

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
25 May 2001 (25.05.2001)

PCT

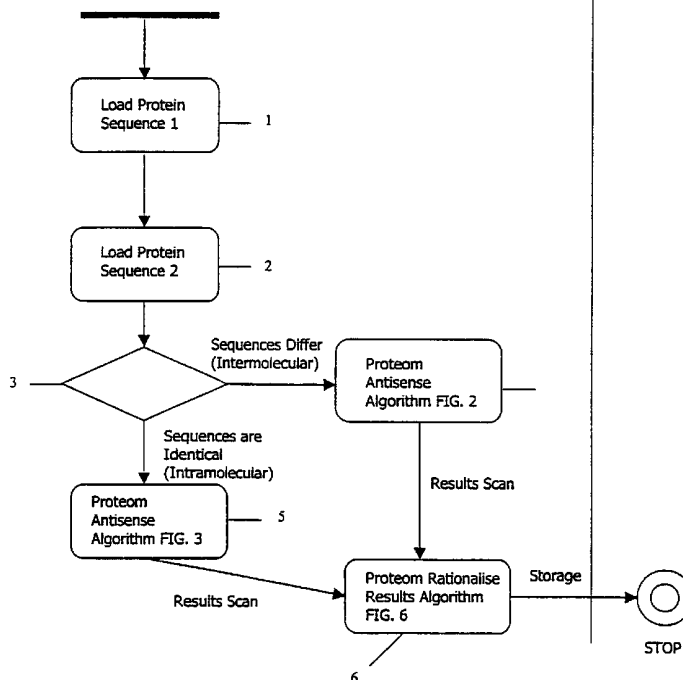
(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/37191 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: G06F 19/00  
Wyn [GB/GB]; The Grange, Church Street, Great Shelford, Cambridge CB2 5EL (GB). HEAL, Jonathan, Richard [GB/GB]; 21 Fingal Street, Greenwich, London SE10 0JL (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/04418
- (22) International Filing Date: 20 November 2000 (20.11.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 9927485.4 19 November 1999 (19.11.1999) GB
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PROTEOM LIMITED [GB/GB]; Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambridge CB4 4AT (GB).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): ROBERTS, Gareth,
- (74) Agent: REDDIE & GROSE; 16 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8PL (GB).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD FOR MANIPULATING PROTEIN OR DNA SEQUENCE DATA (IN ORDER TO GENERATE COMPLEMENTARY PEPTIDE LIGANDS)

Proteom Antisense Protein Comparison Algorithm



(57) Abstract: This method enables computational analysis and manipulation of DNA and protein sequence data such as is found in large public databases. The method allows systematic searches of such data to identify portions of sequences which code for key intermolecular surfaces or

[Continued on next page]



WO 01/37191 A2



patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

**Published:**

- *Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.*

---

regions of specific protein targets. In a first example, two amino acid sequences are input (steps 1,2) to an iterative procedure (steps 4-6). A frame size is selected, in terms of a number of sequence elements. The procedure then compares pairs of frames, one from each sequence, to identify intramolecular and intermolecular regions on the basis of relationships between amino acids according to a predetermined coding scheme. The probability of existence of each region within the coding scheme is then evaluated and those regions for which the probability is greater than a predetermined threshold are discarded. The procedure outputs the remaining regions. In a second example, protein structure data is input to an iterative procedure, which evaluates for each frame in the protein structure a complementary relationship score between the amino acids in the frame and each amino acid within a predetermined distance from the frame. The procedure outputs each frame for which the score equals or exceeds a predetermined threshold score.

METHOD FOR MANIPULATING PROTEIN OR DNA SEQUENCE DATA (IN ORDER TO  
GENERATE COMPLEMENTARY PEPTIDE LIGANDS).

Specific protein interactions are critical events in most biological processes and a clear idea of the way proteins interact, their three dimensional structure and the types of molecules which might block or enhance interaction are critical aspects of the science of drug discovery in the pharmaceutical industry.

Proteins are made up of strings of amino acids and each amino acid in a string is coded for by a triplet of nucleotides present in DNA sequences. The linear sequence of DNA code is read and translated by a cell's synthetic machinery to produce a linear sequence of amino acids, which then folds to form a complex three-dimensional protein.

The mechanisms which govern protein folding are multi-factorial and the summation of a series of interactions between biophysical phenomena and other protein molecules. Virtually all molecules signal by non-covalent attachment to another molecule ("binding"). Despite the conceptual simplicity and tremendous importance of molecular recognition, the forces and energetics that govern it are poorly understood. This is owed to the fact that the two primary binding forces (electrostatics and van der Waals interactions) are weak, and roughly of the same order of magnitude. Moreover, binding at any interface is complicated by the presence of solvent (water), solutes (metal ions and salt molecules), and dynamics within the protein, all of which can inhibit or enhance the binding reaction.

In general it is held that the primary structure of a protein determines its tertiary structure. A large volume of work supports this view and many sources of software are available to the scientists in order to produce models of protein structures (Sansom 1998). In addition, a considerable effort is underway in order to build on this principle and generate a definitive database demonstrating the relationships between primary and tertiary protein structures. This endeavour is likened to the human genome project and is estimated to have a similar cost (Gaasterland 1998).

Despite this assembly of background knowledge it is clear that there are considerable limitations in our abilities to predict protein structures and that these become very apparent when computational methods are applied during drug discovery programs. For many experienced practitioners the use of 'docking' programmes (which seek to examine protein-ligand interactions in detail) are 'disappointing' (Sansom 1998).

Consider this example. A typical growth factor has a molecular weight of 15,000 to 30,000 daltons, whereas a typical small molecule drug has a molecular weight of 300-700. Moreover, X-ray crystal structures of small molecule-protein complexes (such as biotin-avidin) or enzyme-substrates show that they usually bind in crevices, not to flat areas of the protein. Thus relative to enzymes and receptors, protein-protein targets are non-traditional and the pharmaceutical community has had very limited success in developing drugs that bind to them using currently available approaches to lead discovery. High throughput screening technologies in which large (combinatorial) libraries of synthetic compounds are screened against a target protein(s) have failed to produce a significant number of lead compounds.

It is possible that a large portion of the difficulties experienced in attempting to apply such computer programs to drug discovery result from an over-reliance on the consensus dogma that primary structure predicts tertiary structure.

This consensus view of the determinants of protein structure has been re-evaluated in the light of experiments with colicin E1 (Goldstein 1998). This scientific work demonstrated that 'modules of secondary structure that make up a given protein are not rigidly constrained in a single set of interactions that lead to a unique three-dimensional structure' (Goldstein 1998).

The data generated in such studies also presents further issues for large structural projects such as that described by Gaasterland (1998). Proteins are identified and their function ascribed by the homology searches for particular structural elements associated with

a given function (e.g. transmembrane domains, enzyme cleavage sites,  $\beta$ -barrel fold etc.). In effect there exists a circular logic to the way in which protein structures are explored and described and this hampers our understanding of the true biological significance since we are only searching for those things we already know.

'Given these considerations, structural genomists might consider assigning a high priority to understanding the extent to which protein-protein and other molecular interactions determine native folding patterns before their databases get too full' (Goldstein 1998).

The binding of large proteinaceous signalling molecules (such as hormones) to cellular receptors regulates a substantial portion of the control of cellular processes and functions. These protein-protein interactions are distinct from the interaction of substrates to enzymes or small molecule ligands to seven-transmembrane receptors. Protein-protein interactions occur over relatively large surface areas, as opposed to the interactions of small molecule ligands with serpentine receptors, or enzymes with their substrates, which usually occur in focused "pockets" or "clefts."

Many major diseases result from the inactivity or hyperactivity of large protein signalling molecules. For example, diabetes mellitus results from the absence or ineffectiveness of insulin, and dwarfism from the lack of growth hormone. Thus, simple replacement therapy with recombinant forms of insulin or growth hormone heralded the beginnings of the biotechnology industry. However, nearly all drugs that target protein-protein interactions or that mimic large protein signalling molecules are also large proteins. Protein drugs are expensive to manufacture, difficult to formulate, and must be given by injection or topical administration.

It is generally believed that because the binding interfaces between proteins are very large, traditional approaches to drug screening or design have not been successful. In fact, for most protein-protein interactions, only small subsets of the overall intermolecular surfaces are important in defining binding affinity.

'One strongly suspects that the many crevices, canyons, depressions and gaps, that punctuate any protein surface are places that interact with numerous micro- and macro-molecular ligands inside the cell or in the extra-cellular spaces, the identity of which is not known' (Goldstein 1998).

Despite these complexities, recent evidence suggests that protein-protein interfaces are tractable targets for drug design when coupled with suitable functional analysis and more robust molecular diversity methods. For example, the interface between hGH and its receptor buries ~1300 Sq. Angstroms of surface area and involves 30 contact side chains across the interface. However, alanine-scanning mutagenesis shows that only eight side-chains at the center of the interface (covering an area of about 350 Sq. Angstroms) are crucial for affinity. Such "hot spots" have been found in numerous other protein-protein complexes by alanine-scanning, and their existence is likely to be a general phenomenon.

The problem therefore is to define the small subset of regions that define the binding or functionality of the protein.

The important commercial reason for this is that a more efficient way of doing this would greatly accelerate the process of drug development.

These complexities are not insoluble problems and newer theoretical methods should not be ignored in the drug design process. Nonetheless, in the near future there are no good algorithms that allow one to predict protein binding affinities quickly, reliably, and with high precision.

The invention described herein provides a method and a software tool for processing sequence data and a method and a software tool for protein structure analysis, and the data forming the product of each method, as defined in the appended independent claims to which reference should be made. Preferred or advantageous features of the invention are set out in dependent subclaims.

The invention provides a method and a software tool for use in analysing and manipulating sequence data (e.g. both DNA and protein) such as is found in large databases (see EXAMPLE 1). Advantageously it may enable the conducting of systematic searches to identify the sequences that code for key intermolecular surfaces or "hot spots" on specific protein targets.

This technology may advantageously have significant applications in the application of informatics to sequence databases in order to identify lead molecules for important pharmaceutical targets.

#### THE ORIGINS OF COMPLEMENTARY PEPTIDE THEORY

DNA is composed of two helical strands of nucleotides (see FIG. 11). The concepts governing the genetic code and the fact that DNA codes for protein sequences are well known. The 'sense' strand codes for the protein, and as such, attracts all the attention of molecular biologists and protein chemists alike. The purpose of the other 'anti-sense' strand is more elusive. To most, its function is relegated to that of a molecular 'support' for the 'sense' strand, which is used when DNA is replicated but is of little immediate functional significance for the day-to-day activities of cellular processes.

Some research would suggest a greater role of the antisense strand of DNA above that of the basic conceptual model of replication. In particular, it had been noticed that there appeared to be a potential functional relationship between sense and anti-sense strands in viruses. Mekler (1969) observed that several minus stranded virus complexes contained protein components translated from the mRNA complementary to the RNA of the viral gene. Mekler postulated that the significance of this finding was that because this viral protein interacts strongly with the RNA from which the mRNA was generated, a peptide chain may associate specifically with the coding strand of its own gene. It was later thought that this might provide a rationale for the ability of a protein to regulate the transcription of its own gene.

Mekler's original theory was supported by studies on antigen processing pathways. Specifically, an antibody-synthesizing RNA complex was found to bind to its antigen with high affinity (Fishman and Adler, 1967). Mekler contended that these results demonstrated the ability of a protein antigen to regulate its own synthesis by binding to the mRNA encoding the antibody (Mekler, 1969). As the binding between the active centre of the antibody and the antigenic determinant is well known to be based on associations of polypeptide chains, he purported that two interacting polypeptides may be encoded in complementary strands of DNA (FIG. 11).

Mekler also analysed the proposed interacting regions of pancreatic ribonuclease A and recorded that reading the complementary RNA of one of the interacting chains in the 5'-3' direction yielded the sequence of the other interactant. From these observations he suggested that there existed a specific code of interaction between amino acid side chains encoded by complementary codons at the RNA level (EXAMPLE 2).

Collectively, these observations represented the first predictions of a sense-complementary peptide-binding complex.

- One key feature of Mekler's theory was that due to the degeneracy of the genetic code one amino acid may be complementary related to as many as four others, allowing for a large variety of possible interacting sequences (EXAMPLE 2).

#### FURTHER THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS

In 1981, Mekler revised his original theory and described a 'general stereochemical genetic code' (Mekler and Idlis, 1981) in which it was reported that the complementary pairings detailed in the above table formed three distinct groupings (FIG. 12).

Mekler noted that, in general, amino acids with non-polar side chains were related by complementary code to amino acids with polar side chains. He did not provide an explanation for this. Further theoretical considerations on the possibility of complementary-sense



peptide recognition were independently developed by Biro (1981), Root-Bernstein (1982) and Blalock and Smith (1984). Biro (1981) conducted a computational comparison of DNA sequences encoding protein ligand-receptor segments and showed that there were many complementary regions between them, giving rise to complementary related polypeptides.

Blalock and Smith (1984) observed that the hydrophobic character of an amino acid residue is related to the identity of the middle letter of the triplet codon from which it is transcribed. Specifically, a triplet codon with thymine (T) as its middle base codes for a hydrophobic residue whilst adenine (A) codes for a hydrophilic residue. A triplet codon with middle bases cytosine (C) or guanine (G) encode residues which are relatively neutral and with similar hydrophathy scores. Hydrophathy is an index of the affinity of an amino acid for a polar environment, hydrophilic residues yielding a more negative score, whilst hydrophobic residues exhibit more positive scores. Kyte and Doolittle (1982) conceived the most widely used scale of this type. The observed relationship between the middle base of a triplet codon and residue hydrophathy entails that peptides encoded by complementary DNA will exhibit complementary, or inverted, hydrophathy profiles.

It was proposed that because two peptide sequences encoded in complementary DNA strands display inverted hydrophathy profiles, they may form amphipathic secondary structures and bind to one another (Bost et al., 1985).

Complementary peptides have been reported to form binding complexes with their 'sense' peptide counterparts (Root-Bernstein and Holsworthy, 1998). Evidence of such an interaction has now been reported for over forty different systems from many different authors (EXAMPLE 3).

The reports listed cite experiments showing specific interactions between complementary peptide pairs. As such they demonstrate a variety of ways in which these peptide ligands may be utilised.

The scope of this analysis for explaining the interactions between proteins was further developed by Blalock to propose a Molecular Recognition Theory (MRT) (Bost et al., 1985, Blalock 1995, FIG. 13). This theory suggests that a 'molecular recognition' code of interaction exists between peptides encoded by complementary strands of DNA based on the observation that such peptides will exhibit inverted hydrophobic profiles.

