class10StructualBioinformatics

2025-02-06

Introduction to the RCSB Protein Data Bank (PDB)

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

```
                         X.ray     EM    NMR Multiple.methods Neutron Other
Protein (only)         169,563 16,774 12,578               208      81    32
Protein/Oligosaccharide  9,939  2,839     34                 8       2     0
Protein/NA               8,801  5,062    286                 7       0     0
Nucleic acid (only)      2,890    151  1,521                14       3     1
Other                      170     10     33                 0       0     0
Oligosaccharide (only)      11      0      6                 1       0     4
                         Total
Protein (only)         199,236
Protein/Oligosaccharide  12,822
Protein/NA               14,156
Nucleic acid (only)       4,580
Other                       213
Oligosaccharide (only)       22
```

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

```
# Data from the table
total_pdb <- 231029
xray <- 191374
em <- 24836
```

```
xray_percent <- (xray / total_pdb) * 100
em_percent <- (em / total_pdb) * 100

xray_percent
```

```
[1] 82.83549
```

```
em_percent
```

```
[1] 10.75017
```

Approximately 82.84% of structures in the PDB were solved using X-ray crystallography, while 10.75% were determined using electron microscopy.

Q2. What proportion of structures in the PDB are proteins?

```
# Data from the table
protein_only <- 199236
protein_oligo <- 12822
protein_na <- 14156


protein_percent <- ((protein_only + protein_oligo + protein_na) / total_pdb) * 100


protein_percent
```

```
[1] 97.91585
```

Approximately 97.92% of the structures in the PDB are proteins.

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?

There are currently 4683 structures of HIV-1 in PDB database

Visualizing the HIV-1 protease structure

Utilizing molstar

Figure 1: Figure 1: HIV-1 protease

Figure 2: Figure 2: D25 amino acid shown

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

We only see the oxygen atoms of water molecules in the structure because displaying hydrogen atoms, along with all other atoms in the protein, would create an overly cluttered and complex visualization. This would obscure critical structural features such as side chains and binding pockets, making it difficult to analyze important interactions. Additionally, hydrogen atoms contribute minimally to the specific interactions that define the protein's structure, meaning their absence does not significantly impact our ability to interpret bonding and molecular interactions.

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

Water molecule 308 is a key component of the binding site, playing a vital role in stabilizing the ligand within the protein. Its presence helps maintain proper interactions, contributing to the structural integrity and function of the protein-ligand complex.

