# Cleaving Antimicrobial Peptides to determine the mature region

Sambina Islam Aninta

Co-op student, UBC BTL Group





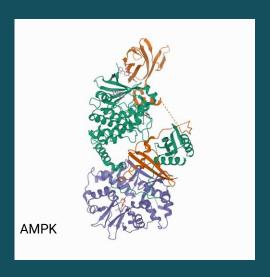
#### Overview

- Background
  - Antimicrobial peptides
  - Introduction to the pipeline
  - Biological significance of cleaving
- Methodology
  - > What current cleaving methods are and why sliding window is needed
- Results
- Conclusion

# Background

#### Antimicrobial peptides

- Short, peptide sequences
- Often positively charged
- Amphipathic
- Produced by all life forms
- Part of the innate immune system

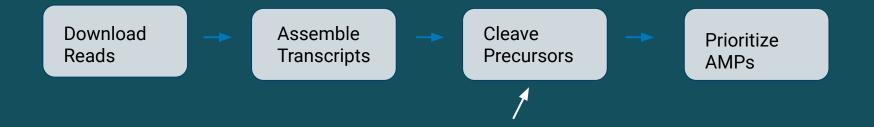


# AMP discovery Pipeline

#### INPUT → OUTPUT

Publicly available RNA-seq reads Potential AMP Protein sequences

# AMP discovery Pipeline



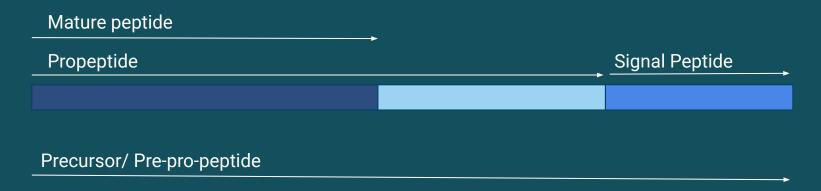
# Antimicrobial Peptide (AMPs)

#### Structure:

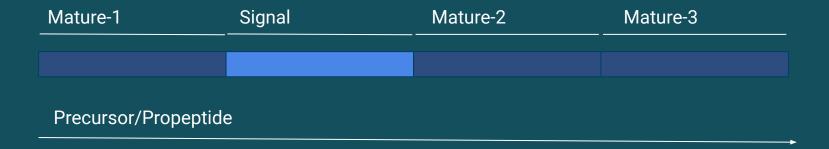


#### More on AMP structures...

#### **Structures:**



#### AMP structures...



# Current Challenge and Motivation

#### **Current Cleaving Technologies**

- Tool currently in use
  - > ProP
- Other Bioinformatics tool available
  - MatureP

#### **Problem**

Recombining cleaved pieces and determining the mature sequence more accurately

Source: Duckert, P., Brunak, S. & Blom, N. Prediction of proprotein convertase cleavage sites. Protein Eng. Des. Sel. 17, 107–112 (2004).

## Current Challenge and Motivation



# Objective

To more accurately determine the mature region of precursor peptides using a sliding window

#### Methods Overview

- Sliding window of various "kmer" sizes is used to cleave the entire precursor sequence
- The cleaved pieces are then run on AMPlify and their score patterns are observed

