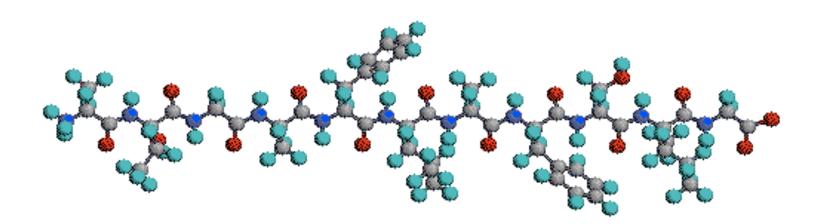
# Application of Naïve Bayes

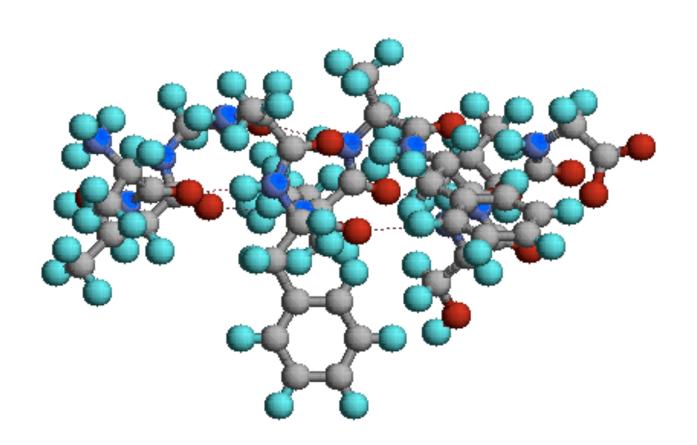
Protein Secondary Structure Prediction

#### Primary Sequence (1D)

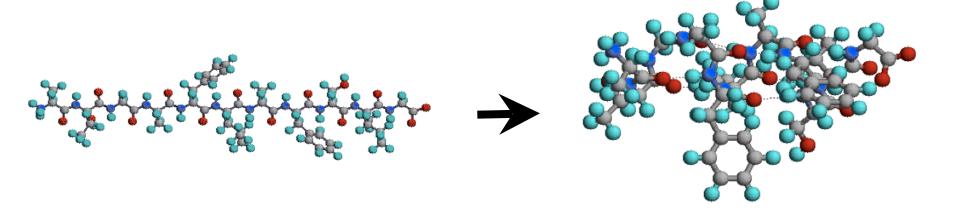
Ala-Thr-Gly-Ala-Phe-Leu-Ala-Phe-Ser-Ile-Gly



