

Class 9: Structural Bioinformatics pt 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:

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

```
stats <- read.csv("Data Export Summary.csv")
stats
```

	Molecular.Type	X.ray	EM	NMR	Integrative	Multiple.methods
1	Protein (only)	176,378	20,438	12,709	342	221
2	Protein/Oligosaccharide	10,284	3,396	34	8	11
3	Protein/NA	9,007	5,931	287	24	7
4	Nucleic acid (only)	3,077	200	1,554	2	15
5	Other	174	13	33	3	0
6	Oligosaccharide (only)	11	0	6	0	1

	Neutron	Other	Total
1	83	32	210,203
2	1	0	13,734
3	0	0	15,256
4	3	1	4,852
5	0	0	223
6	0	4	22

```
as.numeric(sub(",","", stats$X.ray))
```

```
[1] 176378 10284 9007 3077 174 11
```

This is annoying! Let's use a different import function from the **readr** package.

```
library(readr)
stats <- read_csv("Data Export Summary.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.

```
stats
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 9
`Molecular Type`    `X-ray`     EM     NMR Integrative `Multiple methods` Neutron
<chr>                <dbl>      <dbl>   <dbl>        <dbl>            <dbl>      <dbl>
1 Protein (only)    176378    20438  12709       342           221      83
2 Protein/Oligosacch~ 10284     3396    34          8            11       1
3 Protein/NA         9007      5931    287         24            7       0
4 Nucleic acid (only) 3077      200    1554         2           15       3
5 Other                 174      13     33          3            0       0
6 Oligosaccharide (o~ 11        0      6           0            1       0
# i 2 more variables: Other <dbl>, Total <dbl>
```

```
n.total <- sum(stats$Total)
n.xray <- sum(stats$`X-ray`)
n.em <- sum(stats$EM)
pct.both <- round((n.xray + n.em) / n.total * 100, 2)
pct.xray <- round(n.xray / n.total * 100, 2)
pct.em <- round(n.em / n.total * 100, 2)
pct.both
```

```
[1] 93.7
```

```
pct.xray
```

```
[1] 81.43
```

```
pct.em
```

```
[1] 12.27
```

Q2: What proportion of structures in the PDB are protein?

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
filter, lag
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

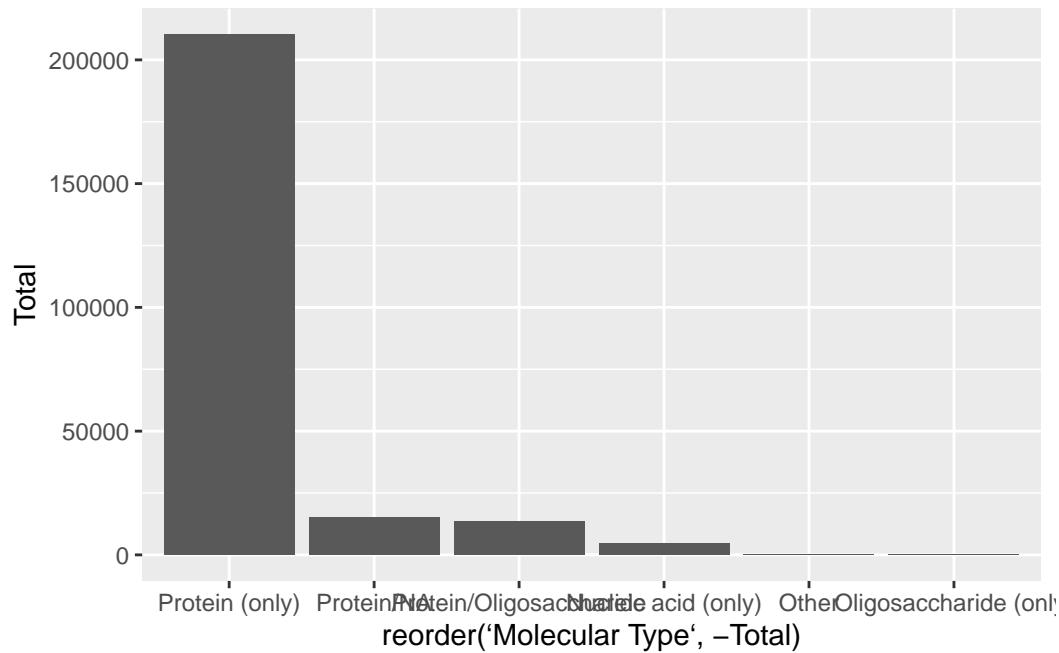
```
intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
stats %>%
  summarise(prop = sum(Total[`Molecular Type` == "Protein (only)"]) / sum(Total)) %>%
  pull(prop)
```

