

Předpověď 3D-struktury a topologie bílkovin, strukturní a funkční klasifikace

Předpověď 3D-struktury/ foldu

- Klasifikace proteinů
- Předpověď funkce
- Vytvoření modelu pro další studium
- Threading - „navlékání“
- Homology modeling
- *Ab initio* metody

Metody pro predikci funkce

↳ „klasické“ metody: vícenásobné aminokyselinové přiložení pozitivní alignment pouze mezi sekvencemi stejné rodiny

Glcfr,4-GalB-R	LgtC N.men	CDKLVLYLDIDVLRDSLTPGLWDTGDNMLACID . . .	VFNAGVLLINLKRW
Glcfr,3-Glcp-R	RfaI E.coli	APKLVLYLDADIAQQTIEPLDNFSFFDDKVMVVT . . .	VFNAGFLLINTAQWA
Glcfr,3-Glcp-R	RfaI S.typh	QIKLVLYLDADIAKGSIQELIDLNPAESELAVVA . . .	VFNAGFLLIXIPILWT
Glcfr,2-Glcp-R	RfaJ E.coli	LDRLLYLDADAVVCKGDISQQLHLGLN-QAVAVVK . . .	VFNAGUVVYLKLKNA
Glcfr,6-Mano-R	LpeA R.leg	IERNLLYLDADVLAIVSPVDELFTRNHQGHAL-AVDD . . .	VFNAGVLLFDWSACR
Glcfr,3-Mano-R	DUGT D.mel	VRKIIIFVDAIVRTDKEIYMDLGQAYIYTFF . . .	YHISALIVVVLKRF

↳ Analýza 2D struktury (HCA)
identifikuje některé konzervované motivy

↳ predikce 3D – struktury
nalezení proteinů se podobnou předpovězenou strukturou a odvození funkce s takto identifikovaných proteinů

Threading

„navlékání“ = rozpoznání a přiřazení proteinového foldu aminokyselinové sekvenci

• sekvence je porovnávána s databází existujících foldů (3D profilů) a na jejich základě jsou konstruovány 3D- modely

• 3D profil - každému rezidu u v 3D struktuře je přiřazena environmentální proměnná (obsah polárních atomů v postranním řetězci, skrytá plocha, sekundární elementy, apod.) vycházející z předpokladu, že okolí rezidu je více konzervováno než aminokyselina samotná.

• Reziduum může být také popsáno pomocí svých interakcí

• Výsledná kvalita modelu shoda je popsána pomocí Z-skóre nebo energie

• U multidoménových struktur je potřeba aminokyselinovou sekvenci rozdělit na jednotlivé domény a analyzovat je separátně

PHYRE (3D-PSSM)

<http://www.bmm.icnet.uk/>

Threading at 2D level and scoring at 3D level :
matching of secondary structure elements, and propensities of the residues in the query sequence to occupy varying levels of solvent accessibility

[Kelley et al. (2000). J. Mol. Biol. 299, 499-520]

ProFIT

<http://www.procoveryon.com/index.html>

Threading and scoring at 3D level :
based on the use of Knowledge-Based Potentials that are derived from the database of existing structures

[Sipp & Flöckner (1996) Structure 4, 15-19]

