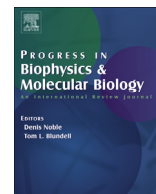


Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/pbiomolbio

Mutations at protein-protein interfaces: Small changes over big surfaces have large impacts on human health

Harry C. Jubb^{a, b, 1}, Arun P. Pandurangan^{a, 1}, Meghan A. Turner^{a, c, 1},
Bernardo Ochoa-Montaño^{a, 1}, Tom L. Blundell^{a, *}, David B. Ascher^{a, d, *}^a Department of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1GA, UK^b Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, Hinxton, Cambridge, UK^c Department of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706, USA^d Department of Biochemistry, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, 3052, Australia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 30 April 2016

Received in revised form

15 October 2016

Accepted 19 October 2016

Available online xxx

Keywords:

Protein-protein interfaces

Mutations

Drug development

Protein stability

Protein interaction

ABSTRACT

Many essential biological processes including cell regulation and signalling are mediated through the assembly of protein complexes. Changes to protein-protein interaction (PPI) interfaces can affect the formation of multiprotein complexes, and consequently lead to disruptions in interconnected networks of PPIs within and between cells, further leading to phenotypic changes as functional interactions are created or disrupted. Mutations altering PPIs have been linked to the development of genetic diseases including cancer and rare Mendelian diseases, and to the development of drug resistance. The importance of these protein mutations has led to the development of many resources for understanding and predicting their effects. We propose that a better understanding of how these mutations affect the structure, function, and formation of multiprotein complexes provides novel opportunities for tackling them, including the development of small-molecule drugs targeted specifically to mutated PPIs.

© 2016 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Contents

1. Protein-protein interactions at the molecular level	00
2. Mutations altering protein-protein binding affinities: implications for human health	00
3. Understanding the effects of mutations upon protein-protein interactions: the interactome	00
4. Understanding the effects of mutations upon protein-protein interactions: structural consequence of mutations	00
5. Analysing mutations in genetic diseases	00
6. Using chemical modulators to target mutations at protein interaction interfaces	00
7. Final thoughts	00
Acknowledgements	00
References	00

1. Protein-protein interactions at the molecular level

Interactions between proteins mediate many biological

processes, especially with respect to cell regulatory events requiring high signal-to-noise ratios to transduce information within and between cells (Blaszczuk et al., 2015). Fig. 1 shows an analysis of the range of biological processes in which PPIs are involved in humans. Heavy PPI involvement in critical cellular processes such as metabolism, cell signalling and cell death is indicative of why disruption or stabilisation of PPIs can have significant biological consequences and play roles in the development of diseases such as cancers (Fry and Vassilev, 2005). Residues

* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: tlb20@cam.ac.uk (T.L. Blundell), david.ascher@unimelb.edu.au (D.B. Ascher).

¹ These authors contributed equally.

larger, non-structurally-defined scale, genetic analysis of the effect of Mendelian disease polymorphisms on protein stability and interactions has indicated that at least a third of disease-causing polymorphisms affect disease through perturbing protein interactions rather than by destabilising monomeric proteins (Sahni et al., 2015), supporting the analysis of direct effects of mutations on interface affinities to aid in the understanding of human disease. Sahni et al.'s estimates eclipse earlier work using sequence homology mapped to structures to define estimates of 4% of mutations having an effect on protein interactions, across a range of proteins and diseases (Schuster-Bockler and Bateman, 2008). From a biological network viewpoint, lethal mutations have been shown to occur in highly connected nodes of protein interaction networks, and such mutations have disruptive effects on the overall structure of the network without compensatory pathways (Przulj et al., 2004).

In recent years, the structural nature of PPI interface mutations has begun to be understood, building on previous functionally-driven analyses (Yates and Sternberg, 2013). Disease causing mutations at PPI interfaces tend to cause large geometrical and physicochemical changes at interaction sites, affecting interface stability, interface conformational dynamics through stabilisation or disruption of specific conformational states, and affecting direct interactions with partner protomers (Kucukkal et al., 2015). However, not all interface mutations are equal, and the structural location of PPI interface mutations is important with respect to disease. Missense mutations at PPI interfaces exhibit different etiology depending on which region of interfaces they are present in. David and Sternberg (2015) showed that mutations in solvent inaccessible interface “core” regions are more likely to be disease causing compared to mutations in solvent accessible interface peripheral regions, which are as enriched in neutral polymorphisms as non-interacting protein surface residues (David and Sternberg, 2015). Interestingly, there is also a distinction in the mutation profiles of ordered and disordered regions of proteins, wherein disordered regions tend to be tolerant of non-pathogenic variants, but not pathogenic (Mendelian or cancer) variants, suggesting that mutations in more structurally ordered regions in proteins, including PPI interfaces, tend to be more deleterious (Lu et al., 2015). In addition to the published analyses detailed above, new platforms are now available that enable analysis of the structural locations and impacts of mutations from Mendelian disorders and cancer (Lu et al., 2016) (Harry Jubb, Harpreet Saini, Marcel Verdonk and Simon Forbes; manuscript in preparation).

Regardless of the structural environment, mutations of energetic hot-spot residues, which contribute large proportions of the binding free energy in many PPI interfaces, have been shown to be significantly enriched in disease-causing mutations (David and Sternberg, 2015; Jafri et al., 2015; Nemethova et al., 2016). Even for interfaces lacking well-defined hotspots, such as viral capsids, specific point mutations of key residues can still have stark impacts on protein complex assembly (White et al., 2016). For example, mutation of residues at the inter-pentamer interface of foot-and-mouth disease virus have been shown to ablate whole virus assembly (Rincon et al., 2015). Furthermore, just a few mutations in Reston, the only Ebola viruses not pathogenic in humans, disrupt key viral-human protein-protein interactions, which could be restored upon mutation leading to infection of human cells (Pappalardo et al., 2016).

The effects of PPI SNPs has been reviewed from a structural perspective (Yates and Sternberg, 2013), illustrating examples of PPI interface mutations having effects not only on disrupting interaction interfaces directly, but also through the alteration of post-translational modification sites (such as in Parkinsons (Muda et al., 2014)), and intrinsically disordered regions, in addition to

effects caused by interface specificity switching. This emphasised the importance of protein structural knowledge in aiding understanding of genotype-to-phenotype relationships by building mechanistic understanding of the effects of polymorphisms (Yates and Sternberg, 2013). *In vitro* and *in vivo* studies including structural analysis have shown that mutations at PPI interfaces can be used to switch interface specificity (Ascher et al., 2014; Kortemme et al., 2004a), illustrating the power of polymorphisms at PPI interfaces with respect to influencing biological processes. This phenomenon is exemplified well by antibody escape mutations such as in HIV1, wherein neutralising antibodies (NABs) that inhibit viral envelope formation place a selective pressure on HIV such that resistance to Nabs occurs. Antibody escape in HIV1 occurs through specific mutations that directly or indirectly selectively ablate Nab binding while retaining the ability to assemble the viral envelope (Mascola, 2009; Pires and Ascher, 2016; Wei et al., 2003). Such plasticity at PPI interfaces presents therapeutic challenges with respect to tackling drug resistance at what are already very challenging target proteins for pharmaceuticals.

While there are challenges in targeting complex mutations with therapeutics, greater quantities and availability of mutation data are paving the way toward greater understanding of the effects of mutations. Advances in DNA sequencing technologies have led to significant increases in the cost-effectiveness, speed and quality of genome sequence data. This has facilitated the study of genome wide genetic variations in humans thereby helping to understand complex diseases and genetic disorders (Cooper and Shendure, 2011; Welter et al., 2014). The expected growth in the number of characterized disease mutations from next-generation sequencing has driven a need for reliable and high throughput methods of assessing the effects of a mutation within the cellular context, and in particular within the network of interactions made by a protein. It is therefore important to first understand the nature of the interactions made by a protein of interest, and then to assess the likely impact of a disease mutation upon these interactions.

3. Understanding the effects of mutations upon protein-protein interactions: the interactome

Within the context of large networks of interacting proteins (“interactomes”), understanding the molecular mechanisms by which genetic variants affect interaction networks can be very important in establishing the relationship between genotype and phenotype (Pires et al., 2016). This can enable the connection of the molecular mechanisms of diseases to their modes of inheritance (Zhong et al., 2009) and explain how mutations on the same gene might cause different phenotypes by perturbing different interaction interfaces (Wang et al., 2012).

A combination of genome-wide association studies (GWAS) and PPI network-based analysis has been used to understanding of mechanism of complex genetic disorder like schizophrenia and to identify new susceptible genes, gene interactions and molecular pathways (Chang et al., 2015). Network-based approached has been used to identify disease modules (a neighbourhood of interacting disease associated proteins within a PPI network) and its connectivity pattern in complex diseases (Ghiassian et al., 2015). Menche and colleagues have utilised the network-based location of each disease module to determine its biological and clinical similarity to other diseases (Menche et al., 2015).

In order to analyse systematically the full range of effects that a mutation might have, a comprehensive definition and understanding of interaction networks is required, at the levels of where, when and which proteins interact, and the molecular nature of those interactions. While the size of the proteome is relatively well defined, the number of potential interactions and combinations of

interactions can be orders of magnitude higher. The sheer volume and complexity of interatomic data necessitates the need for interactomics databases for data organisation. A number of different generic, specialised and derived interaction resources have been developed to compile distinct information from experimental and computational investigations into PPI's (Table 1). To better understand cellular processes at atomic level, databases such as PICCOLO (Bickerton et al., 2011) and the protein common interface database (ProtCID) (Xu and Dunbrack, 2011) provide comprehensive, atomic level characterizations of PPIs. Structural data are currently a requirement for many methods that can assess the effects of mutations on protein and PPI form and function. To leverage structural knowledge, similar structural annotations of PPIs are accessible in a number of large-scale databases (Table 1).

