Uppsala University

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Conformal Prediction: Study case of Regression and Classification for Binding Affinity Modelling

By Dinh Long Huynh

CONFORMAL PREDICTION

Classification model

$$\alpha_i = 1 - p(class|x_i)$$

$$\alpha_i = -\log[p(class|x_i)]$$

Regression model

$$\alpha_i = |y_pred_i - y_true_i|$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{|y_predi-y_truei|}{residual_pred_i}$$

Nonconformity score (α_i)

Relationship: Small error

=> Small α_i

=> Large p_value

Calibration α_i distiribution

 $lpha_{ ext{i_sample}}$

 $p_value = \frac{n}{Total}$

Classification

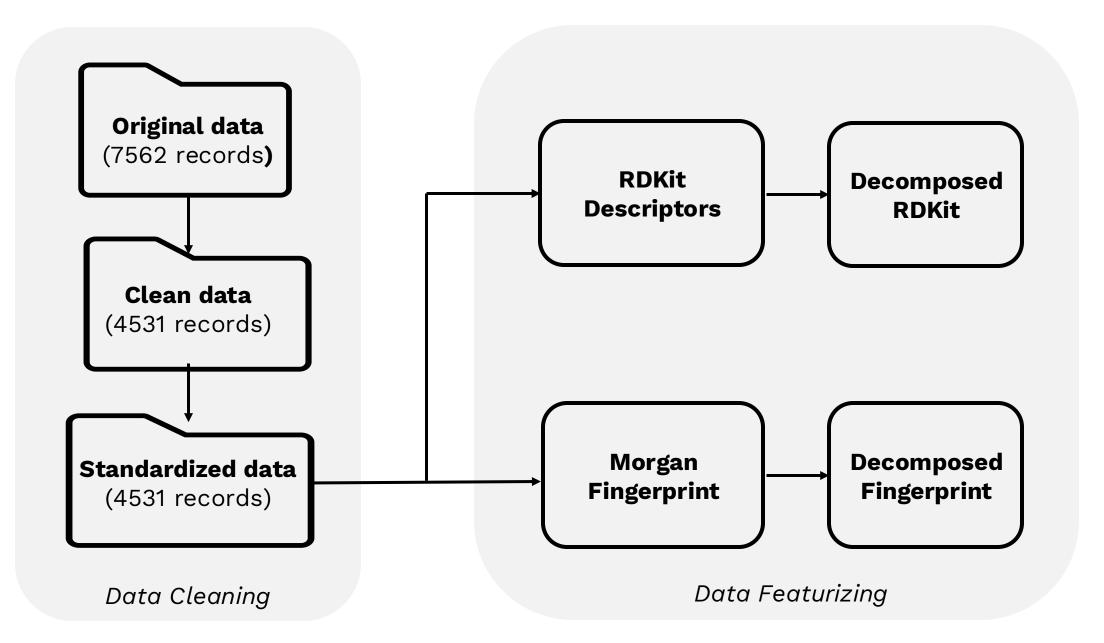
Given a certain class

- Calculate $lpha_{i_sample}$
- Calculate p_value
- If $p_value > \varepsilon$ then class

