

Class 09: Structural Bioinformatics part 1

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The PDB database

The main repository for biomolecular structure data is the Protein Data Bank (PDB):
<https://www.rcsb.org>

Let's have a quick look at the composition of this database:

```
# Package
library(readr)

# Explort data
df <- read_csv('data.csv')
```

Rows: 6 Columns: 9

-- Column specification -----

Delimiter: ","

chr (1): Molecular Type

dbl (4): Integrative, Multiple methods, Neutron, Other

num (4): X-ray, EM, NMR, Total

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

Q1. What percentage of structures in the PDB are solved by X-Ray and Electron Microscopy

It is about 81.43% and 12.27% for X-Ray and Electron Microscopy, respectively.

```
tot <- sum(df$Total)
part <- sum(df$'X-ray')
print(round(part/tot * 100, 2))
```

[1] 81.43

```
part <- sum(df$EM)
print(round(part/tot * 100, 2))
```

[1] 12.27

Q2. What proportion of structures in the PDB are protein only?

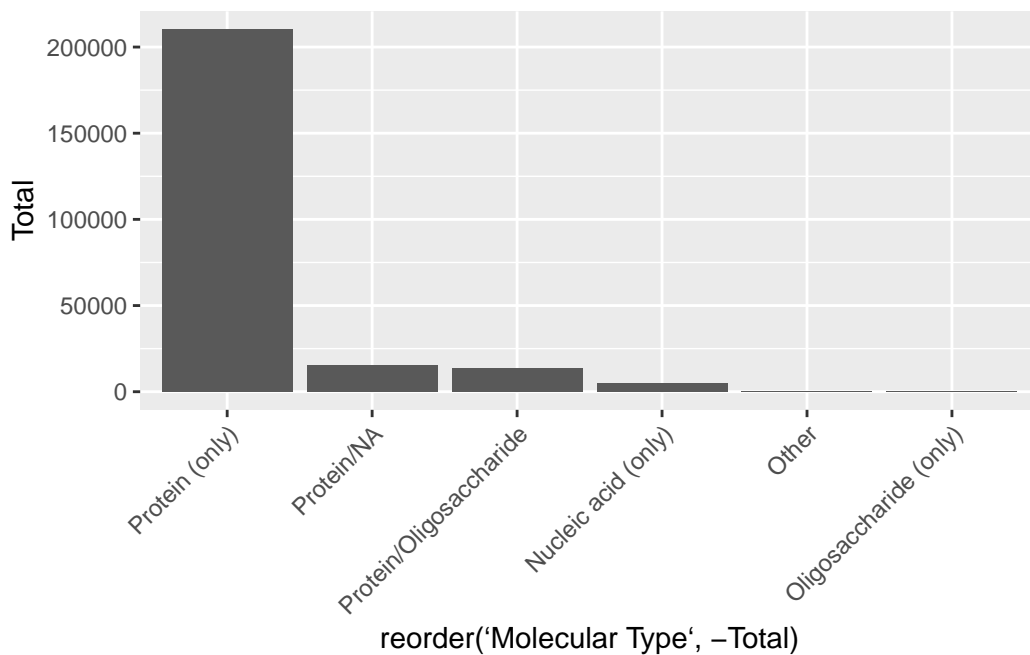
It is about 86.05%

```
part <- sum(df$Total[1])
print(round(part/tot * 100, 2))
```

