Network Science applied to Epilepsy

BioBytes Group

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Introduction

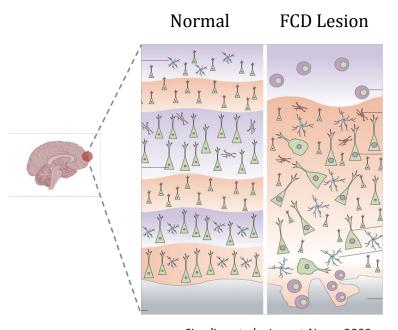


Epilepsy

 Epilepsy is a disease caused by the synchronous, excessive or abnormal activity of neuronal cells in the brain.

Focal Cortical Dysplasia

- Pediatric epilepsy
- Malformation of cortical development
- Cortical and cellular abnormalities

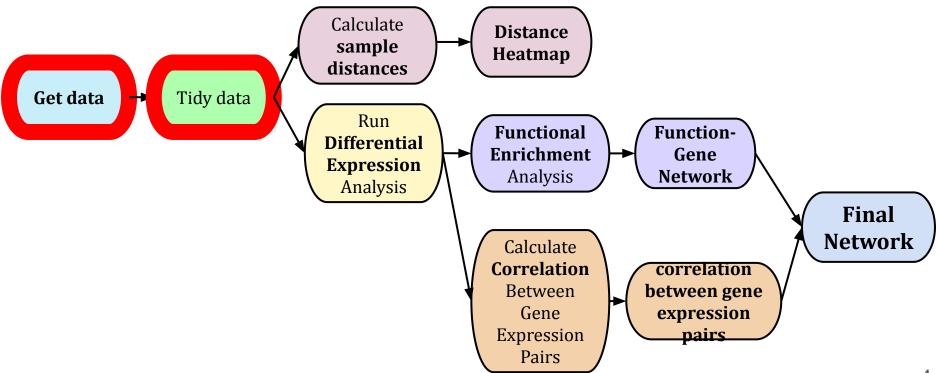


Sisodiya et al., Lancet Neur., 2009

Proposal and Research Questions

Analyze the correlation between **genes** and **biological functions** in the analysis of differentially expressed genes in patients diagnosed with **epilepsy** caused by Focal Cortical Dysplasia type 2b (FCD 2b)

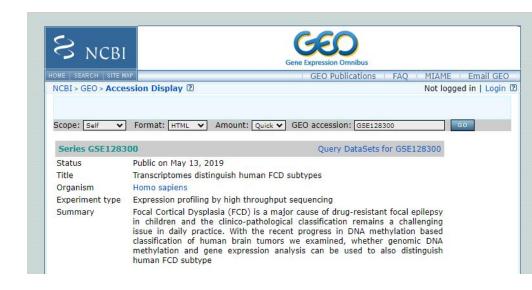
- What are the differentially expressed genes between disease and control group?
- Which biological functions are most represented in the disease? →
 functional networks
- How are these genes being regulated? → regulation networks



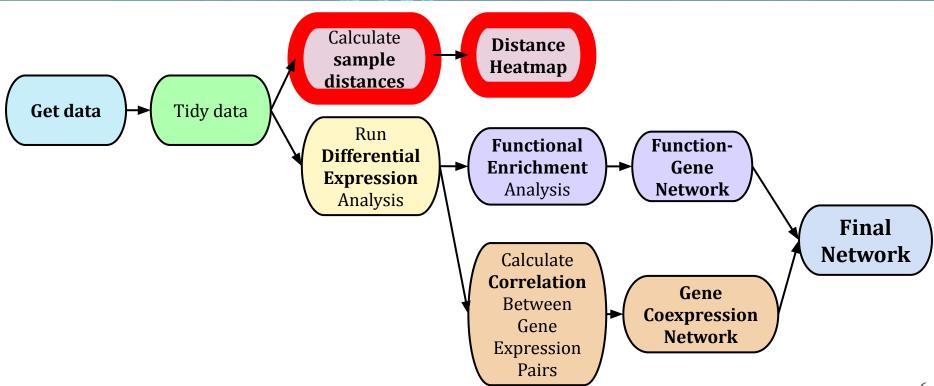
Get Data

GSE128300

- RNA-seq data
- Expression matrix
- n = 5 FCD IIb
- n = 8 control
- Metadata obtained from the authors (.xlsx)



