Class 10: Structural Bioinformatics (Pt. 1)

PDB statistics

Download a CSV file from the PDB site (accessible from "Analyze" > "PDB Statistics" > "by Experimental Method and Molecular Type"

> Q1: What percentage of structures in the PDB are solved by X-Ray and Electron Microscopy.

ANS: 93.26%

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

Creation of a function to read

```
sum_column <- function(data_frame, column_name) {
  # Remove any non-numeric characters
  cleaned_column <- gsub("[^0-9.]", "", data_frame[[column_name]])

  # Convert the cleaned column to numeric
  numeric_column <- as.numeric(cleaned_column)

  # Sum the numeric values, handling any NA values that might arise during conversion
  sum(numeric_column, na.rm = TRUE)

}
```

```
#Total xray
total_xray<-sum_column(pdb.df, "X.ray")

#Total EM
total_EM<-sum_column(pdb.df, "EM")
```

```
total_Total <- sum_column(pdb.df, "Total")

Percentage<-sum(total_xray,total_EM)/total_Total*100
Percentage
```

```
[1] 93.26839
```

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

ANS: 86.65%

```
protein<-as.numeric(pdb.df[1,"Total"])
```

```
Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
proportion <- protein/total_Total*100
proportion
```

```
[1] NA
```

Q3: Type HIV in the PDB website search box on the home page and determine how many HIV-1 protease structures are in the current PDB?

ANS: 23,471

The PDB format

Now download the "PDB File" for the HIV-1 protease structure with the PDB identifier 1HSG. Using the terminal I typed the following command:

```
less 1hsg.pdb
```

Visualizing the HIV-1 protease structure

Using Mol to examine HIV-Pr

Working with Mol* tool using 1HSG as the protein to visualize

Highlighting Asp 25 (D25) in both chains since they are critical for protease activity

Figure 1: A nice look of 1HSG.

