BCB570 HW4

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In [5]: '''
        This file reads .gaf files and finds out the annotation statistics
        [1]--> file path
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        from __future__ import division
        import sys
        import Bio.UniProt.GOA
        import tabletext
        class bcolors:
            HEADER = ' \setminus 033[95m']
            OKBLUE = '\033[94m']
            OKGREEN = ' \setminus 033[92m']
            WARNING = ' \033[93m']
            FAIL = ' \033[91m']
            ENDC = ' \033[Om']
            BOLD = ' \setminus 033[1m']
            UNDERLINE = ' \033[4m']
        #read .gaf file with gafiterator
        infiles=["goa_human.gaf", "goa_cow.gaf", "goa_rat.gaf", "goa_mouse.gaf", "goa_zebrafish.ga
        tProt=["Total Proteins"]
        eProt=["Prots with exp evidence"]
        neProt=["Prots with no exp evidence"]
        perc=["%Prots with exp evidence"]
        exp_ids=(["EXP","IDA","IPI","IMP","IGI","IEP"])
        for f in infiles:
            prots_exp=[]
            evd_exp=[]
            prots_all=[]
            with open(f, 'r') as handle:
                 for rec in Bio.UniProt.GOA.gafiterator(handle):
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#make two different lists for experimentally verified and other type of pr

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prots_all.append(rec["DB_Object_ID"])
                    if rec["Evidence"] in exp_ids:
                        prots_exp.append(rec["DB_Object_ID"])
                        evd_exp.append(rec["Evidence"])
            #remove redundant entries
            totalprots=len(set(prots_all))
            num_exp_prots=len(set(prots_exp))
            num_noexp_prots=totalprots-num_exp_prots
           print bcolors.BOLD +'Results for input file:',f,bcolors.ENDC
           print 'Total proteins:',totalprots
           print 'Total proteins with experimental evidence:', num_exp_prots,'fraction:',(num
            print 'Total proteins without experimental evidence:', num_noexp_prots,' fraction:
            #data for table
            tProt.append(totalprots)
            eProt.append(num_exp_prots)
            neProt.append(num_noexp_prots)
           perc.append(format((num_exp_prots/totalprots*100), '.2f'))
Results for input file: goa_human.gaf
Total proteins: 19502
Total proteins with experimental evidence: 13619 fraction: 69.8338631935
Total proteins without experimental evidence: 5883 fraction: 30.1661368065
Results for input file: goa_cow.gaf
Total proteins: 20193
Total proteins with experimental evidence: 671 fraction: 3.32293368989
Total proteins without experimental evidence: 19522 fraction: 96.6770663101
Results for input file: goa_rat.gaf
Total proteins: 19710
Total proteins with experimental evidence: 5641 fraction: 28.6199898529
Total proteins without experimental evidence: 14069 fraction: 71.3800101471
Results for input file: goa_mouse.gaf
Total proteins: 21691
Total proteins with experimental evidence: 11272 fraction: 51.9662532848
Total proteins without experimental evidence: 10419 fraction: 48.0337467152
Results for input file: goa_zebrafish.gaf
Total proteins: 21842
Total proteins with experimental evidence: 4229 fraction: 19.3617800568
Total proteins without experimental evidence: 17613 fraction: 80.6382199432
In [6]: #print final table
        print bcolors.BOLD + bcolors.HEADER+'\t\t\n\nTable 1. Results for the input files'+b
        tdata=[]
        header=["","human","cow","rat","mouse","zebrafish"]
        tdata=[header,tProt,eProt,neProt,perc]
        print tabletext.to_text(tdata)
                        Table 1. Results for the input files
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	human	COW	rat	mouse	zebrafish
Total Proteins	19502	20193	19710	21691	21842
Prots with exp evidence	13619	671	5641	11272	4229
Prots with no exp evidence	5883	19522	14069	10419	17613
%Prots with exp evidence	69.83	3.32	28.62	51.97	19.36

Table 1 summarizes all the results found by this script. If we look at raw numbers humans have most number of annotated proteins i.e. 13,619. If we compare the percent of proteins experimentally verified, we again see that human have the most i.e. 69.83% followed by mouse which has almost 52% of proteins experimentally verified.