

Encodings of amino acids and their impact on signal peptide prediction

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Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Amino acid properties
 - Size
 - Polarity
 - PI
 - Hydrophobicity
 - α -chain
- 3 Methods
 - Amino acid groupings
 - Cross-validation
- 4 Cross-validation
 - AUC
 - H
 - Specificity
 - Mean cleavage site displacement
- 5 Conclusions and perspectives

To reduce dimensionality of the problem, signalHsmm aggregates amino acids to four physicochemical groups.

Groups

H, K, R

C, F, I, L, M, U, V, W

N, Q, S, T

A, D, E, G, P, Y

Classification of amino acids used by signalHsmm.

Is the default grouping optimal?

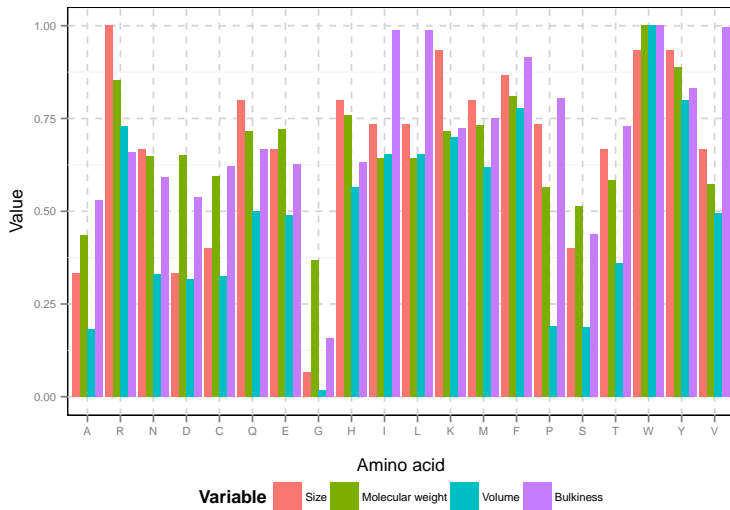
How does grouping of amino acids influence detection of signal peptides and cleavage sites?

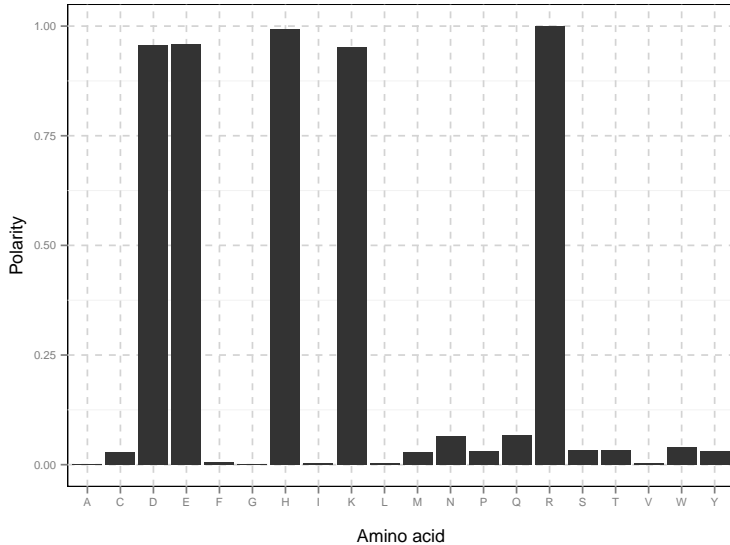
Assumptions:

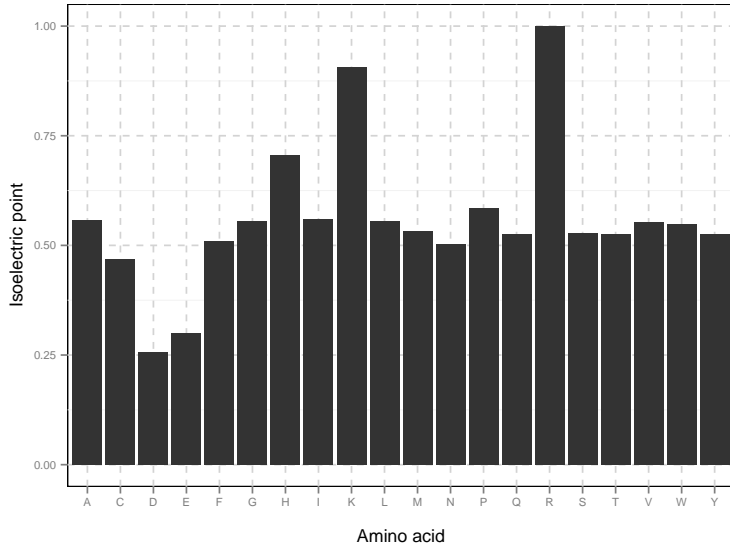
- 1 The optimal number of amino acid groups is 4.
- 2 Important properties are: size, polarity, charge, hydrophobicity and probability of being in the α -chain.
- 3 All properties above are equally important and distinguish signal peptides from mature proteins.

