GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Capstone Project at Argentys Informatics

Antibody Design: Antigen-Antibody Binding Prediction

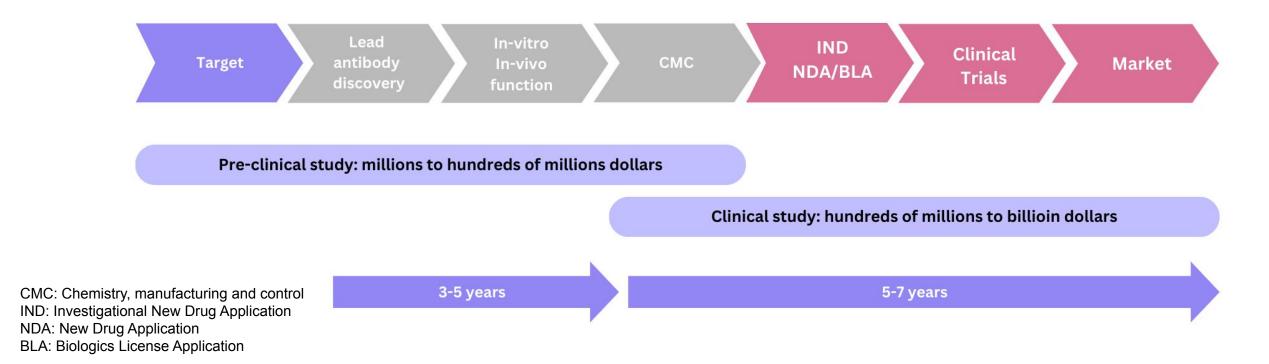
by Aizhan Uteubayeva

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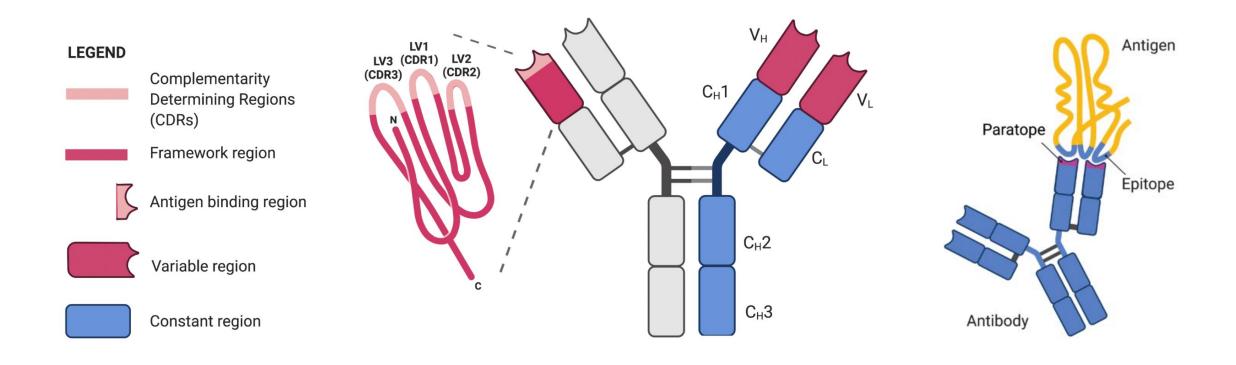
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Introduction: Antibody Therapy

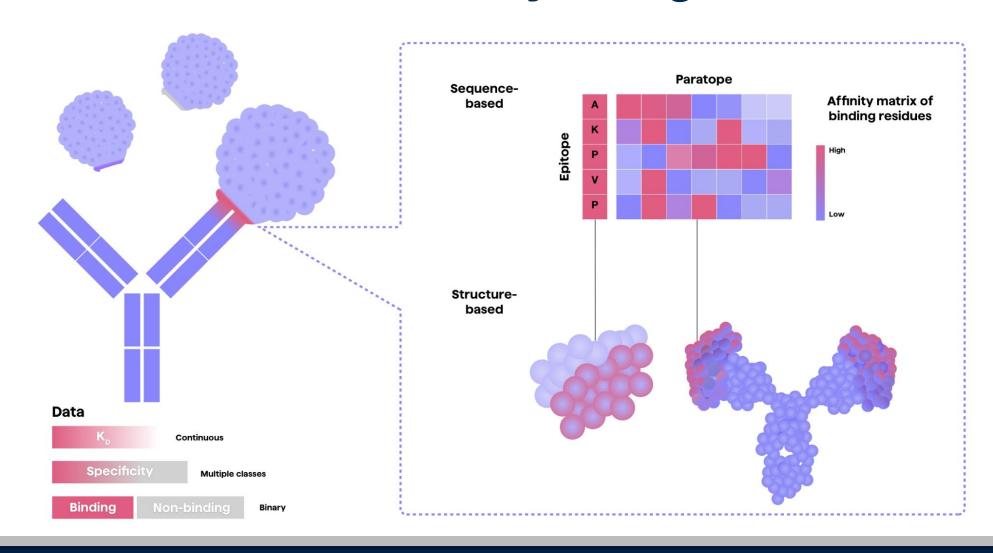
- treatment of cancer, autoimmune disorder, infectious disease, etc.
- revenue >\$140 billion by 2025



