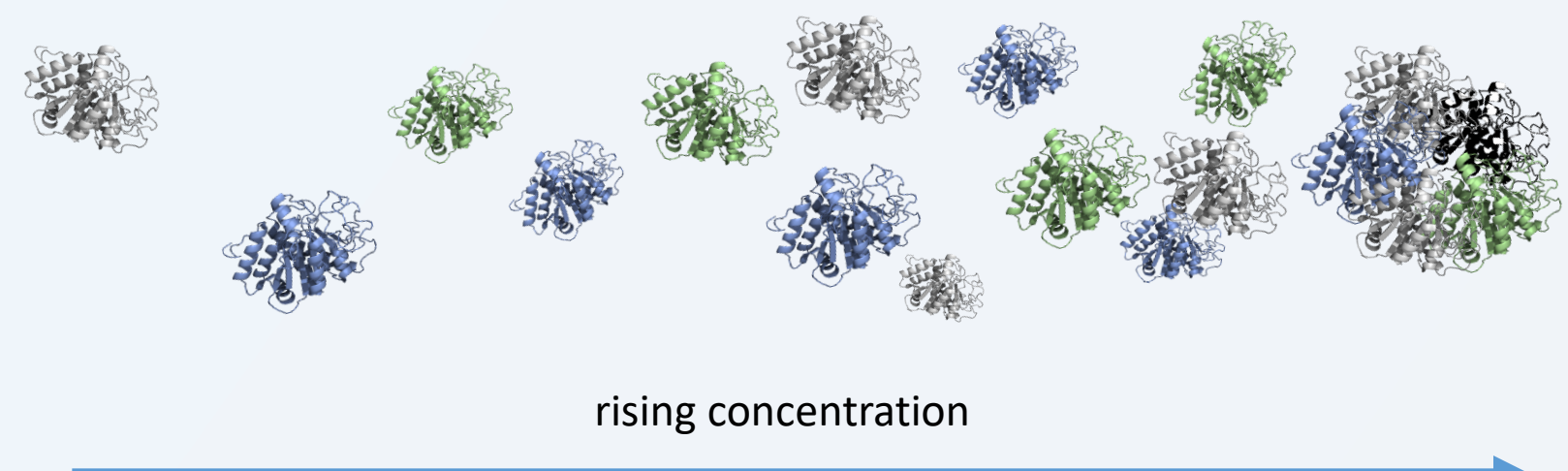
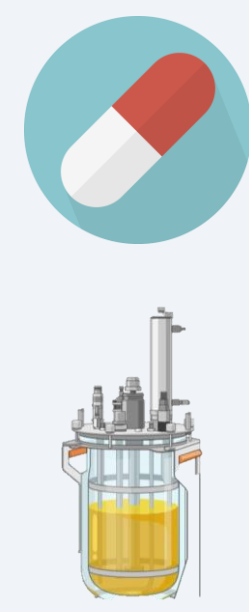


Motivation

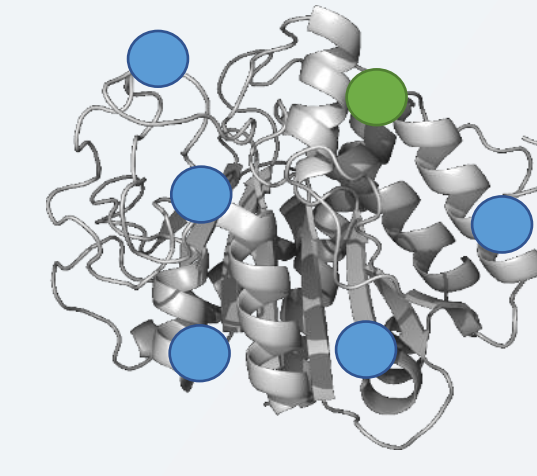


Proteins usually occur in low concentrations **on the edge of their solubility** limits in nature. **High concentrations** thus cause aggregations or molecular crowding. Insoluble protein **loses its function**. Lower solubility also means lower yields in **protein production** in chemical or pharmaceutical industries.



