

Folding with Coevolution

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Bonneau Lab

RosettaCon X

What is coevolution?

- when a “biological object” changes due to changes in another “biological object”

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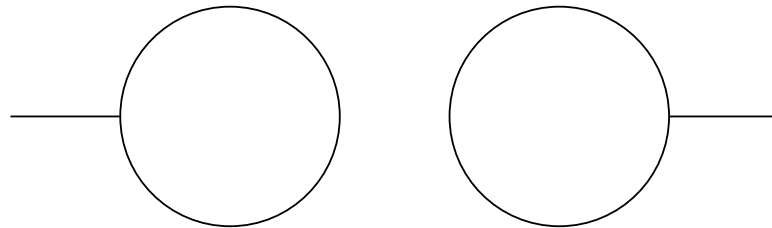
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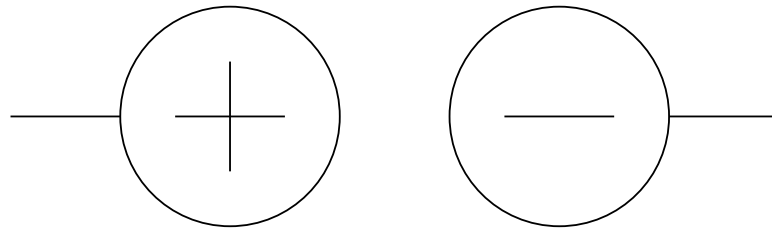
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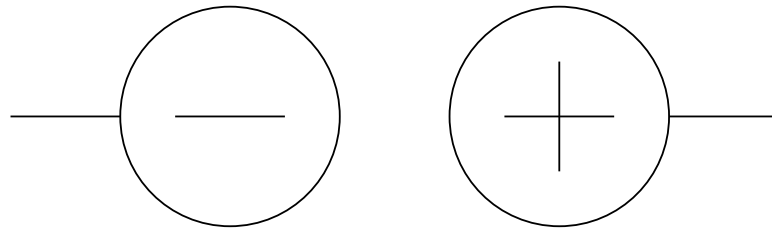
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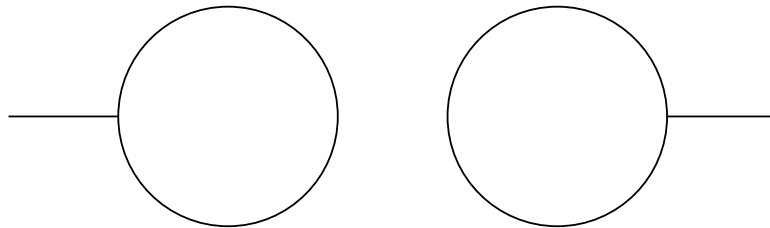
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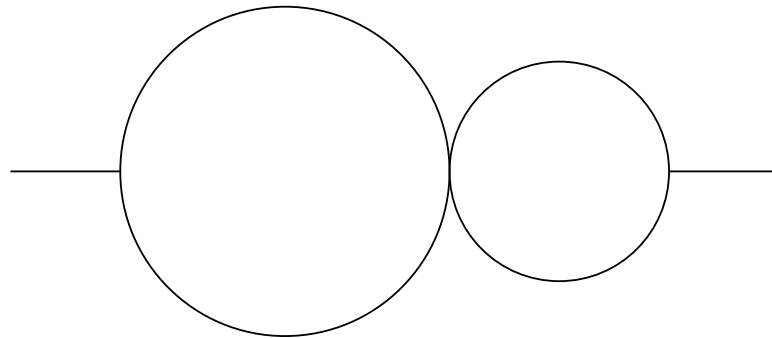
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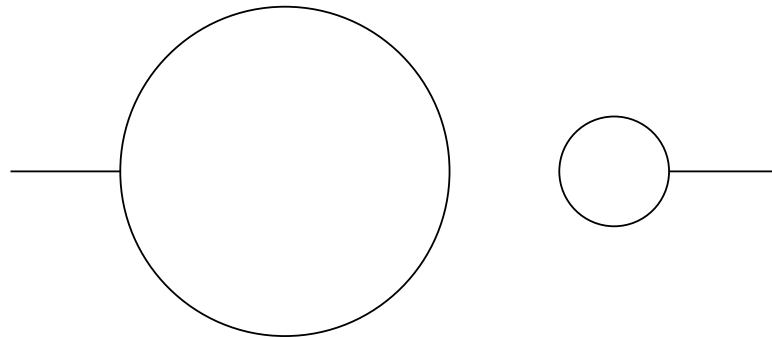
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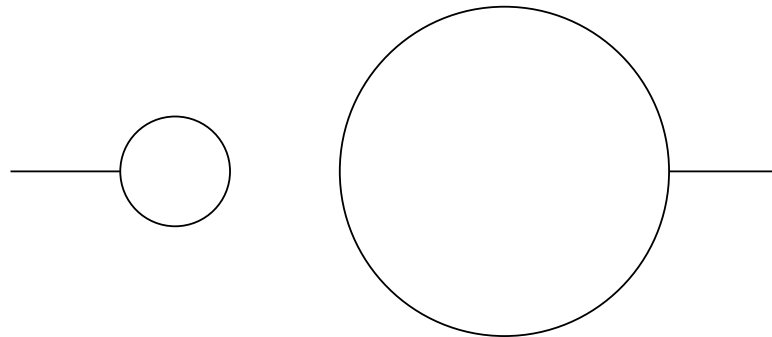
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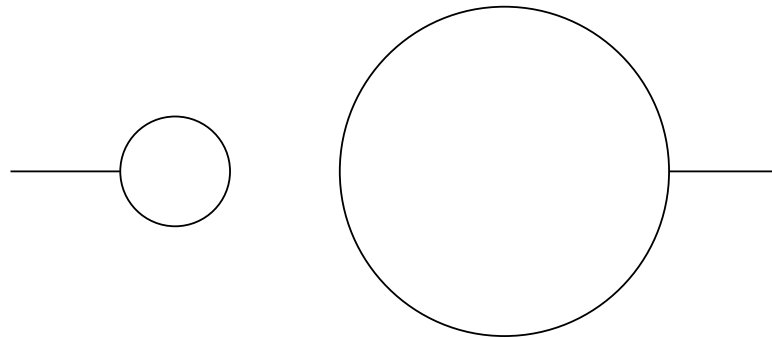
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- which correlations are meaningful?

Why do we care?

