

11/28/2017

Being a Genetics major at UC Berkeley means many things. I have rigorous coursework, impressive peers, and ground-breaking research all at my fingertips. I work in the Doudna Lab and the Savage Lab on engineering CRISPR proteins. CRISPR¹ is a cutting-edge molecular biology technique that was partly discovered here by Jennifer Doudna. These CRISPR-associated proteins (Cas proteins) are RNA-guided DNA endonucleases meaning that they cut DNA at a specified location. Do you want this one 'lil section of the vast human genome to be cut precisely and reliably? Well boy oh boy, do we have the tool for you! Just pop the Cas protein into the cell with a small piece of RNA that can heterodimerize with your DNA of interest and *pow pow* your DNA is cleaved!

The output of this is the beginning and end of the sequences under the “aln” section accompanied by the name of each sequence in the “names” section. This is somewhat similar to the head() function for a data frame in that it will give the reader a gist of what is going on with the sequence

alignment, but not the full story. Additionally, there is a new row called the “Consensus” sequence. This sequence includes all of the amino acids that more than 50% of the species share. This threshold can be changed in the settings of the line of code. This sequence is important because it can allow you to detect common motifs throughout the alignment.

Getting the Whole Sequence

As you can see from this simple example, though, the entire sequence is not shown. In some cases this is fine, but in others we would like to see the entire amino acid sequence alignment and investigate the middle regions. To remedy that, we can show the complete output with the ‘show’ setting.

```
print(Example1Alignment, show = 'complete')
```

```
##
## MsaAAMultipleAlignment with 9 rows and 456 columns
##      aln (1..49)                                names
## [1] MAAVLENGVLSRKLSDFGQETSYIEDNSNQNGAISLIFSLKEEVGALA PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] MAAVLENGVLSRKLSDFGQETSYIEDNSNQNGAVSLIFSLKEEVGALA PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] MSTAVLENPGLGRKLSDFGQETSYIEDNCNQNGAISLIFSLKEEVGALA PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] MSALVLESRALGRKLSDFGQETSYIEGNSDQN-AVSLIFSLKEEVGALA PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] ----- PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] ----- PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] ----- PH4H_Caulobacter...
## [8] ----- PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] ----- PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con ----- Consensus
##
##      aln (50..98)                                names
## [1] KVLRLFEENDINLTHIESRPSRLNKDEYEFFTYLDKRTKPVLSIIKSL PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] KVLRLFEENEINLTHIESRPSRLNKDEYEFFTYLDKRSKPVLSIIKSL PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] KVLRLFEENDVNLTHIESRPSRLKKDEYEFFTHLDKRSLPALTNIIKIL PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] RVLRLFEENDINLTHIESRPSRLRKDEYEFFTNLDQRSVPALANIIL PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] ----- PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] ----- PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] ----- PH4H_Caulobacter...
## [8] ----- PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] ----- PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con ----- Consensus
##
##      aln (99..147)                                names
## [1] RNDIGATVHELSDRKKEKNTVPWFPRTIQELDRFANQILSYGAELDADHP PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] RNDIGATVHELSDRKKEKNTVPWFPRTIQELDRFANQILSYGAELDADHP PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] RHDIGATVHELSDRKKKDTPVWFPRTIQELDRFANQILSYGAELDADHP PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] RHDIGATVHELSDRKKKDTPVWFPRTIQELDNFANQVLSYGAELDADHP PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] -----MNDRADFVVPD----- PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] -----MAIATPTSAAPTPAPAGFTG PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] -----MSG----- PH4H_Caulobacter...
## [8] ----- PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] -----MSVAEYAR----- PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con -----?????????Y???D??? Consensus
##
##      aln (148..196)                                names
## [1] GFKDPVYRARRKQFADIAYNYRHGQPIPRVEYTEEEKQTWGTVFRTLKA PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] GFKDPVYRARRKQFADIAYNYRHGQPIPRVEYTEEEKRTWGTVFRTLKA PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] GFKDPVYRARRKQFADIAYNYRHGQPIPRVEYMEEKKTWGTVFRTLKS PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] GFKDPVYRARRKQFADIAYNYRHGQPIPRVEYTEEEKKTWGTVFRTLKS PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] -ITTRKNVGLSHDAN-----DFTLPQPLDRYSADHATWATLYQRQCK PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] TLTDKLRQFAEGLDGQTLRPDFTMEQPVHRYTAADHATWRTLYDRQEA PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] ---DGLSNGPPPGAR-----PDWTIDQGWETTYQAEHDVWITLYERQTD PH4H_Caulobacter...
