Class 10: Structural Bioinformatics (Pt. 1)

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The PBD Database

First let's see what is in the PDB database - the main repository of protein structures.

Downloaded composition stats from: https://tiny.url.com/statspdb

For context: Release 2023_04 of 13-Sep-2023 of UniProtKB/TrEMBL contains 251,600,768 sequence entries. The PDB only contains 183,201

```
stats <- read.csv("PDBstats.csv", row.names=1)
stats
```

	X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods	Neutron	Other
Protein (only)	158,844	11,759	12,296	197	73	32
Protein/Oligosaccharide	9,260	2,054	34	8	1	0
Protein/NA	8,307	3,667	284	7	0	0
Nucleic acid (only)	2,730	113	1,467	13	3	1
Other	164	9	32	0	0	0
Oligosaccharide (only)	11	0	6	1	0	4

	Total
Protein (only)	183,201
Protein/Oligosaccharide	11,357
Protein/NA	12,265
Nucleic acid (only)	4,327
Other	205
Oligosaccharide (only)	22

There is a problem here due to the commas in the numbers. This causes R to treat them as characters.

```
x <- stats$X.ray
x
```

```
[1] "158,844" "9,260"   "8,307"   "2,730"   "164"     "11"
```

```
as.numeric(gsub(",", "", x))
```

```
[1] 158844   9260   8307   2730    164     11
```

I can write a function using `gsub()` and `as.numeric()` to apply it.

```
rm.comma <- function(x) {
  as.numeric(gsub(",", "", x))
}
```

```
rm.comma(stats$EM)
```

```
[1] 11759  2054  3667   113     9     0
```

I can use `apply()` to fix the whole table...

```
pdbstats <- apply(stats, 2, rm.comma)
rownames(pdbstats) <- rownames(stats)
head(pdbstats)
```

```
                        X.ray    EM   NMR Multiple.methods Neutron Other
Protein (only)         158844 11759 12296               197      73    32
Protein/Oligosaccharide  9260  2054    34                 8       1     0
Protein/NA               8307  3667   284                 7       0     0
Nucleic acid (only)      2730   113  1467                13       3     1
Other                     164     9    32                 0       0     0
Oligosaccharide (only)     11     0     6                 1       0     4
                        Total
Protein (only)         183201
Protein/Oligosaccharide  11357
Protein/NA               12265
Nucleic acid (only)       4327
Other                      205
Oligosaccharide (only)      22
```

Q1: What percentage of structures in the PDB are solved by X-Ray and Electron Microscopy.

```
totals <- apply(pdbstats, 2, sum)
round(totals/totals["Total"] * 100, 2)
```

```
          X.ray              EM             NMR Multiple.methods
          84.83            8.33            6.68            0.11
        Neutron           Other           Total
           0.04            0.02          100.00
```

Q2: What proportion of structures in the PDB are protein?

```
round(pdbstats[1, "Total"] / sum(pdbstats[,"Total"]) * 100, 2)
```

```
[1] 86.67
```

Q3: Type HIV in the PDB website search box on the home page and determine how many HIV-1 protease structures are in the current PDB?

SKIPPED for time

Visualizing the HIV-1 protease structure

Q4: Water molecules normally have 3 atoms. Why do we see just one atom per water molecule in this structure?

The resolution of the image is only 2Å, and hydrogen is smaller than this, and so is not visible at this resolution. That is why we only see the oxygen.

Q5: 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?

This is water HOH 308. It is identified on figure 1 below.

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 and the critical water (we recommend "Ball & Stick" for these side-chains). Add this figure to your Quarto document.

Here us a lovely figure of HIP-Pr with the catalytic ASP residues, the MK1 compound and the all important water 308

Figure 1: **Figure 1**

The bio3d package for structural bioinformatics

```
library(bio3d)

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
```

```
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>
```

Predicting functional motions of a single structure

Let's finish today with a bioinformatics calculation to predict the functional motions of a PDB structure.

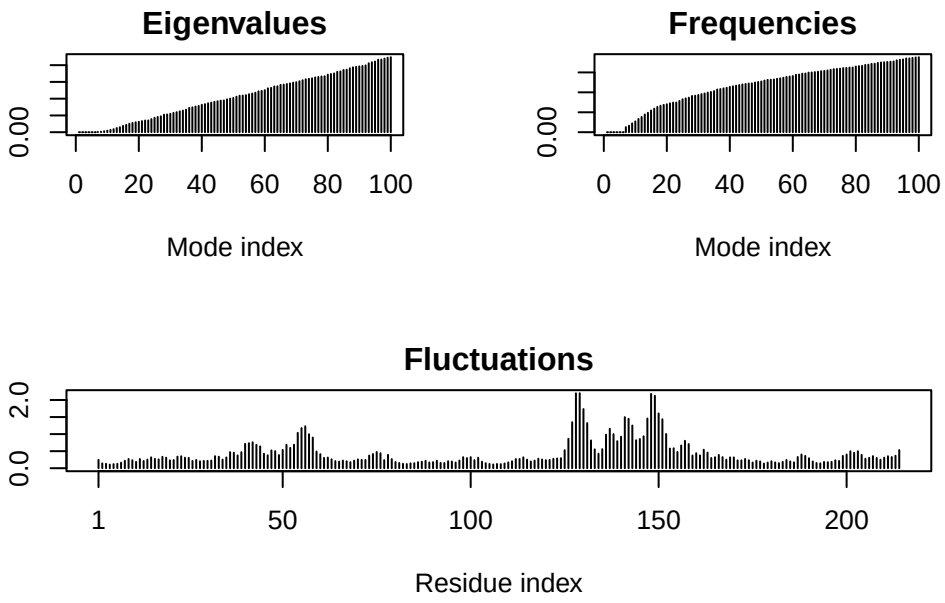
```
adk <- read.pdb("6s36")
```

```
  Note: Accessing on-line PDB file
   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
```

```
m <- nma(adk)
```

```
Building Hessian...         Done in 0.046 seconds.
Diagonalizing Hessian...    Done in 0.437 seconds.
```

```
plot(m)
```




```
mktrj(m, file="adk_m7.pdb")
```