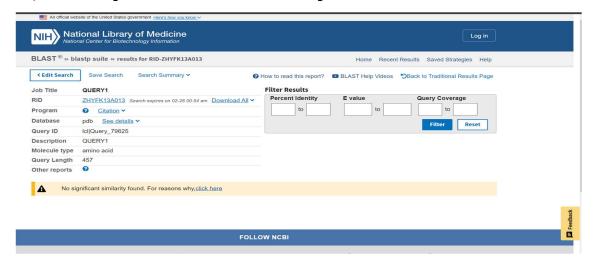
CS612 - Algorithms in Bioinformatics

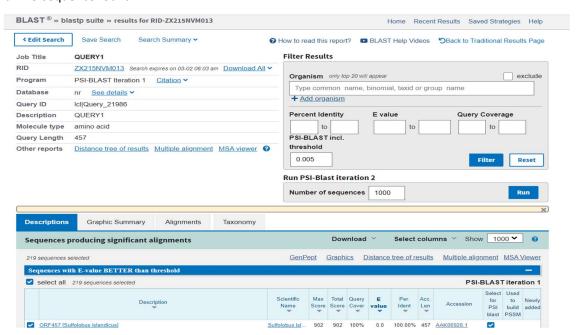
Homework Assignment 2 – 03/03/2023 Aravind Haridas – 02071139

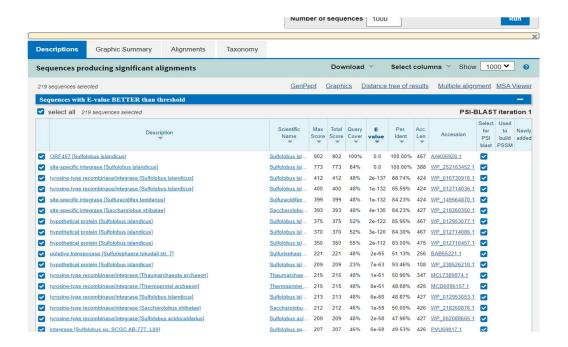
1(a): Multiple Sequence Alignment Using PSI-BLAST

No, we did not get the results. Below is the image.



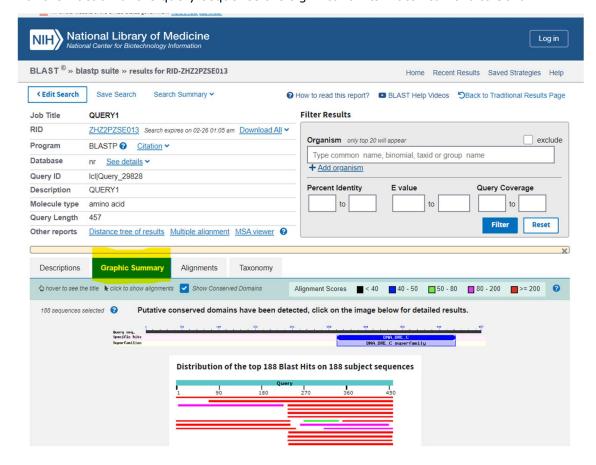
b. 219 sequence found.