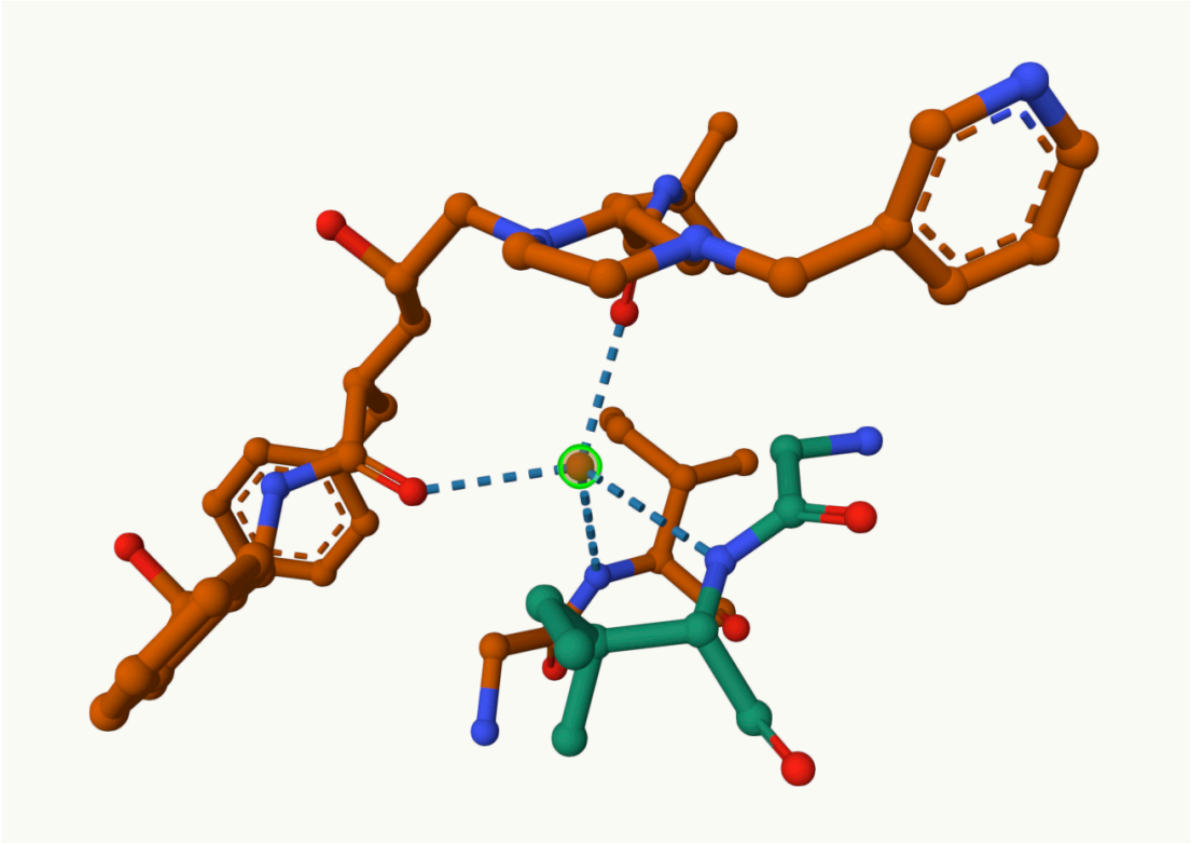


Figure 3: Figure 3: An image highlighting the critical water molecule within the binding site.

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.

Figure 4: Figure 4: An image showcasing the critical water molecule, both protein chains, the ligand, and the D25 residues from each chain.

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
```

```
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>
```

```
pdbseq(pdb)[25]
```

```
 25
"D"
```

Q7. How many amino acid residues are there in this pdb object?

```
sum(pdb$calpha)
```

```
[1] 198
```

This PDB object contains 198 amino acid residues.

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

One of the non-protein residues in this structure is MK1.

Q9. How many protein chains are in this structure?

```
unique(pdb$atom$chain)
```

```
[1] "A" "B"
```

There are two protein chains in the structure

Predicting Functional Motions of a Single Structure

```
adk <- read.pdb("6s36")
```

```
  Note: Accessing on-line PDB file
   PDB has ALT records, taking A only, rm.alt=TRUE
```

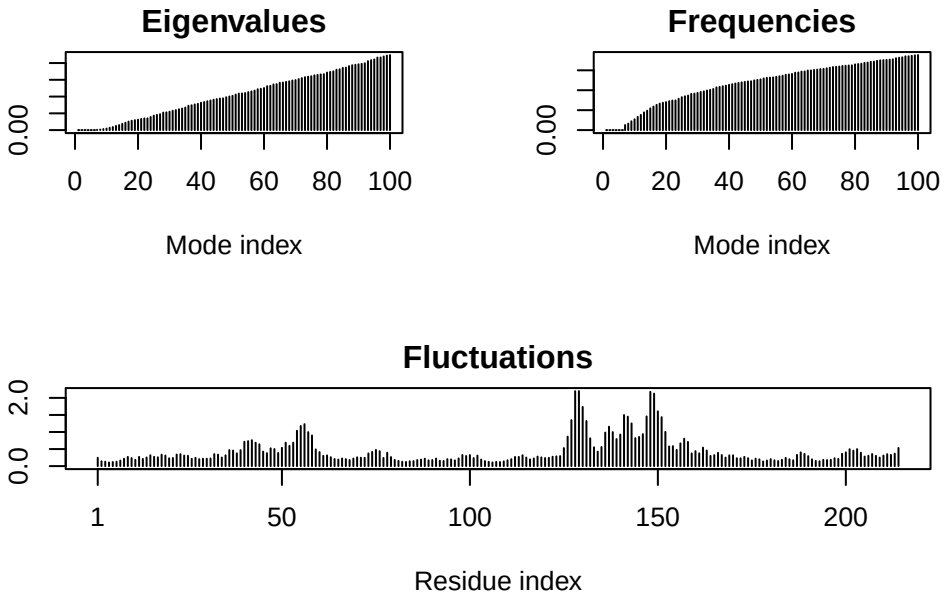
```
adk
```

