Knowledge Graph Embedding for Ecotoxicological Effect Prediction

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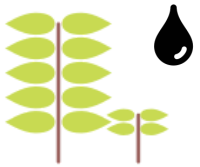
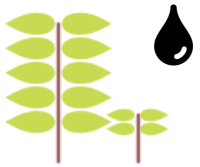
Ecological Risk Assessment



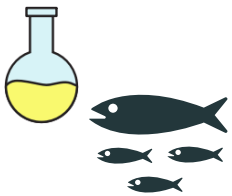
Exposure

Risk assessment is an estimation of cumulative risk on individuals, populations, communities, and ecosystems from chemical pollutants.

Ecological Risk Assessment



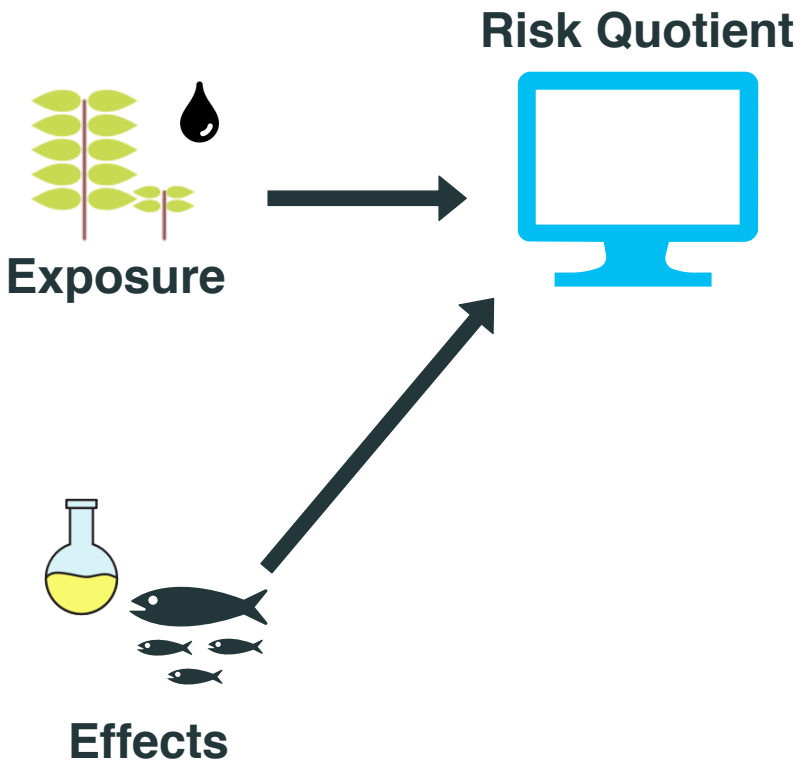
Exposure



Effects

Effect concentrations are found using organism experiments.

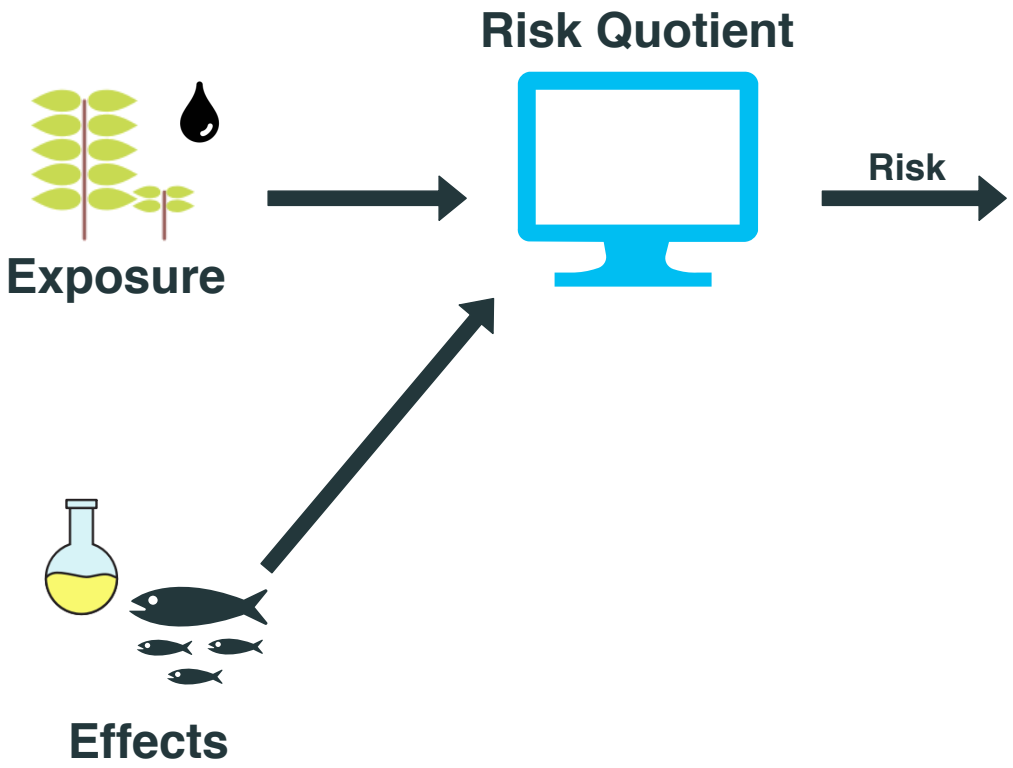
Ecological Risk Assessment



$$RQ = \frac{\text{environmental concentration}}{\text{effect concentration}}$$

RQs coverage is limited by effect concentration experiments.

Ecological Risk Assessment

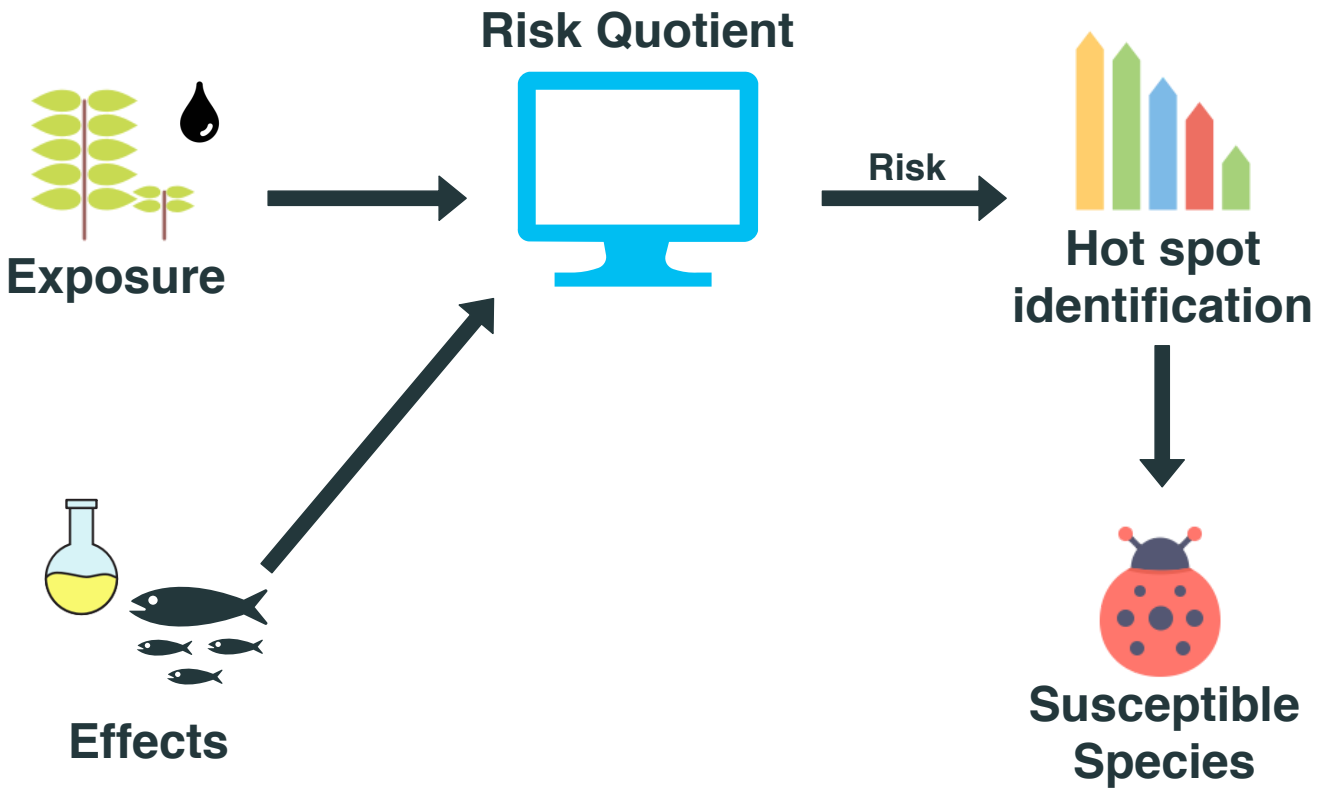


$$risk_{group} \approx \sum^{chemicals} RQ$$

Risk for a group of species.

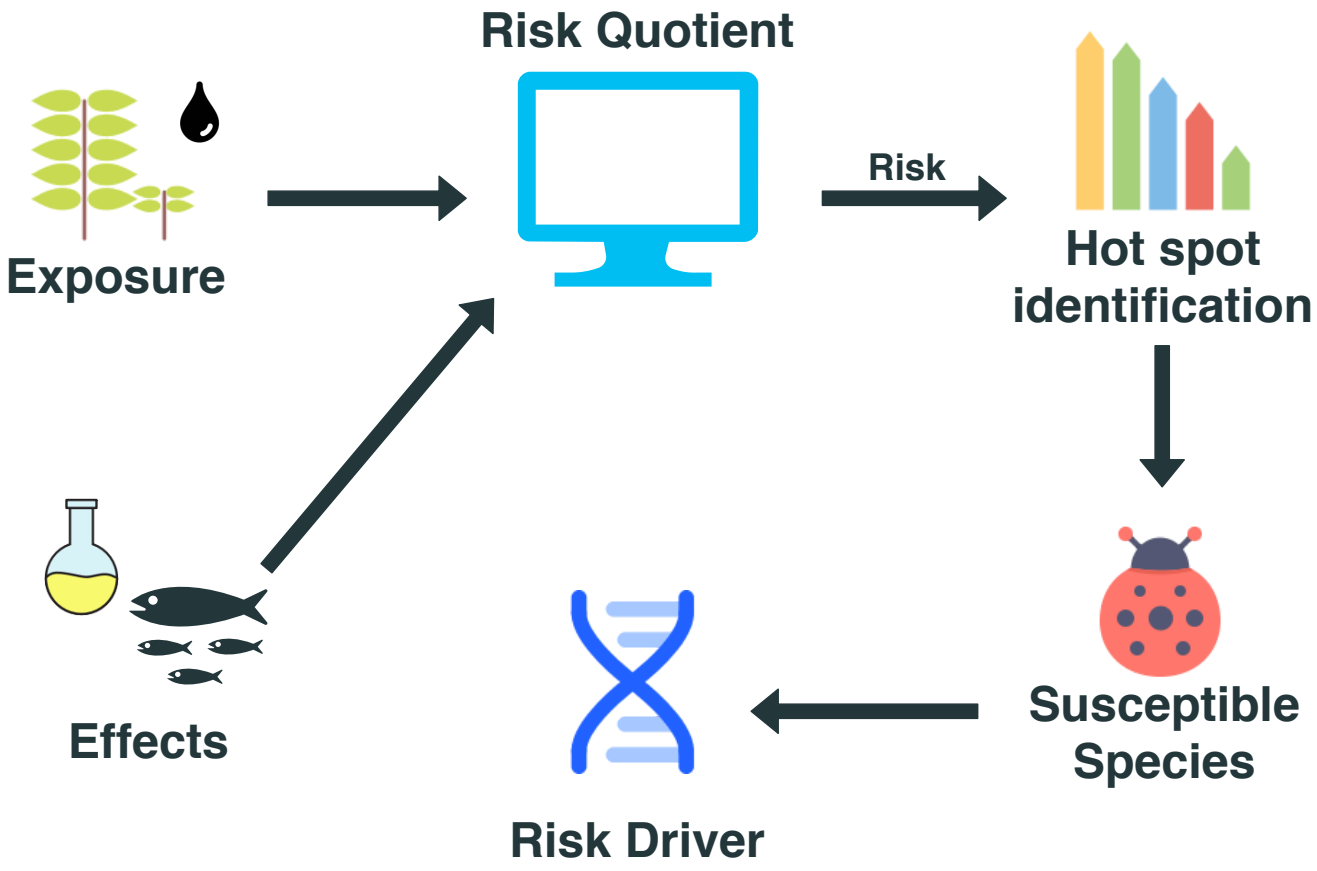
The group can contain all species in the ecosystem.

