

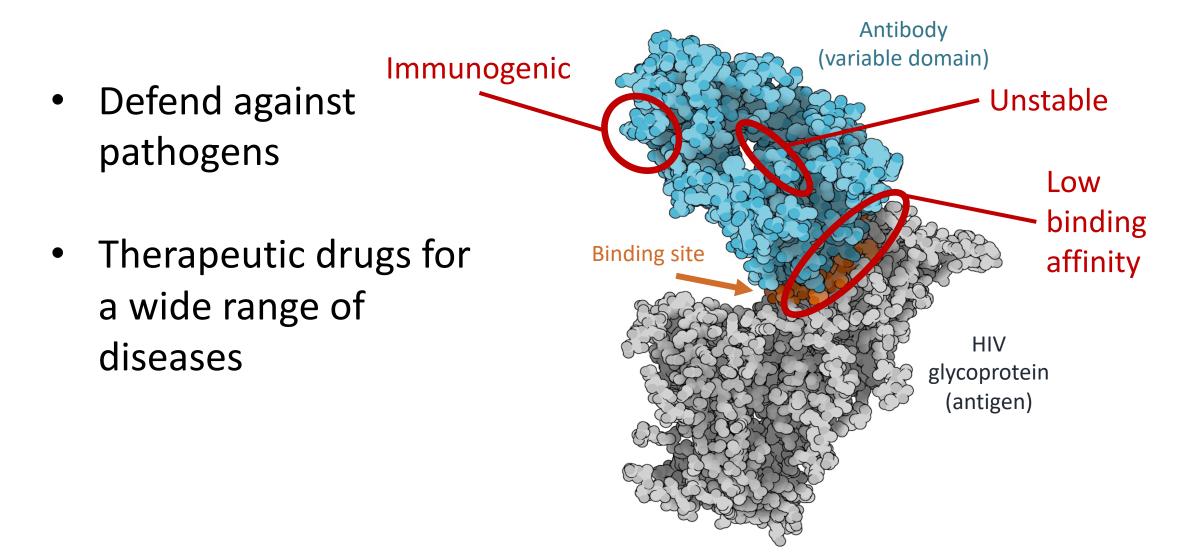
Improved antibody sequence design using inverse folding

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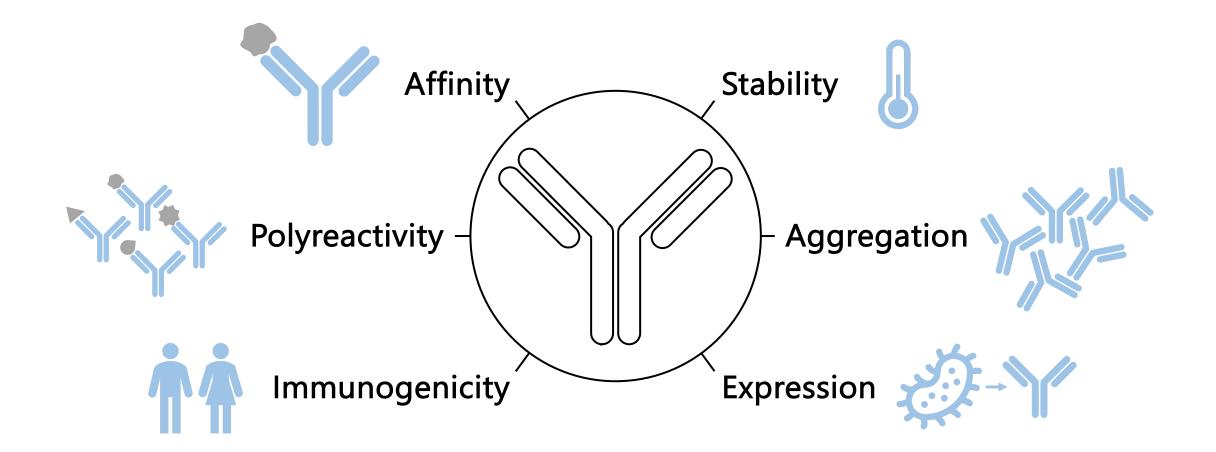
* Equal contribution



