

New automated classification of DNA-protein complexes in Nucleic acids – Protein Interaction Database

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Introduction

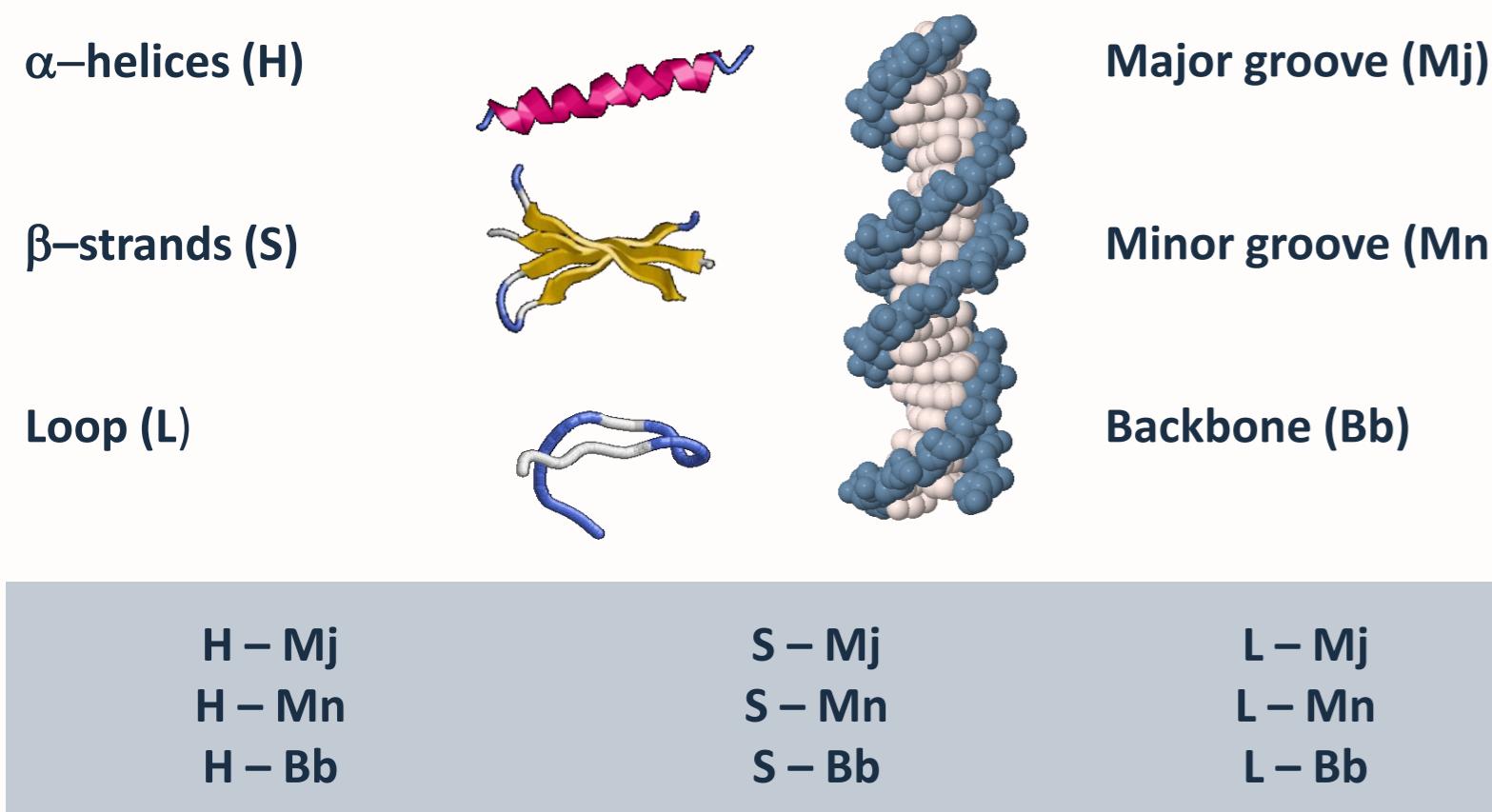
Systematization of protein-DNA complexes can be useful for understanding mechanisms of protein-DNA interaction. As the number of known structures rises, it is important to develop an automatic classification of new protein-DNA complexes. We use a contact-based approach for our classification.

