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The HSSP data base of protein structure – sequence alignments

Chris Sander and Reinhard Schneider

Protein Design Group, European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Germany

INTRODUCTION

HSSP (homology-derived structures of proteins) is a derived data base merging information from three-dimensional structures and one-dimensional sequences of proteins. For each protein of known 3-D structure from the Brookhaven Protein Data Bank (PDB) [1] the data base has a file with all sequence homologues aligned to the PDB protein. Homologues are very likely to have the same 3-D structure as the PDB protein to which they have been aligned. As a result, HSSP is not only a data base of aligned sequence families, but also a data base of implied secondary and tertiary structures. Likely secondary structures can be directly carried over from the PDB protein to each homologue. Tertiary structure models can be built by fitting the sequence of the homologue, as aligned, into the 3-D template of the protein of known structure.

Relative to the experimentally derived structural information in PDB, HSSP increases the number of effectively known protein structures severalfold. The database is useful for the analysis of residue conservation in structural context, for the definition of structurally meaningful sequence patterns, and for other questions of protein evolution, folding and design.

CONTENT AND FORMAT OF THE DATABANK

For each protein in PDB, with identifier xxxx (like: 1PPT, 5PCY), there is a ASCII (text) file xxxx.HSSP which contains the primary sequence of the proteins of known structure, the derived secondary structure and solvent accessibility from DSSP [2], as well as a few or tens or hundreds of sequences deemed homologous to this protein in structure from the SWISS-PROT data base [3]. In addition, two different measurements of sequence variability and occupancy at each residue position are given. Details about the methods used to derive the data base and the homology threshold used are given in reference 4.

For example, the dataset 1PPT.HSSP (figure 1) contains 17 aligned sequences of pancreatic hormones, neuropeptides Y and peptides YY from different species. Residue Y27 (Tyr) is in an alpha-helix (H), has a solvent accessibility of 56 Å² and has a variability of 0, i.e., it is strictly conserved. The alignments could be used to build explicit 3-D models of each of the homologous sequences. If the 3-D-structure of an aligned sequence is known, a pointer to that structure in PDB is given in the column STRID.

As there is considerable redundancy in the PDB data bank, the sequence families in HSSP overlap. For example, there are separate files for hemoglobin and myoglobin, which have about 30%–35% identical residues, so that proteins homologous to both hemoglobin and myoglobin appear in both files. Relative

to xxxx.PDB, repeating sequence-identical chains are removed: xxxx.hssp files only contain sequence-unique chains.

DISTRIBUTION CD-ROM

A subset of the HSSP data base, one file for each protein in a representative set of proteins from the Protein Data Bank (PDB) is distributed on CD-ROM by the EMBL Data Library. In this representative set of PDB proteins, sequence similarity between any two proteins does not exceed 25% identical residues (over a length of 80 or more residues). Detailed information on how the representative set was generated can be found in reference 5 and in documentation distributed with the data base. For enquiries regarding the distribution of HSSP on this medium contact:

EMBL Data Library
European Molecular Biology Laboratory
Postfach 10 2209, Meyerhofstrasse 1
6900 Heidelberg, Germany
Telephone: (+49 6221) 387 258
Telefax: (+49 6221) 387 519 or 387 306
Network: Datalib@embl-heidelberg.de

Network access

Data sets which are not included in this subset and source code of associated utility programs can be obtained from the EMBL file server (6). To get detailed instructions on how to use this service send the following message to the network address Netserv@embl-heidelberg.de:

HELP
HELP proteindata

If you have access to Internet you can get HSSP by anonymous ftp (File Transfer Protocol) from ftp.embl-heidelberg.de in directory:/pub/databases/protein_extras/hssp.

The program that generates the alignments is currently not available for distribution. Request for alignments based on structures not in the PDB data bank may be sent to R. Schneider by email. Results will be mailed back, capacity permitting. Priority will be given to new 3-D structures.

Conditions

Academic redistribution of single files or of the entire data base is permitted. No inclusion in other data bases, academic or other, without explicit permission of the authors. All commercial rights

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HSSP HOMOLGY DERIVED SECONDARY STRUCTURE OF PROTEINS , VERSION 1.0 1991
 PDBID 1ppt
 DATE file generated on 31-Aug-92
 SEQBASE RELEASE 22.0 OF EMBL/SWISS-PROT WITH 25044 SEQUENCES
 PARAMETER SMIN: -0.5 SMAX: 1.0
 PARAMETER gap-open: 3.0 gap-elongation: 0.1
 PARAMETER conservation weights
 PARAMETER no insertions/deletions in secondary structure allowed
 PARAMETER alignments sorted according to: DISTANCE
 THRESHOLD according to $t(L) = (290.15 * L ** -0.562) + 5$
 REFERENCE Sander C., Schneider R. : Database of homology-derived protein structures. Proteins, Proteins, 9:56-68 (1991).
 CONTACT e-mail (INTERNET) Schneider@EMBL-Heidelberg.DE or Sander@EMBL-Heidelberg.DE / phone +49-6221-387361 / fax +49-6221-387306
 AVAILABLE Free academic use. Commercial users must apply for license.
 HEADER PANCREATIC HORMONE
 COMPND AVIAN PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE
 SOURCE TURKEY (MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO) PANCREAS
 AUTHOR T.L.BLUNDELL,J.E.PITTS,I.J.TICKLE,S.P.WOOD
 SEQLLENGTH 36
 NCHAIN 1 chain(s) in 1ppt.DSSP data set
 NALIGN 17

