

Annotation of Genetic Variants

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Read VCF Files

Structural location of variants

Amino acid coding changes

Extras

Outline

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VCF (Variant Call Format)

Format description on 1000 Genomes Web site,
<http://www.1000genomes.org>

- ▶ fixed : CHROM, POS, ID, REF, ALT, QUAL, FILTER
- ▶ info : data in INFO field, includes values such as allele count or frequency, membership in dbSNP or HapMap, etc.
- ▶ geno : genotype information for samples defined in FORMAT field

readVcf

VCF object

```
> fl <- system.file("extdata", "ex1.vcf", package = "VariantAnnotation")
> vcf <- readVcf(fl, "hg19")
> vcf
```

```
class: VCF
dim: 10 2
genome: hg19
exptData(1): HEADER
fixed(4): REF ALT QUAL FILTER
info(1): DP
geno(3): GT GQ DP
rownames(10): 16:97430 16:101558 ... 21:6765544
             21:9779122
rowData values names(1): rangeID
colnames(2): A B
colData names(1): Samples
```

readVcf

ScanVcfParam

- ▶ Specify subsets of data by genomic position (ranges) or VCF fields
- ▶ Ranges are specified with the `which` argument
- ▶ VCF elements are specified with `fixed`, `info` and `geno` arguments

```
> param <- ScanVcfParam(which = GRanges("chr1", IRanges(1, 1e8)),  
+                       asGRanges = FALSE,  
+                       fixed = c("ALT", "FILTER"),  
+                       info = "DP",  
+                       geno = c("DP", "GT"))
```

seqlevels

Helper functions to aid with renaming and subsetting seqlevels

renameSeqlevels

- ▶ `renameSeqlevels` accepts a named character vector in the format of `oldname=newname`

```
> library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
> txdb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
> vcf_mod <- renameSeqlevels(vcf, c("16"="chr16", "21"="chr21"))
> intersect(seqlevels(vcf_mod), seqlevels(txdb))

[1] "chr16" "chr21"
```

keepSeqlevels

- ▶ `keepSeqlevels` accepts a character vector of seqlevels to "keep"

```
> vcf_21 <- keepSeqlevels(vcf_mod, "chr21")
> seqlevels(vcf_21)

[1] "chr21"
```

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locateVariants

- ▶ *TranscriptDb* annotations are used to identify variants that fall in coding, intron, 5'UTR or 3'UTR regions
- ▶ Output is a *DataFrame* with one row for each variant-transcript match

```
> loc <- locateVariants(vcf_mod, txdb)
> head(loc)
```

DataFrame with 6 rows and 7 columns

	queryID	location	txID	cdsID	geneID	precedesID	followsID
	<integer>	<factor>	<integer>	<integer>	<character>	<character>	<character>
1	1	coding	58928	173190	51728	NA	NA
2	2	coding	58928	173190	51728	NA	NA
3	3	coding	58928	173190	51728	NA	NA
4	4	intron	58970	173318	55692	NA	NA
5	4	intron	58971	173328	8312	NA	NA
6	4	intron	58972	173328	8312	NA	NA

locateVariants

Intergenic variants have gene IDs for precedes and follows

```
> loc[loc$location == "intergenic",]
```

```
DataFrame with 4 rows and 7 columns
```

	queryID	location	txID	cdsID	geneID	precedesID	followsID
	<integer>	<factor>	<integer>	<integer>	<character>	<character>	<character>
1	7	intergenic	NA	NA	NA	100500862	100132288
2	8	intergenic	NA	NA	NA	100500862	100132288
3	9	intergenic	NA	NA	NA	100500862	100132288
4	10	intergenic	NA	NA	NA	100500862	100132288

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predictCoding

- ▶ Compute amino acid codes with *BSgenome* or fasta file reference and user supplied variant alleles
- ▶ Output is a *DataFrame* with one row for each variant-transcript match. Results for coding variants only.

```
> library(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19)
> aa <- predictCoding(vcf_mod, txdb, Hsapiens)
> head(aa, 5)
```

DataFrame with 5 rows and 9 columns

	queryID	consequence	refSeq	varSeq	refAA
	<integer>	<factor>	<DNASTringSet>	<DNASTringSet>	<AAStringSet>
1	1	nonsynonymous	GATTAG	GTA	D*
2	1	frameshift	GATTAG	GT	D*
3	2	frameshift	GCAGAG	GGAG	AE
4	2	nonsynonymous	GCAGAG	GGTAAG	AE
5	3	synonymous	AAGGTA	AAGGTA	KV

	varAA	txID	geneID	cdsID
	<AAStringSet>	<character>	<factor>	<integer>
1	V	58928	51728	173188
2		58928	51728	173188
3		58928	51728	173189
4	GK	58928	51728	173189
5	KV	58928	51728	173190

Consequence of coding changes

SIFT (Sort Intolerant From Tolerant)

- ▶ predicts possible impact of amino acid substitution on protein function
- ▶ protein evolution is correlated with protein function; positions important for function are conserved
- ▶ uses multiple alignment information to predict tolerated and deleterious substitutions for every position of the query

PolyPhen (Polymorphism Phenotyping)

- ▶ predicts possible impact of amino acid substitution on protein function and structure
- ▶ applies empirical rules to the sequence, phylogenetic and structural information characterizing the substitution
- ▶ uses multiple alignment, UniProt features and structural databases

SIFT example

```
> library(SIFT.Hsapiens.dbSNP132)
> rsids <- c("rs2142947", "rs3026284")
> subst <- c("AACHANGE", "METHOD", "AA", "PREDICTION", "SCORE")
> select(SIFT.Hsapiens.dbSNP132, keys = rsids, cols = subst)
```

	RSID	AACHANGE	METHOD	AA	PREDICTION	SCORE
1	rs2142947	F430L	BEST HITS	L	TOLERATED	1.00
2	rs2142947	F430L	BEST HITS	F	TOLERATED	0.74
3	rs2142947	F430L	ALL HITS	L	TOLERATED	0.72
4	rs2142947	F430L	ALL HITS	F	TOLERATED	1
5	rs3026284	G202D	BEST HITS	D	DELETERIOUS	0.03
6	rs3026284	G202D	BEST HITS	G	TOLERATED	1.00
7	rs3026284	G202D	ALL HITS	D	DELETERIOUS	0.00
8	rs3026284	G202D	ALL HITS	G	TOLERATED	1

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Other functions in *VariantAnnotation*

- ▶ long form *GRanges* : set `asGRanges=TRUE` in *ScanVcfParam*
- ▶ `MatrixToSnpMatrix` converts 'GT' genotype in *VCF* object to a *SnpMatrix*
- ▶ `writeVcf` – in progress –