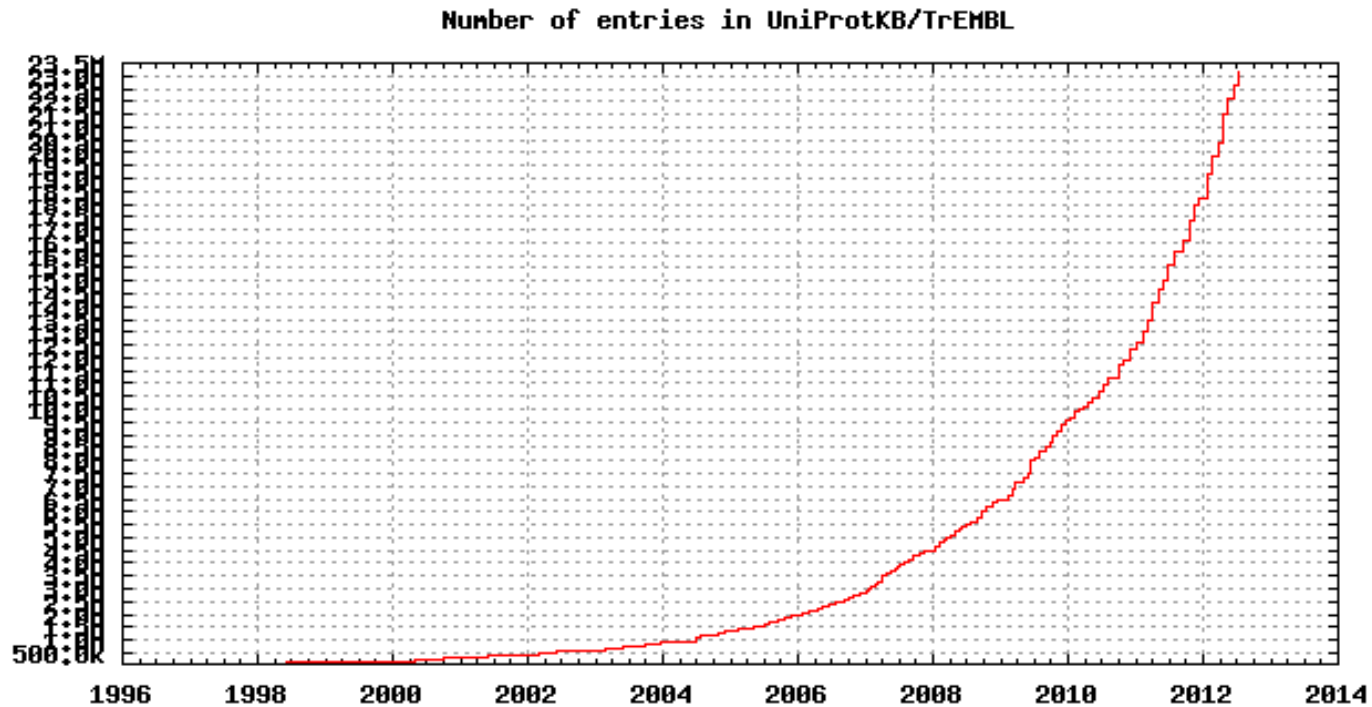
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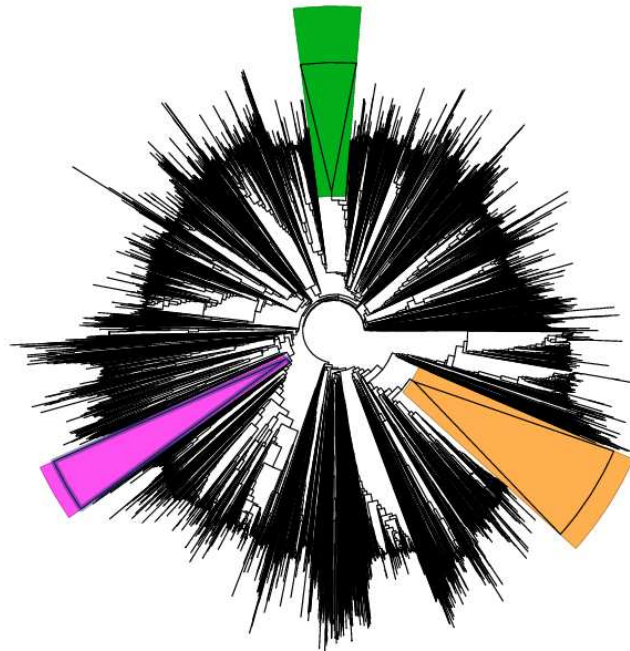
- coevolution is not currently used in Rosetta
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Why now?

- coevolution is difficult to determine

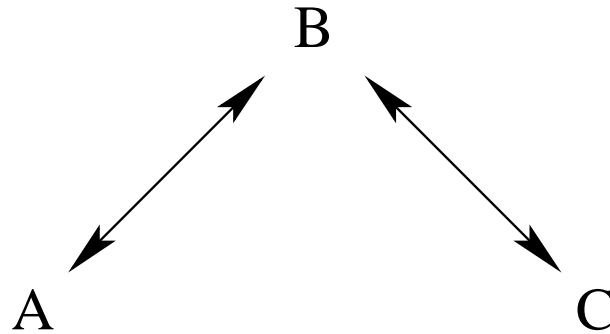
Why now?

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- sequence data are not independent



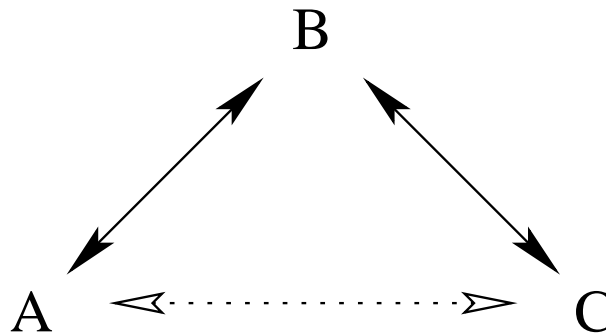
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- coevolution is difficult to determine
- transitivity of correlations



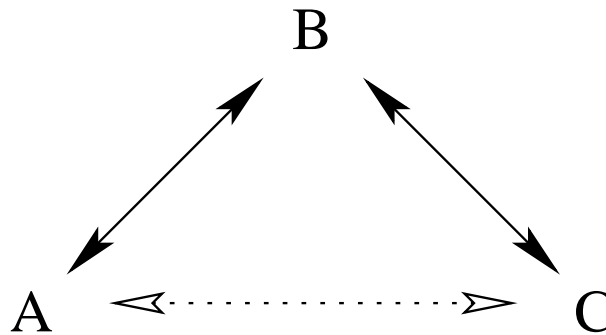
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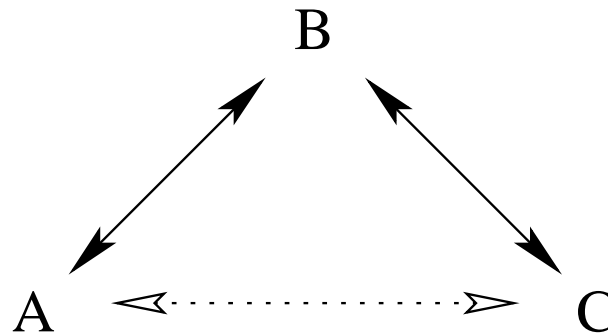
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- non-coding coevolution

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- non-coding coevolution
- new method: “Direct Information”

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- identify correlated pairs using “Direct Information” (DI)

1	T	H	N	K	S	-	R	S	E	T	T	A	-	D	E	V	S
2	T	H	N	K	S	L	R	S	E	T	T	A	G	D	E	V	S
3	S	H	D	K	S	L	R	S	E	T	T	A	A	D	K	I	K
4	T	H	N	K	S	L	R	S	E	T	T	A	G	D	E	V	S
5	T	H	G	K	S	I	R	S	A	T	T	E	G	D	E	V	H
6	T	H	N	K	S	I	R	S	E	T	T	A	S	D	E	L	H
7	A	H	D	K	S	-	R	S	E	T	T	A	T	D	K	V	H
8	A	H	D	K	S	W	R	S	E	S	S	A	T	D	K	A	S
9	T	H	E	K	S	-	R	S	E	T	T	A	T	D	K	L	S
10	T	H	N	K	S	C	R	S	E	T	T	A	A	D	E	V	S

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1	THNKS	-	RSETTA	-	DEV	S
2	THNKS	LR	SETTAG	DEV	S	
3	SHDKS	LR	SETTA	ADKIK		
4	THNKS	LR	SETTAG	DEV	S	
5	THGKS	IRS	ATTEG	DEV	H	
6	THNKS	IRS	ETTAS	DELH		
7	AHDKS	-	SETTAT	DKVH		
8	AHDKS	WR	ESSAT	DKAS		
9	THEKS	-	SETTAT	DKLS		
10	THNKS	CR	SETTA	ADEV	S	

- DI is the mutual information of a MSA specific distribution

Direct Information

MSA

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1. extract site and pair frequencies from the MSA
MSA \rightarrow frequencies

