

# November 3, 2023 Class 10: AlphaFold

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At this moment, there are 183,201 protein structures. In UniProt, there are 251,600,768 protein sequences.

```
stats<-read.csv("Data Export Summary.csv", row.names=1)
head(stats)
```

	X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods	Neutron	Other
Protein (only)	158,844	11,759	12,296	197	73	32
Protein/Oligosaccharide	9,260	2,054	34	8	1	0
Protein/NA	8,307	3,667	284	7	0	0
Nucleic acid (only)	2,730	113	1,467	13	3	1
Other	164	9	32	0	0	0
Oligosaccharide (only)	11	0	6	1	0	4
Total						
Protein (only)	183,201					
Protein/Oligosaccharide	11,357					
Protein/NA	12,265					
Nucleic acid (only)	4,327					
Other	205					
Oligosaccharide (only)	22					

Note that because of the comma in the numbers, all of your numbers look like character strings :( `as.numeric` won't work with the commas. So, we're going to write a function that can remove commas any time. I used Claude to figure this out, as you suggested. There's a function called `sub()` in R that will substitute the first thing, but `gsub()` is a global substitution that can find a pattern and replace it globally, hence why Claude suggested that to me.

```
remove_commas<-function(x){
  #replace commas with nothing and convert to numeric
  as.numeric(gsub(",", "", x))
}
```

```
}
```

```
str1<-"1,234"  
remove_commas(str1)
```

```
[1] 1234
```

Now we have to use apply and apply it on the pdb thing.

```
pdbstats <- apply(stats,2,remove_commas)
```

We gotta do the row names thing again I think. If you do `rownames()` of stats vs. pdbstats, pdbstats returns a NULL.

```
rownames(pdbstats) <- rownames(stats)  
pdbstats
```

	X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods	Neutron	Other
Protein (only)	158844	11759	12296	197	73	32
Protein/Oligosaccharide	9260	2054	34	8	1	0
Protein/NA	8307	3667	284	7	0	0
Nucleic acid (only)	2730	113	1467	13	3	1
Other	164	9	32	0	0	0
Oligosaccharide (only)	11	0	6	1	0	4
Total						
Protein (only)	183201					
Protein/Oligosaccharide	11357					
Protein/NA	12265					
Nucleic acid (only)	4327					
Other	205					
Oligosaccharide (only)	22					

## Q1

About 93% of the structures in PDB are solved by X-ray and EM. Mostly by X-ray. I asked this to Claude, but you're about to have us do code for it. Which I just found out is better because Claude was wrong.

```
totals<- apply(pdbstats,2,sum)
round(totals/totals["Total"]*100,2)
```

X.ray	EM	NMR	Multiple.methods
84.83	8.33	6.68	0.11
Neutron	Other	Total	
0.04	0.02	100.00	

