

BIMM 143 Class 9 Structural Bioinformatics

Pt1

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The main database for structural data is called the PDB (Protein Data Bank). Let's see what it contains:

Data from: <https://www.rcsb.org/stats>

```
pdbdb<- read.csv("Data Export Summary.csv", row.names=1)
pdbdb
```

	X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods	Neutron	Other
Protein (only)	167,192	15,572	12,529	208	77	32
Protein/Oligosaccharide	9,639	2,635	34	8	2	0
Protein/NA	8,730	4,697	286	7	0	0
Nucleic acid (only)	2,869	137	1,507	14	3	1
Other	170	10	33	0	0	0
Oligosaccharide (only)	11	0	6	1	0	4
Total						
Protein (only)	195,610					
Protein/Oligosaccharide	12,318					
Protein/NA	13,720					
Nucleic acid (only)	4,531					
Other	213					
Oligosaccharide (only)	22					

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

```
pdbdb$Total
```

```
[1] "195,610" "12,318" "13,720" "4,531" "213" "22"
```

I need to remove the comma and convert to numeric to do math:

```
as.numeric(sub(",", "", pdbdb$Total))
```

```
[1] 195610 12318 13720 4531 213 22
```

```
#as.numeric(pdbdb$Total)
```

I could turn this into a function to fix the whole table or any future table I read like this

```
x<- pdbdb$Total  
as.numeric( sub(",", "", x))
```

```
[1] 195610 12318 13720 4531 213 22
```

```
comma2numeric<- function(x) {  
  as.numeric( sub(",", "", x))  
}
```

Test it

```
comma2numeric(pdbdb$X.ray)
```

```
[1] 167192 9639 8730 2869 170 11
```

```
apply(pdbdb, 2, comma2numeric)
```

	X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods	Neutron	Other	Total
[1,]	167192	15572	12529	208	77	32	195610
[2,]	9639	2635	34	8	2	0	12318
[3,]	8730	4697	286	7	0	0	13720
[4,]	2869	137	1507	14	3	1	4531
[5,]	170	10	33	0	0	0	213
[6,]	11	0	6	1	0	4	22

##Or try a different read/import function

```
library(readr)
pdbdb<- read_csv("Data Export Summary.csv")
```

Rows: 6 Columns: 8

-- Column specification -----

Delimiter: ","

chr (1): Molecular Type

dbl (3): Multiple methods, Neutron, Other

num (4): X-ray, EM, NMR, Total

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

```
pdbdb
```

A tibble: 6 x 8

	`Molecular Type` <chr>	`X-ray` <dbl>	EM <dbl>	NMR <dbl>	`Multiple methods` <dbl>	Neutron <dbl>	Other <dbl>	Total <dbl>
1	Protein (only)	167192	15572	12529	208	77	32	195610
2	Protein/Oligosacc~	9639	2635	34	8	2	0	12318
3	Protein/NA	8730	4697	286	7	0	0	13720
4	Nucleic acid (onl~	2869	137	1507	14	3	1	4531
5	Other	170	10	33	0	0	0	213
6	Oligosaccharide (~	11	0	6	1	0	4	22

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

```
sum(pdbdb$`X-ray`)/(sum(pdbdb$Total)) * 100
```

```
[1] 83.30359
```

From the calculations above, 83.3% of structures in the PDB are solved by X-Ray and Electron Microscopy.

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

```
pdbdb$Total[1]/(sum(pdbdb$Total)) * 100
```

```
[1] 86.39483
```

From the calculations above, 86.4% of structures in the PDB are protein?

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?

There are 4,563 protease structures in the current PDB that showed up in the results.

Mol

Mol* (pronounced “molstar”) is a new web-based molecule viewer that we will need to learn the basics of here.

