

# Accelerating Biomolecular Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Assignment with A\*

Joel Venzke, Paxten Johnson, Rachel Davis, John Emmons,  
Katherine Roth, David Mascharka, Leah Robison,  
Timothy Urness and Adina Kilpatrick

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science  
Drake University

*joel.venzke@drake.edu*

April 10, 2014

# Overview

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

# Motivation

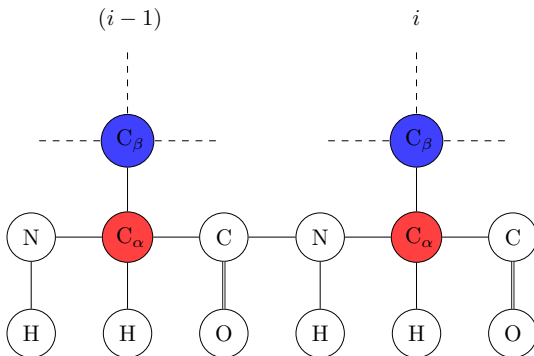
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
  - Gain knowledge about protein structure
  - Study how mutations lead to diseases
- Problems
  - Generates large amounts of data
  - Data analysis is slow and error prone
- Goal
  - Automate the assignment process
  - Decrease human error
  - Increase productivity

# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)

- Used to obtain structural information
  - Chemical shift values
- HNCACB experiment
  - Generates  $C_\alpha$  and  $C_\beta$  residue  $i$  and  $i - 1$
- CBCA(CO) NH experiment
  - Generates  $C_\alpha$  and  $C_\beta$  for residue  $i$
  - Confirms residue data

# Chemical Shift Values

## HNCACB



# Manual Methods

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

# Timeline

Protein  
Production  
at least 5 days

Data Assignment  
20 days to 9 months

NMR  
Experiments  
1-2 days

# Automating Assingment

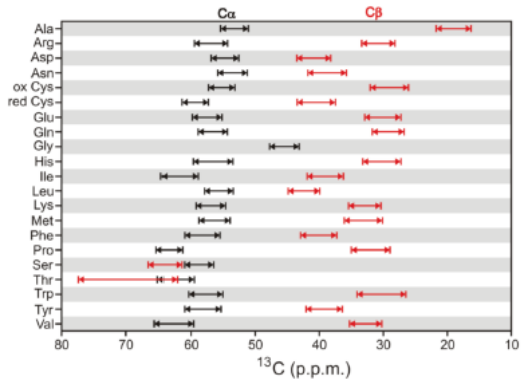
- Initialization
- Generating child nodes
- Goal State
- Solution State



# Initialization

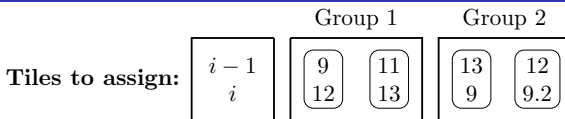
- Expected amino acid sequence
  - Converted to expected chemical shift values
  - Stored as the reference protein chain
- NMR experiment's chemical shift data
  - $C_\alpha$  and  $C_\beta$  for residue  $i$  and  $i - 1$
  - Stored in a tile
- Missing data
  - Place holder tile generation
- Grouping

# Grouping



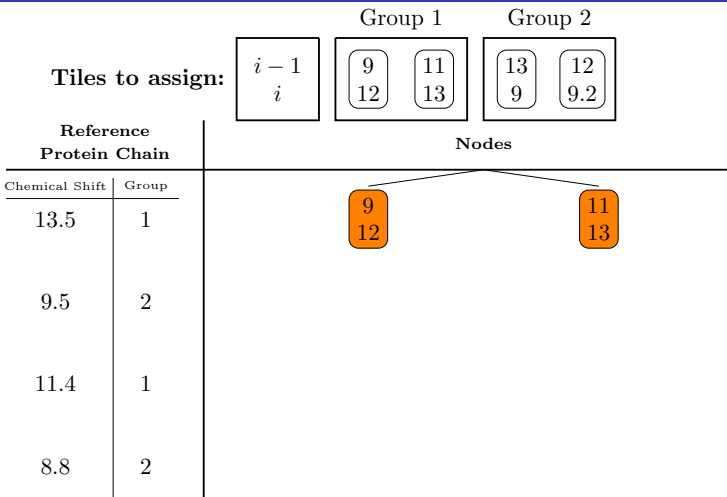
[2]