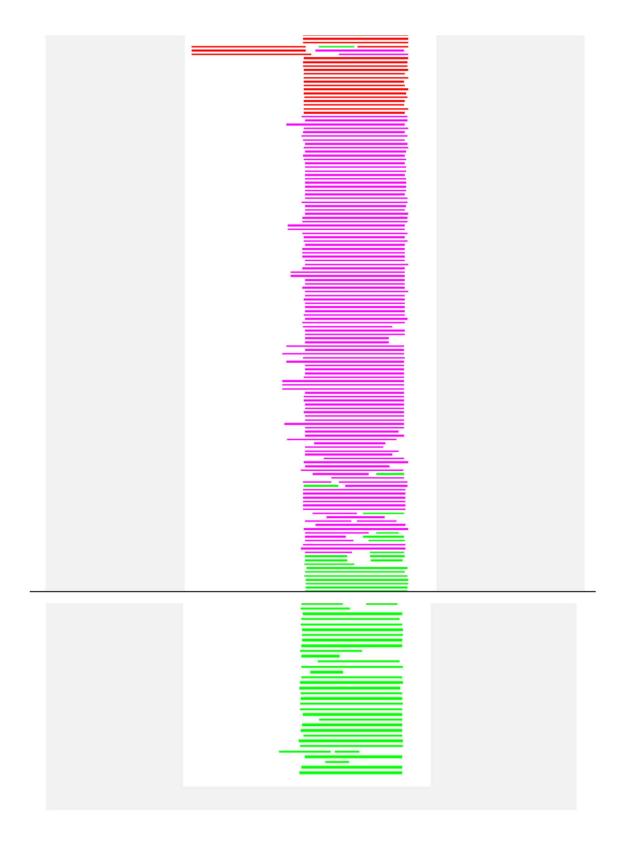




c) YES, In the summary we see the coverage from different significant distributed across the entire length of query sequence, we can clearly see from the above images we are getting them from the range of 180 to 450 and the fraction will be calculated.

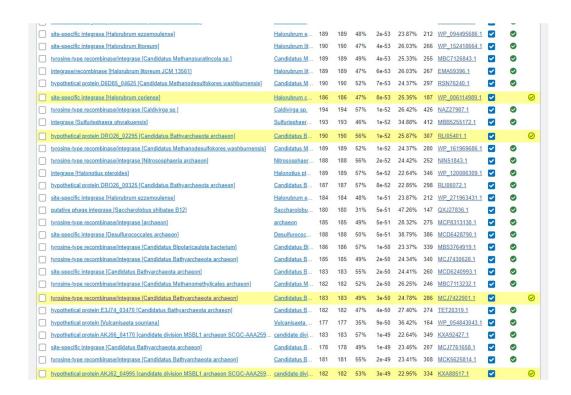
For the fraction of the query sequence the significant hits match to 40% to 50%





d) In the blast sequence we will be getting the below one as

Query 241 YDSFKTPKIQYGAKVPVKLEEIKEVAKNIEHIPSKAYFVLLAESGLRPGELLNVSIENID 300





e) 4A8E_A This is the known protein sequence found in the PDB code.

