



JOHANNES GUTENBERG  
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

# Protein domains

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# Introduction

Protein domains are structural units (average 160 aa) that share:

Function

Folding

Evolution

Proteins normally are multidomain (average 300 aa)

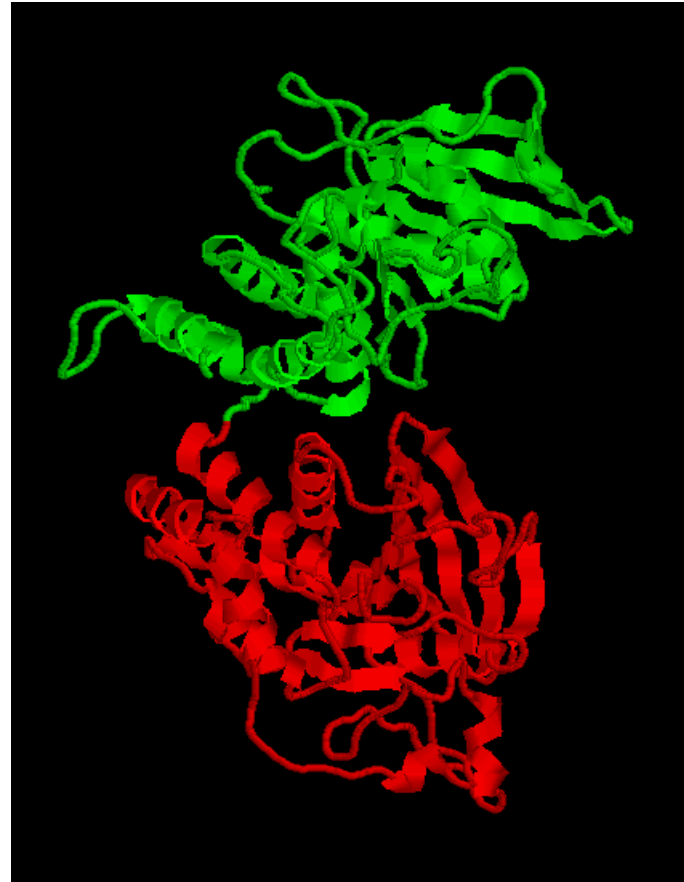


# Introduction

Protein domains are structural units (average 160 aa) that share:

Function  
Folding  
Evolution

Proteins normally are multidomain (average 300 aa)



# Domains

## Why to search for domains:

Protein structural determination methods such as X-ray crystallography and NMR have size limitations that limit their use.

Experiments used to gain insight into the function of a protein might work better at the domain level.

Multiple sequence alignment at the domain level can result in the detection of homologous sequences that are more difficult to detect using a complete chain sequence.

# Domain databases

# SMART

Peer Bork

<http://smart.embl.de/>

Manual definition of domain (bibliography)

Generate profile from instances of domain

Search for remote homologs (HMMer)

Include them in profile


Iterate until convergence

Schultz et al (1998) *PNAS*

...

Letunic et al (2020) *Nucleic Acids Research*

# Domain databases



Domains ⚙ Settings ? Help ▾

Normal mode ▾ SH3 🔍

### Sequence analysis

You may use either an [Uniprot](#) or [Ensembl](#) protein identifier or the protein sequence itself to perform the SMART analysis service.

Sequence ID or ACC Examples: 1 2

Protein sequence Examples: 1 2

paste your sequence here...

Sequence SMART

Reset

HMMER searches of the SMART database occur by default. You may also include:

- ☐ Outlier homologues and homologues of known structure
- ☐ Pfam domains
- ☐ signal peptides
- ☐ internal repeats

### Architecture analysis

You can search for proteins with combinations of [specific domains](#) in different species or taxonomic classes.

Domain selection Examples: 1 2

GO terms query Examples: 1 2

Taxonomic selection

Architecture query

Reset

You can input the domains directly into "Domain selection" box, or use "GO terms query" to get a list of domains. If you wish to restrict your domain architecture query to a particular species or taxonomic class, start typing its name in the "Taxonomic selection" box, and select a match from the popup list.

# Domain databases

# SMART

## SH3

Src homology 3 domains

SH3

**SMART ACC:** SM000326

**Description:** Src homology 3 (SH3) domains bind to target proteins through sequences containing proline and hydrophobic amino acids. Pro-containing polypeptides may bind to SH3 domains in 2 different binding orientations.


**InterPro ACC:** [IPR001452](#)

**InterPro abstract:** SH3 (src Homology-3) domains are small protein modules containing approximately 50 amino acid residues [ [PUBMED:15335710](#) [PUBMED:11256992](#) ]. They are found in a great variety of intracellular or membrane-associated proteins [ [expand](#) ]

**GO function:** protein binding ([GO:0005515](#))

**Family alignment:** View the [Family alignment](#) or the [Alignment consensus sequence](#)

 There are **197 921** SH3 domains in **149 315** proteins in [SMART's NRDB database](#).


 **Evolution**

 Cellular role

 Literature

 Disease

 Pathways

 Structure

 Links

Taxonomic distribution of proteins containing SH3 domains

# Domain databases

# SMART

## Sequence analysis

You may use either an [Uniprot](#) or [Ensembl](#) protein identifier or the protein sequence itself to perform the SMART analysis service.

Sequence ID or ACC

Examples: [1](#) [2](#)


SORL\_HUMAN

Protein sequence

Examples: [1](#) [2](#)

paste your sequence here...

