Compressive Structural Bioinformatics: Large-scale analysis and visualization of the Protein Data Bank archive

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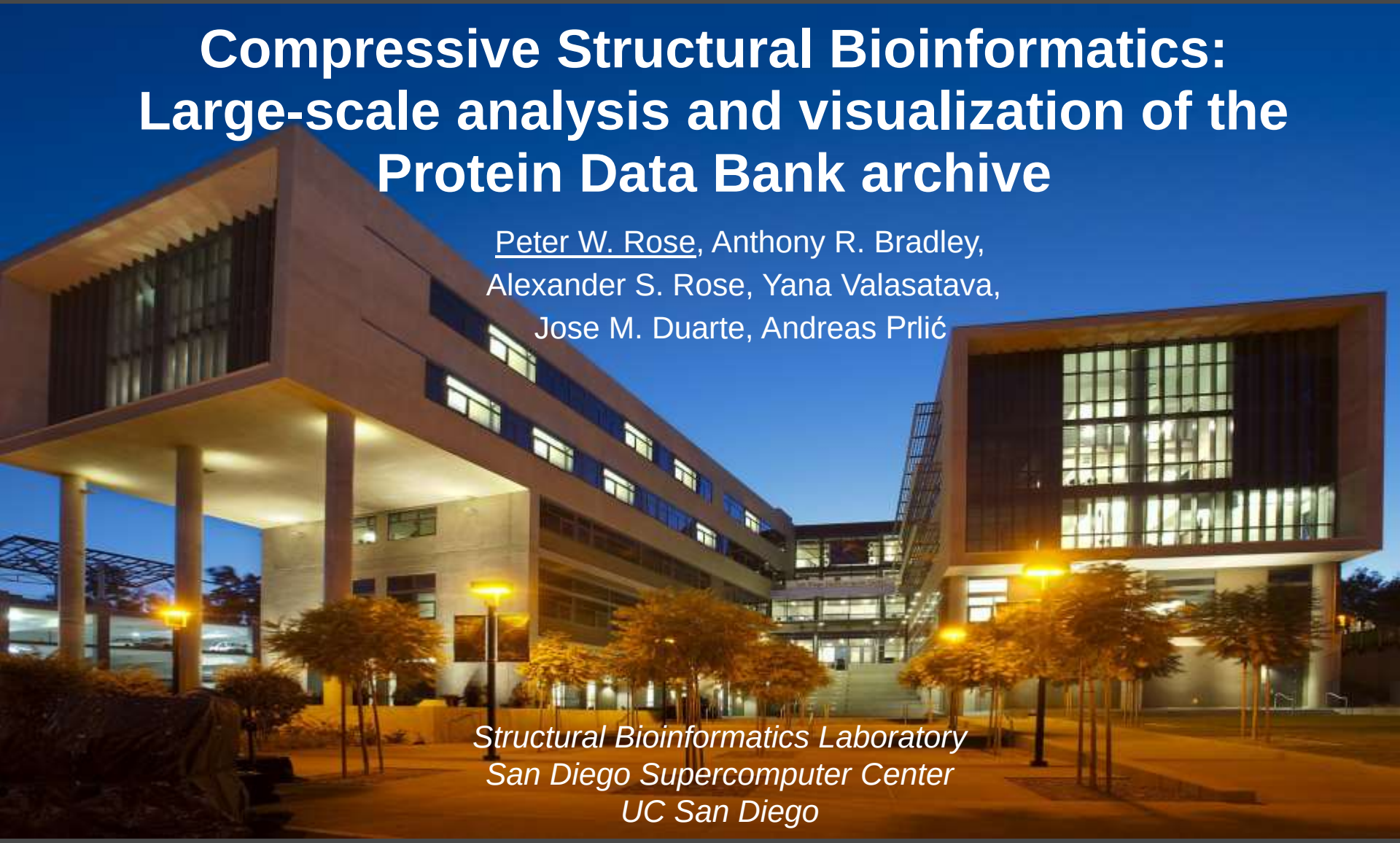
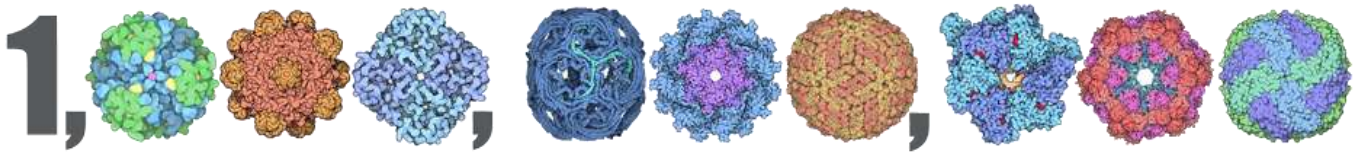
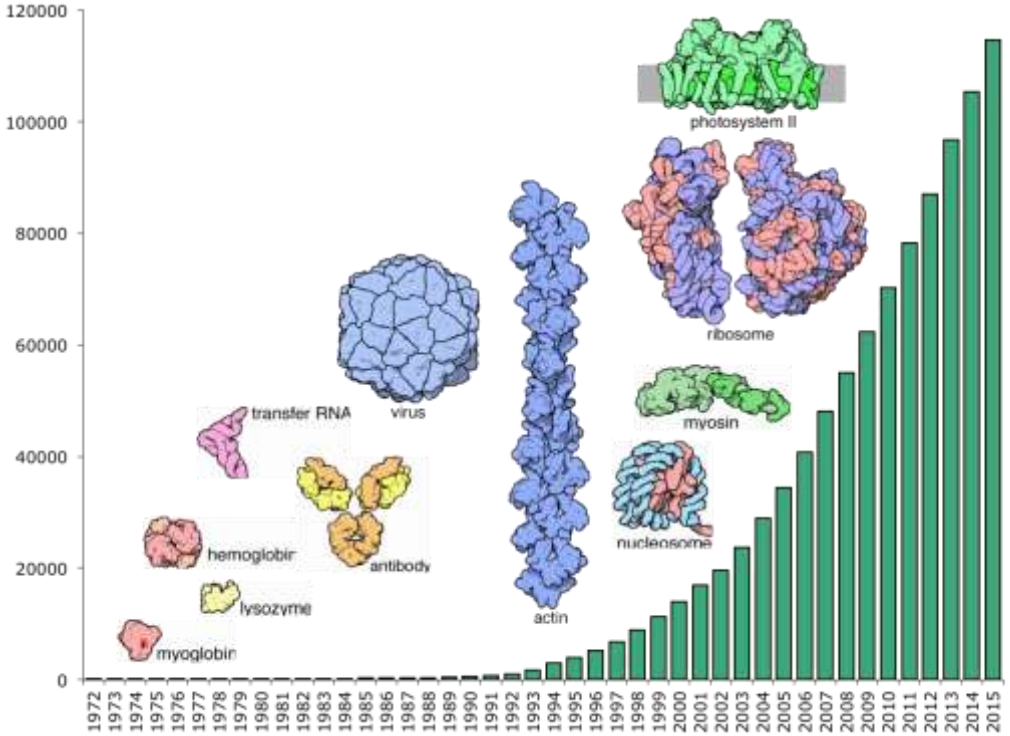


