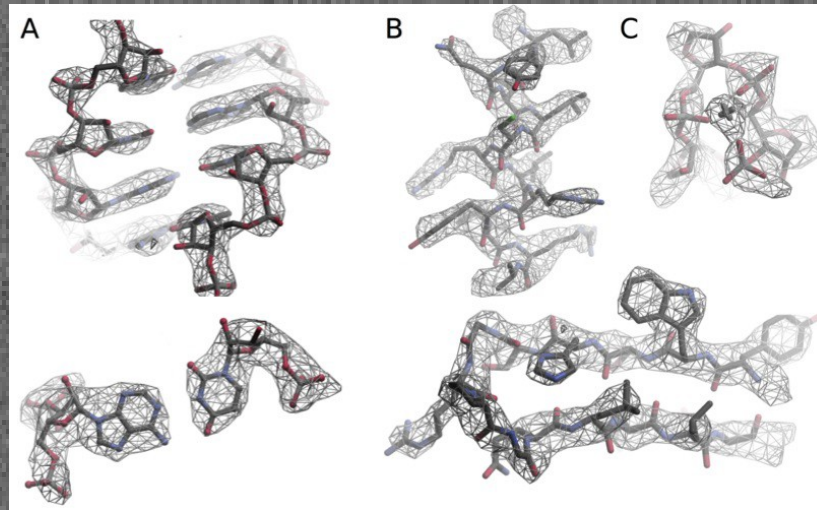


# Processing

- 09:00 Sjors Scheres: Intro and new approaches
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Niko Grigorieff: New challenges
- 11:15 Steve Ludtke: Deep learning methods
- 12:00 Lunch
- 13:00 Marcus Brubaker: Bayesian methods
- 13:30 Michael Cianfrocco: Cloud computing
- 14:00 Panel discussion (Chair John Rubinstein)

# Processing:

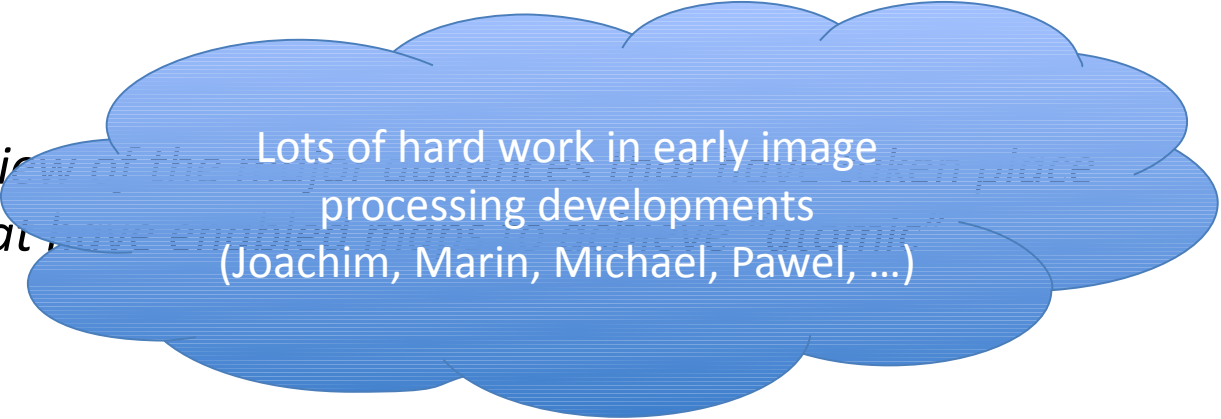
## *Introduction and new approaches*



Sjors H.W. Scheres  
NRAMM cryo-EM workshop,  
NYSBC, 1 November 2017

# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview  
in the last few years that  
resolution.*



Lots of hard work in early image  
processing developments  
(Joachim, Marin, Michael, Pawel, ...)

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

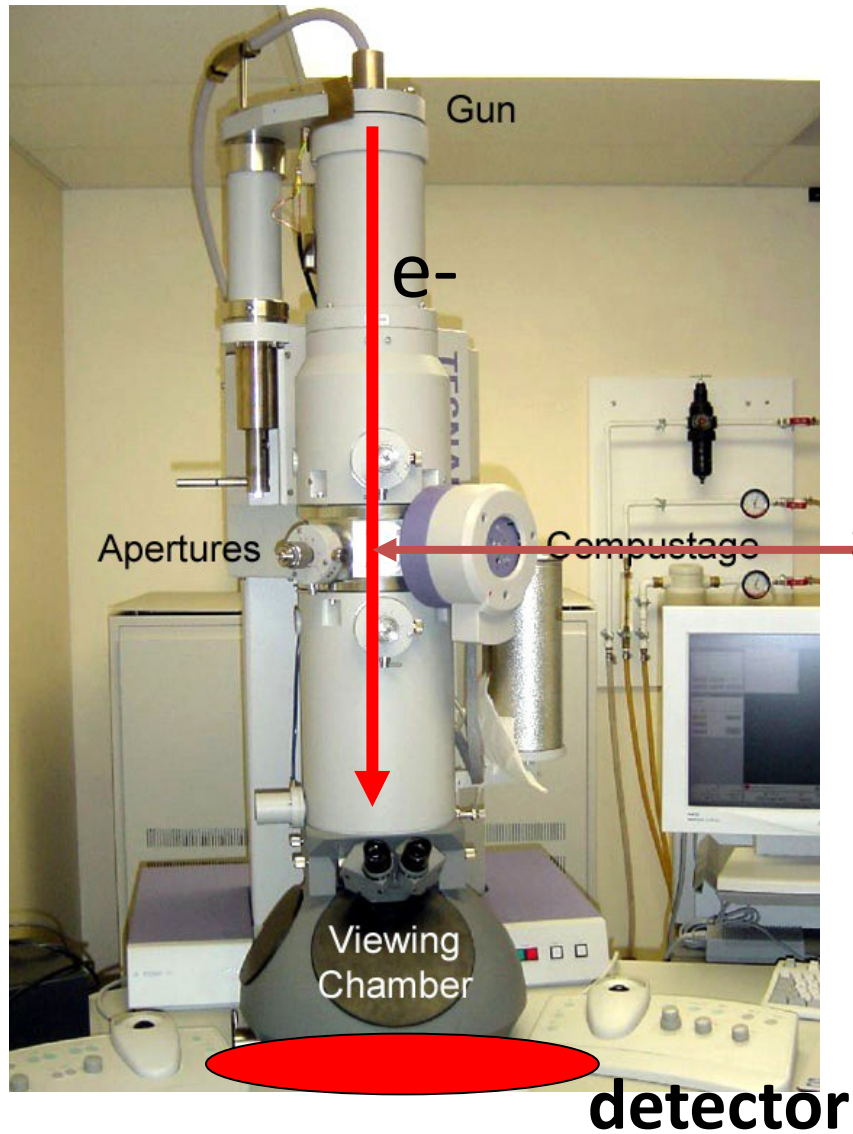


# An example “protein”

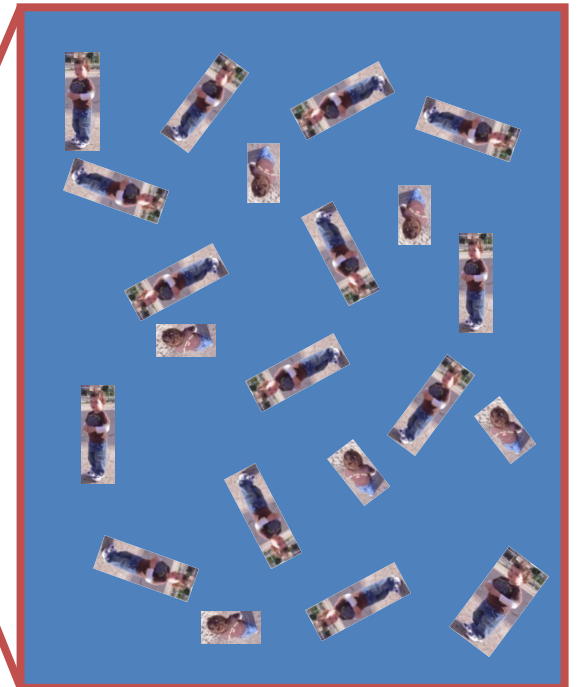


**Jan**

# Experimental setup

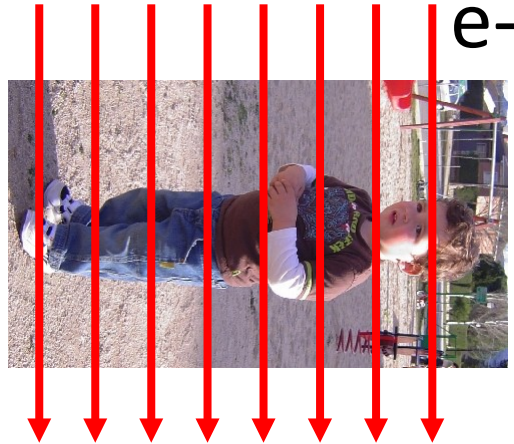


**sample**



# Electron microscopy imaging

3D object



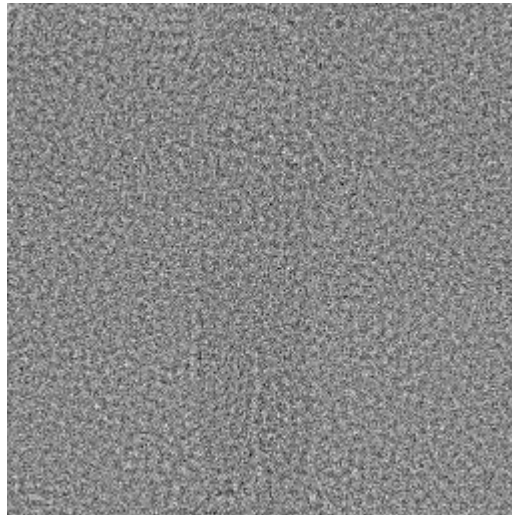
2D projection



We collect data in 2D,  
but we want 3D info!

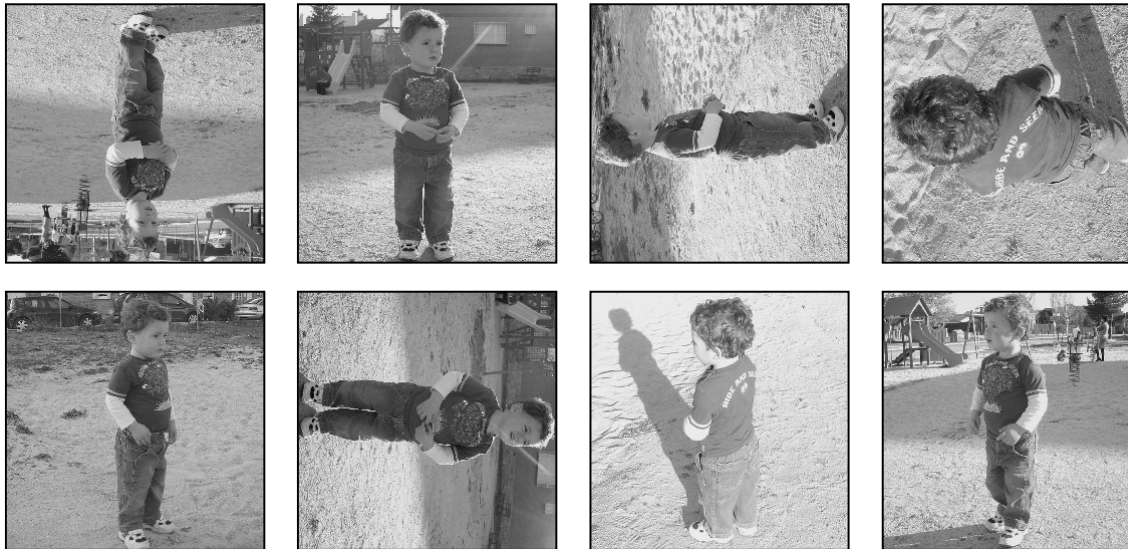
# Further inconveniences

- Defocussing & microscope imperfections introduce artefacts
- Low dose: large amounts of noise



