



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE

Intelligenza **A**rtificiale per le **S**cienze della **V**ita

Elena Buscaroli

Cancer Data Science Laboratory
University of Trieste, Italy.

Presentazione modificata di Giulio Caravagna



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Contenuti

1. IA e Scienze della Vita, perché?
2. Esempi di Successo
3. Considerazioni



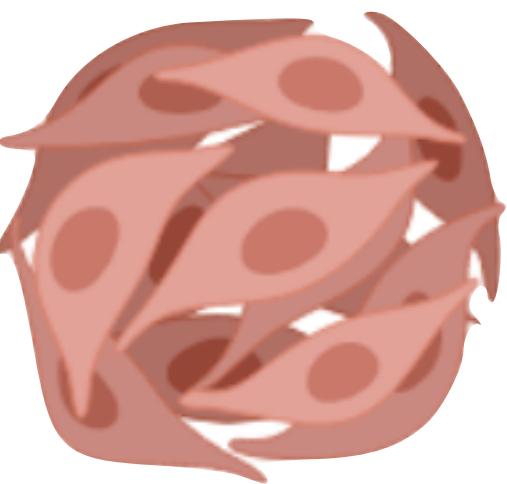
IA e Scienze della Vita, perché?



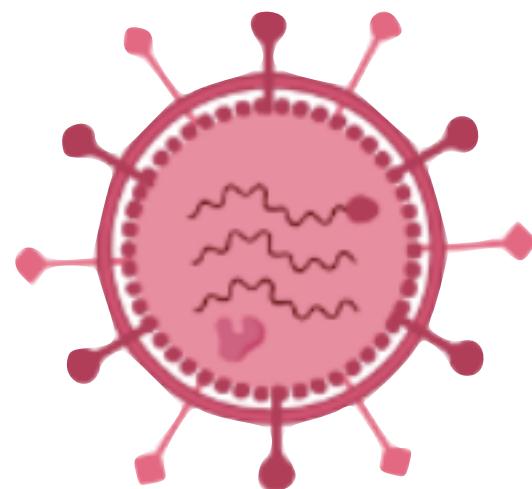
Cosa sono le Scienze della Vita

Lo studio della vita **in ogni sua forma**, passata e presente (piante, animali, virus, batteri, uomini, ...)

- *Biologia*
- *Ecologia*
- *Zoologia*
- *Medicina*
- *Genetica*
- *Epidemilogia*
-



Cellule



Virus



Batteri



La “modernizzazione”

Sviluppo tecnologico (IA) **funzionale** alla società

*desiderio di comprendere la “natura”
desiderio di vivere meglio, più a lungo*

Here Come the Artificial
Intelligence Nutritionists

**Bart De Witte a Wired Health: “Dati e AI
per una sanità più inclusiva e open
source”**

Trial begins of AI scan that could reduce
risk of stillbirth and other conditions

**Sanità digitale, un
viaggio alla scoperta
della medicina del
futuro**

'Fingerprint' machine learning technique
identifies different bacteria in seconds

**Artificial intelligence application
for detecting diseases and pests
in horticultural crops**

**Five ways AI is saving wildlife - from
counting chimps to locating whales**

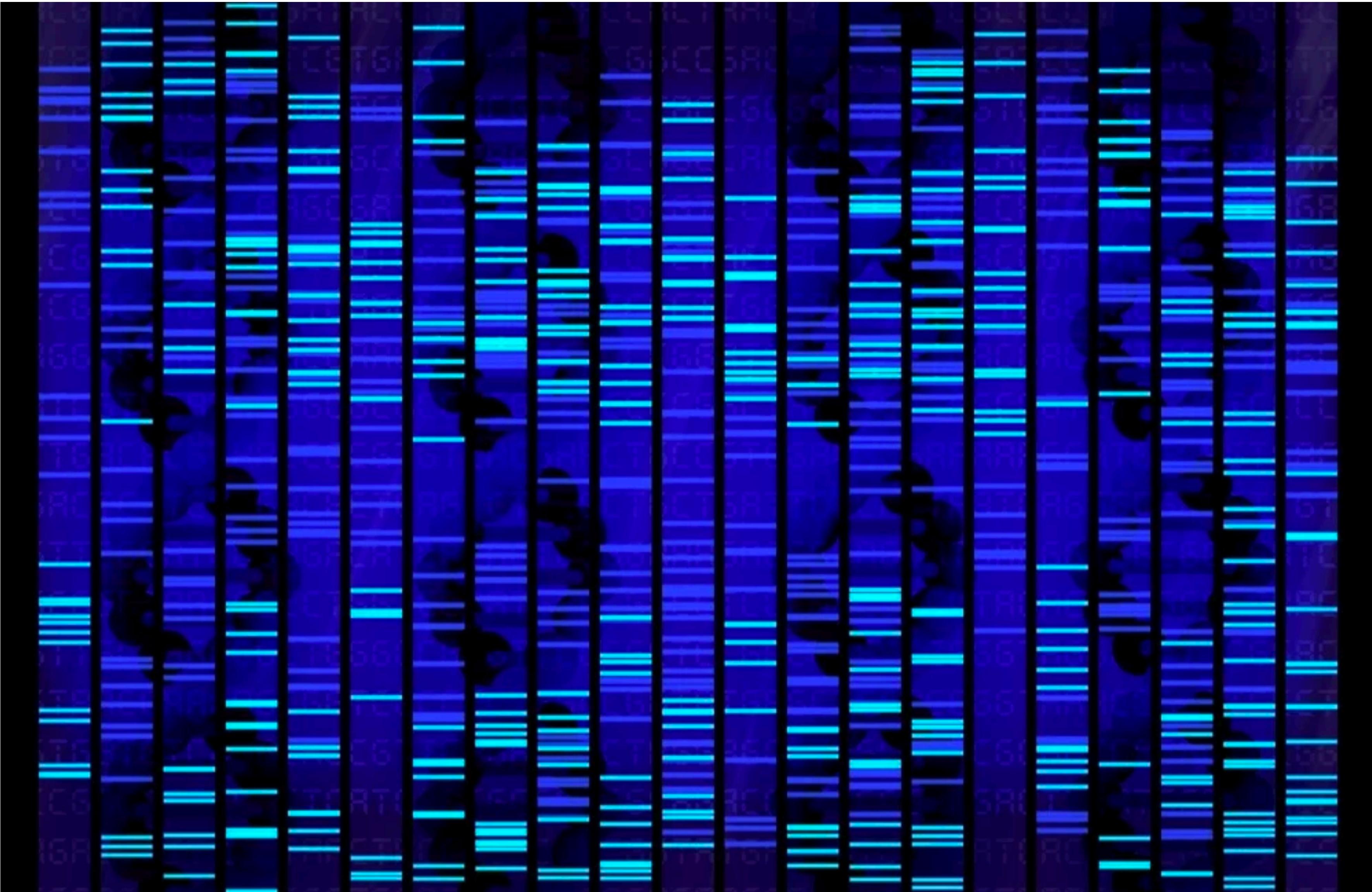
Researchers predict population trends
of birds worldwide

Using AI to detect antibiotic resistance

**How artificial intelligence can help
us figure out how life began**



La “modernizzazione”: tecnologia





La “modernizzazione”: digitalizzazione





L'opportunità

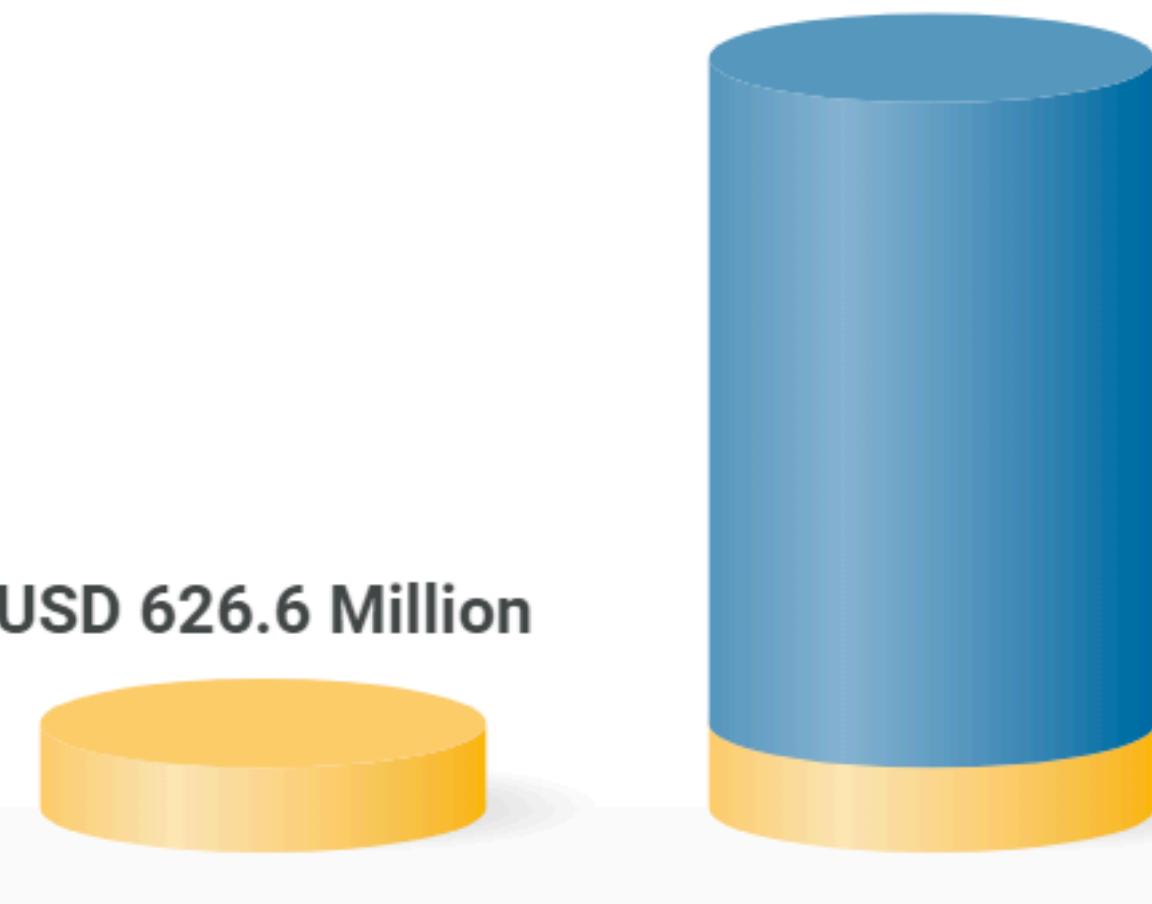
Artificial Intelligence in Retail Market 2021: 2,938.20 USD Million

Artificial Intelligence in Retail Projected Market 2028: 17,086.54 USD Million

Artificial Intelligence in Drug Discovery Market

Market forecast to grow at a CAGR of 36.6%

USD 5,558 Million

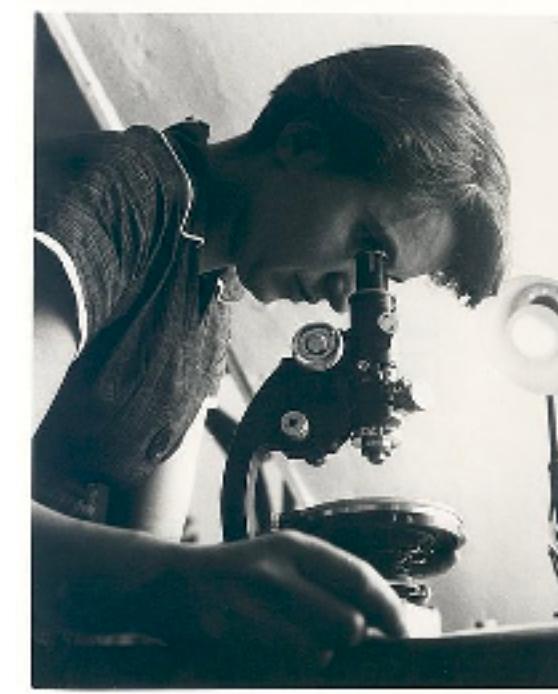
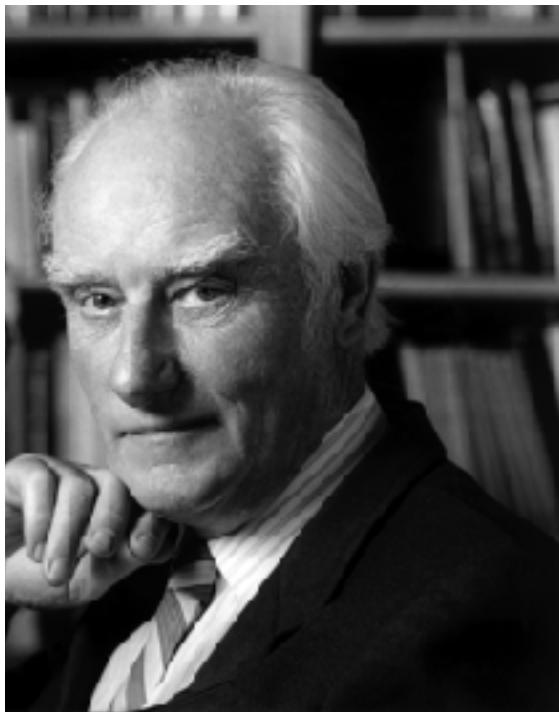
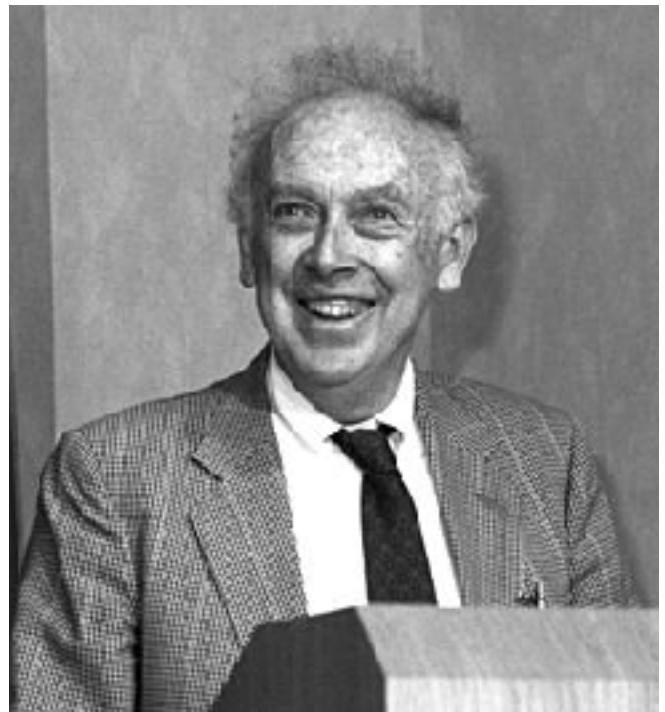


<https://www.researchandmarkets.com/reports/5321994>

RESEARCH AND MARKETS
THE WORLD'S LARGEST MARKET RESEARCH STORE

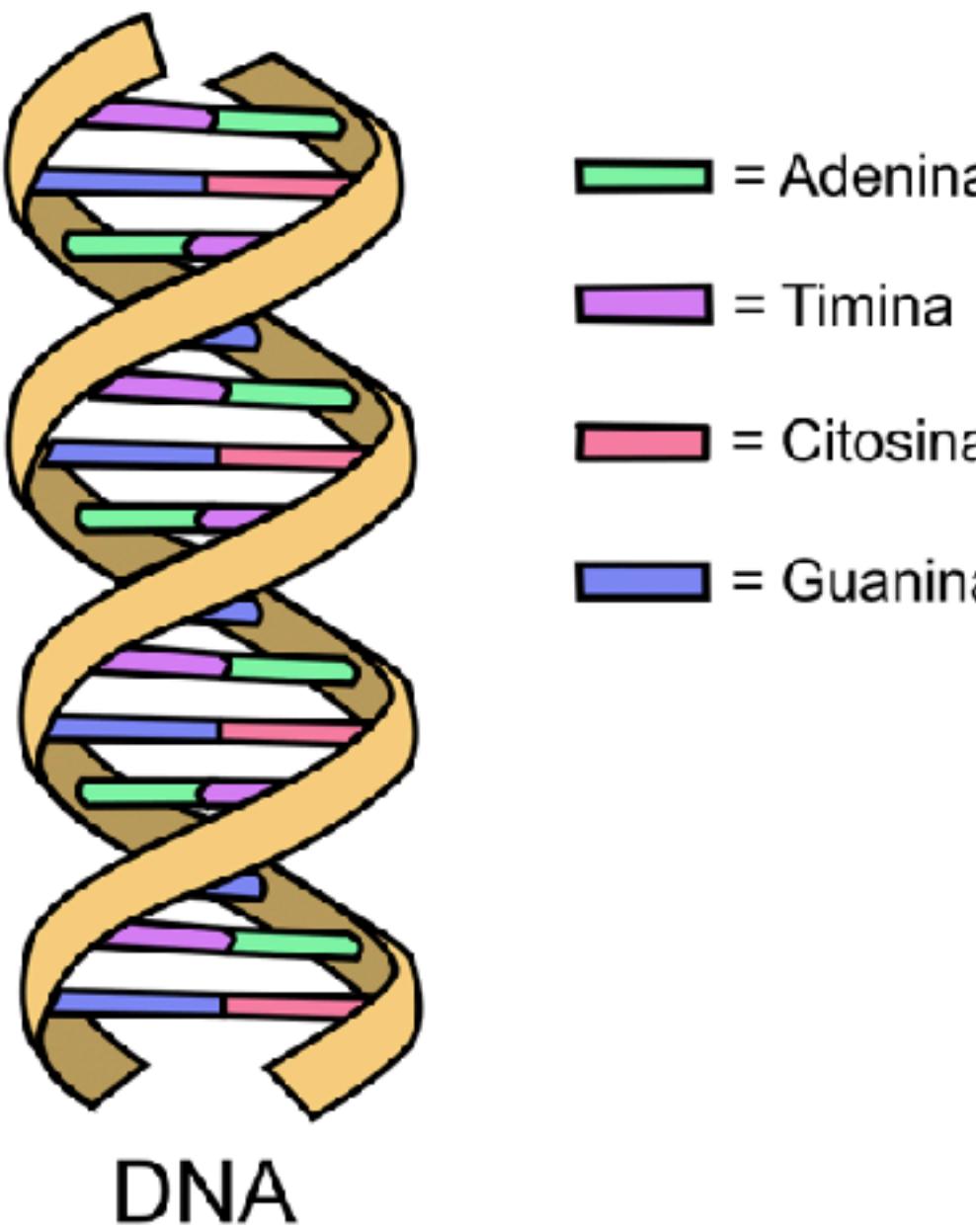


Che cosa misuriamo?



1953

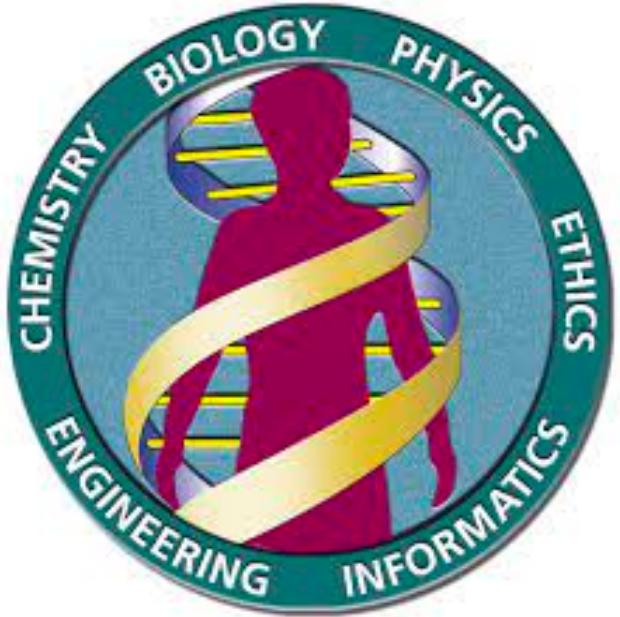
Watson, Crick, Franklin
Struttura del DNA



3.200.000.000 di "nucleotidi" (umano)

ACCTAAGGAGAATACCTAAGAAT

- **1 cellula** : ~1.8m (srotolato)
- **1 umano**: 150.000 viaggi Terra-Luna
- **99.6%** uguale fra individui (0.4% sono 12.000.000 di nucleotidi)
- **98,5%** "non-codificante"