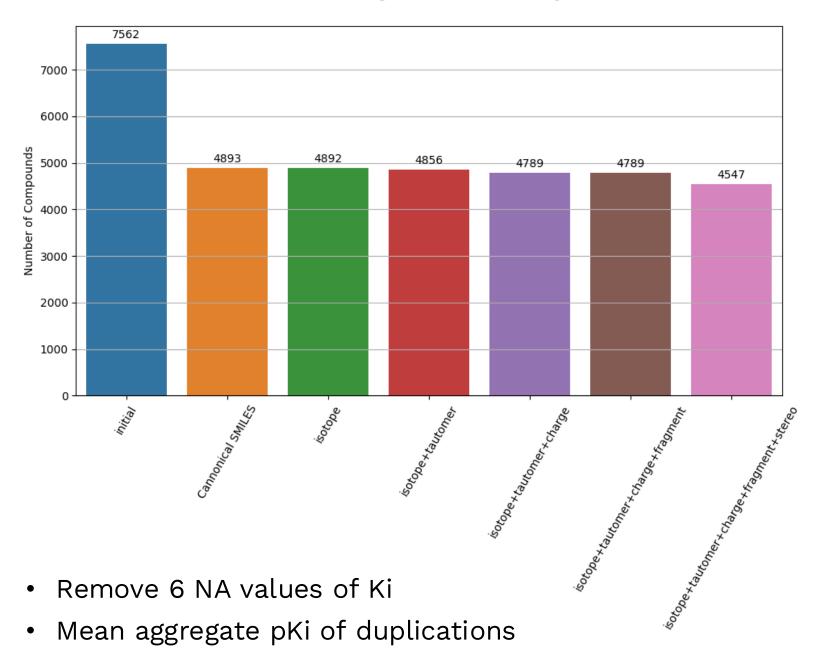
Regression

Given ε , compute confidence interval

DATA HANDLING PIPELINE

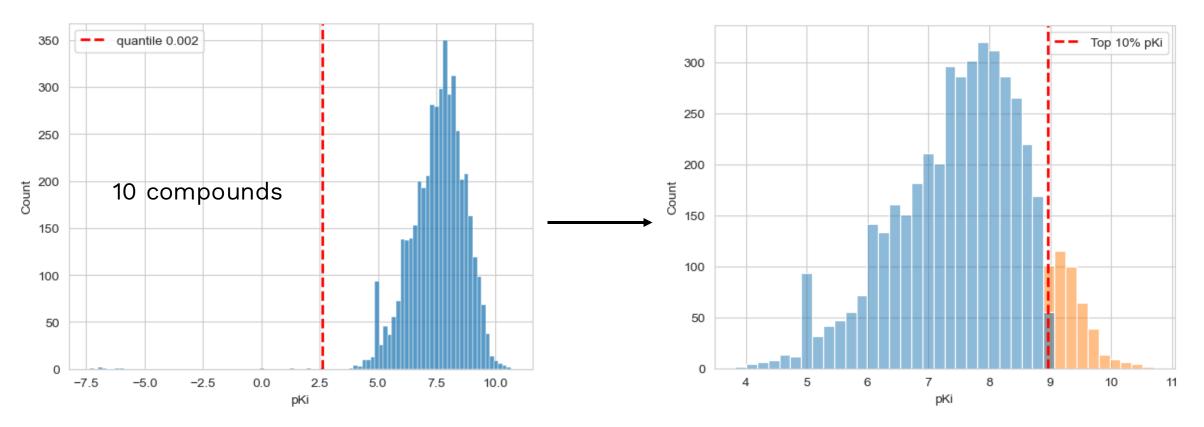


DATA CLEANING



DATA EXPLORATION

Threshold selection

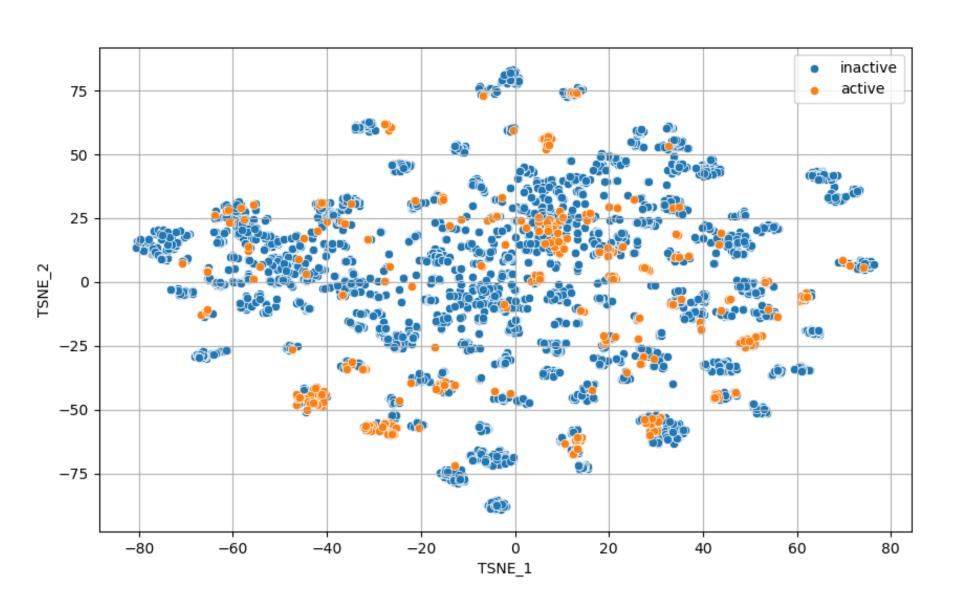


Threshold: $pK_i = 9$, $K_i = 1nM$

Total: 4531 compounds

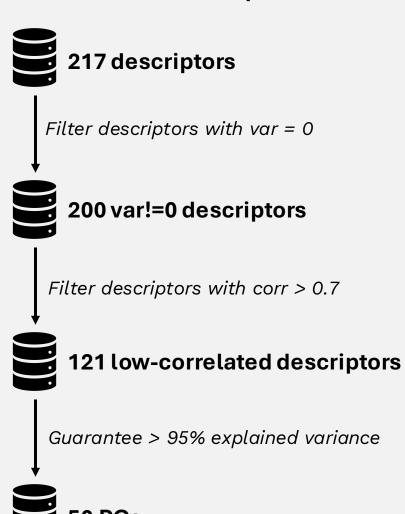
DATA EXPLORATION

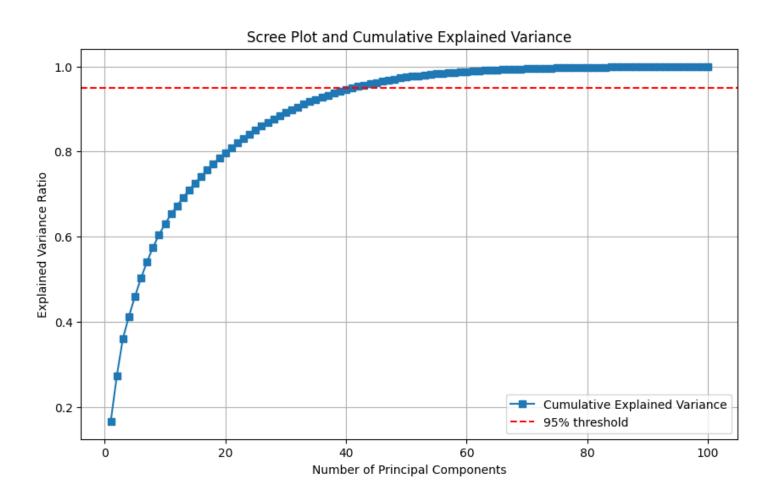
Chemical Space of whole dataset



