



Predicting RNA Protein Binding Sites

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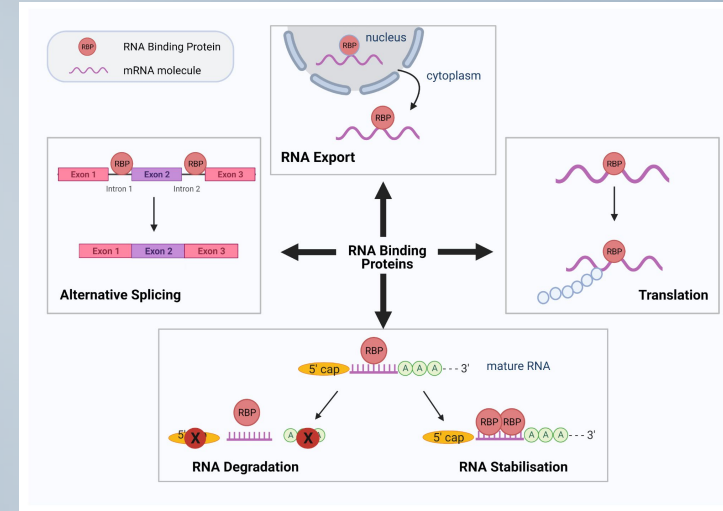
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Why Predict RNA Protein Binding Sites ?

RNA-binding proteins are key players in cellular processes

- Importance
 - RNA splicing, localization and stabilization
- Challenges
 - Complex structure

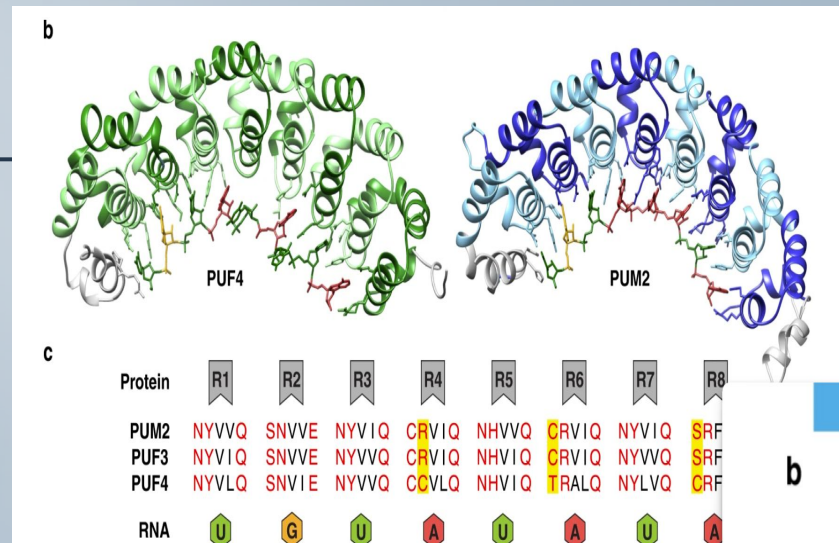


RBPs take over 5–10% of the eukaryotic proteome and play key roles in many biological processes, yet not accurately predicted

How to Capture these Complex Patterns

Hard because of complex structures and preferences

- For a specific RNA-binding protein
 - Given RNA sequence + binding preferences
- Predict the potential binding sites within RNA.



Current methods are both time-consuming and costly due to the need for extensive experimental validation and computational analysis.

State of the Art

RNAContext

Identifies RBP-specific preferences
in both sequence and structure
Kazan et al., 2010

GraphProt

Uses graph encoding of RNA
sequences and SVM classification
for RNA binding prediction
Maticzka et al., 2014

RNAcommender

Built on a recommender system to
predict RBP binding targets by using
protein domain composition
and predicting the RNA's secondary
structures
Corrado et al., 2016

iONMF

Improves prediction accuracy by
integrating various data sources
like sequences, structures, gene
types, and CLIP co-binding
through orthogonal matrix
factorization.

DeepBind/DeepSea

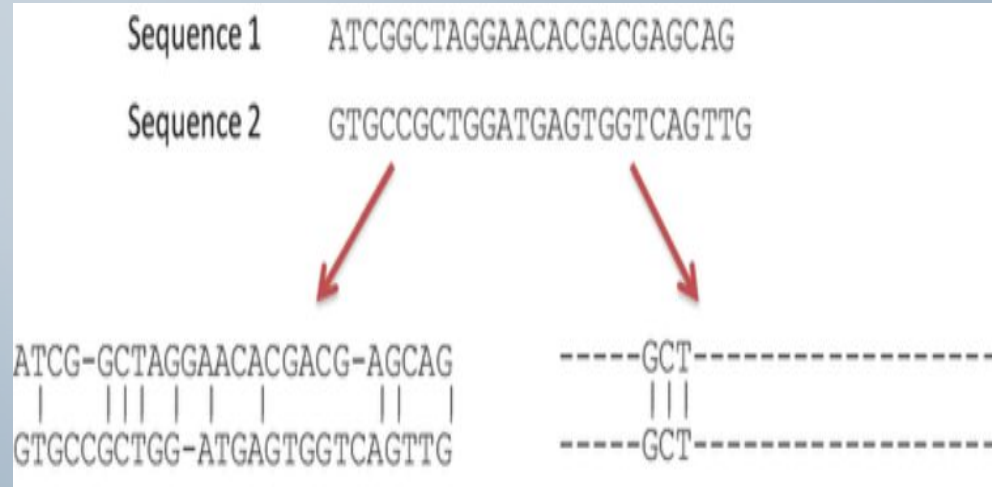
Demonstrate superior prediction
accuracy compared to
older techniques, capturing
complex patterns in the data
*Alipanahi et al., 2015; Zhou
& Troyanskaya, 2015*