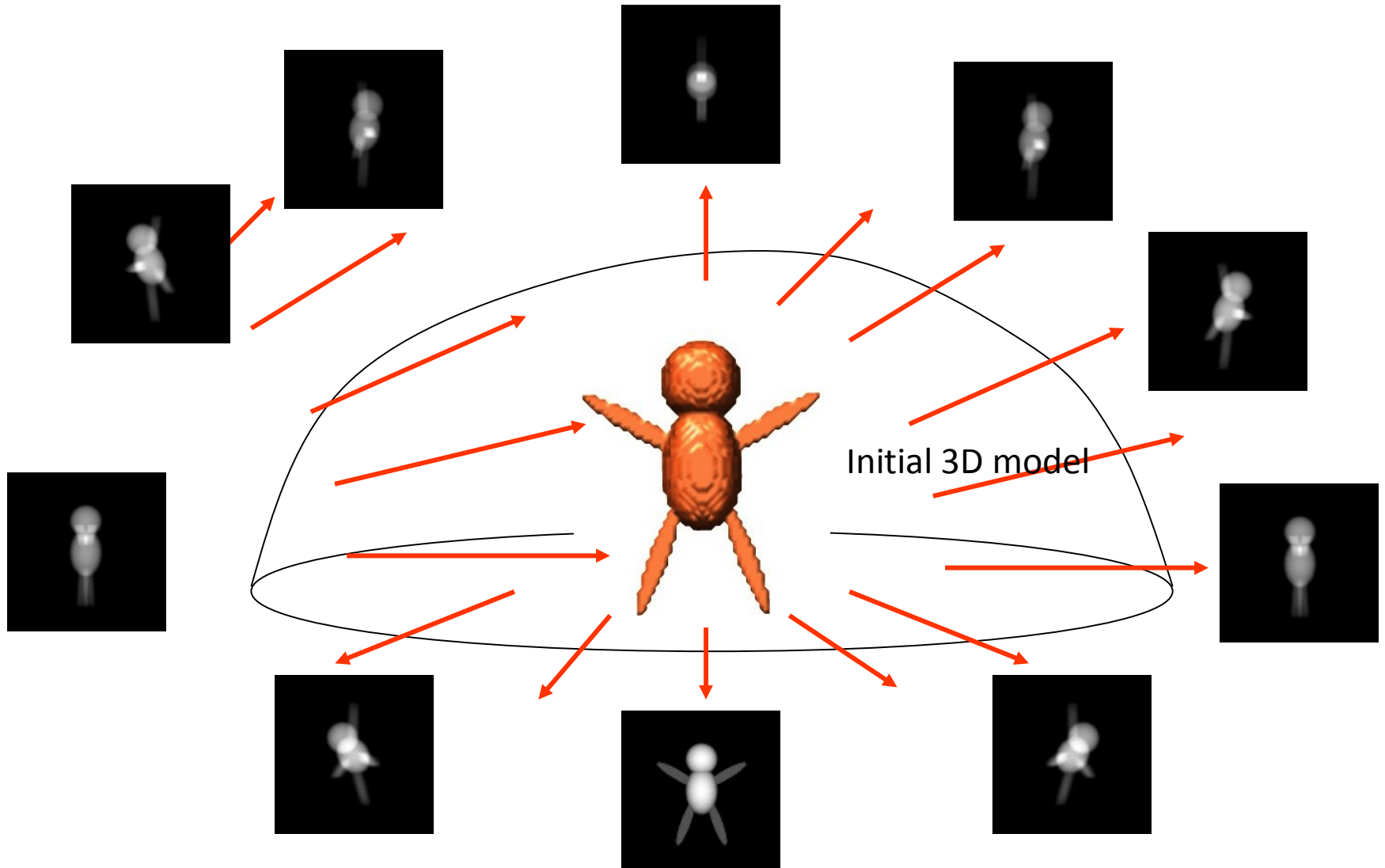
# Single particle analysis

- Embedded in ice: many unknown orientations

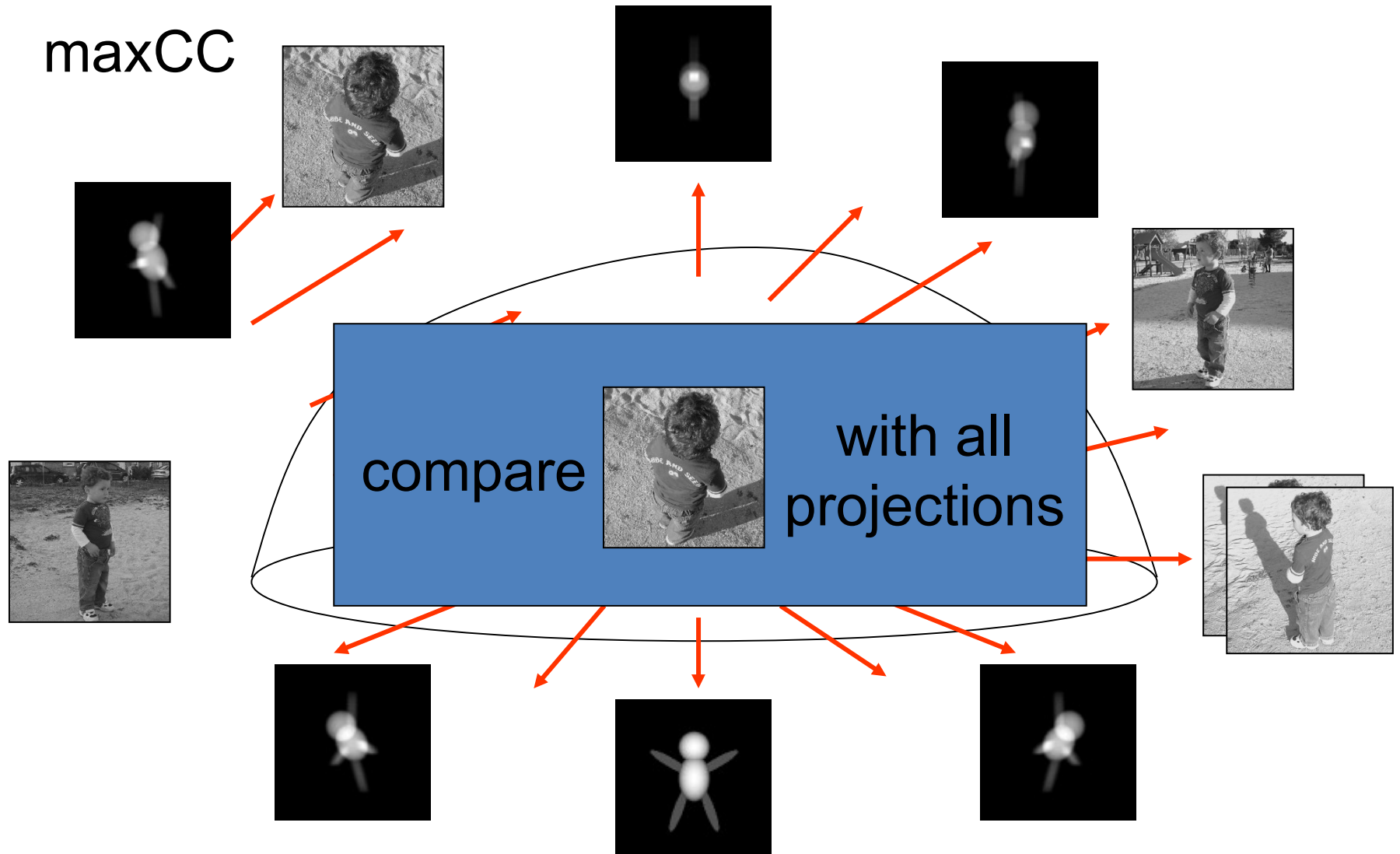


- Combine all 2D projections into a 3D reconstruction

# Projection matching

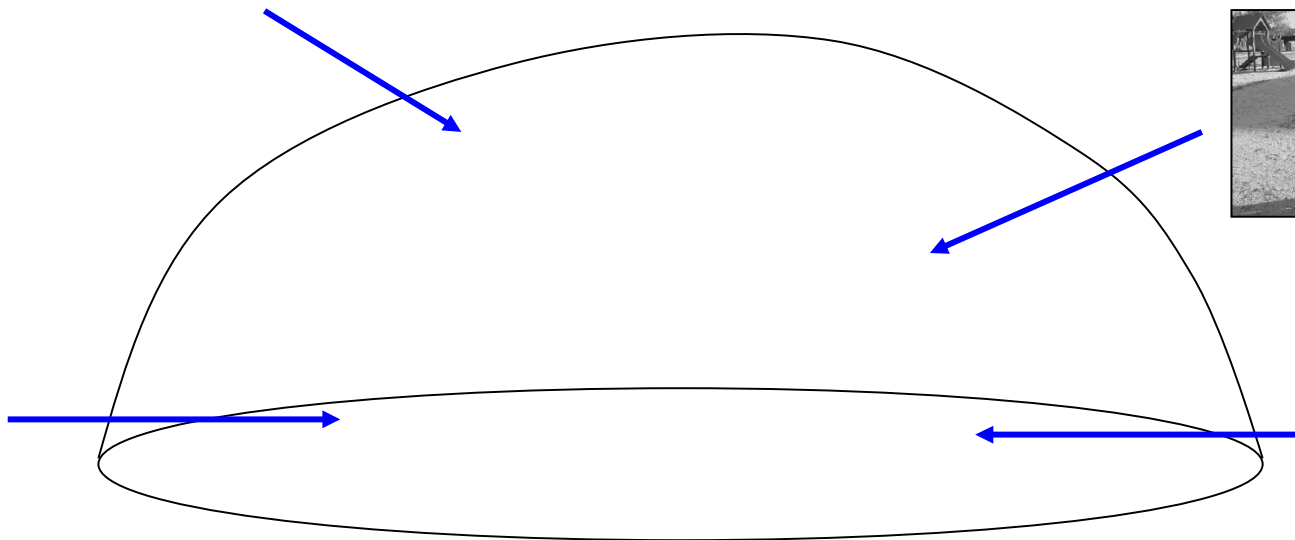
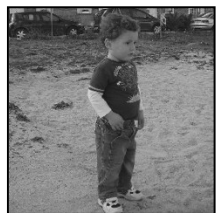
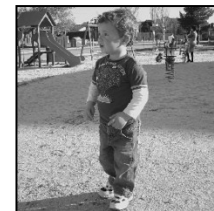


