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# The HSSP data base of protein structure – sequence alignments

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### 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 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, neuropetides Y and peptides YY from different species. Residue Y27 (Tyr) is in an alpha-helix (H), has a solvent accessibility of 56 Å<sup>2</sup> and has a variablity 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 myoblobin, 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 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 reserved. Not to be used for classified research. Users are asked to refer to this paper in reporting results based on use of the data base.

# CONTENT AND SIZE OF THE CURRENT RELEASE

The content and size of the HSSP data base is of course tightly coupled to the development of the PDB and SWISS-PROT data banks. An overview on the increase in size is given in Table 1.

The complete set of data files require around 70 Mb of disk storage. Updates of the data base are planned on a regular bases.

#### **LIMITATIONS**

# Accuracy of reported alignments

In general, alignments may deviate from structural alignment in local detail (trailing ends differently aligned, shifted gaps etc.). In these cases, the sequence alignment may correctly represent conservation in the evolutionary chain of events connecting the two sequences while structural alignment may reflect a local structural rearrangement as a result of mutations in sequence positions spatially near the conserved residues. Alignments are often uncertain in loop regions.

In using variability scores, the user should be aware that low occupancy positions (few alignments span that position) have ill determined variability values—in the limit of zero occupancy the variability is undefined and set to zero. The user may choose to use only positions with occupancy larger than, say, five proteins.

# **RELATED DATA BANKS AND PROGRAMS**

The following data bases are also available from the Protein Design Group at EMBL, with network access (same mechanisms as for HSSP, see above) provided by the EMBL Computer Group.

DSSP, a data base of secondary structure, solvent accessibility and other information derived from 3-D structures in the Protein Data Bank [2]. Personal email: sander@embl-heidelberg.de.

FSSP, a data base of protein structure families with similar folding motifs, based on 3-D alignments of protein structures. Personal email: holm@embl-heidelberg.de.

PDB\_SELECT, a representative subset of sequence-unique proteins of known 3-D structure selected from the Protein Data Bank [5], personal email: hobohm@embl-heidelberg.de.

PredictProtein, an electronic mail server for academics users that provides a secondary structure prediction for any protein sequence with homologues in SwissProt. Rated at 70.8% sustained 3-state accuracy. [6].

Special software is available to construct 3-D models by homology based on the information in HSSP files, such as WHATIF by Gert Vriend [8] or MaxSprout by Liisa Holm and Chris Sander [9].

Report any problems to the authors by electronic mail.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Bernstein F.C., Koetzle T.F., Williams G.J.B., Meyer E.F., Brice M.D., Rodgers J.R., Kennard O., Shimanouchi T., Tasumi M., J. Mol. Biol. 112:535-542 (1977).
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- Stoehr P.J., Omond R.A., Nucleic Acid Res. 17:6763-6764 (1989).
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Table 1.

HSSP Release	number of HSSP data sets	number of SWISS-PROT entries (release number)	total number of alignments in the HSSP database	number of unique alignments and fraction of SWISS-PROT in the HSSP database*	
05/91	488	20024 (17.0)	37715	3065 (15.3%)	
02/92	621	22654 (20.0)	43266	3498 (15.4%)	
04/92	652	23742 (21.0)	45140	4556 (19.2%)	
09/92	736	25044 (22.0)	49784	4825 (19.2%)	

<sup>\* (</sup>at least 30% identical to a PDB protein over a length of 80 or more residues)

ussp PDBID DATE SEOBASE PARAMETE PARAMETE PARAMETE PARAMETE PARAMETE THRESHOL REFEREN CONTACT AVAILABI HEADER COMPND SOURCE AUTHOR SEQLENG NCHAIN NALIGN NOTATIO NOTATIO NOTATIO NOTATIO MOTATIO NOTATIO NOTATI NOTATI NOTATI NOTATI ITATON NOTATI NOTATI NOTATI NOTAT] NOTATI NOTAT NOTAT: NOTAT NOTAT TATON NOTAT NOTAT NOTAT NOTAT