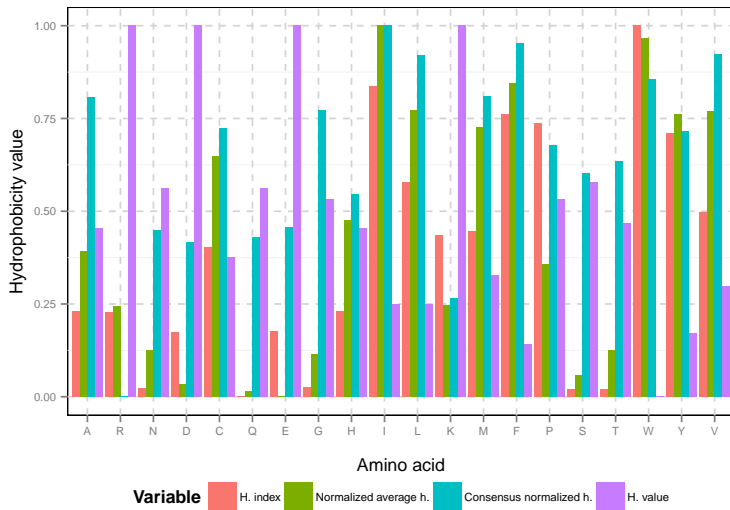
Outline

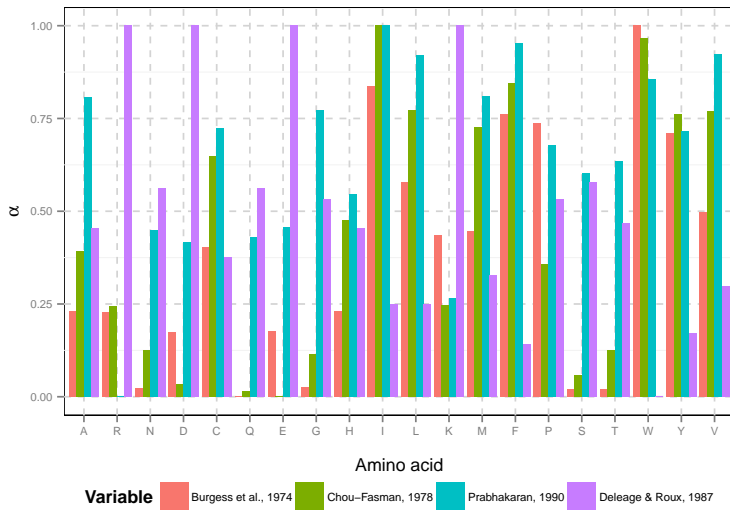
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For each combination of each variant of all properties:

- 1 calculate euclidean distance between amino acids;
- 2 cluster amino acids (complete-linkage clustering);
- 3 extract four highest clusters of amino acids.

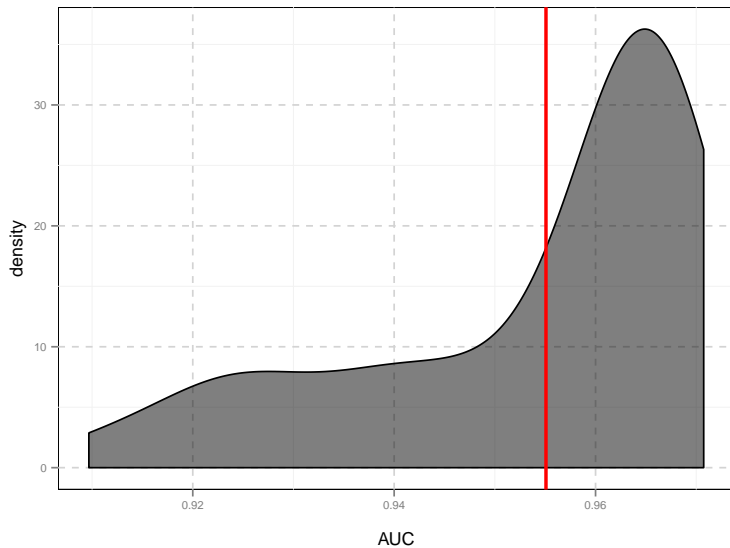
67 amino acid groupings in total (signalHsmm, 2 standard, 65 newly created).

