

# Class 9: Structural Bioinformatics 1.

AUTHOR

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## The RCSB Protein Data Bank (PDB)

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Protein structures by X-ray crystallography dominate this database. We are skipping Q1-2 as the website was too slow.

### Visualizing the HIV-1 protease structure

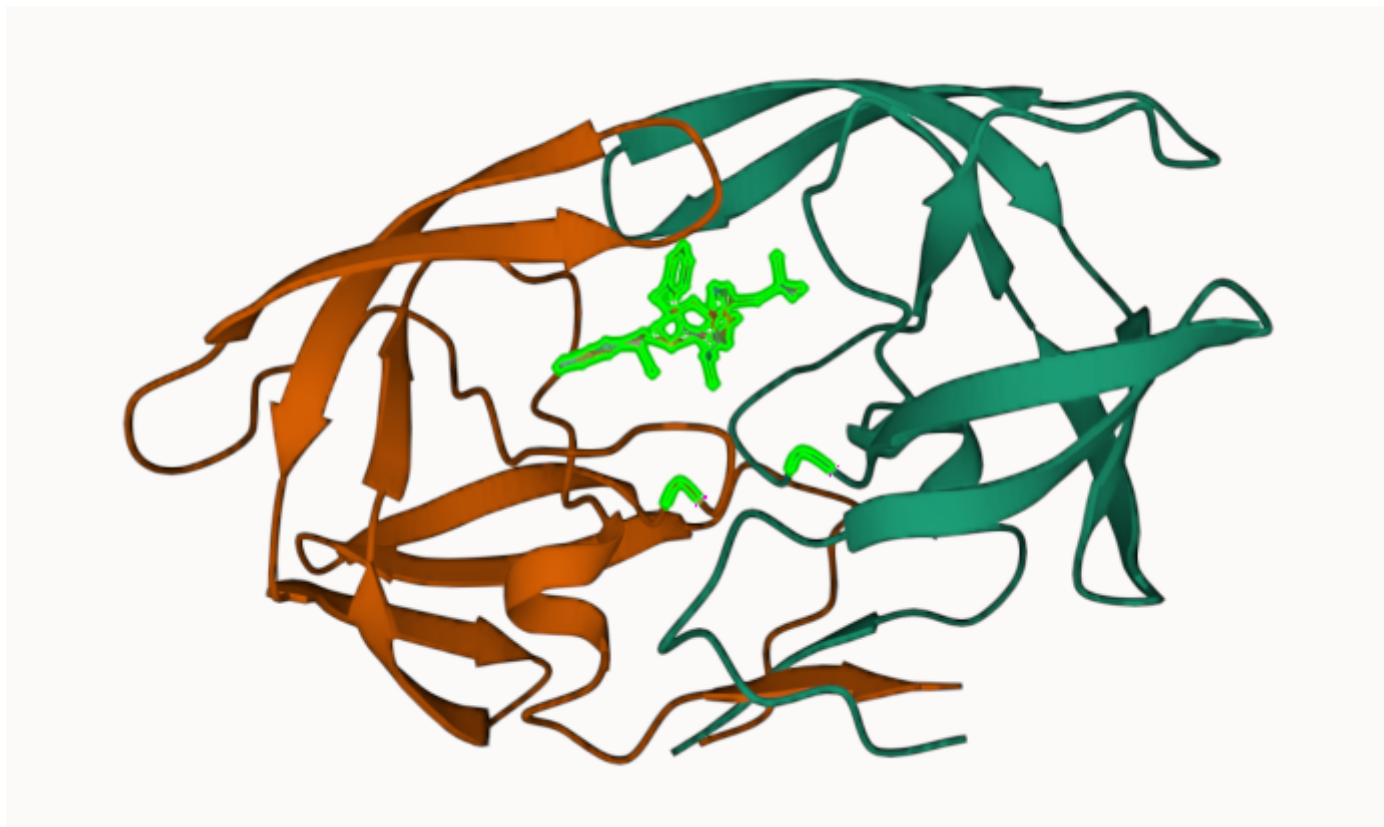
Question 4: Water molecules normally have 3 atoms. Why do we see just one atom per water molecule in this structure?

We only see one atom per water molecule because the hydrogens are too small to be seen, so only the oxygens are visible at this resolution.

Question 5: There is a critical "conserved" water molecule in the binding site. Can you identify this water molecule? What residue number does this water molecule have?

The critical conserved water molecule is near the ligand at residue number 308.

Q6: Generate and save a figure clearly showing the two distinct chains of HIV-protease along with the ligand. You might also consider showing the catalytic residues ASP 25 in each chain (we recommend "Ball & Stick" for these side-chains). Add this figure to your Quarto document.



HIV-Pr structure from 1hsg

### 3. Introduction to Bio3D in R

Bio3D is an R package for structural bioinformatics. To use it we need to call it with `library()` function (just like any package).

```
library('bio3d')
```

TO read a PDB file we can use `read.pdb()`

```
pdb <- read.pdb('1hsg')
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

```
pdb
```

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:

```
PQITLWQRPLVTIKIGGQLKEALLDTGADDTVLEEMSLPGRWKPKMIGGIGGFIKVRQYD
QILIEICGHKAIGTVLVGPTPVNIIGRNLLTQIGCTLNFPQITLWQRPLVTIKIGGQLKE
ALLDTGADDTVLEEMSLPGRWKPKMIGGIGGFIKVRQYDQILIEICGHKAIGTVLVGPTP
VNIIGRNLLTQIGCTLNF
```

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

Q7: How many amino acid residues are there in this pdb object?

There are 198 amino acids

Q8: Name one of the two non-protein residues?

One of the two non-protein residues is MK1, the drug ligand.

Q9: How many protein chains are in this structure?

There are two chains in this protein structure.

