



MASTER IN TECNOLOGIE BIOINFORMATICHE APPLICATE ALLA  
MEDICINA PERSONALIZZATA

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## Protein Sequence Analysis

# Extraction of Functional Features from Sequence Alignments

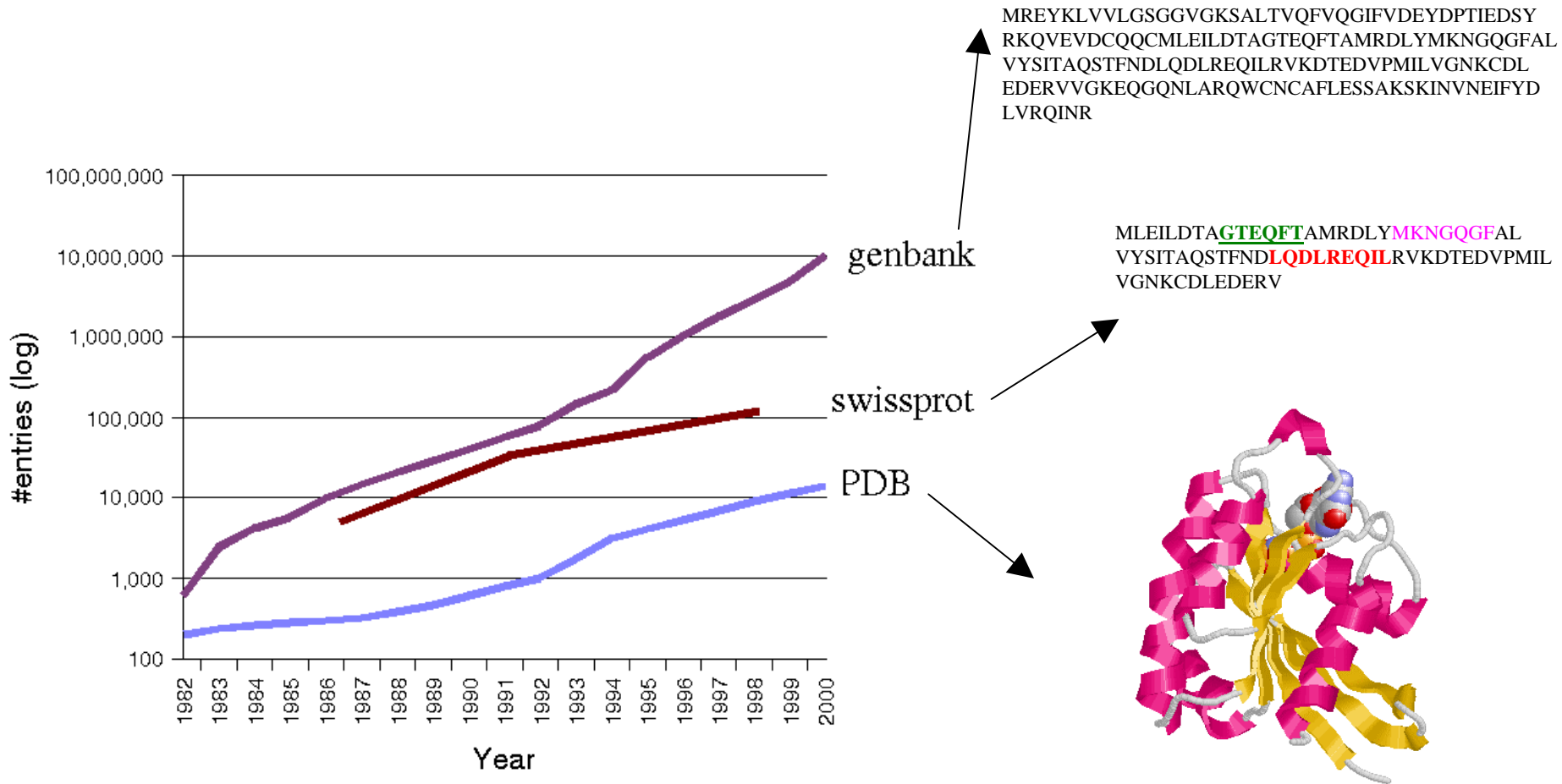
Florencio Pazos (CNB-CSIC)

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*Protein Design Group (CNB-CSIC)*  
*pazos@cnb.uam.es*

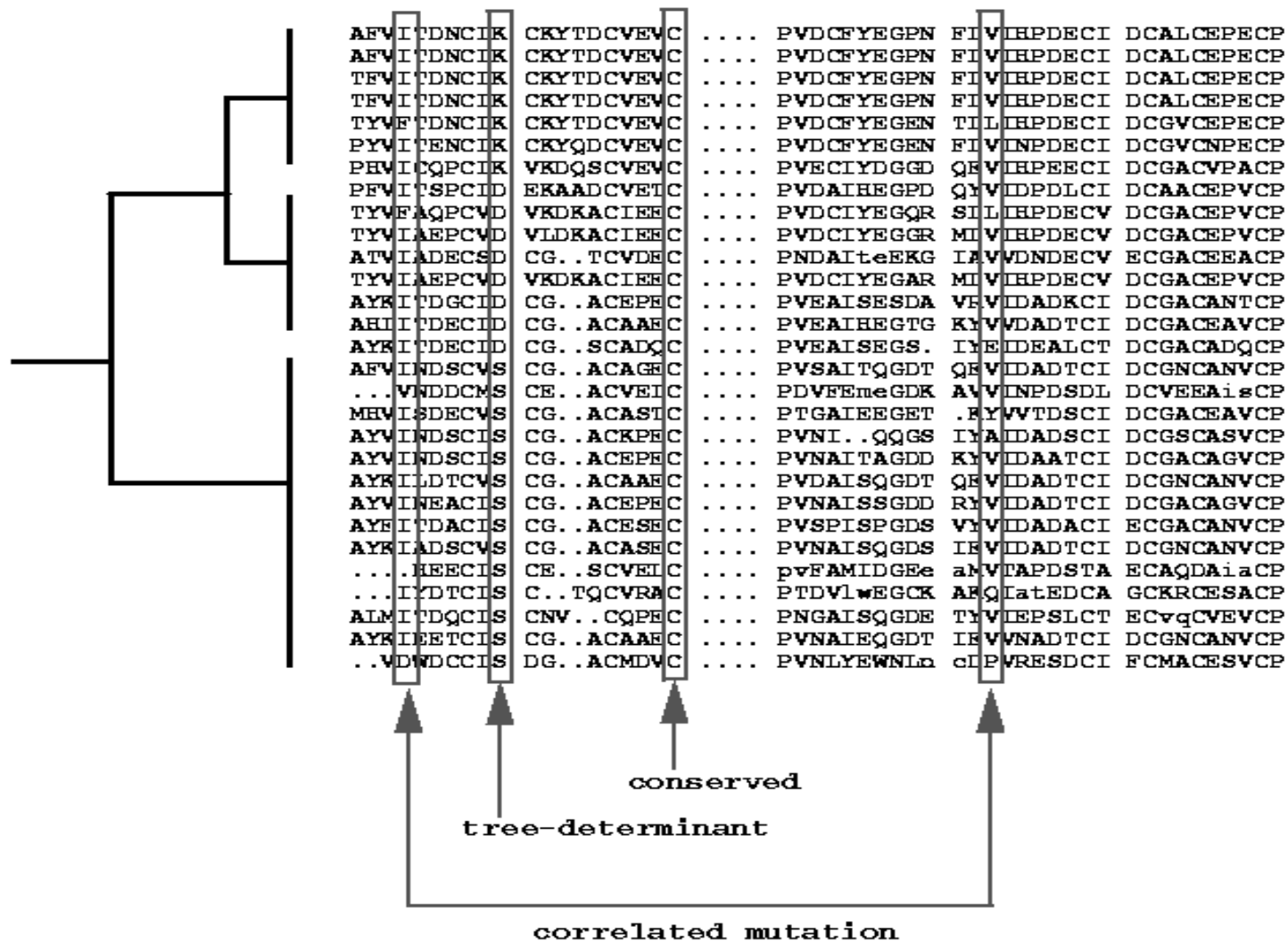


# Interpreting high-throughput data in functional terms



# Prediction of functional regions

## Sequence-based methods



Devos, D., Merino, E., Pazos, F. and Valencia, A. (2002) Multiple sequence alignments information in structure and function prediction. In IOS Press, *Artificial Intelligence and Heuristic Methods for Bioinformatics*, pp. 83-94.

Pazos, F. and Bang, J.-W. (2006) Computational Prediction of Functionally Important Regions in Proteins. *Current Bioinformatics*, **1**, 15-23.

# Prediction of interaction regions

## Residue propensities

Table II. Amino Acid Composition of Protein-Protein Interfaces

Residue	Number <sup>(a)</sup>			Area <sup>(B)</sup>			Propensities <sup>(C)</sup>		Lo Conte et al. <sup>(d)</sup>	Jones and Thornton <sup>(e)</sup>
	Interface	Core	Rim	Interface	Core	Rim	Core	Rim		
Al	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0				
Ala	3.9	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	-0.40	-0.26	-0.43	-0.17
Arg	6.4	5.9	7.0	10.1	10.1	9.9	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.27
Asn	5.9	5.4	6.4	5.7	5.4	6.4	-0.14	0.03	-0.12	0.12
Asp	6.6	5.4	8.0	5.1	4.5	6.6	-0.46	-0.07	-0.31	-0.38
Cys	3.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.00	0.62	0.76	0.43
Gln	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	-0.34	-0.36	-0.36	-0.11
Gl	6.5	4.6	8.6	6.0	4.4	10.0	-0.80	0.02	-0.47	-0.13
Gly	8.1	7.5	8.7	4.8	4.2	6.4	-0.08	0.35	0.02	-0.07
His	3.4	4.4	2.3	3.8	4.4	2.4	0.84	0.23	0.64	0.41
Ile	3.6	4.1	3.1	4.6	4.9	3.5	0.71	0.38	0.56	0.44
Leu	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.7	5.8	5.3	0.34	0.25	0.29	0.40
Lys	5.7	3.7	8.0	6.5	5.2	9.7	-0.82	-0.20	-0.57	-0.36
Met	2.0	2.6	1.4	3.2	3.7	2.0	1.13	0.51	0.98	0.66
Phe	3.5	5.1	1.7	4.1	5.5	1.1	1.01	-0.60	0.79	0.82
Pro	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.1	-0.38	-0.22	-0.25	-0.25
Ser	7.9	7.8	8.1	5.4	4.8	7.3	-0.56	-0.14	-0.42	-0.33
Thr	6.2	5.7	6.8	5.0	4.7	5.9	-0.44	-0.21	-0.35	-0.18
Trp	2.8	4.1	1.3	4.2	5.3	1.6	1.41	0.21	1.25	0.83
Tyr	6.8	8.1	5.4	9.4	10.9	5.3	1.22	0.50	1.04	0.66
Val	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.27

<sup>(a)</sup> Number-based compositions: percent of residues present in the 70 interfaces, their core, or their rim;

<sup>(B)</sup> Area-based compositions: percent contributed to the area of the 70 interfaces, their core, or their rim;

<sup>(C)</sup> the propensity for a residue to be part of the core or the rim is  $p_i = \ln(f_i/f_i^A)$ , where  $f_i$  is the area-based composition of the core or rim,  $f_i^A$ , the area-based composition of the protein accessible surface reported in Table 4 of Lo Conte et al [12];

<sup>(d)</sup> propensity for a residue to be part of a protein-protein interface derived from the area-based compositions reported in the same Table;

<sup>(e)</sup> area-based propensities reported in Table 2 of Jones & Thornton [9]

# Prediction of interaction regions

## Sequence-based methods

### *Conserved positions*

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<i>Family</i>	<i>Interface (front)</i>	<i>Interface (back)</i>	<i>Conservation (front)</i>	<i>Conservation (back)</i>
AP				
Enolase				
GST				
SOD				
SSI				
TIM				

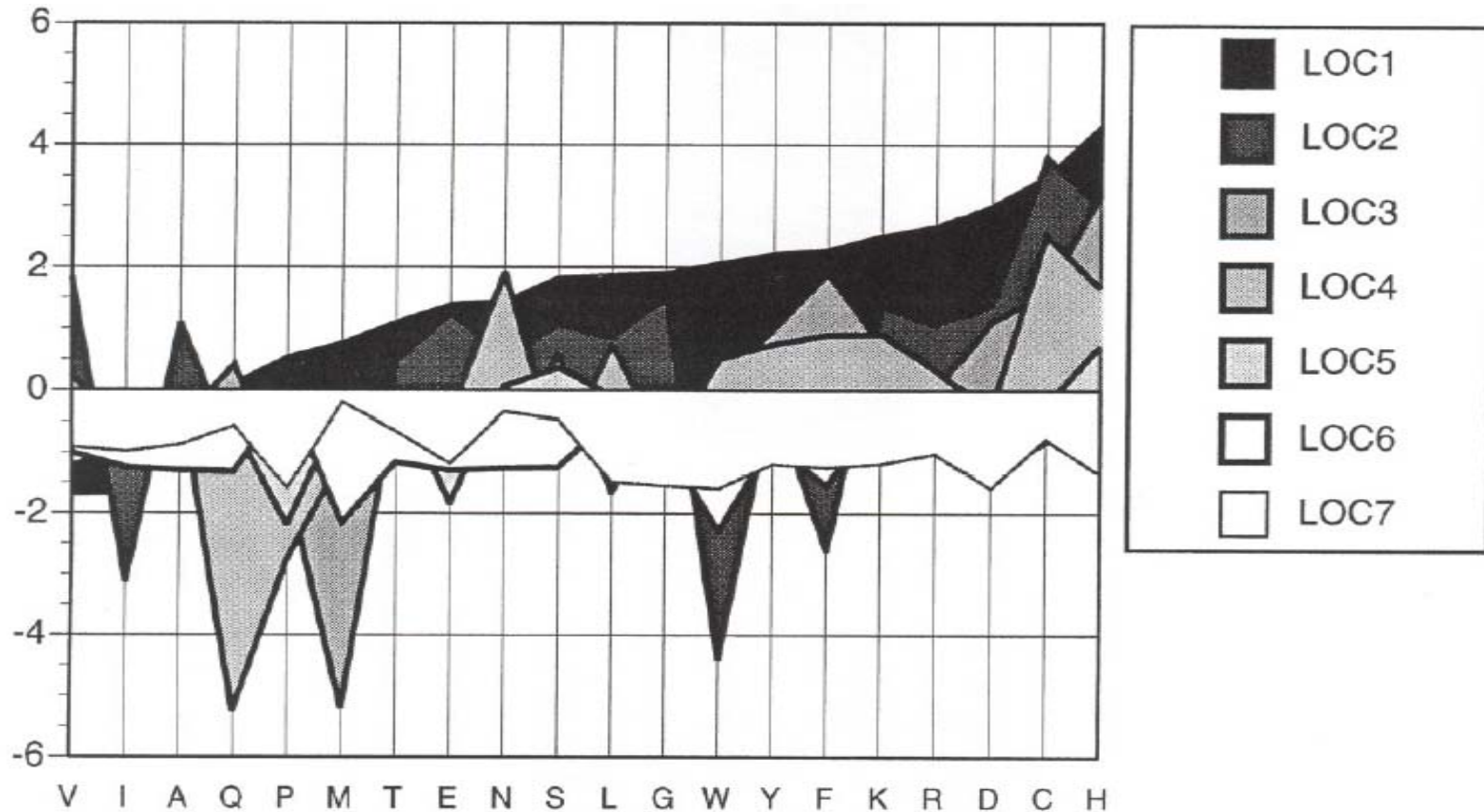
<i>Actual binding site</i>	<i>Residue designation</i>	<i>Interface</i>	<i>Residue conservation</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Interface</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Ligand-buried</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">●</span> Both</li> </ul>		

Valdar, W.S., Thornton, J.M.

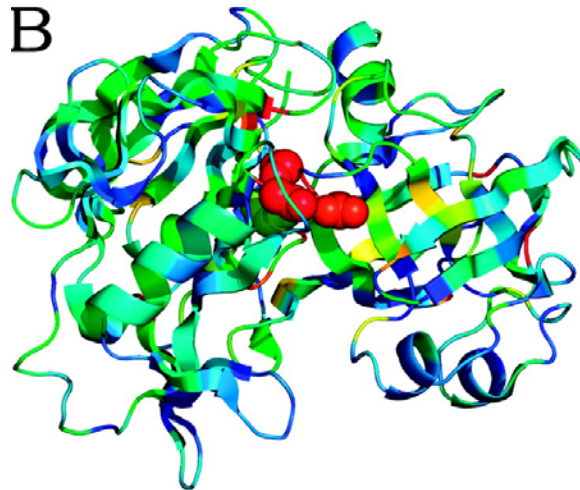
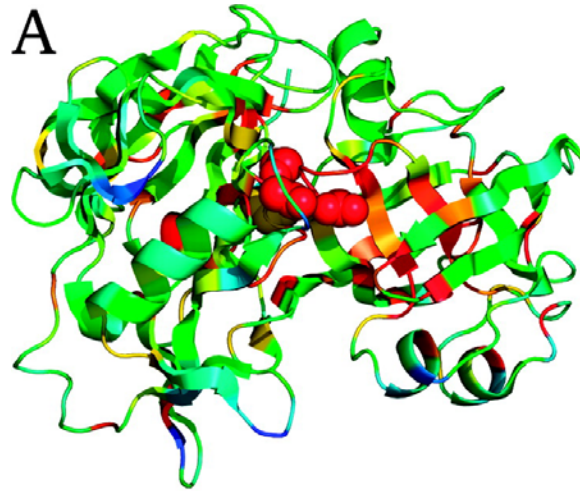
Protein-protein interfaces: analysis of amino acid conservation in homodimers.

*Proteins* 2001 **42**:108-124

Are conserved residues always functional?  
Are functional residues always conserved?

