

# Short Linear Motifs and the Eukaryotic Linear motif resource

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## Resources

UniProt <http://www.uniprot.org/>

ELM <http://elm.eu.org>

SlimSearch <http://slim.ucd.ie/slimsearch/>

PeCan <https://pecan.stjude.cloud/proteinpaint/>

ProViz <http://proviz.ucd.ie>

## ELM exercises

**Objective:** Get familiar with the ELM (Eukaryotic Linear Motif) prediction tool.

1. Search in ELM by copy/pasting the following sequence and using the following parameters:

> **P12931**

```
MGSNKS KPKDASQRRRSLEPAENVH GAGGGAFPASQTPSKPASADGHRGPSAAAFAPAAAE
PKLFGGFNSSDTVTSPQ RAGPLAGGVTTFVALYDYESRTETDLSFKKGERLQIVNNTEGD
WWLAHSLSTGQTGYIPSN YVAPSDSIQAEWYFGKITRRESERLLLNAENPRGTFLVRES
ETTKGAYCLSVSDFDNA KGLNVKH YKIRKLD SGGFYITSRTQFNSLQQLVAYYSKHADGL
CHRLTTVCPTSKPQTQGL AKDAWEIPRESLRLEV KLGQGC FGEVWMGTWNGTTRVAIKTL
KPGTMSPEAFLQEAQVMK KLRHEKLVQLYAVVSE EPIYIVTEYMSKGSLLDFLKGETGKY
LRLPQLVDMAAQIASGMAY VERMNYVHRDLRAANILV GENLVCKVADFG LARLIEDNEYT
ARQGAKFPIKWTAPEAA LYGRFTIKSDVWSFGILL TELTTKGRVPYPGMVNREVL DQVER
GYRMPCPPECPESLHDL MCQCWRKEPEERPTFEYLQAFLEDYFTSTEPQYQPGENL
```

- Cell Compartment: **Not specified**
- Motif Probability Cutoff: **100**
- Context information: **(leave blank)**

1. Pay attention to many instances you find
2. What can you say about the structure of the protein?
  - a. Do you find any domains?
  - b. Do you find any disordered regions?

2. Repeat the previous search (again accession P12931) using these parameters:

- Cell Compartment: **cytosol**
- Motif Probability Cutoff: **0.01**
- Context information: **Homo sapiens**

1. How many instances (roughly) do you find now?

2. How many of the instances are 'annotated'?
  3. Do the structural predictors/filters (SMART, GlobPlot, IUPRED, Secondary Structure) agree in terms of which regions are structured/disordered?
  4. Compare the location of the annotated instances with structural information at hand (IUPRED, Secondary Structure).
- 3. Submit the sequence of Paxillin (P49023) to ELM, using default parameters.**
1. Compare the results with a search for the same sequence when using the cellular compartment 'plasma membrane'
- 4. Search protein SRC\_MOUSE (P05480) for ELMs.**
1. Do you find "annotated instances"?
  2. If not, what's the closest to an 'annotated instance' that you can find? Investigate where this information might come from.
- 5. Search protein CDN1A\_HUMAN (P38936) for ELMs.**
1. How many instances of ELM class DOC\_PP1\_RVXF\_1 do you find?
  2. What is the difference between these instances, particularly: what is special about the instance at Position 155? Why?
- 6. Submit the entry name 'P53\_HUMAN'**
1. Do the cell compartments make sense?
  2. How many degrons are there in p53?
  3. Is there a CDK site in p53? Is there a Cyclin Box in p53?
- 7. (Optional) Search ELM using the protein name 'MDM4\_HUMAN' and look for the 'USP binding motif' DOC\_USP7\_MATH\_1.**
1. How many such motif instances are found in this protein sequence?
- 8. (Optional) Repeat this exercise with protein 'AMPH\_HUMAN' and ELM class 'LIG\_Clathr\_ClatBox\_1'**
1. Try to assess the biological relevance of each of these instances.
  2. Is the annotation for the biological relevance in accordance with the globular structure?
- 9. (Optional) Get all annotated instances for "Homo sapiens" that contain the search term "cilium"**
- (Hint: Use url [http://elm.eu.org/elms/browse\\_instances.html](http://elm.eu.org/elms/browse_instances.html)).
1. How many are there?
  2. Which experimental evidence is annotated and how reliable is this evidence?
  3. Try to get these instances TSV-file (tab-separated values)
- 10. (Optional) Get all annotated instances that contain the search term "retinoblastoma" (again, using url [http://elm.eu.org/elms/browse\\_instances.html](http://elm.eu.org/elms/browse_instances.html))**

1. Compare the number of human instances with the number of viral instances.
2. Read the abstract for the ELM class LIG\_Rb\_LxCxE\_1 to find out why so many viral proteins interact with Rb.