Ecological Risk Assessment



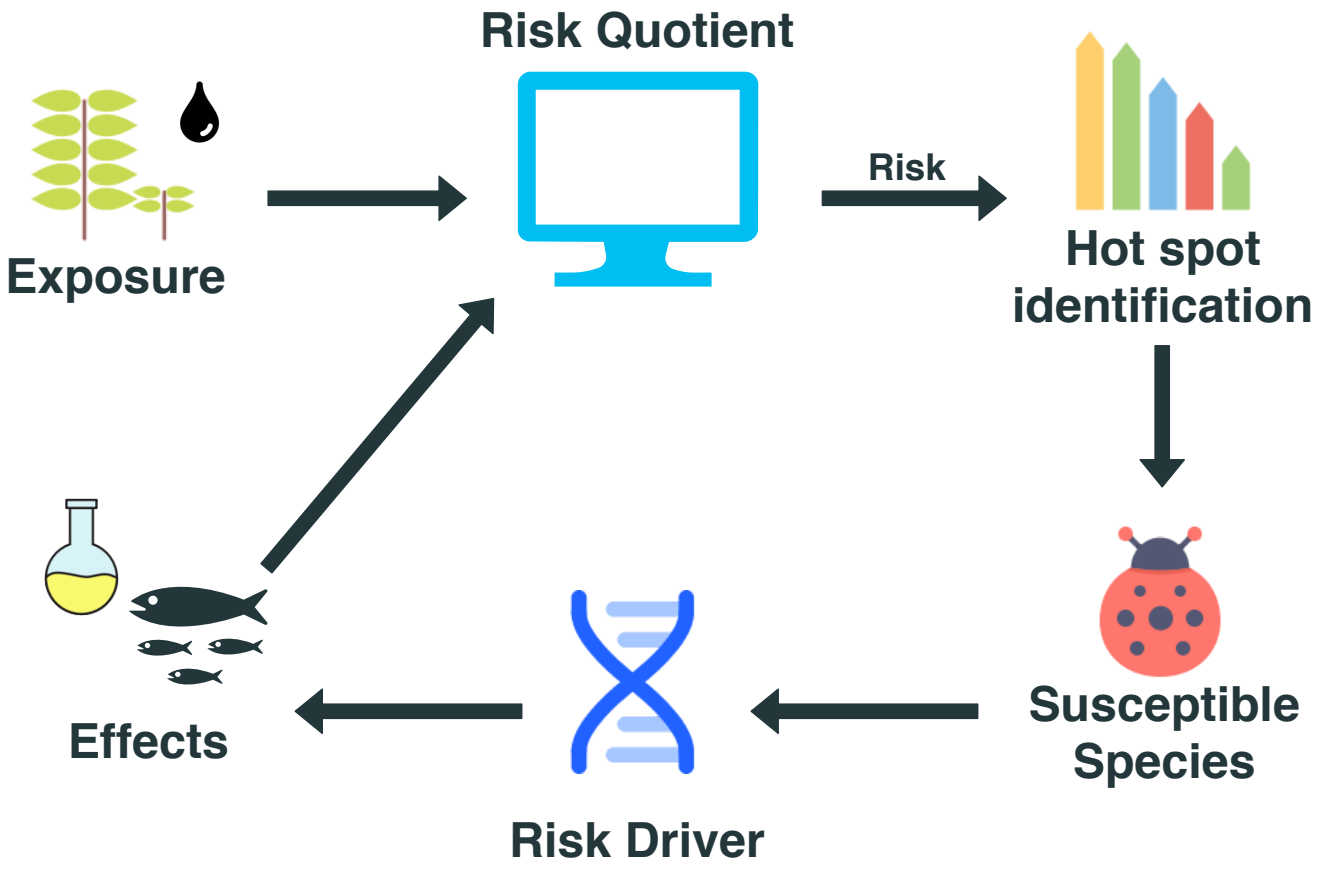
The risk is used to find further susceptible species.

Ecological Risk Assessment



Risk driver describes *how* the chemical affects an organism.

Ecological Risk Assessment



New effect hypotheses are then tested in the laboratory.

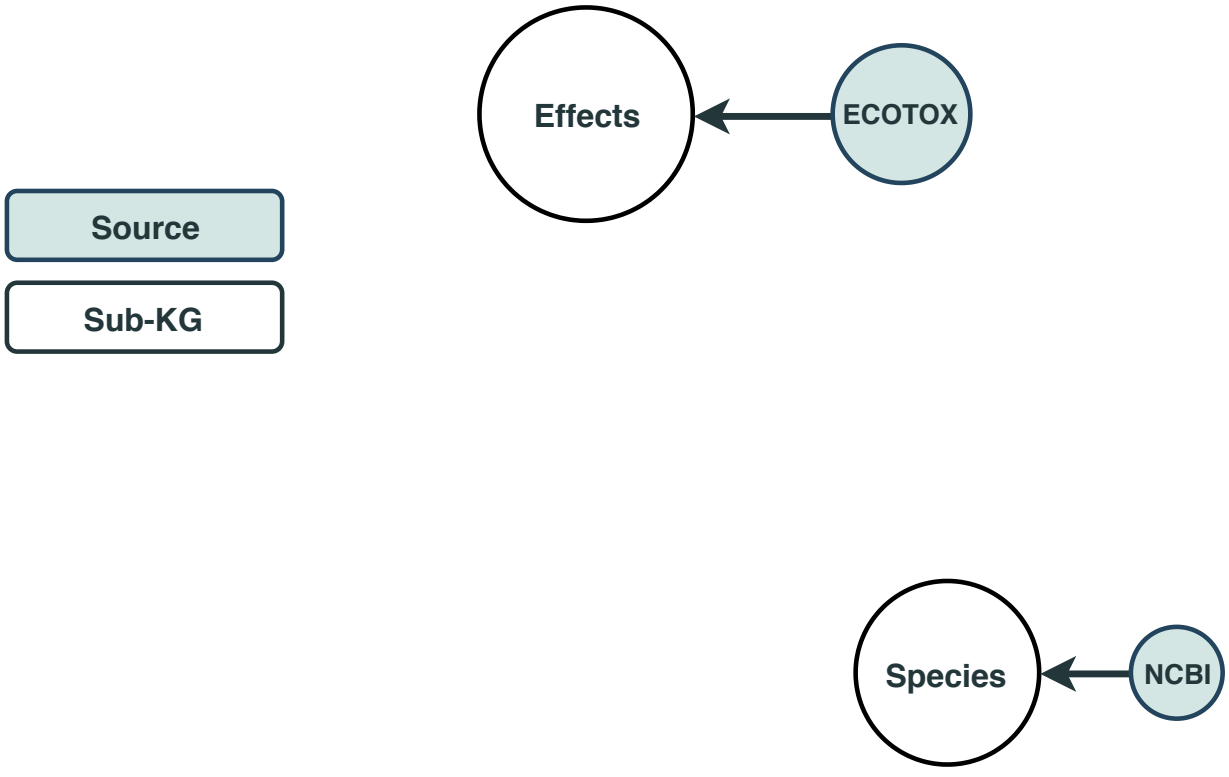
The TERA Knowledge Graph

The Toxicological and Risk Assessment (TERA) knowledge graph integrates data sources varying in format.

The TERA Knowledge Graph

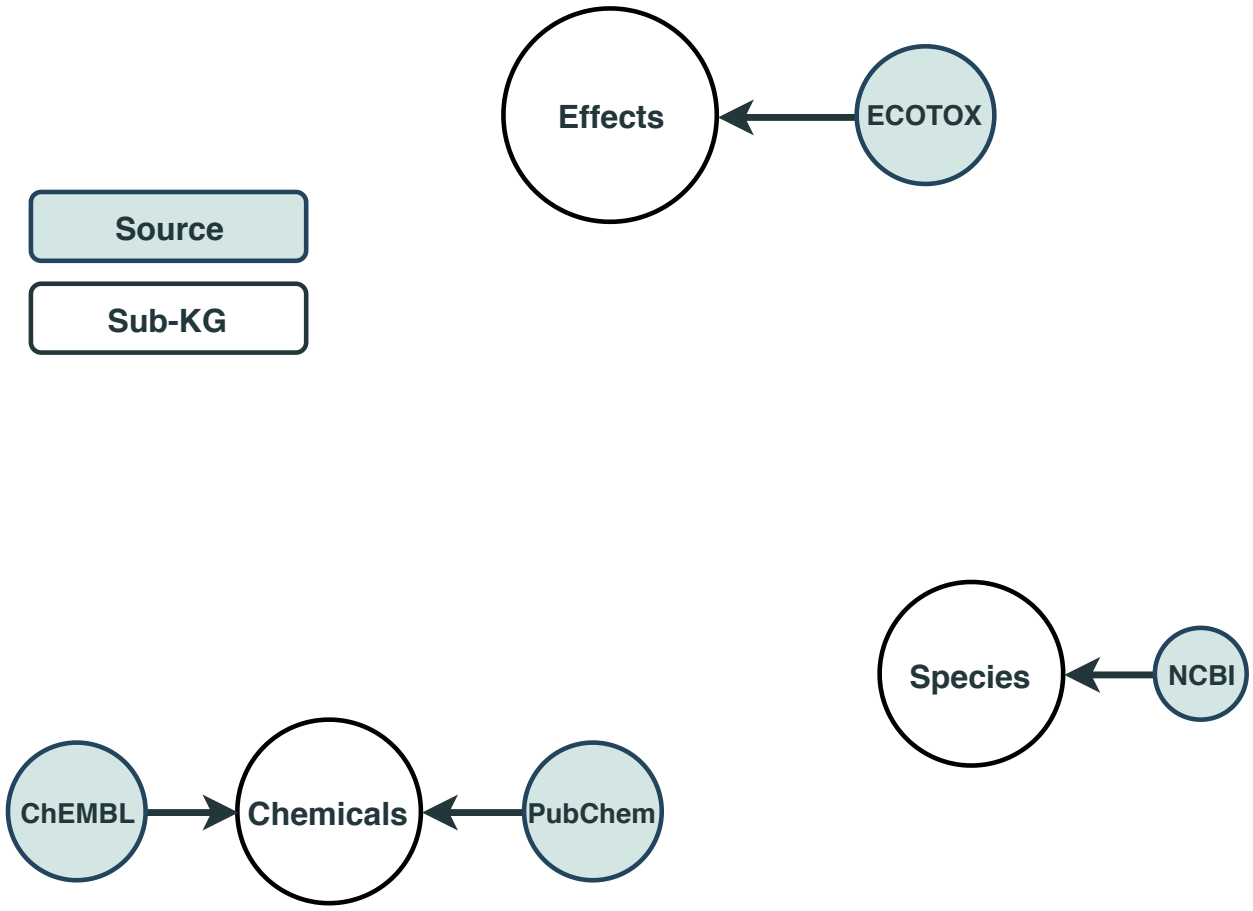
ECOTOX is the largest (public) source of effect data.