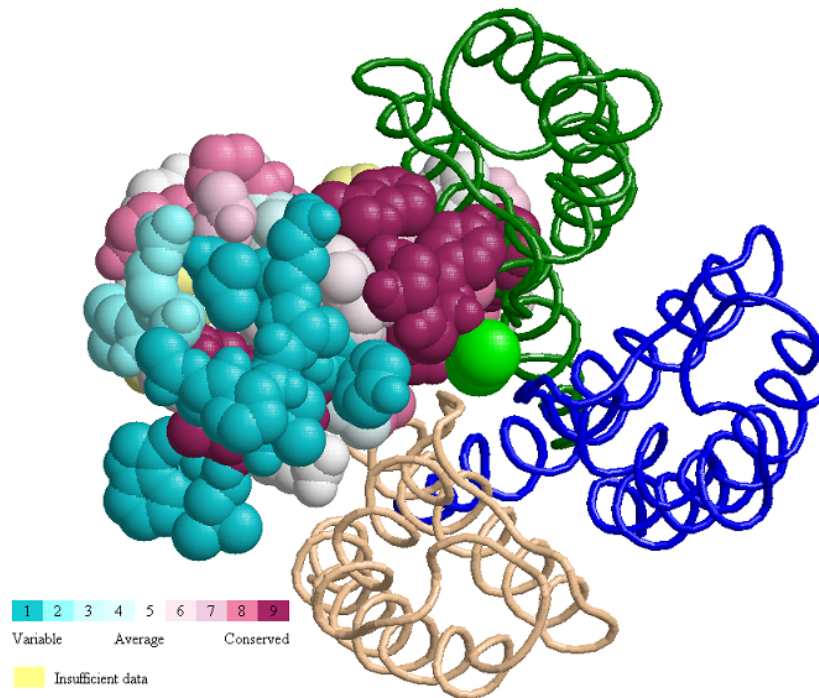


# Structural vs. Functional Conservation



# Conserved positions

(not trivial)



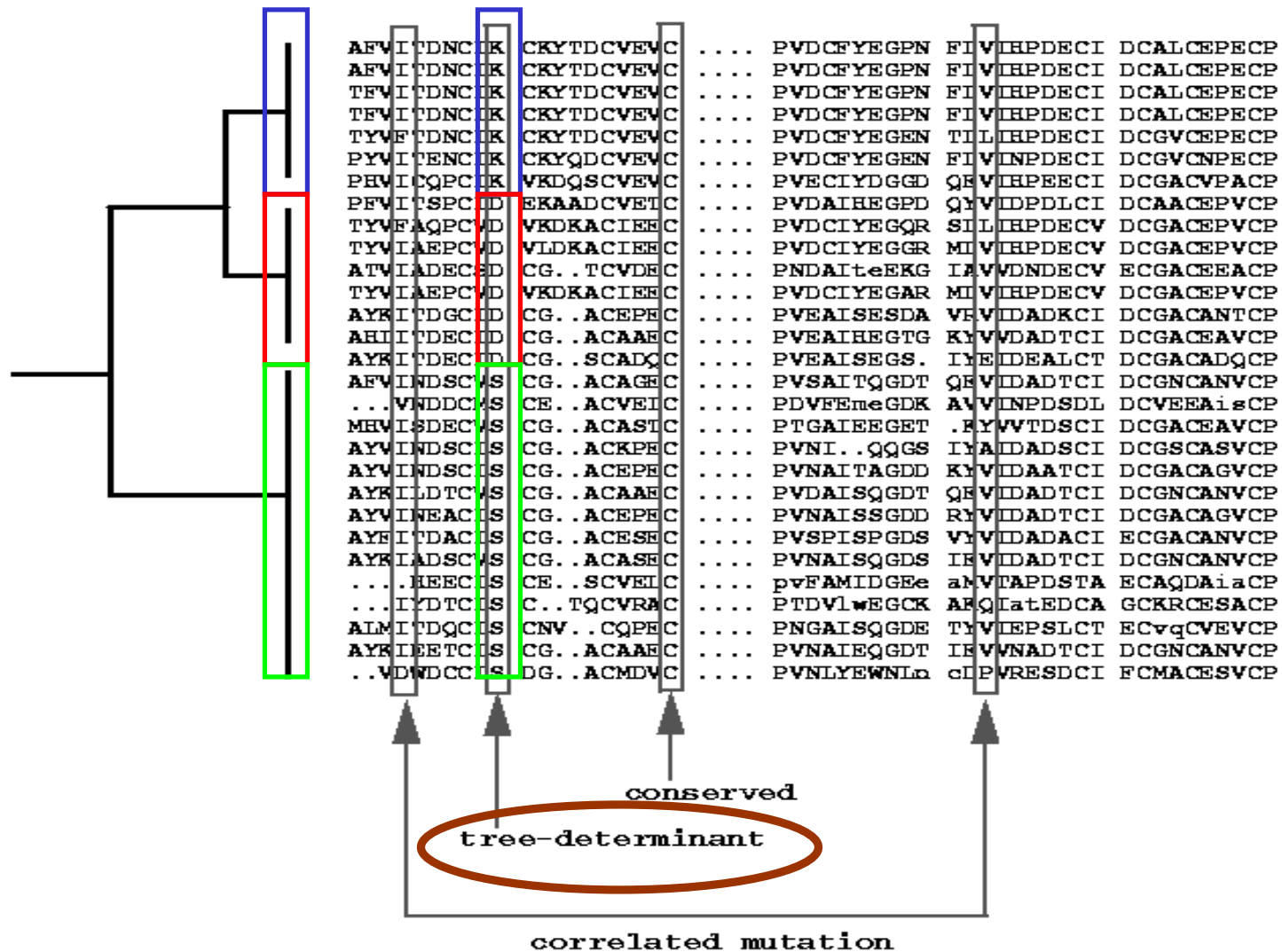
Valdar, W.S. (2002) Scoring residue conservation. *Proteins*, **48**, 227-241.

Pupko, T., Bell, R.E., Mayrose, I., Glaser, F. and Ben-Tal, N. (2002) Rate4Site: an algorithmic tool for the identification of functional regions in proteins by surface mapping of evolutionary determinants within their homologues. *Bioinformatics*, **18**, S71-S77.

Berezin, C., Glaser, F., Rosenberg, J., Paz, I., Pupko, T., Fariselli, P., Casadio, R. and Ben-Tal, N. (2004) ConSeq: the identification of functionally and structurally important residues in protein sequences. *Bioinformatics*, **20**, 1322-1324.

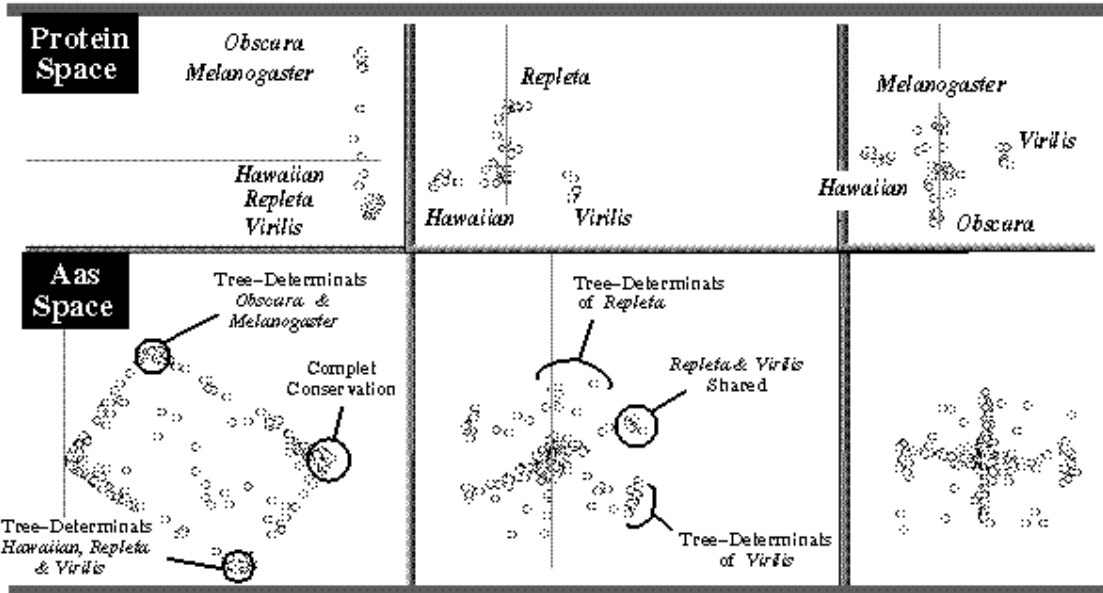
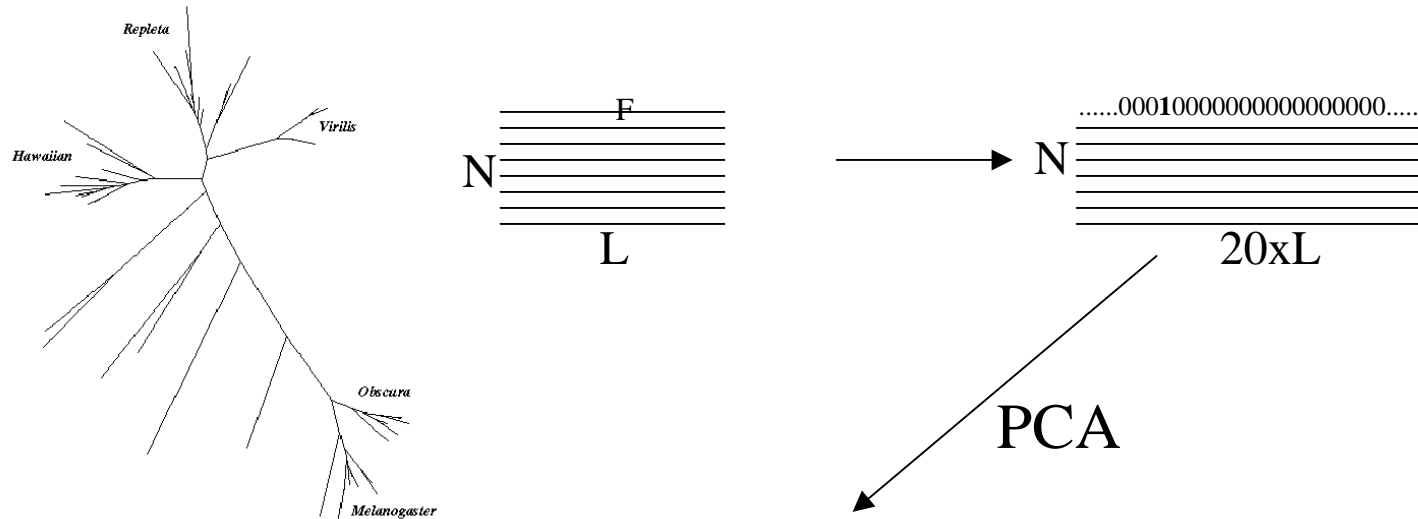


# Family-dependent conservation (“tree-determinants”)



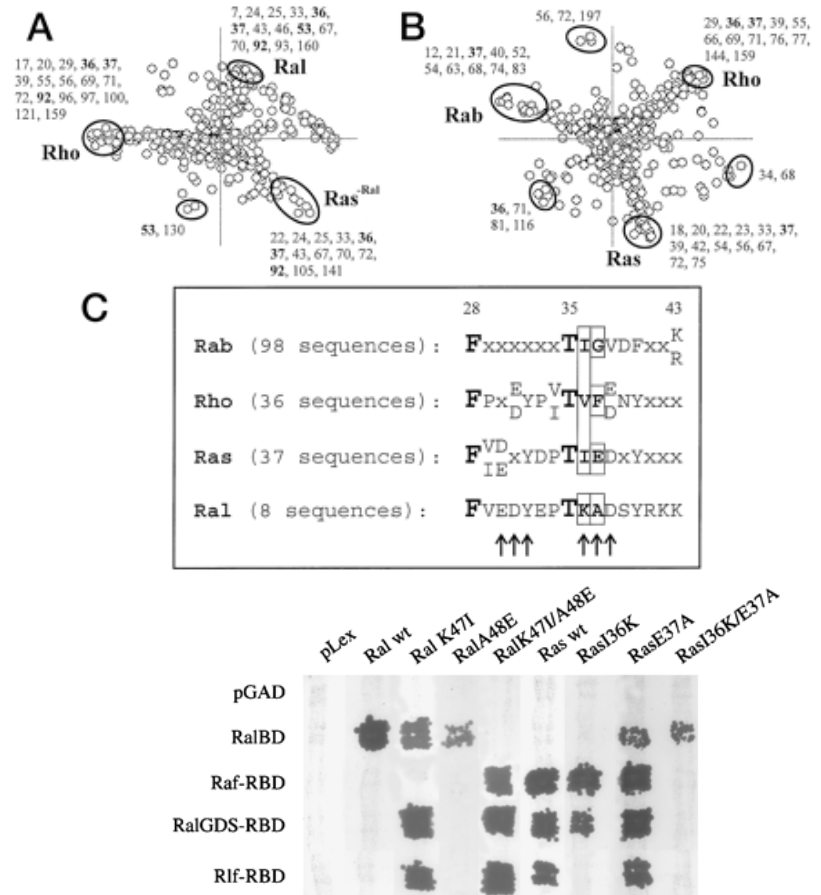
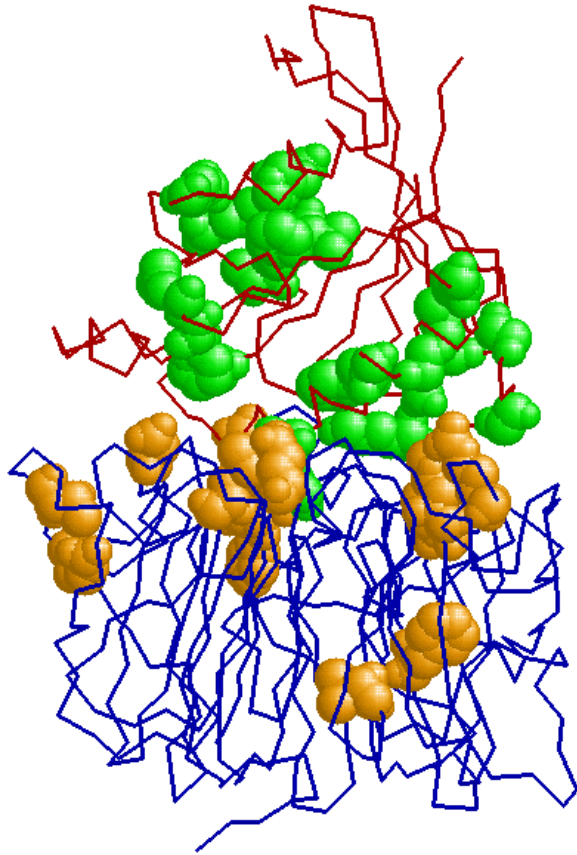
# Family-dependent conservation (“tree-determinants”)

## SequenceSpace



# Prediction of interaction regions. Sequence-based methods

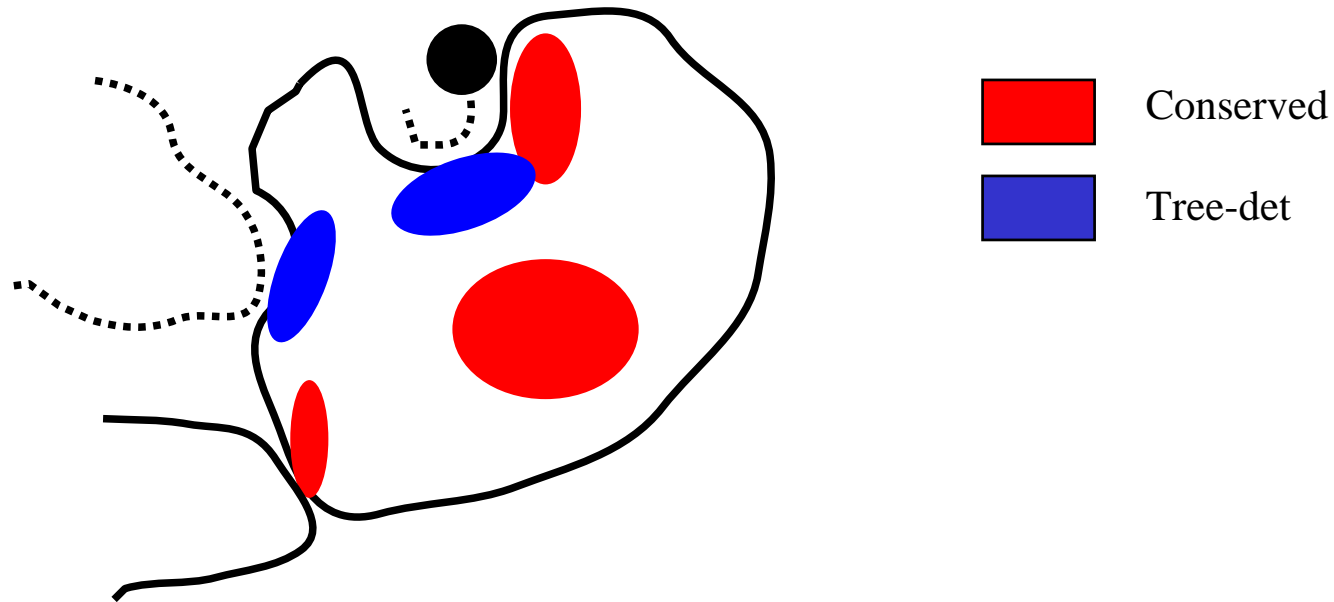
## Tree-determinants SequenceSpace



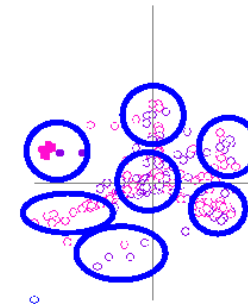
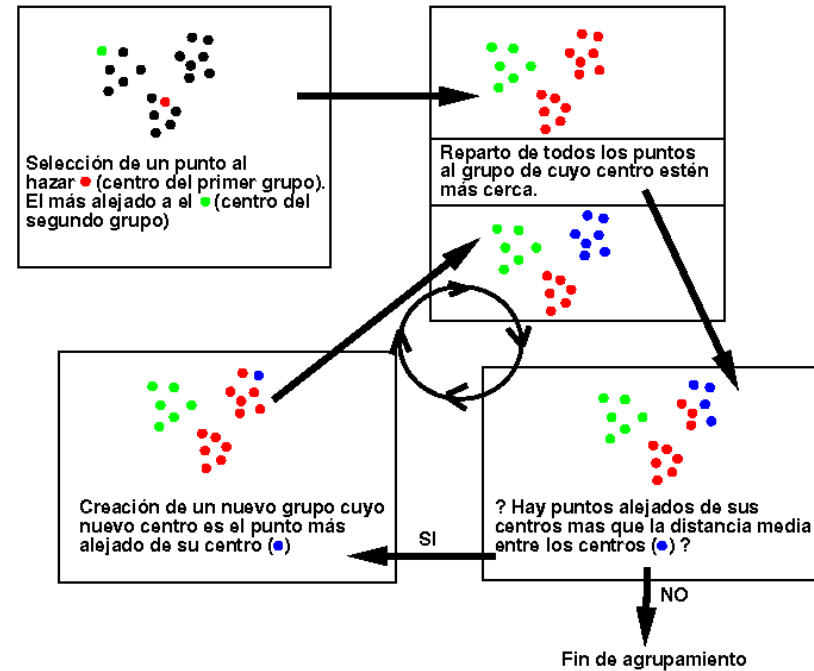
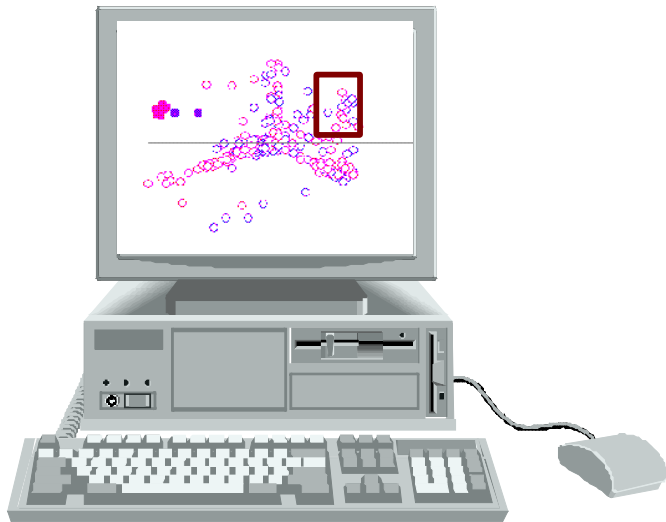
Azuma, Y., Renault, L., Garcia-Ranea, J. A., Valencia, A., Nishimoto, T. & Wittinghofer, A. (1999). Model of the ran RCC1 interaction using biochemical and docking experiments. *J Mol Biol* **289**(4), 1119-1130.

