

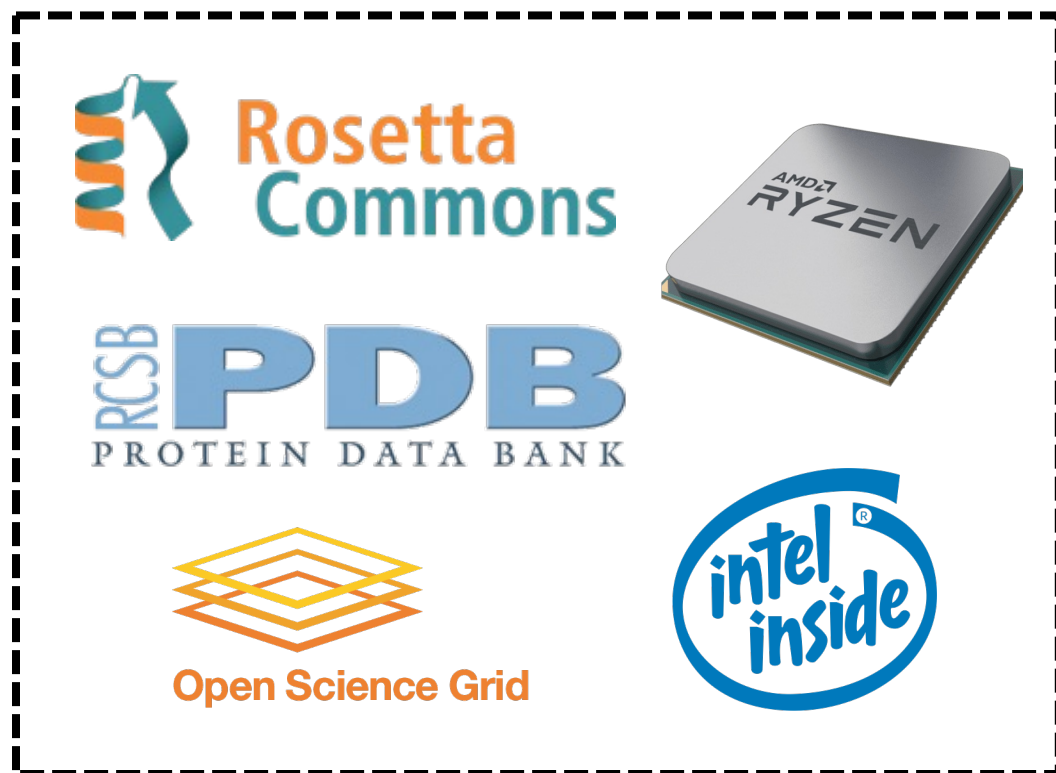
Learning protein sequence-function relationships from high-throughput molecular simulations