## [8] ---MKTTQYVARQPD-----DNGFIHYPETEHQVWNTLITRQLK PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] ---DCAAQGLRGDYS---VCRADFTVAQDYD-YSDEEQAVWRTLCDRQTK PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con ???D?????R?Q????????????P?P?P???YTEEE?TW?TL??RQ?? Consensus
##
##      aln (197..245)                                names
## [1] LYKTHACEYHNHIFPBLEKYCGFREDNIPQLEDVSQLQCTGFRLRPV PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] LYKTHACEYHNHIFPBLEKYCGFREDNIPQLEDVSQLQCTGFRLRPV PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] LYKTHACEYHNHIFPBLEKYCGFHEDNIPQLEDVSQLQCTGFRLRPV PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] LYKTHACEYHNHIFPBLEKYCGFREDNIPQLEEVSQLQSGCTGFRLRPV PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] LLPGRACDEFMEGL----ERLEVDADRVPDFNKLNQKLMAATGWKIVAV PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] LLPGRACDEFQGL----STLGMSREGVPSFDRNLNETLMRATGWQIVAV PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] MLHGRACDEFMRGL----DALDLHRSGIPDFARINEELKRLTGWTVVAV PH4H_Caulobacter...
## [8] VIEGRACQEYLDGI----EQLGLPHERIPQLDEINRVLQATTGWRVARV PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] LTRKLAHHSYLDGV----EKLGL-LDRIPDFEDVSTKLRLTGWEIIAV PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con L????AC?E???G?----?LG???D?IPQLE?VSQ?LQ?TGWR???V Consensus
##
##      aln (246..294)                                names
## [1] AGLSSSRDFLGGLAFRVFHCTQYIRHGSKPMYTPEPDICHELLGHVPLF PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] AGLSSSRDFLGGLAFRVFHCTQYIRHGSKPMYTPEPDICHELLGHVPLF PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] AGLSSSRDFLGGLAFRVFHCTQYIRHGSKPMYTPEPDICHELLGHVPLF PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] AGLSSSRDFLGGLAFRVFHCTQYIRHGSKPMYTPEPDICHELLGHVPLF PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] PGLIPDDVFFEHLANRRFPVTTWWLREPHQLDYLQEPDVFHDLFGHVPLL PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] PGLVPDEVFFEHLANRRFPASWWMRRPDQLDYLQEPDGFHDIFGHVPLL PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] PGLVPDDVFFDHLANRRFPAGQFIRKPHELDYLQEPDIFHDVFGHVPMI PH4H_Caulobacter...
## [8] PALIPFQTFFELLSAQFPVATFIRTPPELDYLQEPDIFHEIFGHCPLL PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] PGLIPAAPFFDHLANRRFPVTNWLRTQELDYIVEPDMFHDFFGHVPVL PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con PGLP????FF??LA?R?FP?TQ?IR????LDY???EPDIFHELFHGHVPLL Consensus
```

```
##
##      aln (295..343)                                names
## [1] SDRSFAQFSQEIG-LASLGAPDEYIEKLATIIYWFTVEFGLCKEG-DSIK PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] SDRSFAQFSQEIG-LASLGAPDEYIEKLATIIYWFTVEFGLCKEG-DSIK PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] SDRSFAQFSQEIG-LASLGAPDEYIEKLATIIYWFTVEFGLCKQG-DSIK PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] SDRSFAQFSQEIG-LASLGAPDEYIEKLATIIYWFTVEFGLCKQG-DSIK PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] INPVFADLYLEAYGKGGVKAKALGALPMLARLYWYTVEFGLINTP-AGMR PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] INPVFADYMQAYGQGGLKAARLGALDMLARLYWYTVEFGLIRTP-AGLR PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] TDPVFADYMQAYGEGRRALGLGRLANLARLYWYTVEFGLMNTP-AGLR PH4H_Caulobacter_...
## [8] TNPWFAETHYTYGKLGKASKE-ERVFLARLYWMTIEFGLVETD-QGKR PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] SQPVFADFPMQMYGKKAGDIIALGGDEMITRLYWYTAEYGLVQEAGQPLK PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con SDP?FA?F?Q?YG?LA???A?????E?LARLYW?TVEFGL????-???K Consensus
##
##      aln (344..392)                                names
## [1] AYGAGLLSSFGELOYCLSD-KPKLLPLELEKTACQEYSVTEFQPLYYYVA PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] AYGAGLLSSFGELOYCLSD-KPKLLPLELEKTACQEYTVTEFQPLYYYVA PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] AYGAGLLSSFGELOYCLSE-KPKLLPLELEKTAIQNYTVTEFQPLYYYVA PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] AYGAGLLSSFGELOYCLSD-KPKLLPLELEKTAVQEYTTITEFQPLYYYVA PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] IYGAGILSSKSESIYCLDSASPNRVGFDLMRMNTRYRIDTFQKTYFVI PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] IYGAGIVSSKSESYYALDSASPNRIGFDVHRIMRTRYRIDTFQKTYFVI PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] IYGAGIVSSRTESIFALDDPSPNRIGFDLERVMTLYRIDDFQQVYFVI PH4H_Caulobacter_...
## [8] IYGGILSSPKETVYSLSD-EPLHQAFNPLEAMRTPYRIDILQPLYFVL PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] AFGGILSSSFTELQFAVEGDAHHVFPDLETVMRTGYEIDKFQRAYFVL PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con AYGAGLLSSF?ELQYCLSD-?P???PF?LE?M?T?Y?ID?FQPLYFV? Consensus
##
##      aln (393..441)                                names
## [1] ESFSDAKEKVRTFAATIPRPFVSVRYDPYTQRVEVLNDNTQQLKILADSIN PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] ESFNDAKEKVRTFAATIPRPFVSVRYDPYTQRVEVLNDNTQQLKILADSIN PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] ESFNDAKEKVRNFAATIPRPFVSVRYDPYTQRIEVLNDNTQQLKILADSIN PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] ESFNDAKEKVRNFAATIPRPFVSVHYDPYTQRIEVLNDNTQQLKILADSIS PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] DSFKQLFDATA-PDFAPLYLQLADAPWGAGDVAPDDLVLNAGDRQGWA PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] DSFEQLFDATR-PDFTPLYEALGTLPFTFGAGDVVDGDAVLNAGTREGWA PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] DSIQTLQEVTL-RDFGAIYERLASVSDIGVAEIVPGDAVLTRGT-QAYA PH4H_Caulobacter_...
## [8] PDLKRLFQLAQ-EDIMALVHEAMRLG-LHAPLPFPKQAA----- PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] PSFDALRDAFQTADFEAIVARRKDQKALDPATV----- PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con ?SF??L?E??R??D??T?????????P??????V?D???????????? Consensus
##
##      aln (442..456)                                names
## [1] SEVGILCNALQKIKS PH4H_Rattus_norve...
## [2] SEVGILCHALQKIKS PH4H_Mus_musculus
## [3] SEIGILCSALQKIK- PH4H_Homo_sapiens
## [4] SEVEILCSALQKLK- PH4H_Bos_taurus
## [5] DTEDEV----- PH4H_Chromobacter...
## [6] DTADI----- PH4H_Ralstonia_so...
## [7] TAGGRLAGAAAG--- PH4H_Caulobacter_...
## [8] ----- PH4H_Pseudomonas...
## [9] ----- PH4H_Rhizobium_loti
## Con ?????IL?A????--- Consensus
```

