

Defining Conformational States of Proteins Using Dimensionality Reduction and Clustering Algorithms

Eugene Klyshko
Supervisor: Dr. Sarah Rauscher

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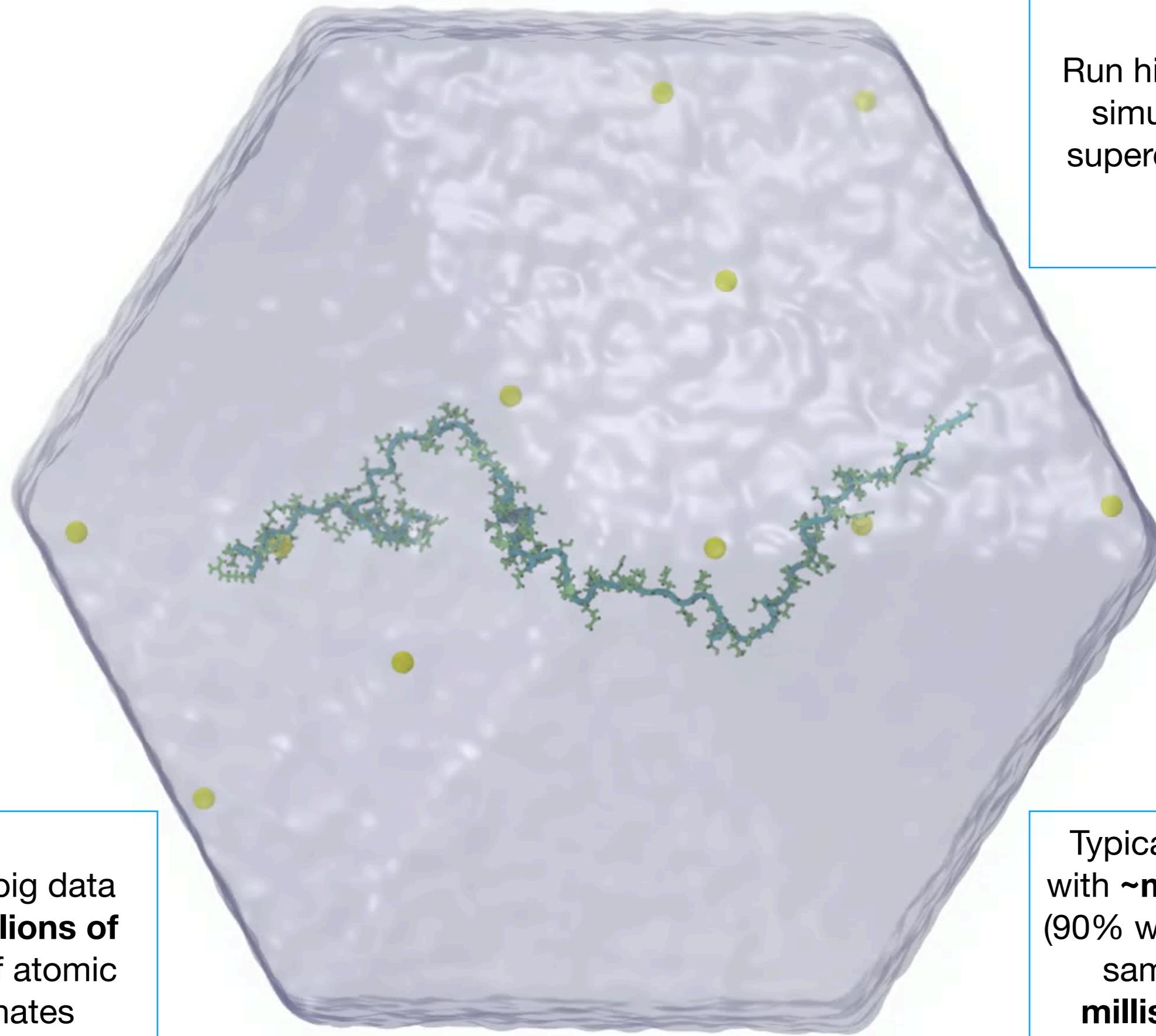


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Motivation: reduce complexity of MD simulations



