

## Supporting Information

### **Machine-Learning-Guided Identification of Protein Secondary Structures Using Spectral and Structural Descriptors**

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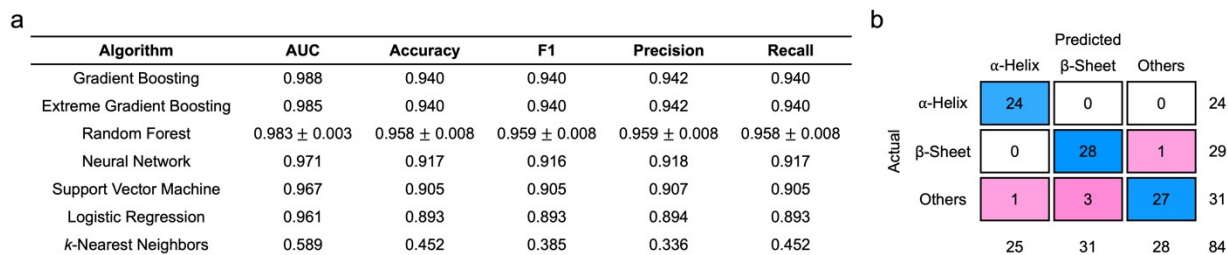
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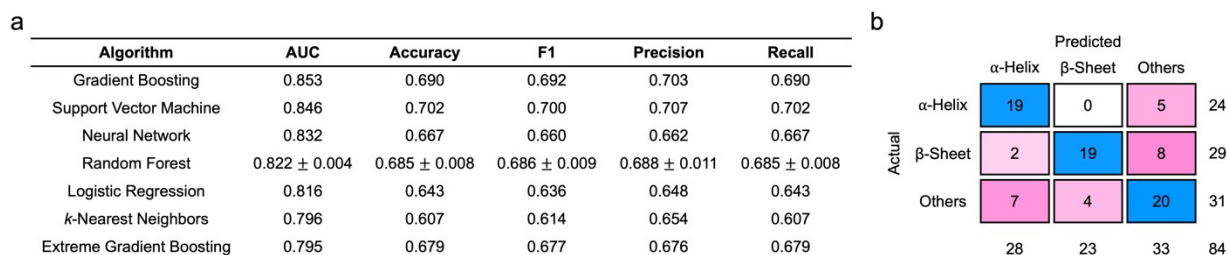
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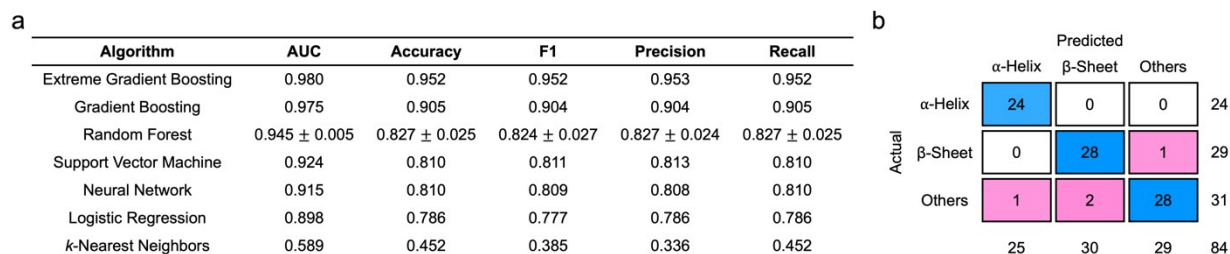
## Supporting Figures



