

# Package ‘drawProteins’

March 22, 2019

**Title** Package to Draw Protein Schematics from Uniprot API output

**Version** 1.2.0

**Description** This package draws protein schematics from Uniprot API output. From the JSON returned by the GET command, it creates a dataframe from the Uniprot Features API. This dataframe can then be used by geoms based on ggplot2 and base R to draw protein schematics.

**Depends** R (>= 3.4)

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** false

**Imports** ggplot2, httr, dplyr, readr, stringr

**Suggests** covr, testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, BiocStyle

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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**Description**

drawProteins.

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draw_canvas	<i>Create ggplot2 object with protein chains from feature database</i>
-------------	--

---

**Description**

draw\_canvas uses the dataframe containing the protein features to creates the basic plot element by determining the length of the longest protein.

**Usage**

```
draw_canvas(data = data)
```

**Arguments**

data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
------	--

**Value**

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object.

## Examples

```
# draws a blank canvas of the correct size
data("five_rel_data")
draw_canvas(five_rel_data)

# combines with draw_chains to plot and label chains.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data)
p
```

---

draw\_chains

*Create ggplot2 object with protein chains from feature database*

---

## Description

draw\_chains uses the dataframe containing the protein features to plot the chains, the full length proteins. It creates the basic plot element by determining the length of the longest protein. The ggplot2 function geom\_rect is then used to draw each of the protein chains proportional to their number of amino acids (length).

## Usage

```
draw_chains(p, data = data, outline = "black", fill = "grey",
  label_chains = TRUE, labels = data[data$type == "CHAIN", ]$entryName,
  size = 0.5, label_size = 4)
```

## Arguments

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
outline	Colour of the outline of each chain.
fill	Colour of the fill of each chain.
label_chains	Option to label chains or not.
labels	Vector with source of names for the chains. EntryName used as default but can be changed.
size	Size of the outline of the chains.
label_size	Size of the text used for labels.

## Value

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object.

**Examples**

```
# combines with draw_canvas to plot and label chains.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data)
p

# draws five chains with different colours to default
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
draw_chains(p, five_rel_data,
  label_chains = FALSE,
  fill = "red",
  outline = "grey")

# combines with draw_chains to plot chains and domains.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_regions(p, five_rel_data)
p
```

---

draw\_domains

*Add protein domains to ggplot2 object.*


---

**Description**

draw\_domains adds domains to the ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function `geom_rect` is used to draw each of the domain chains proportional to their number of amino acids (length).

**Usage**

```
draw_domains(p, data = data, label_domains = TRUE, label_size = 4,
  show.legend = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
label_domains	Option to label domains or not.
label_size	Size of the text used for labels.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer

**Value**

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional `geom_rect` layer.

**Examples**

```
# combines with draw_chains to plot chains and domains.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_domains(p, five_rel_data)
p
```

---

draw\_folding

*Add regions to ggplot object: alpha-helices, beta-strands and turns.*


---

**Description**

draw\_folding adds alpha-helices, beta-strands and turns to the ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function geom\_rect is used to draw parts of the protein chain which has alpha-helices, beta-strands and turns proportional to the number of amino acids (length).

**Usage**

```
draw_folding(p, data = data, show.legend = TRUE, show_strand = TRUE,
  show_helix = TRUE, show_turn = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Uses STRAND, HELIX and TURN type to indicate these parts of the proteins.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer
show_strand	Option to show STRAND in this layer
show_helix	Option to show HELIX in this layer
show_turn	Option to show TURN in this layer

**Value**

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional geom\_rect layer.

**Examples**

```
# combines with draw_chains to colour chain with helicies, strands and turns.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_folding(p, five_rel_data)
p

# only colour alpha helix regions
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_folding(p, five_rel_data, show_strand = FALSE, show_turn = FALSE)
p
```

---

draw_motif	<i>Add protein motifs sites to ggplot2 object.</i>
------------	--

---

### Description

draw\_motif adds protein motifs from Uniprot to ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_canvas](#) and [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function `geom_rect` is used to draw each of the motifs proportional to their number of amino acids (length).

