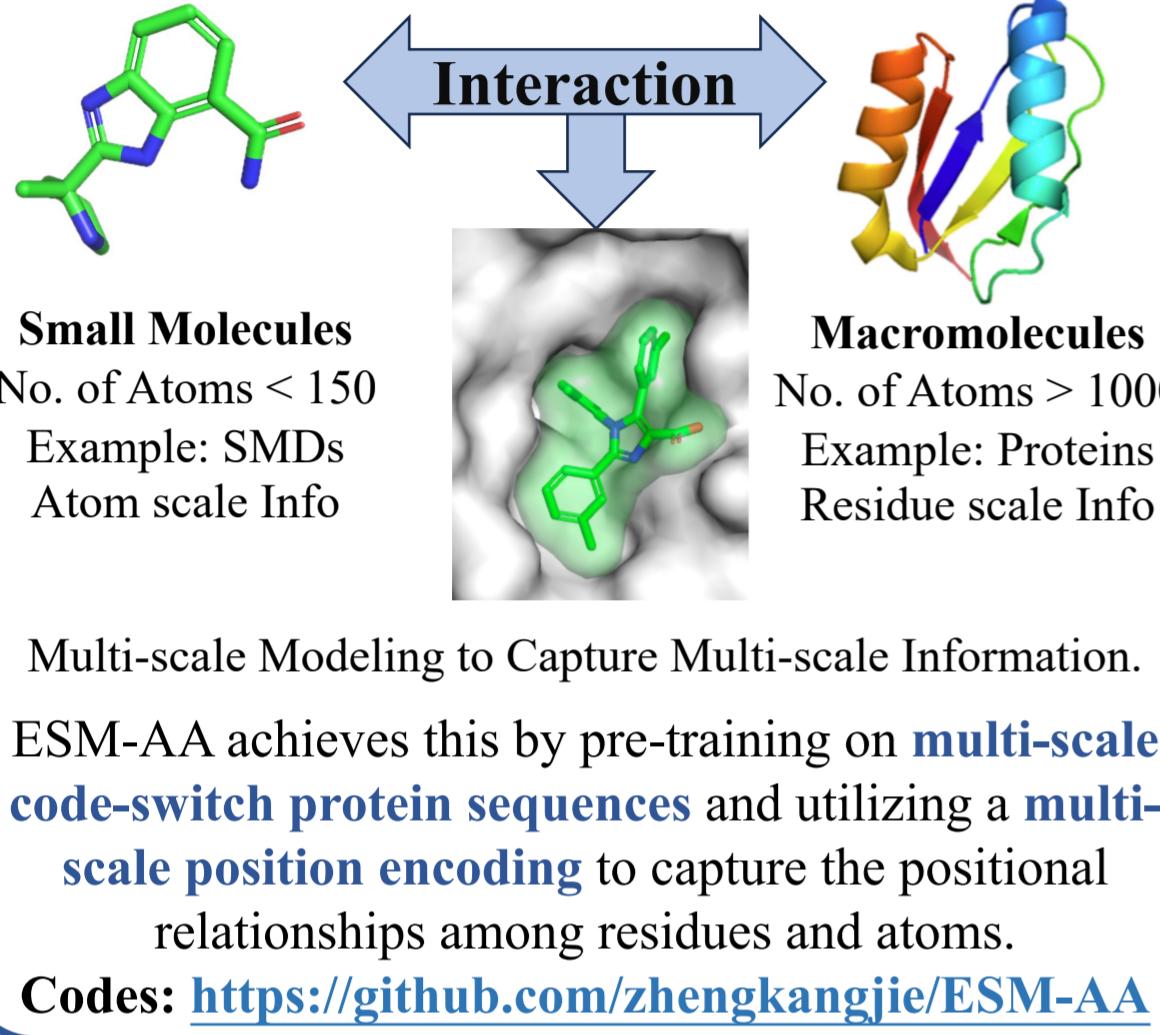
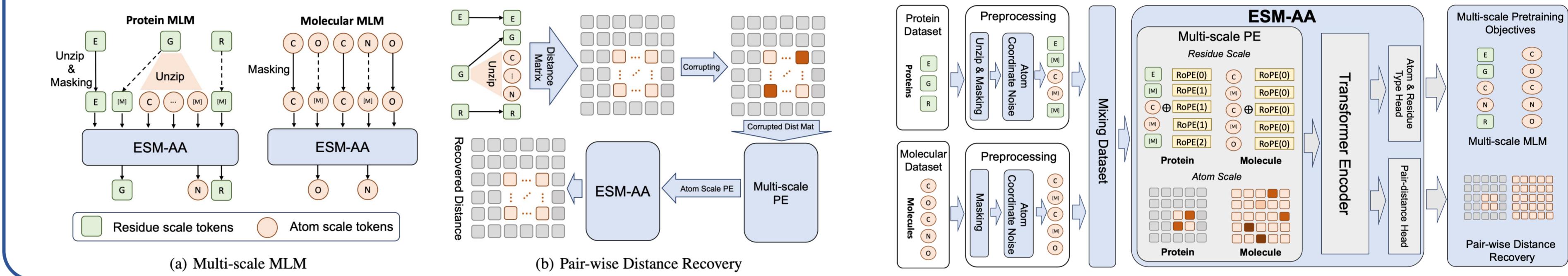


What is Multi-scale Modeling?