<https://molstar.org/viewer/>

We will use PDB code: 1HSG

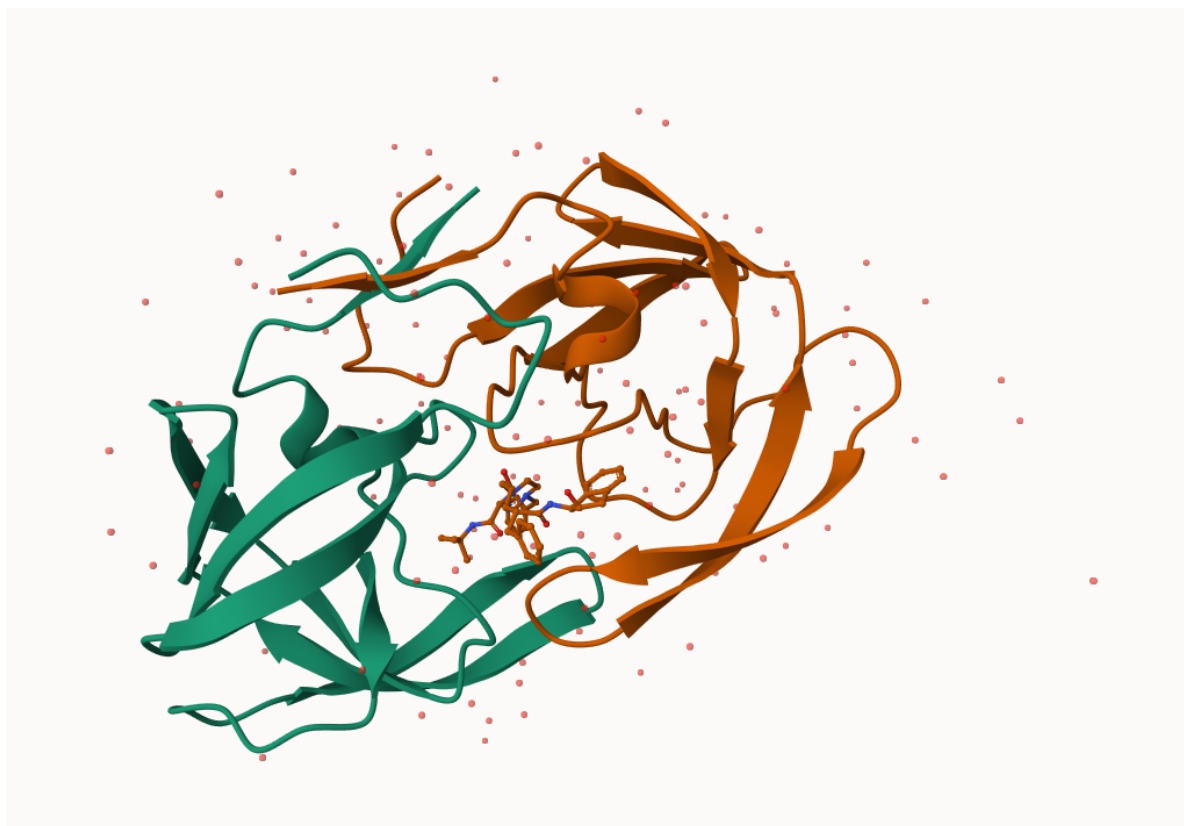


Figure 1: A first image from molstar



Figure 2: Modified 1HSG from molstar

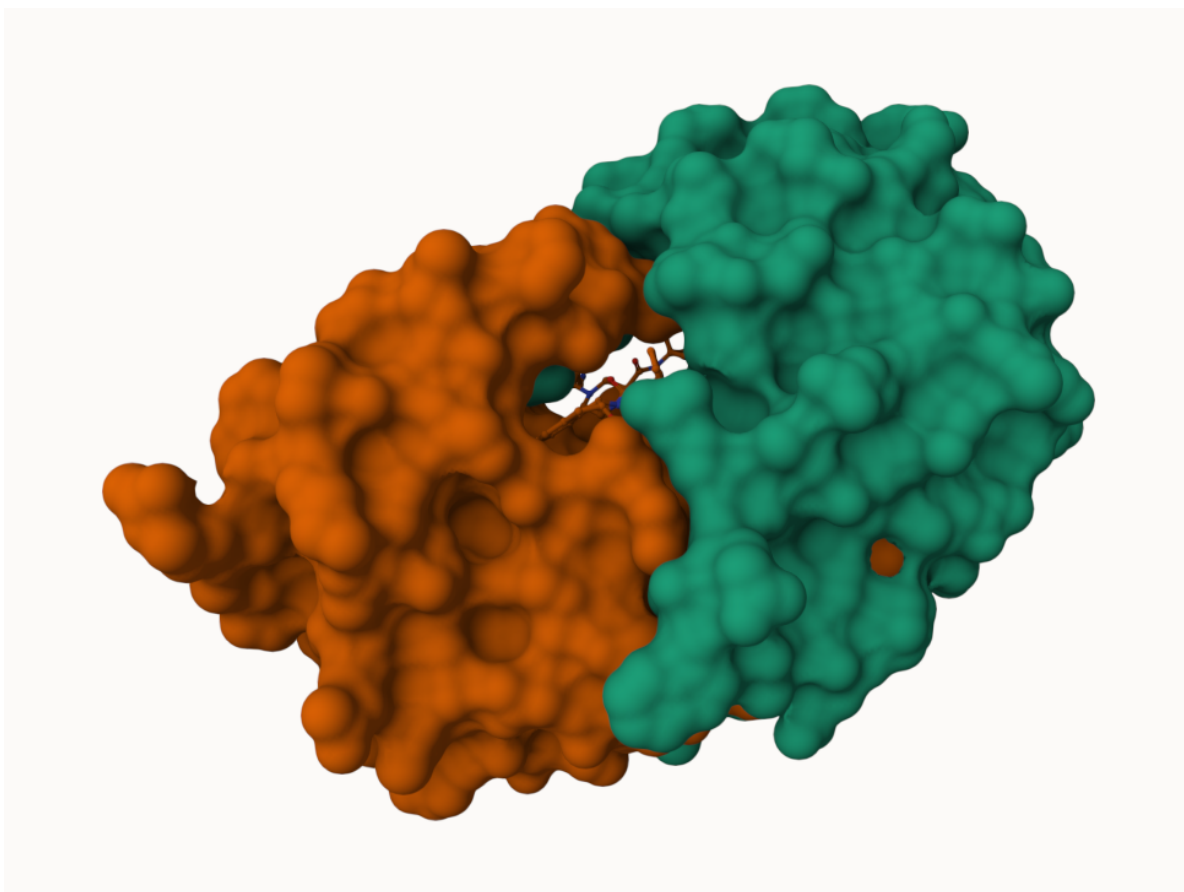


Figure 3: Molecular Surface Pore 1HSG from molstar

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

We just see the oxygen atom of the water molecule in this structure because there is so much water around to stabilize the protein that adding the hydrogen atoms would make it hard to visualize and analyze. Additionally, all the atoms on the proteins do not show the hydrogen present as well so it reduces overall complexity while still showing bonds and interactions which mainly occurs on the oxygen atom anyways.

