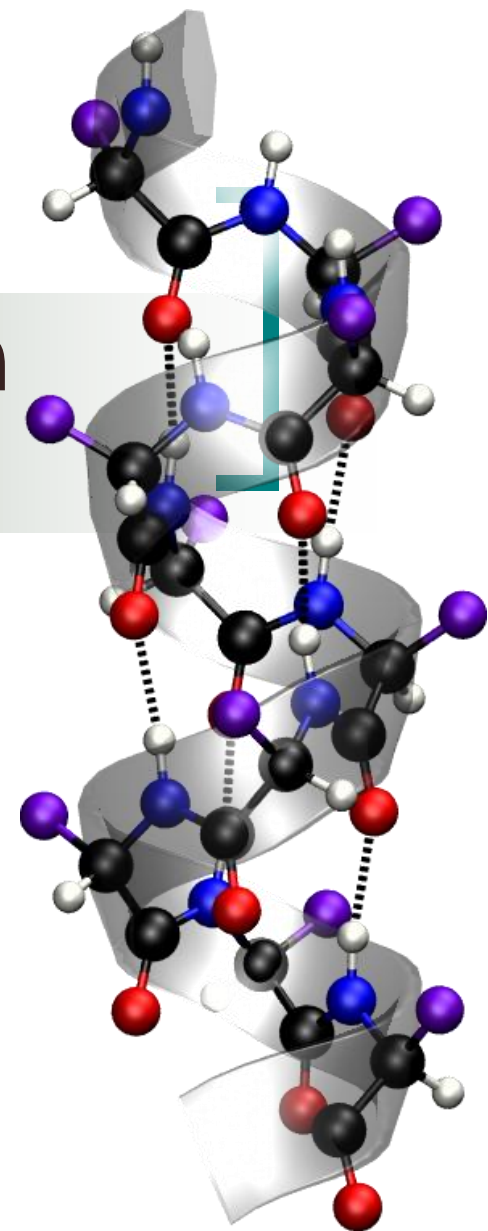


# Similarity Search in Protein Databases



**David Hoksza**

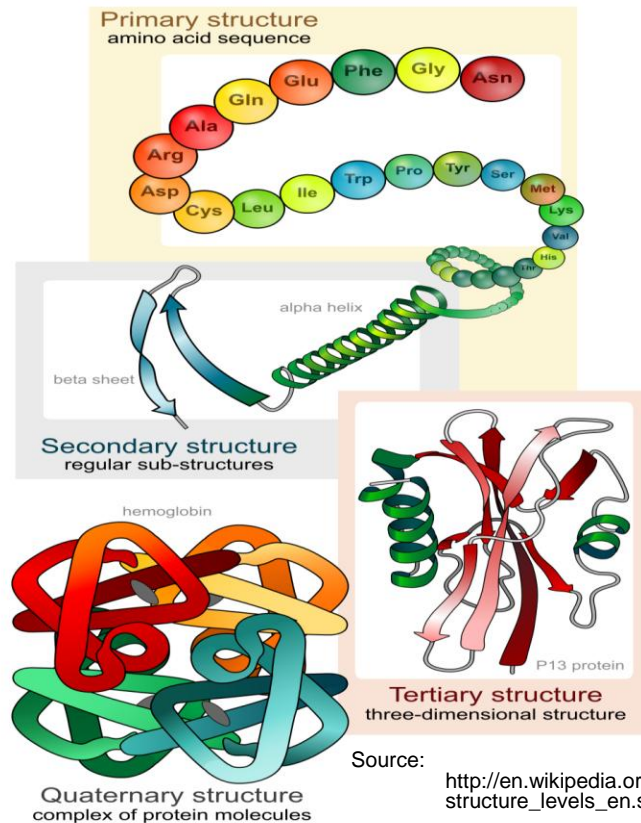
[hoksza@ksi.mff.cuni.cz](mailto:hoksza@ksi.mff.cuni.cz)

# [ Thesis Contributions ]

- Protein sequence similarity
  - metric indexing approach
  - sequential approach
  - speedup within existing similarity model
- Protein structure similarity
  - nonalignment-based similarity approach
  - alignment-based similarity approach
  - similarity modelling itself

# Protein structure & Motivation

- Transportation, building, signalling, catabolism, ...
- Molecule consisting of 20 types of amino acids (AA)



Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Main\\_protein\\_structure\\_levels\\_en.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Main_protein_structure_levels_en.svg)

- Central dogma of molecular biology
  - DNA → RNA → protein
- Proteins' 3D interactions secure biological function
- **protein structure similarity → biological function similarity**
- **protein sequence similarity → protein structure similarity**

# Protein Structure Similarity

- **Nonalignment-based approach**
  - indexing
  - feature extraction
  - simple or ad-hoc similarity measure
- **Alignment-based approach**
  - sequential scan
  - feature extraction
  - alignment
  - superposition (3D transformation)
  - similarity measure
    - RMSD, TM-score
- **Quality criterion**
  - **classification accuracy** (SCOP hierarchical classification)

# Density-Based Feature Extraction

## ■ Features

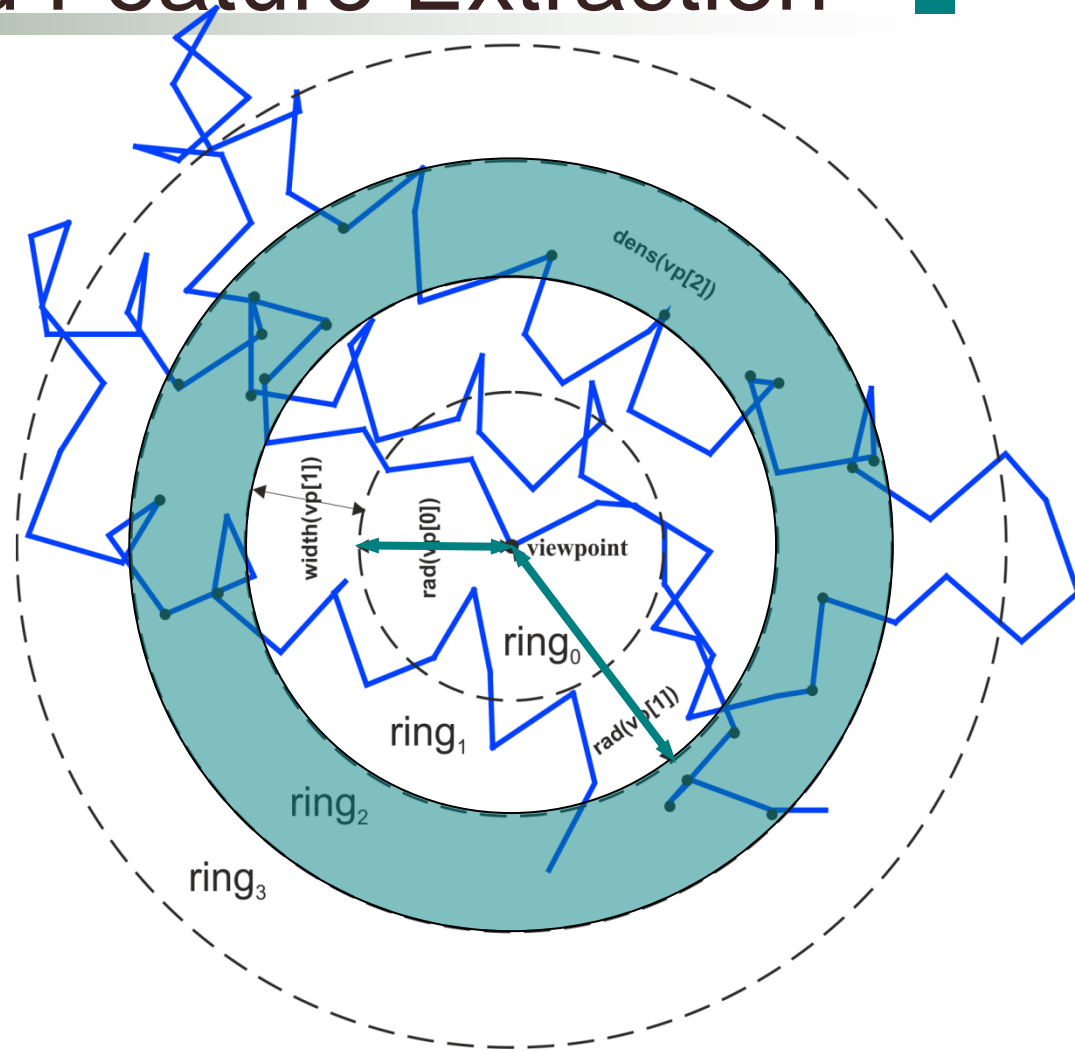
- n-dimensional vectors of real numbers
- $AA \approx \text{viewpoint} \rightarrow \text{VPT}$  (viewpoint tag)

