

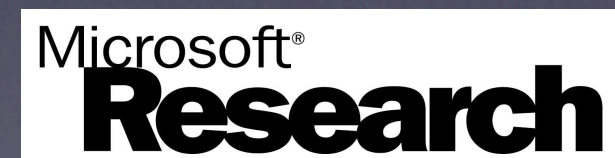
# Building Portfolios for the Protein Structure Prediction Problem

Alejandro Arbelaez

Youssef Hamadi

Michele Sebag

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# Outline

- CSPs
- Protein Structure Prediction Problem
- Algorithm Selection Problem
- Machine learning && Features
- Experimental results
- Conclusions and future work



# CSP

- A Constraint Satisfaction Problem (**CSP**) is a triple  $(X, D, C)$ :

*Variables :*

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$

*Domains :*

$D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$

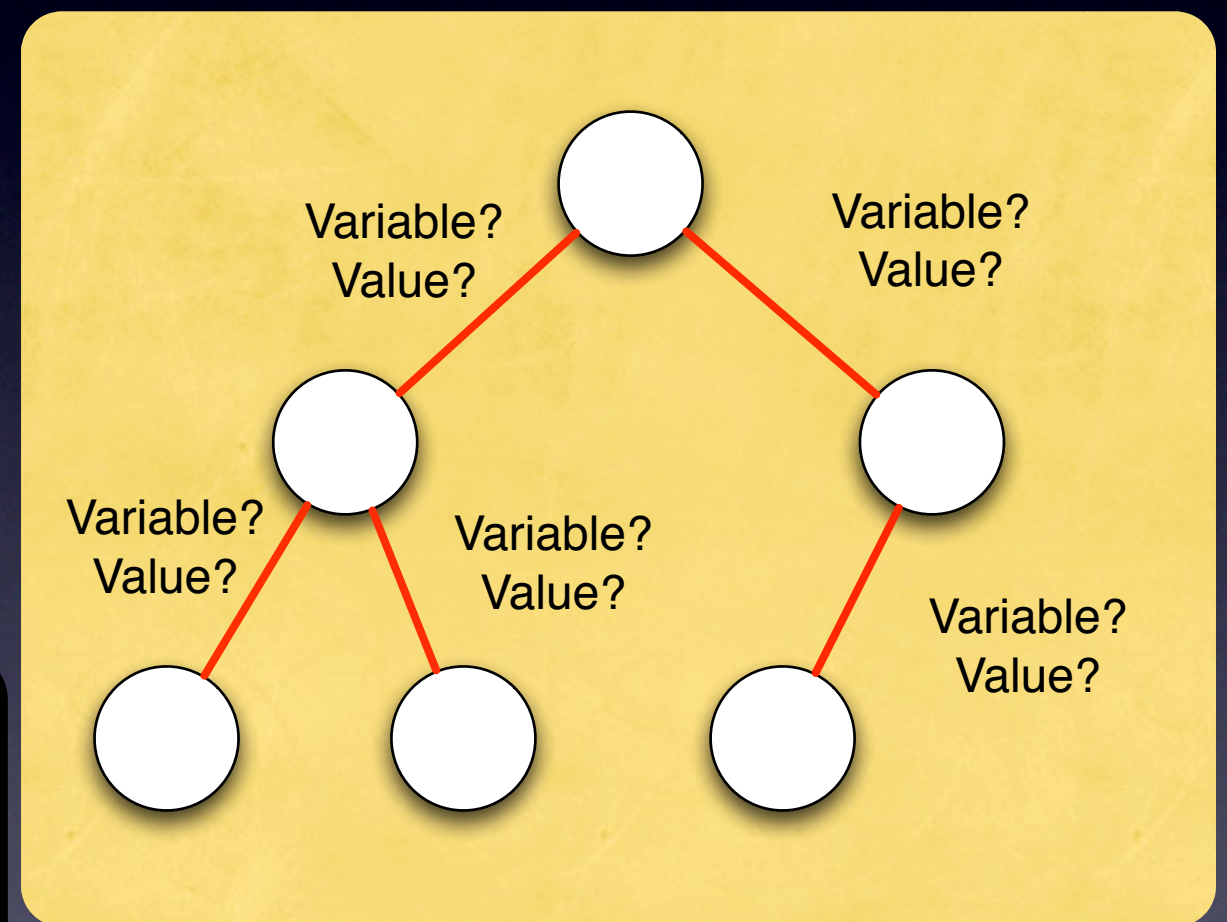
Constraints:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} X_1 + 5 & \leq & X_2 \\ X_6 + X_2 & = & X_1 * X_9 \\ & \vdots & \\ X_7 - X_3 & \geq & 10 \end{array}$$