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use systematic small-coupling expansion to estimate parameters
involves inversion of a connected correlation matrix
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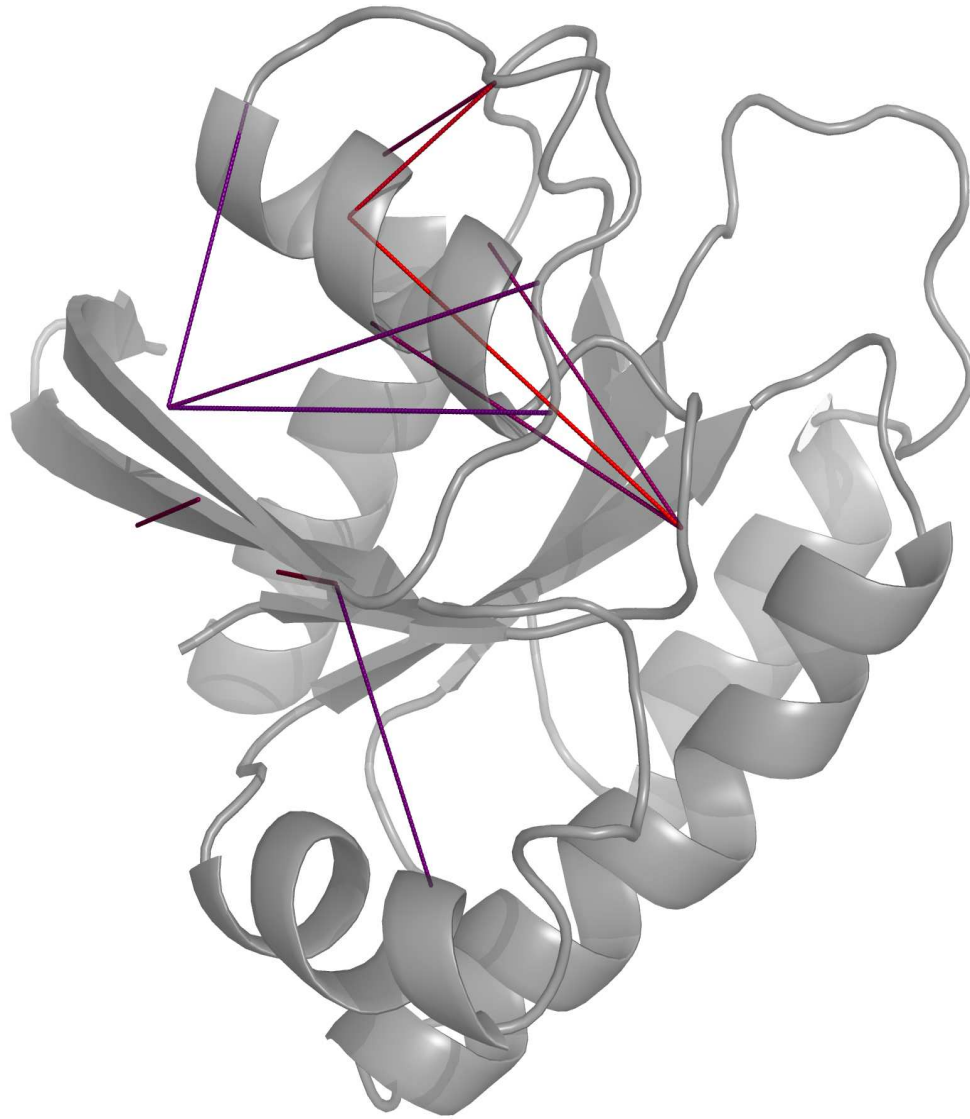
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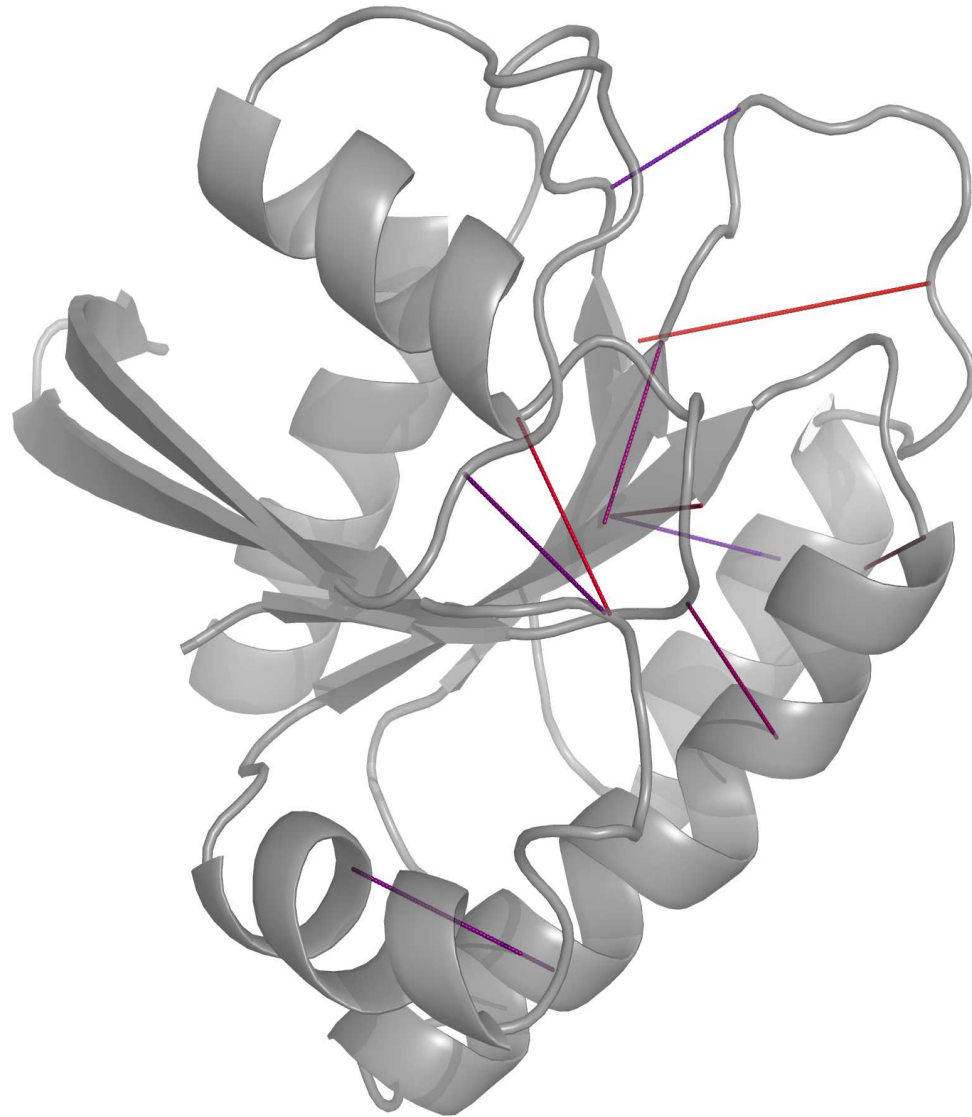
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5. identify correlated pairs

MSA \rightarrow frequencies $\rightarrow P^{(dir)}$ \rightarrow DI \rightarrow pairs

