

SCIPION

A Software Framework for Integration, Reproducibility and Validation in Cryo-EM

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We are witnessing a Revolution in Cryo-EM

BIOCHEMISTRY

The Resolution Revolution

Werner Kühlbrandt

recise knowledge of the structure of macromolecules in the cell is essential for understanding how they function. Structures of large macromolecules can now be obtained at near-atomic resolution by averaging thousands of electron microscope images recorded before radiation damage accumulates. This is what Amunts et al. have done in their research article on page 1485 of this issue (1), reporting the structure of the large subunit of the mitochondrial ribosome at 3.2 Å resolution by electron cryo-microscopy (cryo-EM). Together with other recent high-resolution cryo-EM structures (2-4) (see the figure), this achievement heralds the beginning of a new era in molecular biology, where structures at near-atomic resolution are no longer the prerogative of x-ray crys-



Advances in detector technology and image processing are yielding high-resolution electron cryo-microscopy structures of biomolecules.

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INSIGHT

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MICROSCOPY

Cryo-EM enters a new era

Advances in detector hardware and image-processing software have led to a revolution in the use of electron cryo-microscopy to determine complex molecular structures at high resolution.

WERNER KÜHLBRANDT





Maps released at EMDB increase.. and the achieved resolution







Key contributing factors

- 1. Improvement of microscopes, specially the Direct Detector Devices (DDDs).
- 2. Development of image processing software and increasing computing power.





Cryo-EM encompass different experimental techniques

- 1. Single Particles
- 2. Tomography
- 3. Helical
- 4. Crystallography







instruct

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image

Single-Particles is the most used technique

Distribution of released maps (3468 in total) as a function of technique used







Single-Particles Workflow: from Movies to 3D Model











Motion correction between movie frames







To enhance contrast, images are taken out-of-focus







EM images are affected by the CTF







CTF serves to discard bad micrographs

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We need to select 'particles' from good micrographs







There different types of picking algorithms

1. Manual/Supervised

2. Automatic:

- Reference free
- Template-based





Some pre-processing operations are commonly used

Fourier "Top-hat" low-pass filter







Fourier-Transforms are at the core of EM image processing









Averaging is required for extracting the signal









Images need to be aligned before averaging





Average image



Standard deviation





2D alignment search for three free parameters

Three free parameters: in-plane angle, x and y shifts







Most of 2D classification are based on K-means









Several 2D classification strategies are implemented in different packages

1. Multivariate Data Analysis (SPIDER/IMAGIC)

- 2. KerdenSOM (Xmipp)
- 3. Maximum Likelihood (Xmipp, Relion)
- 4. Clustering (Xmipp-CL2D and Sparx-ISAC)





Classification results from different algorithms



Level 0

id=1,_size=947 id=2,_size=806

Level 1





id-4. size-413 id-3. size-382



Level 2



id=6,_size=213 id=8,_size=213



id=7,_size=165 id=5,_size=161









Basic concepts of 3D reconstruction







Initial volume problem

- 1. Random Conical Tilt
- 2. Angular reconstitution (common lines)
- 3. Bootstrapping methods
- 4. Simulating annealing





The EM field needs software integration

Using different EM software packages is now like the tower of Babel









Appion is certainly a pioneer work in terms of software integration (and our main inspiration)

It is increasing the number of external tools added to current EM packages (such as Eman2, Xmipp3 or Relion)

But still is complicated to smoothly combine different software tools in a consistent manner.





Scipion Principles

- 1. Integrate EM software packages to be used in the same project.
- 2. Full project traceability, improving reproducibility.
- 3. Execute complete workflows in an automated manner.
- 4. Easy to install and use.
- 5. Easy to extend with new protocols.





Goal 1: Integrate EM software packages to be used in the same project.





All vs All is hard to maintain and extend



All conversions: N*N

New package: 2*N





It is better to have a common format



All conversions: N+N

New package: 2





We created a model of the EM domain







We need conversion functions for each package







Goal 2: Full project traceability, improving reproducibility.







Results should be reproducible, no 'black-boxes'







We implemented a simple storage mechanism







We track all the steps performed in a project







All parameters are also stored

Protocol: spider - filter particles		Package References: Strakh, et.al. Nature Protocols, 2008 Frank, et.al., JSB, 1996			
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Goal 3: Execute complete workflows in an automated manner.





Designed to perform distributed execution



Run workflows automatically and in streaming



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Goal 5: Easy to extend with new methods





Example 1: Integration of Spider-MDA (in collaboration with Tanvir Shaikh)







Example 2: Integration of Normal Modes analysis and flexible fitting (in collaboration with Slavica Jonic)







Example 3: Integration of ResMap

(in collaboration with Alp Kucukelbir and Hemant Tagare)





SPA workflow and Scipion integrated programs













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