

Defining Conformational States of Proteins Using Dimensionality Reduction and Clustering Algorithms

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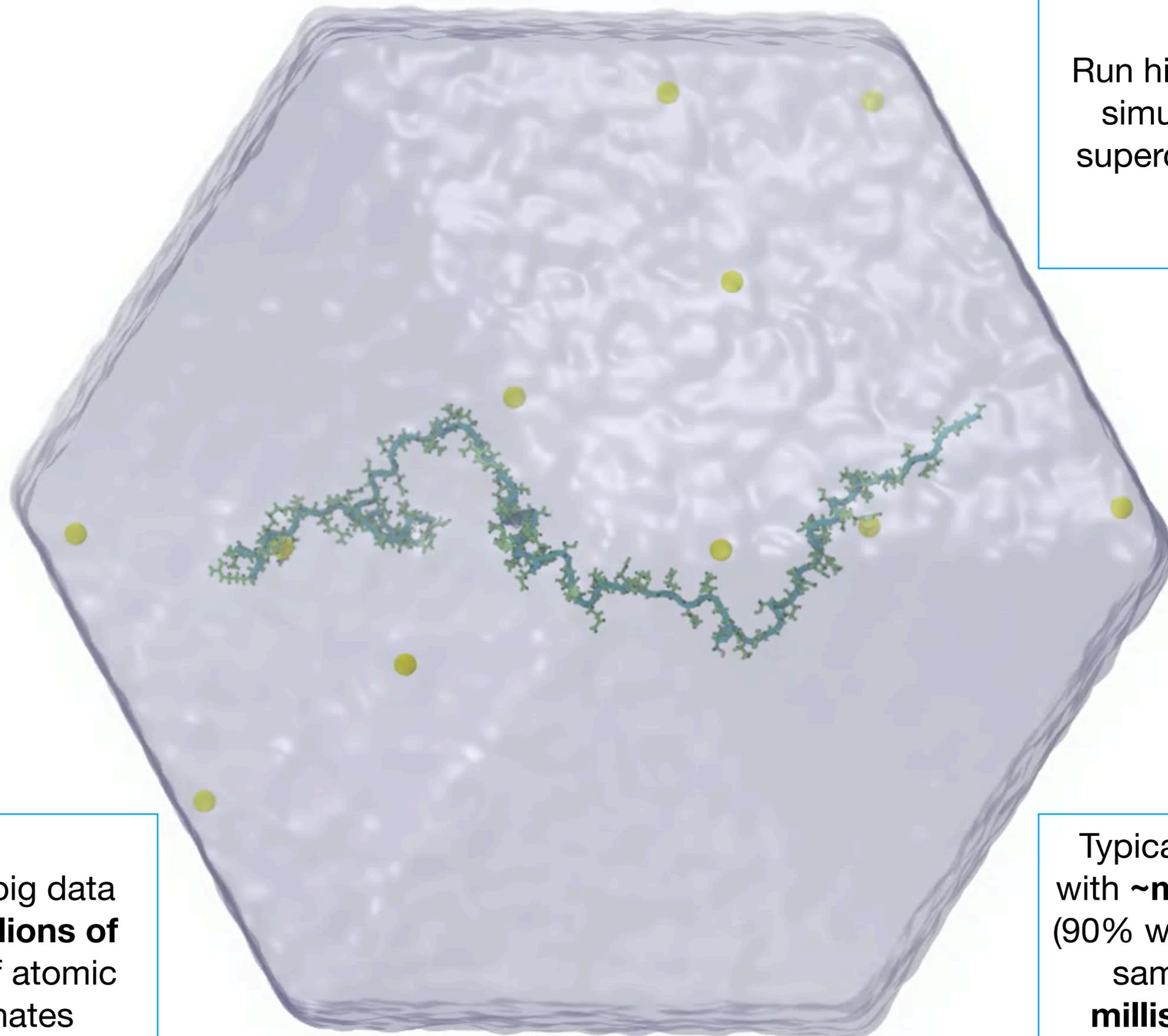


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Motivation: reduce complexity of MD simulations



