# Automating Literature Research

FutureHouse

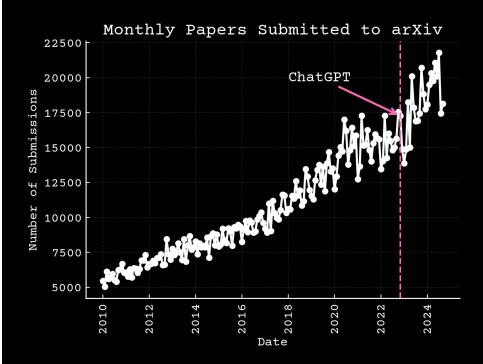
Health Research Alliance March 2025



### FutureHouse Structure

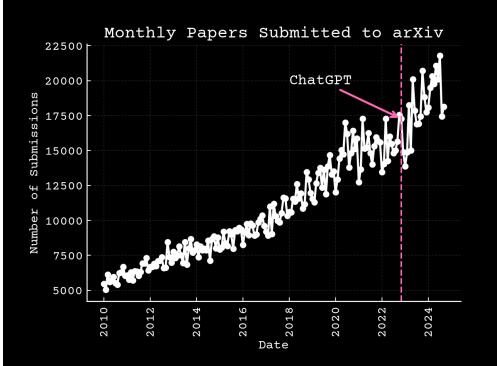
- Non-profit
- Funded primarily by Eric Schmidt
- Based in San Francisco
- 20 employees

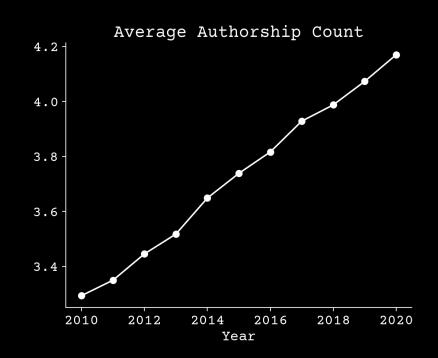
#### Science is changing independent of AI



Arxiv.org,10.6084/m9.figshare.17064419.v3

#### Science is changing independent of AI





Arxiv.org, 10.6084/m9.figshare.17064419.v3

#### Intellectual bottlenecks are growing



Increasing paper count (≈5M per year)

#### Intellectual bottlenecks are growing

Increasing paper count ( $\approx$ 5M per year)

Larger data sets from cheaper experiments (genome at \$200 per person, \$1 / GB of sequencing)

#### Intellectual bottlenecks are growing

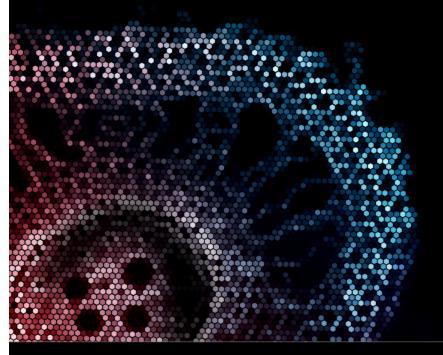
- Increasing paper count ( $\approx$ 5M per year)
- Larger data sets from cheaper experiments (genome at \$200 per person, \$1 / GB of sequencing)
- •Increasingly less disruptive papers (96% decline in biology)

Park, M., Leahey, E. & Funk, R.J. Papers and patents are becoming less disruptive over time. Nature 613, 138–144 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-05543-x

ion

#### odern science is omplex

Build a complete, mechanistic model for the brain



Annotate all the proteins of unknown function in the genome

Understand the function of every gene regulatory region

utureHouse

### Mission

Accelerate Scientific Discovery with Language Agents



#### Can LLMs do science already?

LAB-Bench: Measuring Capabilities of Language Models for Biology Research

Jon M. Laurent, Joseph D. Janizek, Michael Ruzo, Michaela M. Hinks, Michael J. Hammerling, Siddharth Narayanan, Manvitha Ponnapati, Andrew D. White, Samuel G. Rodriques arXiv:2407.10362, 2024

# Existing benchmarks

#### MMLU-Pro

1. As of 2017, how many of the world's 1-year-old children today have been vaccinated against some disease?

# Existing benchmarks

#### MMLU-Pro

- 1. As of 2017, how many of the world's 1-year-old children today have been vaccinated against some disease?
- 2. Find the logarithm of 3^2