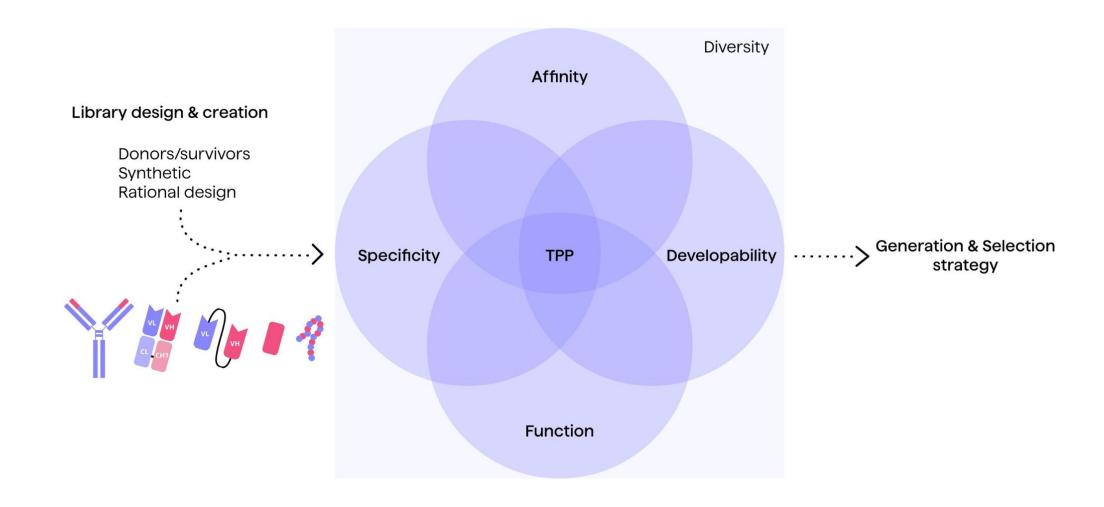
Introduction: Antibody and Antigen Structure



Introduction: ML in Antibody Design

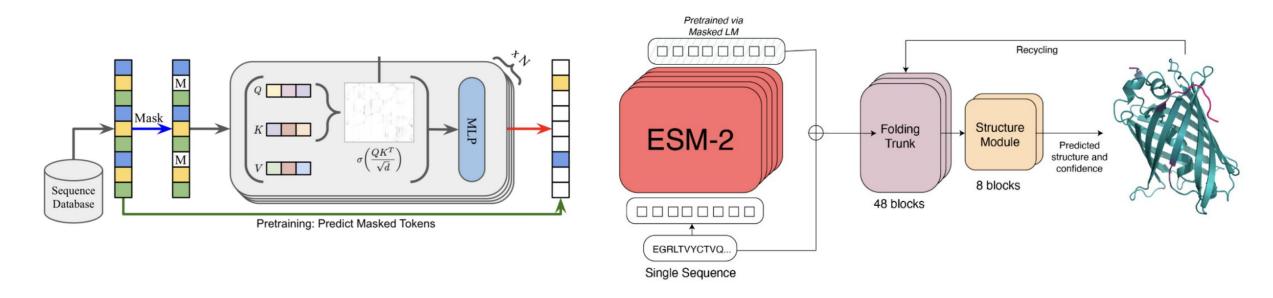


Introduction: Antibody Libraries



Introduction: ESM2

- state-of-the-art protein model trained on a masked language modelling (MLM)
- trained with ~65 million unique sequences
- publicly available on Hugging Face



