



■ CS286: AI for Science and Engineering

Lecture 13: AI in Cryo EM (Part 1)

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Fall, 2023





Outline

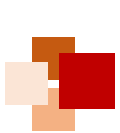


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- A brief History of Cryo EM
- Principle of Cryo EM
- Short brief of Cryo ET
- What AI could do in Cryo EM



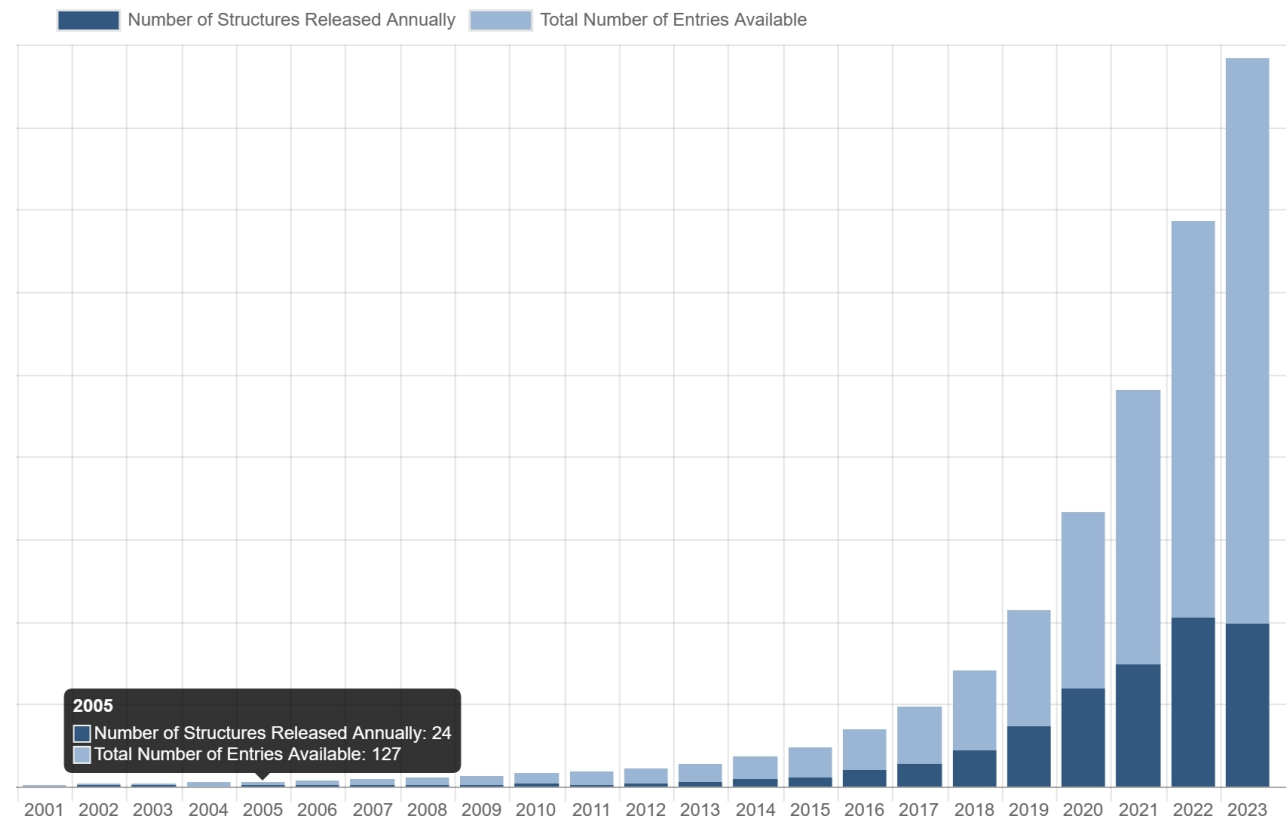
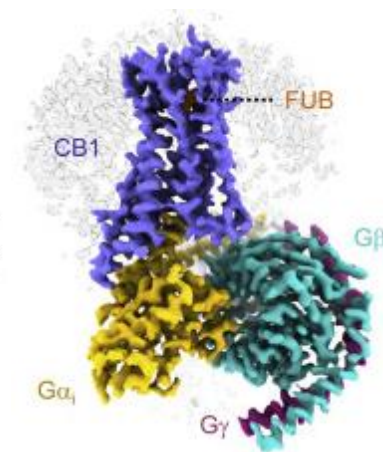
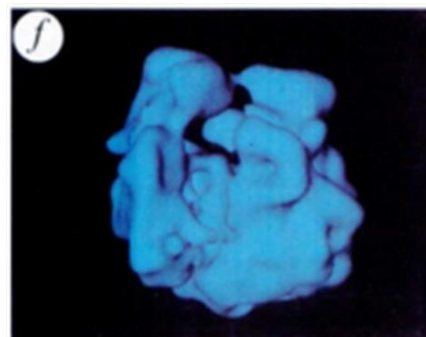
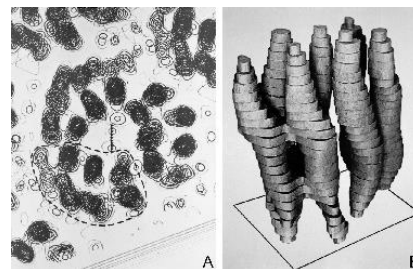
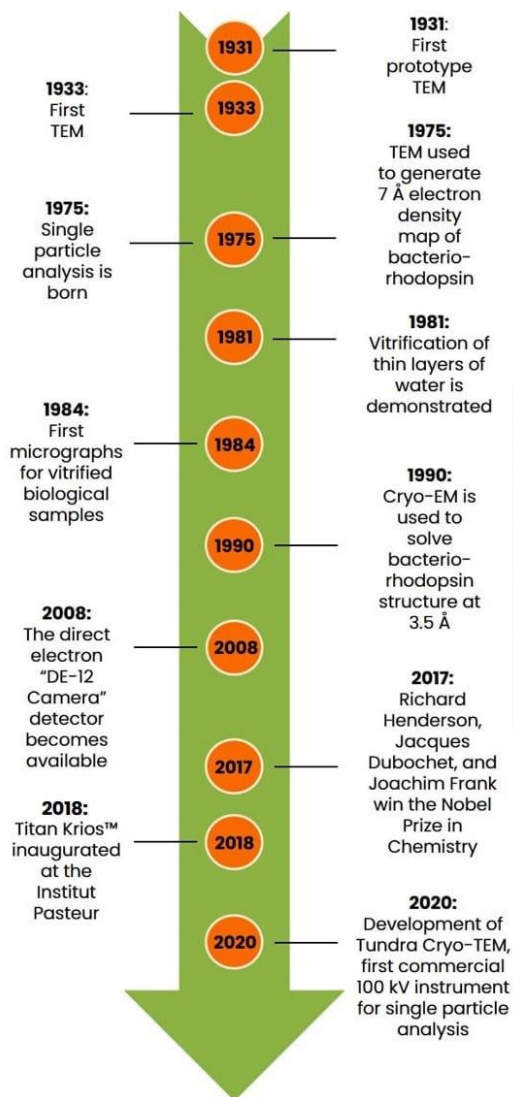
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Time Stamp



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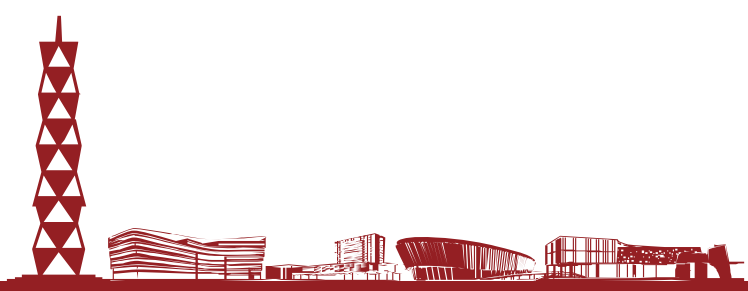
Number of Structures solved by CryoEM grows annually



Inconvenience of TEM on sample of biology



- Strong interaction of electron beam with samples
- High level radiation damage
- Weak signal that could be detected



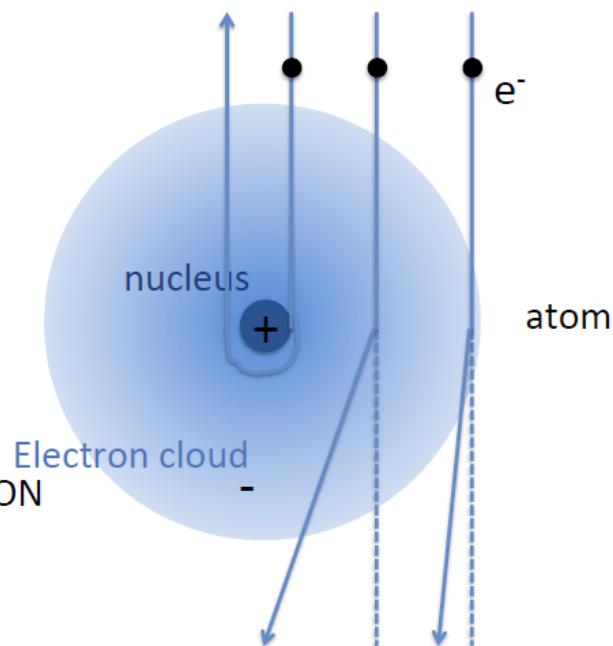


Why is difficult to solve CryoEM data



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Particles: electron scattering



Maintain energy?

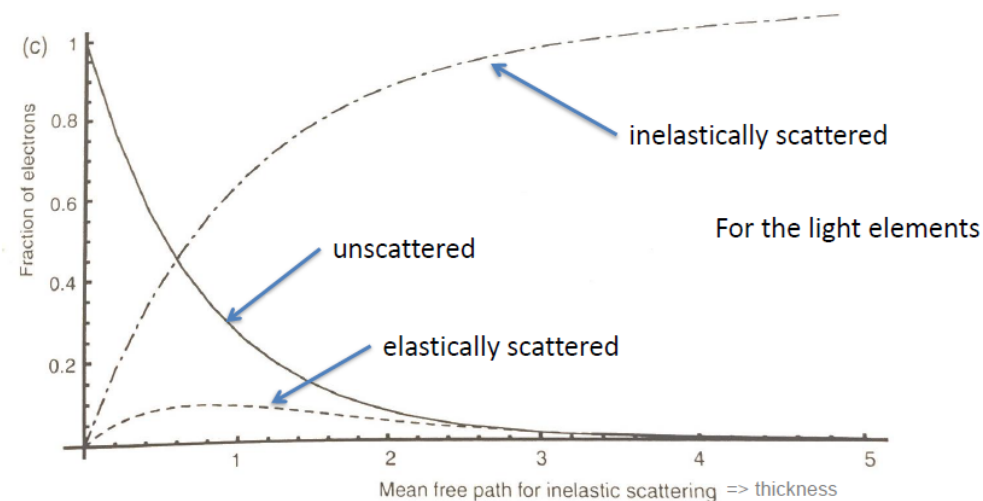
Elastic scattering
-> IMAGE FORMATION

Lose energy?

Inelastic scattering
-> deposited energy-> RADIATION DAMAGE!

The probability that an electron is scattered is a function of **sample thickness**.

