



**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
AND LIFE SCIENCES**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

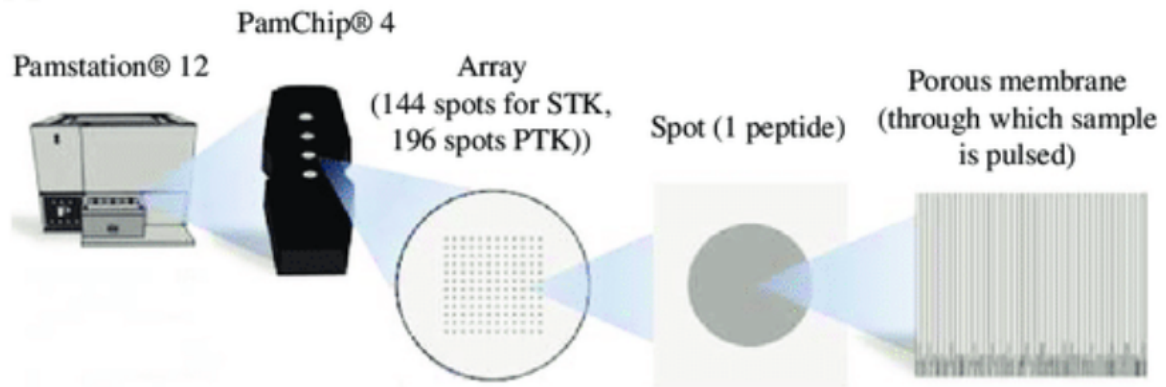
Kinase Array Report (STK)

{The Cognitive Disorders Research Laboratory (CDRL)}

{The Department of Neurosciences at the University of Toledo Medical Center}

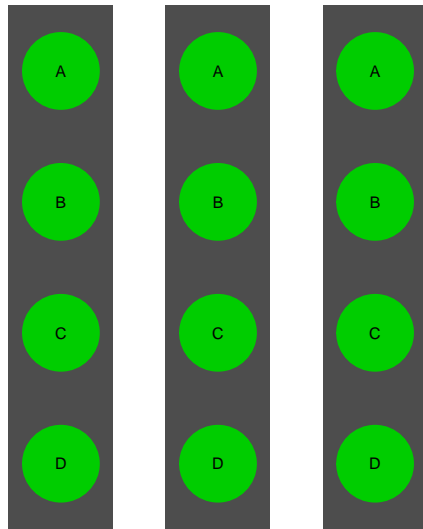
Introduction

Background The Pamstation12 instrument provides a profiling of kinase activity of cell or tissue samples. The device is loaded with either serine/threonine or tyrosine microarray chips. Each chip has 4 wells so four samples can be loaded on a single chip, and the Pamstation12 can accommodate 3 chips per run. The microarray represents 144 (STK chip) or 196 (PTK chip) reporter peptides that can be phosphorylated by serine/threonine or tyrosine kinases. The device measures the degree of the phosphorylation in real time by detecting fluorescently labeled antibodies at different exposure times. The list of peptides present in each microarray can be viewed here: [STK chip](#), [PTK chip](#)



Samples Info Schizophrenia vs. Control

Run Design Designing the placement of the samples on the chips and arrays is important to consider due to the variability across different chips and batches. During the run some wells are subject to fail and their data cannot be analyzed and shown below as red.