Bauer, B., Mirey, G., Vetter, I.R., Garcia-Ranea, J.A., Valencia, A., Wittinghofer, A., Camonis, J.H. and Cool, R.H. (1999) Effector recognition by the small GTP-binding proteins Ras and Ral. *J Biol Chem*, **274**, 17763-17770.

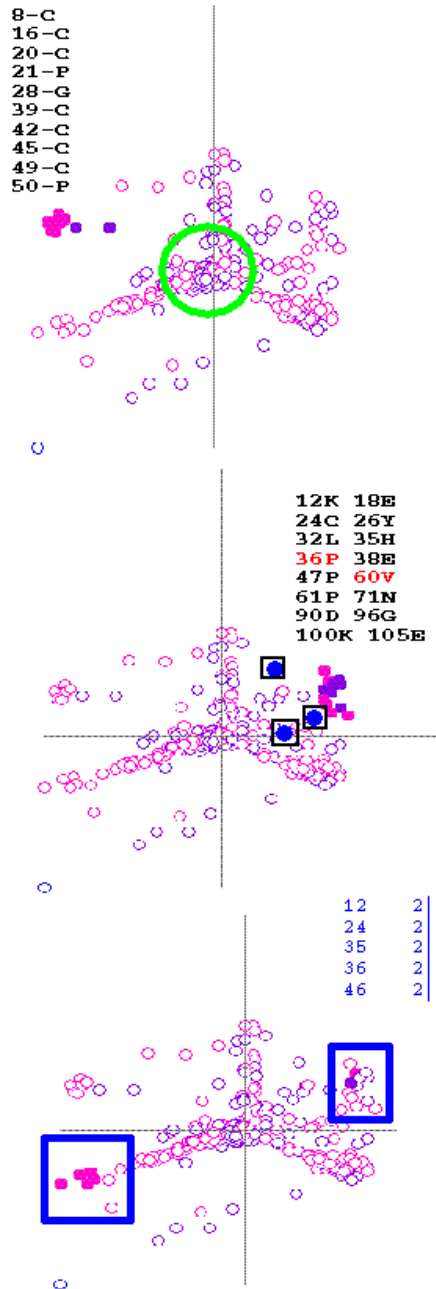
Prediction of functional regions  
Sequence-based methods  
*Tree-determinants vs conserved residues*