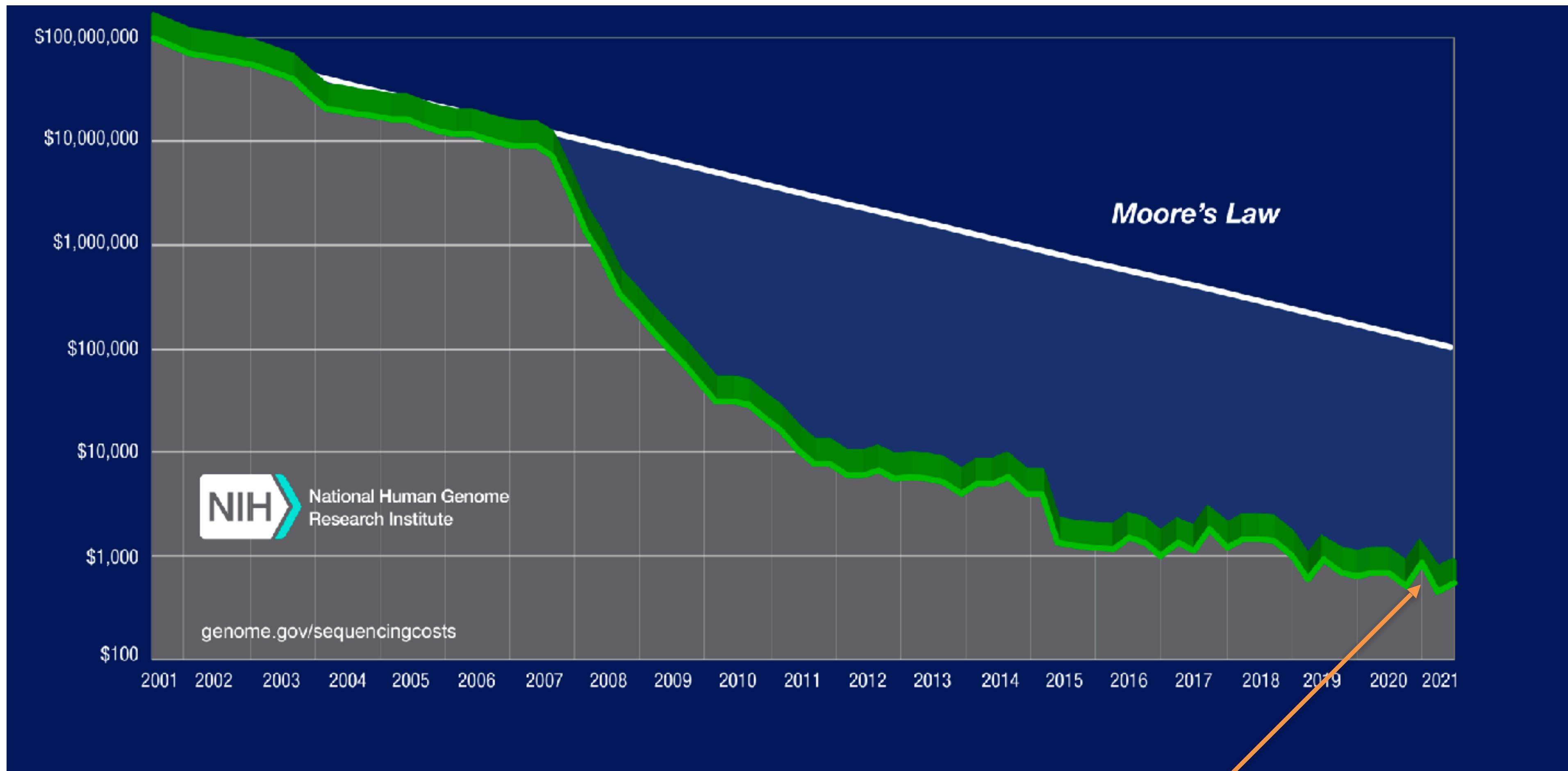
Human Genome Project
1990-2003





Costo dei dati

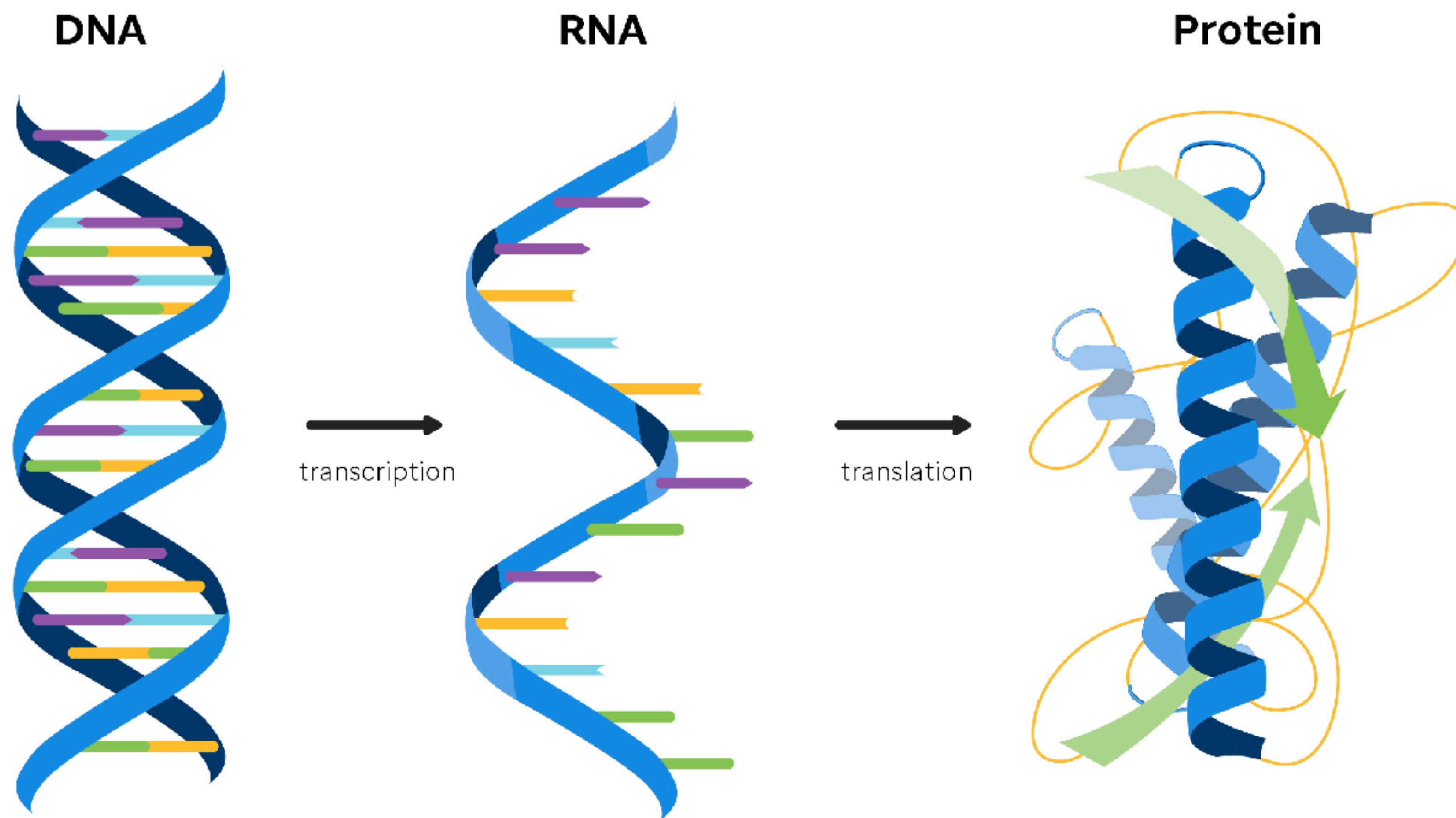
“Lettura” di un DNA umano con tecnologia di sequenziamento



~1.000 USD

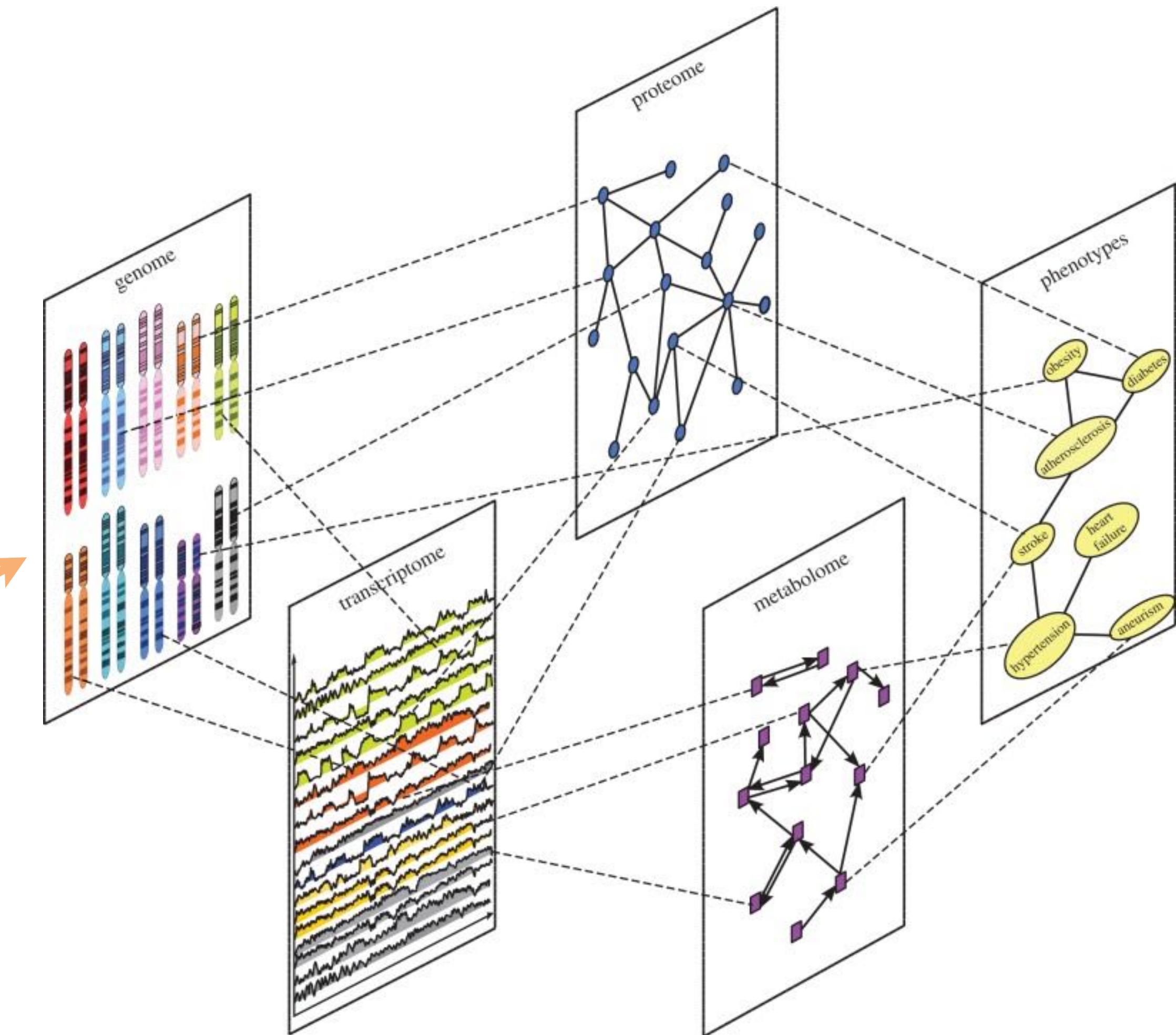
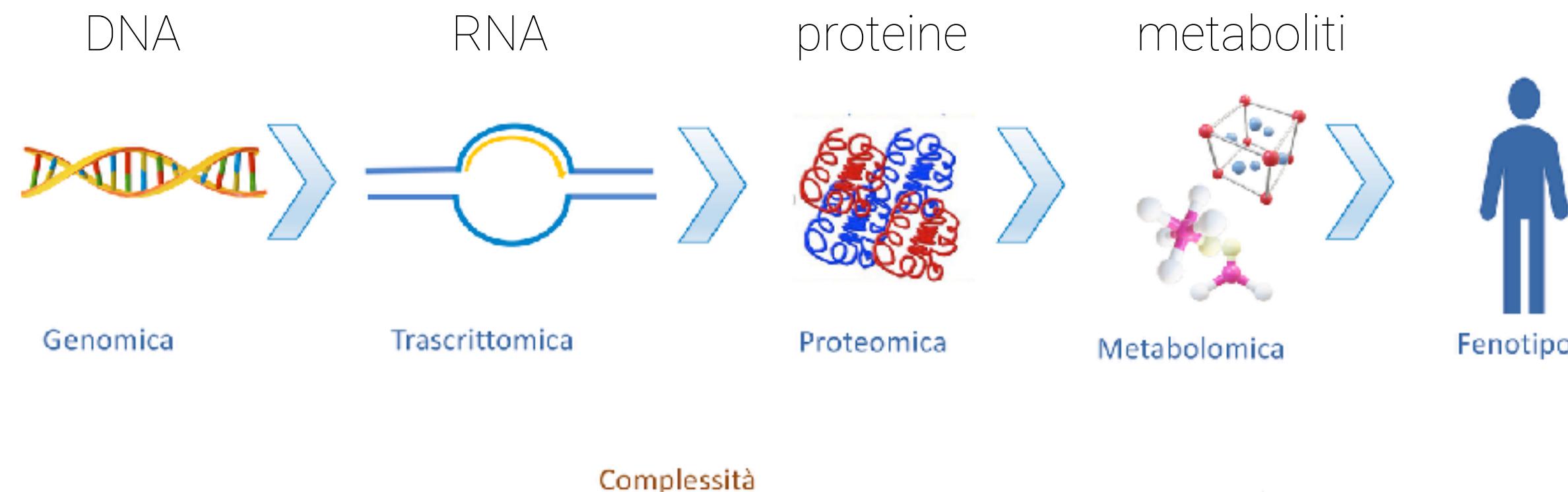


Central Dogma of Biology





Multi-omica





I dati sono “complicati”

Profilo “vero” della persona

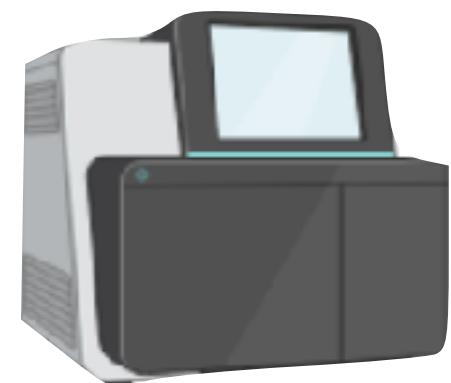
ACCTA**T**GGAGAATAC**A**TAAGAATAACCTAAAATGA



~3.000.000.000 di “lettture”
non necessariamente perfette



ACCTA**A**GGAGAATAC**C**TAAGAATAACCTAAAATGA

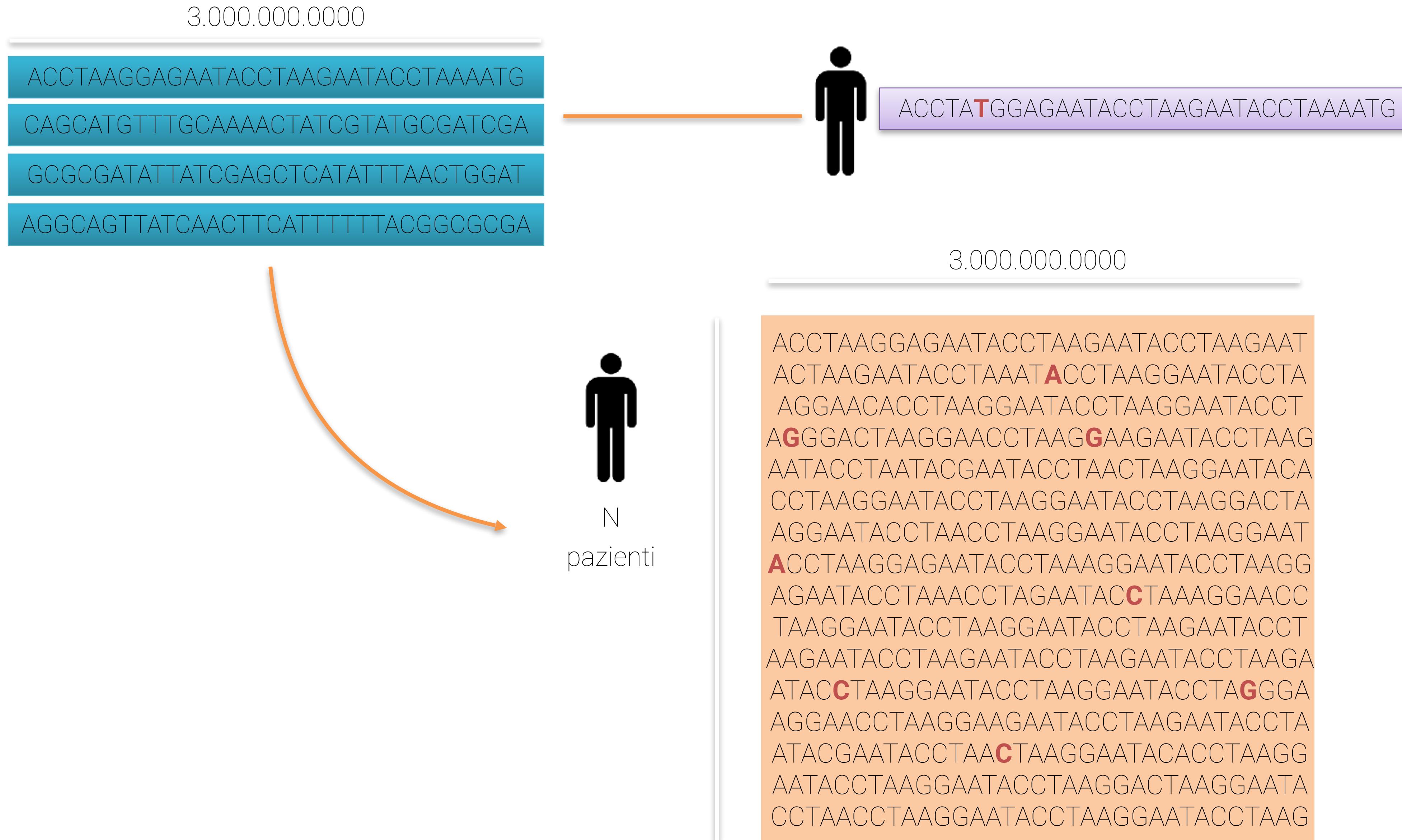


ACCTA**T**GGAGAATAC**A**TAAGAATAACCTAAAATGA

Mutazione o errore del macchinario?



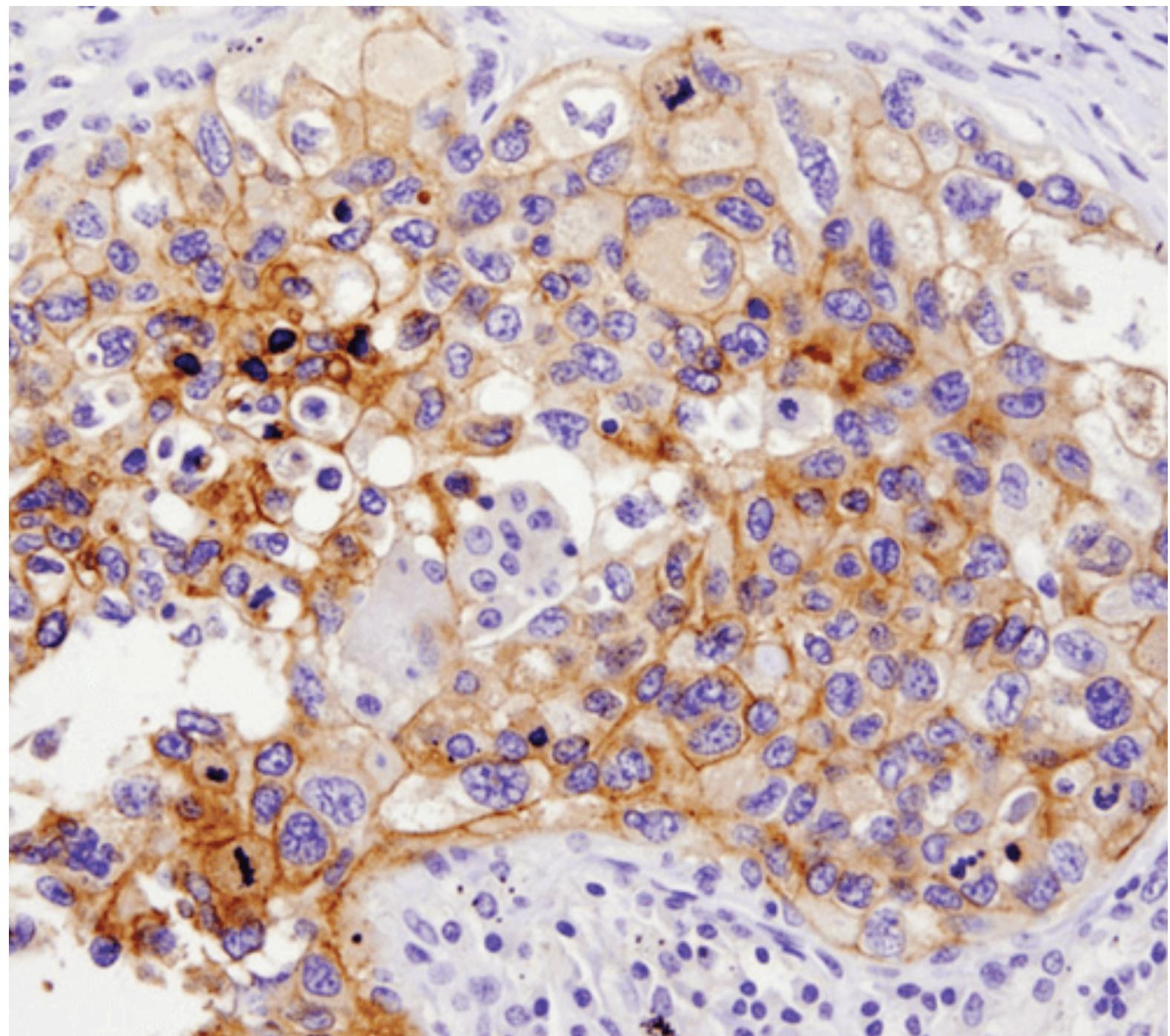
I dati sono “complicati”



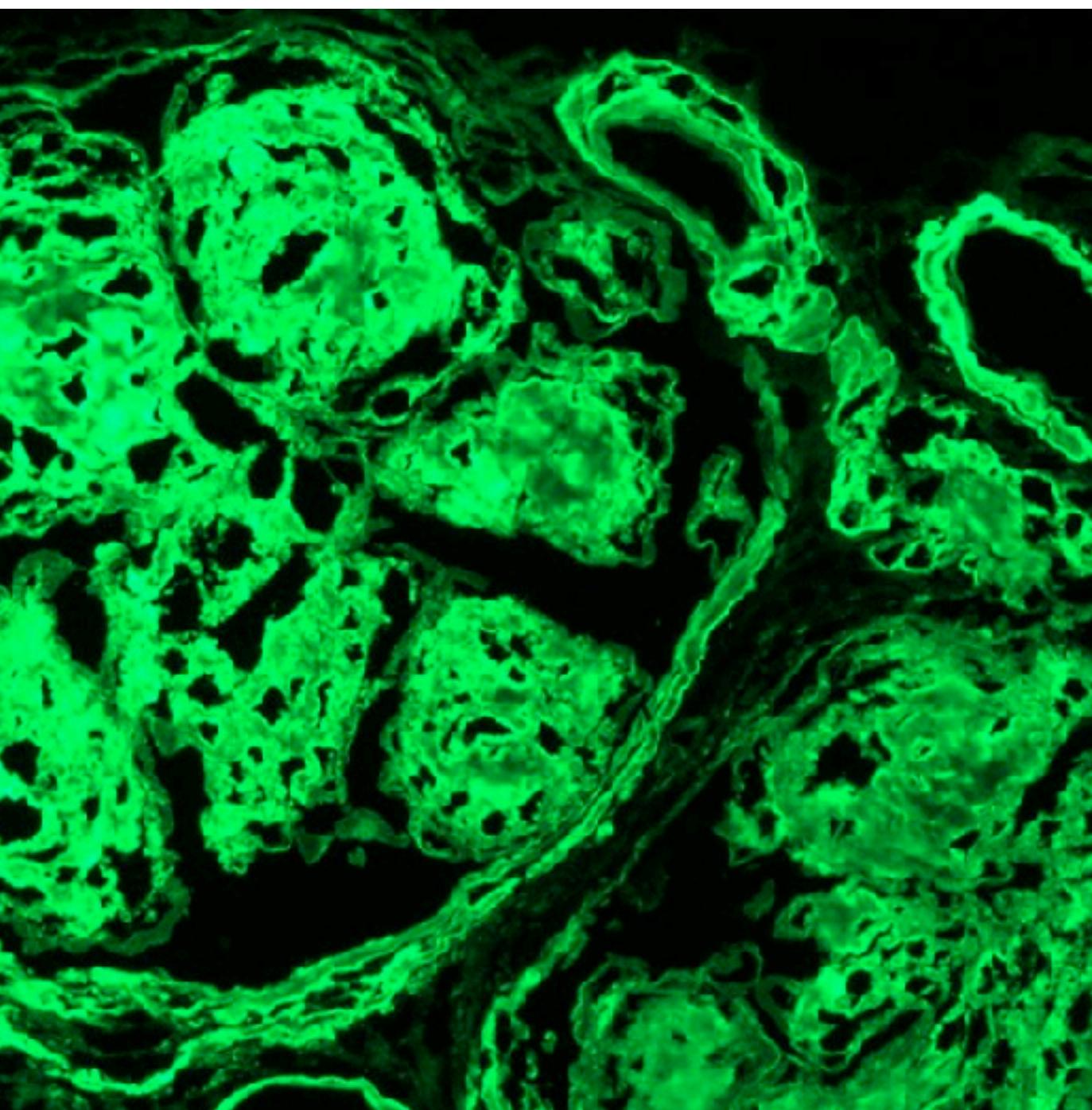


I dati sono “complicati”

