



Gene regulation network-based drug discovery in plexiform neurofibromas

NFhackathon2020

- Team name: **NF Terminators**
- Project title: Gene network based drug discovery in plexiform neurofibromas
- We take the “**NF Data**” challenge and do a datamining on plexiform neurofibromas drug screen data and related cell transcriptomes.
<https://github.com/sundaochun/NFhackathon2020>
<https://hub.docker.com/repository/docker/sundaochun/daochunproject>
- We want to compete for the **GRANT** prize
<https://github.com/sundaochun/NFhackathon2020/blob/main/Grant%20prize%20application.pdf>
- Team member names: Daochun Sun (*Researcher, Data Scientist*)



Rebecca Brown (*Health&Pharma, Researcher, Clinician*)

Sameer Farouk Sait (*Clinician, Researcher*)

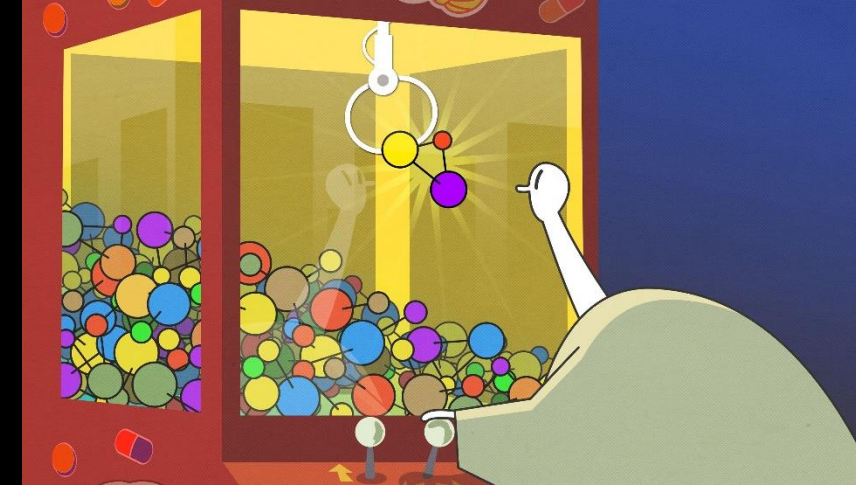
Before drug screen



After drug screen



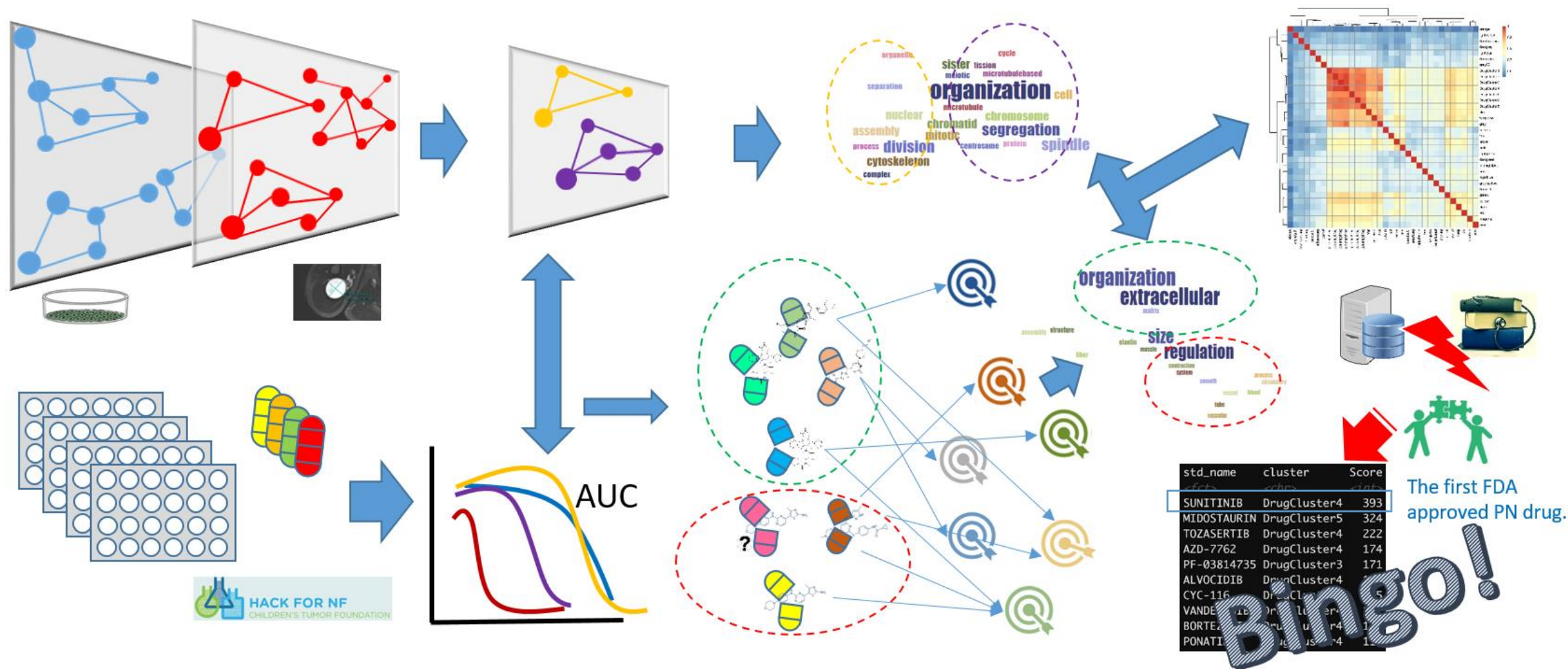
What we really want



Challenges for patients, clinicians and researchers in a drug screen:

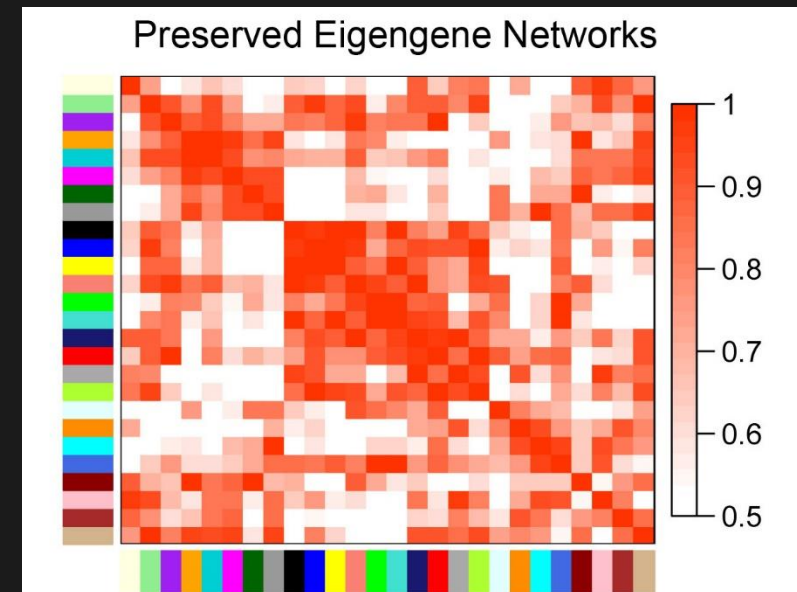
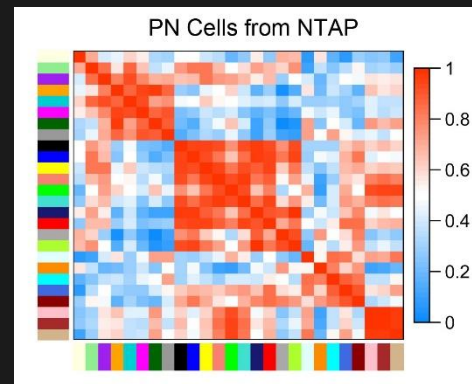
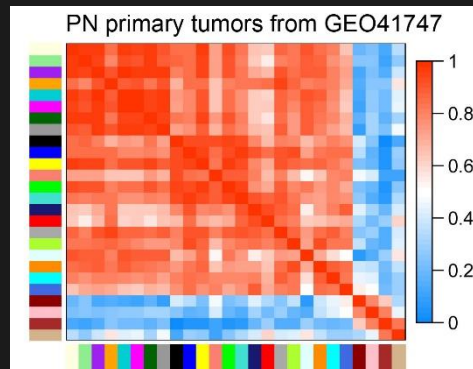
1. We need a ranked candidate list to prioritize.
2. Candidates in a drug screen have low success rate on real tumors.
3. Does the efficacy has a reliable biology (clear targets or mechanisms)?
4. Can we combine different candidates to enhance the response and reduce the toxicity?

