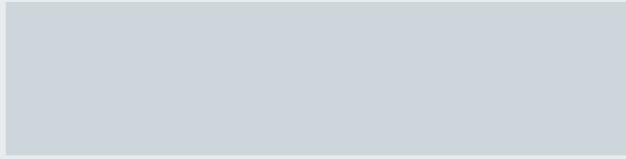




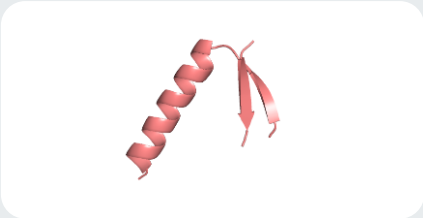
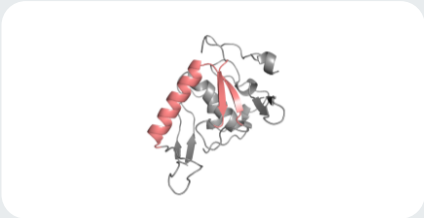

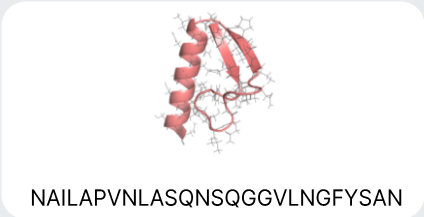
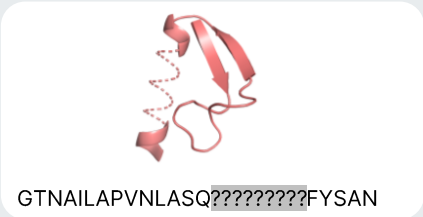


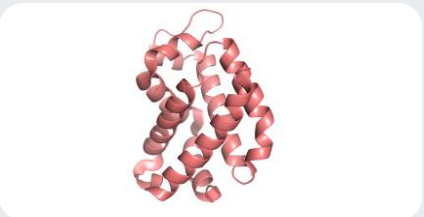
# Robust Evaluation Strategies for Protein Design

Andrey Shevtsov

Research engineer, AIRI



# Why protein generation

Scaffolding			Create efficient surrounding	→ vaccines → enzymes
Sequence design	 <p>????????????????????????????????</p>	 <p>NAILAPVNLASQNSQGGVLNGFYSAN</p>	New synthetic protein generation	→ antibiotic properties → enzymes → new active peptides
Protein fragment design	 <p>GTNAILAPVNLASQ????????FYSAN</p>	 <p>GTNAILAPVNLASQGGVLNGFYSAN</p>	Completing a protein region	→ specific antibodies → proteins with improved properties
De novo generation			Create new proteins	→ vaccines → new receptor binders

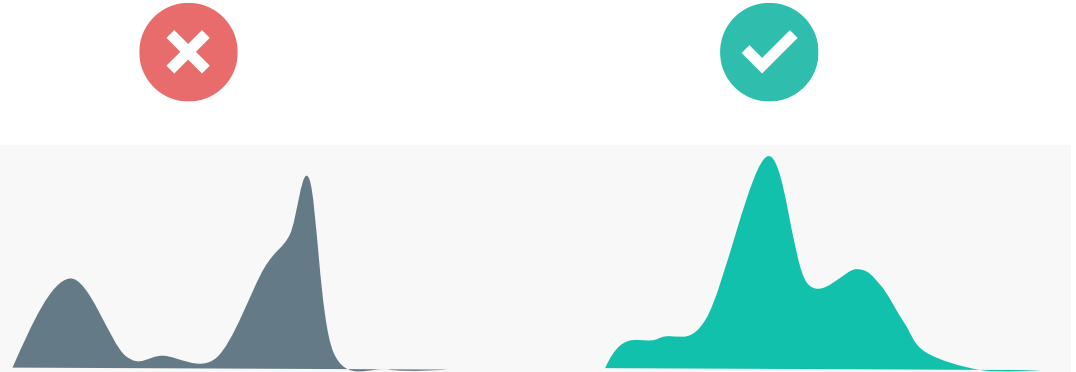
# Generative models

- Autoregressive models: ProGen, RITA, ProtGPT2
- Diffusion models: Evodiff, DPLM, Rfdiffusion
- Flow matching models: FoldFlow, AlphaFlow, FrameFlow, MultiFlow
- GAN: ProteinGAN

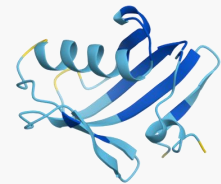


# What makes a generative model great?

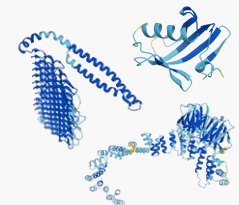
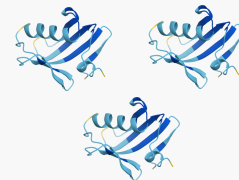
→ Generated distribution is similar to the training set



→ High quality samples



→ Diverse samples



# Challenges

- Limited human feedback capability
- Lack of standardized metrics
- Insufficient metric validation



We created new SOTA model.  
It generates the GREENEST proteins



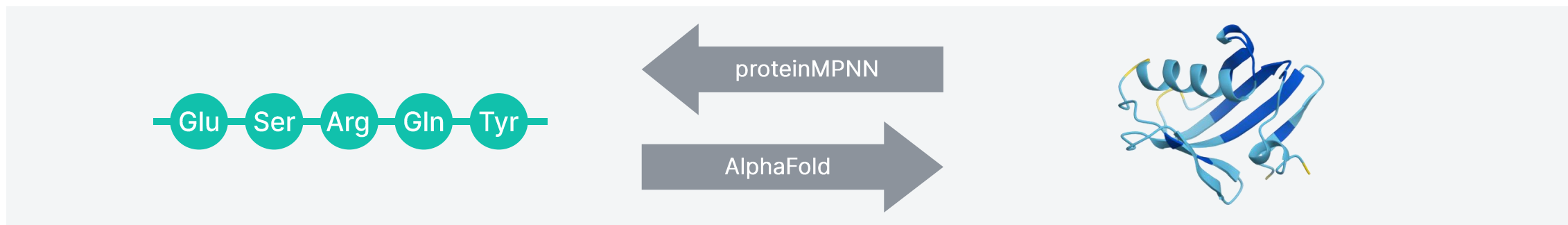
We created new SOTA model.  
It generates the HARDEST proteins



