Class10: Structural Bioinformatics

Melissa Guereca (PID: A16511023)

2024-02-08

The PDB database

Here we examine the size and composition of the main database of biomolecular structures - the PDB.

Get a CSV file from the PDB database and read it into R.

```
pdbstats <- read.csv("pdb_stats.csv", row.names=1)
head(pdbstats)
```

	X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods	Neutron	Other
Protein (only)	161,663	12,592	12,337	200	74	32
Protein/Oligosaccharide	9,348	2,167	34	8	2	0
Protein/NA	8,404	3,924	286	7	0	0
Nucleic acid (only)	2,758	125	1,477	14	3	1
Other	164	9	33	0	0	0
Oligosaccharide (only)	11	0	6	1	0	4

	Total
Protein (only)	186,898
Protein/Oligosaccharide	11,559
Protein/NA	12,621
Nucleic acid (only)	4,378
Other	206
Oligosaccharide (only)	22

> Q1: What percentage of structures in the PDB are solved by X-Ray and Electron Microscopy. **Answer:** 84.54% (X-Ray) and 8.72% (EM).

My pdbstats data frame has numbers with commas in them. This may cause us problems. Let's see:

```
# pdbstats$X.ray
#the numbers are strings
```

We found a function called `gsub()` now we can figure out how it works.

I can thurn this snipet tinos a function that I casin use for every column in the tabel.

```
commasum <- function(x) {
  sum(as.numeric(gsub(",", "", x)))
}
```

Apply across all columns

```
totals <- apply(pdbstats, 2, commasum)
```

```
round(totals/totals["Total"] * 100, 2)
```

```
          X.ray              EM             NMR Multiple.methods
          84.54            8.72            6.57            0.11
        Neutron           Other           Total
           0.04            0.02          100.00
```

Q2: What proportion of structures in the PDB are protein? **Answer:** 0.086

```
round(215684/249751891 * 100, 3)
```

```
[1] 0.086
```

2. Visualizing Protein Structure

We will learn the basics of Mol*(mol-star) homepage: https://molstar.org/viewer/

We will play with the PDB code 1HSG.

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

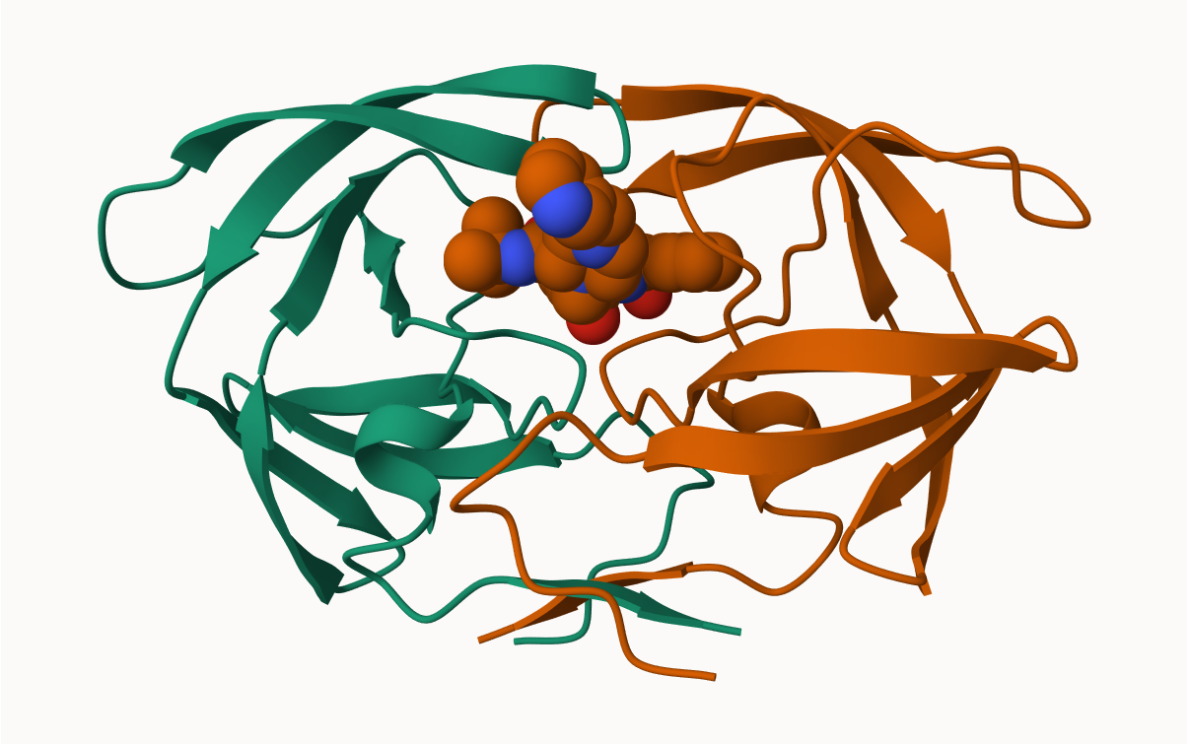
Answer: There is no visible hydrogen in this pdb file because it is such a small atom.