Threading

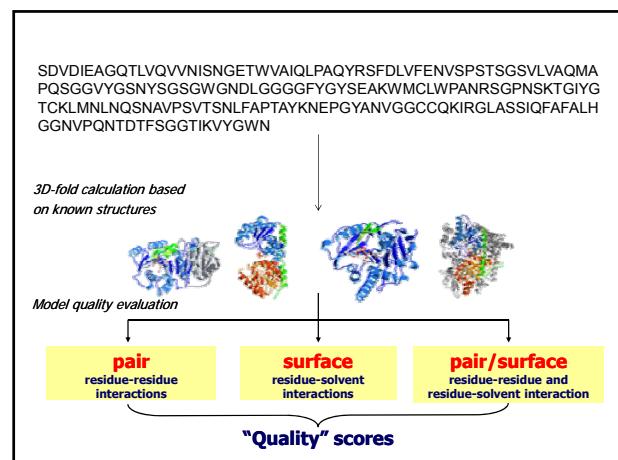
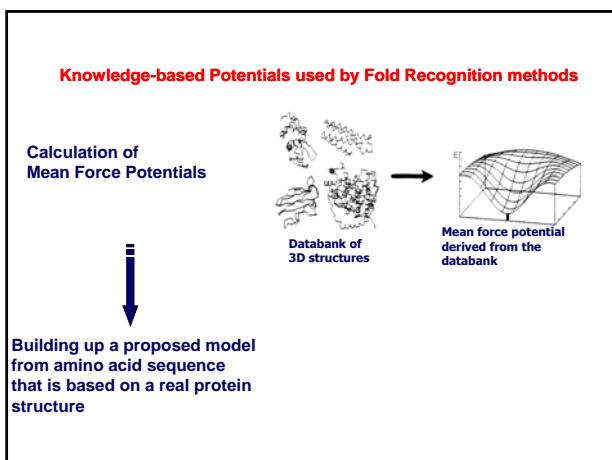
Protein Homology/analogY Recognition Engine (nástupce 3D-PSSM)

• sekvenční „alignment“ s porovnávanou strukturou
• využívá PSSMs (position-specific scoring matrix) generovanou metodou PSI-Blast jak pro cílovou sekvenci tak sekvencemi ze známých struktur.

• Kopírování 3D součadnic a přepis jednotlivých reziduí podle zkoumané sekvence

• Následně porovná shodu profilů cílové sekvence a porovnávané struktury společně se shodou jejich sekundárních struktur.

• Jediné zásahy do aminokyselinové páteře templátu jsou při modelování inzerce a delecí v sekvenci oproti porovnávané struktuře.



Phyre²

Protein Homology/Analogy Recognition Engine V 2.0

E-mail Address:
Optional Job description:

Amino Acid Sequence:

Modelling Mode: Normal • Intensive

Phyre Search Reset

13402 submissions since Feb 14 2011

Results for job id: Mozilla Firefox

Alignments	SCOP Code	View Model	E-value	Estimated Precision	BioText	Fold/PDB descriptor	Superfamily
d1bcg1 (length 37)	18% i.d.		3.9e-36	100 %	n/a	UDP-Glycosyltransferase/glycogen phosphorylase	UDP-Glycosyltransferase/glycogen phosphorylase
d1trn1 (length 37)	14% i.d.		6.1e-36	100 %	n/a	UDP-Glycosyltransferase/glycogen phosphorylase	UDP-Glycosyltransferase/glycogen phosphorylase
c3c4B1 (length 38)	11% i.d.		6.1e-31	100 %	n/a	PDB header:transferase	Chain: A PDB Molecule:predicted glycosyltransferases,

Quickphyre results for job n20 Mozilla Firefox

View Alignments SCOP Code View Model E-value Estimated Precision BioText Fold/PDB descriptor Superfamily

d1ehf2 (length 67)	24% i.d.		50	0 %	n/a	Glycosyl hydrolase domain	Glycosyl hydrolase domain
c2hdA (length 142)	19% i.d.		50	0 %	n/a	PDB header:virus/viral protein	Chain: A PDB Molecule:putative baseplate protein;
c2d4A (length 70)	11% i.d.		56	0 %	n/a	PDB header:signaling protein	Chain: A PDB Molecule:cd42-interacting protein 4;

Homology modeling

- přiložení cílové sekvence se sekvencí homologního proteinu se známou 3D strukturou
- extrakce uhlíkové páteře ze struktury templátu a umístění postranních řetězců
- modelování otoček a smyček
- minimalizace energie
- validace modelované struktury

MODELLER

Mostly used program in academic environment for serious homology modeling

SWISS-MODEL

An automated knowledge-based protein modelling server

What are protein domains?

Since the first protein structures were solved, it was apparent that the polypeptide chain could often fold into one or more distinct regions of structure. Such substructures, or domains, are considered as the basic units of folding, function and evolution and often have similar chain topologies (Holm & Sander, 1994). Protein domains are often considered as independent or, at the least, semi-independent units, able to fold and in some cases retain function if separated from the parent chain. The independent, modular nature of many domains means that they can often be found in proteins with the same domain content, but in different orders, or in different proteins in combination with entirely different domain structures.