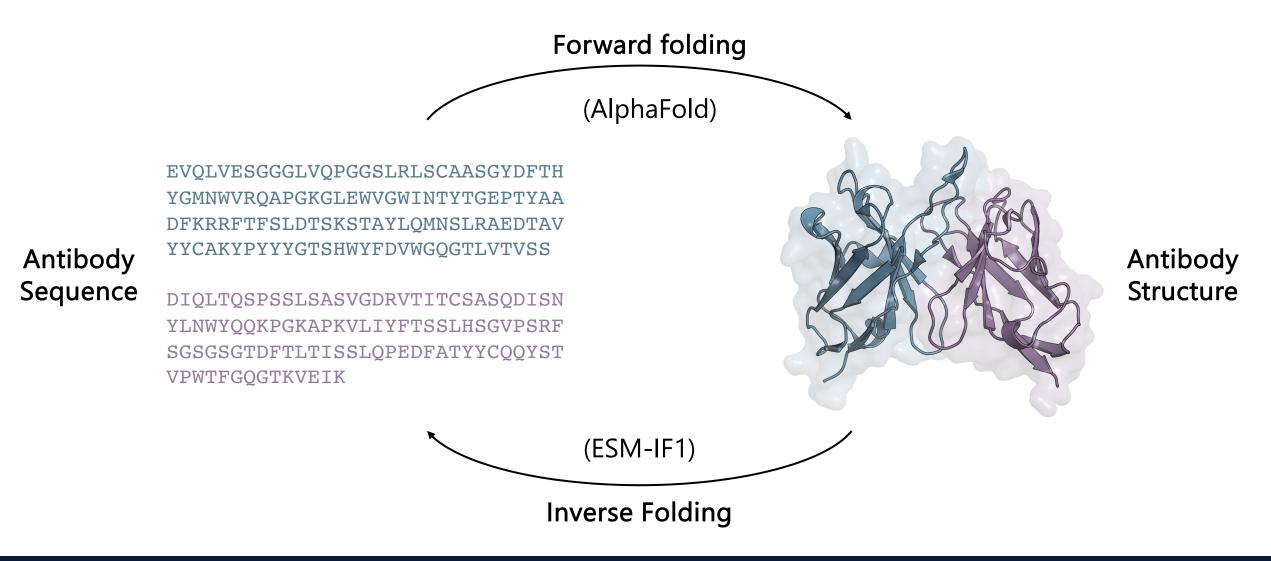
Antibodies play a key role in the immune system



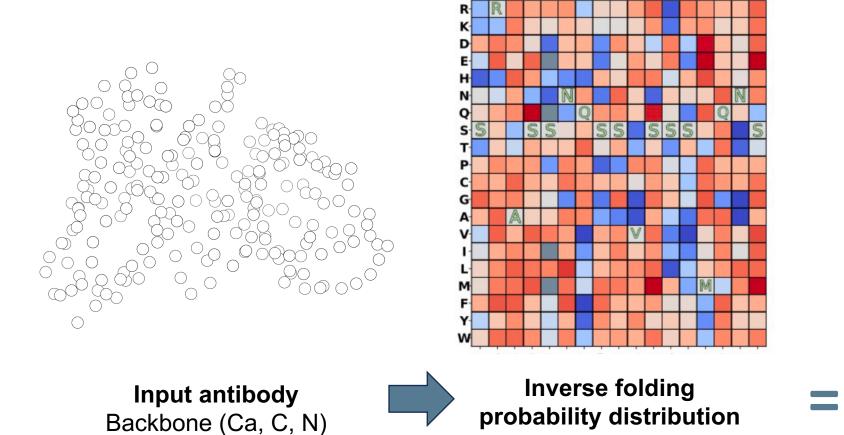
Reducing antibody "liabilities" requires optimizing a multi-parameter problem

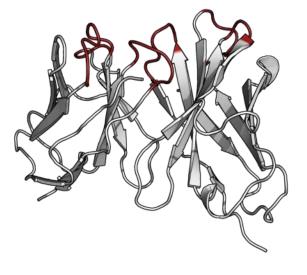


Inverse folding models predict sequence from structure



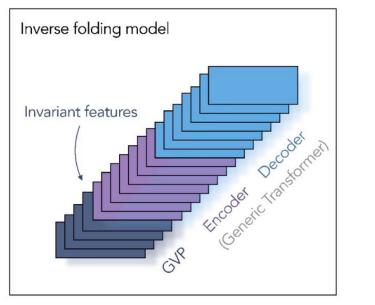
Inverse folding models predict mutational tolerance without changing structure



