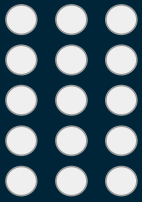


Introduction



Quantitative measurements
Isolated data points

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Introduction



Comparative statistics
Isolated lists
Clustering
Isolated groups
Gene sets
Isolated lists

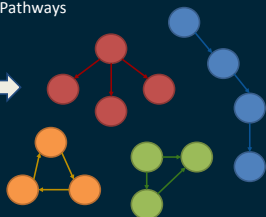
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Introduction



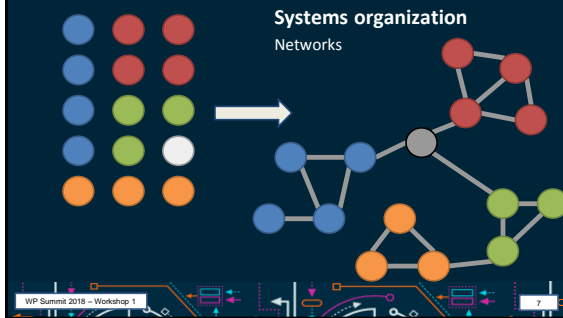
Functional organization
Pathways



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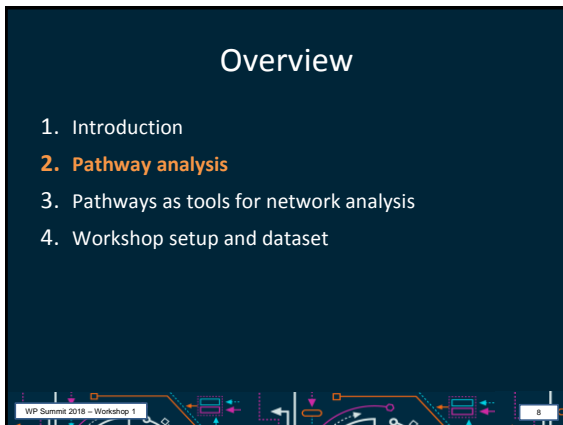
6

Introduction



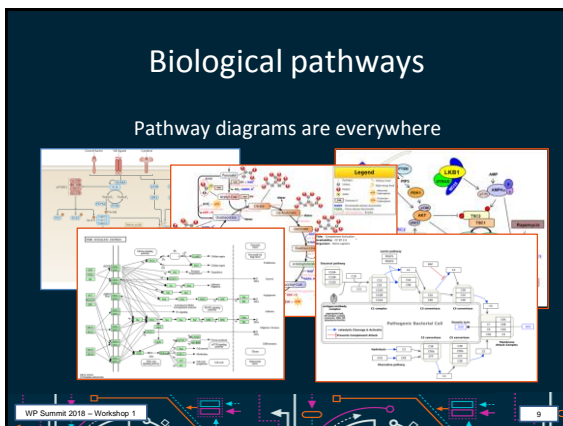
Overview

1. Introduction
2. **Pathway analysis**
3. Pathways as tools for network analysis
4. Workshop setup and dataset



Biological pathways

Pathway diagrams are everywhere



Biological pathways

Pathways are found everywhere



Utility to biologists as conceptual models is obvious

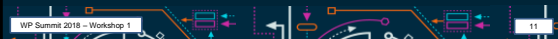


If modeled properly - immensely useful for computational analysis and interpretation of large-scale experimental data



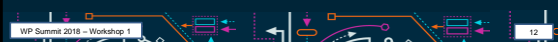
Why pathway analysis?