# Projection matching



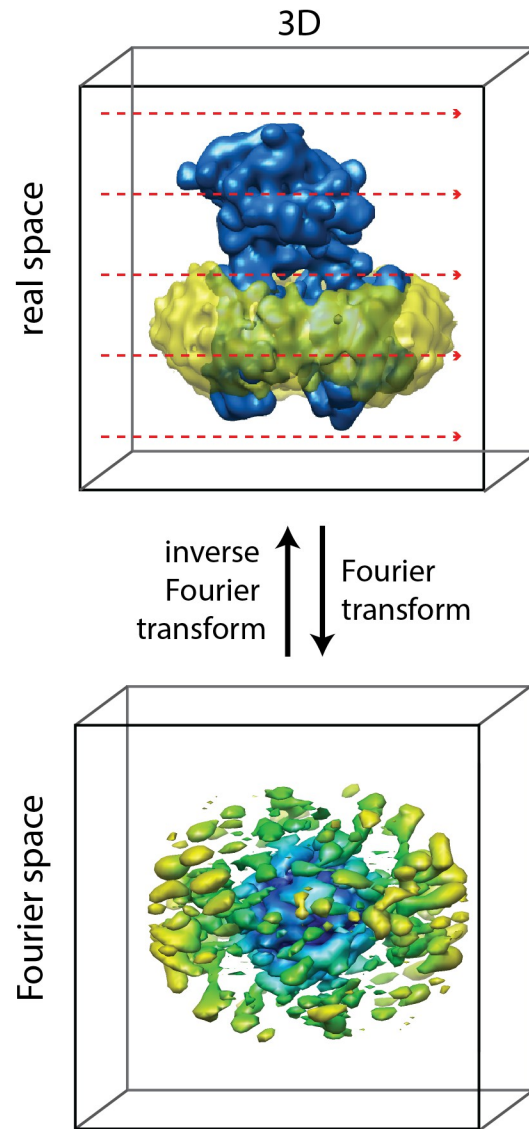


# 3D reconstruction

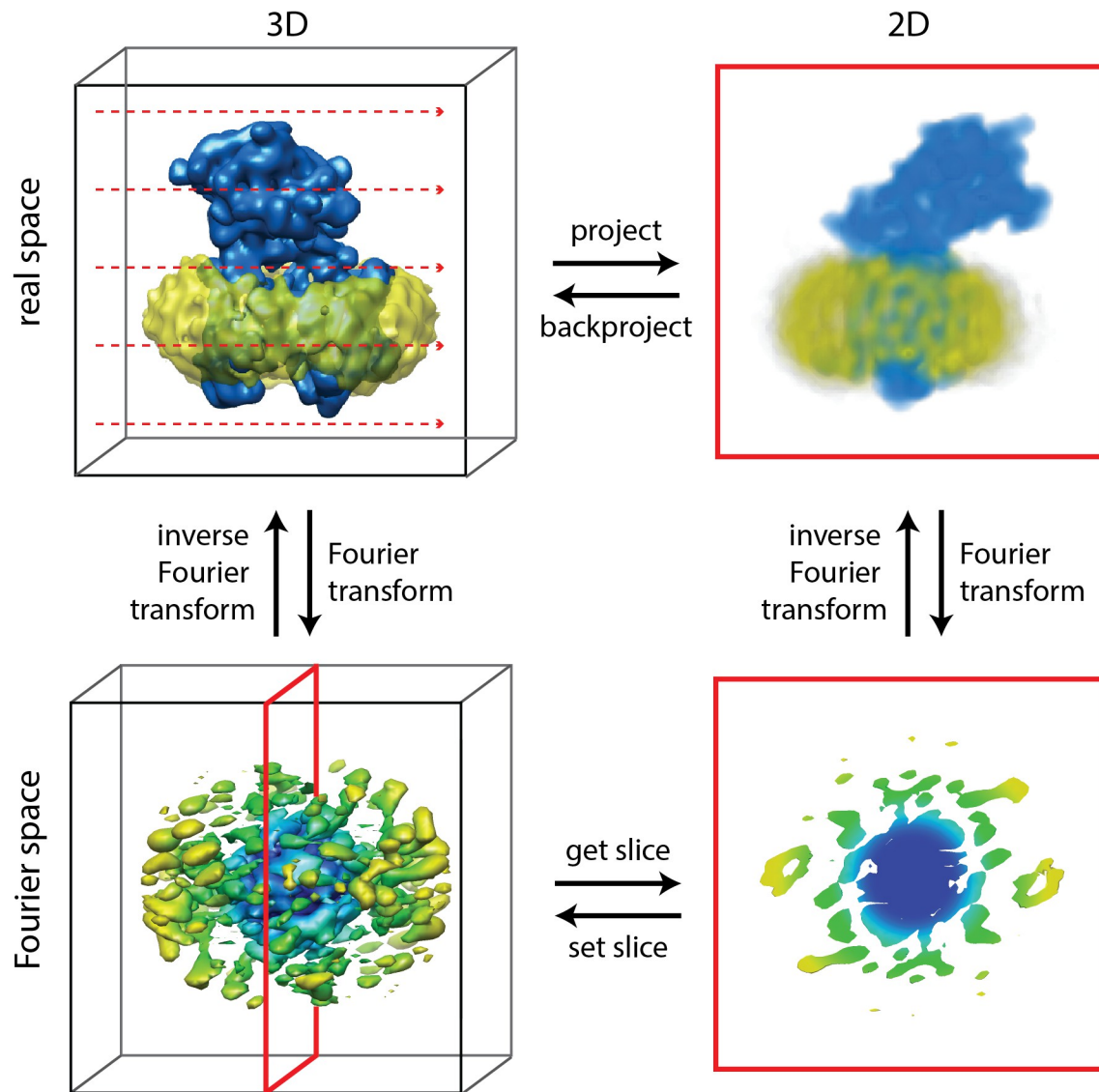




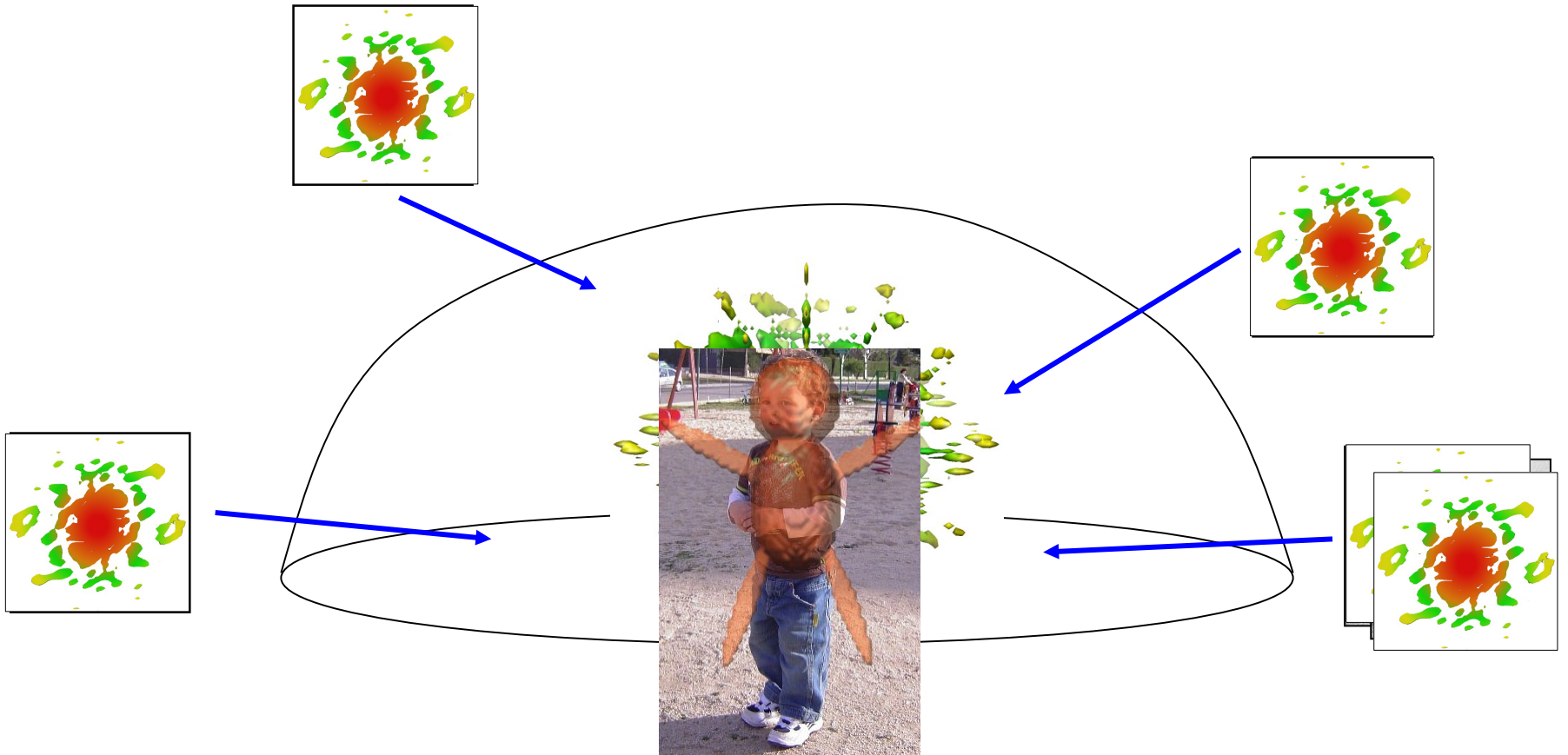
# Projection slice theorem



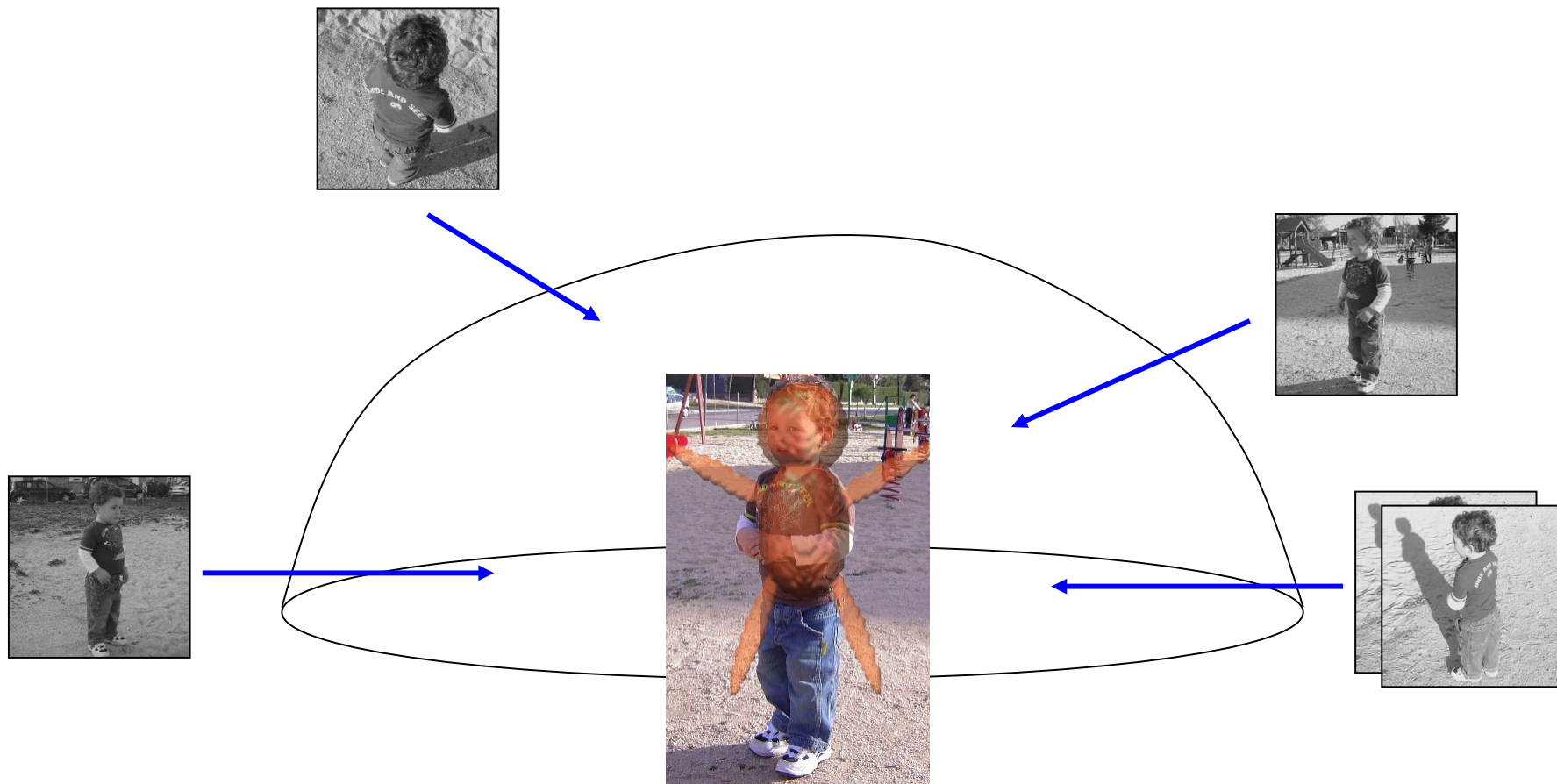
# Projection slice theorem



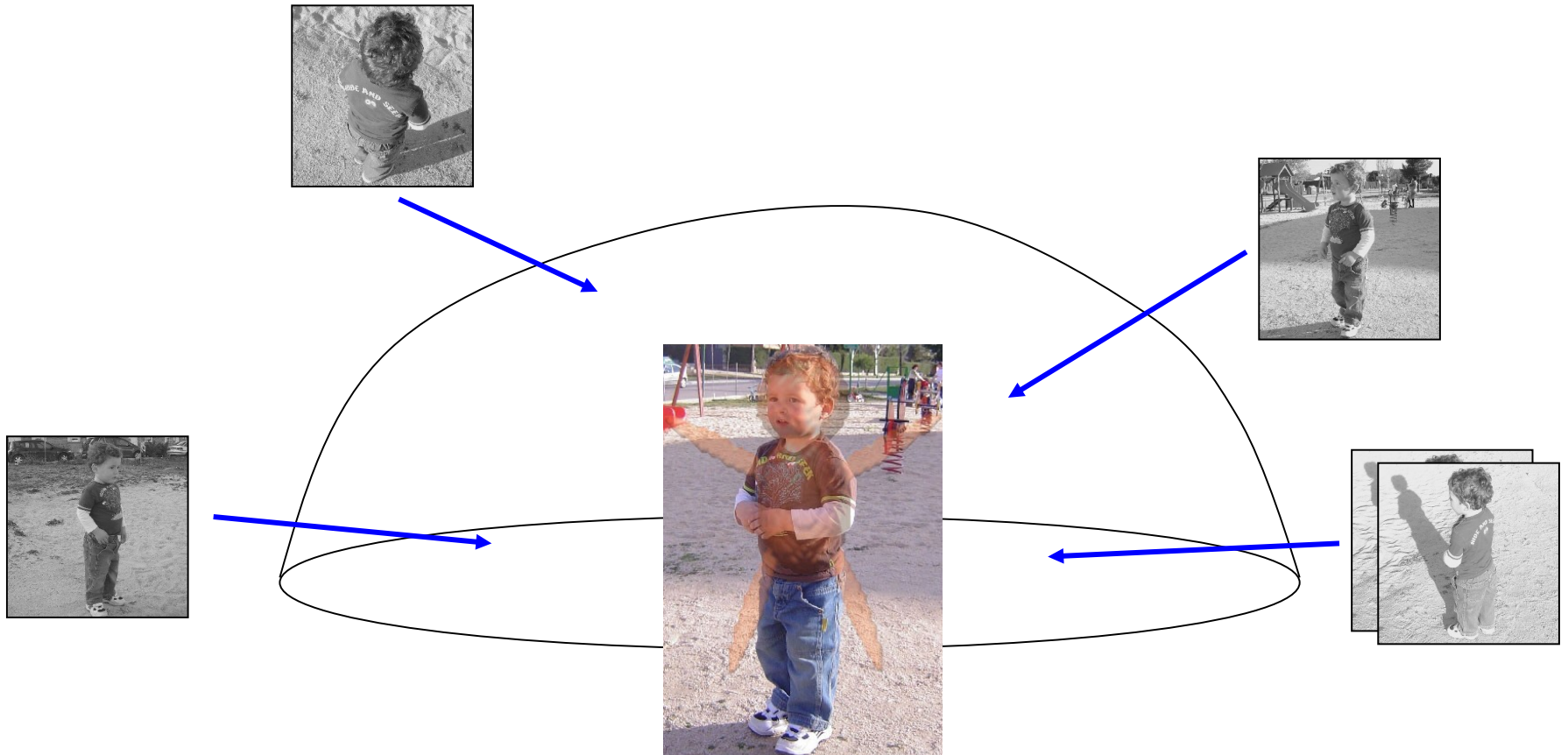
# Iterative refinement



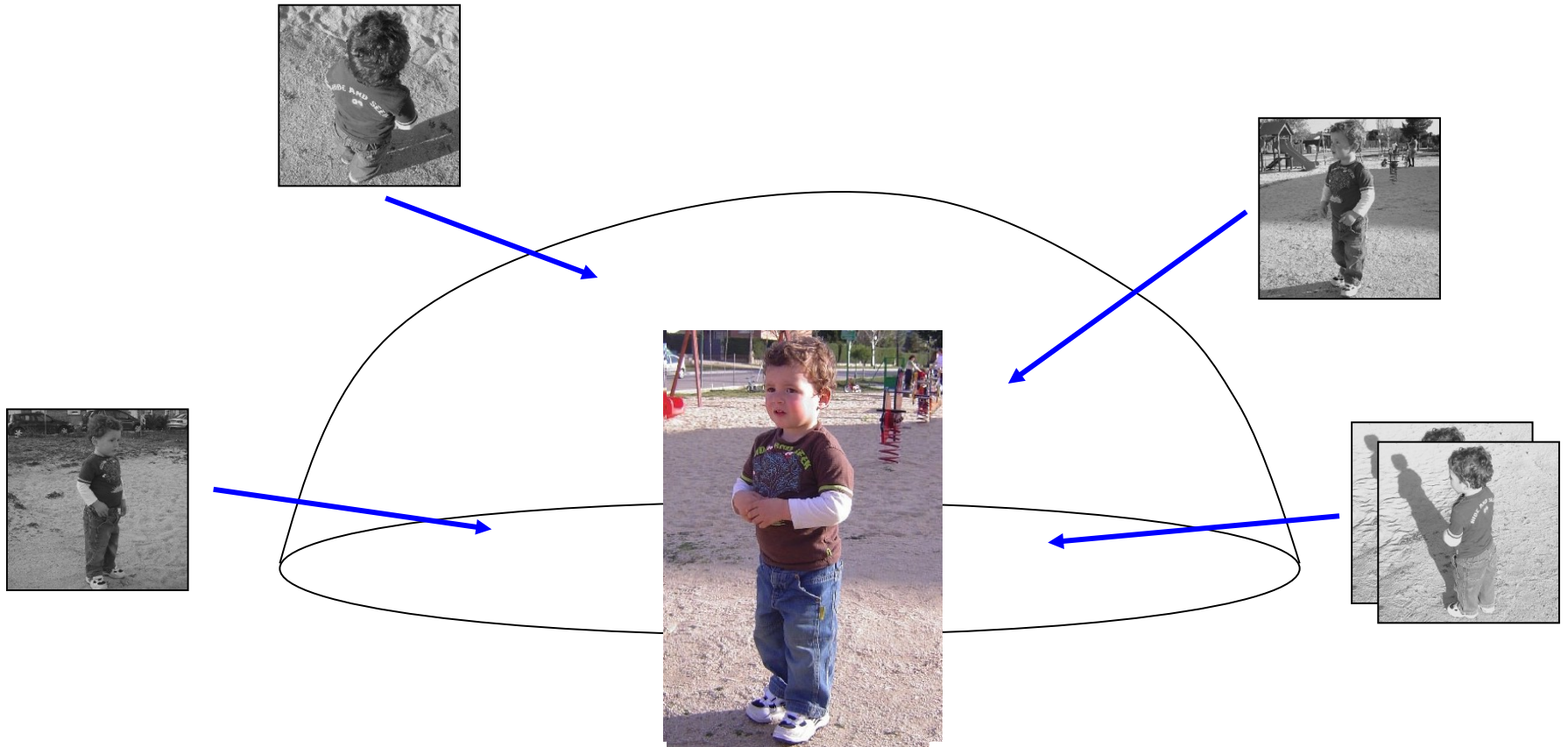
# 3D reconstruction



# Iterative refinement



# Iterative refinement



# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Further inconveniences

- Defocussing & microscope imperfections introduce artefacts

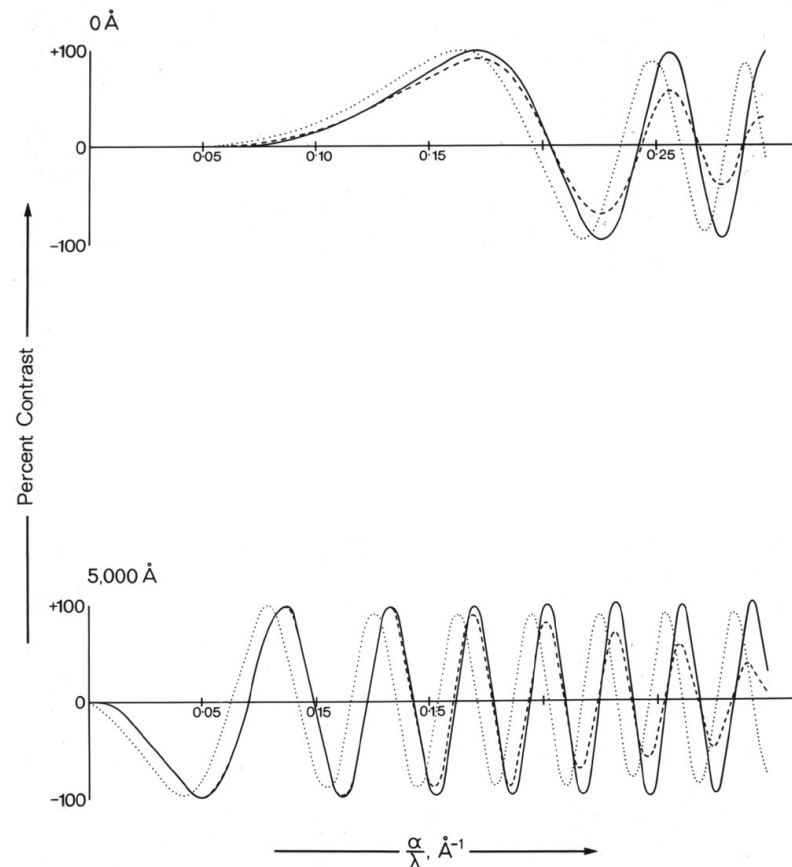




# Measurement and compensation of defocusing and aberrations by Fourier processing of electron micrographs

BY H. P. ERICKSON AND A. KLUG, F.R.S.

*Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge*



# Data model

- **Real-space**

$$X_i = \text{CTF}_i \otimes \mathbf{P}_\phi V_k + N_i$$

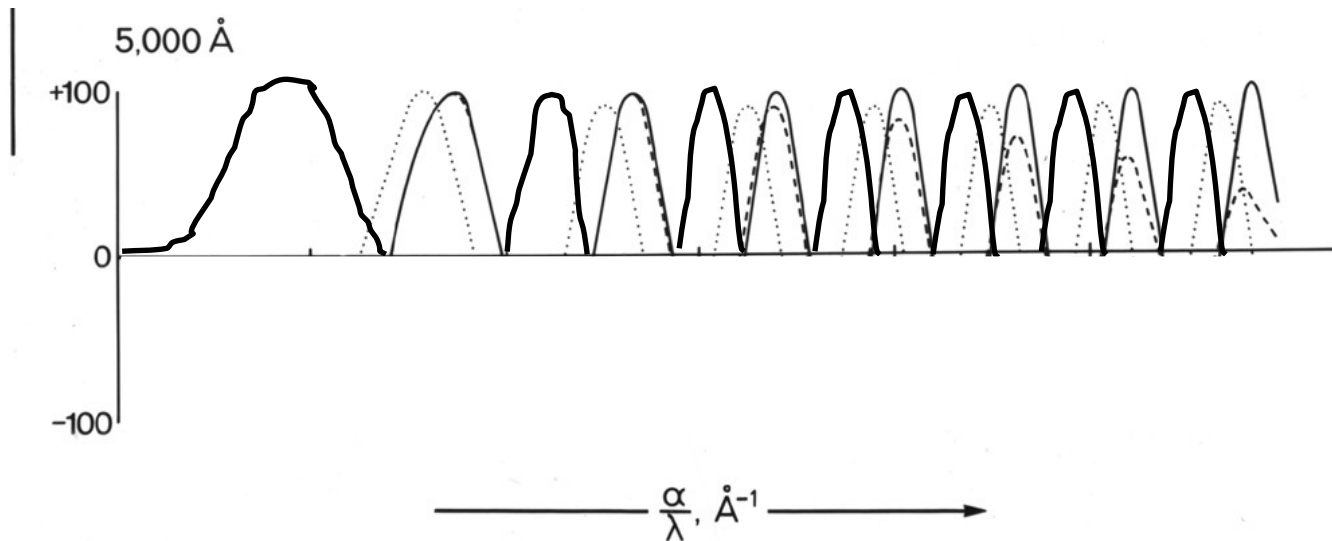
- Convolute w/ CTF
- $\mathbf{P}_\phi$  implements integrals

- **Fourier space**

$$X_i = \text{CTF}_i \mathbf{P}_\phi V_k + N_i$$

- Multiply w/ CTF
- $\mathbf{P}_\phi$  takes a slice

# Phase flipping



- Easy to do
- Reasonably effective
- Problems in classification?

# (3D) Wiener filter

*Optimal linear filter*

$$V = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{P}_{\varphi}^T \frac{\text{CTF}_i}{\sigma_i^2} X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{P}_{\varphi}^T \frac{\text{CTF}_i^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \frac{1}{\tau^2}}$$

- $\sigma^2$ : noise power
- $\tau^2$ : signal power

- Low-pass filters & corrects for CTF
- $\tau^2/\sigma^2$  is often approximated as a constant  
=> low-pass filter effect is lost
- You cannot pre-Wiener filter your data!

# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

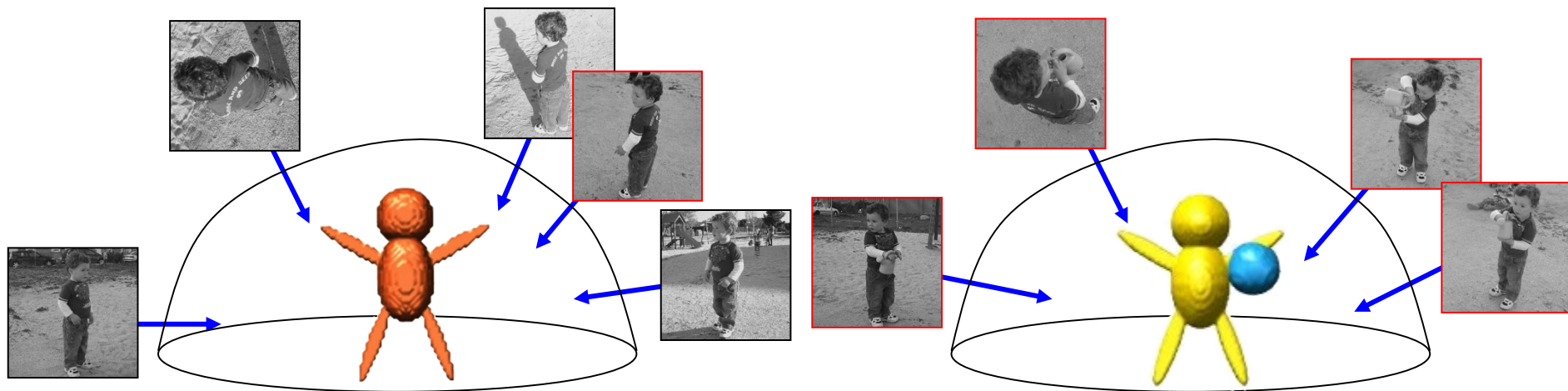
Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

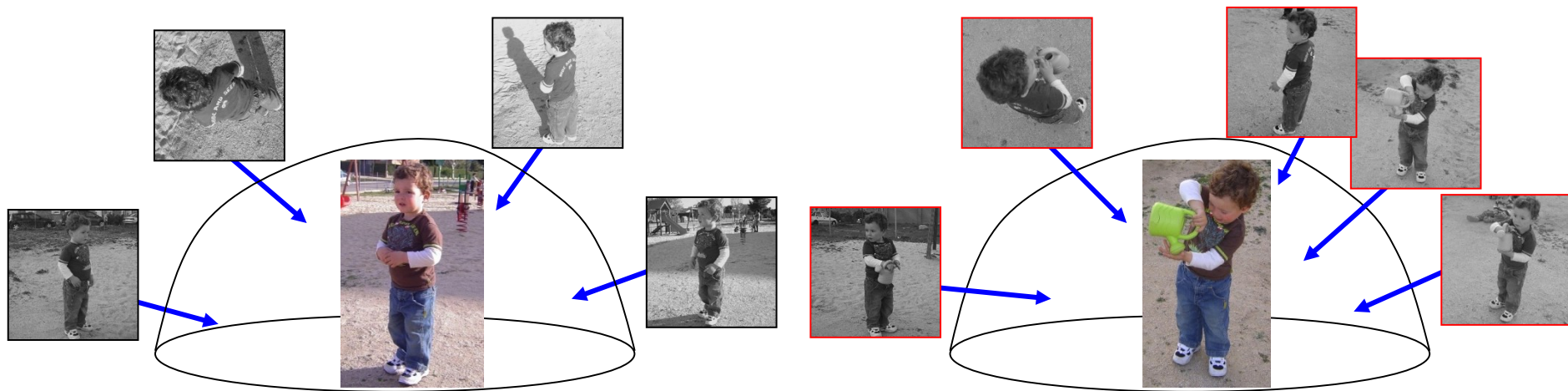
# Structural heterogeneity



# Multi-reference refinement



# Multi-reference refinement





# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
  - image restoration techniques
  - how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- 
- What are the hot topics in processing?
  - What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Hot topics?

- Beam-induced motion correction
- Robust initial model generation
- 3D classification
- Computational costs

# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Hot topics?

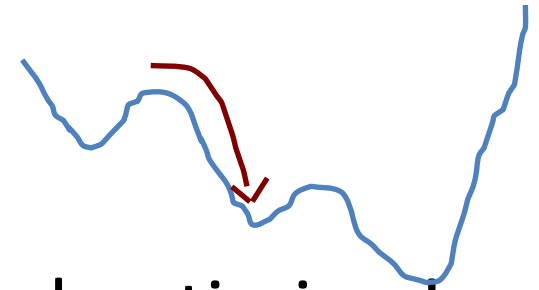
Discussed by John yesterday

- Beam-induced motion correction
- Robust initial model generation
- 3D classification
- Computational costs

# Hot topics?

- Beam-induced motion correction
- Robust initial model generation
- 3D classification
- Computational costs

# Initial model

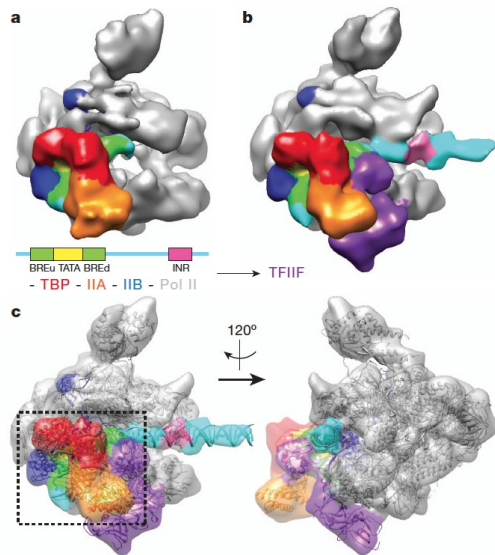


- Expectation-Maximisation is a local optimizer!
  - Gets stuck in nearest (local) minimum
- Bad model in -> bad model out!!!
  - Much less of a problem with high-resolution data
- Stochastic methods may reach global minimum
  - Stochastic Hill Climbing (Hans Elmlund: SIMPLE, SPARX)

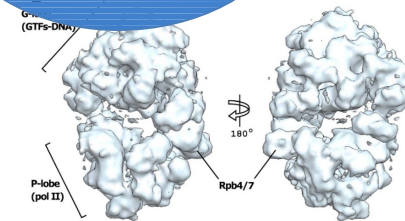
# Failures...

- Get stuck with a wrong initial model

Human RNA polymerase II PIC  
He et al & Nogales, Nature (2013)



As resolutions have improved, this has become ever less of a problem.



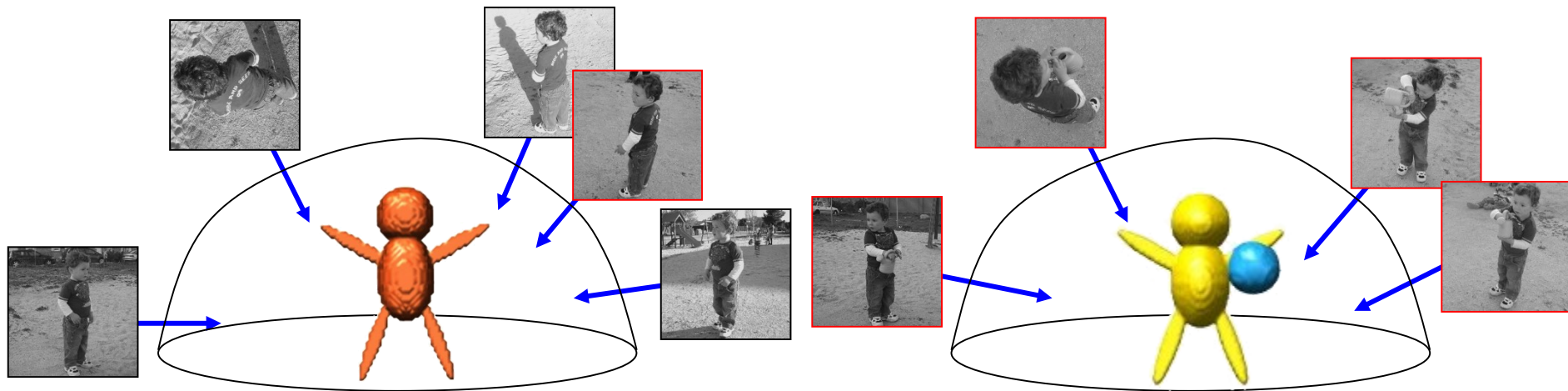
Validation session tomorrow!

# Hot topics?

- Beam-induced motion correction
- Robust initial model generation
- 3D classification
- Computational costs



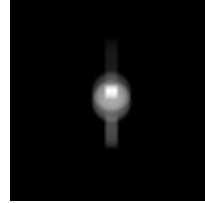
# Supervised classification



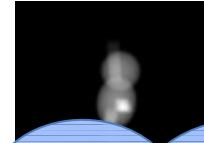
*You kind-of need to know the answer already....*

# Maximum cross-correlation (least-squares)

maxCC=0.32



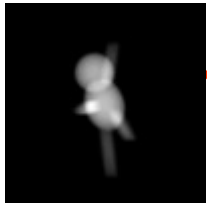
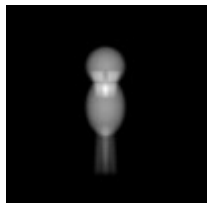
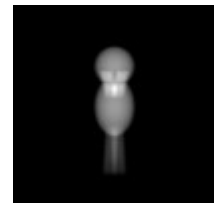
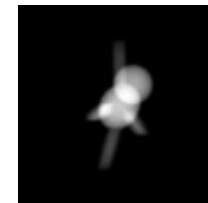
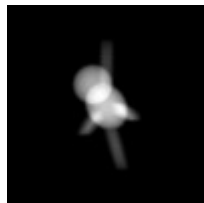
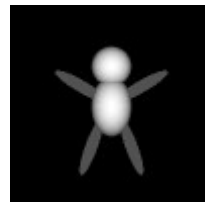
CC=0.31



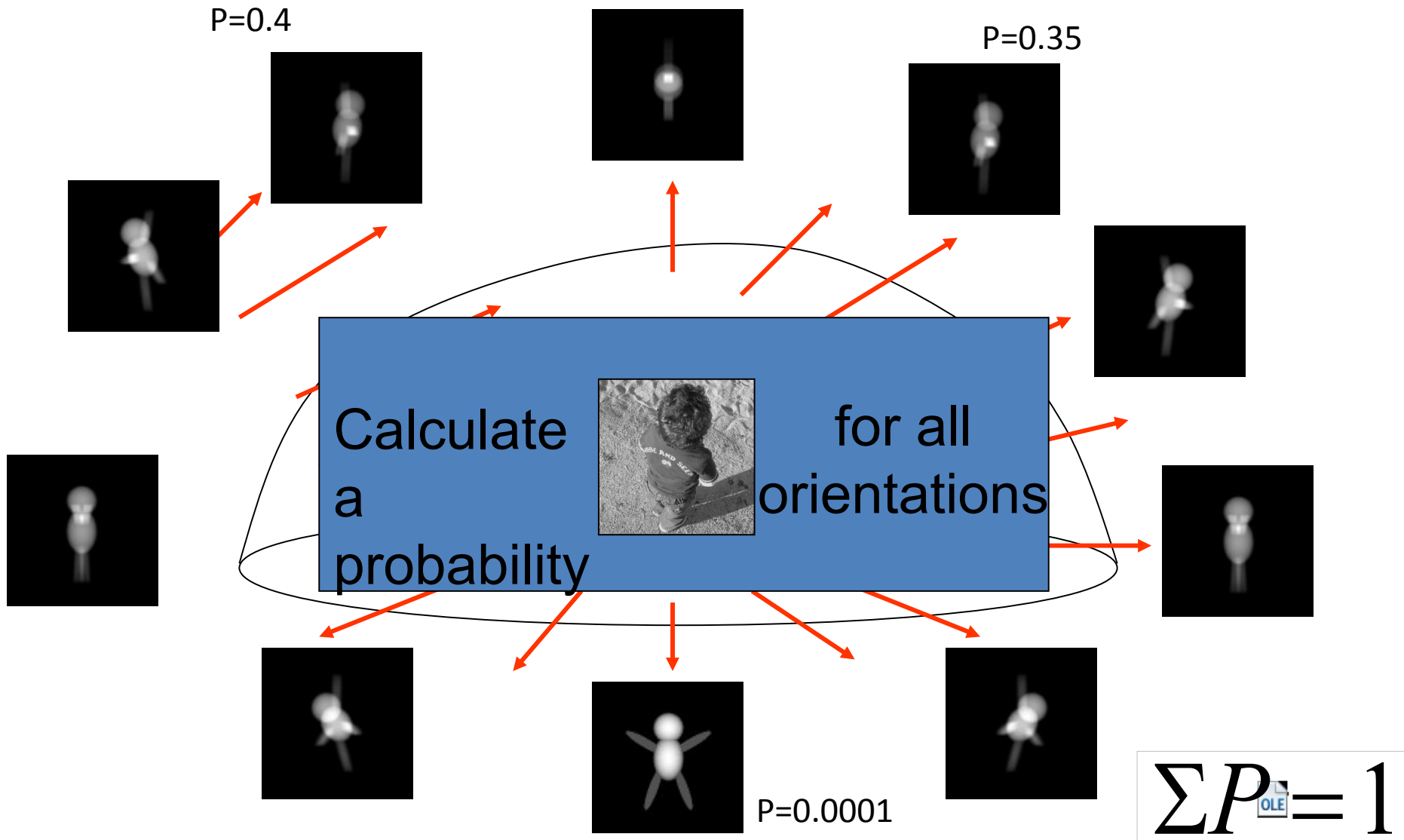
Noise in the images  
makes this assignment  
highly stochastic!

compare

CC=0.24



# Maximum likelihood



# Maximum likelihood

$P=0.4$



P=0.35



Avoid taking hard decisions if the noise does not allow this.