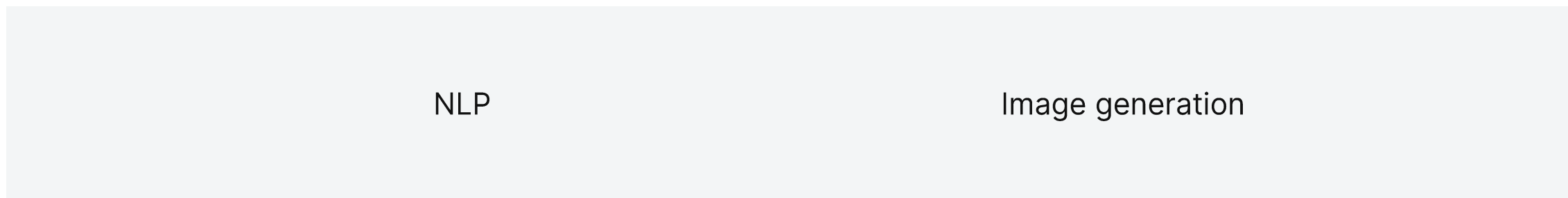
We created new SOTA model.  
It generates the SMARTEST proteins

# The bright side of protein GenAI evaluation

## Protein modalities

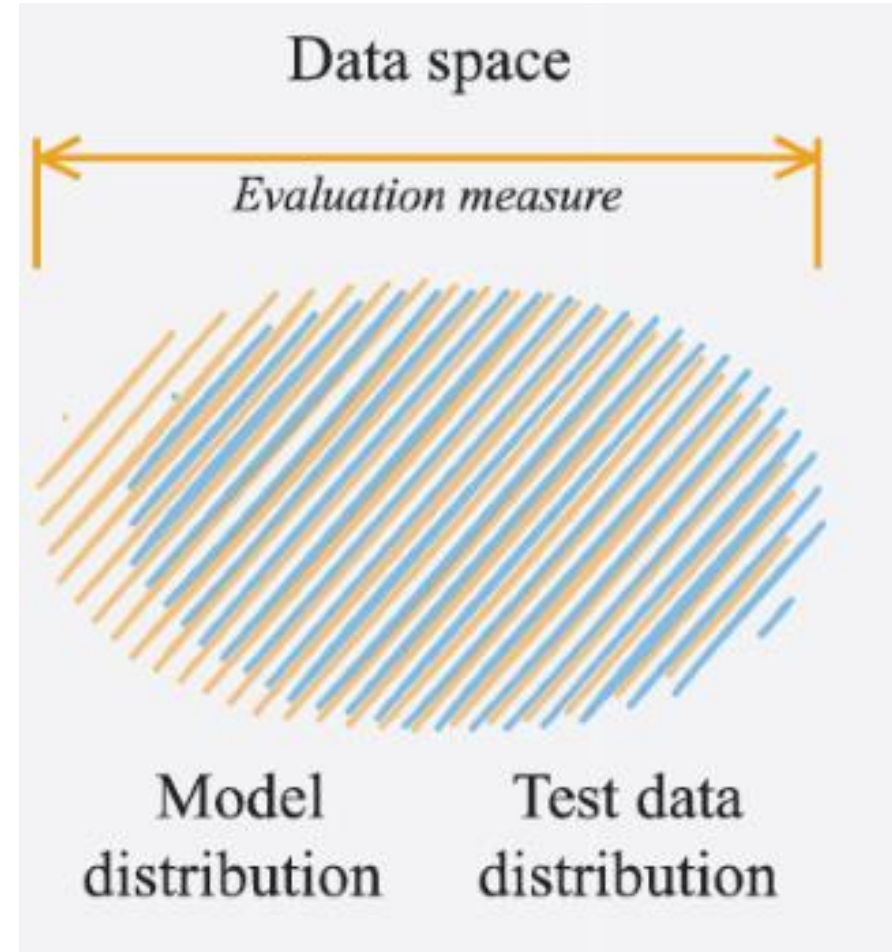
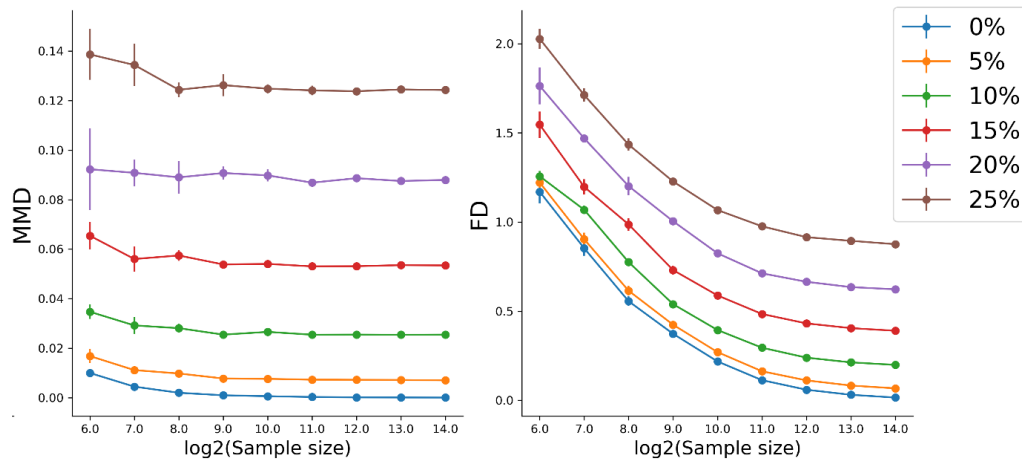


