

بیست و یکمین کنگره ملی و نهمین کنگره بین المللی زیست شناسی ایران

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طراحی پپتیدهای ضدباکتریایی با استفاده از روشهای یادگیری ماشین جمعی

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كلمات كليدى: مقاومت أنتى بيوتيكي، EDA، الكوريتم Random Forest ،SVM، ييتيد

De novo design of Antibacterial peptides by ensemble machine learning methods

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Antibiotic resistance is a great challenge. Since Antimicrobial peptides directly act on the microbial membrane and normally didn't have any specific protein targets, it is less likely, bacteria arise resistance against these molecules. Recently statistical analysis and machine learning algorithms have been considered. Ensemble learning techniques, in machine learning, are a combination of several models that are used to provide an optimal model for predicting or classifying data. The most widely used algorithms are Bagging, Adaboost and RandomForest with several estimators. In this study, to predict peptides with specific antibacterial effects, the data has been gathered from the DRAMP2.0, EDA were performed with the Seaborn, Numpy, and Pandas packages in Python. 554 peptides with antibacterial function and 626 without it were provided. Descriptors have been defined based on biophysical features like length, Molecular weight, Charge, Charge density, pI, Instability index, Aromaticity, Aliphatic index, Boman index, and Hydrophobic ratio. Modeling was performed using an SVM algorithm with linear, polynomial (degree=5) and RDF (gamma=3) kernel functons, RandomForest algorithm, Bagging classifier and Adaboost with 100 and 1000 estimators. The accuracy and precision of the model made using the RandomForest algorithm with 1000 estimators was



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87% and 90% and this model was the most optimal compared to other methods. The average of accuracy and precision for SVM method with mentioned kernels, Bagging and Adaboost was 78%, 87% and 86%, respectively. For the data and features of this study, the ensemble technique had better results than the SVM method due to the way the train data is used, the data is randomly segmented and used several times to learn the model. Despite the advancement of computational methods in drug design and therapeutic peptides, there is still a need for laboratory methods for more accurate evaluations, which is one of the next steps in this research.

Keywords: Antibiotic resistance, EDA, SVM algorithms, Random Forest, Peptide