



# vocado

Deep tensor factorization characterizes the human epigenome through imputation of thousands of epigenomic and transcriptomic experiments

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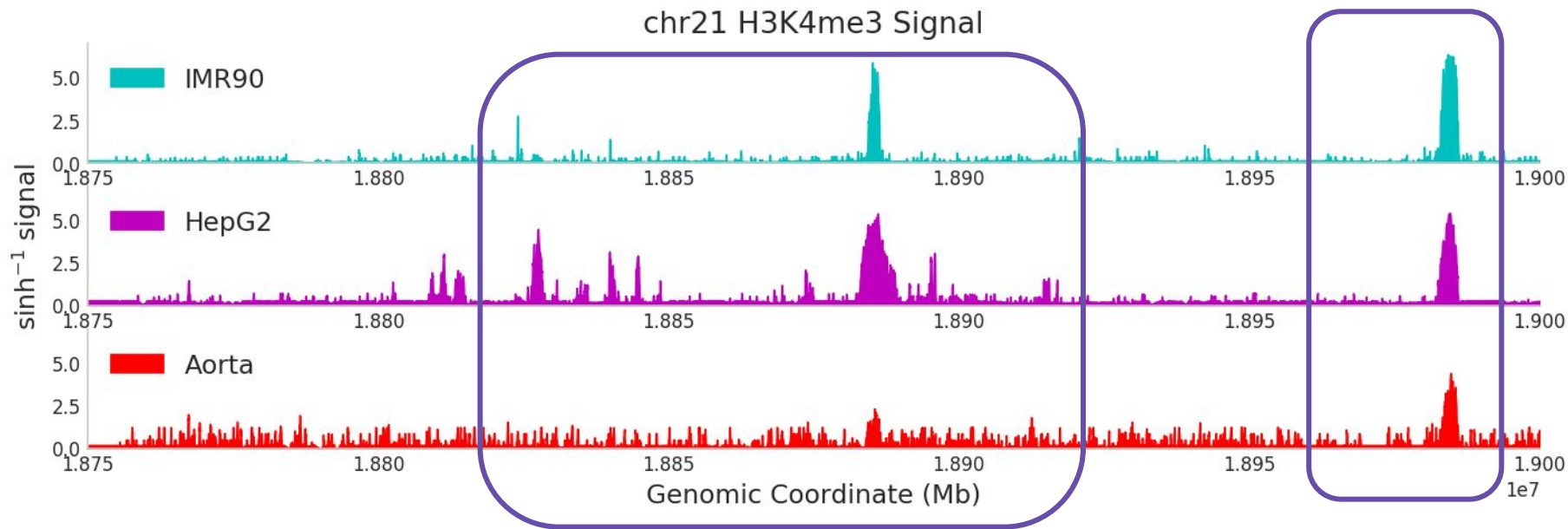
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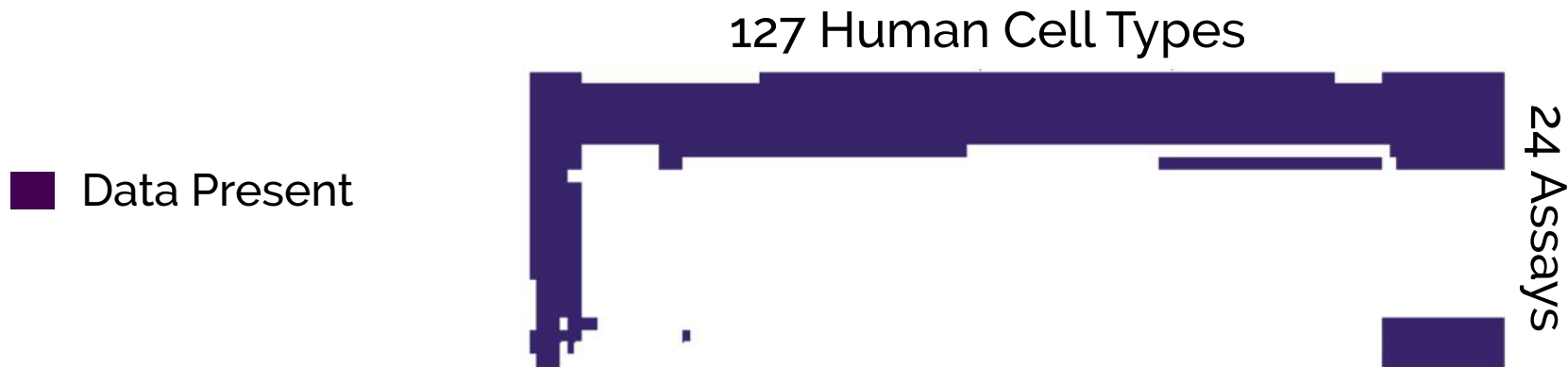


