

PyWaw #65
13.02.2017

Biologia pythona

dr Jacek Śmietański
jacek.smietanski@ii.uj.edu.pl
<http://jaceksmietanski.net>



Instytut Informatyki UJ
Bioinformatyka struktur RNA



Epam
Algorithm Developer, Python

Hobby:

- Bilety z całego świata
- Geocaching



O czym powiem

- Czym jest bioinformatyka i dlaczego jest użyteczna
- Dlaczego bioinformatycy tak lubią pythona
- O bibliotece biopython
- Pokażę kilka innych popularnych narzędzi bioinformatycznych
- O platformie Rosalind
- O projektach realizowanych w moim laboratorium

Medycyna

np. medycyna personalizowana



Farmaceutyka

np. projektowanie leków



Kryminalistyka

np. identyfikacja sprawców



Sądownictwo

np. ustalanie ojcostwa

Rolnictwo

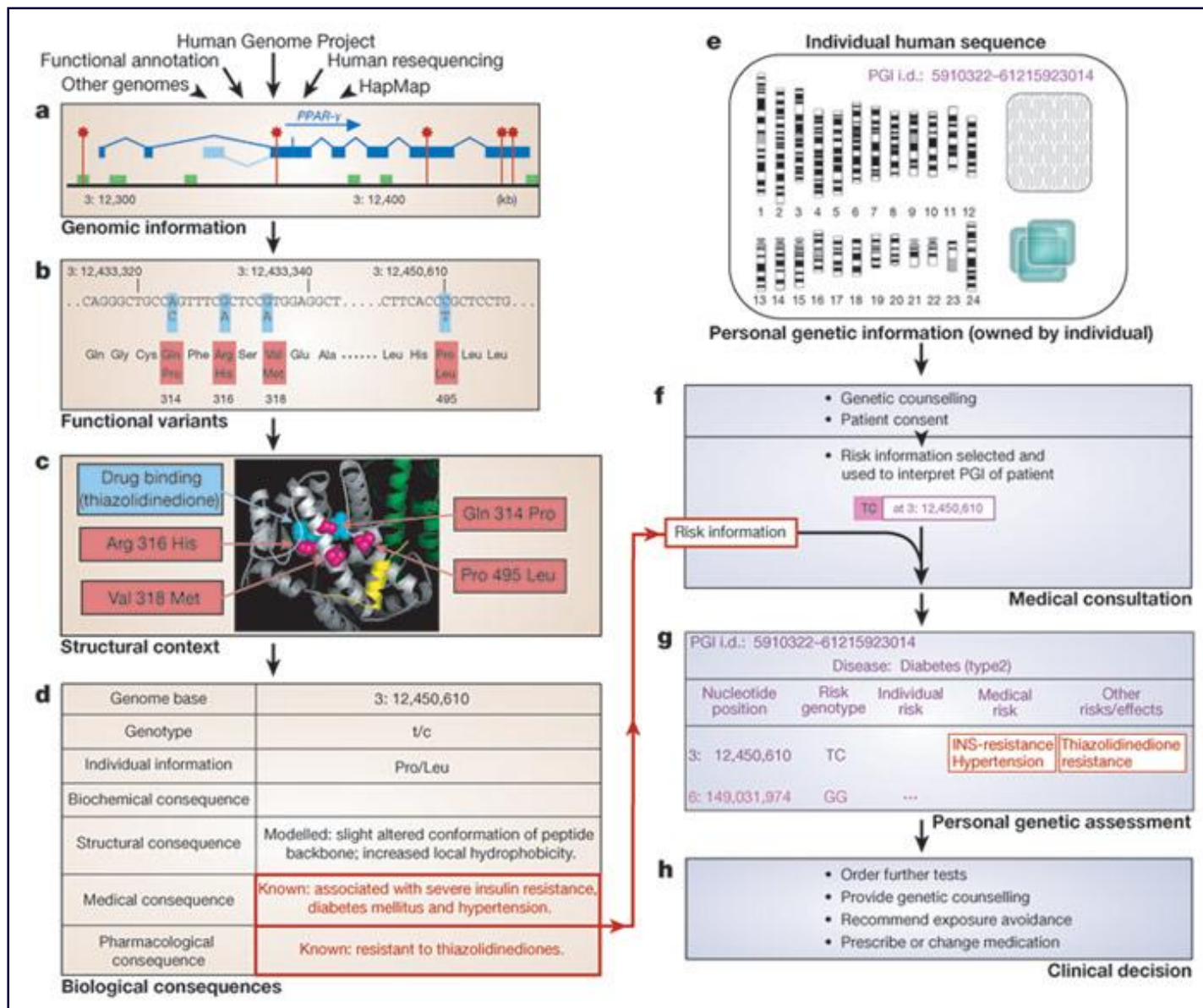
np. tworzenie nowych odmian



Archeologia

np. badania paleontologiczne

Medycyna personalizowana



Bazy danych

- tworzenie i przechowywanie zbiorów danych
- opisywanie danych, identyfikacja powiązań, aktualizacja

Big data

- analizy porównawcze na ogromnych zbiorach danych

Uczenie maszynowe

- przewidywanie i klasyfikacja (genów, struktur, oddziaływań itp.)