The TERA Knowledge Graph



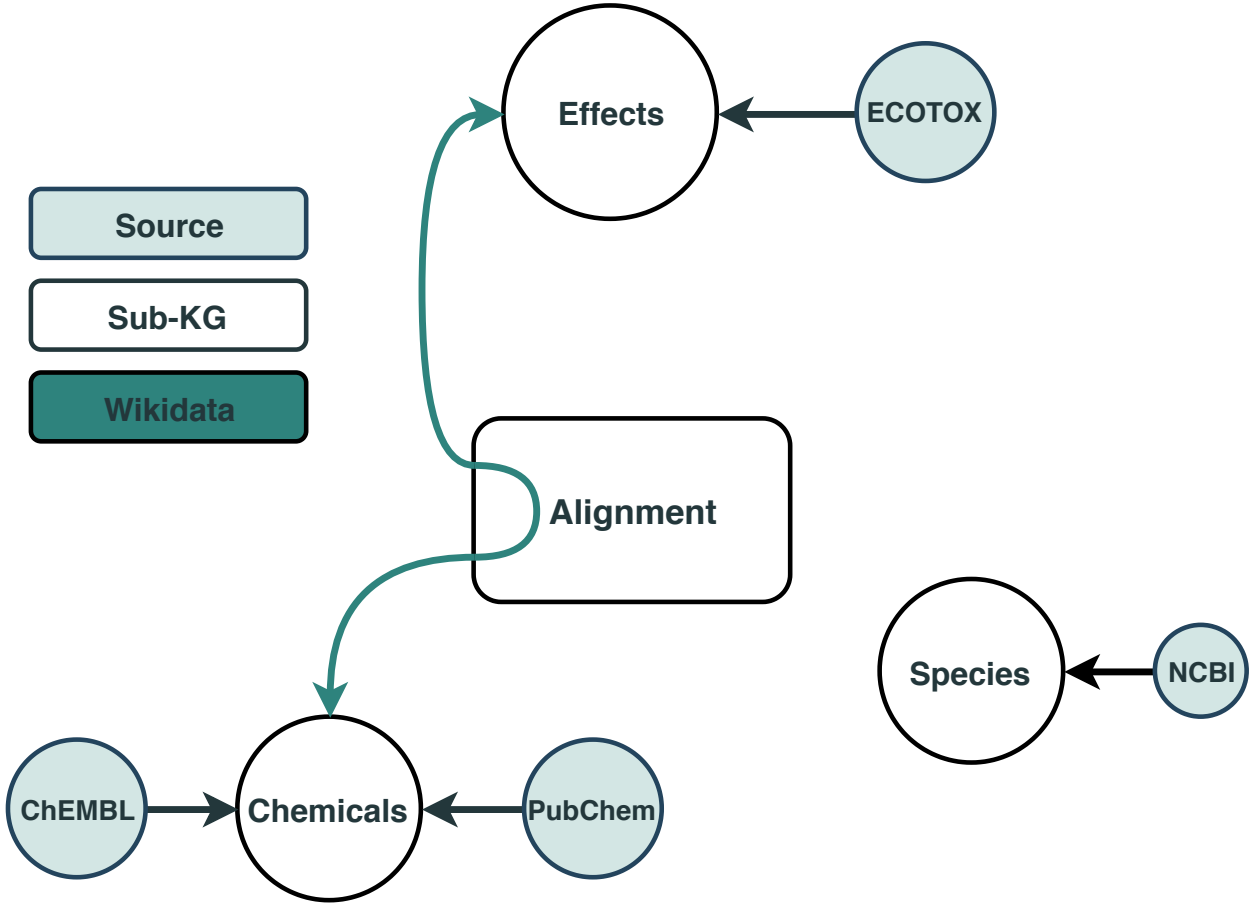
NCBI's tabular taxonomy is converted to a hierarchy.

The TERA Knowledge Graph



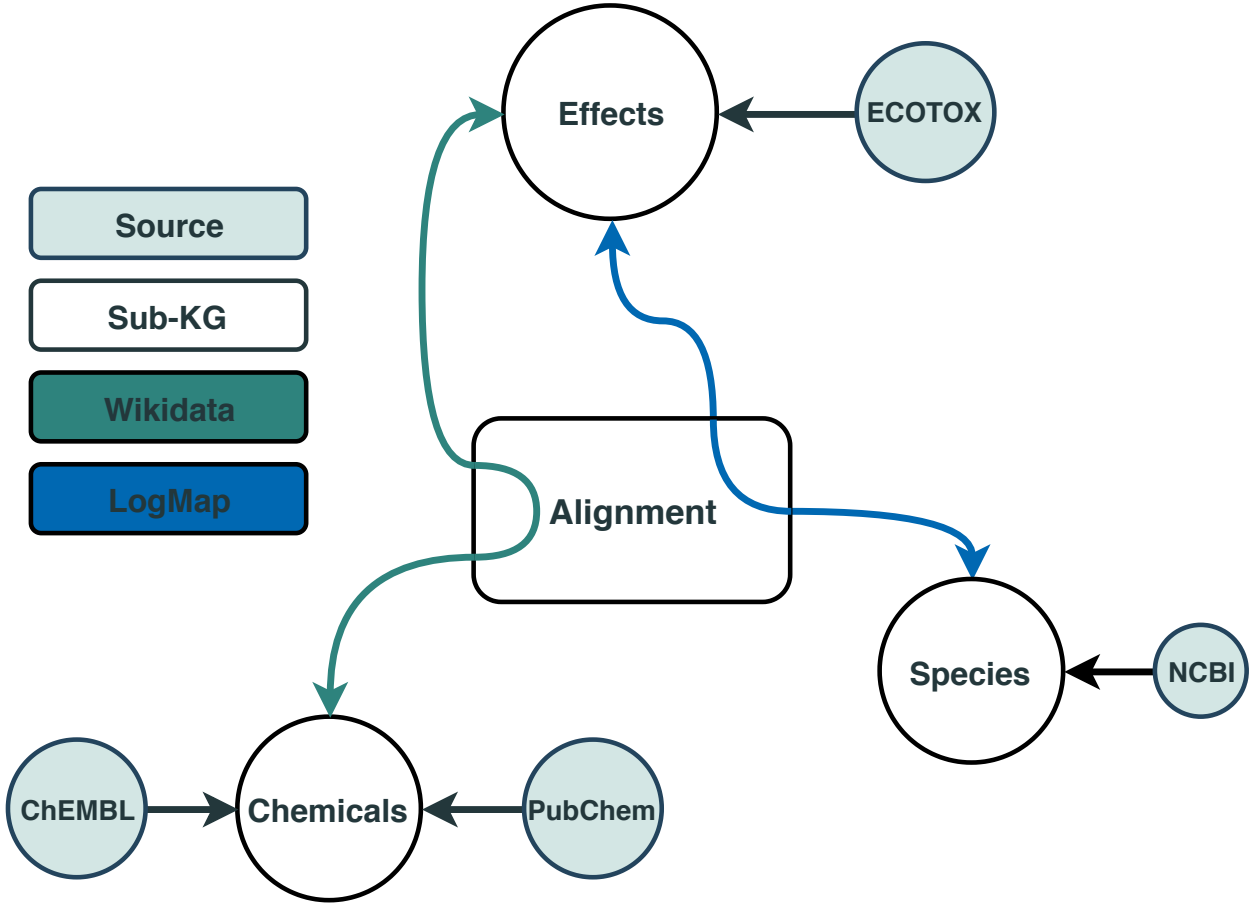
Importing the ChEMBL and PubChem knowledge graph.

The TERA Knowledge Graph



Aligning proprietary chemical identifiers in ECOTOX to open identifiers in PubChem.

The TERA Knowledge Graph



Aligning taxonomies using ontology alignment tool LogMap.

