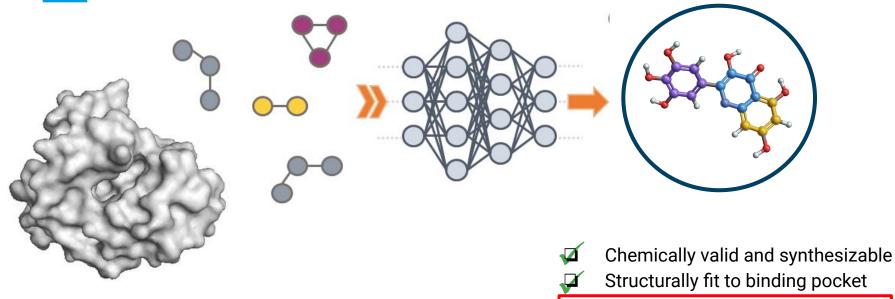
ImageToMolecule

Learning Protein Localization Images for Biologically-Specific Molecular Design

Small molecule drug discovery is hard

- Chemically valid and synthesizable
 Structurally fit to binding pocket
 - □ Active in target cell & organelle

Generative models help, to some extent



Active in target cell & organelle

Trade-offs when integrating biological context

Biologically Expressive

Computationally Feasible

Text Representation

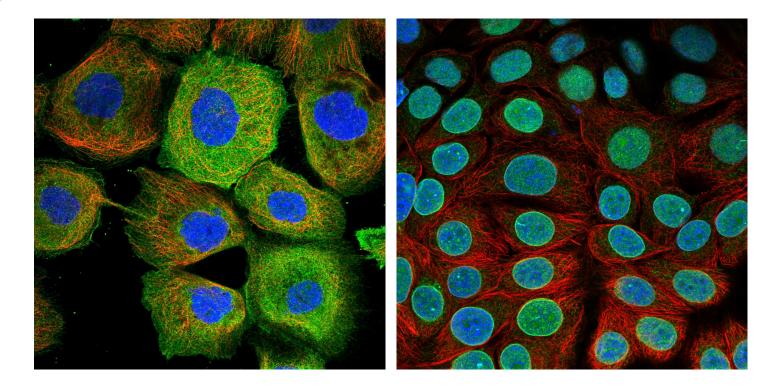
Conditioning on text or one-hot encoded labels for cell type, protein type, or organelle of localization proved to have limited effect on generated molecules [1]

Image Representation

3D Representation

Conditioning on docked protein-molecule structures or molecular dynamics simulations is computationally expensive and lacks cell information [2]

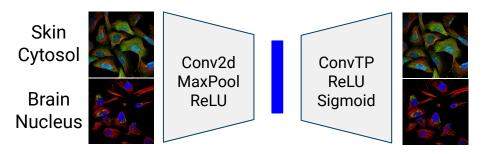
Are protein localization images the answer?



Algorithm overview

Convolutional Autoencoder [3]

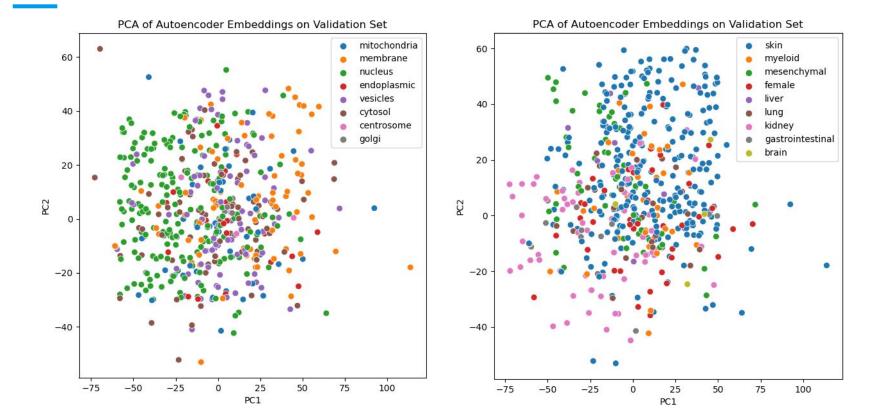
Loss: Reconstruction + Contrastive [4]



