



MSAGPT: Neural Prompting Protein Structure Prediction via MSA Generative Pre-Training

Bo Chen*, Zhilei Bei*, Xingyi Cheng, Pan Li, Jie Tang, Le Song Tsinghua University, BioMap Research, MBZUAI

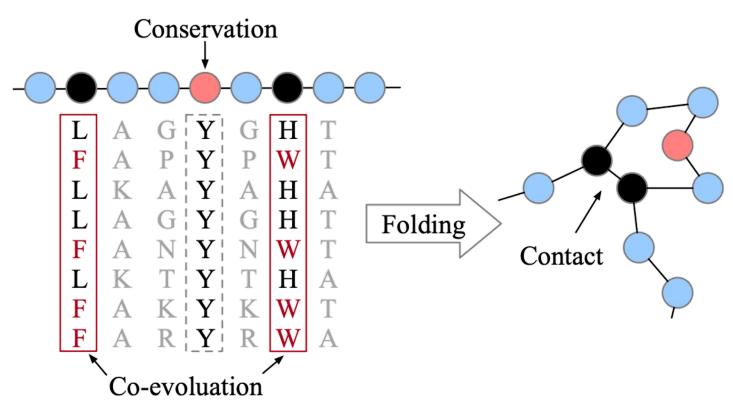
https://github.com/THUDM/MSAGPT





Multiple sequence alignment (MSA) facilitates protein structure prediction (PSP)

- Current PSP models rely on MSA for high accuracy
 - AlphaFold
 - RoseTTAFold
- "Orphan": 1/5 of all metagenomic proteins & 11% of eukaryotic proteins lack sequence homologs, compromising PSP accuracy