- "A picture is worth a thousand words."
 - Intuitive and simple
 - Puts data into a biological context
 - More efficient than looking up single gene information
- Reduces complexity → several hundred pathways instead of thousands of genes
- Higher explanatory power than a simple gene list
- Visual representation

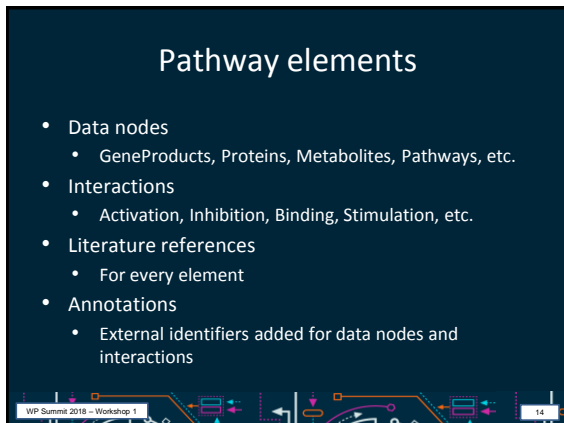


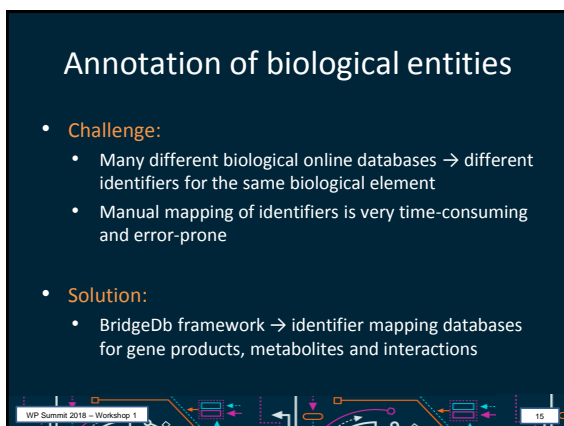
PathVisio

- Pathway editor, analysis and visualization toolbox
- Java standalone desktop application
- Functionality
 - Design biological pathway models ← Workshop 3
 - Visualize your experimental data
 - Perform pathway statistics } Workshop 1

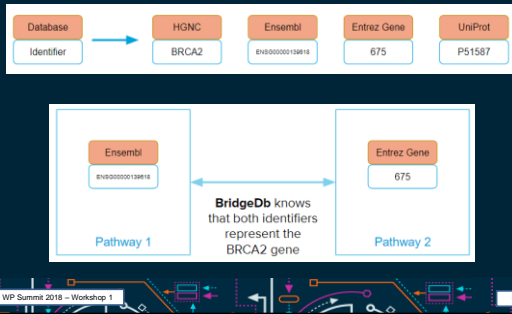








Annotation of biological entities

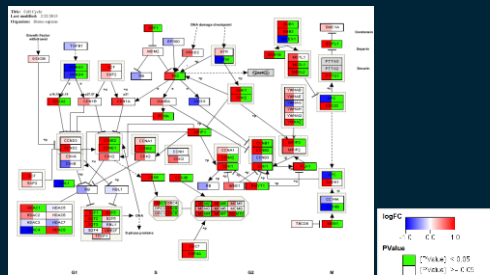


Data visualization

- Data can be visualized on data nodes, interactions
- Color gradient and color-rules
- Basic and advanced options
 - Multi-omics data visualization
 - Time-series data visualization
 - ...

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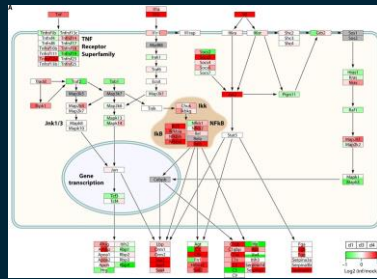
Data visualization



Transcriptomics cancer dataset visualized on the human Cell Cycle Pathway.
<https://www.ebi.ac.uk/etomwgs.org/ontology/CCP128>

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Data visualization

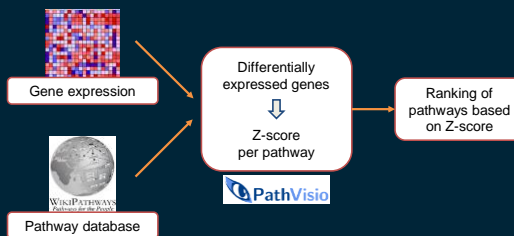


Time-series data visualization (virus infection over multiple days)
into the eye of the cytokine storm. <https://doi.org/10.1126/MMBR.05015-11>

