

PCN User Guide

Protein Contact Networks Miner: A tool for the Analysis of Protein Contact Networks

1 - Description

Protein Contact Networks Miner is a tool with a Graphic User Interface designed to annotate allosteric domains of a protein based on its representation through an unweighted graph.. This graph is also known as Protein Contact Network (PCN).

A PCN is an unweighted graph where: (i) nodes are the amino acids of the protein and (ii) there exists an edge that connects two nodes i and j only if the euclidean distance between them has a value included in the interval: 4 Angstrom (threshold for only non covalent interactions) and 8 Angstrom (threshold for only significant interactions). The distance between two aminoacids i and j is approximated with the distance between the amino acids alpha carbons.

Given the distance between two nodes i and j , the user can only modify covalent (min) and significant (max) threshold distance for PCN construction.

$$d_{ij} = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2}$$
$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & 4\text{\AA} \leq d_{ij} \leq 8\text{\AA} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Where x, y and z represent the coordinates in the 3D space of amino acids and a_{ij} represents the considered interaction among two aminoacids depending on their distance as reported above.

PCN global descriptors (like graph diameter) or local descriptors (like node centrality measures) are useful to model and analyze protein functions.

2 - PCN Miner tool short description

PCN Miner allows to:

- (i) identify the putative allosteric paths and regions in protein structures (thus to help the design of allosteric drugs);
- (ii) define hypothesis and make tests about the functional effects of mutations (example variants of SARS CoV-2 Spike Protein);
- (iii) recognise functional domains (communities or clusters) in proteins.

It expones three groups of algorithms:

1. Centrality Analysis: it implements main centrality algorithms
2. spectral clustering: it extracts clusters from a graph with a clustering approach based on the Laplacian matrix eigenvectors;
3. embedding+clustering: it uses one of the embedding algorithm in the GEM library and then apply clustering;
4. community detection: it uses one of the community detection algorithms in the cdlib library.

Also, PCN-Miner includes the following implemented algorithms:

1. Spectral Clustering: Both Hard (K-Means) and Soft (Fuzzy C-Means) clustering approach used on the eigenvectors of the Laplacian matrix (both normalized or unnormalized form). The Shi Malik spectral clustering approach is also supported, to resolve the generalized eigenvalues problem;
2. Embedding + Clustering: Node2vec, HOPE, Laplacian-eigenmaps embedding followed by a supported spectral clustering algorithm;
3. Community Detection: Louvain, Leiden, Walktrap, Infomap, Asyn FluidC, Greedy Modularity, Spinglass;
4. Centrality Measures: Closeness Centrality, Betweenness Centrality, Eigenvector Centrality, Degree Centrality.

3 - PCN Miner installation guide

It can be installed and used by using the setup files on github and using a command line in the operating system.

-Microsoft Windows O.S. :

```
git clone https://github.com/hguzzi/ProteinContactNetworks.git
setupWindows.bat
```

-Linux-MACOSX O.S. :

```
git clone https://github.com/hguzzi/ProteinContactNetworks.git
source setupLinux-MacOSX.sh
```

It is possible to install the tool by using Python Package Index (the pip).

Requirements : pymol and Gem library

This can be performed by using the anaconda prompt and typing the following command:

```
conda create -n PCN python=3.8.3
conda activate PCN
conda install -c schrodinger pymol-bundle
```

GEM library can be installed by using pip+git and this library using TESTPYPI as:

```
pip install git+https://github.com/palash1992/GEM.git
pip install --extra-index-url https://pypi.org/simple -i
https://test.pypi.org/simple/PCN-Miner
```

After installing these libraries, you may install PCN-Miner:

```
pip install git+https://github.com/hguzzi/ProteinContactNetworks.git
```

4 - Examples, use case and how to use of PCN Miner

The command line tool version can be used as follows:

```
conda activate PCN  
cd pcn  
cd tools  
python pcn_main.py
```

The GUI tool version can be used by running is as:

```
conda activate PCN  
cd pcn  
cd tools  
python pcn_gui_main.py
```

PCN-Miner user GUI application and use cases

GUI interface instances are reported in the following case study examples.

Case Study 1.: Centrality Analysis.

After launching the GUI of PCN-Miner, the user may insert the PDB identifier into the textbox on the upper part of the GUI. For instance, let us insert the code 6nxc that stands for 6nxc.pdb protein file.

For the calculation of the PCN, the user has to set a lower and upper bound. The lower bound is used to discard trivial connections due to closeness along the backbone, while the upper bound is defined by considering the peptide bonds geometry.

Description: Calculation of PCN from PDB file

Use the entry PDB code: *6nxc*

Analysis of PCN: *Method: Centrality Analysis*

Algorithm: *Betweenness Centrality Analysis*

Visualization: *Pymol Embedded*

Step 1: Loading the PDB File into PCN-Miner

PCN-Miner

PCN-Miner 0.9.1-alpha

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Paths in the config file:
output path = ./output
proteins_path = ./data
adj_filepath = ./adj

Please Insert Protein PDB Identifiers, separated by comma, without .pdb, e.g. 7nxc for 7nxc.pdb

