Amino acid sequence -> Secondary structure

Alpha helix Beta strand Disordered/coil

70% accuracy 1991, 81% accuracy in 2009

Limits:

Limited to globular proteins

Not for membrane proteins

Applications

Site directed mutagenesis Locate functionally important residues Find structural units / domains

Techniques

Linear statistics Physicochemical properties Linear discrimination Machine learning Neural Networks K-nearest neighbours Evolutionary trees Residue substitution matrices

Using evolutionary information = Multiple sequence alignments.

Cuff and Barton (2000)

Neural Network

Training set: 480 proteins (non homologous)

Construction of MSA for each using BLAST

Neural network

Ni Neuron i, Nj neuron j Wij weight from Ni to Nj



Signal forward propagation Output from Ni * Weight Ni to Nj Input to Nj is Ij = Oi * Wij

Neural network

Ni Neuron i, Nj neuron j Wij weight from Ni to Nj



Input layer

Neural network

The network receives input values



Neural network

Signal forward propagation



Sum of outputs from Ni, Nj, Nk

Neural network

Compute the error



Desired value is 1, Oz is 0.8 Error is = Oz – desired value = 1-0.8 =0.2

Neural network

Error backpropagation



Weights are modified so that the result is a bit closer to what we wanted

Neural network



Input layer

Neural network



Input layer: read a sequence CTEIL...

Neural network



Input layer: read a sequence CDEKL...

Neural network



Input layer: read a sequence CDEKL...

Neural network



Input layer: read a sequence CDEKL...

Neural network



Output layer: structure Desired output: known structure

Neural network



Output layer: structure Desired output: known structure

Neural network



Error backpropagation = weights are modified

Jnet architecture

Sequence to structure network



Input layer = window of 17 residues Hidden layer = 9 neurons Output layer = 3 neurons

Jnet architecture



Jnet architecture

Structure to structure network



Input layer = window of 19 residues Hidden layer = 9 neurons Output layer = 3 neurons



A Protein Secondary Structure Prediction Server

Jpred 4 Incorporating Jnet

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Input sequence^(?)

Geoff Barton, University of Dundee



Primary citation: Drozdetskiy A, Cole C, Procter J & Barton GJ. Paper in preparation Previous: Cole C, Barber JD & Barton GJ. Nucleic Acids Res. 2008. 35 (suppl. 2) W197-W201 [link] More citations: link.







Cole et al (2008) Nucleic Acids Research

Uses algorithm Jnet2.0 Three state prediction Alpha, beta, coil Accuracy 81.5% (2008) But if no homolog (orphan sequence) 65.9%!

PSIBLAST PSSM matrix HMMer profiles (instead of aa frequencies) Multiple neural networks 100 hidden layer units

First, search against PDB sequences using BLAST (but only for warning)

PSIBLAST search of UniRef90, 3 iterations, Alignment of hits (filtered at 75% id)

Profiles from alignment (PSSM and HMMer)

Profiles are input to JNet

Alternative: user provides alignment (faster)

Advanced Jpred4 usage $J_{\text{Incorporating Jnet}}^{\text{Advanced Jpred4}}$

A Protein Secondary Structure Prediction Server

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Input sequence ^(?)	MQVWPIEGIKKFETLSYLPPLTV ATQVLKELEEAKKAYPDAFVRII	EDLLKQIEYLLRSKWVPCLEFSKVGFVYREN GFDNVRQVQLISFIAYKPPGC	HRSPGYYDGRYWTMWKLPMFGCTD		
			Advanced options (click to show/hide)		
	or upload a file ^(?)	Datei auswählen Keine ausgewählt			
Select type of input ^(?)		Single Sequence (click to select format): Multiple Alignment (click to select format):			
Skip searching PDB before prediction ^(?)		Check to skip			
Email address (optional) ^(?)		email@domain			
c	Query name (optional) ^(?)	TestName_17			
Make Prediction Reset Form					

Results

Jpred output After much trouble and strife, Bob the scheduling penguin has retrieved your results! Rejoice. For your pleasure the following viewing options are available. You may bookmark this page for future reference although data is not kept on the server for more than two days.



