



Protein language models

Chris Dallago (cdallago@nvidia.com) @ BeVAS / EPFL Apr 18, 2023



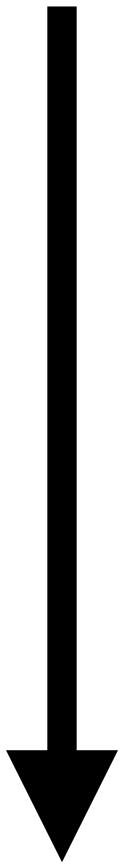


Agenda

- Why predict proteins?
- Data-driven feature extraction approaches
- LLMs for protein representations
 - P.S.: LLMs for gene representations
- LLMs for protein design

What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWwAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG

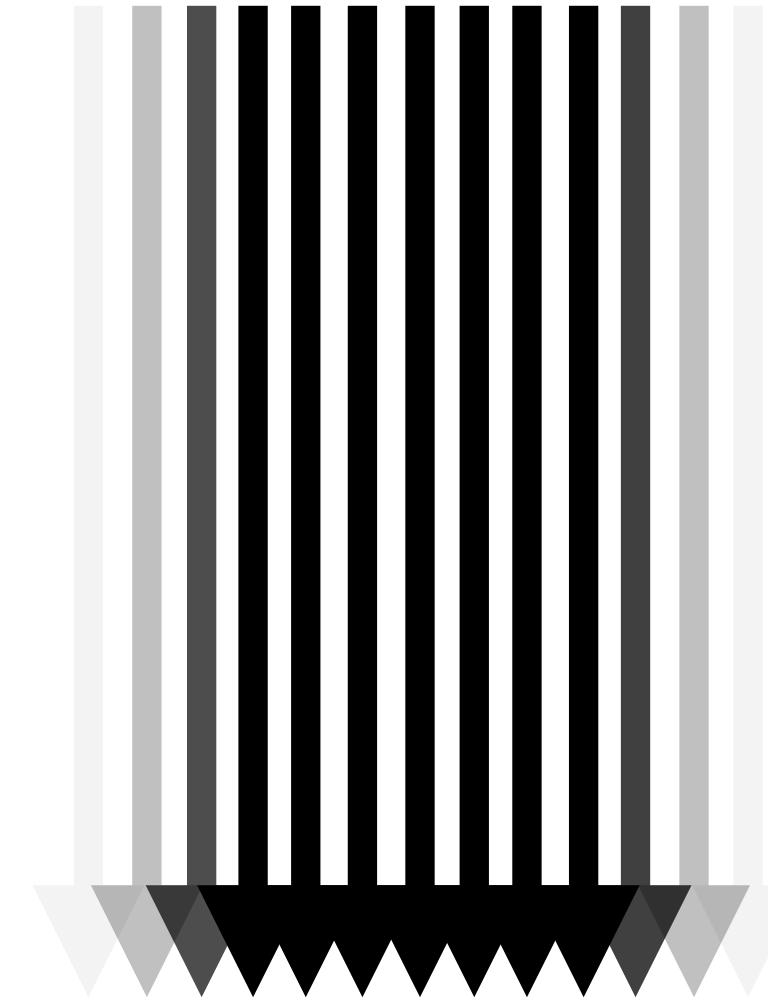


Mitochondrial



What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWwAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG

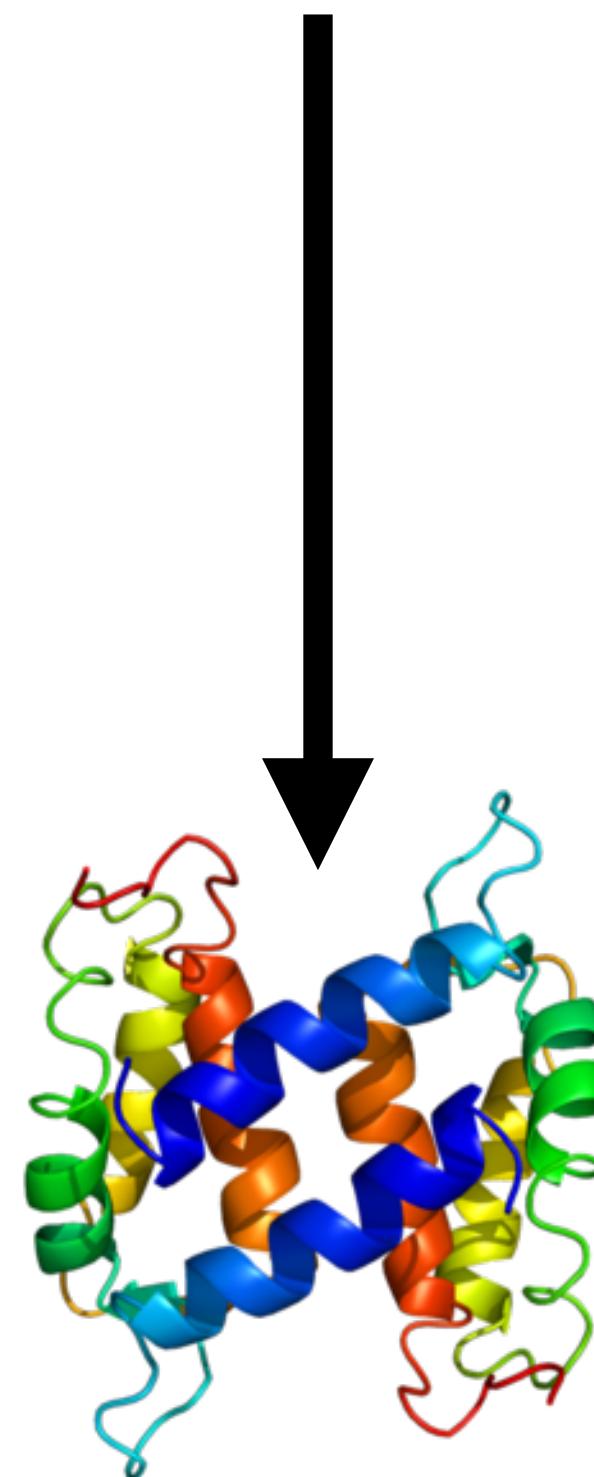


Alpha helical



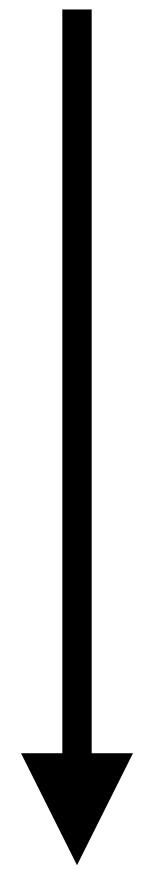
What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSW^WAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG



What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWwAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG

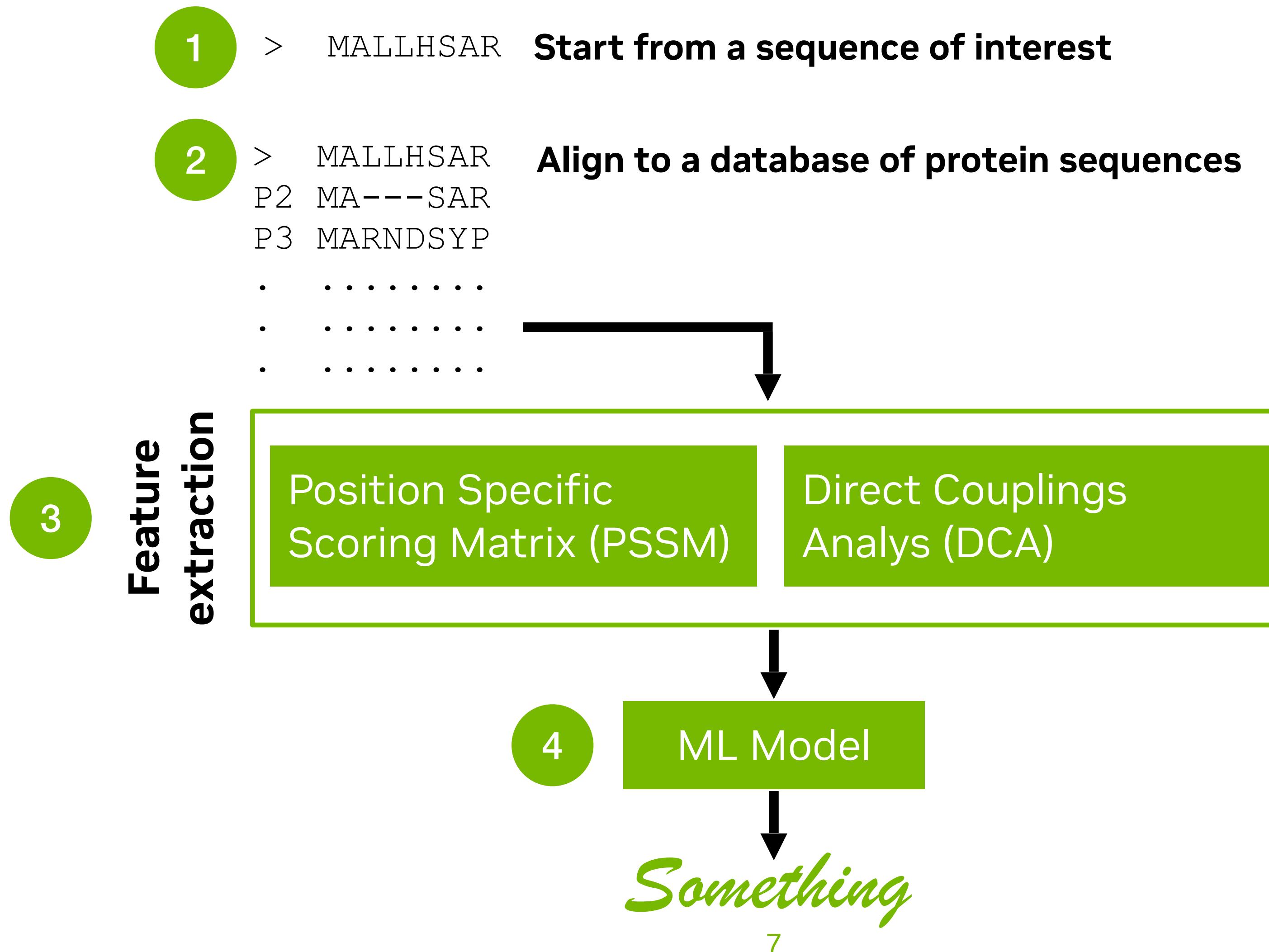


Something



How we did it

Extract features from alignment and use ML



Position-Specific Scoring Matrix (PSSM)

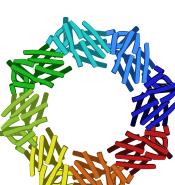
MALLHSARVL SGVASA FHPGLA AAASARASSW WAH VEMGPPD PILGVTEAYK RD TNSKKMNLGVG
 MALLHSARVL SGVASA FPPGLA AAASARA—WWAH VEMGPPD PILGVTEAYK RD PNSKKMNLGVG
 MALLHSARVL SGVASA FHPGLA AAASARA—WWAH VEMGPPDSI LGVTEAYK RD T—
 MALLHSARVL SGVASA FHPGLA AAASARA———VEMGPPD PILGVTEAYK RD T—GVG
 MALLHSARVD S MGPPDSA FHPC L AAAARA———VEMGPPDSI LMGT EAYK RD T—PDG
 MALLHMGPPE L SGVASA FHPMC P PDAARASSW WAHM GPPP DPILMGP PDYKRDT—PDG

Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA)

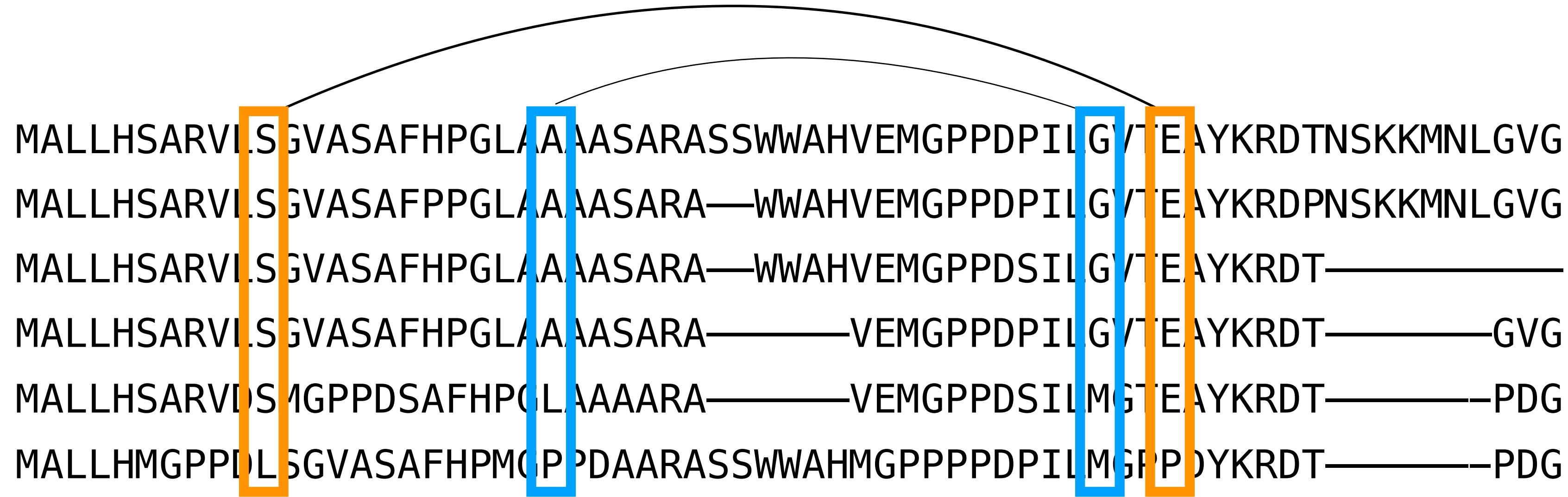
	M	A	L	L	...	
A	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	
M	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	
G	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...	
...

Matrix sequence representation:

$$\text{PSSM} = \text{L} \times 21$$

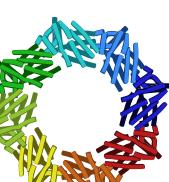
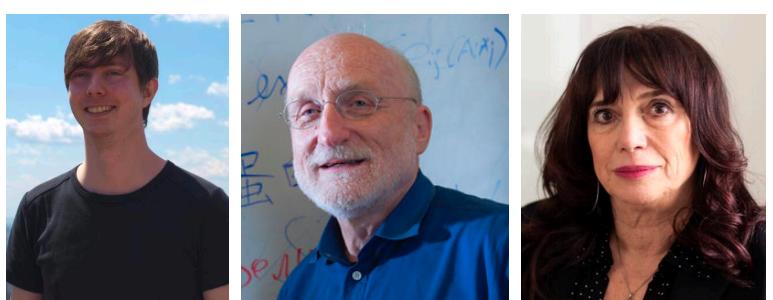


Direct Couplings Analysis (DCA)

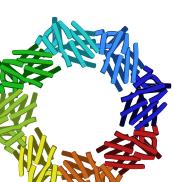
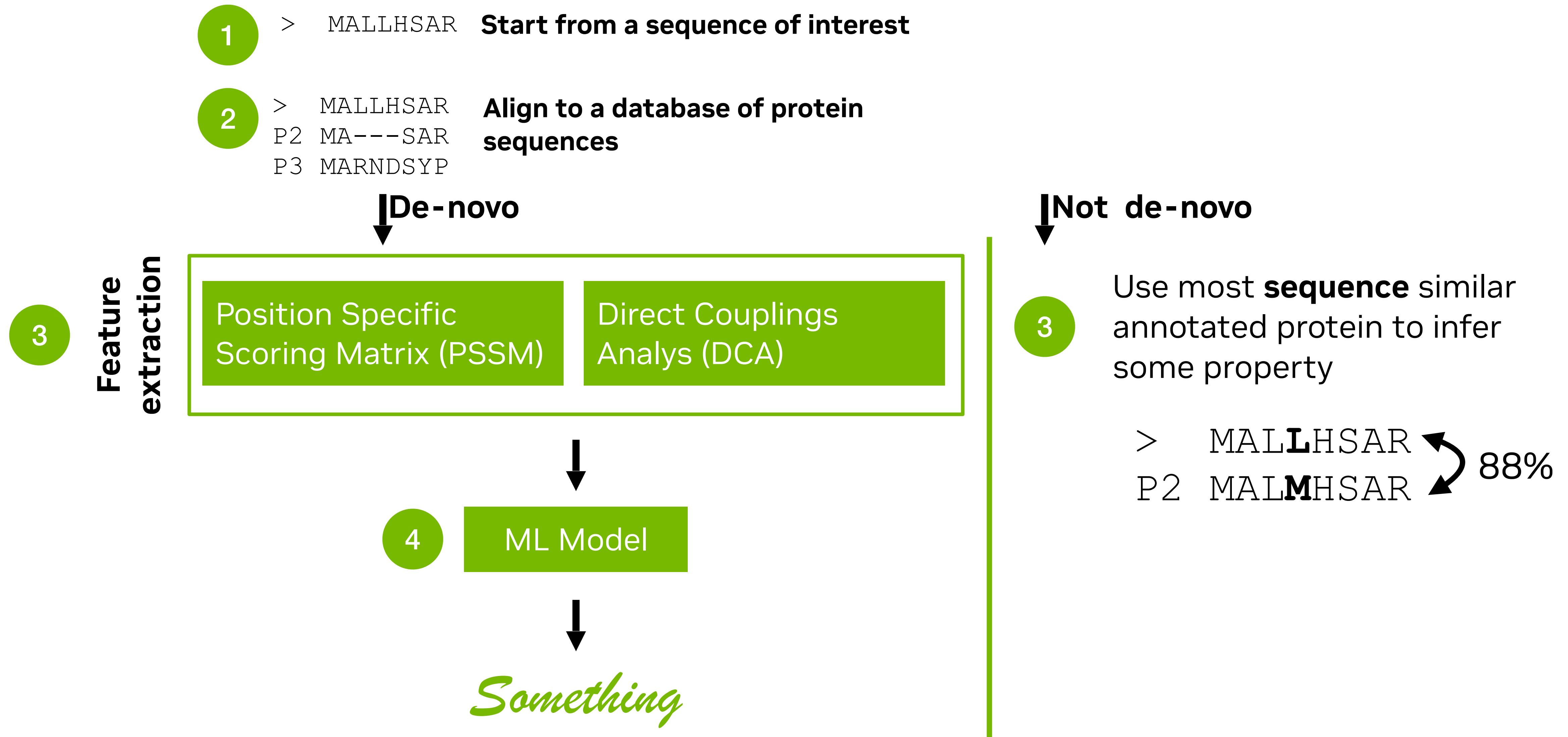


MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWWAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG
MALLHSARVLSGVASAFPPGLAAAASARA—WWAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDPSKKMNLGVG
MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARA—WWAHVEMGPPDSILGVTEAYKRDT—————
MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARA————VEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDT—————GVG
MALLHSARVDSMGPPDSAHPGLAAAARA————VEMGPPDSILMGTEAYKRDT—————PDG
MALLHMGPPDLSGVASAFHPMCGPPDAARASSWWAHMGPPPDPILMGRPOYKRDT—————PDG

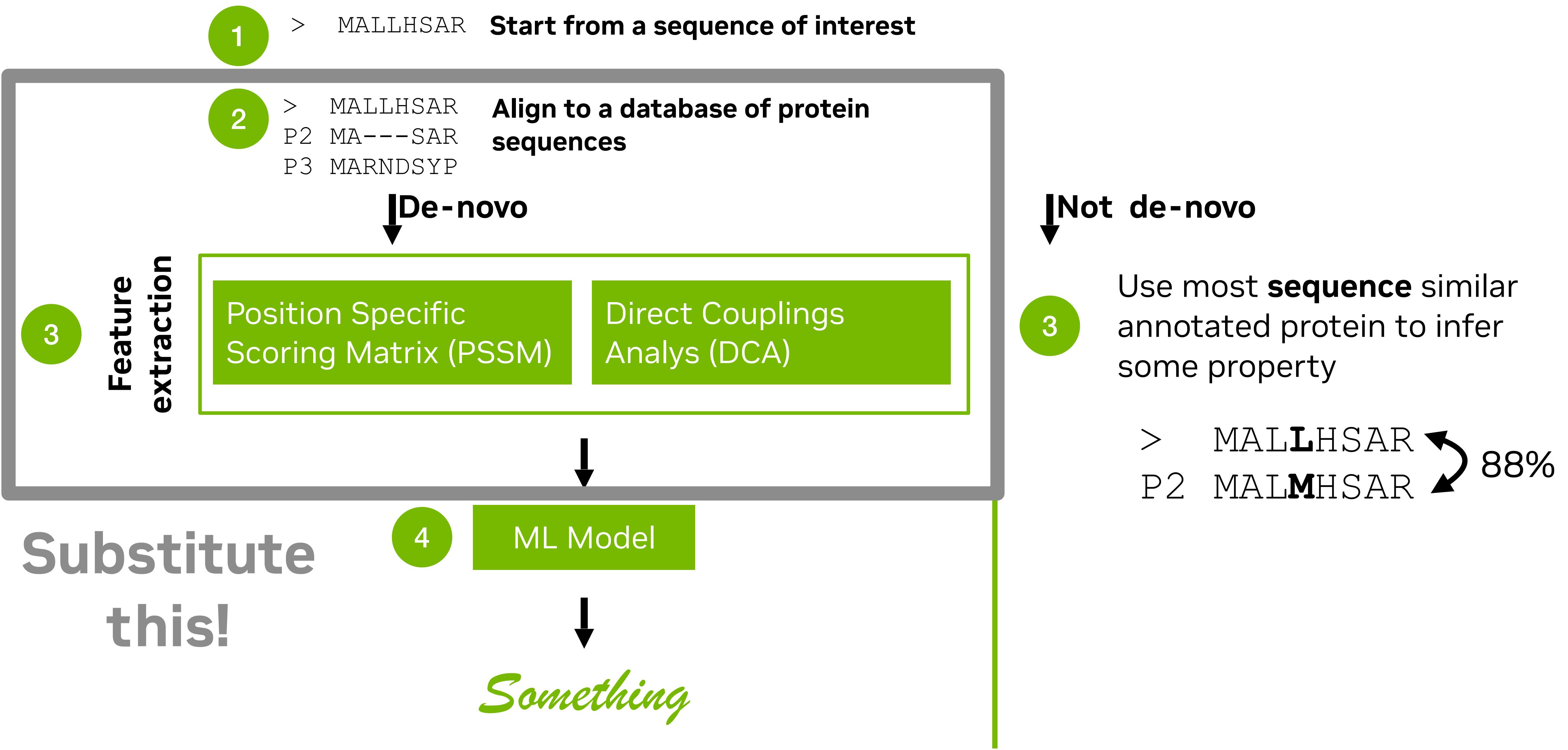
For each pair of residues R1 and R2, what's the likelihood that R1 changes to X if R2 changes to Y?



