

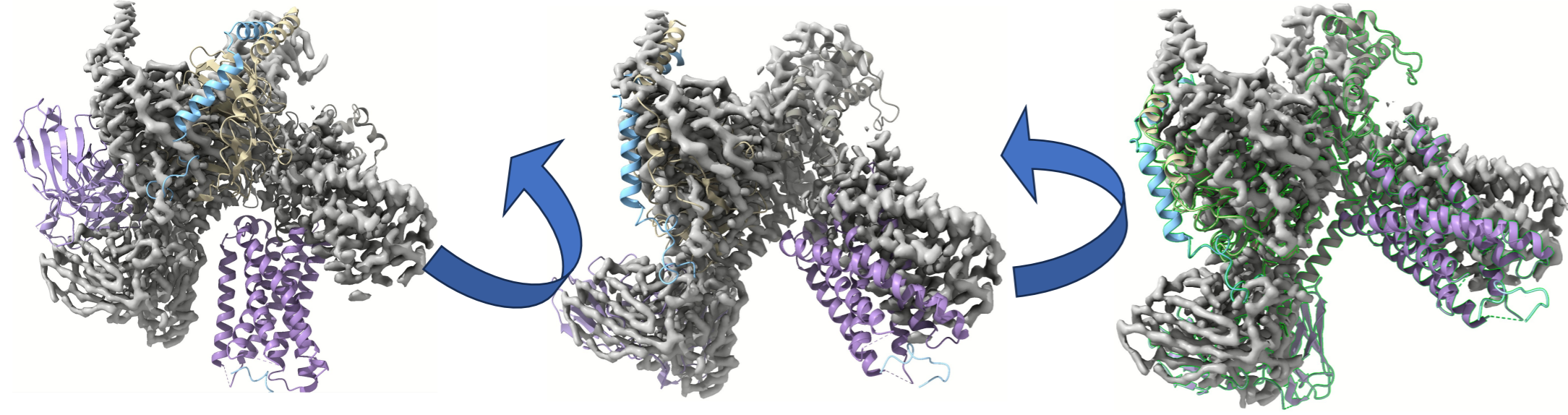
DiffFit: Differentiable Fitting of Molecule Structures to a Cryo-EM Map

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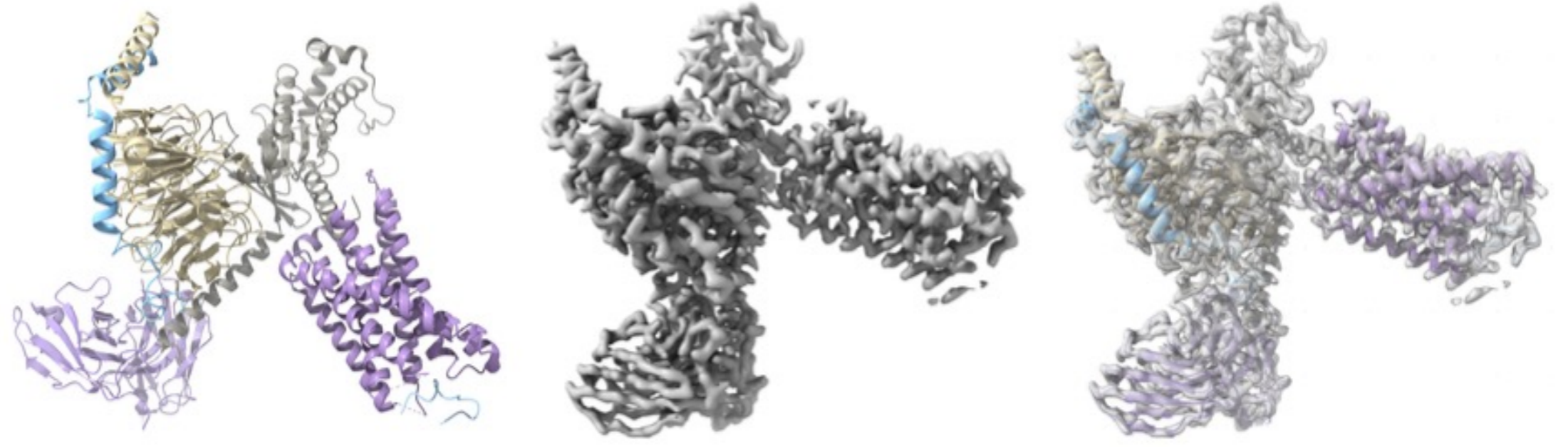
Introduction

