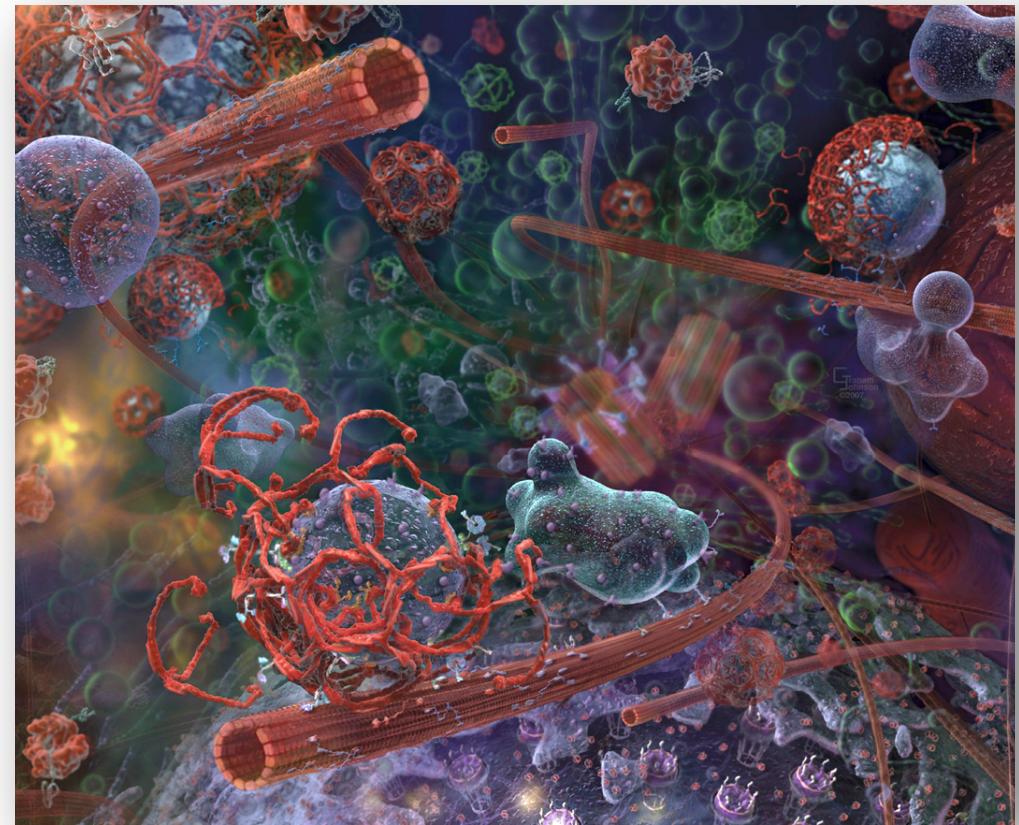
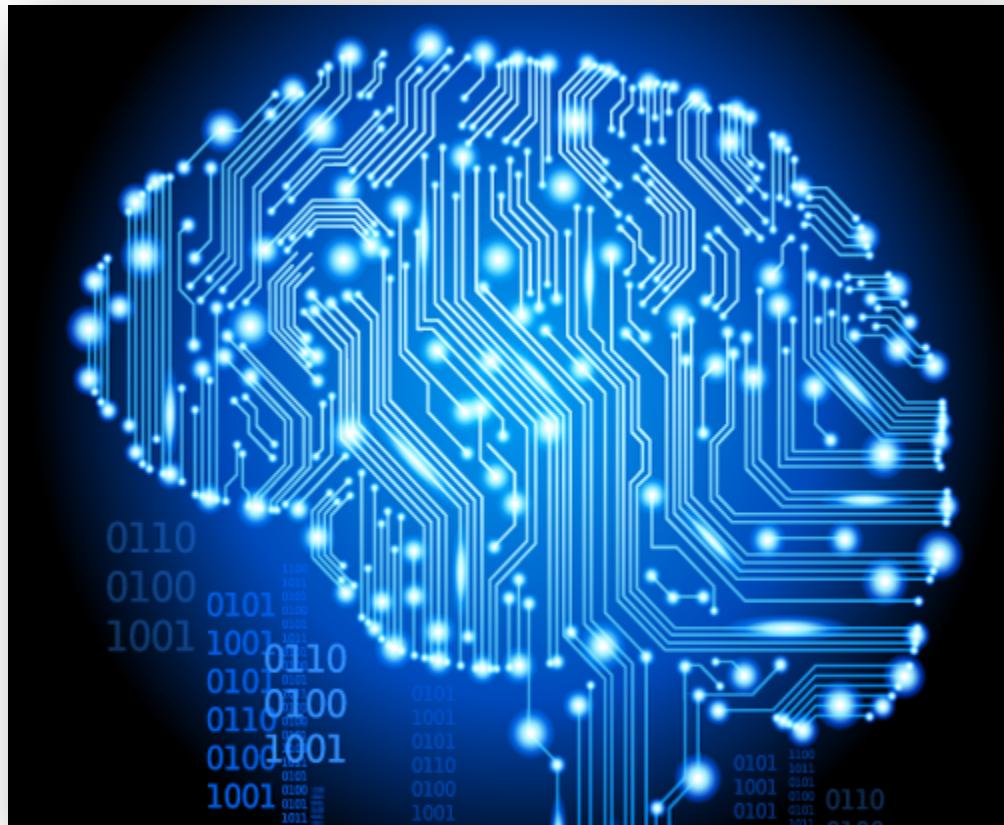


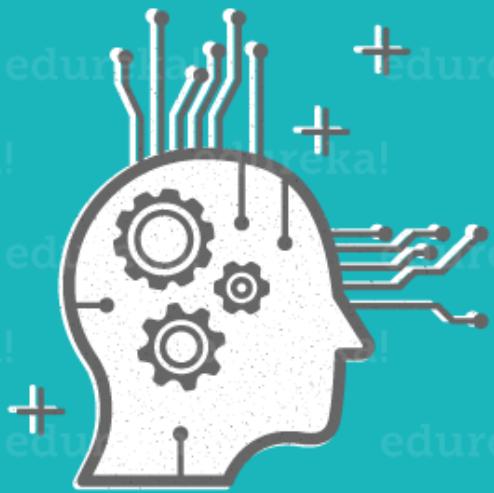
Utilizing Deep Learning for Cellular cryo-tomography



Niels Volkmann
Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute
NRAMM Deep Learning Workshop, April 2018

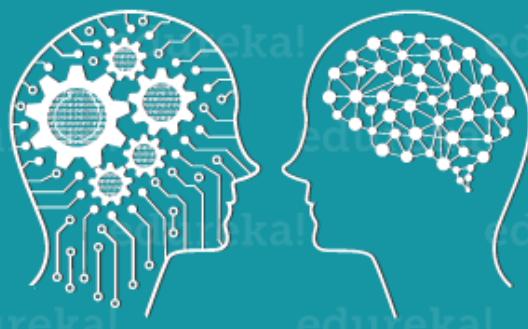
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Engineering of making Intelligent
Machines and Programs