The organisation and annotation of protein structural information has facilitated the design of various informatics approaches to understand the structural, functional and evolutionary relationships within a network of PPIs (Lee et al., 2009). Combination of structural information and computational tools can serve as a powerful tool to predict new PPIs (Kiel et al., 2008). Experimental characterisation of PPIs can be time-consuming, expensive and technically difficult. Computational approaches allow us more quickly and inexpensively to predict and explore the full interactome. The availability of interactome databases, including databases cataloguing “structural interactomes”, has opened up the possibility of large-scale prediction of PPIs (Tsuji et al., 2015; Tyagi et al., 2012; Zhang et al., 2012). The performance of large-scale prediction methods in particular PrePPI (Zhang et al., 2013) has been shown to be overall better than high throughput methods based on a test data set. A range of different methods has been used to predict PPIs (Mosca et al., 2013b; Salwinski and Eisenberg, 2003; Tuncbag et al., 2009), and have been integrated into several databases to increase the coverage and quality of interaction data.

Traditionally, molecular docking methods have been used to predict potential PPI. They use specific combination of spatial sampling and scoring functions to predict most likely binding mode of PPI at structural level. For this purpose, gamut of automatic

docking servers has been developed (Comeau et al., 2004; Dominguez et al., 2003; Lyskov and Gray, 2008; Macindoe et al., 2010; Mashiah et al., 2010; Schneidman-Duhovny et al., 2005; Torchala et al., 2013; Tovchigrechko and Vakser, 2006; Viswanath et al., 2014). A specific class of methods have been developed to infer possible interface residues involved in PPI. The inference based methods use the information from structural, surface and residue conservational properties to identify potential interaction interfaces in proteins (Coelho et al., 2016; de Vries and Bonvin, 2006; Glaser et al., 2003; Kufareva et al., 2007; Neuvirth et al., 2004; Porollo and Meller, 2007).

Analysing PPI networks has helped in gaining understanding of the key evolutionary properties and constraints that affect PPIs (Andreani and Guerois, 2014). Based on evolutionary principles, the concept of interologs (equivalent binary interactions in homologous complexes) has been used to infer potential PPIs between species (Walhout et al., 2000). Based on this idea, various computational approaches have taken a network approach to understanding PPIs between many organisms (Brown and Jurisica, 2007; Huang et al., 2004; Persico et al., 2005). Building of putative PPI networks through interolog mapping has been made possible by the development of online tools (Gallone et al., 2011; Garcia-Garcia et al., 2012). However, for species with greater phylogenetic distances, care must be taken while inferring PPIs using interologs (Lewis et al., 2012).

It is worth highlighting that while the amount of experimental interactome information currently available is limited, the amount of biochemical and structural information available to characterize these interactions, and crucially to understand the effects of mutations on these interactions, is rapidly expanding. For example, while the Genome3D initiative identified structural information for the majority of the estimated 20,000 proteins in the human genome (Lewis et al., 2015), less than 10,000 of the greater than 64,000 predicted interactions in the human binary interactome, not even including the vast array of possible pathogen-host protein interactions, have associated structural information (Mosca et al., 2015). The majority of experimental structural information

Table 1
Protein-protein interaction databases.

Experimentally characterised PPI's		
iRefWeb	Consensus/integrated databases	(Turner et al., 2010)
ConsensusPathDB	Consensus/integrated databases	(Kamburov et al., 2013)
BIND	Curated experimental databases	(Bader et al., 2003; Isserlin et al., 2011)
BioGRID	Curated experimental databases	(Chatr-Aryamontri et al., 2015)
DIP	Curated experimental databases	(Salwinski et al., 2004)
HPRD	Curated experimental databases	(Keshava Prasad et al., 2009)
InnateDB	Curated experimental databases	(Breuer et al., 2013)
IntAct	Curated experimental databases	(Kerrien et al., 2012)
MINT	Curated experimental databases	(Chatr-aryamontri et al., 2007)
IID	Tissue Specific Interactions	(Kotlyar et al., 2016)
Pathogen interaction gateway	Pathogen Interactions	(Driscoll et al., 2009)
Virus-host network	Pathogen Interactions	(Navratil et al., 2009)
Computational and experimentally characterised PPI's		
FPCLASS		(Kotlyar et al., 2015)
I2D		(Brown and Jurisica, 2007)
PIP		(McDowall et al., 2009)
STRING		(Szklarczyk et al., 2015)
Structural annotations of PPIs		
GWIDD	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Kundrotas et al., 2010)
IBIS	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Shoemaker et al., 2012)
INstruct	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Meyer et al., 2013)
Interactome3D	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Mosca et al., 2013a)
PICCOLO	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Bickerton et al., 2011)
PrePPI	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Zhang et al., 2013)
PRISM	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Tuncbag et al., 2011)
ProtCID	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Xu and Dunbrack, 2011)
Struct2Net	Structural annotations of PPIs	(Singh et al., 2010)

regarding interactions is between functionally important homo-oligomers, or hetero-oligomers (Ascher et al., 2011; Hermans et al., 2015; Polekhina et al., 2013). While X-ray crystallography and NMR spectroscopy have limitations with respect to the size, dynamics, and molecular environments that can be resolved, for example size limitations on complexes that can be resolved by NMR, and difficulties in crystallising membrane proteins, molecular modelling and cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM) are becoming increasingly powerful and valuable tools for shedding light on multiprotein complexes. Thus, the amount of available experimental protein structure data is likely to significantly increase going forward, providing crucial insight into the mechanisms of many other disorders (Pacitto et al., 2015).

4. Understanding the effects of mutations upon protein-protein interactions: structural consequence of mutations

The interfaces through which proteins interact are complex, typically containing many amino-acid residues that collectively must contribute to binding specificity as well as binding affinity, structural integrity of the interface and solubility in the unbound state. While chemical modifications (Chan et al., 2015, 2016; Kaminskas et al., 2013; Landersdorfer et al., 2015) and mutations could disrupt these interactions, the molecular basis behind that was not always clear. It is therefore important to consider the consequences of mutations within a structural context. The predominant source of genetic variations within a protein-coding region comes from single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). Non-synonymous SNPs (nsSNPs) are the SNPs that change an amino acid sequence of the encoded protein resulting in single amino acid substitution (SAAS). These have been collated in a range of databases. For the purpose of analysis, nsSNP data have been made available through recent projects, including the 1000 Genomes Project (Genomes Project et al., 2010) and the Exome Sequencing Project (Tennessen et al., 2012), which have made available large numbers of nsSNP data from within the general population. Together with databases of disease causing mutations such as HGMD (Human Gene Mutation Database) (Stenson et al., 2009) and OMIM (Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man) (Amberger et al., 2011), genome sequencing projects allow us to begin to interrogate the molecular mechanisms leading to disease.

Studying the effects of such mutations on molecular function is crucial to understanding the link between genetic variation and disease. Experimental methods to study the effects of mutations are often costly, time consuming and challenging, making it infeasible to study the large number of potential amino acid substitutions. Initially, most of the prediction tools considered molecules in isolation, and the effects of mutations upon their stability (Pires et al., 2014a; Topham et al., 1997). However, disease-associated nsSNPs have been shown to occur in hotspots at PPIs (David et al., 2012) and nsSNPs have been shown to affect protein stability, dynamics, and protein interactions with other proteins, nucleic acids and ligands (Kucukkal et al., 2015; Pires et al., 2016). nsSNPs can weaken PPIs by modifying intermolecular contacts, PTMs, altering intrinsic disorder, or introducing novel aberrant interactions (Yates and Sternberg, 2013). The need to be able to evaluate the consequences of the growing number of nsSNPs on the interactome has driven the development of various computational tools to predict the effect of mutation at PPIs.

The first computational tools for analysing mutations at PPIs were used to predict the impact of mutations to alanines for the identification of hotspots (Huo et al., 2002; Kortemme et al., 2004b). These made use of the large number of alanine scanning experimental studies designed to identify key residues mediating these interactions, measuring the changes in binding affinity upon

mutation (Fischer et al., 2003; Thorn and Bogan, 2001). While this provided information regarding the importance of a residue at an interface, in order to characterise the broad range of possible mutations on protein-protein binding affinities additional methods were developed to consider mutations to other residues.

One early approach used was the development of free energy perturbation methods based on statistical mechanics, however these techniques are computationally very expensive and often limited to small systems (Gouda et al., 2003; Huo et al., 2002; Kollman et al., 2000). The availability of public mutation databases containing the experimental changes in binding affinities for PPI has facilitated the development of energy function based (Dehouck et al., 2013; Guerois et al., 2002; Kortemme and Baker, 2002) and machine learning based computational tools. These rely upon training and benchmarking the methods against the experimentally measured changes in binding affinities (Moal and Fernandez-Recio, 2012). Machine learning methods can be either supervised (Pires et al., 2014b) or semi-supervised (Zhao et al., 2014). Hybrid techniques that use a combination of molecular mechanics and continuum solvent model have also been developed to calculate relative free energies of structure and complexes (Kollman et al., 2000) and have been used to predict the effect of mutation (Petukh et al., 2015). It has also been used to predict the effect of multiple mutants (Li et al., 2014). Recently we studied the accuracy of these different tools for studying the effects of single-point mutations on protein-protein binding affinity (Ascher et al., 2015).

Analysing nsSNPs within the context of three-dimensional protein structures provides a platform for assessment and to generate hypothesis to explain the impact of SNVs on protein structure and function. To address this, many webservers provide the functionality to map and visualize SNPs on protein structure (Niknafs et al., 2013; Reva et al., 2011; Singh et al., 2008; Yue et al., 2006). Vazquez and colleagues published a web service for the annotation of cancer related single nucleotide variant at PPIs (Vazquez et al., 2015). Various methodologies for annotating the functional impact of mutations specific to cancer with the context of protein structure, function, PPIs and networks has been reviewed elsewhere (Gulati et al., 2013). The structural investigation of nsSNPs within the context of disease network has revealed its link to PPIs (David et al., 2012; Khurana et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2012).

Growing support for the assessment of methods to predict the effects of mutations in PPIs (similar in fashion to CASP for protein structure prediction (Moult et al., 2014) and CAPRI (Janin, 2005) for protein-protein docking) will enhance our understanding and progress the field (Moretti et al., 2013). It is particularly challenging to model PPIs that undergo considerable conformational change upon complex formation (Ascher et al., 2011; Hermans et al., 2015; Tuffery and Derreumaux, 2012).

