

Protein Structure Analysis

Anolea
Verify3D
Procheck
WhatIf

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2015

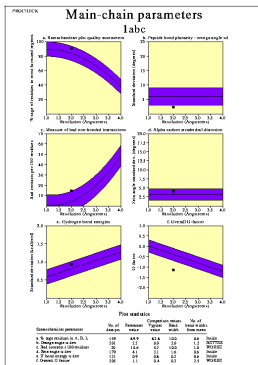
Bond lengths (Procheck)

Bond	Labeling	Value	sigma
C-N	C-NH1 (except Pro)	1.329	0.014
	C-N (Pro)	1.341	0.016
C-O	C-O	1.231	0.020
Alpha-C	CH1E-C (except Gly)	1.525	0.021
	CH2G*-C (Gly)	1.516	0.018
Alpha-Cbeta	CH1E-CH3E (Ala)	1.521	0.033
	CH1E-CH1E (Ile, Thr, Val)	1.540	0.027
	CH1E-CH2E (the rest)	1.530	0.020
N-Calpha	NH1-CH1E (except Gly, Pro)	1.458	0.019
	NH1-CH2G* (Gly)	1.451	0.016
	N-CH1E (Pro)	1.466	0.015

Bond angles (Procheck)

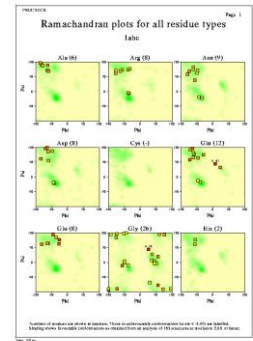
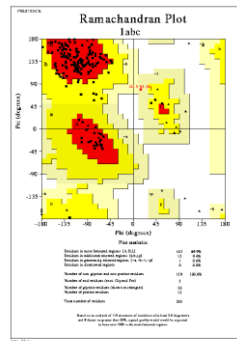
Angle	Labeling	Value	sigma
C-N-Calpha	C-NH1-CH1E (except Gly, Pro)	121.7	1.8
	C-NH1-CH2G* (Gly)	120.6	1.7
	C-N-CH1E (Pro)	122.6	5.0
Alpha-C-N	CH1E-C-NH1 (except Gly, Pro)	116.2	2.0
	CH2G*-C-NH1 (Gly)	116.4	2.1
	CH1E-C-N (Pro)	116.9	1.5
Alpha-C-O	CH1E-C-O (except Gly)	120.8	1.7
	CH2G*-C-O (Gly)	120.8	2.1

Procheck output

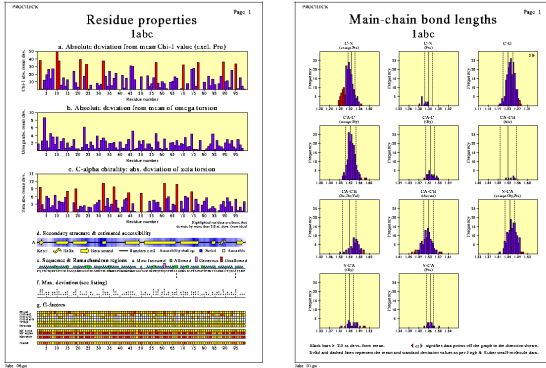


- a. Ramachandran plot quality - percentage of the protein's residues that are in the core regions of the Ramachandran plot.
- b. Peptide bond planarity - standard deviation of the protein structure's omega torsion angles.
- c. Bad non-bonded interactions - number of bad contacts per 100 residues.
- d. C α tetrahedral distortion - standard deviation of the ζ torsion angle (C α , N, C, and C β).
- e. Main-chain hydrogen bond energy - standard deviation of the hydrogen bond energies for main-chain hydrogen bonds.
- f. Overall G-factor - average of different G-factors for each residue in the structure.