How we did it



How we did it



Existing feature extraction approaches

	Compute quickly*	Available for all proteins	Captures residue context	Captures complexity
BLOSUM	✓	✓	✗	✗
PSSM	✗	!	✓	!
DCA	✗	✗	✓	✓

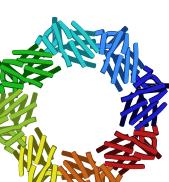
* at inference



Can we find a better representation?

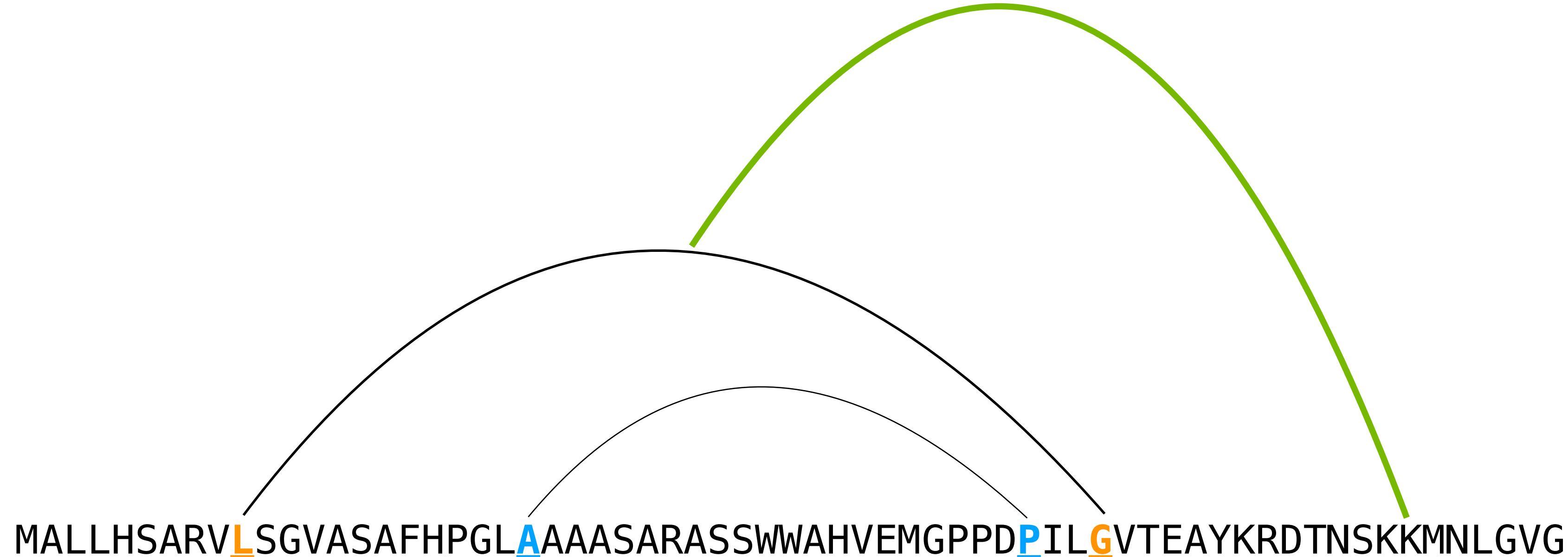
	Compute quickly*	Available for all proteins	Captures residue context	Captures complexity
BLOSUM	✓	✓	✗	✗
PSSM	✗	!	✓	!
DCA	✗	✗	✓	✓
Better Rep™	✓	✓	✓	✓

* at inference

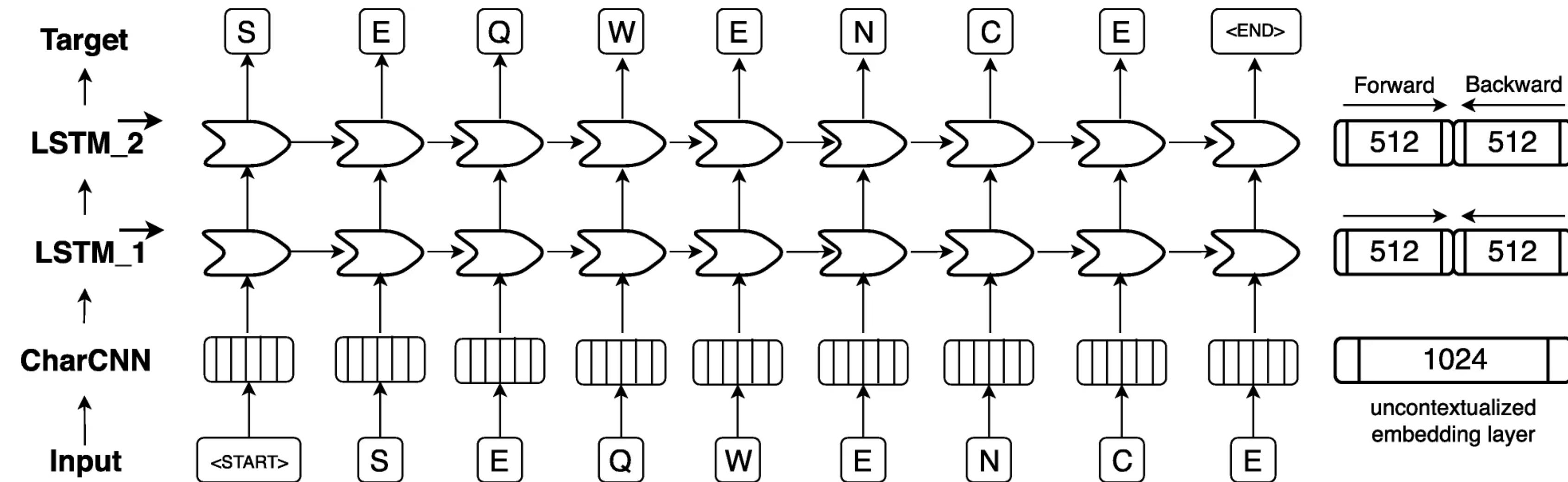


Available for all + informative

Should be: single sequence + capture higher order



Using LSTMs



Objective: Predict next amino acid (AA) in protein

- Bidirectional LSTM: go from left to right + right to left (independently; only loss is summed)
- Train on: UniRef50 (a redundancy reduced dataset of sequences) —> Why?
 - All sequence data == too much data to train on! (= computational limitations)
 - Highly redundant sequences don't add new information!



Unsupervised: if you squint your eyes...

Function

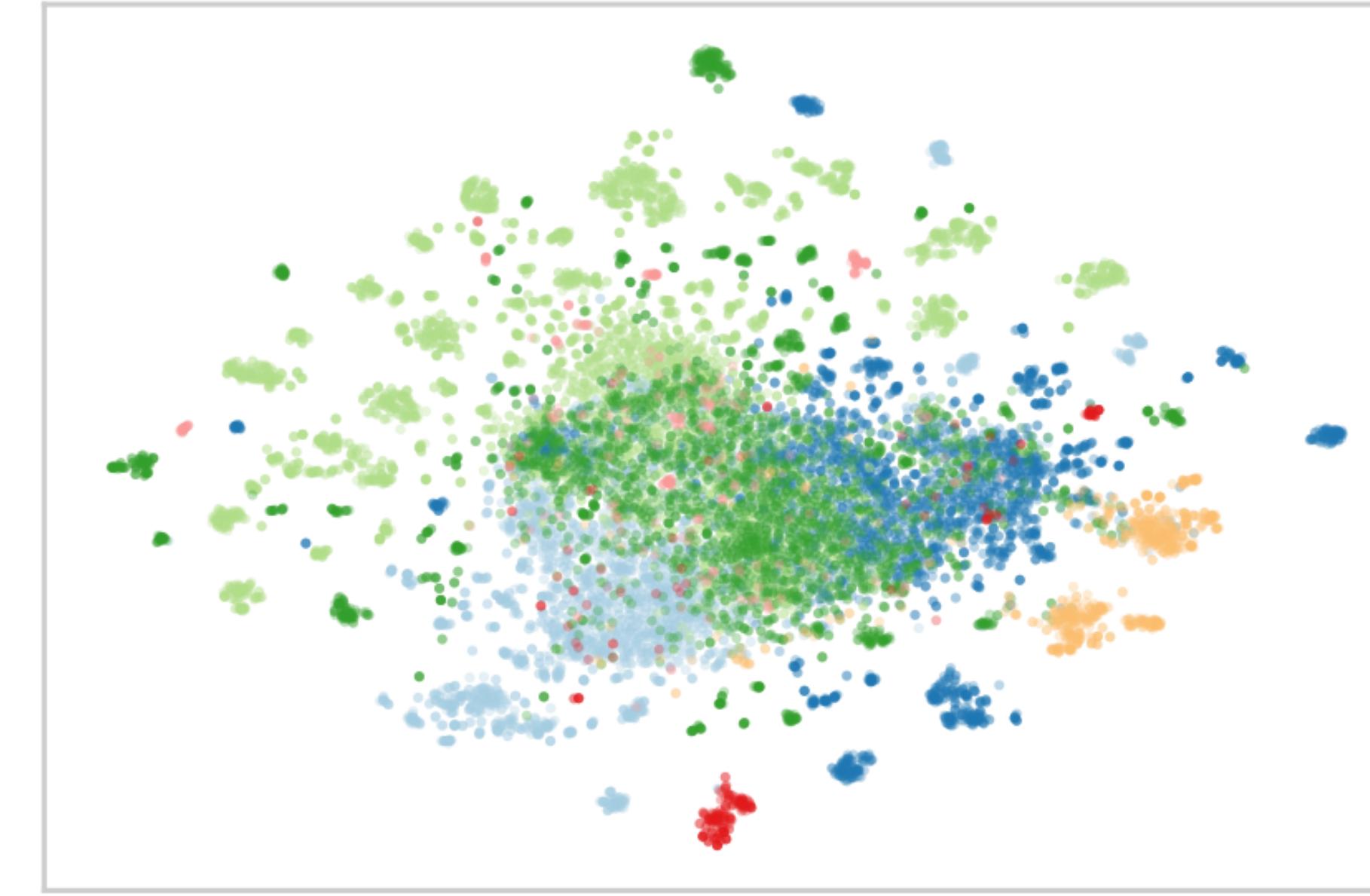
(c) Subcellular Localization



- Cell membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Endoplasmic reticulum
- Golgi apparatus
- Lysosome/Vacuole
- Mitochondrion
- Nucleus
- Peroxisome
- Plastid
- Extracellular

Structure

(b) SCOPe

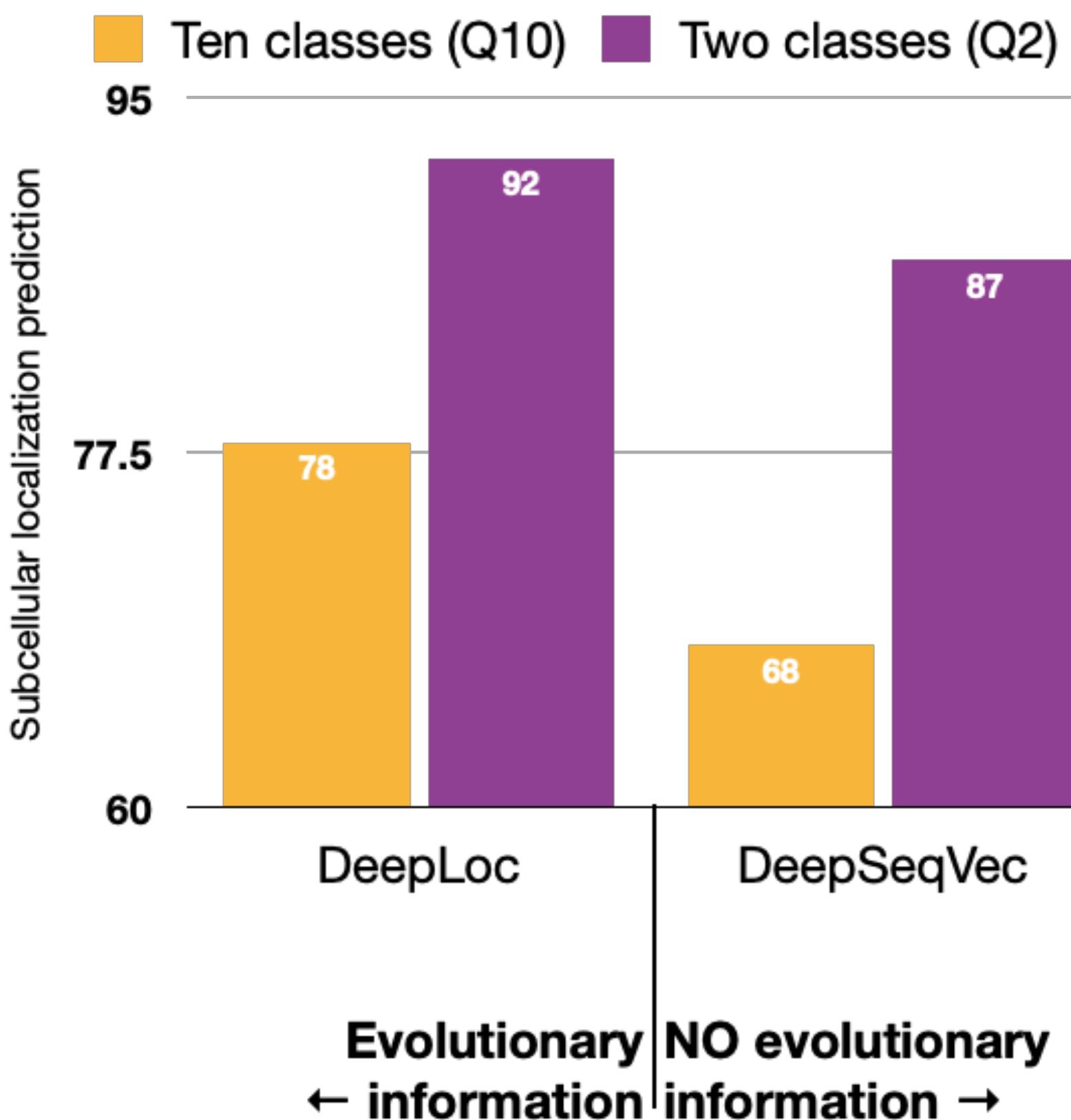


- All alpha
- All beta
- Alpha & beta (a|b)
- Alpha & beta (a+b)
- Multi-domain
- Membrane, cell surface
- Small proteins

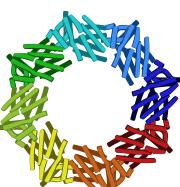
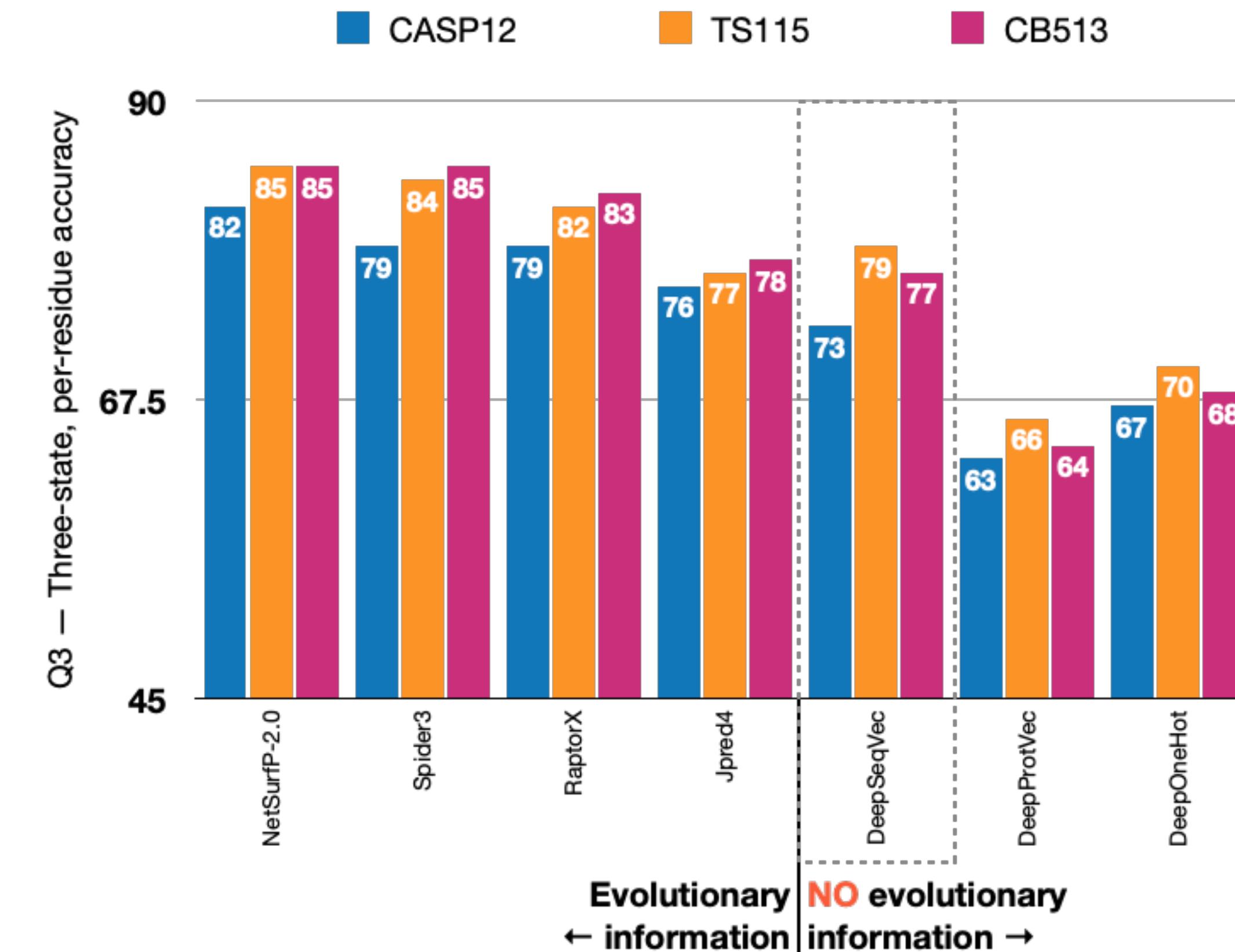


Supervised: not top, but “good enough” & fast!

Function



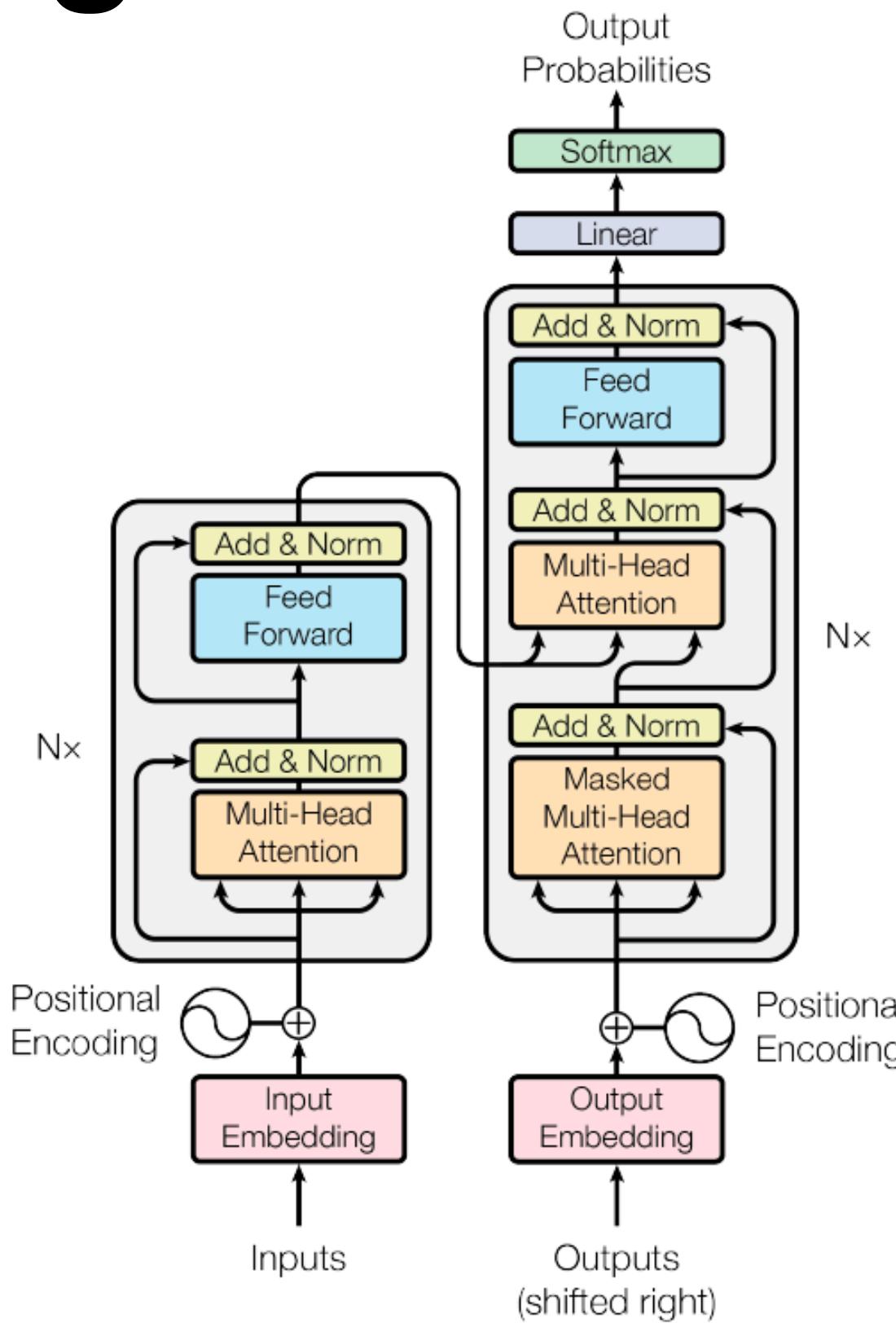
Structure



A wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. On the left, a large, dark stone structure with a balcony and colorful murals is situated on a grassy hillside. The background features a range of mountains with green slopes and rocky peaks under a blue sky with white clouds.

