Text S1

SHAPE-directed RNA structure modeling. Inclusion of SHAPE information provides an experimental adjustment to the well-established nearest neighbor model for RNA folding [1]. For secondary structure prediction, SHAPE data are incorporated as a pseudo-free energy change term, ΔG_{SHAPE} , implemented in *RNAstructure* [2]:

$$\Delta G_{\text{SHAPE}} = m \ln[\text{SHAPE} + 1] + b \tag{1}$$

The slope, m, corresponds to a penalty for base pairing that increases with the experimental SHAPE reactivity, and the intercept, b, reflects a favorable pseudo-free energy change term for base pairing at nucleotides with low SHAPE reactivities. These two parameters must be determined empirically. When Watts $et\ al$. analyzed the HIV-1_{NL4-3} genome, m=3.0 and b=-0.6 were the optimal parameters [3]; in general, these parameters still perform well. The recently updated parameters are m=1.9 and b=-0.7 give the highest sensitivities in a bootstrapping statistical analysis of multiple RNAs [4]. Changing the slope and intercept parameters from m=3.0, b=-0.6 to m=1.9, b=-0.7 results in a reduction of 34% in the number of base pairs that were predicted in the HIV-1_{NL4-3} genome, most were in weakly structured regions.

References

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