Sequence motif databases- Prosite, ProDom, Pfam, Interpro

MOTIF

- A **sequence motif** is a nucleotide or amino acid sequence pattern that is widespread and has a <u>biological</u> significance.
- For proteins, a sequence motif is distinguished from a <u>structural motif</u>, a motif formed by the three-dimensional arrangement of amino acids which may or may not be adjacent.
- A sequence motif residing in the coding region may encode a structural motif.
- Some such databases include:
- i. Prosite
- ii. PFAM
- iii.CSD

PROSITE

PROSITE is an annotated collection of motif descriptors. PROSITE is a good source of high quality annotation for protein domain families.

A PROSITE sequence family is represented as a pattern or profile. The profiles provide a means of sensitive detection of common protein domains in new protein sequences.

PROSITE release 16.46 contains signatures specific for 1,098 protein families or domains. Each of these signatures comes with documentation providing background information on the structure and function of these proteins.



Prosite

Sib Bio	xPASy informatics Resour	ce Portal Query all da	tabases	▼ MRIILLGAPGAGKGTQAQFIMAKFGI	× search help
Visual Guidance	Examples: [hide]				
Categories proteomics protein sequences and identification mass spectrometry and 2-DE data	UniProt AC: P12445, O PDB-ID: 1ake, 1s7j Full Text Search: Thy Amino acid sequence	Q0B0R4, O754 midylate kinase :: Sequence 1,	45 e, Cyclohexadier Sequence 2	yl <mark>dehydratase</mark>	
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systems biology phylogeny/evolution				Se	arch again as text

population genetics

PIR PIR PRO Database

http://pir.georgetown.edu/pro/pro.shtml

PRO			ר ר	Pfam
Root Level		protein is_a	1	protein domain has_part
Family-Level Distinction			11	GO
Source: PIRSF family	translation p	roduct of an evolutionarily-related gene is_a		molecular function has_function
Gene-Level Distinction • Derivation: specific gene • Sources: PIRSE subfamily, Par	nther subfamily	translation product of a specific gene		biological process participates_in
Sequence-Level Distinction • Derivation: specific allele or sp • Source: UniProtKB	n lice variant	translation product of a specific mRNA	1	cellular component part_of (complexes) located_in (compartments)
		is_a •	NГ	MIM
Modification-Level Distinct • Derived from post-translational • Source: UniProtKB	ion I modification	cleaved/modified translation product	A	disease agent_in
Γ	Example:)		SO
Modification Level	TGF-bet	a receptor phosphorylated smad2 isoform1 lated smad2 isoform1		sequence change has_agent
Sequence Level	is a smad2 isof	form 1		MOD/MI
ProEvo Family Level	is a TGF-β rece is a smad	eptor-regulated smad		protein modification has_modification
Root Level	is a protein			lacks_modification

PFAM

Pfam is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains and families. For each family in Pfam you can:

- Look at multiple alignments
- View protein domain architectures
- Examine species distribution
- Follow links to other databases
- View known protein structures
- PFAM database may search for similarity to a query protein sequence.
- PFAM may also be used to analyze proteomes and domain architectures.
- https://pfam.sanger.ac.uk/

Pfam is a database of two parts, the first is the curated part of Pfam containing over 5193 protein families (Pfam-A). Pfam-A comprises manually crafted multiple alignments and profile-HMMs.

To give Pfam a more comprehensive coverage of known proteins we automatically generate a supplement called Pfam-B. This contains a large number of small families taken from the PRODOM database that do not overlap with Pfam-A. Although of lower quality Pfam-B families can be useful when no Pfam-A families are found.

InterPro

- "InterPro is an integrated documentation resource for protein families, domains & sites.
 - InterPro combines a number of databases that use different methodologies & a varying degree of biological information on well-characterised proteins to derive protein signatures.
 - By uniting the member databases, InterPro capitalises on their individual strengths, producing a powerful integrated database & diagnostic tool.

ProDom

- ProDom is a comprehensive set of protein domain families automatically generated from the SWISS-PROT and TrEMBL sequence databases.
- ProDom (Corpet et al., 2000) is a database of protein domain families automatically generated from SWISSPROT and TrEMBL sequence databases (Bairoch and Apweiler, 2000) using a novel procedure based on recursive PSI-BLAST searches (Altschul et al., 1997).





You are here: ExPASy CH > Databases > PROSITE



Home ScanProsite ProRule Documents Downloads Links Funding

Database of protein domains, families and functional sites

PROSITE consists of documentation entries describing protein domains, families and functional sites as well as associated patterns and profiles to identify them [More details / References / Disclaimer / Commercial users].

PROSITE is complemented by **ProRule**, a collection of rules based on profiles and patterns, which increases the discriminatory power of profiles and patterns by providing additional information about functionally and/or structurally critical amino acids [More details].

Release 20.59, of 19-Jan-2010 (1567 documentation entries, 1308 patterns, 873 profiles and 874 ProRule)

PROSI	L access
e.g: PDOC00022, PS50089, SH3, zinc finger Search add wildcard **1	Browse: • by documentation entry • by ProRule description • by taxonomic scope • by number of positive hit
PROSI	ITE tools
Scan a sequence against PROSITE patterns and profiles - quick scan (Output includes graphical view and feature detection) PROFINE (Swiss-Prot or TrEMBL) ID or AC [help]: Scan Clear exclude patterns with a high probability of occurrence	 ScanProsite - advanced scan PRATT - allows to interactively generate conserved patterns from a series of unaligned proteins. MyDomains - Image Creator ** - allows to generate custom domain figures.

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are here: ExPASy CH > Toole > Pattern and profile searches > ScanProsite ScanProsite	Home ScanProsite ProRule Documents Downloads Links F
Sequence(s) to be scanned:	Motif(s) to scan for:
 UniProtKB(Swiss-Prot and TrEMBL) AC and/or ID (e.g. P00747, ENTK_HUMAN) PDB identifier(s) your own protein sequence(s) 	Enter: • PROSITE AC and/or ID (e.g. PS50808, CHEB) • your own pattern(s)
 Clear ✓ Exclude motifs with a high probability of occurrence □ Do not scan profiles 	Clear Protein database(s): UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot including splice variants UniProtKB/TrEMBL PDB randomize databases no e excluding fragments Filter(s): On taxonomy: (e.g.Eukaryota; Escherichia coli;) On description: (e.g.protease) Pattern option(s):
	 Allow at most X sequence characters to match a conserved position in the pa Match mode greedy, overlaps, no includes
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InterProterPro Scan

http://www.ebi.ac.uk/InterProScan/

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Text Search	InterProScan Sequence Search							
Databases Documentation FTP Site	This form allows you to query your sequence against InterPro. For more detailed information see the documentation for the peri stand-alone InterProScan package (<u>Readme file</u> or <u>FAQ's</u>), or the InterPro <u>user</u> <u>manual</u> or <u>help pages</u> .							
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PIR PIR PRO Database

http://pir.georgetown.edu/pro/pro.shtml

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Modification Level	TGF-bet	a receptor phosphorylated smad2 isoform1 lated smad2 isoform1		sequence change has_agent
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ProEvo Family Level	is a TGF-β rece is a smad	eptor-regulated smad		protein modification has_modification
Root Level	is a protein			lacks_modification

PIR PIR iProClass Database

http://pir.georgetown.edu/pirwww/dbinfo/iproclass.shtml



European Bioinformatics Institute http://www.ebi.ac.uk/





InterProterPro Scan

http://www.ebi.ac.uk/InterProScan/

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THANK YOU