Solubility & its importance

- Ability to freely dissolve in a solution
- Evolutionary stabilized solubility of natural proteins
- Design of protein properties = **choice of mutations**



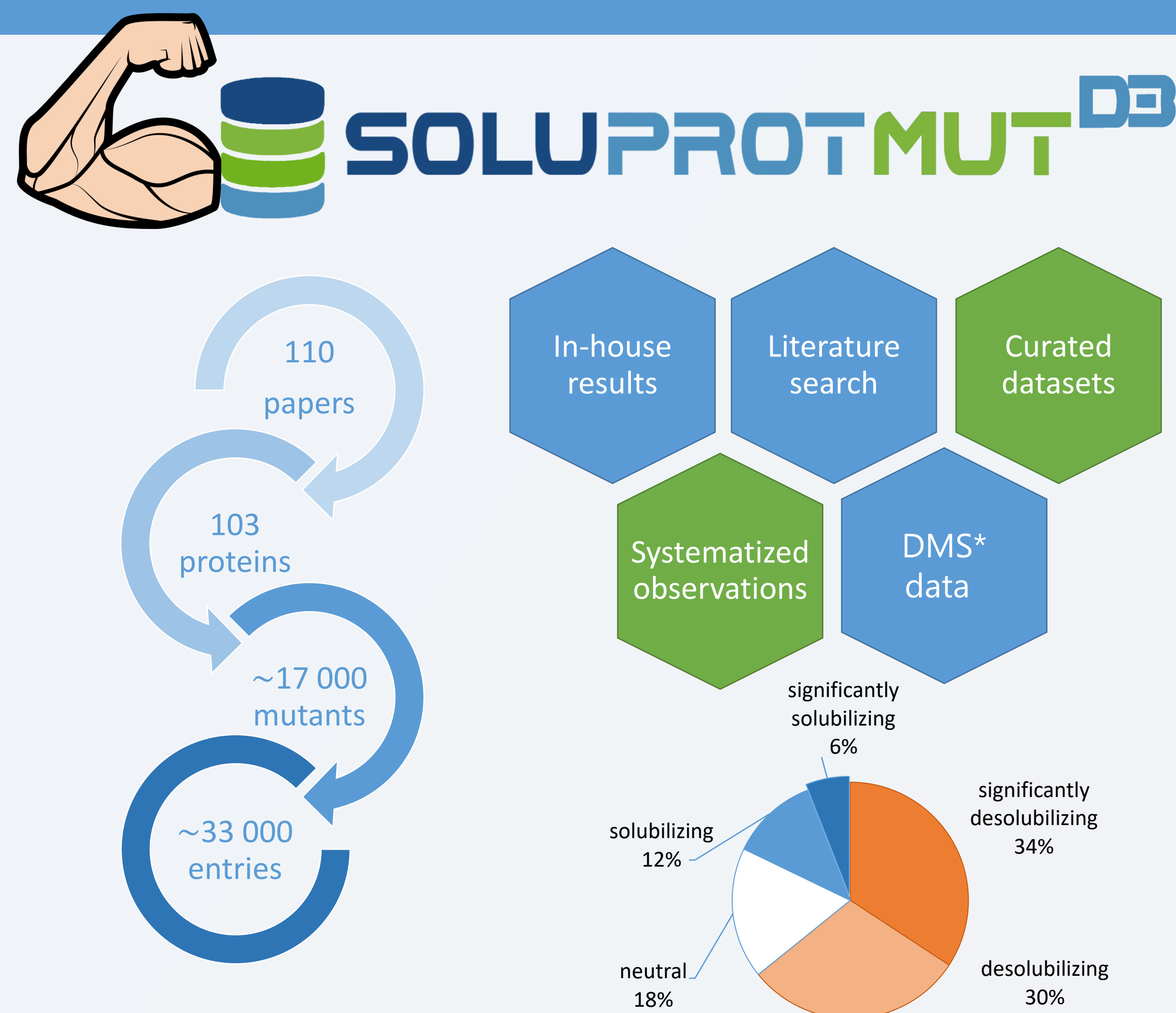
Protein design



Solubility predictors

- Solubility-change predictors:
- OptSolMut (2010)
 - CamSol (2014)
 - PON-Sol (2016)
 - SODA (2017)
 - PON-Sol2 (2021)
- Reported **accuracy of 60–80 %**. Even lower solubilizing precision.
- Soluble protein predictors:
- Either soluble, or insoluble
 - SoA* balanced accuracy up to 59 %
 - Mutational prediction **up to 57 %**

Data: the database of mutational solubility data



Search: Enter search phase... [ADVANCED] [Q]

Home Browse database Datasets Help Acknowledgement

SOLUPROTMUTDB SEARCH RESULTS

| Protein | Curated | Mutations | Solubility effect | Soluble concentration |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Haloalkane dehalogenase | ★ | Q157L | ○○○+ | 0.48 |
| Haloalkane dehalogenase | ★ | Q146H, L174S, E184K | ○○○- | -0.82 |
| Haloalkane dehalogenase | ★ | D116G, M187V, V220A | ○○○- | -0.95 |
| Haloalkane dehalogenase | ★ | E15C, I24T, P137L | ○○○- | -0.93 |
| Haloalkane dehalogenase | ★ | R19I, F34I, H36L, D100V | ○○○- | -0.77 |
| Haloalkane dehalogenase | ★ | L89Q | ○○○+ | 1.94 |
| | | | | 0.4 |
| | | | | 0.15 |