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Pathway statistics

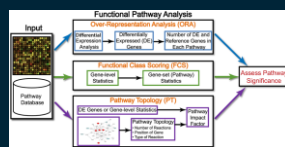


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Pathway statistics

- Overrepresentation analysis (ORA)
- Functional Class Scoring (FCS)
- Pathway Topology Based (PT)



Khatri, P., Sinha, M., & Butte, A. J. (2012). Ten years of pathway analysis: current approaches and outstanding challenges. *PLoS Computational Biology*, 8(2), e1002375.

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Pathway statistics

• Overrepresentation analysis:

- Input list → e.g. significantly changed genes
- Background list → e.g. all measured genes
- Statistical test → e.g. Fisher's exact test (hypergeometric test)

$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(r - n \frac{R}{N})}{\sqrt{n \frac{R}{N} (1 - \frac{R}{N}) (1 - \frac{n}{N})}}$$

- Z-Score is calculated for each pathway
 - Results in ranked list of pathways
- Four variables in the formula: N, R, n, r

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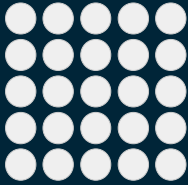
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Z-Score ORA

$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(r - n \frac{R}{N})}{\sqrt{n \frac{R}{N} (1 - \frac{R}{N}) (1 - \frac{n}{N})}}$$

N = 25

background list (total number of measured genes in experiment)



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Z-Score ORA

$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(r - n \frac{R}{N})}{\sqrt{n \frac{R}{N} (1 - \frac{R}{N}) (1 - \frac{n}{N})}}$$

N = 25

background list (total number of measured genes in experiment)

R = 9

input list (number of changed genes in experiment)



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Z-Score ORA

$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(r - n \frac{R}{N})}{\sqrt{n \frac{R}{N} (1 - \frac{R}{N}) (1 - \frac{R}{N})}}$$

N = 25
background list (total number of measured genes in experiment)

R = 9
input list (number of changed genes in experiment)

n = 9
total number of genes in pathway



Pathway X

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Z-Score ORA


$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(r - n \frac{R}{N})}{\sqrt{n \frac{R}{N} (1 - \frac{R}{N}) (1 - \frac{R}{N})}}$$

N = 25
background list (total number of measured genes in experiment)

R = 9
input list (number of changed genes in experiment)

n = 9
total number of genes in pathway

r = 6
number of changed genes in pathway



Pathway X

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Z-Score ORA


$$Z\text{-score} = \frac{(r - n \frac{R}{N})}{\sqrt{n \frac{R}{N} (1 - \frac{R}{N}) (1 - \frac{R}{N})}}$$

N = 25
background list (total number of measured genes in experiment)

R = 9
input list (number of changed genes in experiment)

n = 9
total number of genes in pathway

r = 6
number of changed genes in pathway



Pathway X

Z-Score for pathway X = 2.347

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Z-Score ORA

Be aware!!



- What does the Z-Score tell you?
 - Z-Score > 1.96
 - Significantly more genes than expected are changed in the pathway → altered pathways in the experiment (different between the groups)
 - Z-Score = 0
 - Distribution of changed genes in the pathway is the same as in the complete dataset
 - Z-Score < -1.96
 - Significantly less genes than expected are changed in the pathway → very stable pathway (not affected in experiment)



Z-Score ORA

- Be aware!
 - ORA and FCS **do not** take pathway topology into account!
 - You don't know yet where the changes occur in the pathway.
 - Always look at the pathway diagrams and study the changes to make the right conclusions!