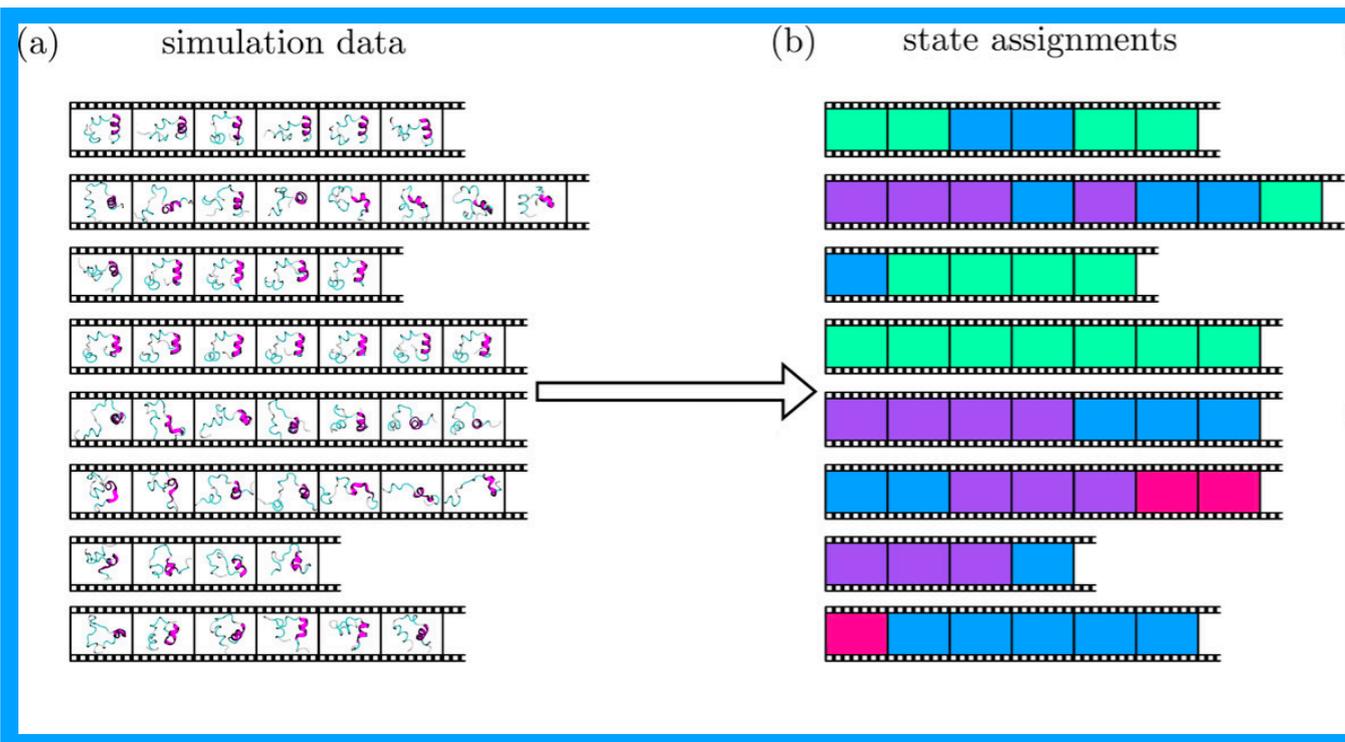
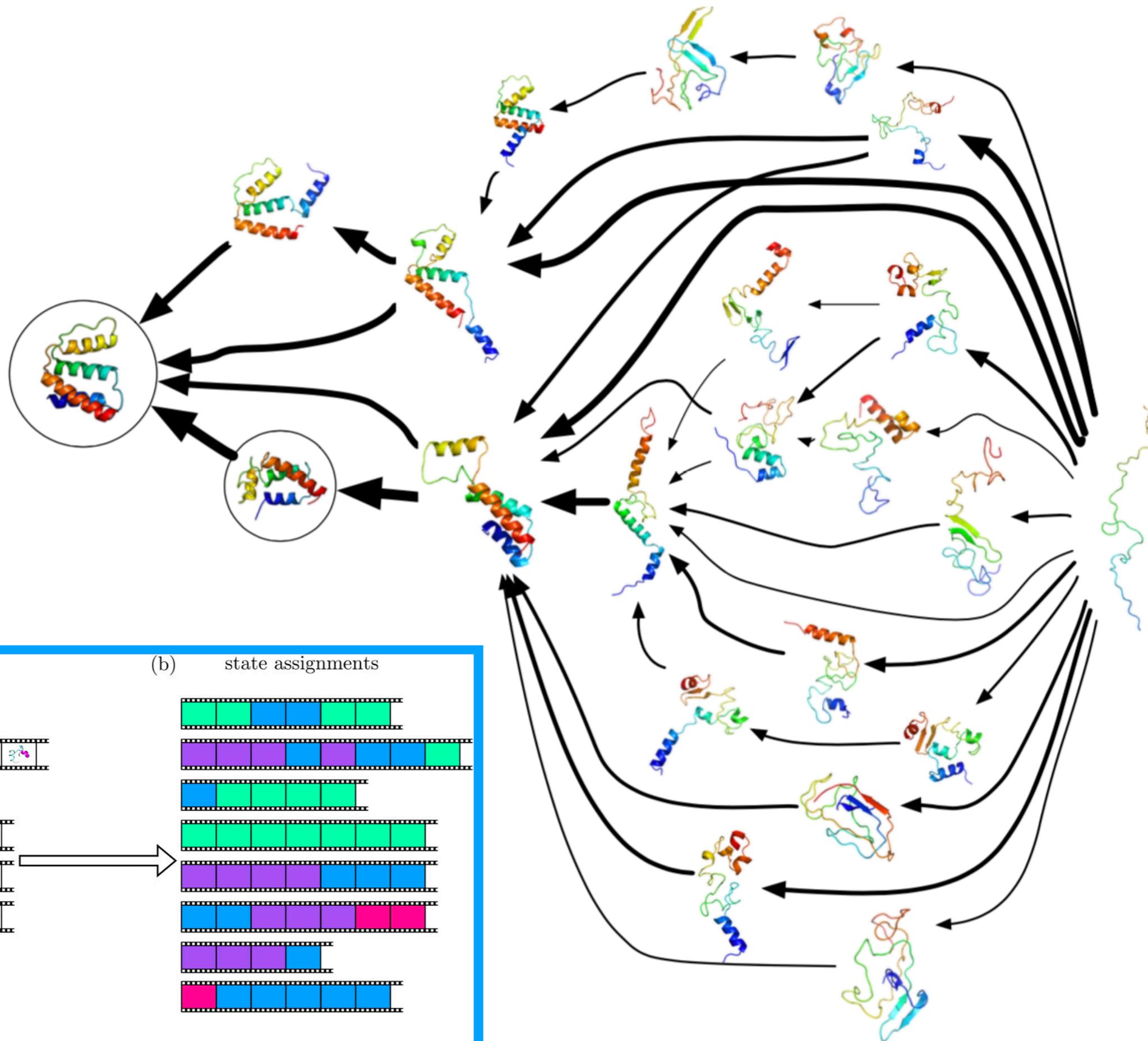
Run highly parallel simulations on supercomputers / GPUs