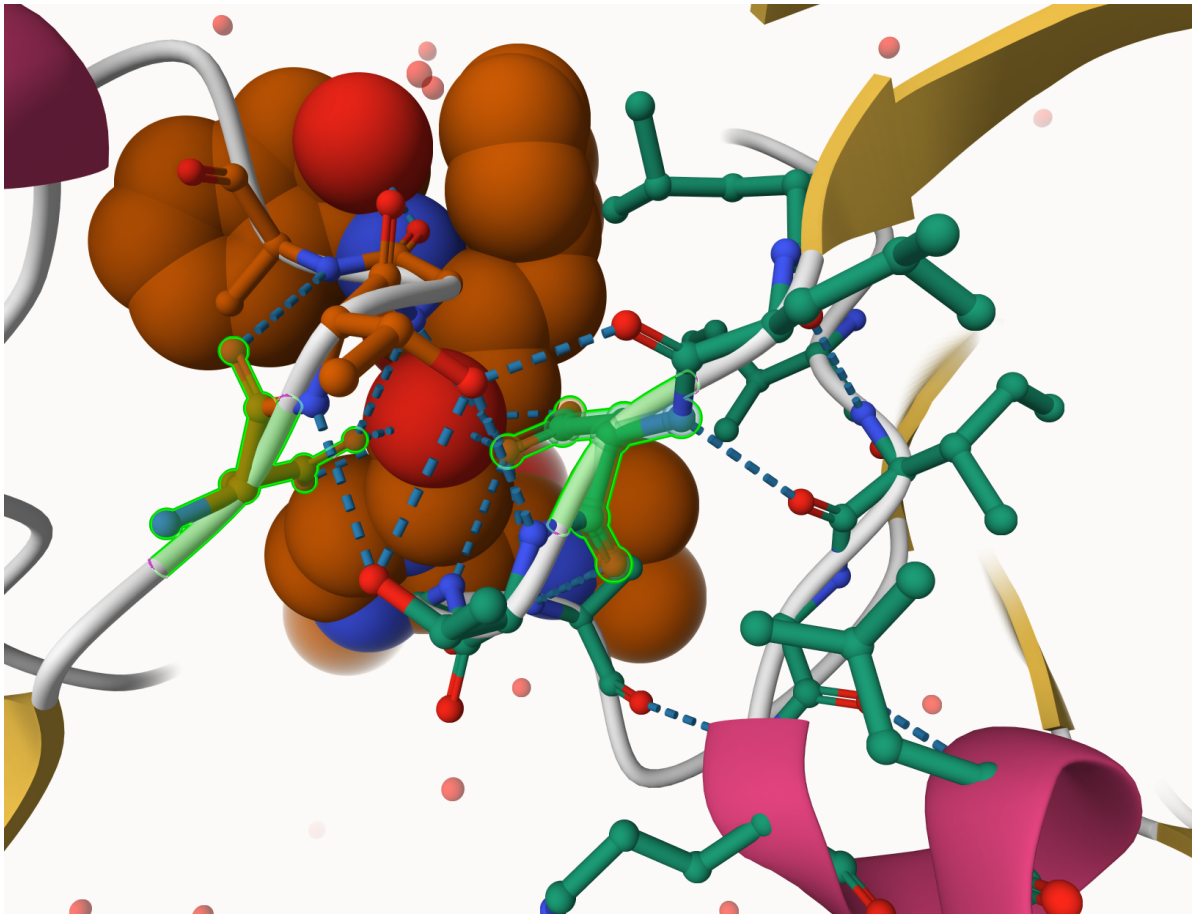


Figure 2: Asp 25 (D25) in both chains.

The important role of water

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

The red spheres represent the Oxygen atoms. These visualization tools use just the oxygen atom to represent water molecule since it is larger and more significant than hydrogen atoms.

> 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

ANS: 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.

Introduction to Bio3D in R

```
library(bio3d)
```

Reading PDB file data into R

```
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)
```