Thinner is better.



fraction of unscattered electrons							
Electron energy (keV)	10 nm	20 nm	30 nm	50 nm	100 nm	200 nm	300 nm
100	0.90	0.82	0.74	0.61	0.37	0.14	0.05
300	0.95	0.90	0.86	0.78	0.61	0.37	0.22

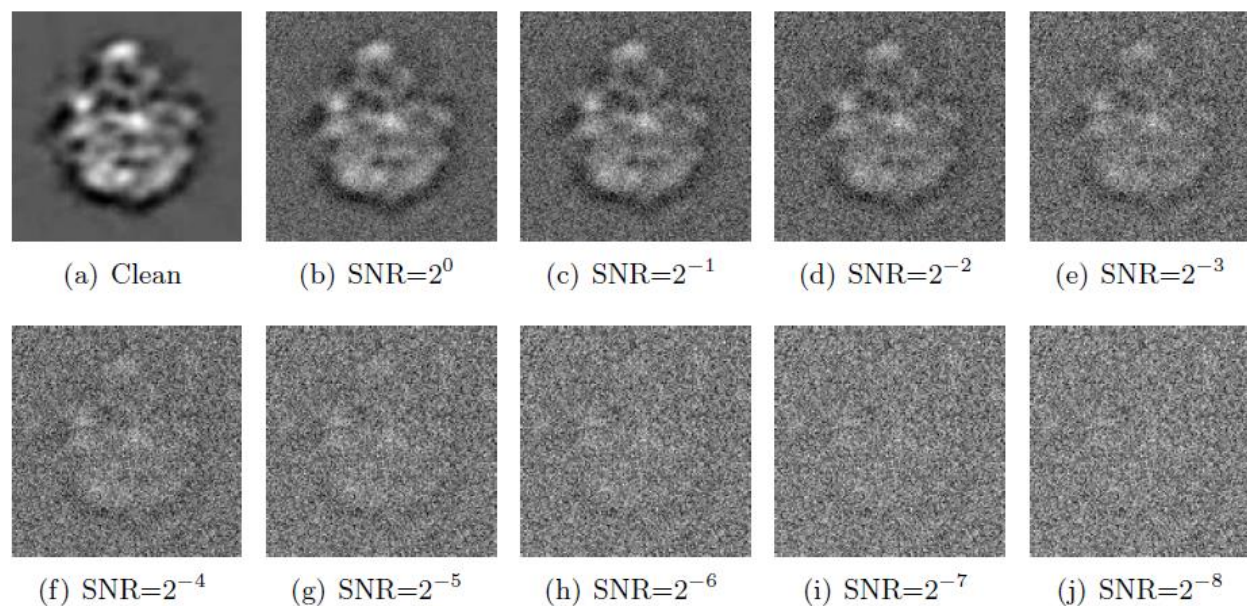
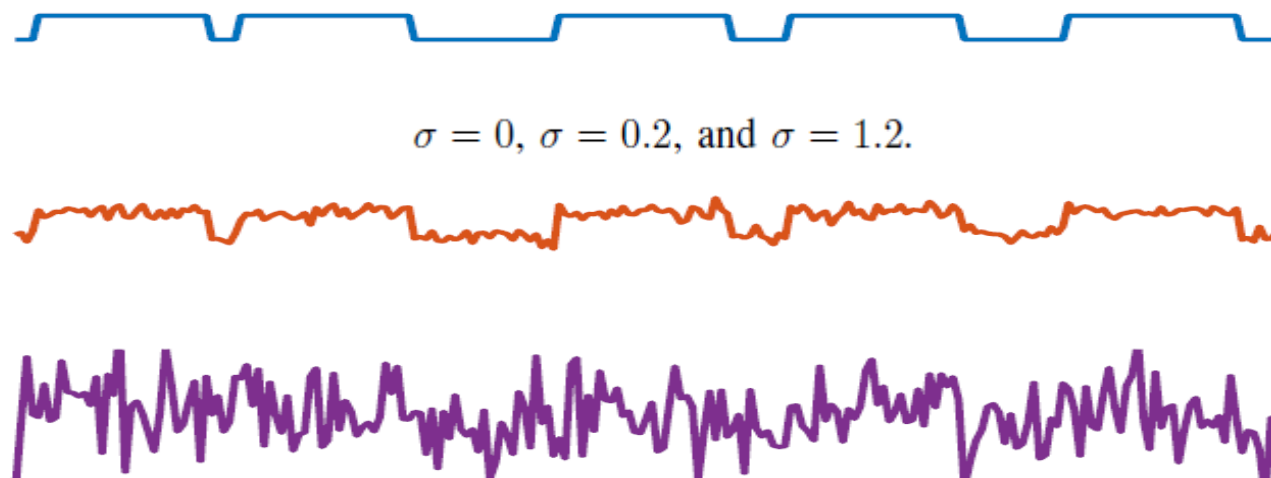
Mean free path is the distance in which fraction of unscattered electrons is $= e^{-1} = 0.37$

Electron Crystallography of Biological Molecules, Glaeser, Downing DeRosier, Chiu, Frank



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■ Signals of Cryo EM



Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2017



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Photo: Félix Imhof © UNIL
[CC BY-SA 4.0]

Jacques Dubochet

Prize share: 1/3



Photo: B. Winkowski ©
Columbia University
Medical Center

Joachim Frank

Prize share: 1/3



Photo: MRC Laboratory of
Molecular Biology

Richard Henderson

Prize share: 1/3

From left: Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank and Richard Henderson

Shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2017

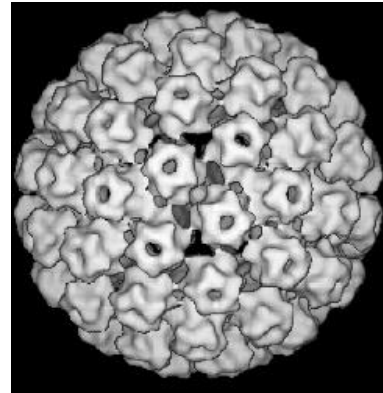
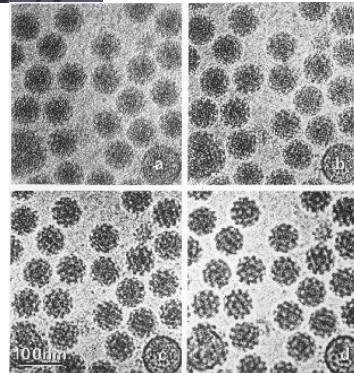
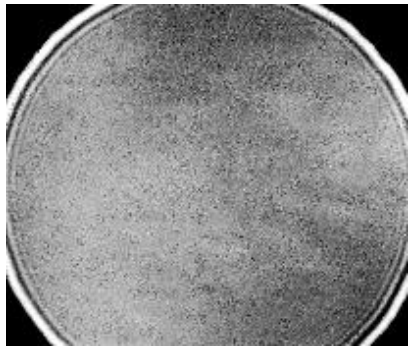
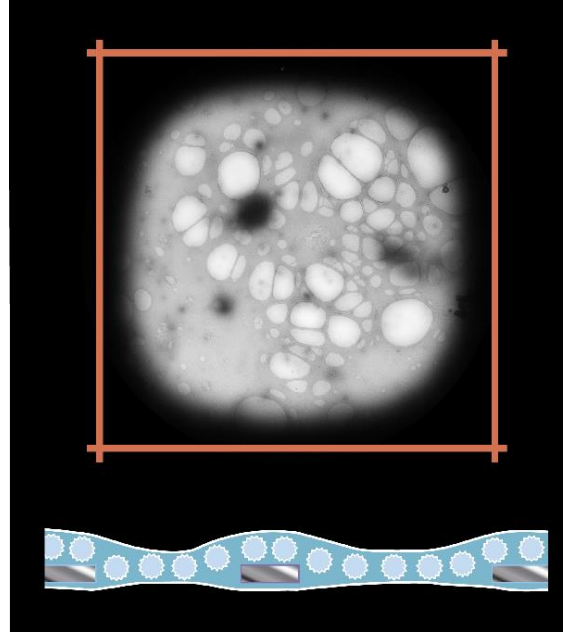


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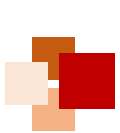
Method of Sample preparation



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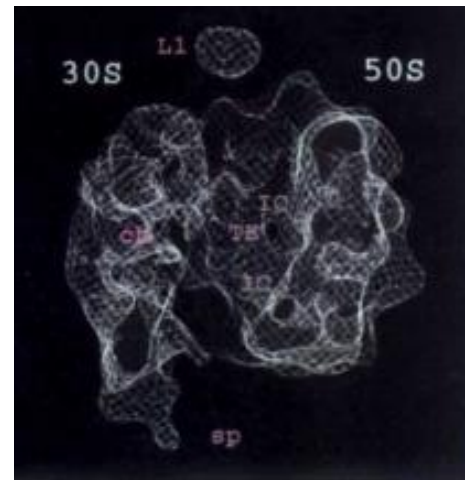
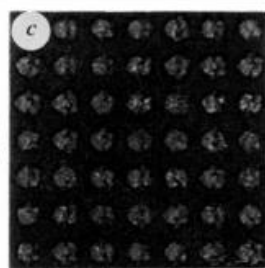
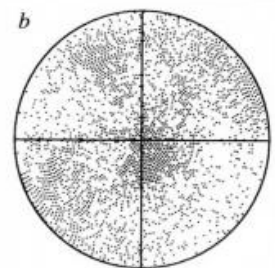
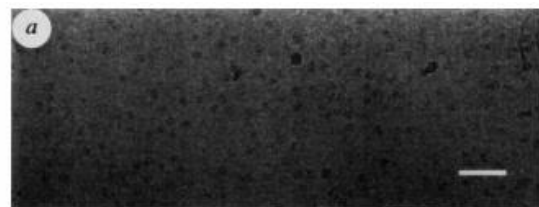
Dubochet



Method of single particle reconstruction

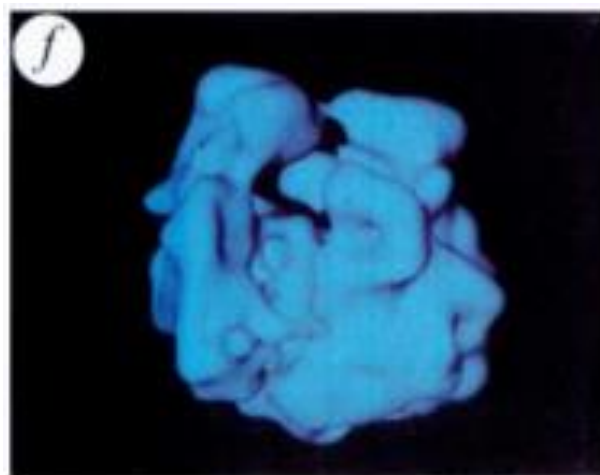


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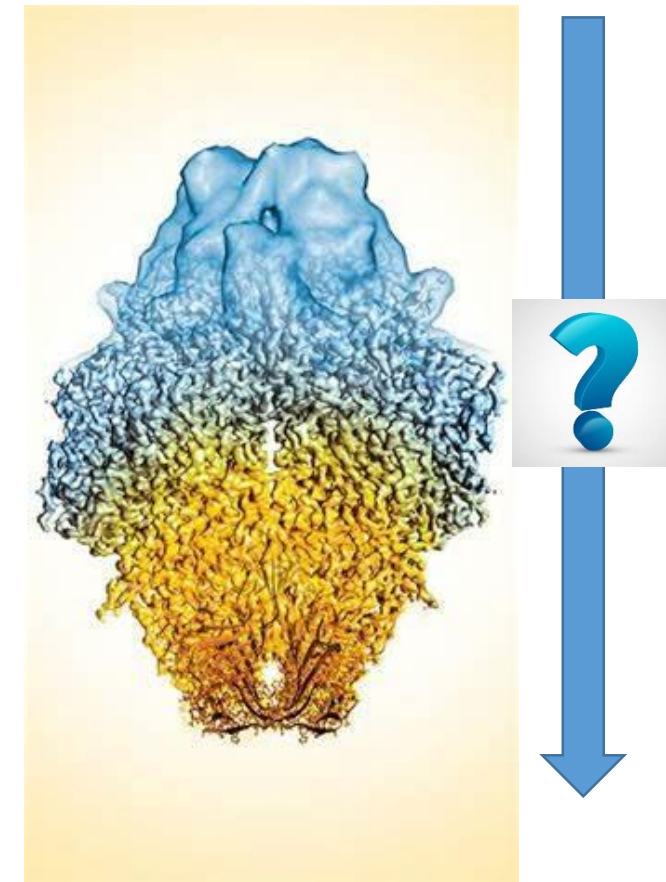
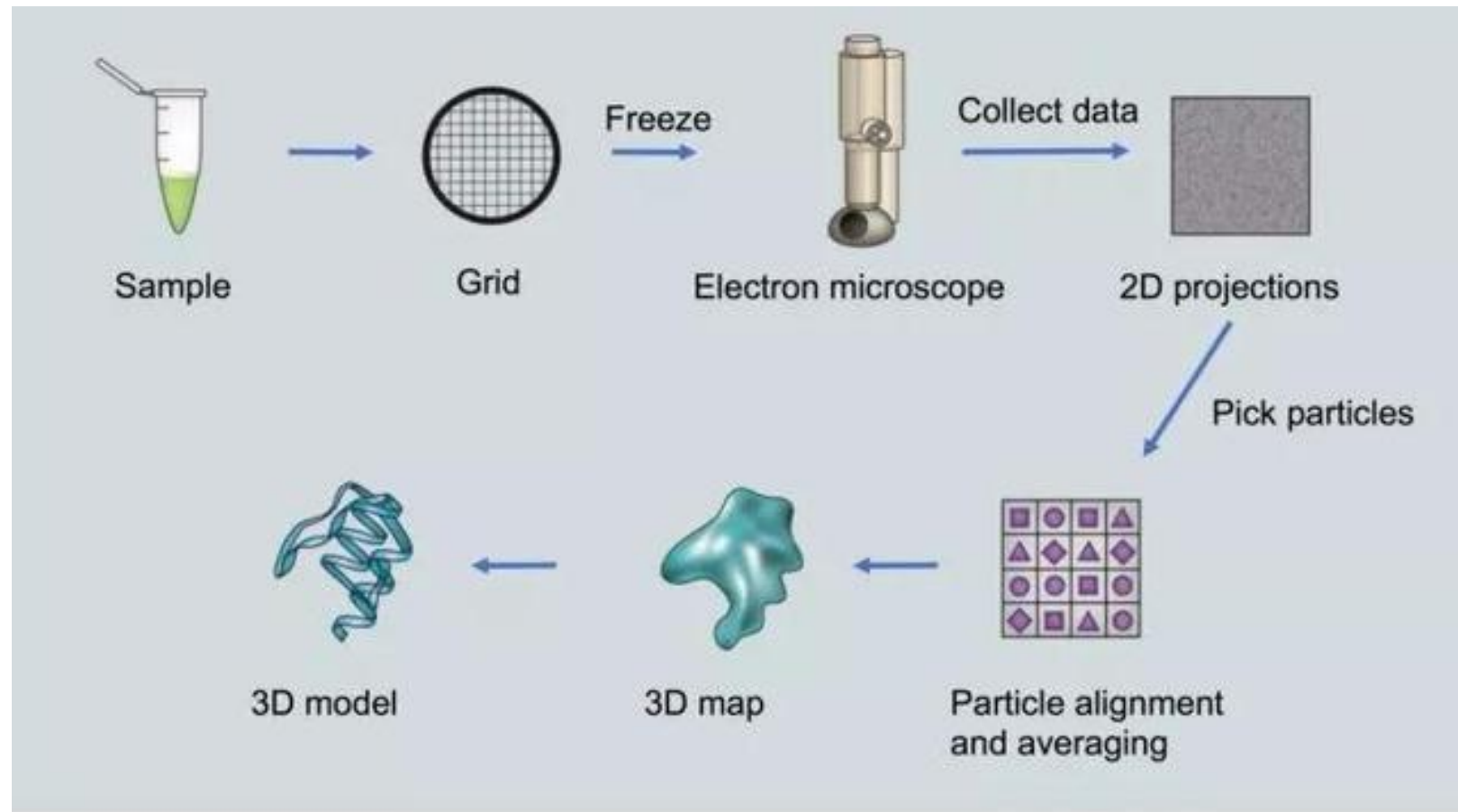
Joachim Frank

