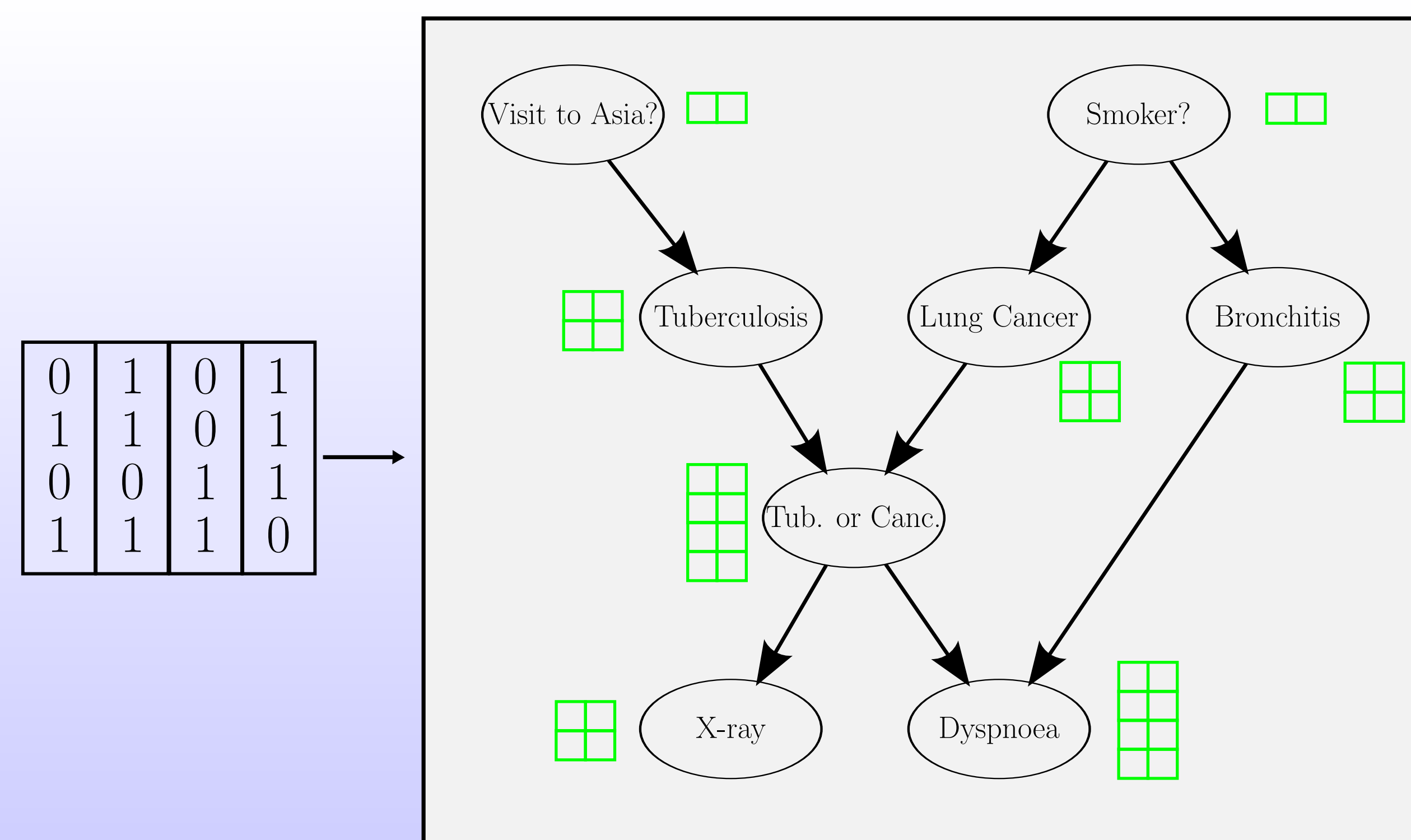
