

# Data mining in genetics

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BIOINFO-USP

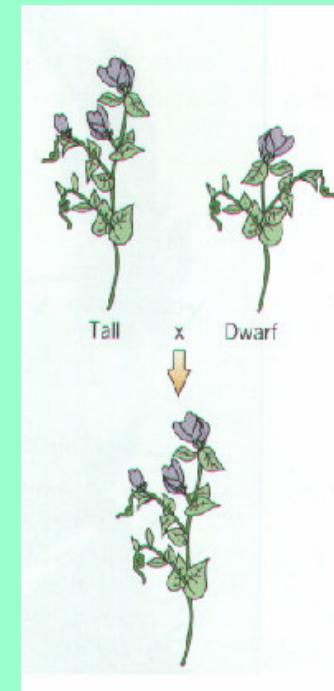
# Layout

- Introduction
- Data mining
- Mapping of rare genes
- Expression analysis: measure, genes differentially expressed; clustering expression signals; identification of gene regulation networks

# Introduction

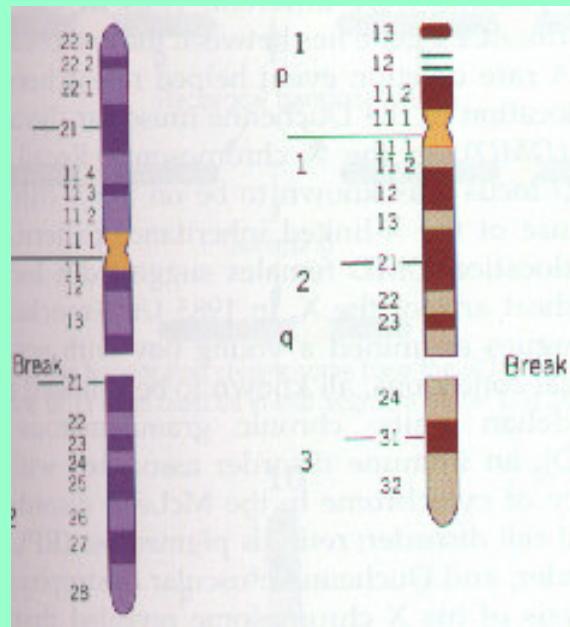
# Knowledge evolution in genetics

- Heredity - Mendel (1866)
- The phenotypes of an individual depends on genes of his parents.



# Knowledge evolution in genetics

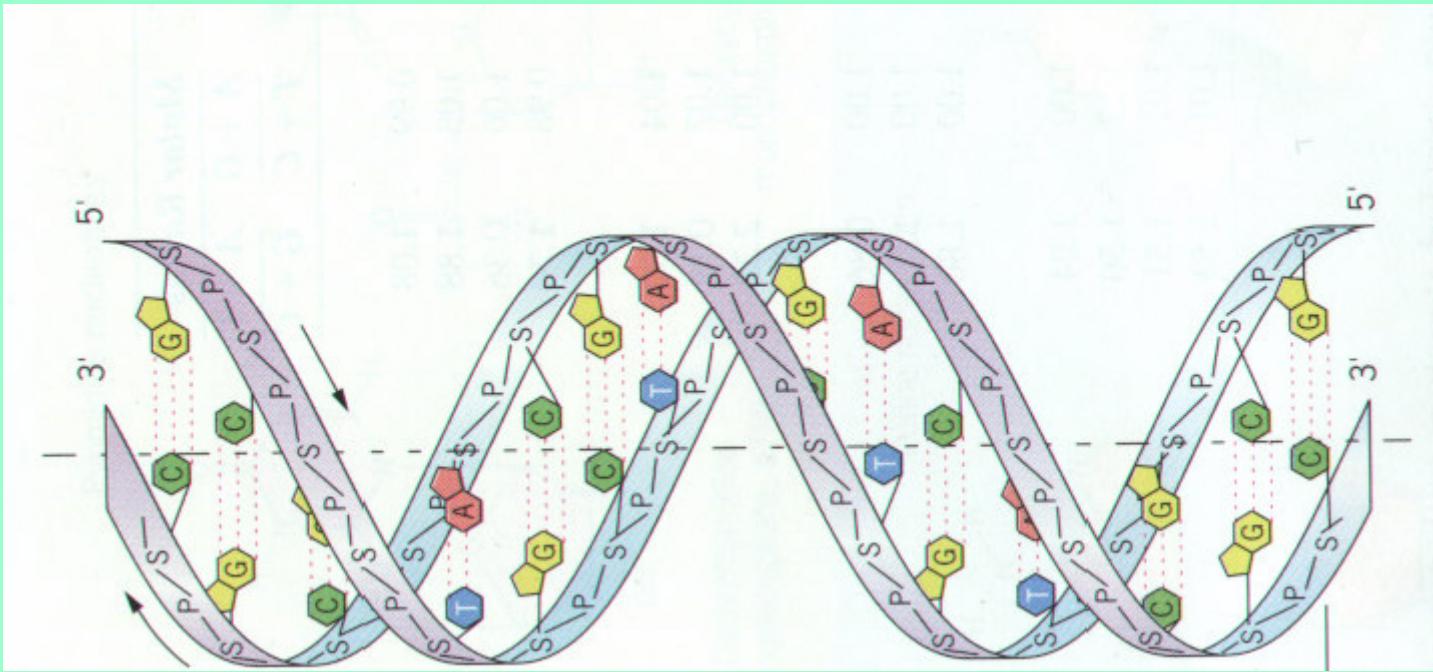
- Chromosome Theory - Morgan (1910)
- Genes were situated in chromosomes



# Knowledge evolution in genetics

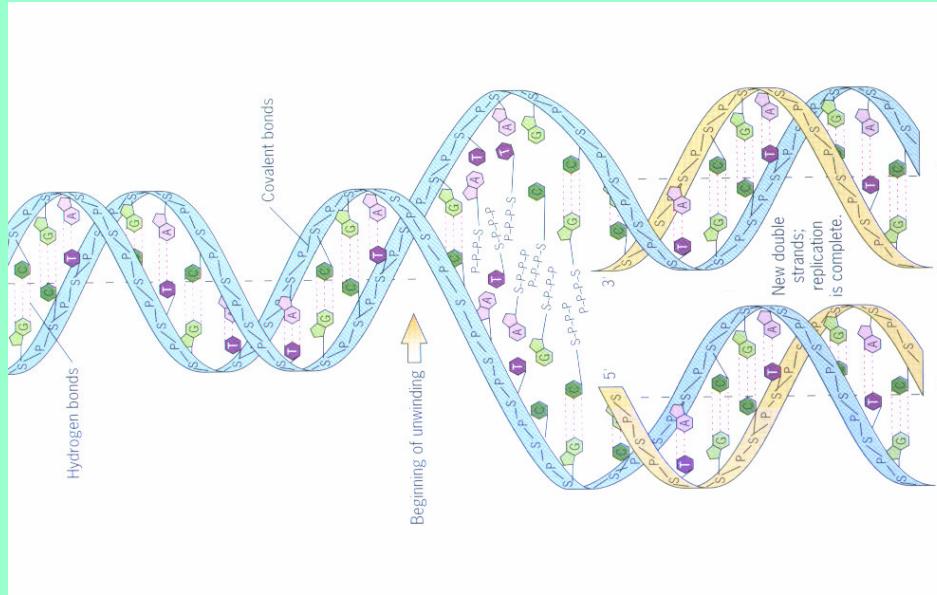
- The molecular structure of chromosomes  
(Watson and Crick - 1953)
- DNA structure: the double helix
- Four basis: adenine(A), guanine(G),  
thymine(T), cytosine(C)
- genes are sequences of nucleotides

# Knowledge evolution in genetics



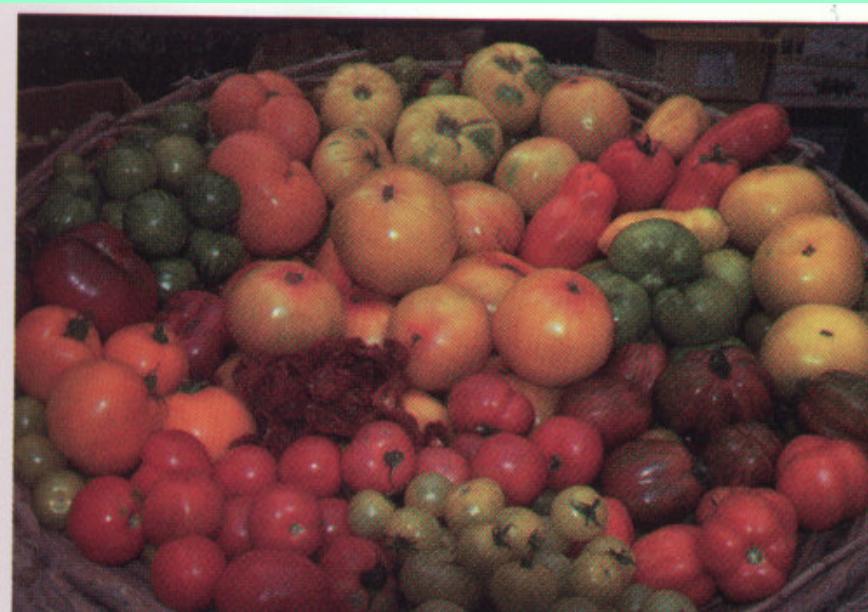
# Knowledge evolution in genetics

- DNA manipulation
- cut, replication and decoding



# Knowledge evolution in genetics

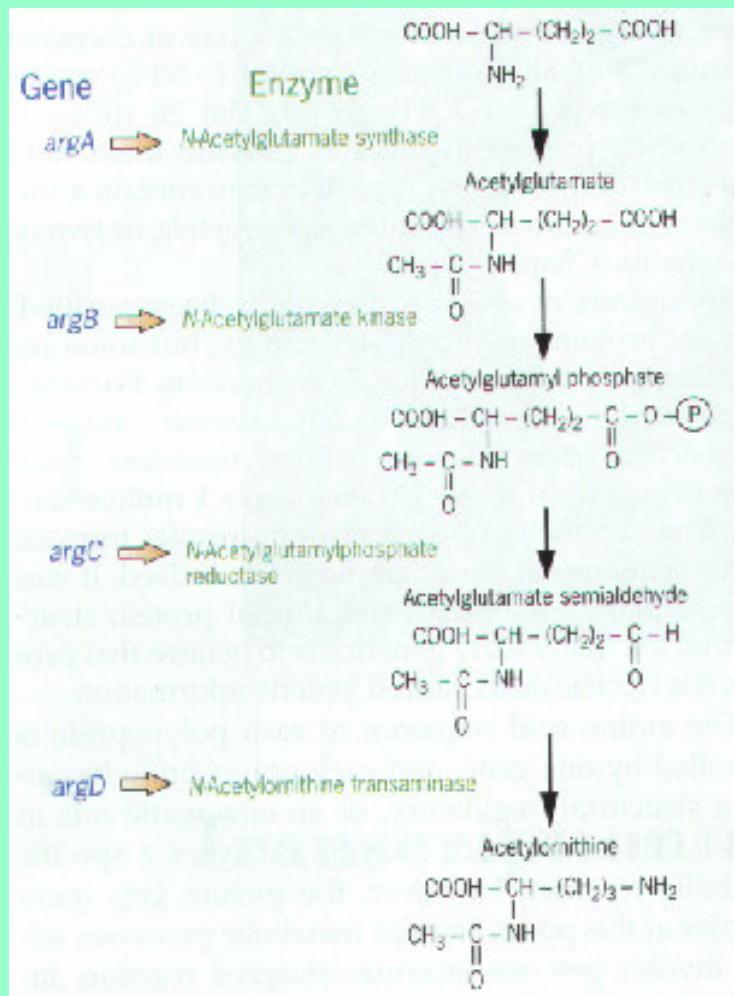
- Genetic engineering
- species modification, drug production



# Knowledge evolution in genetics

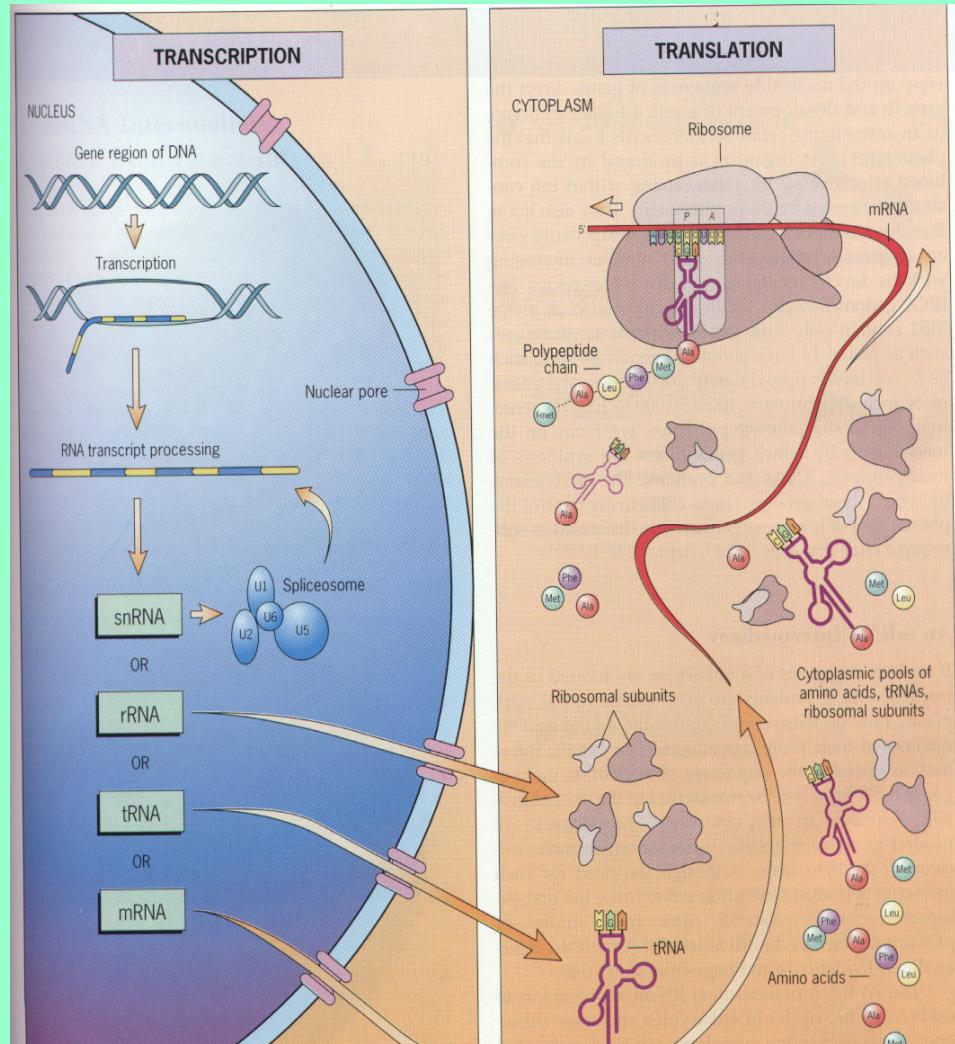
- Genes control the metabolism
- Metabolism occurs by sequences of enzyme-catalyzed reactions.
- Enzymes are specified by one or more genes