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

Yes I found the critical “conserved” water molecule in the binding site and it has water 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 and the critical water (we recommend “Ball & Stick” for these side-chains). Add this figure to your Quarto document.

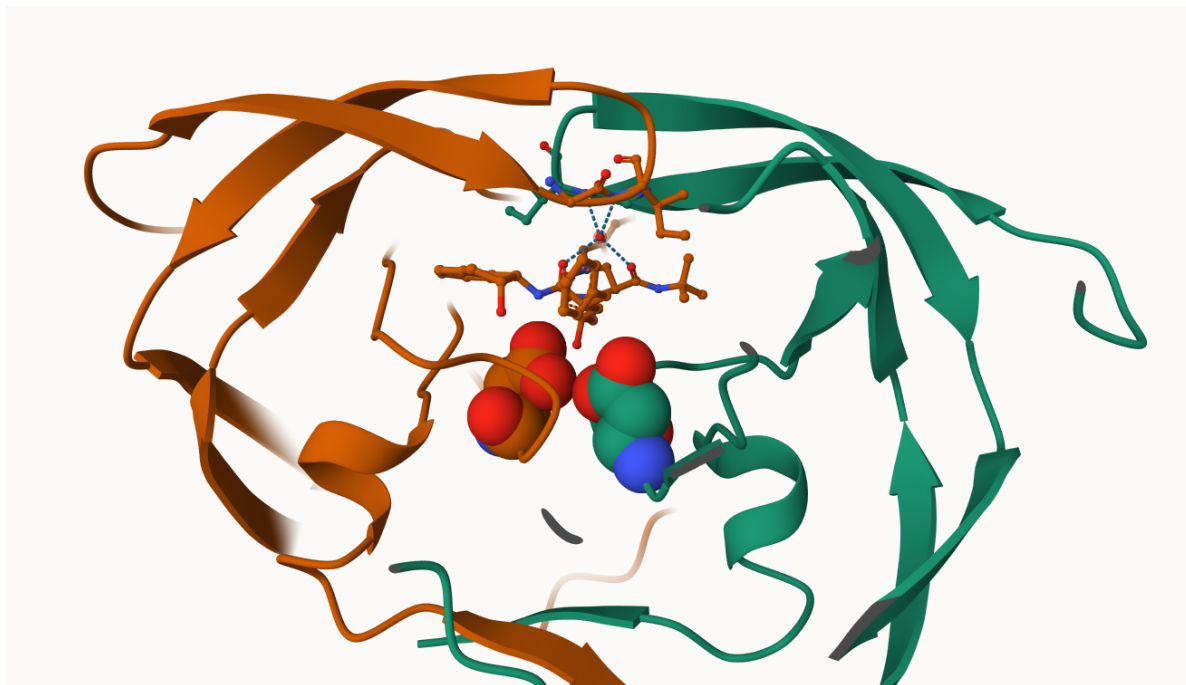


Figure 4: water, chains, ASP 25 in 1HSG from molstar

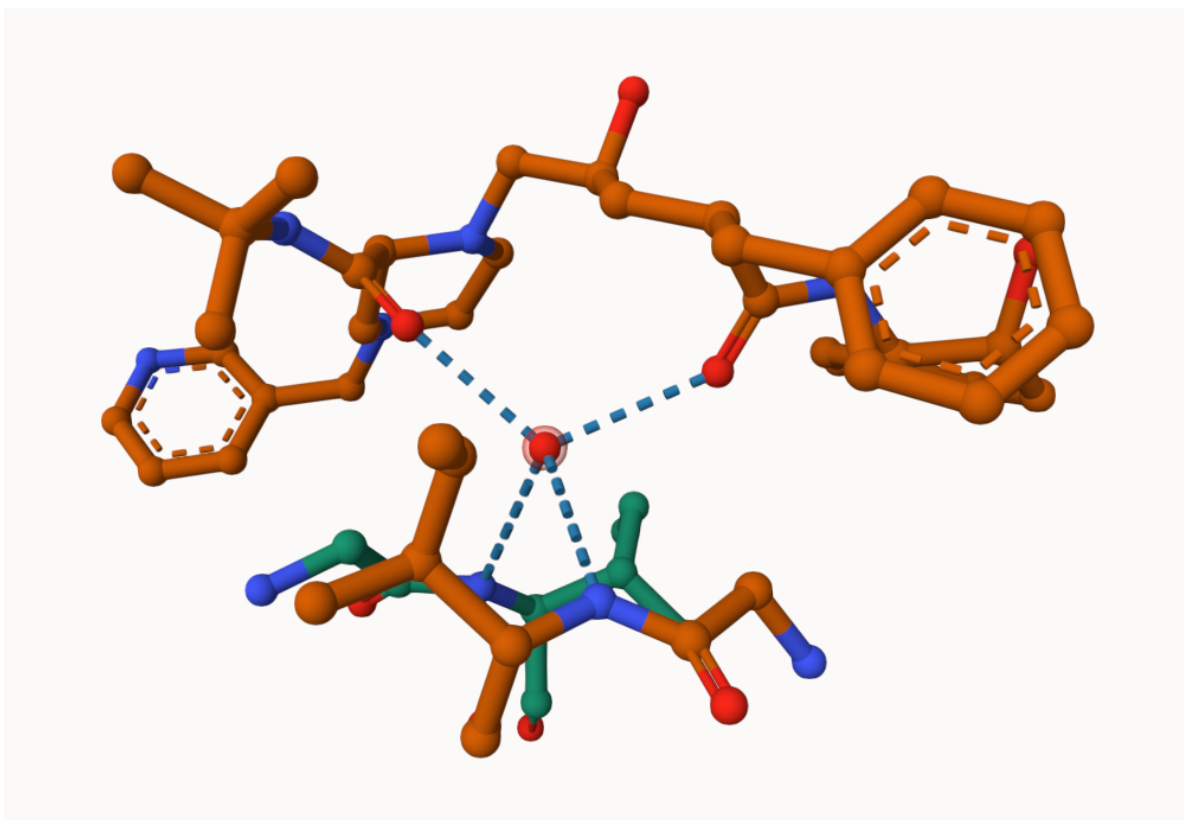


Figure 5: Critical conserved water 308 in 1HSG from molstar

The Bio3D package

The bio3d package allows us to do all sorts of structural bioinformatics work in R.

Let's start with how it can read these PDB files:

```
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
```

```
attributes(pdb)
```

```
$names
```

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

```
$class
```

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

```
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>      0  <NA>
5  <NA>      C  <NA>
6  <NA>      C  <NA>

```

```

pdbseq(pdb)[25]

```

```

25
"D"

```

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

```

sum(pdb$calpha)

```

```

[1] 198

```

There are 198 amino acid residues in this pdb object

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

HOH and MK1

Q9: How many protein chains are in this structure?

```

unique(pdb$atom$chain)

```

```

[1] "A" "B"

```

There are 2 unique protein chains are in this structure. chains A and B

##Predicting functional motions of a single structure

Let's do a bioinformatics prediction of functional motions - i.e the movements that one of these molecules needs to make to do its stuff.

```

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

```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE

```
adk
```

```
Call: read.pdb(file = "6s36")
```

```
Total Models#: 1
```

```
Total Atoms#: 1898, XYZs#: 5694 Chains#: 1 (values: A)
```

```
Protein Atoms#: 1654 (residues/Calpha atoms#: 214)
```

```
Nucleic acid Atoms#: 0 (residues/phosphate atoms#: 0)
```

