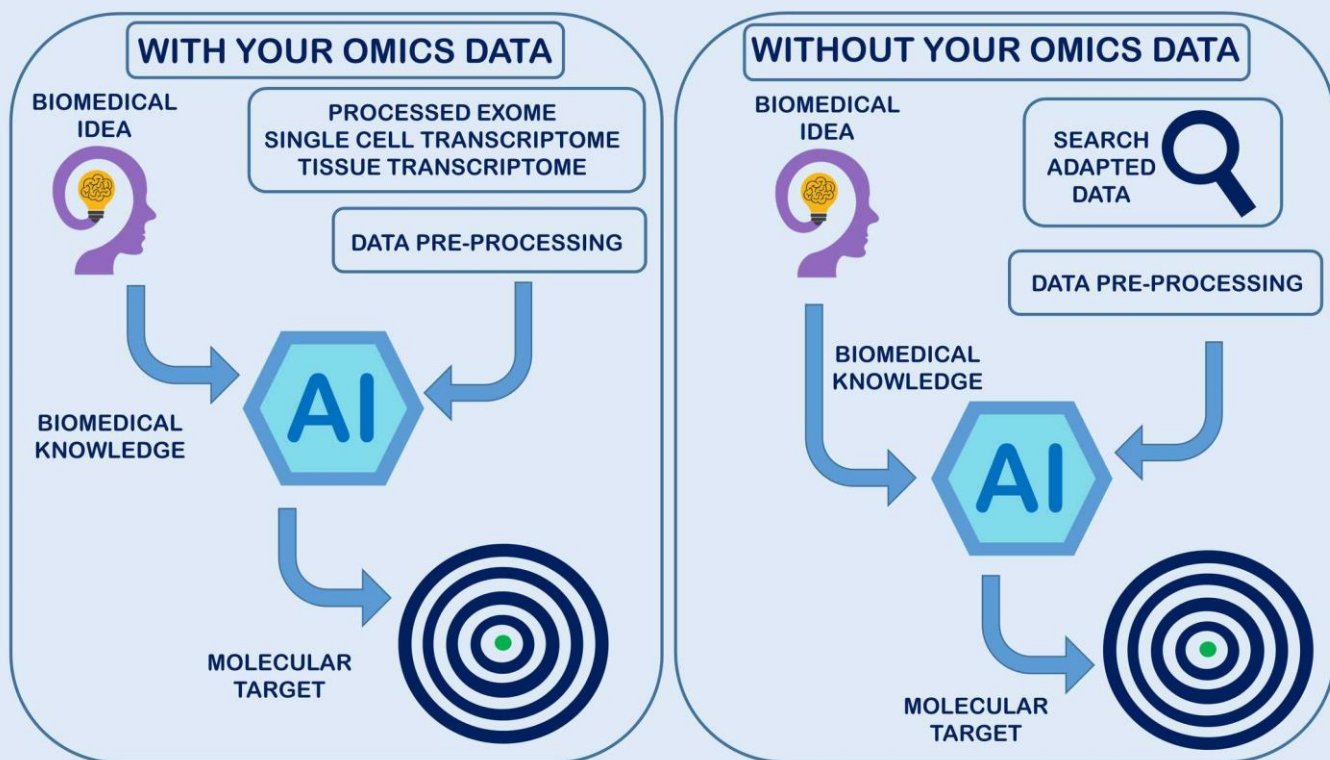




SYNOPSIS:

Science and medicine generated omics experiments leading to the production of massive and heterogeneous data. The first difficulty is to solve the high dimensionality of the data, for which conventional statistical methods are not efficient because they lead to a large number of errors in this context. New high throughput sequencing technologies (NGS) generate heterogeneous complex data depending on whether they are studying the epigenome (genomic intervals), genome (variations), or transcriptome (quantification). Artificial intelligence (AI) which collecting biomedical knowledge assemble experimental data and solve their complexity.



DISCOVERIES

- Implication of the bone marrow microenvironment in Primary myelofibrosis (1)
- Implication of REL & inflammation in phase progression disease of chronic myelogenous leukemia (2)
- Prediction of parental imprinting genomic regions affected during hydatidiform moles (3)
- Prediction of liver cancer starting from lipid metabolism connected to inflammation in steatosis and NASH progression (4)

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CONTACT : ciblomix@gmail.com, TWITTER : @ciblomix