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

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

20 ns of the protein simulation

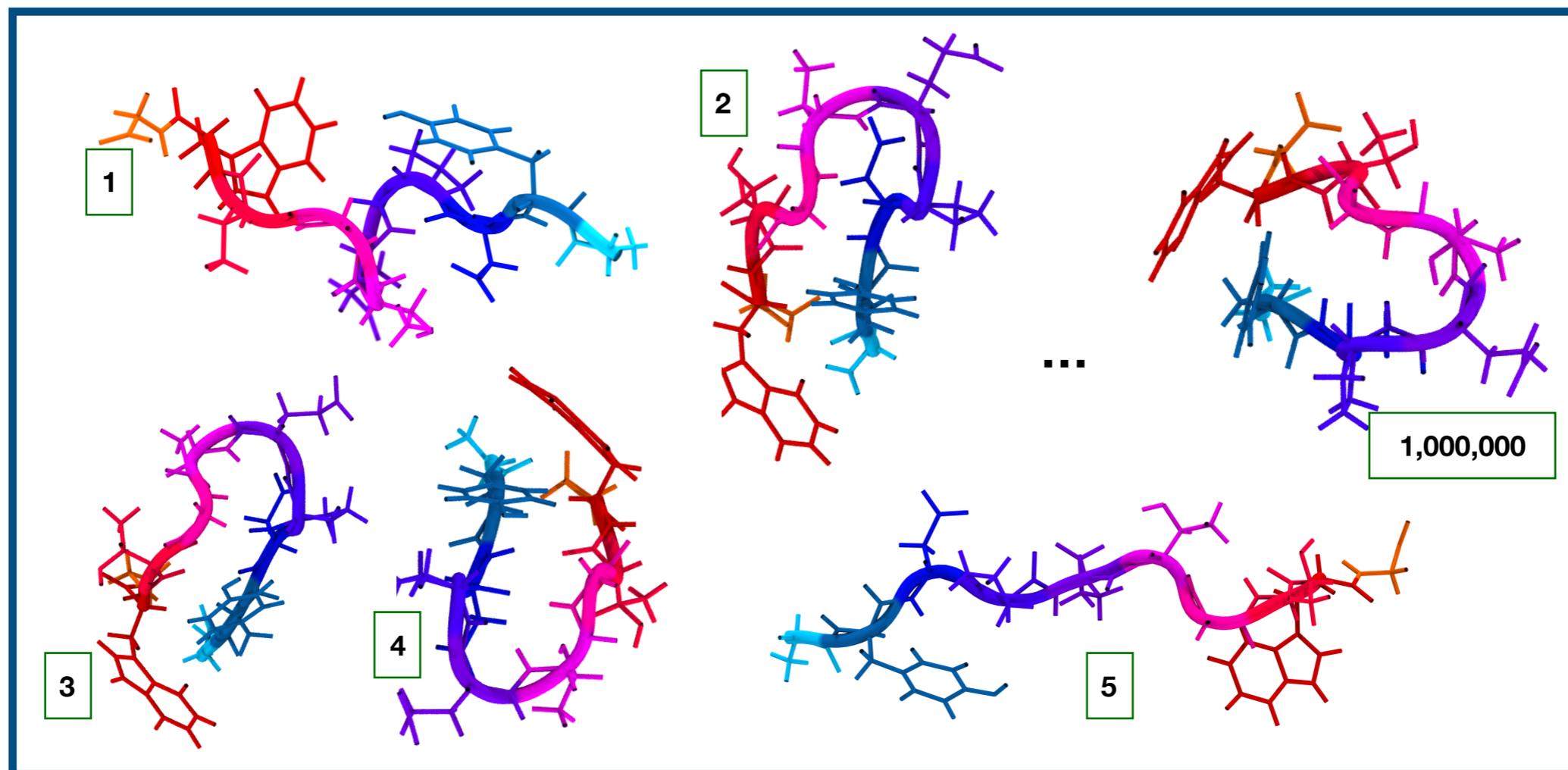
Network of states with transition probabilities



