

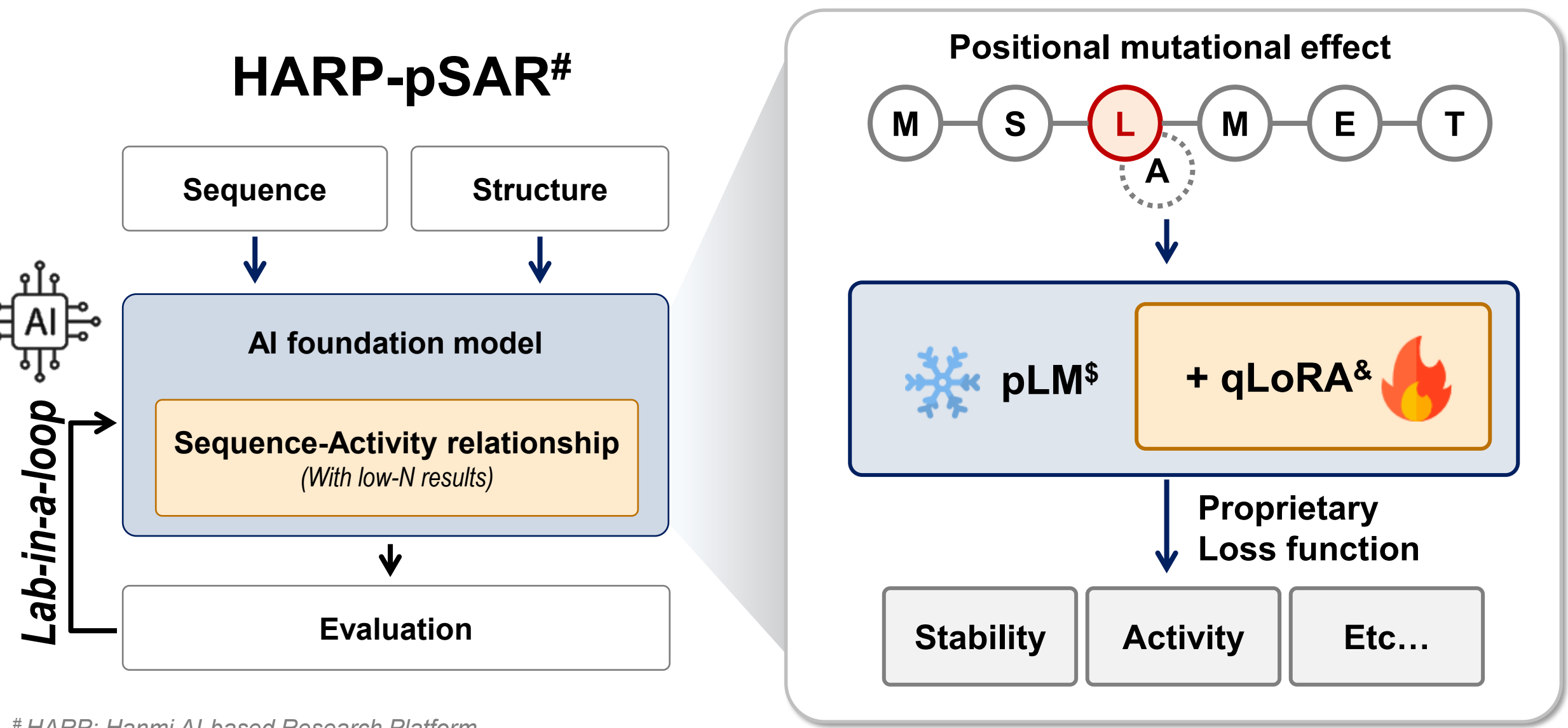
# HARP-pSAR: A pLM-based Framework for Protein Fitness Landscapes in Practical Drug Discovery