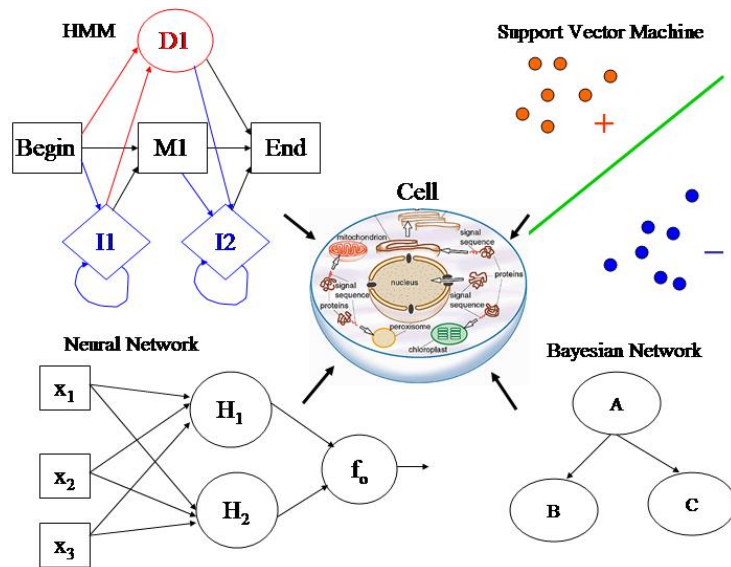
Metody optymalizacji

- modelowanie molekularne, filogenetyka

Teoria grafów

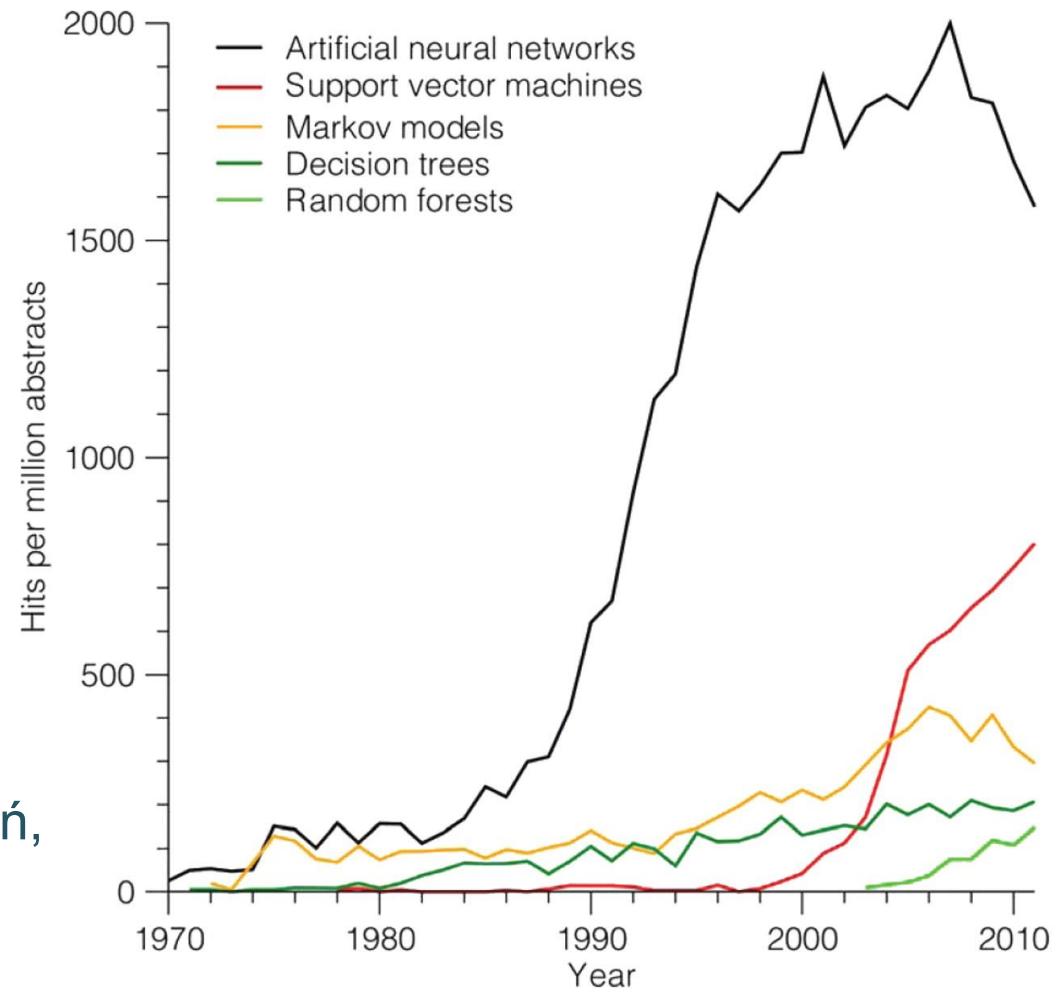
- konstrukcja i porównywanie sieci metabolicznych