Multi-scale Pre-training

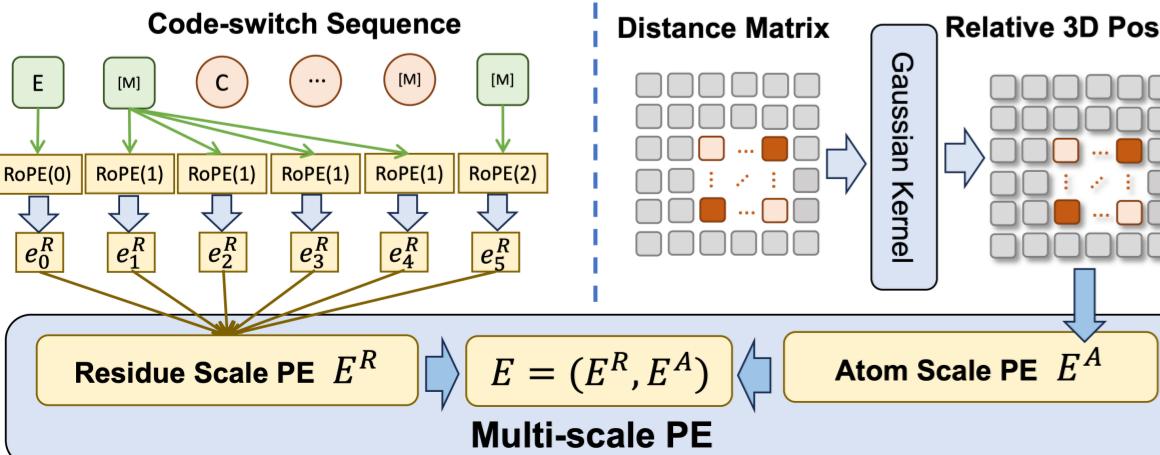
- **Inspired by the Multilingual Pre-training: Code-Switch Protein Sequence**
 - To construct a code-switch protein sequence, we randomly select a group of residues and insert their corresponding atoms into the sequence, which is the unzipping process.
- **Pre-training Objective for Multi-scale Information : Multi-scale Masked Language Modeling**
 - Randomly masking a portion of the atoms or residues in and then ask the model to predict the original atoms or residues using the surrounding context.
- **Pre-training Objective for Atom-scale Information: Pair-wise Distance Recovery**
 - We use the corrupted atoms coordinates as model input and ask model to recover the accurate Euclidean distances between these atoms. We only calculate PDR within residues.



Multi-scale Position Encoding

- **Residue Scale Position Encoding: RoPE**
 - For encoding the relationship between two residues, the PE should be consistent with the mainstream encoding method.
 - For atoms from the same unzipped residue, the PE should not introduce any ambiguous position information.

- **Atom Scale Position Encoding: 3D Spatial PE**
 - Atom-scale structural information is crucial for modeling atomic level semantics.
 - The model needs to have the ability to capture structural information at the atomic scale



Experimental Results

- **Pre-training Datasets: AlphaFold DB and Uni-Mol Molecular Dataset**
 - For the protein dataset, we use AlphaFold DB dataset, which contains 8M protein sequences and structures predicted by AlphaFold2 with high confidence (pLDDT > 90).
 - For the molecule dataset, we use the dataset provided by Uni-Mol, which contains 19M molecules and 209M conformations generated by ETKGD and Merck Molecular Force Field.
- **Performance on Protein-Molecule Tasks: Unified Modeling Can Harness the Full Potential of Pre-training Techniques**
 - ESM-AA outperforms other models and achieves the state-of-the-art results, which indicates that our unified modeling can harness the full potential of PLMs.
- **Performance on Protein-Only Tasks : ESM-AA Preserves the Strong Ability of Protein Understanding**
 - The table demonstrates that ESM-AA can perform similarly to ESM-2 in unsupervised contact prediction task. This indicates that ESM-AA does not sacrifice its understanding of proteins.
- **Visualization of Proteins' and Molecules' Embedding : ESM-AA Preserves the Strong Ability of Protein Understanding**
 - ESM-AA model is capable of creating a more cohesive semantic representation encompassing both proteins and molecular data, which makes ESM-AA outperform two separate models.