The benefit of visualizing the data like this is that you can see it all at once. This shows all of the organisms and all of their protein sequences lined up. This is much more powerful information than simply the beginning and end of a sequence. With this, you can find specific sequences within your data set and see if they have changed.

Searching Within the Sequence

Searching for Intentional Mutations

For example, say I wanted to create a single amino acid substitution at the at the 101-111th position of Rattus, Mus, Homo, and Bos. I could first use the grep function to search within that conserved region of the original sequencing using the grep function within the stringr package.

```
grep("DIGATVHELSDRK", Example1Alignment)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

This tells us the that pattern is in the first, second, third, and fourth (Rattus, Mus, Homo, and Bos) sequences. Now, if I were to make my mutation in the lab and re-run this program with the new sequences, I could see if any of them have a new pattern here. For instance, if I wanted to change the first alanine ('A') residue to a leucine ('L'), I would use the pattern "DIGLTVHELSDRK" instead of the original "DIGATVHELSDRK." Because I haven't actually made that amino acid change, I cannot search for it inside of these sequences.

Searching for Specific Short Sequences

Similarly, say that alanine ('A'), arginine ('R') and leucine ('L') is an important region for a twist in an alpha helix or beta pleated sheet. If you wanted to see which organisms out of your population could produce this sequence, you could use grepexpr functoin to search the sequence alignment for that.

```
position_of_ARL = grepexpr('ARL', Example1Alignment)
position_of_ARL
```

```

## [[1]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[2]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[3]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[4]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[5]]
## [1] 323
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[6]]
## [1] 314 323
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[7]]
## [1] 323
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[8]]
## [1] 323
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[9]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE

```

This tells you that sequences 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 do not have it. But, sequences 5, 6, 7, and 8 all have it at the 323rd position. This example also emphasizes the importance of aligning the sequences before searching within them. For instance, let's see what happens if we search through unaligned sequences.

```

position_of_unaligned_ARL = gregexpr('ARL', Example1)
position_of_unaligned_ARL

```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[2]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[3]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[4]]
## [1] 176
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[5]]
## [1] 158
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[6]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[7]]
## [1] 183 192
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[8]]
## [1] 167
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[9]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
```

Note: it might seem odd that all of a sudden sequence number 4 now contains “ARG” where it didn’t before, but remember that the unaligned sequences are in a different order than the aligned ones.