A common practice in structural biology, often performed in the first step once a Cryo-EM map is ready

Existing solutions: Manual placing, slow computation, low hit rate

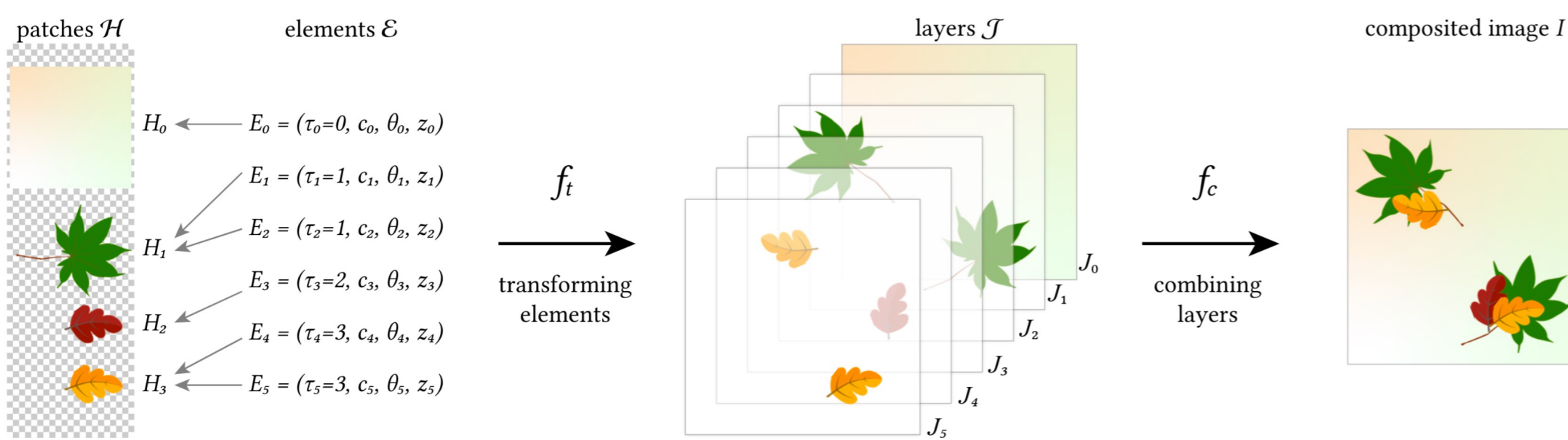


Use case 1: Fit a single structure

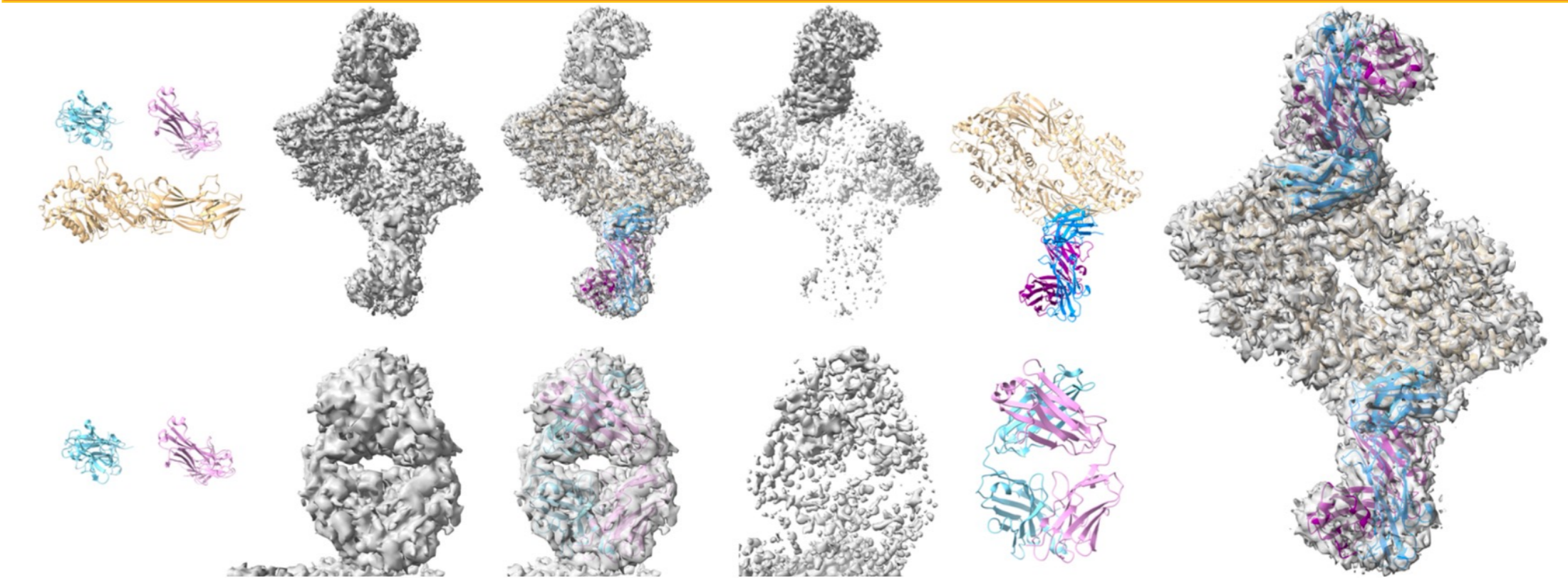


PDB	Res	Hit rate			Time (sec)			RMSD			
		C	D	G	C	D	G	C	M	D	DC
6MEO	3.90	7.4	214.6	41.2	128.2	9.4	13.7	0.489	1.940	0.790	0.483