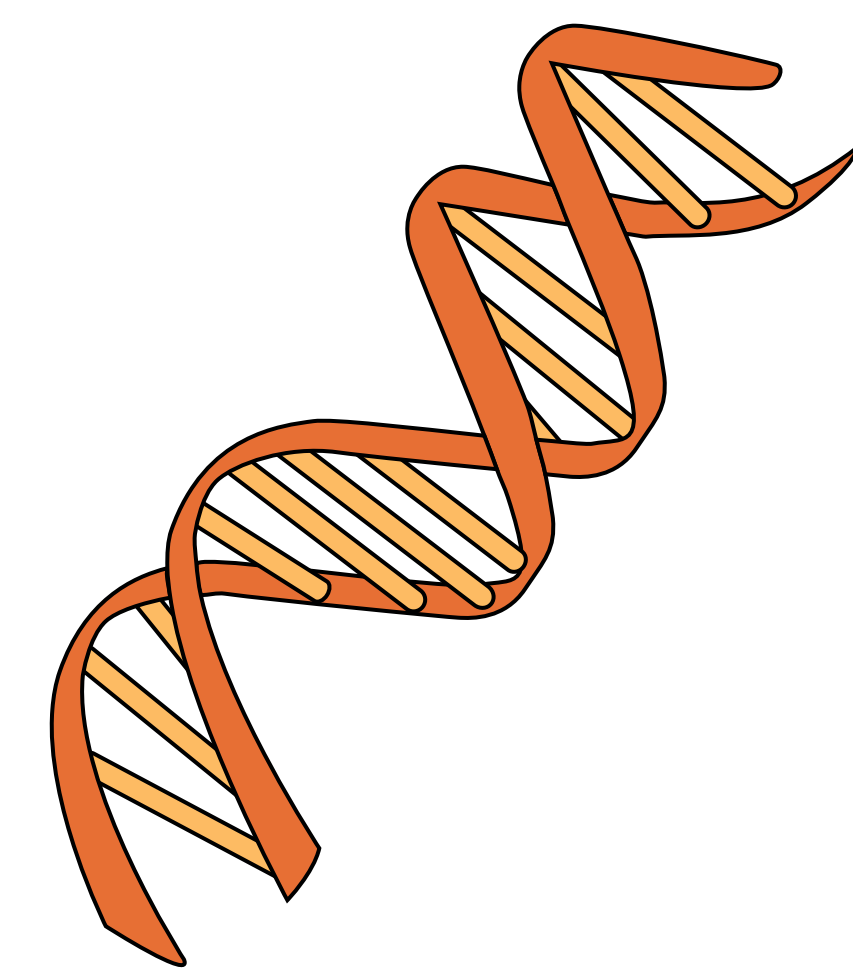