Blalock suggested that it is the linear pattern of amino acid hydrophobicity scores in a sequence (rather than the combination of specific residue identities) that defines the secondary structure environment. Furthermore, he suggested that sequences with inverted hydrophobic profiles are complementary in shape by virtue of inverse forces determining their steric relationships.

#### DERIVING A COMPLEMENTARY PEPTIDE IN THE 3'-5' READING FRAME

As a corollary to his original work, Blalock contended that as well as reading a complementary codon in the usual 5'-3' direction, reading a complementary codon in the 3'-5' would also yield amino acid sequences that displayed opposite hydrophobic profiles (Bost et al., 1985). This follows from the observation that the middle base of a triplet codon determines the hydrophobicity index of the residue it codes for, and thus reading a codon in the reverse direction may change the identity, but not the hydrophobic nature of the coded amino acid (EXAMPLE 4).

Statistical studies at the DNA level must take into account the degeneracy of the genetic code as it allows for the existence of larger inter- or intramolecular complementary sequences without maintaining complementarity at the DNA level. In this vein, recent work by Baranyi et al. (1995) details a new protein structural motif called the Antisense Homology Box (AHB). Following an analysis of a protein sequence data bank for possible intramolecular complementary pairs, it was noted that there are many more regions of complementary peptide complementarity within the structures than statistically expected.

The reported frequency of these motifs is, on average, one per fifty residues. AHB areas have already been shown to be able to act as molecular recognition sites by studies involving function inhibition with peptide complements. Specifically, the endothelin peptide (ET-1) was inhibited by a 14 amino acid fragment of the endothelin A receptor in a smooth muscle relaxation assay (Baranyi et al., 1996), whilst complementary encoded regions of the C5a receptor antagonize C5a anaphylatoxin (Baranyi et al., 1996). These studies suggest that many interactions in nature may result from contacts between complementary related polypeptides.

#### A MODEL OF RECOGNITION BASED ON HYDROPATHY

Several investigations have been directed at gaining an understanding of how hydrophobic profiles and binding constants between complementary peptides are connected. The most comprehensive of these was carried out by Fassina et al. (1989) who studied the relationship between a complementary peptide designed on a computer to maximize complementary hydrophobicity against a thirteen-residue section of a glycoprotein. The study demonstrates a positive correlation between binding constants, as determined by an affinity binding column assay, and the degree of hydrophobic complementarity, implying that a peptide's hydrophobic character is inextricably linked to the binding mechanism.

This interesting result suggests that binding between two complementary related peptides is determined solely by the hydrophobicity. Importantly, it also suggests that the steric nature of the side chain alone does not directly influence the ability of peptides to recognise each other, for in general, residues with similar hydrophobic character display a wide distribution of side chain shapes and sizes.

#### APPROACHES TO PREPARING COMPLEMENTARY PEPTIDES

The generation of a complementary peptide is straightforward in cases where the DNA sequence information is available. The complementary

base sequence is read in either the 5'-3' or 3'-5' direction and translated to the peptide sequence according to the genetic code.

In the absence of knowledge of the nucleotide sequence of the sense peptide, many possible permutations of complementary sequences exist, in accordance with the degeneracy of the genetic code (as shown in EXAMPLES 2 and 4).

Several approaches to define complementary sequences in such instances have been proposed:

- One such approach makes a series of educated guesses based on the use of preferred codon usage tables (Aota et al. 1988), which allows one to assess the probability of a particular codon to be used for each amino acid for a given sequence.
- Another approach, where applicable, is to assign the complementary residue to the amino acid, which is the most frequent out of all the theoretical complementary residues.

Thus, in a situation where the DNA sequence is unknown, the possible complementary amino acids for a leucine residue are glutamine (3 possible codons), stop (2 possible codons), glutamic acid (1 possible codons) and lysine (1 possible codon). In this case glutamine would be chosen on the basis of statistical weight. Information such as this, along with the use of codon usage tables leads to a consensus approach to limiting the number of possible combinations of complementary sequences. Bost and Blalock (1989) and Shai et al. (1989) have employed methods of this type.

A number of studies have demonstrated the value of this type of approach to designing peptides with real functional utility.

Although some very high affinities have been reported for these peptides ( $K_d \sim 10^{-9}$  M), most are of moderate affinity ( $K_d \sim 10^{-3}$ - $10^{-7}$  M). Their potential applications therefore would depend on the affinity attained in a particular system. Lower affinity complementary peptides may be useful for diagnostic tests or for purification of

ligands. Higher affinity peptides may serve a purpose in the development of therapeutics, for example a complementary peptide to a coat protein of a virus may interfere with the virus-host interaction at the molecular level, thus providing a strategy to manage this type of disorder.

Although the importance of inverted hydrophathy in protein-protein interactions has long been recognized (Blalock and Smith, 1984) there has been little activity to apply this method on a large scale to investigate the complementary peptide partners of many proteins. One such attempt is recorded in the literature. "In the design of computer-based mining tools, no attention has been paid to a unique feature in the genetic code that determines the basic physico-chemical character of the encoded amino acids" (Kohler and Blalock, 1998). They proposed a method to scan DNA sequence banks using the hydrophathic binary code, Patent US5523208. The method described differs from the current invention as outlined below.

- The current invention finds regions of potentially interacting amino acid sequences by using the relationships outlined in EXAMPLES 2 and 4. Patent US5523208 determines regions of potentially interacting peptides by an altogether different method, that of hydrophathy scoring. The results of analyses are thus completely different.
- The process (algorithms) by which sequences are analysed are different in the current invention than described patent US5523208. In particular, the current invention describes different algorithms for the analysis of complementary regions between proteins, or within proteins.

PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY THE INVENTION

The current problems associated with design of complementary peptides are: -

- A lack of understanding of the forces of recognition between complementary peptides
- An absence of software tools to facilitate searching and selecting complementary peptide pairs from within a protein database
- A lack of understanding of statistical relevance/distribution of naturally encoded complementary peptides and how this corresponds to functional relevance.

Based on these shortfalls, embodiments of the invention describe the following technological advances in this field: -

- A mini library approach to define forces of recognition between human Interleukin (IL) 1 $\beta$  and its complementary peptides
- A high throughput computer system to analyse an entire database for intra/inter-molecular complementary regions
- A novel (computational) method of analyzing X-ray crystal files for potential discontinuous complementary binding sites.

THE INNOVATION

Studies into preferred complementary peptide pairings between IL-1 $\beta$  and its complementary ligand reveal the importance of both the genetic code and complementary hydrophathy for recognition. Specifically, for our example, the genetic code for a region of protein codes for the complementary peptide with the highest affinity. An important observation is that this complementary peptide maps spatially and by residue hydrophathic character to the

interacting portion of the IL-1R receptor, as elucidated by the X-ray crystal structure Brookhaven reference pdb2itb.ent.

- Using these novel observations as guiding principles for analysis, we have developed a computational analysis system to evaluate the statistical and functional relevance of intra/inter- molecular complementary sequences.

This invention provides significant benefits for those interested in:

- 
- The analysis and acquisition of peptide sequences to be used in the understanding of protein-protein interactions.
- The development of peptides or small molecules that could be used to manipulate these interactions.

The advantages of this invention to previous work in this field include: -

- Using a valid statistical model. Previously, complementary mappings within protein structures has been statistically validated by assuming that the occurrence of individual amino acids is equally weighted at 1/20 (Baranyi et al., 1995). Our statistical model takes into account the natural occurrence of amino acids and thus generates probabilities dependent on sequence rather than content per se.
- Facilitation of batch searching of an entire database. Previously, investigations into the significance of naturally encoded complementary related sequences have been limited to small sample sizes with non-automated methods. The invention allows for analysis of an entire database at a time, overcoming the sampling problem, and providing for the first time an overview or 'map' of complementary peptide sequences within known protein sequences.
- The ability to map complementary sequences as a function of frame size and percentage antisense amino acid content. Previously, no

consideration has been given to the significance of the frame length of complementary sequences. Our invention produces a statistical map as a function of frame size and percentage complementary residue content such that the statistical importance of how nature selects these frames may be evaluated.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention is described with reference to accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numbers indicate identical or functionally similar elements.

- FIG. 1 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of a method of the present invention;
- FIG. 2 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 4 in FIG. 1;
- FIG. 3 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 5 in FIG. 1;
- FIG. 4 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 8 in FIG. 2 and 3;
- FIG. 5 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 8 in FIG. 2 and 3;
- FIG. 6 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 6 in FIG. 1;
- FIG. 7 shows a block diagram illustrating a second embodiment of a method of the present invention;
- FIG. 8 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 29 in FIG. 7;
- FIG. 9 shows a block diagram illustrating one embodiment for carrying out Step 30 in FIG. 7;
- FIG. 10 shows a diagram illustrating one embodiment of software design required to implement the ALS program
- FIG. 11 shows a diagram illustrating the principle of complementary peptide derivation.
- FIG. 12 shows a diagram to illustrate antisense amino acids pairings inherent in the genetic code .
- FIG. 13 shows a representation of the Molecular Recognition Theory



FIG. 14 shows a graph and text illustrating biological data as an example of the utility of the ALS program

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ANALYTICAL PROCESS OF THE INVENTION.

The software, ALS (antisense ligand searcher), performs the following tasks: -

- Given the input of two amino acid sequences, calculates the position, number and probability of the existence of intra- (within a protein) and inter- (between proteins) molecular antisense regions. 'Antisense' refers to relationships between amino acids specified in EXAMPLES 2 and 4 (both 5'→3' derived and 3'→5' derived coding schemes).
- Allows sequences to be inputted manually through a suitable user interface (UI) and also through a connection to a database such that automated, or batch, processing can be facilitated.
- Provides a suitable database to store results and an appropriate interface to allow manipulation of this data.
- Allows generation of random sequences to function as experimental controls.

Diagrams describing the algorithms involved in this software are shown in FIG. 1-6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

## 1. OVERVIEW

The present invention is directed toward a computer-based process, a computer-based system and/or a computer program product for analysing antisense relationships between protein or DNA sequences. A scheme of software architecture of a preferred embodiment is shown in FIG. 10.

The method of the embodiment provides a tool for the analysis of protein or DNA sequences for antisense relationships. This embodiment covers analysis of DNA or protein sequences for intramolecular (within the same sequence) antisense relationships or inter-molecular (between 2 different sequences) antisense relationships. This principle applies whether the sequence contains amino acid information (protein) or DNA information, since the former may be derived from the latter.

The overall process of the invention is to facilitate the batch analysis of an entire genome (collection of genes/and or protein sequences) for every possible antisense relationship of both inter- and intra-molecular nature. For the purpose of example it will be described here how a protein sequence database, SWISS-PROT (Bairoch and Apweiler, 1999), may be analysed by the methods described.

SWISS-PROT contains a list of protein sequences. The current invention does not specify in what format the input sequences are held - for this example we used a relational database to allow access to this data.

The program runs in two modes. The first mode (Intermolecular) is to select the first protein sequence in SWISS-PROT and then analyse the antisense relationships between this sequence and all other protein sequences, one at a time. The program then selects the second sequence and repeats this process. This continues until all of the possible relationships have been analysed. The second mode (Intramolecular) is where each protein sequence is analysed for antisense relationships within the same protein and thus each sequence is loaded from the database and analysed in turn for these

properties. Both operational modes use the same core algorithms for their processes. The core algorithms are described in detail below.

An example of the output from this process is shown in EXAMPLES 5 and 6. EXAMPLE 5 shows a list of proteins in the SWISS-PROT database that contain highly improbable numbers of intramolecular antisense frames of size 10 (frame size is a section of the main sequence, it is described in more detail below). In EXAMPLE 5 the total number of antisense frames are shown. Another way of representing this data is to list the actual sequence information itself, as shown in EXAMPLE 6 and in the Sequence Listing (Seq ID Nos 1-32). An example of the biological relevance of peptides derived from this method is shown in FIG. 14. The embodiment can output the data in either of these formats as well as many others.

## 2. METHOD OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

For the purpose of example protein sequence 1 is ATRGRDSRDRSDERTD and protein sequence 2 is GTFRTSREDSTYSGDTDFDE (universal 1 letter amino acid codes used).

In step 1 (see FIG. 1), a protein sequence, Sequence 1, is loaded. The protein sequence consists of an array of universally recognised amino acid one letter codes, e.g. 'ADTRGSRD'. The source of this sequence can be a database, or any other file type. Step 2, is the same operation as for step 1, except Sequence 2 is loaded. Decision step 3 involves comparing the two sequences and determining whether they are identical, or whether they differ. If they differ, processing continues to step 4, described in FIG. 2, otherwise processing continues to step 5, described in FIG. 3.

Step 6 analyses the data resulting from either step 4, or step 5, and involves an algorithm described in FIG. 6.

Description of parameters used in FIG. 2

Name	Description
<i>n</i>	Framesize - the number of amino acids that make up each 'frame'
<i>x</i>	Score Threshold - the number of amino acids that have to fulfil the antisense criteria within a given frame for that frame to be stored for analysis
<i>y</i>	Score of individual antisense comparison (either 1 or 0)
<i>iS</i>	Running score for frame - (sum of <i>y</i> for frame)
<i>ip1</i>	Position marker for Sequence 1 - used to track location of selected frame for sequence 1
<i>ip2</i>	Position marker for Sequence 2 - used to track location of selected frame for sequence 1
<i>f</i>	Current position in frame

In Step 7, a 'frame' is selected for each of the proteins selected in steps 1 and 2. A 'frame' is a specific section of a protein sequence. For example, for sequence 1, the first frame of length '5' would correspond to the characters 'ATRGR'. The user of the program decides the frame length as an input value. This value corresponds to parameter (*n*) in FIG. 2. A frame is selected from each of the protein sequences (sequence 1 and sequence 2). Each pair of frames that are selected are aligned and frame position parameter (*f*) is set to 0. The first pair of amino acids are 'compared' using the algorithm shown in FIG. 4 and 5. The score output from this algorithm (*y*, either 1 or 0) is added to an aggregate score for the frame (*iS*). In decision step 9 it is determined whether the aggregate score (*iS*) is greater than the Score Threshold value (*x*). If it is then the frame is stored for further analysis. If it is not then decision step 10 is implemented. In decision step 10, it is determined whether it is possible for the frame to yield the Score Threshold (*x*). If it can, the frame processing continues and (*f*) is incremented such that the next pair of amino acids is compared. If it cannot, the loop exits and the next frame is selected. The position that the frame is selected from the protein sequences is determined by the parameter (*ip1*) for sequence 1 and (*ip2*) for Sequence 2 (refer to FIG. 2). Each time steps 7 to 10 or 7 to 11 are completed, the value of (*ip1*) is zeroed and then incremented until all frames of Sequence 1 have been analysed against the chosen frame of Sequence 2. When this is done, (*ip2*) is then incremented and the value of (*ip1*) is incremented until all frames of Sequence 1 have been analysed against the chosen frame

of Sequence 2. This process repeats and terminates when (*ip2*) is equal to the length of Sequence 2. Once this process is complete, Sequence 1 is reversed programmatically and the same analysis as described above is repeated. The overall effect of repeating steps 7 to 11 using each possible frame from both sequences is to facilitate step 8, the antisense scoring matrix for each possible combination of linear sequences at a given frame length.