 Sequence SMART

 Reset

[HMMER](#) searches of the SMART database occur by default. You may also include:

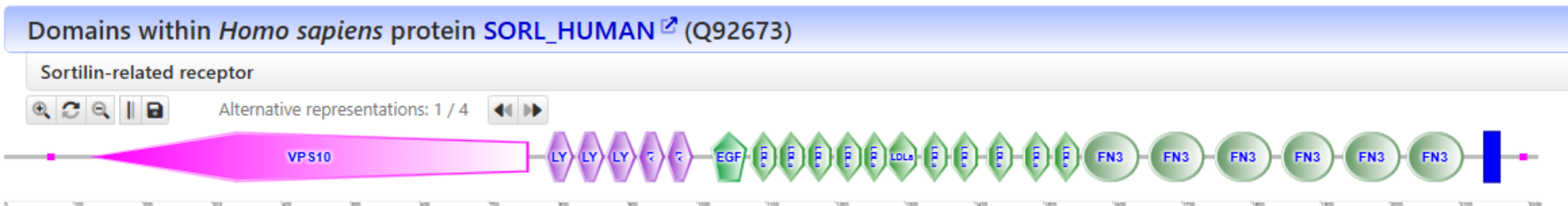
- ☐ [Outlier homologues](#) and homologues of known structure
- ☐ [Pfam domains](#)
- ☐ [signal peptides](#)
- ☐ [internal repeats](#)



# Domain databases

# SMART

Extra features:  
low complexity, TM, coiled coils



Information	Architecture	Interactions	Pathways	PTMs	Other
<b>Protein length</b>	2214 aa				
<b>Source database</b>	<a href="#">UniProt</a>				
<b>Identifiers</b>	SORL_HUMAN, Q92673, ENSP00000260197.6, ENSP00000260198.1, E9PPB3				
<b>Source gene</b>	<a href="#">ENSG00000137642</a>				
<b>Alternative splicing</b>	SORL_HUMAN, ENSP00000434634.1, ENSP00000432131.1, E9PPB3				

Feature		Start	End	E-value
low complexity		62	73	N/A
VPS10		124	757	0.00e+00
LY		780	822	5.74e-06
LY		824	866	2.38e-12
LY		867	912	3.30e-06
LY		913	953	4.63e-10
LY		954	994	2.58e+00
EGF		1020	1072	1.50e+01
LDLa		1077	1114	1.76e-14
LDLa		1116	1155	3.72e-13
EGF_like		1116	1154	6.81e+01
LDLa		1157	1194	1.01e-14

# Domain databases SMART

Extra features:  
low complexity, TM, coiled coils

Domains within *Homo sapiens* protein [SORL\\_HUMAN](#) (Q92673)

Sortilin-related receptor

Alternative representations: 1 / 4

Information Architecture Interactions Pathways PTMs Orthology

Domain architecture

Display all proteins

Domain architecture

Domain composition

### Proteins with the same domain composition as your query

The following **349 proteins** have at least one copy of each of the domains in your query protein. Mark the checkboxes to select a set of proteins to display or download. Selecting a checkbox next to a taxonomic node will select all proteins in all its sub nodes. Double click a node name to expand the complete sub clade.

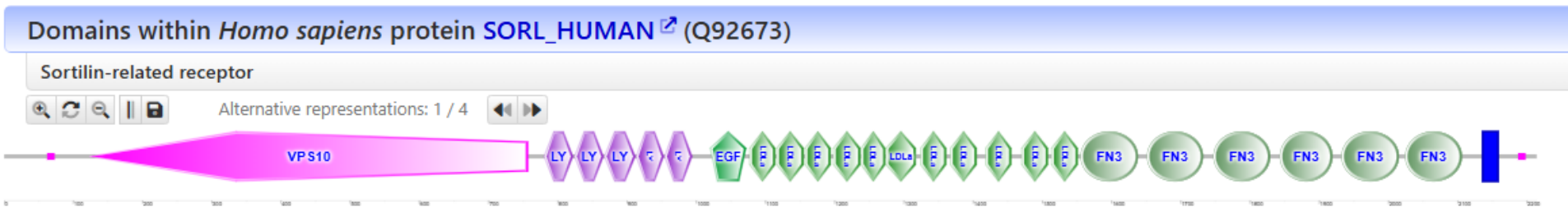
filter...

- ☐ Eukaryota (superkingdom, 349 proteins)
- ☐ Metazoa (kingdom, 349 proteins)
- ☐ Arthropoda (phylum, 125 proteins)
- ☐ Chordata (phylum, 218 proteins)
- ☐ Cnidaria (phylum, 4 proteins)
- ☐ Echinodermata (phylum, 1 protein)
- ☐ Tardigrada (phylum, 1 protein)

# Domain databases

# SMART

Extra features:  
low complexity, TM, coiled coils



# Domain databases

# SMART

Extra features:  
low complexity, TM, coiled coils

Domains within *Homo sapiens* protein [SORL\\_HUMAN](#) (Q92673)

Sortilin-related receptor

Alternative representations: 1 / 4



danio

Found 3 of 1.165

- ☐ Eukaryota (superkingdom, 349 proteins)
- ☒ Metazoa (kingdom, 349 proteins)
- ☐ Chordata (phylum, 218 proteins)
- ☐ Actinopteri (class, 51 proteins)
- ☐ Cypriniformes (order, 7 proteins)
- ☐ Cyprinidae (family, 7 proteins)
- ☐ Danio (genus, 1 protein)
- ☐ Danio rerio (species, 1 protein)

Domains within *Danio rerio* protein [X1WHE3\\_DANRE](#) (X1WHE3)