Format File Input: PDB structures or Preprocessed PCN

pdb

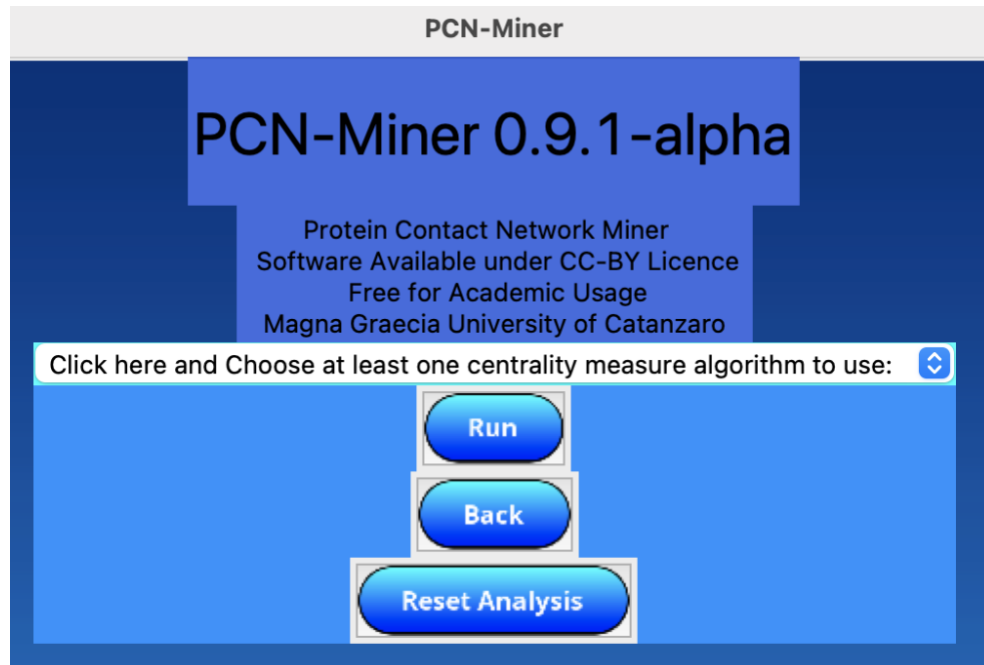
Please enter non covalent bonds threshold distance for PCN costruction

Please enter only significant bonds threshold distance for PCN costruction

Compute PCNs

Step 2 Choice of the desired centrality measure.

We inserted following centrality measures: Betweenness Centrality, Closeness Centrality, Eigenvector Centrality,



Step 3 Loading and Visualization of the results through Pymol.

After the calculation of the centrality values, the user may automatically visualize these coefficients in Pymol.

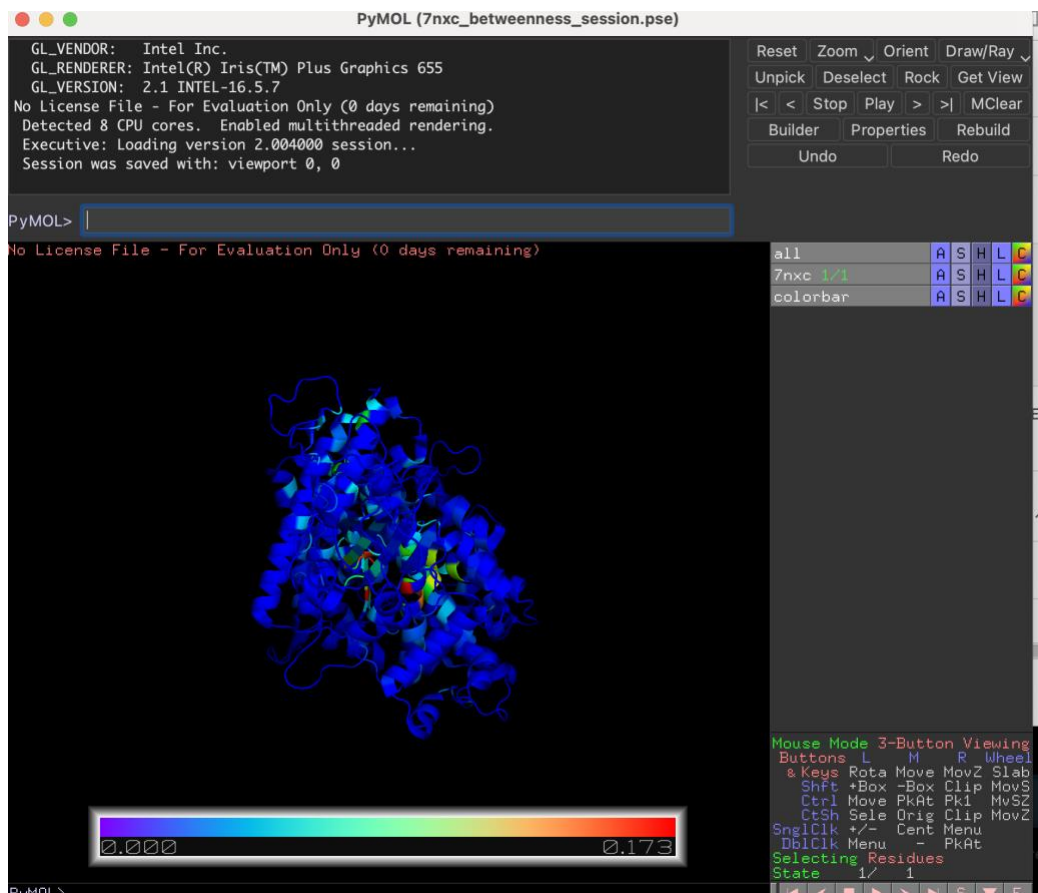
PCN-Miner 0.9.1-alpha

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7nxc_betweenness_session.pse

Open PyMOL Session

Reset Analysis



Case Study 2: Spectral Clustering.