FIG. 3 shows a block diagram of the algorithmic process that is carried out in the conditions described in FIG. 1. Step 12 is the only difference between the algorithms FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. In step 12, the value of (*ip2*) (the position of the frame in sequence 2) is set to at least the value of (*ip1*) at all times since as Sequence 1 and Sequence 2 are identical, if (*ip2*) is less than (*ip1*) then the same sequences are being searched twice.

FIG. 4 and 5 describe the process in which a pair of amino acids (FIG. 4) or a pair of triplet codons is assessed for an antisense relationship. The antisense relationships are listed in EXAMPLES 2 and 4. In step 13, the currently selected amino acid from the current frame of Sequence 1 and the currently selected amino acid from the current frame of Sequence 2 (determined by parameter (*f*) in FIG. 2 and 3) are selected. For example, the first amino acid from the first frame of Sequence 1 would be 'A' and the first amino acid from the first frame of Sequence 2 would be 'G'. In step 14, the ASCII character codes for the selected single uppercase characters are determined and multiplied and, in step 15, the product compared with a list of pre-calculated scores, which represent the antisense relationships in EXAMPLES 2 and 4. If the amino acids are deemed to fulfil the criteria for an antisense relationship (the product matches a value in the pre-calculated list) then an output parameter (*T*) is set to 1, otherwise the output parameter is set to 0 (see FIG. 4).

Steps 16-21 relate to the case where the input sequences are DNA/RNA code rather than the protein sequence. For example Sequence 1 could be AAATTTAGCATG and Sequence 2 could be TTAAAGCATGC. The domain of the current invention includes both of these types of information as

input values, since the protein sequence can be decoded from the DNA sequence, in accordance with the genetic code. Steps 16-21 determine antisense relationships for a given triplet codon. In step 16, the currently selected triplet codon for both sequences is 'read'. For example, for Sequence 1 the first triplet codon of the first frame would be 'AAA', and for Sequence 2 this would be 'TTT'. In step 17, the second character of each of these strings is selected. In step 18, the ASCII codes are multiplied and compared, in decision step 19, to a list to find out if the bases selected are 'complementary', in accordance with the rules of the genetic code. If they are, the first bases are compared in step 20, and subsequently the third bases are compared in step 21. Step 18 then determines whether the bases are 'complementary' or not. If the comparison yields a 'non-complementary' value at any step the routine terminates and the output score ( $T$ ) is set to 0. Otherwise the triplet codons are complementary and the output score ( $T$ ) = 1.

FIG. 6 illustrates the process of rationalising the results after the comparison of 2 protein or 2 DNA sequences. In step 22, the first 'result' is selected. A result consists of information on a pair of frames that were deemed 'antisense' in FIG. 2 or 3. This information includes location, length, score (i.e. the sum of scores for a frame) and frame type (forward or reverse, depending on orientation of sequences with respect to one another). In step 23, the frame size, the score values and the length of the parent sequence are then used to calculate the probability of that frame existing. The statistics, which govern the probability of any frame existing, are described in the next section and refer to equations 1-4. If the probability is less than a user chosen value ( $p$ ), then the frame details are 'stored' for inclusion in the final result set (step 24).

#### STATISTICAL BASIS OF PROGRAM OPERATION

The number of complementary frames in a protein sequence can be predicted from appropriate use of statistical theory.

The probability of any one residue fitting the criteria for a complementary relationship with any other is defined by the groupings

illustrated in EXAMPLE 2. Thus, depending on the residue in question, there are varying probabilities for the selection of a complementary amino acid. This is a result of an uneven distribution of possible partners. For example possible complementary partners for a tryptophan residue include only proline whilst glycine, serine, cysteine and arginine all fulfil the criteria as complementary partners for threonine. The probabilities for these residues aligning with a complementary match are thus 0.05 and 0.2 respectively. The first problem in fitting an accurate equation to describe the expected number of complementary frames within any sequence is integrating these uneven probabilities into the model. One solution is to use an average value of the relative abundance of the different amino acids in natural sequences. This is calculated by (equation 1):

$$v = \sum R * N \quad 1$$

Where (v) = probability sum, (R) = fractional abundance of amino acid in *E.coli* proteins, (N) = number of complementary partners specified by genetic code.

This value (p) is calculated as 2.98. The average probability (p) of selecting a complementary amino acid is thus 2.98/20 = 0.149.

For a single 'frame' of size (n) the probability (C) of pairing a number of complementary amino acids (r) can be described by the binomial distribution (equation 2):

$$C = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!} p^r (1-p)^{n-r} \quad 2$$

With this information we can predict that the expected number (Ex) of complementary frames in a protein to be (equation 3):

$$Ex = 2(S-n)^2 \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!} p^r (1-p)^{n-r} \quad 3$$

Where (S) = protein length, (n) = frame size, (r) = number of complementary residues required for a frame and (p) = 0.149. If (r) = (n), representing that all amino acids in a frame have to fulfil a

complementary relationship, the above equation simplifies to (equation 4):

$$Ex = 2(S - n)^2 p^n \quad 4$$

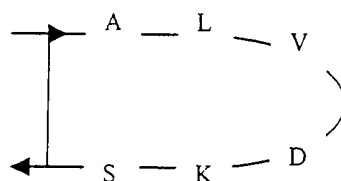
For a population of randomly assembled amino acid chains of a predetermined length we would expect the number of frames fulfilling the complementary criteria in the search algorithm to vary in accordance with a normal distribution.

Importantly, it is possible to standardise results such that given a calculated mean ( $\mu$ ) and standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) for a population it is possible to determine the probability of any specific result occurring. Standardisation of the distribution model is facilitated by the following relation (equation 5):

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \quad 5$$

Where (X) is a single value (result) in a population.

If we are considering complementary frames with a single protein structure then the above statistical model requires further analysis. In particular, the possibility exists that a region may be complementary to itself, as indicated in the diagram below.



Reverse turn motifs within proteins. A region of protein may be complementary to itself. In this scenario, A-S, L-K and V-D are complementary partners. A six amino acid wide frame would thus be reported (in reverse orientation). A frame of this type is only specified by half of the residues in the frame. Such a frame is called a reverse turn.



In this scenario, once half of the frame length has been selected with complementary partners, there is a finite probability that those partners are the sequential neighbouring amino acids to those already selected. The probability of this occurring in any protein of any sequence is (equation 6):

$$Ex = p^{f/2}(S - f) \quad 6$$

Where ( $f$ ) is the frame size for analysis, and ( $S$ ) is the sequence length and ( $p$ ) is the average probability of choosing an antisense amino acid.

The software of the embodiment incorporates all of the statistical models reported above such that it may assess whether a frame qualifies as a forward frame, reverse frame, or reverse turn.

#### ANTISENSE X-RAY STRUCTURE ANALYSIS (AXRA) SOFTWARE

Currently over 20 prokaryote and 1 eukaryote genomes have been completely sequenced and more than 3 times that number are in progress or nearing completion including the human genome. The wealth of information generated is providing the foundation for a new important initiative in structural biology. Protein fold assignment and homology modelling of related protein structures have become important research tools, providing structural insights for many different areas of biology and medicine, Burley *et al.*, 1999. At present, however, despite large-scale protein structure analyses only a fraction of a protein can usually be modelled e.g. 18% of all residues, or domains in yeast proteins.

"The obvious solution to this problem is to obtain complete three-dimensional structural information for each distinct protein fold. De novo prediction of a protein structure from its sequence is simply not feasible at present", Burley *et al.* 1999.

The current invention provides a novel method for aiding the determination of three dimensional structure.

This software performs the following tasks: -

- Reads an X-Ray structure file;
- Determines regions of complementary hydrophathy and /or antisense pairings in 3D space, between:
  - 1) 2 discontinuous protein sequences
  - 2) 1 discontinuous and 1 linear protein sequences
  - 3) 2 linear protein sequences.

#### INVENTIVE ASPECT OF SOFTWARE

The observation that many receptor-ligand contact points within the IL-1 $\beta$  IL-1R X-ray crystal structure involve an interchange of residues of opposite polarity, suggests that this may represent a general principle of protein contact points. In this vein, AXRA was designed to analyse X-ray data for regions of complementary hydrophathy and/or antisense relationships between proximal residues. This software confers significant advantages in: -

- Prediction of tertiary and quaternary protein structures;
- Prediction of intermolecular contact points.

AXRA overcomes previous limitations of analysing protein sequences for antisense interactions by recognising for the first time that antisense pairings also exist in discontinuous regions of proteins, and thus antisense sequence searching can be expanded to 3 dimensional structures.

PROGRAM OPERATION

In overview, program functions by: -

- Reading an X-ray data file;
- Calculating which sets of residues, or 'frames' of user defined length, represent the greatest area of complementary hydrophathy and /or antisense relationships.

User options allow control over searching parameters such as frame length, minimum distance for partner and number of neighbouring residues from the same chain to exclude from analysis.

## Description of parameters used in AXRA process

Name	Description
<i>n</i>	Framesize
<i>pos</i>	Current index in a sequence array (one letter amino acid codes)
<i>mind</i>	A minimum distance parameter - used with <i>maxd</i> to determine the range of distance values that will be used to locate neighboring amino acids.
<i>maxd</i>	A maximum distance parameter - used with <i>mind</i> to determine the range of distance values that will be used to locate neighboring amino acids.
<i>x</i>	Maximum number of amino acids that can exist within a Nearest Neighbour Sphere (NNS).
<i>ST</i>	Score Threshold - when analysing frames of the protein sequence the score threshold determines the number of amino acids within a frame that have to exist for that frame to be counted as a 'hit'
<i>S</i>	Score - the aggregate score of antisense relationships within a frame
<i>HST</i>	Hydrophathy Score Threshold - a user input value determining the threshold hydrophathy score (determining whether a frame is saved or not).
<i>LR</i>	List of Arrays of hydrophathy scores. Each amino acid has a list of hydrophathy scores relating to the list of nearest neighbour (NNS) amino acids.
<i>RF</i>	Result Frame - a frame containing hydrophathy scores.

Decision steps 25 to 30 are shown in FIG. 7. In step 25, the program reads a file containing the cartesian x, y, z co-ordinates of a protein structure and these are stored by conventional programmatic means (step 26). The protein sequence (1 letter amino acid codes) is also read from this file and stored in memory as an array of

characters. In step 27, the distances between each alpha- carbon atom (as denoted in Brookhaven databank format CA) and all other carbon atoms that make up each amino acid (CB, c1, c2, cn) are calculated by vector mathematics from the cartesian co-ordinates. The program user chooses (through the UI) which atom type (e.g. CB, c1 etc) are used in the calculation of the distances between two amino acids. The (x) closest amino acids for each residue are stored for further analysis. The value (x), the number of nearest amino acids to interrogate, is provided by the user from a suitable user interface (UI). For each amino acid in the protein structure we now have a list of proximal amino acids within distances (*mind*) and (*maxd*) between any carbon atoms that constitute the structure of that residue. The default maximum distance in this process is 15 angstroms; if less than (x) amino acids fall within this distance then only those within this distance will be stored. The user may change this value through the UI. This is known as the Nearest Neighbour Sphere (NNS). In decision step 28, the program flow follows the user's choice (input through the UI) as to whether the analysis should be based on hydrophathy (step 29) or whether the analysis should be based on antisense relationships (step 30).

Decision steps 31 to 35 are shown in FIG. 8. In step 31, the antisense relationships between the first amino acid in the protein sequence (stored in step 25) and the list of amino acids stored as the nearest neighbour sphere (NNS) are determined. (Programmatically, the NNS is a list of arrays - one array for each position in the protein sequence). To do this, each amino acid in the sequence is selected in turn and compared with each member of its NNS (stored in step 27) using the algorithm depicted in FIG. 5. If none of the NNS members for a particular amino acid show an antisense relationship (i.e. output value of 1 from FIG. 5) then a zero value is scored at this position in a Result Array (R), otherwise the details (sequence index) of the closest amino acid fulfilling an antisense relationship are stored in the Result Array (R) for further analysis. The user may specify input values determining the maximum (*maxd*) and minimum (*mind*) distances that antisense relationships must fall within to be accepted. This process is repeated for all amino acids in the protein sequence generating a Result Array (R) containing sequence indexes of

all amino acids that fulfil an antisense criteria within the NNS. The overall process here is to define which proximal amino acids have antisense relationships.

Decision step 32 routes the users selection (from the UI) of whether to find regions of antisense relationships between 2 continuous parts of the same sequence (step 33), 1 continuous and 1 discontinuous part of the same sequence (step 34) or 2 discontinuous parts of the same sequence (step 35).

In step 33, the first 'frame' of length ( $n$ ) of the protein sequence is selected. The frame is a section of the total sequence, and the length of this frame ( $n$ ) is chosen by the user through the UI. Also chosen through the UI is a Score Threshold ( $ST$ ) parameter. The first frame (of length ( $n$ )) is selected from the protein sequence. For each amino acid in this frame the NNS is analysed. If any continuous combinations of antisense relationships within the NNS are found where the aggregate Score ( $S$ ) is greater than the user chosen Score Threshold ( $ST$ ) then the amino acids sequence locations are stored as a 'hit' frame. This is repeated for each frame in the protein sequence. When the process has finished the 'hit frame' results are then listed in an appropriate UI format.

In step 34, the first 'frame' of length ( $n$ ) of the protein sequence is selected. The frame is a section of the total sequence, and the length of this frame ( $n$ ) is chosen by the user through the UI. Also chosen through the UI is a Score Threshold ( $ST$ ) parameter. The first frame (of length ( $n$ )) is selected from the protein sequence. For each amino acid in each frame the NNS is analysed. If any discontinuous combinations of antisense relationships within the NNS are found where the aggregate score ( $S$ ) is greater than the user chosen Score Threshold ( $ST$ ) then the amino acids sequence locations are stored as a 'hit' frame. This is repeated for each frame of the protein sequence. When the process has finished the 'hit frame' results are then listed in an appropriate UI format.

In step 35, the first amino acid of the protein sequence is selected. The list of antisense relationships determined in step 31 is listed in an appropriate UI format.

Decision steps 36 to 40 are shown in FIG. 9. In step 40, the hydrophobic comparison scores between the first amino acid in the protein sequence (stored in step 25) and the list of amino acids stored as the nearest neighbour sphere (NNS) are determined using the following equation (equation 7):

$$H = (a_1 + a_2)^2 \quad 7$$

Where  $(a_1)$  and  $(a_2)$  are the hydrophobic scores of the amino acids selected as scored on the Kyte and Doolittle scale (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). This equation is evaluated for each pair of amino acids specified by the currently selected amino acid and its partners in the NNS and the resulting  $(H)$  values are scored.

