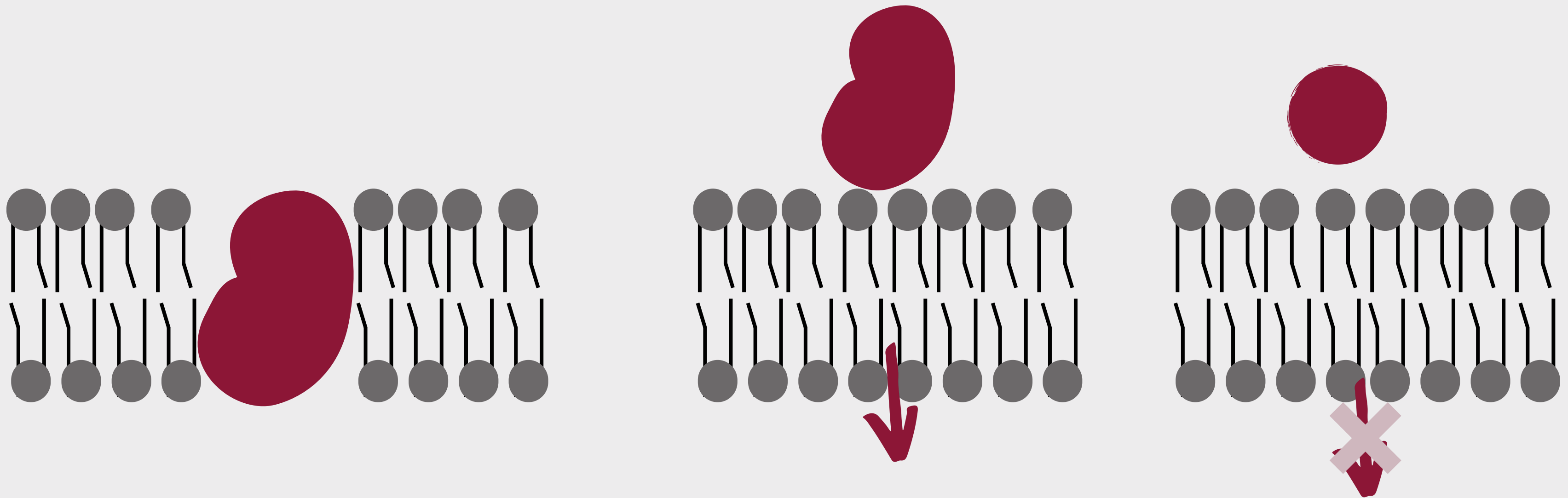


ASSIGNMENT AND DETECTION OF TRANSMEMBRANE PARTS OF A PROTEIN

PROJECT REPORT - 2022 - MASTER BIO-INFORMATICS

MAYA ZYGADLO

Transmembrane protein



Missing information on the lipid bilayer

- Made w/ detergent
- Position of the membrane

Environment

- Aqueous environment
- w/ detergent

Size

- TMP are larger
- Determine by NMR

Crystallisation



Building an algorithm

detects transmembrane part
predicts membrane position

Algorithm main steps



**Calculate
accessibility
score**

Using DSSP

**Recovering
solvent-
accessible AC**

**Scanning the
protein**

Via a sphere

**Predicting the
position of the
membrane**

With a score

File PDB

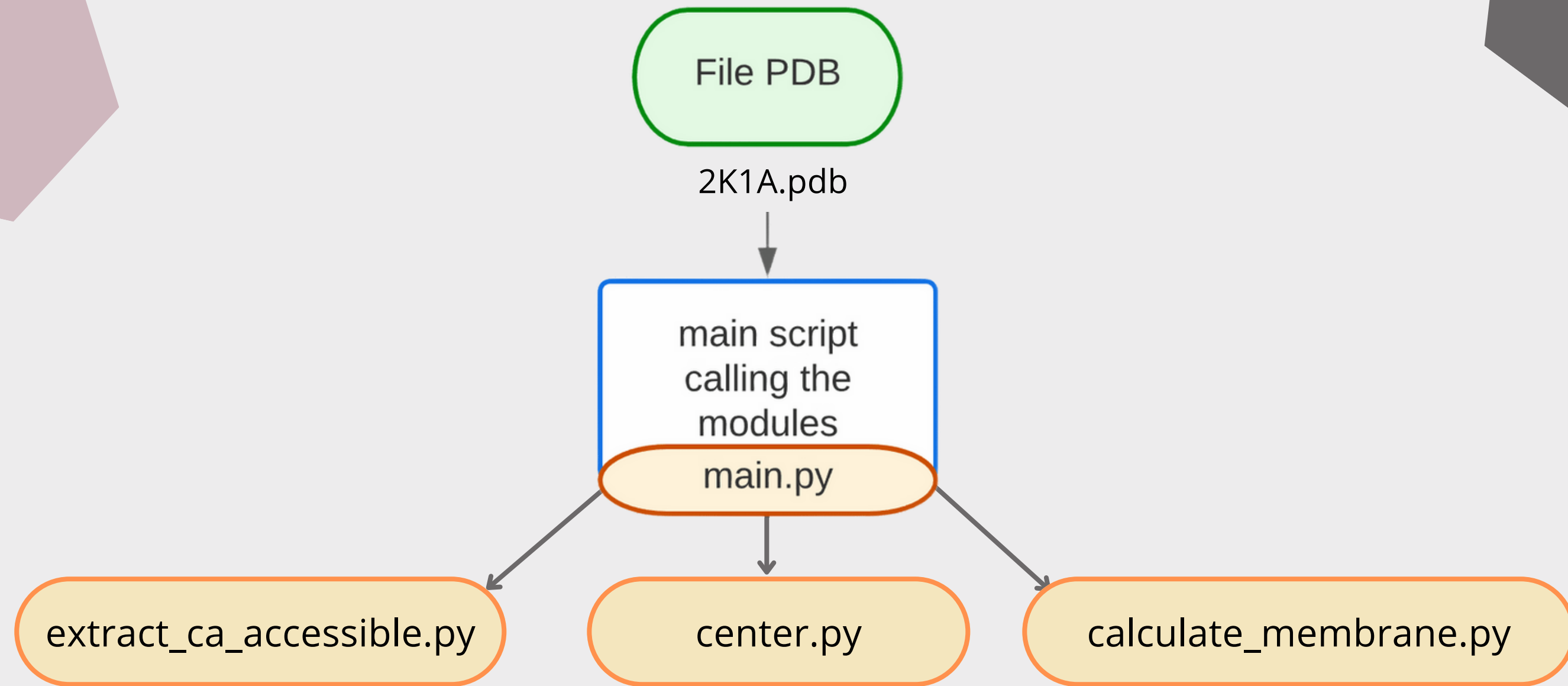
2K1A.pdb



main script
calling the
modules

main.py

`python3 src/main.py data/2k1a.pdb`



import : Pandas
Bio.PDB Bio.DSSP

Find the carbon alpha solvent-accessible

Extract the ASA from
the result of dssp()

access_solvent(dssp,
index)

Run the DSSP
software on the
PDB file

dssp(file)

Find the carbon alpha
solvent accessible and
stores it in a Pandas
DataFrame

find_ca_access(dssp,
file)

extract_ca_accessible.py

import : Pandas

Center the protein in (0, 0, 0)

Calculate the center of
mass of the protein

`calculate_com(ca_data)`

center the protein by
subtracting the center
of mass from its
coordinates

`center_protein(ca_data,
com)`

`center.py`

import : Pandas
math matplotlib

Find the carbon alpha solvent-accessible

Create a hemisphere
centred in (0, 0, 0) with
10 uniform points

fibonacci_sphere(
samples=10)

Find the position of the
membrane

position(sphere_points,
ca_data)

Test if a carbon is from
a hydrophobic residu or
not

is_hydrophobe(carbon)

Test if an atom is the
membrane

is_in_membrane(
sphere_pt, ca_coords,
point_min, memb_width)