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.

Answer: HOH 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.

Show 1HSG:



Show the ASP25 amino acids:

Back to R and owrking with PDB structures

Predict the dynamics (flexibility) of an important protein:

```
library(bio3d)

hiv <- read.pdb("1hsg")
```

```
Note: Accessing on-line PDB file
```

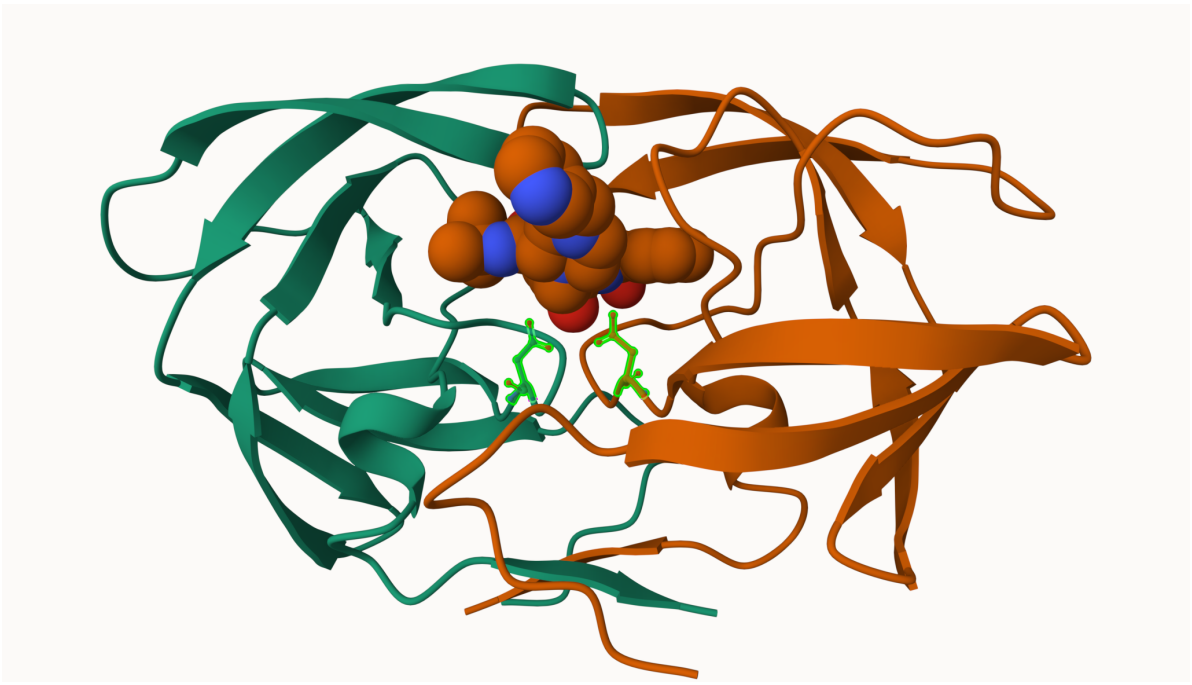


Figure 1: HIV-Pr with a bound inhibitor showing the two important ASP25 amino acids

```
hiv
```

```
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
```