The user may specify input values determining the maximum ( $maxd$ ) and minimum ( $mind$ ) distances that relationships must fall within to be processed further. This process is repeated for all amino acids in the protein sequence. The overall process here is to define the hydrophobic relationships between proximal amino acids. Programmatically, we end up with a list of arrays where each array contains a list of hydrophobic scores for amino acids neighbouring the amino acid specified by the index in the main list. This list of arrays ( $LR$ ) is then used for steps 37, 38 or 39.

Decision step 36 routes the users selection (from the UI) of whether to find regions of complementary hydrophobicity between 2 continuous parts of the same sequence (step 37), 1 continuous and 1 discontinuous part of the same sequence (step 38) or 2 discontinuous parts of the same sequence (step 39).

In step 37, the frame is a section of the total sequence, and the length of this frame ( $n$ ) is chosen by the user through the UI. Also chosen through the UI is a Hydrophobic Score Threshold ( $HST$ ) parameter. The first 'frame' of length ( $n$ ) of the protein sequence is

selected. In this first frame the first amino acid is selected. The LOWEST value of the list of hydropathy scores formed in step 40 is taken and written to a Result Frame (RF). (The sequence indexes of the amino acids that are responsible for the lowest scores are written to another list (SL) such that a link between amino acid location and hydropathy is created). This is repeated for each amino acid in the frame until we have a completed Result Frame (RF) that contains a list of the lowest hydropathy scores available for the specified amino acids. The average hydropathy for this frame is then determined by the following (equation 8):

$$\Omega = \sqrt{\frac{\sum H}{L}} \quad 8$$

Where (H) is defined in the equation above, (L) is the frame length, denoting the length of the amino acid sequence that is used for the comparison. The lower the score ( $\Omega$ ), the greater the degree of hydropathic complementarity for the defined region.

Once the average hydropathy score is calculated, if that score is LOWER than the (HST) parameter the sequence indexes of the amino acids that were responsible for the hydropathy values used in equation 10 are analysed for continuity (i.e. are these amino acids continuous, such as position 10, position 11, position 12 etc). If continuity is found, the frame is stored for further analysis.

This is repeated for each frame of the protein sequence (i.e. of frame length 7, 1-7, 2-8, 3-9 etc). When the process has finished the results are then listed in an appropriate UI format.

In step 39, the frame is a section of the total sequence, and the length of this frame (n) is chosen by the user through the UI. Also chosen through the UI is a Hydropathy Score Threshold (HST) parameter. The first 'frame' of length (n) of the protein sequence is selected. In this first frame the first amino acid is selected. The LOWEST value of the list of hydropathy scores formed in step 40 is taken and written to a Result Frame (RF). (The sequence indexes of the amino acids that are responsible for the lowest scores are

written to another list (SL) such that a link between amino acid location and hydrophathy is created.). This is repeated for each amino acid in the frame until we have a completed Result Frame (RF) that contains a list of the lowest hydrophathy scores available for the specified amino acids. The average hydrophathy for this frame is then determined by the following equation 8.

Once the average hydrophathy score is calculated, if that score is LOWER than the HST parameter the sequence indexes of the amino acids that were responsible for the hydrophathy values used in equation 10 are stored in a suitable programmatic container to display as results.

This is repeated for each frame of the protein sequence (i.e. of frame length 7, 1-7, 2-8, 3-9 etc). When the process has finished the results are then listed in an appropriate UI format.

In step 38, all hydrophathic relationships (equation 8) between each amino acid and its NNS counterparts are written out to a display for further analysis.

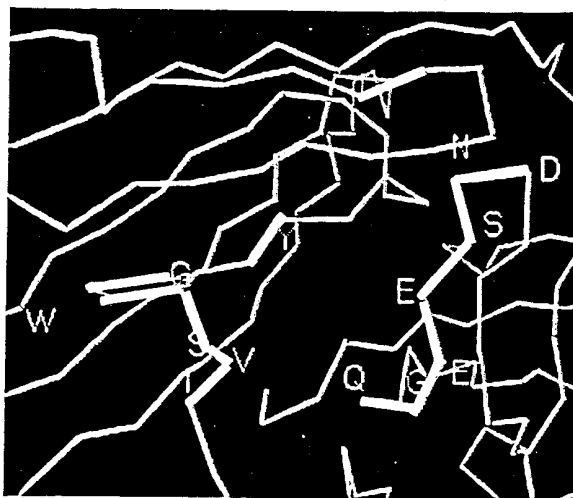
The program flow is illustrated in FIG. 7.

#### SPECIFIC EXAMPLE OF AXRA OUTPUT

The software was used to select regions of complementary hydrophathy within the IL-1 $\beta$ .IL-1R crystal structure. The program was run on the X-ray file (pdb2itb) and selected the most complementary region between the ligand and receptor as consisting of residues 47-54 of IL-1 $\beta$  (sequence QGEESND) and residues 245, 244, 303, 298, 242, 249, 253 of the receptor (sequence W, S, V, I, G, Y, I). This demonstrates two things. Firstly, it shows that the software functions properly in that it can locate regions of hydrophathic complementarity between a receptor-ligand pair. Secondly, it proves that the region of IL-1 $\beta$  which has the closest residues of greatest hydrophathic inversion to the IL-1 type I receptor is the trigger loop region of IL-1 $\beta$  to which we have previously designed antisense peptides. The receptor-ligand contact pairs analysed by the software



as displaying the largest differences in hydrophobic indices are illustrated below.



Region of complementary hydrophobicity within the X-ray crystal structure of IL-1 $\beta$  complexed with its type I receptor (pdb file 2itb). C-alpha traces of the proteins are displayed with regions picked out by the 3D-hydrophobicity map tool highlighted in white.

#### UTILITY OF THE INVENTION

This invention presents a novel informatics technology that greatly accelerates the pace for initial identification and subsequent optimization of small peptides that bind to protein-protein targets. Using this technology an operator can systematically produce large numbers or 'catalogues' of small peptides that are very useful and specific agonists/antagonists of protein-protein interactions.

These peptides are ideally suited for use in drug discovery programs as biological tools for probing gene function, or as a basis for configuring drug discovery screens or as a molecular scaffold for medicinal chemistry. In addition, peptides with a high affinity for a protein could form drugs in their own right.

Finally, these peptides are amenable to dramatic further improvement through various methods in addition to traditional medicinal chemistry.

EXAMPLE 1

Protein and nucleotide sequence databases amenable for analysis using the invention

## Major Nucleic acid databases

Database	Description	Web site address
Genbank NCBI National Center for Biotechnology Information	The Genbank database is a repository for nucleotide data.  The NCBI provides facilities to search for sequences in Genbank by text or by sequence similarity and to submit new sequences.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/</a>
EMBL	The EMBL database is a repository for nucleotide data.  The EBI provides facilities to search for sequences by text or by sequence similarity and to submit new sequences.	<a href="http://www.ebi.ac.uk">http://www.ebi.ac.uk</a>
DbEST	The dbEST database is a repository for Expressed Sequence Tags (EST) data.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/dbEST/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/dbEST/</a>
Unigene	The Unigene database is a repository for clustered EST data.  UniGene is an experimental system for automatically partitioning EST sequences into a non-redundant set of gene-oriented clusters. Each UniGene cluster contains sequences that represent a unique gene, as well as related information such as the tissue types in which the gene has been expressed and map location. UniGene is split up in sections, categorized by species origin. The current three sections are Human (hsunigene), Mouse (mmunigene) and Rat (rnunigene) EST clusters.	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/</a>
STACK	STACK is a public database of sequences expressed in the human genome.  The STACK project aims to make the most comprehensive representation of the sequence of	<a href="http://www.sanbi.ac.za/Dbases.html">http://www.sanbi.ac.za/Dbases.html</a>

	<p>each of the expressed genes in the human genome, by extensive processing of gene fragments to make accurate alignments, highlight errors and provide a carefully joined set of consensus sequences for each gene. A new method to extensively process gene fragments to make accurate alignment, prevent errors and provide a carefully joined set of consensus sequences for each gene.</p>	
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

## Major Protein Sequence databases

Database	Description	URL
SWISS-PROT	Curated protein sequence database, which strives to provide a high level of annotations (such as the description of the function of a protein, its domains structure, post-translational modifications, variants, etc), a minimal level of redundancy and high level of integration with other databases.	<a href="http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html">http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html</a>
TrEMBL	Supplement of SWISS-PROT that contains all the translations of EMBL nucleotide sequence entries not yet integrated in SWISS-PROT.	<a href="http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html">http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html</a>
OWL	Non-redundant composite of 4 publicly available primary sources: SWISS-PROT, PIR (1-3), GenBank (translation) and NRL-3D. SWISS-PROT is the highest priority source, all others being compared against it to eliminate identical and trivially different sequences. The strict redundancy criteria render OWL relatively "small" and hence efficient in similarity searches.	<a href="http://www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/dbbrowser/OWL/OWL.html">http://www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/dbbrowser/OWL/OWL.html</a>
PIR Protein Information Resource	A comprehensive, annotated, and non-redundant set of protein sequence databases in which entries are classified into family groups and alignments of each group are available.	<a href="http://pir.georgetown.edu/">http://pir.georgetown.edu/</a>
SPTR	Comprehensive protein sequence database that combines the high quality of annotation in SWISS-PROT with the completeness of the weekly updated translation of protein coding sequences from the EMBL nucleotide database.	<a href="http://bioinformers.ebi.ac.uk/newsletter/archives/4/sptr.html">http://bioinformers.ebi.ac.uk/newsletter/archives/4/sptr.html</a>
NRL_3D	The NRL_3D database is produced by PIR from sequence and annotation information extracted from the Brookhaven Protein Databank (PDB) of crystallographic 3D structures.	<a href="http://www-nbrf.georgetown.edu/pirwww/search/textnrl3d.html">http://www-nbrf.georgetown.edu/pirwww/search/textnrl3d.html</a>

EXAMPLE 2

The amino acid pairings resulting from reading the anticodon for naturally occurring amino acid residues in the 5'-3' direction.

Amino Acid	codon	Complementary codon	Complementary Amino acid	Amino Acid	codon	Complementary codon	Complementary Amino acid
Alanine	GCA GCG GCC GCU	UGC CGC GGC AGC	Cysteine Arginine Glycine Serine	Serine	UCA UCC UCG UCU AGC AGU	UGA GGA CGA AGA GCU ACU	Stop Glycine Arginine Arginine Alanine Threonine
Arginine	CGG CGA CGC CGU AGG AGA	CCG UCG GCG ACG CCU UCU	Proline Serine Alanine Threonine Proline Serine	Glutamine	CAA CAG	UUG CUG	Leucine Leucine
Aspartic Acid	GAC GAU	GUC AUC	Valine Isoleucine	Glycine	GGA GGC GGU GGG	UCC GCC ACC CCC	Serine Alanine Threonine Proline
Asparagine	AAC AAU	GUU AUU	Valine Isoleucine	Histidine	CAC CAU	GUG AUG	Valine Methionine
Cysteine	UGU UGC	ACA GCA	Threonine Alanine	Isoleucine	AUA AUC AUU	UAU GAU AAU	Tyrosine Aspartic acid Asparagine
Glutamic Acid	GAA GAG	UUC CUC	Phenylalanine Leucine	Leucine	CUG CUC CUU UUA CUA UUG CUG	CAG GAG AAG UAA UAG CAA CAG	Glutamine Glutamic acid Lysine Stop Stop Glutamine Glutamine
Lysine	AAA AAG	UUU CUU	Phenylalanine Leucine	Threonine	ACA ACG ACC ACU	UGU CGU GGU AGU	Cysteine Arginine Glycine Serine
Methionine	AUG	CAU	Histidine	Tryptophan	UGG	CCA	Proline
Phenylalanine	UUU UUC	AAA GAA	Lysine Glutamic Acid	Tyrosine	UAC UAU	GUA AUA	Valine Isoleucine
Proline	CCA CCC CCU CCG	UGG GGG AGG CGG	Tryptophan Glycine Arginine Arginine	Valine	GUA GUG GUC GUU	UAC CAC GAC AAC	Tyrosine Histidine Aspartic Acid Asparagine

EXAMPLE 3

Literature regarding generation of complementary peptides with biological effects

System tested	Reference index
ACTH	Bost et al. (1985)
Anaphylatoxin C5a	Baranyi et al. (1996)
Angiogenin	Gho et al. (1997)
Angiotensin II	Elton et al. (1988), Soffer et al. (1987)
Arginine vasopressin	Johnson et al. (1988), Lu et al. (1991)
$\gamma$ -endorphin	Shahabi et al. (1992)
Big Endothelin	Fassina et al. (1992a)
Bradykinin	Fassina et al. (1992b)
Calcium mimetic peptide	Dillon et al. (1991)
c-Raf protein	Fassina et al. (1989a)
Cystatin	Ghiso et al. (1990)
Dopamine receptor	Nagy et al. (1991)
Enkephalin	Carr et al. (1989)
Fibrinogen	Pasqualini et al. (1989), Gartner et al. (1991a)
Fibronectin	Brentani et al. (1988)
$\gamma$ -Endorphin	Carr et al. (1986)
Gastrin terminal peptide	McGuigan et al. (1992), Jones (1972)
GH-RH	Grosvenor and Balint (1989)
Idiotypic antibodies	Bost and Blalock (1989)
Insulin	Knutson (1988)
Integrin	Derrick et al. (1997)
Interferon $\beta$	Johnson et al. (1982)
Interferon $\gamma$	Scalpol et al. (1992)
Interleukin 2	Weigent et al. (1986), Fassina et al. (1995)
Laminin receptor	Castronovo, V et al. (1991)
LH-RH	Mulchahey et al. (1986)
Melanocyte stimulating hormone	Al-Obeidi, F. A. et al. (1990)
Mosquito oostatic receptor	Borovsky et al. (1994)
Myelin protein antibody	Zhou et al. (1994)
Nicotinic receptor	Radding et al. (1992)
Neurophysin II	Fassina et al. (1989b)
Ovine prolactin	Bajpai et al. (1991)
Opiate receptor	Carr et al. (1987)
Prion protein	Martins et al. (1997)
Ribonuclease S peptide	Shai et al. (1989)
Somatostatin	Campbell-Thompson (1993)
Substance P	Bret-Dibat et al. (1994)
T15 autoreactive antibody	Kang et al. (1988)
Vasopressin 1 receptor	Kelly et al. (1990)
Vitronectin	Gartner et al. (1991b)