Effect Prediction Problem Definition

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c_1

c_2

c_3

Chemicals

Effect Prediction Problem Definition

C_1

S_1

C_2

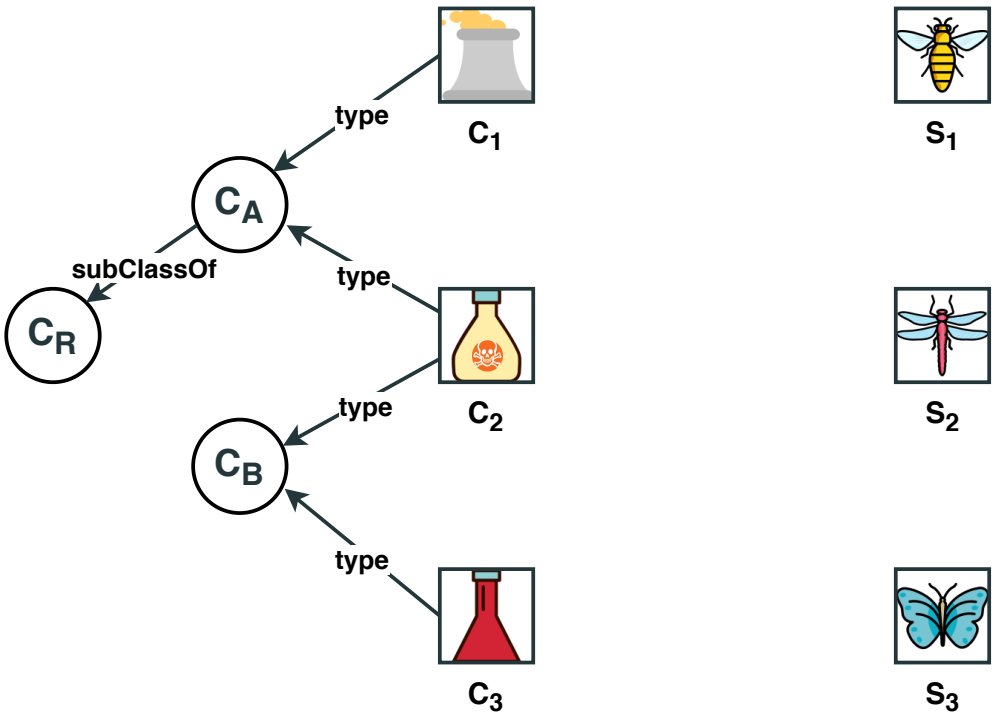
S_2

C_3

S_3

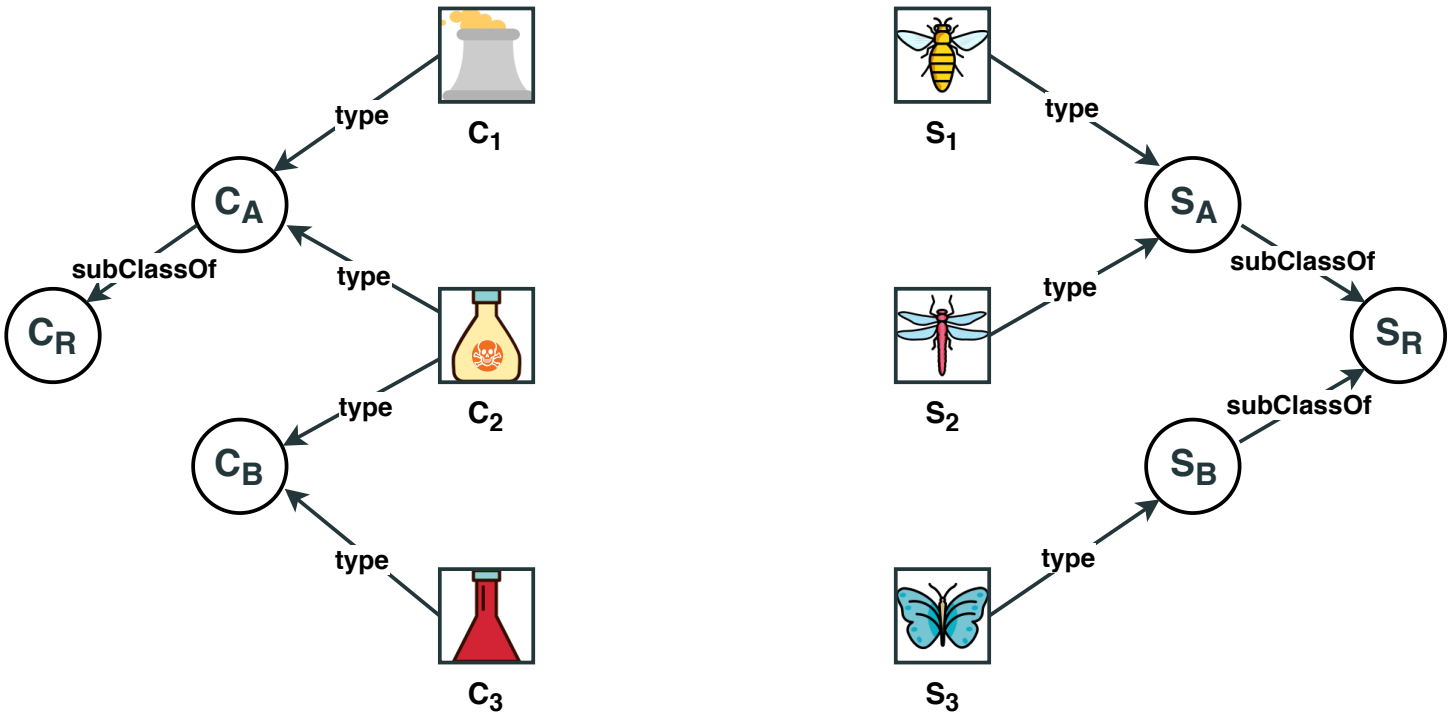
Species

Effect Prediction Problem Definition



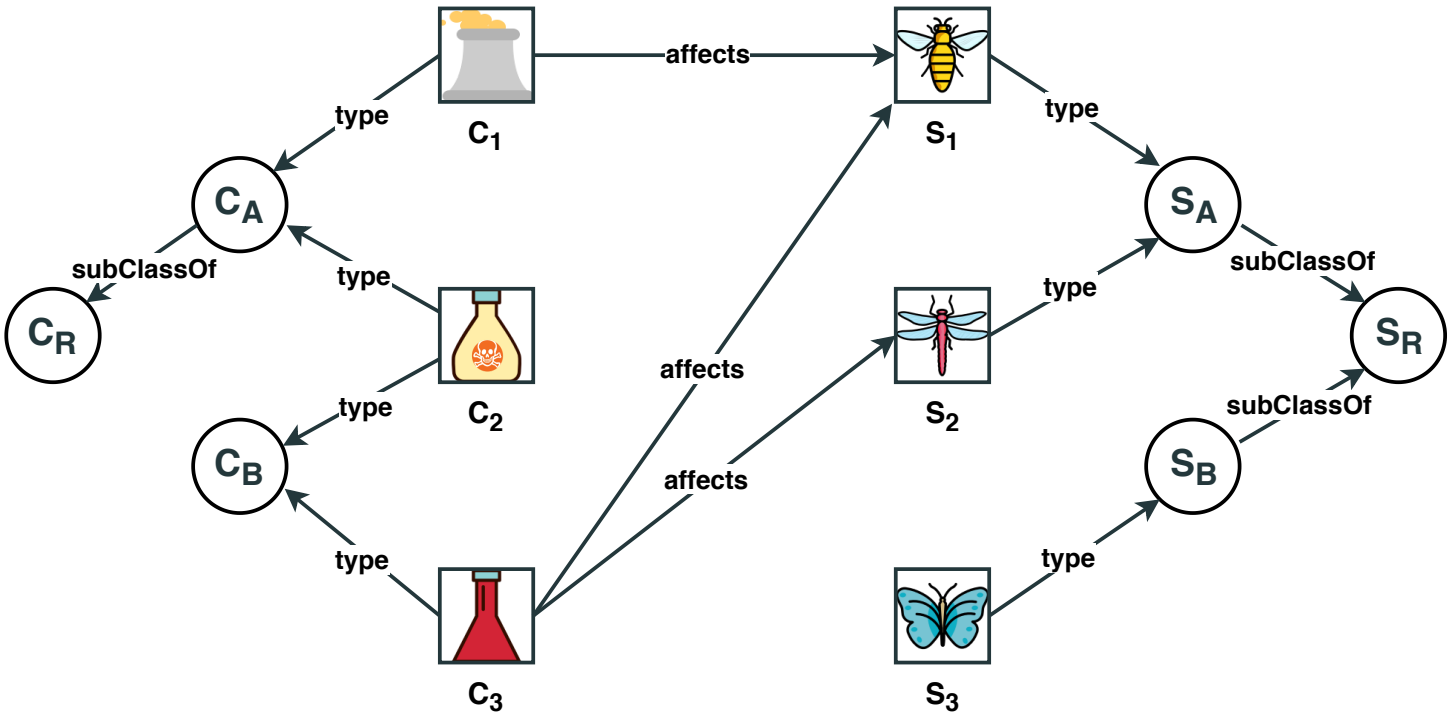
Chemical classification

Effect Prediction Problem Definition



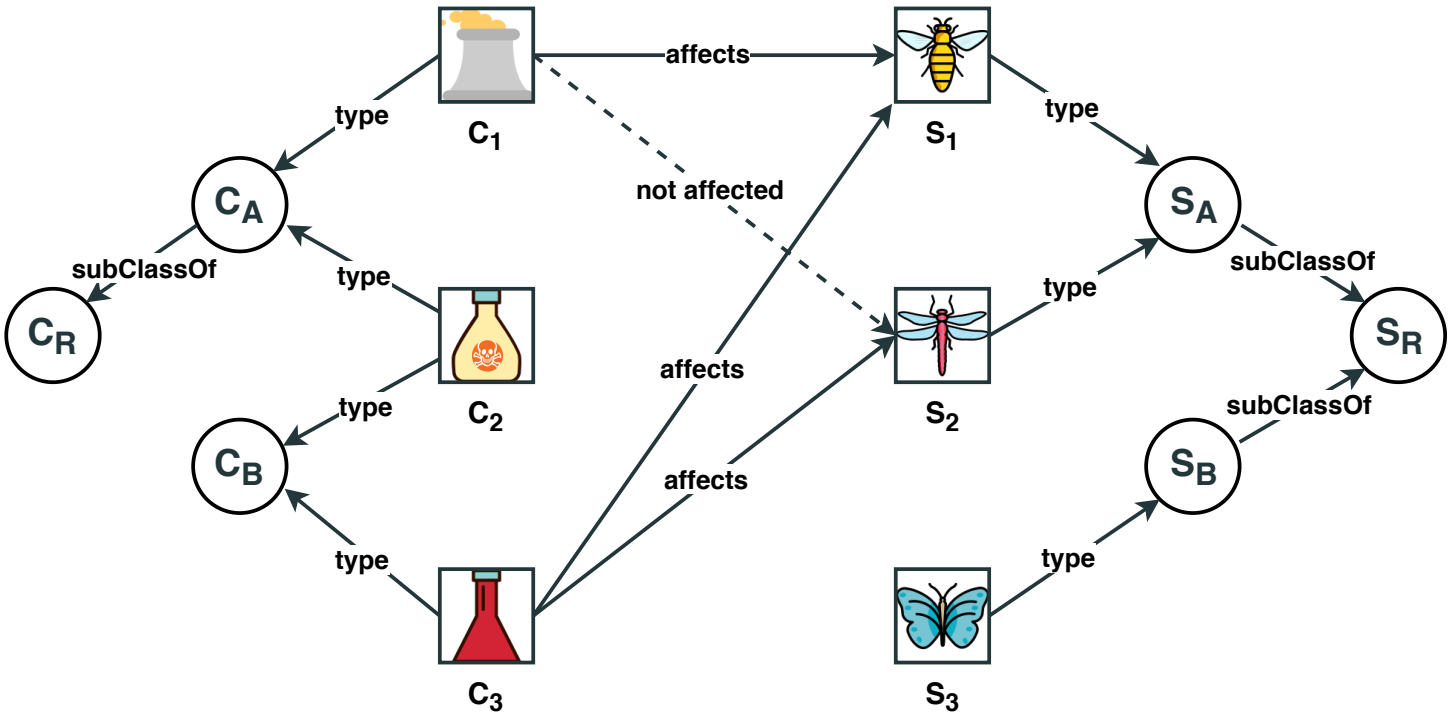
Taxonomy

Effect Prediction Problem Definition