Description: Analysis of Modularity through Spectral Clustering

Use the entry PDB code: *6VXX (Coronavirus Spike Protein)*

Analysis of PCN: *Method: Spectral Clustering*

Parameters of Clustering: Number of Clusters 5

Algorithm:

Visualization: *Pymol Embedded*

Step 1: Loading of 6Vxx

PCN-Miner

PCN-Miner 0.9.1-alpha

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Paths in the config file:
output path = ./output
proteins_path = ./data
adj_filepath = ./adj

Please Insert Protein PDB Identifiers, separated by comma, without .pdb, e.g. 7nxc for 7nxc.pdb

6vxx

Format File Input: PDB structures or Preprocessed PCN

pdb

Please enter non covalent bonds threshold distance for PCN costruction

5

Please enter only significant bonds threshold distance for PCN costruction

8

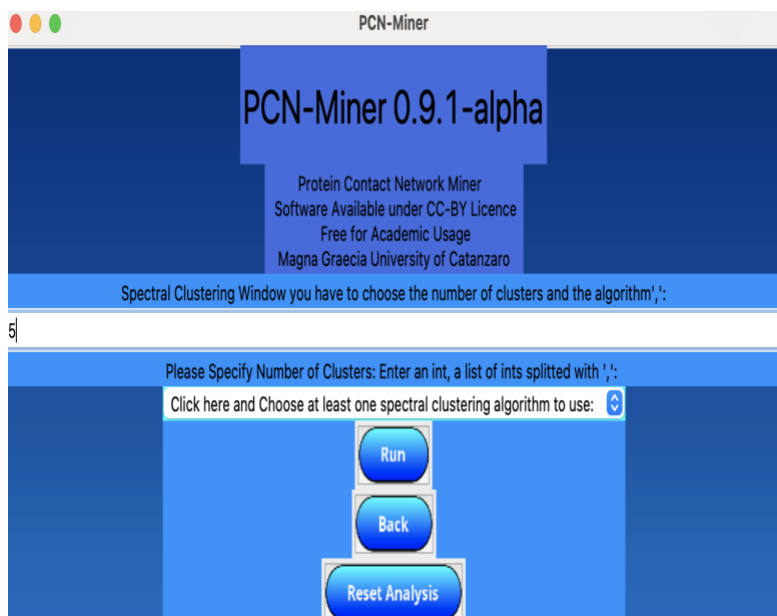
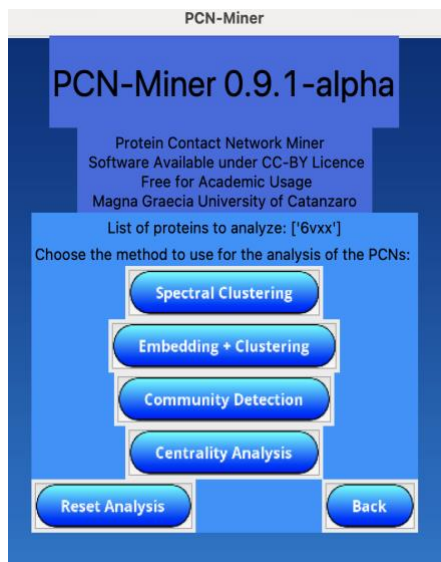
Compute PCNs

Step 2: Selection of Spectral Clustering Algorithm

Number of Clusters 5

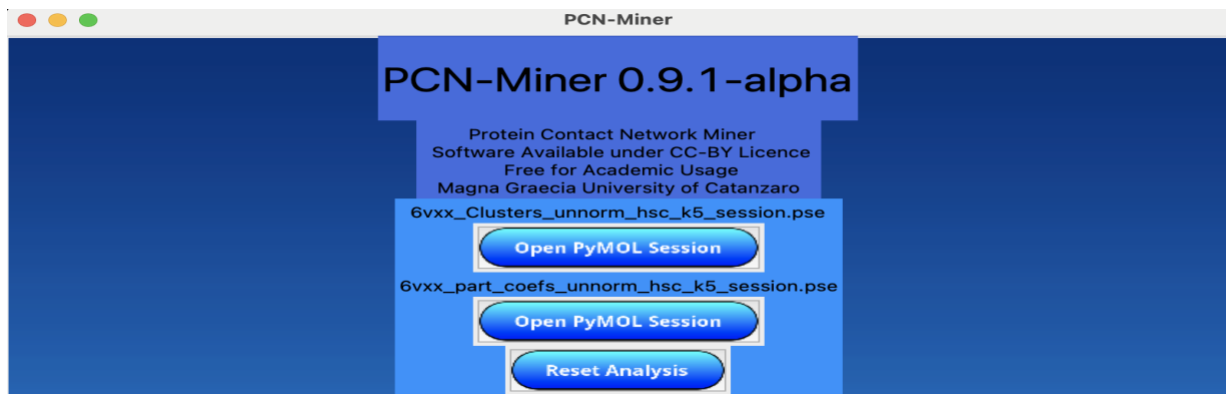
Algorithm: Un-normalised Hard Spectral Clustering

Clustering has only one parameter: the number of desired clusters. User may select this number equal to the number of modules that should be evidenced. More details may be found on Di Paola et al 2020.