How can we improve?

Using Transformers



Objective: predict residue based on other residues and position in protein (MLM)

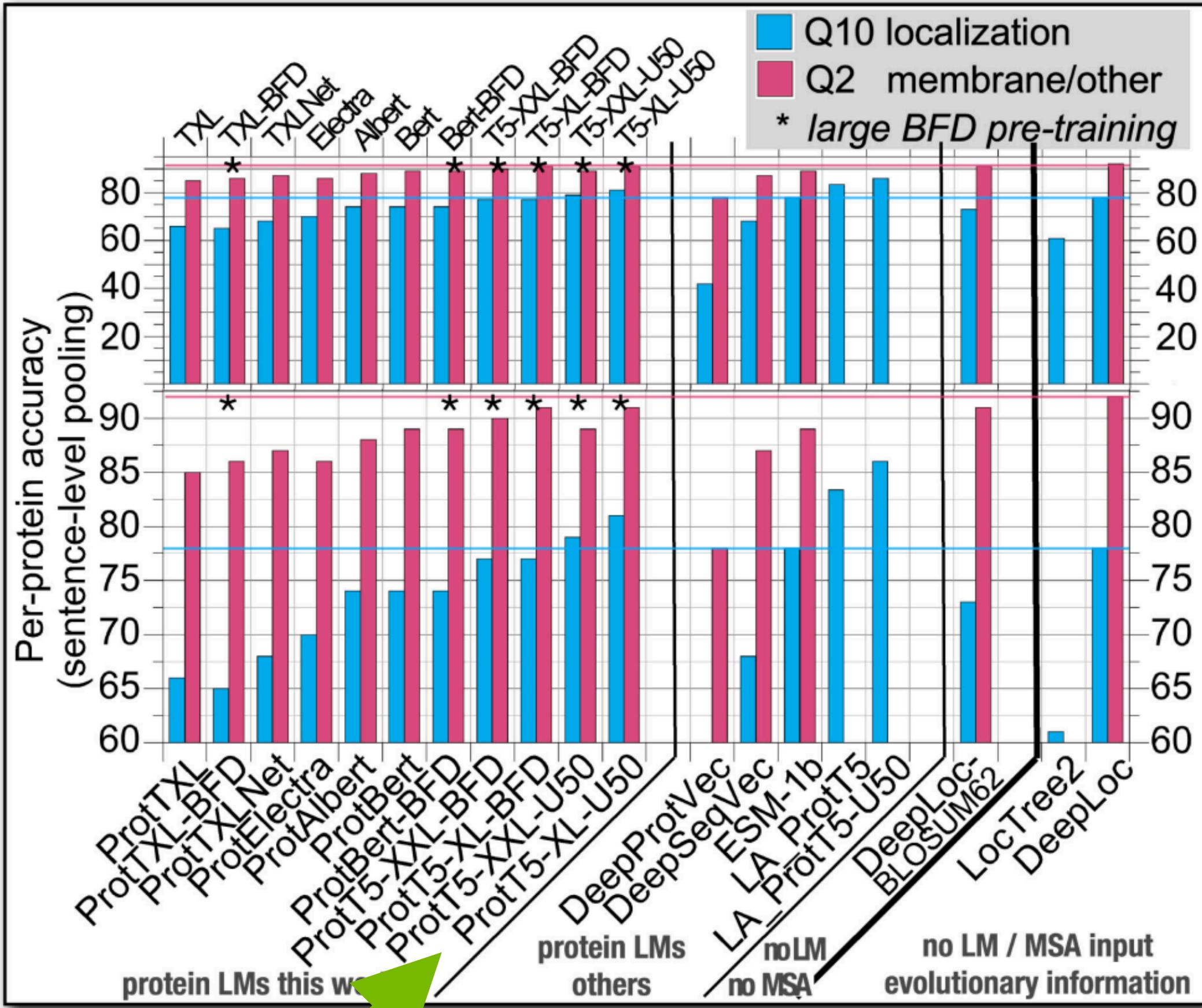
- Train very large models (LLMs)
- Train on large datasets (BFD)

**Need high performance computing infrastructure
& optimised frameworks**

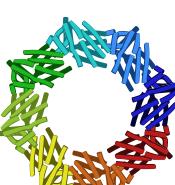
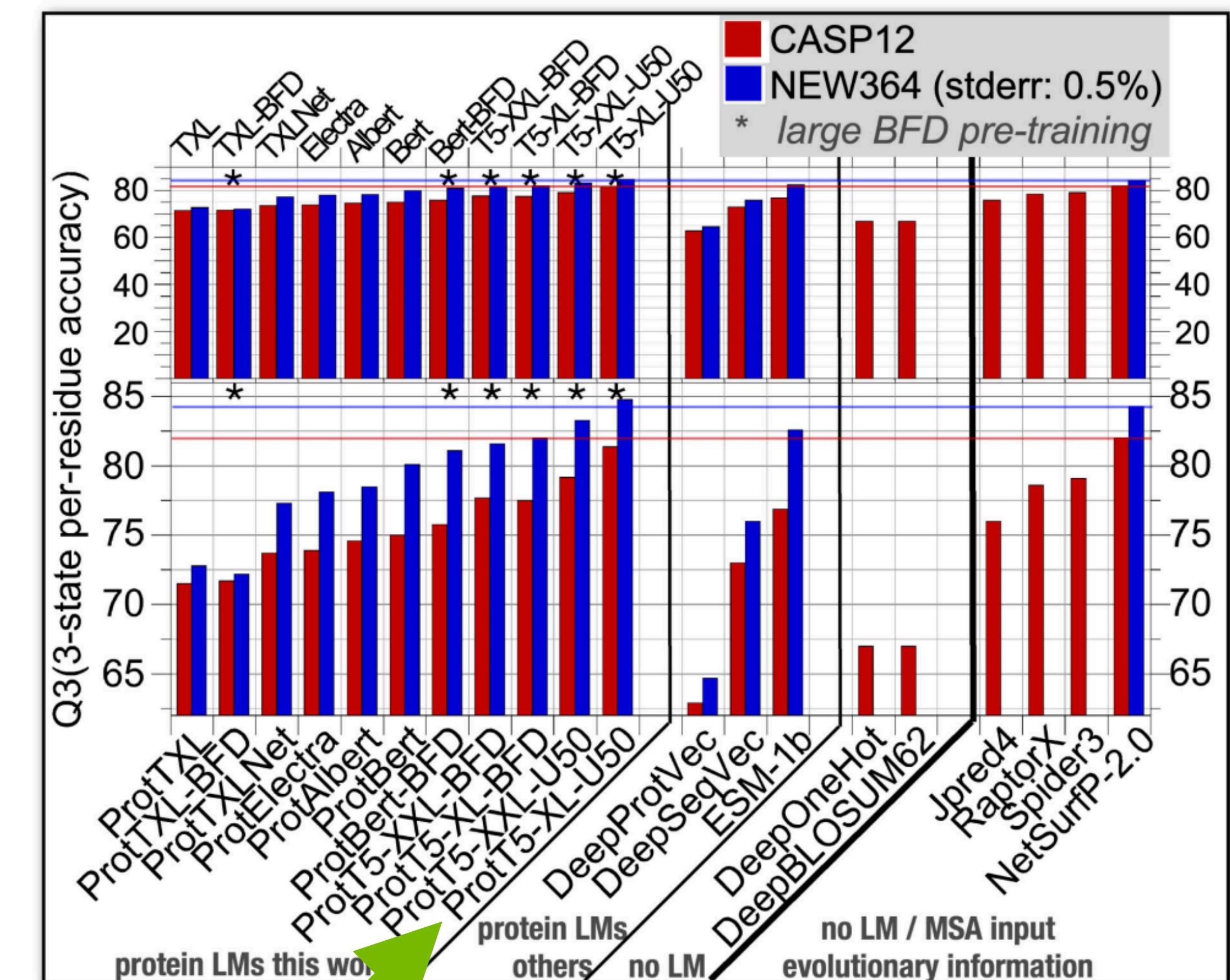


Accuracy reaching top!

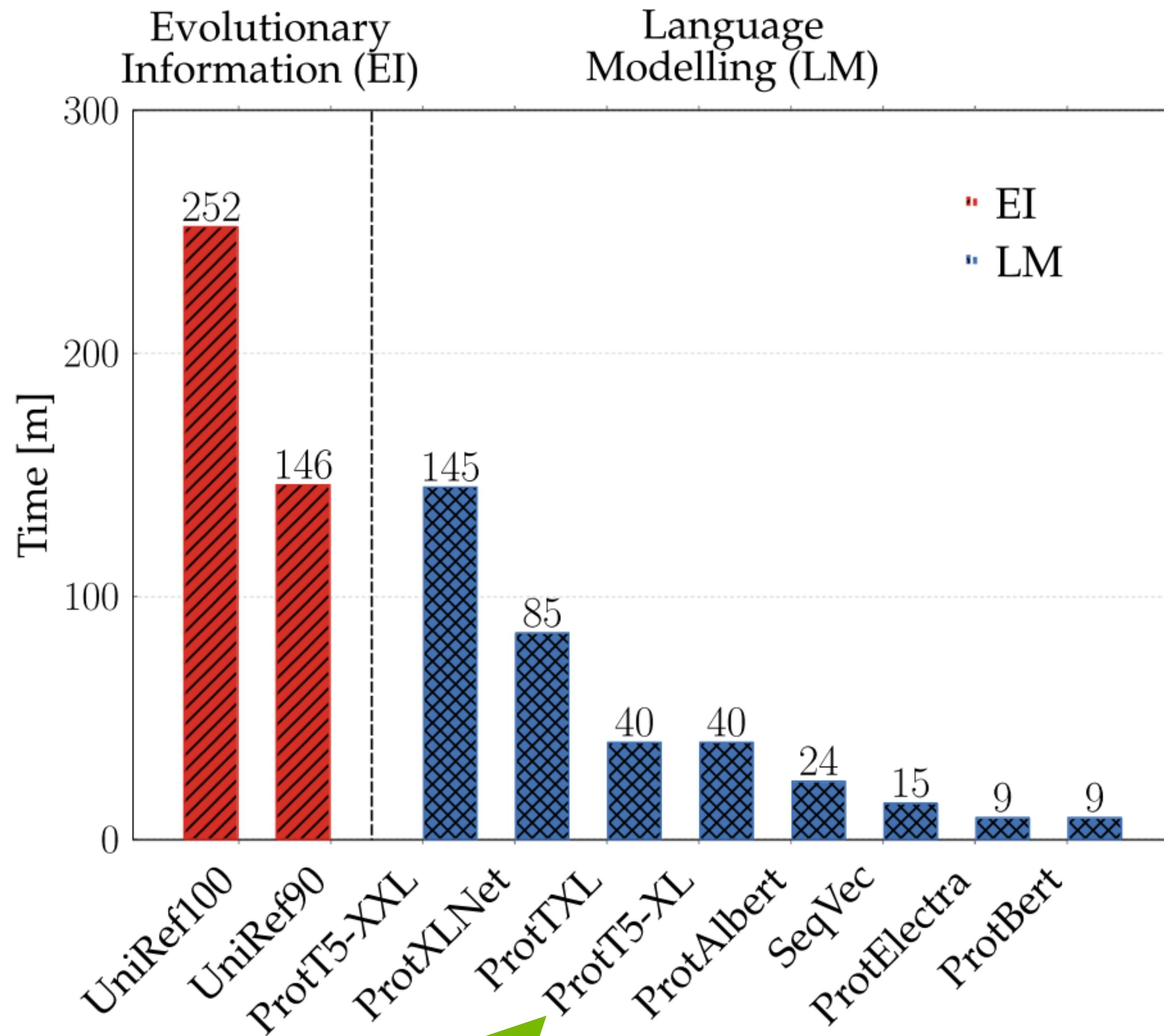
Function



Structure

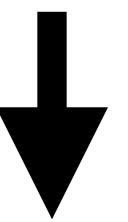


Best performing model very fast



What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWwAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG



Better Rep™



Something



Make science accessible!



bioembeddings.com

Learned Embeddings from Deep Learning to Visualize and Predict Protein Sets

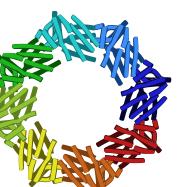
Dallago, C., Schütze, K., Heinzinger, M., Olenyi, T., Littmann, M., Lu, A. X., Yang, K. K., Min, S., Yoon, S., Morton, J. T., & Rost, B.
2021



embed.predictprotein.org

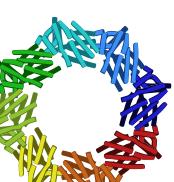
LambdaPP: Fast and accessible protein-specific phenotype predictions

Olenyi T, Marquet C, Heinzinger M, Kroeger B, Nikolova T, Saendig P, Bernhofer M, Schuetze K, Littmann M, Mirdita M, Steinegger M., Dallago C. & Rost, B.
2022

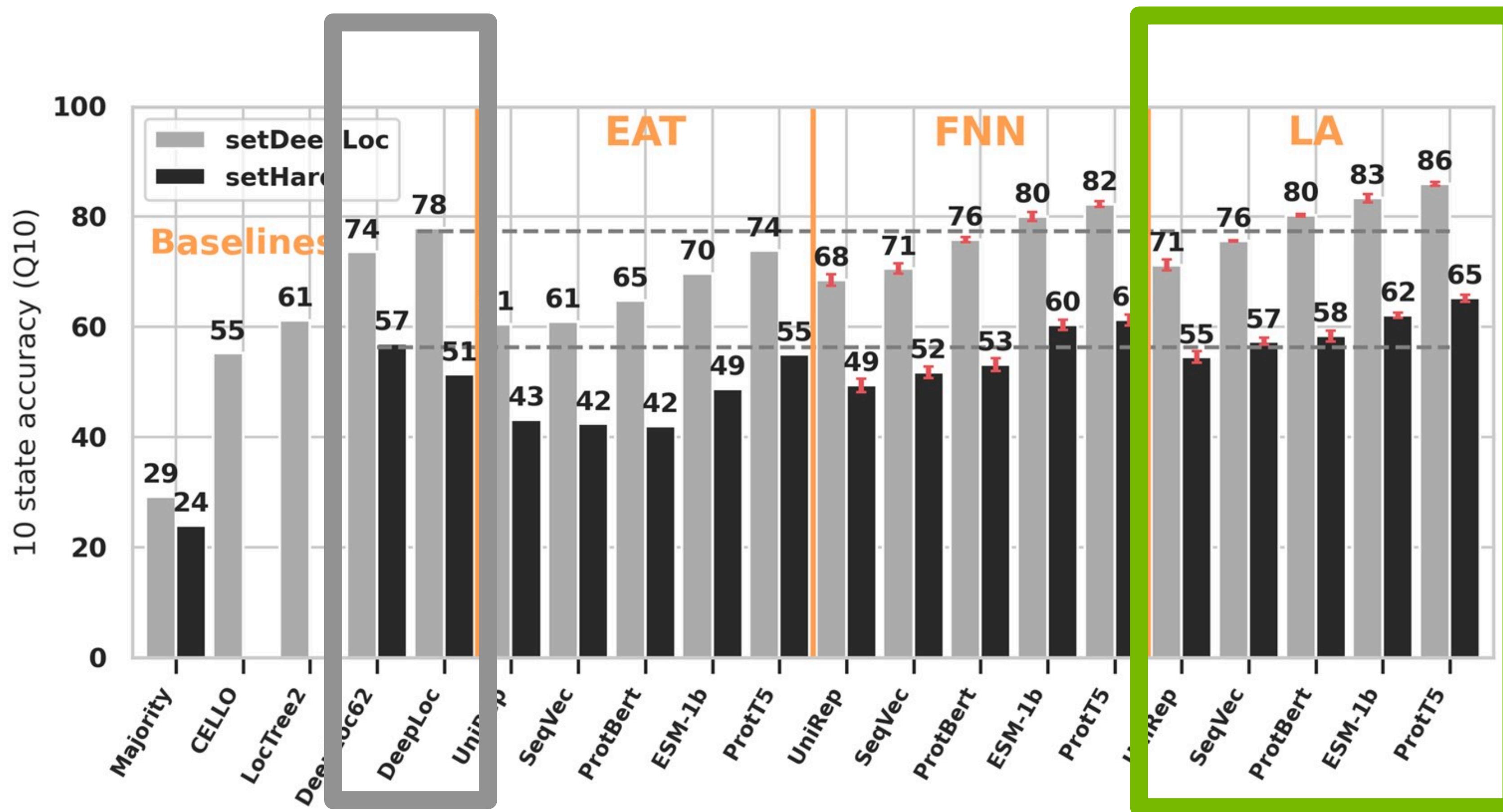


What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWwAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG



Light Attention to predict Subcellular Location



Do it for many tasks...

Protein Function <-----> Protein Structure



Embeddings from protein language models predict conservation and variant effects
Céline Marquet, Michael Heinzinger, Tobias Olenyi, Christian Dallago, Michael Bernhofer, Kyra Erckert, Burkhard Rost
2021 —> Human genetics



Embeddings from deep learning transfer GO annotations beyond homology.
Littmann, Maria, Michael Heinzinger, Christian Dallago, Tobias Olenyi, and Burkhard Rost.
2021 —> In Review



ProtTrans: Towards Cracking the Language of Life's Code Through Self-Supervised Deep Learning and High Performance Computing
Ahmed Elnaggar, Michael Heinzinger, Christian Dallago, Ghalia Rihawi, Yu Wang, Llion Jones, Tom Gibbs, Tamas Feher, Christoph Angerer, Debsindhu Bhowmik, Burkhard Rost **2019 —> IEEE Trans. on Patt. An. And Mach. Int.**



Mbed: transmembrane proteins predicted through language model embeddings.
Bernhofer, Michael, and Burkhard Rost
2022 —> BMC bioinformatics



Protein language-model embeddings for fast, accurate, and alignment-free protein structure prediction.
Weißenow, Konstantin, Michael Heinzinger, and Burkhard Rost.
2022 —> Structure



Protein embeddings and deep learning predict binding residues for various ligand classes
Maria Littmann, Michael Heinzinger, Christian Dallago, Konstantin Weissenow & Burkhard Rost
2021 —> Scientific reports



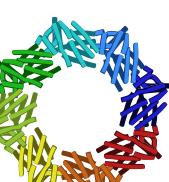
Contrastive learning on protein embeddings enlightens midnight zone.
Heinzinger, Michael, Maria Littmann, Ian Sillitoe, Nicola Bordin, Christine Orengo, and Burkhard Rost.
2022 —> NAR genomics and bioinformatics



Light Attention Predicts Protein Location from the Language of Life
Hannes Stärk, Christian Dallago, Michael Heinzinger, Burkhard Rost
2021 —> Bioinformatics Advances



SETH predicts nuances of residue disorder from protein embeddings.
Ilzhofer, Dagmar, Michael Heinzinger, and Burkhard Rost.
2022 —> In Review



What we want

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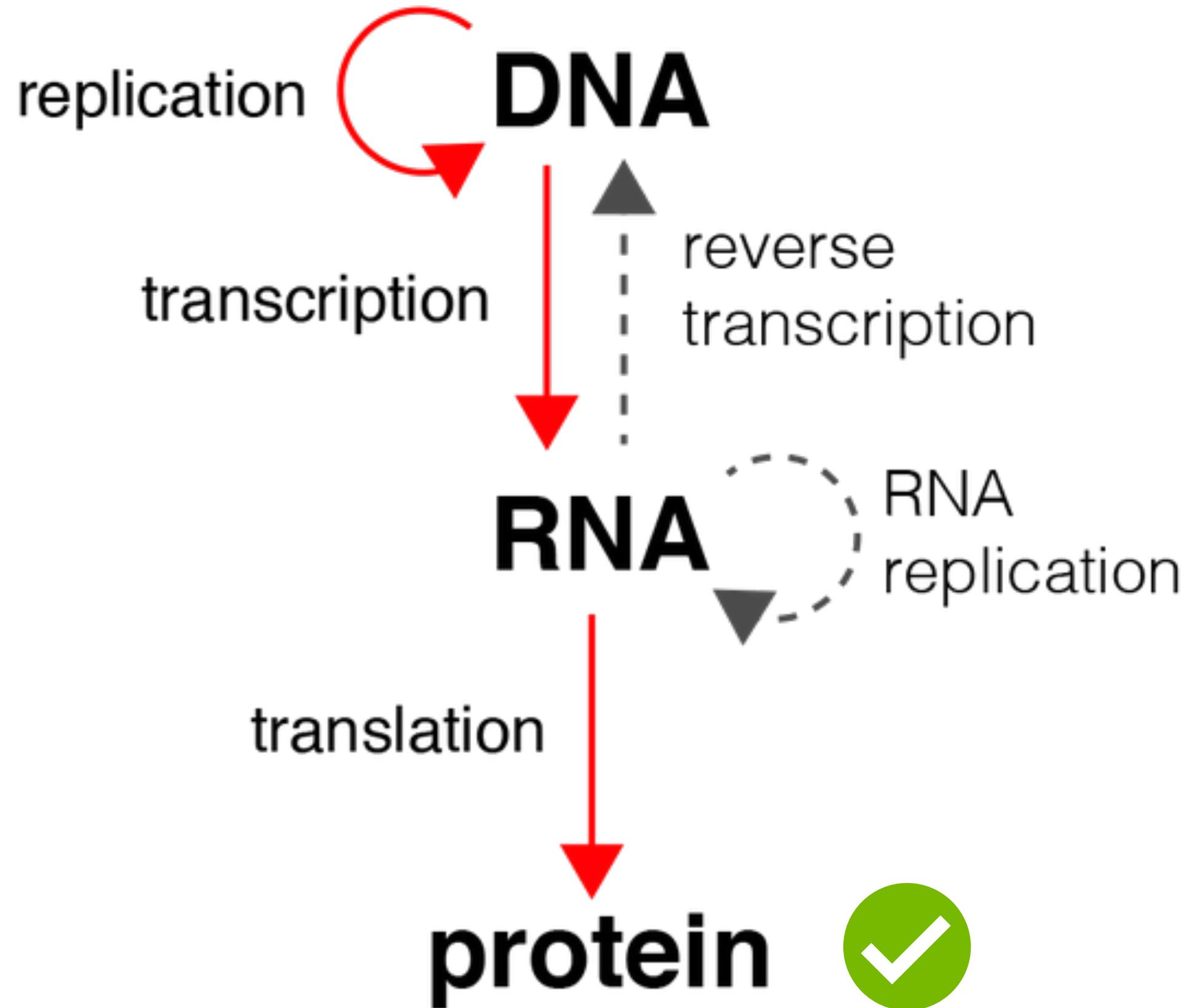




