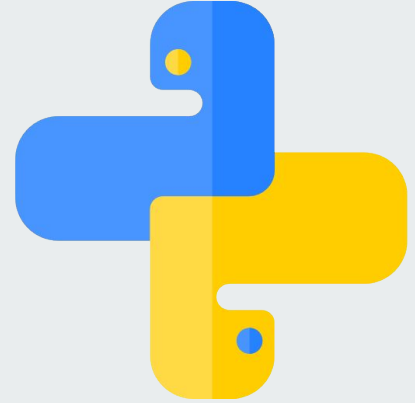




# PARS

**PfAm bRowSer**

# Pfam



python package for Pfam databases usage



## Basic Description

**Pfam**

**automatisation**

**utility**

The python package for browsing, downloading and **convenient** usage of files deposited in **pfam** and **rfam** databases

Easy **translation** of databases accessions numbers

Convenient for **automatisation**, writing scripts executed on the **server**, downloading **large datasets** for analysis

**Usable** for beginners as well as for more advanced



## Objectives



Pfam page scraping



Finding Biopython tools compatible with downloaded data



Wrapping HMMER tools : hmmsearch, hmmpress and hmmScan



## The available tools

There is neither **biopython** module for pfam database nor any other professional program.

(like Entrez for NCBI and any other popular and developed tool for our purpose)

# The programming approach

**object-oriented** programming

easy installing by **pip**



imports just **a few modules**

the long-term goal is to make our package a module of **Biopython**



## Technologies



Sphinx

beautifulsoup4



**The code**



# PARS + Biopython

Compatible with biopython formats:

- Rfam/Pfam sequences
  - Biopython SeqIO format
- Phylogenetic tree
  - Biopython Phylo format

## Phylo - Working with Phylogenetic Trees

This module provides classes, functions and I/O support for working with phylogenetic trees.

For more complete documentation, see the Phylogenetics chapter of the [Biopython Tutorial](#) and the [Bio.Phylo API pages](#) generated from the source code. The [Phylo cookbook](#) page has more examples of how to use this module, and the [PhyloXML](#) page describes how to attach graphical cues and additional information to a tree.

### Availability

This module is included in Biopython 1.54 and later. If you to this code before the next official release, see [SourceCo](#) the development branch.

To draw trees (optional), you'll also need these packages:

- [Matplotlib](#)
- [NetworkX](#) – for the function `to_networkx` (and depre
- [PyGraphviz](#) or [pydot](#) – for the function `to_networkx` , `draw_graphviz`)

The I/O and tree-manipulation functionality will work witho when the functions `draw()`, `draw_graphviz()` and `to_ne`

The [Phylo](#) module has also been successfully tested on : NetworkX-based functions. However, parsing phyloXML fil uses a different version of the underlying XML parsing lib:

## Introduction to SeqIO

This page describes [Bio.SeqIO](#), the standard Sequence Input/Output interface for BioPython 1.43 and later. For implementation details, see the [SeqIO development page](#).

Python novices might find Peter's introductory [Biopython Workshop](#) useful which start with working with sequence files using SeqIO.

There is a whole chapter in the [Tutorial \(PDF\)](#) on [Bio.SeqIO](#), and although there is some overlap it is well worth reading in addition to this WIKI page. There is also the [API documentation](#) (which you can read online, or from within Python with the help command).

### Aims

[Bio.SeqIO](#) provides a simple uniform interface to input and output assorted sequence file formats (including multiple sequence alignments), but will *only* deal with sequences as [SeqRecord](#) objects. There is a sister interface [Bio.AlignIO](#) for working directly with sequence alignment files as Alignment objects.

The design was partly inspired by the simplicity of [BioPerl's SeqIO](#). In the long term we hope to match BioPerl's impressive list of supported [sequence file formats](#) and [multiple alignment formats](#).

Note that the inclusion of [Bio.SeqIO](#) (and [Bio.AlignIO](#)) in Biopython does lead to some duplication or choice in how to deal with some file formats. For example, [Bio.Nexus](#) will also read sequences from Nexus files - but [Bio.Nexus](#) can also do much more, for example reading any phylogenetic trees in a Nexus file.

