## DASH extensions (Immunology)

T cell - APC binding


Antibody- Antigen binding

## DASH Extension 1: protein-RNA interactions

## Example: protein-RNA interactions from DASH?



## Overall distribution of nucleotides on Regnase-1

Nucleotideabundant


Nucleotide-scarce

## Is this asymmetric distribution a coincidence?



RNA-binding Regnase-1-DASH hits are all ribosome components

| DASH Score | PDB ID | Protein Chains | Complex |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 37 | 5OQL_P | C,R,T,Z,a,d,r,w,0 | Pre-Ribosome |
| 32 | 5WLC_SL | L9,LE,LU,NB,NC,NE, SA, | Processome |
| 23 | SC, SF, SI |  |  |
| 20 | 4A2I_V | L | Ribosome |

## What are these components?

## Cleaving rRNA (utp24)



50QL_P: Pre-ribosome


5WLC_SL: Processome


2YKR_W: ribosome

## UTP24: a Regnase-1 homolog in ribosomes

The PIN domain endonuclease Utp24 cleaves pre-ribosomal RNA at two coupled sites in yeast and humans
Graeme R. Wells, ${ }^{1}$ Franziska Weichmann, ${ }^{1}$ David Colvin, ${ }^{1}$ Katherine E. Sloan, ${ }^{1}$ Grzegorz Kudla, ${ }^{2}$, ${ }^{3}$ David Tollervey, ${ }^{2}$ Nicholas J. Watkins, ${ }^{1}$ and Claudia Schneider ${ }^{1, *}$

Architecture of the 90S Pre-ribosome: A Structural View on the Birth of the Eukaryotic Ribosome
Markus Kornprobst ${ }^{1,3}$, Martin Turk ${ }^{2,3}$, Nikola Kellner ${ }^{1}$, Jingdong Cheng ${ }^{2}$, Dirk Flemming ${ }^{1}$, Isabelle Koš-Braun ${ }^{1}$, Martin Koš ${ }^{1}$, Matthias Thoms ${ }^{1}$, Otto Berninghausen ${ }^{2}$, Roland Beckmann ${ }^{2,4} 2 \boxed{\otimes}$, Ed Hurt ${ }^{1,4}$ \& ■
$3.2-\AA \AA$-resolution structure of the 90 S preribosome before A1 pre-rRNA cleavage Jingdong Cheng, Nikola Kellner, Otto Berninghausen, Ed Hurt \& Roland Beckmann

The complete structure of the smallsubunit processome

[^0] Klinge ${ }^{\text {M }}$


## Helicase may be required for utp24-mediated rRNA cleavage

acidic residues (E98, D131, D150 and D152) ${ }^{43}$. Importantly, we were also able to trace the RNA chain between the $5^{\prime}$ end of the pre- 18 S rRNA and the $3^{\prime}$ end of the $5^{\prime}$ ETS, visualizing the A1 cleavage site. The $3^{\prime}$ end of the $5^{\prime}$ ETS 'walks' along the surface of the 90S particle and points to the penultimate H9 of the 5' ETS. Unexpectedly, we found the Utp24 catalytic site close to the box A heteroduplex, which is more than $35 \AA$ away from the A1 cleavage site (U588) (Fig. 7a-c). Such a distance is a clear indication that the 90 S preribosome is still not yet in the processome modus regarding A1 cleavage (Fig. 7c,d). We suggest that after the 90 S is in a release-competent state, a currently unknown splitting factor/helicase mav be activated to unwind the box A/A' helices and unlock Utp24 together with the rRNA, thus resulting in endonucleolytic cleavage at site A1 (Fig. 7e).

Figure 7: Prerelease state, A1 cleavage and 90S-preribosome assembly.



## Functional similarity:

## Regnase-1 also helicase to unwind target RNAs

UPF1 unwinds in the 5 ' to $3^{\prime}$ direction


Therefore, Reg1 expected to cleave on 3' side of stem

## DASH Extension 2: BCR/TCR modeling

## MSAs encode structural information

Traditional AB modeling is Slow


Approach used by Rosetta, Schrodinger, etc. (thousands of hours!)

Adding a sequence to an existing MSA is fast ( $<1 \mathrm{sec}$ )!


Repertoire Builder: MAFFTDASH MSA + MAFFT v7
10,000 models in 30 min!

## Repertoire Builder uses MSA-based approach

A. Prepare template MSAs

C. Extend template MSA
B. CDR template MSAs binned by length


Template MSA


Extended MSA


## Repertoire Builder workflow

## D. Rank templates

## Query-template alignments

q-t $\mathrm{t}_{1}: . . . . . . . . .=$
$\square$


Feature vectors ( $\boldsymbol{v}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ ) q-t $t_{1}$ $\dagger$ $\mathrm{q}-\mathrm{t}_{2}$



Weight vector (w) ...
E. Assemble 3D model


## Repertoire Builder uses MSA-based approach

How important are MSAs?