## Q2-Q3

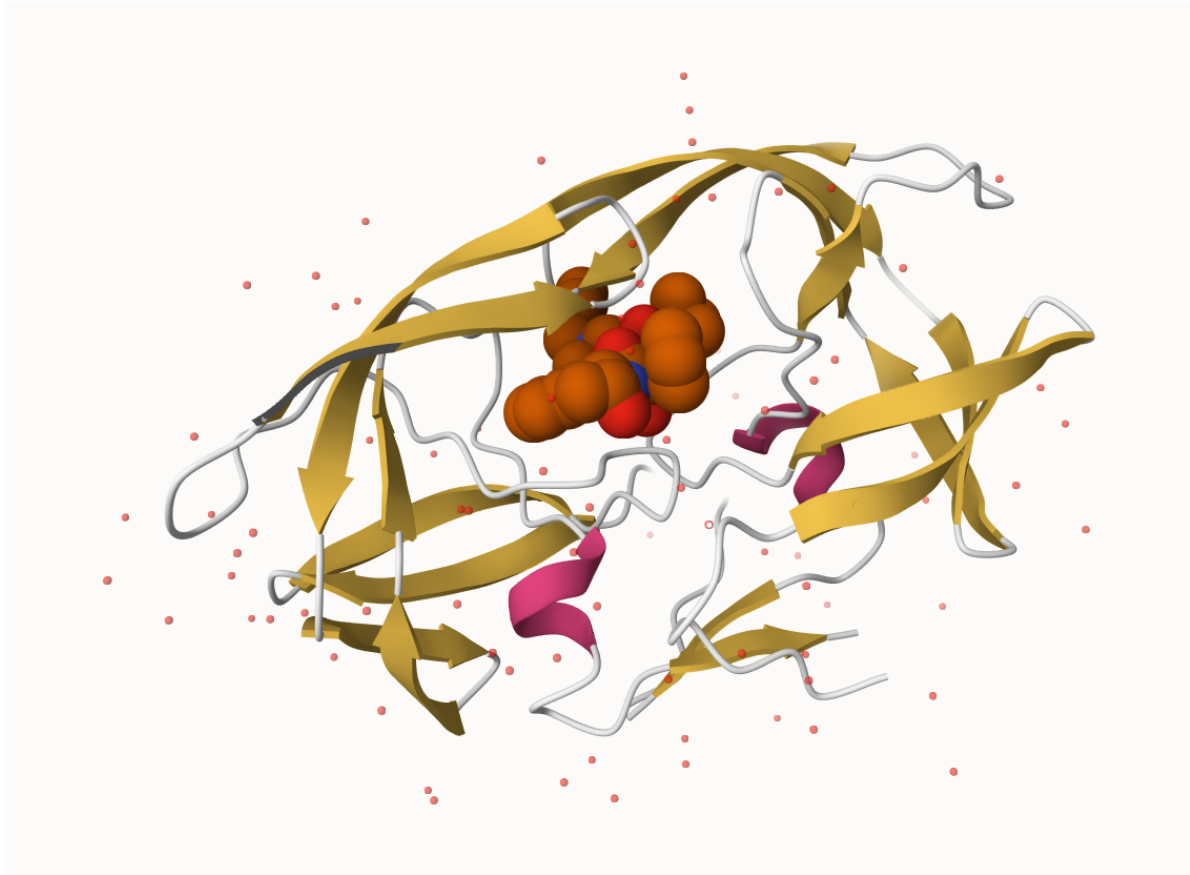
We're skipping these

## Visualizing the HIV-1 protease structure

## Q4

There's only one atom per water molecule because the resolution is 2.00 Angstroms, and Hydrogen is smaller than that.

HIV-Pr image below.



**Q5**

Water 308 is conserved.



Q6



## Q7 [optional]

That area that the H2O 308 binds wouldn't be there without the homodimer.

### Introduction to Bio3D in R

```
library(bio3d)
pdb<-read.pdb("1hsg")
```

Note: Accessing on-line PDB file

```
pdb
```

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 [for real this time]

198

## Q8

HOH (water) and MK1 (ligand)

## Q9

There are 2 chains in the structure.

```
attributes(pdb)
```

```
$names
```

```
[1] "atom" "xyz" "seqres" "helix" "sheet" "calpha" "remark" "call"
```

```
$class
```

```
[1] "pdb" "sse"
```

```
head(pdb$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>

```
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:
```

```
MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGDMRLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLVT  
DELVIALVKERIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFPRTIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFDVPDELIVDKI  
VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKFNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTTRKDDQEETVRKRLVEYHQMTAPLIG  
YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTPVAEVRADLEKILG
```

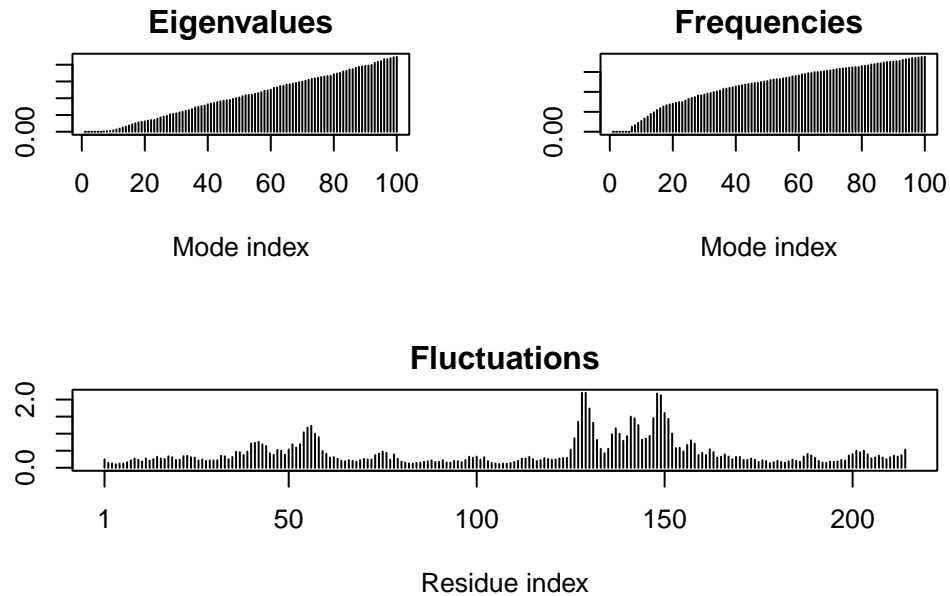
```
+ attr: atom, xyz, seqres, helix, sheet,  
      calpha, remark, call
```

Looks like we're doing a normal mode analysis (NMA) which predicts protein flexibility and potential functional motions/conformational changes.

```
#flexibility predicition  
m<-nma(adk)
```

```
Building Hessian...      Done in 0.015 seconds.  
Diagonalizing Hessian... Done in 0.275 seconds.
```

```
plot(m)
```



To view a “movie” of these predicted motions we can generate a molecular “trajectory” with the `mktrj()` function.

```
mktrj(m,file="adk_modes.pdb")
```

## Comparative structure analysis of Adenylate Kinase

### Q10

msa is the package found on bioconductor and not CRAN

### Q11

### Q12

devtools can be used to install packages from github and bitbucket.

```
aa<-get.seq("lake_A")
```

```
Warning in get.seq("lake_A"): Removing existing file: seqs.fasta
```

```
Fetching... Please wait. Done.
```

```
aa
```

```
      1      .      .      .      .      .      60
pdb|1AKE|A  MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMEKYGIPQISTGDMLRAAVKSGSELGKQAKDIMDAGKLV
      1      .      .      .      .      .      60

      61      .      .      .      .      .      120
pdb|1AKE|A  DELVIALVKERIAQEDCRNGFLLDGFRTIPQADAMKEAGINVDYVLEFDVPDELIVDRI
      61      .      .      .      .      .      120

     121      .      .      .      .      .      180
pdb|1AKE|A  VGRRVHAPSGRVYHVKNPPKVEGKDDVTGEELTRKDDQEETVRKRLVEYHQMTAPLIG
     121      .      .      .      .      .      180