## Experience from other fields



# Distribution similarity metrics

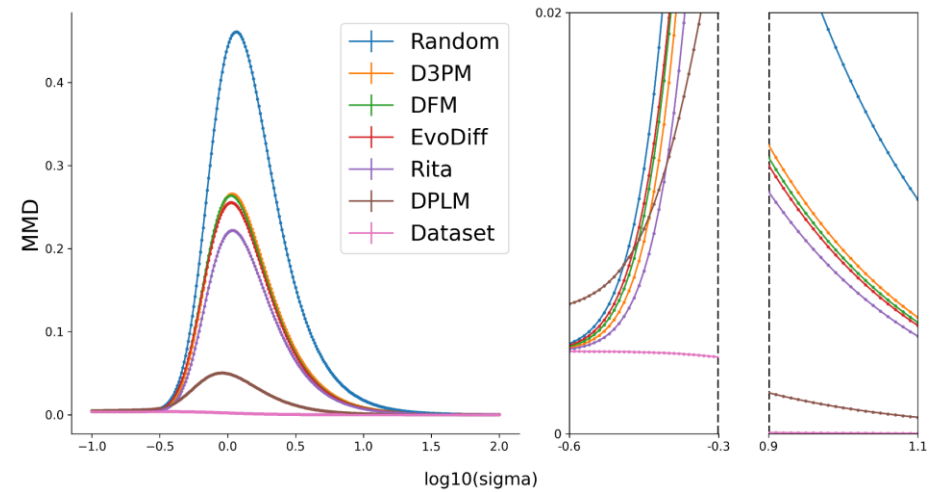
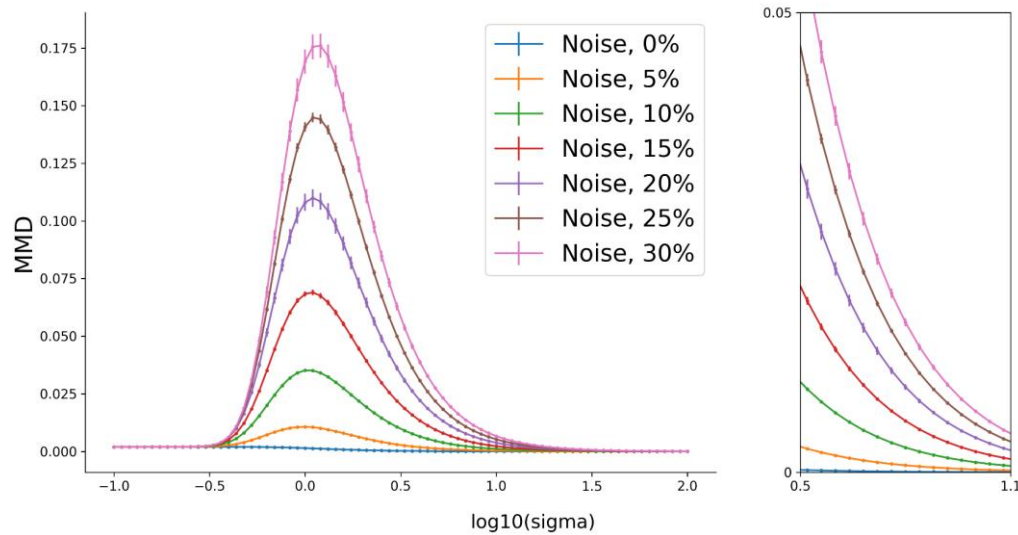
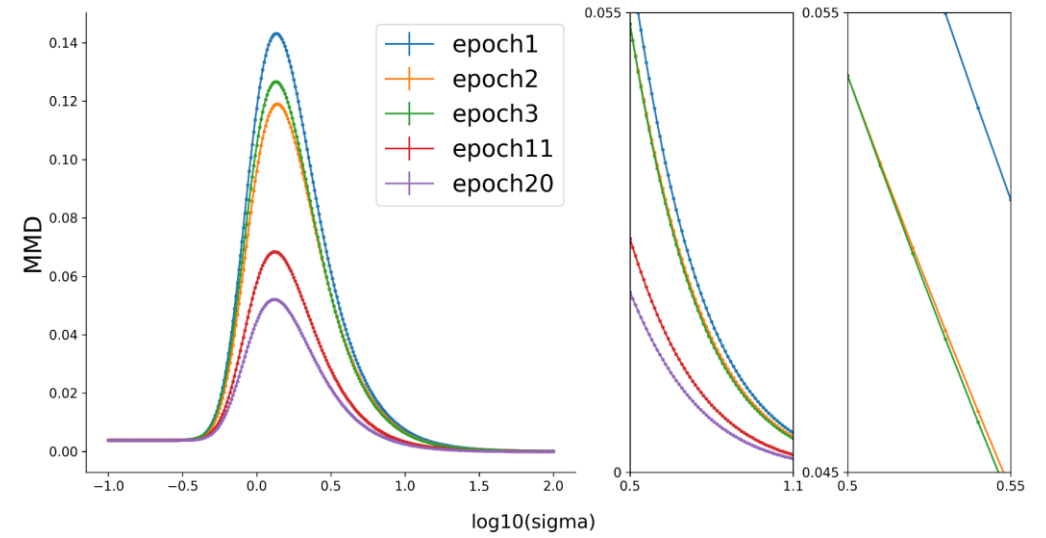
- Fréchet distance (1000+ samples)
- MMD (500+ samples)
- MMD kernel: RBF (sigma=10)
- Latent space: ProtT5 sequence embeddings



# MMD Sigma choice

$$MMD^2(P, Q) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P} [k(x, x')] + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim Q} [k(y, y')] - 2\mathbb{E}_{x, y \sim P, Q} [k(x, y)]$$

