

Finding patterns in Genome Data

Project Study - Summer Semester 2024

Presentation Date: 19th July 2024, Friday

Masters in Professional IT Business and Digitalization

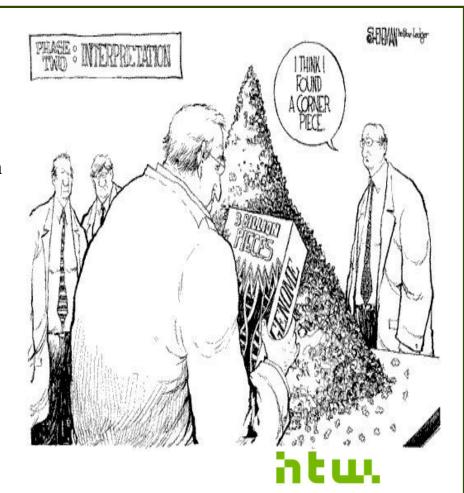


Project Guidance

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Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin

Agenda

- Project Study Overview
 - Motivation
 - Objective
- The Approach
 - Conceptual Understanding of Genome Data
 - Data Collection from Genome Databases
 - Genome Data Interpretation
 - Things Accomplished





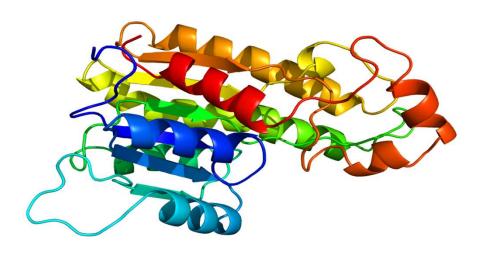
- Technical Implementation
 - Architecture, Technical Components, Algorithms
 - Processing Coding Sequences
 - Processing Non-Coding Sequences
 - Generate clean data
- Challenges and Resolutions
 - Example Challenges and Resolutions
- Conclusion and Next Steps
- Extras Python Code



Global Motivation

• Genome Data

- Evolving field of Bio-Informatics
- Complex Data DNA, Proteins
- Discover Mutations, Cause of Diseases





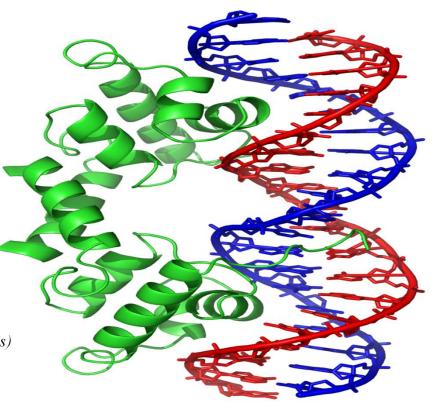
• Many ML Algorithm Possibilities

- Supervised and Unsupervised
- Ex. Classification, Clustering, Neural Network



Personal Motivation

- To gain deeper understanding on BioInformatics / Computational Biology
- Apply my Knowledge gained
 - Machine Intelligence Lab, Univ of Cincinnati, USA
 - *ML*, Pattern Recognition, Spatial Data Mining(Thesis)
 - HTW Course work
- Python and Sequence Analysis





Objective

- Research on Genome Data / Databases
 - NCBI / Ensembl Databases
 - Identify Organism (say, Bacteria)
 - RefSeq files (Sequence files / FASTA format)
 - Feature files (GFF files)
- Build a Pipeline
 - Extract Sequence files from Genome Databases
 - Retrieve Data pertaining to Features (CDS, Gene)
 - *Identify Coding and Non-Coding Regions*
 - Store Coding and Non-Coding regions in FASTA files
 - Preparation of Training and Test Data to be fed to NN