### Usage

```
draw_motif(p, data = data, show.legend = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer

### Value

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional `geom_rect` layer.

### Examples

```
# combines with draw_chains to plot chains and motifs
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_motif(p, five_rel_data)
p
```

---

draw_phospho	<i>Add protein phosphorylation sites to ggplot2 object.</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

draw\_phospho adds phosphorylation sites to ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_canvas](#) and [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function `geom_point` is used to draw each of the phosphorylation sites at their location as determined by data object.

### Usage

```
draw_phospho(p, data = data, size = 2, fill = "yellow",
             show.legend = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
size	Size of the circle
fill	Colour of the circle.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer

**Value**

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional geom\_point layer.

**Examples**

```
# combines will with draw_domains to plot chains and phosphorylation sites.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_phospho(p, five_rel_data)
p
```

---

draw_recept_dom	<i>Add receptor domains to ggplot2 object.</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

draw\_recept\_dom adds receptor domains to the ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function geom\_rect is used to draw each of the domain chains proportional to their number of amino acids (length).

**Usage**

```
draw_recept_dom(p, data = data, label_domains = FALSE, label_size = 4,
  show.legend = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Uses TOPO_DOM and TRANSMEM type to plot these parts of receptors
label_domains	Option to label receptor domains or not.
label_size	Size of the text used for labels.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer

**Value**

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional geom\_rect layer.

## Examples

```
# combines with draw_chains to plot chains and domains.
data("tnfs_data")
p <- draw_canvas(tnfs_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, tnfs_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_recept_dom(p, tnfs_data)
# we like to draw receptors vertically so flip using ggplot2 functions

p + ggplot2::scale_x_reverse() + ggplot2::coord_flip()
```

---

draw\_regions

*Add protein region sites to ggplot2 object.*

---

## Description

draw\_regions adds protein regions from Uniprot to ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_canvas](#) [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function `geom_rect` is used to draw each of the regions proportional to their number of amino acids (length).

## Usage

```
draw_regions(p, data = data, show.legend = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer

## Value

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional `geom_rect` layer.

## Examples

```
# combines with draw_chains to plot chains and regions.
data("five_rel_data")
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)
p <- draw_regions(p, five_rel_data)
p
```



---

draw_repeat	<i>Add protein repeats sites to ggplot2 object.</i>
-------------	---

---

## Description

draw\_repeat adds protein repeats from Uniprot to ggplot2 object created by [draw\\_canvas](#) and [draw\\_chains](#). It uses the data object. The ggplot2 function geom\_rect is used to draw each of the motifs proportional to their number of amino acids (length).

## Usage

```
draw_repeat(p, data = data, label_size = 2, outline = "dimgrey",  
            fill = "dimgrey", label_repeats = TRUE, show.legend = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

p	ggplot2 object ideally created with <a href="#">draw_canvas</a> .
data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
label_size	Size of text used for labels of protein repeats.
outline	Colour of the outline of each repeat.
fill	Colour of the fill of each repeat.
label_repeats	Option to label repeats or not.
show.legend	Option to include legend in this layer

## Value

A ggplot2 object either in the plot window or as an object with an additional geom\_rect layer.

## Examples

```
# combines with draw_chains to plot chains and repeats.  
data("five_rel_data")  
p <- draw_canvas(five_rel_data)  
p <- draw_chains(p, five_rel_data, label_size = 1.25)  
p <- draw_repeat(p, five_rel_data)  
p
```

---

extract_feat_acc	<i>Create a dataframe of protein features from JSON object (List of 6)</i>
------------------	--

---

### Description

Converts the list of 6 JSON object created by getting the features from UniProt. Used in the feature\_to\_dataframe(). Does not give order. Does not operate on List of lists - just the list of 6.

### Usage

```
extract_feat_acc(features_list)
```

### Arguments

features\_list A JSON object - list of 6 with features inside. Created as one of the lists in the list of lists by the get\_features() function.

### Value

A dataframe with features: "type", "description", "begin", "end" and adds accession, entryName and taxid for each row.

### Examples