Uczenie maszynowe w bioinformatyce

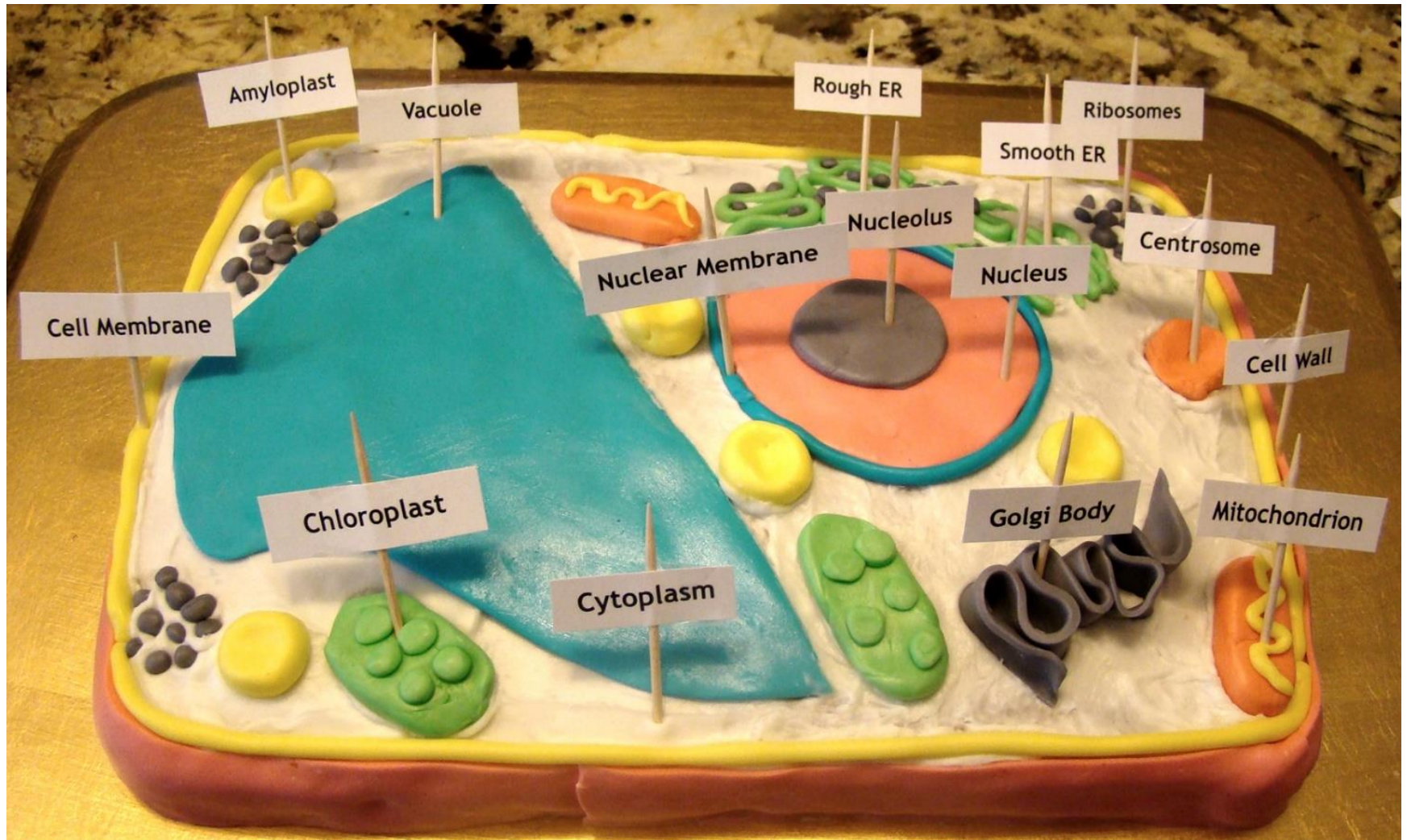


przewidywanie genów,
struktur białkowych, oddziaływań,
klasyfikacja gatunków, ...

Zastosowanie technik ML w bioinformatyce:

