Accelerating Biomolecular Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Assignment with A*

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Overview

- Introduction
 - Motivation
 - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
- NMR Assignment Background
 - Data Collection and Manual Assignment
- Automation Algorithm
 - Preprocessing
 - Assignment
 - Goal State
- Conclusion
 - Results
 - Outlook

Motivation

Introduction

Motivation

- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
 - Gain knowledge about protein structure
 - Study how mutations lead to diseases
- Problems
 - Generates large amounts of data
 - Data analysis is slow and error prone
- Goal
 - Automate the assignment process
 - Decrease human error
 - Increase productivity

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Introduction

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Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)

- Used to obtain structural information
 - Chemical shift values
- HNCACB experiment
 - Generates C_{α} and C_{β} residue i and i-1
- CBCA(CO) NH experiment
 - Generates C_{α} and C_{β} for residue i
 - Confirms residue data

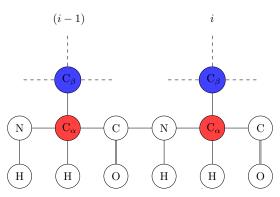
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Introduction

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Chemical Shift Values

HNCACB

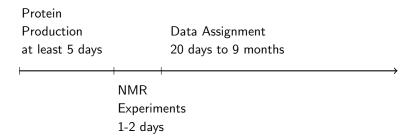


Data Collection and Manual Assignment

Manual Methods

- Most time consuming part
- Missing and ambiguous data forces chunks to be skipped
- Prone to human error

Timeline



Preprocessing

Automating Assingment

- Initialization
- Generating child nodes
- Goal State
- Solution State

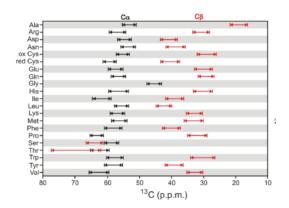
Preprocessing

Initialization

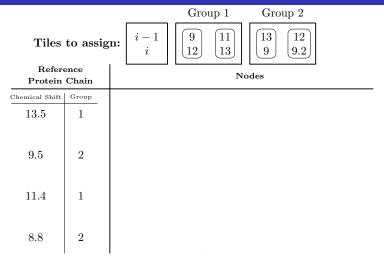
- Expected amino acid sequence
 - Converted to expected chemical shift values
 - Stored as the reference protein chain
- NMR experiment's chemical shift data
 - C_{α} and C_{β} for residue i and i-1
 - Stored in a tile
- Missing data
 - Place holder tile generation
- Grouping

Preprocessing

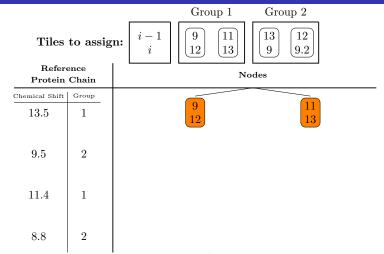
Grouping



Starting the assignment

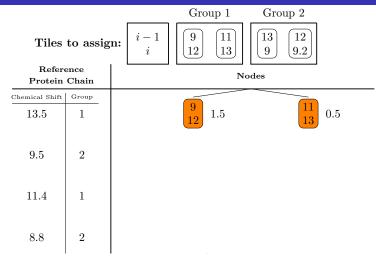


Starting the assignment

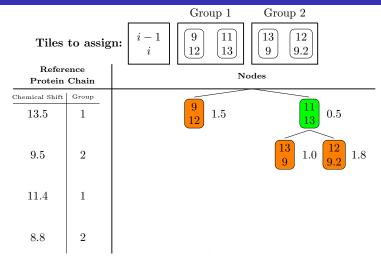


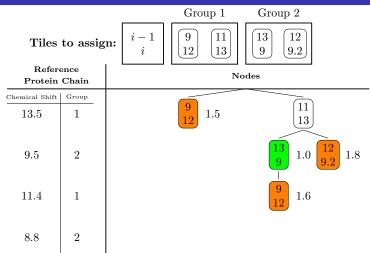
Cost Calculation

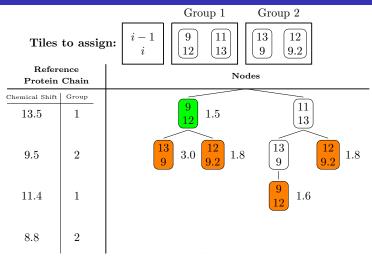
- Accuracy matching the protein chain residue
- Accuracy matching the tile above current tile
- Cost of placing all previous tiles



Automation Algorithm 0000000





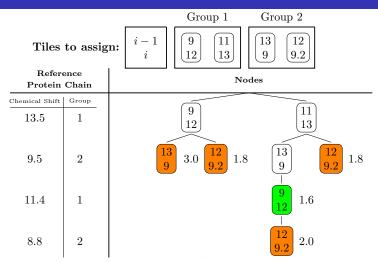


Automation Algorithm

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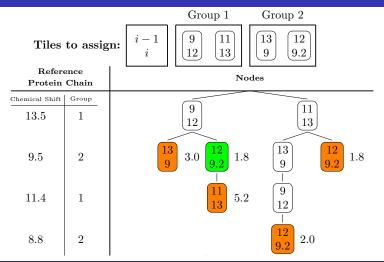
Goal State

Goal State



Goal State

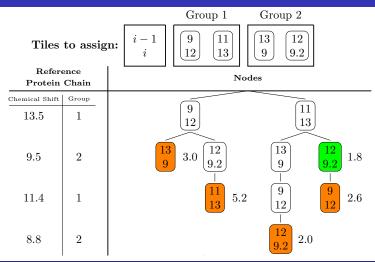
Goal State



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Goal State

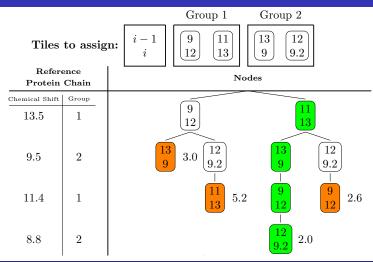
Goal State



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Goal State

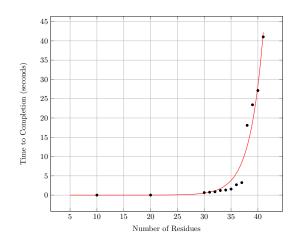
Solution State



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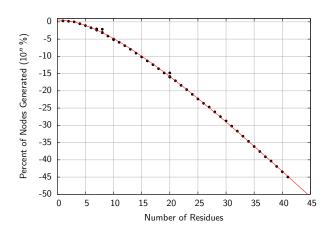
Results

Time of Assignment



Results

Child Nodes Generated



Future Goals

- Parallelization
 - Decrease assignment time
 - Allow for larger data sets
- Machine learning
 - Optimize cost calculation
 - Increase accuracy of assignment

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- Leah Robison (research colleague)

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Thank You

