

How to read your Results Documents

Your results are spread on 3 different files: a PDF document called **“Results Summary”**, an Excel[®] worksheet which includes **raw data** and a PDF file called **“DomSight”** which includes information on bait and prey structural, functional and interaction domains. You will find below more details on these documents. Our commercial team is at your disposal should you need further information.

1- Results Summary

1 Screen parameters
It is a summary of the technical parameters of your screen(s).
3-AT concentration: 3-amino-triazole (3-AT) may be used in order to decrease the background.

2 Global PBS[®]
For each interaction, a Predicted Biological Score (PBS) is computed to assess the interaction reliability. This score represents the probability of an interaction to be non-specific: it is an e-value, primarily based on the comparison between the number of independent prey fragments found for an interaction and the chance of finding them at random (background noise).

The value varies between 0 and 1. Several thresholds have been arbitrarily defined in order to rank the results in 4 categories from A (the highest confidence rank) to D.

PBS D generally represents interactions identified through one unique prey fragment or multiple identical ones. It can be interactions hardly detectable by the Y2H technique (low representation of the mRNA in the library, prey folding, prey toxicity in yeast...) or it can be false-positive interactions.

The PBS is adjusted by integrating the PBS of other interactions from our database in which interaction domains of the involved proteins have been found. For example, reciprocal interactions found in independent screens are technically very reliable and thus tagged as A, B or C. You will find more details about the calculation in the Formstecher *et al.* paper (see Selected References, page 4).

Two additional categories have been implemented: PBS E and PBS F. The PBS E represents interactions involving prey domains connected to more than 20 different human bait proteins in our entire database. This threshold is lower, at 10 distinct interactions, for Mouse, Drosophila and Arabidopsis whose libraries have been less screened so far. The limit for all other organisms is 6 connections. This arbitrary threshold allows us to flag highly – or relatively highly – connected protein domains. Our experience with more than 7,000 screens performed so far has allowed us to classify highly connected proteins in different categories: i) Proteins that are known to be highly connected due to their biological function (modifying enzyme, chaperones, protein degradation enzymes...) and which therefore easily exceed the threshold of 6 when many screens are performed within the same organism; ii) Proteins with a prey interacting domain that contains a known protein interaction motif (e.g. PDZ) or a biochemically promiscuous motif (e.g. highly charged residues). Their higher connectivity may be specific or the consequence of the biochemical promiscuity (interaction biochemically relevant but not necessarily occurring in a physiological setting).

Experimentally proven artifacts of the Y2H technology are flagged with a PBS F. These can be LexA or Gal4 protein binders, binders of the DNA sequence upstream of the reporter gene...

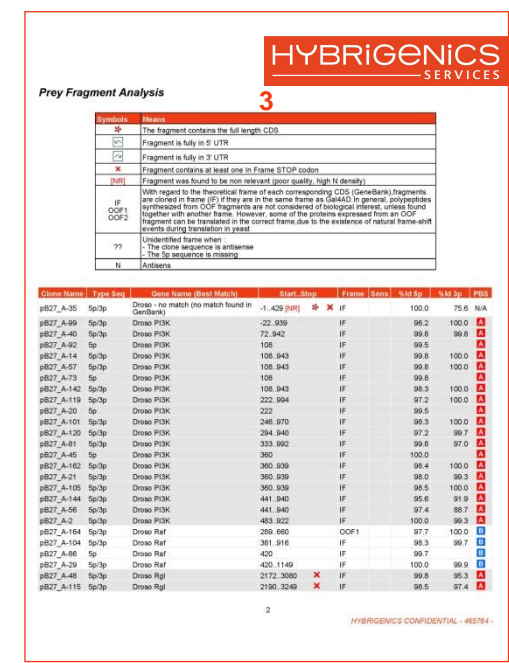
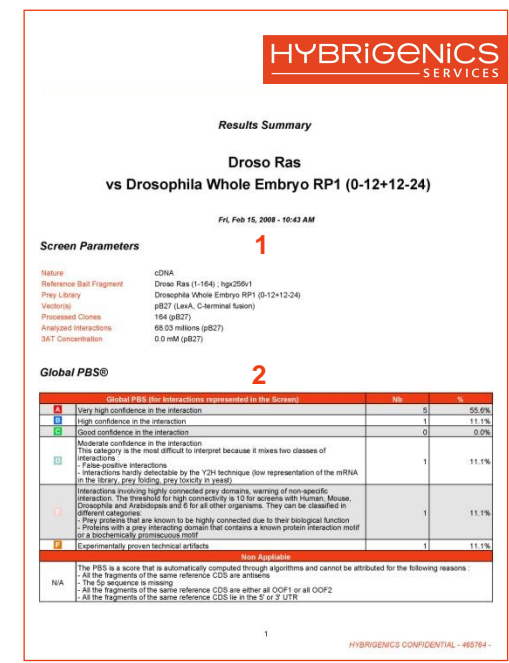
This confidence scoring system was made possible thanks to the reproducibility of the screens (>80%) and the availability of a large data set of interactions.