7PM0	3.60	44.0	195.2	4.5	352.4	7.0	50.3	0.029	1.640	0.976	0.027
7SP8	2.70	4.6	238.8	117.5	130.58	12.2	10.9	0.996	1.290	0.779	0.024
6M5U	3.80	0.0	277.0	INF	162.2	18.8	8.2	69.413	2.36	0.944	0.014
5NL2	6.60	0.6	179.6	200.0	92.8	9.6	10.4	23.110	2.440	1.903	0.047
7K2V	6.60	49	170.4	3.3	240.6	8.56	29.3	0.338	2.440	1.532	0.337
3J1Z	13.00	138.6	441.6	3.20	64.4	3.0	21.5	0.396	32.330	2.436	0.399

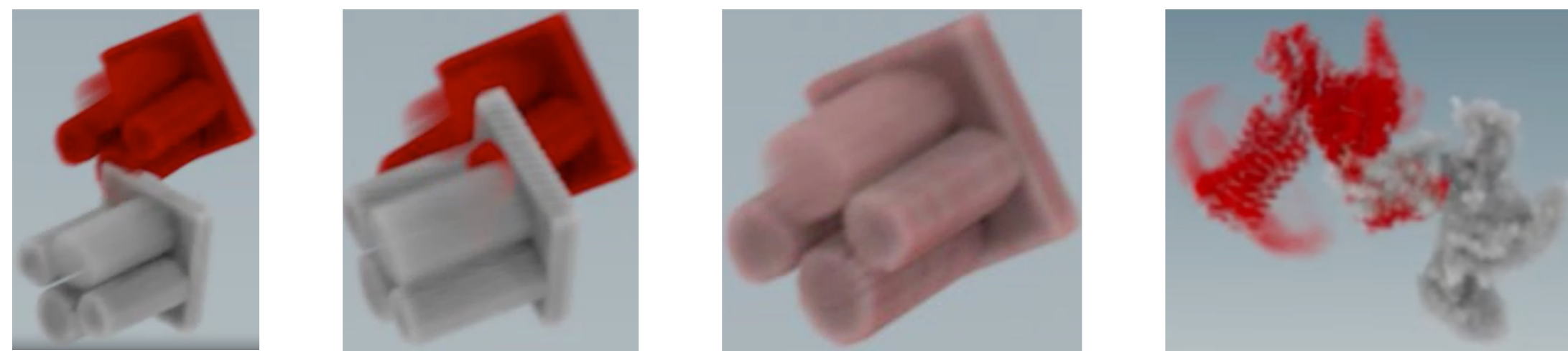
Inspiration – Reddy *et al.* DiffComp 2020