The concept of the protein domain is just as valid at the sequence level as the structural level. This can be shown by the fact that the alignment of sequences containing similar domains, but in different orders can result in poor and possibly misleading alignments.

However alignment of the shared domains if extracted from the parent sequence may reveal a high level of sequence similarity, demonstrating an evolutionary link between the domain sequences.

domain boundary/disorder/globularity prediction:

LinkPred (at NIMR)

SnapDRAGON domain boundary prediction (at NIMR)

PASS (at RIKEN)

Domain Guess by Size (DGS) (at NCBI)

UMA (Udwary-Merski Algorithm) (at Johns Hopkins Univ.)

DomPred (at UCL)

Domain boundary prediction based on entropy profile (at IPR, Moscow)

GlobPlot (at EMBL) Prediction of protein disorder/order/globularity

DisEMBL (at EMBL) Protein disorder prediction

Příklad: Předpověď spojovacích úseků mezi doménami - program DomCut

Předpovídání doménových a spojovacích oblastí v sekvencích proteinů

Domény = funkční jednotky, z nichž jsou bílkoviny složeny

Linker = spojovací úsek aminokyselinového řetězce spojujícího dvě sousední domény

DomCut

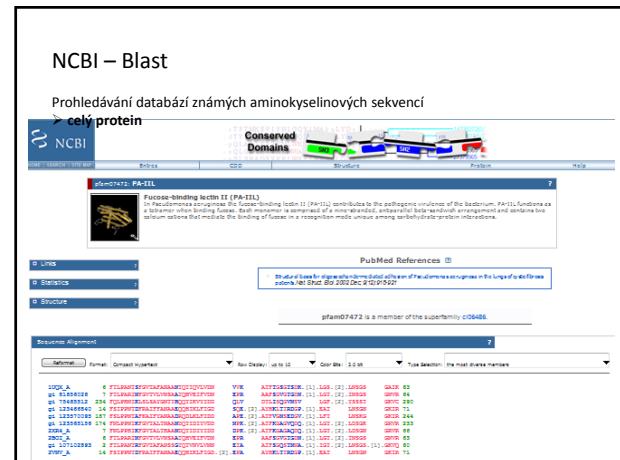
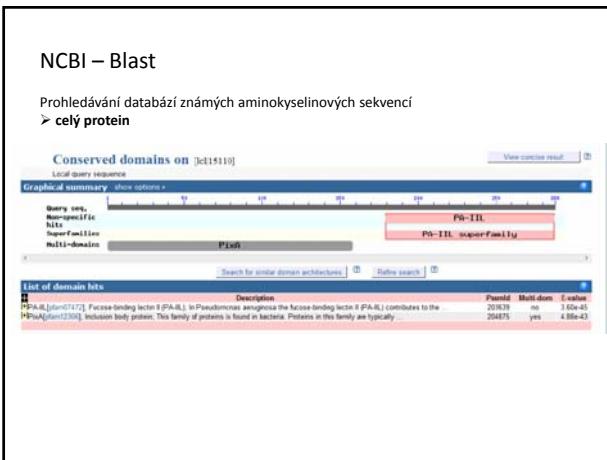
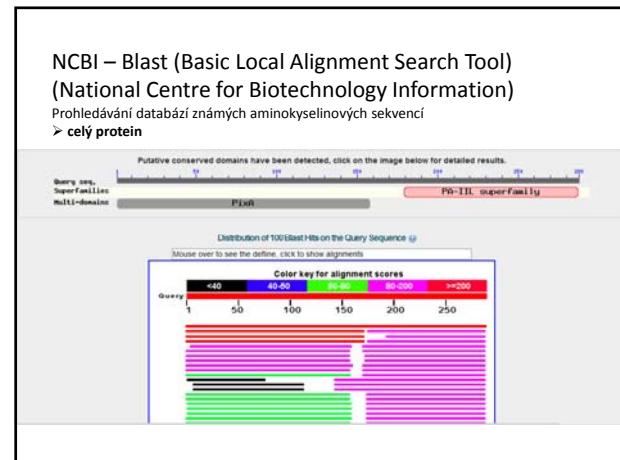
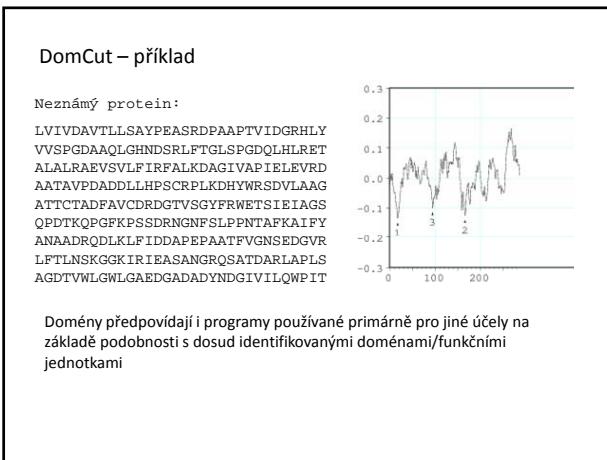
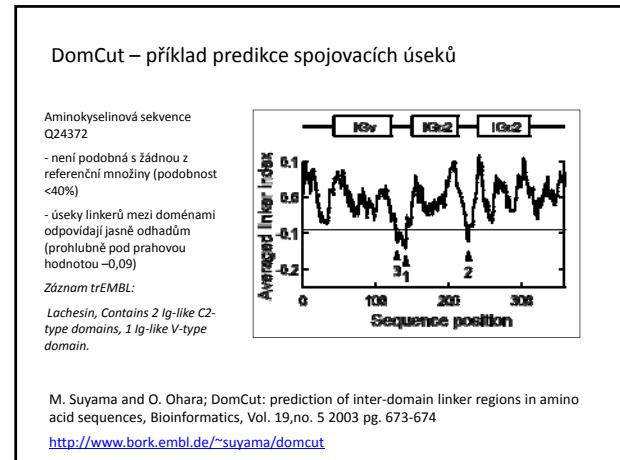
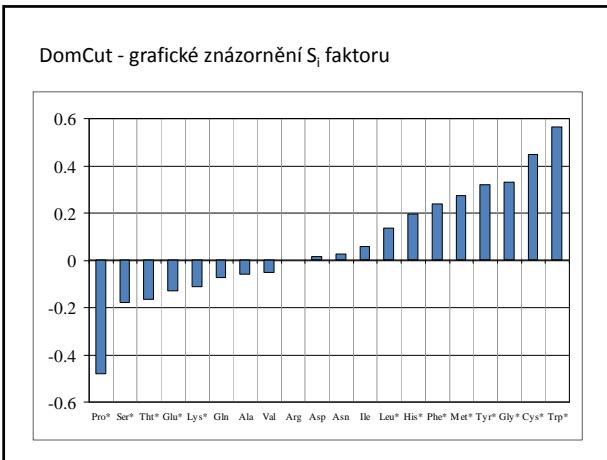
- Metoda programu DomCut vychází ze statisticky potvrzeného předpokladu odlišného složení doménových a linkerových úseku v řetězcích aminokyselin.
- Jestliže známe relativní frekvence výskytu jednotlivých AK v linkerových a doménových úsecích, můžeme u neznámé sekvence odhadnout zda je ten či onen úsek spíše linker nebo doména, podle toho, zda v něm převládají AK vyskytující se více v linkerech nebo v doménách.
- Pro vyjádření přednosti AK v linkerech je definován tzv. „linker index“ S_i ($f_{i, \text{linker}}$ a $f_{i, \text{domain}}$ je frekvence zastoupení aminokyseliny i v úsecích linkeru a domény)
- :

$$S_i = -\ln \frac{f_{i, \text{linker}}}{f_{i, \text{domain}}}$$

**Četnost výskytu jednotlivých aminokyselin
v doménách a linkerech**

- Záporná hodnota znamená, že daná AK se častěji vyskytuje v linkerových úsecích
- Výjimku tvoří Gly, který je hojně zastoupený v doménách, ale je častým prvkem v linkerových oblastech – zajišťuje „pevnost“

