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## Data in Brief





## Data Article

# Benchmark data for identifying multi-functional types of membrane proteins



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## ABSTRACT

Identifying membrane proteins and their multi-functional types is an indispensable yet challenging topic in proteomics and bioinformatics. In this article, we provide data that are used for training and testing Mem-ADSVM (Wan et al., 2016. "Mem-ADSVM: a two-layer multi-label predictor for identifying multi-functional types of membrane proteins" [1]), a two-layer multi-label predictor for predicting multi-functional types of membrane proteins.

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#### **Specifications Table**

Subject area Biology

More specific subject area Bioinformatics/Computational Biology

Type of data Tex

How data was acquired Process datasets that were obtained by searching against the Uni-

ProtKB/Swiss-Prot database with a series of stringent criteria

Data format Analyzed

Experimental factors Proteins were manually annotated and were extracted from

UniProtKB.

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Experimental features	For each protein sequence, its associated gene ontology (GO) information was retrieved by searching a compact GO-term database [2–4] with its homologous accession number.
Data source location	Hong Kong SAR, China
Data accessibility	The dataset is available with this article and http://bioinfo.eie.polyu.
	edu.hk/MemADSVMServer/datasets.html

#### Value of the data

- Knowing the functional types of membrane proteins can be helpful to elucidate the biological functions of membrane proteins.
- This article presents the first comprehensive dataset that contains non-membrane proteins, singlefunctional-type membrane proteins and multi-functional-type membrane proteins.
- The dataset presented here can be used as an important benchmark dataset to evaluate the performance of membrane-protein predictors.

#### 1. Data

Using benchmark datasets for evaluating the performance of predictors are of great significance in various domains of bioinformatics [5–10], such as membrane protein type prediction [11]. However, existing benchmark datasets for predicting membrane proteins are either incomplete or non-stringent. This data article describes a stringent and comprehensive benchmark dataset that comprises non-membrane proteins, single-functional-type membrane proteins and multi-functional-type membrane proteins. All of the benchmark datasets (Dataset II(C) together with Dataset I, Dataset II (A) and Dataset II(B)) are accessible from the link in <a href="http://bioinfo.eie.polyu.edu.hk/MemADSVMServer/datasets.html">http://bioinfo.eie.polyu.edu.hk/MemADSVMServer/datasets.html</a>.

## 2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The dataset (we named as 'Dataset II(C)') here is a benchmark dataset to evaluate Mem-ADSVM [1], a webserver to identify membrane proteins and their multi-functional types. Dataset II(C) was created based on two previous datasets [5,8], which we named as Dataset I [5] and Dataset II(A) [8]. First, we retrieved all of the 7965 non-membrane proteins in Dataset I. The procedures to create Dataset I are as follows: (1) select proteins in the UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot database; (2) exclude those protein sequences annotated with "fragment" (3) exclude those protein sequences with less than 50 amino acid residues; (4) remove those protein sequences annotated with ambiguous words, such as "by similarity", "potential", "probable", etc.; (5) remove those sequences which are annotated with "membrane protein" (6) use BLASTCLUST [12] to reduce the sequence similarity to no more than 80%. The procedures for obtaining Dataset II(A) are similar to those for Dataset I except that the former collected membrane proteins instead of excluding them, and the former reduced the sequence identity to 25% instead of 80%. Because the sequence identity of Dataset I (80%) was much higher than that of Dataset II(A) (25%), we used BLASTCLUST to reduce the sequence similarity to 25%, leading to 2009 non-membrane proteins. Then, we combined these 2009 non-membrane proteins with Dataset II(A) (5307 membrane proteins) to constitute Dataset II(C) with a total of 7316 proteins, of which 7126 belong to one type, 185 to two types and 5 to three types. Specifically, the distribution of Dataset II (C) is as follows: (1) 626 single-pass type I, (2) 299 single-pass type II, (3) 42 single-pass type III, (4) 73 single-pass type IV, (5) 2437 multi-pass, (6) 403 Lipid-anchor, (7) 172 GPI-anchor, (8) 1450 peripheral and (9) 2009 non-membrane.

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## Appendix A. Transparency document

Transparency associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10. 1016/j.dib.2016.05.024.

## Appendix B. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/i.dib.2016.05.024.

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