

6.878 Final Report

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In the era of personalized medicine it is anticipated that an individual patient's health record will contain multiple molecular expression profiles that have been captured across multiple time points in various health states. Accurate identification & representation of changes in molecular expression patterns across time and linking them to potential health conditions is at the core of the effectiveness of personalized medicine.

We introduce sequence alignment score driven clustering to accurately identify changes in molecular expression over time, this approach can group time-shifted expression signals that may have a causal relationship. We further provide a concept of visualizing these clusters of change in molecular expression across time along with annotations of various health and biologically relevant terms enriched for each cluster.

Our results indicate that using alignment score as a distance to clustering produces clusters that includes signals that may have time shifted due to an upstream or downstream relation. These signals tend to be separated into different clusters while using the standard UPGMA based clustering.

Of the two time course datasets we tried this approach, only one of them shows a corresponding enrichment of biological terms associated identified clusters. The root cause for the failure in the other dataset is yet to be identified.

I. BACKGROUND

In the era of personalized medicine it is anticipated that an individual patient's health record will contain multiple molecular expression profiles that have been captured across multiple time points in various health states. Accurate identification & representation of changes in molecular expression patterns across time and linking them to potential health conditions is at the core of the effectiveness of personalized medicine. Additionally, a patient is likely to have more than one health condition being expressed at the same time.

Unlike a test for differential gene expression in one or more conditions, the clinical setting described above has the additional complexity of analyzing a time course of multiple biological components sampled across disparate time points and health conditions. The challenge is providing a concise description of an individual's state that can be easily analyzed in this clinical setting. We investigate a few aspects of this complexity in order to facilitate generating a clinical recommendation.

While previous work has focused on monitoring and grouping molecular expression along the gene or conditions axes to identify changes, our goal is to introduce alignment to potentially improve the accuracy of this grouping by including potentially time-shifted signals that may have a relation. In addition we intend to arrive at an overview of the change in an individual's health state by identifying, separating, and annotating related biological component groups that have similar changes in expression levels, potentially time-shifted indicating a potential causal relationship.

Note : While our overall project was done as part of two of our classes, in this report we highlight and detail the methods learnt and relevant to this class (Pre-processing, alignment, clustering). We only make a brief mention of visualization and annotation for completion.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Input dataset and Preprocessing

1. GSE33029 : "Integrated analysis of omics profiles"

We have primarily used this Snyderome dataset which contains various molecular expression captured across 20 time points over 14 months for a single individual.

The RNASeq dataset posted on GEO is the output of topHat (120GB) and we performed the following preprocessing.

- a. Cufflinks analysis to derive gene expression abundance in FPKMs
- b. Filtering and Quantile normalization of the cufflinks output.
- c. We then created multiple views of this expression data to get a feel for how the data looks.

In addition to the above we tested our methodology on the following two time course datasets.

2. GSE19392 "Dynamic responses of primary human bronchial epithelial cells to influenza virus, viral RNA and interferon-beta"
3. GSE675 Time course analysis of response to HCMV infection

B. Alignment

The goal of our project was to find genes with similar expression patterns, indicating potential biological relevance. In order to first find a measure of similarity, we calculated a distance metric between series using alignment. We wanted similar expression signals to have a smaller distance. In particular, we wanted to capture the fact that changes in expression of one gene may affect the expression of another gene, but in the future. Additionally, we wanted to capture that the upregulation of a gene may cause the downregulation of another gene.

Each processed gene expression series was converted to a character string. We set a threshold change level, initially at 10 percent. If the expression level increased by more than the threshold from the previous timepoint, we convert to an R for Rise. If it decreased by more than the threshold, we convert to a D for Drop. And if it did not change by more than the threshold level, we convert to S for Steady. The first character is always S.

For example, the sequence 10, 100, 8, 11, 10 is converted to S, D, R, S. Sequences were aligned and scored using Needleman-Wunsch. In order to potentially align signals that have similar but negative expressions of each other, we attempted to give a smaller mismatch penalty between R and D. We also give a very large gap penalty for large differences in time. While sequence alignment is polynomial, we aligned on the order of 10^5 sequences, so we modified our initial sequence alignment implementation to include gap penalty lookup as a speedup. Alignment was run on a combination of AWS nodes and the Broad cluster.

	R	D	S		R	D	S		R	D	S
R	3	-1	-3	R	3	-3	-1	R	3	-3	-3
D	-1	3	-3	D	-3	3	-1	D	-3	3	-3
S	-3	-3	1	S	-1	-1	3	S	-3	-3	3

C. Clustering

Given the distance matrix generated by alignment, we were able to cluster similar sequences. Our clustering was based on the alignment scores generated above as distance. One question that needed to be resolved was how determine the optimal number of clusters. We have tried the following two approaches towards this a. Pairwise clustering until we reach a threshold of the alignment score between two clusters. b. Affinity propagation based clustering to automatically determine the number of clusters. The pairwise hierarchical clustering with an empirical value of threshold based out of experiments gives us fewer (about half) the clusters than the affinity propagation, however the clusters generated by affinity propagation appear to be more cohesive.