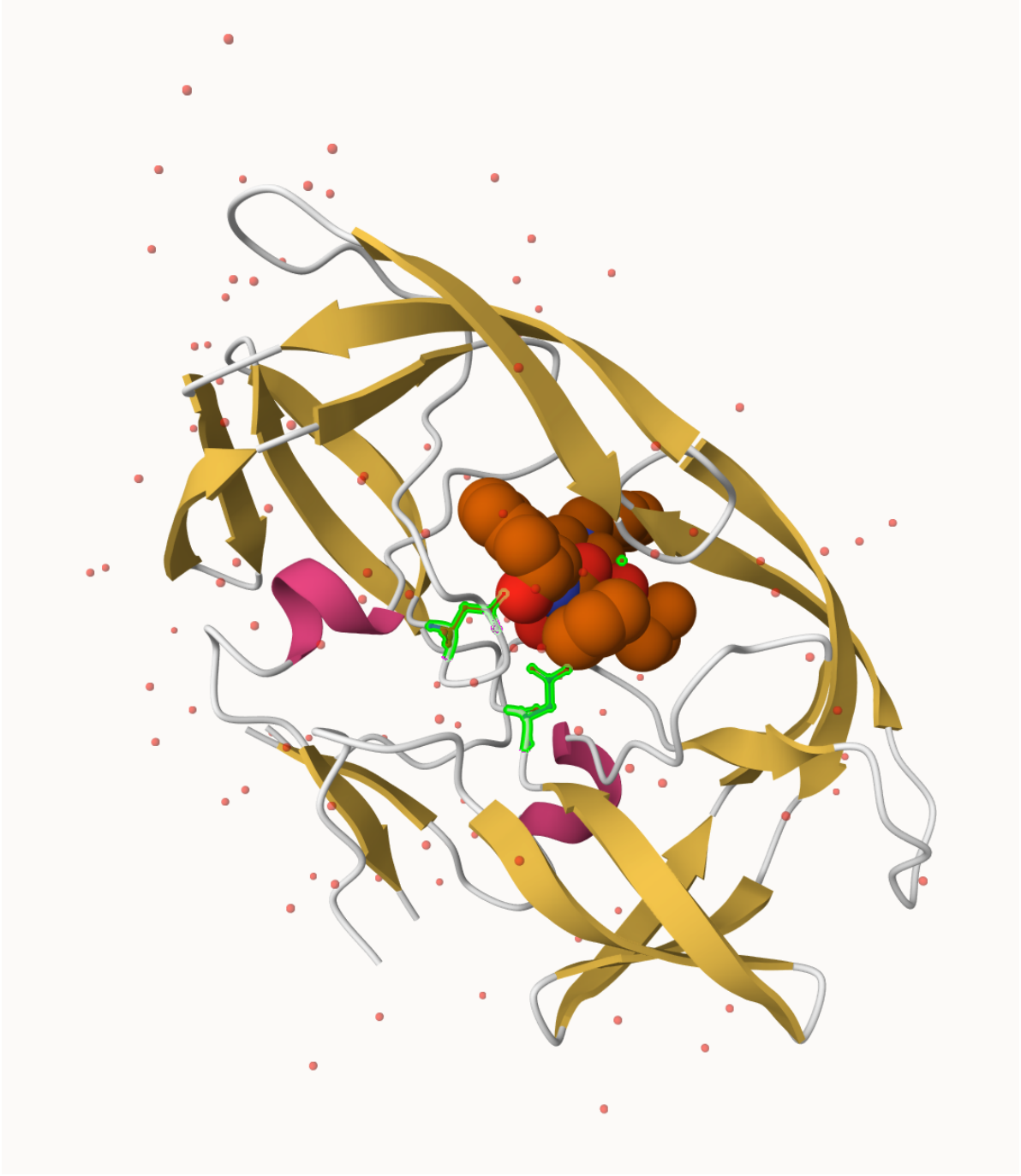


Figure 3: Asp 25 (D25) in both chains, critical water and two distinct chains of HIV-protease.

```
     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?

ANS: 198

Q8: Name one of the two non-protein residues?

ANS: HOH

Q9: How many protein chains are in this structure?

ANS: 2

Note that the attributes (+ attr:) of this object are listed on the last couple of lines. To find the attributes of any such object you can use:

```
attributes(pdb)
```

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

$class
[1] "pdb" "sse"
```

To access these individual attributes we use the dollar-attribute name convention that is common with R list objects. For example, to access the atom attribute or component use pdb$atom:

```
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>
```

Predicting functional motions of a single structure

Let's read a new PDB structure of Adenylate Kinase and perform Normal mode analysis.

```
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
```

Normal mode analysis (NMA) is a structural bioinformatics method to predict protein flexibility and potential functional motions (a.k.a. conformational changes).

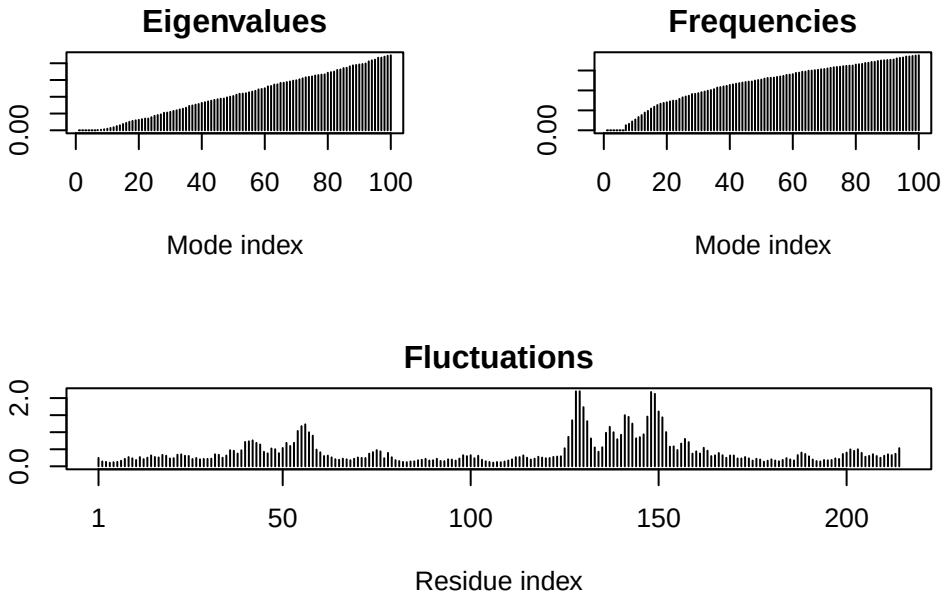
```
# Perform flexiblity prediction
m <- nma(adk)
```

```
 Building Hessian...        Done in 0.03 seconds.
 Diagonalizing Hessian...   Done in 0.3 seconds.
```

```
m
```

```

Call:
  nma.pdb(pdb = adk)

Class:
  VibrationalModes (nma)

Number of modes:
  642 (6 trivial)

Frequencies:
  Mode 7:   0.005
  Mode 8:   0.007
  Mode 9:   0.009
  Mode 10:  0.011
  Mode 11:  0.013
  Mode 12:  0.015

+ attr: modes, frequencies, force.constants, fluctuations,
        U, L, xyz, mass, temp, triv.modes, natoms, call
```

```
plot(m)
```



To view a "movie" of these predicted motions we can generate a molecular "trajectory" with the mktrj() function. We can now visualize the animation in Mol*

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

Comparative structure analysis of Adenylate Kinase

We will begin by first installing the packages we need for today's session.

Install packages in the R console NOT your Rmd/Quarto file

install.packages("bio3d") install.packages("devtools") install.packages("BiocManager")

BiocManager::install("msa") devtools::install_bitbucket("Grantlab/bio3d-view")

Q10. Which of the packages above is found only on BioConductor and not CRAN?

ANS: msa

Q11. Which of the above packages is not found on BioConductor or CRAN?:

ANS: bio3d-view

Q12. True or False? Functions from the devtools package can be used to install packages from GitHub and BitBucket?

