



University of Minho  
School of Engineering

# PhageLysin: Phage Endolysin Finder

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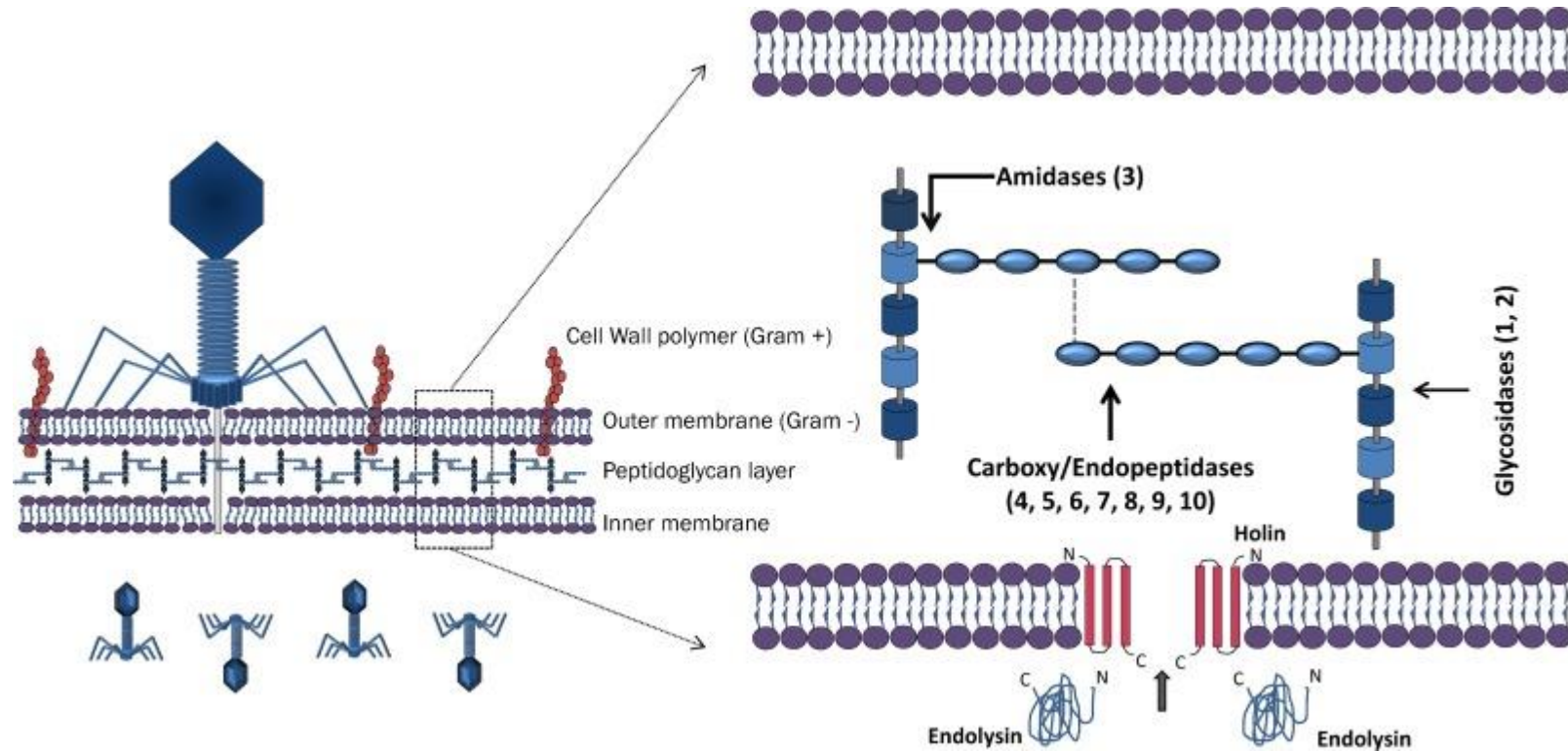
# Contextualization, Aims, and Tasks

