Working with Rosetta Funnels

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Overview

Introduction to Funnels

Funnels for model selection

- Example: entry of Anthrax into human cells
- FunHunt: characterization of native energy funnels in energy landscape
- Targeting of native funnels for docking and design

Summary

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Energy Landscape: Funnel around Native Structure

Funnels describe Folding and Binding

- RosettaDock high-resolution models are located at tip of funnel
- Model selection based on energy only



Similar Landscapes for Different Rosetta Predictions

Energy function describes well principles underlying the correct structure of monomers and complexes



Schueler-Furman et. al (2005) Science

Anthrax with Borden Lacy & John Collier, HMS

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Entry of LT Anthrax Toxin



Lethal Factor (LF) binds to Protective Antigen (PA)



Two possibilities – which is correct?

RosettaDock Suggests Still Another Possibility.....



... that Agrees with Additional Experiments ...

Disulfide crosslinking



+ * N209 vs. Y108

* N209 *vs.* K110,Y118, Q132, S134, D136, Q228 * Y108 *vs.* S186

... that Agrees with Additional Experiments ...

Binding assay for charge-reversal mutations





... and Changes the Concept



LF binds to PA - Conclusions

LF binds to PA via Site I onlySite II is responsible for multimerization of PA

→ Purely energy-based prediction can reproduce experimental results and point at possible incorrect information

→ High-resolution prediction coupled with experimental data contributes to structural characterization of interface

FunHunt

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USummary

Energy Landscape: Many Funnels

Global search detects more funnels

□ Free monomer structure → backbone inaccuracies → TRUE funnel cannot be selected by energy or "funnel quality"





FunHunt: Feature-based Classification of Native Funnels



Dense sampling around orientation

 accounts for fluctuations

 improves signal detection





- Characterize each by set of features
- Define distinctive features

FALSE

TRUF



FunHunt Features (Selected by SVM Classifier)



FunHunt Performance

Successful classification

- ✓ 50/52 correctly predicted: top-ranking model is from TRUE Funnel
- ✓ 80% models correctly classified (TP+TN)

FunHunt is robust

✓ Leave1out (L10) ≈
Leave8out (L80)



CAPRI Targets

□ 12/12 - works

| Target | Complex Type | Correct? | Accuracy | TRUE score | FALSE score | FALSE rmsd |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| T11 | U-H(NMR) | \checkmark | 88 | -5.53 | -7.11 | 10.79 |
| T12 | U-B | \checkmark | 90 | -9.28 | -7.14 | 15.32 |
| T13 | U-B | \checkmark | 88 | -7.09 | -6.93 | 18.73 |
| T14 | H-B | \checkmark | 40 | -14.37 | -11.90 | 34.77 |
| T15 | B-B | \checkmark | 10 | -14.07 | -8.87 | 9.09 |
| T18 | U-U | \checkmark | 94 | -6.63 | -6.99 | 22.65 |
| T19 | H-B | \checkmark | 74 | -9.33 | -6.74 | 15.45 |
| T21 | U-U | \checkmark | 100 | -6.32 | -8.39 | 8.65 |
| T24 | U-H | \checkmark | 100 | -5.48 | -8.09 | 16.53 |
| T25 | U-B | \checkmark | 92 | -7.04 | -9.59 | 16.19 |
| T26 | U-U | \checkmark | 100 | -9.11 | -6.65 | 12.56 |
| T27 | U-U | \checkmark | 100 | -6.66 | -9.03 | 11.32 |

Location of Starting Orientation for Flexible Docking (Capri Target T18)

T18 failed with regular RosettaDock Backbone flexibility

-6 99

-6.63

94

necessary

22.65

- But Where?
- FunHunt can locate initial orientation and suggest region



Correctly predicted loop conformation

Red, orange – bour Green – unbound; Blue – model

Flexible Docking by Chu Wang et al.

