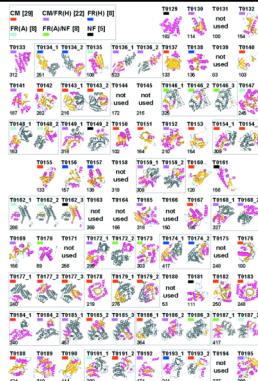


## The Five Categories of CASP Targets

1. CM/E (Comparative Modeling / Easy) ←  
Structural homolog found by BLAST.
2. CM/H (Comparative Modeling / Hard) ←  
structural homolog found by 5 rounds of PSI-BLAST.
3. FR/H (Fold Recognition / Homology) ←  
Structural comparison to PDB finds a structure found by  
PSI-BLAST.
4. FR/A (Fold Recognition / Analogy) ←  
Finds a similar structure, no evidence of sequence  
homology.
5. NF (New Fold) ← nothing "similar" in the PDB

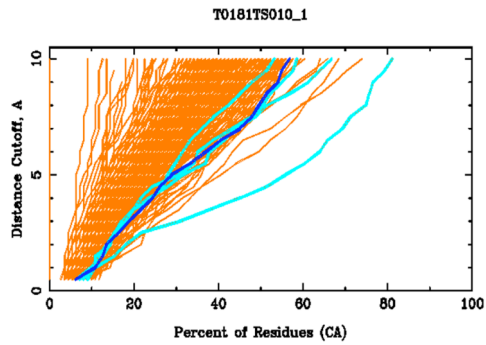
## CASP



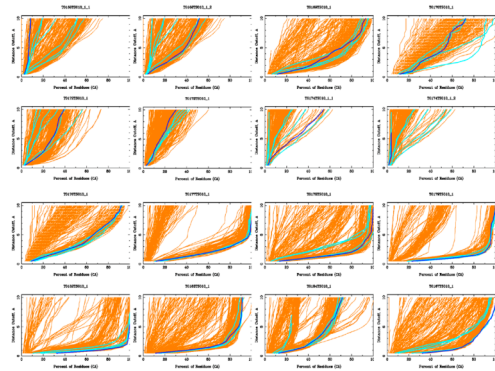
## CASP Questions

1. Are the models produced similar to the corresponding experimental structure?
2. Is the mapping of the target sequence onto the proposed structure (i.e. the alignment) correct?
3. Have similar structures that a model can be based on been identified?
4. Are the details of the models correct?
5. Has there been progress from the earlier CASPs?
6. What methods are most effective?
7. Where can future effort be most productively focused?

## Hubbard Plot



## Hubbard Plots



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Proteins: Structure, Function, and Genetics  
Volume 33, Issue S6  
Supplement: Fifth Meeting on the Critical Assessment of Techniques for Protein Structure Prediction

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 Published Online: 15 Oct 2003  
 DOI: 10.1002/pro.10580  
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 John Moult, Vincent Pebody, Adam Zelnik, Tim Hubbard  
 Published Online: 15 Oct 2003  
 DOI: 10.1002/pro.10580  
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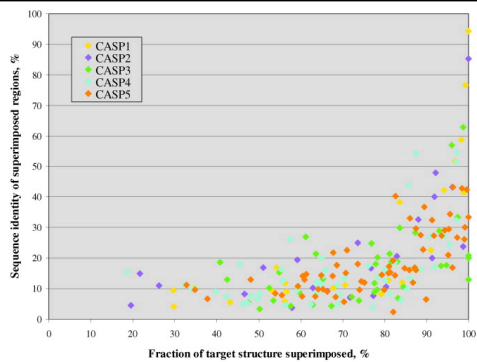
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SPECIAL FEATURES

- Other Resources
- Structure Databases

Show results »

### Distribution of Target Difficulty




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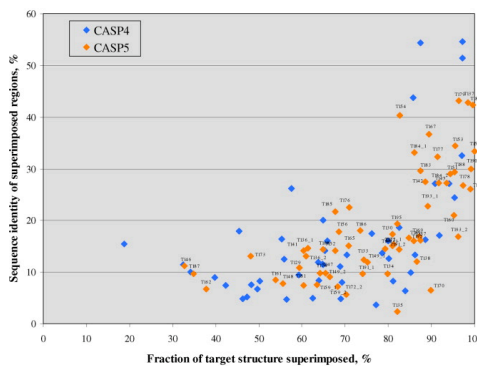
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### Distribution of Target Difficulty




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### Overall Model Quality Assessment