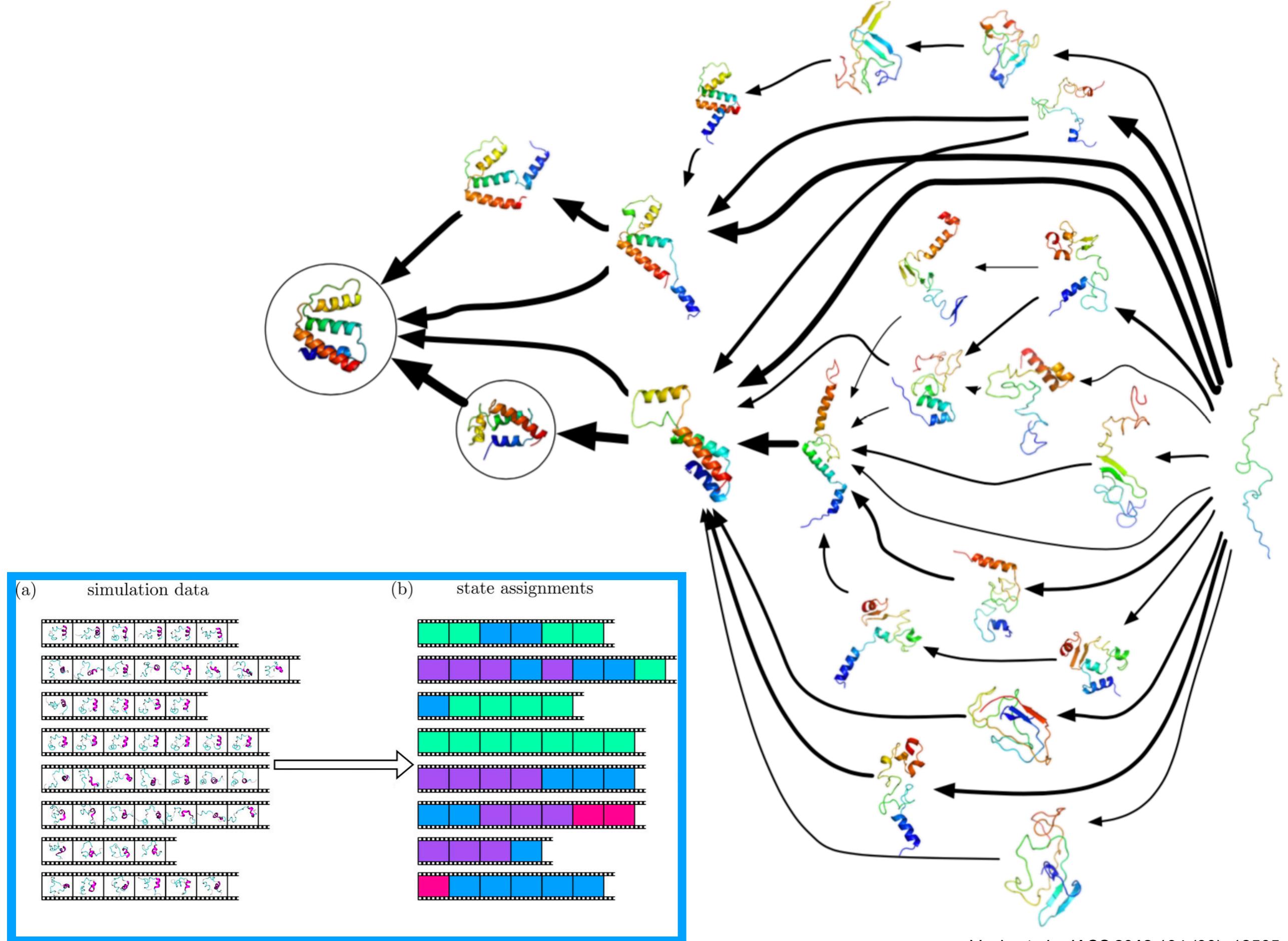
Produce big data sets – **millions of frames** of atomic coordinates

20 ns of the protein simulation

Run highly parallel simulations on supercomputers / GPUs

Typically systems with **~million atoms** (90% water) and can sample up to **milliseconds** of biological time

