Integrated Modelling of PROTEIN Complexes VIA Single Shot Registration using DREAM (IMPROVISeD)

iGem IISc-Software Ayush Raina, Rahul Chavan, Trishna

> All India iGem Meet 2024 July 27











1 Introduction: by Rahul Chavan

Integrated Modelling of Protein Complexes

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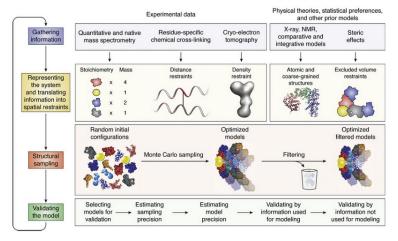
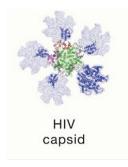


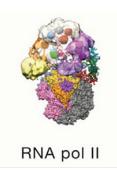
Figure 1: Flowchart representing the IMP



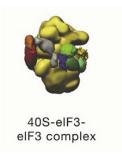


Introduction

(a) Deshmukh et al., 2013



(b) Murakami et al., 2013



(c) Erzberger et al., 2014

Why Integrated Modelling

- Using new information
- Maximizing accuracy, precision and completeness
- Opening experiments

Present Landscape

Introduction

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(a) IMP, the integrative modelling platform



(b) rosetta



(c) haddock

Introduction

Program	Functionality	Web Site	Reference Rieping et al., 2005	
ISD	Bayesian modeling on the basis of NMR data	N/A		
IMP	Integrative modeling	integrativemodeling.org	Russel et al., 2012	
Rosetta	Integrative modeling	rosettacommons.org	Das and Baker, 2008	
ISDB	Integrative modeling	plumed.org	Bonomi and Camilloni, 2017	
power	Integrative modeling	lbm.epfl.ch/resources/	Degiacomi and Dal Peraro, 2013	
cMNXL and Jwalk/MNXL	Integrative modeling	topf-group.ismb.lon.ac.uk/Software	Bullock et al., 2018a; Bullock et al., 2018b	
PyRy3D	Integrative modeling	genesilico.pl/pyry3d/	J. M. Kasprzak, M. Dobrychłop, and J. Bujnicki	
PGS	Modeling genome structure	github.com/alberlab/PGS	Hua et al., 2018	
TADBit	Modeling genome structure	sgt.cnag.cat/3dg/tadbit/	Serra et al., 2017	
MDFF/NAMD	Fitting of molecular models into EM maps using MD simulations	ks.uiuc.edu/Research/mdff	Trabuco et al., 2008	
ATSAS	Integrative modeling using SAXS	embl-hamburg.de/biosaxs	Franke et al., 2017	
iFoldRNA	Integrative modeling of RNA	iFoldRNA.dokhlab.org	Sharma et al., 2008	
HADDOCK	Integrative modeling using docking and data derived restraints	haddock.science.uu.nl	Dominguez et al., 2003	
ATTRACT-EM	Integrative modeling using docking and EM	attract.ph.tum.de	de Vries and Zacharias, 2012	
DireX	Flexible fitting of EM maps with data derived distance restraints.	schroderlab.org/software/direx/	Wang and Schröder, 2012	
MDFit	MD based integrative modeling using EM maps	smog-server.org/SBMextension. html#mdfit	Ratje et al., 2010	
FPS	Integrative modeling using FRET data	www.mpc.hhu.de/en/software/ fps.html	Kalinin et al., 2012	
XPLOR-NIH	Structure determination using NMR data	nmr.cit.nih.gov/xplor-nih/	Schwieters et al., 2018	
PatchDock	Molecular docking by shape complementarity	bioinfo3d.cs.tau.ac.il/PatchDock/	Schneidman-Duhovny et al., 2005	
ISPOT	Structure determination using SAS, footprinting and docking	www.theyanglab.org/ispot/	Hsieh et al., 2017	
BCL	Various servers for integrative modeling	meilerlab.org/index.php/servers	Woetzel et al., 2011	
ChimeraX	Model visualization	rbvi.ucsf.edu/chimerax	Goddard et al., 2018	
VMD	Model visualization	ks.uiuc.edu/research/vmd	Humphrey et al., 1996	
Protein Model Portal	Portal to atomic models of proteins	proteinmodelportal.org	Haas et al., 2013	
PDB-Development	Archiving of integrative structures	pdb-dev.wwpdb.org	Burley et al., 2017	



Our Improvement

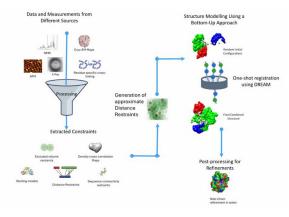


Figure 4: Flow Chart

- Single Shot Registration
- Scalability



Methodology: by Ayush Raina

Methodology

Distance Restraints and Energy Assisted Modelling

DREAM algorithm uses distance restraints obtained from NMR data to model the structure of proteins in 3 steps:

• Construction of Substructures: We divide the available distance restraints data into dense fragments and model their structure first.