# Knowledge evolution in genetics

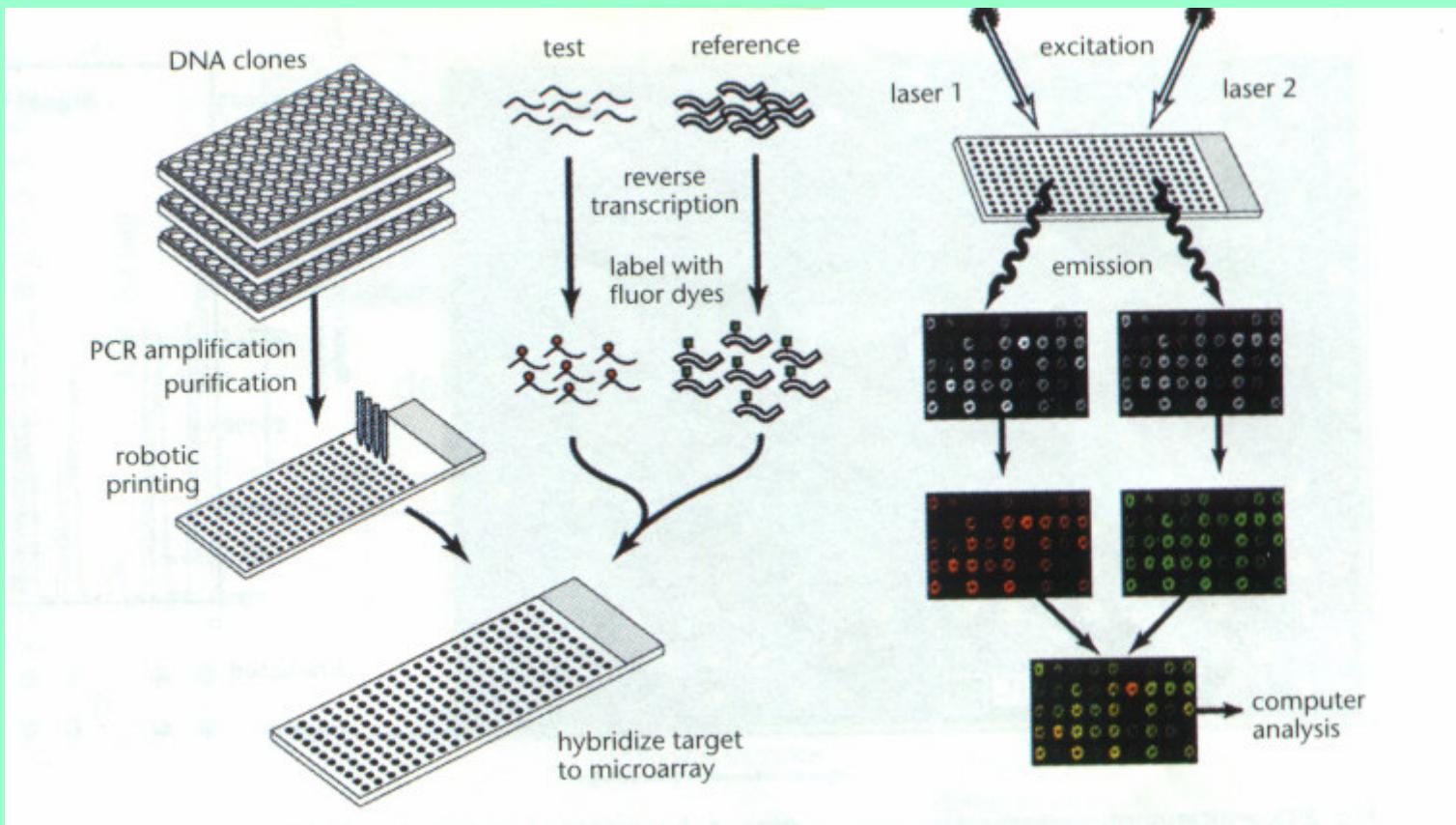


# Knowledge evolution in genetics

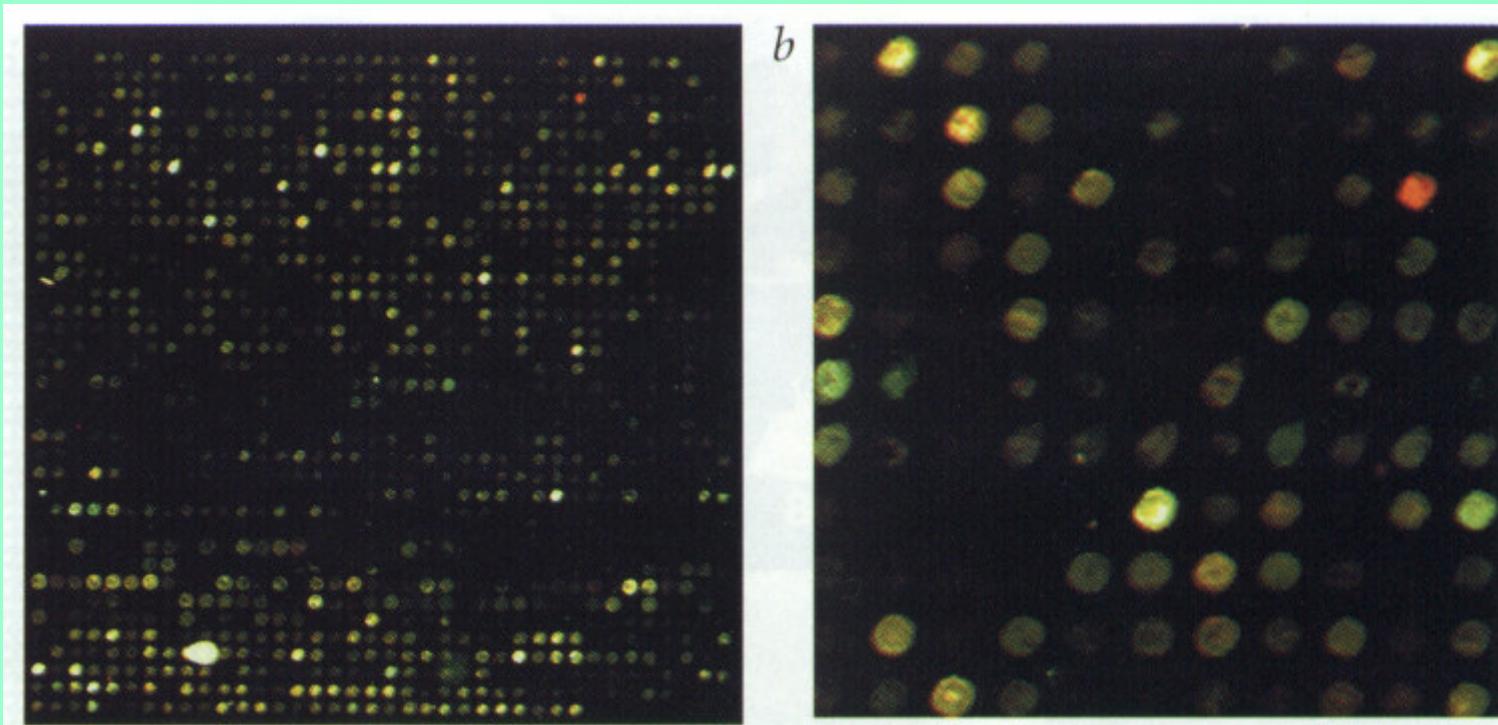
- Gene expression



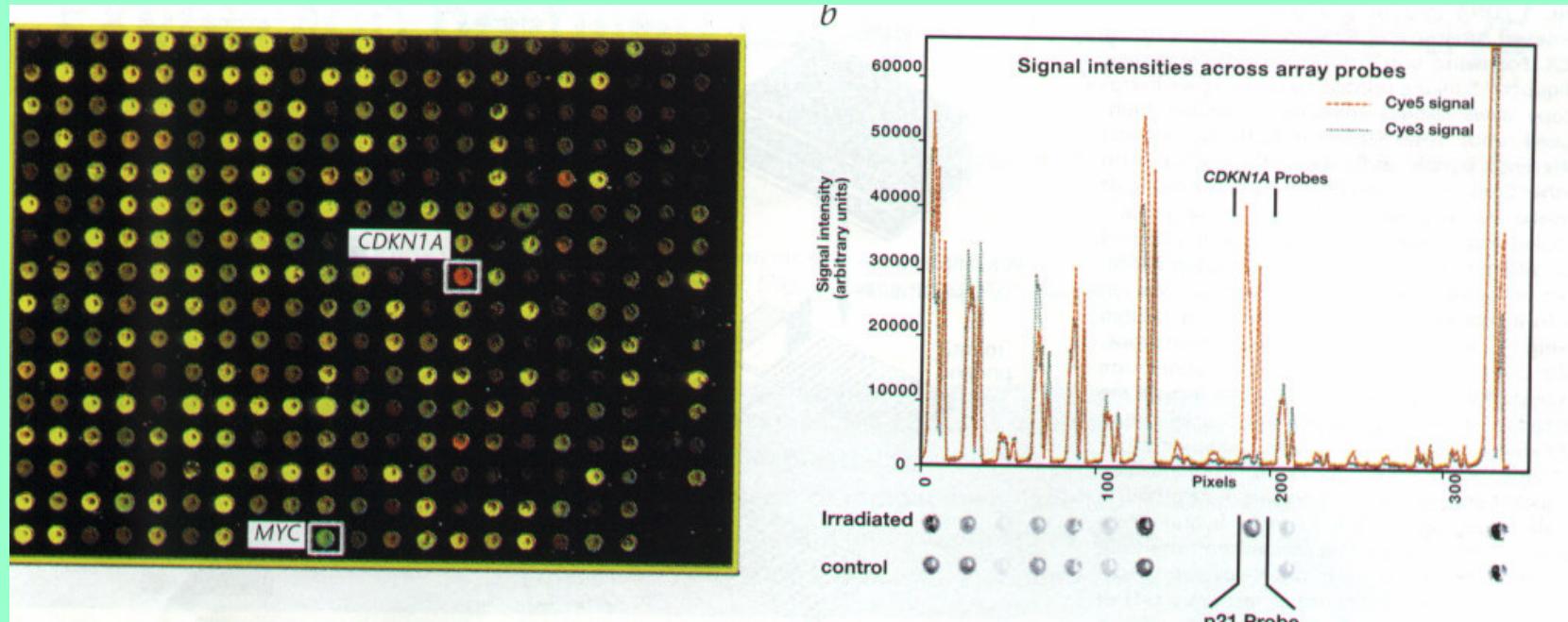
# Data acquisition



# Data acquisition



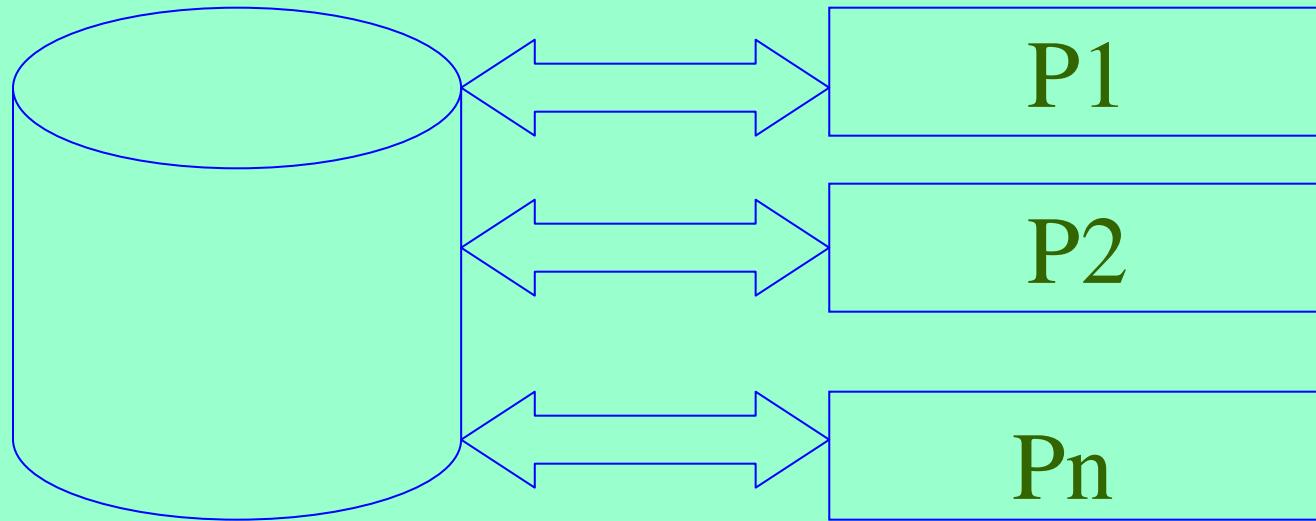
# Data acquisition



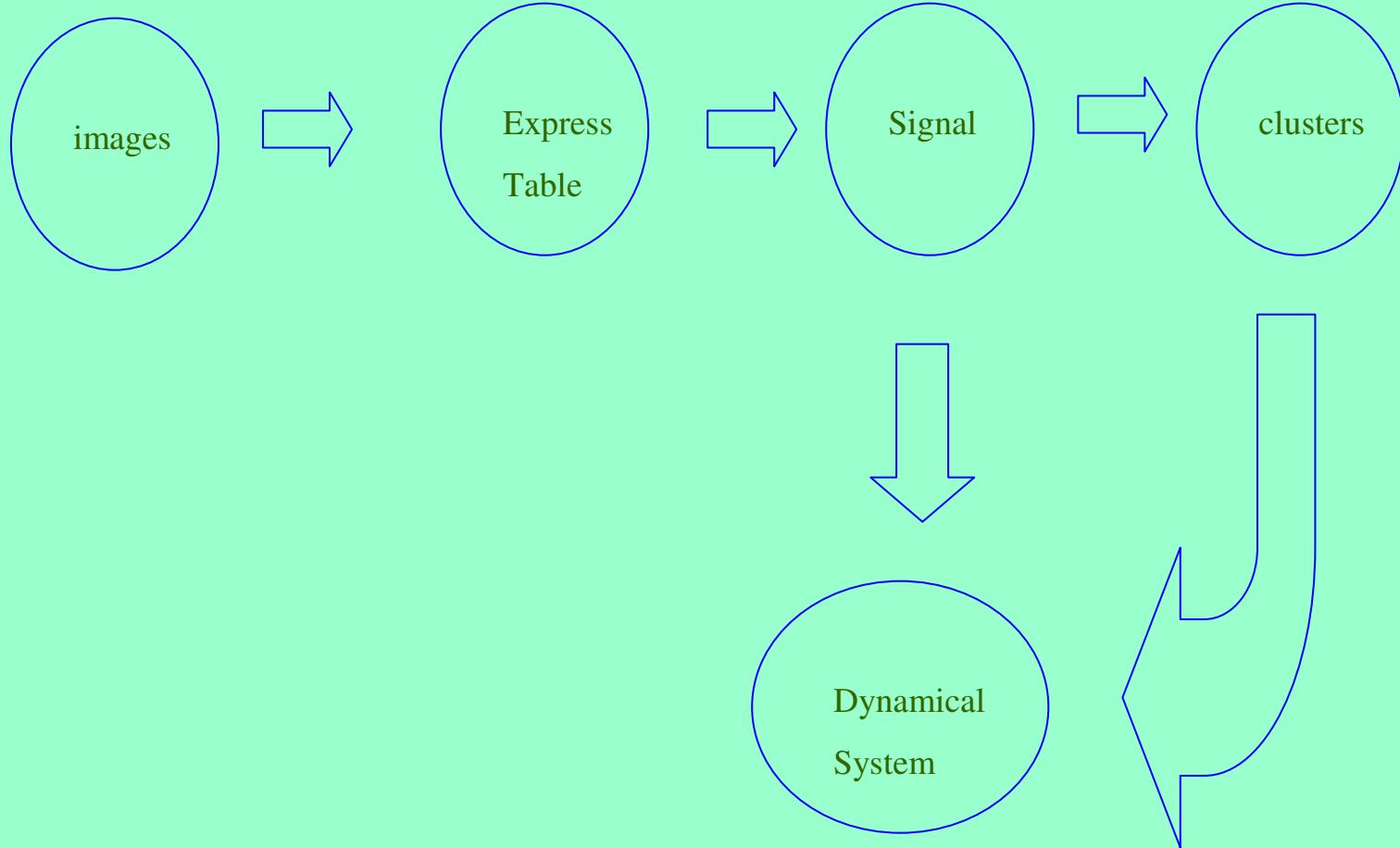
Quantization - {-1,0,1}

# Data mining

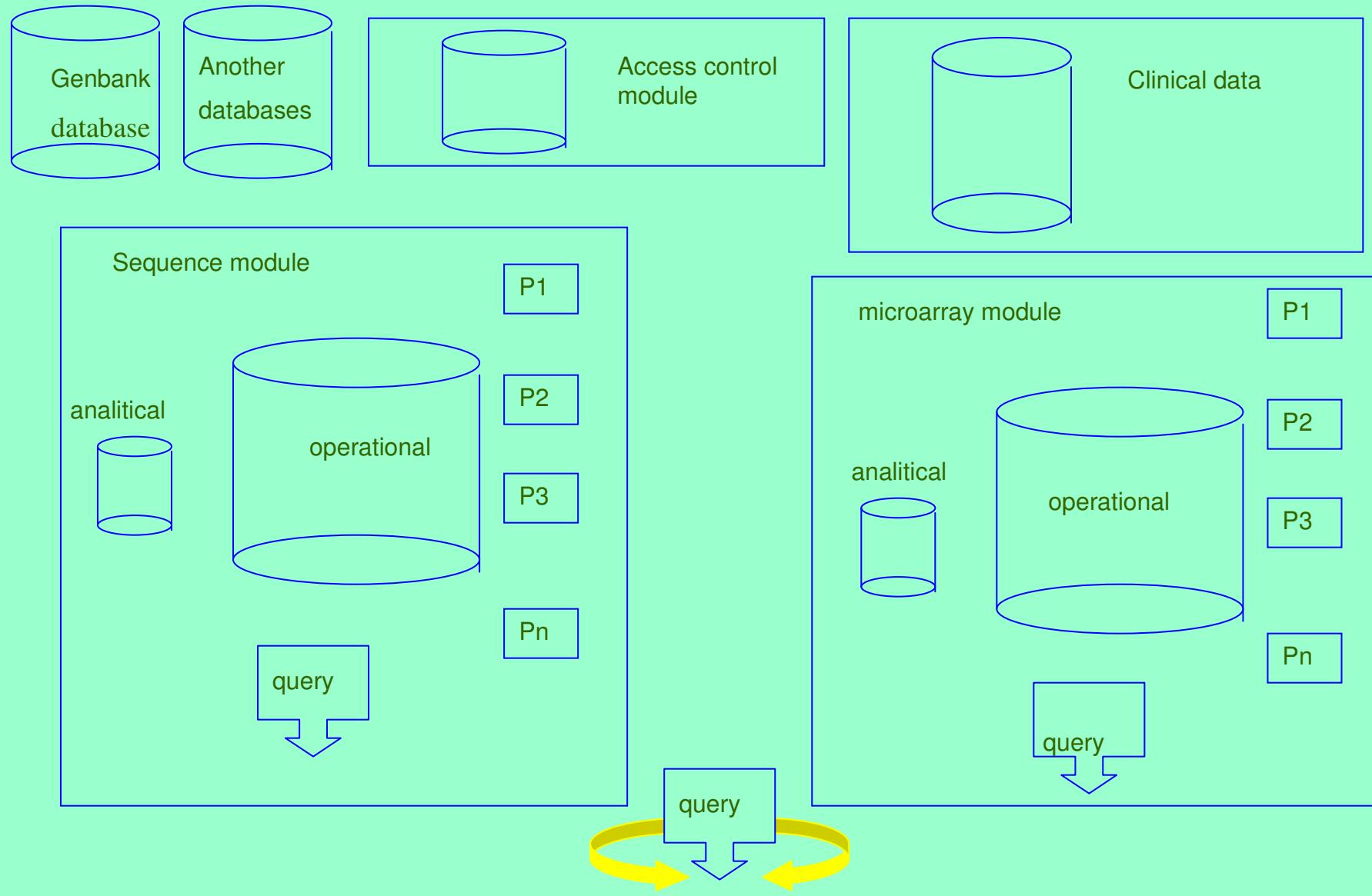
## Objected oriented database

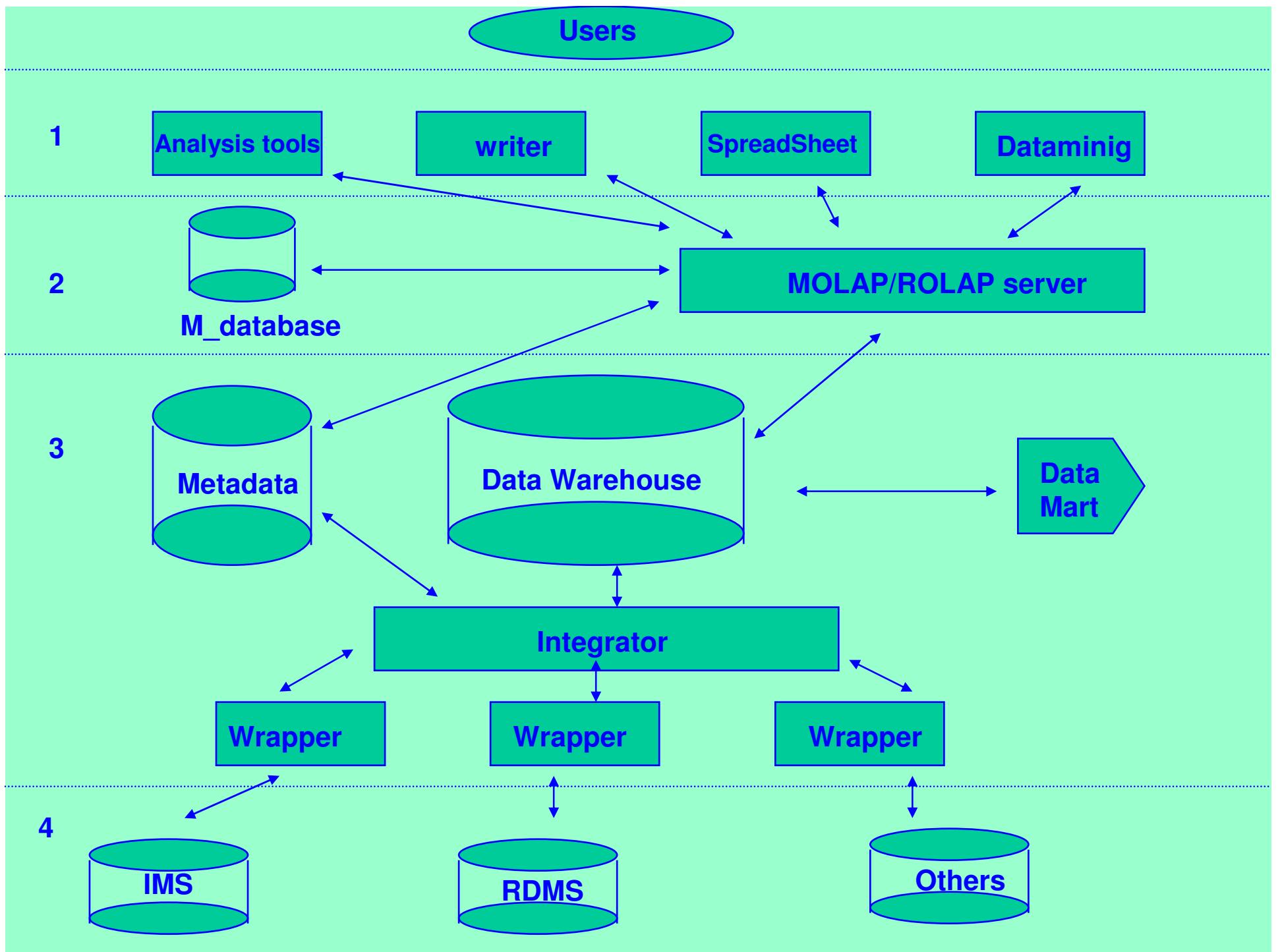


**Pi** : analytical and mining procedures (kernel parallel)

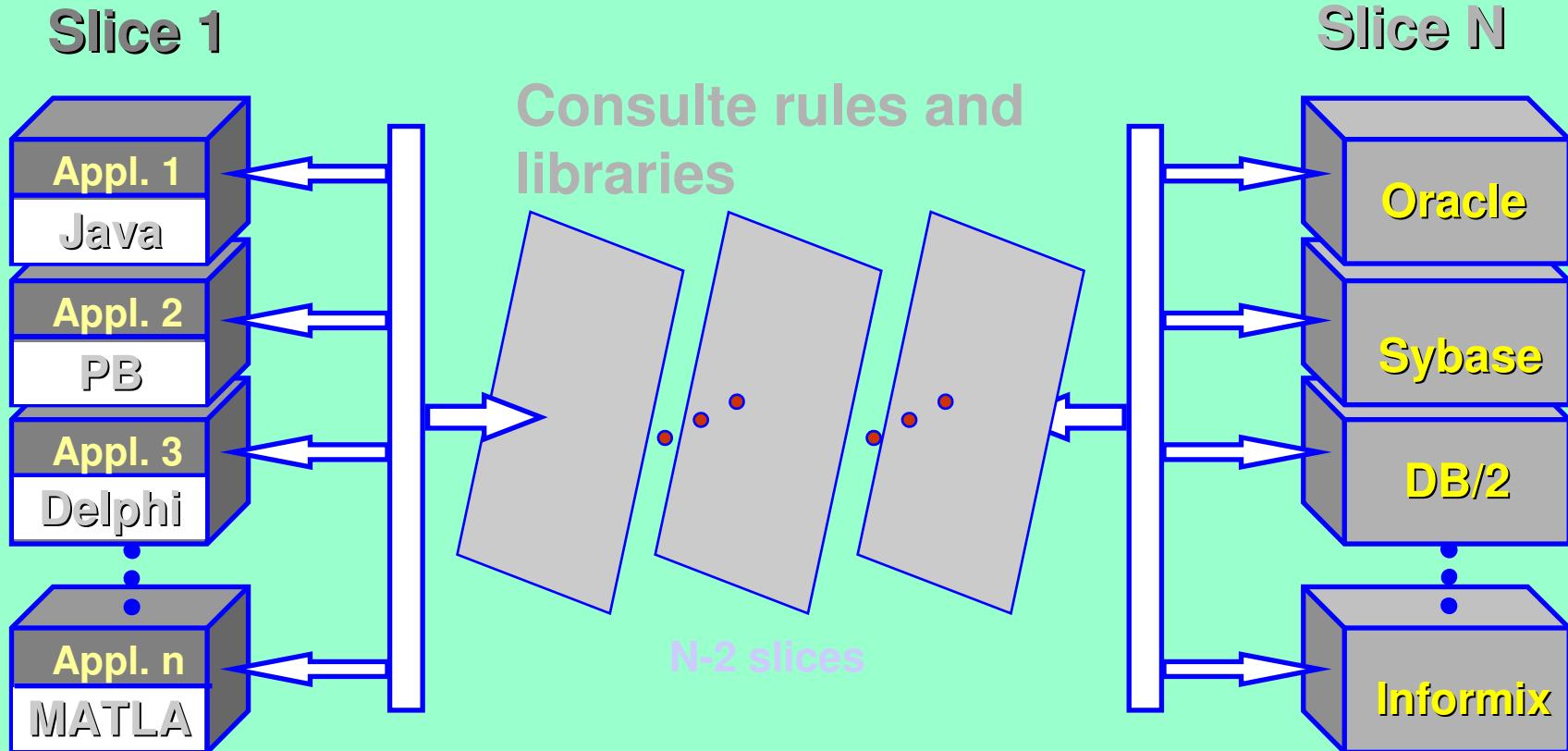


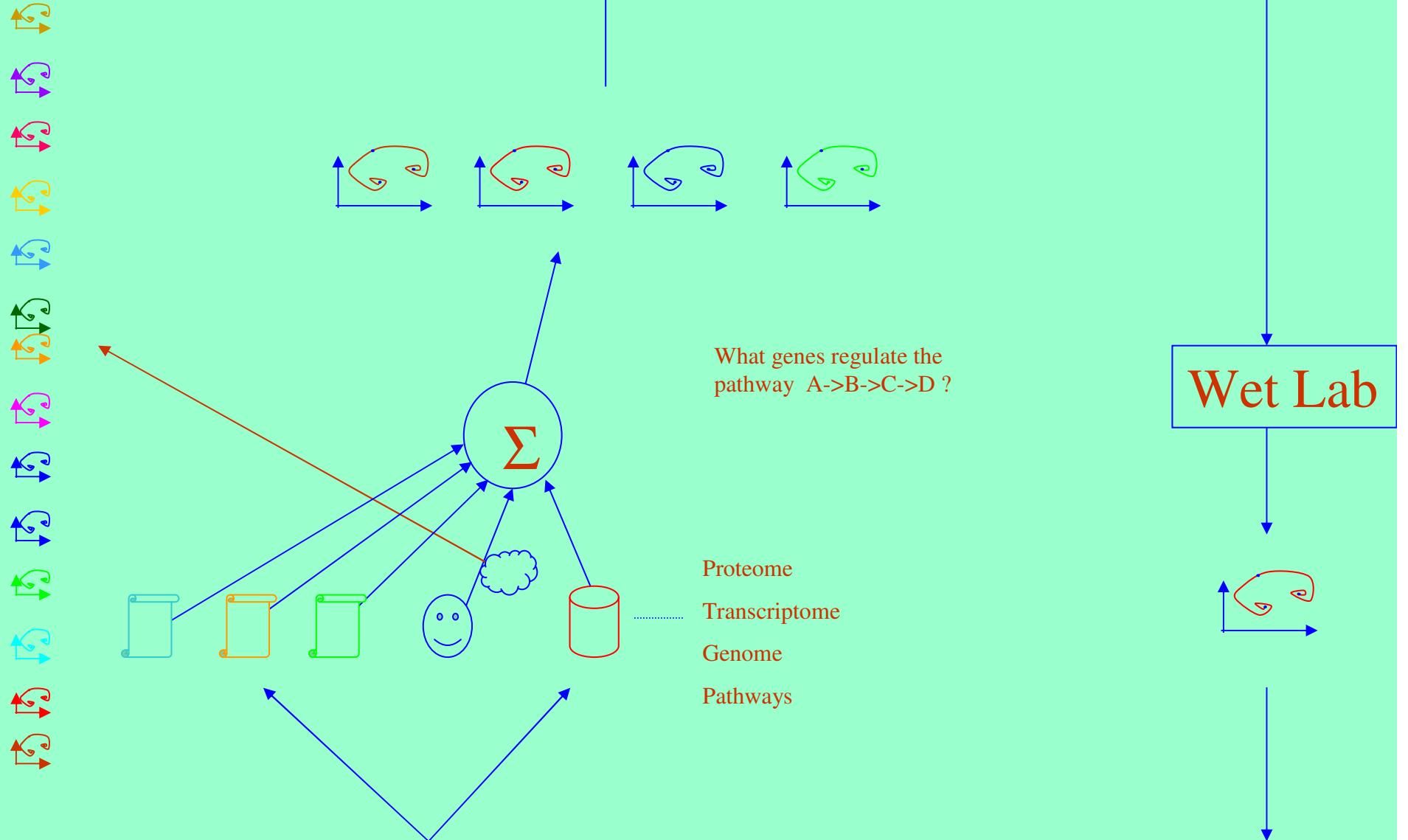
## Integrated Environment

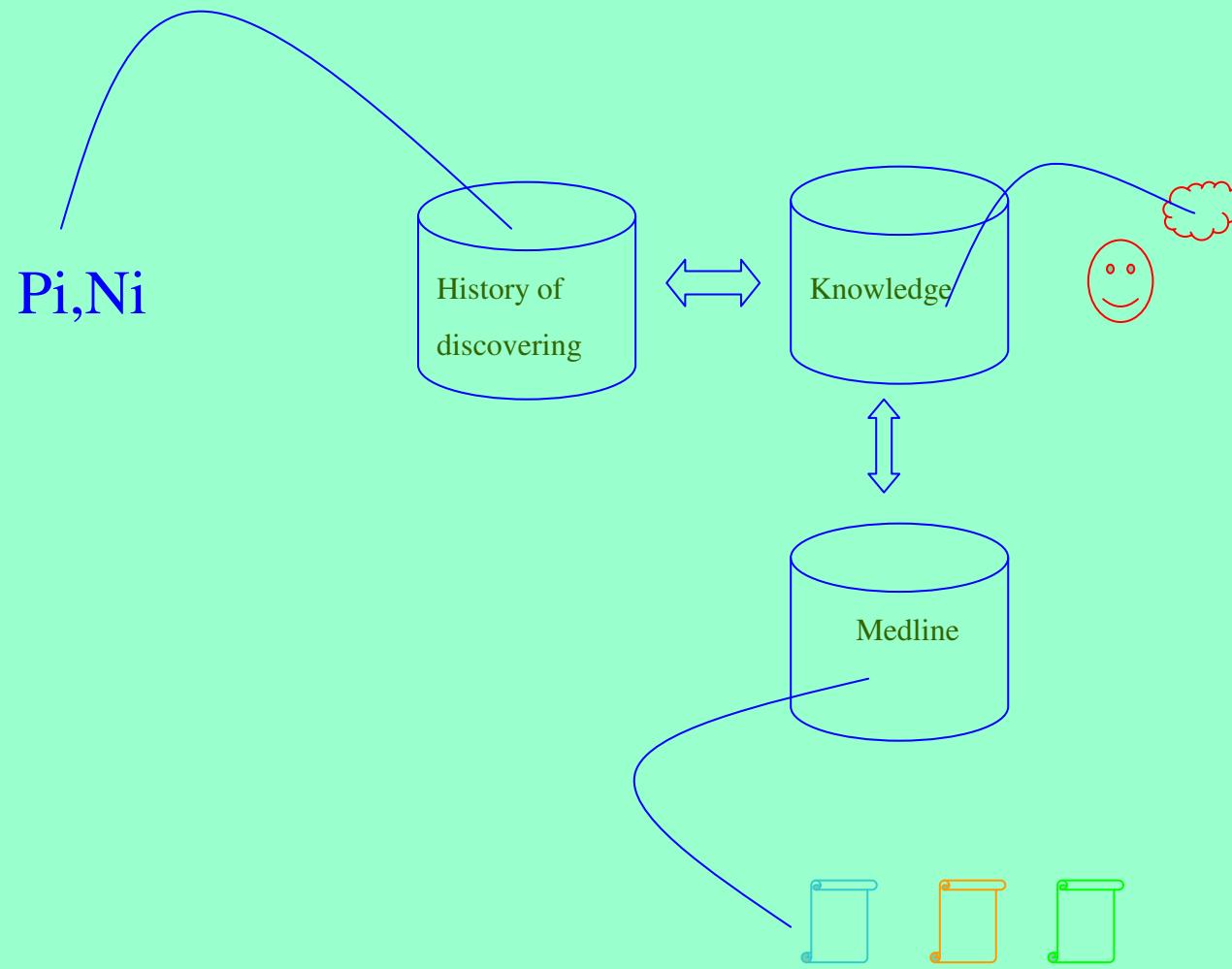




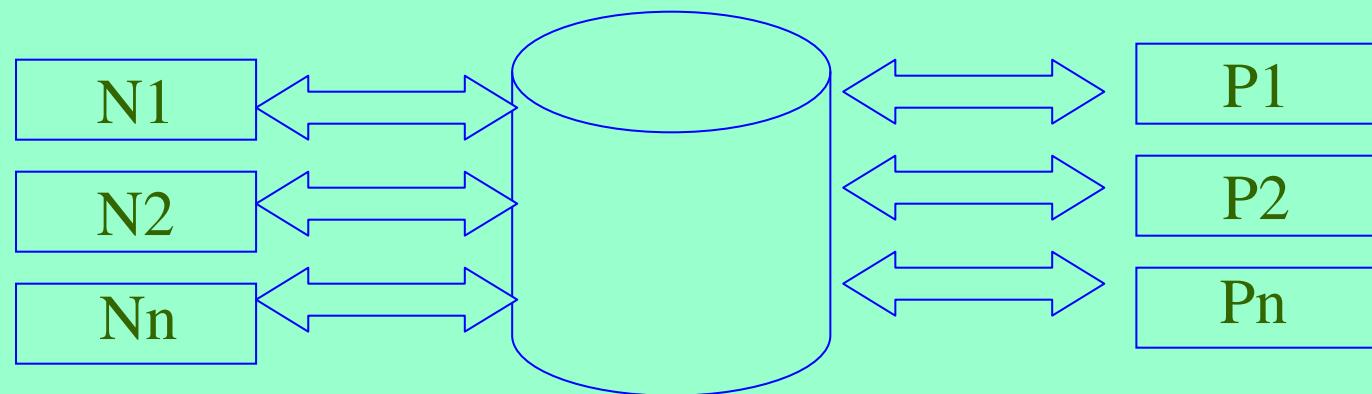
