

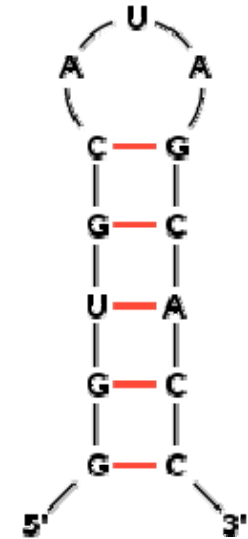
# Proteins, remote homologies, ...

Andrew Torda, ZBH

- What do we do in Bundesstrasse ?
  - numerical methods
    - simulations - proteins, RNA, evolution
    - design of molecules – RNA
    - structure prediction – RNA, proteins
    - MD simulations (DNA + protein)
- Today mostly proteins
  - bit of RNA

# RNA – design and structure

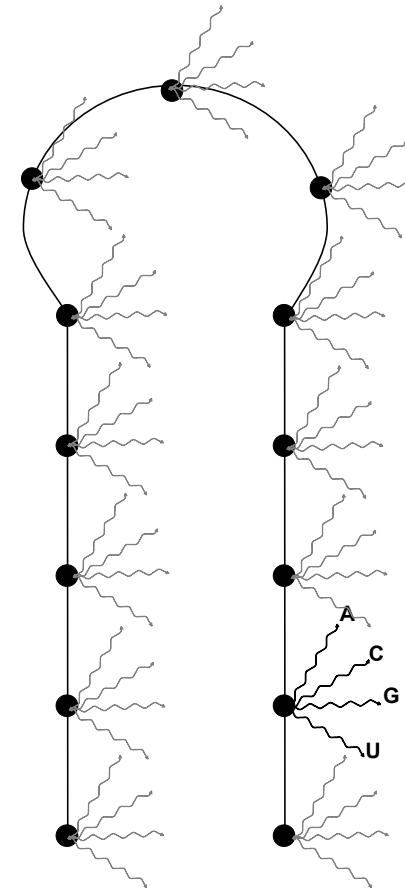
- Unusual spaces and dynamics
- Design molecules
  - useful structure (ribozyme, riboswitch, ...)
  - find a new sequence which preserves structure
- energy functions ? Literature conventions + tricks
- particles can be A, C, G, U
  - search space =  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \dots = 4^N$
  - discrete problem ? maybe not



# RNA design

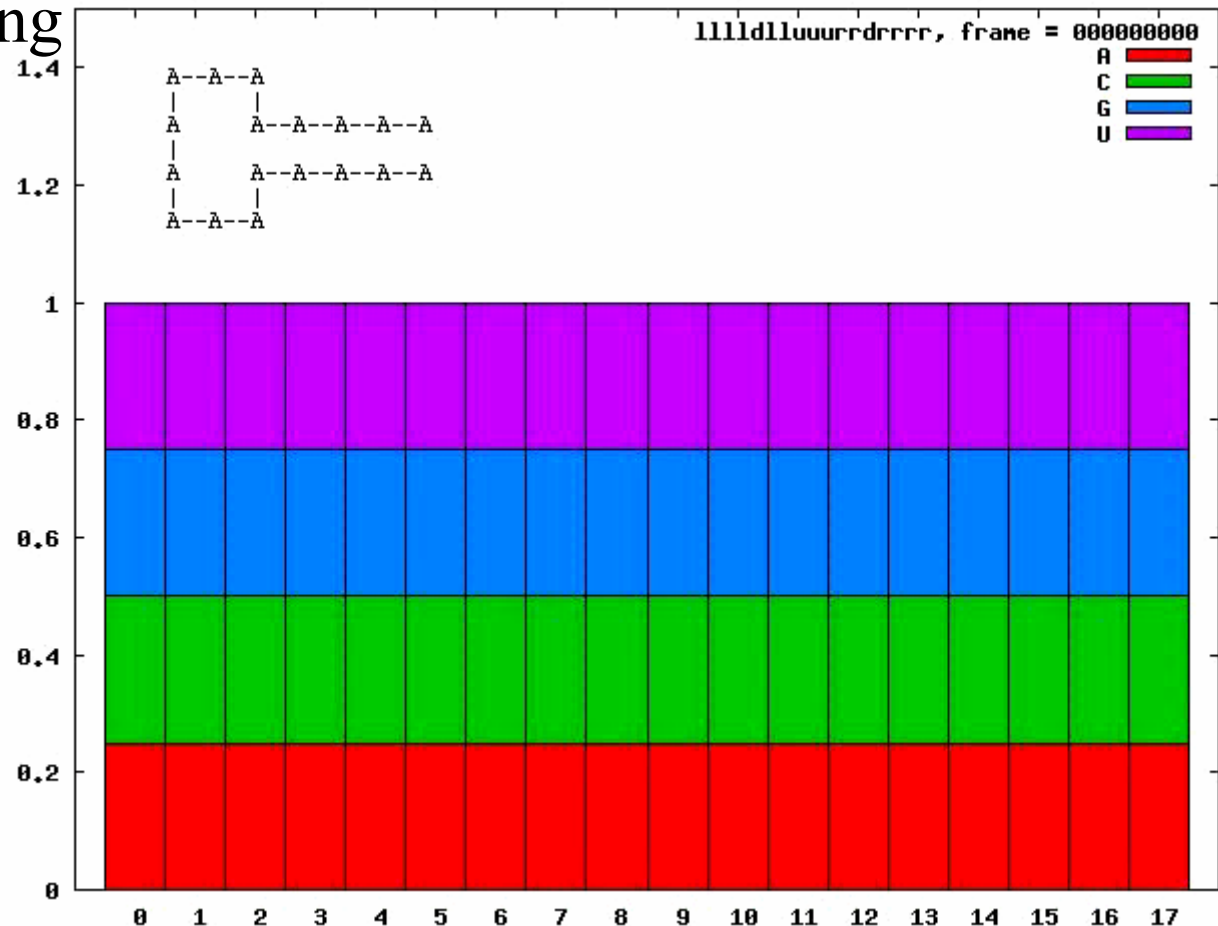
- particles can be of mixed types
- treat as coordinates
- dynamics in this space
- will it work ?

Stefan Bienert  
Marco Mathies



# Sequence Dynamics

- Classic Newtonian dynamics / fictitious space
- Energy functions
  - literature +
  - prevent mis-folding
- Toy system
- read out sequence at end
- real tests..
- proteins



# Proteins – prediction and similarities

- goals – structure predictions, similarities

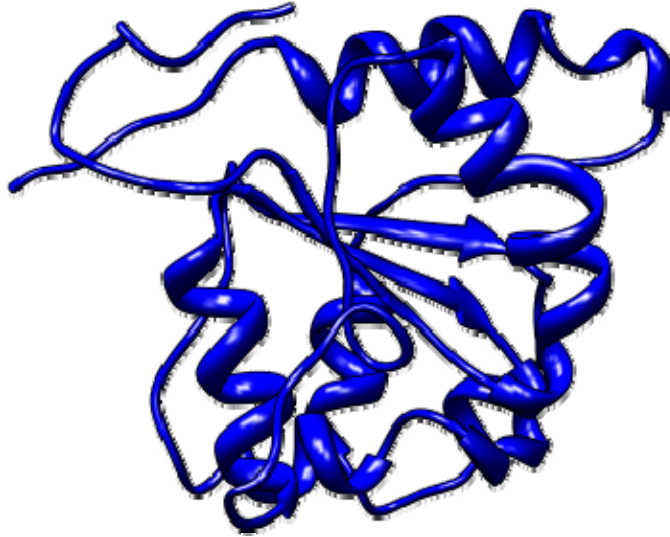
Similarities – what is my protein related to ?

