

HW_Class06

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```
# Can you improve this analysis code?  
library(bio3d)  
s1 <- read.pdb("4AKE") # kinase with drug
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

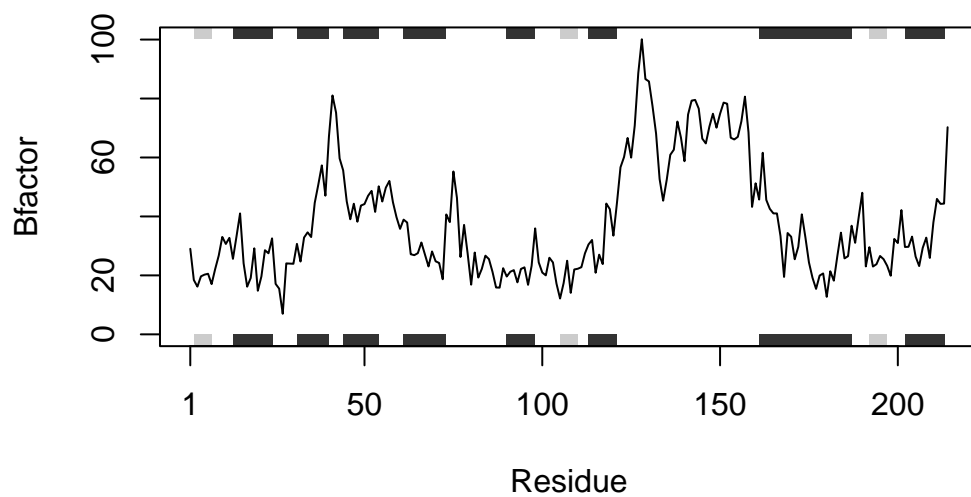
```
s2 <- read.pdb("1AKE") # kinase no drug
```

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

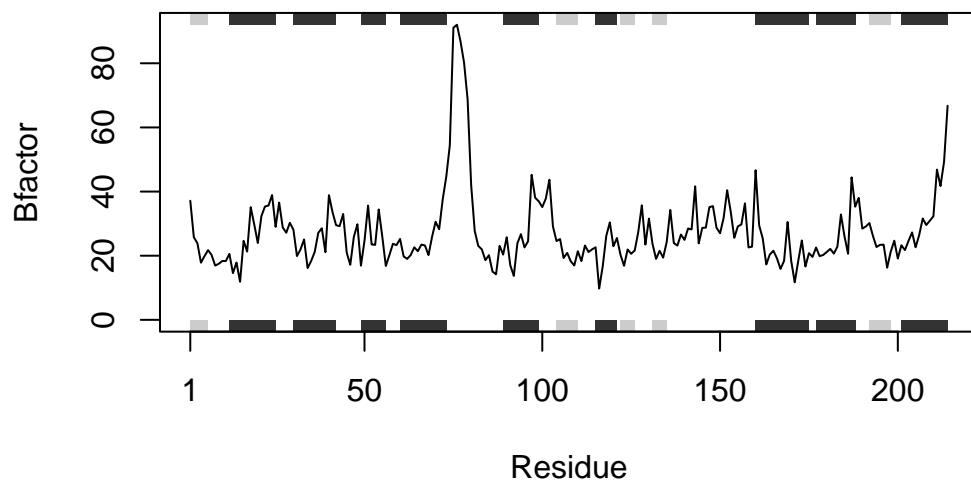
```
s3 <- read.pdb("1E4Y") # kinase with drug
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

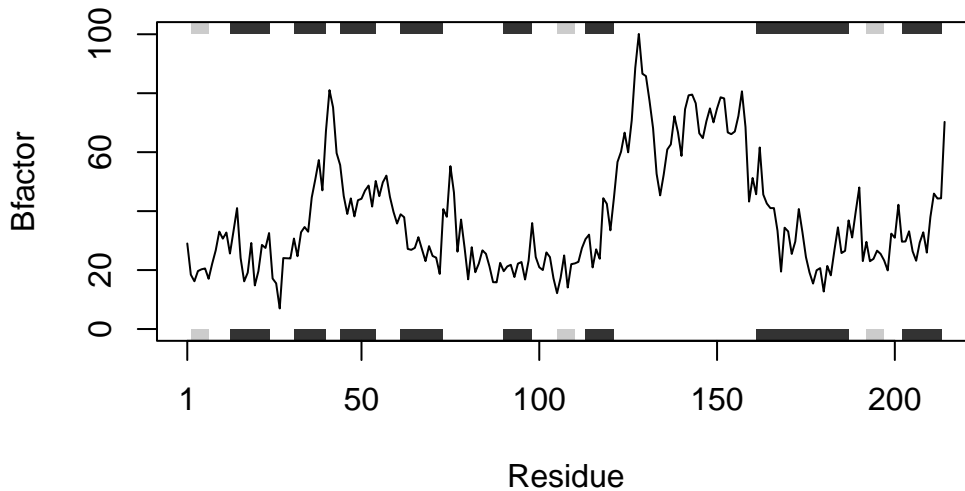
```
s1.chainA <- trim.pdb(s1, chain="A", elety="CA")  
s2.chainA <- trim.pdb(s2, chain="A", elety="CA")  
s3.chainA <- trim.pdb(s1, chain="A", elety="CA")  
  