# System Architecture





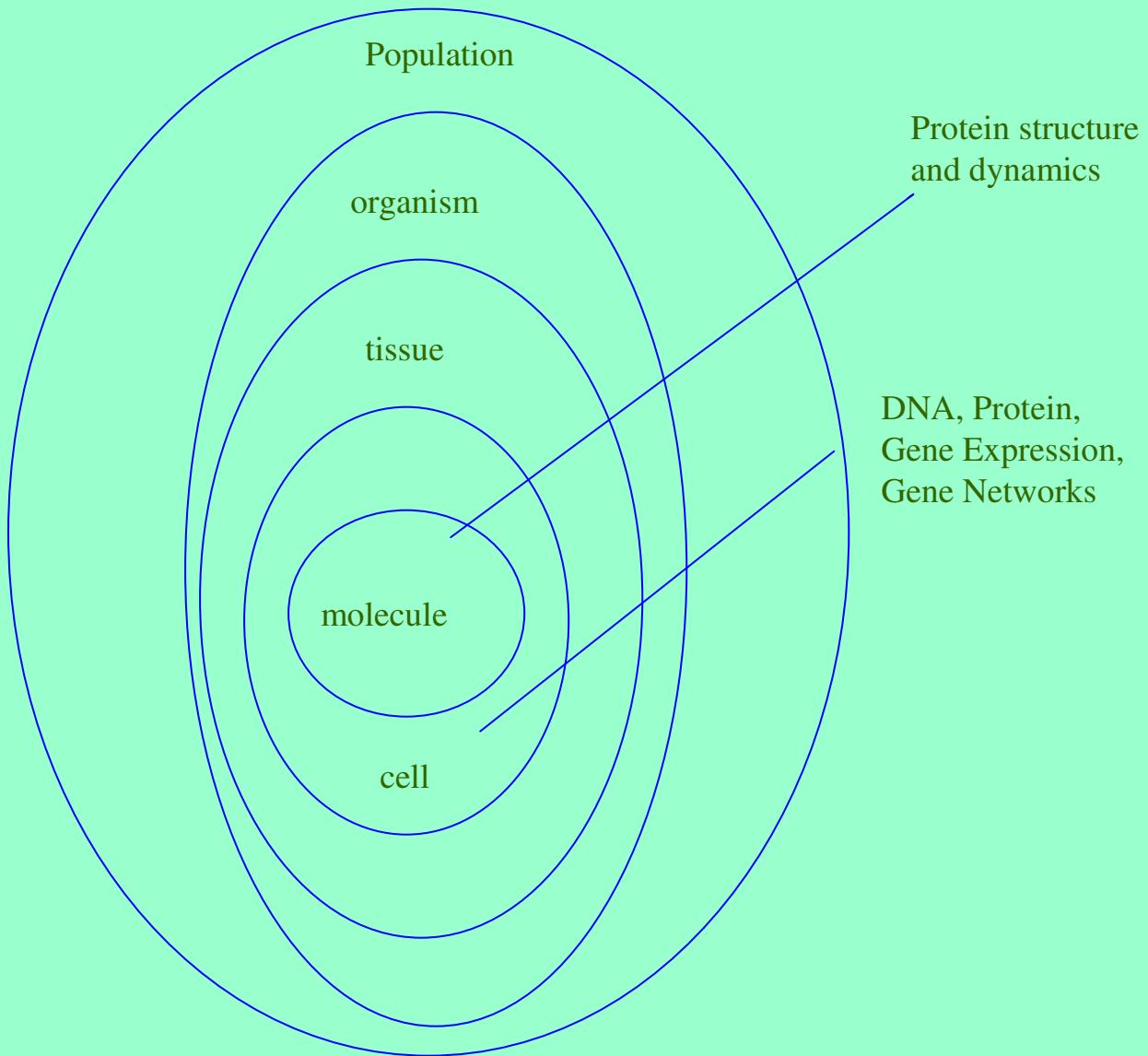


## Objected oriented database

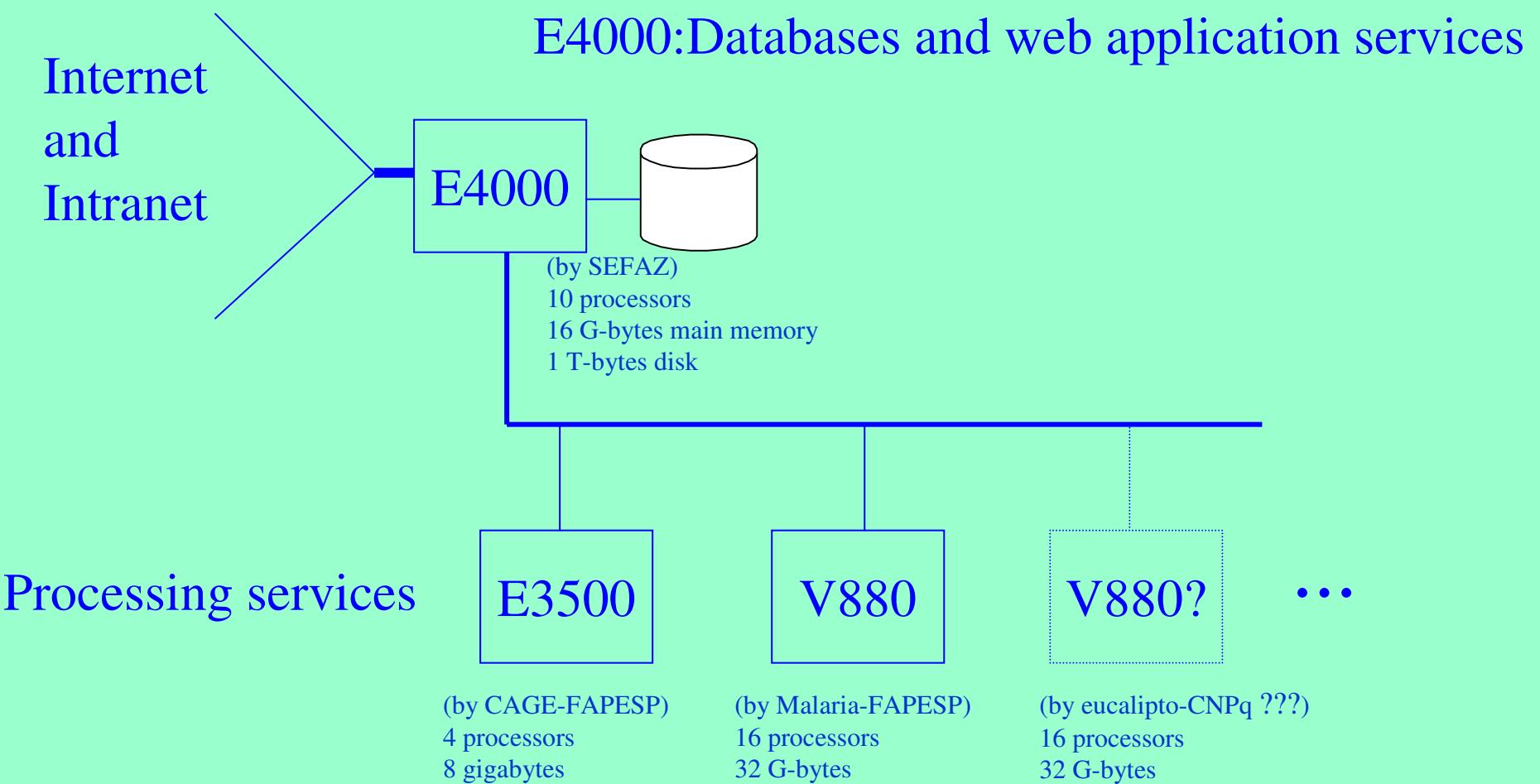


$P_i$  : analytical and mining procedures (kernel parallel)

$N_i$  : knowledge discovering procedures (kernel parallel)



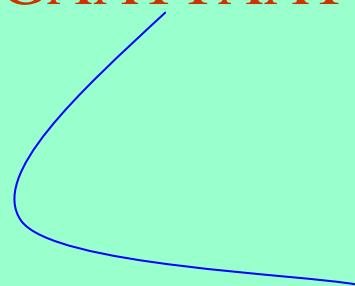
# GRID Computer - DCC-IME-USP



# Mapping of rare genes

ACGAATCTAGAGAATTAAATTAAACCGAGTTAAGA

ACGAATCTA**GAGAATTAAATTAAACCGAGTTAAGA**

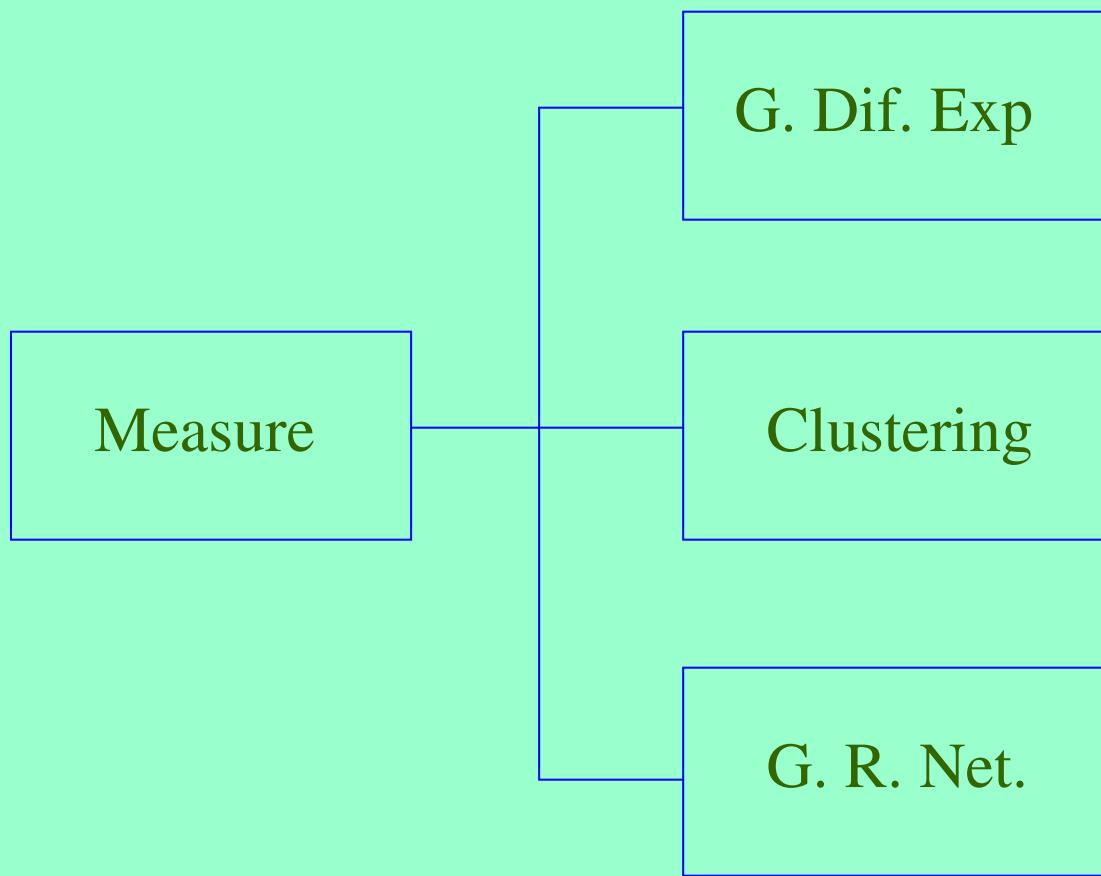


Exon

Training from known genes

# Expression Analysis

# Analysis Phases



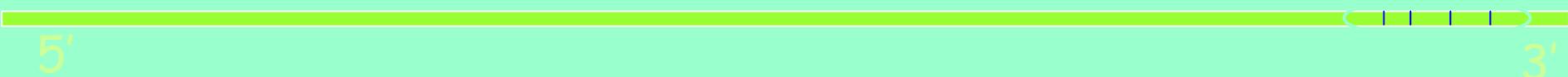
# Image Analysis

## *Selection of clones*

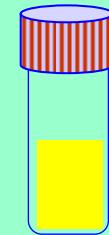
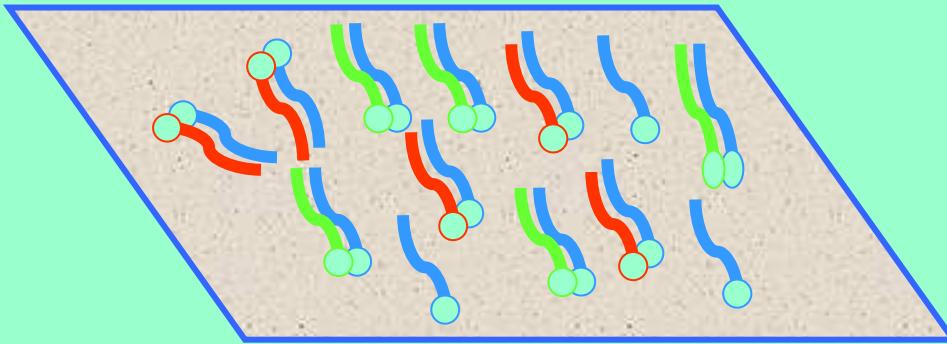
### 1. Clusters of the same gene