# SequenceSpace clustering



Agrupamiento del espacio de  
residuos generado por  
*SequenceSpace*



```

>1 (Trash)
> 2 (50-P)
8-C
16-C
20-C
21-P
28-G
39-C
42-C
45-C
49-C
50-P

> 3 (36-P)
18-E
36-P
54-I

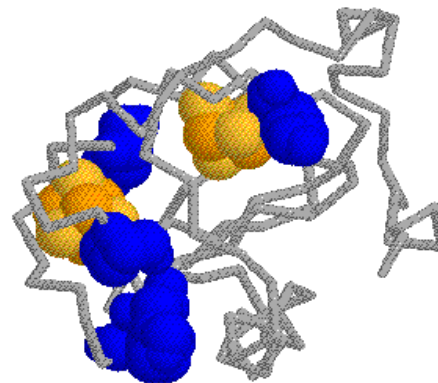
> 4 (19-E)
2-Y
4-I
15-A
19-E
25-I
43-G
48-V
51-V

> 5 (33-V)
11-C
33-V

> 14 (58-D)
1-T
12-K
24-C
26-Y
32-L
35-H
38-E
47-P
58-D
61-P
71-N
90-D
96-G
98-K
100-K
105-E
106-R

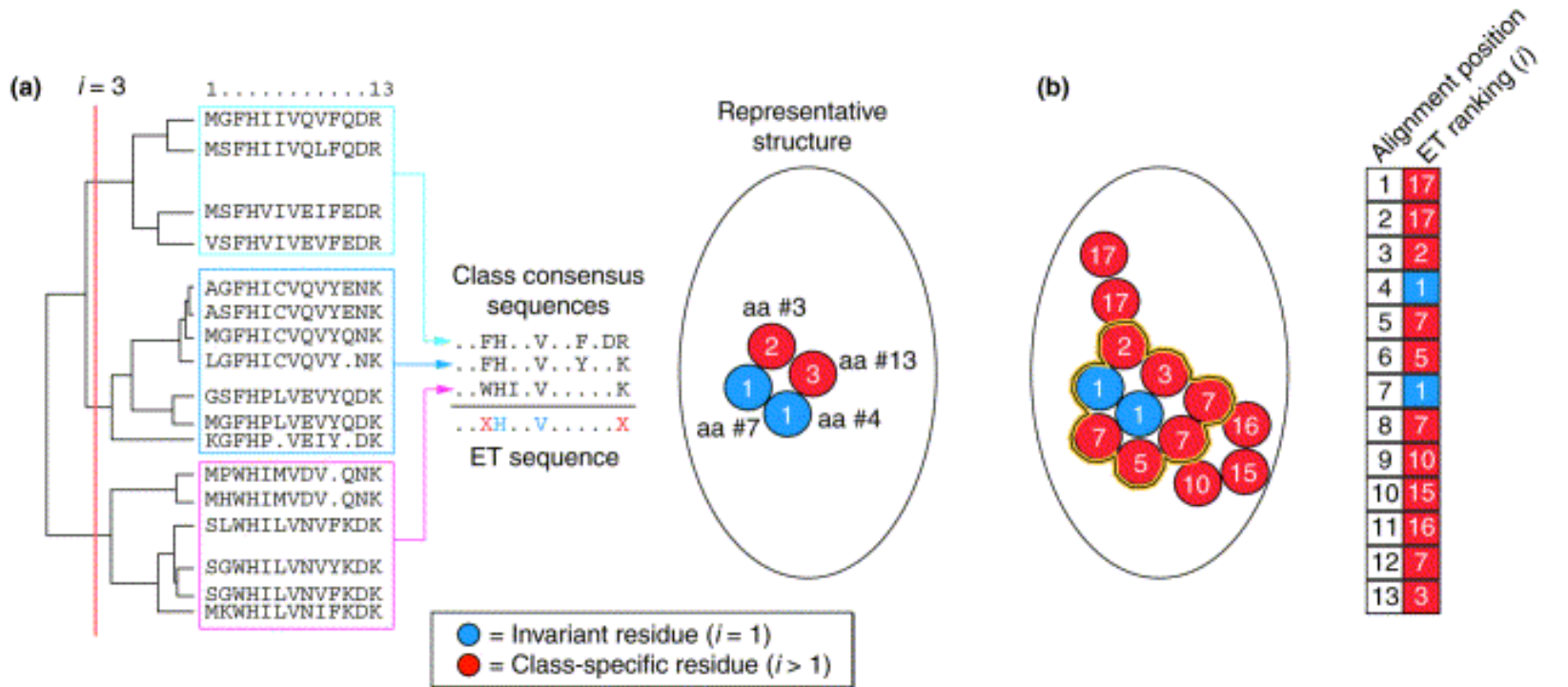
>15 ...
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# Family-dependent conservation

## *Evolutionary Trace*



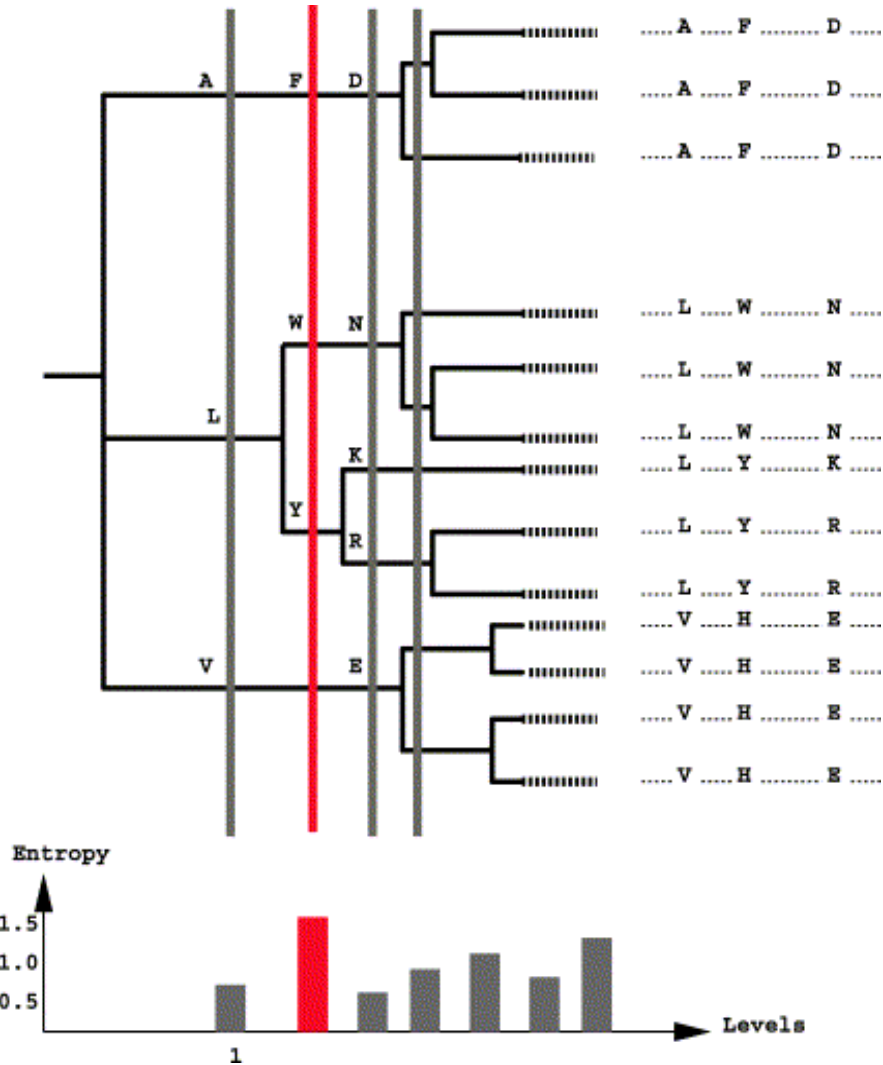
Current Opinion in Structural Biology

Lichtarge, O., Bourne, H. R. & Cohen, F. E. (1996). An Evolutionary Trace method defines binding surfaces common to protein families. *J Mol Biol* **257**, 342-358.

Mihalek, I., Res, I. and Lichtarge, O. (2004) A family of evolution-entropy hybrid methods for ranking protein residues by importance. *J Mol Biol*, **336**, 1265-1282.

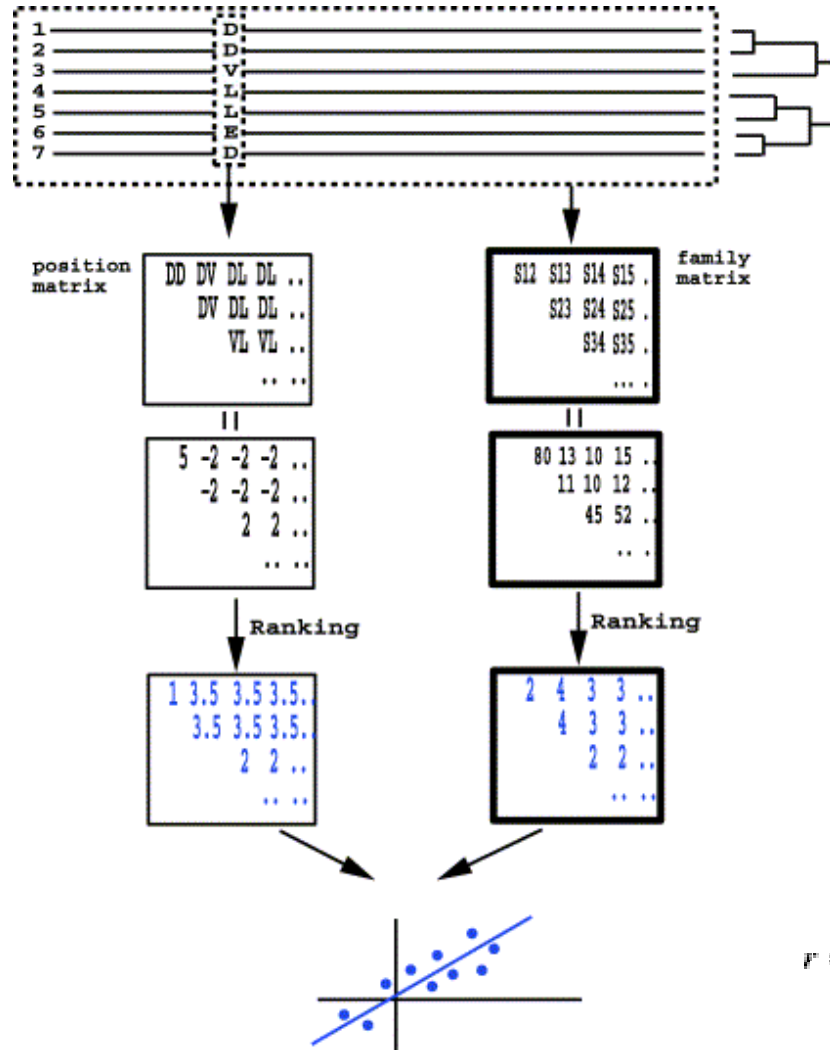
Mihalek, I., Res, I. and Lichtarge, O. (2006) A structure and evolution-guided Monte Carlo sequence selection strategy for multiple alignment-based analysis of proteins. *Bioinformatics.*, **22**, 149-156.

# Level Entropy Method



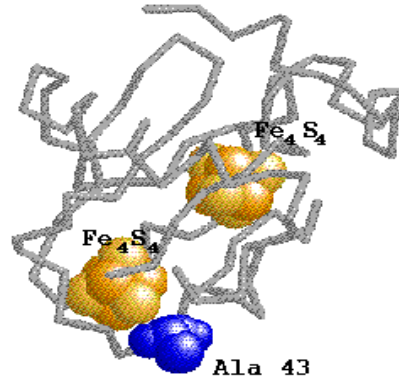
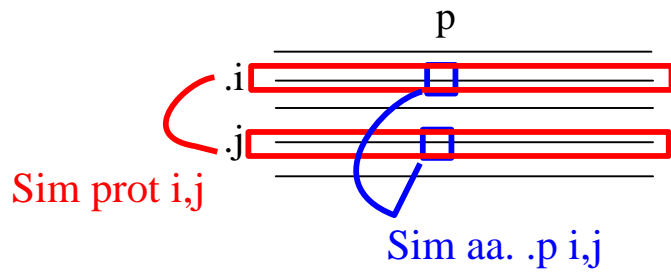


# MTreedet

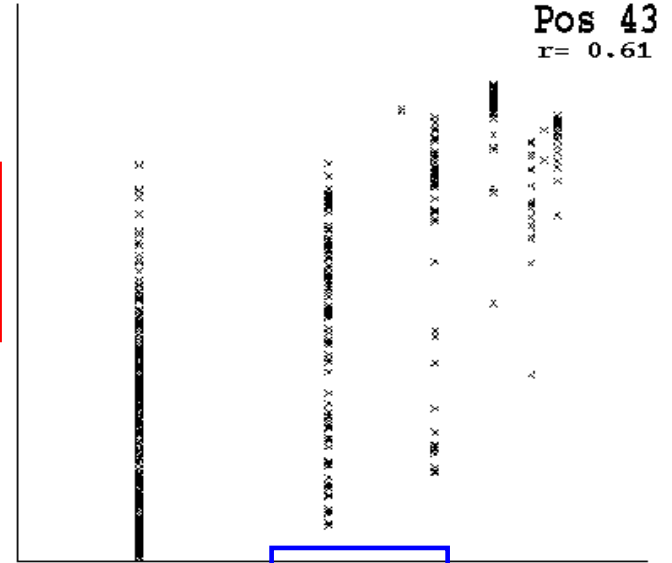


$$r = \frac{\sum_i (R_i - \bar{R})(S_i - \bar{S})}{\sqrt{\sum_i (R_i - \bar{R})^2} \sqrt{\sum_i (S_i - \bar{S})^2}}$$

# MTreedet

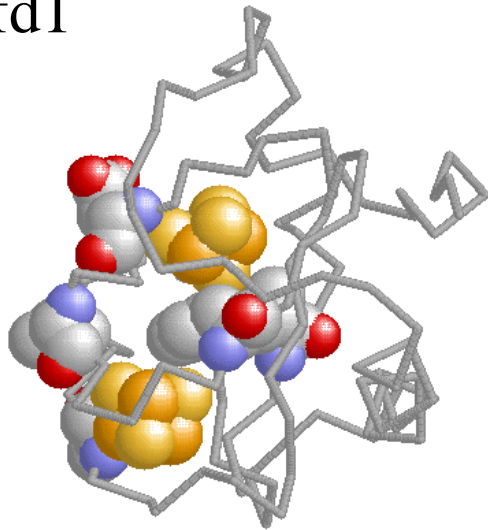


Sim prot.



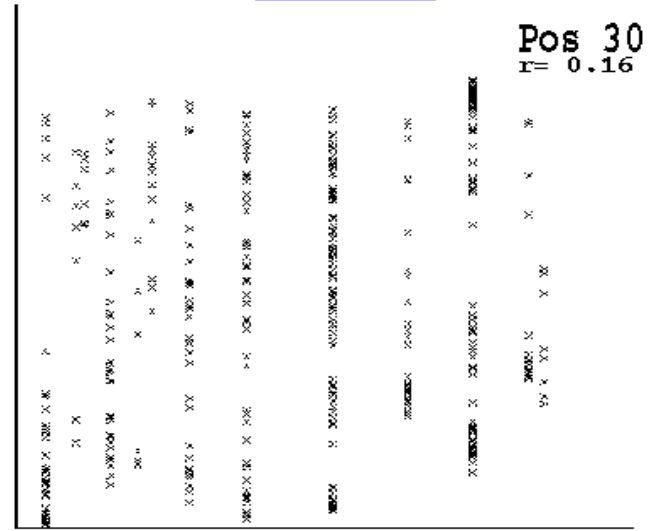
Sim aa.

# 5fd1



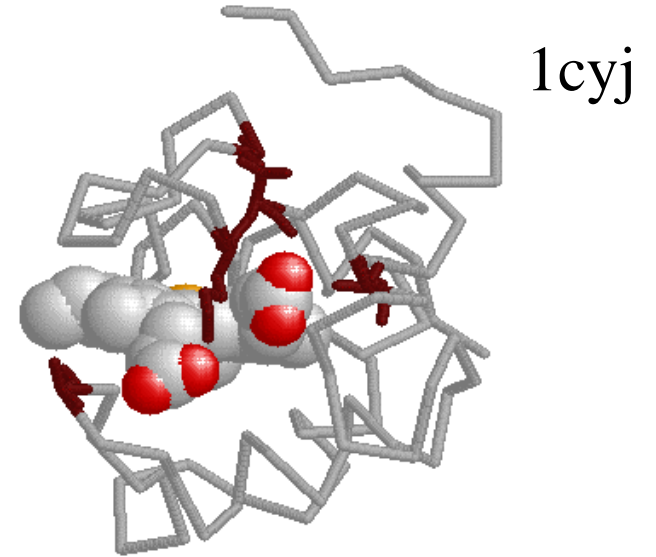
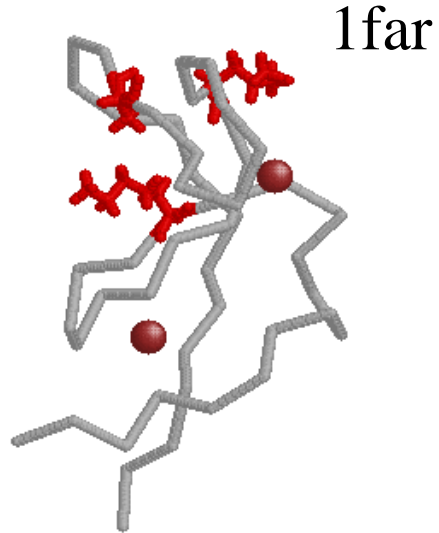
43	0.6067
19	0.5951
25	0.5886
4	0.5864
35	0.5109
26	0.5086
41	0.5038
32	0.4559
29	0.4435
24	0.4256
45	0.3958
39	0.3952
40	0.3823
48	0.3671
12	0.3646
22	0.3627
36	0.3560
...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...

Sim prot.

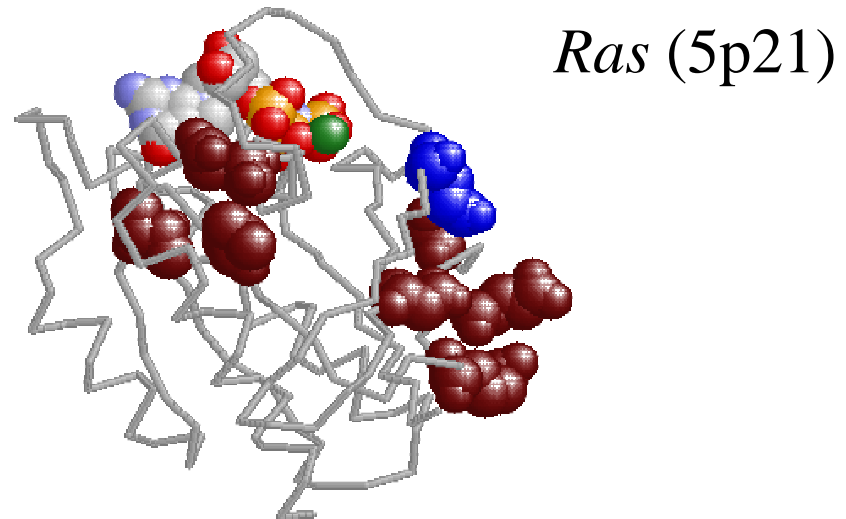


Sim aa.

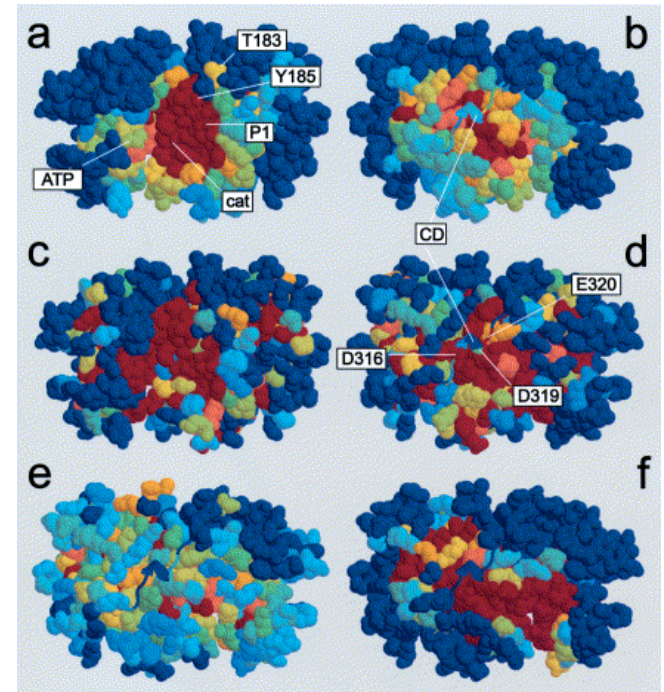
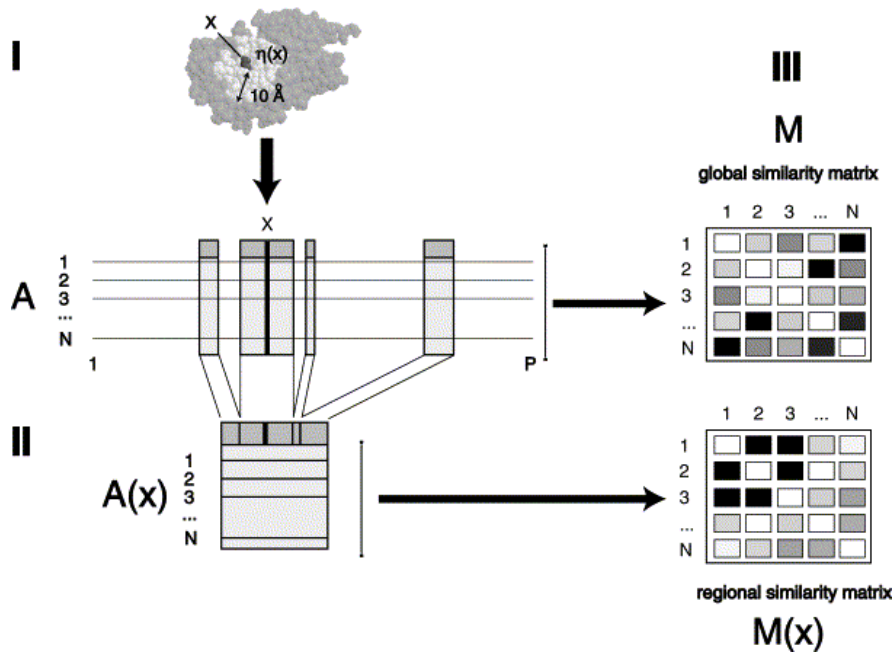
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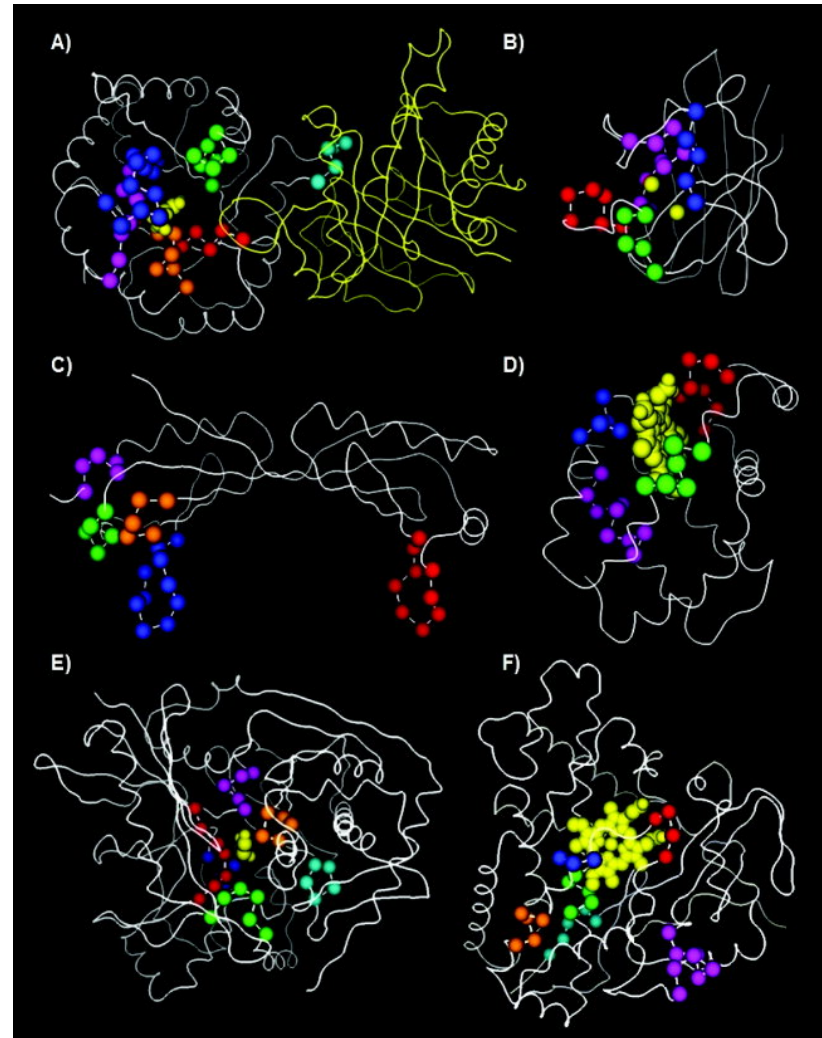
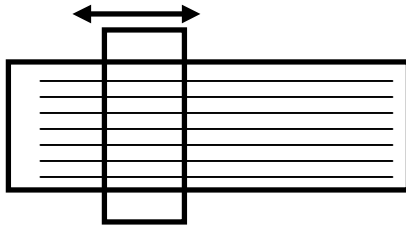
37	0.7650
54	0.6894
65	0.6693
73	0.6413
22	0.6290
81	0.6240
70	0.6123
144	0.6002
75	0.5797
.....	
....	
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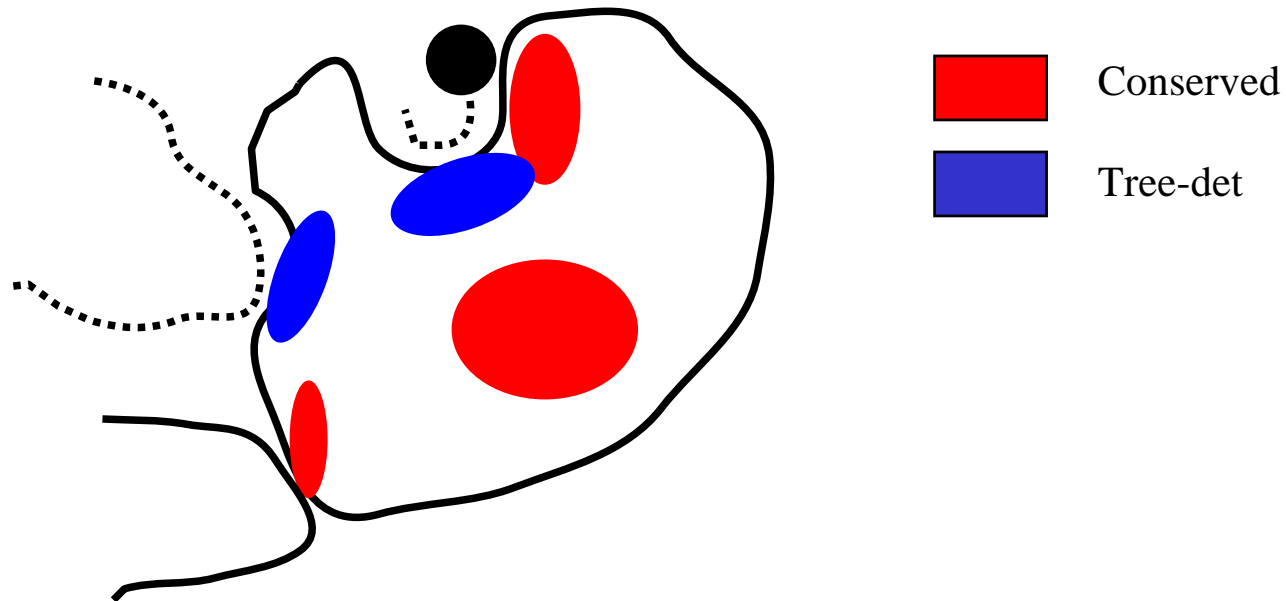
# 3D cluster



# Phylogenetic motifs



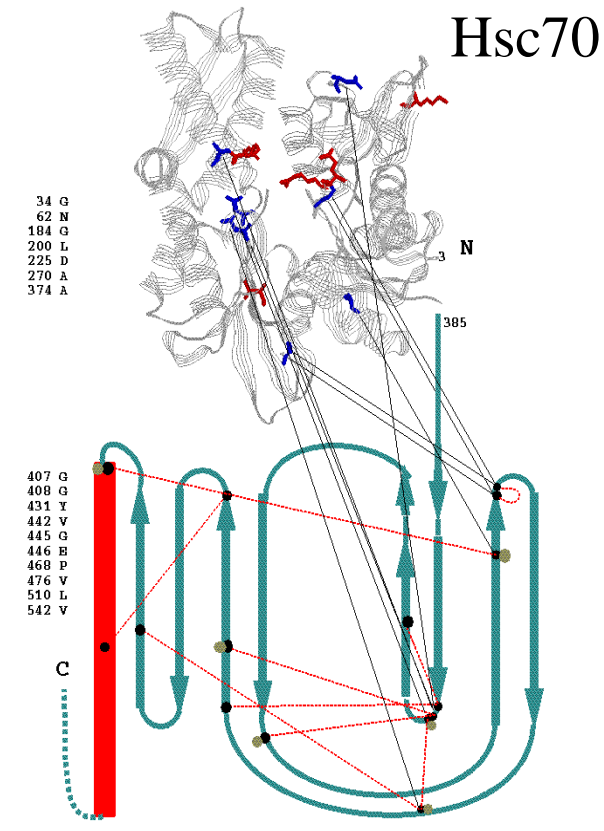
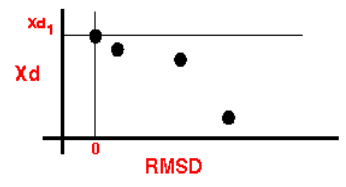