- sequences
  - what function do I have ?
  - what structure do I have ?
- structures
  - able to find more remote similarities
  - hopeless running time (NP complete)
- sequence changes faster than structure

# Structure / sequence similarity

- TLR / toll-like receptors

1fyv



Gundolf Schenk  
Thomas Margraf

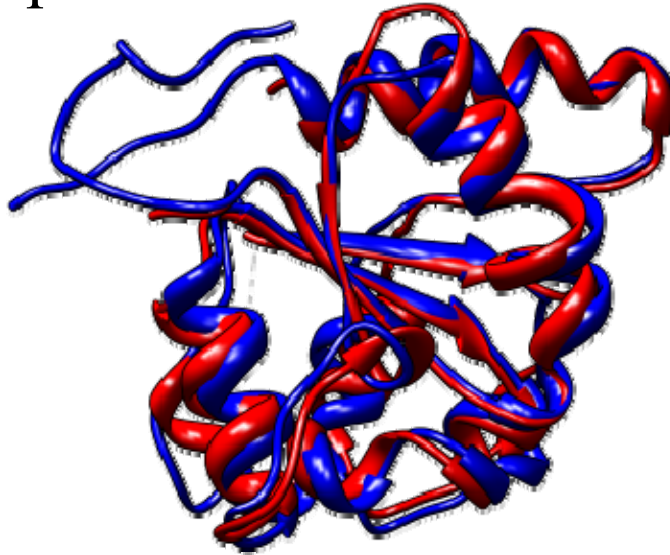
# Structure / sequence similarity

- TLR / toll-like receptors

48 % sequence id

1o77

another TLR



# Structure / sequence similarity

- TLR / toll-like receptors

6 % sequence id

2qxy

response regulator

T. Maritima





# Structure / sequence similarity

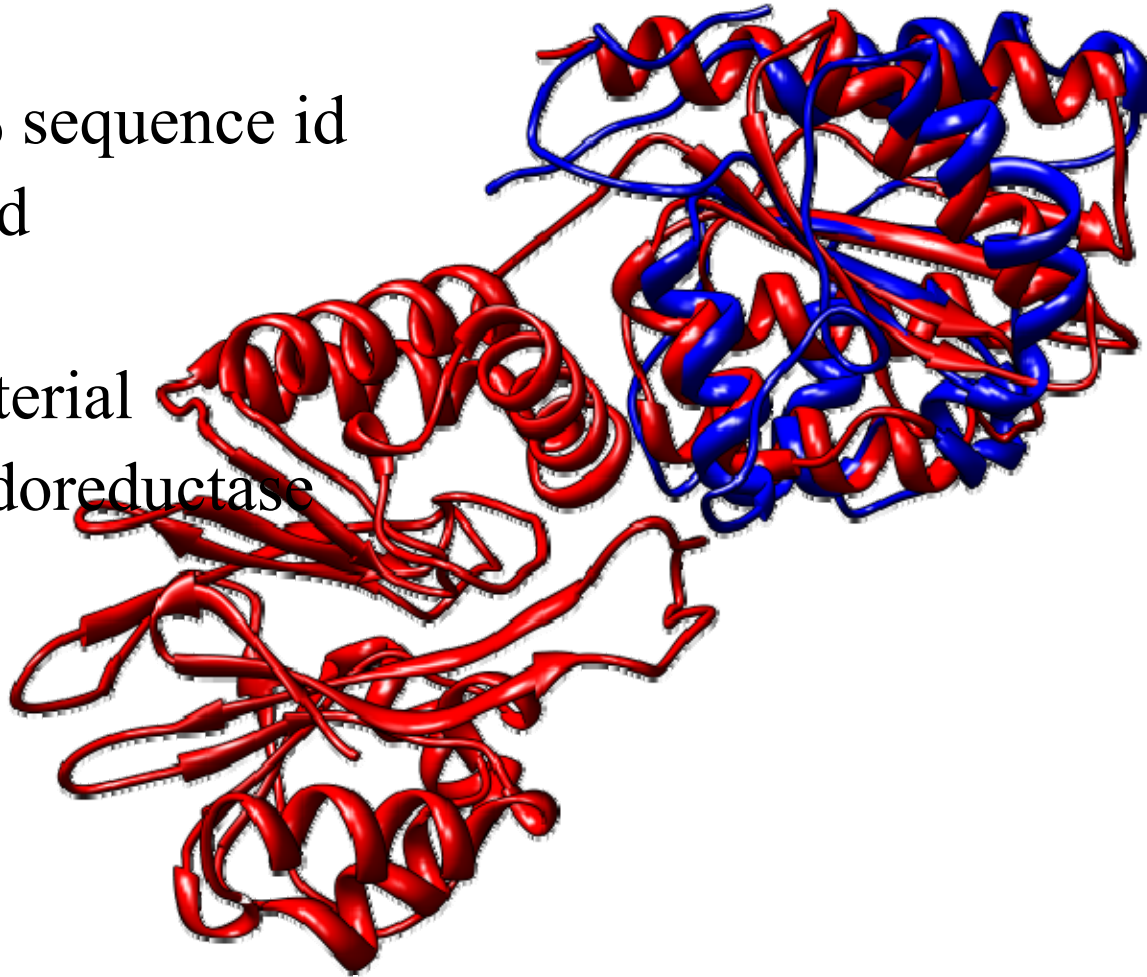
- TLR / toll-like receptors

9 % sequence id

1e5d

bacterial

oxidoreductase



# Structure / sequence similarity

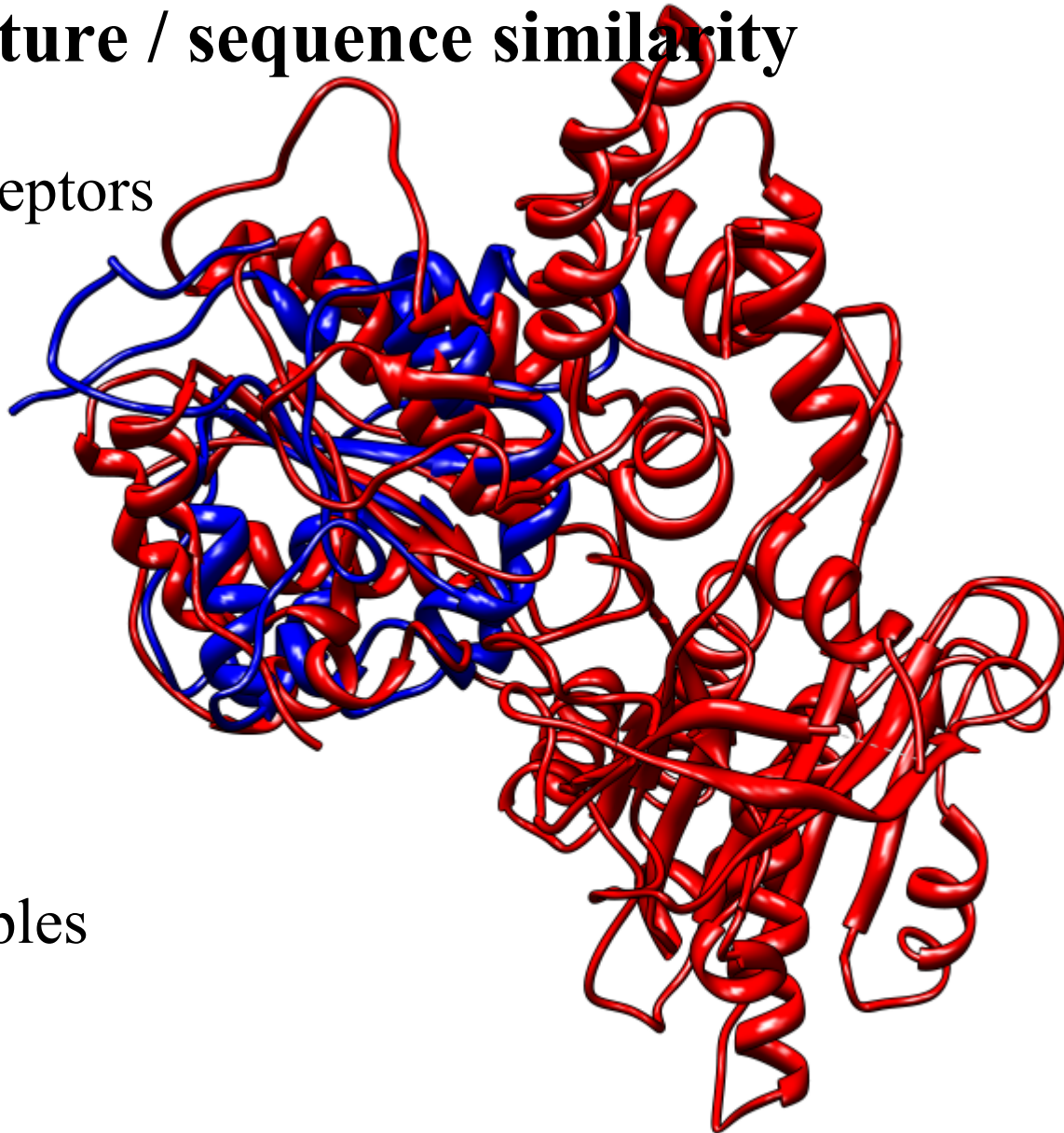
- TLR / toll-like receptors

