

Data Science Meets Biology

Boosting phenotypical profiles for early drug discovery: team Air



Berlin, 6-9.09.2024

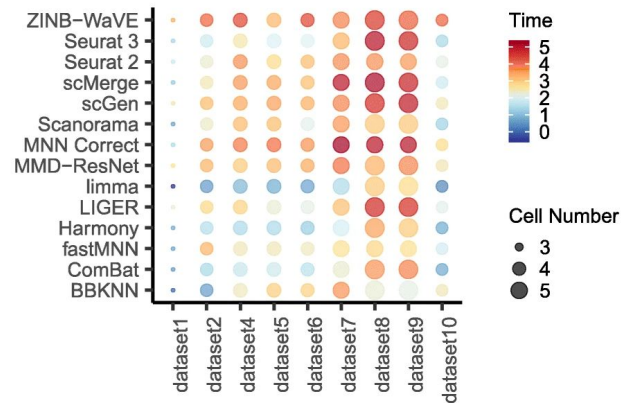
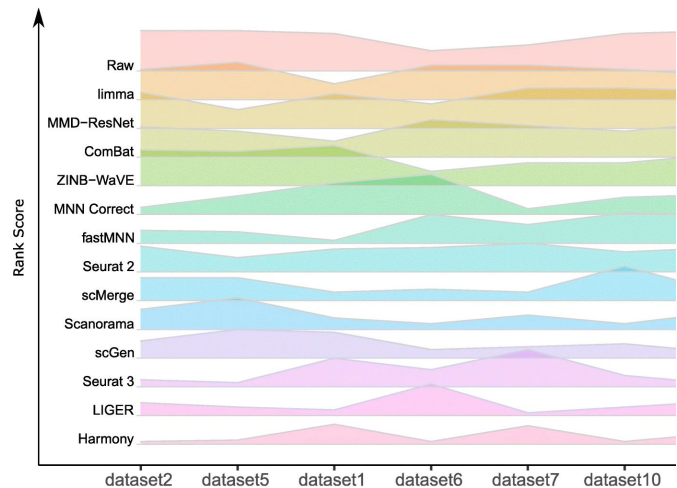
Batch effects correction: background

Batch effects are data variations due to unintended technical differences in reagents, processing times, equipment, or experimental platforms.

Batch effect correction is necessary to detect true biological differences.

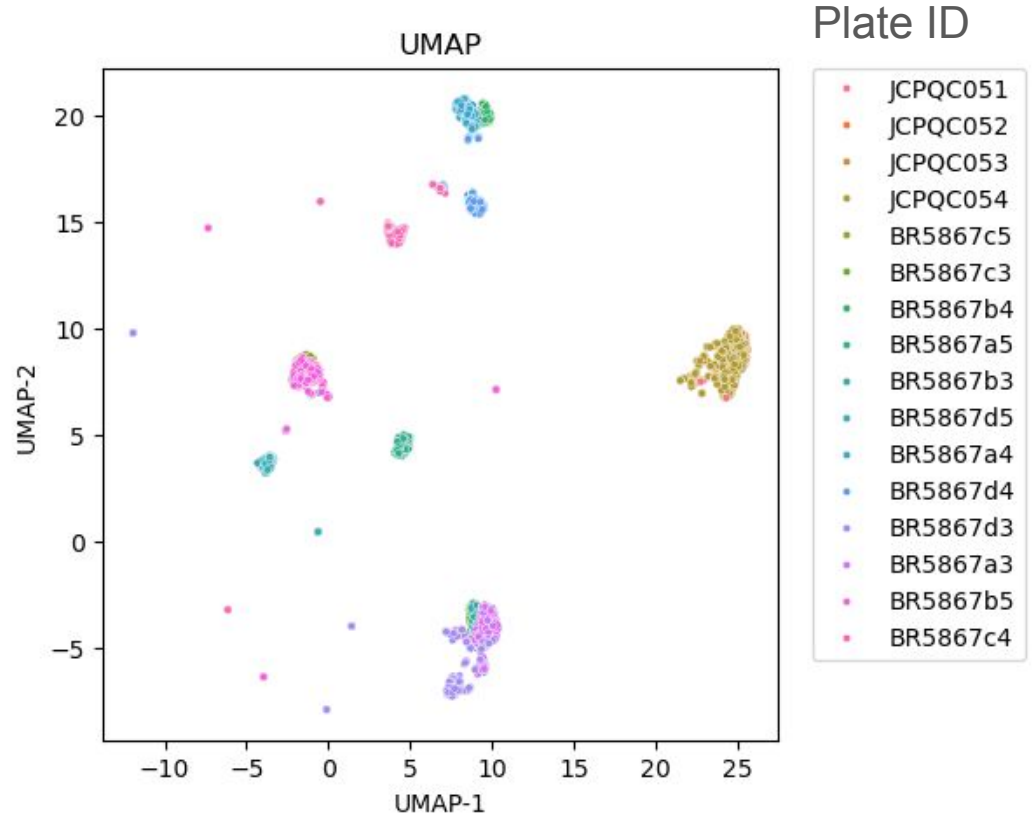
- Linear methods (Combat and Sphering)
- Neural-network based methods (scVI and DESC)
- Mixture-model based method (Harmony)
- Nearest neighbor-based methods (MNN, fastMNN, Scanorama, Seurat-CCA, and Seurat-RPCA)

