

# Multi-CryoGAN: Reconstruction of Continuous Conformations in Cryo-EM without pose nor conformation estimation

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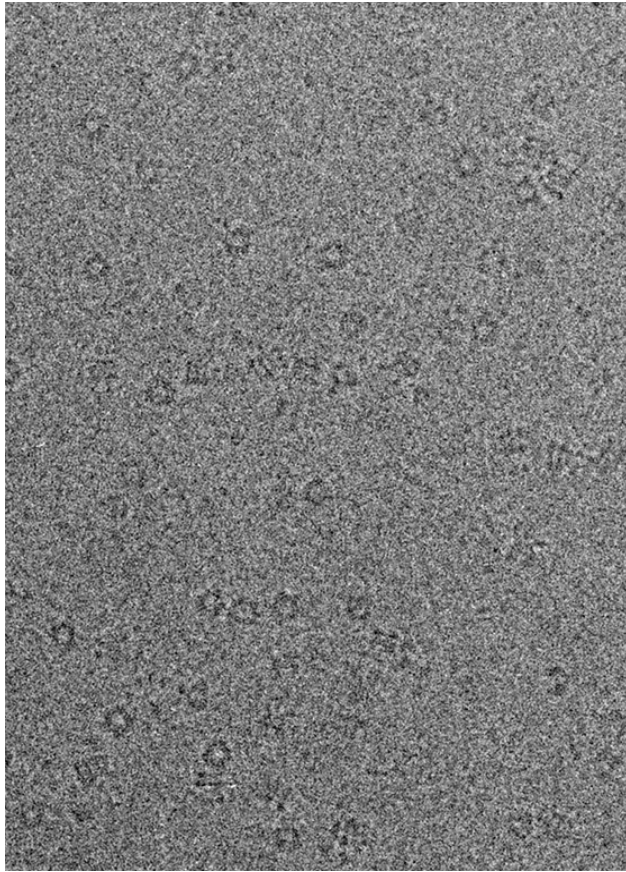
**Work done at Biomedical Imaging Group  
EPFL, Switzerland**

**April 6, 2022**

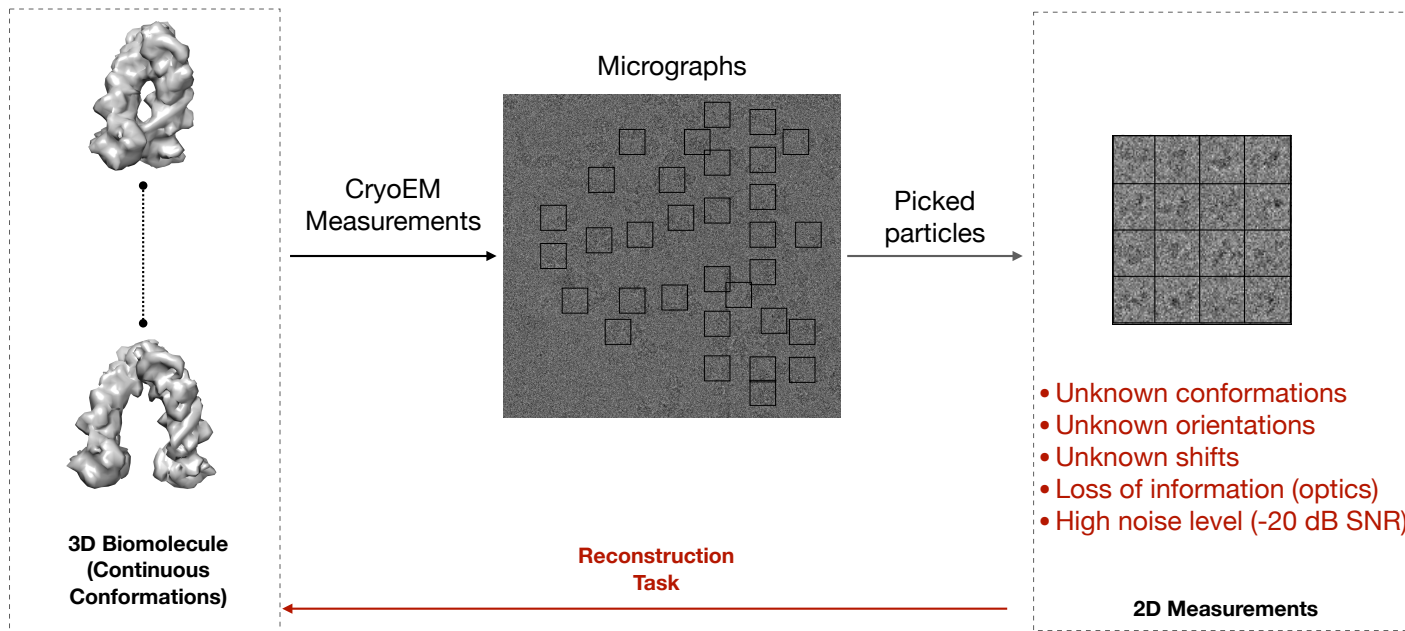
## ■ Outline

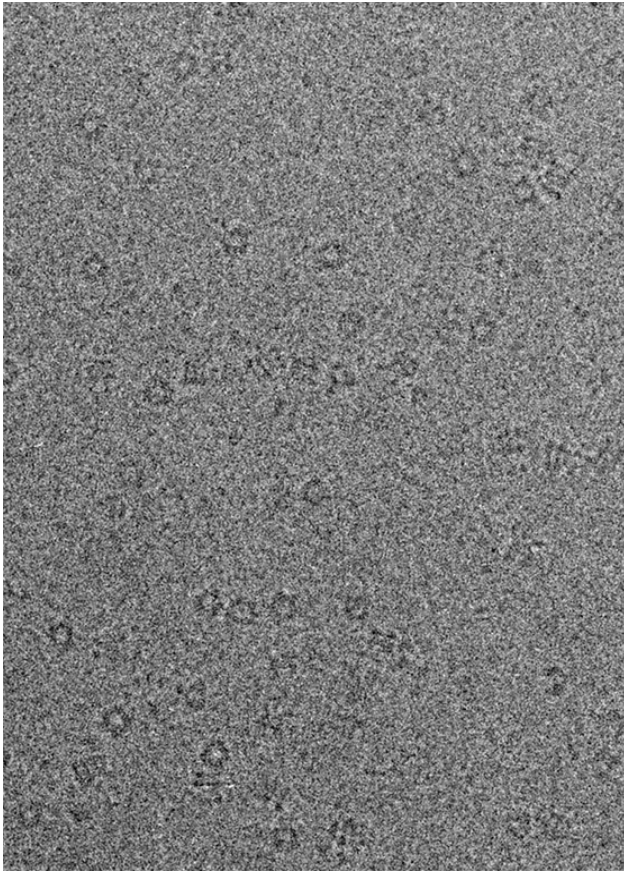
- Challenges
- Current Methods
- CryoGAN for single conformations
  - Intuition
  - Algorithm
  - Results
- Multi-CryoGAN for continuous conformations
  - Results