DATA FEATURIZING

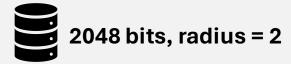
RDKit Descriptors





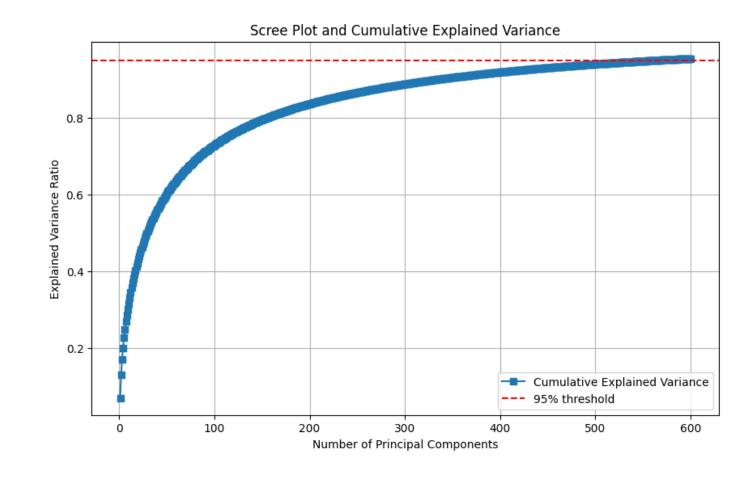
DATA FEATURIZING

Morgan Fingerprint

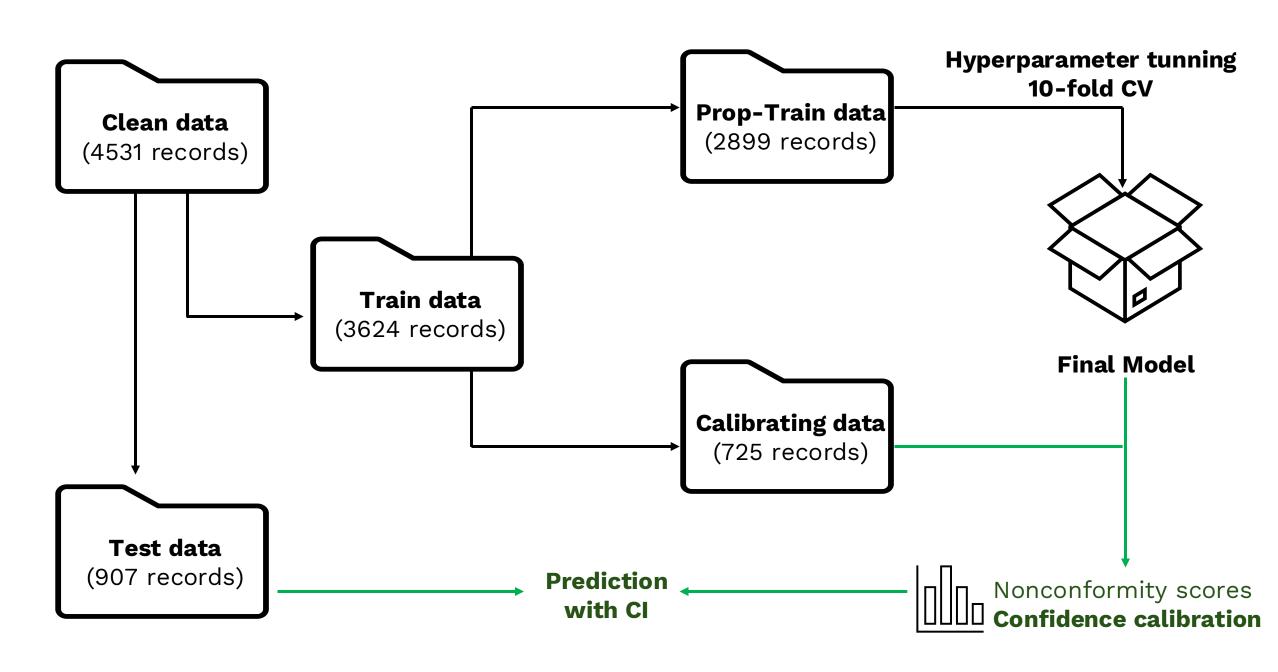


Guarantee > 95% explained variance

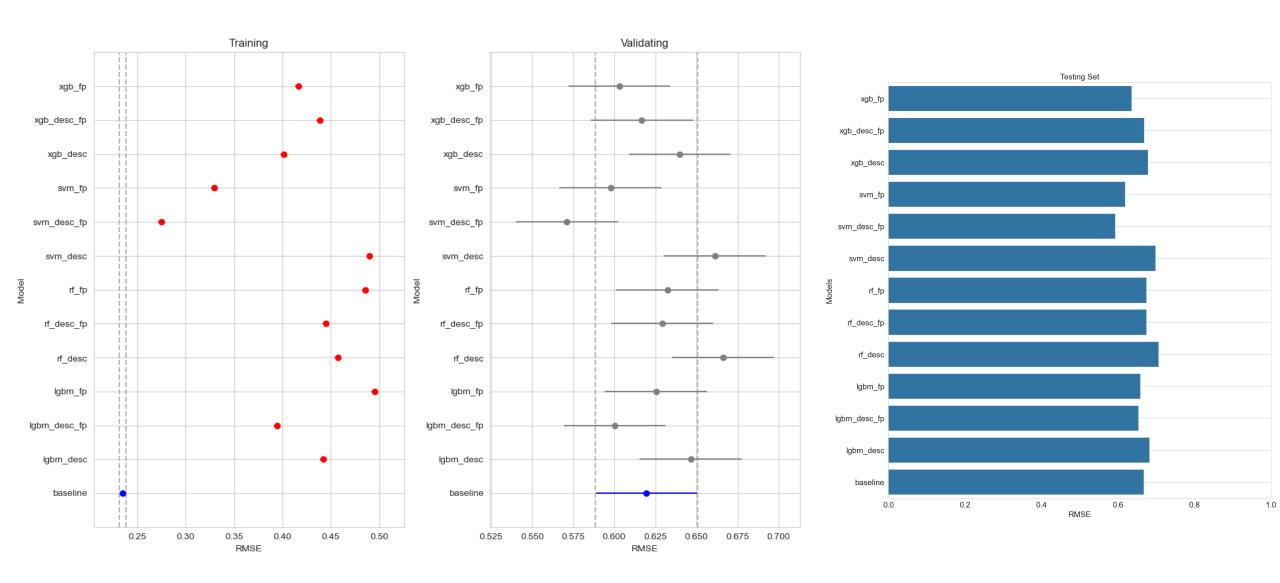




MODEL TRANING PROCESS

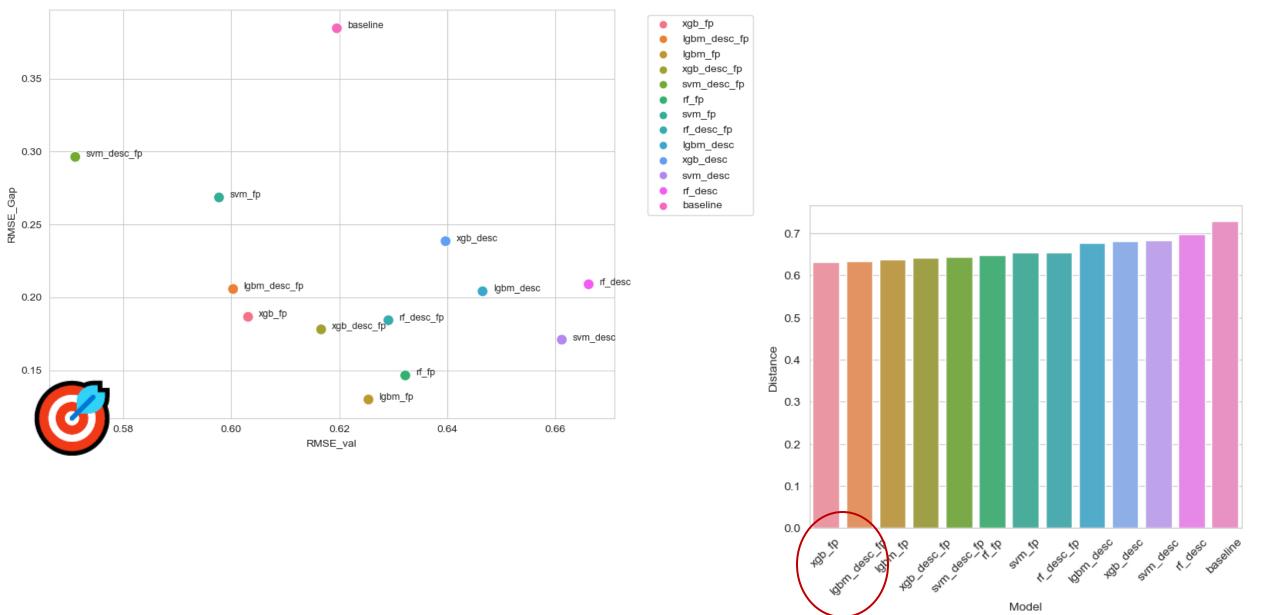


Tracking metrics: RMSE

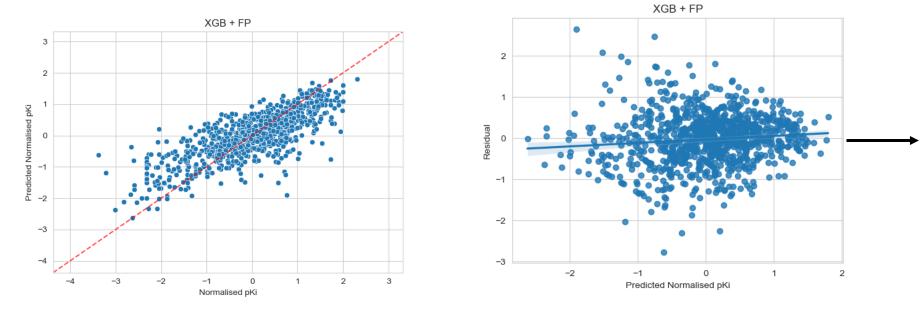


Interval from Turkey-HSD with correction