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## Introduction

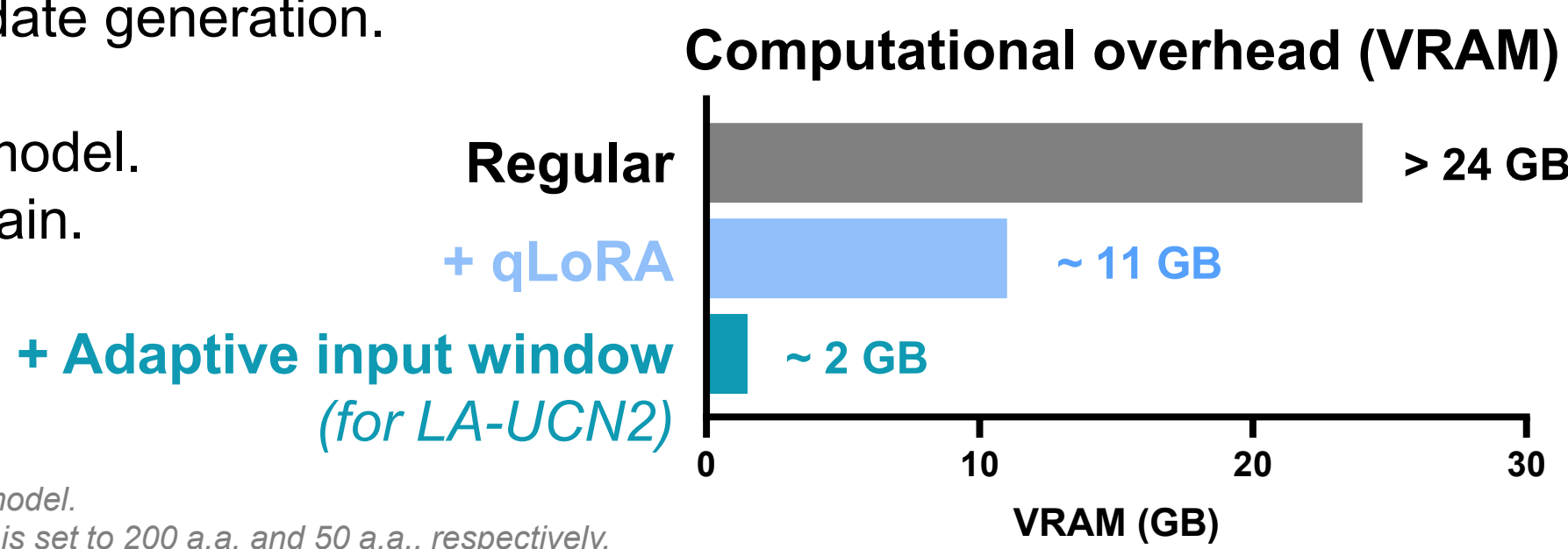
Artificial Intelligence (AI) accelerates drug discovery, but moving beyond AlphaFold's structural data to accurately predict protein fitness, such as distinguishing on-target and off-target effects, is essential for rapid candidate evaluation. BERT-based Protein Language Models (pLMs) address this by extracting intrinsic information directly from sequence data. However, acquiring experimental fitness labels is expensive and time-consuming, making reliable fitness landscape construction with 'low-N' data a major technical hurdle. To address this challenge, we introduce HARP-pSAR (Hanmi AI-driven Research Platform-Protein Sequence-Activity Relationship), one of Hanmi's AI research platform tools which is a pLM-based platform designed for fitness landscape learning under severe low-N data constraints. By applying LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation) quantization for efficient fine-tuning, the platform significantly reduces computational overhead, allowing it to be operated directly on local PCs.

## HARP-pSAR: Fitness prediction with low-N experiment data



\* HARP: Hanmi AI-based Research Platform  
pSAR: protein Structure-Activity Relationship  
pLM: Protein Language Model  
qLoRA: Quantized Low-Rank Adaptation

- AI-based SAR for peptide/protein.
- Work with low-N results. (30+ results)
- Enhanced with lab-in-a-loop method.
  - Feasible candidate generation.
  - Evaluation.
  - Re-training AI model.→ Generation again.