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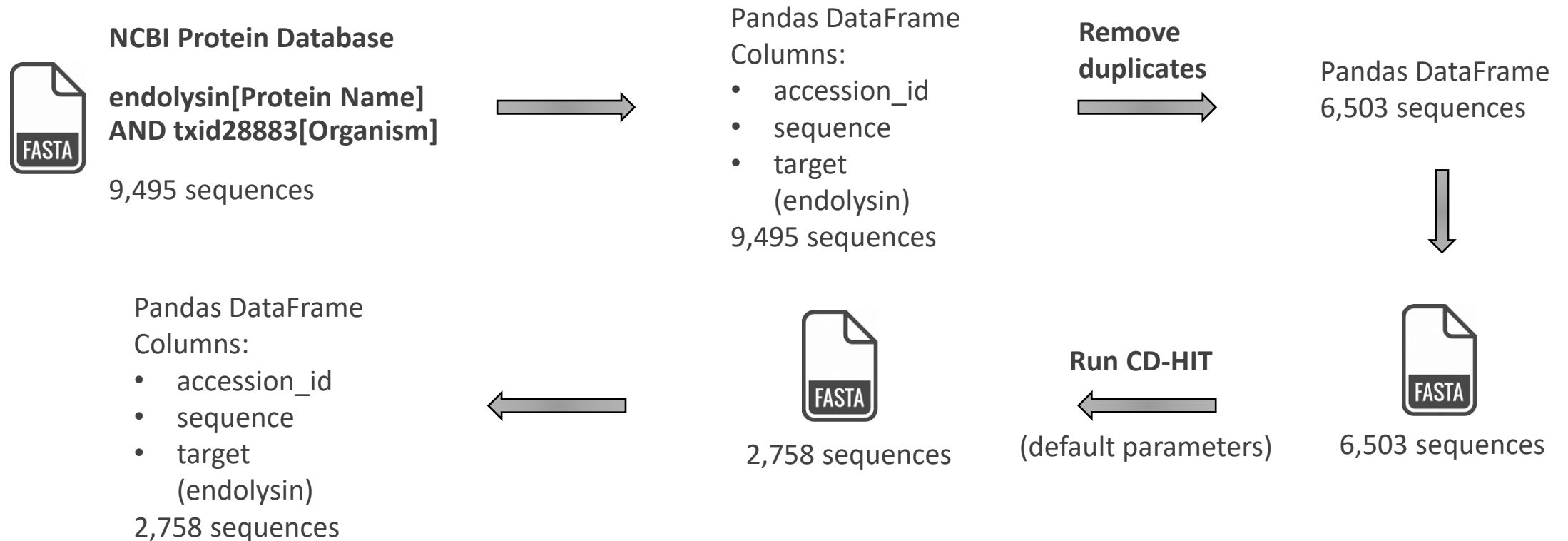
Bacterial multidrug resistance problem → Phage endolysins as an alternative to antibiotics

- Review public datasets containing metagenomic data;
- Review annotation tools applied to phage genomes on metagenomic data;
- Build a positive dataset of phage endolysins and a negative dataset of proteins;
- Explore Machine Learning (ML) approaches to improve the accuracy of endolysins prediction;
- End goal: Development of a **machine learning (ML) tool** to provide a quick and reliable way to **identify endolysins** in new phage genomes and metagenomic sequencing data.