Sortilin-related receptor, L(DLR class) A repeats-containing



# Domain databases

# SMART

Extra features:  
low complexity, TM, coiled coils

## EGF











Epidermal growth factor-like do

### Taxonomy

- Archaea
  - undefined kingdom
- Bacteria
  - undefined kingdom
  - Proteobacteria
- Eukaryota
  - Fungi
  - Metazoa
    - Arthropoda
    - Chordata
    - Echinodermata
    - Nematoda
  - Viridiplantae
    - Streptophyta
  - undefined kingdom
    - Apicomplexa
    - undefined phylu
  - Viruses
    - undefined kingdom
  - undefined superkingdom
    - undefined kingdom

### 3D structures in PDB containing this domain

Show 10 structures Filter:

	PDB ID	Title
	<a href="#">1a3p</a>	ROLE OF THE 6-20 DISULFIDE BRIDGE IN THE STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR, NMR, 20 STRUCTURES
	<a href="#">1adx</a>	FIFTH EGF-LIKE DOMAIN OF THROMBOMODULIN (TMGF5), NMR, 14 STRUCTURES
	<a href="#">1cqe</a>	PROSTAGLANDIN H2 SYNTHASE-1 COMPLEX WITH FLURBIPROFEN
	<a href="#">1cvu</a>	CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF ARACHIDONIC ACID BOUND TO THE CYCLOOXYGENASE ACTIVE SITE OF COX-2
	<a href="#">1cvw</a>	Crystal structure of active site-inhibited human coagulation factor VIIA (DES-GLA)
	<a href="#">1cx2</a>	CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 (PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHASE-2) COMPLEXED WITH A SELECTIVE INHIBITOR, SC-558
	<a href="#">1ddx</a>	CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF A MIXTURE OF ARACHIDONIC ACID AND PROSTAGLANDIN BOUND TO THE CYCLOOXYGENASE ACTIVE SITE OF COX-2: PROSTAGLANDIN STRUCTURE
	<a href="#">1diy</a>	CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF ARACHIDONIC ACID BOUND IN THE CYCLOOXYGENASE ACTIVE SITE OF PGHS-1
	<a href="#">1dqb</a>	NMR STRUCTURE OF THROMBOMODULIN EGF(4-5)
	<a href="#">1dx5</a>	Crystal structure of the thrombin-thrombomodulin complex

Showing 1 to 10 of 458 structures

[«](#) [<](#) [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) ... [46](#) [>](#) [»](#)

# Domain databases

## PFAM (until Jan 2023)

Erik Sonnhammer/Ewan Birney/Alex Bateman

<http://pfam.xfam.org/>



[HOME](#) | [SEARCH](#) | [BROWSE](#) | [FTP](#) | [HELP](#)  
[ABOUT](#)

**Pfam 35.0 (November 2021, 19632 entries)**

The Pfam database is a large collection of protein families, each represented by **multiple sequence alignments** and **hidden Markov models (HMMs)**. [More...](#)

### QUICK LINKS

[SEQUENCE SEARCH](#)

[VIEW A PFAM ENTRY](#)

[VIEW A CLAN](#)

[VIEW A SEQUENCE](#)

[VIEW A STRUCTURE](#)

### YOU CAN FIND DATA IN PFAM IN VARIOUS WAYS...

Analyze your protein sequence for Pfam matches

View Pfam annotation and alignments

See groups of related entries

Look at the domain organisation of a protein sequence

Find the domains on a PDB structure

Sonnhammer et al (1997) *Proteins*

...

Mistry et al (2021) *Nucleic Acids Research*

# Domain databases

## PFAM

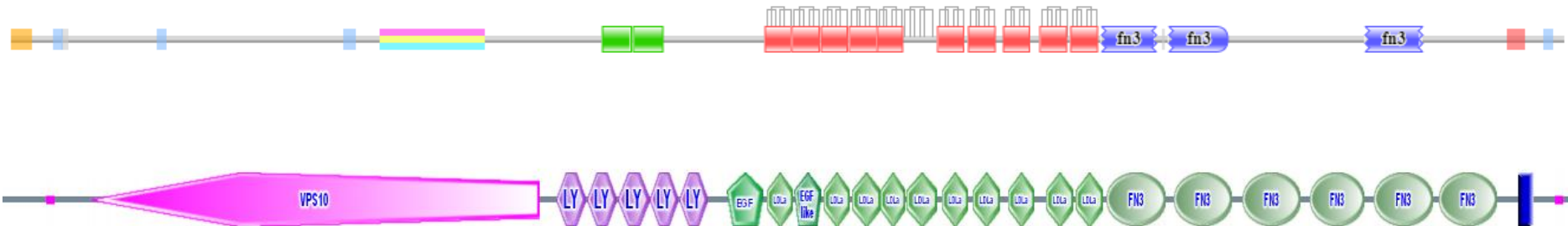
This is the summary of UniProt entry [SORL HUMAN](#) (Q92673).

<b>Description:</b>	Sortilin-related receptor
<b>Source organism:</b>	<a href="#">Homo sapiens (Human)</a> ⓘ (NCBI taxonomy ID <a href="#">9606</a> ⓘ) <a href="#">View</a> Pfam proteome data.
<b>Length:</b>	2214 amino acids

**Please note:** when we start each new Pfam data release, we take a copy of the UniProt sequence database. This snapshot of UniProt forms the basis of the overview that you see here. It is important to note that, although some UniProt entries may be removed after a Pfam release, these entries will not be removed from Pfam until the next Pfam data release.

## Pfam domains

This image shows the arrangement of the Pfam domains that we found on this sequence. Clicking on a domain will take you to the page describing that Pfam entry. The table below gives the domain boundaries for each of the domains. [More...](#)



# Domain databases

# CDD

Stephen Bryant

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cdd>

NCBI

HOME SEARCH SITE MAP

Structure Home 3D Macromolecular Structures Conserved Domains Pubchem BioS

### Search for Conserved Domains within a protein sequence

Enter **Protein** Query as Accession, Gi, or Sequence in [FASTA format](#) ?