# The signal of epigenomic assays vary across cell types





# The Roadmap Compendium includes over a thousand epigenomic experiments

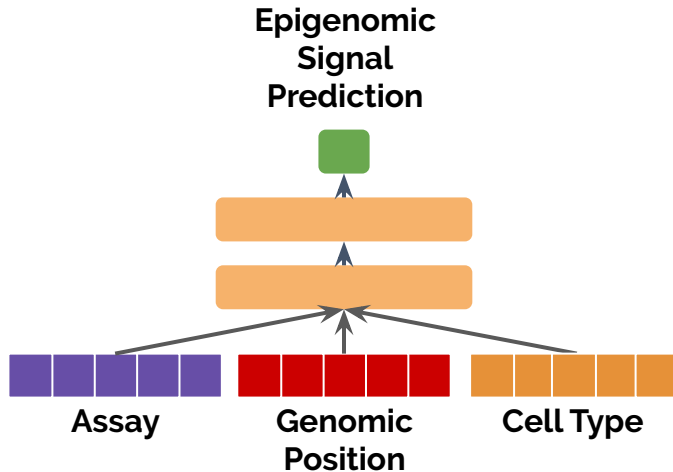
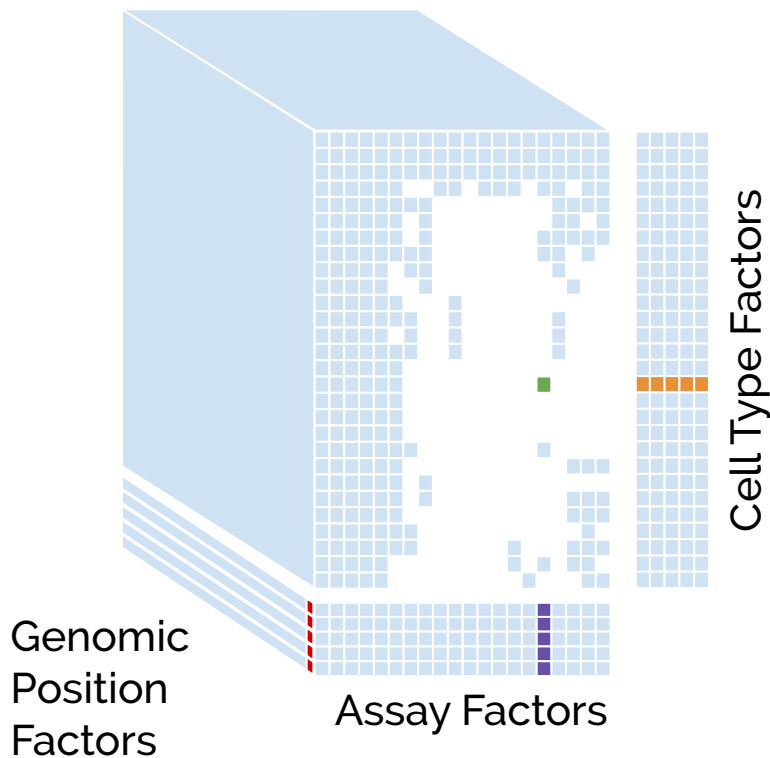


Unfortunately the Roadmap compendium is incomplete. Previous work sought to fill in the matrix through imputing all potential experiments (ChromImpute<sup>1</sup>, PREDICTD<sup>2</sup>)