SDSC SAN DIEGO SUPERCOMPUTER CENTER RCSB PDB UC San Diego

PDB – A Billion Atom Archive

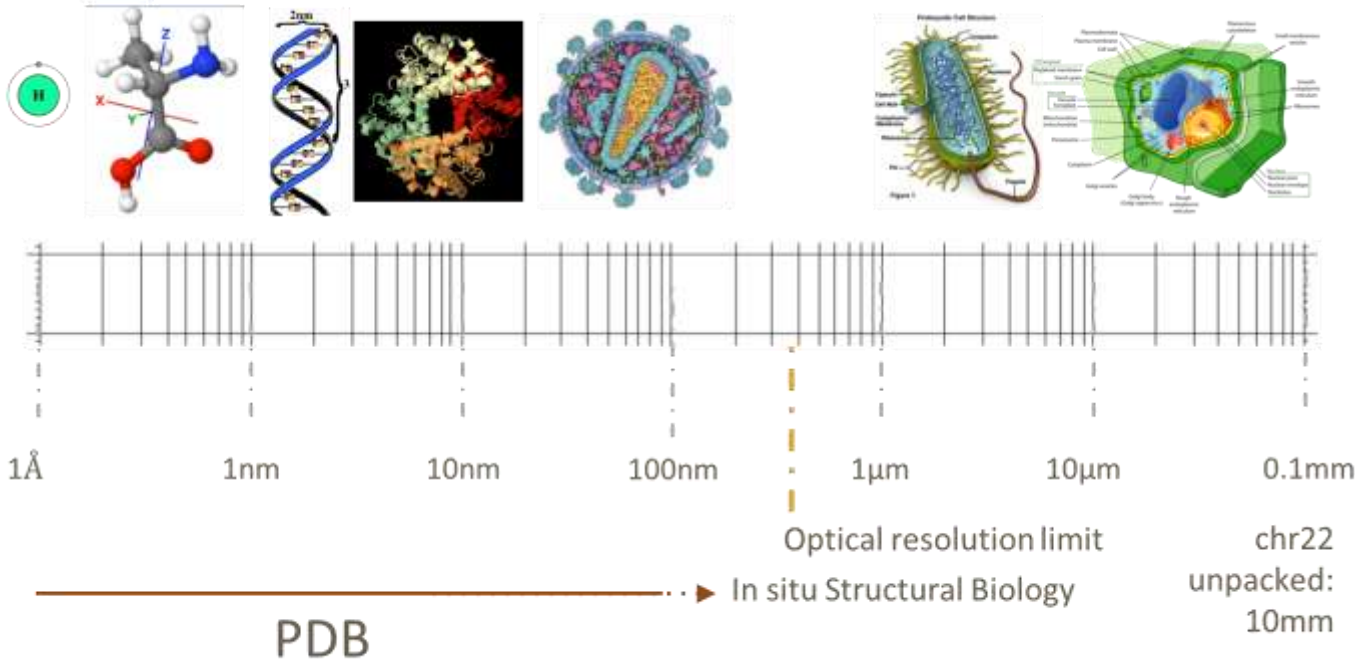


> 1 billion atoms in the asymmetric units

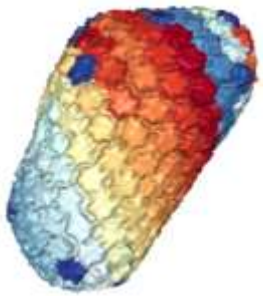


120,000 structures in June 2016

Growing Structure Size and Complexity

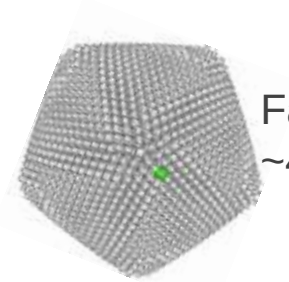


Largest asymmetric structure in PDB



HIV-1 capsid: PDB ID 3J3Q
~2.4M unique atoms

Largest symmetric structure in PDB



Faustovirus major capsid: PDB ID 5J7V
~40M overall atoms

Growing User Base

ACCESSING PDB AND RCSB PDB

In 2015, 9329 entries were released into the PDB archive.

Total PDB archive traffic from all wwPDB partners totaled 534,339,871 downloads

Each month in 2015, **rcsb.org** was visited 741,000 times on average by 315,000 unique visitors

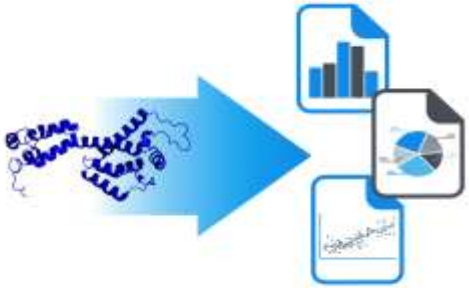
A total of 35,260 GB of data were accessed