NOTATION : ID: EMBL/SWISSPROT identifier of the aligned (homologous) protein
 NOTATION : STRID: if the 3-D structure of the aligned protein is known, then STRID is the Protein Data Bank identifier as taken from the database reference or DR-line of the EMBL/SWISSPROT entry
 NOTATION : %IDE: percentage of residue identity of the alignment
 NOTATION : %SIM (%WSIM): (weighted) similarity of the alignment
 NOTATION : IFIR/ILAS: first and last residue of the alignment in the test sequence
 NOTATION : JFIR/JLAS: first and last residue of the alignment in the alignend protein
 NOTATION : LALI: length of the alignment excluding insertions and deletions
 NOTATION : NGAP: number of insertions and deletions in the alignment
 NOTATION : LGAP: total length of all insertions and deletions
 NOTATION : LSEQ2: length of the entire sequence of the aligned protein
 NOTATION : ACCNUM: SwissProt accession number
 NOTATION : PROTEIN: one-line description of aligned protein
 NOTATION : SeqNo, PDBNo, AA, STRUCTURE, BP1, BP2, ACC: sequential and PDB residue numbers, amino acid (lower case = Cys), secondary structure, bridge partners, solvent exposure as in DSSP (Kabsch and Sander, Biopolymers 22, 2577-2637(1983)
 NOTATION : VAR: sequence variability on a scale of 0-100 as derived from the NALIGN alignments
 NOTATION : pair of lower case characters (AvaK) in the alignend sequence bracket a point of insertion in this sequence
 NOTATION : dots (....) in the alignend sequence indicate points of deletion in this sequence
 NOTATION : SEQUENCE PROFILE: relative frequency of an amino acid type at each position. Asx and Glx are in their acid/amide form in proportion to their database frequencies
 NOTATION : NOCC: number of aligned sequences spanning this position (including the test sequence)
 NOTATION : NDEL: number of sequences with a deletion in the test protein at this position
 NOTATION : NINS: number of sequences with an insertion in the test protein at this position
 NOTATION : ENTROPY: entropy measure of sequence variability at this position
 NOTATION : RELENT: relative entropy, i.e. entropy normalized to the range 0-100
 NOTATION : WEIGHT: conservation weight

PROTEINS : EMBL/SWISSPROT identifier and alignment statistics

NR.	ID	STRID	%IDE	%WSIM	IFIR	ILAS	JFIR	JLAS	LALI	NGAP	LGAP	LSEQ2	ACCNUM	PROTEIN
1	paho_chick	1PPT	1.00	1.00	1	36	1	36	36	0	0	36	P01306	PANCREATIC HORMONE.
2	paho_strca		0.94	0.97	1	36	1	36	36	0	0	36	P11967	PANCREATIC HORMONE.
3	paho_allmi		0.80	0.85	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P06305	PANCREATIC HORMONE.
4	paho_ansan		0.78	0.76	1	36	1	36	36	0	0	36	P06304	PANCREATIC HORMONE.
5	neuy_sheep		0.60	0.75	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P14765	NEUROPEPTIDE Y (NPY).
6	neuy_pig		0.57	0.73	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P01304	NEUROPEPTIDE Y (NPY).
7	pyy_human		0.54	0.70	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P10082	PEPTIDE YY (PYY).
8	neuy_rat		0.54	0.72	2	36	31	65	35	0	0	98	P07808	NEUROPEPTIDE Y PRECURSOR (NPY).
9	neuy_human		0.54	0.72	2	36	30	64	35	0	0	97	P01303	NEUROPEPTIDE Y PRECURSOR.
10	neuy_rabit		0.54	0.72	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P09640	NEUROPEPTIDE Y (NPY).
11	pyy_rat		0.54	0.71	2	36	30	64	35	0	0	98	P10631	PEPTIDE YY PRECURSOR (PYY).
12	pyy_pig		0.54	0.71	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P01305	PEPTIDE YY (PYY).
13	pp_lepsp		0.49	0.68	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P09473	PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE (PP) (NEUROPEPTIDE
14	pp_oncki		0.49	0.68	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P09474	PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE (PP).
15	paho_canfa		0.46	0.63	2	36	31	65	35	0	0	93	P01299	PANCREATIC HORMONE PRECURSOR.
16	paho_pig		0.46	0.63	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P01300	PANCREATIC HORMONE.
17	paho_didma		0.46	0.63	2	36	2	36	35	0	0	36	P18107	PANCREATIC HORMONE.