1. Ernst, et al. *Nature Methods*, 2015
2. Durham, et al. *Nature Communications*, 2018

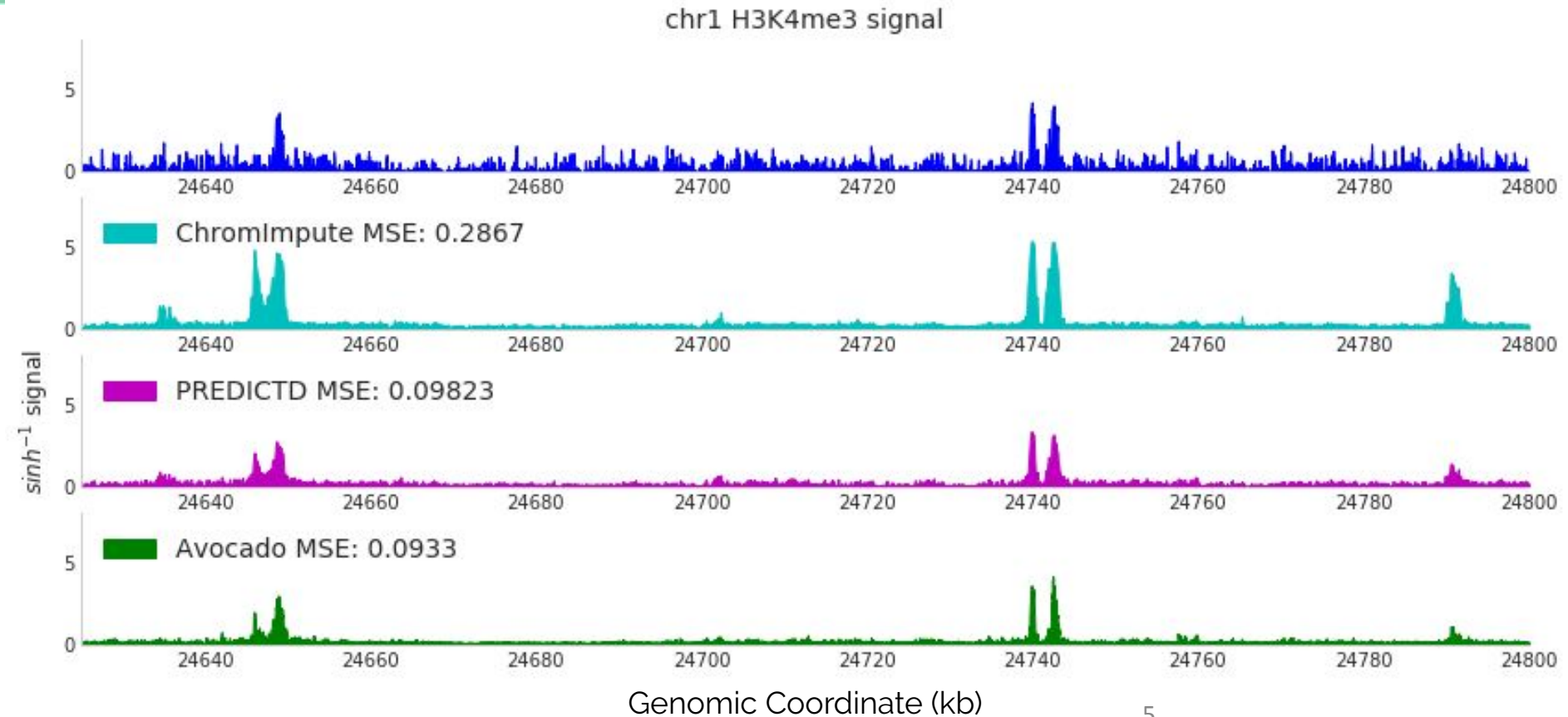


# Avocado is a deep tensor factorization approach





# Initial inspection of the imputations suggest that Avocado performs well





# Avocado performs well genome-wide

MSE-	global	1obs	1imp	Prom	Gene	Enh
ChromImpute	0.113	<b>0.941</b>	1.09	0.3246	0.1494	0.3164
PREDICTD	<b>0.1</b>	1.76	0.897	0.2576	<b>0.1295</b>	0.267
Avocado	<b>0.1</b>	1.66	<b>0.845</b>	<b>0.249</b>	<b>0.1295</b>	<b>0.26</b>