# Challenges



# Cryo-EM reconstruction problem

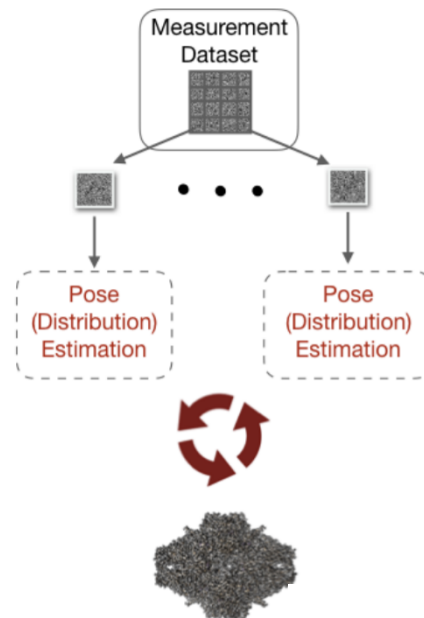




# Current Methods

# Current Methods

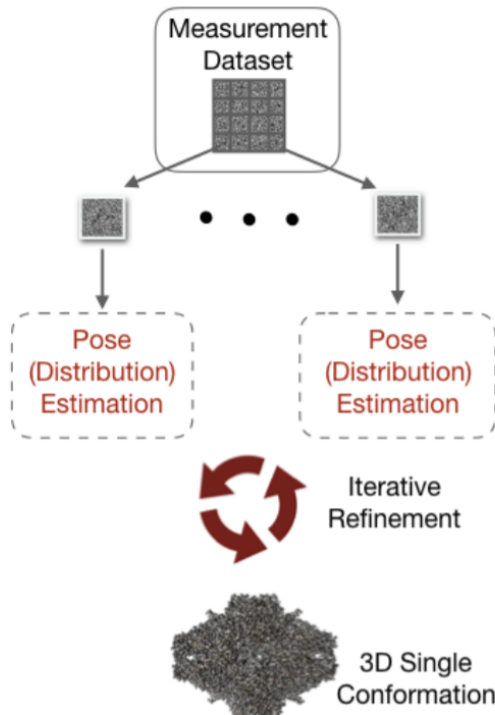
- Use complicated routines to estimate pose (or distribution) for each projection.



- Number of variables to estimate grow with the data size.

# Standard reconstruction method in Cryo-EM

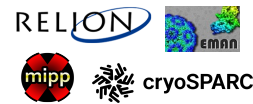
Standard techniques  
(Likelihood-based)



## Single Conformation

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{rec}} = \arg \max_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{n=1}^N \log p(\mathbf{y}_{\text{data}}^n | \mathbf{x})$$

*Pose (distribution) estimation for each projection*



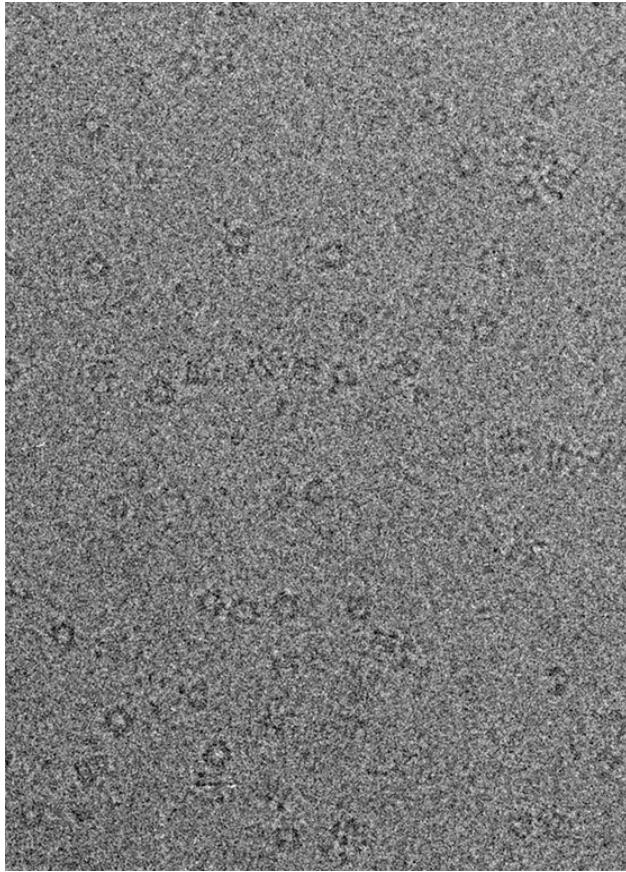
## Multiple Conformation

*Pose (distribution) estimation for each projection*

*Conformation estimation for each projection*

[Dashti et al., 2014,  
Anden et al. 2015  
Moscovich et al., 2020,  
Lederman et al. 2020,  
Seitz et al. 2019,  
Sorzano et al. 2020,  
Zhong et a. 2020]