LOOKING FOR APPLICATIONS OF MIXTURES OF MARKOV TREES IN BIOINFORMATICS

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Probabilistic graphical models (PGM) efficiently encode a probability distribution on a large set of variables. While they have already had several successful applications in biology, their **poor scaling** in terms of the number of variables may make them unfit to tackle problems of increasing size. **Mixtures of trees** however scale well by design. Experiments on synthetic data have shown the interest of our new learning methods for this model, and we now wish to apply them to relevant problems **in bioinformatics**.



PGM Example : In Bayesian networks, the product of conditional probability distributions is the joint probability distribution over all variables.

$$\mathbb{P}(X|S, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{\theta}(X_i | Pa_S(X_i))$$

Interest :

- Inference of conditional distribution : $\mathbb{P}(A|B)$ where $A, B \in X$,
- Maximum a posteriori probability inference : $a = \arg \max_A \mathbb{P}(A|B)$ where $A, B \in X$,
- Visual representation of relationships between variables.

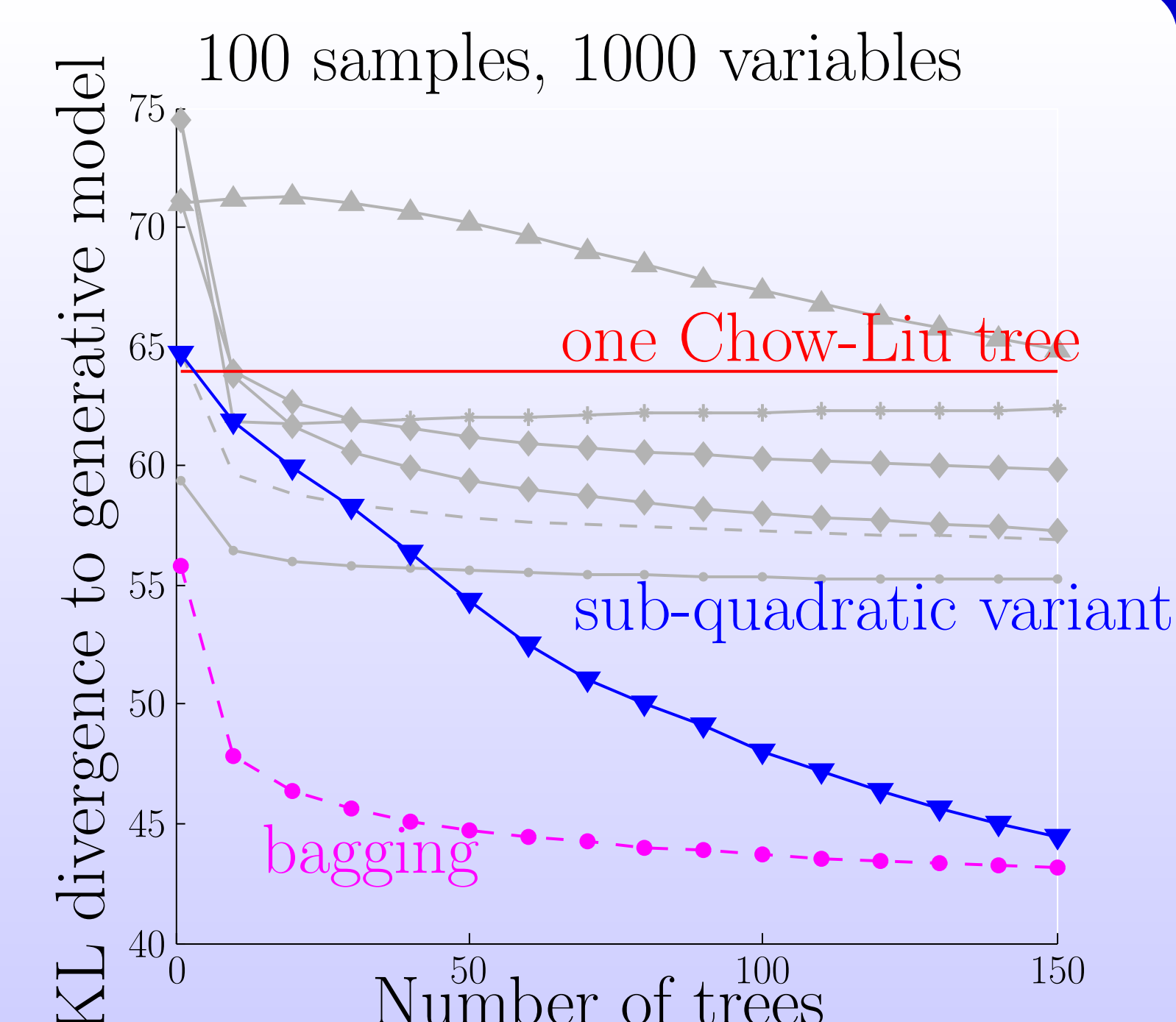
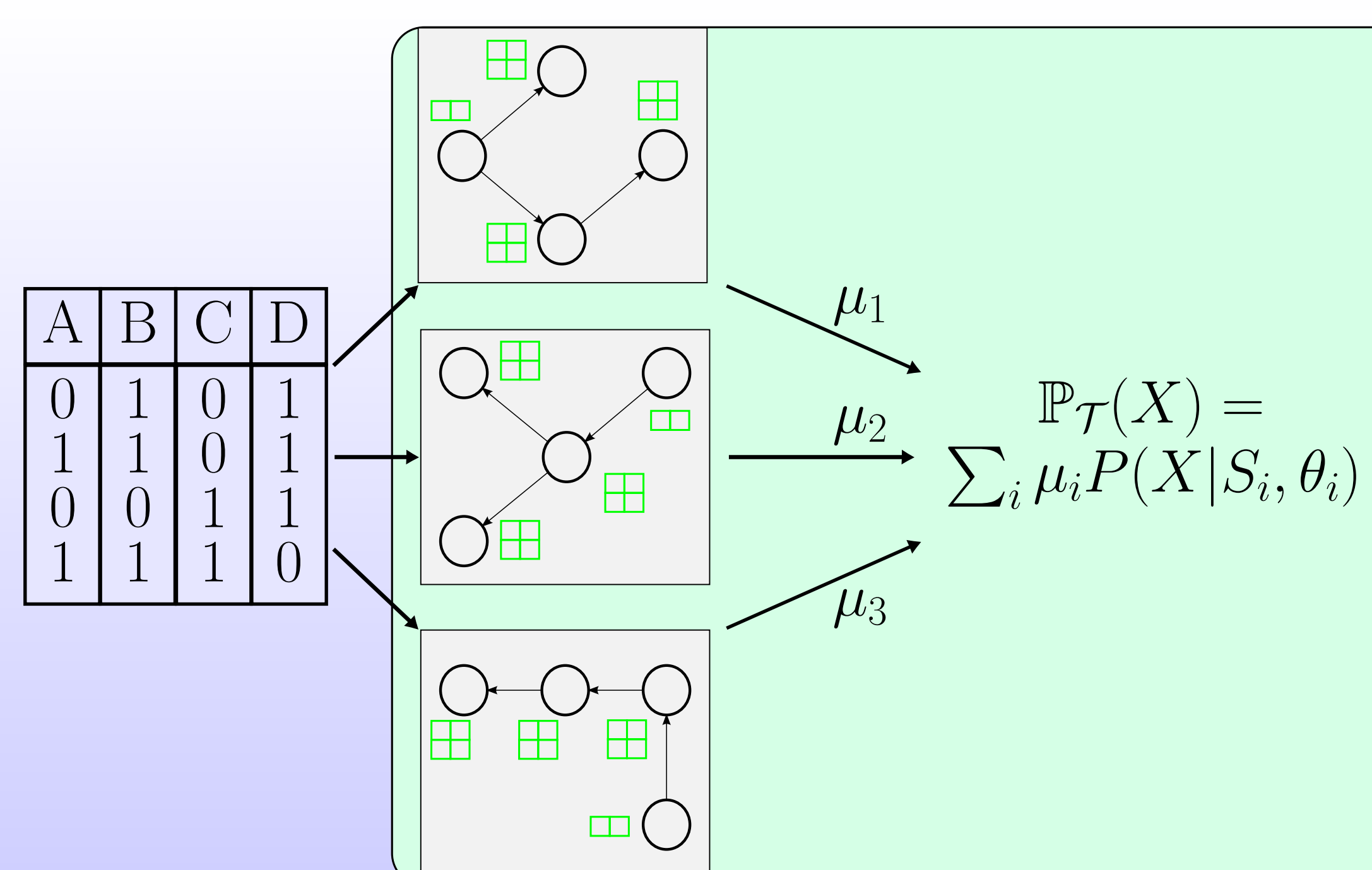
Problems : Intractable algorithms: Learning and inference are np-hard, and in practice are challenging on more than 1000s variables.

