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Ambiguity in data



Ambiguity in data Novel questions





Ambiguity in data Novel questions Variety of information



Ambiguity in data
Novel questions
Variety of information
Public access



Ambiguity in data
Novel questions
Variety of information
Public access
Community knows more



Social solutions, not technical ones







Your SPARQL query

Add common prefixes

Submit Query

About

This SPARQL endpoint contains all UniProt data. It is free to access and supports the SPARQL 1.1 Standard.

There are 21,915,270,889 triples is this release (2016_05). The query timeout is 45 minutes. All triples are available in the default graph. There are 17 named graphs.

Documentation

The documentation about UniProt RDF is spread into 2 parts

- 1. Classes and predicates defined by the UniProt consortium
- 2. Statistics and diagrams

News

Forthcoming changes

Planned changes for UniProt







Slow/White and the 6 DWORFs | Cross-references to SIGNOR | Changes to the controlled vocabulary of human diseases UniProt release 2016_05

Small changes, big effects | Changes to the controlled vocabulary of human diseases | New UniProt JAPI UniProt release 2016_04

From the Zika forest to the Amazon, news from a viral wanderer | Cross-references to EPD | Cross-references to **TopDownProteomics**

UniProt release 2016_03



Examples

- 1. Select all taxa from the UniProt taxonomy: (show)
- 2. Select all bacterial taxa, and their scientific name, from the UniProt taxonomy: (show)
- 3. Select all E-Coli K12 (including strains) UniProt entries and their amino acid sequence: (show)
- 4. Select the UniProt entry with the mnemonic 'A4_HUMAN': (show)
- 5. Select a mapping of UniProt to PDB entries using the UniProt cross-references to the PDB database:
- 6. Select all cross-references to external databases of the category '3D structure databases' of UniProt entries that are classified with the keyword '3Fe-4S': (show)
- 7. Select all UniProt entries, and their recommended protein name, that have a preferred gene name that contains the text 'DNA': (show)
- 8. Select the preferred gene name and disease annotation of all human UniProt entries that are known to be involved in a disease: (show)
- 9. Select all human UniProt entries with a sequence variant that leads to a 'loss of function': (show)
- 10. Select all human UniProt entries with a sequence variant that leads to a tyrosine to phenylalanine substitution: (show)
- 11. Select all UniProt entries with annotated transmembrane regions and the regions' begin and end coordinates on the canonical sequence: (show)
- 12. Select all UniProt entries that were integrated on the 30th of November 2010: (show)
- 13. Was any UniProt entry integrated on the 9th of January 2013? (show)
- 14. Construct new triples of the type 'HumanProtein' from all human UniProt entries: (show)
- 15. Select all triples that relate to the EMBL CDS entry AA089367.1: (show)
- 16. Select all triples that relate to the taxon that describes Homo sapiens: (show)
- 17. Select the average number of cross-references to the PDB database of UniProt entries that have at least one cross-reference to the PDB database: (chow)

Dedicated machine for loading and testing

- Loading RDF data "solved" problem
 - 1,500,000 triples per second
 - no full text index
- 400+ RDF files for you on FTP
 - Check:
 - void.rdf
 - RELEASE.meta files



Uptime/SLA

Best effort

- hey it's free
- 99.5% goal

Challenges

- Pile-up of long running queries
- HTTP connection instability
- Semantic web researchers
- Bugs in the implementation