s1.b <- s1.chainA$atom$b  
s2.b <- s2.chainA$atom$b  
s3.b <- s3.chainA$atom$b  
  
plotb3(s1.b, sse=s1.chainA, typ="l", ylab="Bfactor")
```



```
plotb3(s2.b, sse=s2.chainA, typ="l", ylab="Bfactor")
```



```
plotb3(s3.b, sse=s3.chainA, typ="l", ylab="Bfactor")
```



```
library(bio3d)
```

```
#-----
# Function: plot_bfactor
#-----
# Inputs:
#   pdb_id - The PDB identifier (e.g., "4AKE", "1AKE", "1E4Y").
#   chain   - The chain to extract (default is "A").
#   elety   - The atom type to extract (default is "CA" for alpha carbons).
#
# What it does:
#   Reads a PDB structure file from the Protein Data Bank,
#   extracts only the specified chain and atom type,
#   and plots the B-factors (atomic temperature factors)
#   to visualize structural flexibility.
#
# Output:
#   A B-factor plot for the selected protein structure.
#   (The function returns nothing; it simply generates the plot.)
```

```

#
# How to use:
#   Call the function with a valid PDB ID.
#   Example:
#       plot_bfactor("4AKE")
#       plot_bfactor("1AKE")
#       plot_bfactor("1E4Y")
#-----

plot_bfactor <- function(pdb_id, chain = "A", elety = "CA") {
  # Read the PDB file from the RCSB Protein Data Bank
  pdb <- read.pdb(pdb_id)

  # Keep only the selected chain and atom type (e.g., CA atoms)
  pdb_trim <- trim.pdb(pdb, chain = chain, elety = elety)

  # Extract B-factor values
  b <- pdb_trim$atom$b

  # Plot the B-factors along the protein chain
  plotb3(b,
         sse = pdb_trim,
         typ = "l",
         ylab = "B-factor",
         main = paste("B-factor plot for", pdb_id))
}