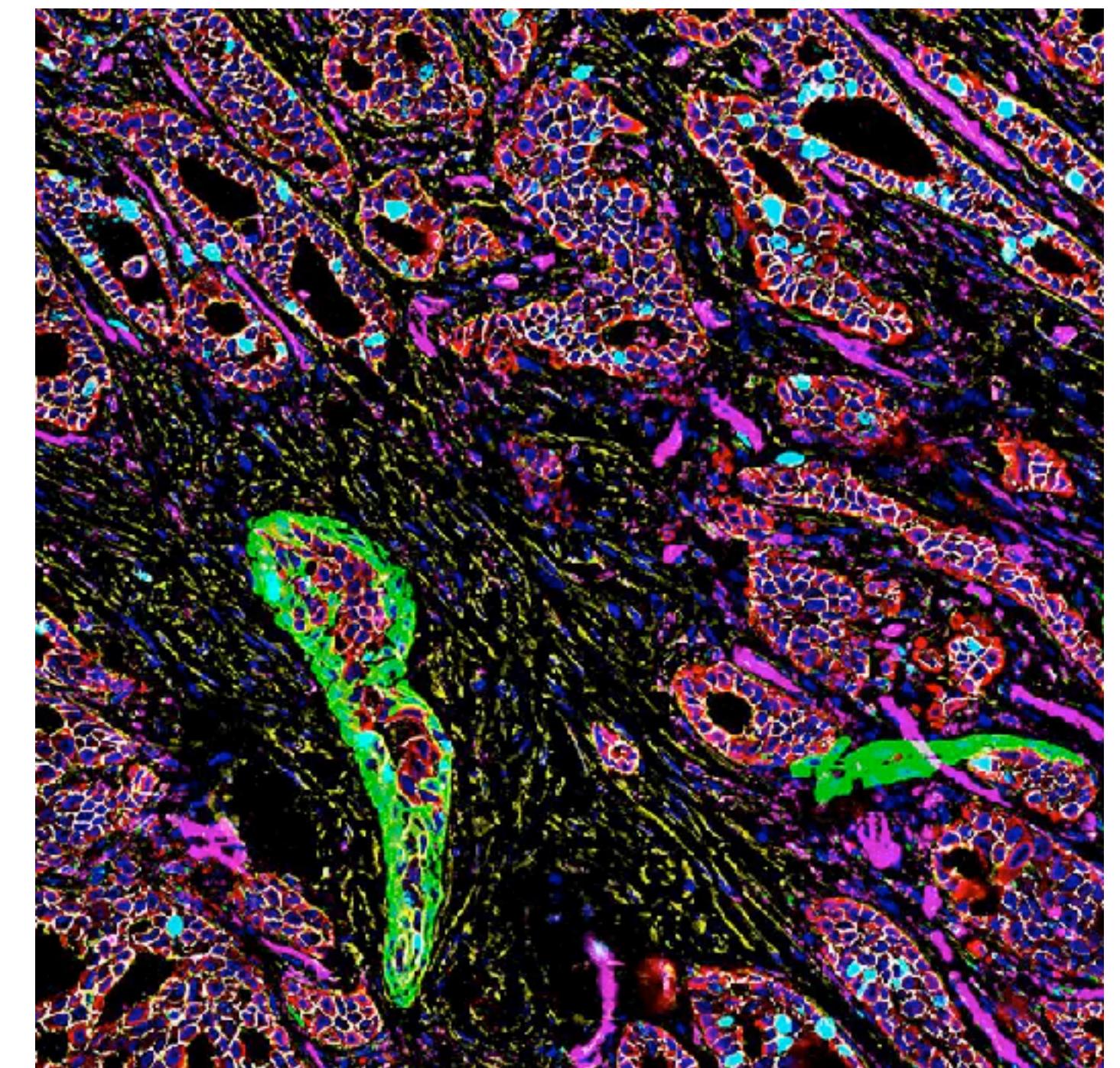
Immunoistochimica



Immunofluorescenza

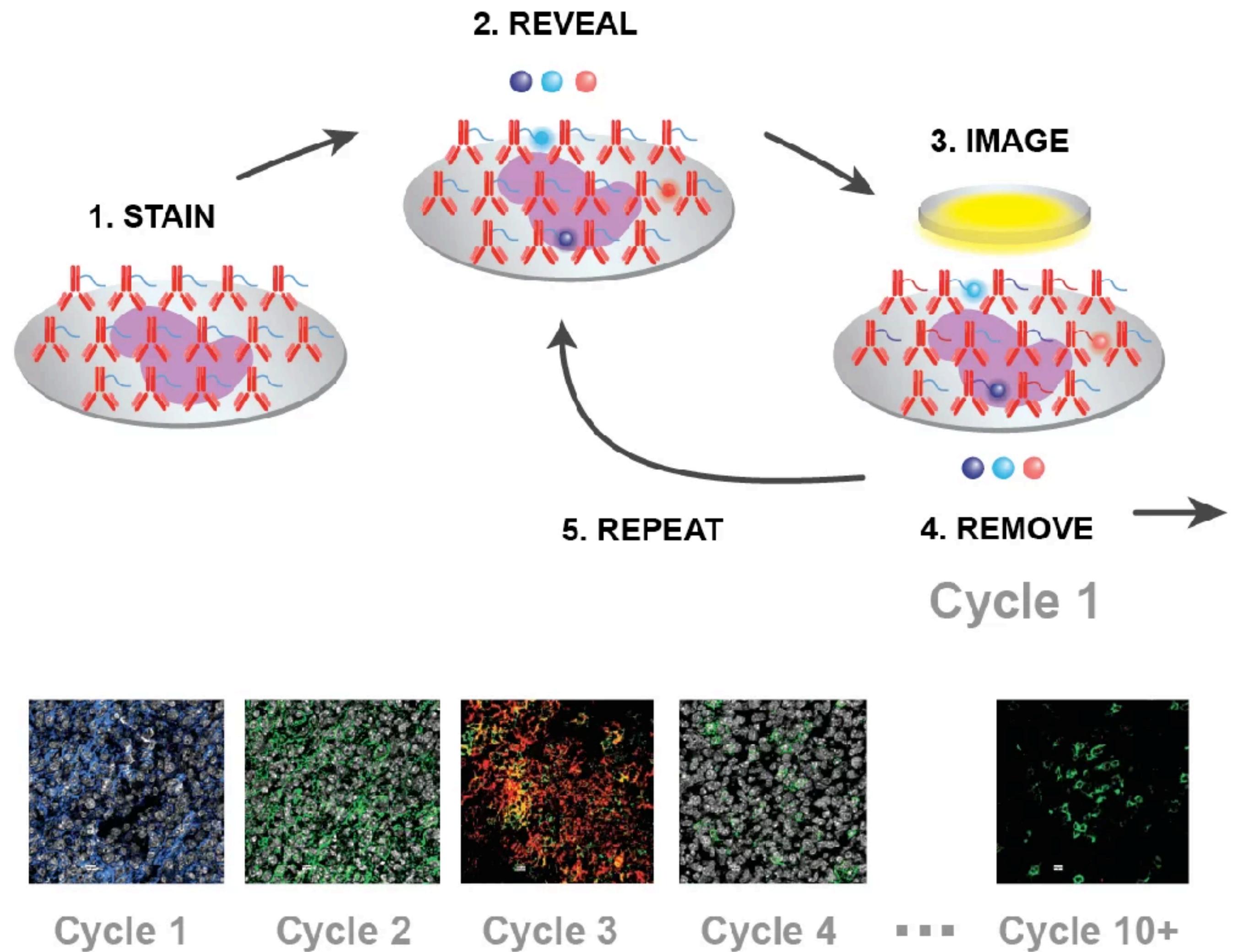


Imaging





I dati sono “complicati”



“Colorazione” delle molecole

Lettura della fluorescenza

Bassa qualità di scansione

...



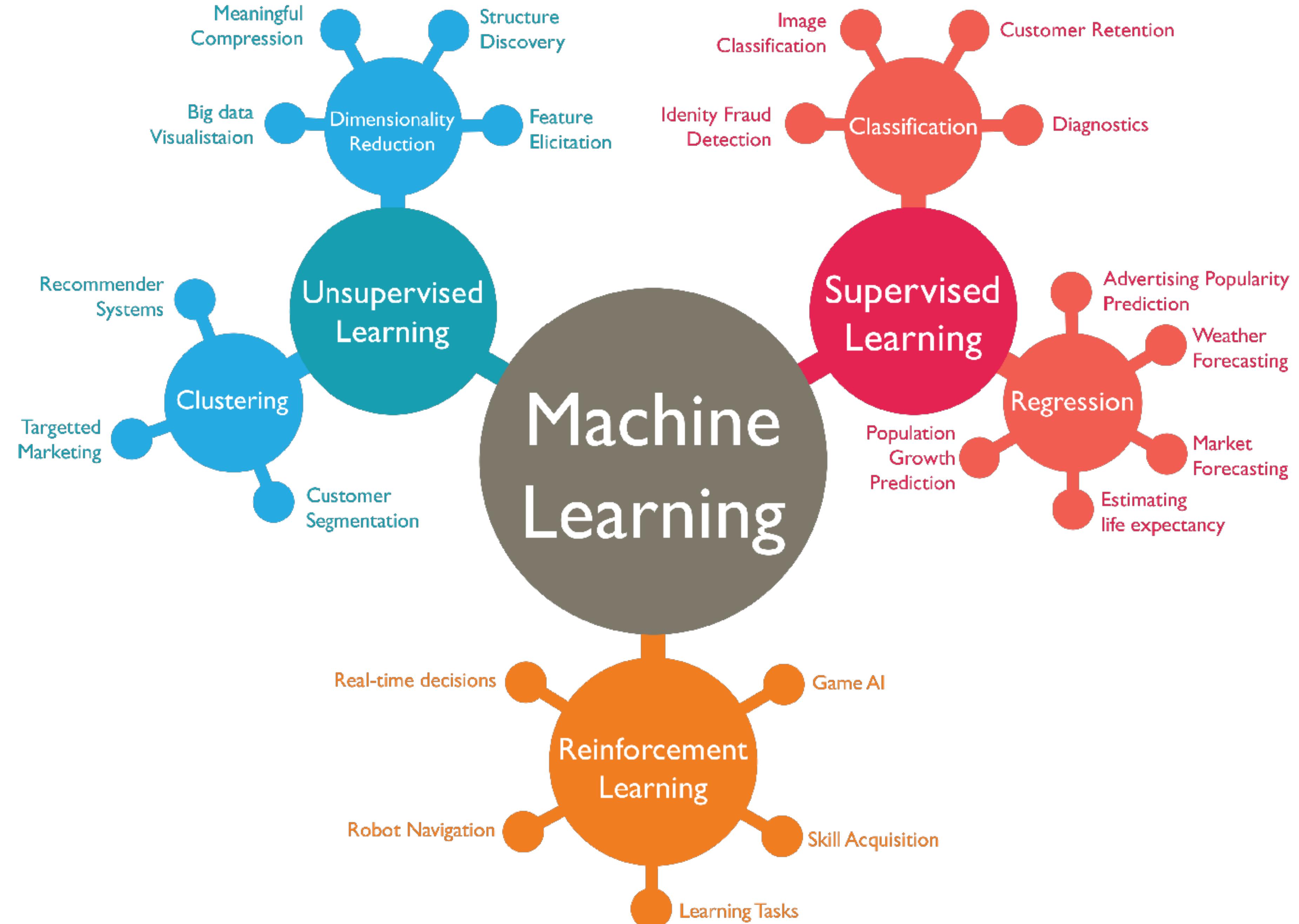
Quindi

- Capacità di elaborazione di dati molto “grandi”
- Capacità di integrare dati molto diversi
- Modelli resistenti al “rumore” delle misurazioni
- Automatizzazione dell’elaborazione





Ma quale IA in questo contesto?



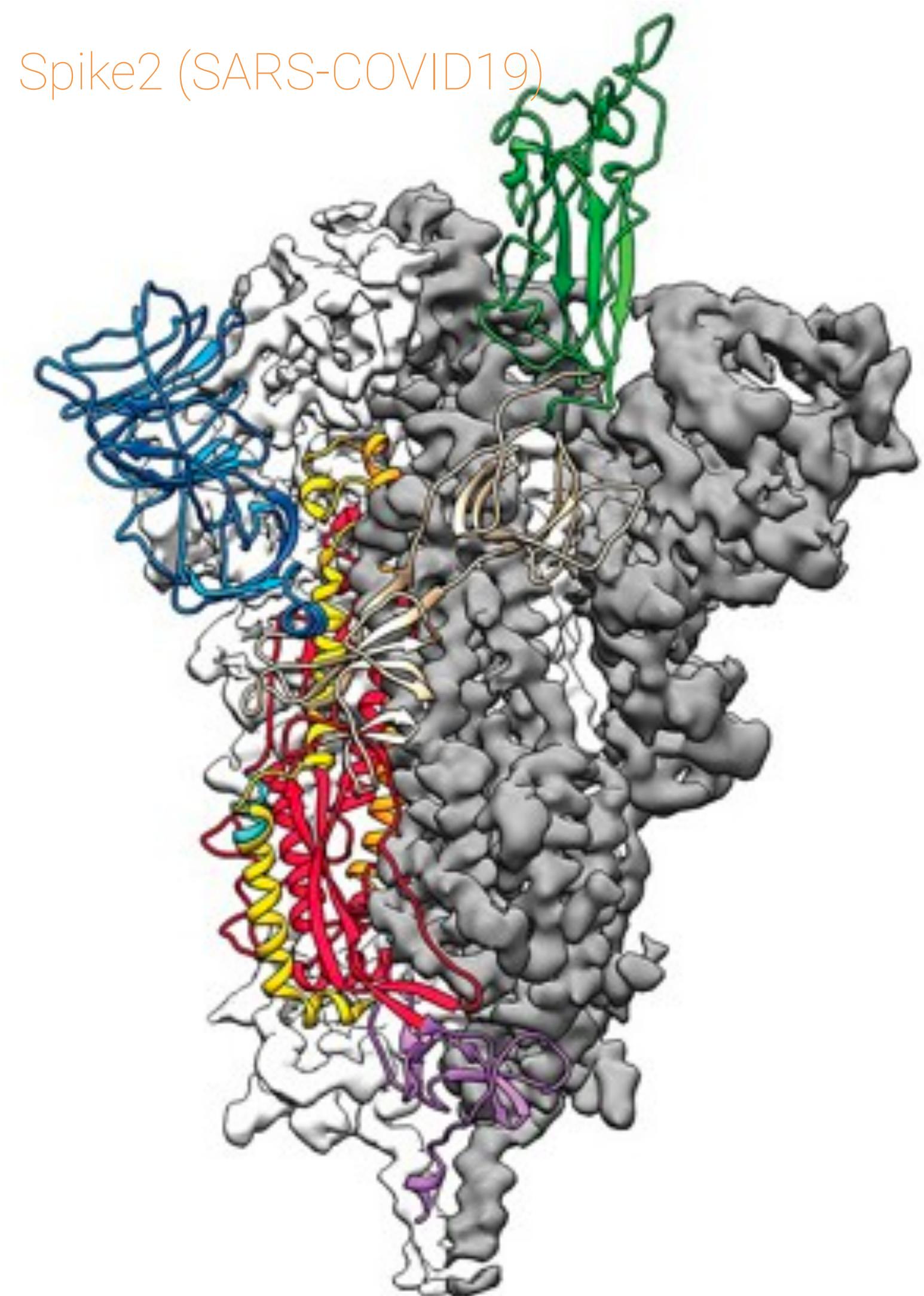


Proteine



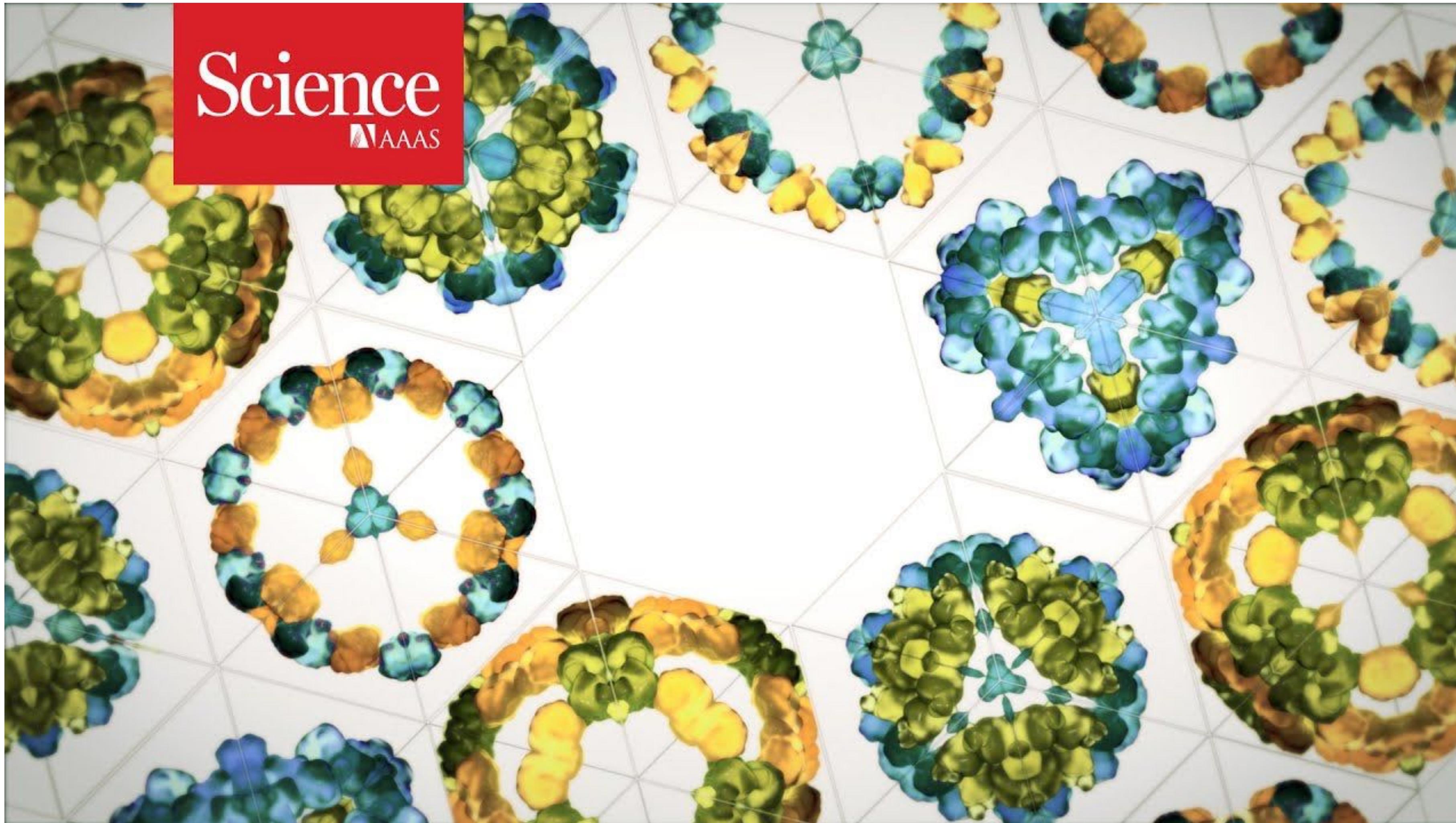
AI per il ripiegamento di proteine

- unità fondamentale della vita
- costruite a partire dal DNA
- **importantissime per le malattie**
- La **forma 3D** determina le funzionalità





Come nascono le proteine?



Sequenza
(DNA)

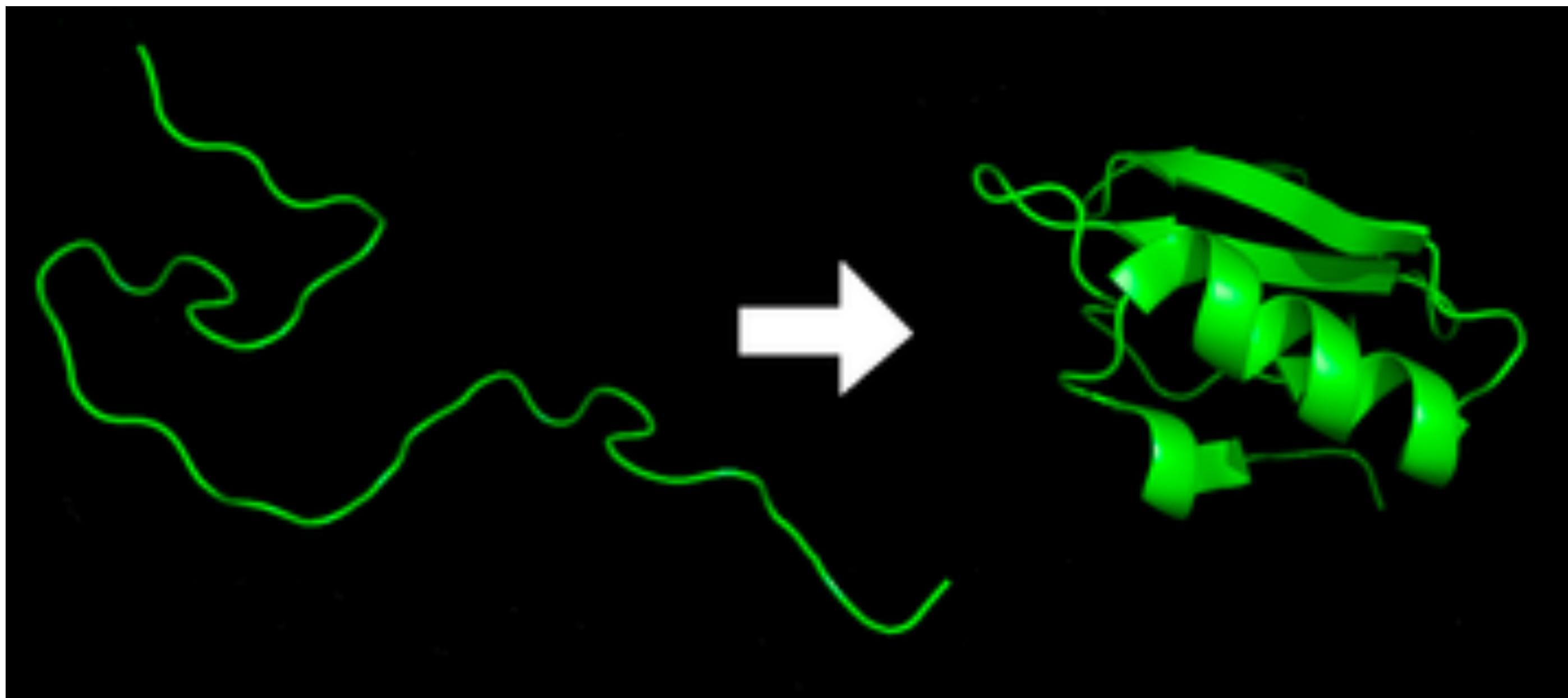
Trascritto
(RNA)

Proteina



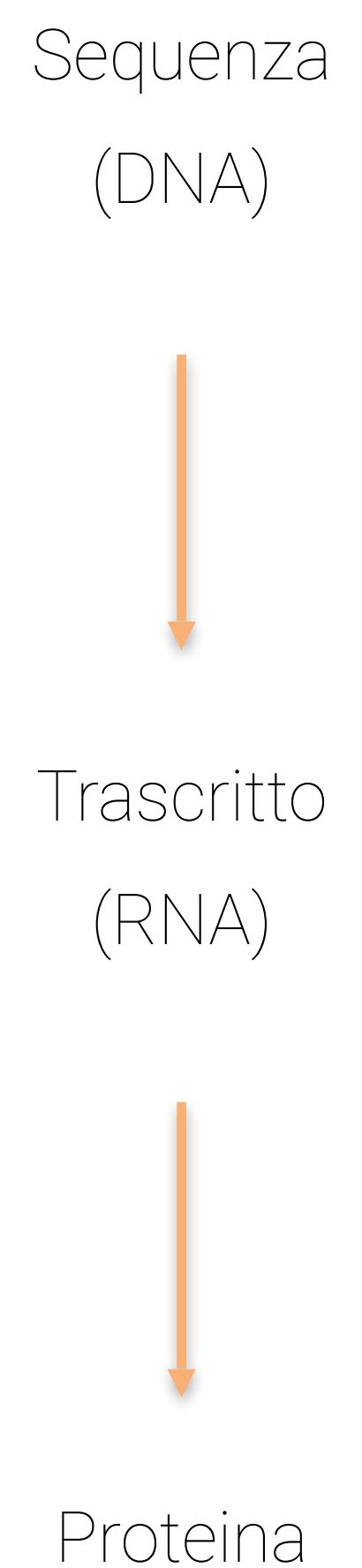
Protein Folding problem

Determinare la struttura dalla sequenza è un problema noto da 50 anni, ed irrisolto.



