



Showcase to Illustrate How the Web-Server pLoc_bal-mEuk is Working

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Dear Editor,

Recently, a very powerful web-server predictor has been established for identifying the subcellular localization of a protein based on its sequence information alone for the multi-label systems [1], in which a same protein may occur or move between two or more location sites and hence needs to be marked with the multi-label approach [2].

The web-server predictor is called “pLoc_bal-mEuk”, where “bal” means the web-server has been further improved by the “balance treatment” [3-9], and “m” means the capacity able to deal with the multi-label systems. To find how the web-server is working, please do the following.

Click the link at http://www.jci-bioinfo.cn/pLoc_bal-mEuk/, the top page of the pLoc_bal-mEuk web-server will appear on

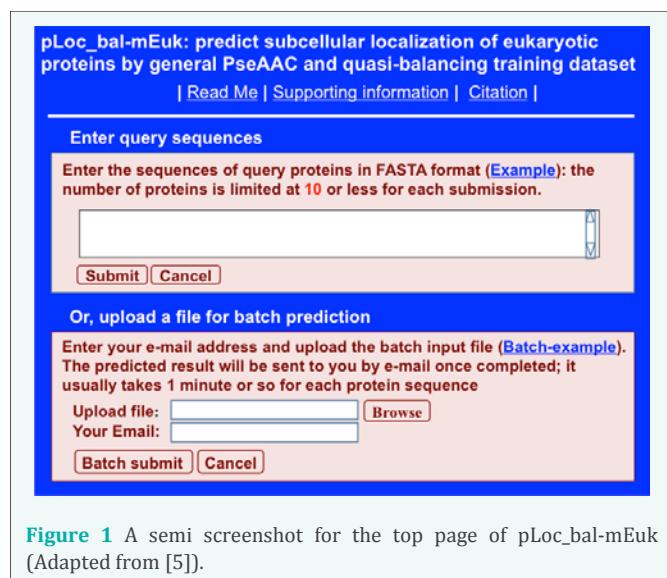


Figure 1 A semi screenshot for the top page of pLoc_bal-mEuk (Adapted from [5]).

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Covered by pLoc_bal-mEuk are the following 22 subcellular locations

(1) Acrosome	(2) Cell membran	(3) Cell wall
(4) Centrosome	(5) Chloroplast	(6) Cyanelle
(7) Cytoplasm	(8) Cytoskeleton	(9) Endoplasmic reticulum
(10) Endosome	(11) Extracellular	(12) Golgi apparatus
(13) Hydrogenosome	(14) Lysosome	(15) Melanosome
(16) Microsome	(17) Mitochondrion	(18) Nucleus
(19) Peroxisome	(20) Spindle pole body	(21) Synapse
(22) Vacuole		

Predicted results

Protein ID	Subcellular location or locations
>Q63564	1
>P23276	2, 8
>Q9VVV9	2, 7, 18
>Q673G8	2, 7, 10, 18

[Continue Test](#)

Figure 2 A semi screenshot for the webpage obtained by following Step 3 of Section 3.5 (Adapted from [5]).

your computer screen, as shown in Figure 1. Then by following the Step 2 and Step 3 in [5], you will see the predicted results shown on Figure 2. Nearly all the success rates achieved by the web-server predictor for the eukaryotic proteins in each of the 22 subcellular locations are within the range of 90-100%, which is far beyond the reach of any of its counterparts.

Besides, the web-server predictor has been developed by strictly observing the guidelines of “Chou’s 5-steps rule” and hence have the following notable merits (see, e.g., [4-7,10-33] and three comprehensive review papers [2,34,35]): (1) crystal clear in logic development, (2) completely transparent in operation, (3) easily to repeat the reported results by other investigators, (4) with high potential in stimulating other sequence-analyzing methods, and (5) very convenient to be used by the majority of experimental scientists.

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