→ Scalability Issues

- **Interactive visualization**
  - slow network transfer
  - slow parsing
  - slow rendering

- **Mobile visualization**
  - limited bandwidth
  - limited memory

- **Large-scale structural analysis**
  - slow repeated I/O
  - slow repeated parsing



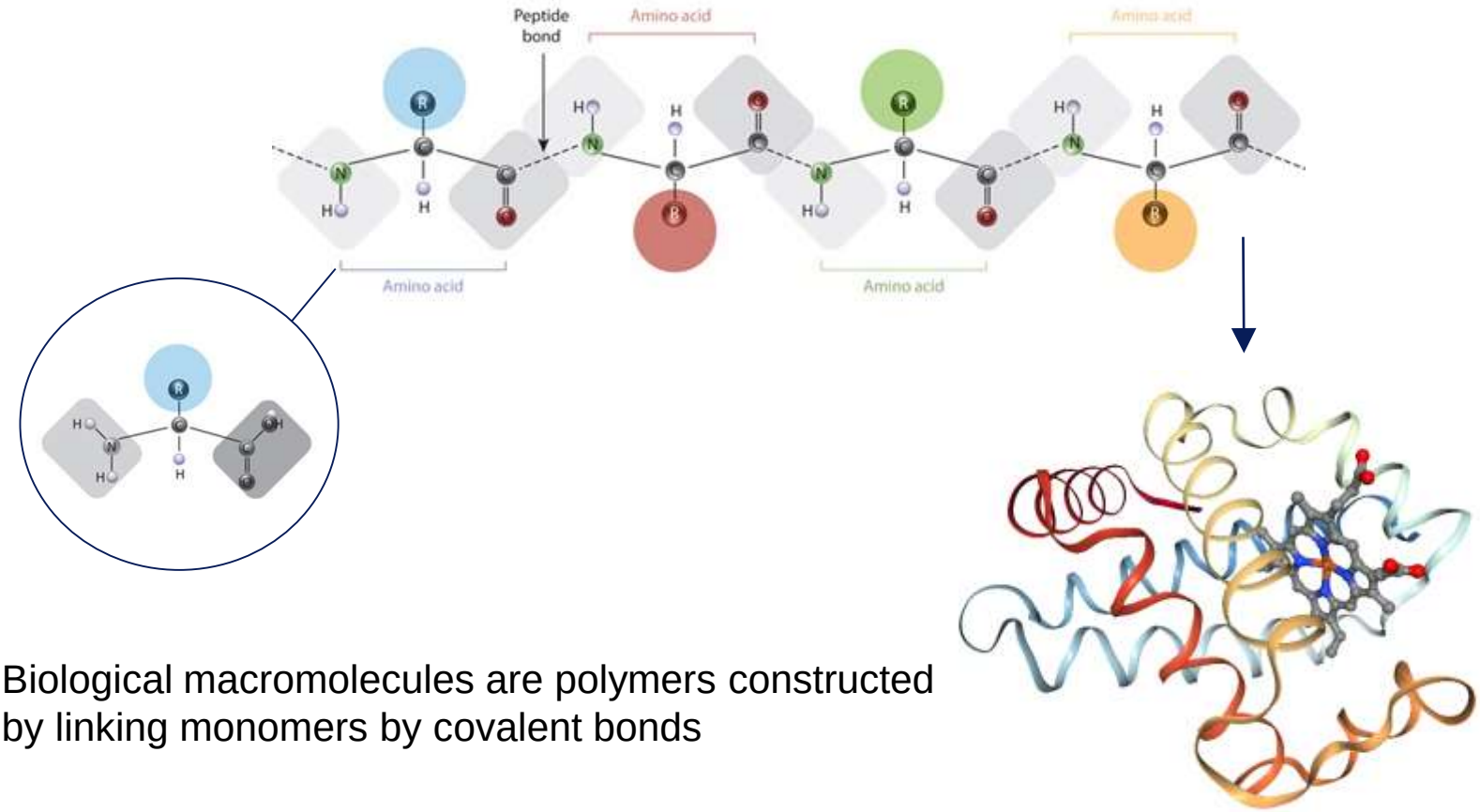
Compressive Structural Bioinformatics

Efficiently store, transmit, and visualize 3D structures of biological macromolecules