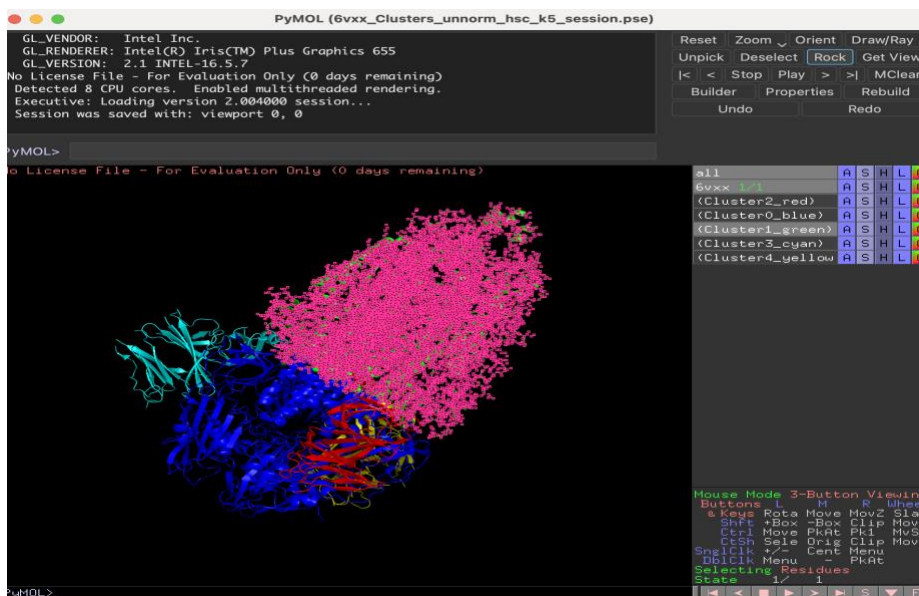
Step 4: Selection of Visualization:

After that clusters have been obtained, user may visualize clusters mapped into the initial structure of the protein. Alternatively he/she may also visualize the coefficient of participation.



Step 5 Visualization

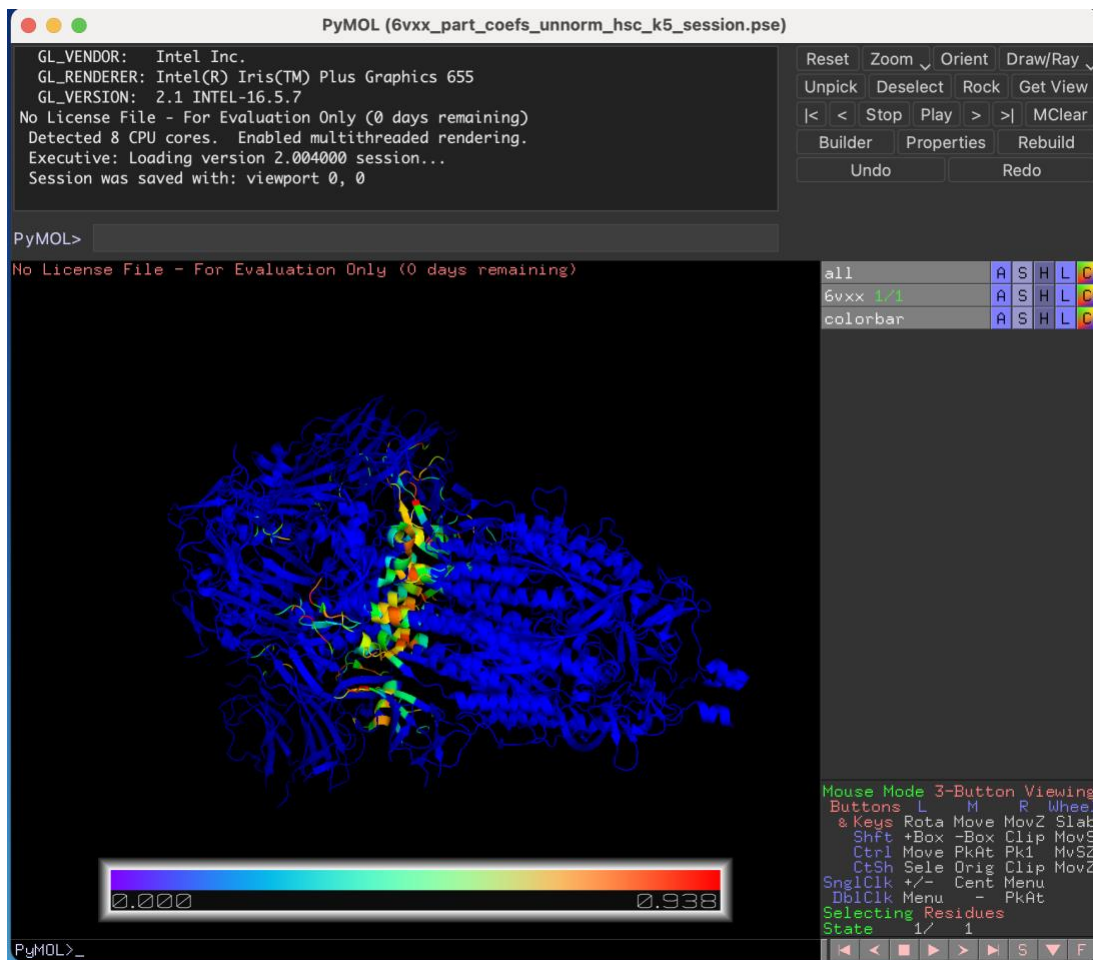
Visualization of Clusters



Clusters are evidenced on the left menu of Pymol. In this case we have 5 clusters.