     181      .      .      .      214
pdb|1AKE|A  YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTPVAEVRADLEKILG
     181      .      .      .      214
```

```
Call:
```

```
  read.fasta(file = outfile)
```

```
Class:
```

```
  fasta
```

```
Alignment dimensions:
```

```
  1 sequence rows; 214 position columns (214 non-gap, 0 gap)
```

```
+ attr: id, ali, call
```

## Q13

214 amino acids.

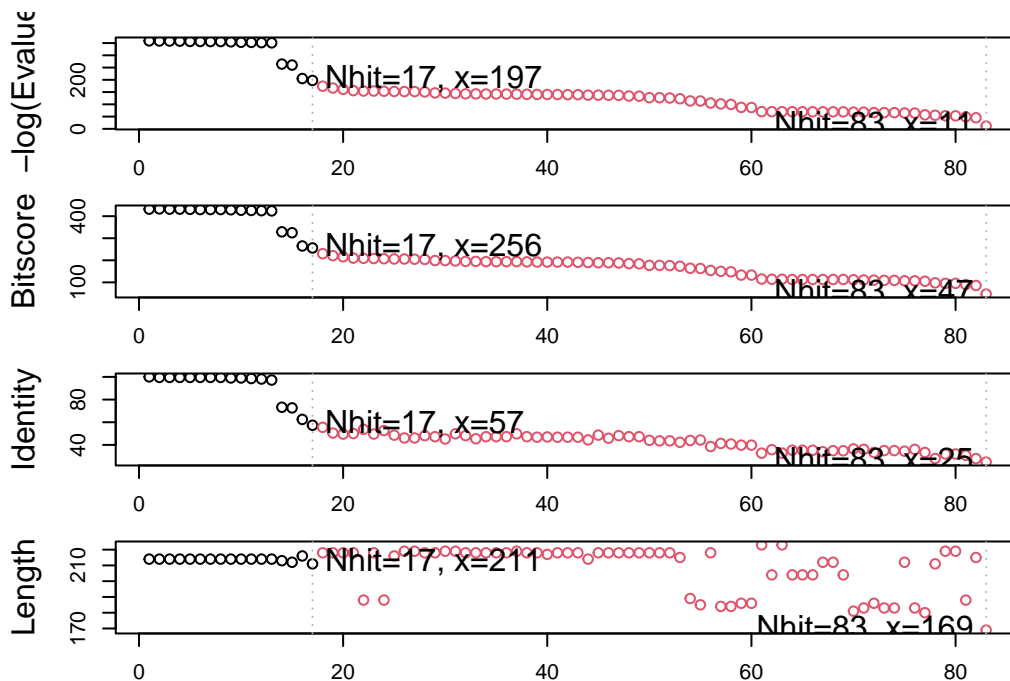
```
blast<-blast.pdb(aa)
```

Searching ... please wait (updates every 5 seconds) RID = MJGHPXV01N  
.  
Reporting 83 hits

```
hits<-plot(blast)
```

```
* Possible cutoff values:    197 11  
    Yielding Nhits:        17 83
```

```
* Chosen cutoff value of:    197  
    Yielding Nhits:         17
```



```
#hit em with the top hits  
head(hits$ pdb.id)
```

```
[1] "1AKE_A" "8BQF_A" "4X8M_A" "6S36_A" "6RZE_A" "4X8H_A"
```

Now we're going to download related PDB files. I don't understand this code. That's probably my fault.

```
files<-get.pdb(hits$pdb.id,path="pdbs",split=TRUE,gzip=TRUE)
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/1AKE.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/8BQF.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/4X8M.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/6S36.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/6RZE.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/4X8H.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/3HPR.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/1E4V.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/5EJE.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/1E4Y.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/3X2S.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

```
Warning in get.pdb(hits$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/6HAP.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download
```