Here we can see that when the sequences aren’t aligned, it appears as if ARG is at all different loci in each sequence. This is because each protein is of slightly difference length, so before they are aligned by functional units, the positions will be slightly off. If the scientist did, however, want the sequence position independent of other sequences, this would be useful.

Just for Fun

You can also look for fun words within the sequence, like a word search. Let’s see if my name appears anywhere in the sequence!

```
position_of_HANNAH = gregexpr("HANNAH", Example1Alignment)
position_of_HANNAH
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[2]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[3]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[4]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[5]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[6]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[7]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[8]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
##
## [[9]]
## [1] -1
## attr(,"match.length")
## [1] -1
## attr(,"useBytes")
## [1] TRUE
```

Dang, foiled again!

Getting Sequence Alignments from DNA sequences

CRISPR

So far we have looked at aligning amino acid sequences from the package database. However, what if we wanted to compare DNA sequences relevant to my research? Below are sequences of Cas9⁵ and a newly discovered CRISPR protein CasX⁶. If we want to compare these sequences, we can use the DECIPHER package⁷ to translate these sequences to amino acids and then align them.

```
Cas9_sequence = "ATGCGTTATAAGATTGGCCTGGACATCGGTATTACCTCTGTTGGTGGGCAGTCATGAACCTGGATATCCCTCGTATCGAAGATCTGGGCGTGCGCA
TTTTTGACCGTGGCGAGACCCGACGCGGTGAATCTCTGGCTCTGCCGCTGCTCTGGCAGTAGCCGACGCCGCGCCTGCGTCGTGTAACACCGCTCTGGAGCGTATTC
GTCGCGGTGGTATTTCGTGAAGGCATCCTGACGAAAGAACTGGATTAAACTGTTTCGAAAGAACACGAGATCGACGTATGGCAGCTGCGTGAAGCCCTGGACCGGTGAAGC
TGAACAACGACGAACTGGCGCGTCTCTGCTGCATCTGGCAAAGCGTCGTGGCTTCAAATCTAACCGTAAATCTGAACGCTCCAATAAAGAGAATCCACTATGCTGAACATA
TTGAGGAGAACCGTGCAATTCGTCTAGCTACCGTACCGTGGGCGAAATGATTGTTAAAGACCCGAAATTCGCACGTGCATAAGCGTAACAAAGGCGAAACCTACACCAACACCA
TTGCACCGGATGACCTGGAACGTGAAATCCGCTCTGATTTTCTCCAACAGCGCGAAATTCGGCAACATGCTTTGCACCGAAGAATTTCGAAAAAGCAATATATTACCATTTGGGCAT
CTCAGCGTCCGTGGCGCTTAAAGTATGATATCGAAAAAAGTAGGCTTTTGTTACTTTTCGAACCGAAGGAAAAACGTGCGCCGAAAGCCACCTTATACCTTCCAGTCTTTTATCG
CGTGGGAACATATCAACAACTGCGCTGTATTTCTCCGTCTGGCGCCCGCGCCTGACCACGACGAAGAACGTCGTCTGCTGTATGAACAAGCATTCCGAAAAACAAAATTACCT
ACCACGATATTCGTACCTGCTGCATCTGCCGACGACACCTACTTCAAGGGCATCGTTTACGATCGCGGTGAATCTCGTAAGCAGAACGAAACATTCGTTTCTCGGAAGCTGG
ATGCATACCACAGATCCGTAAGCTGTAGATAAAGTTTACGGCAAGGGTAAATCCAGCAGCTTCTTGCAGATCGACTTTGATACCTTCGGTTACGCGCTGACCTGTTTAAAG
ACGATGCGGATATCCACTTTACCTGCGCAACGAGTACGAACAGAACGCGCAACGTATGCGCTAACCTGGCTAACAAAGTTTACGATAACGAGCTGATTGAAGAACTGCTGAACC
