BGC exploration

Daniel Martinez

Background

This would be the part where the **background** of the project goes!

Data exploration

Reading the data

Here we are going to read the data we have

Now that we have the data generated, we can take a look at it:

2	1.2	1	NRPS	12	1323	45205
3	1.3	1	NRPS	5	16303	60185
4	1.3	1	NRPS T1PKS	8	42969	98656
5	1.3	1	siderophore	77	0	13235
6	1	1	NRPS	18	49670	93552

From this table, the column type refers to...

phylogroup exploration

This is the part where we start exploring the phylogroups and its relevance for the BGCs.

```
phylo =
    metadata %>%
    filter(Origin %in% c('AUS', 'ECOREF')) %>%
    filter(Discard == 'No') %>%
    select(fasta, Broadphenotype, phylogroup) %>%
    distinct(fasta, .keep_all = TRUE) %>%
    mutate(genome = str_sub(fasta,
                            start = 1, end = -7)) %>%
    select(-fasta)
  bgc_extended = bgc %>%
    left_join(phylo)
Joining, by = "genome"
  bgc_extended %>%
    filter(start != 0 ) %>%
    # filter(type == 'NRPS') %>%
    mutate(gene_length = end - start) %>%
    mutate(ID = paste(genome, type, sep = '_')) %>%
    mutate(type = as.factor(type)) %>%
    ggplot(aes(y = phylogroup,
               x = gene_length,
               fill = phylogroup)) +
    geom_boxplot(show.legend = T) +
    geom_point(alpha = 0.5,
               show.legend = F) +
```

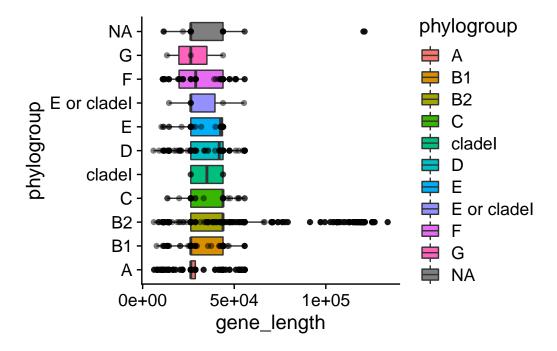


Figure 1: Gene length for phylogroup

As we see in Figure 1, we see that different phylogropus have different gene lenghts in the cohort.