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# BioJS-HGV Viewer: Genetic Variation Visualizer

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## Abstract

*Studying of the pattern of genetic variants can help us understand evolution besides identifying the key driver variants that affect the well being of an individual or population. Catalogs of genetic variants are vast and lack an interactive exploratory interface.*

*We present BioJS-HGV Viewer, a BioJavascript component to represent and visualize genetic variants pooled from various sources. The tool displays sequences and variants at different levels facilitating representation of variant sites and annotations in a user friendly and interactive manner.*

*The code for BioJS-HGV Viewer is available at:*

*<https://github.com/saketkc/biojs-genetic-variation-viewer>.*

*A demo is available at: <http://saketkc.github.io/biojs>*

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the advent of next-generation sequencing technologies, it has been possible to profile genomes in large numbers. One of the chief outcomes of such projects has been catalog of genetic variants such as dbSNP[1] and COSMIC[2]. These catalogs contain publicly accessible sets of genetic variants found in humans which can be utilized to study evolutionary relationships and disease specific variations. COSMIC database is a curated set of somatic mutations as observed in cancer samples. The number of such variations are huge. dbSNP 129 reportedly had more than 14 million unique variants [3]. The availability of data at such a large scale makes the analysis and interpretation challenging.

Any exploratory attempt at analyzing the variation data would involve visualizing the variants across the genome to determine specific sites, if any, where the mutations are more

frequent or are absent completely. Thus, visualization is critical from the point of interpretation of the vast catalogs of variants. There has been though limited efforts in developing visualization registries for such databases. For example the Comic Genome Browser[2] offers limited flexibility to customize the view and present limited annotations.

BioJS-HGV Viewer is a BioJS [4] component developed to visualize genetic variants in a comprehensive manner. BioJS is an open source javascript library providing various components to visualize biological data. The visualizations are web based and hence are absolutely platform independent.

## II. METHODS

The functionality provided by BioJS-HGV Viewer has two mode views:

- Overview
- Detailed or Zoomed View

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The architecture of this component is designed to handle both DNA and protein variants. The current implementation makes use of protein variants. These variant sites have been generated by an un-published webservice made available through EBI. This service has an indexed database of protein variants as reported in the COSMIC and UniProt[5] database and is made available as a JSON[6] file. The support for standard data formats such as VCF[7] is being implemented.

The demo at <http://saketkc.github.io/biojs> loads the variants for protein *J3KP33*, by default. The component however allows loading other proteins by passing an additional argument to the url. For example: <http://saketkc.github.io/biojs/src/test/javascript/TestHGVViewer.html?q=P00533>.

By default, SIFT and Polyphen scores are averaged and the type of mutations are then decided based on this average score. The component however allows user to choose from either or all of the scores.

The user can also choose to hide a particular category of mutations. Both the overview and detailed mode have another '*open view*'<sup>2</sup> where these mutations can further be separately visualized as *Stop Gained*, *Missense* and *Splice Region*.

All the visualizations are rendered as scalable vector graphics(SVG) using the *d3js*[8] javascript library

## I. Overview Mode

In the default mode the viewer presents variant information in a condensed format focusing on the number and *type of mutations* at each site. The *type of mutations* are classified as:

- **Benign**
- **Damaging**
- **Mixed**

The 'Mixed' category represents an **intermediate** state between damaging and benign.

The classification currently uses the predictions scores of Polyphen[9] and SIFT[10]. Polyphen scores are on a scale of [0,1] with 1

indicating that the mutation is damaging and 0 indicating the mutation being benign. SIFT scores also operate on the scale of [0,1] however 0 indicates a damaging mutation. The webservice has a database of all mutations across various proteins with pre-generated scores which can be retrieved as a JSON file.

The data thus received is parsed for calculating the number of mutations in each category. Each category is defined by threshold levels. For example a Polyphen score between 0.75 and 1.0 can be considered to reflect a damaging mutation. These threshold levels can be modified by the user. The height of each rectangular box depicting the mutation is dynamically adjusted based on the maximum number of variants at any site.

## II. Detailed View

In the detailed view<sup>3</sup> each individual amino acid on the protein is displayed as a rectangular box with all variants at that site. The box for variants is colored based on its type. On a *mouse over* action at the variant box, the tooltip shows detailed information about that particular mutation.

## III. DISCUSSION

BioJS-HGV Viewer can be used to study the pattern of mutations. A visual inspection can help discover sites of conserved regions or regions which are frequently mutated. Being entirely web based, it can be accessed from any platform.

