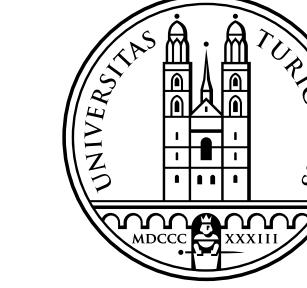




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for Genomics & Health  
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Swiss Institute of  
Bioinformatics



Universität  
**Zürich**<sup>UZH</sup>

# Reference Resources and Standards Development for Biomedical Genomics and Cancer Research



**Michael Baudis**

Professor of Bioinformatics  
University of Zürich  
Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics **SIB**  
GA4GH Workstream Co-lead *DISCOVERY*  
Co-lead ELIXIR Beacon API Development



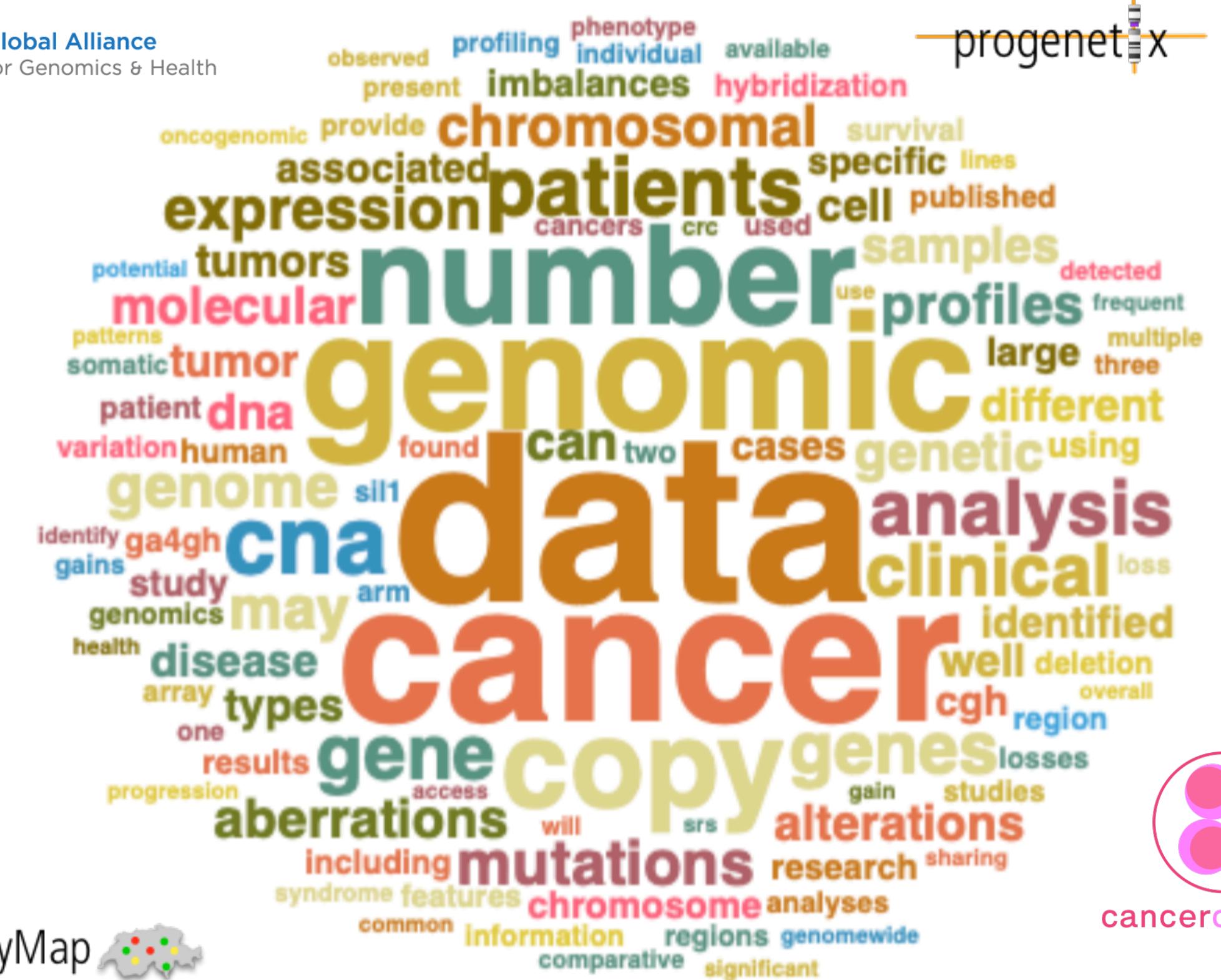


## Theoretical Cytogenetics and Oncogenomics

Our work @ UZH:

- **cancer** genome repositories
- biocuration
- protocols & formats

Curators  
~~Data Parasites~~



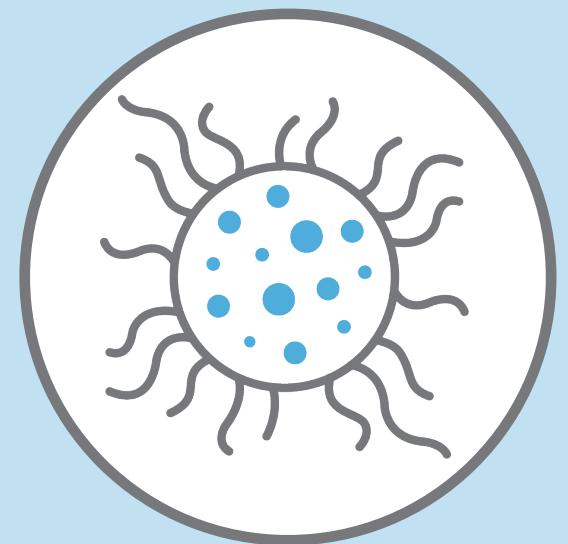


## Genome screening at the core of “Personalised Health”

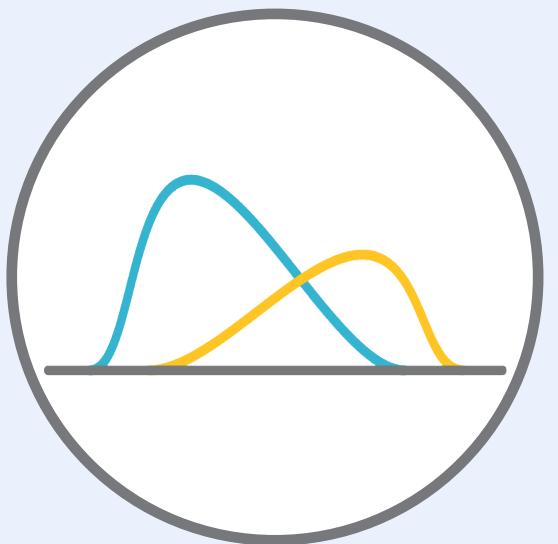
- ▶ **Genome analyses** (including transcriptome, metagenomics) are core technologies for Personalised Health™ applications
- ▶ The unexpectedly large amount of **sequence variants** in human genomes - germline and somatic/cancer - requires huge analysis efforts and creation of **reference repositories**
- ▶ **Standardized data formats** and **exchange protocols** are needed to connect these resources throughout the world, for reciprocal, international **data sharing** and **biocuration** efforts