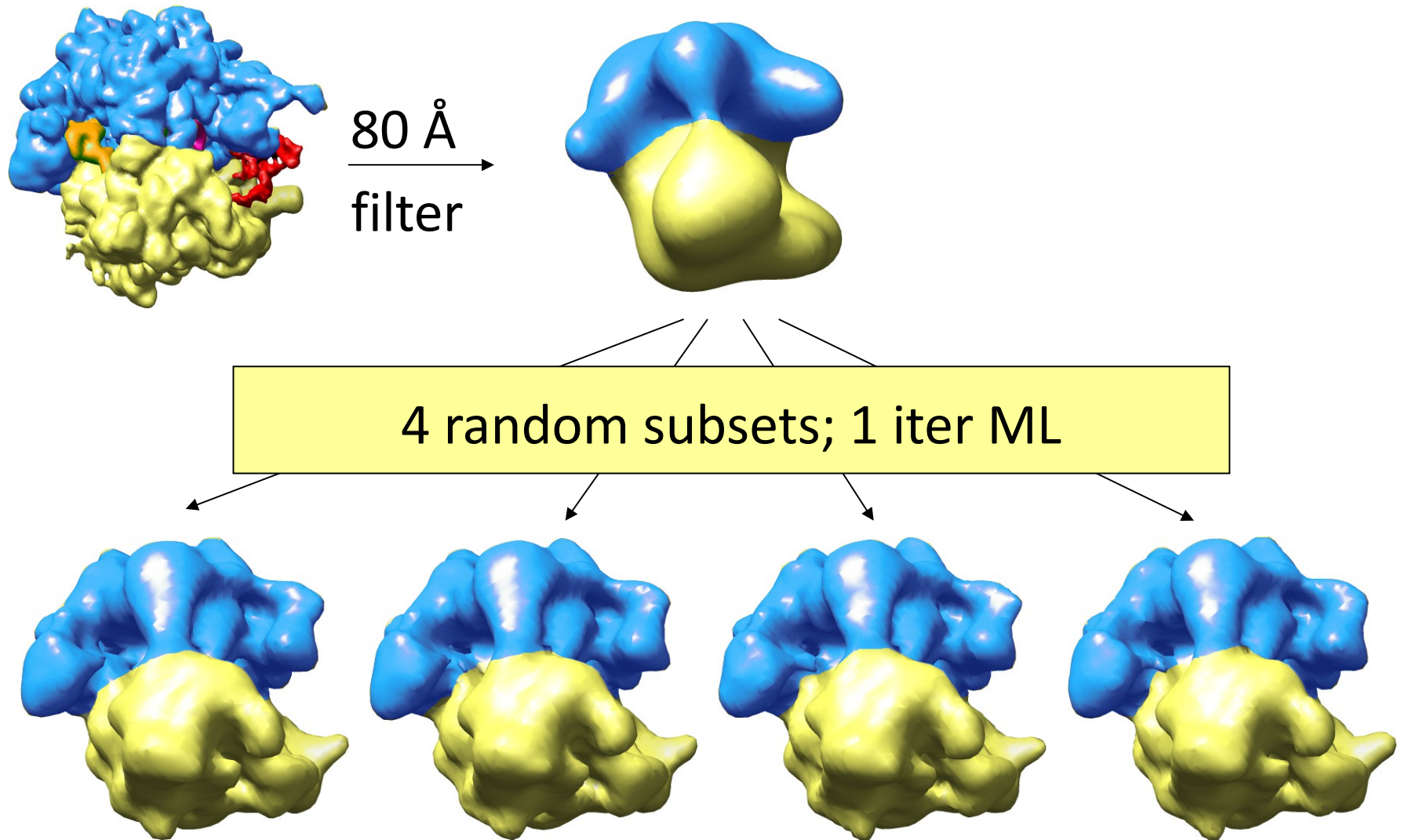


P=0.0001



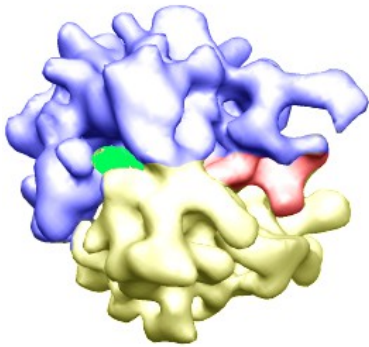
$$\Sigma P_{OLE} = 1$$

# Seed generation

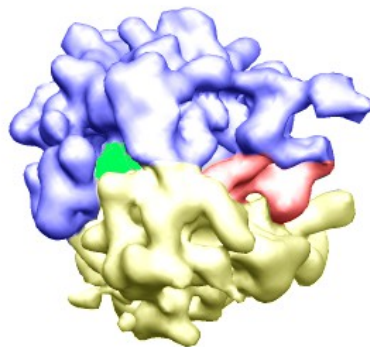


# Classify structural variability

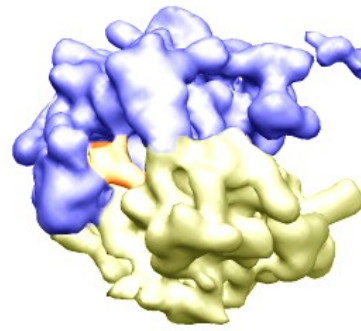
- Standard data set from the Frank lab
  - 10,000 70S ribosomes (50% +EFG; 50% -EFG)
  - MAP-refinement K=4



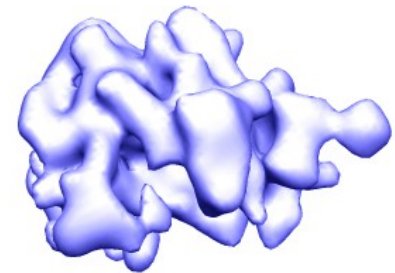
24%  
26Å



28%  
19Å



42%  
19Å



6%  
30Å

# Maximum-likelihood approaches

- Marginalize over orientations & classes
  - Probability-weighted assignments
- First described by Fred Sigworth (JSB-1998)
  - For 2D-alignment, single-reference
  - Real-space data model (white-noise model)
  - Matlab scripts

- Then extended for 2D & 3D classification

# Regularised likelihood approach

(2012)

- Data model in Fourier-space
  - Colored (correlated) noise
  - CTF-correction
- Marginalize over orientations & classes
  - Probability-weighted assignments
- Regularization term



# Hot topics?

- Beam-induced motion correction

- Robust initial model generation

Mike's talk

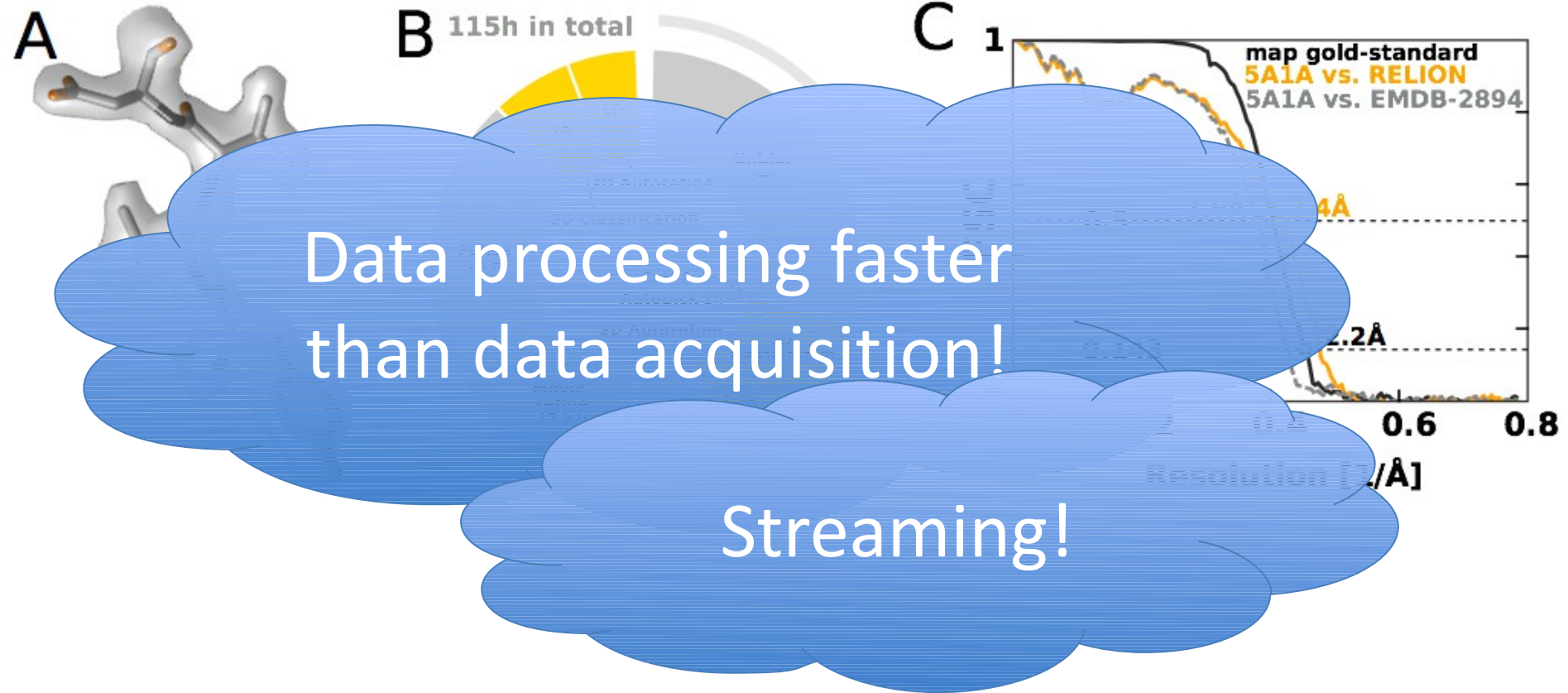
• 3D classification

- Computational costs

# Reducing computational costs

- Local searches of orientations
  - Formalised by branch-and-bound in cryoSPARC (Marcus)
- GPU-implementations
  - MotionCor(r,2), Gctf, EMAN, RELION, cryoSPARC
- Faster CPU-implementations
  - FREALIGN, CTFFIND4, RELION (v3?)

# Desktop-based structure determination



# Hot topics?

- Beam-induced motion correction
- Robust initial model generation
- 3D classification
- Computational costs

# Hot topics?

- Beam-induced motion correction
- Robust initial model generation
- 3D classification
- Computational costs

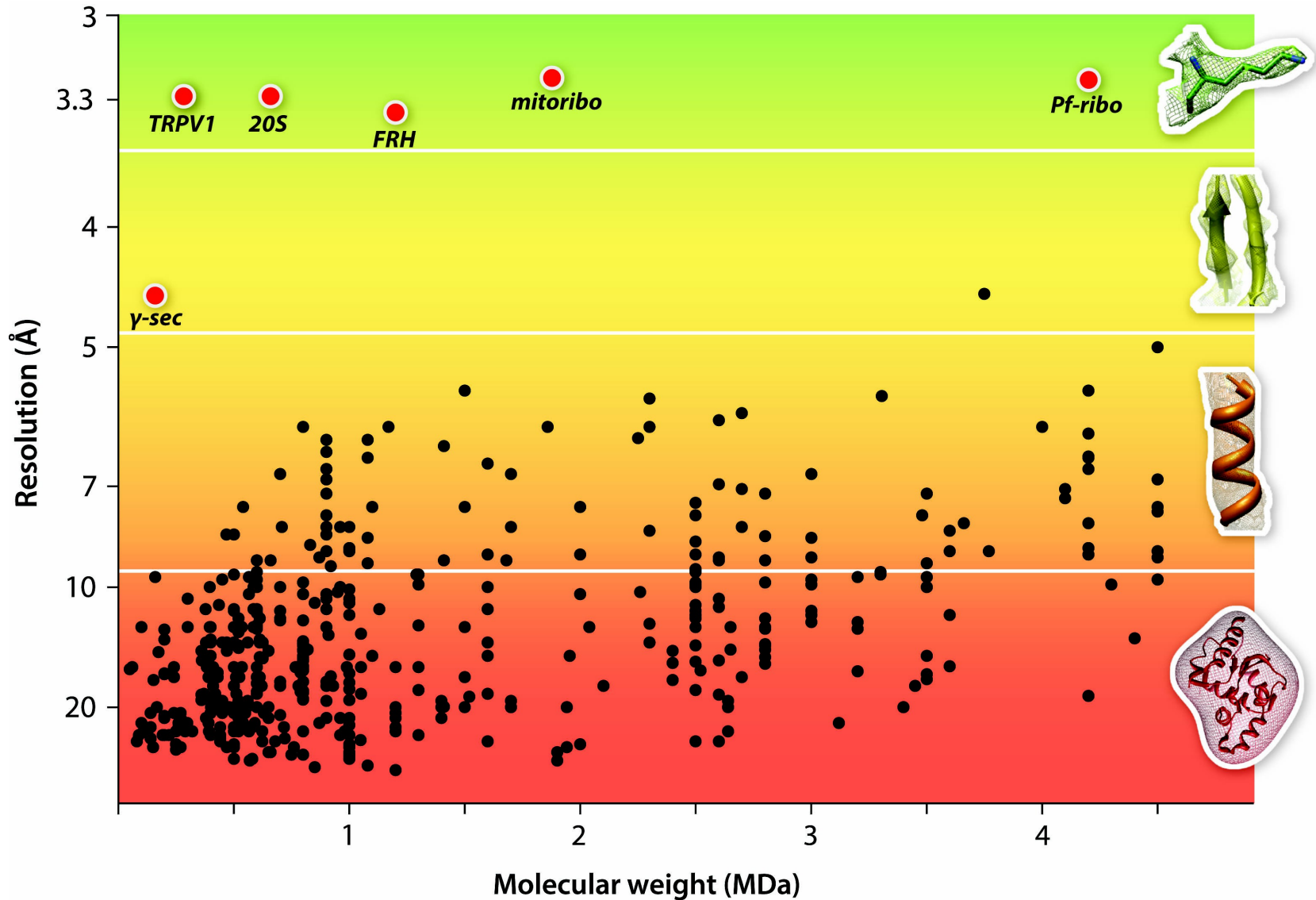
# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