Plot the protein and the
membrane

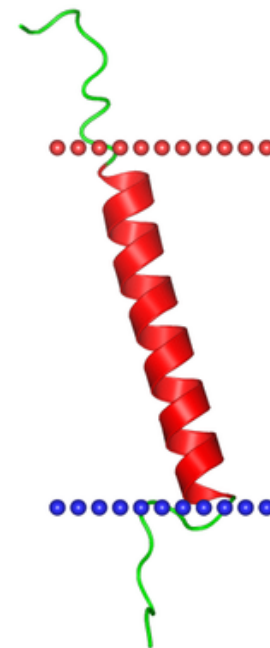
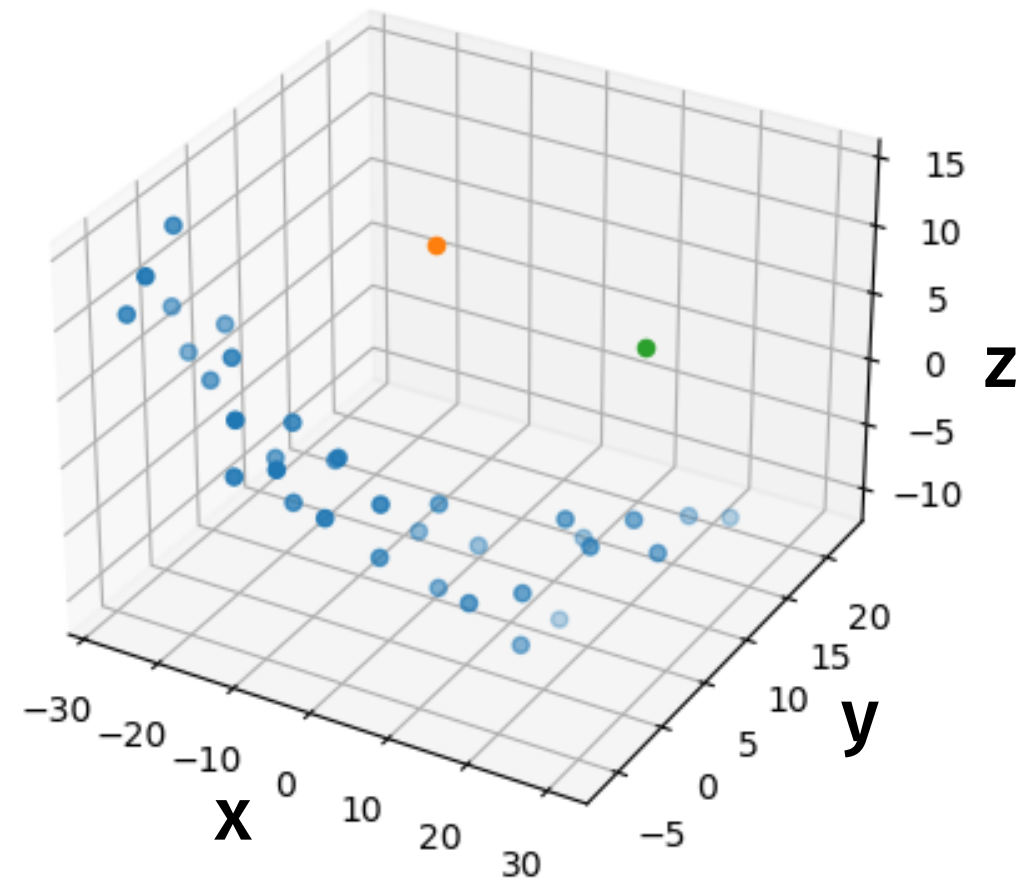
plot(ca_data, memb)