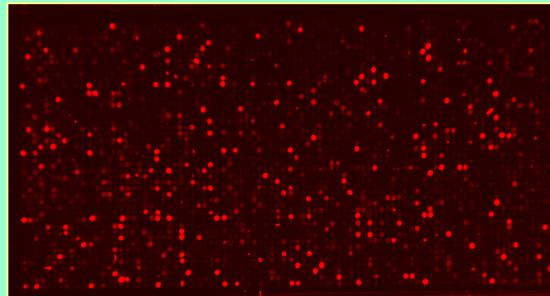
### 2. Choice of a representation for the gene



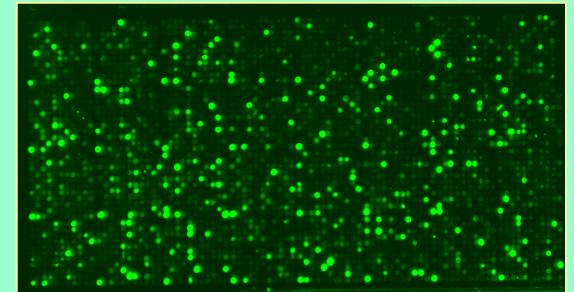
# *Hibridization*



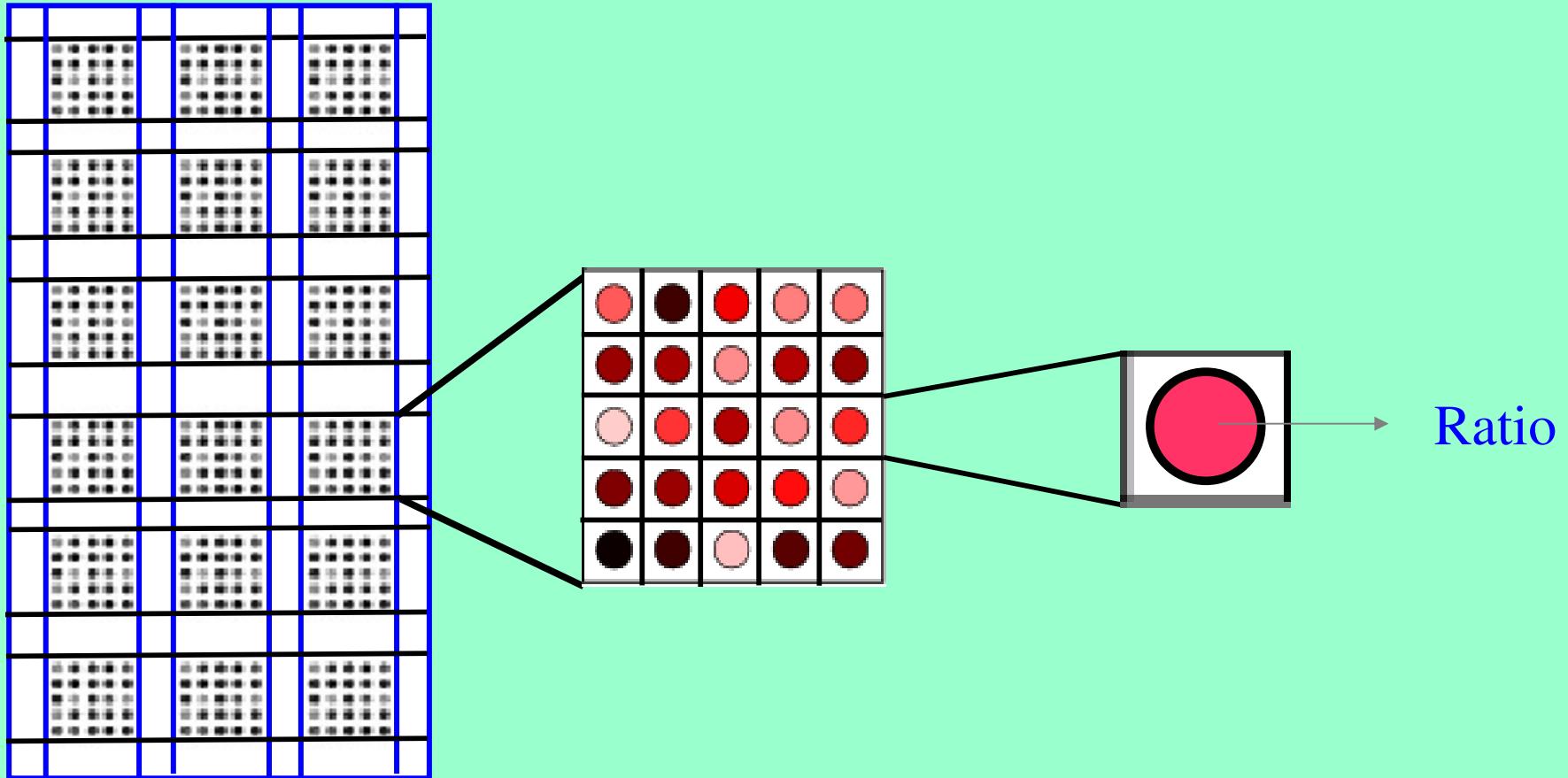
*Cy5*

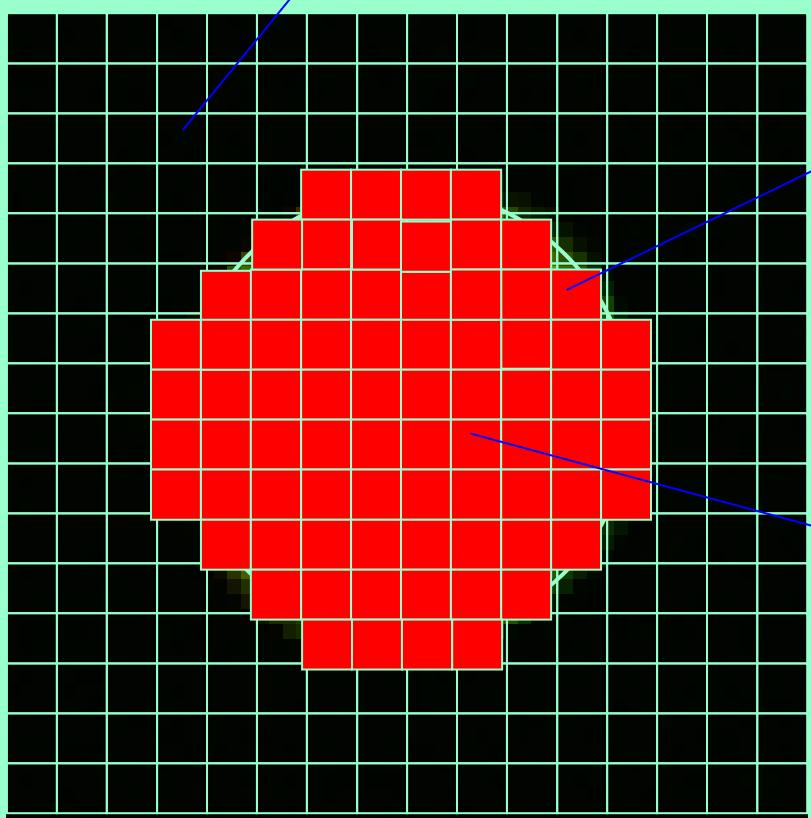


*Cy3*



# Expression Calculus



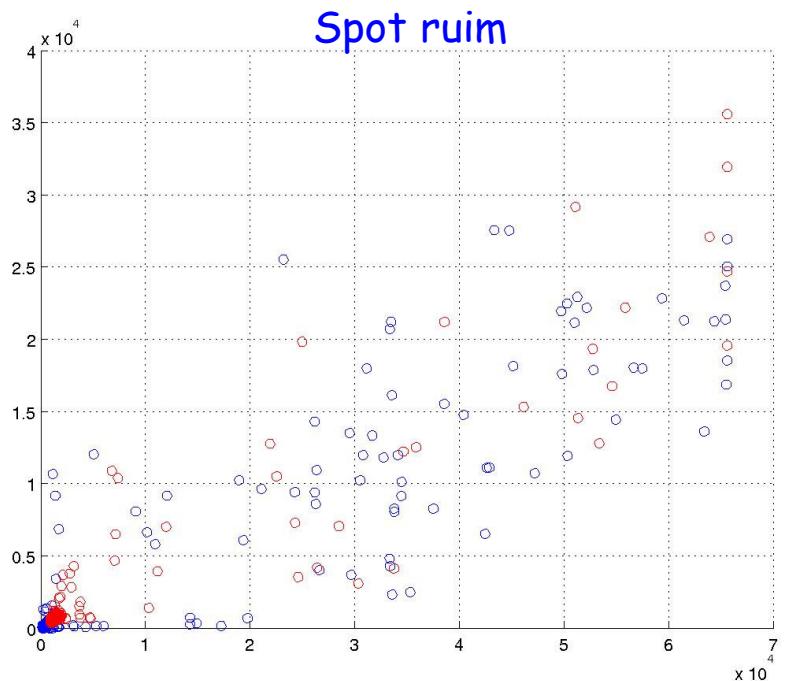


Background

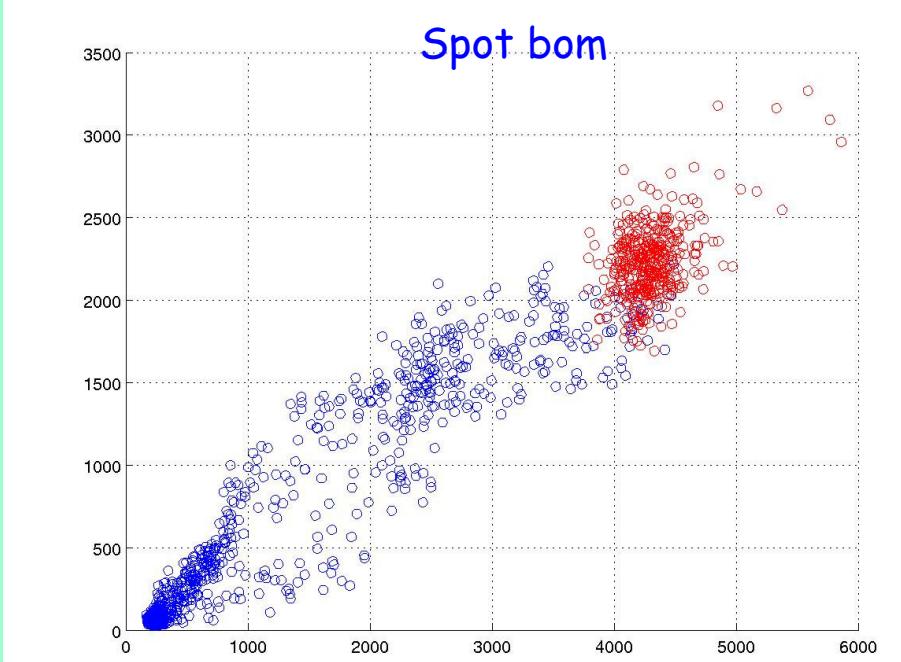
signal + noise

Foreground

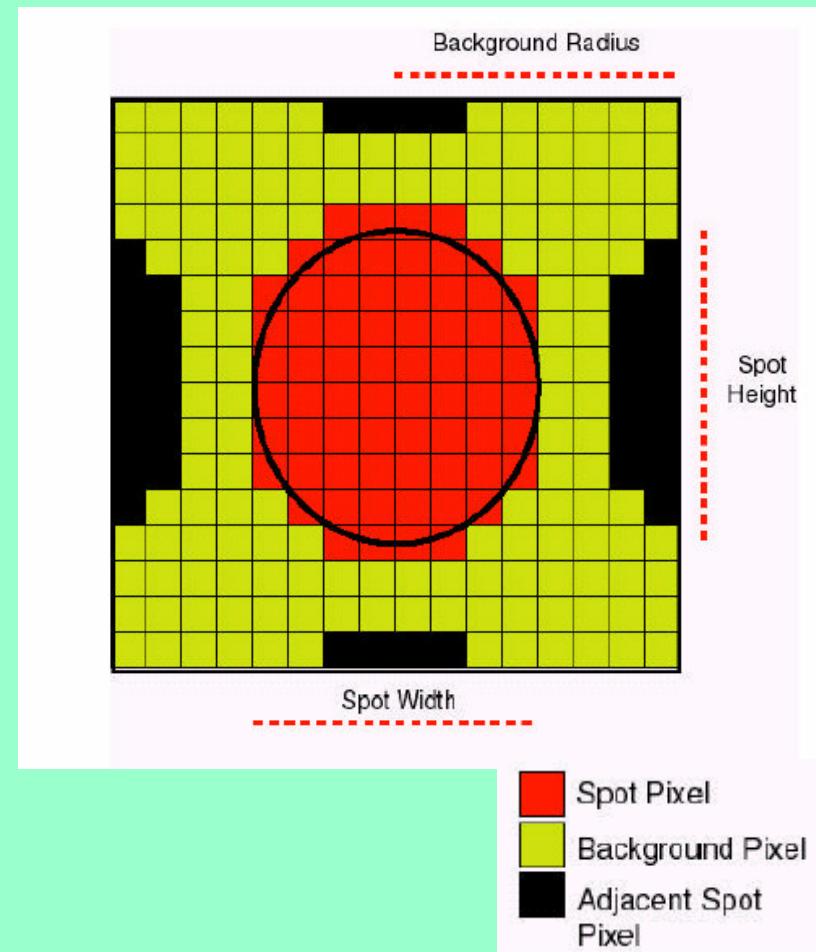
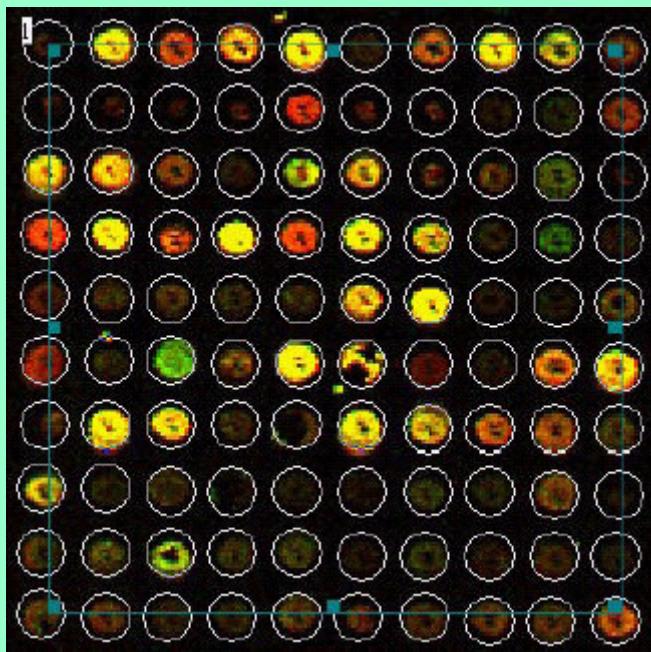
## *Dispersion of cy3 and cy5 give an idea of the spot quality*



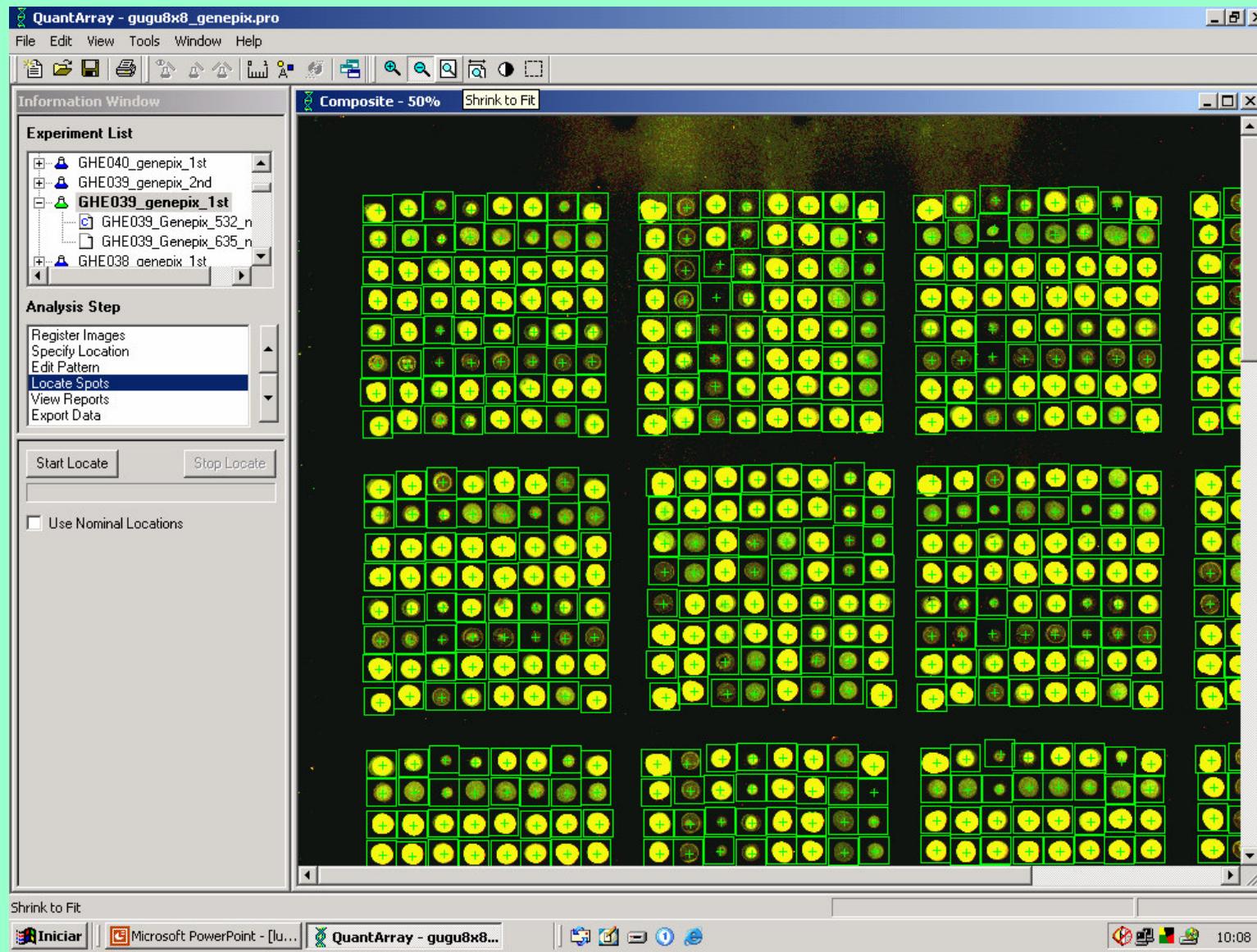
○ Pixels do background  
○ Pixels do foreground



# ScanAlyze



# QuantArray®



# Spot

## Spot Control Panel

Spot Operation:

Place grids de novo



Run

Exit

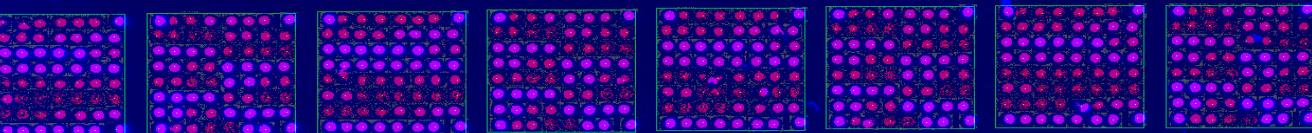
Output file prefix (suffixes will be appended):

[ ]

Input file (for Hint):

[ ]

De Novo + Hint:



Dapi Image:

[ ]

Test Image:

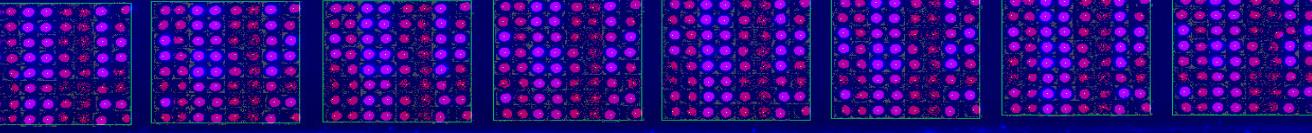
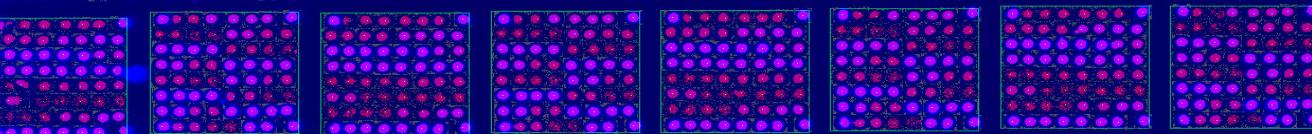
[ ]

Reference Image:

[ ]

Options

Array slop:



Layout adjustment options:

Arr X (col): [ ]

Arr Y (row): [ ]

XTweak:

YTweak:

spacing hint: [ ]

spacing hint: [ ]

Skip Hard Optimization

Multi-Tweak



Skip median bk filter

No Spot Enhance

Fore Pct:

Back Pct:

Spot scale:

Enh. Radius

[ ]

