Developing an Automated Computational Genomics Pipeline for Breast Cancer Detection Using NGS

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Introduction

Breast cancer is one of the most common and life-threatening diseases affecting millions of people worldwide. It occurs due to uncontrolled cell growth in the breast tissue, often caused by genetic mutations. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2020, approximately 2.3 million new cases and 685,000 deaths were reported due to breast cancer.

In recent years, Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) has emerged as a powerful technique to analyze genetic mutations linked to various diseases, including breast cancer. This project aims to develop an automated computational genomics Pipeline that can analyze NGS data and identify genetics mutations, in BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes.

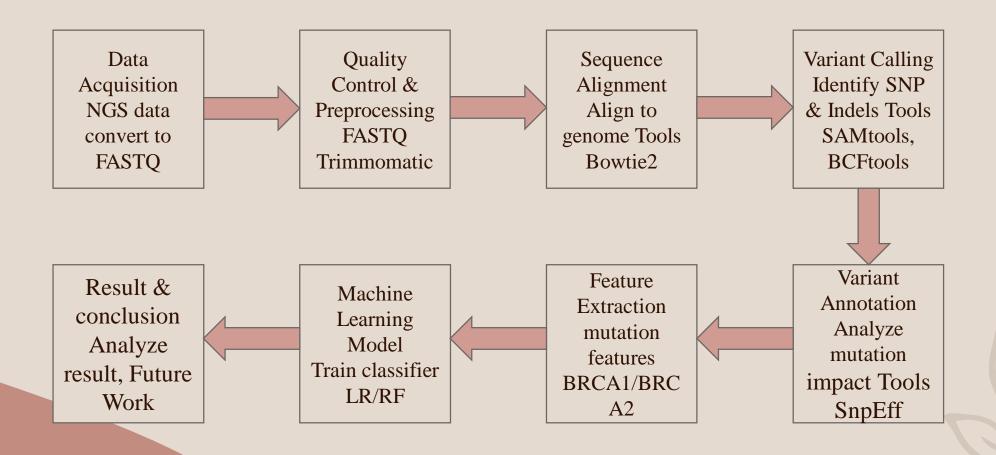


Objective of the Study



- ☐ Process NGS data from breast Cancer patients and healthy individuals.
- ☐ Identify genetic mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes.
- ☐ Analyze the correlation between mutations and breast cancer risk.
- ☐ Using Machine learning models to classify patients based on genetics variations.
- ☐ Support personalized medicine by enabling early detection and risk assessment.

Proposed Methodology



Preprocessing Steps

- ☐ SRA Toolkit Downloads sequencing data from NCBI SRA.
- ☐ FASTQC Checks base Sequence quality, Per Sequence Quality Scores
- ☐ Trimmomatic Removes low-quality reads and adapter sequences.

Figure 1: Downloading sequencing Data

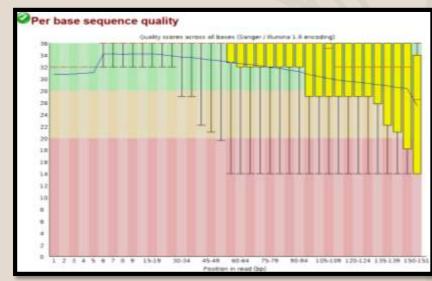


Figure 2: Per base sequence quality

Key Outcome: Clean, high-quality data for accurate mutation detection

Mutation Detection & Annotation

Genomic Basis of BRCA1 & BRCA2:

- ☐ BRCA1 gene is located on chromosome 17.
- ☐ BRCA2 gene is located on chromosome 13.

Mutations in these genes significantly increase breast cancer risk.

Pipeline for Mutation Detection:

- 1. **Bowtie2** Aligns sequencing reads to the human genome.
- 2. **SAMtools & BCFtools** Identifies genetic mutations.
- 3. **SnpEff** Analyzes mutations and their impact.

Where Are Your BRCA Genes? BRCA 2 BRCA 1 Chromosome 17 Chromosome 13

Figure.3: BRCA1 & BRCA2 Gene Locations

Key Outcome:

Efficient detection of genetic mutations in BRCA1 & BRCA2, aiding in early breast cancer diagnosis.

Machine Learning-Based classification

Feature Extraction from Genetic Variants:

☐ Extracted key genetic mutation features (BRCA1, BRCA2, missense, synonymous, intron, splice site mutations).

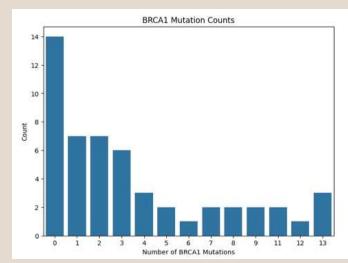


Figure 4: BRCA1 Mutation Count

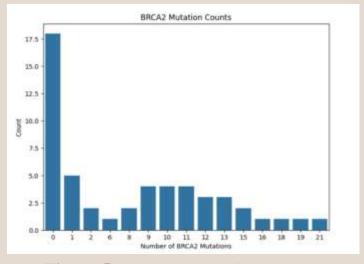


Figure 5: BRCA2 Mutation Count

Created a structured dataset for classification.

- ☐ Algorithms Used:
- 1. Random Forest Robust for feature importance analysis.
- 2. Logistic Regression Useful for binary classification (Cancer vs. Non-Cancer)

Result & Observations

- Genomic Variant Analysis (SRR24518792 Sample)
 - Total Variants Detected: 389
 - BRCA1 Variants (Chromosome 17): 13
 - BRCA2 Variants (Chromosome 13): 9
- ☐ Pipeline Performance:
- •Efficient mutation detection in BRCA1 & BRCA2 genes.
- •Successfully aligned and annotated sequencing reads.
- •Variants identified provide insights into breast cancer susceptibility.

```
Processing SRR24518792...
Checking tools...
All tools already installed!
Indexing Homo sapiens.GRCh38.dna.chromosome.17.fa...
GRCh38 chr17 already indexed!
Indexing Homo sapiens.GRCh38.dna.chromosome.13.fa...
GRCh38 chr13 already indexed!
Running FastQC on /content/drive/MyDrive/Cancer Samples/SRR24518792 1.fastq.gz...
Running Trimmomatic...
Aligning reads to GRCh38 chr17...
Converting SRR24518792 chr17.sam to BAM...
Calling variants for SRR24518792 chr17 sorted.bam...
Annotating SRR24518792 chr17.vcf...
Aligning reads to GRCh38 chr13...
Converting SRR24518792 chr13.sam to BAM...
Calling variants for SRR24518792 chr13 sorted.bam...
Annotating SRR24518792 chr13.vcf...
Summarizing SRR24518792 chr17 annotated.vcf and SRR24518792 chr13 annotated.vcf...
Total variants: 389, BRCA1: 13, BRCA2: 9
```

Figure 6: Variant Analysis for Sample SRR24518792

Key Takeaway:

The automated pipeline effectively detects clinically relevant mutations, supporting genomic-based breast cancer diagnostics.

Conclusion & Future Scope

Conclusion:

- ☐ Strong correlation found between BRCA1/BRCA2 mutations and breast cancer risk.
- ☐ Developed an automated, efficient computational pipeline for genetic mutation detection.
- ☐ Supports early diagnosis and personalized treatment strategies.

Future Scope:

- ☐ Expanding dataset for higher accuracy.
- ☐ Integrating deep learning models for improved mutation classification.
- ☐ Exploring additional genetic markers beyond BRCA1/BRCA2.

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Thank You!

Any Queries....?