Use case 2: Composite multiple structures

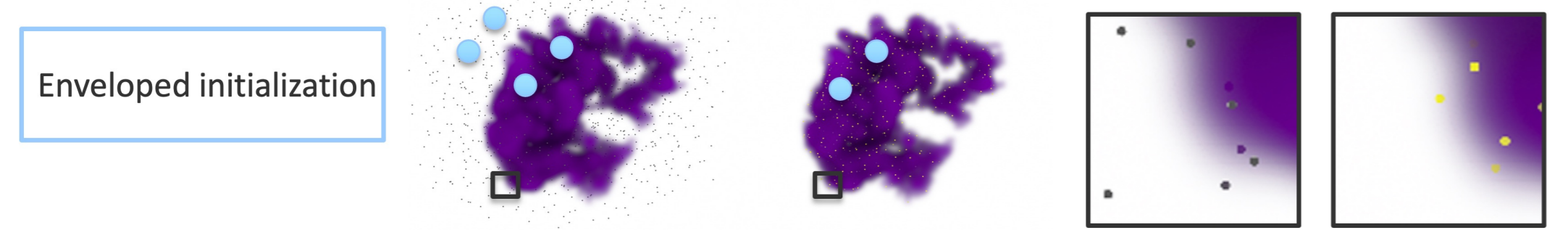


Method



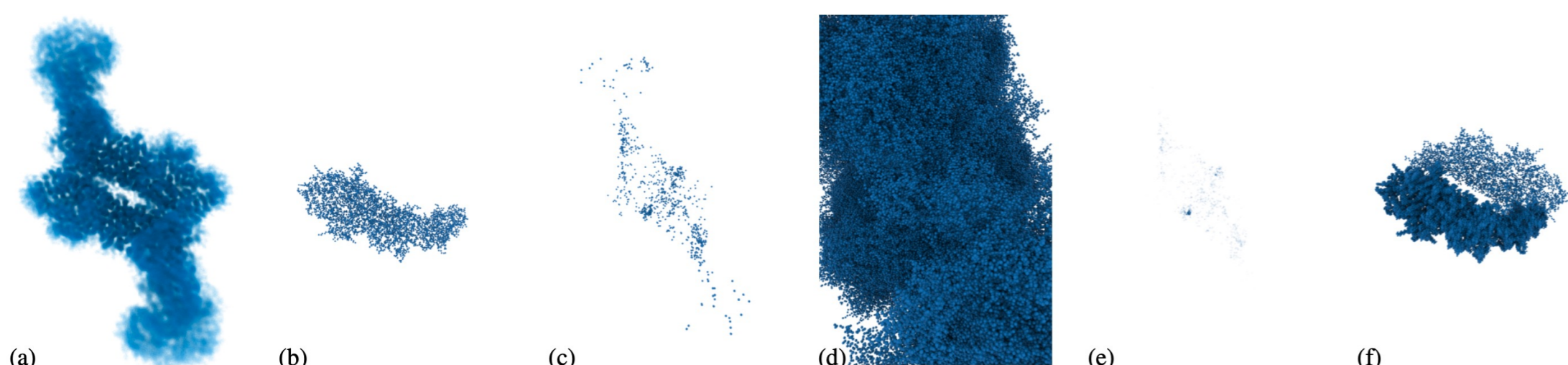
Iterative convolution $\hat{V}_F^{G_n} = \hat{V}_F^{G_{n-1}} * G_n$