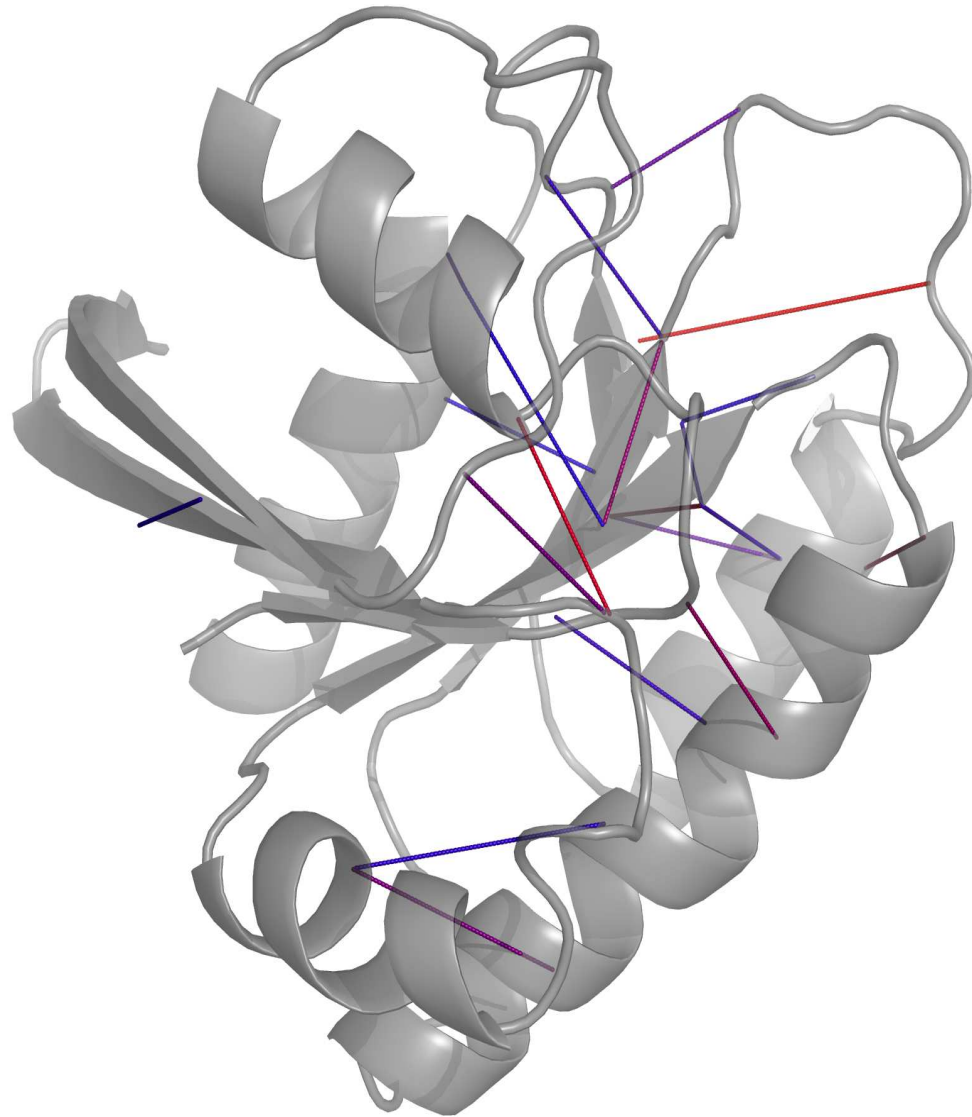
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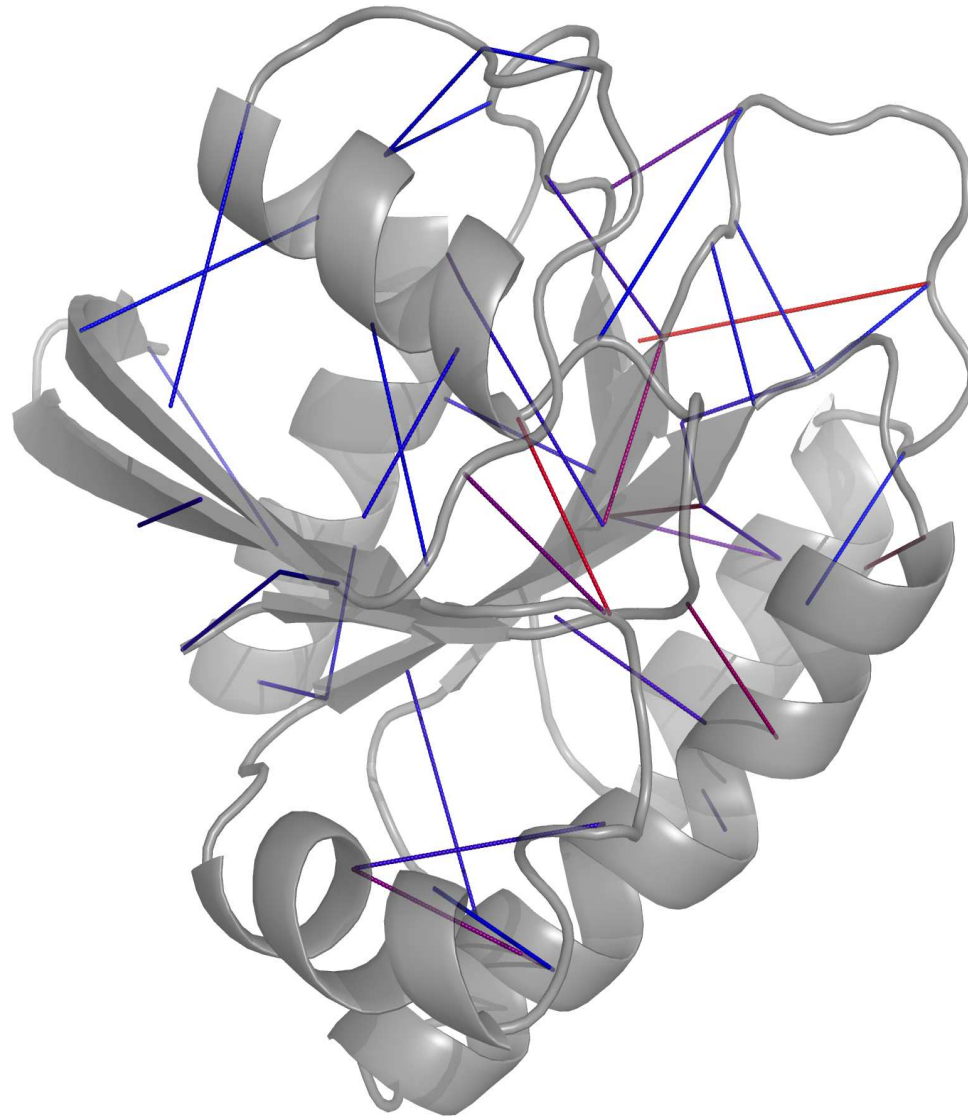
DI



