Mixture of Neural Fields for

Heterogeneous Reconstruction in

Cryo-EM

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The Challenges of Cryo-EM



Challenge #1: poses (i.e., viewing directions) are unknown

> Challenge #2: images are extremely noisy

> Challenge #3: the structure can change from one image to the other

The Conformational Landscape



3D Variability

"Compositional" variability

+

"Conformational" variability

Existing Approaches and Limitations

Discrete approaches: RELION (Scheres, 2012), CryoSPARC (Punjani et al., 2017)

X Do not handle conformational (i.e., continuous) variability

- **Continuous** methods:
 - Linear combination of voxel arrays (Punjani et al., 2021)
 - Nonlinear (e.g., neural-based) methods (Frank and Ourmazad, 2016; Lederman and Singer, 2017; Maji et al., 2020; Moscovich et al., 2020 Gupta et al., 2020; Zhong et al., 2021; Levy et al., 2022, 2024)
 - Gaussian mixture models (Chen and Ludtke, 2021)
 - Flow fields (Punjani and Fleet, 2023)

X Do not handle strong compositional heterogeneity (e.g. different types of proteins)

Hydra – The Working Principles

- *Ab initio* reconstruction method (does not need poses from upstream reconstruction)
- Handles compositional and conformational variability using a mixture of neural fields

$$I_i = \text{FORWARD}(\mathcal{V}_{\theta_{k_i}}, z_i, \phi_i) + \eta_i$$

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{V}_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} & \text{Density map (neural network)} \\ k_{i} \in \{1, \ldots, K\} & \text{Discrete state variable} \\ z_{i} \in \mathbb{R}^{d} & \text{Continuous conformational variable} \\ \phi_{i} \in \mathrm{SO}(3) \times \mathbb{R}^{2} & \text{Pose (i.e., viewing direction)} \end{array}$

• All the variables are optimized such as to **maximize the likelihood** of observed images





Synthetic Dataset - Ribosplike



Real Dataset – RyR Mixture



Thank You!