```
Non-protein/nucleic Atoms#: 244 (residues: 244)
```

```
Non-protein/nucleic resid values: [ CL (3), HOH (238), MG (2), NA (1) ]
```

```
Protein sequence:
```

```
MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLV  
DELVIALVKERIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPRTPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFDVPDELIVDKI  
VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTTRKDDQEETVRKRLVEYHQMTAPLIG  
YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTPVAEVRADLEKILG
```

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

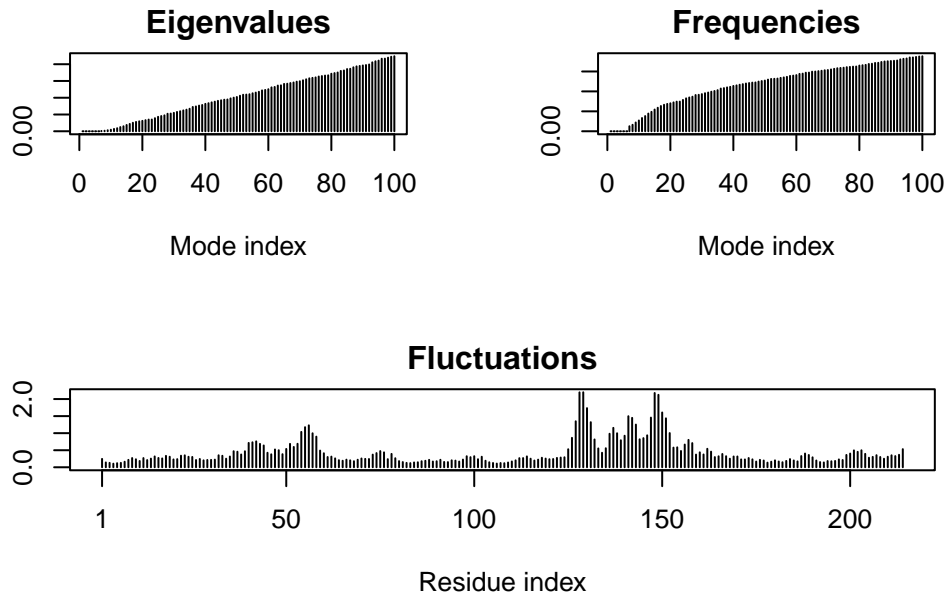
```
#perform a flexibility prediction
```

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

```
Building Hessian... Done in 0.08 seconds.
```

```
Diagonalizing Hessian... Done in 0.61 seconds.
```

```
plot(m)
```



Write out a multi_model PDB file that we can use to make an animation of the predicted motions.

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

I can open this in molstar to play the trajectory

##Comparative structure analysis of Adenylate Kinase

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, functions from the devtools package can be used to install packages from GitHub and BitBucket

##Comparative Analysis of protein structures ##Search and retrieve ADK structures

```
library(bio3d)

## Here we will find and analyze all ADK structures in the PBD database
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 MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLV
      1      .      .      .      .      .      .      60

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

      121      .      .      .      .      .      .      180
pdb|1AKE|A  VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTTRKDDQEETVRKRLVEYHQMTAPLIG
      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?

```
length(aa$ali)
```

```
[1] 214
```

There are 214 amino acids are in this sequence which means it is 214 amino acids in length just by looking at the sequencing results above.