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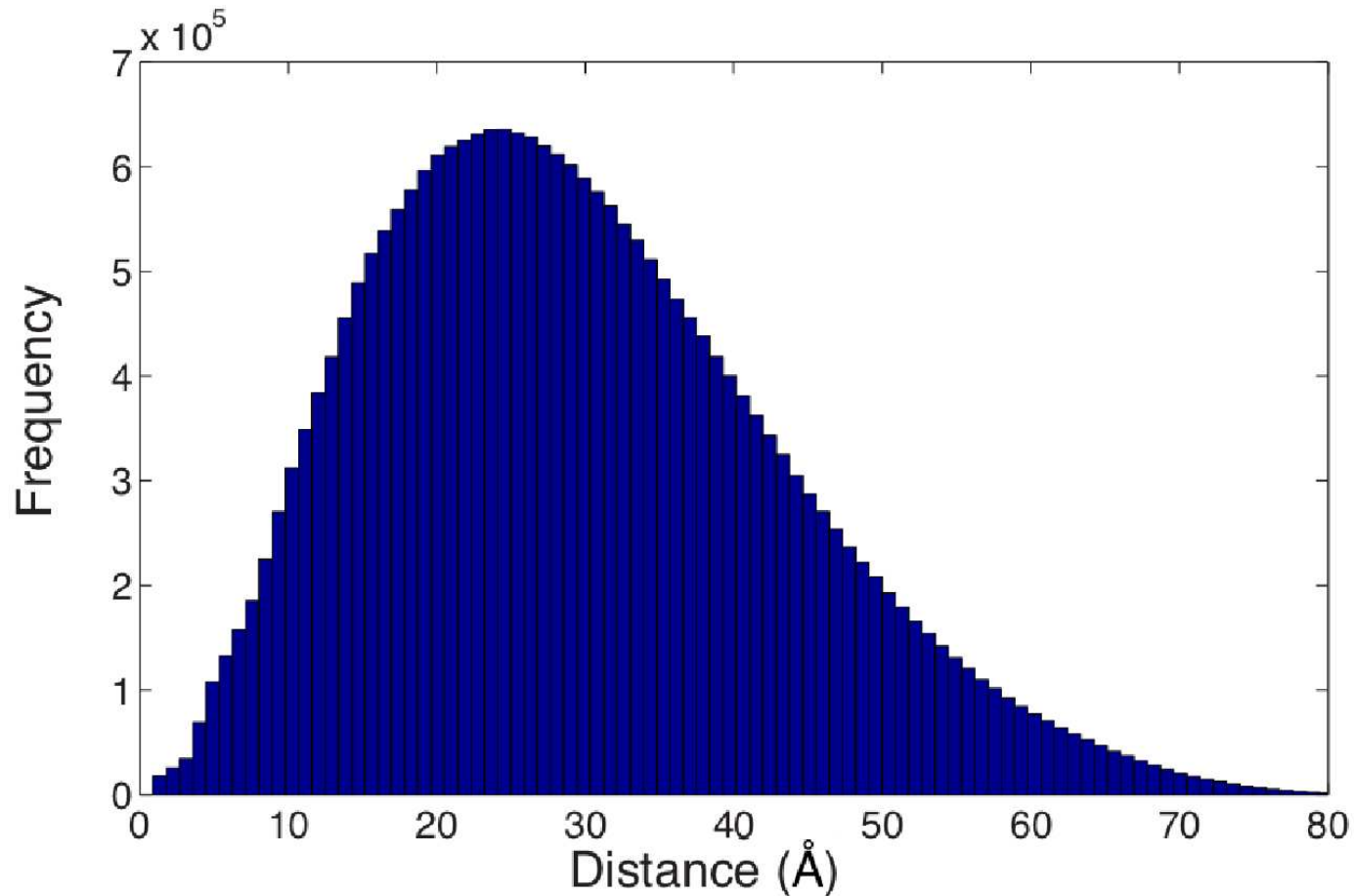


Does it work?

- assume: DI pairs are physically close

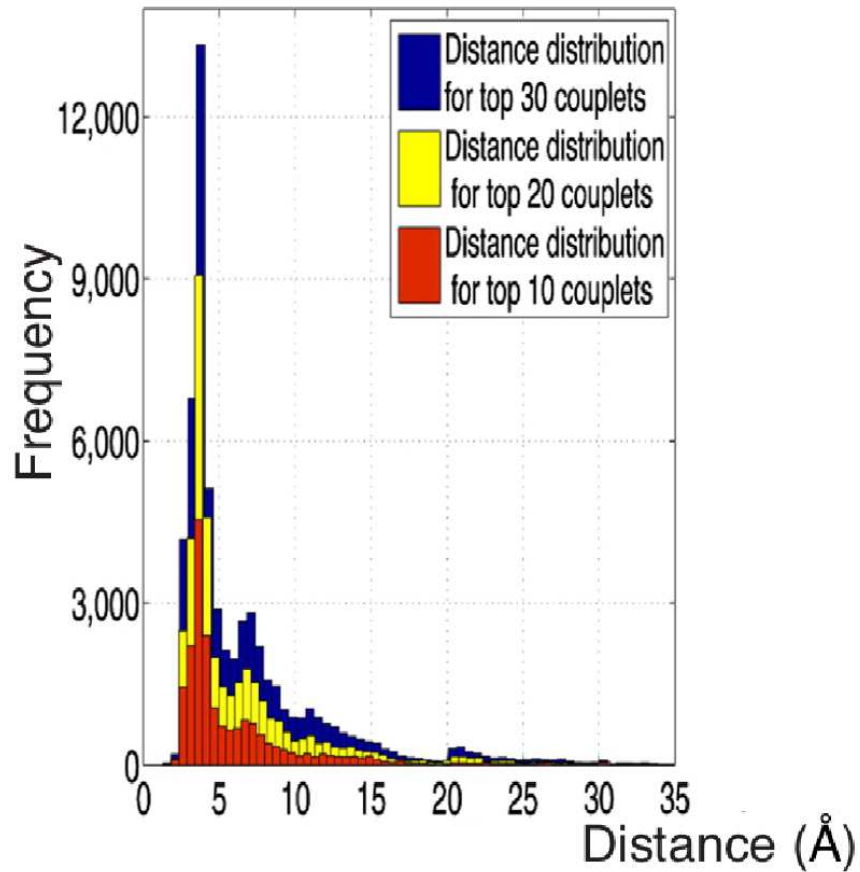
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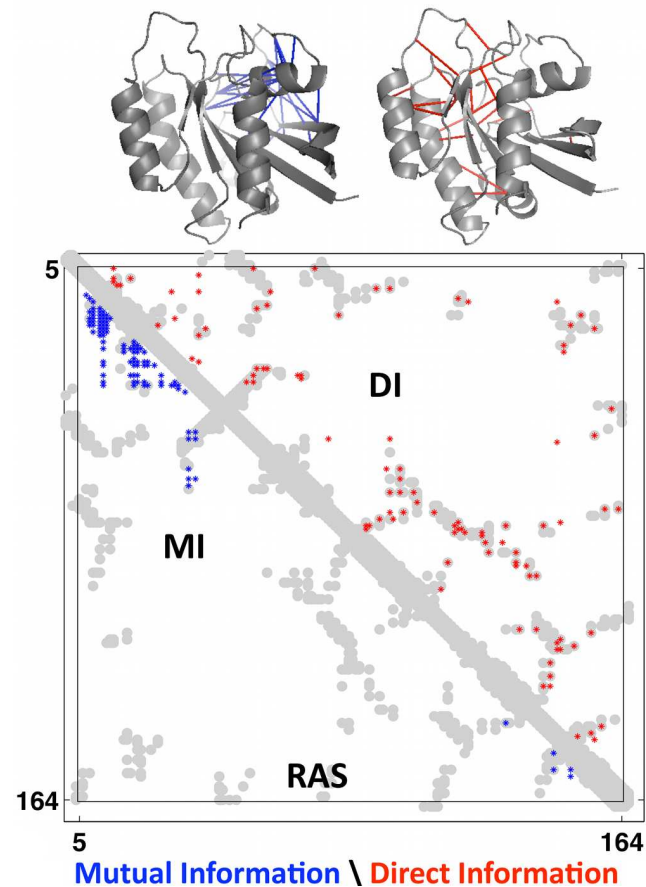


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- identifies interdependent sites