### Tertiary Structure (3D)



#### **Protein Folding**

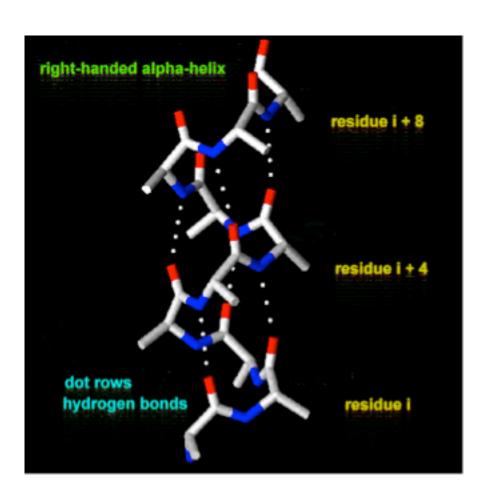


Primary Sequence **Tertiary Structure** 

# Repetitive Structural Patterns are known as secondary structure

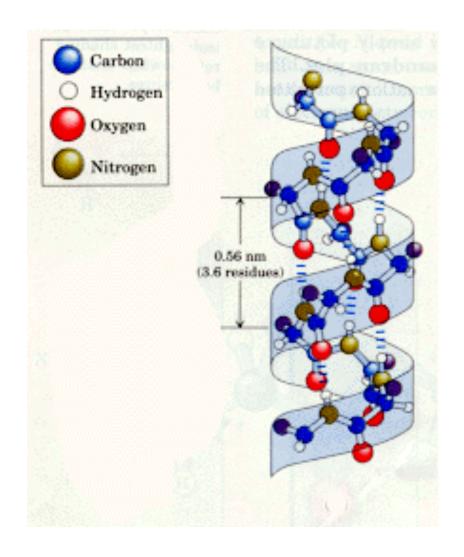
#### Alpha-Helix

- A helix can turn right or left from N to C terminus – only righthanded are mostly observed in nature as this produces less clashes
- All hydrogen bonds are satisfied except at the ends = stable

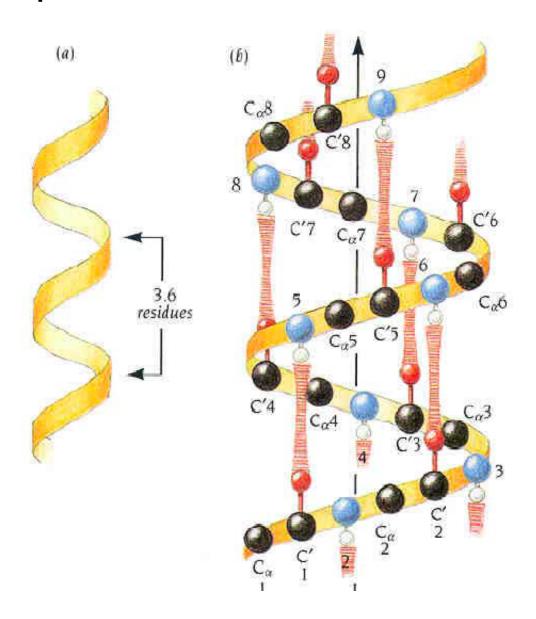


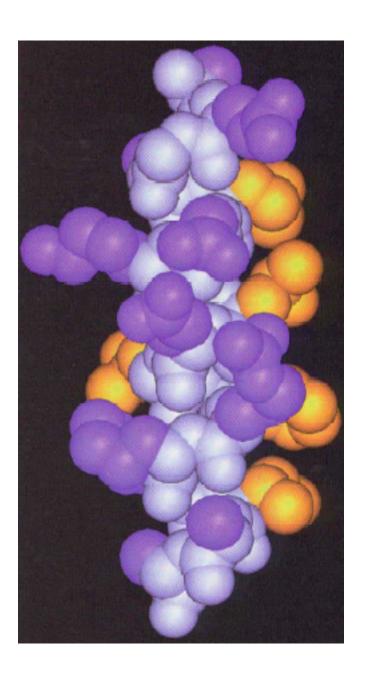
#### Alpha-Helix

- There are 3.6 residues per turn
- A helical wheel will outline the surface properties of the helix