```
[1] 0.860465
```

```
ggplot(stats) +
  aes(reorder(`Molecular Type`, -Total), Total) +
  geom_col()
```

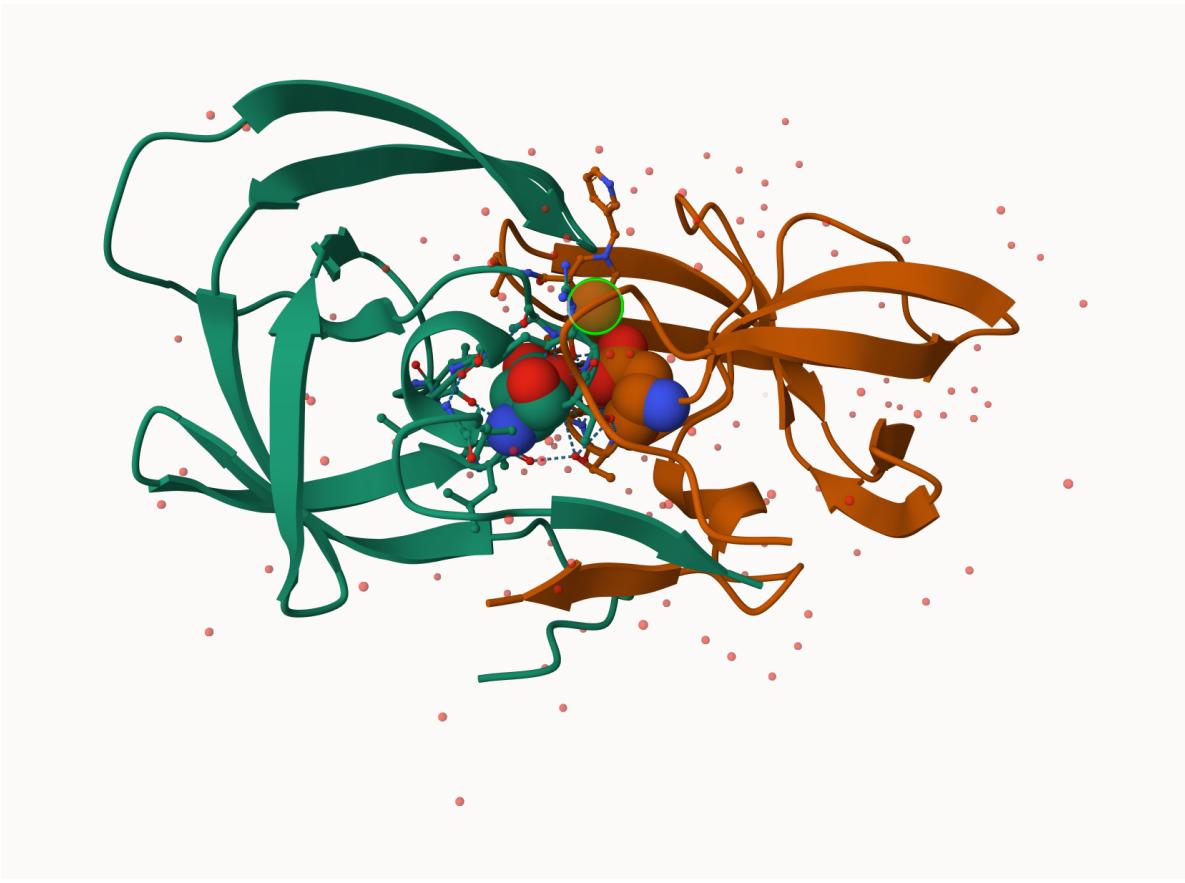


Visualizing structure data

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

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





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