#-----
# Function call example (this line runs the function)
#-----
plot_bfactor("4AKE")

```

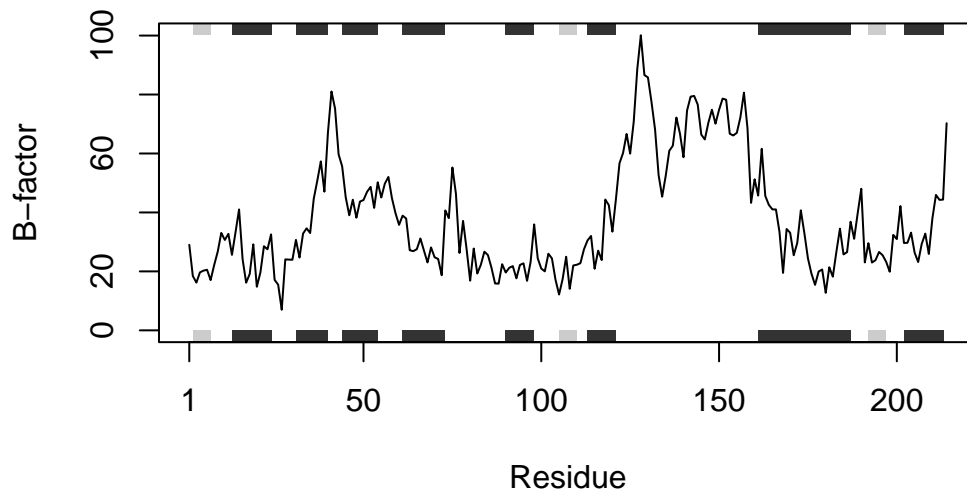
Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

```

Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):
/var/folders/dz/fvj84prj64v0xb1x3fvdh0vc0000gn/T//Rtmpf50TMa/4AKE.pdb exists.
Skipping download

```

B-factor plot for 4AKE



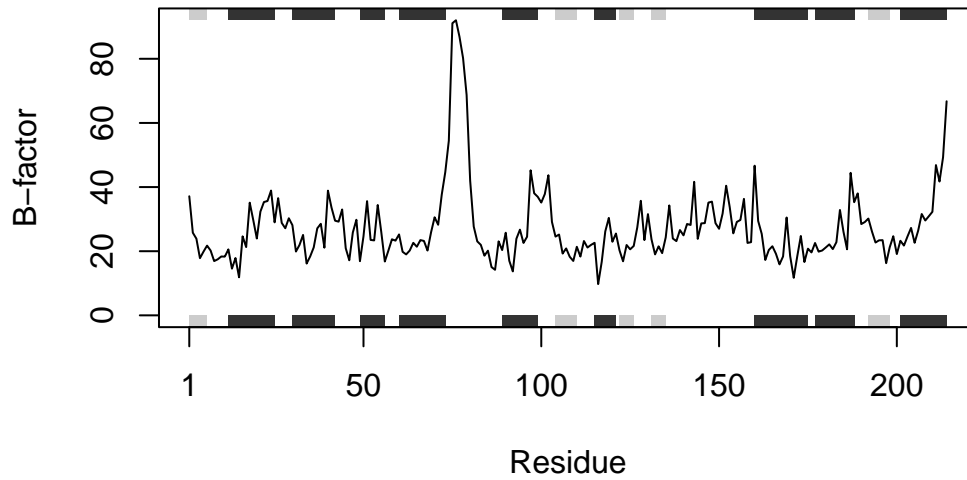
```
plot_bfactor("1AKE")
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):
/var/folders/dz/fvj84prj64v0xb1x3fvdh0vc0000gn/T/Rtmpf50TMa/1AKE.pdb exists.
Skipping download

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

B-factor plot for 1AKE

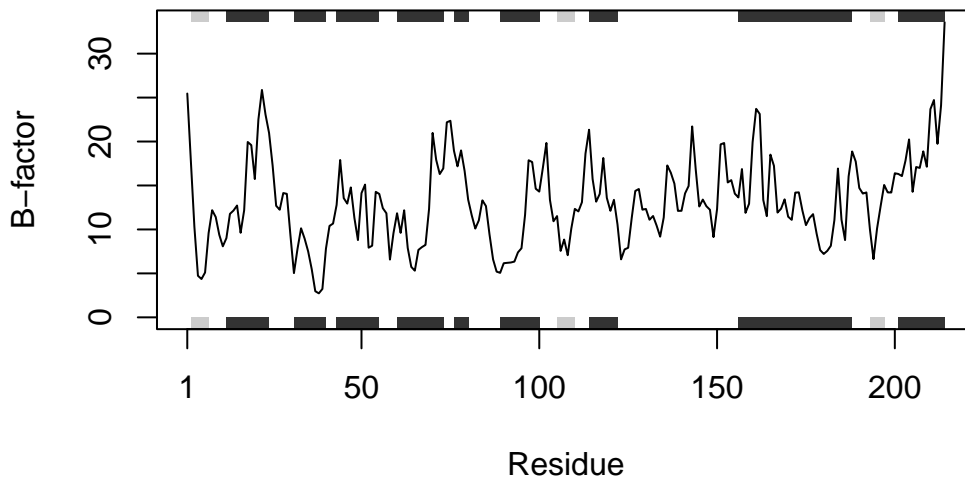


```
plot_bfactor("1E4Y")
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):
/var/folders/dz/fvj84prj64v0xb1x3fvdh0vc0000gn/T/Rtmpf50TMa/1E4Y.pdb exists.
Skipping download

B-factor plot for 1E4Y



