# R 프로그래밍 #12

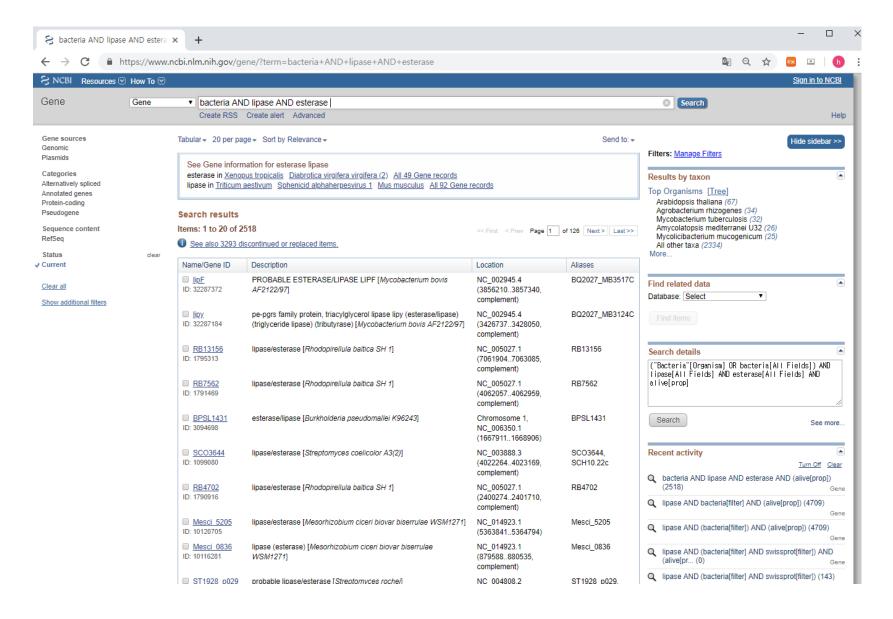
2019.6.4

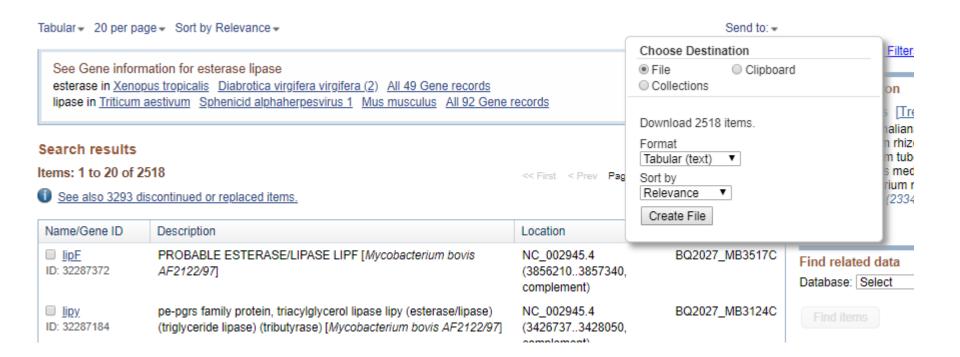
한국생명공학연구원 김하성

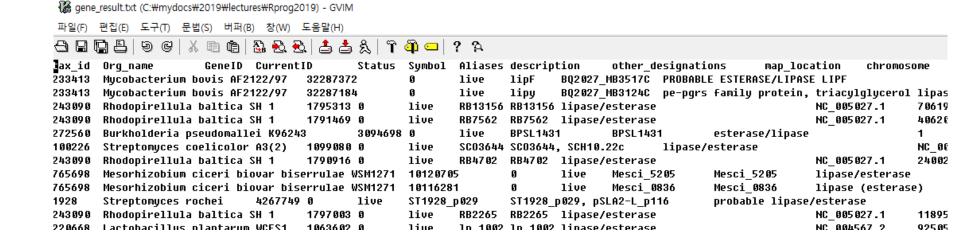
## Sequence analysis III

- Get sequences of 20 genes by searching "esterase & lipase & bacteria" from NCBI
- Align and visualize the sequences

