Fast lossy protein structure compression algorithm Hyunbin Kim¹, Johannes Söding², Martin Steinegger¹

¹Seoul National University, South Korea; ²Max Planck Institute, Germany; martin.steinegger@snu.ac.kr



https://github.com/steineggerlab/foldcomp

ABSTRACT





first N, CA, C
torsion angles
bond angles
torsion angles
bond angles

	CA-C-N	C-N-CA	N-CA-C
2	8	8	8

Asn	Asn	Asn	Asn
CB	CG	OD1	ND2
Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg
NE	CZ	NH1	NH2

AlphaFold2 produces structure predictions at high quality and speed. EMBL and DeepMind have announced to soon release a database containing over 100 million predicted structures covering the UniRef90. Thus, a future with billions of predicted structures is soon imaginable. Additionally, the prediction speed is constantly improved. e.g., ColabFold is ~100x faster compared to baseline AF2.

However, with advances in speed, storing all the structures is becoming a major issue. Storing the structure of a protein with 250 residues in PDB format takes approx. 200 kilobytes (only 3D coordinates 25 kilobytes), thus one billion structures would Here, we propose a novel format and method to compress protein structures requiring only 10 kilobytes for a protein structure of average size (4.8 kb for coordinates), reducing the



We achieve this reduction by efficiently encoding the torsion angles of the backbone as well as the side-chain angles in a compact format. We show that using our lossy compression has no impact on structural downstream analysis. By storing angles with an optimized bit-format, we can reduce the storage required by 90% compared to float-encoded 3D coordinates, while main-

	PDB ID	Tool	RMSD		
	1a0fA	foldcomp	0.227		
		pic	18.976		
		pulchra	3.208		
	1a0aA	foldcomp	0.154		
		pic	20.688		
		pulchra	3.343		
		foldcomp	6.744		
	1a0p_	pic	19.091		
		pulchra	3.476		
		foldcomp	4.241		
	1a0i_	pic	21.420		
		pulchra	3.370		
		foldcomp	0.443		
	1a0tP	pic	20.958		
		pulchra	3.120		
	5 randomly selected				
	PDB files				