The Problem:

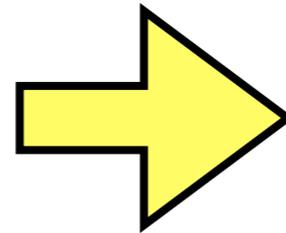
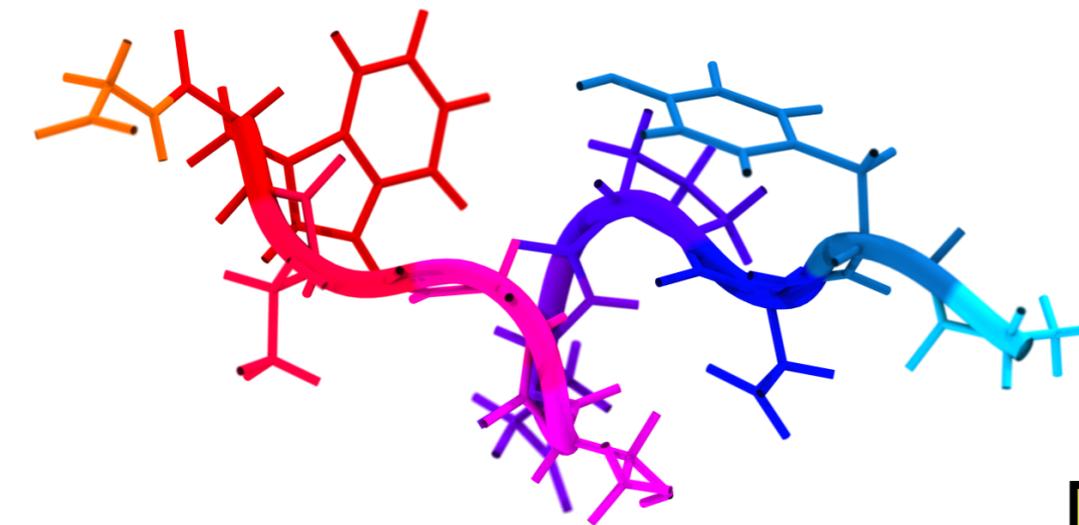
To find highly populated conformational states of the protein

MD simulation with ~ **1 million** structures



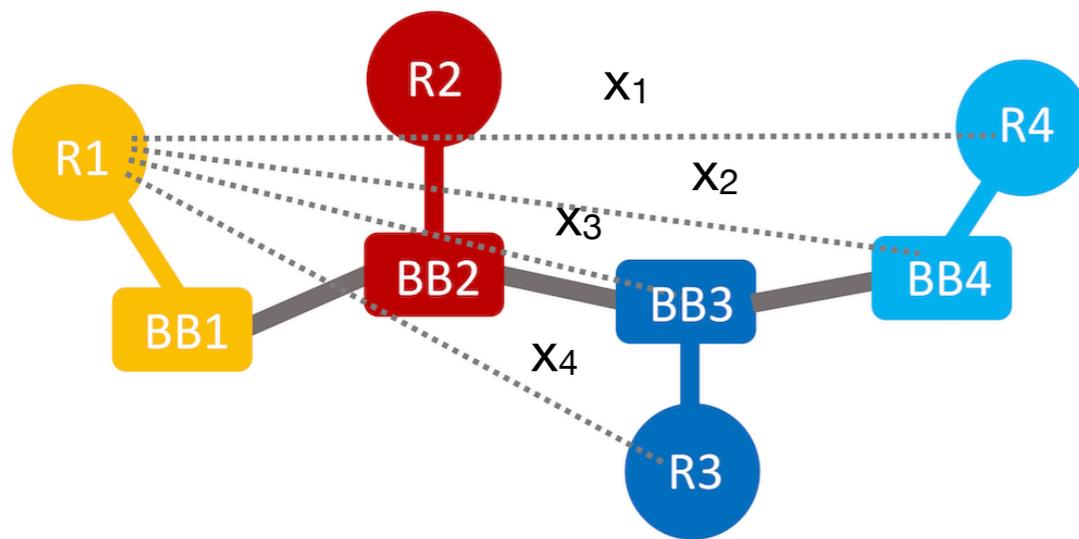
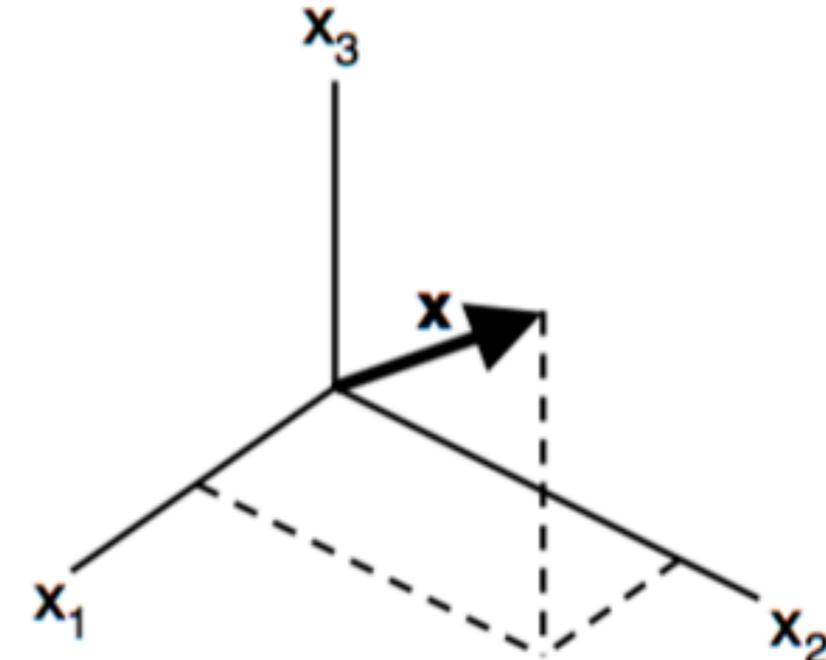
The number of clusters (conformational states) is not known