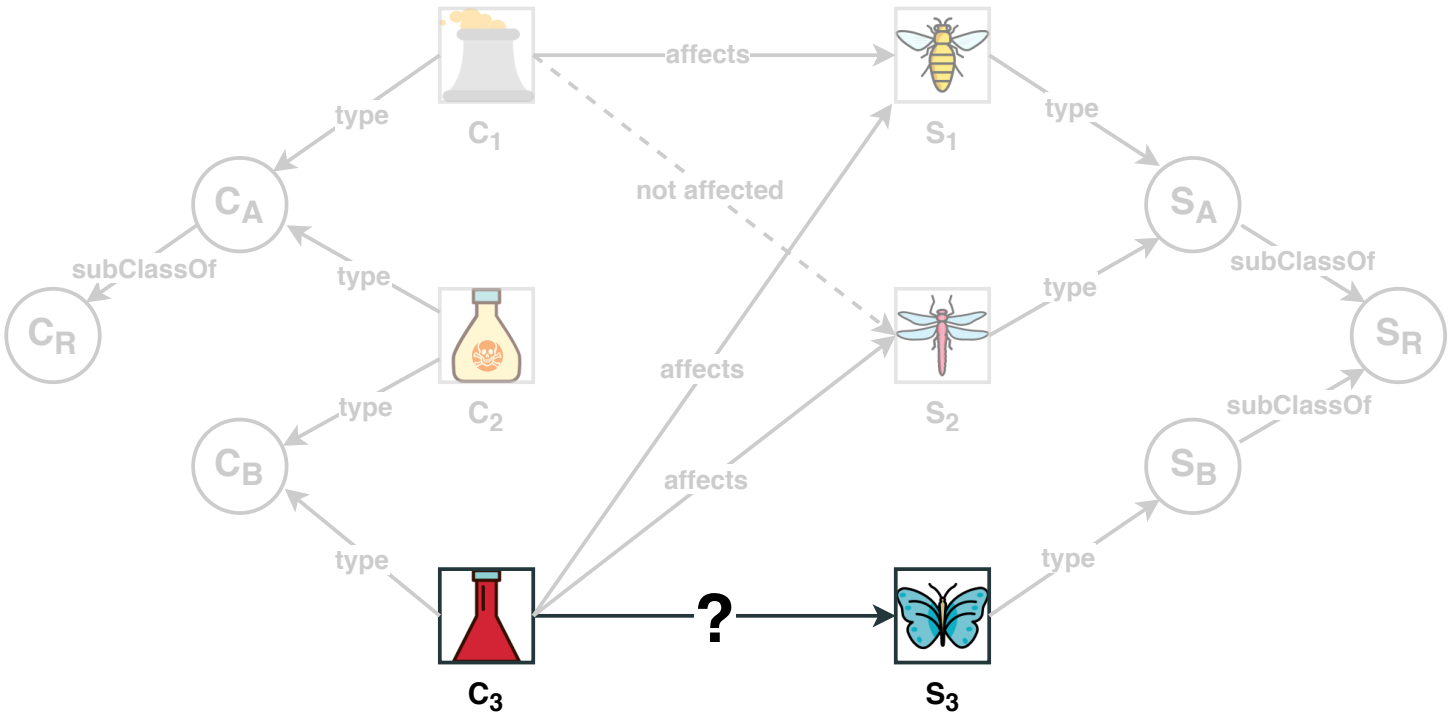
Positive samples

Effect Prediction Problem Definition



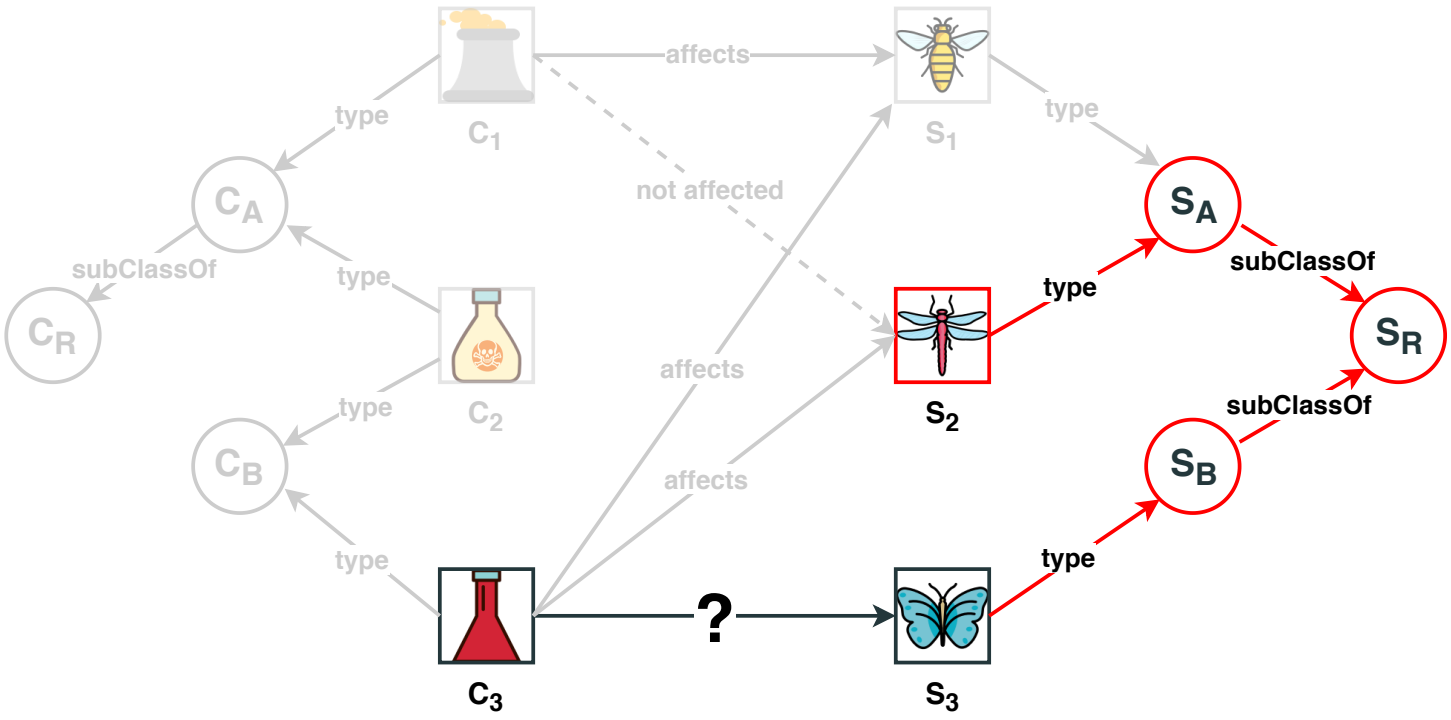
Negative samples

Taxonomic Distance Model - Baseline (BL)



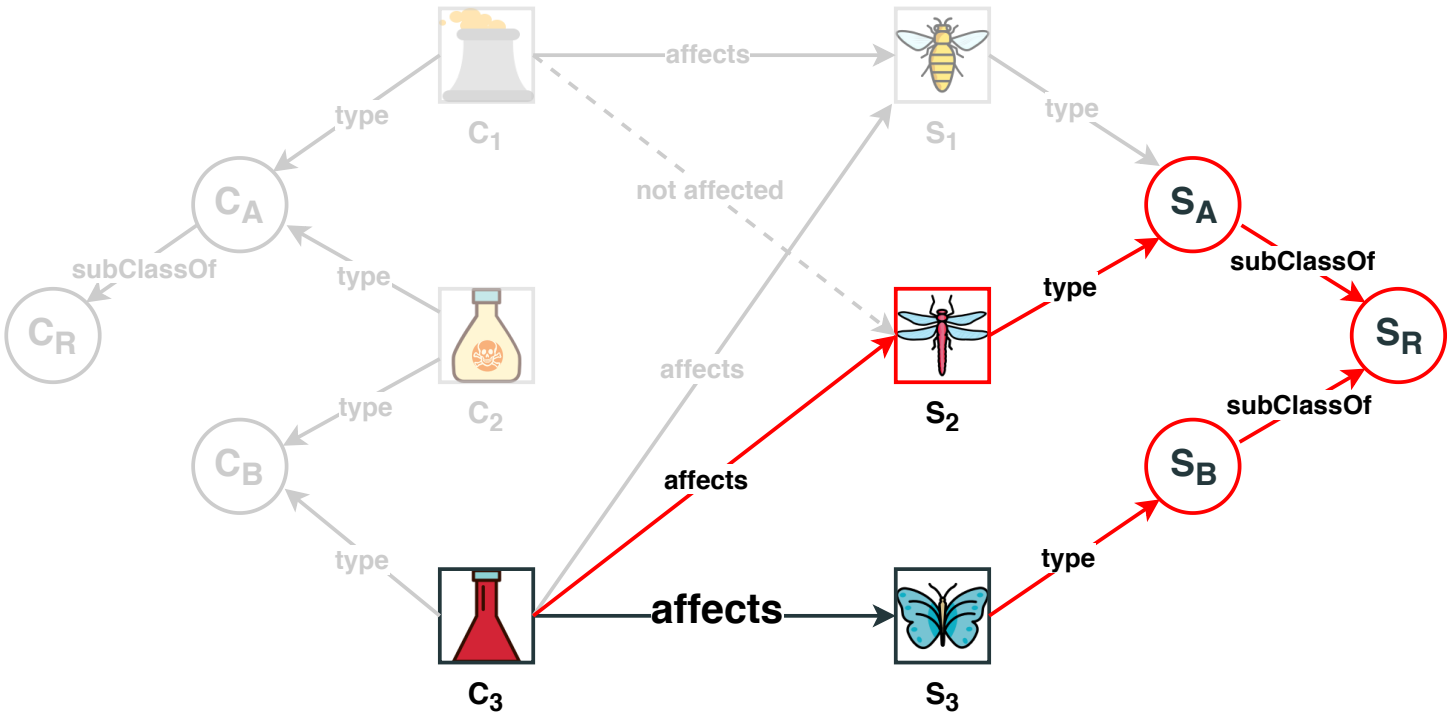
Does C_3 affect S_3?

Taxonomic Distance Model - Baseline (BL)



$$dist(S_3, S_2) = 4$$

Taxonomic Distance Model - Baseline (BL)



Yes, C_3 affects S_3

Multi-layer perceptron (MLP)

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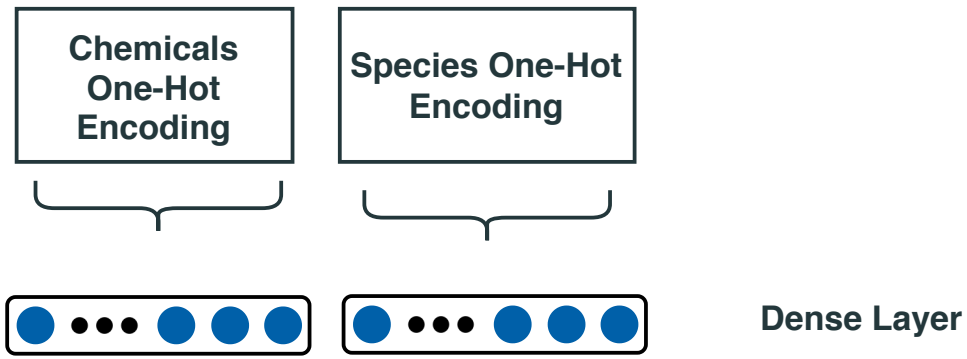

