Lab 9

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Introduction to the RCSB Protein Data Bank (PDB)

Analyzing the Protein Data Bank (PDB):

from: https://www.rcsb.org/stats/summary#

```
pdbdb <- read.csv("Data Export Summary.csv")
pdbdb
```

```
           Molecular.Type   X.ray     EM    NMR Multiple.methods Neutron Other
1          Protein (only) 167,192 15,572 12,529              208      77    32
2 Protein/Oligosaccharide   9,639  2,635     34                8       2     0
3              Protein/NA   8,730  4,697    286                7       0     0
4     Nucleic acid (only)   2,869    137  1,507               14       3     1
5                   Other     170     10     33                0       0     0
6  Oligosaccharide (only)      11      0      6                1       0     4
    Total
1 195,610
2  12,318
3  13,720
4   4,531
5     213
6      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"
```

Removing the commas to convert to numeric values:

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

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

Turning into a function to be able to use later:

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
Warning in FUN(newX[, i], ...): NAs introduced by coercion
```

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

Or use an 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.
```

```
sum(pdbdb$Total)
```

```
[1] 226414
```

Percent structures by X-ray and electron microscopy:

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

```
[1] 83.30359
```

```
sum(pdbdb$EM)/sum(pdbdb$Total) * 100
```

```
[1] 10.18091
```

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

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

```
[1] 86.39483
```

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?

Visualizing the HIV-1 protease structure

Mol(molstar) is a web-based molecular viewer that we will need to learn the basics of:

https://molstar.org/viewer/

Using PDB code 1HSG

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

The one "atom" is representing each water molecule interacting with the protein.