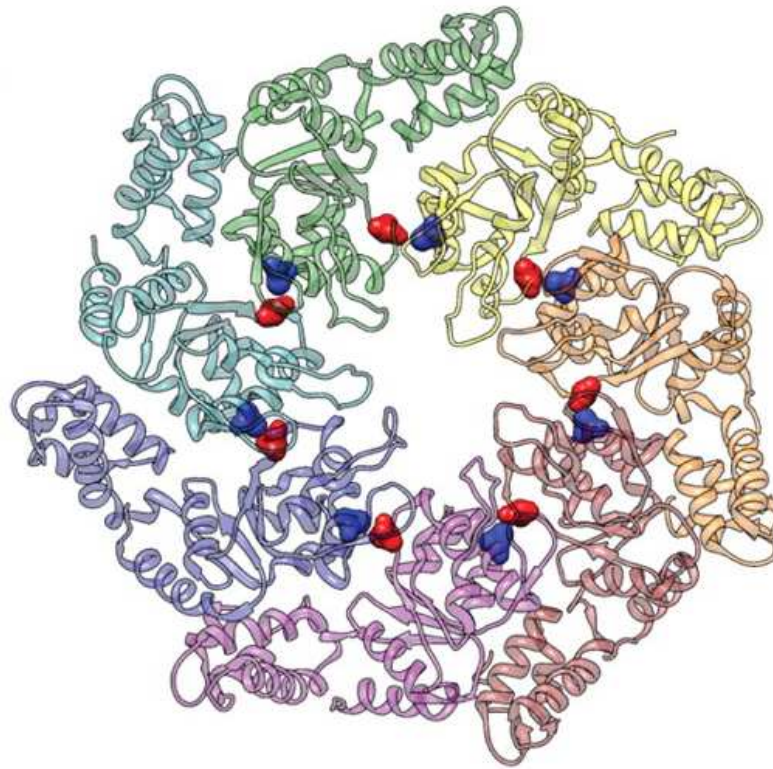
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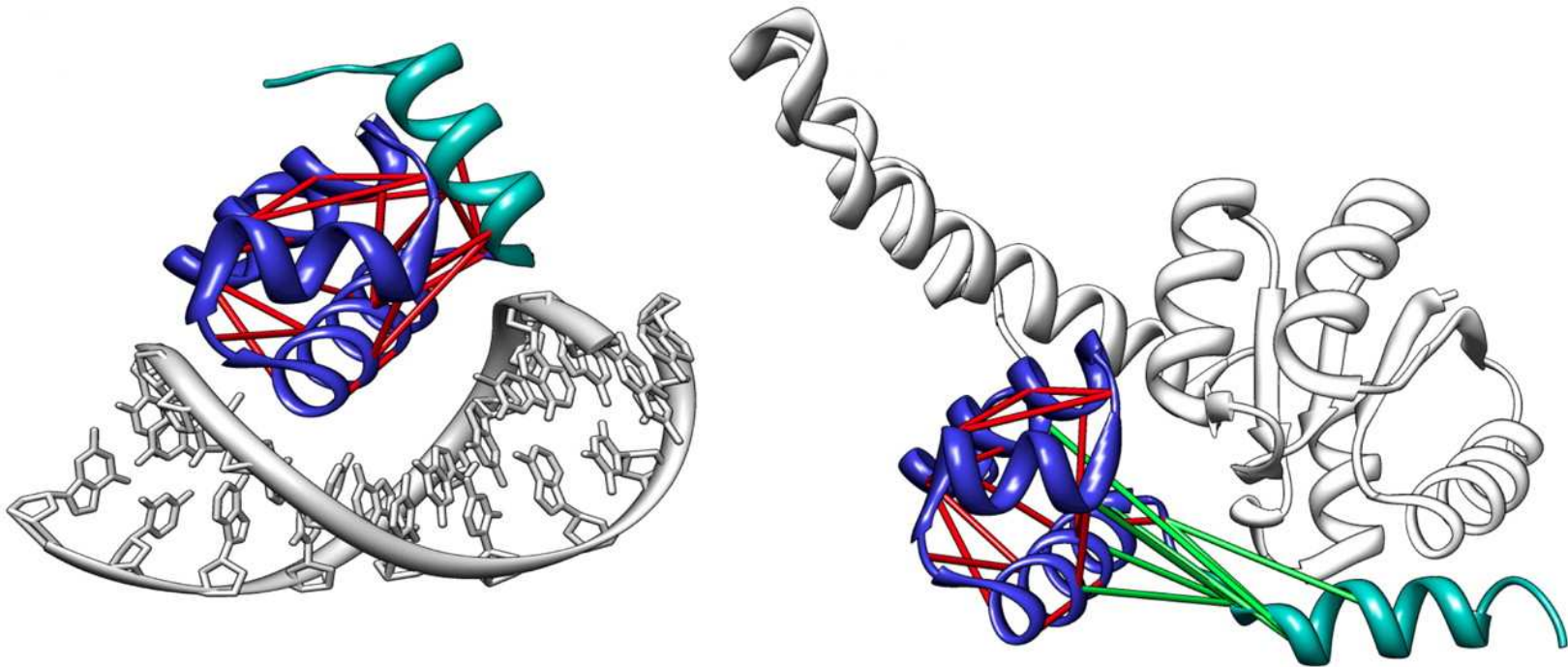
What does it detect?

- identifies interdependent sites
- many of the best DI pairs are native-state contacts
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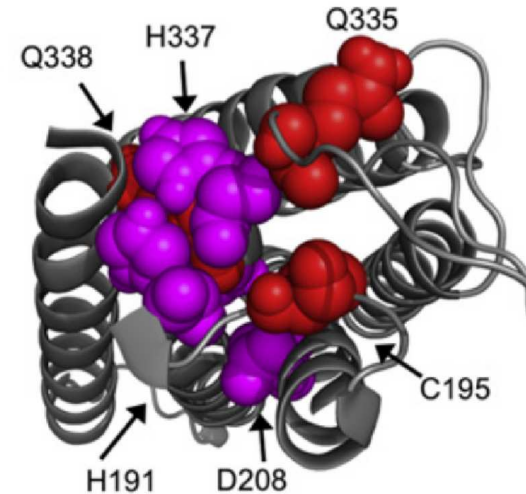
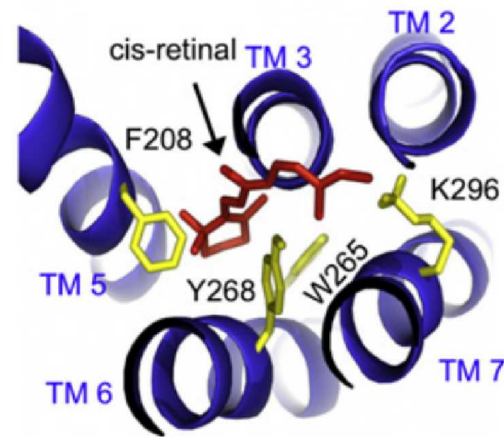
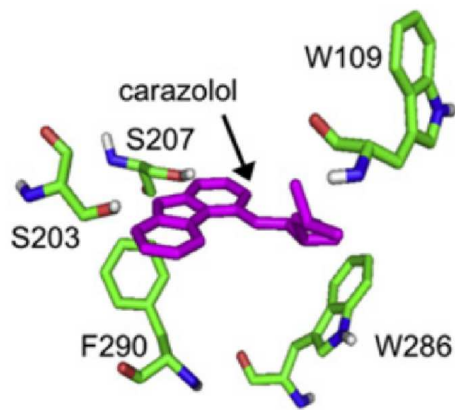
What does it detect?

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- many of the best DI pairs are native-state contacts
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- some pairs are binding interfaces