Introduction: ESM2 evaluation

Model	# Params	# Updates	Validation Perplexity	LR P@L	LR P@L/5	CASP14	CAMEO
9	8M	270K	10.45	0.16	0.28	0.37	0.48
	35M	270K	9.12	0.29	0.49	0.41	0.56
	150M	270K	8.00	0.42	0.68	0.47	0.63
	650M	270K	7.23	0.50	0.77	0.51	0.68
	3B	270K	6.73	0.53	0.80	0.51	0.71
ECM 2	8M	500K	10.33	0.17	0.29	0.37	0.48
ESM-2	35M	500K	8.95	0.30	0.51	0.41	0.56
	150M	500K	7.75	0.44	0.70	0.49	0.65
	650M	500K	6.95	0.52	0.79	0.51	0.70
	3B	500K	6.49	0.54	0.81	0.52	0.72
	15B	270K	6.37	0.54	0.82	0.55	0.72
ESM-1b	650M			0.41	0.66	0.42	0.64
Prot-T5-XL (UR50) (21)	3B	_	_	0.48	0.72	0.50	0.69
Prot-T5-XL (BFD) (21)	3В	-	_	0.36	0.58	0.46	0.63
CARP (24)	640M	_	-	_		0.42	0.59

Project Goal

As part of the *in silico de novo* antibody design project, we aim to be able to predict antigen-antibody binding solely based on the sequence information

Method: Data Collection

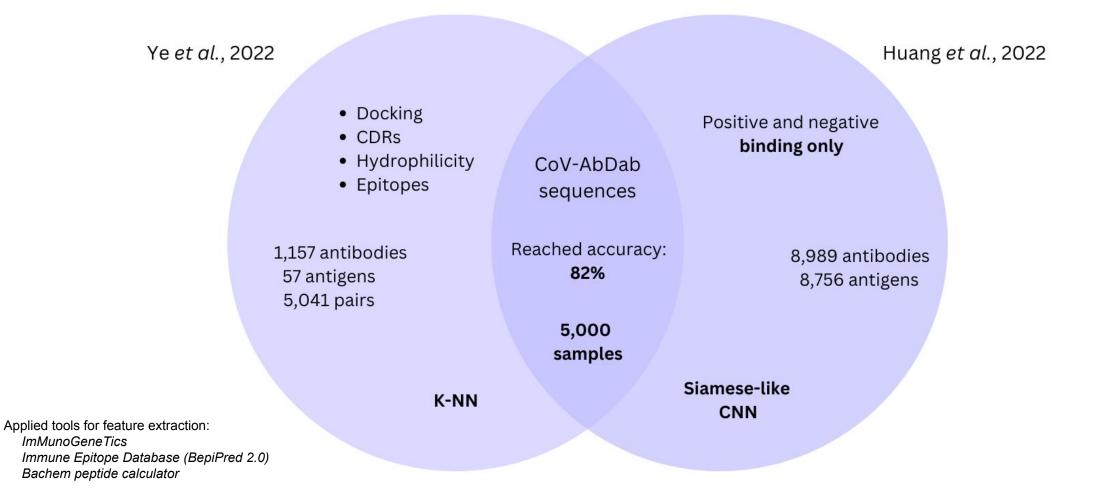
- public database documenting all published/patented antibodies and nanobodies able to bind to coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV2, SARS-CoV1, and MERS-CoV
- 12,916 entries