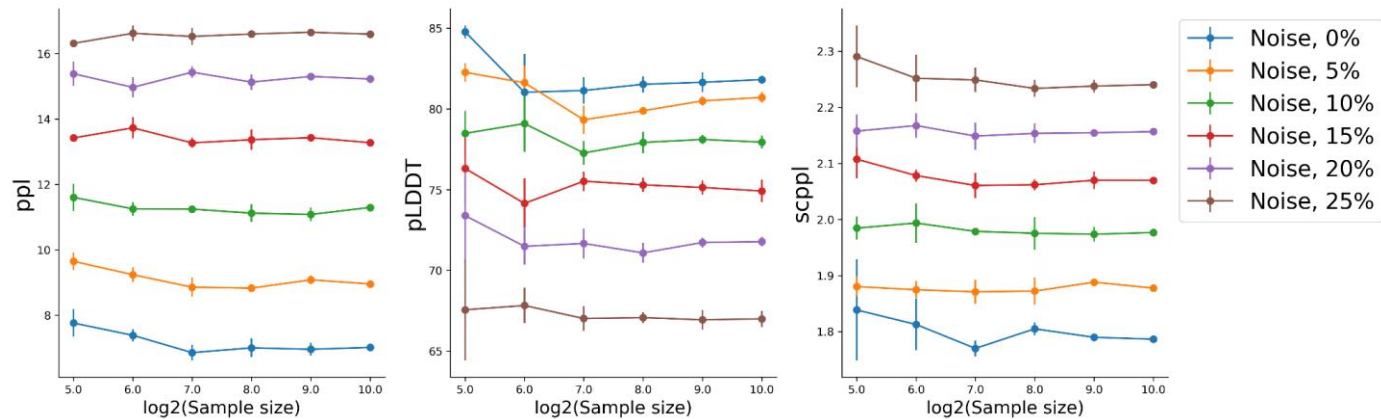
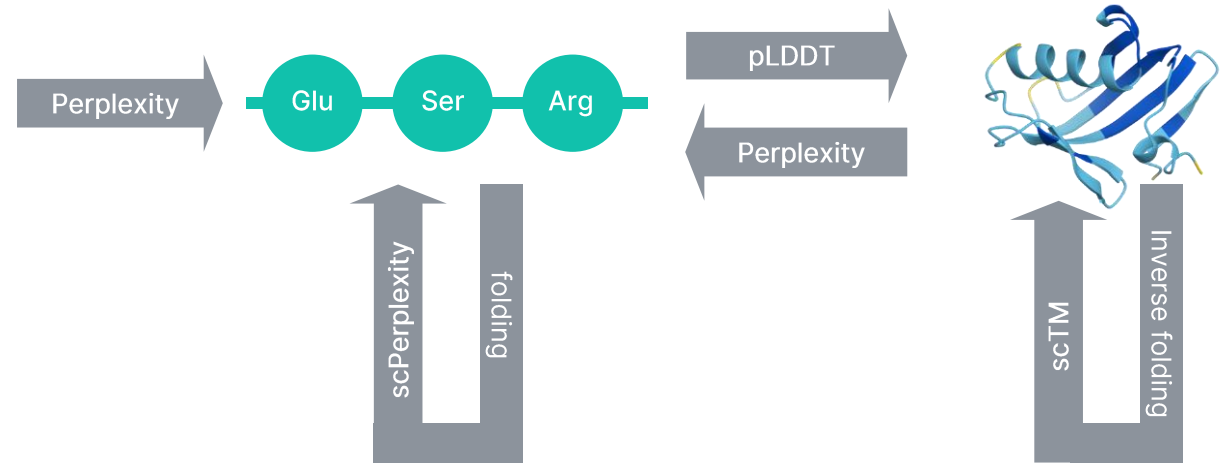
$$K(X_1, X_2) = \exp\left(-\frac{\|X_1 - X_2\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