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**ANGLE BASED PROTEIN TERTIARY STRUCTURE PREDICTION
USING BEES OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM**

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**ANGLE BASED PROTEIN TERTIARY STRUCTURE PREDICTION
USING BEES OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM**

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ABSTRACT

The expand development in the area of scientific researches, especially on biological field, leads to the emergence and discovery of many new chemical compounds. Proteins are one of the hot topics and main concern among the biological subjects for the researchers; due to its complexity, diversity and it participate in each biological structure. In order to perform their function they tend to fold into their tertiary structure. There are two main ways to determine their structure, one is by laboratory experiment which is very expensive and time subsuming, and the second is by computation. In computation way the operation is known as optimization problem and the optimum solution is to find the conformation with the lowest free energy. In this project, angles based control with Bees Optimization search algorithm were adopted to search with guidance the protein conformational space in order to find the optimum solution. The experiment was conducted on short sequence protein (Met-enkephaline) which has been used in previous researches. The prototype system was built using Visual C# 2008 to fulfill the protein 3D structure prediction requirements. WEKA program application was used for main chain angles (Phi and Psi) data classification. The experiment shows a good accuracy in term of prediction and lowest free energy identification.

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In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful,

“وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ ثُمَّ تُوَفَّى كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ”

Means “And be afraid of the Day when you shall be brought back to Allah. Then every person shall be paid what he earned, and they shall not be dealt with unjustly.” Holly Quran, Al-Baqara (281).

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

\AA	Angstrom
ΔG	Binding energy
ΔG_0	Adjustable parameter for binding energy
ΔG_{ele}	Energy term describes electrostatic interaction
ΔG_{vdW}	Energy term describes van der Waals interaction
A_{ij}, B_{ij}	Coefficients for van der Waals interaction energy
r_{ij}	The distance between the ligand atoms, i, and protein atoms, j
ϵ	Depth of the energy well
r_{eqm}	The equilibrium distance between two atoms where the interatomic interaction energy equals to the depth of the energy well.
q_i, q_j	Partial atomic point charges for ligand atoms, i, and protein atoms,
$\epsilon(r_{ij})$	Distance-depended dielectric constant
$\Phi(\phi), \Psi(\psi),$ $\Omega(\omega),$	the main chain torsion angles

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3D	Three-dimensional
kcal	Kilo calorie
RMSD	Root mean square of deviation
VDW	van der Waals
PDB	Protein data bank
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
BCO	Bees colony optimization algorithm
ABC`	Artificial bees colony
GA	Genetic algorithm

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Protein folding prediction is one of the interesting concepts in the area of Bioinformatics, as importance of the proteins to the humanity. Proteins involve in performing specific functions in the human's body, their function and performance properties depend upon the three dimensional (tertiary) structure they have (Branden & Tooze, 1999; Fidanova & Lirkov, 2008; Bahamish et al., 2008, 2009; Chen & Li, 2010; Fonseca et al., 2010). Each protein constructed from a sequence of amino acids connected to each other in a long chain. There are 20 different amino acids that combine together to build the protein's sequence, each of which may declared more than once in the same sequence (Branden & Tooze, 1999). According to Fidanova and Lirkov (2008), each protein may have range between 20 to 40000 amino acids and most of the proteins have around hundred of amino acids. They also mentioned that the order of the amino acids in the protein is the most important influence factors to the uniqueness of fold of the protein.

There are three main approaches for protein prediction problem; the first is called Comparative Modeling method, which follows the fact of proteins is related depending on the similarity in there sequence. This similarity is measured in order to identify the identical residues in the protein sequence based on proteins optimal structural superposition which is

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