

Diffusion on Language Model Encodings for Protein Sequence Generation

V. Meshchaninov*¹ · P. Strashnov*² · A. Shevtsov*² · F. Nikolaev² · N. Ivanisenko² · O. Kardymon² · D. Vetrov¹

¹Constructor University, Bremen, Germany · ²AIRI, Moscow, Russia. *Core contributor.

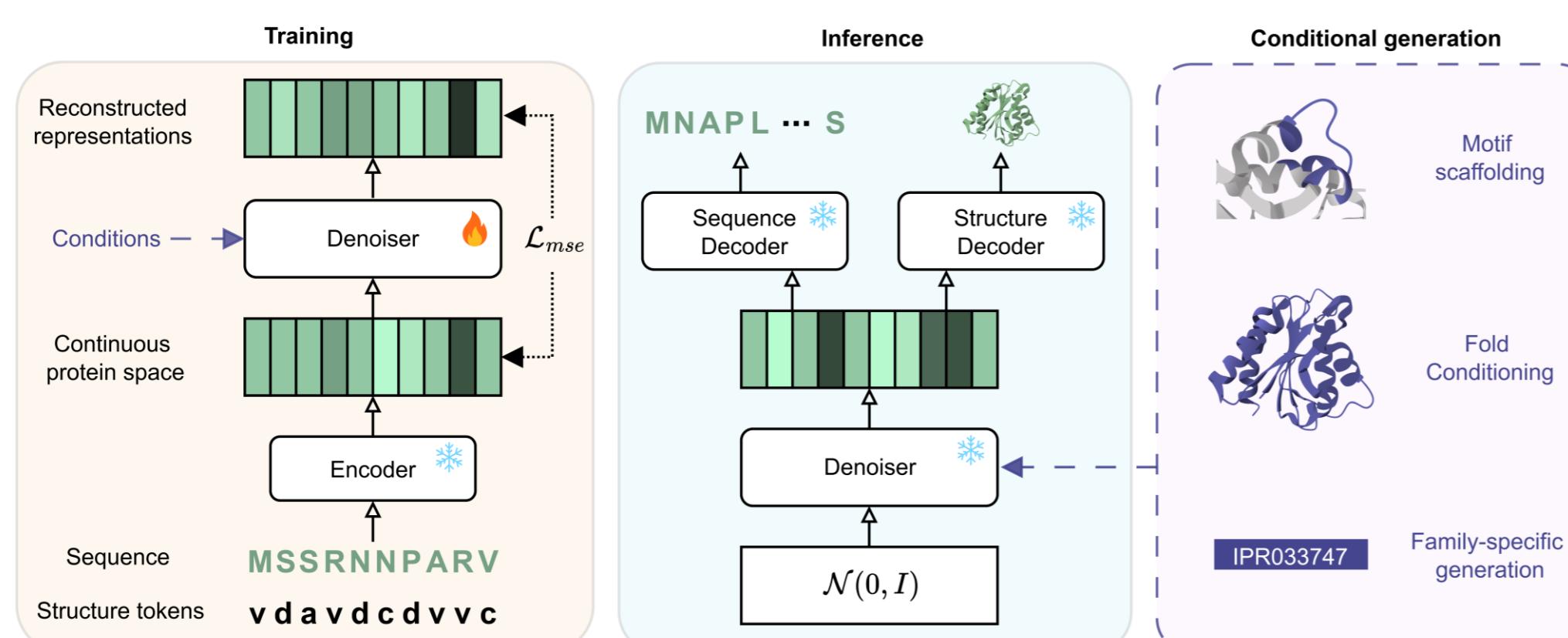
Background & Motivation

- Protein language models encode sequence and structure
- Continuous diffusion works well for images but not explored for proteins
- Discrete methods produce repetitive, low-diversity sequences.
- Goal: develop a continuous diffusion framework that works across multiple protein language models to enable efficient protein generation and design tasks.