(compared by Arevalo et al., 2024; Tran et al., 2020)



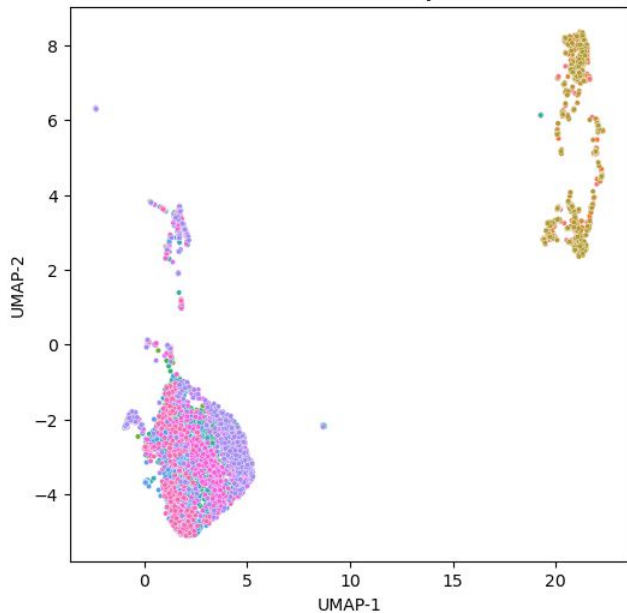
Batch effects correction

- Harmony
- Scanorama
- CombatPy

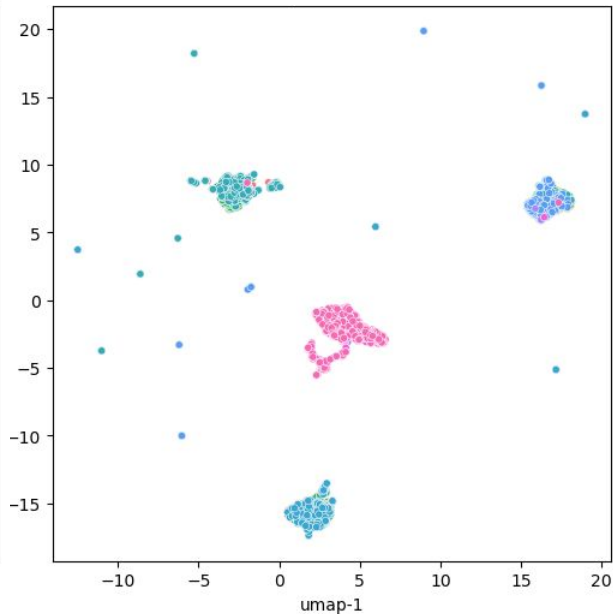


Performance comparison