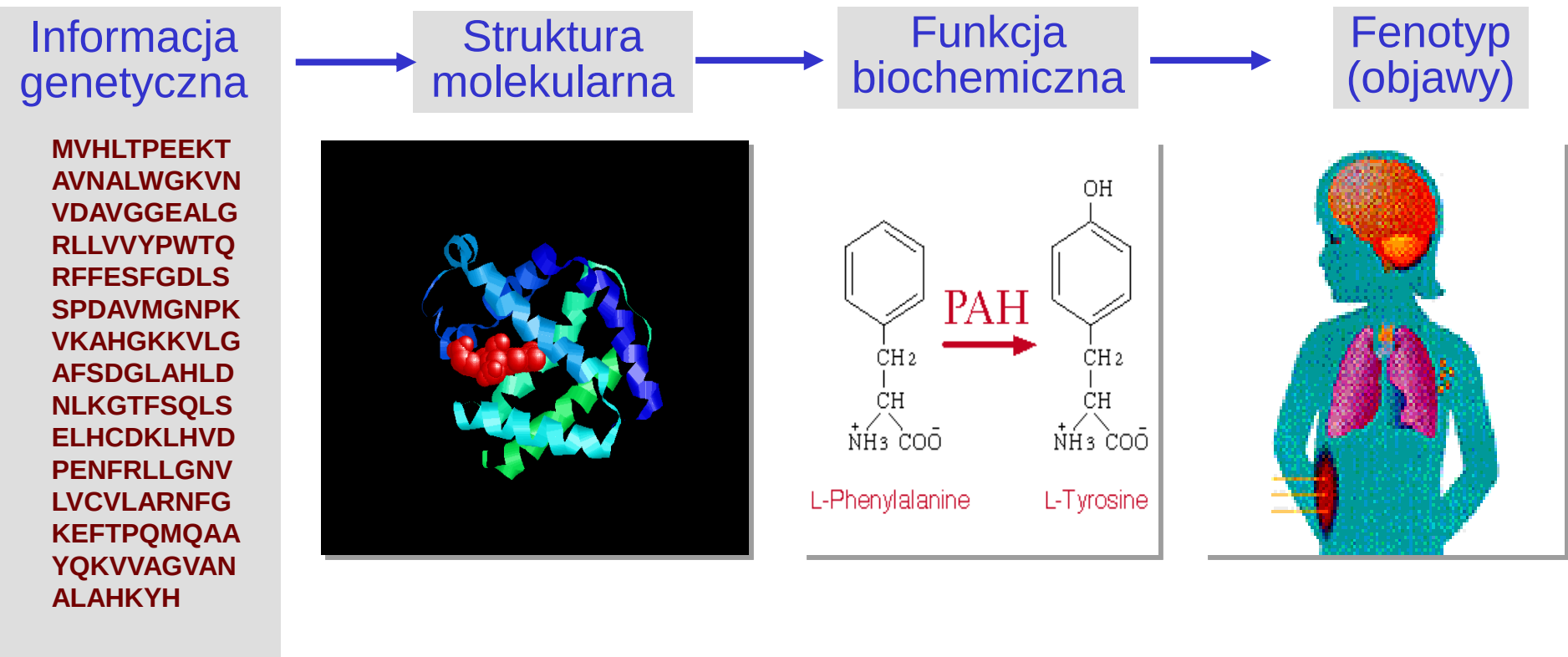


Obszar rozważań – komórka



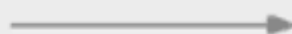
DNA → RNA → Białko

Sekwencja → Struktura → Funkcja → Fenotyp



bioinformatics in the 90s

primary databases containing large-scale experimental data in genomics and proteomics



understanding functions and utilities of individual genes or proteins



bioinformatics now

secondary databases (knowledge bases) containing accumulated biological knowledge



understanding functions and utilities at the molecular, cellular and organism levels



bioinformatics in the future

a complete computer representation of the cell and the organism



understanding basic principles of the higher complexity of biological systems

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:

(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

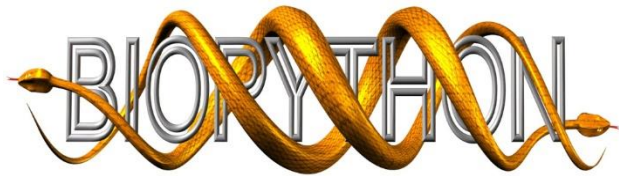
SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.



Biopython

<http://biopython.org>



BioJava

<http://biojava.org>



BioPerl

<http://www.bioperl.org>



BioRuby

<http://bioruby.open-bio.org/>



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Biopython

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Introduction

Biopython is a set of freely available tools for biological computation written in [Python](#) by an international team of developers.

It is a distributed collaborative effort to develop Python libraries and applications which address the needs of current and future work in bioinformatics. The source code is made available under the [Biopython License](#), which is extremely liberal and compatible with almost every license in the world.

We are a member project of the [Open Bioinformatics Foundation \(OBF\)](#), who take care of our domain name and hosting for our mailing list etc. The OBF used to host our development repository, issue tracker and website but these are now on [GitHub](#).

This wiki will help you download and install Biopython, and start using the libraries and tools.

Get Started	Get help	Contribute
Download Biopython	Tutorial (PDF)	What's being worked on
Installation help (PDF)	Documentation on this wiki	Developing on Github
	Cookbook (working examples)	Google Summer of Code
	Discuss and ask questions	Report bugs (older issues)

The latest release is [Biopython 1.68](#), released on 25 August 2016.

Biopython - github

biopython / biopython

Unwatch

123

★ Star

927

🍴 Fork

575

Code

Issues 182

Pull requests 64

Projects 0

Pulse

Graphs

Official git repository for Biopython (converted from CVS) <http://biopython.org/>

11,079 commits

1 branch

51 releases

136 contributors

Branch: master

New pull request

Create new file

Upload files

Find file

Clone or download

 peterjc	Test unsupported Nexus parser feature fails	Latest commit 85be07f 11 hours ago
📁 Bio	Move self-tests to test_Nexus.py	12 hours ago
📁 BioSQL	pep8 whitespace to make stricter flake8 tool happy	5 days ago
📁 Doc	Bug fix in recent update, and comment for clarification	3 days ago
📁 Scripts	Avoid blank line at end of Restriction_Dictionary.py	5 days ago
📁 Tests	Test unsupported Nexus parser feature fails	11 hours ago
📄 .codecov.yml	Fix syntax in .codecov.yml	6 months ago
📄 .gitattributes	Tell git explicitly that Tests/PDB/4CUP.mmtf is binary	8 months ago
📄 .gitignore	Avoid accidentally checking in Doc/examples/other_trees.nwk	3 months ago
📄 .travis-tox.ini	TravisCI: Run flake8 on Bio/ and Tests/ (with long ignore list)	3 days ago
📄 .travis.yml	Test on Python 3.6	24 days ago
📄 CONTRIB	Thank Blaise Li for PEP8 work.	5 days ago
📄 CONTRIBUTING	Add links to CI section of CONTRIBUTING file	3 days ago
📄 DEPRECATED	Stop subclassing deprecated Alignment in MultipleSeqAlignment.	6 months ago
📄 LICENSE	Bump copyright year in LICENSE	3 days ago
📄 MANIFEST.in	Outline CONTRIBUTING file for GitHub Pull Requests.	3 days ago
📄 NEWS	Talk about dual-licensing in the NEWS file	3 days ago
📄 README	Test on Python 3.6	24 days ago
📄 README.rst	Switching README from markdown to rst	4 years ago