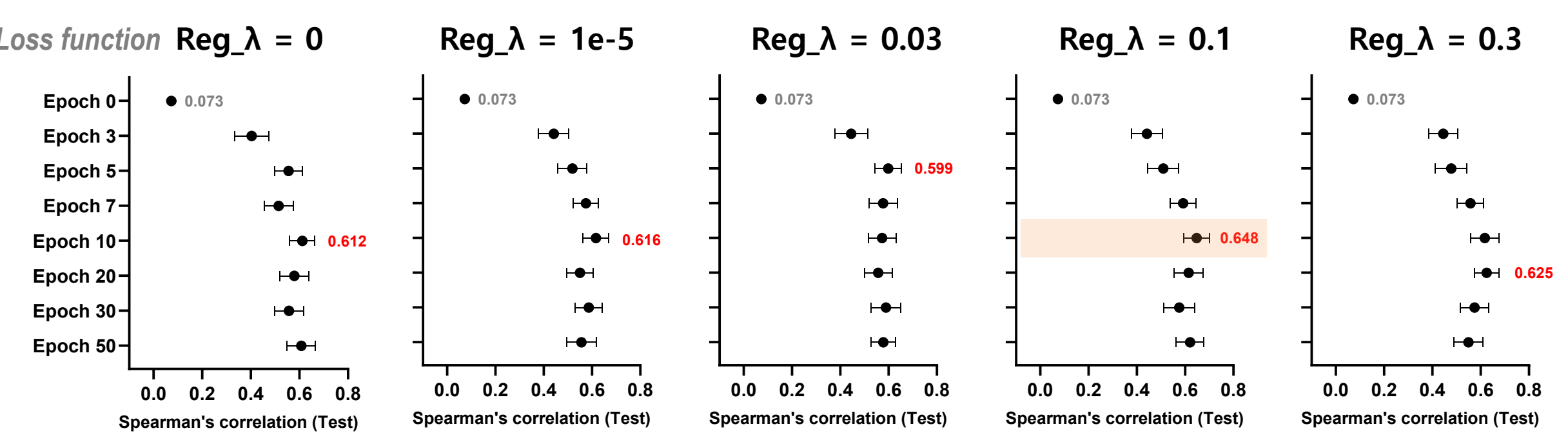


ESM-2 650M used as a foundation model.  
Regular and LA-UCN2 input window is set to 200 a.a. and 50 a.a., respectively.

## Framework Configuration for the case study

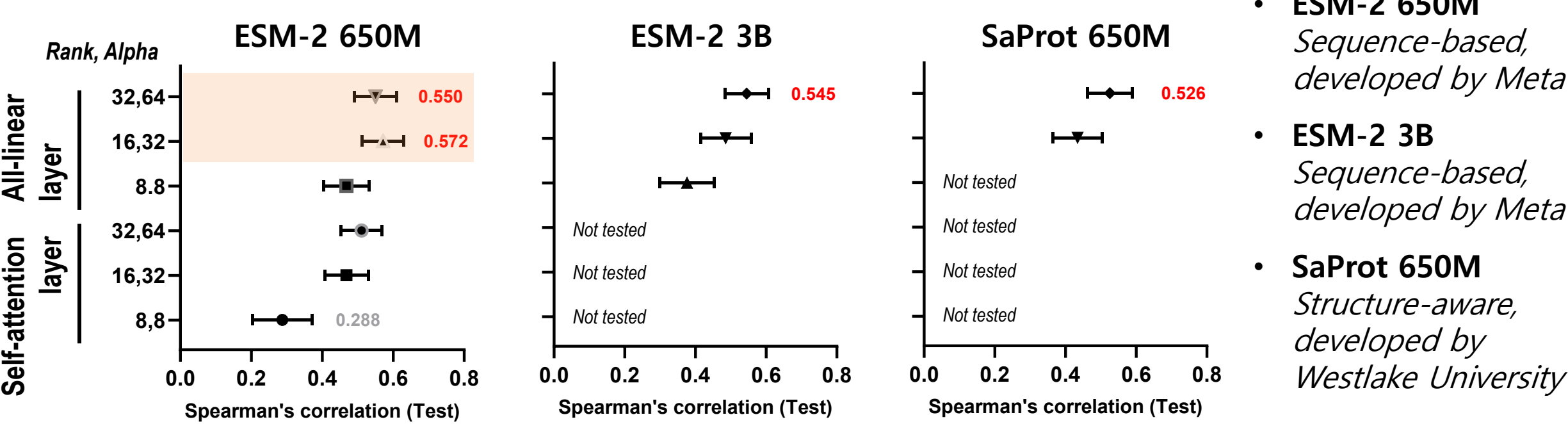
### Feature example: CRFR1-mediated cAMP activity of LA-UCN2s