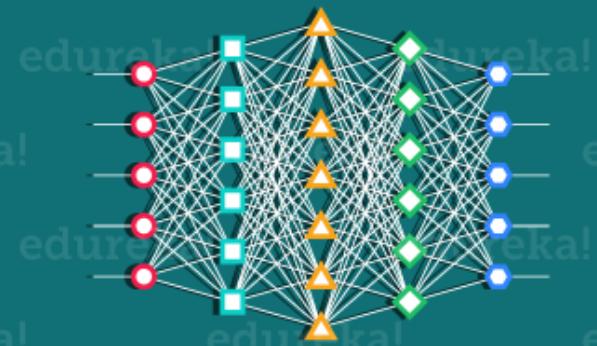
MACHINE LEARNING

Ability to learn without being
explicitly programmed

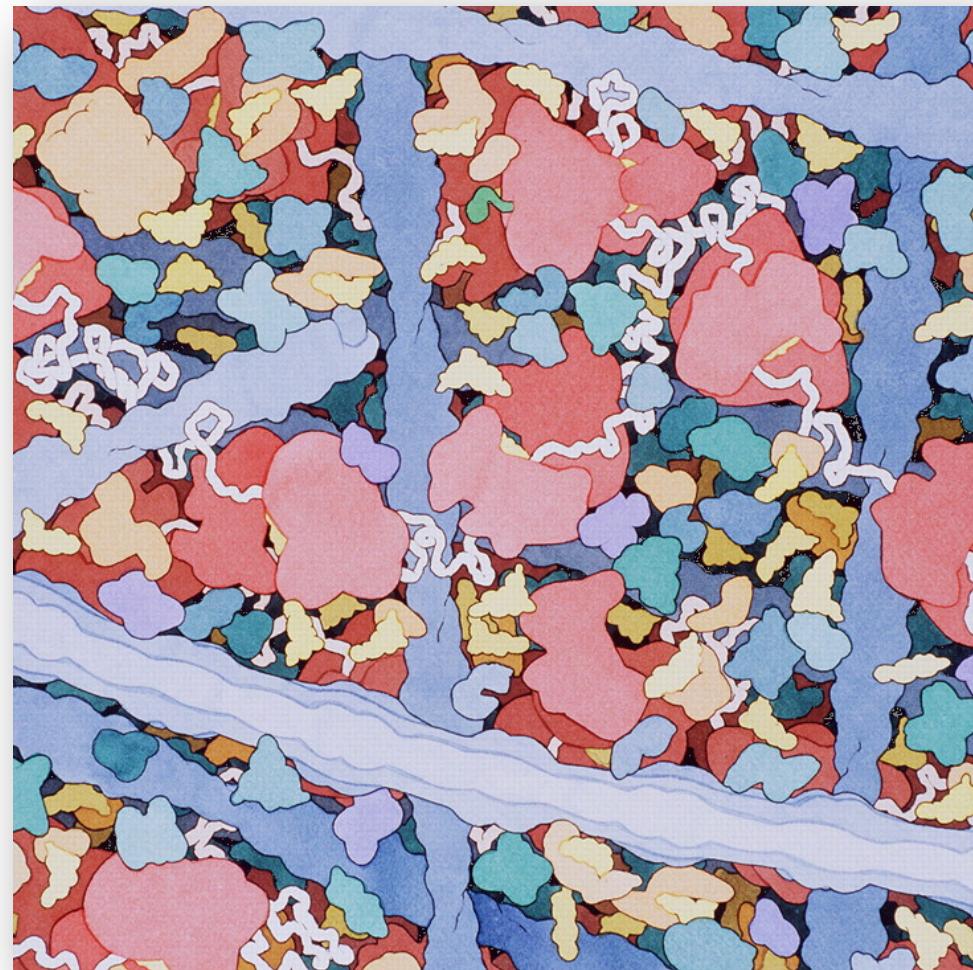


DEEP LEARNING

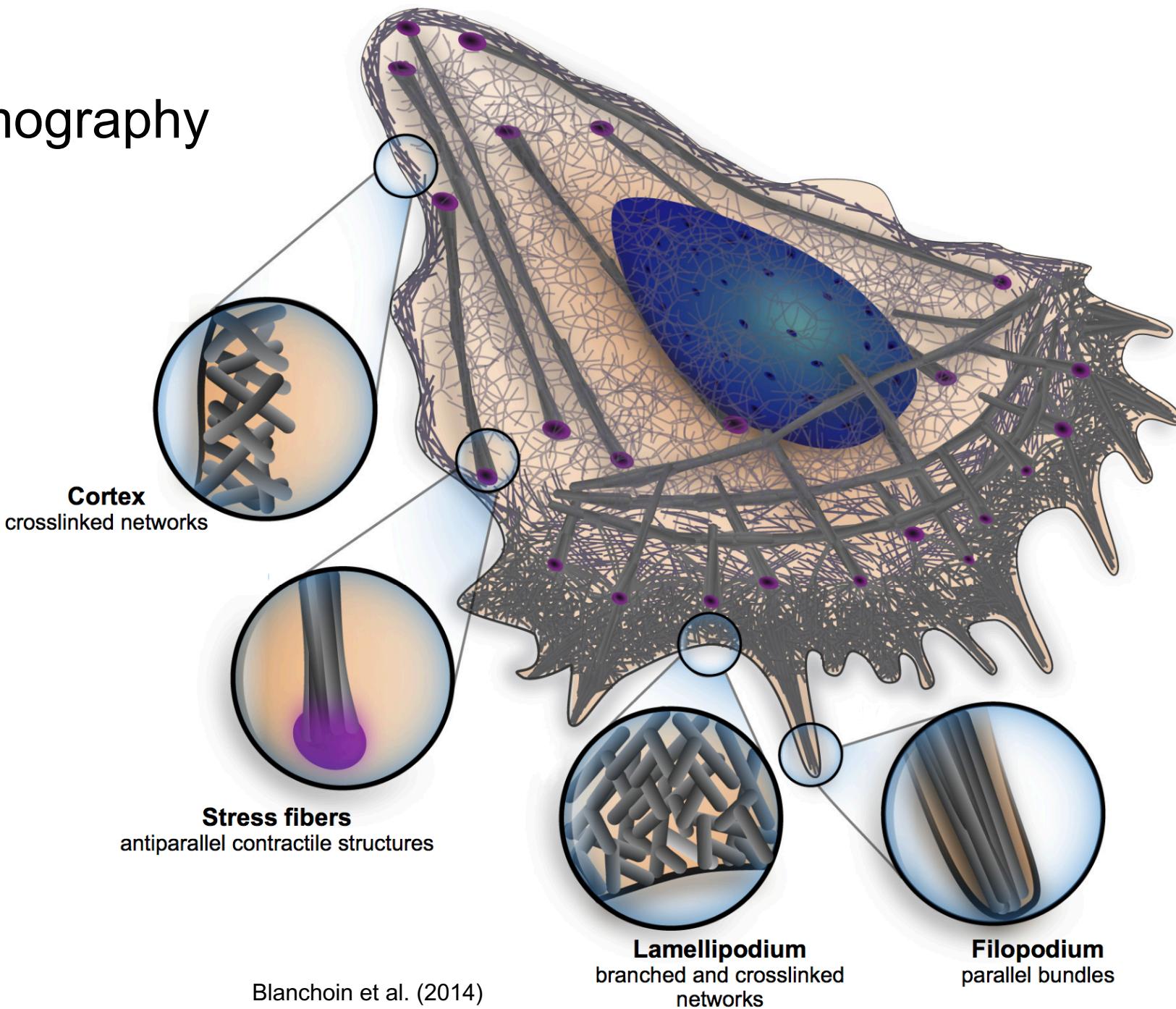
Learning based on Deep
Neural Network



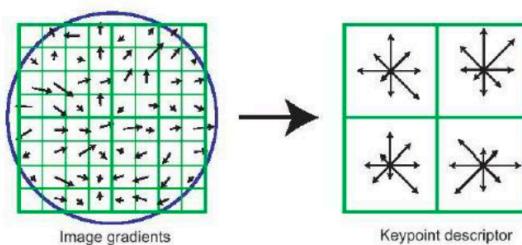
Cellular Tomography



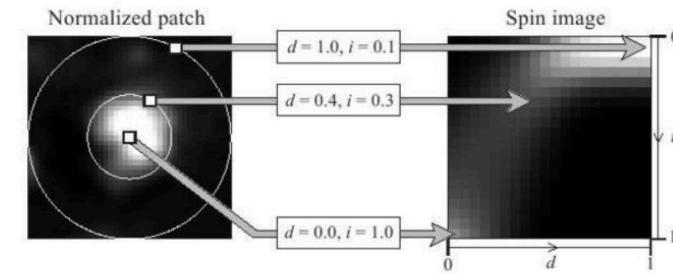
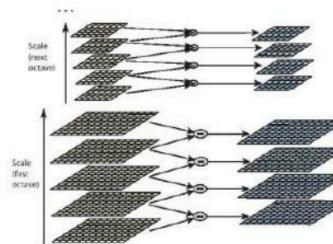
Cellular Tomography