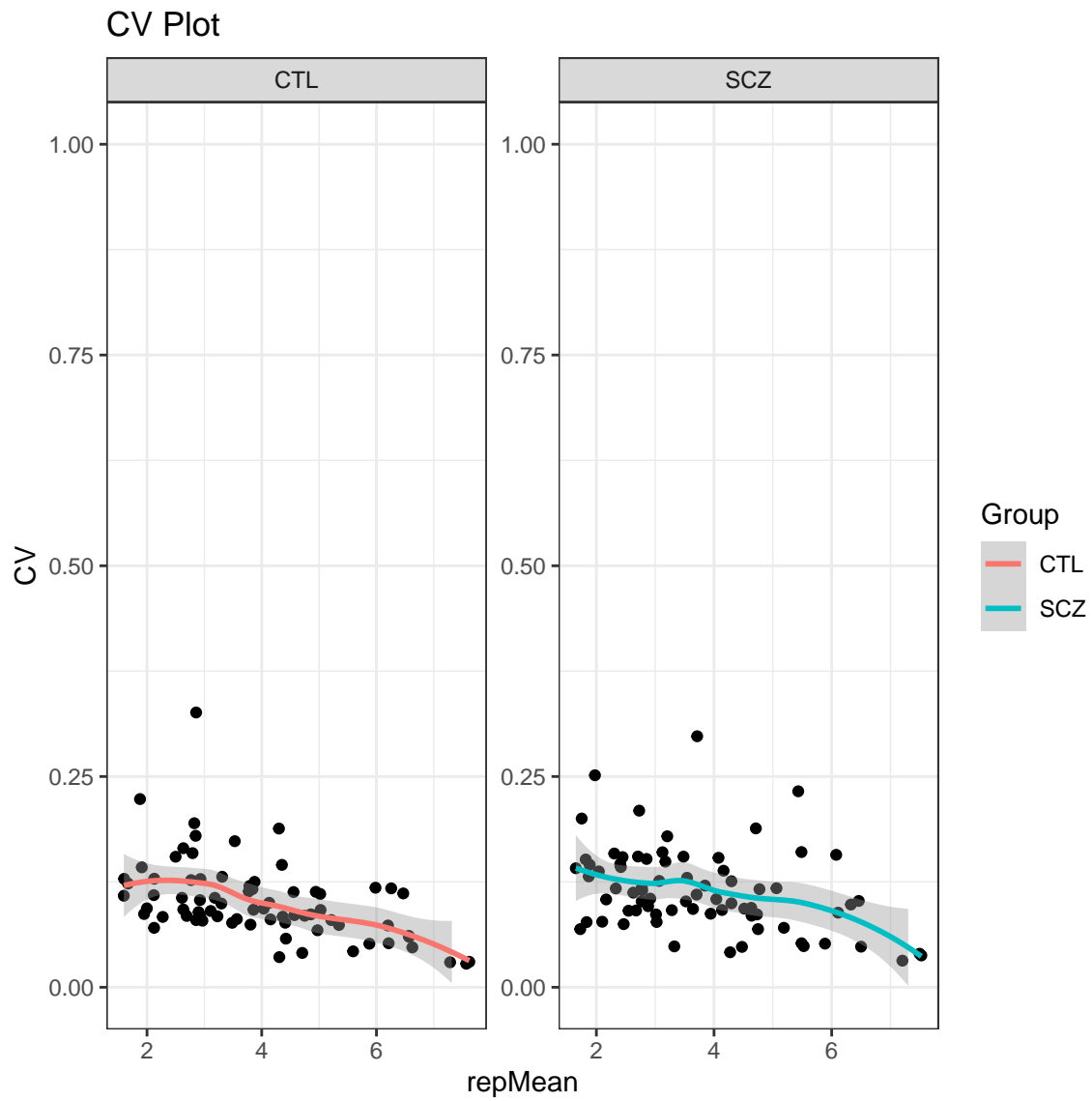


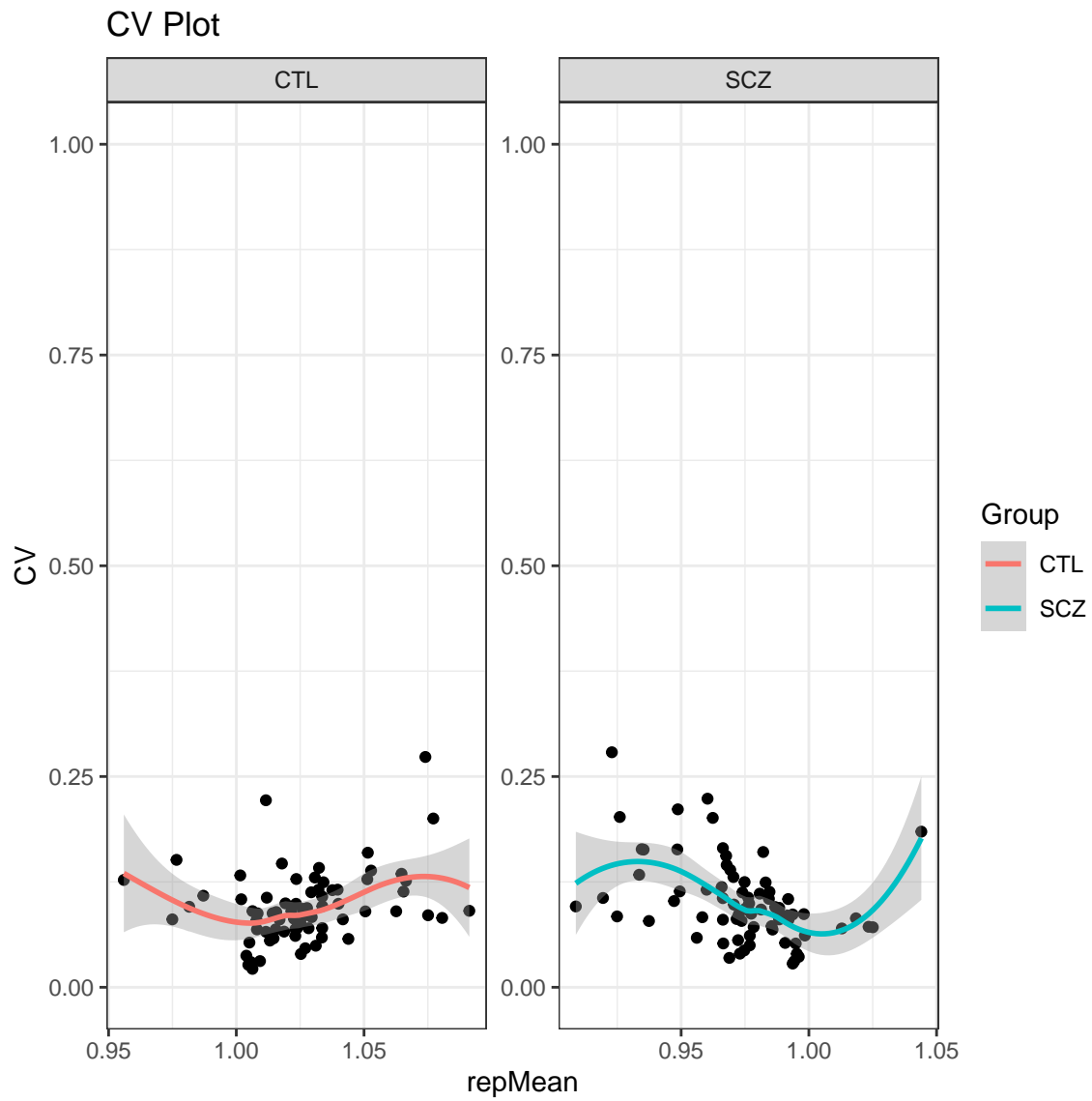
Results

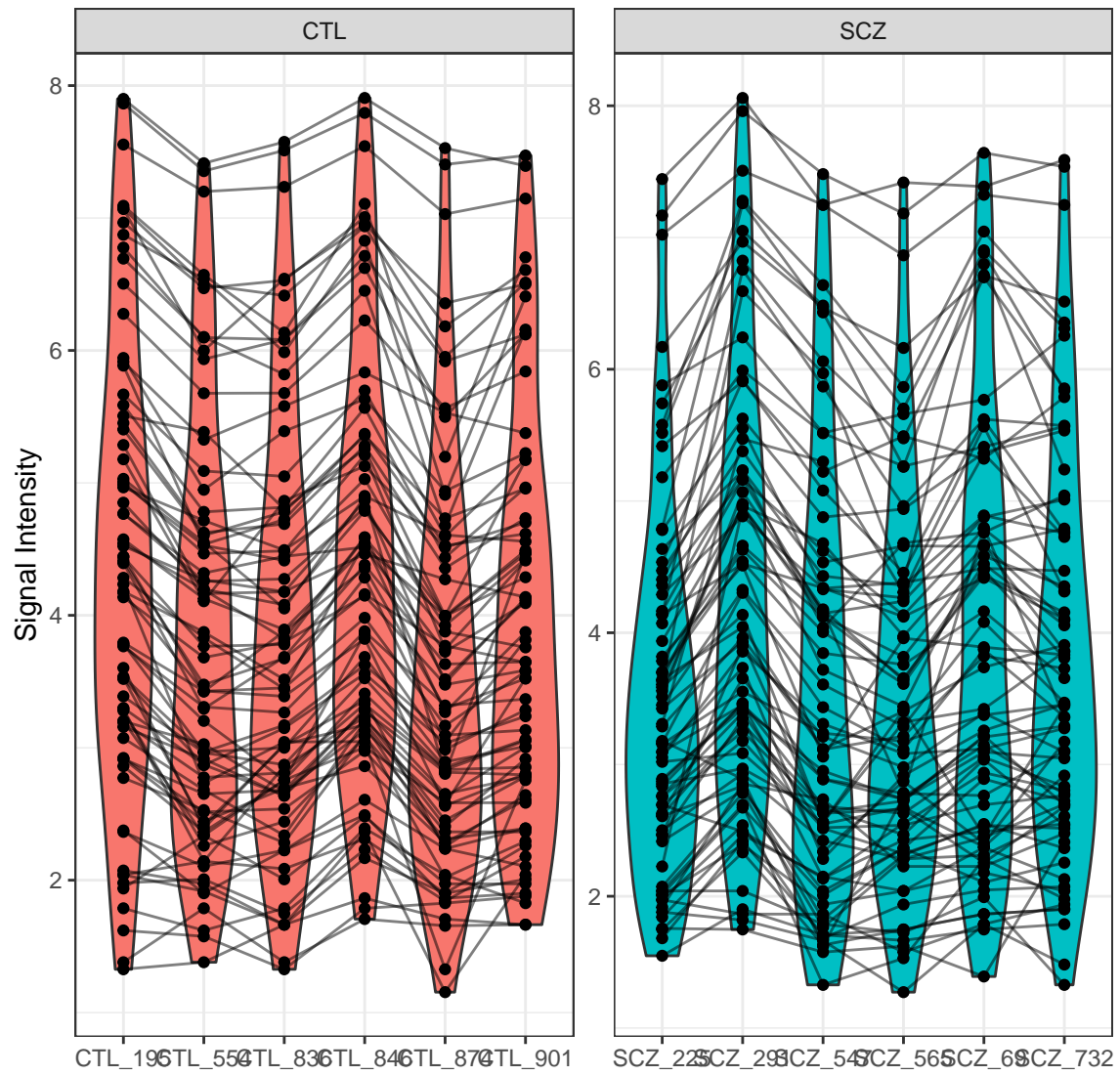
Image Analysis The first step of analyzing the run is to convert the images taken by the PamStation of each array at different exposure times to numerical values. This is done by the Bionavigator software developed by Pamgene. The software recognizes the grid of the array with the aid of the searching algorithm (Pamgrid) to correctly identify each spot on the array. The numbers produced by this software represent the median value of the foreground pixels minus the median value of the background pixels to produce the median signal minus background (*Median_SigmBg*).

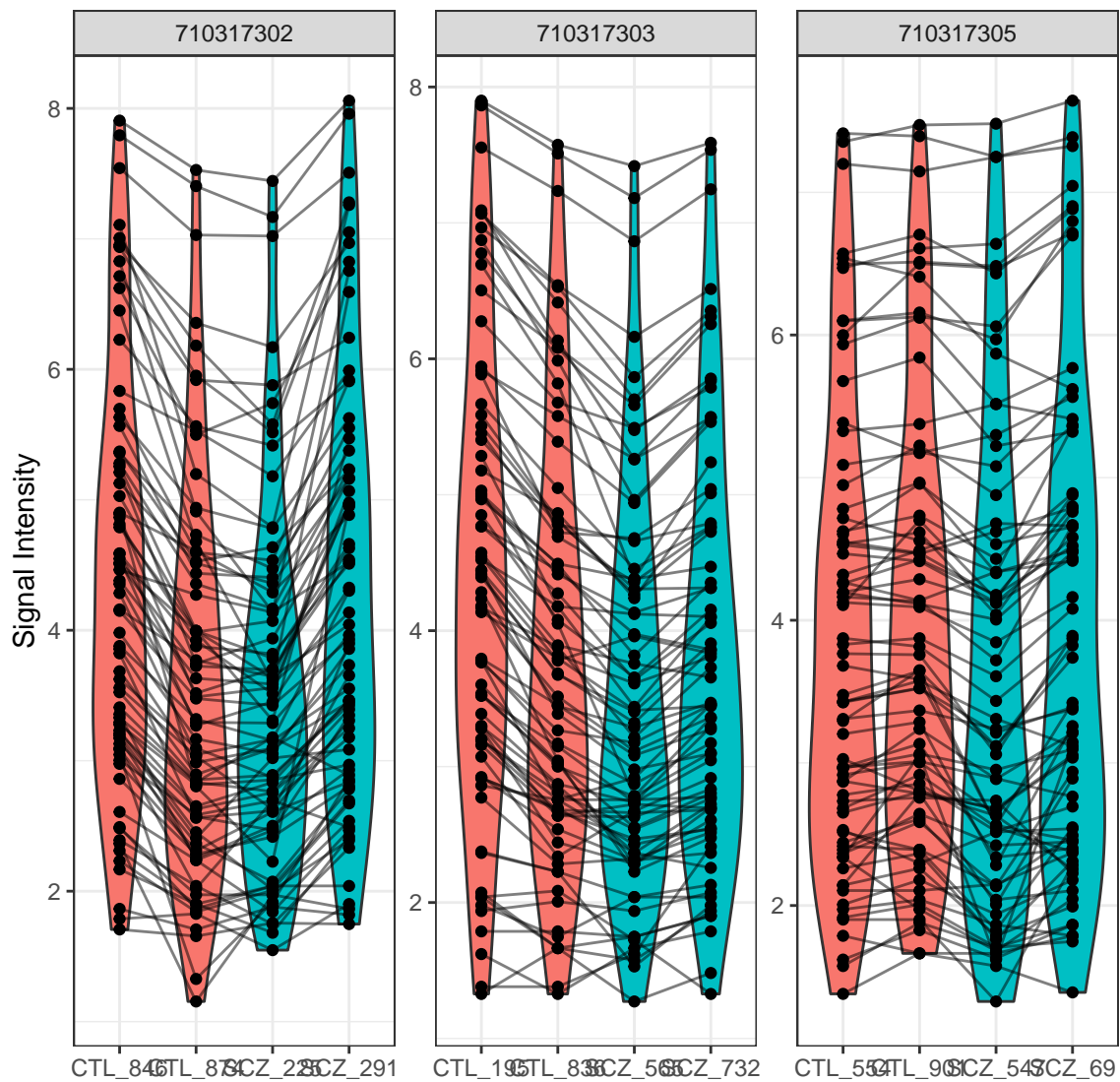
Data Tidying and Modeling The raw data is then transformed to be tidy for an easier analysis, modeling, and visualizing. In order to combine the values from different exposure times into a single value, a simple linear regression model of the *Median_SigmBg* as a function of exposure time is fitted. The slope of the model fit and R^2 are then used for quality control and samples comparison. The slope is also scaled by multiplying by 100 and log2 transformed (*Slope_Transformed*).