Sam Gelman · May 25, 2022

sgelman2@wisc.edu

HTCondor, two ways

Molecular simulations - CPUs

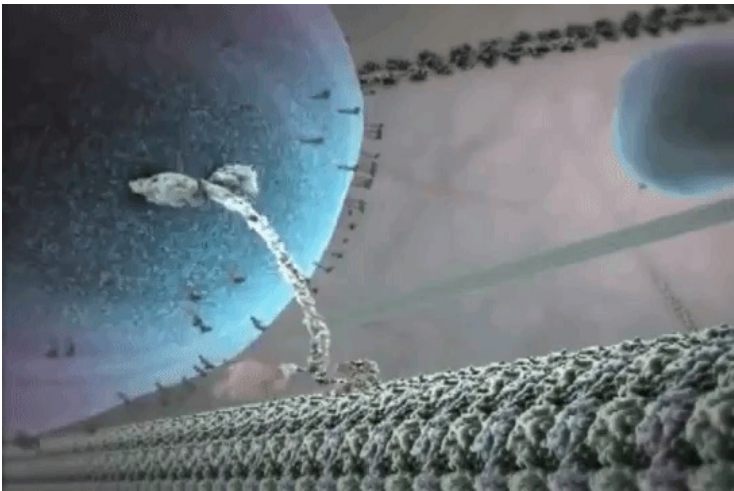


Machine learning - GPUs

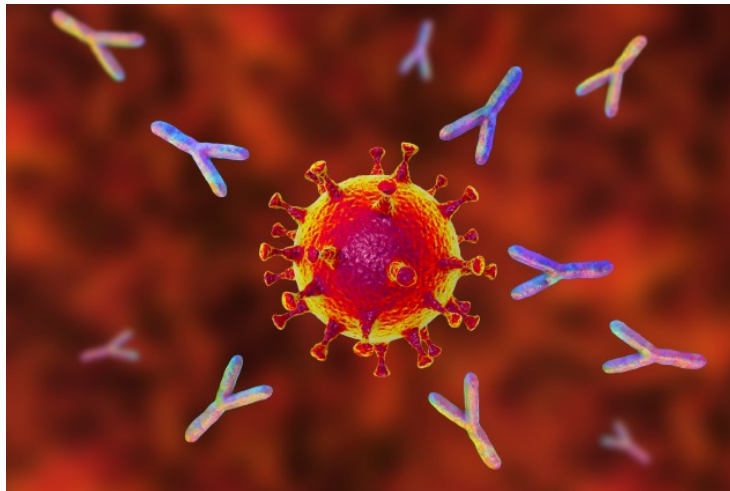


Proteins

Functional biomolecules composed of amino acids



Kinesin
Transport protein



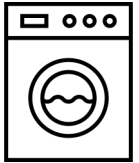
Antibodies
And a suspicious spike protein...



Green fluorescent protein
In jellyfish

Protein design

Modify proteins to have desired function



Industry

Example: laundry detergents



Medicine

Example: antibody treatments



Agriculture

Example: herbicide resistance

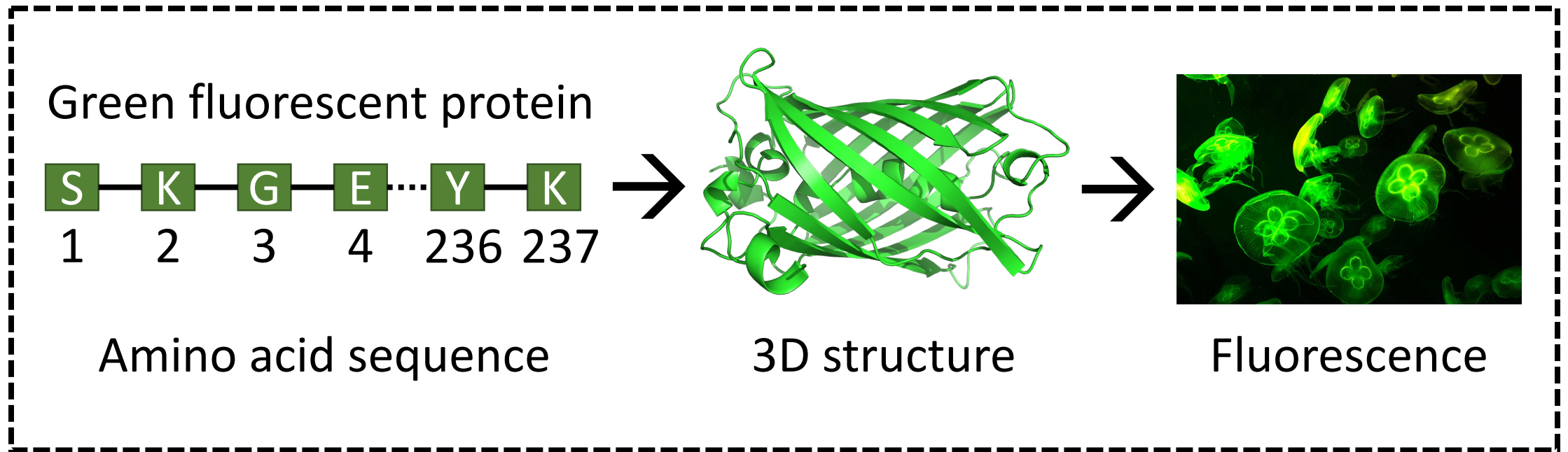


Scientific Research

Example: marker proteins

Sequence-function relationship

Amino acid sequence → 3D structure → function



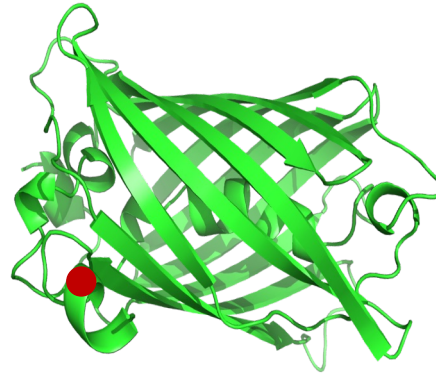
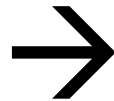
Sequence-function relationship

