

Bilim Akademisi - Bilkent Üniversitesi BYYO 2020
2 Temmuz 2020

Fonksiyonel Çizge Çekirdekleri ile Kanser Hastalarının Gruplanması

Öznur Taştan

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Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi

Bilgisayar Bilimi ve Mühendisliği

&

Moleküler Biyoloji, Genetik ve Biyomühendislik

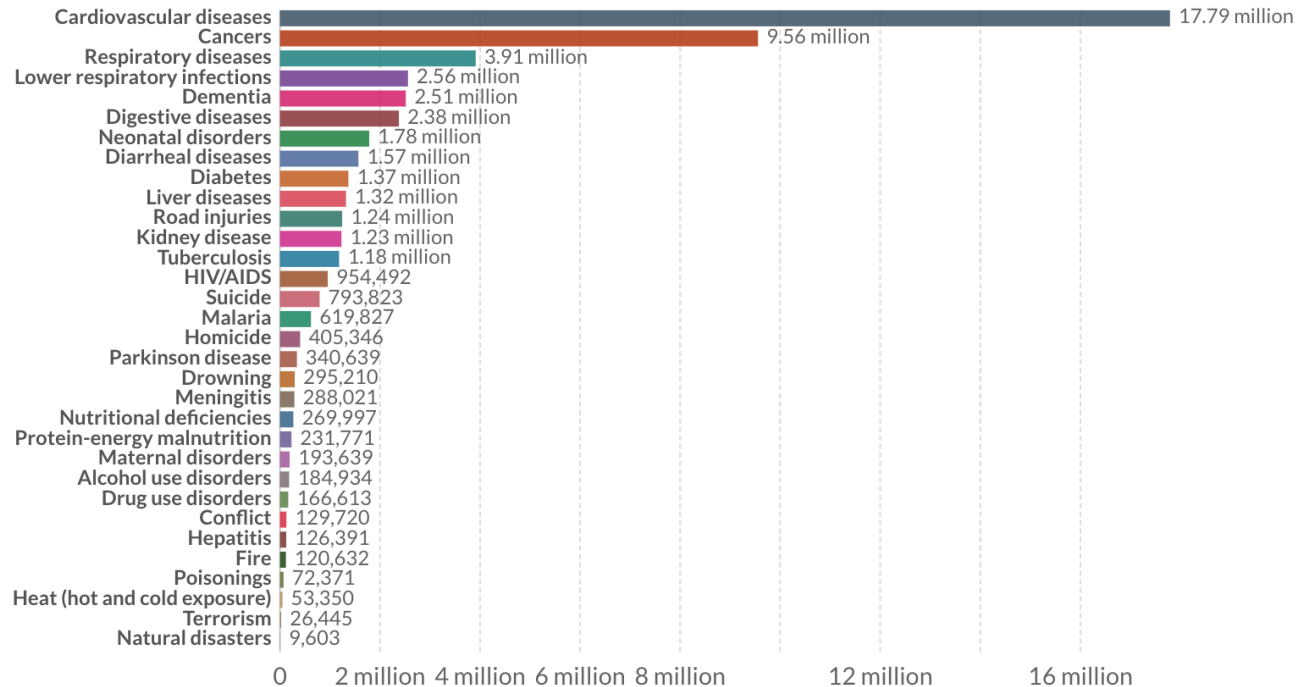
Ana Hat

- Kanser hastalarını öbikleme
- Çoklu-omik verileri
- Çok bakış açılı öğrenme
- Çekirdeklerle öğrenme
- Çizge çekirdekleri
- PAMOGK – Yolak Bazlı Çizge Çekirdeğine dayalı Çoklu-Omik Öbikleme Algoritması

