# A Bioinformatics Approach to Gene Expression and Gene Regulation Analysis in Cancer

13 April 2006 Obi L. Griffith VanBUG student presentation Supervisor: Steven Jones





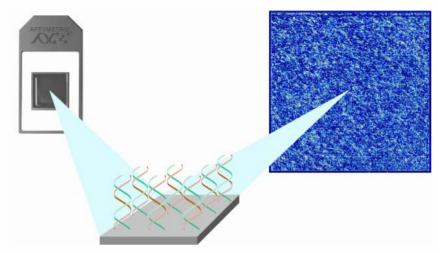
## How can we use gene expression data to investigate cancer?

- I. Multi-platform Coexpression
- II. Multi-platform differential expression –Thyroid cancer
- III. Differential Coexpression Prostate cancer
- IV. ORegAnno Open Regulatory Annotation

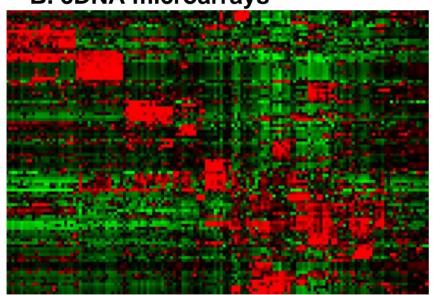


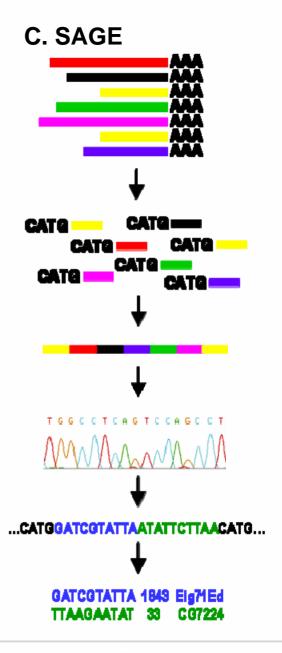


#### A. Oligonucleotide arrays



**B. cDNA microarrays** 









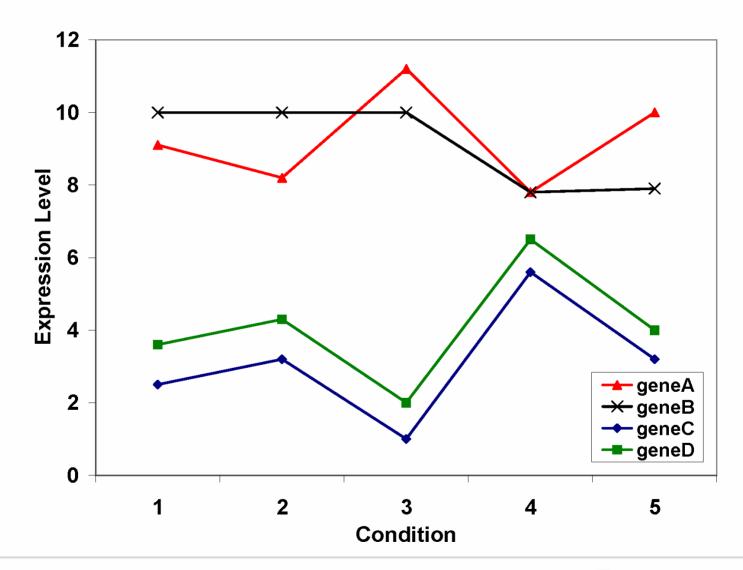
## Which expression data?

| Species     | Platform          | Experiments | Unique genes |  |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
|             | SAGE (short)      | 272         | 20,312       |  |
| H. sapiens  | Oligo. Array      | 1,640       | 12,452       |  |
|             | cDNA microarray   | 2,852       | 13,111       |  |
|             | SAGE (long)       | 85          | 12,715       |  |
| M. musculus | Oligo. Array      | 1,802       | 8,164        |  |
|             | cDNA microarray   | 366         | 8,102        |  |
| Calagana    | SAGE (long/short) | 26          | 15,867       |  |
| C. elegans  | cDNA microarray   | 1,059       | 16,682       |  |
|             | Total             | 8,102       | 50,797       |  |