Amino acid sequence → 3D structure → function

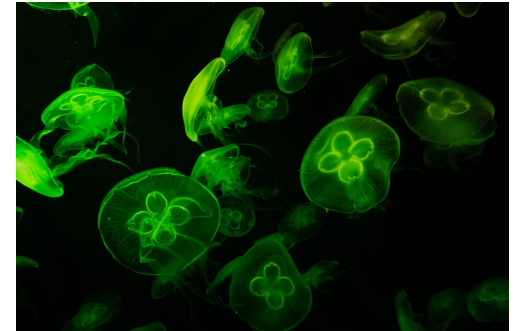
Variant **E4R**



Amino acid sequence



3D structure



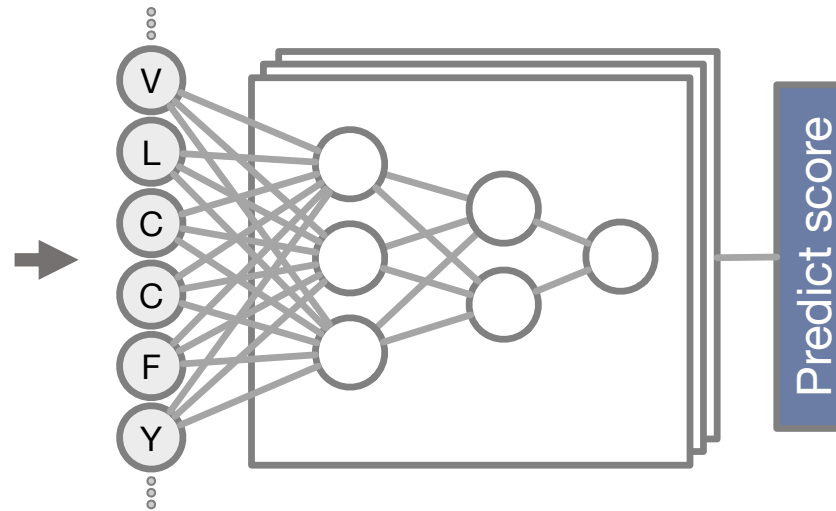
Decreased
brightness

Objective

Predict functional activity of protein variants

Variant	Score
N2A	-0.50
K6N, A18D	1.16
F4G, I15T	-2.03

Experimental data



Neural network

New variant
P9L, F43D

Prediction
1.67

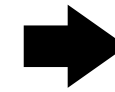
Predict scores
for new variants

METL (Mutational Effect Transfer Learning)

Transfer learning from molecular simulations

Variant	Score
N2A	-0.50
K6N, A18D	1.16
F4G, I15T	-2.03

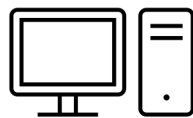
+



- ✓ Learn from fewer examples
- ✓ Extrapolate outside of training data



Experimental
target data

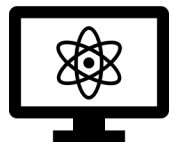


Simulated
source data



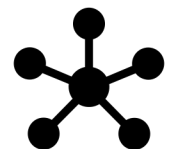
Better
performance!

METL (Mutational Effect Transfer Learning)