TGCTCTTCACTAAATTCGGTCACCTGTCTCTGAAAGCTCTGCGTTCCACTCTGCCGTATATGGAACAGGGTGAAGTCTACTCCTCCGTTTGTGAACGTGCAGGCTACACCTTCA
CCGCTCCGAAAAAGAGCAAAAACTATGCTGCTGCCGAACATCCCGCCGATTGGCGAACCTGTAGTAATGCGTGCACGTGACCCAGCGCGCAAAAGTAGTCAACGCGATCATCA
AAAAGTACGGCAGCCCGGTTTCCATCCATATCGAACTGGCGCGCAGCTGAGCCAGACTTTTGACGAGCGTCGTAAAACTAAAAAGGAACAGGATGAAACCCGTAAAAAAAACG
AAACCGCTCCGTCAGCTGATGGAATACGGTCTGACTCTGAACCTTACTGGTACGATATTGTGAAGTTCAAAGCTGTGGTCTGAACAGAACGGTGCCTGTGCTTACTCTCTGC
AGCCGATCGAGATCGAACGTCTGTGGAGCCAGGTTACGTTGAAGTAGATCATGTGATCCCGTACTCCCGCTCTCTGGATGATTCTTTATACCAACAAAGTTCTGGTTCTGACTC
GCGAAAACCGTGAGAAAGCAACCGCATCCAGCTGAATATCTGGGTGTTGGCACTGAGCGTTGGCAACAGTTTCGAAACCTTCTGCTCGACCAATAACAGTTCTCTAAAAAGA
AACGTGACCGTCTGCTGCGTCTGCATACGATGAAACGAAGAGACTGAATTCAAAAACCGTAACCTGAACGATACCTCGTACATCAGCCGCTTCTTCGCAAACTTCATTTCGTG
AACACCTGAAATTTGCGGAATCCGACGATAAACAGAAAGTTTATACCGTAAACGCGCGTGTACCGCCACCTGCGTTCTCGTGGGAGTTCAACAAGAACCGTGAGGAAAGCG
ATCTGTCACCAACGCTGTTTACGCGGTGACCAACCCGAGCGATTCGTATACAGTTACCGCAGCTGCTGAGCAGAACAGGCAATTCACAGCGTACCGCCCAAAAAA
CCGAACCGCATTTTCCGACGCGTGGCGCACCTTCGCGGACGAATCGCTGCTCTGTCCAAACATCCTAAAGAAAGCATCAAAGCTCTGAACCTGGGTAACACGATGACC
AAAACTGGAATCTCTGACGCGGTGTTTGTGACCGTATGCCGAAACGTTCTGTACTGGCGTGGCGACCAAGGAACGCTGCGCGGTTACGTGGGCATCGACGAACGCTCGC
GTAATTCAGACCGTAGTAAAAACCAACTGTCCGAGATTAACCTGGATGCATCCGGCCACTTCCCAATGTACGGTAAAGAAATCCGATCCACGCACTTATGAAGCCATCCGCC
AGCGCTGCTGAGCATTAACAGACGCAACGAAAGGCATTCCAGGAGCCTCTGTACAAACCGGAAAAAACGCGAACCGGCCCGTAATCGTGTATAAAAATTATCGACA
CGAAAAACCAAGTGATCCCTCTGAACGATGGTAAAAACCGTGGCCTACAATTCCAACATCGTTTCGCGTGGACGTGTTTCGAAAAAGATGGTAAATACTACTGTGTACCGGTGTATA
CCATGACATCATGAAGGCATTCTGCCGAACAAGCGATTGAACCGAACCAAGCGCTACTCTGAATGGAAGAAATGACCGAAGATTACACGTTTCTGTTTACGCTGTATCCGA
ACGACCTGATCCGCATCGAACTGCCGCGTGAAGAAACCGTTAAACACCGTGCAGGCGAAGAAATTAACGTGAAGACGTGTTTCGTTTACTATAAAACGATCGACTCCGCAACG
GCGGCTGGAACTGATTTCTCAGCAGCACCGTTTCTCTCTGCGTGGCGTTGGCTCTCGCACCCCTGAAACGTTTCGAGAAATATCAAGTTGATGTTCTGGGTAACATCTATAAAG
TGCGTGGCGAGAACGTGTCGGTCTGGCGTCTCCGCACACAGCAAACCTGGCAAACCATTCGTCCACTGCAATCTACTCGTGACTAA"
```

```
CasX1_sequence = "ATGGAGAAGCGTATTAAACAAGATTCGTAAGAAGTTATCGGCTGATAATGCCACAAAAACCTGTAAGCCGCTCAGGACCTATGAAAACGCTTTTAGTT
CGTGTATTACAGAGATGATCTGAAAAACGTCTTGAGAAGCGTCGTAAGAACGCGAGGTCAATGCTCAAGTCAATTTGCAATATGCGGCCAATAAATTTACGTATGCTTCTTGAT
GACTATACAAAGATGAAAGGCAATCCTGCAAGTCTACTGGCAAGATTCAAAGATGATCATGTAGGTTTGATGTGTAAGTTTGCACAGCCCGCTAGTAAAAAGATCGACCAA
AACAGTTAAAGCCAGAGATGGACGAGAAAGGGAATTTACCCTGCGCGGTTTCGTTGCTCTCAATGCGGCCAACCGCTGTTTCGTATATAAGCTGGAGCAAGTTTCAGAAAAG
GGTAAGGCATACACAAATTTATTTTCGACGCTGCAACGTCGCTGAGCAGGAGAGCTTATTTCTTTAGCCAGCTGAAACAGAGAAAGGACTCTGATGAAGCGGTTTACCTACTCC
TTGGGAAAGTTTCGACAGCGCGCTTCTGACTTTTATTCATCCACGTGACAAAGGAAAGTACACACCCCGTCAAACCACTGGCCCAAAATTCGAGGGAACCGCTACGCGAGCGGG
CCAGTGGGAAAGCATTTGTGACAGCTTTGTATGGGCACGATTGCTTCCCTTCTTAGTAAATACCAGGATATTATCATTGAACATCAAAGGTAGTTAAGGGGAACCGAAGCGT