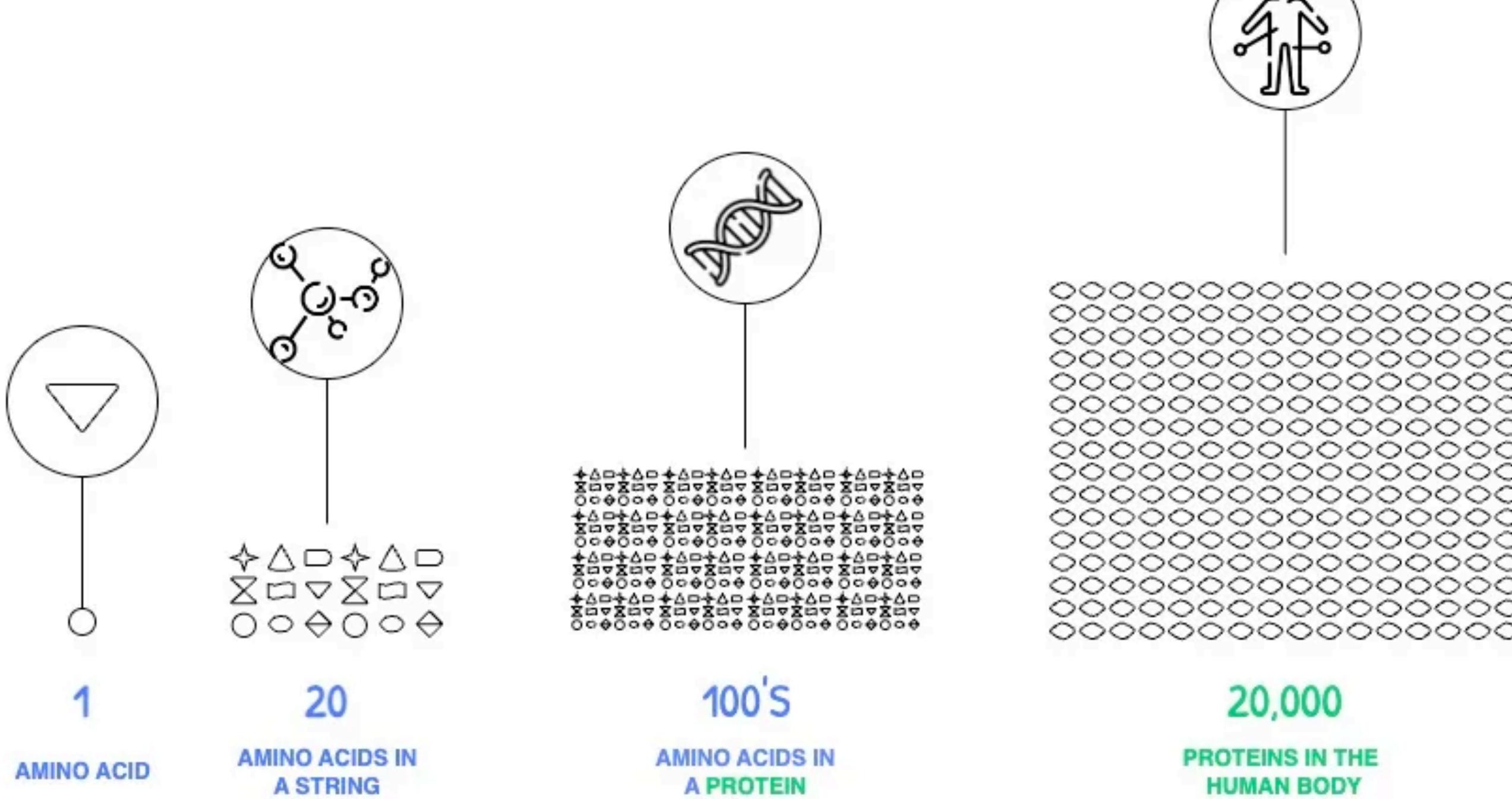
Sperimentalmente (1 proteina)

- 1 anno di lavoro e 100.000+ USD
- conosciamo le strutture di appena lo 0,1 percento di circa 200.000.000



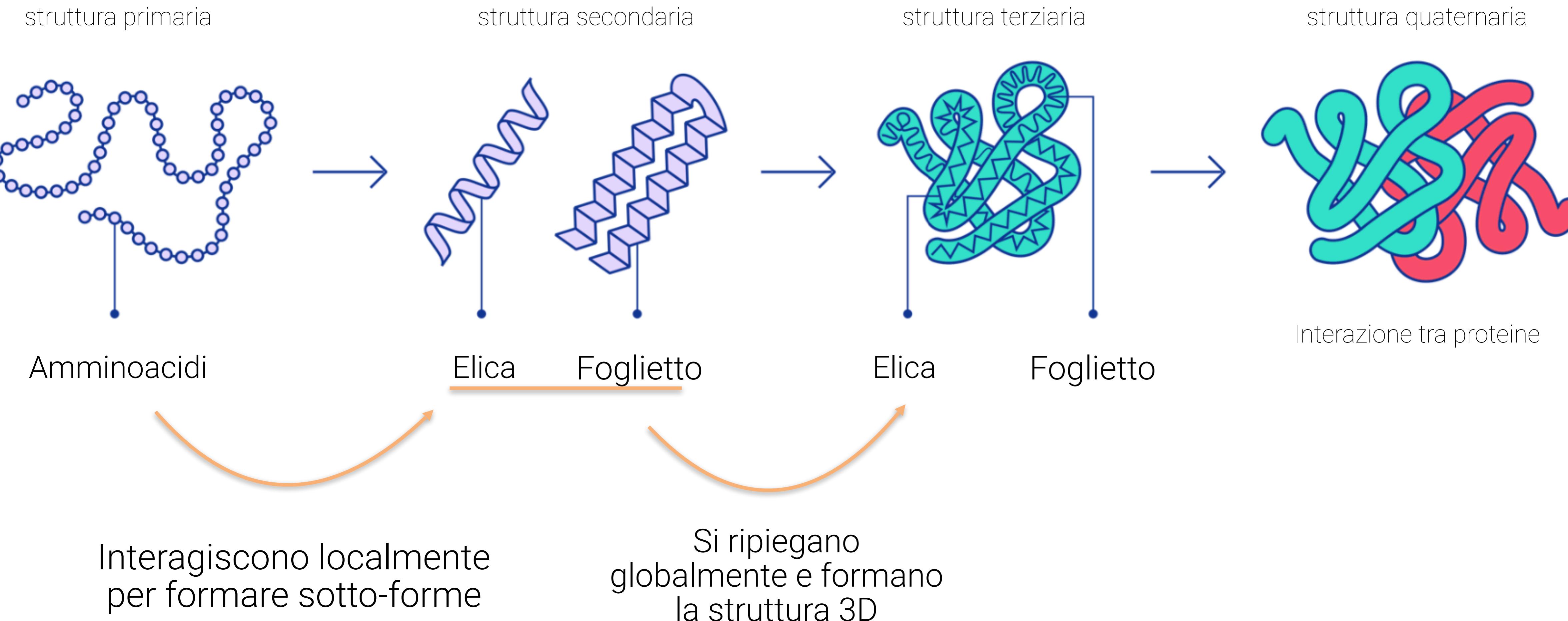


Protein Folding problem



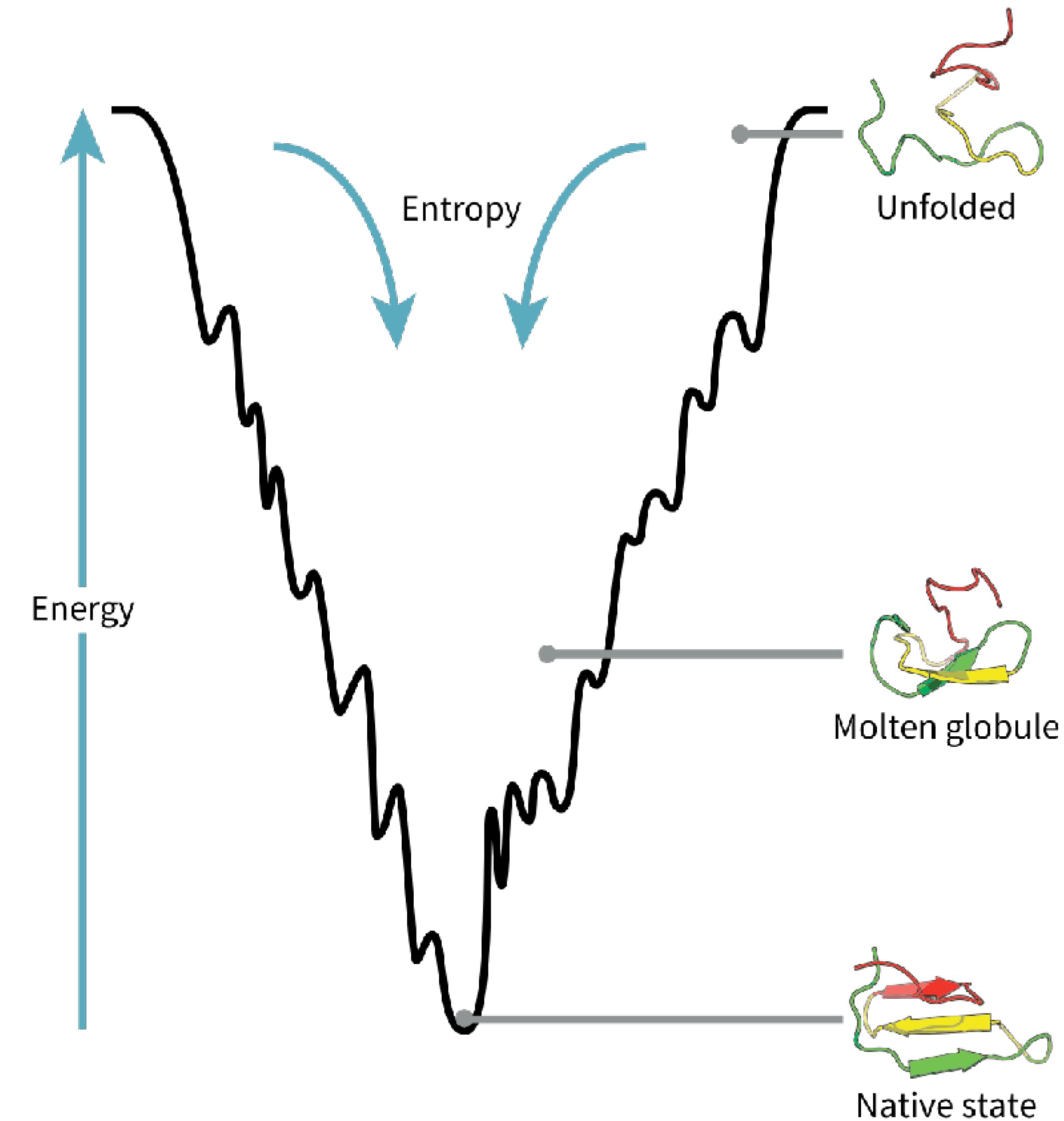


Calcolare il ripiegamento





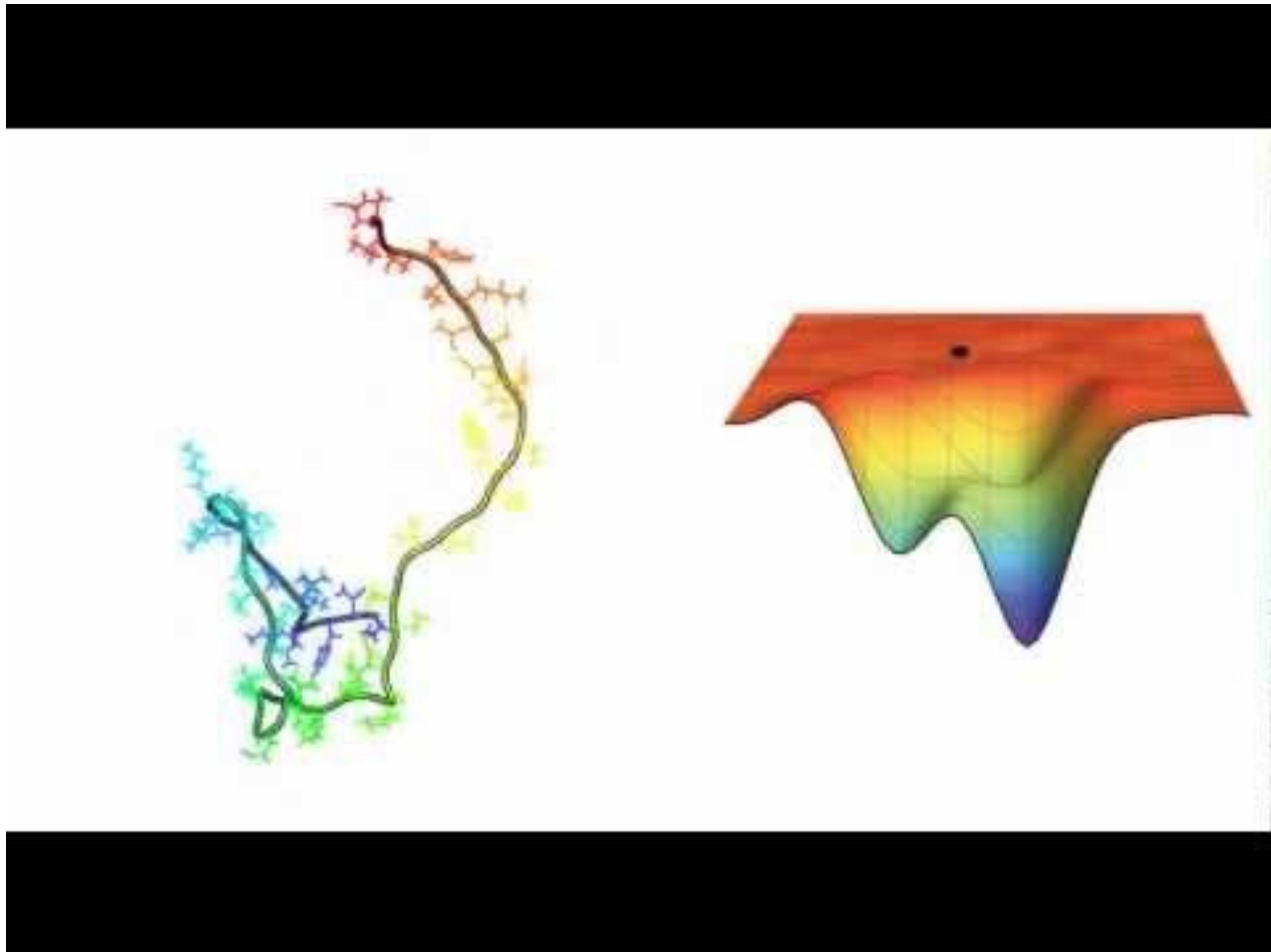
Protein Folding Funnel





Problema computazionale

- Possiamo usare tecniche di predizione molecolare

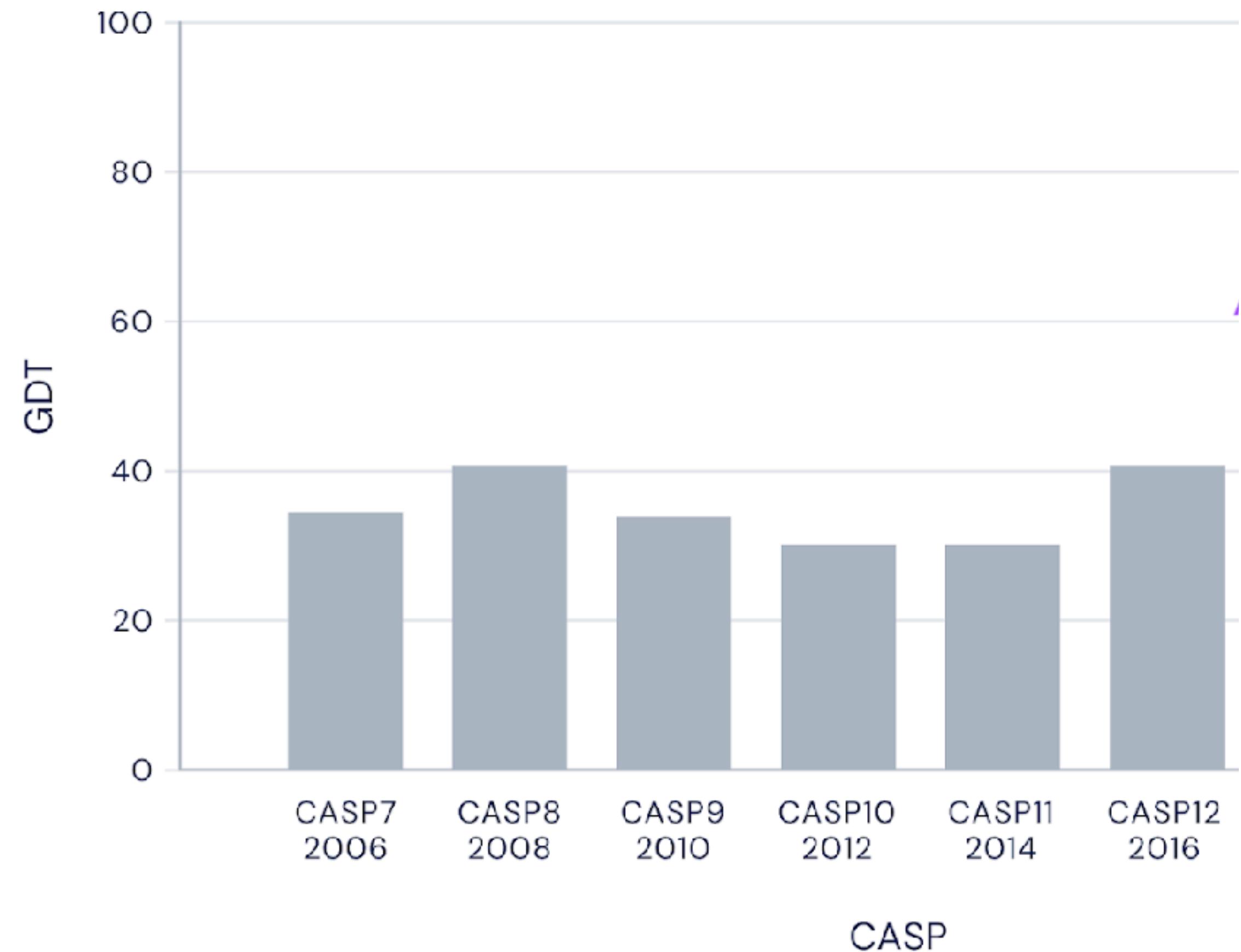




CASP

- CASP Critical Assessment of protein Structure Prediction
- Si svolge ogni due anni dal 1994.

Median Free-Modelling Accuracy



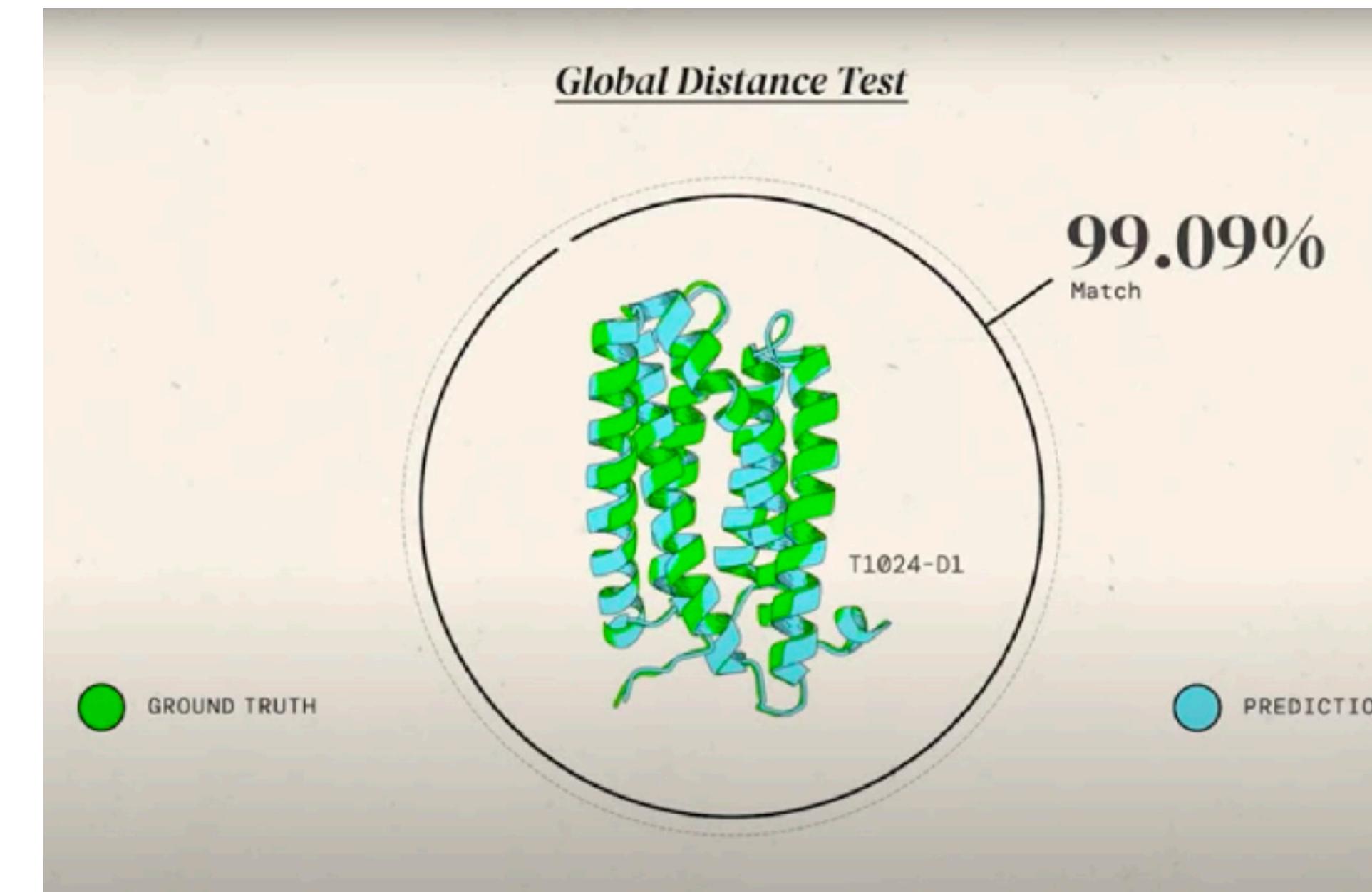
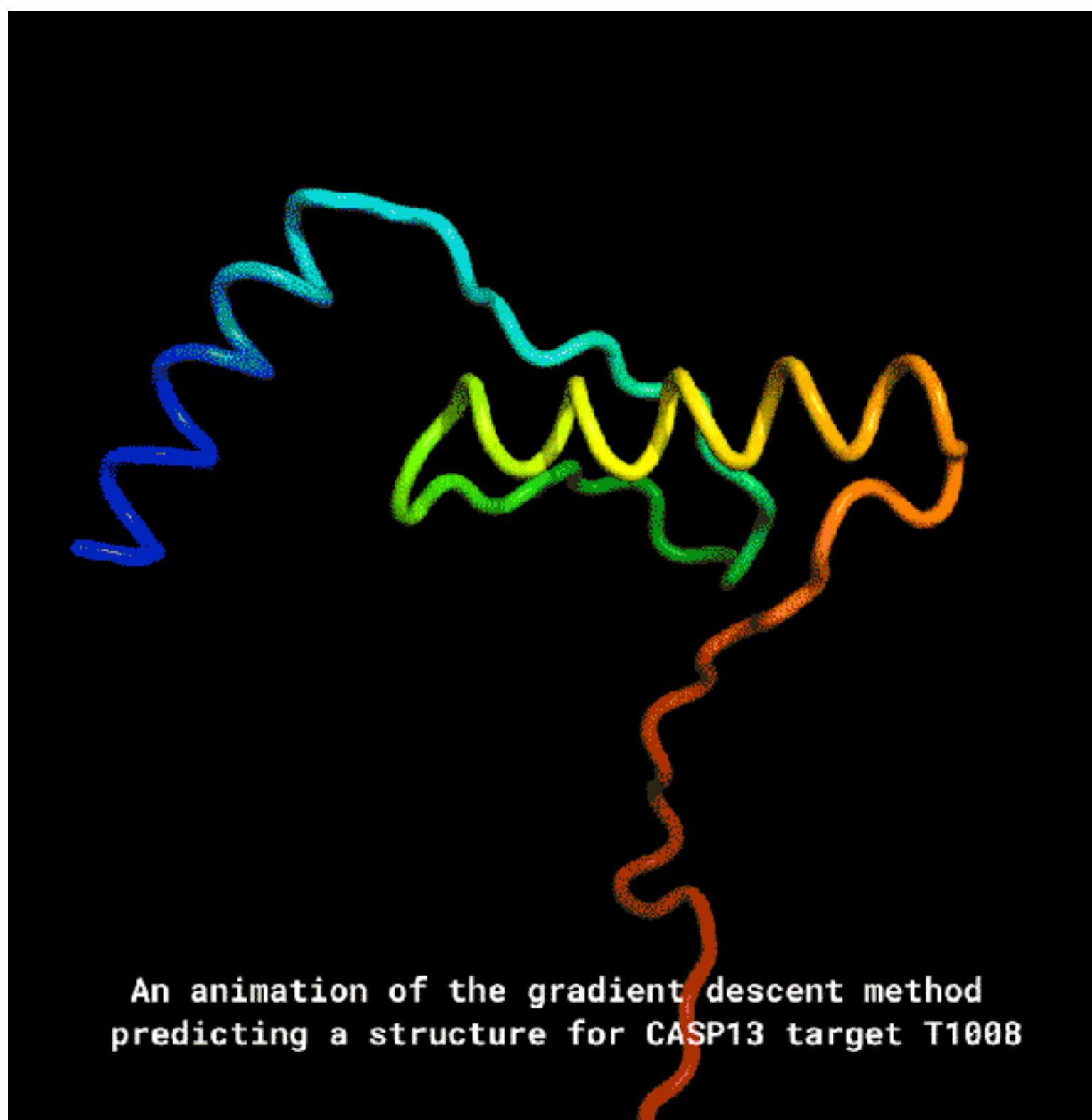