#### 1) Training hyperparameters

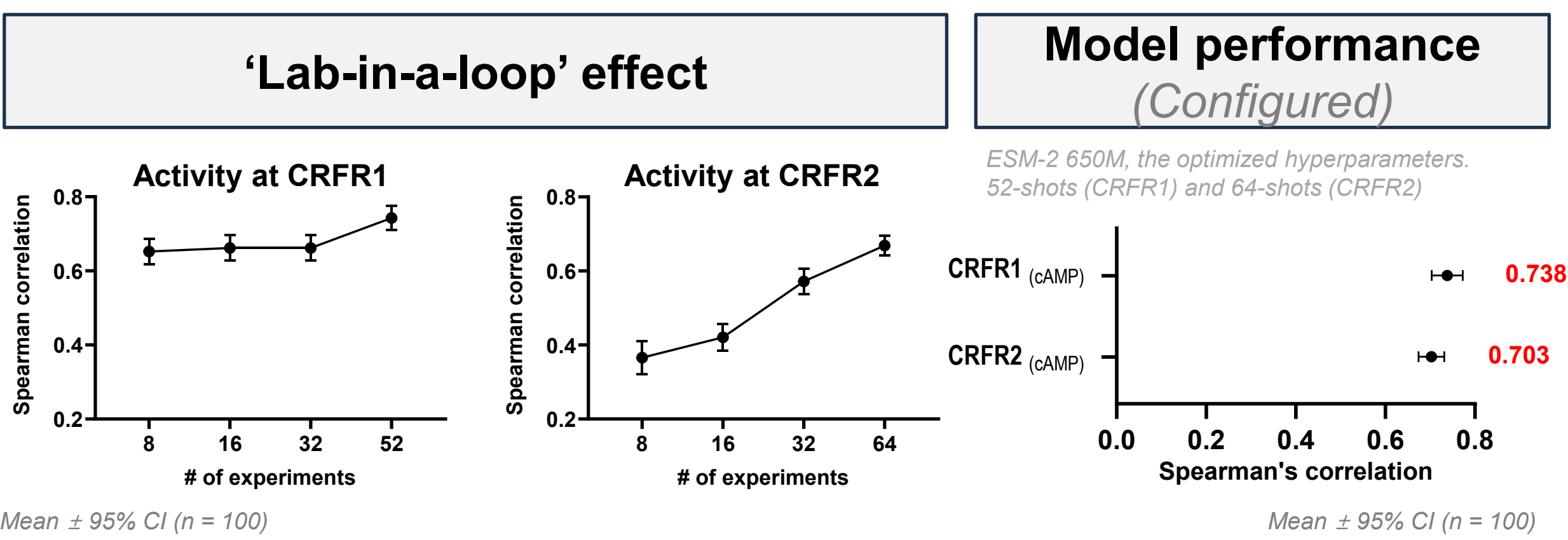


Partial dataset used (28 for training, 10 for test). 100-runs with distinct sampling seed.  
ESM-2 650M used as a foundation model. qLoRA (4-bit quantization) was applied with  $r = 16$  and  $\alpha = 32$  to all-linear layers.