| _ | | | | | | | | | | _ | _ |
|----------|---|-----------------|------|------|-----|-------|--------|-----|----------------|----------|----------|
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Chitinophagaceae bacterium] | Chitinophaga | 85.4 | 85.4 | 54% | 8e-14 | 17.93% | 374 | MCB0777386.1 | | ⊘ |
| 7 | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Leptospira.yanagawae] | Leptospira ya | 85.4 | 85.4 | 44% | 8e-14 | 17.79% | 368 | WP_135633918.1 | | 0 |
| V | hypothetical protein CW691_09410 [Candidatus Bathyarchaeota archaeon] | Candidatus B | 85.4 | 85.4 | 52% | 8e-14 | 22.92% | 383 | PVX23891.1 | | 0 |
| ~ | integrase [Candidatus Poribacteria bacterium] | Candidatus P | 82.7 | 82.7 | 46% | 8e-14 | 19.16% | 233 | MBM3212642.1 | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Sporosalibacterium faouarense] | Sporosalibact | 85.0 | 85.0 | 57% | 9e-14 | 16.85% | 353 | WP_243414876.1 | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine recombinase XerC [Candidatus Margulisbacteria bacterium] | Candidatus M | 84.2 | 84.2 | 46% | 9e-14 | 18.72% | 298 | MBU0687569.1 | ~ | (e |
| ~ | TPA: recombinase XerC [Thermofilum sp.] | Thermofilum sp. | 83.8 | 83.8 | 45% | 9e-14 | 21.84% | 285 | HDI32008.1 | ~ | 0 |
| V | TPA: integrase [Planctomycetaceae bacterium] | Planctomycet | 83.8 | 83.8 | 55% | 9e-14 | 16.47% | 286 | HBO44539.1 | | 0 |
| V | integrase [Firmicutes bacterium] | Firmicutes ba | 83.8 | 83.8 | 57% | 9e-14 | 16.48% | 273 | MTI47672.1 | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [bacterium] | bacterium | 83.8 | 83.8 | 47% | 9e-14 | 18.89% | 284 | MBL7994304.1 | | 0 |
| ~ | The structure of a dimeric Xer recombinase from archaea [Pyrococcus abyssi] | Pyrococcus a | 83.8 | 83.8 | 46% | 9e-14 | 20.66% | 292 | 4A8E_A | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Metallosphaera cuprina] | Metallosphae | 83.8 | 83.8 | 44% | 9e-14 | 22.06% | 284 | WP_013737213.1 | | Q |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Desulfurobacterium atlanticum] | Desulfurobact | 85.0 | 85.0 | 57% | 9e-14 | 20.30% | 366 | WP_089323339.1 | | 0 |
| V | site-specific integrase [Flavobacterium sp. 83] | Flavobacteriu | 84.6 | 84.6 | 62% | 9e-14 | 21.23% | 347 | WP_035670805.1 | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine recombinase [Spirochaeta sp.] | Spirochaeta sp. | 84.6 | 84.6 | 46% | 9e-14 | 19.35% | 344 | MQY76625.1 | | Q |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Polaribacter atrinae] | Polaribacter a | 85.0 | 85.0 | 45% | 9e-14 | 21.26% | 374 | WP_068449836.1 | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine recombinase XerC.[Acidobacteriota bacterium] | Acidobacterio | 84.2 | 84.2 | 45% | 9e-14 | 21.86% | 319 | PYS42645.1 | | (|
| ✓ | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Cytobacillus oceanisediminis] | Cytobacillus o | 83.8 | 83.8 | 51% | 1e-13 | 19.58% | 278 | QOK29793.1 | | Q |
| ~ | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Candidatus Woesearchaeota archaeon] | Candidatus W | 83.5 | 83.5 | 44% | 1e-13 | 21.84% | 269 | MBL7050751.1 | | Q |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Formosa sp. Hel1_31_208] | Formosa sp | 85.0 | 85.0 | 56% | 1e-13 | 21.35% | 375 | WP_091424817.1 | | Q |
| V | site-specific tyrosine recombinase XerD [Thermosyntropha lipolytica] | Thermosyntro | 83.8 | 83.8 | 54% | 1e-13 | 19.53% | 296 | WP_073093510.1 | | Q |
| ~ | putative tyrosine recombinase XerC-like protein [Candidatus Methanofastidiosum methy] | . Candidatus M | 83.8 | 83.8 | 45% | 1e-13 | 23.33% | 284 | KYC53593.1 | | Q |
| ~ | site-specific recombinase XerD_[Natranaerovirga hydrolytica] | Natranaerovir | 85.0 | 85.0 | 50% | 1e-13 | 19.48% | 356 | TCK92654.1 | | 0 |
| V | tyrosine-type recombinase/integrase [Methanotrichaceae archaeon] | Methanotrich | 83.8 | 83.8 | 55% | 1e-13 | 18.25% | 296 | MCJ7444010.1 | | 0 |
| ~ | site-specific integrase [Cytophagales bacterium] | Cytophagales | 83.5 | 83.5 | 55% | 1e-13 | 18.36% | 268 | MCG8322767.1 | | 0 |