**How about no pose or conformation estimation routine?**

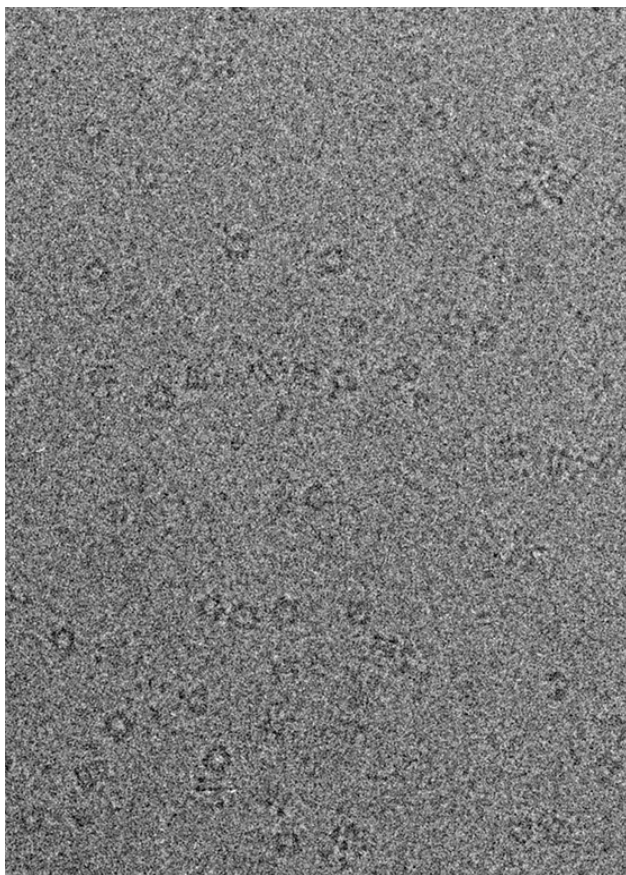


# CryoGAN for single conformation



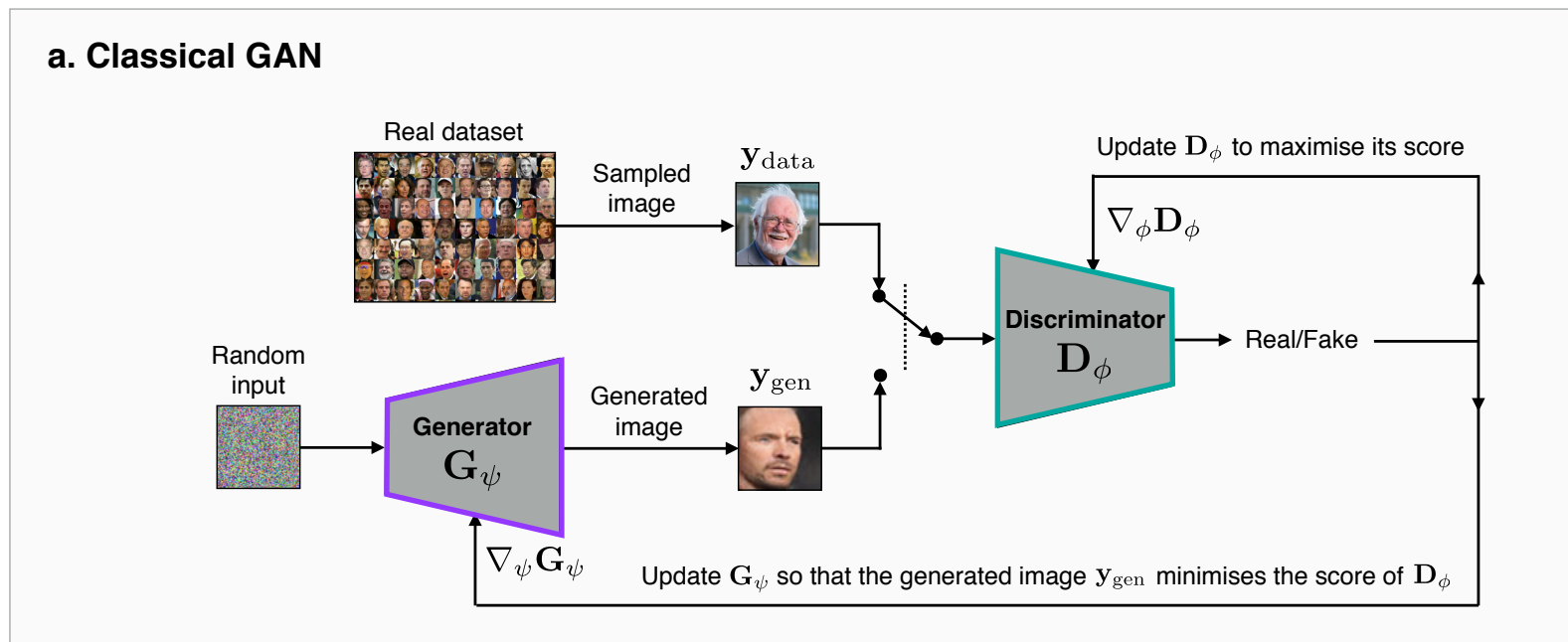
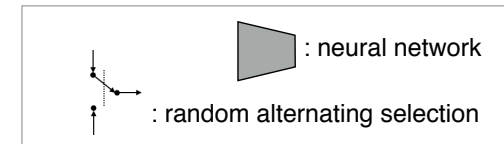
- Intuition

