

QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING Improving Binding Affinity Predictions for Drug Discovery Sambit Banerjee, Shawn He Yuxun, Shiva Konakanchi, Lawal A. Ogunfowora, Shaswata Roy, Suriya Selvarajan, Gauri Vaidya (TA)

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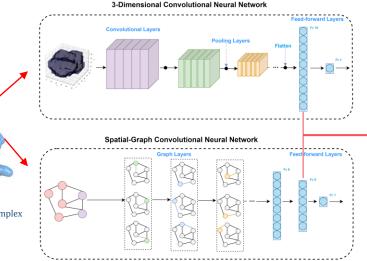




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3. Our Hybrid Quantum-classical Fusion Model

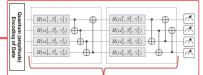


4. Improved Results From Our Model

MAE Pearson r Spearman r RMSE Classical 0.6020.7770.766 1.3681.051**Quantum** 0.630 1.040 0.8090.8151.295Quantum Fusion Classical Fusion 0.030 0.0250.01 0.01 Classical Fusion Quantum Fusion 10 12 14 10 Laver Depth Number of Epochs

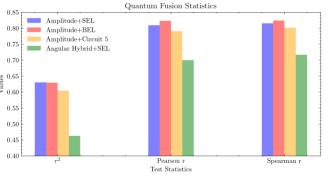
Outputs from second-to-last layer of the classical neural networks trained with the PDBbind dataset are encoded onto quantum states before being fed into a feed-forward quantum neural network (QNN).

Quantum fusion model



Repeated n times

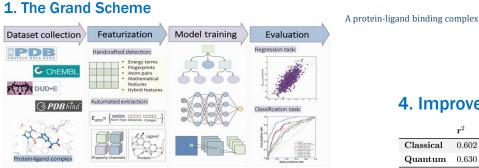
- · Encoding schemes explored:
- > Hybrid angle, Amplitude Parametrized quantum circuits (PQC)
- explored in constructing the QNN:
- Strongly Entangled Layers (SEL)
- Basic Entangled Layers (BEL)
- Circuit 5 from [3]
- ReLU activation layer after readout



References

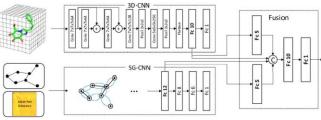
- [1] Guoli Xiong, Chao Shen, Zi-Yi Yang, Dejun Jiang, Shao Liu, Aiping Lu, Xiang Chen, Tingjun Hou, and Dongsheng Cao. Feategies for protein-ligand interactions and their applications in scoring func-tational Molecular Science, 12, 2021.
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 Derek Jones, Hyojin Kim, Xiaohua Zhang, Adam Zemla, Garrett Stevenson, W. F. Drew Bennett, Daniel Kirshner, Sergio F Wong, Felice C. Lightstone, and Jonathan E. Allen. Improved protein ligand binding affinity prediction with structure-base deep fusion inference. Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling, 61(4):1583–1592, 2021.
- [3] Sukin Sim, Peter D. Johnson, and Alán Aspuru-Guzik. Expressibility and entangling capability of pa circuits for hybrid quantum-classical algorithma. Advanced Quantum Technologies 2, 2019.

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Workflow for ML prediction of protein-ligand binding affinity [1]

2. The Classical State-of-the-art Model



Fusion models for Atomic and molecular Structures developed by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory [2]

To identify suitable drug candidate compounds, ML/DL has been used to predict binding affinities between small chemical compounds (i.e. ligands) and proteins---thereby greatly reducing the time, labor and costs

otherwise involved in measuring it experimentally. We use the state-of-the-

art classical algorithm for such predictions using a fusion of a 3D

Convolutional Neural Network (3D-CNN) and a Spatial Graph Convolutional

Neural Network (SGCNN) and replace the fusion layers with a feed-forward quantum neural network, thereby obtaining improved predictions.