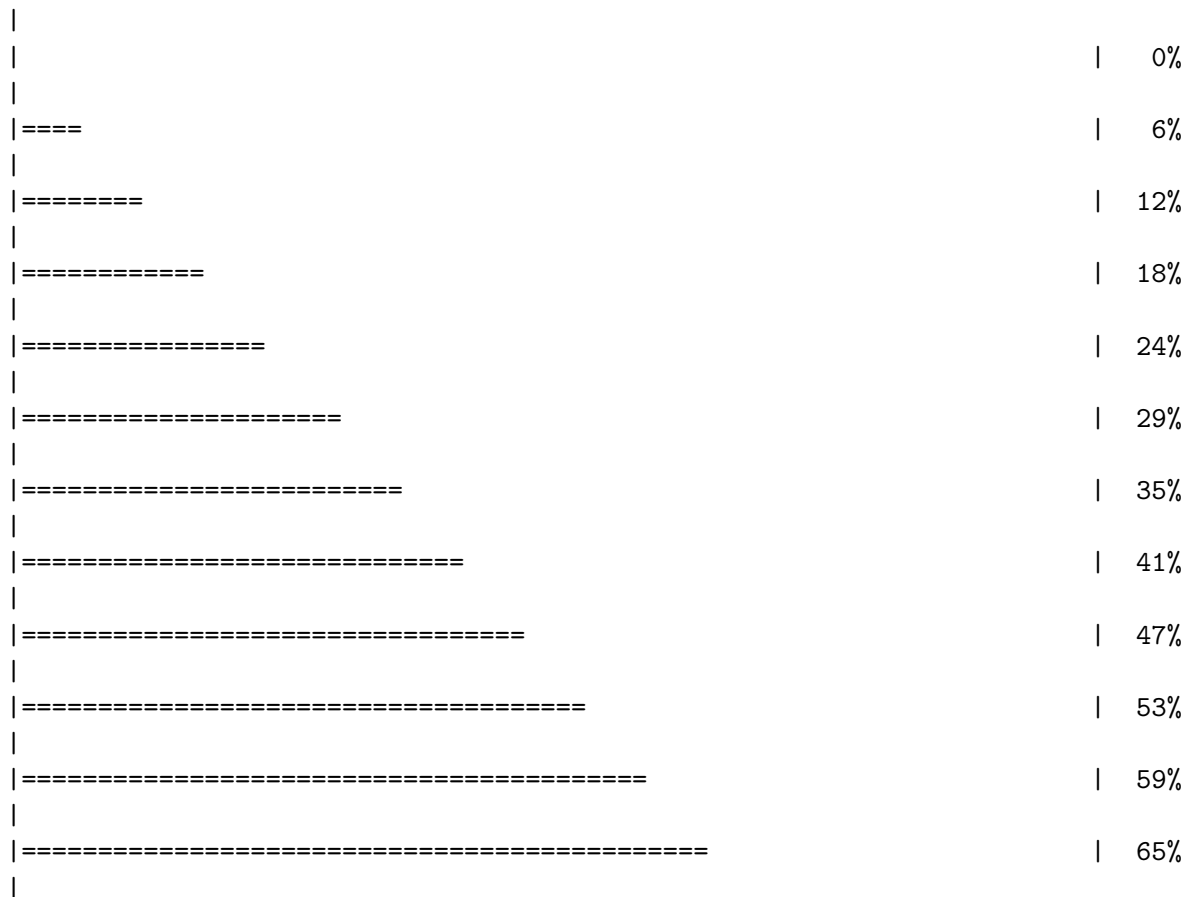
Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/6HAM.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/4K46.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/4NP6.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/3GMT.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download

Warning in get.pdb(hits\$pdb.id, path = "pdbs", split = TRUE, gzip = TRUE):  
pdbs/4PZL.pdb.gz exists. Skipping download



```

|=====| 71%
|
|=====| 76%
|
|=====| 82%
|
|=====| 88%
|
|=====| 94%
|
|=====| 100%

```

Now we can align and superimpose structures. `pdbaln()` is how we align.

```
pdbalign<-pdbaln(files,fit=TRUE,exefile="msa")
```

Reading PDB files:

```

pdbs/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/8BQF_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4X8M_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6RZE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4X8H_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/3HPR_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/1E4V_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/5EJE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/1E4Y_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/3X2S_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6HAP_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6HAM_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4K46_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4NP6_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/3GMT_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/4PZL_A.pdb
  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
..  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
..  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
..  PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.... PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
.   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE

```

....

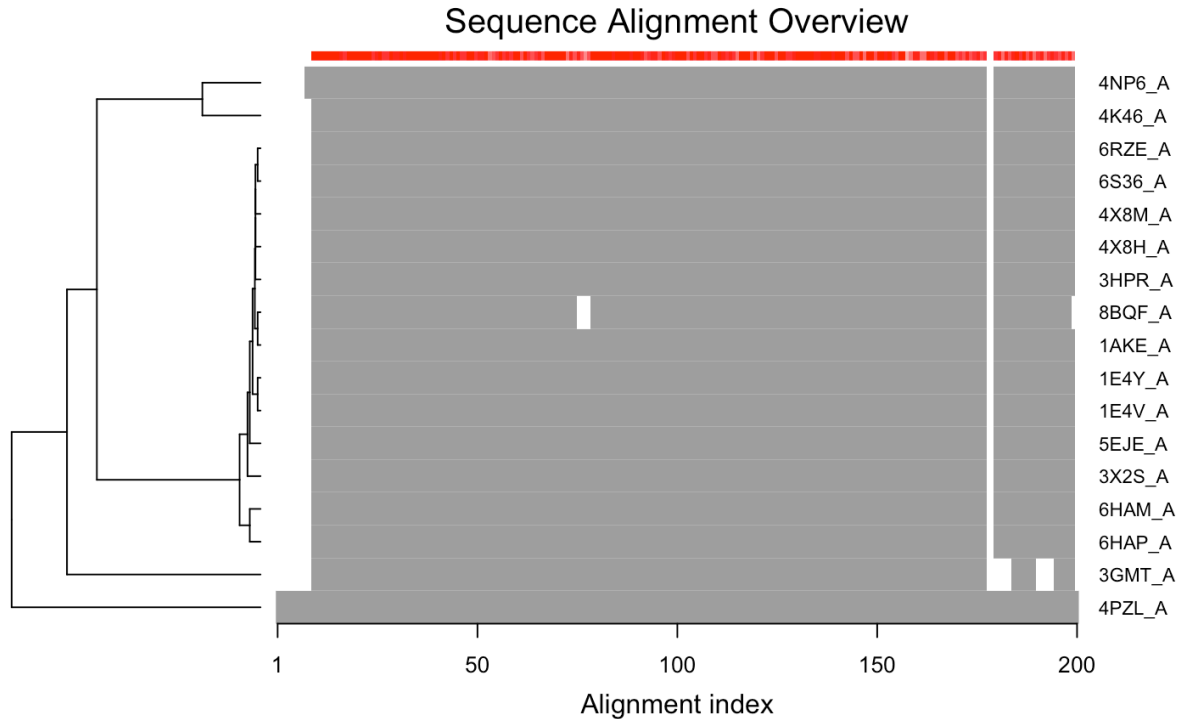
### Extracting sequences

```
pdb/seq: 1  name: pdbc/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 2  name: pdbc/split_chain/8BQF_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 3  name: pdbc/split_chain/4X8M_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 4  name: pdbc/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 5  name: pdbc/split_chain/6RZE_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 6  name: pdbc/split_chain/4X8H_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 7  name: pdbc/split_chain/3HPR_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 8  name: pdbc/split_chain/1E4V_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 9  name: pdbc/split_chain/5EJE_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 10 name: pdbc/split_chain/1E4Y_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 11 name: pdbc/split_chain/3X2S_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 12 name: pdbc/split_chain/6HAP_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 13 name: pdbc/split_chain/6HAM_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 14 name: pdbc/split_chain/4K46_A.pdb
           PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
pdb/seq: 15 name: pdbc/split_chain/4NP6_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 16 name: pdbc/split_chain/3GMT_A.pdb
pdb/seq: 17 name: pdbc/split_chain/4PZL_A.pdb
```