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE1283 00

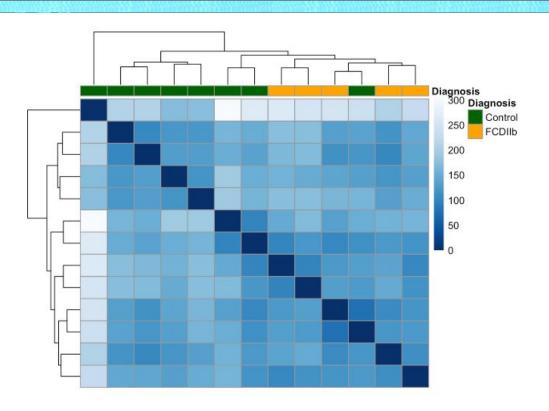


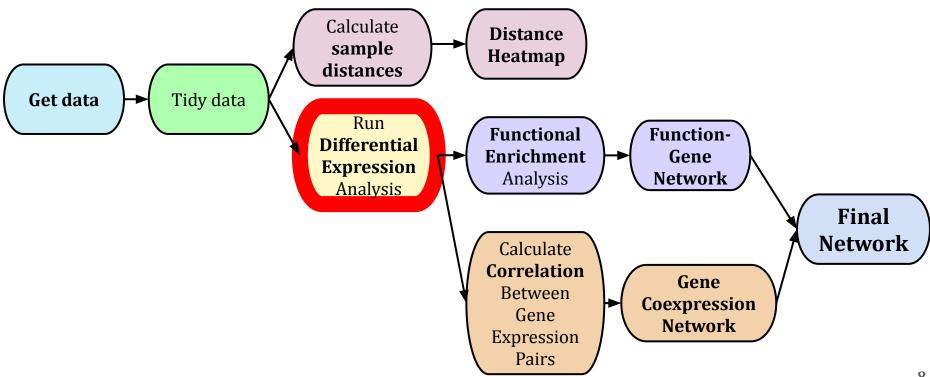
Sample Distances





 FCD IIb and controls are transcriptomically distinct





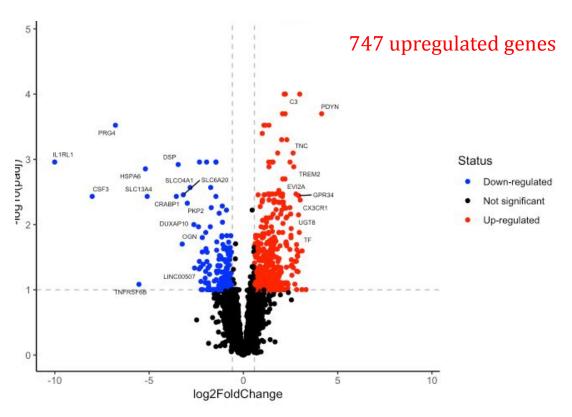
Differential Expression Analysis

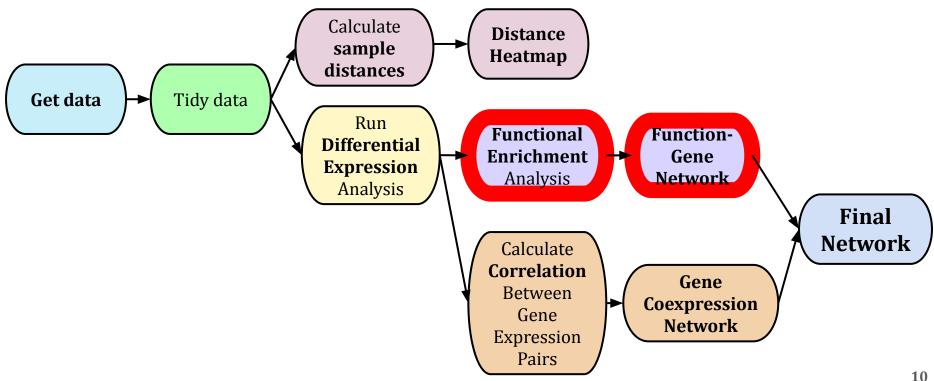




Criteria:

- FC > 1.5
- padj < 0.1





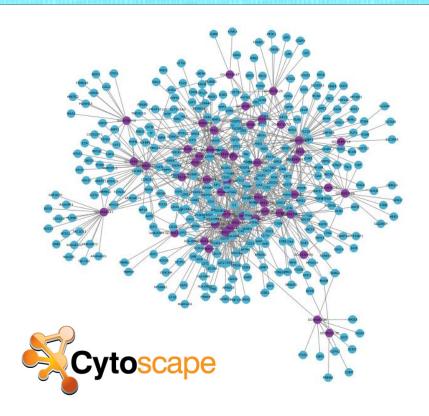
Functional Enrichment Analysis

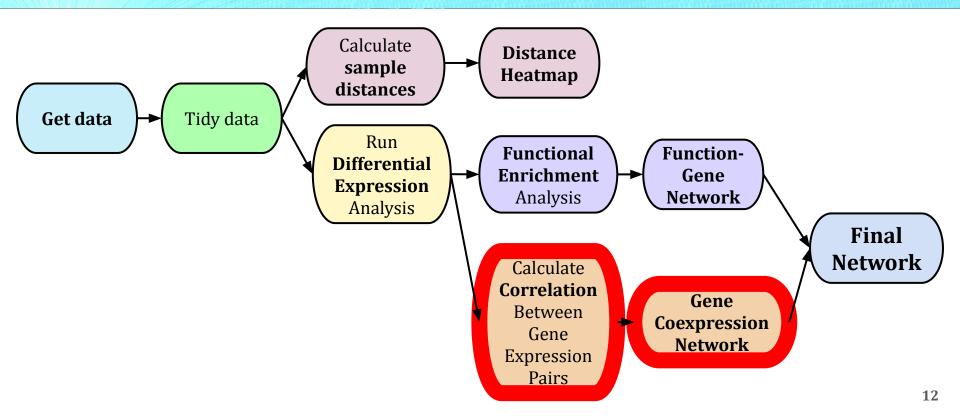






- ClusterProfiler
 - EnrichGO
 - ont = "BP"



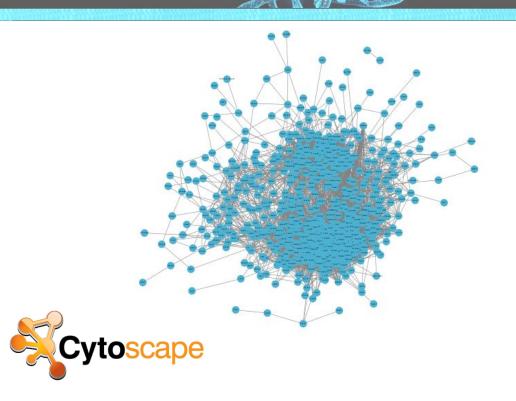


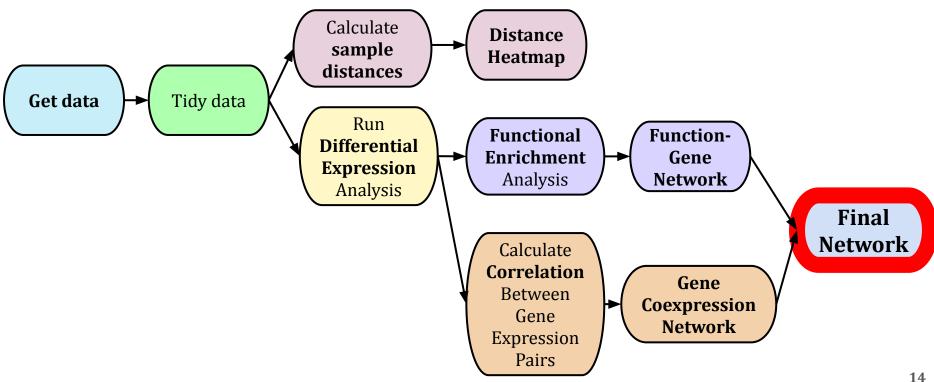
Functional Enrichment Analysis





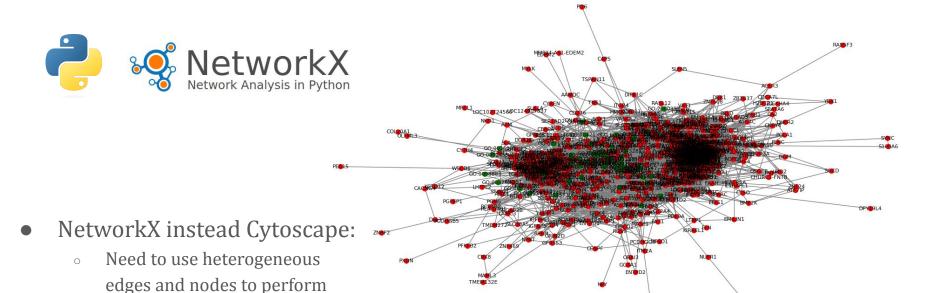
- Pearson Correlation
 - P < 0.05 and statistic > 0.85