# Solution

- Backtracking algorithm:
  - Which Value?
  - Which Variable?
- Depends on the (family of) problems.
- Conditions the effectiveness of the algorithm



➡ In this paper



# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

Sequence of  
amino-acids

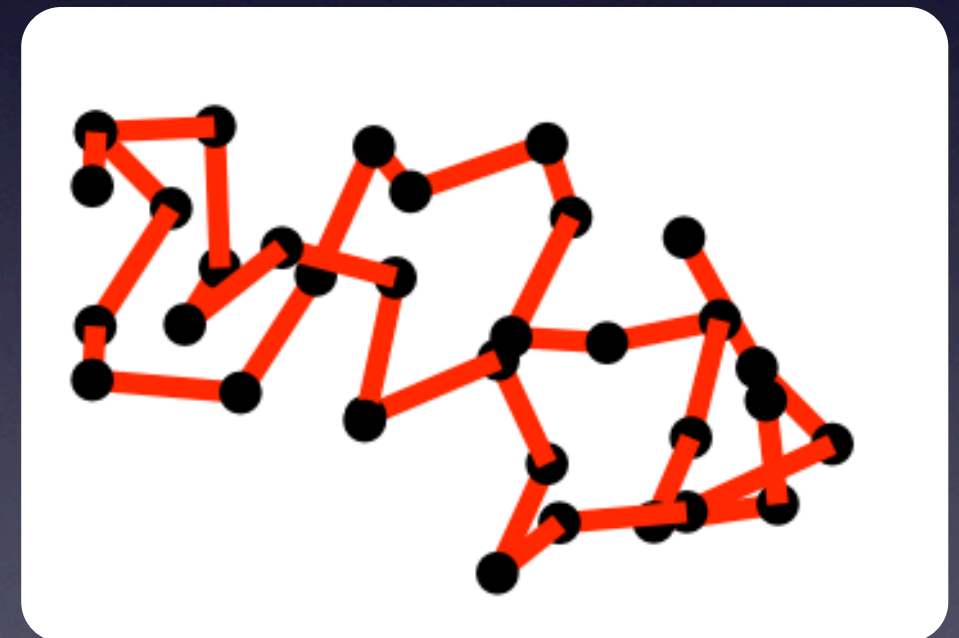


3D conformation

$s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$



20 amino-acids



protein ID=1ZDDP

**Minimize the  
energy function**



# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

Sequence of amino-acids



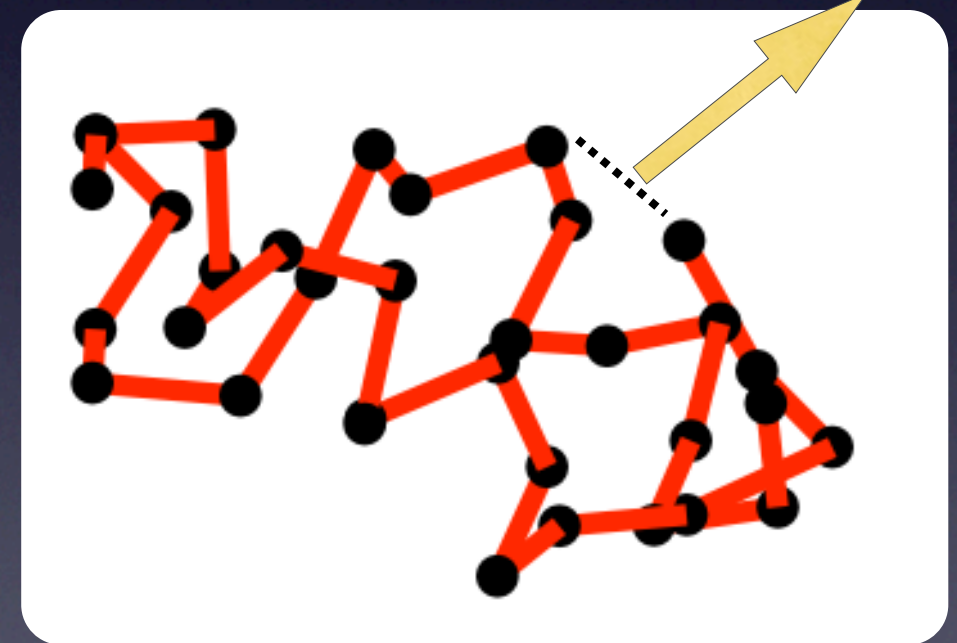
3D conformation

Energy contribution

$s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$



20 amino-acids



protein ID=1ZDDP

**Minimize the  
energy function**



# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

- HP Models
  - 20 symbols alphabet  $\Rightarrow$  2 symbols alphabet
- Lattice Models (a FCC lattice)

$$E(w) = \sum_{1 \leq i < n} \sum_{i+2 \leq j \leq n} \text{contact}(w(i), w(j)) \times \text{Pot}(s_i, s_j)$$



# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

- Which heuristic to use?
  - dom/wdeg
  - wdeg
  - domFD
  - min-dom
  - ...

Well known CSP heuristics





# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

- Which heuristic to use?

We can use Paul the octopus to predict the best heuristic





# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

- Which heuristic to use?

We can use Paul the octopus to predict the best heuristic



but ... Paul is now retired!

What about using machine learning to select the most appropriate heuristic?



# Protein Structure Prediction Problem

- Of course, one could also use a problem domain heuristic, but....