**Reconstruct the structure whose  
“set of projections from random poses”  
looks similar to  
“acquired data”**



# Top-Bottom View

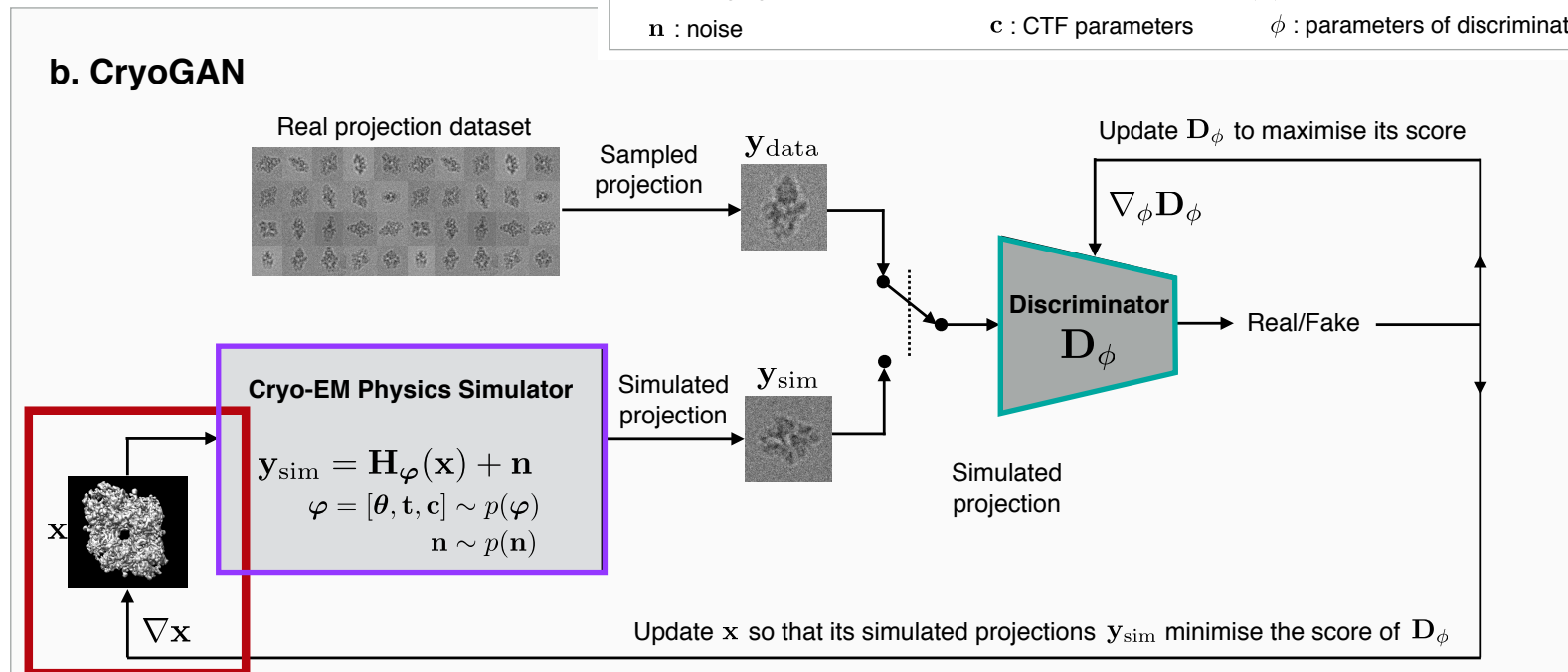
# Classical GAN



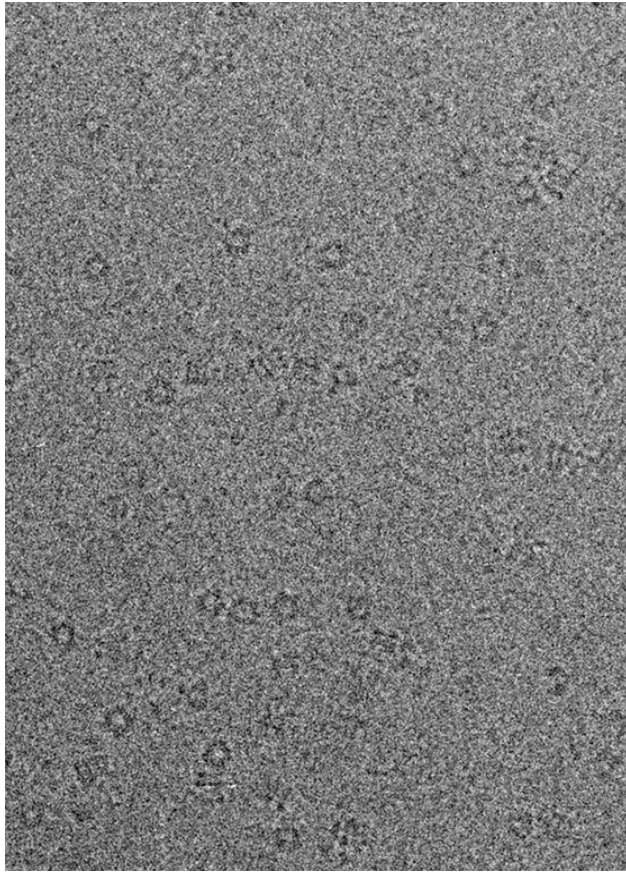
- ▶ **Discriminator** Learns to **discriminate** between real and fake (=synthetic) faces
- ▶ **Generator** Learns to **generate** fake (=synthetic) faces that fool the discriminator
- ▶ **Adversarial** **Captures the distribution of the real dataset** <https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>

# CryoGAN

$\mathbf{H}_\varphi$  : cryo-EM forward operator     $\theta$  : Euler angles     $p(\varphi)$  : probability distribution of  $\varphi$   
 $\varphi$  : imaging parameters     $\mathbf{t}$  : projection shifts     $p(\mathbf{n})$  : probability distribution of  $\mathbf{n}$   
 $\mathbf{n}$  : noise     $\mathbf{c}$  : CTF parameters     $\phi$  : parameters of discriminator

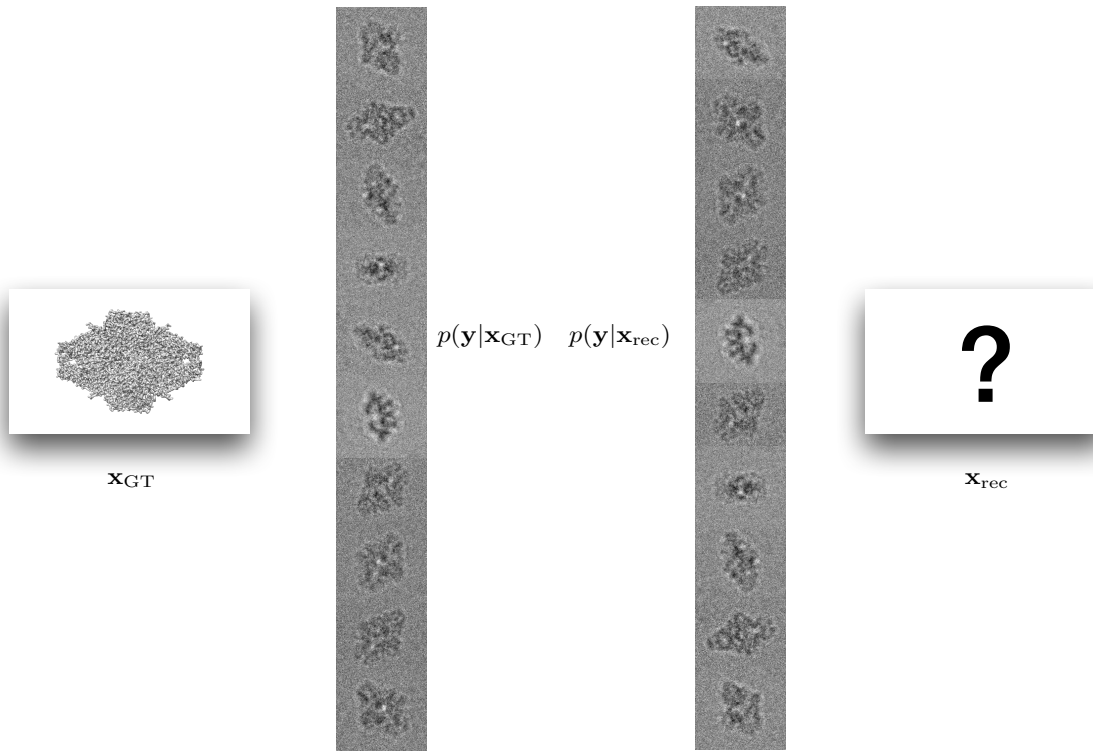


- ▶ **Discriminator**      Learns to **discriminate** between real and fake (=synthetic) projections
- ▶ **Cryo-EM Simulator**      **Generate** fake (=synthetic) projections from a given 3D volume
- ▶ **Adversarial**      **Learns a volume whose fake projections fool the Discriminator**



# Bottom-Top View

- # Distribution Matching



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## ■ Distribution Matching

- Why?