Frank et al Nature 1995



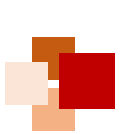
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Processing of Cryo EM



Processing of the method of Cryo EM to solve a structure

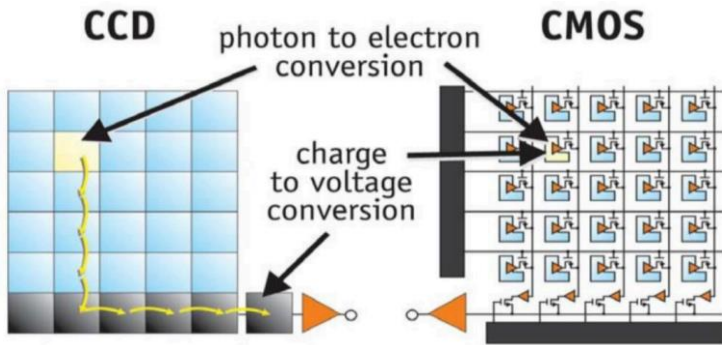




Direct electron detection camera



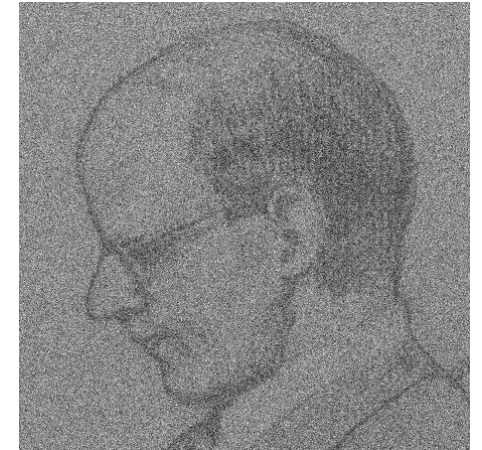
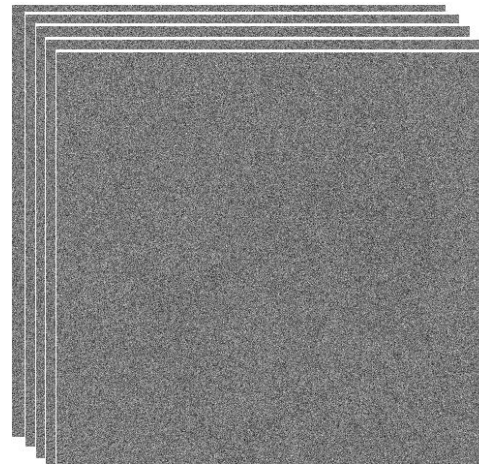
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Unmatched DQE (detective quantum efficiency) up to 80%
Used for ground-breaking structural cryo-EM discoveries
Best resolution and contrast
High resolution imaging below 500 kDa
Resolve differences with heterogeneous samples
High quality cryo-tomography
4x larger area in each image, with super-resolution mode



Richard Henderson



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Principle of Cryo EM

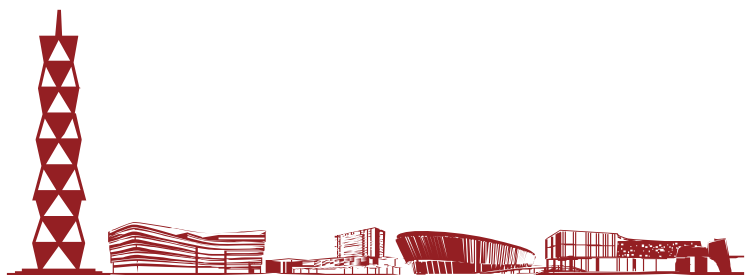
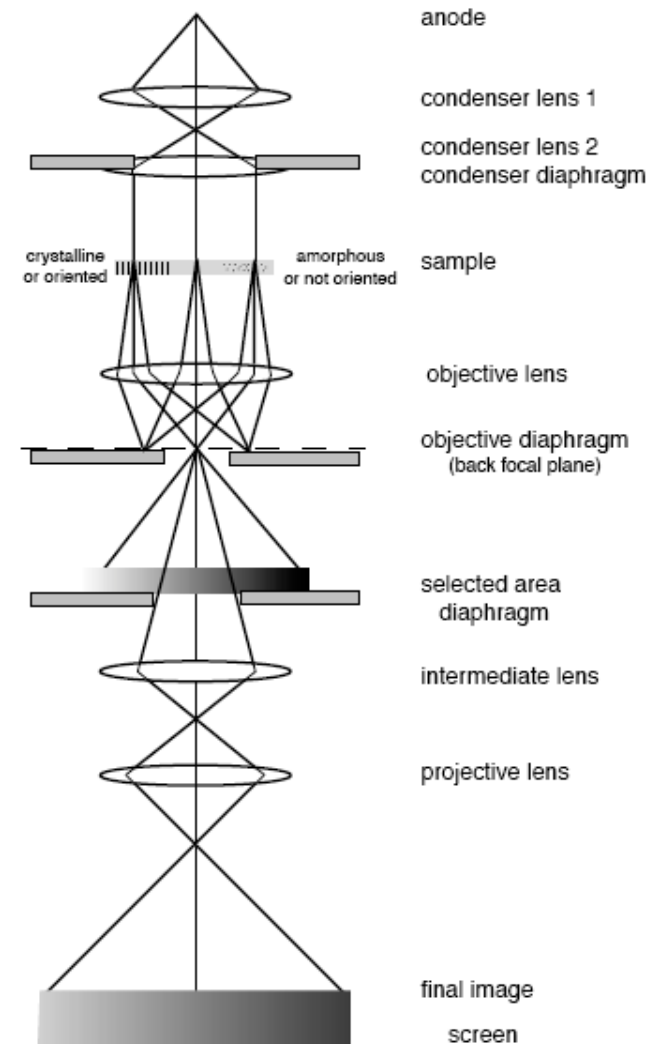




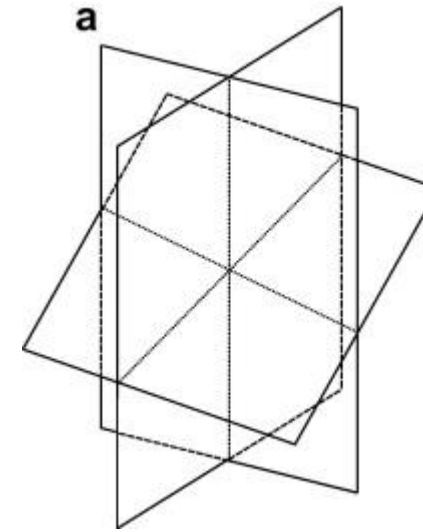
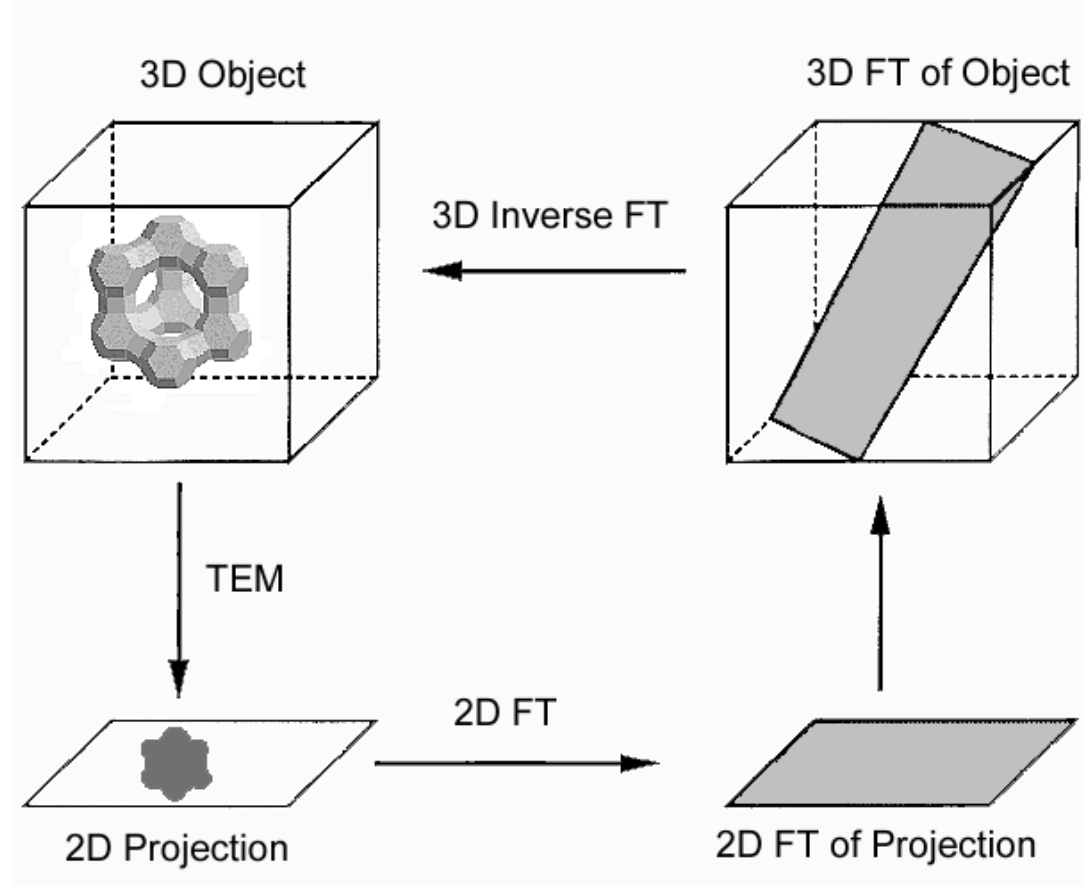
The equipment