> ## PR NR

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           RELEASE 22.0 OF EMBL/SWISS-PROT WITH 25044 SEQUENCES
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          SMIN: -0.5 SMAX: 1.0
PARAMETER
           gap-open: 3.0 gap-elongation: 0.1
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           conservation weights
PARAMETER
          no insertions/deletions in secondary structure allowed
PARAMETER
          alignments sorted according to: DISTANCE according to t(L) = (290.15 * L ** -0.562) +
PARAMETER
           Sander C., Schneider R.: Database of homology-derived protein structures. Proteins, Proteins, 9:56-68 (1991).
THRESHOLD
           e-mail (INTERNET) Schneider@EMBL-Heidelberg.DE or Sander@EMBL-Heidelberg.DE / phone +49-6221-387361 / fax +49-6221-387306
REFERENCE
           Free academic use. Commercial users must apply for license.
CONTACT
AVAILABLE
           PANCREATIC HORMONE
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           AVIAN PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE
COMPND
           TURKEY (MELEAGRIS GALLOPAVO) PANCREAS
SOURCE
           T.L.BLUNDELL, J.E.PITTS, I.J.TICKLE, S.P.WOOD
AUTHOR
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              1 chain(s) in 1ppt.DSSP data set
NCHAIN
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
 NOTATION : 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
 NOTATION: 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
  NOTATION : 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
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## PROTEINS : EMBL/SWISSPRO NR. ID STRID 1 : paho_chick 1PPT	%IDE 1.00	%WSIM 1.00	and IFIR 1	align ILAS 36 36	ment JFIR 1 1	stati JLAS 36 36		NGAP 0	ì	0	36	ACCNUM P01306 P11967	PROTEIN PANCREATIC HORMONE. PANCREATIC HORMONE. PANCREATIC HORMONE.
2 : paho_strca 3 : paho_allmi 4 : paho_ansan 5 : neuy_sheep 6 : neuy_pig 7 : pyy_human 8 : neuy_rat 9 : neuy_rabit 11 : pyy_rat 12 : pyy_pig 13 : pp_lepsp 14 : pp_oncki 15 : paho_canfa 16 : paho_pig 17 : paho_didma	0.94 0.80 0.78 0.60 0.57 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.49 0.49	0.73 0.70 0.72 0.72 0.72 0.71 0.68 0.68 0.63		36 36 36	31 30 2 30 30 30 31 35	36 36 36 36 36 65 64 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	35 36 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		00000000000000	36 36 36 36 38 97 36 98 36 36 36 36	P06305 P06304 P14765 P01304 P10082 P07808 P01303 P09640 P10631 P01305 P09473 P09474 P01299 P01300	PANCREATIC HORMONE. PANCREATIC HORMONE. NEUROPEPTIDE Y (NPY). NEUROPEPTIDE Y (NPY). PEPTIDE YY (PYY). NEUROPEPTIDE Y PRECURSOR (NPY). NEUROPEPTIDE Y PRECURSOR. NEUROPEPTIDE Y (NPY). PEPTIDE YY PRECURSOR (PYY). PEPTIDE YY (PYY). PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE (PP) (NEUROPEPTIDE PANCREATIC HORMONE PRECURSOR. PANCREATIC HORMONE. PANCREATIC HORMONE.

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Figure 1
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in cou EM 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 regure 1. Description of 1953; these one 1953; the contains a structural protein failing, one test protein of known structure and an 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, (as judged by our nonnology uneshold [4]) leadings from the database of known sequences. The life is divided into four diocks, HEADERS, PROTEINS, ALIGNMENTS and SEQUENCE PROFILE. The HEADERS block is mandatory. The other three blocks are present only if at least one homologous alignment ALICENTEST Same SEQUENCE TROTTES. The THE THE THE PROPERTY DIOCK IS manually. The other three blocks are present only it at least one nomologous 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

ne types are sen-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 PRADERS SHOWN. The PDBID (protein data bank identifier) line identifies the test protein of known structure (e.g. 1PPT), the SEQBASE-line specifies the source (program waxnoin). The FDBD (protein data bank designed) line identifies the test protein of known structure (e.g. 1771), 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 of the anglieu sequences (e.g. Lavine, Swisspio) of Life Parameters in a specific anginine parameters used in the anginine program. The Parameters 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

EMBL/SWISSPROT identifier of the aligned (homologous) protein

if the 3-D structure of this protein is known, then STRID (structure ID) is the Protein Data Bank identifier as taken from the ID STRID

database reference line or DR-line (latest date) of the EMBL/SWISSPROT entry

percentage of residue identity of the alignment.

first and last residue position of the alignment in the test protein %IDE first and last residue position of the alignment in the aligned protein. IFIR/ILAS

length of the alignment excluding insertions and deletions. JFIR/JLAS LALI

number of insertions and deletions in the alignment.

NGAP total length of all insertions and deletions

length of the entire sequence of the aligned protein LGAP

LSEO2

SwissProt accession number. ACCNUM

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 PROTEIN 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.

sequential residue number of test protein as in DSSP file.

residue number/name as in PDB file. SeqNo **PDBNo** 

secondary structure summary, hydrogen bonding patterns for turns and helices, geometrical bend, chirality, one character name AA STRUCTURE

of  $\beta$ -ladder and of  $\beta$ -sheet

solvated residue surface area in  $\mathring{A}^2$  (number of contacting water molecules \*10) BP1, BP2 number of aligned sequences spanning this position (including the test sequence). ACC

sequence variability (see text) as derived from the NALIGN alignments NOCC ruler to identify alignments by their number in the PROTEINS block. VAR

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 ....:....1

are indicated by special characters in the sequence of the aligned protein;

indicate a deletion in the aligned sequence 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, lower case characters /

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 71-140 etc) until the total number of alignments is reached. 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:

number of aligned sequences spanning this position (including the test sequence).

number of sequences with a deletion in the test protein at this position NOCC number of sequences with an insertion in the test protein at this position NDEL

entropy measure of sequence variability at this position NINS relative entropy, i.e. entropy normalized to the range 0-100 **ENTROPY** 

conservation weight, around 1.0, lower for less conserved positions, higher for more conserved positions. RELENT WEIGHT