> 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

Asp25

> 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 1: 1HSG Protein

Figure 2: Aspartate Components

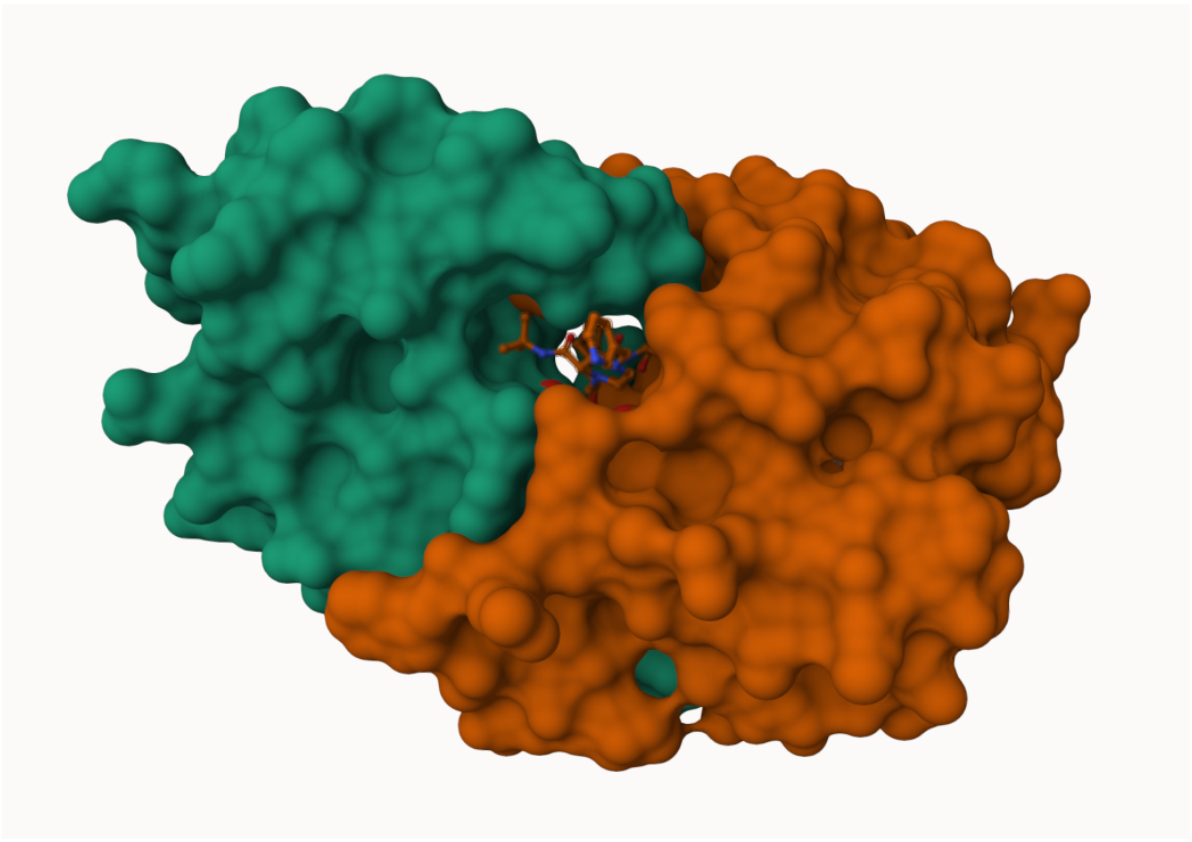


Figure 3: Surface of Protein

> Discussion Topic: Can you think of a way in which indinavir, or even larger ligands and substrates, could enter the binding site?

Ligands and substrates can enter the binding site when the protein is in the correct conformation and can allow binding.

Introduction to Bio3D in R

bio3D allows fofr structural and bioninformatics work.

reading PDB files in bio3D:

```
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>     O   <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
```

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

HOH and KM1

Q9: How many protein chains are in this structure?

2

```
unique(pdb$atom$chain)
```

```
[1] "A" "B"
```

Predicting functional motions of a single structure:

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

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

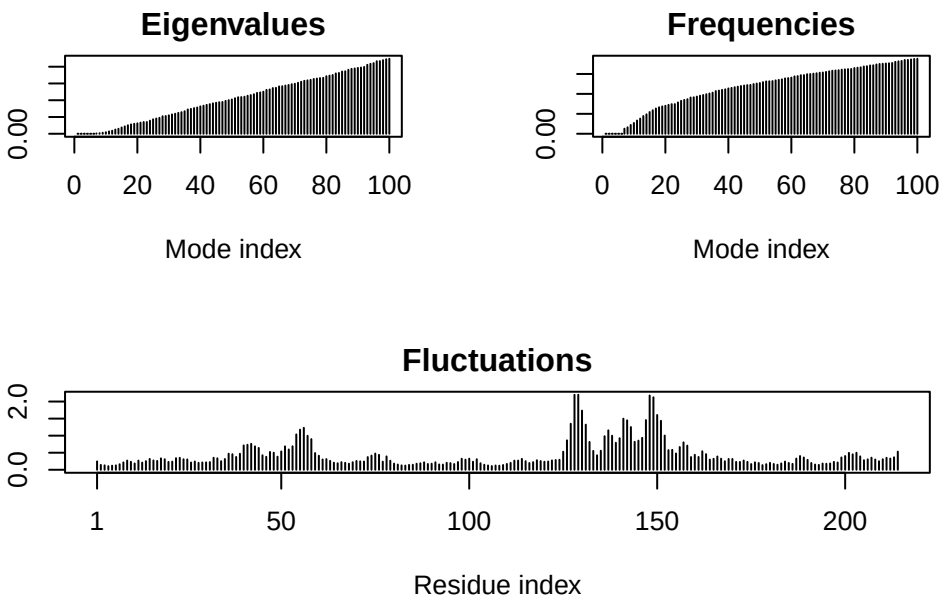
```
adk
```

```
 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:
      MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVT
      DELVIALVKERIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPRTIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFDVPDELIVDKI
      VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKFNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTTRKDDQEETVRKRLVEYHQMTAPLIG
      YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTKPVAEVRADLEKILG

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

```
# Perform flexiblity prediction
m <- nma(adk)
```

```
 Building Hessian...        Done in 0.132 seconds.
 Diagonalizing Hessian...   Done in 1.438 seconds.
```

```
plot(m)
```



Write out multi-model PDB file that can be used to make an animation of the predicted motions:

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

This file can be opened in Mol*