10: Biological Applications for HMMs Machine Learning and Real-world Data

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Last session: dice world and HMM decoding

- You now have written a decoder, i.e., an algorithm that can determine the most likely state sequence of an HMM.
- From the task before that, you also have code that can estimate the parameters from a labelled HMM sequence.
- But the dice world is far too simple/artificial to show the potential of HMMs in the real world.

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Sequence Learning in the real world

HMMs for speech recognition

- Goal: determine from signal which words were said
- States: words
- Observations: acoustic inputs from signal
- HMMs for parts of speech tagging
 - Goal: determine the parts of speech for text
 - States: parts of speech
 - Observations: words
- HMM for protein analysis
 - Goal: Find which sections of proteins are in cell membranes
 - States: zones relating to cells
 - Observations: amino acids

HMMs in Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)



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A biological application

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- top line records the amino acid sequence (one character per amino acid)
- bottom line shows the states:
 - i: inside the cell
 - M: within the cell membrane
 - o: outside the cell

Eight minutes about biology of cells

- living organisms are made up of cells
- multicellular organisms have lots of cells
- cells are surrounded by a cell membrane
- cell membranes are lipid bilayers: inside the membrane is hydrophobic (water-hating), the two sides are hydrophilic (water-loving)



Jerome Walker - Own work, CC BY 2.5, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=915557

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Proteins

- in cell metabolism: proteins make sure the right thing happens in the right place at the right time
- proteins are made up of amino acid sequences
- all amino acids have amine and carboxyl groups, but they have very different side chains
- 20 amino acids are coded for directly by DNA
- amino acid sequences fold into very complex 3-D protein structure

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Alpha helix



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Cell membranes and proteins

- cell membranes have to let things in and out of the cell (e.g., water, glucose, sodium ions, calcium ions)
- proteins which are part of the cell membrane allow this (membrane proteins do other things too)



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By LadyofHats Mariana Ruiz - Own work. https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6027169

Transmembrane proteins

- transmembrane proteins go through the membrane one or more times
- the regions of the protein which lie inside and outside the cell tend to have more hydrophilic amino acids
- the regions inside the membranes tend to have more hydrophobic amino acids
- many transmembrane proteins involve one or more α-helixes in the membrane
- the channels formed by the protein allow ions and molecules through, in a controlled way

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Transmembrane protein: schematic diagram



1. a single transmembrane α -helix (bitopic membrane protein) 2. a polytopic transmembrane α -helical protein 3. a polytopic transmembrane β -sheet protein

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By Foobar - self-made by Foobar, CC BY 2.5, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=802476

Transmembrane protein: Bovine rhodopsin



- one of the visual pigments
- accurate structure via x-ray crystallography: difficult and time-consuming, membrane location undetermined

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- HMM-based modelling: much, much easier and quicker than x-ray crystallography
- distinguish interior of membrane from inside/outside of cell

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simple HMM in practical, but could be improved: more discussion in practical notes

Your Task

Task 9:

- Download the biological dataset and familiarise yourself with it.
- Modify your code so that your HMM parameter estimation from Task 7 and decoder from Task 8 works with this data format.

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- Use 10-fold cross validation.
- Evaluate.
- Get Tick 6 today or Friday (Task 8 plus Task 9)