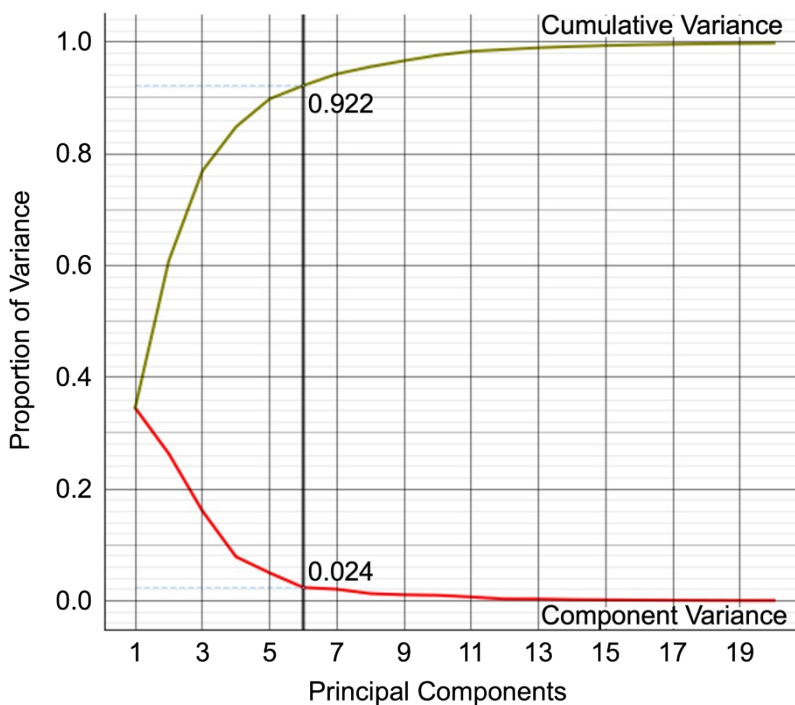
**Figure S1. Classification of protein secondary structures based on structural and molecular descriptors during classifier training.** (a) Comparison of the training performance of all supervised machine learning algorithms leveraging structural and molecular features.  $n = 2$  for random forest. (b) Confusion matrix of the best performing classifier (i.e., gradient boosting).



**Figure S2. Classification of protein secondary structures based on full spectral descriptors during classifier training.** (a) Comparison of the training performance of all supervised machine learning algorithms leveraging full spectral data.  $n = 2$  for random forest. (b) Confusion matrix of the best performing classifier (i.e., gradient boosting).



**Figure S3. Classification of protein secondary structures based on full spectral, structural, and molecular descriptors during classifier training.** (a) Comparison of the training performance of all supervised machine learning algorithms leveraging full spectral, structural, and molecular descriptors.  $n = 2$  for random forest. (b) Confusion matrix of the best performing classifier (i.e., extreme gradient boosting).



**Figure S4.** Proportion of spectral data variance as a function of the number of principal components.

a

Algorithm	AUC	Accuracy	F1	Precision	Recall
Support Vector Machine	0.841	0.667	0.671	0.693	0.667
Extreme Gradient Boosting	0.839	0.643	0.641	0.640	0.643
Random Forest	0.833 ± 0.001	0.667 ± 0.017	0.667 ± 0.016	0.670 ± 0.012	0.667 ± 0.017
Gradient Boosting	0.832	0.643	0.643	0.643	0.643
Neural Network	0.825	0.726	0.728	0.738	0.726
Logistic Regression	0.813	0.679	0.676	0.687	0.679
<i>k</i> -Nearest Neighbors	0.802	0.571	0.558	0.638	0.571

b

		Predicted			
		$\alpha$ -Helix	$\beta$ -Sheet	Others	
Actual	$\alpha$ -Helix	18	0	6	24
	$\beta$ -Sheet	5	19	5	29
	Others	9	3	19	31
		32	22	30	84

**Figure S5. Classification of protein secondary structures based on dimensionally reduced spectral descriptors during classifier training.** (a) Comparison of the training performance of all supervised machine learning algorithms leveraging dimensionally reduced spectral data.  $n = 2$  for random forest. (b) Confusion matrix of the best performing classifier (i.e., support vector machine).