For each grouping:

- 1 sample 3722 from 134044 negative sequences (to have balanced data set);
- 2 perform 5-fold cross-validation using all groupings (train an instance of signalHsmm using a single grouping);
- 3 repeat steps 1:2 15 times.

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Groups

A, F, I, L, M, V, W

K, R

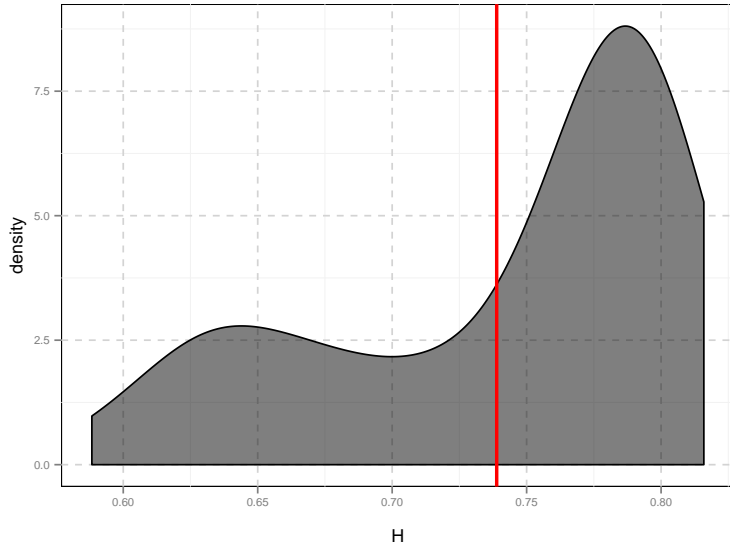
C, G, N, P, Q, S, T, Y

D, E, H

Best grouping of amino acids - AUC.

Groups
A, L, M, N, Q, S, T, V
D, E, H, K, R
C, G
F, I, P, W, Y

Worst grouping of amino acids - AUC.



Groups

A, F, I, L, M, V, W

K, R

C, G, N, P, Q, S, T, Y

D, E, H

Best grouping of amino acids - H.

Groups

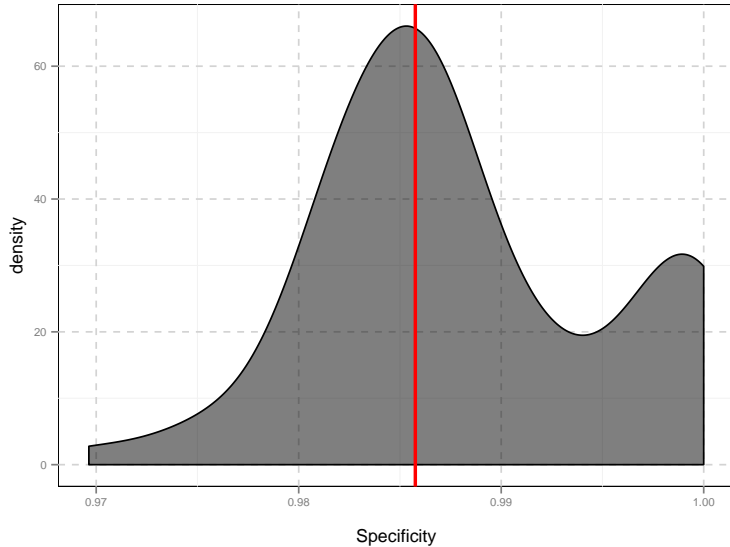
A, L, M, N, Q, S, T, V

D, E, H, K, R

C, G

F, I, P, W, Y

Worst grouping of amino acids - H.



