Topsy-Turvy: integrating a global view into sequence-based PPI prediction

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Computational methods to predict protein-protein interaction (PPI) typically segregate into sequence-based “bottom-up” methods that infer properties from the characteristics of the individual protein sequences, or global “top-down” methods that infer properties from the pattern of already known PPIs in the species of interest. However, a way to incorporate top-down insights into sequence-based bottom-up PPI prediction methods has been elusive. We thus introduce Topsy-Turvy, a method that newly synthesizes both views in a sequence-based, multi-scale, deep-learning model for PPI prediction. While Topsy-Turvy makes predictions using only sequence data, during the training phase it takes a transfer-learning approach by incorporating patterns from both global and molecular-level views of protein interaction. In a cross-species context, we show it achieves state-of-the-art performance, offering the ability to perform genome-scale, interpretable PPI prediction for non-model organisms with no existing experimental PPI data. In species with available experimental PPI data, we further present a Topsy-Turvy hybrid (TT-hybrid) model which integrates Topsy-Turvy with a purely network-based model for link prediction.
that provides information about species-specific network rewiring. TT-hybrid makes accurate predictions for both well- and sparsely-characterized proteins, outperforming both its constituent components as well as other state-of-the-art PPI prediction methods. Furthermore, running Topsy-Turvy and TT-hybrid screens is feasible for whole genomes, and thus these methods scale to settings where other methods (e.g., AlphaFold-Multimer) might be infeasible. The generalizability, accuracy and genome-level scalability of Topsy-Turvy and TT-hybrid unlocks a more comprehensive map of protein interaction and organization in both model and non-model organisms. This is joint work with Rohit Singh, Kapil Devkota, Sam Sledzieski and Bonnie Berger.