```
attributes(pdb)
```

\$names

```
[1] "atom" "xyz" "seqres" "helix" "sheet" "calpha" "remark" "call"
```

\$class

```
[1] "pdb" "sse"
```

The ATOM records of a PDB file are stored in `pdb$atom`

```
head(pdb$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>
```

## 4. Comparative structure analysis of Adenylate Kinase (ADK)

Installed packages in console.

Q10. Which of the packages above is found only on BioConductor and not CRAN?

msa is found only on BioConductor and not CRAN.

Q11. Which of the above packages is not found on BioConductor or CRAN?

bio3d-view is not found on BioConductor or CRAN.

Q12. True or False? Functions from the devtools package can be used to install packages from GitHub and BitBucket?

TRUE.

We will start our analysis with a single PDB id (code from the PDB database): 1AKE

First we get it's primary sequence:

```
aa <- get.seq('1ake_a')
```

Warning in get.seq("1ake\_a"): Removing existing file: seqs.fasta

Fetching... Please wait. Done.

```
aa
```

```

      1      .      .      .      .      .      60
pdb|1AKE|A MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGDMRLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLV
      1      .      .      .      .      .      60

      61      .      .      .      .      .      120
pdb|1AKE|A DELVIALVKERIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPRPTIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFDVPDELIVDRI
      61      .      .      .      .      .      120

     121      .      .      .      .      .      180
pdb|1AKE|A VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTTRKDDQEETVRKRLVEYHQM TAPLIG
     121      .      .      .      .      .      180
```

```

      181      .      .      .      214
pdb|1AKE|A  YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTPVAEVRADLEKILG
      181      .      .      .      214

```

Call:

```
read.fasta(file = outfile)
```

Class:

```
fasta
```

Alignment dimensions:

```
1 sequence rows; 214 position columns (214 non-gap, 0 gap)
```

```
+ attr: id, ali, call
```

Q13. How many amino acids are in this sequence, i.e. how long is this sequence?

There are 214 amino acids in this sequence.

```
# Blast or hmmer search
b <- blast.pdb(aa)
```

Searching ... please wait (updates every 5 seconds) RID = NGC8HYNT013

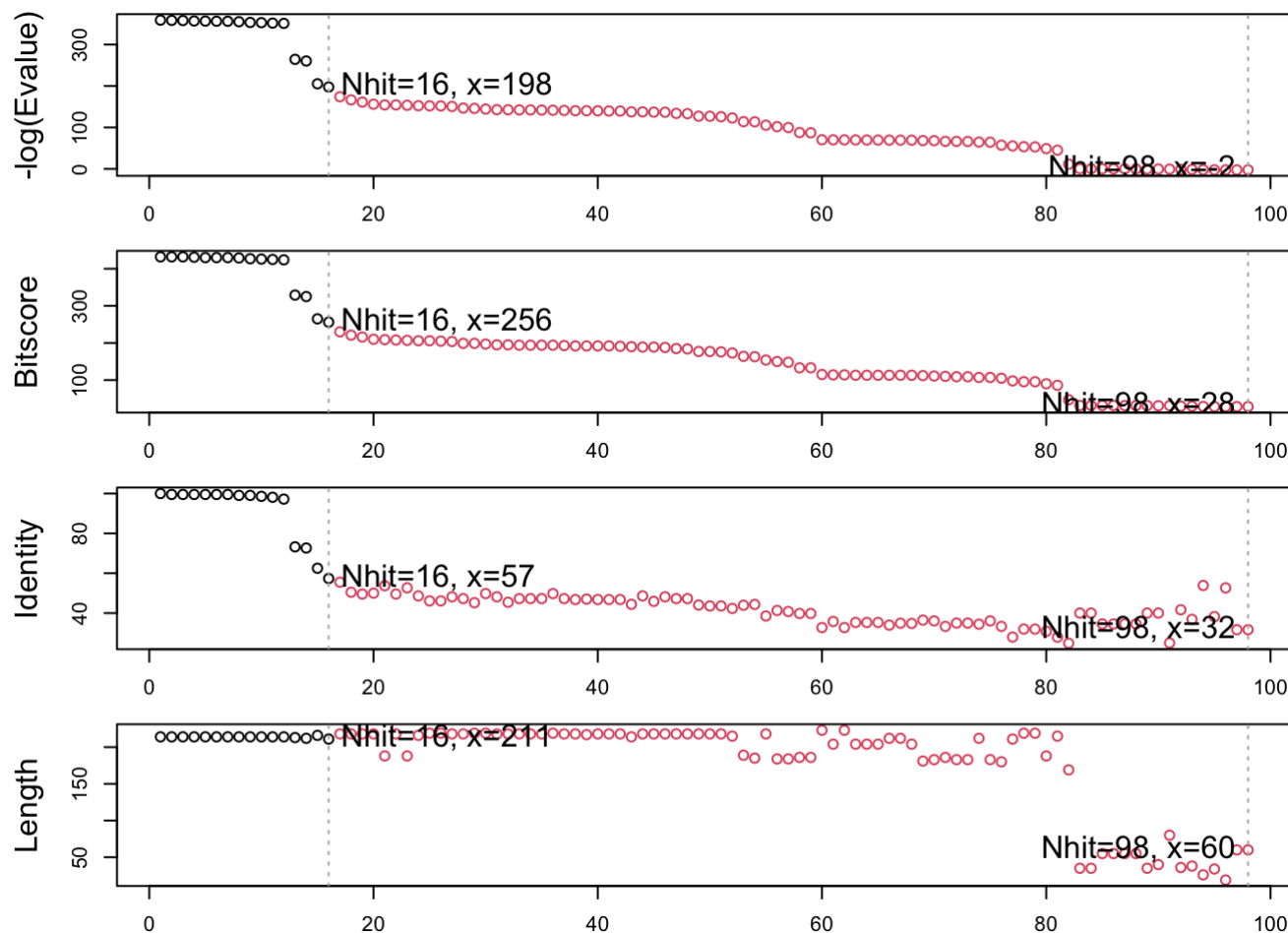
.....

Reporting 98 hits