5. Analysing mutations in genetic diseases

By considering the range of effects that a mutation might have upon a protein's structure and function, we have previously shown that mutations that lead to the development of Alkaptonuria disrupt homogentisate 1,2-dioxygenase activity through three distinct mechanisms: disruption of protomer stability, disruption of hexameric assembly, or disruption of the active site (Nemethova et al., 2016; Pires et al., 2016; Usher et al., 2015). Interestingly, while less than 10% of mutations were linked to changes in the active site, approximately half were associated with changes in oligomer formation.

We recently applied this analysis to mutations that lead to the most common urea cycle metabolic disorder in human, ornithine carbamoyltransferase deficiency (Turner, Blundell and Ascher,

Unpublished data, Fig. 2). Ornithine carbamoyltransferase (OCT) catalyses the conversion of ornithine and carbamoyl phosphate to citrulline during the second step of the urea cycle. OCT is a homotrimer with active sites located at each of the protein-protein interfaces. Nearly 300 mutations have been identified in OCT, with the vast majority leading to either neonatal or late onset OCT deficiency. The mutations are spread throughout the protein and include mutations in the core of each chain, on the exposed protein surfaces, at the protein-protein interfaces, and in the active sites. These mutations were analysed using mCSM-Stability and DUET to evaluate their effects upon protomer stability, mCSM-PPI to assess their effects upon formation of the homotrimer, and mCSM-Lig to predict the effects of the mutations upon substrate binding (Pires et al., 2014b, 2015). Over half of the disease mutations (59%) were linked to changes in protomer stability by mCSM-Stability, and approximately 15% were found to disrupt substrate binding by mCSM-Lig. Interestingly, these were very similar proportions to the disruptive effects observed in AKU.

Only two of the identified neutral polymorphisms were located at the protomer interface (T91I and S96P), however mCSM-PPI did not predict either mutation would disrupt homotrimer formation. This was not surprising considering the extensive interface between the protomers, and that the active sites are located near the interface. By contrast, 10% of the OCT deficiency-causing mutations were predicted by mCSM-PPI to significantly decrease PPI stability and disrupt formation of the active oligomer (Fig. 3). Potentially, the remaining unexplained mutations could alter interaction with TOM-20, and transport into the mitochondria. Characterising the molecular mechanism by which these mutations disrupt OCT structure and activity is an important step to understanding the condition, and developing treatments for it.

6. Using chemical modulators to target mutations at protein interaction interfaces

The importance of PPIs in human disease makes them attractive

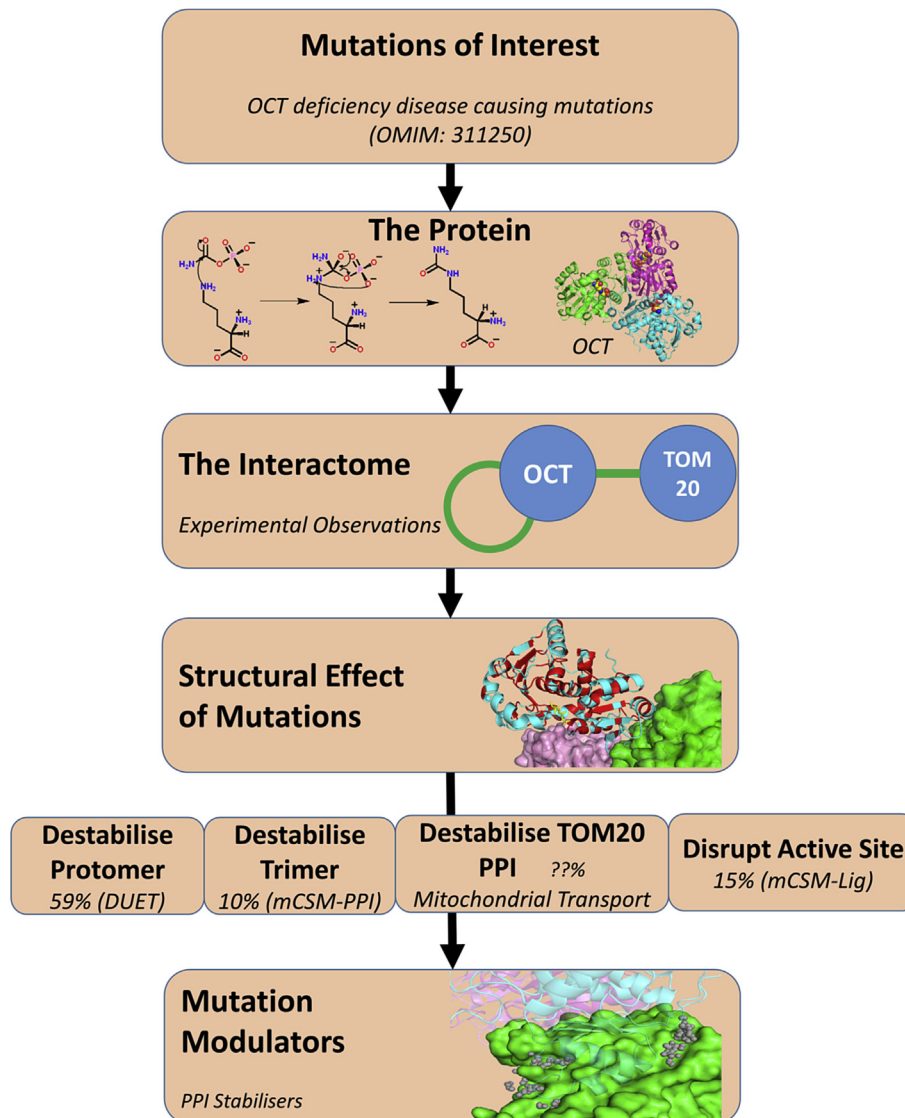


Fig. 2. Workflow for examining the effects of mutations on protein-protein interactions, highlighting OCT deficiency mutations as an example. Characterising mutations requires an understanding of the protein within the context of the interactome (Table 1). This enables the interpretation of computational predictions allowing the molecular mechanism of the mutations to be explored. Many disease associated mutations lead to disruption of key protein-protein interactions. An exciting unexplored possibility is the design of therapeutics targeting interfaces where mutations occur to treat these diseases.

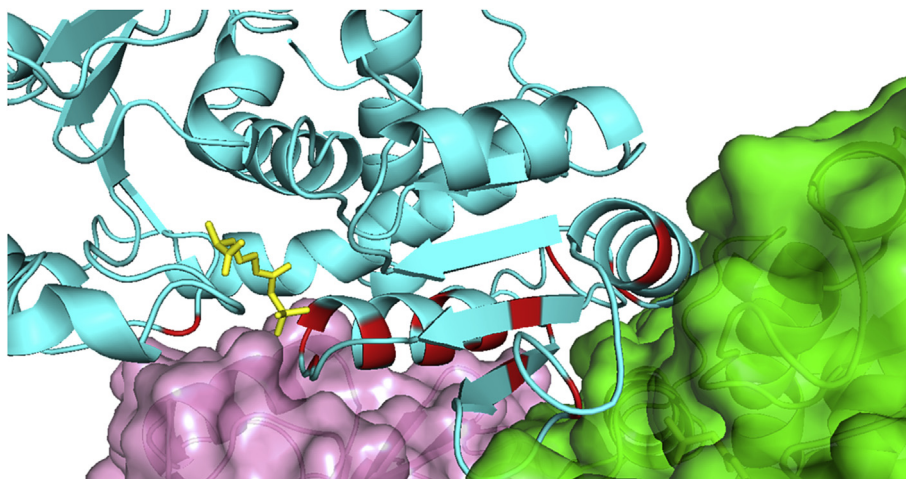


Fig. 3. OCT deficiency mutations (red) that disrupt OCT (PDB ID: 10TH) activity through destabilization of the homotrimeric structure. The active site is located near the trimer interface, with the cofactor, carbamoyl phosphate, shown in yellow.

targets for the development of novel therapeutics. While PPIs were traditionally viewed as “undruggable”, owing to their lack of well-defined, concave binding sites for binding small-molecules, the past decade has seen many successes in modulating the assembly and biological activity of PPIs. PPI modulators, including small-molecules, peptides and larger macromolecules such as antibodies, have been developed as inhibitors or stabilisers of protein complex formation and dynamics (Fischer et al., 2015; Nero et al., 2014; Watt et al., 2014). PPI modulators can act by binding competitively at interface regions (orthosteric binding), at binding sites formed by pre-existing protein complexes (“interfacially”) or via interface-distal allosteric sites (Fischer et al., 2015; Thiel et al., 2012). While orthosteric inhibition has been the focus of much early attention and successes in the field (Arkin and Wells, 2004; Sigurdardottir et al., 2015), and has paved the way for further exploration of PPI modulators with respect to driving thinking in computational, fragment-based, and natural product driven drug design (Arkin et al., 2014), more recently the study of PPI stabilizers has also been explored (Ascher et al., 2014; Parker et al., 2011; Parker et al., 2016; Thiel et al., 2012). Many molecules of natural origin, such as rapamycin, brefeldin, forskolin and fusicoccin act by protein complex stabilization (Thiel et al., 2012). Allosteric modulators may specifically affect the dynamics of complex formation, leading to altered oligomerisation patterns (Ascher et al., 2014; Merdanovic et al., 2013). Information about all these different PPI modulators have been accumulated in databases such as TIMBAL (Higuero et al., 2013), 2P2ldb (Adamczak et al., 2011) and iPPI-DB (Labbe et al., 2013).

The ubiquity of PPIs across biological processes means that their modulation could have applications across most areas of medicine. However, the relative novelty of the field has meant that so far the most tractable and pressing drug targets have been pursued. Given the preponderance of signalling and PPI mutations in cancer etiology, oncogenic protein surfaces have been the subject of most attention (Nero et al., 2014; Zinzalla and Thurston, 2009), with now a dozen modulators targeting them in clinical trials or already in the clinic. Unsurprisingly, some of the most studied systems in the field, e.g. 14-1-1-3 (Bartel et al., 2014; Milroy et al., 2013), MDM2/P53 (Vassilev et al., 2004) and the BCL-2 family (Walensky et al., 2004), are involved in carcinogenesis, but modulators have already been identified with targets related to infective diseases, neurological disorders and amyloidosis, with some even approved or in clinical trials (Fischer et al., 2015).