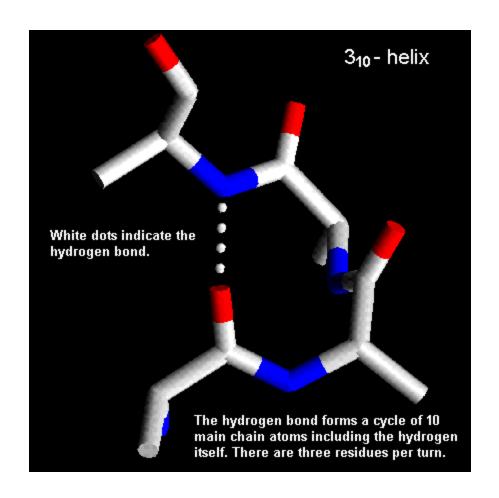
#### Alpha-Helix





#### Other (Rarer) Helix Types - 3<sub>10</sub>

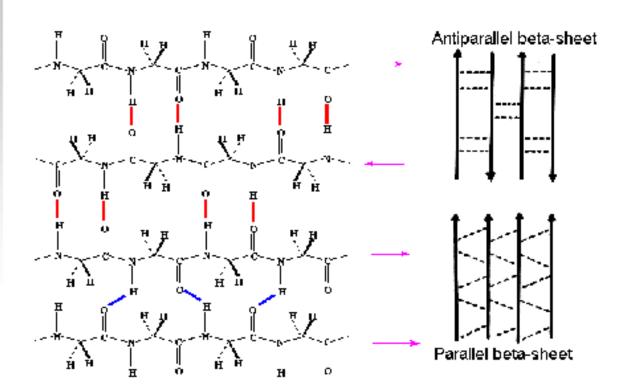
- Less favorable geometry
- 3 residues per turn with i+3 not i+4
- Hence narrower and more elongated
- Usually seen at the end of an alpha helix



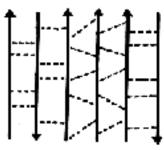
#### Other (Very Rare) Helix Types - I

- Less favorable geometry
- 4 residues per turn with i+5 not i+4
- Squat and constrained

#### Beta-Sheet

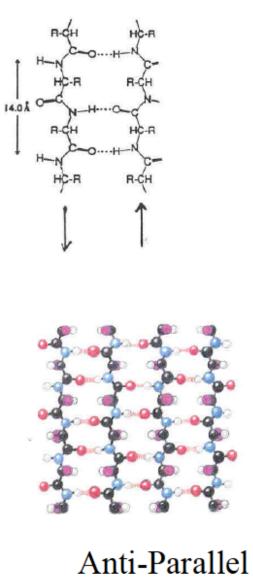


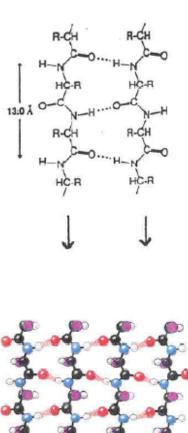
The different types of beta-sheet. Dashed lines indicate main chain hydrogen bonds.