**MSE-global:** Mean squared error (MSE) across the full length of the genome

**MSE-1obs:** MSE at the top 1% of genomic positions ranked by experimental signal

**MSE-1imp:** MSE at the top 1% of genomic positions ranked by imputed signal

**MSE-Prom:** MSE at promoter regions defined by GENCODE

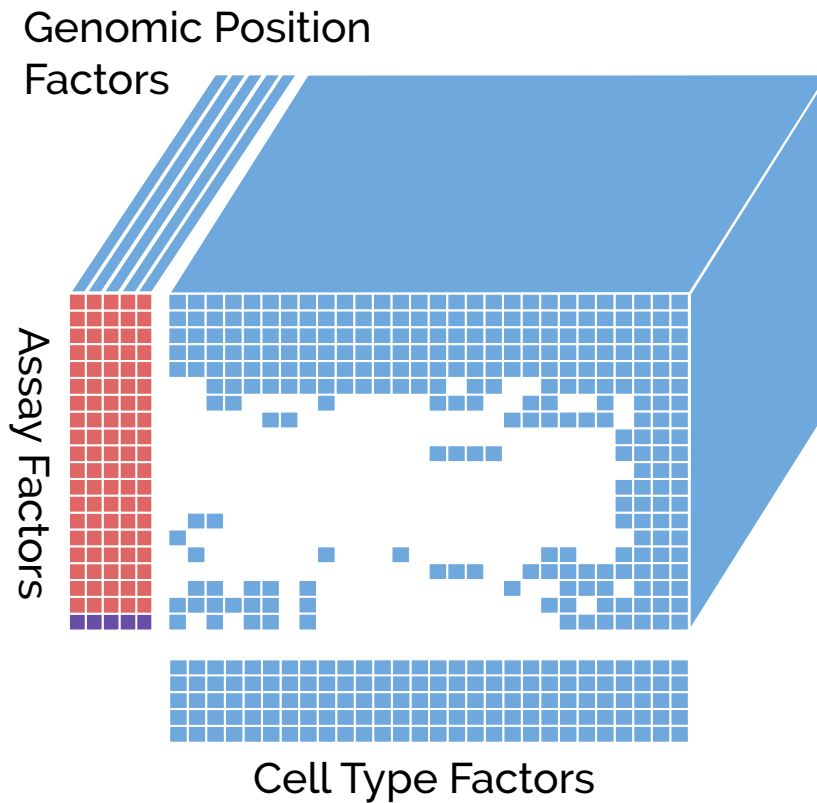
**MSE-Gene:** MSE at gene bodies defined by GENCODE

**MSE-Enh:** MSE at enhancer regions defined by FANTOM5



Okay, so have we characterized human epigenomics now?