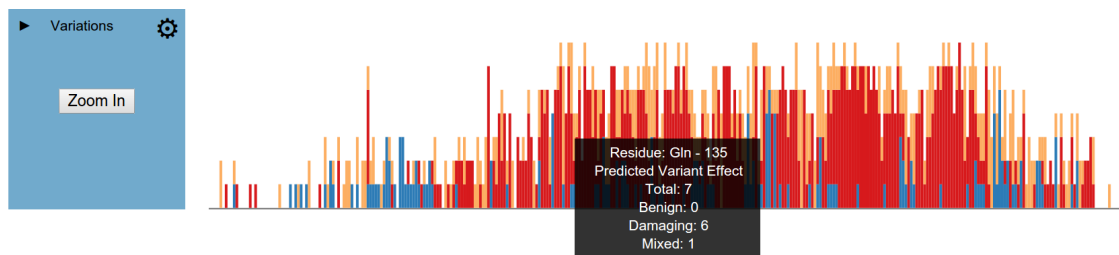
## IV. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the BioJS community for insightful discussions. This project was funded by Google Summer of Code 2014.

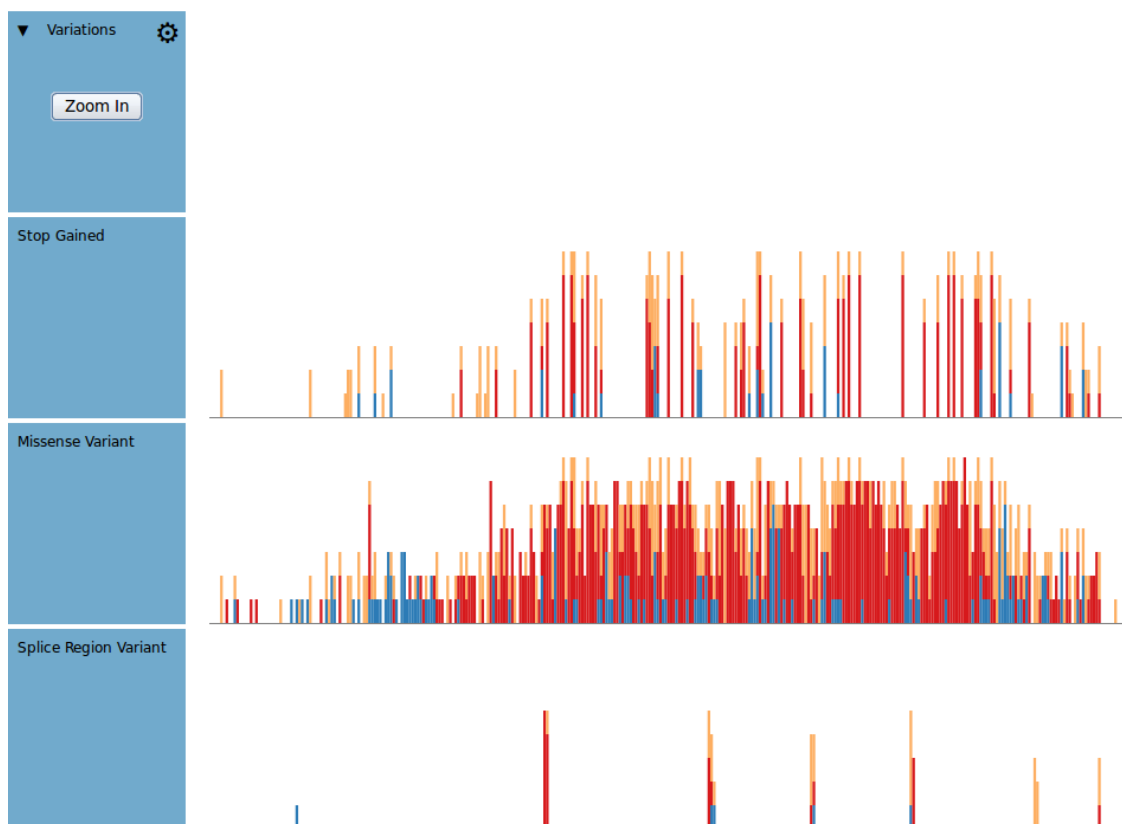
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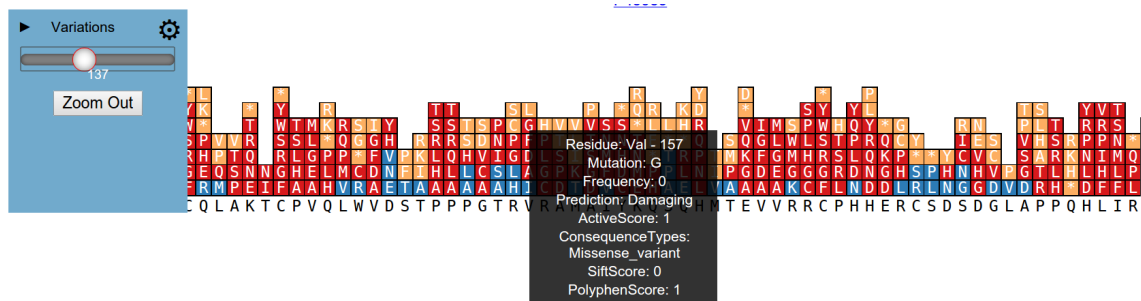
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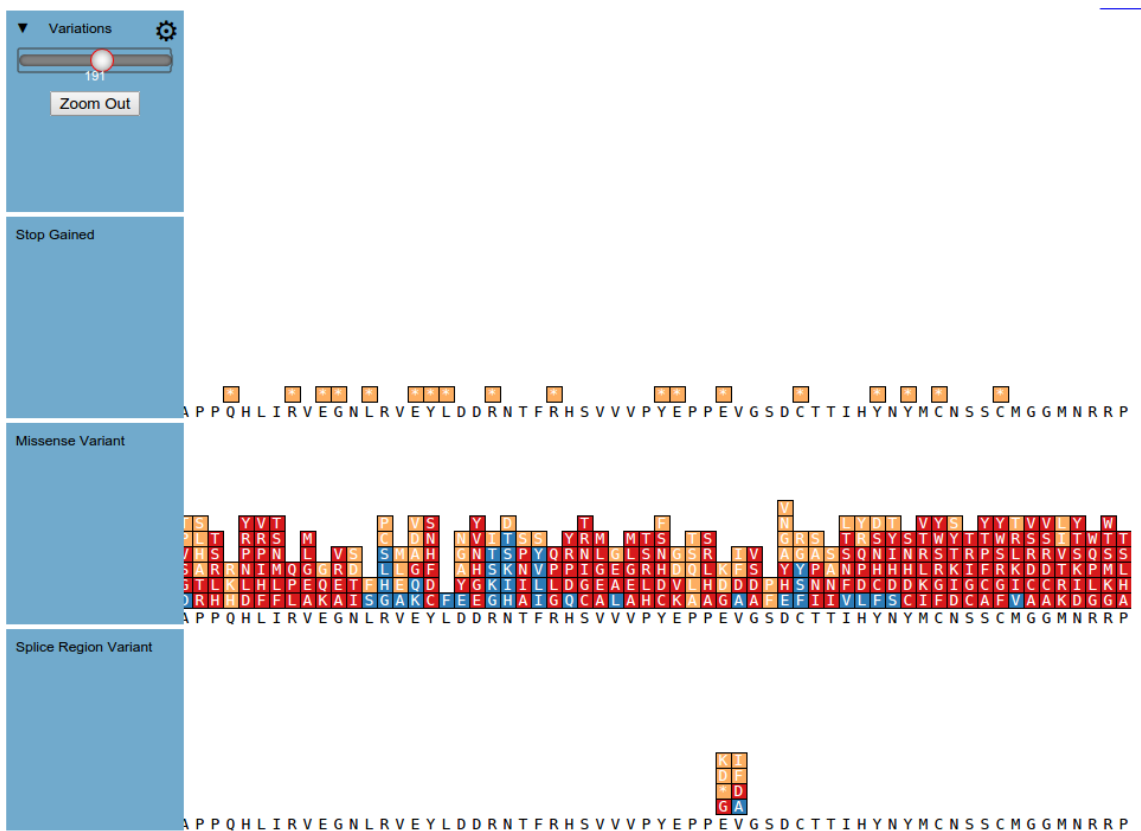
**Figure 1:** 'Overview' of genetic variants as shown in by HG viewer. Tooltips are used to display the number of mutations in benign, damaging and mixed categories.



**Figure 2:** Overview with open view ON



**Figure 3:** 'Detailed view' of genetic variants. The SIFT/Polyphen scores and associated information with the mutations is rendered using tooltips



**Figure 4:** Zoomed with open view