GenPept ▼

Chain A, Probable Tyrosine Recombinase Xerc-like

PDB: 4A8E_A

Identical Proteins FASTA Graphics

```
Go to: ✓
LOCUS
                                                         linear BCT 01-DEC-2020
                                      292 aa
DEFINITION Chain A, Probable Tyrosine Recombinase Xerc-like.
VERSION
DBSOURCE
            pdb: molecule 4A8E, chain A, release Jan 15, 2014;
            deposition: Nov 21, 2011;
            class: Cell Cycle;
            source: Mmdb_id: 105434, Pdb_id 1: 4A8E;
            Exp. method: X-Ray Diffraction.
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
            Pyrococcus abyssi
  ORGANISM Pyrococcus abyssi
            Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Thermococci; Thermococcales;
            Thermococcaceae; Pyrococcus.
REFERENCE
            1 (residues 1 to 292)
            Serre,M.C., El Arnaout,T., Brooks,M.A., Durand,D., Lisboa,J.,
  AUTHORS
            Lazar,N., Raynal,B., van Tilbeurgh,H. and Quevillon-Cheruel,S.
The carboxy-terminal alphaN helix of the archaeal XerA tyrosine
            recombinase is a molecular switch to control site-specific
            recombination
  JOURNAL
            PLoS ONE 8 (5), E63010 (2013)
  PUBMED
            23667562
  REMARK
            Publication Status: Online-Only
REFERENCE
            2 (residues 1 to 292)
  AUTHORS
            Brooks, M.A., Elarnaout, T., Duranda, D., Lisboa, J., Lazar, N.,
            Raynal, B., Vantilbeurgh, H., Serre, M. and Quevillon-Cheruel, S.
  TITLE
            Direct Submission
            Submitted (21-NOV-2011)
  JOURNAL
            The structure of a dimeric Xer recombinase from archaea.
COMMENT
FEATURES
                     Location/Qualifiers
```

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121 rdrililly gaglrvselc nlrvedvnfe ygvivvrggk ggkdrvvpis esllseikry
181 lesrnddspy lfvemkrkrk dklspktvur lvkkygrkag veltphqlrh sfathmlerg
241 idiriiqell ghsnlsttqi ytkvstkhlk eavkkaklve siiggshhhh hh
                    waynat, b., vanctibed Billi, belle, in. and Quevition cheruet, b.
   TITLE
                   Direct Submission
                  Submitted (21-NOV-2011)
   JOURNAL
COMMENT
                    The structure of a dimeric Xer recombinase from archaea.
FEATURES
                                  Location/Qualifiers
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        Site
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/site_type="DNA binding"

f) The protein is 4A8E: The Structure of A Dimeric Xer Recombinase From Archaea DEFINITION Chain A, Probable Tyrosine Recombinase Xerc-like.

ACCESSION 4A8E_A

VERSION 4A8E_A

DBSOURCE pdb: molecule 4A8E, chain A, release Jan 15, 2014;

deposition: Nov 21, 2011.

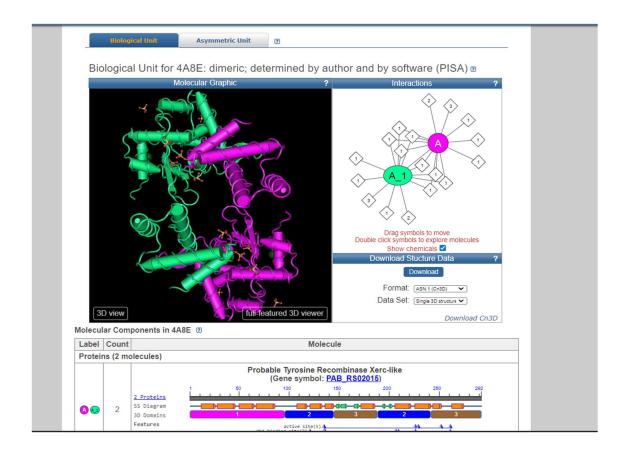
class: Cell Cycle;

SOURCE Pyrococcus abyssi

ORGANISM Pyrococcus abyssi

Archaea; Euryarchaeota; Thermococci; Thermococcales;

Thermococcaceae; Pyrococcus.





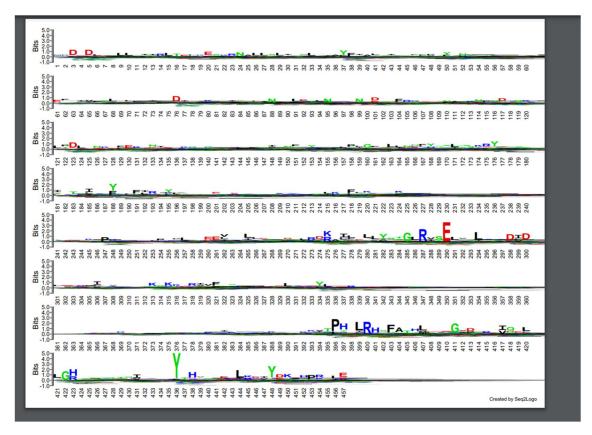
2.

a) Here is the logo sequence

From the below we need to go to the blast2logo server at https://services.healthtech.dtu. dk/services/Blast2logo-1.1/.