Create a feature vector for every structure

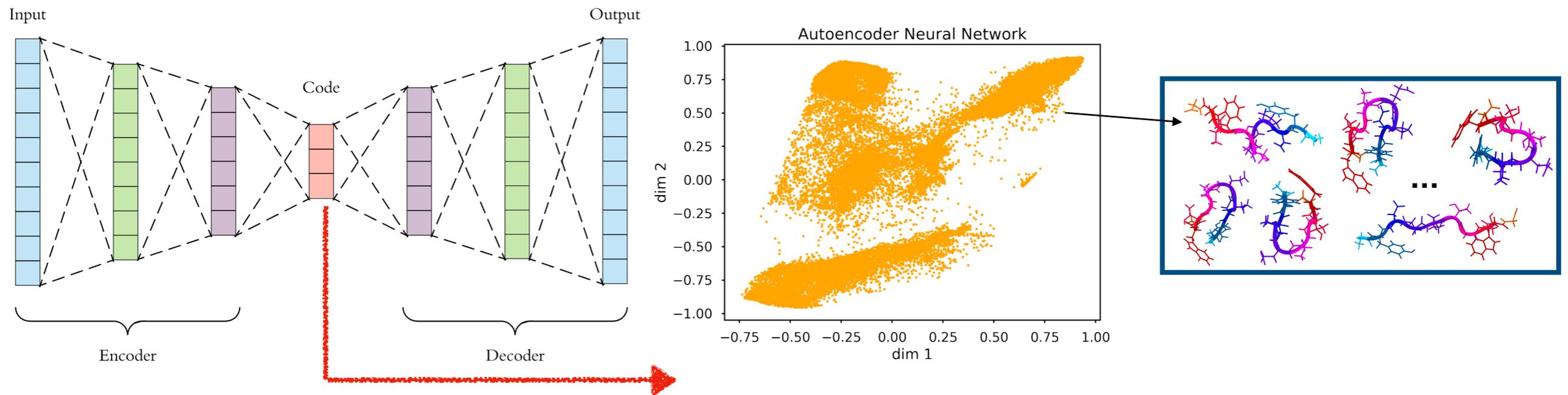


$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_d \end{bmatrix}$$

115-dimensional space