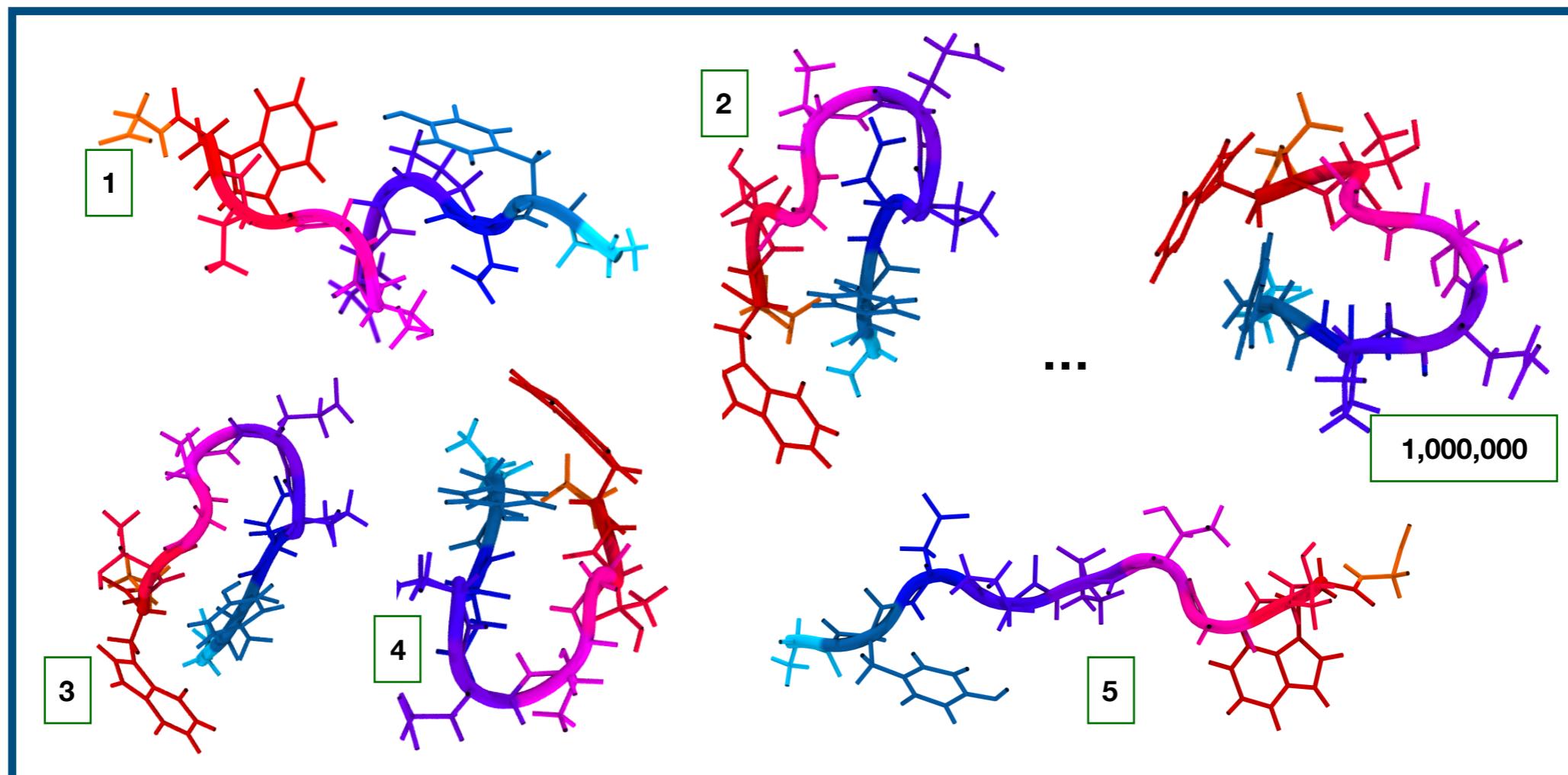
Network of states with transition probabilities



The Problem:

To find highly populated conformational states of the protein

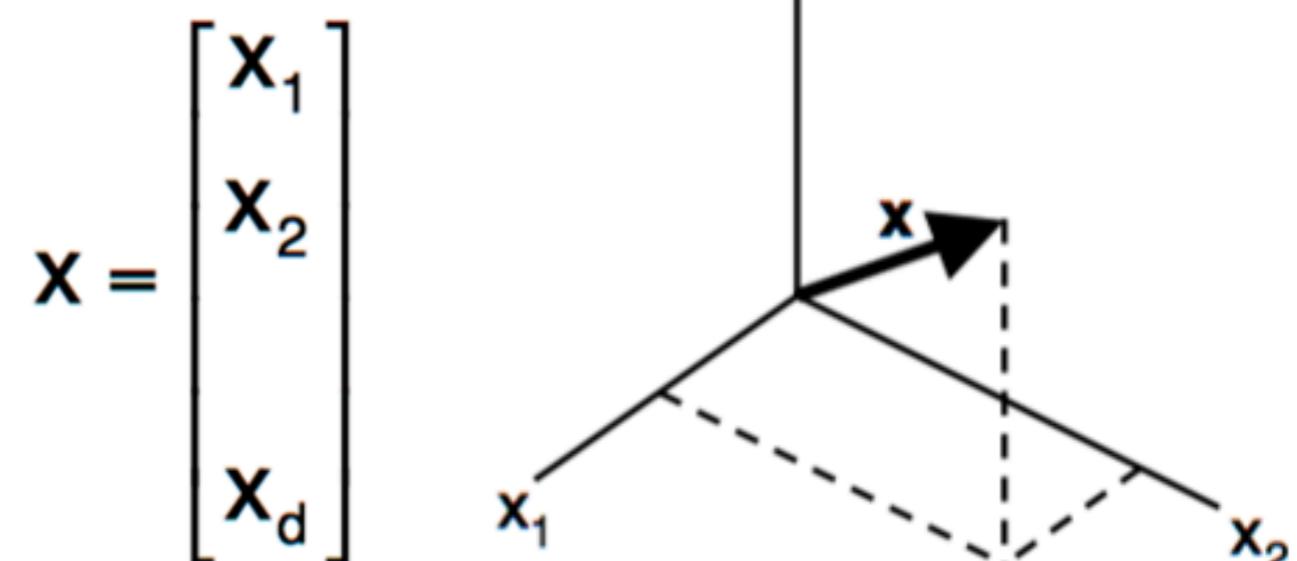
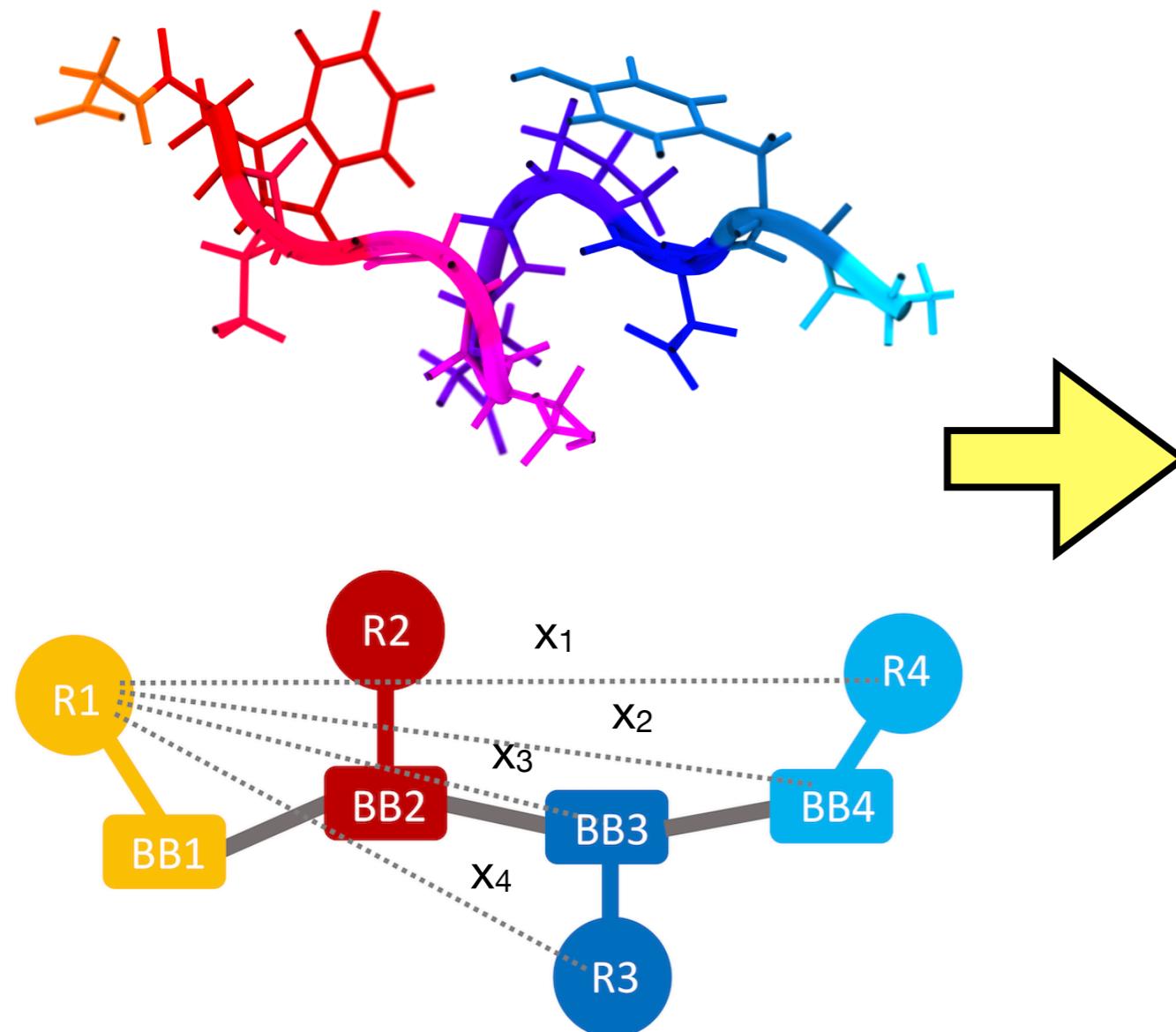
MD simulation with ~ 1 million structures