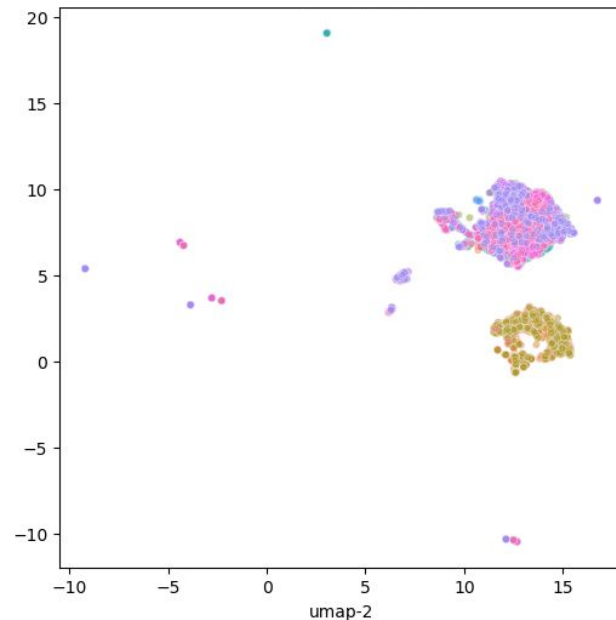
Harmony



Scanorama



CombatPy

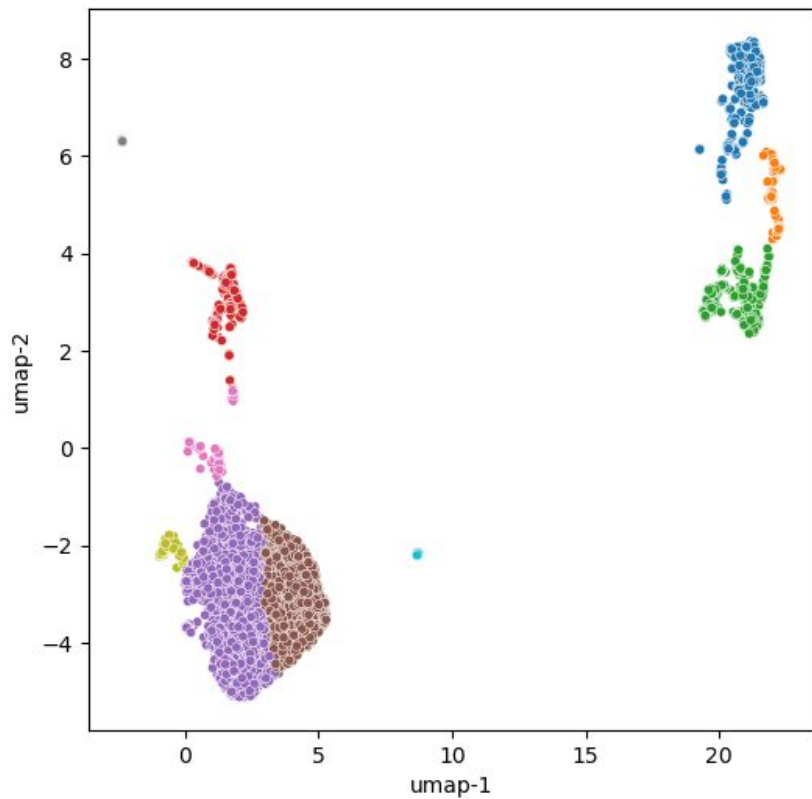


Recommended for all types of batch effects, is faster and Python-based
(Arevalo et al., 2024; Korsunsky, 2019; Tran et al., 2020)