**Submit** **Reset**

**OPTIONS**

Search against database ? : CDD -- 34177 PSSMs

Expect Value ? threshold: 0.01

Apply low-complexity filter ? ☒

Force live search ? ☐

Maximum number of hits ? 250

Result mode ☒ Concise ? ☐ Full ?

Wang et al (2022) *Nucleic Acids Res*



# Domain databases

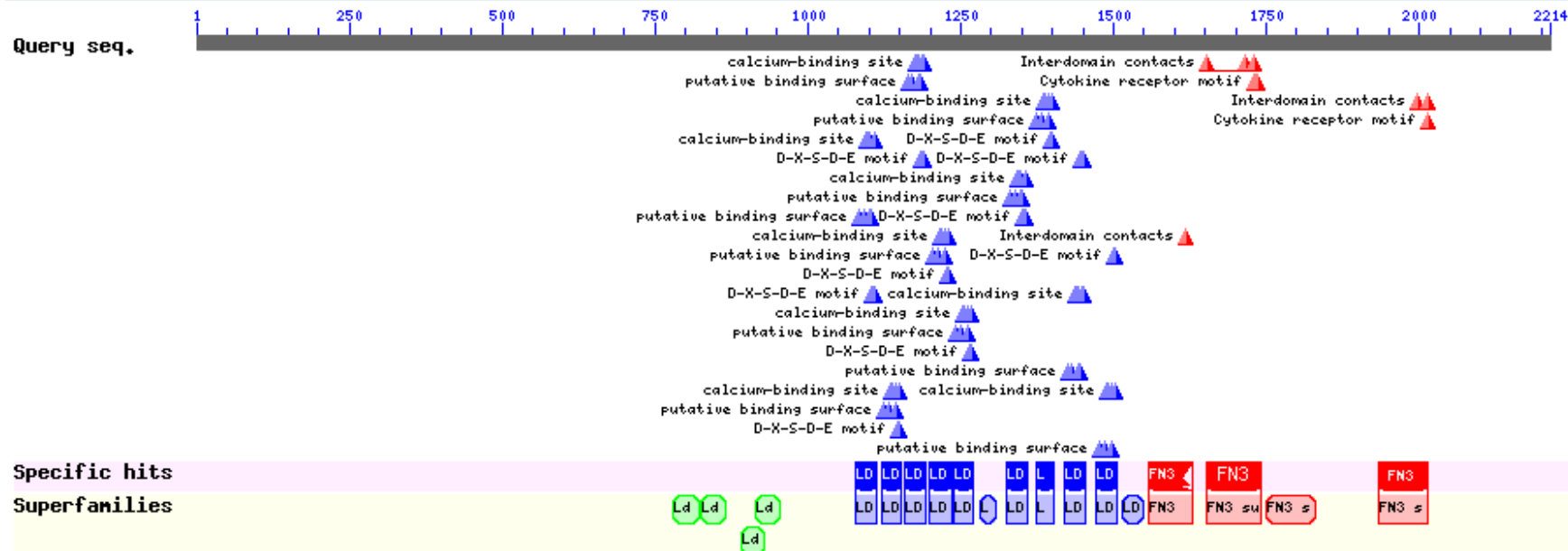
## CDD

Conserved domains on [lcl|seqsig\_bd11f632eb7f5e37972cc8f915d494b1]

[View full result](#)

Local query sequence

Graphical summary [show options »](#)



[Search for similar domain architectures](#)

[Refine search](#)