# Global Genomic Data Sharing Can...



Demonstrate  
patterns in health  
& disease



Increase statistical  
significance of  
analyses



Lead to  
“stronger” variant  
interpretations



Increase  
accurate  
diagnosis



Advance  
precision  
medicine

# Different Approaches to Data Sharing



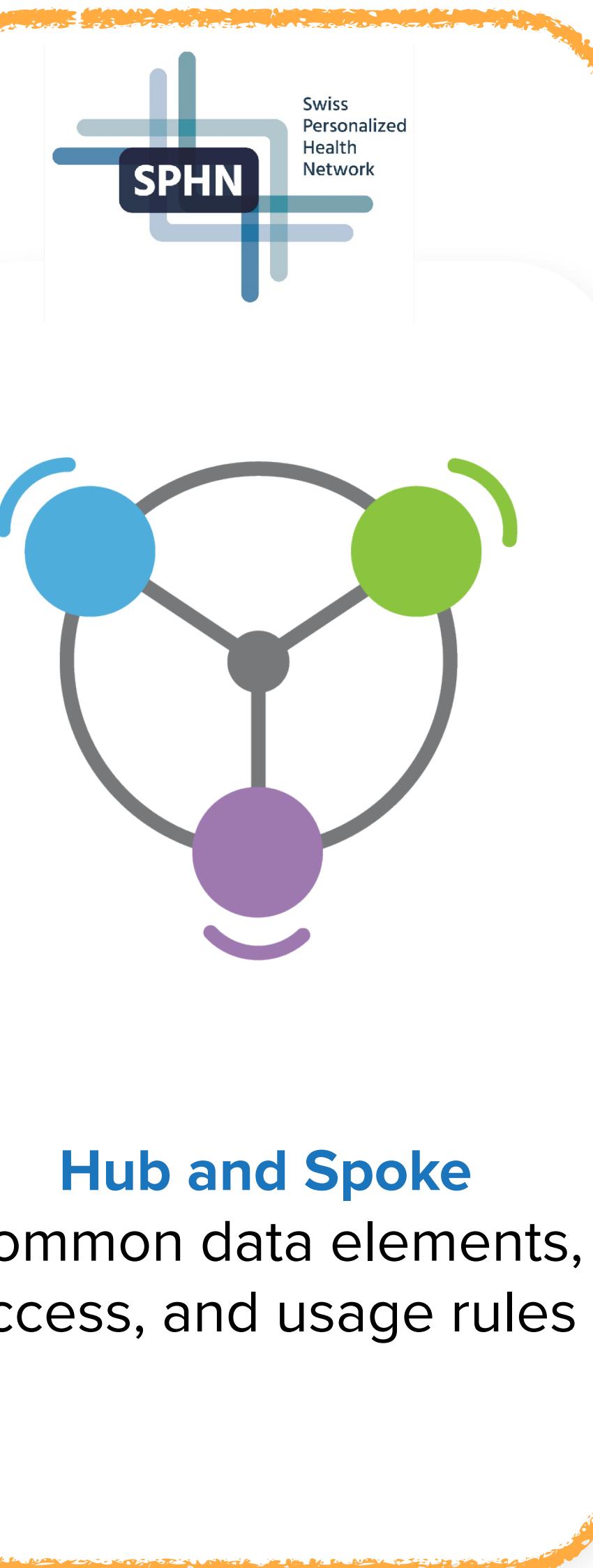
**Centralized Genomic Knowledge Bases**



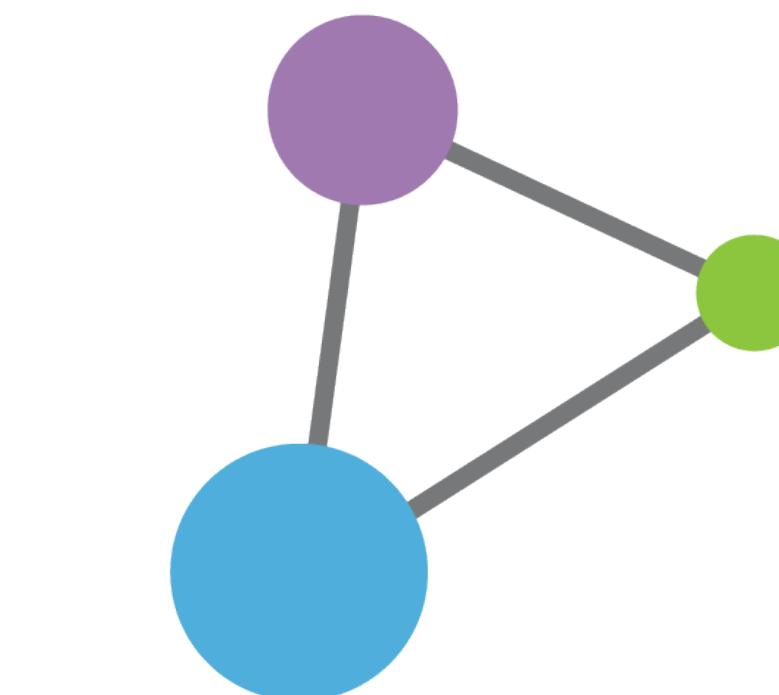
European  
Genome-  
Phenome  
Archive



**Data Commons**  
Trusted, controlled  
repository of multiple  
datasets



**Hub and Spoke**  
Common data elements,  
access, and usage rules



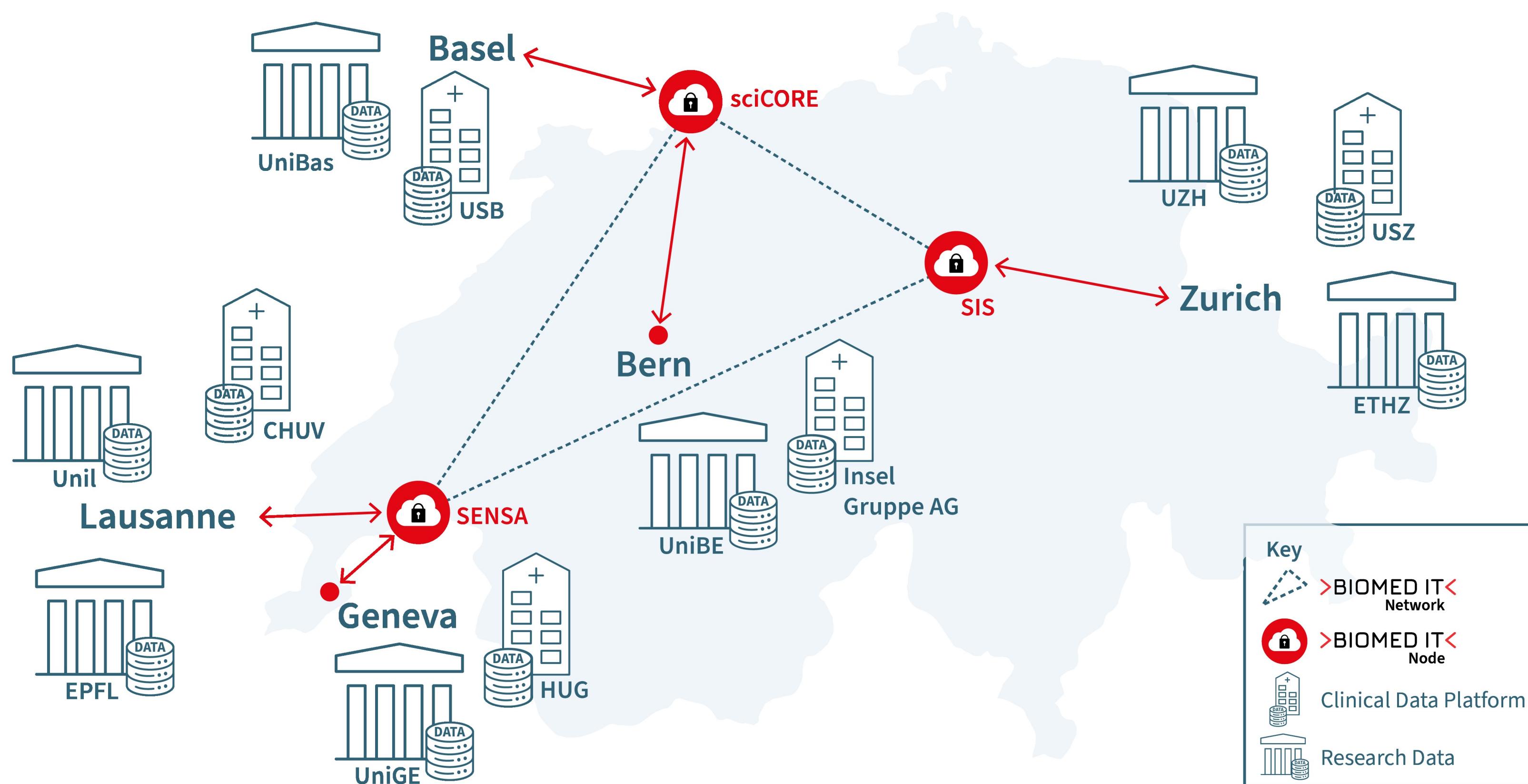
**Linkage of distributed and disparate datasets**

# The Swiss Personalized Health Network (SPHN)

## Creation of a scalable and sustainable data-enabling environment

- Including routine health data, **molecular / omics data**, registry data, clinical research data, and other health-related data types
  - Research infrastructure initiative funded 2017-2024 by the Swiss Government with CHF135 million;
  - Operating under a common Ethical Framework and one Information Security Policy, incl. the setup of a **Trusted Research Environment**
  - Foreseen consolidation of data coordination efforts with CHF 21 million 2025-2028
- **Enable institutions** to responsibly share interoperable health data
- **Enable researchers** to access, integrate, and analyze data

# The Swiss Personalized Health Network



 **Personalized Health Informatics Group**  
SPHN Data Coordination Center (DCC)  
BioMedIT Network

 University Hospital  
Basel  
 Centre hospitalier  
universitaire vaudois

 **USZ** Universitäts  
Spital Zürich  
 **HUG** Hôpitaux  
Universitaires  
Genève  
 **INSELSPITAL**  
UNIVERSITÄTSSPITAL BERN  
HOPITAL UNIVERSITAIRE DE BERNE  
BERN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Strategic Focus Area  
**Personalized Health and Related Technologies**

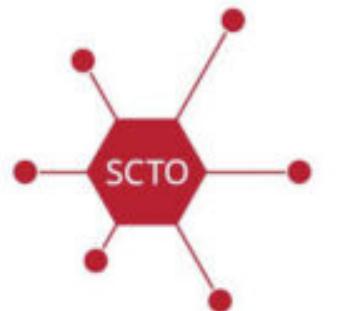
ehealthsuisse

**THE LOOP**  
ZURICH  
MEDICAL  
RESEARCH  
CENTER

**FNSNF**  
FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE  
SCHWEIZERISCHE NATIONALFONDS  
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO  
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

**Personalized Health Alliance**  
Basel-Zurich

 **SWISS BIOBANKING PLATFORM**



 **SAKK**  
WE BRING PROGRESS TO CANCER CARE

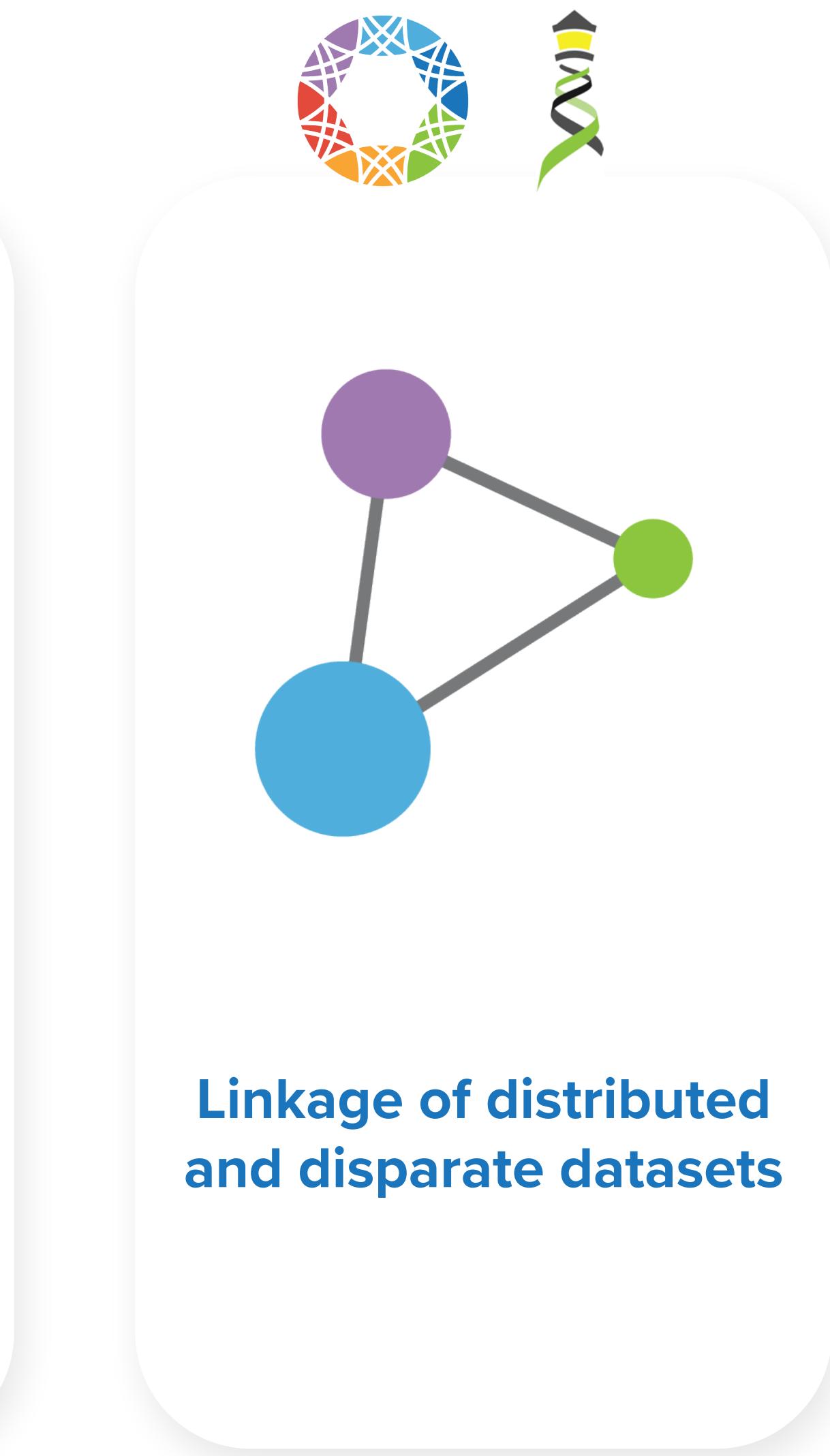
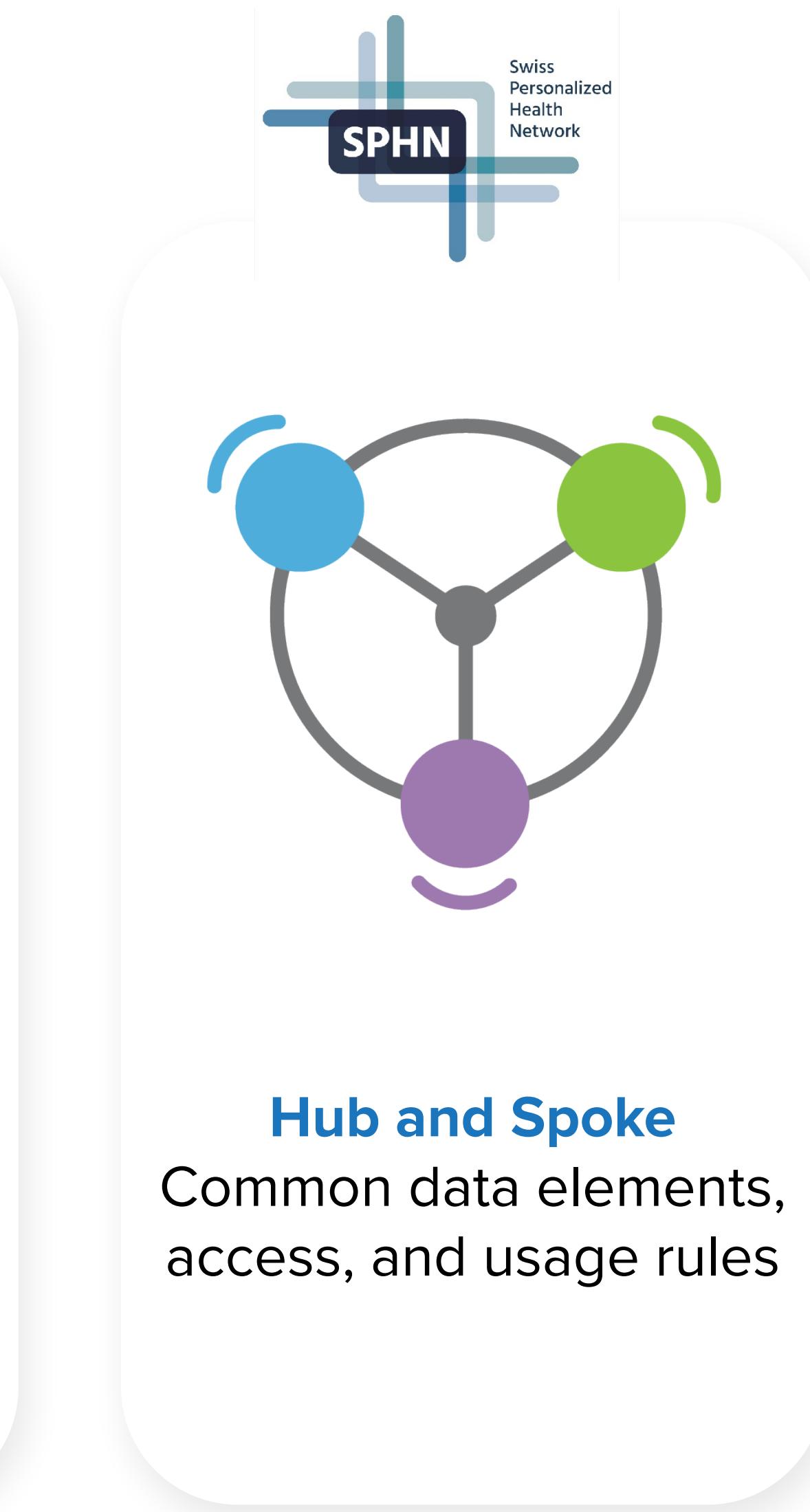
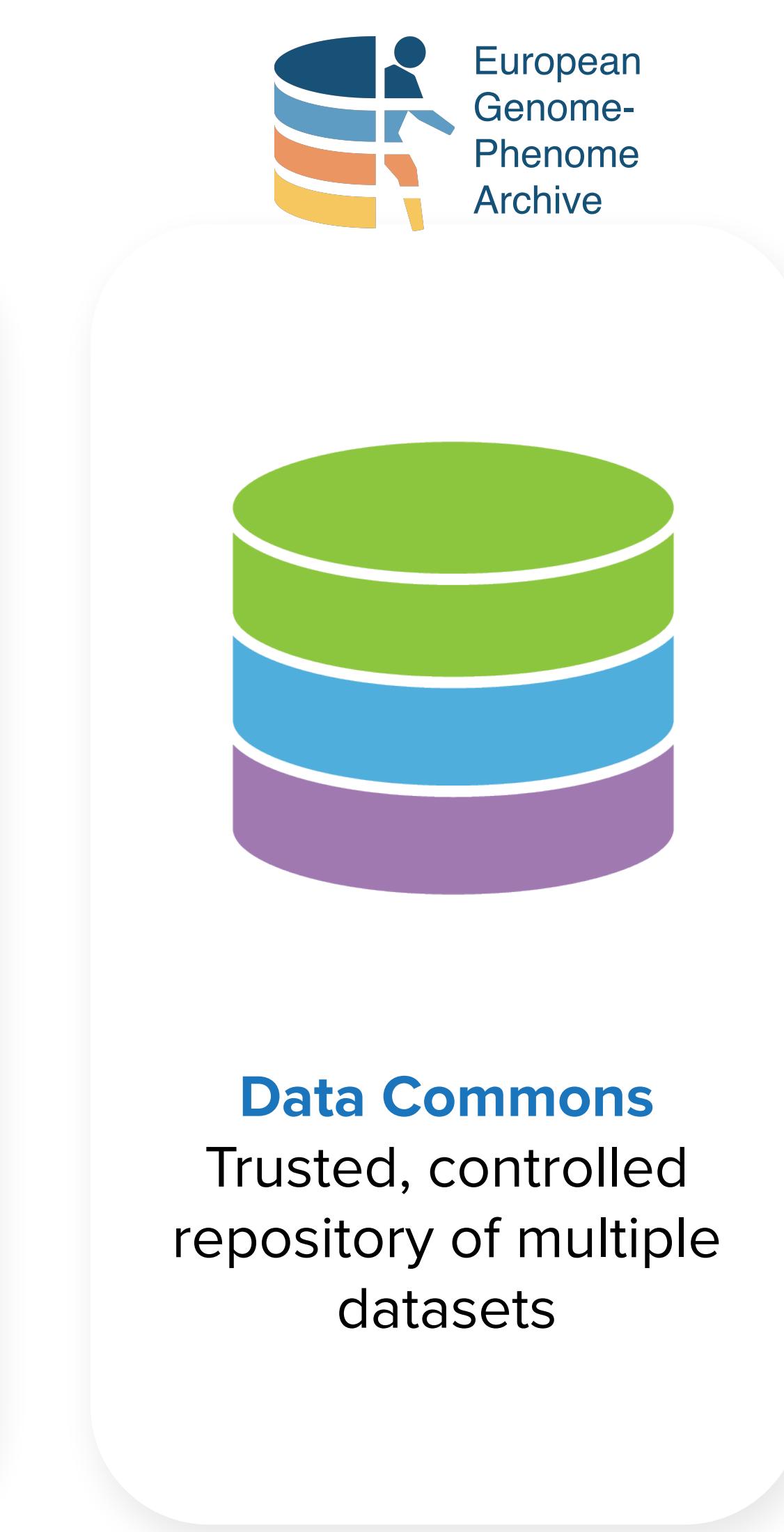
 **SSPH+**  
SWISS SCHOOL OF  
PUBLIC HEALTH