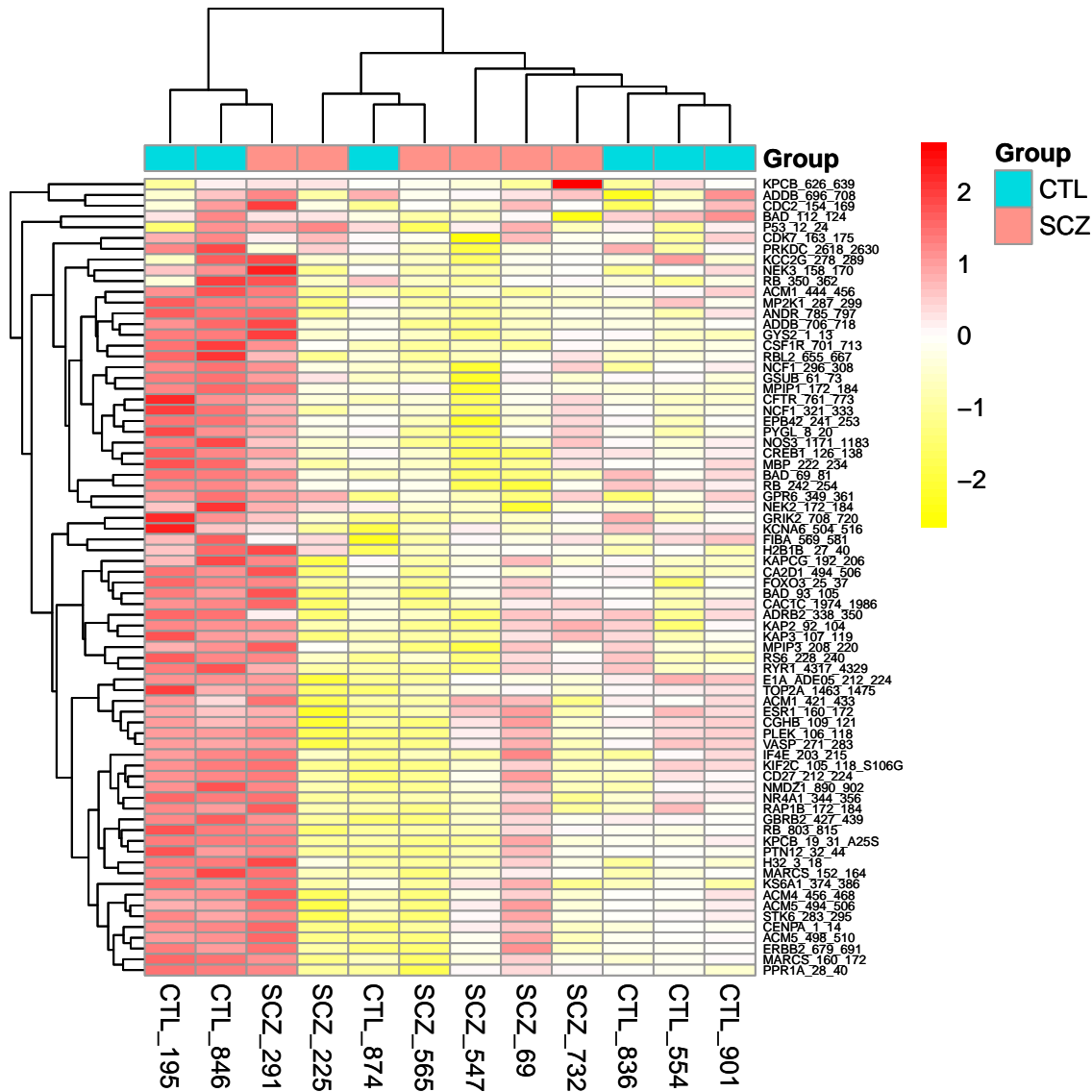
Global Signal Intensity For a global signal intensity across all samples/groups, a heatmap is constructed based on the *Slope_Transformed* values. This heatmap represents all the peptides present on the chip except the positive/internal controls and peptides that failed to pass QC. The heatmap is scaled by row to highlight the peptide signal differences across the samples. A hierarchical unsupervised clustering is applied both on the peptides and the samples to potentially group similar signatures.