## Download sequence dataset







## Esterase & lipase in bacteria

```
eldata <- read.table("gene_result.txt", sep="\t", header = T)
str(eldata)
```

```
> eldata <- read.table("gene_result.txt", sep="\t", header = T)</pre>
> str(eldata)
'data.frame':
               2518 obs. of 18 variables:
 $ tax_id
                                          : int 233413 233413 243090 243090 272560 100226 243090 765698 7
 $ org_name
                                          : Factor w/ 633 levels "[Bacillus thuringiensis] serovar konkuki:
 126 563 480 328 328 577 ...
                                          : int 32287372 32287184 1795313 1791469 3094698 1099080 1790916
 $ GeneID
 $ CurrentID
                                          : int 0000000000...
                                          : Factor w/ 1 level "live": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
 $ Status
                                          : Factor w/ 2486 levels "A0U91_RS09800",..: 1477 1488 1963 1970 :
 $ Symbol
                                          : Factor w/ 2518 levels "", "A0U91_RS09800, A0U91_09755",..: 827
 $ Aliases
634 2351 ...
 $ description
                                          : Factor w/ 208 levels "1,4-beta-xylanase",..: 146 124 106 106 6
                                          : Factor w/ 63 levels "", "abhydrolase domain-containing 18",..:
 $ other_designations
 $ map_location
                                          : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
                                          : Factor w/ 14 levels "","1","2","3",..: 13 13 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 .
 $ chromosome
                                          : Factor w/ 316 levels "", "NC_000853.1",..: 22 22 67 67 78 47 67
 $ genomic_nucleotide_accession.version
 $ start_position_on_the_genomic_accession: int 3856210 3426737 7061904 4062057 1667911 4022264 2400274 5
 $ end_position_on_the_genomic_accession
                                         : int 3857340 3428050 7063085 4062959 1668906 4023169 2401710 5
                                          : Factor w/ 3 levels "", "minus", "plus": 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 ...
 $ orientation
 $ exon_count
                                          : int 0000000000...
                                          : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
 $ OMIM
                                          : logi NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
 $ X
```

## Data selection, filtering

	nead(eldata_filtered, 10)									
	GeneID	Org_name	Symbol							description
1	32287372	Mycobacterium bovis AF2122/97	lipF						PROBABLE	E ESTERASE/LIPASE LIPF
2	32287184	Mycobacterium bovis AF2122/97		ne-nors fam	ilv protein	triacylalycerol	linase 1	lipy (esterase/lipase)		
3	1795313	Rhodopirellula baltica SH 1	RB13156	pe pg. 5 . a	, p. scc,	ci racy igiyeei or	puse .	, (esec. ase,pase,	(cg.) cc. rac	lipase/esterase
4	1791469	Rhodopirellula baltica SH 1	RB7562							lipase/esterase
5		urkholderia pseudomallei K96243	BPSL1431							esterase/lipase
6	1099080	Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2)	SC03644							lipase/esterase
7	1790916	Rhodopirellula baltica SH 1	RB4702							lipase/esterase
8	10120705 Mesorhizobium ci	iceri biovar biserrulae WSM1271	Mesci_5205							lipase/esterase
9	10116281 Mesorhizobium ci	iceri biovar biserrulae WSM1271	Mesci_0836							lipase (esterase)
10	4267749	Streptomyces rochei	ST1928_p029						pro	obable lipase/esterase
	genomic_nucleotide_access	sion.version start_position_on_t	:he_genomic_a	accession en	d_position_o	n_the_genomic_ac	cession			
1		NC_002945.4		3856210			3857340			
2		NC_002945.4		3426737			3428050			
3		NC_005027.1		7061904			7063085			
4		NC_005027.1		4062057			4062959			
5		NC_006350.1		1667911			1668906			
6		NC_003888.3		4022264			4023169			
7		NC_005027.1		2400274			2401710			
8		NC_014923.1		5363841			5364794			
9		NC_014923.1		879588			880535			
10		NC_004808.2		182293			183234			

