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## Predicting bacteriophage proteins located in host cell with feature selection technique

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#### **Abstract**

A bacteriophage is a virus that can infect a bacterium. The fate of an infected bacterium is determined by the bacteriophage proteins located in the host cell. Thus, reliably identifying bacteriophage proteins located in the host cell is extremely important to understand their functions and discover potential anti-bacterial drugs. Thus, in this paper, a computational method was developed to recognize bacteriophage proteins located in host cells based only on their amino acid sequences. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) combined with incremental feature selection (IFS) was proposed to optimize the feature set. Using a jackknife cross-validation, our method can discriminate between bacteriophage proteins located in a host cell and the bacteriophage proteins not located in a host cell with a maximum overall accuracy of 84,2%, and can further classify bacteriophage proteins located in host cell cytoplasm and in host cell membranes with a maximum overall accuracy of 92,4%. To enhance the value of the practical applications of the method, we built a web server called PHPred (http://lin.uestc.edu.cn/server/PHPred). We believe that the PHPred will become a powerful tool to study bacteriophage proteins located in host cells and to guide related drug discovery.

**Keywords:** bacteriophage proteins; analysis of variance; g-gap dipeptide; feature analysis

#### 1. Introduction

Bacteriophages (phages) are viruses that can attack and kill bacteria. Thus, phages have become important potential resources of the development of anti-bacterial drugs [1].

In the infection, bacteriophage initially attaches tightly to the bacterial surface via a specific receptor [2]. Subsequently, the genetic material of the phage is injected into the bacterial cell [3]. According to the type of phage, one of two life cycles (the lysis or lysogeny) will occur after infection [4, 5]. In the lytic cycle, the phage will produce daughter phage nucleic acids and proteins by using the

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