Geneworld

The central dogma of mol biology

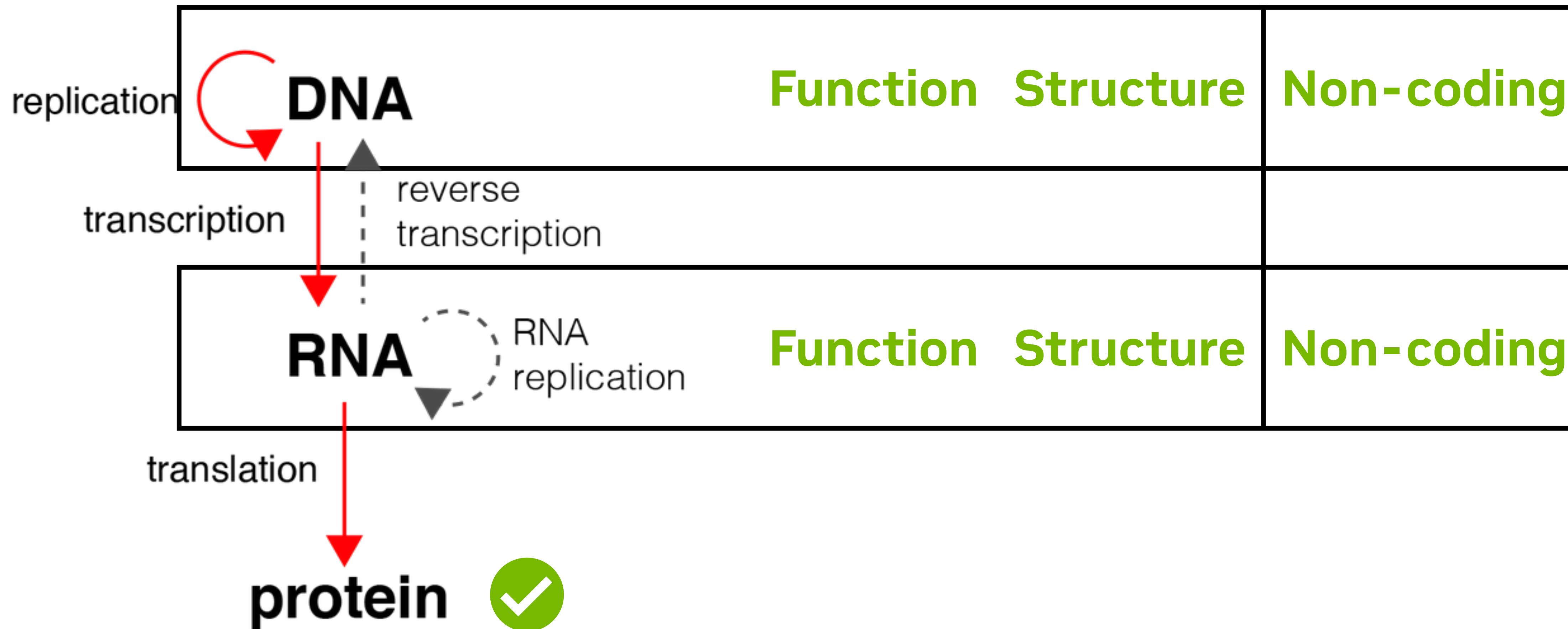
Protein LMs can do cool things: what about upstream?



<https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-central-dogma-of-molecular-biology-Is-it-true.>

The central dogma of mol biology

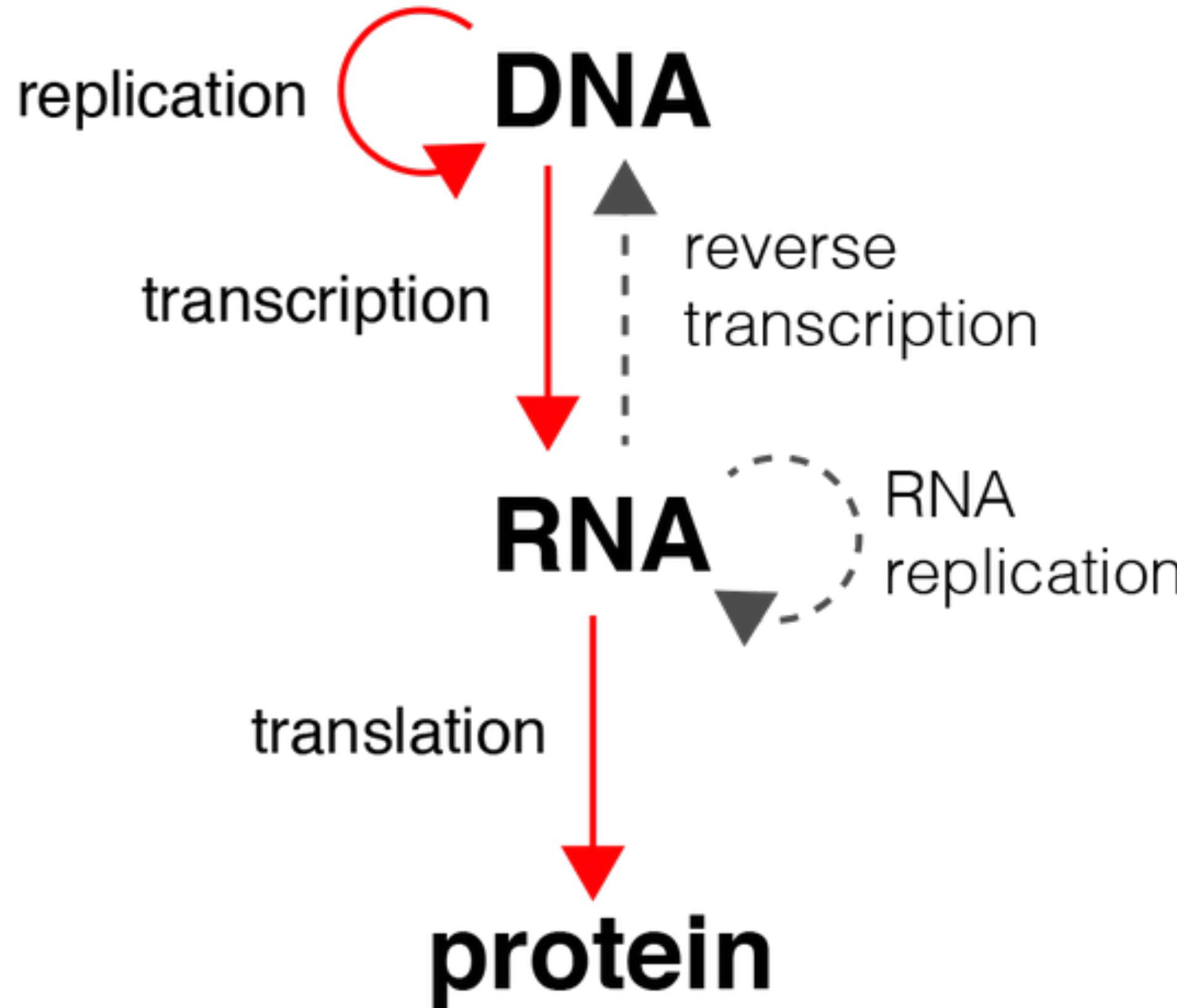
Nucleotide sequences do all sorts of cool things



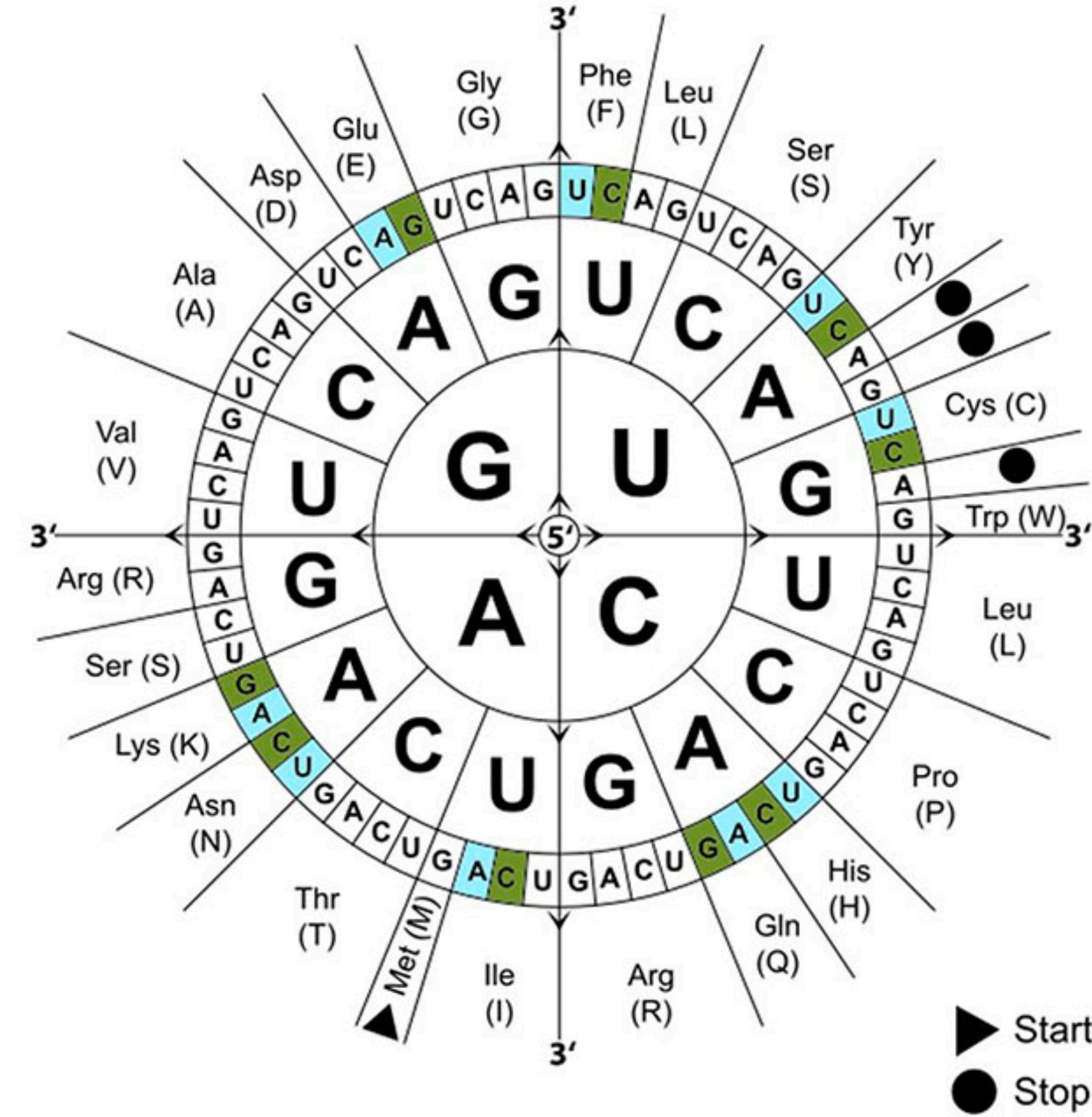
<https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-central-dogma-of-molecular-biology-Is-it-true.>

The central dogma of mol biology

Even protein-centric upstream views give more info



<https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-central-dogma-of-molecular-biology-Is-it-true>.



https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320729847_Combination_of_the_Endogenous_Ihcsr1_Promoter_and_Codon_Usage_Optimization_Boosts_Protein_Expression_in_the_Moss_Physcomitrella_patens

Amino acid	Codon	<i>P. patens</i>	<i>A. thaliana</i>	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	<i>S. pombe</i>	<i>H. Sapiens</i>
Cys	UGC	+	+	-	+	+
	UGU	-	-	+	-	-
Glu	GAA	-	-	+	-	-
	GAG	+	+	-	+	+
Phe	UUC	+	+	+	+	+
	UUU	-	-	-	-	-
His	CAC	+	+	+	+	+
	CAU	-	-	-	-	-
Ile	AUA	-	-	/	-	-
	AUC	+	+	/	-	+
	AUU					
Lys	AAA	-	-	-	-	-
	AAG	+	+	+	+	+
Asn	AAC	+	+	+	+	+
	AAU	-	-	-	-	-
Gln	CAA	-	-	-	+	-
	CAG	+	+	+	-	+
Tyr	UAC	+	+	+	+	+
	UAU	-	-	-	-	-

What's a genomic sequence?

Protein centric view: data explodes

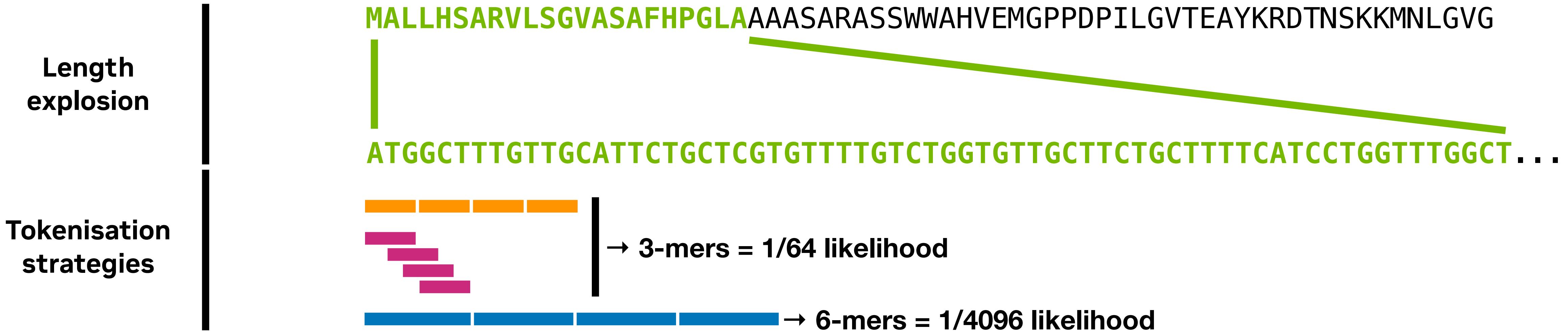
Length
explosion

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWWAHVEMGPPDPILGVTTEAYKRDTNSKKMNLGVG

ATGGCTTGTTGCATTCTGCTCGTGTGGTCTGGTGTGCTTCATCCTGGTTGGCT...

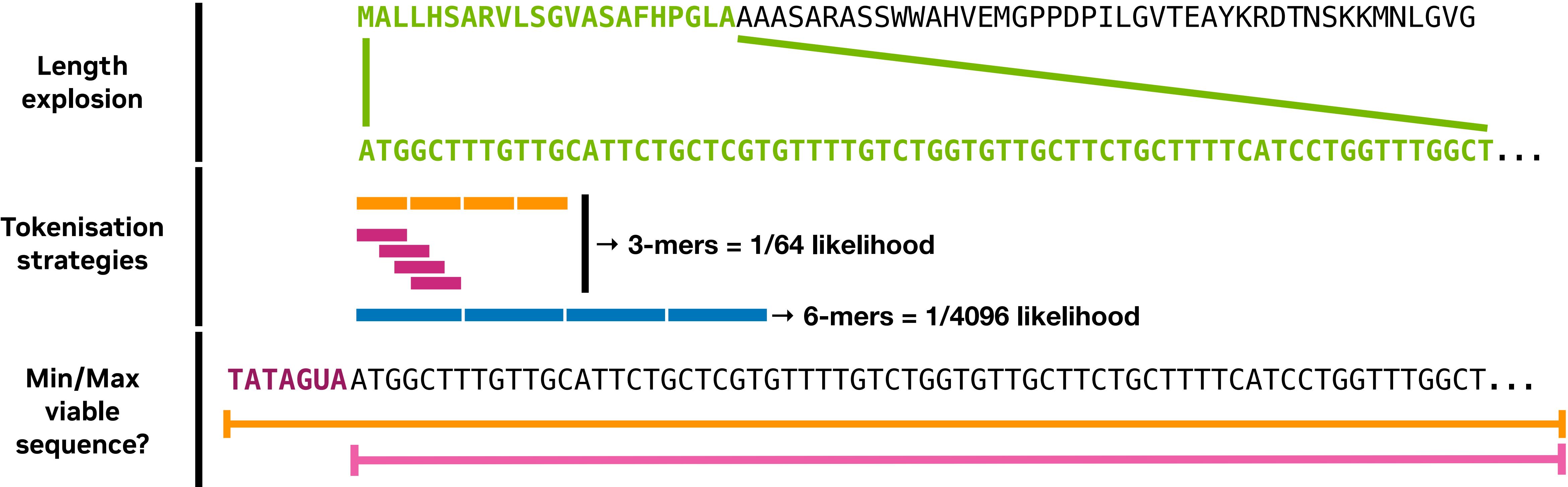
What's a genomic sequence?

Codon view, more coarse or detailed?



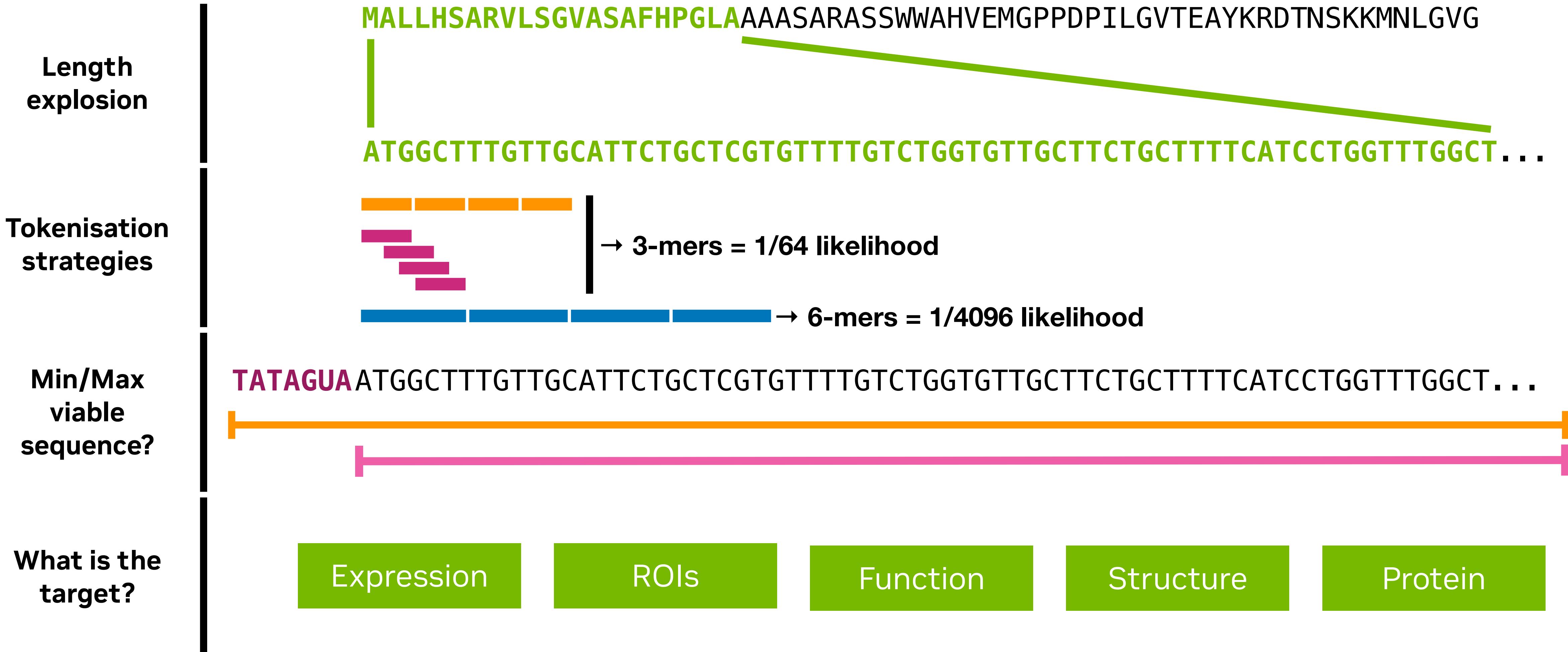
What's a genomic sequence?

Sequence = gene?



What's a genomic sequence?

Predict or generate?