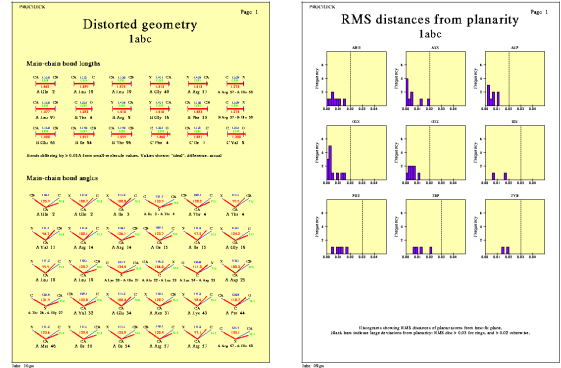
Procheck output



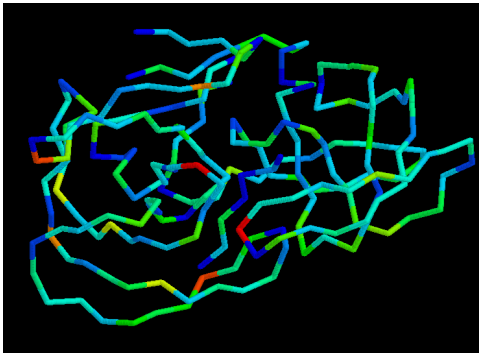
Procheck output



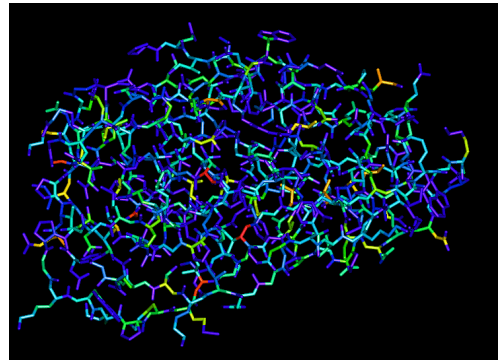
Procheck output



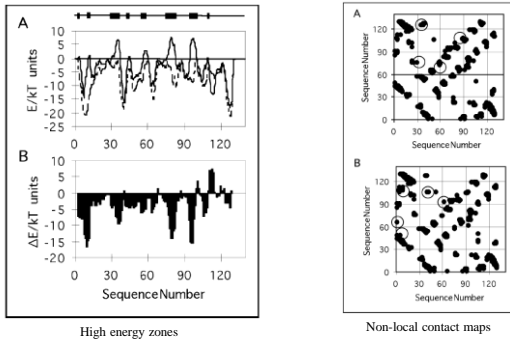
Procheck output - backbone G factors



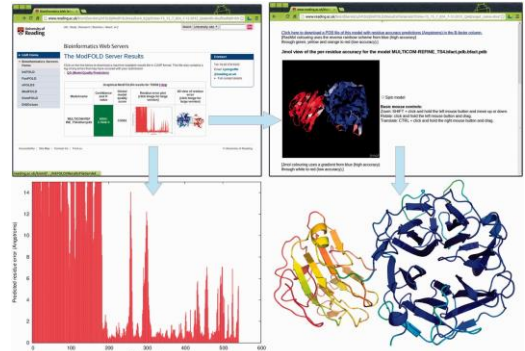
Procheck output - all atom G factors



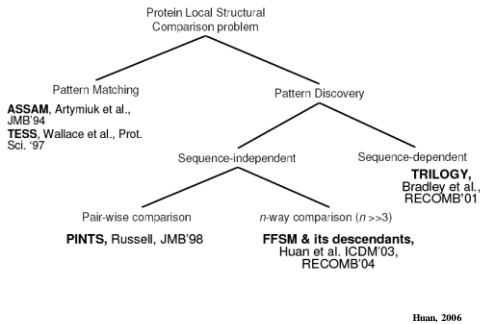
Anolea



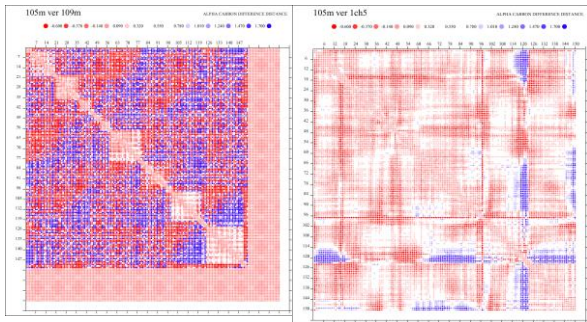
Model Quality Assessment



Local structure comparison algorithms



Difference Distance Matrix Plot (DDMP)