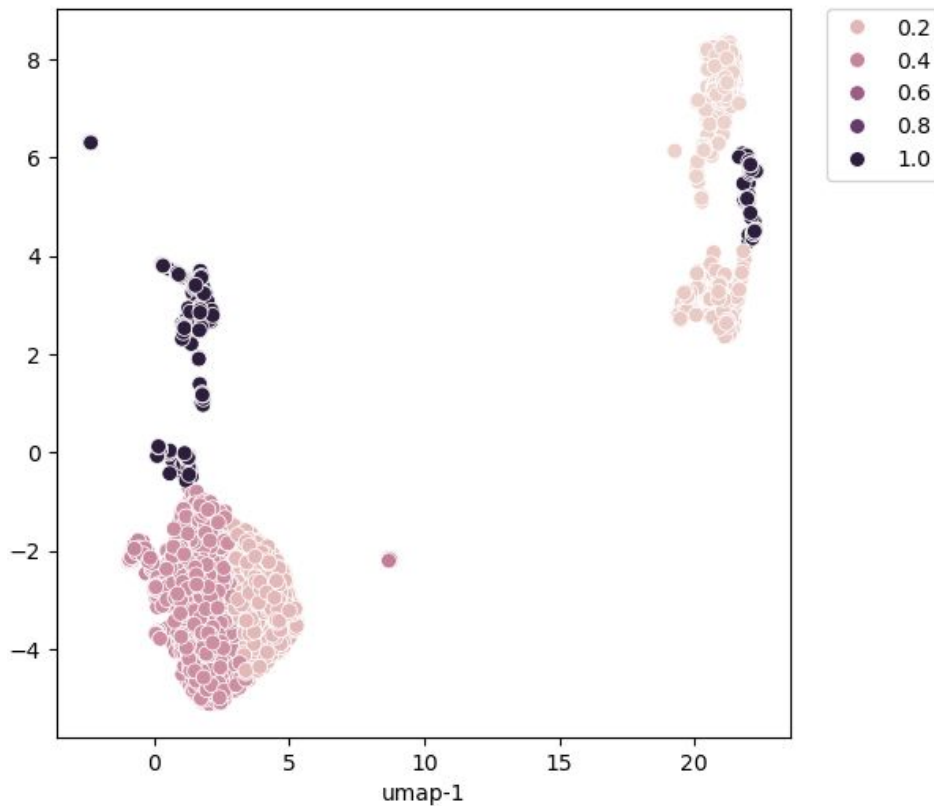
Bad performance

Positive controls did not cluster with any treatment

Spectral clustering



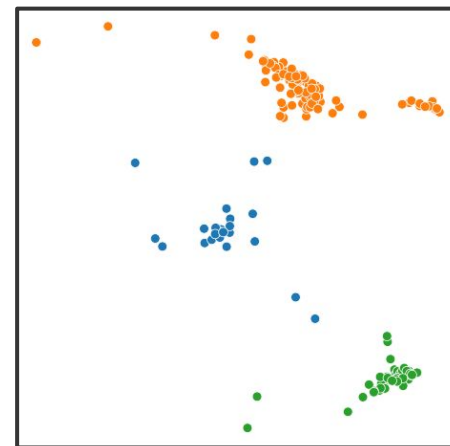
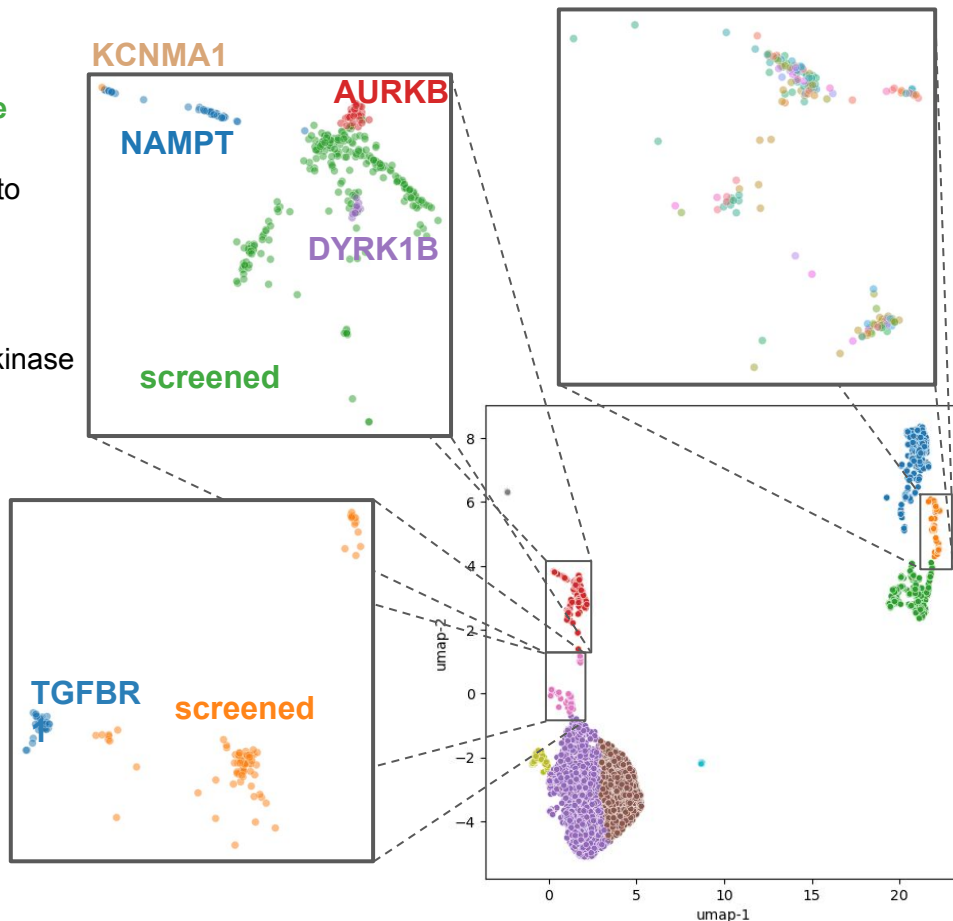
Cluster purity
(positive control / positive + negative)