Now I'm going to make a vector containing PDB codes for figure axes and then draw a schematic alignment.

```
ids<-basename.pdb(pdbalign$id)
#plot(pdbalign,labels=ids, dev='png')
```





My plot doesn't have the sequence alignment overview? »»»me from the future couldn't render because of this plot so I asked Claude and Claude told me to set `dev='png'` or any other raster format which worked beautifully and fixed my plot And apparently my plot will NOT render because the "figure margins are too large" no matter what I try or what I ask Claude to do or even asking a coding friend what to do. I inserted the png so you know I did it, and then I made the plot code a comment so that I can actually render this whole thing. Now apparently I can annotate

```

anno<-pdb.annotate(ids)
unique(anno$source)

```

```

[1] "Escherichia coli"
[2] "Escherichia coli K-12"
[3] "Escherichia coli O139:H28 str. E24377A"
[4] "Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MDS42"
[5] "Photobacterium profundum"
[6] "Vibrio cholerae 01 biovar El Tor str. N16961"
[7] "Burkholderia pseudomallei 1710b"
[8] "Francisella tularensis subsp. tularensis SCHU S4"

```

anno

structureId	chainId	macromoleculeType	chainLength	experimentalTechnique		
1AKE_A	1AKE	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
8BQF_A	8BQF	A	Protein	234	X-ray	
4X8M_A	4X8M	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6S36_A	6S36	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6RZE_A	6RZE	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
4X8H_A	4X8H	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
3HPR_A	3HPR	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
1E4V_A	1E4V	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
5EJE_A	5EJE	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
1E4Y_A	1E4Y	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
3X2S_A	3X2S	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6HAP_A	6HAP	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
6HAM_A	6HAM	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
4K46_A	4K46	A	Protein	214	X-ray	
4NP6_A	4NP6	A	Protein	217	X-ray	
3GMT_A	3GMT	A	Protein	230	X-ray	
4PZL_A	4PZL	A	Protein	242	X-ray	
resolution	scopDomain			pfam	ligandId	
1AKE_A	2.000	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
8BQF_A	2.050	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
4X8M_A	2.600	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	<NA>	
6S36_A	1.600	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	NA,MG (2),CL (3)	
6RZE_A	1.690	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	NA (3),CL (2)	
4X8H_A	2.500	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	<NA>	
3HPR_A	2.000	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
1E4V_A	1.850	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
5EJE_A	1.900	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5,C0	
1E4Y_A	1.850	Adenylate kinase	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
3X2S_A	2.800	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	JPY (2),AP5,MG	
6HAP_A	2.700	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
6HAM_A	2.550	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	AP5	
4K46_A	2.010	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	ADP,AMP,PO4	
4NP6_A	2.004	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	<NA>	
3GMT_A	2.100	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	S04 (2)	
4PZL_A	2.100	<NA>	Adenylate kinase	(ADK)	CA,FMT,GOL	
						ligandName
1AKE_A						BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
8BQF_A						BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
4X8M_A						<NA>

6S36_A	SODIUM ION,MAGNESIUM ION (2),CHLORIDE ION (3)
6RZE_A	SODIUM ION (3),CHLORIDE ION (2)
4X8H_A	<NA>
3HPR_A	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
1E4V_A	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
5EJE_A	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE,COBALT (II) ION
1E4Y_A	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
3X2S_A	N-(pyren-1-ylmethyl)acetamide (2),BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE,MAGNESIUM ION
6HAP_A	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
6HAM_A	BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
4K46_A	ADENOSINE-5'-DIPHOSPHATE,ADENOSINE MONOPHOSPHATE,PHOSPHATE ION
4NP6_A	<NA>
3GMT_A	SULFATE ION (2)
4PZL_A	CALCIUM ION,FORMIC ACID,GLYCEROL

source

1AKE_A	Escherichia coli
8BQF_A	Escherichia coli
4X8M_A	Escherichia coli
6S36_A	Escherichia coli
6RZE_A	Escherichia coli
4X8H_A	Escherichia coli
3HPR_A	Escherichia coli K-12
1E4V_A	Escherichia coli
5EJE_A	Escherichia coli 0139:H28 str. E24377A
1E4Y_A	Escherichia coli
3X2S_A	Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MDS42
6HAP_A	Escherichia coli 0139:H28 str. E24377A
6HAM_A	Escherichia coli K-12
4K46_A	Photobacterium profundum
4NP6_A	Vibrio cholerae 01 biovar El Tor str. N16961
3GMT_A	Burkholderia pseudomallei 1710b
4PZL_A	Francisella tularensis subsp. tularensis SCHU S4