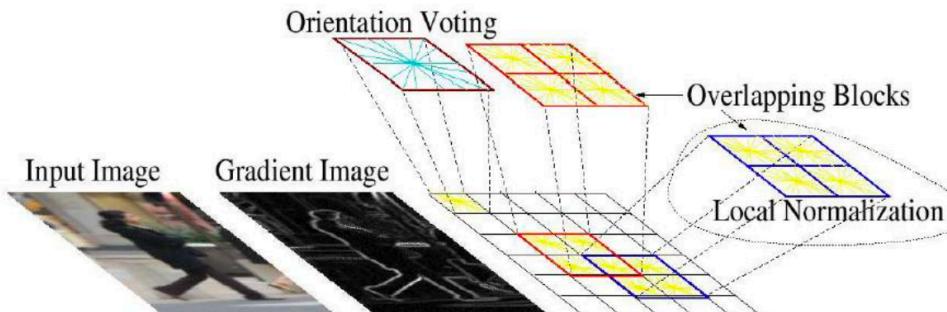
Traditional Machine Learning Approach



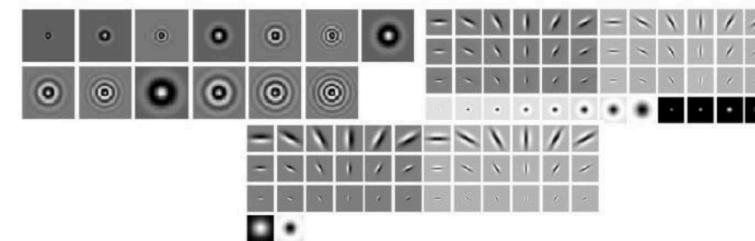
SIFT



Spin image