**Histone Modification ChIP-seq**  
**Chromatin Accessibility**

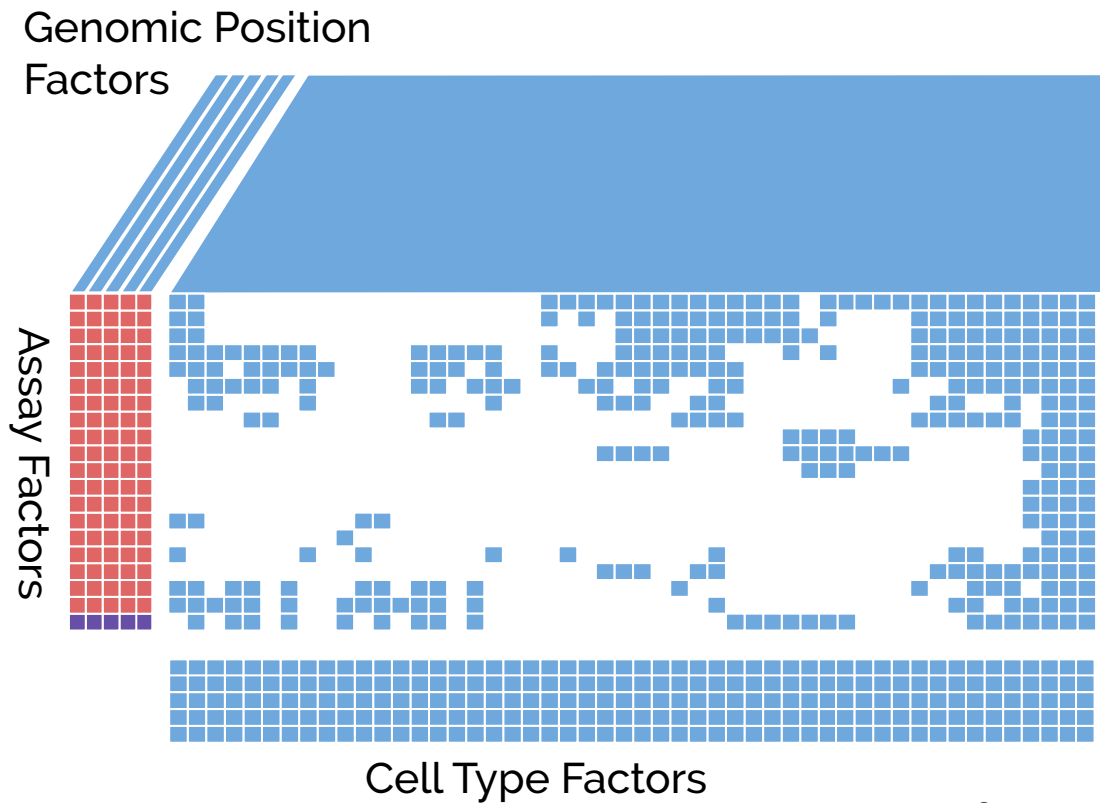




# The ENCODE compendium has more biosamples...

**# Cell Types: from 127 to 400**

**Histone Modification ChIP-seq**  
**Chromatin Accessibility**







... and more assays

# Cell Types: from 127 to 400

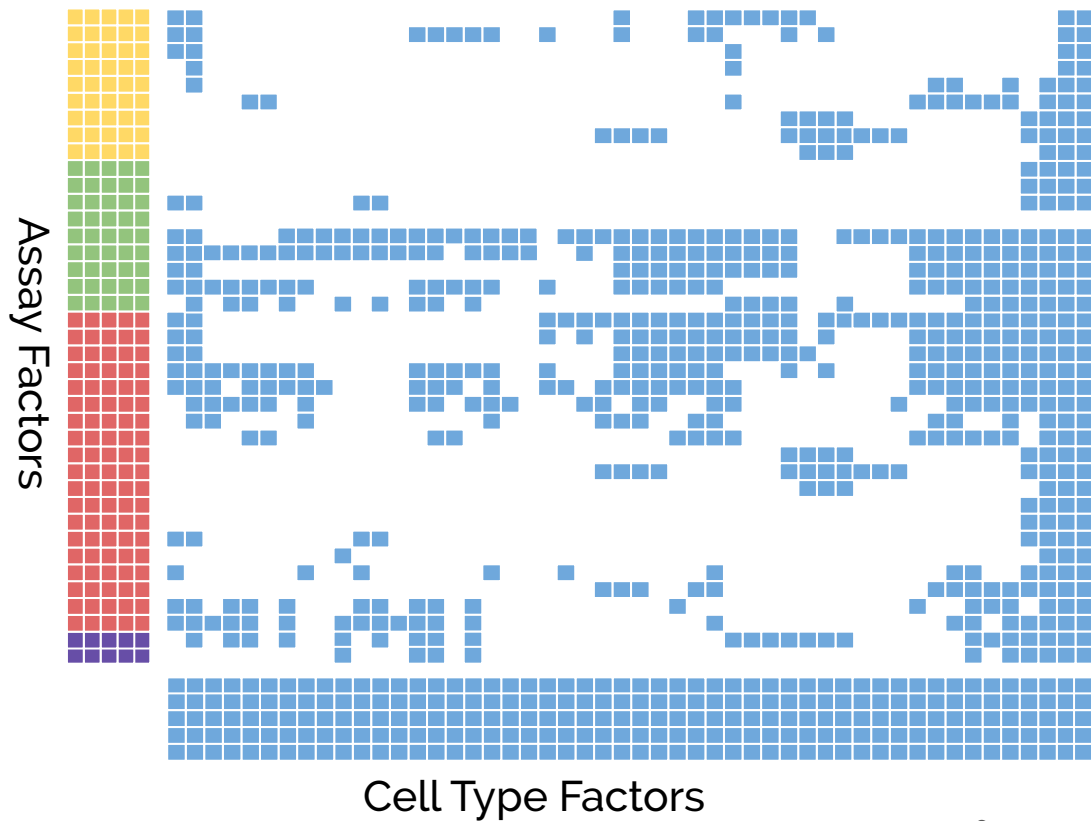
# Assays: from 24 to 76

Histone Modification ChIP-seq

Chromatin Accessibility

Gene Transcription

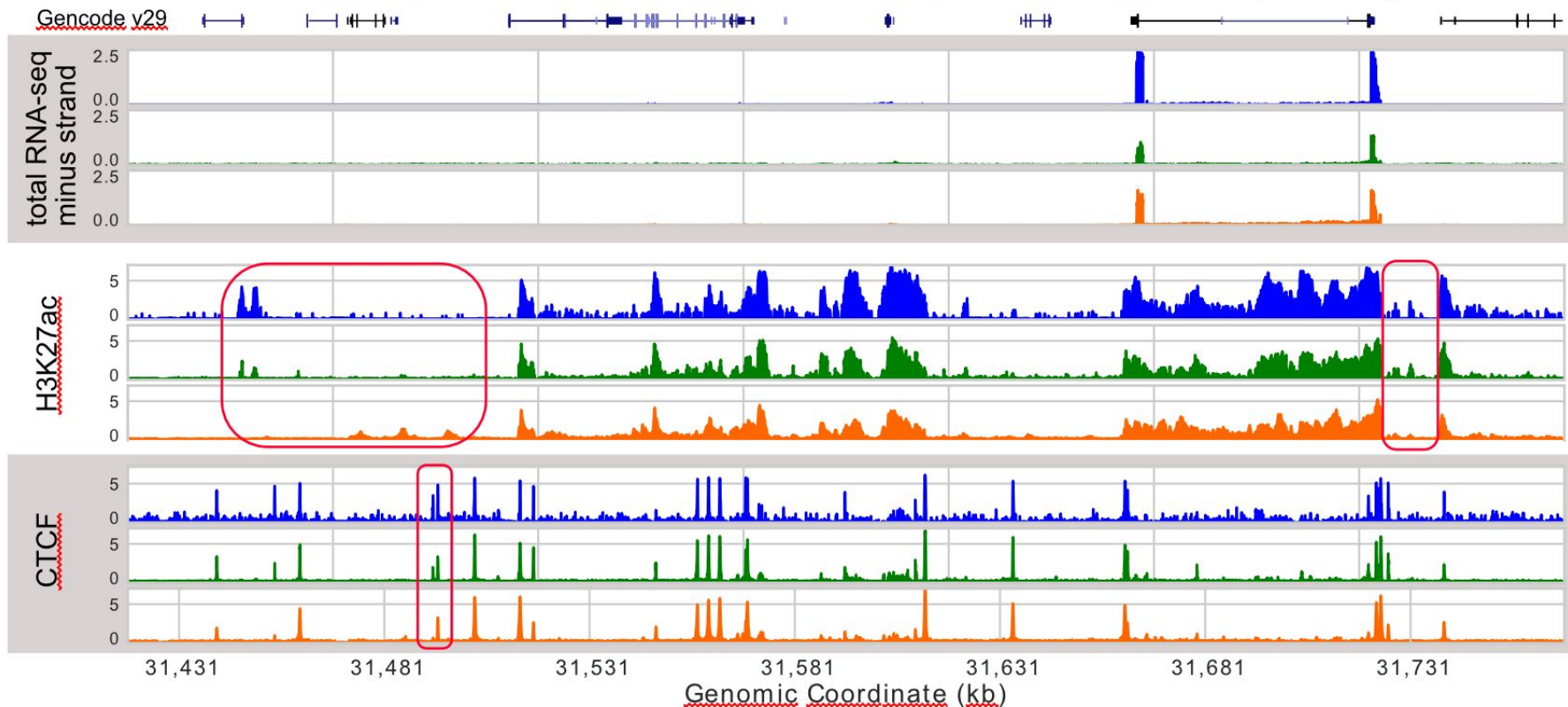
Transcription Factor ChIP-seq





# Avocado can jointly model many forms of activity

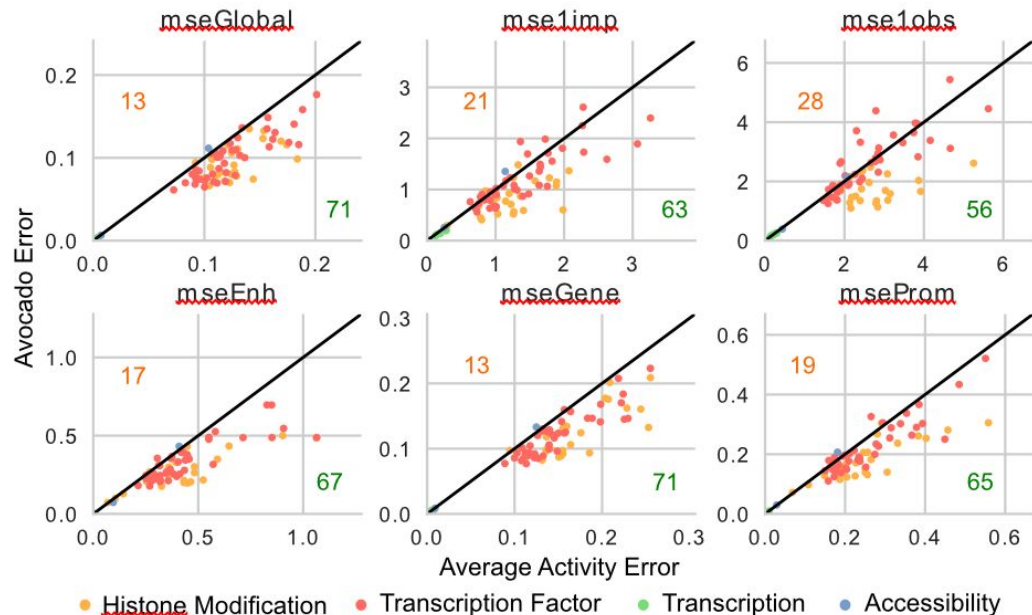