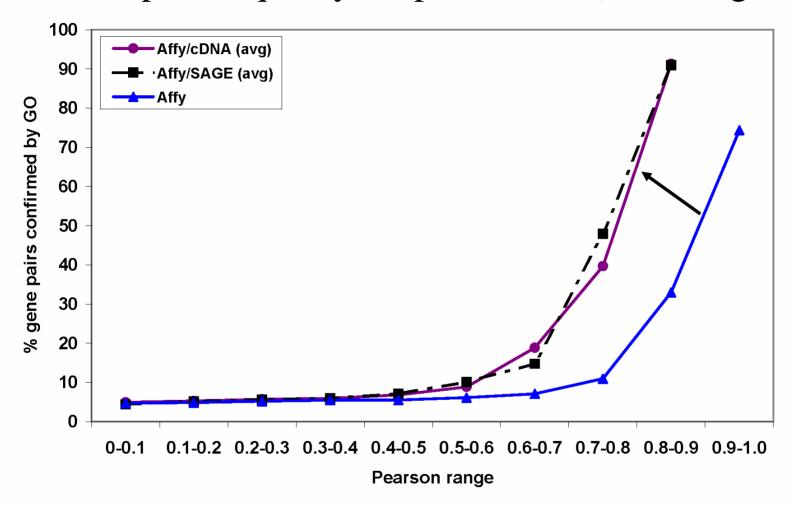
## I) What is Coexpression? Why do we care?







Coexpression methods that combine different platforms or datasets improve 'quality' of predictions (according to GO)

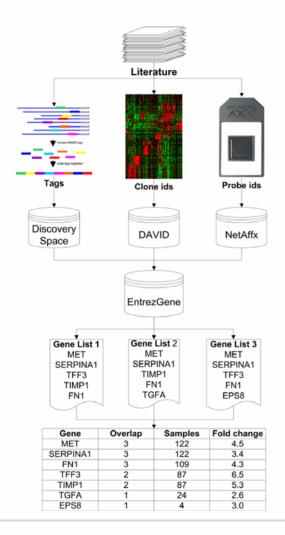


OL Griffith, ED Pleasance, DL Fulton, M Oveisi, M Ester, AS Siddiqui, SJM Jones. 2005. Assessment and Integration of Publicly Available SAGE, cDNA Microarray, and Oligonucleotide Microarray Expression Data for Global Coexpression Analyses. Genomics. 86:476-488





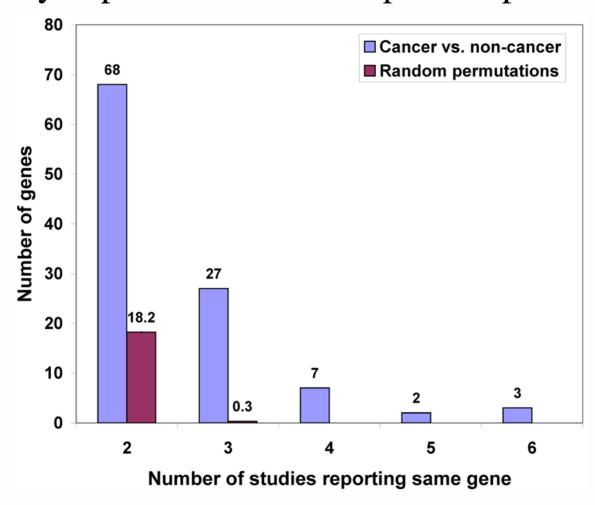
## II) Multi-platform approach for differential expression in thyroid cancer



- Collaboration with Dr. Wiseman
- Collect and curate data from over 20 studies
- Analyze datasets for overlap
- Rank genes according to amount of overlap, size of studies, and fold change



### A significant number of genes are consistently reported as differentially expressed from multiple independent studies



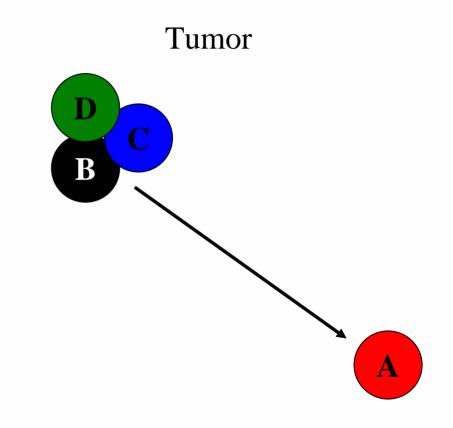
OL Griffith, A Melck, SJ.M Jones and SM Wiseman. A Meta-analysis and Meta-review of Thyroid Cancer Gene Expression Profiling Studies Identifies Important Diagnostic Biomarkers. Under review. JCO.





