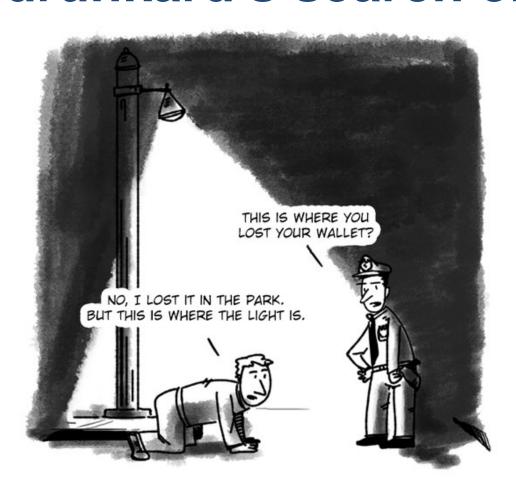
Analyzing large-scale genomics data

Bas Heijmans
Molecular Epidemiology
Leiden University Medical Center
The Netherlands
bas.heijmans@lumc.nl



The drunkard's search effect





From 1 to all

- All genetic variants, genes, metabolites
 - → comprehensive & representative (instead of generalizing a single bit of knowledge)
- Disease ≠ 1 gene
 - → hypotheses (!) and discoveries on the full complexity of biology.
- Exploiting natural variation
 - → The human as model organism



Learning objectives

- 1. SPSS 2nd
- 2. 'R' 1st



Why?

From traditional data to large-scale (high-dimensional) data:

- Many different formats of data files
- Data require preprocessing (quality control, normalization)
- Many tests (thousands, millions, billions)
- Novel methods
- Computational intensive methods
- Smart figures to make sense of data
- Visualizations to make sense of results
- Linking to external knowledge for interpretation



GeneExpression.cel (Affymetrix)

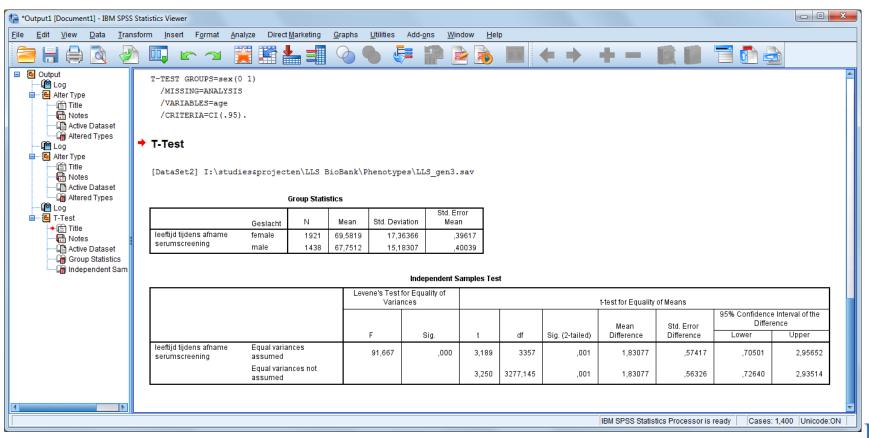
GeneExpression.idat (Illumina)

- Many different formats of data files.
- Data require preprocessing (quality control, normalization) prior to analysis.



Person-id	Expression gene 1	Outcome
1	10	2.3
2	6	0.9
1000	15	1.5





Person-id	Gene 1	Gene 2		Gene 22,703	Outcome
1	10	1		90	2.3
2	6	0		54	0.9
	***	***	***		
1000	15	3		39	1.5

- 22,703 tests
- Repeat same analysis many times and store results in one data object.



Person- id	Variant 1	Variant 2	 Variant 7x10 ⁶	Gene 1	Gene 2	 Gene 22,703	Outcome
1	AG	TT	AT	10	1	90	2.3
2	GG	TC	AA	6	0	54	0.9
•••	•••	•••	 			 •••	•••
1000	GG	TC	AT	15	3	39	1.5

- 7M x 22,703 tests
- Distribute computations across processors (parallelization)
- Novel methods



Person- id	Variant 1	Variant 2	 Variant 7x10 ⁶	Gene 1	Gene 2	 Gene 22,703	Outcome
1	AG	TT	AT	10	1	90	2.3
2	GG	TC	AA	6	0	54	0.9
***	•••	•••	 			 ***	•••
1000	GG	TC	AT	15	3	39	1.5

- 7M x 22,703 tests
- Smart figures to make sense of data
- Visualizations to make sense of results
 → 0.1 trillion (= 10¹¹) p-values



Person- id	Variant 1	Variant 2	 Variant 7x10 ⁶	Gene 1	Gene 2	 Gene 22,703	Outcome
1	AG	TT	AT	10	1	90	2.3
2	GG	TC	AA	6	0	54	0.9
	***	•••	 			 •••	•••
1000	GG	TC	AT	15	3	39	1.5

- 7M x 22,703 tests
- Linking to external knowledge for interpretation (e.g. location variant, function of gene)



Person-id	Expression gene 1	Outcome
1	10	2.3
2	6	0.9
1000	15	1.5

- Click-fest
- Complex output
- Ugly graphs
- Black-box: need to trust developers



Why?

From traditional data to large-scale (high-dimensional) data

- Many different formats of data files
- Data require preprocessing (quality control, normalization)
- Many tests (thousands, millions, billions)
- Novel methods
- Computational intensive methods
- Smart figures to make sense of data
- Visualizations to make sense of results
- Linking to external knowledge for interpretation



R first

- Do not fear the blinking cursor!
- You will find that R is not more complicated than SPSS if scripts are available.
- But: some analyses you will do are!
- Curriculum in transition: this is not an R course (a flavour of R & not all is in R).
- Also: R is not the answer to all issues in bioinformatics.