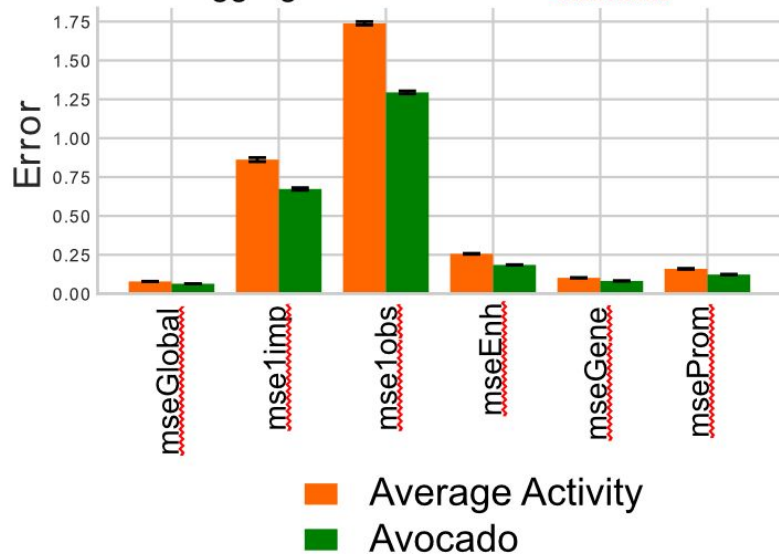
■ Experimental signal   ■ Avocado Imputations   ■ Average Activity





# Avocado's imputations are of high accuracy

Aggregate Performance Measures





# Avocado imputes TF binding better than the participants in the ENCODE-DREAM challenge\*

Biosample Assay Method	iPSC CTCF	PC-3 CTCF	liver EGR1	liver FOXA1	liver GABPA	liver JUND	liver MAX	liver REST	liver TAF1
Yuanfang Guan	0.729	0.600	0.397	0.282	0.353	0.533	0.441	0.319	0.281
dxquang	0.866	0.783	0.274	0.400	0.347	0.260	0.330	0.312	0.264
autosome.ru	0.778	0.486	0.331	0.243	0.342	0.416	0.384	0.264	0.221
J-TEAM	<b>0.812</b>	0.747	0.363	<b>0.462</b>	0.344	0.415	0.377	0.196	0.272
Avocado	0.723	<b>0.791</b>	<b>0.530</b>	0.354	<b>0.396</b>	<b>0.660</b>	<b>0.574</b>	<b>0.477</b>	<b>0.384</b>
Similar Biosample	—	—	0.363	0.389	0.226	0.568	0.446	0.408	—
Same Biosample	0.741	0.878	0.648	0.716	0.573	0.731	0.622	0.622	0.556
Average Activity	0.574	0.735	0.240	0.299	0.253	0.223	0.349	0.124	0.140

*Performance metric is auPR (average precision)*

\* read about the caveats in our preprint



# Okay so now have we fully characterized human epigenomics?

No; the ENCODE compendium does not include hundreds of protein binding assays or a number of cell states, diseases, and mutations.

