

Assignment 1 - Secondary structure assignment

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Introduction

In this practical the aim is to *assign* secondary structure, given the PDB coordinates of a protein structure. Note that secondary structure assignment is something fundamentally different from secondary structure prediction - please make sure you are well aware of this difference.

Note that most students find section 1 of this assignment most difficult. If you get stuck, please continue with section 2 and ask for help in the next class.

Assignment

You can make this assignment in groups of two, however, everyone needs to hand in the assignment individually. Please clearly state your own name, and the name of your partner. Code and equations may be worked on together.

1 Calculating backbone dihedral angels given the coordinates.

1.1 Calculation of Phi and Psi dihedral angles [15 points]

Describe how you can calculate the phi and psi dihedral angles, as defined by the IUPAC standards, using the coordinates of the backbone atoms from a PDB file. You will need to use the equations in the Appendix. Make sure to define each variable in each equation you state.

1.2 Strategy for assigning secondary structure [5 points]

Describe a strategy for assigning secondary structure based on phi and psi angles. You should assign the secondary structure type for each residue, given the backbone coordinates of a PDB file. The classification should be based on the phi and psi angles of the residue from the equations above; you may use the idea of a ramachandran plot to define your assignment criteria. Here a classification in three groups [alpha, beta, other] would be sufficient. Please do not exceed 75 words in your explanation.

Hint: have a look at the next question(s) before you start.

1.3 Implement you strategy for assigning secondary structure [10 points]

Implement a program that can assign the secondary structure type for each residues given the backbone coordinates of a PDB file.

You can use the attached Python script. Look for the lines:

`"# START CODING HERE"` (3x).

You need to provide your modified code as an attachment when you turn in your assignment.

1.4 Discussion of secondary structure assignment strategy [15 points]

Have a detailed look at the assignment of secondary structure by your program. Inspect your protein through a viewer. Specifically, consider the length of the secondary structure elements. You may also compare your secondary structure assignment to output of the DSSP. Show an example of secondary structure element assigned by your programme that does not seem correct to you. Discuss the quality of your results and possible problems. Suggest improvements to your assignment strategy (to overcome these problems). Please do not exceed 75 words in your explanation.

1.5 Dihedrals versus hydrogen bonds [10 points]

No currently available secondary structure assignment program (e.g. Stride or DSSP), rely solely on dihedral angles for their assignment. Describe the pros and cons of using hydrogen bonds versus dihedral angles for secondary structure assignments. Please do not exceed 75 words in your explanation.

2 Propensities for amino acids to be buried

2.1 Implement propensities to be buried [5 points]

Write a script that can obtain the solvent accessible area from DSSP files to calculate the propensity for each amino acid to be buried. For the definition of propensity see equation 12.4 (page 474) in Understanding Bioinformatics. You can define a residue as buried when the relative surface accessibility of its side chain is less than 7%.

You can use the template file provided, look for lines “# START CODING” (2x). From any FEW linux computer you can find a set of DSSP files at: `~/groups/Beta-VU/Project/strubio/DSSP/`. Please hand in the code you added to the template script.

2.2 Table with propensities to be buried [5 points]

Provide a table with the propensity to be buried for each type of amino acid. For the definition of propensity see equation 12.4 (page 474) in Understanding Bioinformatics. You can define a residue as buried when the relative surface accessibility of its side chain is less than 7%.

2.3 Discussion on propensities [10 points]

For each of the 20 amino acids, describe if the propensity to be buried matches your expectations. You should base your answer on the chemical properties of the amino acid and the biological environment of the protein. Please keep the answer to a maximum of one sentence per amino acid.

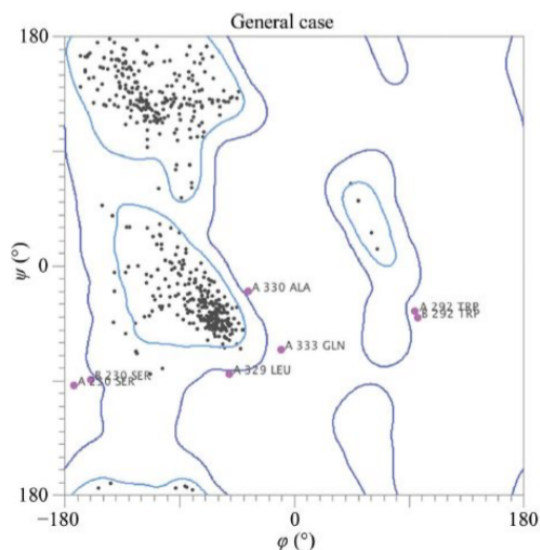
2.4 Discussion on database used [5 points]

What possible effect could the database, which you have used to calculate propensities, have on your results? What kind of biases may there be in the database, and what effect would they have on your propensities? Please do not exceed 75 words in your explanation.

3 Ramachandran plots

3.1 Contour lines [10 points]

Have a look at the Ramachandran plot shown below. For each of the clusters there are so-called contour lines that indicate when a point can be considered part of the cluster. How are these contour lines drawn? Would you consider this process to be 'knowledge based'? Please motivate your answers. Please do not exceed 75 words in your explanation.



3.2 Increasing the sampling [10 points]

Consider a case where in which you base your Ramachandran plot on a reference set of higher quality structures (as assessed by MolProbity). How do you expect the contour lines to change? Why do you expect this change? Please do not exceed 75 words in your explanation.

Appendix

Helpful equations

A dihedral angle is the angle between two intersecting planes. To calculate this angle, here are some equations you can use:

Normal vector

A normal vectore to a plane is a vector that makes a 90 degree angle with the plane. The normal vector, \vec{n} , to a plane can be calculated as follows:

$$\vec{n} = \vec{b}_1 \times \vec{b}_2 \quad (1)$$

where \vec{b}_1 and \vec{b}_2 are two vectors that determine the plane, i.e. two vectors that lie in the plane and are not parallel to eachother.

Unit vector

A unit vector is a vector of length one. We can obtain a unit vector, \hat{u} from a vector \vec{v} , by normalising it by its own length:

$$\hat{u} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\|\vec{v}\|} \quad (2)$$

Angle between vectors

An angle ϕ between two vectors \vec{v}_1 and \vec{v}_2 can be calculated as follows:

$$\cos(\phi) = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\|\vec{v}_1\| \|\vec{v}_2\|} \quad (3)$$

$$\sin(\phi) \hat{u} = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2}{\|\vec{v}_1\| \|\vec{v}_2\|} \quad (4)$$

where \hat{u} is the unit normal vector of the plane defined by \vec{v}_1 and \vec{v}_2

Atan2 function

The atan2 function, implemented in python through `math.atan2()` is also a useful function when determining an angle:

$$\phi = \text{atan2}(\sin(\phi), \cos(\phi)) \quad (5)$$