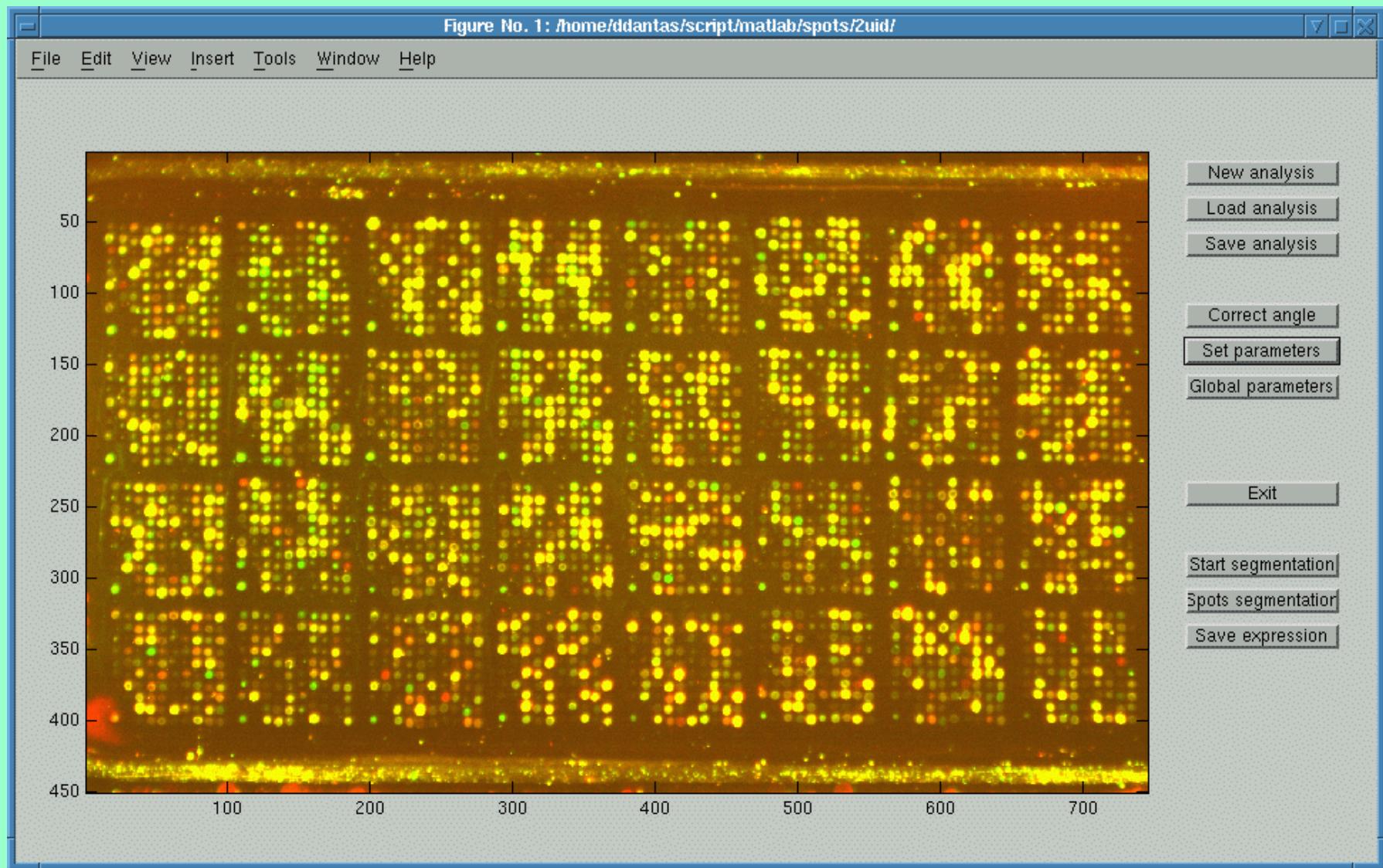
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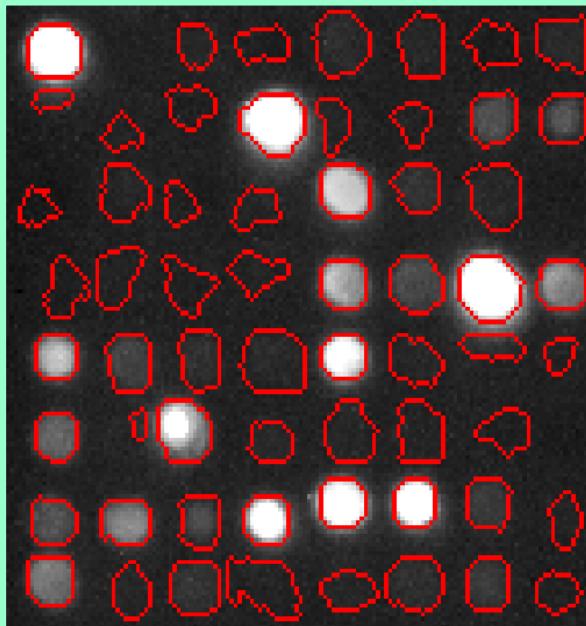
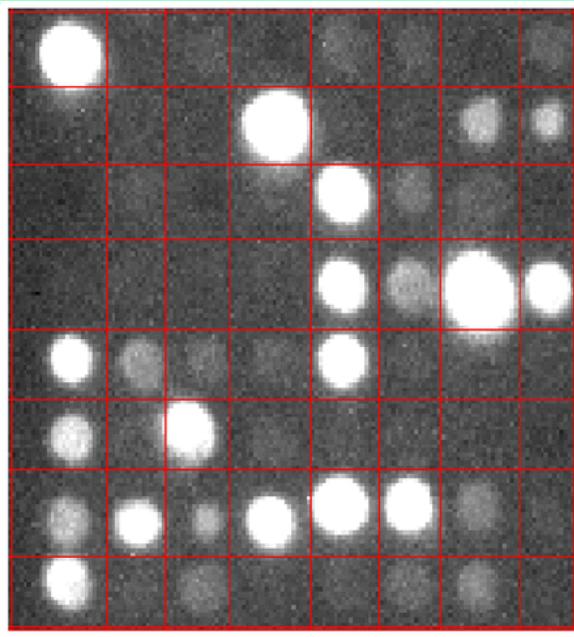
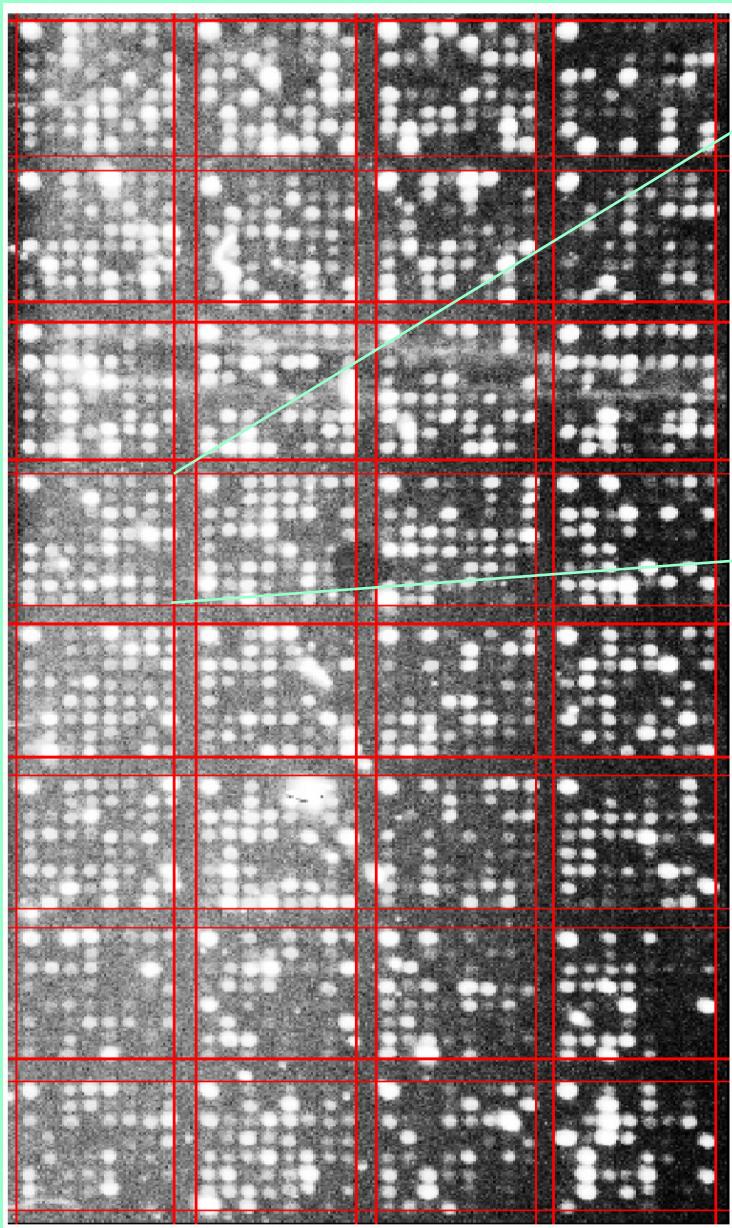
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3

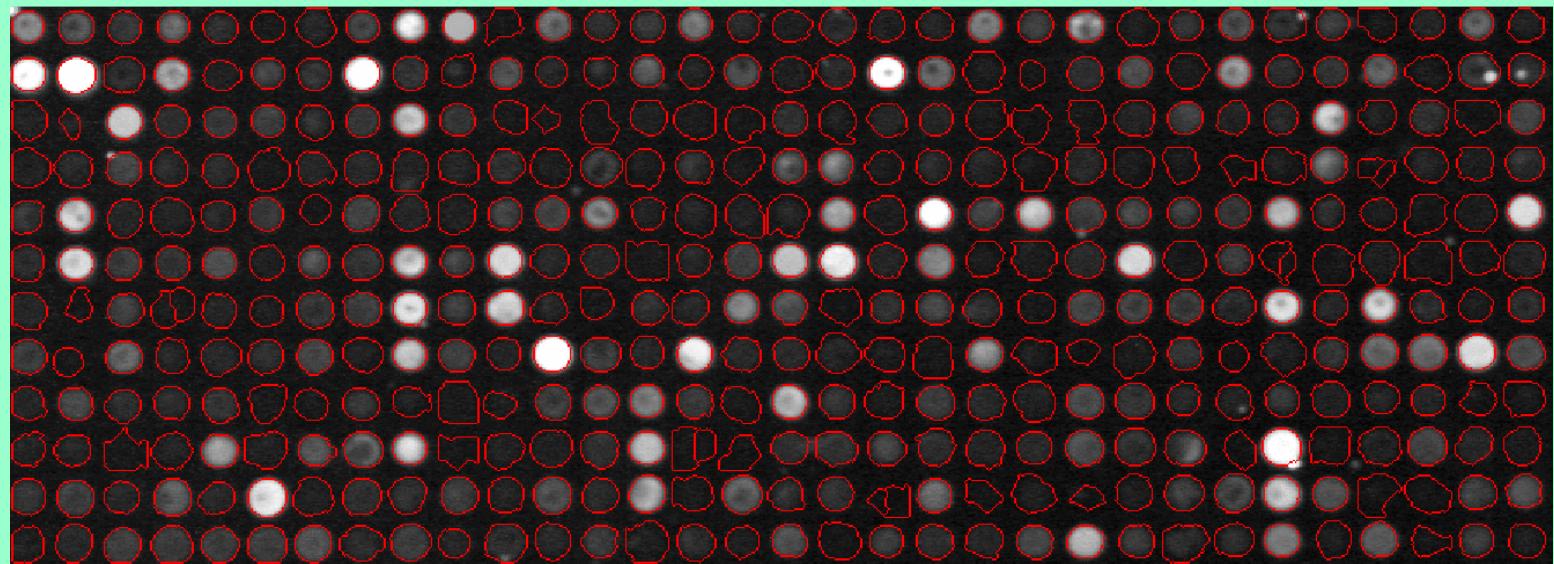
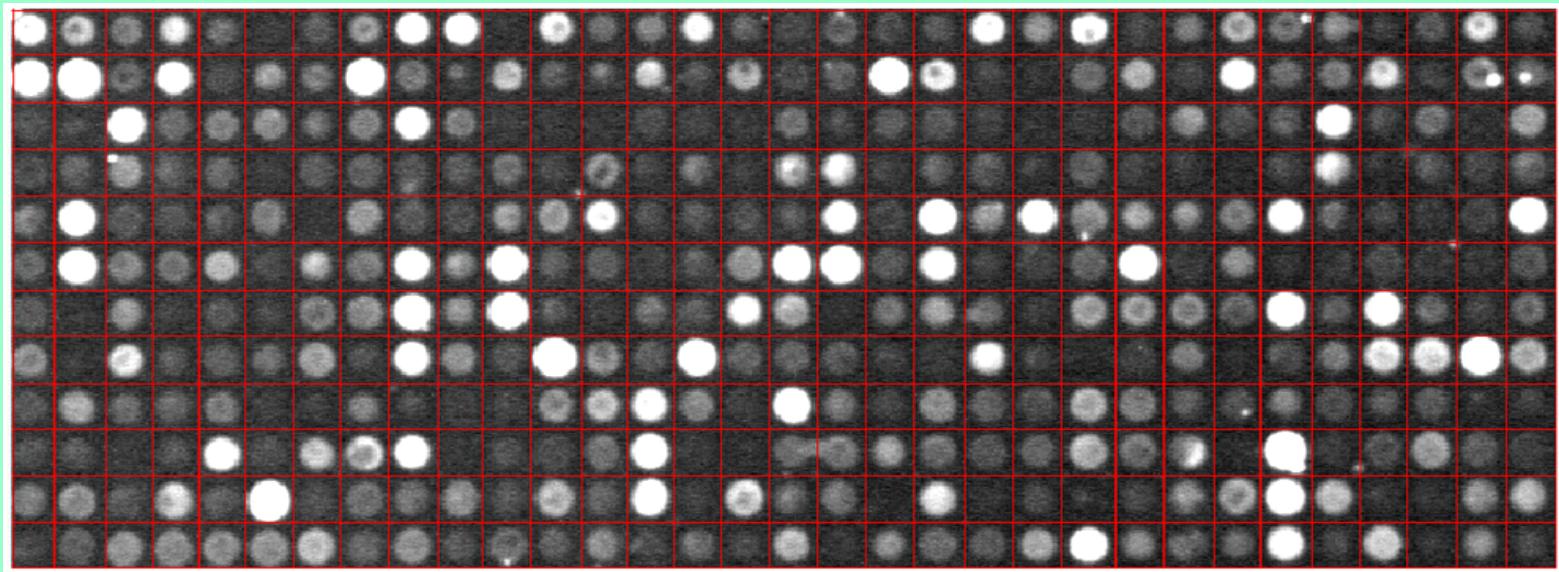
# BIOINFO - USP



## *Example - Segmentation*



# *Exemplo - Segmentação*

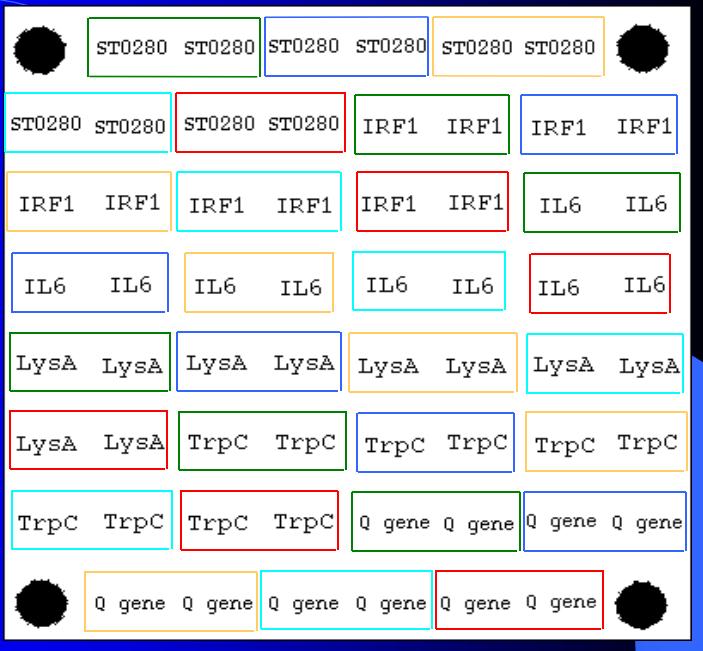
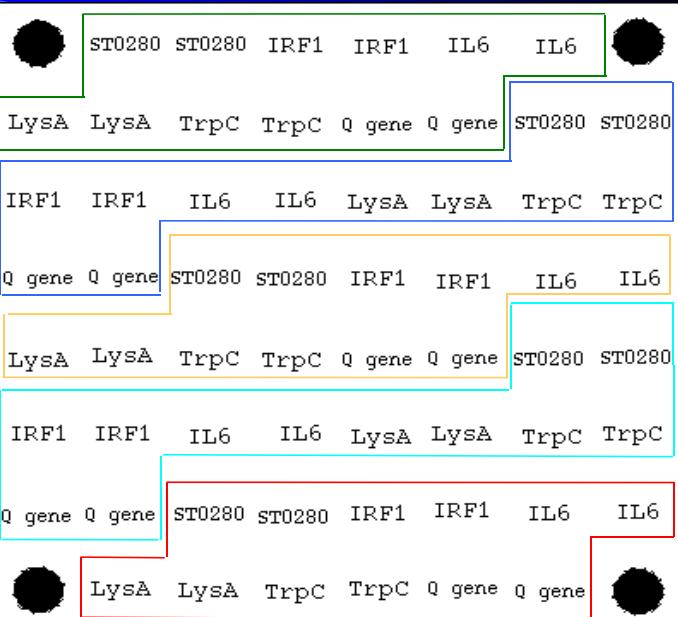
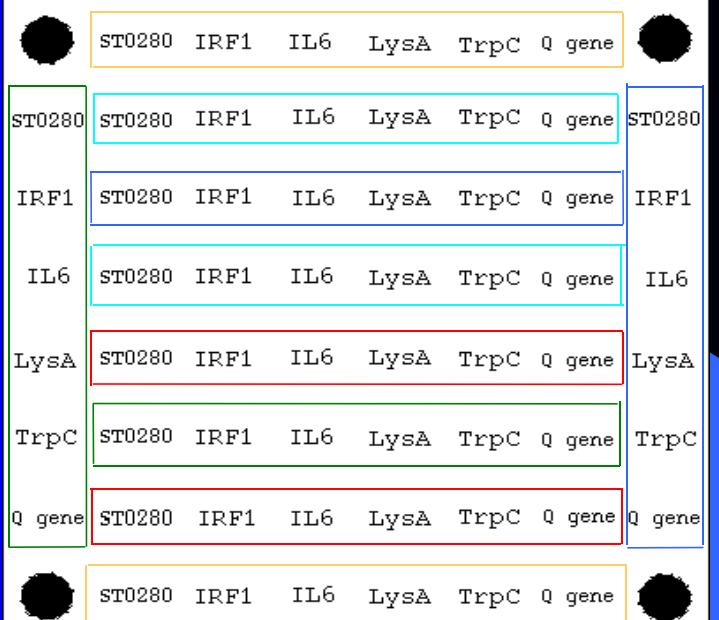
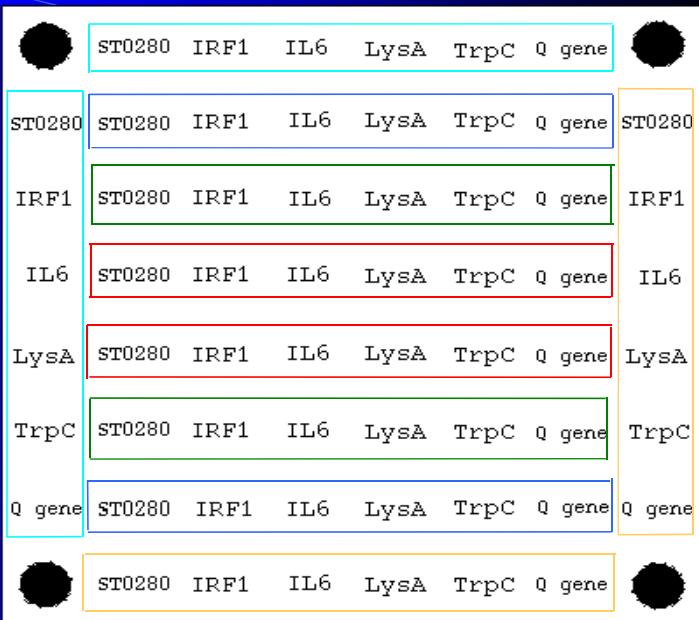