EXAMPLE 4

The relationships between amino acids and the residues encoded in the complementary strand reading 3'-5'

Amino Acid	codon	Complementary codon	Complementary Amino acid	Amino Acid	codon	Complementary codon	Complementary Amino acid
Alanine	GCA GCG GCC GCU	CGU CGC CGG CGA	Arginine	Serine	UCA UCC UCG UCU AGC AGU	AGU AGG AGC AGA UCG UCA	Serine Arginine Serine Arginine Serine Serine
Arginine	CGG CGA CGC CGU AGG AGA	GCC GCU GCG GCA UCC UCU	Alanine Alanine Alanine Alanine Serine Serine	Glutamine	CAA CAG	GUU GUC	Valine Valine
Aspartic Acid	GAC GAU	GUC AUC	Valine Isoleucine	Glycine	GGA GGC GGU GGG	CCU CCG CCA CCC	Proline Proline Proline Proline
Asparagine	AAC AAU	UUG UUA	Leucine Leucine	Histidine	CAC CAU	GUG GUA	Valine Valine
Cysteine	UGU UGC	ACA ACG	Threonine Threonine	Isoleucine	AUA AUC AUU	UAU UAG UAA	Tyrosine Stop Stop
Glutamic Acid	GAA GAG	CUU CUG	Leucine Leucine	Leucine	CUG CUC CUU UUA CUA UUG CUG	GAC GAG GAA AAU GAU AAC GAC	Asp Glutamic acid Glutamic Acid Asparagine Aspartic Acid Asparagine Aspartic Acid
Lysine	AAA AAG	UUU UUC	Phenylalanine Phenylalanine	Threonine	ACA ACG ACC ACU	UGU UGC UGG UGA	Cysteine Cysteine Tryptophan Stop
Methionine	AUG	UAC	Tyrosine	Tryptophan	UGG	ACC	Threonine
Phenylalanine	UUU UUC	AAA AAG	Lysine Lysine	Tyrosine	UAC UAU	AUG AUA	Methionine Isoleucine
Proline	CCA CCC CCU CCG	GGU GGG GGA GGC	Glycine Glycine Glycine Glycine	Valine	GUA GUG GUC GUU	CAU CAC CAG CAA	Histidine Histidine Glutamine Glutamine

EXAMPLE 5

Examples of proteins to which complementary peptides can be identified by Antisense Ligand Searcher (ALS) in the SWISS-PROT database

Frame Size 10: Swiss-Prot DB: 50 significant proteins

Accession No.	Description	Length	No.	No.RF	No. Total	Ex()	
SHEEP (P50415)	BACTENECIN 7 PRECURSOR	190	8	8	4	16	9.89E-05
CHICK (Q98937)	TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR BF-2	440	22	26	0	48	0.00053
HUMAN (P55316)	TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR BF-2	469	12	4	0	16	0.000603
MOUSE (Q61345)	TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR BF-2	456	22	18	1	40	0.00057
HUMAN (Q12837)	BRAIN-SPECIFIC HOMEBOX	410	40	53	1	93	0.000461
MOUSE (Q63934)	BRAIN-SPECIFIC HOMEBOX	411	108	127	1	235	0.000463
HUMAN (P20264)	BRAIN-SPECIFIC HOMEBOX	500	102	103	1	205	0.000685
MOUSE (P31361)	BRAIN-SPECIFIC HOMEBOX	495	82	83	1	165	0.000671
DROME (Q24266)	TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR BTB	644	28	32	0	60	0.001136
GVCL (P41726)	DNA-BINDING PROTEIN	58	48	54	10	102	9.22E-06
HUMAN (P02452)	PROCOLLAGEN ALPHA 1(I)	1464	6	62	4	68	0.005873
HUMAN (P02458)	PROCOLLAGEN ALPHA 1(II)	1418	6	22	2	28	0.005509
MOUSE (P28481)	PROCOLLAGEN ALPHA 1(II)	1459	8	31	3	39	0.005833
BOVIN (P04258)	COLLAGEN ALPHA 1(III)	1049	8	17	3	25	0.003015
HUMAN (P02461)	PROCOLLAGEN ALPHA 1(III)	1466	8	28	2	36	0.005889
BOVIN (Q28083)	COLLAGEN ALPHA 1(XI) CHAIN	911	8	4	0	12	0.002274
MOUSE (Q01149)	PROCOLLAGEN ALPHA 2(I)	1373	14	84	4	98	0.005165
MOUSE (Q99020)	CARG-BINDING FACTOR-A	285	6	9	3	15	0.000223
HUMAN (P22681)	PROTO-ONCOGENE C-CBL	906	12	2	0	14	0.002249
HUMAN (Q13319)	CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE 5	367	6	1	1	7	0.000369
DROME (P17970)	VOLTAGE-GATED POTASSIUM CH	924	162	162	18	324	0.002339
DROME (Q02280)	POTASSIUM CHANNEL PROTEIN	1174	38	63	9	101	0.003776
RAT (Q09167)	SULIN-INDUCED GROWTH	269	32	42	8	74	0.000198
CHICK (Q90611)	72 KD TYPE IV COLLAGENASE	663	8	8	4	16	0.001204
HPBVF (P29178)	CORE ANTIGEN	195	14	15	3	29	0.000104
DROME (P32027)	FORK HEAD DOMAIN PROTEIN	508	50	40	0	90	0.000707
CRYPA (P52753)	CRYPARIN PRECURSOR	118	18	18	6	36	3.82E-05
CANFA (P30803)	ADENYLATE CYCLASE, TYPE V	1184	55	34	3	89	0.003841
RABIT (P40144)	ADENYLATE CYCLASE, TYPE V	1264	25	21	3	46	0.004378
DICDI (P54639)	CYSTEINE PROTEINASE 4	442	84	82	14	166	0.000535
ORYSA (P22913)	DEHYDRIN RAB 16D	151	8	22	0	30	6.25E-05
ORYSA (P12253)	WATER-STRESS INDUCIBLE	163	14	12	4	26	7.28E-05
RAPSA (P21298)	LATE EMBRYOGENESIS	184	24	20	0	44	9.28E-05
DROME (P23792)	DISCONNECTED PROTEIN	568	27	28	8	55	0.000884
DROME (Q24563)	DOPAMINE RECEPTOR 2	539	8	0	0	8	0.000796
DICDI (Q04503)	PRESPORE PROTEIN DP87	555	22	17	1	39	0.000844
DROME (P23022)	DOUBLESEX PROTEIN	427	56	68	0	124	0.0005
DROME (P23023)	DOUBLESEX PROTEIN, MALE-	549	70	88	0	158	0.000826
DROME (Q27368)	TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR E2F	805	6	11	1	17	0.001776
DROME (P20105)	ECDYSONE-INDUCED PROTEIN 7	829	8	5	1	13	0.001883
DROME (P11536)	ECDYSONE-INDUCED PROTEIN 7	883	80	83	1	163	0.002136
EBV (P12978)	BNA-2 NUCLEAR PROTEIN	487	174	178	0	352	0.00065
HUMAN (P18146)	EARLY GROWTH RESPONSE	543	12	17	1	29	0.000808
MOUSE (P49749)	HOMEBOX EVEN-SKIPPED	475	223	208	0	431	0.000618
HUMAN (Q12947)	FORKHEAD-RELATED TRANSCR..	408	10	20	0	30	0.000456
HUMAN (Q16676)	FORKHEAD-RELATED TRANSCR..	465	14	7	1	21	0.000592
DROME (P33244)	NUCLEAR HORMONE RECEPTOR	1043	104	118	12	222	0.002981
BURCE (P24127)	FUSARIC ACID RESISTANCE	142	6	0	0	6	5.52E-05
SCHPO (P41891)	GAR2 PROTEIN	500	8	8	0	16	0.000685
HUMAN (P43694)	TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR <i>GATA-4</i>	442	12	12	2	24	0.00053



EXAMPLE 6 (SEQ ID Nos. 1-32)

DROME (P17970) VOLTAGE-GATED POTASSIUM CHANNEL PROTEIN SHAB (SHAB 11)

REVERSE	GSGAGAGAGA	157-166	GAGSGSGSGA	185-194
REVERSE	GSGAGAGAGA	157-166	GSGSGAGTGT	172-181

HUMAN (P22681) PROTO-ONCOGENE C-CBL

REVERSE	SSGAGGGTGS	8-17	GSGPAASAAT	857-866
REVERSE	GSGPAASAAT	857-866	SSGAGGGTGS	8-17
FORWARD	AASAATASPQ	861-870	GSGGSGSGGL	16-25
FORWARD	GPAASAATAS	859-868	TGSGGSGSGG	15-24

SCHPO (P41891) GAR2 PROTEIN

REVERSE	SSSESSSSSE	138-147	FGGRGGFGGG	469-478
REVERSE	SSSESSSSSE	138-147	FGGRGGFGR	463-472
REVERSE	SSESSSSSES	139-148	GFGGRGGFGG	468-477
REVERSE	SSESSSSSES	139-148	GFGGRGGFGG	462-471

MOUSE (P49749) HOMEBOX EVEN-SKIPPED HOMOLOG PROTEIN 2

REVERSE	APPSGSSAPC	387-396	GGGAGTAGGS	432-441
REVERSE	PPSGSSAPCS	388-397	GGGGAGTAGG	431-440
REVERSE	PSGSSAPCSC	389-398	GGGGGAGTAG	430-439
REVERSE	AALGSRGGGG	416-425	SAAAPRSESG	446-455
REVERSE	SAAAPRSESG	446-455	AALGSRGGGG	416-425
FORWARD	ALGSRGGGGS	417-426	SQSAAAAAAA	404-413

## REFERENCES

- Aota S, Gojobori T, Ishibashi F, Maruyama T and Ikamea T. 1988. Codon usage tabulated from the GenBank Genetic Sequence Data. *Nucleic Acid Res.* 16: 315-391
- Bairoch A and Apweiler R. 1999. The SWISS-PROT protein sequence data bank and its supplement TrEMBL in 1999. *Nucleic Acids Research.* 27:49-54.
- Biro J. 1981. Comparative analysis of specificity in protein-protein interactions. Part II.: The complementary coding of some proteins as the possible source of specificity in protein-protein interactions. *Med.Hypotheses* 7: 981-993
- Blalock JE. 1995. Genetic origins of protein shape and interaction rules. *Nature Medicine* 1: 876-878
- Blalock JE and Smith EM. 1984. Hydropathic anti-complementarity of amino acids based on the genetic code. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 12: 203-7.
- Baranyi L, Campbell W, Ohshima K, Fujimoto S, Boros M and Okada H. 1995. The antisense homology box: a new motif within proteins that encodes biologically active peptides. *Nature Medicine.* 1:894-901.
- Baranyi L, Campbell W and Okada H. 1996. Antisense homology boxes in C5a receptor and C5a anaphylatoxin: a new method for identification of potentially active peptides. *J Immunol.* 157: 4591-601.
- Bost KL, Smith E M. and Blalock JE.1985. Similarity between the corticotropin (ACTH) receptor and a peptide encoded by an RNA that is complementary to ACTH mRNA. *Proc.Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82: 1372-1375
- Bost KL and Blalock JE. 1989. Production of anti-idiotypic antibodies by immunization with a pair of complementary peptides. *J. Molec. Recognit.* 1: 179-183

Burley SK, Almo SC, Bonanno JB, Capel M, Chance MR, Gaasterland T, Lin D, Sali A, Studier FW and Swaminathan S. 1999. Structural genomics: beyond the Human Genome Project. *Nature Genetics* 23: 151-157.

Fassina G, Zamai M, Burke MB, Chaiken, M. 1989. Recognition properties of antisense peptides to Arg8-vasopressin/bovine neurophysin II biosynthetic precursor sequences. *Biochemistry* 28, 8811-8818

Fishman M and Adler FL. 1967 *Cold Spring Harbour Symp. Quant. Biol.* 32: 343-350

Gaasterland T. Structural genomics: Bioinformatics in the driver's seat. *Nature Biotechnology* 16: 645-627, 1998.

Goldstein DJ. 1998. An unacknowledged problem for structural genomics? *Nature Biotechnology* 16: 696-697.

Kohler H and Blalock E. 1998. The hydrophobic binary code: a tool in genomic research? *Nature Biotechnology* 16: 601.

Kyte J and Doolittle RF. 1982. A simple method for displaying the hydrophobic character of a protein. *J Mol Biol* 5:105-132.

Mekler LB. 1969 Specific selective interaction between amino acid groups of polypeptide chains *Biofizika* 14: 581-584

Mekler LB and Idlis RG. 1981 Deposited Doc. VINITI 1476-81

Root-Bernstein RS and Holsworthy DD. 1998. Antisense peptides: a critical mini-review. *J. Theor. Biol.* 190: 107-119

Root-Bernstein RS. 1982. Amino acid pairing. *J Theor Biol.* 94:885-94.

Sansom C. 1998. Extending the boundaries of molecular modelling.  
Nature Biotechnology 16: 917-918.

Shai Y, Brunck TK and Chaiken IM. 1989. Antisense peptide recognition  
of sense peptides: sequence simplification and evaluation of forces  
underlying the interaction. Biochemistry. 28: 8804-11.

CLAIMS

1. A method for processing sequence data comprising the steps of;
  - selecting a first protein sequence and a second protein sequence;
  - selecting a frame size corresponding to a number of sequence elements such as amino acids or triplet codons, a score threshold, and a frame existence probability threshold;
  - comparing each frame of the first sequence with each frame of the second sequence by comparing pairs of sequence elements at corresponding positions within each such pair of frames to evaluate a complementary relationship score for each pair of frames;
  - storing details of any pairs of frames for which the score equals or exceeds the score threshold;
  - evaluating for each stored pair of frames the probability of that complementary pair of frames existing, on the basis of the number of possible complementary sequence elements existing for each sequence element in the pair of frames; and
  - discarding any stored pairs of frames for which the evaluated probability is greater than the probability threshold.
  
2. A method according to claim 1, in which the first sequence is identical to the second sequence and a frame at a given position in the first sequence is only compared with frames in the second sequence at the same given position or at later positions in the second sequence, in order to eliminate repetition of comparisons.
  
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, in which the sequence elements at corresponding positions within each of a pair of frames are compared sequentially, each such pair of sequence elements generating a score which is added to an aggregate score for the pair of frames.
  
4. A method according to claim 3, in which if the aggregate score reaches the score threshold before all the pairs of sequence elements in the pair of frames have been compared, details of the pair of

frames are immediately stored and a new pair of frames is selected for comparison.

