Classification of Contacts in Protein Structures

Structural Bioinformatics University of Padova Academic Year 2022-2023 Bedin Veronica Canel Alessandro Riccò Lorenzo Pase Emanuele

Aim of the project

Create a software in order to classify contacts inside a protein structure.

Input: PDB file

Output: a table in which every residue-residue interaction of the protein has a specific propensity of belonging to the different contact types considered, following RING guidelines.

Outline

- Veronica: Feature Analysis
 Starting Point, Observations & <u>Speculations</u>
- Lorenzo: Supervised Machine Learning Methods Deployment
 Initial Thoughts, Pipeline, Breaking Points
- Alessandro: MLP Development
 Implementation, Step Done, Results
- Emanuele: Software Assembly
 Documentation & Reproducibility

Why? Different Backgrounds, Different Characteristics

Feature Analysis - Distribution of the interactions

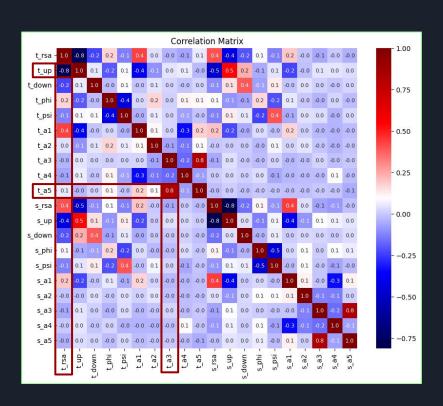
Input: list of 25 pre-calculated features.



High unbalance → over or/and under sampling solutions

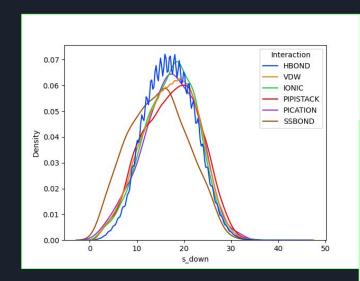
- oversampling technique: RandomOverSampler and SMOTE
- 2. undersampling manual techniques to manage the complexity of the Neural Network

Feature Analysis - Correlation matrix



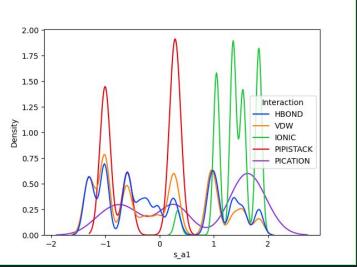
High correlation shared among some of the features → redundant information

Feature Analysis - Features distribution



The frequency of appearance of *s_a1* feature.

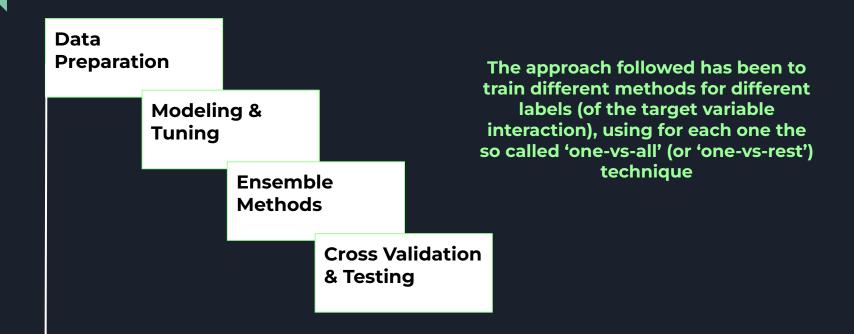
The frequency of appearance of *s_down* feature.



Possible idea for future work....

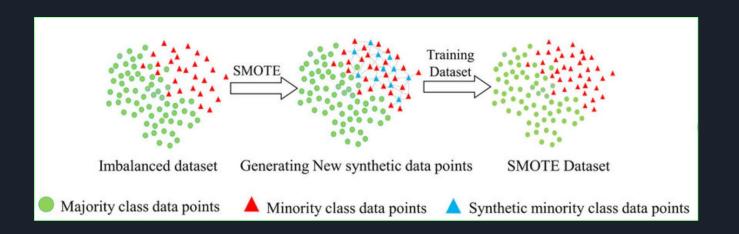
- Enhance the model with additional features, e.g. the embeddings produced by ProtTrans.
- Implement the ss8 categorical feature

First Path Followed



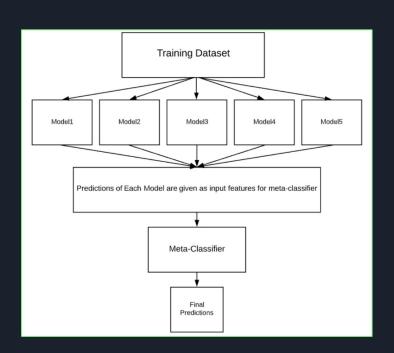
Main Ingredients

- 1. RandomOverSampler vs SMOTE technique
- 2. Logistic Softmax Regression, K-Nearest Neighbor and Decision Tree Definition with Grid Search



Ensemble Methods

Stacking Classifier vs AdaBoost vs Random Forest



From a theoretical point of view the most promising idea was the Stacking Classifier, from a practical perspective it was infeasible

Article

Residue-Residue Interaction Prediction via Stacked Meta-Learning

Results were not enough

Overall less than 0.50 balanced accuracy, less than 0.1 for F1 score and MCC was most of the times a negative value.