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Principle of Cryo-EM



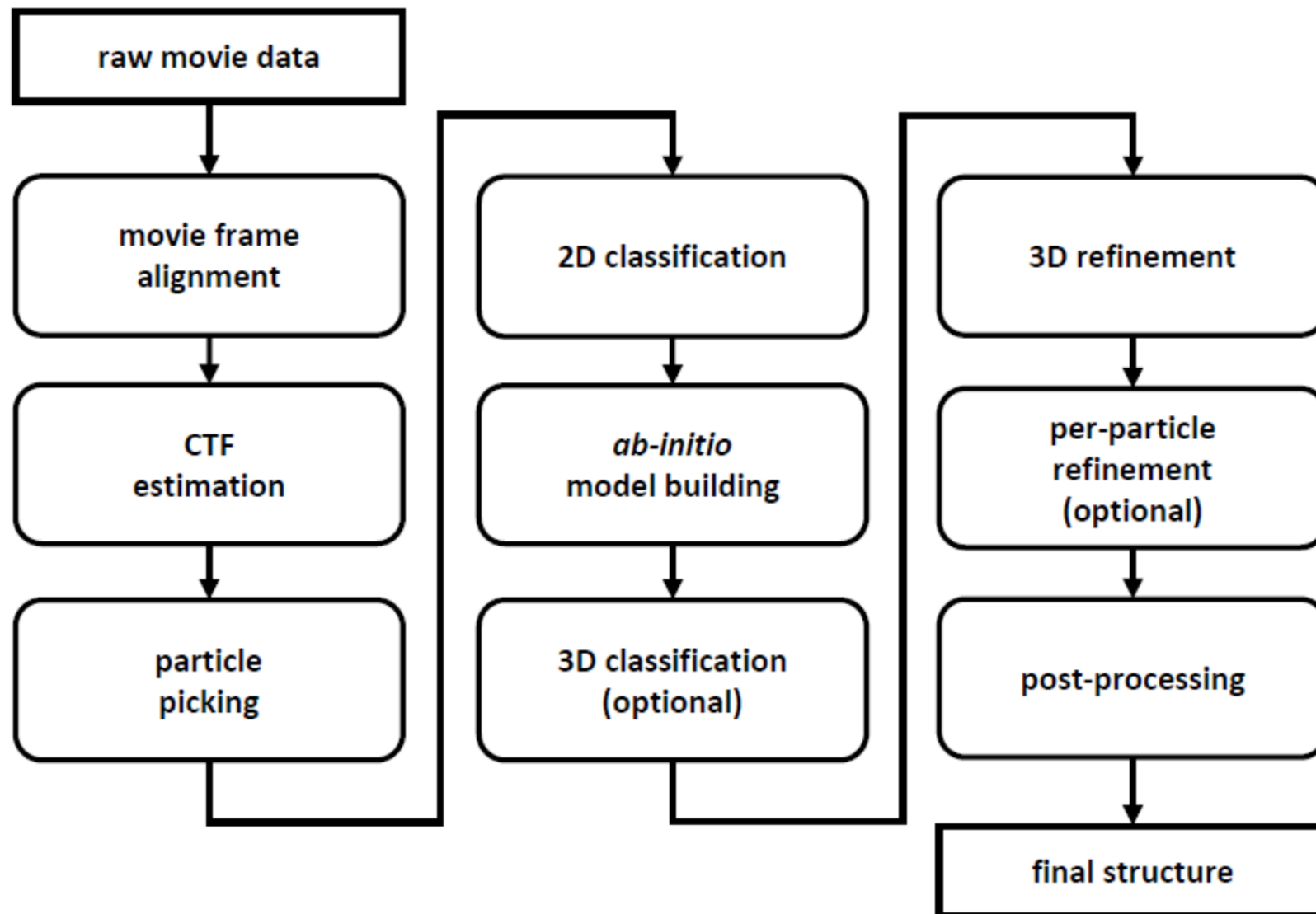
$(x, y, \theta, \psi, \phi)$

Projection--slice theorem

The F.T. of a 2D projection of a 3D object is a central slice through the 3D F.T. of that object



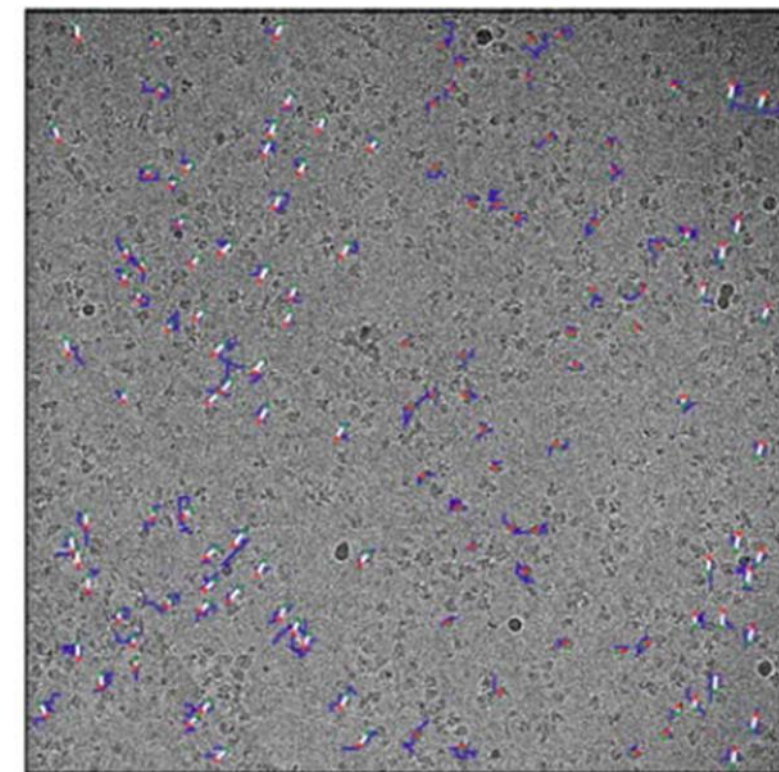
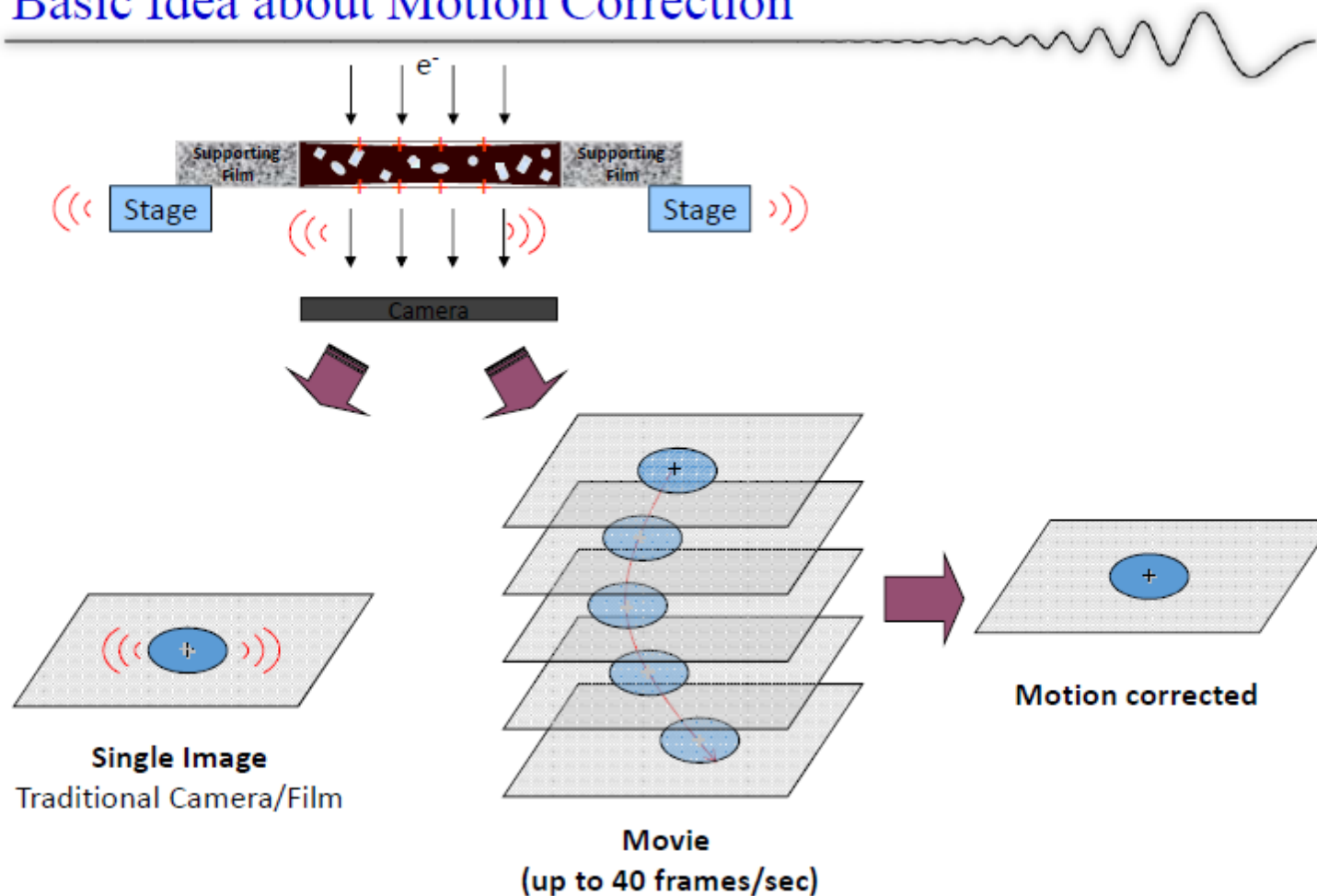
Flowchart of Single Particle Reconstruction



Motion Correction



Basic Idea about Motion Correction

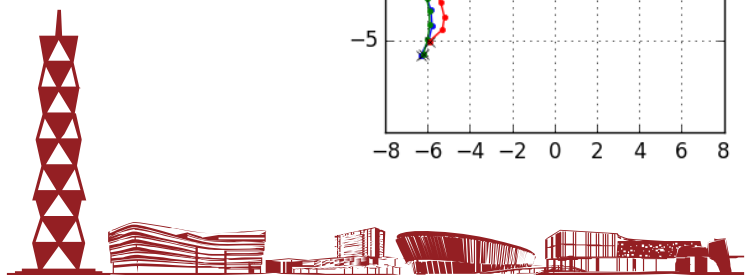
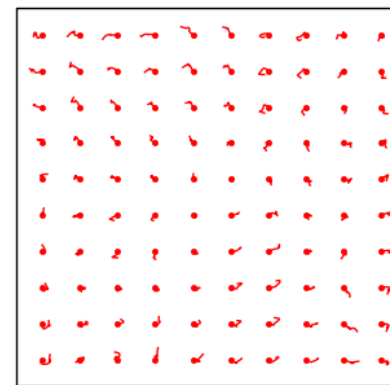
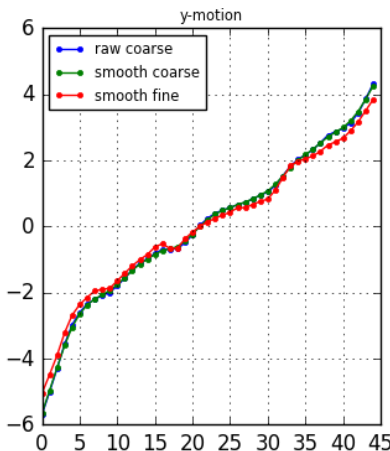
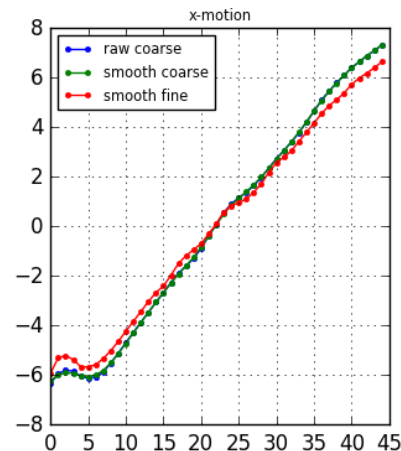
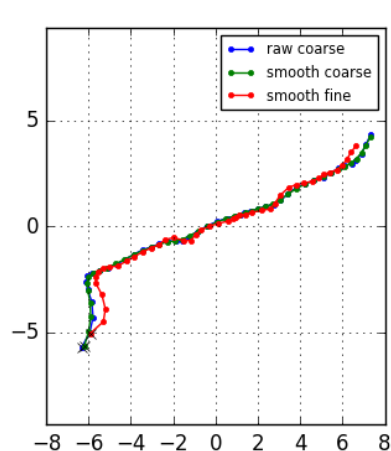
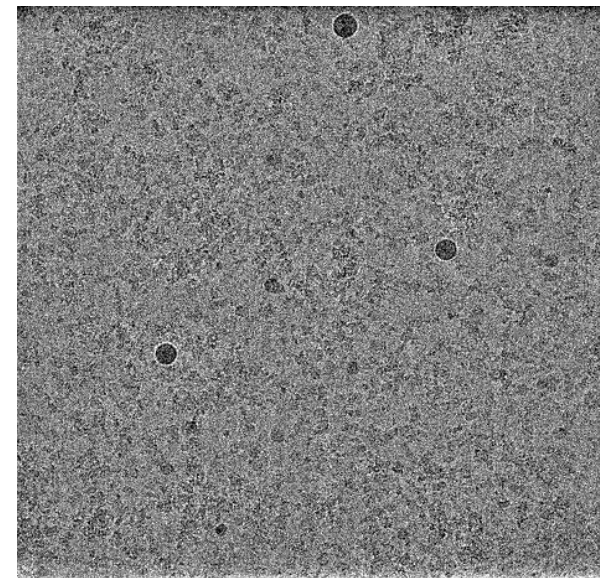
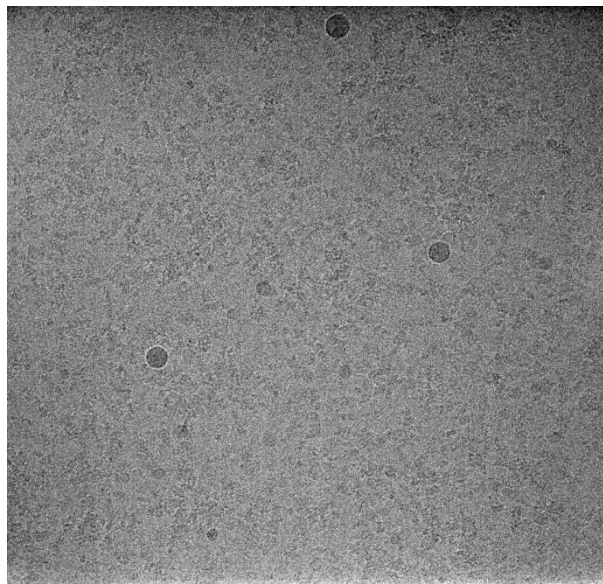