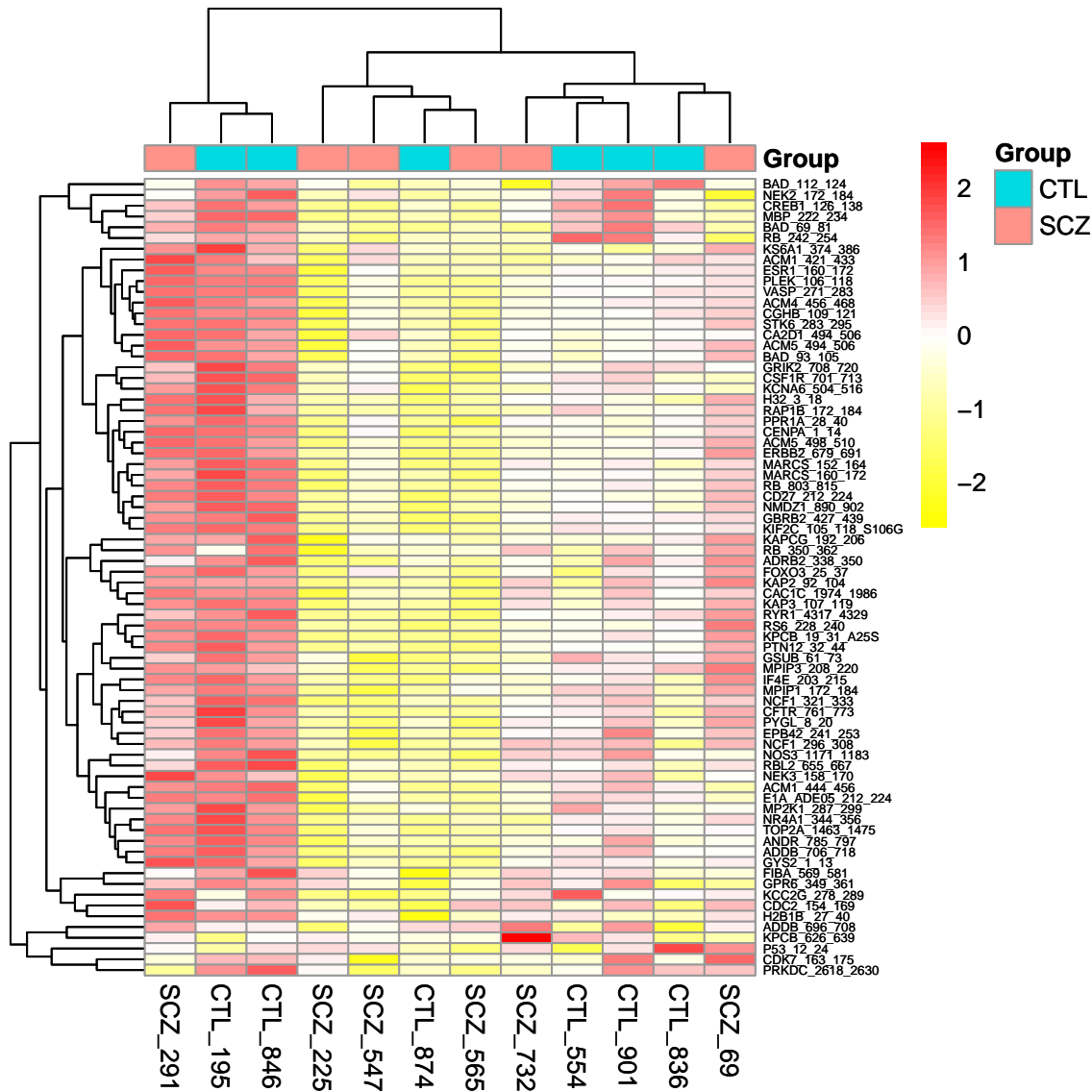


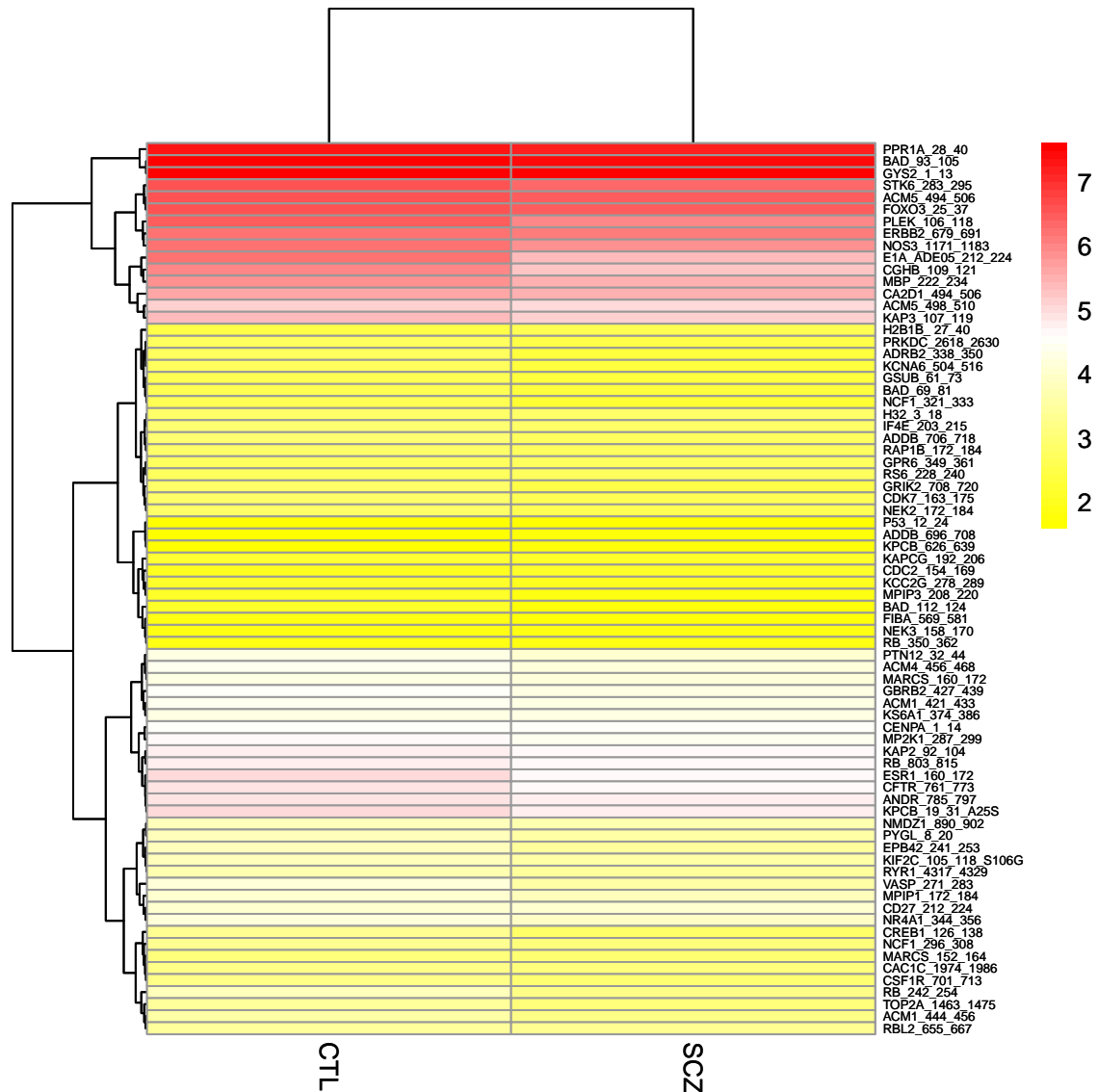












Group Comparison To compare between samples, a two-group comparison is performed. In this case, the two group comparisons are:

- Control vs. Schizophrenia (Pair 2.6)

The *Slope_Transformed* ratio between each group, paired by chip, is calculated to represent the final peptide signal to be used to calculate the fold change. Based on the fold change, peptides that pass a certain fold change threshold are considered significant hits. Also, quality control steps applied in each comparison to filter out peptides that do not reach specific criteria:

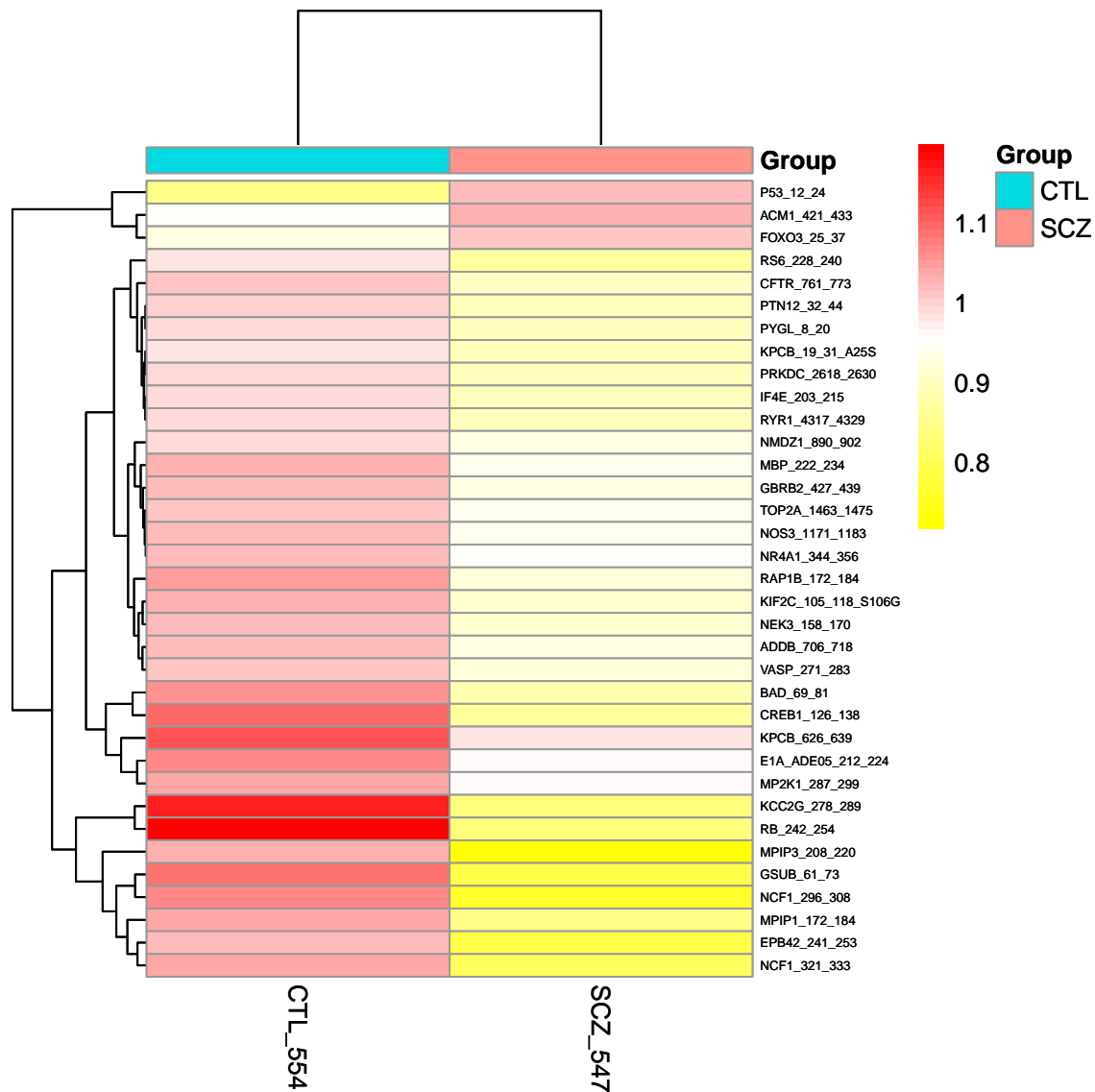
- The *Medain_SigmBg* at max exposure *200ms* must be above a certain value