ANS: True

Search and retrieve ADK structures

```
aa <- get.seq("1ake_A")
```

```
Warning in get.seq("1ake_A"): Removing existing file: seqs.fasta
```

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

```
aa
```

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

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

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

            181        .         .         .   214
pdb|1AKE|A    YYSKEAEAGNTKYAKVDGTKPVAEVRADLEKILG
            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. How many amino acids are in this sequence, i.e. how long is this sequence?

ANS: 214

Now we can use this sequence as a query to BLAST search the PDB to find similar sequences and structures.

```
# Blast or hmmer search. It is not working when I do render
#b <- blast.pdb(aa)
```

```
#hits <- plot.blast(b)
```

```
# List out some 'top hits'
#head(hits$pdb.id)
```

Blast did not work.

```
hits <- NULL
hits$pdb.id <- c('1AKE_A','6S36_A','6RZE_A','3HPR_A','1E4V_A','5EJE_A','1E4Y_A','3X2S_A','
```

```
# Download releated PDB files
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 exists. Skipping download

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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```

Align and superpose structures

Next we will use the `pdbaln()` function to align and also optionally fit (i.e. superpose) the identified PDB structures.

```
# Align releated PDBs
pdbs <- pdbaln(files, fit = TRUE, exefile="msa")
```

```
Reading PDB files:
pdbs/split_chain/1AKE_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6S36_A.pdb
pdbs/split_chain/6RZE_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/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
...

Extracting sequences

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

```r
# Vector containing PDB codes for figure axis
ids <- basename.pdb(pdbs$id)

# Draw schematic alignment
plot(pdbs, labels=ids)
```

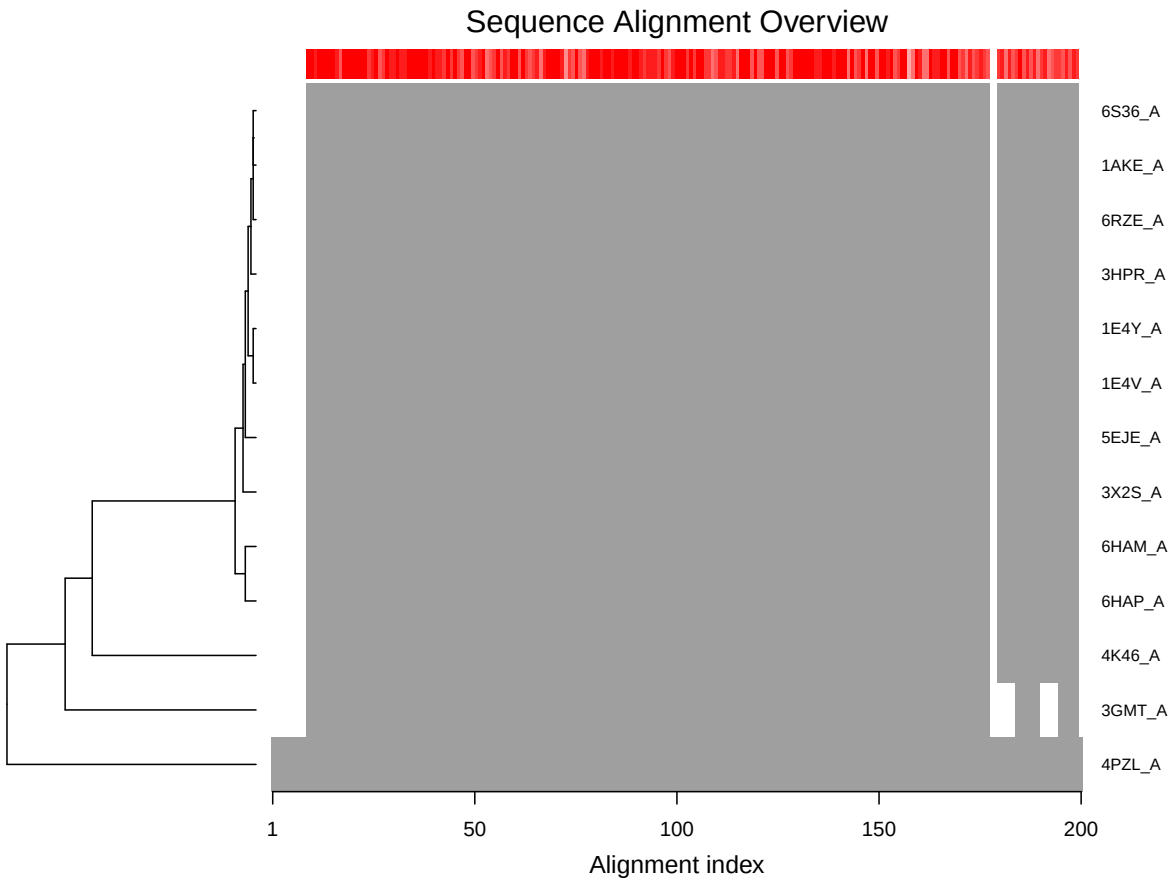

Figure 7: Schematic representation of alignment. Grey regions depict aligned residues, while white depict gap regions. The red bar at the top depict sequence conservation.