# Domain databases

SORLA/SORL1 from *Homo sapiens*

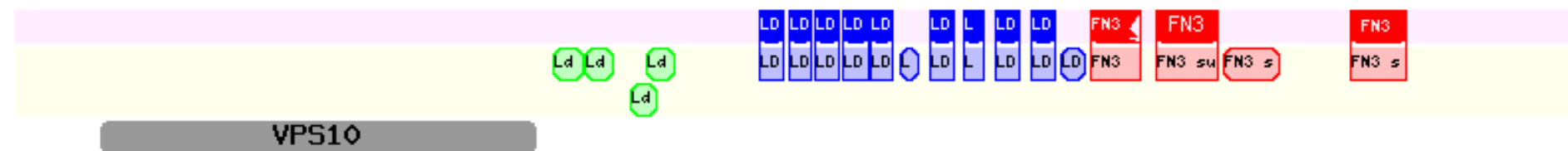
## SMART



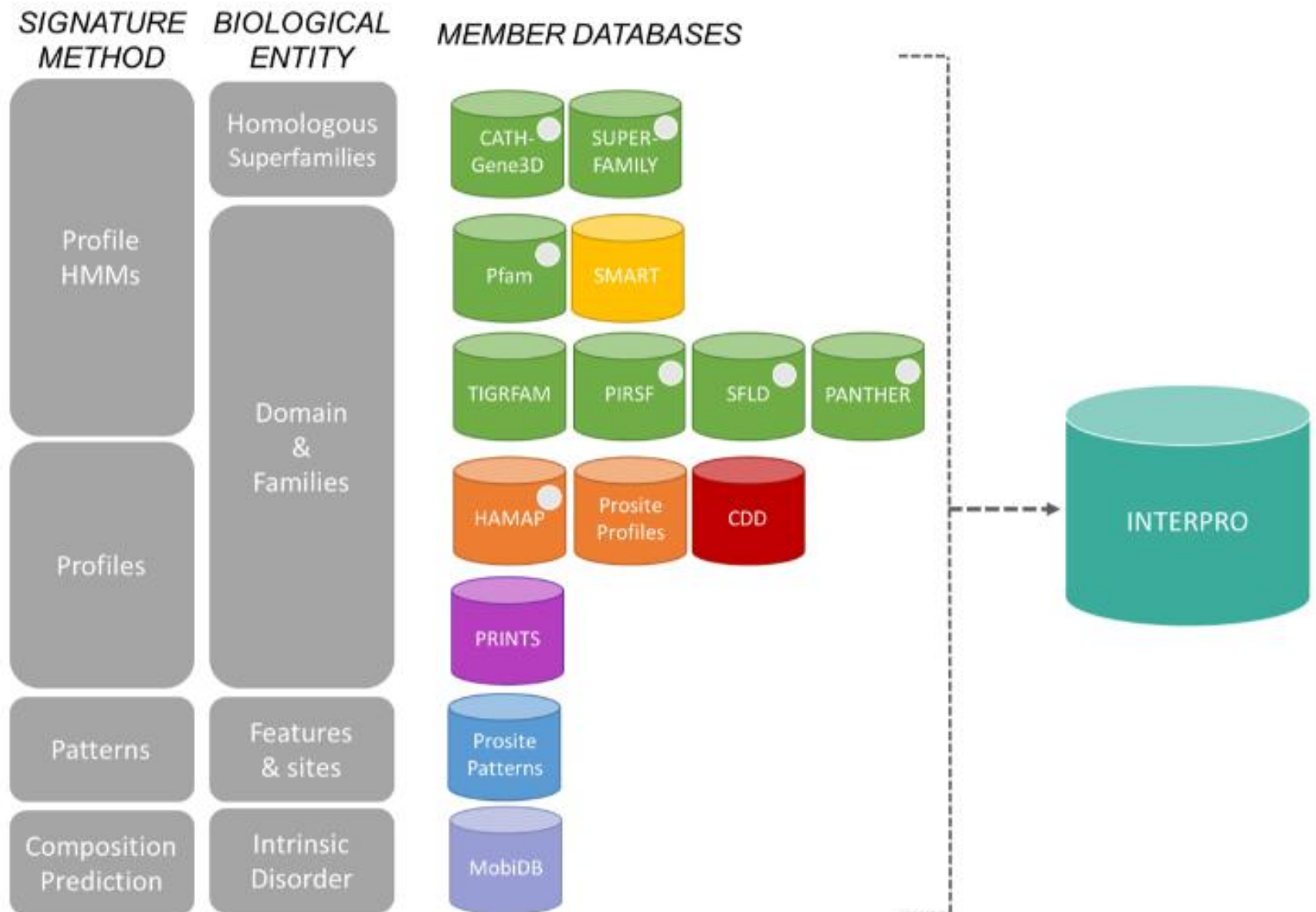
## PFAM



## CDD



# InterPro



# InterPro

## SORLA/SORL1 from *Homo sapiens*

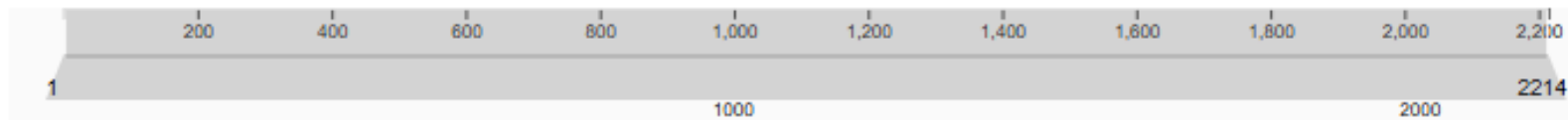
<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/interpro/protein/reviewed/Q92673/>

Entry matches to this protein<sup>1</sup>



Options ▾

Show all annotations

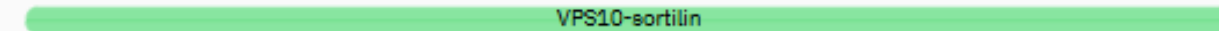


### ▼ AlphaFold Confidence



pLDDT [↗](#)

### ► Families



Representative families

### ► Domains



Representative domains

### ► Conserved Residues

### ► Pathogenic And Likely Pathogenic Variants

▼ Domains



Representative domains

[IPR015943](#)  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.130.10.10

Unintegrated  
SSF: SSF110296

[IPR006581](#)  
SMART: SM00602

[IPR031778](#)  
PFAM: PF15902

[IPR031777](#)  
PFAM: PF15901

Unintegrated  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.10.70.80

Unintegrated  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:3.30.60.270

[IPR015943](#)

1380	CIPNRWKCDR	ENDCGDWSDE	KDCGDSHILP	FSTPGPSTCL	PNYYRCSSGT	CVMDTWVCDG
1440	YRDCADGSDE	EACPLLANT	AASTPTQLGR	CDRFEFECHQ	PKTCIPNWKR	CDGHQDCQDG
1500	RDEANCPHS	TLTMSREFQ	CEDGEACIVL	SERCDGFLDC	SDESDEKACS	DELTIVYKVN
1560	LQWTADFSGD	VTLTWMRPKK	MPSASCYVNV	YYRVVGESIW	KTLETHSNKT	NTVLKVLKPD
1620	TTYQVKVQVQ	CLSKAHNTND	FVTLRTPEGL	PDAPRNQLS	LPRAEGVIV	GHWAPPIHTH
1680	GLIREYIVEY	SRSGSKMWAS	QRAASNFTET	KNLLVNTLYT	VRVAAVTSRG	IGNWSDSKSI

PF00041

## Fibronectin type III domain

Pfam domain

1557 - 1629

[IPR036055](#)  
SSF: SSF57424  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:4.10.400.10