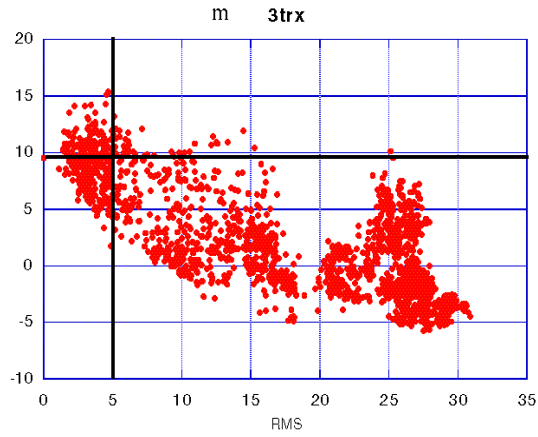
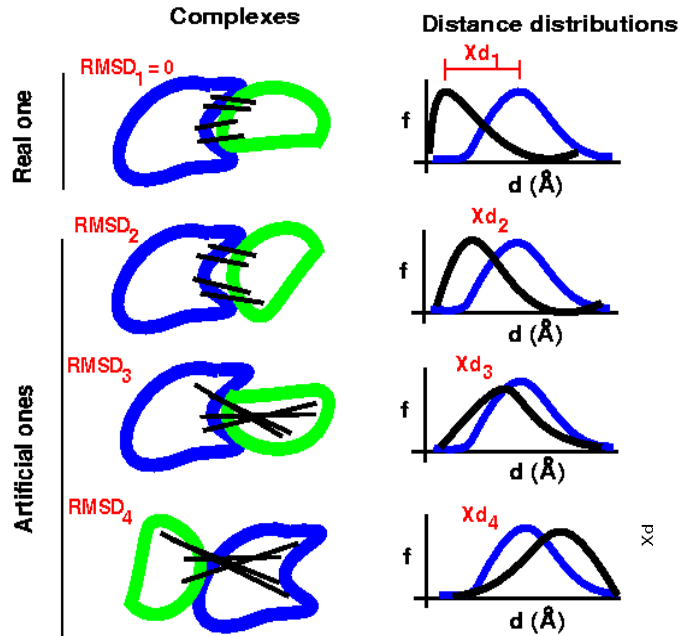
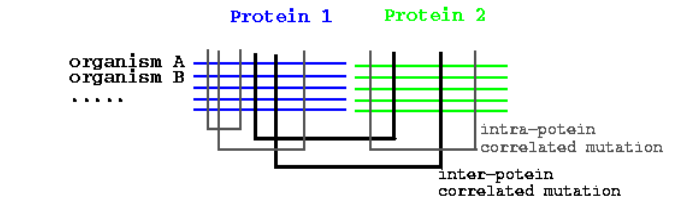
Prediction of functional regions  
Sequence-based methods  
*Tree-determinants vs conserved residues*



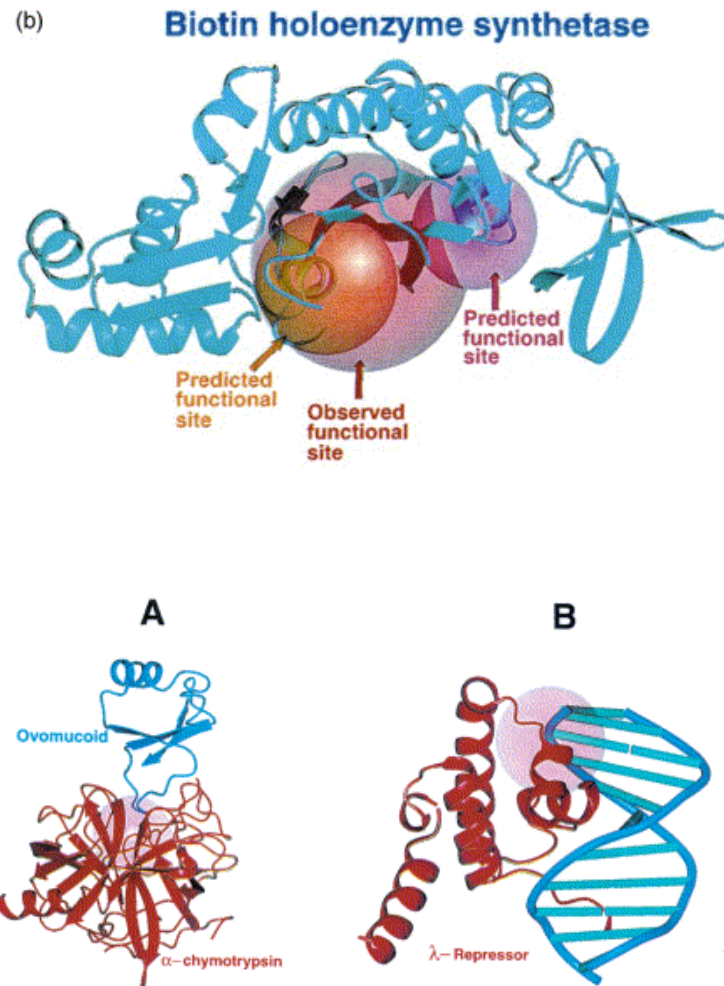
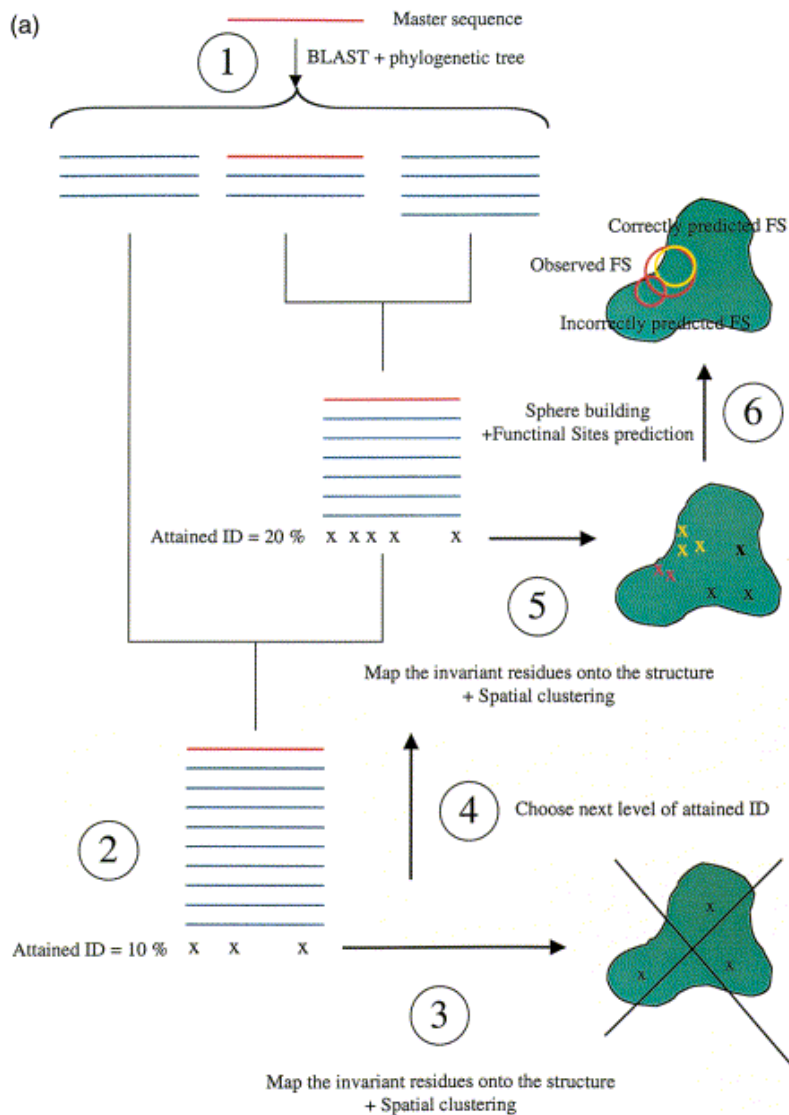
# Prediction of interaction regions

## Sequence-based methods

### Correlated mutations



# 3D function

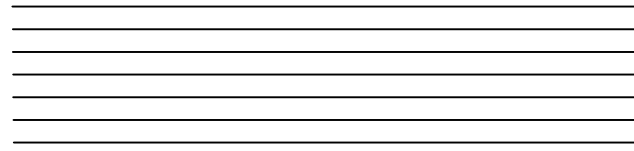


Aloy, P., Querol, E., Aviles, F.X. and Sternberg, M.J.E. (2001) Automated structure-based prediction of functional sites in proteins: applications to assessing the validity of inheriting protein function from homology in genome annotation and to protein docking. *J Mol Biol*, **311**, 395-408.

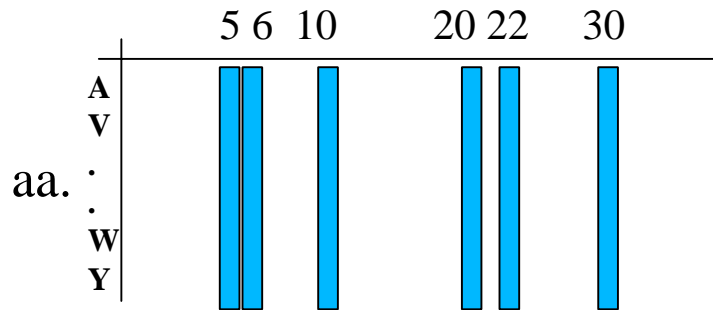


# Evolutionary information + 3D structure

Multiple  
sequence  
alignment

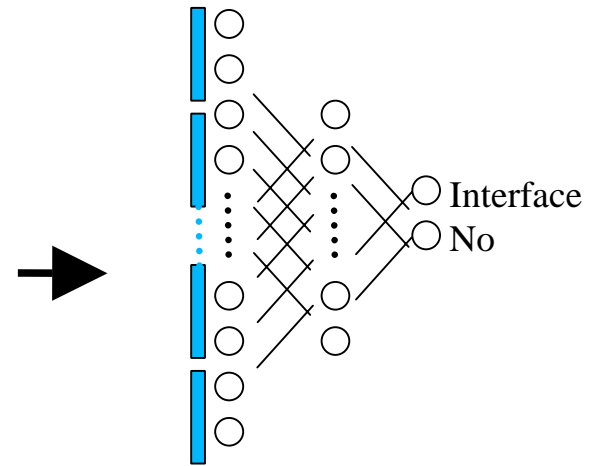
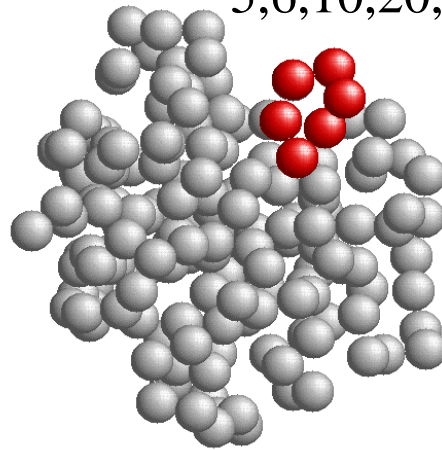


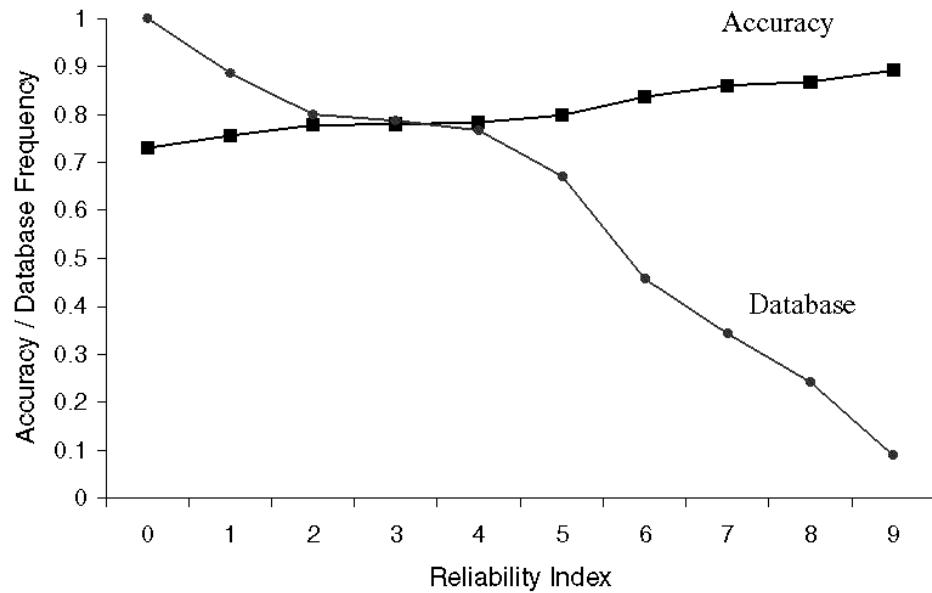
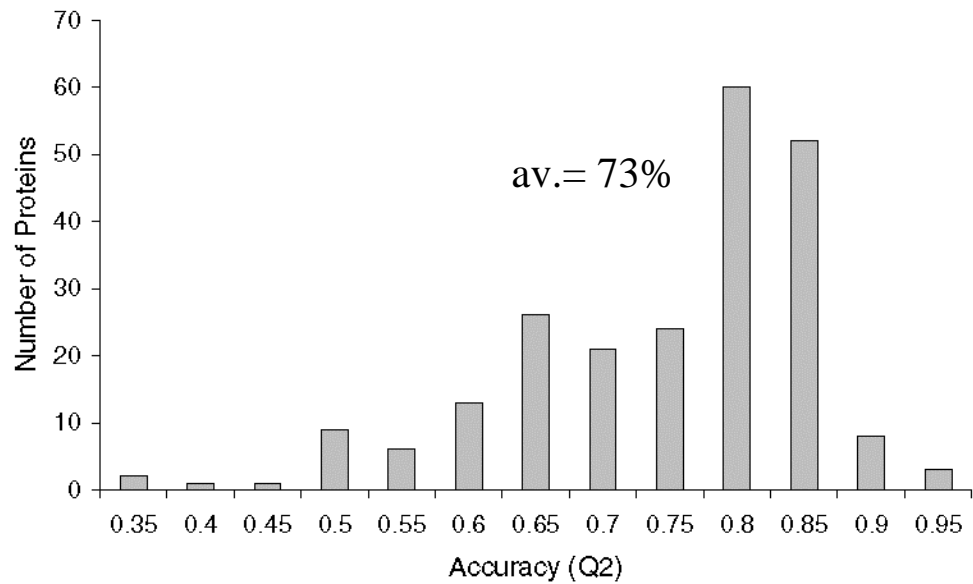
Sequence  
profiles

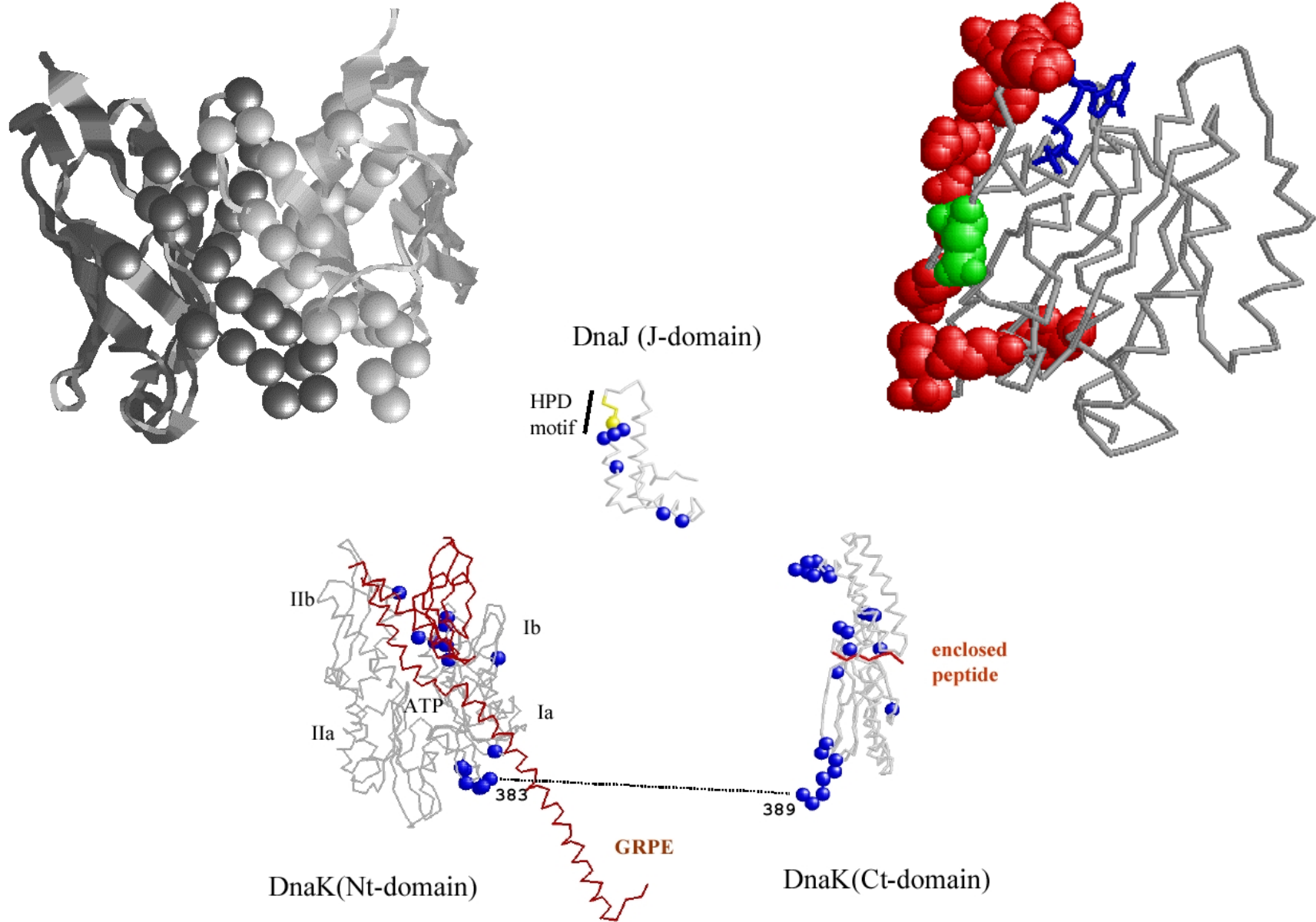


5,6,10,20,22,30

3D str.  
Surface patch







• Piero Fariselli, Florencio Pazos, Alfonso Valencia & Rita Casadio (2002). Prediction of protein-protein interaction sites in heterocomplexes with neural networks. *Eur J Biochem.* **269(5)**: 1356-1361.

# Prediction of interaction regions

## Methods based on structural features

### Geometrical docking

Smith, G.R., Sternberg, M.J.E. (2002).  
Prediction of protein-protein interactions by docking methods.  
*Curr Opin Struct Biol.* **12**:28-35.

Halperin, I., Ma, B., Wolfson, H., Nussinov, R. (2002).  
Principles of docking: An overview of search algorithms and a  
guide to scoring functions. *Proteins.* **47**:409-443.

### Backbone conformation

Watson, J.D., Milner-White, E.J.  
A novel main-chain anion binding site in proteins: the nest.  
A particular combination of phi, psi values in successive residues gives rise  
to anion-binding sites that occur commonly and are found often at  
functionally important regions.  
*J Mol Biol* 2002 315:171-182

### H-bonds characteristics

Fernández, A., Scheraga, H.A.  
Insufficiently dehydrated hydrogen bonds as determinants of protein interactions.  
*Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2003 100:113-118

Kortemme, T., Morozov, A.V., Baker, D.  
An Orientation-dependent Hydrogen Bonding Potential Improves  
Prediction of Specificity and Structure for Proteins and Protein-Protein Complexes.  