Selection of Native Orientation from PATCHDOCK Models (CAPRI Target T25)



Original orientations from PatchDock, Schneidman-Druhovny et al

FunHunt as a Tool for Interface Design Selection



 Can FunHunt discriminate binders from nonbinders ?
35 Unlabeled designs

FunHunt - Conclusions

- FunHunt selects *native funnel* among funnels in RosettaDock energy landscape
 - Based on small set of features selected by SVM
- FunHunt locates regions that need modeling of backbone flexibility in RosettaDock
- FunHunt can be used for *interface design* selection

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Technion

Miro: Catalan Landscape: The Hunter



Dataset of Protein Complexes

Set52: <70% seqid between both partners n=52</p>

Set32: <70% seqid between any partner n=32</p>

| Enzy | me | – Inhibitor (EI) n=19/11 |
|-------|-----|---|
| 1ACB | UU | α-chymotrypsin/ Eglin C |
| 1CGI | UU | lpha-chymotrypsinogen/ Pancreatic secretory trypsin inhibitor |
| 1CHO | UU | lpha-chymotrypsin/ Ovomucoid 3 rd Domain |
| 1PPE | ΒU | Trypsin/ CMT-1 |
| 2PTC | UU | β-trypsin/ Pancreatic trypsin inhibitor |
| 1TAB | ΒU | Trypsin/ BBI |
| 1AVW | UU | Trypsin/ Soybean trypsin inhibitor |
| 1V5I | UU | Subtilisin BPN / Serine protease inhibitor POIA1 |
| 2SNI | UU | Subtilisin Novo/ Chymotrypsin inhibitor 2 |
| 2SIC | UU | Subtilisin BPN/ Subtilisin inhibitor |
| 1BRS | UU | Barnase/ Barstar |
| 1MAH | UU | Mouse Acetylcholinesterase/ Fasciculin 2 |
| 1UGH | UU | Human Uracil-DNA glycosylase/ Inhibitor |
| 1DFJ | UU | Ribonuclease A/ Ribonuclease inhibitor |
| 1STF | ΒU | Papain/ Stefin B |
| 1BTH | UU | Thrombin mutant/ Pancreatic trypsin inhibitor |
| 4HTC | ΒU | lpha-Thrombin/Hirudin |
| 1TMQ | UU | lpha-amylase/ RagI inhibitor |
| 1TE1 | UU | Xylanase/ XIP-I inhibitor |
| Antik | bod | y – Antigen (Ab-Ag) n=9/1 |
| 1BVK | UU | Fv/ Lysozyme |
| 1MLC | UU | IgG1 D44.1 Fab fragment/ Lysozyme |
| 1WEJ | UU | Fab fragment/ Cytochrome C |
| 1AHW | UU | 5G9/ Tissue factor |
| 2JEL | ΒU | Jel42 Fab Fragment/ A06 Phosphotransferase |
| 1NCA | ΒU | Fab NC41/ Neuraminidase |
| 1EO8 | ΒU | Bh151 Fab/ Hemagglutinin |
| 1IAI | ΒU | IgG1 Idiotypic Fab/ Igg2A Anti-Idiotypic Fab |
| 1IGC | ΒU | IgG1 Fab Fragment/ Protein G |

| OTHER n=24/20 | | | |
|-------------------|----|--|--|
| 1AK4 | UU | Cyclophilin/ N' domain of HIV1 capsid | |
| 1EER | UU | Erythropoietin/ erythropoietin receptor | |
| 1Z8U | UU | α -hemoglobin/ α -hemoglobin stabilizing protein (AHSP) | |
| 1FQJ | UU | Rgs9 (rgs domain)/ gt-i1 chimera alpha unit | |
| 1GOT | υυ | Transducin Gt- α , Gi- α chimera/ Gt- β - γ | |
| 1GUA | UU | Rap1/ Raf1 (ras binding domain) | |
| 1I4D | UU | Arfaptin/ Rac1 | |
| 1HE1 | υυ | ExoS gap domain/ Rac1 | |
| 1ATN | BU | Actin/ Deoxyribonuclease I | |
| 2BTF | ΒU | β-actin/ Profilin | |
| 1NMU | UU | MBP/ L30 | |
| <mark>1S1Q</mark> | UU | TSG101(UEV) domain/ Ubiquitin | |
| 1SYX | UU | U5/ snRNP | |
| 1F80 | UU | holo-acyl-carrier-protein synthase/ holo-acyl-carrier-protein | |
| 1WQ1 | UU | Ras GAP/ Ras | |
| 1AVZ | UU | HIV-1 NEF/ FYN tyrosine kinase SH3 domain | |
| 1MDA | UU | Methylamine dehydrogenase/ Amicyanin | |
| 1GLA | BU | Glycerol kinase/ GSF III | |
| 1A0O | BU | Che A/ Che Y | |
| 1FIN | UU | CDK2 cyclin-dependant kinase 2/ Cyclin | |
| 1FQ1 | υυ | CDK2/ KAP | |
| 3HHR | BU | Human growth hormone/ Receptor | |
| 2PCC | υυ | Cytochrome C Peroxidase/ Iso-1-Cytochrome C | |
| 1EFU | BU | E. coli EFtu/ Efts | |