CTGGAAGCTTACGTGAACCTGACAGGGAAGAGAACCTTGAGTACCCTCGGTACATTTGCCCTCCGACGCCGACACAAAGGAGGGTGTGATGCTTATAACGAGGTGATTGCA
CGCGTACGATGTGGGTAATTTGAATCTGTGGCAGAGTTGAAACTGTGCGGTGATGACGCCAAACCTCTTTTACGCTGAAGGGCTTCCCTCATTTCCAGCTGTAGAGCGC
CGTGAAATGAAGTAGACTGGTGGAACTATCAACGAAGTAAAAAGCTGATTGACGCGAAGCGCGACATGGGACGCGTGTGTTGAGCGCGGTTTACTGCTGAAAAGCGCAAC
ACCATCCTTGAAGGATACAACTATTTACCCAACGAGAACGATCATAAAAAGCGCGAGGGCAGTTTAGAGAAATCCGAGAAGCGCGGCCAAACGTCAGTTTGGCGACCTTTTATTA
TACCTGGAAGAAAGATATGCGGGTACTGGGGCAAAGTGTTCGATGAAGCTGGGAGCGCATTGACAAGAAAAATCGCTGGTCTGACGTCGCACATTGAGCGCGAGGAAGCTCGT
AACGAGAGAGACGCCAATCCAAAGCGGTCCTGACAGACTGGCTGCGCGCTAAGCGCTCCTTTGTTCTTTCGAGCGTTTAAAGAGATGGACGAAAAGGAATTCATGCTGTGAG
ATTCAATTACAAAGTGGTATGGTACTTACGCGGAACCCCTTTCGTGTAGAGGCTGAGAATCGTGTAGTGGACATTTTCAGGTTTCAGCATCGGATCGGATGGACATTCATATC
CAATATCGTAACTTCTTGCATGGAAATATTTGGAGAAATGGTAAGCGCGAGTTCTATCTGCTTATGAACTACGGGAAAAAGGACGTATTCGCTTACCGATGGTACAGACATT
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ACCCGCGAGGGCGTGAATTTATCTGGAACGACTTGCTTTCTCTTGAGACAGGACTTATCAAACTTGCAATGGACGCGTATCGAAAAGACTATTACAATAAAAGATCGGT
CGCGATGAGCCGCGCTGTTTGTGCGCTTAACATTCGAGCGTCGCGAAGTTGTTGATCCGTCAAATATCAAGCCGTTAACTTAATCGGGTTCGATCGGTGTGAAAATATCCCG
GCAGTAATCGCTCTTACAGACCAGAAGGCTGCCCTTACCCGAGTTCAAGGACTCATCCGCGGTCACACAGACATCCTTCGCATTGGCGAAGGATATAAGAGAAACAGCGT
GCAATCCAGGCAGCAAAAGAAGTGAACAACGTCGCGCCGAGGCTACAGCCGCAAAATTTGCGTCAAAAATCGGTAACTTGGCAGATGATATGGTCCGCAACAGCGCCCGTGAT
TTGTTTTTACCACGCGGTGACACATGACGCTGTTTTAGTTTTTGAGAACTTGTACGTTGGGTTTCGAGCTCAGGAAAACGCACCTTCATGACTGAGCGCAATACACAAAAATG
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ACCACAGCGGACTACGATGGCATGTGTTACGCCCTTAAAAAGACGAGCGAGCGGTGGGCAACGACATTGAACAATAAAGAACTTAAGGCCGAGGGACAATACCTACTATAAT
CGTTATAAGCGCCAGACGGTAGAAAAAGATTAAAGCGCCGAACCTTGACCGCTGAGCGAGGAGAGTGGGAACAACGACATTTCAAATGGACTAAGGGGCGCCGTGACGAGGCT
TTGTTTTTGTCTGAAGAAACGTTTCTCCCATCGTCCCGTACAAGAGCAGTTTCGTTTGTCTTAGATTGTGGCCATGAAGTTTCATGCTGATGAACAGGCTGCTTTAAATATCGCGCGT
TCCGTGTTGTTTCTTAATAGTAACTCACTGAGTTCAAATCATATAAGTCAGGGAACAGCCGTTTGTGGGAGCATGGCAGGCTTTTATAAACGCGCCGTGAAGGAGGTCTGG
AAGCCGAATGCT"
```

```
Cas9_dna <- DNAStringSet(x = Cas9_sequence)
CasX1_dna <- DNAStringSet(x = CasX1_sequence)

DNA <- readDNAStringSet("DNA_Sequences")

Alignment <- AlignSeqs(DNA) #aligns the DNA sequence
```

```

## Determining distance matrix based on shared 9-mers:
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## Clustering into groups by similarity:
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## Aligning Sequences:
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## Determining distance matrix based on alignment:
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## Reclustering into groups by similarity:
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## Realigning Sequences:
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```