AlphaFold



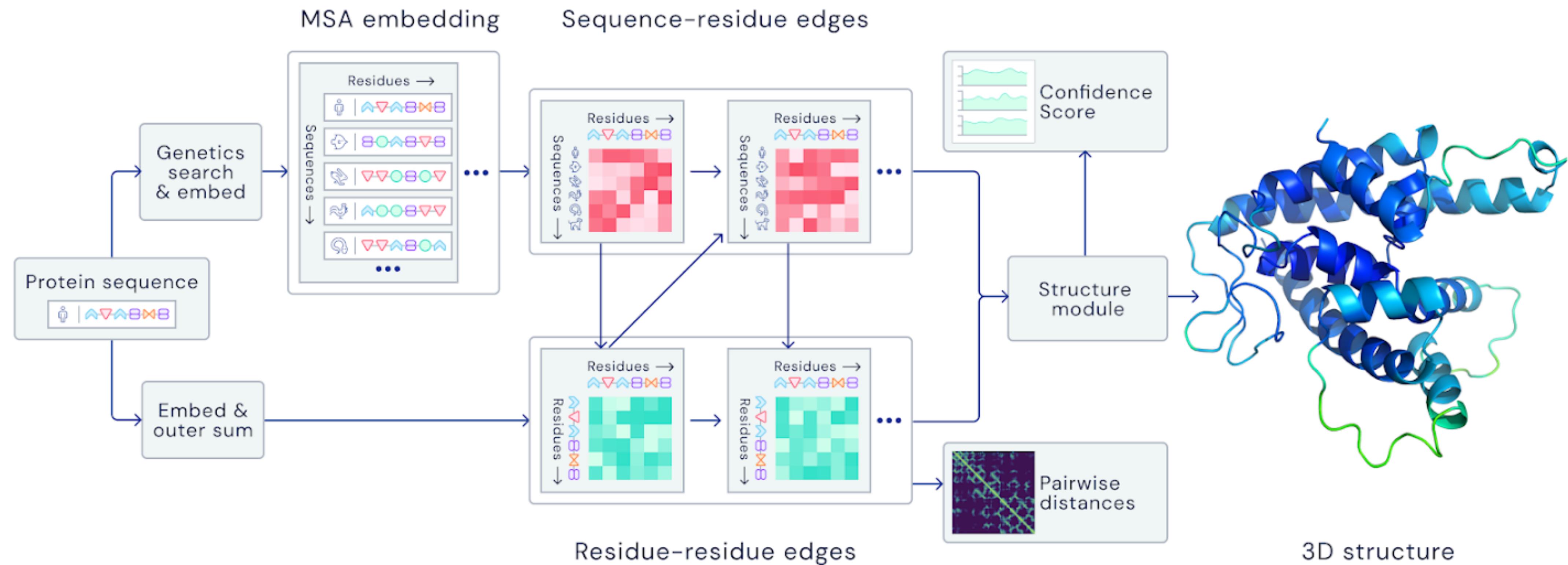
DeepMind

- AI supervisionata che impara da ~100.000 proteine note





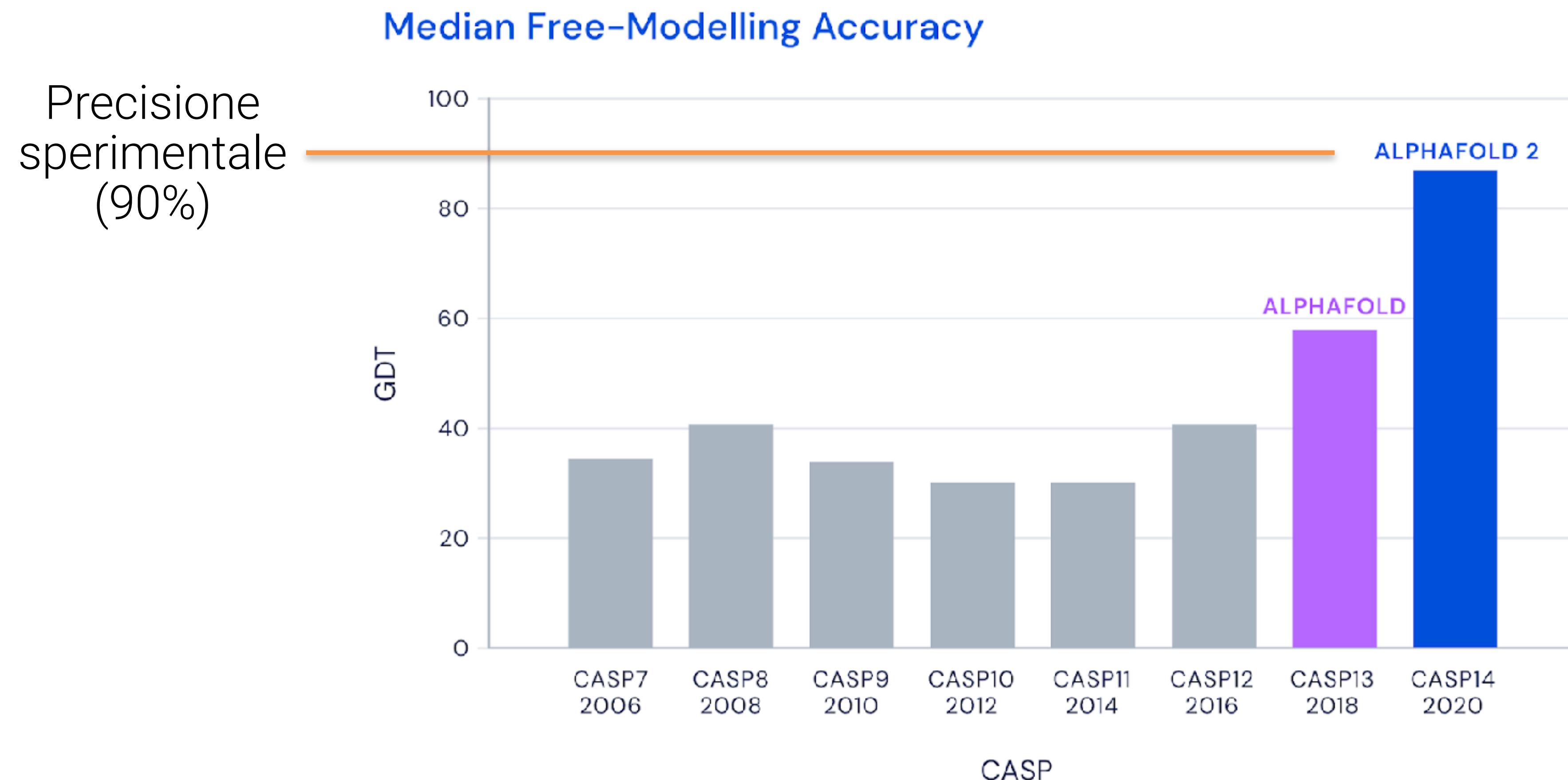
AlphaFold



- Transformers: usati inizialmente per NLP
- Multiple Sequence Alignments (MSA)
- ...



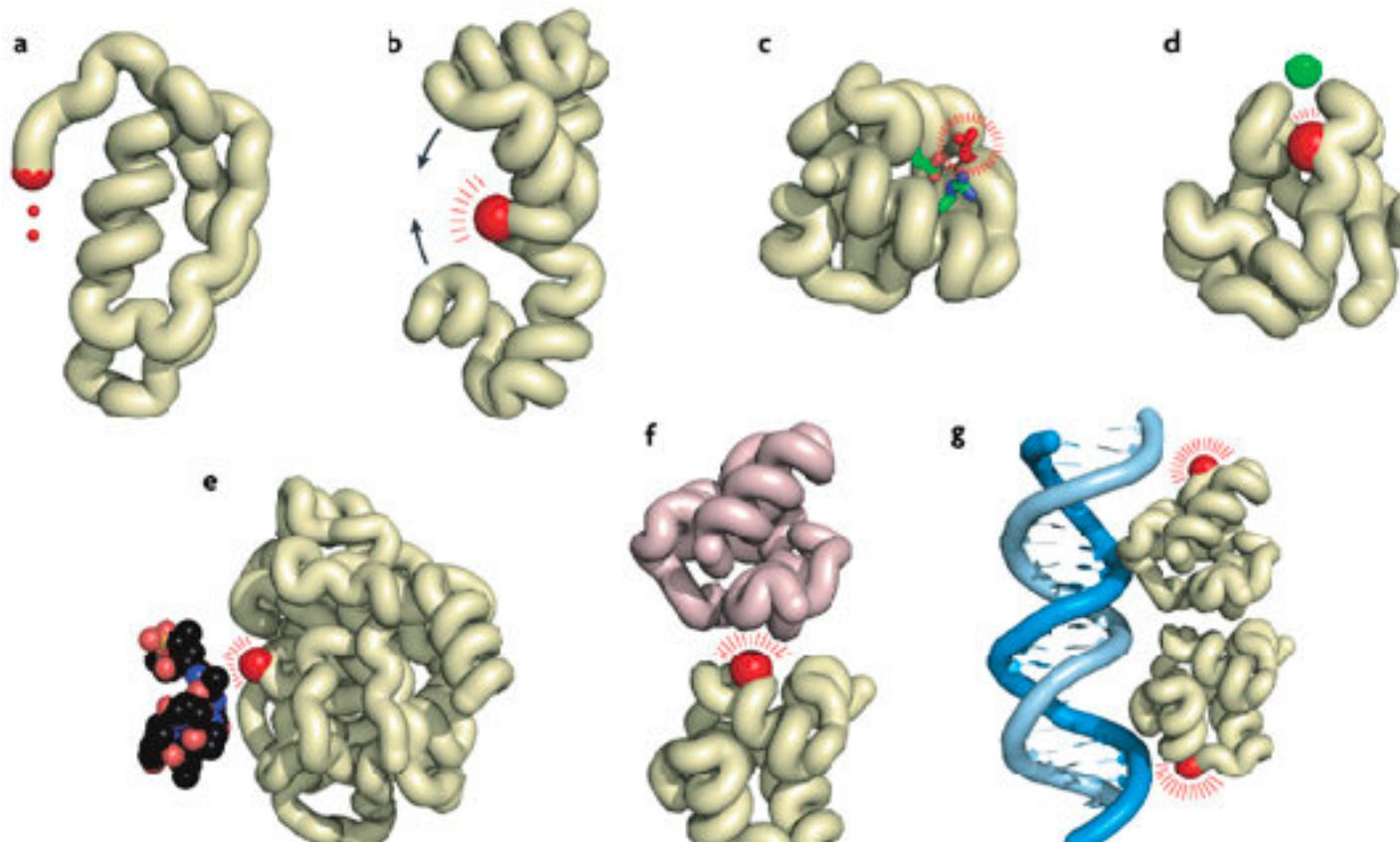
AlphaFold a CASP



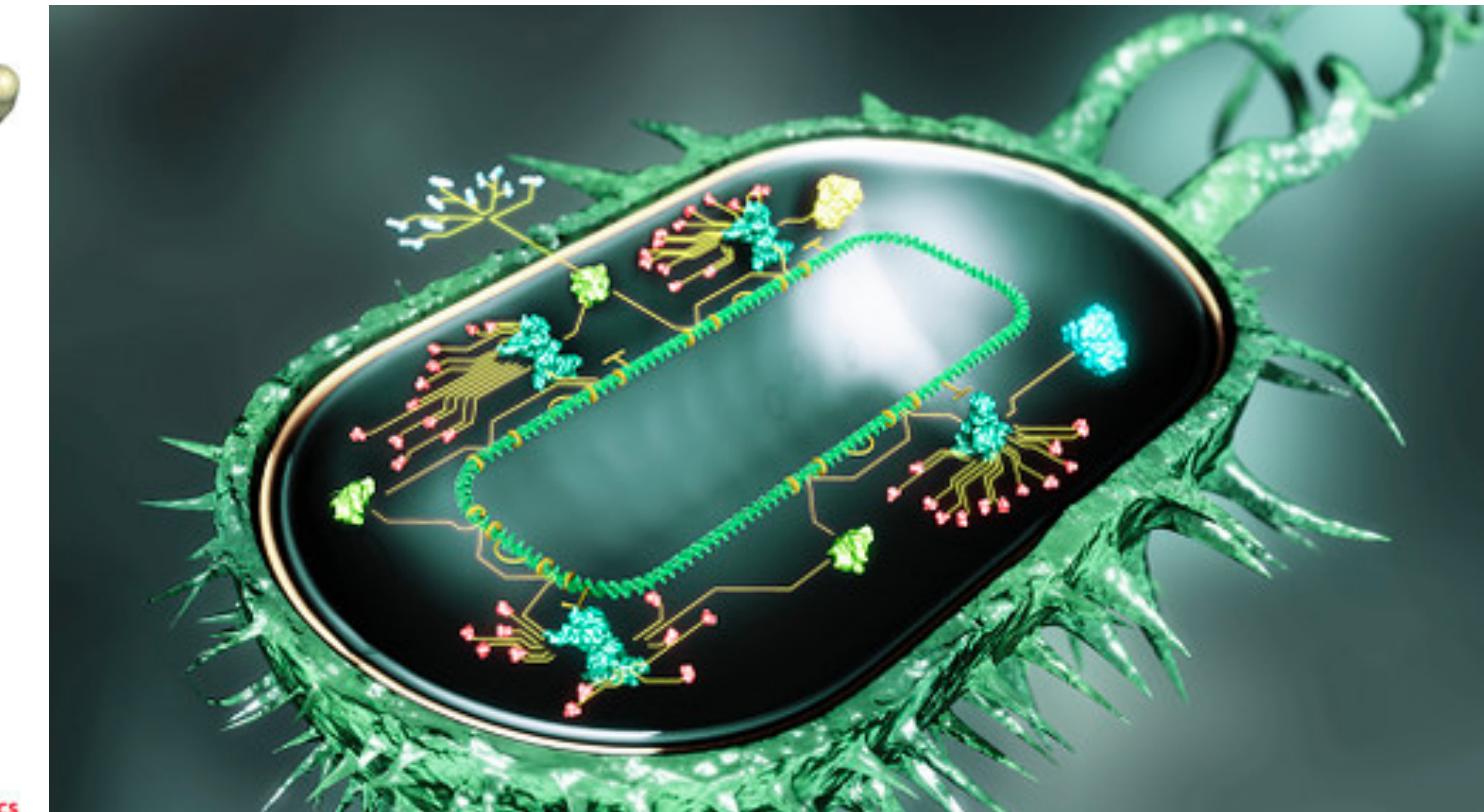
Ancora qualche limitazione per alcuni tipi di proteine (e.g. strutture con più monomeri)



AlphaFold - cosa ci posso fare?



Mutazioni genetiche



Biologia sintetica



Medicine and Pharmaceuticals

- Drug-discovery
- Antibody production
- Vaccine innovation (mRNA vaccines)



Biofuels and Sustainable Energies

- Fermentation processes
- Ethanol made by thermophilic organisms
- Biodiesel from yeast cultured on sugarcane



Environmental Bioremediation

- Biodegradation of methylphenols
- Biosensors that alert the presence of arsenic
- Using microbes to clean up chemical waste



Food and Agriculture

- Improved vitamin content in yogurts, cheese, cereals
- Bolstered crop resistance to devastating fungus
- Stevia sweeteners and other dietary supplements



Space Systems and Exploration

- Medicine
- Food
- Plastics and other substances

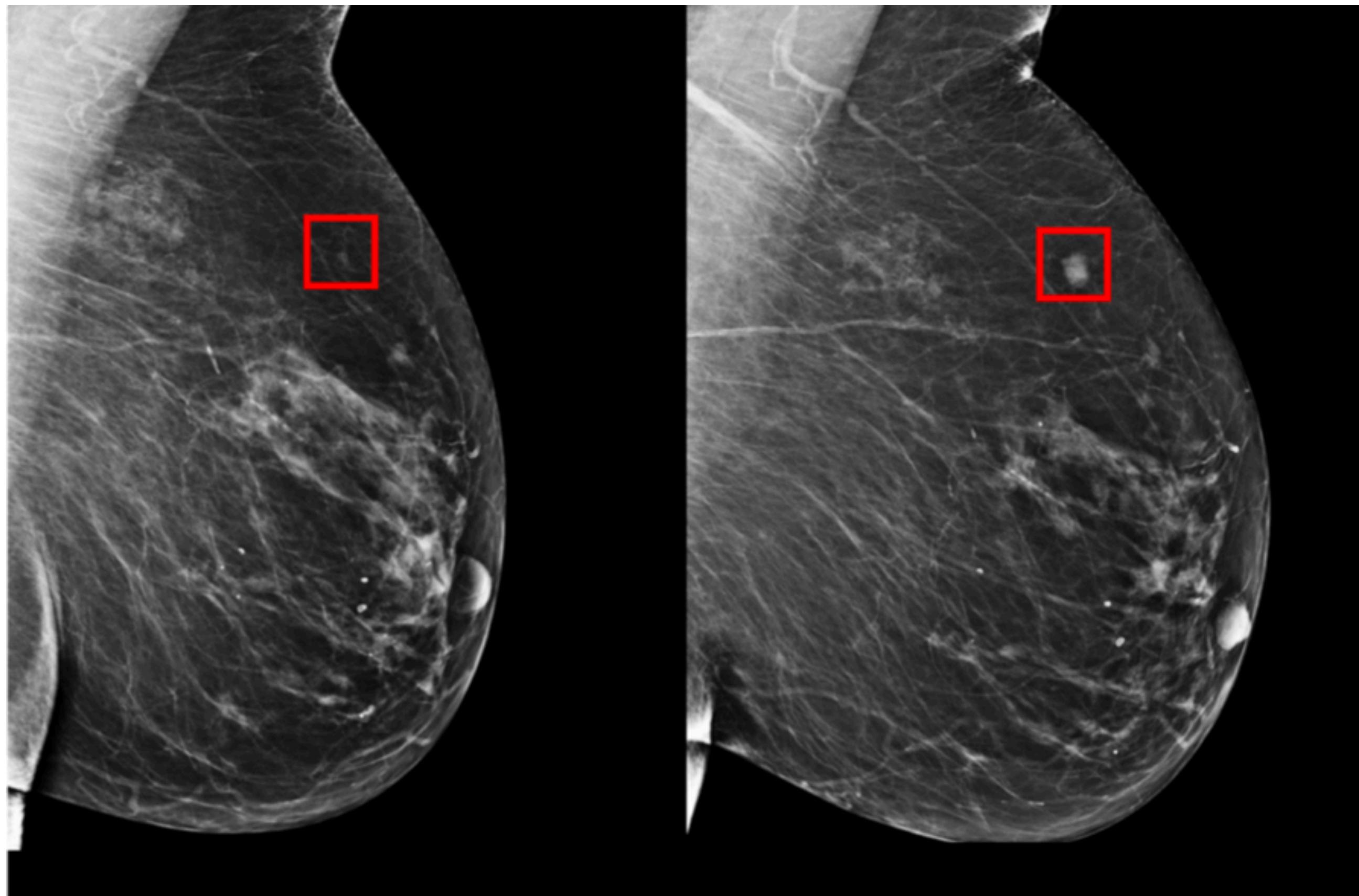


Diagnostica per immagini



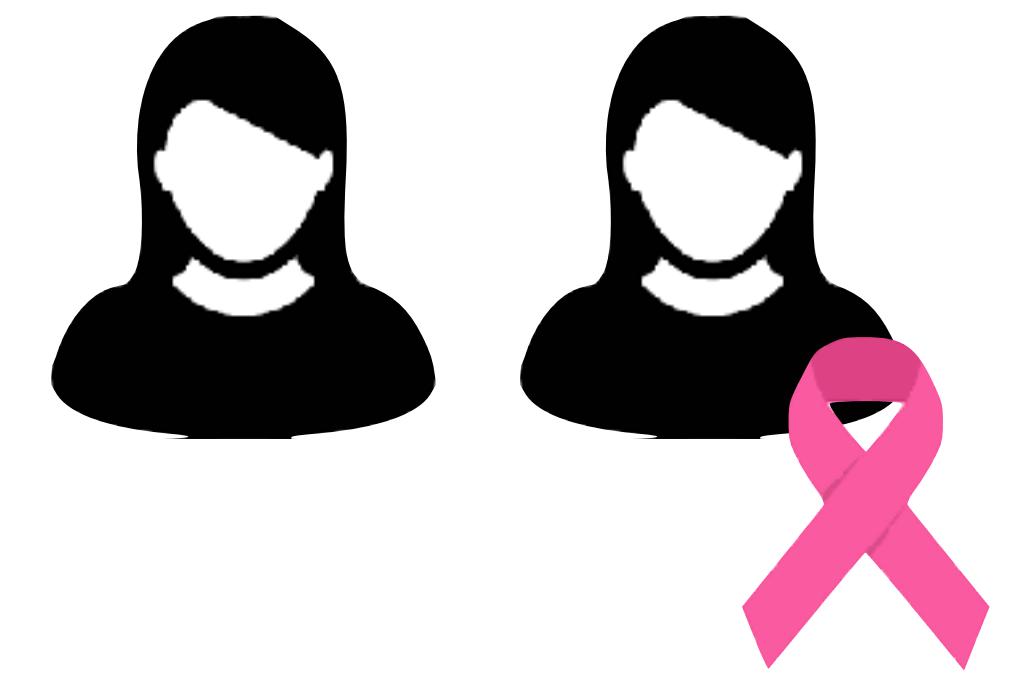
La patologia per immagini

- MIRAI (MIT): sistema creato nel 2019 che predice, da una mammografia, se una paziente ha una certa probabilità di sviluppare un tumore al seno entro i prossimi 5 anni.