7 % sequence id

1ja0

rat

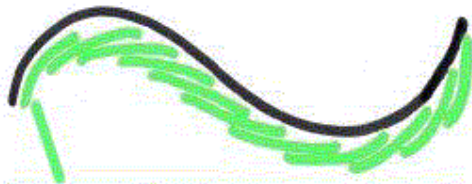
oxidoreductase



- 100's more examples
- how are they calculated ?

# Calculating alignments

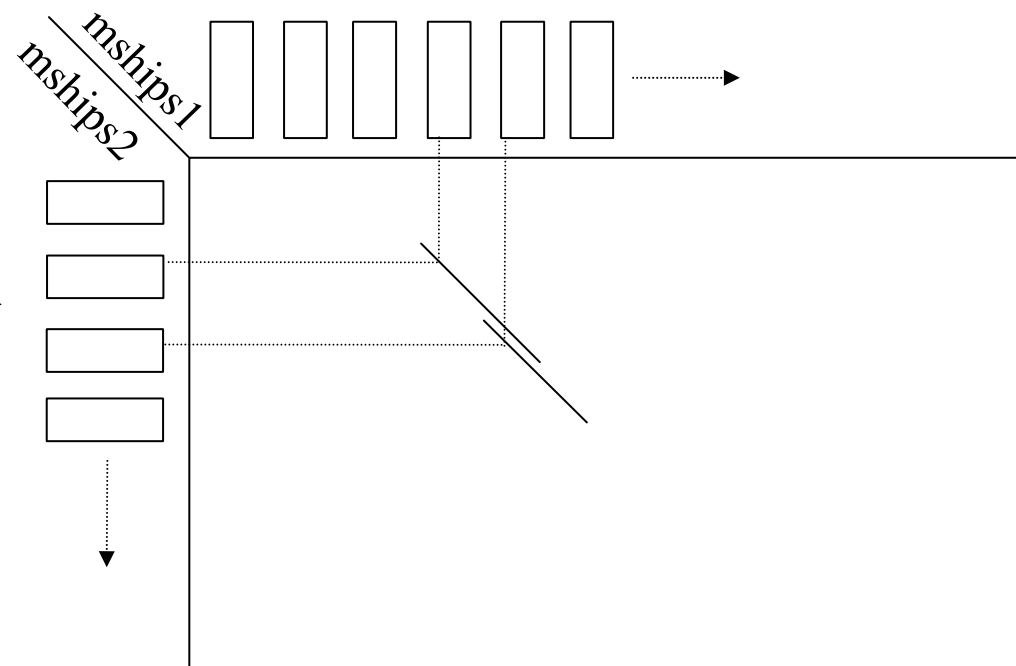
Martin Mosisch



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	N <sub>G</sub> +1
1	15	0	3	100	54	34	68	19	3	...	73
2	3	80	40	5	20	34	78	5	...	19	
3	50	50	50	64	34	35	20	58	...	34	
4	38	65	80	87	75	3	68	20	...	75	
5	47	80	34	34	34	68	67	40	...	34	
6	34	80	77	68	57	51	54	78	...	57	
7	96	45	34	22	80	93	22	3	...	53	
8	47	15	68	93	72	65	40	27	...	72	
9	123	83	1	22	83	76	96	88	...	90	
10	34	62	54	44	40	32	15	7	...	60	
11	47	22	63	12	1	5	40	68	...	38	
12	78	15	3	54	30	22	47	71	...	20	
13	5	20	40	38	53	83	100	93	...	53	
...	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
308	39	35	22	57	57	57	21	13	27	...	33