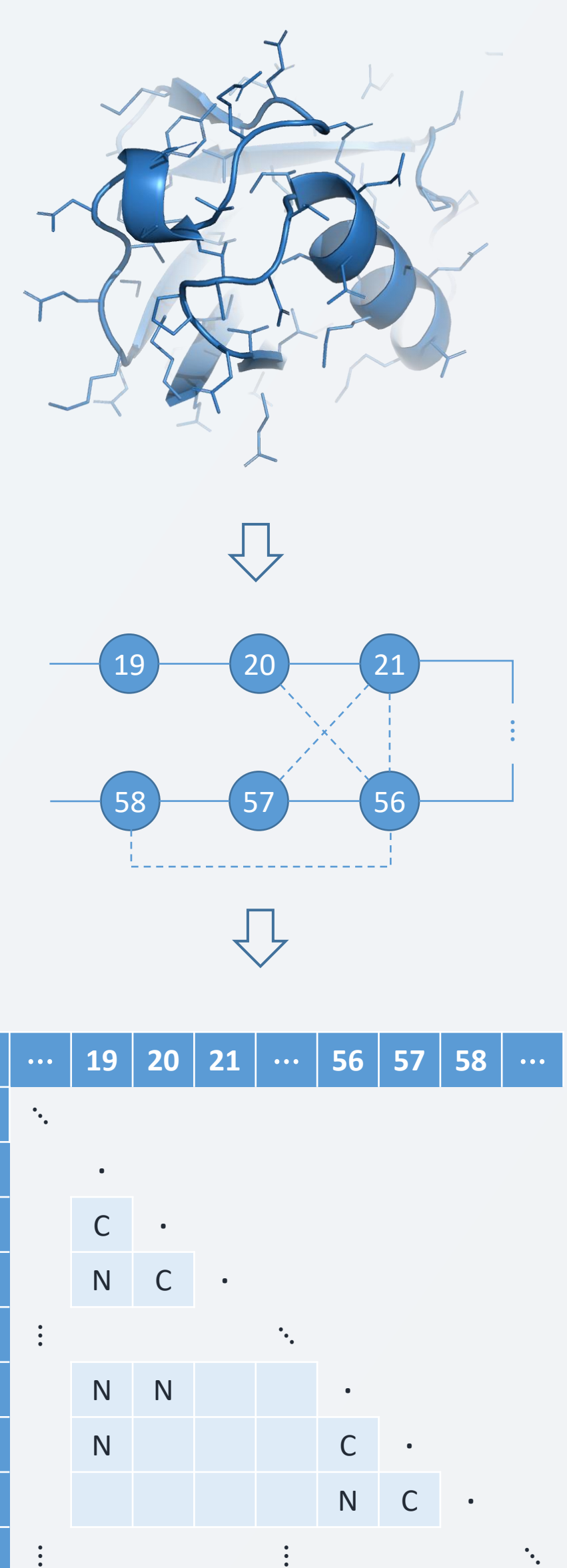
Export wizard: Select data to export (all selected (120 datapoints) or continuous only (51 datapoints)). Select desired labels.