**13. (Optional) Search Pubmed for the terms "noonan syndrome" AND "motif" (if you find more than one publication, then choose the one from 2007)**

1. Find the protein sequence that was analysed in this publication, retrieve the sequence from uniprot and submit it to ELM. Can you find the two mutation hotspots that are responsible for the syndrome described in the publication?

## **E1A adenoviral Protein**

**Objective:** Apply the ELM (Eukaryotic Linear Motif) prediction tool to a viral protein.

**Background Information:** Adenoviruses are non-enveloped DNAds virus. Human adenoviruses are responsible for respiratory diseases, croup, and bronchitis outbreaks and gastroenteritis in children. The adenovirus E1A protein is unique to the Mastadenovirus genus. All members of the Mastadenovirus genus infects mammals. E1A plays a role in viral genome replication by driving entry of quiescent cells into the cell cycle. Stimulation of progression from G1 to S phase allows the virus to efficiently use the cellular DNA replicating machinery to achieve viral genome replication.

**1. Search in ELM E1A\_ADE05.** Remember to define cellular compartments and taxonomic context.

- a) What can you say about the structure of the protein?
- b) How many annotated instances are?
- c) How many annotated instances belong to cellular targets? How many are related?
- d) How many phosphorylation sites are annotated in Phospho.ELM?
- e) How many linear motifs for kinases are annotated and how many are predicted?

**2. Search in ELM E1A\_ADE02.** Remember to define cellular compartments and taxonomic context.

- a) What can you say about the structure of the protein?

Is this different from E1A\_ADE05?

- b) How many annotated instances are? Are those different from E1A\_ADE05?
- c) How many annotated instances belong to cellular targets?

How many are related?

- d) How many instances are assigned by homology?
- e) How many phosphorylation sites are annotated in Phospho.ELM?
- f) How many linear motifs for kinases are annotated and how many are predicted?

**3. If you have to test which kinase phosphorylates E1A, which of all the predictions would you test?**

**4. Search in ELM E1A\_ADECR.**

- a) Which is the taxonomic context?
- b) How many instances are annotated? Why do you think is that?
- c) What can you say about the structure of the protein? What can you say in general about E1A proteins?

## *Helicobacter pylori* CagA

**Objective:** Use ELM to predict Eukaryotic Linear Motifs in bacterial proteins.

**Background Information:** *H. pylori* infection causes gastritis, peptide ulcer or gastric cancer. There is a stronger probability to develop gastric cancer if an East Asian strain (like F32) is responsible for the infection compared to a Western strain (like NCTC 11637). East Asian and Western strains differ in the number and sequence context of the EPIYA motifs. (Higashi, H., et al., 2002; Jones, K.R., et al., 2009)

**1. Paste in ELM prediction server the following sequences of CagA from a Western and an East Asian strain. Specify ‘Cytosol’ cell compartment, ‘*Homo sapiens*’ and a Motif probability cutoff of 0.001.**