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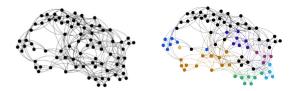


Figure 5: Dividing into dense fragments



One Shot Registration: We then join all the substructures into a single structure at once instead of sequential registration.



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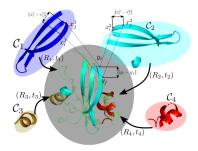


Figure 6: One Shot Registration

Here (R, t) denotes the rotation and translation of the substructure.

3 Gap Filling: Here many hybrid approaches are used to model the missing regions in the structure. This includes energy minimization, water refinement etc.



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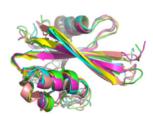


Figure 7: Gap Filling

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- Uses divide and conquer approach which increases robustness and scalability.
- Reduces numerical instabilities because of the use of dense fragments.
- In sequential registration, the error keeps on accumulating which is not the case in one shot registration.

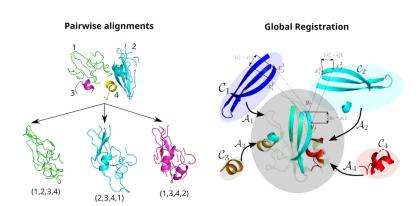


Figure 8: Sequential vs One shot registration



Integrative Modelling Platform

Now we already know what is IMP. It is computationally expensive and time consuming due Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling.

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We wish to replace the computationally expensive sampling techniques to paradigms used in DREAM:

- Orientate the structures of subunits based on experimental evidence which is similar to substruture computation in DREAM
- Register the subunits in one shot while respecting the experimental evidence. (an enhancement of DREAM's registration)

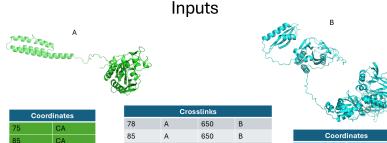


How will this happen?

- Our substructures in this case are different kinds of proteins.
- We have cross-links data available these proteins.

Given this information, we need to do one shot registration of these proteins to model the structure of complex.





75 CA	CA		/8	Α	650	В
85	CA		85	Α	650	В
181	CA		87	Α	679	В
	CA CA CA		321	Α	502	В
237			342	Α	610	В
321			181	Α	593	В
342		75	Α	650	В	
			237	Δ	502	В

 Coordinates

 502
 CA

 593
 CA

 610
 CA

 650
 CA

 679
 CA

Figure 9: Example of 2 proteins with cross-links data

Problem

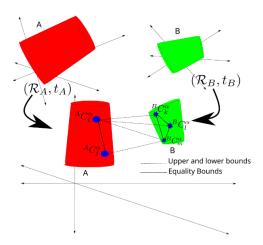
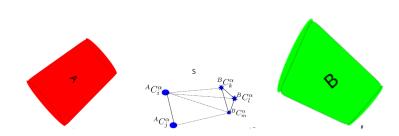


Figure 10: Consider A,B as proteins and the lines as cross-links



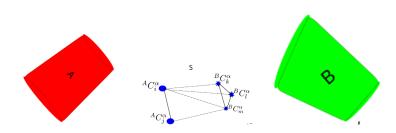
Solution



Consider S as hypothetical framework.



Solution



Consider S as hypothetical framework. Then we can do one shot registration of A,S and B

Methodology

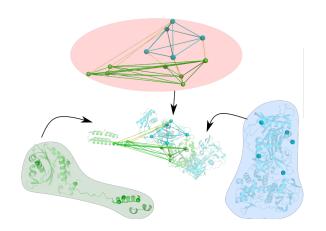


Figure 11: One shot registration



Methodology

Some Observations

1. In the hypothetical framework, we have all pairs of distances between C-alpha atoms in each protein.

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- 1. In the hypothetical framework, we have all pairs of distances between C-alpha atoms in each protein.
- 2. For registering n proteins, only 1 hypothetical fragment is needed. So registration of n+1 proteins is done.



Human Practices 0000

3 Human Practices: by Trishna Singh

Human Practices

The 3R's

- Reflection
- Responsibility
- Responsiveness

Our stakeholders:

- Professors
- Research Students
- Protein Modelling Companies



Education

- Demonstrations
- 2 Computational Biology Solvathons
- 3 Structural Biology workshops for iGEMers
- 4 Talks by people in industry, academia

Our Mentors



(a) Dr. Shruthi(NCBS)



(b) Prof Debnath Pal (Dept for Computational and Data Sciences)

To Summarize

Content to be added



Introduction

Thank You!

Here are some references:

- ① DREAMweb. https://analyticalsciencejournals.onlinelibrary. wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pmic.202300379?af=R
- 2 Improved NMR-data-compliant protein structure modeling captures context-dependent variations and expands the scope of functional inference, https://onlinelibrary.wiley. com/doi/full/10.1002/prot.26439?_gl=1*1f1toyi*_ gcl_au*MjcyNjE4NzcOLjE3MTg5MDgxOTg.