```
#b <- blast.pdb(aa)
```

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

```
#head(hits$pdb.id)
```

```
##Pre calculated Results
```

```
hits <- NULL
```

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

```
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 exists. Skipping download
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

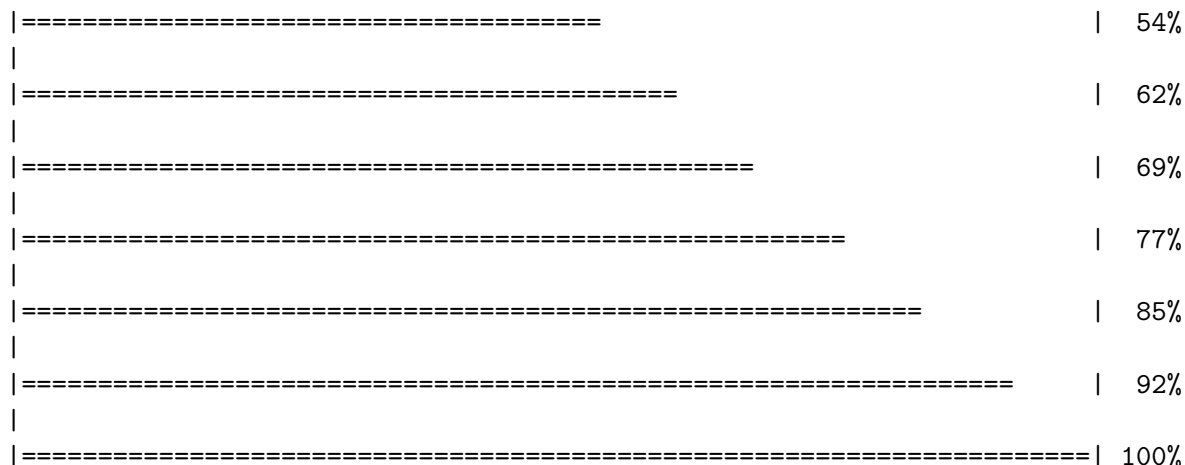
Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):
pdbs/6HAM.pdb exists. Skipping download

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

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

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





##Align and superpose structures

```
pdbbs <- pdbaln(files, fit = TRUE, exefile="msa")
```

Reading PDB files:

```
pdbbs/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/6RZE_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/3HPR_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/1E4V_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/5EJE_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/1E4Y_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/3X2S_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/6HAP_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/6HAM_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/4K46_A.pdb
pdbbs/split_chain/3GMT_A.pdb
pdbbs/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

```

```

# 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: pdbc/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 2   name: pdbc/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 3   name: pdbc/split_chain/6RZE_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 4   name: pdbc/split_chain/3HPR_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 5   name: pdbc/split_chain/1E4V_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 6   name: pdbc/split_chain/5EJE_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 7   name: pdbc/split_chain/1E4Y_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 8   name: pdbc/split_chain/3X2S_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 9   name: pdbc/split_chain/6HAP_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 10  name: pdbc/split_chain/6HAM_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 11  name: pdbc/split_chain/4K46_A.pdb
          PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 12  name: pdbc/split_chain/3GMT_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 13  name: pdbc/split_chain/4PZL_A.pdb

```

pdbc

	1	.	.	.	40
[Truncated_Name:1] 1AKE_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:2] 6S36_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:3] 6RZE_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:4] 3HPR_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:5] 1E4V_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPVAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:6] 5EJE_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:7] 1E4Y_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGALVAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:8] 3X2S_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:9] 6HAP_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			
[Truncated_Name:10] 6HAM_A.pdb	-----	MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQIS			

```

[Truncated_Name:11] 4K46_A.pdb -----MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMAKFGIPQIS
[Truncated_Name:12] 3GMT_A.pdb -----MRLILLGAPGAGKGTQANFIKEKFGIPQIS
[Truncated_Name:13] 4PZL_A.pdb TENLYFQSNAMRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAKIIEQKYNIAHIS
                                **~*****  *  *~ *  **
1                                .                                40

41                                .                                80
[Truncated_Name:1] 1AKE_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:2] 6S36_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:3] 6RZE_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:4] 3HPR_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:5] 1E4V_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:6] 5EJE_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDACKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:7] 1E4Y_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:8] 3X2S_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDCGKLVDELVIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:9] 6HAP_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDELVIALVRE
[Truncated_Name:10] 6HAM_A.pdb TGDMLRAAIKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVDEIIIALVKE
[Truncated_Name:11] 4K46_A.pdb TGDMLRAAIKAGTELGKQAKSVIDAGQLVSDDIILGLVKE
[Truncated_Name:12] 3GMT_A.pdb TGDMLRAAVKAGTPLGVEAKTYMDEGKLVPSLIIGLVKE
[Truncated_Name:13] 4PZL_A.pdb TGDMIRETIKSGSALGQELKKVLDAGELVSDEFIIKIVKD
                                ****~*  ~* *~ **  *  ~*  ** *  ^^ ~*^^
41                                .                                80

81                                .                                120
[Truncated_Name:1] 1AKE_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:2] 6S36_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:3] 6RZE_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:4] 3HPR_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:5] 1E4V_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:6] 5EJE_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:7] 1E4Y_A.pdb RIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:8] 3X2S_A.pdb RIAQEDSRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:9] 6HAP_A.pdb RICQEDSRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:10] 6HAM_A.pdb RICQEDSRNGFLLDGFPR TIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFD
[Truncated_Name:11] 4K46_A.pdb RIAQDDCAKGFLLDGFPR TIPQADGLKEVGVVVDYVIEFD
[Truncated_Name:12] 3GMT_A.pdb RLKEADCANGYLFDFGPR TIPQADAMKEAGVAIDYVLEID
[Truncated_Name:13] 4PZL_A.pdb RISKNDCNNGFLLDGVPR TIPQAQELDKLGVNIDYIVEVD
                                *~  *  *~* ** ***** **  ^  *~ ~*~*~* *
81                                .                                120

121                               .                                160
[Truncated_Name:1] 1AKE_A.pdb VPDELIVDRIVGRRVHAPSGRVYHV KFNPPKVEGKDDVTG
[Truncated_Name:2] 6S36_A.pdb VPDELIVDKIVGRRVHAPSGRVYHV KFNPPKVEGKDDVTG