Motion Correction in Cryosparc



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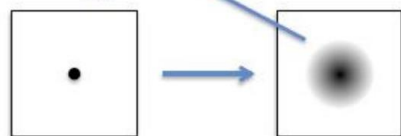
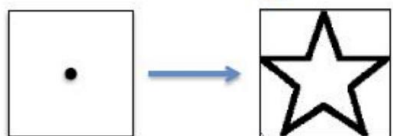




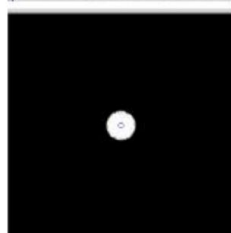
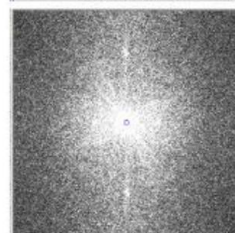
Point Spread Function

- Imperfect imaging:

– Perfect signal -> Imperfect image



Convolution in real-space
=
Multiplication in Fourier-space



CTF equations...

s : frequency

A: Amplitude contrast: 4-7% in cryo-EM

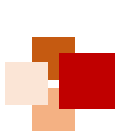
$$\text{CTF}(\vec{s}) = \sqrt{1 - A^2} \cdot \sin(\gamma(\vec{s})) + A \cdot \cos(\gamma(\vec{s}))$$

$$\gamma(\vec{s}) = \gamma(s, \theta) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{C_s \lambda^3 s^4 + \pi \lambda z(\theta) s^2}{1}$$

REMEMBER!
CTF \approx a sine function that varies
with frequency and defocus

C_s : spherical aberration
 λ : wavelength electrons
 z : defocus



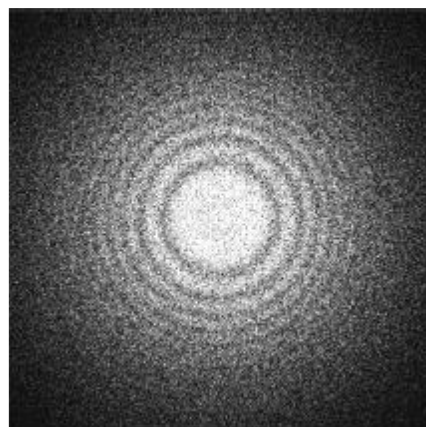
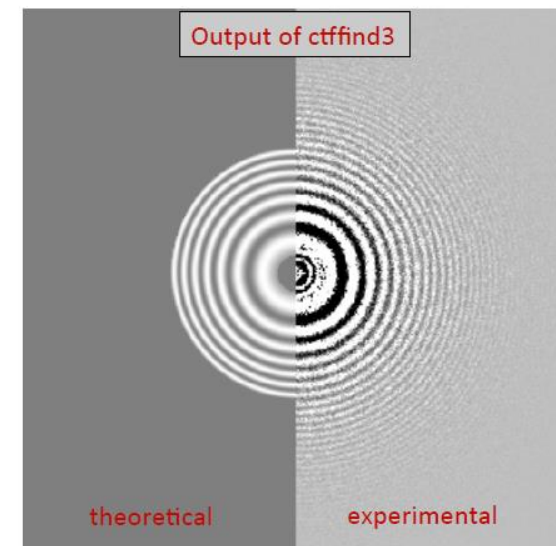
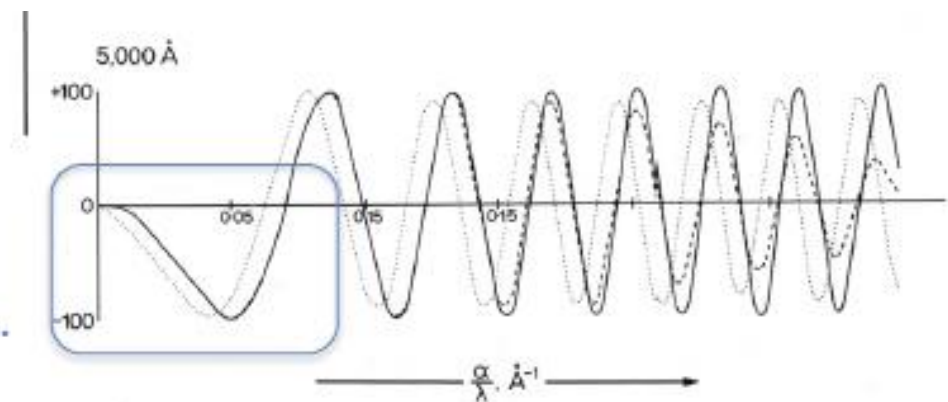


CTF Refinement

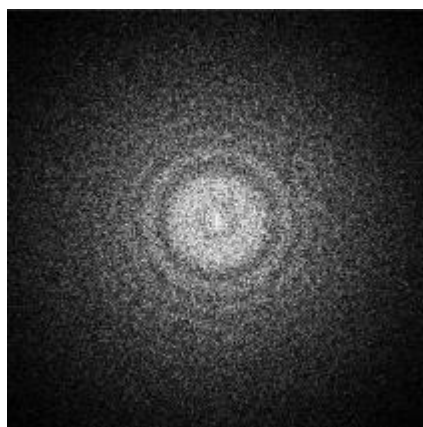


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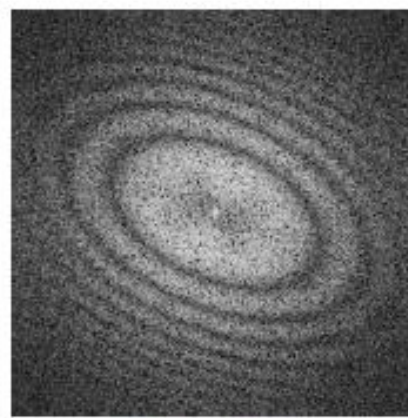
Starts negative...



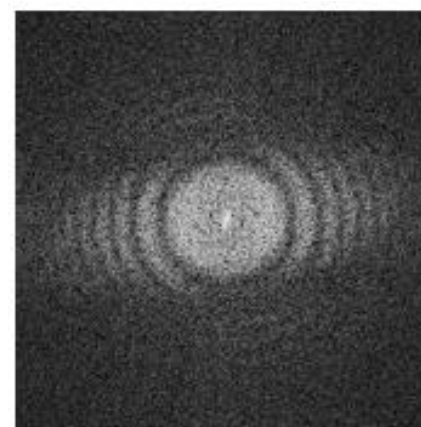
good



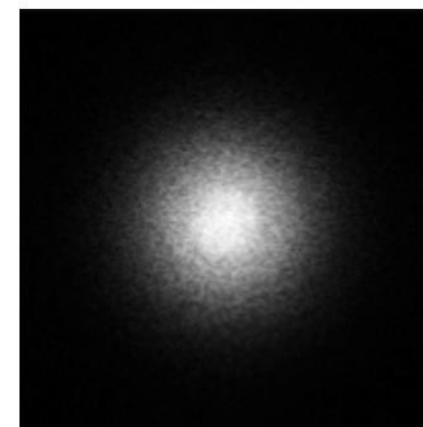
ice too thick



astigmatism



drift



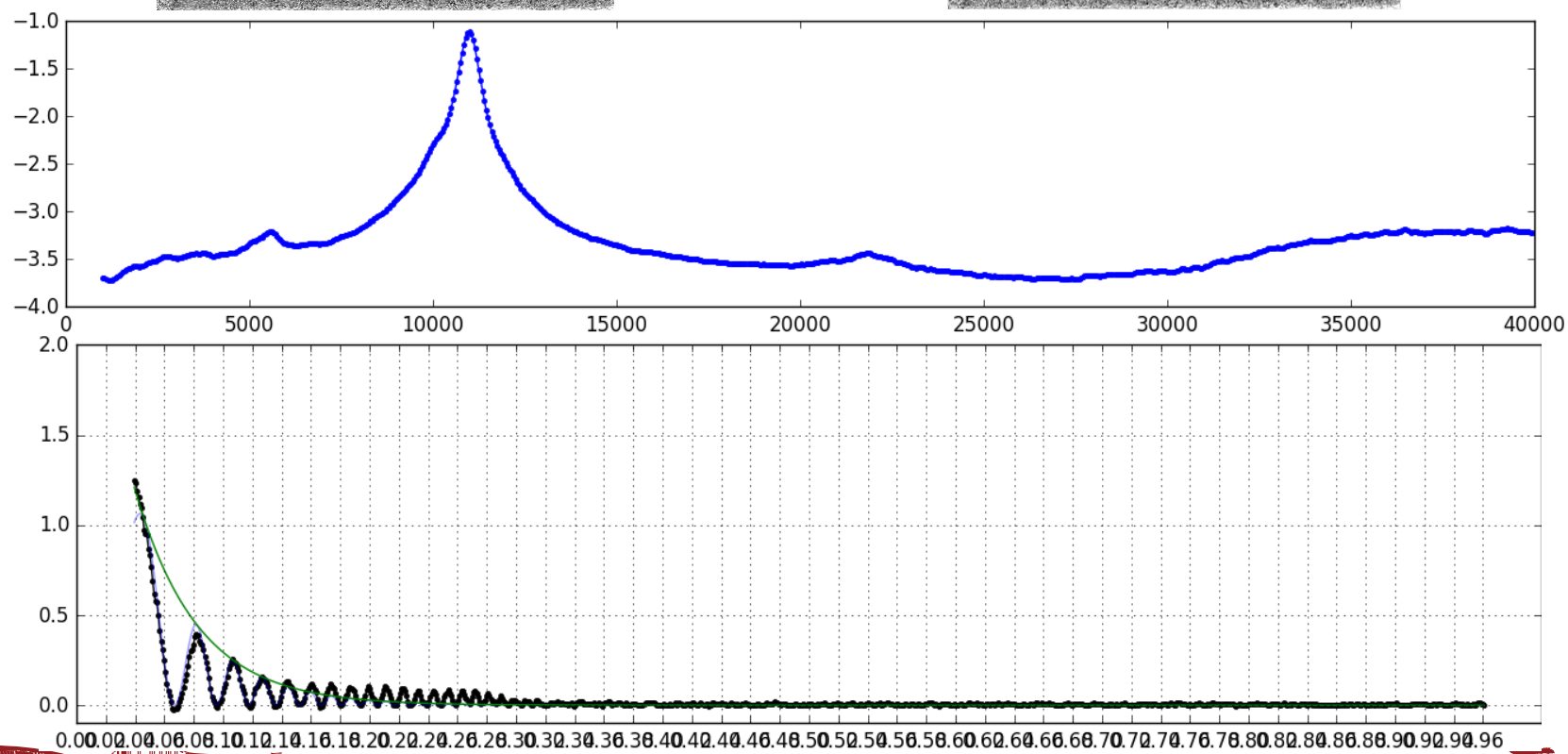
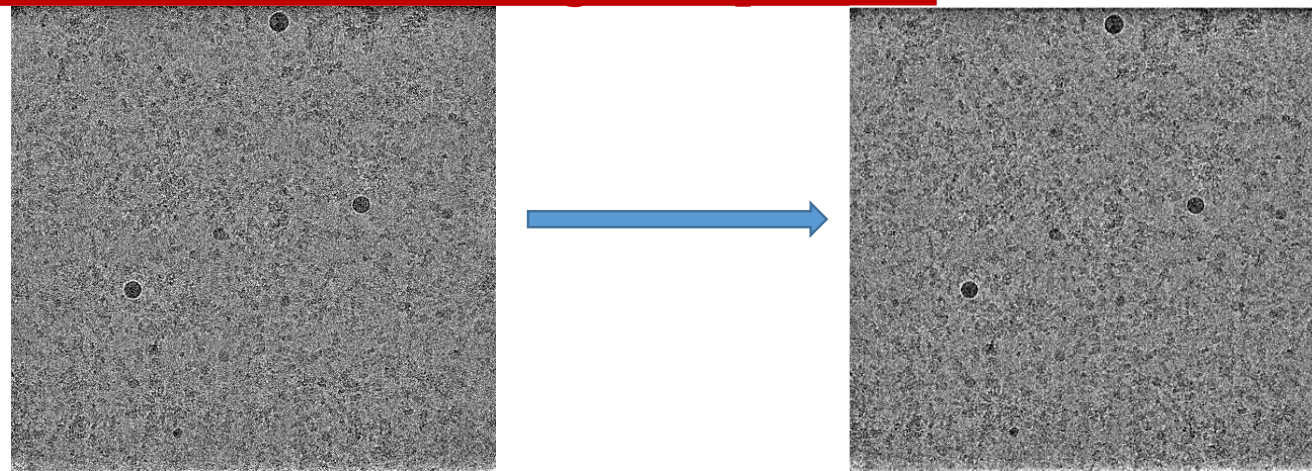
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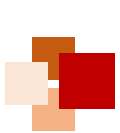