Conceptual Understanding of Genome Data











COUPLED

NON-LINEAR

COMPLEXITY

PLASTICITY

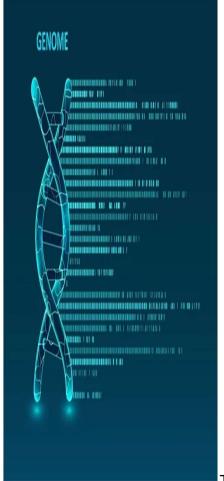
NON-EQUILIBRIUM

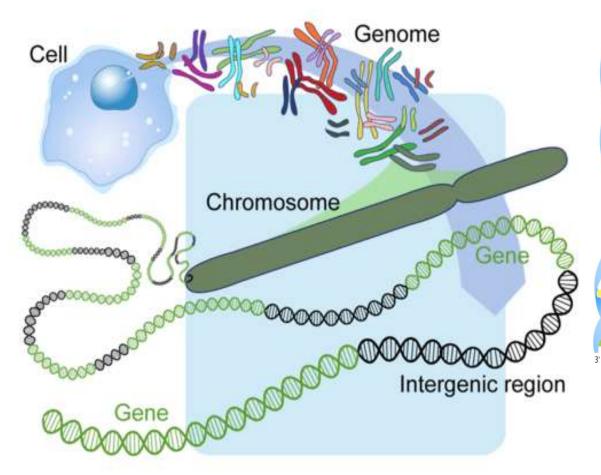




COMPLEX PHENOTYPES

Conceptual understanding of Genome





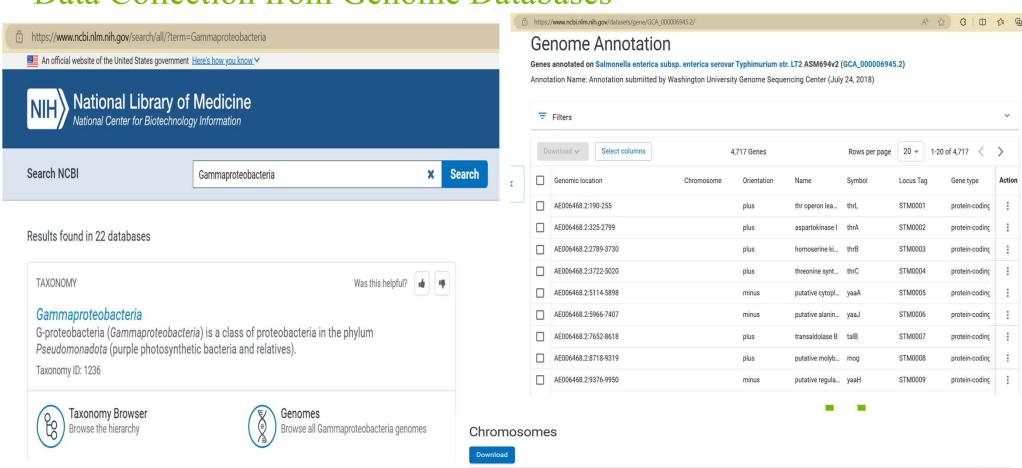
hydrogen bonds

Adenine (A)
Thymine (T)
Cytosine (C)
Guanine (G)

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Two types of Organisms: Prokaryotes(Bacteria), Eukaryotes (Humans, Animals, Plants)

Data Collection from Genome Databases



Chromosome

chromosome

pSLT

GenBank

AE006468.2

AE006471.2

RefSea

NC_003197.2

NC_003277.2

Size (bp)

48,57,450

93,933

GC content (%)

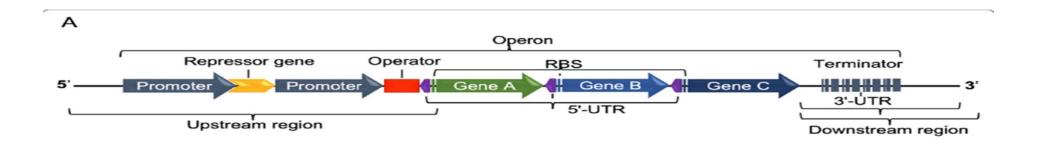
52

Unlocalized count Action

0 :

0

Interpreting Genome Data (Prokaryotes-Bacteria)



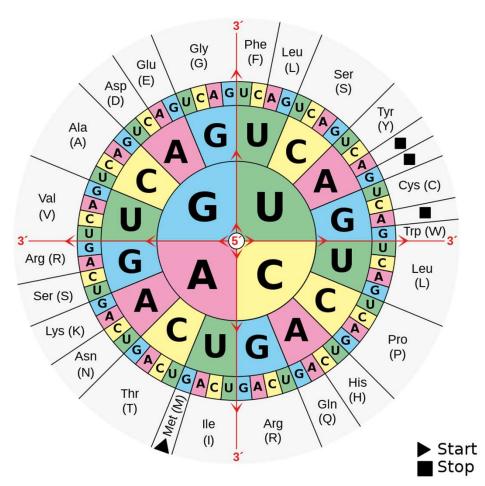
UTR - Untranslated Regions

RBS – Ribosome Binding Sites Codons – 3 Nucleotides – START and STOP ORF – Open Reading Frame