## Supporting Tables

**Table S1.** The different classifier hyperparameters and values considered in this study.

Classifier	Hyperparameter	Value
Logistic Regression	Regularization Strength	Lasso, Ridge 1000, 200, 1, 0.02, 0.001
Random Forest	Number of trees	5, 10, 50, 200
Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	5, 10, 50, 200
	Learning rate	0.01, 0.1, 1
	Regularization	0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100
	Limit depth of individual trees	3, 6, 12
Extreme Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	5, 10, 50, 200
	Learning rate	0.01, 0.1, 1
	Regularization	0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100
	Limit depth of individual trees	3, 6, 12
<i>k</i> -Nearest Neighbors	Number of neighbors	1, 3, 5, 10, 20
	Metric	Euclidean, Manhattan, Chebyshev
	Weight	Uniform, Distance
Support Vector Machine	Cost	0.1, 1, 10, 100
	Regression loss epsilon	0.1, 1, 10, 50, 100
	Kernel	Linear, Polynomial, RBF, Sigmoid
	Iteration limit	10, 100, 10000
Neural Network	Neurons in hidden layers	10, 100, 500
	Activation	ReLu, Identity, Logistic, tanh
	Solver	Adam, SGD, L-BFGS-B
	Regularization	0.0001, 0.01, 1, 100
	Maximal number of iterations	10, 200, 500

**Table S2.** Optimized classifier hyperparameters during training based on structural and molecular descriptors.

Classifier	Hyperparameter	Value
Logistic Regression	Regularization	Ridge
	Strength	200
Random Forest	Number of trees	50
Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	50
	Learning rate	0.01
	Regularization	0.01
	Limit depth of individual trees	12
Extreme Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	5
	Learning rate	1
	Regularization	0.0001
	Limit depth of individual trees	3
<i>k</i> -Nearest Neighbors	Number of neighbors	20
	Metric	Euclidean
	Weight	Uniform
Support Vector Machine	Cost	100
	Regression loss epsilon	0.1
	Kernel	RBF
	Iteration limit	10000
Neural Network	Neurons in hidden layers	10
	Activation	ReLu
	Solver	Adam
	Regularization	1
	Maximal number of iterations	500

**Table S3.** Optimized classifier hyperparameters during training based on full spectral descriptors.

Classifier	Hyperparameter	Value
Logistic Regression	Regularization Strength	Ridge 1
Random Forest	Number of trees	200
Gradient Boosting	Number of trees Learning rate Regularization Limit depth of individual trees	10 0.1 0.01 6
Extreme Gradient Boosting	Number of trees Learning rate Regularization Limit depth of individual trees	5 1 0.0001 6
<i>k</i> -Nearest Neighbors	Number of neighbors Metric Weight	5 Chebyshev Distance
Support Vector Machine	Cost Regression loss epsilon Kernel Iteration limit	1 10 RBF 100
Neural Network	Neurons in hidden layers Activation Solver Regularization Maximal number of iterations	100 ReLu SGD 1 500

**Table S4.** Optimized classifier hyperparameters during training based on full spectral, structural, and molecular descriptors.

Classifier	Hyperparameter	Value
Logistic Regression	Regularization	Lasso
	Strength	1
Random Forest	Number of trees	50
Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	50
	Learning rate	0.1
	Regularization	100
	Limit depth of individual trees	3
Extreme Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	50
	Learning rate	1
	Regularization	100
	Limit depth of individual trees	6
<i>k</i> -Nearest Neighbors	Number of neighbors	20
	Metric	Euclidean
	Weight	Uniform
Support Vector Machine	Cost	100
	Regression loss epsilon	50
	Kernel	RBF
	Iteration limit	100
Neural Network	Neurons in hidden layers	500
	Activation	Logistic
	Solver	L-BFGS-B
	Regularization	1
	Maximal number of iterations	200



**Table S5.** Optimized classifier hyperparameters during training based on dimensionally reduced spectral descriptors.

Classifier	Hyperparameter	Value
Logistic Regression	Regularization	Lasso
	Strength	200
Random Forest	Number of trees	200
Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	50
	Learning rate	0.1
	Regularization	0.01
	Limit depth of individual trees	3
Extreme Gradient Boosting	Number of trees	200
	Learning rate	0.01
	Regularization	0.0001
	Limit depth of individual trees	12
<i>k</i> -Nearest Neighbors	Number of neighbors	20
	Metric	Chebyshev
	Weight	Distance
Support Vector Machine	Cost	10
	Regression loss epsilon	50
	Kernel	Polynomial
	Iteration limit	10000
Neural Network	Neurons in hidden layers	10
	Activation	tanh
	Solver	Adam
	Regularization	0.0001
	Maximal number of iterations	500