## Lab-Bench Questions

#### Not textbook knowledge

Ans: "[ANSWER]B[/ANSWER]"

#### SeqQA

Query: What is the AA encoded at position 15 in the longest ORF contained within the sequence <REDACTED>? A) Insufficient... B) Pro C) Asparagine D) H E) Leucine

**Ans:** "To find the correct answer...[ANSWER]**E**[/ANSWER]"

#### LitQA

Query: Active olfactory receptor genes increase their contacts with greek island regions by what factor in mouse olfactory neurons? A) 2.0 fold B) 1.7 fold C) 3.0 fold **D) 2.7 fold** E) Insufficient... F) 27 fold

Ans: "[ANSWER]B[\ANSWER]"

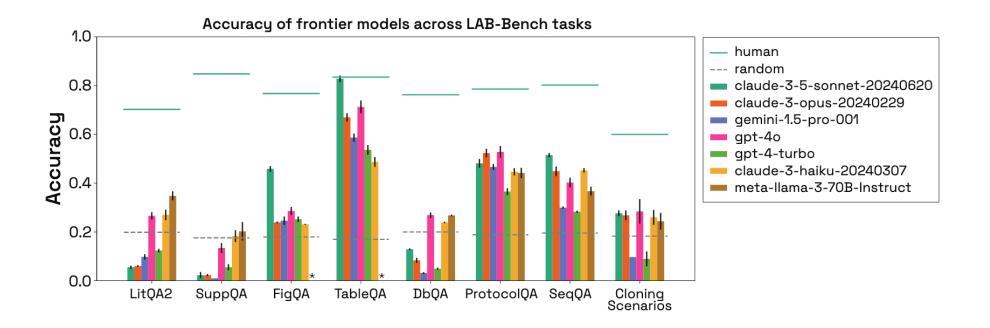
#### **Cloning Scenarios**

Query: I have three plasmids with sequences pLAB-CTU: <REDACTED>, pLAB-gTU2E: <REDACTED>, pLAB-CH3: <REDACTED>. I combined all three plasmids together in a Golden Gate cloning reaction with Esp3l. The resulting plasmid expresses Cas9 protein as well as a targeting gRNA. What gene does the gRNA target? A) Insufficient...

**B) Yeast SCL1** C) Human PRC3 D) Human SCL1 E) Yeast PRC3

**Ans:** "To determine the gene...answer is:\n[ANSWER]**D**[/ANSWER]"

#### Human baselines exceed LLMs



#### LitQA2 Question

Which three residues with evolutionary divergence in the G domains of RAS isoforms also impose selectivity constraints of pan-KRAS non-covalent inhibition?

#### GPT-4 Response (prompted to cite)

The three residues with evolutionary divergence in the G domains of KRAS, HRAS, and NRAS isoforms that impose selectivity constraints for pan-KRAS non-covalent inhibition are Thr35, Asp38, and Glu37. It has been observed that these three amino acids significantly influence the binding affinity and selectivity of potential non-covalent inhibitors, thereby determining the efficacy of different therapeutic strategies targeting the RAS isoforms (Hunter et al., 2015). The understanding of these residues' evolutionary conservation and differences across isoforms can aid the development of more effective pan-RAS inhibitors (Lu et al., 2016).

#### GPT-4 Response (prompted to cite)

The three residues with evolutionary divergence in the G domains of KRAS, HRAS, and NRAS isoforms that impose selectivity constraints for pan-KRAS non-covalent inhibition are Thr35, Asp38, and Glu37. It has been observed that these three amino acids significantly influence the binding affinity and selectivity of potential non-covalent inhibitors, thereby determining the efficacy of different therapeutic strategies targeting the RAS isoforms (Hunter et al., 2015). The understanding of these residues' evolutionary conservation and differences across isoforms can aid the development of more effective pan-RAS inhibitors (Lu et al., 2016).