Venclovas et al (2003): "A large sample of possible structure superpositions of the model on the corresponding experimental structure is generated by superposing all sets of three, five, and seven consecutive Ca along the backbone (each peptide segment provides one superposition). Each of these initial superpositions is iteratively extended, including all residue pairs under a specified threshold in the next iteration, and continuing until there is no change in included residues. The procedure is conducted by using thresholds of 1, 2, 4, and 8 Å, and the superposition that includes the maximum number of residues, is selected for each threshold ... GDT\_TS is then obtained by averaging over the four superposition scores for the different thresholds:

$$\text{GDT\_TS} = (\text{N1} + \text{N2} + \text{N4} + \text{N8}) / 4$$

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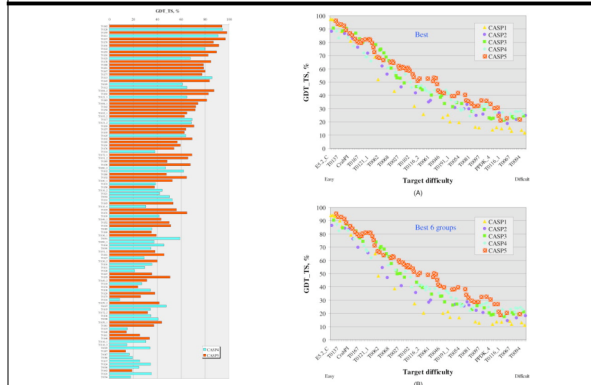
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## CASP5 Progress

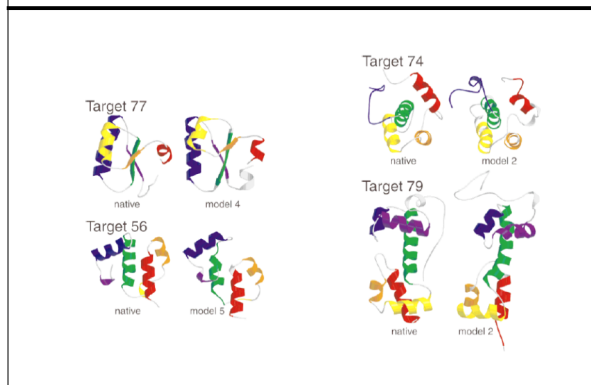


## CASP Problem Areas and Bottlenecks

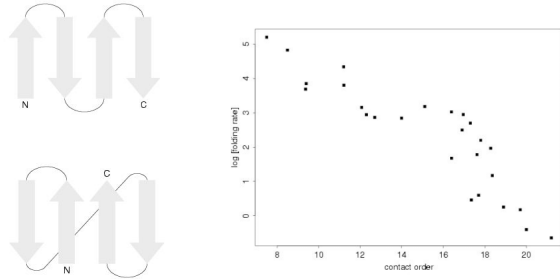
1. Alignment of a sequence onto a template fold.
2. Model refinement - improving accuracy of initial models.
3. Accurately modeling regions of insertion and deletion relative to a template structure.
4. Improved fold recognition, particularly for analogous, analogous/new fold targets.
5. Improved New Fold methods (for recognizing new folds).

Always the same ...

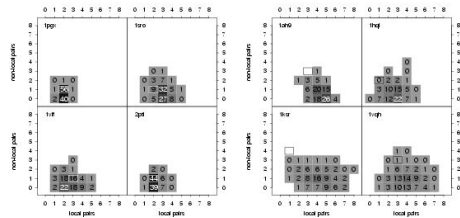
## CASP3 Predictions



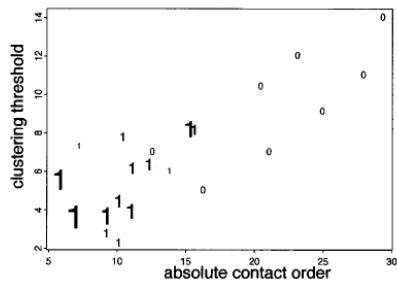
## Contact Order



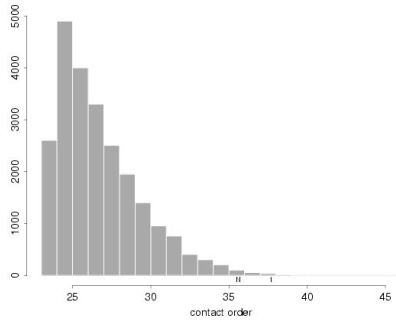
## Contact Order



## Clustering and Contact Order



### Decoy Enrichment in CASP4

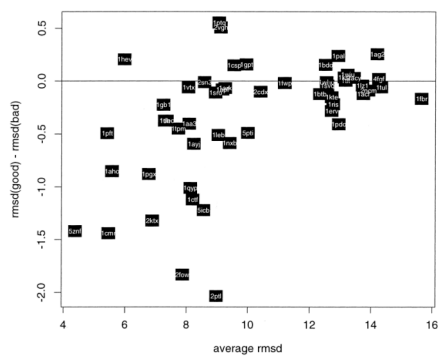


### A Filter for Bad $\beta$ -Sheets

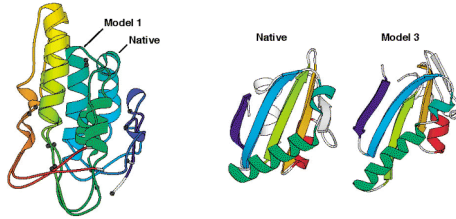
Many decoys do not have proper sheets. Filtering those out seems to enhance the rmsd distribution in the decoy set. Bad features we see in decoys include:

- No strands,
- Single strands,
- Too many neighbours,
- Single strand in sheets,
- Bad dot-product,
- False handedness,
- False sheet type (barrel),
- ...