The current popularity, interest in, and successes of PPI modulation presents opportunities for using PPI modulators to treat specifically diseases associated with mutations at PPI interfaces, in a variety of diseases. To do so will require an understanding of how mutations in disease can affect and be affected by PPI modulator binding. Fig. 4 presents a forward-looking example of where a

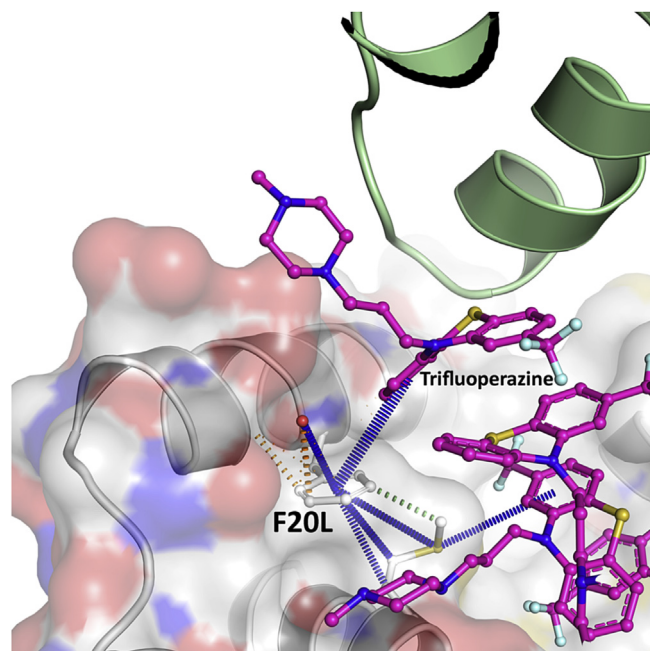


Fig. 4. Human cancer mutation F20L in troponin C in complex with trifluoperazine. Troponin C modulates heart muscle contraction in a calcium dependent manner, and several drugs stabilize an open form of the troponin C N-terminal domain that enables heart muscle contraction (Li and Hwang, 2015). F20L missense mutation in human cancers (from the COSMIC cancer mutation database (Forbes et al., 2015)) lies juxtaposed to an interfacially-binding approved drug molecule, trifluoperazine (PDB: 1WRL). F20L lines a large pocket in which three trifluoperazine (magenta) molecules stabilise the formation of a troponin C N-terminal domain homodimer interface (grey and green ribbons). cursory analysis of inter and intermolecular interactions formed by F20 at the trifluoperazine binding site suggest that mutation to leucine in cancer may affect drug binding by ablating intermolecular aromatic ring interactions (blue), in addition to altering a number of intramolecular interactions (polar shown in orange and hydrophobic in green) in the residues forming the binding pocket.

missense mutation in cancer may influence the binding of an interfacial-binding approved drug. Mining the growing databases of protein structure and of mutations in human disease will enable the identification of such cases, from which we can collectively learn more about the impact of mutations on such modulators, and how we can design chemical modulators to target mutated PPI binding sites. In summary, combining an understanding of the nature and “druggability” of PPIs with the location, nature, and molecular impacts of disease associated mutations, presents powerful therapeutic possibilities.

7. Final thoughts

Understanding and treatment of diseases associated with mutations calls for a detailed understanding of their molecular effects. The prevalence of disease causing mutations that alter PPIs make mutations at PPIs prime targets for therapeutic intervention. Currently, many methods that assess the molecular effects of mutations on PPIs require detailed atomic structures of the proteins involved. Complete maps of PPI networks annotated with biological pathway and protein structural information, will provide a platform from which to understand the molecular nature of PPI networks, in turn guiding predictions of the impacts of mutations on disease biology. Structural understanding and quantification of effects of mutations at PPIs will enable the design of better PPI inhibitors and stabilisers that can target specific disease states, and address cases where further interface mutations lead to drug resistance.

Acknowledgements

H.J. was supported by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council and UCB [BB/J500574/1] and is currently funded by an Astex Pharmaceuticals Sustaining Innovation Postdoctoral Fellowship hosted at the Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute. M.A.T was supported by scholarships from Promega Corporation, as well as the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA. B.O.M was supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. D.B.A is the recipient of a C. J. Martin Research Fellowship from the National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia (APP1072476) and is funded by the Wellcome Trust and Jack Brockhoff Foundation (JBF 4186, 2016). D.B.A. and T.L.B. are funded by a Newton Fund RCUK-CONFAP Grant awarded by The Medical Research Council and Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais (MR/M026302/1). T.L.B. receives funding from the University of Cambridge and The Wellcome Trust for facilities and support.

References

Acuner Ozbabacan, S.E., Engin, H.B., Gursoy, A., Keskin, O., 2011. Transient protein-protein interactions. *Protein Eng. Des. Sel.* 24, 635–648.

Adamczak, R., Pillardy, J., Vallat, B.K., Meller, J., 2011. Fast geometric consensus approach for protein model quality assessment. *J. Comput. Biol.* 18, 1807–1818.

Amberger, J., Bocchini, C., Hamosh, A., 2011. A new face and new challenges for Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM(R)). *Hum. Mutat.* 32, 564–567.

Andreani, J., Guerois, R., 2014. Evolution of protein interactions: from interactomes to interfaces. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 554, 65–75.

Arkin, M.R., Tang, Y., Wells, J.A., 2014. Small-molecule inhibitors of protein-protein interactions: progressing toward the reality. *Chem. Biol.* 21, 1102–1114.

Arkin, M.R., Wells, J.A., 2004. Small-molecule inhibitors of protein-protein interactions: progressing towards the dream. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* 3, 301–317.

Ascher, D.B., Cromer, B.A., Morton, C.J., Volitakis, I., Cherny, R.A., Albiston, A.L., Chai, S.Y., Parker, M.W., 2011. Regulation of insulin-regulated membrane aminopeptidase activity by its C-terminal domain. *Biochemistry* 50, 2611–2622.

Ascher, D.B., Jubb, H.C., Pires, D.E., Ochi, T., Higuero, A., Blundell, T.L., 2015. Protein-protein interactions: structures and druggability. In: Scapin, G.,

Patel, D., Arnold, E. (Eds.), *Multifaceted Roles of Crystallography in Modern Drug Discovery*. Springer Netherlands, pp. 141–163.

Ascher, D.B., Wielens, J., Nero, T.L., Doughty, L., Morton, C.J., Parker, M.W., 2014. Potent hepatitis C inhibitors bind directly to NSSA and reduce its affinity for RNA. *Sci. Rep.* 4, 4765.

Ashburner, M., Ball, C.A., Blake, J.A., Botstein, D., Butler, H., Cherry, J.M., Davis, A.P., Dolinski, K., Dwight, S.S., Eppig, J.T., Harris, M.A., Hill, D.P., Issel-Tarver, L., Kasarskis, A., Lewis, S., Matese, J.C., Richardson, J.E., Ringwald, M., Rubin, G.M., Sherlock, G., 2000. Gene ontology: tool for the unification of biology. *The Gene Ontology Consortium, Nat. Genet.* 25, 25–29.

Bader, G.D., Betel, D., Hogue, C.W., 2003. BIND: the biomolecular interaction network database. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 31, 248–250.

Bartel, M., Schafer, A., Stevers, L.M., Ottmann, C., 2014. Small molecules, peptides and natural products: getting a grip on 14-3-3 protein-protein modulation. *Future Med. Chem.* 6, 903–921.

Bickerton, G.R., Higuero, A.P., Blundell, T.L., 2011. Comprehensive, atomic-level characterization of structurally characterized protein-protein interactions: the PICCOLO database. *BMC Bioinforma.* 12, 313.

Blaszczak, M., Harmer, N.J., Chirgadze, D.Y., Ascher, D.B., Blundell, T.L., 2015. Achieving high signal-to-noise in cell regulatory systems: spatial organization of multiprotein transmembrane assemblies of FGFR and MET receptors. *Prog. Biophys. Mol. Biol.* 118, 103–111.

Blundell, T.L., Burke, D.F., Chirgadze, D., Dhanaraj, V., Hyvonen, M., Innis, C.A., Parisini, E., Pellegrini, L., Sayed, M., Sibanda, B.L., 2000. Protein-protein interactions in receptor activation and intracellular signalling. *Biol. Chem.* 381, 955–959.

Bogan, A.A., Thorn, K.S., 1998. Anatomy of hot spots in protein interfaces. *J. Mol. Biol.* 280, 1–9.

Breuer, K., Foroushani, A.K., Laird, M.R., Chen, C., Sribnaia, A., Lo, R., Winsor, G.L., Hancock, R.E., Brinkman, F.S., Lynn, D.J., 2013. InnateDB: systems biology of innate immunity and beyond—recent updates and continuing curation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, D1228–D1233.

Brown, K.R., Jurisica, I., 2007. Unequal evolutionary conservation of human protein interactions in interologous networks. *Genome Biol.* 8, R95.

Calderone, A., Castagnoli, L., Cesareni, G., 2013. Mentha: a resource for browsing integrated protein-interaction networks. *Nat. Methods* 10, 690–691.

Chan, L.J., Ascher, D.B., Yadav, R., Bulitta, J.B., Williams, C.C., Porter, C.J., Landersdorfer, C.B., Kaminskas, L.M., 2016. Conjugation of 10 kDa linear PEG onto trastuzumab Fab' is sufficient to significantly enhance lymphatic exposure while preserving in vitro biological activity. *Mol. Pharm.* 13 (4), 1229–1241.

Chan, L.J., Bulitta, J.B., Ascher, D.B., Haynes, J.M., McLeod, V.M., Porter, C.J., Williams, C.C., Kaminskas, L.M., 2015. PEGylation does not significantly change the initial intravenous or subcutaneous pharmacokinetics or lymphatic exposure of trastuzumab in rats but increases plasma clearance after subcutaneous administration. *Mol. Pharm.* 12, 794–809.

Chang, S., Fang, K., Zhang, K., Wang, J., 2015. Network-based analysis of schizophrenia genome-wide association data to detect the joint functional association signals. *PLoS One* 10, e0133404.