Features Considered Initially for Classification: Details

| Feature | Details | Name |
|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Environment | Interface propensity of residues (vs surface) | D_env |
| Residue pairs | Interface contact propensity of residue pairs | D_pair |
| Full atom energy | Energy function of RosettaDock protocol | Score |
| Lennard Jones | Attractive and Repulsive VdW-forces | Fa_atr, Fa_rep |
| Solvation | Solvation free energy (Lazaridis-Karplus) | Fa_sol |
| Hydrogen bonds | Orientation-dependent hb | Hb |
| Side chain | Propensity based on backbone dependent | Fa_Dun |
| conformations | library (Dunbrack). Free monomer | |
| | conformation is favored. | |
| electrostatic | Coulomb energy of interface atoms | D_elec |
| energy | | |
| Trajectory | Drop in energy during full atom Monte-Carlo | ⊿energy |
| | minimization | |
| Full atom energy | Energy function of RosettaDesign protocol for | Eres |
| | interface scoring | |
| Softened Lennard | Attractive and repulsive terms across interface: | Eatr, Erep |
| Jones | Softened repulsive | |
| Solvation | Interface solvation free energy | Esol |
| Hydrogen bonds | Interface hydrogen bonds | Ehbnd |
| "pair" energy | Propensity of charged side chain atoms to | Epair |
| | contact each other - Rosetta approximation of | |
| | the electrostatic effect | |
| Interface contacts | Atom-atom contacts across interface within | Ncont |
| | 5Å. | |
| Protein surface | Solvent Accessible Surface Area (SASA) of | SASA |
| | protein | |
| Polar interface | Polar SASA buried upon binding | ⊿SASA_POL |
| Apolar surface | Apolar SASA buried upon binding | ⊿SASA_APOL |
| Packing density | Quality of packing (relative to values from | SASApack |
| | statistic analysis of packing density in similar | |
| | environment) | |

| Feature | Details | Name |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| Sequence | Degree of sequence conservation of interface | conScore |
| conservation | residues (based on CONSURF); total score of | |
| | interface residues | |
| | Average conservation score of interface residues | avgCon |
| | Maximal conservation score among interface | maxCon |
| | residues | |
| Solvation | SASA-based calculation of solvation | Gsolt |
| Uniformity | Variance of the energy contributions of | varlfCont |
| | interactions across the Interface | |
| Centroidity | Distance from center of mass of interface atoms | Centro |
| | Distance from center of mass. Averaged over | CentroAv |
| | interface | g |
| Secondary | Content of Helix, Strand, Turn, Coil at interface | H,S,T,C |
| structure | (based on STRIDE) | Cont. |
| | Average secondary structure content | H,S,T,C |
| | | Avg. |
| Structural | Total temperature factor of interface residues | totB |
| definition | Average temperature factor of interface residues | avgB |

| Hydrogen bonds at | Number of <i>side-chain</i> hydrogen bond donors/ acceptors that are unsatisfied upon binding | ⊿SC_H B |
|---|--|--------------|
| interface | Number of <i>main-chain</i> hydrogen bond donors/acceptors that are unsatisfied upon binding | ∆BB_H B |
| Satisfaction of donors/ acceptors | hydrogen bonding - unsatisfied buried hydrogen bond donors and acceptors upon binding | ⊿GU_T OT |
| | "", weighted according to different donor/acceptor types | ∆WGU _TOT |