This folder contains work towards determining which BBTM matrices ot use at which sequence identities. It very much overlaps with the work in "deriving bbtm matrices" , "automated sequence alignment", and "ziff module": these four folders are all part of my effort to create and verify the usefulness of alignments for the hmomology modeling that goes into deriving Ezβ assymmetric.

# August 29, 2012

Downloaded TMout.zip from an e-mail David jimenez-Morales sent me on August 23. This is the same TMout folder that is seen in the "deriving bbtm matrices" folder and "automated sequence alignment" folder.

# September 17, 2012

Wrote some new code, and repurposed some old code, to check the expected number of changes given a particular transition matrix and starting distribution. To test it, I checked to see whether PAM1 would really give 1% expected positions different.

I used the PAM1 matrix downloaded on August 27 2012 from http://www.icp.ucl.ac.be/~opperd/private/pam1.html. I used amino acid frequencies in vertebrates from http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~gross/bioed/webmodules/aminoacid.htm retrieved August 27 2012.

Using the following code:

**import** numpy as np

**import** scipy

**import** itertools

**import** copy

**class** MatrixMapping(dict):

'''A dictionary such that if x is a MatrixMapping, (n\*x)[key] == n\*(x[key])

    '''

**def** \_\_rmul\_\_(self, other):

output = copy.deepcopy(self)

**for** key **in** output.keys():

output[key] \*= other

**return** output

**def** \_\_lmul\_\_(self, other):

**return** self.\_\_rmul\_\_(self, other)

published\_bbtm\_ordering = ['A', 'R', 'N', 'D', 'C', 'Q', 'E', 'G', 'H',

'I', 'L', 'K', 'M', 'F', 'P', 'S', 'T', 'W',

'Y', 'V']

# Background frequencies, e-mailed to me by David Jimenez-Morales

# on August 20 2012. I consider it a birthday present

pi\_out = {'A': 0.103414, 'C': 0.000253, 'E': 0.003965, 'D': 0.010899,

'G': 0.071558, 'F': 0.088656, 'I': 0.064497, 'H': 0.016882,

'K': 0.009315, 'M': 0.018249, 'L': 0.168981, 'N': 0.016985,

'Q': 0.023042, 'P': 0.018898, 'S': 0.025996, 'R': 0.012083,

'T': 0.050352, 'W': 0.045422, 'V': 0.115135, 'Y': 0.135606}

# Amino acid frequencies from http://www.tiem.utk.edu/~gross/bioed/webmodules/aminoacid.htm retrieved August 27 2012

pi\_ver = dict({'A': 7.4e-2,

'R': 4.2e-2,

'N': 4.4e-2,

'D': 5.9e-2,

'C': 3.3e-2,

'E': 5.8e-2,

'Q': 3.7e-2,

'G': 7.4e-2,

'H': 2.9e-2,

'I': 3.8e-2,

'L': 7.6e-2,

'K': 7.2e-2,

'M': 1.8e-2,

'F': 4.0e-2,

'P': 5.0e-2,

'S': 8.1e-2,

'T': 6.2e-2,

'W': 1.3e-2,

'Y': 3.3e-2,

'V': 6.8e-2})

**def** expected\_changes(mat, pi):

'''Expected fraction of positions different from original, after update

    with mat, given original frequency distribution pi.

    Very different from expected number of TRANSITIONS.'''

**return** sum((1 - mat[i,i])\*pi[i] **for** i **in** pi.keys())

**def** avg\_rate(q, pi):

**return** -1 \* sum(q[i,i] \*pi[i] **for** i **in** pi.keys())

**def** parse(mat\_filename):

'''Take filename of a file in the format in which matrices are presented

    in "Patterns of Amino Acid Substitutions..." Jimenez-Morales, Jie Liang

    and return a dictionary that can be used like q['A']['T'] to find

    the entry in row A, column T.'''

with open(mat\_filename, 'r') as mat\_file:

found\_resns = False

**for** line **in** mat\_file:

# Ignore comments

**if** line[0] == '#':

**continue**

# Find which resn corresponds to which column number

**if** **not** found\_resns:

found\_resns = True

col\_names = line.split()

# Check to make sure they're all there

**for** resn **in** ['C', 'N', 'H', 'D', 'S', 'Q', 'K', 'M', 'P',

'T', 'F', 'A', 'G', 'I', 'L', 'R', 'W', 'E',

'Y', 'V']:

**try**:

**assert** resn **in** col\_names, "missing " + resn

**except** AssertionError:

**print**(line)

**raise**

# Make the matrix that will be returned

output = MatrixMapping((tuple\_, None)\

**for** tuple\_ **in** itertools.product(\

col\_names, col\_names))

**continue**

row = line.split()

row\_name = line[0]

**for** rate, col\_name **in** zip(row[1:], col\_names):

output[row\_name,col\_name] = float(rate)

**return** output

pam1 = 10\*\*-4 \* parse('pam1.txt')

**def** to\_mat(m, order):

'''The parser returns a dictionary. This function turns one of

    those dictionaries into a matrix, with the elements in the

    specified order. "order" should be a list of one-letter

    residue names.'''

# I know more about manipulating lists than matrices,

# so the output is constructed as a list, then converted into a

# matrix right before the return statement

mat\_as\_list = list()

**for** row\_name **in** order:

# Append a row:

mat\_as\_list.append([m[row\_name,col\_name] **for** col\_name **in** order])

mat = scipy.matrix(mat\_as\_list)

**return** mat

**def** parse\_david(path):

'''Open the matlab format matrix files that David Jiminez-Morales

    sent me (in the "pout" folder)'''

with open(path, 'r') as f:

output = MatrixMapping()

**for** row\_resn, line **in** zip(published\_bbtm\_ordering, f):

**for** col\_resn, entry **in** zip(published\_bbtm\_ordering,

line.split()):

output.update({(row\_resn, col\_resn): float(entry)})

**return** output

**def** david\_changes(n):

**return** expected\_changes(parse\_david('TMout/pout/MTMout{0}.p'\

.format(n)), pi\_out)

I checked the expected fraction of amino acids different after update with the PAM1 matrix, using the vertebrate amino acid frequencies:

>>> expected\_changes(pam1, pi\_ver)

0.010248299999999943

Then, using the transition probability matrices and amino acid frequences for the BBTMOUT dataset that David Jimenez-Morales sent me, copied from "bbtm derivation" (the date of their retrieval can be found in that log), I checked MTMout1. I would have thought, since the units are, according to one of his papers, evolutionary time units, that I would get the same 1% change (that's how 1 evolutionary time unit was defined in a paper of Jie Liang's). However, instead, I got about 1.7%:

>>> david\_changes(1)

0.017431194030000024