Negative space $\hat{V}_{F-c}^{G_j}$

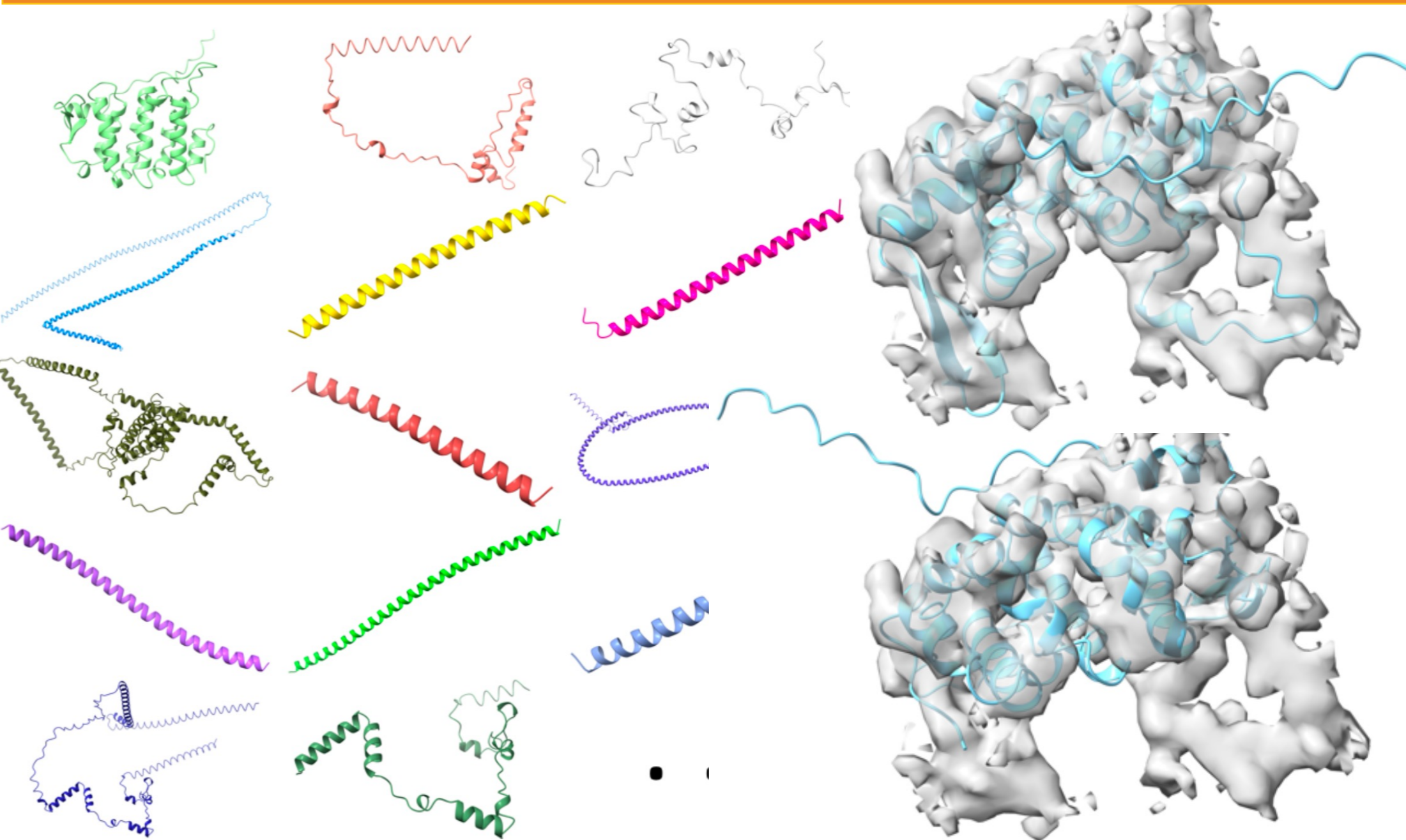


$$L(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{X}_m, V) = - \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_i D(T(\mathbf{x}_i)) \right) = - \frac{1}{N} \sum_i S(M_{\mathbf{q}} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{p}, V)$$

$$L_m([\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]) = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j \cdot L(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{X}_m, \hat{V}_{F-c}^{G_j})$$



Use case 3: Identify unknown densities



Future

- Comprehensive visualization
- Deformable transformations
- Collision handling
- Splitting and splicing structures