- R^2 of the linear model fit must be above a threshold value

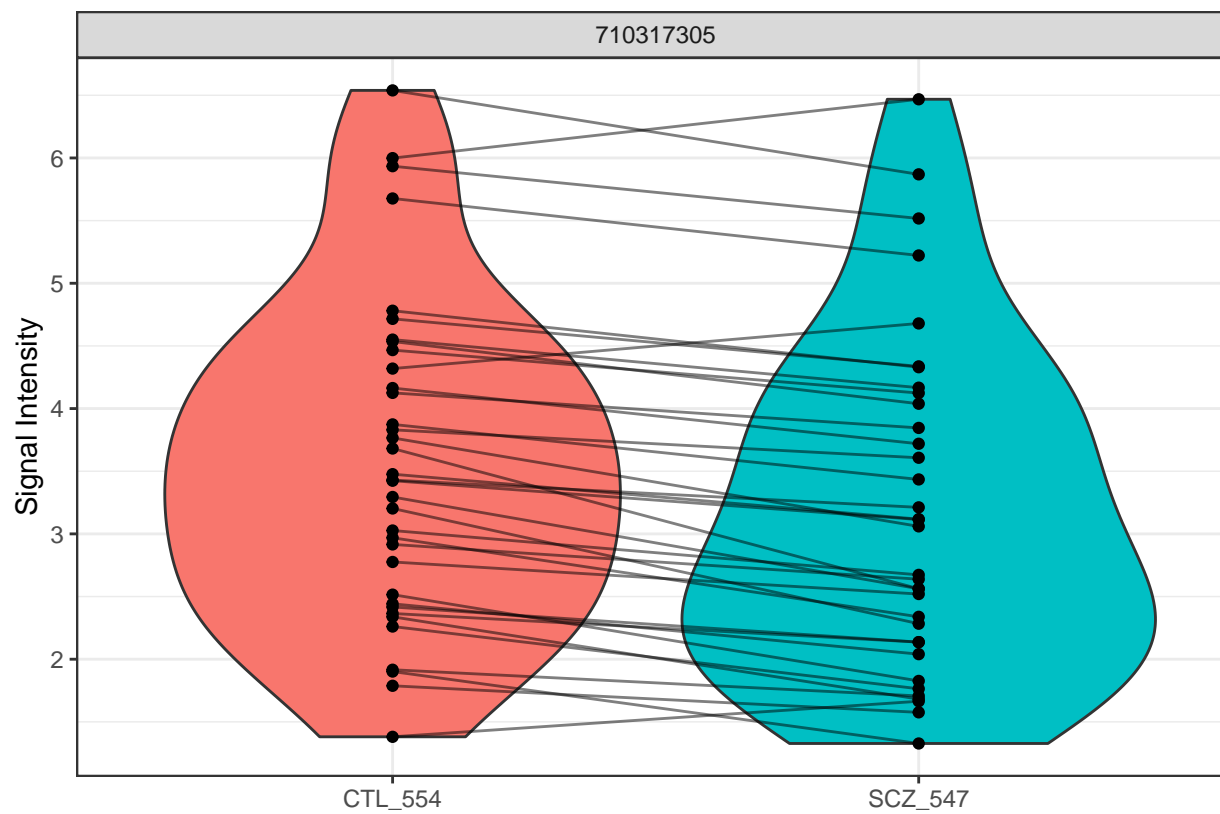
These *Filtering Parameters* (fold change threshold, QC criteria) can be modified to adjust the stringency of the analysis. The *Filtering Parameters* that are used for this analysis:

- The *Medain_SigmBg* at max exposure *200ms* must be equal or above 5
- R^2 of the linear model fit must be above or equal 0.9
- Log fold change (LFC) cutoffs at (0.2,0.3)

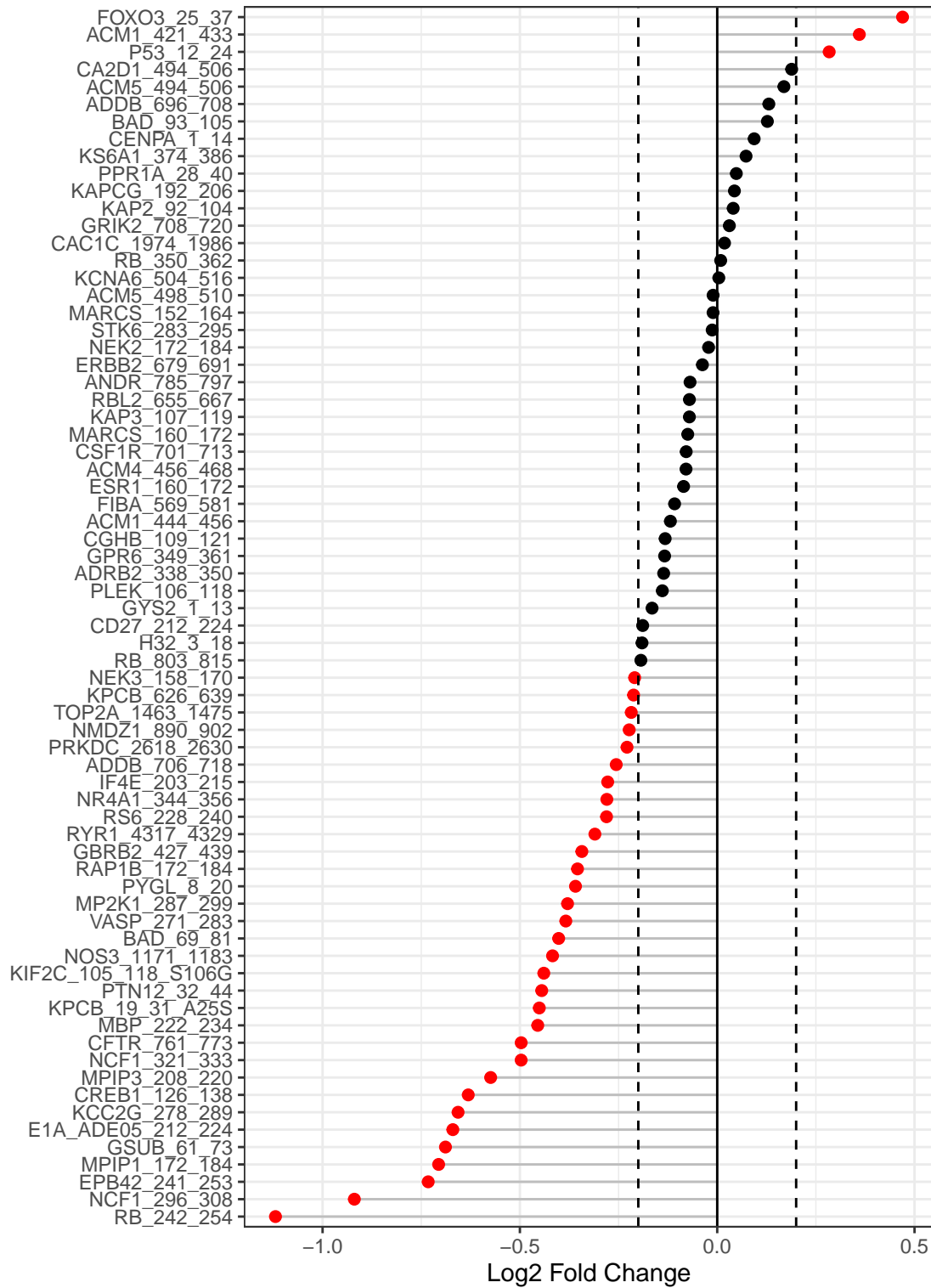
Schizophrenia vs. Control (Pair 2.6) After applying the *Filtering Parameters* for this group comparison, only 35/141 peptides carried forward in the analysis (i.e. 35 *hits*). Below are some figures to visualize the differences between these samples for considering these *hits*.