$



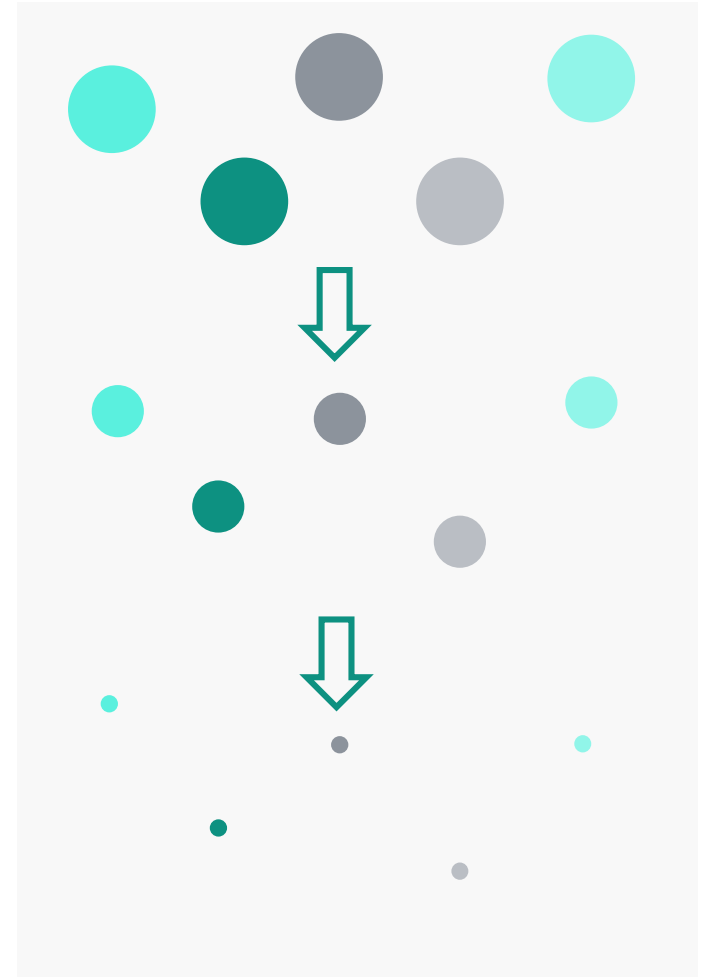
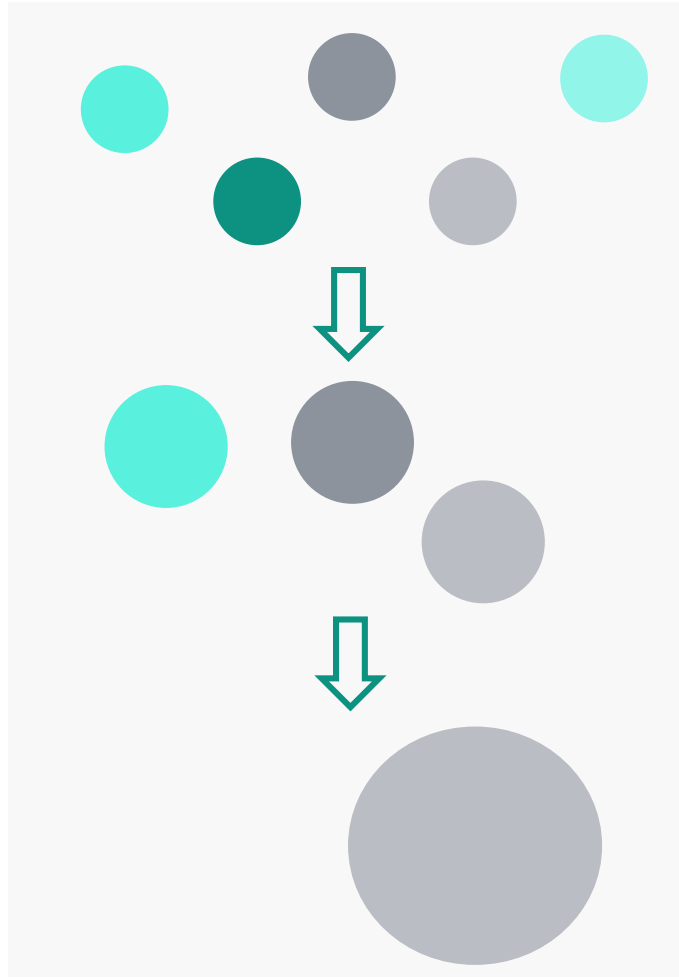
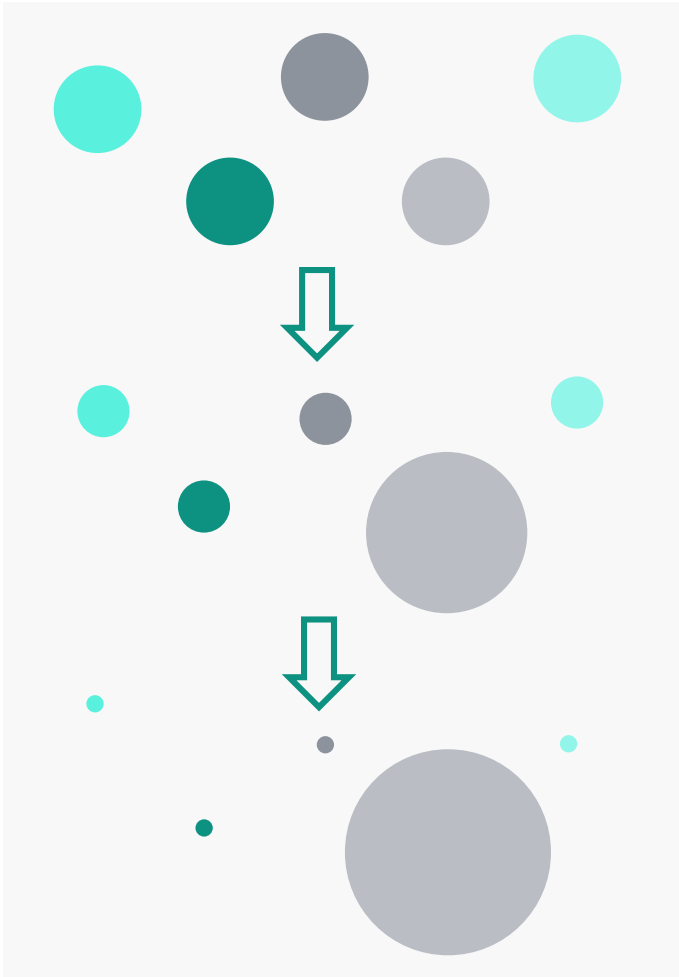