Geometric Hashing Reference frames

- Two points (basis pair) define a reference frame
- The coordinates of all points are computed in the reference frame (reference frame system)
- There will be pairs of points (from M and Q) with the same coordinates
- The number of such pairs depends on selection of reference frame and reference frame system resolution

Root mean square deviation

Coordinate based RMSD

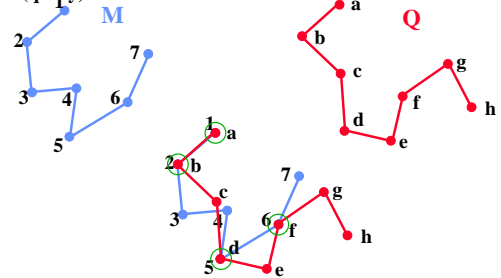
$$RMSd(A, B) = \min_T \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m (A_i - TB_i)^2}$$

Distance based RMSD

$$RMSd_D(A, B) = \frac{1}{m} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m (d_{ij}^A - d_{ij}^B)^2}$$

Geometric Hashing

Find common subsets, invariant under rotation and translation in two point sets M (model) and Q (query).



Finding the maximum coincidence set is an NP-hard problem

Geometric Hashing Algorithm

Preprocessing

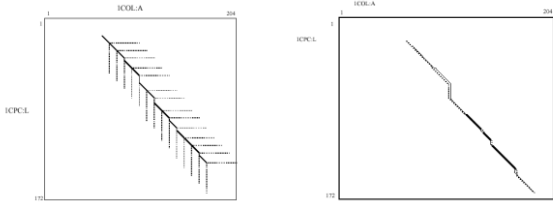
Hash table H is created. It has a bin for each cell in the frame systems. The coordinates of all points in each model frame system are calculated. If there is a point in the cell (p,q) in the frame system with basis (a_i, a_k), then (a_i, a_k) is placed in the bin H(p,q)

Recognition

A pair of points in the query is chosen as basis, and the coordinates of the other points are calculated. These coordinates are used as indices for H, and for each cell being indexed, a vote is given for the (model) basis pairs in the cell. The number of votes for a model basis pair is the number of coinciding points to the query (using the specified query basis pair)

Combinatorial Extension (CE) Algorithm

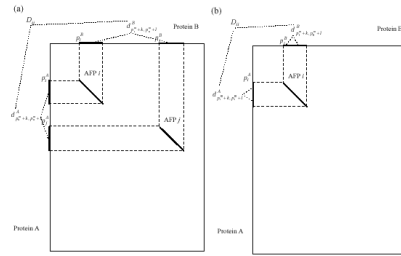
Structure alignment of phycocyanin (1CPC:L) to colicin A (1COL:A)



The solid line represents the optimal path built from AFPs. The dotted line represents the search area at every step of path extension.

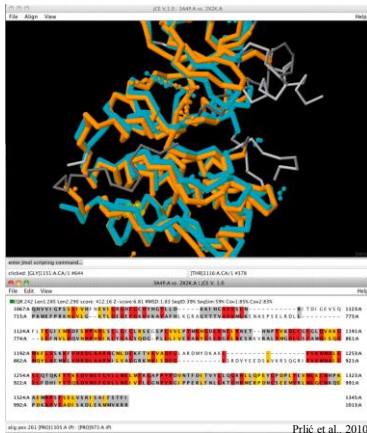
The thick solid line represents alignment overlap both before and after optimization.

Combinatorial Extension (CE) Algorithm



Calculation of distance

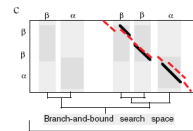
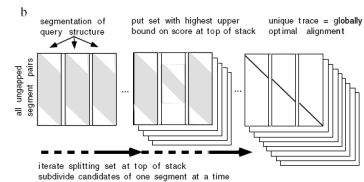
D_{ij} for two AFPs i and j from the path D_{ii} for single AFP i from the path.



jCE and jFATCAT tool at RCSB

Pairwise structure alignment and pre-calculated 3D structure comparisons for the entire PDB

DaliLight algorithm for protein structure comparison



Search space of Monte Carlo refinement

Holm and Park, 2000

Search for common substructures by clique detection