# Algorithm Selection

Classification  
problem



# Algorithm Selection

Classification  
problem

Features  $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$

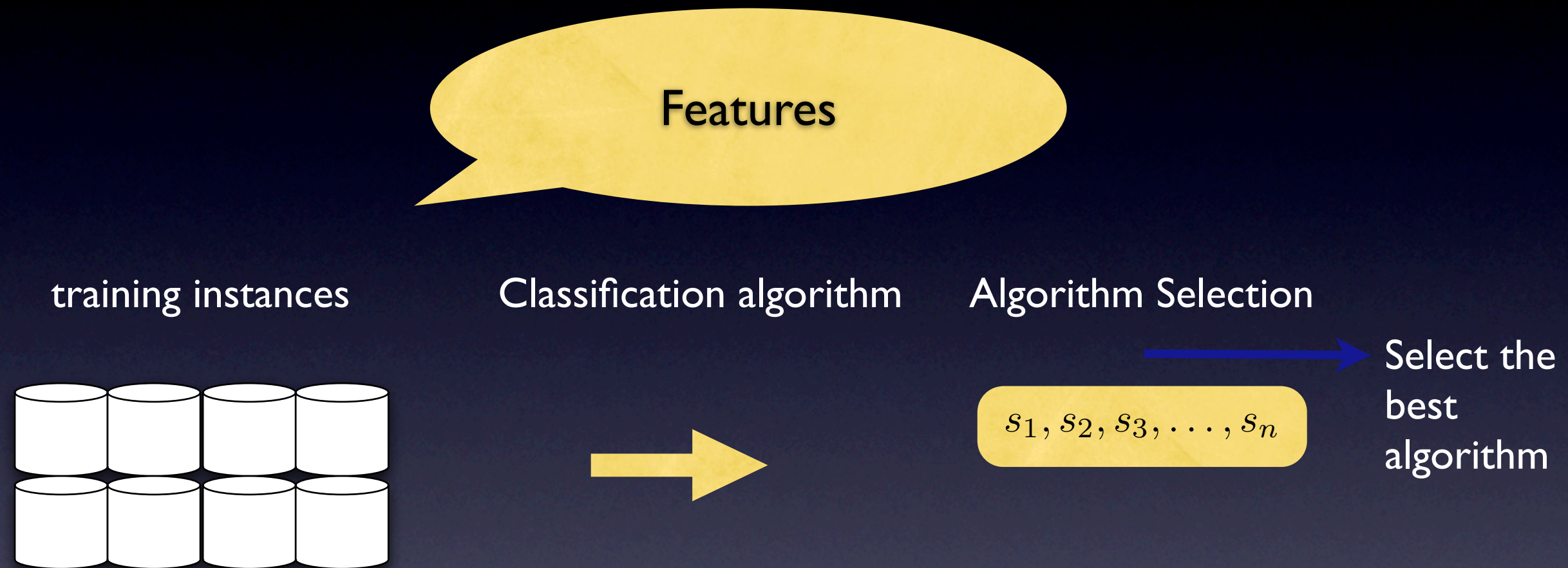
$s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n$



- dom/wdeg
- wdeg
- domFD
- min-dom
- ...



# Algorithm Selection



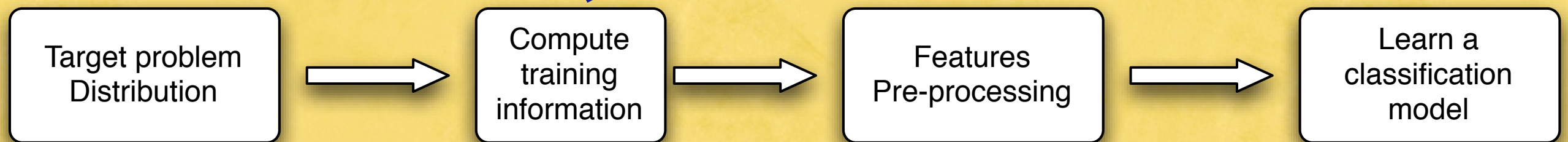
- For each training instance:
  - Compute the best strategy based on algorithm's cost solution.
  - Build the classifier on the training set