CTF refinement in Cryosparc



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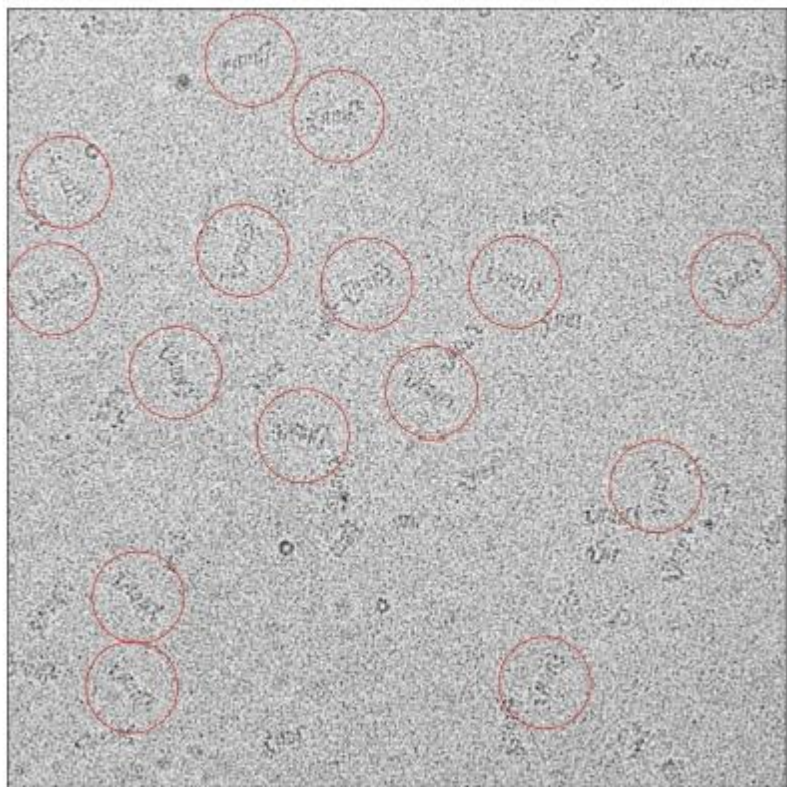




Particle picking

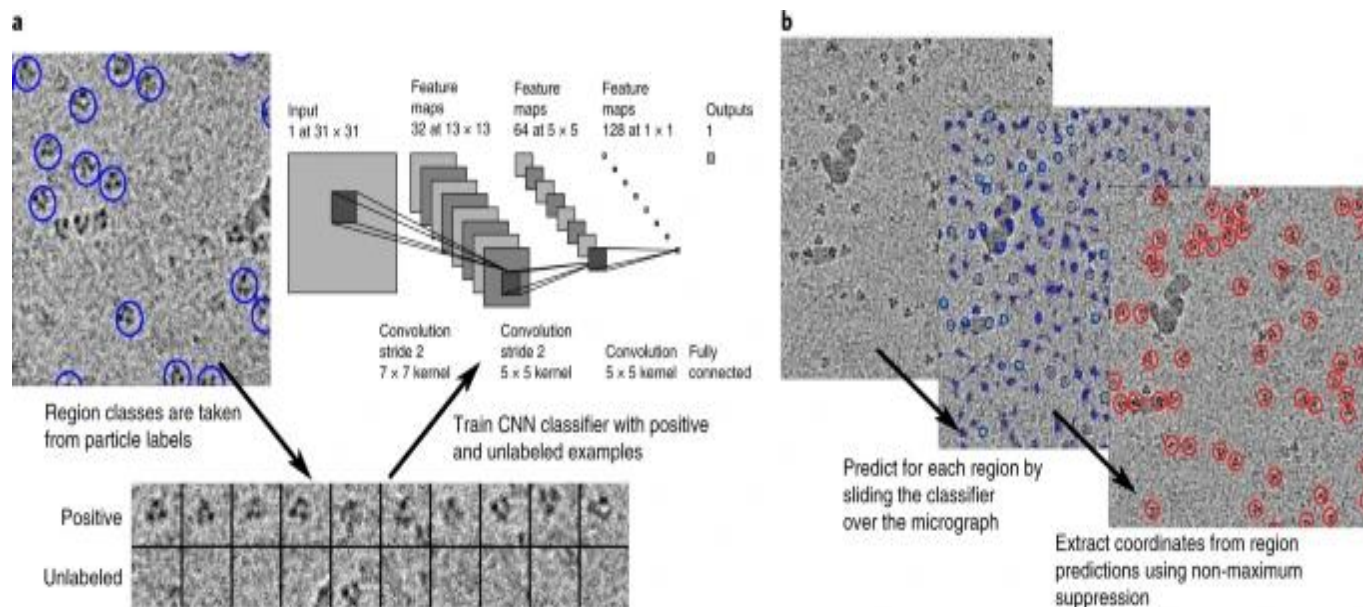


Particle picking



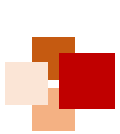
- it can be done manually -

Topaz (deep learning picking)



Positive-unlabeled convolutional neural networks for particle picking in cryo-electron micrographs. Tristan Bepler, Andrew Morin, Micah Rapp, Julia Brasch, Lawrence Shapiro, Alex J. Noble & Bonnie Berger Nature Methods volume 16, pages1153–1160(2019)





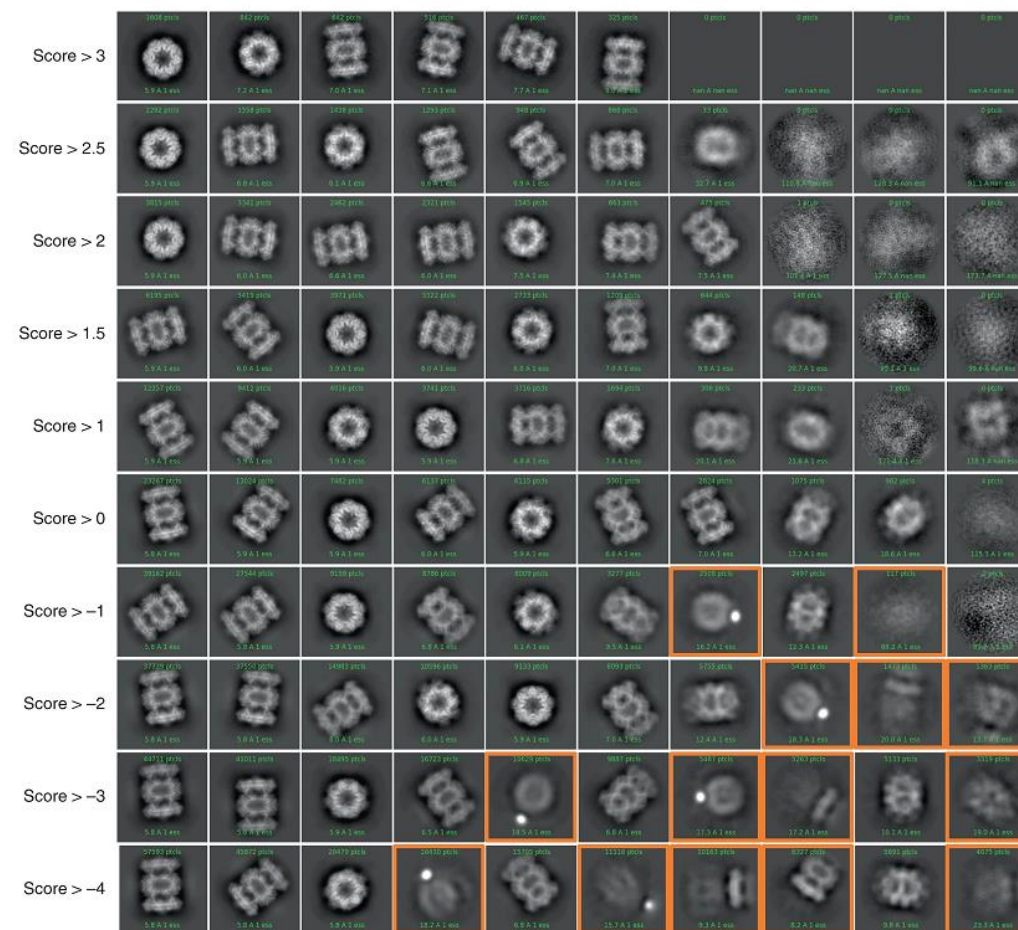
2D alignment and classification



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2D Classification

- Reject noisy particles
- 2D images classification
- 2D images alignment
- 2D images average



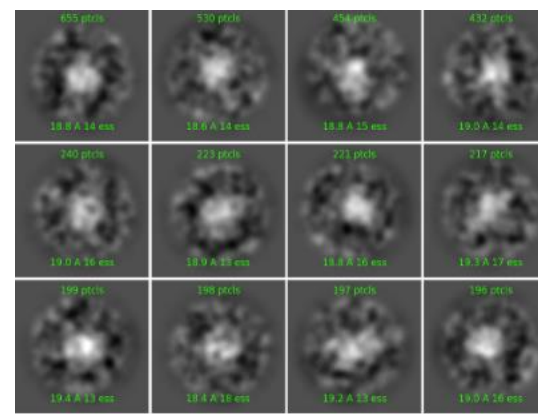
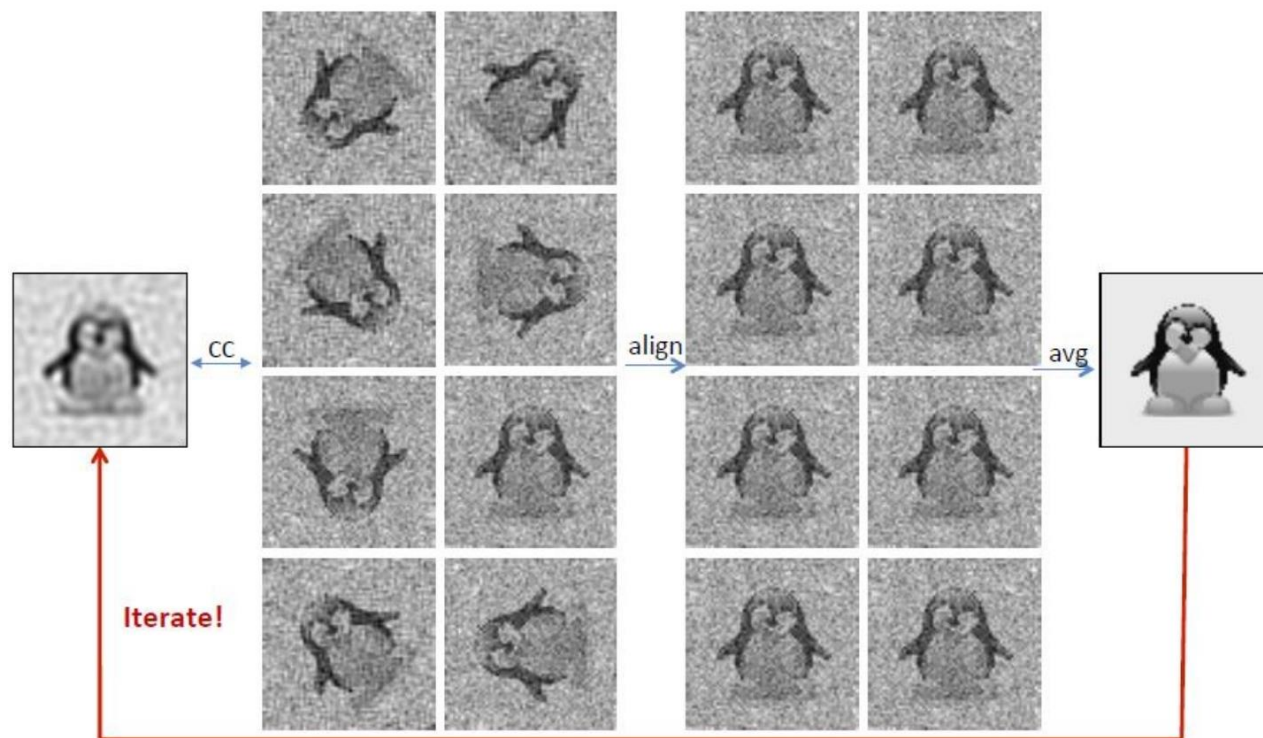