$$\begin{split} L &= MSE(\hat{y_1}, y_1) + MSE(\hat{y_2}, y_2) + \\ l_{org} * d^2 + (1 - l_{org}) * max(0, 0.1 - d)^2 + \\ l_{ct} * d^2 + (1 - l_{ct}) * max(0, 0.1 - d)^2 \end{split}$$

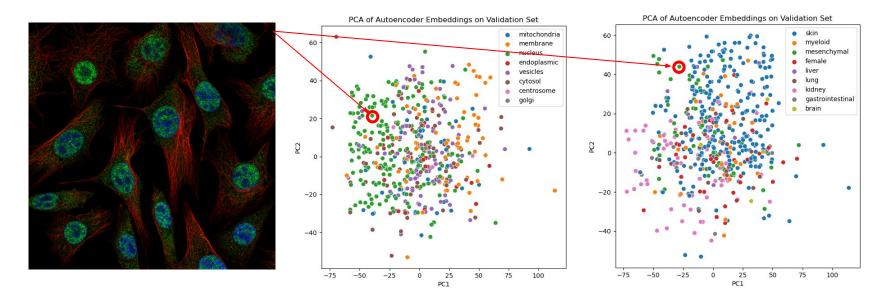
*l*org 1 if same organelle, 0 otherwise
 *l*ct 1 if same organ's cell, 0 otherwise
 d pairwise distance between latent embeddings

Model learns biologically meaningful concepts



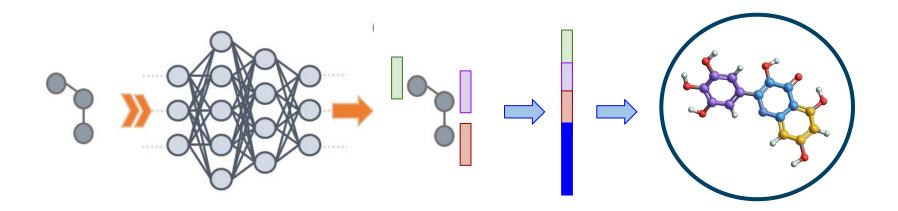
Case study: G-protein coupled receptor kinase 3

- Small molecule drug target for cardiovascular and metabolic disease
- Primary aggregates is nuclei of mesenchymal cells (connective tissue)



Algorithm overview

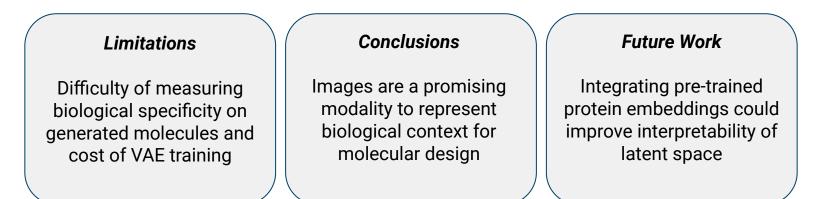
Conditional Generation



Molecules exhibit some biological specificity

| | Control | Experimental | p-value |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Hydrophobicity (logP) | 2.55 / 0.92 | 2.21 / 1.27 | < 0.0001 |

Lower logP values are ideal for absorption, especially in connective tissue



References

[1] <u>https://arxiv.org/pdf/2211.02660.pdf</u>

[2] <u>https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-28526-y</u>

[3] <u>https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.03.29.437595v2.full</u>

[4] <u>https://openaccess.thecvf.com/content/CVPR2022/html/</u> Liu_Multi-Marginal_Contrastive_Learning_for_Multi-Label_Subcellular_Protein_L ocalization_CVPR_2022_paper.html