Comparison of structures within protein families allow to select conserved features. Thus we developed a classification also for families of complexes. These families are defined according to the Pfam families for the protein parts of the complexes.

Principles

The suggested classification is based on interacting structural elements of protein and DNA molecules.

Pairs of interacting structural elements



We consider not whole protein molecules but Pfam protein domains. Structures of the domains contacting with DNA were extracted from PDB by tools of NPIDB [1], our database of protein-nucleic acid structures.

We analyzed protein-DNA contacts in 11564 structures. The protein domains from these structures belong to 324 Pfam families. Each structure can be characterized by its set of pairs of interacting structural elements. We call this set the **interaction mode** of the structure.

Typically within one Pfam family of DNA-binding protein domains several interaction modes are found. We developed a procedure of automatic Pfam family classification. 77 families containing three or more different proteins were classified onto 29 **interaction classes**.

The previous version of the classification, which is based on SCOP instead of Pfam, is described in our paper [2].

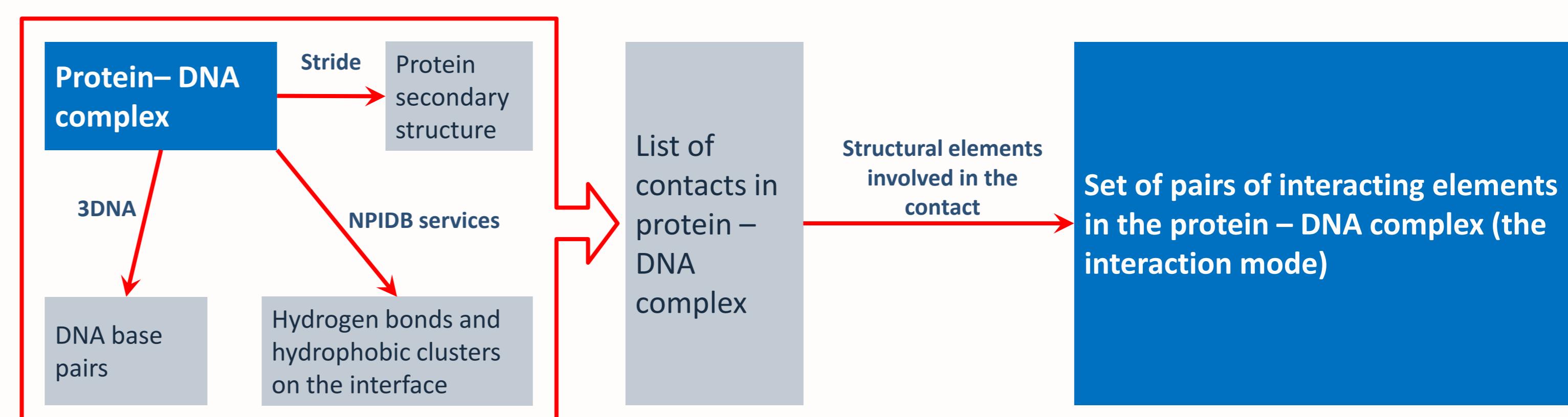
NPIDB: Interaction classes
Classes of protein-DNA interaction of Pfam and SCOP families

| Interaction class | Number of families | Number of structures | Number of domains |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| H-Bb H-Mj L-Bb | 9 | 350 | 68 |
| Miscellaneous | 7 | 1151 | 63 |
| H-Bb H-Mj | 6 | 258 | 77 |
| H-Bb H-Mj L-Bb L-Mj | 6 | 231 | 27 |
| H-Bb | 5 | 1066 | 62 |
| H-Bb L-Bb | 5 | 276 | 17 |
| H-Bb S-Bb S-Mj L-Bb L-Mj | 4 | 177 | 35 |
| H-Bb H-Mj S-Bb L-Bb | 4 | 90 | 15 |
| H-Bb L-Bb L-Mn | 3 | 296 | 17 |
| L-Bb | 3 | 35 | 10 |
| H-Bb S-Bb L-Bb | 2 | 290 | 14 |
| S-Bb L-Bb L-Mn | 2 | 165 | 7 |
| S-Bb L-Bb | 2 | 44 | 44 |