1AKE_A	STRUCTURE OF THE COMPLEX BETWEEN ADENYLATE KINASE FROM ESCHERICHIA COLI AND THE INHIB
8BQF_A	
4X8M_A	
6S36_A	
6RZE_A	
4X8H_A	
3HPR_A	
1E4V_A	
5EJE_A	
1E4Y_A	

Cryst

3X2S\_A  
6HAP\_A  
6HAM\_A  
4K46\_A  
4NP6\_A  
3GMT\_A  
4PZL\_A

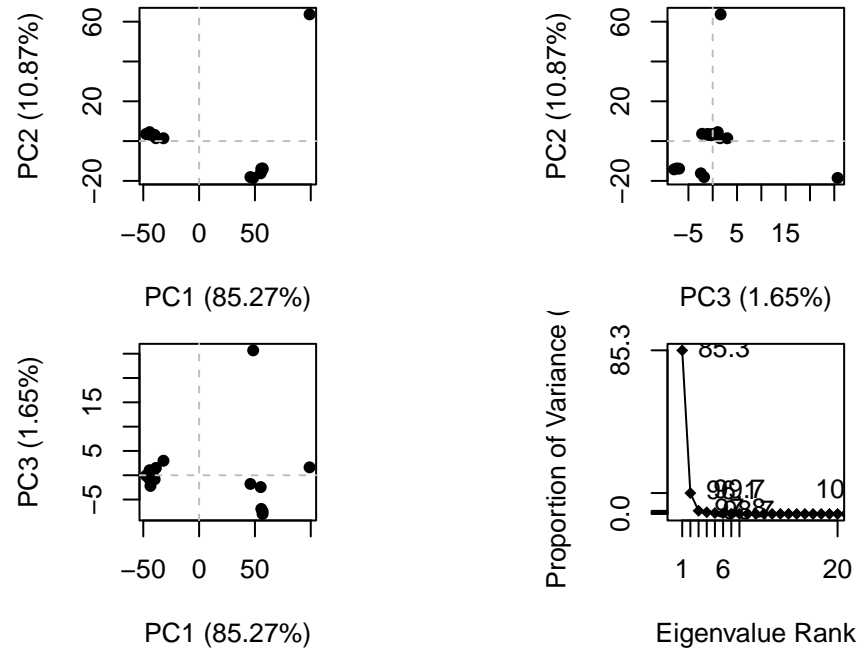
The crys

		citation	rObserved	rFree
1AKE_A		Muller, C.W., et al. J Mol Biol (1992)	0.19600	NA
8BQF_A	Scheerer, D., et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A (2023)		0.22073	0.25789
4X8M_A	Kovermann, M., et al. Nat Commun (2015)		0.24910	0.30890
6S36_A	Rogne, P., et al. Biochemistry (2019)		0.16320	0.23560
6RZE_A	Rogne, P., et al. Biochemistry (2019)		0.18650	0.23500
4X8H_A	Kovermann, M., et al. Nat Commun (2015)		0.19610	0.28950
3HPR_A	Schrank, T.P., et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A (2009)		0.21000	0.24320
1E4V_A	Muller, C.W., et al. Proteins (1993)		0.19600	NA
5EJE_A	Kovermann, M., et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A (2017)		0.18890	0.23580
1E4Y_A	Muller, C.W., et al. Proteins (1993)		0.17800	NA
3X2S_A	Fujii, A., et al. Bioconjug Chem (2015)		0.20700	0.25600
6HAP_A	Kantaev, R., et al. J Phys Chem B (2018)		0.22630	0.27760
6HAM_A	Kantaev, R., et al. J Phys Chem B (2018)		0.20511	0.24325
4K46_A	Cho, Y.-J., et al. To be published		0.17000	0.22290
4NP6_A	Kim, Y., et al. To be published		0.18800	0.22200
3GMT_A	Buchko, G.W., et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun (2010)		0.23800	0.29500
4PZL_A	Tan, K., et al. To be published		0.19360	0.23680

	rWork	spaceGroup
1AKE_A	0.19600	P 21 2 21
8BQF_A	0.21882	P 2 21 21
4X8M_A	0.24630	C 1 2 1
6S36_A	0.15940	C 1 2 1
6RZE_A	0.18190	C 1 2 1
4X8H_A	0.19140	C 1 2 1
3HPR_A	0.20620	P 21 21 2
1E4V_A	0.19600	P 21 2 21
5EJE_A	0.18630	P 21 2 21
1E4Y_A	0.17800	P 1 21 1
3X2S_A	0.20700	P 21 21 21
6HAP_A	0.22370	I 2 2 2
6HAM_A	0.20311	P 43
4K46_A	0.16730	P 21 21 21
4NP6_A	0.18600	P 43
3GMT_A	0.23500	P 1 21 1
4PZL_A	0.19130	P 32

Alright, time to start performing PCA.

```
pc.xray<-pca(pdbalign)
plot(pc.xray)
```