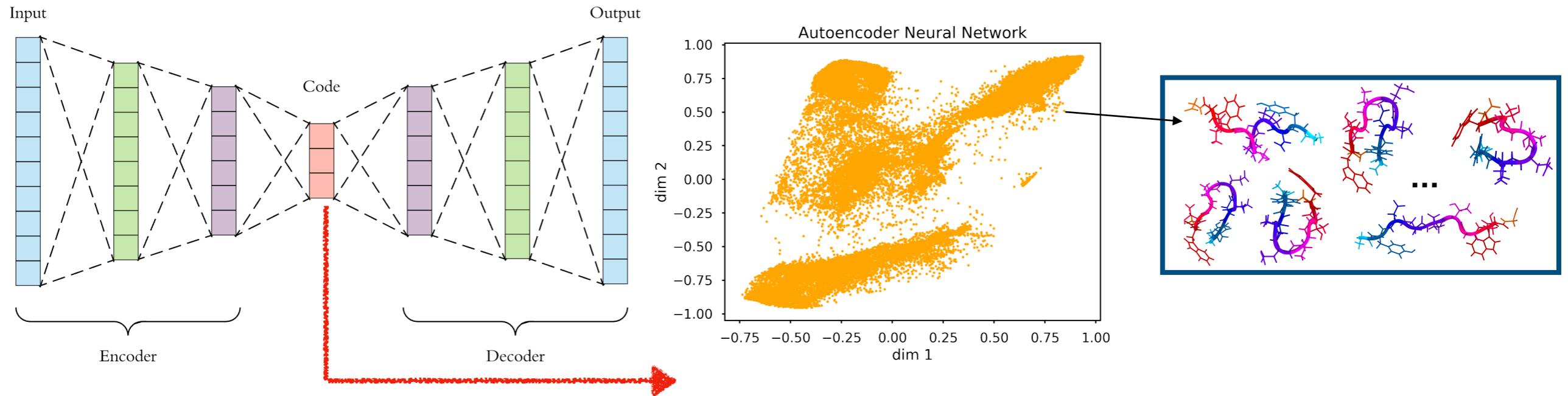
The number of clusters (conformational states) is not known