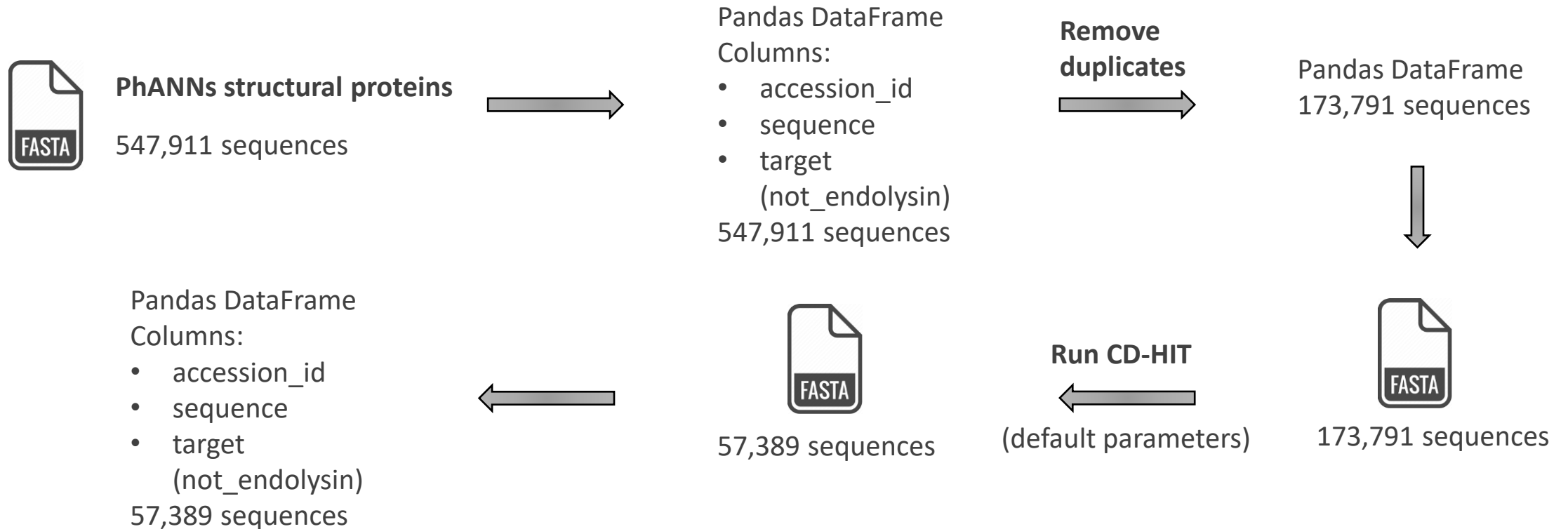
# What are phage endolysins?



# Positive dataset



# Negative datasets



# Negative datasets

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**Positive Dataset:**  
2,758 sequences

Pandas DataFrame

Columns:

- accession\_id
- sequence
- target  
(not\_endolysin)

57,389 sequences

**Random Sample**  
**Equal** rows positive dataset



Pandas DataFrame  
2,758 sequences



**Random Sample**  
**Double** rows positive dataset

Pandas DataFrame  
5,516 sequences

# Generate Physicochemical Descriptors with Propythia

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**Positive Dataset**  
2,758 sequences

**Negative dataset (equal)**  
2,758 sequences

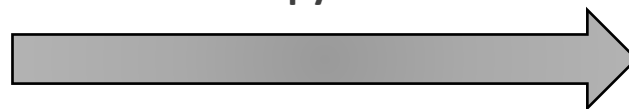
**Negative dataset (double)**  
5,516 sequences

Pandas DataFrame

3 Columns:

- accession\_id
- **sequence**
- target  
(endolysin or not\_endolysin)

**Propythia**



get\_all\_physicochemical()

Pandas DataFrame  
28 Columns

# ProPythia

## Physicochemical

## Descriptors

Descriptor	Description
<b>length</b>	length
<b>charge</b>	charge
<b>chargedensity</b>	charge density
<b>formula</b>	calculates number of C, H, N, O and S of the protein sequence
<b>bond</b>	total number of hydrogen, single, double and aromatic bonds
<b>mw</b>	molecular weight
<b>gravy</b>	gravy from a sequence (accordingly to biopython)
<b>aromacity</b>	aromacity (accordingly to biopython)
<b>isoelectric point</b>	isoelectric (accordingly to biopython)
<b>instability index</b>	instability (accordingly to biopython)
<b>secondary structure</b>	fraction of aa that tend to be in helix, turn or sheet
<b>molar extinction coefficient</b>	value of reduced cysteins and oxidized (with disulfid bridges)
<b>flexibility</b>	flexibility according to Vihinen, 1994 (return proteinsequenceleenght-9 values) from biopython
<b>aliphatic index</b>	aliphatic index of sequence (1 value) from modlamp
<b>boman index</b>	boman index of sequence (1 value) from modlamp
<b>hydrophobic ratio</b>	hydrophobic ratio from modlamp



# Dataset for ML

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**Positive Dataset**  
28 columns  
2,758 sequences



**Negative dataset (equal)**  
28 columns  
2,758 sequences



**Dataset (equal)**  
28 columns  
5,516 sequences

**Positive Dataset**  
28 columns  
2,758 sequences



**Negative dataset (double)**  
28 columns  
5,516 sequences



**Dataset (double)**  
28 columns  
8,274 sequences

# Dataset for ML

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**Dataset (equal)**  
28 columns  
5,516 sequences