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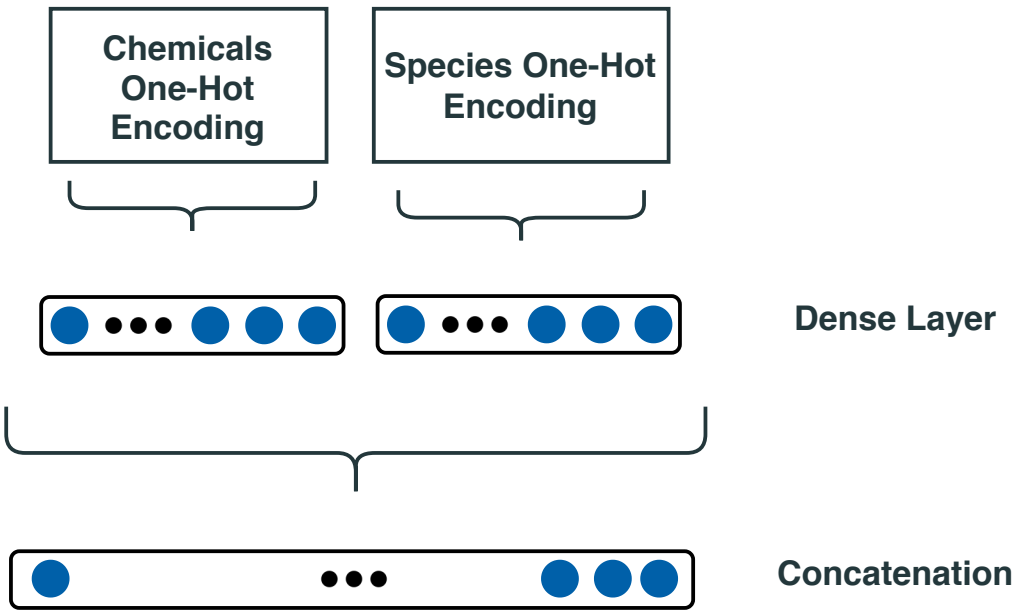

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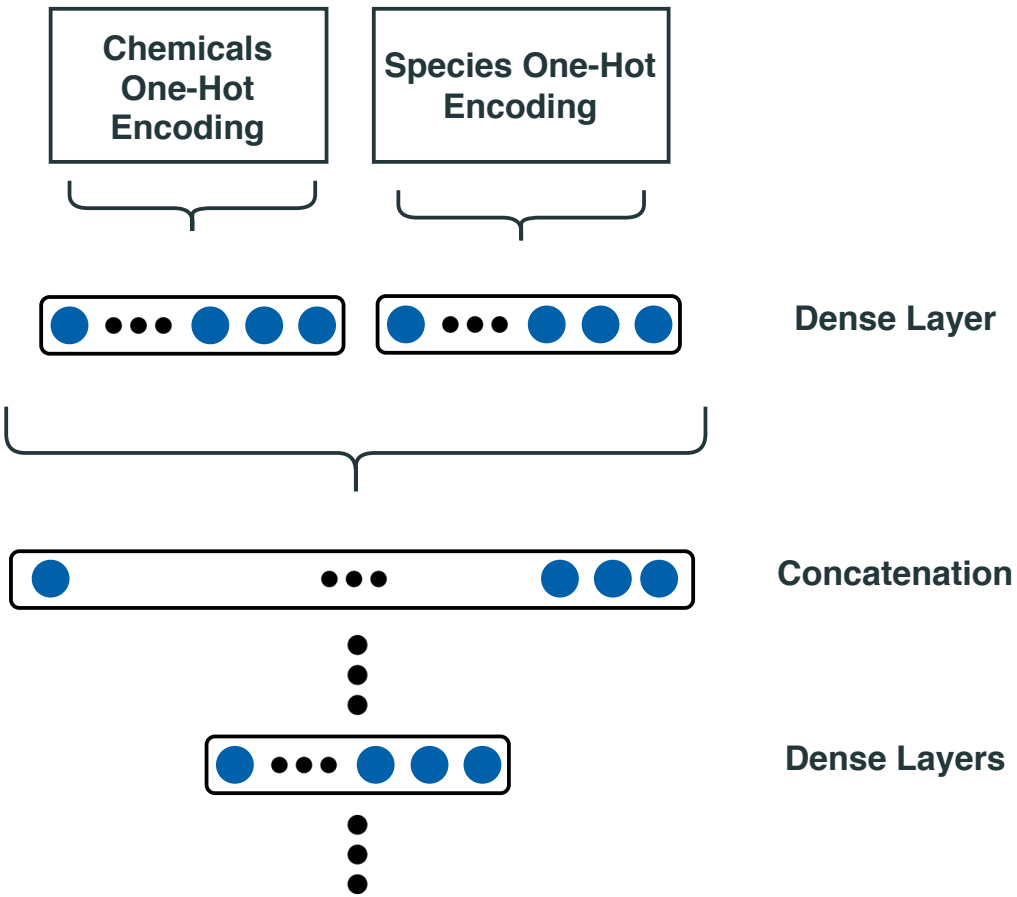

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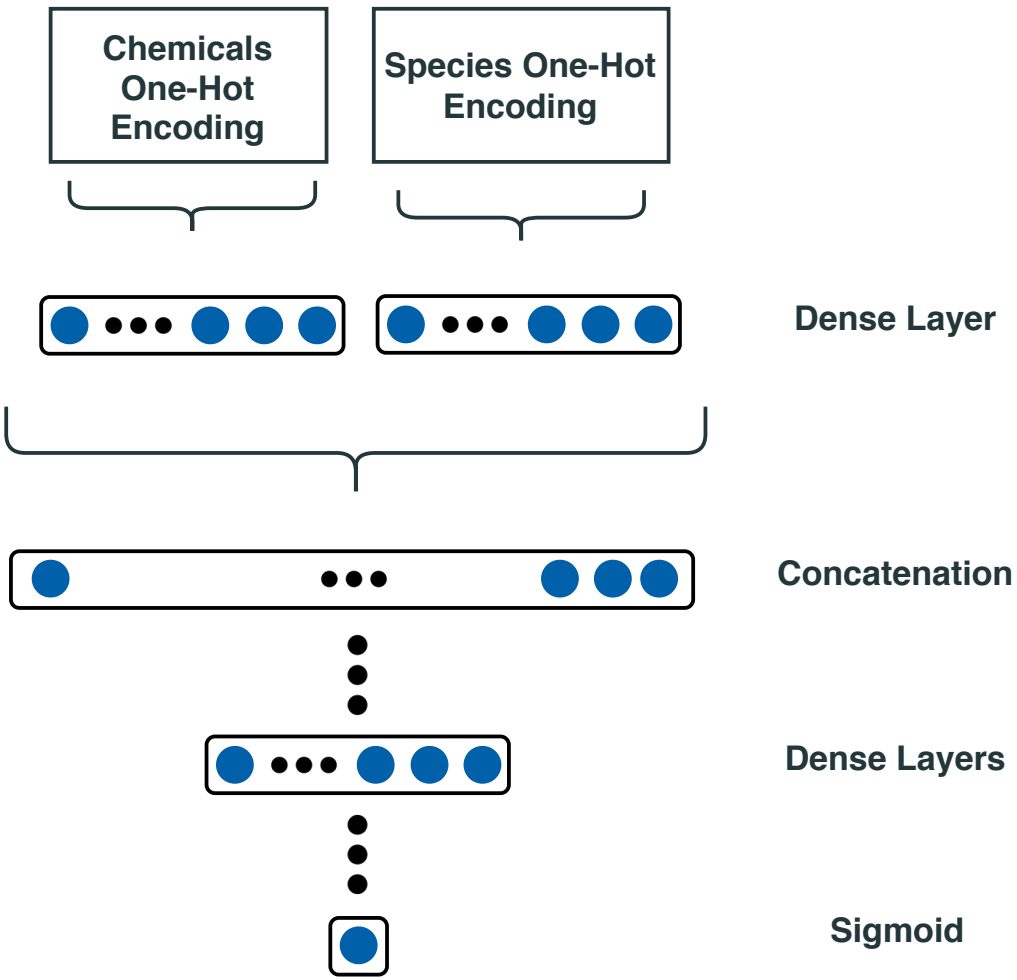
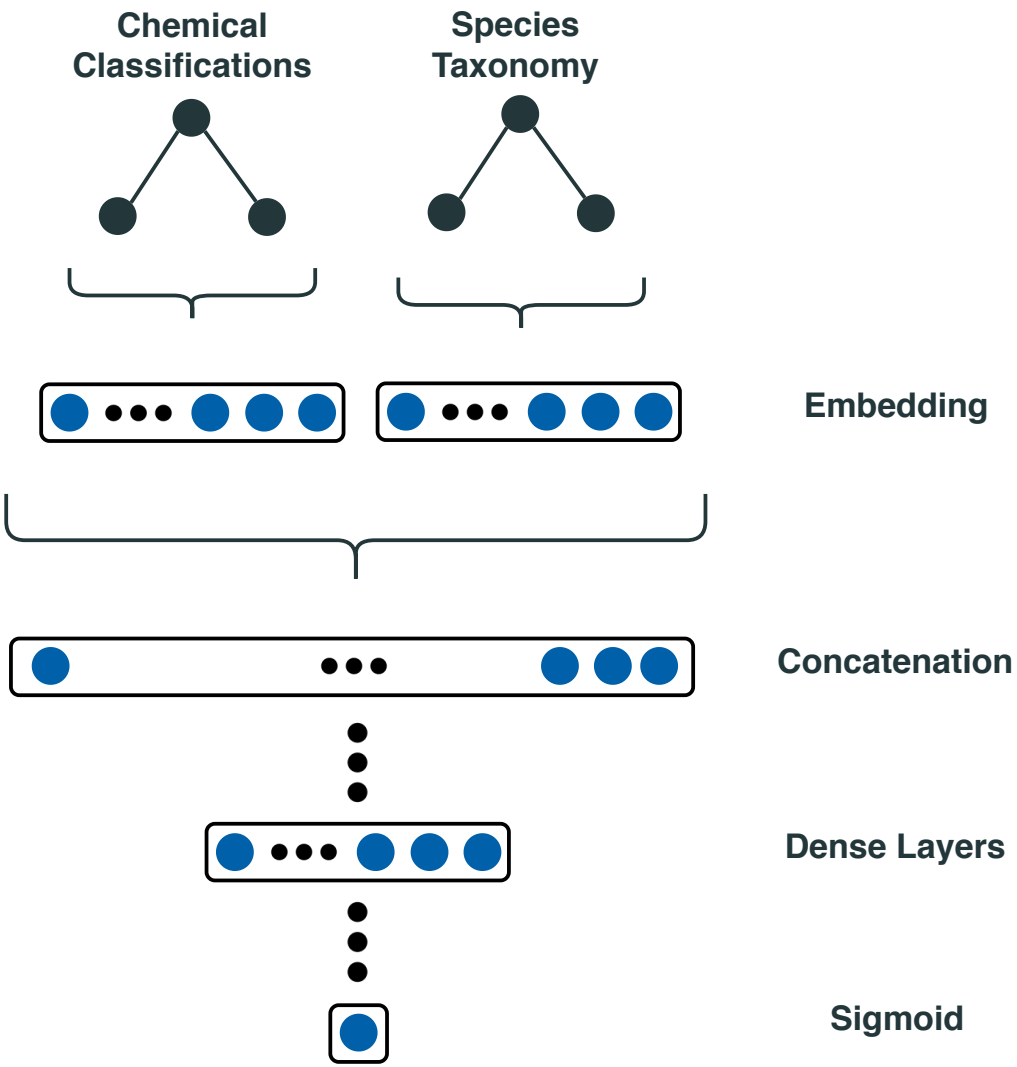