[IPR002172](#)  
SMART: SM00192  
PROFILE: PS50068  
PRINTS: PR00261  
PFAM: PF00057  
CDD: cd00112

[IPR003961](#)  
SMART: SM00060  
PROFILE: PS50853  
PFAM: PF00041  
CDD: cd00063

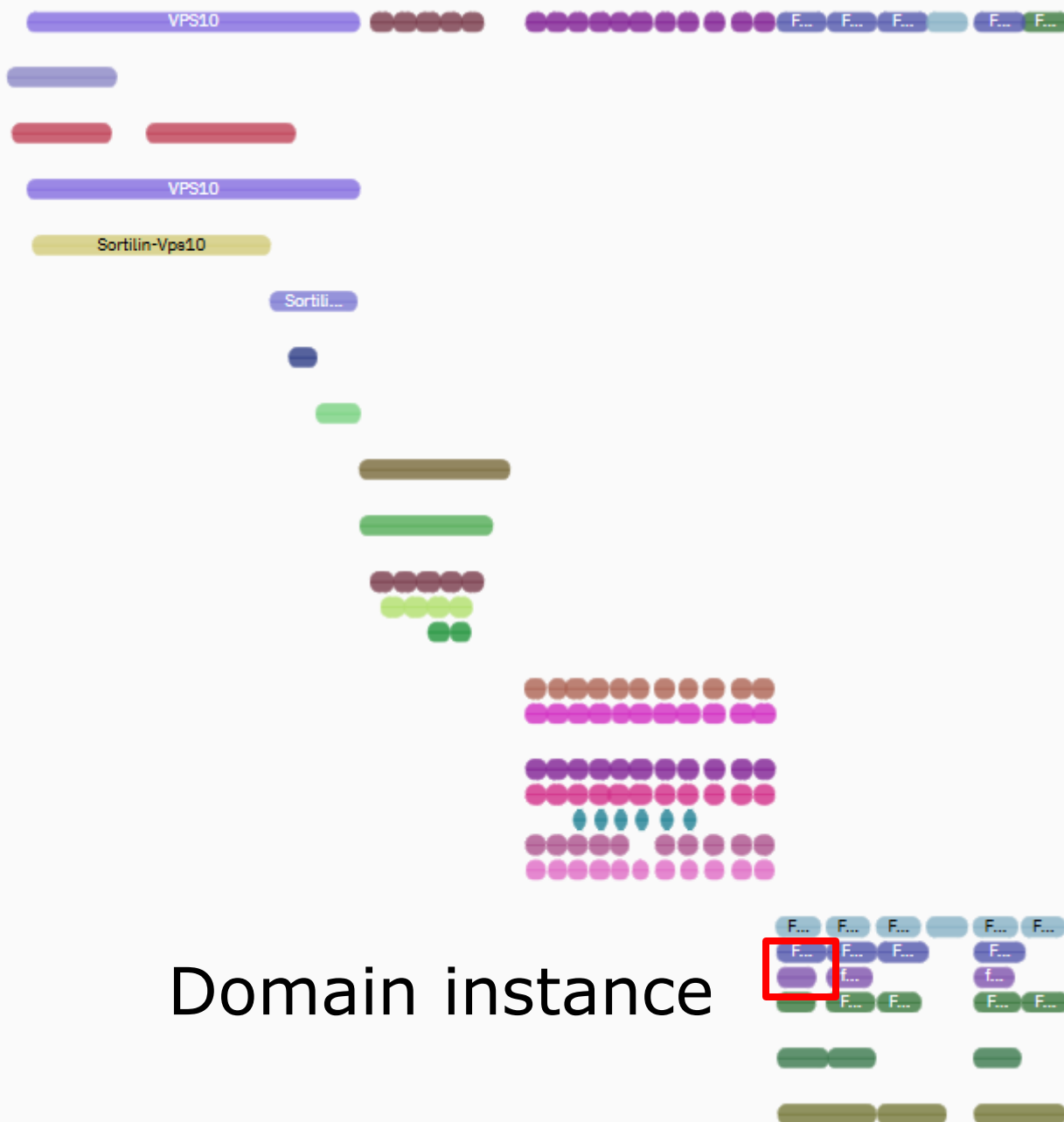
[IPR013783](#)  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.60.40.10

[IPR036116](#)  
SSF: SSF49265

Domain instance



▼ Domains



Domain instance

Representative domains

[H](#) IPR015943  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.130.10.10

Unintegrated  
SSF: SSF110296

[D](#) IPR006581  
SMART: SM00602

[D](#) IPR031778  
PFAM: PF15902

[D](#) IPR031777  
PFAM: PF15901

Unintegrated  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.10.70.80

Unintegrated  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:3.30.60.270

[H](#) IPR011042  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.120.10.30

Unintegrated  
SSF: SSF63825

[R](#) IPR000033  
SMART: SM00135  
PROFILE: P551120  
PFAM: PF00058

[H](#) IPR036055  
SSF: SSF57424  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:4.10.400.10

[R](#) IPR002172  
SMART: SM00192  
PROFILE: P50022  
PRINTS: PR00261  
PFAM: PF00057  
CDD: cd00112

[D](#) IPR003961  
SMART: SM00060  
PROFILE: P550853  
PFAM: PF00041  
CDD: cd00003

[H](#) IPR013783  
CATHGENE3D: G3DSA:2.60.40.10

[H](#) IPR036116  
SSF: SSF49265

Database  
domain  
entry

# InterPro

[Home](#) / [Browse](#) / [By Entry](#) / [Pfam](#) / [PF00041](#) / [Overview](#)