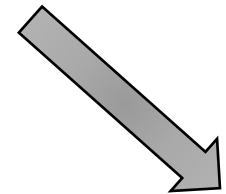


Set **accession\_id** as dataframe **index**

Convert **target** values:  
**endolysin** => 1  
**not\_endolysin** => 0

Remove **sequence** column

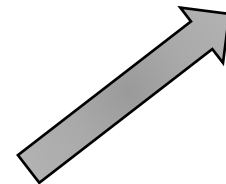
**Final Dataset (equal)**  
26 columns  
target (0 and 1)  
5,516 sequences



**Dataset (double)**  
28 columns  
8,274 sequences



**Final Dataset (double)**  
26 columns  
target (0 and 1)  
8,274 sequences



# Train and Test sets split

## Dataset (equal)

26 columns  
target (0 and 1)  
5,516 sequences

## Dataset (double)

26 columns  
target (0 and 1)  
8,274 sequences

	other 25 columns (X)	target (y)
<b>Train (70%)</b>	X_train set  3,861 rows (equal)  5,791 rows (double)	y_train set  3,861 values (equal)  5,791 values (double)
<b>Test (30%)</b>	X_test set  1,655 rows (equal)  2,483 rows (double)	y_test set  1,655 values (equal)  2,483 values (double)

# Cross-Validation and Hyperparameter Tuning

Model	Selector	Estimator
Logistic Regression (LogR)	15 features	penalty: l2
Random Forest (RF)	25 features	n_estimators: 100
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	20 features	C: 1.0
Decision Tree (DT)	20 features	criterion: gini
Artificial Neural Network (ANN)	15 features	hidden_layer_sizes: (10,)

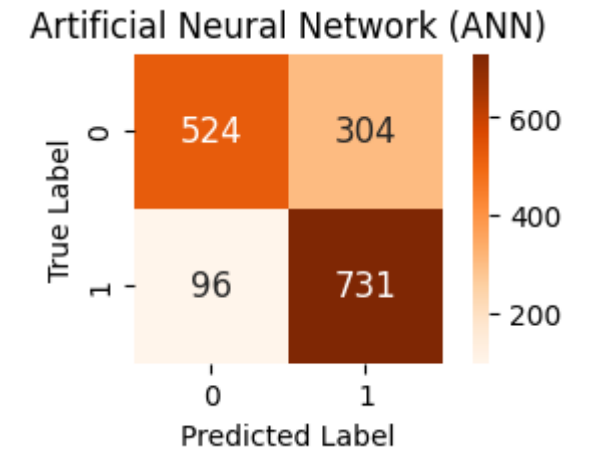
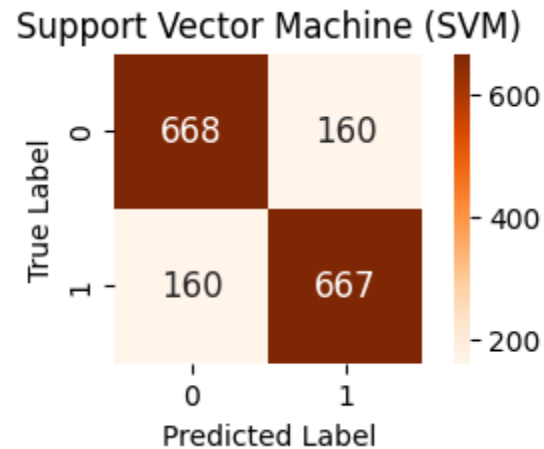
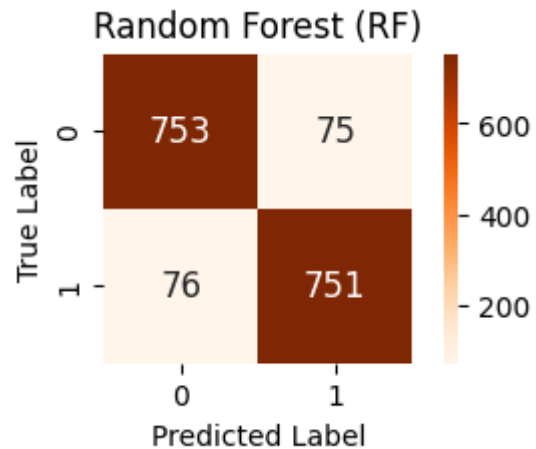
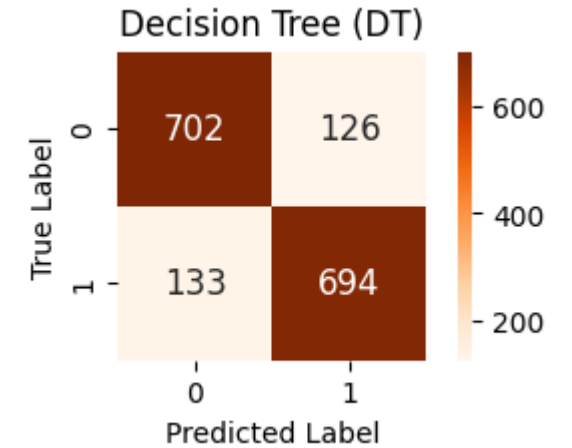
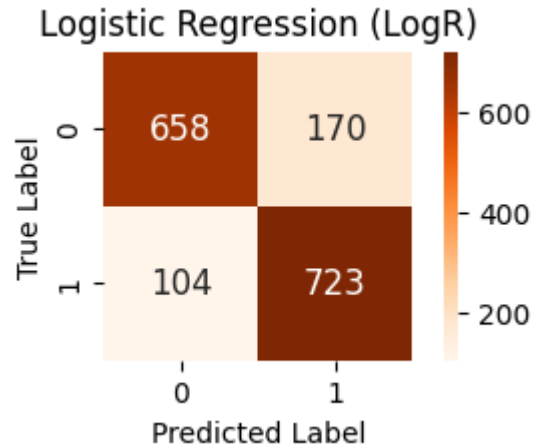
Dataset  
equal