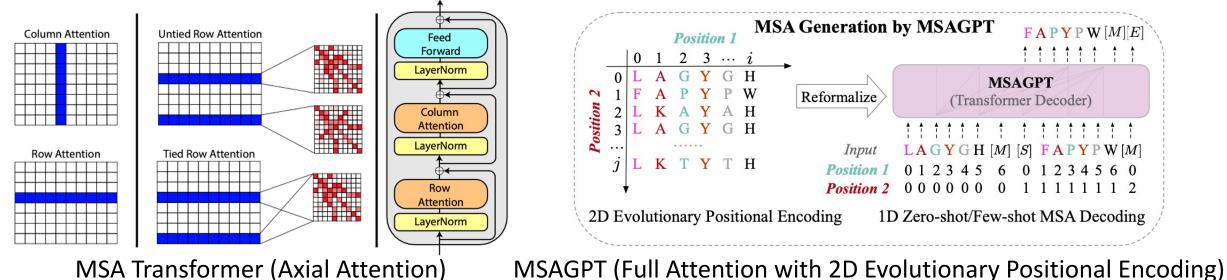






A simple yet effective decoding framework

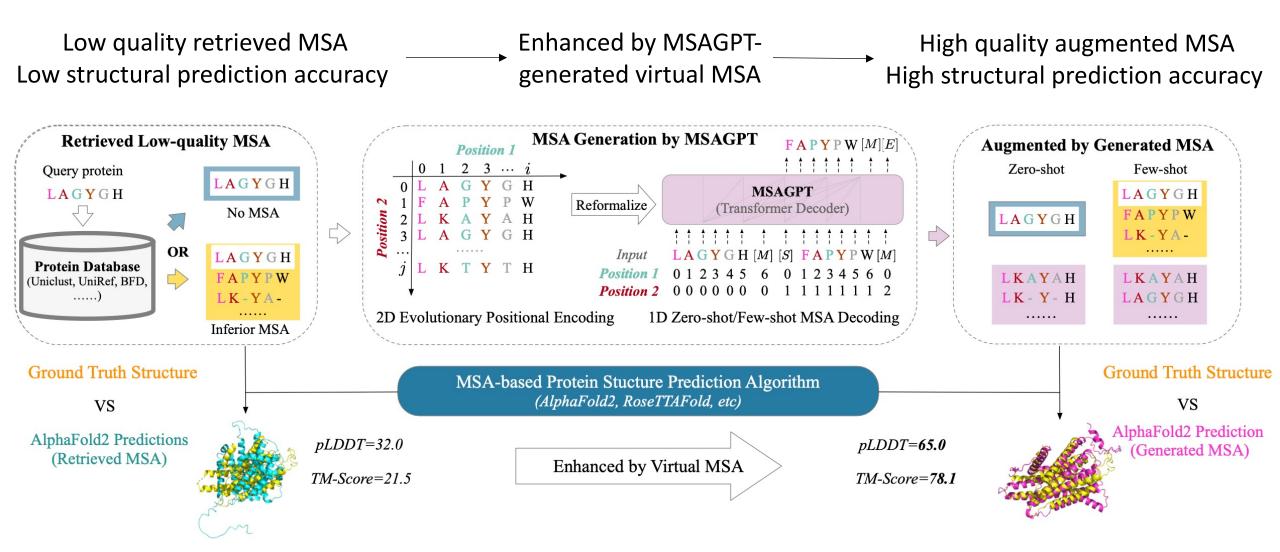
- Previous MSA-based PLMs usually adopt Axial Attention
 - Constrained information fusion: Only allow row- or column-wise
 - Low Efficiency: Sequential attention in a transformer block
- We propose the 2D Evolutionary Position Encoding
 - To relax the co-evolutionary information modeling from constrained attention flows to the 2D positional encoding
 - Re-formalizes MSA generation as a 1D sequence generation task, enables MSAGPT to conduct zero- or few-shot MSA generation under a flexible in-context learning framework







Generate virtual MSA to solve the problem







Learning from AlphaFold2 feedback

Post-training to alleviate the hallucination scene of MSA generation

- **RFT stage:** First fine-tune the model using high-quality natural MSA
- DPO stage: Then Use AlphaFold2 as a reward model and further fine-tune based on its feedback

$$L_{ce} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{M}^{f}} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^{N \times L} -\log p(\mathbf{M}_{i}^{f} | \mathbf{M}_{\leq i}^{f}, \theta) \end{bmatrix} L_{\text{DPO}} = \mathbb{E}_{(Q, m_{w}, m_{l}) \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{DPO}}} \begin{bmatrix} -\log \sigma \left(\beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(m_{w} | Q)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(m_{w} | Q)} - \beta \log \frac{\pi_{\theta}(m_{l} | Q)}{\pi_{\text{ref}}(m_{l} | Q)} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Loss calculation$$

$$MSA \text{ Fine-tune with RFT} \text{ Fine-tune with RFT} \text{ RFT Model} \text{ Fine-tune with DPO} \text{ DPO Model}$$

$$data \quad \text{ generated} \quad \text{ acquisition} \text{ fine-tune MSA} \text{ alphaFold2} \text{ for an } \text{ acquisition} \text{ acquisition} \text{ Dataset} \text{ acquisition} \text{ acquisition} \text{ Dataset} \text{ acquisition} \text{ begin{subarray}{c} \mu \in (Q, m_{i}) | (\mathbb{I}_{acc}(Q, m_{i}) - \mathbb{I}_{acc}(Q, -)) > \theta_{2} \} \mathcal{D}_{\text{DPO}} = \{(Q, m_{w}, m_{l}) | (\mathbb{I}_{acc}(Q, m_{w}) - \mathbb{I}_{acc}(Q, m_{l})) > \theta_{3} \}$$





Experimental Result

- Protein Structure Prediction in low-MSA cases
 - Natural MSA-scarce benchmark: low retrieved MSA (<20) from uniclust30
 - **Zero-shot**: only use the generated MSA
 - **Few-shot**: Retrieved low-quality MSA + generated MSA