Aminokyselina	$f_{i, \text{linker}}$ (%)	$f_{i, \text{domain}}$ (%)	S_i	Aminokyselina	$f_{i, \text{linker}}$ (%)	$f_{i, \text{domain}}$ (%)	S_i		
Proline	Pro*	7.95	4.93	-0.478	Asparagine	Asn	4.29	4.41	0.027
Serine	Ser*	8.32	6.97	-0.177	Isoleucine	Ile	4.86	5.16	0.060
Threonine	Thr*	6.68	5.67	-0.163	Leucine	Leu*	7.62	8.75	0.138
Glutamic acid	Glu*	7.53	6.62	-0.128	Histidine	His*	2.13	2.59	0.195
Lysine	Lys*	6.30	5.64	-0.112	Phenylalanine	Phe*	2.92	3.71	0.240
Glutamine	Gln	4.35	4.04	-0.073	Methionine	Met	1.47	1.94	0.275
Alanine	Ala	7.03	6.64	-0.058	Tyrosine	Tyr*	2.49	3.44	0.322
Valine	Val	7.33	6.96	-0.052	Glycine	Gly*	5.46	7.60	0.331
Arginine	Arg	5.39	5.39	0.000	Cysteine	Cys*	1.62	2.53	0.447
Aspartic acid	Asp	5.39	5.47	0.016	Thryptophan	Trp*	0.89	1.56	0.564



InterPro protein sequence analysis & classification

InterPro is an integrated database of predictive protein signatures used for the classification and automatic annotation of proteins and genomes. InterPro classifies sequences at superfamily, family and subfamily levels, predicting the occurrence of functional domains, repeats and important sites. InterPro adds in-depth annotation, including GO terms, to the protein signatures.

European Bioinformatics Institute - <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/>

The screenshot shows the InterProScan interface. At the top, there are tabs for Research, Training, Industry, About Us, Help, and Site Index. Below this is a navigation bar with links like User, Tools, Help, Performance Analysis, and InterProScan Sequence Search. The main content area has tabs for Summary Table, Tool Output, Visual Output, Submission Details, and Submit Another Job. A sub-header says "Download in SVS format". Below this, it shows "InterProScan (version: 4.8)" and "Sequence: SequinA_1". It displays a "Query Sequence" with a length of 250 and a "Description" section. The sequence is annotated with several domains, including "IPRS00007 Calcium-mediated lectin" and "IPRS02087 Uncharacterised protein family PxaJ/AbdA". At the bottom, there are icons for various domain databases: SMART, Pfam, PROSITE, SUPERFAMILY, SCOP, CATH, PRINTS, and PROSITE. A copyright notice from the European Bioinformatics Institute (2006-2012) is at the very bottom.

Proč potřebujeme predikci domén?

- Prohledávání sekvenčních databází bez predikce domén může být neúspěšné

- Automatická predikce struktury se zaměří jen na nejlépe „definovanou“ část

-

SCOP Structural Classification of Proteins (<http://scop.mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk/scop>)

The screenshot shows the SCOP homepage. At the top, there's a logo with four colored circles (blue, green, yellow, red) and a question mark icon. Below the logo, it says "Welcome to SCOP: Structural Classification of Proteins. 1.73 release (November 2007)". To the right is a decorative graphic of various protein structures. The main content area has sections for "44194 PDB Entries", "1 Literature Reference", "97171 Domains (excluding nucleic acids and theoretical models)", "Fold, superfamily, and families", "Statistics", "New fold superfamily families", and "List of obsolete entries and their replacements". There's also a "Authors" section listing Albery G., Marin, John-Marc Chaudoin, Antonia Andreeva, Dave Howorth, Loredana Lo Conte, Bartlett G. Alley, Steven E. Brenner, Tim J. P. Hubbard, and Cyrus Chothia, with a link to "scop@liverpool.ac.uk". A "References" section lists a paper by Marin et al. (1995). The "Recent changes" section links to a paper by Lo Conte L., Brenner S. E., Hubbard T. J.P., Chothia C., Marin A. (2002). The "SCOP database in 2002: refinements accommodate structural genomics" link leads to a PDF file. The "Andreeva A., Howorth D., Brenner S. E., Hubbard T. J.P., Chothia C., Marin A. G. (2004). SCOP database in 2004: refinements integrate structure and sequence family data" link leads to a PDF file. The "Andreeva A., Howorth D., Chaudoin J.-M., Brenner S. E., Hubbard T. J.P., Chothia C., Marin A. G. (2006). Data growth and its impact on the SCOP database: new developments" link leads to a PDF file. At the bottom, there are sections for "Access methods" (with links to "Enter scop at the top of the hierarchy", "Search using a keyword", "SCOP parallel files", "All SCOP releases and reclassified entry history", and "pre-SCOP - preview of the next release"), "SCOP domain sequences and pdb-style coordinate files (ASTRAL)", and a "Feedback" link.