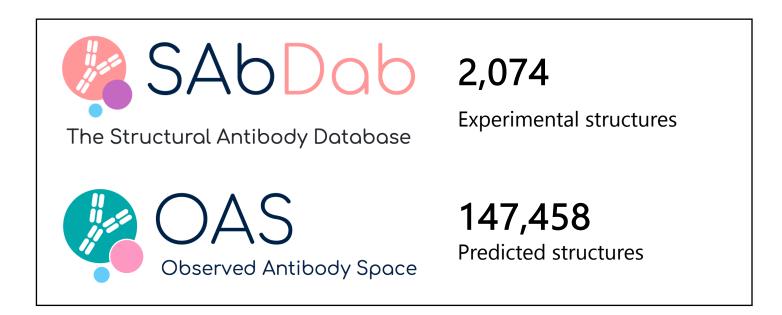


Possible mutations without changing structure

AntiFold is fine-tuned from ESM-IF1 on solved & predicted antibody structures

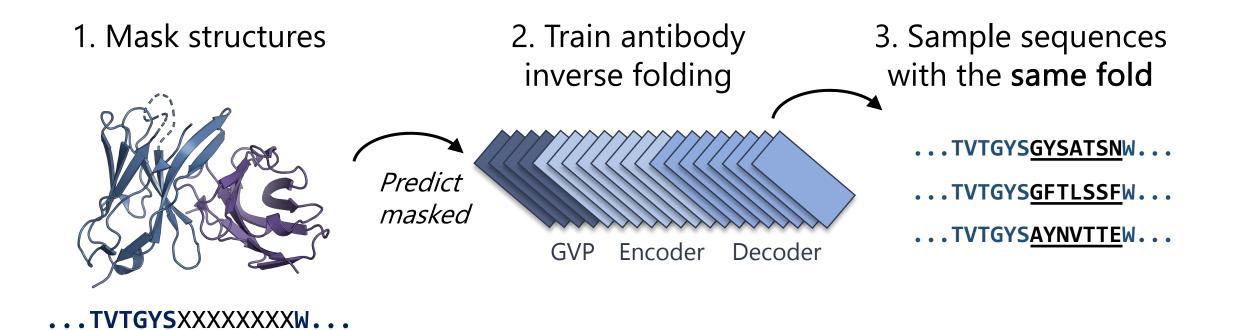


ESM-IF1 General protein model



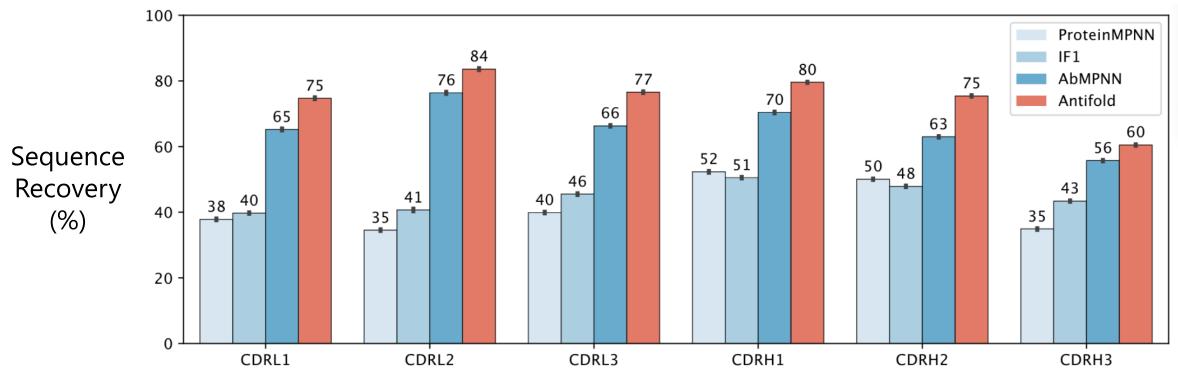
Antibody variable domain structures (paired VH/VL)

AntiFold is trained to predict masked residues



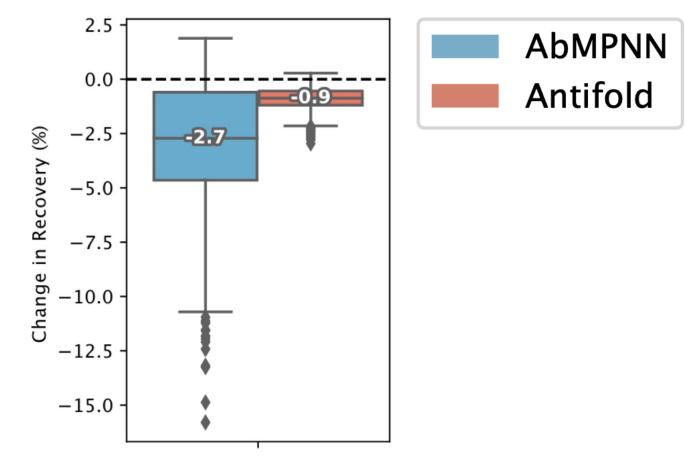
15% of coordinates are masked – mixture of single positions and spans Selection of positions to mask biased towards variable CDR residues