[1] 86.05

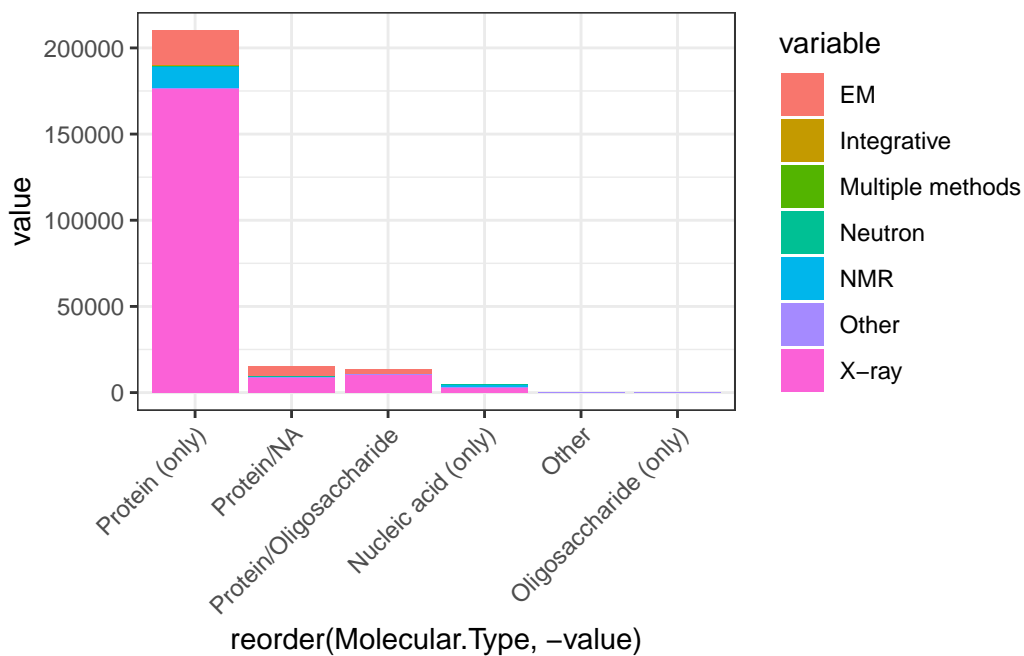
Q3. Make a bar plot overview of Molecular type.

```
# For basic version
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(df, aes(x=reorder(`Molecular Type`, -Total), y=Total)) +
  geom_col() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```



```
# For colored version
df_long <- data.frame(
  `Molecular.Type` = rep(df$`Molecular Type`, times = ncol(df) - 2),
  variable = rep(names(df)[2:8], each = nrow(df)),
  value = c(df$`X-ray`, df$EM, df$NMR, df$Integrative, df$`Multiple methods`, df$Neutron, df$Other)
)

ggplot(df_long, aes(x = reorder(Molecular.Type, -value), y = value, fill = variable)) +
  geom_col() +
  theme_bw() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```



Visualizing structure data

The Mol* viewer is embedded in many bioinformatics websites. The homepage is <https://mol-star.org>.

I can insert any figure or image file using markdown format.

