
Supplementary material of “Neural Edit Operations for Biological Sequences”

A Derivatives of EINNs

Here, we compute the derivatives of the Needleman-Wunsch score, $s_{\text{NW}}(x_{1:m}, y_{1:n}; g)$. We use the notation in Algorithm 1. Since $s_{\text{NW}}(x_{1:m}, y_{1:n}; g) = F_{m,n}$, we consider $\partial F_{m,n}/\partial x_i$, $\partial F_{m,n}/\partial y_j$, and $\partial F_{m,n}/\partial g$.

Let us denote $Q_{i,j} = \partial F_{m,n}/\partial F_{i,j}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_{m,n}}{\partial F_{i,j}} &= \frac{\partial F_{m,n}}{\partial F_{i+1,j}} \frac{\partial F_{i+1,j}}{\partial F_{i,j}} + \frac{\partial F_{m,n}}{\partial F_{i,j+1}} \frac{\partial F_{i,j+1}}{\partial F_{i,j}} + \frac{\partial F_{m,n}}{\partial F_{i+1,j+1}} \frac{\partial F_{i+1,j+1}}{\partial F_{i,j}} \\ &= Q_{i+1,j} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{i+1,j}}{\partial F_{i,j}} + Q_{i,j+1} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{i,j+1}}{\partial F_{i,j}} + Q_{i+1,j+1} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{i+1,j+1}}{\partial F_{i,j}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In Algorithm 1, we have the following forward recursion:

$$F_{i+1,j} = \max^\gamma(F_{i,j-1} + x_i \cdot y_j, F_{i,j} - g, F_{i+1,j-1} - g).$$

The derivative of the softmax function $\max^\gamma(a, b, c)$ with respect to b can be calculated as $\exp(\{b - \max^\gamma(a, b, c)\}/\gamma)$. Hence, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial F_{i+1,j}}{\partial F_{i,j}} = \exp\left(\frac{F_{i,j} - g - F_{i+1,j}}{\gamma}\right) = \varphi_\gamma(F_{i,j} - g, F_{i+1,j}),$$

which corresponds to b in Line 10 of Algorithm 2. We can derive the remaining terms in Eq. (2) similarly.

Now, we compute $\partial s_{\text{NW}}/\partial x_i$, $\partial s_{\text{NW}}/\partial y_j$, and $\partial s_{\text{NW}}/\partial g$. Because of the chain rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_{m,n}}{\partial x_i} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial F_{m,n}}{\partial F_{i,j}} \frac{\partial F_{i,j}}{\partial x_i} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n Q_{i,j} \exp\left(\frac{F_{i-1,j-1} + x_i \cdot y_j - F_{i,j}}{\gamma}\right) \cdot y_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n Q_{i,j} \exp(H_{i,j}/\gamma) \cdot y_j. \end{aligned}$$

We can derive $\partial s_{\text{NW}}/\partial y_j$ similarly. Finally, we consider $\partial s_{\text{NW}}/\partial g$. Following Algorithm 3, we define a, b and c as follows.

$$a = \varphi_\gamma(F_{i-1,j-1} + x_i \cdot y_j, F_{i,j}), \quad b = \varphi_\gamma(F_{i-1,j} - g, F_{i,j}), \quad c = \varphi_\gamma(F_{i,j-1} - g, F_{i,j}).$$

Based on the chain rule, we can calculate $\frac{\partial F_{i,j}}{\partial g}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{i,j} &:= \frac{\partial F_{i,j}}{\partial g} = \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \max^\gamma(F_{i-1,j-1} + x_i \cdot y_j, F_{i-1,j} - g, F_{i,j-1} - g) \\ &= a \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \{F_{i-1,j-1} + x_i \cdot y_j\} + b \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \{F_{i-1,j} - g\} + c \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \{F_{i,j-1} - g\} \\ &= a \cdot P_{i-1,j-1} + b \cdot (P_{i-1,j} - 1) + c \cdot (P_{i,j-1} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

This corresponds to the recursive formula in Algorithm 3. Hence, we obtain $\partial s_{\text{NW}}/\partial g = \partial F_{m,n}/\partial g = P_{m,n}$.

B Results for ResNet-like architectures

Figure 7 shows the residual block (ResBlock) used in our experiments, which is similar to the ConvBlock (Fig. 6 (b)), but employs the additive skip connection. The number of filters N is chosen from $\{48, 64, 96, 128\}$. In the skip connection of the first layer, we have to force the input/output dimensions the same. To this end, the input dimension size ($= 44$) is converted into $3N$ by applying Conv-1 in the skip connection. The training procedure used is equivalent to that used in our experiment for deep CNNs (i.e., 300-epoch training with RMSProp).

Table 3 shows the result of our experiment. To control the model capacity, we tried different configurations by changing the number of blocks, the filter size N , and the weight decay parameter. Overall, the CB513 accuracies obtained in this experiment are by up to 71.0%, which are slightly lower than our best result obtained in Section 6 (71.5%).

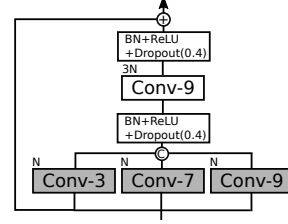


Figure 7: Residual blocks used in the experiment. N is the number of filters.

Table 3: CB513 accuracy for ResNet-like models. Note that these results are for non-ensemble models. (*: with multitasking / †: with data augment / N : filter size / WD: Weight decay)

Method	N	WD	Acc. (%)
4-ResBlocks*†	128	0	70.8
8-ResBlocks*†	128	0	70.8
12-ResBlocks*†	128	0	70.4
16-ResBlocks*†	128	0	70.4
8-ResBlocks*†	96	0	70.7
8-ResBlocks*†	64	0	70.6
8-ResBlocks*†	48	0	70.7
4-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-6}	70.6
4-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-5}	70.6
4-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-4}	70.5
4-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-3}	70.5
8-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-6}	70.8
8-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-5}	70.9
8-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-4}	71.0
8-ResBlocks*†	128	10^{-3}	70.9
Our best result in Section 6	—	0	(71.5)

C Effect of data augmentation

To investigate the effect of the data augmentation mentioned in experiments, we show an evaluation result here. In this experiment, we employed our 8-block CNN architecture. When we changed the probability of random replacement, the results were as follows. Without noising (0%), we have 70.6% accuracy on CB513 dataset, and 71.0% (noise probability: 5%), 71.1% (10%), 71.2% (15%), 71.2% (20%), 71.1% (25%).

We consider that this improvement comes from “regularization effect.” Random replacement forces the label-invariance around the training data. Accordingly, the predictor will be “flat”, which could lead to good generalization.

D Regular Expression Cheatsheet

Table 3 shows the basic building blocks of regular expressions used in this paper.

Table 3: Regular expressions used in this paper.	
Regular Expression	Description
/a/	Matches a single character, a
/abc/	Matches a string, abc
/(abc ac)/	Matches abc or ac
/./	Matches a any single character
/[ab]/	Matches a or b
/ab?/	Matches a, followed by zero or one b

Combining these regular expressions, we obtain more complex ones. For example, `/a[bc]a[ac]?ba./` represents a set of strings that match

- a, , followed by b or c, followed by a, *optionally* followed by a or c, followed by ba, followed by any character.