- View full results in HTML
- View simple results in HTML
- View results in PS
- View results in PDF
- · View results in Jalview (Links to a separate page with the Jalview Java applet)
- · View full multiple sequence alignment with gaps and insertions
- · View full multiple sequence alignment without gaps and insertions
- View everything in a results directory
- · Get all (but PS) files in TAR.GZ archive

This Jpred prediction was made with following

Jnet version: 2.3.1 UniRef90 release: 2014_07, 09-Jul-2014



Secondary structure prediction JPred Jpred output / Jalview



Secondary structure prediction JPred Jpred output / view all

QUERY	$: \ \texttt{KDWYVHLVKSQCWTRSDSALLEGAELVNRIPAEDMNAFMMNSEFNLSLLAPCLSLGMSEISGGQKSALFEAAREVTLARVSGTVQQI}$
UniRef90 UPI0000F2D790	: QDWYLSLVKFQCCTKSDSALLEGAELVNRIPPGELTPFMLSKEFNLCLLAPCLSLGVREISSGQSSSLFETARSVTLDRVASLVQQI
UniRef90 UPI0000ECC72B	$: \ \texttt{KDWYMSLVRSQCCIKSDSALLEGAELLNRIPQPDLNSFMNSKEFNLSLLAPCLSLGMNEISRDQKSSLFEAARRVTLDHLSATVLNI}$
UniRef90 Q4S7T9	: KEWYVALVKSQCCVHGDVSLLETTELLTKLPPADLLSVMSCKEFNLRLLCPCLSLGVQRLVRGQGSLLLETALHVTLEQLAGATGLI
UniRef90 UPI0000DB71DE	: RNWFLSQVKLRCCNSNNYNLSEAAQLLKVLDFEDCLGILSSKEFNIAILKPCIILGVRSVEKCQKSPLYSAAKQCLLDHIHYVIDLI
UniRef90 UPI0000D56EE9	: KNWYLAQIREKCNSKETAQLLTRLDYEELCNFLRNADFSKVVFKECLSVPTLEDSERFDSRFLTQIYDL:
OrigSeq	: 1617181 : KDWYVHLVKSQCWTRSDSALLEGAELVNRIPAEDMNAFMMNSEFNLSLLAPCLSLGMSEISGGQKSALFEAAREVTLARVSGTVQQI
Jnet	:ИНИНИНИНИИНИНИНИНИНИНИНИНИИН
jhmm	:нннннннннннннннннннн-нннн
jpssm	:НННННННННННННННННННН-НННН-
Lupas 14	:
Lupas 21	
Lupas 20	
Jnet_25 Jnet_5 Jnet_0	:BBBBBBBBBBB-BB-BB-BB-B-B-BB-B
JNEC KEI	: 02/999999905140///5001214532//5443006/503/8/424331321200101000///632/9999999999998/22:

Secondary structure prediction JPred Jpred output / PDF output

	1 1	10	20	30	40
QUERY	K D WYVHL VK S	S Q <mark>C</mark> W T R S D S A	LLEGAELV	N R 🗆 P A E D M N /	AFMM
UniRef90_UPl0000F2D790	Q D W Y L S L V K F	FQ <mark>CC</mark> TKSDSA	ALLEGAELV	NRIPPGECT	PFML
UniRef90_UPl0000ECC72B	KDWYMSLVRS	SQ <mark>CC</mark> IKSD <u>S</u> A	\ L L E G A E L L		SFMN
UniRef90_Q4S7T9	KEWYVALVKS	<u>S Q C C V H G D V S</u>			SVMS
UniRef90_UPl0000DB71DE	R N W F IL IS Q V K IL	<u> </u>	NLISEAAQLL		GLLS
UniRef90_UPl0000D56EE9	KNWYLLAQILRE	E K <mark>C</mark> N S K	E T A Q <u>L L</u>	JT R L JD Y E E L J <mark>C</mark> I	NFLR



Starting Jalview

Open Firefox with JRE (from ZDV)