Now, to create a logo which shows the conservation pattern along the sequence. The amino acid letter codes are depicted in sizes according to their conservation. Paste the query sequence to the window, change the database to NR, the iterations to 3 and the Evalue to 0.001 and hit "submit".

The below screenshot is the resulting logo plot.



b.

A flat logo for the first 100 residues means that there is little conservation in the amino acid residues in that region. This could be due to several reasons, such as high variability in the sequence, structural diversity, or limited homology to known sequences.

In this case, if the Blast search only covered a fraction of the query section, it could explain the lack of conservation in the first 100 residues. The Blast search algorithm compares the query sequence to a database of known sequences to find homologous regions. If the search only covers a portion of the query sequence, it may not find enough homologous regions to detect conservation patterns in the first 100 residues. In such cases, increasing the number of iterations or decreasing the E-value threshold may lead to a more comprehensive search and a more informative logo plot.

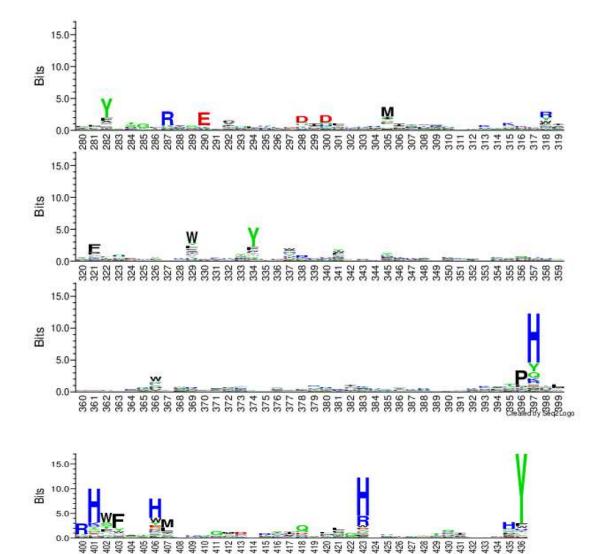
And the higher values (maximum will be in the range of 287R to 457E)

c. Out of the following amino acids, select the 4 most conserved according to the logo (the notation is): L280, R287, E290, Y334, F371, R380, R400, Y436.

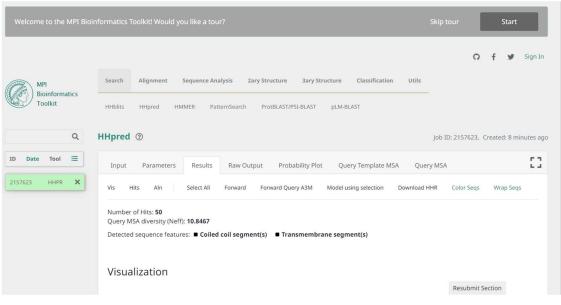
By selecting the range from 280 to 436.

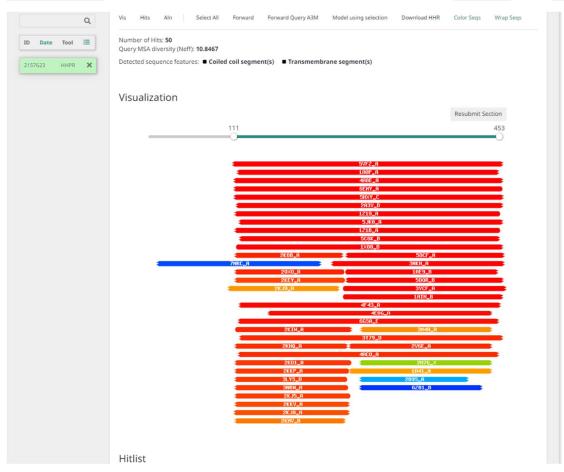
Because we need the amino acids from the below, we will be getting the below and from the image below we can depict.