5. A method according to any preceding claim, in which the sequence elements are amino acids and pairs of amino acids are compared by using an antisense score list.
6. A method according to claim 5, in which the antisense score list is as illustrated in EXAMPLE 2 or 4 herein.
7. A method according to any of claims 1 to 4, in which the sequence elements are triplet codons and pairs of codons in corresponding positions within each of the pairs of triplet codons are compared by using an antisense score list.
8. A method for processing sequence data substantially as described herein with reference to Figures 1 to 6.
9. A method for controlling a computer by means of a computer program for implementing the method of any of claims 1 to 8.
10. A computer-readable medium carrying a computer program for implementing the method of any of claims 1 to 8.
11. A computer program for implementing the method of any of claims 1 to 8.
12. A pair of frames or a list of pairs of frames being the product of the method of any of claims 1 to 9, optionally carried on a computer-readable medium.
13. A list of pairs of frames being the product of the method of any of claims 1 to 9, as set out in EXAMPLE 5 or EXAMPLE 6 and Sequence Listing (Seq ID Nos 1-32) herein.
14. A method for protein structure analysis comprising the steps of;  
reading protein structure data including carbon atom positions;

selecting a frame size corresponding to a number of amino acids in the protein structure, a complementary relationship score threshold, and a predetermined number of amino acids and/or a nearest neighbour sphere radius;

for each frame in the protein structure evaluating the distances between the frame and carbon atoms making up other amino acids to assemble a list of either the predetermined number of amino acids nearest to the frame or all of the amino acids within the nearest neighbour sphere centred on the frame;

for each frame comparing the amino acids in the frame with each of the corresponding listed amino acids to evaluate a complementary relationship score; and

storing each frame for which the complementary relationship score equals or exceeds the score threshold.

15. A method according to claim 14, in which the complementary relationship score assesses antisense relationships.

16. A method according to claim 14, in which the complementary relationship score assesses hydropathy relationships.

17. A method according to claim 14, 15 or 16, in which the relationships are between two discontinuous sequences of amino acids, one continuous sequence and one discontinuous sequence of amino acids, or two continuous sequences of amino acids.

18. A method according to any of claims 14 to 17, in which a maximum distance between the frame and amino acids to be listed can be selected.

19. A method for protein structure analysis substantially as described herein with reference to Figures 7 to 9.

20. A method for controlling a computer by means of a computer program for implementing the method of any of claims 14 to 19.

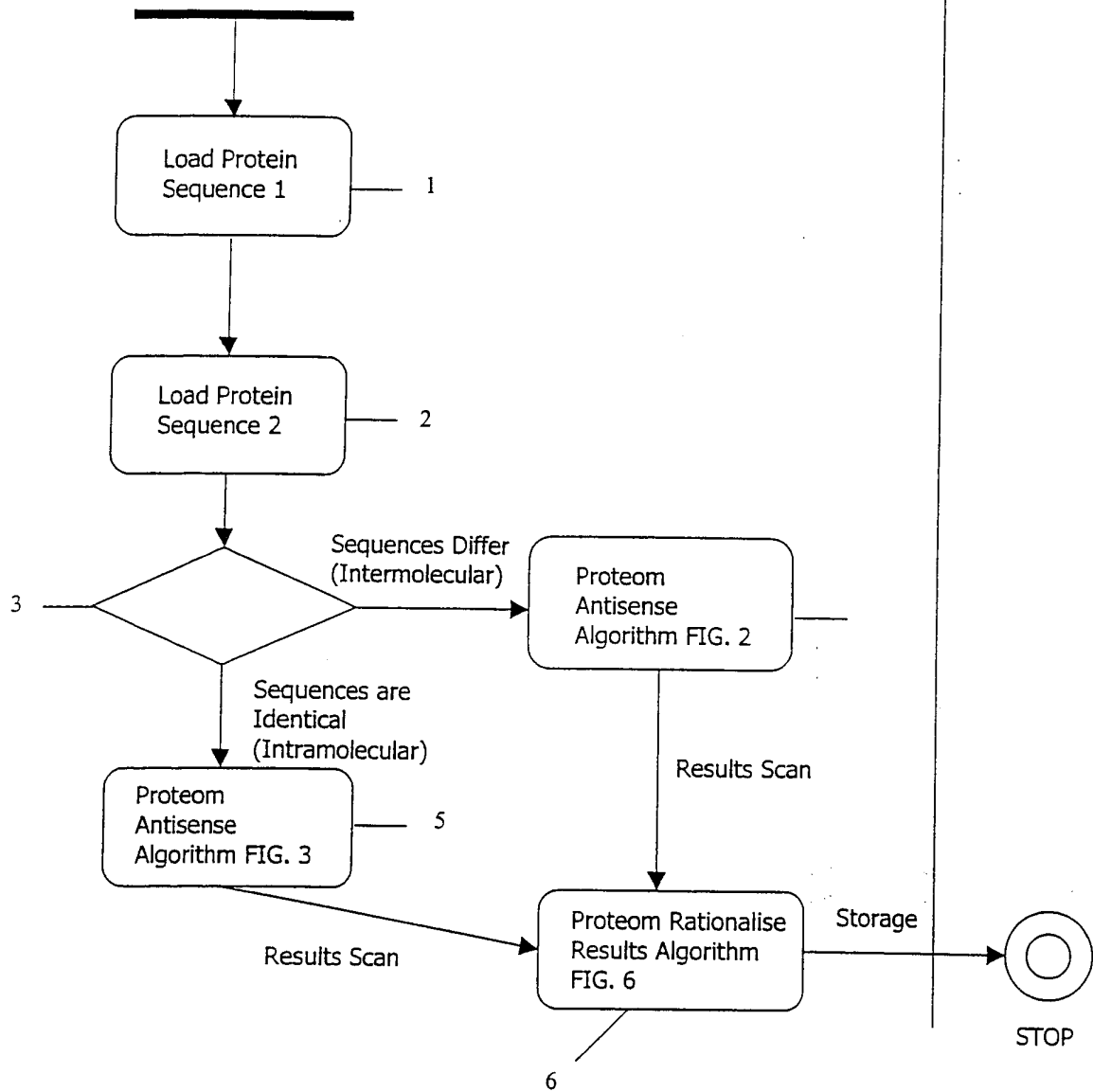
21. A computer-readable medium carrying a program for implementing the method of any of claims 14 to 19.

22. A computer program for implementing the method of any of claims 14 to 19.

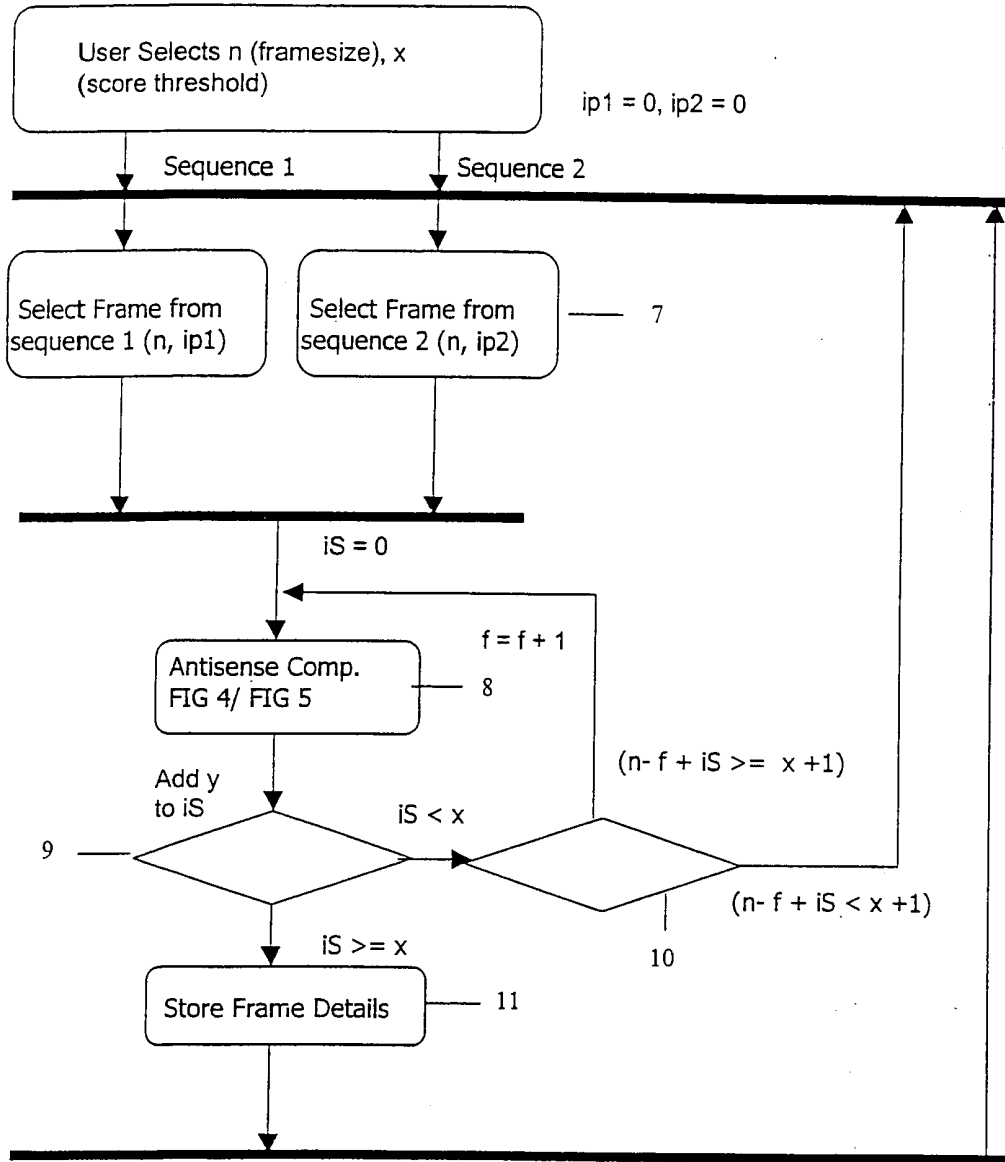
23. A pair of frames or list of frames being the product of the method of any of claims 14 to 20, optionally carried on a computer-readable medium.



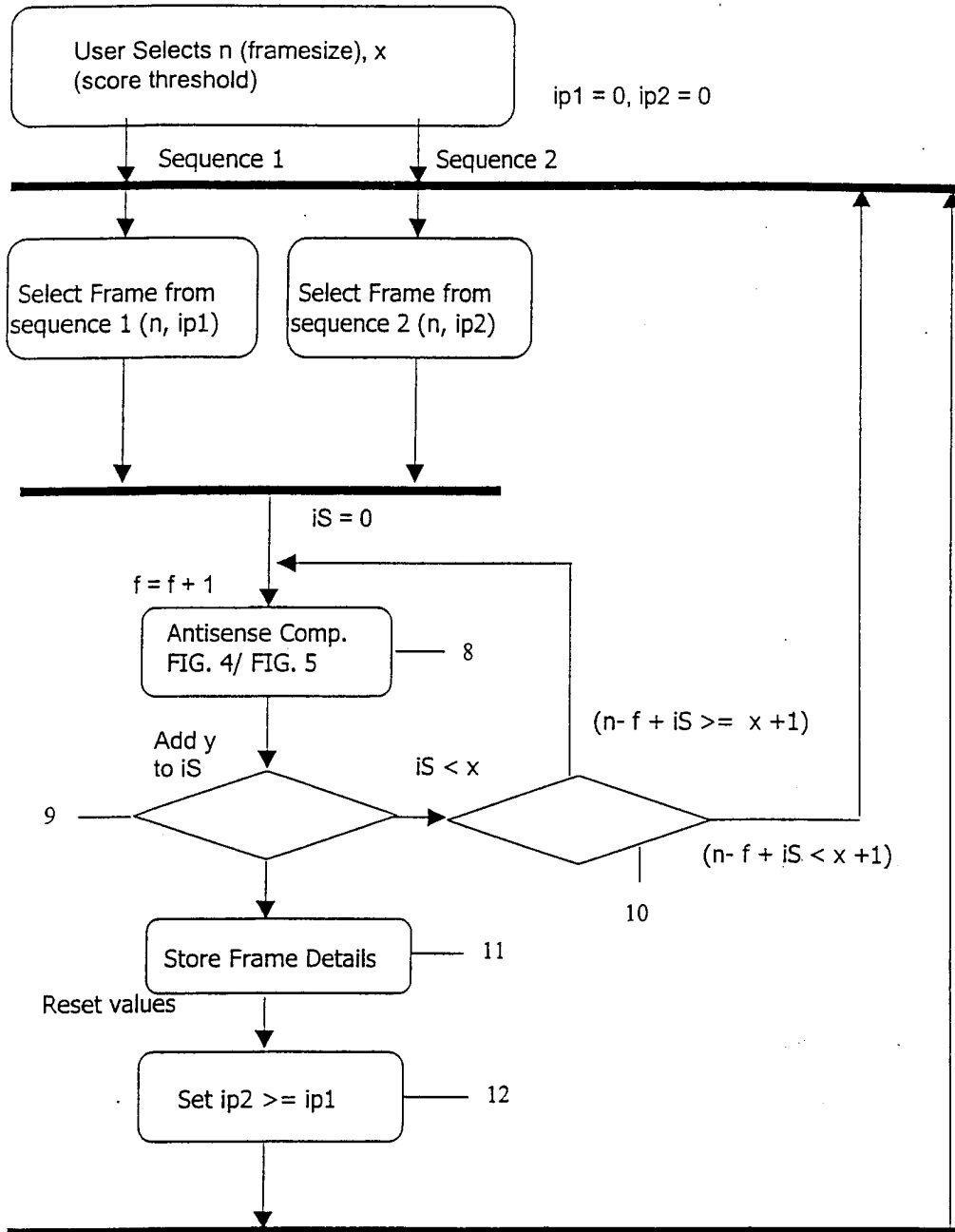
**FIG. 1**  
 Proteom Antisense Protein Comparison Algorithm



