

NMR SELECTION OF PROTEINS FOR STRUCTURE DETERMINATION WITH NMR SPECTROSCOPY

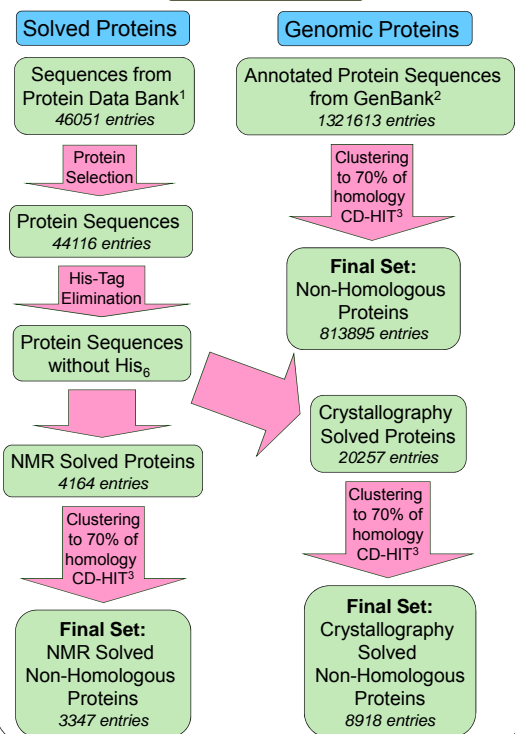
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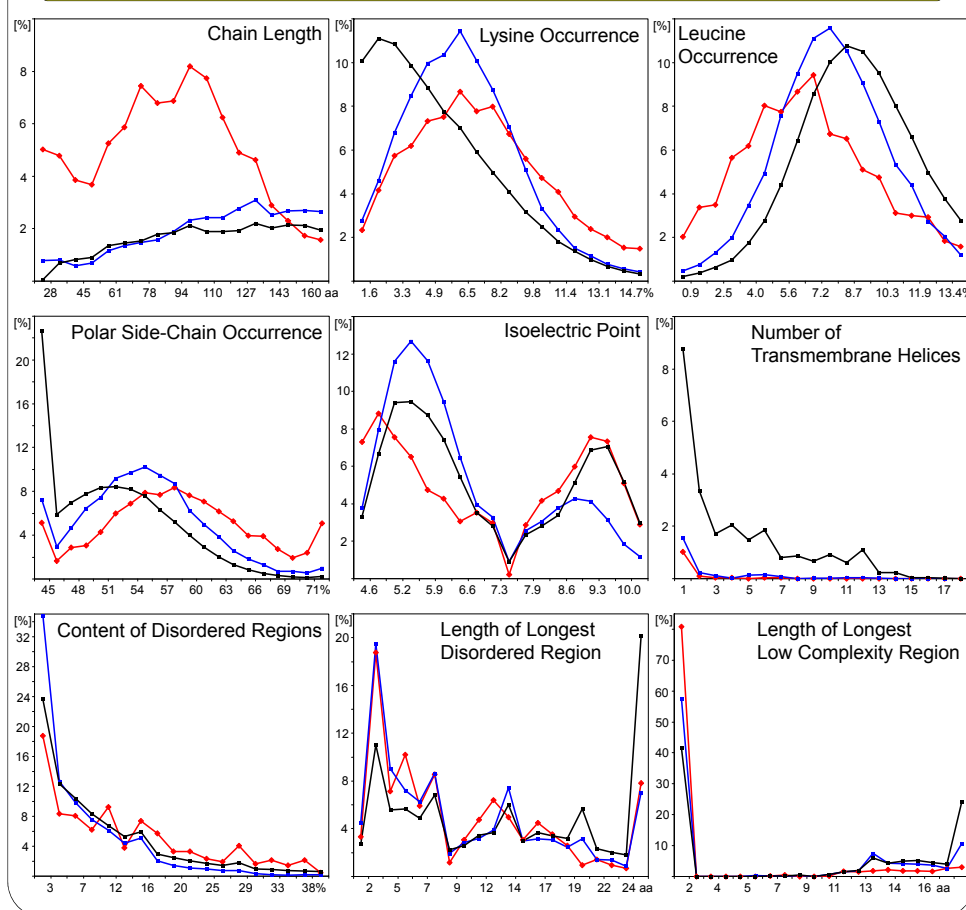
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An appropriate target selection is used for increasing the success rate of structure determination in structural genomics. The initial selection must be based on bioinformatics criteria and these criteria are studied here in detail to establish a reliable filter for selection of proteins suitable for structure determination using NMR spectroscopy. It was assumed that the targets suitable for structure determination shall be similar to the proteins solved by NMR spectroscopy. To avoid the competition with X-ray crystallography, the convenient targets shall also differ from proteins solved by crystallographers. The appropriate protein characteristics were identified in order to select targets fulfilling these two major requirements. The procedure consisted of the following steps: 1) Variety of protein parameters were calculated starting from amino acid sequences. The compared parameters includes for example: occurrence of amino acids residues and predicted physicochemical parameters. 2) Distribution of proteins versus each calculated parameter was computed. 3) The obtained distributions were compared between proteins solved by NMR spectroscopy and annotated proteins - to identify the properties favored by NMR spectroscopists; and proteins solved by X-ray crystallography - to find the parameters disfavored by crystallographers. 4) The selected protein parameters will be used to construct a filtering function for target selection, which will facilitate target selection for NMR spectroscopy in the future.

Data Preparation



Distribution Comparison: NMR-, Crystallography-Solved and Genomic Proteins



Analyzed Parameters

- occurrence of each amino acid
- amino acid chain length
- occurrence of functional groups and chemical moieties
- occurrence of charges and acidic/basic/polar groups
- physical parameters: GRAVY⁴, aliphatic index⁴, instability index⁵, extinction coefficient⁶
- transmembrane helices (TMHMM⁷)
- secondary structure content (PSIPRED⁸)
- disordered region content (DISOPRED²⁹)
- low complexity region content (SEG¹⁰)

Acknowledgments

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Future Outlook: Selection Filter

- fit distributions of selected parameters to appropriate functions for 3 data sets: NMR-solved, crystallography-solved and genomic proteins
- compute occurrence probability for each selected parameter of the protein of interest using the above mentioned distribution functions
- compute overall score favoring differences between 1) proteins solved by NMR and crystallography, and 2) NMR-solved and genomic proteins
- prepare website with selection filter

References

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