Perform large-scale structural calculations such as geometric queries or structural comparisons over the entire PDB archive held in memory

Macromolecular 3D Structure

Biological macromolecules: proteins, nucleic acids



Biological macromolecules are polymers constructed by linking monomers by covalent bonds

PDBx/mmCIF

```
loop_
_atom_site.group_PDB
_atom_site.id
_atom_site.type_symbol
_atom_site.label_atom_id
_atom_site.label_alt_id
_atom_site.label_comp_id
_atom_site.label_asym_id
_atom_site.label_entity_id
_atom_site.label_seq_id
_atom_site.pdbx_PDB_ins_code
_atom_site.Cartn_x
_atom_site.Cartn_y
_atom_site.Cartn_z
_atom_site.occupancy
_atom_site.B_iso_or_equiv
_atom_site.Cartn_x_esd
_atom_site.Cartn_y_esd
_atom_site.Cartn_z_esd
_atom_site.occupancy_esd
_atom_site.B_iso_or_equiv_esd
_atom_site.pdbx_formal_charge
_atom_site.auth_seq_id
_atom_site.auth_comp_id
_atom_site.auth_asym_id
_atom_site.auth_atom_id
_atom_site.pdbx_PDB_model_num
ATOM   1    N  N   . TRP A 1 5   ? 8.519   -0.751  10.738  1.00 13.37 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A N   1
ATOM   2    C  CA  . TRP A 1 5   ? 7.743   -1.668  11.585  1.00 13.42 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CA  1
ATOM   3    C  C   . TRP A 1 5   ? 6.786   -2.502  10.667  1.00 13.47 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A C   1
ATOM   4    O  O   . TRP A 1 5   ? 6.422   -2.085  9.607   1.00 13.57 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A O   1
ATOM   5    C  CB  . TRP A 1 5   ? 6.997   -0.917  12.645  1.00 13.34 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CB  1
ATOM   6    C  CG  . TRP A 1 5   ? 5.784   -0.209  12.221  1.00 13.40 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CG  1
ATOM   7    C  CD1 . TRP A 1 5   ? 5.681   1.084   11.797  1.00 13.29 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CD1 1
ATOM   8    C  CD2 . TRP A 1 5   ? 4.417   -0.667  12.221  1.00 13.34 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CD2 1
ATOM   9    N  NE1 . TRP A 1 5   ? 4.388   1.418   11.515  1.00 13.30 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A NE1 1
ATOM   10   C  CE2 . TRP A 1 5   ? 3.588   0.375   11.797  1.00 13.35 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CE2 1
ATOM   11   C  CE3 . TRP A 1 5   ? 3.837   -1.877  12.645  1.00 13.39 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CE3 1
ATOM   12   C  CZ2 . TRP A 1 5   ? 2.216   0.208   11.656  1.00 13.39 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CZ2 1
ATOM   13   C  CZ3 . TRP A 1 5   ? 2.465   -2.043  12.504  1.00 13.33 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CZ3 1
ATOM   14   C  CH2 . TRP A 1 5   ? 1.654   -1.001  12.009  1.00 13.34 ? ? ? ? ? ? 5   TRP A CH2 1
```

Flexible, extensible, and verbose format with rich metadata, well suited for archival purposes (mmcif.wwpdb.org)