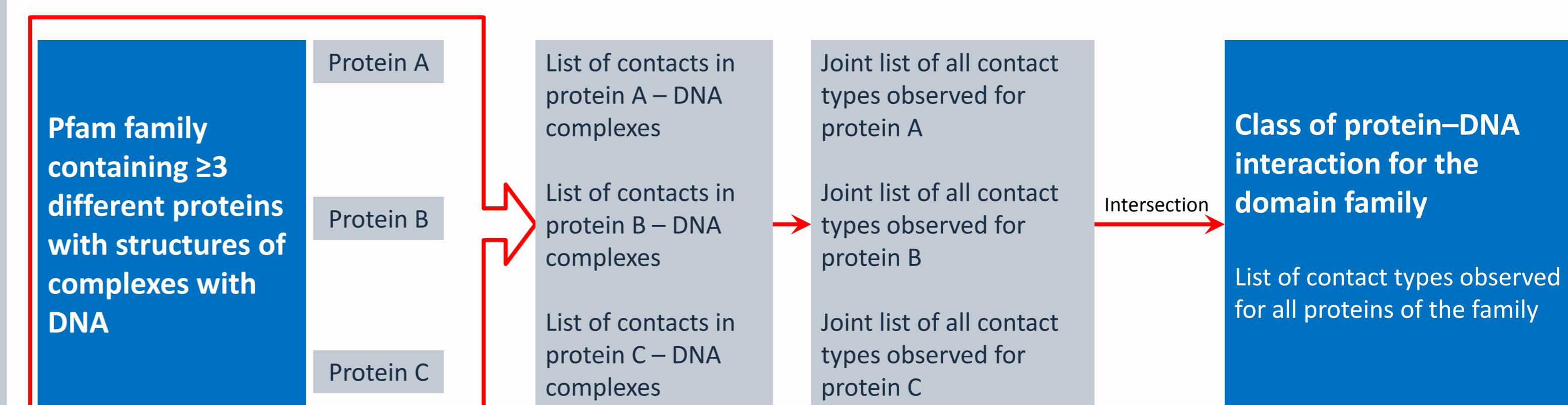
Methods

For each complex we determined all hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic contacts between the DNA molecule and the protein domain. Each contact was assigned to the pair of interacting structure element of protein (α -helix, β -strand, loop) and DNA (the major groove, the minor groove, the backbone).

We characterize each protein–DNA complex by its **interaction mode**, which is the set of pairs of interacting elements.