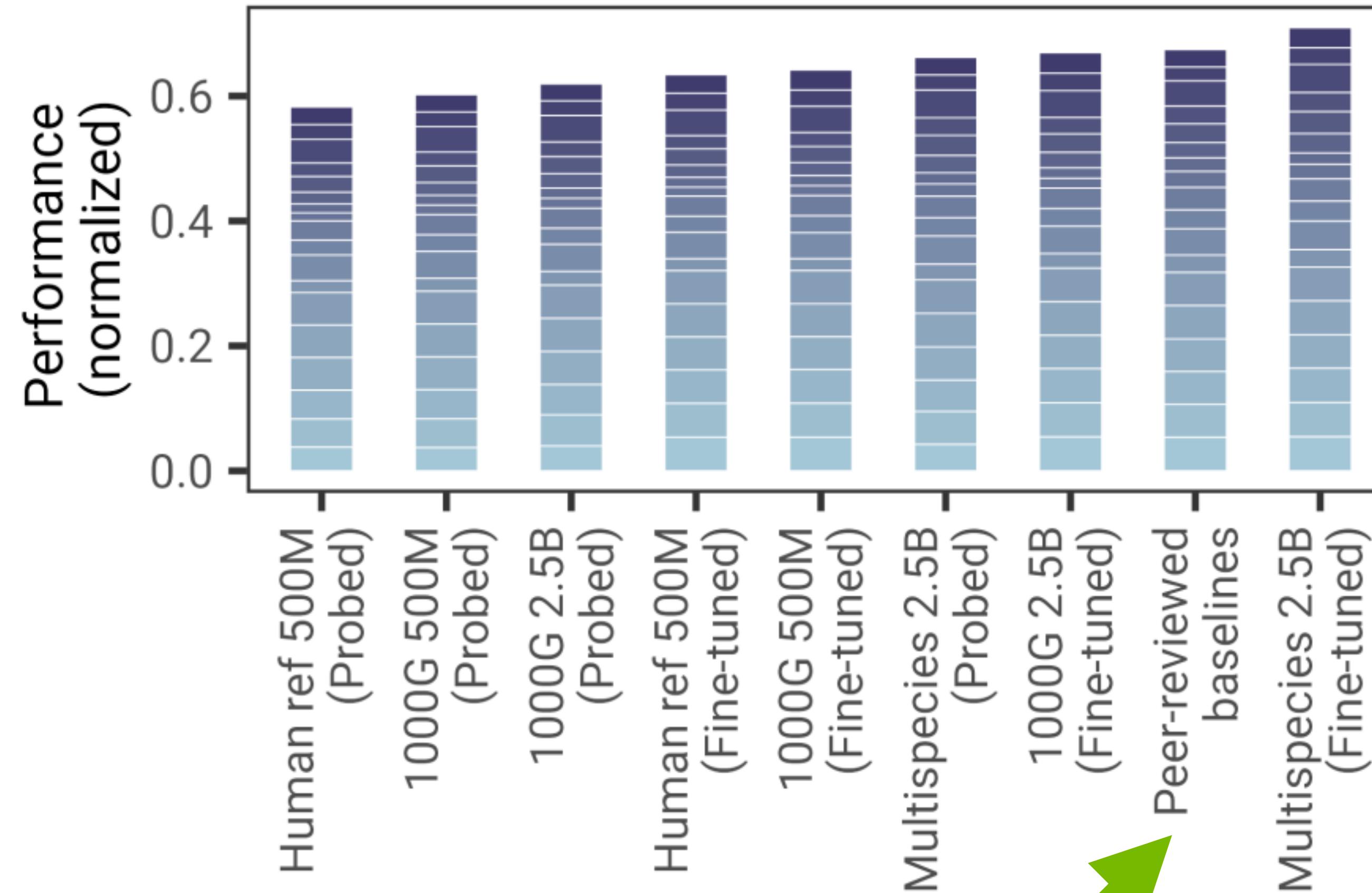
The Nucleotide Transformer

Goal: general representation model for genomes

Dataset	Multi-species reference genomes (model organisms + more) [Sup. Tab. 3 & 4]
Tokenisation strategy	6-mers = 1/4096 likelihood (effectively 4104 with special tokens)
“Sequence” definition	Any 6000 nucleotide sequence (= 3000 tokens) [memory bound; overlapping 50 nuc]
What do we predict?	Interesting sites: promoters, enhancers, etc. + effect of mutation

The Nucleotide Transformer

Goal: general representation model for genomes



Downstream features:

- Promoter regions
- Enhancer regions
- Splice sites

The Nucleotide Transformer: Building and Evaluating Robust Foundation Models for Human Genomics

Hugo Dalla-Torre, Liam Gonzalez, Javier Mendoza Revilla, Nicolas Lopez Carranza, Adam Henryk Grzywaczewski, Francesco Oteri, Christian Dallago, Evan Trop, Hassan Sirelkhatim, Guillaume Richard, Marcin Skwark, Karim Beguir, Marie Lopez, Thomas Pierrot
2023 BioRxiv

Genome-scale language models

Goal: learn genes —> generate genomes

Dataset	>110 million unique prokaryotic <u>gene sequences</u> from BV-BRC (bv-brc.org)
Tokenisation strategy	Codons, i.e. 3-mers = 1/64 likelihood
“Sequence” definition	Genes (language modelling) that come together into genomes (diffusion model)
What do we predict?	Generate new genomes → predict viral escape

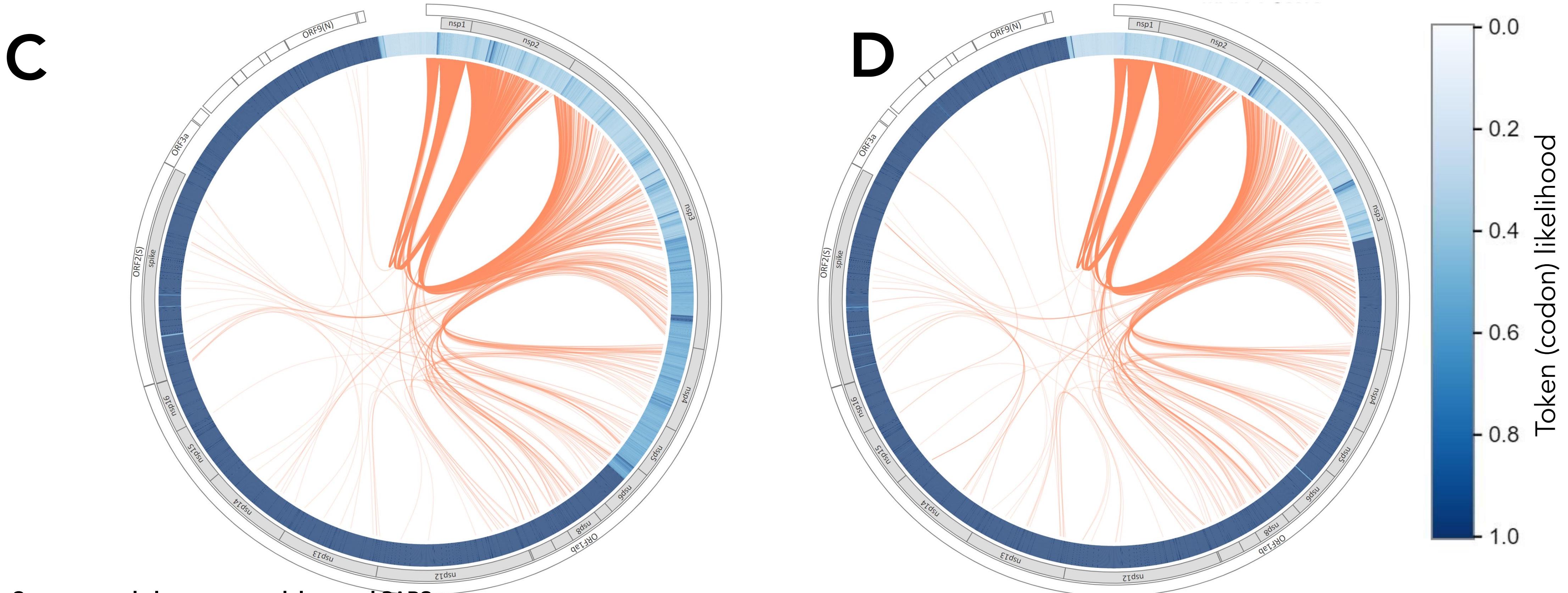
GenSLMs: Genome-scale language models reveal SARS-CoV-2 evolutionary dynamics

Maxim Zvyagin, Alexander Brace, Kyle Hippe, Yuntian Deng, Bin Zhang, Cindy Orozco Bohorquez, Austin Clyde, Bharat Kale, Danilo Perez-Rivera, Heng Ma, Carla M. Mann, Michael Irvin, J. Gregory Pauloski, Logan Ward, Valerie Hayot Sasson, Murali Emani, Sam Foreman, Zhen Xie, Diangen Lin, Maulik Shukla, Weili Nie, Josh Romero, Christian Dallago, Arash Vahdat, Chaowei Xiao, Thomas Gibbs, Ian Foster, James J. Davis, Michael E. Papka, Thomas Brettin, Rick Stevens, Anima Anandkumar, Venkatram Vishwanath, Arvind Ramanathan

2022 BioRxiv + Gordon Bell special prize

Genome-scale language models

Goal: learn genes → generate genomes



GenSLMs: Genome-scale language models reveal SARS-CoV-2 evolutionary dynamics

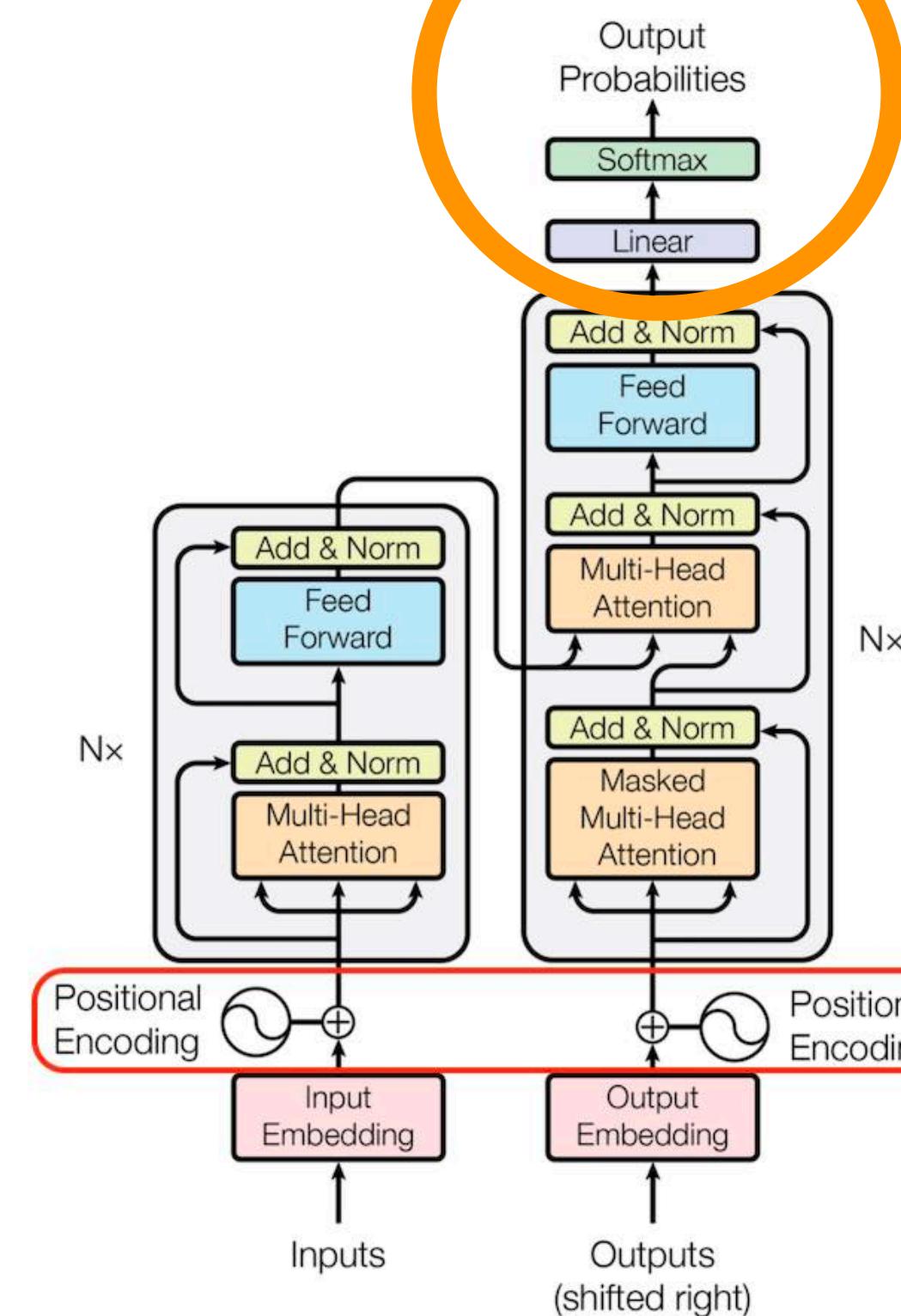
Maxim Zvyagin, Alexander Brace, Kyle Hippe, Yuntian Deng, Bin Zhang, Cindy Orozco Bohorquez, Austin Clyde, Bharat Kale, Danilo Perez-Rivera, Heng Ma, Carla M. Mann, Michael Irvin, J. Gregory Pauloski, Logan Ward, Valerie Hayot Sasson, Murali Emani, Sam Foreman, Zhen Xie, Diangen Lin, Maulik Shukla, Weili Nie, Josh Romero, Christian Dallago, Arash Vahdat, Chaowei Xiao, Thomas Gibbs, Ian Foster, James J. Davis, Michael E. Papka, Thomas Brettin, Rick Stevens, Anima Anandkumar, Venkatram Vishwanath, Arvind Ramanathan

2022 BioRxiv + Gordon Bell special prize



VESPA & FLIP

Path 1: what can we do right now?

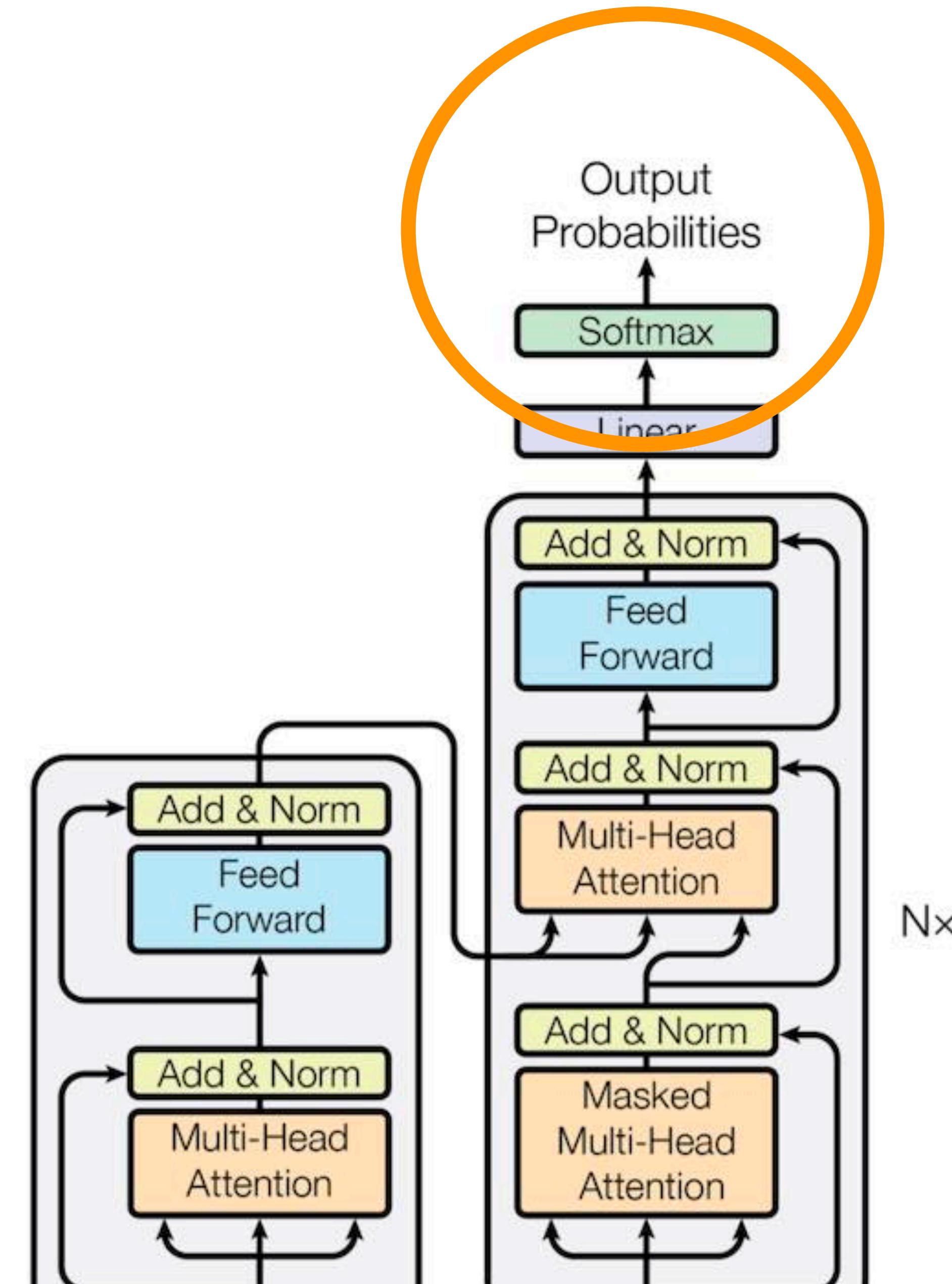


- Objective: Predict residue based on other residues and position in protein (MLM)
- Train on: BFD (the biggest sequence database available) —> Why?
 - Transformers have big parameter spaces = bigger datasets are beneficial

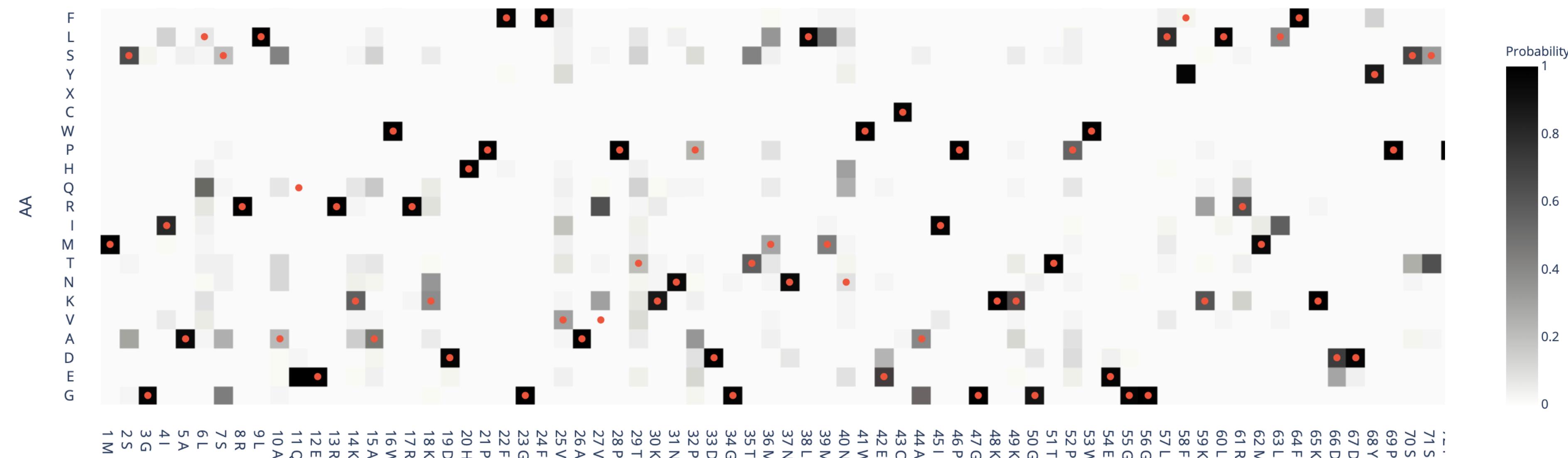
ProtTrans: Towards Cracking the Language of Life's Code Through Self-Supervised Deep Learning and High Performance Computing

Ahmed Elnaggar, Michael Heinzinger, Christian Dallago, Ghalia Rihawi, Yu Wang, Llion Jones, Tom Gibbs, Tamas Feher, Christoph Angerer, Debsindhu Bhowmik, Burkhard Rost
2020

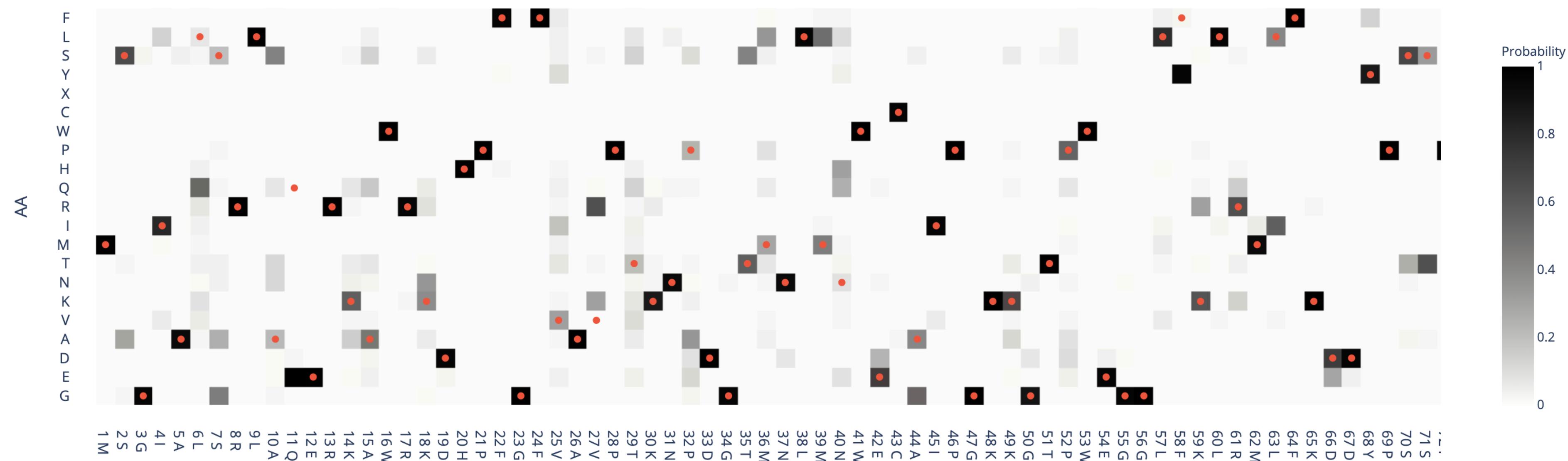
Path 1: what can we do right now?