Mixtures of trees \mathcal{T} :

- Generate an ensemble of m tree structures $\{S_i\}$.
- Determine their parameter vectors $\{\theta_1^*, \dots, \theta_m^*\}$.
- Average their predictions by using some appropriate weighting scheme $\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m\}$.

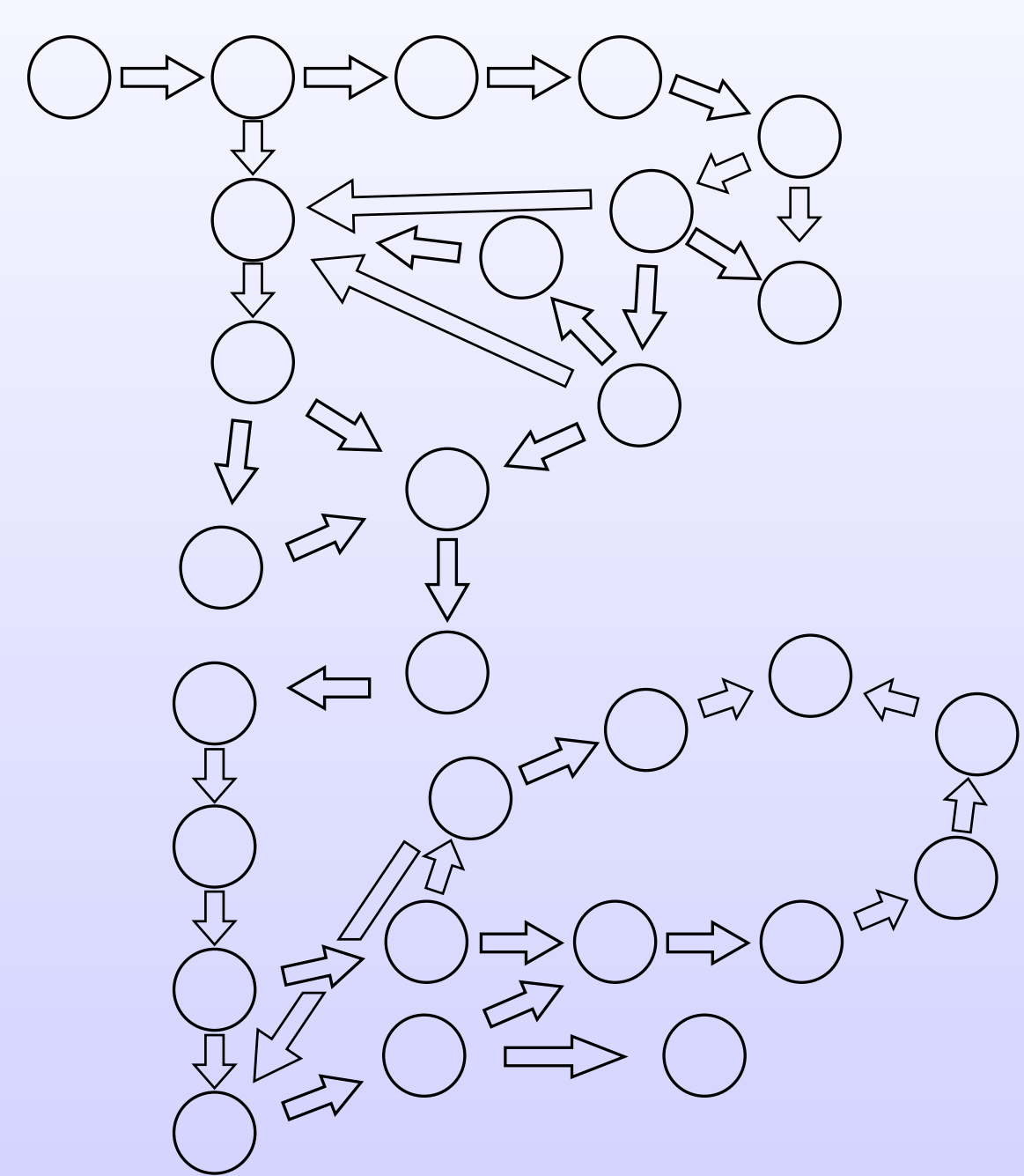
Key points:

- Trees \rightarrow efficient algorithms.
- Mixture \rightarrow improved modeling power.