## III) Differential coexpression in cancer

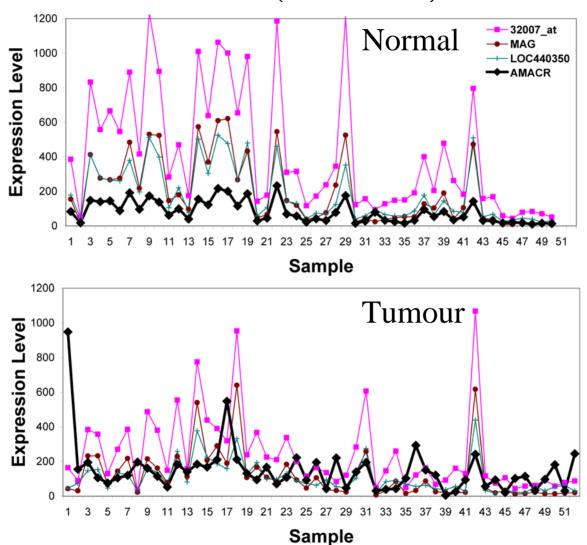








## An example of differential coexpression in prostate cancer (AMACR)







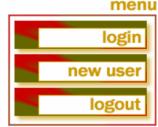
## IV) ORegAnno - www.oreganno.org



You are not logged in

REGULATORY HAPLOTYPE: 4 entries REGULATORY REGION: 780 entries TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR BINDING SITE: 1813 entries REGULATORY POLYMORPHISM: 105 entries

More details...



The Open REGulatory ANNOtation database (ORegAnno) is an open database for the curation of known regulatory elements from scientific literature. Annotation is collected from users worldwide for various biological assays and is automatically cross-referenced against PubMED, Entrez Gene, EnsEMBL, dbSNP, the eVOC: Cell type ontology, and the Taxonomy database, where appropriate, with information regarding the original experimentation performed (evidence). ORegAnno further provides an open validation process for all regulatory annotation in the public domain. Assigned validators receive notification of new records in the database and are able to cross-reference the citation to ensure record integrity. Validators have the ability to modify any record (deprecating the old record and creating a new one) if an error is found. Further, any contributor to the database can comment on any annotation by marking errors, or adding special reports into function as they see fit. These features of ORegAnno ensure that the collection is of the highest quality and uniquely provides a dynamic view of our changing understanding of gene regulation in the various genomes. As a first step, we recommend reading through our Help page.

The ORegAnno data and web application are all LGPL open-source to encourage the development and maintenance of the database to new information and experimentation techniques. Please use our current citation information when referring to ORegAnno data in publication. We encourage interested contributors to send email to the ORegAnno mailing list at oreganno@bcgsc.ca or to visit the mailing-list archives.

#### NEWS

April 11th, 2006 New version of ORegAnno released: Introducing the **Publication Queue**, a new way to suggest papers for annotation. Check it out by clicking on "Queue" in the menu to the right.

#### MOST RECENTLY ANNOTATED PUBLICATIONS

Piedrafita FJ et al., An Alu element in the myeloperoxidase promoter contains a composite SP1-thyroid hormone-retinoic acid response element. J Biol Chem 1996

#### user menu



SB Montgomery\*, OL Griffith\*, MC Sleumer, CM Bergman, M Bilenky, ED Pleasance, Y Prychyna, X Zhang, SJM Jones. 2006. ORegAnno: An open access database and curation system for literature-derived promoters, transcription factor binding sites, and regulatory variation. Bioinformatics. 22(5):637-40.