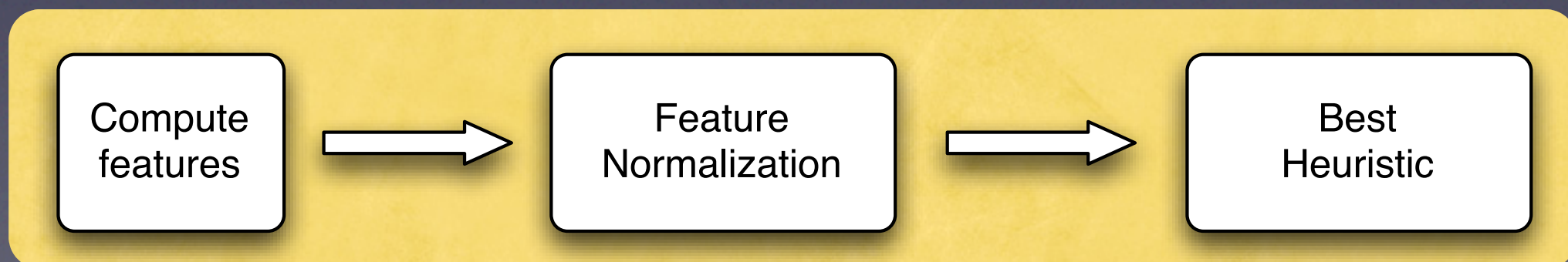
# General Methodology

## Off-line

- Try various heuristics
- Record the corresponding solutions
- Compute features



## Online

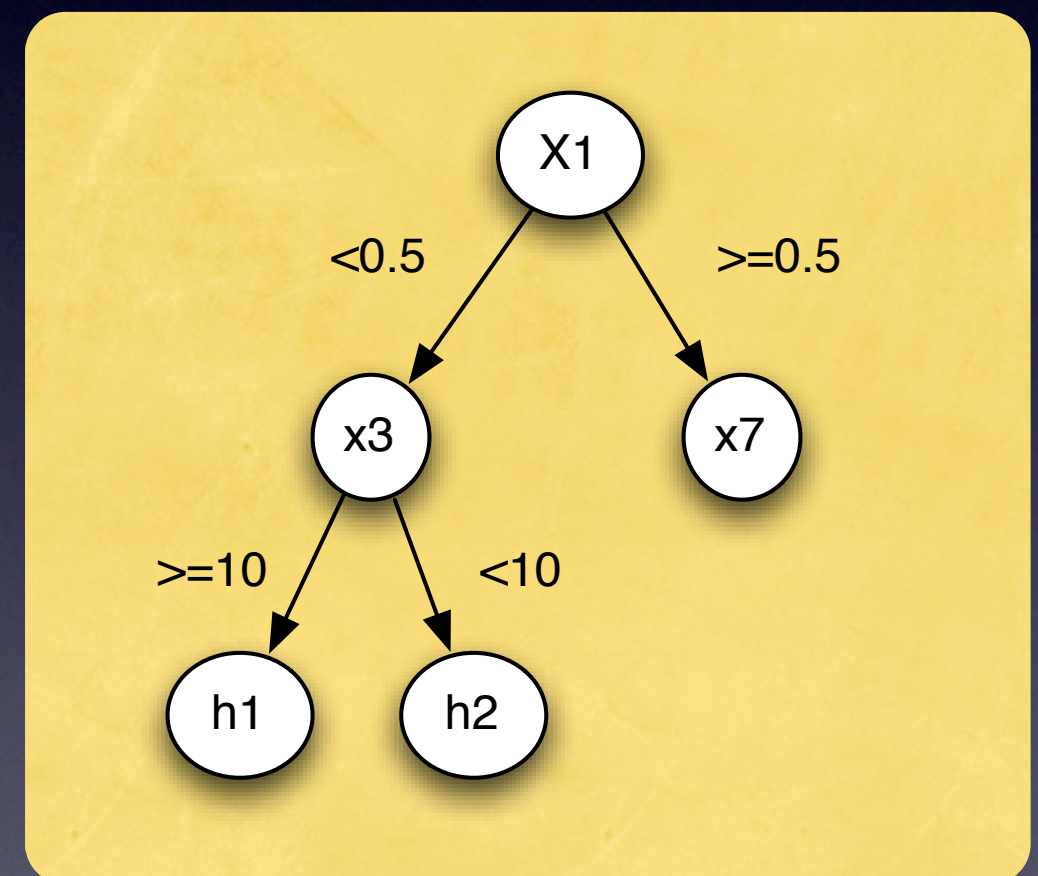




# Decision Trees

A well-known learning algorithm for classification

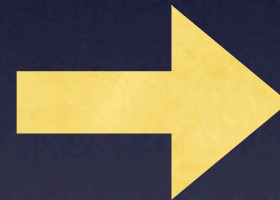
- Training set:  
 $Inst = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m\}$   
features
- Tree structure:
  - Node => Feature
  - Branching => Decision
  - leaf node => Label





# Algorithm Selection

- dom/wdeg
- wdeg
- domFD
- min-dom
- ...