Figure 1. Description of HSSP files: One HSSP file contains a structural protein family: one test protein of known structure and all its structurally homologous (as judged by our homology threshold [4]) relatives from the database of known sequences. The file is divided into four blocks, **HEADERS**, **PROTEINS**, **ALIGNMENTS** and **SEQUENCE PROFILE**. The **HEADERS** block is mandatory. The other three blocks are present only if at least one homologous alignment is found; each of the additional blocks begins with the string '##'. File organization is line-oriented. Lines have a maximum length of 132 bytes. Some of the line types are self-explanatory.

HEADERS block: the first four bytes in the file, 'HSSP', can be used for file type detection. The first line also has the version number of the HSSP software (program MaxHom). The PDBID (protein data bank identifier) line identifies the test protein of known structure (e.g. 1PPT), the SEQBASE-line specifies the source of the aligned sequences (e.g. EMBL/Swissprot or PIR/NBRF). The PARAMETER line specifies alignment parameters used in the alignment program. The THRESHOLD line refers to the homology threshold curve used. Information about the test protein as copied from PDB (name, source, author) and as derived (length of the sequence SEQLength, number of distinct chains NCHAIN, and the number of aligned sequences NALIGN).

PROTEINS block: pair alignment data for each of the proteins deemed structurally homologous to the test protein, where the word pair alignment refers to the alignment of the test protein with the single homologous protein

ID	EMBL/SWISSPROT identifier of the aligned (homologous) protein
STRID	if the 3-D structure of this protein is known, then STRID (structure ID) is the Protein Data Bank identifier as taken from the database reference line or DR-line (latest date) of the EMBL/SWISSPROT entry
%IDE	percentage of residue identity of the alignment.
IFIR/ILAS	first and last residue position of the alignment in the test protein
JFIR/JLAS	first and last residue position of the alignment in the aligned protein.
LALI	length of the alignment excluding insertions and deletions.
NGAP	number of insertions and deletions in the alignment.
LGAP	total length of all insertions and deletions
LSEQ2	length of the entire sequence of the aligned protein
ACCNUM	SwissProt accession number.
PROTEIN	one-line description of aligned protein.

ALIGNMENTS block: residue-by-residue details of the family alignment. From left to right in one line: sequence and structure information for one position in the test protein taken from the corresponding DSSP file [2]; sequence variability for this position followed by the aligned sequences in the same order as in the **PROTEINS**-block; equivalent (aligned) residue in each of the homologous database proteins. The sequences of the test protein and the aligned database proteins run vertically.

SeqNo	sequential residue number of test protein as in DSSP file.
PDBNo	residue number/name as in PDB file.
AA	amino acid type in one letter code
STRUCTURE	secondary structure summary, hydrogen bonding patterns for turns and helices, geometrical bend, chirality, one character name of β -ladder and of β -sheet
BP1, BP2	β -bridge partners.
ACC	solvated residue surface area in \AA^2 (number of contacting water molecules *10)
NOCC	number of aligned sequences spanning this position (including the test sequence).
VAR	sequence variability (see text) as derived from the NALIGN alignments
.....1	ruler to identify alignments by their number in the PROTEINS block.

NOTE that lower case characters in the sequence of the test protein (AA-column) indicate cysteines in SS-bridges. Insertions and deletions in either sequence are indicated by special characters in the sequence of the aligned protein;

dots (...)	indicate a deletion in the aligned sequence
lower case characters	bracket an insertion point in the aligned sequence, e.g. AkeV means AK[insertion]EV

There are residues from up to 70 database proteins in one line. If the number of alignments (NALIGN) is greater than 70, the alignments block is repeated (1..70, 71-140 etc) until the total number of alignments is reached.

SEQUENCE PROFILE block: relative frequency for each of the 20 amino acid residue in a given sequence position, from counting the residue at that position in each of the aligned sequences including the test sequence. A value of 100 means that at this position only one type of amino acid is found. Asx and Glx are counted in their acid/amide form in proportion to their database frequencies (Asx to Asp: 0.521, Asx to Asn: 0.439, Glx to Glu: 0.623, Glx to Gln: 0.410 as in EMBL/Swissprot release 12, November 1989). For each line, corresponding to a particular sequence position:

NOCC	number of aligned sequences spanning this position (including the test sequence).
NDEL	number of sequences with a deletion in the test protein at this position
NINS	number of sequences with an insertion in the test protein at this position
ENTROPY	entropy measure of sequence variability at this position
RELENT	relative entropy, i.e. entropy normalized to the range 0-100
WEIGHT	conservation weight, around 1.0, lower for less conserved positions, higher for more conserved positions.