Visualization of Participation Coefficients.

Alternatively user may plot the participation coefficients.

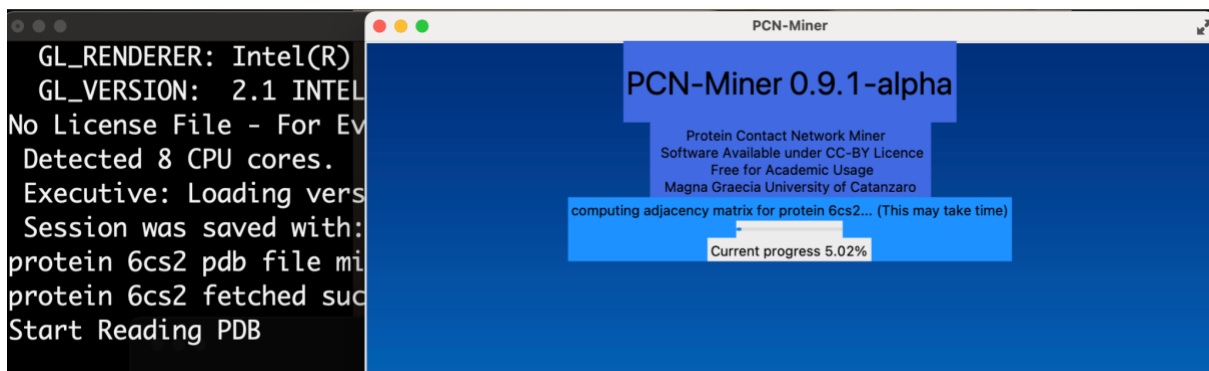


Case Study 3: Discovery of a Putative Allosteric Site

We show how to discover a putative allosteric site, as shown in Di Paola et al 2020.

Step 1

Load the SARS-CoV S/ACE2 complex (PDB code 6cs2) Protein into PCN-Miner