Chatr-Aryamontri, A., Breitkreutz, B.J., Oughtred, R., Boucher, L., Heinicke, S., Chen, D., Stark, C., Breitkreutz, A., Kolas, N., O'Donnell, L., Reguly, T., Nixon, J., Ramage, L., Winter, A., Sellam, A., Chang, C., Hirschman, J., Theesfeld, C., Rust, J., Livstone, M.S., Dolinski, K., Tyers, M., 2015. The BioGRID interaction database: 2015 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D470–D478.

Chatr-aryamontri, A., Ceol, A., Palazzi, L.M., Nardelli, G., Schneider, M.V., Castagnoli, L., Cesareni, G., 2007. MINT: the Molecular INTeraction database. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 35, D572–D574.

Chelliah, V., Chen, L., Blundell, T.L., Lovell, S.C., 2004. Distinguishing structural and functional restraints in evolution in order to identify interaction sites. *J. Mol. Biol.* 342, 1487–1504.

Clackson, T., Wells, J.A., 1995. A hot spot of binding energy in a hormone-receptor interface. *Science* 267, 383–386.

Coelho, M.B., Ascher, D.B., Gooding, C., Lang, E., Maude, H., Turner, D., Llorian, M., Pires, D.E., Attig, J., Smith, C.W., 2016. Functional interactions between polypyrimidine tract binding protein and PRI peptide ligand containing proteins. *Biochem. Soc. Trans.* 44, 1058–1065.

Comeau, S.R., Gatchell, D.W., Vajda, S., Camacho, C.J., 2004. ClusPro: a fully automated algorithm for protein-protein docking. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 32, W96–W99.

Cooper, G.M., Shendure, J., 2011. Needles in stacks of needles: finding disease-causal variants in a wealth of genomic data. *Nat. Rev. Genet.* 12, 628–640.

David, A., Razali, R., Wass, M.N., Sternberg, M.J., 2012. Protein-protein interaction sites are hot spots for disease-associated nonsynonymous SNPs. *Hum. Mutat.* 33, 359–363.

David, A., Sternberg, M.J., 2015. The contribution of missense mutations in core and rim residues of protein-protein interfaces to human disease. *J. Mol. Biol.* 427, 2886–2898.

de Vries, S.J., Bonvin, A.M., 2006. Intramolecular surface contacts contain information about protein-protein interface regions. *Bioinformatics* 22, 2094–2098.

Dehouck, Y., Kwasigroch, J.M., Rooman, M., Gilis, D., 2013. BeAtMuSiC: prediction of changes in protein-protein binding affinity on mutations. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, W333–W339.

Dominguez, C., Boelens, R., Bonvin, A.M., 2003. HADDOCK: a protein-protein docking approach based on biochemical or biophysical information. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 125, 1731–1737.

Driscoll, T., Dyer, M.D., Murali, T.M., Sobral, B.W., 2009. PIG—the pathogen interaction gateway. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 37, D647–D650.

- Engin, H.B., Kreisberg, J.F., Carter, H., 2016. Structure-based analysis reveals Cancer missense mutations target protein interaction interfaces. *PLoS One* 11, e0152929.
- Fischer, G., Rossmann, M., Hyvonen, M., 2015. Alternative modulation of protein-protein interactions by small molecules. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 35, 78–85.
- Fischer, T.B., Arunachalam, K.V., Bailey, D., Mangual, V., Bakhr, S., Russo, R., Huang, D., Paczkowski, M., Lalchandani, V., Ramachandra, C., Ellison, B., Galer, S., Shapley, J., Fuentes, E., Tsai, J., 2003. The binding interface database (BID): a compilation of amino acid hot spots in protein interfaces. *Bioinformatics* 19, 1453–1454.
- Forbes, S.A., Beare, D., Gunasekaran, P., Leung, K., Bindal, N., Boutselakis, H., Ding, M., Bamford, S., Cole, C., Ward, S., Kok, C.Y., Jia, M., De, T., Teague, J.W., Stratton, M.R., McDermott, U., Campbell, P.J., 2015. COSMIC: exploring the world's knowledge of somatic mutations in human cancer. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D805–D811.
- Fry, D.C., Vassilev, L.T., 2005. Targeting protein-protein interactions for cancer therapy. *J. Mol. Med. Berl.* 83, 955–963.
- Gallone, G., Simpson, T.I., Armstrong, J.D., Jarman, A.P., 2011. Bio::Homology::InterlogWalk—a Perl module to build putative protein-protein interaction networks through interolog mapping. *BMC Bioinforma.* 12, 289.
- García-García, J., Schleker, S., Klein-Seetharaman, J., Oliva, B., 2012. BIPS: BIANA Interlog Prediction Server. A tool for protein-protein interaction inference. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 40, W147–W151.
- Gene Ontology, C., 2015. Gene Ontology Consortium: going forward. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D1049–D1056.
- Genomes Project, C., Abecasis, G.R., Altshuler, D., Auton, A., Brooks, L.D., Durbin, R.M., Gibbs, R.A., Hurles, M.E., McVean, G.A., 2010. A map of human genome variation from population-scale sequencing. *Nature* 467, 1061–1073.
- Ghiassian, S.D., Menche, J., Barabasi, A.L., 2015. A DISEASE MODULE DETECTION (DIAMOND) algorithm derived from a systematic analysis of connectivity patterns of disease proteins in the human interactome. *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 11, e1004120.
- Glaser, F., Pupko, T., Paz, I., Bell, R.E., Bechor-Shental, D., Martz, E., Ben-Tal, N., 2003. ConSurf: identification of functional regions in proteins by surface-mapping of phylogenetic information. *Bioinformatics* 19, 163–164.
- Gouda, H., Kuntz, I.D., Case, D.A., Kollman, P.A., 2003. Free energy calculations for theophylline binding to an RNA aptamer: comparison of MM-PBSA and thermodynamic integration methods. *Biopolymers* 68, 16–34.
- Guerio, R., Nielsen, J.E., Serrano, L., 2002. Predicting changes in the stability of proteins and protein complexes: a study of more than 1000 mutations. *J. Mol. Biol.* 320, 369–387.
- Gulati, S., Cheng, T.M., Bates, P.A., 2013. Cancer networks and beyond: interpreting mutations using the human interactome and protein structure. *Semin. Cancer Biol.* 23, 219–226.
- Hermans, S.J., Ascher, D.B., Hancock, N.C., Holien, J.K., Michell, B.J., Chai, S.Y., Morton, C.J., Parker, M.W., 2015. Crystal structure of human insulin-regulated aminopeptidase with specificity for cyclic peptides. *Protein Sci.* 24, 190–199.
- Higuero, A.P., Jubb, H., Blundell, T.L., 2013. TIMBAL V2: Update of a Database Holding Small Molecules Modulating Protein-protein Interactions. Database, Oxford, 2013, bat039.
- Huang, T.W., Tien, A.C., Huang, W.S., Lee, Y.C., Peng, C.L., Tseng, H.H., Kao, C.Y., Huang, C.Y., 2004. POINT: a database for the prediction of protein-protein interactions based on the orthologous interactome. *Bioinformatics* 20, 3273–3276.
- Huo, S., Massova, I., Kollman, P.A., 2002. Computational alanine scanning of the 1:1 human growth hormone-receptor complex. *J. Comput. Chem.* 23, 15–27.
- Innis, C.A., Shi, J., Blundell, T.L., 2000. Evolutionary trace analysis of TGF-beta and related growth factors: implications for site-directed mutagenesis. *Protein Eng.* 13, 839–847.
- Isserlin, R., El-Badrawi, R.A., Bader, G.D., 2011. The Biomolecular Interaction Network Database in PSI-MI 2.5. Database, Oxford, 2011, baq037.
- Jafri, M., Wake, N.C., Ascher, D.B., Pires, D.E., Gentle, D., Morris, M.R., Rattenberry, E., Simpson, M.A., Trembath, R.C., Weber, A., Woodward, E.R., Donaldson, A., Blundell, T.L., Latif, F., Maher, E.R., 2015. Germline mutations in the CDKN2B tumor suppressor gene predispose to renal cell carcinoma. *Cancer Discov.* 5, 723–729.
- Janin, J., 2005. Assessing predictions of protein-protein interaction: the CAPRI experiment. *Protein Sci.* 14, 278–283.