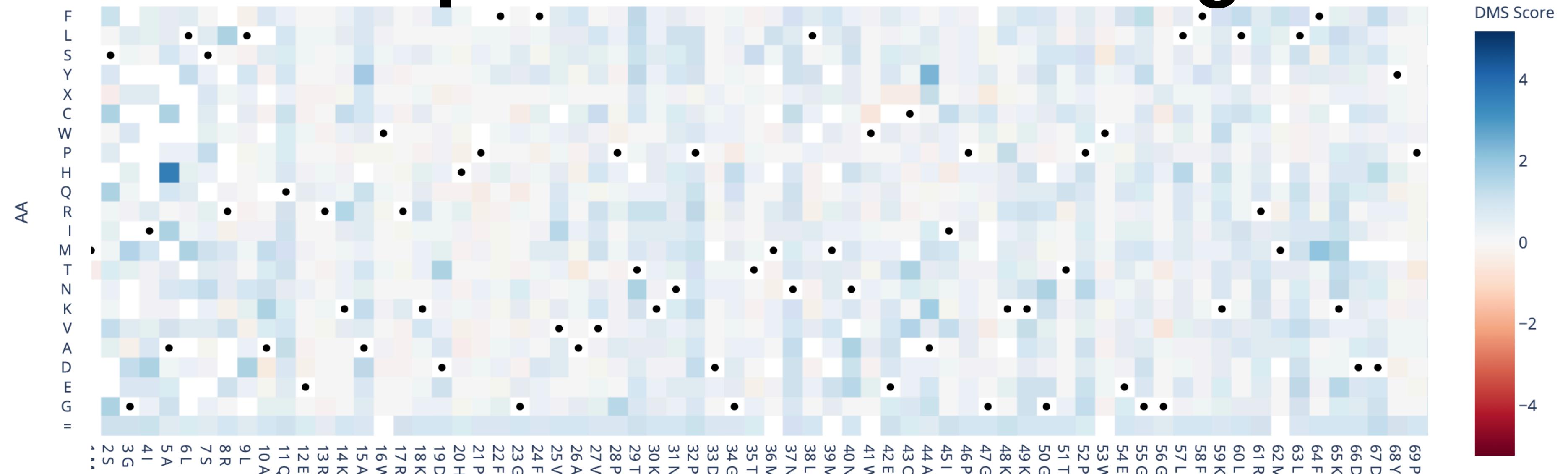
Residue probabilities from ProtBERT



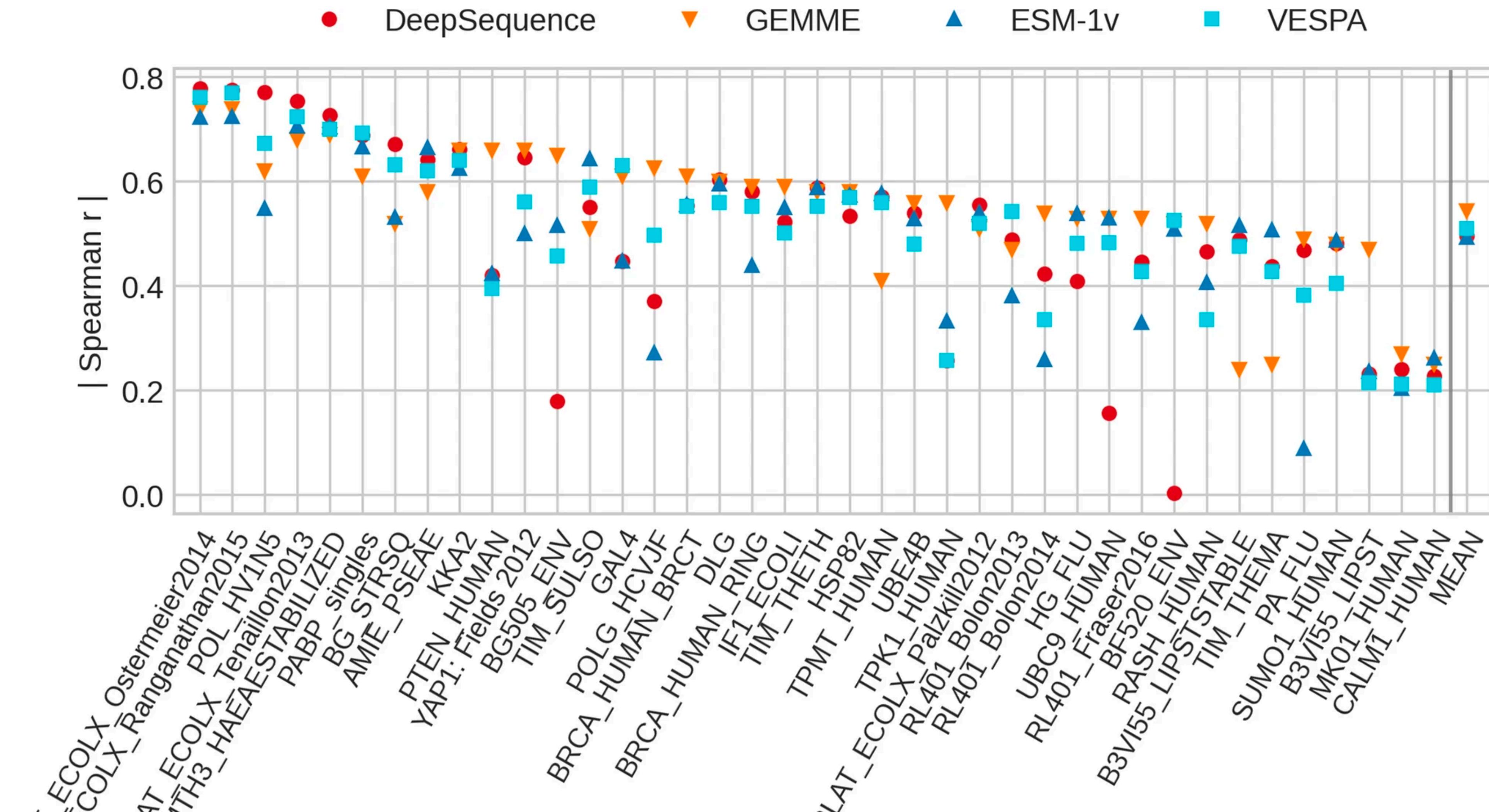
Residue probabilities from ProtBERT



Vs. DeepMutational scanning data



VESPA - predicting fitness from protein LMs



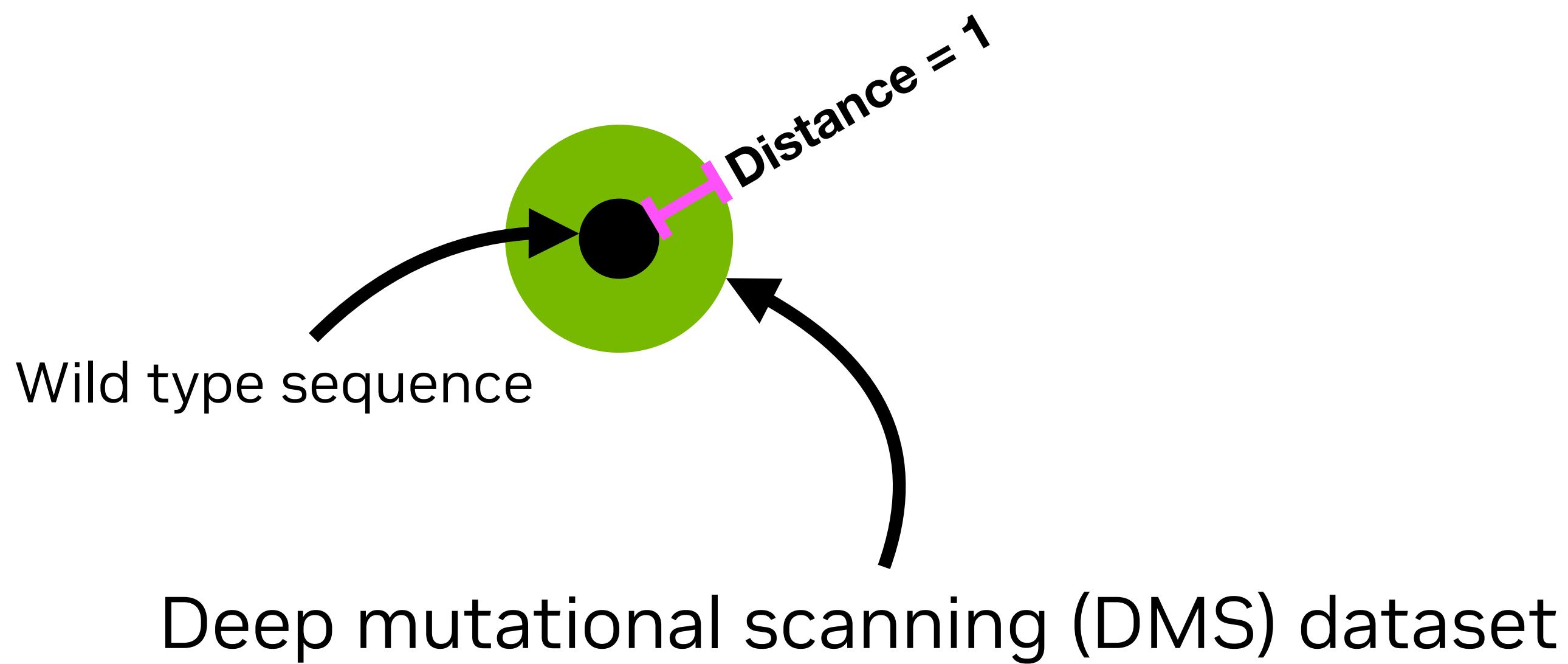
Embeddings from protein language models predict conservation and variant effects

Céline Marquet, Michael Heinzinger, Tobias Olenyi, Christian Dallago, Michael Bernhofer, Kyra Erckert, Burkhard Rost



Build an evaluation framework

Can we go beyond single mutations?



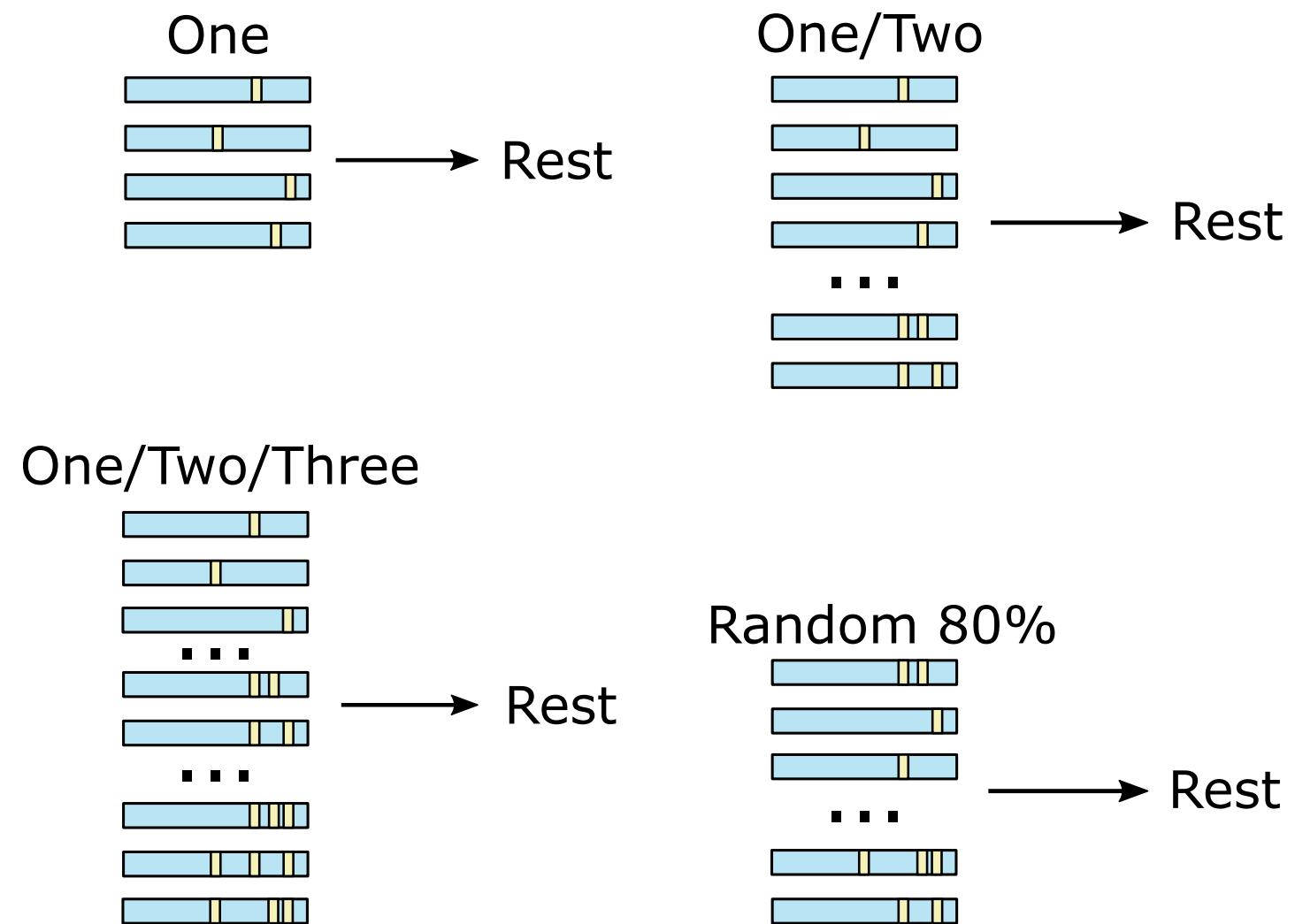
FLIP: Benchmark tasks in fitness landscape inference for proteins

Christian Dallago, Jody Mou, Kadina E Johnston, Bruce Wittmann, Nick Bhattacharya, Samuel Goldman, Ali Madani, Kevin K Yang
2021 → NeurIPS

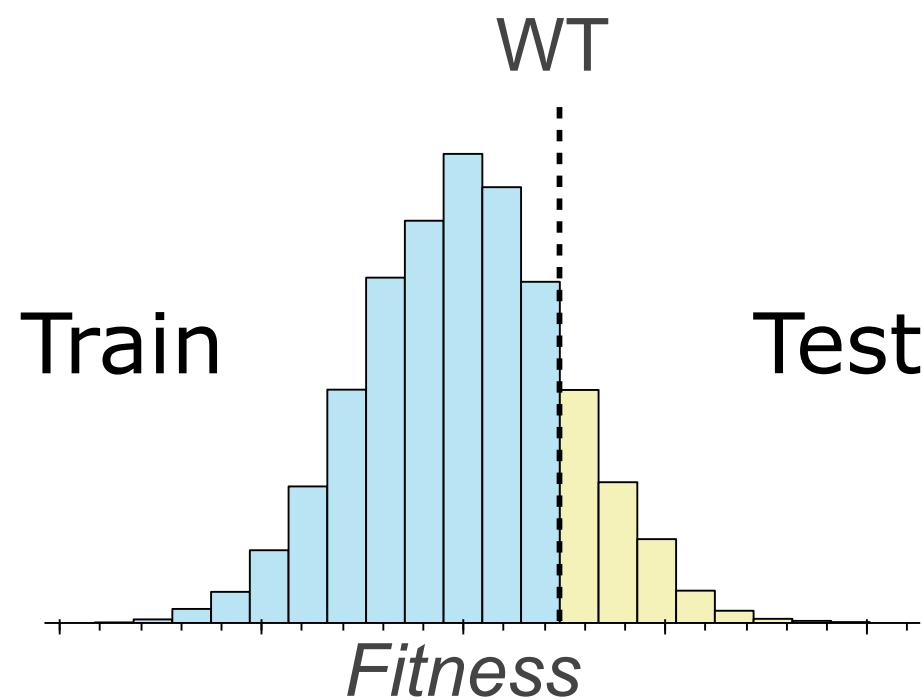
Build an evaluation framework

What are practically meaningful data splits?

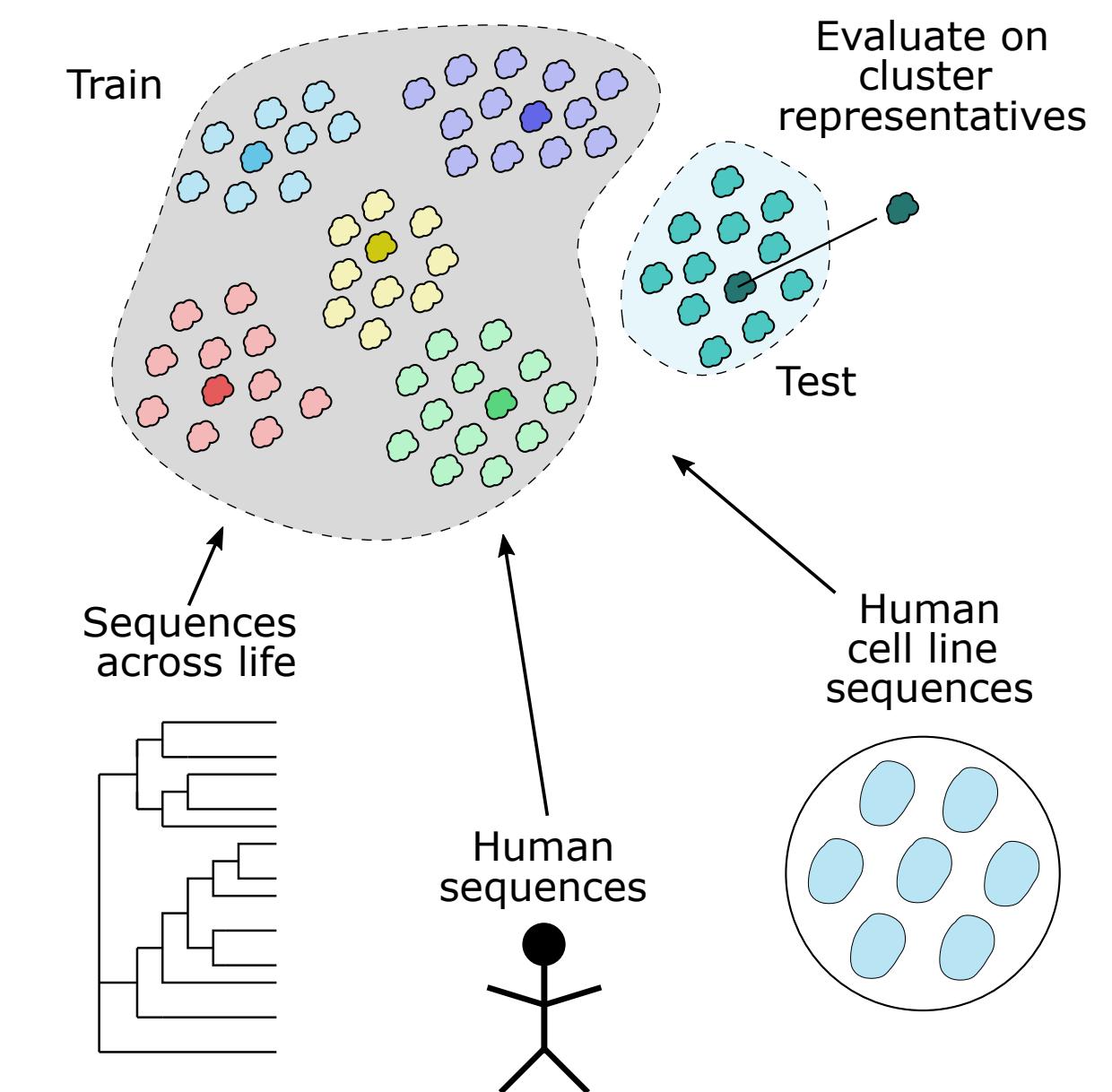
Predict more mutations from fewer mutations!



Predict higher activity!