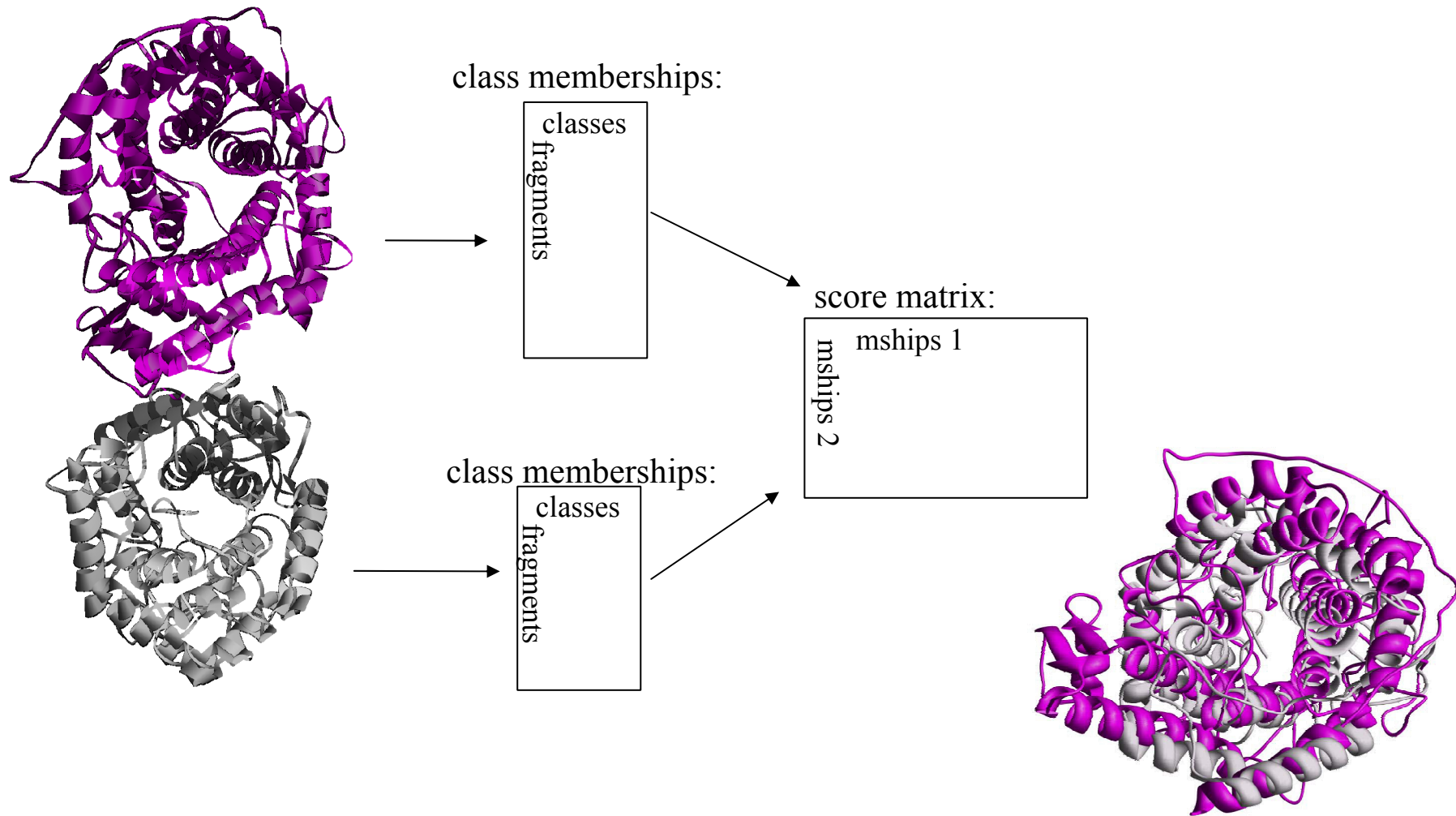


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	N <sub>G</sub> +1
1	15	0	3	100	54	34	68	19	3	...	73
2	3	80	40	5	20	34	78	5	...	19	
3	1	50	50	64	34	35	20	58	...	34	
4	22	98	65	80	87	75	3	68	20	...	75
5	3	47	80	34	34	34	68	67	40	...	34
6	38	34	80	77	68	57	51	54	78	...	57
7	1	96	45	34	22	80	93	22	3	...	53
8	22	47	15	64	93	72	65	40	27	...	72
9	54	123	83	1	22	83	76	96	88	...	90
10	12	34	62	54	44	40	32	15	7	...	60
11	38	47	22	63	12	1	5	40	68	...	38
12	83	78	15	3	54	30	22	47	71	...	20
13	0	5	20	40	38	53	83	100	93	...	53
...	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	!	
308	19	35	22	57	57	57	21	13	27	...	33



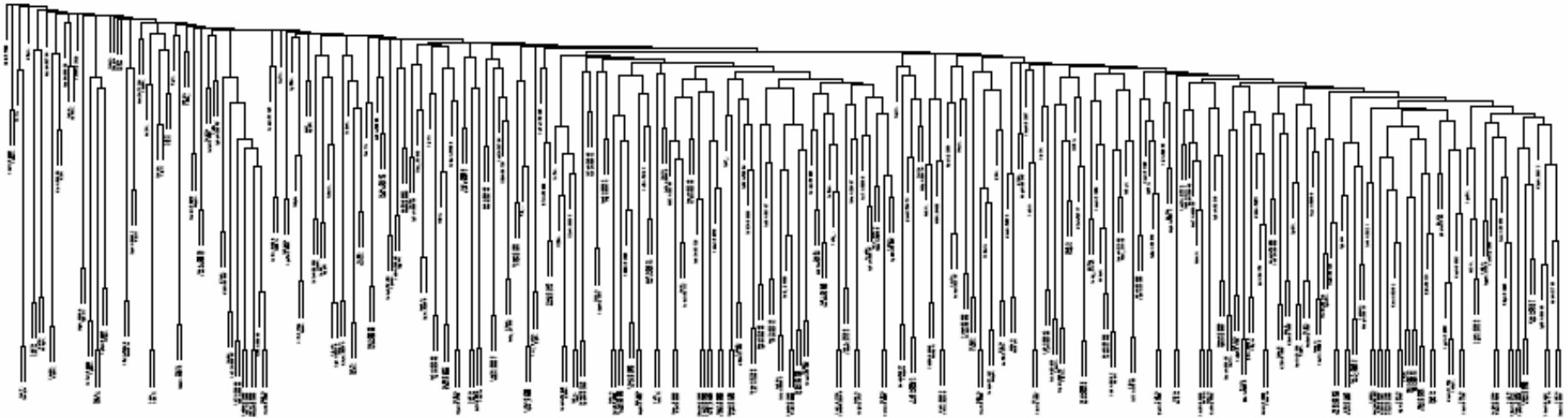
- coordinates to vectors of structure properties
- fill score matrix
- find best path

# Calculating alignments



- if one can do pairs of proteins swiftly..