Run molecular simulations

→ **High-throughput CPU**



Train neural nets on molecular simulations

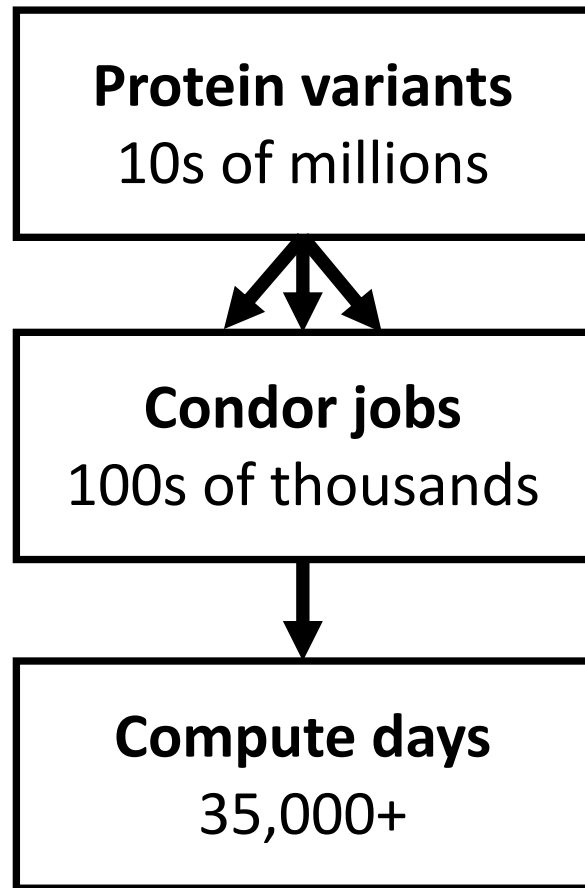
→ **Long-running GPU**



Transfer and finetune models on experimental data

→ **High-throughput GPU**

Running molecular simulations



Why HTC

- Variants run independently

Strategies

- 5-10 hours per job
- Auto-retry & auto-release

What went well

- Capacity (especially with OSG!)