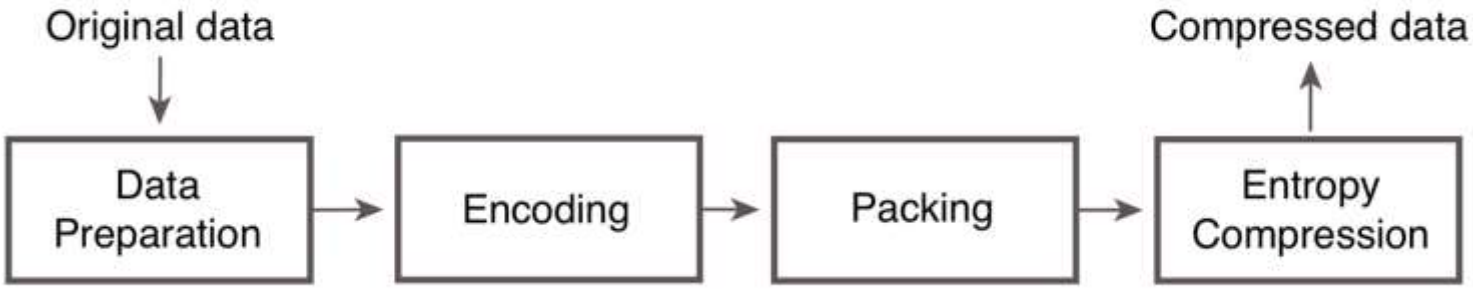
redundant annotations

inefficient representation

repetitive information

- **MacroMolecular Transmission Format (mmtf.rcsb.org)**
  - Compact
    - fast network transfer, less I/O
  - Fast to parse
    - binary, no string parsing
  - Contains information for structural analysis and visualization
    - covalent bonds and bond orders
    - consistently calculated secondary structure

MMTF Compression Pipeline



extract structural data
calculate bonds, SSE

integer encoding
dictionary encoding
run-length encoding
delta encoding

recursive indexing

GZIP

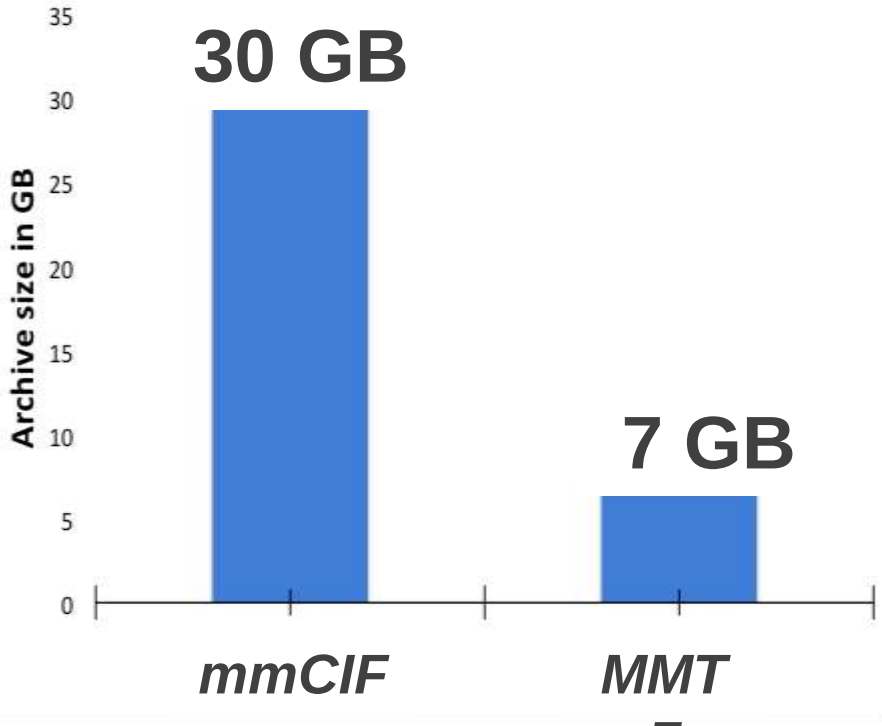
Binary, extensible container format of MMTF

MessagePack

It's like JSON.
but fast and small.