```
hits <- plot(b)
```

```
* Possible cutoff values: 197 -3
      Yielding Nhits:    16 98
```

```
* Chosen cutoff value of: 197
      Yielding Nhits:    16
```



```
# List out some 'top hits'
# head(hits$pdb.id)
```

Use these ADK structures for analysis

```
hits <- NULL
hits$pdb.id <- c('1AKE_A', '6S36_A', '6RZE_A', '3HPR_A', '1E4V_A', '5EJE_A', '1E4Y_A', '3X2S_A')
```

Download all these PDB files from the online database

```
# Download related PDB files
files <- get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path='pdbs', split=TRUE, gzip=TRUE)
```

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/  
1AKE.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/  
6S36.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/  
6RZE.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
3HPR.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
1E4V.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
5EJE.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
1E4Y.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
3X2S.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
6HAP.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
6HAM.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
4K46.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
3GMT.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE): pdbs/
4PZL.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```



		55%
=====		77%
=====		85%
=====		92%
=====		100%

## Align and superpose structures

Align all these structures

```
# Align related PDBs
pdbs <- pdbaln(files, fit = TRUE, exefile="msa")
```

Reading PDB files:

```
pdbs/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6RZE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/3HPR_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/1E4V_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/5EJE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/1E4Y_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/3X2S_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6HAP_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6HAM_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4K46_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/3GMT_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4PZL_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
..  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.... PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
...
```

Extracting sequences

```
pdb/seq: 1   name: pdbs/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 2   name: pdbs/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 3   name: pdbs/split_chain/6RZE_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 4   name: pdbs/split_chain/3HPR_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 5   name: pdbs/split chain/1E4V A.pdb
```



```

pdb/seq: 6   name: pdbs/split_chain/5EJE_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 7   name: pdbs/split_chain/1E4Y_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 8   name: pdbs/split_chain/3X2S_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 9   name: pdbs/split_chain/6HAP_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 10  name: pdbs/split_chain/6HAM_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 11  name: pdbs/split_chain/4K46_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 12  name: pdbs/split_chain/3GMT_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 13  name: pdbs/split_chain/4PZL_A.pdb