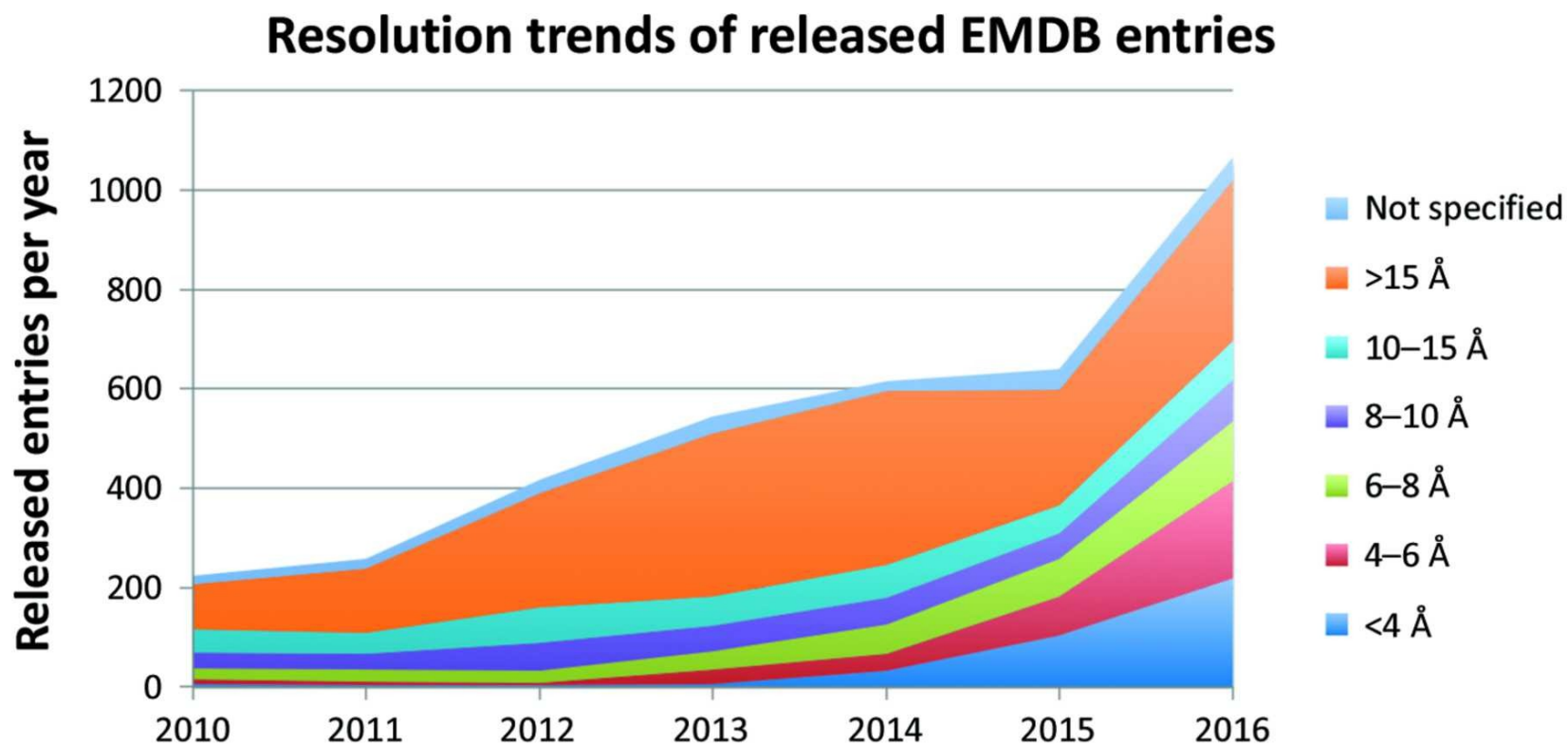
Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Success Stories (2014)

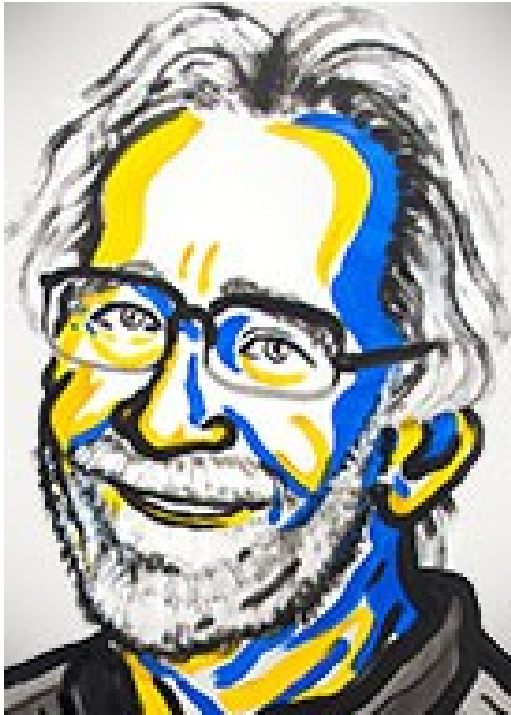


# Success stories (2017)





# Success stories (2017)



Jacques Dubochet



Joachim Frank



Richard Henderson

# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the topics in the last few years that have emerged in the field of cryo-EM resolution.*

You never hear about these.....

We have them very often!  
Mostly related to sample or grid preparation....

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.

- What are the hot topics in processing?

- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

We don't like:  
negative stain &  
cross-linking

# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Challenges in processing

Marcus' talk

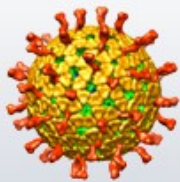
- Ever higher resolutions
  - Beam-tilt, Ewald sphere, precise CTF-estimation, (anisotropic) magnification, beam-induced motion correction

Discussed by Rado yesterday

- Smaller complexes
  - Phase plates

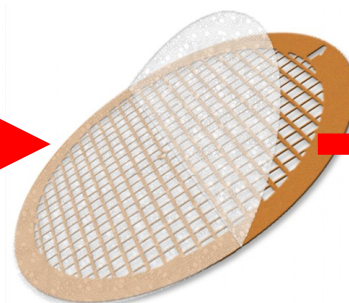
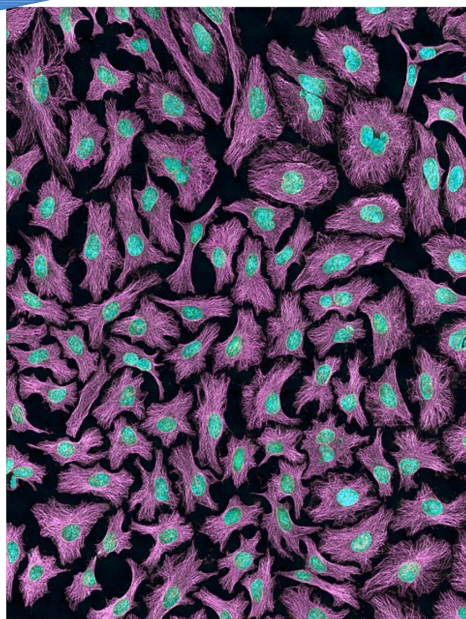
Niko's talk

- Structural heterogeneity

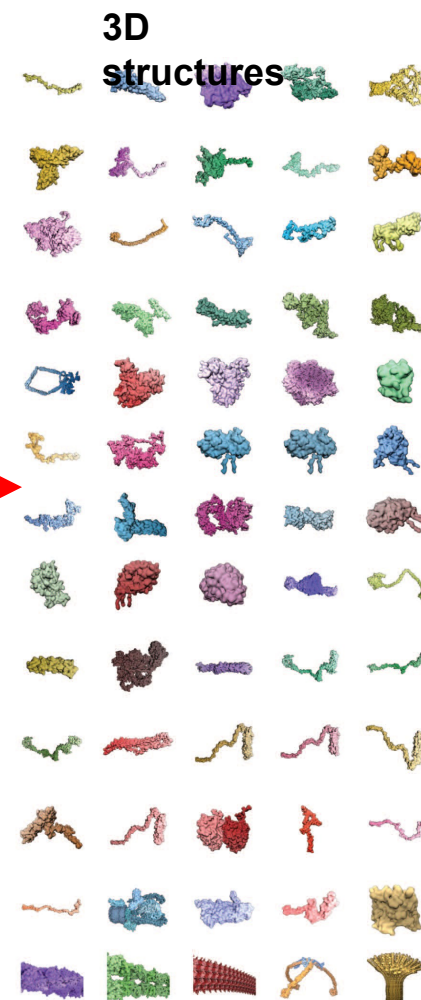


Niko's talk!

Blender



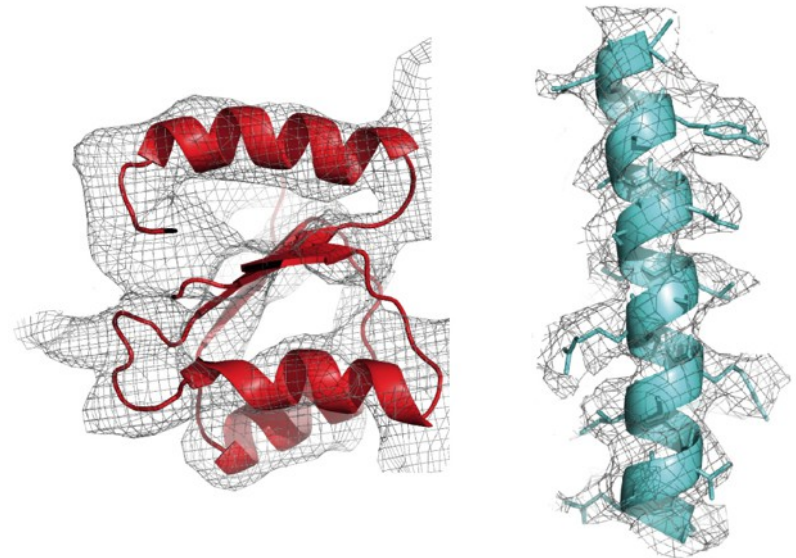
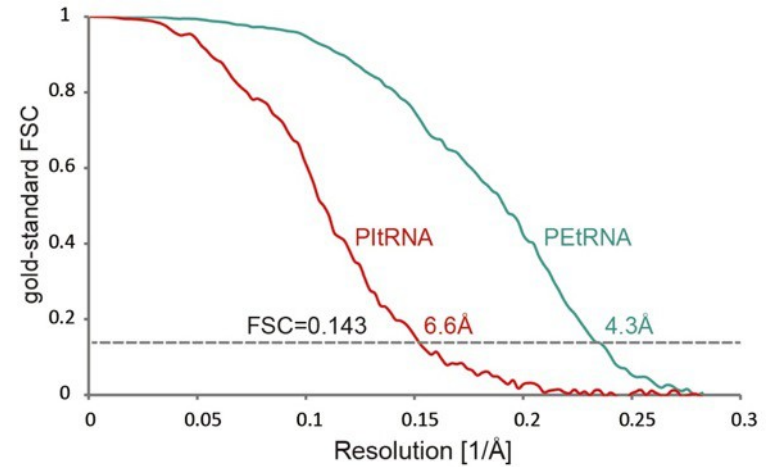
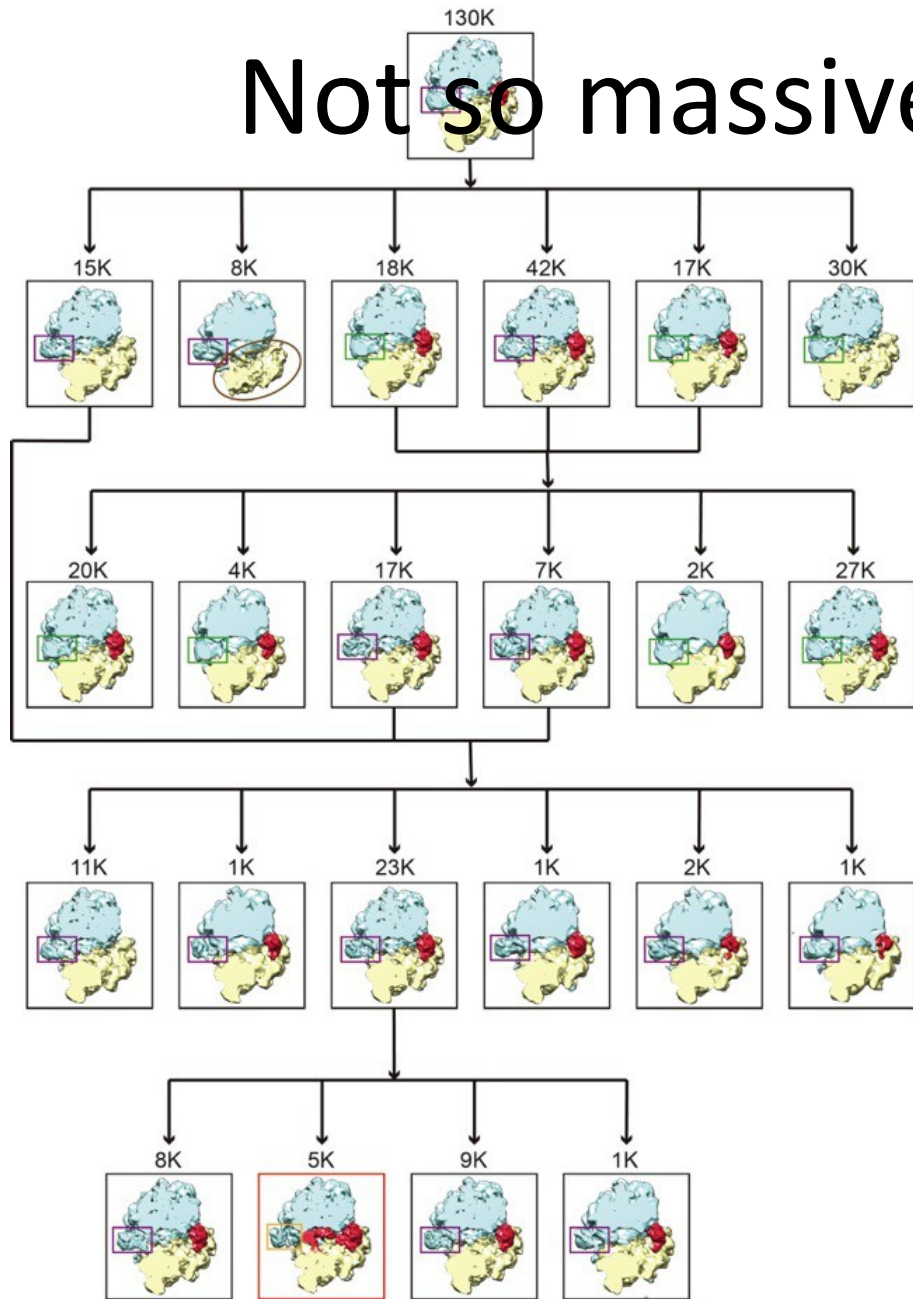
EM grid