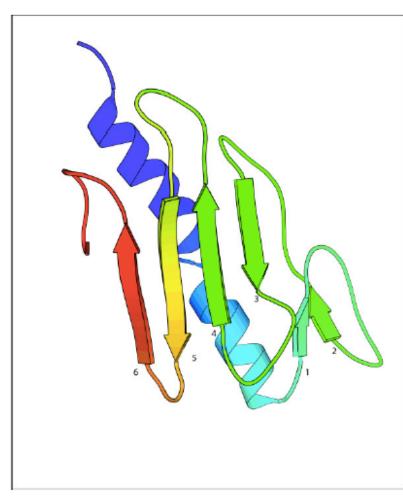


Mixed beta-sheet

#### **Beta-Sheet**

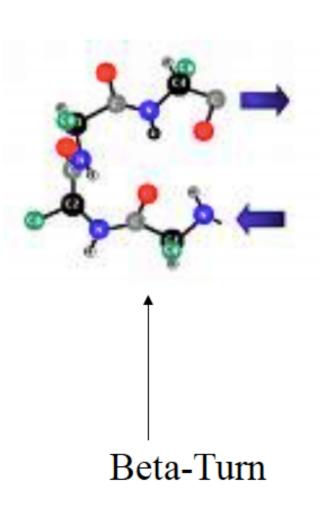


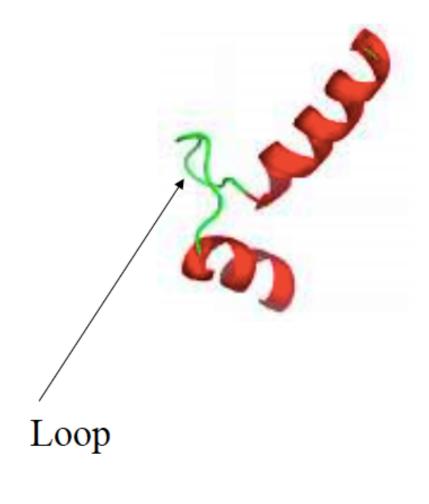




Parallel

#### Non-Repetitive Secondary Structure





#### Structure Analysis

- Assign secondary structure for amino acids from 3D structure
- Most widely used tool: **DSSP** (Dictionary of Protein Secondary Structure: Pattern Recognition of Hydrogen-Bonded and Geometrical Features. Kabsch and Sander, 1983)

#### **DSSP**

Availability: http://swift.cmbi.ru.nl/gv/dssp/

#### **DSSP Code**:

H = alpha helix

G = 3-helix (3/10 helix)

I = 5 helix (pi helix)

B = residue in isolated beta-bridge

E = extended strand, participates in beta ladder

T = hydrogen bonded turn

S = bend

Blank = loop

#### SS code:

H = helix

E = strand

C = coil

### Chimera demo 1BYI

## Secondary structure prediction using Naïve Bayes...

#### Protein Secondary Structure Prediction

- We have three classes: helix (H), strand(E), coil (C)
  - Discrete labels (Y)
- What about features (X)?
  - We can use the sequence profile using PSSM

#### Position Specific Scoring Matrix (PSSM)

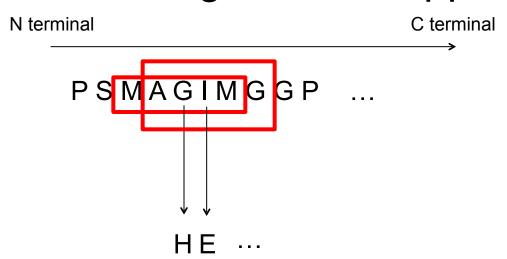
Run psiblast against non redundant (nr) sequence database blastpgp -d <nr\_db> -j 3 -b 1 -a 80 -i protein.seq> -Q protein.pssm>

```
Last position-specific scoring matrix computed, weighted observed percentages rounded down, information per position, and relative weight of gapless real matches to pseudocounts
                                   6 -2 -7 -3 -5 -7 -6
                                -7 -3 -5 -6 -5 -7 -6 -3
                                                                     15
                                                                      2
                                                                         25
```