```
data("five_rel_list")
one_protein_features <- extract_feat_acc(five_rel_list[[1]])
head(one_protein_features)
```

---

extract_names	<i>Extract protein names into a list</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Extracts protein names from JSON object produced by a search of Uniprot with a single protein asking for all the information. The search produces a Large list that contains all the Uniprot information about a protein.

### Usage

```
extract_names(protein_json)
```

### Arguments

protein\_json A JSON object from a search with 14 primary parts

### Value

A List of 6 with "accession", "name", "protein.recommendedName.fullName", gene.name.primary, gene.name.synonym and organism.name.scientific

**Examples**

```

# using internal data
data("protein_json")
prot_names <- extract_names(protein_json)
# generates a list of 6

## Not run:
# access the Uniprot Protein API
uniprot_acc <- c("Q04206") # change this for your fav protein
# Get UniProt entry by accession
acc_uniprot_url <-
  c("https://www.ebi.ac.uk/protins/api/protins?accession=")
comb_acc_api <- paste0(acc_uniprot_url, uniprot_acc)
# basic function is GET() which accesses the API
# requires internet access
protein <- httr::GET(comb_acc_api, accept_json())
status_code(protein) # returns a 200 means it worked
# use content() function from httr to give us a list
protein_json <- httr::content(protein) # gives a Large list
# with 14 primary parts and lots of bits inside
# function from my package to extract names of protein
names <- extract_names(protein_json)

## End(Not run)

```

---

extract_transcripts	<i>Create a new dataframe of protein features from dataframe with multiple transcripts separated so that each transcript is drawn separately with only the appropriate features.</i>
---------------------	--

---

**Description**

This function works on the object returned by the `get_features()` function. It creates a dataframe of features and includes the accession number AND an order number. It uses the `extract_feat_acc` function

**Usage**

```
extract_transcripts(data)
```

**Arguments**

data	Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'type', 'description', 'begin', 'end', 'length', 'accession', 'entryName', 'taxid', 'order'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as data\$type.
------	--

**Value**

A dataframe with extra rows if there were multiple transcripts present. Extra transcripts will have an order at the end of the object Each new row should have 9 variables including type, description, begin, end, length, accession, entryName, taxid and order for plotting.

## Examples

```
data(five_rel_data)
new_data <- extract_transcripts(five_rel_data)
# because there are two entries with two transcripts
max(new_data$order) # should now be 7...
```

---

feature\_to\_dataframe *Create a dataframe of protein features from JSON object*

---

## Description

This function works on the object returned by the `get_features()` function. It creates a `data.frame` of features and includes the accession number AND an order number. It uses the `extract_feat_acc` function below.

## Usage

```
feature_to_dataframe(features_in_lists_of_six)
```

## Arguments

`features_in_lists_of_six`

A list of lists returned by `get_features()` The number of lists corresponds to the number of accession numbers queried using `get_features`. The list of 6 contains protein names and features.

## Value

A dataframe with 9 variables including `type`, `description`, `begin`, `end`, `length`, `accession`, `entryName`, `taxid` and `order` for plotting.

## Examples

```
data("rel_json")
rel_data <- feature_to_dataframe(rel_json)
head(rel_data)

data("five_rel_list")
prot_data <- feature_to_dataframe(five_rel_list)
head(prot_data)
```

---

five_rel_data	<i>Dataframe features of 5 human NFkappaB proteins Uniprot on 1 Nov 2017</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Dataframe features of 5 human NFkappaB proteins Uniprot on 1 Nov 2017

**Usage**

```
five_rel_data
```

**Format**

A data frame with 320 rows and 9 variables:

**type** type of features - e.g. chain

**description** long name for the protein

**begin** starting position (amino acid number) of feature

**end** ending position (amino acid number) of feature

**length** length of feature - number of amino acids

**accession** protein Uniprot accession number

**entryName** protein Uniprot entry Name

**taxid** taxonomic identification - species

**order** plotting order from the bottom of the graph

**Value**

A data frame with 320 rows and 9 variables

**Source**

Uniprot <http://www.uniprot.org> Accession numbers Q04206 Q01201 Q04864 P19838 Q00653

---

five_rel_list	<i>Features of five human Rel A proteins</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

List of features from five human NFkappaB proteins downloaded from Uniprot on 15 August 2017

**Usage**