```



```
[Truncated_Name:12]3GMT_A.pdb  E-----NGLKAPA-----YRKISG-
[Truncated_Name:13]4PZL_A.pdb  KIPKYIKINGDQAVEKVSQDIFDQLNK
                                *
                                .          .          227
                                201
```

Call:

```
pdbaln(files = files, fit = TRUE, exefile = "msa")
```

Class:

```
pdbs, fasta
```

Alignment dimensions:

```
13 sequence rows; 227 position columns (204 non-gap, 23 gap)
```

```
+ attr: xyz, resno, b, chain, id, ali, resid, sse, call
```

```
# Vector containing PDB codes for figure axis
```

```
ids <- basename.pdb(pdbs$id)
```

```
# Draw schematic alignment
```

```
#plot(pdbs, labels=ids)
```

```
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"
```

```
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
1AKE_A	2.00	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
6S36_A	1.60	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
6RZE_A	1.69	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
3HPR_A	2.00	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
1E4V_A	1.85	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
5EJE_A	1.90	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
1E4Y_A	1.85	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
3X2S_A	2.80	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
6HAP_A	2.70	<NA>	Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
6HAM_A	2.55	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
4K46_A	2.01	<NA>	Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
3GMT_A	2.10	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)
4PZL_A	2.10	<NA>	Adenylate kinase (ADK)

	ligandId
1AKE_A	AP5
6S36_A	CL (3),NA,MG (2)
6RZE_A	NA (3),CL (2)
3HPR_A	AP5
1E4V_A	AP5
5EJE_A	AP5,CO
1E4Y_A	AP5
3X2S_A	AP5,JPY (2),MG
6HAP_A	AP5
6HAM_A	AP5
4K46_A	ADP,AMP,PO4
3GMT_A	SO4 (2)
4PZL_A	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	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE,N-(pyren-1-ylmethyl)acetamide (2),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

1AKE_A	STRUCTURE OF THE COMPLEX BETWEEN ADENYLATE KINASE FROM ESCHERICHIA COLI AND THE INHIBIT
6S36_A	
6RZE_A	
3HPR_A	
1E4V_A	
5EJE_A	
1E4Y_A	
3X2S_A	
6HAP_A	
6HAM_A	
4K46_A	
3GMT_A	
4PZL_A	

		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	

Cryst

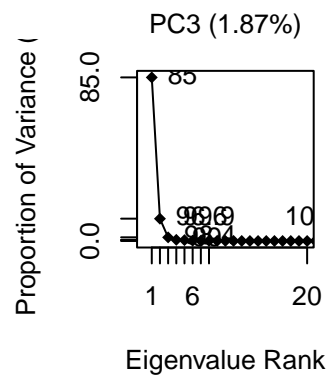
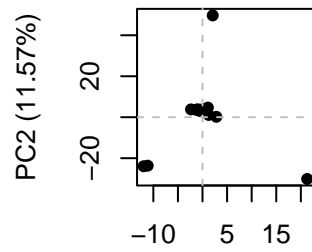
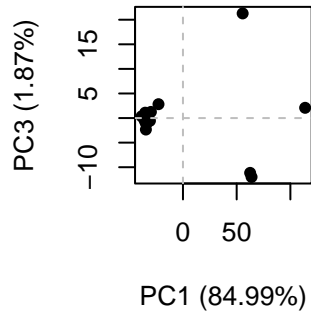
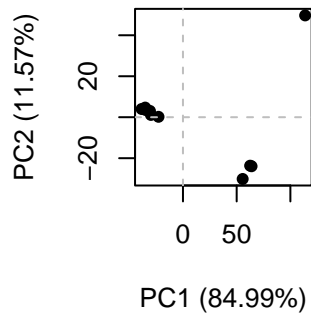
The crys

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

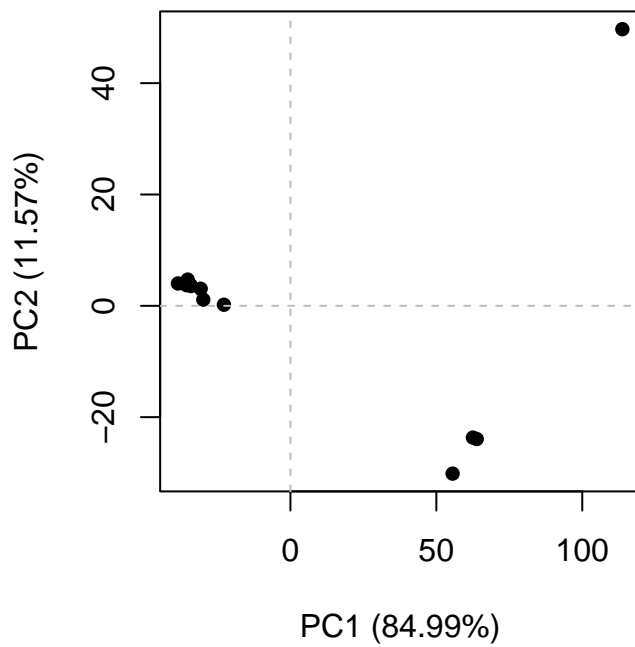
##Principal component analysis