Challenges

- Bad servers or sites

Mitigation

- Block servers
- *on_exit_hold* and auto-release



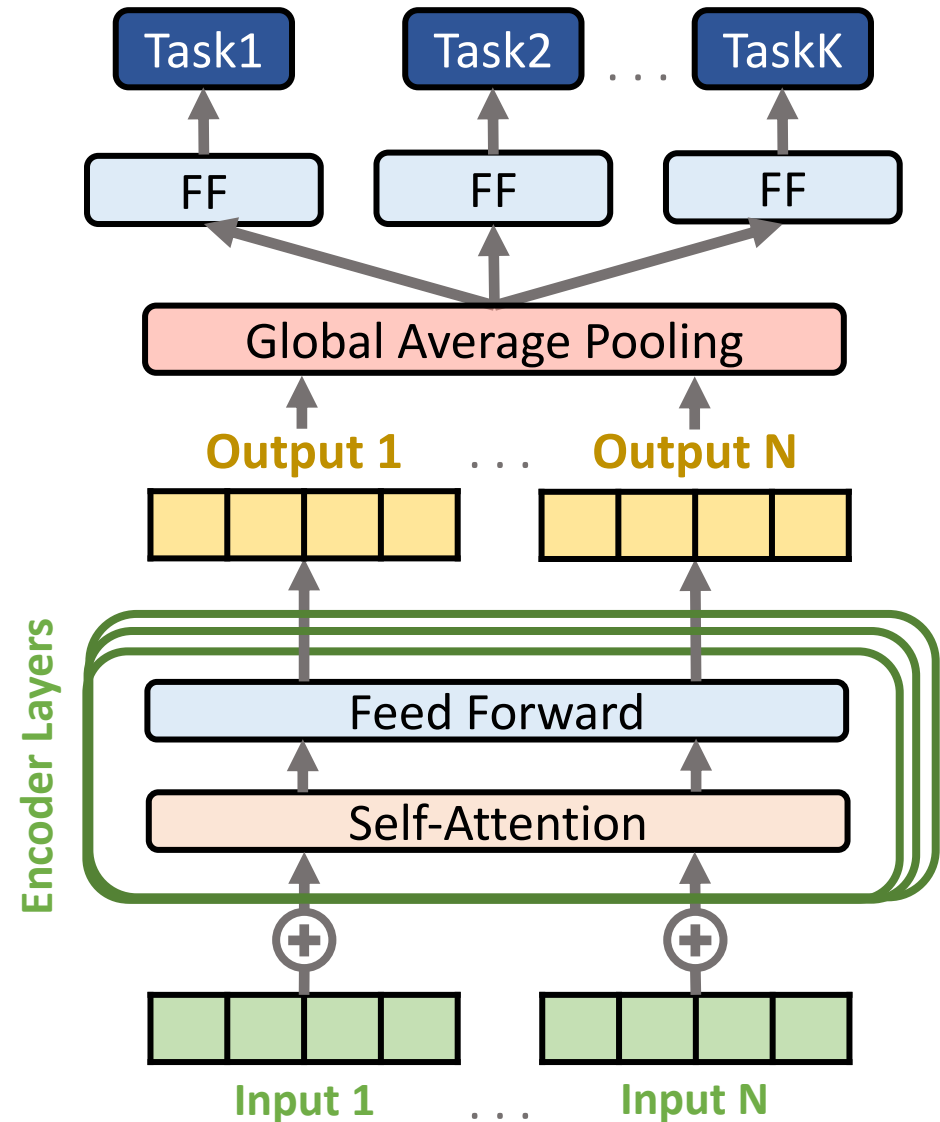
Open Science Grid

Training neural nets

Neural networks need GPUs and can take a long time to train!

Let's talk about:

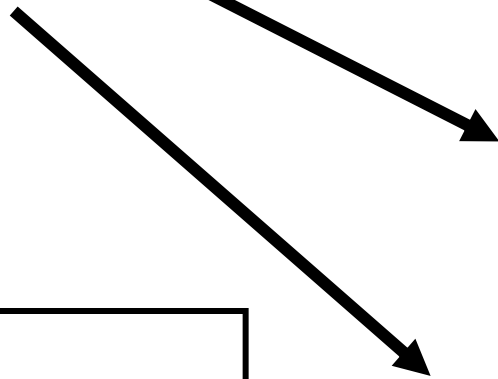
- Getting GPU resources
- Checkpointing
- Logging



GPU resources



HTCCondor



Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY
Cooley



Checkpointing

Required for long-running models



PyTorch Lightning



Save and restore model checkpoints

```
ModelCheckpoint(every_n_epochs=1)  
trainer.fit(ckpt_path=ckpt_path)
```



Integrate with HTCondor checkpointing

```
class CondorStopping(EarlyStopping)  
CondorStopping(every_n_epochs=1)
```