```
 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
```

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

```
 Building Hessian...        Done in 0.014 seconds.
 Diagonalizing Hessian...   Done in 0.285 seconds.
```

```
plot(m)
```




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

Comparative structure analysis of Adenylate Kinase

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

The package "msa" is exclusively available on BioConductor and not on CRAN.

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

The package "Bio3D" is not available on BioConductor or CRAN.

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

True

```
library(bio3d)
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?

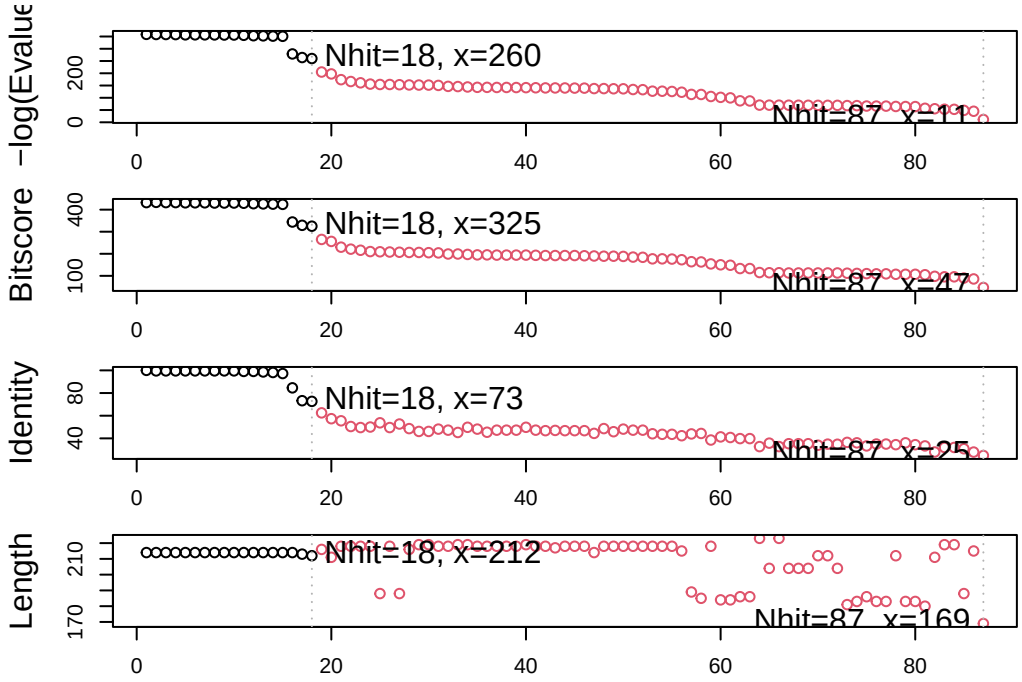
There are 214 amino acids that make up the sequence according to the output seq above.

```
# Blast or hmmer search
b <- blast.pdb(aa)
```

```
 Searching ... please wait (updates every 5 seconds) RID = UTVCXJR5016
 ....
 Reporting 87 hits
```

```
# Plot a summary of search results
hits <- plot(b)
```

```
  * Possible cutoff values:    260 11
            Yielding Nhits:    18 87

  * Chosen cutoff value of:    260
            Yielding Nhits:    18
```




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

```
[1] "1AKE_A" "8BQF_A" "4X8M_A" "6S36_A" "8Q2B_A" "8RJ9_A"
```

```
# Vector containing PDB codes for figure axis
ids <- basename.pdb(as.character(pdb$id))
print(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)
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   Protein sequence:
      PQITLWQRPLVTIKIGGQLKEALLDTGADDTVLEEMSLPGRWKPKMIGGIGGFIKVRQYD
      QILIEICGHKAIGTVLVGPTPVNIIGRNLLTQIGCTLNFPQITLWQRPLVTIKIGGQLKE
      ALLDTGADDTVLEEMSLPGRWKPKMIGGIGGFIKVRQYDQILIEICGHKAIGTVLVGPTP
      VNIIGRNLLTQIGCTLNF

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