## Good MSAs are crucial

## CDR3




## Good MSAs are crucial

## CDR1

CDR2

## CDR3

11-211111 11-111111 11-111111 11-111111 11111-111 11-11-111 11-111111 11111-111 11-11-111 11-111111 11111-111 11111-111 11111-111 11-111111 11-11-111 11111-111 11-111111 11-111111 11-211111 11-111111 11111-121 11111-111 11-111111 11-11-111 12-11-111 11-11-111 11-11-111 11-11-111 11-11-111

## 222222-2-22---2222222 222222-2-22---2222222 $222222-2-22---2222222$ $222222-2-22---222222$ 222222-2-22---2222222 22222222-222222---222 222222-2-2222222----222222-2-22---2222222 2222-222-2222222--222 222222-2-2222222---- <br> 这 222 No misalignment

 222222-2-22---2222222 2322-2-222222222~-22 2222-222-2222222--222 2222-2-22222-222----2222-2-22222-222----2222-2-22222-222-----2 2222-2-2-2222222----2222-222-2222222--222 2222-222-2222222--222 222222-2-222-222----2 2222-2-222222-22---22 222222-2-2222222----2 $22222-2-2222222----2$$222222-2-2222222----2$ $222222-2-2222222--0-2$
$2222-2-22222-22---22$ $2222-2-222222-22---22$
$2222-2-22222222---22$ $2222-2-22222222---22$
$222222-2-222222----2$

33--3-33----2---3-3----33
33--3-33--3333--3-3----33 33--3-33--3333--3-3---- 33 33--3-33----*--- 3-3-*-- 33 33333-33---------3-3---- 33 33--3--------------3----33 33--3-- $33-1$ 33--3-33--------3-3---- 33 33333-33-*------3-3-*--33 $33--3-3----\sim----3-3----33$
$33--3-33--3=-*--3-3--*-33$ 33--3-3--- $-\cdots---3-3---33$ 33--3-33---------3-3----33 33--3-33---------3-3----33 33--3-3------------333333
 33--3-33--------3-3---33 $33--3-33--3-----3-3---33$ 33--3-33--3-----3-3----33 33--3-33--3-----3-3---- 33 33--3-33--3-----3-3----33 33--3-3----*---- - 3-3---- 33 33--3-33---------3-3----33 $33--3-33--3-----3-3---33$ 33--3-3--------3-3----33 33--3-33--33----3-3----33 33~-3-33----~---3-3----33 33--3-33--3--33-3-3-*--33 33--3333---․----3-3----33 33--3------------3-3---- 33

## Repertoire Builder Accuracy

| BCR | TCR |
| :---: | :---: |
| CDR-H3 ERROR | CDR-B3 ERROR |

Repertoire Builder
error was lower than other tested methods.


## Extension to Antibody-Antigen docking

## Build 3D models



## Extension to Antibody-Antigen docking

## Predict initial paratope and epitope



## Extension to Antibody-Antigen docking

## Dock antibody and antigen

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\begin{array}{l}
\text { Initial epitope } \\
\text { prediction }
\end{array} & \text { Patches } & \text { Poses }
\end{array}
$$

## Extension to Antibody-Antigen docking

## Prepare improved features and predict final epitope



## Significant improvement over Hex sampling



## Significant improvement over Hex scoring



## Quantitative improvement over ClusPro




## Quantitative improvement over ClusPro

Docking performance comparison between Adapt and ClusPro

|  | Total query | Successful <br> query | Total models | Successful <br> models |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Adapt | 430 | $156(36.28 \%)$ | 11218 | $343(3.06 \%)$ |
| ClusPro | 430 | $166(38.60 \%)$ | 11218 | $227(2.02 \%)$ |

Distribution of three quality classes among successful models

|  | Successful <br> models | Acceptable | Medium | High |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Adapt | 343 | $306 / 343$ | $35 / 343$ | $2 / 343$ |
|  |  | $(89.21 \%)$ | $(10.20 \%)$ | $(0.58 \%)$ |
| ClusPro | 227 | $186 / 227$ | $39 / 227$ | $2 / 227$ |
|  |  | $(81.94 \%)$ | $(17.18 \%)$ | $(0.88 \%)$ |

## Adapt poses show low overlap with ClusPro

Adapt ClusPro


## Antibody-specific epitope prediction



## Extension to TCR-epitope-MHC modeling

https://sysimm.org/immune-scape/


## $\square$ <br> ImmuneScape

TCR-pMHC modeling version 2019.39

ImmuneScape is the first automated TCR-epitope-MHC modeling server of its kind

Li et al. . Meth Mol Biol (2019)

## Extension to T cell-APC cell modeling

Antigen presenting cell (APC)


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