Overfitting analysis

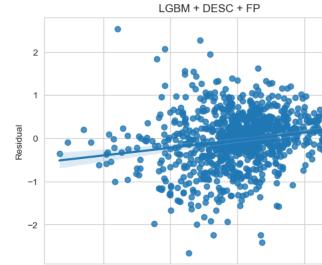


Overfitting analysis



LGBM + DESC + FP

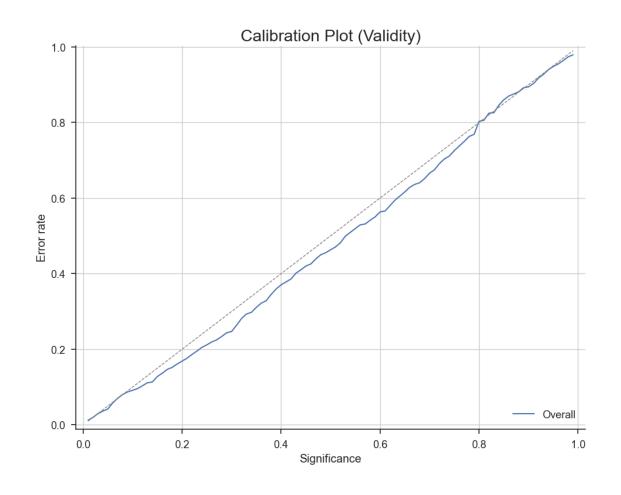
- Only use fingerprint
- More efficient

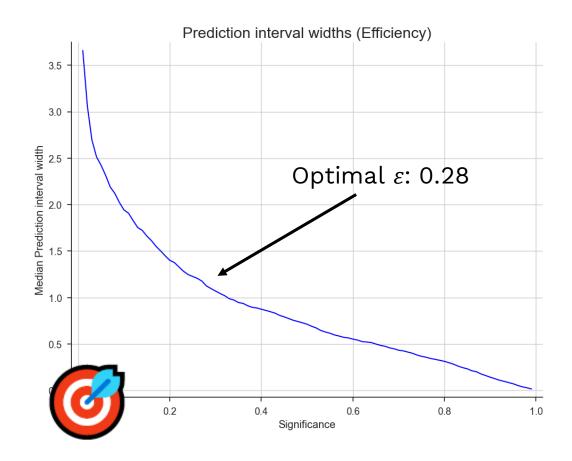


Predicted Normalised pKi

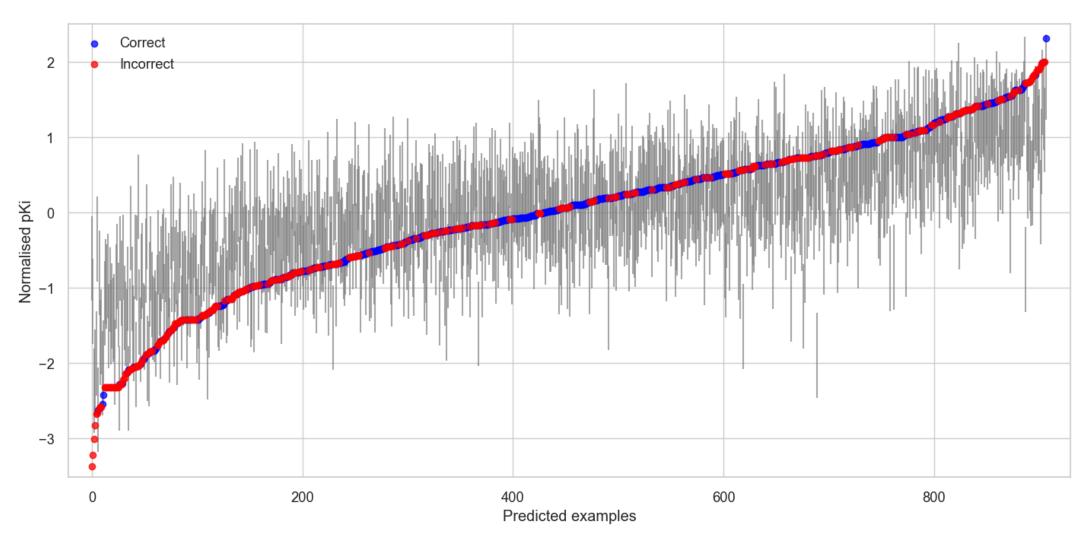
Final models: XGBoost + FP

XGBoost with Fingerprint



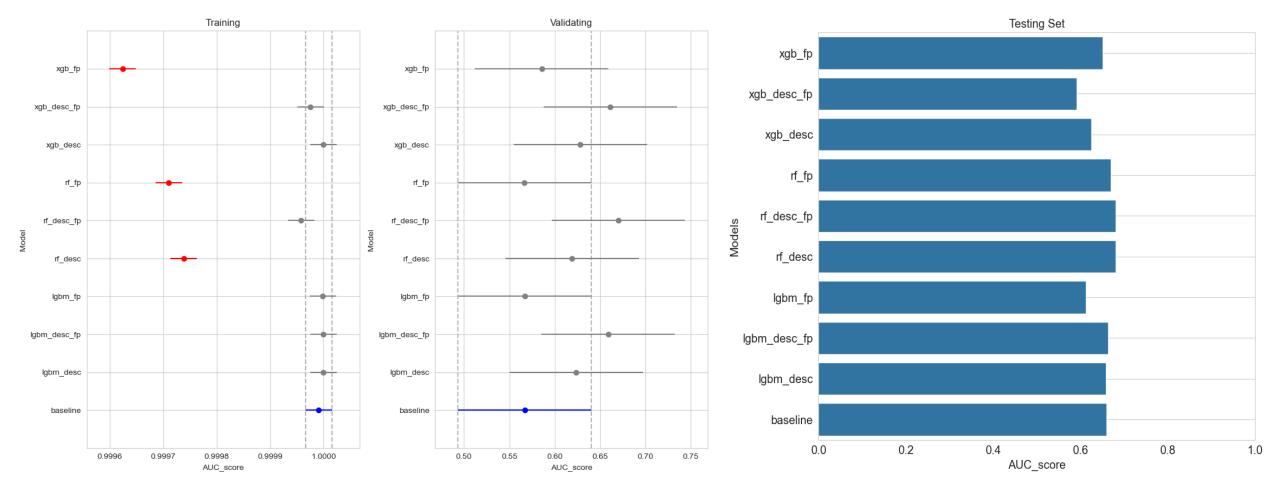


XGBoost with Fingerprint