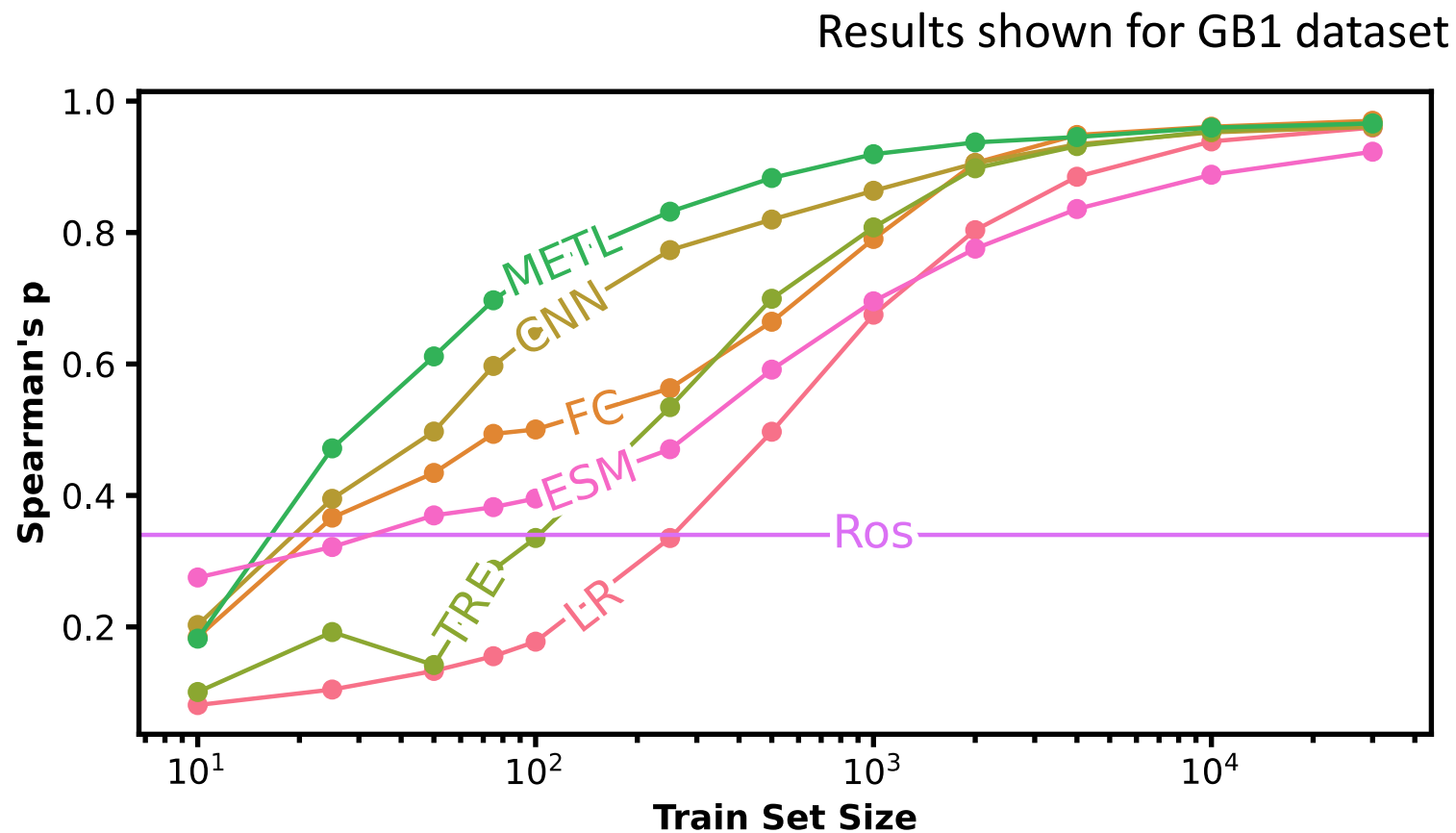
Logging

Understand training progress and results

Weights & Biases

- └──────────> Stream progress to online dashboard
- └──────────> Track metrics and system utilization
- └──────────> Manage hundreds of models

Results



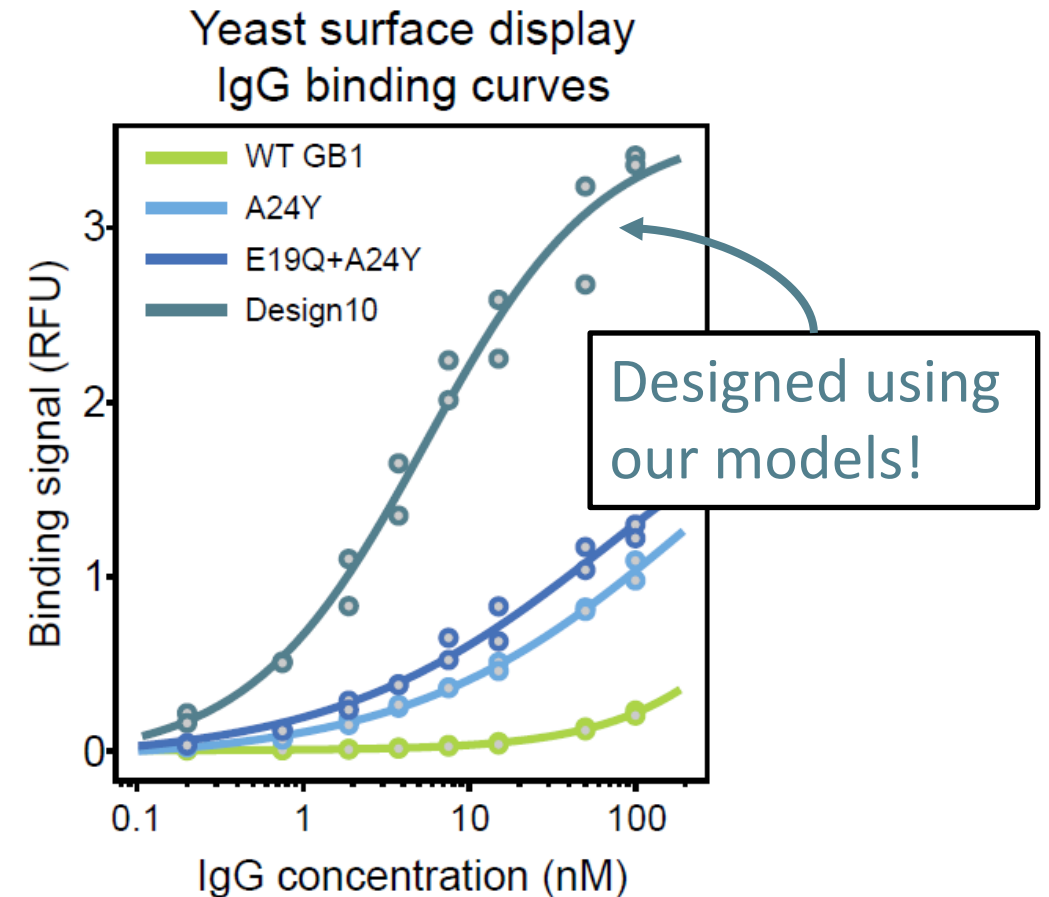
LR: linear regression · FC: fully connected · CNN: sequence convolutional · TRE: transformer encoder ·
METL: our approach · ESM: evolutionary scale modeling · Ros: Rosetta's total_score