## Summary

- Coexpression of large public expression datasets can identify genes with common biological processes
- Using multi-platform methods improves results
- Multi-platform methods also useful to identify consistent differential expression
- Differential coexpression represents a novel alternative to differential expression
- ORegAnno an open resource for regulatory annotation





## Acknowledgements

#### **Supervisor**

Dr. Steven Jones

#### **Coexpression analysis**

Yuliya Prychyna Maggie Zhang Yan Jia Pan Erin Pleasance

Debra Fulton

#### Thyroid meta-analysis

Sam Wiseman Adrienne Melck

#### **Subspace clustering**

Byron Gao Martin Ester

#### **Differential coexpression**

Erin Pleasance Malachi Griffith

#### **ORegAnno**

Stephen Montgomery Yuliya Prychyna Maggie Zhang Misha Bilenky

Monica Sleumer

Casey Bergman





Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research





## Thanks!

Questions?





## Supplemental slides





#### Difference in Mean correlation

| Norm  | Exp1 | Exp2 | Exp3 | Exp4 | Exp5 | ••• |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| geneA | 1.2  | 1.3  | -1.4 | 0.1  | 2.2  | ••• |
| geneB | 1.3  | 1.3  | -0.9 | 0.1  | 2.3  |     |
| geneC | -1.2 | 1.0  | 0.1  | 0.5  | 1.4  |     |
|       | •••  |      |      |      |      | ••• |

| Tumor | Exp1 | Exp2 | Exp3 | Exp4 | Exp5 | ••• |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| geneA | 11   | 35   | 2    | 4    | 50   | ••• |
| geneB | 12   | 35   | 0    | 3    | 47   | ••• |
| geneC | 0    | 10   | 4    | 15   | 20   |     |
|       |      | •••  |      | •••  | •••  | ••• |

#### Calculate all correlations for each gene

| Norm  | geneA | geneB | geneC | geneD | ••• |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| geneA | NA    | 0.91  | 0.01  | 0.99  | ••• |
| geneB | 0.91  | NA    | -0.03 | 0.87  | ••• |

| Tumor | geneA | geneB | geneC | geneD | ••• |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| geneA | NA    | 0.31  | 0.01  | 0.23  | ••• |
| geneB | 0.31  | NA    | -0.03 | 0.90  | ••• |

## Find n nearest genes in normal and compare to tumor

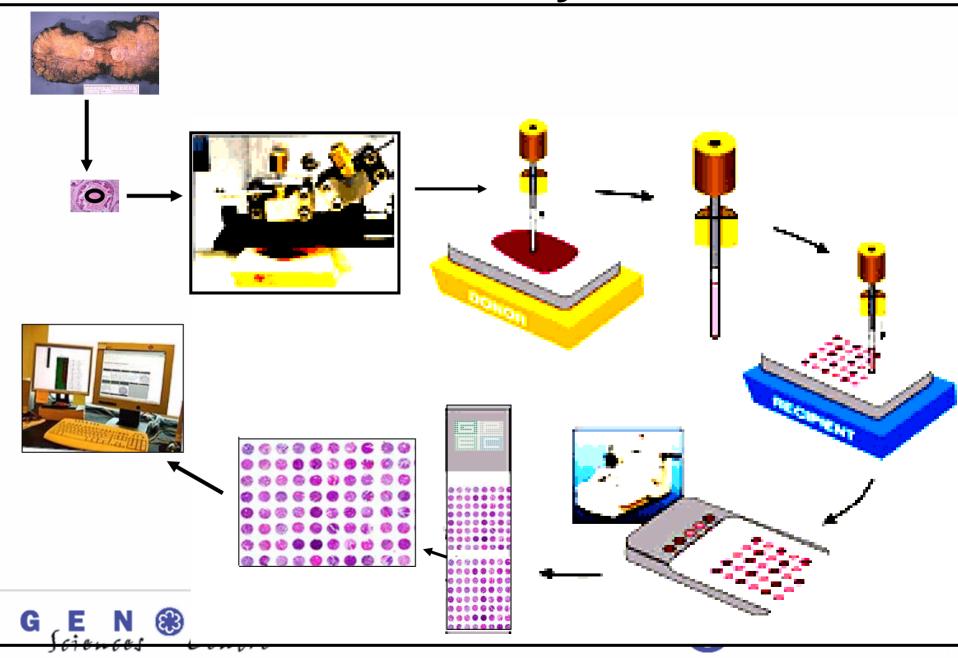
| Norm  | geneD | geneB | geneX | geneY |     |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| geneA | 0.99  | 0.91  | 0.90  | 0.89  | ••• |

| Tumor | geneD | geneB | geneX | geneY | ••• |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| geneA | 0.23  | 0.31  | 0.18  | 0.01  | ••• |