# Quality metrics

- Do not use only pLDDT or perplexity
- Use both pLDDT and Perplexity
- Use scPerplexity/ scTM
- OmegaFold, ESMFold, ProteinMPNN

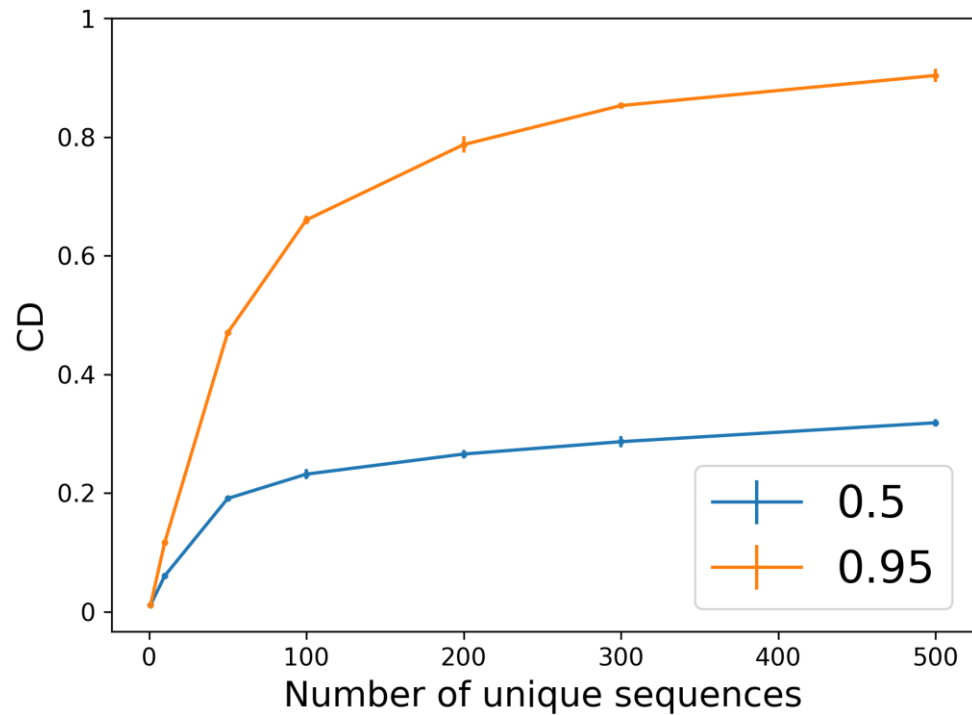


# How to identify diverse generation?

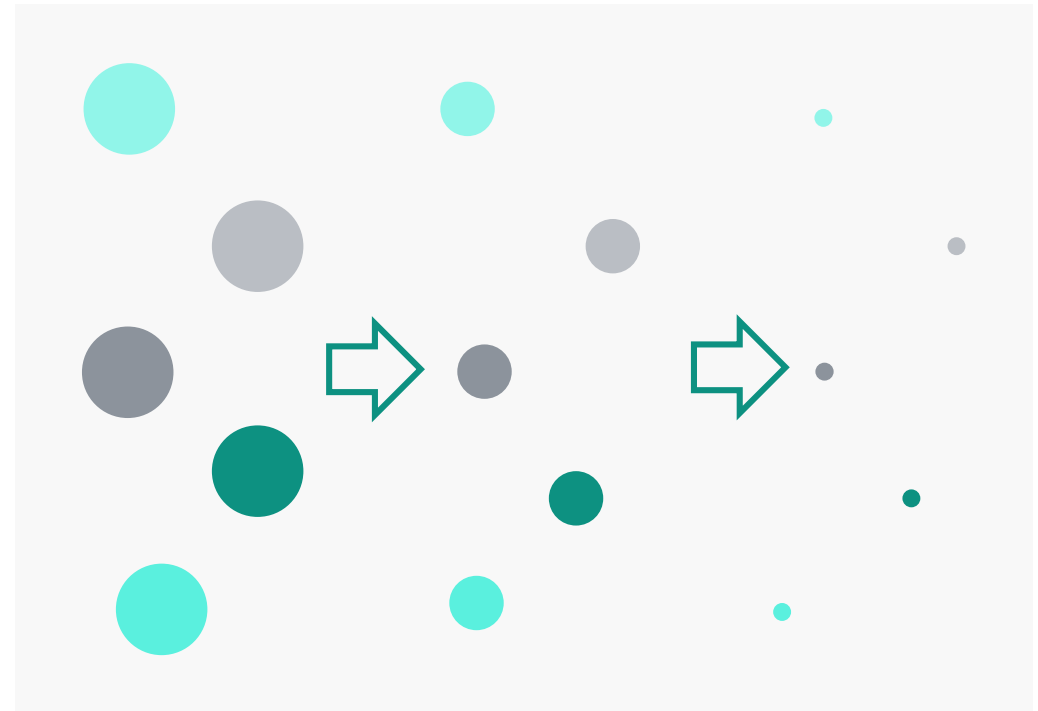


# Inner diversity

- Clustering method: MMseqs2
- 2 thresholds: 0.5 and 0.95

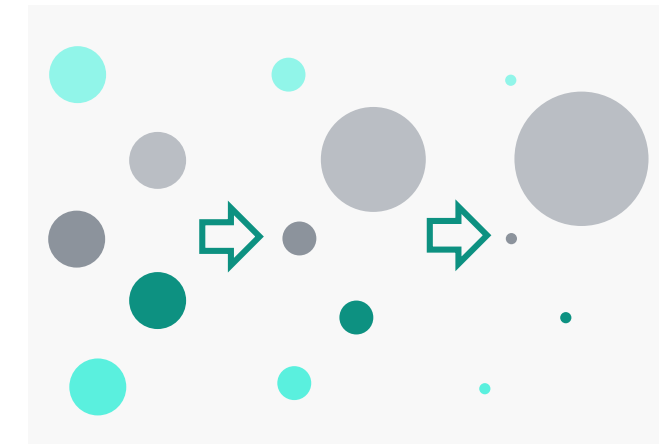
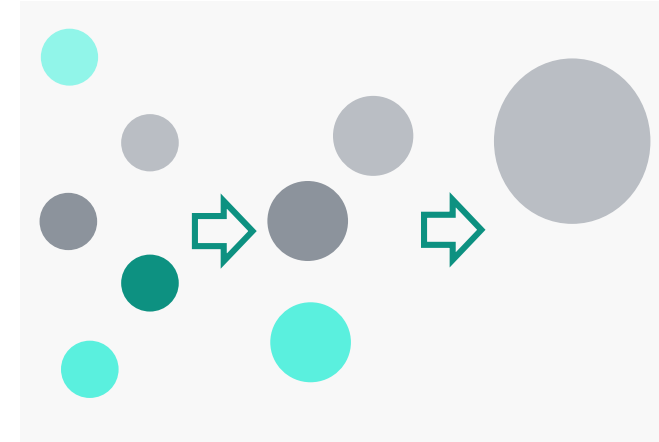
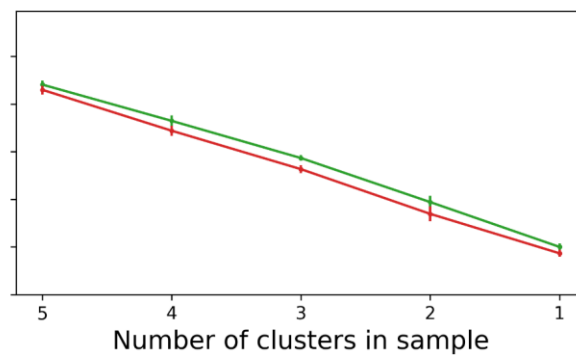
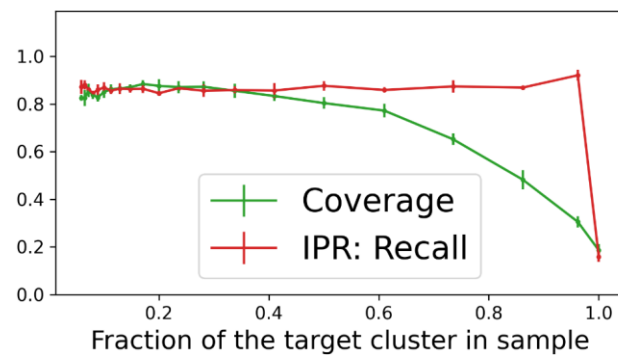
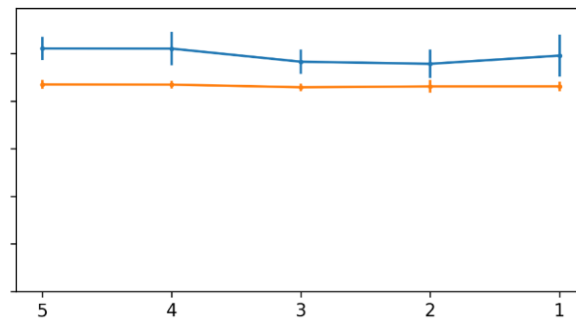
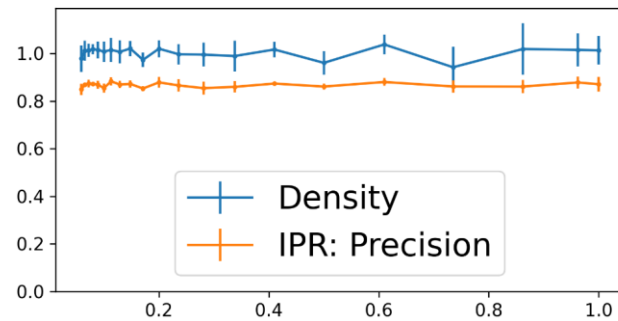