Create a feature vector for every structure

115-dimensional space

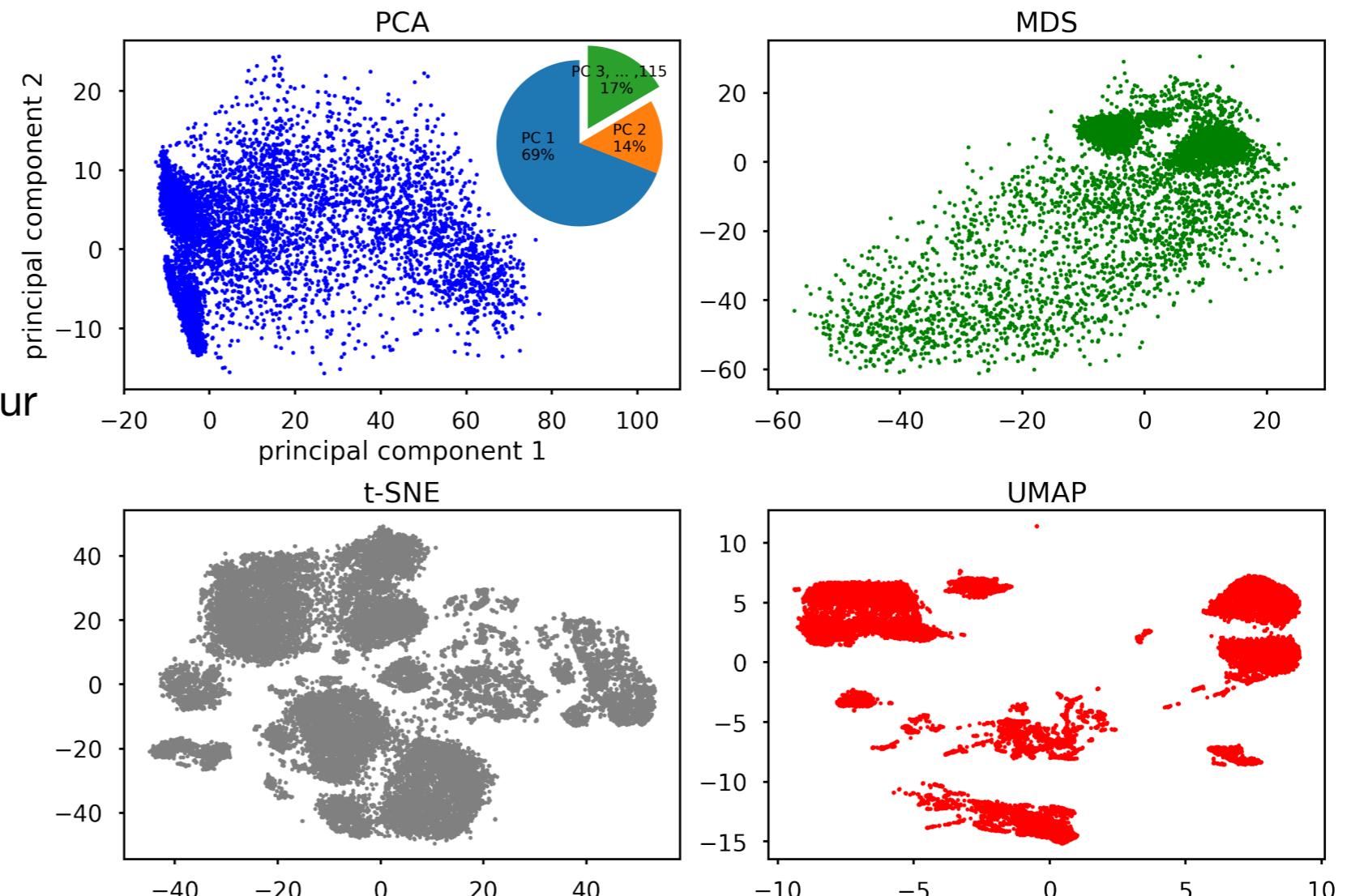


Machine learning to reduce