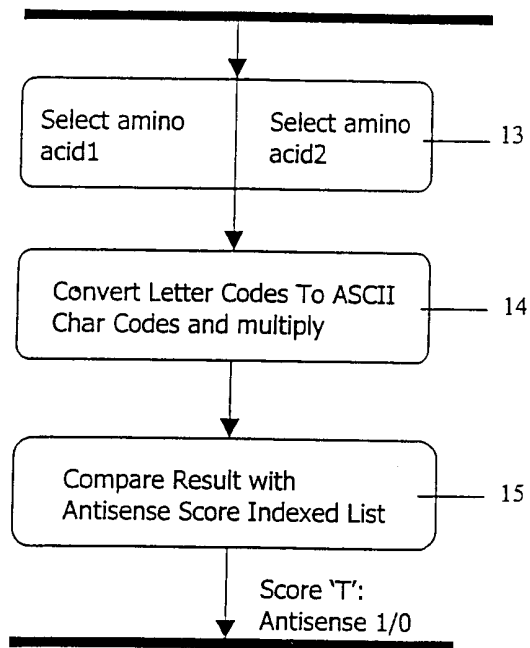
**FIG. 2**



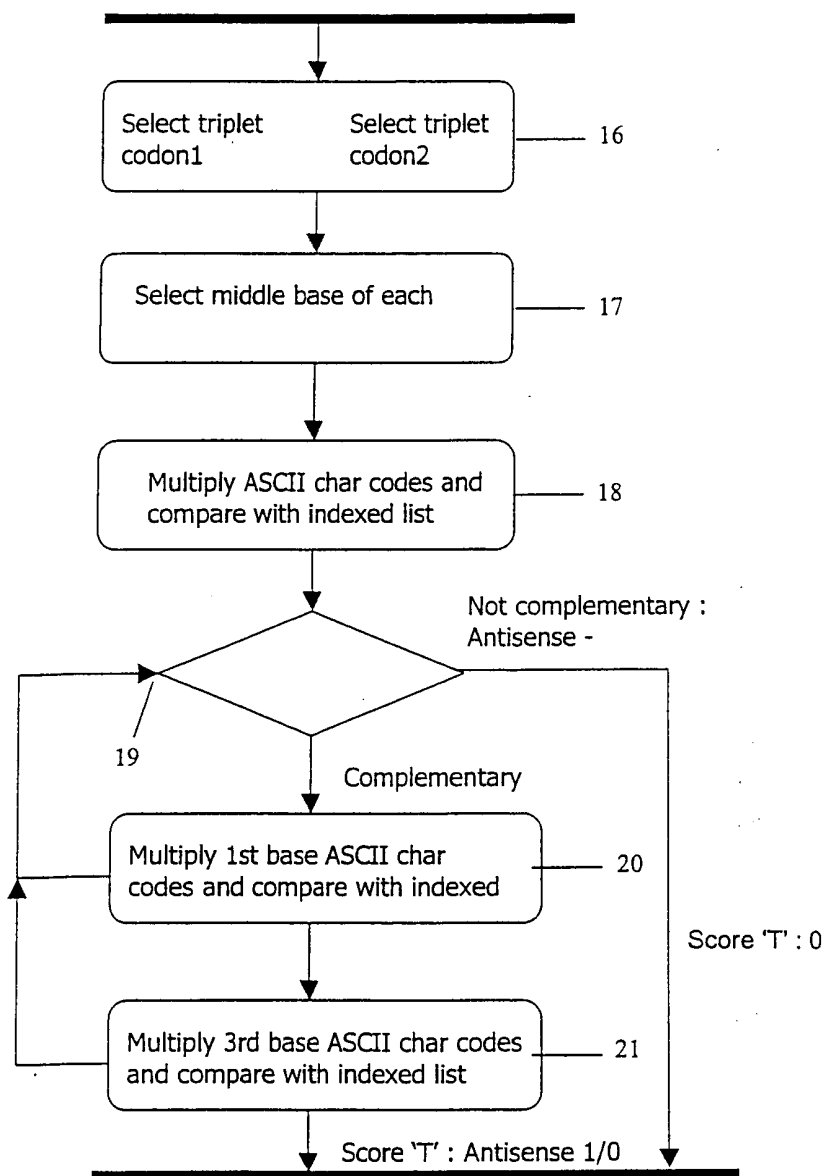
**FIG. 3**



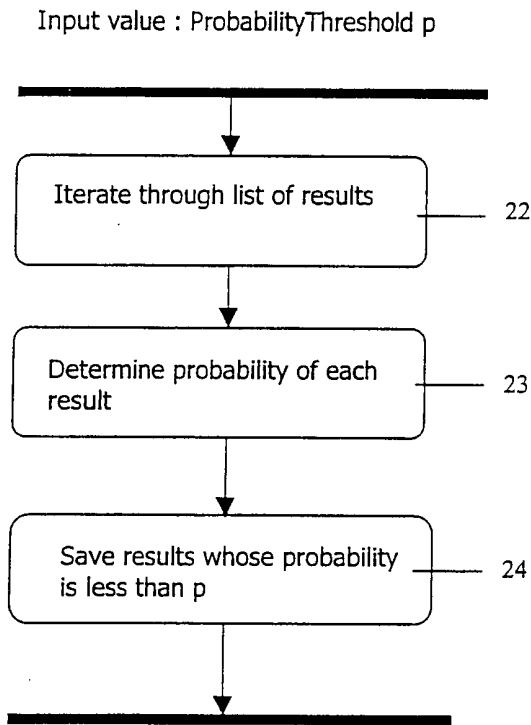
**FIG. 4**  
Antisense Matrix Algorithm (Amino Acid Level)



**FIG. 5**  
Antisense Matrix Algorithm (DNA Level)



**FIG. 6**  
Rationalise Results Algorithm (Amino Acid Level)



**FIG. 7**  
AXRA Process Flow

Input params : framesize n scorethreshold x minimumdistance mind  
maximumdistance maxd

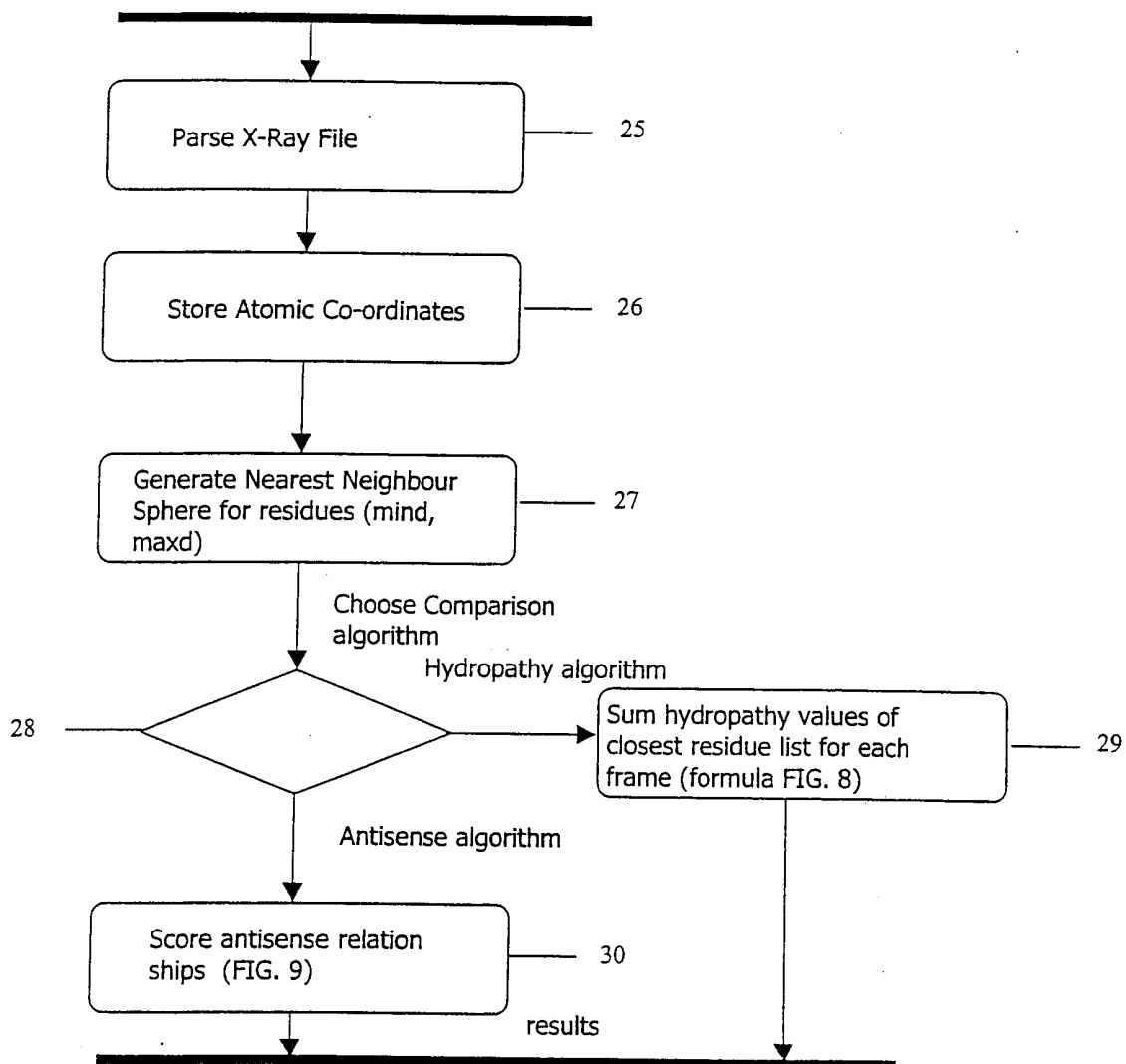


FIG. 8

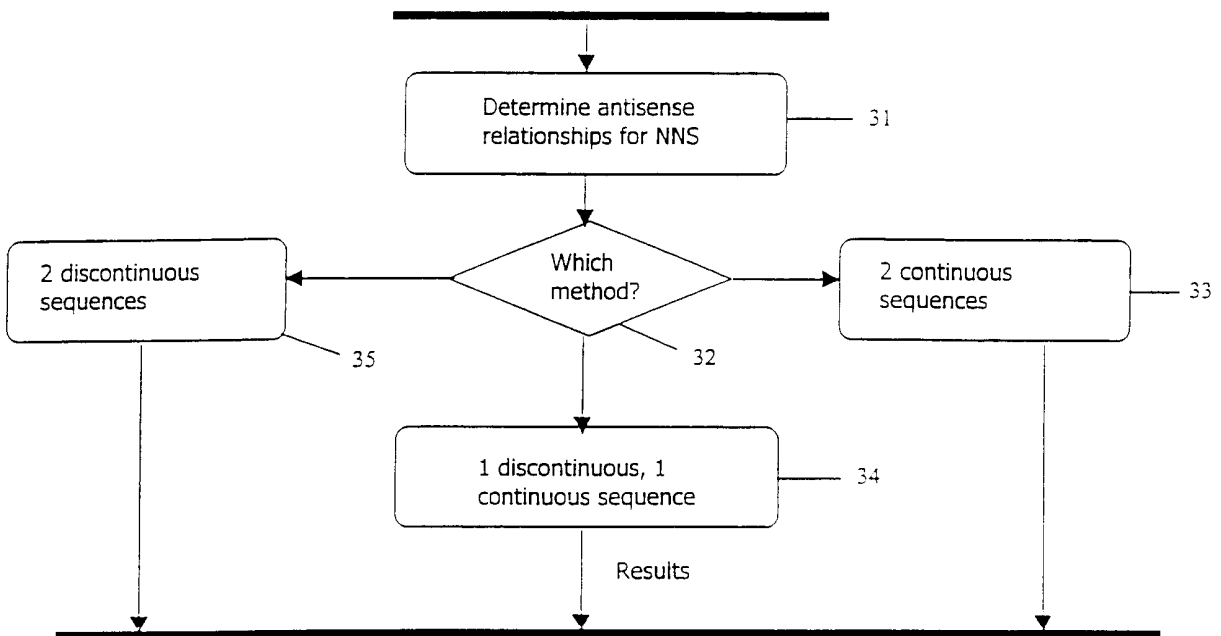
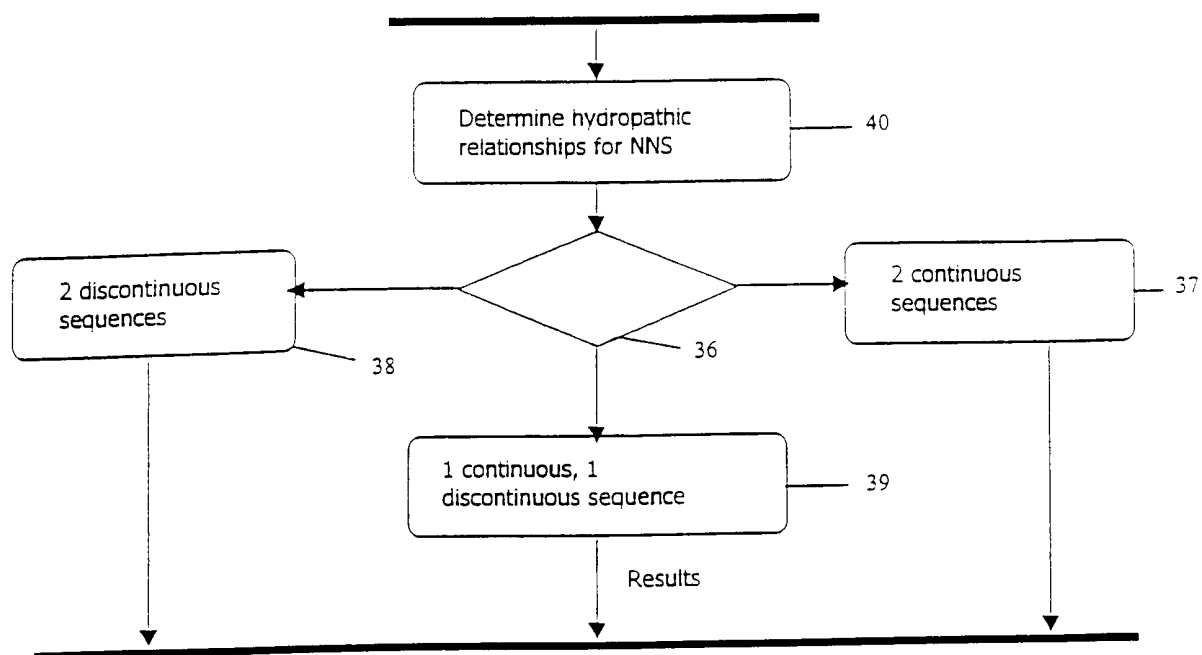


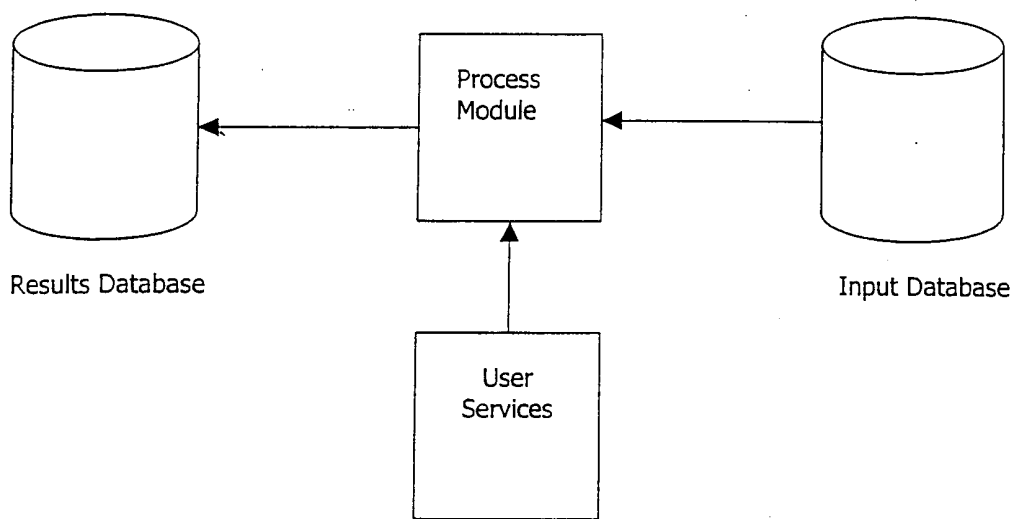


FIG. 9



**FIG. 10**

**Software design for complementary mapping**



**FIG. 11**

**Complementary peptides defined**

The amino acid sequence encoded by the minus or 'complementary' strand on DNA, when read in the 5'-3' direction, is known as a complementary peptide. The general scheme is illustrated below: -