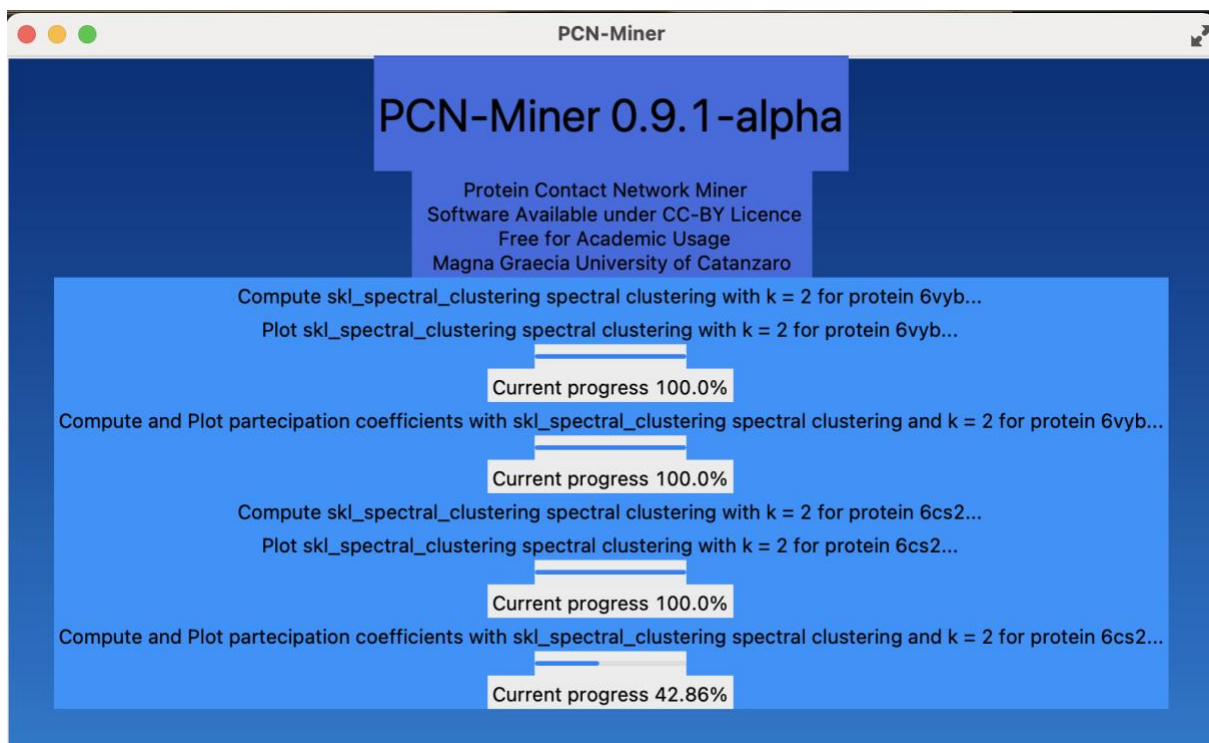
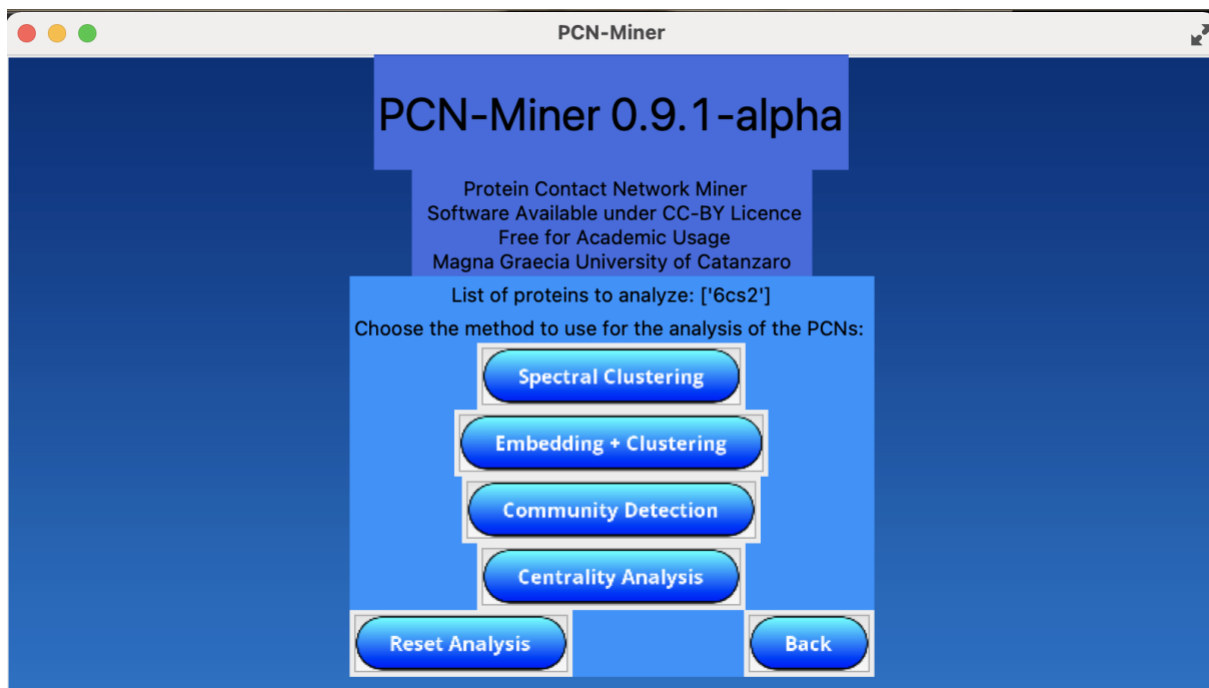
PCN-Miner is used to gather the structural information of the PDB files into a PCN. Network nodes are the amino acid residues represented by α -carbons, while links between nodes (residues) exist if the mutual distance of the residues (centered on α -carbons) were in the range between 5 and 8 Å.