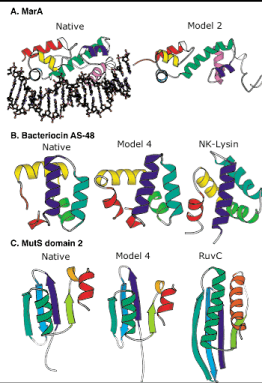
### A Filter for Bad $\beta$ -Sheets



## Rosetta in CASP4



## CASP 4



Robetta: full-chain protein structure prediction server - Mozilla (Build 0: 2004031613)

Forward | Feedback | http://rosetta.bakerlab.org/

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www.bakerlab.org

# ROBETTA

Full-chain Protein Structure Prediction Server

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SERVICES  
Domain Parsing & 3-D Modeling  
(homology modeling, ab initio structure prediction,  
and structure prediction using NMR constraints)  
[ Submit ]  
[ Queue ]  
Interface Analysis Scanning  
[ Submit ]  
[ Queue ]  
Fragment Libraries  
[ Submit ]

examples of predictions by Rosetta in CASP-5

T134 Homology Modeling  
Model 1 | Native  
T148 De Novo  
Model 1 | Native

## Applications and Other Uses of Rosetta

- Other uses of Rosetta:
  - Homology modeling.
  - Rosetta NMR.
  - Protein interactions (docking).
- Applications of Rosetta:
  - Functional annotation of genes.
  - Novel protein design.

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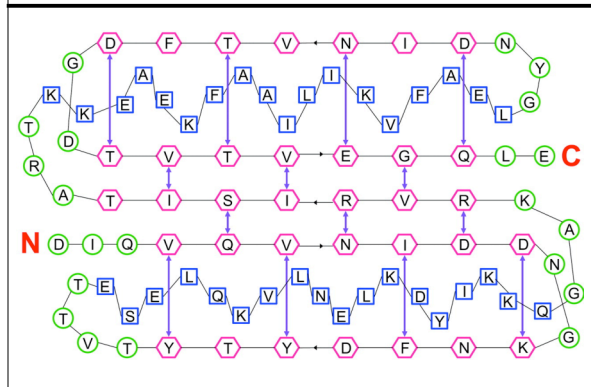
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## Protein Design



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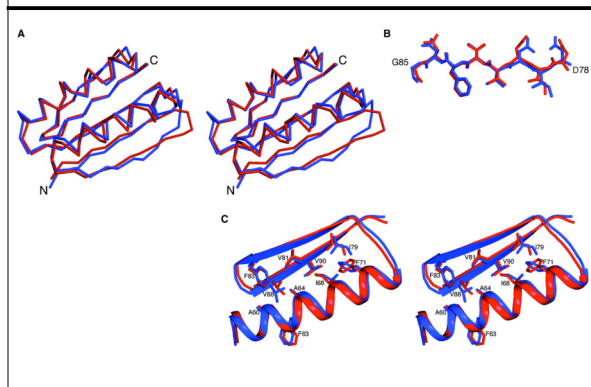
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## Protein Design



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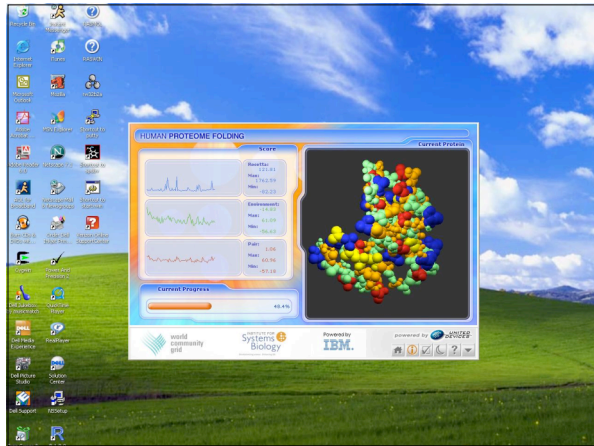
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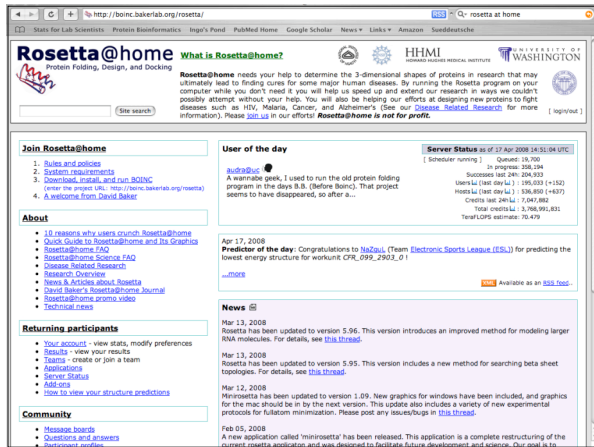
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