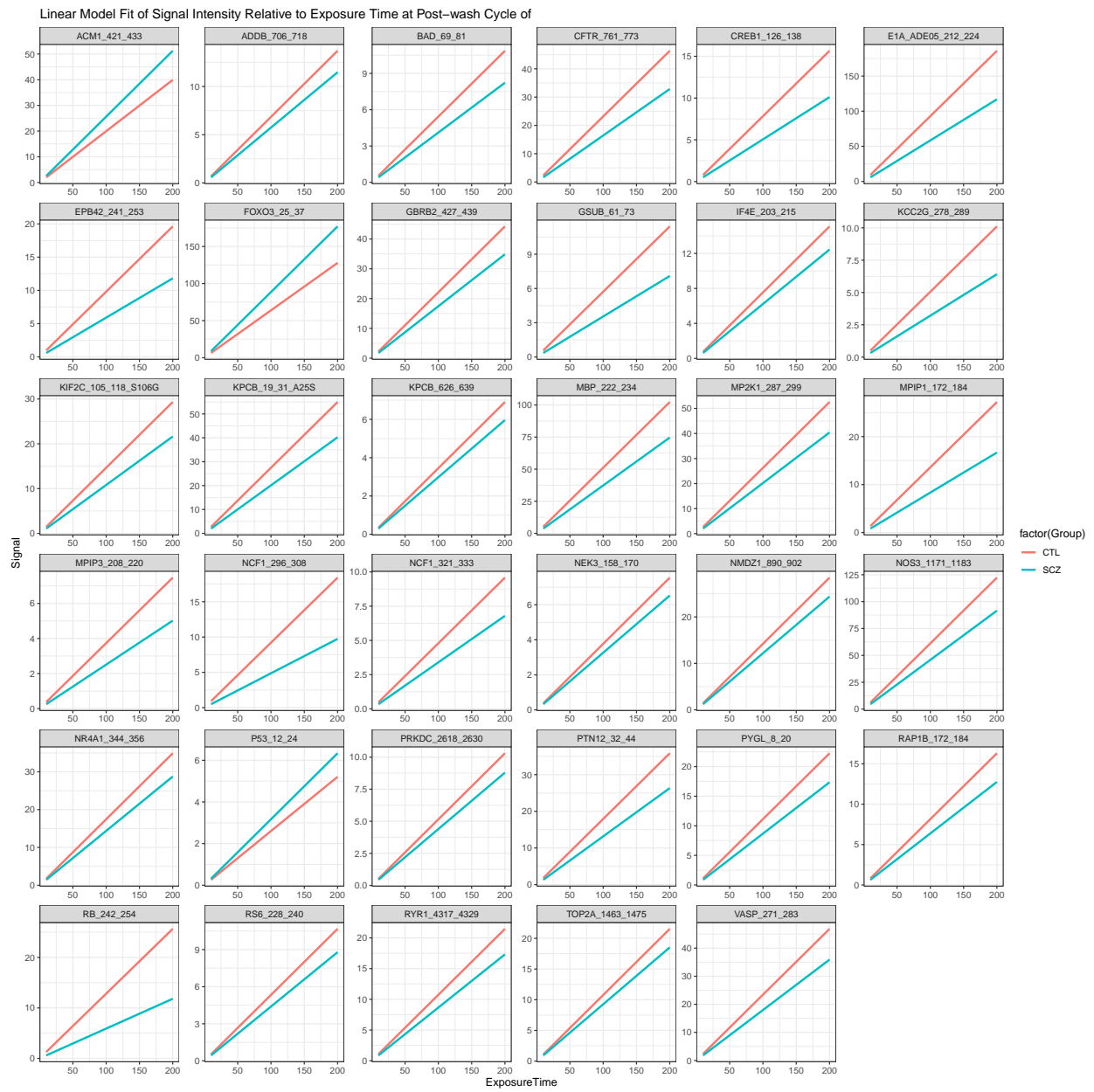
Run2 Comp6



Run2 Comp6



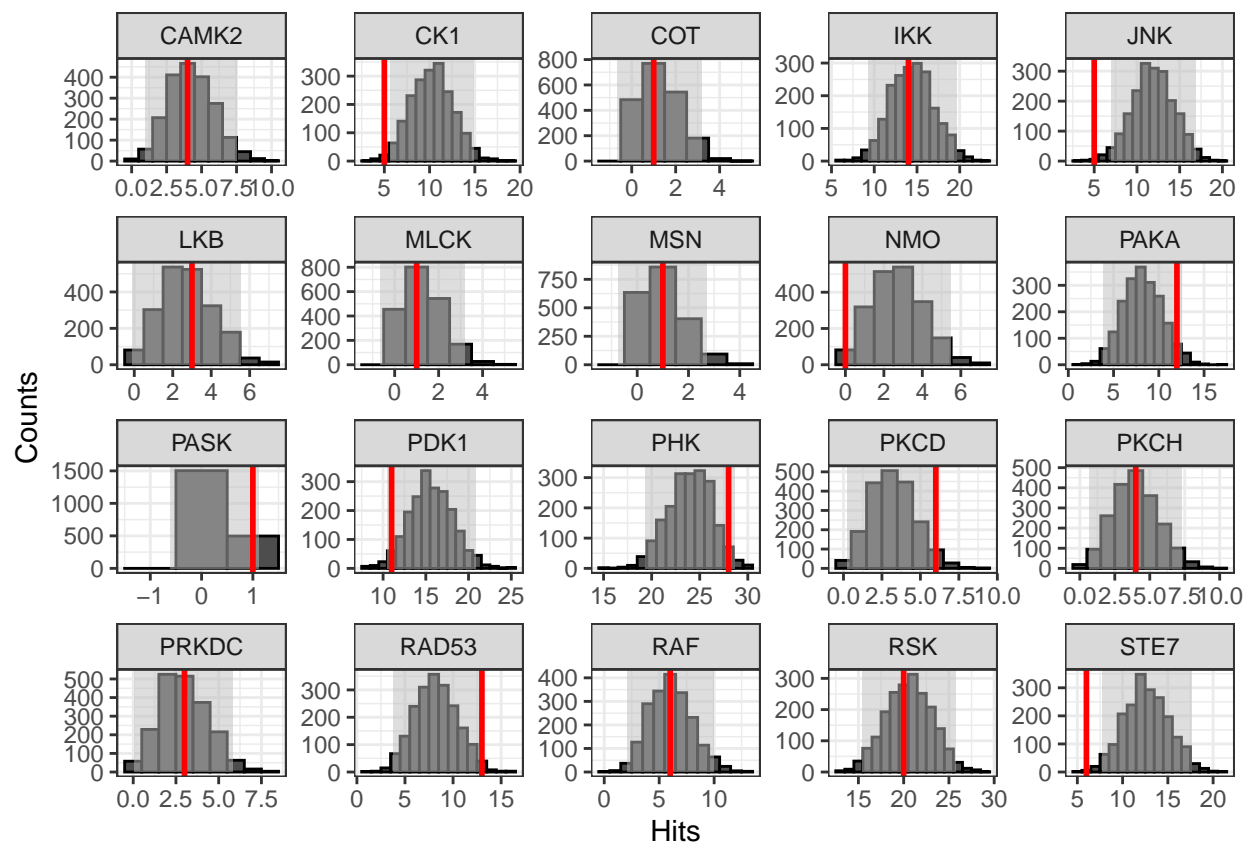
Run2 Comp6



Run2 Comp6

Upstream Kinase Analysis The lab carefully curated and mapped the kinases that can act and phosphorylate each peptide present on the chip. This was achieved by using multiple sources including GPS 3.0, Kinexus Phosphonet, PhosphoELM and PhosphoSite Plus. Based on that association between peptides and kinases, a random sampling analysis is performed for these hits. This is done by using Kinome Random Sampling Analyzer (*KRSA*). *KRSA* is a software tool developed by the lab to perform the random sampling analysis. The basic idea of *KRSA* is: For each iteration (2000 iterations performed in this analysis), the same number of hits are randomly selected from the total 141/or 193 peptides present on the chip. Predicted kinases are then mapped to this sample list of peptides and number of kinases are determined. The kinase count from the actual hits and random sampling is then compared to determine the significance.

Kinase	Observed	SamplingAvg	SD	Z
JNK	5	11.887	2.467	-2.792
STE7	6	12.662	2.483	-2.683
CK1	5	10.259	2.317	-2.270
RAD53	13	8.211	2.235	2.142
NMO	0	2.703	1.381	-1.957
PKCD	6	3.209	1.485	1.879
PDK1	11	15.635	2.587	-1.792
PAKA	12	8.203	2.181	1.741
PHK	28	23.967	2.318	1.740
PASK	1	0.248	0.432	1.739
PEK	20	24.140	2.401	-1.724
GSK	2	5.182	1.847	-1.723
BRSK	1	0.252	0.434	1.722
BUD32	1	0.252	0.435	1.720
BARK2	2	0.742	0.737	1.706
PKCI	5	2.733	1.382	1.641
P38	9	12.860	2.460	-1.569
CDK	21	24.726	2.380	-1.565
MELK	10	6.906	2.036	1.519
ERK	11	14.693	2.580	-1.431
DYRK	10	13.364	2.491	-1.350
NDR	0	1.228	0.976	-1.259
AUR	1	2.715	1.401	-1.224
ATM	2	0.985	0.844	1.202
MAPKAPK	15	12.175	2.424	1.165