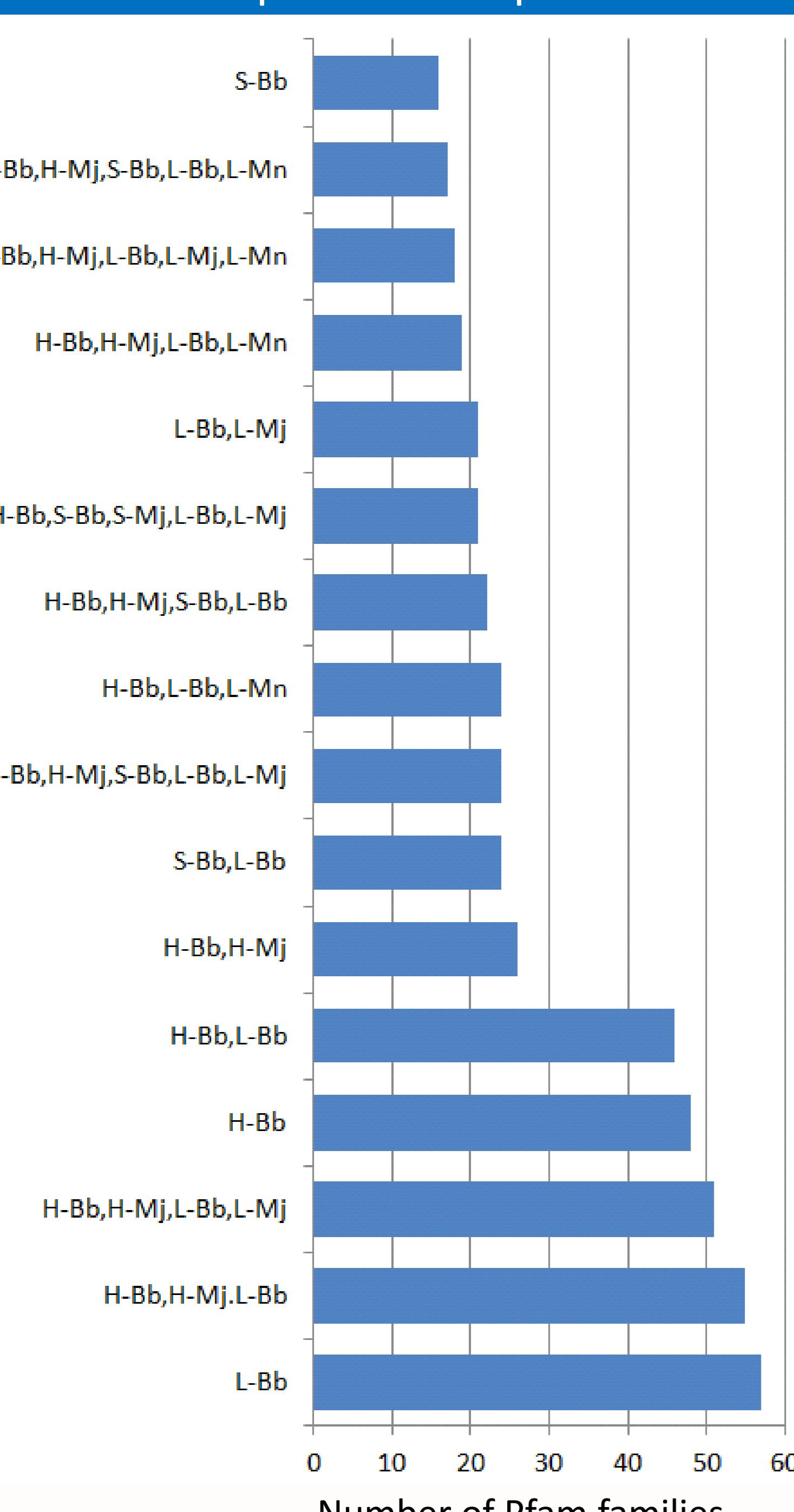


Interaction class for a Pfam family is defined as a list of those pairs of interacting elements that are presented in all protein domains of the family, each pair in at least one structure of each domain.