#### **Download fasta files**

```
eldata filtered2 <- eldata filtered[1:20,]
acc <- eldata filtered2$genomic nucleotide accession.version</pre>
acc2 <- as.character(acc)</pre>
acc2down <- acc2[!duplicated(acc2)]</pre>
acc path names <- paste("sequences/", acc2down, ".fasta", sep="")</pre>
for(i in 1:length(acc2down)){
  ef <- efetch(uid = acc2down[i],</pre>
                  db = "nuccore",
                  retmode = "text",
                  rettype = "fasta")
  write(content(ef),file=acc_path_names[i])
  Sys.sleep(1)
  cat(i, "/", length(acc2down), "\n")
  flush.console()
      > acc_path_names <- paste("sequences/", acc2down, ".fasta", sep="")</pre>
      > for(i in 1:length(acc2down)){
        ef <- efetch(uid = acc2down[i],
                     db = "nuccore",
                     retmode = "text"
                     rettype = "fasta")
      + write(content(ef),file=acc_path_names[i])
      + Sys.sleep(1)
      + cat(i, "/", length(acc2down), "\n")
        flush.console()
      1 / 12
      2 / 12
      3 / 12
      4 / 12
      5 / 12
      6 / 12
      7 / 12
      8 / 12
      9 / 12
      10 / 12
      11 / 12
      12 / 12
```

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK25499/table/chap ter4.T.\_valid\_values\_of\_\_retmode\_and/?report=objectonly - Valid values of &retmode and &rettype for EFetch (null = empty string)

- valid values of determode and deterty perfor E	a can (non cmpt	., sam <u>e</u> ,								
Record Type	&rettype	&retmode								
All Databases										
Document summary	docsum	xml, default								
List of UIDs in XML	uilist	xm1								
List of UIDs in plain text	uilist	text								
db = bioproject										
Full record XML	xm1, default	xm1, default								
db = biosample										
Full record XML	full, default	xm1, default								
Full record text	full, default	text								
db = biosystems										
Full record XML	xm1, default	xm1, default								
db = gds										
Summary	summary, default	text, default								
db = gene										
text ASN.1	null	asn.1, default								
XML	null	xm1								
Gene table	gene_table	text								
db = homologene										
text ASN.1	null	asn.1, default								
XML	null	xm1								
Alignment scores	alignmentscores	text								
FASTA	fasta	text								
HomoloGene	homologene	text								
db = mesh										
Full record	full, default	text, default								
db = nlmcatale	og									
Full record	null	text, default								
XML	null	xm1								
db = nuccore, nucest, nucgss, protein or popset										
text ASN.1	null	text, default								
binary ASN.1	null	asn.1								
Full record in XML	native	xm1								
Accession number(s)	acc	text								
FASTA	fasta	text								
TinySeq XML	fasta	xm1								
SeqID string	seqid	text								
Additional options for db = nuccore,	nucest, nucgss or	popset								

### **Extract gene sequences**

```
library(Biostrings)
genomeseq <- readDNAStringSet(acc path names)</pre>
tmp <- strsplit(names(genomeseq), split=" ")</pre>
tmp2 < -lapply(tmp, function(x){x[1]})
names(genomeseq) <- unlist(tmp2)</pre>
acc ids <-
as.character(eldata_filtered2$genomic_nucleotide_accession.version)
startpos <- eldata filtered2$start position on the genomic accession
endpos <- eldata filtered2$end position on the genomic accession
```

#### Exercise 12-1

- Make a list type variable "myseq" with length 20
- Use 'for' to read all the lipase/esterase sequences
- change the type of "myseq" to DNAStringSet

#### **DECIPHER**

DECIPHER is a software toolset that can be used for deciphering and managing biological sequences efficiently using the R statistical programming language. The program features tools falling into five categories:

- Sequence databases: import, maintain, view, and export a massive number of sequences.
- Sequence alignment: accurately align thousands of DNA, RNA, or amino acid sequences. Quickly find and align the syntenic regions of multiple genomes.
- Oligo design: test oligos in silico, or create new primer and probe sequences optimized for a variety of objectives.
- Manipulate sequences: trim low quality regions, correct frameshifts, reorient nucleotides, determine consensus, or digest with restriction enzymes.
- Analyze sequences: find chimeras, classify into a taxonomy, predict secondary structure, and create phylogenetic trees.