 Université  
Medizin Schweiz  
Médecine  
Universitaire Suisse



# Different Approaches to Data Sharing

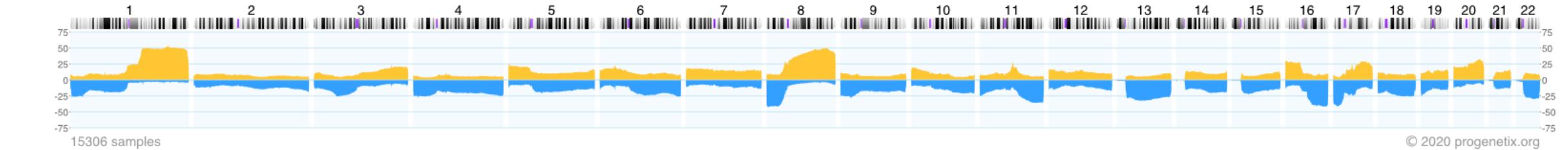


## Cancer Genomics Reference Resource

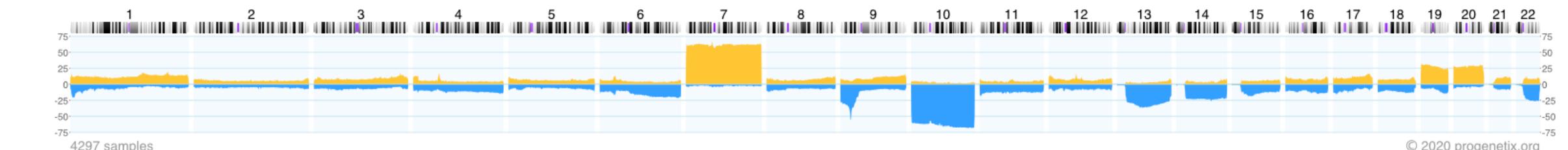
- open resource for oncogenomic profiles
- over 116'000 cancer CNV profiles
- more than 800 diagnostic types
- inclusion of reference datasets (e.g. TCGA)
- standardized encodings (e.g. NCIIt, ICD-O 3)
- identifier mapping for PMID, GEO, Cellosaurus, TCGA, cBioPortal where appropriate
- core clinical data (TNM, sex, survival ...)
- data mapping services
- recent addition of SNV data for some series

### Regional CNV Frequencies for >800 Cancer Types

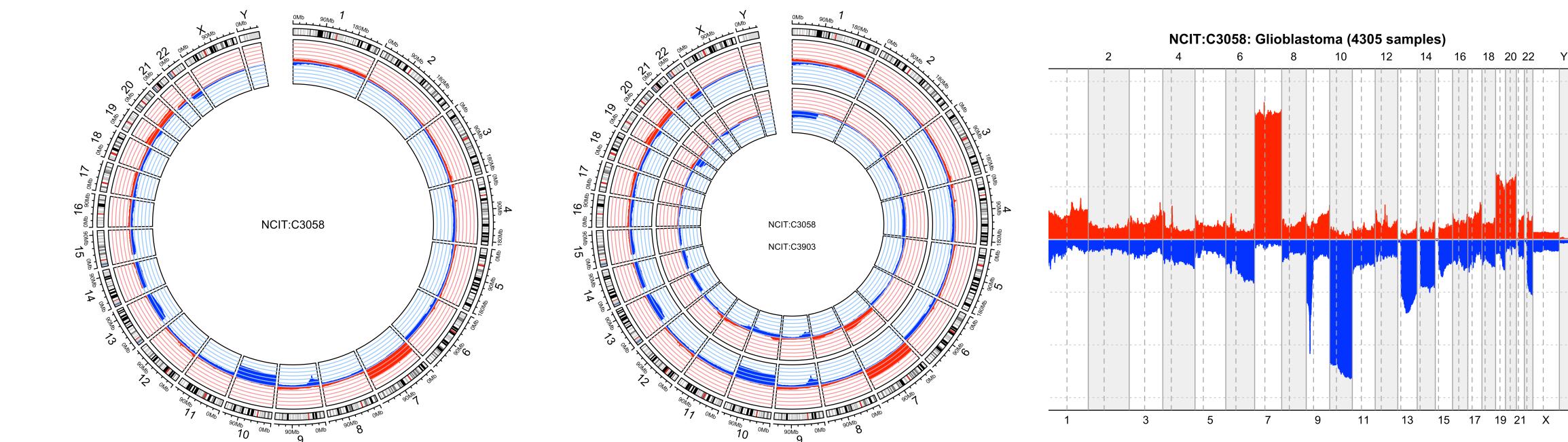
Malignant Breast Neoplasm (NCIT:C9335)



Glioblastoma (NCIT:C3058)

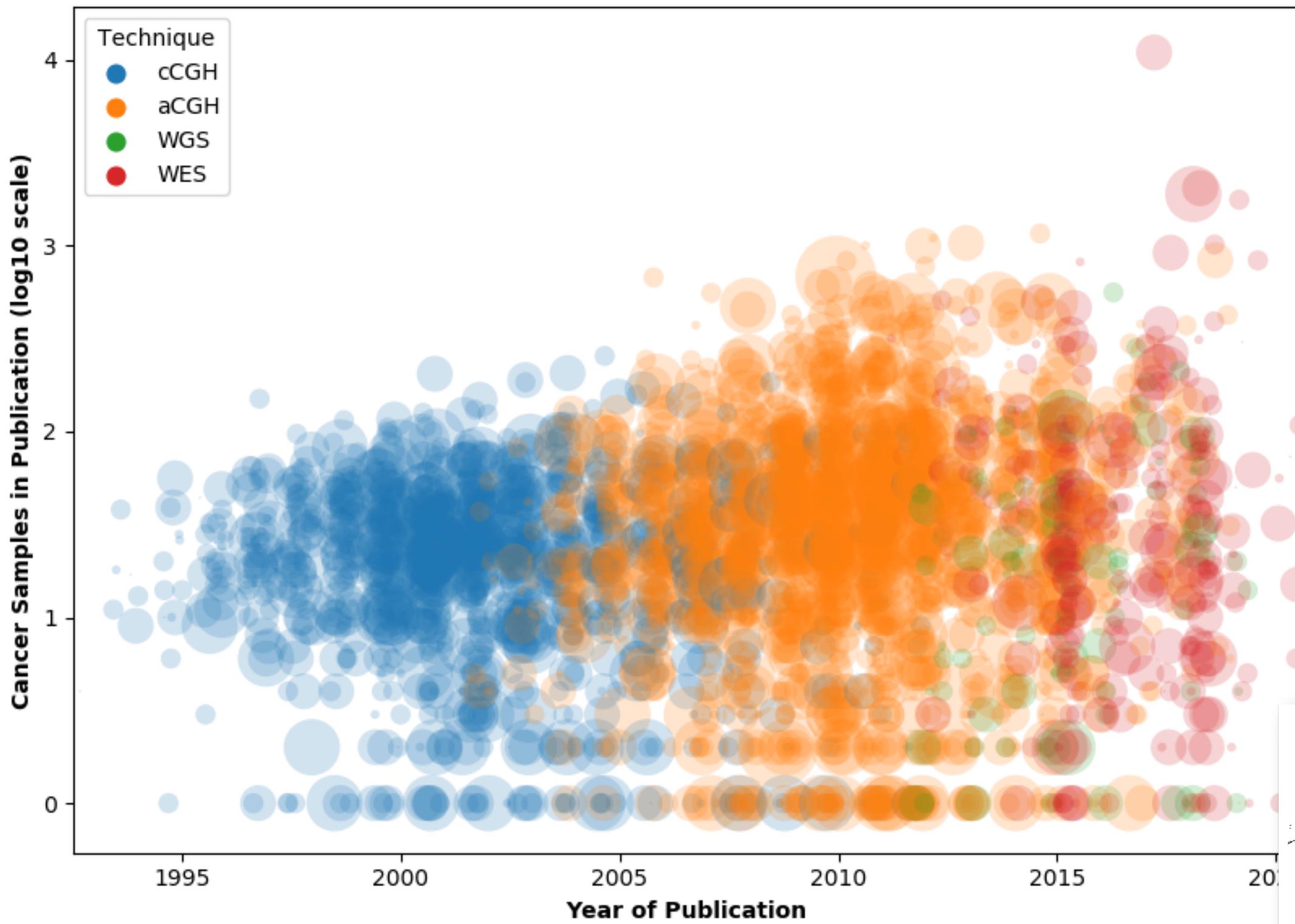


### Progenetix R API using Beacon handover objects



Visualization of CNV features using the pgxRpi R package. Aggregated CNV data for cancer types displayed using Circos or frequency plots in a local R environment. The R package relies on the Beacon v2 API to communicate with Progenetix.

## Number of tumor samples for each publication across the years



**DATABASE**  
The Journal of Biological Databases and Curation

Database, 2020, 1–9  
doi: 10.1093/database/baa009  
Articles



### Articles

## Geographic assessment of cancer genome profiling studies

Paula Carrio-Cordo<sup>1,2</sup>, Elise Acheson<sup>3</sup>, Qingyao Huang<sup>1,2</sup> and Michael Baudis<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Molecular Life Sciences, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland <sup>2</sup>Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Zurich, Switzerland <sup>3</sup>Department of Geography, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

progenetix

Cancer CNV Profiles

Search Samples

Studies & Cohorts

arrayMap

TCGA Samples

DIPG Samples

Gao & Baudis, 2021

Cancer Cell Lines

Publication DB

Services

NCIt Mappings

## Progenetix Publication Collection

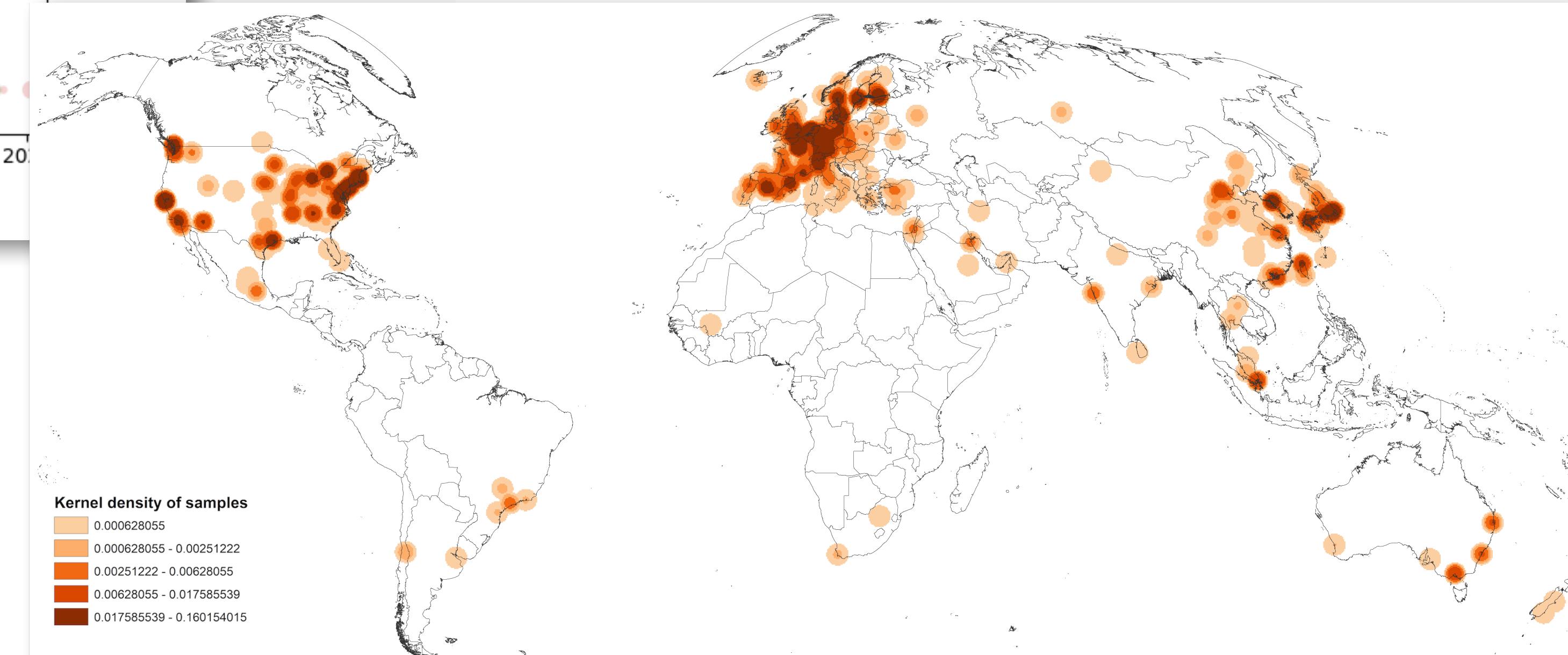
The current page lists articles describing whole genome screening (WGS, WES, aCGH, cCGH) experiments in cancer, registered in the Progenetix publication collection. For each publication the table indicates the numbers of samples analysed with a given technology and if sample profiles are available in Progenetix.