The SCOP database, created by **manual inspection** and abetted by a battery of **automated methods**, aims to provide a detailed and comprehensive description of the structural and evolutionary relationships between all proteins whose structure is known. <http://scop.mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk/scop>

Family: Clear evolutionarily relationship

Proteins clustered together into families are clearly evolutionarily related.

Generally, this means that pairwise residue identities between the proteins are 30% and greater. However, in some cases similar functions and structures provide definitive evidence of common descent in the absence of high sequence identity; for example, many globins form a family though some members have sequence identities of only 15%.

Superfamily: Probable common evolutionary origin

Proteins that have low sequence identities, but whose structural and functional features suggest that a common evolutionary origin is probable are placed together in superfamilies. For example, actin, the ATPase domain of the heat shock protein, and hexokinase together form a superfamily.

Fold: Major structural organization

Proteins are defined as having a common fold if they have the same major secondary structures in the same arrangement and with the same topological connections. Different proteins with the same fold often have peripheral elements of secondary structure and turn regions that differ in size and conformation. Proteins placed together in the same fold category may not have a common evolutionary origin: the structural similarities could arise just from the physics and chemistry of proteins favoring certain packing arrangements and chain topologies.

CATH Protein Structure Classification ([http:// www.cathdb.info](http://www.cathdb.info))

CATH is a hierarchical classification of protein **domain** structures, which clusters proteins at four major levels: **Class (C)**, **Architecture (A)**, **Topology (T)** and **Homologous superfamily (H)**. The boundaries and assignments for each protein domain are determined using a combination of automated and manual procedures which include computational techniques, empirical and statistical evidence, literature review and expert analysis

Class (C), Architecture (A) - the overall shape of the domain structure as determined by the orientations of the secondary structures but ignores the connectivity between the secondary structures., **Topology (T)** - the same overall shape and connectivity of the secondary structures in the domain core **Homologous superfamily (H)** - share a common ancestor (Similarities are identified either by high sequence identity or structure comparison)

CATH Classification Browser
Main Classification Levels

Class 1: Mainly Alpha
Class 2: Mainly Beta
Class 3: Mixed Alpha-Beta
Class 4: Few Secondary Structures

Fold Databases

SCOP Structural Classification of Proteins (<http://scop.mrc-lmb.cam.ac.uk/scop>)
Dali/FSSP (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/dali/>)
CATH Protein Structure Classification (<http://www.cathdb.info>)

Structural Alignment Tools

Vast (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/VAST/vastsearch.html>)
CE (<http://cl.sdsc.edu/ce.html>)
DALI (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/dali>)

Fold Prediction

3D-PSSM and PHYRE Protein Fold Recognition (<http://www.sbg.bio.ic.ac.uk/~phyre/>)
CPHmodels homology modeling (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/CPHmodels/>)
Geno3D (http://geno3d-pbil.ibcp.fr/cgi-bin/geno3d_automat.pl?page=GENO3D/geno3d_home.html)
3D-JIGSAW (<http://www.bmm.icnet.uk/~3dijgsaw/>)
ESyPred3D (<http://www.fundp.ac.be/urbm/bioinfo/esypred3d>)

Fully Automatic Homology Modelling

Robetta full-chain protein structure prediction server (<http://robbetta.bakerlab.org/>)
Swiss-Model (<http://www.expasy.org/swissmod/SWISS-MODEL.html>)