- Jubb, H., Blundell, T.L., Ascher, D.B., 2015. Flexibility and small pockets at protein-protein interfaces: new insights into druggability. *Prog. Biophys. Mol. Biol.* 119, 2–9.
- Kamburov, A., Stelzl, U., Lehrach, H., Herwig, R., 2013. The ConsensusPathDB interaction database: 2013 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, D793–D800.
- Kaminskas, L.M., Ascher, D.B., McLeod, V.M., Herold, M.J., Le, C.P., Sloan, E.K., Porter, C.J., 2013. PEGylation of interferon alpha2 improves lymphatic exposure after subcutaneous and intravenous administration and improves antitumour efficacy against lymphatic breast cancer metastases. *J. Control Release* 168, 200–208.
- Kerrien, S., Aranda, B., Breuza, L., Bridge, A., Broackes-Carter, F., Chen, C., Duesbury, M., Dumousseau, M., Feuermann, M., Hinz, U., Jandrasits, C., Jimenez, R.C., Khadake, J., Mahadevan, U., Masson, P., Pedruzzi, I., Pfeifferberger, E., Porras, P., Raghunath, A., Roehert, B., Orchard, S., Hermjakob, H., 2012. The IntAct molecular interaction database in 2012. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 40, D841–D846.
- Keshava Prasad, T.S., Goel, R., Kandasamy, K., Keerthikumar, S., Kumar, S., Mathivanan, S., Telikicherla, D., Raju, R., Shafreen, B., Venugopal, A., Balakrishnan, L., Marimuthu, A., Banerjee, S., Somanathan, D.S., Sebastian, A., Rani, S., Ray, S., Harrys Kishore, C.J., Kanth, S., Ahmed, M., Kashyap, M.K., Mohmood, R., Ramachandra, Y.L., Krishna, V., Rahiman, B.A., Mohan, S., Ranganathan, P., Ramabadrana, S., Chaerkady, R., Pandey, A., 2009. Human protein reference Database—2009 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 37, D767–D772.
- Khurana, E., Fu, Y., Chen, J., Gerstein, M., 2013. Interpretation of genomic variants using a unified biological network approach. *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 9, e1002886.
- Kiel, C., Beltrao, P., Serrano, L., 2008. Analyzing protein interaction networks using structural information. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 77, 415–441.
- Kumar, R., Nanduri, B., 2010. HPIDB—a unified resource for host-pathogen interactions. *BMC Bioinform.* 11 (Suppl 6), S16.
- Koes, D., Khoury, K., Huang, Y., Wang, W., Bista, M., Popowicz, G.M., Wolf, S., Holak, T.A., Domling, A., Camacho, C.J., 2012. Enabling large-scale design, synthesis and validation of small molecule protein-protein antagonists. *PLoS One* 7, e32839.
- Koes, D.R., Camacho, C.J., 2012. Small-molecule inhibitor starting points learned from protein-protein interaction inhibitor structure. *Bioinformatics* 28, 784–791.
- Kollman, P.A., Massova, I., Reyes, C., Kuhn, B., Huo, S., Chong, L., Lee, M., Lee, T., Duan, Y., Wang, W., Donini, O., Cieplak, P., Srinivasan, J., Case, D.A., Cheatham 3rd, T.E., 2000. Calculating structures and free energies of complex molecules: combining molecular mechanics and continuum models. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 33, 889–897.
- Kortemme, T., Baker, D., 2002. A simple physical model for binding energy hot spots in protein-protein complexes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 99, 14116–14121.
- Kortemme, T., Joachimiak, L.A., Bullock, A.N., Schuler, A.D., Stoddard, B.L., Baker, D., 2004a. Computational redesign of protein-protein interaction specificity. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* 11, 371–379.
- Kortemme, T., Kim, D.E., Baker, D., 2004b. Computational alanine scanning of protein-protein interfaces. *2004 Sci. STKE* I2.
- Kotlyar, M., Pastrello, C., Pivetta, F., Lo Sardo, A., Cumbaa, C., Li, H., Naranian, T., Niu, Y., Ding, Z., Vafae, F., Broackes-Carter, F., Petschnigg, J., Mills, G.B., Jurisicova, A., Stagljar, I., Maestro, R., Jurisica, I., 2015. In silico prediction of physical protein interactions and characterization of interactome orphans. *Nat. Methods* 12, 79–84.
- Kotlyar, M., Pastrello, C., Sheahan, N., Jurisica, I., 2016. Integrated interactions database: tissue-specific view of the human and model organism interactomes. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 44, D536–D541.
- Kucukkal, T.G., Petukh, M., Li, L., Alexov, E., 2015. Structural and physico-chemical effects of disease and non-disease nsSNPs on proteins. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 32, 18–24.
- Kufareva, I., Budagyan, L., Raush, E., Totrov, M., Abagyan, R., 2007. PIER: protein interface recognition for structural proteomics. *Proteins* 67, 400–417.
- Kundrotas, P.J., Zhu, Z., Vakser, I.A., 2010. GWIDD: genome-wide protein docking database. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 38, D513–D517.
- Labbe, C.M., Laconde, G., Kuenemann, M.A., Villoutreix, B.O., Sperandio, O., 2013. iPPI-DB: a manually curated and interactive database of small non-peptide inhibitors of protein-protein interactions. *Drug Discov. Today* 18, 958–968.
- Landersdorfer, C.B., Caliph, S.M., Shackelford, D.M., Ascher, D.B., Kaminskas, L.M., 2015. PEGylated interferon displays differences in plasma clearance and bioavailability between male and female mice and between female immunocompetent C57Bl/6J and athymic nude mice. *J. Pharm. Sci.* 104, 1848–1855.
- Lee, S., Brown, A., Pitt, W.R., Higuero, A.P., Gong, S., Bickerton, G.R., Schreyer, A., Tanramluk, D., Baylay, A., Blundell, T.L., 2009. Structural interactomics: informatics approaches to aid the interpretation of genetic variation and the development of novel therapeutics. *Mol. Biosyst.* 5, 1456–1472.
- Lewis, A.C., Jones, N.S., Porter, M.A., Deane, C.M., 2012. What evidence is there for the homology of protein-protein interactions? *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 8, e1002645.
- Lewis, T.E., Sillitoe, I., Andreeva, A., Blundell, T.L., Buchan, D.W., Chothia, C., Cozzetto, D., Dana, J.M., Filippis, I., Gough, J., Jones, D.T., Kelley, L.A., Kleywegt, G.J., Minnici, F., Mistry, J., Murzin, A.G., Ochoa-Montano, B., Oates, M.E., Punta, M., Rackham, O.J., Stahlhacke, J., Sternberg, M.J., Velankar, S., Orengo, C., 2015. Genome3D: exploiting structure to help users understand their sequences. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D382–D386.
- Li, M., Petukh, M., Alexov, E., Panchenko, A.R., 2014. Predicting the impact of missense mutations on protein-protein binding affinity. *J. Chem. Theory Comput.* 10, 1770–1780.
- Li, M.X., Hwang, P.M., 2015. Structure and function of cardiac troponin C (TNNC1): implications for heart failure, cardiomyopathies, and troponin modulating drugs. *Gene* 571, 153–166.
- Li, X., Keskin, O., Ma, B., Nussinov, R., Liang, J., 2004. Protein-protein interactions: hot spots and structurally conserved residues often locate in complemented pockets that pre-organized in the unbound states: implications for docking. *J. Mol. Biol.* 344, 781–795.
- Liang, S., Esswein, S.R., Ochi, T., Wu, Q., Ascher, D.B., Chirgadze, D., Sibanda, B.L., Blundell, T.L., 2016. Achieving selectivity in space and time with DNA double-strand-break response and repair: molecular stages and scaffolds come with strings attached. *Struct. Chem.* 1–11.
- Lu, H.C., Chung, S.S., Fornili, A., Fraternali, F., 2015. Anatomy of protein disorder, flexibility and disease-related mutations. *Front. Mol. Biosci.* 2, 47.
- Lu, H.C., Herrera Braga, J., Fraternali, F., 2016. PinSnps: structural and functional analysis of SNPs in the context of protein interaction networks. *Bioinformatics* 32, 2534–2536.
- Lyskov, S., Gray, J.J., 2008. The RosettaDock server for local protein-protein docking. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36, W233–W238.