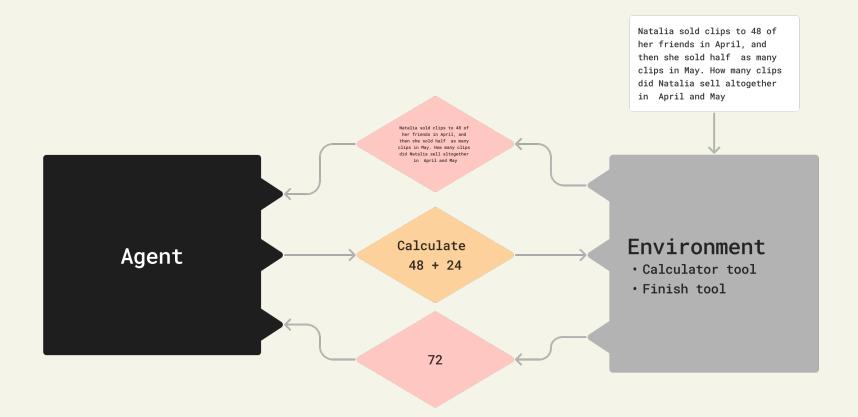
Wrong, hallucinated references

#### PaperQA Agent Response

Three key residues in the G domains of RAS isoforms that affect KRAS inhibitor selectivity have been identified:

- H95 (in the α3 helix): In KRAS this position contains histidine (H), while
  it is leucine (L) in NRAS and glutamine (Q) in HRAS. H95 exerts
  orthosteric (direct) effects on inhibitor selectivity
  (kim2023pankrasinhibitordisables pages 3-4, parker2018thekrasnras pages
  5-7).
- 2. P121: This position contains proline (P) in both KRAS and NRAS, but alanine (A) in HRAS. P121 has allosteric (indirect) effects on selective inhibition (kim2023pankrasinhibitordisables pages 3-4, parker2017themostoncogenic pages 28-33).
- 3. S122 (in loop 8): This position varies across all three isoforms, with serine (S) in KRAS, threonine (T) in NRAS, and alanine (A) in HRAS. Like P121, S122 contributes to selectivity through allosteric effects (kim2023pankrasinhibitordisables pages 3-4, parker2018thekrasnras pages 7-9).

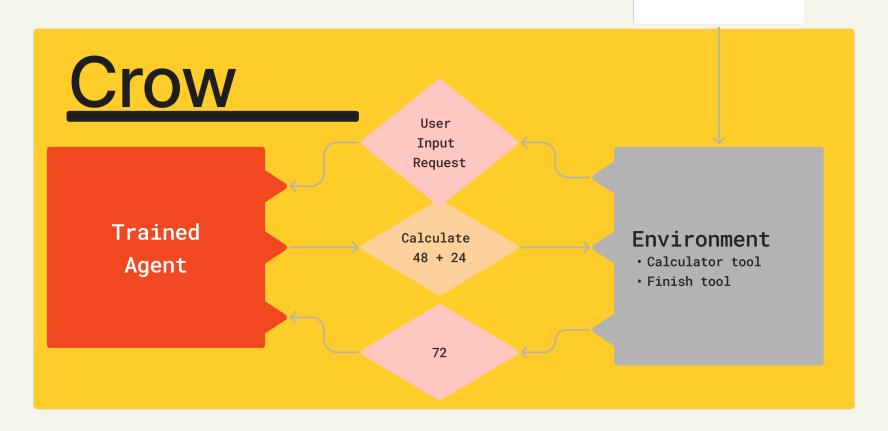
What is an agent?