Model	Selector	Estimator
Logistic Regression (LogR)	20 features	penalty: l2
Random Forest (RF)	25 features	n_estimators: 50
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	20 features	C: 1.0
Decision Tree (DT)	20 features	criterion: entropy
Artificial Neural Network (ANN)	25 features	hidden_layer_sizes: (100,)

Dataset  
double

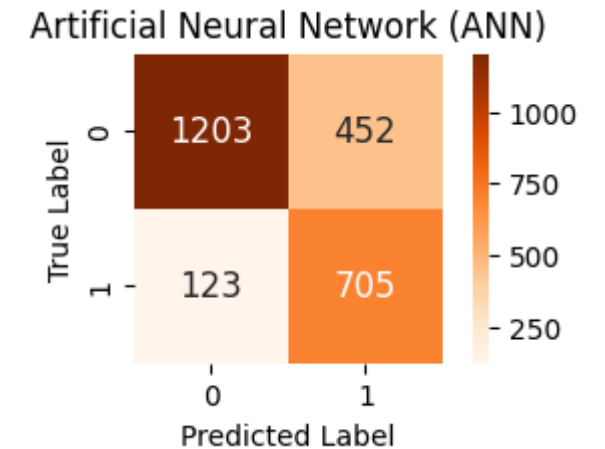
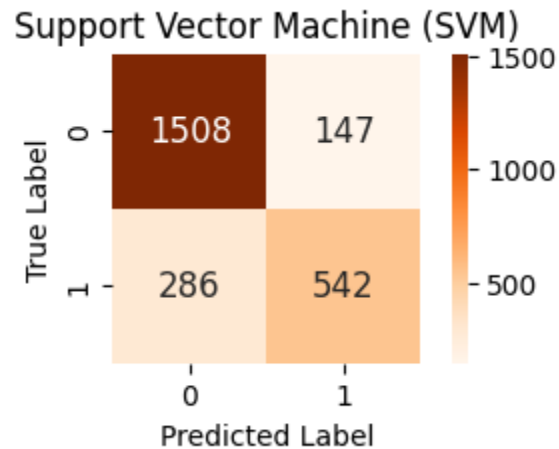
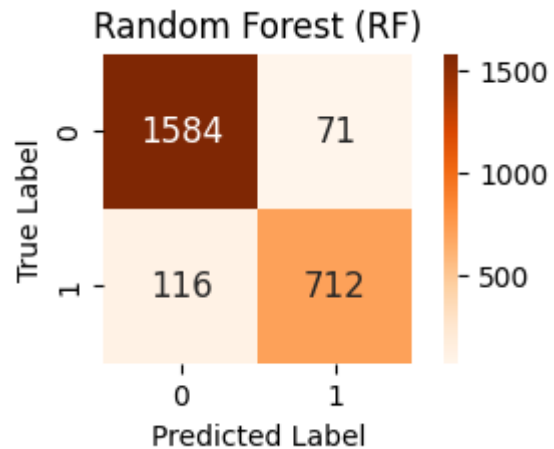
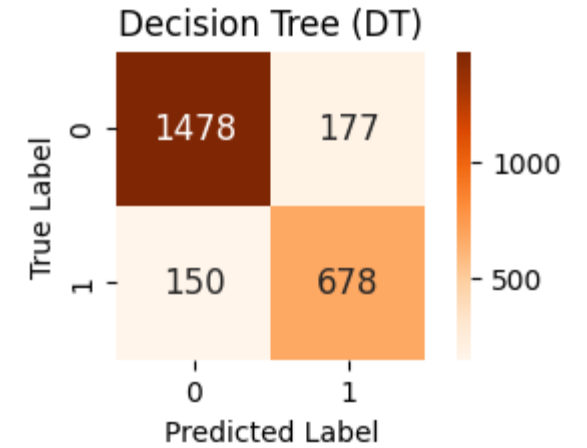
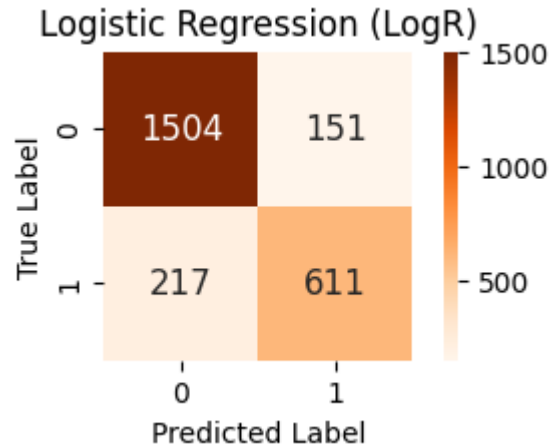
# Confusion Matrices