60.000 pazienti

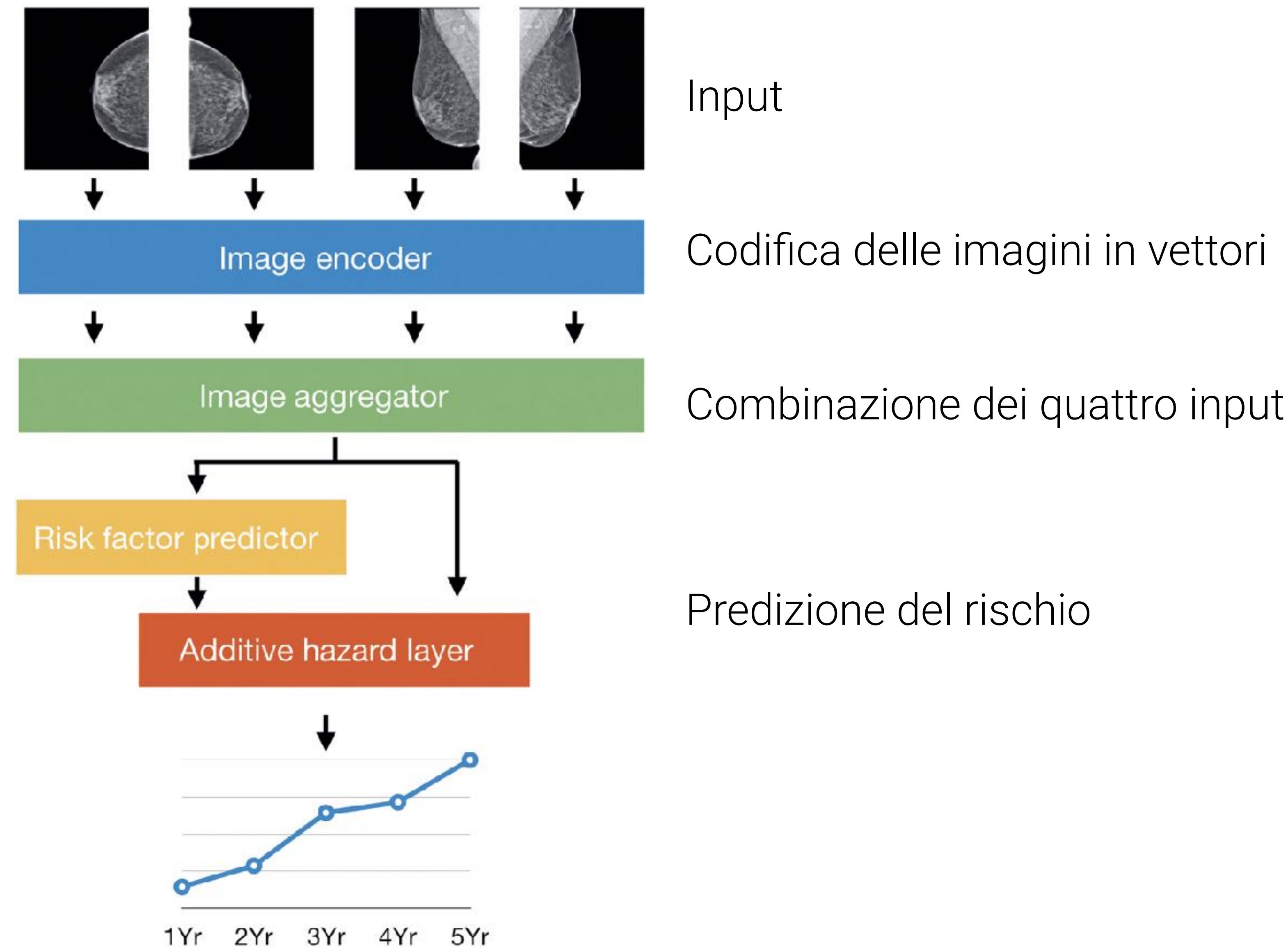
90.000 mammografie



Diagnostica oltre fattori di rischio “classici” quali età, familiarità, ormoni, dieta, etc.



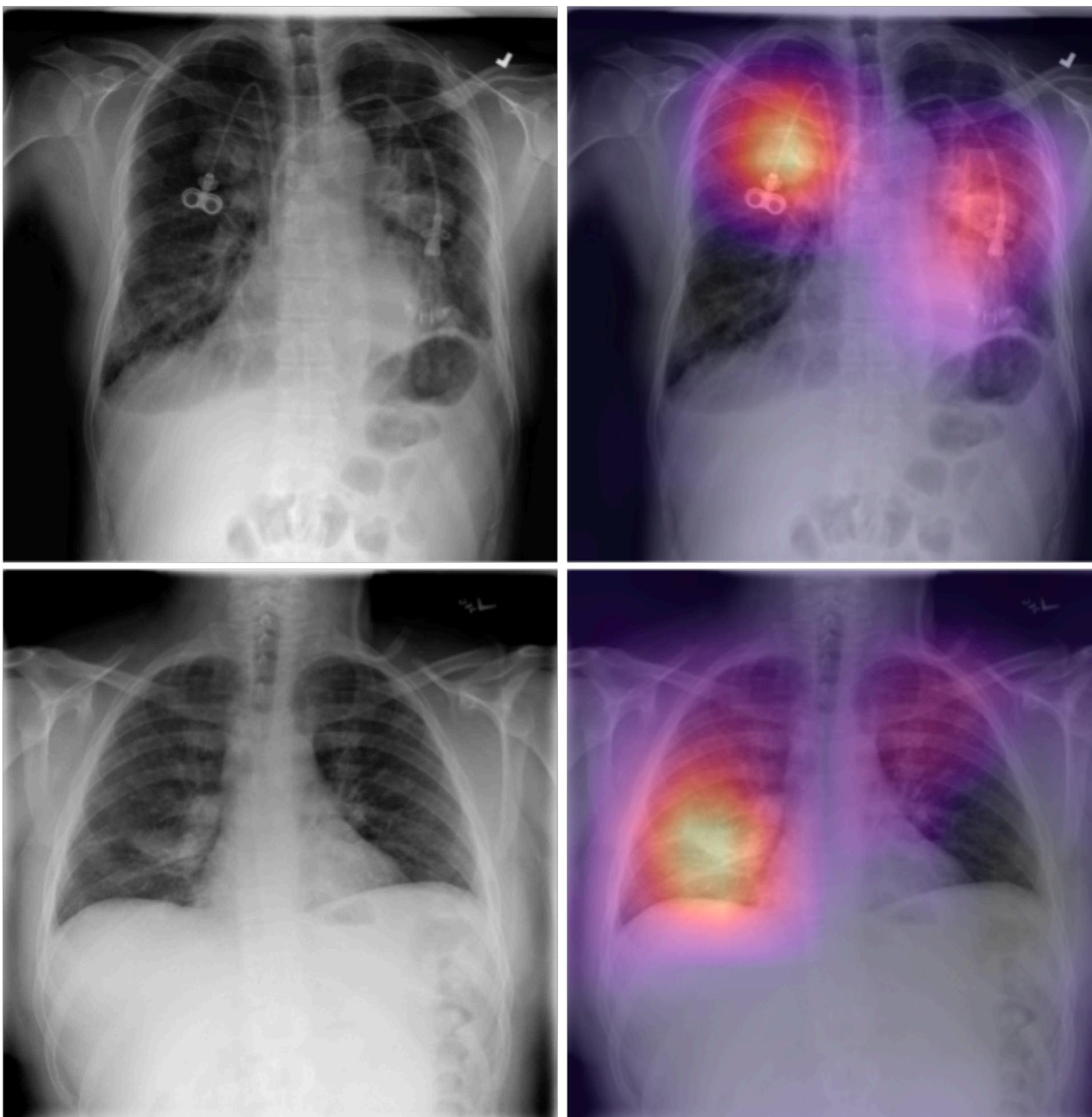
La patologia per immagini



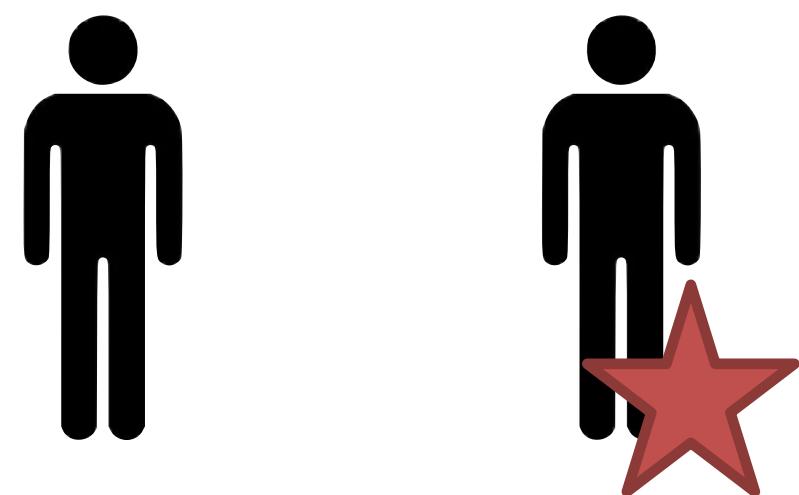


La patologia per immagini

- CheXNeXt (Stanford): diagnostica automatica da radiografie, per 14 malattie toraciche acute (incluso tubercolosi e tumore al polmone)



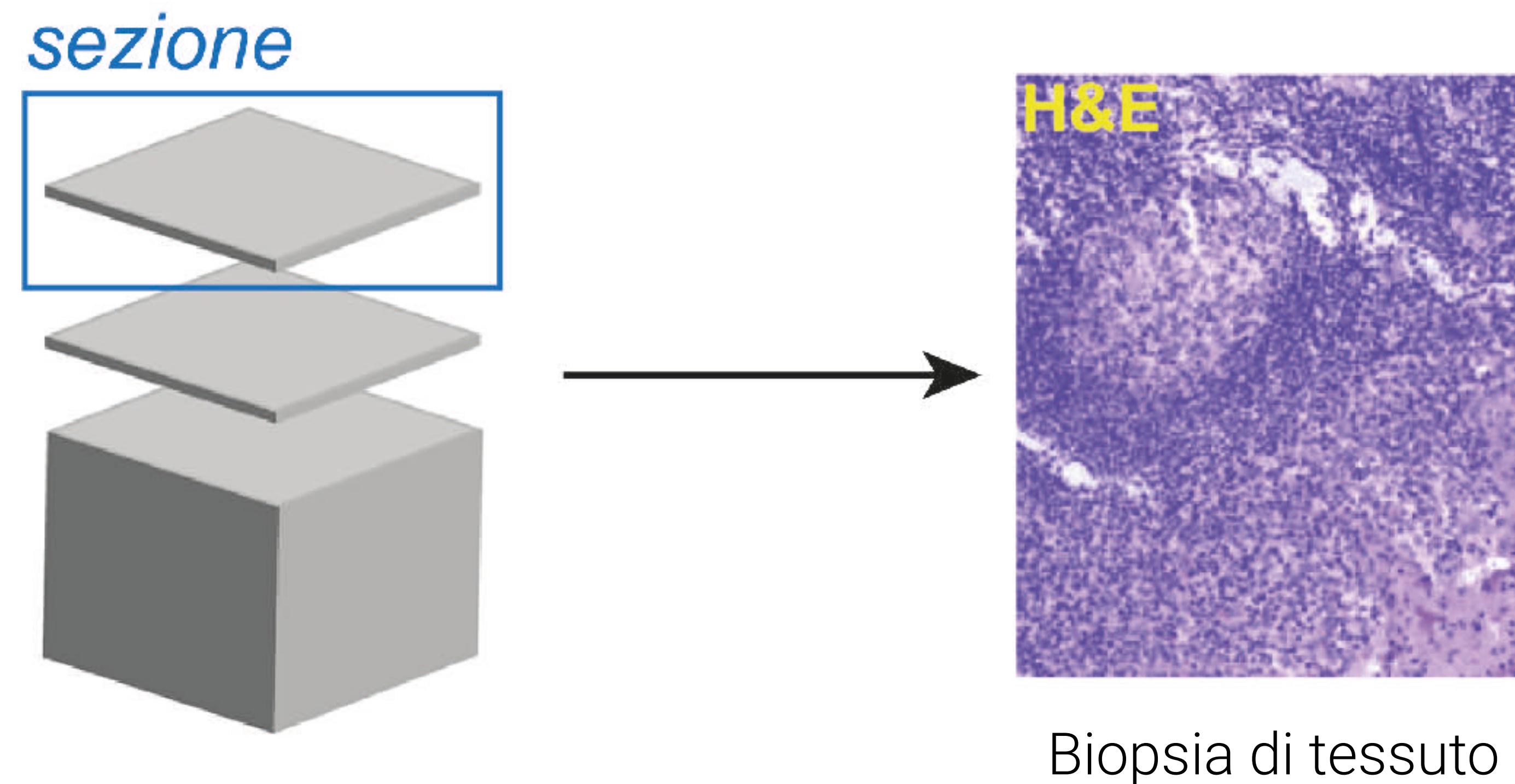
~30.000 pazienti
>100.000 radiografie



Rete neurale convoluzionale



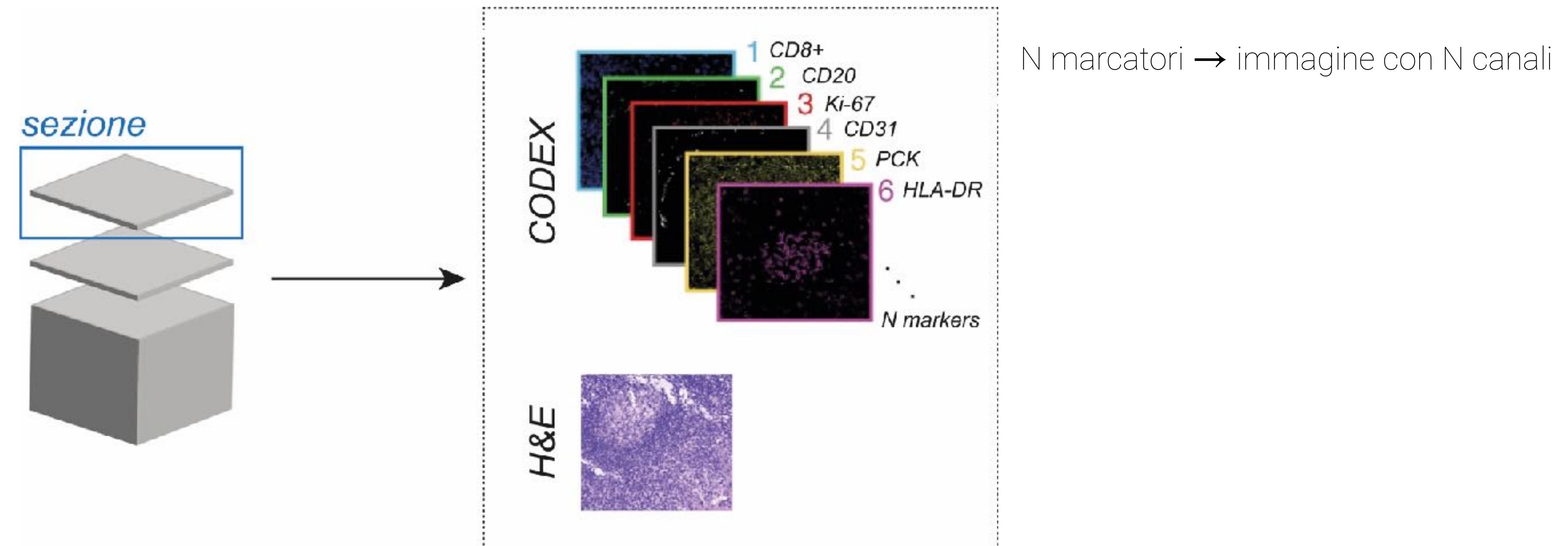
La patologia per immagini





La patologia per immagini

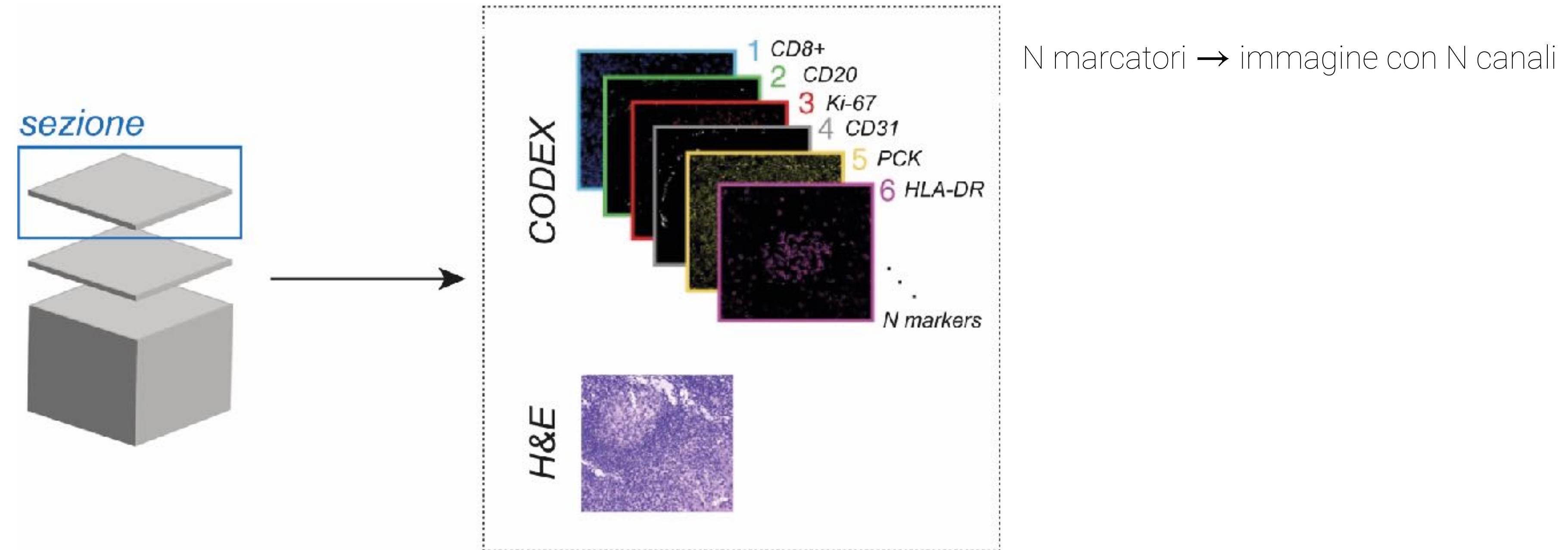
- CODEX: identificazione delle cellule e localizzazione di marcatori



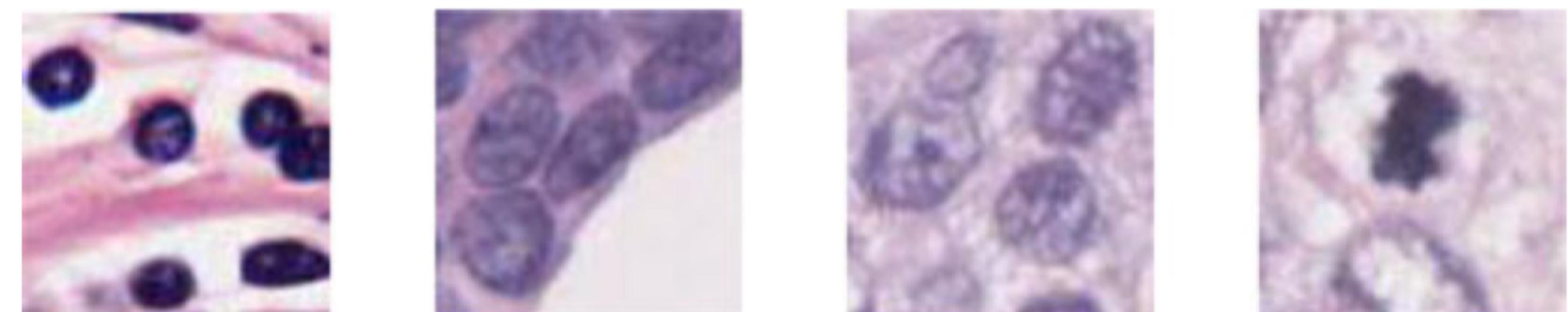


La patologia per immagini

- CODEX: identificazione delle cellule e localizzazione di marcatori

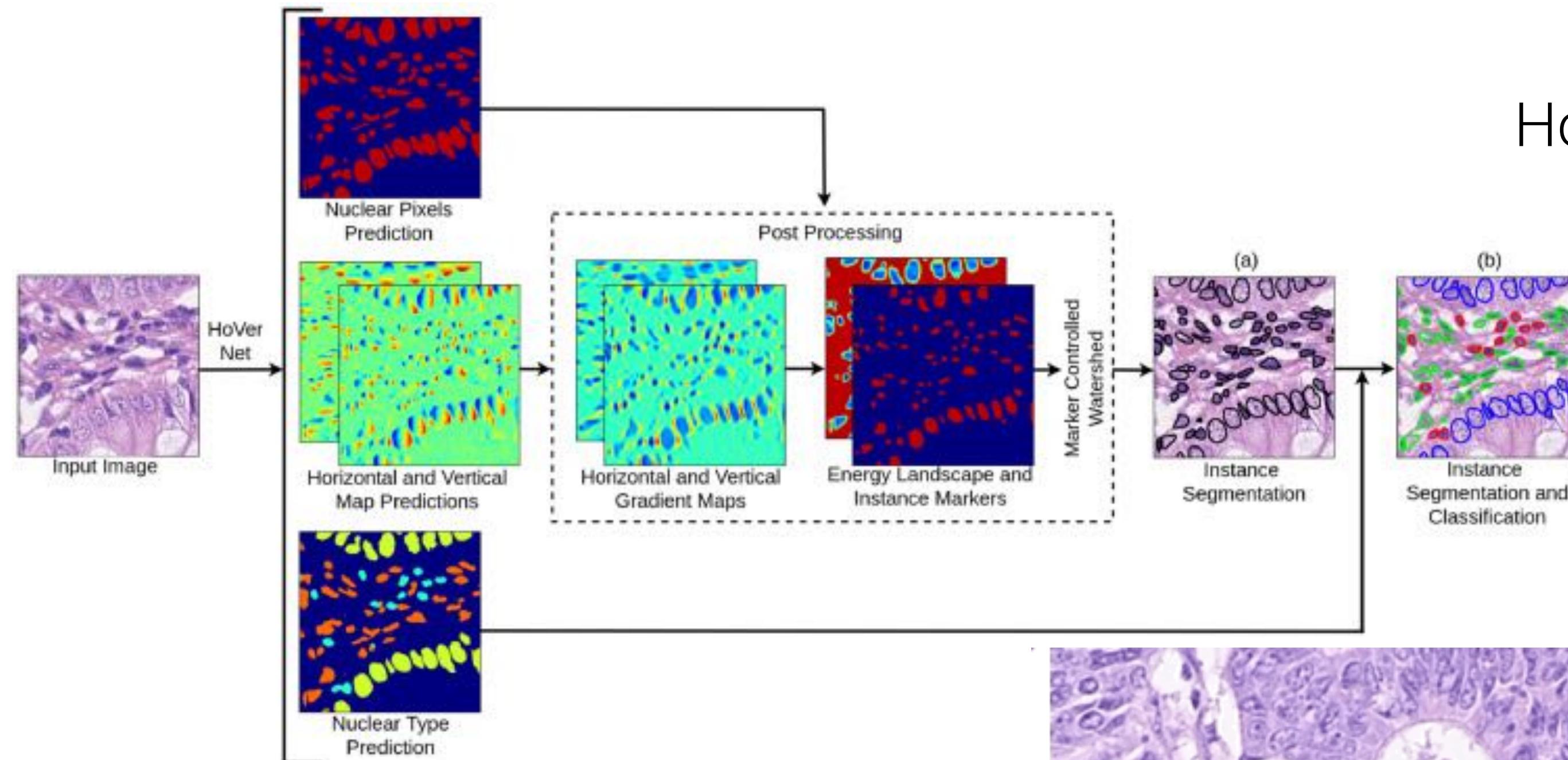


Nuclei di diversi tipi cellulari (~200 tipi cellulari)