Share Nothing

DNS Round-Robbin

Load Balancer 1 Apache mod balancer



Load Balancer 2 Apache mod balancer



Node 1

Virtuoso 7.2



64 cpu cores

256 GB ram

2.5 TB consumer SSD

Node 2



64 cpu cores

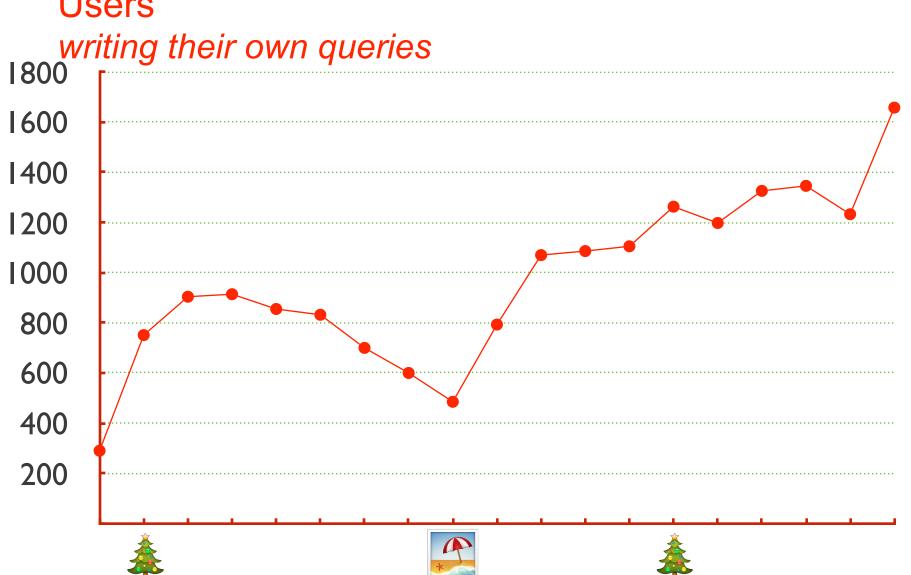
256 GB ram

2.5 TB consumer SSD





Users

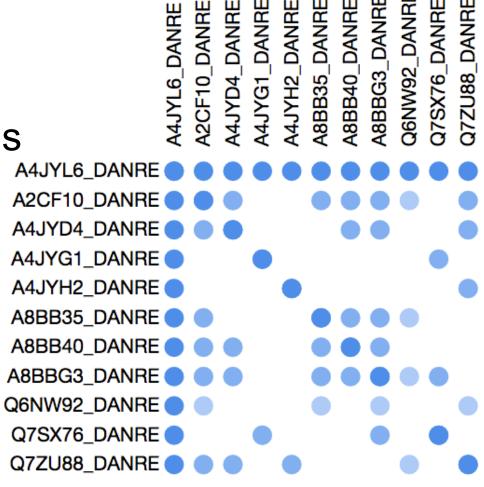






Enabling new visualisations 2 Level Protein-Protein interaction

- www.uniprot.org
 - -entry focused
- demand for new vis
 - –major work on server side
- SPARQL
 - √ fast
 - √ maintained
 - ✓ no new dev





Differences from Benchmarks

- Query load unpredictable
 - Peak waves
 - Long running ones
 - It never stops
- Breaking point key knowledge



Queries are bigger

- 4000 chars is not enough
- 32000 chars is not enough
- Computation is part of the query
 - custom functions key part of the solution



Biology is complicated

```
PREFIX rdf:<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</a>
PREFIX uniprot:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/">http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/</a>
PREFIX sequence:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/sequences/">
<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/">
<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/sequences/">
<a href="http://
PREFIX unirule:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/unirules/">http://purl.uniprot.org/unirules/</a>
PREFIX taxon:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/taxonomy/">http://purl.uniprot.org/taxonomy/>
PREFIX rdfs:<a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</a>
PREFIX hamap-sparql:<a href="http://example.org/hamap_sparql/">http://example.org/hamap_sparql/</a>
PREFIX up:<http://purl.uniprot.org/core/>
PREFIX faldo:<a href="http://biohackathon.org/resource/faldo#">http://biohackathon.org/resource/faldo#</a>
PREFIX method:<a href="http://example.org/method/">http://example.org/method/>
PREFIX keyword:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/keywords/">http://purl.uniprot.org/keywords/</a>
PREFIX owl:<a href="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>"> PREFIX owl:<a href="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"> PREFIX owledge: http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#</a>

The prefix of the prefix of his owledge: http://www.wa.org/2002/07/owl#"> PREFIX owle
PREFIX proteome:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/proteomes/">proteomes/>
PREFIX hamap:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/hamap/">PREFIX hamap:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/hamap/">http://purl.uniprot.org/hamap/</a>
PREFIX annotation:<a href="http://purl.uniprot.org/annotation/">http://purl.uniprot.org/annotation/</a>
PREFIX xsd:<a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#>
CONSTRUCT {
                  ?this up:annotation ?annotation0,
                                    ?annotation1.
                                    ?annotation2,
                                    ?annotation3.
                                    ?annotation5:
                       up:classifiedWith <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/19805">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/19805</a>,
                                    <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/334">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/334</a>,
                                    <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/34354">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/34354</a>,
                                    <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/43420">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/43420</a>,
                                    <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/6569">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/6569</a>,
                                    <a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/8198">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/8198</a>,
                                   keyword:223,
                                   keyword:560,
                                   keyword:662.
            ?annotation0 a up:Function Annotation;
```

rdfs:comment "Catalyzes the oxidative ring opening of 3-hydroxyanthranilate to 2-amino-3-carboxymuconate semialdehyde, which spontaneously cyclizes to quinolinate." .

pfs1t0 up:annotation ?annotation17 . ?pfs2t0 up:annotation ?annotation27 .

Differences from Benchmarks

- Data model larger
 - 170 classes in UniProt
 - 12 SNB
 - 139 predicates
 - 15 SNB



Differences from Benchmarks

- Data model changes
 - 2005 First benchmarking using UniProt 80 million triples
 - 2016 ...
 - 22 billion triples



The Team



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