Results

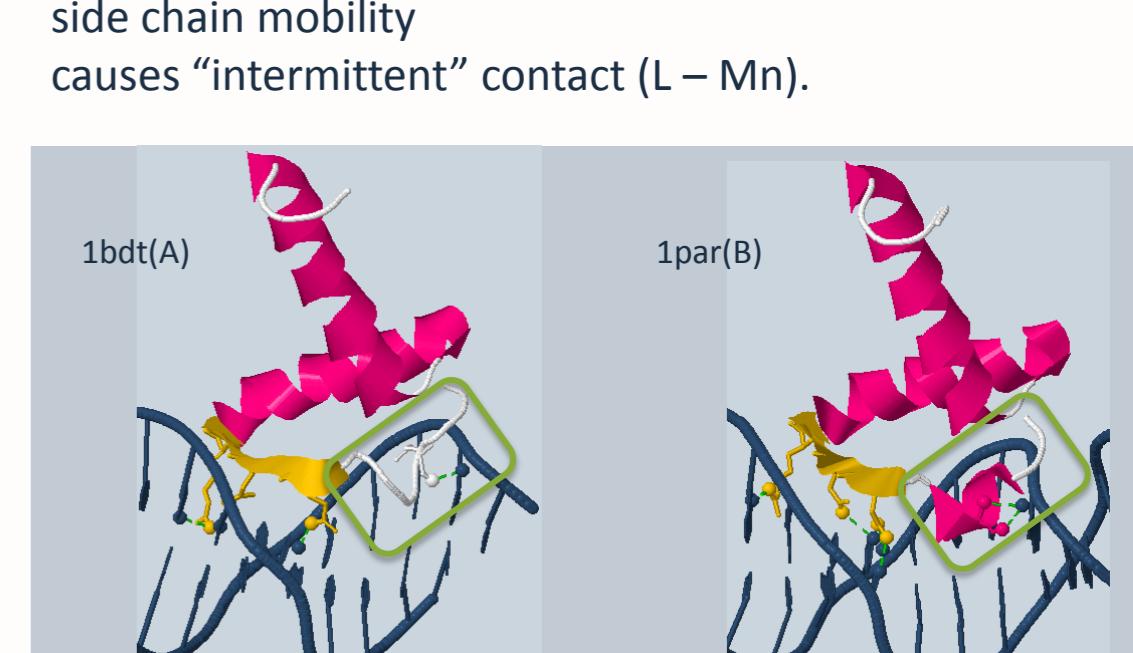
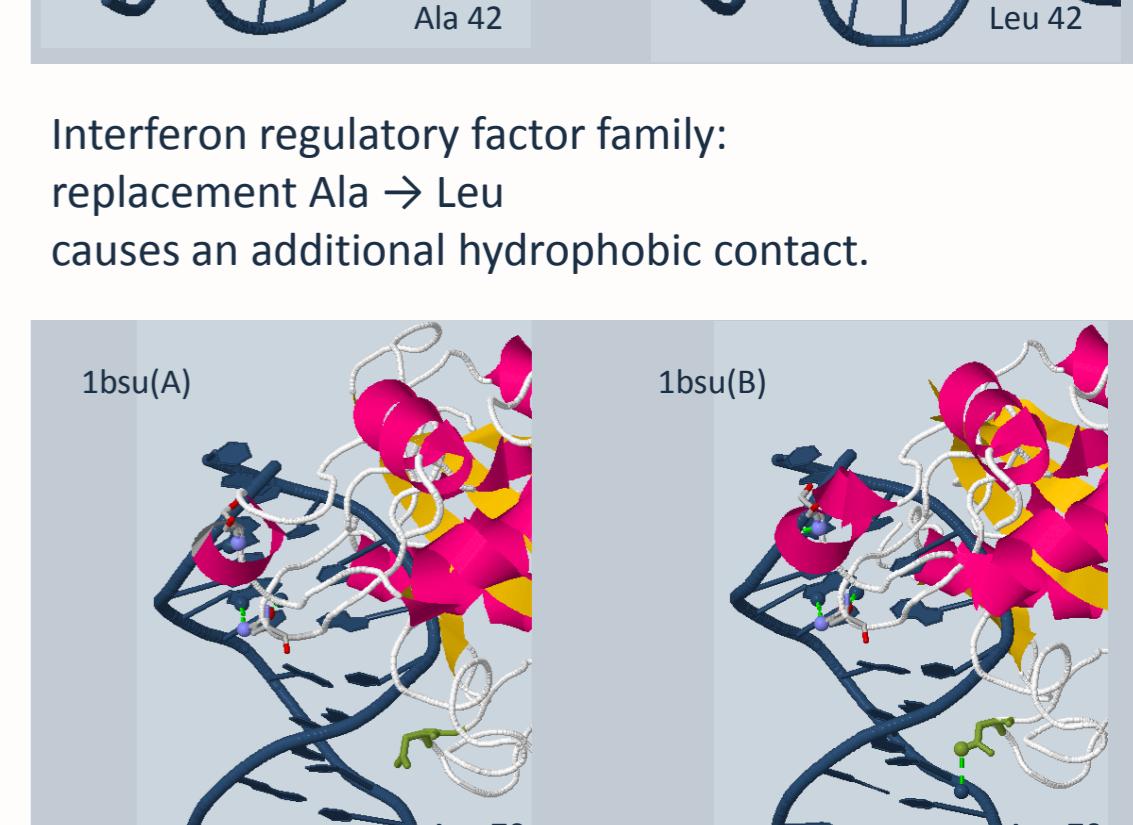
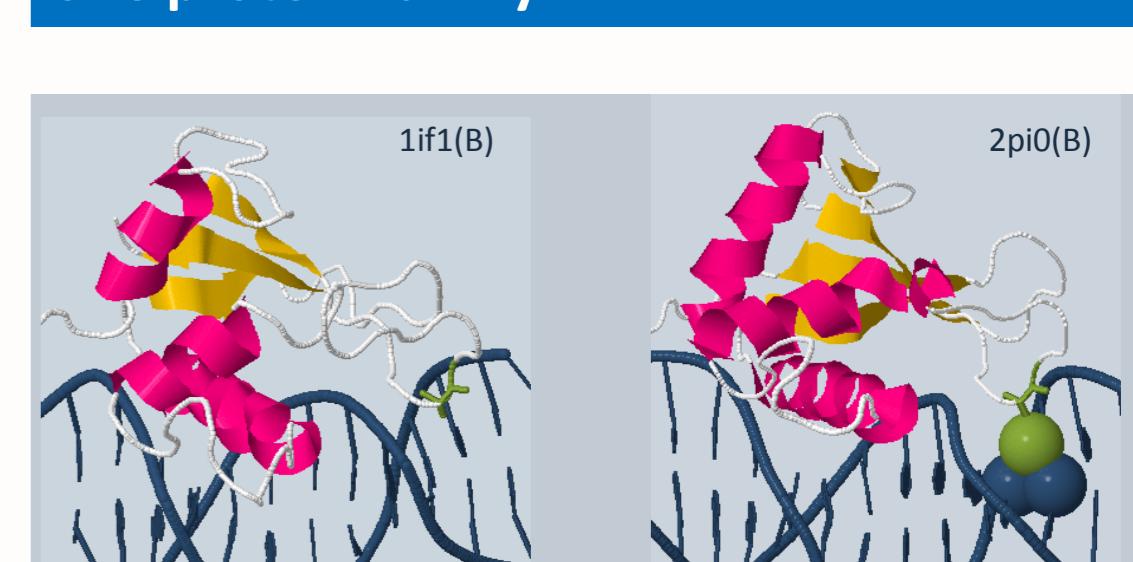
Most represented interaction modes of protein-DNA complexes