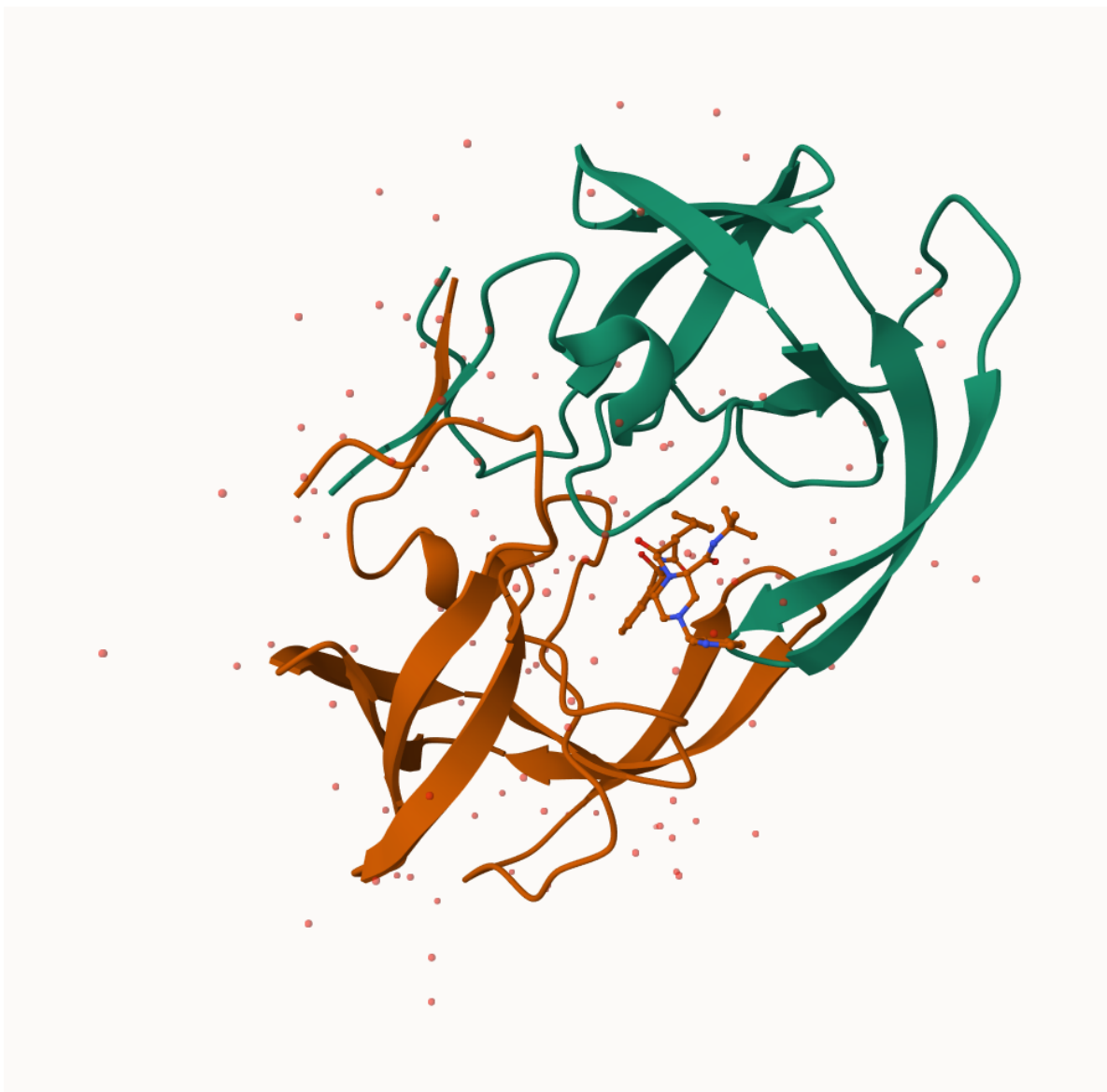
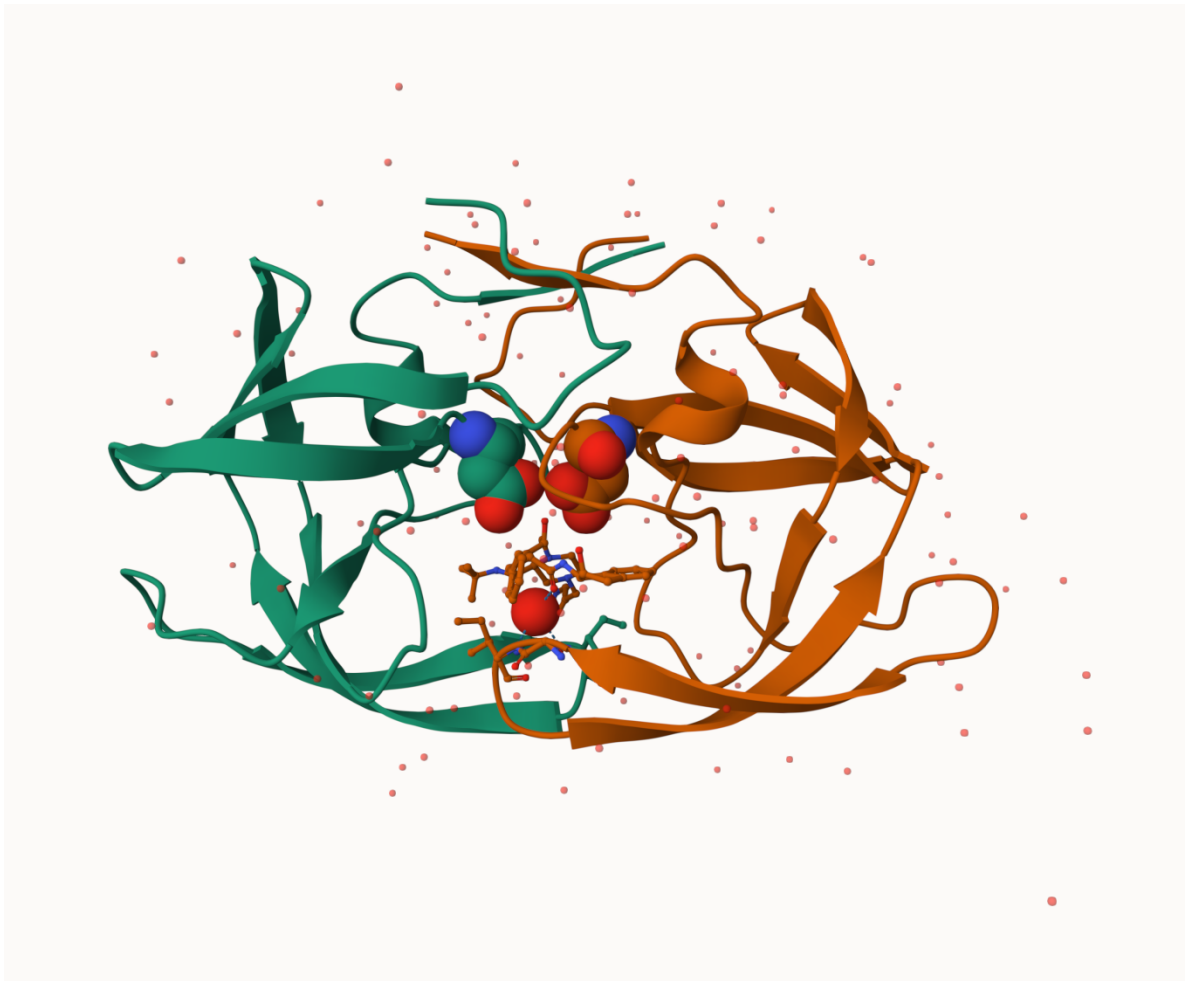