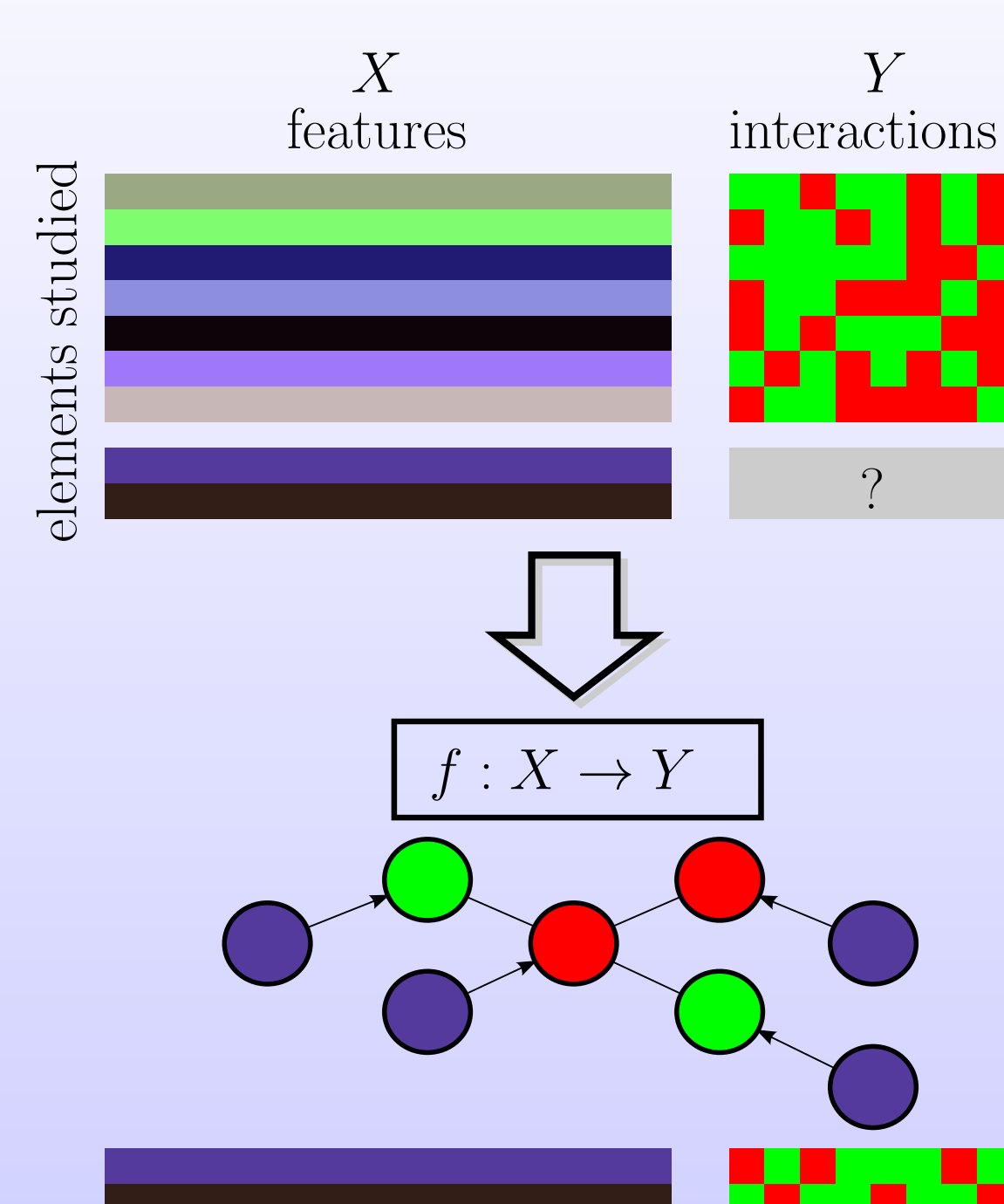


How could those models be useful in bioinformatics?