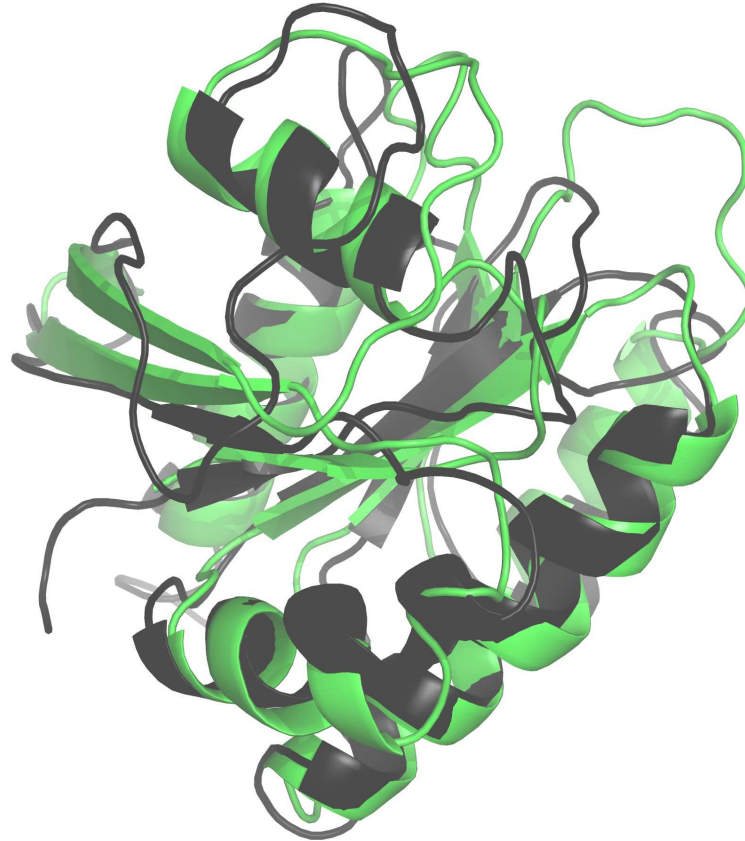


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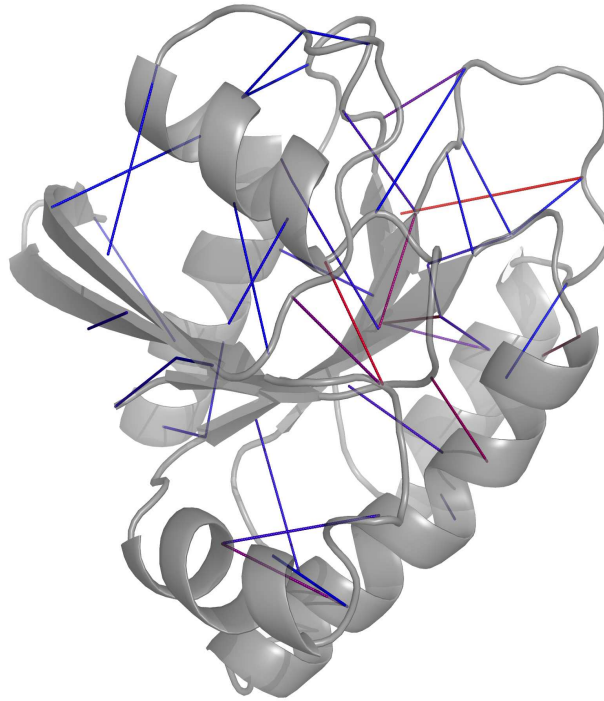
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- complicated...

How do we use it?

- use Rosetta AtomPairConstraints

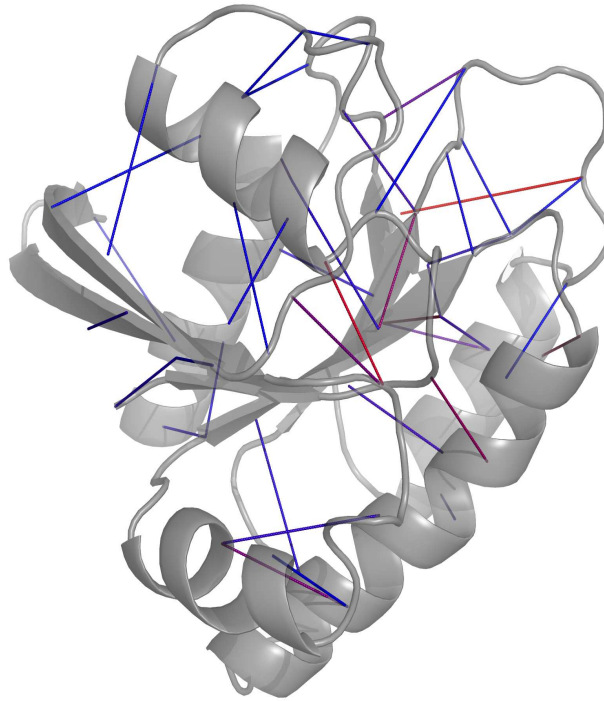
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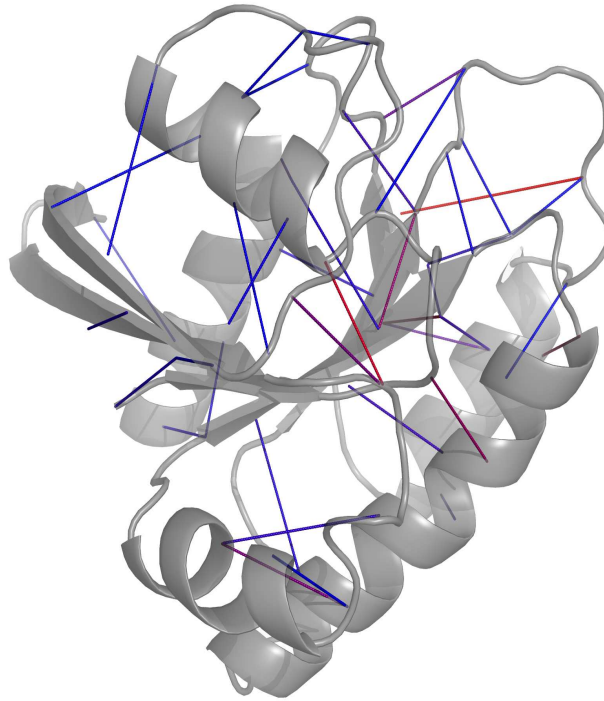
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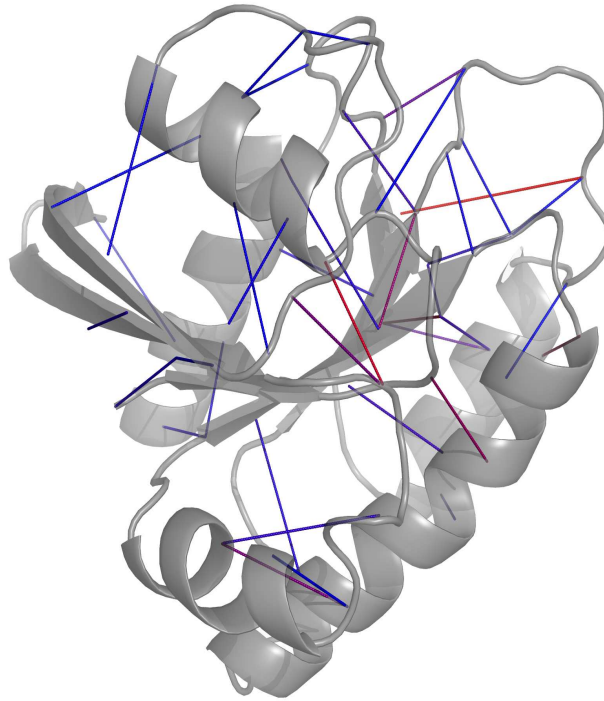
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- challenge: may require many constraints

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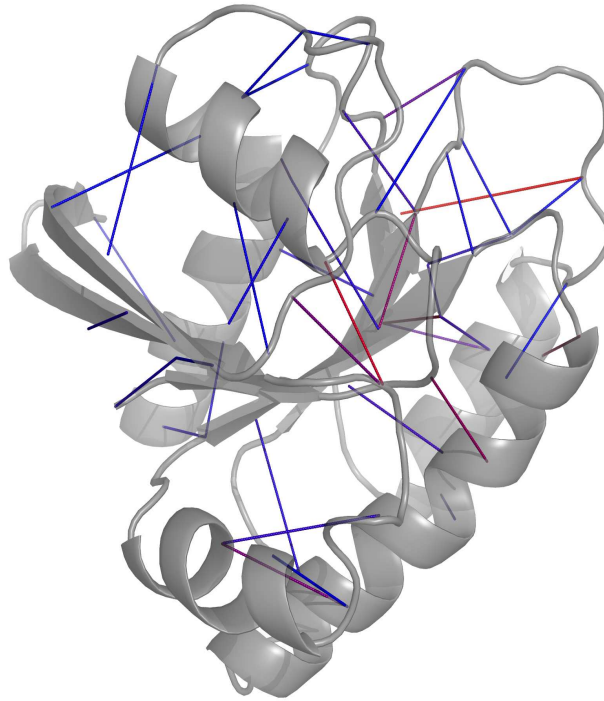
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- challenge: undetermined weight in Rosetta scoring

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- challenge: many constraint scores are quadratic