```
# Draw schematic alignment (Will not format to pdf - only code shown)
##plot(pdbs, labels=ids)
```

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

```
# 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.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/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/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


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```

```
# 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
```

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

# Draw a schematic alignment (will not format to pdf - only code shown)
##plot (pdbs, labels=ids)
```

```
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] "Burkholderia pseudomallei 1710b"
[7] "Francisella tularensis subsp. tularensis SCHU S4"
```

```
anno
```

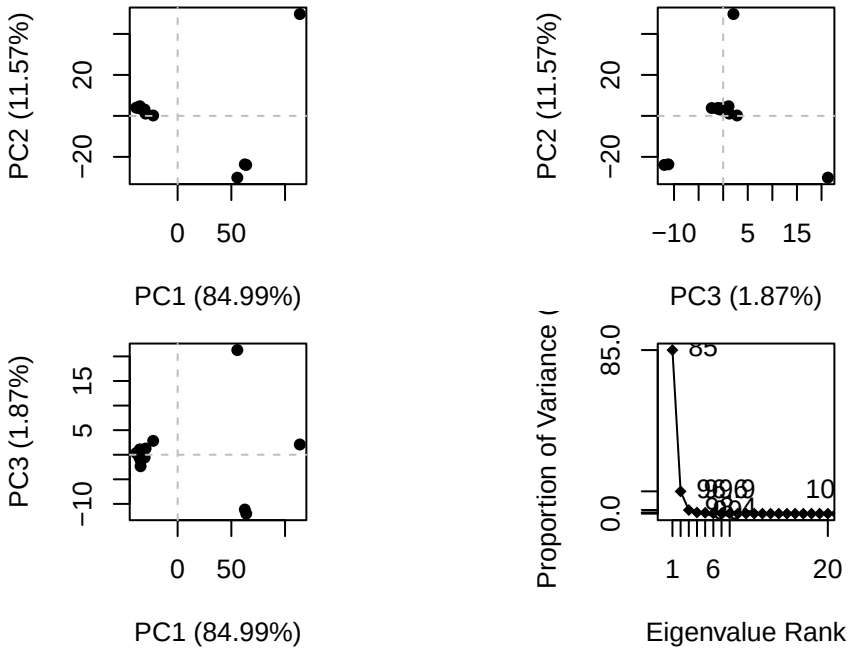
```
       structureId chainId macromoleculeType chainLength experimentalTechnique
1AKE_A        1AKE       A           Protein         214                  X-ray
6S36_A        6S36       A           Protein         214                  X-ray
6RZE_A        6RZE       A           Protein         214                  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
3GMT_A        3GMT       A           Protein         230                  X-ray
4PZL_A        4PZL       A           Protein         242                  X-ray
       resolution       scopDomain                                    pfam
1AKE_A       2.00 Adenylate kinase                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
6S36_A       1.60             <NA> Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
6RZE_A       1.69             <NA>                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
3HPR_A       2.00             <NA> Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
1E4V_A       1.85 Adenylate kinase                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
5EJE_A       1.90             <NA>                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
1E4Y_A       1.85 Adenylate kinase                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
3X2S_A       2.80             <NA> Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
6HAP_A       2.70             <NA>                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
6HAM_A       2.55             <NA> Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
4K46_A       2.01             <NA>                      Adenylate kinase (ADK)
3GMT_A       2.10             <NA> Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
4PZL_A       2.10             <NA> Adenylate kinase, active site lid (ADK_lid)
               ligandId
1AKE_A              AP5
6S36_A CL (3),NA,MG (2)
6RZE_A    NA (3),CL (2)
3HPR_A              AP5
1E4V_A              AP5
5EJE_A           AP5,CO
1E4Y_A              AP5
3X2S_A   JPY (2),AP5,MG
6HAP_A              AP5
6HAM_A              AP5
4K46_A      ADP,AMP,PO4
```