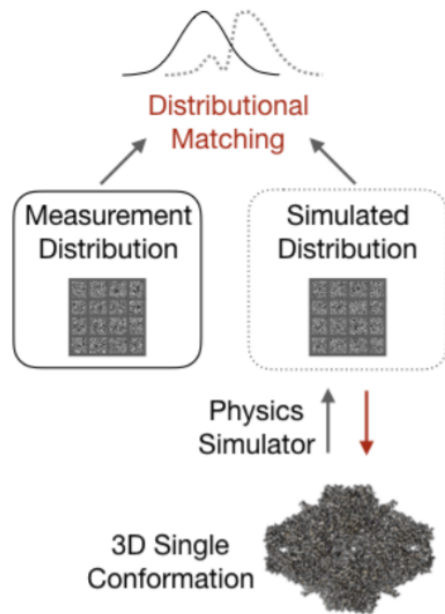
- With some assumptions on forward model.

Theorem 1.  $p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}_1) = p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}_2) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x}_1 = G(\mathbf{x}_2)$ ,  
where  $G$  is some rotation-reflection operation.

[G., 2020]

■

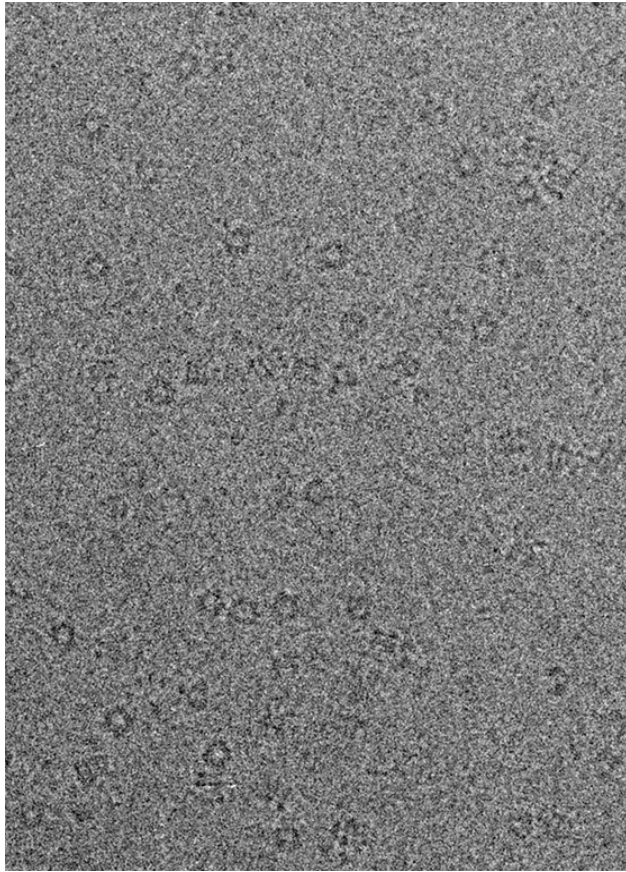
# Distribution Matching



- Learn a 3D volume whose **simulated projection distribution** matches **data distribution**
- Use GAN
- No pose estimation
- No required good initial volume
- End-to-end



# Algorithm



# Distances

## ■ Wasserstein Distance

$$WD(p_1, p_2) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi(p_1, p_2)} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) \sim \gamma} [\|\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_2\|]$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{rec}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}} \inf_{\gamma \in \Pi(p_{\mathbf{x}}, p_{\text{data}})} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{y}_1, \mathbf{y}_2) \sim \gamma} [\|\mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{y}_2\|]$$

## ■ Dual form

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{rec}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}} \max_{s: \|s\|_L < 1} \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [s(\mathbf{y})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\mathbf{x}}} [s(\mathbf{y})] \right)$$

## ■ Using Neural Network : universal approximation property

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{rec}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}} \max_{\mathbf{D}_\phi: \|\mathbf{D}_\phi\|_L < 1} \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\mathbf{x}}} [\mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y})] \right)$$

Acquired  
Measurements

Simulated  
measurements

# ■ Optimization

## ■ Min max loss

$$\mathbf{x}_{\text{rec}} = \underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \max_{\mathbf{D}_\phi} \left( \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\text{data}}} [\mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y})] - \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\mathbf{x}}} [\mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y})] + \lambda \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y} \sim p_{\text{int}}} [(\|\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y})\| - 1)^2] \right)$$

## ■ Sample a batch

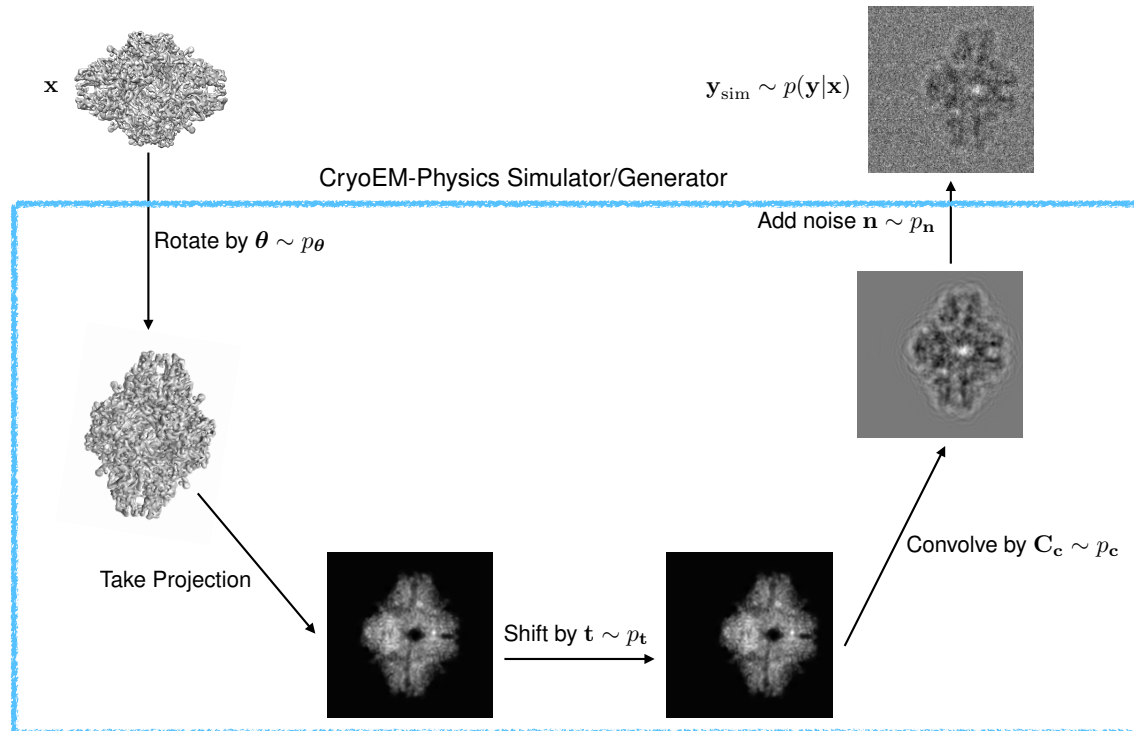
$$\mathbf{y}_{\text{data}}^b \sim p_{\text{data}} \quad \mathbf{y}_{\text{sim}}^b \sim p_{\mathbf{x}} \quad \mathbf{y}_{\text{int}}^b \sim p_{\text{int}}$$