To detect allosteric sites and functional regions activating upon binding we follow the approach described in Di Paola et al J Prot Res 2020 that demonstrated that network clusters (group of residues) correspond to functional regions in the protein. This method is based on network spectral clustering of the PCN.

Step 2: Spectral Clustering of the PCN

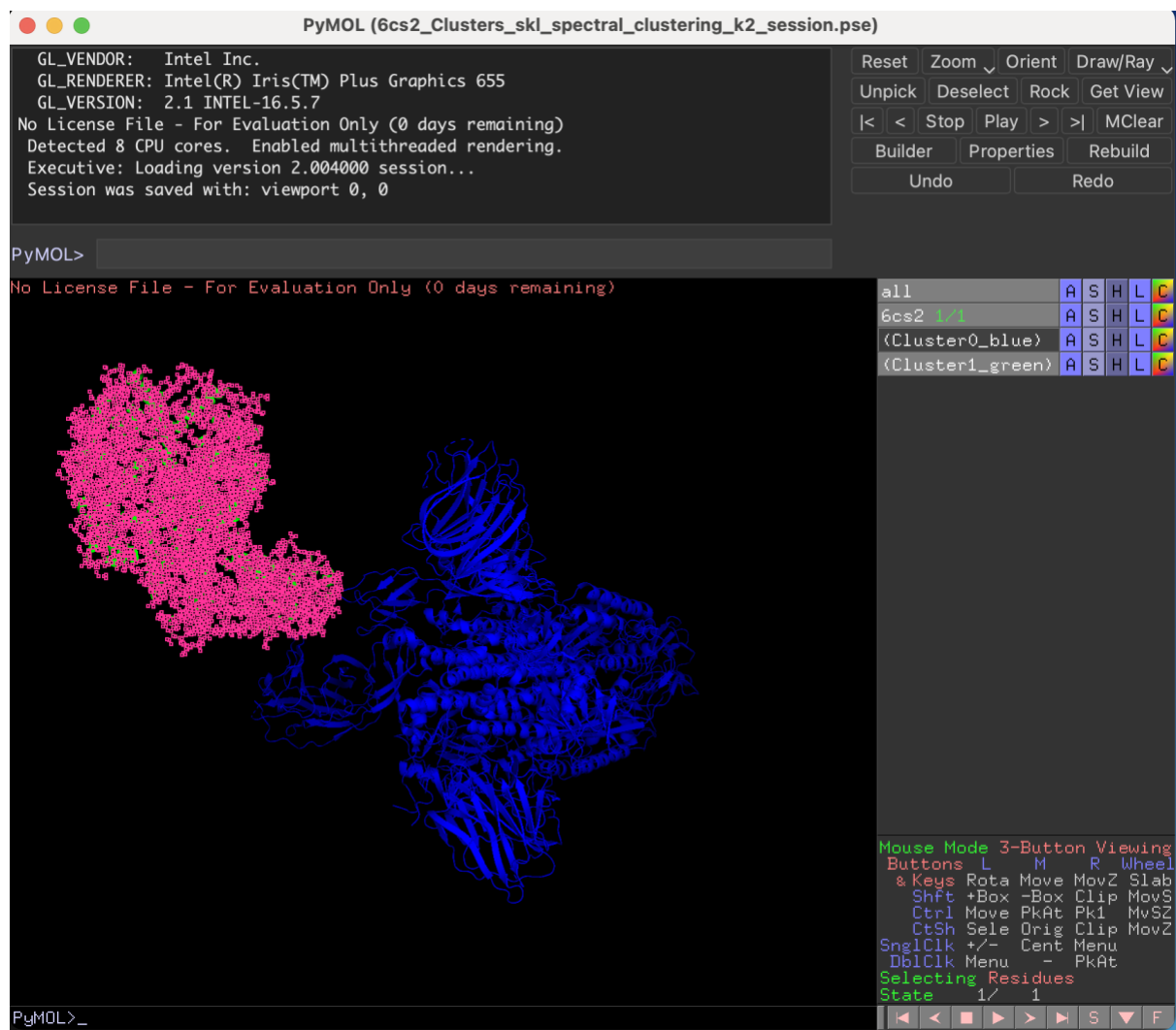
Parameters: Cluster =2

Algorithm SKL Spectral Clustering

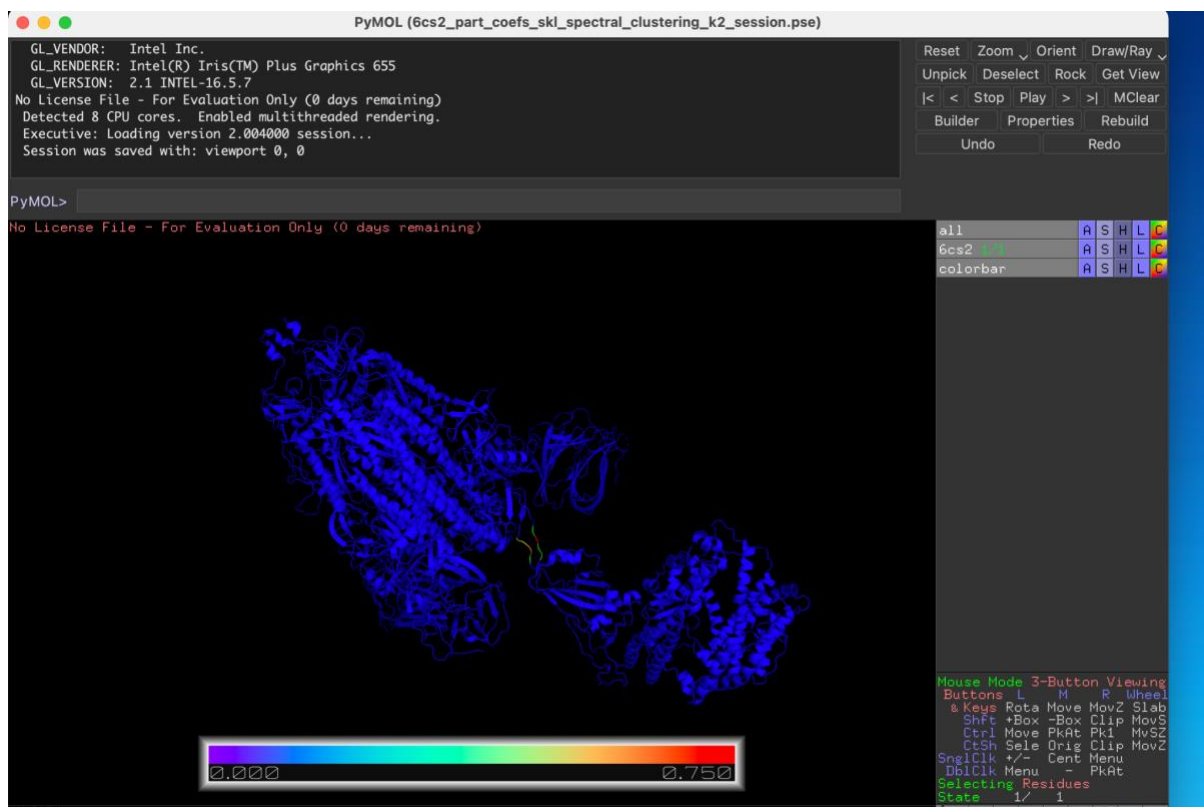


We plot both the detected clusters and the map of the participation coefficient projected onto the ribbon structure of the SARS-CoV/ACE2 complex.

