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1 INTRODUCTION

From the original Protein Data Bank entry (PDB id 184l):
Title: Specificity of ligand binding in a buried non-polar cavity of t4
lysozyme: linkage of dynamics and structural plasticity
Compound: Mol id: 1; molecule: t4 lysozyme; chain: a; ec: 3.2.1.17;
engineered: yes
Organism, scientific name: Coliphage T4;
184l contains a single unique chain 184lA (162 residues long).

2 CHAIN 184lA

2.1 P00720 overview
From SwissProt, id P00720, 98% identical to 184lA:
Description: Lysozyme (EC 3.2.1.17) (Lysis protein) (Muramidase)
(Endolysin).
Organism, scientific name: Bacteriophage T4.
Taxonomy: Viruses; dsDNA viruses, no RNA stage; Caudovirales;
Myoviridae; T4-like viruses.
Function: Helps to release the mature phage particles from the cell
wall by breaking down the peptidoglycan.
Catalytic activity: Hydrolysis of 1,4-beta-linkages between N- ace-
tylmuramic acid and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in a peptido-
glycan and between N-acetyl-D-glucosamine residues in chitodex-
tins.
Similarity: Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 24 family.
About: This Swiss-Prot entry is copyright. It is produced through a
collaboration between the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics and the
EMBL outstation - the European Bioinformatics Institute. There are
no restrictions on its use as long as its content is in no way modified
and this statement is not removed.

2.2 Multiple sequence alignment for 184lA
For the chain 184lA, the alignment 184lA.msf (attached) with 38
sequences was used. The alignment was downloaded from the HSSP
database, and fragments shorter than 75% of the query as well as
duplicate sequences were removed. It can be found in the attachment
to this report, under the name of 184lA.msf. Its statistics, from the
alistream program are the following:

Format: MSF
Number of sequences: 38
Total number of residues: 5594
Smallest: 126
Largest: 162
Average length: 147.2
Alignment length: 162
Average identity: 35%
Most related pair: 99%
Most unrelated pair: 15%
Most distant seq: 33%

Furthermore, 3% of residues show as conserved in this alignment.
The alignment consists of 2% prokaryotic, and 39% viral
sequences. (Descriptions of some sequences were not readily availa-
ble.) The file containing the sequence descriptions can be found in
the attachment, under the name 184lA.descr.

2.3 Residue ranking in 184lA

The 184lA sequence is shown in Fig. 1, with each residue colored
according to its estimated importance. The full listing of residues
in 184lA can be found in the file called 184lA.ranks_sorted in the
attachment.

2.4 Top ranking residues in 184lA and their position on
the structure

In the following we consider residues ranking among top 25% of resi-
dues in the protein. Figure 2 shows residues in 184lA colored by their
importance: bright red and yellow indicate more conserved/important
residues (see Appendix for the coloring scheme). A Pymol script for
producing this figure can be found in the attachment.

2.4.1 Clustering of residues at 25% coverage. Fig. 3 shows the
top 25% of all residues, this time colored according to clusters they
belong to. The clusters in Fig.3 are composed of the residues listed
in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cluster</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>member residues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.

Fig. 1. Residues 1-162 in 184lA colored by their relative importance. (See
Appendix, Fig.7, for the coloring scheme.)

Fig. 2. Residues in 184lA, colored by their relative importance. Clockwise:
front, back, top and bottom views.

Fig. 3. Residues in 184lA, colored according to the cluster they belong to: red,
followed by blue and yellow are the largest clusters (see Appendix for the
coloring scheme). Clockwise: front, back, top and bottom views. The corre-
sponding Pymol script is attached.
Table 1. Clusters of top ranking residues in 184lA.

2.4.2 Overlap with known functional surfaces at 25% coverage.

The name of the ligand is composed of the source PDB identifier and the heteroatom name used in that file.

Isobutylbenzene binding site. Table 2 lists the top 25% of residues at the interface with 184lI4B401 (isobutylbenzene). The following table (Table 3) suggests possible disruptive replacements for these residues (see Section 3.6).

Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>res</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>subst's (%)</th>
<th>cvg</th>
<th>noc/bb</th>
<th>dist (Å)</th>
<th>antn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F(94)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>8/1</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M(81)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>9/0</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L(81)</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>18/2</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>V(47)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>6/3</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. List of disruptive mutations for the top 25% of residues in 184lA, that are at the interface with isobutylbenzene.

Table 4. The top 25% of residues in 184lA at the interface with chloride ion. (Field names: res: residue number in the PDB entry; type: amino acid type; subst: substitutions seen in the alignment; with the percentage of each type in the bracket; noc/bb: number of contacts with the ligand, with the number of contacts realized through backbone atoms given in the bracket; dist: distance of closest approach to the ligand.)

Figure 4 shows residues in 184lA colored by their importance, at the interface with 184lI4B401.

Chloride ion binding site. Table 4 lists the top 25% of residues at the interface with 184lCL173 (chloride ion). The following table (Table 5) suggests possible disruptive replacements for these residues (see Section 3.6).
Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>res</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>disruptive mutations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>(TD) (SYEVCLAPIG) (FMW) (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>(R) (K) (H) (Q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(Y) (R) (H) (TE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. List of disruptive mutations for the top 25% of residues in 1841A, that are at the interface with chloride ion.

Figure 5 shows residues in 1841A colored by their importance, at the interface with chloride ion. The ligand (chloride ion) is colored green. Atoms further than 30 Å away from the geometric center of the ligand, as well as on the line of sight to the ligand were removed. (See Appendix for the coloring scheme for the protein chain 1841A.)

2.4.3 Possible novel functional surfaces at 25% coverage. One group of residues is conserved on the 1841A surface, away from (or substantially larger than) other functional sites and interfaces recognizable in PDB entry 1841. It is shown in Fig. 6. The right panel shows (in blue) the rest of the larger cluster this surface belongs to. The residues belonging to this surface "patch" are listed in Table 6, while Table 7 suggests possible disruptive replacements for these residues (see Section 3.6).

Table 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>res</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>substitutions(%)</th>
<th>cvg</th>
<th>antn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E(100)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G(100)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y(100)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued in next column

Table 6. continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>res</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>substitutions(%)</th>
<th>cvg</th>
<th>antn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G(100)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R(100)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F(94) S(5)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>W(94) V(5)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S(86) G(5) Q(7)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T(92) S(5) A(2)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G(94) Q(5)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Q(84) G(5) D(2)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>S(2) K(5) G(92)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Q(71) N(28)</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M(81) F(13) L(2)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F(73) Y(23) I(2)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D(84) A(5) C(10)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L(81) I(2) W(2)</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D(89) N(2) R(2)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R(73) Q(5) E(7)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M(68) Q(5) G(7)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T(68) L(5) V(15)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G(94) Q(5)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>L(47) A(10) V(34)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P(63) V(5) G(23)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L(57) Y(5) N(18)</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>G(71) L(5) R(7)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>L(36) Y(5) F(52)</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

continued in next column
Table 6. Residues forming surface "patch" in 1841A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>res</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>substitutions(%)</th>
<th>cvg</th>
<th>antn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I(68)Y(21)V(10)</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Disruptive mutations for the surface patch in 1841A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>res</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>disruptive mutations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>(FWH) (FVCARG) (T) (SNKLPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>(KER) (FQMWHD) (NYLPI) (SVA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>(K) (QM) (NEVLAPIR) (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>(KER) (FQMWHD) (NYLPI) (SVA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>(TD) (SYEVCAPFIG) (FMW) (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>(K) (E) (Q) (DR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>(KE) (QD) (TR) (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(R) (FWH) (K) (YM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>(KR) (QH) (FMW) (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>(FEWHKR) (KYD) (M) (QLPI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>(Y) (H) (FW) (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>(FW) (ER) (H) (K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>(Y) (FTWH) (SVCA) (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>(Y) (T) (HR) (SCG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>(K) (E) (Q) (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>(R) (H) (K) (FW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>(R) (Y) (T) (KEH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>(FW) (R) (H) (Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>(TD) (VA) (YLPI) (FCWG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>(Y) (H) (T) (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>(R) (K) (H) (Q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>(R) (K) (FW) (CG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>(YR) (KE) (H) (QD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>(Y) (R) (H) (TE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>(R) (Y) (TH) (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>(E) (R) (K) (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>(K) (E) (Q) (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>(R) (KY) (EH) (T)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 NOTES ON USING TRACE RESULTS