## ■ Empirical

$$L_S(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{D}_\phi) = \sum_{b=1}^B \mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y}_{\text{data}}^b) - \sum_{b=1}^B \mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y}_{\text{sim}}^b) + \lambda \sum_{b=1}^B (\|\nabla_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{D}_\phi(\mathbf{y}_{\text{int}}^b)\| - 1)^2$$

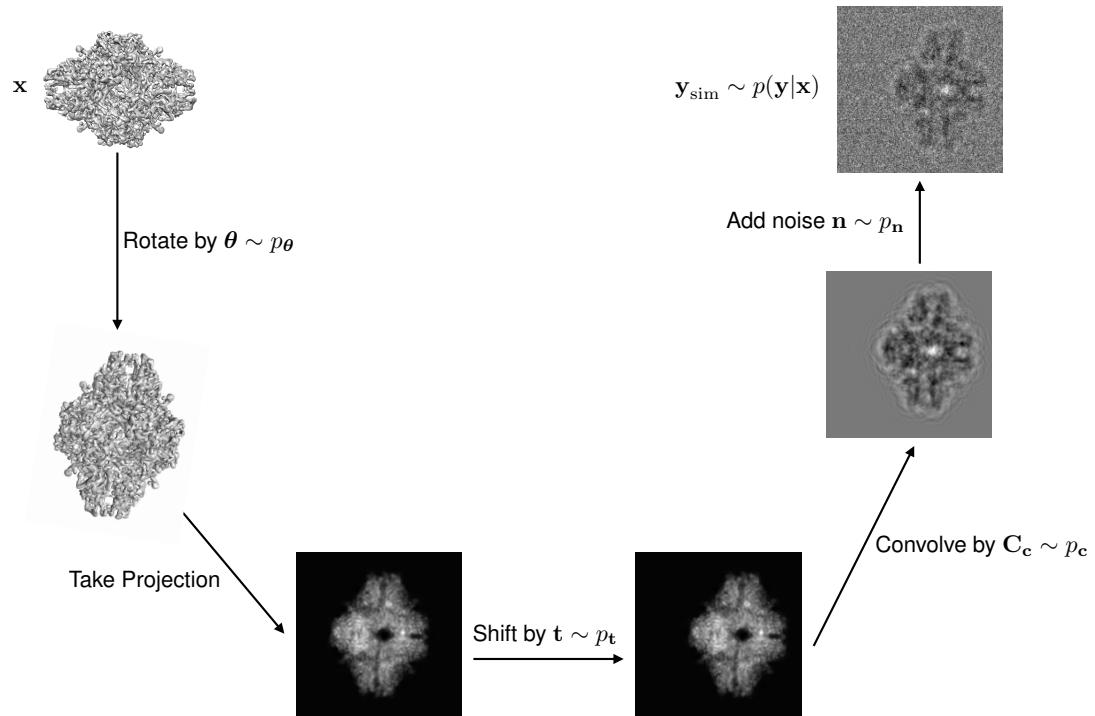
# Sampler/Simulator/Generator/

## ■ CryoEM physics simulator



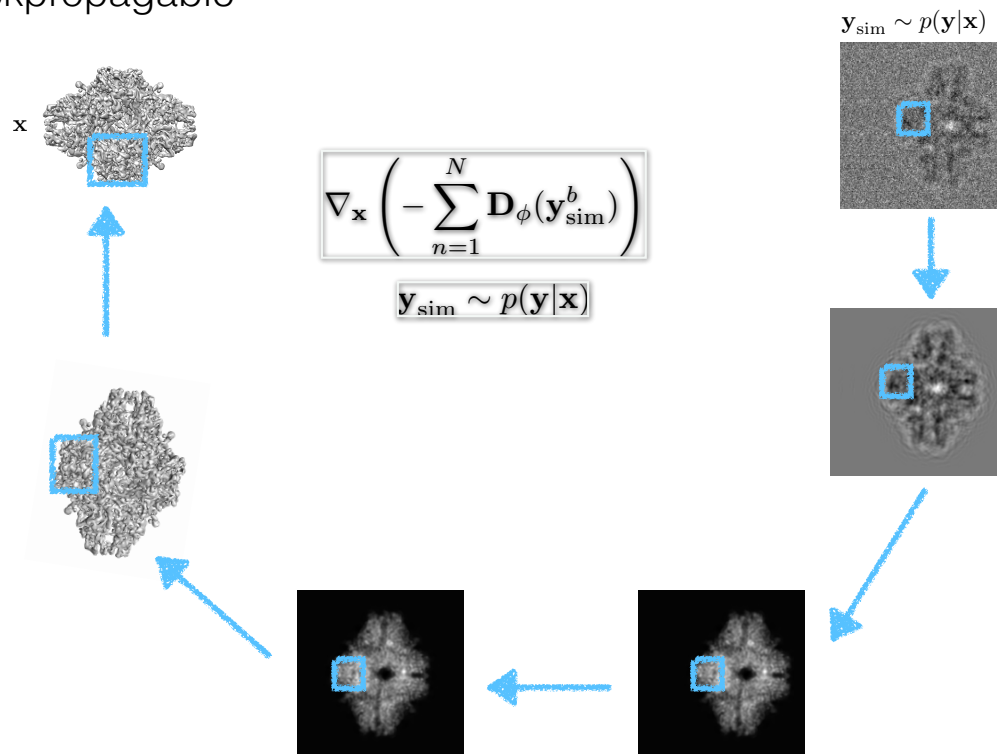
# Simulator/Generator

■ Sample  $\mathbf{y}_{\text{sim}} \sim p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})$