A magic strategy using R



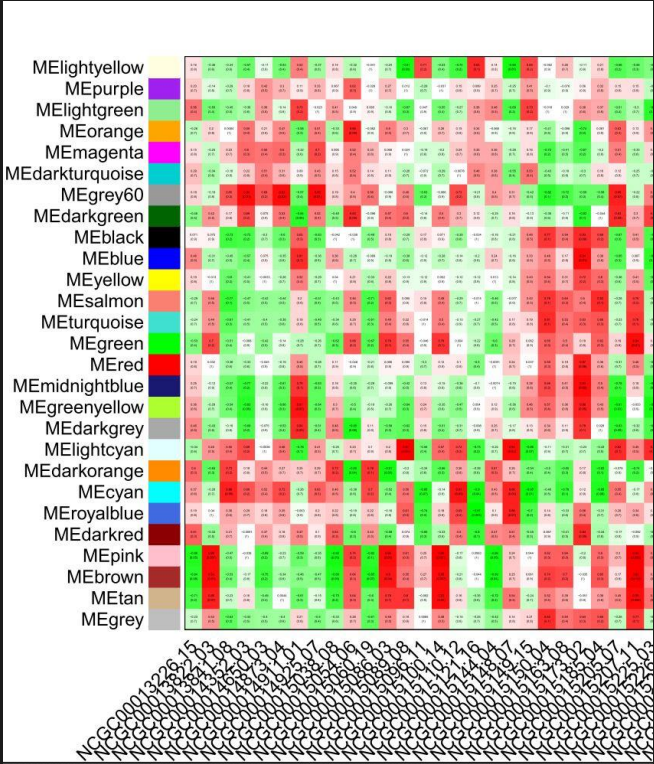
Use preserved gene networks to bridge the gap between models

- Gene expression of PN from GSE41747 study
- Gene expression of immortalized PN cell lines used in drug screen
- WGCNA package in R



