## No title

 ${\rm Erik} \ {\rm Hartman}^{1}$ Jonas Wallin²

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Division of Infection Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Lund University  $^2$  Department of Statistics, Lund University

## 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  $\theta$  numerically. To generate a guess, simulate degradation of protein P with parameters  $\theta$  to generate  $n_{generate}$  peptides (see Algorithm 1).

```
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;
 2
         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
              end
14
              \theta_{aa}(aa) \leftarrow \theta_{aa}(aa) - lr_{endo} //revert the initial parameter-change
15
               (before while-loop);
         end
16
17 end
    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;
```

Algorithm 3: Estimate weights in graph with gradient descent.

```
Input: observed distribution T, lr, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, n_{iterations}
     Output: G
 1 G \leftarrow \{V, E, W\}
 2 V_L denotes the original protein (bottom node)
 з for i from 0 to n_{iterations} do
           //generate guess
 5
          p_{generated} \leftarrow \{\}// this represents the output distribution if starting
 6
            from a given node
          T = \{s \in V \mid \text{there exists no } (s,t) \in E \text{ for any } t \in V\} //\text{terminal nodes}
 7
 8
          for t \in T do
              p_{generated}[t] \leftarrow \mathbf{1}_t //onehot
 9
10
          while all nodes in G is not solved do
11
                solvable \leftarrow \{s \in V \mid t \in p_{qenerated} \text{ for all } (s,t) \in E\}
12
                for s \in solvable do
13
                     p_{generated}[s] = \sum w_{s,t} * p_{generated}[t] + 1 - \sum w_{s,t} * \mathbf{1}_t
14
15
16
          \hat{T} \leftarrow p_{aenerated}[V_L]
17
18
          //compute loss
19
          \begin{array}{c} L_1 \leftarrow \lambda_1 \sum |w| \\ L_2 \leftarrow \lambda_2 \sum w^2 \end{array}
20
21
          L \leftarrow D_{KL}(T \mid \hat{T}) + D_{KL}(\hat{T} \mid T) + L_1 + L_2
22
23
          //compute gradient
24
          \begin{split} \frac{dT}{dw} &\leftarrow \hat{T}_{V_L,t}(\hat{T}_s - \mathbf{1}_s) \\ \frac{dL}{dT} &\leftarrow -\frac{T}{\hat{T}} \\ \frac{dL}{dw} &\leftarrow \frac{dL}{dT} * \frac{dT}{dw} \end{split}
25
26
27
28
          //update graph
29
          k \leftarrow 1
30
          for s \in V do
31
               \hat{w}_{s,t} \leftarrow max(0, w_{s,t} - lr * (\frac{dL}{dw})_{s,t})
32
                d_{s,t} = \hat{w}_{s,t} - w_{s,t}
33
34
          while \sum_t w_{s,t} + k * d_{s,t} > 1 do \mid k \leftarrow k/2
35
36
37
          end
          while a better graph is not found or k isn't extremely small do
38
                \hat{W} \leftarrow W + d * k
39
                \hat{T} \leftarrow \text{generate guess with new weights}
40
                \hat{L} \leftarrow D_{KL}(T \mid \hat{T}) + D_{KL}(\hat{T} \mid T) + L_1 + L_2
41
                if \hat{L} \leq L then
42
                    G \leftarrow \{V, E, \hat{W}\}
43
                else
44
                 k \leftarrow k/2
                end
46
          end
47
48 end
```