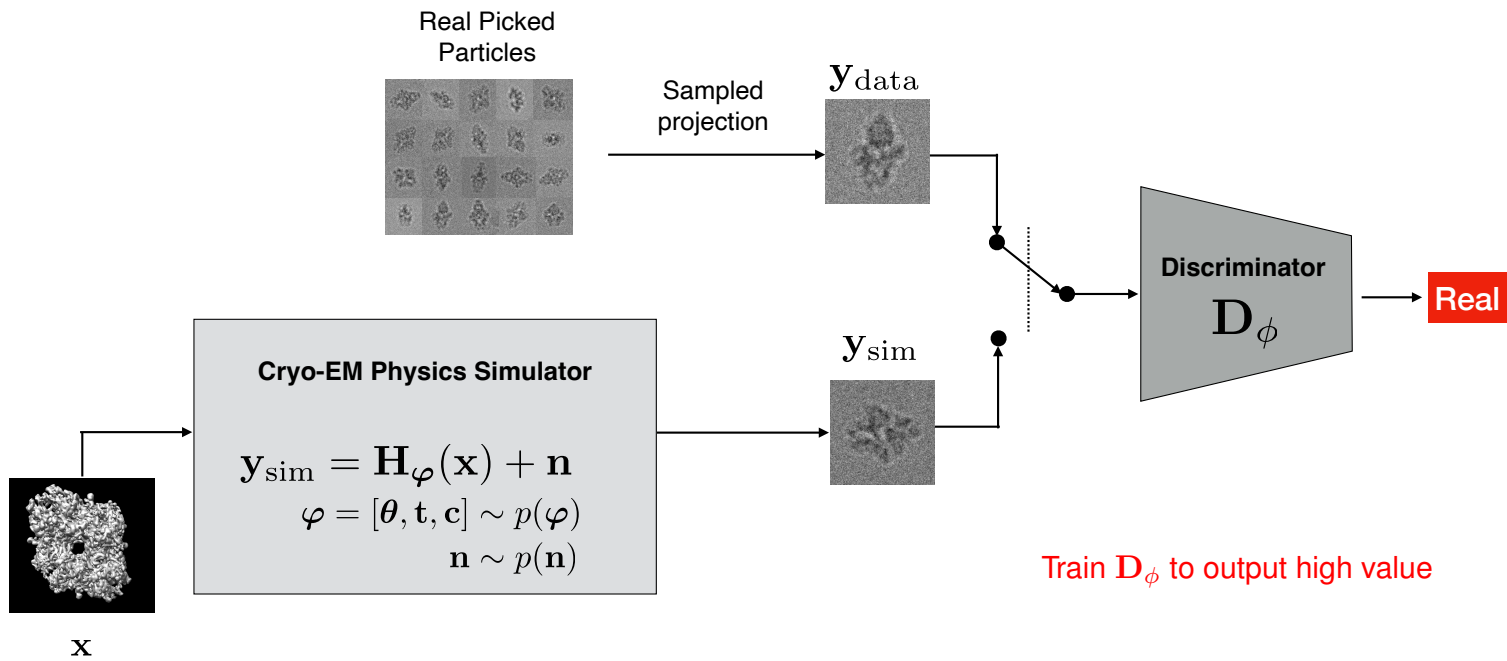
# ■ Simulator/Generator

- Backpropagable



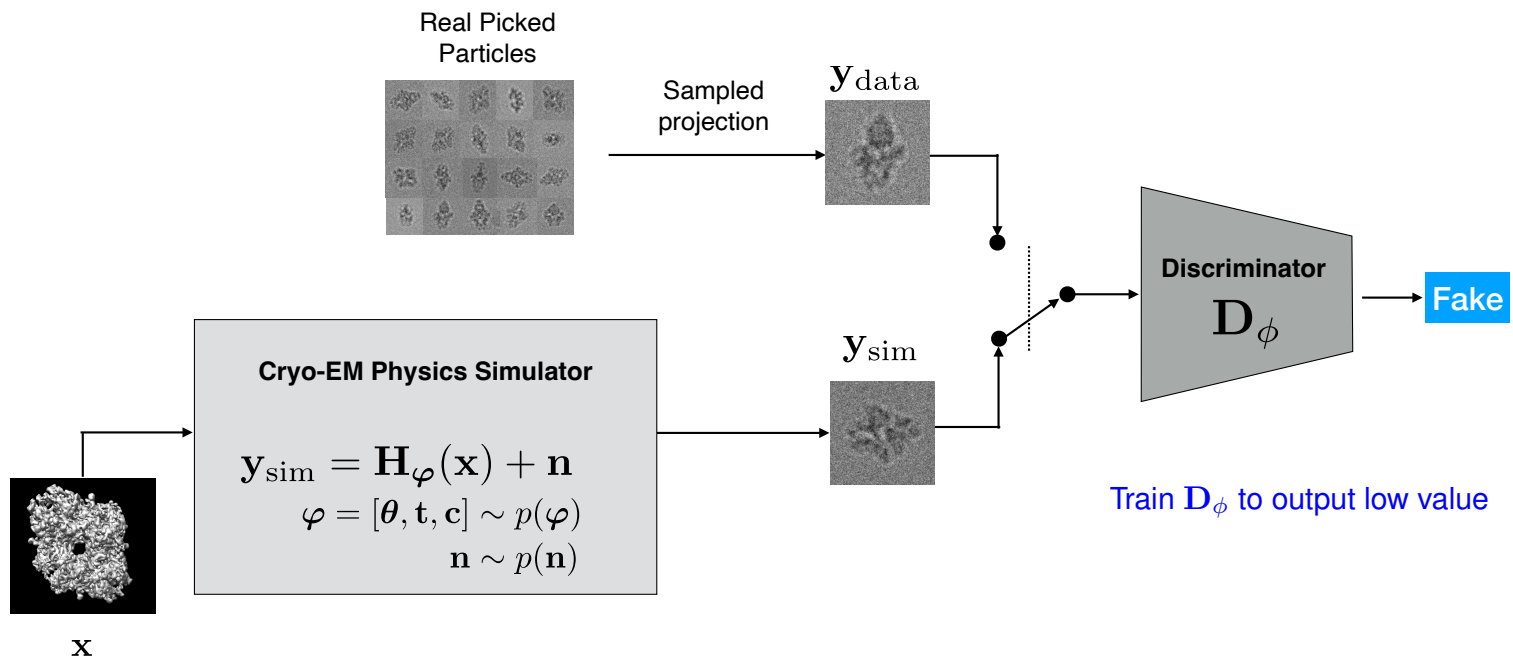
# CryoGAN

## ■ Discriminator



# CryoGAN

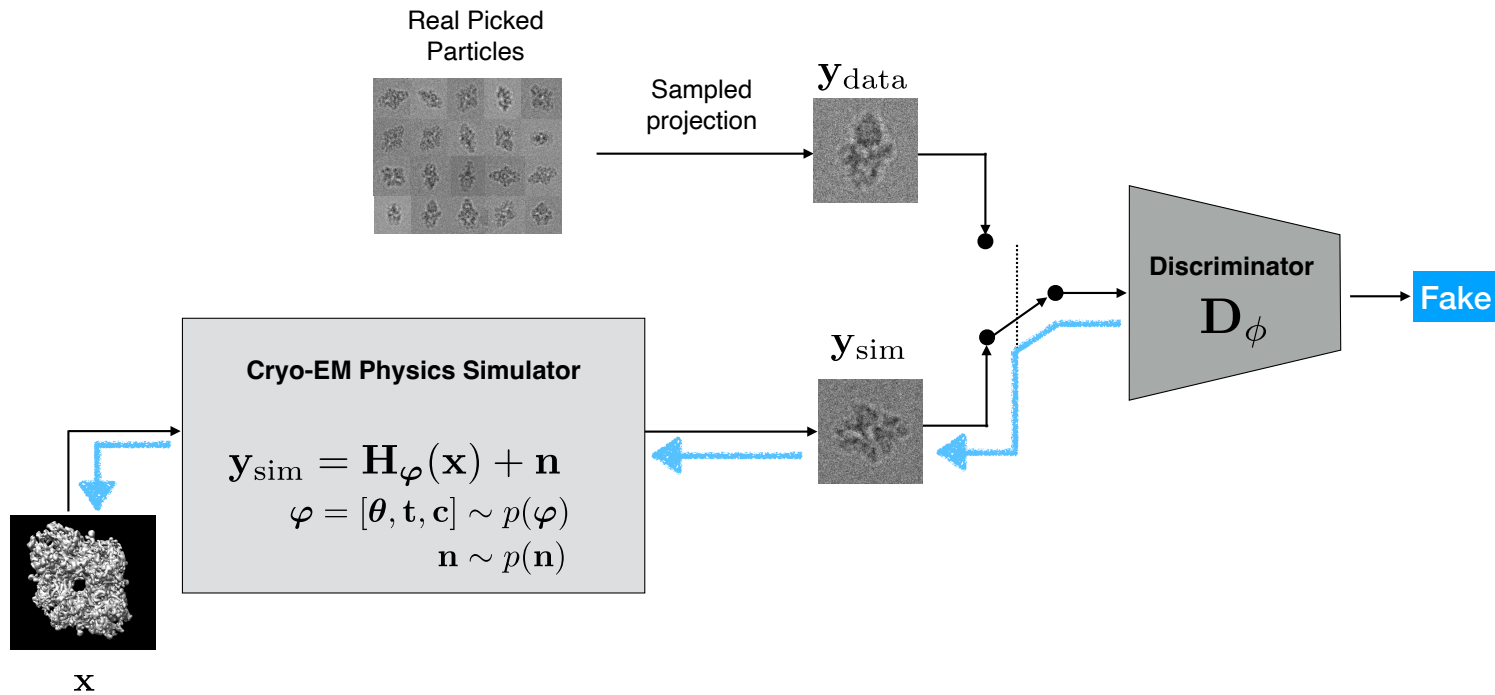
## ■ Discriminator





# CryoGAN

## ■ Generator

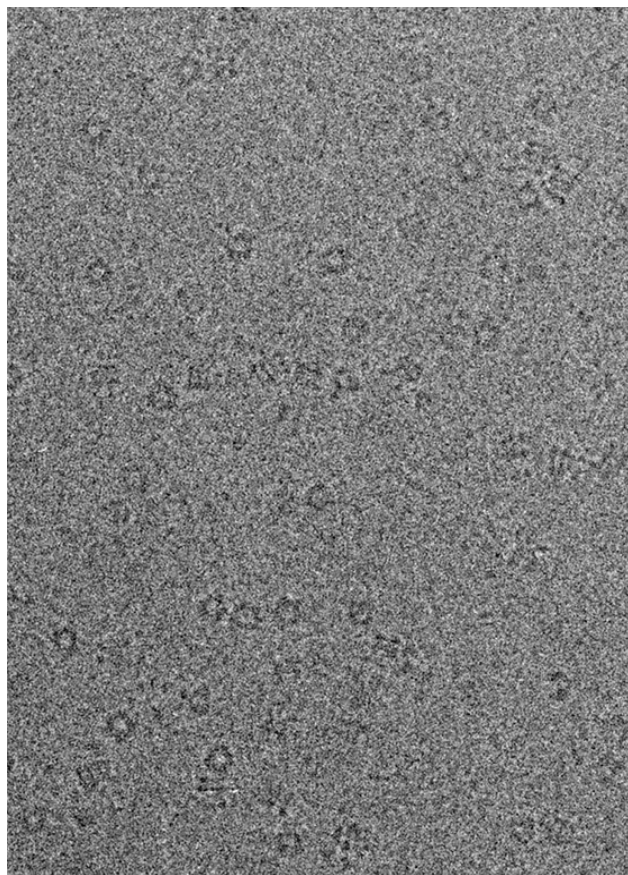


Change x to output high value

# Experiments & Results

Synthetic experiments

