Challenges of integrating and analyzing different genomic data types

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Outline

- Technological Challenges Different platforms, different software and methods yields variation in results (for Discussion)
- Comparing and Integrating data from different methods and within and between samples
- Tools for adding biological relevance and integrating data

Method Comparisons

- Different platforms same(?) biological measurement
 - RNA-Seq v. Microarray
 - Exome Variants v SNP arrays
- Same Samples Different Biological Measurement
 - RNA expression & TF Binding
 - Genome Variants & Metabolite changes

Challenges in Comparing Across Experiments

- Same Samples, but looking across different platforms
 - "From the same tissues/treatments we want to examine RNA-Seq and ChIP for TF SP1"
 - Or RNA-Seq and Methylation or Histone Binding profile
- What RNA-seq comparison is best to integrate with the ChIP-seq data? For the transcription factor studied, we had RNA-seq data for WT versus KO of the TF. We also had untreated WT versus WT with a treatment that stimulated the TF activity.
 - Although it might be expected that the WT versus KO for the TF would have served as the best comparison to integrated with the ChIP-seq data, it turned out that the WT treated versus untreated correlated better with the ChIP-Seq results.

Challenges Cont'd

- What peak regions regulate which gene(s)? A lot of ChIP-Seq bindings do not apparently regulate any genes. They may serve a different purpose, no purpose in the context under study, or they might not even be functional.
- Some genes share promoters, and some peaks are far from any gene.
- Given all these complexities, it's difficult to know which gene(s), if any, a peak should be paired with.
- Typically, the further you get from a gene's TSS, the less likely the TF is to regulate the corresponding gene. However, the fall off appears to be different for different TFs.



Gene rank by distance between peak and TSS

Integrating Biological Relevance

- Geneset enrichment –consenus by crowd
 What sets are meaningful?
- Categorization and clustering –guilt by association
 - What level of binning will be helpful?
- Linking into Literature reference information

 Accuracy of what is published? And NLP derrived?
- Workflows to maintain consistency and provenance (outside the scope of today's talk)

Gene Set Enrichment

- GSEA (Broad Institute)
 - <u>http://www.broadinstitute.org/gsea/index.jsp</u>
- LRPath (NCIBI)
 - <u>http://lrpath.ncibi.org/</u>
- DAVID
 - <u>http://david.abcc.ncifcrf.gov/home.jsp</u>
- ConceptGen
 - <u>http://Conceptgen.ncibi.org</u>



Cytoscape Plug-in: Metscape

- Provide the context for experimental data
- Utilize prior knowledge of metabolic networks
- Display multiple measurements across observations, time points, experimental conditions etc.
- Integrate multidimensional data
 - Can be gene expression and metabolomics data
- Provide broader view of metabolic networks
- Link to diseases



Karnovsky et al, Bioinformatics. 2012;28:373-80

http://metscape.ncibi.org/

http://metab2mesh.ncibi.org

Sartor et al, Bioinformatics. 2012;28(10):1408-10.

download tab-delimited results

Search Metab2MeSH About Metab2MeSH	
"cardiovascular diseases"	Compound search examples: methylmalonic acid glucose-6-phosphate MeSH term search examples: diabetes mellitus metabolism, inborn errors Trouble finding the right MeSH term? Check the <u>MeSH browser.</u>
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Metab2MeSH Search	
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Filter by top level MeSH Heading: --Show All--

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Compound Name Compound ID(s) MeSH MeSH Descriptor MeSH Qualifier PubMed **P-Value Q-Value** Fold ChiSa Heading(s) Articles⁴ Change L-Homocysteine 🔿 91552 Diseases Cardiovascular Diseases 🔿 🕒 1031 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 25.5 24022.8 MeSH Heading(s) PubMed Compound Compound MeSH Descriptor MeSH **P-Value** Q-Value Fold ChiSq DL-Homocysteine (* Change Name ID(s) Qualifier Articles^{*} LYCOPENE 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Carotenoids 🔿 1432 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 645.8 910388.2 -2-ammonio-4-sulfanylt LYCOPENE C 446925 Chemicals and Drugs beta Carotene 🔿 506 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 390.9 196022.3 (2S)-2-azaniumyl-4-su LYCOPENE 446925 Organisms Lycopersicon esculentum C 334 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 541.7 178117 -Technology, Industry, Agriculture Spectrum 001666 (7) 212 LYCOPENE 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Lutein C 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 728.4 154005 Lycopene, all-trans-C C 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Xanthophylls C 200 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 482.2 96048.9 LYCOPENE C LYCOPENE C 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Anticarcinogenic Agents (* 231 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 166.3 37464.5 Prasugrel (? LYCOPENE 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Antioxidants 🔿 569 0.00e-1 0.00e-1 49.7 26838.3 Norethindrone acetate (LYCOPENE C 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Vitamin E C 188 1.00e-221 8.77e-218 36.8 6515.5 Ambap51-98-9 (* LYCOPENE C 446925 Diseases Prostatic Neoplasms (* 168 2.95e-187 2.21e-183 32.8 5091.4 AC1LEXP8 C LYCOPENE C 446925 Anatomy Fruit C 137 1.51e-186 1.13e-182 60.2 7800.5 Technology, Industry, Agriculture LYCOPENE C 446925 Chemicals and Drugs Vitamin A C 144 5.24e-163 3.47e-159 33.3 4486.1 446925 Technology, Industry, Agriculture Dietary Supplements (7 120 2.91e-136 1.64e-132 33.8 3790.7 LYCOPENE 446925 Organisms Vegetables (? <u>84</u> 1.09e-114 5.26e-111 58.7 4704.7

Technology, Industry, Agriculture

Web Services for NCIBI Tools

http://ws.ncibi.org/

- Data Services
 - Natural Language Processing Pipeline for PubMed and PMCOA
 - Gene2MeSH
 - Metab2MeSH
 - Michigan Molecular Interactions Database (MiMI)
 - Metabolomics
- Computational Analysis Services
 - Natural Language Processing
 - Sentence Segmentation
 - Phrase Structure Parsing
 - Gene Set Enrichment Analysis
 - LRPath
 - ThinkBACK

In Summary

• There are many remaining challenges in Technical areas yet the potential benefits to science and medicine are huge.

 It's very important to harness all the knowledge that's out there and this comes from integrating multiple data and annotation streams.