

<b>Event title</b>	AlphaFold: what's in it for me?
<b>Event type</b>	Webinar
<b>Date of event</b>	18/04/2023
<b>Time of event</b>	1pm AEST
<b>Topic description</b>	<p>AlphaFold has taken the scientific world by storm with the ability to accurately predict the structure of any protein in minutes using artificial intelligence (AI). From drug discovery to enzymes that degrade plastics, this promises to speed up and fundamentally change the way that protein structures are used in biological research.</p> <p>Beyond the hype, what does this mean for structural biology as a field (and as a career)?</p> <p>Dr Craig Morton, Drug Discovery Lead at the CSIRO, is an early adopter of AlphaFold and has decades of expertise in protein structure / function, protein modelling, protein – ligand interactions and computational small molecule drug discovery, with particular interest in anti-infective agents for the treatment of bacterial and viral diseases.</p> <p>Craig joins this webinar to share his perspective on the implications of AlphaFold for science and structural biology. He will give an overview of how AlphaFold works, ways to access AlphaFold, and some examples of how it can be used for protein structure/function analysis.</p>
<b>Format description</b>	Webinar presentation followed by a brief question and answer session
<b>Identifier(s)/URL</b>	<a href="https://www.biocommons.org.au/events/alphafold">https://www.biocommons.org.au/events/alphafold</a>
<b>Licence</b>	Materials are shared under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International agreement unless otherwise stated on the materials
<b>Keywords</b>	<p>Bioinformatics <a href="http://edamontology.org/topic_0091">http://edamontology.org/topic_0091</a></p> <p>Machine learning <a href="http://edamontology.org/topic_3474">http://edamontology.org/topic_3474</a></p> <p>Structural biology <a href="http://edamontology.org/topic_1317">http://edamontology.org/topic_1317</a></p> <p>Proteins <a href="http://edamontology.org/topic_0078">http://edamontology.org/topic_0078</a></p> <p>Drug discovery <a href="http://edamontology.org/topic_3336">http://edamontology.org/topic_3336</a></p> <p>AlphaFold</p>

	AI Artificial Intelligence Deep learning
<b>Contact</b>	training@biocommons.org.au
<b>Audience</b>	Researchers, computational biologists and bioinformaticians with an interest in structural biology or applications of deep learning and artificial intelligence to life science research.
<b>Prerequisites</b>	None
<b>Technical requirements</b>	None
<b>Learning outcomes</b>	By the end of this webinar you should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a high level description of how AlphaFold works</li> <li>• Name ways to access AlphaFold</li> <li>• Outline examples of how it can be used for protein structure/function analysis</li> </ul>
<b>Speakers</b>	Dr Craig Morton, Principal Research Scientist and Drug Discovery Lead at the CSIRO
<b>Related material</b>	<p>Highly accurate protein structure prediction with AlphaFold <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03819-2">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03819-2</a></p> <p>ColabFold - Making protein folding accessible to all via Google Colab! <a href="https://youtu.be/Rfw7thgGTwl">https://youtu.be/Rfw7thgGTwl</a></p> <p>De novo design of transmembrane <math>\beta</math> barrels <a href="https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abc8182">https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abc8182</a></p> <p>Protein complex prediction with AlphaFold-Multimer <a href="https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.10.04.463034">https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.10.04.463034</a></p> <p>Broadly applicable and accurate protein design by integrating structure prediction networks and diffusion generative models <a href="https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.12.09.519842">https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.12.09.519842</a></p> <p>Evolutionary-scale prediction of atomic-level protein structure with a language model <a href="https://doi.org/10.1126/science.ade2574">https://doi.org/10.1126/science.ade2574</a></p> <p>Hallucinating symmetric protein assemblies <a href="https://doi.org/10.1126/science.add1964">https://doi.org/10.1126/science.add1964</a></p>