Which compounds show effects?

96 new unique
drugs
similar activity to
targets of
DYRK1B
AURKB
cell cycle and kinase
activity

TGFBR1
role in cancer
progression



Cell cycle regulation
mix of many targets

Potential therapeutic
effects in cancer
treatment

Activity of tested drugs

Group 1:

Effect similar to targets of:

2 important protein kinases

AURKB - key regulator of mitosis, inhibitors are known to suppress tumor growth

DYRK1B -promoting resistance to apoptosis

And less similar to:

(NAMPT) - overexpressed in cancer cells
regulating NAD⁺ levels → DNA repair, gene expression, and stress response.

Group 2:

Effect similar to targets of:

TGFBR1 - tumor suppression
(early), promotion (late)

Potential therapeutic effects in cancer and immune disorders

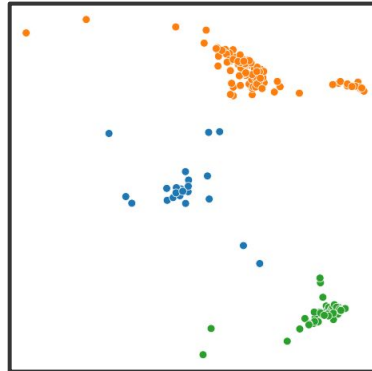
Common pathways of target genes clustered together

Subgroup 1: cancer, signaling, apoptosis, development, and immune responses

1. Cell cycle regulation: ATM, BRD4, CCND1, CDK2, CDK7, CDK9
2. Apoptosis: BAX
3. Immune response: BTK, CSF1R, FPR1, HCK, FLT3, ITGB2, LCK, LYN
4. Signal transduction: BTK, DDR2, FPR1, KRAS, LCK, PAK4, PDPK1, PIK3CG, PLD1, PRKCE, RGS4, TGFBR1
5. Neurotransmission: GRIN2A, OPRM1, RGS4
6. Stress response: HSP90AA1, HSP90AB1
7. Calcium signaling: CATSPER4, TNNC1

Subgroup 2: signaling, development, metabolism, and immune responses

1. Cell growth and differentiation: RET, CDK7
2. Inflammatory response: TNF
3. Vascular development and homeostasis: KDR, PTGIR, S1PR1
4. Sugar metabolism: AKR1B1



Subgroup 3: cell proliferation, differentiation, and responses to external stimuli

1. Cell cycle regulation: CCND1, FOXM1, PLK1
2. Signal transduction: CHRM2, FLT3, OPRL1, RGS4, S1PR1
3. Stress response and protein folding: HSP90AA1, HSP90AB1
4. Metabolic pathways: HSD11B1, PPARD, IMPDH1
5. Cytoskeletal dynamics: TUBB, TUBB3, TUBB4B



Thank you!

Organizers

Bogdan Avanesy
Ekaterina Vasileva

Mentors

Bayer & MDC



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Class0 drug specificity