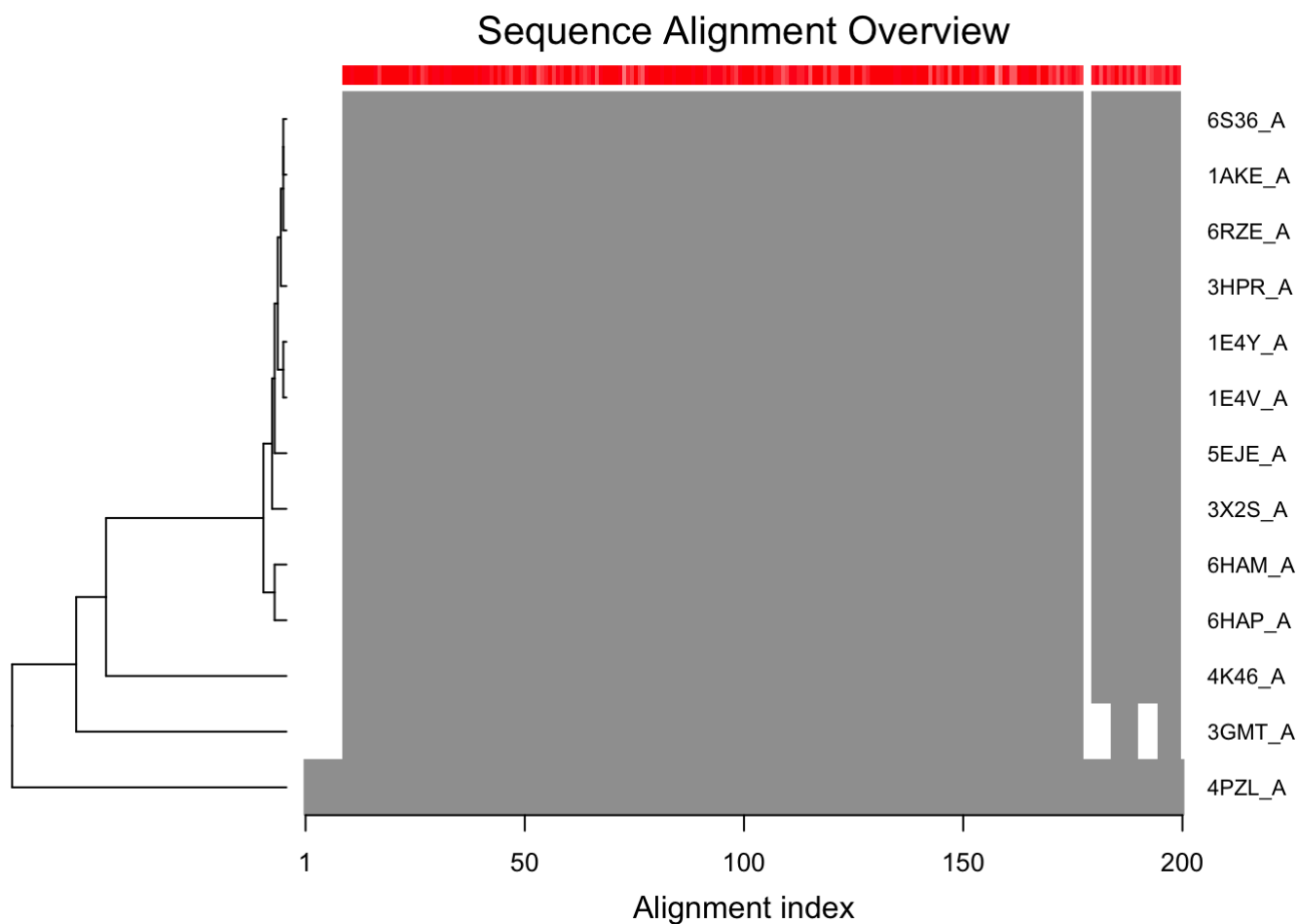
```

```

# Vector containing PDB codes for figure axis
ids <- basename(pdb$id)

# Draw schematic alignment
plot(pdb, labels=ids)

```



## Annotate collected PDB structures

Annotating structures

```
anno <- pdb.annotate(ids)
unique(anno$source)
```

```
[1] "Escherichia coli"
[2] "Escherichia coli K-12"
[3] "Escherichia coli 0139:H28 str. E24377A"
[4] "Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MDS42"
[5] "Photobacterium profundum"
[6] "Burkholderia pseudomallei 1710b"
[7] "Francisella tularensis subsp. tularensis SCHU S4"
```

Viewing all available annotation data:

```
anno
```

	structureId	chainId	macromoleculeType	chainLength	experimentalTechnique	
1AKE_A	1AKE	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6S36_A	6S36	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6RZE_A	6RZE	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
3HPR_A	3HPR	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
1E4V_A	1E4V	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
5EJE_A	5EJE	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
1E4Y_A	1E4Y	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
3X2S_A	3X2S	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6HAP_A	6HAP	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6HAM_A	6HAM	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
4K46_A	4K46	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
3GMT_A	3GMT	A	Protein	230	X-ray	
4PZL_A	4PZL	A	Protein	242	X-ray	
	resolution	scopDomain	pfam	ligandId		
1AKE_A	2.00	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase (ADK)	AP5		
6S36_A	1.60	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)	CL (3),NA,MG (2)			
6RZE_A	1.69	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)	NA (3),CL (2)			
3HPR_A	2.00	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)		AP5		
1E4V_A	1.85	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase (ADK)	AP5		
5EJE_A	1.90	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)		AP5,C0		
1E4Y_A	1.85	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase (ADK)	AP5		
3X2S_A	2.80	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)	JPY (2),AP5,MG			
6HAP_A	2.70	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)		AP5		
6HAM_A	2.55	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)		AP5		
4K46_A	2.01	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)	ADP,AMP,P04			
3GMT_A	2.10	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)	S04 (2)			
4PZL_A	2.10	<NA> Adenylate kinase (ADK)	CA,FMT,GOL			
					ligandName	
1AKE_A					BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE	
6S36_A					CHLORIDE ION (3),SODIUM ION,MAGNESIUM ION (2)	
6RZE_A					SODIUM ION (3),CHLORIDE ION (2)	
3HPR_A					BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE	
1E4V_A					BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE	

5EJE\_A BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE, COBALT (II) ION  
 1E4Y\_A BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE  
 3X2S\_A N-(pyren-1-ylmethyl)acetamide (2), BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE, MAGNESIUM ION  
 6HAP\_A BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE  
 6HAM\_A BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE  
 4K46\_A ADENOSINE-5'-DIPHOSPHATE, ADENOSINE MONOPHOSPHATE, PHOSPHATE ION  
 3GMT\_A SULFATE ION (2)  
 4PZL\_A CALCIUM ION, FORMIC ACID, GLYCEROL

## source

1AKE\_A Escherichia coli  
 6S36\_A Escherichia coli  
 6RZE\_A Escherichia coli  
 3HPR\_A Escherichia coli K-12  
 1E4V\_A Escherichia coli  
 5EJE\_A Escherichia coli 0139:H28 str. E24377A  
 1E4Y\_A Escherichia coli  
 3X2S\_A Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MDS42  
 6HAP\_A Escherichia coli 0139:H28 str. E24377A  
 6HAM\_A Escherichia coli K-12  
 4K46\_A Photobacterium profundum  
 3GMT\_A Burkholderia pseudomallei 1710b  
 4PZL\_A Francisella tularensis subsp. tularensis SCHU S4

## structureTitle

1AKE\_A STRUCTURE OF THE COMPLEX BETWEEN ADENYLATE KINASE FROM ESCHERICHIA COLI AND THE INHIBITOR AP5A REFINED AT 1.9 ANGSTROMS RESOLUTION: A MODEL FOR A CATALYTIC TRANSITION STATE

6S36\_A

Crystal structure of E. coli Adenylate kinase R119K mutant

6RZE\_A

Crystal structure of E. coli Adenylate kinase R119A mutant

3HPR\_A

Crystal structure of V148G adenylate kinase from E. coli, in complex with Ap5A

1E4V\_A

Mutant G10V of adenylate kinase from E. coli, modified in the Gly-loop

5EJE\_A

Crystal structure of E. coli Adenylate kinase G56C/T163C double mutant in complex with Ap5a

1E4Y\_A

Mutant P9L of adenylate kinase from E. coli, modified in the Gly-loop

3X2S\_A

Crystal structure of pyrene-conjugated adenylate kinase

6HAP\_A

Adenylate kinase

6HAM\_A

Adenylate kinase

4K46\_A

Crystal Structure of Adenylate Kinase from Photobacterium profundum

3GMT\_A

Crystal structure of adenylate kinase from burkholderia pseudomallei

4PZL\_A

The

crystal structure of adenylate kinase from *Francisella tularensis* subsp. *tularensis* SCHUS4

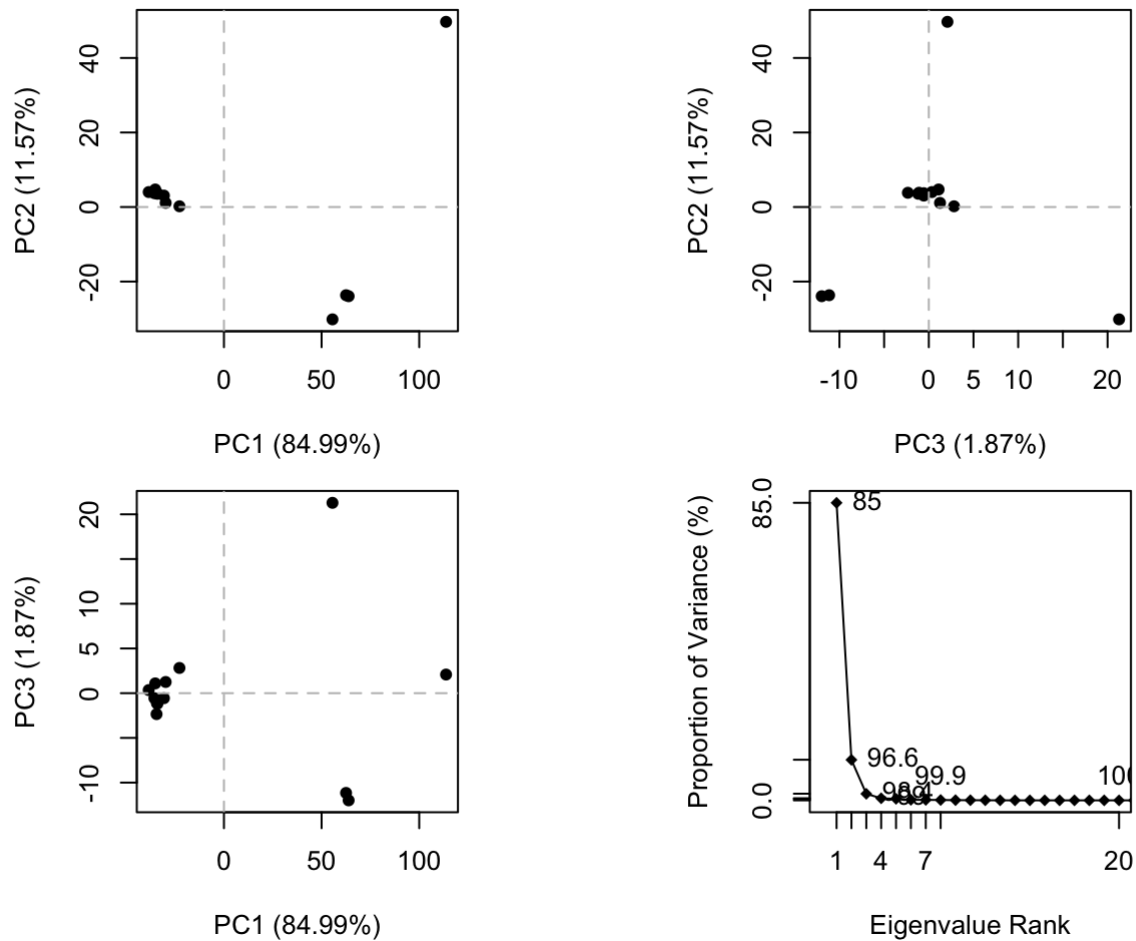
		citation	rObserved	rFree
1AKE_A		Muller, C.W., et al. J Mol Biol (1992)	0.19600	NA
6S36_A		Rogne, P., et al. Biochemistry (2019)	0.16320	0.23560
6RZE_A		Rogne, P., et al. Biochemistry (2019)	0.18650	0.23500
3HPR_A	Schrank, T.P., et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A (2009)		0.21000	0.24320
1E4V_A		Muller, C.W., et al. Proteins (1993)	0.19600	NA
5EJE_A	Kovermann, M., et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A (2017)		0.18890	0.23580
1E4Y_A		Muller, C.W., et al. Proteins (1993)	0.17800	NA
3X2S_A		Fujii, A., et al. Bioconjug Chem (2015)	0.20700	0.25600
6HAP_A		Kantaev, R., et al. J Phys Chem B (2018)	0.22630	0.27760
6HAM_A		Kantaev, R., et al. J Phys Chem B (2018)	0.20511	0.24325
4K46_A		Cho, Y.-J., et al. To be published	0.17000	0.22290
3GMT_A	Buchko, G.W., et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun (2010)		0.23800	0.29500
4PZL_A		Tan, K., et al. To be published	0.19360	0.23680

	rWork	spaceGroup
1AKE_A	0.19600	P 21 2 21
6S36_A	0.15940	C 1 2 1
6RZE_A	0.18190	C 1 2 1
3HPR_A	0.20620	P 21 21 2
1E4V_A	0.19600	P 21 2 21
5EJE_A	0.18630	P 21 2 21
1E4Y_A	0.17800	P 1 21 1
3X2S_A	0.20700	P 21 21 21
6HAP_A	0.22370	I 2 2 2
6HAM_A	0.20311	P 43
4K46_A	0.16730	P 21 21 21
3GMT_A	0.23500	P 1 21 1
4PZL_A	0.19130	P 32

## Principal Component analysis

Performing PCA

