

MyGene.info R Client

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Contents

1	Overview	2
2	Gene Annotation Service	2
2.1	<code>getGene</code>	2
2.2	<code>getGenes</code>	2
3	Gene Query Service	3
3.1	<code>query</code>	3
3.2	<code>queryMany</code>	4
4	<code>makeTxDbFromMyGene</code>	5
5	Tutorial, ID mapping	6
5.1	Mapping gene symbols to Entrez gene ids	6
5.2	Mapping gene symbols to Ensembl gene ids	7
5.3	When an input has no matching gene	8
5.4	When input ids are not just symbols	8
5.5	When an input id has multiple matching genes	9
5.6	Can I convert a very large list of ids?	11
6	References	11

1 Overview

MyGene.Info provides simple-to-use REST web services to query/retrieve gene annotation data. It's designed with simplicity and performance emphasized. *mygene* is an easy-to-use R wrapper to access MyGene.Info services.

2 Gene Annotation Service

2.1 `getGene`

- Use `getGene`, the wrapper for GET query of `"/gene/<geneid>"` service, to return the gene object for the given geneid.

```
> gene <- getGene("1017", fields="all")
> length(gene)

[1] 1

> gene["name"]

[[1]]
NULL

> gene["taxid"]

[[1]]
NULL

> gene["uniprot"]

[[1]]
NULL

> gene["refseq"]

[[1]]
NULL
```

2.2 `getGenes`

- Use `getGenes`, the wrapper for POST query of `"/gene"` service, to return the list of gene objects for the given character vector of geneids.

```
> getGenes(c("1017", "1018", "ENSG00000148795"))

DataFrame with 3 rows and 7 columns
```

```
      query      _id X_version  entrezgene      name
<character> <character> <integer> <character> <character>
1      1017      1017      9      1017 cyclin dependent kin..
2      1018      1018      4      1018 cyclin dependent kin..
3 ENSG00000148795      1586      3      1586 cytochrome P450 fami..
      symbol      taxid
<character> <integer>
1      CDK2      9606
2      CDK3      9606
3      CYP17A1      9606
```

3 Gene Query Service

3.1 query

- Use `query`, a wrapper for GET query of `"/query?q=<query>"` service, to return the query result.

```
> query(q="cdk2", size=5)

$took
[1] 15

$total
[1] 1304

$max_score
[1] 89.19009

$hits
      _id  _score  entrezgene      name      symbol  taxid
1  1017 89.19009    1017      cyclin dependent kinase 2      CDK2    9606
2  12566 74.80460    12566      cyclin-dependent kinase 2      Cdk2    10090
3  5880545 63.91929    5880545      CDK2 EDI_169580 370354
4  362817 63.29620    362817      cyclin dependent kinase 2      Cdk2    10116
5  143384 62.28214    143384      CDK2 associated cullin domain 1      CACUL1    9606
```

```
> query(q="NM_013993")

$took
[1] 10
```

MyGene.info R Client

```
$total
[1] 1

$max_score
[1] 1.679133

$hits
  _id  _score entrezgene          name symbol
1 780 1.679133      780 discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 1  DDR1
  taxid
1 9606
```

3.2 queryMany

- Use `queryMany`, a wrapper for POST query of `"/query"` service, to return the batch query result.

```
> queryMany(c('1053_at', '117_at', '121_at', '1255_g_at', '1294_at'),
+           scopes="reporter", species="human")

Finished
Pass returnall=TRUE to return lists of duplicate or missing query terms.
DataFrame with 6 rows and 7 columns
```

	query	_id	X_score	entrezgene	name	
	<character>	<character>	<numeric>	<character>	<character>	
1	1053_at	5982	19.2160	5982	replication factor C..	
2	117_at	3310	19.1113	3310	heat shock protein f..	
3	121_at	7849	19.6935	7849	paired box 8	
4	1255_g_at	2978	20.4261	2978	guanylate cyclase ac..	
5	1294_at	100847079	18.9054	100847079	microRNA 5193	
6	1294_at	7318	18.9054	7318	ubiquitin like modif..	
	symbol	taxid				
	<character>	<integer>				
1	RFC2	9606				
2	HSPA6	9606				
3	PAX8	9606				
4	GUCA1A	9606				
5	MIR5193	9606				
6	UBA7	9606				

4 makeTxDbFromMyGene

TxDb is a container for storing transcript annotations. `makeTxDbFromMyGene` allows the user to make a TxDb object in the Genomic Features package from a mygene "exons" query using a default mygene object.

```
> xli <- c('CCDC83',
+         'MAST3',
+         'RPL11',
+         'ZDHHC20',
+         'LUC7L3',
+         'SNORD49A',
+         'CTSH',
+         'ACOT8')
> txdb <- makeTxDbFromMyGene(xli,
+                            scopes="symbol", species="human")
> transcripts(txdb)
```

