GeneSilico MetaDisorder: a meta-server for the prediction of intrinsic disorder in proteins



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Intrinsically unstructured proteins (IUPs) or simply disordered proteins lack a well-defined three-dimensional structure, but still remains functional. The discovery of IUPs challenged the traditional protein structure paradigm, which stated that a specific well-defined structure defines the function of the protein. To date, approximately 60 methods for computational prediction of protein disorder from sequence have been made publicly available.

Given the diversity of existing intrinsic disorder prediction methods, we developed meta-prediction method which is based on arbitrarily chosen 13 disorder predictors. The final consensus was weighted by the accuracy of the methods. The MetaDisorder was tested in CASP8 being the best method then.

## **Intrinsically disordered proteins are highly flexible**





Next, we have developed a disorder predictor **GSmetaDisorder3D that** uses alignments to known protein structures, reported by the protein foldrecognition methods, to infer the potentially structured and unstructured regions.

Finally, we combined this two components into a meta-meta predictor called **GSmetaDisorderMD**, which was one of the top scoring method in the CASP9.

In CASP10 edition, we have been testing different approach. The method called sDisPred, which is simple disorder prediction method using trivial features, was developed in order to assess how well disorder can be predicted using obvious information e.g. disorder content in homologous sequences, statistics derived from DisProt database, and predicted secondary structure. If no reliable information can be obtained for some parts of the sequence, the consensus from locally installed disorder methods is used.

A series of disorder predictors described here are available as a MetaDisorder web server at http://iimcb.genesilico.pl/metadisorder/

**Conformational change of a flexible linker** of calmodulin after binding Ca2+ ions.

NMR structure of CASP target T0590 (pdb\_id: 2KZW)





MetaDisorder uses consensus from primary disorder methods (13 different programs). Individual methods accuracy is used as a weight for consensus. Additionally, the smoothing filter and 7 amino acids window was employed. Next component uses information from the coverage of the target sequence by known structures, as reported by protein-fold recognition methods To combine all components of the algorithm we used genetic algorithm.





## Method performance

*Comparison to build-in predictors* 

	Sw	AUC		ACC	Sw	AUC	Sens	Spec
FloatCons	0.470	0.811	FloatCons	0.831	0.662	0.908	0.758	0.904
BinCons	0.460	0.806	BinCons	0.830	0.661	0.897	0.741	0.920
PDA	0.453	0.779	DisoClust	0.822	0.644	0.908	0.727	0.917
DisPSSMP	0.446	0.785	MULTICOM	0.830	0.660	0.896	0.796	0.864
POODLE-L	0.439	0.792	Mahmood-Torda	0.809	0.619	0.918	0.641	0.978
DISPROT	0.419	-	POODLE-L	0.794	0.588	0.895	0.646	0.942
Pdisorder	0.394	-						
RONN	0.376	0.740				CASP9		
UPred (long)	) 0.373	0.759		ACC	Sw	AUC	Sens	Spec
POODLE-S	0.372	0.763	FloatCons	0.713	0.427	0.813	0.572	0.855
DISOPRED	0.368	-	GSmetadisorder3D	0.653	0.401	0.798	0.553	0.811
UPred (short	t)0.348	0.747	<b>GSmetadisorderMD</b>	0.738	0.476	0.816	0.654	0.822
PrDOS	0.330	0.745	<b>GSmetadisorderMD2</b>	0.758	0.516	0.839	0.654	0.862
Spritz	0.327	-	PrDOS2	0.754	0.509	0.854	0.608	0.855
Dispro	0.276	0.760	MULTICOM-REFINE	0.750	0.500	0.821	0.650	0.850
DisEMBL	0.209	-						
GlobPlot	0.164	-						

#### *Independent, blind test*

	•			CASP8							
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As the 90 percent of CASP targets are from TMB category it is expected that most of targets can be easily predicted based only on the information from homologs. This should be also true for disorder prediction. sDisPred pipeline is negative and positive scan through databases, PDB and DISPROT respectively, in order to find obvious disorder regions with high homology to those which are already known. The regions which cannot be reliably aligned to PDB or DISROT templates are considered "new" and they are validated by second part of pipeline which predict for them disorder and secondary structure using a bunch of programs.

\* different versions or components of MetaDisorder are marked in bold

### REFERENCE

Kozlowski LP, Bujnicki JM. MetaDisorder: a meta-server for the prediction of intrinsic disorder in proteins. BMC Bioinformatics. 2012 May 24;13:111. doi: 10.1186/1471-2105-13-111.



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