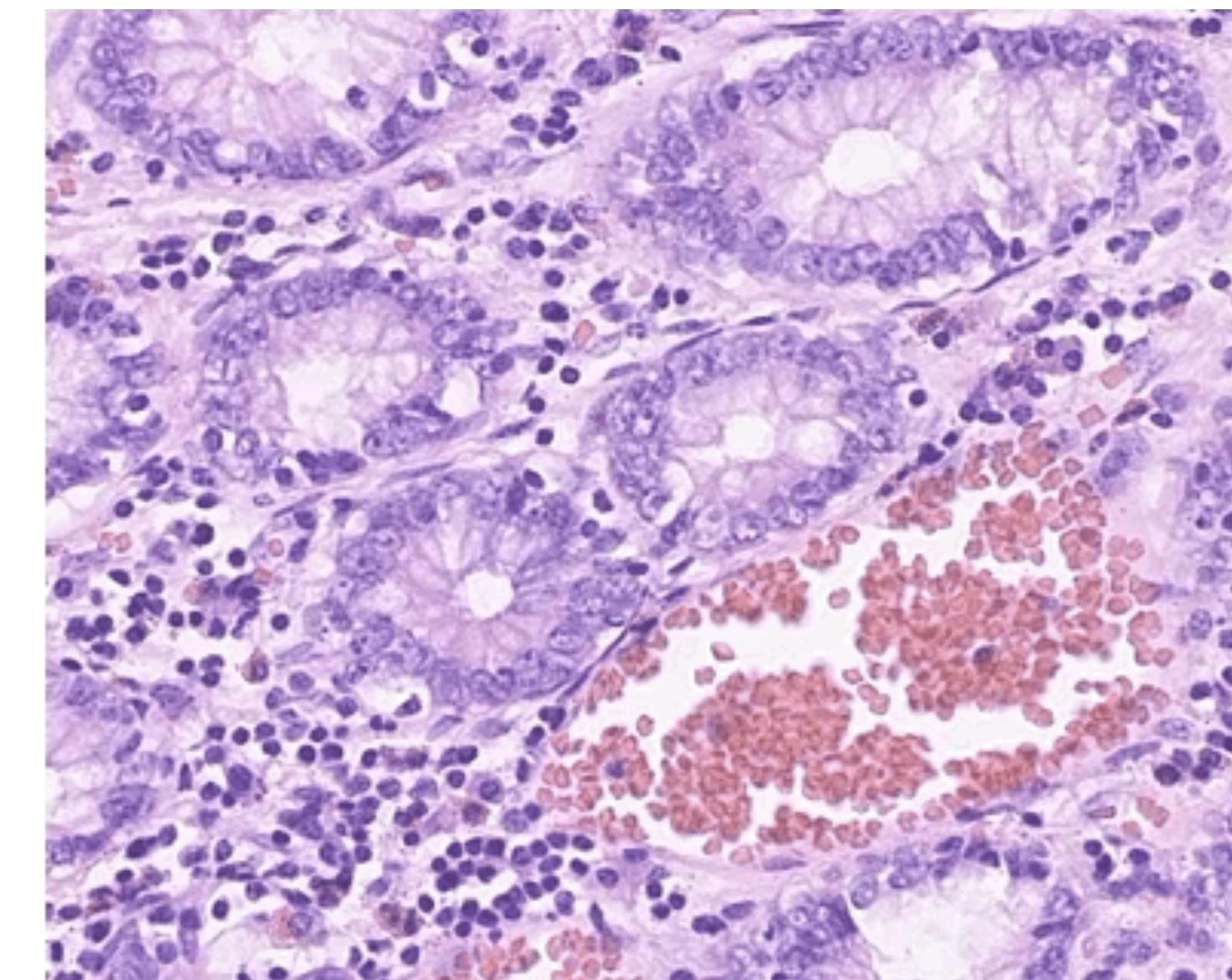
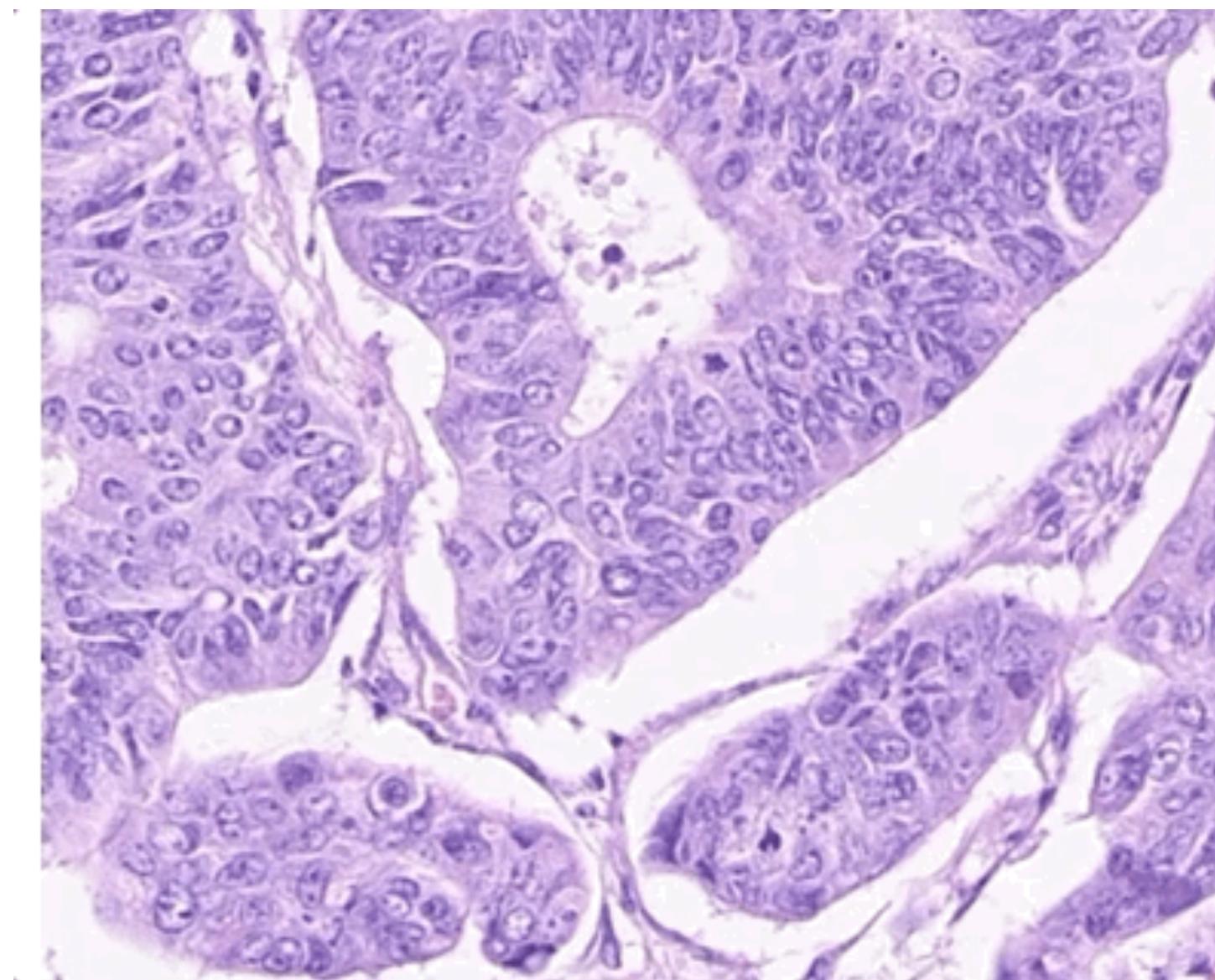




Classificazione di tipi cellulari

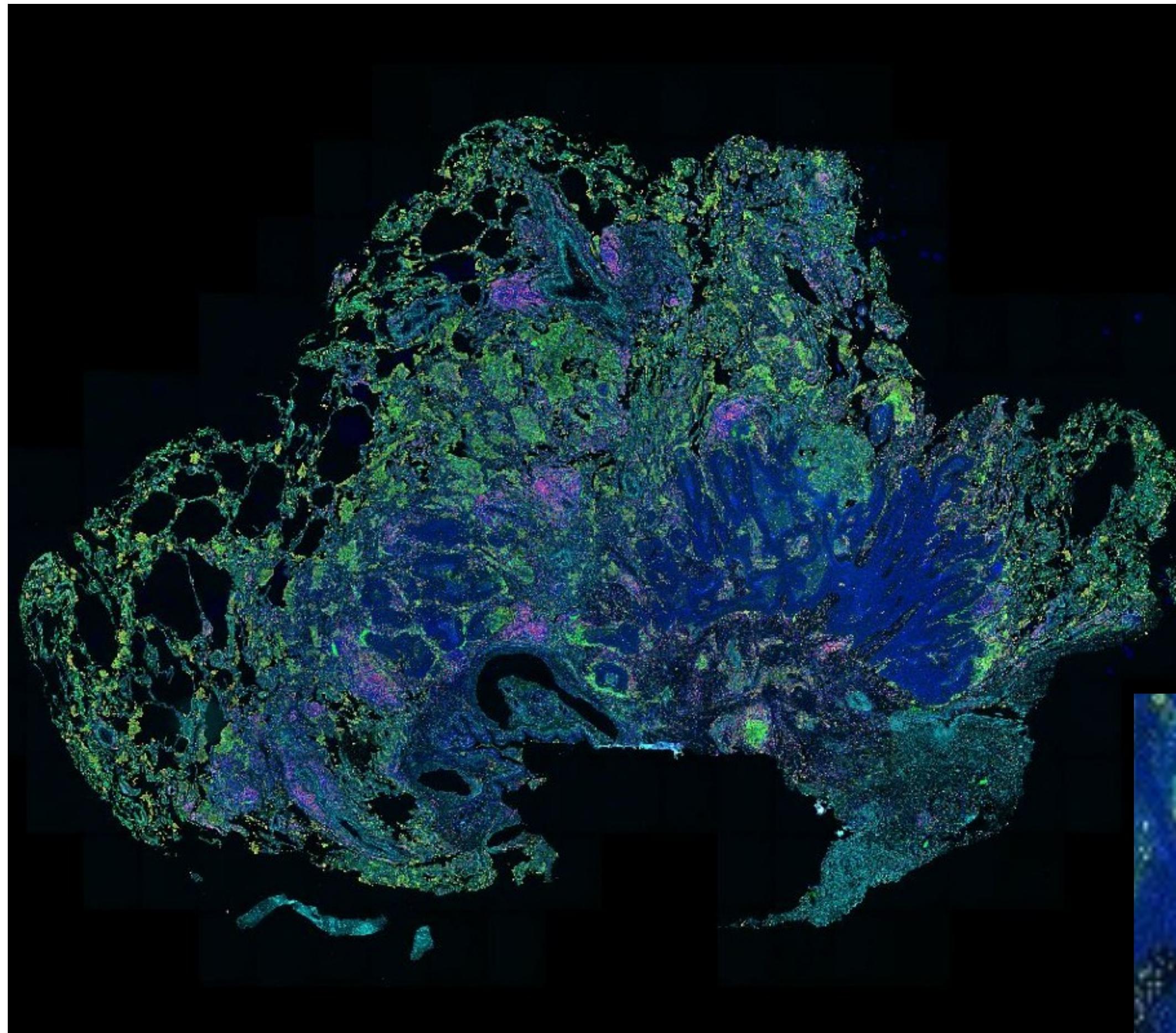


HoVer-Net: segmentazione e classificazione

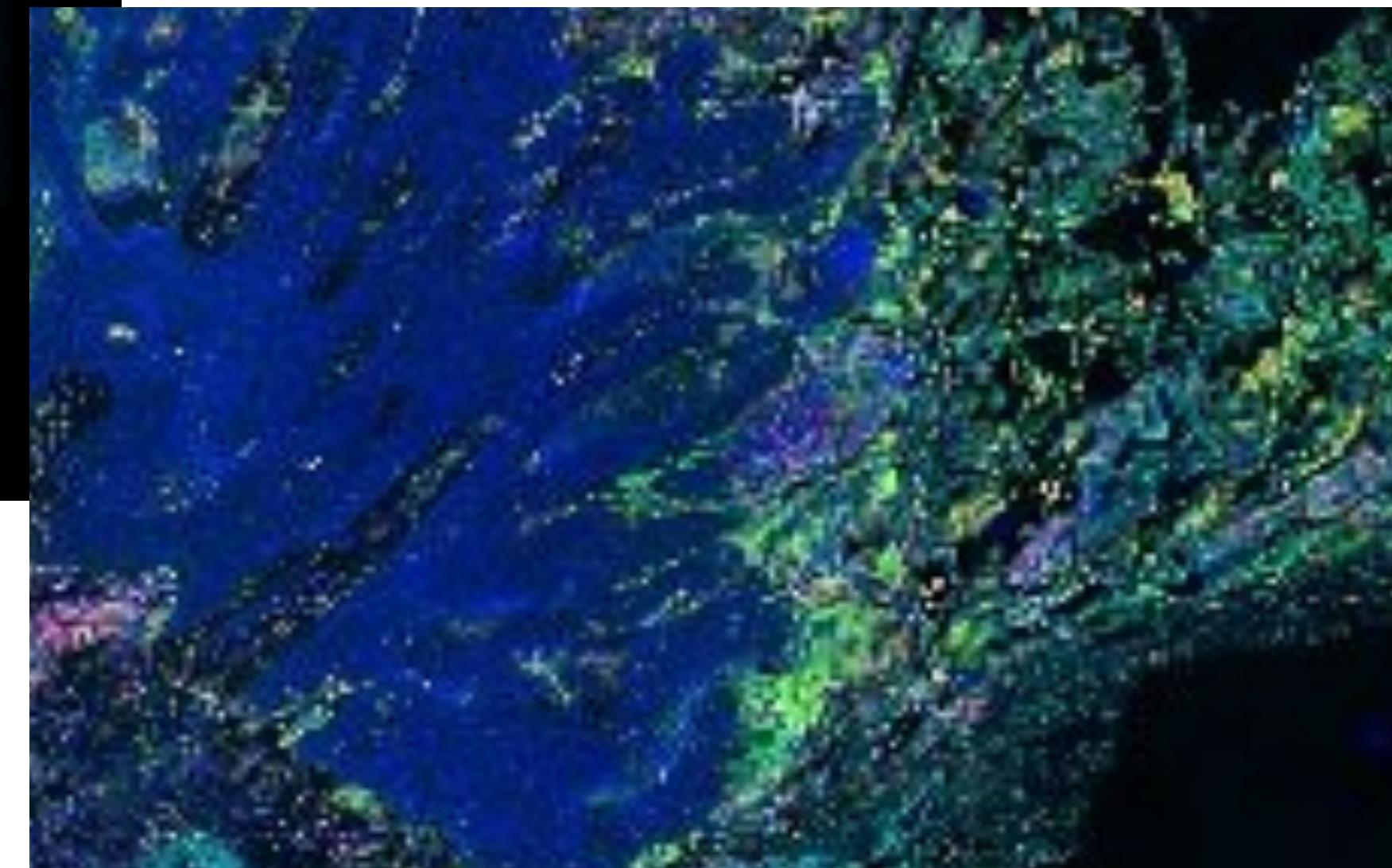




La patologia per immagini



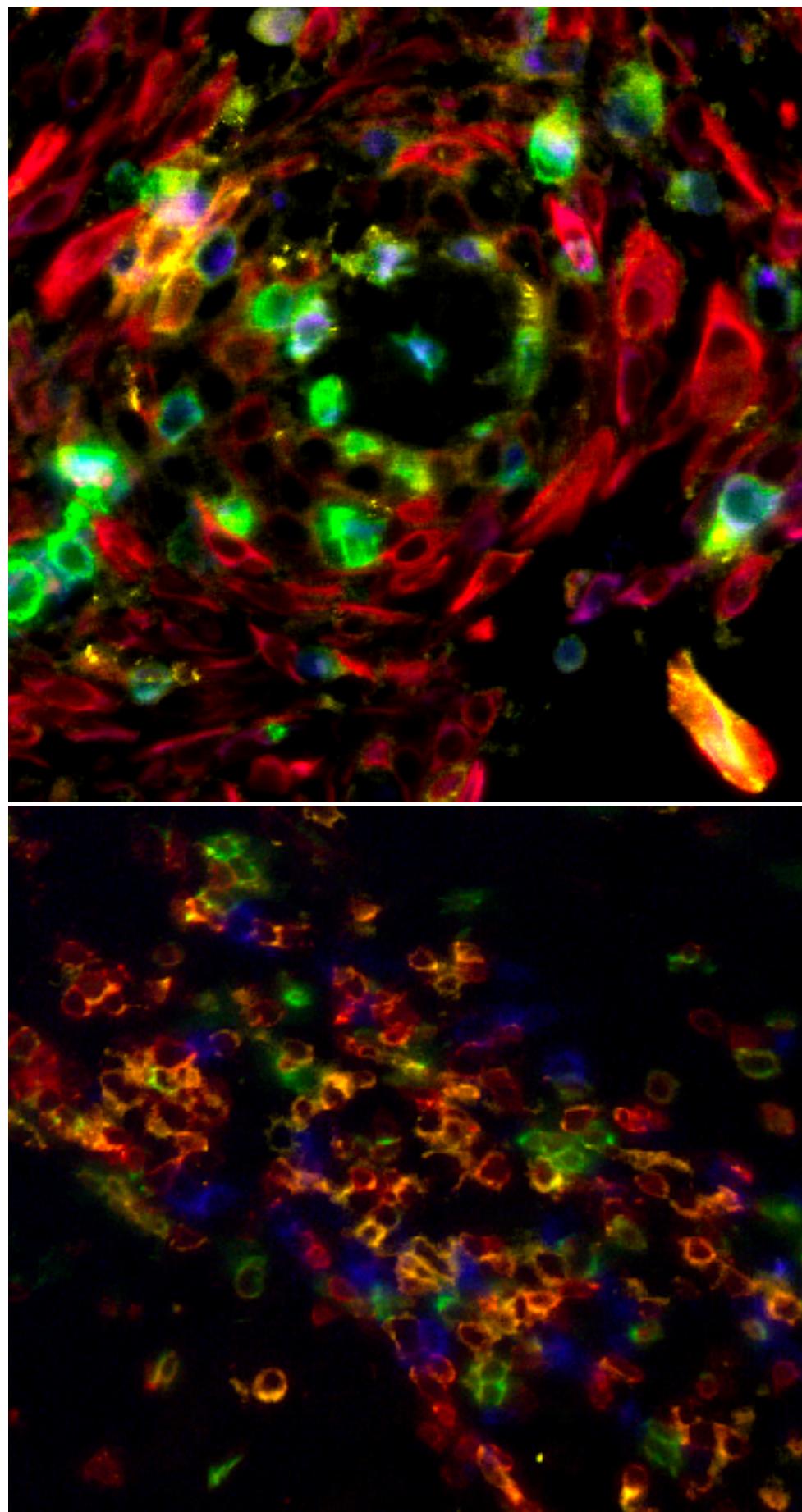
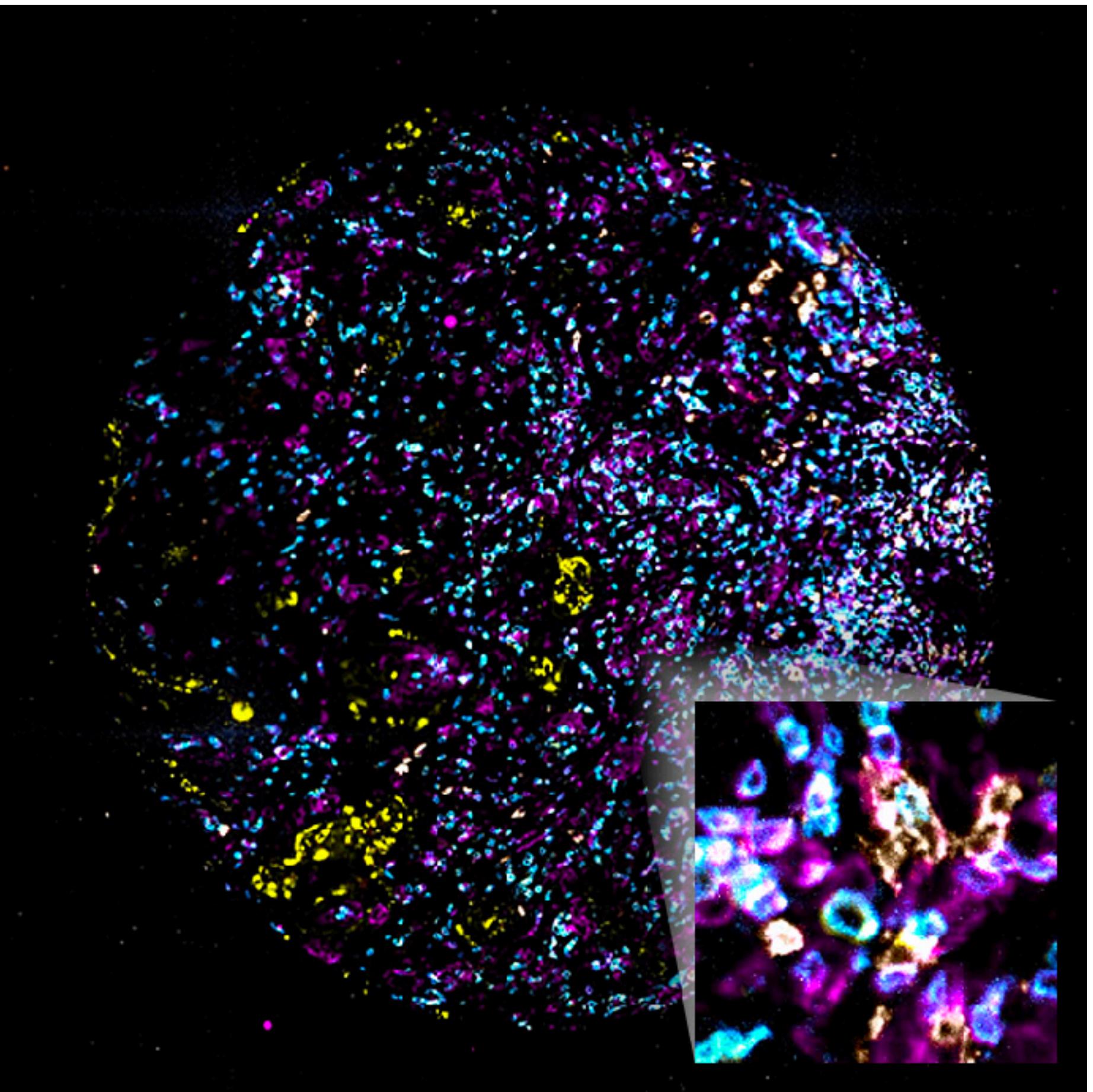
- Tumore (tessuto)
- Immagine per immunofluorescenza
- Composizione cellulare