Figure 1: The HIV-Pr dimer with bound inhibitor



Bio3D package for structural bioinformatics

We can use the bio3d package to read and analyze biomolecular data in R:

```
library(bio3d)

hiv <- read.pdb("1HSG")
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

```
head(hiv$atom)
```

	type	eleno	elety	alt	resid	chain	resno	insert	x	y	z	o	b
1	ATOM	1	N	<NA>	PRO	A	1	<NA>	29.361	39.686	5.862	1	38.10
2	ATOM	2	CA	<NA>	PRO	A	1	<NA>	30.307	38.663	5.319	1	40.62

```

3 ATOM      3      C <NA>  PRO      A      1      <NA> 29.760 38.071 4.022 1 42.64
4 ATOM      4      O <NA>  PRO      A      1      <NA> 28.600 38.302 3.676 1 43.40
5 ATOM      5      CB <NA>  PRO      A      1      <NA> 30.508 37.541 6.342 1 37.87
6 ATOM      6      CG <NA>  PRO      A      1      <NA> 29.296 37.591 7.162 1 38.40
  segid elesy charge
1  <NA>      N  <NA>
2  <NA>      C  <NA>
3  <NA>      C  <NA>
4  <NA>      O  <NA>
5  <NA>      C  <NA>
6  <NA>      C  <NA>

```

Let's get the sequence

```
pdbseq( hiv )
```

```

 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
"P" "Q" "I" "T" "L" "W" "Q" "R" "P" "L" "V" "T" "I" "K" "I" "G" "G" "Q" "L" "K"
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
"E" "A" "L" "L" "D" "T" "G" "A" "D" "D" "T" "V" "L" "E" "E" "M" "S" "L" "P" "G"
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
"R" "W" "K" "P" "K" "M" "I" "G" "G" "I" "G" "G" "F" "I" "K" "V" "R" "Q" "Y" "D"
61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
"Q" "I" "L" "I" "E" "I" "C" "G" "H" "K" "A" "I" "G" "T" "V" "L" "V" "G" "P" "T"
81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 1
"P" "V" "N" "I" "I" "G" "R" "N" "L" "L" "T" "Q" "I" "G" "C" "T" "L" "N" "F" "P"
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
"Q" "I" "T" "L" "W" "Q" "R" "P" "L" "V" "T" "I" "K" "I" "G" "G" "Q" "L" "K" "E"
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
"A" "L" "L" "D" "T" "G" "A" "D" "D" "T" "V" "L" "E" "E" "M" "S" "L" "P" "G" "R"
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61
"W" "K" "P" "K" "M" "I" "G" "G" "I" "G" "G" "F" "I" "K" "V" "R" "Q" "Y" "D" "Q"
62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81
"I" "L" "I" "E" "I" "C" "G" "H" "K" "A" "I" "G" "T" "V" "L" "V" "G" "P" "T" "P"
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99
"V" "N" "I" "I" "G" "R" "N" "L" "L" "T" "Q" "I" "G" "C" "T" "L" "N" "F"

```

Let's trim to chain A and get just it's sequence:

```

chainA <- trim.pdb(hiv, chain="A")
chainA.seq <- pdbseq(chainA)

```

Let's blast

```
blast <- blast.pdb(chainA.seq)
```

Searching ... please wait (updates every 5 seconds) RID = G58SVCDZ014

..

Reporting 249 hits

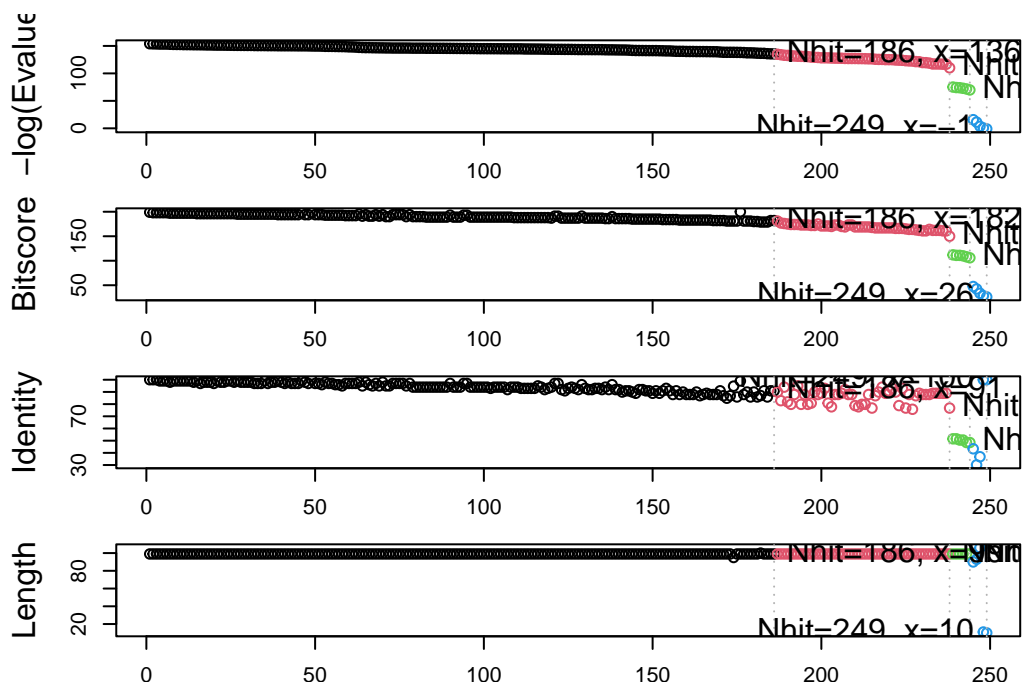
```
head(blast$hit.tbl)
```

	queryid	subjectids	identity	alignmentlength	mismatches	gapopens	q.start	
1	Query_8209241	1W5V_A	100.00	99	0	0	1	
2	Query_8209241	2FDE_A	100.00	99	0	0	1	
3	Query_8209241	1AJV_A	100.00	99	0	0	1	
4	Query_8209241	2R38_A	98.99	99	1	0	1	
5	Query_8209241	2R3T_A	98.99	99	1	0	1	
6	Query_8209241	1HXB_A	98.99	99	1	0	1	
	q.end	s.start	s.end	eval	bitscore	positives	mlog.eval	acc
1	99	12	110	1.38e-67	199	100	153.9511	1W5V_A 1W5V_A
2	99	2	100	1.70e-67	198	100	153.7426	2FDE_A 2FDE_A
3	99	1	99	1.99e-67	198	100	153.5851	1AJV_A 1AJV_A
4	99	1	99	2.50e-67	198	100	153.3569	2R38_A 2R38_A
5	99	1	99	2.50e-67	198	100	153.3569	2R3T_A 2R3T_A
6	99	1	99	2.50e-67	198	100	153.3569	1HXB_A 1HXB_A