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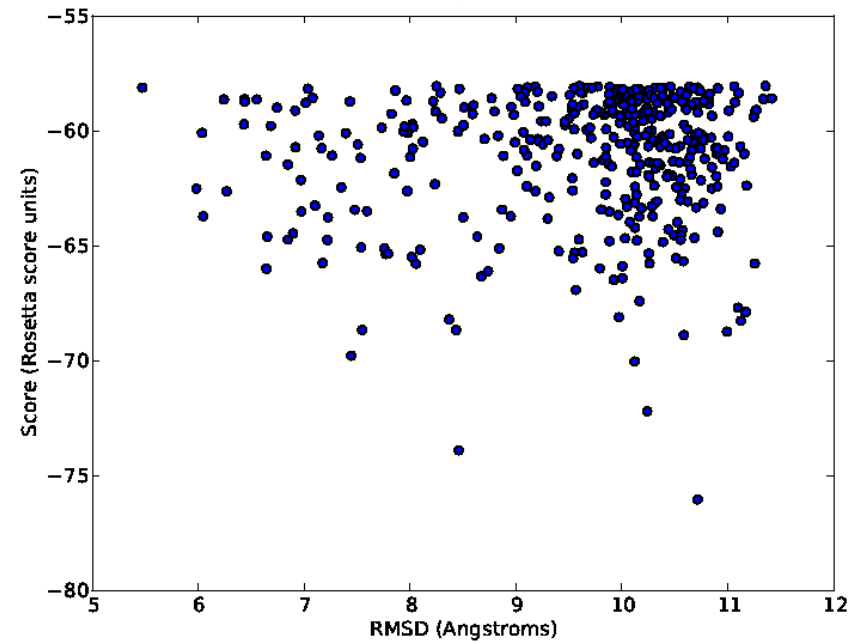
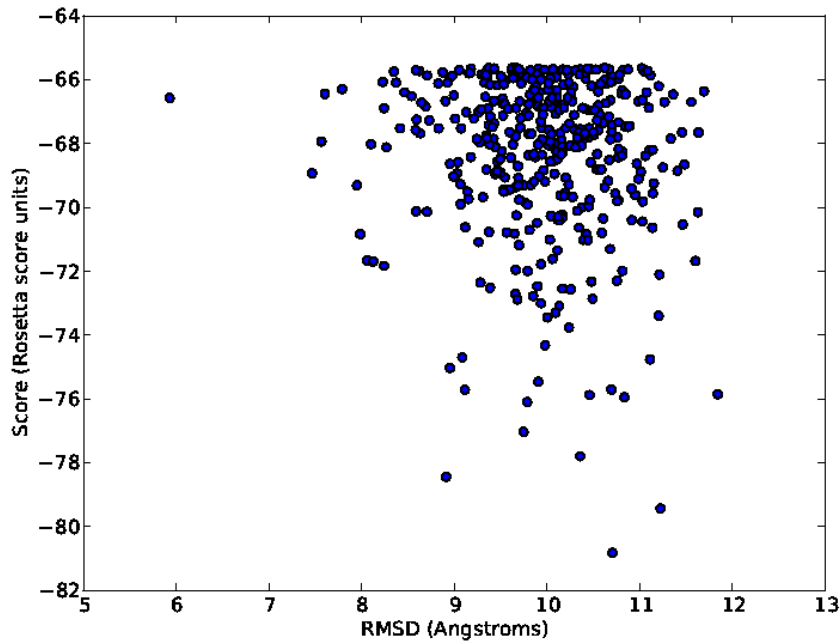
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- try 10 best scoring DI pairs using the Rosetta HARMONIC scoring
- apply constraints during centroid stages of AbinitioRelax (20000 decoys)
- compare the score v. RMSD plots with and without constraints for cluster centers of the lowest 400 scoring decoys

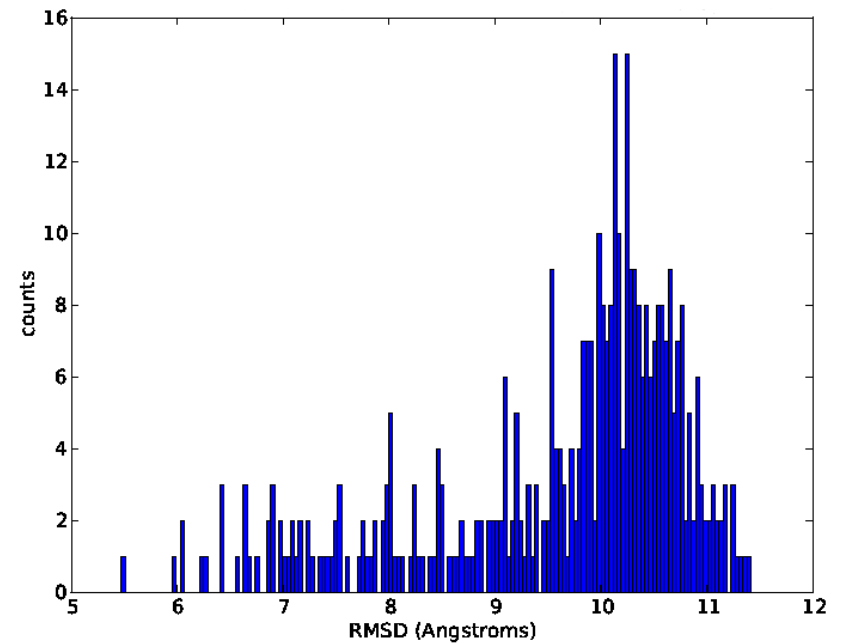
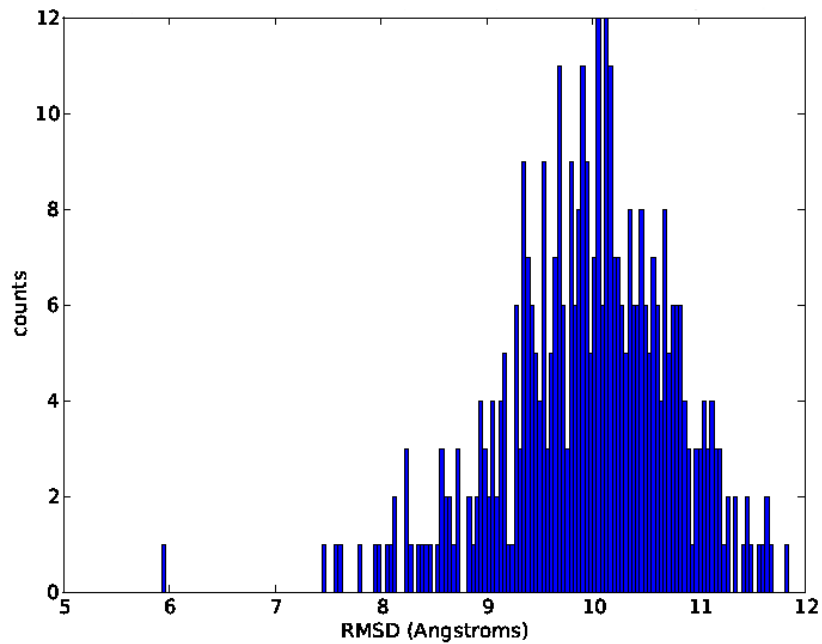
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unconstrained constrained



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Where are we now?

- how do we properly score these constraints?
- can we classify the interactions identified by DI?
- can DI pairs indicate near-native decoys?
- do DI constraints improve AbinitioRelax?
- can DI constraints improve other protocols?

Thanks for listening!

Rich Bonneau

Kevin Drew

Doug Renfrew

Noah Youngs

Duncan Penfold-Brown

Glenn Butterfoss

Timothy Craven

Abba Leffler

Rebecca Alford

Leif Halvorson

Chris Poultney

The Bonneau Lab

Debora Marks - Harvard Medical School, Dept. of Systems Biology

Chris Sanders - Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center

Lucy Colwell - MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology

The Rosetta Community

PyRosetta Team