Operacje na sekwencjach

```
>>> from Bio.Seq import Seq
>>> my_seq = Seq("AGTACACTGGT")
>>> my_seq
Seq('AGTACACTGGT', Alphabet())
>>> print(my_seq)
AGTACACTGGT
```

Parsowanie plików FASTA

```
>>> from Bio import SeqIO
>>> for seq_record in SeqIO.parse("ls_orchid.fasta", "fasta"):
...     print(seq_record.id)
...     print(repr(seq_record.seq))
...     print(len(seq_record))
```

```
gi|2765658|emb|Z78533.1|CIZ78533
Seq('CGTAACAAGGTTTCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGGAAGGATCATTGATGAGACCGTGG...CGC',
SingleLetterAlphabet())
740
...
gi|2765564|emb|Z78439.1|PBZ78439
Seq('CATTGTTGAGATCACATAATAATTGATCGAGTTAATCTGGAGGATCTGTTTACT...GCC',
SingleLetterAlphabet())
592
```

Porównywanie sekwencji

```
>>> from Bio import pairwise2
```

```
>>> from Bio import SeqIO
```

```
>>> seq1 = SeqIO.read("alpha.faa", "fasta")
```

```
>>> seq2 = SeqIO.read("beta.faa", "fasta")
```

```
>>> alignments = pairwise2.align.globalxx(seq1.seq, seq2.seq)
```

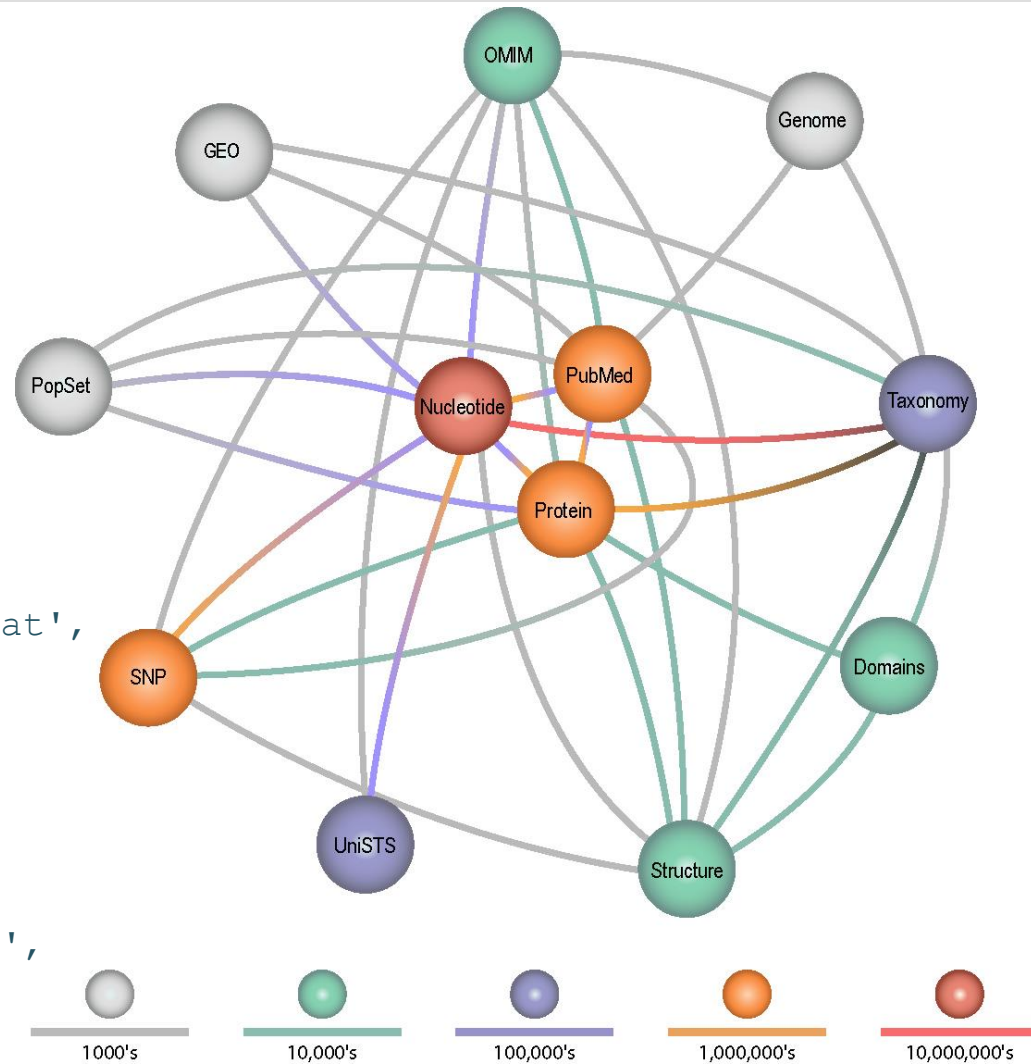
```
>>> print(pairwise2.format_alignment(*alignment[0]))
```

[illegible]

