

# HMMMicro

Predicting miRNA targets from epigenetic data  
and protein-RNA interactions

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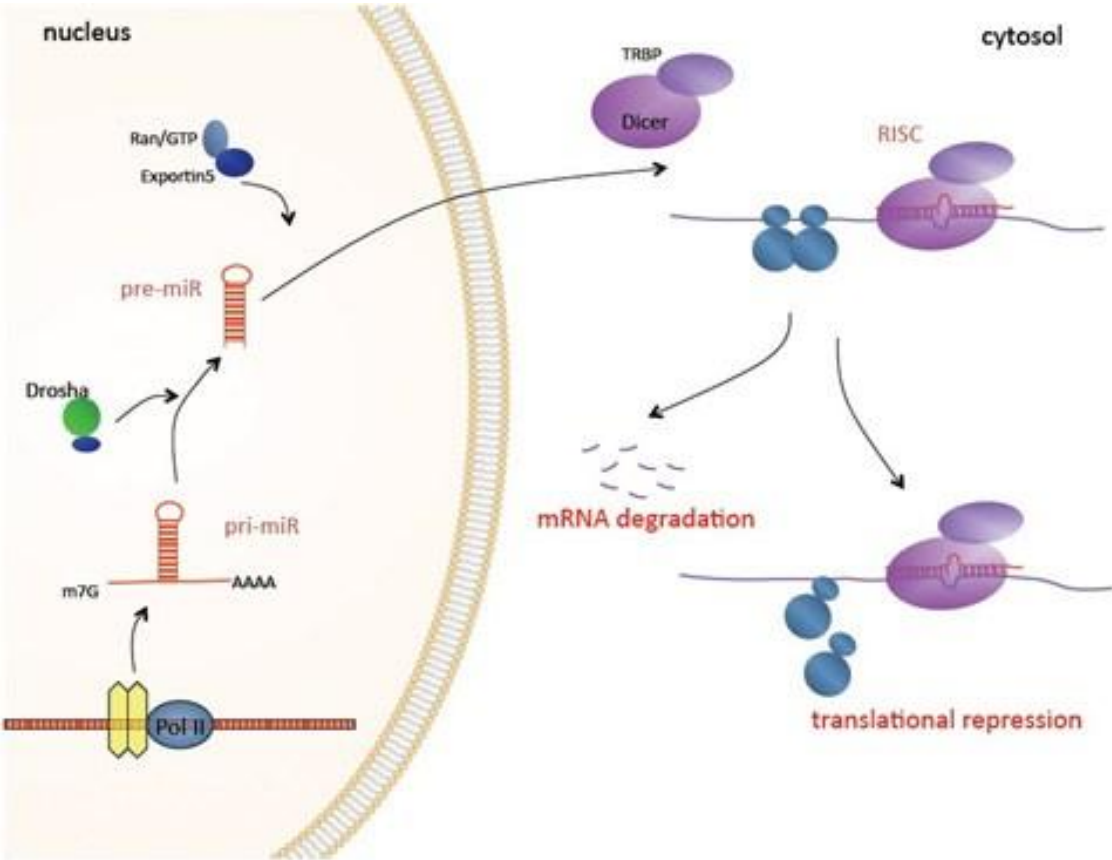
# Agenda

- Biological overview of micro RNAs (miRNAs)
- The problem: finding miRNA targets and binding sites
- A Hidden Markov Model (HMM) implementation
  - Features data
  - Training/Test data
- Timeline and goals
- Questions



*Photo: Thomas Bresson*

# Introduction to miRNAs



- miRNA: short ~22 nt RNAs
  - Produced from larger RNA molecules
  - Come in “clusters”
- Key gene regulatory component
- Important roles in phenotypes, health, disease
- E.g., development of bilaterian animals
  - *mir-100/let-7/ mir-125*

# Problem: Discovering miRNA binding sites

- Motivation:

- miRNA binding rules are complicated; difficult to experimentally assay targets
- Gene regulation at any and all levels are dependent; act in a concerted or complementary manner for a desired outcome.
- Regulatory logic from many sources of epigenetic information
  - chromatin modifications
  - nucleosomal-free regions
  - gene expression
  - DNA methylation
  - etc.
- Is the regulatory logic from other levels informative?