Interaction classes with more than 3 families

| Interaction class | Families | # structures |
|------------------------------|---|--------------|
| H-Bb, H-Mj, L-Bb | zf-C4, TetR_N, Ets, GerE, MarR_2, IRF, HTH_18, HTH_Crp_2, E2F_TDP | 350 |
| Miscellaneous | TAL_effector, IMS, RNA_pol_Rpb1_1, DNA_pol_B_exo1, RHD_dimer, UvrD_C, CBFD_NFYB_HMF | 1151 |
| H-Bb, H-Mj | Homeobox, HLH, SRF-TF, Myb_DNA-binding, bZIP_1, bZIP_Maf | 258 |
| H-Bb, H-Mj, L-Bb, L-Mj | HTH_3, LacI, Zn_clus, GntR, Pou, Rep_3 | 231 |
| H-Bb | Histone, RNA_pol_Rpb1_5, TFIIB, TFIIF_beta, XPG_N | 1066 |
| H-Bb, L-Bb | IMS_HHH, MethyltransfD12, UvrD-helicase, Topo_C_assoc, HHH_6 | 276 |
| H-Bb, S-Bb, S-Mj, L-Bb, L-Mj | LAGLIDADG_1, MH1, T_Ag_DNA_bind, MazE_antitoxin | 177 |
| H-Bb, H-Mj, S-Bb, L-Bb | Trans_reg_C, Arg_repressor, HSF_DNA-bind, Penicillinase_R | 90 |

Variations of DNA recognition within one protein family



Causes of DNA recognition variety:

- protein sequence differences;
- molecules flexibility;
- artifacts in secondary structure determination.

References

- Kirsanov D.D., Zanegina O.N., Aksianov E.A., Spirin S.A., Karyagina A.S., Alexeevski A.V. (2013) NPIDB: Nucleic acid-Protein Interaction DataBase. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41: D517-523.
- Zanegina O., Kirsanov D., Baulin E., Karyagina A., Alexeevski A., Spirin S. (2016). An updated version of NPIDB includes new classifications of DNA-protein complexes and their families. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 44: D144-153.

Acknowledgements

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