```
# Perform PCA
pc.xray <- pca(pdbx)
plot(pc.xray)
```



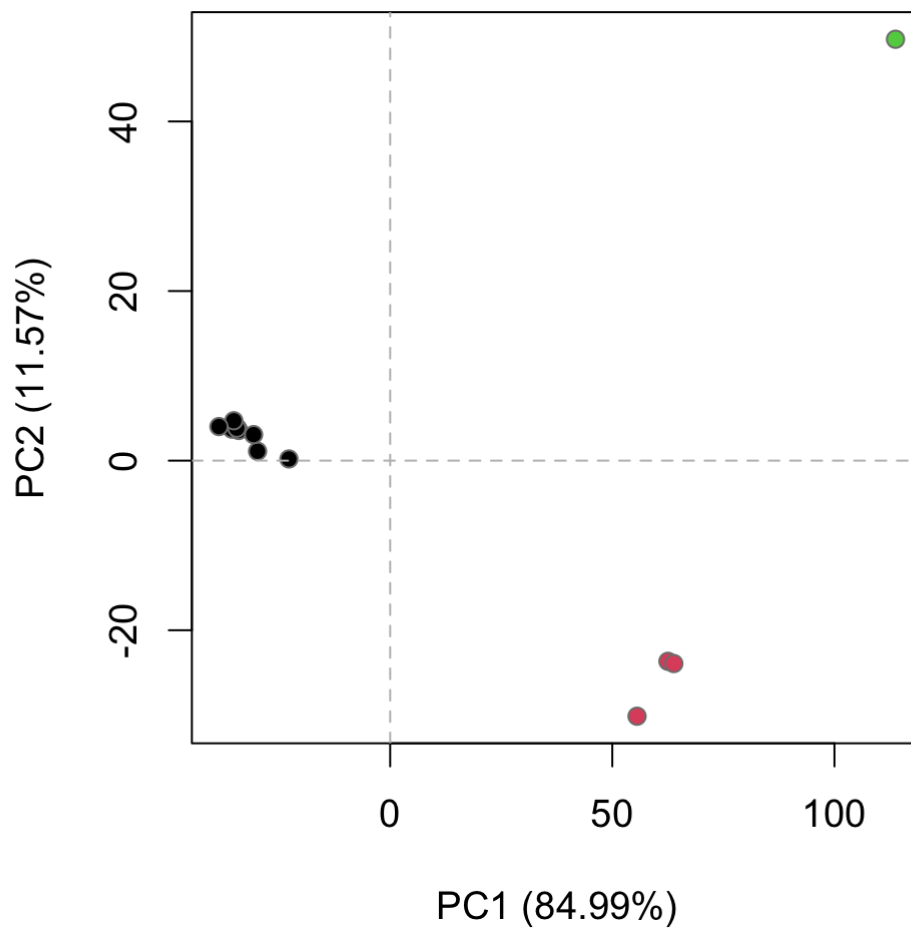
Calculating pairwise RMSD values

```
# Calculate RMSD
rd <- rmsd(pdb)
```

Warning in rmsd(pdb): No indices provided, using the 204 non NA positions

```
# Structure-based clustering
hc.rd <- hclust(dist(rd))
grps.rd <- cutree(hc.rd, k=3)

plot(pc.xray, 1:2, col="grey50", bg=grps.rd, pch=21, cex=1)
```



## 5. Optional Further Visualization

Trying to visualize major structural variation

