**Computation Biology**

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**ABSTRACT**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. **The Effect of Genes Over their Surrounding Area**

Differential Gene Expression Analysis (DEA) is the most widely used method for detecting significant gene-associations based on their mean expression between phenotypes [1]. However, while DEA can identify specific disease associated genes, it does not take into consideration the network of interactions that govern the studies set of genes, which limits mechanistic insights. Hence, the analysis might miss crucial multi-gene interactions that underlie complex phenotypes. As a result. DEA can exhibit poor consensus with studies of the same conditions [2, 3], which necessitates the emergence of new methods that take into consideration the network structure of genes.

Recently proposed methods use networks to measure the effect of genes over their surrounding area of other genes, identifying modules: a group of dysregulated genes that contribute to the disease/phenotype of study. One method, Local Enrichment Analysis (LEAN) identifies dysregulated subnetworks from genome-wide omics datasets by substituting common subnetworks with local subnetwork models that consist of only the direct neighboring genes (radius local\_subnetwork = 1), being parameter free and exhaustive over all the genes. Another method, PathFindR, extends LEAN by taking advantage of user input to specify the radius of the local subnetwork to be enriched, using three different algorithms of choice: Greedy Algorithm (GD), Simulated Annealing, (SA) and Genetic Algorithm (GA). Further, it is proven that the Greedy Algorithm performs better than the SA & GA; SA and GA are heuristic methods that do not make assumptions on the active subnetwork model, which lets insignificant genes between two clusters of significant genes become a single connected active subnetwork, which results in high scoring active subnetworks with the remaining subnetworks becoming fewer and less informative. There is a tendency towards large subnetworks which is attributed to a statistical bias prevalent in many tools [4]. Another recently developed algorithm is Genesurrounder that proposes an exhaustive method to consider the decay of the DE and the sphere of influence of a gene. The optimal radius that identifies the effect of the gene on the neighbors is given from the combination of the two p-values using Fisher (p-fisher from p-decay and p-sphere). However, the time complexity of GS requires further development and optimization to be favorable for common use.

Other research proposed network diffusion (ND) – also referred to as network propagation – for the development of integrative methods to analyze multiple gene-centered datasets and consider known or inferred relations between genes. ND can of several types: Random Walk, Random Walk with Restart (RWR), Insulated Heat Diffusion (IHD) and Diffusion Kernel. The latter methods are characterized by differences in the normalization of the adjacency matrix which implies dissimilar behaviors of information flow, mainly in relation to network hubs: at infinite time in the RWR hubs tend to naturally gather relatively more information than in the IHD, since IHD is characterized by an intrinsic hub penalization. Therefore, despite RWR and IHD are conceptually similar, they may present sensibly different results, especially when applied to complex biological networks with thousands of vertices and tens to hundreds of thousands of links. For the latter reason RWR is more common in biological analysis. One of the previous methods DMFIND uses RWR network diffusion to define network proximity and uses a smoothing index quantity that allows to jointly quantify the amount of omics information in genes and in their neighborhood (not only direct neighbors). Another method, which is of main interest, is mND that similarly to DMFIND uses RWR network diffusion but uses a different scoring method (compared to the smoothing index) which takes into consideration the top k direct neighbors of a gene. This method classifies genes as modules (M), Linkers (L), Isolated (I), and Not-Selected (NS) and takes into consideration the global topology of the network while maintaining modules to contain only a gene and the top k direct neighbors (radius = 1).

Since the previous methods either consider the direct neighbors, global network topology or the decay of the gene expression, but not all together, our proposed method suggested a new protocol for considering network topology, and indirect-neighbors-based gene expression decay while still maintaining modules to contain only a gene and its direct neighbors (radius = 1).