Please [contact us](#) to alert us about additional articles you are aware of. The inclusion criteria are described in the documentation [🔗](#).

Filter [i](#)

City [i](#)

id <a href="#">i</a> ▾	Publication	Samples				
		cCGH	aCGH	WES	WGS	pgx
PMID:34103027	Peng G, Chai H, Ji W, Lu Y, Wu S et al. (2021) Correlating genomic copy number alterations	0	79	0	0	0



Map of the geographic distribution (by affiliation) of the 104'543 genomic array, 36'766 chromosomal CGH and 15'409 whole genome/exome based cancer genome datasets. The numbers are derived from the 3'240 publications in Progenetix.

# The Progenetix oncogenomic resource in 2021

Qingyao Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, Paula Carrio-Cordo<sup>1,2</sup>, Bo Gao<sup>1,2</sup>, Rahel Paloots<sup>1,2</sup> and Michael Baudis<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Molecular Life Sciences, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, Zurich 8057, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Winterthurerstrasse 190, Zurich 8057, Switzerland

\*Corresponding author: Tel: +41 44 635 34 86; Email: [michael.baudis@mls.uzh.ch](mailto:michael.baudis@mls.uzh.ch)

Citation details: Huang, Q., Carrio-Cordo, P., Gao, B. et al. The Progenetix oncogenomic resource in 2021. *Database* (2021) Vol. 2021: article ID baab043; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/database/baab043>

## Abstract

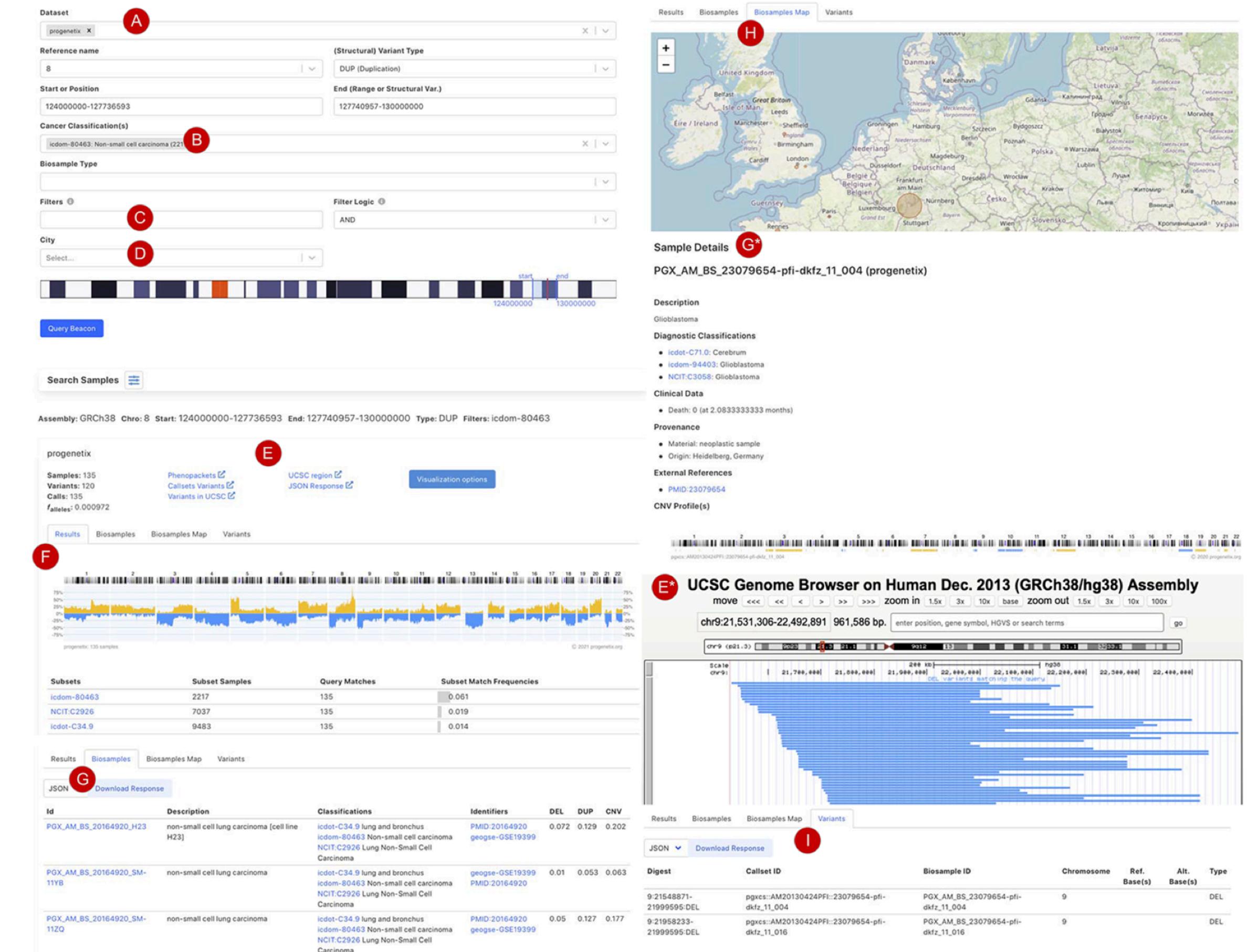
In cancer, copy number aberrations (CNAs) represent a type of nearly ubiquitous and frequently extensive structural genome variations. To disentangle the molecular mechanisms underlying tumorigenesis as well as identify and characterize molecular subtypes, the comparative and meta-analysis of large genomic variant collections can be of immense importance. Over the last decades, cancer genomic profiling projects have resulted in a large amount of somatic genome variation profiles, however segregated in a multitude of individual studies and datasets. The Progenetix project, initiated in 2001, curates individual cancer CNA profiles and associated metadata from published oncogenomic studies and data repositories with the aim to empower integrative analyses spanning all different cancer biologies. During the last few years, the fields of genomics and cancer research have seen significant advancement in terms of molecular genetics technology, disease concepts, data standard harmonization as well as data availability, in an increasingly structured and systematic manner. For the Progenetix resource, continuous data integration, curation and maintenance have resulted in the most comprehensive representation of cancer genome CNA profiling data with 138 663 (including 115 357 tumor) copy number variation (CNV) profiles. In this article, we report a 4.5-fold increase in sample number since 2013, improvements in data quality, ontology representation with a CNV landscape summary over 51 distinctive National Cancer Institute Thesaurus cancer terms as well as updates in database schemas, and data access including new web front-end and programmatic data access.

Database URL: [progenetix.org](http://progenetix.org)

**Table 1.** Statistics of samples from various data resources

Data source	GEO	ArrayExpress	cBioPortal	TCGA	Total
No. of studies	898	51	38	33	1939
No. of samples	63 568	4351	19 712	22 142	138 663
Tumor	52 090	3887	19 712	11 090	115 357
Normal	11 478	464	0	11 052	23 306
Classifications					
ICD-O (Topography)	100	54	88	157	209
ICD-O (Morphology)	246	908	265	140	491
NCIt	346	148	422	182	788
Collections					
Individuals	63 568	4351	19 712	10 995	127 549
Biosamples	63 568	4351	19 712	22 142	138 663
Callsets <sup>a</sup>	63 568	4351	19 712	22 376	138 930
Variants	5 514 126	118 4170	1 778 096	2 654 065	10 716 093

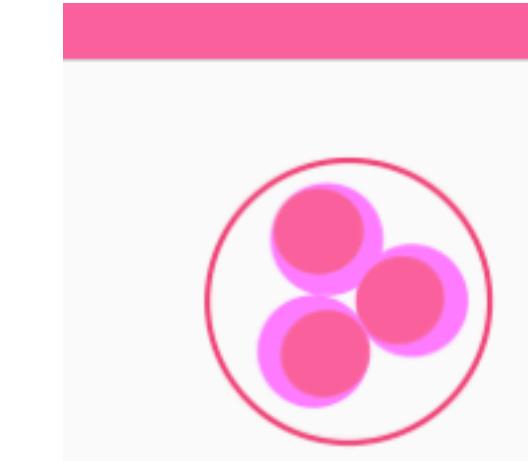
<sup>a</sup>set of variants from one genotyping experiment; ICD-O, International Classification of Diseases for Oncology; NCIt, National Cancer Institute Thesaurus.



**Figure 3.** Beacon-style query using fuzzy ranges to identify biosamples with variants matching the CNA range. This example queries for a continuous, focal duplication covering the complete MYC gene's coding region with  $\leq 6$  Mb in size. A: Filter for dataset; B: filter for cancer classification (NCIt and ICD-O-3 ontology terms available); C: additional filter, e.g. Cellosaurus; D: additional filter for geographic location; E: external link to UCSC browser to view the alignment of matched variants; F: cancer type classification sorted by frequency of the matched biosamples present in the subset; G: list of matched biosamples with reference to biosamples can be downloaded in json or csv format. More detailed biosample information can be viewed through 'id' link to the sample detail page; H: matched variants with reference to biosamples can be downloaded in json or csv format.

## Cancer Cell Line Genomics Resource

- cancertcellines.org built on Progenetix platform
- includes over **5600 cell line CNV profiles**
- cancer cell line variants (SNV, INDELs ...) for **16178 cell lines** from 400 different disease classifications
- mapped to to *Cellosaurus*
- hierarchical representation ("derived from" ...)
- SNVs mapped from ClinVar with variant severity and disease ontologies
- CCLE per cell line include variant effect
- CNV profiles allow temporal stability estimates and tumor type similarity matching



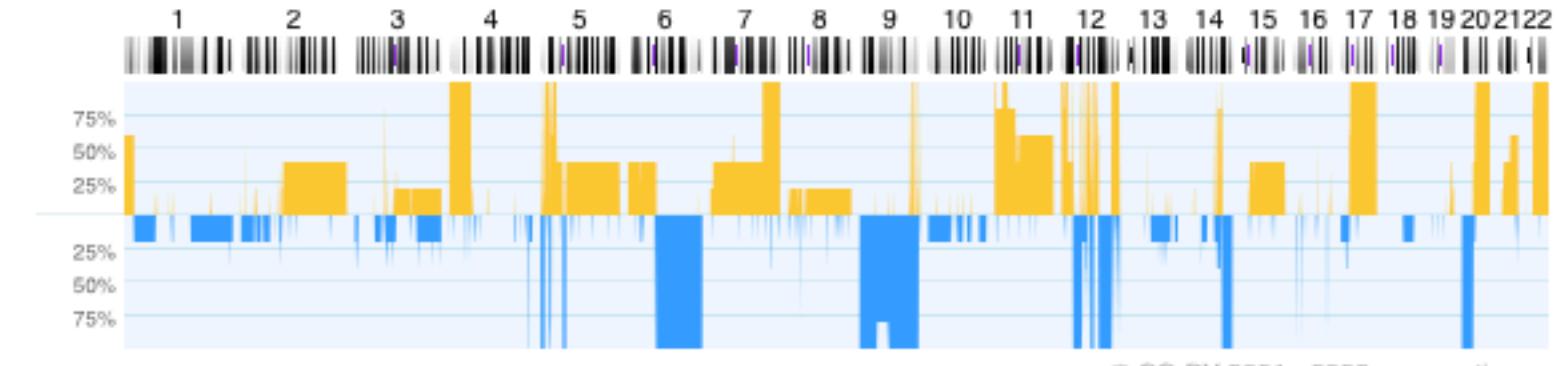
The logo for cancertcellines.org features a circular icon with three pink circles of varying sizes, resembling chromosomes or cells. Below the icon, the word "cancercelllines" is written in a lowercase, sans-serif font.

[Cancer Cell Lines<sup>o</sup>](#)  
[Cell Line Listing](#)  
[Search Cell Lines](#)  
[CNV Profiles by Cancer Type](#)  
[NCIT Codes](#)  
[ICD-O 3 Morphologies](#)  
[Documentation](#)  
[Progenetix](#)  
[Progenetix Data](#)  
[Progenetix Documentation](#)  
[Baudisgroup @ UZH](#)

### Cancer Cell Line Genomics

The cancertcellines.org genomic information resource contains genome profiling data, somatic mutation information and associated metadata for thousands of human cancer cell lines. It has its origins in genomic copy number variation (CNV) profiling data of cell lines originally collected as part of the more than 100'000 individual datasets in the Progenetix<sup>o</sup> oncogenomic resource. However, by providing genome mapped, annotated data for many types of genomic mutations, together with CNV profiles for a subset of the overall more than 16'000 cell lines, cancertcellines.org provides a unique entry point for the comparative analysis of genomic variants in cell lines as well as for the exploration of related publications.

SK-MEL-1 (cellosaurus:CVCL\_0068)



© CC-BY 2001 - 2023 progenetix.org

**Cell Line Data CNV Frequency Plot** The CNV histogram above represents CNV data from a randomly selected set of samples – either instances of a common cell line or with a shared diagnosis. In this example the frequencies of regional gains and losses in 5 samples from cellosaurus:CVCL\_0068 (SK-MEL-1) are on display.