Our first test is to check how the alignment and clustering compared to the preferred UPGMA clustering. We generated a hierarchical clustering output on the same preprocessed dataset with the help of an external tool Cluster 3.0 developed by Michael Eisen at Stanford. Shown below are three heatmaps the first two heatmaps are from clusters generated by our implementation of alignment and clustering (affinity prop followed by hierarchical) the third generated by cluster 3.0. In purple is an example of a cluster that based on the signal appears to belong together but is spread out in multiple clusters if alignment is not considered for clustering.

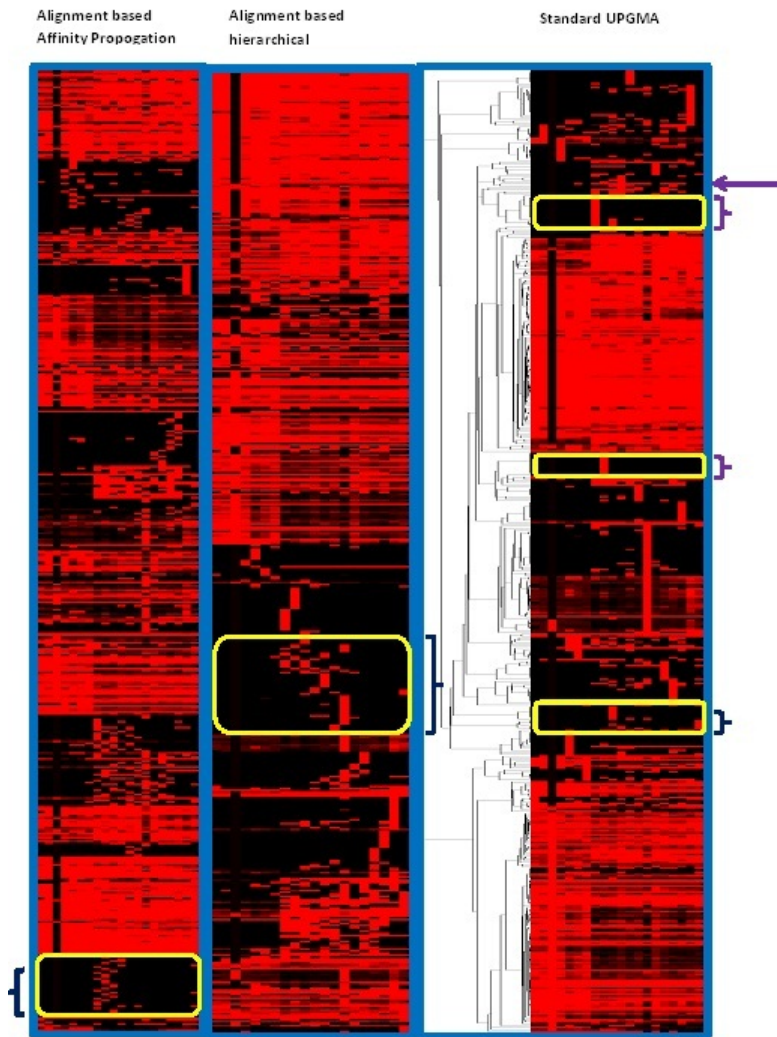


FIG. 1: Heatmap showing the comparison of aligned clustering and UPGMA.

D. Enrichment Analysis

After identifying clusters, we wanted a way to efficiently describe each cluster, as well as to measure the effectiveness of our alignment and clustering algorithm. To analyze the efficacy of alignment in clustering, we used Fischer's Exact test for Gene Ontology annotations. Gerald Quon provided us with an R script and Gene Ontology data for annotation testing of our clusters. While, visually, the clusters showed alignment, the p-value matrices indicated no significant enrichment in our clusters after correcting for multiple comparisons.

Additionally, we used DAVID Bioinformatics Database web service to find functional groups within each cluster, as a means of describing each cluster, with $kappa = 70$ and $linkage = 0.50$. We were able to generate functional groups for several clusters. The DAVID clustering provided functional groups within each cluster, whereas corrected Fischer's Exact test tries to summarize an entire cluster. Since we were able to find significant groups within each cluster, but not for an entire cluster, this may indicate that our clustering is too general or that the clusters are too large.



FIG. 2: Dendrogram describing a cluster using our visualization tool.

E. Visualization

In order to make expression trend analysis easier from a clinical standpoint, we created a browser-based visualization tool using **d3** that provides normalized/denormalized expression trends by cluster, dendrograms for cluster annotation, and word clouds for a text summary of **DAVID** gene groups by cluster.

III. FUTURE GOALS

We could integrate this with the SMART Genomics API to make our tool usable for all time series of gene expression.

IV. COMMENTARY ON EXPERIENCE

Iris: I learned a lot on how to pull data and to compare results with the ones in a paper. I also learned a lot about

V. COMMENTARY ON PEER-REVIEW PROCESS

Iris: I thought that it was good to get feedback, but at the same time, our proposal was missing a lot of detail on purpose because we were not sure at the time exactly on what we were going to do, and a lot of the feedback was on lack of detail, which was not that helpful. It was nice to see other people's ideas.

VI. DIVISION OF LABOR

Iris: I did some of the alignment, enrichment analysis, and clustering and helped get jobs running on Broad clusters. I also did the processing for the GSE675 dataset.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Gerald Quon, Manolis Kellis, and Maxim Wolf for their help on our project.

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