Check out our publication (previous work)

Neural networks to learn protein sequence-function relationships from deep mutational scanning data

Sam Gelman, Sarah A Fahlberg, Pete Heinzelman, Philip A Romero⁺, Anthony Gitter⁺

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 118:48, 2021

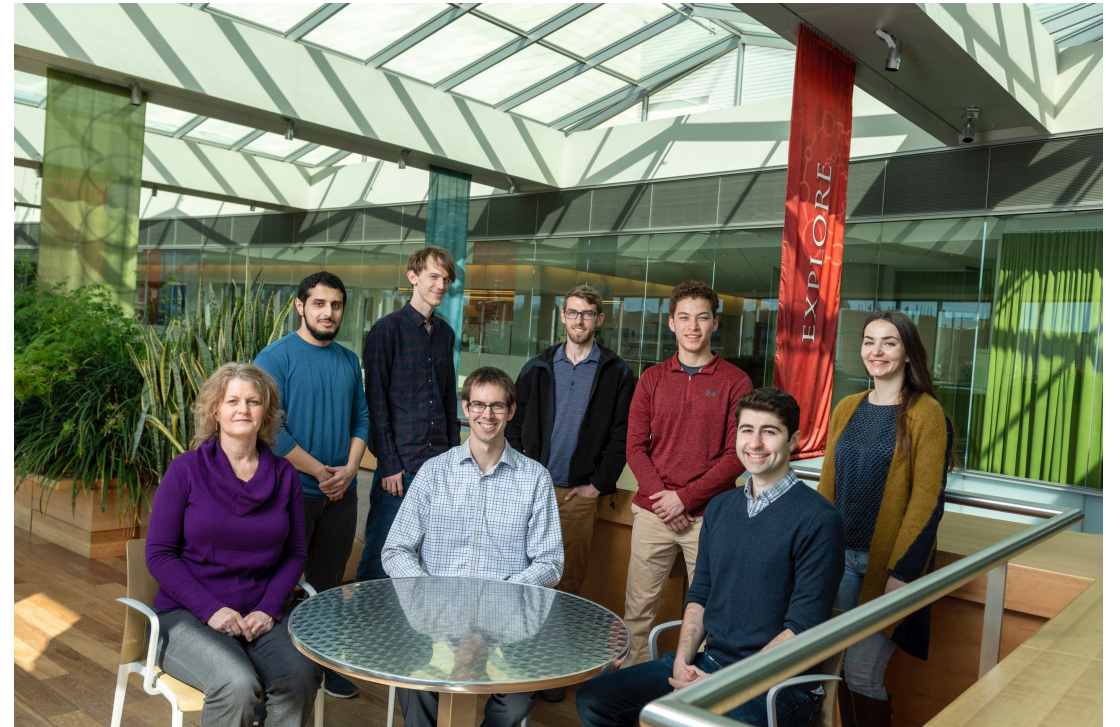


Conclusion

Thanks to HTCondor, the Center for High-Throughput Computing, and Open Science Grid for making this research possible!

Acknowledgements

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- GPU hardware from NVIDIA



The Gitter Lab (early 2020)

Thank you

Questions?

Feel free to reach out!
sgelman2@wisc.edu