```
hits <- plot(blast)
```

* Possible cutoff values: 135 110 69 -2
Yielding Nhits: 186 238 244 249

* Chosen cutoff value of: 69
Yielding Nhits: 244



hits\$ pdb.id

```
[1] "1W5V_A" "2FDE_A" "1AJV_A" "2R38_A" "2R3T_A" "1HXB_A" "1BV9_A" "1AAQ_A"
[9] "1AXA_A" "1HVS_A" "1ZP8_A" "2QHC_A" "1A8G_A" "204L_A" "5COK_A" "1TCX_A"
[17] "2Z54_A" "1D4S_A" "1BV7_A" "1BWA_A" "1A9M_A" "2FLE_A" "1ODY_A" "1GNN_A"
[25] "1GNM_A" "5YRS_B" "1HEF_E" "1ODX_A" "4QGI_A" "1BVE_A" "2AZ8_A" "1A30_A"
[33] "6DH6_A" "6DH0_A" "2I4D_A" "60OS_A" "1RL8_A" "5YRS_A" "1ZSF_A" "2Q64_A"
[41] "6DH3_A" "2NPH_A" "2Q63_A" "1LZQ_A" "1FB7_A" "1G6L_A" "1HIV_A" "600U_A"
[49] "1HVC_A" "2I4V_A" "2AZ9_A" "60OT_A" "2P3B_B" "5KAO_A" "2WLO_A" "6OPT_A"
[57] "1IZI_A" "1MRX_A" "2PYM_A" "2PYN_A" "1DMP_A" "4K4P_A" "1LV1_A" "1AID_A"
[65] "1LV1_A" "1ZBG_A" "3TKG_A" "1HVC_A" "5YOK_A" "1G6L_A" "1FGC_C" "3K4V_A"
[73] "3KT5_A" "3KT5_A" "4QLH_A" "4QLH_A" "2F3K_A" "4Q5M_A" "2AOC_A" "3B80_A"
[81] "3VF5_A" "2AVQ_A" "1DW6_C" "1KZK_A" "2HS1_A" "1K6C_A" "1MTB_A" "4Q1X_A"
[89] "4Q1W_A" "4Q5M_A" "3D1X_A" "2AVM_A" "3PWM_A" "3KT2_A" "3KT2_A" "1SDV_A"
[97] "3JVV_A" "3OY4_A" "1A94_A" "2HS2_A" "4EJ8_A" "2FGU_A" "2AVV_A" "3JW2_A"
[105] "3BVA_A" "1FFF_C" "3S43_B" "2NXD_A" "1FG6_C" "1EBK_C" "4Q1Y_A" "3EL4_A"
[113] "1F7A_A" "1K2B_A" "2FGV_A" "1Z8C_A" "2G69_A" "3EL9_A" "30XV_A" "1BDR_A"
[121] "3N3I_A" "3N3I_A" "30XW_A" "3S43_A" "3EM3_A" "3CYW_A" "5KQX_A" "2B60_A"
[129] "7DOZ_A" "1K2C_A" "1MT7_A" "3EM4_A" "4QJ9_A" "1BDL_A" "3LZS_A" "5T84_A"
[137] "4DQB_A" "7DOZ_A" "4QJ2_A" "3LZV_A" "1SGU_A" "2FXE_A" "1BDQ_A" "3U71_A"
[145] "2R5P_A" "40BD_A" "7MAS_A" "3IXO_A" "3D3T_A" "5YOJ_A" "3LZU_A" "4NJS_A"
[153] "3EKP_A" "1B6J_A" "3EKQ_A" "2RKF_A" "1C6X_A" "7MAR_A" "4DQF_A" "1RPI_A"
```