## *cDNAs used*

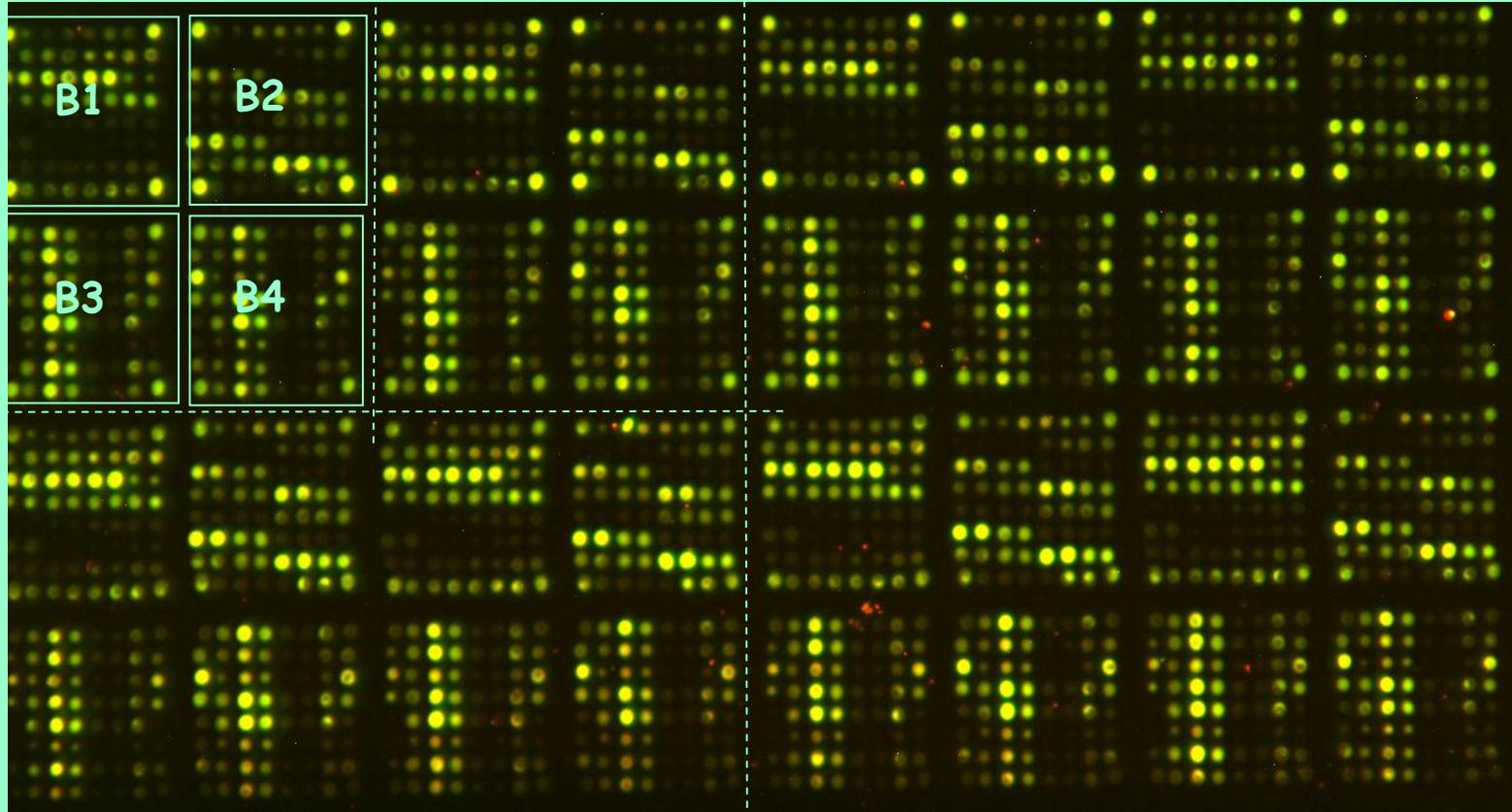
- ✓ *lysA* - 303pb, 47,2% de C e G
- ✓ *trpC* - 338pb, 45,3% de C e G
- ✓ *Q gene* - 637pb, 52,3% de C e G
- ✓ ST0280 (ORESTES) - 659pb, 34,6% de C e G
- ✓ *IL6* - 948pb, 37,7% de C e G
- ✓ *IRF1* - 2069pb, 52,5% de C e G

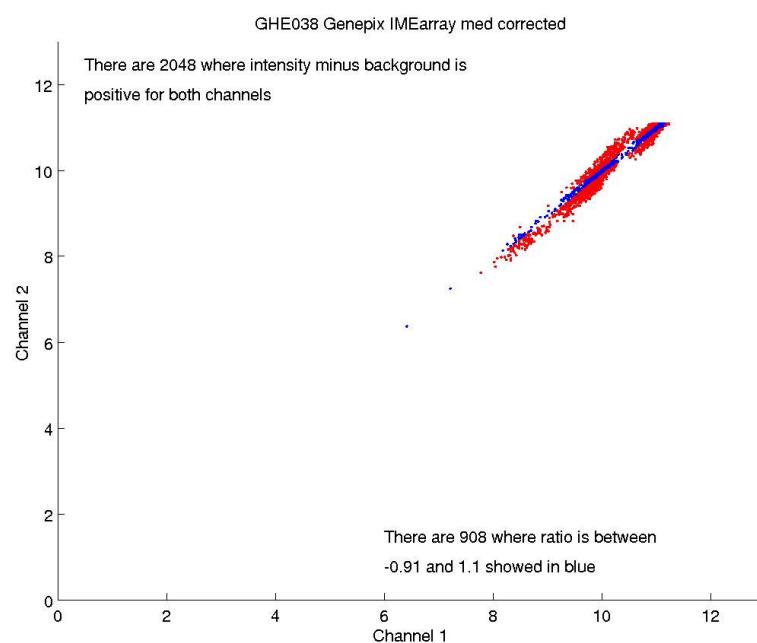
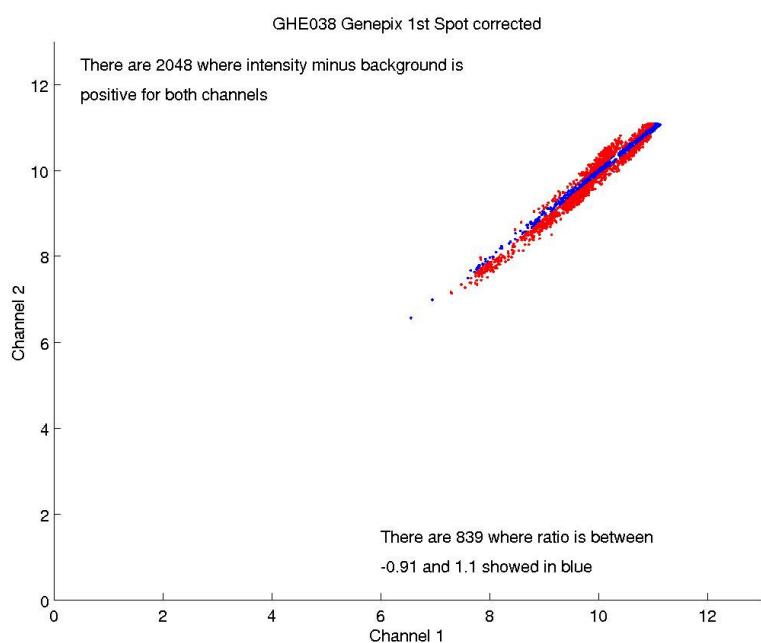
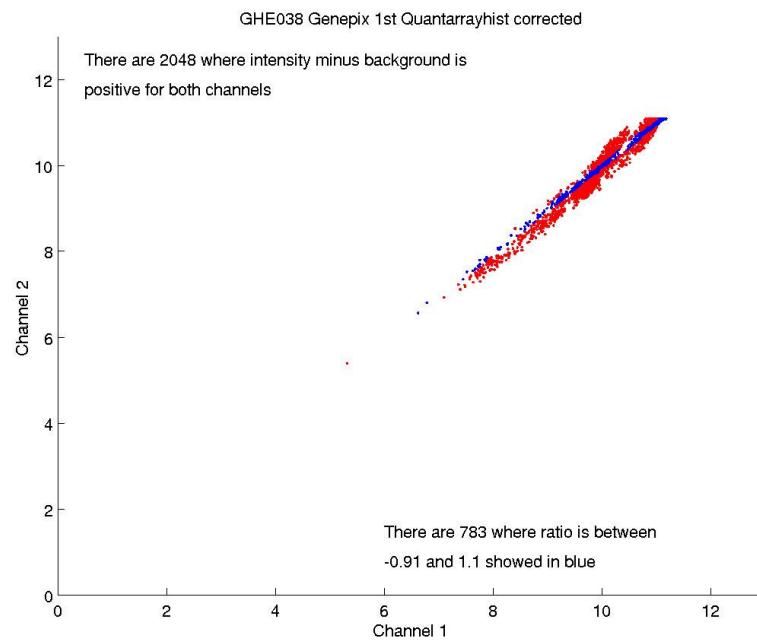
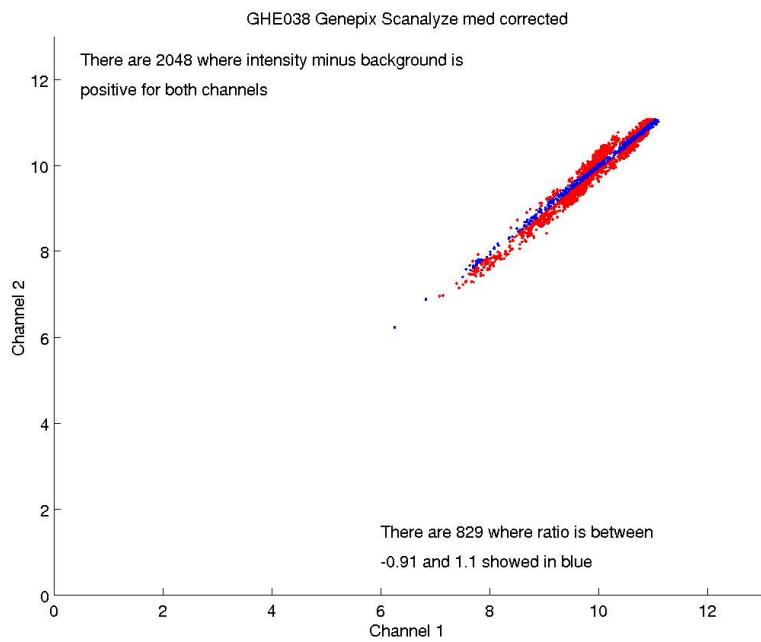
## *Dilution of fixed material*

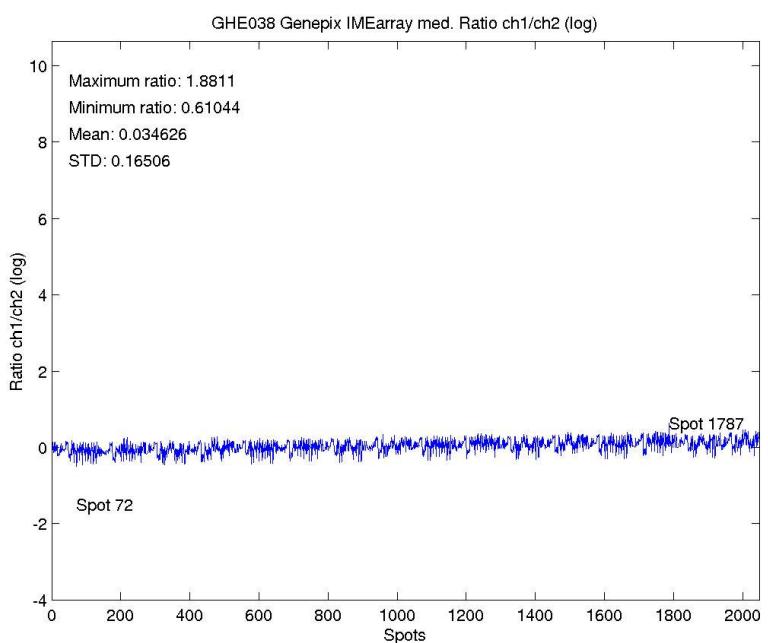
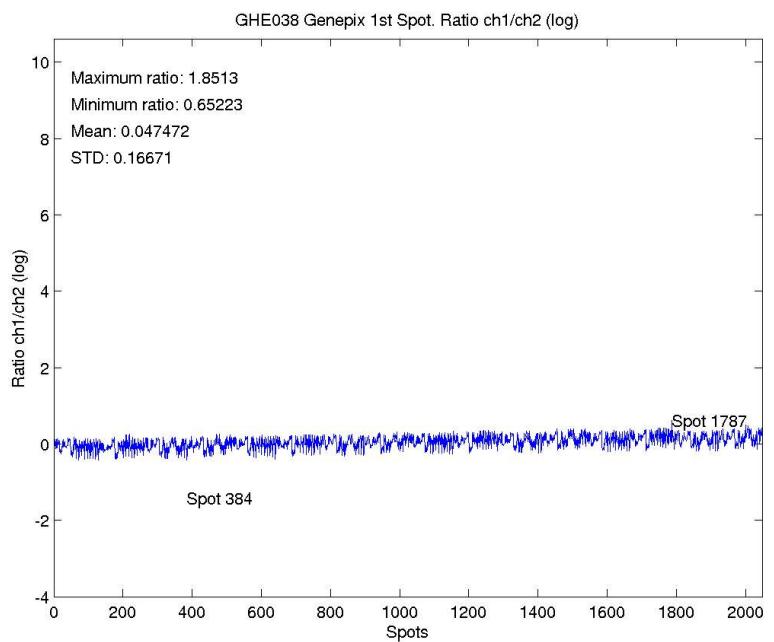
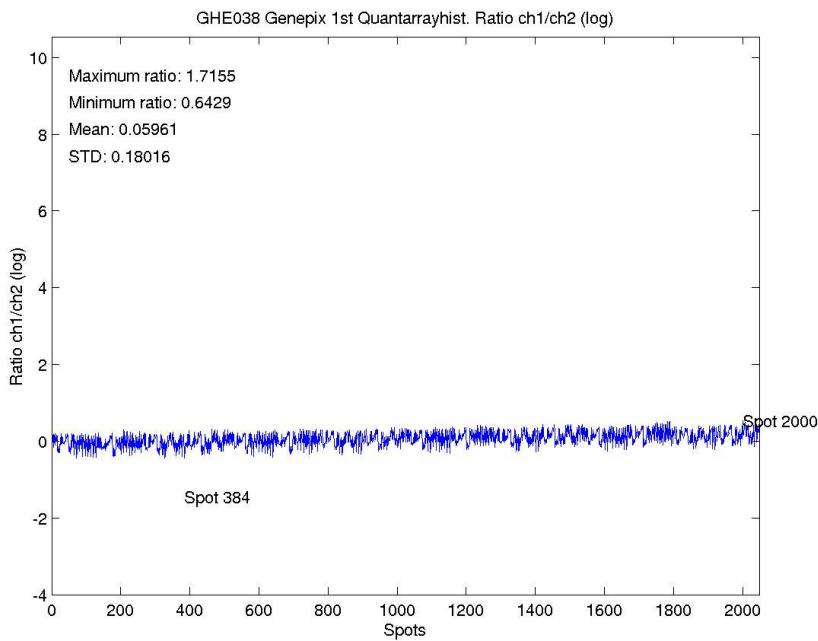
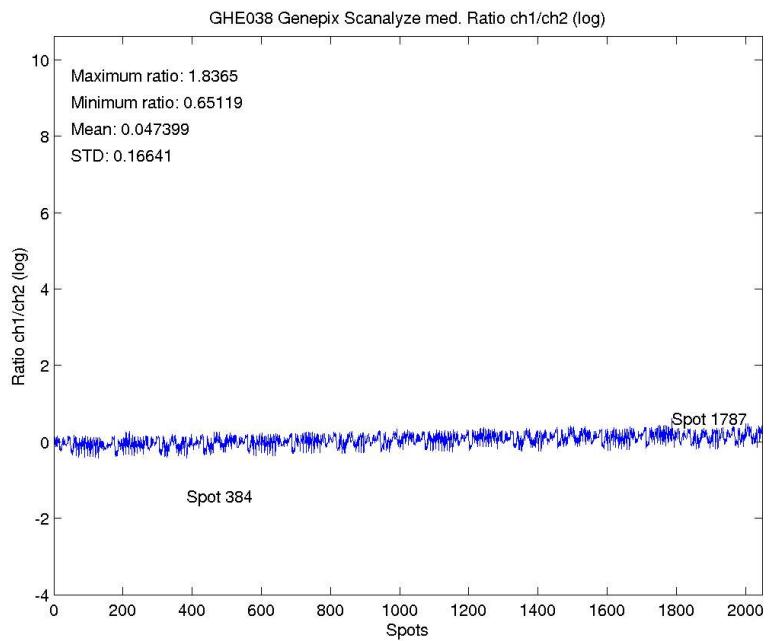
Each cDNA will be fixed in the dilutions  
1/1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16

**B1****B2****B3****B4**

B1	B2	B1	B2	B1	B2	B1	B2
B3	B4	B3	B4	B3	B4	B3	B4
B1	B2	B1	B2	B1	B2	B1	B2
B3	B4	B3	B4	B3	B4	B3	B4







## For a good signal:

- the linear regression is a good estimator for ratio (background estimation is avoided)
- Swap permits to normalize cy3 and cy5
- Confidence intervals increase inversely with the signal intensity

# Genes differentially expressed

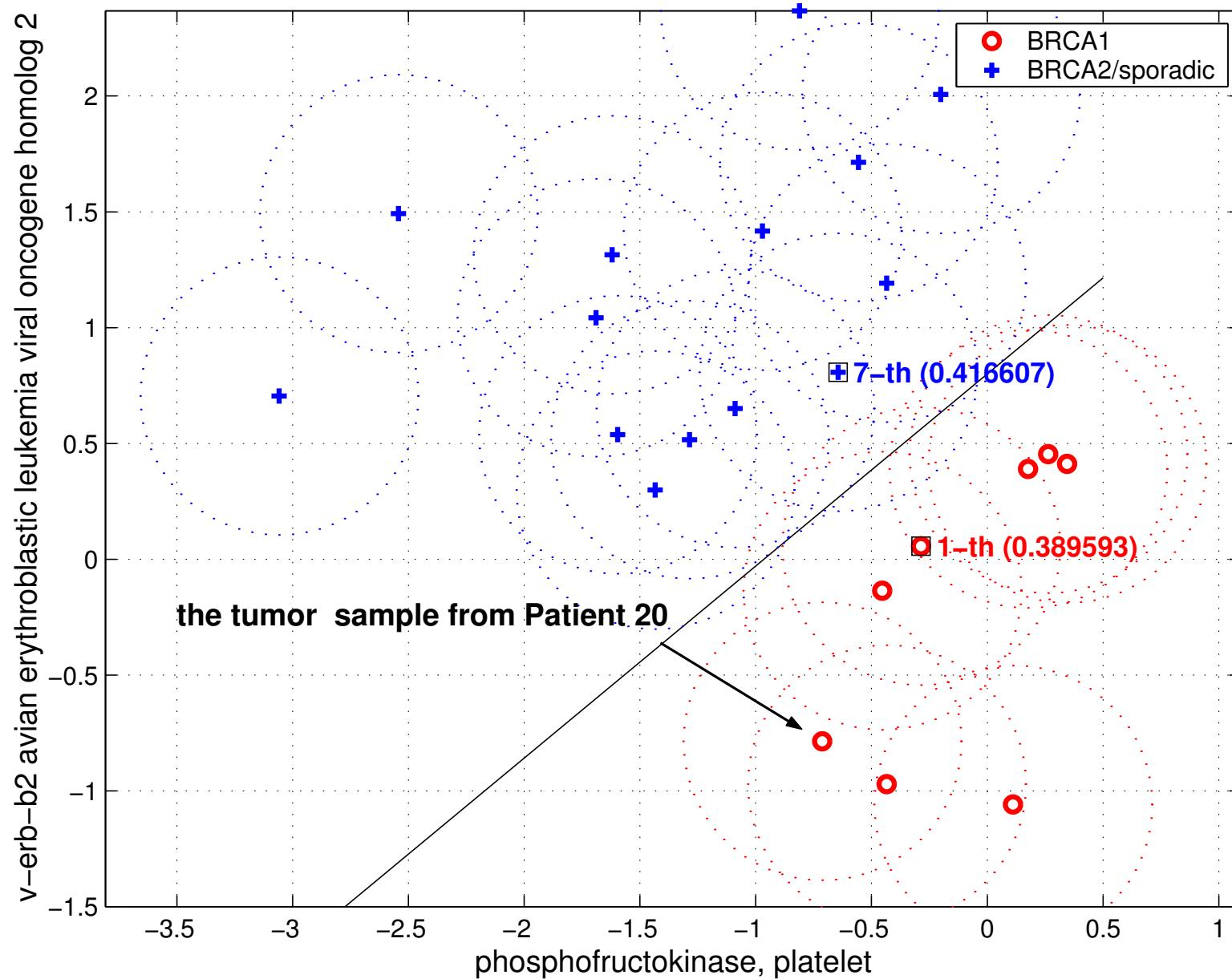
# Experiment

- Choose a population of men and measure their physical characteristics
- Ask men to move a 150 kg object
- Separate men that succeed and the ones that do not
- Find common characteristics between men that succeed and between men that do not

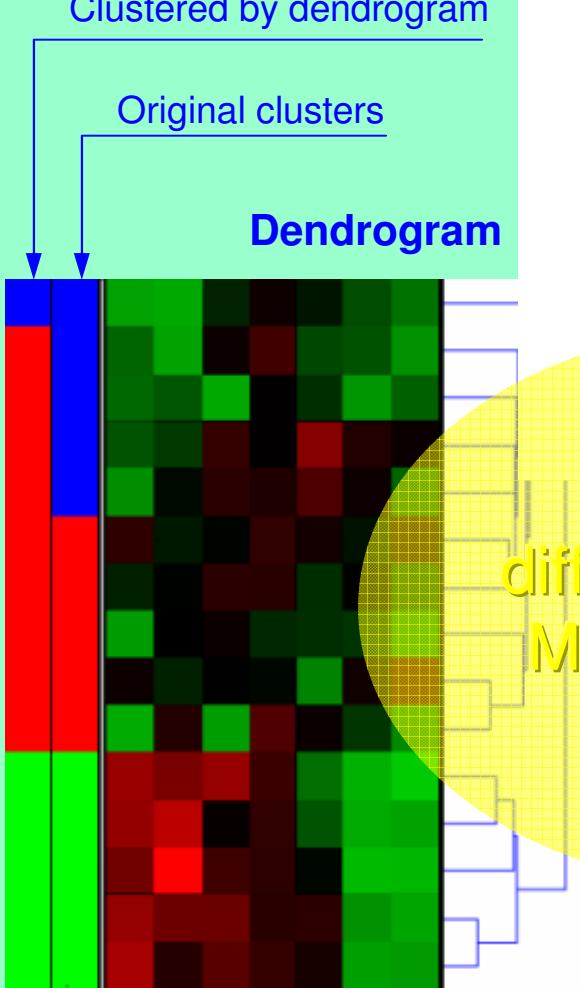
# Genes differentially expressed

- Choose a set of genes
- Measure the expression of these genes on two different Biological states
- Choose subsets of genes that are enough to characterize each Biological state