$$CD = \frac{\#Clusters}{\#Seqs}$$



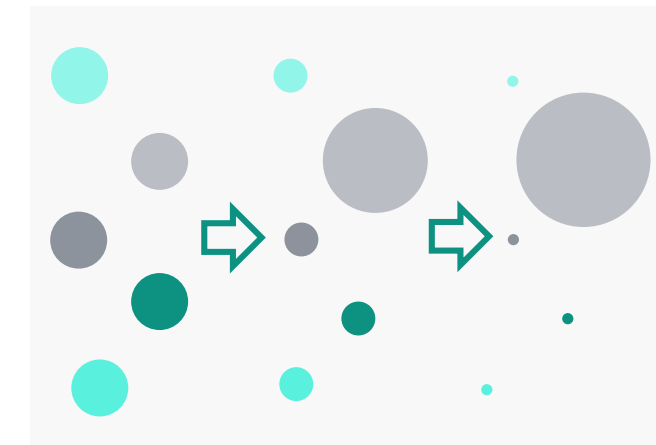
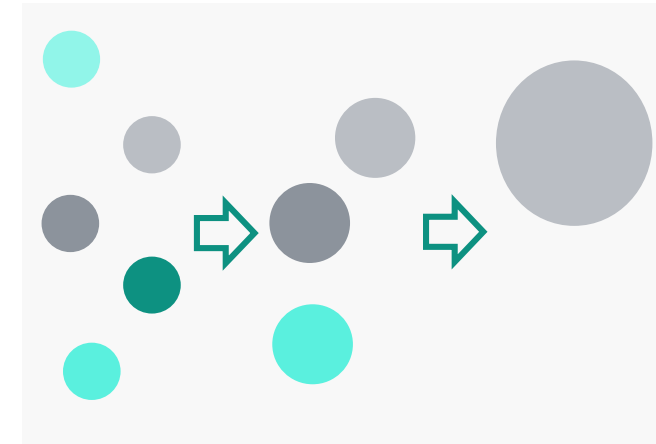
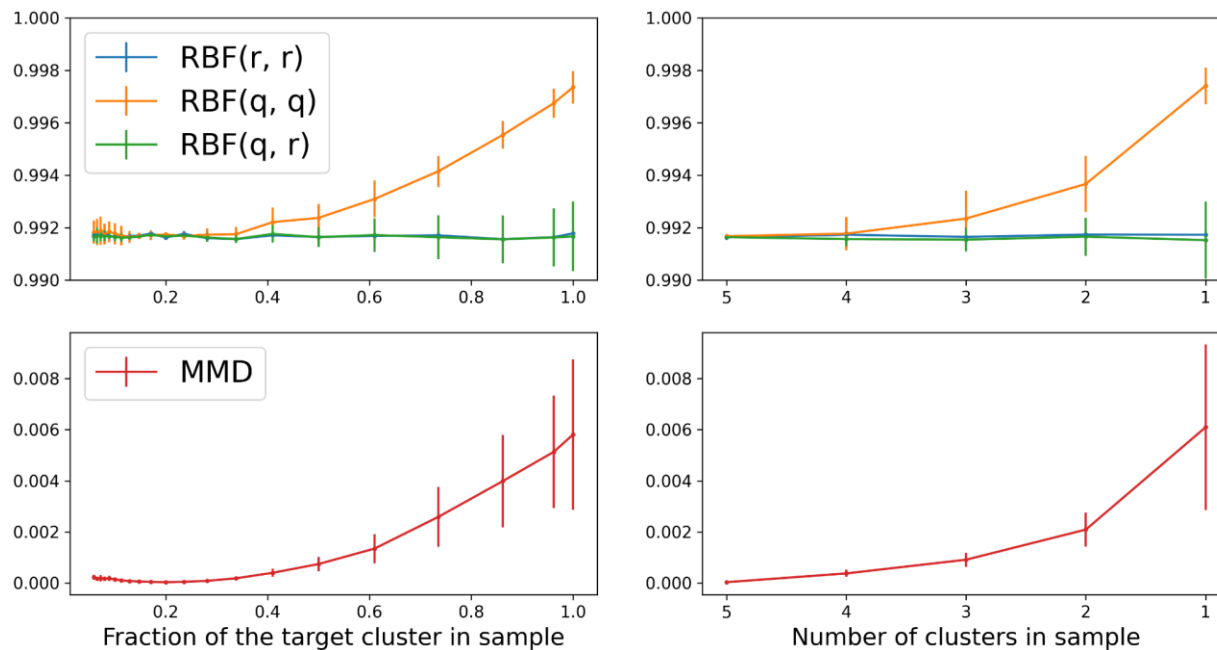
# Mixed metrics: quality+diversity

→ DC is better than IPR



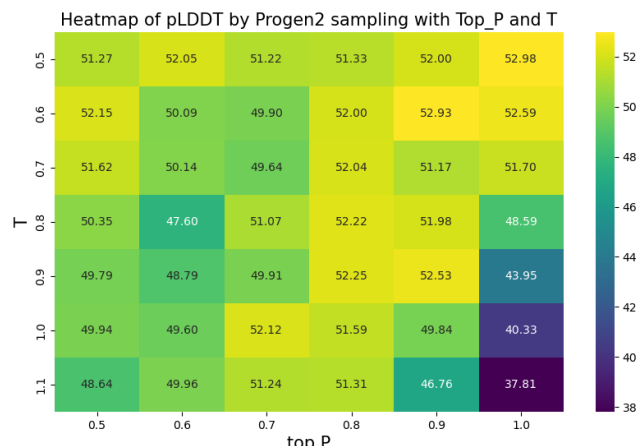
# MMD can be used this way

$$MMD^2(P, Q) = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim P} [k(x, x')] + \\ + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim Q} [k(y, y')] - 2\mathbb{E}_{x, y \sim P, Q} [k(x, y)]$$