GRanges object with 17 ranges and 2 metadata columns:

	seqnames	ranges	strand	tx_id	tx_name
	<Rle>	<IRanges>	<Rle>	<integer>	<character>
[1]	11	85855382-85920013	+	1	NM_001286159
[2]	11	85855382-85920013	+	2	NM_173556
[3]	19	18097777-18151686	+	3	NM_015016
[4]	1	23691805-23696835	+	4	NM_000975
[5]	1	23691778-23696426	+	5	NM_001199802
...
[13]	17	50719602-50756215	+	13	NM_016424
[14]	17	16440035-16440106	+	14	NR_002744
[15]	15	78921749-78945098	-	15	NM_001319137
[16]	15	78921059-78945046	-	16	NM_004390
[17]	20	45841720-45857392	-	17	NM_005469

seqinfo: 7 sequences from an unspecified genome; no seqlengths

`makeTxDbFromMyGene` invokes either the `query` or `queryMany` method and passes the response to construct a TxDb object. See `?TxDb` for methods to utilize and access transcript annotations.

5 Tutorial, ID mapping

ID mapping is a very common, often not fun, task for every bioinformatician. Supposedly you have a list of gene symbols or reporter ids from an upstream analysis, and then your next analysis requires to use gene ids (e.g. Entrez gene ids or Ensembl gene ids). So you want to convert that list of gene symbols or reporter ids to corresponding gene ids.

Here we want to show you how to do ID mapping quickly and easily.

5.1 Mapping gene symbols to Entrez gene ids

Suppose `xli` is a list of gene symbols you want to convert to entrez gene ids:

```
> xli <- c('DDX26B',
+         'CCDC83',
+         'MAST3',
+         'FLOT1',
+         'RPL11',
+         'ZDHHC20',
+         'LUC7L3',
+         'SNORD49A',
+         'CTSH',
+         'ACOT8')
```

You can then call `queryMany` method, telling it your input is `symbol`, and you want `entrezgene` (Entrez gene ids) back.

```
> queryMany(xli, scopes="symbol", fields="entrezgene", species="human")
```

Finished

Pass `returnall=TRUE` to return lists of duplicate or missing query terms.

DataFrame with 10 rows and 5 columns

	query	notfound	_id	X_score	entrezgene
	<character>	<logical>	<character>	<numeric>	<character>
1	DDX26B	TRUE	NA	NA	NA
2	CCDC83	NA	220047	18.0496	220047
3	MAST3	NA	23031	18.1382	23031
4	FLOT1	NA	10211	18.4494	10211
5	RPL11	NA	6135	16.7341	6135
6	ZDHHC20	NA	253832	18.1890	253832
7	LUC7L3	NA	51747	17.7178	51747
8	SNORD49A	NA	26800	22.7862	26800

9	CTSH	NA	1512	17.7504	1512
10	ACOT8	NA	10005	17.7302	10005

5.2 Mapping gene symbols to Ensembl gene ids

Now if you want Ensembl gene ids back:

```
> out <- queryMany(xli, scopes="symbol", fields="ensembl.gene", species="human")
```

Finished

Pass returnall=TRUE to return lists of duplicate or missing query terms.

```
> out
```

DataFrame with 10 rows and 5 columns

	query	notfound	_id	X_score	
	<character>	<logical>	<character>	<numeric>	
1	DDX26B	TRUE	NA	NA	
2	CCDC83	NA	220047	18.0502	
3	MAST3	NA	23031	18.1431	
4	FL0T1	NA	10211	18.4440	
5	RPL11	NA	6135	16.7418	
6	ZDHHC20	NA	253832	18.1827	
7	LUC7L3	NA	51747	17.7138	
8	SNORD49A	NA	26800	22.7797	
9	CTSH	NA	1512	17.7504	
10	ACOT8	NA	10005	17.7289	

	ensembl
	<list>
1	
2	ENSG00000150676
3	ENSG00000099308
4	ENSG00000206480, ENSG00000137312, ENSG00000236271
5	ENSG00000142676
6	ENSG00000180776
7	ENSG00000108848
8	ENSG00000277370
9	ENSG00000103811
10	ENSG00000101473

```
> out$ensembl[[4]]$gene
```

```
[1] "ENSG00000206480" "ENSG00000137312" "ENSG00000236271" "ENSG00000224740"
[5] "ENSG00000232280" "ENSG00000230143" "ENSG00000223654" "ENSG00000206379"
```

5.3 When an input has no matching gene

In case that an input id has no matching gene, you will be notified from the output. The returned list for this query term contains `notfound` value as `True`.

```
> xli <- c('DDX26B',  
+         'CCDC83',  
+         'MAST3',  
+         'FLOT1',  
+         'RPL11',  
+         'Gm10494')  
> queryMany(xli, scopes="symbol", fields="entrezgene", species="human")
```

Finished

Pass `returnall=TRUE` to return lists of duplicate or missing query terms.