```
3GMT_A          SO4 (2)
4PZL_A       CA,FMT,GOL
                                                                                ligandName
1AKE_A                                                  BIS(ADENOSINE)-5'-PENTAPHOSPHATE
6S36_A                                    CHLORIDE ION (3),SODIUM ION,MAGNESIUM ION (2)
6RZE_A                                                   SODIUM ION (3),CHLORIDE ION (2)
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
3GMT_A                                                                    SULFATE ION (2)
4PZL_A                                                  CALCIUM ION,FORMIC ACID,GLYCEROL
                                                 source
1AKE_A                                Escherichia coli
6S36_A                                Escherichia coli
6RZE_A                                Escherichia coli
3HPR_A                             Escherichia coli K-12
1E4V_A                                Escherichia coli
5EJE_A           Escherichia coli O139:H28 str. E24377A
1E4Y_A                                Escherichia coli
3X2S_A         Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MDS42
6HAP_A           Escherichia coli O139:H28 str. E24377A
6HAM_A                             Escherichia coli K-12
4K46_A                         Photobacterium profundum
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 INHIBI
6S36_A
6RZE_A
3HPR_A
1E4V_A
5EJE_A                                                                            Cryst
1E4Y_A
3X2S_A
6HAP_A
6HAM_A
4K46_A
3GMT_A
```

```
4PZL_A                                                                                             The crys
                                                      citation rObserved   rFree
1AKE_A                 Muller, C.W., et al. J Mol Biol (1992)   0.19600      NA
6S36_A                  Rogne, P., et al. Biochemistry (2019)   0.16320 0.23560
6RZE_A                  Rogne, P., et al. Biochemistry (2019)   0.18650 0.23500
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
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
6S36_A 0.15940    C 1 2 1
6RZE_A 0.18190    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
3GMT_A 0.23500   P 1 21 1
4PZL_A 0.19130       P 32
```

Principal Component Analysis

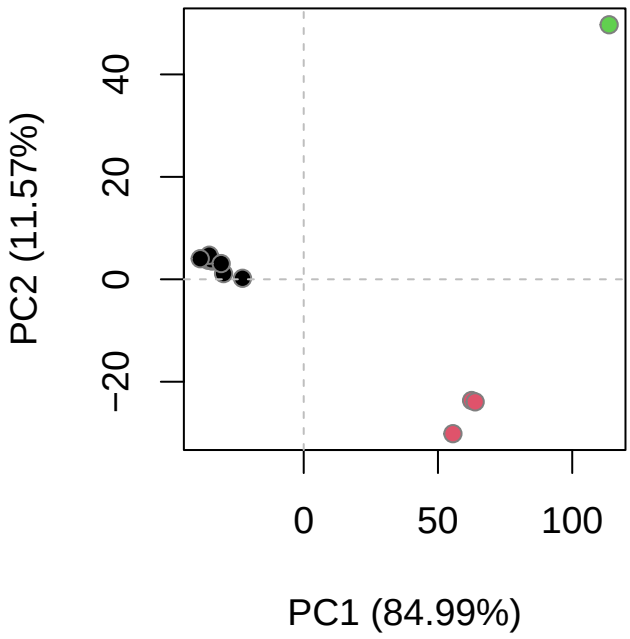
```r
# Perform PCA
pc.xray <- pca(pdbs)
plot(pc.xray)
```



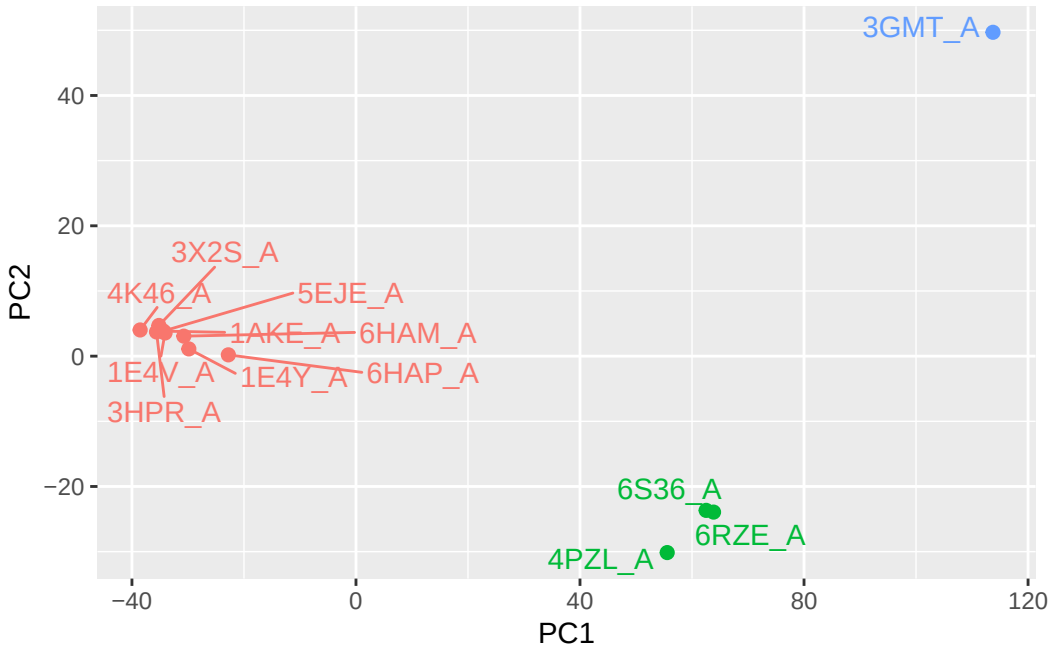