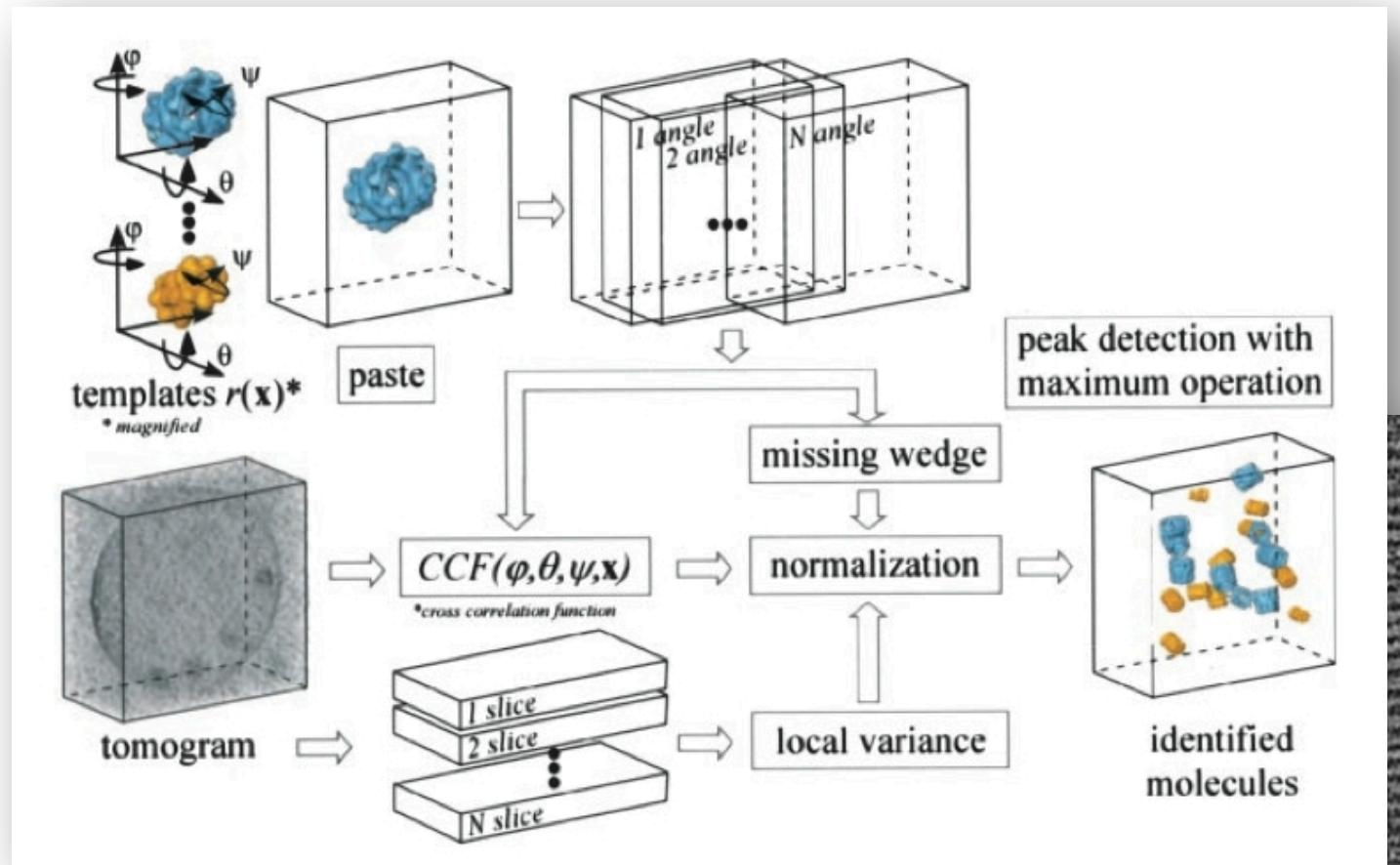


HoG

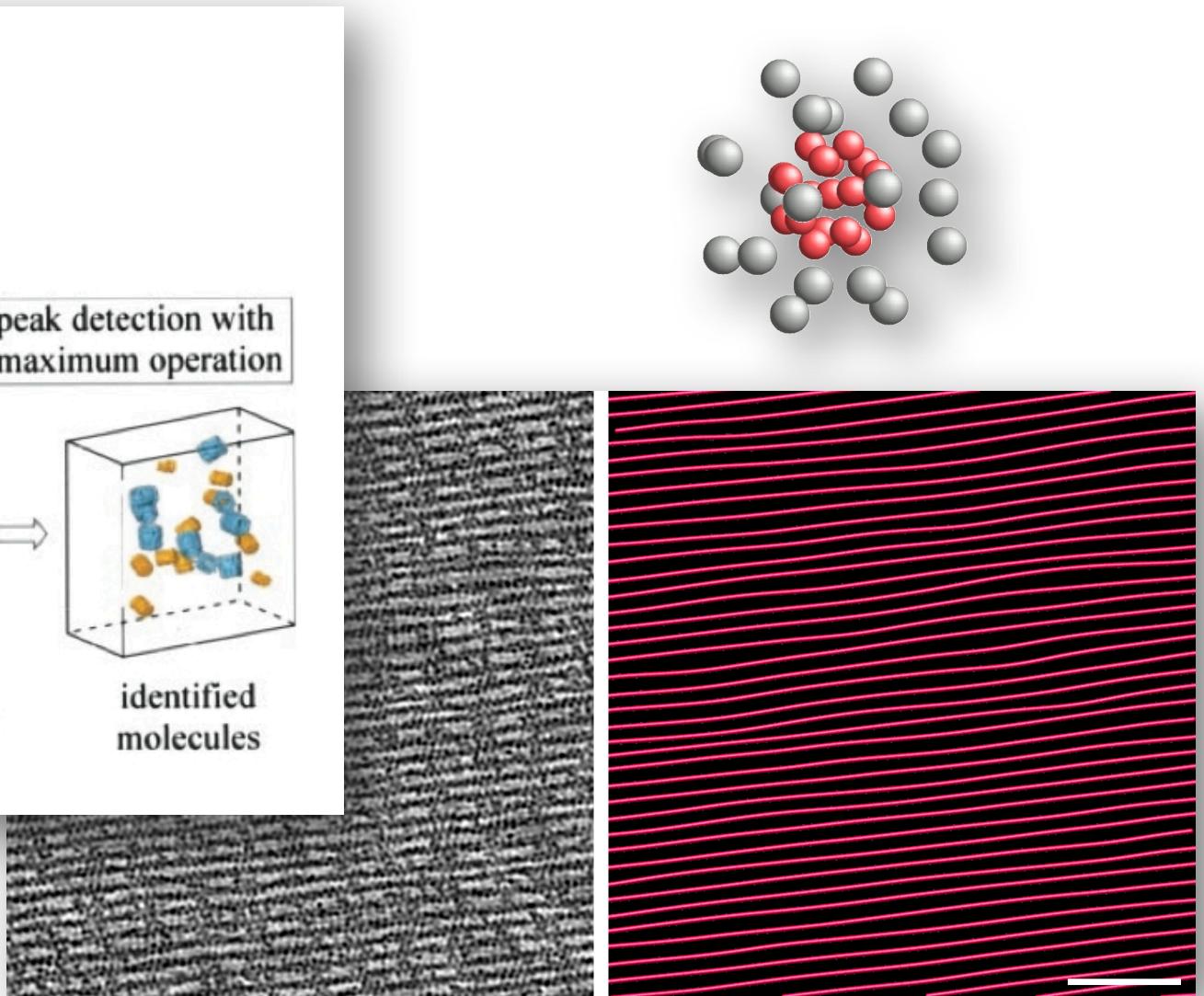


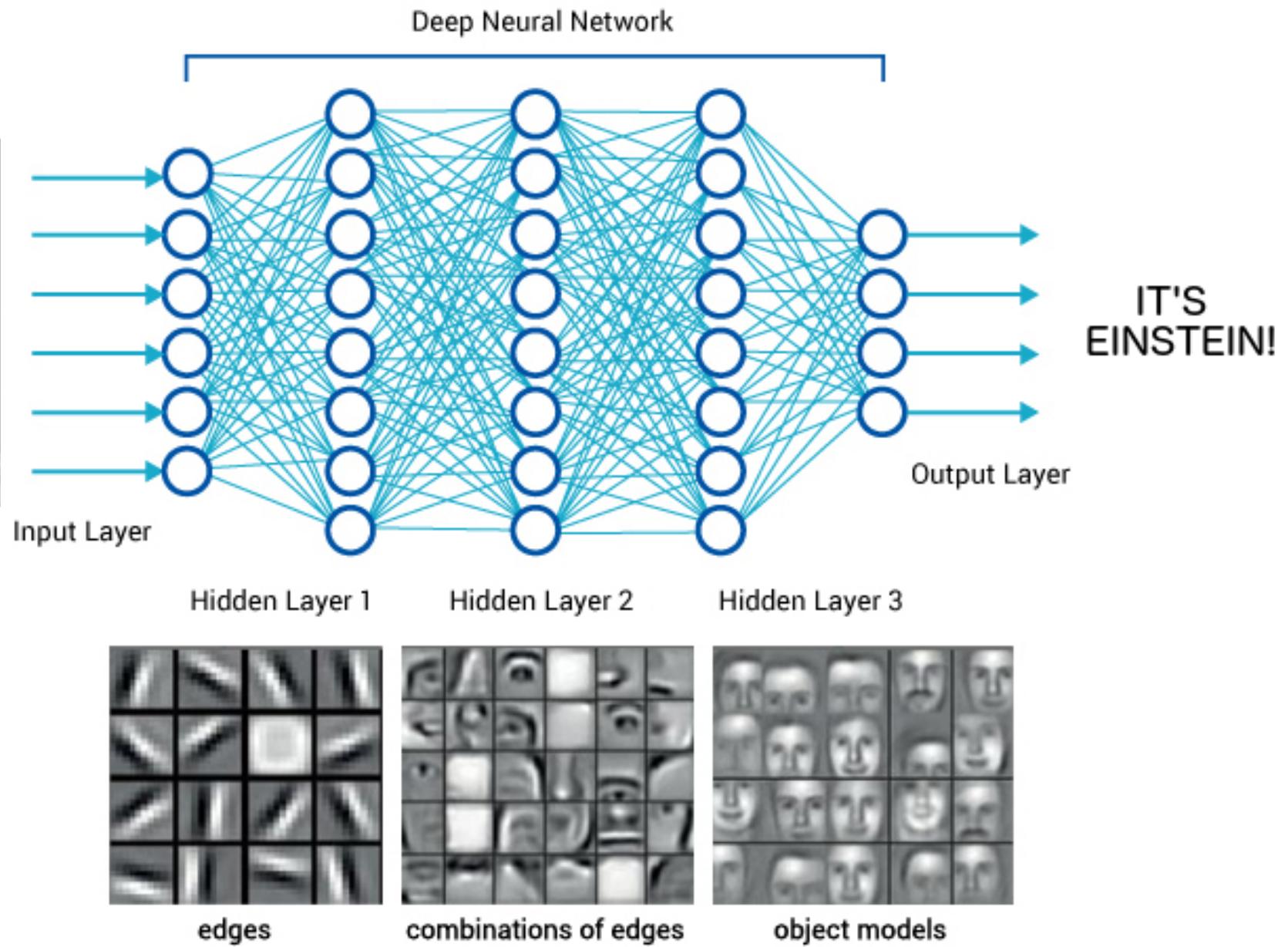
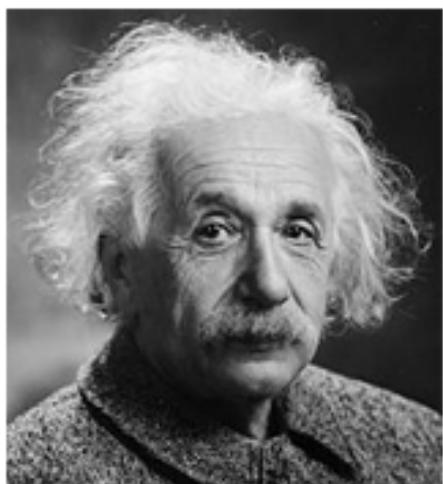
Textons