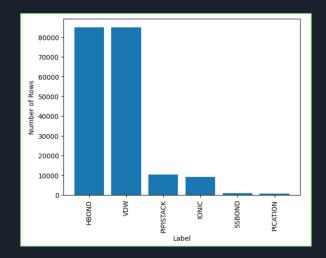
In order to maximise the performance on what we have developed in the second part we have used part of the results obtained here and through a comparison between us we have decided which procedure would have been the best to devote on our attention.

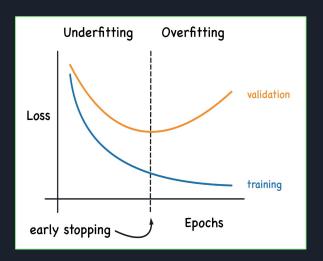
In our second strategy we have developed a Multi-Layer Perceptron

Second Path Followed

About the implementation...

- Custom Pythorc Dataset Class with Undersampling Operations
- Early Stopping Strategy to avoid Overfitting





Moreover...

- <u>Tanh</u> as Activation Function
- RandomForestClassifier to define the best set of features for each type of interaction

	rsa	up	down	phi	psi	al	a2	a3	a4	a5
HBOND	s,t	s,t	S	s,t	s,t				s,t	
IONIC						s,t				t
PICATION	s,t	s,t	s,t	s,t	s,t					
PIPISTACK						t		S	s,t	s,t
SSBOND						s,t	s,t		s,t	
VDW	s,t	s,t	s,t	s,t	s,t					

Step by Step Results

```
Number of successful predictions: HBOND 556
IONIC 564
PICATION 561
PIPISTACK 567
SSBOND 557
VDW 555
dtype: int64
Total number of predictions: 4032
```

Watching these improvements has led us to use the MLP as estimator for our software

```
Number of successful predictions: HBOND 22565
IONIC 40787
PICATION 50778
PIPISTACK 46831
SSBOND 50705
VDW 22797
dtype: int64
Total number of predictions: 305700
```

Final Results & Output

```
Trained model for label: HBOND

Epoch [1/5], Loss: 2.9020, Accuracy: 45.63%, Precision: 0.6137, Recall: 0.4563, F1: 0.5197, MCC: 0.1332

Epoch [2/5], Loss: 2.7292, Accuracy: 61.63%, Precision: 0.6287, Recall: 0.6163, F1: 0.5800, MCC: 0.2138

Epoch [3/5], Loss: 2.6172, Accuracy: 61.49%, Precision: 0.6349, Recall: 0.6149, F1: 0.5703, MCC: 0.2144

Epoch [4/5], Loss: 2.5278, Accuracy: 61.30%, Precision: 0.6375, Recall: 0.6130, F1: 0.5636, MCC: 0.2124

Epoch [5/5], Loss: 2.4575, Accuracy: 61.18%, Precision: 0.6392, Recall: 0.6118, F1: 0.5592, MCC: 0.2111
```

```
['HBOND', 'IONIC', 'PICATION', 'PIPISTACK', 'SSBOND', 'VDW']
[[ 0.99971104, 0.8275111 ,-0.2660997 , 0.5423344 ,-0.5260288 , 0.9997435 ]
[ 0.986195 , 0.6212192 ,-0.11434213, 0.6391837 ,-0.09014948, 0.98416084]
[ 0.98831624, 0.27979788,-0.19604951, 0.39312083,-0.28991652, 0.9844556 ]
[ 0.9933971 , 0.3192664 , 0.04922092, 0.60969687,-0.34486082, 0.9886575 ]
[ 0.9844098 , 0.38797307,-0.14083804, 0.4531882 ,-0.27964717, 0.9572974 ]
[ 0.9677642 , 0.47882152,-0.21274246, 0.45303816,-0.06792552, 0.9874763 ]
[ 0.9749832 , 0.20228659,-0.04278616, 0.53187174,-0.05475084, 0.9765046 ]
[ 0.9923894 , 0.43356708,-0.00028678, 0.42271408,-0.281109 , 0.9940485 ]
[ 0.999008834, 0.3467796 ,-0.22094116, 0.37428227,-0.0686644 , 0.9889687 ]
[ 0.9871265 , 0.44171667,-0.26570114, 0.5997406 ,-0.23158766, 0.9926982 ]
[ 0.9883753 , 0.6060021 ,-0.28214097, 0.72025484,-0.34363052, 0.96610236]
```

About the Software Development

```
Enter the PDB ID:

Choose which model to use:
0: MCC
Select a number from the list:

Select a threshold:
```

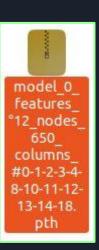
Enter the PDB ID: ImNotAProtein Error: Unable to download PDB structure with ID 'ImNotAProtein': execution finished

Problem and Solution

Implementation of the MLP class and correct directory

```
class MLP(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size):
        super(MLP, self).__init__()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
        self.tanh = nn.Tanh()

    def forward(self, x):
        out = self.fc1(x)
        out = self.tanh(out)
        return out
```



Other possible Output defined by the User

Is possible to set the threshold at the preferite level

```
['HBOND', 'IONIC', 'PICATION', 'PIPISTACK', 'SSBOND', 'VDW']
Threshold: 0.99
[[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```