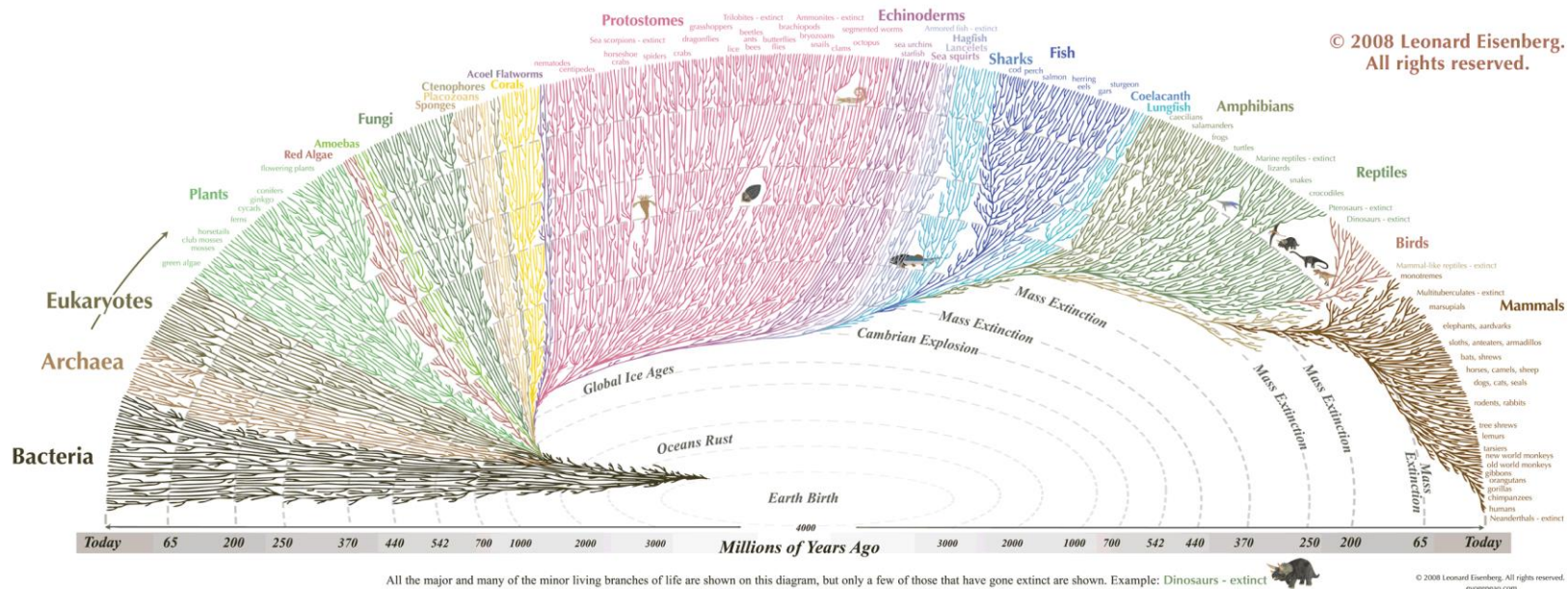
API do NCBI Entrez

```
>>> from Bio import Entrez
>>> handle = Entrez.einfo()
>>> record = Entrez.read(handle)
>>> record["DbList"]
```

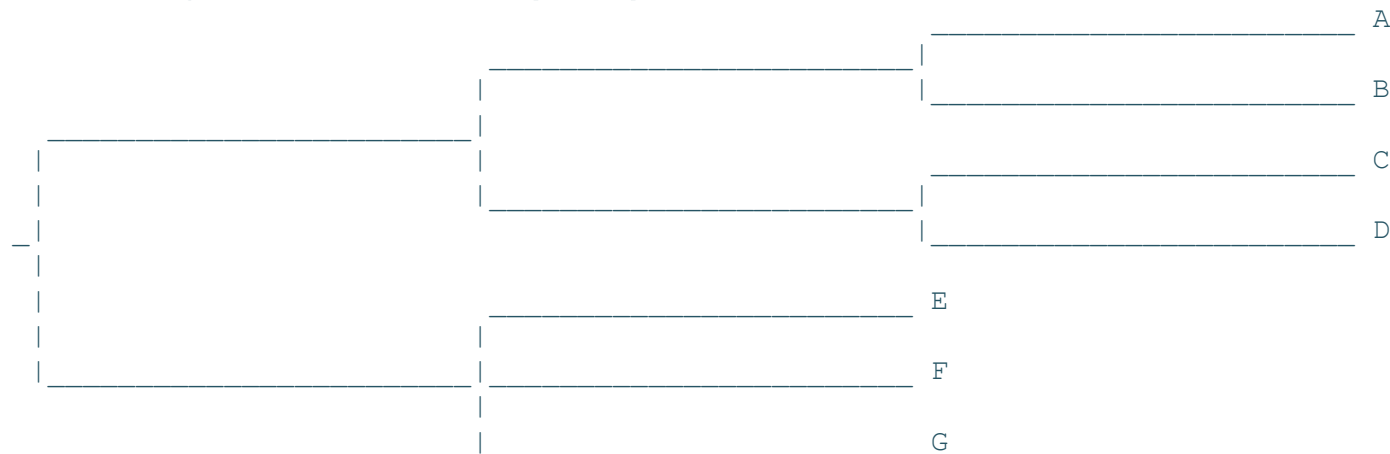
```
['pubmed', 'protein', 'nucleotide',
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 'geo', 'gds', 'homologene',
 'journals', 'mesh', 'ncbisearch',
 'nlmcatalog', 'omia', 'omim', 'pmc',
 'popset', 'probe', 'proteinclusters',
 'pcassay', 'pccompound', 'pcsubstance',
 'snp', 'taxonomy', 'toolkit',
 'unigene', 'unists']
```