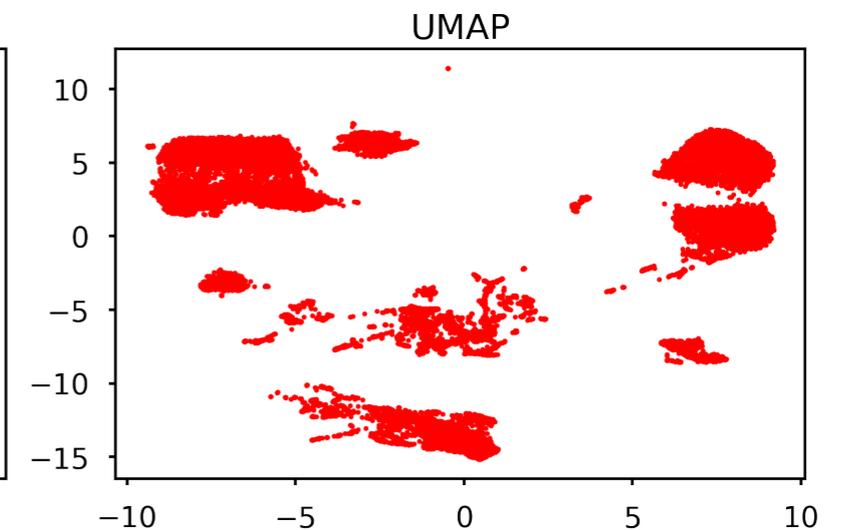
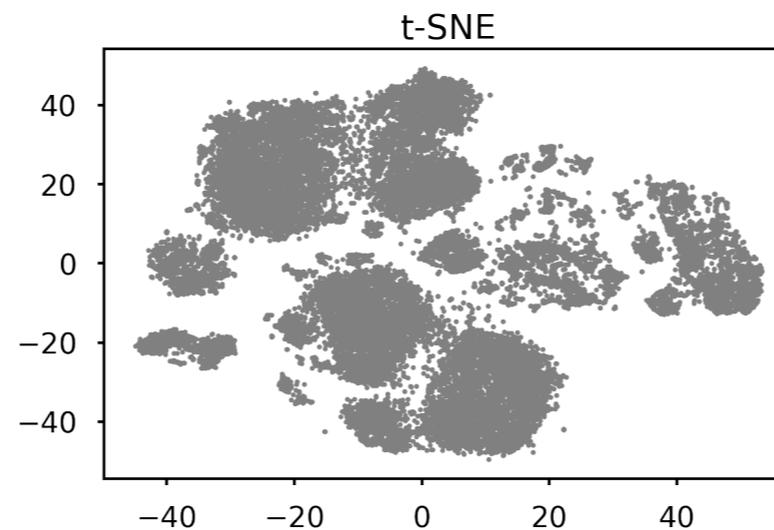
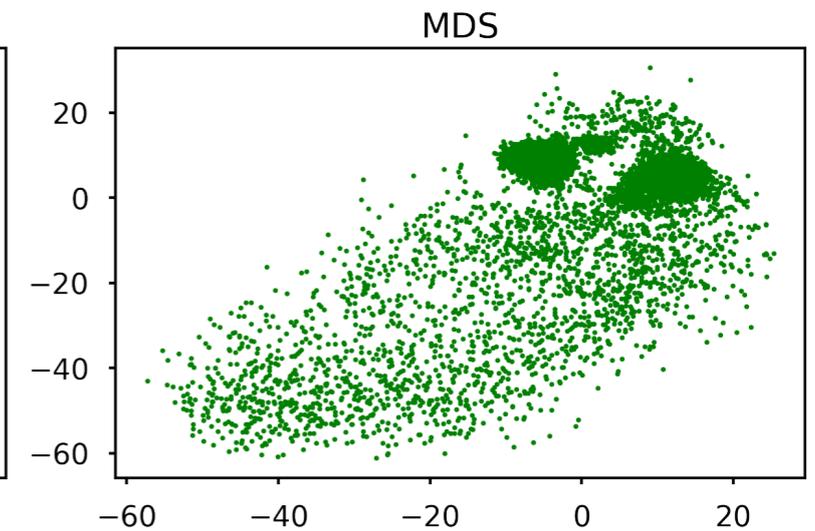
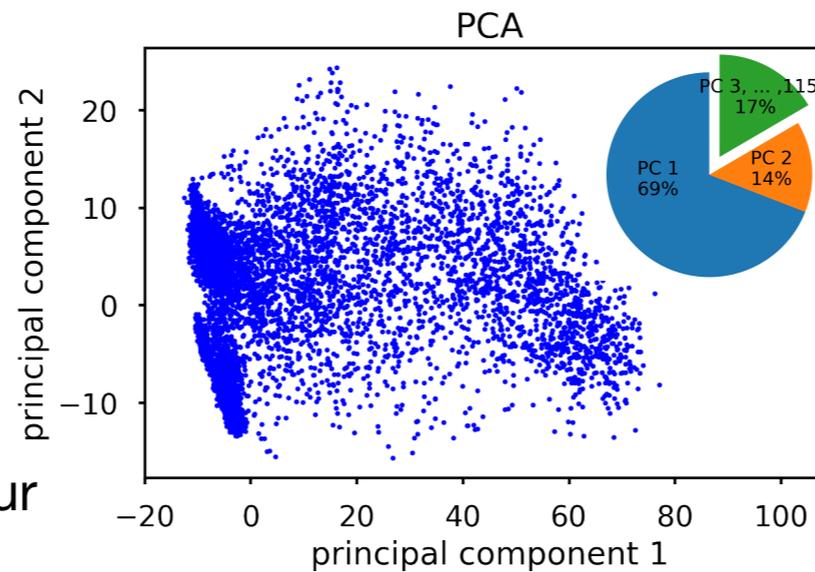