```
# Visualize first principal component  
pc1 <- mktrj(pc.xray, pc=1, file="pc_1.pdb")
```

Animated visualizations

0:00 / 0:05

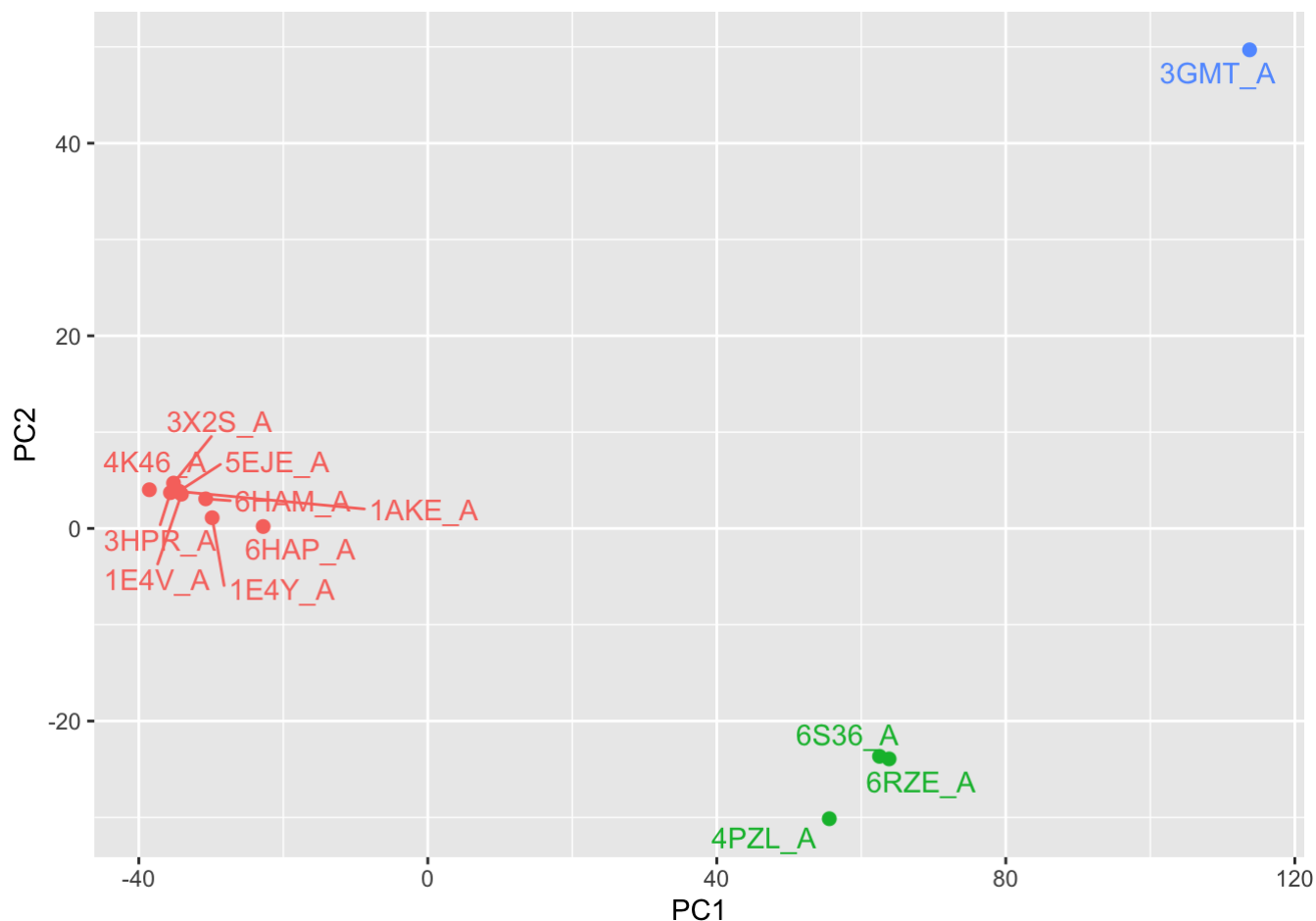
Animated PC Visualization

Plotting main results with ggplot

```
#Plotting results with ggplot2
library(ggplot2)
library(ggrepel)

df <- data.frame(PC1=pc.xray$z[,1],
                  PC2=pc.xray$z[,2],
                  col=as.factor(grps.rd),
                  ids=ids)

p <- ggplot(df) +
  aes(PC1, PC2, col=col, label=ids) +
  geom_point(size=2) +
  geom_text_repel(max.overlaps = 20) +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
p
```



## 6. Normal mode analysis [optional]

Doing NMA on pdbs

```
# NMA of all structures
modes <- nma(pdb)
```

Details of Scheduled Calculation:

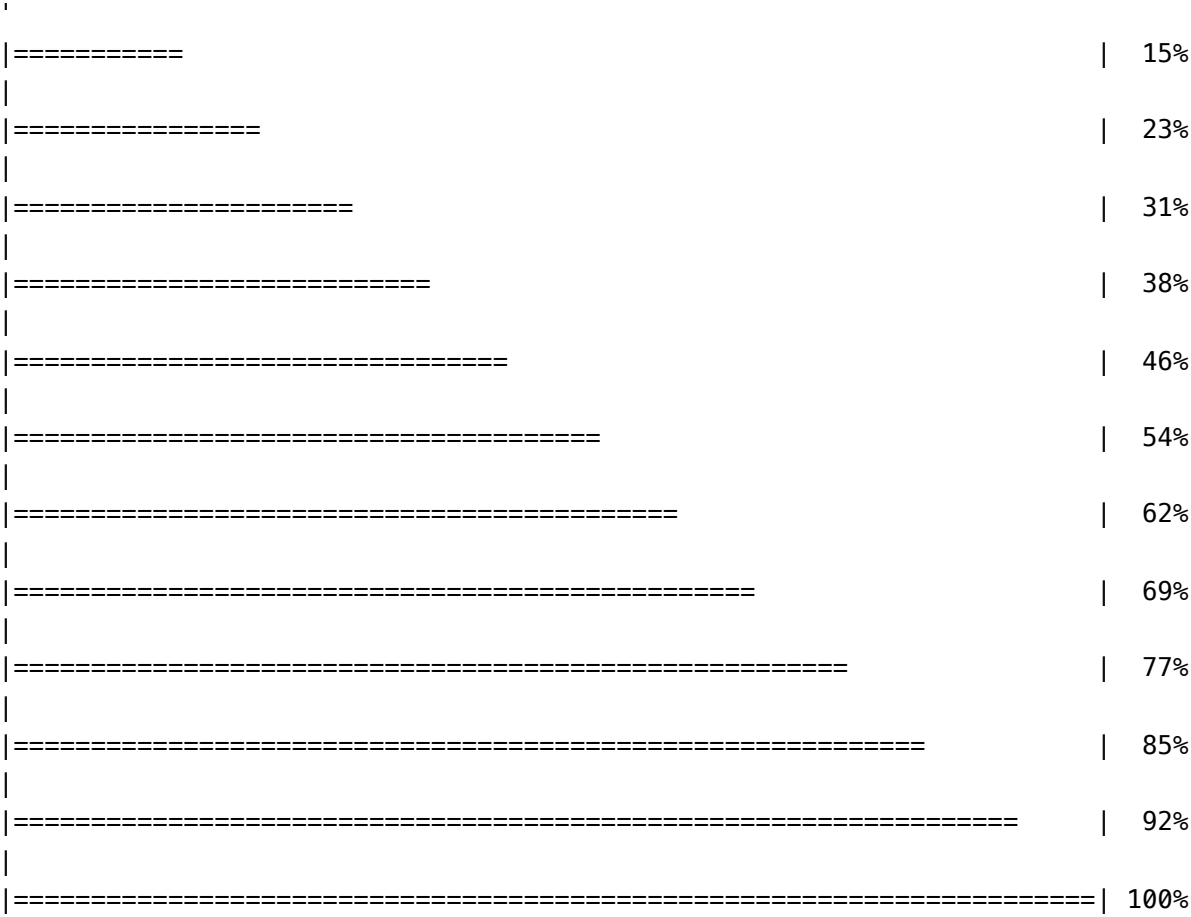
- ... 13 input structures
- ... storing 606 eigenvectors for each structure
- ... dimension of x\$U.subspace: ( 612x606x13 )
- ... coordinate superposition prior to NM calculation
- ... aligned eigenvectors (gap containing positions removed)
- ... estimated memory usage of final 'eNMA' object: 36.9 Mb