*Journal of Molecular Biology* 2003 326:1239-1259

### Stability

Luque, I., Freire, E.  
Structural stability of binding sites: consequences for binding affinity  
and allosteric effects.  
*Proteins* 2000 S4:63-71

### Disordered regions

Tompa, P.  
Intrinsically unstructured proteins.  
*Trends Biochem Sci* 2002 **27**:527-533

Uversky, V.N.  
Natively unfolded proteins: A point where biology waits for physics.  
*Protein Sci* 2002 **11**:739-756

### Clefts

Laskowski, R.A., Luscombe, N.M., Swindells, M.B., Thornton, J.M.  
(1996).  
Protein clefts in molecular recognition and function.  
*Protein Science.* **5**:2438-2452.

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# Function-phylogeny disagreement (?)

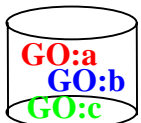


## Main circumstances of potential disagreement

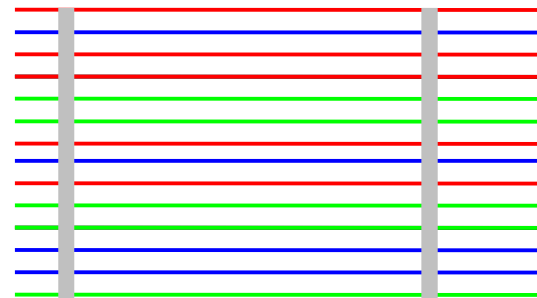
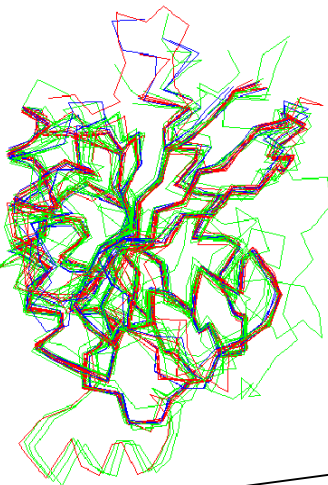
- Many functional and structural features in a protein family that push together its evolution but only one phylogeny can be observed. The observed phylogeny arises from many different independent (to some extent) functional constraints. The specific divergence due to a function can be masked within this “composite phylogeny”
- Structural alignments linking distant proteins
- Details of molecular function may evolve convergently
- ...

FSSP Str. aln.

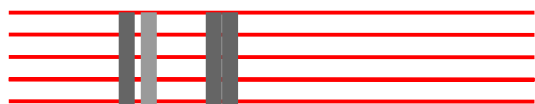
# Phunctioner



Gene Ontology  
Functional  
classification



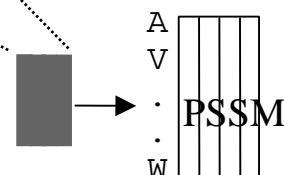
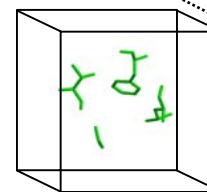
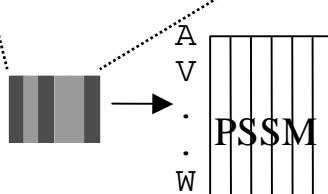
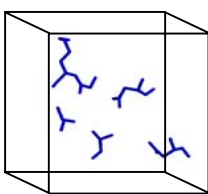
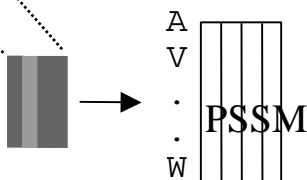
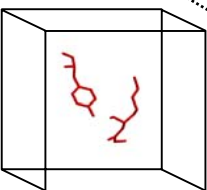
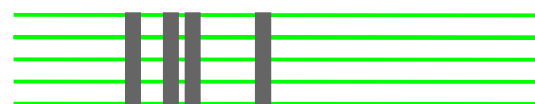
GO:a



GO:b

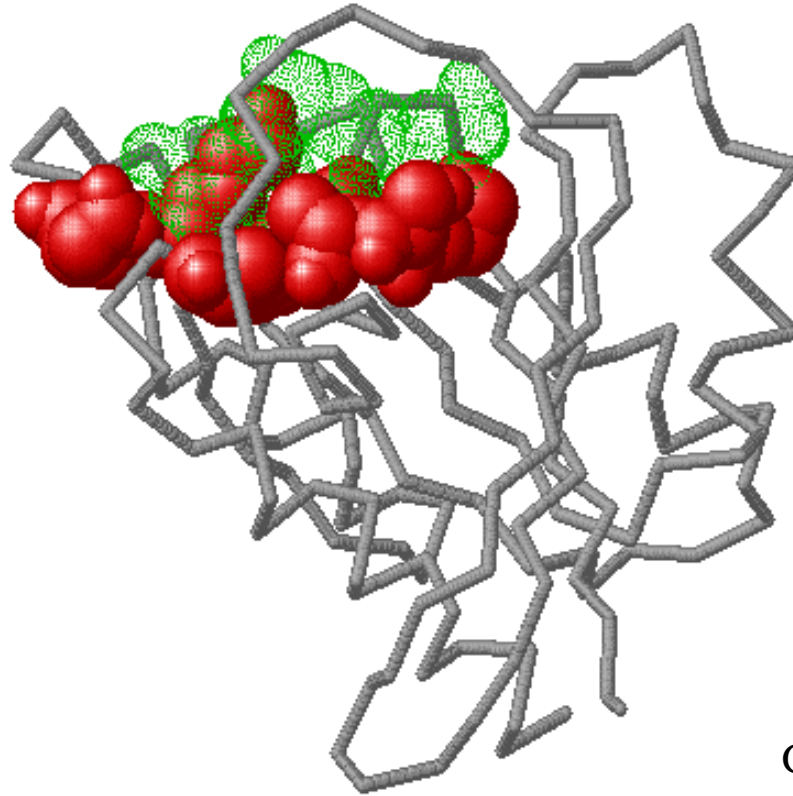


GO:c



Query

# Locating Functional Residues

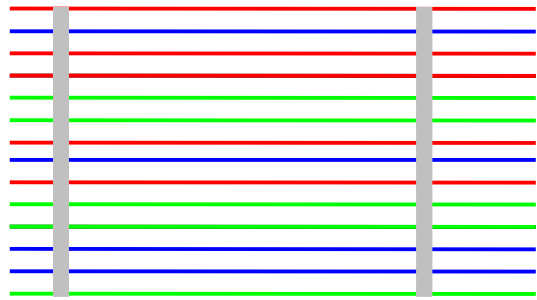


GTP binding (GO:0005525)

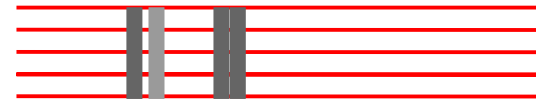
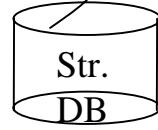


# Locating Functional Residues

“P-loop NTP hydrolases fold”  
structural alignment

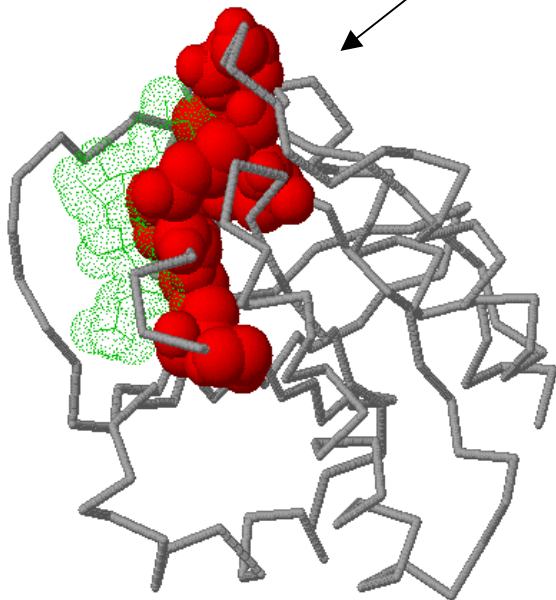
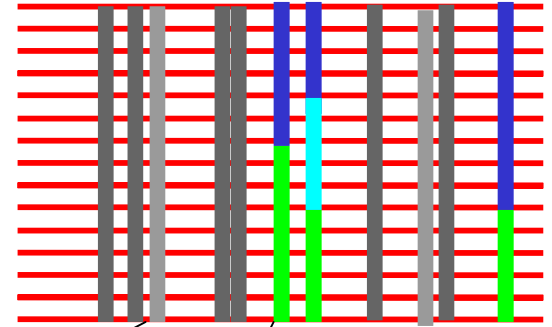
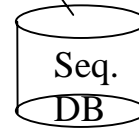


(Ras oncogene)

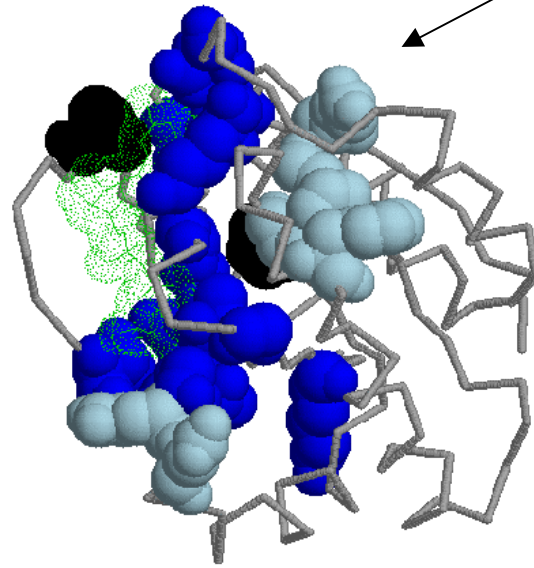


GO:0005525 GTP-binding  
structural sub-alignment

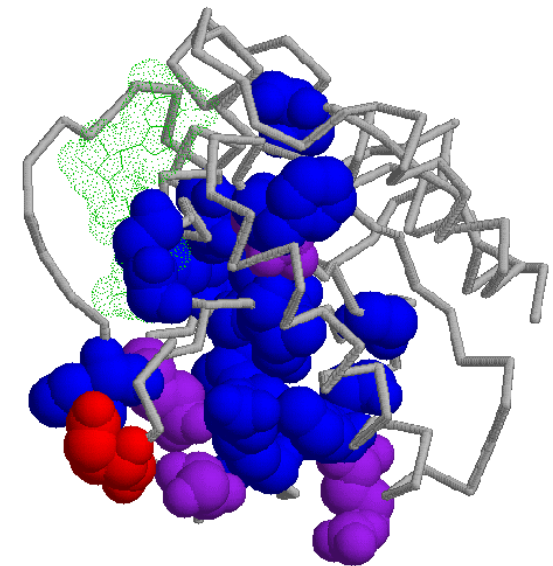
Sequence-based alignment  
of one representative



*Phunctioner*



Conservation

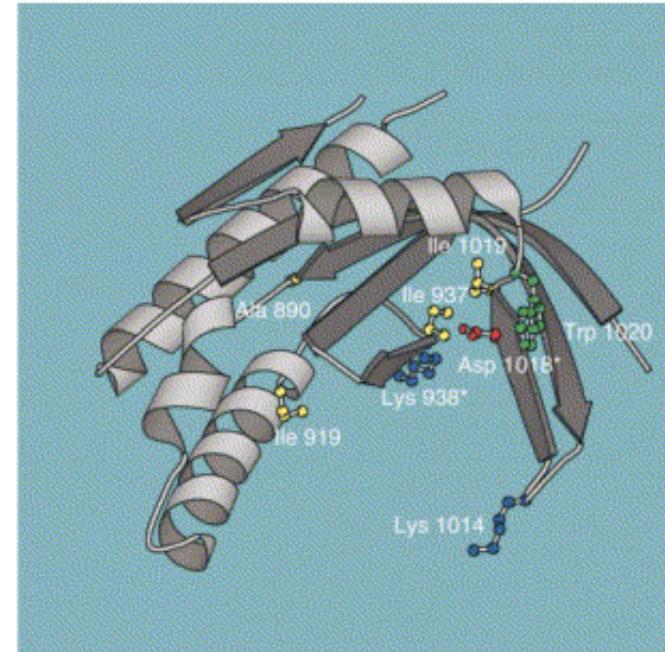


Family-dependent conservation