DataFrame with 6 rows and 5 columns

	query	notfound	_id	X_score	entrezgene
	<character>	<logical>	<character>	<numeric>	<character>
1	DDX26B	TRUE	NA	NA	NA
2	CCDC83	NA	220047	18.0476	220047
3	MAST3	NA	23031	18.1436	23031
4	FLOT1	NA	10211	18.4336	10211
5	RPL11	NA	6135	16.7263	6135
6	Gm10494	TRUE	NA	NA	NA

5.4 When input ids are not just symbols

```
> xli <- c('DDX26B',  
+         'CCDC83',  
+         'MAST3',  
+         'FLOT1',  
+         'RPL11',  
+         'Gm10494',  
+         '1007_s_at',  
+         'AK125780')  
>
```

Above id list contains symbols, reporters and accession numbers, and supposedly we want to get back both Entrez gene ids and uniprot ids. Parameters `scopes`, `fields`, `species` are all flexible enough to support multiple values, either a list or a comma-separated string:


```

> out <- queryMany(xli, scopes=c("symbol", "reporter","accession"),
+                 fields=c("entrezgene","uniprot"), species="human")

Finished
Pass returnall=TRUE to return lists of duplicate or missing query terms.

> out

DataFrame with 9 rows and 7 columns
  query  notfound  _id  X_score  entrezgene  uniprot.Swiss.Prot
<character> <logical> <character> <numeric> <character> <character>
1  DDX26B      TRUE      NA      NA      NA      NA
2  CCDC83      NA    220047  18.0403  220047  Q8IWF9
3  MAST3      NA    23031  18.1422  23031  060307
4  FLOT1      NA    10211  18.4446  10211  075955
5  RPL11      NA    6135  16.7263  6135  P62913
6  Gm10494    TRUE      NA      NA      NA      NA
7  1007_s_at  NA  100616237  18.8799  100616237  NA
8  1007_s_at  NA    780  18.8799    780  Q08345
9  AK125780   NA  118142757  21.4389  118142757  P43080
  uniprot.TrEMBL
  <list>
1
2
3  H0YDV3
4  V9GYV0,A0A8V8TLL8,A0A8I5KST9,...
5  A2AB11,Q5ST80,A2AB13,...
6  Q5VVC8,Q5VVD0,A0A2R8Y447
7
8  A0A024RCJ0,A0A024RCL1,A0A0A0MSX3,...
9  A0A7I2V6E2,B2R9P6

> out$uniprot.Swiss.Prot[[5]]

[1] "P62913"

```

5.5 When an input id has multiple matching genes

From the previous result, you may have noticed that query term `1007_s_at` matches two genes. In that case, you will be notified from the output, and the returned result will include both matching genes.

By passing `returnall=TRUE`, you will get both duplicate or missing query terms

MyGene.info R Client

```
> queryMany(xli, scopes=c("symbol", "reporter", "accession"),
+           fields=c("entrezgene", "uniprot"), species='human', returnall=TRUE)

Finished
$response
DataFrame with 9 rows and 7 columns
  query  notfound  _id  X_score  entrezgene  uniprot.Swiss.Prot
<character> <logical> <character> <numeric> <character> <character>
1  DDX26B      TRUE    NA     NA      NA      NA
2  CCDC83      NA    220047  18.0476  220047  Q8IWF9
3  MAST3       NA    23031  18.1431  23031  060307
4  FLOT1       NA    10211  18.4502  10211  075955
5  RPL11       NA    6135   16.7341  6135   P62913
6  Gm10494     TRUE    NA     NA      NA      NA
7  1007_s_at   NA   100616237  18.8373  100616237  NA
8  1007_s_at   NA     780   18.8373  780     Q08345
9  AK125780    NA   118142757  21.4243  118142757  P43080
      uniprot.TrEMBL
      <list>
1
2
3      H0YDV3
4  V9GYV0,A0A8V8TLL8,A0A8I5KST9,...
5      A2AB11,Q5ST80,A2AB13,...
6      Q5VVC8,Q5VVD0,A0A2R8Y447
7
8  A0A024RCJ0,A0A024RCL1,A0A0A0MSX3,...
9      A0A7I2V6E2,B2R9P6

$duplicates
  X1007_s_at
1          2

$missing
[1] "DDX26B" "Gm10494"
```

The returned result above contains `out` for mapping output, `missing` for missing query terms (a list), and `dup` for query terms with multiple matches (including the number of matches).

5.6 Can I convert a very large list of ids?

Yes, you can. If you pass an id list (i.e., `xli` above) larger than 1000 ids, we will do the id mapping in-batch with 1000 ids at a time, and then concatenate the results all together for you. So, from the user-end, it's exactly the same as passing a shorter list. You don't need to worry about saturating our backend servers. Large lists, however, may take a while longer to query, so please wait patiently.

6 References

Wu C, MacLeod I, Su AI (2013) BioGPS and MyGene.info: organizing online, gene-centric information. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 41(D1): D561-D565. help@mygene.info