- Macindoe, G., Mavridis, L., Venkatraman, V., Devignes, M.D., Ritchie, D.W., 2010. HexServer: an FFT-based protein docking server powered by graphics processors. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 38, W445–W449.
- Maere, S., Heymans, K., Kuiper, M., 2005. BINGO: a Cytoscape plugin to assess overrepresentation of gene ontology categories in biological networks. *Bioinformatics* 21, 3448–3449.
- Mascola, J.R., 2009. The cat and mouse of HIV-1 antibody escape. *PLoS Pathog.* 5, e1000592.
- Mashiach, E., Nussinov, R., Wolfson, H.J., 2010. FiberDock: a web server for flexible induced-fit backbone refinement in molecular docking. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 38, W457–W461.
- McDowall, M.D., Scott, M.S., Barton, G.J., 2009. PIPs: human protein-protein interaction prediction database. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 37, D651–D656.
- Menche, J., Sharma, A., Kitsak, M., Ghiassian, S.D., Vidal, M., Loscalzo, J., Barabasi, A.L., 2015. Disease networks. Uncovering disease-disease relationships through the incomplete interactome. *Science* 347, 1257601.
- Merdanovic, M., Monig, T., Ehrmann, M., Kaiser, M., 2013. Diversity of allosteric regulation in proteases. *ACS Chem. Biol.* 8, 19–26.
- Meyer, M.J., Das, J., Wang, X., Yu, H., 2013. INStruct: a database of high-quality 3D structurally resolved protein interactome networks. *Bioinformatics* 29, 1577–1579.
- Milroy, L.G., Brunsveld, L., Ottmann, C., 2013. Stabilization and inhibition of protein-protein interactions: the 14-3-3 case study. *ACS Chem. Biol.* 8, 27–35.
- Moal, I.H., Fernandez-Recio, J., 2012. SKEMPI: a structural kinetic and energetic database of mutant protein interactions and its use in empirical models. *Bioinformatics* 28, 2600–2607.
- Moretti, R., Fleishman, S.J., Agius, R., Torchala, M., Bates, P.A., Kastiris, P.L., Rodrigues, J.P., Trellet, M., Bonvin, A.M., Cui, M., Rooman, M., Gillis, D., Dehouck, Y., Moal, I., Romero-Durana, M., Perez-Cano, L., Pallara, C., Jimenez, B., Fernandez-Recio, J., Flores, S., Pacella, M., Praneeth Kilambi, K., Gray, J.J., Popov, P., Grudinin, S., Esquivel-Rodriguez, J., Kihara, D., Zhao, N., Korkin, D., Zhu, X., Demerdash, O.N., Mitchell, J.C., Kanamori, E., Tsuchiya, Y., Nakamura, H., Lee, H., Park, H., Seok, S., Sarmiento, J., Liang, S., Teraguchi, S., Standley, D.M., Shimoyama, H., Terashi, G., Takeda-Shitaka, M., Iwadate, M., Umeyama, H., Beglov, D., Hall, D.R., Kozakov, D., Vajda, S., Pierce, B.G., Hwang, H., Vreven, T., Weng, Z., Huang, Y., Li, H., Yang, X., Ji, X., Liu, S., Xiao, Y., Zacharias, M., Qin, S., Zhou, H.X., Huang, S.Y., Zou, X., Velankar, S., Janin, J., Wodak, S.J., Baker, D., 2013. Community-wide evaluation of methods for predicting the effect of mutations on protein-protein interactions. *Proteins* 81, 1980–1987.
- Mosca, R., Ceol, A., Aloy, P., 2013a. Interactome3D: adding structural details to protein networks. *Nat. Methods* 10, 47–53.
- Mosca, R., Pons, T., Ceol, A., Valencia, A., Aloy, P., 2013b. Towards a detailed atlas of protein-protein interactions. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 23, 929–940.
- Mosca, R., Tenorio-Laranga, J., Olivella, R., Alcalde, V., Ceol, A., Soler-Lopez, M., Aloy, P., 2015. dSysMap: exploring the edgetic role of disease mutations. *Nat. Methods* 12, 167–168.
- Moult, J., Fidelis, K., Krysztafowicz, A., Schwede, T., Tramontano, A., 2014. Critical assessment of methods of protein structure prediction (CASP)—round x. *Proteins* 82 (Suppl. 2), 1–6.
- Muda, K., Bertineti, D., Gesellchen, F., Hermann, J.S., von Zweydford, F., Geerloff, A., Jacob, A., Ueffing, M., Gloeckner, C.J., Herberg, F.W., 2014. Parkinson-related LRRK2 mutation R1441C/G/H impairs PKA phosphorylation of LRRK2 and disrupts its interaction with 14-3-3. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 111, E34–E43.
- Navratil, V., de Chasse, B., Meyniel, L., Delmotte, S., Gautier, C., Andre, P., Lotteau, V., Rabourdin-Combe, C., 2009. VirHostNet: a knowledge base for the management and the analysis of proteome-wide virus-host interaction networks. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 37, D661–D668.
- Nemethova, M., Radvanszky, J., Kadasi, L., Ascher, D.B., Pires, D.E., Blundell, T.L., Porfirio, B., Mannoni, A., Santucci, A., Milucci, L., Sestini, S., Biolcati, G., Sorge, F., Aurizi, C., Aquaron, R., Alsbou, M., Marques Lourenco, C., Ramadevi, K., Ranganath, L.R., Gallagher, J.A., van Kan, C., Hall, A.K., Olsson, B., Sireau, N., Ayoob, H., Timmis, O.G., Le Quan Sang, K.H., Genovese, F., Imrich, R., Rovinsky, J., Srinivasaraghavan, R., Bharadwaj, S.K., Spiegel, R., Zatkova, A., 2016. Twelve novel HGD gene variants identified in 99 alkaptonuria patients: focus on 'black bone disease' in Italy. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 24, 66–72.
- Nero, T.L., Morton, C.J., Holien, J.K., Wielens, J., Parker, M.W., 2014. Oncogenic protein interfaces: small molecules, big challenges. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* 14, 248–262.
- Neuirth, H., Raz, R., Schreiber, G., 2004. ProMate: a structure based prediction program to identify the location of protein-protein binding sites. *J. Mol. Biol.* 338, 181–199.
- Niknafs, N., Kim, D., Kim, R., Diekhans, M., Ryan, M., Stenson, P.D., Cooper, D.N., Karchin, R., 2013. MuPIT interactive: webserver for mapping variant positions to annotated, interactive 3D structures. *Hum. Genet.* 132, 1235–1243.
- Nooren, I.M., Thornton, J.M., 2003. Diversity of protein-protein interactions. *EMBO J.* 22, 3486–3492.
- Pacitto, A., Ascher, D.B., Wong, L.H., Blaszczyk, B.K., Nookala, R.K., Zhang, N., Dokudovskaya, S., Levine, T.P., Blundell, T.L., 2015. Lst4, the yeast Fnp1/2 orthologue, is a DENN-family protein. *Open Biol.* 5.
- Pappalardo, M., Julia, M., Howard, M.J., Rossman, J.S., Michaelis, M., Wass, M.N., 2016. Conserved differences in protein sequence determine the human pathogenicity of Ebolaviruses. *Sci. Rep.* 6, 23743.
- Parker, L.J., Italiano, L.C., Morton, C.J., Hancock, N.C., Ascher, D.B., Aitken, J.B., Harris, H.H., Campomanes, P., Rothlisberger, U., De Luca, A., Lo Bello, M., Ang, W.H., Dyson, P.J., Parker, M.W., 2011. Studies of glutathione transferase P1-1 bound to a platinum(IV)-based anticancer compound reveal the molecular basis of its activation. *Chemistry* 17, 7806–7816.
- Parker, L.J., Bocedi, A., Ascher, D.B., Aitken, J.B., Harris, H.H., Lo Bello, M., Ricci, G., Morton, C.J., Parker, M.W., 2016. Glutathione transferase P1-1 as an arsenic drug-sequestering enzyme. *Protein Sci.* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/pro.3084>.
- Perkins, J.R., Diboun, I., Dessailly, B.H., Lees, J.G., Orengo, C., 2010. Transient protein-protein interactions: structural, functional, and network properties. *Structure* 18, 1233–1243.
- Persico, M., Ceol, A., Gavrila, C., Hoffmann, R., Florio, A., Cesareni, G., 2005. HomoMINT: an inferred human network based on orthology mapping of protein interactions discovered in model organisms. *BMC Bioinforma.* 6 (Suppl. 4), S21.
- Petukh, M., Li, M., Alexov, E., 2015. Predicting binding free energy change caused by point mutations with knowledge-modified MM/PBSA method. *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 11, e1004276.
- Pires, D.E., Ascher, D.B., 2016. mCSM-AB: a web server for predicting antibody-antigen affinity changes upon mutation with graph-based signatures. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 44, W469–W473.
- Pires, D.E., Ascher, D.B., Blundell, T.L., 2014a. DUET: a server for predicting effects of mutations on protein stability using an integrated computational approach. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 42, W314–W319.
- Pires, D.E., Ascher, D.B., Blundell, T.L., 2014b. mCSM: predicting the effects of mutations in proteins using graph-based signatures. *Bioinformatics* 30, 335–342.
- Pires, D.E., Blundell, T.L., Ascher, D.B., 2015. Platinum: a database of experimentally measured effects of mutations on structurally defined protein-ligand complexes. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D387–D391.
- Pires, D.E., Chen, J., Blundell, T.L., Ascher, D.B., 2016. In silico functional dissection of saturation mutagenesis: interpreting the relationship between phenotypes and changes in protein stability, interactions and activity. *Sci. Rep.* 6, 19848.
- Polekhina, G., Ascher, D.B., Kok, S.F., Beckham, S., Wilce, M., Waltham, M., 2013. Structure of the N-terminal domain of human thioredoxin-interacting protein. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* 69, 333–344.
- Porollo, A., Meller, J., 2007. Prediction-based fingerprints of protein-protein interactions. *Proteins* 66, 630–645.
- Porta-Pardo, E., Garcia-Alonso, L., Hrabec, T., Dopazo, J., Godzik, A., 2015. A Pan-Cancer catalogue of Cancer driver protein interaction interfaces. *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 11, e1004518.
- Przulj, N., Wigle, D.A., Jurisica, I., 2004. Functional topology in a network of protein interactions. *Bioinformatics* 20, 340–348.
- Rajamani, D., Thiel, S., Vajda, S., Camacho, C.J., 2004. Anchor residues in protein-protein interactions. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 101, 11287–11292.
- Reva, B., Antipin, Y., Sander, C., 2011. Predicting the functional impact of protein mutations: application to cancer genomics. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 39, e118.
- Rincon, V., Rodriguez-Huete, A., Mateu, M.G., 2015. Different functional sensitivity to mutation at intersubunit interfaces involved in consecutive stages of foot-and-mouth disease virus assembly. *J. Gen. Virol.* 96, 2595–2606.
- Sahni, N., Yi, S., Taipale, M., Fuxman Bass, J.I., Coulombe-Huntington, J., Yang, F., Peng, J., Weile, J., Karras, G.I., Wang, Y., Kovacs, I.A., Kamburov, A., Krykbaeva, I., Lam, M.H., Tucker, G., Khurana, V., Sharma, A., Liu, Y.Y., Yachie, N., Zhong, Q., Shen, Y., Palagi, A., San-Miguel, A., Fan, C., Balcha, D., Dricot, A., Jordan, D.M., Walsh, J.M., Shah, A.A., Yang, X., Stoyanova, A.K., Leighton, A., Calderwood, M.A., Jacob, Y., Cusick, M.E., Salehi-Ashtiani, K., Whitesell, L.J., Sunyaev, S., Berger, B., Barabasi, A.L., Charlotiaux, B., Hill, D.E., Hao, T., Roth, F.P., Xia, Y., Walhout, A.J., Lindquist, S., Vidal, M., 2015. Widespread macromolecular interaction perturbations in human genetic disorders. *Cell* 161, 647–660.
- Salwinski, L., Eisenberg, D., 2003. Computational methods of analysis of protein-protein interactions. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 13, 377–382.
- Salwinski, L., Miller, C.S., Smith, A.J., Pettit, F.K., Bowie, J.U., Eisenberg, D., 2004. The database of interacting proteins: 2004 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 32, D449–D451.
- Schneidman-Duhovny, D., Inbar, Y., Nussinov, R., Wolfson, H.J., 2005. PatchDock and SymmDock: servers for rigid and symmetric docking. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 33, W363–W367.
- Schuster-Bockler, B., Bateman, A., 2008. Protein interactions in human genetic diseases. *Genome Biol.* 9, R9.
- Shannon, P., Markiel, A., Ozier, O., Baliga, N.S., Wang, J.T., Ramage, D., Amin, N., Schwikowski, B., Ideker, T., 2003. Cytoscape: a software environment for integrated models of biomolecular interaction networks. *Genome Res.* 13, 2498–2504.
- Shoemaker, B.A., Zhang, D., Tyagi, M., Thangudu, R.R., Fong, J.H., Marchler-Bauer, A., Bryant, S.H., Madej, T., Panchenko, A.R., 2012. IBIS (Inferred Biomolecular Interaction Server) reports, predicts and integrates multiple types of conserved interactions for proteins. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 40, D834–D840.
- Sigurdardottir, A.G., Winter, A., Sobkowicz, A., Fragai, M., Chirgadze, D., Ascher, D.B., Blundell, T.L., Gherardi, E., 2015. Exploring the chemical space of the lysine-binding pocket of the first kringle domain of hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor (HGF/SF) yields a new class of inhibitors of HGF/SF-MET binding. *Chem. Sci.* 6, 6147–6157.
- Singh, A., Olowoyeye, A., Baenziger, P.H., Dantzer, J., Kann, M.G., Radivojac, P., Heiland, R., Mooney, S.D., 2008. MutDB: update on development of tools for the biochemical analysis of genetic variation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36, D815–D819.
- Singh, R., Park, D., Xu, J., Hosur, R., Berger, B., 2010. Struct2Net: a web service to predict protein-protein interactions using a structure-based approach. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 38, W508–W515.
- Stenson, P.D., Mort, M., Ball, E.V., Howells, K., Phillips, A.D., Thomas, N.S., Cooper, D.N., 2009. The human gene mutation database: 2008 update. *Genome*