```

Protein_Alignment <- AlignTranslation(DNA) #aligns the protein sequence

```



```

## Determining distance matrix based on shared 5-mers:
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## Time difference of 0 secs
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## Clustering into groups by similarity:
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## Aligning Sequences:
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## Determining distance matrix based on alignment:
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## Reclustering into groups by similarity:
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## Realigning Sequences:
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## Time difference of 0 secs

```

```
BrowseSeqs(Protein_Alignment, highlight=1) #visualize!
```

The BrowseSeqs function will open up a tab in your web browser and you can visualize the sequence alignment! You won't be able to see this in the HTML file, sadly. Similar to the msa package, there is a consensus sequence. However, with DECIPHER you can easily see what is similar and different based on the highlighting that the program does for you! It might seem shocking that such functionally similar proteins are so different sequence-wise, but it's not actually that surprising. CasX is notorious for being a wacky protein that doesn't follow typical rules whereas Cas9 is somewhat ordinary.

Ribosomal RNA

We can also do a similar example with data about 50S subunit of bacterial ribosomes. This is very important to determine the identity of bacteria and understand how their translational machinery works.

```

ribosome <- system.file("extdata", "50S_ribosomal_protein_L2.fas", package="DECIPHER")
ribosome_dna <- readDNAStringSet(ribosome)
ribosome_dna

```

```
## A DNAStringSet instance of length 317
##      width seq                                     names
## [1] 819 ATGGCTTTAAAAATTTTAA...TATTGTAAAAAAAAGAAAA Rickettsia prowaz...
## [2] 822 ATGGGAATACGTAACCTCAA...CATTGAGAGAAGGAAAAAG Porphyromonas gin...
## [3] 822 ATGGGAATACGTAACCTCAA...CATTGAGAGAAGGAAAAAG Porphyromonas gin...
## [4] 822 ATGGGAATACGTAACCTCAA...CATTGAGAGAAGGAAAAAG Porphyromonas gin...
## [5] 819 ATGGCTATCGTTAAATGTAA...CGTACGTCGTCGTGGTAA Pasteurella multo...
## ... ..
## [313] 819 ATGGCAATTGTTAAATGTAA...CGTACGTCGCCGTACTAAA Pectobacterium at...
## [314] 822 ATGCCTATTCAAAATGCAA...TCGCGATCGTCGCGTCAAG Acinetobacter sp...
## [315] 864 ATGGGCATTCCGCTTATCCG...TCGCGCTGGTCGTCAGTCT Thermosynechococc...
## [316] 831 ATGGCACTGAAGCAATCAA...CCGCCAAGAGCGGAAGAG Bradyrhizobium ja...
## [317] 840 ATGGGCATTCCGCAATATCG...GACGGCTTCGGGCGCAGGT Gloeobacter viola...
```

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##

Determining distance matrix based on alignment:

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##

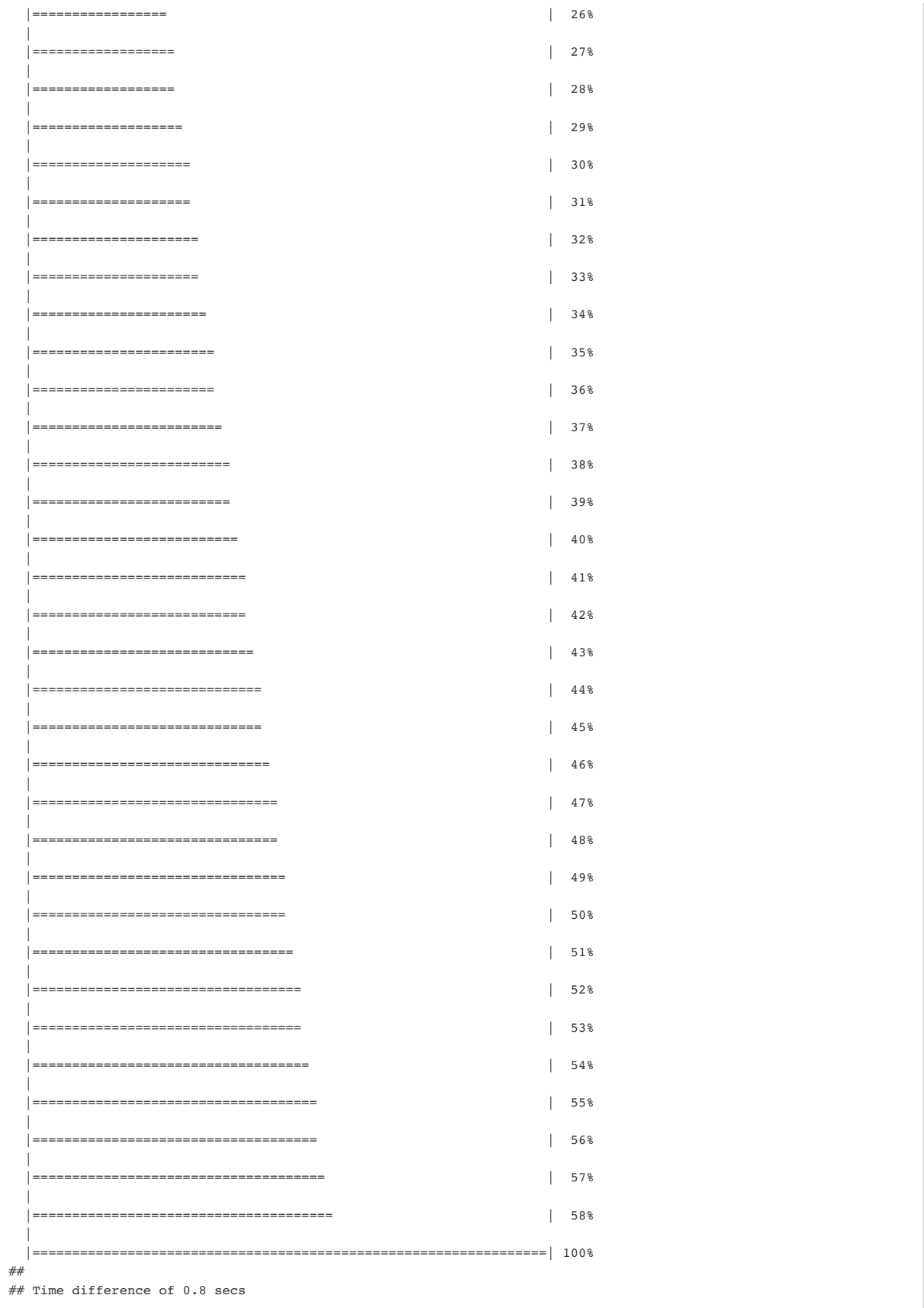
Time difference of 0.25 secs

##

Realigning Sequences:

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```
BrowseSeqs(ribosome_aa, highlight=1)
```

