

From DNA Sequencing to Drug Discovery

About Myself



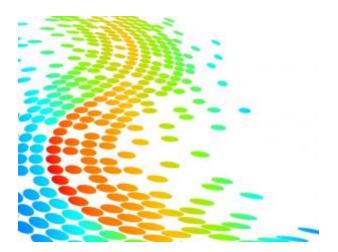






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Table of Content



- Heterogeneity among us
- The Central Dogma
- Microarray analysis
- Experimental Procedure in Drug Combination

Heterogeneity among us. Part 1





1 - Identical Twins



2 - Phenotype: 80 %

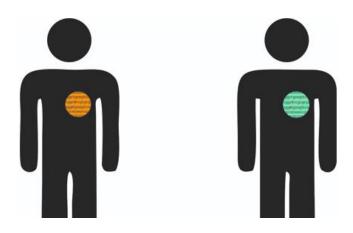


3 - Genotype: 99 %

Heterogeneity among us. Part 2



- Same cell in 2 different humans
- 1 % dissimilarities make us unique humans
- develop personal immune system







4 - 0.5 % dissimilarities make us unique humans

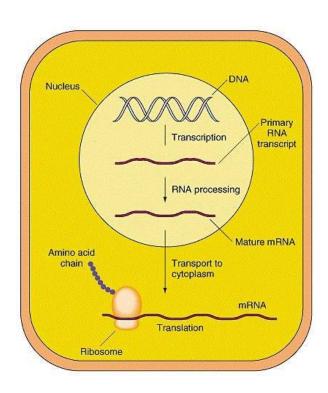


5 - Flu Epidemic



The Central Dogma





The Central Dogma of Molecular Biology

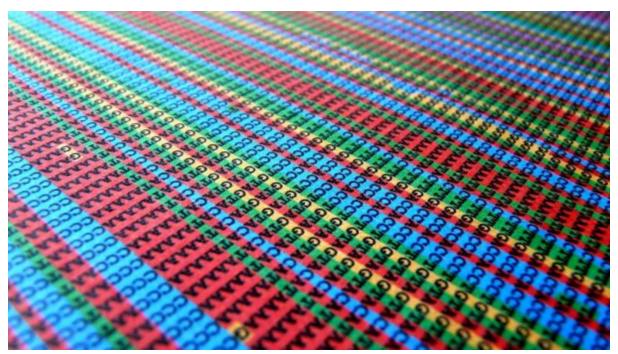


Transcription - the process within cell, where relevant genes for a target work are copied and compress into an RNA molecule. E.g. genes which produce immunoglobin **Translation** - also called gene expression, is the process which the message (mRNA) is translated into proteins to perform different tasks. E.g. immunoglobin produced in plasma cells to transport O2 to all body tissues and transport CO2 into lungs to be eliminated.

The Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



DNA Sequencing Technologies

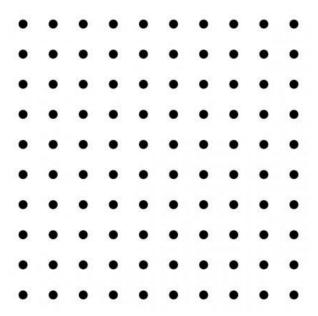




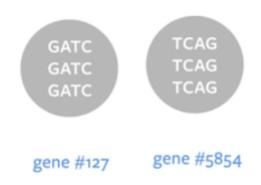
6 - Lab safety!

Isolate mRNA

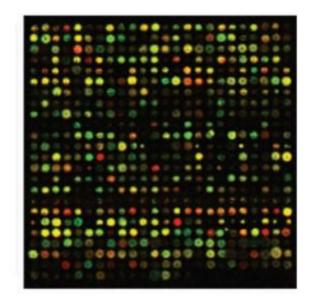
7 - Isolate RNA and reverse transcripted to cDNA by enzyme



8 - Empty Microarray Chip



9 - Genes - Base Pairs Spots





11 - NGS fluorescent per nucleotide

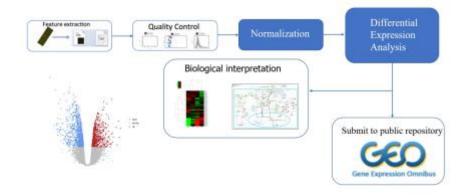
DNA - double stranded molecule | RNA - single strand molecule Base Pairs { A C G T } Base Pairs: { A C G U } Reverse Transcription: RNA --> cDNA (one strand molecule) DNA Microarray Methodology:

- fluorescent labelling (green normal | red -tumour)
- > 6000 genes (probes)
- microscope: green/red laser store images for later analysis
- computational quantitative analysis

NGS Technology: PCR intervention

Microarray Analysis





12 - Microarray analysis Pipeline



Experimental Procedure Part 1







Most targeted disease around the world

- Cancer across different tissue type
- Hepatitis C (viral) | approved cure Mavyret [2019]
- HIV Immunodeficiency virus (viral)

How to find synergistic drug pairs? Machine Learning Methods!!!

