
mutalyzer-mutator

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Mihai Lefter

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Mutate a sequence according to a list of variant models.

INSTALLATION

The software is distributed via [PyPI](#), it can be installed with `pip`:

```
pip install mutalyzer-mutator
```

1.1 From source

The source is hosted on [GitHub](#), to install the latest development version, use the following commands.

```
git clone https://github.com/mutalyzer/mutator.git
cd mutator
pip install .
```


USAGE

The `mutate()` function provides an interface to mutate a sequence according to a list of variants. A dictionary with the reference ids as keys and their sequences as values should be provided as input. The reference with the `reference` key is the one to be mutate according to the variants model list, the second input of the `mutate()` function.

```
from mutalyzer_mutator import mutate

sequences = {"reference": "AAGG", "OTHER_REF": "AATTAA"}

variants = [
    # 2_2delinsOTHER_REF:2_4
    {
        "type": "deletion_insertion",
        "source": "reference",
        "location": {
            "type": "range",
            "start": {"type": "point", "position": 2},
            "end": {"type": "point", "position": 2},
        },
        "inserted": [
            {"sequence": "CC", "source": "description"},
            {
                "source": {"id": "OTHER_REF"},
                "location": {
                    "type": "range",
                    "start": {"type": "point", "position": 2},
                    "end": {"type": "point", "position": 4},
                },
            },
        ],
    },
]

observed = mutate(sequences, variants) # observed = 'AACCTTGG'
```


API DOCUMENTATION

3.1 Mutator

Module to mutate sequences based on a variants list.

Assumptions for which no check is performed:

- Only deletion insertion operations.
- Only exact locations, i.e., no uncertainties such as *10+?*.
- Locations are zero-based right-open with `start > end`.
- There is no overlapping between variants locations.

Notes:

- If any of the above is not met, the result will be bogus.
- There can be empty inserted lists.

`mutalyzer_mutator.mutator.mutate(sequences, variants)`

Mutate the reference sequence under `sequences["reference"]` according to the provided variants operations.

Parameters

- **sequences** (*dict*) – Sequences dictionary.
- **variants** (*list*) – Operations list.

Returns Mutated sequence.

Return type str

3.2 Util

Various util functions.

The following code is adapted from biopython 1.77:

- <https://github.com/biopython/biopython/blob/biopython-1.77/Bio/Seq.py>
- <https://github.com/biopython/biopython/blob/biopython-1.77/Bio/Data/IUPACData.py>

Notes:

- The alphabet check was removed.
- No previous custom errors are raised any longer.

`mutalyzer_mutator.util.complement(sequence)`

Complement the sequence.

```
>>> sequence = 'CCCCGATAG'
>>> complement(sequence)
'GGGGGCTATC'
```

You can use mix DNA with RNA sequences.

```
>>> sequence = 'CCCCaTuAGD'
>>> complement(sequence)
'GGGGGuAaTCH'
```

Also, you can use mixed case sequences.

```
>>> sequence = 'CCCCgatA-GD'
>>> complement(sequence)
'GGGGGcuaT-CH'
```

Note that in the above example, the ambiguous character D denotes G, A or T so its complement is H (for C, T or A).

Parameters `sequence` (*str*) – Input sequence.

Returns Complemented sequence.

Return type `str`

`mutalyzer_mutator.util.reverse_complement(sequence)`

Reverse complement the sequence.

```
>>> sequence = 'CCCCGATAGNR'
>>> reverse_complement(sequence)
'YNCTATCGGGG'
```

Note that in the above example, since R = G or A, its complement is Y (which denotes C or T).

You can use mix DNA with RNA sequences.

```
>>> sequence = 'CCCCaTuAGD'
>>> reverse_complement(sequence)
'HCTaAuGGGGG'
```

You can of course used mixed case sequences,

```
>>> sequence = 'CCCCgatA-G'
>>> reverse_complement(sequence)
'C-TaucGGGGG'
```

Parameters `sequence` (*str*) – Input sequence.

Returns Reverse complemented sequence.

Return type `str`

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