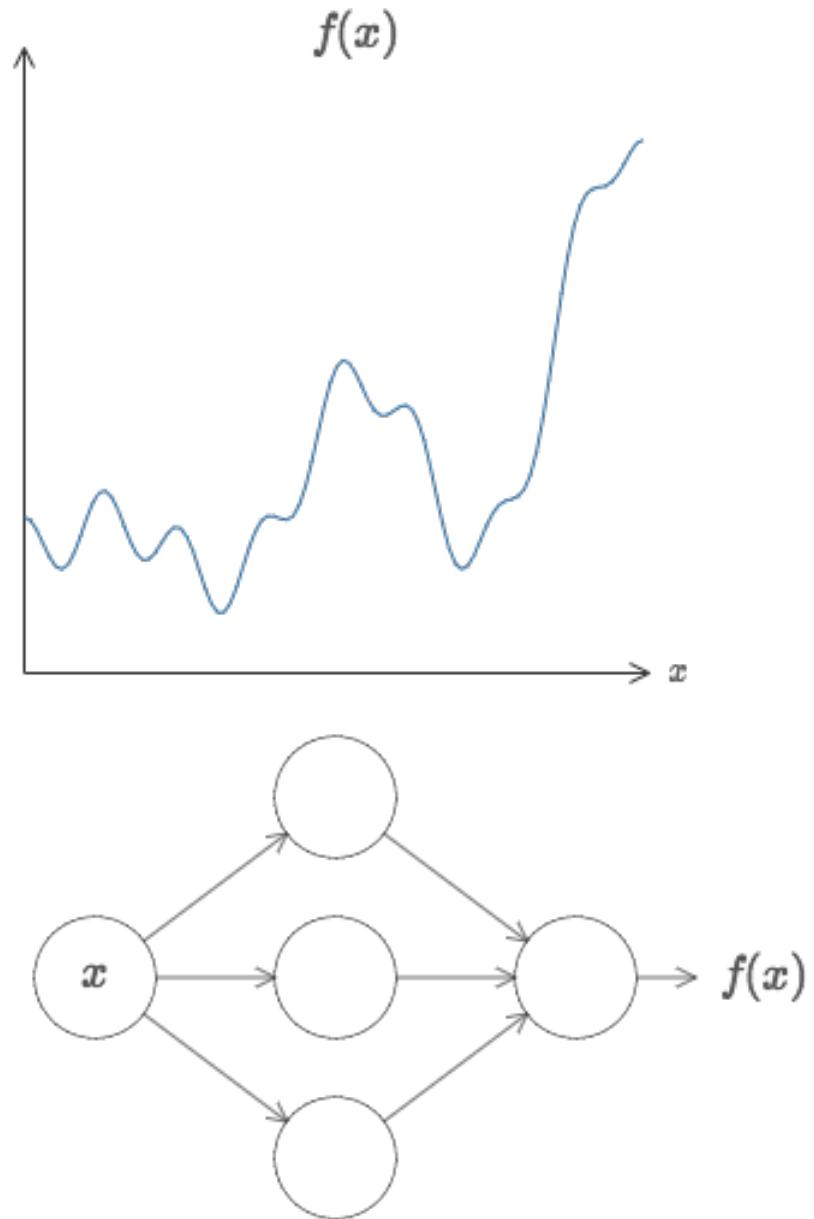
Template-based Approaches



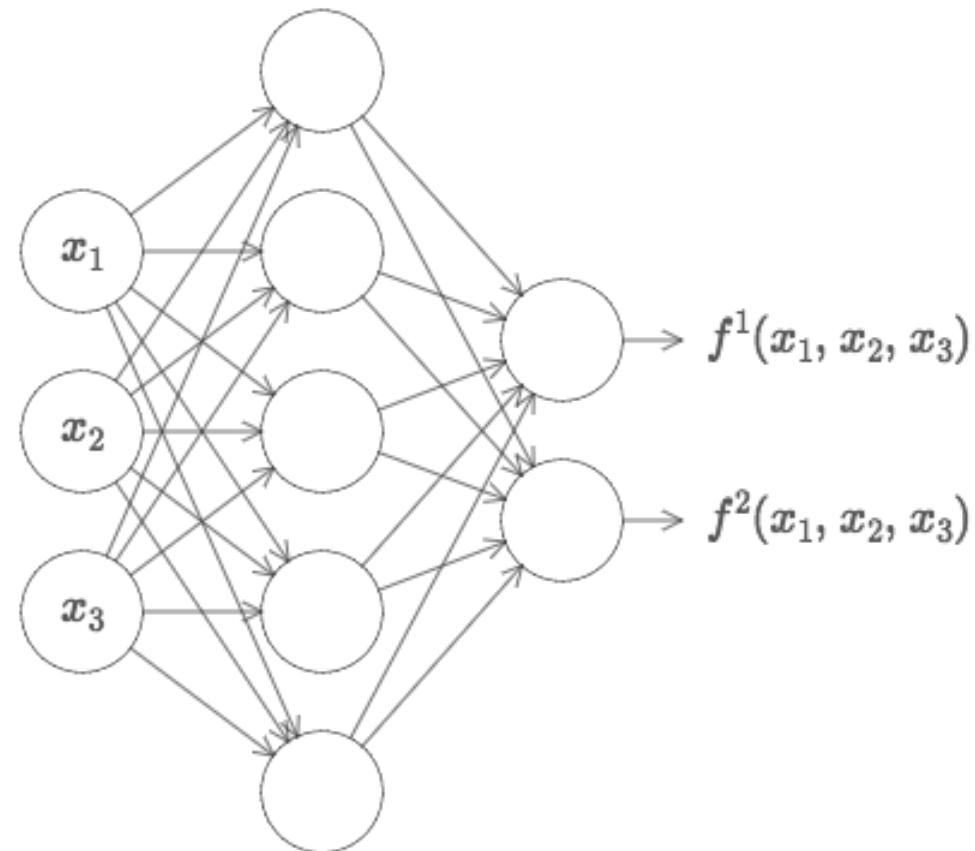
from Frangakis et al. PNAS 2002







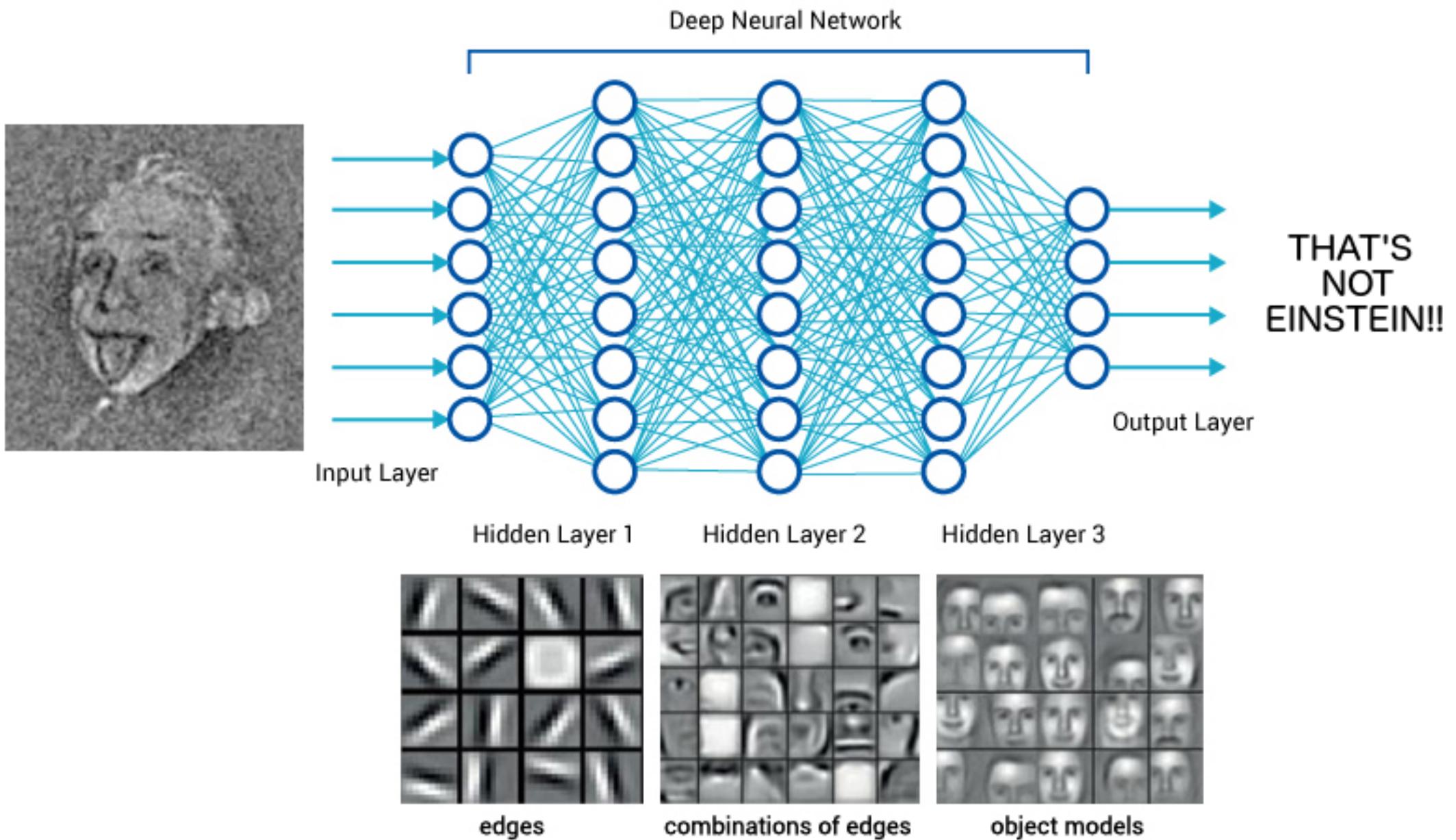
Universal Approximation Theorem



Kurt Hornik (1991) *Neural Networks*, 4, 251–257.