> NCTC11637\_CagA

```
MTNETIDQQPQTEAAFNPPQQFINNLQVAFKVDNAVASYPDPQKPIVDKNDRDNRQAFDGLISQLREEYSNKAIKNPSTKKK
QYFSDFINKSNDLINKDNLIDIGSSISFQKFGTQRYRIFTSWVSHQNDPSKINTRISIRNFMENIIPPIPDDKEKA EFL
KSAKQSFAGIIGNQIRTDQKFMGVFDEFLLKERQEAEKNGEPTGGDWLDIFLSFVFNKEQSSDVKEAINQEPVPHVQPD
ATTTTHIQGLPPESRDLLDERGNFSKFTLGDMEMLDVEGVADIDPNYKFNQLLIHNNALSSVLMGSHNGIEPEKVSLLYA
GNGGFGAKHDWNATVGYKNQQGDNVATLINVHMKNGSGLVIAGGEKGINNPSFCYKEDQLTGSQRALSQEEIRNKIDFM
EFLAQNNAKLDNLSEKEKEKFKQNEIEDFQKDSKAYLDALGNDRIAFAVSKKDPKHSALITEFGKGDLSTYTLKDYGKKADRA
LDREKNVTLQGKLNKHSVMFVNYSNFKYTNASKSPDKGVGVTVNGVSHLDAGFSKVAVFNLPDLNNLAITSFVRRNLENKL
VTEGLSLQEANKLIKDFLSSNKELVGKALNFNKA VADAKNTGNYDEVKKAQKDLEKSLRKREHLEKEVEKKLESKSGNKN
KMEAKAQANSQKDKIFALINKEANRDARAIAYSQNLKGIKRELSKLEKINKDLKDFSKSFDEFKNGKKNKDFSKAEETLK
ALKGSVKDLGINPEWISKVENLNAALNEFKNGKNKDFSKVTQAKSDLENSVKDVIVNQKITDKVDNLNQAVSMAKATGDF
SRVEQALADLKNFSKEQLAQQTQKNESFNVGKKSEIYQSVKNGVNGTLVGNGLSGIEATALAKNFSDIKKELNEKFKNFN
NNNNNGLENEPIYAKVNKKKTGQVASPEEPIYAQVAKKVNKIDRLNQAAAGLGGVGGQAGFPLKRHDKVDDLSKVGRSVS
PEPIYATIDDLGGPFPLKRHDKVDDLSKVGRSVSPEPIYATIDDLGGPFPLKRHDKVDDLSKVGRSVSPEPIYATIDDLG
GPFPLKRHDKVDDLSKVGLSRNQELAQKIDNLSQAVSEAKAGFFSNLEQTIDKLKDSTKYNSVNLWVESAKKVPASLSAK
LDNYATNSHTRINSNIQNGAINEKATGMLTQKNPEWLKLVNDKIVAHNVGVSPLSEYDKIGFNQKNMKDYSDSFKFSTKL
NNAVKDVKSSFTQFLANAFSTGYYSLARENAEHGIKNVNTKGGFQKS
```

> F32\_CagA

```
MTNETIDQTTTTDPDQTGFVPQRFINNLQVAFIKVDNAVASFDPDPQKPIVDKNDKDNQRQAYEKISQLREEYANKAIKNPAKK
NQYFSDFINKSNDLINKDNLIAVDSSVESFRKFGDQRYQIFTSWVSLQKDPSKINTQQIRNFMENVIKPPISDDKEKA EAF
LRSKQSFAGIIGNQIRSDEKFMGVFDESLLKARQEAEKNAEPAGGDWLDIFLSFVFNKKQSSDLKETLNQEPDPDFEQN
LATTTTIDIQGLPPEARLDLLDERGNFFKFTLGDVEMLDVEGVADKDPNYKFNQLLIHNNALSSMLMGSHSNIEPEKVSLLY
GDNGGPEARHDWNATVGYKNQQGNNVATLINAHNLNGSGLIAGNEDGIKNPSFYLYKEDQLTGLKQALSQEEIQNKVDF
MEFLAQNNAKLDNLSEKEKEKFKQTEIENFQKDRKAYLDALGNDHIAFAVSKKDPKHLALVTEFGNGELSYTLKDYGKKQDK
ALDGETKTTLQGSLKYDGVFMFVNYSNFKYTNASKSPNKGGLTNGVSHLEANFSKVAVFNLPNLNNLAITNYIRRDLEDK
LWAKGLSPQEANKLIKDFLNSNKEMVGKVSFNKAVAEAKNTGNYDEVKKAQKDLEKSLRKREHLEKEVAKKLESRNDN
NRMEAKAQANSQKDKIFALISQEASKEARVATFDPYLKGVRSELSKLENINKNLKDFGKSFDELKSGKNDFSKAEETL
KALKDSVKDLGINPEWISKIENLNAALNDFKNGKNKDFSKVTQAKSDLENSIKDVIINQKITDKVDNLNQAVSEIKLTGD
FSKVEQALAEKLNLSLDLGKNSDLQKSVKNGVNGTLVSNGLSKTEATTLTKNFSDIRKELNEKLFNGSNNNNNGLKNNT
PIYAQVNKKKTGQATSPEEPIYAQVAKKVS AKIDQLNEATSAINRKIDRINKIASAGKGVGGFSGAGRSASPEPIYATID
FDEANQAGFPLRRSAVNDLSKVGLSREQELTRRIGDLSQAVSEAKTGHFGNLEQKIDELKDSTKKNALKLWVESAKQVP
TSLQAKLDNYATNSHTRINSNVQSGTINEKATGMLTQKNPEWLKLVNDKIVAHNVGSAPLSAYDKIGFNQKNMKDYSDSF
KFSTKLNNAVKDIKSSFVQFLTNTFTSTGSYSMLKANVEHGVKNTNTKGGFQKS
```