dimensions: from 115 to 2



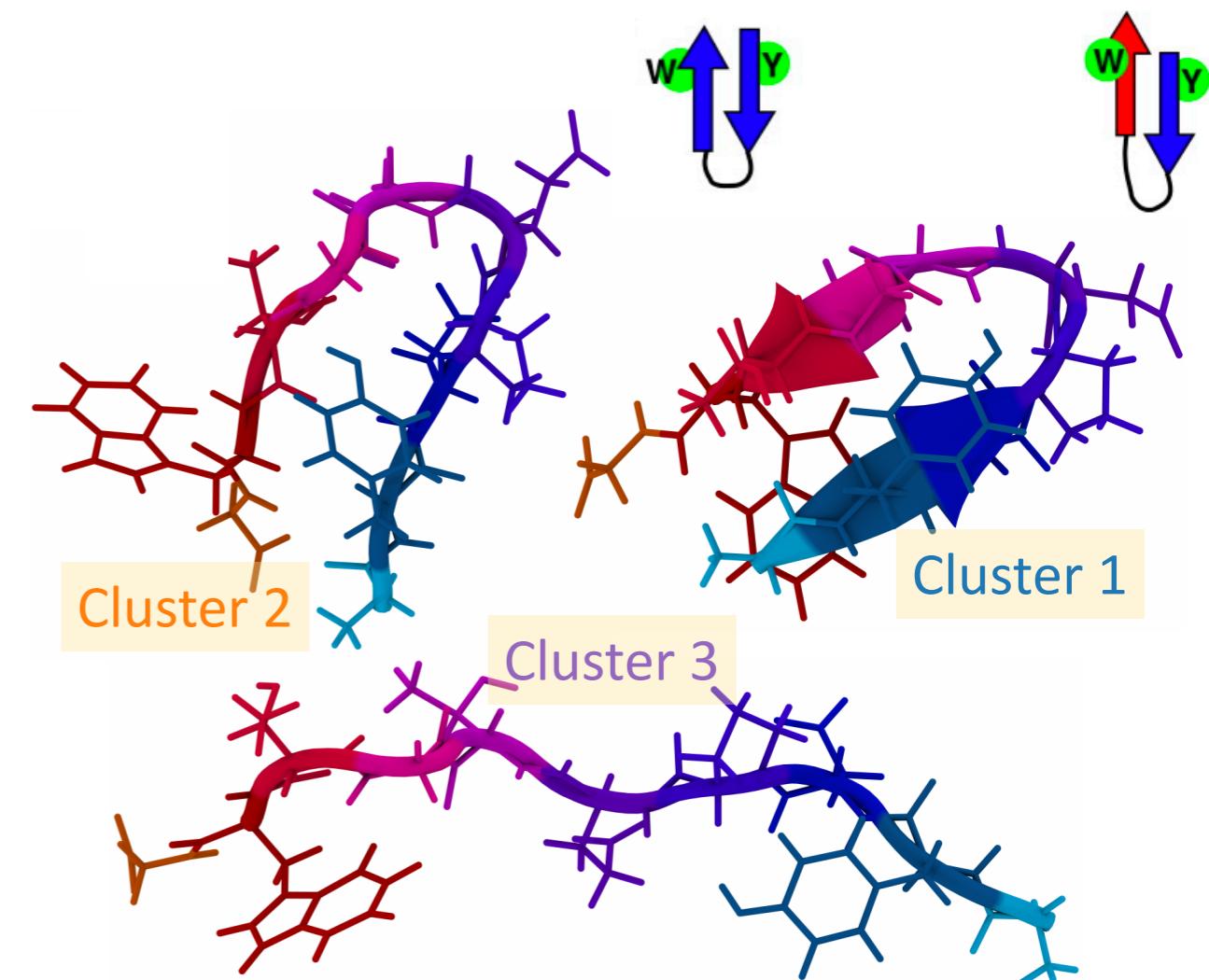
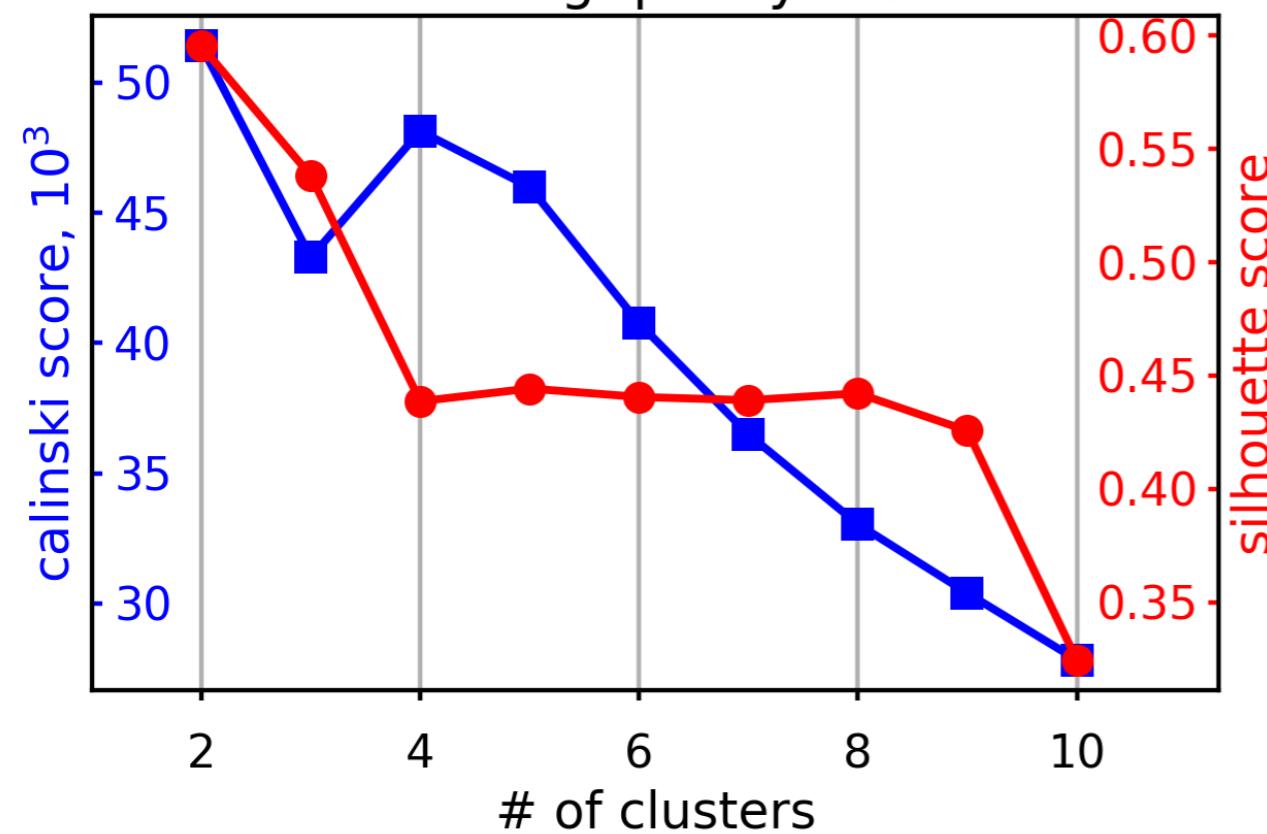
Several techniques used:

1. Autoencoder neural network
2. Principal Component Analysis
3. Multidimensional Scaling
4. t-distributed Stochastic Neighbour Embedding
5. Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection

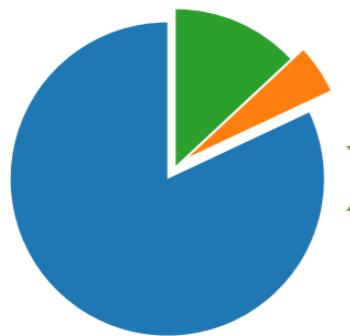


Results: clustering

Clustering quality scores



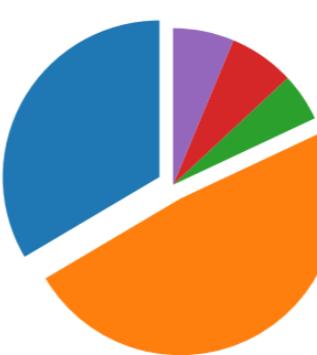
3 clusters



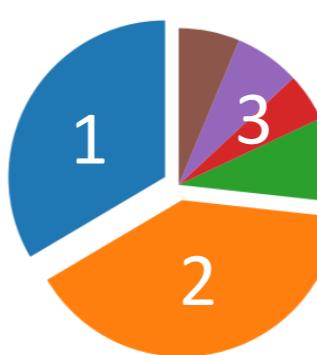
4 clusters



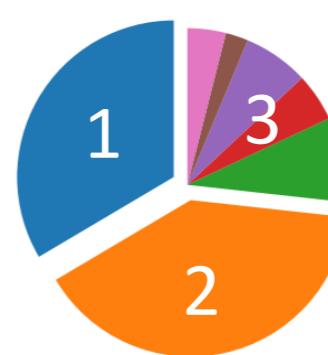
5 clusters



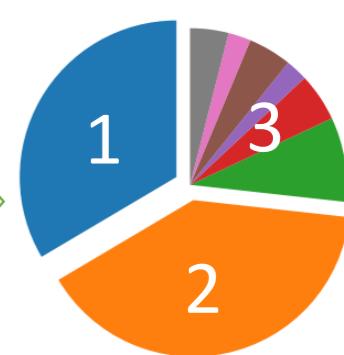
6 clusters



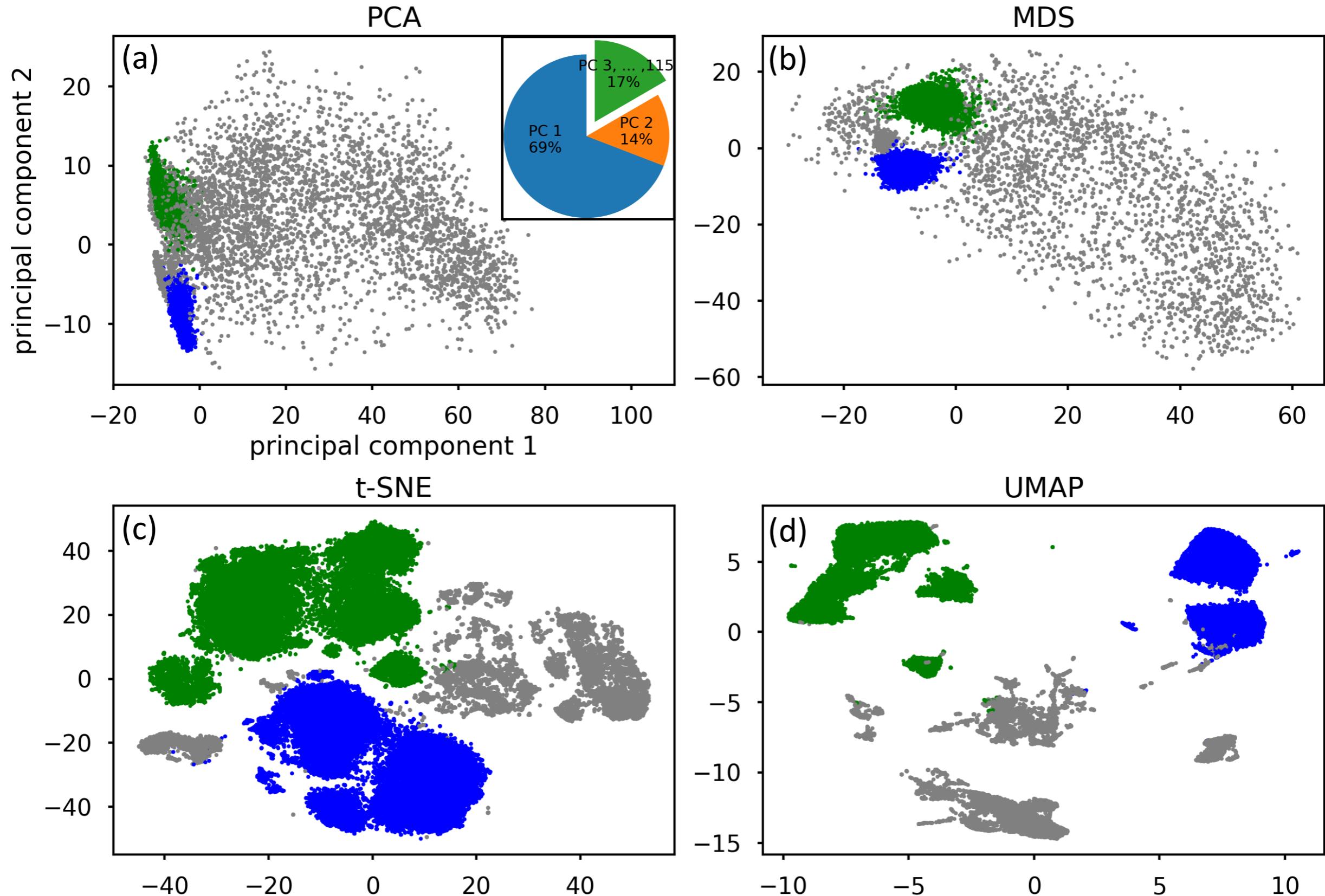
7 clusters



8 clusters



Clustering in reduced dimensions



Conclusion & future directions

1. This approach (dimensionality reduction + clustering) helps to characterize conformational states of proteins
2. Large data-sets require a lot memory usage and parallel algorithms - HPC clusters will help
3. Next step is to find transition probabilities between states
4. Plan to develop methodology for a special type of proteins - Intrinsically Disordered proteins