Method: Datasets



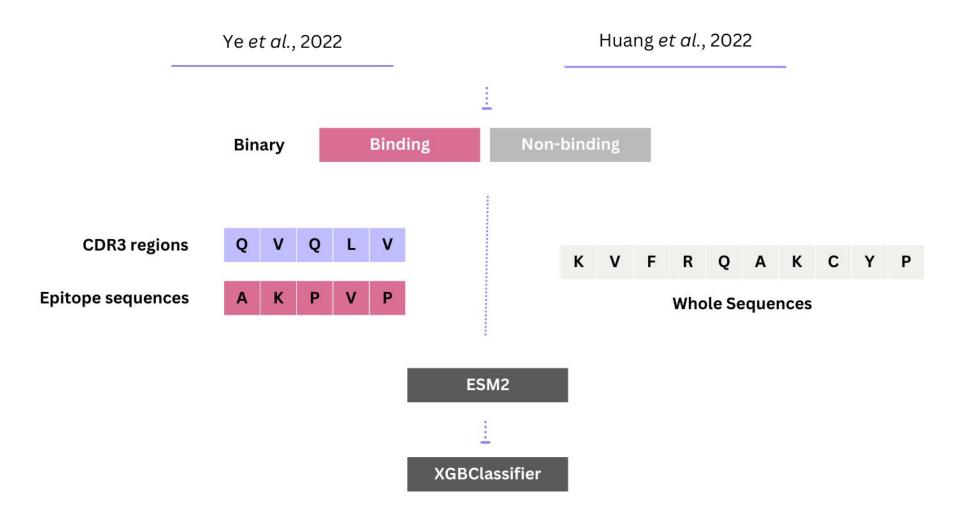
Method: Feature Extraction

Checkpoint name	Num layers	Num parameters
esm2_t48_15B_UR50D	48	15B
esm2_t36_3B_UR50D	36	3B
esm2_t33_650M_UR50D	33	650M
esm2_t30_150M_UR50D	30	150M
esm2_t12_35M_UR50D	12	35M
esm2_t6_8M_UR50D	6	8M

```
Tokenized Input:
{'input_ids': tensor([[ 0,  9,  7,  16,  4,  7,  9,  8,  6,  6,  6,  7,  7,  17,  14,  6,  6,  8,
       4, 10, 4, 8, 23, 5, 6, 8, 6, 18, 11, 18, 8, 13, 19, 19, 20, 6,
      22, 12, 10, 16, 5, 14, 6, 15, 6, 4, 9, 7, 7, 8, 19, 12, 8, 11,
      11, 6, 8, 19, 12, 15, 13, 5, 13, 8, 7, 15, 6, 10, 18, 11, 12, 8,
      10, 13, 17, 5, 15, 17, 8, 7, 19, 4, 16, 20, 17, 8, 4, 10, 5, 9,
      13, 11, 5, 7, 19, 19, 23, 5, 10, 20, 6, 14, 19, 6, 8, 6, 8, 18,
      13, 19, 22, 6, 16, 6, 11, 4, 7, 11, 7, 8, 8, 2]]), 'attention_mask': tensor([[1,
      1, 1]])}
Embeddings:
tensor([[[-0.0500, 0.8885, 0.0392, ..., 1.0270, -0.0238, -0.5494],
      [-0.0302, -0.1456, 0.0300, \dots, 0.5343, 0.0169, -0.1203],
      [-0.5252, -0.2263, 0.4586, \ldots, 0.7090, -0.0535, 0.2848],
      [-0.2821, -0.6369, -0.2422, \ldots, 0.2596, 0.1478, -0.1605],
      [-0.1095, -0.7489, -0.4198, \ldots, 0.1201, -0.0409, -0.2009],
       [0.0416, -0.3325, 0.0533, \ldots, 0.3160, -0.8324, -0.2321]])
```

amino acid → tokens → embeddings

Method: Modelling



Results: 89% accuracy and improved class distinction

Metric	Ye <i>et al</i> (CDR3 + Epitopes)	Huang <i>et al</i> (whole sequences)
Sample Size	5041	11019
Accuracy	0.8961	0.8982
Precision (Class 0)	0.79	0.76
Precision (Class 1)	0.97	0.91
Recall (Class 0)	0.96	0.5
Recall (Class 1)	0.86	0.97
F1-Score (Class 0)	0.86	0.6
F1-Score (Class 1)	0.92	0.94
AUROC	0.9673	0.9093

- → high precision for both
- → identification of false negatives vs. missing true positives

Results: 89% accuracy and improved class distinction

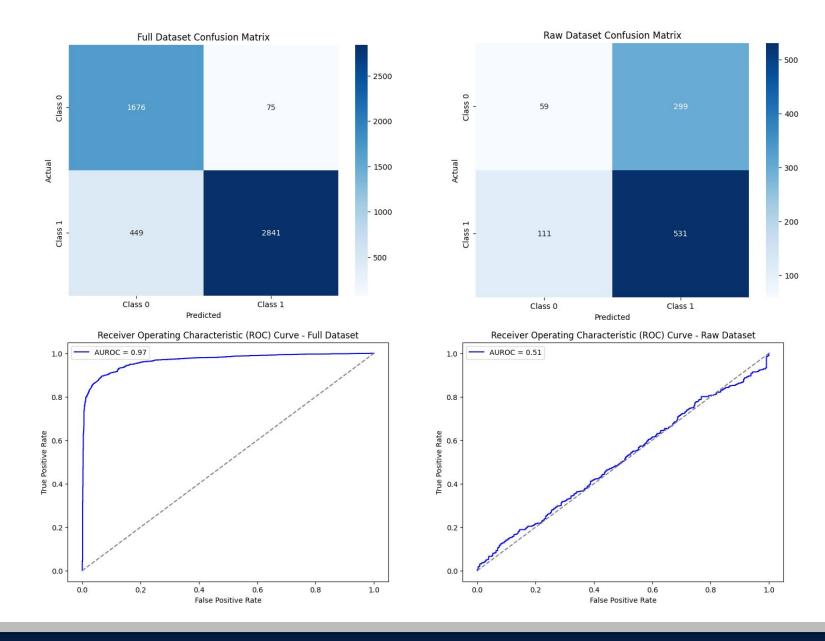
Metric	Ye et al (RF Test)	Ye <i>et al</i> (RF Full)	Ye et al (XGB Test)	Ye et al (XGB Test)
Sample Size	701	5041	701	5041
Accuracy	0.8474	0.8939	0.8359	0.8961
Precision (Class 0)	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.79
Precision (Class 1)	0.86	0.98	0.82	0.97
Recall (Class 0)	0.89	0.97	0.85	0.96
Recall (Class 1)	0.8	0.86	0.82	0.86
F1-Score (Class 0)	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.86
F1-Score (Class 1)	0.83	0.91	0.82	0.92
AUROC	0.9176	0.9707	0.9151	0.9673