Pathway analysis methods

- Overrepresentation analysis:
 - Ranked list of pathways

Up-regulated pathways (log2FC > 2, p-value < 0.05)	Z-score	Perm. p-value
Cell Cycle	6.12	0.001
G1 to S cell cycle control	4.26	0.002
Synaptic Vesicle Pathway	3.89	0.001
DNA Damage Response	3.88	0.002
ATM Signaling Pathway	3.80	0.001

Same method is also
used for Gene
Ontology analysis

Down-regulated pathways (log2FC < -2, p-value < 0.05)	Z-score	Perm. p-value
Complement and Coagulation Cascades	5.87	0.001
Complement Activation	5.84	0.001
Adipogenesis	5.49	0.001
Differentiation of white and brown adipocyte	5.44	0.001
Triacylglyceride Synthesis	4.53	0.001



Overview

1. Introduction
2. Pathway analysis
- 3. Pathways as tools for network analysis**
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WikiPathways app

- WikiPathways app
 - Load pathways as networks in Cytoscape
 - Use online database query in Cytoscape or open local GPML file
 - apps.cytoscape.org/apps/wikipathways



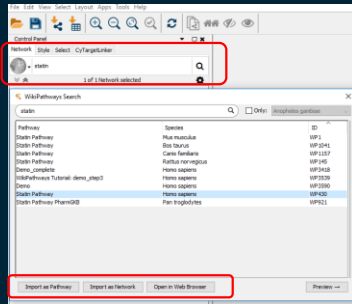
WikiPathways app

- App supports two views:
 - Pathway view
 - complete visual appearance
 - ideal for data visualization
 - Network view
 - simplified networks without any of the graphical elements of the original pathway diagram
 - ideal for topological analyses, network merging and automatic layout



WikiPathways app

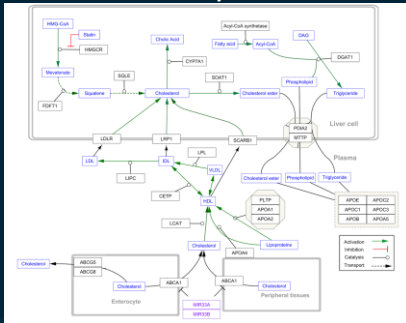
Cytoscape 3.6.0+
WikiPathways app 3.3.0+



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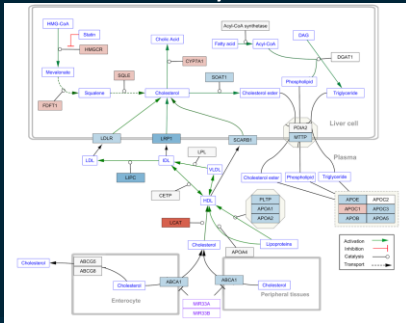
Pathway view



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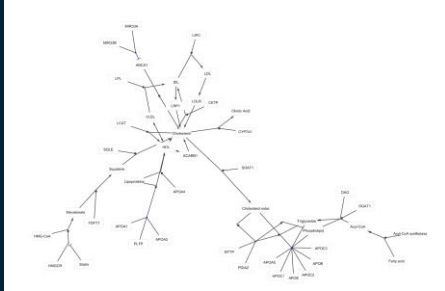
Pathway view



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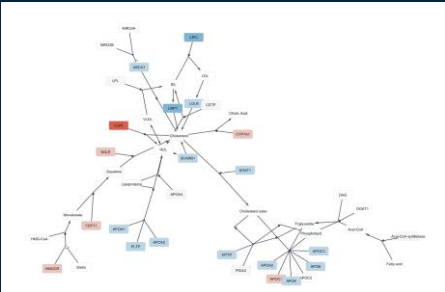
Network view



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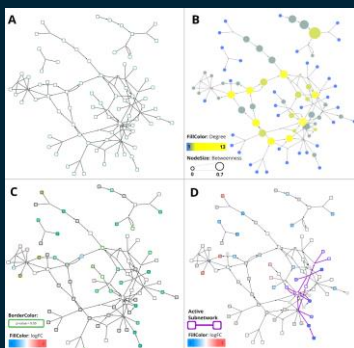
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Network view



