## Comparison of protein topology graphs using graphlet-based methods



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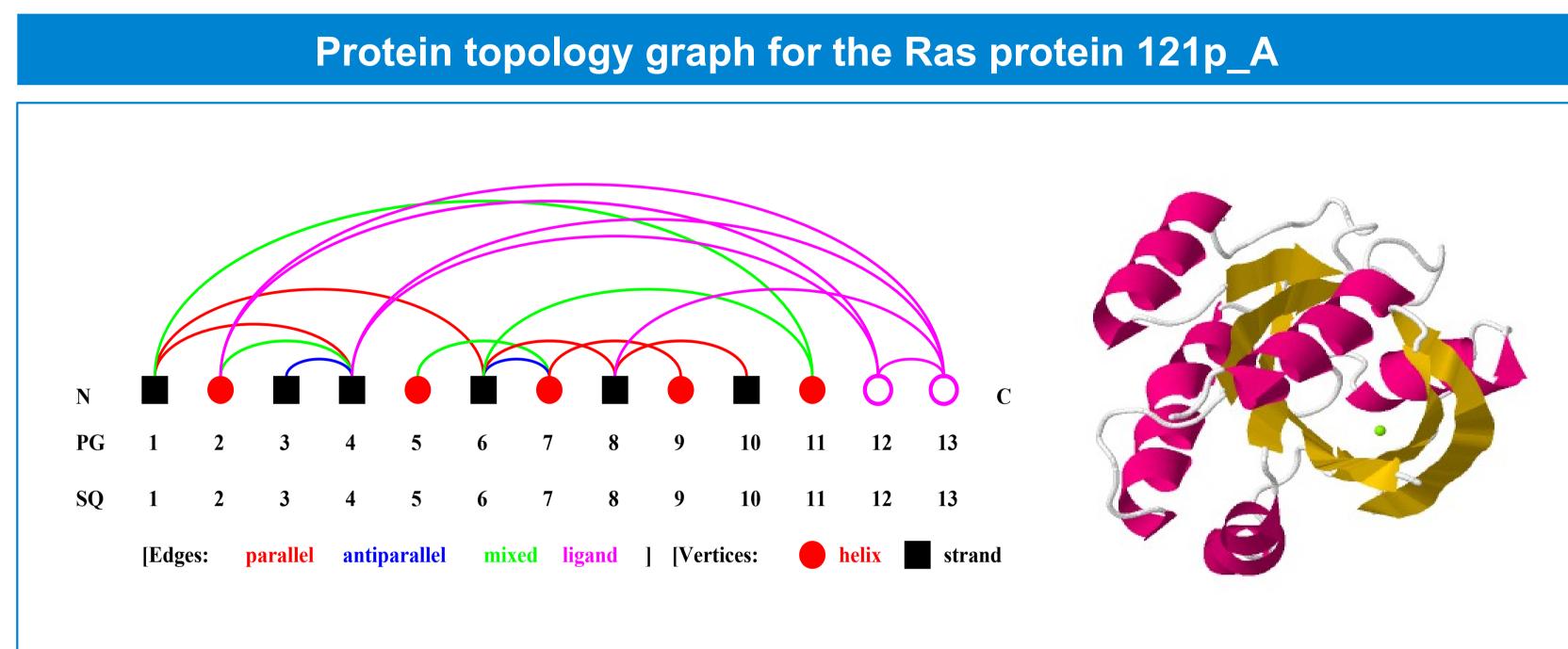
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With the rapidly growing amount of protein structures available in public databases like the RCSB Protein Data Bank, there is a strong need for developing fast and accurate comparison methods for proteins. Detecting functional similarity, evolutionary relationships and/or structural motifs at different description levels of proteins is of major interest for many applications in biology and molecular medicine. Although there already exist different methods for protein structure alignment, the search of protein structure databases is still time consuming and similarity between proteins can be defined in many ways.

## **Project Objective** Protein topology graph for the Ras protein 121p\_A

For a given query protein in the protein topology library (PTGL) [1] retrieve k similar proteins based on their protein graph similarity:

- compare the query graph to all graphs in PTGL,
- return k most similar candidates.



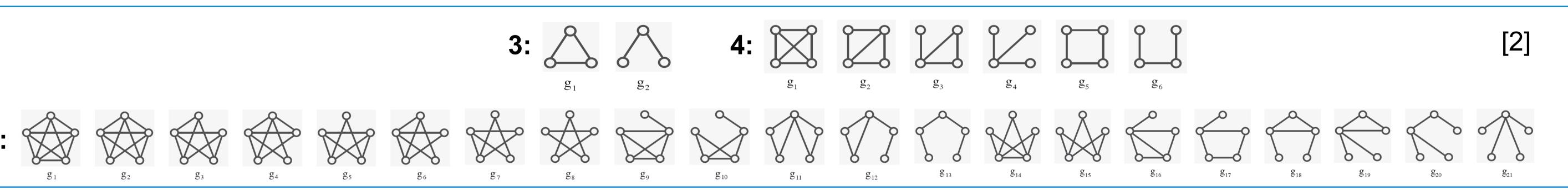
**Future Work** Methods

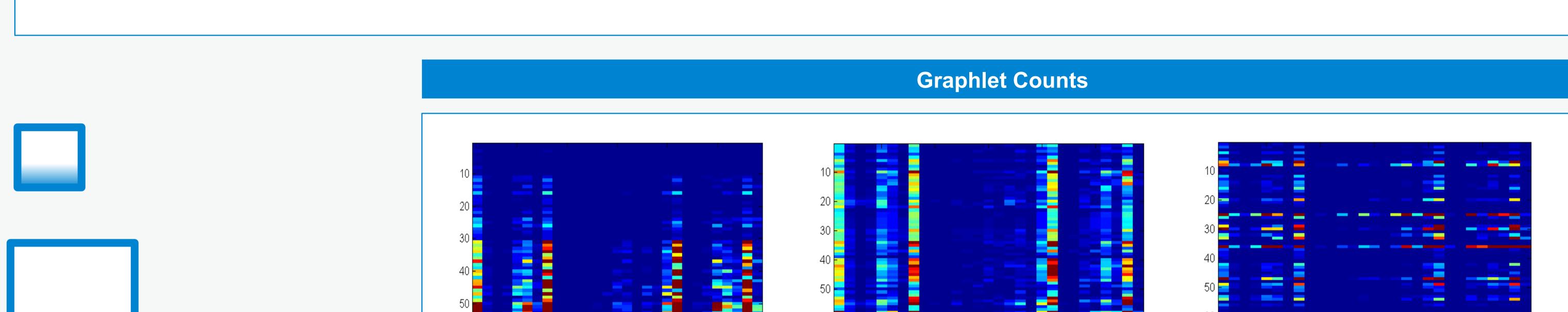
Graph comparison by feature-based approach using unlabeled graphlet counts.

Unlabeled graphlet counting algorithms used for experiments: "Enumerating all graphlets" by Shervashidze et al. [2]

- Bio-motivated labeled graphlets
- Similarity measure function

## **Graphlets**





a) random protein graphs with {5, 10, 15, 20, 25} vertices

b) proteins similar to 121p\_A

c) proteins from different **CATH** superfamilies

## References

- [1] Schäfer, T., May, P., & Koch, I. (2012). Computation and Visualization of Protein Topology Graphs Including Ligand Information. In GCB (pp. 108-118).
- [2] Shervashidze, N., Petri, T., Mehlhorn, K., Borgwardt, K. M., & Viswanathan, S. (2009).