```
library(bio3d)

# Function: plot_bfactors_many
# Inputs:
#   pdb_ids : character vector of PDB identifiers (e.g., c("4AKE","1AKE","1E4Y")).
#   chain    : chain to keep (default "A").
#   elety    : atom type to keep (default "CA" for alpha carbons).
#
# What it does / How to use:
#   For each PDB ID, the function reads the structure, trims to the
#   chosen chain and atom type, extracts B-factors, and plots a line
#   trace with secondary-structure overlay.
#   Example:
#   plot_bfactors_many(c("4AKE","1AKE","1E4Y"), chain = "A", elety = "CA")
#
# Output:
#   Produces one plot per input structure (auto-arranged in a grid).
#   Invisibly returns a tidy data.frame with PDB ID, residue index,
#   residue number, residue name, and B-factor for downstream analysis.
# -----
plot_bfactors_many <- function(pdb_ids, chain = "A", elety = "CA") {
  stopifnot(is.character(pdb_ids), length(pdb_ids) >= 1)
```

```

# Read + trim once (efficient, avoids duplication)
trimmed_list <- lapply(pdb_ids, function(id) {
  x <- read.pdb(id)
  trim.pdb(x, chain = chain, elety = elety)
})
names(trimmed_list) <- pdb_ids

# Prepare plotting grid
n <- length(trimmed_list)
nr <- ceiling(sqrt(n)); nc <- ceiling(n / nr)
oldpar <- par(no.readonly = TRUE); on.exit(par(oldpar), add = TRUE)
par(mfrow = c(nr, nc), mar = c(4, 4, 2, 1))

# Plot each and collect data
out <- lapply(names(trimmed_list), function(id) {
  x <- trimmed_list[[id]]
  if (is.null(x$atom) || nrow(x$atom) == 0) {
    warning(sprintf("No atoms after trimming for %s (chain %s, elety %s). Skipping.",
                    id, chain, elety))
    return(NULL)
  }
  b <- x$atom$b
  plotb3(b, sse = x, typ = "l", ylab = "B-factor",
         main = paste(id, "| chain", chain, elety))
  data.frame(
    pdb_id = id,
    index = seq_len(nrow(x$atom)),
    resno = x$atom$resno,
    res = x$atom$resid,
    bfactor = as.numeric(b),
    stringsAsFactors = FALSE
  )
})

invisible(do.call(rbind, out))
}

# Example run (generalizes your original three):
plot_bfactors_many(c("4AKE", "1AKE", "1E4Y"))

```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file


```
Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):  
/var/folders/dz/fvj84prj64v0xb1x3fvdh0vc0000gn/T//Rtmpf50TMa/4AKE.pdb exists.  
Skipping download
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

```
Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):  
/var/folders/dz/fvj84prj64v0xb1x3fvdh0vc0000gn/T//Rtmpf50TMa/1AKE.pdb exists.  
Skipping download
```

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

```
Warning in get.pdb(file, path = tempdir(), verbose = FALSE):  
/var/folders/dz/fvj84prj64v0xb1x3fvdh0vc0000gn/T//Rtmpf50TMa/1E4Y.pdb exists.  
Skipping download
```