# Functional subtypes not based on sequence

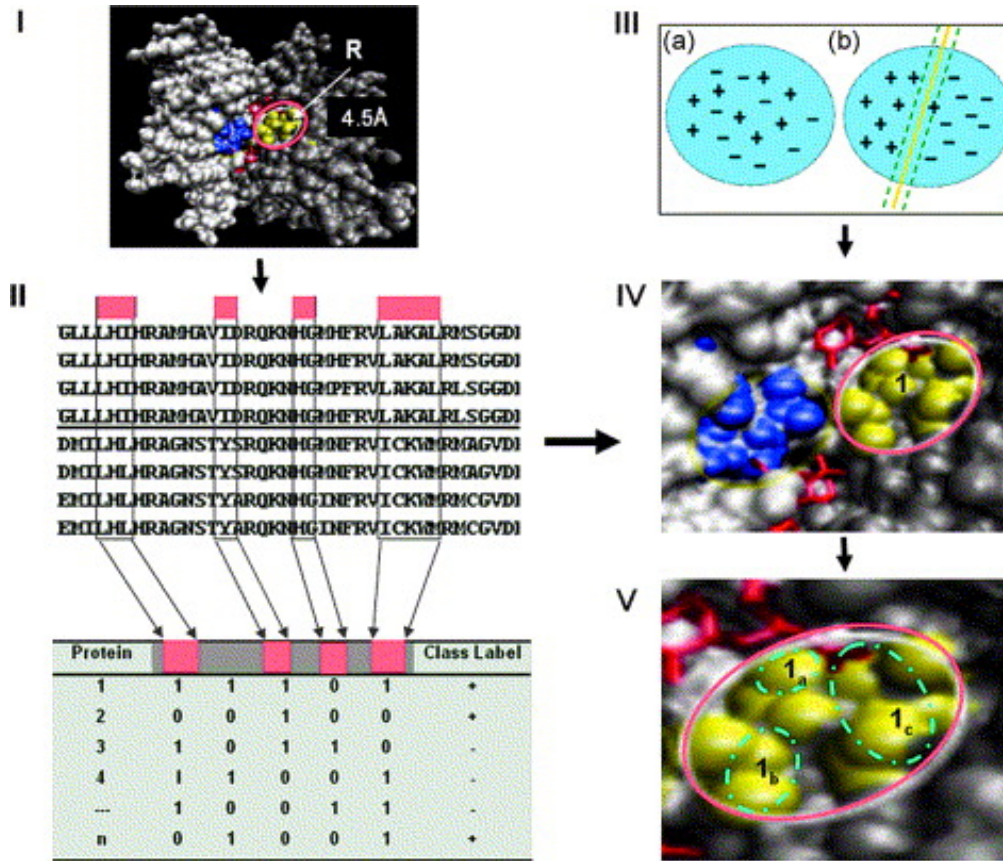
## *Supervised methods*

	890	919	937-8	1014	1018	1019-20
CYA1_BOVIN	HDNVSILFAD	KLLNELF	CRRIK	GLRKL	GLRKL	GLRKL
CYA1_DROME	YAKVGVIFAS	RLLNELI	GIDKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA2_HUMAN	YDCVCVMFA	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA2_RAT	YDCVCVMFA	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA3_RAT	YDEIGVMFAS	RFLNELI	VITKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA4_RAT	YECVCVLFAS	RLLNELI	VEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA5_RABIT	HDNVSILFAD	MTLNELF	GCLRK	GLRKL	GLRKL	GLRKL
CYA6_CANFA	HDNVSILFAD	MTLNELF	CLRK	GLRKL	GLRKL	GLRKL
CYA6_RAT	HDNVSILFAD	MTLNELF	CLRK	GLRKL	GLRKL	GLRKL
CYA7_MOUSE	HQNVSI LYAD	VVLNELF	CMR	GLRKL	GLRKL	GLRKL
CYA8_RAT	YENVSILFAD	RMLNELF	CLR	GLRKL	GLRKL	GLRKL
CYAA_ANACY	TRFMTILFC	RFLNDYL	GFI	GFTS	GFTS	GFTS
CYA1_BOVIN	YSQVGVMFAS	RLLNELI	DLEKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA5_CANFA	CCECVAVMFA	RVLNELI	QLEKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA5_RAT	CCECVAVMFA	RLLNELI	QLEKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA6_MOUSE	CCECVAVMFA	RLLNELI	QLEKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA1_DROME	YAKVGVIFAS	RLLNELI	GIDKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA2_HUMAN	YDCVCVMFA	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA2_RAT	YDCVCVMFA	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA4_RAT	YECVCVLFAS	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA7_HUMAN	YDCVCVMFA	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
CYA3_RAT	YDEIGVMFAS	RFLNELI	VITKIK	GARKK	GARKK	GARKK
CYA8_RAT	YDAVGVMFAS	RLLNELI	DIEKIK	GAKK	GAKK	GAKK
CYAA_DICDI	HDDVSI MFIO	KLLNDI	TVEKIK	GAI	GAI	GAI
Tab8a	YDCVCVMFA	RLLNELI	GVVEKIK	GAQKK	GAQKK	GAQKK
ANPA_HUMAN	FDSVTI YF	TLLNDL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
ANPA_RAT	FDSVTI YF	TLLNDL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
ANPB_BOVIN	FDSVTI YF	TLLNDL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
ANPB_RAT	FDSVTI YF	TLLNDL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
CYG3_BOVIN	FGNVT ML	TMLNAL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
CYG3_RAT	FNEVT ML	TMLNAL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
CYG5_HUMAN	FSNVT ML	TMLNAL	VYKVV	GLKMP	GLKMP	GLKMP
CYGD_HUMAN	FEQVT LY	DLLNDL	VYKVV	GLTMP	GLTMP	GLTMP
CYGE_RAT	FEFVT LY	DLLNDL	VYKVV	GLTMP	GLTMP	GLTMP
CYGF_RAT	FDLVT LY	DLLNDL	VYKVV	GLTMP	GLTMP	GLTMP
CYG5_STRPU	FEMVSI FF	NLLNDL	VYKVV	GLTMP	GLTMP	GLTMP
HSER_HUMAN	YEEVTI YF	DMLNDI	VYKVV	GIKMP	GIKMP	GIKMP