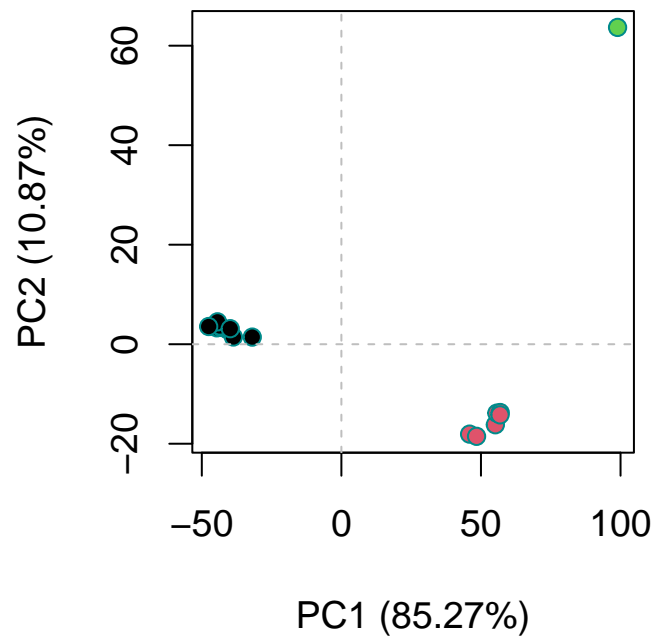
Next we're going to calculate RMSD.

```
rd<-rmsd(pdbalign)
```

Warning in rmsd(pdbalign): No indices provided, using the 199 non NA positions

```
#structure-based clustering??
hc.rd<-hclust(dist(rd))
grps.rd<-cutree(hc.rd,k=3)

plot(pc.xray,1:2,col="darkcyan",bg=grps.rd,pch=21,cex=1)
```



### Optional further visualization

We can VISUALIZE the principal components!

```
pc1<- mktrj(pc.xray,pc=1,file="pc_1.pdb")
```

CRAZY.

we can also plot this in ggplot and with ggrepel.

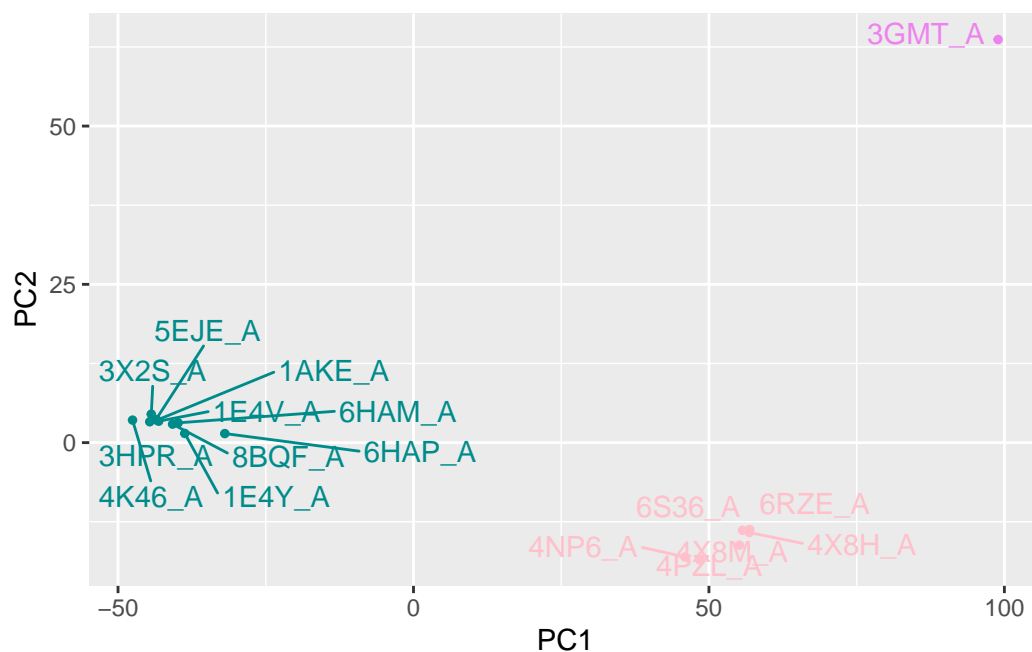
```
library(ggplot2)
library(ggrepel)

df<-data.frame(PC1=pc.xray$z[,1],
               PC2=pc.xray$z[,2],
               col=as.factor(grps.rd),
               ids=ids)

p<-ggplot(df)+
  aes(PC1,PC2,col=col,label=ids)+
  geom_point(size=1)+
  geom_text_repel(max.overlaps=20)+
```

```
theme(legend.position="none")+
scale_color_manual(values=c("darkcyan","pink","violet"))
```