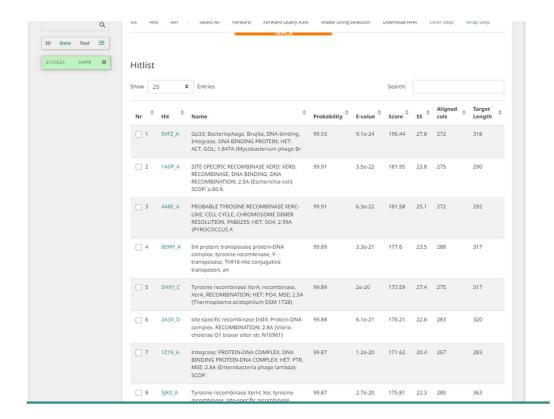
The most conserved amino acids are Y436, Y334, E290, R400 and R287.

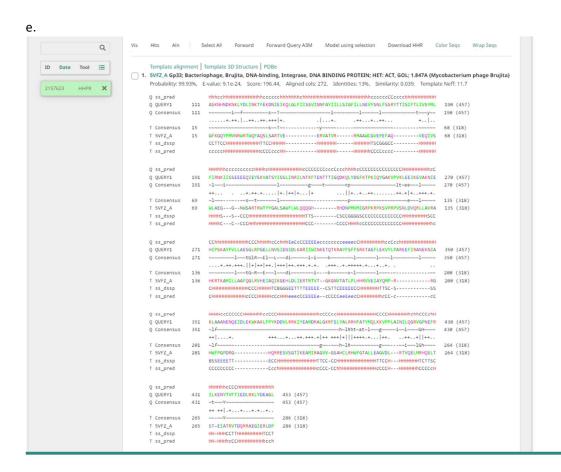


Created by Seq2Logs









F. From these amino acid sequence L280, R287, E290, Y334, F371, R380, R400, Y436.

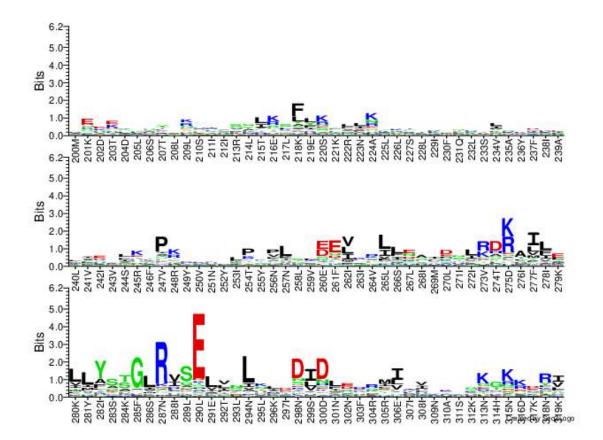
Protein stability eight residues listed above are most conserved and hence most likely to be essential for the protein stability. It is not easy to track them down because while there used to be a histogram option it seems to not exist anymore. You can see if a residue is conserved by a vertical line between the sequence and the query, and the one letter code appearing in the consensus sequence, either as a capital letter (more confident) or small (less confident).

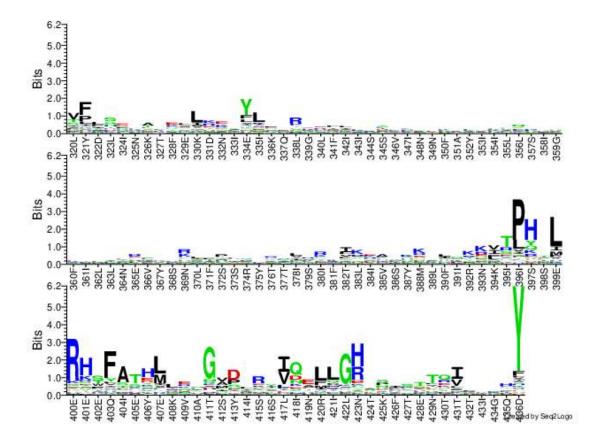
By selecting the range from 280 to 436.

Because we need the amino acids from the below, we will be getting the below and from the image below we can depict.

The more confident amino acids are Y436, Y334, E290, R400 and R287.

The least more conserved amino acids are L280, F371, R380.