# Structural Phylogeny

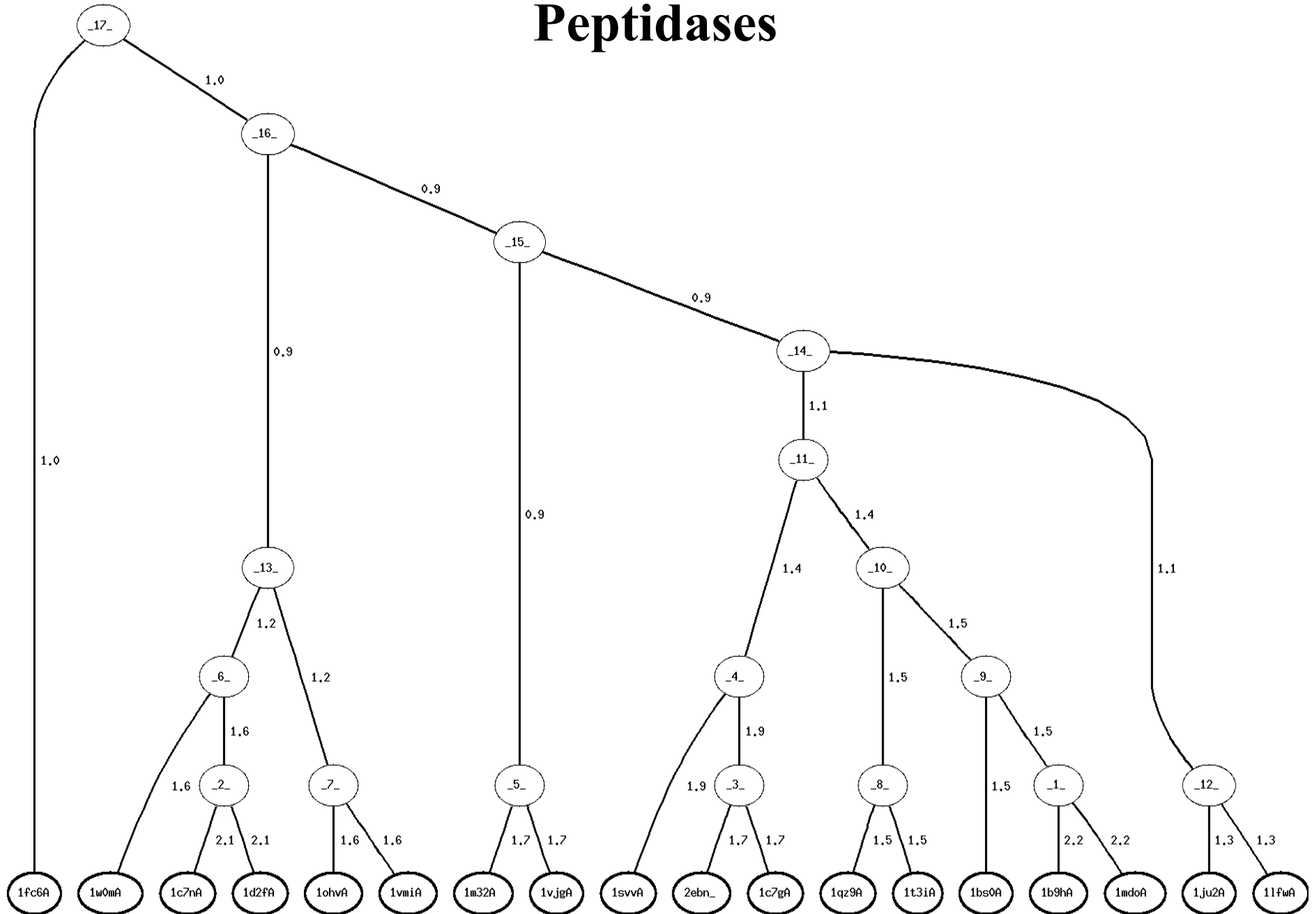


- a bigger alignment

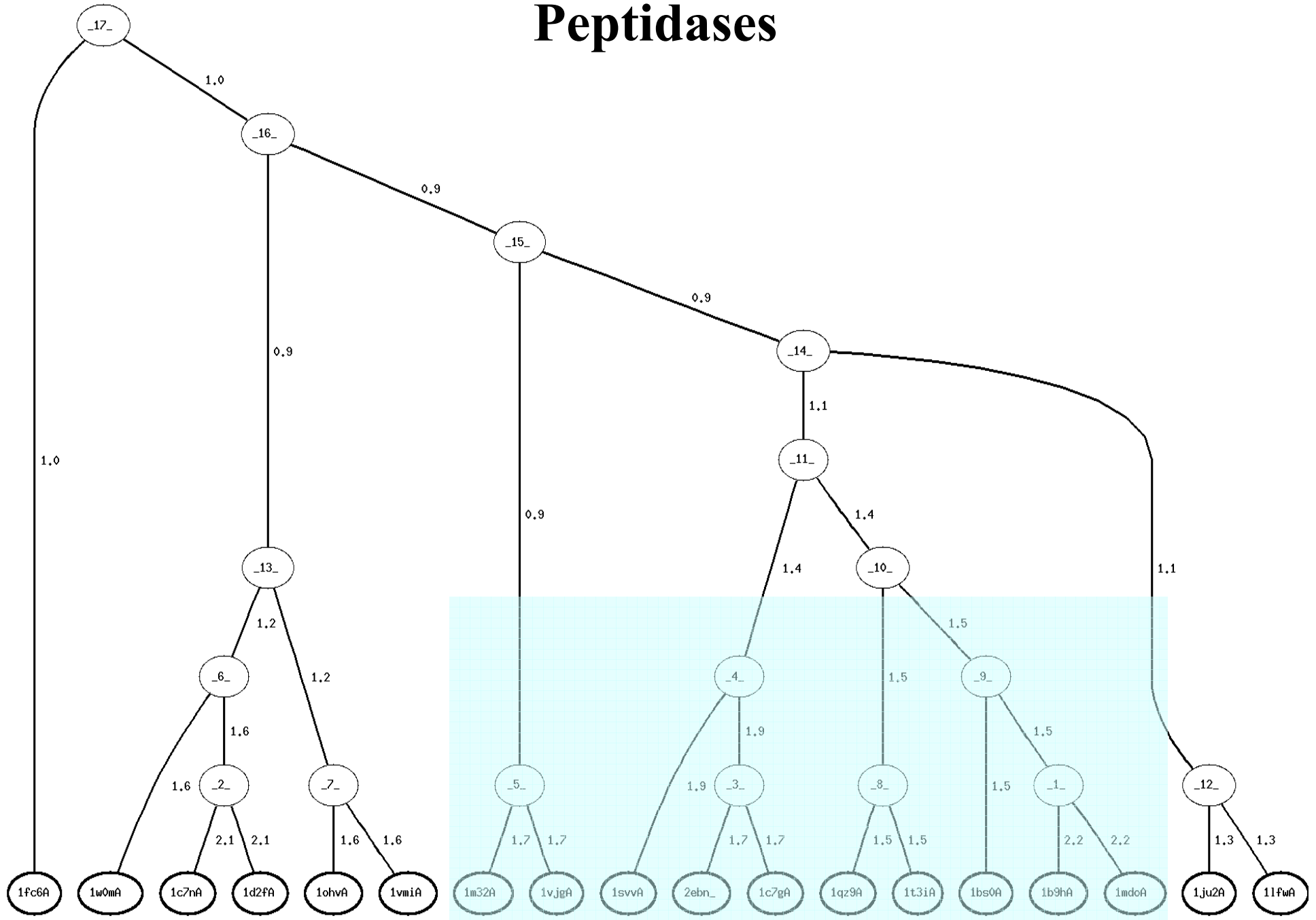
# Structural Phylogeny



# Peptidases