For: protein engineers, data scientists, doctors

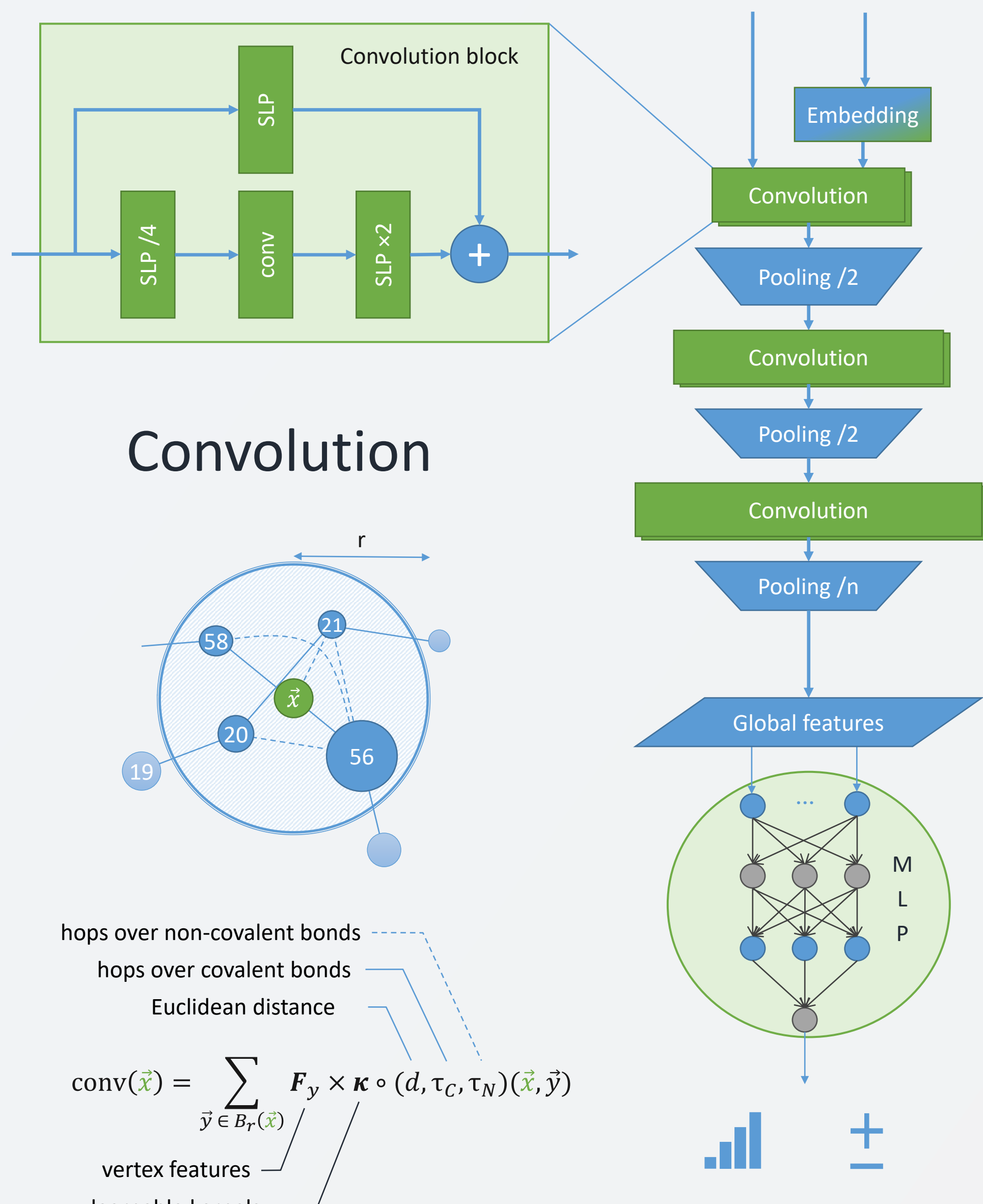
loschmidt.chemi.muni.cz/soluprotmutdb/

Model: protein convolutional neural network

Representation



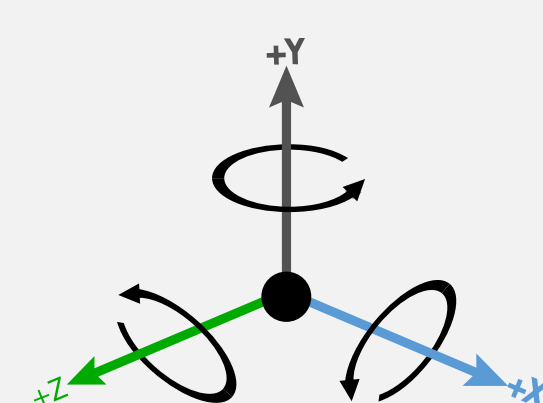
Architecture



- Graph-based convolutional network for **protein learning**
- Vertex-weighted multi-graph representation of protein structure
- **SoA* prediction** of EC* numbers
- Rewritten, simplified and optimized under the author's supervision
- Expertise brought from *Dr. Pedro Hermosilla* from *Visual Computing Group, Ulm University, Germany*