Machine learning to reduce dimensions: from 115 to 2

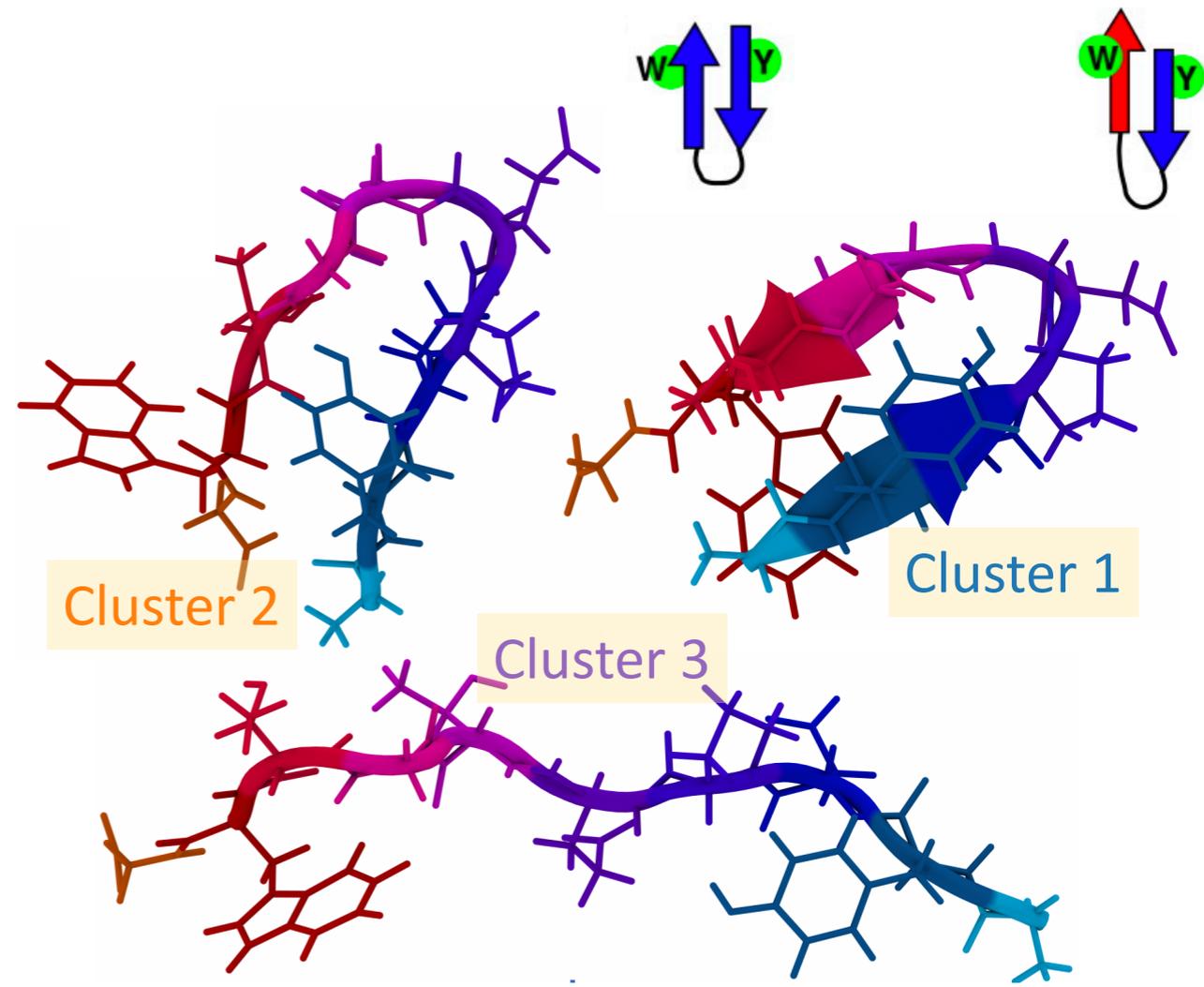


Several techniques used:

1. Autoencoder neural network
2. **P**rincipal **C**omponent **A**nalysis
3. **M**ultidimensional **S**caling
4. **t**-distributed **S**tochastic **N**eighbour **E**mbedding
5. **U**niform **M**anifold **A**pproximation and **P**rojection