```
hiv
```

Call: read.pdb(file = "1hsg")

```

Total Models#: 1
Total Atoms#: 1686, XYZs#: 5058 Chains#: 2 (values: A B)

Protein Atoms#: 1514 (residues/Calpha atoms#: 198)
Nucleic acid Atoms#: 0 (residues/phosphate atoms#: 0)

Non-protein/nucleic Atoms#: 172 (residues: 128)
Non-protein/nucleic resid values: [ HOH (127), MK1 (1) ]

Protein sequence:
PQITLWQRPLVTIKIGGQLKEALLDTGADDTVLEEMSLPGRWPKMIGGIGGFIKVRQYD
QILIEICGHKAIGTVLVGPTPVNIIGRNLLTQIGCTLNFPQITLWQRPLVTIKIGGQLKE
ALLDTGADDTVLEEMSLPGRWPKMIGGIGGFIKVRQYDQILIEICGHKAIGTVLVGPTP
VNIIGRNLLTQIGCTLNF

+ attr: atom, xyz, seqres, helix, sheet,
calpha, remark, call

```

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

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

Let's blast this sequence against the PDB database to find similar structures:

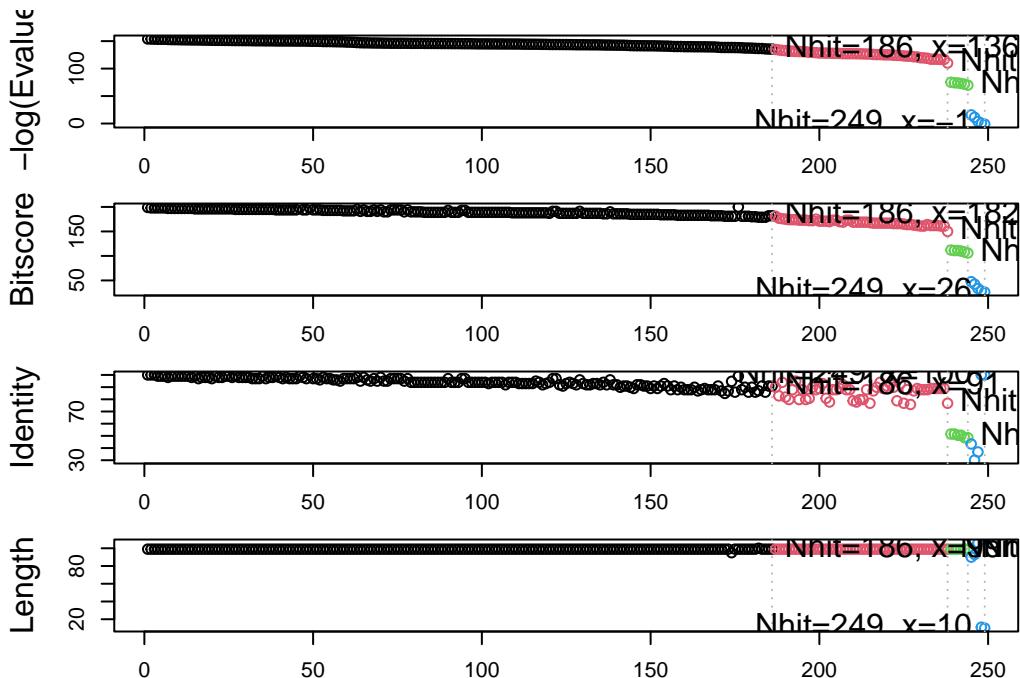
```
blast <- blast.pdb(chainA.seq)
```