# Starting the assignment



Reference Protein Chain		Nodes
Chemical Shift	Group	
13.5	1	
9.5	2	
11.4	1	
8.8	2	

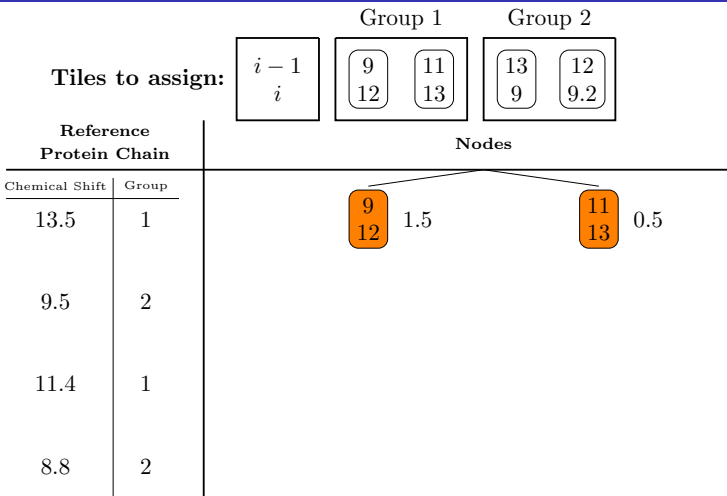
# Starting the assignment



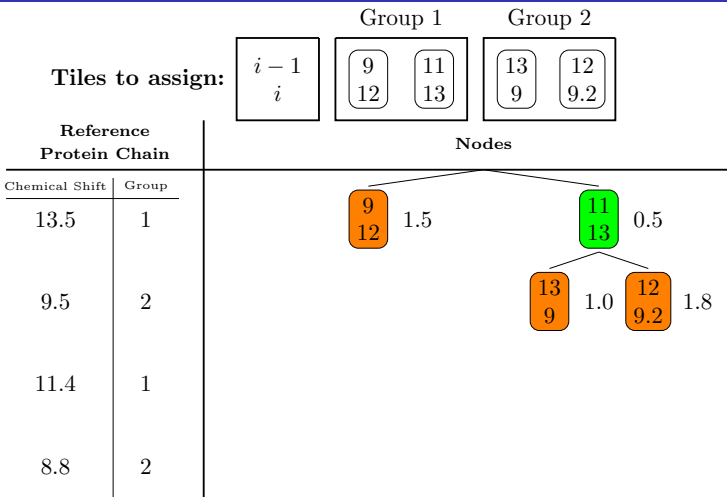
# Cost Calculation

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

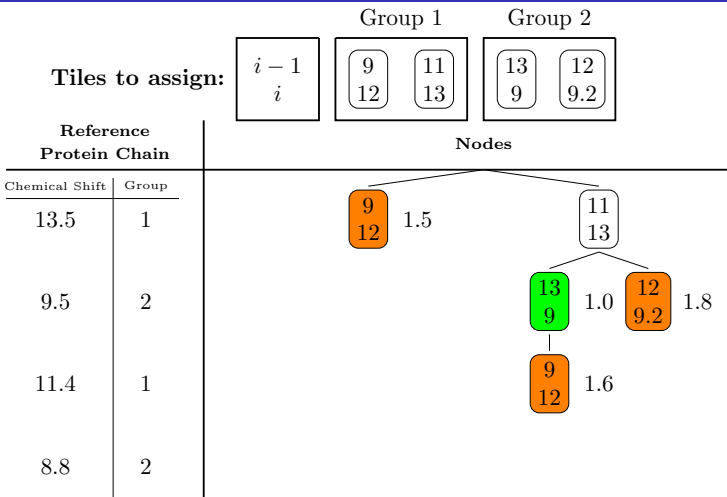
# Generating child nodes



# Generating child nodes

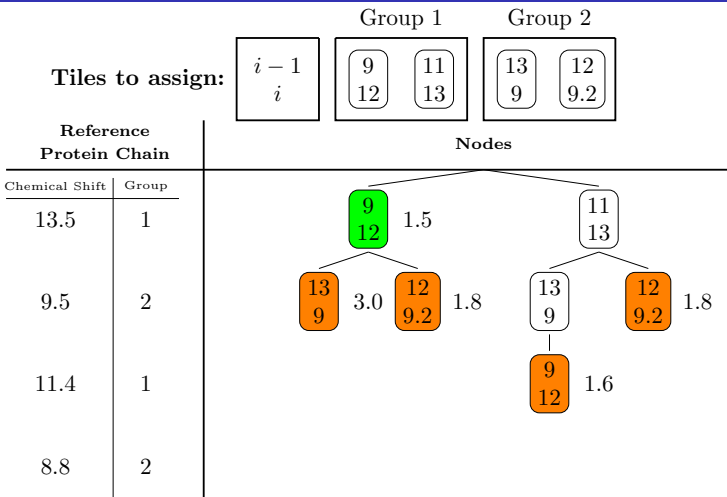


# Generating child nodes

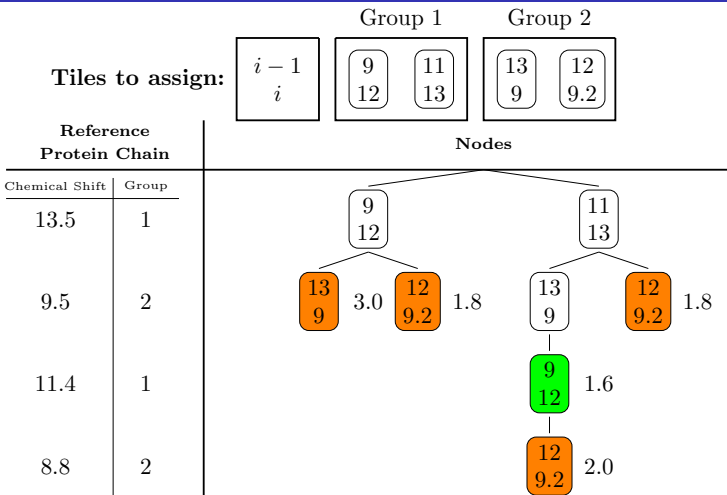




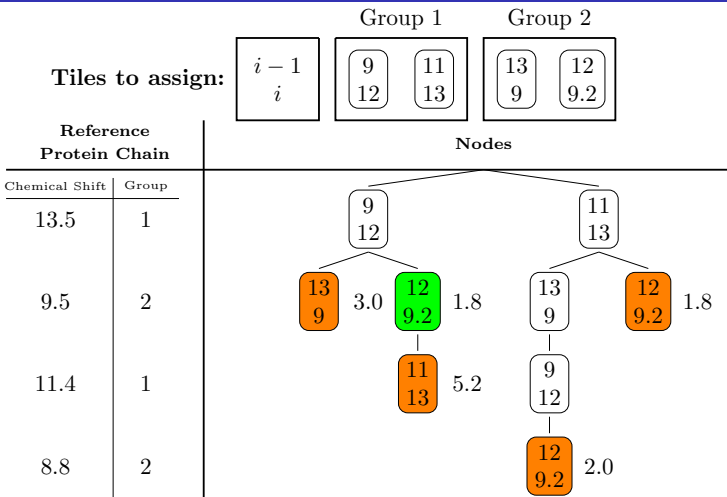
# Generating child nodes



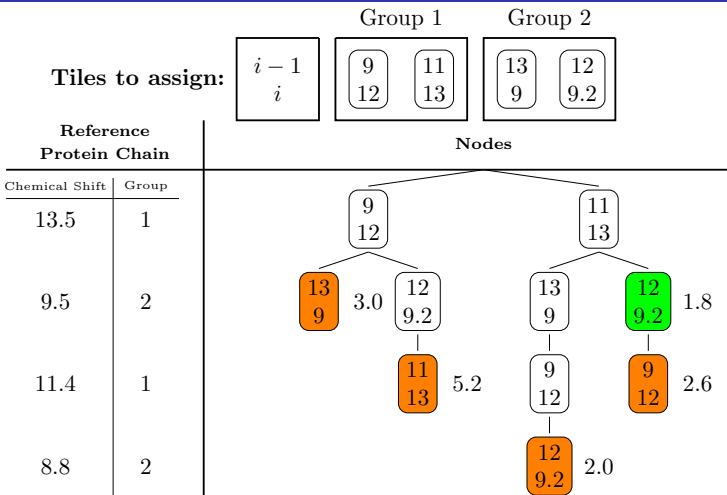