2D alignment

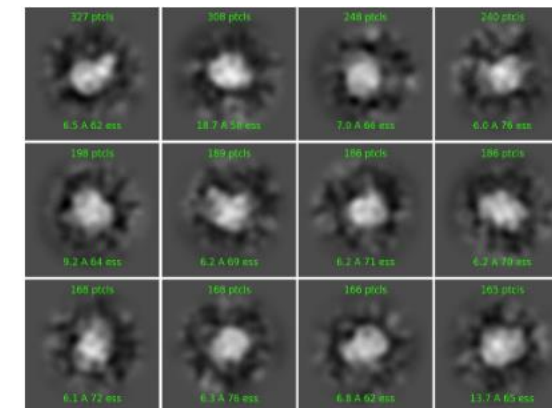


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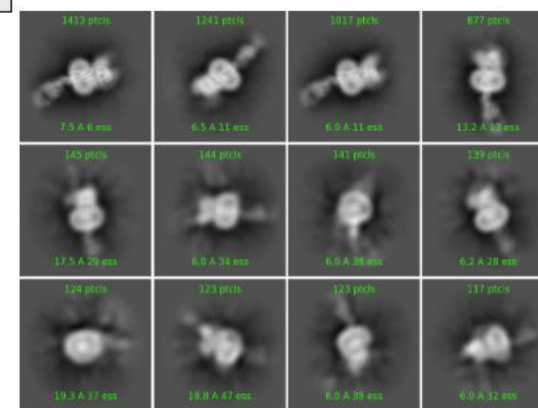
Align and average



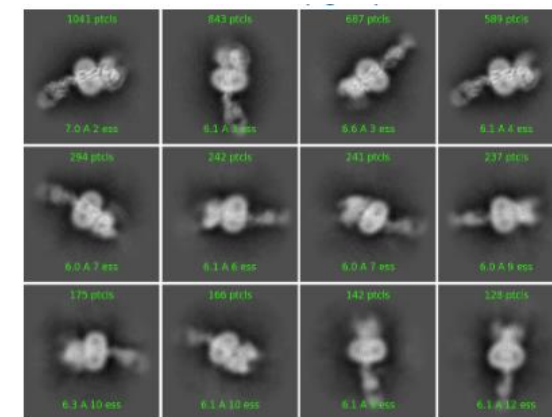
Iteration 0



Iteration 1



Iteration 5



Iteration 10

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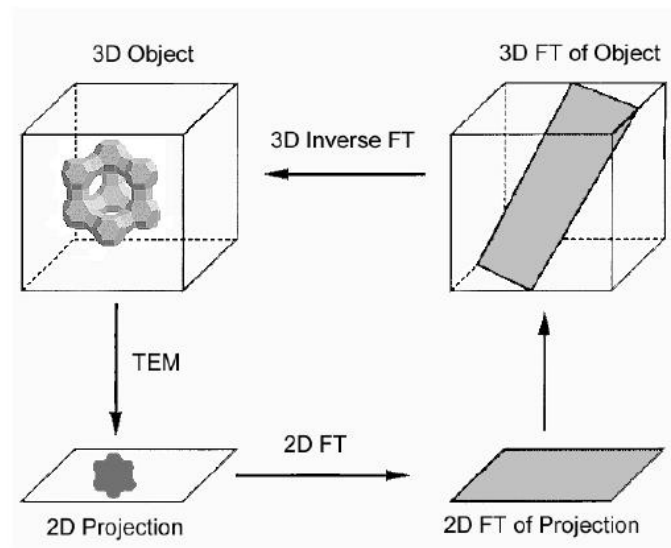


Initial volume reconstruction

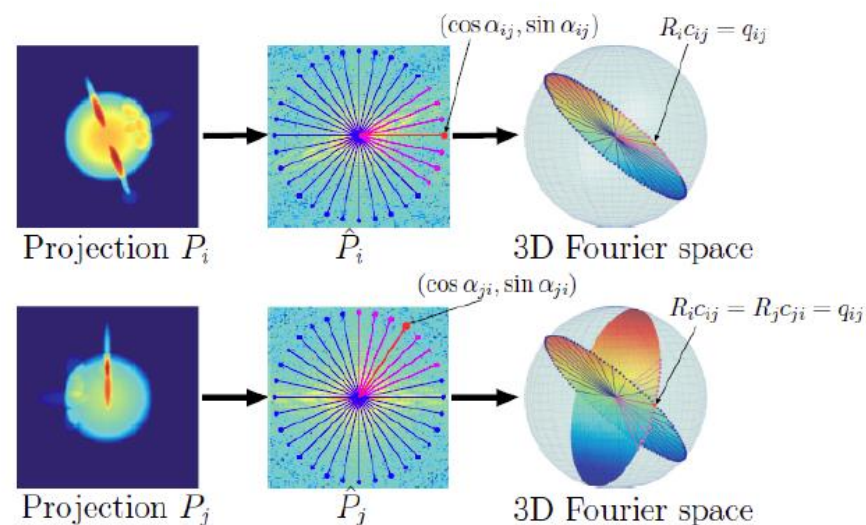


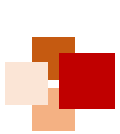
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Option 5: Central Slice Theorem



Option 5: Common lines

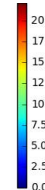
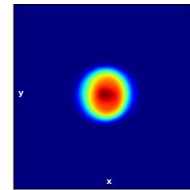
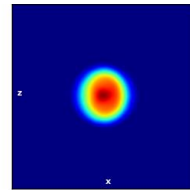
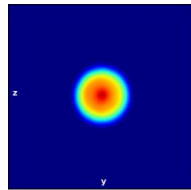
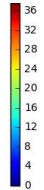
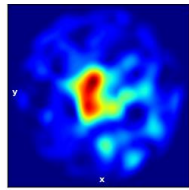
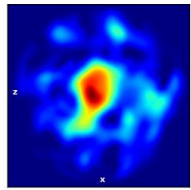
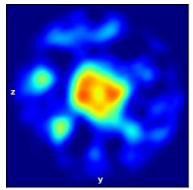




Initial volume reconstruction in Cryosparc

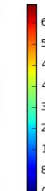
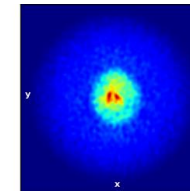
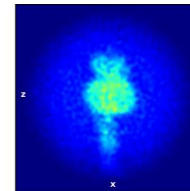
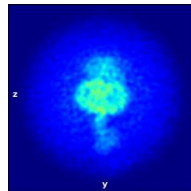
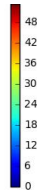
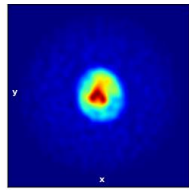
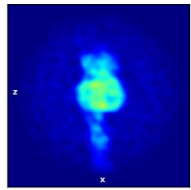
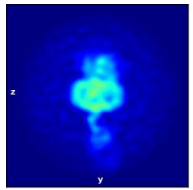


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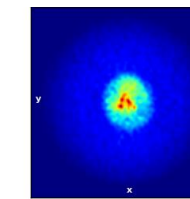
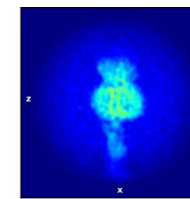
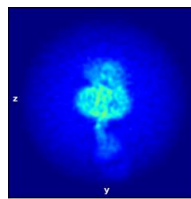
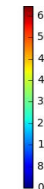
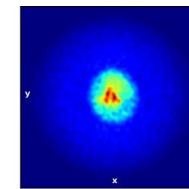
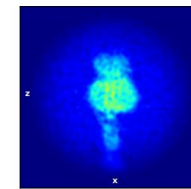
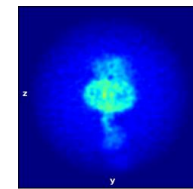
Start Model

Cycle 100



Cycle 500

Cycle 1000

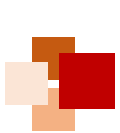


Cycle 1500

Final Model

- Small Sets of Particles.
- Low resolution map.
- Need further refinement.





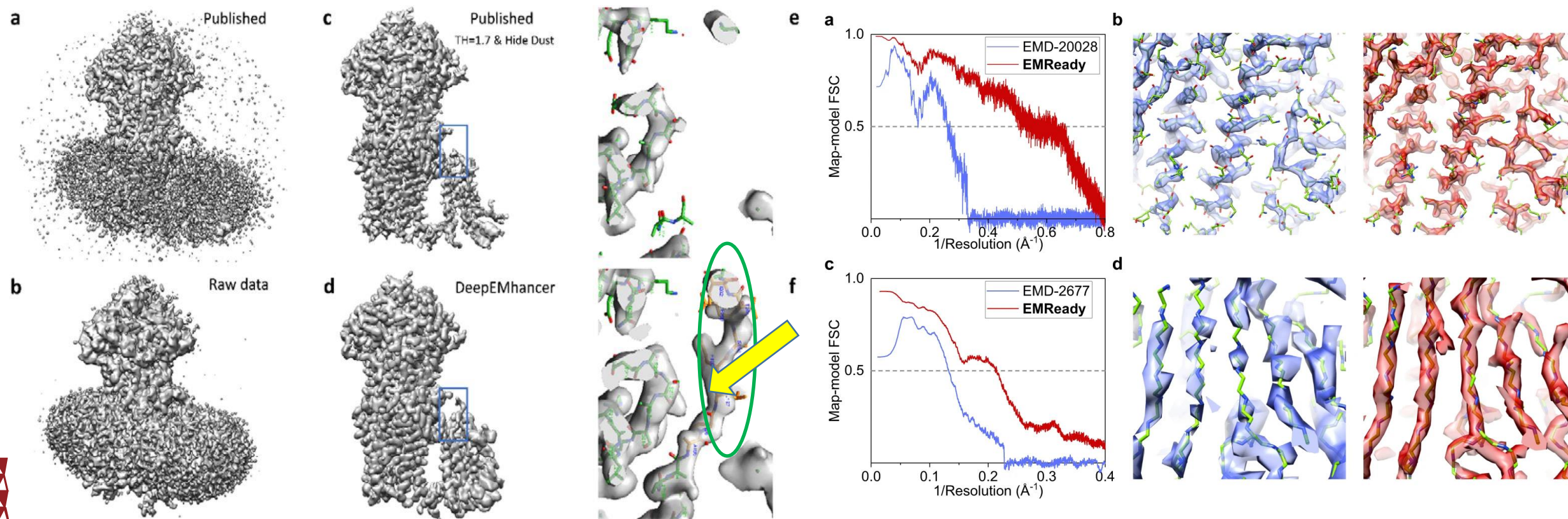
Post processing (B sharpening)



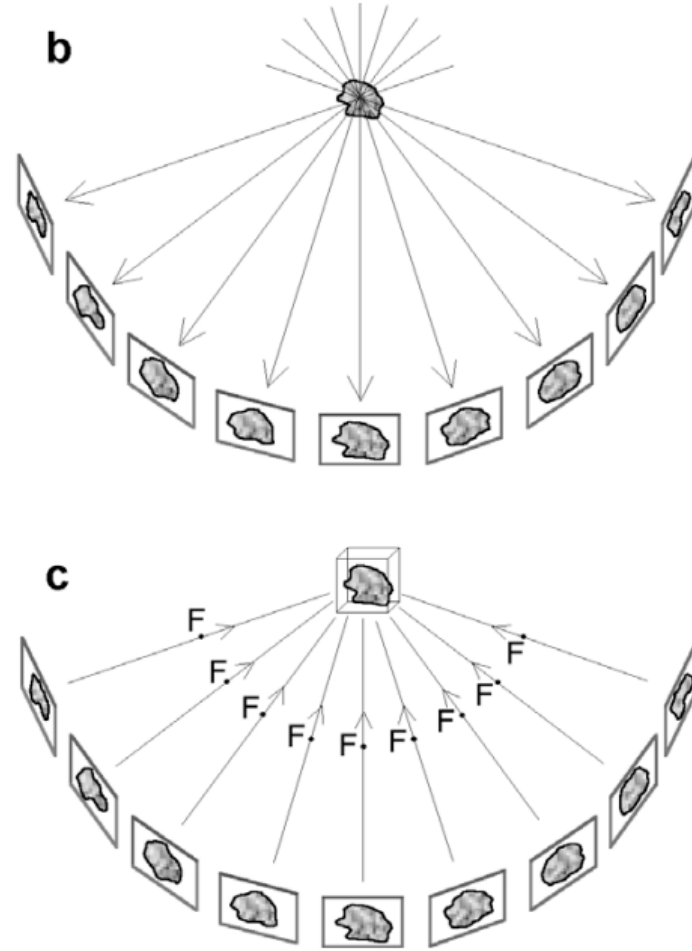
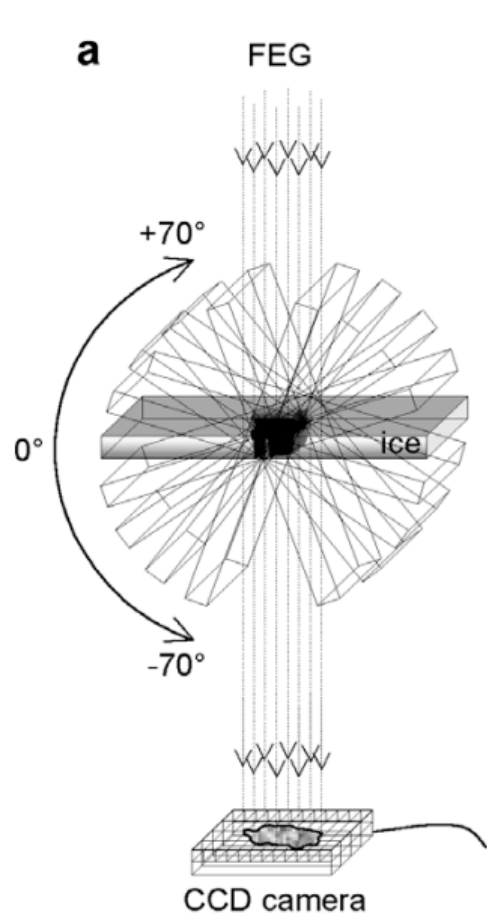
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DeepEMhancer