CNNs

They possess the unique
capability to automatically extract
valuable binding motifs crucial for
understanding RBP-RNA
interactions
LeCun et al., 1998

Local & Global RNA Sequences

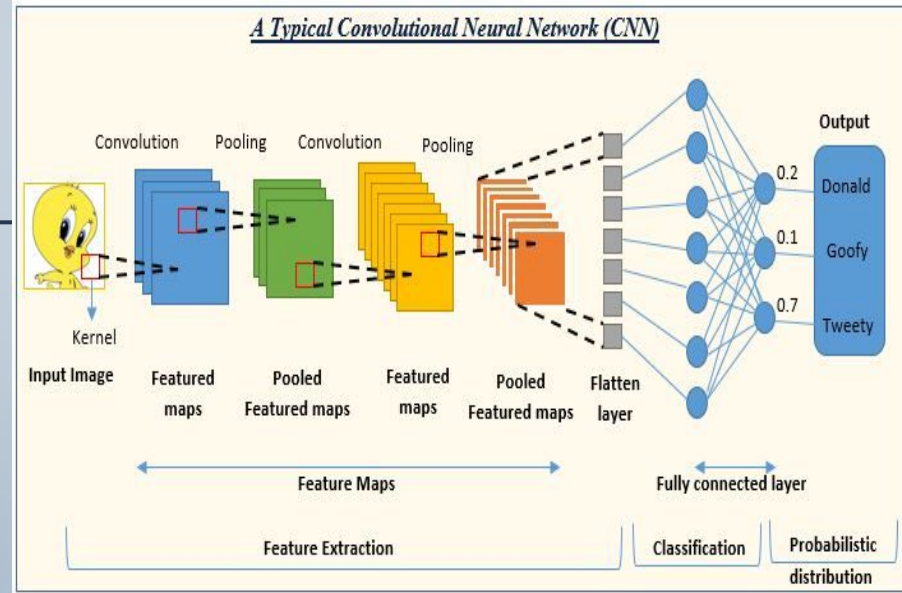
- Why consider local ?
 - the specificity of protein-RNA interactions.
 - selective affinity an RBP has for its RNA target.



Convolutional Neural Networks

Hard because of complex structures and preferences

- Specialized for processing structured grid data
 - Convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers.
- Robust to variations in scale, orientation, and lighting.



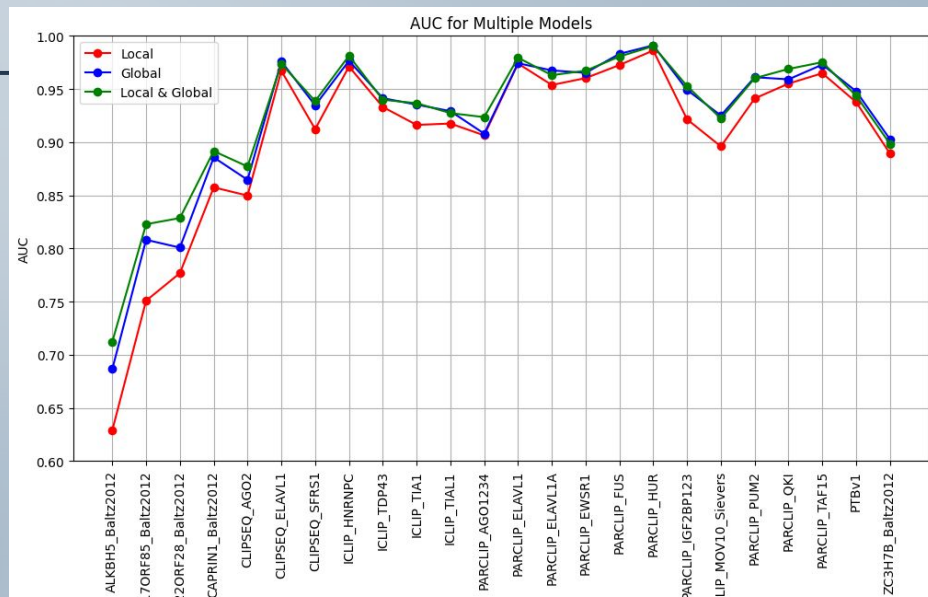
They are ideal for RNA sequences due to their capability to automatically learn and capture spatial patterns, including local and global structural features.

Methodology

| Dataset | Processing Global | Processing Local |
|--|---|--|
| RBP-24 Dataset: It centers on the intricate details of how proteins interact with RNA at a subsequence level. | For Global RNA sequences we padded all sequences to have the same length of the longest RNA sequence. | We had to divide the sequences into multiple subsequences using window size W , each subsequence is a channel, and then decide the maximum number of channels using the maximum length sequence in the training sequences. |
| Training | Parameter Tuning | Getting Results |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Train separate 24 Protein Files and predict separately for each. | Used the ones in the paper determined by grid search. Window size $W = 101$, kernel size for the first convolution layer = (4, 10), kernel size for the second convolution layer = (1,10), stride $S = (1,1)$ and pool size = (1,3). | Using matplotlib and AUC calculation. |

Results

- Parameters Optimization
- Performance Metric
 - average AUC scores
- Performance on RBP-24
 - 0.906 for Local
 - 0.922 for Global
 - 0.927 for Integration



All in all, we were able to replicate the results and show that incorporating both gives us better accuracy in predictions.

Conclusion

- Enhancing Predictive Models
 - Considering global and local sequences
- Improvements
 - More datasets for validation

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Team Work & Acknowledgement

- EA: Software, Writing-review & editing
- SZ: Writing-original draft & Visualization

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