3 Prey Fragment Analysis

It includes additional information regarding prey fragments.

2- DomSight

DomSight compares the bait fragment and the Selected Interacting Domain (SID) of the prey proteins with the functional and structural domains (PFAM, SMART, TMHMM, SignalP, Coil algorithms) on these proteins. N.B: N/A annotations are not considered as interactions.



Selected references

- Rain J.-C., *et al.* "The protein-protein interaction map of *Helicobacter pylori*". (2001) *Nature* 409, 211-215 : describes the first genome-scale bacterial interactome (genomic Y2H screens) and the computation of our confidence score, the PBS.
- Formstecher E., *et al.* "Protein interaction mapping: A Drosophila case study." (2005) *Genome Research*, 15, 376-384 : describes the application of our technology to Drosophila as a model organism to study cancer-related proteins (general characteristics of our cDNA libraries, description of our screening protocol, full description and benchmarking of the confidence score can be found in the Supplemental Material).

3- Excel[®] worksheet



The worksheet contains raw data, in particular 5p and 3p experimental sequences, and the bioinformatics analysis.

<p>Clone name: DME_RP: Library nickname hgx256v1: Bait fragment reference pB27: Bait vector A-99: Prey clone number</p>	<p>Name and GID: Best match and reference sequence from GenBank or dedicated databases (ex: Flybase for Drosophila) Proteic Match (PM) = No hit found on nucleic bank but the sequence match on the NR proteic bank. GenMatch = No hit found on nucleic or NR protein database but the sequence matches on a chromosomal sequence.</p>	<p>Additional Gene Notes: Annotations from GenBank or dedicated database and gene identification</p>	<p>Frame: The reference database is: IF: In frame with the Gal4 Activation Domain OOF1, OOF2: Out of frame. Frameshifting is constitutive in yeast.</p>	<p>UTR inclusion: Warning when the prey fragment is fully included in the 5p or 3p untranslated region (potential false positive)</p>	<p>Alu Warning 5p and 3p: "Yes" indicates the presence of ALU sequences in the raw sequence data</p>	<p>Frag theoretical Sequence: Shows the whole theoretical fragment sequence as deduced from the reference gene and the experimental start / stop positions of prey fragments</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Clone Name	Type Seq	Gene Name (Best Match)	GID	Global PBS	Additional Gene Notes	Start	Stop	Frame	Orientation	UTR Inclusion	% Id 5p/3p	Alu Warning 5p	Alu Warning 3p	5p Sequence	3p Sequence	Frag theoretical Sequence
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-45	5p	Droso PI3K	GID: 24	A	Phosphoinosc	360	No Dat	IF	Sense		100.0			CGGCATCCTCAGCCTCGGCGAGCGCAC		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-162	5p 3p	Droso PI3K	GID: 24	A	Phosphoinosc	360	939	IF	Sense		98.4 / 100.0			CGGCATCC GACTGCTC CGGCATCCTC		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-144	5p 3p	Droso PI3K	GID: 24	A	Phosphoinosc	441	940	IF	Sense		95.6 / 91.9			GATCGNGN AGCATCTT GATCGGCACI		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-56	5p 3p	Droso PI3K	GID: 24	A	Phosphoinosc	441	940	IF	Sense		97.4 / 88.7			GATCGNGA CNAGANTN GATCGGCACI		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-2	5p 3p	Droso PI3K	GID: 24	A	Phosphoinosc	483	922	IF	Sense		100.0 / 99.3			CGAGATTG ACGACTTC CGAGATTGAC		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-164	5p 3p	Droso Raf	: CG28	B	Raf kinase ; pc	289	660	OOF1	Sense		97.7 / 100.0			CACTATNA CAGCAACA CACTATCAA		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-104	5p 3p	Droso Raf	: CG28	B	Raf kinase ; pc	381	916	IF	Sense		98.3 / 99.7			GCCGGGCA CAACTCAT GCCGGGCAG		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-86	5p	Droso Raf	: CG28	B	Raf kinase ; pc	420	No Dat	IF	Sense		99.7			GATCCTTTT GCGAGCCCACCTGCCCAA		
DME_RP_hgx256v1_pB27_A-29	5p 3p	Droso Raf	: CG28	B	Raf kinase ; pc	420	1149	IF	Sense		100.0 / 99.9			GATCCTTTT AGGGCTGT GATCCTTTT		

<p>Type sequence: Indicates if 5p and/or 3p sequences are available for prey identification. For technical reasons, 5p or 3p sequence could be missing. It does not prevent the prey identification. One single sequence (5p or 3p) can be enough to resolve a prey fragment on its full length.</p>	<p>Global PBS: The Predicted Biological Score indicates the confidence we have in an interaction (see part 1)</p>	<p>Start/Stop: Position of the 5p and 3p prey fragment ends, relative to the position of the ATG start codon (A = 0)</p>	<p>Orientation: Sense or antisense in respect to the reference sequence</p>	<p>% Id 5p/3p: Indicates the % identity of the prey fragment sequences with the gene reference sequence</p>	<p>5p sequence/3p sequence Prey fragment experimental sequences</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------