- How do we approach this problem?

- Hidden Markov Model

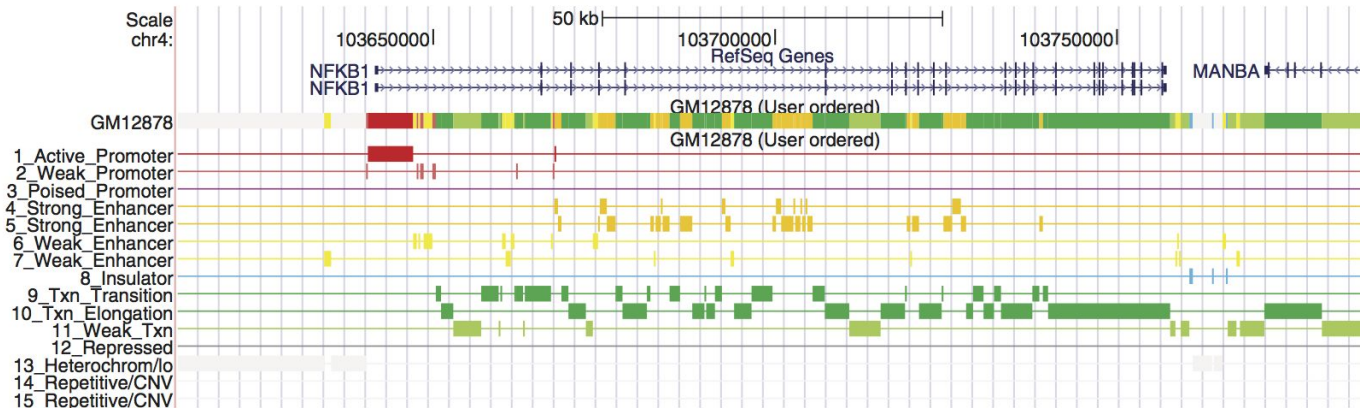
# HMM for miRNA binding site discovery

- Hidden states

- Binding vs. non-binding region
- Cluster region
- Cluster type?

- Observations

- Epigenetic features
- Protein-RNA interactions



# Experimentally-found miRNA binding sites (training/test sets)

- Lipchana et al. 2011 *Gen. & Dev.*
  - +20,000 experimentally found miRNA binding sites in human embryonic stem cells (hESCs)
- Separate miRNA binding sites into training and test sets

# Potential feature data

- PAR-CLIP RBM10 (RNA-binding protein) from kidney stem cell line HEK293
  - GSM1095142
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- Transcription factor, RNA, Histone and Methylation sequencing data from hESCs
  - ENCODE
  - GSE36114
- Looking into other relevant data sets

# Tools

- Pomegranate - <https://github.com/jmschrei/pomegranate>
  - Python library for Hidden Markov Model design
- GitHub
  - Code organization and reproducibility



# Timeline

## 3/6 - 3/13

- Processing of experimental data sets, establishing HMM states

## 3/13 - 3/20

- Establish a dimension reduction scheme

## 3/20-3/27

- Execute dimension reduction scheme

## 3/27 - 4/3

- Build and learn HMM (Baum-Welch algorithm)

## 4/3 : MIDTERM PRESENTATION

## 4/3 - 4/10

- Test HMM

## 4/10 - 4/17

- Tweak and test again

## 4/17 - 4/24

- (Incorporate more states, data types)

## 4/24 - 5/1

- Finish modeling and complete presentation

## 5/1 : FINAL PRESENTATION

Questions?

# References

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