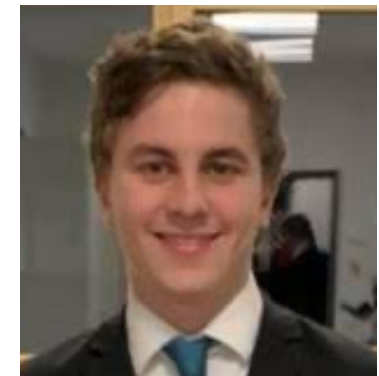
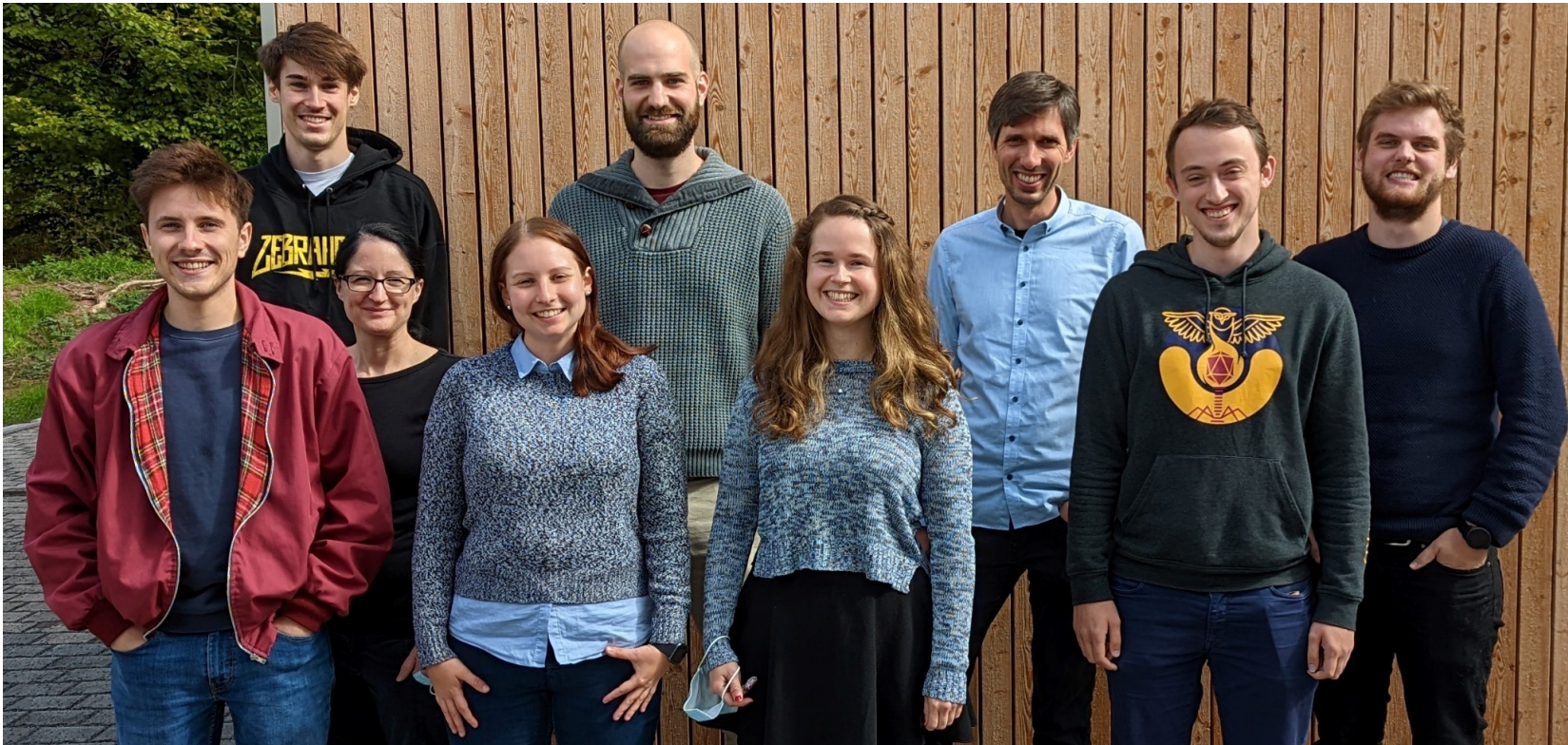