## ■ sDens

- density of AAs in rings of predefined width

## ■ sRad

- widths of rings containing predefined percentage of AAs



# Nonalignment-Based Approach

## ■ One-step search

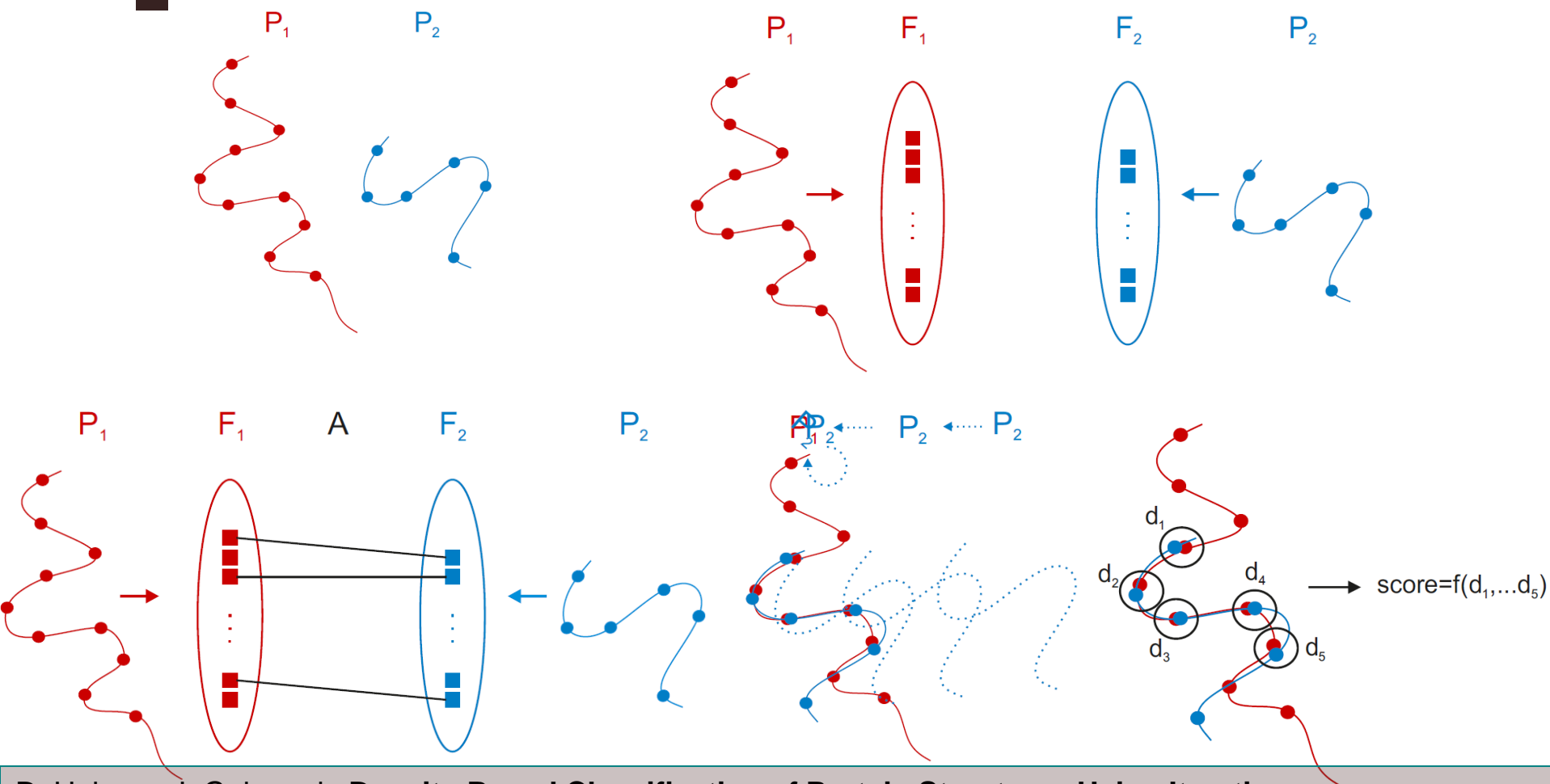
- database creation
  1. AAs → feature vectors
  2. indexing using weighted  $L_2$  metric and MAM
- querying
  1. AAs → feature vectors
  2. feature vector → query object
  3. results' merging
  4. SCOP classification