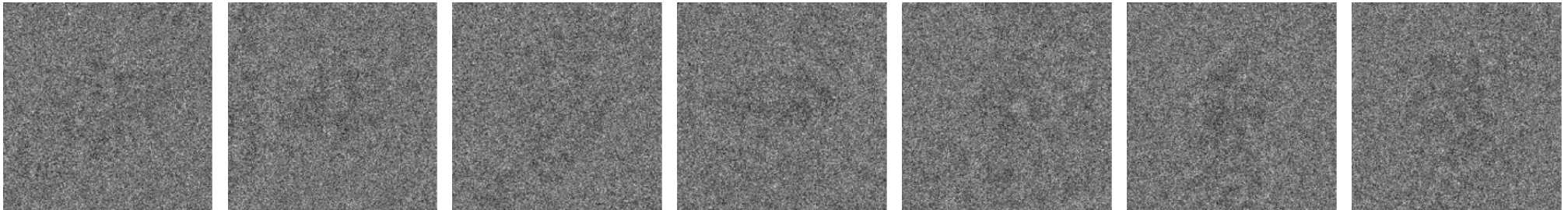
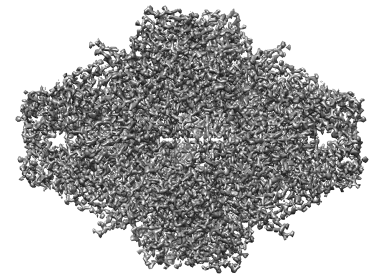
Real experiments



## Synthetic Experiment (-20 dB Noise)

27

- Synthetic beta-gal. volume
- Density map fitted on atomic model (2.5 Å)
- 41,000 projections, uniformly distributed
- Realistic CTF and noise conditions
- Noise extracted from experimental micrographs



41000 projections

# Results (Structure)