Filogenetyka

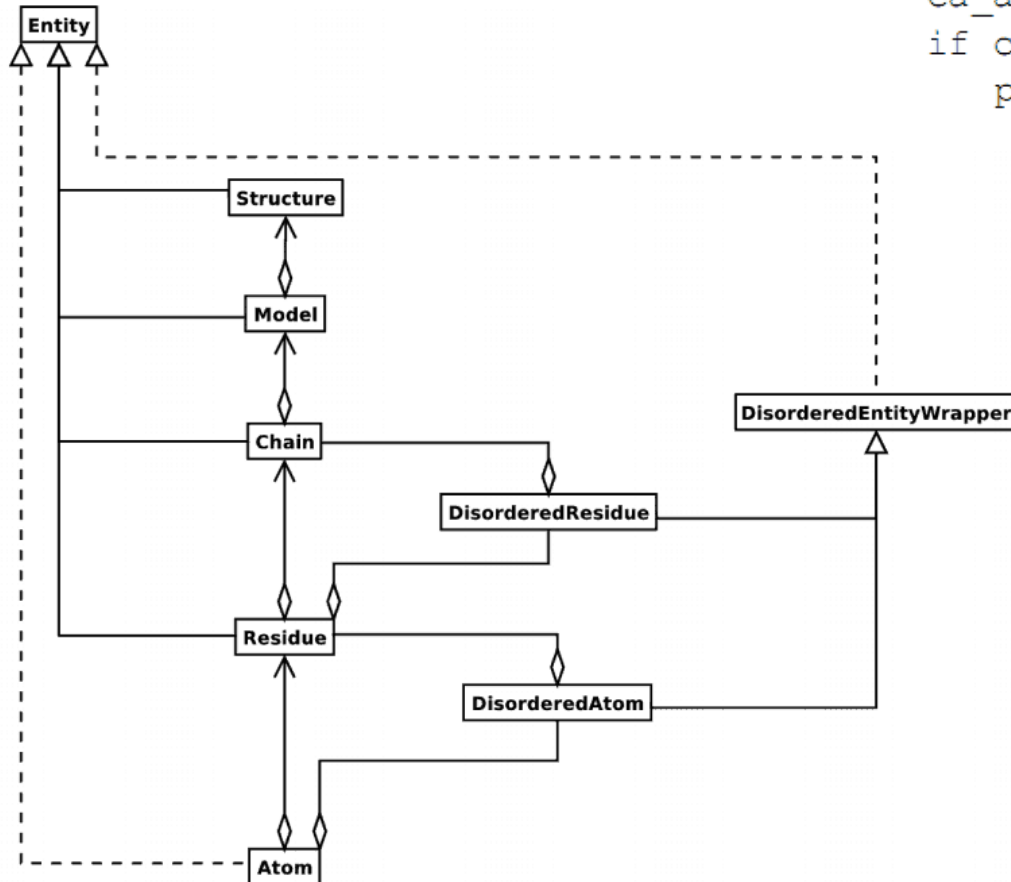


```
>>> from Bio import Phylo
>>> tree = Phylo.read("simple.dnd", "newick")
>>> Phylo.draw_ascii(tree)
```



Struktury

```
from PDBParser import PDBParser
parser=PDBParser(PERMISSIVE=1)
structure=parser.get_structure("1fat", "1fat.pdb")
for model in structure.get_list():
    for chain in model.get_list():
        for residue in chain.get_list():
            if residue.has_id("CA"):
                ca_atom=residue["CA"]
                if ca_atom.is_disordered():
                    print residue
```



<https://www.pymol.org/>

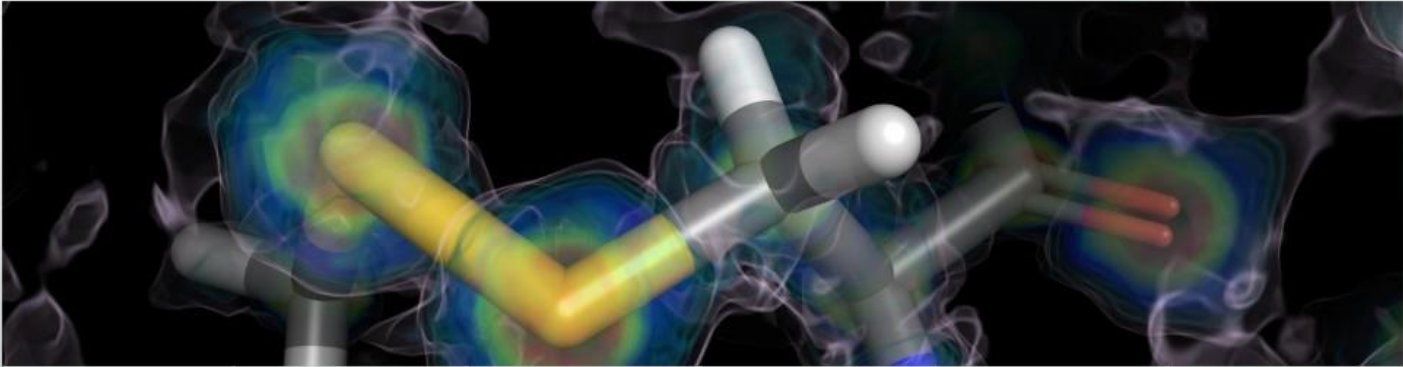
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PyMOL

A molecular visualization system on an **open source** foundation, maintained and distributed by **Schrödinger**

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PyMOL runs on   



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News

October 5, 2016: PyMOL v1.8.4.0 released. Review the release notes, and download the binaries.