```
five_rel_list
```

**Format**

Large List of 5 elements - one element for each protein

**Value**

Large List of 5 elements - one element for each protein

**Source**

Uniprot <http://www.uniprot.org> Accession numbers Q04206 Q01201 Q04864 P19838 Q00653

---

get_features	<i>GET features of protein(s) from UniProt API</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

This function creates the URL required to query the UniProt API and returns the features of the protein or proteins in JSON format. It uses the GET() function from the httr package.

**Usage**

```
get_features(proteins_acc)
```

**Arguments**

proteins\_acc    A vector of length 1 with one or more UniProt accession numbers separated by spaces.

**Value**

If there is internet access and the UniProt accession numbers are good, the function will return a list of lists. The list will be of length equivalent to the number of Uniprot accession numbers supplied. The lists inside will be of length 6 and will contain information about the proteins and the features.

**Examples**

```
# Requires internet access
prot_data <- get_features("Q04206 Q01201 Q04864 P19838 Q00653")
```

---

parse_gff	<i>Reformat file or url in gff format to allow to draw</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

parse\_gff loads a file or downloads from an url if provided protein information that is then changed to allow it to work with draw\_canvas and other draw functions in drawProteins.

**Usage**

```
parse_gff(file_or_link)
```

**Arguments**

`file_or_link` link in gff format or a file in gff format that can be read by `read_tsv` function from the `readr` package.

**Value**

Dataframe of one or more rows with the following column names: 'accession', 'source', 'type', 'begin', 'end', 'order', 'entryName', 'description'. Must contain a minimum of one "CHAIN" as `data$type` to allow plotting.

**Examples**

```
data <- parse_gff("https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04206.gff")
```

---

`phospho_site_info`      *Create a dataframe of protein features from JSON object*

---

**Description**

Reduces data.frame of features to just phosphorylation sites. Uses a subsetting step and a grep with the pattern "Phospho".

**Usage**

```
phospho_site_info(features)
```

**Arguments**

`features` A dataframe of protein features, for example created by the `feature_to_dataframe()` function.

**Value**

A dataframe that only contains protein phosphorylation sites from Uniprot

**Examples**

```
data("five_rel_data")
sites <- phospho_site_info(five_rel_data)
head(sites)
```

---

protein\_json

*Uniprot infor human Rel A protein in JSON format*

---

**Description**

Large list (968.8 Kb) of information about human Rel A downloaded from Uniprot on 1 November 2017

**Usage**

protein\_json

**Format**

List of 1 with List of 14 inside

**Value**

List of 6 - information necessary to draw Rel A/p65

**Source**

<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04206>

---

rel\_A\_features

*Features of human Rel A protein*

---

**Description**

List of features from human Rel A downloaded from Uniprot on 15 August 2017

**Usage**

rel\_A\_features

**Format**

List of 6 - information necessary to draw Rel A/p65

**Value**

List of 6 - information necessary to draw Rel A/p65

**Source**

<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04206>



---

rel_json	<i>Human Rel A protein features in JSON format</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

List of 1 with List of 6 inside downloaded from Uniprot on 1 November 2017

**Usage**

rel\_json

**Format**

List of 1 with List of 6 - information necessary to draw Rel A/p65

**Value**

List of 1 with List of 6 - information necessary to draw Rel A/p65

**Source**

<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q04206>

---

tnfs_data	<i>Dataframe features of 2 human TNF receptors from Uniprot on 3 Jan 2018</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

Dataframe features of 2 human TNF receptors from Uniprot on 3 Jan 2018

**Usage**

tnfs\_data

**Format**

A data frame with 127 rows of 9 variables:

**type** type of features - e.g. chain

**description** long name for the protein

**begin** starting position (amino acid number) of feature

**end** ending position (amino acid number) of feature

**length** length of feature - number of amino acids

**accession** protein Uniprot accession number

**entryName** protein Uniprot entry Name

**taxid** taxonomic identification - species

**order** plotting order from the bottom of the graph

**Value**

A data frame with 127 rows and 9 variables

**Source**

Uniprot <http://www.uniprot.org> Accession numbers P19438 P25942

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