# Evidencia 1

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# **Dependencies**

```
# navigate to your working directory (varies per user)
setwd("/cloud/project/Project")

if (!requireNamespace("seqinr", quietly = TRUE)) {
   install.packages("seqinr")
}

if (!requireNamespace("ggplot2", quietly = TRUE)) {
   install.packages("ggplot2")
}

library(seqinr)
library(ggplot2)
```

#### Genome Files

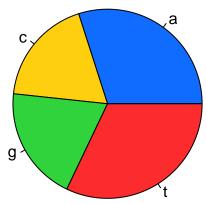
```
# must upload/move the sequences to the working directory
reference <- read.fasta("SARS-CoV-2 Sequences (Sample)/SARS-CoV-2 (Reference).fasta")[[1]]
B.1.1.7 <- read.fasta("SARS-CoV-2 Sequences (Sample)/SARS-CoV-2 (B.1.1.7) Sample.fasta")[[1]]
B.1.351 <- read.fasta("SARS-CoV-2 Sequences (Sample)/SARS-CoV-2 (B.1.351) Sample.fasta")[[1]]
         <- read.fasta("SARS-CoV-2 Sequences (Sample)/SARS-CoV-2 (P.1) Sample.fasta")[[1]]</pre>
P.1
B.1.427 <- read.fasta("SARS-CoV-2 Sequences (Sample)/SARS-CoV-2 (B.1.427) Sample.fasta")[[1]]
B.1.429 <- read.fasta("SARS-CoV-2 Sequences (Sample)/SARS-CoV-2 (B.1.429) Sample.fasta")[[1]]
all.variants = list(
  "Reference" = reference,
  "B.1.1.7" = B.1.1.7,
  "B.1.351" = B.1.351,
  "P.1"
             = P.1,
  "B.1.427" = B.1.427,
  "B.1.429" = B.1.429
```

#### **Functions**

```
seq.length <- function(dna.seq) {</pre>
 getLength(dna.seq)
seq.composition <- function(dna.seq) {</pre>
  count(dna.seq, 1)
}
seq.gc <- function(dna.seq) {</pre>
 GC(dna.seq)
seq.translate <- function(dna.seq) {</pre>
  comp(dna.seq)
seq.composition.graph <- function(dna.seq) {</pre>
  cols = c(
   a'' = "#106BFF",
    "t" = "#FECFOF",
    g'' = \#30D33B''
   c'' = \#FC2B2D''
 pie(seq.composition(dna.seq), col = cols)
stats <- function(dna.seq) {</pre>
  annotations <- getAnnot(dna.seq)</pre>
  1 <- seq.length(dna.seq)</pre>
  composition <- seq.composition(dna.seq)</pre>
  gc_amount <- seq.gc(dna.seq)</pre>
  translation <- seq.translate(dna.seq)</pre>
  cat(substring(annotations, 1, 79), "[...]\n", substring(annotations, 80), "\n\n")
  cat("Length:", 1, "bases", "\n\")
  cat("Composition:")
  print(composition)
  cat("\nCG:", gc_amount, "\n\n")
  cat("Original: ", dna.seq[1:60], " ... (first 60)\n", sep = "")
  cat("Complement: ", translation[1:60], " ... (first 60)\n\n", sep = "")
  cat("Graph:")
  seq.composition.graph(dna.seq)
}
```

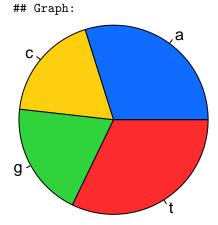
## Reference Genome

#### stats(reference)



## B.1.1.7 Variant

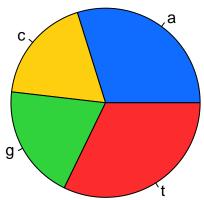
```
stats(B.1.1.7)
## >MW913791.1 Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate SARS-CoV-2/ [...]
## human/USA/IL-CDC-LC0032494/2021, complete genome
##
## Length: 29692 bases
##
## Composition:
     a
          С
## 8868 5449 5828 9547
## CG: 0.3797993
##
## Original:
              agatctgttctctaaacgaactttaaaatctgtgtggctgtcactcggctgcatgcttag ... (first 60)
## Complement: tctagacaagagatttgcttgaaattttagacacaccgacagtgagccgacgtacgaatc ... (first 60)
##
```



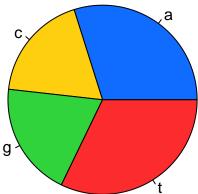
## B.1.351 Variant

```
stats(B.1.351)
```

```
## >FR990267.1 Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate Switzerland [...]
## /GE-33136360/2021 genome assembly, chromosome: 1
##
## Length: 29819 bases
##
## Composition:
## a c g t
## 8838 5437 5824 9543
##
## CG: 0.3799001
##
## Original: actttcgatctcttgtagatctgttctctaaacgaactttaaaatctgtgtggctgtcac ... (first 60)
## Complement: tgaaagctagagaacatctagacaagagatttgcttgaaattttagacacaccgacagtg ... (first 60)
##
## Graph:
```