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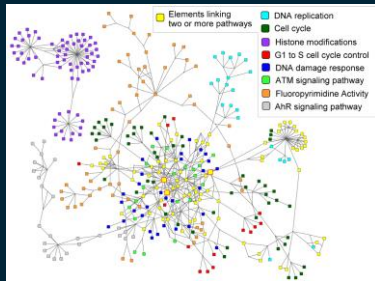
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Connecting pathways



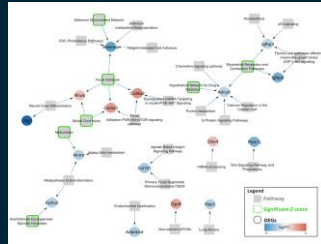
Kuimon, M. et al.
Integrative network-based analysis of mRNA and microRNA
expression in 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3-treated cancer cells
<https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/bty044>

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Pathway associations

- Extend molecular networks with pathway associations using CyTargetLinker app



CyTargetLinker: a flexible solution for
network extension
<https://doi.org/10.7554/10003research.14613.1>

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Pathway associations

- Visualize gene overlap between significant pathways with CyTargetLinker

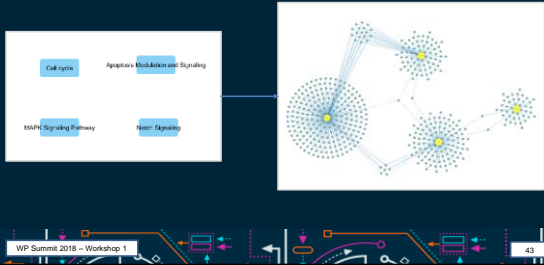


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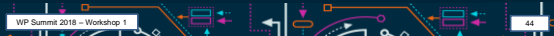
Pathway associations

- Visualize gene overlap between significant pathways with CyTargetLinker



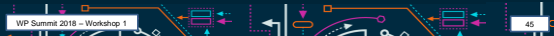
Cytoscape automation

- Available since the last major release (3.6.0+)
- Execute commands from within R or Python
- WikiPathways and CyTargetLinker app both have automation interface



Overview

1. Introduction
2. Pathway analysis
3. Pathways as tools for network analysis
- 4. Workshop setup and dataset**



Workshop setup

- Step-by-step instructions
- Required data provided in a zip file
- <https://github.com/PathVisio/tutorials/2018-WP-Summit>
- Feel free to ask questions at any point
- Three instructors will help you out



Tina



Kristina

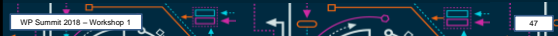


Denise



Workshop setup

- Data visualization on pathways
- Identifying affected pathways
- Using pathways as networks
- Extension of pathways with regulatory information
- Pathway-gene associations



Dataset



Data retrieved from lung cancer subjects in TCGA

Primary tumor tissue sample

Solid tissue normal sample

RNA-sequencing

RNA-sequencing

Gene expression
Raw counts

Gene expression
Raw counts

Data pre-processing and statistical analysis with edgeR in R

Differential gene expression
Comparison between groups



Dataset

GeneID	GeneName	log2FC	P.Value	adj.P.Value
ENSG00000230657	PRB4	13.27397592	0.003920605	0.097861917

- **GeneID** → identifier in online database
- **GeneName** → official gene symbol
- **log2FC** → log2 of fold change (ratio of the differences between cancer and healthy samples)
- **P.Value** → significance level of comparison
- **adj.P.Value** → corrected P.Value for multiple testing

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Dataset

- **log2FC**
 - Is the gene more or less expressed in the cancer tissue sample compared to the normal tissue sample?

Negative log2FC
downregulation in
cancer sample

Positive log2FC
upregulation in
cancer sample

Example

$\log_2FC = 1 \rightarrow \text{fold change} = 2^1 = 2$
gene is twice as expression cancer
compared to healthy tissue sample

Why do we use the log2?

easier for interpretation – 0 = no change,
1 is upregulation, -1 is downregulation

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Questions



<https://github.com/PathVisio/tutorials/2018-WP-Summit>

Martina Summer-Kutmon

email: martina.kutmon@maastrichtuniversity.nl

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