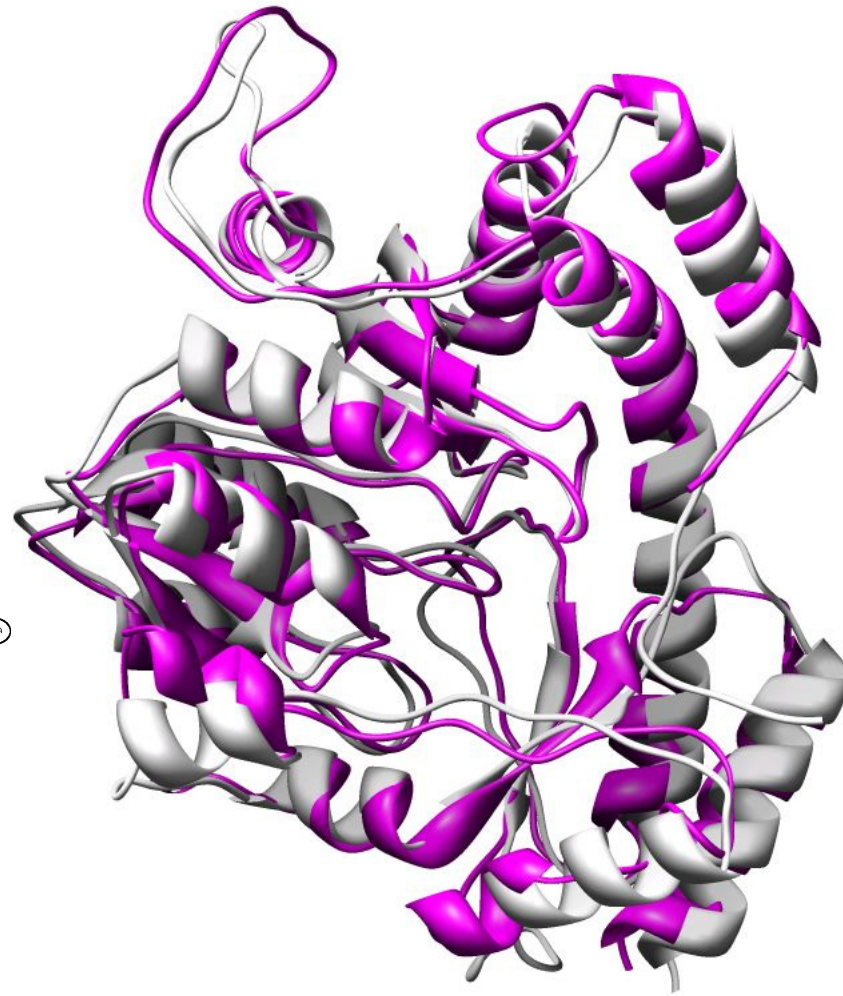
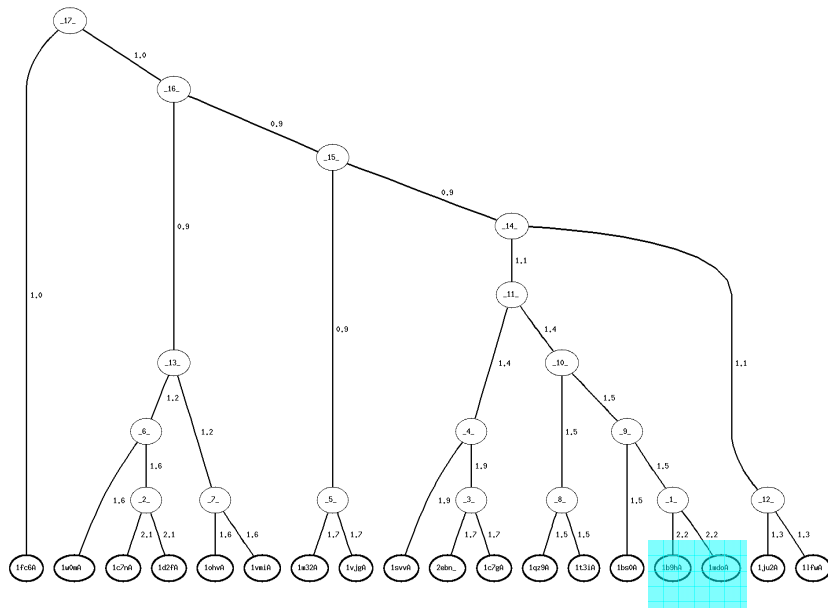


# Peptidases

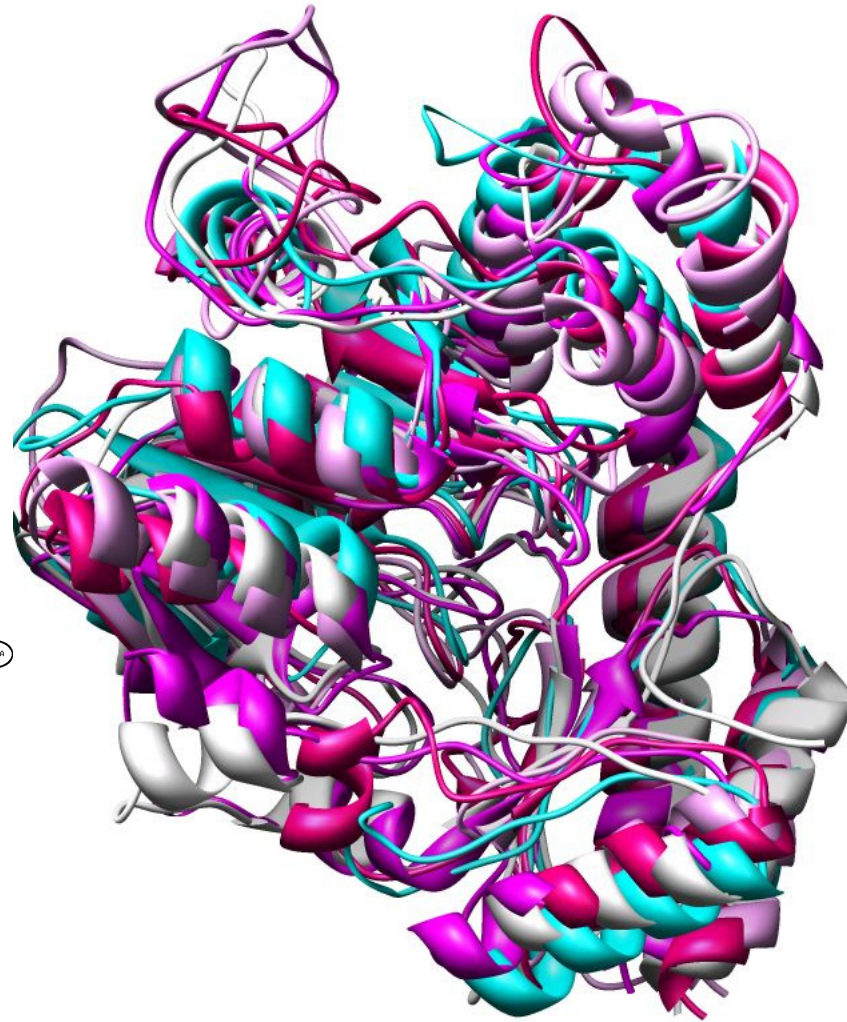
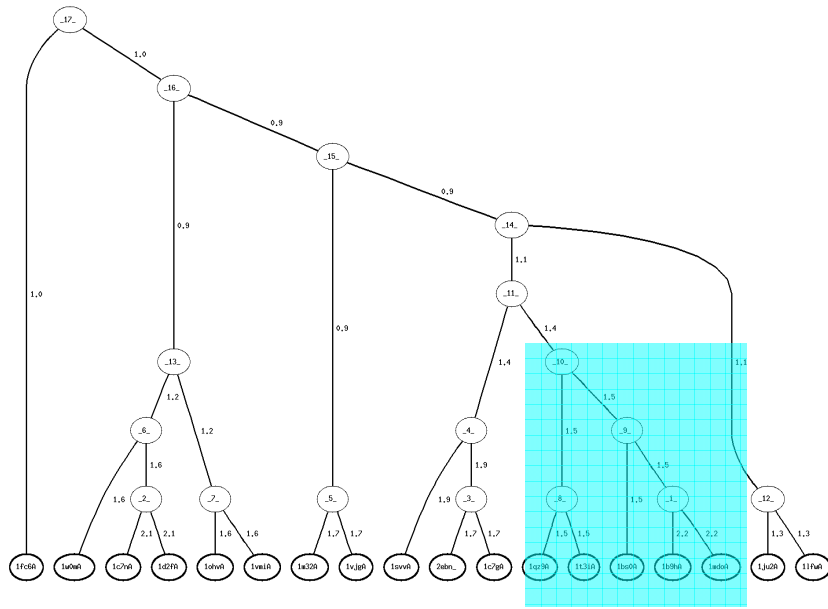




