Protein Sequence Textuary of Biomedical Images Based on Protein Modelization of MRI

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Submission: August 17, 2017; Published: August 29, 2017

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Abstract
Serving an image as a text is one of the items on the data-base. A variety of methods could be employed. In this paper we have proposed a novel method for converting medical images into textuary formats. Through this method it is possible to create protein sequences of the current biomedical medical images. This is achieved using the protein modelization of digital medical images. Protein modelization of a digital image is an arrangement for allowing numbers of pixel values to be presented as sequences of characters. In this system every pixel values of color scale is processed into four protein characters. One advantage of protein sequence textuary compared to other image serving methods is the browsing, retrieving and sequence blasting from database.

Introduction
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Methods and Materials
Protein Modelization of a digital image is an arrangement for allowing numbers of pixels values and pixels maps to be presented as sequence of protein characters. The possible pixel value is arranged from 0 to 255 and the permutations with repetitions of four letters are 256, therefore every pixel values could be procedure into four letters. The first step is to carry out the direct coding of the digital image, with the four letters A, G, C, and T. Alphabet (A, C, G, T) is chosen, because it is the same as in real DNA sequences. The second stage is translation DNA sequence to protein sequence. This is performed using the translation tools which allow the translation of DNA sequences to protein sequences. ExPASy [7] and Translate Nucleic Acid Sequence Tool [8] are examples of free online translation tools. Last section will execute with multiple sequence alignment. The results will be obtained by the statistical significance of match’s ratio. The similar image could be found by corresponding degree of similarity (match’s ratio) with image list.

Experiment Results

In this section we present the experiment result of protein modelization using Translate tool and Multiple Sequence
Alignment by CLUSTALW. The experiment performs protein modelization of the eight real lateral ventricles (brain) images (Image). In the first stage the pixels values of each images converted into the virtual DNA sequences. These conversions should be done based on Table 1. The second stage is performed with DNA translation in to protein sequences using translated tools. The statistical significance of matches is calculated by sequence alignments. There are various algorithms and tools could be implemented. The DNA and protein sequences of images are shown in Appendix I and II.

Table 1: Pixel values inside ‘[ ]’ are replaced by the string of letters.

Table 2: Image comparison based on sequence alignment. This scores has to indicate the degree of similarity.

Multiple sequence alignment by CLUSTALW

Multiple sequence alignment tools determine the ratio of similarity between protein sequences. The ratio of similarity between eight protein sequences has computed using CLUSTALW. The ratios of similarity between sequences (statistical significance of matches) are shown in Table 2. The ratio of distance between eight protein sequences has computed using CLUSTALW, and the below graph has been obtained (Figure 1).

Results

The sequence alignments are executed to detect percentage of similarity ratio in virtual protein sequences. Based the degree similarity between virtual protein sequences we can categories the images. In every category a collection of objects are similar and according to a given score we can identify the group of objects which are “close” to this score.

Acknowledgement

This article was carried out at The Finnish Microarray and Sequencing Centre (FMSC) in Turku, Finland at the year 2009 and 2010. Special thanks go to head of the centre Dr. Attila Gyenesi for providing me the possibility to do my research on this significant subject.

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