## Pfam PF00041 Fibronectin type III domain

Pfam entry ⓘ

<div>Overview</div> <div>Proteins 295k</div> <div>Domain Architectures 24k</div> <div>Taxonomy 26k</div> <div>Proteomes 6k</div> <div>Structures 533</div> <div>Profile HMM</div> <div>AlphaFold 130k</div> <div>Alignment</div>	Member database	<a href="#">Pfam</a> ⓘ
	Pfam type	domain
	Short name	<i>fn3</i>
	Clan	<a href="#">E-set</a>
	Author	<a href="#">Sonnhammer</a> ELL;0000-0002-9015-5588 ⓘ
	Sequence Ontology	<a href="#">0000417</a>
	<b>Description</b> ⓘ Imported from <a href="#">IPR003961</a>	
	<p>Fibronectin is a dimeric glycoprotein composed of disulfide-linked subunits with a molecular weight of 220-250kDa each. It is involved in cell adhesion, cell morphology, thrombosis, cell migration, and embryonic differentiation. Fibronectin is a modular protein composed of homologous repeats of three prototypical types of domains known as types I, II, and III [4].</p>	
	<p>Fibronectin type-III (FN3) repeats are both the largest and the most common of the fibronectin subdomains. Domains homologous to FN3 repeats have been found in various animal protein families including other extracellular-matrix molecules, cell-surface receptors, enzymes, and muscle proteins [2]. Structures of individual FN3 domains have revealed a conserved <math>\beta</math>-sandwich fold with one <math>\beta</math>-sheet containing four strands and the other sheet containing three strands (see for example <a href="#">1TEN</a>) [1]. This fold is topologically very similar to that of Ig-like domains, with a notable difference being the lack of a conserved disulfide bond in FN3 domains. Distinctive hydrophobic core packing and the lack of detectable sequence homology between immunoglobulin and FN3 domains suggest, however, that these domains are not evolutionarily related [1].</p>	

[Provide feedback](#)

Integrated to

[> IPR003961](#)

### Representative structure



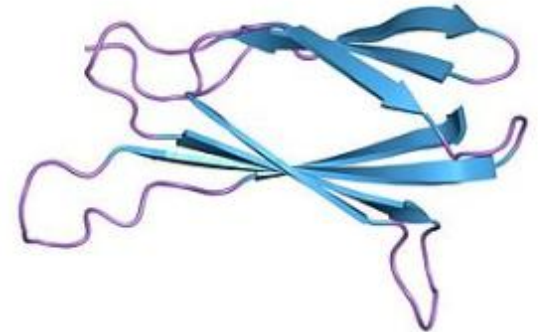
**1ten:** STRUCTURE OF A FIBRONECTIN TYPE III DOMAIN FROM TENASCIN PHASED BY MAD ANALYSIS OF THE SELENOMETHIONYL PROTEIN

# InterPro

## Fibronectin type III domain [Wikipedia](#)

The **Fibronectin type III domain** is an evolutionarily conserved protein domain that is widely found in animal proteins. The fibronectin protein in which this domain was first identified contains 16 copies of this domain. The domain is about 100 amino acids long and possesses a beta sandwich structure. Of the three fibronectin-type domains, type III is the only one without disulfide bonding present. Fibronectin domains are found in a wide variety of extracellular proteins. They are widely distributed in animal species, but also found sporadically in yeast, plant and bacterial proteins.

### Fibronectin type III domain



The tenth type III domain of fibronectin

#### Identifiers

Symbol	fn3
Pfam	PF00041
Pfam_clan	CL0159
InterPro	IPR003961
SMART	FN3
PROSITE	PDOC00214