Deep mutational scanning data analysis to reveal sequence-function relationships in Python

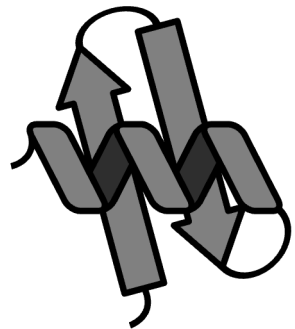
Supervisors:
Prof. Dominik Niopek
Jan Mathony

Tutor:
Benedict Wolf

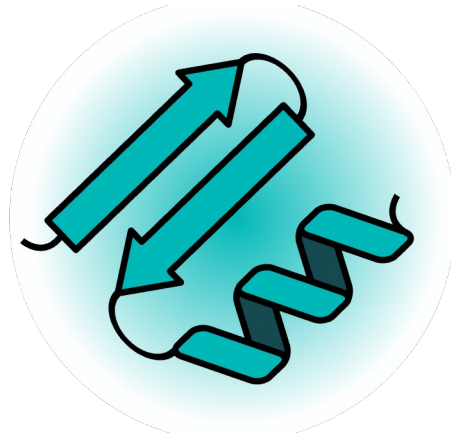
Niopek lab @ IPMB, Heidelberg University



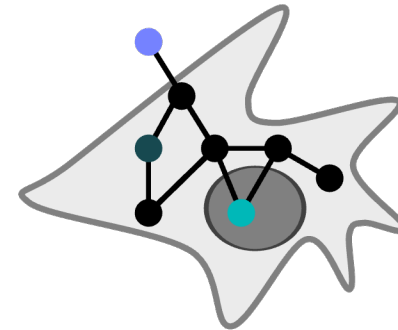
Protein engineering



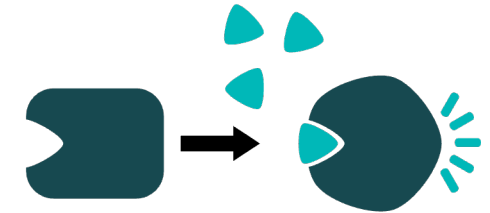
Wildtype protein



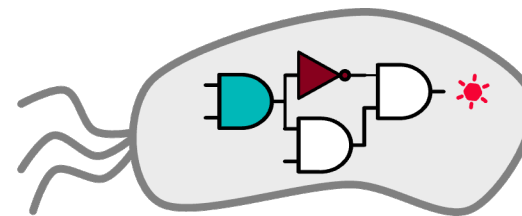
Desired function



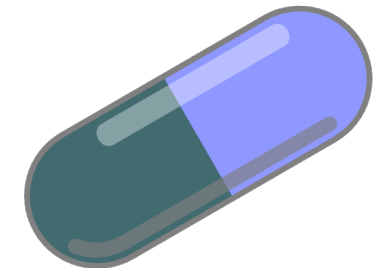
Basic research



Biosensor