#### 2) Foundation model & LoRA hyperparameters



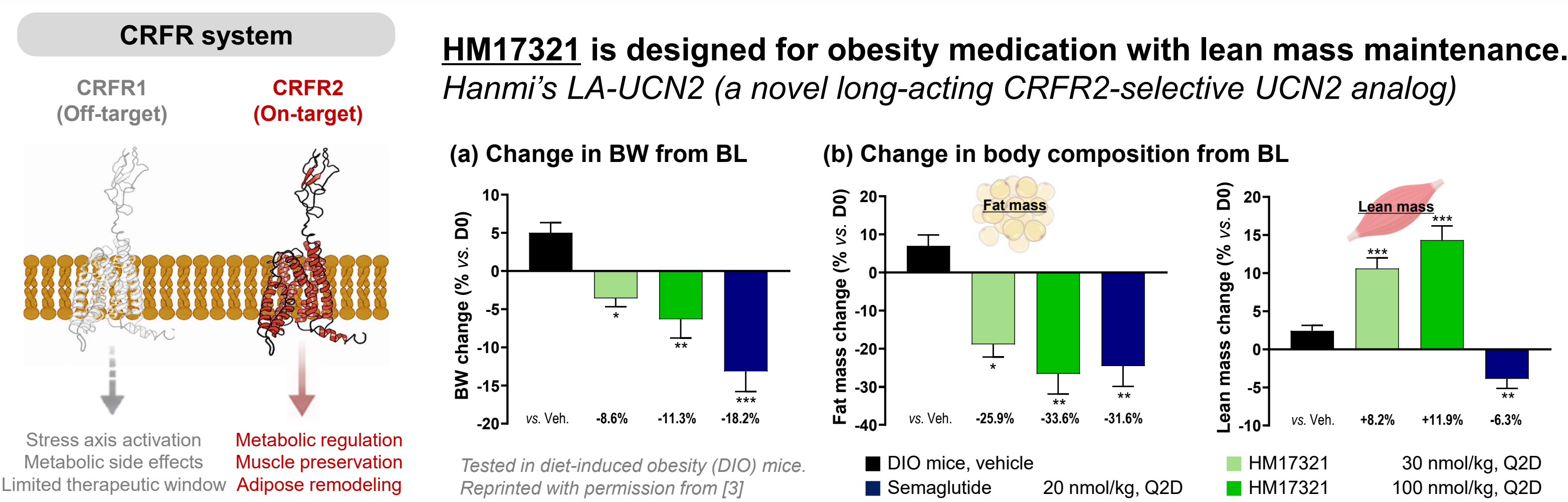
Partial dataset used (28 for training, 10 for test). 100-runs with distinct sampling seed.  
Training epoch and loss function regularization lambda were set to 10 and 0.1, respectively.



## References

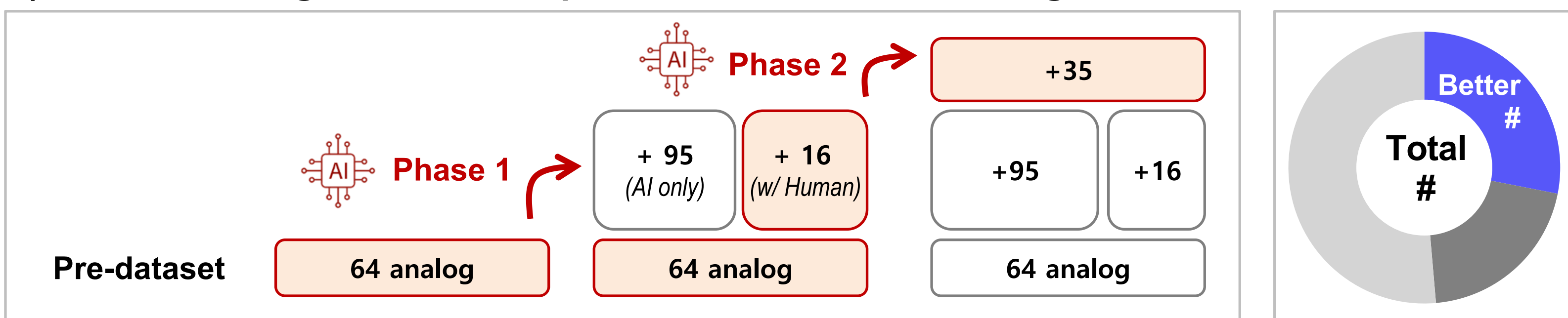
- Lin et al., *Science*. 2023 Mar 17;379(6637):1123-1130.
- Su et al., *bioRxiv*. 2024, doi: 10.1101/2023.10.01.560349.
- Lee et al., *ObesityWeek* 2024 poster-504.

