

## User manual for znNN

The znNN program was designed for the prediction of protein properties, such as protein residue depth and secondary structures.

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### There are two steps to run the program for protein zinc-binding site prediction.

First, PSSM profile generated by PSI-BLAST as

```
blastpgp -b 1000 -j 3 -h 0.001 -d nr -i seq.fasta -C psitmp.chk -Q pssm.txt
```

Second, input the PSSM file to znNN and the prediction will be generated as

```
java -jar znNN.jar pssm.txt zinc
```

Here, pssm.txt is an input PSSM file and zinc is the flag of the running program.

Only those residues annotated as \* in the output file were predicted, Label:1/Zn-binding site Label:0/non-zn-binding site. One output file is as

#	AA	Label	CScore	
1	E	1	0.999	*
2	H	1	0.991	*
3	Q	0	0.000	
4	G	0	0.000	
5	A	0	0.000	
6	L	0	0.000	
7	V	0	0.000	
8	C	0	0.792	*
9	L	0	0.000	
10	A	0	0.000	
11	E	0	0.355	*
12	S	0	0.000	
13	C	0	0.265	*
14	L	0	0.000	
15	T	0	0.000	
16	L	0	0.000	
17	E	0	1.000	*
18	G	0	0.000	
19	P	0	0.000	
.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	

where CScore is the confident score for the prediction. In the test datasets, the prediction score is reliable if CScore is higher than 0.5.

### There are two steps to run the program for protein feature prediction.

First, PSSM profile generated by PSI-BLAST as

```
blastpgp -b 1000 -j 3 -h 0.001 -d nr -i seq.fasta -C psitmp.chk -Q pssm.txt
```

Second, input the PSSM file to znNN and the prediction will be generated as

```
java -jar znNN.jar A2T3Q0.pssm pssm2features
```

Here, pssm.txt is an input PSSM file and pssm2features is the flag of the running program.

The predictions are

AA	SE	RE	JSD	SS	SS-H	SS-E	SS-C	SA	Rdepth
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AA: amino acids

SE: Shannon entropy-based conservation measure

RE: Relative entropy-based conservation measure

JSD: Jensen-Shannon divergence conservation score

SS: secondary structure. H: Helix E: strand C: coil

SS-H: probability for alpha-helix

SS-E: probability for beta-strand

SS-C: probability for coil

SA: relative solvent accessibility

nonTM: probability for non-TM region

TM: probability for TM region

Rdepth: relative residue depth

## References

1. Renxiang Yan, Xiaofeng Wang, Lanqing Huang, Yarong Tian and Weiwen Cai (2017) Transmembrane region prediction by using sequence-derived features and machine learning methods, *RSC Advances*, 29200-29211
2. Renxiang Yan, Xiaofeng Wang, Weiming Xu, Weiwen Cai, Juan Lin, Jian Li, Jiangning Song (2016), A neural network learning approach for improving the prediction of residue depth based on sequence-derived features, *RSC Advances*, 67729-67738
3. Renxiang Yan, Xiaofeng Wang, Lanqing Huang, Feidi Yan, Xiaoyu Xue, and Weiwen Cai (2015) Prediction of structural features and application to outer membrane protein identification. *Scientific Reports*, 5, 11586.
4. Renxiang Yan, Jiangning Song, Weiwen Cai and Ziding Zhang (2015) A short review on protein secondary structure prediction methods. *Pattern Recognition in Computational Molecular Biology: Techniques and Approaches* (Wiley Series in Bioinformatics). Chapter 6. DOI: 11.1002/9781119078845.ch6, ISBN: 978-1-118-89368-5, 99-112.
5. Renxiang Yan, Xiaofeng Wang, Lanqing Huang, Jun Lin, Weiwen Cai and Ziding Zhang (2014) GPCRserver: an accurate and novel G protein-coupled receptor predictor. *Mol Biosyst*, 10:2495-2504.