Go to http://www.jalview.org

Click the pink arrow "Launch Jalview Desktop"

You can close all the demo windows that appear

Load an alignment

Use MR1_fasta.txt This is an alignment of a fragment of the mineralocorticoid receptor

Open it from File > Input alignment > From file (Hint: You can load it directly as an URL, e.g. <u>https://cbdm.uni-mainz.de/files/2015/02/</u> <u>MR1_fasta.txt</u>)

The alignment has its own Menu tabs Try Colour > Clustalx to see conservation

Web service -> Secondary Structure Prediction -> Jnet secondary str pred

No selection (or all sequences selected) = Jnet runs on top sequence using the alignment (**fast**)

One sequence (or region) selected = Jnet runs on that sequence using homologs (**slow**)

Some sequences selected = Jnet runs on top one using homologs (**slow**)

Try with no sequences selected

If this doesn't work you can run directly MR1_fasta.txt on jpred4.

Use the advanced option Upload a file option Select type of input = Multiple alignment (use format FASTA) Tick the skip PDB search option There is an option to view output in Jalview

Annotations:

•Lupas_21, Lupas_14, Lupas_28

Coiled-coil predictions for the sequence. 21, 14 and 28 are windows used.



Annotations:

•JNETHMM, JNETALIGN: predictions using diff profiles •Jnetpred: Consensus prediction.

Beta sheets: green arrows. Alpha helices: red tubes.



Annotations: •JNETCONF Confidence in the prediction.



Annotations:

•JNETSOL25,JNETSOL5,JNETSOL0

Solvent accessibility predictions - binary predictions of 25%, 5% or 0% solvent accessibility.



Obtain the sequence of the human glutamine synthetase.

Run BLAST with the human sequence against: 1) the archaea Methanosarcina 2) the bacteria Escherichia coli 3) the fungi Pseudozima Antarctica

Get the best homolog, align the sequences (including the human protein, on top) and use the input in Jalview.

Exercise 3/3 2D prediction of known 3D NCBI BLAST against single species is faster!

BLAST [®] Home Recent Resu	Basic Local Alignment Search Tool Its Saved Strategies Help
► NCBI/ BLAST/ blastp suite	Standard Protein BLAST
blastn blastp blastx tbla	tn tblastx
Enter Query Seque	BLASTP programs search protein databases using a pro
Enter accession number	(s), gi(s), or FASTA sequence(s) 🔞 Clear Query subrange 😡 From
	10
Or, upload file	atei auswählen Keine ausgewählt 😡
Choose Search	Sot
Choose Search	Set
Database	Non-redundant protein sequences (nr) 🔹 😡
Organism Optional	Methanosarcina (taxid:2207) Exclude +
Exclude	

Obtain the sequence of the human glutamine synthetase.

Run BLAST with the human sequence against: 1) the archaea Methanosarcina 2) the bacteria Escherichia coli 3) the fungi Pseudozima Antarctica

Get the best homolog from each, align the sequences and use the input in Jalview. Put the human protein on top.

Load the alignment in Jalview and run web prediction.

Alternative. Run the alignment in the Jpred4 server. (Hint: You could run the human sequence alone but that will search for homologs and will take very long)

Compare the prediction with the known 3D of the human protein (open it in Chimera, File > Fetch by ID > PDB 2QC8)

We need to hide all chains except one.

Select one of the chains (ctrl + click on a residue, then arrow up). Invert selection (press arrow right).

Actions > Ribbon > Hide Actions > Atoms/bonds > Hide

Select the chain and focus on it Actions > Focus

Compare the output of jpred/jalview 2D pref with the 3D structure of this protein.

For example, locate a predicted helix or beta-strand in Jalview. Find out the start and end positions hovering over the human sequence with the mouse (the numbers on top of the alignment are different from the amino acid positions in each sequence).

Color the corresponding residues it in the 3D view using Select > Atom specifier And ranges: e.g. :113-126 (predicted as helix) Actions > color > red

Apply color some helices red and strands in green.

Do you see differences? Where are they? Would you say that the 2D prediction was reasonable?