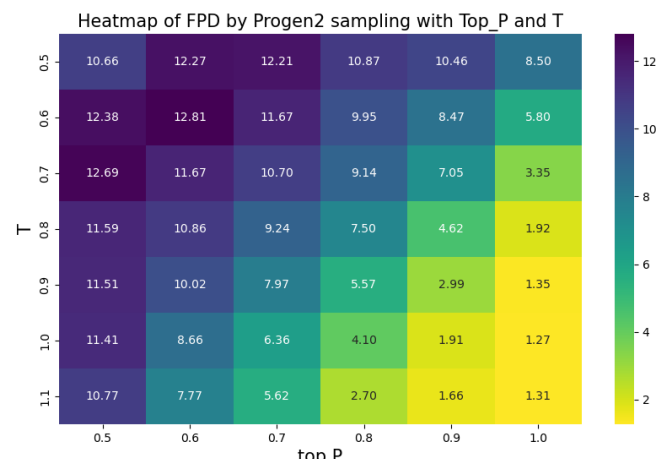


# Quality vs Diversity tradeoff

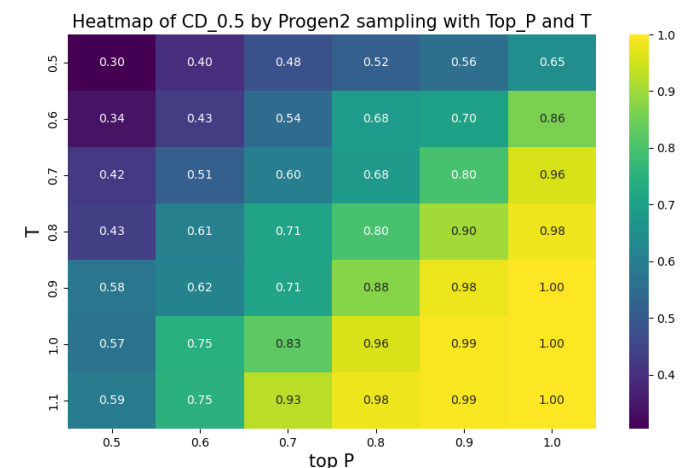
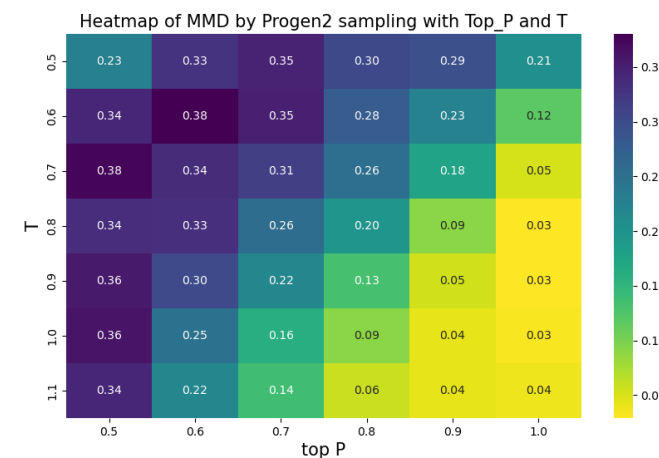
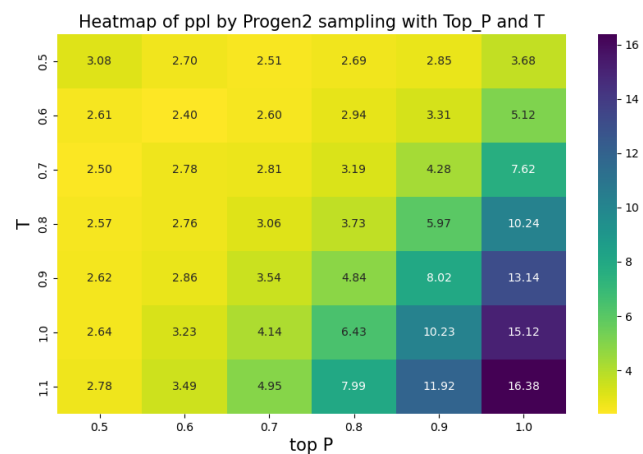
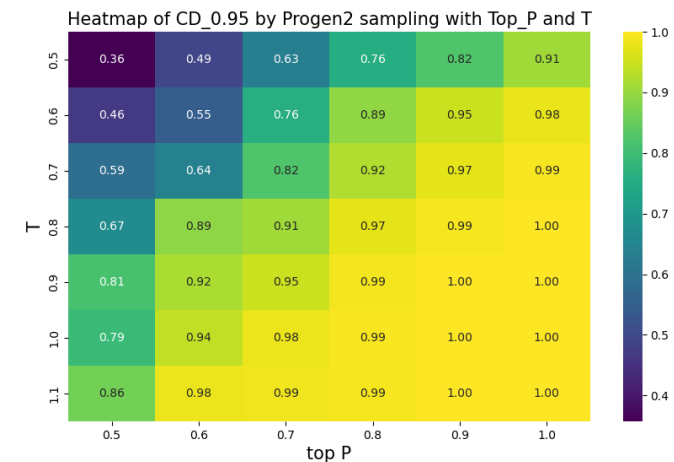
## Quality



## Distribution



## Diversity

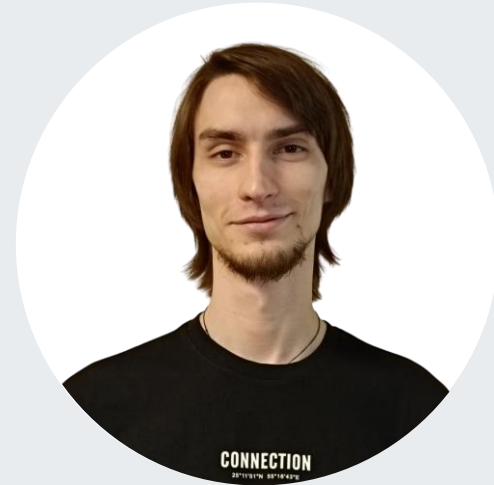


# Models comparison

Generative model	pLDDT ( $\uparrow$ )	ppl ( $\downarrow$ )	CD <sub>0.95</sub> ( $\uparrow$ )
RFDiffusion-80M	76.7	12.07	1.0
ProtGPT2-738M	63.0	7.79	1.0
ProGen2-151M	46.2	12.78	1.0
ProGen2-2.7B	52.2	11.78	0.994
ProGen2-6.4B	57.2	9.71	1.0
EvoDiff-38M	40.2	17.46	1.0
EvoDiff-640M	40.5	17.35	1.0
ProLLAMA-7B	53.1	10.50	1.0
RITA-85M	40.3	18.34	1.0
RITA-300M	41.5	19.10	0.990
RITA-680M	42.5	20.48	0.958
RITA-1.2B	42.6	19.39	0.966
DPLM-150M	81.8	3.90	0.917
DPLM-650M	81.7	4.36	0.943
DPLM-3B	83.1	4.16	0.732
DiMA-33M	83.3	5.07	0.992

# Contacts

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