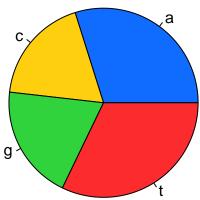
## P.1 Variant



#### B.1.427 Variant

```
stats(B.1.427)
```

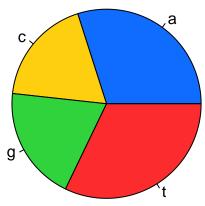
```
## >MW453109.1 Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate SARS-CoV-2/ [...]
## human/USA/CA-LACPHL-AF00094/2020, complete genome
##
## Length: 29826 bases
##
## Composition:
## a c g t
## 8862 5446 5827 9547
##
## CG: 0.3797925
##
## Original: ccaactttcgatctcttgtagatctgttctctaaacgaactttaaaatctgtgtggctgt ... (first 60)
## Complement: ggttgaaagctagagaacatctagacaagagatttgcttgaaattttagacacaccgaca ... (first 60)
##
## Graph:
```



## B.1.429 Variant

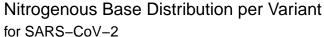
```
stats(B.1.429)
```

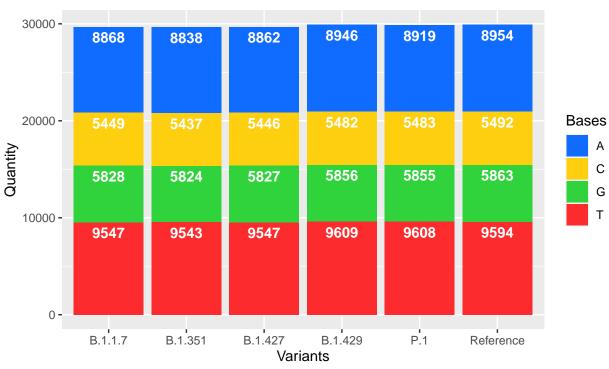
```
## >MW778462.1 Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 isolate SARS-CoV-2/ [...]
## human/USA/AZ-CDC-STM-000020976/2021, complete genome
##
## Length: 29895 bases
##
## Composition:
## a c g t
## 8946 5482 5856 9609
##
## CG: 0.3792861
##
## Original: tttataccttcccaggtaacaaccaacctttcgatctcttgtagatctgttctcta ... (first 60)
## Complement: aaatatggaagggtccattgtttggttggttgaaagctagagaacatctagacaagagat ... (first 60)
##
## Graph:
```



## Comparison

```
data <- data.frame(</pre>
  Variant = character(),
  Base = character(),
  Value = integer()
for (i in names(all.variants)) {
  comps <- seq.composition(all.variants[i][[1]])</pre>
  n <- nrow(data)</pre>
  data[n + 1,] <- list(Variant = i, Base = "A", Value = comps["a"])</pre>
  data[n + 2,] <- list(Variant = i, Base = "T", Value = comps["t"])</pre>
  data[n + 3,] <- list(Variant = i, Base = "G", Value = comps["g"])</pre>
  data[n + 4,] <- list(Variant = i, Base = "C", Value = comps["c"])</pre>
}
variants <- data["Variant"][[1]]</pre>
bases <- data["Base"][[1]]</pre>
value <- data["Value"][[1]]</pre>
ggplot(data, aes(fill = bases, y = value, x = variants)) +
    geom_bar(position = "stack", stat = "identity") +
    scale_fill_manual(values = c("#106BFF", "#FECF0F", "#30D33B", "#FC2B2D")) +
    geom text(
      aes(colour = "#000000", label=value),
      position=position_stack(),
      vjust=1.5,
      colour = "white",
     fontface = "bold"
    ) +
    labs(
      title = "Nitrogenous Base Distribution per Variant",
      subtitle = "for SARS-CoV-2",
      caption = "Data source: NCBI",
      x = "Variants",
      y = "Quantity",
      fill = "Bases"
```





Data source: NCBI

#### Interpretación

Todas las variantes del virus tienen diferente cantidad de nucleótidos, y differente composición de los mismos, sin embargo, a la hora de compararlos se pueden observar que las variaciones que hay entre ellos son míminas, y casi desapercibidas.

Esto es interesante, ya que estas minúsculas mutaciones en el genoma del virus pueden llegar a tener rasgos que los vuelvan resistentes a las vacunas que se desarrollen. Otro efecto de las mutaciones puede ser el más facil contagio, o peores síntomas. Este es el motivo por el que se hacen investigaciones para detectar las variantes, sus probables causas de mutación, y mitigar posibles efectos negativos que generen.