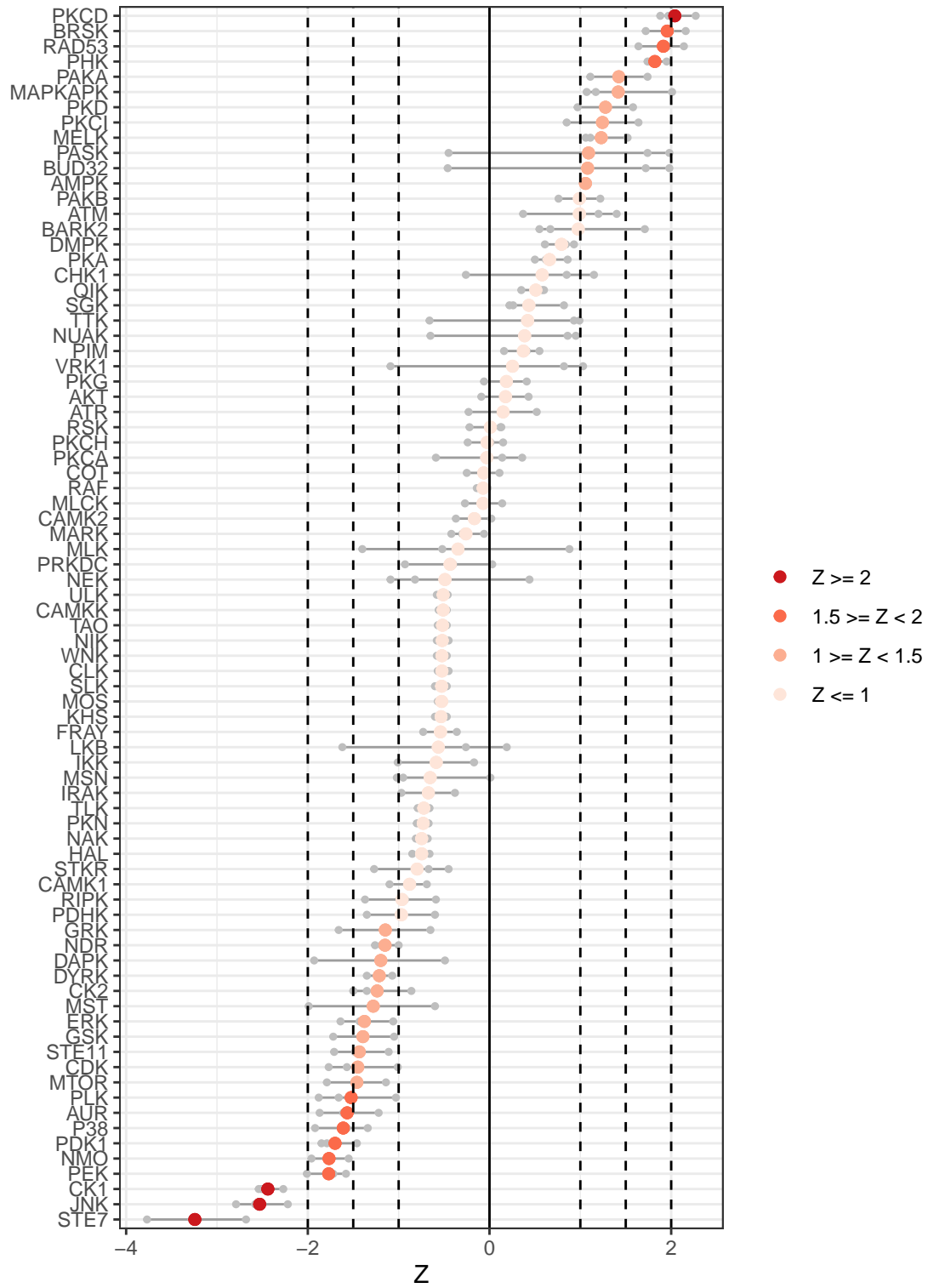
Kinase	meanLFC		
	0.2	0.25	0.3
JNK	-2.79	-2.22	-2.58
STE7	-2.68	-3.77	-3.28
CK1	-2.27	-2.51	-2.54
RAD53	2.14	1.96	1.64
NMO	-1.96	-1.79	-1.55
PKCD	1.88	2.27	1.97
PDK1	-1.79	-1.85	-1.46
PAKA	1.74	1.42	1.11
PHK	1.74	1.95	1.77
PASK	1.74	1.98	-0.45
PEK	-1.72	-1.58	-2.01
GSK	-1.72	-1.41	-1.05
BRSK	1.72	1.99	2.16
BUD32	1.72	1.98	-0.46
BARK2	1.71	0.55	0.67
PKCI	1.64	1.24	0.85
P38	-1.57	-1.34	-1.92
CDK	-1.57	-1.01	-1.77

MELK	1.52	1.06	1.11
ERK	-1.43	-1.06	-1.64
DYRK	-1.35	-1.07	-1.22
NDR	-1.26	-1.19	-1.00
AUR	-1.22	-1.87	-1.61
ATM	1.20	1.40	0.37
MAPKAPK	1.17	2.01	1.07
CHK1	1.15	0.85	-0.26
MTOR	-1.14	-1.79	-1.45
STE11	-1.11	-1.71	-1.48
AMPK	1.08	1.06	1.03
PLK	-1.03	-1.66	-1.88
PKD	0.97	1.28	1.58
IRAK	-0.97	-0.67	-0.38
TTK	0.93	0.99	-0.66
MLK	0.88	-0.52	-1.40
CK2	-0.86	-1.50	-1.35
PKA	0.86	0.50	0.62
NUAK	0.86	0.95	-0.65
HAL	-0.85	-0.73	-0.66
SGK	0.82	0.26	0.22
VRK1	0.82	1.03	-1.09
NAK	-0.81	-0.75	-0.68
PKN	-0.80	-0.72	-0.67
TLK	-0.79	-0.72	-0.66
PAKB	0.76	0.99	1.22
CAMK1	-0.69	-0.85	-1.10
STKR	-0.67	-0.45	-1.27
GRK	-0.65	-1.13	-1.66
DMPK	0.61	0.93	0.84
SLK	-0.60	-0.51	-0.47
KHS	-0.60	-0.53	-0.47
PDHK	-0.60	-0.96	-1.35
MST	-0.60	-1.25	-1.99
PKCA	-0.59	0.14	0.36
RIPK	-0.59	-0.93	-1.37
ULK	-0.58	-0.49	-0.46
NIK	-0.58	-0.53	-0.45
QIK	0.58	0.35	0.60
WNK	-0.58	-0.52	-0.47
CLK	-0.57	-0.55	-0.45
TAO	-0.57	-0.51	-0.47
MOS	-0.57	-0.51	-0.50
CAMKK	-0.56	-0.50	-0.47
PIM	0.55	0.41	0.16

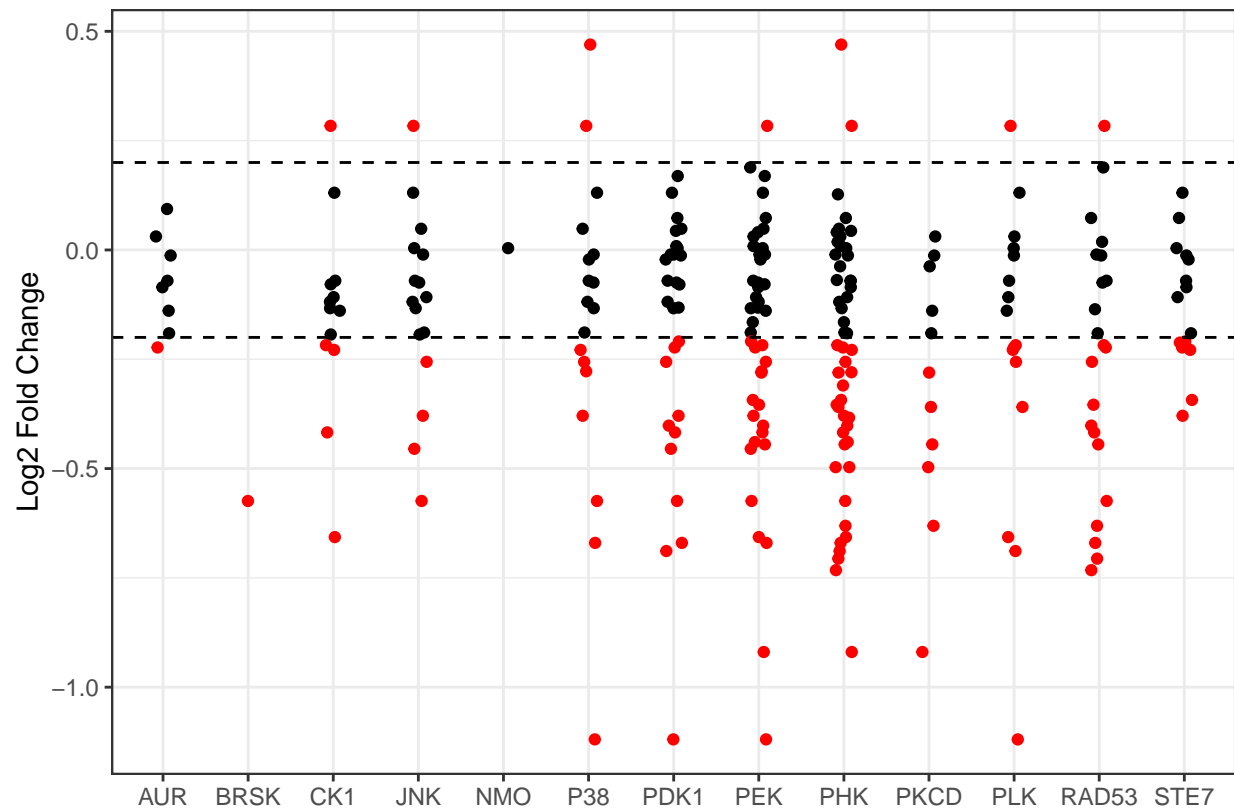
FRAY	-0.53	-0.73	-0.36
ATR	0.52	0.16	-0.23
DAPK	-0.49	-1.17	-1.93
NEK	0.44	-0.82	-1.09
AKT	0.43	0.19	-0.09
MARK	-0.42	-0.30	-0.06
PKG	0.41	-0.06	0.21
MLCK	-0.27	-0.08	0.14
COT	-0.25	-0.05	0.11
RSK	-0.22	0.13	0.12
LKB	0.19	-0.26	-1.62
IKK	-0.17	-0.58	-1.01
CAMK2	-0.15	-0.37	0.02
PRKDC	0.03	-0.40	-0.93
RAF	-0.02	-0.05	-0.14
MSN	0.01	-1.02	-0.95
PKCH	0.01	-0.24	0.15