- Algorithm with best solution cost is labeled as winner during the training phase



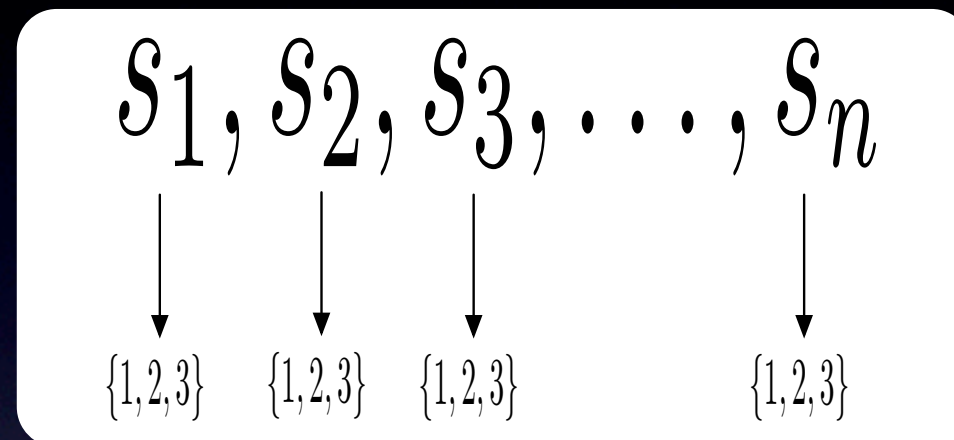
# Features

- Machine Learning & Protein Classification
  - Highly studied problem in Computational biology

**Let's use classical descriptors  
to build a portfolio algorithm**



# Features



Attribute	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Hydrophobicity	R,K,E,D,Q,N	G,A,S,T,P,H,Y	C,V,L,I,M,F,W
Volume	G,A,S,C,T,P,D	N,V,E,Q,I,L	M,H,K,F,R,Y,W
Polarity	L,I,F,W,C,M,V,Y	P,A,T,G,S	H,Q,R,K,N,E,D
Polarizability	G,A,S,D,T	C,P,N,V,E,Q,I,L	K,M,H,F,R,Y,W



# Features

*R, S, T, V, V, H*

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

1 2 2 3 3 2

Attribute	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
<b>Hydrophobicity</b>	<b>R,K,E,D,Q,N</b>	<b>G,A,S,T,P,H,Y</b>	<b>C,V,L,I,M,F,W</b>
Volume	G,A,S,C,T,P,D	N,V,E,Q,I,L	M,H,K,F,R,Y,W
Polarity	L,I,F,W,C,M,V,Y	P,A,T,G,S	H,Q,R,K,N,E,D
Polarizability	G,A,S,D,T	C,P,N,V,E,Q,I,L	K,M,H,F,R,Y,W



# Features

- Composition: 3 descriptors representing the percentage of each group in the sequence
- Transition: 3 descriptors representing the frequency with which a residue from group(i) is followed by a residue from group(i+1), or vice-versa
- Distribution: 15 Descriptors representing the fraction in the sequence where the first residue, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the residues are contained.

105 Descriptors:  $84 ((15+3+3)*4)$   
20 (amino-acids)  
1 (size)



# Experiments

- 400 Random sequences
- 10 fold-cross validation
- Machine Learning Algorithm => C4.5
- We have used the Gecode model proposed in Cipriano, Dal Palu, Dovier. WCB'08



# Experiments

- Experimented with 18 heuristics candidates to build the portfolio.
- Manual selection of Heuristics candidate:
  - <lexico,min-val>, <domFD+, med-val>, <wdeg, med-val>, <wdeg+, med-val>