#### Position Specific Scoring Matrix (PSSM)

```
Last position-specific scoring matrix computed, weighted observed perce
                                  ΙL
  1 S
  2 K
                      2 -1 -4 -1 -6 -6 6 -4 -4 -3 -2 -2 -6 -5 -5
  3 R
        2 4 -2 -4 -2 -1 -3 4 1 -5 -4 0 -4 -5 -4
       -5 -6 -7 -7 1 -6 -7 -7 -4 1 2 -6 -1 6 -7 -6 -5 5
 5 F
       -7 -8 -8 -9 -8 -8 -8 -8 -6 -4 -3 -8 -5 10 -9 -8 -7 -1 0 -6
 6 V
       -5 -7 -7 -8 -5 -7 -7 -8 -8 6 -2 -7 -3 -5 -7 -6 -5 -7 -6 6
 7 T
       1 -6 -5 -6 -6 -6 -6 -6 -7 -3 -5 -6 -5 -7 -6 -3 8 -7 -7 -3
 8 G
      -2 -7 -5 -6 -7 -7 -7 8 -7 -9 -9 -6 -8 -8 -7 -5 -6 -8 -8 -8
 9 T
       -5 -6 -5 -6 -6 -6 -6 -7 -7 -4 -6 -6 -6 -7 -6 -3 8 -8 -7 -5
       -7 -7 -3 9 -9 -5 -3 -3 -6 -8 -9 -6 -8 -9 -7 -5 -6 -10 -8 -8
10 D
11 T
       -4 -6 -5 -6 -6 -6 -6 -7 -7 -6 -6 -6 -6 -7 -6 -2 8 -8 -7 -5
12 E
       -1 -2 2 5 -7 -3 4 3 -3 -7 -7 -4 -6 -7 -5 -2 -4 -7 -6 -6
13 V
       0 -7 -7 -7 1 -6 -6 -7 -7 4 -3 -6 -2 -5 -6 -2 -4 -7 -5 7
14 G
       -5 -8 -6 -7 -8 -7 -7 8 -7 -9 -9 -7 -8 -8 -7 -5 -7 -8 -8 -9
15 K
       -6 -3 -5 -6 -9 -4 -4 -7 -6 -8 -8 8 -7 -9 -6 -6 -6 -9 -7 -8
16 T
       -5 -7 -5 -6 -6 -6 -6 -7 -7 -6 -7 -6 -6 -8 -7 -2 8 -8 -7 -5
17 V
       -2 -3 -5 -6 -1 -5 -4 -6 1 2 1 -5 0 3 -6 -4 1 2 2 5
18 A
        2 -6 -6 -7 1 -6 -6 -5 -7 3 -3 -6 -4 -4 -6 -1 -4 -7 -4 6
19 S
        3 -5 -4 -5 -1 -5 -5 -4 -6 -6 -6 -5 -5 -7 -5 6 4 -7 -6 -4
20 C
        3 4 -3 -5 6 -2 -4 -1 -5 -3 -2 -1 -3 -5 -5 1 1 -6 -5 -1
21 A
        6 -2 -4 -6 -1 -3 -5 2 -4 -3 -2 -3 -3 -4 -5 -2 0 -6 -6 -3
 22 L
       -6 -7 -8 -8 -6 -7 -8 -8 -7 3 6 -7 1 -3 -7 -7 -6 -6 -6 -2
 23 L
        2 -6 -7 -7 -1 -6 -4 -6 -6 2 5 -6 2 -4 -6 -5 -3 -6 -5 0
 24 Q
        1 2 -1 -2 -3 6 -1 -2 6 -5 -4 0 -2 -6 -5 -2 -2 -6 -2 -5
 25 A
        5 -2 -3 -5 0 -3 -3 0 0 -2 0 -1 -2 -1 -4 -1 -1
 26 A
        3 -6 -6 -7 0 -5 -6 -6 -4 0 4 -6 1 4 -6 -5 -5 -2 -1 -2
27 K
              2 -4 -4 2 -2 -2 0 -1 -2 1 -2 -5 -3
 28 A
              0 -1 -4 3 1 -2 0 -4 -2 2 -2 -5 -3 0 -1 -5 -4 -4
 29 A
           2 -1 -2 -3 4 0 -2 4 -3 -1 1 0 -4 -4 0 -1 -5 -1 -2
       -4 -4 1 -2 -7 -2 -5 7 1 -7 -7 -2 -4 -7 -6 -3 -6 -7 -4 -6
 30 G
31 Y
           1 -3 -4 -1 0 -2 -4
                               2 1
                                     2
                                       1 1
 32 R
                0 -1 2 -2 -4 1 -4 -4 2 -4 -6 -2 3 2 -6 -5 -3
33 T
        3 -5 -5 -6 0 -5 -5 -5 -6 1 -4 -5 -2 -4 -5 0 4 -6 -3
```

#### Use a Sliding Window Approach



Considering a sliding window of 5 around the central residue, Number of features =  $20 \times 5 = 100$ 

We can assume they follow Gaussian distribution

#### Protein SS Prediction using GNB

- We have three classes: helix (H), strand(E), coil (C)
  - Discrete labels (Y)
- We can use PSSM (X) and a sliding window strategy
- We can train a GNB to predict the SS of the central residue
  - Estimate class priors
  - Estimate class conditional means and variances
- Calculate Q3 accuracy to estimate performance
  - Average accuracy of the three classes H, E, C