3)

a. There are 1142 atoms in the PDB with the entry 3CHY.

In summary, there are 1141 atoms and one chain molecule so that will be 1142 atoms there in the protein.

- **b.** Oxygen is the element (O) present in the atom 289.
- **c.** In atom 289 I found the amino acid as GLU, and its name is Glutamic acid and the three-letter code for that acid is GLU.
- d. In this atom we will find the below axis from the PDB file.

X = 40.782

Y = -0.025

Z = 6.322

e. Searching for 3CHY in SCOPe (at scop.berkeley.edu) reveals that this protein belongs to the following classification:

Class: Alpha and beta

According to the Scope (Structural Classification of Proteins - extended) database, 3CHY corresponds to a protein called "Nucleotide-binding domain of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)". Therefore, 3CHY belongs to the class of proteins that have both alpha helices and beta sheets in their structure, the NBP fold,

which is characterized by a central parallel beta-sheet flanked by alpha helices, and the ABC transporter-like family, which includes ATP-binding cassette transporters and other proteins with similar domains involved in ATP binding and hydrolysis.

From the below image from the scope we got the result as:

CLASS: Alpha and beta proteins(a/b)

FOLD: Flavodoxin-like 3 layers, a/b/a; parallel beta sheet of 5 strand order 21345

SUPER FAMILY: CheY-like

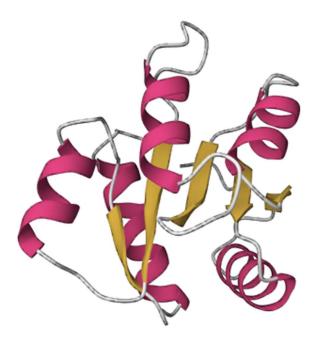
FAMILY: CheY-related Protein: CheY protein.



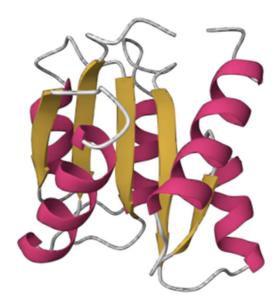
4)

a.

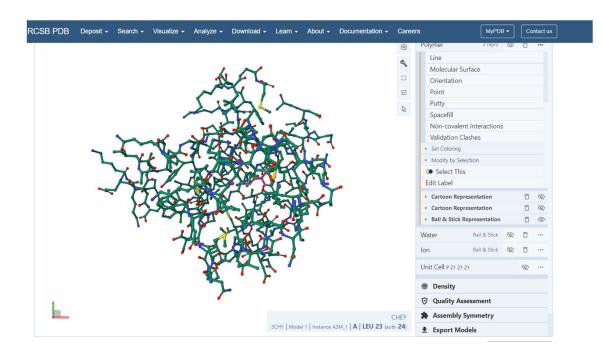
We found 5 helices (refer only to those coloured in red).



We found 5 beta strands (refer only to those coloured in yellow).



b. Hide the default cartoon representation and create a ball and stick representation. And from that we will be having the below image.



Programming Objects:

```
This is the program for Part 3 in R language: using bio3d pacakage.
library(bio3d)
pdb.id <- "3chy"
pdb.file <- get.pdb(pdb.id)</pre>
atom.count <- length(atom.select(pdb.file, all=TRUE)$xyz)</pre>
cat(paste("Total number of atoms: ", atom.count, "\n"))
atom.289 <- atom.select(pdb.file, atom=289)</pre>
atom.type <- atom.289$aname
cat(paste("Atom type of atom 289: ", atom.type, "\n"))
residue.289 <- atom.289$resno
residue.type <- pdb.file$atom$pdb$resnam[residue.289]</pre>
cat(paste("Residue type of atom 289: ", residue.type, "\n"))
coords <- atom.289$xyz
x < - coords[1]
y <- coords[2]
z <- coords[3]
cat(paste("Coordinates of atom 289: x=", x, ", y=", y, ", z=", z, "\n"))
```

Temporary output:

Total number of atoms: 1142 Atom type of atom 289: OE2 Residue type of atom 289: GLU

Coordinates of atom 289: x=40.782, y=-0.025, z=6.32