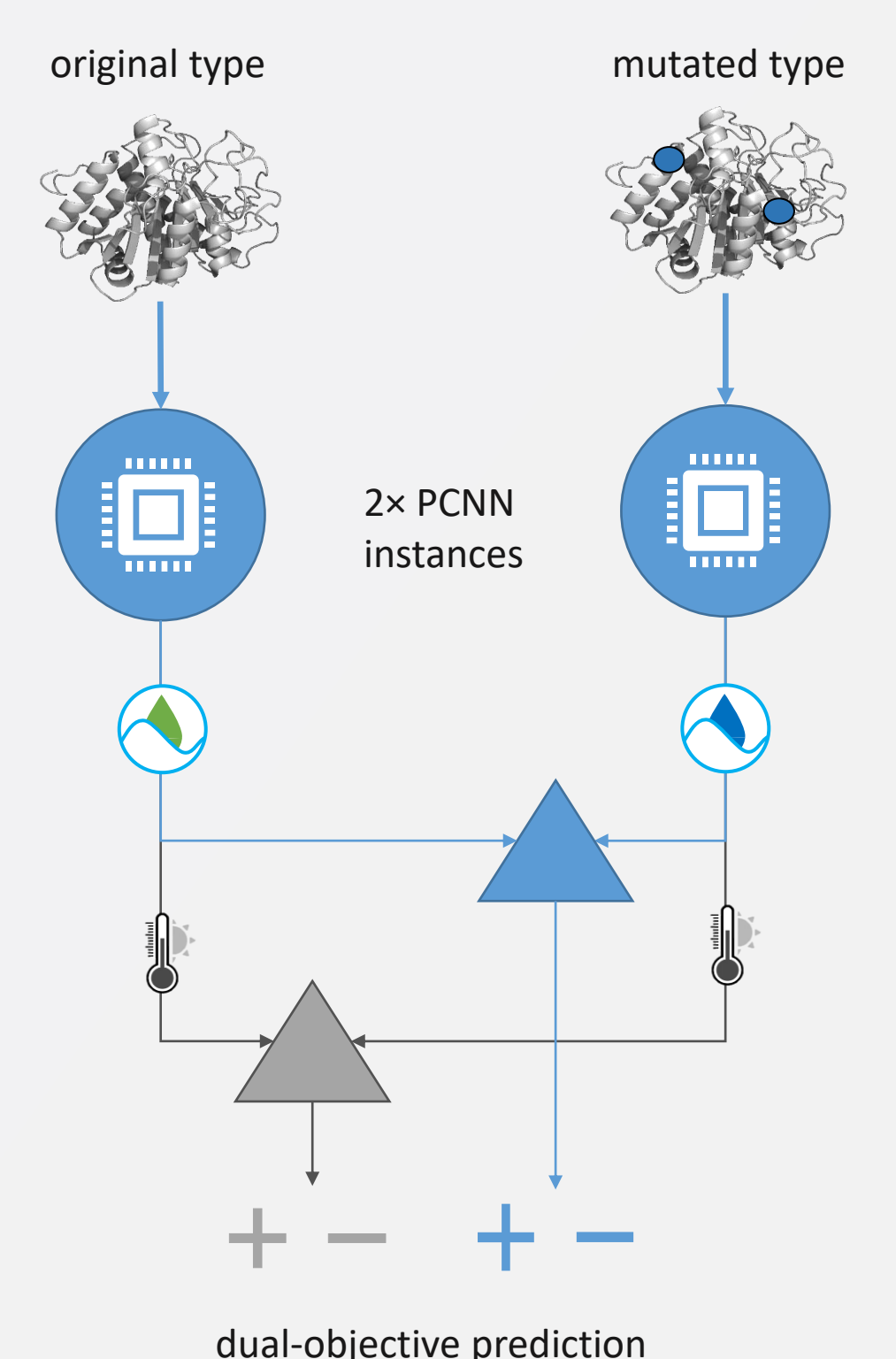


- Protein Convolutional Neural Network (PCNN) displays perceptivity to **local spatial features**
- Meanwhile, is **invariant to rotations & translations** of a protein structure
- Appears to be a perfect model for mutational predictions: stability, solubility, **dual-objective**



Action plan

Model training



Augmenting data

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Reverse mutations | two-fold |
| Stability changes | two-fold |
| Soluble/insoluble | two-fold |
| PDBs* | 30-fold |
| EC* numbers | three-fold |

Protein design: Vašina M, Velecký J, Planas-Iglesias J et al. (2022) *Adv. Drug Delivery Rev.* 183:114143

Data – SoluProtMutDB: Velecký J et al. (2022) *Comput. Struct. Biotechnol. J.* 20:6339-6347

Machine learning model: Hermosilla P et al. (2021) *ICLR 2021 Conference*

* Abbreviation glossary: DMS: deep mutational scanning; EC number: Enzyme Commission number

MLP/SLP: multi-/single layer perceptron; PDB: Protein Data Bank entry; SoA: state of the art