Best heuristics



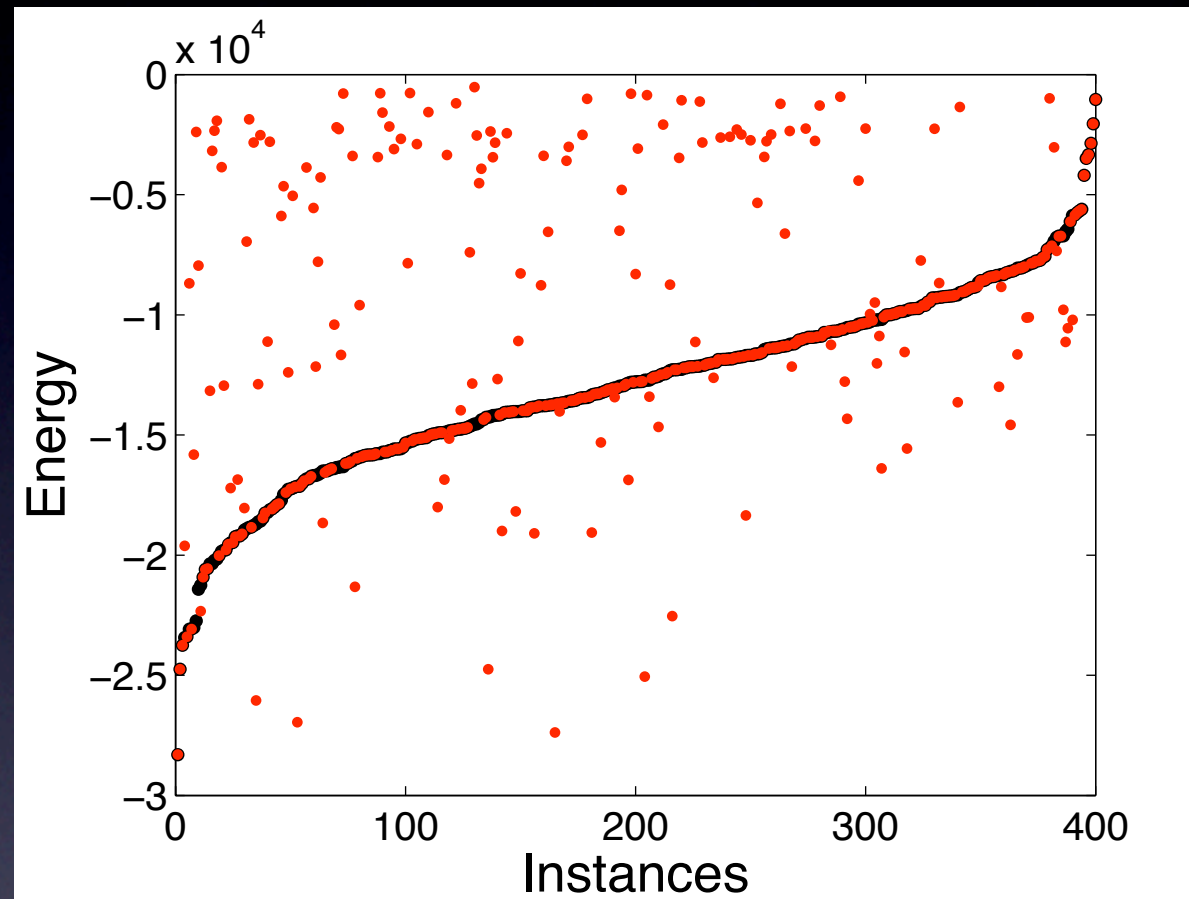
# Experiments

- We perform 10-fold cross validation

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
Test	Train								
Train	Test	Train							
Train		Test	Train						
Train			Test	Train					
Train				Test	Train				
Train					Test	Train			
Train						Test	Train		
Train							Test	Train	
Train								Test	Train
Train									Test