[Download SVG](#) | [Go to cellosaurus:CVCL\\_0068](#) | [Download CNV Frequencies](#)

In cancertcellines.org genomic variation data collected from a variety of external resources and from original data (re-) analyses has been mapped to GRCh38 genome coordinates and is queryable using the Beacon v2 API<sup>o</sup>. The resource contains data of **16340** individual cancer cell lines from **382** different cancer types (NCIt neoplasm classification).

A large amount of the cancer cell line data has been collected based on annotations and pointers from [Cellosaurus](#), a reference knowledge resource on cell lines.

#### Citation

- cancertcellines.org: **Cancer cell line oncogenomic online resource** (2023)
- Huang Q, Carrio-Cordo P, Gao B, Paloots R, Baudis M. (2021): **The Progenetix oncogenomic resource in 2021**. *Database (Oxford)*. 2021 Jul 17

# Maintaining some Standards

## CNV Term Use in Computational (File/Schema) Formats



<https://cnvar.org/resources/CNV-annotation-standards/>

EFO	Beacon	VCF	SO	GA4GH VRS ⇒ VRS proposal <sup>1</sup>	Notes
EFO:0030070 copy number gain	DUP <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030070	DUP	SO:0001742 copy_number_gain	low-level gain (implicit) ⇒ EFO:0030070 copy number gain	a sequence alteration whereby the copy number of a given genomic region is greater than the reference sequence
EFO:0030071 low-level copy number gain	DUP <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030071	DUP	SO:0001742 copy_number_gain	low-level gain ⇒ EFO:0030071 low-level copy number gain	
EFO:0030072 high-level copy number gain	DUP <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030072	DUP	SO:0001742 copy_number_gain	high-level gain ⇒ EFO:0030072 high-level copy number gain	commonly but not consistently used for >=5 copies on a bi-allelic genome region
EFO:0030073 focal genome amplification	DUP <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030073	DUP	SO:0001742 copy_number_gain	high-level gain ⇒ EFO:0030073 focal genome amplification	commonly but not consistently used for >=5 copies on a bi-allelic genome region, of limited size (operationally max. 1-5Mb)
EFO:0030067 copy number loss	DEL <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030067	DEL	SO:0001743 copy_number_loss	partial loss (implicit) ⇒ EFO:0030067 copy number loss	a sequence alteration whereby the copy number of a given genomic region is smaller than the reference sequence
EFO:0030068 low-level copy number loss	DEL <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030068	DEL	SO:0001743 copy_number_loss	partial loss ⇒ EFO:0030068 low-level copy number loss	
EFO:0020073 high-level copy number loss	DEL <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0020073	DEL	SO:0001743 copy_number_loss	partial loss ⇒ EFO:0020073 high-level copy number loss	a loss of several copies; also used in cases where a complete genomic deletion cannot be asserted
EFO:0030069 complete genomic deletion	DEL <sup>2</sup> or EFO:0030069	DEL	SO:0001743 copy_number_loss	complete loss ⇒ EFO:0030069 complete genomic deletion	complete genomic deletion (e.g. homozygous deletion on a bi-allelic genome region)

Hangjia Zhao  
Michael Baudis  
(& the VRS group!)



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**Collaborate. Innovate. Accelerate.**

# **GA4GH Standards for Federated Genomic Data Discovery**



# Different Approaches to Data Sharing



**Centralized Genomic Knowledge Bases**



European  
Genome-  
Phenome  
Archive



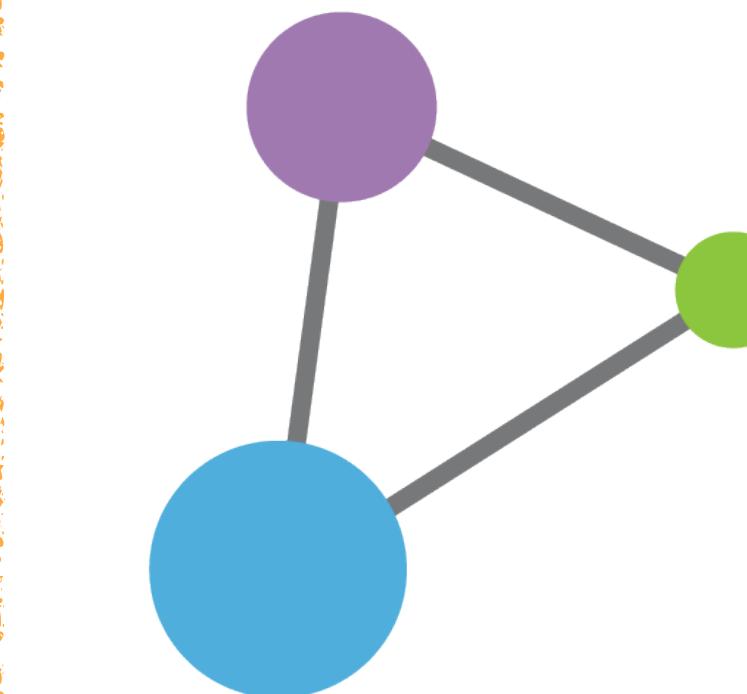
**Data Commons**  
Trusted, controlled  
repository of multiple  
datasets



Swiss  
Personalized  
Health  
Network



**Hub and Spoke**  
Common data elements,  
access, and usage rules



**Linkage of distributed  
and disparate datasets**

## INFORMATICS

### Beacon v2 and Beacon networks: A “lingua franca” for federated data discovery in biomedical genomics

#### Commentary

### International federation of genomic medicine databases using GA4GH standards

Adrian Thorogood,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> Heidi L. Rehm,<sup>3,4</sup> Peter Goodhand,<sup>5,6</sup> Angela J.H. Page,<sup>4,5</sup> Yann Joly,<sup>2</sup> Michael Baudis,<sup>7</sup> Jordi Rambla,<sup>8,9</sup> Arcadi Navarro,<sup>8,10,11,12</sup> Tommi H. Nyronen,<sup>13,14</sup> Mikael Linden,<sup>13,14</sup> Edward S. Dove,<sup>15</sup> Marc Fiume,<sup>16</sup> Michael Brudno,<sup>17</sup> Melissa S. Cline,<sup>18</sup> and Ewan Birney<sup>19</sup>

Jordi Rambla<sup>1,2</sup> | Michael Baudis<sup>3</sup> | Roberto Ariosa<sup>1</sup> | Tim Beck<sup>4</sup> |  
Lauren A. Fromont<sup>1</sup> | Arcadi Navarro<sup>1,5,6,7</sup> | Rahel Paloots<sup>3</sup> |  
Manuel Rueda<sup>1</sup> | Gary Saunders<sup>8</sup> | Babita Singh<sup>1</sup> | John D. Spalding<sup>9</sup> |  
Juha Törnroos<sup>9</sup> | Claudia Vasallo<sup>1</sup> | Colin D. Veal<sup>4</sup> | Anthony J. Brookes<sup>4</sup>

# Cell Genomics

## Technology

### The GA4GH Variation Representation Specification: A computational framework for variation representation and federated identification

Alex H. Wagner,<sup>1,2,25,\*</sup> Lawrence Babb,<sup>3,\*</sup> Gil Alterovitz,<sup>4,5</sup> Michael Baudis,<sup>6</sup> Matthew Brush,<sup>7</sup> Daniel L. Cameron,<sup>8,9</sup> Melissa Cline,<sup>10</sup> Malachi Griffith,<sup>11</sup> Obi L. Griffith,<sup>11</sup> Sarah E. Hunt,<sup>12</sup> David Kreda,<sup>13</sup> Jennifer M. Lee,<sup>14</sup> Stephanie Li,<sup>15</sup> Javier Lopez,<sup>16</sup> Eric Moyer,<sup>17</sup> Tristan Nelson,<sup>18</sup> Ronak Y. Patel,<sup>19</sup> Kevin Riehle,<sup>19</sup> Peter N. Robinson,<sup>20</sup> Shawn Rynearson,<sup>21</sup> Helen Schuilenburg,<sup>12</sup> Kirill Tsukanov,<sup>12</sup> Brian Walsh,<sup>7</sup> Melissa Konopko,<sup>15</sup> Heidi L. Rehm,<sup>3,22</sup> Andrew D. Yates,<sup>12</sup> Robert R. Freimuth,<sup>23</sup> and Reece K. Hart<sup>3,24,\*</sup>

# Cell Genomics

## Perspective

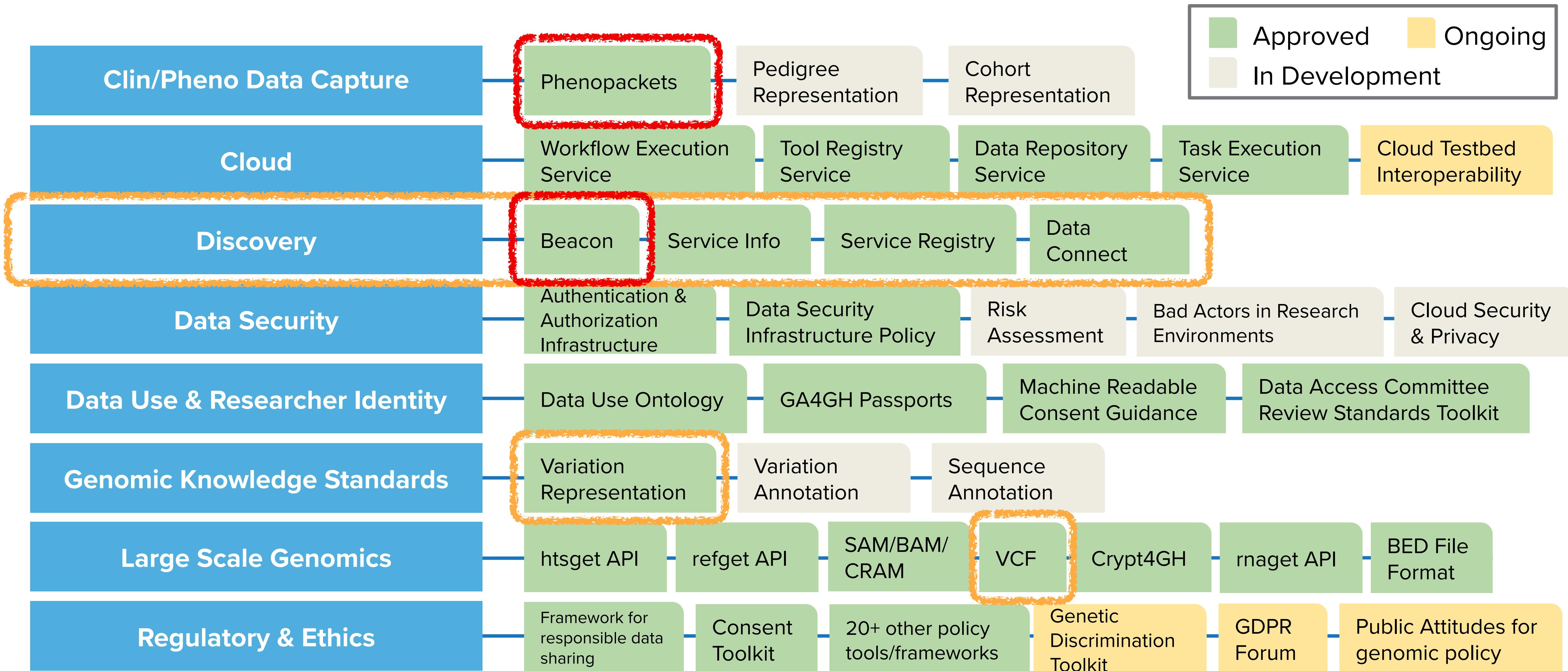
### GA4GH: International policies and standards for data sharing across genomic research and healthcare