Loewe Score [antagonism | synergy] Synergy: combine effect > separate effect



13 - Past 10 years performance

Data and text mining

DeepSynergy: predicting anti-cancer drug synergy with Deep Learning

Kristina Preuer¹, Richard P. I. Lewis², Sepp Hochreiter¹, Andreas Bender², Krishna C. Bulusu^{2,3} and Günter Klambauer^{1,*}

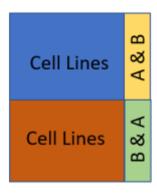
¹Institute of Bioinformatics, Johannes Kepler University, 4040 Linz, Austria, ²Department of Chemistry, Centre for Molecular Science Informatics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 1EW, UK and ³Oncology Innovative Medicines and Early Development, AstraZeneca, Hodgkin Building, Chesterford Research Campus, Saffron Walden, Cambs CB10 1XL, UK

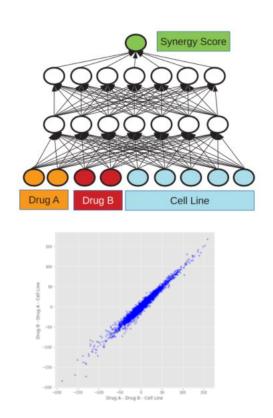
14 - DeeySynergy Paper

DeepSynergy • Cell Gene Expression (38 cells) [E-MTAB-3610] • Synergy score: drug A & drug B (39 drugs) - <u>DrugCombo</u> • Artificial Neural Networks - TensorFlow • Normalization • Hidden/Output Units - ReLu • Dropouts - **Performance** - pretty well ... - neglects order of dosing - not so much data for training - <u>Tool</u>

compound	target	
ABT-888	PARP	
AZD1775	Wee1	
BEZ-235	Phosphatidylinositol-4,5	
	-bisphosphate 3-kinase	
DINACICLIB	Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDK)	
GELDANAMYCIN	HSP90	
L778123	Farnesyltransferase/	
	GGPTase-I (FTI/GGTI)	
MK-2206	Protein kinase B (AKT)	
MK-4541	Anti-androgen	
MK-4827	PARP	
MK-5108	Aurora kinase A	
MK-8669	mTOR	
MK-8776	Checkpoint kinase 1 (Chk1)	
MRK-003	γ-secretase	

15 - Part of existing Drugs used

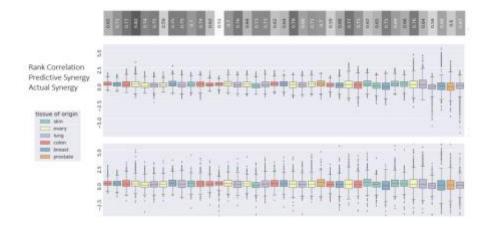




17 - Neglecting: Drug1_Drug2 VS Drug2_Drug1

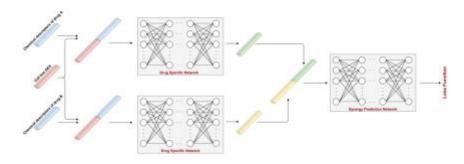
Experimental Procedure Part 2



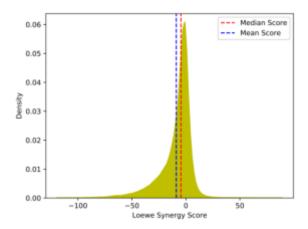


18 - Increasing Performance

MatchMaker - schema (University, Ankara, Turkey [2020])



19 - MatchMaker: A Deep Learning Framework for Drug Synergy Prediction [2020] - Regression



 ${\it 20-Loewe\ Distribution\ for\ current\ drug\ combinations}$

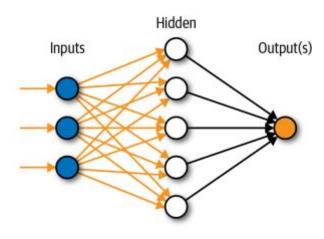
Experiment-covers 3040 drugs | 81 cancer cell lines

- untreated cancer cell lines from > 10 different tissue types
- compound (physical and chemical features) | chemopy
- genomic information (gene expressions)
- Loewe Synergy <u>DrugComb</u>

Dataset: [drug1_drug2_cellline]

Evaluate with HTS (High-throughput screening) - genes that modulate a particular biomolecular pathway- **83** % two drug combinations - > 110k synergetic measurements [2020]

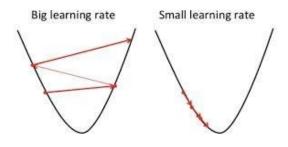
Artificial Neural Network



21 - Neural Network Schema

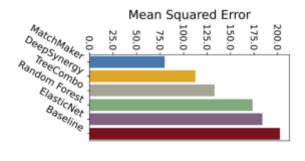


22 - Validation

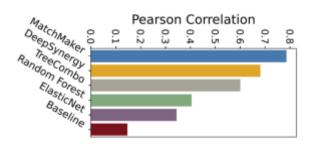


23 - Learning Rate

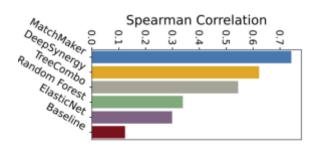
•Normalization • ANN – trio subnetworks •2 subnetworks – representation of each drug conditioned •Same architecture: 3 fully connected layers (ReLu | Linear) •Last Net – continuity of firsts 2 nets •Same architecture (ReLu | Linear) •Weights: "Loewe Score Distance" – each point to min(Loewe)



24 - MSE



25 - Pearson



26 - Spearman

MSE	Pearson	Spearman
0.112	0.66	0.66
0.132	0.68	0.59
0.202	0.14	0.12
0.079	0.79	0.74
	0.112 0.132 0.202	0.112 0.66 0.132 0.68 0.202 0.14

27 - Results

Classification label: -20 antagonism | 20 synergy Performance: 97% accuracy | 92% Future Perspectives - detrmine drug-disease relationships

Model	AUC	Precision	Recall
MatchMaker	0.97	0.92	0.85
DeepSynergy	0.92	0.85	0.70
TreeCombo	0.89	0.79	0.61

The End



Simon Prunean

Bioinformatician - Qiagen