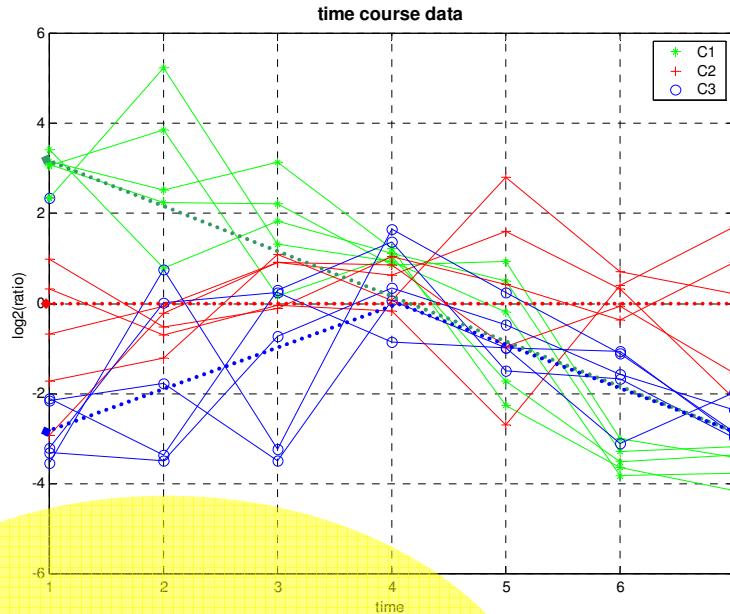
### LINEAR CLASSIFIER (DISPERSED-GAUSSIAN) w/ $\sigma = 0.600$