Main contributions

- First encoder-agnostic continuous diffusion framework for proteins
- Single 35M architecture generalizes across diverse pLMs (8M-3B parameters)
- Achieves SOTA quality & diversity in unconditional generation
- Conditional fine-tuning enables family-specific design with high fidelity
- Structure-aware encoders (SaProt) solve motif-scaffolding and sequence infilling
- Pretraining with CHEAP enables fold-conditioned generation

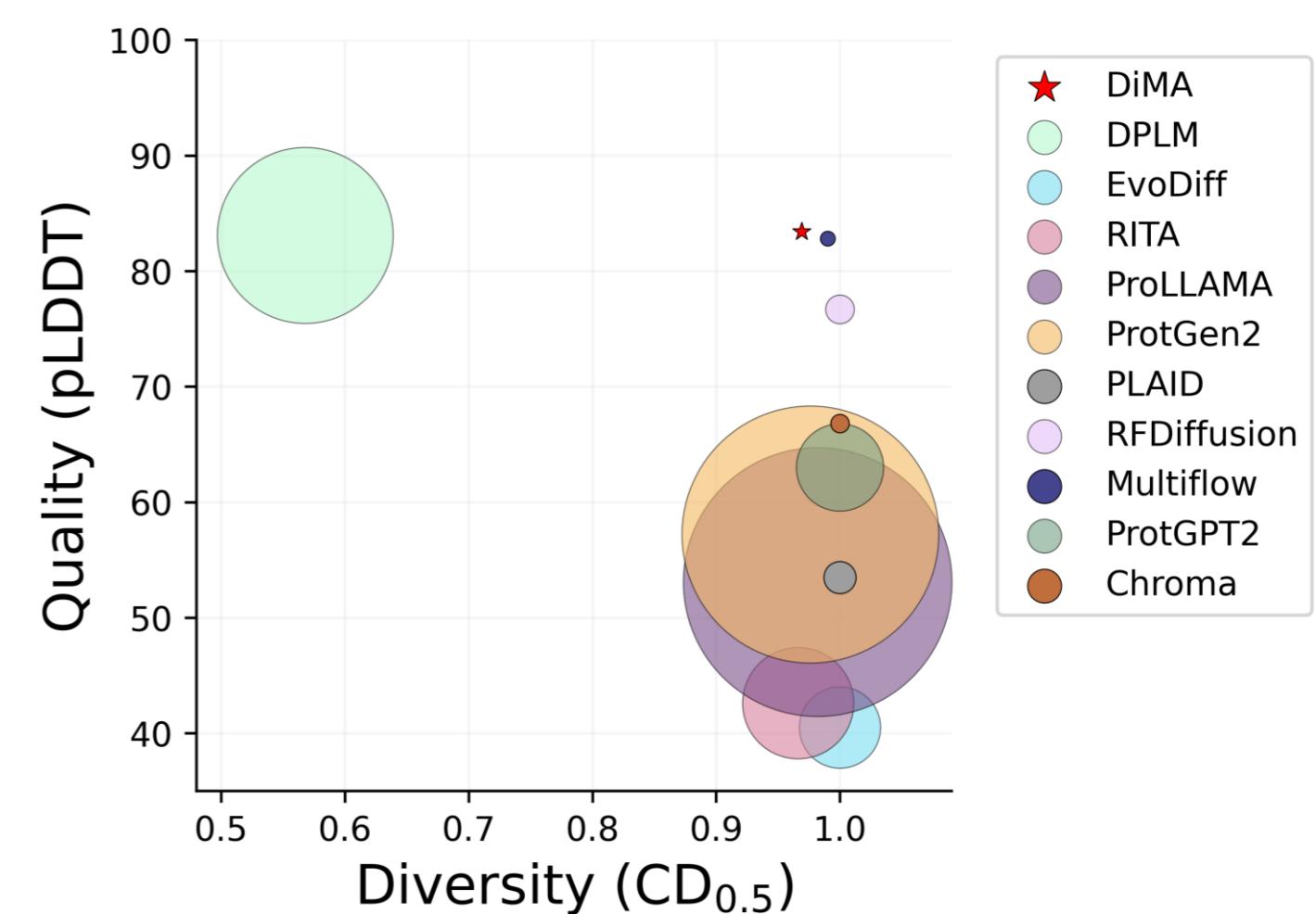
DiMA: Diffusion Model for Aminoacids



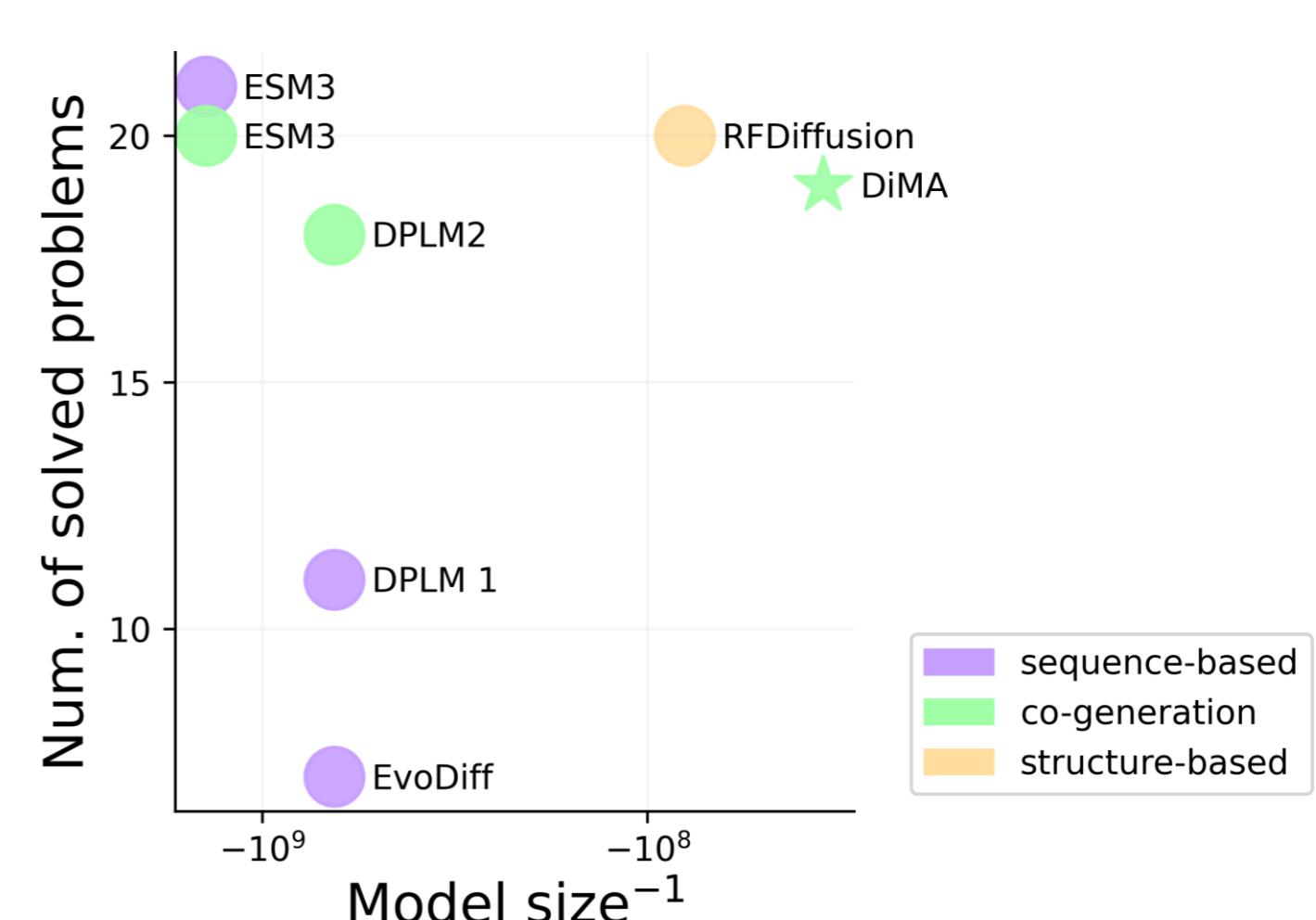
Performance Scaling with ESM-2 Encoders

Encoder	FD-seq (↓)	pLDDT (↑)	CD _{0.5} (↑)	Novelty (↑)
Dataset	0.11	83.9	0.994	57.6
Random	2.55	22.16	1.000	84.7
ESM-2 8M	0.560	74.25	0.981	68.0
ESM-2 35M	0.340	75.71	0.986	69.1
ESM-2 150M	0.323	80.07	0.988	65.6
ESM-2 650M	0.318	82.48	0.986	64.1
ESM-2 3B	0.314	83.40	0.969	63.0
ESMc 300M	0.326	82.70	0.963	64.2
CHEAP-shorten-1	0.346	81.92	0.951	64.6
CHEAP-shorten-2	0.340	78.81	0.946	66.2
SaProt 35M	0.366	82.23	0.976	65.5
SaProt 650M	0.411	83.01	0.980	65.7

Comparison with Pretrained Models



Functional-motif Scaffolding



Fold-conditioned Generation

