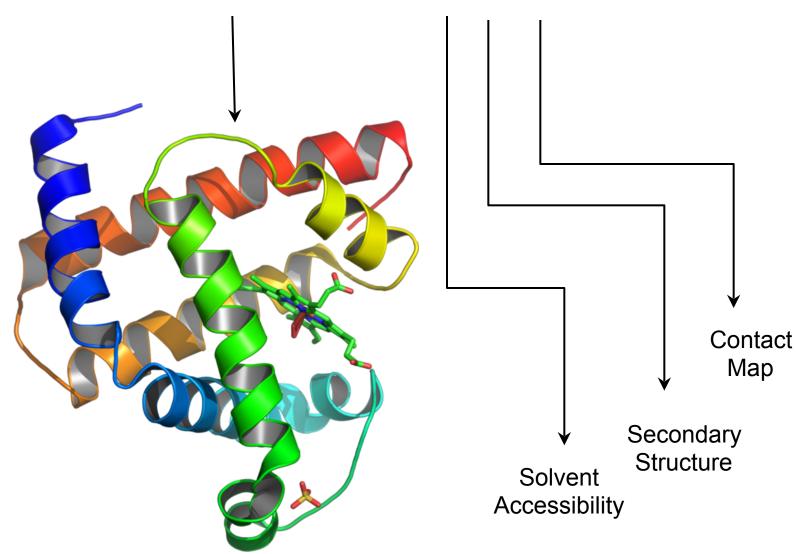
Application of Linear Regression

Protein Structural Similarity Prediction

Protein Structure Prediction (1D, 2D...3D)

EAEASICSEPKKVGRCKGYFPRFYFDSETGKCTPFIYGGCGGNGNNFETLHQCRAICRALG



structure = f (sequence)

Comparing protein 3D structure

How to Compute Similarity?

- We have to define a similarity (or distance) measure(s) to assess how different two conformations are.
- Usages:
 - Assessing the success of a folding algorithm.
 - Measure structural similarity between two different proteins which may be related
 - Measure the similarity (or complementarity) of the surfaces two potentially interacting molecules.
 - ...
- No one-size-fits-all quick fix ...

RMSD

- RMSD: Root Mean Squared Deviation
- The most popular distance measure between two conformations
- Average atomic distance
- given two conformations of a chain of N atoms, represent the conformations as two 3N vectors a and b
- RMSD(a,b) is the euclidean distance between a and b, averaged over the N atoms

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |a_i - b_i|^2$$
 where $a_i = (x_i^a, y_i^a, z_i^a), b_i = (x_i^b, y_i^b, z_i^b)$

Structural Superposition: Translation

- Optimal alignment of two chains after removal changes due to rigid body transformations
- Removing translation:
 - Simply align the centroids of the two conformations (centroid = average of all the coordinates).
 - Obtain $c_a = centroid(a)$ and $c_b = centroid(b)$
 - Then "drag" a to centroid of b through $a [c_a c_b]$
 - Check that the new c_a is now at c_y
 - Alternatively, can drag both a and b to have (0,0,0) as centroid

Structural Superposition: Rotation

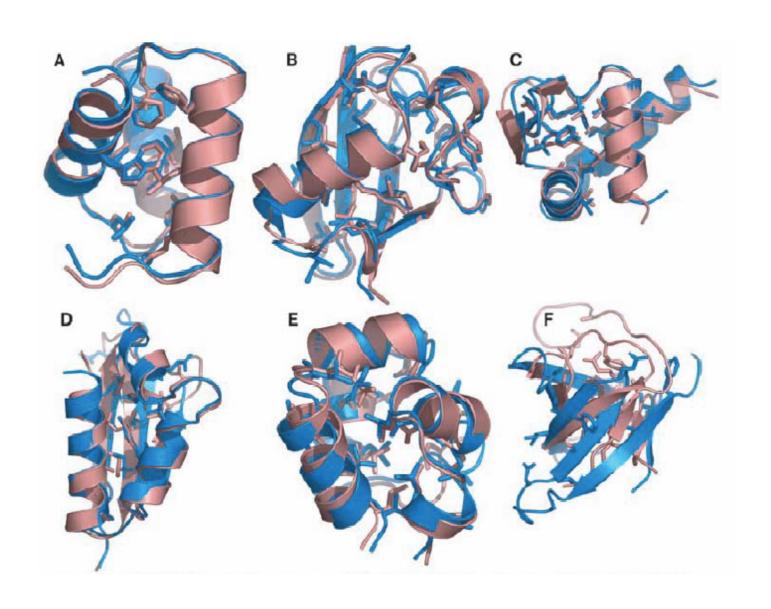
 Generally, we need to find optimal transformation U that minimizes the distance E between b and the transformed a