3.1 Coverage

Trace results are commonly expressed in terms of coverage: the residue is important if its "coverage" is small - that is if it belongs to some small top percentage of residues [100% of all of the residues in a chain], according to trace. The ET results are presented in the form of a table, usually limited to top 25% percent of residues (or to some nearby percentage), sorted by the strength of the presumed evolutionary pressure. (i.e., the smaller the coverage, the stronger the pressure on the residue.) Starting from the top of that list, mutating a couple of residues should affect the protein somehow, with the exact effects to be determined experimentally.

3.2 Known substitutions

One of the table columns is "substitutions" - other amino acid types seen at the same position in the alignment. These amino acid types may be interchangeable at that position in the protein, so if one wants to affect the protein by a point mutation, they should be avoided. For example if the substitutions are "RVK" and the original protein has an R at that position, it is advisable to try anything, but RVK. Conversely, when looking for substitutions which will not affect the protein, one may try replacing, R with K, or (perhaps more surprisingly), with V. The percentage of times the substitution appears in the alignment is given in the immediately following bracket. No percentage is given in the cases when it is smaller than 1%. This is meant to be a rough guide - due to rounding errors these percentages often do not add up to 100%.

3.3 Surface

To detect candidates for novel functional interfaces, first we look for residues that are solvent accessible (according to DSSP program) by at least 10Å², which is roughly the area needed for one water molecule to come in the contact with the residue. Furthermore, we require that these residues form a “cluster” of residues which have neighbor within 5Å from any of their heavy atoms.

Note, however, that, if our picture of protein evolution is correct, the neighboring residues which are not surface accessible might be equally important in maintaining the interaction specificity - they should not be automatically dropped from consideration when choosing the set for mutagenesis. (Especially if they form a cluster with the surface residues.)

3.4 Number of contacts

Another column worth noting is denoted “noc/ib”; it tells the number of contacts heavy atoms of the residue in question make across the interface, as well as how many of them are realized through the backbone atoms (if all or most contacts are through the backbone, mutation presumably won’t have strong impact). Two heavy atoms are considered to be “in contact” if their centers are closer than 5Å.

3.5 Annotation

If the residue annotation is available (either from the pdb file or from other sources), another column, with the header “annotation” appears. Annotations carried over from PDB are the following: site (indicating existence of related site record in PDB), S-S (disulfide bond forming residue), hb (hydrogen bond forming residue), jb (charges forming residue), and sb (for salt bridge forming residue).

3.6 Mutation suggestions

Mutation suggestions are completely heuristic and based on complementarity with the substitutions found in the alignment. Note that they are meant to be disruptive to the interaction of the protein with its ligand. The attempt is made to complement the following properties: small [AVGSTC], medium [LNPQDEM1K], large [FYHR], hydrophobic [LPVAMWFT], polar [GTYC]; positively [KHR], or negatively [DE] charged, aromatic [FWYH]; long aliphatic chain [EQRMF], OH-group possession [SDETY], and NH2 group possession [NQKR]. The suggestions are listed according to how different they appear to be from the original amino acid, and they are grouped in round brackets if they appear equally disruptive. From left to right, each bracketed group of amino acid types resembles more strongly the original (i.e. is, presumably, less disruptive) These suggestions are tentative - they might prove disruptive to the fold rather than to the interaction. Many researcher will...
choose, however, the straightforward alanine mutations, especially in the beginning stages of their investigation.

4 APPENDIX

4.1 File formats

Files with extension “ranks_sorted” are the actual trace results. The fields in the table in this file:

- **alignment#** number of the position in the alignment
- **residue#** residue number in the PDB file
- **type** amino acid type
- **rank** rank of the position according to older version of ET
- **variability** has two subfields:
  1. number of different amino acids appearing in this column of the alignment
  2. their type
- **rho** ET score - the smaller this value, the lesser variability of this position across the branches of the tree (and, presumably, the greater importance for the protein)
- **cvg** coverage - percentage of the residues on the structure which have this rho or smaller
- **gaps** percentage of gaps in this column

4.2 Color schemes used

The following color scheme is used in figures with residues colored by cluster size: black is a single-residue cluster; clusters composed of more than one residue colored according to this hierarchy (ordered by descending size): red, blue, yellow, green, purple, azure, turquoise, brown, coral, magenta, LightSalmon, SkyBlue, violet, gold, bisque, LightSlateBlue, orchid, RosyBrown, MediumAquamarine, DarkOliveGreen, CornflowerBlue, grey55, burlywood, LimeGreen, tan, DarkOrange, DeepPink, maroon, BlanchedAlmond.