```
|
|
|
|=====
|
```

| 0%

| 8%

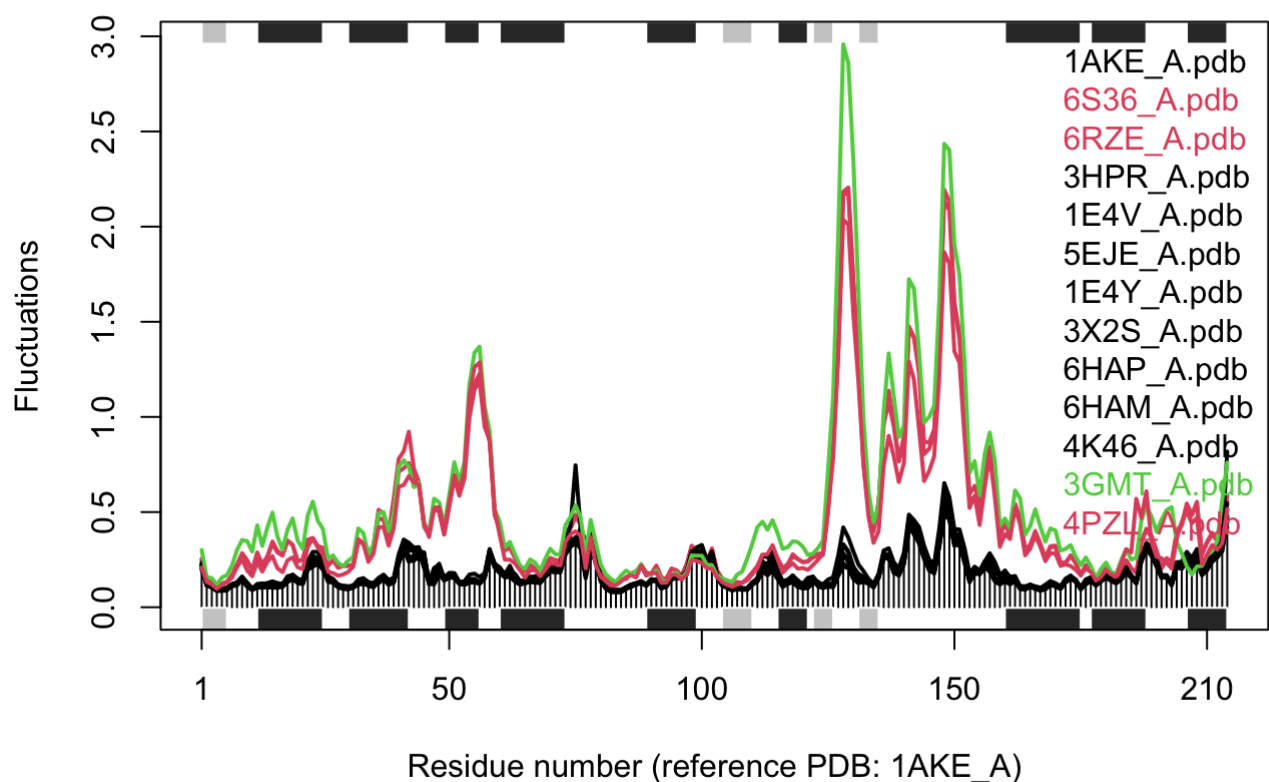




Plotting results

```
plot(modes, pdbs, col=grps.rd)
```

Extracting SSE from pdbs\$sse attribute



Q14. What do you note about this plot? Are the black and colored lines similar or different? Where do you think they differ most and why?

The black and colored lines are quite different. They seem to differ most around residue number 40-50 and from 130-150. This is probably because these are regions that change with the two major conformational states for Adk. That is, they are the flexible binding-site regions that would change their structure upon binding of a ligand. Therefore, those regions exhibit a lot of fluctuation.