1. What are the differences in EPIYA motif predictions? Is the ‘Assigned by homology’ indicator showing any difference?

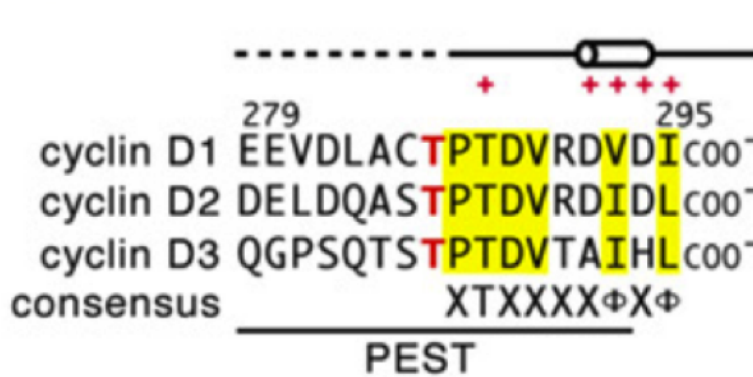
## PeCan exercise

- Go to [elm.eu.org](http://elm.eu.org) and enter ETV1\_HUMAN as search term; you should find a single annotated true positive instance of a degron. Where/What ELM class is it? Note down its amino acid position.

Now go to PeCan and enter ETV1 as search term. Do you find any pediatric mutations? How about Cosmic? Select only "Fusion transcript" mutations; can you find any near the degron motif? Which tissue types are these mutations found in? Are there differences in fusions and frameshifts in tissue types?

- Go to elm.eu.org and enter NOTC1\_HUMAN as search term. Find the annotated FBW7 degron (TP) and note down its position.

Now go to PeCan and enter notch1 as search term. Select only "Frameshift" and "nonsense" mutations; if possible load COSMIC data as well; analyse the area around the degron; additionally, by adding "missense" is there another hotspot?



- CCND2 possesses a degron in the C-Terminus, however the entry has not yet been annotated in elm.eu.org. Fortunately, a new structure came out recently: PMID [29279382](#); open CCND2 in PeCan and look at the differences in pediatric & Cosmic data

(graphics from: "

[Structural basis of the phosphorylation-independent recognition of cyclin D1 by the SCF<sup>FBXO31</sup> ubiquitin ligase](#)" Li PNAS 2018)

## ProViz exercise

*ProViz aggregates and displays useful information from many resources where relevant to linear motif discovery.*

Go to the **ProViz server** <http://proviz.ucd.ie>

Put p53 into the **Search for a Protein** field

Explore the results!

## References:

Alexander et al. Sci. Sig 2011 "Spatial exclusivity combined with positive and negative selection of phosphorylation motifs is the basis for context-dependent mitotic signaling" [URL]

Davey NE, Travé G and Gibson TJ (2011), "How viruses hijack cell regulation", Trends Biochem Sci., Mar, 2011. Vol. 36, pp. 159-169. [DOI] [URL]

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Dyson HJ and Wright PE (2005), "*Intrinsically unstructured proteins and their functions*", Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol., Mar, 2005. Vol. 6, pp. 197-208. [DOI] [URL]

Van Roey K, Orchard S, Kerrien S, Dumousseau M, Ricard-Blum S, Hermjakob H and Gibson TJ (2013), "*Capturing cooperative interactions with the PSI-MI format*", Database (Oxford). Vol. 2013, pp. bat066. [DOI] [URL]

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