Groups

A, C, G, S

H, K, R

F, I, L, M, N, P, Q, T, V, W, Y

D, E

Best grouping of amino acids - specificity.

Groups

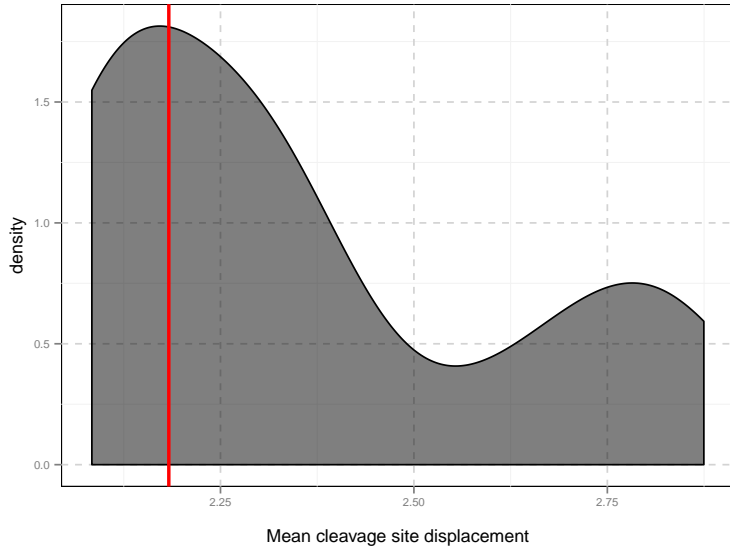
A, M

D, E, H, K, R

G, N, Q, S, T

C, F, I, L, P, V, W, Y

Worst grouping of amino acids - specificity.



Groups

A, C, G, N, P, Q, S, T

H, K, R

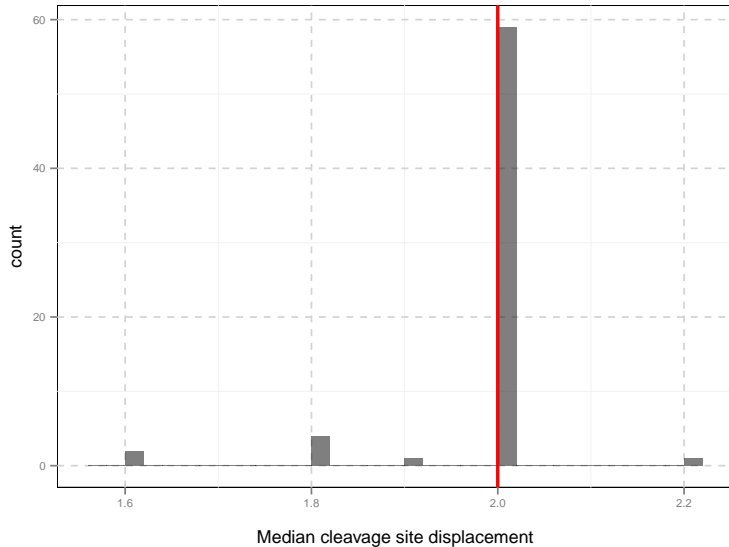
D, E

F, I, L, M, V, W, Y

Best grouping of amino acids - mean cleavage site displacement.

Groups
A, G, I, L, M, P, V
H, K, R
D, E
C, F, N, Q, S, T, W, Y

Worst grouping of amino acids - mean cleavage site displacement.



Groups
A, C, G, N, P, Q, S, T, V
H, K, R
D, E
F, I, L, M, W, Y

Best (ex aequo) grouping of amino acids - median cleavage site displacement.

Groups
A, C, G, I, N, P, Q, S, T, V
H, K, R
D, E
F, L, M, W, Y

Best (ex aequo) grouping of amino acids - median cleavage site displacement.

Groups
A, G, I, L, M, P, V
H, K, R
D, E
C, F, N, Q, S, T, W, Y

Worst grouping of amino acids - median cleavage site displacement.

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Grouping on amino acids has strong impact on misclassifications.

Detection of signal peptides:

- 1 charged amino acids should be grouped separately;
- 2 aromatic amino acids should not be grouped together;

Detection of cleavage sites:

- 1 hydrophobic amino acids should be grouped together;
- 2 amino acids typical for cleavage sites (A, G, I, L, P, V) should not be grouped together.