```
pc.xray <- pca(pdbbs)
plot(pc.xray)
```

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

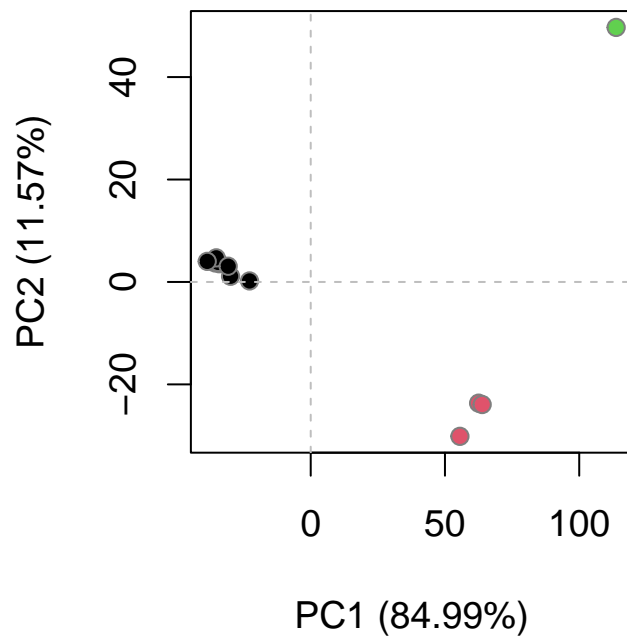
```
plot(pc.xray, pc.axes = c(1,2))
```



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

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

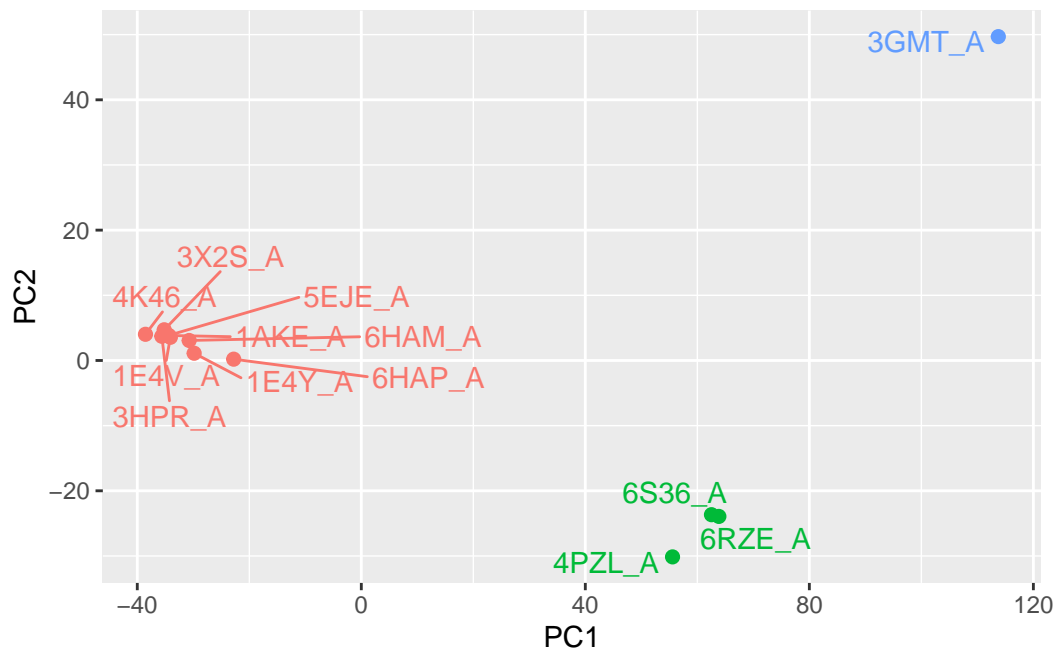
```
# Structure-based clustering  
hc.rd <- hclust(dist(rd))  
grps.rd <- cutree(hc.rd, k=3)  
  
plot(pc.xray, 1:2, col="grey50", bg=grps.rd, pch=21, cex=1)
```



```
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
```



##Normal mode analysis [optional]