AntiFold outperforms general protein and antibody-specific inverse-folding models



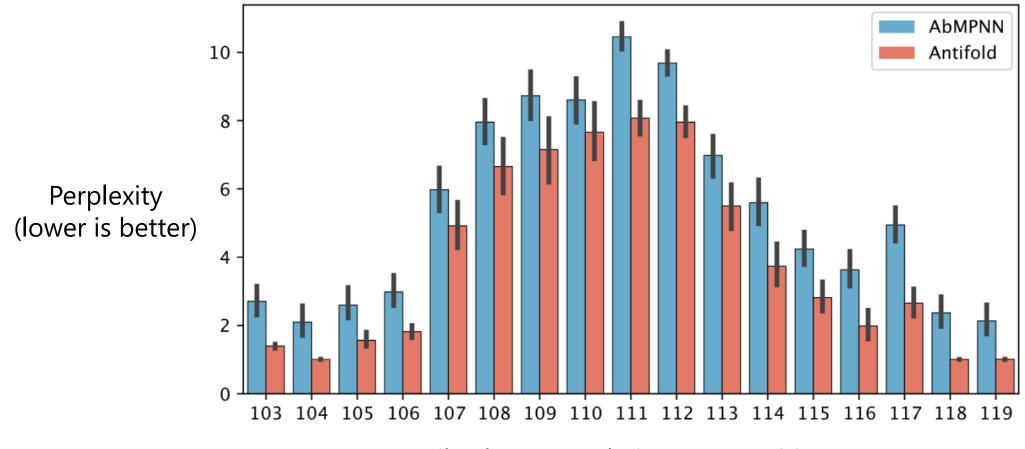
Antibody Complementarity Determining Region Loops

Performance is maintained when modelled structures are given as input



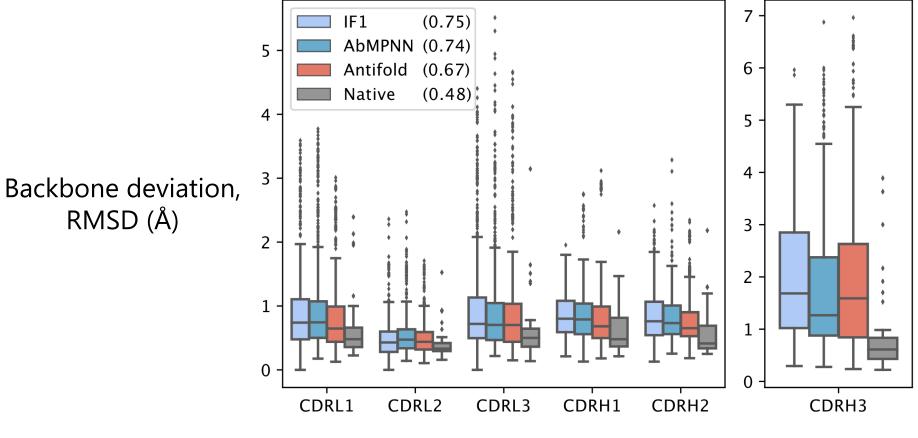
Average heavy chain residue

AntiFold suggests more confident amino acid distributions at CDRH3 positions, crucial for antibody binding



Antibody Heavy Chain CDR3 Positions

Designed antibody sequences re-fold into similar structures



Antibody Complementarity Determining Region Loops

AntiFold: Improved antibody sequence design using inverse folding



Poster #90 at 16:15

- 1. Improved design of antibodies while maintaining structure
- 2. Processes ~15 structures per minute (GPU)
- 3. Downloadable package freely available at: https://opig.stats.ox.ac.uk/data/ downloads/AntiFold/

Acknowledgements



Poster #90 at 16:15 Tobias H. Olsen

Prof. Morten Nielsen

Prof. Charlotte M. Deane