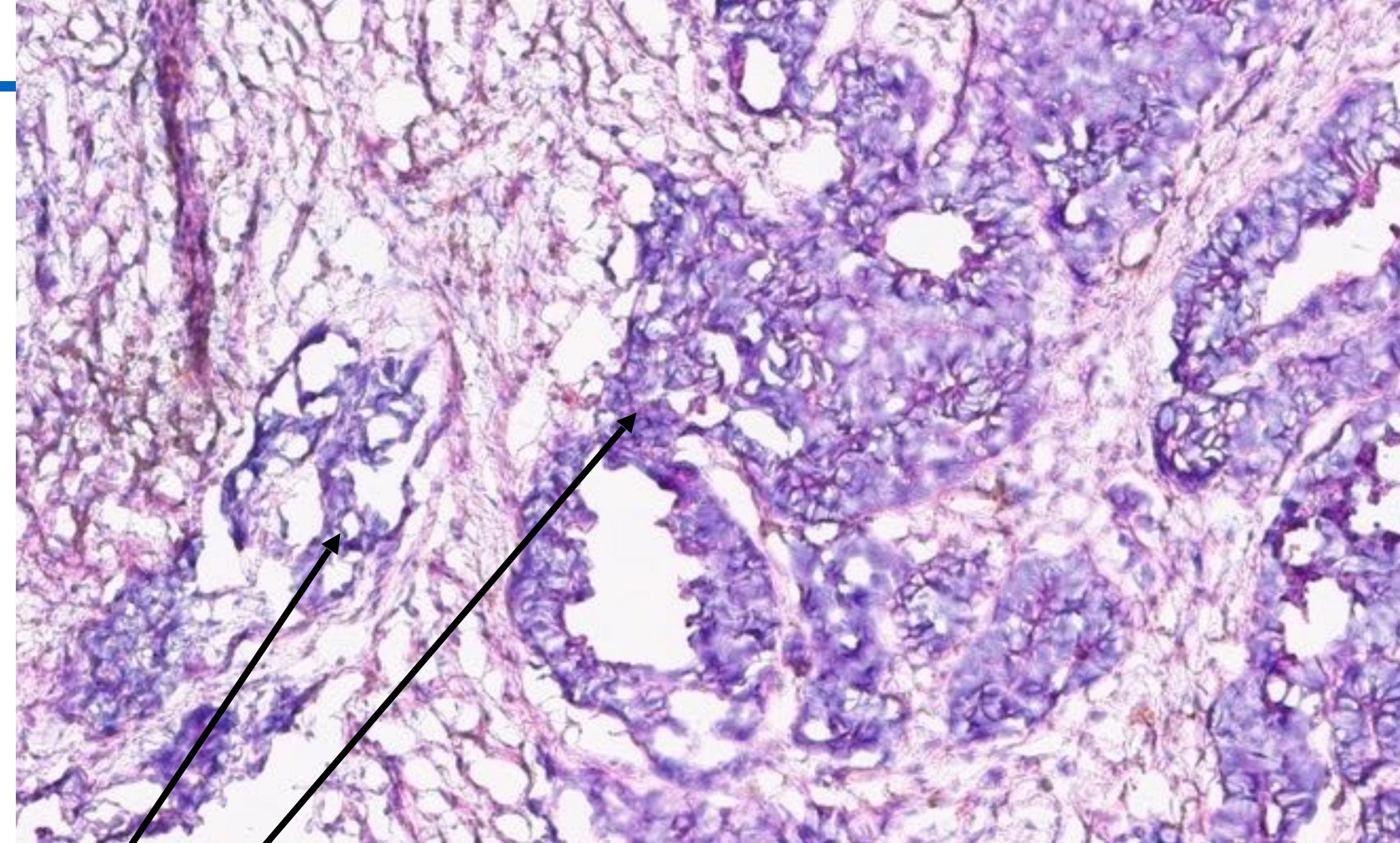
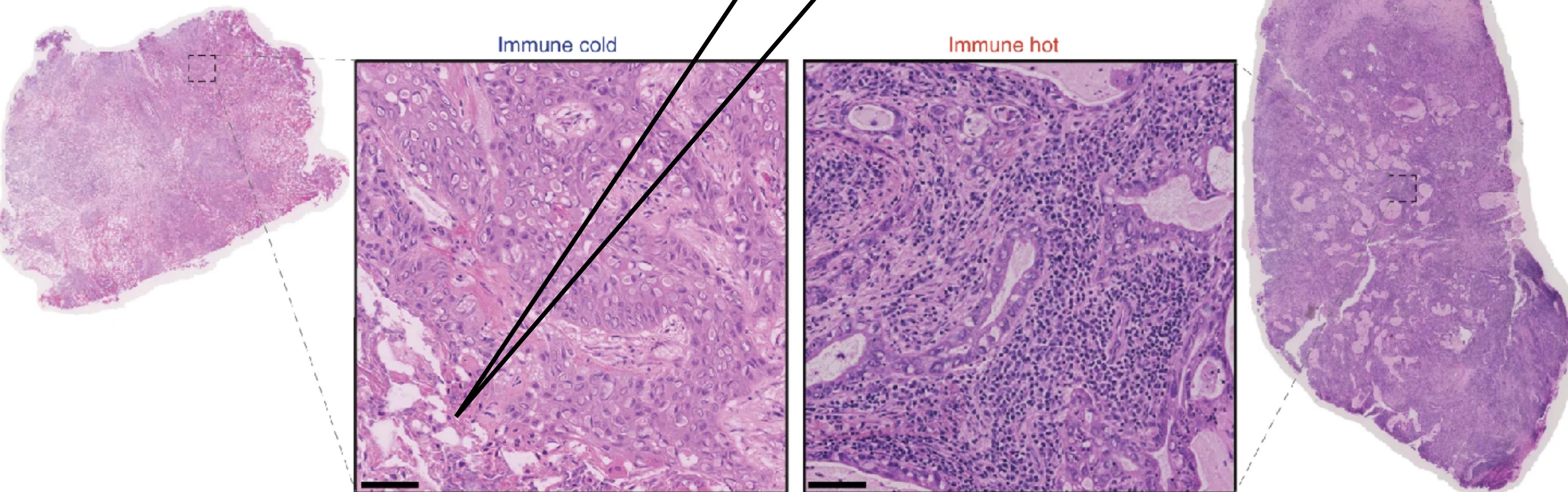
La patologia per immagini

- Impossibile da analizzare senza IA - troppo complicato!



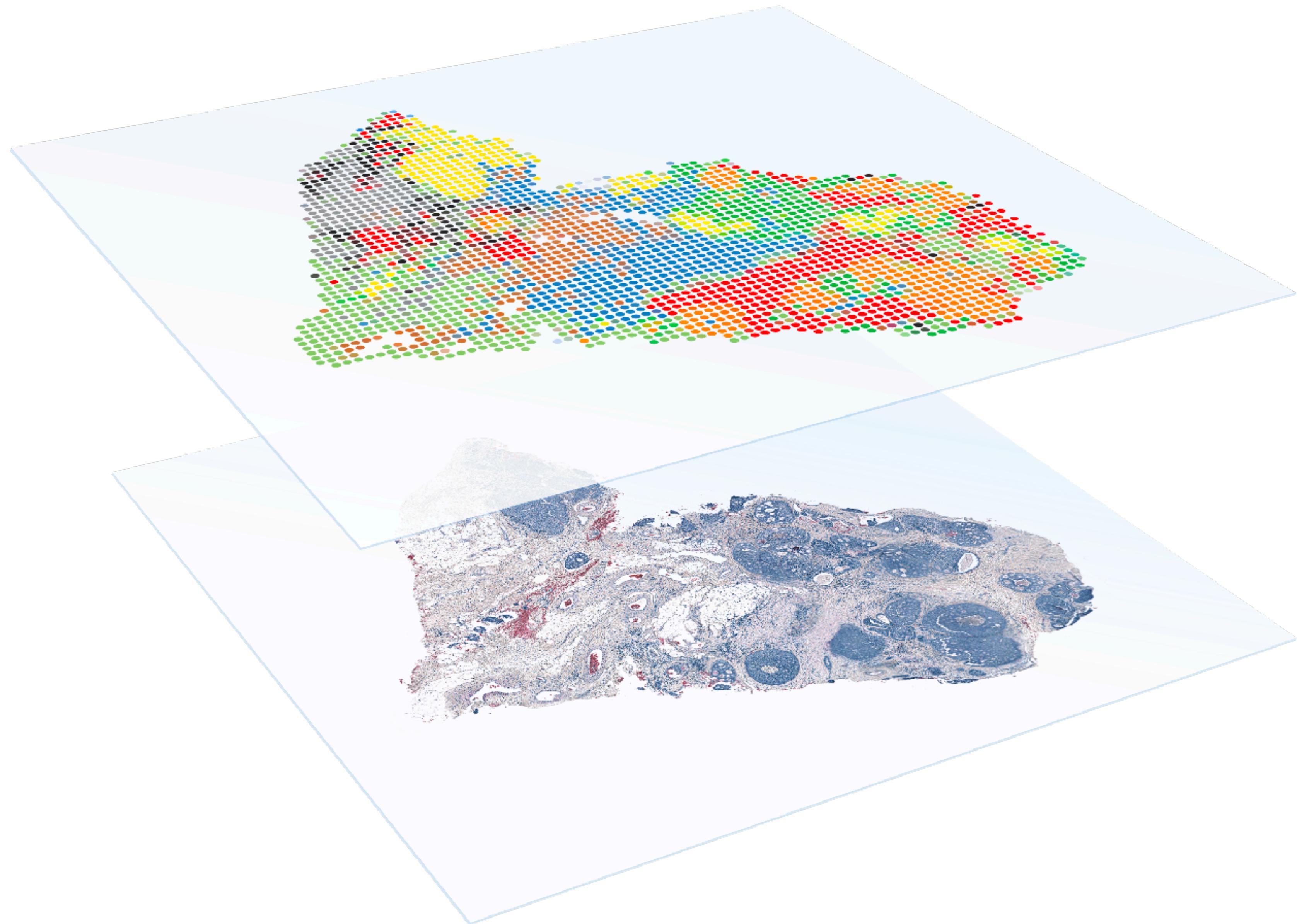


- Predizione di fenotipi collegati al sistema immunitario
- Risponde ad un farmaco?





Immagini + dati molecolari



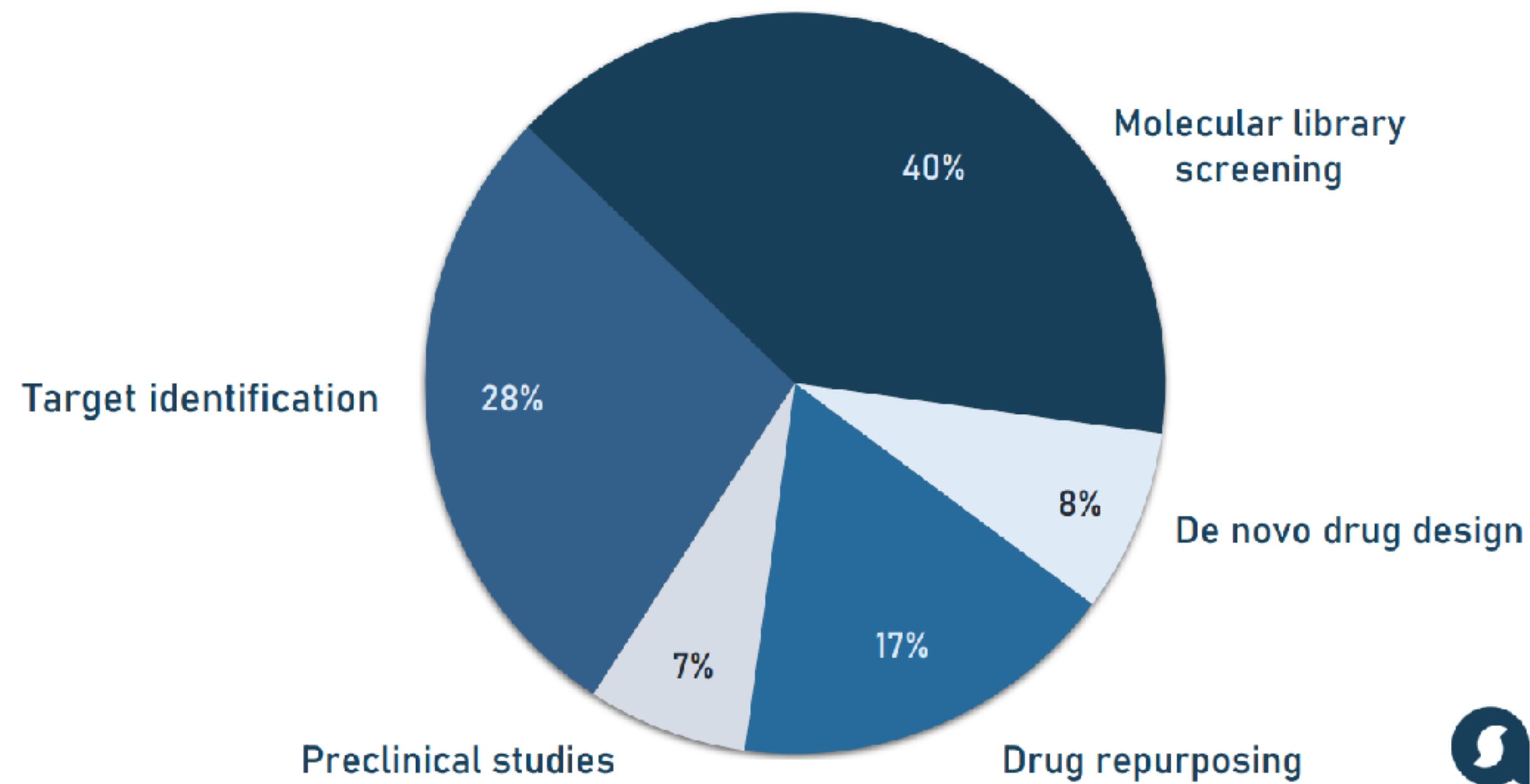


Drug discovery



Drug discovery

AI USE CASES IN DRUG DISCOVERY

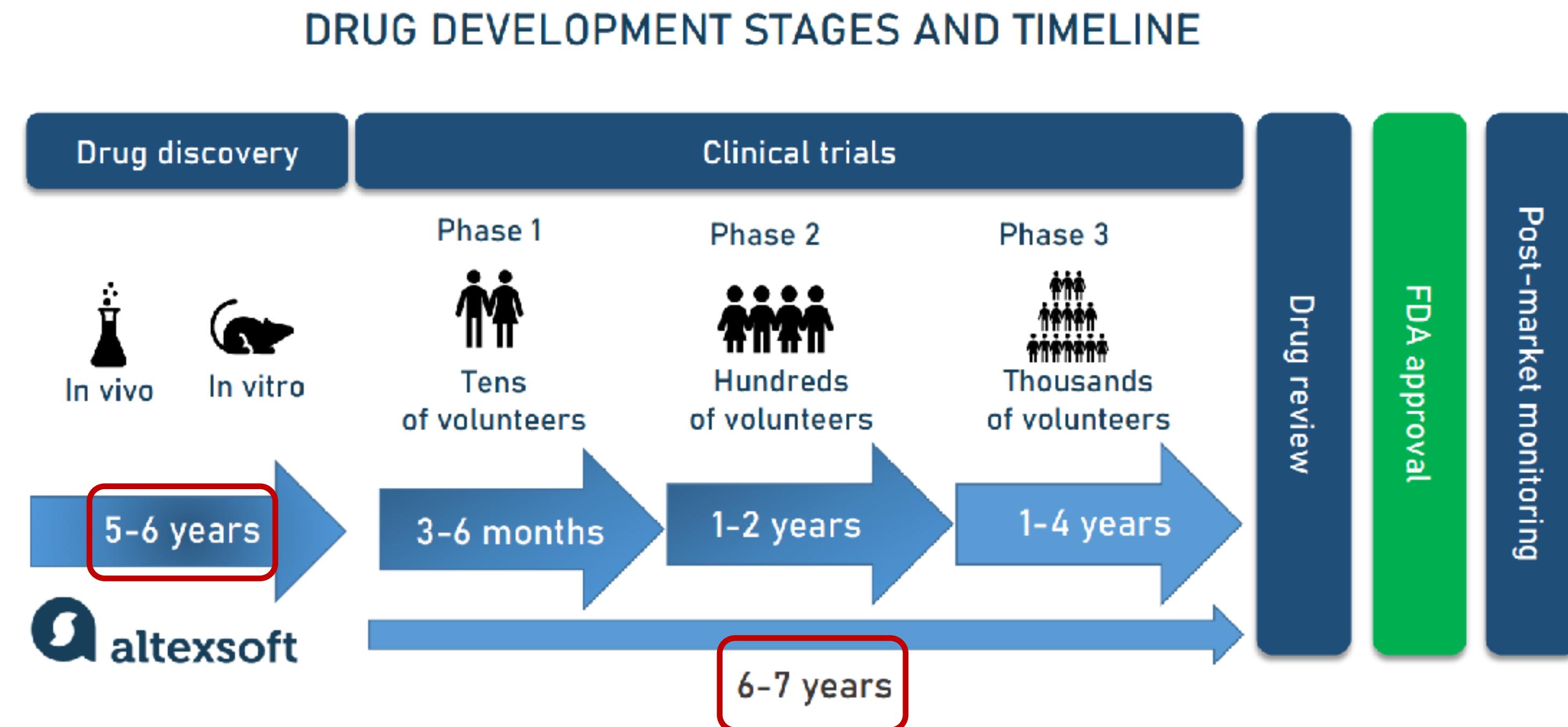


 altexsoft



Drug repurposing

- Esplorazione di grandi librerie di molecole
- Esempio: farmaco per artrite reumatoide utilizzato per casi gravi di COVID-19 (scoperto in 48 ore)

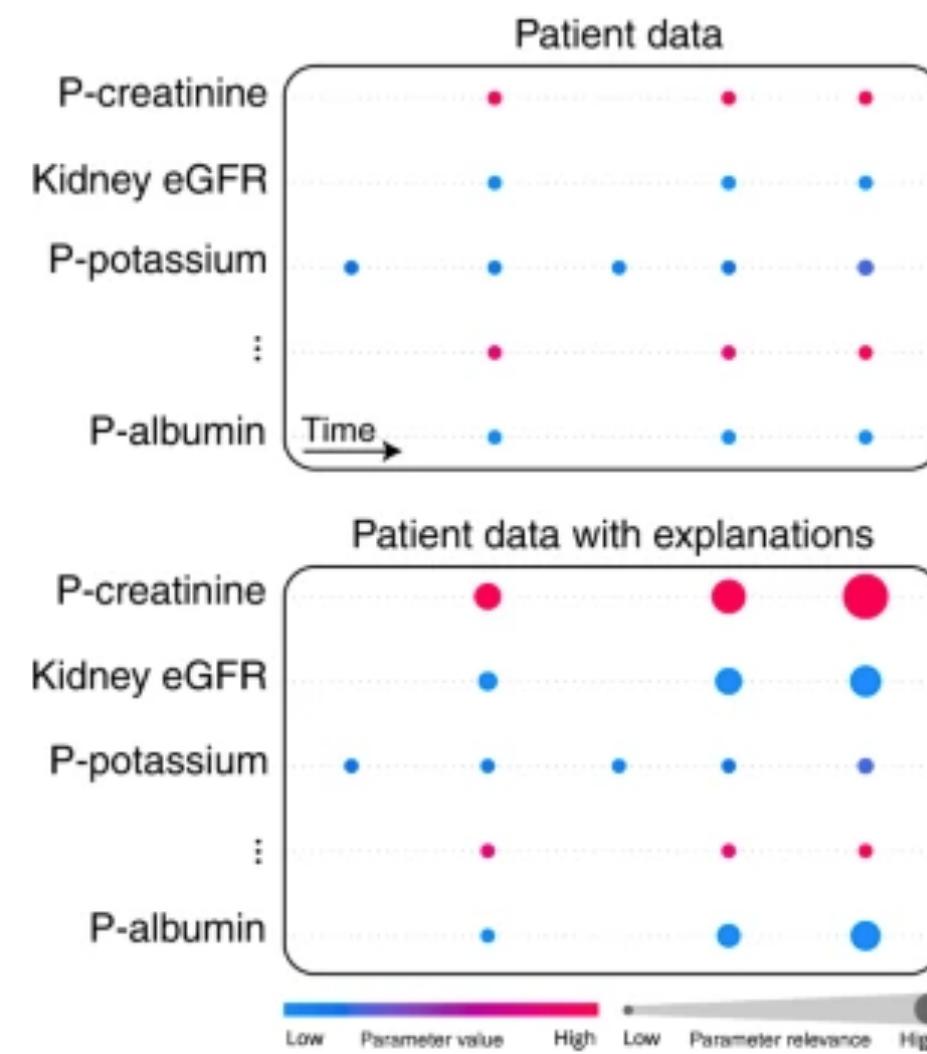




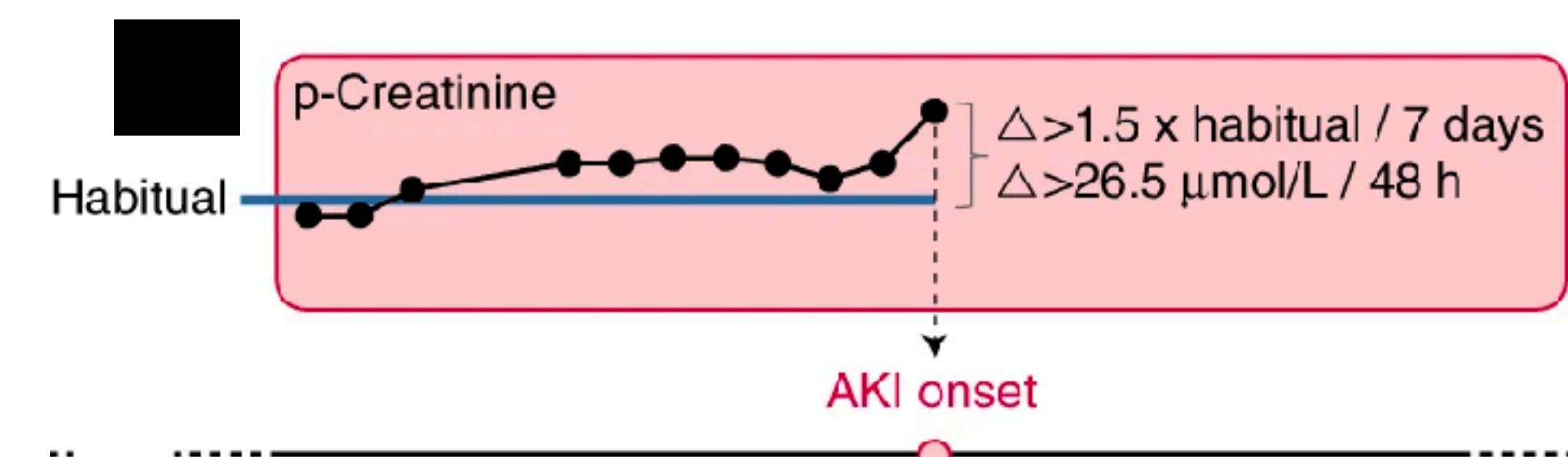
Altre applicazioni



- Diagnosi **parzialmente** automatizzata
- Diagnosi **precoce**
- Sviluppo di farmaci (**in silico**)
- **Automazione** di compiti ripetitivi



La **traiettoria** del paziente





Un ragionamento finale



Un ragionamento più critico

- Possiamo automatizzare la diagnostica ed il trattamento usando tecnologie di IA?

YES



NO

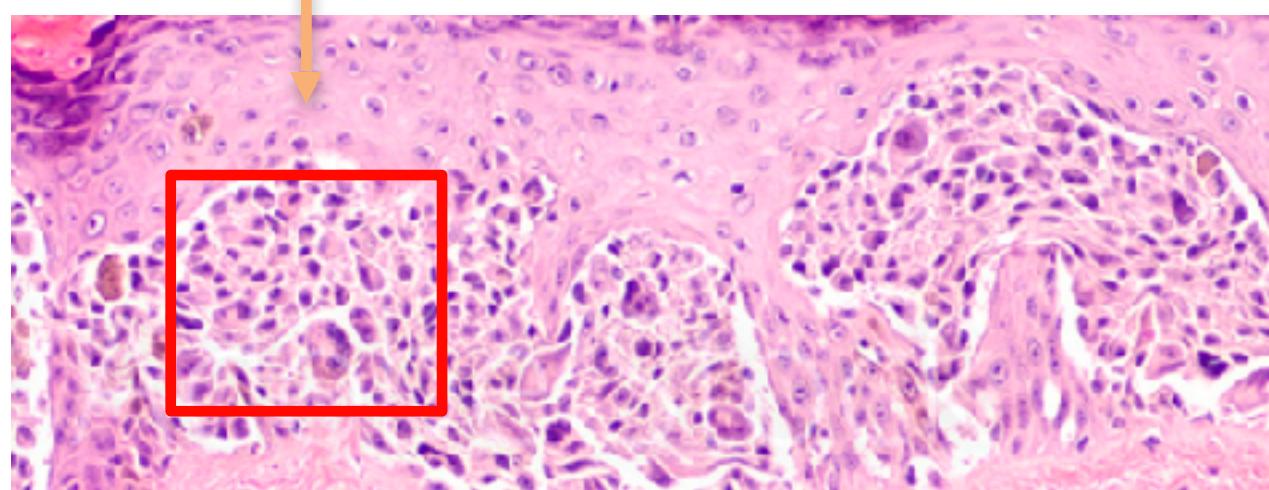


Il costo di un errore

- ERRORE

Taggo un
volto sbagliato

Sbaglio una
diagnosi





Il bias (apprendimento supervisionato)



Il campione su cui “apprendo” è “rappresentativo”?



Prof. Giulio Caravagna
(PI)



Dr. Riccardo Bergamin
(PostDoc)



Dr. Nicola Calonaci
(PostDoc)



Dr. Alice Antonello
(PhD)



Dr. Salvatore Milite
(PhD)



Dr. Arianna Tasciotti
(PhD)



Dr. Elena Buscaroli
(PhD)



Dr. Giovanni Santacatterina
(PhD)



Dr. Lucrezia Valeriani
(PhD)