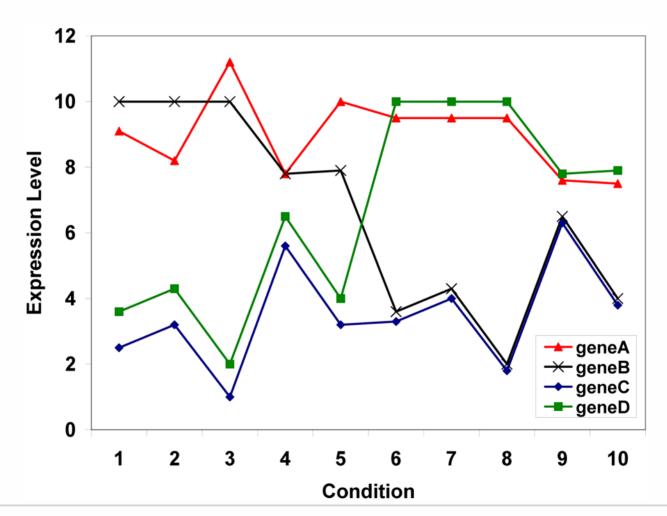




## **Methods: Tissue Array Construction**



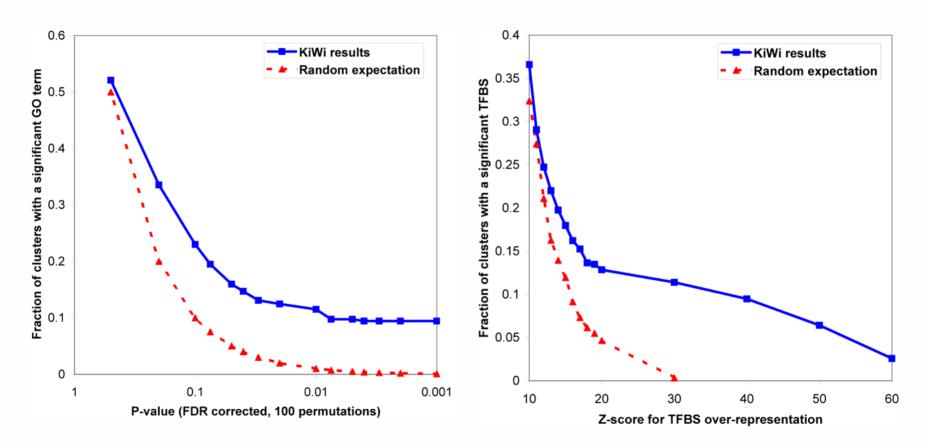
## Subspace clustering – what is it?







## Subspace clustering – does it work?

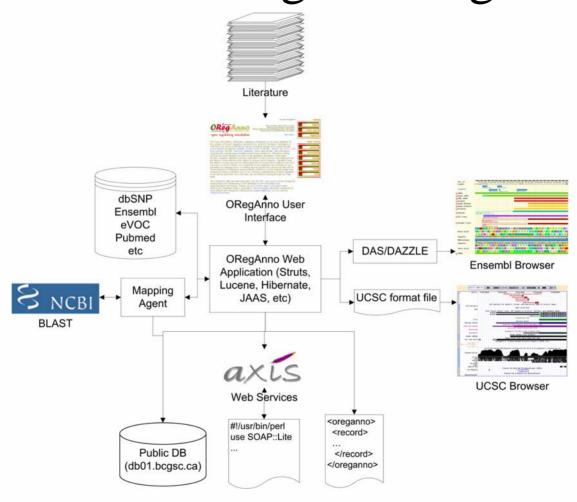


BJ Gao, OL Griffith, M Ester, SJM Jones. Discovering significant OPSM subspace clusters in massive gene expression data. Under Review. KDD. 10 March, 2006.





#### www.oreganno.org



SB Montgomery\*, OL Griffith\*, MC Sleumer, CM Bergman, M Bilenky, ED Pleasance, Y Prychyna, X Zhang, SJM Jones. 2006. ORegAnno: An open access database and curation system for literature-derived promoters, transcription factor binding sites, and regulatory variation. Bioinformatics. 22(5):637-40.