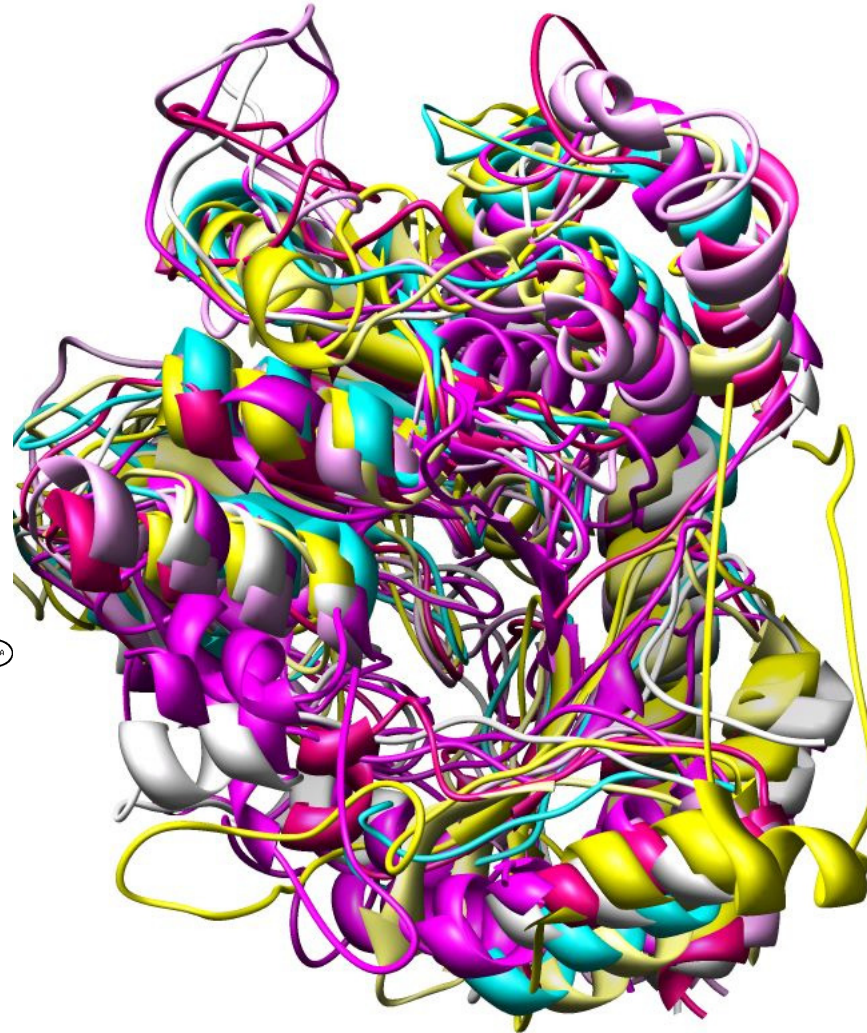
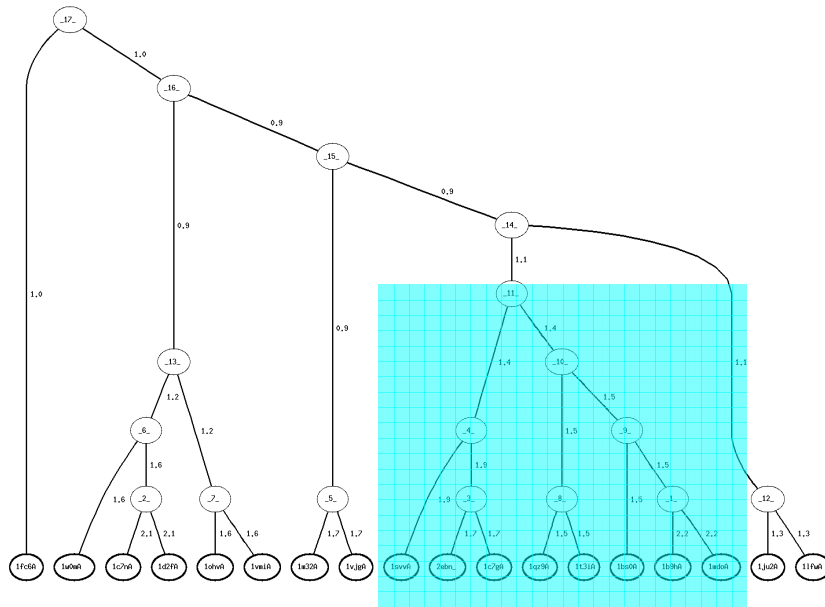
# Peptidases



# Peptidases

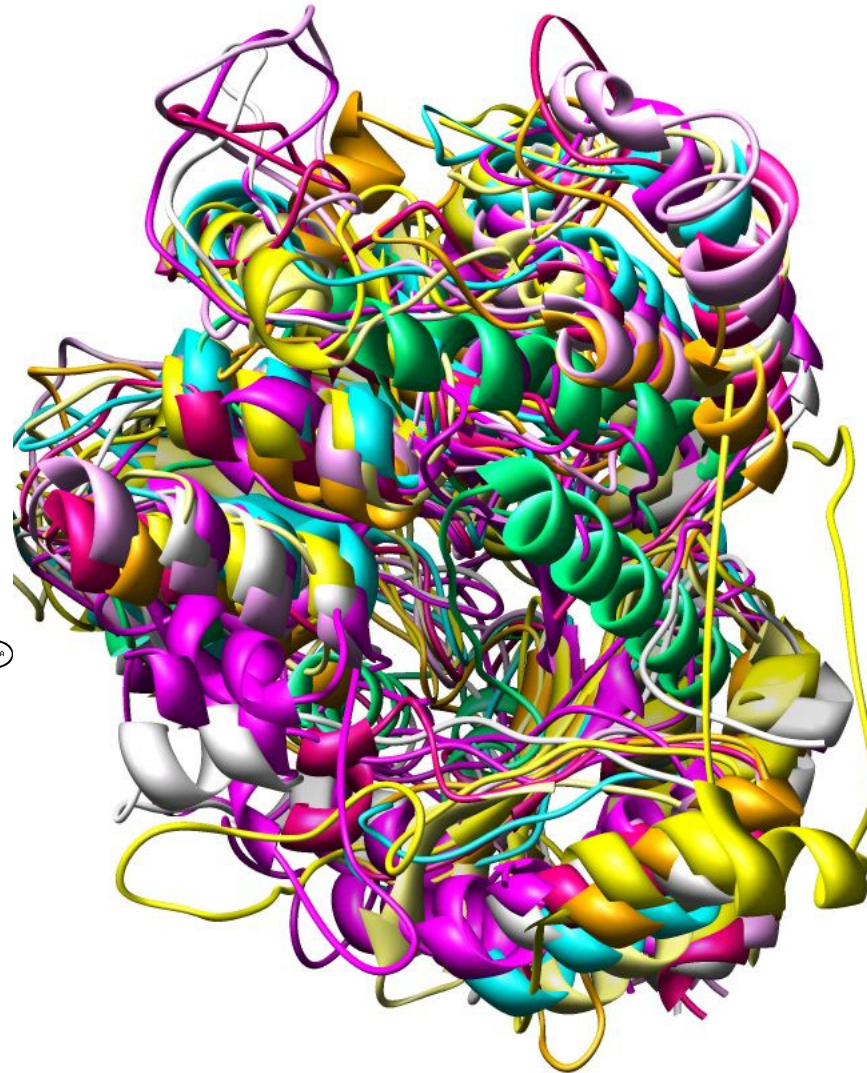
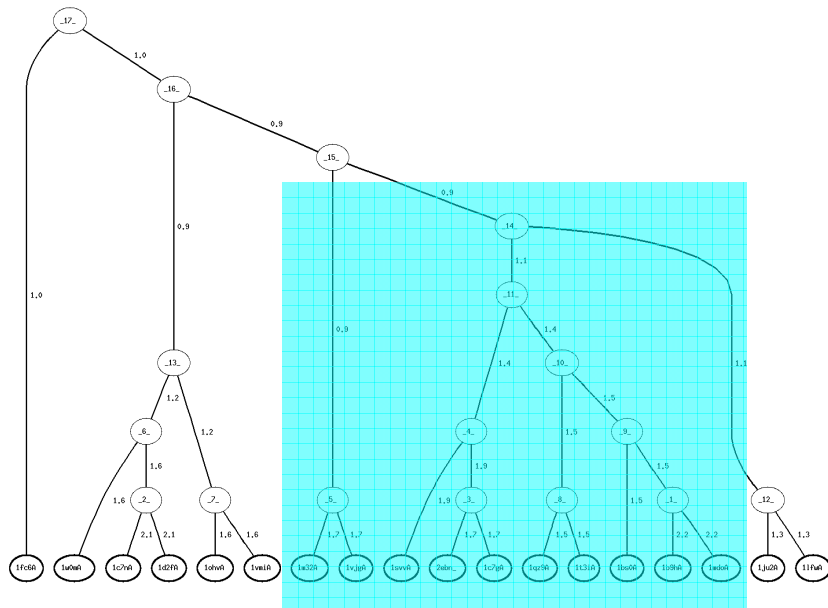