```
modes <- nma(pdbbs)
```

Details of Scheduled Calculation:

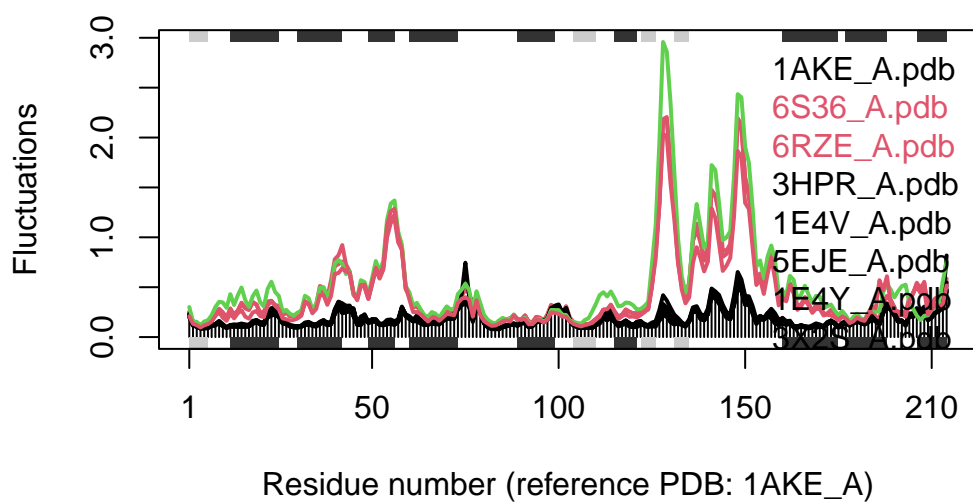
```
... 13 input structures
... storing 606 eigenvectors for each structure
... dimension of x$U.subspace: ( 612x606x13 )
... coordinate superposition prior to NM calculation
... aligned eigenvectors (gap containing positions removed)
... estimated memory usage of final 'eNMA' object: 36.9 Mb
```

		0%
=====		8%
=====		15%
=====		23%



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

Extracting SSE from pdb\$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?

When looking at this plot, I notice there are two main areas of high peaks or fluctuations where the black line is, for the most part, always below the colored lines and do not peak that much. However the two colored lines peak quite dramatically at certain residues of the protein which could possibly point to certain areas of the reference protein where there is a lot of conformation possibilities of similar proteins when the protein folds which dictates its function.

##Using ALpha Fold to predict protein structure to use in Molstar

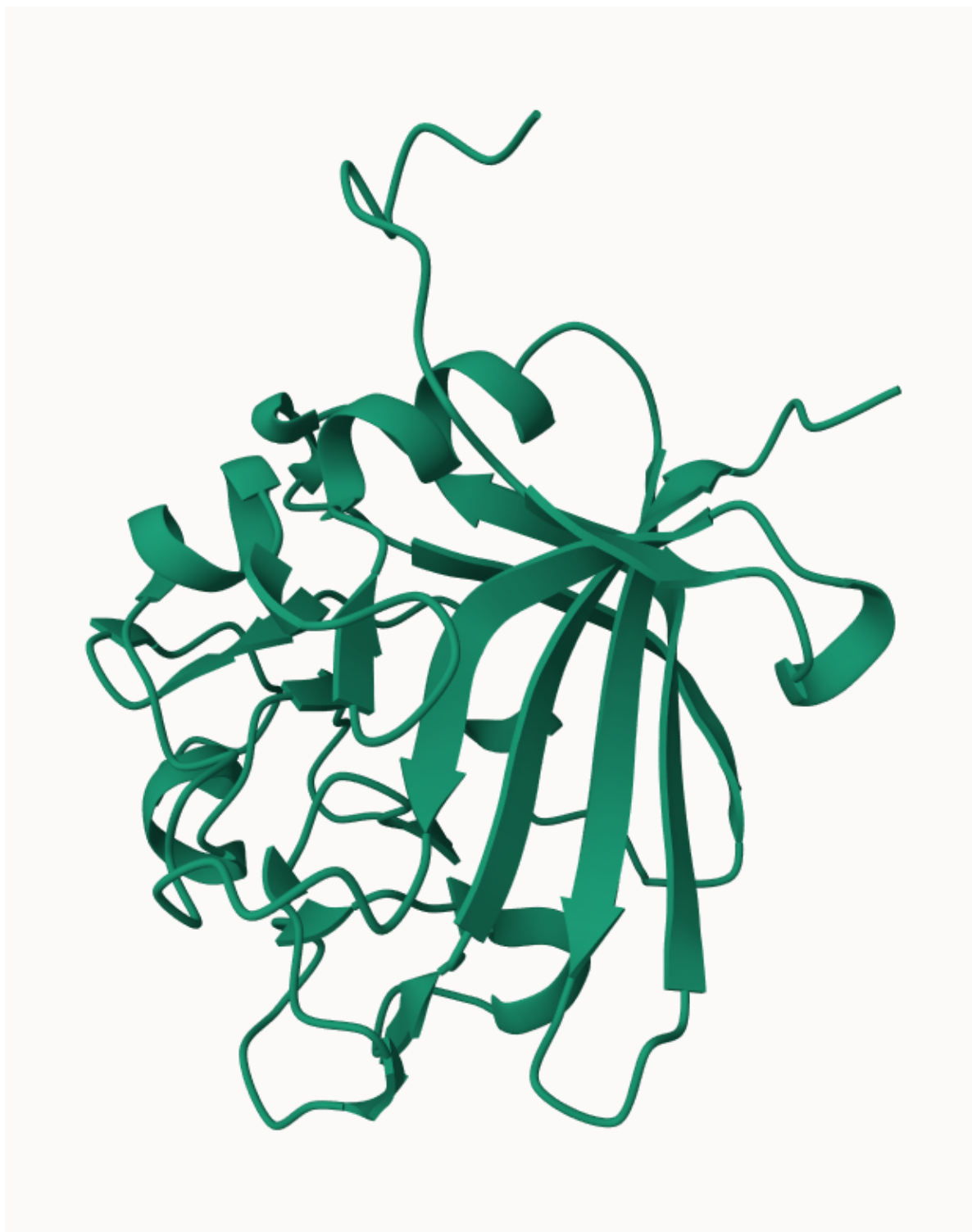


Figure 6: Molecular Surface Pore 1HSG from molstar