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Algorithms

Algorithm 1: Simulate proteolysis of protein P

```
\overline{\textbf{Input:}} \text{ protein } P,\, n_{generate} \,\, \theta_{enzyme},\, \overline{\theta_{gamma}},\, \overline{p_{endo}},\, p_{exo}
    Output: f
 \mathbf{1} \ f \leftarrow \text{dict[sequence : count]}
 2 f(P) \leftarrow n_P
 з while i < n_{generate} do
         n_{generate} \leftarrow \sum_{x} T(x)
         x \sim U(0,1)
 5
         if x > p_{endo} then
 6
              //exoprotease
             sequence to chew s \sim f //sample sequence from dict with weights
 8
             x \sim U(0,1)
 9
             a \leftarrow gamma(len(s), \theta_{gamma})
10
             if a < x then
11
                   //accept
12
                   F(P) \leftarrow F(P) + 1
13
                  n_{qenerate} \leftarrow n_{qenerate} + 1
14
             end
15
         else
16
              //endoprotease
17
             f_{cut}(s) \leftarrow \sum_{s} N_{aa}^{s} * \theta_{aa}
18
             sequence to cut s \leftarrow f_{cut}(s)//\text{sequence} to cut
19
              first index to cut index_a \sim s(\theta_{aa}(aa_x))
20
             index_2 \sim s(\theta_{aa}(aa_x)) * gamma(|index_1 - index_2|)
21
             left \leftarrow s[: min(index_1, index_2) + 1]
22
             middle \leftarrow s[min(index_1, index_2) + 1 : max(index_1, index_2)]
\mathbf{23}
             \text{right} \leftarrow s[max(index_1, index_2) + 1:]
24
             if len(middle) > 5 then
25
                   f(middle) \leftarrow f(middle) + 1
26
27
                  n_{generate} \leftarrow n_{generate} + 1
             end
28
             for s in [left, right] do
29
                   x \sim U(0,1)
30
                   a \leftarrow gamma(len(s), \theta_{gamma})
31
                   if a < x and s is not terminal peptide in P then
32
                        //accept
33
                       F(P) \leftarrow F(P) + 1
34
                       n_{generate} \leftarrow n_{generate} + 1
35
                   end
36
37
             end
         \quad \text{end} \quad
38
39 end
40 Return f
```

Algorithm 2: Estimating θ numerically. To generate a guess, simulate degradation of protein P with parameters θ to generate $n_{qenerate}$ peptides.;

```
Input: protein P, n_P, true distribution T, \theta, lr_{endo}, lr_{exo}
    Output: \theta
 1 for i from \theta to n_{endo} do
         Generate guess G;
         \text{Compute loss } L \leftarrow D_{KL}(G||T) + D_{KL}(T||G);
 3
         \mathbf{for}\ each\ amino\ acid\ aa\ in\ \theta_{aa}\ \mathbf{do}
 4
              \theta_{aa}(aa) \leftarrow \theta_{aa}(aa) + lr_{endo};
              Generate guess \hat{G} with new \theta;
 6
              Compute new loss \hat{L} \leftarrow D_{KL}(\hat{G}||T) + D_{KL}(T||\hat{G});
              while \hat{L} < L do
 8
                   Compute weighted learning rate lr_w \leftarrow lr_{endo} * \hat{L} - L;
 9
10
                   \theta_{aa}(aa) \leftarrow \theta_{aa}(aa) + lr_w;
11
                   Generate guess \hat{G} with new \theta;
12
                   Compute new loss \hat{L} \leftarrow D_{KL}(\hat{G}||T) + D_{KL}(T||\hat{G});
13
14
              \theta_{aa}(aa) \leftarrow \theta_{aa}(aa) - lr_{endo} //revert the initial parameter-change
15
               (before while-loop);
         end
16
17 end
18 Generate guess G;
    Compute loss L \leftarrow D_{KL}(G||T) + D_{KL}(T||G);
20 for i from \theta to n_{exo} do
         x \leftarrow \text{uniformly random from } 1, -1;
21
         e \leftarrow lr_{exo} * x;
22
         \theta_{exo} \leftarrow \theta_{exo} + e;
23
         Generate guess \hat{G} with new \theta;
24
         Compute new loss \hat{L} \leftarrow D_{KL}(\hat{G}||T) + D_{KL}(T||\hat{G});
25
         if \hat{L} > L then
26
             \theta_{exo} \leftarrow \theta_{exo} - e;
27
28
             L \leftarrow \hat{L};
29
         end
30
31 end
32 Return \theta;
```