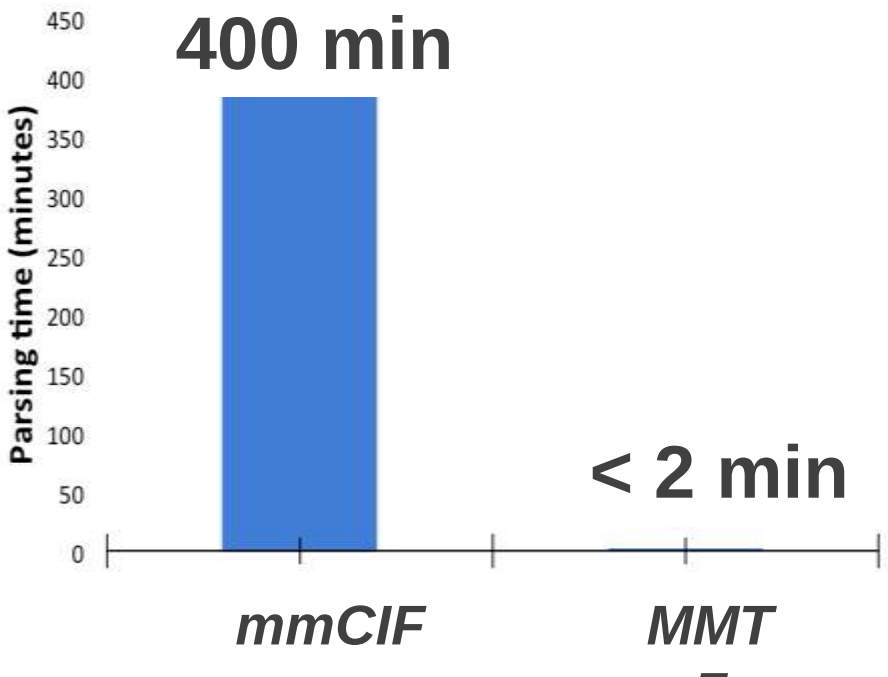
Size and Parsing Speed
mmCIF vs. MMTF for 120,000 Structures

Small



Whole PDB archive GZIP compressed (MMTF reduced/lossy: ~800 MB)