**PROTOCOL GS & mND**

1. **Materials and Methods**
2. **Data Collection**

The data used was extracted from the pipeline of mND which was originally sourced from TCGA [4] using R package TCGAbiolinks [5]. It consists of two layers: somatic mutations frequency and differential expression scores from 11,796 genes expression data from matched tumor-normal samples (blood samples for SM and solid tissue samples for GE) for breast cancer patients and considering the human genome version 38 (hg38). The same adjacency network was also used from mND, which was originally obtained from STRING, to keep the gene-gene interactions the same.

The reasoning behind choosing the same datasets used by mND is to allow us to assess and compare the results obtained with previous methods to validate any change in results.

1. **Methodology**

The proposed method suggests using Genesurrounder (GS) to adjust the gene expressions prior to performing mND, then examining if the suggested workflow successfully identifies genes that can become significant in the network due to the expression decay effect of other genes not necessarily in direct neighboring distance of the gene (considers radius > 1).

First, GS functions and methods were downloaded from GitHub repository to allow us to measure the decay of gene expressions exhaustively (radius > 1). Only p-decay was obtained from the GS pipeline as the samples data were not readily available in the mND package. Then, the mND package was used to perform our network diffusion using RWR and scoring the genes according to the top k direct neighbors’ network diffusion scores.

1. **Pipeline Analysis**

The pipeline starts by performing Genesurrounder, with parallelization implementation to cut down the running time of the method (ending up with an average of 4.5h/1000genes), to quantify the effect of genes on all other genes since if a gene is a source of disease-associated dysregulation, we may expect its neighbors to also exhibit a dysregulation. This quantity measured is called Decay of Differential Expression which tests whether the magnitude of the differential expression of a gene is inversely related to the distance to other genes in the interaction network. The latter allows us to obtain p-decay value which can then be used to adjust values of layers prior of performing multi-network diffusion. Ideally, p-fisher would be obtained by also calculating the Sphere of Influence of a gene

Therefore, we adjust the Differential Gene Expression layer by multiplying its values by -log10(p decay) to increase the effect of a Gene that is highly expressed and has a high decay score over its neighbors, followed by multi-network diffusion on k=2 and k=3. After that, we classified the genes into M, L, I, and NS based on their differential gene expression and their neighboring information collected from network diffusion. The results were then saved for comparison with mND pipeline run alone without any modifications.

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

1. **Classification Improvement**

The mND classification results were compared before (R1) and after (R2) applying adjustments to the differential expression scores. mND performed alone (R1) obtained 2,297 selected genes as I, L or M, while our protocol (R2) obtained fewer selected genes; 2,109 genes. The confusion matrix of the classification percentage showed that the difference in the genes is mainly in the I (76% common), L (70%), or M (88%) and not in the NS genes (96%) (Table1). In addition, 20% of the genes previously selected as Isolated and 27% of the those previously selected as Linkers are now not being selected. This might indicate a decrease in false positive genes selected, and raises the question of whether the decay score is the reason some genes are not selected anymore, and the reason for newly selected modules to appear, we evaluate our protocol: is classification affected by the decay scores?

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| **Our Protocol Classification** | | | | |
| **mND Only Protocol** | Isolated | Linkers | Modules | Not Selected |
| Isolated | 76.70 | 0.00 | 3.57 | 19.71 |
| Linkers | 0.00 | 69.73 | 2.55 | 27.4 |
| Modules | 4.69 | 1.80 | 88.44 | 5.05 |
| Not Selected | 1.70 | 1.46 | 0.084 | 96.75 |

Table 1. Confusion Matrix Percentages Over Original mND Scores

1. **Percentage Variation in Classification**

When each class is analyzed, we notice that although we have a decrease in the number of selected genes, the number of modules selected is higher by 7.7% with an mND(p) value threshold of 0.05, while we see an 8.5% in modules without any thresholds.

Number of modules Isolated & Linkers difference between new and old.

1. **Cumulative Decay Score**

Introduced the cumulative decay score that is used to assess the decay in relation to 1/distance from genes.

1. **Significance T-Test**

Discuss the significance T-test

1. **Coverage & Enrichment**

**LIMITATIONS & FURTHER RESEARCH**

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