# Peptidases



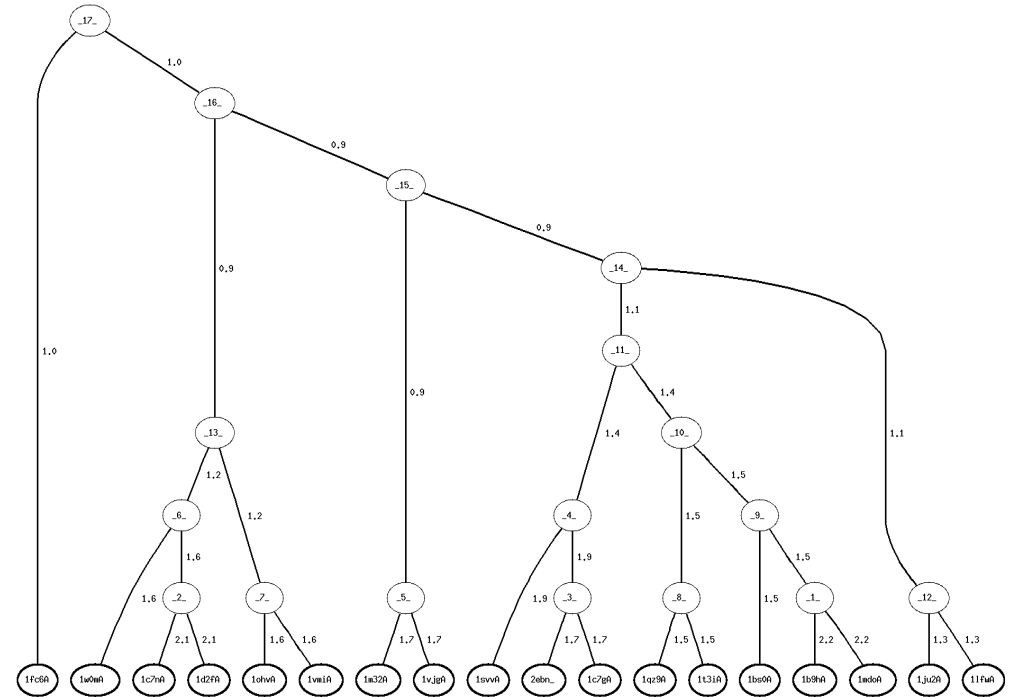
- includes TIM barrel

# Peptidases



# Methodology

- mostly classic phylogeny – some unique features
  - numerical approach
    - nodes are imaginary structures



- structure comparing ?

[cardigan.zbh.uni-hamburg.de/salami/](http://cardigan.zbh.uni-hamburg.de/salami/)

- who cares ?

# Kinases

Jörn Lenz



- kinases
  - structure based methods
  - accurate alignments
    - active / conserved residues
  - reliable classification
- needs structure ?
  - mostly
  - interplay of sequence and structure

1owwA	..TM.....N..DFSVH.....RIIGRCGFGEV..YG..CR	181
2srcA	..PP.....E..SLRLE.....VKLGQCCFGEV..WM..GT	202
1lp4A	WGEBQ....D..DYEVV.....RKVGRCKYSEV..FE..GI	51
1jklA	..VD.....D..YYDTG.....EELGSGQFAVV..KK..CR	30
1lufA	.....I.....VRDIGEGAFGR..VFOAR	33
1phkA	.....LGRGVSSVVRP..CI..HKP	26
1f3mC	..KK.....K..YTRFE.....KIGQASGTIVY..TAMDV	42
1cdkA	..KE.....D..FLKK.....WENPAQNTAHL..DQ..FE	37
1kwpA	..SG.....L..QIKK.....NATIDDYKVTS..QV..LG	26
1hpwA	..KD.....A..RYIDV.....RKLGNCHFSTV..WL..AK	33
1b6cB	..IA.....R..TIVLQ.....ESIGKCRFGEV..WR..GK	49
1gugA	..QE.....V..SYTDT.....KVICGCSFGVV..YQ..AK	39
1a06A	..FS.....E..VILAE.....DKRTQKLVAIK..CI..AK	44
1csnA	.....NVVGV..HYKVG.....R..RICEGSFGV..IF..EG	24
1hiwA	..PQP..RKK..RPEDF.....K..FGKILGEGS..FS..TV	26
1hckA	.....MEN..FQKVE.....K..IGECTYGVV..YK..AR	22
1ir3A	..VS.....REK..ITLLR.....ELGQCSFGMVV..EG..NA	35
1tkiA	..LY.....EKY..MIAED.....LGRGEFGIVHR..CV..ET	27
1ia8A	..PF..VEDWD..LVQTL.....GEGAYCEVQLA..VN..RV	29
1muoA	.....RPLGKGFKNVYLARE..KQ	27
1o6yA	.....EI.....LGFGGMSEVHLARDLR..LH	32
1jnkA	..VL.....KRYQN..LKP...IGSGAQGIVCAAYDAVL..DR	44
1m14A	..KE.....TEFKKIKVLGSGAFGTVYKCLWIPEGEK..VK	44
1gjoA	..DP.....KWEFFPRDK..LTLGKPLGEGCFGQVVMMAE..AV	35
1o61A	..TM.....N..DFDYL..KLLGKGTFGKIVLVREKA..TG	30

# Sequence versus structure

- close homology
  - use sequence – models, classification, function
  - easy
- remote homology
  - more speculative
  - needs structural information

# From classification to prediction

- previously
  - vectors of structural properties
- now
  - mix sequence and structure properties
- result
  - from known (sequence)
  - to unknown (structure)
- via known structures (threading)
  - [www.zbh.uni-hamburg.de/wurst/](http://www.zbh.uni-hamburg.de/wurst/)
- completely new (Monte Carlo like methods)