Principal component analysis

PCA can be performed on the structural ensemble (stored in the pdbs object) with the function pca.xyz(), or more simply pca().

```
# Perform PCA
pc.xray <- pca(pdbs)
plot(pc.xray)
```

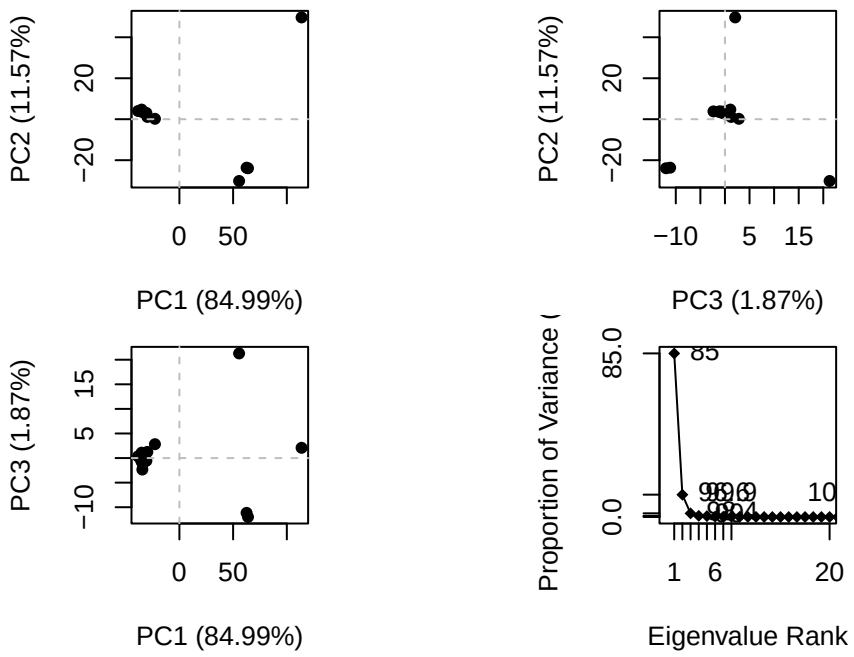

Figure 9: Results of PCA on Adenylate kinase X-ray structures. Each dot represents one PDB structure.

Function rmsd() will calculate all pairwise RMSD values of the structural ensemble. This facilitates clustering analysis based on the pairwise structural deviation

```
# Calculate RMSD
rd <- rmsd(pdbs)
```

```
Warning in rmsd(pdbs): No indices provided, using the 204 non NA positions
```

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

plot(pc.xray, 1:2, col="grey50", bg=grps.rd, pch=21, cex=1)
```

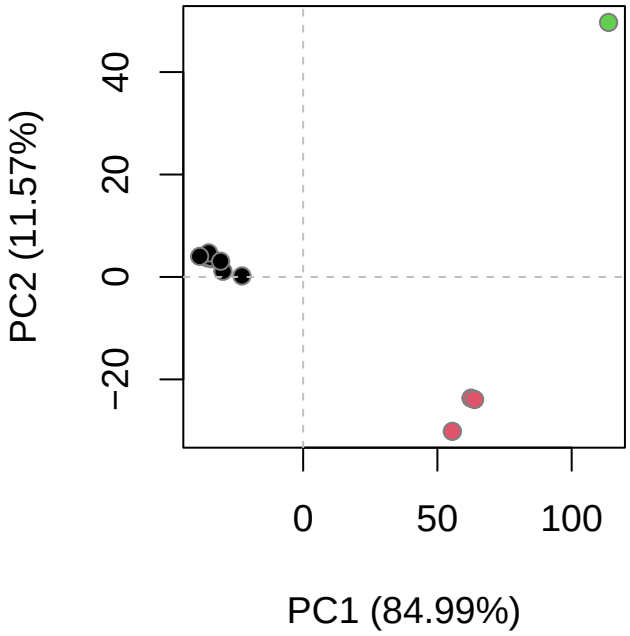

Figure 10: Projection of Adenylate kinase X-ray structures. Each dot represents one PDB structure.