## ■ Two-step search

- 2 one-step searches
- results' comparison
- rescoring using Smith-Waterman
- SCOP classification

<i>algorithm</i>	<i>superfamily</i>	<i>class</i>
PSI	88%	N/A
ProGreSS	97.2%	98.3%
PSIST	97.8%	99.4%
<b>DDPIn</b>	<b>98.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Alignment-Based Approach



D. Hoksza, J. Galgonek. **Density-Based Classification of Protein Structures Using Iterative TM-score**, BIBMW 2009, IEEE

D. Hoksza, J. Galgonek. **Alignment-Based Extension to DDPI In Feature Extraction**, IJCB, ACTA Press, 2010

# Alignment-Based Approach

- Feature extraction
  - AAs → feature vectors
  - density-based feature extraction
- Alignment (amino acid matching)
  - Smith-Waterman alignment
    - distance between feature vectors → scoring matrix
    - modified variable gap penalty system
- Superposition + scoring
  - RMSD
  - TM-score
    - reducing number of initial states
    - iterative dynamic programming with belt-based restriction

	<i>family</i>	<i>superfamily</i>	<i>fold</i>
db-iTM	86.6	<b>95.8</b>	<b>98.2</b>
db-iTM <sub>orig</sub>	86.9	<b>95.8</b>	<b>98.2</b>
db-TM <sub>orig</sub>	85.4	93.4	96.7
db-RMSD	79.5	87	95.3
db-DP	63.4	69.7	83.7
Vorometric-TM	<b>90.7</b>	94.9	97.6
PPM	88.3	94.5	97.5
Vorolign	86.4	92.4	97.7
TM-align	83.8	92.6	95.9
CE	84.6	91.9	94.1
BLAST	48.9	52.5	52.8

	<i>superfamily</i>	<i>class</i>
db-iTM	95.8 % (938/979)	98.8 % (967/979)
PPM	94.7 % (929/979)	98.9 % (968/979)
DDPIn	38.7 % (379/979)	74.5 % (734/979)
PSIST	23.4 % (229/979)	53.5 % (524/979)



# Alignment-Based Approach - Indexing

## ■ Indexability measures

- **intrinsic dimensionality**
  - objects' distribution
- **ball overlap factor (BOF)**
  - ball regions' separation
- **T-error**
  - nontriangular triplets

## ■ Semimetrization

- $\text{db-iTM}_f = 1 - \text{db-iTM}$
- $\text{db-iTM}_{\text{smf}}(S_i, S_j) = \max(\text{db-iTM}_f(S_i, S_j), \text{db-iTM}_f(S_j, S_i))$
- reranking

## ■ Metrization

- **Trigen**

<i>measure</i>	<i>intrinsic dimensionality</i>	<i>T-error</i>	<i>BOF</i>
$\text{db-iTM}_{\text{smf}}$	131.2	0.000005 %	96.8 %
$\text{db-iTM}_{\text{smf}}^{2.5}$	24.3	0.04 %	58.1 %
$\text{db-iTM}_{\text{smf}}^3$	17.5	0.10 %	44.5 %
$-\log(1-\text{db-iTM}_{\text{smf}})$	6.9	0.15 %	44.4 %

# Conclusion

- Protein sequence search
  - **indexing**
    - data domain exploration
  - **speeding distance computation**
    - 20% speedup
    - expected speedup growth
- Protein structure search
  - **nonalignment-based**
    - best accuracy on all SCOP levels
  - **alignment-based**
    - best accuracy on superfamily and fold SCOP levels
    - indexing possibilities
    - comparison with nonalignment-based

# [ Feature Work ]

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- Protein structure similarity
  - indexing
  - application of biological features
- RNA secondary structure similarity
- RNA tertiary structure similarity