- → high precision for both
- → identification of false negatives vs. missing true positives

Results:

Sample size: 5,000

Accuracy for Whole Sequences = **0.59**



Results: EpiDope

- prediction model for epitope extraction
- computationally heavy
- better performance then existing tools
- easily available

Reading input fasta.
Deep Neural Network model summary:
Model: "model 1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_2 (InputLayer)	(None,	49)	0	
<pre>input_1 (InputLayer)</pre>	(None,	49, 1024)	0	
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None,	49, 10)	270	input_2[0][0]
<pre>bidirectional_1 (Bidirectional)</pre>	(None,	49, 10)	41200	input_1[0][0]
bidirectional_2 (Bidirectional)	(None,	49, 20)	1680	embedding_1[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	49, 10)	110	bidirectional_1[0][0]
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	49, 10)	210	bidirectional_2[0][0]
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	49, 10)	0	dense_1[0][0]
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	49, 10)	0	dense_2[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	490)	0	leaky_re_lu_1[0][0]
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None,	490)	0	leaky_re_lu_2[0][0]
concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None,	980)	0	flatten_1[0][0] flatten_2[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	10)	9810	concatenate_1[0][0]
leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU)	(None,	10)	0	dense_3[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	2)	22	leaky_re_lu_3[0][0]

Total params: 53,302 Trainable params: 53,302 Non-trainable params: 0

Results: Interface Prototype

AntibodyForge 3D (Interactive and Realistic)

Antibody Sequence:

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTGYYMHWVR QAPGQGLEWMGWINPNS Antigen Sequence:

MFVFLVLLPLVSSQCVNLTTRTQLPPAYTNSFTRGVYYPD KVFRSSVLIKSTQDL

Simulate Interaction

Properties

Average Hydrophobicity: -0.08

Net Charge: 5.20

Isoelectric Point (pl): 12.20

Molecular Weight: 14138.63 Da

Aliphatic Index: 26.61 Instability Index: 100.00

Simulation Results

Binding Energy: -2281.42 kJ/mol

Gibbs Free Energy (ΔG): -2281.42 kJ/mol

Affinity: Very Low

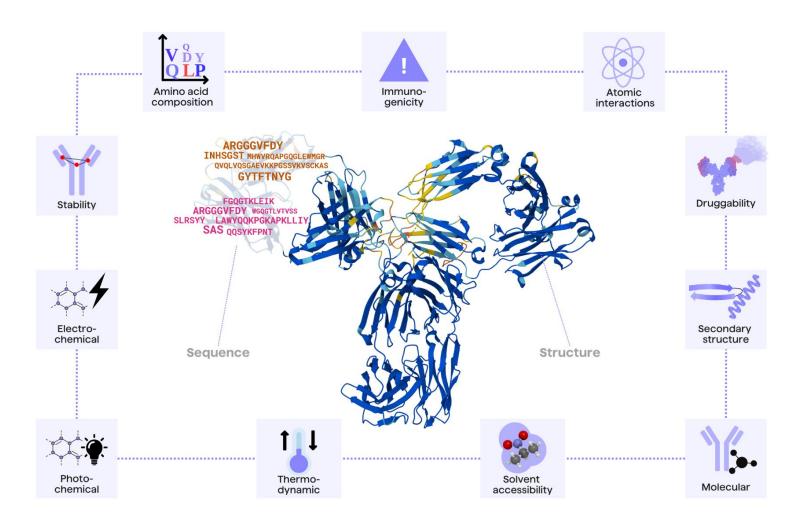
Association Rate (kon): 5.95e+4 M^-1 s^-1

Dissociation Rate (koff): 2.45e+4 s^-1 Dissociation Constant (KD): 4.13e-1 M

Discussion

- → Open-source database, platform and tools
- → Achieved 89% accuracy and AUROC > 0.90 for both datasets
- → Choosing CDR3 regions and epitopes has shown to improve class distinction and requires half the dataset size for same level of performance
- → Additional tools exist to extract CDR3 regions and epitopes but require computational resources AlphaFold3

Future work: Developability



References

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Thank you for your attention!