handout

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0.1 Biopython Sequence Annotation Objects

1. Core Concepts

- Sequence objects:
 - Seq and MutableSeq for storing biological sequences.
 - Handle DNA, RNA, and protein sequences.
- AnnotatedSequence:
 - Combines sequence with metadata (annotations).
 - Found in SeqRecord objects.

2. The SeqRecord Object

- Definition:
 - Central class for sequence annotation in Biopython.
 - Encapsulates a sequence (Seq) with annotations and features.
- Key Attributes:
 - seq: The biological sequence (e.g., DNA, RNA, protein).
 - id: Identifier for the sequence.
 - name: A short human-readable name.
 - description: Additional details about the sequence.
 - annotations: Dictionary of general information (e.g., organism, topology).
 - features: List of SegFeature objects for detailed annotation.
 - dbxrefs: List of database cross-references.

3. The SeqFeature Object

- Definition:
 - Represents specific annotations or features (e.g., genes, CDS, exons).
- Key Attributes:
 - type: Type of the feature (e.g., "gene", "CDS").
 - location: The position of the feature (using FeatureLocation).
 - qualifiers: Dictionary of additional metadata (e.g., "gene" \rightarrow "BRCA1").
- Location Attributes:
 - Start/End positions (.start, .end).
 - Strand information (+1, -1, or None).

4. Common Operations

• Create a SeqRecord:

```
from Bio.Seq import Seq
  from Bio.SeqRecord import SeqRecord
 seq = Seq("ATGCGTACGTA")
 record = SeqRecord(seq, id="ABC123", name="Example", description="Sample DNA sequence")
• Add Features:
  from Bio.SeqFeature import SeqFeature, FeatureLocation
 feature = SeqFeature(FeatureLocation(0, 6), type="gene", qualifiers={"gene": "example"})
 record.features.append(feature)
• Accessing Information:
```

```
print(record.id)
                      # Output: ABC123
print(record.features[0]) # Output: gene at [0:6]
```

5. Key Use Cases

- Genome annotation.
- Parsing data from GenBank files.
- Creating annotated records for analysis and visualization.