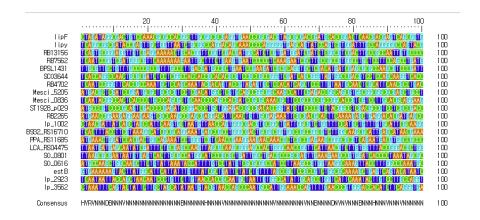
https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/DECIPHER.html

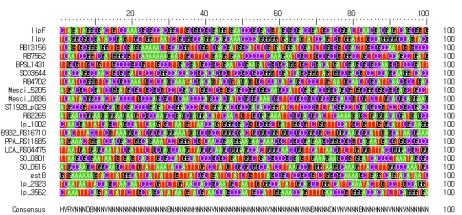
## **Browse sequences**

```
> myseq
 A DNAStringSet instance of length 20
    width seq
     1131 CTAGATAGGCGACTGTCCAAACGCGCCACGGCTTGCGGCGCGAGGTGAACCCGCGACGTAGCGCGACCGATGCACCGGACTCAACGACGAGTCAGCGGTGGCGTCGCG.
     1314 TCAGGCGGCGATACCGAGTTGCTGGTTAATCTGCGGCCAGGACAGCAAACCCCAGGGGGTGAGCAGTATCCAGTCGTGGATTTGCCAGGGGGCCAGTACGAAGCTGAA
     903 TCAATCCGGTCGATGGGCGTTCAAAAAAAGAATTGCTTTCTGAAGTGAATCCCCCTCAAAGAATCGCTTGCCGCCGTGGCCTGCTCCTTCCAGCCTGATGAGTTCGAC.
 [51
      996 TTGCGTTGCTGTTTGCCCCGCCGTTTGCCCTTGACGATGCCGCTGAATCCGAAGATCGCGCAGGTGCTCGACATGATCGAGCGCCCAAGCGTCCCGATTATCATGAA.
[16]
      915 TTAAGCGCGAATAATGTGAGTCACTTGCGCCATGGCATCCCGCGCTGATTGGCTGACGCCCGCGAGTTGAAAGAAGCCGTGGATCACCCCTAAATAGCGCCGACAATG.
[17]
      912 ATGCCAAGCTGCAAGCTTCTGTATTAAATACCATTTTGTCCTATGTCGCGCGGCCATCCTTAAGCCGTGGTAAGGCAAAGTTACCTTTGGCCCAAATGCGACAACGT.
[18]
      633 GTGAAAAAAGTACTTATGGCATTCATTATTTGTTTATCGCTGATTCTATCTGTTTTAGCCGCTCCGCCGTCTGGCGCAAAAGCTGAGTCAGTACATAATCCTGTCGTT.
[19]
      831 TCAATAATTACCAGCTAACAATCCCTGTTCTTGTAACCACCGCAATGCTAATTGTGGCCATATTGCAGCCTGGTCATTCAAATACTTGTCCTTGCCAGGTTTTTTGCGT.
[20]
      837 CTAAATTTCAGTACTATTCTTGCTAGCATATAATGTACGTAACCAGCCCAATGCCATTGGAAACCAGTTTTGAACCCGTGGGACCACATCTTCAGGGTGATGATAGCG.
```

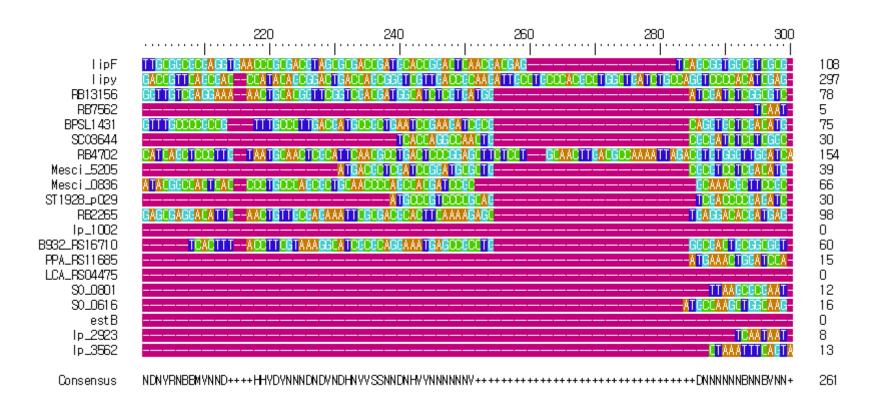
#### library(DECIPHER)