Q7: How many amino acid residues are there in this pdb object? **Answer:** 198

Q8: Name one of the two non-protein residues? **Answer:** HOH and MK1

Q9: How many protein chains are in this structure? **Answer:** 2

```
head(hiv$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(hiv)
```

```
  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20
"P" "Q" "I" "T" "L" "W" "Q" "R" "P" "L" "V" "T" "I" "K" "I" "G" "G" "Q" "L" "K"
 21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40
"E" "A" "L" "L" "D" "T" "G" "A" "D" "D" "T" "V" "L" "E" "E" "M" "S" "L" "P" "G"
 41  42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54  55  56  57  58  59  60
"R" "W" "K" "P" "K" "M" "I" "G" "G" "I" "G" "G" "F" "I" "K" "V" "R" "Q" "Y" "D"
 61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80
"Q" "I" "L" "I" "E" "I" "C" "G" "H" "K" "A" "I" "G" "T" "V" "L" "V" "G" "P" "T"
 81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90  91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99   1
"P" "V" "N" "I" "I" "G" "R" "N" "L" "L" "T" "Q" "I" "G" "C" "T" "L" "N" "F" "P"
  2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21
"Q" "I" "T" "L" "W" "Q" "R" "P" "L" "V" "T" "I" "K" "I" "G" "G" "Q" "L" "K" "E"
 22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41
```

```
"A" "L" "L" "D" "T" "G" "A" "D" "D" "T" "V" "L" "E" "E" "M" "S" "L" "P" "G" "R"
 42  43  44  45  46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54  55  56  57  58  59  60  61
"W" "K" "P" "K" "M" "I" "G" "G" "I" "G" "G" "F" "I" "K" "V" "R" "Q" "Y" "D" "Q"
 62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72  73  74  75  76  77  78  79  80  81
"I" "L" "I" "E" "I" "C" "G" "H" "K" "A" "I" "G" "T" "V" "L" "V" "G" "P" "T" "P"
 82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90  91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99
"V" "N" "I" "I" "G" "R" "N" "L" "L" "T" "Q" "I" "G" "C" "T" "L" "N" "F"
```

Here we will do a Normal Mode Analysis (NMA) to predict fucntional motions of a kinase protein.

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

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

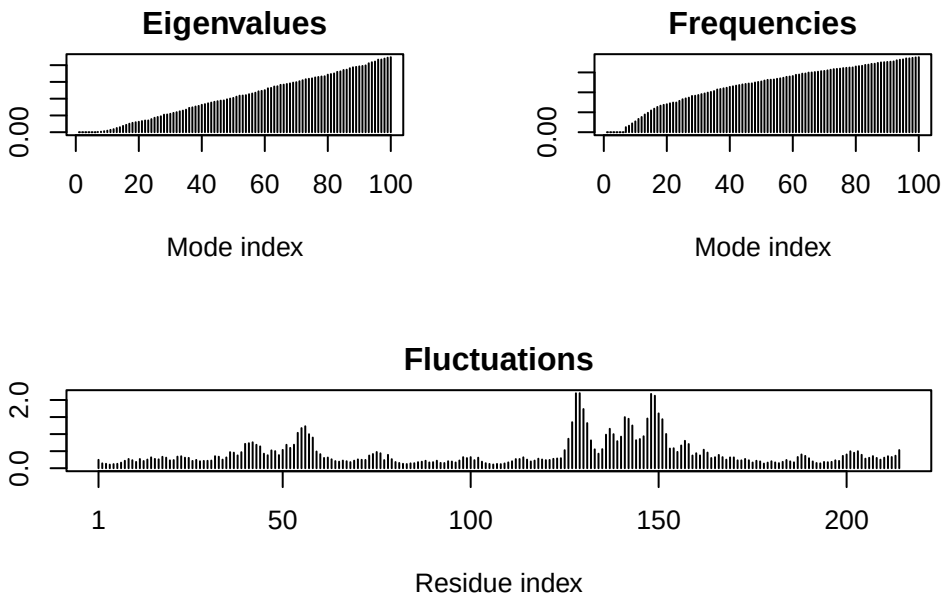
```
adk
```

```
 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
```

```
modes <- nma(adk)
```

```
Building Hessian...         Done in 0.016 seconds.
Diagonalizing Hessian...    Done in 0.273 seconds.
```

```
plot(modes)
```



Make a "movie" called trajectory of the predicted motions:

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

Then I can open this file in Mol*….