3D  
structures

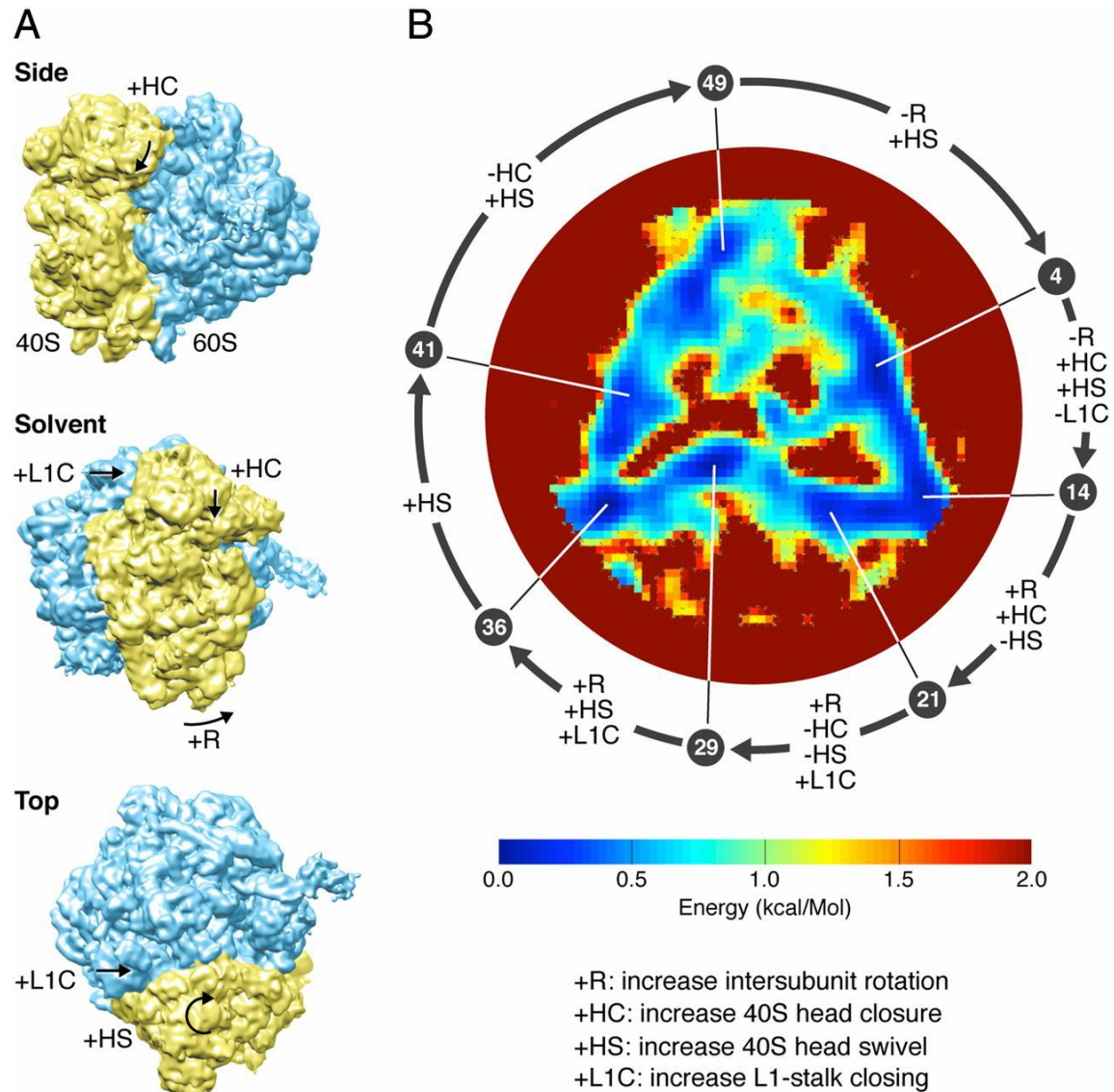
What are the challenges?

# Not so massive classification



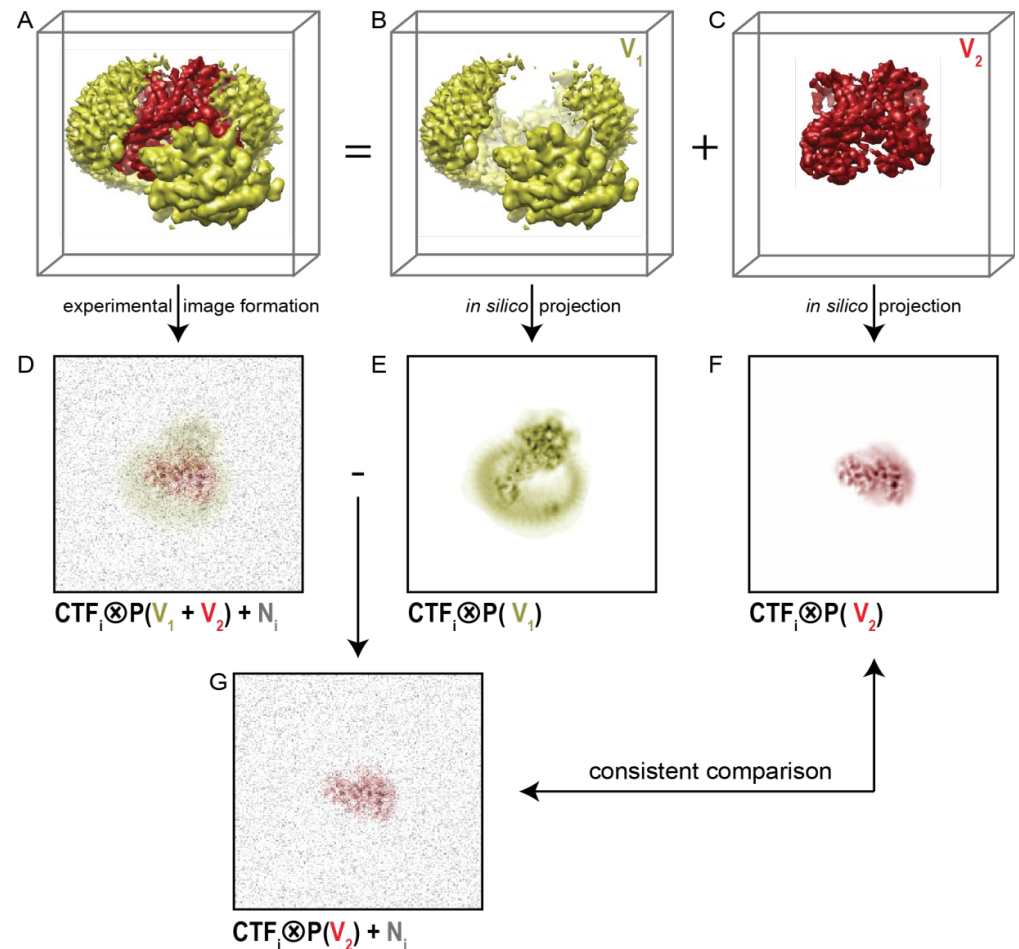


# Manifold embedding

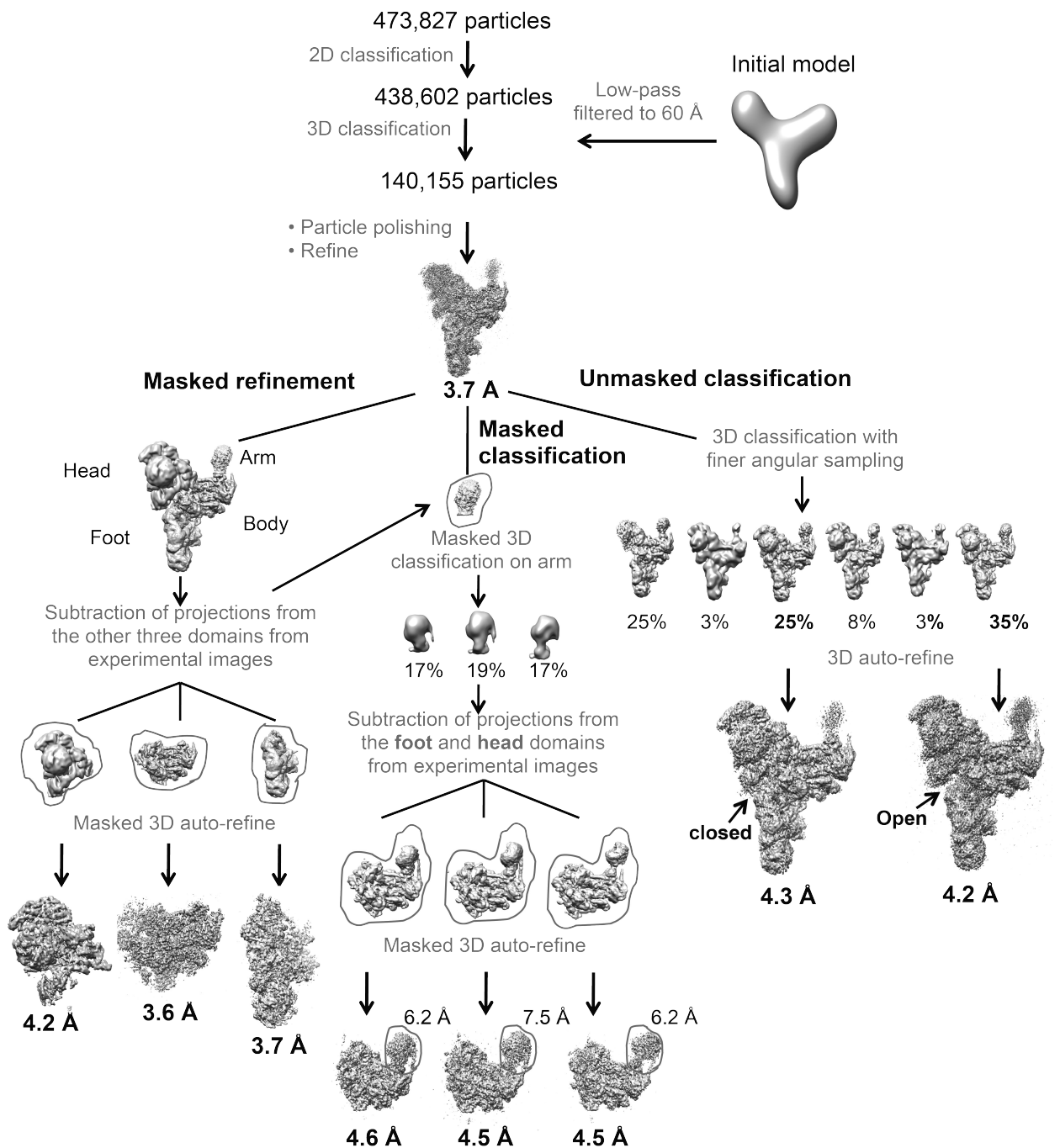


# Continuous heterogeneity

- Focused refinement (partial signal subtraction)
  - Juha Huiskonen
  - Hongwei Wang
  - Ourselves





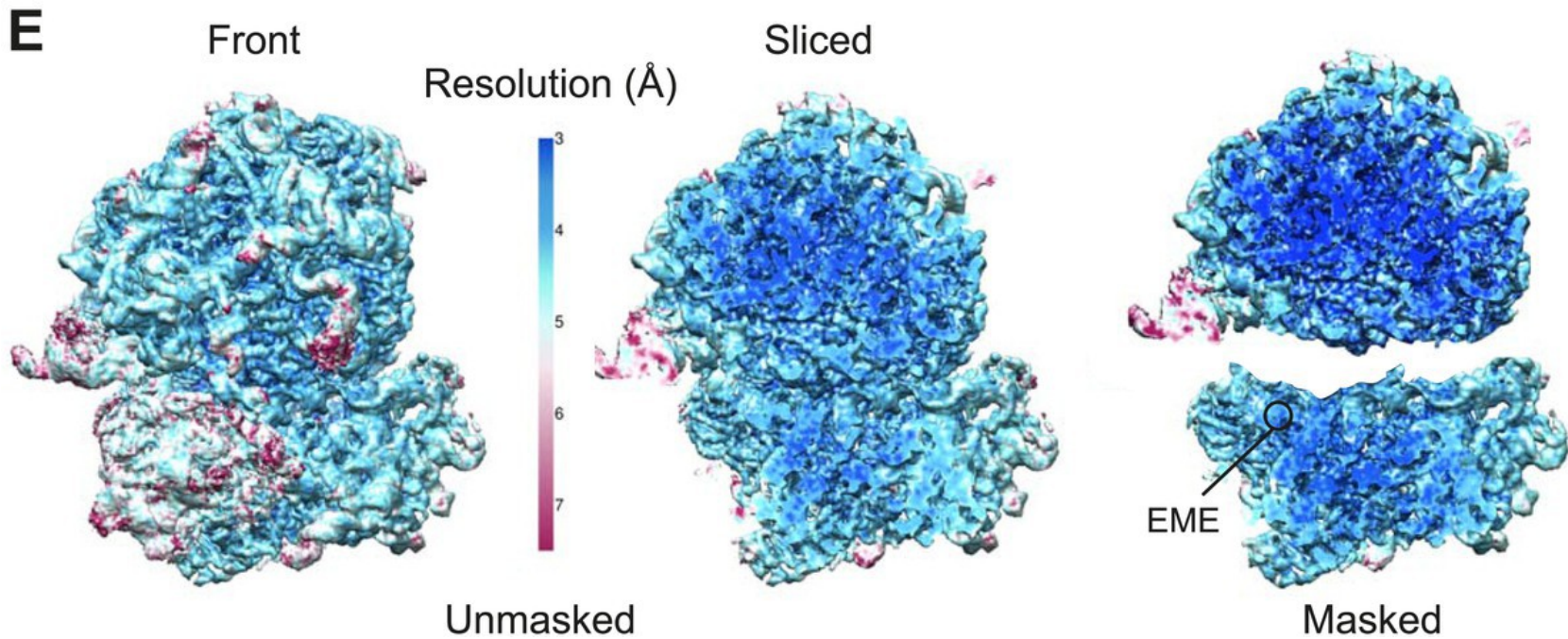


Kelly Nguyen,  
 Kiyoshi Nagai,  
 tri-snRNP  
 spliceosome  
 2015-2016

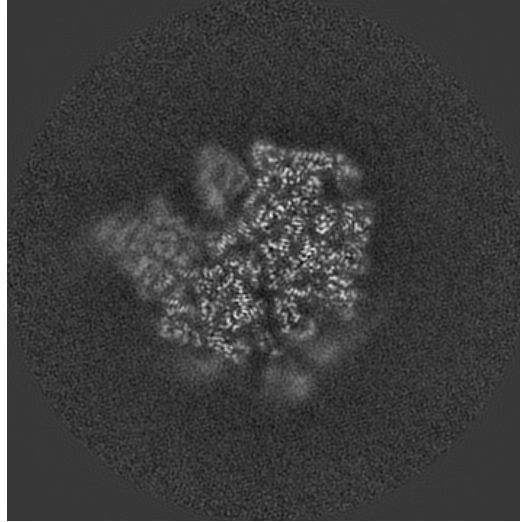
# Multi-body refinement

- Divide complex in user-defined bodies
  - Assume each moves as a rigid body...
  - Provide (possibly overlapping) soft masks
- Within each E-M iteration:
  - Focused refinement for each body
  - Update orientations for all bodies continuously
- Fully automated