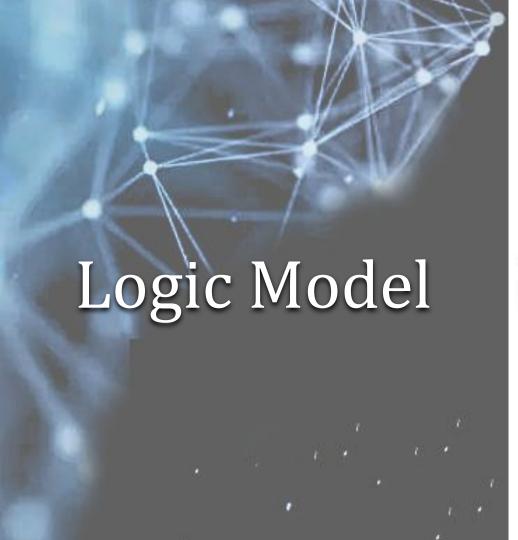


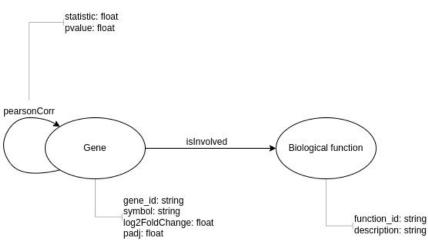


Final Network

analyzes



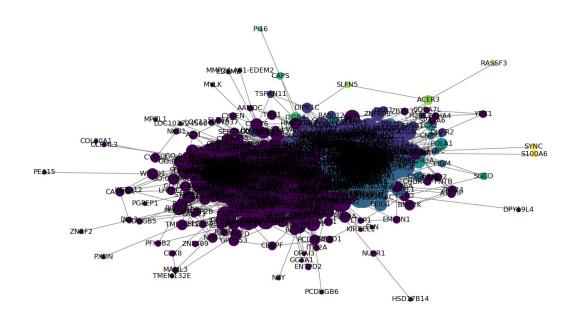








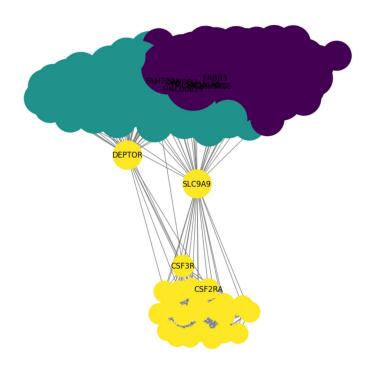
- Community detection through the greedy modularity communities algorithm:
 - o 6 communities



Preliminary analysis

- Node filter with degree greater than 70 applied:
 - 3 largest communities
 - Highest degree genes in each community:

Gene	Degree	Community
ERBB3	181	blue
DBNDD2	190	purple
DEPTOR	43	yellow



Future analysis and Problems



Future analysis:

- Use other algorithms to detect **communities**
- Identify which **biological functions** are most relevant
- Find most relevant genes/functions using **betweenness centrality**
- Perturbation and robustness analysis: assess how the removal or perturbation of specific genes affects network structure and function
- Improve visualization of analyzes by exporting graphs to Cytoscape

Problems:

- Difficulty using node and edge properties in Cytoscape and Neo4j
- Difficulty in visualizing the most important genes/functions, due to the large graph



References

- [1] Patel P, Moshé SL. The evolution of the concepts of seizures and epilepsy: What's in a name? Epilepsia Open. 2020 Jan 10;5(1):22-35. doi: 10.1002/epi4.12375. PMID: 32140641; PMCID: PMC7049807.
- [3] Drugs.com: https://www.drugs.com/health-guide/seizure.html
- [4] Associations of B-Type Natriuretic Peptide and Its Coding Gene Promoter Methylation With Functional Outcome of Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Mediation Analysis DOI:10.1161/JAHA.120.017499
- [5] DESeq2 (Bioconductor Software Package): https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/DESeq2.html

References

- [6] Gene Ontology: https://geneontology.org/
- [7] Cytoscape: https://cytoscape.org/
- [8] Transcriptomes distinguish human FCD subtypes:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE128300

- [9] Brain image theme: Getty Images (Yuichiro Chino)
- [10] DNA image theme: iStock (Shutter2U)