KG embedding + MLP



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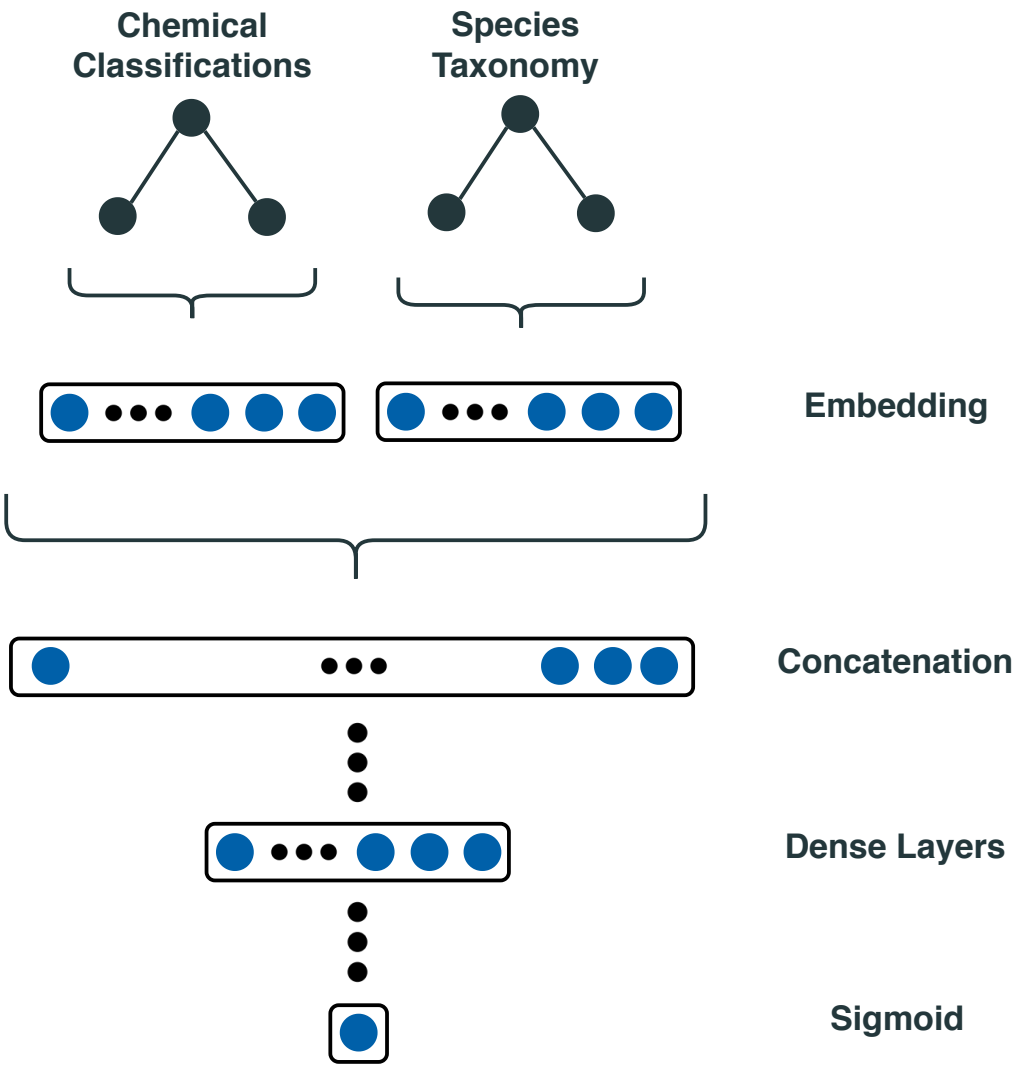

Three embedding models:

1. TransE
2. DistMult
3. HolE

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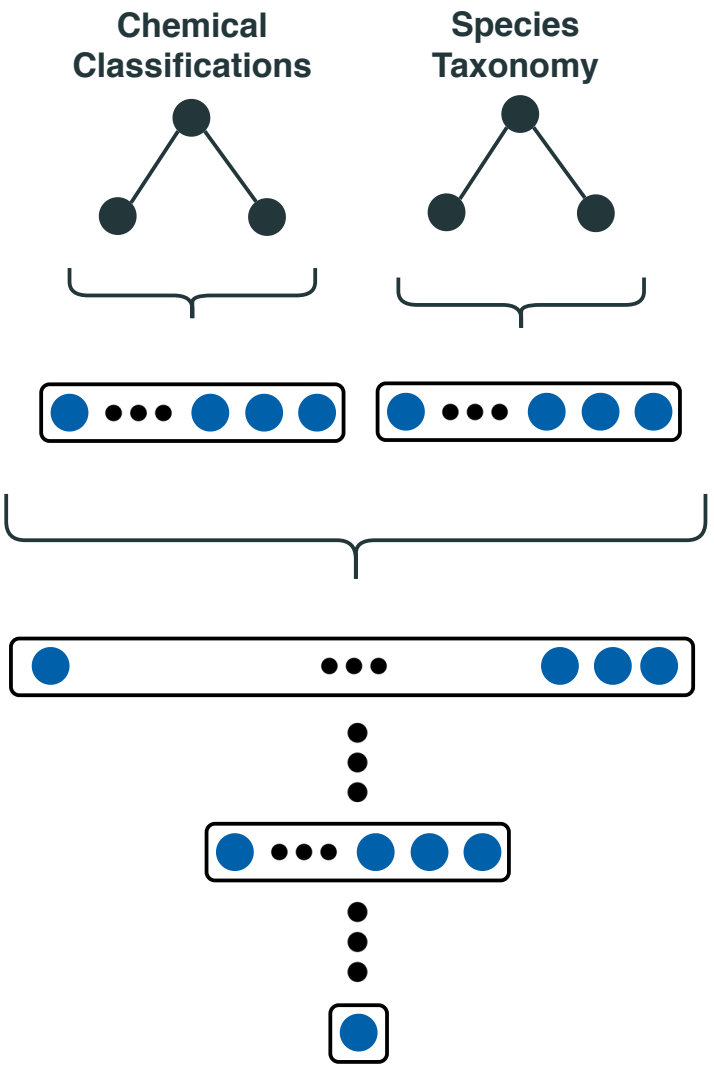

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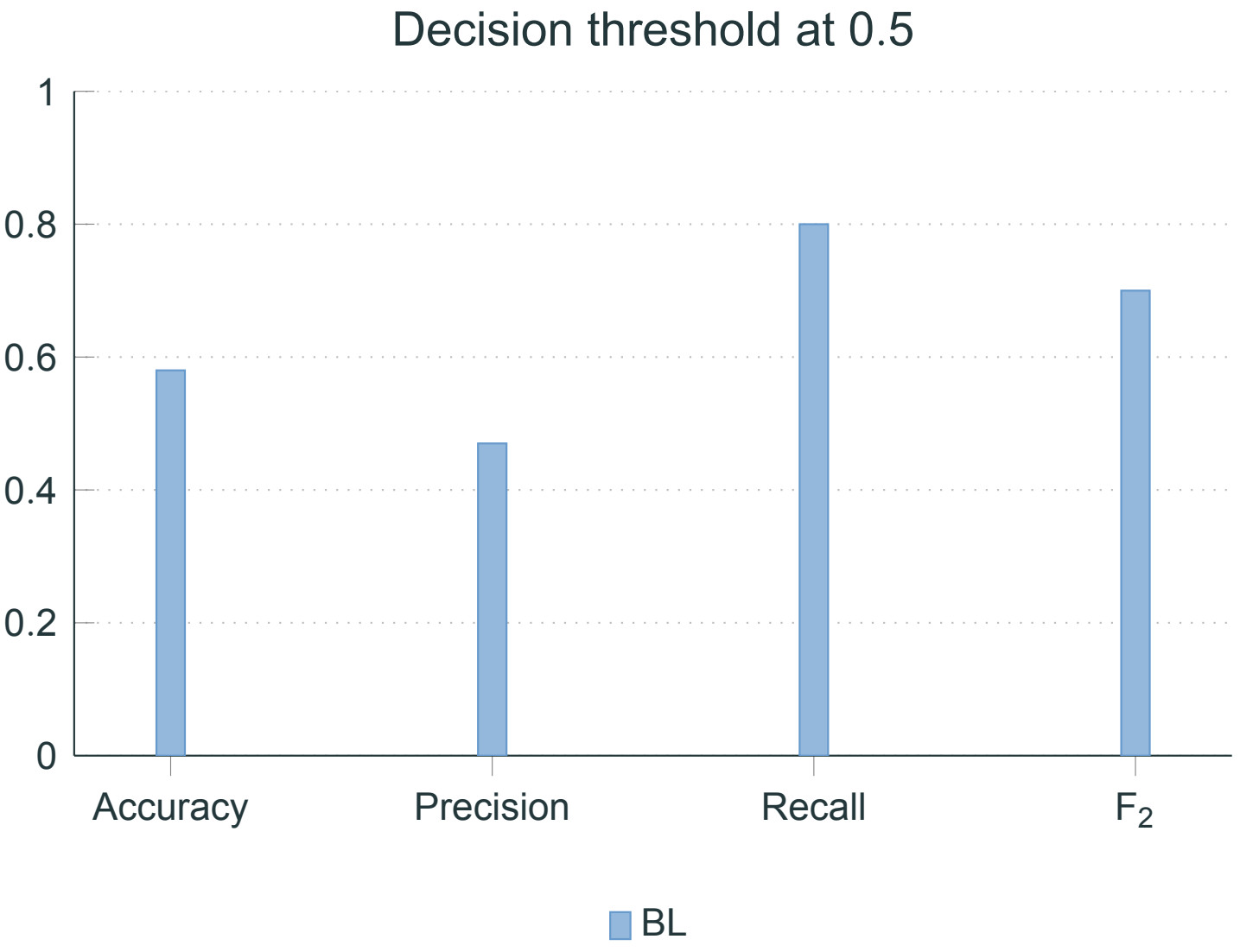
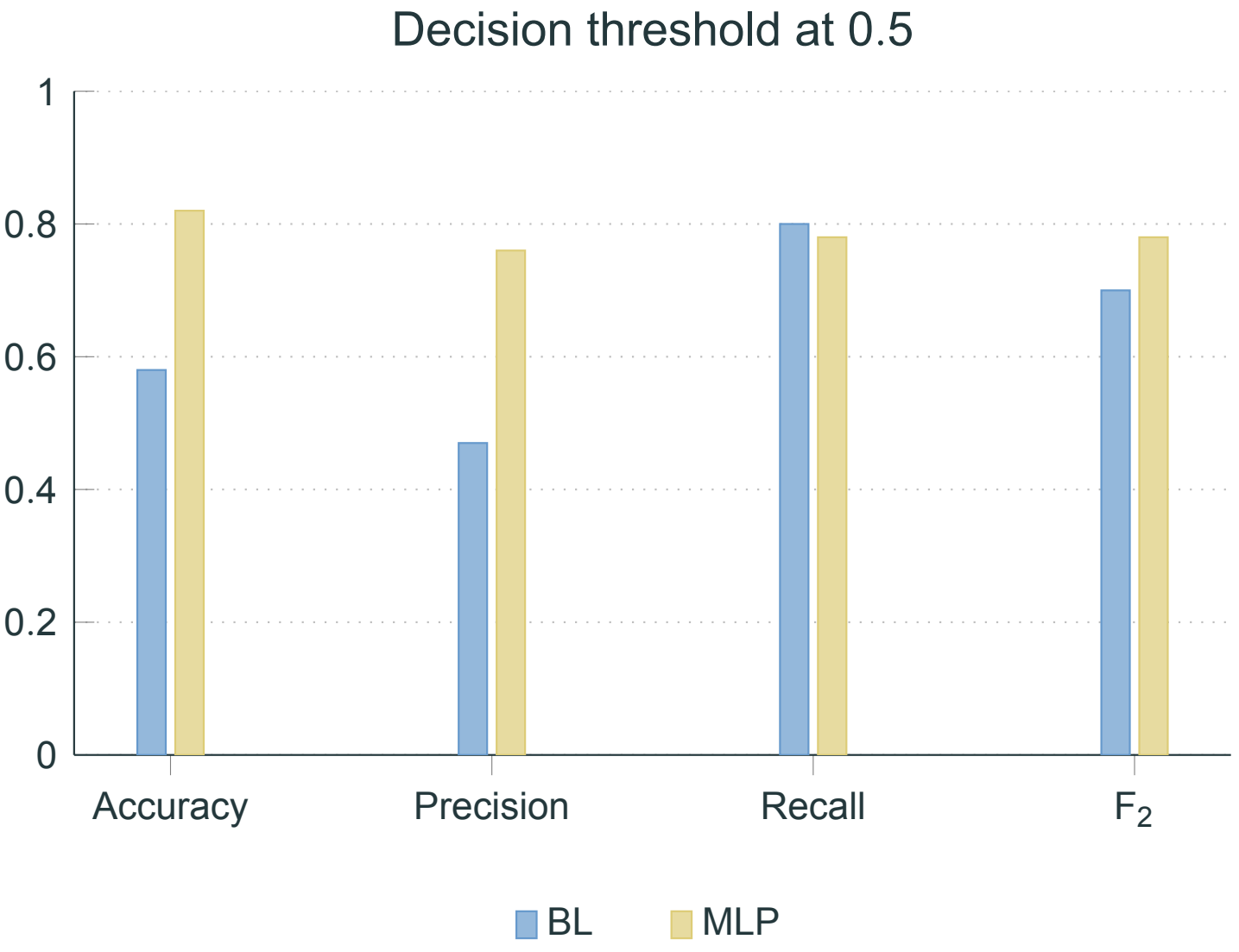
Optimization:

Simultaneous optimization of prediction and embedding models.

Results


Decision threshold at 0.5
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Accuracy
Precision
Recall
F_2
BL

Results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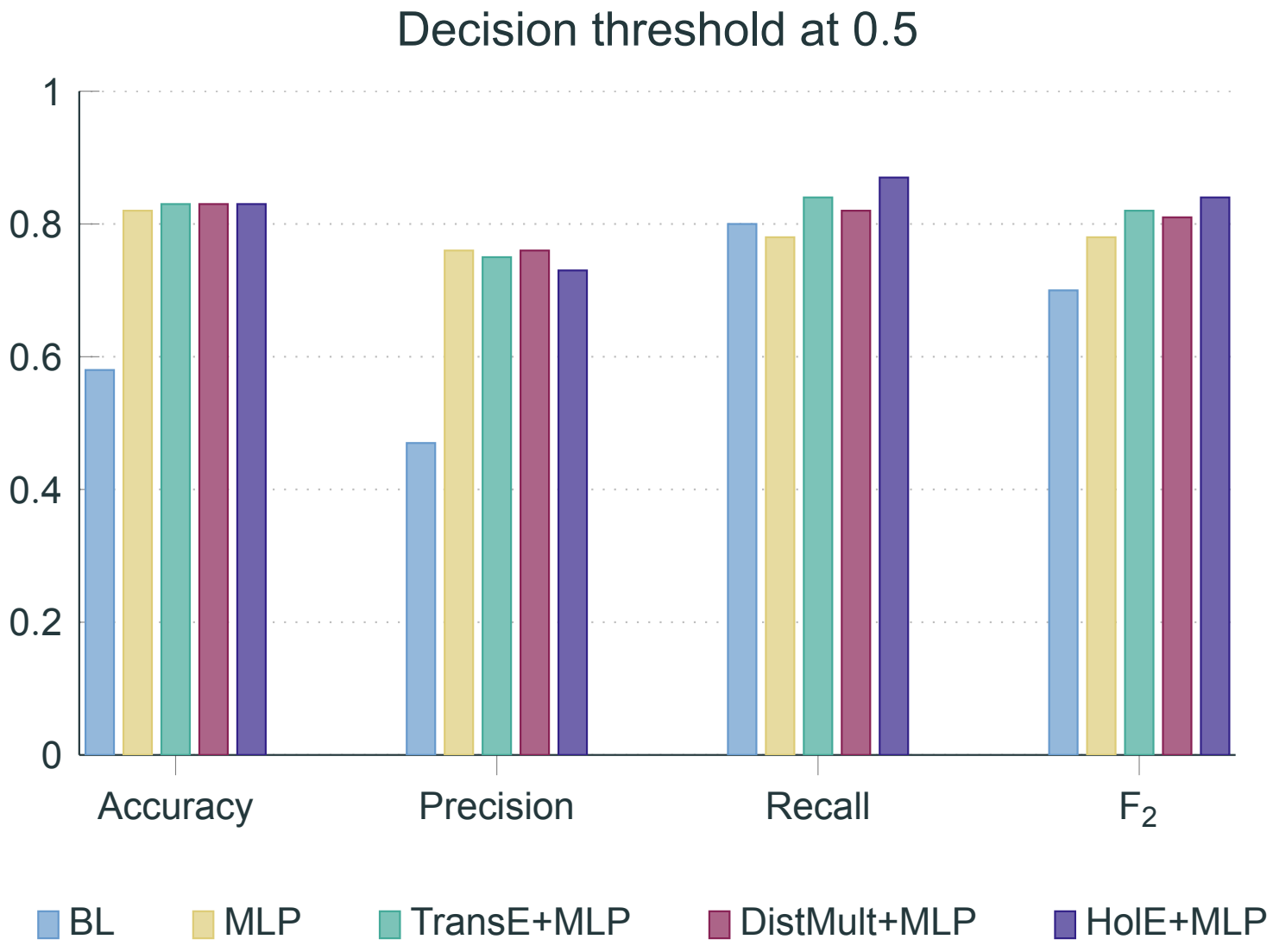
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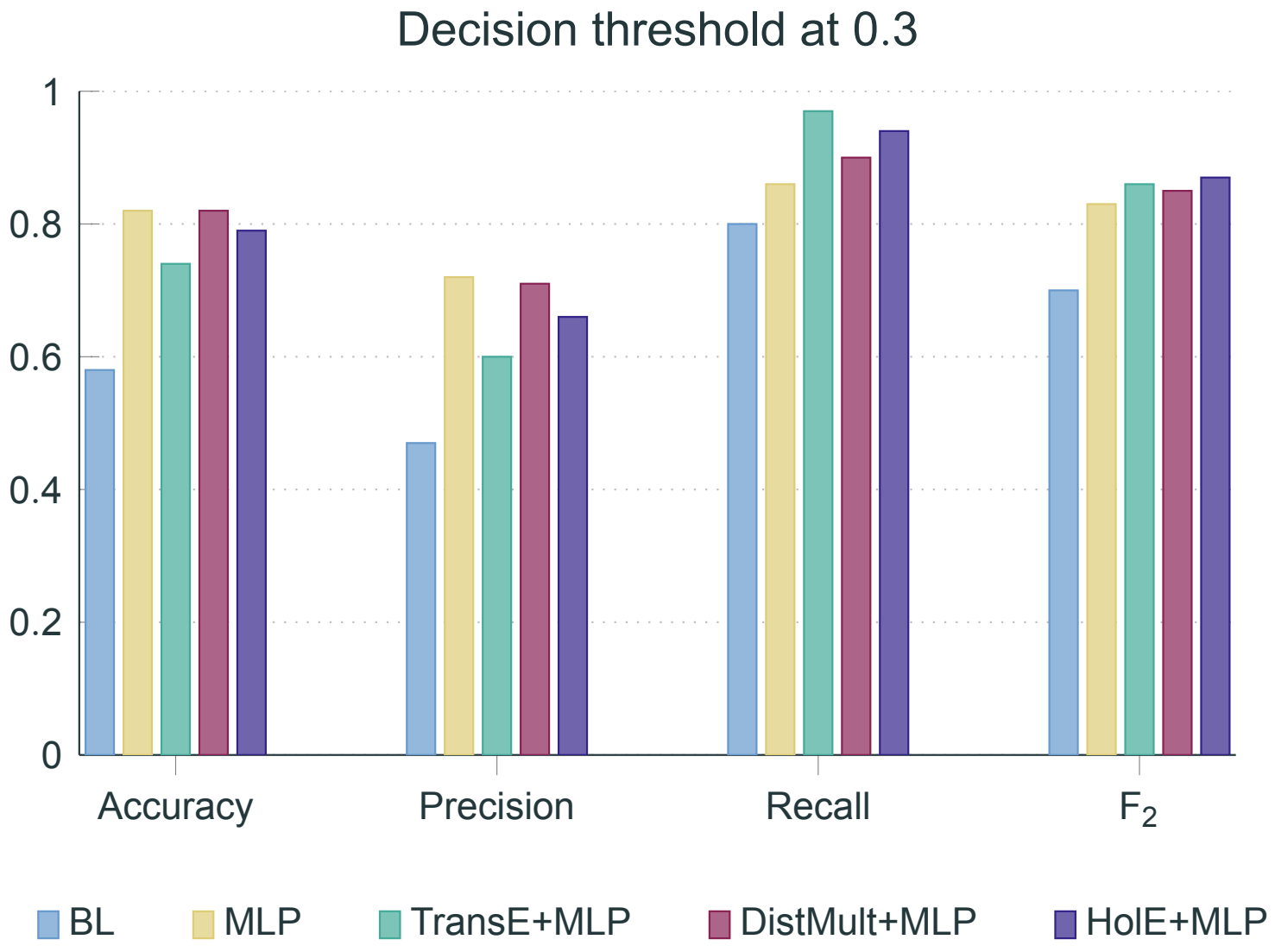
Decision threshold at 0.3
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Accuracy
Precision
Recall
F_2
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MLP
TransE+MLP
DistMult+MLP
HolE+MLP

Summary and Future Work

☑ Improved data access using TERA KG.

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- ☐ Explore the use of more sophisticated models

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- ☑ Introducing background knowledge in form of a KG improved the prediction results.

- ☐ Expand the TERA knowledge graph with other relevant data, *e.g.*, habitat.
- ☐ Explore the use of more sophisticated models
- ☐ Move from binary labels to chemical concentrations.

Thank you.

Please visit us at poster 466.

Questions?

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