Agent: trained, makes decisions

Environment: untrained, has tools, state

User Input



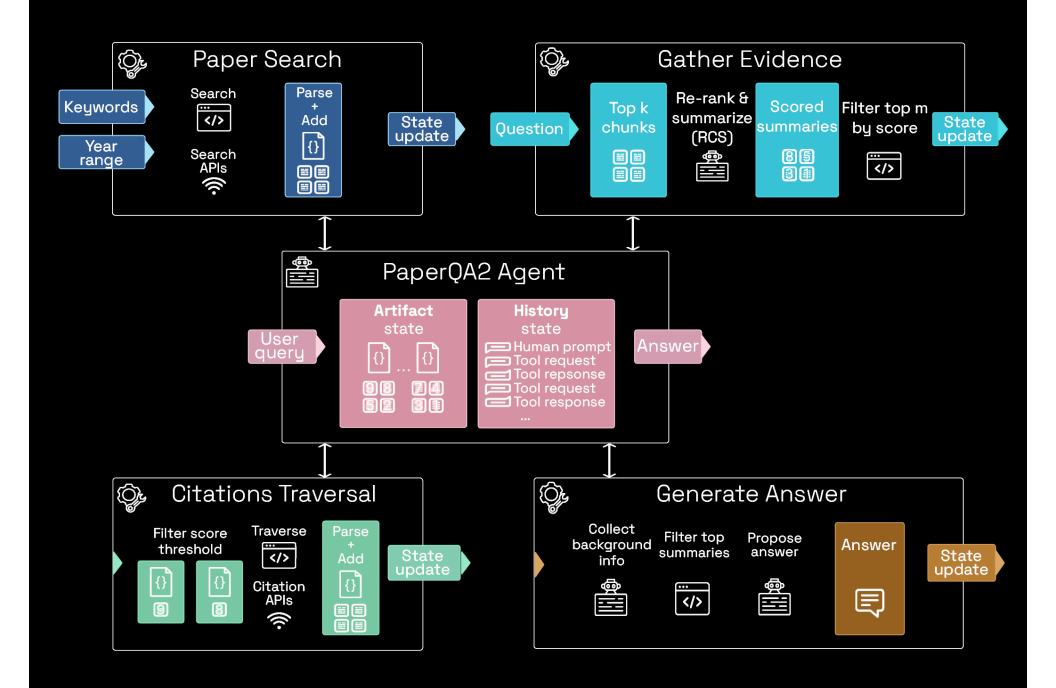
## Crows

	Environment	Key Tools
PaperQA	Literature Research	Search, Citation Traversal
ProteinCrow	Designing novel proteins	AlphaFold2, Molecular Dynamics
ChemCrow	Designing new molecules	Retrosynthesis, self-driving robotic lab

# PaperQA: an agent for literature research

Language agents achieve superhuman synthesis of scientific knowledge

Michael D. Skarlinski, Sam Cox, Jon M. Laurent, James D. Braza, Michaela Hinks, Michael J. Hammerling, Manvitha Ponnapati, Samuel G. Rodriques, Andrew D. White arXiv:2409.13740, 2024

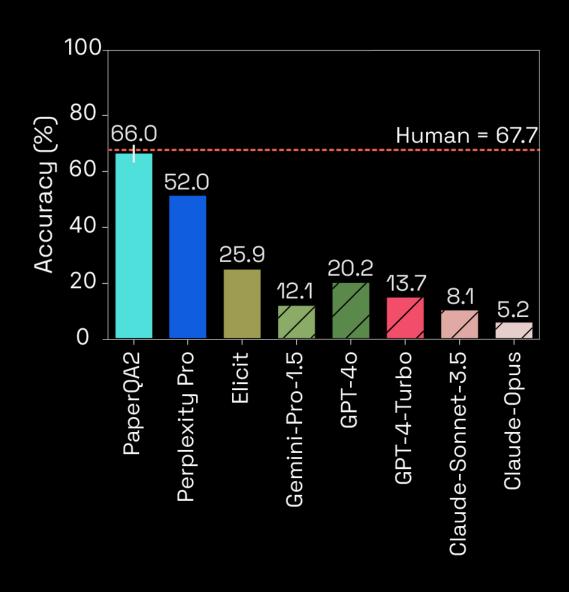




# Question Answering 100 85.2% 73.8% 100 40 20 PaperQA2 Human

Better at answering questions than PhD biology experts

#### Accuracy vs Precision



# Summarization 100 86.1% 71.2% 60 40 20 WikiCrow Human

Better than human written Wikipedia articles

# Difference between PaperQA and Wikipedia

	WikiCrow	Wikipedia
Unsupported Breakout (total)	23	42
Reasoning Issues	12	26
Attribution Issues	10	16
Trivial Statements	1	0

# Contradiction Detection 3.0 ContraCrow Human Validated 1.5 1.0 0.5 0

Can detect if a claim is contradicted anywhere in literature

# Applications



### WikiCrow

- . Wikipedia articles for all 19,255 protein-coding genes
- 2. Succeeded on 17,269
- 3. Wikipedia had 3,639, so gain of 13,630
- 48 Hours





#### Literature Research Agent Scale

Tasks per minute:

Wiki page for all diseases

All arxiv papers per week

25

every 3.5 days

25,000 papers / month

#### Literature Research Agent Scale

```
Tasks per minute:

Wiki page for all diseases

All arxiv papers per week

Check for contradictions (10x)

All Wikipedia (10x)

25

every 3.5 days

25,000 papers / month

6.3M papers / year
```

#### Progress on Accuracy