y\_test set (equal)  
1,655 values



# Confusion Matrices

y\_test set (double)  
2,483 values



## Score Metrics

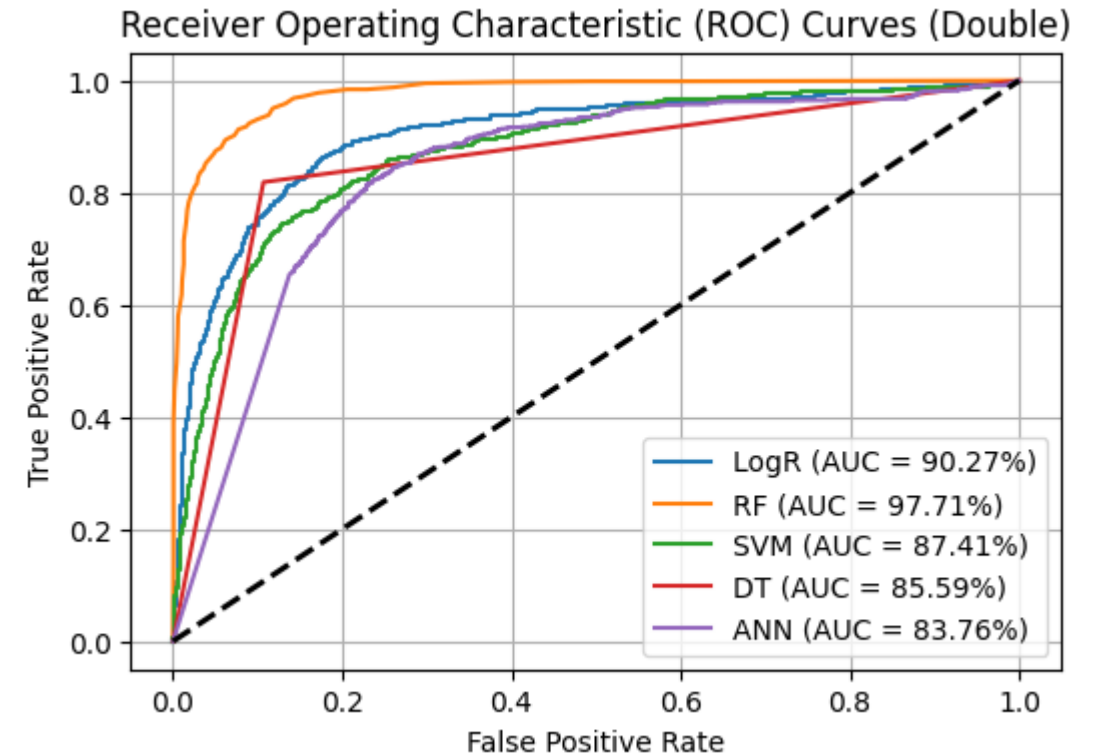
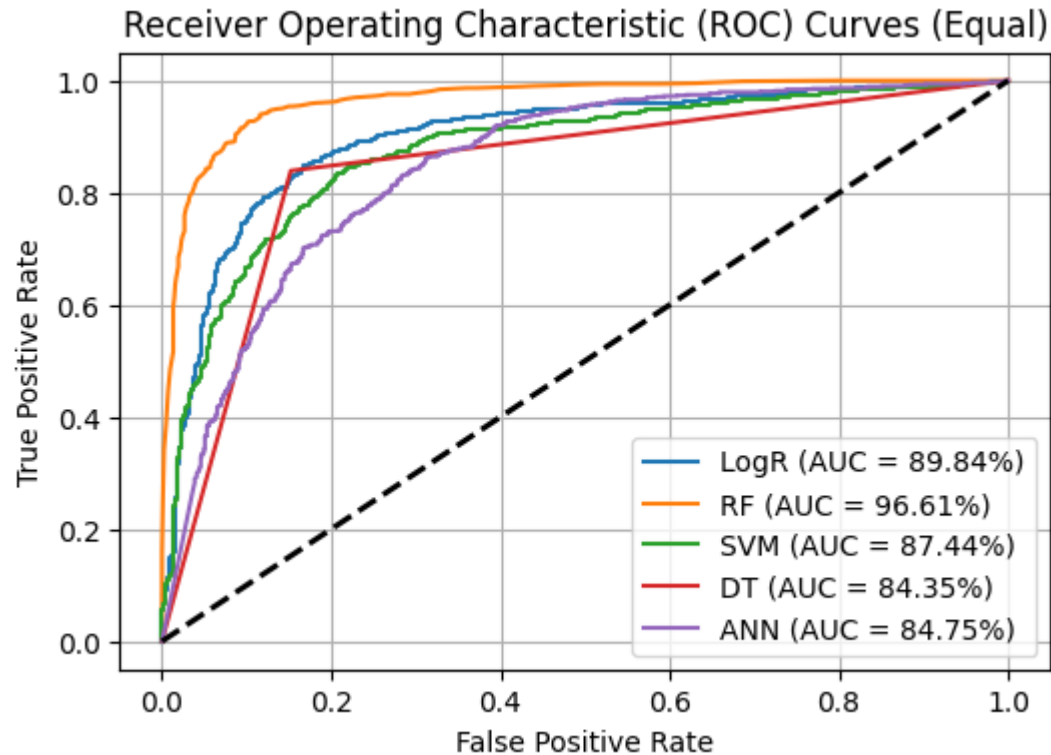
Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
LogR	83%	81%	87%	84%
RF	91%	91%	91%	91%
SVM	81%	81%	81%	81%
DT	84%	85%	84%	84%
ANN	76%	71%	88%	79%

Dataset  
equal

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
LogR	85%	80%	74%	77%
RF	92%	91%	86%	88%
SVM	83%	79%	65%	71%
DT	87%	79%	82%	81%
ANN	77%	61%	85%	71%

Dataset  
double

# Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curves and Area Under the Curves (AUCs)





# Final Remarks and Future Perspectives

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- Improved and more consistent results for the **“equal” dataset**;
- **Random Forest** was the **best** performing model, while **ANN** as the **worst** performing one.
- Generate **all Propyphia descriptors**;
- **Tuning of more hyperparameters**;
- Use **phage lytic protein** and **enzybiotics databases** (PhaLP, PhalydDB, phiBIOTICS, EnzyBase, GMEnzy);
- Use **other proteins** to build the **negative dataset**;
- Incorporate a **differentiation** between **gram-positive** and **gram-negative** targeting endolysins;
- Explore approaches to identify endolysins in genes in **new phage genomes** and **metagenomic data**;
- Development of a **ML tool** to **identify endolysins**.