- Med. 1, 13.
- Strong, M., Eisenberg, D., 2007. The protein network as a tool for finding novel drug targets. *Prog. Drug Res.* 64 (191), 193–215.
- Stumpf, M.P., Thorne, T., de Silva, E., Stewart, R., An, H.J., Lappe, M., Wiuf, C., 2008. Estimating the size of the human interactome. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 105, 6959–6964.
- Szklarczyk, D., Franceschini, A., Wyder, S., Forslund, K., Heller, D., Huerta-Cepas, J., Simonovic, M., Roth, A., Santos, A., Tsafou, K.P., Kuhn, M., Bork, P., Jensen, L.J., von Mering, C., 2015. STRING v10: protein-protein interaction networks, integrated over the tree of life. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43, D447–D452.
- Tennessen, J.A., Bigham, A.W., O'Connor, T.D., Fu, W., Kenny, E.E., Gravel, S., McGee, S., Do, R., Liu, X., Jun, G., Kang, H.M., Jordan, D., Leal, S.M., Gabriel, S., Rieder, M.J., Abecasis, G., Altshuler, D., Nickerson, D.A., Boerwinkle, E., Sunyaev, S., Bustamante, C.D., Bamshad, M.J., Akey, J.M., Broad, G.O., Seattle, G.O., Project, N.E.S., 2012. Evolution and functional impact of rare coding variation from deep sequencing of human exomes. *Science* 337, 64–69.
- Thiel, P., Kaiser, M., Ottmann, C., 2012. Small-molecule stabilization of protein-protein interactions: an underestimated concept in drug discovery? *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 51, 2012–2018.
- Thorn, K.S., Bogan, A.A., 2001. ASEdb: a database of alanine mutations and their effects on the free energy of binding in protein interactions. *Bioinformatics* 17, 284–285.
- Topham, C.M., Srinivasan, N., Blundell, T.L., 1997. Prediction of the stability of protein mutants based on structural environment-dependent amino acid substitution and propensity tables. *Protein Eng.* 10, 7–21.
- Torchala, M., Moal, I.H., Chaleil, R.A., Fernandez-Recio, J., Bates, P.A., 2013. SwarmDock: a server for flexible protein-protein docking. *Bioinformatics* 29, 807–809.
- Tovchigrechko, A., Vakser, I.A., 2006. GRAMM-X public web server for protein-protein docking. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 34, W310–W314.
- Tsuji, T., Yoda, T., Shirai, T., 2015. Deciphering supramolecular structures with protein-protein interaction network modeling. *Sci. Rep.* 5, 16341.
- Tuffery, P., Derreumaux, P., 2012. Flexibility and binding affinity in protein-ligand, protein-protein and multi-component protein interactions: limitations of current computational approaches. *J. R. Soc. Interface* 9, 20–33.
- Tunchag, N., Gursoy, A., Nussinov, R., Keskin, O., 2011. Predicting protein-protein interactions on a proteome scale by matching evolutionary and structural similarities at interfaces using PRISM. *Nat. Protoc.* 6, 1341–1354.
- Tunchag, N., Kar, G., Keskin, O., Gursoy, A., Nussinov, R., 2009. A survey of available tools and web servers for analysis of protein-protein interactions and interfaces. *Brief. Bioinform* 10, 217–232.
- Turner, B., Razick, S., Turinsky, A.L., Vlasblom, J., Crowdy, E.K., Cho, E., Morrison, K., Donaldson, I.M., Wodak, S.J., 2010. iRefWeb: interactive analysis of consolidated protein interaction data and their supporting evidence. *Database*, Oxford, 2010, baq023.
- Tyagi, M., Hashimoto, K., Shoemaker, B.A., Wuchty, S., Panchenko, A.R., 2012. Large-scale mapping of human protein interactome using structural complexes. *EMBO Rep.* 13, 266–271.
- Usher, J.L., Ascher, D.B., Pires, D.E., Milan, A.M., Blundell, T.L., Ranganath, L.R., 2015. Analysis of HGD gene mutations in patients with alkaptonuria from the United Kingdom: identification of novel mutations. *JIMD Rep.* 24, 3–11.
- Vassilev, L.T., Vu, B.T., Graves, B., Carvajal, D., Podlaski, F., Filipovic, Z., Kong, N., Kammlott, U., Lukacs, C., Klein, C., Fotouhi, N., Liu, E.A., 2004. In vivo activation of the p53 pathway by small-molecule antagonists of MDM2. *Science* 303, 844–848.
- Vazquez, M., Valencia, A., Pons, T., 2015. Structure-PPi: a module for the annotation of cancer-related single-nucleotide variants at protein-protein interfaces. *Bioinformatics* 31, 2397–2399.
- Viswanath, S., Ravikant, D.V., Elber, R., 2014. DOCK/PIERR: web server for structure prediction of protein-protein complexes. *Methods Mol. Biol.* 1137, 199–207.
- Walensky, L.D., Kung, A.L., Escher, I., Malia, T.J., Barbuto, S., Wright, R.D., Wagner, G., Verdine, G.L., Korsmeyer, S.J., 2004. Activation of apoptosis in vivo by a hydrocarbon-stapled BH3 helix. *Science* 305, 1466–1470.
- Walhout, A.J., Sordella, R., Lu, X., Hartley, J.L., Temple, G.F., Brasch, M.A., Thierry-Mieg, N., Vidal, M., 2000. Protein interaction mapping in *C. elegans* using proteins involved in vulval development. *Science* 287, 116–122.
- Wang, X., Wei, X., Thijsen, B., Das, J., Lipkin, S.M., Yu, H., 2012. Three-dimensional reconstruction of protein networks provides insight into human genetic disease. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 30, 159–164.
- Watt, A.D., Crespi, G.A., Down, R.A., Ascher, D.B., Gunn, A., Perez, K.A., McLean, C.A., Villemagne, V.L., Parker, M.W., Barnham, K.J., Miles, L.A., 2014. Do current therapeutic anti-Abeta antibodies for Alzheimer's disease engage the target? *Acta Neuropathol.* 127, 803–810.
- Wei, X., Decker, J.M., Wang, S., Hui, H., Kappes, J.C., Wu, X., Salazar-Gonzalez, J.F., Salazar, M.G., Kilby, J.M., Saag, M.S., Komarova, N.L., Nowak, M.A., Hahn, B.H., Kwong, P.D., Shaw, G.M., 2003. Antibody neutralization and escape by HIV-1. *Nature* 422, 307–312.
- Wells, J.A., McClendon, C.L., 2007. Reaching for high-hanging fruit in drug discovery at protein-protein interfaces. *Nature* 450, 1001–1009.
- Welter, D., MacArthur, J., Morales, J., Burdett, T., Hall, P., Junkins, H., Klemm, A., Flicek, P., Manolio, T., Hindorf, L., Parkinson, H., 2014. The NHGRI GWAS Catalog, a curated resource of SNP-trait associations. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 42, D1001–D1006.
- White, R.R., Ponsford, A.H., Weekes, M.P., Rodrigues, R.B., Ascher, D.B., Mol, M., Selkirk, M.E., Gygi, S.P., Sanderson, C.M., Artavanis-Tsakonas, K., 2016. Ubiquitin-Dependent Modification of Skeletal Muscle by the Parasitic Nematode, *Trichinella spiralis*. *PLoS Pathog* 12, e1005977.
- Winter, A., Higuero, A.P., Marsh, M., Sigurdardottir, A., Pitt, W.R., Blundell, T.L., 2012. Biophysical and computational fragment-based approaches to targeting protein-protein interactions: applications in structure-guided drug discovery. *Q. Rev. Biophys.* 45, 383–426.
- Xu, Q., Dunbrack Jr., R.L., 2011. The protein common interface database (ProtCID)—a comprehensive database of interactions of homologous proteins in multiple crystal forms. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 39, D761–D770.
- Yates, C.M., Sternberg, M.J., 2013. The effects of non-synonymous single nucleotide polymorphisms (nsSNPs) on protein-protein interactions. *J. Mol. Biol.* 425, 3949–3963.
- Yue, P., Melamud, E., Moul, J., 2006. SNPs3D: candidate gene and SNP selection for association studies. *BMC Bioinforma.* 7, 166.
- Zhang, Q.C., Petrey, D., Deng, L., Qiang, L., Shi, Y., Thu, C.A., Bisikirska, B., Lefebvre, C., Accili, D., Hunter, T., Maniatis, T., Califano, A., Honig, B., 2012. Structure-based prediction of protein-protein interactions on a genome-wide scale. *Nature* 490, 556–560.
- Zhang, Q.C., Petrey, D., Garzon, J.I., Deng, L., Honig, B., 2013. PrePPI: a structure-informed database of protein-protein interactions. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 41, D828–D833.
- Zhao, N., Han, J.G., Shyu, C.R., Korkin, D., 2014. Determining effects of non-synonymous SNPs on protein-protein interactions using supervised and semi-supervised learning. *PLoS Comput. Biol.* 10, e1003592.
- Zhong, Q., Simonis, N., Li, Q.R., Charlotiaux, B., Heuze, F., Klitgord, N., Tam, S., Yu, H., Venkatesan, K., Mou, D., Swearingen, V., Yildirim, M.A., Yan, H., Dricot, A., Szeto, D., Lin, C., Hao, T., Fan, C., Milstein, S., Dupuy, D., Brasseur, R., Hill, D.E., Cusick, M.E., Vidal, M., 2009. Edgetic perturbation models of human inherited disorders. *Mol. Syst. Biol.* 5, 321.
- Zinzalla, G., Thurston, D.E., 2009. Targeting protein-protein interactions for therapeutic intervention: a challenge for the future. *Future Med. Chem.* 1, 65–93.