@teenybiscuit

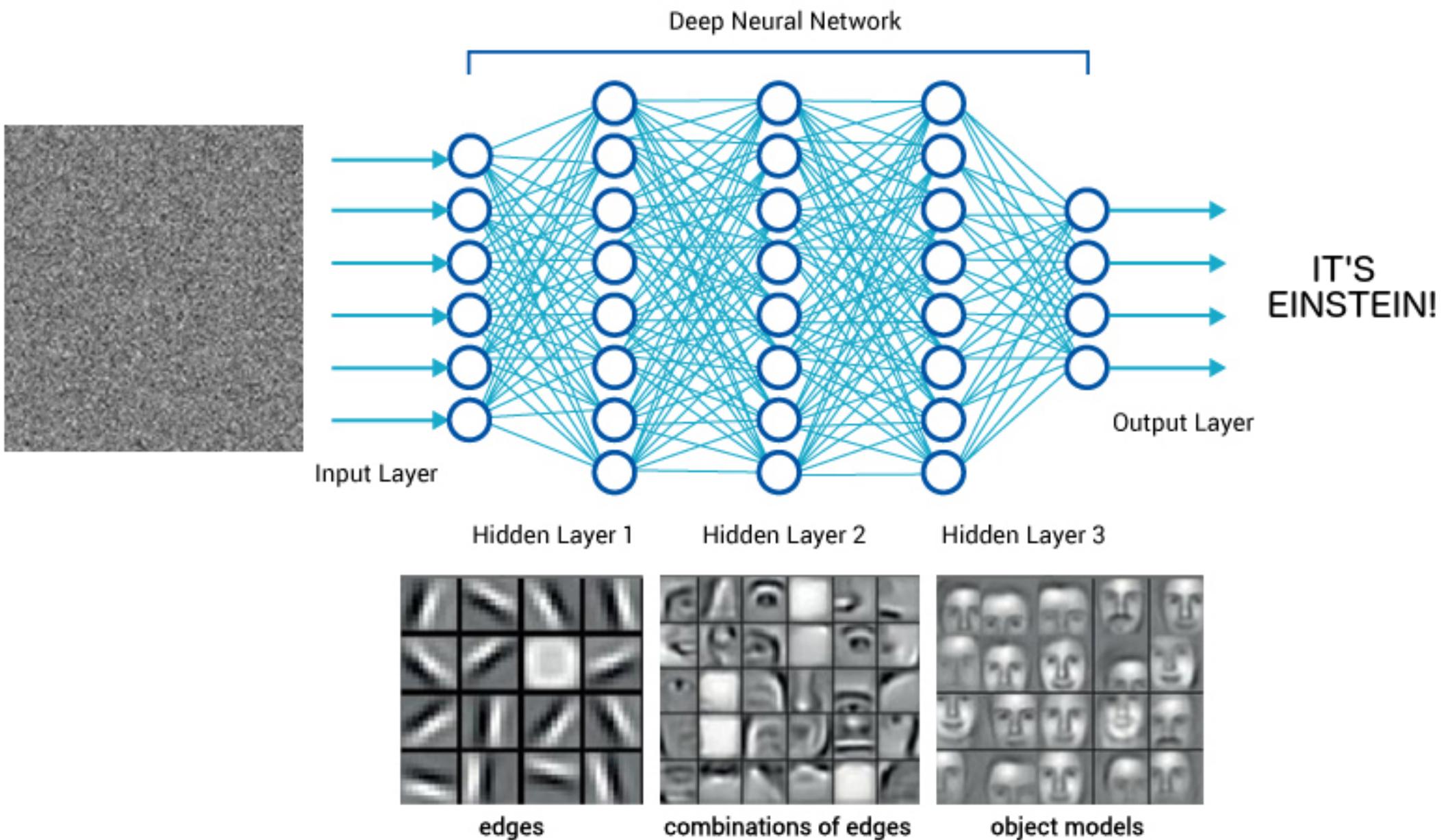


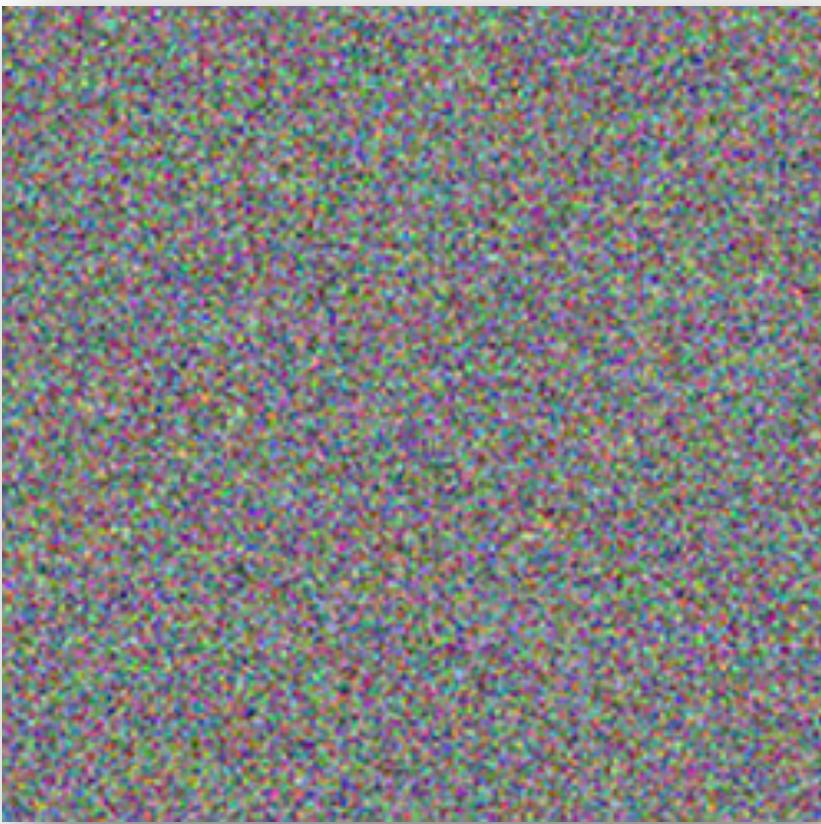


Panda



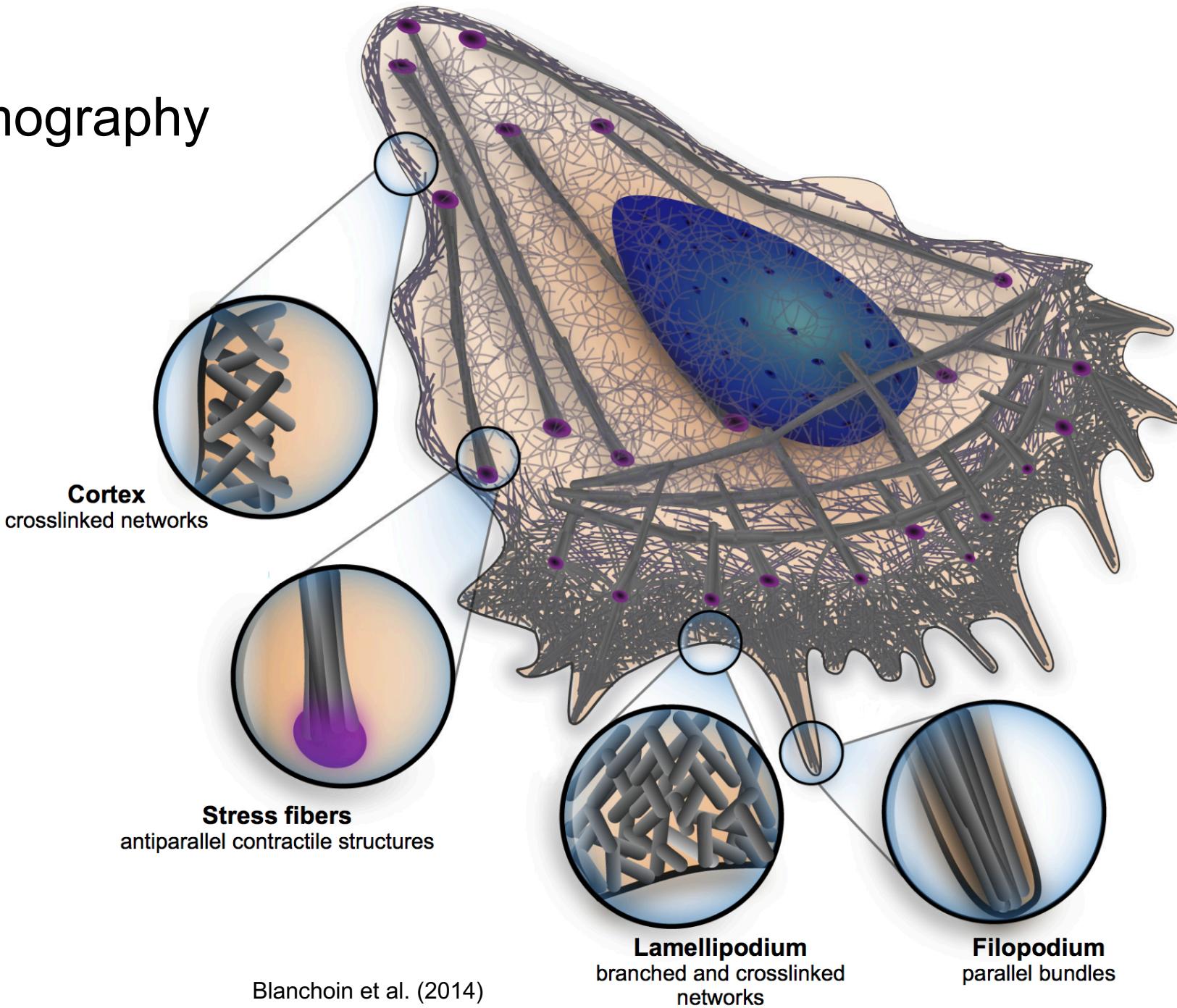
Gibbon

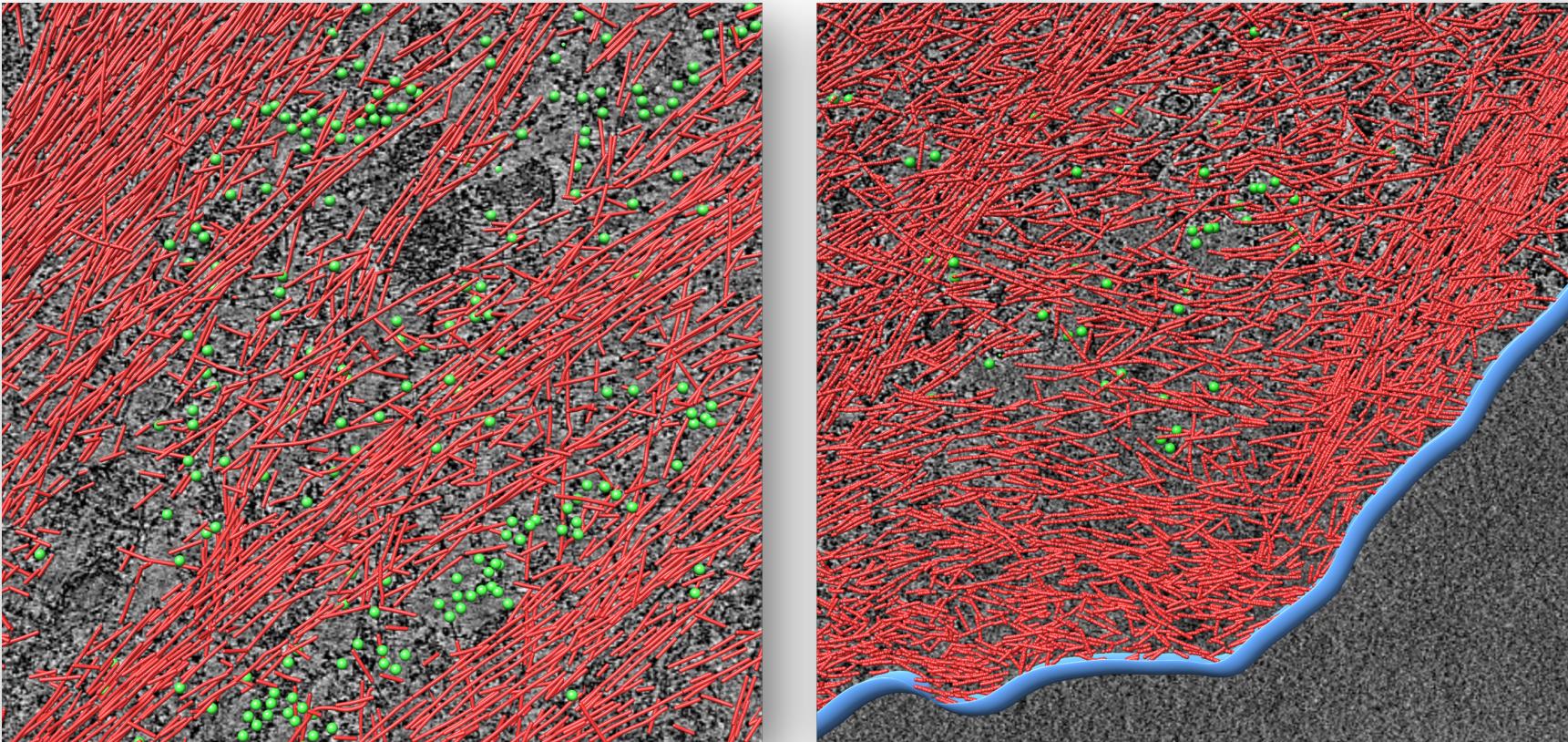




