

Denoising cryo-EM data with conditional generative adversarial networks

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Motivation

How can we use previously determined structures to aid in particle picking and micrograph assessment?

Two examples:

- 1) Small protein bound to large complex
 - Microtubule bound to a kinesin dimer
- 2) Previously known structures studied as a co-complex
 - Nucleosomes bound to chromatin remodeling factor



Kinesin bound to microtubule









Motivation

How can we use previously determined structures to aid in particle picking and micrograph assessment?

'Super-resolution' or 'denoising' approaches using neural networks

- 1. Generative adversarial networks
- 2. Conditional adversarial networks
- 3. Application to single particle cryo-EM



Generative adversarial networks ('GANs')



http://www.slideshare.net/xavigiro/deep-learning-for-computervision-generative-models-and-adversarial-training-upc-2016



Generative adversarial networks ('GANs')





https://towardsdatascience.com



Learn a mapping from observed image x and random noise vector z, to y, G : $\{x, z\} \rightarrow y$



U-net architecture for generator





Application of algorithm ('pix2pix') to different image-to-image translations





Application of algorithm ('pix2pix') to different image-to-image translations





Conditional adversarial networks: galaxyGAN



Training: noise added Testing:

-4,550 galaxy images with -Noise added images that had not been seen previously by cGAN



Schawinski et al. MNRAS: Letters, 2017

Conditional adversarial networks: galaxyGAN



Training: -4,550 galaxy images with noise added

Testing: -Noise added images that had not been seen previously by cGAN



Schawinski et al. MNRAS: Letters, 2017

Implementing conditional adversarial networks for cryo-EM



Adaptation notes:

Tensorflow Residual blocks Exponential loss function



Implementing conditional adversarial networks for cryo-EM



Generator (U-net architecture):

image

Discriminator:





Test #1: Beta-galactosidase (EMPIAR10061)



Training notes:

10,000 particle / projection pairs (randomly selected) 256 x 256 (0.997 Å/pix) ~10 hours on 1xGTX1080Ti GPU



Test #1: Beta-galactosidase (EMPIAR10061)



Testing notes: Different particles than training set <1 sec/particle to generate with GTX1080Ti GPU



Test #2: TRPV1 (EMPIAR10005)



Training notes:

10,000 particle / projection pairs (randomly selected) 256 x 256 (1.22 Å/pix) ~10 hours on 1xGTX1080Ti GPU



Test #2: TRPV1 (EMPIAR10005)

Input particle



GAN output









Ground truth















Test #2: TRPV1 (EMPIAR10005)



Determining FSC curve between raw particles and ground truth



Test #3: Training on Beta-Gal & TRPV1 combined



Training notes:

20,000 particle / projection pairs (randomly selected) (10,000 from each TRPV1 & Beta-Gal) 256 x 256 (0.997 Å/pix) ~20 hours on 1xGTX1080Ti GPU



Test #3: Training on Beta-Gal & TRPV1 combined

Input particle









GAN output









Ground truth









FSC FSC=0.5











27 Å



Test #4: Training on noise with TRPV1



Training notes:

1,000 particle / projection pairs (randomly selected) 256 x 256 (1.22 Å/pix) ~1 hours on 1xGTX1080Ti GPU



Test #4: Training on noise with TRPV1

Input particle



GAN output





Ground truth







81 Å



Kinesin bound to microtubule







Training notes:

Synthetic data

10,000 particle / projection pairs (random Euler angles) 256 x 256 (4.56 Å/pix)

~10 hours on 1xGTX1080Ti GPU

















Training notes:

15,000 particle / projection pairs (randomly selected) (10,000 from nucleosome, 5,000 from CHD1) 256 x 256 (1 Å/pix) ~20 hours on 1xGTX1080Ti GPU







Back projection of GAN particles based on original Euler angles of ground truth







Conclusions

- cGANs are able to recover information from raw cryo-EM particles
- GAN outputs could aid structure determination by providing initial Euler angle assignment
- Potentially able to provide integrity information on cocomplexes where individual components have known structures

Next steps

• Continue synthetic data testing of kinesin microtubule, then apply to Liu et al. 2017 'FINDKIN' program



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