Bioinformatics Assignment in R

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Part I: Gene Data Frame — Human Genes

I will create a data frame containing metadata for 10 human genes including: - Gene Name - NCBI Accession ID (RefSeq mRNA) - Chromosome Location - Sequence Length (in base pairs)

I will then: - Print the full table - Identify the longest and shortest genes - Calculate the average gene length

```
library(Biostrings)
# Create gene data frame for Homo sapiens
genes_df <- data.frame(</pre>
  Gene Name = c(
    "BRCA1", "TP53", "CFTR", "MYC", "EGFR",
    "KRAS", "PTEN", "RB1", "APC", "VEGFA"
 ),
  Accession_Id = c(
    "NM_007294", "NM_000546", "NM_000492", "NM_002467", "NM_005228",
    "NM_033360", "NM_000314", "NM_000321", "NM_000038", "NM_001025366"
  Chromosome = c(
   "17", "17", "7", "8", "7",
   "12", "10", "13", "5", "6"
  Sequence_Length = c(
   7088, 2512, 6070, 3721, 9905,
   5430, 8515, 4768, 10704, 3660
 ),
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
# Print entire data frame
cat("HUMAN GENE DATA FRAME:\n")
```

```
## HUMAN GENE DATA FRAME:
print(genes_df)
      Gene_Name Accession_Id Chromosome Sequence_Length
##
## 1
          BRCA1
                   NM_007294
                                       17
## 2
           TP53
                    NM 000546
                                       17
                                                     2512
## 3
           CFTR
                   NM_000492
                                       7
                                                      6070
## 4
            MYC
                   NM 002467
                                        8
                                                      3721
## 5
           EGFR
                   NM_005228
                                       7
                                                      9905
## 6
           KRAS
                   NM_033360
                                       12
                                                     5430
## 7
           PTEN
                   NM_000314
                                       10
                                                     8515
## 8
            RB1
                   NM 000321
                                       13
                                                      4768
            APC
                                        5
                                                     10704
## 9
                    NM_000038
## 10
          VEGFA NM_001025366
                                                      3660
# Find longest and shortest sequence
longest_gene <- genes_df[which.max(genes_df$Sequence_Length), ]</pre>
shortest_gene <- genes_df[which.min(genes_df$Sequence_Length), ]</pre>
cat("\n Longest Gene:\n")
##
   Longest Gene:
print(longest_gene$Gene_Name)
## [1] "APC"
cat("\n Shortest Gene:\n")
##
##
   Shortest Gene:
print(shortest_gene$Gene_Name)
## [1] "TP53"
# Calculate average sequence length
avg_length <- mean(genes_df$Sequence_Length)</pre>
cat("\n Average Sequence Length:", round(avg_length, 2), "bp\n")
##
   Average Sequence Length: 6237.3 bp
```

Part II: FASTA Analysis — GC Content & Translation

I will use rentrez to: - Fetch the **genomic RefSeq accession NG_005905.2** — which is the genomic region for BRCA1 on chromosome 17 - Parse the FASTA to extract the DNA sequence - Compute **GC content** - **Translate** the first ORF (for demonstration) into a protein sequence.

```
library(Biostrings)
library(rentrez)
# Genomic RefSeq for BRCA1 region (includes introns, exons)
genomic_accession <- "NG_005905.2" # Homo sapiens BRCA1 RefSeqGene, 193689 bp
cat("Downloading genomic DNA for:", genomic_accession, "\n")
## Downloading genomic DNA for: NG_005905.2
# Fetch genomic FASTA
fasta_record <- entrez_fetch(</pre>
 db = "nucleotide",
 id = genomic_accession,
 rettype = "fasta",
 retmode = "text"
# Parse FASTA: split lines, remove header, collapse sequence
fasta_lines <- unlist(strsplit(fasta_record, "\n"))</pre>
sequence_lines <- fasta_lines[grepl("^[^>]", fasta_lines) & nchar(fasta_lines) > 0]
dna sequence <- paste(sequence lines, collapse = "")</pre>
# Create DNAString object
dna_seq <- DNAString(dna_sequence)</pre>
cat("Genomic DNA downloaded and parsed.\n")
## Genomic DNA downloaded and parsed.
cat("Genomic sequence length:", length(dna_seq), "bp\n")
## Genomic sequence length: 193689 bp
# Compute GC Content
gc_freq <- letterFrequency(dna_seq, letters = c("G", "C"), as.prob = TRUE)</pre>
gc_percent <- sum(gc_freq) * 100</pre>
cat("GC Content:", round(gc_percent, 2), "%\n")
## GC Content: 45.05 %
# Translate - from position 1, Frame 0 (for demonstration only)
# In reality, CDS starts at position 181 in this RefSeqGene record (see GenBank)
protein_seq <- translate(dna_seq)</pre>
cat("\n First 120 nucleotides of genomic DNA:\n")
## First 120 nucleotides of genomic DNA:
```

```
cat(toString(subseq(dna_seq, 1, 120)), "\n")
```