However:

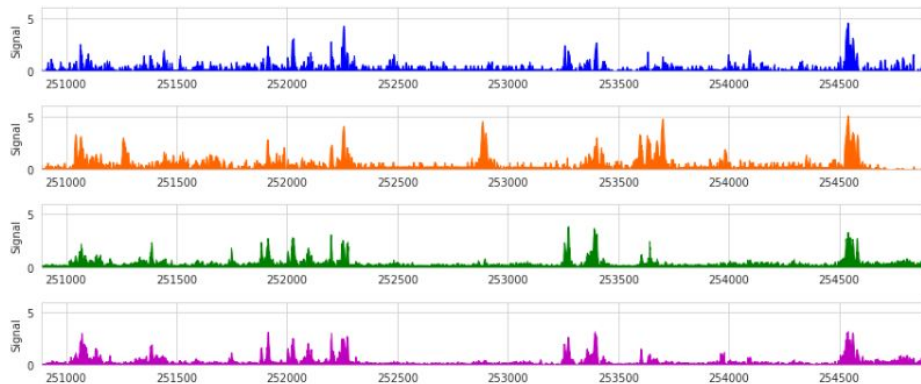
- New biosamples and assays can be added to a pre-trained model with as little as a single experiment
- We are exploring zero-shot imputation approaches that precalculate assay embeddings using protein similarity and interaction networks



# Leveraging the large amount of human data enables zero-shot imputation of TF binding across species

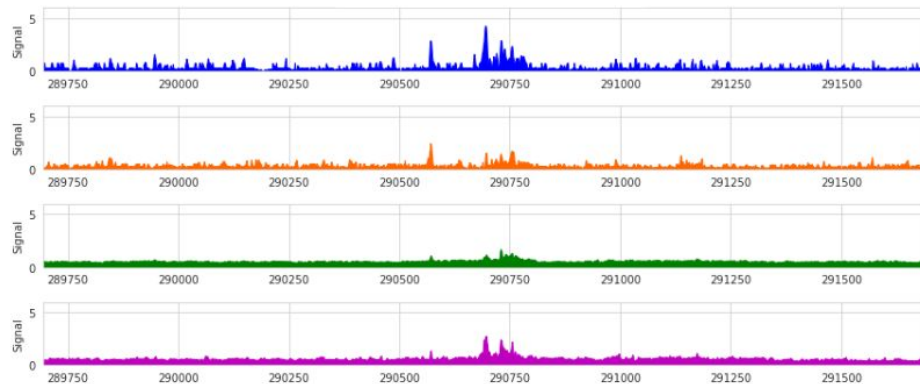
Average Activity: 0.09677  
Mouse + 3,814 Human Experiments: 0.09252  
Mouse + 6,870 Human Experiments: 0.08570

ELF1



Genomic Position

MAX



Genomic Position



# GitHub repo, pretrained models, and preprints online!

45 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor View license

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

File	Commit	Time
jmschrei Update README.md	Latest commit 7551492	22 days ago
avocado	v0.3.0	23 days ago
data	Initial commit	2 months ago
figures	Add files via upload	27 days ago
Avocado Downstream Task Demo.ipynb	Initial commit	2 months ago
Avocado Training Demo.ipynb	ADD new tutorial	27 days ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	2 months ago
README.md	Update README.md	22 days ago
setup.py	v0.3.0	23 days ago

README.md

## avocado

Avocado is a multi-scale deep tensor factorization model that is used to learn a latent representation of the human epigenome. The purpose of this model is two fold; first, to impute epigenomic experiments that have not yet been performed, and second, to learn a latest representation of the human epigenome that can be used as input for machine learning models in the place of epigenomic data itself. The project page with links to the full set of imputations and model parameters can be found at <https://noble.gs.washington.edu/proj/avocado/>. The manuscript is currently under review and the preprint can be found [here](#).

### Installation

Avocado can be installed using pip.

```
pip install avocado-epigenome
```

<https://github.com/jmschrei/avocado>



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New Results

[Comment on this paper](#)

## Multi-scale deep tensor factorization learns a latent representation of the human epigenome

Jacob Schreiber, Timothy Durham, Jeffrey Bilmes, William Stafford Noble

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/364976>

New Results

[Comment on this paper](#)

## Completing the ENCODE3 compendium yields accurate imputations across a variety of assays and human biosamples

Jacob Schreiber, Jeffrey Bilmes, William Noble

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/533273>

New Results

[Comment on this paper](#)

## Zero-shot imputations across species are enabled through joint modeling of human and mouse epigenomics

Jacob Schreiber, Deepthi Hedge, William Stafford Noble

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/801183>





# Acknowledgements



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Jeffrey Bilmes



William Noble



eScience Institute

ADVANCING DATA-INTENSIVE DISCOVERY IN ALL FIELDS





# The learned latent representations capture known associations