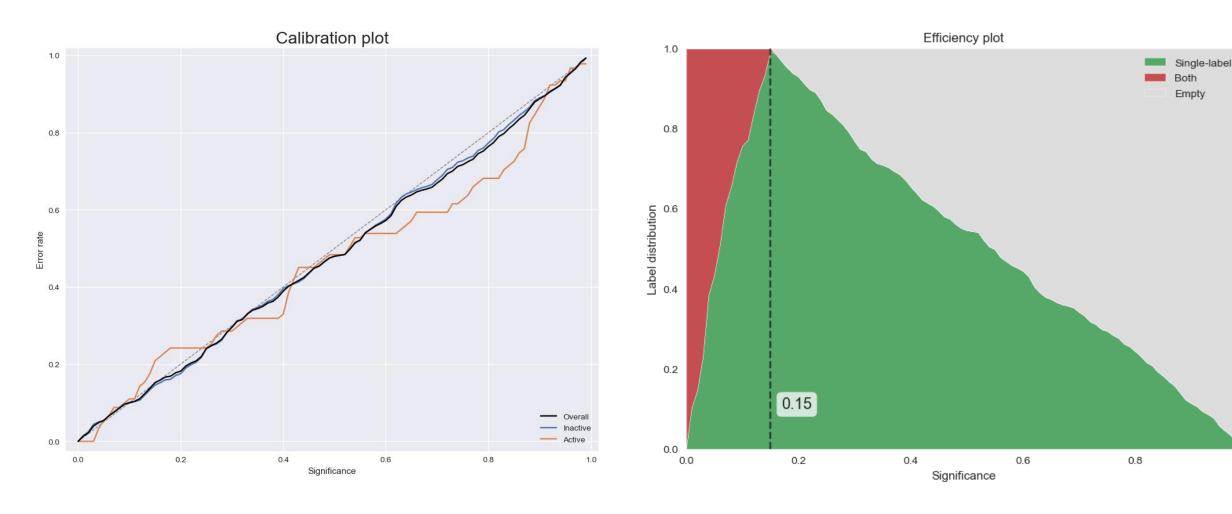
Median interval width: 1.12

Tracking metrics: AUC-PR

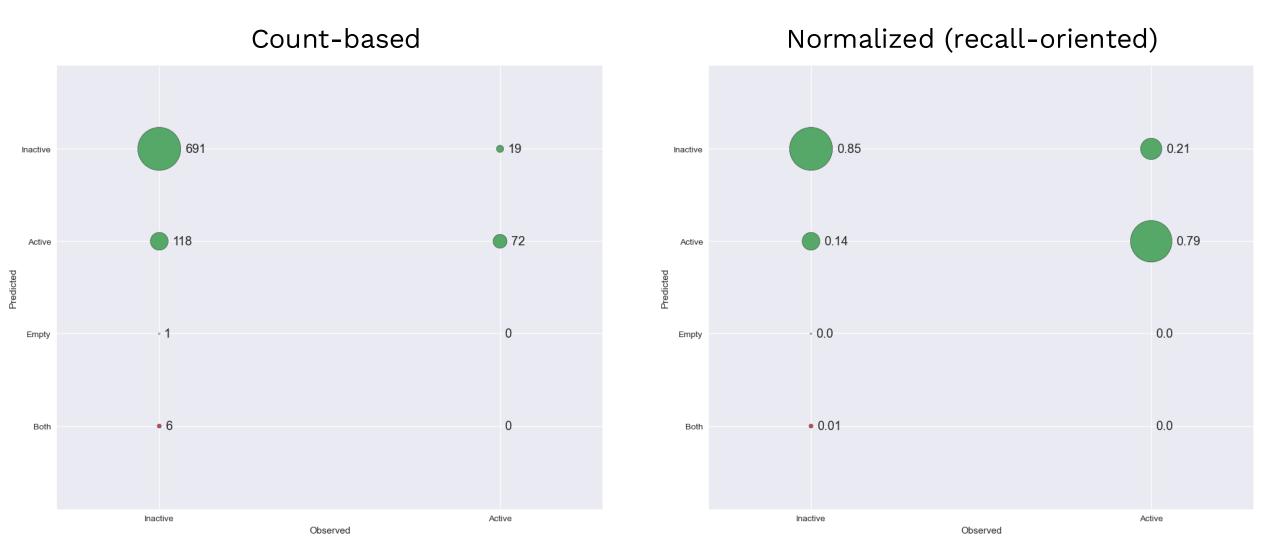


Interval from Turkey-HSD with correction

Random Forest with Descriptors and Fingerprint



Random Forest with Descriptors and Fingerprint



TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Data Cleaning and Context is important.

- Understand the data source and domain-specific nuances.