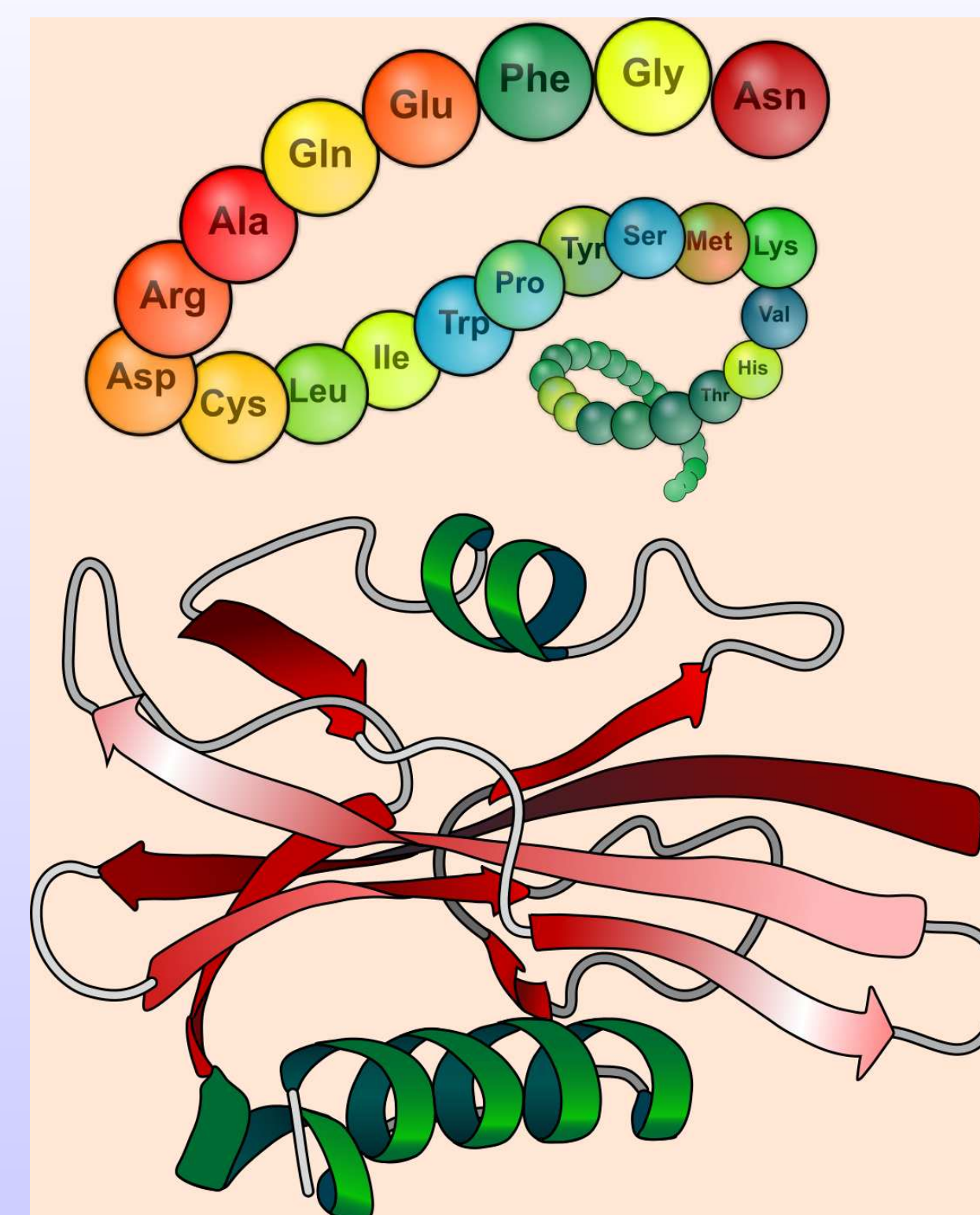
Microarray Analysis



Interactions prediction



Protein structure inference



References

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