Method	NumberOfPeptides
meanLFC.0.2	35
meanLFC.0.25	30
meanLFC.0.3	25

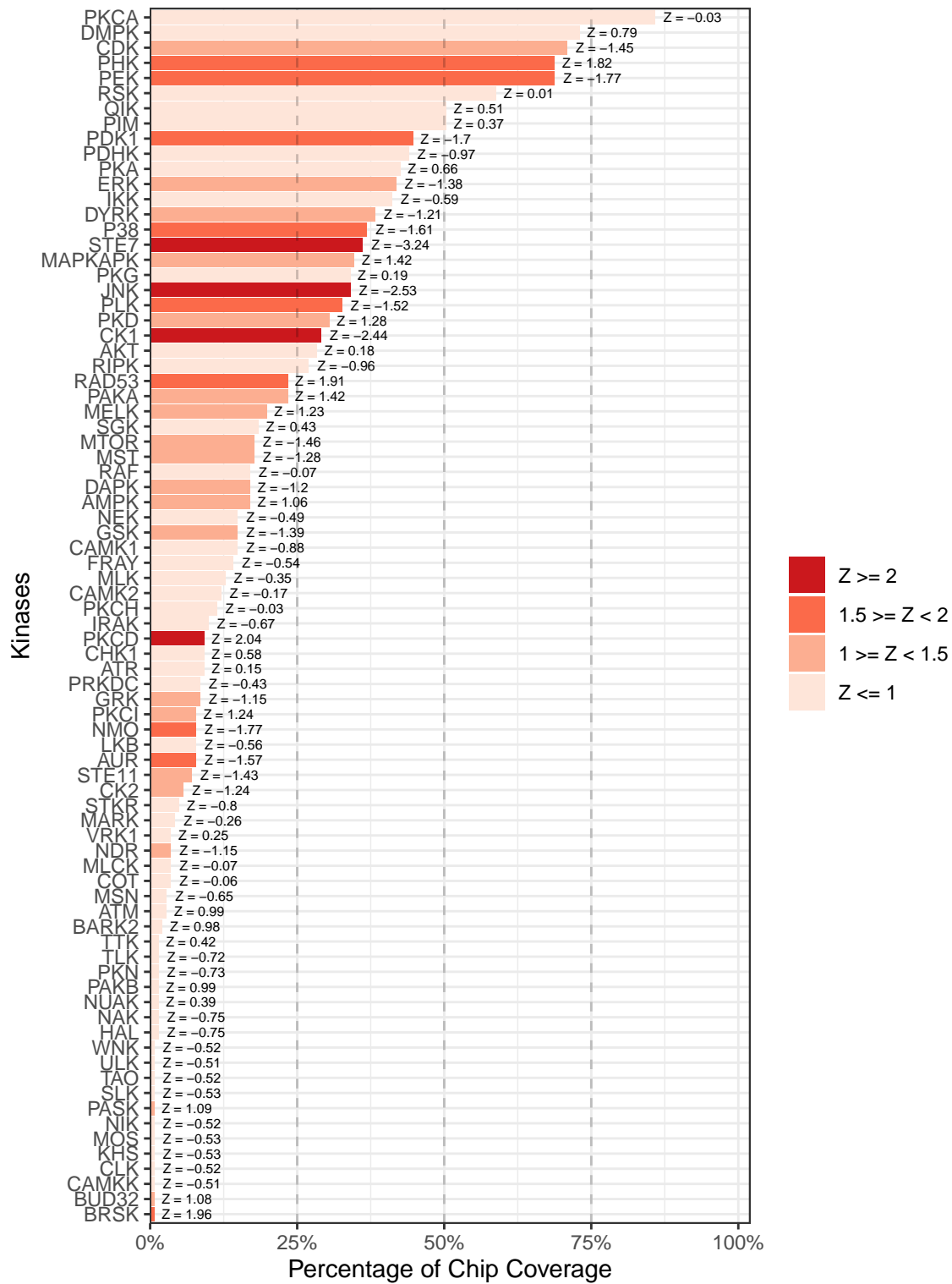
Run2 Comp6



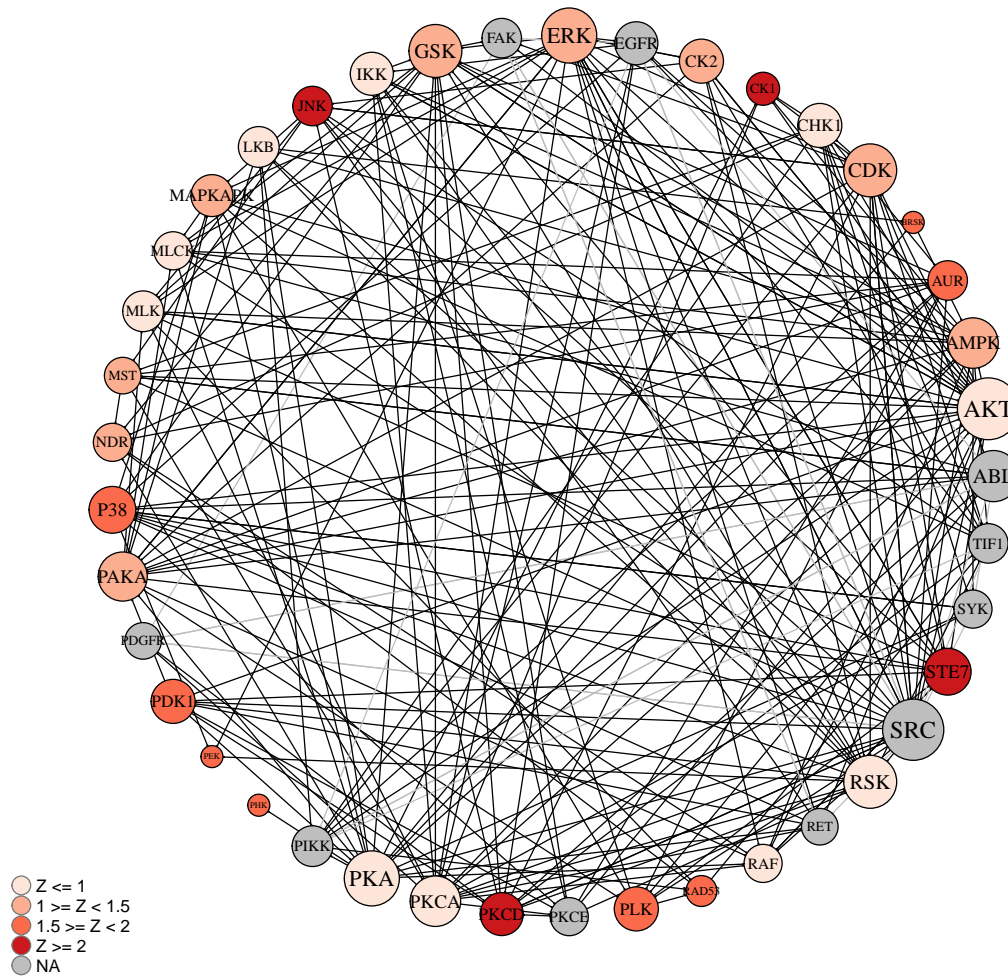
Run2 Comp6



Run2 Comp6



Run2 Comp6



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##      purrr    readr      tidyr      tibble  ggplot2  tidyverse
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