Results: clustering



3 clusters

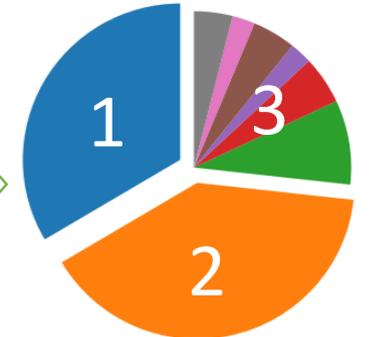
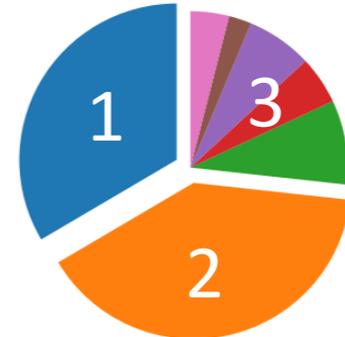
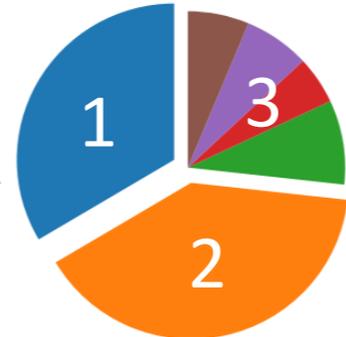
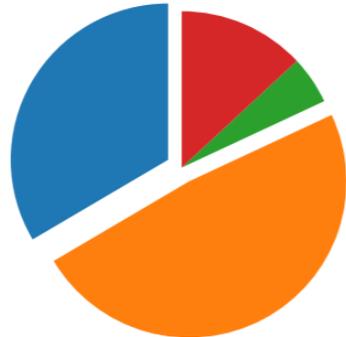
4 clusters

5 clusters

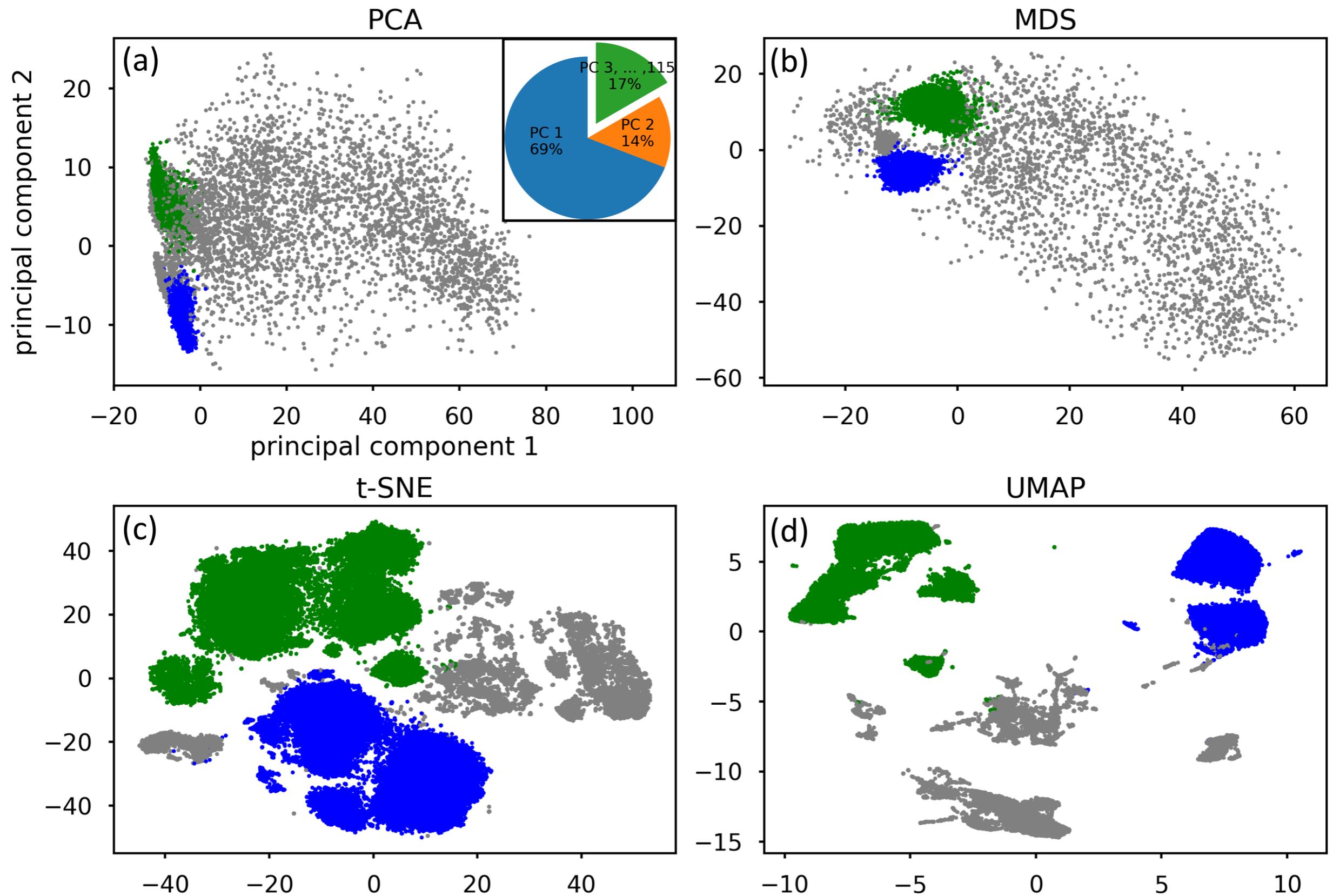
6 clusters

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