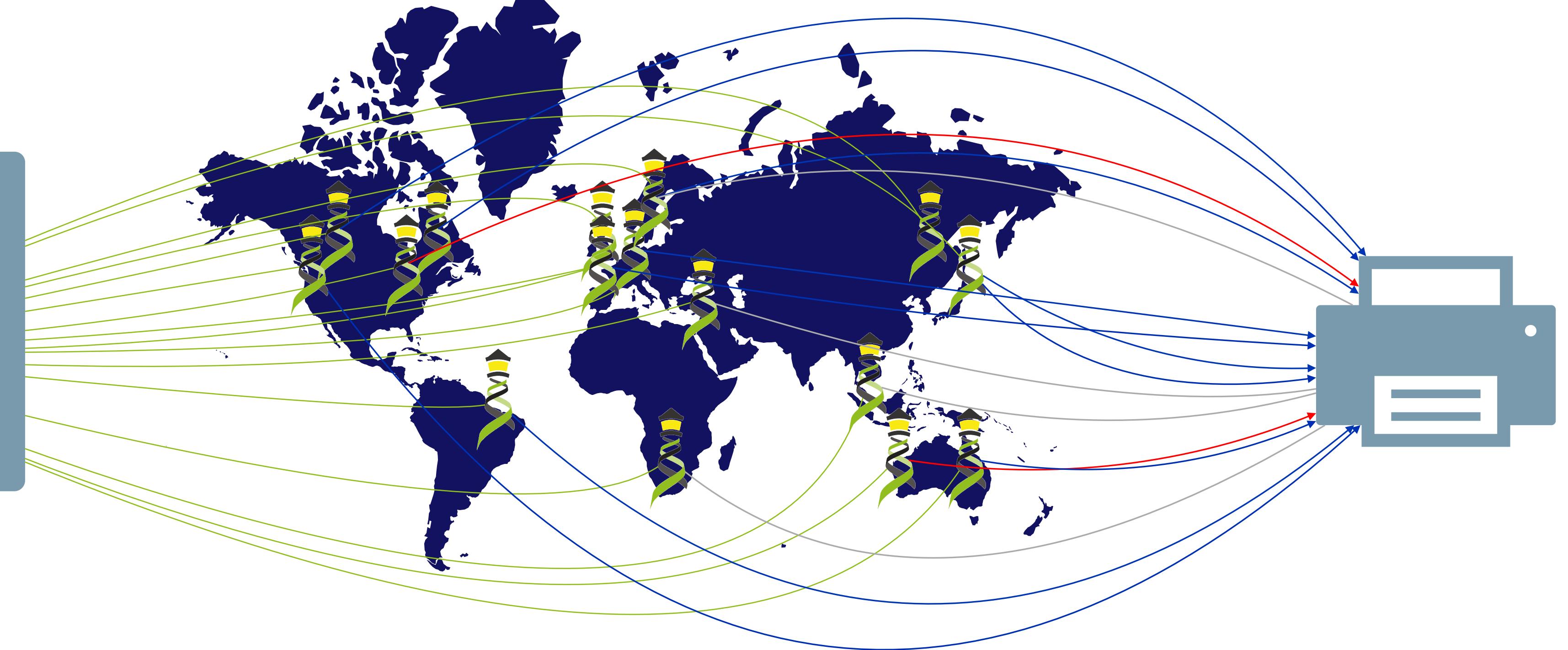
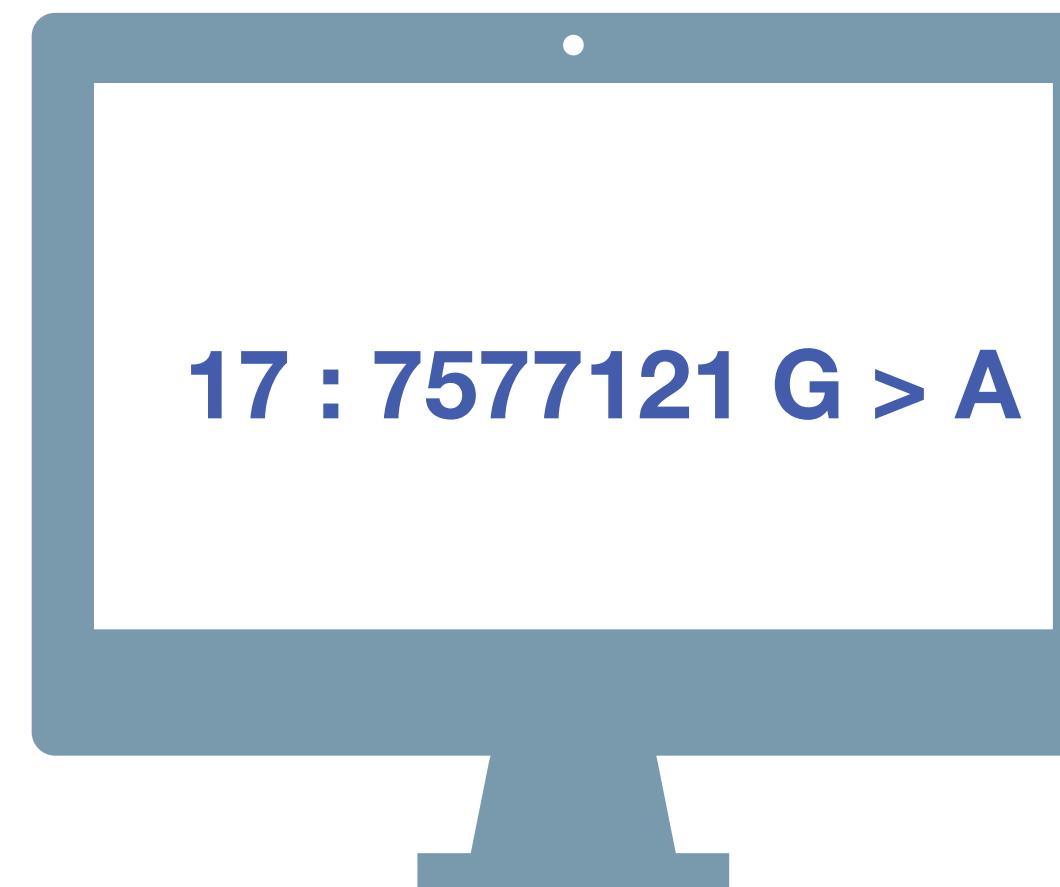
Heidi L. Rehm,<sup>1,2,47</sup> Angela J.H. Page,<sup>1,3,\*</sup> Lindsay Smith,<sup>3,4</sup> Jeremy B. Adams,<sup>3,4</sup> Gil Alterovitz,<sup>5,47</sup> Lawrence J. Babb,<sup>1</sup> Maxmillian P. Barkley,<sup>6</sup> Michael Baudis,<sup>7,8</sup> Michael J.S. Beauvais,<sup>3,9</sup> Tim Beck,<sup>10</sup> Jacques S. Beckmann,<sup>11</sup> Sergi Beltran,<sup>12,13,14</sup> David Bernick,<sup>1</sup> Alexander Bernier,<sup>9</sup> James K. Bonfield,<sup>15</sup> Tiffany F. Boughtwood,<sup>16,17</sup> Guillaume Bourque,<sup>9,18</sup> Sarion R. Bowers,<sup>15</sup> Anthony J. Brookes,<sup>10</sup> Michael Brudno,<sup>18,19,20,21,38</sup> Matthew H. Brush,<sup>22</sup> David Bujold,<sup>9,18,38</sup> Tony Burdett,<sup>23</sup> Orion J. Buske,<sup>24</sup> Moran N. Cabili,<sup>1</sup> Daniel L. Cameron,<sup>25,26</sup> Robert J. Carroll,<sup>27</sup> Esmeralda Casas-Silva,<sup>12,3</sup> Debyani Chakravarty,<sup>29</sup> Bimal P. Chaudhari,<sup>30,31</sup> Shu Hui Chen,<sup>32</sup> J. Michael Cherry,<sup>33</sup> Justina Chung,<sup>3,4</sup> Melissa Cline,<sup>34</sup> Hayley L. Clissold,<sup>15</sup> Robert M. Cook-Deegan,<sup>35</sup> Mélanie Courtoot,<sup>23</sup> Fiona Cunningham,<sup>23</sup> Miro Cupak,<sup>6</sup> Robert M. Davies,<sup>15</sup> Danielle Denisko,<sup>19</sup> Megan J. Doerr,<sup>36</sup> Lena I. Dolman,<sup>19</sup>

(Author list continued on next page)

### The GA4GH Phenopacket schema defines a computable representation of clinical data

# Overview of GA4GH standards and frameworks





Have you seen this variant?  
It came up in my patient  
and we don't know if this is  
a common SNP or worth  
following up.

A Beacon network federates  
genome variant queries  
across databases that  
support the **Beacon API**

Here: The variant has  
been found in **few**  
resources, and those  
are from **disease**  
specific **collections**.



## Beacon v1 Development

2014      GA4GH founding event; Jim Ostell proposes Beacon concept with "more features... version 2"

2015      • beacon-network.org aggregator created by DNAstack

• Beacon v0.3 release

- work on queries for structural variants (brackets for fuzzy start and end parameters...)

• OpenAPI implementation

- integrating CNV parameters (e.g. "startMin, statMax")

• Beacon v0.4 release in January; feature release for GA4GH approval process

• GA4GH Beacon v1 approved at Oct plenary

2019      • ELIXIR Beacon Network

2020

2021

2022

## Beacon v2 Development

## Related ...

- ELIXIR starts Beacon project support

- GA4GH re-structuring (workstreams...)
- Beacon part of Discovery WS

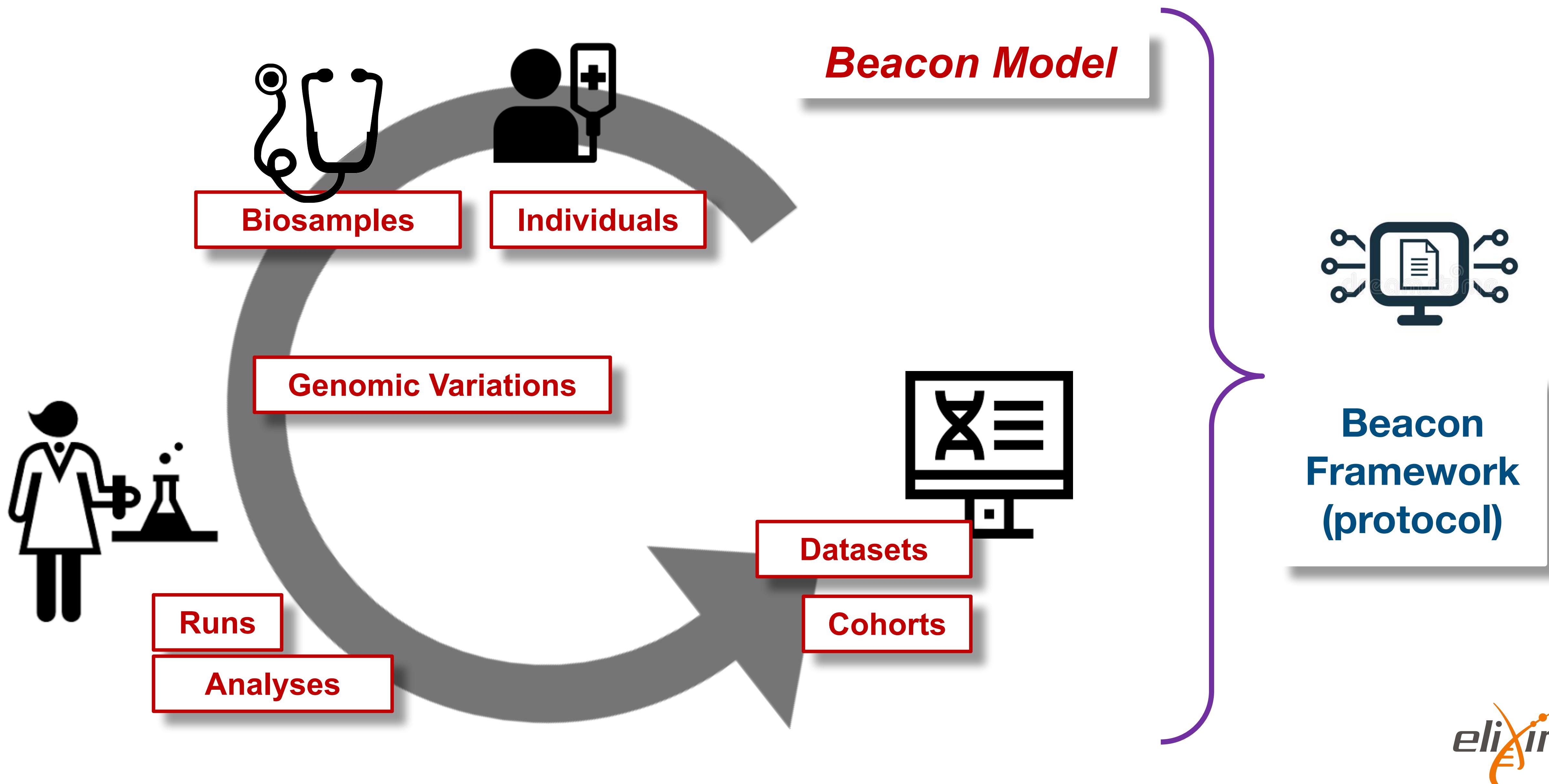
- new Beacon website (March)

- Beacon publication at Nature Biotechnology

- [docs.genomebeacons.org](https://docs.genomebeacons.org)