p



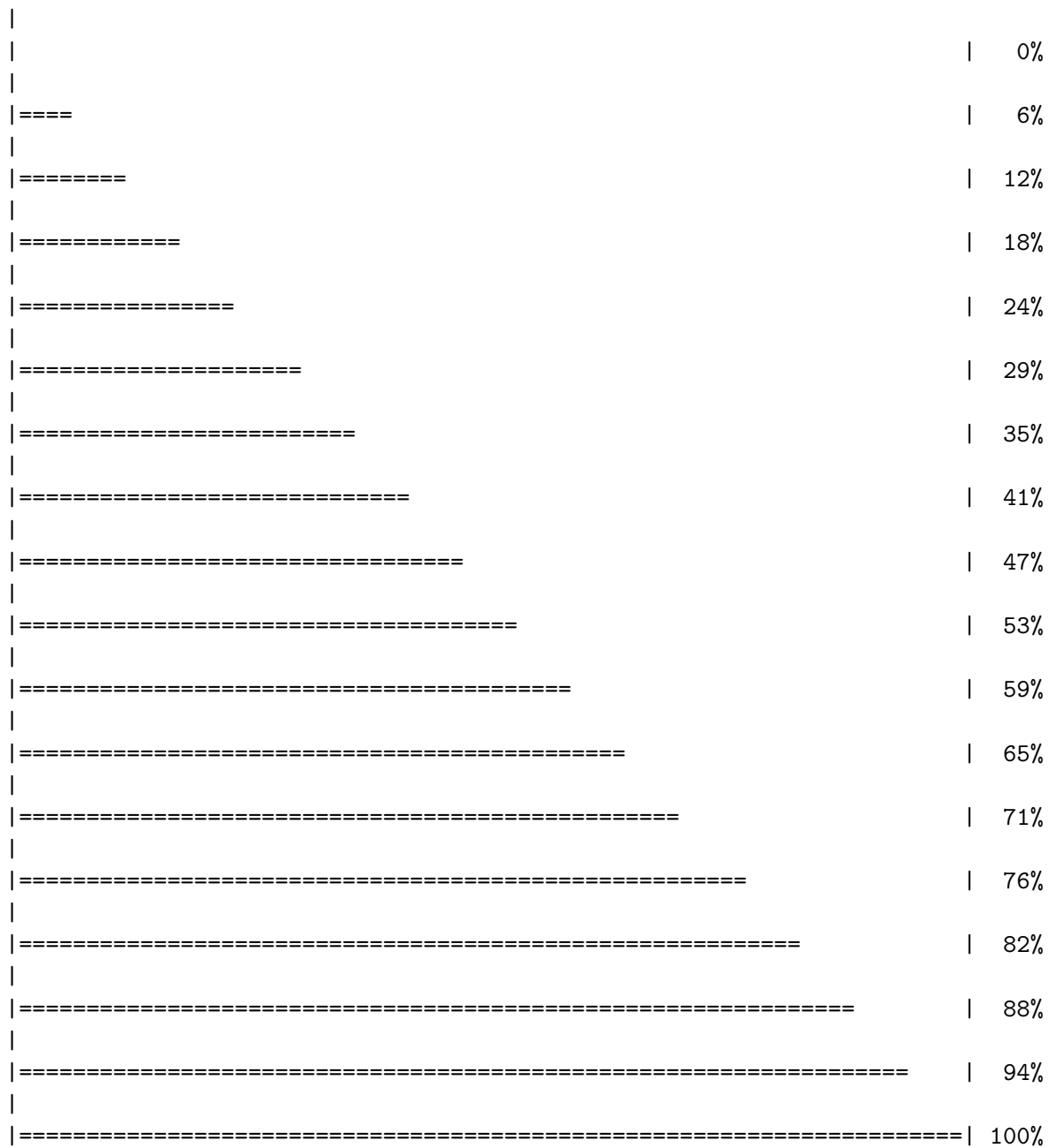
## Normal Mode Analysis

```
modes<-nma(pdbalign)
```

Warning in nma.pdbs(pdbalign): 8BQF\_A.pdb might have missing residue(s) in structure:  
Fluctuations at neighboring positions may be affected.

Details of Scheduled Calculation:

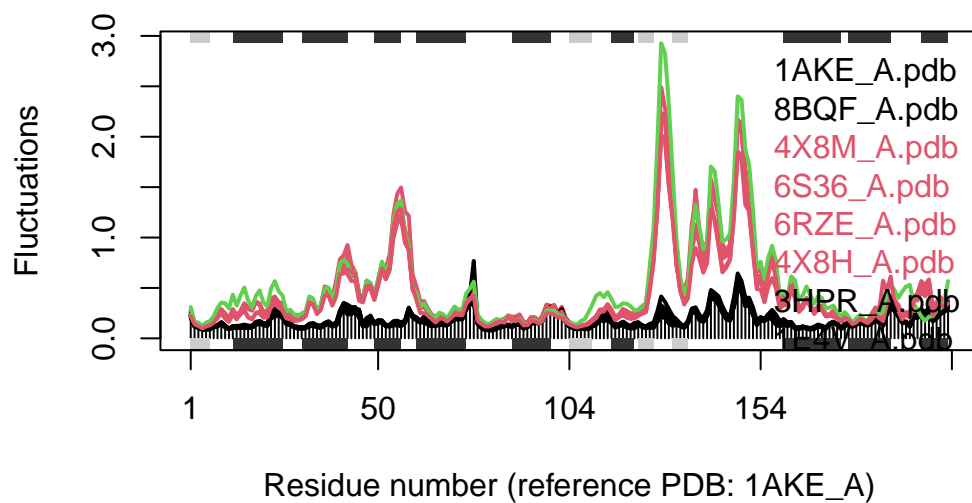
```
... 17 input structures
... storing 591 eigenvectors for each structure
... dimension of x$U.subspace: ( 597x591x17 )
... coordinate superposition prior to NM calculation
... aligned eigenvectors (gap containing positions removed)
... estimated memory usage of final 'eNMA' object: 45.9 Mb
```



```
plot(modes,pdbalign,col=grps.rd)
```

Extracting SSE from pdba\$sse attribute





## Q14

A lot of the upper lines are almost like an amplified version of the black lines. I think it indicates areas that are not as conserved and are able to have fluctuations without impacting main function as majorly.