# InterPro

Domain Architectures 20k

**Taxonomy** 22k

Proteomes 5k

Structures 324

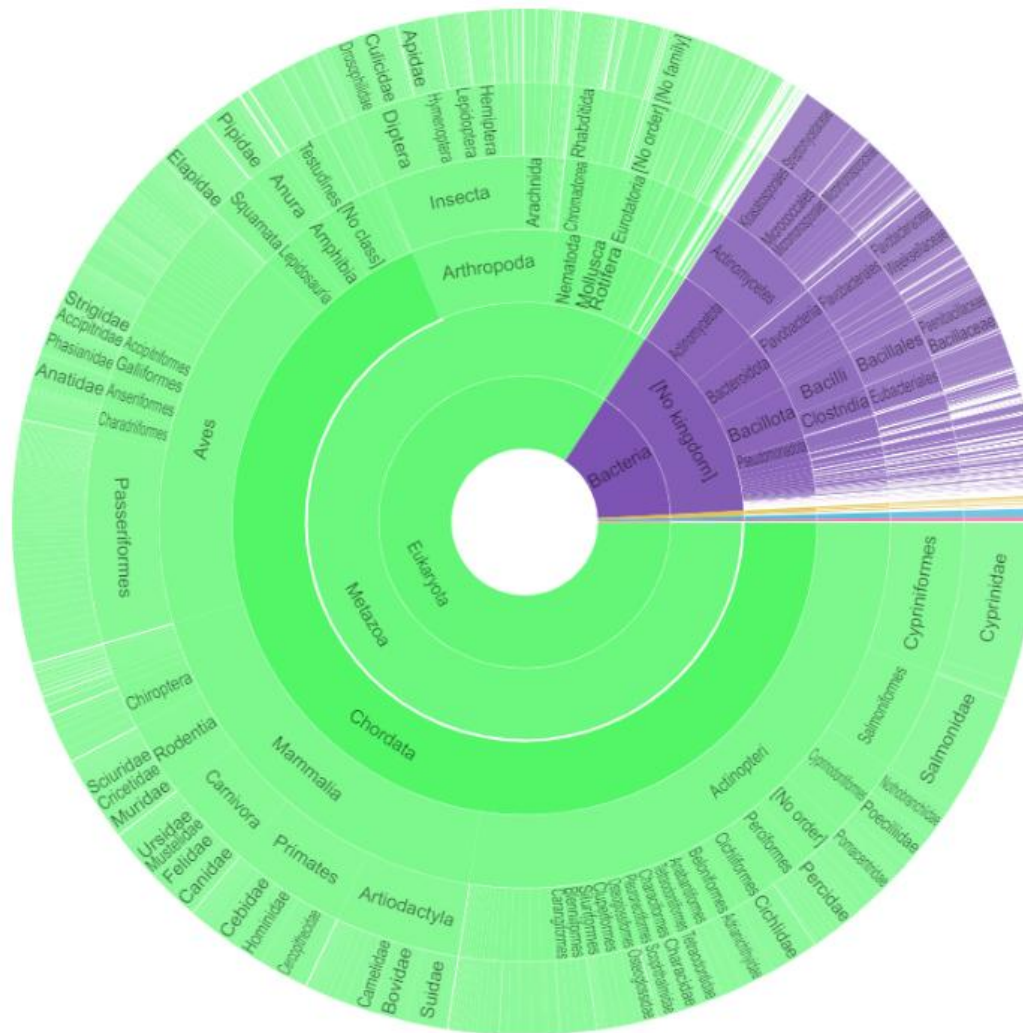
Signature

AlphaFold 123k

Alignment

Curation

**i** The number of species for this sunburst is 13055. The depth of the visualisation has been limited. You can modify this with the controller in the right side. however, please note this might affect the performance in your browser.



## Legends

- bacteria
- viruses
- archaea
- eukaryota
- Other

## Weight Segments by

Number of sequences

## Font Size

14

## Sunburst Depth

6 rings

2  8

## Selected Taxon

### Name

[Chordata](#)

### Number of sequences

178358

### Number of species

1738

### Lineage

[root](#); [Eukaryota](#); [Metazoa](#); [Chordata](#);

# InterPro

Pfam

PF00041

Fibronectin type III domain

Pfam entry ⓘ



This entry matches these structures:

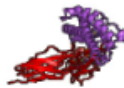
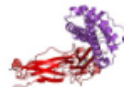


1 - 20 of 450 structures



Search

Export



ACCESSION	NAME	SOURCE DATABASE	STRUCTURE	MATCHES
1a22	HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE BOUND TO SINGLE RECEPTOR	PDB		B <div><div></div><div>100200</div></div>
1axi	STRUCTURAL PLASTICITY AT THE HGH:HGHP INTERFACE	PDB		B <div><div></div><div>100200</div></div>
1bj8	THIRD N-TERMINAL DOMAIN OF GP130, NMR, MINIMIZED AVERAGE STRUCTURE	PDB		A <div><div></div><div>50100</div></div>
1bpv	TITIN MODULE A71 FROM HUMAN CARDIAC MUSCLE, NMR, 50 STRUCTURES	PDB		A <div><div></div><div>50100</div></div>

Overview

Proteins 266k

Domain Architectures 21k

Taxonomy 23k

Proteomes 5k

**Structures 463**

Signature

AlphaFold 125k

Alignment

Curation

# Exercise 1

## Find structures in the PDB for human myosin X

Search InterPro by text using UniProt identifier Q9HD67

<https://ebi.ac.uk/interpro/protein/reviewed/Q9HD67/>

### Q9HD67 Unconventional myosin-X

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot protein ⓘ

#### Overview

Entries 18

Structures 7

Sequence

Similar Proteins 90

AlphaFold 1

Short name *MYO10\_HUMAN*

Length 2058 amino acids

Species *Homo sapiens* (Human)

Proteome UP000005640

Function ⓘ

Myosins are actin-based motor molecules with ATPase activity. Unconventional myosins serve in intracellular movements. MYO10 binds to actin filaments and actin bundles and functions as a plus end-directed motor. Moves with higher velocity and takes l...

Show More ▼





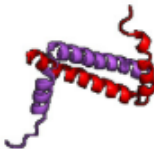
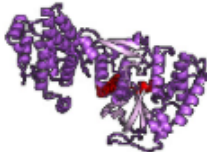
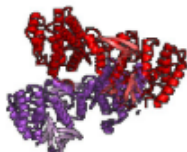

# Exercise 1

**Find structures in the PDB for human myosin X**

- Which domains of myosin X are covered by the solved structures?
- Is there a part of the protein for which there are no known structures? Does it have predicted domains?

# Exercise 2

## Compare domain predictions to structure

1 - 7 of 7 structures				<input type="text" value="Search"/>	 <a href="#">Download</a> 	
Accession	Name	Source Database	Structure	Matches		
2lw9	NMR solution structure of Myo10 anti-CC	PDB		A	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
				B	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
3au4	Structure of the human myosin-X MyTH4-FERM cassette bound to its specific cargo, DCC	PDB		A	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
				B	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
3au5	Structure of the human myosin-X MyTH4-FERM cassette	PDB		A	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
				B	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
3pzd	Structure of the myosin X MyTH4-FERM/DCC complex	PDB		A	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>

# Exercise 2

## Compare domain predictions to structure

- Open the structure of the 4<sup>th</sup> hit (3PZD) in Chimera

Now colour the fragments corresponding to the representative domains MyTH4 (in pink), B41 (in blue) and the C-terminal PH-like domain (in purple).

How do the domain annotations fit the structure?

- Chain B in this structure is a small peptide.  
Which domain is interacting with this peptide?