Mordvintsev et al. 2015

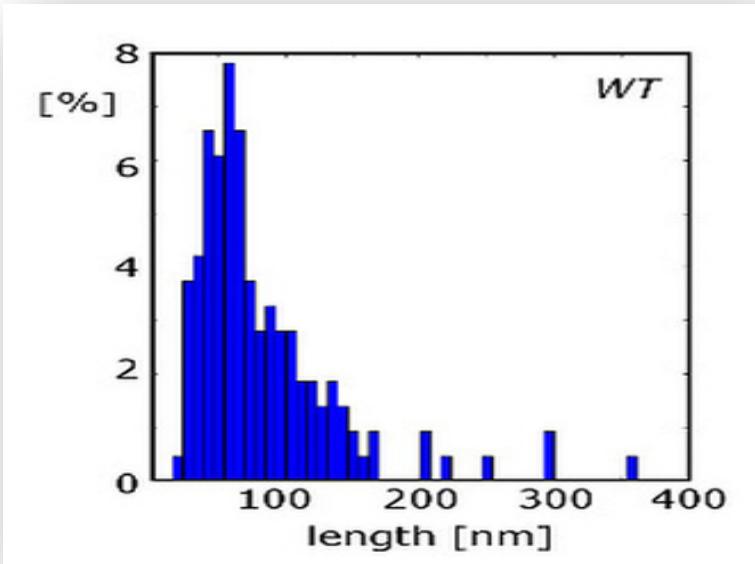
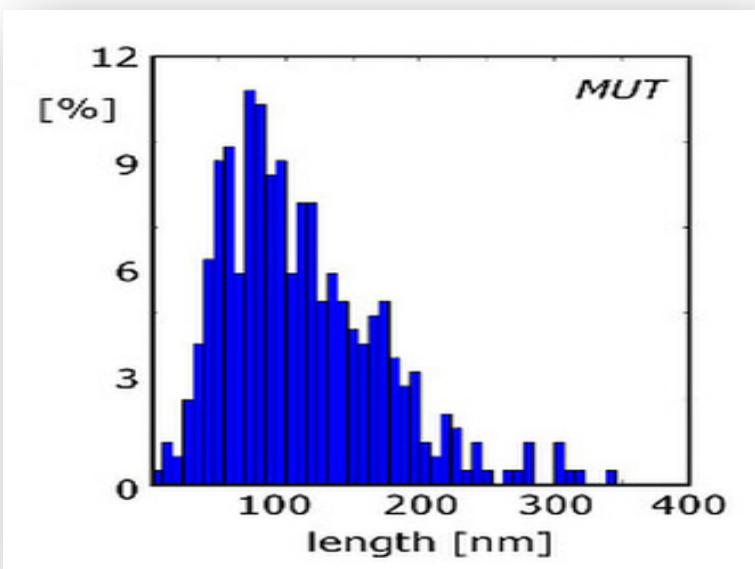
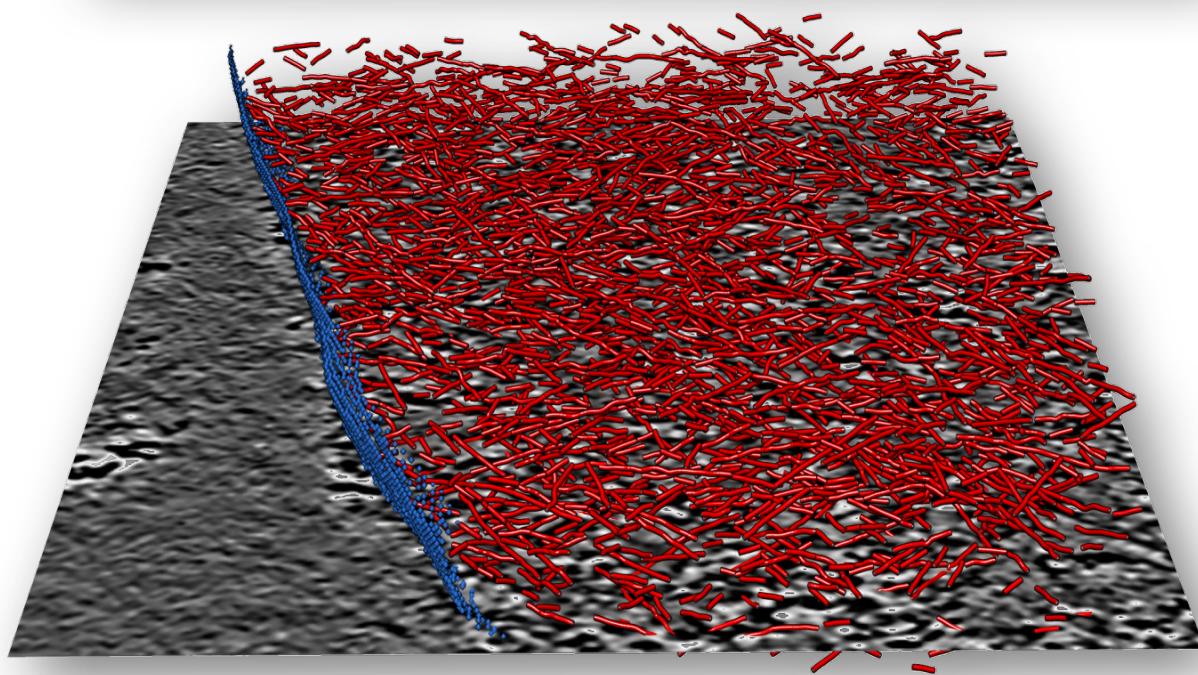
Cellular Tomography