Source: Wikipedia

Interpreting Genome Data – Mapping Codon Table



Start Codon – AUG (ATG)
Initiates translation process

Stop Codon – UAA, UAG, UGA (TAA, TAG, TGA)
Initiates the termination

DNA	(m)RNA
A – Adenine	A
T – Thymine	T
C - Cytosine	U - Uracil
G - Guanine	G



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Source: Wikipedia

Things Accomplished

- Download Data from NCBI Database
 - RefSeq/GenBank (FASTA files, GFF files)
 - *FASTA Sequence files, GFF Features*
- Processing of Fasta Sequences
 - Create separate files for Genes (say, AE006468.2, AE006471.2)
 - Cleanup unwanted characters(say, N), spaces
- Processing of GFF Files (Features)
 - Create Features DB (SQLLite)
 - Create different GFF files for Genes (say, AE006468.2, AE006471.2)
- For the Sequences, for given feature (say, CDS)
 - Identify Coding and Non-Coding Sequences
 - Process Forward (+) Strands and Reverse (-) Strand. Reverse complement (-) strands
 - Generate Coding Sequences in FASTA format, Non-Coding Sequences in FASTA format
 - Finalize Training and Test Data to be fed to NN



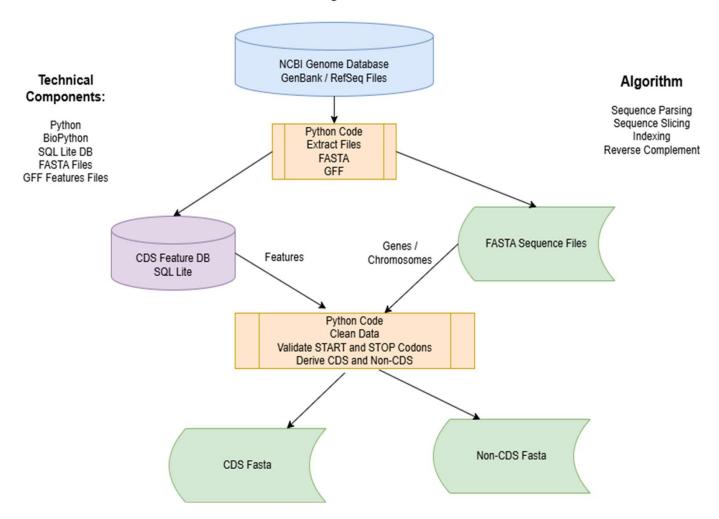


Technical Implementation





Architecture For Finding Patterns in Genome Data





Generate Output in FASTA – CDS and Non-CDS

CDS – Coding Sequences FASTA Output

E fBac	tDataGCAOutputSeqCDSPlusMv9.fasta
1	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 190 : end 255 : strand: +
2	ATGAACCGCATCAGCACCACCACTACCACCATTACCACAGGTAACGGTGCGGGCTGA
3	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 337 : end 2799 : strand: +
4	ATGCGAGTGTTGAAGTTCGGCGGTACATCAGTGGCAAATGCAGAACGTTTTCTGCGTGTTGCCGATATTCTGGAAAGCAATGCCAGGCAAGGGCAGGTAGC
5	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 2801 : end 3730 : strand: +
6	ATGGTGAAAGTGTATGCCCCGGCTTCCAGCGCGAACATGAGCGTCGGTTTCGACGTGTTGGGCGCAGCCGTCACACCCGTTGACGGCACGTTGCTGGGCGA
7	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 3734 : end 5020 : strand: +
8	ATGAAACTCTATAATCTGAAAGACCATAATGAGCAGGTCAGGCTTTGCGCAGGCCGTCACGCAAGGACTGGGCAAACAGCAGGACTTTTTTTT
9	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 5114 : end 5887 : strand: -
10	ATGCTGATTCTGATTTCACCTGCAAAAACGCTTGATTATCAAAGCCCGCTGGCCACGACCCGCTATACCCAGCCGGAGCTGTTGGATCACAGCCAGC
11	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 5966 : end 7396 : strand: -
12	ATGCCTGAGTTTTTCAGTTTTATTAACGAAATACTCTGGGGCTCGGTAATGATTTACCTGCTGCTCGGCGCAGGATGTTGGTTTACCTGGCGTACCGGATI
13	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 7665 : end 8618 : strand: +
14	ATGACGGACAAATTGACCTCCCTTCGTCAGTTCACCACCGTAGTGGCTGATACCGGAGATATCGCGGCGAATGAAACTGTATCAGCCGCAGGATGCTACAAC
15	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 8729 : end 9319 : strand: +
16	ATGGATACCTTACGTATTGGCTTAGTTTCTATCTCCGACCGCGCTTCAAGCGGCGTTTACCAGGATAAAGGCATTCCTGCGCTTGAGGAGTGGCTCGCTTC
17	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 9376 : end 9942 : strand: -
18	ATGGGCAACACTAAGTTGGCTAATCCGGCACCGCTGGGCCTGATGGGCTTCGGCATGACCACCATTCTGCTTAACCTGCACAATGCCGGTTTTTTCGCCCI
19	> CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 10092 : end 10805 : strand: -
20	ATGAACGTCACCTATTTACACGACGAGGATTTAGACTTTCTTCAGCATTGTAGCGAAGAACAACTCGCCGATTTCGCCCGTTTGCTGACGCATAACGAAAA