That alignment is much more impressive because it's a much larger dataset! If you run this code yourself and see the browser visualization, there are some very conserved motifs throughout the genomes. These would be great places to use stringr to search for bacteria who have a slightly different sequence.

Influenza

To see how similar sequences are to each other, you can also use the "FindSynteny" function to get a table of similarity. Here we can look at the different glycoprotein attachments (Hemagglutinin = "H" and Neuraminidase = "N") on the surface of viral particles that cause the flu. It's interesting to see how they compare to each other because different combinations of these glycoprotein decorations cause slightly different forms of the flu.

```
flu_sequences <- system.file("extdata", "Influenza.sqlite", package="DECIPHER")
synteny <- FindSynteny(flu_sequences, minScore=50, verbose=FALSE)
synteny
```

```
##          H9N2      H5N1      H2N2      H7N9      H1N1
## H9N2    8 seqs 53% hits 34% hits 48% hits 34% hits
## H5N1    7 blocks  8 seqs 30% hits 47% hits 44% hits
## H2N2    7 blocks 8 blocks  8 seqs 29% hits 35% hits
## H7N9    7 blocks 6 blocks 8 blocks  8 seqs 32% hits
## H1N1    6 blocks 8 blocks 6 blocks 6 blocks  8 seqs
```

Discussion & Conclusions

In conclusion, msa and DECIPHER are both great tools to combine with stringr to manipulate specific kinds of strings and pull as much meaning out as possible. Here I have talked about how to:

- align protein sequences using msa
- read the output of the alignment
- visualize parts vs. entire sequence alignment using msa
- search for sequences within an alignment using stringr
- align character strings of DNA sequence using DECIPHER
- visualize those alignments in a browser using DECIPHER
- examine different kinds of DNA using DECIPHER
- create a similarity table using DECIPHER

Take home message: Sequence alignments have huge implications for modern biology and aren't trivial. Packages like msa and DECIPHER are important and useful for aligning sequences of DNA and proteins.

References

- ¹ <http://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2014/crispr-a-game-changing-genetic-engineering-technique/>
- ² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequence_alignment
- ³ <http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2017/07/ding-ding-ding-crispr-patent-fight-enters-next-round>
- ⁴ <https://patents.google.com/patent/US8945839B2/en?q=cas9>
- ⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24476820>
- ⁶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28005056>
- ⁷ <https://bioconductor.org/packages/devel/bioc/vignettes/DECIPHER/inst/doc/ArtOfAlignmentInR.pdf>