- Handle duplicates, missing values, and inconsistent records carefully.

Data Splitting is important

- Random splits often yield better-calibrated conformal predictors.
- Alternative methods like cluster-based splitting may harm calibration due to distribution shift.
- Always evaluate the impact of your split strategy on model calibration.

Multiple optimization is always needed

- Trade-off between validity and efficiency in CP
- Trade-off between recall and precision in classification model
- Trade-off between loss_value and overfitting in any kind of model

REFERENCE

Arvidsson McShane, S., Norinder, U., Alvarsson, J., Ahlberg, E., Carlsson, L., & Spjuth, O. (2024). **CPSign: conformal prediction for cheminformatics modeling**. *Journal of Cheminformatics*, *16*(75). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13321-024-00870-9

Vovk, V., Gammerman, A., & Shafer, G. (2005). *Algorithmic learning in a random world*. Springer Science & Business Media.

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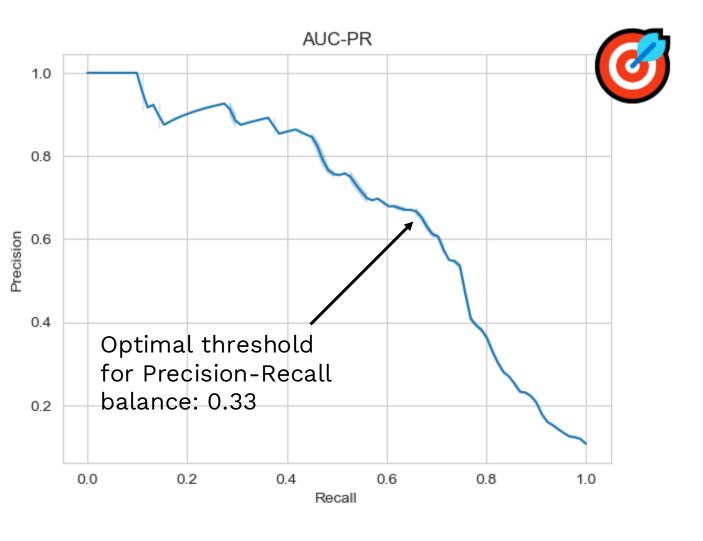
Pharmbio/plot_utils (n.d.). *plot_utils: Utility scripts for plotting*. GitHub repository. https://github.com/pharmbio/plot_utils

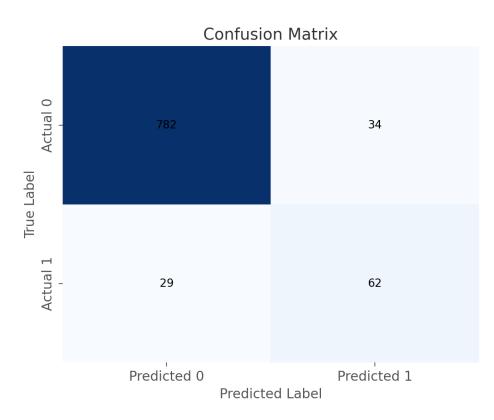


Thank you for listening

Feedbacks and Questions

Random Forest with Descriptors and Fingerprint





At threshold 0.33