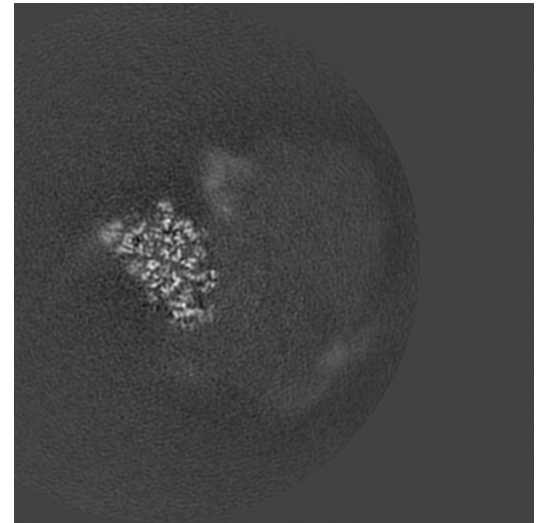
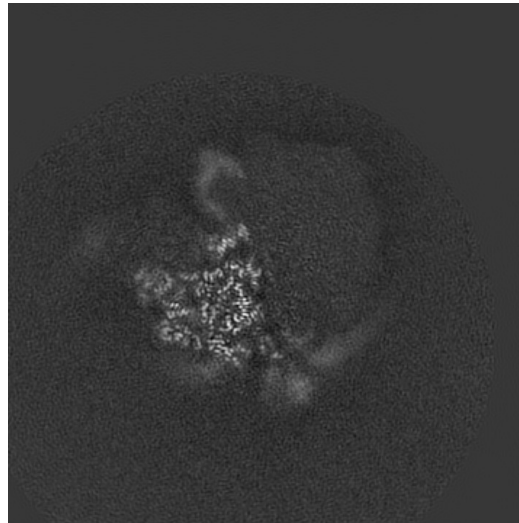
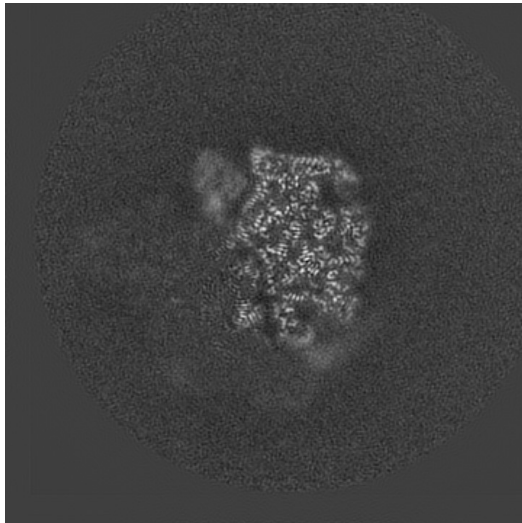
# *P. falciparum* Ribosome



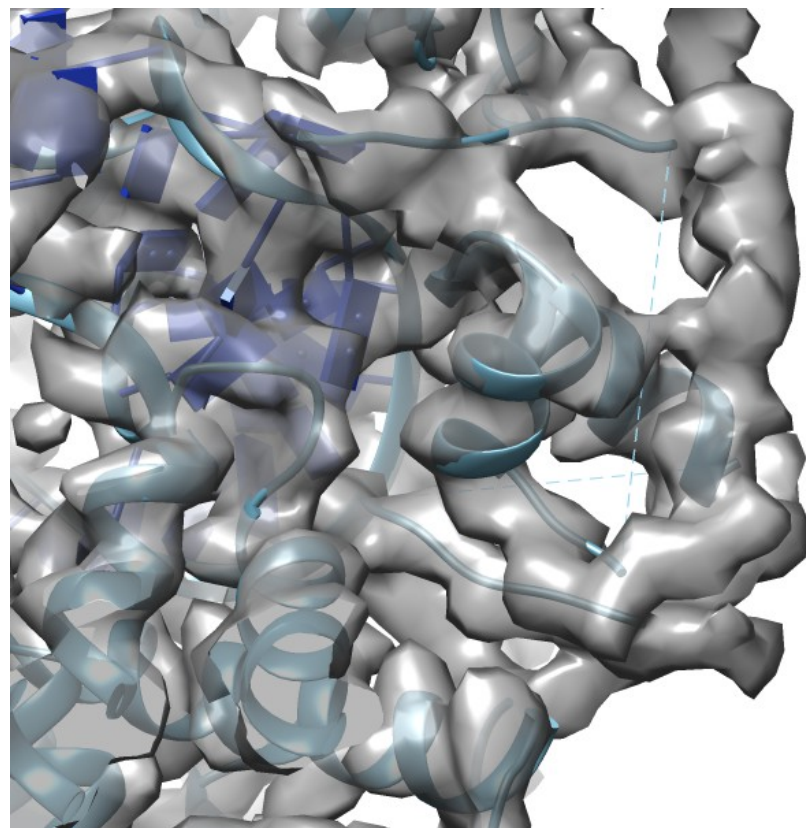
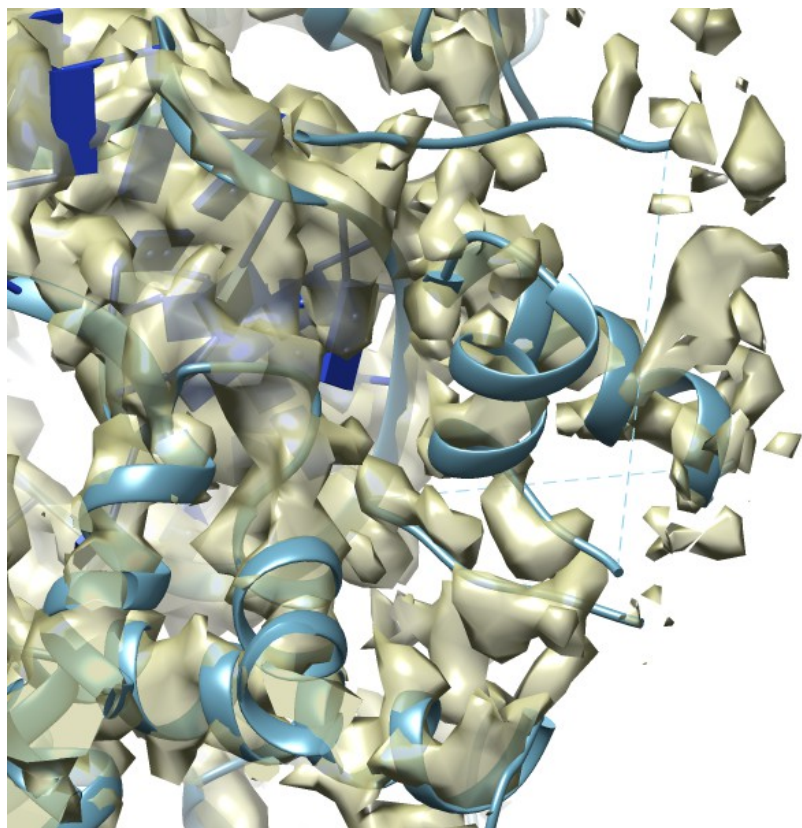
# Consensus refinement



## 3-body ribosome refinement

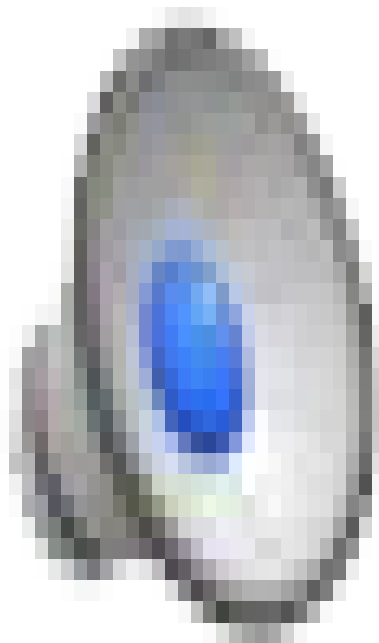


# Improved head density

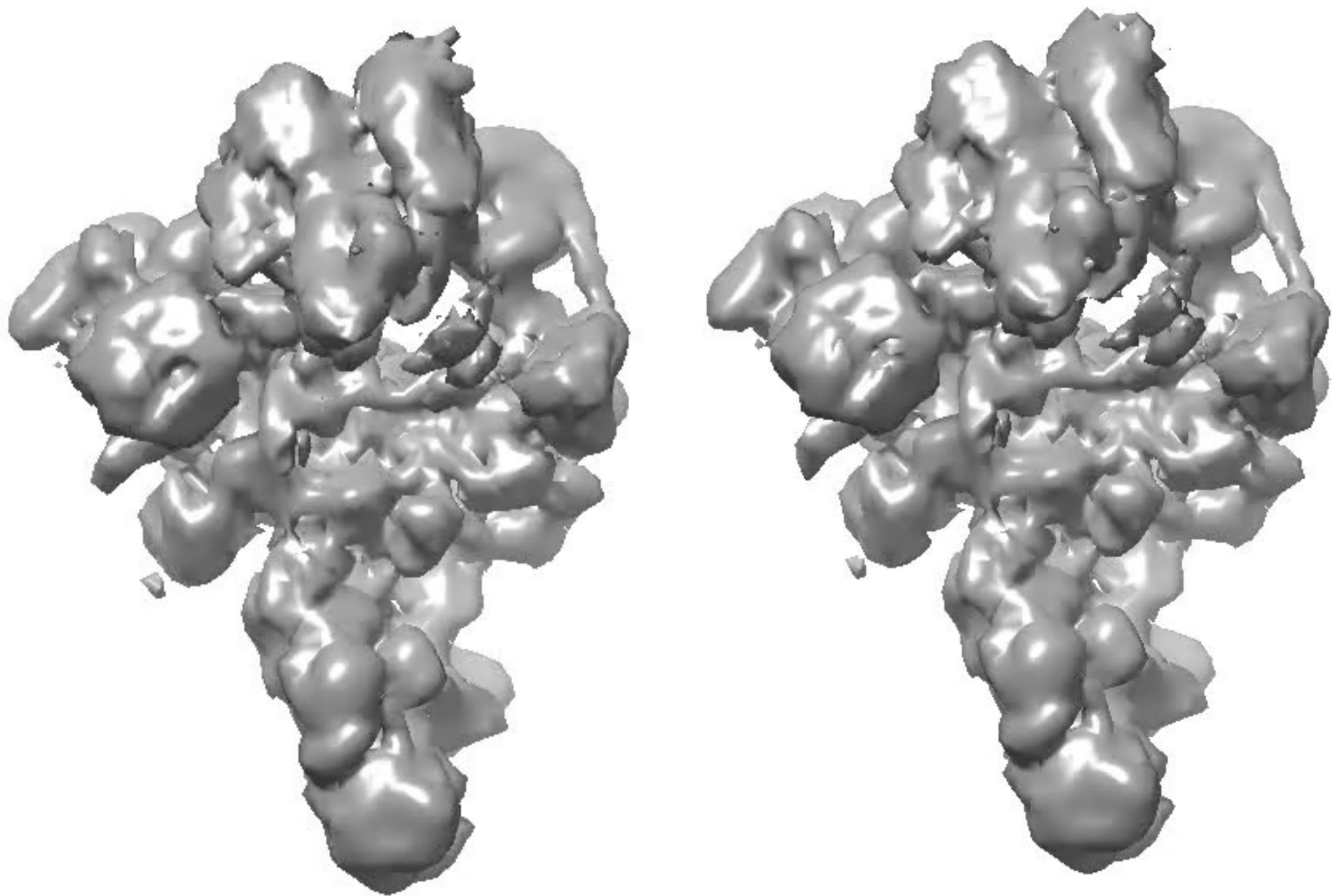




# PCA on body orientations



# Spliceosomal B-complex



# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

Yes, please! Many outsiders coming into the field. Not only biologists, also computational scientists and mathematicians!

Steve's talk



# Introduction and new approaches

*A comprehensive overview of the major advances that have taken place in the last few years that have enabled maps to achieve “atomic” resolution.*

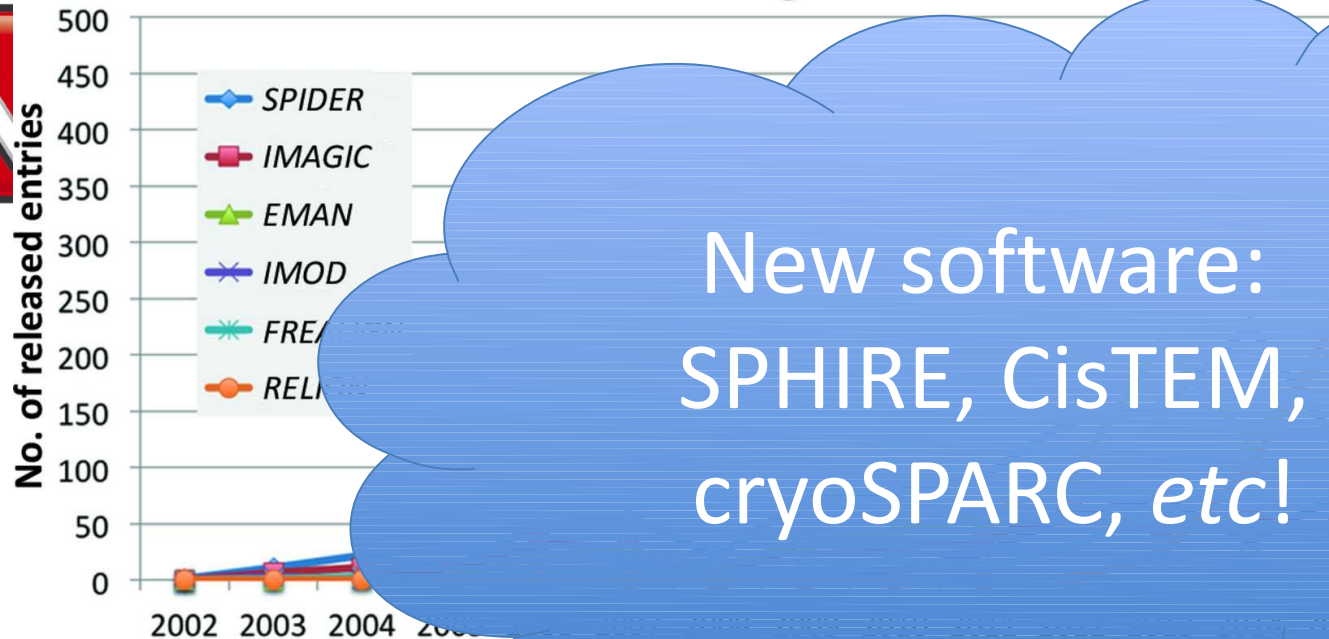
Topics to be covered include:

- 3D reconstruction
- image restoration techniques
- how to deal with heterogeneous populations.
- What are the hot topics in processing?
- What are the major mathematical approaches and available software?

# Mistakes to avoid (2014)



Software usage trends



New software:  
SPHIRE, CisTEM,  
cryoSPARC, *etc!*

Detectors: SPARX, Falcon, DECTRIS, VIPS, ...

Software: SPIDER, IMAGIC, EMAN, SPARX,  
XMIPP, BSOFT, FREALIGN, RELION, APPION, ...

RELION  
XMIPP

cryoSPARX  
RELION

Gctf I  
Cryo

EPU built on  
Leginon (?)

- Open-source

- Closed-source

- SPIDER

- EMAN

- SPARX

- XMIPP

- RELION

- FREALIGN/CTFFIND/  
UNBLUR

Who will build  
on closed-source  
software?

# Conclusions (2014=2017)

- Image processing in the field

Michel Goedert and myself  
are looking for post-docs with experience in  
cryo-EM for studying amyloids in  
neurodegenerative disease

- As has just happened, the field is continuing to grow rapidly

Making good samples already was crucial, but  
will be ever more important!

# LM B cryo-EM course 2017

**Fri June 22:** Chiriac Savva  
Microscopy acquisition

**Fri June 23:** Lori Passmore  
Sample preparation

Microscopy  
analysis, CTF

**Tue June 27:** Rafael Hernandez-Leiro  
Data processing strategy

**Wed June 28:** Alan Brown  
Atomic modelling & validation

**Thu June 29:**  
Tomography

**Fri June 30:** Shaoxia Chen & Giuseppe Cannone  
Local setup and training

# Processing

- 09:00 Sjors Scheres: Intro and new approaches
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Niko Grigorieff: New challenges
- 11:15 Steve Ludtke: Deep learning methods
- 12:00 Lunch
- 13:00 Marcus Brubaker: Bayesian methods
- 13:30 Michael Cianfrocco: Cloud computing
- 14:00 Panel discussion (Chair John Rubinstein)