HSER_RAT	YEEVTI YF	DMLNDI	VYKVV	GIKMP	GIKMP	GIKMP
CYG1_BOVIN	YDNVTI LF	NLLNDL	FVYKVV	GORM	GORM	GORM
CYG1_HUMAN	YDNVTI LF	NLLNDL	FVYKVV	GORM	GORM	GORM
CYG1_RAT	YDNVTI LF	NLLNDL	FVYKVV	GORM	GORM	GORM

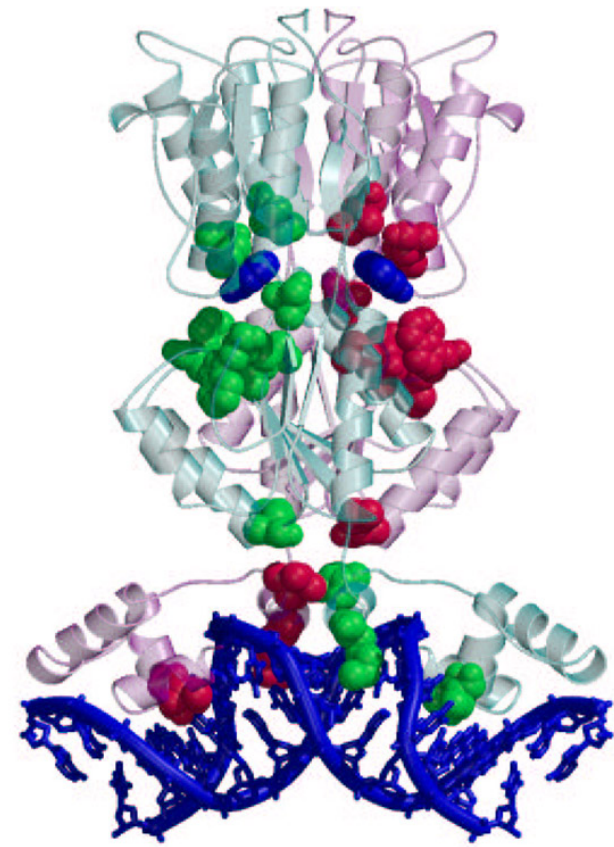
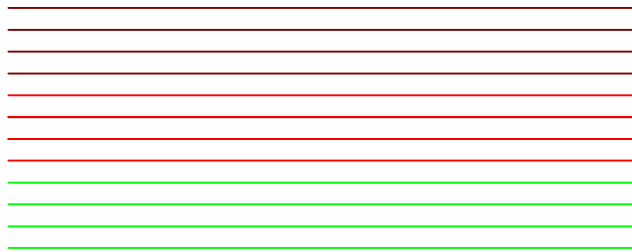


# Functional subtypes not based on sequence

## SPR



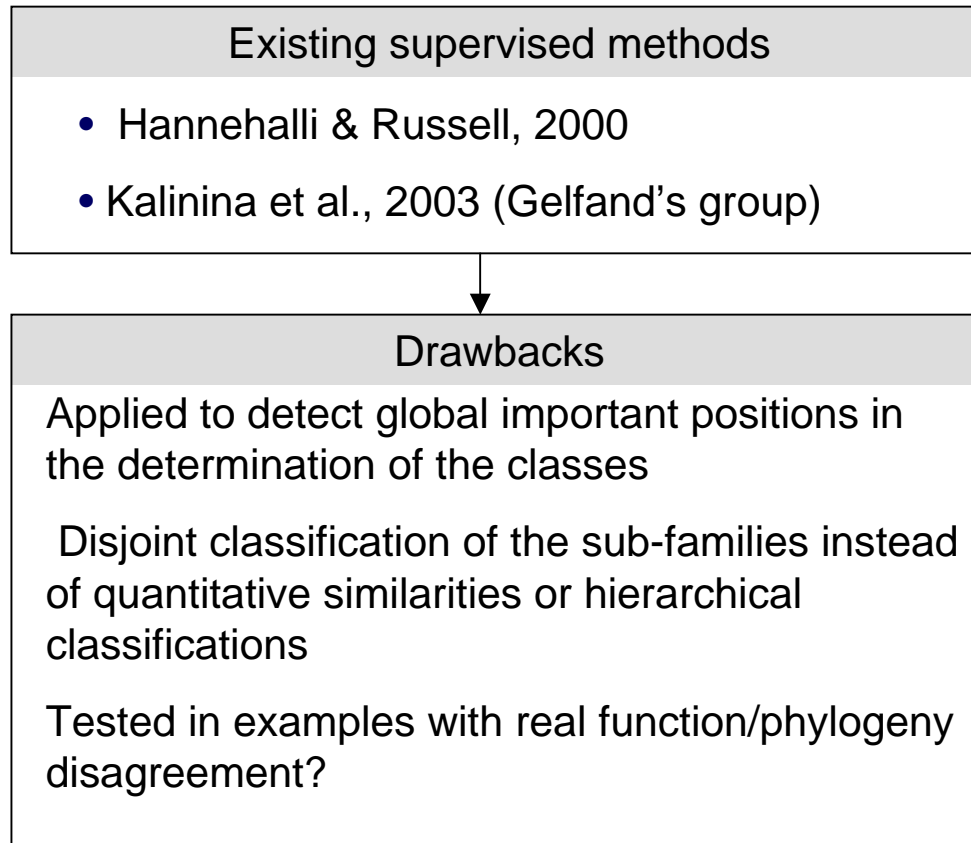
# SDPred



$$I_i = \sum_{\substack{x=1..20 \\ y=1..Y}} f_i(x,y) \log \frac{f_i(x,y)}{f_i(x)f(y)} \quad (1)$$

# Supervised methods

## Based on an external functional classification

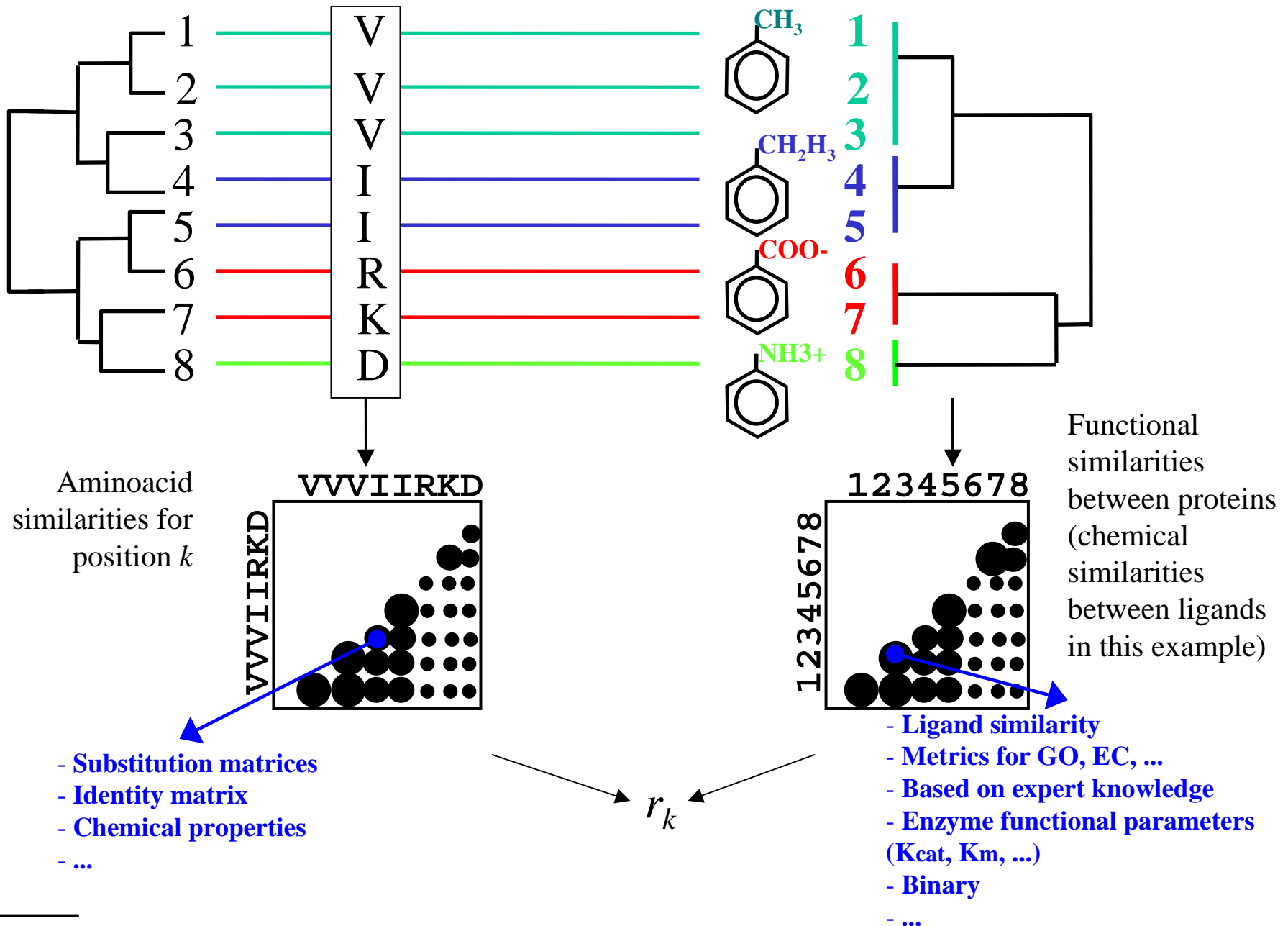


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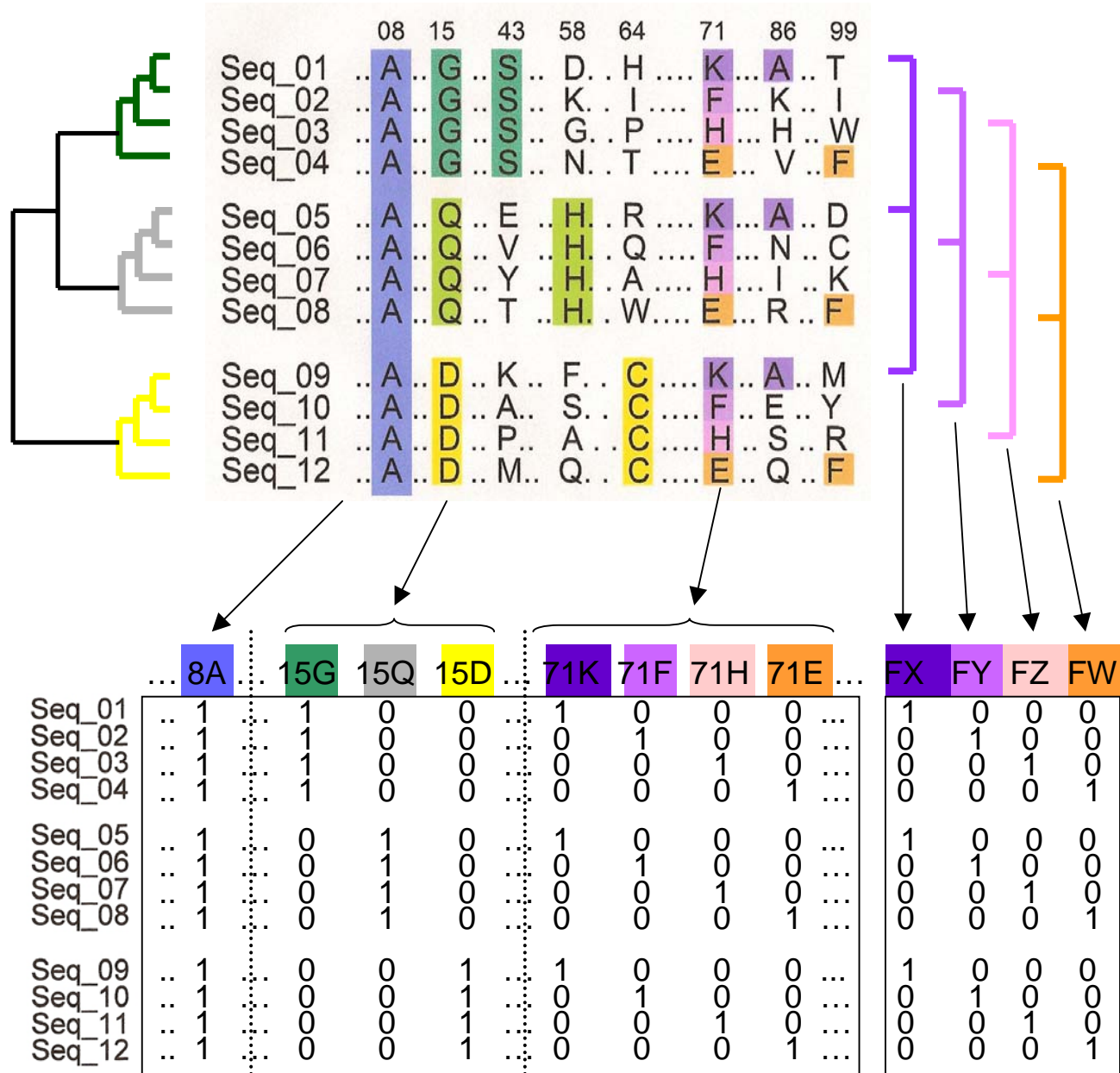
Hannehalli, S.S. and Russell, R.B. (2000) Analysis and prediction of functional sub-types from protein sequence alignments. *J Mol Biol*, **303**, 61-76.

Kalinina, O.V., Mironov, A.A., Gelfand, M.S. and Rakhmaninova, A.B. (2004) Automated selection of positions determining functional specificity of proteins by comparative analysis of orthologous groups in protein families. *Protein Sci*, **13**, 443-456.

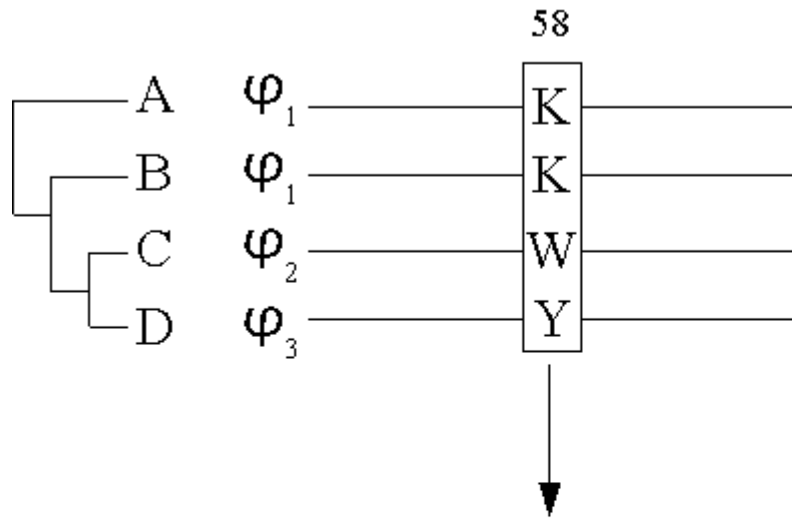
# Xdet



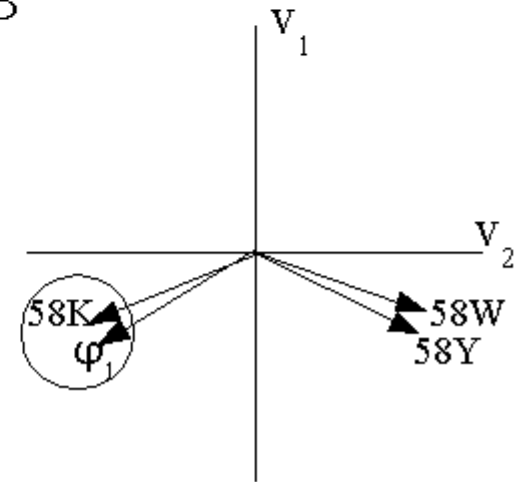
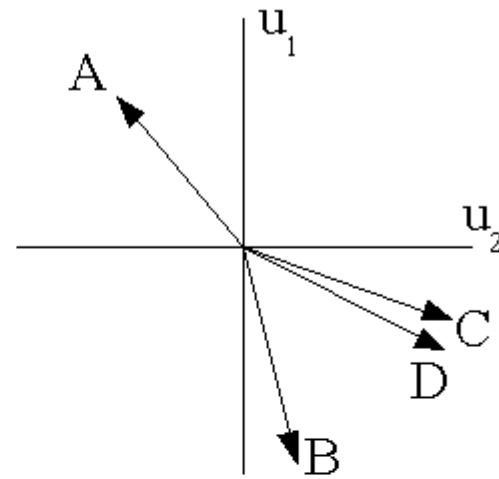
# MCdet



# MCdet

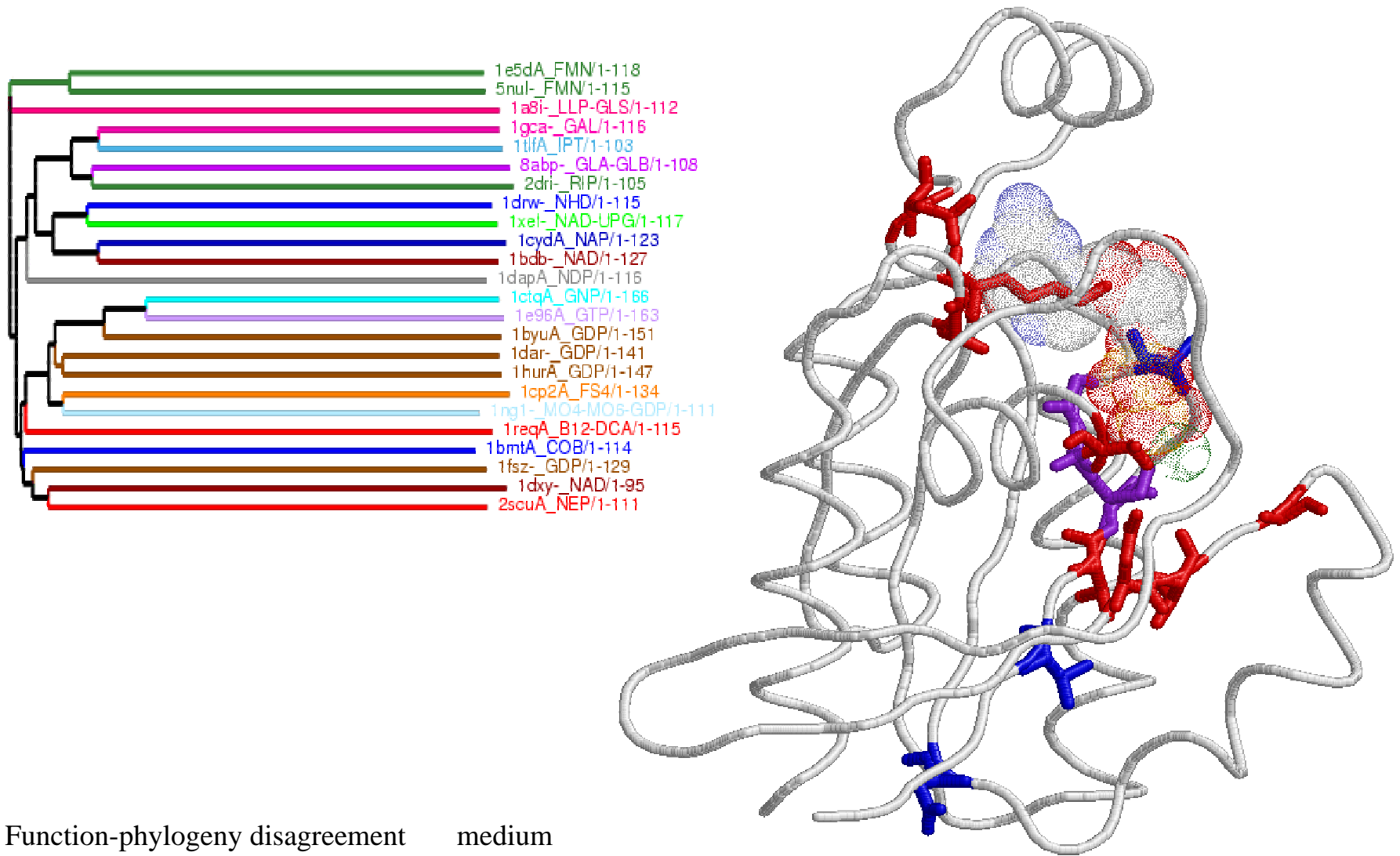


	...	58K	58W	58Y	...	$\varphi_i$
A	...	1	0	0	...	1
B	...	1	0	0	...	1
C	...	0	1	0	...	0
D	...	0	0	1	...	0





# Ras-p21 structural homologs



Function-phylogeny disagreement

Reason

Functional similarities (*Xdet*)

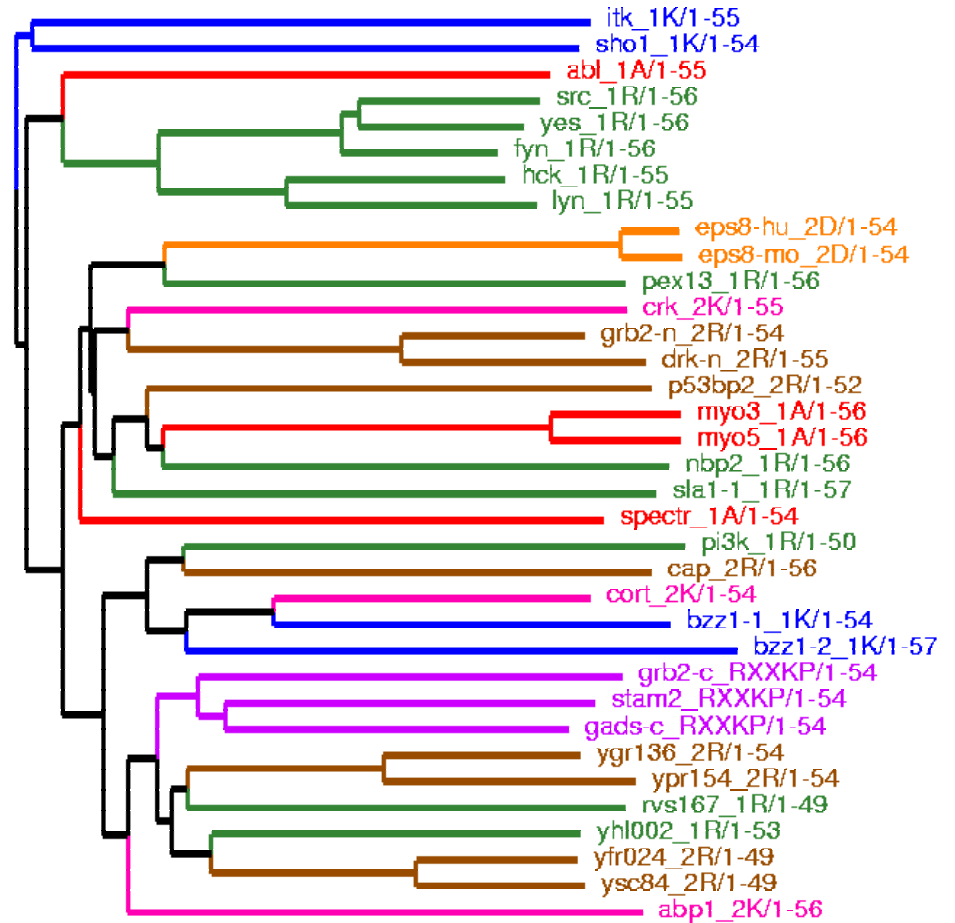
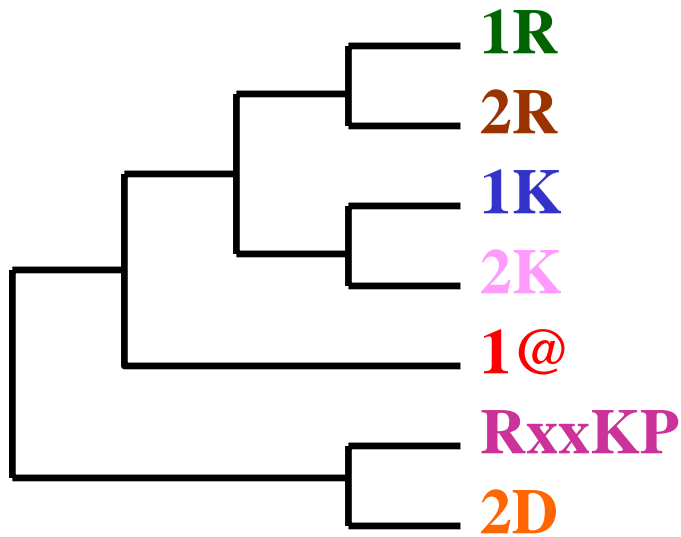
medium

remote homology

chemical similarity between ligands

(Tanimoto coefficient)

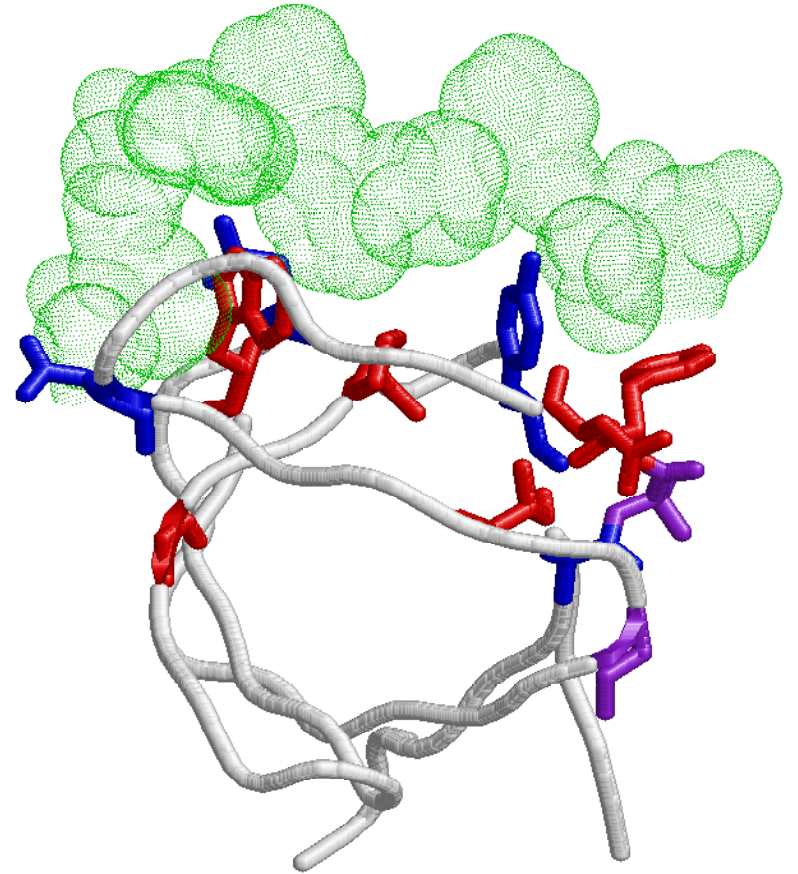
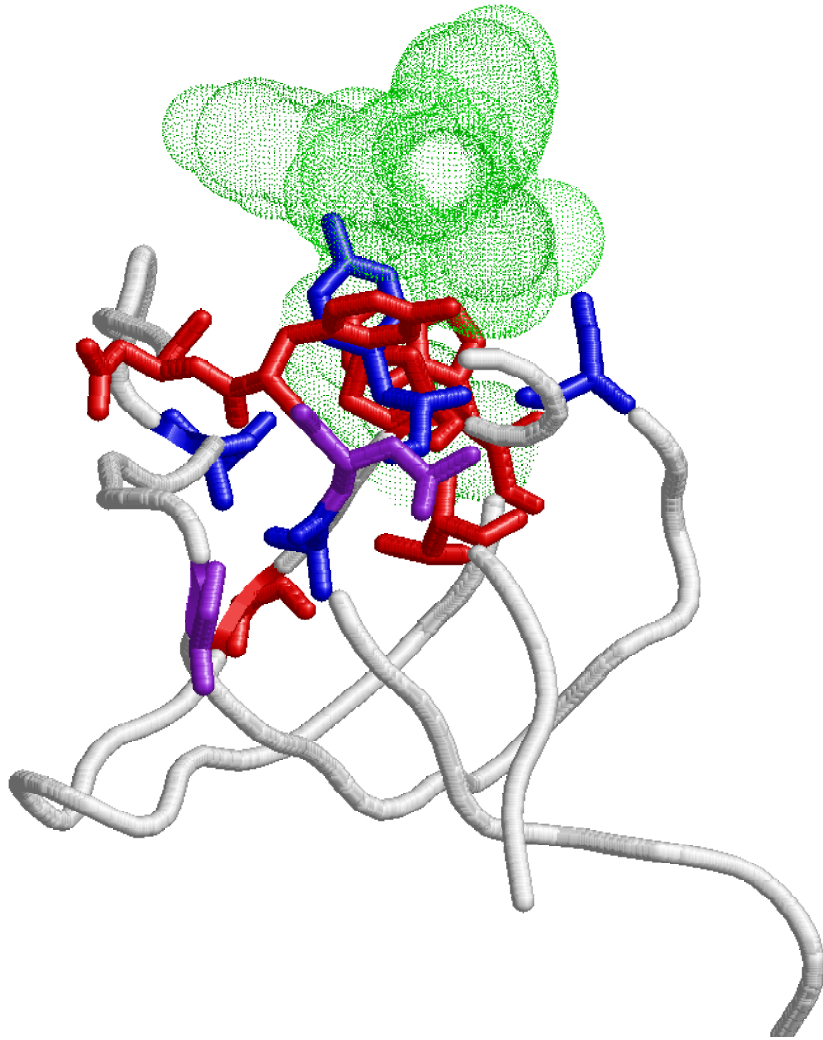
# SH3 domains



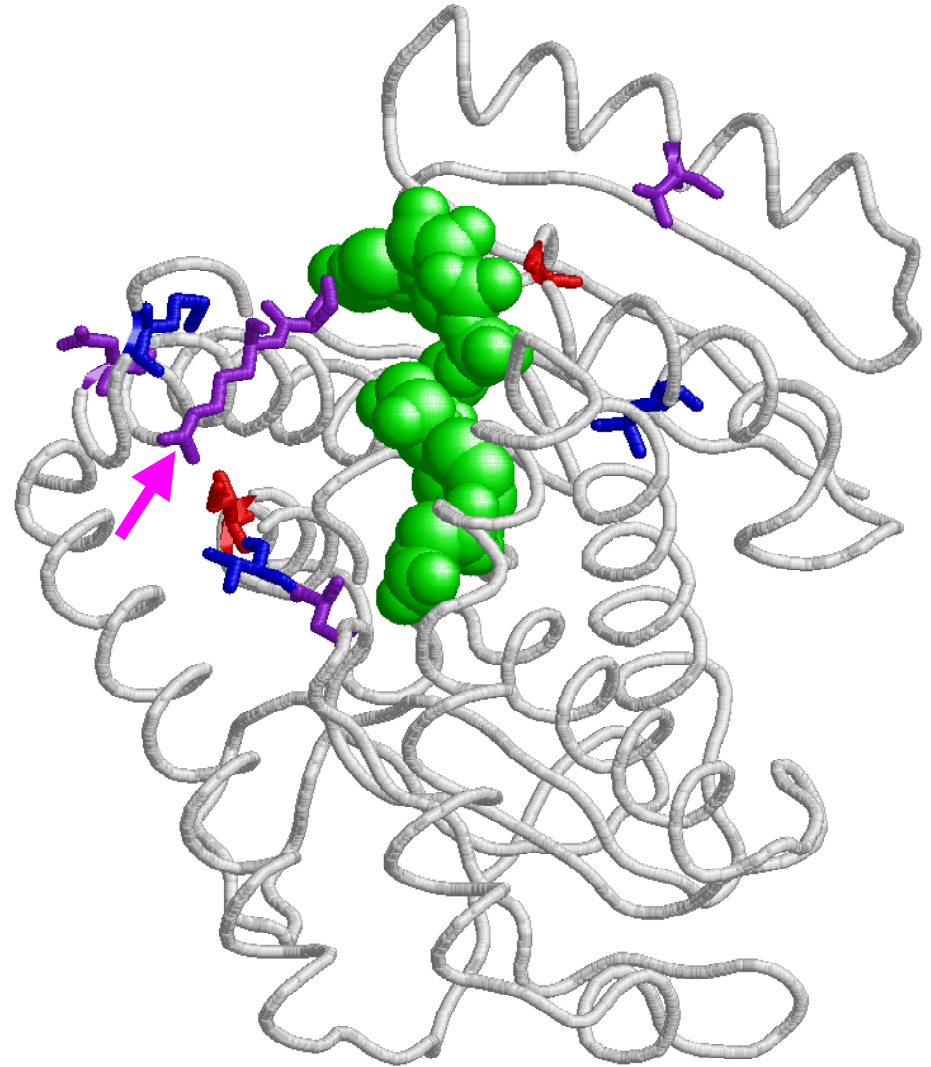
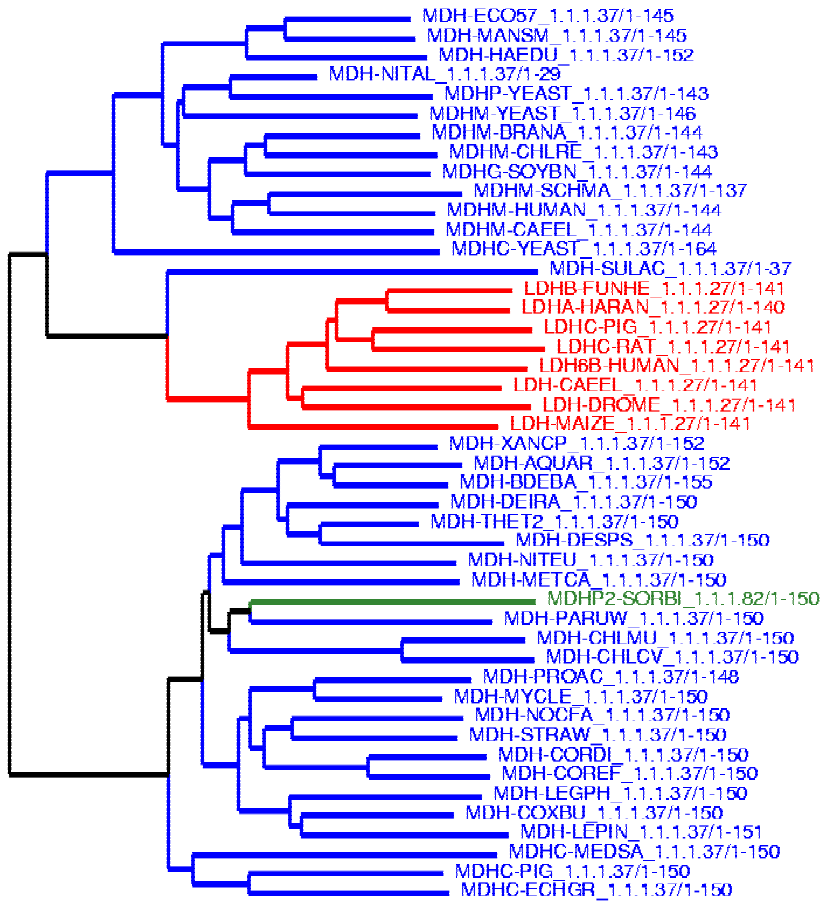
Function-phylogeny disagreement  
Reason  
Functional similarities (*Xdet*)

high  
complex human-based functional definition, remote homology  
quantified from the functional hierarchy

# SH3 domains

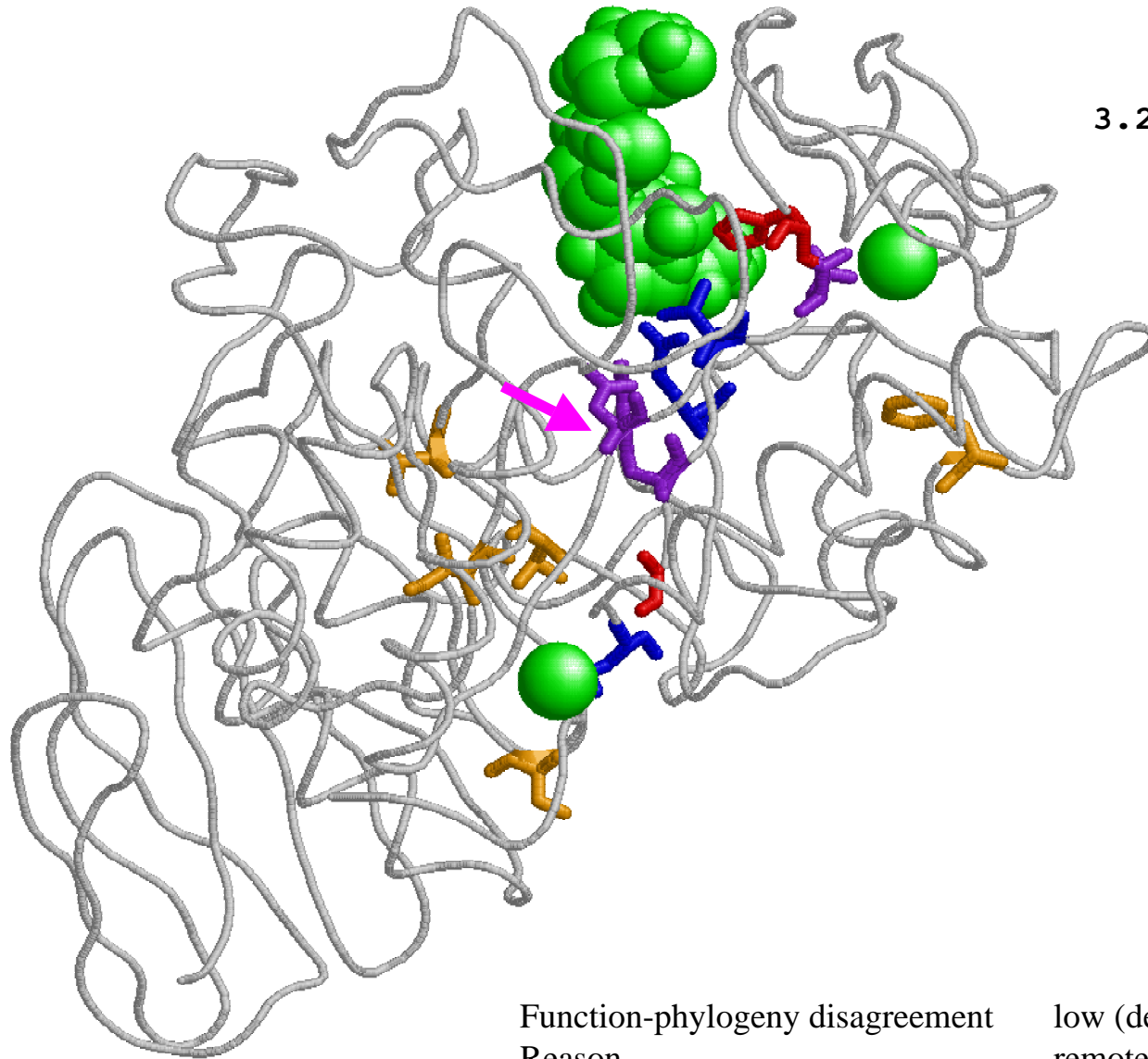


# Lactate/malate dehydrogenases



Function-phylogeny disagreement      high  
 Reason                                      convergent evolution (?)  
 Functional similarities (*Xdet*)        binary (0/1)

# TIM-barrel hydrolases



Function-phylogeny disagreement  
Reason  
Functional similarities (*Xdet*)

low (detailed distances)  
remote homology  
binary (0/1)

# Prediction of functional regions

## Sequence-based methods