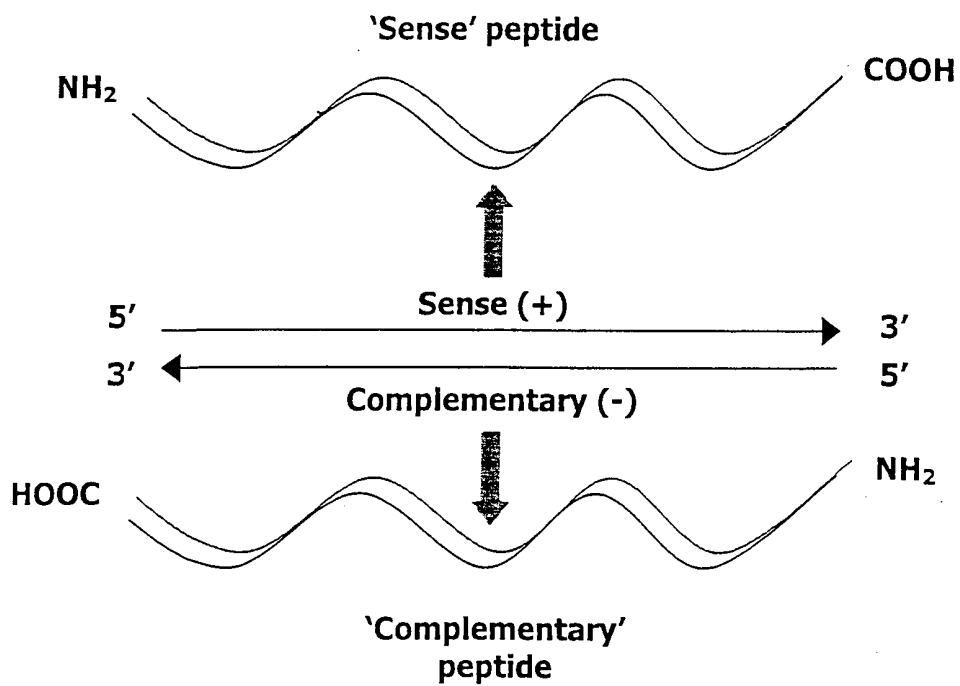
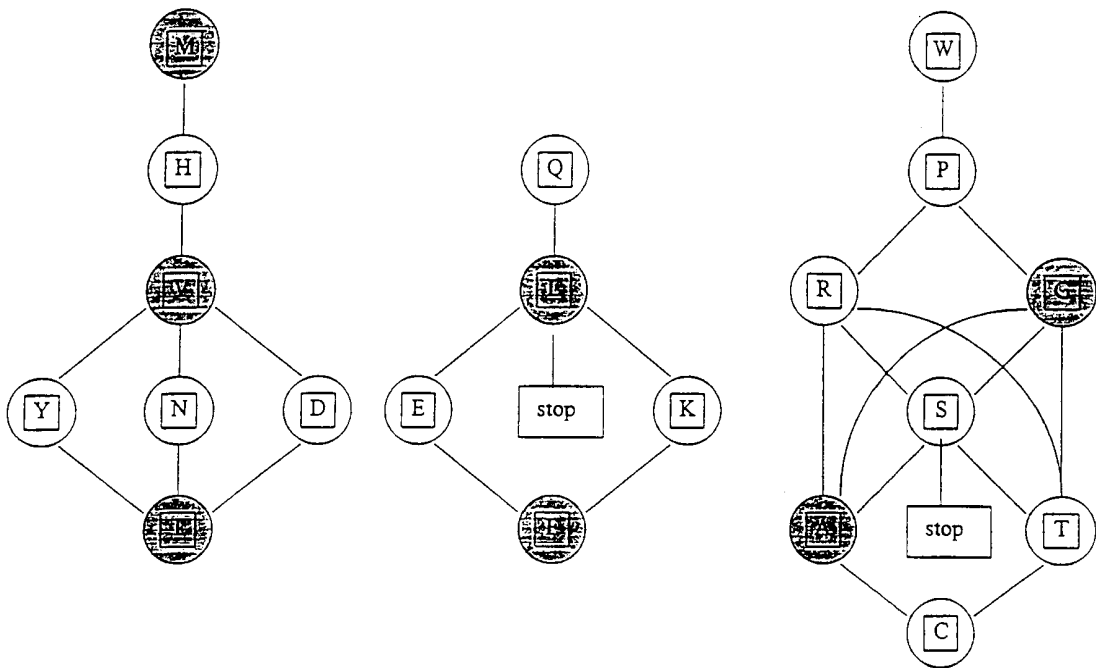


FIG. 12

Amino acid pairings inherent in the genetic code



*Amino acids are represented by single letter codes. 'Stop' indicates a stop codon. Solid lines connect sense - complementary amino acid (represented as one letter code) related residues. Non-polar residues are shaded, polar residues are in white (adapted from Mekler and Idlis, 1981).*

**FIG. 13**

**A pictorial representation of the Molecular Recognition Theory of Blalock**

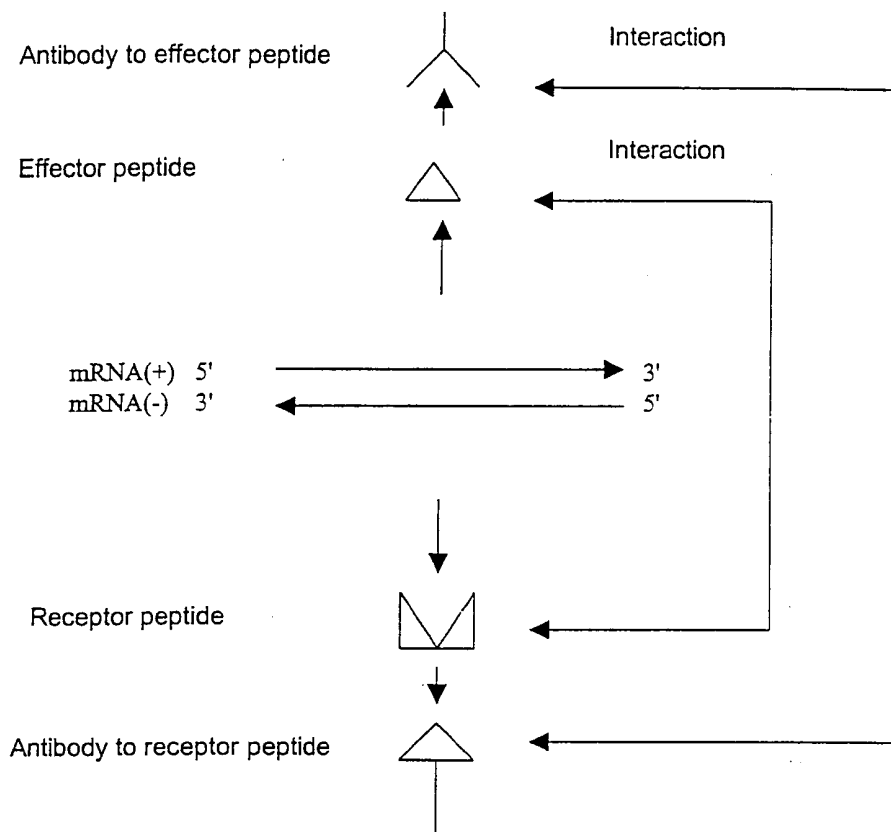
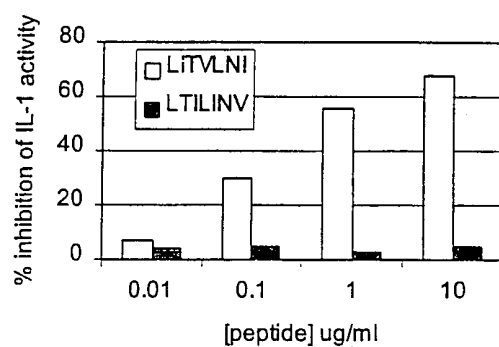


FIG. 14

ALS determined sequence in IL-1 receptor binding to IL-1 $\beta$ 

- ◆ Program picked out antisense region LITVLNI in the IL-1R receptor.
- ◆ This peptide was shown to inhibit the biological activity of IL-1b in ESAP assay.
- ◆ The effect is dependent on the peptide sequence.
- ◆ The same effect is also seen in a Serum Amyloid IL-1 assay (i.e. assay independence).
- ◆ The peptide was shown to bind directly to IL-1 by using biosensing techniques



## SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Proteom Ltd

<120> Method for Manipulating Protein or DNA Sequence Data (in Order to Generate Complementary Peptide Ligands)

<160> 32

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

<210> 1

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<220>

<221> PEPTIDE

<222> (1)..(10)

<223> Sequence located in P17970 at 157-166 and may interact with Sequence 2

<400> 1

Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala  
 1 5 10

<210> 2

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<220>

<221> PEPTIDE

<222> (1)..(10)

<223> Sequence located in P17970 at 157-166 and may interact with Sequence 1

<400> 2

Gly Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala  
 1 5 10

<210> 3

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<220>

<221> PEPTIDE

<222> (1)..(10)

<223> Sequence in P17970 at 157-166 and may interact with Sequence 4

<400> 3

Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala  
 1 5 10

<210> 4

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Drosophila melanogaster

<220>

<221> PEPTIDE

<222> (1)..(10)

<223> Sequence located in P17970 at 172-181 and may interact with Sequence 3

<400> 4

Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala Gly Thr Gly Thr  
 1 5 10

<210> 5  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P22681 at 8-17 and may interact with Sequence 6  
 <400> 5  
 Ser Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Ser  
   1                                  5                                  10

<210> 6  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P22681 at 857-866 and may interact with Sequence 5  
 <400> 6  
 Gly Ser Gly Pro Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Thr  
   1                                  5                                  10

<210> 7  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P22681 at 857-866 and may interact with Sequence 8  
 <400> 7  
 Gly Ser Gly Pro Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Thr  
   1                                  5                                  10

<210> 8  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P22681 at 8-17 and may interact with Sequence 7  
 <400> 8  
 Ser Ser Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Thr Gly Ser  
   1                                  5                                  10

<210> 9  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P22681 at 861-870 and may interact with Sequence 10  
 <400> 9  
 Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Thr Ala Ser Pro Gln  
   1                                  5                                  10



```

<210> 10
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
<220>
<221> PEPTIDE
<222> (1)..(10)
<223> Sequence in P22681 at 16-25 and may interact with Sequence 9
<400> 10
Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Leu
  1             5             10

<210> 11
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
<220>
<221> PEPTIDE
<222> (1)..(10)
<223> Sequence in P22681 at 859-868 and may interact with Sequence 12
<400> 11
Gly Pro Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Thr Ala Ser
  1             5             10

<210> 12
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
<220>
<221> PEPTIDE
<222> (1)..(10)
<223> Sequence in P22681 at 15-24 and may interact with Sequence 11
<400> 12
Thr Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly
  1             5             10

<210> 13
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe
<220>
<221> PEPTIDE
<222> (1)..(10)
<223> Sequence in P41891 at 138-147 and may interact with Sequence 14
<400> 13
Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu
  1             5             10

<210> 14
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe
<220>
<221> PEPTIDE
<222> (1)..(10)
<223> Sequence in P41891 at 469-478 and may interact with Sequence 13
<400> 14
Phe Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Gly
  1             5             10

```

<210> 15  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P41891 at 138-147 and may interact with Sequence 16  
 <400> 15  
 Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu  
     1                    5                    10

<210> 16  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P41891 at 463-472 and may interact with Sequence 15  
 <400> 16  
 Phe Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg  
     1                    5                    10

<210> 17  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P41891 at 139-148 and may interact with Sequence 18  
 <400> 17  
 Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser  
     1                    5                    10

<210> 18  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P41891 at 468-477 and may interact with Sequence 17  
 <400> 18  
 Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly  
     1                    5                    10

<210> 19  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P41891 at 139-148 and may interact with Sequence 20  
 <400> 19  
 Ser Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ser  
     1                    5                    10

<210> 20  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Schizosaccharomyces pombe  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P41891 at 462-471 and may interact with Sequence 19  
 <400> 20  
 Gly Phe Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Phe Gly Gly  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 21  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 387-396 and may interact with Sequence 22  
 <400> 21  
 Ala Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Pro Cys  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 22  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 432-441 and may interact with Sequence 21  
 <400> 22  
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly Gly Ser  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 23  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 388-397 and may interact with Sequence 24  
 <400> 23  
 Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Pro Cys Ser  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 24  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus muscul  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 431-440 and may interact with Sequence 23  
 <400> 24  
 Gly Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly Gly  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 25  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 389-398 and may interact with Sequence 26  
 <400> 25  
 Pro Ser Gly Ser Ser Ala Pro Cys Ser Cys  
   1                  5                  10

<210> 26  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 430-439 and may interact with Sequence 25  
 <400> 26  
 Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly  
   1                  5                  10

<210> 27  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 416-425 and may interact with Sequence 28  
 <400> 27  
 Ala Ala Leu Gly Ser Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly  
   1                  5                  10

<210> 28  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 446-455 and may interact with Sequence 27  
 <400> 28  
 Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro Arg Ser Glu Ser Gly  
   1                  5                  10

<210> 29  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 446-455 and may interact with Sequence 30  
 <400> 29  
 Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro Arg Ser Glu Ser Gly  
   1                  5                  10

<210> 30  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 416-425 and may interact with Sequence 29  
 <400> 30  
 Ala Ala Leu Gly Ser Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 31  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 417-426 and may interact with Sequence 32  
 <400> 31  
 Ala Leu Gly Ser Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser  
   1                          5                          10

<210> 32  
 <211> 10  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Mus musculus  
 <220>  
 <221> PEPTIDE  
 <222> (1)..(10)  
 <223> Sequence in P49749 at 404-413 and may interact with Sequence 31  
 <400> 32  
 Ser Gln Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala  
   1                          5                          10