# Goal State

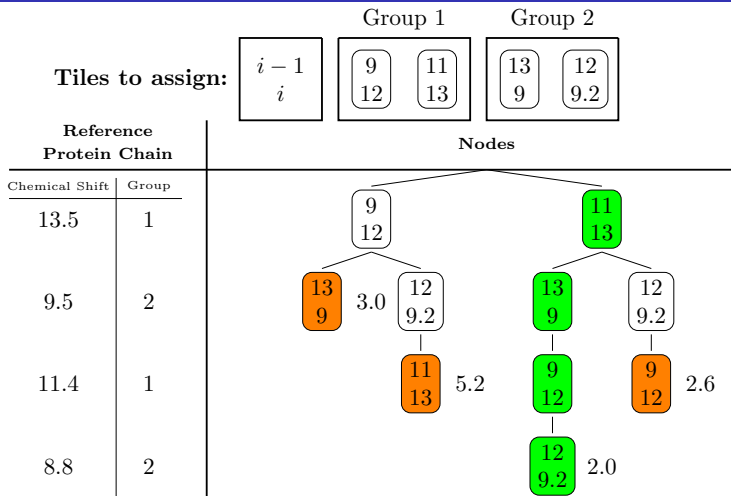


## Goal State



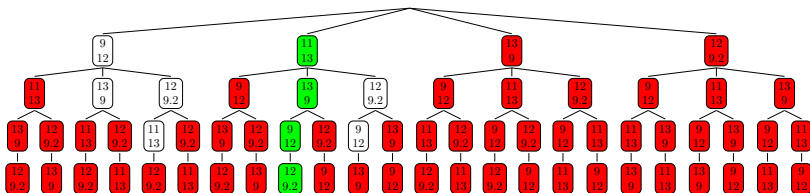
# Goal State



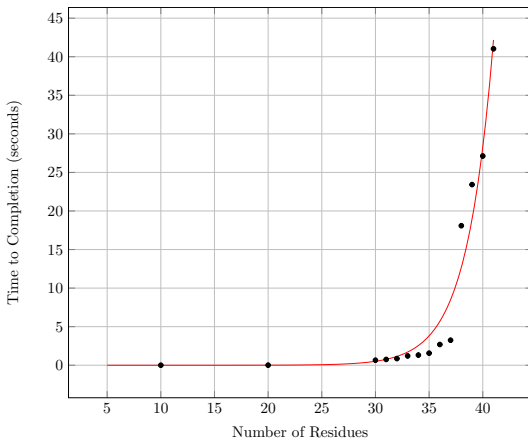


# Compared to Naive Approach

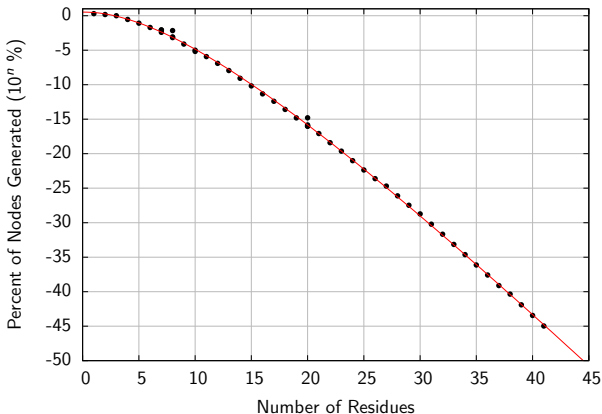
14.1% of the possible combinations



# Time of Assignment



# Child Nodes Generated





# Future Goals

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

# Acknowledgments

- Dr. Tim Urness (Mathematics and Computer Science)
- Dr. Adina Kilpatrick (Physics)
- Rachel Davis (research colleague)
- John Emmons (research colleague)
- Katherine Roth (research colleague)
- David Mascharka (research colleague)
- Leah Robison (research colleague)

# Bibliography



Babak Alipanahi, Xin Gao, Emre Karakoc, Frank Balbach, Shuai Cheng Li, Guangyu Feng, Logan Donaldson and Ming Li, *Error tolerant NMR backbone resonance assignment and automated structure generation.*, Journal of bioinformatics and computational biology, **9** (2011), 15–41.



Sean Cahill and Mark Girvin.  
*Introduction to 3d triple resonance experiments.*  
2012.



Peter Guntert, *Automated structure determination from NMR spectra*, European Biophysics Journal, **38** (2009), 129–143.



Flemming M. Poulsen.  
*A brief introduction to nmr spectroscopy of proteins.*

# Thank You