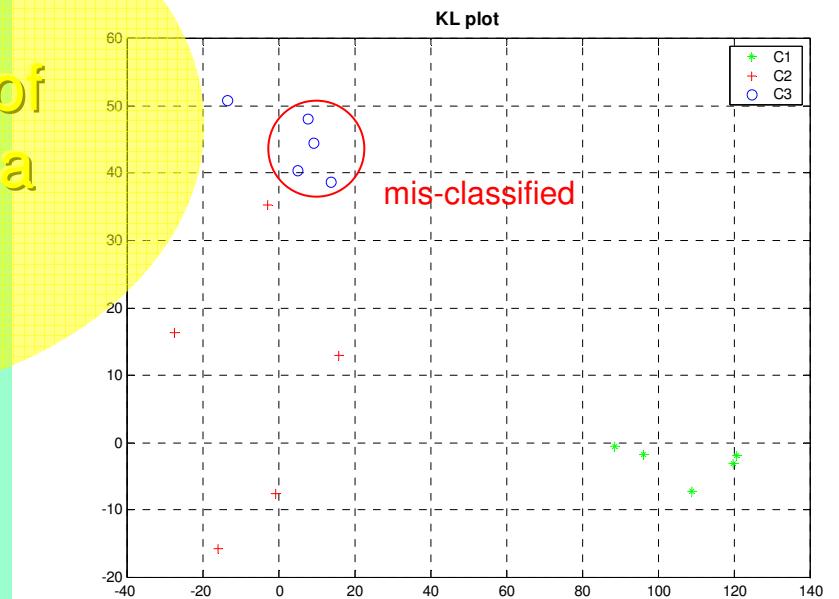
# Clustering



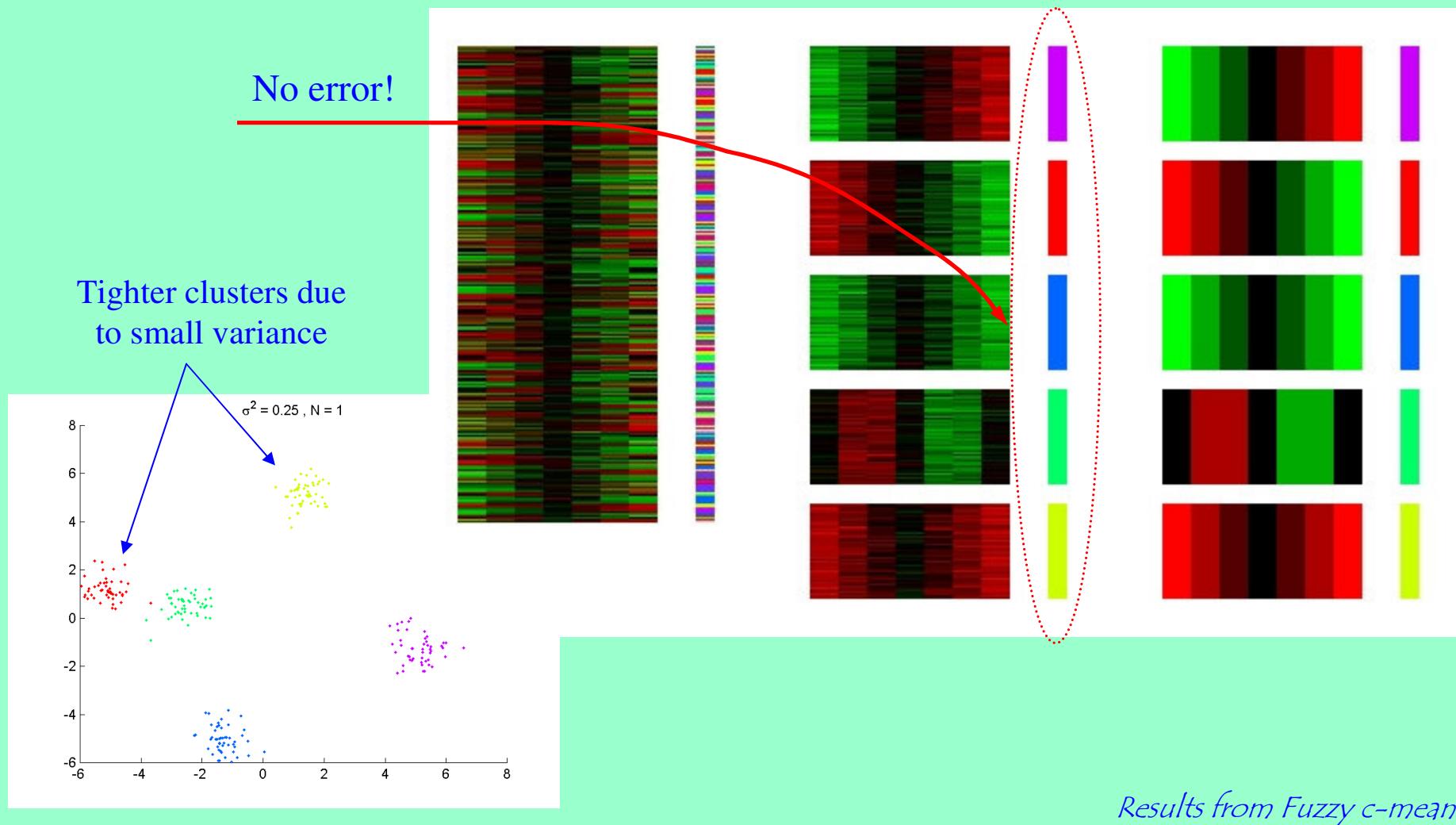
### Time course data



### KL plot multidimensional space

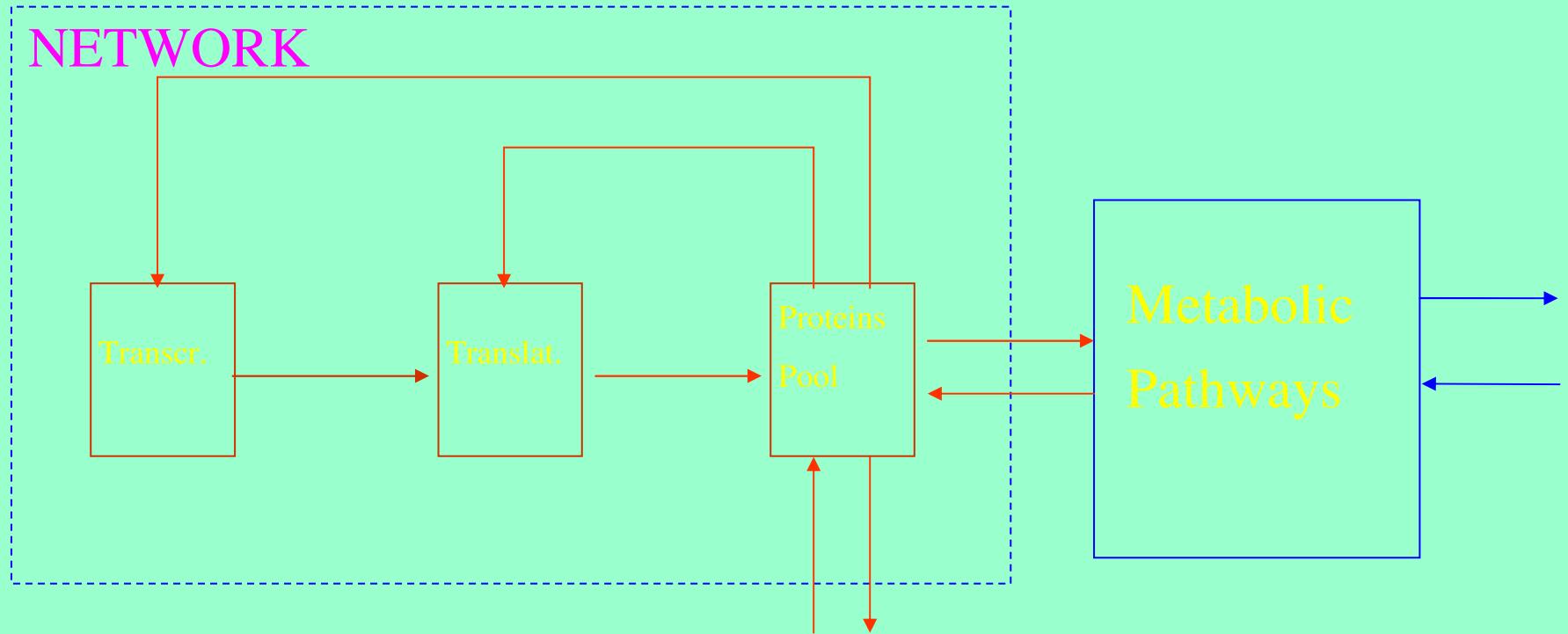


# Example



# Gene Regulation Networks

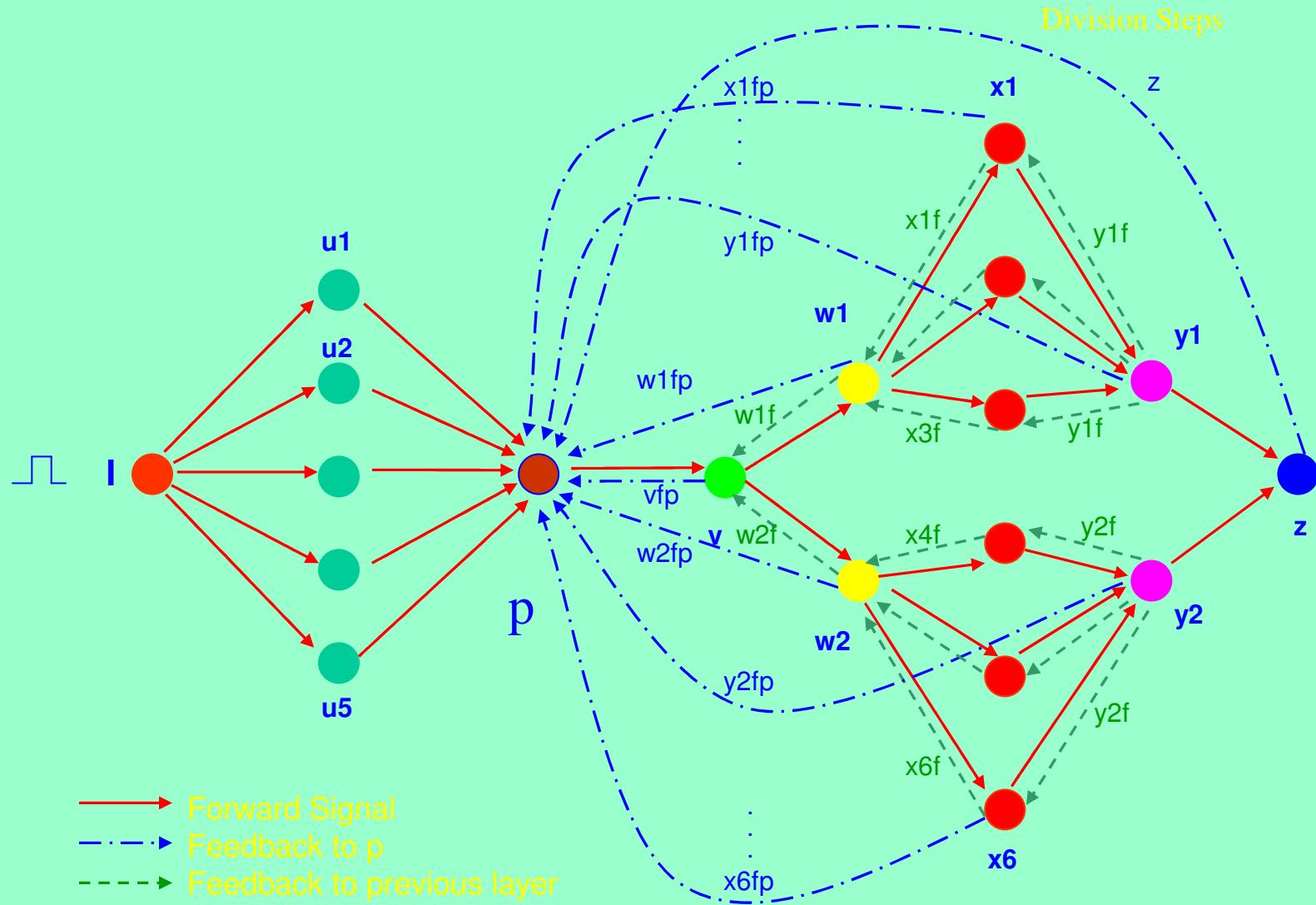
## GENES NETWORK



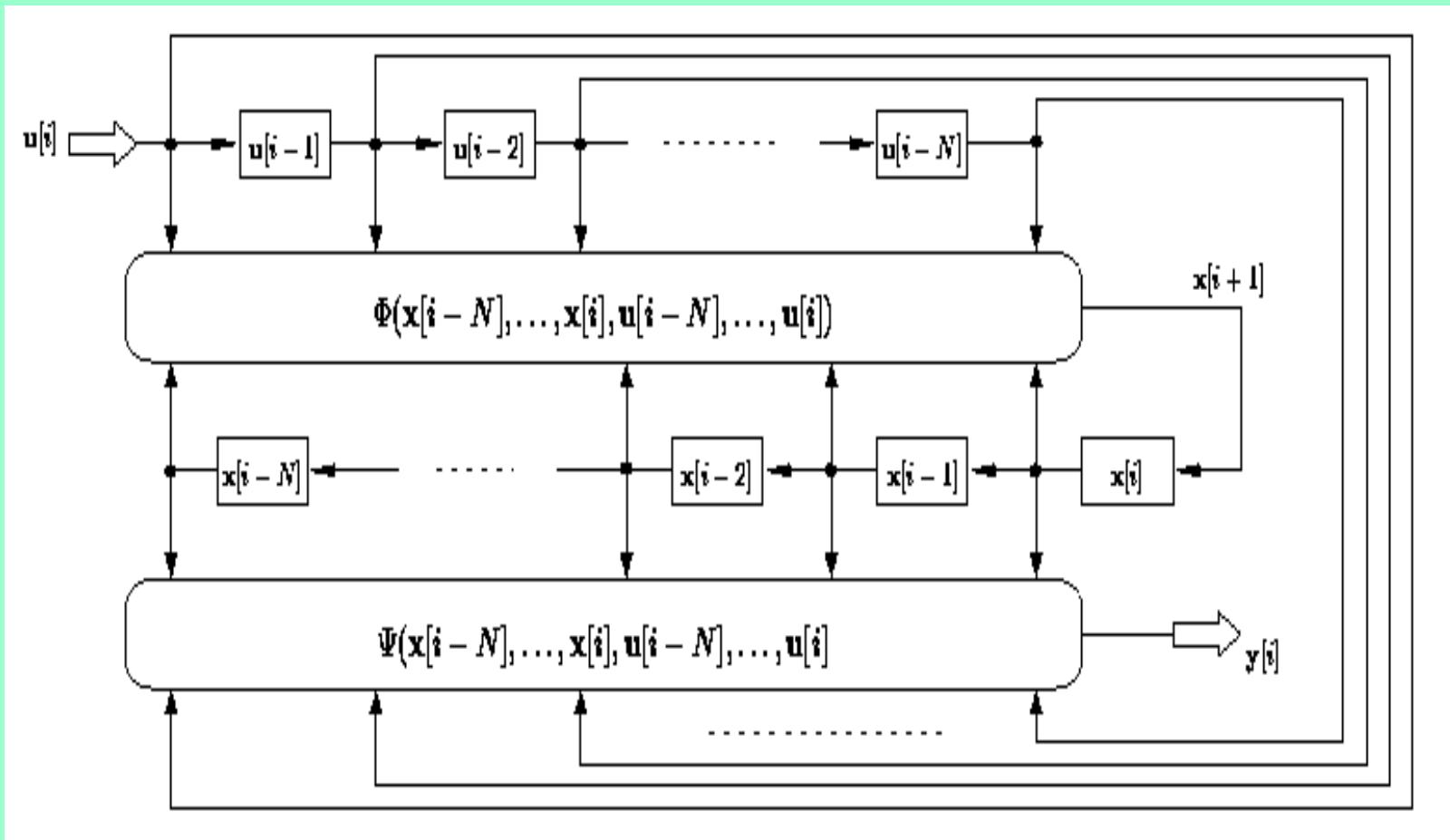
Cell

- peptide
- other signals
- mRNA

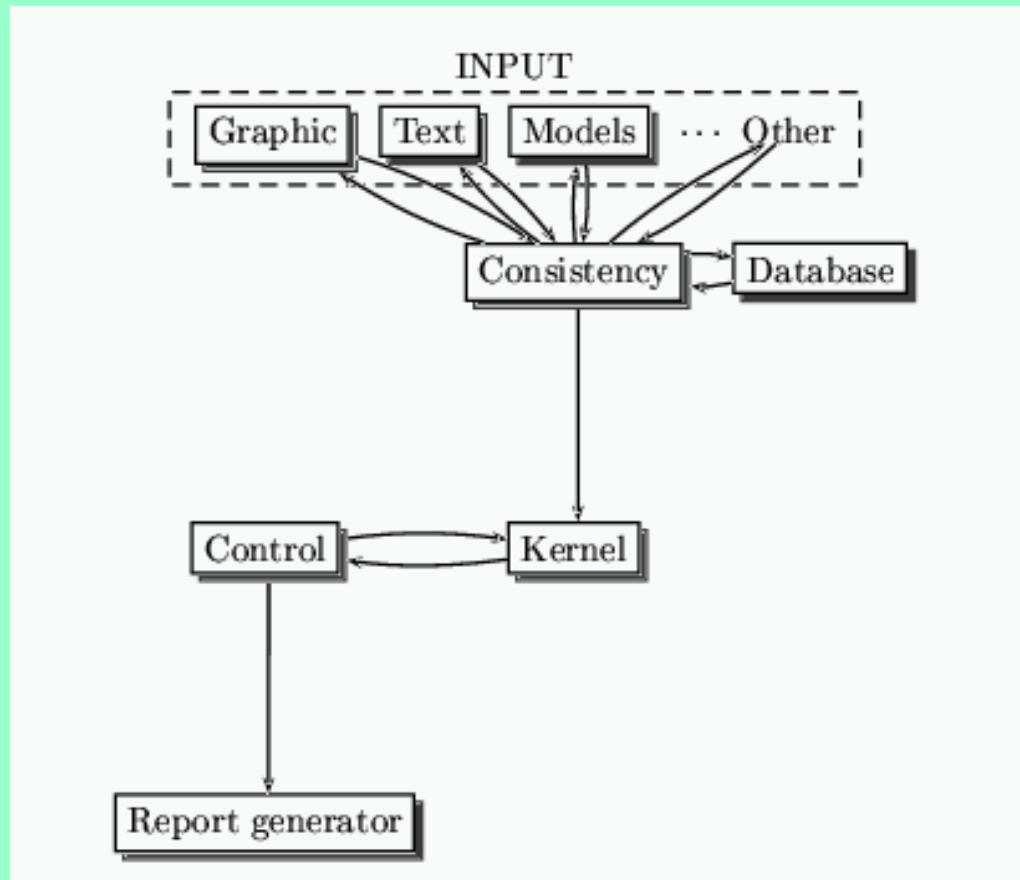
# Cell Cycle Modeling



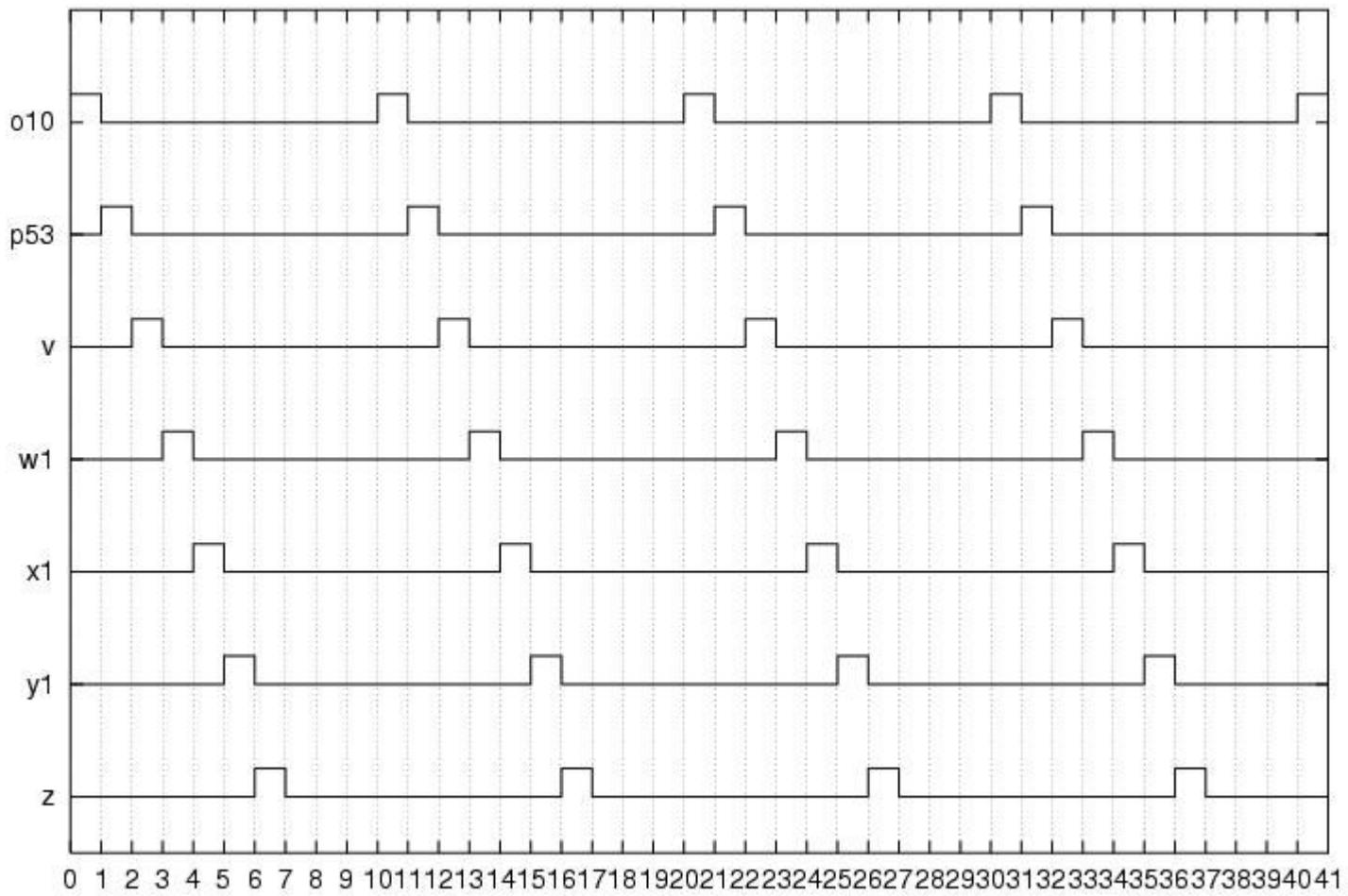
# Modeling Dynamical Systems



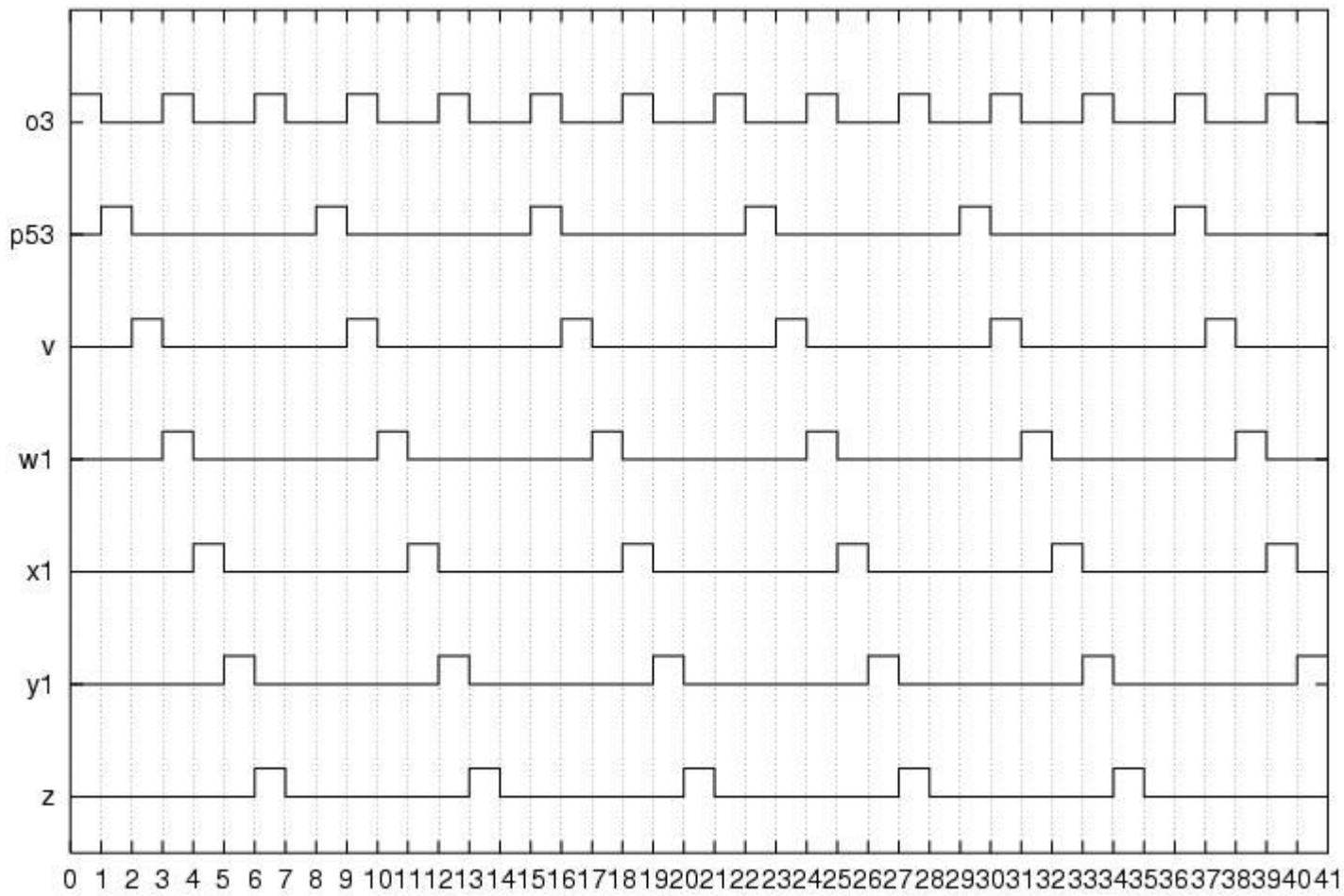
# Simulator Architecture



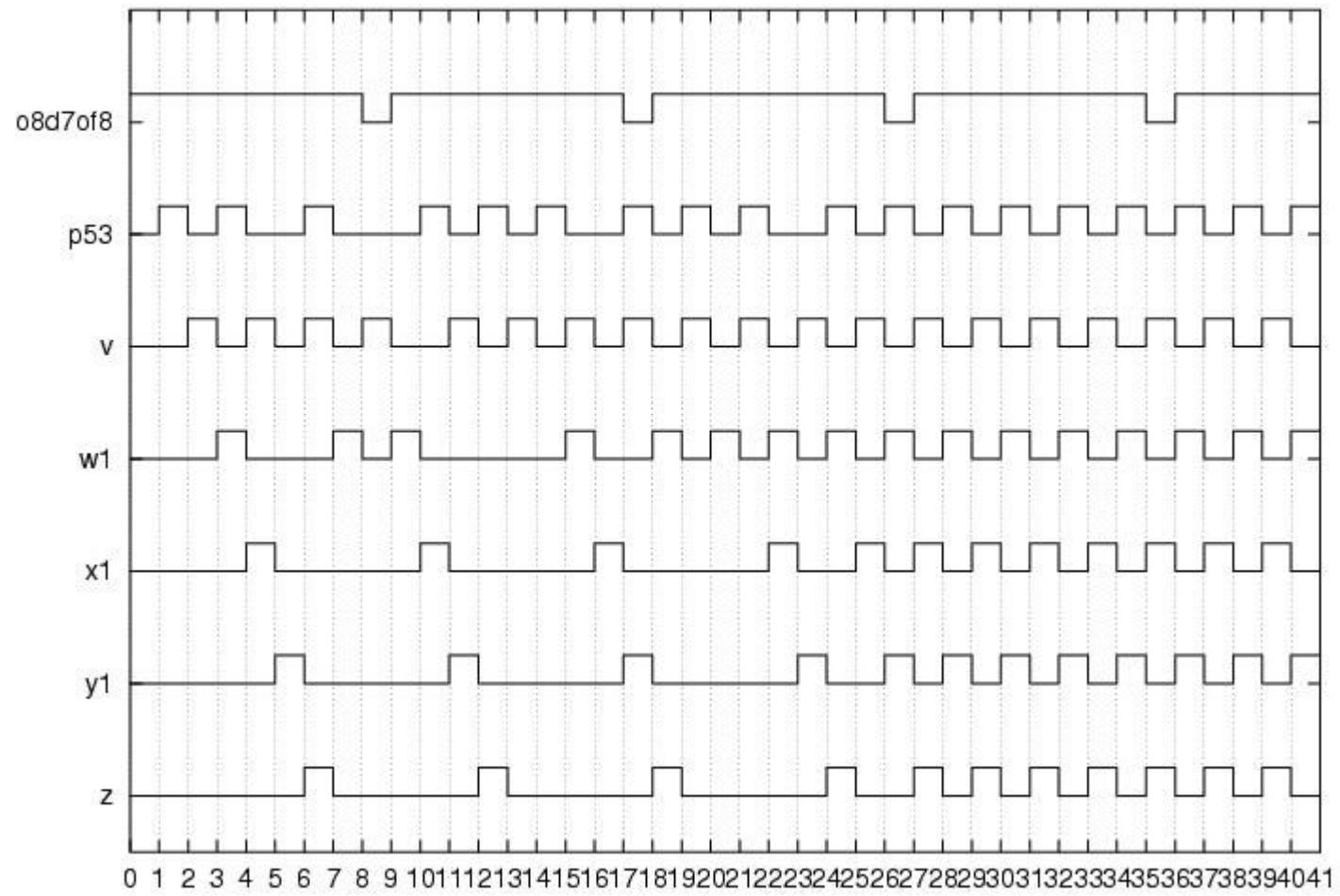
Oscilador de Período 10: FUNCIONAMENTO GERAL (parte\_B-t4A-o10.sim)



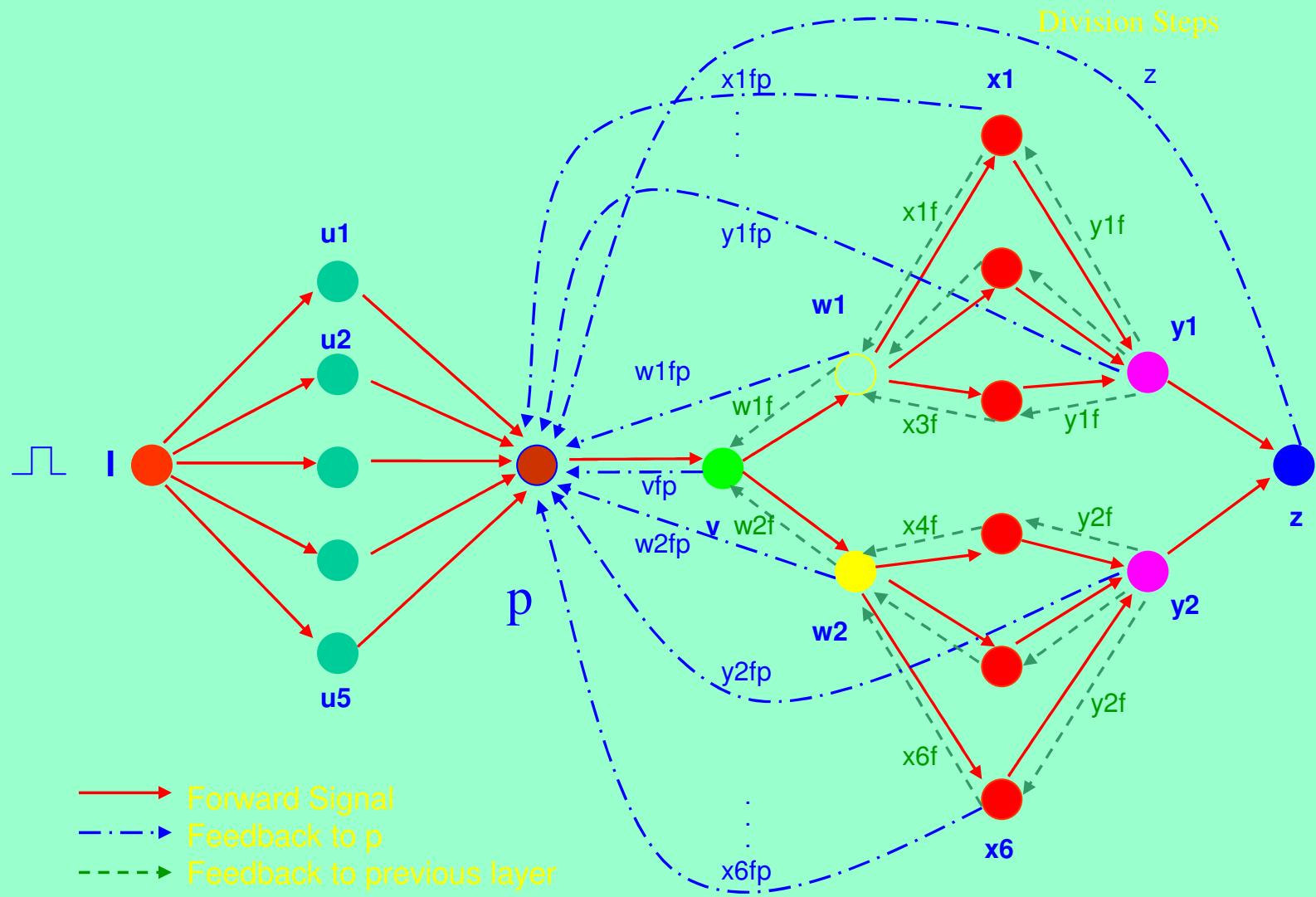
Oscilador de Periodo 3: FUNCIONAMENTO GERAL (parte\_B-t4A-o3.sim)



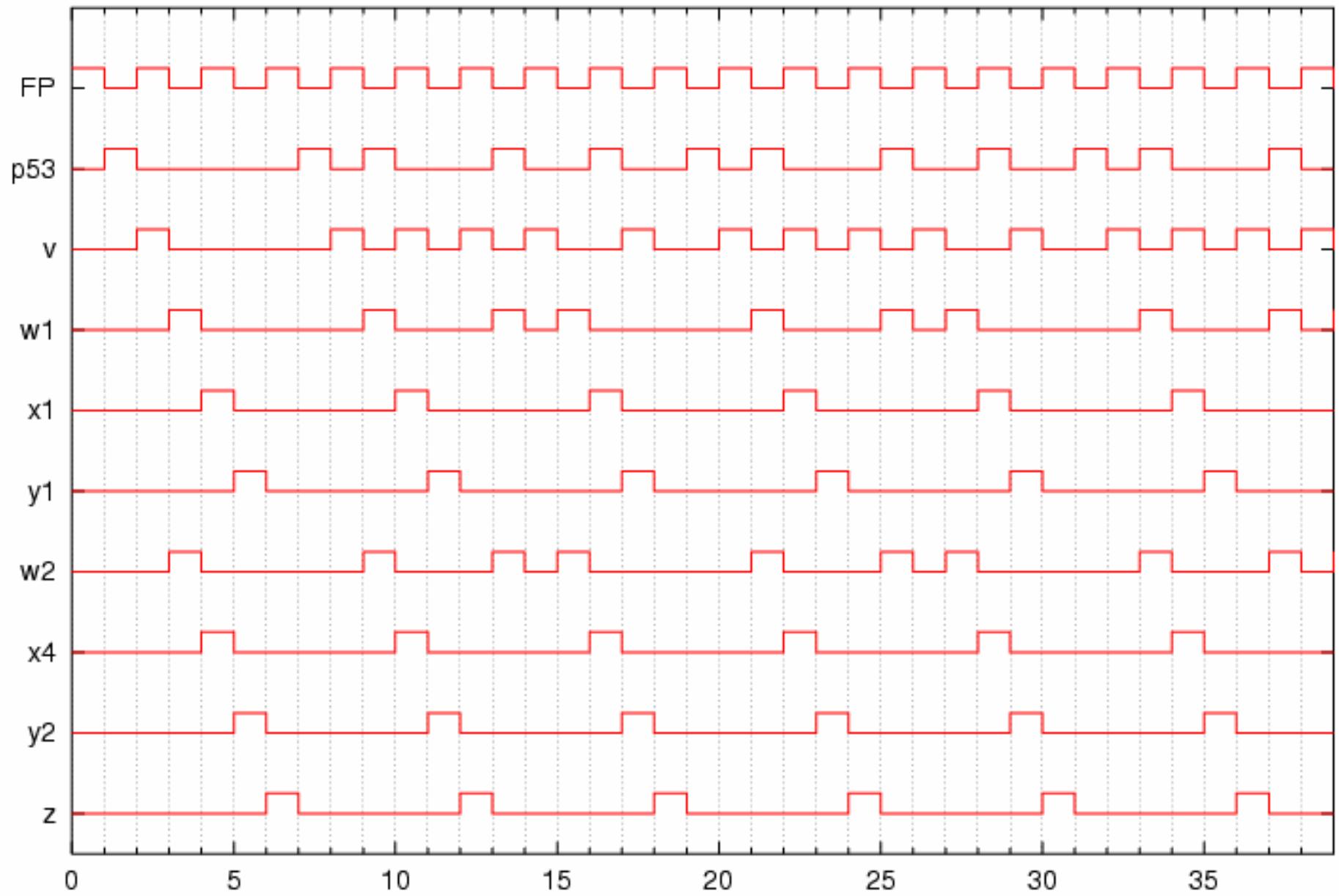
Sinal Periodico 7 ligados 1desligado: FUNCIONAMENTO GERAL (parte\_B-t4-o8-7of8.sim)



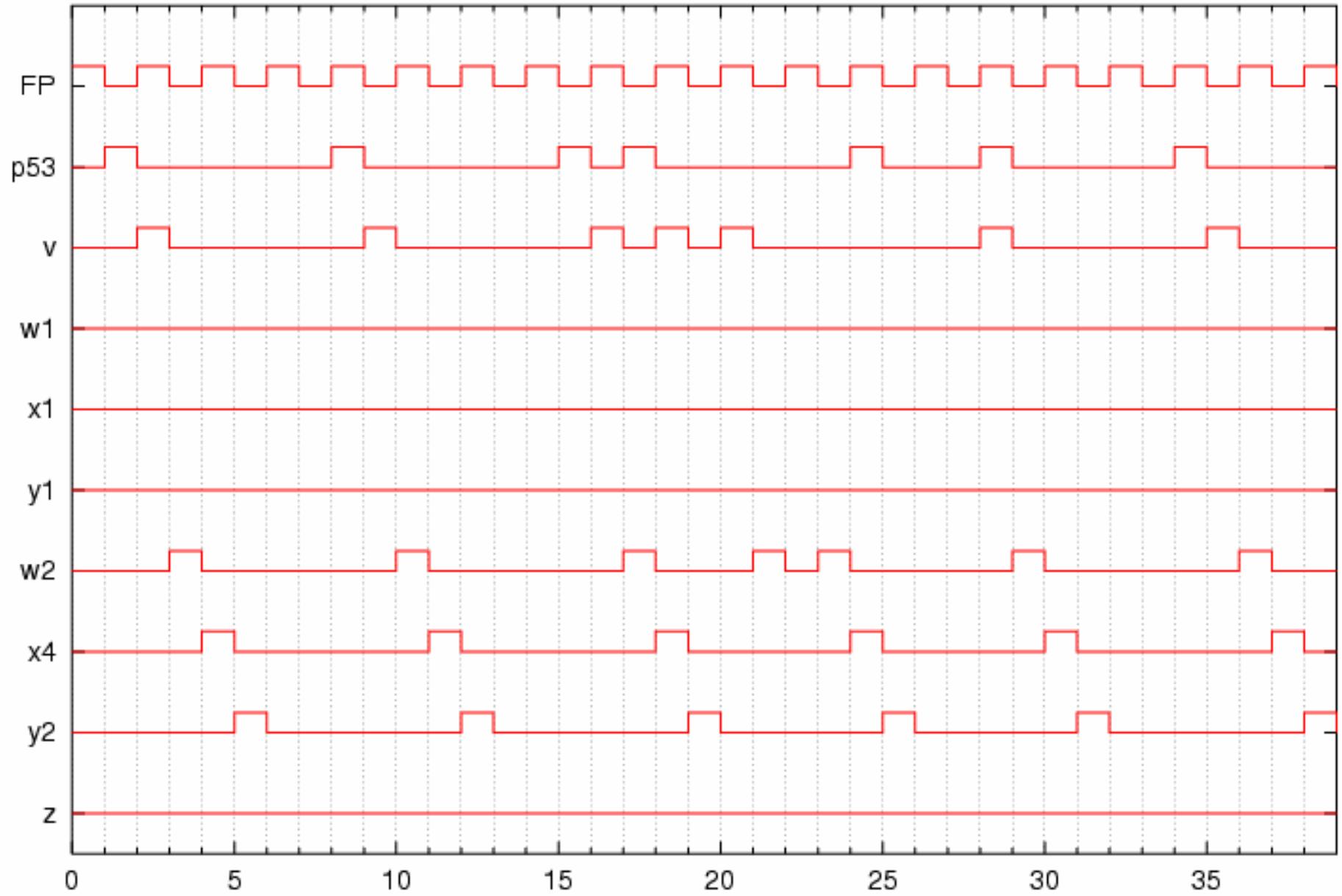
# Knockout



## SYSTEM BEHAVIOUR WITH FP = Period 2 Oscillator



## SYSTEM BEHAVIOUR WITH FP = Period 2 Oscillator AND w1 KNOCK OUT



# Challanges

- Architecture identification
- Dynamics transition function identification