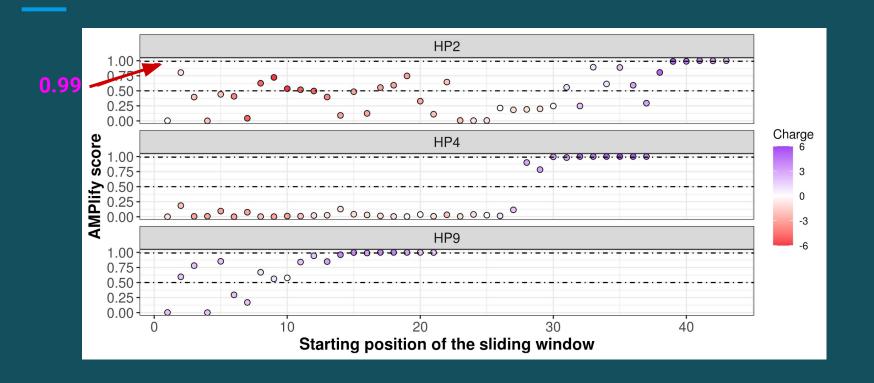


Fig: How the cleaved pieces look like across the entire precursor peptide

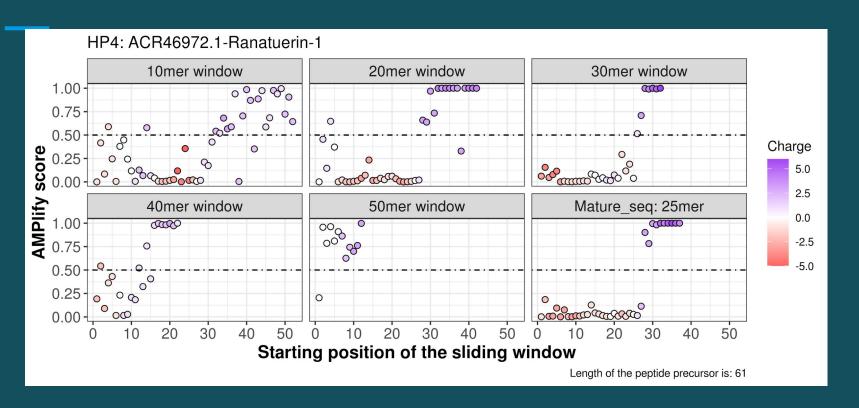
#### Known AMPs:

- ❖ 3 of the 7 sequences of *Rana* [Lithobates] catesbeiana were analysed from here https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-38442-1/tables/1
- These sequences were then cleaved using the sliding window script according to the size of the mature sequence:
  - ➤ HP2 (Ranatuerin-2PRc) is cleaved with 29
  - ➤ HP4 (Ranatuerin-1)is cleaved with 25
  - ➤ HP9 (Palustrin-Ca)is cleaved with 31
- The sequences are then cleaved with window sizes 10,20,30,40,50

### Known AMPs:



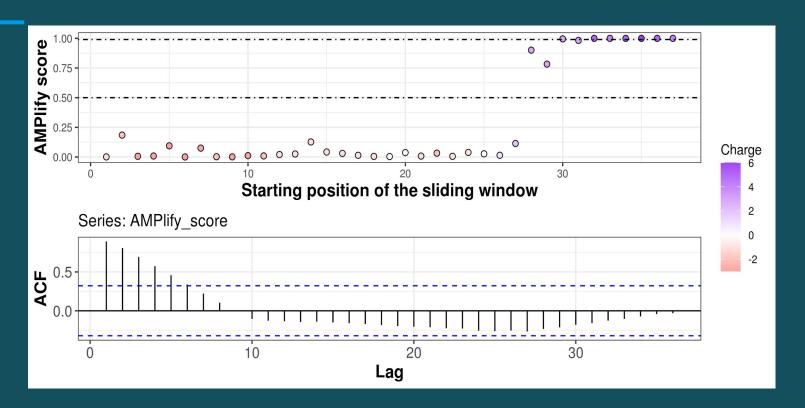
## HP4: ACR46972.1-Ranatuerin-1



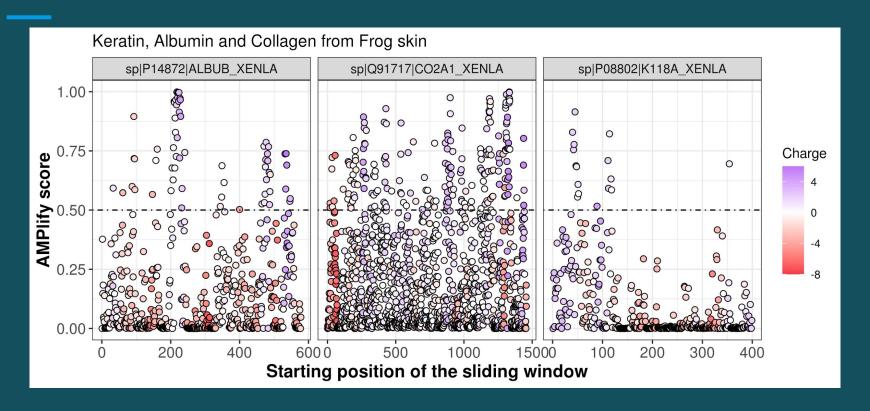
### Autocorrelation:

- Whether there is a relationship between consecutive points
- What each part of the graph indicates
  - ➤ Lag
  - ➤ Height of the lines