## Case Study: LA-UCN2 (Long-acting Urocortin 2 analog)

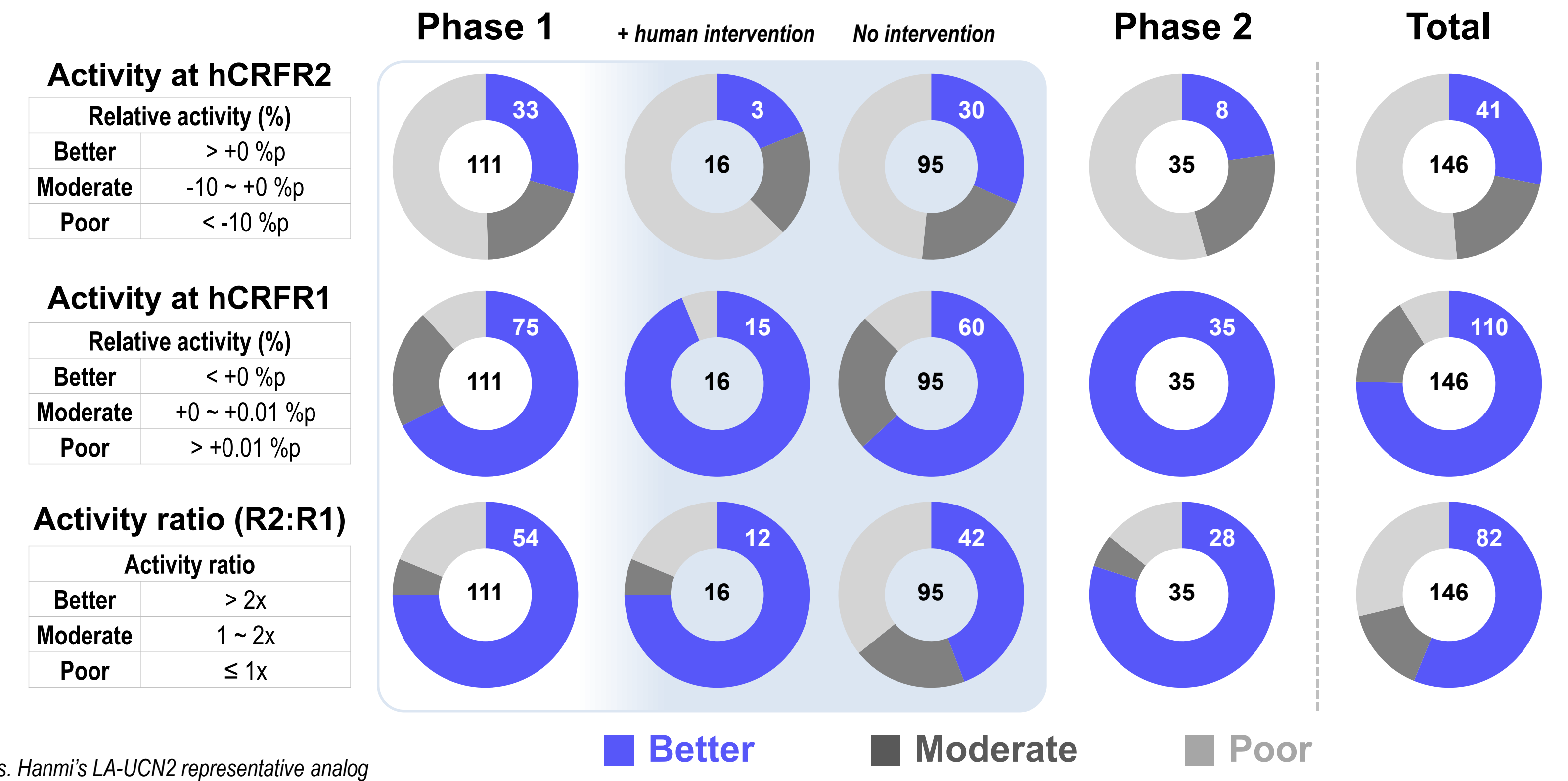


## LA-UCN2: Active learning toward out-of-distribution (OOD) landscape

### 1) Active learning scheme to explore better LA-UCN2 analogs

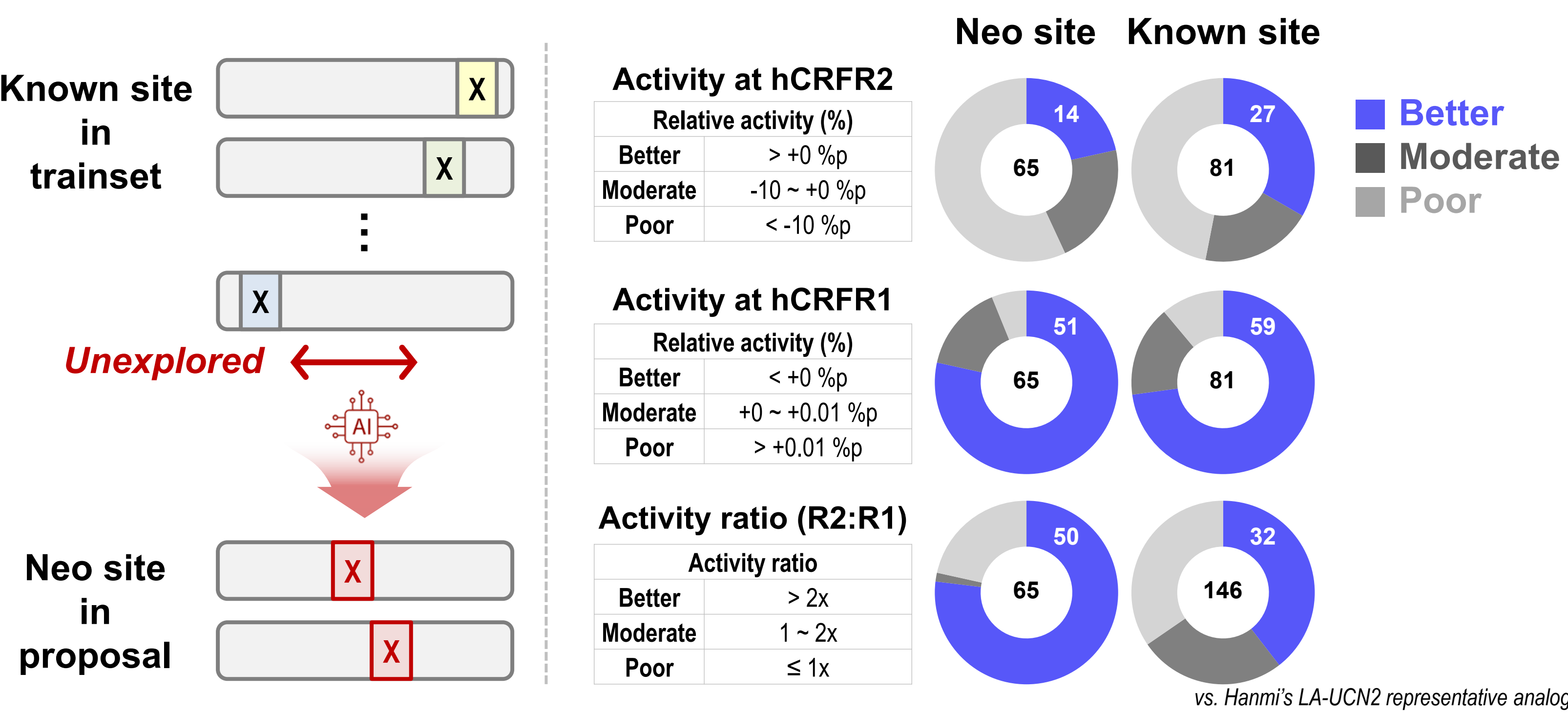


### 2) Feature improvement of new LA-UCN2 analogs



vs. Hanmi's LA-UCN2 representative analog

## LA-UCN2: Neo site proposal by HARP-pSAR



vs. Hanmi's LA-UCN2 representative analog

## Concluding Remarks

- HARP-pSAR is a pLM platform designed for low-N fitness landscape learning. LoRA quantization minimizes computational overhead, enabling high-performance AI drug discovery directly on local PCs.
- In study case of CRFR2-selective UCN2 analogs, HARP-pSAR demonstrated strong OOD generalization, identifying a novel, experimentally validated neo-residue site.
- This validates HARP-pSAR as a cost-effective, deployment-ready tool. We will extend this framework to additional pipeline assets to accelerate Hanmi's therapeutic development strategies.