```
Searching ... please wait (updates every 5 seconds) RID = GREY9X3T014
.....
Reporting 249 hits
```

```
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" "10DX_A" "4QGI_A" "1BVE_A" "2AZ8_A" "1A30_A"
```

```

[33] "6DH6_A" "6DH0_A" "2I4D_A" "600S_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" "600T_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] "3JWV_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" "60GQ_A" "30Q7_A" "5KR1_A" "30QD_A" "4RVI_A"
[169] "30QA_A" "1B6K_A" "3OUD_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" "4EQO_A" "4NPT_A" "6OPU_A" "4NPU_A" "3U7S_A" "3HAW_A"
[193] "2AZB_A" "3TT_P_A" "3HBO_A" "3GGU_A" "7N6T_A" "60PV_A" "4EQO_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 a Normal Mode Analysis (NMA) to predict large scale motions/flexibility/dynamics of any biomolecule that we can read into R.

Let's look at ADK's chain A.

```
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")
adk_A
```

```
Call: trim.pdb(pdb = adk, chain = "A")

Total Models#: 1
Total Atoms#: 1954, XYZs#: 5862 Chains#: 1 (values: A)

Protein Atoms#: 1656 (residues/Calpha atoms#: 214)
Nucleic acid Atoms#: 0 (residues/phosphate atoms#: 0)

Non-protein/nucleic Atoms#: 298 (residues: 242)
Non-protein/nucleic resid values: [ AP5 (1), HOH (241) ]
```

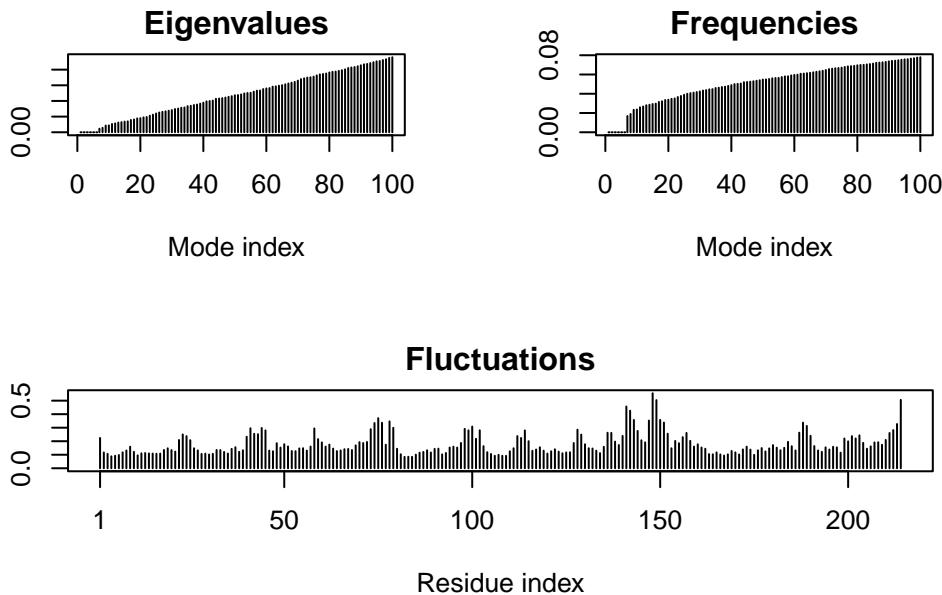
```
Protein sequence:
MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIDMAGKLVT
DELVIALVKERIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPRTIPQADAMKEAGINVVDYVLEFDVPDELIVDRI
VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTTRKDQEETVRKRLVEYHQMTAPLIG
YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTPVAEVRADLEKILG
```

```
+ attr: atom, helix, sheet, seqres, xyz,
calpha, call
```

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

```
Building Hessian...      Done in 0.021 seconds.
Diagonalizing Hessian... Done in 0.485 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_A)
```