### Signal processing for molecular and cellular biological physics: an emerging field

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### Common experimental assays, data preprocessing

- Single-molecule force spectroscopy (a)
- Forster resonance energy transfer
- Laser illuminated beads (b)
- CCD image pre-processing (c)







### The distinctive character of biophysical time series



- a. Step-like behaviour
- b. Langevin dynamics: autocorrelation

 $\mathrm{d}x = \nu(\mu - x)\mathrm{d}t + \sigma \,\mathrm{d}W$ 

c. Poisson observation noise  $n \sim Poisson(ax + b)$ 

#### Noise removal from step-like signals



Remove noise whilst retaining the edges

#### **Classical LTI DSP fails in this important circumstance**



Edges and noise overlap in the Fourier domain

#### **Nonlinear running filters**



### Constant spline and level-set filtering of piecewise constant signals

Existence of generalized functional

$$E = \sum_{t} \sum_{s} \Lambda \left( x_t - \hat{x}_s, \hat{x}_t - \hat{x}_s, x_t - x_s, t - s \right)$$

Total variation regularization

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{2} (x_t - \hat{x}_s)^2 I(t = s) + \gamma |\hat{x}_t - \hat{x}_s| I(t - s = 1)$$

Mean shift clustering

$$\Lambda = \min\left(\frac{1}{2}(\hat{x}_t - \hat{x}_s)^2, W\right)$$

Robust total variation regularization

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{2} |x_t - \hat{x}_s| I(t = s) + \gamma |\hat{x}_t - \hat{x}_s| I(t - s = 1)$$

#### Markov chain analysis

- HMM with Gaussian observation noise
- Number of states using AIC/BIC
- E-M inference
- Independent states collapses to GMM



#### **Periodic distribution estimates**

- Multi-modal (>20 modes) distributions
- Mixture modeling intractable
- Histogram and kernel density estimates
- Empirical characteristic function and hard shrinkage estimation



$$P(f) \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \exp(jfx_i)$$
$$Q(f) = \begin{cases} P(f) & |P(f)| \ge \sqrt{2\log F} \zeta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$p(x) \approx \sum_{f=-F}^{F} \exp(-jfx) \bar{Q}(f)$$

- Motor rotates flagellum: tail-like structure, propels bacteria
- Sodium ion electrochemical gradient drives rotor
- Direction change controlled by chemotaxis pathway





Electron micrograph



Laser illuminated bead attached to flagellar hook



Track bead position by microscopic bead image fitting to CCD movies



Angle of bead rotation extracted from bead position estimates



- a. Langevin model-based step filtering
- b. ECF, shrink
- c. Inverse ECF, find peaks
- d. Classify to nearest peaks



- 26- and 11-fold symmetry confirmed
- Non-Poisson dwell times

# Example application: detecting cascaded rate-limiting steps in ATP synthesis

- ATP standard cellular "energy unit"
- FI-ATPase rotary motor synthesizes ATP using proton gradient



Laser illuminated bead imaged with high-speed CCD movie camera



Obtain motor angle at each movie frame

### Example application: detecting cascaded rate-limiting steps in ATP synthesis



- a. ECF magnitudes
- b. Density estimate
- c. Angle-time signal

 k=2 gammadistributed dwell times indicates cascaded sub-steps

#### **Biophysical signal processing code**



 Open-source Matlab toolbox: Langevin model-based step filtering, ECF and inverse ECF, shrinkage, classification etc.
www.maxlittle.net/software/steps\_bumps\_toolkit.zip
Your contributions welcome! Get in touch: maxl@mit.edu