

# Estimating Evolutionary Parameters for Protein Low Complexity Regions using an Approximate Bayesian Computation

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# Overview

Background information

Research Questions/Explorations

Experimental Approach

Results

Conclusion and Future Work

## What are LCR's?

## *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* SRP40 Protein LCRs

>CAA82171.1(25-125) complexity=0.92 (15/1.90/2.20)

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sssssssssssssssssssssssgsssssssssssssdssdssdsessssssssss
sssssdssssesdssssgsssssssssdesssesede

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>CAA82171.1(149-282) complexity=1.33 (15/1.90/2.20)

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essssessssgsssssesgsgesdsdsssssssssdsestdesdsqsssssssdsss
dsdssssdsdssdsdssssssssssdsdsdsdsssdsssgssdssssdsdssdestssds
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>CAA82171.1(298-316) complexity=2.18 (15/1.90/2.20)

tpassnestpsasssssan

# Shannon's Entropy - MAYBE

$$H = -L \sum p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

# LCR's Present in Unique Ways

# LCR's are Hypermutable

# Proposed Mechanisms of LCR Evolution

# Why Care about LCRs and Their Evolution?



# What will this Study Explore?

# What Approach will be Taken?

# Why use an ABC-MCMC

# MCMC for ABC

- 1 Propose a move from  $\theta$  to  $\theta'$  according to a transition kernel  $q(\theta, \theta')$ .
- 2 Generate simulated dataset  $D'$  using  $\theta'$  and calculate  $S'$ .
- 3 If  $\rho(S', S) \leq \epsilon$  continue to 4, otherwise remain at  $\theta$  and go to 1.
- 4 Calculate

$$\alpha(\theta, \theta') = \min(1, \frac{\pi(\theta')q(\theta', \theta)}{\pi(\theta)q(\theta, \theta')})$$

- 5 Accept  $\theta'$  with probability  $\alpha$ , otherwise stay at  $\theta$ .
- 6 Return to 1.

# ABC-MCMC Algorithm - MY VERSION

1

2

3

4

5

# Simulation Step

# Results

# Conclusion/Future Work



# Blocks in Beamer

## Standard Block

This is a standard block.

## Alert Message

This block presents alert message.

## An example of typesetting tool

Example: MS Word,  $\text{\LaTeX}$