We use molecular features and metric

learning to predict gene expression

Cheminformatics deciphers stress response and virulence pathways in infection

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Small compounds and their effect on microbes

Much is unknown about which chemical signals trigger different stress responses in bacterial pathogens. Reporter assay experiments are time-consuming and expensive. Compounds must be prioritized for further study.

Reporter assay experiments Transcriptional regulators Regulatory sRNAs **Structural fingerprints**





Compound induced expression clustering





Metric Learning

Information Theoretic Metric Learning: $\min KL(p(\boldsymbol{x};A_0)||p(\boldsymbol{x};A))$

- $d_A(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) \leq u$ $(i,j) \in S$ *s*.*t*. $d_A(\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{x}_j) \geq l$ $(i,j) \in D$



Inverse distance weighting

Structural fingerprints and metric learning

Structural fingerprints alone are partially predictive of the expression pattern they induce. We use metric learning to learn a molecular representation that is more predictive of gene expression.





Literature:

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Neue Strategien gegen multiresistente Krankheitserreger mittels digitaler Vernetzung