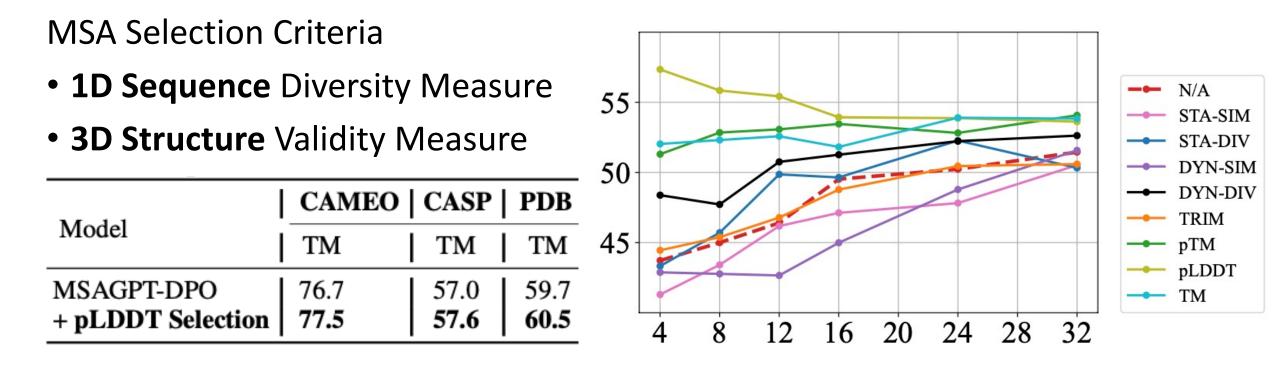
| | | CAMEO (avg. Depth = 8.5) | | | | CASP (avg. Depth = 4.6) | | | | PDB (avg. Depth = 2.6) | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Model | Zero-Shot | | Few-Shot | | Zero-Shot | | Few-Shot | | Zero-Shot | | Few-Shot | |
| | | pLDDT | ТМ | pLDD1 | TM | pLDD7 | Г ТМ | pLDD | Г ТМ | pLDD | Т ТМ | pLDD1 | TM |
| | AF2 MSA | 63.8 | 55.4 | 77.4 | 71.4 | 44.0 | 32.6 | 54.2 | 44.1 | 55.2 | 45.6 | 61.0 | 52.3 |
| w/ virtual MSA • | MSA-Aug. | 67.7 | 59.2 | 77.4 | 72.1 | 56.8 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 46.3 | 61.9 | 49.8 | 66.0 | 55.3 |
| | EvoGen | 66.1 | 60.3 | 78.6 | 75.3 | 48.2 | 38.4 | 55.1 | 48.5 | 57.6 | 49.5 | 62.8 | 55.4 |
| | MSAGPT | 70.8 | 61.4 | 80.8 | 75.2 | 59.0 | 39.8 | 65.4 | 51.0 | 68.6 | 53.4 | 71.3 | 59.6 |
| | + RFT | 68.0 | 60.5 | 79.8 | 76.4 | 56.8 | 40.2 | 64.0 | 53.6 | 66.8 | 53.4 | 70.3 | 60.1 |
| | + DPO | 68.9 (+3.1) | 62.7 (+2.4) | 80.2 (+2.2) | 76.7 (+1.4) | 54.2 (+2.2) | 43.7 (+5.3) | 62.7 (+2.0) | 57.0 (+8.5) | 64.5 (+6.7) | 53.6 (+3.8) | 68.0 (+5.3) | 59.7 (+4.7) |

The post-training process significantly reduced hallucinations (Low Predictive metric) generated by the model and improved its performance (High Golden Metric).





Rethinking the MSA Selection Strategy



Sequence Diversity + Structure Validity → Informative MSA





Transfer Learning on Other Tasks

 Fine-tune MSA Transformer & task-specific head w/ or w/o virtual MSA generated by DPO model:

| | Prot | ein | Protein | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | Struc | ture | Func | tion | | |
| (| L | | γλ |] | | |
| | CtP | SsP | LocP | MIB | | |
| Model | ACC | ACC | ACC | ACC | | |
| w/o Virtual MSA w/ Virtual MSA | 11.6 13.1 | 66.5 69.0 | 58.3 56.4 | 57.5 60.3 | | |

Incorporating MSA from MSAGPT > Using single sequence only





TL;DR:

Employing a 2D evolutionary positional encoding scheme and learning from AlphaFold2 Feedback, **MSAGPT** generates constructive virtual MSA to enable accurate protein structure predictions in situations where natural co-evolutionary information is scarce

Code Repo: https://github.com/THUDM/MSAGPT