Bioengineering



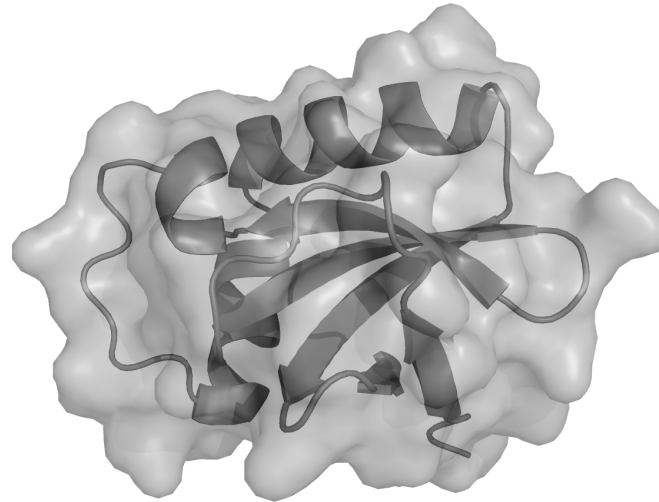
Therapeutics

From protein sequence to function

>Protein

MANKTYKIGKNAGYDG
CGLCLAAISENEAIKV
KYLRDICPDYDGDDKA
EDWLRWGTDSRVKAAA
LEMEQYAYTSVGMASC
WEFVEL

Sequence

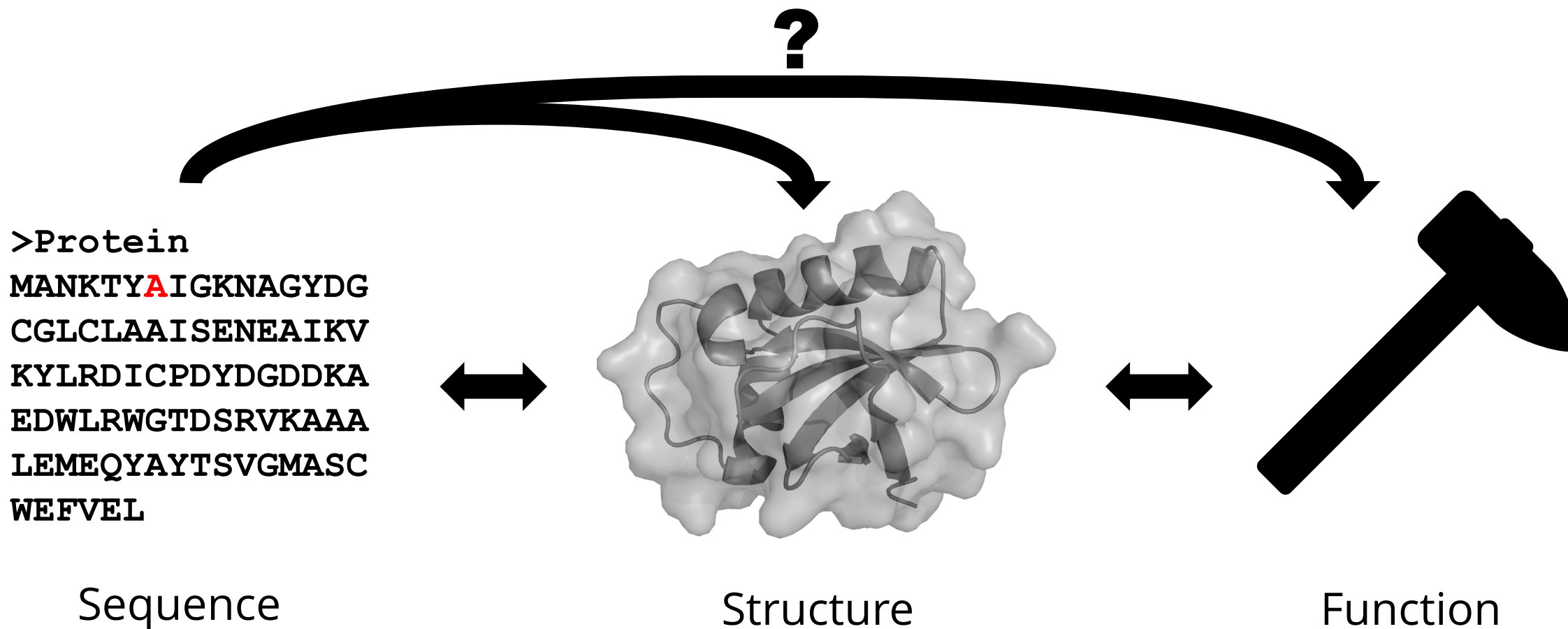


Structure

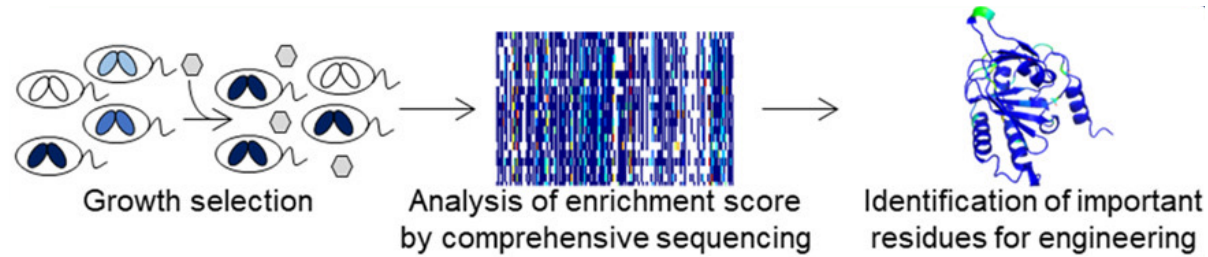


Function

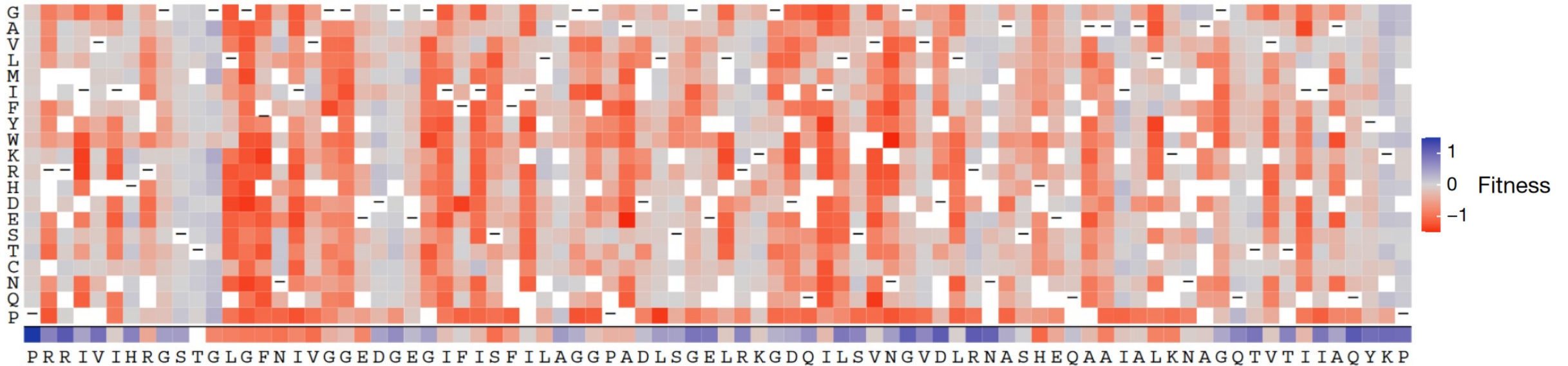
From protein sequence to function



Deep mutational scanning (DMS)



Ogawa et al., Acs Synth. Bio., 2022

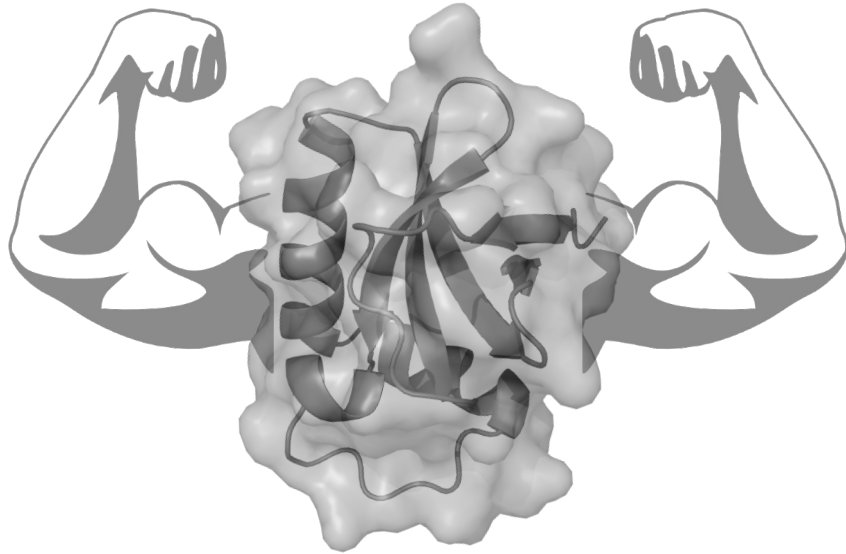


Faure et al., Nature, 2022

ProteinGym



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386



A substitution benchmark
of ~1.5M missense variants
across 87 DMS datasets

(Notin et al., Arxiv, 2022)

- Do you observe amino acid-specific substitution patterns?
- Does the mutation data relate secondary structure elements or functional sites?
- Do the observed trends correlate between proteins?
- Can you identify a subset of features that can help with the **prediction of mutation tolerance**?
- How do these compare to **evolutionary conservation**?