```
# Calculate RMSD
rd <- rmsd(pdbs)
```

```
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)
```




```
#Plotting results with ggplot2
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=2) +
  geom_text_repel(max.overlaps = 20) +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
p
```




```
# NMA of all structures
modes <- nma(pdbs)
```

```
Details of Scheduled Calculation:
  ... 13 input structures
  ... storing 606 eigenvectors for each structure
  ... dimension of x$U.subspace: ( 612x606x13 )
  ... coordinate superposition prior to NM calculation
  ... aligned eigenvectors (gap containing positions removed)
  ... estimated memory usage of final 'eNMA' object: 36.9 Mb


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```
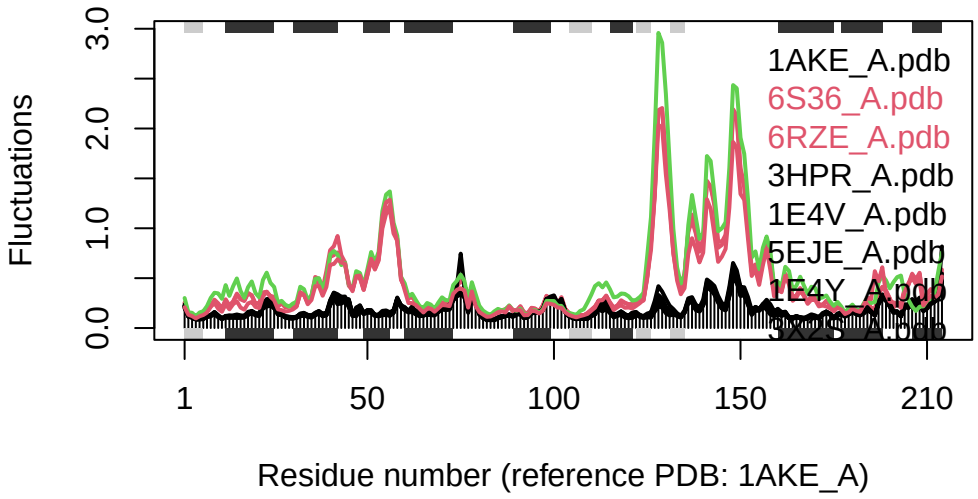

```
plot(modes, pdbs, col=grps.rd)
```

```
Extracting SSE from pdbs$sse attribute
```



Q14. What do you note about this plot? Are the black and colored lines similar or different? Where do you think they differ most and why?

The plot shows that the `colored lines` fluctuate more, with distinct peaks and troughs, indicating greater conformational flexibility, while the `black line` remains relatively stable,

suggesting rigidity. The largest differences occur in specific residue regions, where structural variations may influence protein function. This suggests that certain areas of the protein are more flexible, allowing for structural rearrangements that could impact its activity.