My vision is that for manipulating sequence data you should try [Bio.SeqIO](#) as your first choice. Unless you have some very specific requirements, I hope this should suffice.





## Pfam family class

One class to get all information

Methods for tree, alignments and  
domains architectures downloading

Can be replaced by individual function

Use most default formats

```
Globin = PfamFamily('PF00042')
```

Output:

```
{'db': 'pfam',  
 'access': 'PF00042',  
 'short_name': 'Globin',  
 'type': 'Domain',  
 'seed_len': 73,  
 'full_len': 10097,  
 'avarage_len': 99.6,  
 'avarage_id': 21.0,  
 'avarage_coverage': 37.14,  
 'changestatus': 'Changed',  
 'description': 'Globin',  
 'go_ref': ['GO:0020037'],  
 'so_ref': ['SO:000417'],  
 'pubmed_ref': ['3656444', '6292840', '2448639', '9108146'],  
 'pdb_ref': ['3G4W',  
             '3TM9',  
             '3MOU',  
             '1G09', ...]}
```



# Rfam family class

```
Riboswitch=RfamFamily('RF01739')
```

Output:

```
{'db': 'rfam',  
  'access': 'RF01739',  
  'short_name': 'glnA',  
  'type': 'family',  
  'go_ref': ['GO:0070406'],  
  'so_ref': ['SO:0000035'],  
  'pubmed_ref': ['18787703', '20230605', '21282981'],  
  'pdb_ref': ['5DDR', '5DDQ', '5DDP']}
```



## xfam\_to module

- Download references to PDB, GO, SO or PubMed without creating whole family object
- Works for pfam and rfam entries

```
globin_pubmed =  
pfam_to_pubmed('PF00042')
```

Output:

```
['3656444', '6292840',  
'2448639', '9108146']
```

```
riboswitch_pdb =  
rfam_to_pdb('RF01739')
```

Output:

```
['5DDR', '5DDQ', '5DDP']
```



## hmm\_download module

convenient  
downloading of  
hmm profiles

```
import hmm_download  
  
list = hmm_download.load_data("data/pfam-seq.csv")  
families = hmm_download.get_names(list)  
hmm_download.download_hmm(families, "hmm_folder")  
  
family = ["PF00042", "PF00002"]  
hmm_download.download_hmm(family, "hmm_folder")
```



## hmm\_file module

implements class for parsing hmm files

## hammer\_to\_object module

implements function for parsing file to an object of the HMMERProfileFileBuilder class

```
import hammer_to_object

hmmObj = hammer_to_object.file_to_object("hmm_folder/PF00042.hmm")
print(hmmObj.get_length())

Output:
111

#modify

m = {'A': 2.61238, 'C': 4.6652, 'D': ...
i = {'A': 2.68618, 'C': 4.42225, 'D': ...
t = {('m', 'm'): 0.36202, ('m', 'i'): 5.18438, ...

hmmObj.add_position(m, i, t)
print(hmmObj.get_length())

Output:
112

#generate file

hmmObj.file_format("hmm_folder/test.hmm")
```



## hmm\_autosearch module

```
import hmmer_command  
hmmer_command.hmmsearch(o="out/hem.hmmsearchout",  
                        hmm_file="hmm_folder/PF00042.hmm",  
                        fasta_file="fasta_folder/example hem.fasta")
```

```
import hmm_autosearch  
hmm_autosearch.automatic_search("hmm_folder",  
                                "fasta folder", "outsearch", "search")
```



## results

The python3 **package** for **easy browsing** and **downloading data**: family sequences, alignments, trees, hmm profiles and family descriptions.

Compatible with **biopython modules** and with wrapped **HMMER tools**: hmmsearch, hmmpress and hmmscan.

**Convenient** for detailed analysis of **protein family**



## Conclusions and future

- more advanced search
- write modules for other families databases
- display images e.g RNA structure, domains architecture
- improve code to be a part of Biopython