```

[161] "3OU1_B" "3PJ6_A" "2P3A_A" "6GQ_A" "3Q7_A" "5KR1_A" "3QD_A" "4RVI_A"
[169] "3QA_A" "1B6K_A" "3UD_B" "6MK9_A" "3S09_A" "1Q9P_A" "6I45_A" "7SEP_A"
[177] "4NJT_A" "3BXR_A" "4YOA_A" "4DQC_A" "2FDD_A" "2RKG_A" "4DQH_A" "2P3C_A"
[185] "4EP2_A" "4EP2_A" "4EQ0_A" "4NPT_A" "60PU_A" "4NPU_A" "3U7S_A" "3HAW_A"
[193] "2AZB_A" "3TTP_A" "3HBO_A" "3GGU_A" "7N6T_A" "60PV_A" "4EQ0_A" "60PX_A"
[201] "204N_A" "5T2E_A" "3UCB_A" "3KA2_A" "3FSM_A" "60PW_A" "2AZC_A" "3FSM_A"
[209] "3HLO_A" "2P3D_A" "3T3C_A" "7MYP_A" "6054_X" "60PY_A" "4Z4X_A" "60PZ_A"
[217] "2JE4_A" "1DAZ_C" "7MAP_A" "7MAQ_A" "1K1U_A" "2B7Z_A" "3MWS_A" "1K1T_A"
[225] "8DCH_A" "3I2L_A" "6P9A_A" "2FXD_A" "2J9J_A" "3DCK_A" "2J9J_B" "3NXE_A"
[233] "2040_A" "2040_A" "3NXE_A" "3KA2_A" "3HLO_A" "5B18_A" "1SIP_A" "2SAM_A"
[241] "1AZ5_A" "1SIV_A" "1HII_A" "1IVP_A"

```

Prediction of functional motions

We can run an Normal Mode Analysis (NMA) to predict large scale motions/flexibility/dynamics of any biomolecule that we can read into R.

Let's look ADK and chain A only!

```
adk <- read.pdb("1ake")
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE

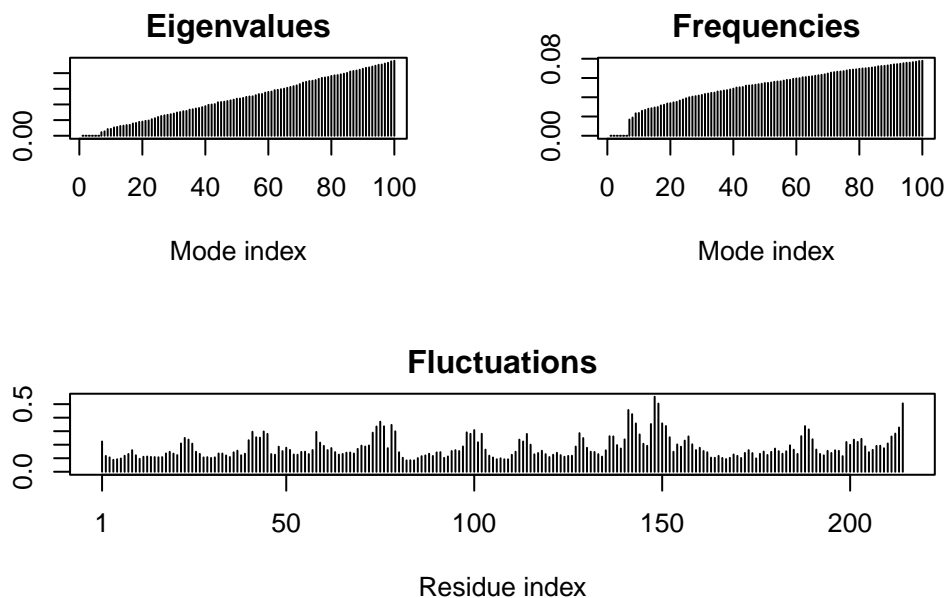
```
adk_A <- trim.pdb(adk, chain="A")
```

```
m <- nma(adk_A)
```

Building Hessian... Done in 0.011 seconds.

Diagonalizing Hessian... Done in 0.257 seconds.

```
plot(m)
```



Let's write out a “trajectory” of predicted motion

```
mktrj(m, file="adk_nma.pdb")
```

Play with 3D viewing in R

We can use the new **bio3dview** package, which is not yet on CRAN, to render interactive 3D views in R and HTML quarto output reports.

To install from Github, we can use the **pak** package.

```
library(bio3dview)
#view.pdb(adk)
```