Non-CDS – Non-Coding Sequences FASTA Output

fBac	ctDataGCAOutputNCSeqv4.fasta
1	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 0 : end 189 : strand: +
2	AGAGATTACGTCTGGTTGCAAGAGATCATGACAGGGGGAATTGGTTGAAAATAAAT
3	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 255 : end 336 : strand: +
4	CGCGTACAGGAAACACAGAAAAAGCCCGCACCTGAACAGTGCGGGCTTTTTTTT
5	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 2799 : end 2800 : strand: +
6	C The state of the
7	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 3730 : end 3733 : strand: +
8	TCA
9	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 5020 : end 5113 : strand: -
10	CCATTGCGCCCGGTGGCGCTGTCGCTTACCGGGCCTATGGGGTGTCGATTTGTAGGCCGGATAAGGCGTAACCGCCATCCGGCGATGCCG
11	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 5887 : end 5965 : strand: -
12	ATTCAGTCCTTGCAGGGAATTTTCTGCGACTTTAGCAAAAAACGCCGCAGAGTTGACCGATGGTTGCGATTGTCGGC
13	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 7396 : end 7664 : strand: +
14	TAACGTCCCTCTTGTTGATGCCGGCACGCTTTGATAATCCTGTATAAGCGTGACCCATGATGTAGATGACCTTGTCAGACTAATATTAACGGCAGTTTACCA
15	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 8618 : end 8728 : strand: +
16	TCATTAACGCGTGGCCCTGATATGGGTCACGCTACCTCTTCTGAAACCTGTCTGT
17	> Non-CDS: Gene sequence ID AE006468.2: start 9319: end 9375: strand: -
18	CCGGAAAATACTGATAGTAGGGTTATTCCTCCCGGTGCGGGAGGAATAAAAGAGAT
19	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006468.2 : start 9942 : end 10091 : strand: -
20	AATTCCTCAAAATCATCATAATTGAATGGTGAAATAGTTTCCCAGAATAACGAGTTCCGTATTCGGGGGCGCGCATAATAATCAGGGGGGAAGAGAGCACTGTCT
21	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 0 : end 93 : strand: +
22	GAGTGAACGGATGAAACAGAAAGACCGTCTGTACGGCGTGGCACCGGCCTTACCCCGATTGCAGGCTGTGAAGCTAGGCCGCAGGTCCGCTAT
23	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 378 : end 711 : strand: +
24	CCGGTGATGATGATGCCGGTTAAGGAGGCCACGGAGAAGAACGTGACAATGATACCGGGCGGCGGGGACAGGAAACTCTGGAAAACGCGGCCGTGCTG
25	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 1155 : end 1333 : strand: +
26	CCCGCAGCTACCTGAACCACTGGACATCCCGCTGGGCGCAGGGAACGGACTGGAAACAGACGTACTGACATCCCAGGAAACGATCCTGAAACGTAAACCGTG
27	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 1600 : end 1722 : strand: +
28	GATAAGAAGGTGAATGAGTAACTTTCTTGATCGTCTCGTCAGTGAGTG
29	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 1845 : end 1849 : strand: +
30	TTTT
31	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 2789 : end 3729 : strand: +
32	CCCACCAGATTATGAAAATCCGGCTGACGTCGGAGGATTTTGTACGTCTGTCGCCGGGTGCCGCTGTTTTCTGCGCGGAACGCTCGTTCTTCCTGCCAAAA
33	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 3870 : end 3966 : strand: -
34	GGATGAAGCGGCGTCTCCATGGCTTGAGGATTGGAGCCTTTATGCCAGAAGTTACAACCCCGGATTGCAGCCGGATGTTATACGACGGTTTTACTG
35	> Non-CDS: Gene sequence ID AE006471.2: start 4725: end 4991: strand: -
36	TATTACCTGCCATTCCCTCCCATGACGGGGCCGGTGTTTGTACTGCTCCCCCCTGAAGCCCCGGCCGG
37	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 5549 : end 5638 : strand: -
38	GATAAAACTCCCTGAACACAGTTAAGTTCATTGTGTTATGACAGAAGGTGTGCTTCTGCTCCTGCACACCCGTAACGCCGCTTCATCC
39	> Non-CDS : Gene sequence ID AE006471.2 : start 6538 : end 6670 : strand: -
40	GTCCCACGGCTGATAAGCCAGATCACGACCAGGACGCCGGTCAGAAAGCCGGAGATAAAGACGCTGGTCAGCAGCAGGAGAATCAGTGCACGGAGCGGAGG