TGTGTGTATGAAGTTAACTTCAAAGCAAGCTTCCTGTGCTGAGGGGGGTGGGAGGTAAGGGTGTGATGAGGCCAGGGCTTCTCCTTTGGCAAAGCCTCTGTA

```
cat("\n Translated Protein from Frame 0 (first 20 aa - may not be biological):\n")
##
## Translated Protein from Frame 0 (first 20 aa - may not be biological):
cat(toString(subseq(protein_seq, 1, 20)), "\n")
```

CVYEVNFKASFLC*GGGR*G

Part III: NCBI Queries with rentrez — Allobates kingsburyi

I will use rentrez to: - Search NCBI Nucleotide database for sequences from Allobates kingsburyi - Retrieve and save FASTA format sequences to a file - Repeat for Protein database

```
library(rentrez)
species <- "Allobates kingsburyi[Organism]"
cat("Searching NCBI for:", species, "\n\n")</pre>
```

Searching NCBI for: Allobates kingsburyi[Organism]

```
# -----
# NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES
# -----
nucl_search <- entrez_search(db = "nucleotide", term = species)</pre>
if (length(nucl_search$ids) == 0) {
 cat("No nucleotide sequences found for", species, "\n")
} else {
 cat("Found", length(nucl_search$ids), "nucleotide records.\n")
 nucl_fasta <- entrez_fetch(</pre>
   db = "nucleotide",
   id = nucl_search$ids,
   rettype = "fasta",
   retmode = "text"
 cat("\n Sample Nucleotide FASTA (first 200 chars):\n")
 cat(substr(nucl_fasta, 1, 200), "...\n")
 write(nucl_fasta, file = "Allobates_kingsburyi_nucleotide.fasta")
 cat("\n Saved to: 'Allobates_kingsburyi_nucleotide.fasta'\n")
```

```
## Found 17 nucleotide records.
##
## Sample Nucleotide FASTA (first 200 chars):
## >MT524123.1 Allobates kingsburyi voucher QCAZA68477 large subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequen
## CCTGATTAACCATAAGAGGTCAAGCCTGCCCAGTGACATTTGTTTAACGGCCGCGGTATCCTAACCGTGC
## GAAGGTAGCGT ...
## Saved to: 'Allobates_kingsburyi_nucleotide.fasta'
# PROTEIN SEQUENCES
# -----
prot_search <- entrez_search(db = "protein", term = species)</pre>
if (length(prot_search$ids) == 0) {
 cat("\n No protein sequences found for", species, "\n")
} else {
  cat("\n Found", length(prot_search$ids), "protein records.\n")
 prot_fasta <- entrez_fetch(</pre>
   db = "protein",
   id = prot_search$ids,
   rettype = "fasta",
   retmode = "text"
  )
  cat("\n Sample Protein FASTA (first 200 chars):\n")
  cat(substr(prot_fasta, 1, 200), "...\n")
  write(prot_fasta, file = "Allobates_kingsburyi_protein.fasta")
  cat("\n Saved to: 'Allobates_kingsburyi_protein.fasta'\n")
}
##
  Found 11 protein records.
##
## Sample Protein FASTA (first 200 chars):
## >ATG31804.1 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor beta-2, partial [Allobates kingsburyi]
## MTVLLLLLHLSLFGLVTRSMGTDTEERLVEFLLDPSQYNKLIRPATNGSEQVTVQLMVSLAQLISVHERE
## QIMTTNVWLTQEWXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVLPDVVL ...
## Saved to: 'Allobates_kingsburyi_protein.fasta'
```