### Plot: HP4



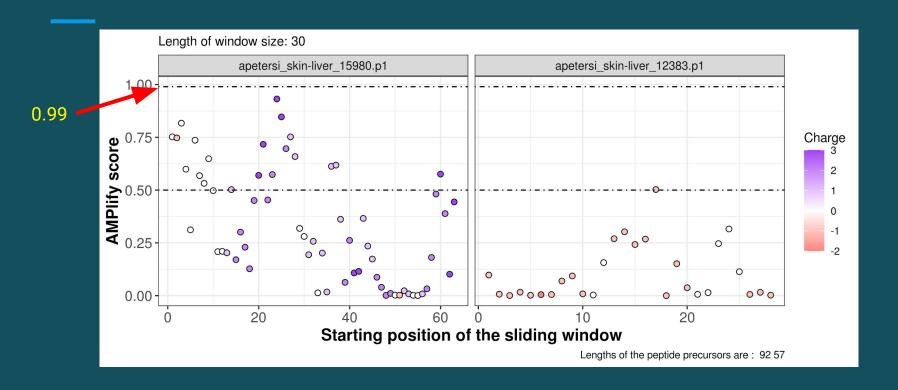
# Negative Control: Cleaving on non-AMPs



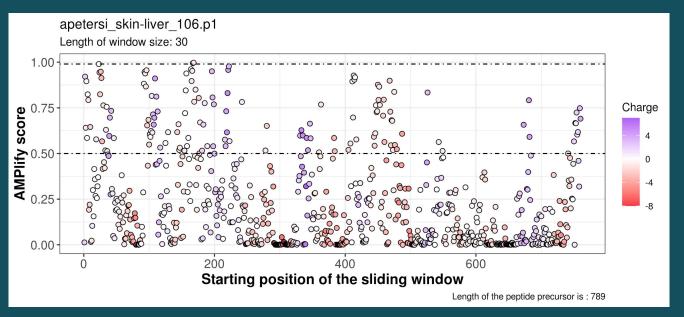
## Summary

- Cleaving the known AMPs with various window sizes show that when the kmer size approaches the mature sequence length, the AMPlify score has less fluctuations
- The autocorrelation plot further demonstrates that consecutive pieces have a correlation in their AMPlify score
- Therefore, this method can help determine the mature sequence region of peptides more by showing plateaus

## Results

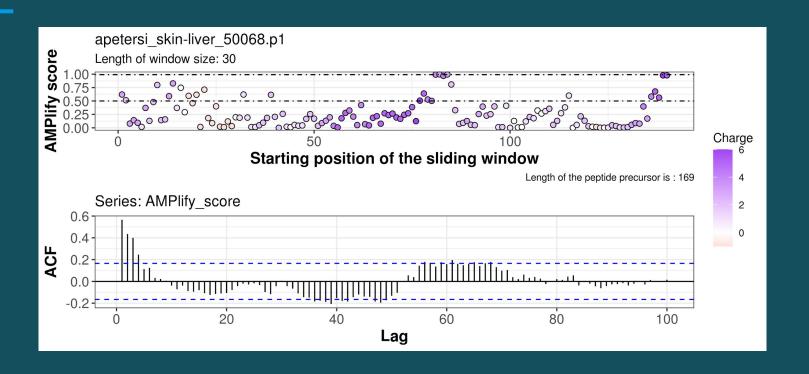


# How AMPlify score varies across the peptide sequence



At position 23, a neutral piece with sequence GSTGFCWCLNENGEEIKGTRTAPGTKALTC has a AMPlify score of 0.9898008000

## Plots



## Next steps...

- Determining the initial range of window sizes to cleave the peptides with
- How to determine this plateau more accurately
  - > Working on making return maps that can identify the phase transition

# Acknowledgements

#### **Birol Lab**

- Diana Lin
- Darcy Sutherland
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- René Warren
- Inanc Birol

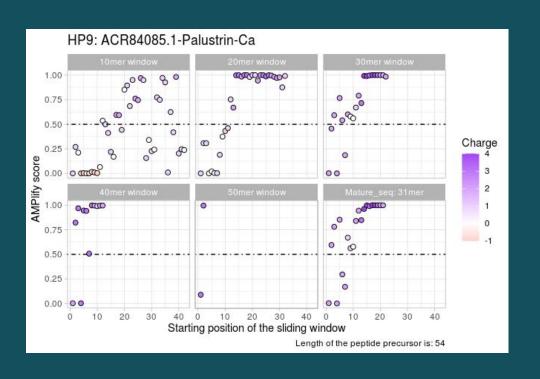
#### References

- 1. Duckert, P., Brunak, S., & Blom, N. (2004). Prediction of proprotein convertase cleavage sites. *Protein Engineering, Design And Selection*, *17*(1), 107-112. doi: 10.1093/protein/gzh013
- 2. Orfanoudaki, G., Markaki, M., Chatzi, K., Tsamardinos, I., & Economou, A. (2017). MatureP: prediction of secreted proteins with exclusive information from their mature regions. *Scientific Reports*, 7(1). doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-03557-4

# Supplementary slides!

- Has more plots

## HP9: ACR84085.1-Palustrin-Ca



### HP2: AFR43665.1-Ranatuerin-2PRc