Classic: predict sequence different by 20% sequence identity



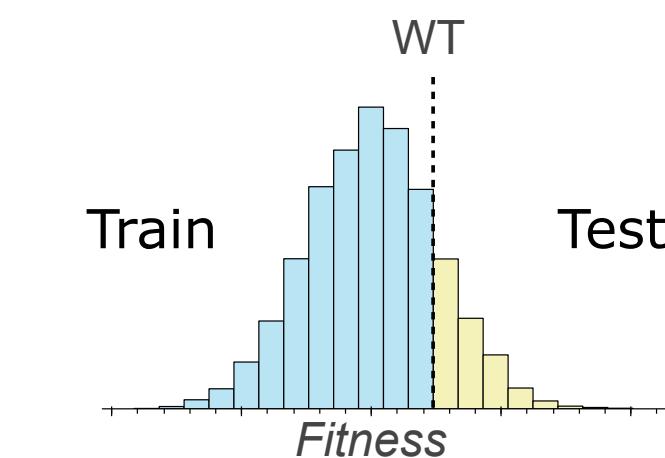
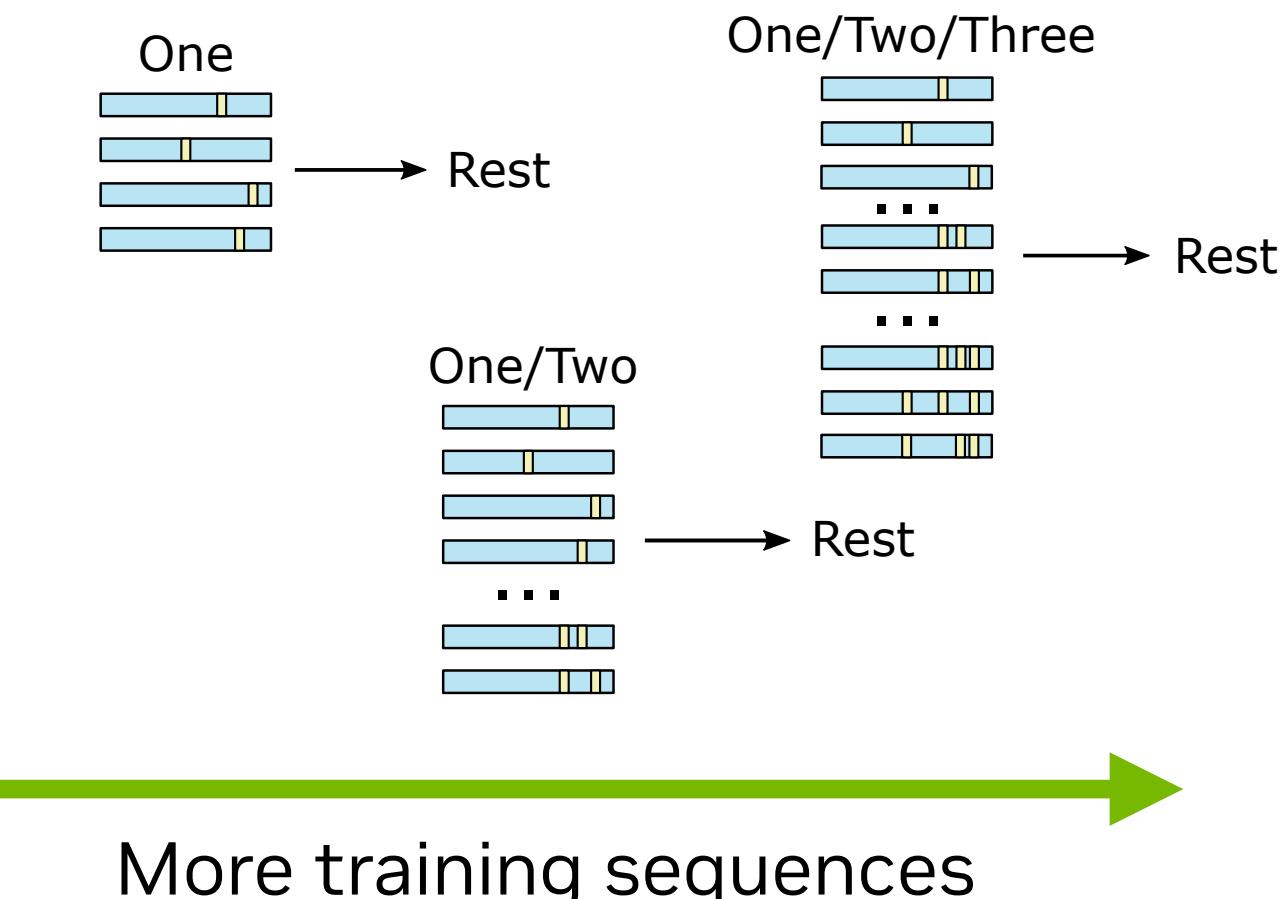
FLIP: Benchmark tasks in fitness landscape inference for proteins

Christian Dallago, Jody Mou, Kadina E Johnston, Bruce Wittmann, Nick Bhattacharya, Samuel Goldman, Ali Madani, Kevin K Yang
2021 → NeurIPS

Build an evaluation framework

Table 4: GB1 baselines (metric: Spearman correlation)

Model	1-vs-rest	2-vs-rest	3-vs-rest	low-vs-high
ESM-1b (per AA)	0.28	0.55	0.79	0.59
ESM-1b (mean)	0.32	0.36	0.54	0.13
ESM-1b (mut mean)	-0.08	0.19	0.49	0.45
ESM-1v (per AA)	0.28	0.28	0.82	0.51
ESM-1v (mean)	0.32	0.32	0.77	0.10
ESM-1v (mut mean)	0.19	0.19	0.80	0.49
ESM-untrained (per AA)	0.06	0.06	0.48	0.23
ESM-untrained (mean)	0.05	0.05	0.46	0.10
ESM-untrained (mut mean)	0.21	0.21	0.57	0.13
Ridge	0.28	0.59	0.76	0.34
CNN	0.17	0.32	0.83	0.51
Levenshtein	0.17	0.16	-0.04	-0.10
BLOSUM62	0.15	0.14	0.01	-0.13

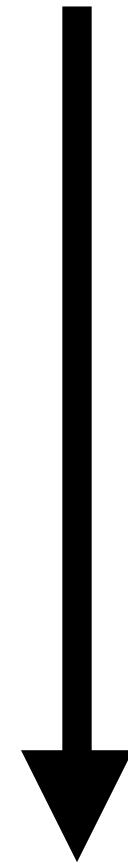


The background of the image shows a vast, rugged mountain range under a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds. On the left side, there is a prominent dark stone structure, possibly a watchtower or a memorial, with a balcony and a series of colorful, geometric murals depicting various figures and symbols. A small group of people can be seen walking along a path near the base of the structure. The mountains are covered in dense green forests, with some rocky outcrops and a winding valley visible in the distance.

Protein Design (PGP)

What we want

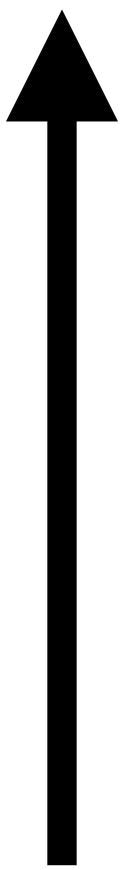
MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWWAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG



Something

What we want

MALLHSARVLSGVASAFHPGLAAAASARASSWwAHVEMGPPDPILGVTEAYKRDTSKKMNLGVG



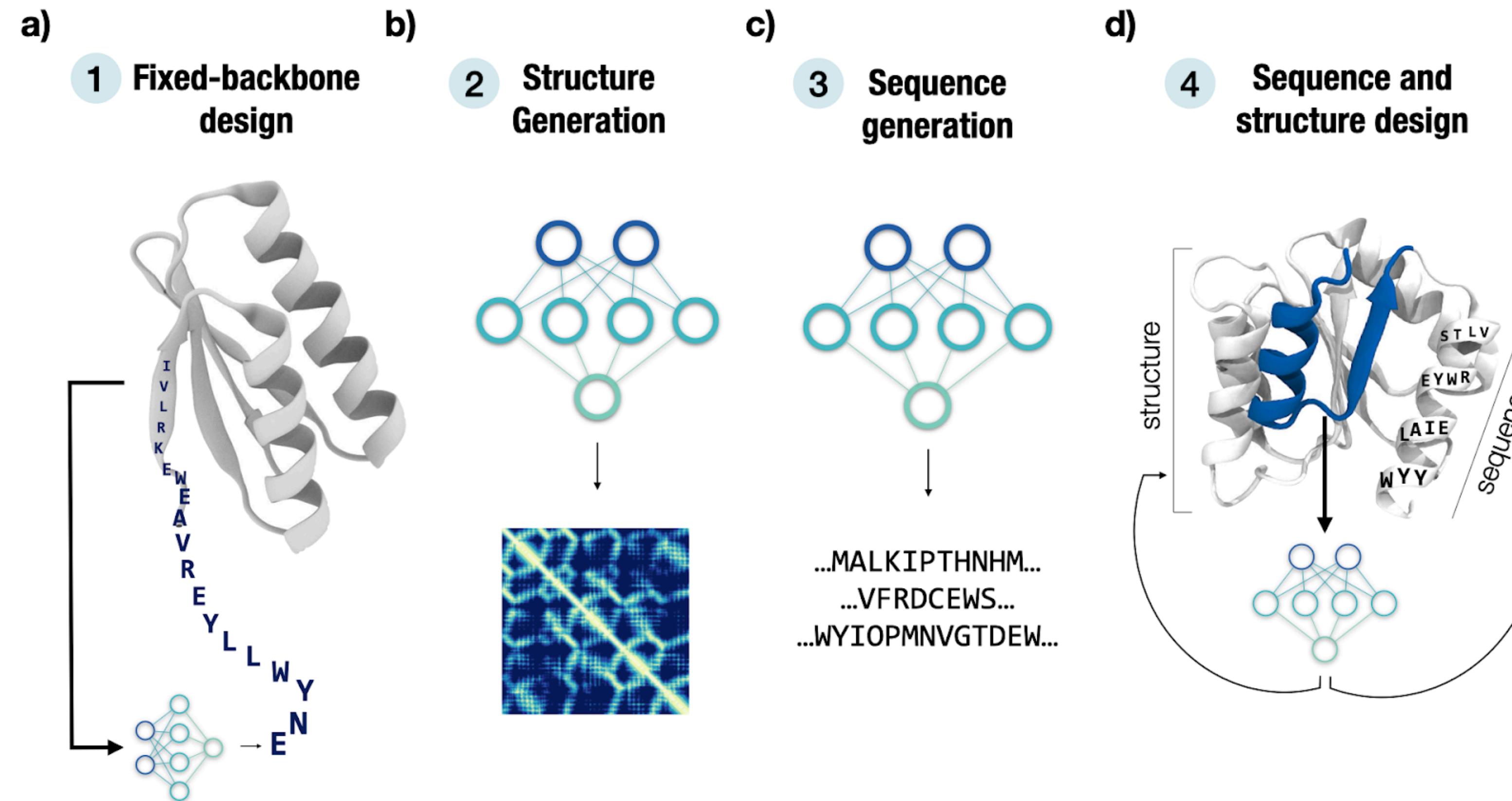
Something

**PROTEIN
DESIGN**

PROTEIN DESIGN

... by the time you've
read this sentence, a new
pre-print revolutionising the
field has been posted and my
slides are totally outdated :'(

Protein design objectives



From sequence to function through structure: deep learning for protein design

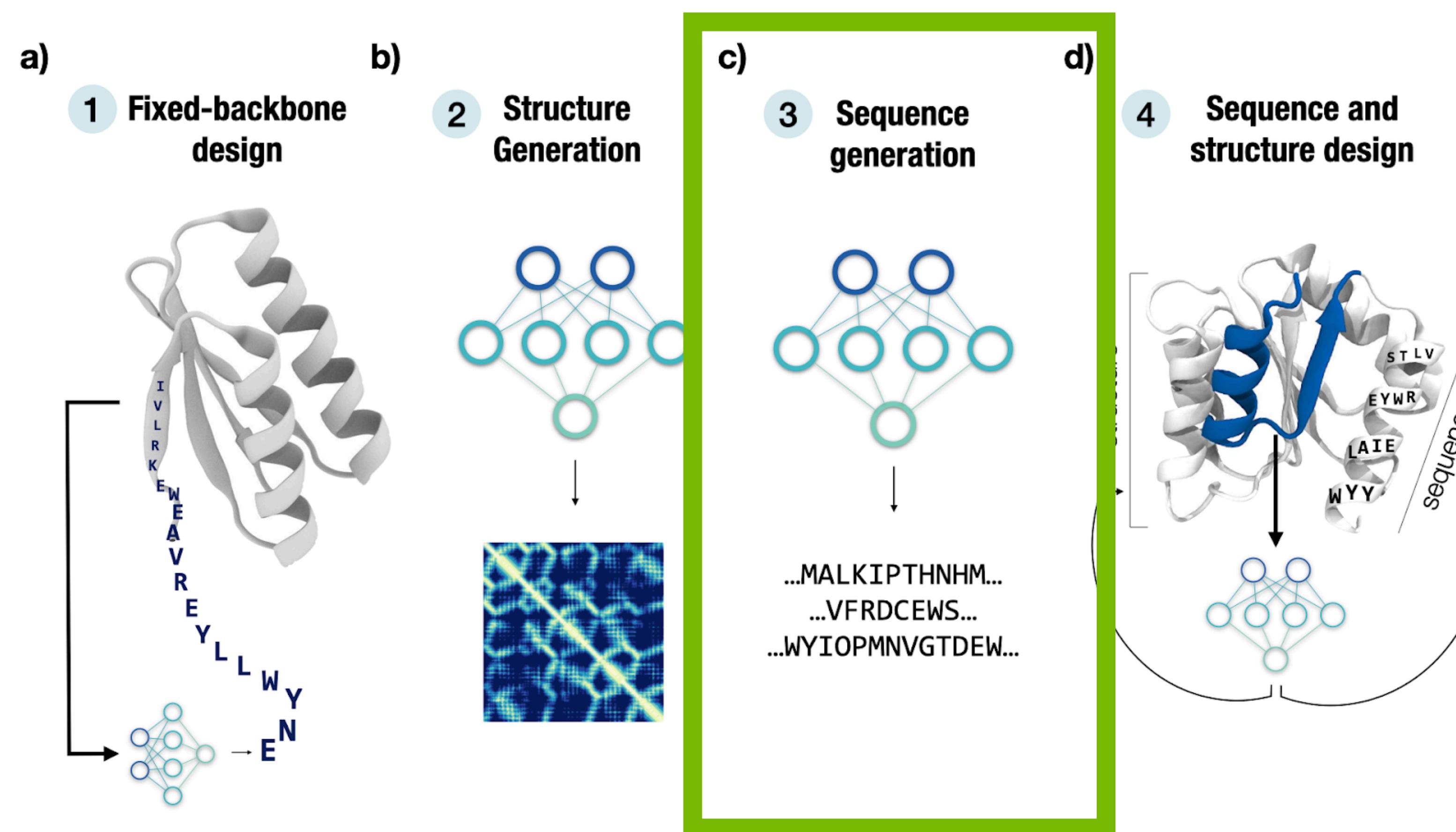
Noelia Ferruz, Michael Heinzinger, Mehmet Akdel, Alexander Gonçarencio, Luca Naef, Christian Dallago
2022 BioRxiv

Scientists are using AI to dream up revolutionary new proteins

Ewen Callaway
2022 Nature

Protein design objectives

Let's focus on sequence generation



From sequence to function through structure: deep learning for protein design

Noelia Ferruz, Michael Heinzinger, Mehmet Akdel, Alexander Gonçalves, Luca Naef, Christian Dallago
2022 BioRxiv

Scientists are using AI to dream up revolutionary new proteins

Ewen Callaway
2022 Nature

Offline protein design pipeline

1

ProtGPT2

Generate protein sequences using a generative LLM

2

ProtT5

Predict features from the protein sequences using oracle LLM

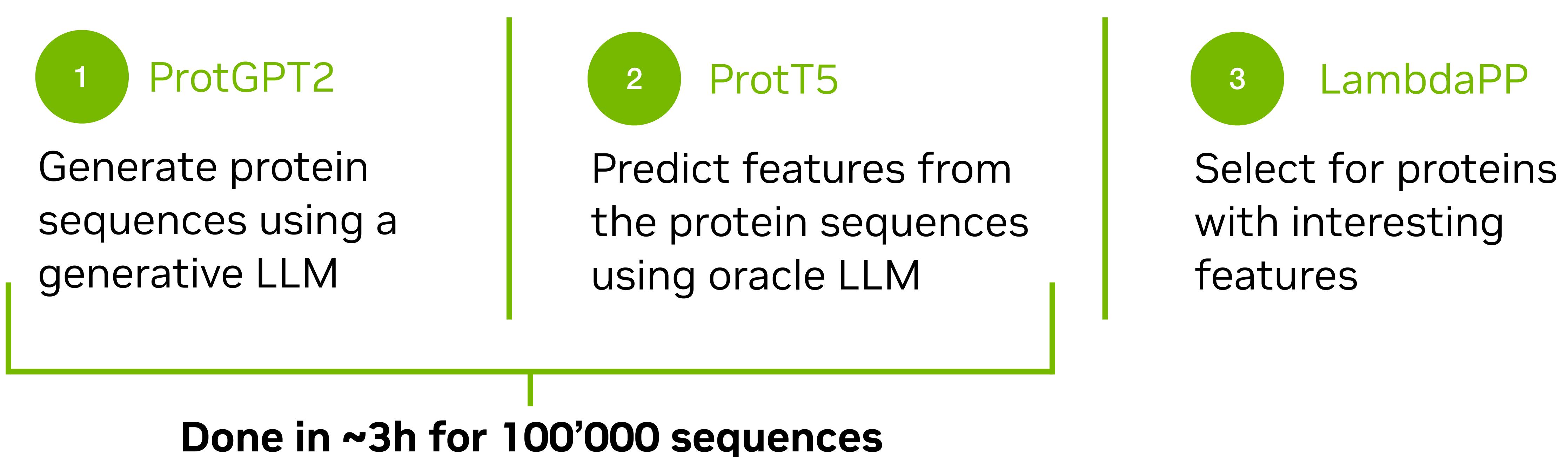
3

LambdaPP

Select for proteins with interesting features

Offline protein design pipeline

Way faster than wetlab experiments!



Offline protein design pipeline

Protein sequence generation

1

ProtGPT2

Generate protein sequences using a generative LLM



Generated library

100'000 sequences

- ProtGPT2 is a decoder-only architecture of 36 layers and 738 million parameters
- Generate unconditionally (i.e., without priors on family, function or structure)
- Temperature value fixed to get diverse yet not non-sense sequences

Offline protein design pipeline

Protein prediction from sequence

2

ProtT5

Predict features from
the protein sequences
using oracle LLM

- Disorder
- Conservation
- Single peptides
- Subcellular location
- Secondary structure
- CATH structure class
- Topology (membrane structure)
- Binding ability (metal, nucleotides, small molecules)
- Gene Ontology (molecular function, biological process, cellular compartment)
- ... and more



Generated library
100'000 sequences



UniRef90 sampled
100'000 sequences

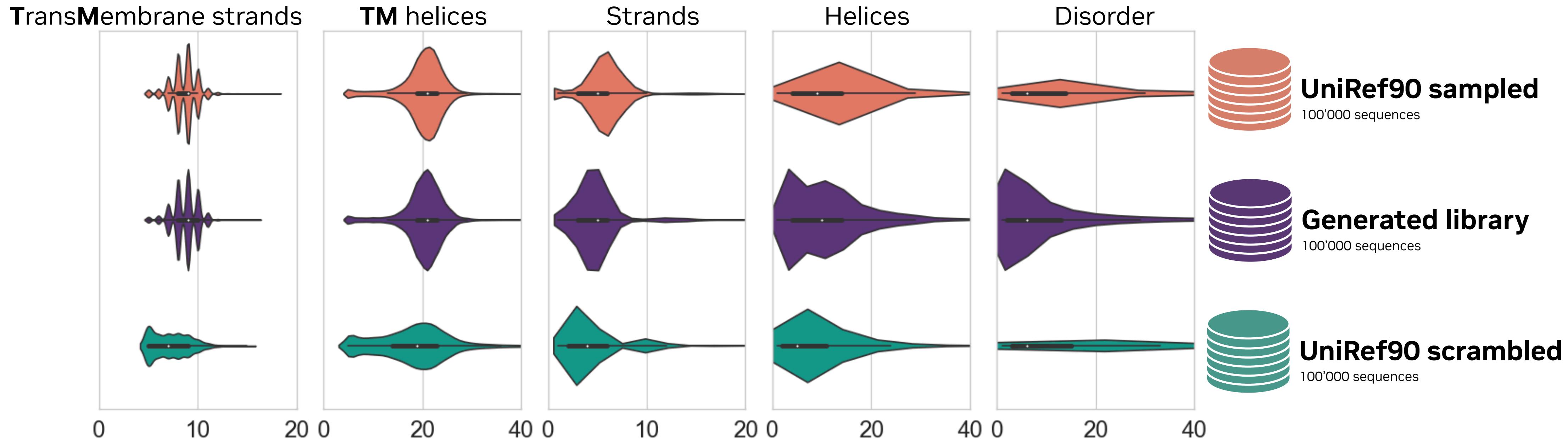


UniRef90 scrambled
100'000 sequences

Offline protein design pipeline

Assessment: generated vs. natural

What is the distribution of stretch (consecutive amino acids involved in some structural motif) lengths?