BrowseSeqs(myseq, htmlFile="myseq.html", colWidth=100)
dnacolors <- c("#1E90FF", "#32CD32", "#9400D3", "black", "#EE3300")
BrowseSeqs(myseq, htmlFile="myseq.html", colors=dnacolors, colWidth=100)</pre>





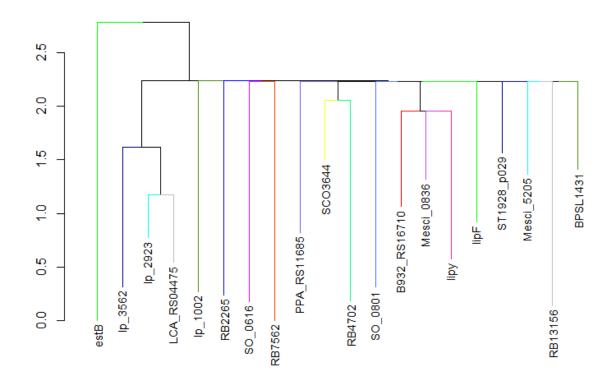
## Sequence alignment



```
aln <- AlignSeqs(myseq) # output alignment
BrowseSeqs(aln, htmlFile="myaln.html", colWidth=100)</pre>
```

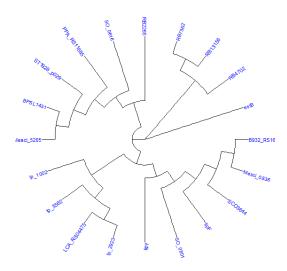
## **Clustering and tree**

```
d <- DistanceMatrix(aln, correction="Jukes-Cantor", verbose=FALSE)
c <- IdClusters(d, method="ML", cutoff=.05, showPlot=TRUE, myXStringSet=aln)</pre>
```



## Clustering and tree II

```
library(msa)
library(ape)
library(seqinr)
library(ggtree)
myaln<-msa(myseq, method="ClustalOmega", type="dna")</pre>
myaln2 <- msaConvert(myaln, type="seqinr::alignment")</pre>
d <- dist.alignment(myaln2, "identity")</pre>
mytree <- njs(d)</pre>
ggtree(mytree) +
  geom tiplab() +
 xlim(-1, 15)
ggtree(mytree, branch.length="none") +
  geom tiplab() +
  xlim(-1, 15)
ggtree(mytree, layout="circular") +
  geom tiplab2(color='blue', size=3)
ggtree(mytree, layout="circular", branch.length="none",
  geom tiplab2(aes(angle=angle), color='blue', size=3)
```

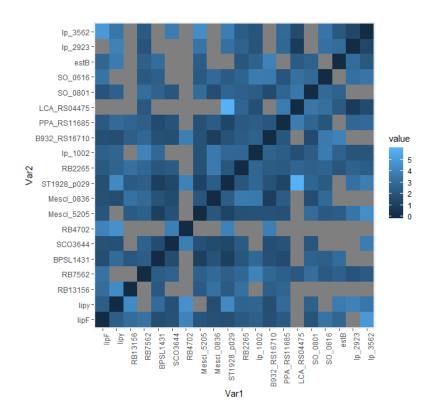


## Heatmap with ggplot2

```
library(reshape2)
library(ggplot2)
d <- DistanceMatrix(aln, correction="Jukes-Cantor", verbose=FALSE)

d_melt <- melt(d)
ggplot(d_melt, aes(x=Var1, y=Var2, fill=value)) +
    geom_tile()

ggplot(d_melt, aes(x=Var1, y=Var2, fill=value)) +
    geom_tile() +
    theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 1))</pre>
```



### **Next**

- Sequence analysis IV
- Case study
- R with blast