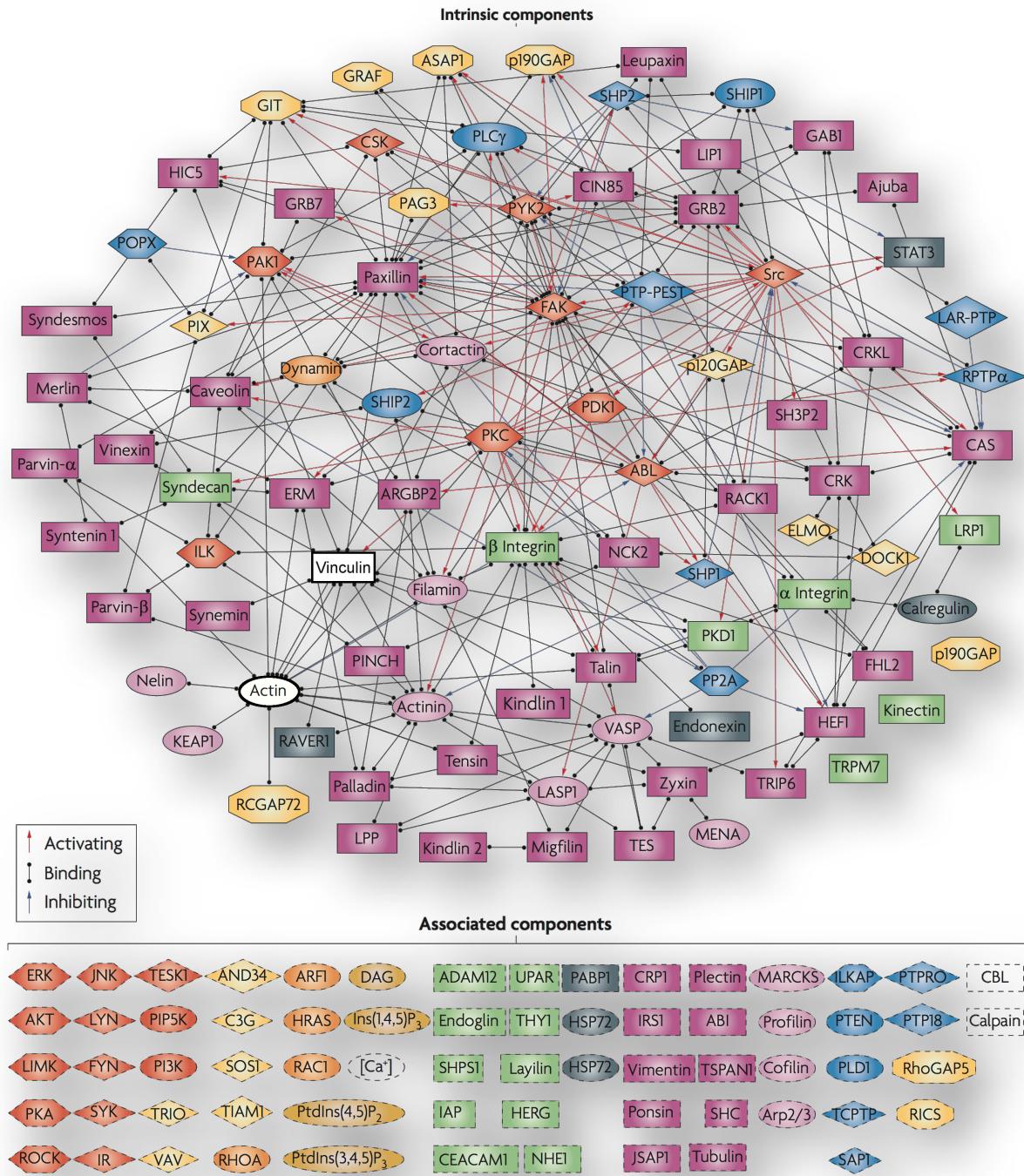


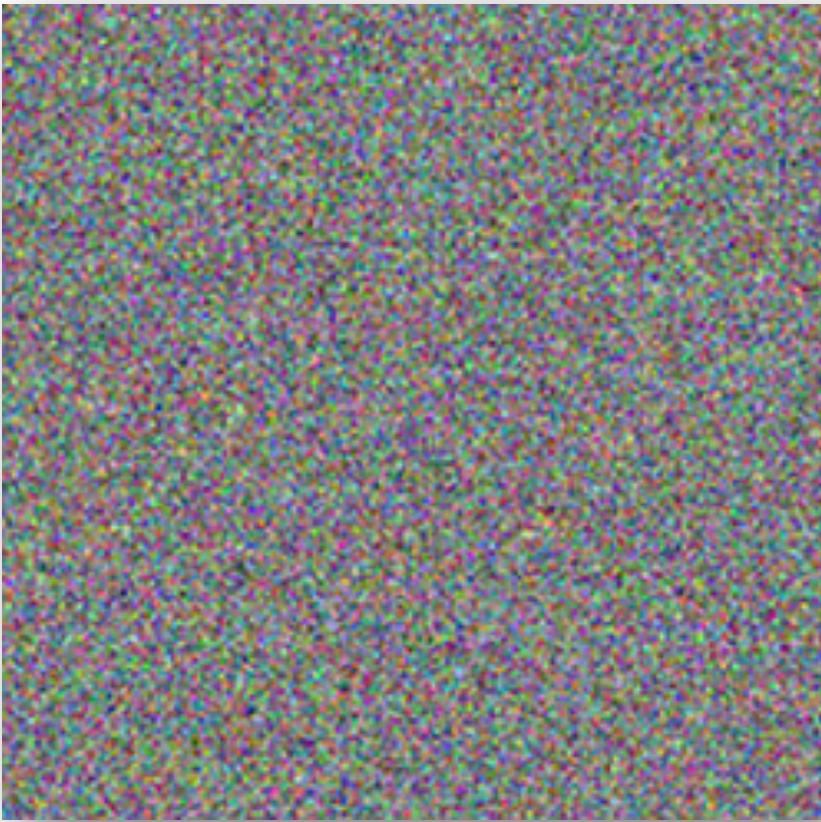


Anderson et al. 2016

- volume fraction of actin filaments in bundles:
 - wt: 0.233 ± 0.073 (0.153)
 - mut: 0.362 ± 0.116 (0.242)
- volume fraction of actin filaments in protrusions:
 - wt: 0.287 ± 0.095 (0.191)
 - mut: 0.384 ± 0.084 (0.256)







Mordvintsev et al. 2015

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