Challenges and Resolutions

- Finding an Organism to work with
 - Choose Bacteria. Understand complexity, clear goal on what data to work with

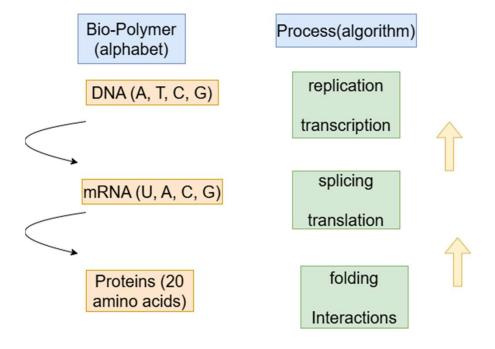
- Memory Issues in handling Datasets
 - *Reduce the Data to execute Logic.*

- Understanding Sequences, Features
 - Gain knowledge on the Features, its Data Structure





Next Steps



Problem -> Algorithms

Sequencing -> Fragment assembly problem -> The shortest superstring problem

Gene Finding -> Hidden Markov Models,
Pattern Recognition Methods

Sequence comparison -> pairwise and multiple sequence alignments -> Dynamic programming algorithm, Heuristic Methods

Finding Unknown Patterns -> CNN



Source: folding.chmcc.org, Intro to BioInformatics, Professor Jarek Meller

References

- Deep Modeling of DNA Sequences with Python and Keras, Martin Preusse, Gokcen Eraslan(Researchers at Helmholtz Munich)
- Intro to BioInformatics, Prof. Jarek Meller, Cincinnati Childrens Hospital Research(<u>www.chmcc.org</u>)
- Demystify DNA Sequencing with Machine Learning and Python, The AI Dream, Oct 26, 2020



Python Coding

(Extra, if time permits)





Processing Sequence Files – Python Code

```
## Code is to Open and read the file\n",
BCTGCA20 = open('dataset\\data1\\GCA_000006945.2_ASM694v2_genomic.fna')
readBCTGCA20 = BCTGCA20.read()
```

```
## Reading Sequences using BioPython
## Using BioPython we can extract ID, Name, Description, Number of Features, Seq of the Genes
## Seq stores the sequence

fBactDataGCA="C:\\Kalyan\\GeneSequence\\dataset\\data1\\GCA_0000006945.2_ASM694v2_genomic.fna"
sequences=[i for i in SeqIO.parse(fBactDataGCA, 'fasta')]
```

```
SeqIO.write(gene_of_interest,'C:\\Kalyan\\GeneSequence\\dataset\\data1\\GCA_AE006468_2.fna', 'fasta')

SeqIO.write(gene_of_interest,'C:\\Kalyan\\GeneSequence\\dataset\\data1\\GCA_AE006471_2.fna', 'fasta')
```

ID: AE006468.2 Name: AE006468.2

Description: AE006468.2 Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovar Typhimurium str. LT2, complete genome

Number of features: 0

Seq('AGAGATTACGTCTGGTTGCAAGAGATCATGACAGGGGGAATTGGTTGAAAATAA...ATA')

Install BioPython, PyTorch, GFFUtils
Import BioPython Libraries

Read FASTA File

Parse FASTA File

Identify Genes of Interest

Store them in Separate Fasta Files

Understand Sequence Data

SeqID, No. of Genes, Length, Extra Characters, Spaces

Processing Features GFF – Python Code

```
featTypes = ['gene','CDS','mRNA','exon','intron', 'utr']
for feat in featTypes:
   dbfeatcount = dbgff.count features of type(feat)
   print("DB GFF Count Features:", feat, dbfeatcount)
DB GFF Count Features: 14390
DB GFF Count Features: gene 4678
                                      Understand Features
DB GFF Count Features: CDS 4555
                                      CDS
DB GFF Count Features: mRNA 0
                                      Gene
DB GFF Count Features: exon 118
                                      Exon
DB GFF Count Features: intron 0
                                      Intron
DB GFF Count Features: utr 0
                                      mRNA
```

Process CDS and Non-CDS + and - strands





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