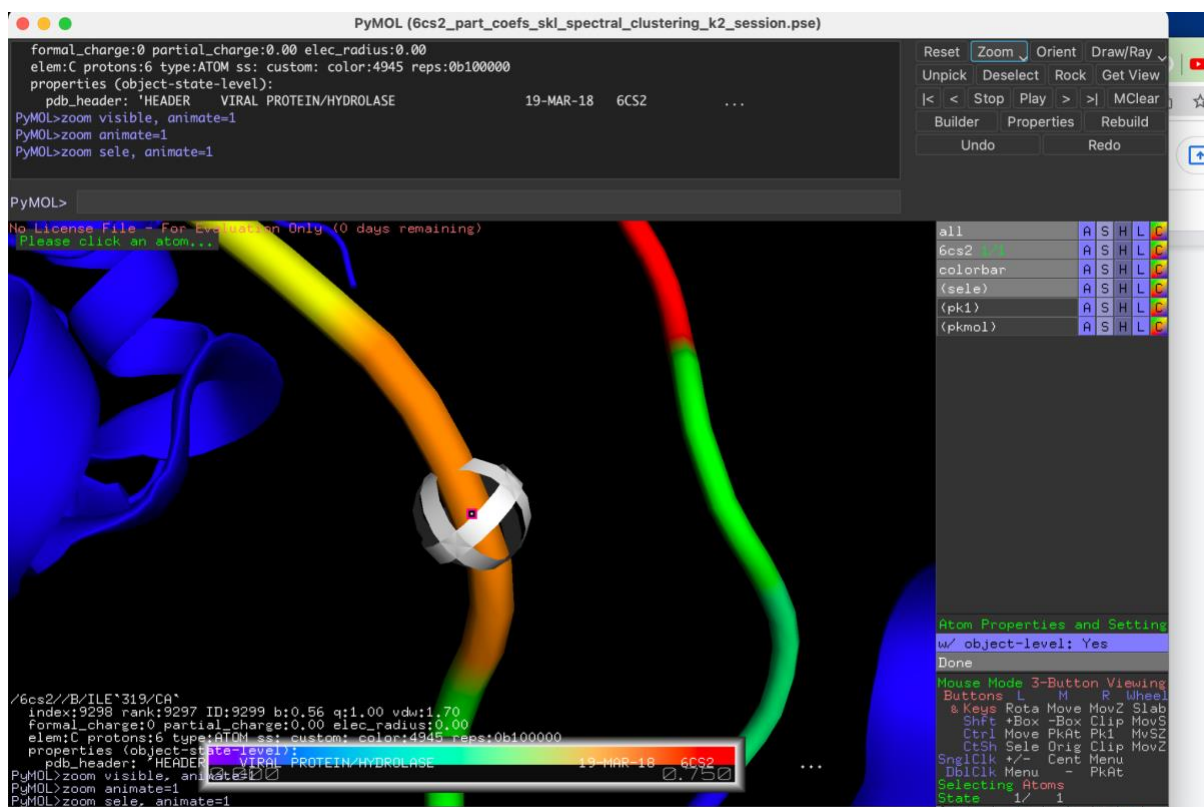
The following figure shows that the complex does not have a modular structure,



Conversely, the following figure shows an active region ($P > 0$) in the junction between the fusion peptide and the trimeric bulk phase of the spike protein. This region is a good candidate to intervene in the allosteric regulation of complex formation.



The potential allosteric regions is more clear when zooming on the image closest to the interesting region obtaining the following.



5 - Algorithms Parameters

We here report the parameters that can be used in the algorithms.

Spectral Clustering Parameters.

When selecting spectral clustering, the software requires the number of clusters as input selection. User may: (i) select a single value as the number of cluster, (ii) a set of values; or he can leave to the software the choice of the best number of clusters through an optimisation scheme.

This number depends on the number of the domain the user wants to explore (as in Di Paola et Al Allosterity 2020 https://link.springer.com/protocol/10.1007/978-1-0716-1154-8_2-).

The current version of the software implements following algorithms wrapping the Scikit library:

Unnorm SSC : The unnormalised soft spectral clustering

Norm SSC : it computes a soft clustering using a normalised laplacian

Norm HSC : it calculates a hard clustering on a normalised Laplacian;

Unnorm HSC : it calculates a hard clustering on a unnormalised Laplacian;

HSC ShiMalik it calculates a hard clustering on a normalised Laplacian by Shi-Malik

SSC ShiMalik it calculates a soft clustering on a normalised Laplacian by Shi-Malik

Spectral clustering algorithms have been implemented following the algorithm proposed in Von Luxburg U. et al. Hard clustering is obtained by using k-means, while soft clustering uses fuzzy c-means.

Community Detection Parameters.

The current version of PCN-Miner supports the following algorithms for community detection:

Louvain
Leiden
Walktrap
asyn_fluid
greedy_modularity
infomap
spinglass.

Through the gui the user has only to select the number of desired communities for asyn fluid, while other algorithms proceed without user-defined parameters. We run each algorithm with best parameters set by the literature. User can launch the CLI version of PCN-Miner to control all the parameters.

6 - Additional Information

The PCN-Miner tool is an open source one. Users are invited to use and give additional contributions both in terms of code enrichment as well as use case and data.

References:

Di Paola, L., Hadi-Alijanvand, H., Song, X., Hu, G., & Giuliani, A. (2020). The Discovery of a Putative Allosteric Site in the SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Using an Integrated Structural/Dynamic Approach. Journal of proteome research, 19(11), 4576–4586. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jproteome.0c00273>

Von Luxburg, Ulrike. "A tutorial on spectral clustering." Statistics and computing 17.4 (2007): 395-416.