Calculate a plane

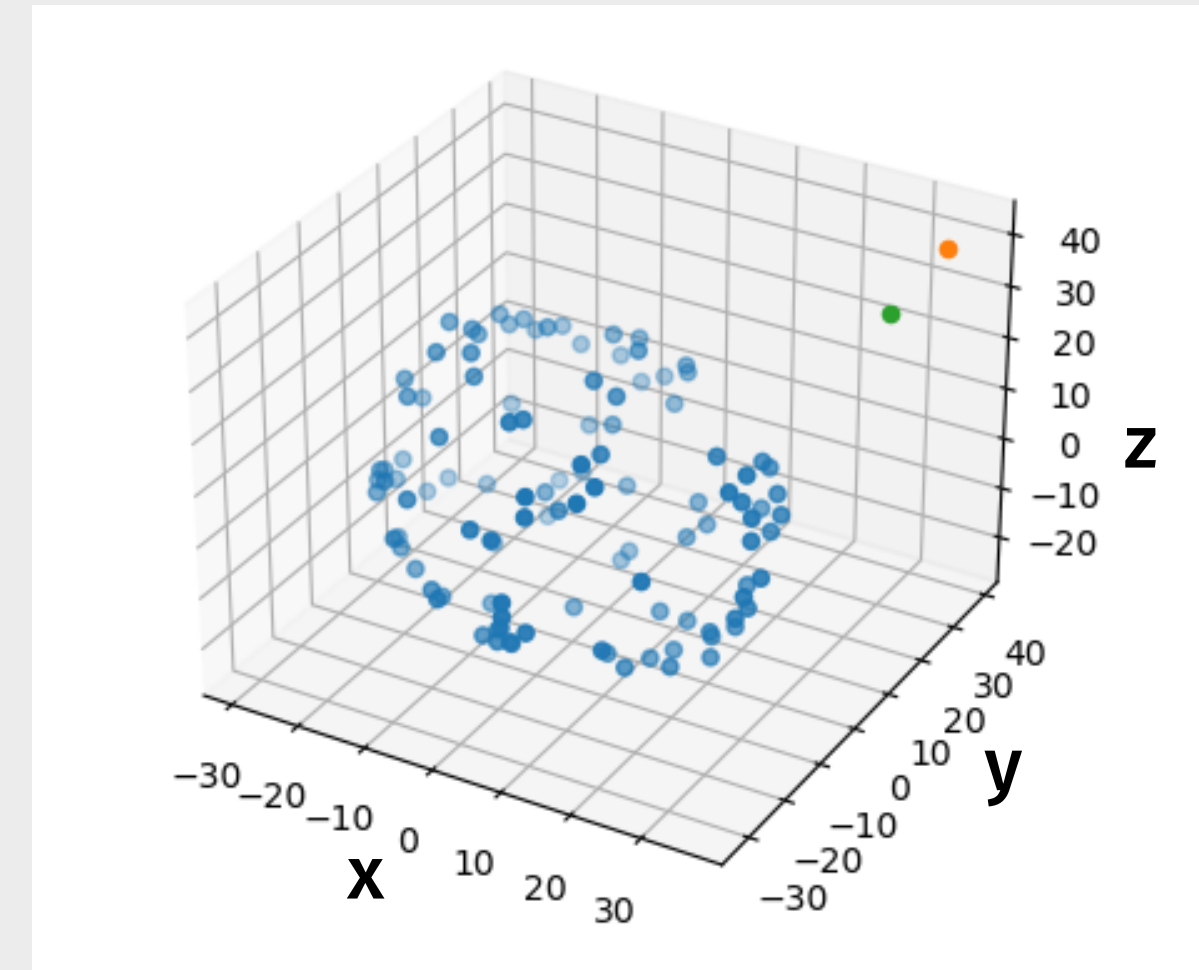
calculate_plane(
sphere_pt, atom,
memb_width)

calculate_membrane.py

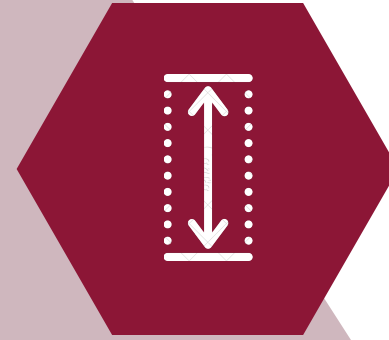
Transmembrane protein 2K1A



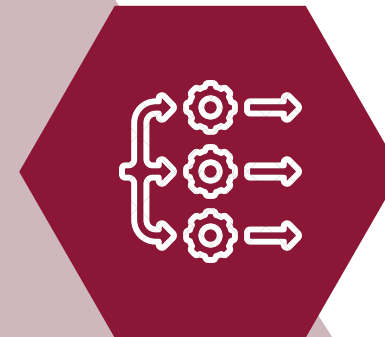
Globular protein 1SI4



Visualisation



Membrane width variation



Parallelisation

to position the mebrane



increasing the number of points

For a better prediction



Thank you !

Any questions ?