EM Ready



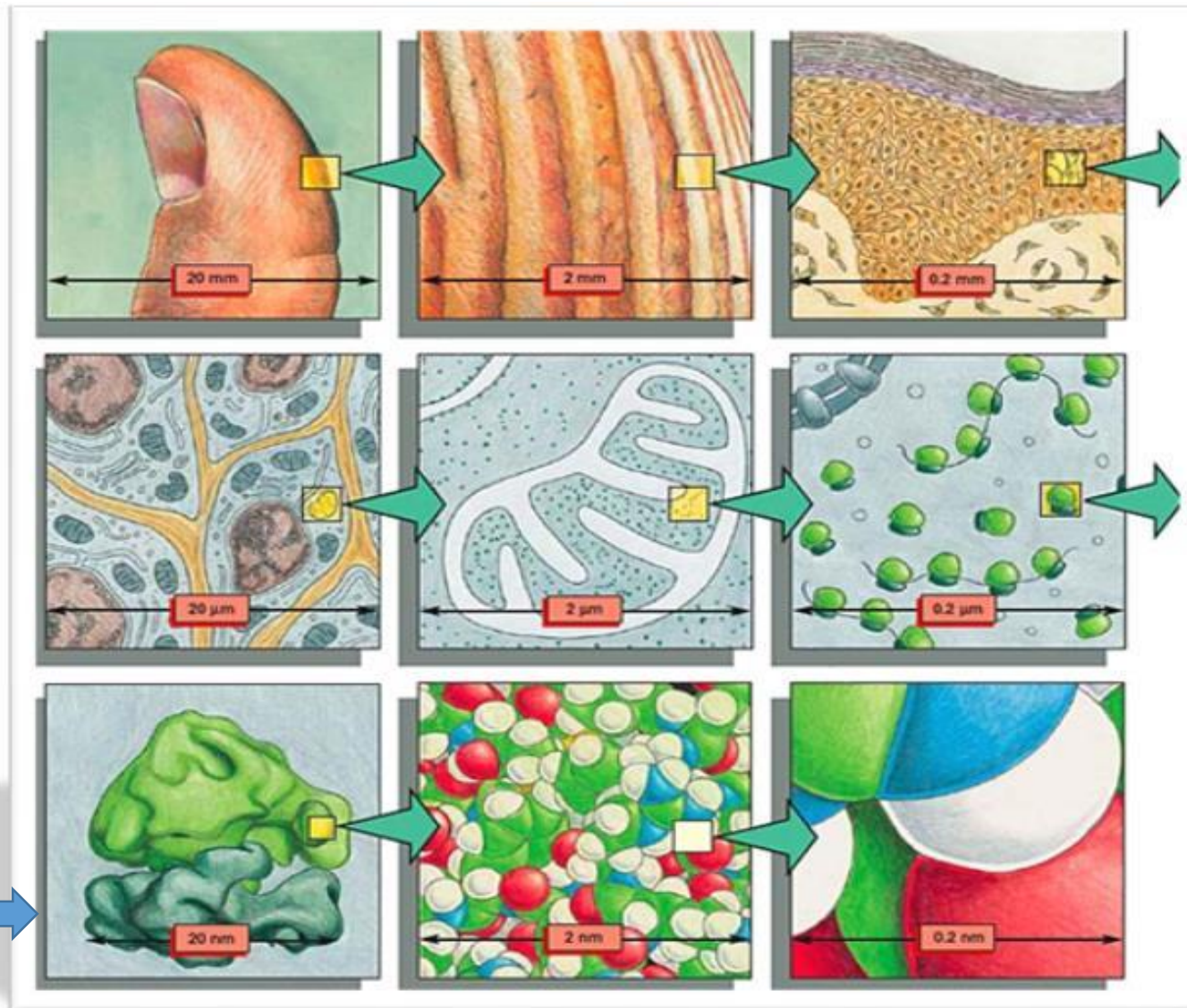
■ Principle of Cryo ET



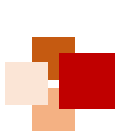
- In site experiment
- Single Particle
- Low dose
- Low resolution



Electron cryotomography



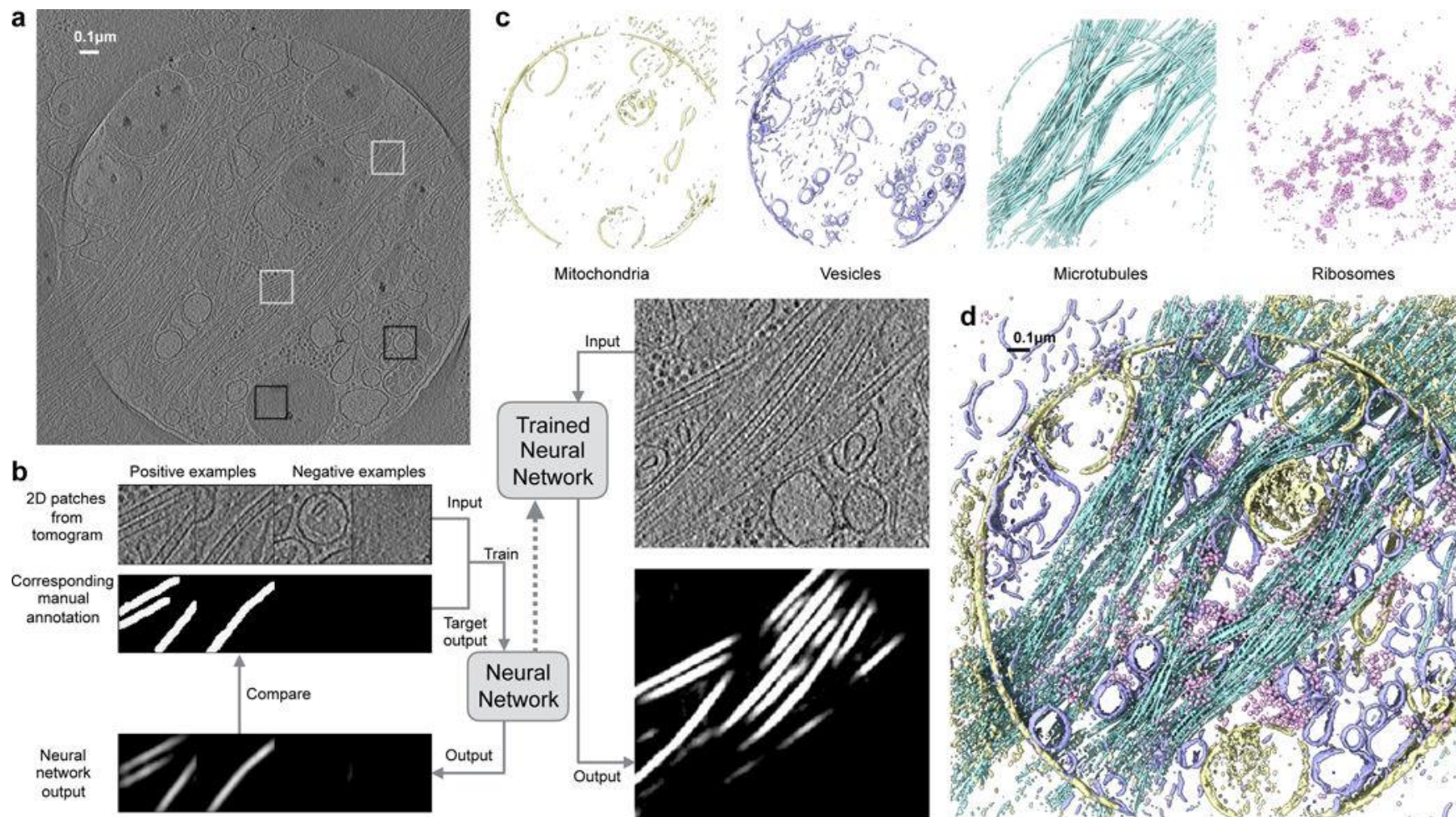
CryoET is here



AI in electron cryotomography

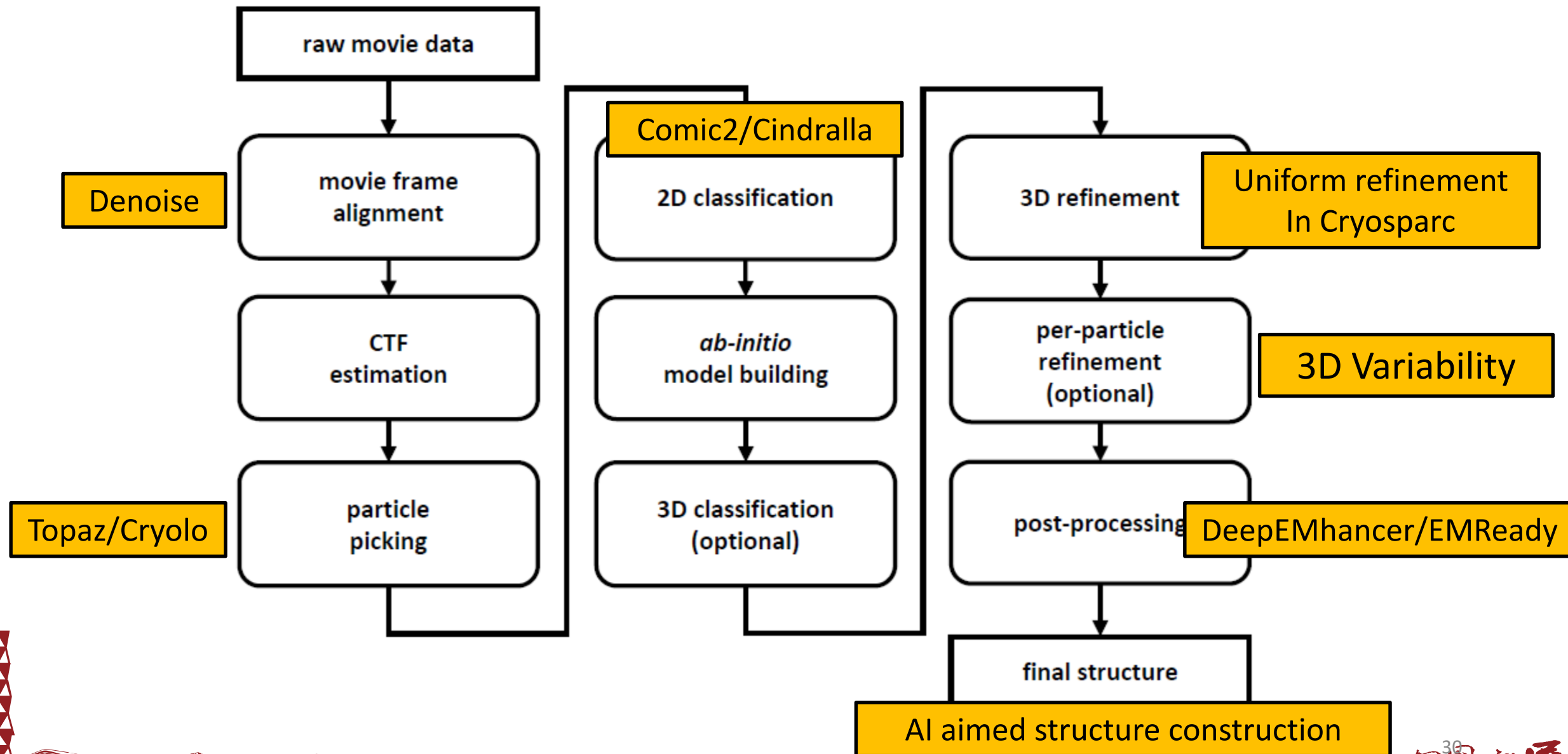


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Method of AI in CryoEM



Thank you!