Offline protein design pipeline

Select sequences of interest

3

LambdaPP

Select for proteins
with interesting
features

```
filtering_order = ['length', 'transmembrane_strand_percent', 'small_percent']

for sequence in data.query(
    ''
    length < 100 and \
    transmembrane_strand_count > 0 and \
    small_count > 0
    ''
).sort_values(filtering_order, ascending=False)
```

Header: >seq86311, L=99, ppl=61.625

Sequence length: 99

Transmembrane strand content: 47.47%

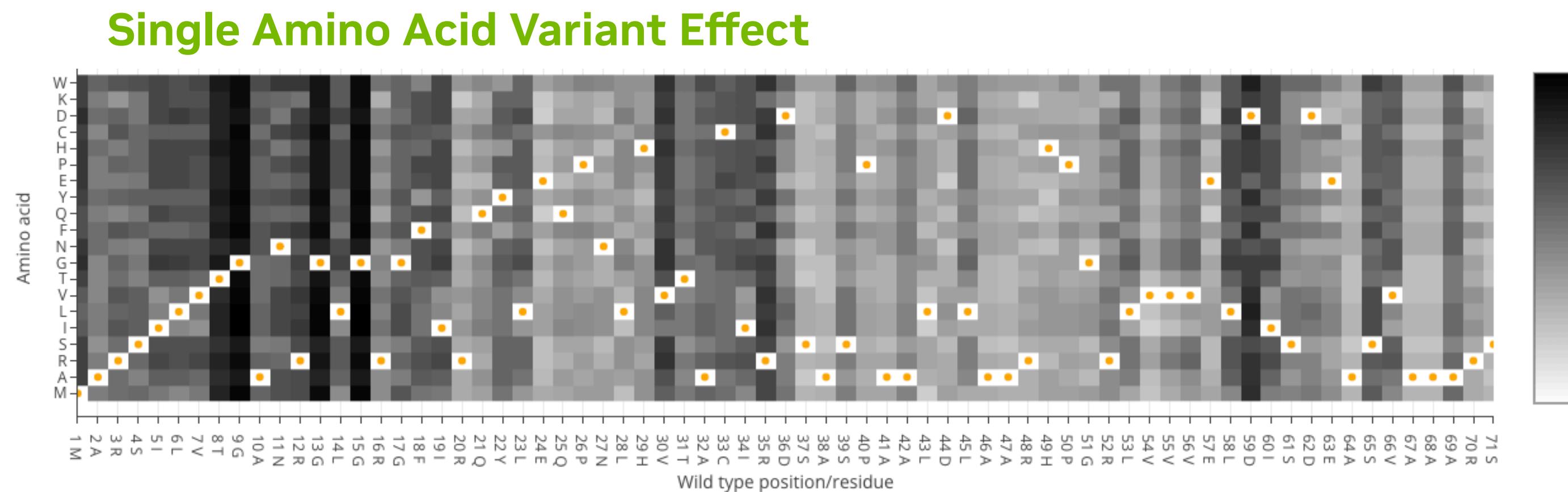
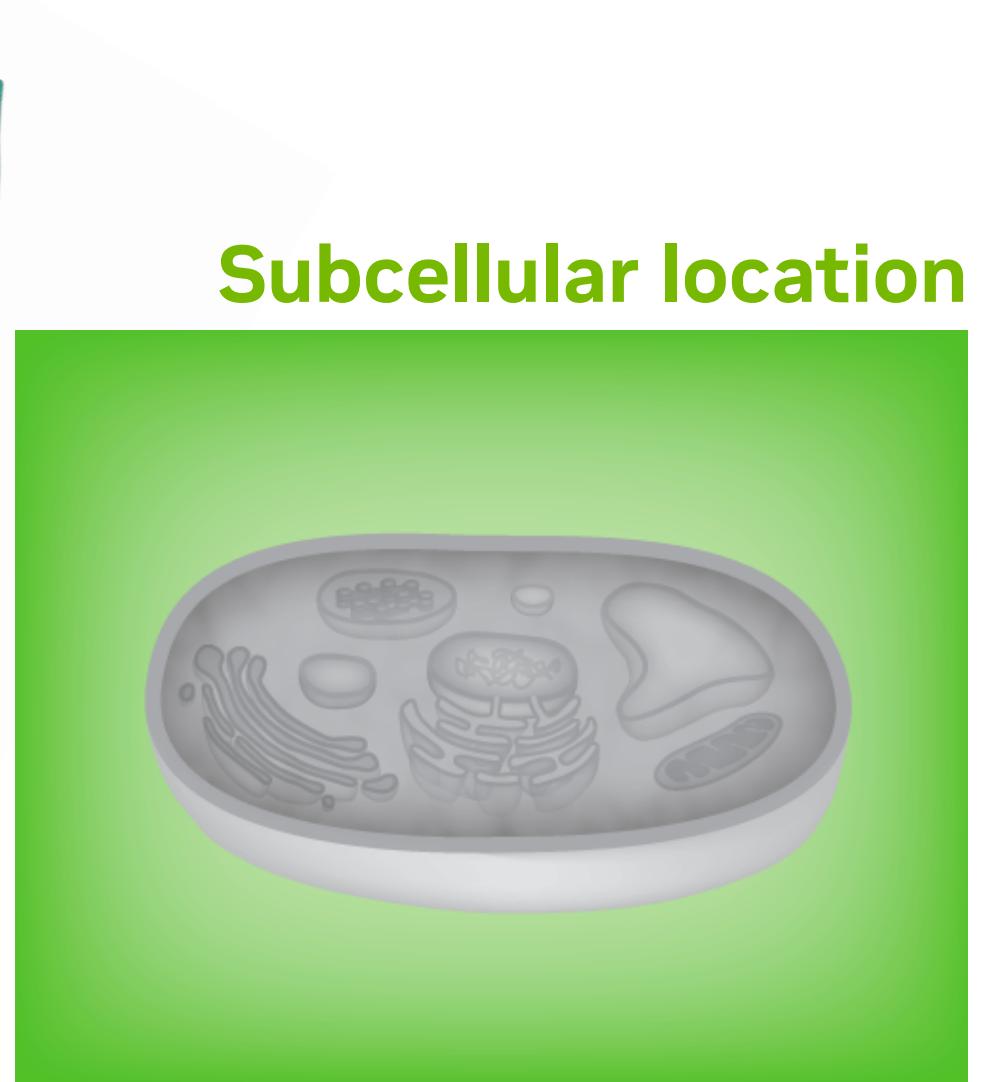
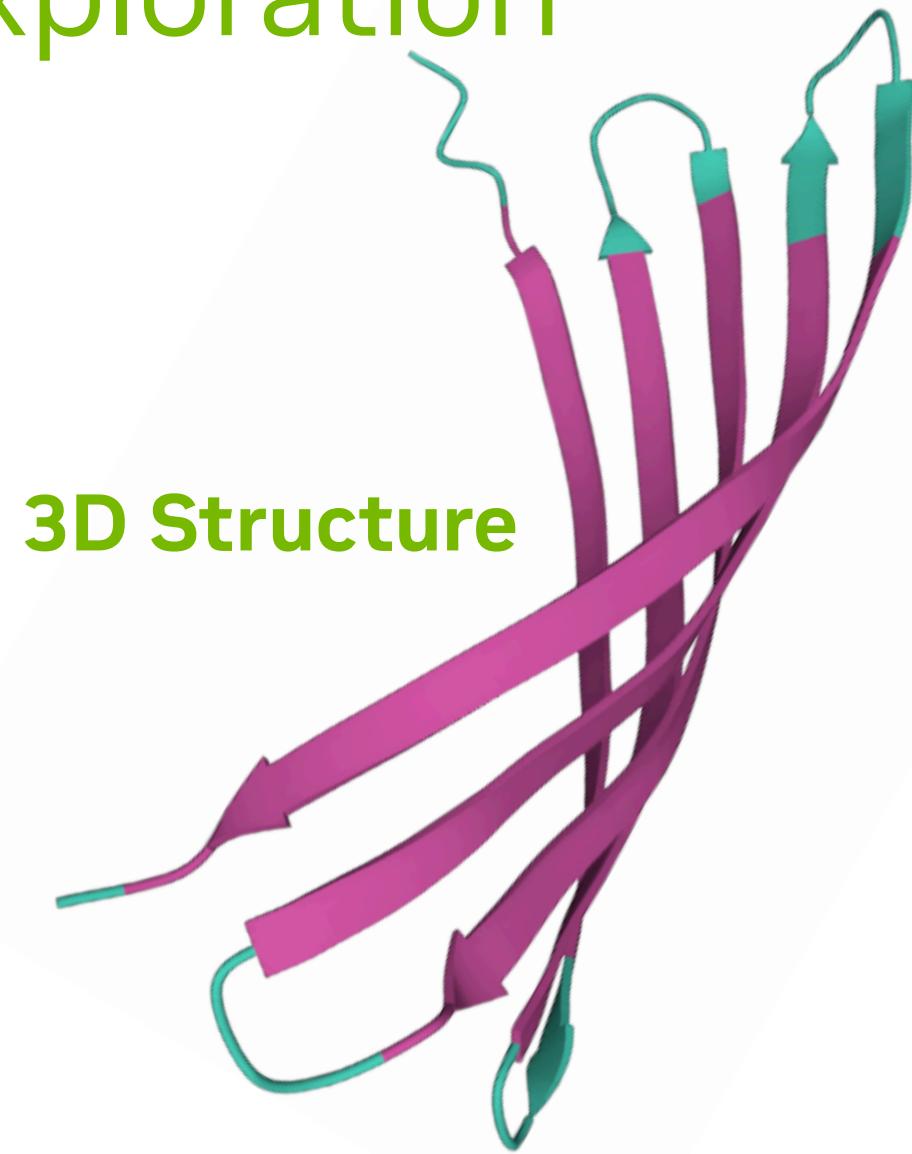
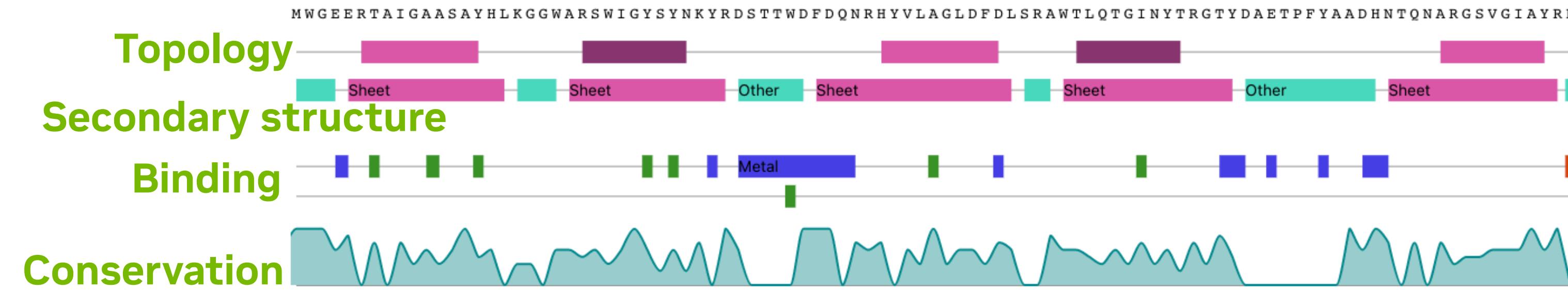
Small-molecule binding content: 8.08%

View on LambdaPP: <https://embed.predictprotein.org/#/>

MWGEERTAIGAASAYHLKGGWARSWIGYSYNKYRDSTTWDFDQNRHYVLAGLDFDLSRAWT
LQTGINYTRGTYDAETPFYAADHNTQNARGSGVIAYRF

LambdaPP

Visual protein predictions exploration



Biological process (BPO)		
Reference Seq.	GO Name	Reliability Index
Q9L7R3	transmembrane transport	0.31
Q9L7R3	oligosaccharide transport	0.31
Q9L7R3	ion transport	0.31

Molecular function (MFO)		
Reference Seq.	GO Name	Reliability Index
Q9L7R3	porin activity	0.31

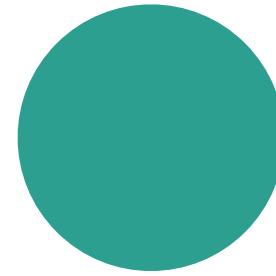
Gene Ontology

Cellular Component (CCO)		
Reference Seq.	GO Name	Reliability Index
Q47534	cell outer membrane	0.33

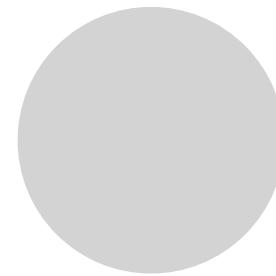
<https://embed.predictprotein.org/#/>

MWGEERTAIGAASAYHLKGWARSWIGYSYNKYRDSTTWDFDQNRHYV
LAGLDFDLDSRAWTLQTGINYTRGTYDAETPFYAADHNTQNARGSGVGIAYRF

Found a sequence diverse BGC sequence



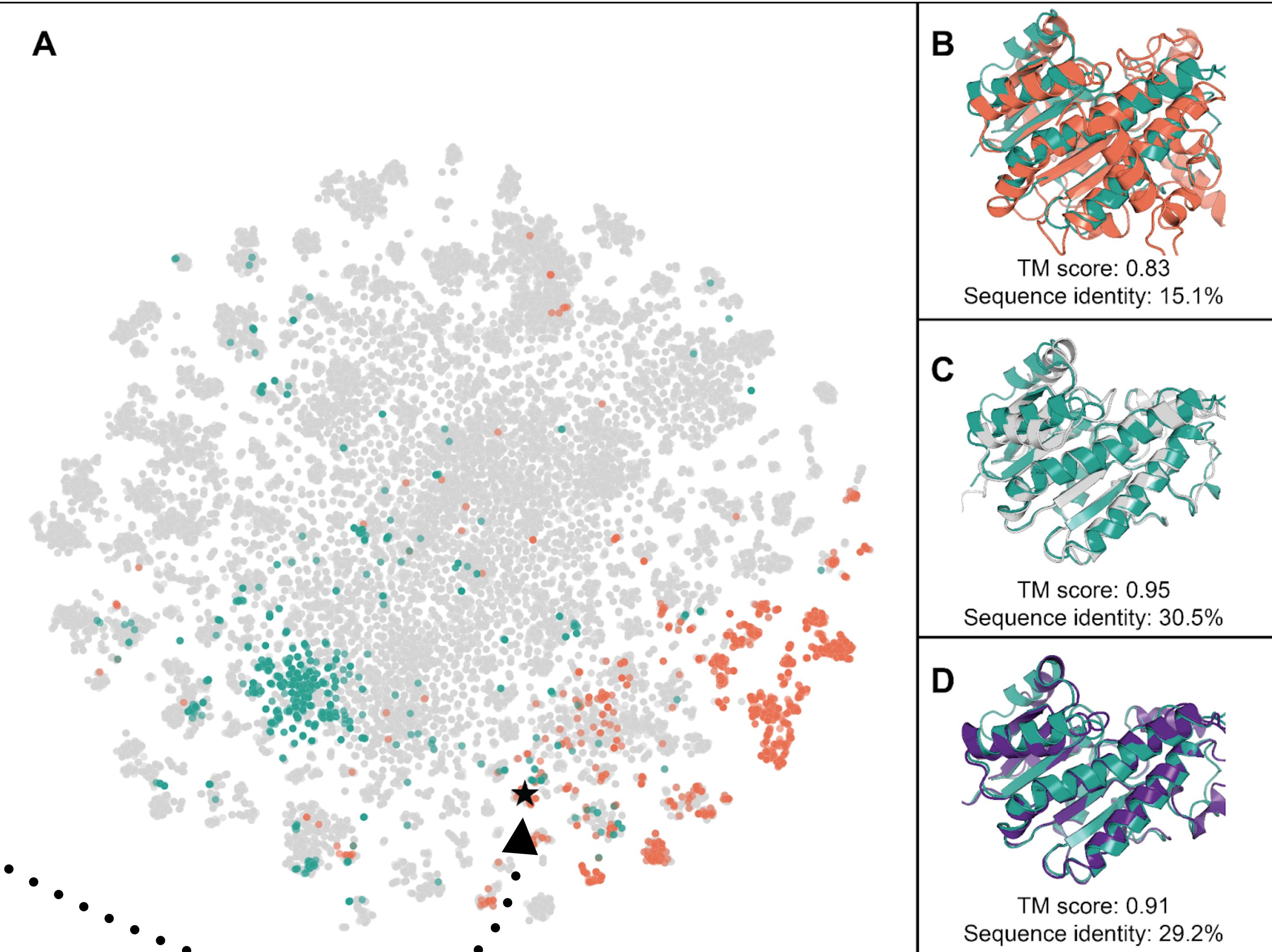
generated sequences that match “secondary metabolite biosynthetic process”.



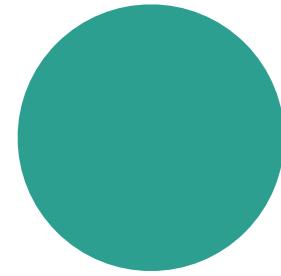
sequences from two databases known to be part of biosynthetic gene clusters.



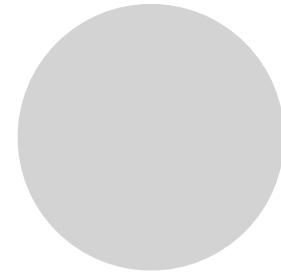
selected generated sequence.



Found a sequence diverse BGC sequence



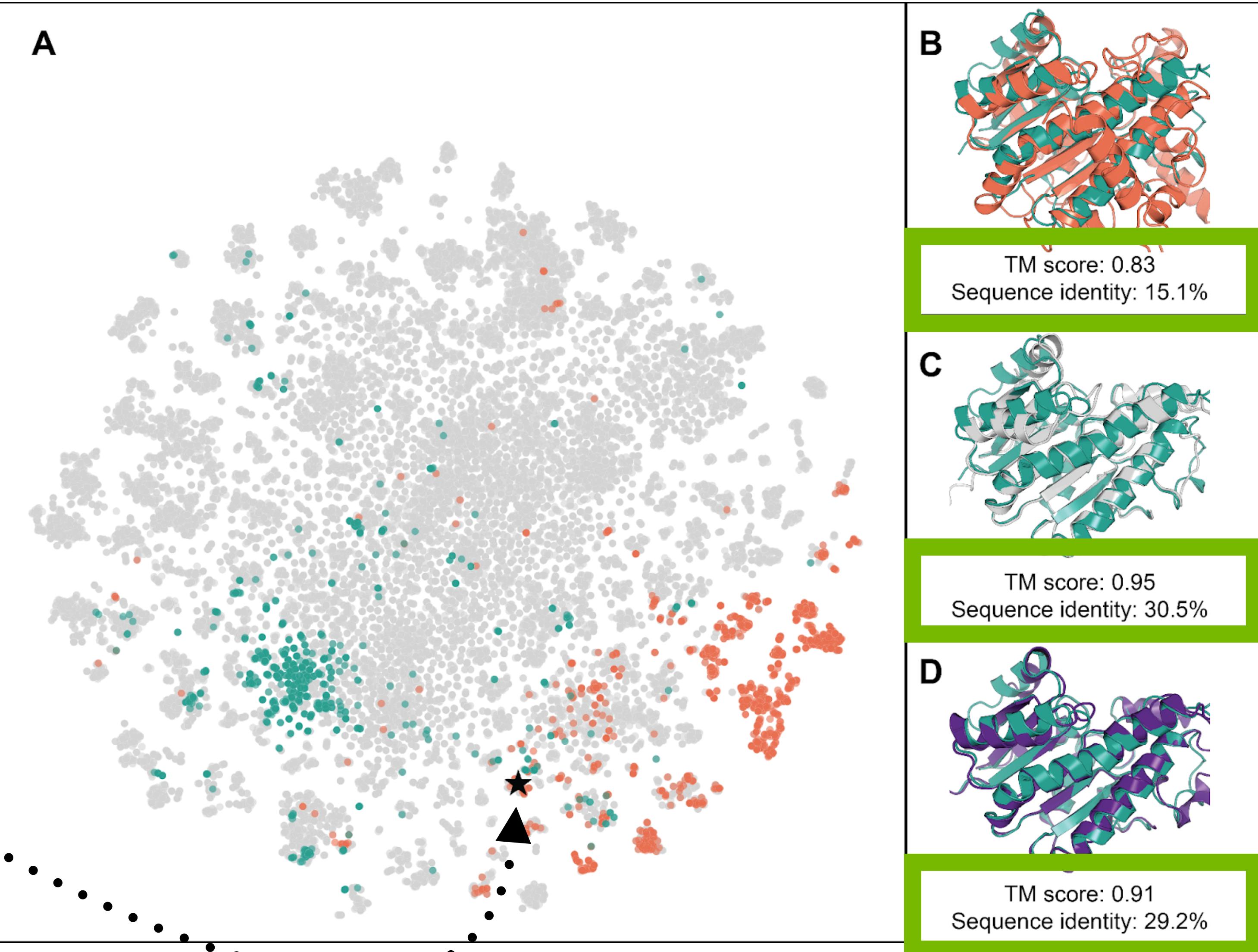
generated sequences that match “secondary metabolite biosynthetic process”.



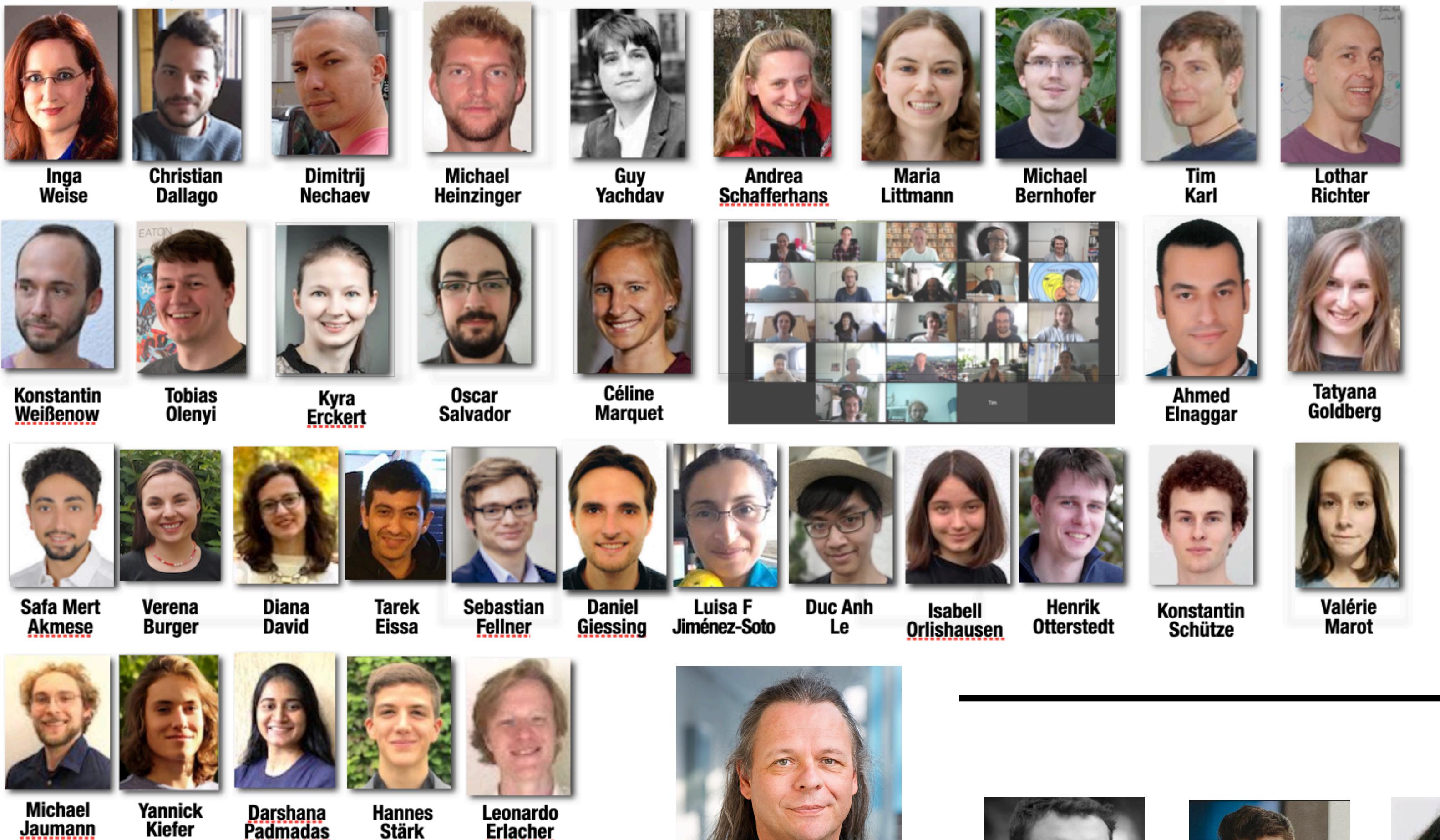
sequences from two databases known to be part of biosynthetic gene clusters.



selected generated sequence.



Thank you!



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