July 20, 2016: PyMOL v1.8.2.3 (bugfix release) fixes a critical picking bug. See release notes.

[More news...](#)



PyMOL is a **user-sponsored** molecular visualization system on an **open-source** foundation. Please support development of this open, effective, and affordable software by purchasing an incentive copy, which is pre-built and comes with maintenance and support.

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<http://www.pyrosetta.org/>



PyRosetta

Interactive Molecular Modeling for Proteins

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Welcome to PyRosetta!

PyRosetta is an interactive Python-based interface to the powerful Rosetta molecular modeling suite. It enables users to design their own custom molecular modeling algorithms using Rosetta sampling methods and energy functions.

PyRosetta was created at [Johns Hopkins University](#) by Jeffrey J. Gray, Sergey Lyskov, and the PyRosetta Team. Its development is supported by:

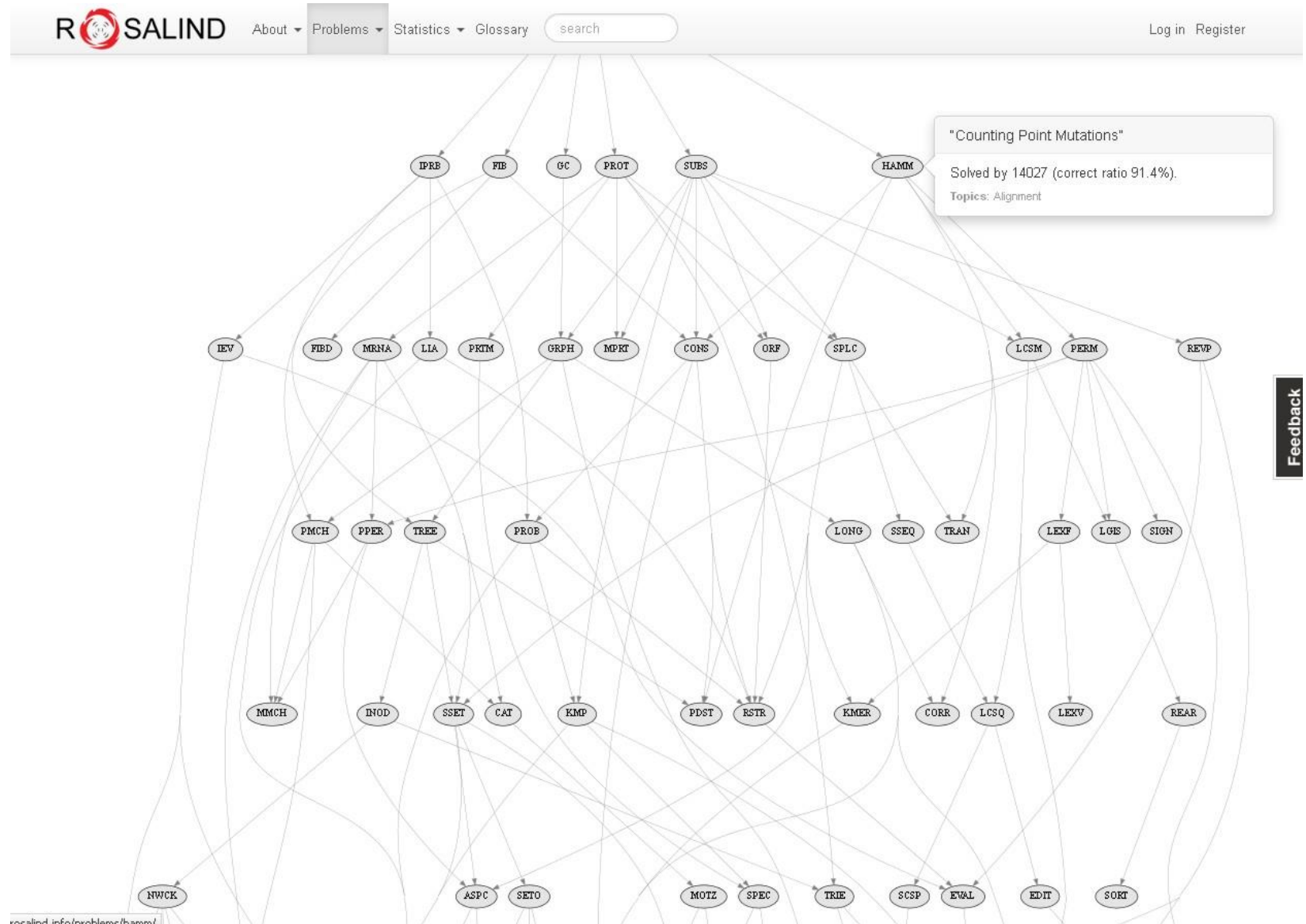


NSF Grant 0846324.



NIH grant R01-GM73151.





<http://github.com/BipUJ>

- Bio.PDBList
- PDB Search
- PyPDBe
- NDB Adapter
- RNA Central tool
- RNA 2D converter
- RNA Secondary Structures Comparison
- ...

Dziękuję za uwagę

Kontakt:

jacek.smietanski@ii.uj



RNA Structures