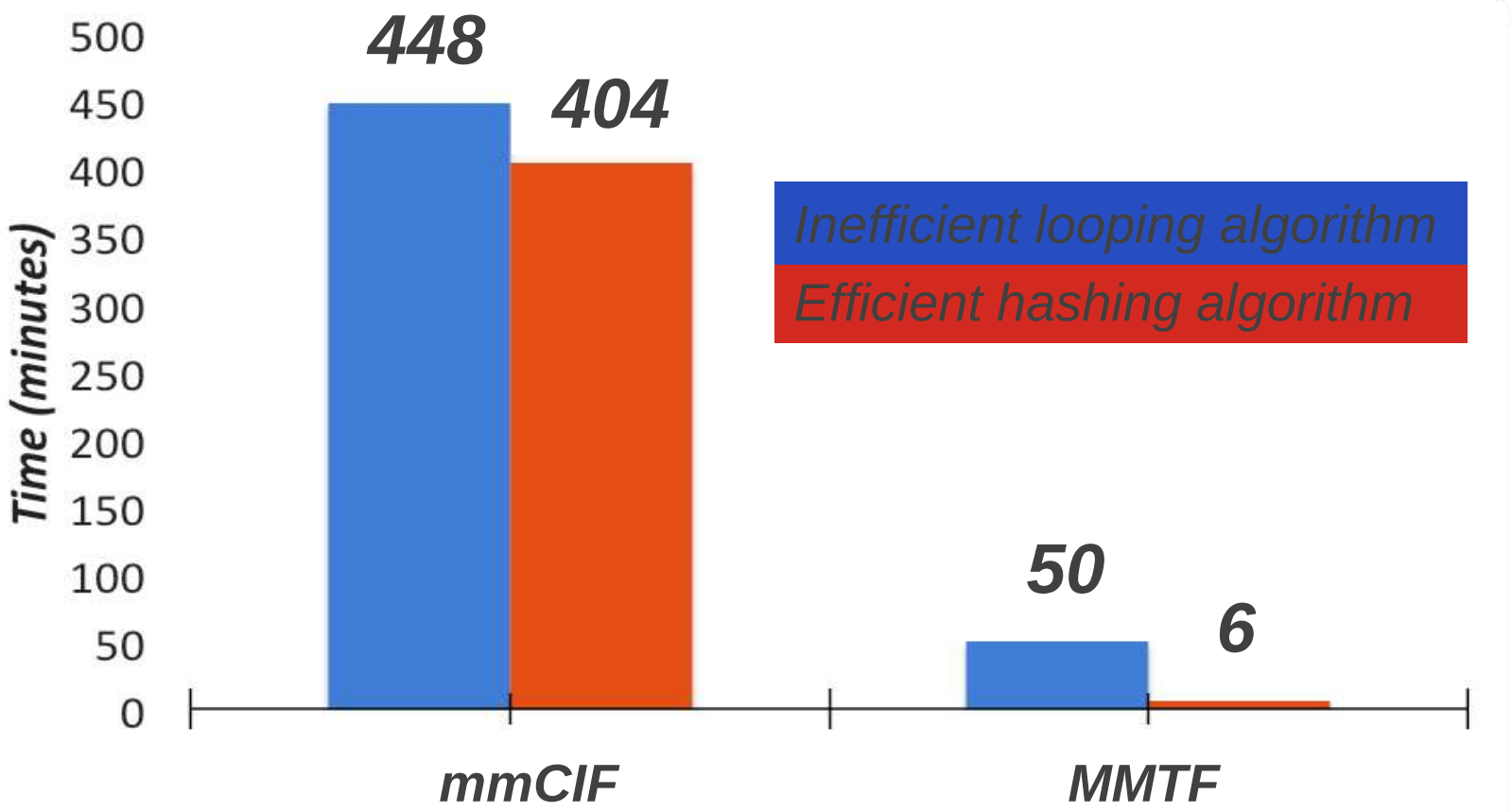
Fast



Mac mini with 2.6 GHz Intel Core i5 (4 cores) and 16GB RAM using

Data Mining using Apache Spark
mmCIF vs. MMTF

Find all C-alpha-C-alpha contacts



Download + Parsing time MMTF vs. mmCIF

Time (seconds) to download* 100 large PDB structures from UCSD and parse with JavaScript decoder in Chrome browser

*Note: download times are highly variable and not representative

Community Engagement

- **Open source specification**
- **Open source decoding libraries**
  - Java
  - JavaScript
  - Python
  - C/C++ (developed by community members)
- **Applications using MMTF**
  - 3Dmol.js, JSmol, iCn3D(NCBI), ICM Viewer, PyMol
  - BioJava, Biopython, MDAnalysis
  - RCSB PDB website

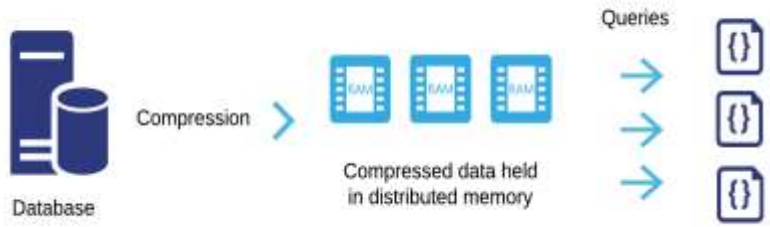
Summary

- **MacroMolecular Transmission Format (MMTF, mmtf.rcsb.org)**
  - Compressed, binary, efficient representation of 3D structures
    - Lossless representation (~4x compression)
    - Lossy, reduced representation (~37x compression)

- **Compressive Structural Bioinformatics**
  - Algorithms, application, and workflows using MMTF
    - 10 to 100+ fold speedup

Structure Visualization

Large Scale PDB Mining



Web-based molecular graphics for large complexes (2016)
Web 3D '16, 185-186, DOI: 10.1145/2945292.2945324

Acknowledgements

Funding: NCI/NIH (U01 CA198942)

NIH Big Data to Knowledge(BD2K)

MMTF Early Adopters

molsoft molecules in silico

BIOPYTHON

SCHRÖDINGER.

BioJava

NCBI

Jmol

3Dmol.js

RCSB PDB PROTEIN DATA BANK