Color blocks represent different gene networks

Correlate the drug responses to the preserved networks

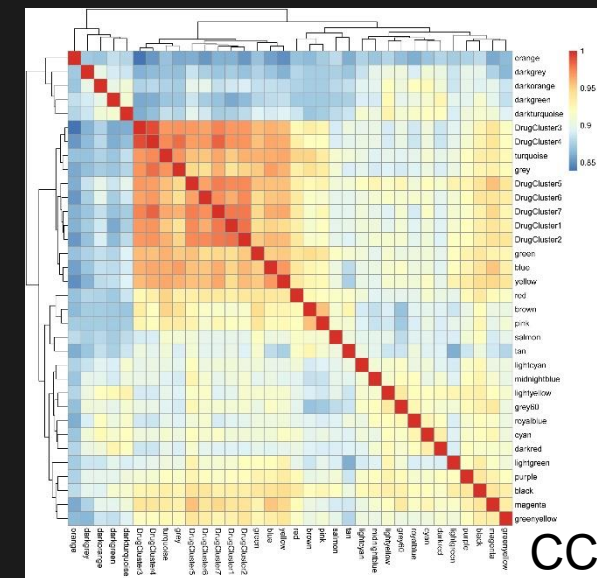
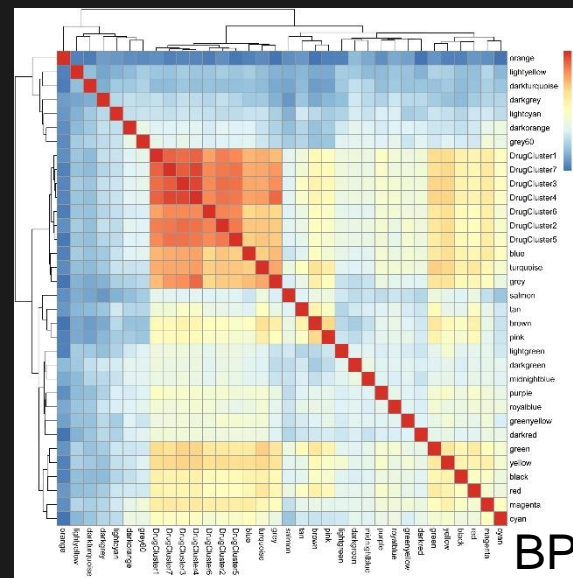
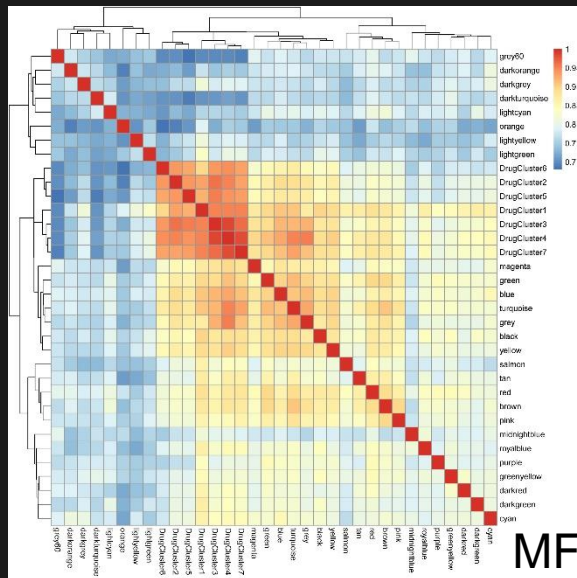


- In the heatmap, red indicates a positive correlation between drug efficacy and networks and green indicates a negative correlation.
 - Color blocks on each row represent preserved networks
 - Each column is a drug candidate
 - This is a partial data without grouping the drugs
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- Drugs can be clustered into unique groups based on correlation between their effects and various subcellular networks identified



Gene ontology (GO) semantic analysis

- GO terms enriched in each gene networks were calculated (GOSemSim R package)
- According to the drug annotations, the known target genes in any drug cluster can be determined, and GO terms enrichment were calculated
- GO term similarity were determined by semantic analysis respectively in three GO branches: molecular function (MF), biological process (BP) and cell component (CC)



Assumption: High similarities indicate strong biology relevance, suggesting the drugs potentially target the networks

Why our strategy is great?

- Using the preserved networks, we enrich candidates targeting both cells and tumors
- The algorithm weights higher on the “well-annotated” drug candidates
- The gene networks can help researchers to nail down the mechanisms
- The drug clusters can serve as a start point to explore the targets of a novel candidate
- Drugs can be combined according to their clusters
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More we can do given more time...

- Weighted toxicity scores (PMID: 29739789).
- The FDA drug label database to design a combination of candidates
- MPNST drug screen can be integrated for candidates to inhibit both
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References:

- MEK inhibition exhibits efficacy in human and mouse neurofibromatosis tumors (J Clin Invest. 2013 Jan;123(1):340-7)
- Immortalization of Human Normal and NF1 Neurofibroma Schwann Cells (Lab Invest 96(10):1105-15, 2016)
- WGCNA package: <https://horvath.genetics.ucla.edu/html/CoexpressionNetwork/Rpackages/WGCNA/Tutorials/>
- GOSemSim: <https://bioc.ism.ac.jp/packages/release/bioc/html/GOSemSim.html>
- R Bioconductor project: <https://www.bioconductor.org/>
- Synapse NFHackathon2020: <https://www.synapse.org/#!/Synapse:syn22336443/wiki/605694>
- CTF NFHackthon2020: <https://www.ctf.org/news/hack-for-nf-2020>
- The slack discussions in the general and scientific channels
- The R codes provided by the NFHackathon organizers

Acknowledgements

- The teamwork among the NFHackathon community
- My 5-year-old daughter's strategy to end NF.