# Experiments



**Black points**  
automatic alg. selection

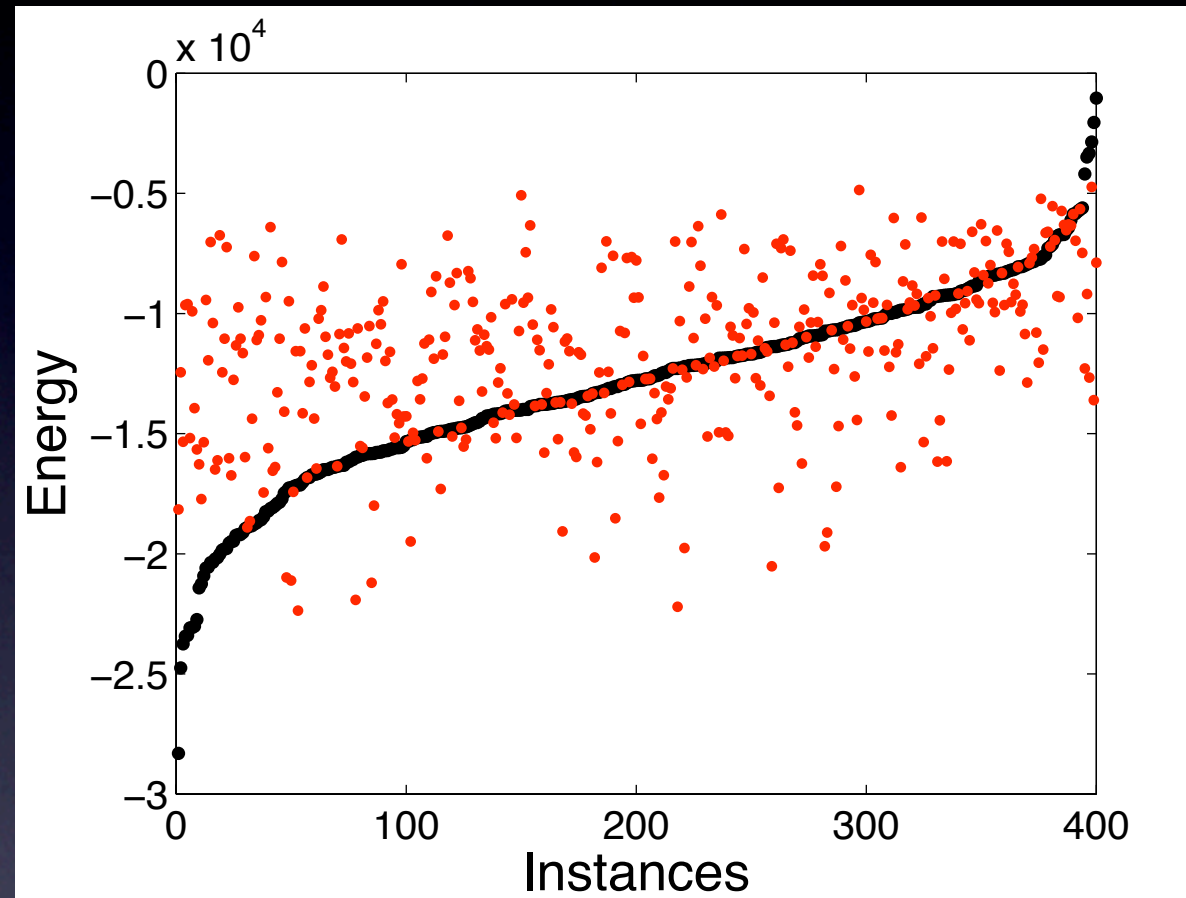
*Better in 110 instances*

**Red points**  
best single heuristic

*Better in 43 instances*



# Experiments



**Black points**  
automatic alg. selection

*Better in 2 / 3 instances*

**Red points**  
2nd best single heuristic

*Better in 1 / 27 instances*



# Conclusions

- A CP Solver can automatically choose feasible heuristics considering features of the original problem
- We need to select good heuristics for building the portfolio



# Future work

- Future work => Ongoing work
- Experimenting with real sequences
- Automatic selection of the algorithms candidates
- Using features based on the CSP codification of the problem



# Thanks for your attention

## Questions and Comments?