1 Introduction

2 Methods

1.4 Characterisation of multiple protein interactions

For the later analysis, protein-protein interactions are classified using the following terms.

Interaction Proteins or parts of proteins interact, if their minimal distance is smaller than a cut-off distance.

Neighbour Protein A is a neighbour of Protein B, if they are interacting. One protein can have several neighbours. For a more detailed characterisation the following types are defined (see also **??**):

type 1: only the FERM domain interacts with only the FERM domain of the other protein

type 2: only the kinase interacts with only the kinase of the other protein

type 3: only the FERM domain interacts with only the kinase of the other protein

type 4: the FERM domain is interacting with both, the FERM and kinase of the other protein

type 5: the kinase is interacting with both, the FERM and kinase of the other protein

type 6: the FERM domain is interacting with the FERM domain of the other protein and the kinase is interacting with the kinase of the other protein

type 7: the FERM domain is interacting with the kinase of the other protein and the kinase is interacting with the FERM domain of the other protein

Cluster Protein A belongs to a cluster, if it has at least one neighbour inside the cluster. Two neighbouring proteins form a cluster of size 2. One protein can only belong to one cluster.

Dimer A dimer is a set of two neighbouring proteins, which do not interact with a third protein.

2 Setup

3 Results