$$E = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |Ua_i - b_i|^2$$

- Finding the optimal transformation U:
- After some linear algebra:
- Some more linear algebra uses eigenvector decomposition to find U:

$$NE = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (a_i^2 + b_i^2) - 2Tr(B^T A')$$

Structural Superposition - Examples



Structural alignment demo 101M vs. 1MBA

TM-align: Global Quality Score

TM-score = Max
$$\left[\frac{1}{L_{\text{Target}}} \sum_{i}^{L_{\text{ali}}} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{d_i}{d_0(L_{\text{Target}})}\right)^2} \right]$$

TM-align: Global Quality Score

https://zhanglab.ccmb.med.umich.edu/TM-align/



TM-align demo

Protein Similarity Prediction using Linear Regression...

Protein Structural Similarity Prediction

- We have real-values Y: TM-score
 - Continuous (Y)
- What about features (X)?
 - Overall PSSM for each proteins (20 + 20 = 40)
 - Overall secondary structure content (3 + 3 = 6)
 - Overall solvent accessibility content (2 + 2 = 4)

Position Specific Scoring Matrix (PSSM)

Run psiblast against non redundant (nr) sequence database blastpgp -d <nr_db> -j 3 -b 1 -a 80 -i protein.seq> -Q protein.pssm>

Last pos:	itio	า–รp	ecif	ic	sco	rino	a m	atı	ix	cc	amo	ute	d,	we	ial	nte	d c	bse	erv	ed i	perc	enta	aes	rou	nde	d do	wn,	in	nfor	mat	ion	per	po	sit	ion	, an	nd r	elat:	ive	weia	ht o	f qa	ples	s re	al m	atc	hes to ps	eudocounts
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Weighted Observed Percentages Rounded

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5	18	13	0	0	8	3	1	1	0	0	47	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
16	22	1	0	1	2	0	27	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	15	6	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	21	0	1	36	0	0	0	7	22	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	96	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	98	0	0	0
0	0	0	97	0	0	1	. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	98	0	0	0
6	2	11	29	0	0	28	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	68
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	99	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	10	13	0	2	10	0	0	8	3	8	37
19	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	57
20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	25	0	0	1
24	20	0	0	19	1	0	5	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	4
63	2	1	0	1	1	0	16	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	79	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	62	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
11	12	2	1	1	37	3	3	16	0	1	5	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
48	2	1	0	2	1	1	5	2	1	10	4	1	2	0	4	4	1	5	5
25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	45	0	2	18	0	0	0	1	1	1
23	21	11	0	0	10	1	3	2	4	3	8	1	0	1	5	4	0	0	4
20	16	4	3	0	16	9	3	2	1	5	12	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
18	13	3	1	1	19	5	2	9	1	7	6	2	0	0	7	3	0	2	2
1	1	6	3	0	2	1	78	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
2	8	1	0	1	4	1	1	6	8	23	10	2	5	1	1	1	1	12	10
2	25	7	6	2	8	1	0	3	1	1	11	0	0	1	20	11	0	0	2
25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	5	27	0	1	31

Protein Structural Similarity Prediction using LR

- We have real-valued output (i.e. TM-score)
 - Continuous Y
- We can use PSSM, SS, SA as features (X)
 - From PSSM calculate avg. (PSSM_percentages) / 100 for each of the 20 aa's
 - Predict SS, SA from the sequences
 - SS(H) = #H / Ien; SS(E) = #E / Ien; SS(C) = #C / Ien
 - SA(E) = #E/ len; SA(B) = #B / len
- We can train LR to predict TM-score given two protein sequences
 - Estimate w's
 - Gradient descent algorithm
- Calculate accuracy to estimate performance
 - Mean squared error = (true TM-score predicted TM-score)²