# Beacon v2

docs.genomebeacons.org



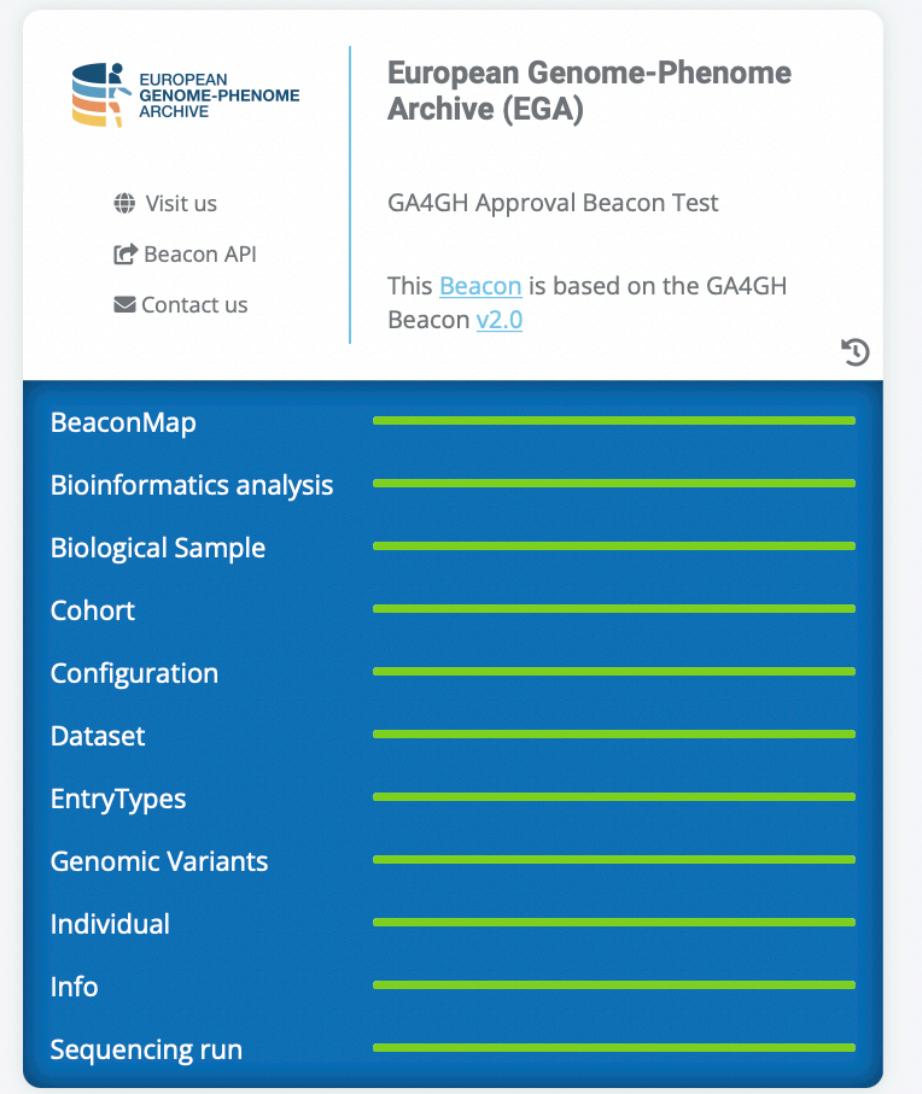
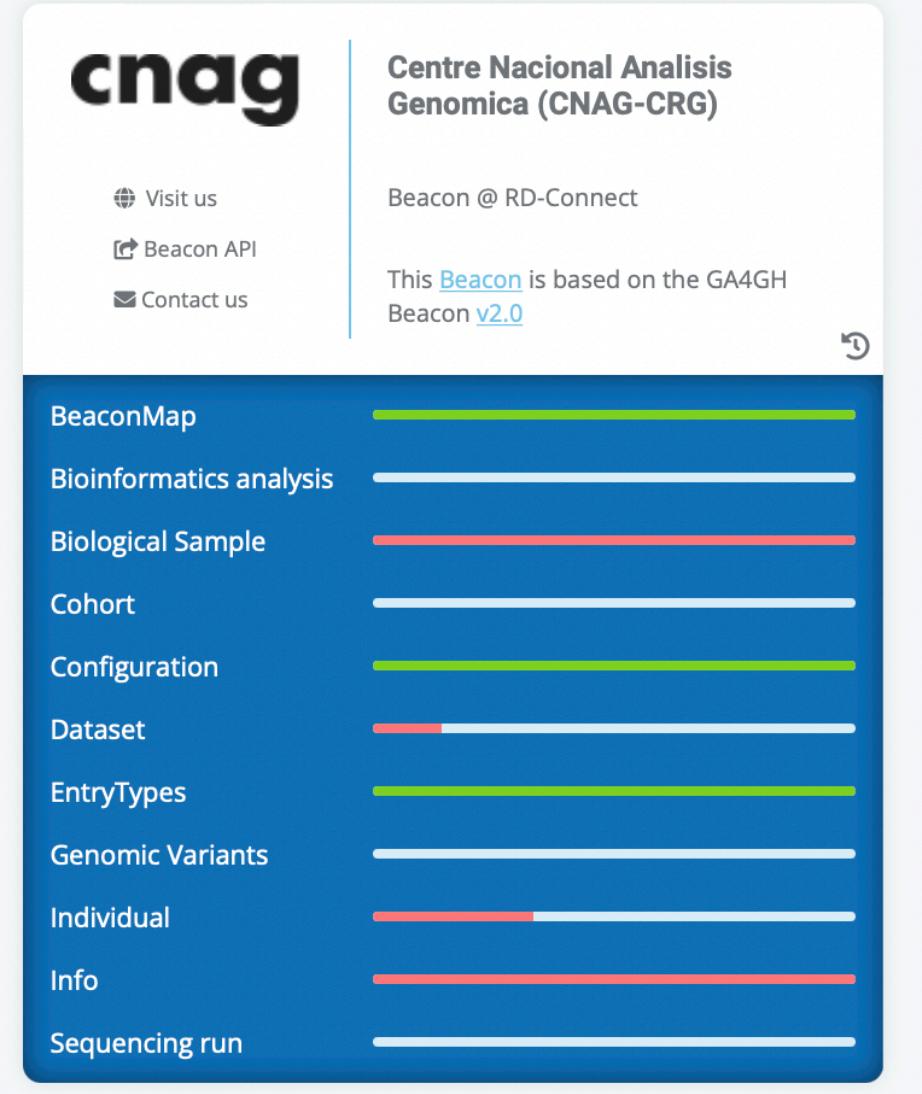
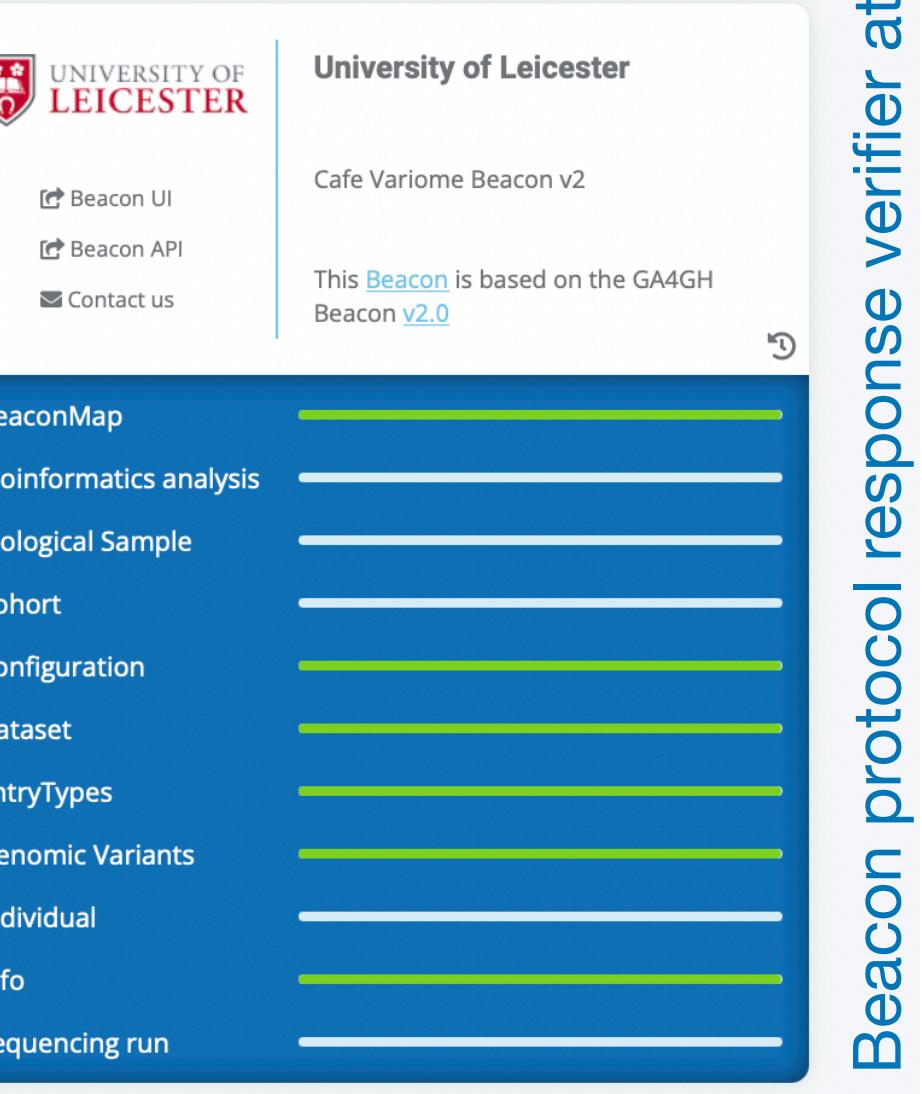
# Progenetix & Beacon

## Implementation driven standards development

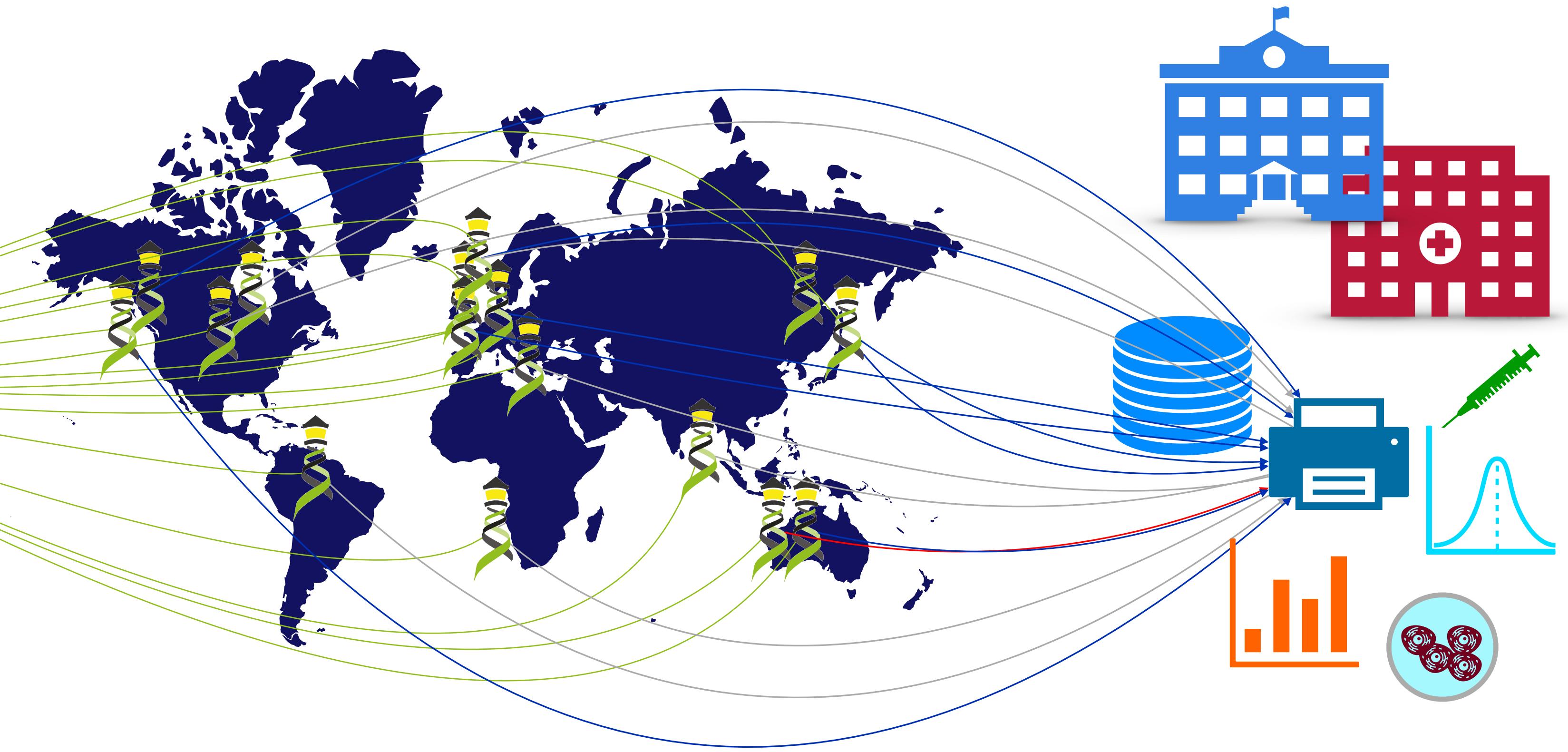
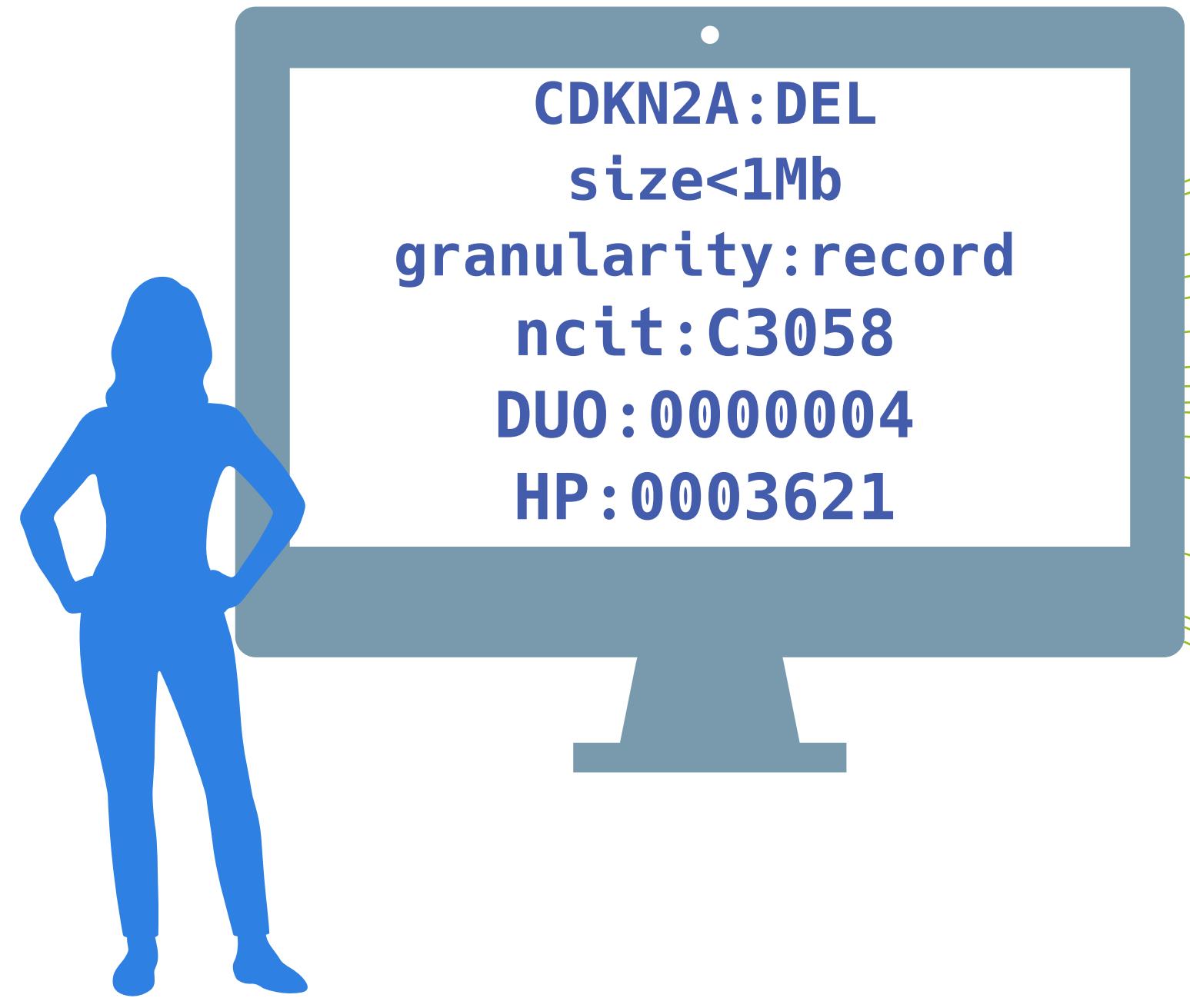
- Progenetix Beacon+ has served as implementation driver since 2016
- prototyping of advanced Beacon features such as
  - structural variant queries
  - data handovers
  - Phenopackets integration