The colors used to distinguish the residues by the estimated evolutionary pressure they experience can be seen in Fig. 7.

4.3 Credits

4.3.1 **Alistat**  
**alistat** reads a multiple sequence alignment from the file and shows a number of simple statistics about it. These statistics include the format, the number of sequences, the total number of residues, the average and range of the sequence lengths, and the alignment length (e.g. including gap characters). Also shown are some percent identities. A percent pairwise alignment identity is defined as (idents / MIN(len1, len2)) where idents is the number of exact identities and len1, len2 are the unaligned lengths of the two sequences. The “average percent identity”, “most related pair”, and “most unrelated pair” of the alignment are the average, maximum, and minimum of all (N)(N-1)/2 pairs, respectively. The “most distant seq” is calculated by finding the maximum pairwise identity (best relative) for all N sequences, then finding the minimum of these N numbers (hence, the most outlying sequence). **alistat** is copyrighted by HHMI/Washington University School of Medicine, 1992-2001, and freely distributed under the GNU General Public License.

4.3.2 **CE**  
To map ligand binding sites from different source structures, **report_maker** uses the CE program:  

4.3.3 **DSSP**  
In this work a residue is considered solvent accessible if the DSSP program finds it exposed to water by at least 10Å², which is roughly the area needed for one water molecule to come in the contact with the residue. **DSSP** is copyrighted by W. Kabsch, C. Sander and MPI-MF, 1983, 1985, 1988, 1994 1995, CMBI version by Elmar.Krieger@cmbi.kun.nl November 18,2002,  

4.3.4 **HSSP**  
http://swift.cmbi.kun.nl/swift/hssp/

4.3.5 **LaTeX**  
The text for this report was processed using **LaTeX**: Leslie Lamport, “LaTeX: A Document Preparation System Addison-Wesley,” Reading, Mass. (1986).

4.3.6 **Muscle**  
http://www.drive5.com/muscle/

4.3.7 **Pymol**  
The figures in this report were produced using Pymol. The scripts can be found in the attachment. Pymol is an open-source application copyrighted by DeLano Scientific LLC (2005). For more information about Pymol see http://pymol.sourceforge.net/. (Note for Windows users: the attached package needs to be unzipped for Pymol to read the scripts and launch the viewer.)
4.4 Note about ET Viewer
Dan Morgan from the Lichtarge lab has developed a visualization tool specifically for viewing trace results. If you are interested, please visit:

http://mammoth.bcm.tmc.edu/traceview/

The viewer is self-unpacking and self-installing. Input files to be used with ETV (extension .etvx) can be found in the attachment to the main report.

4.5 Citing this work


4.6 About report_maker
report_maker was written in 2006 by Ivana Mihalek. The 1D ranking visualization program was written by Ivica Reš. report_maker is copyrighted by Lichtarge Lab, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston.

4.7 Attachments
The following files should accompany this report:
- 184lA.complex.pdb - coordinates of 184lA with all of its interacting partners
- 184lA.etvx - ET viewer input file for 184lA
- 184lA.cluster_report.summary - Cluster report summary for 184lA
- 184lA.ranks - Ranks file in sequence order for 184lA
- 184lA.clusters - Cluster descriptions for 184lA
- 184lA.msf - the multiple sequence alignment used for the chain 184lA
- 184lA.descr - description of sequences used in 184lA msf
- 184lA.ranks_sorted - full listing of residues and their ranking for 184lA
- 184lA.184lI4B401.if.pml - Pymol script for Figure 4
- 184lA.cbcvg - used by other 184lA-related pymol scripts
- 184lA.184lCL173.if.pml - Pymol script for Figure 5