Beacon v2 GA4GH Approval Registry

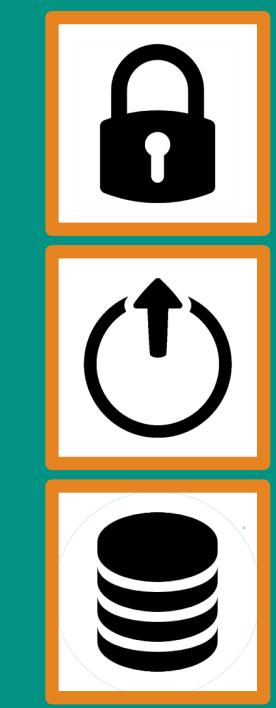
Beacons:    

 <p>European Genome-Phenome Archive (EGA)</p> <p>GA4GH Approval Beacon Test</p> <p>This <a href="#">Beacon</a> is based on the GA4GH Beacon <a href="#">v2.0</a></p> <p>Visit us Beacon API Contact us</p>	 <p>progenetix</p> <p>Theoretical Cytogenetics and Oncogenomics group at UZH and SIB</p> <p>Progenetix Cancer Genomics Beacon+ provides a forward looking implementation of the Beacon v2 API, with focus on structural genome variants and metadata based on the...</p> <p>Visit us Beacon UI Beacon API Contact us</p>	 <p>cnag</p> <p>Centre Nacional Analisis Genomica (CNAG-CRG)</p> <p>Beacon @ RD-Connect</p> <p>This <a href="#">Beacon</a> is based on the GA4GH Beacon <a href="#">v2.0</a></p> <p>Visit us Beacon API Contact us</p>	 <p>University of Leicester</p> <p>Cafe Variome Beacon v2</p> <p>This <a href="#">Beacon</a> is based on the GA4GH Beacon <a href="#">v2.0</a></p> <p>Beacon UI Beacon API Contact us</p>
<span style="border: 2px solid orange; padding: 2px 5px;"> </span> Beacon protocol response verifier at time of GA4GH approval Spring 2022			

✓ Matches the Spec   ✗ Not Match the Spec   ● Not Implemented



Can you provide data about focal deletions in CDKN2A in Glioblastomas from juvenile patients with unrestricted access?



## Beacon v2 API

The Beacon API v2 represents a simple but powerful **genomics API** for **federated** data discovery and retrieval

# The GA4GH Phenopackets v2 Standard

## A Computable Representation of Clinical Data

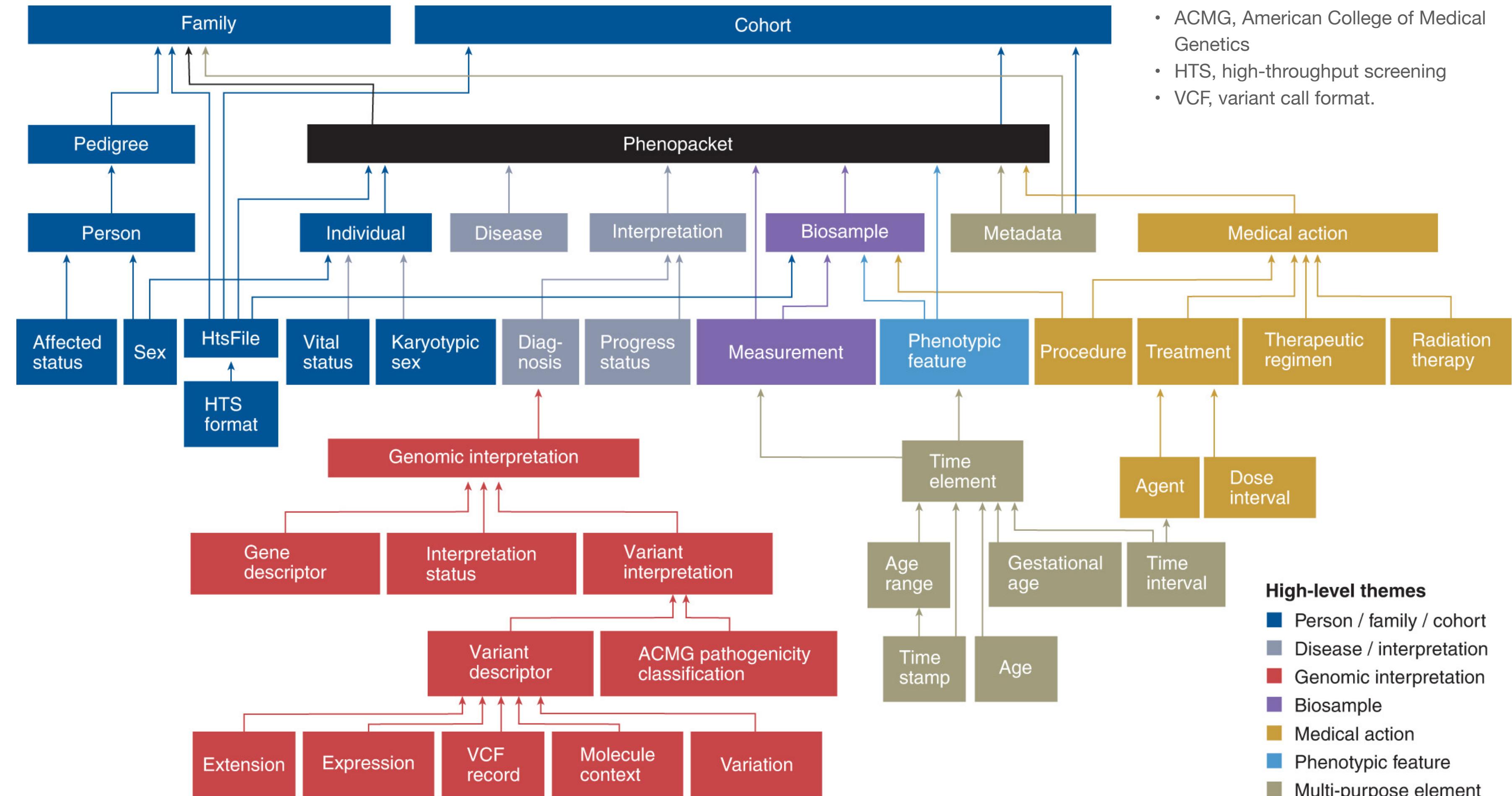


The GA4GH Phenopacket schema consists of several optional elements, each containing information about a certain topic, such as phenotype, variant or pedigree. An element can contain other elements, which allows a hierarchical representation of data.

For instance, Phenopacket contains elements of type *Individual*, *PhenotypicFeature*, *Biosample* and so on. Individual elements can therefore be regarded as **building blocks** of larger structures.

Jacobsen JOB, Baudis M, Baynam GS, Beckmann JS, Beltran S, Buske OJ, Callahan TJ, et al. 2022.

**The GA4GH Phenopacket Schema Defines a Computable Representation of Clinical Data.**  
*Nature Biotechnology* 40 (6): 817–20.



# The GA4GH Phenopackets v2 Standard

## A Computable Representation of Clinical Data



The GA4GH Phenopacket schema

consists of a set of elements, such as pedigree, other elements, and hierarchical structures. For instance, it contains elements like Individual, Biosample, and Cohort, which are regarded as the building blocks of larger structures.

ISO 4454:2022 Genomics informatics — Phenopackets: A format for phenotypic data exchange

**Abstract**

This document specifies a uniform, machine-readable, phenotypic description of an individual, patient or sample in the context of rare disease, common/complex disease or cancer.

It is applicable to academic, clinical and commercial research, as well as clinical diagnostics. While intended for human data collection, it can be used in other areas (e.g. mouse research). It does not define the phenotypic information that needs to be collected for a particular use but represents that information in an appropriately descriptive manner that allows it to be computationally exchanged between systems.

**General information**

Status: Published | Publication date: 2022-07 | Edition: 1 | Number of pages: 86 | Technical Committee: ISO/TC 215/SC 1 Genomics Informatics | Nature Biotechnology 40 (6): 817–20.

**Buy this standard**

Format: PDF + ePub | Language: English | Price: CHF 198 | Buy

High-level themes:

- Person / family / cohort
- Disease / interpretation
- Genomic interpretation
- Biosample
- Medical action
- Phenotypic feature
- Multi-purpose element

- ACMG, American College of Medical Genetics
- HTS, high-throughput screening
- VCF, variant call format.

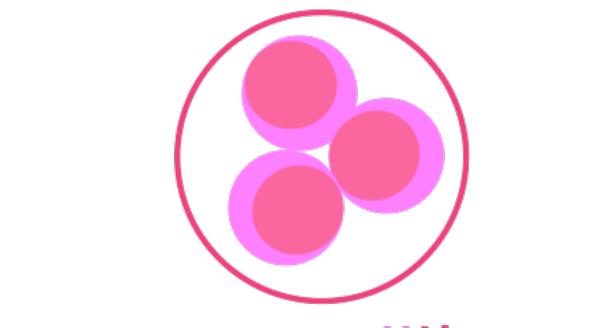
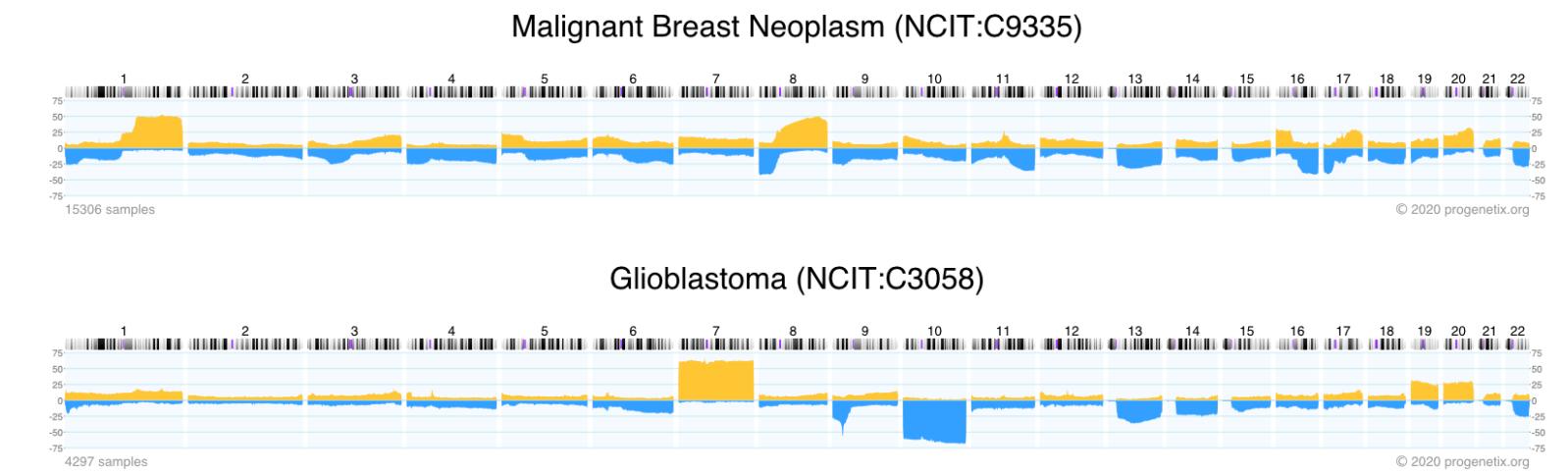
Co-hosted by  
Smart Health  
Standards Forum, ISO  
TC215 SC1 Korean  
mirror committee

# Theoretical Cytogenetics and Oncogenomics @baudisgroup

- **curated resources**, patterns & markers in cancer genomics, especially somatic **structural genome variants**
- bioinformatics in **collaborative studies**
- bioinformatics **tools** & methods
- **standards** and implementations for **data sharing** in genomics, personalized health
- open research data "ambassadoring"

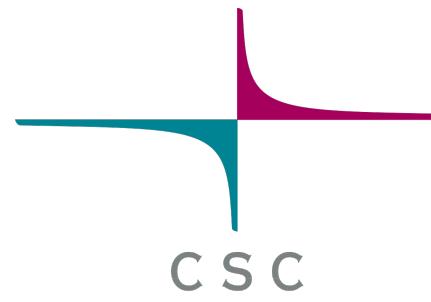


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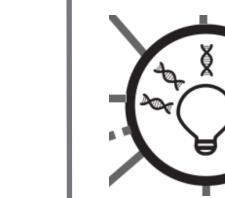
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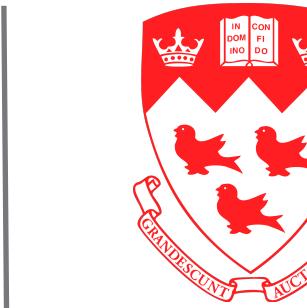


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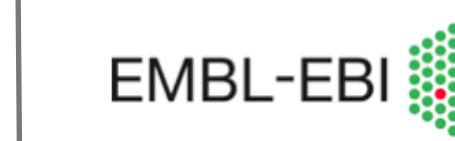
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