Kanser Hala bir Küresel bir Sağlık Problemi

Number of deaths by cause, World, 2017

Our World
in Data



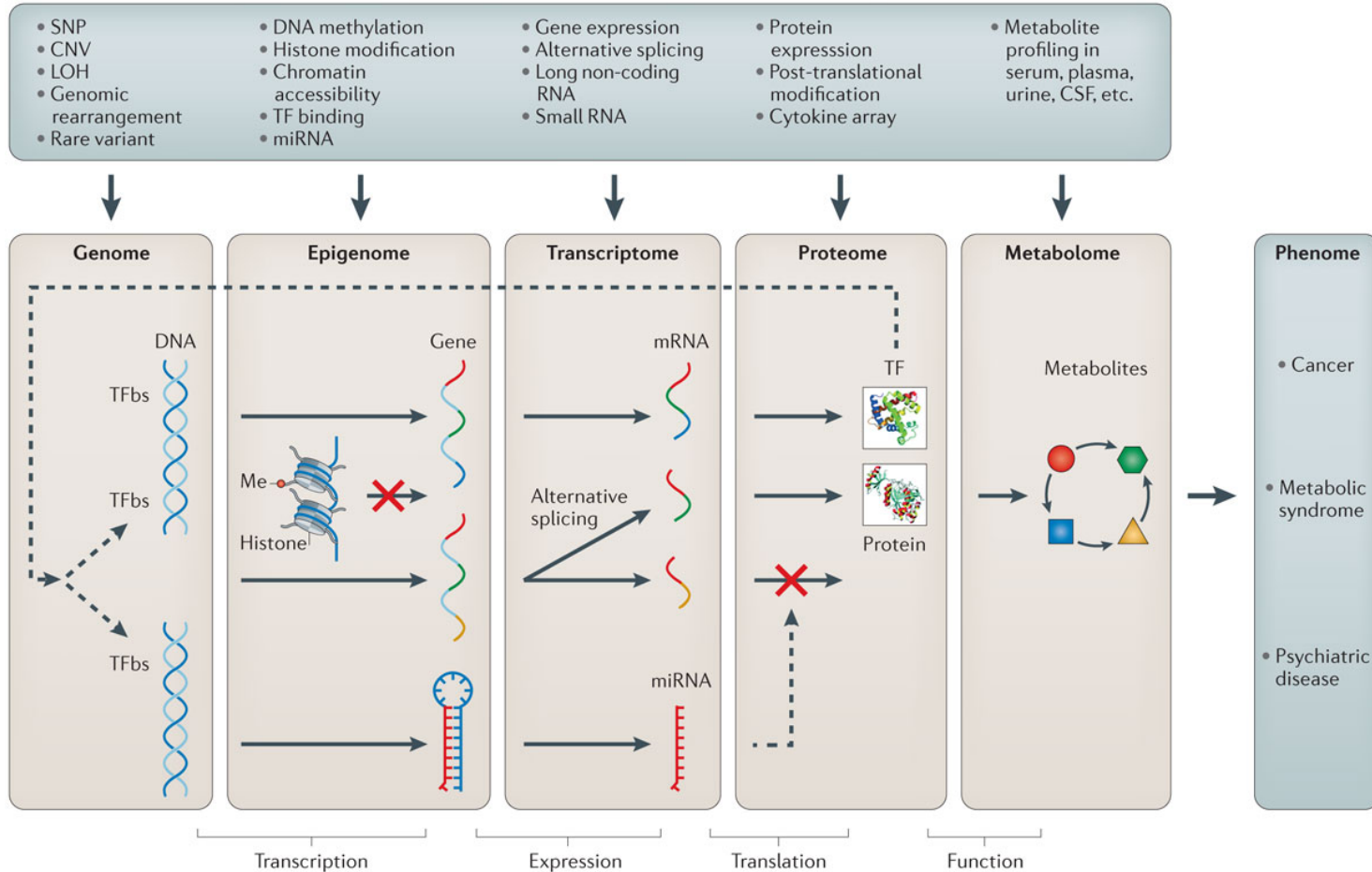
Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease

CC BY

Kanser gibi Karmaşık Hastalıklarla Mücadele

- Hücre biyolojisini anlamak
- Veri toplayacak deney ve ölçüm enstrümanlarında teknolojik ve bilimsel ilerleme
- Veriyi anlamlandıracak hesapsal yöntemlerde ilerleme

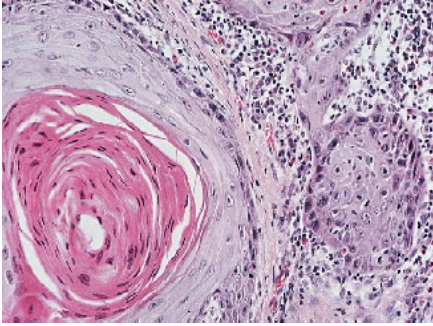
Omiks Çağı



Ritchie ve ark. Nature Reviews Genetics. 16, 85–97, 2015.

Kanser Genom Projesi

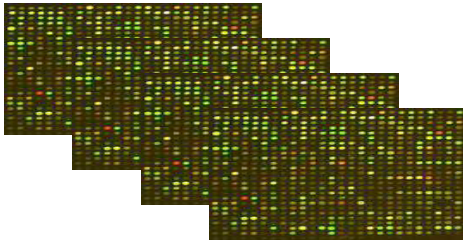
Tümör örnekleri



Deneyler



Veri Analizi



Hastaların moleküler
değişim katalogları

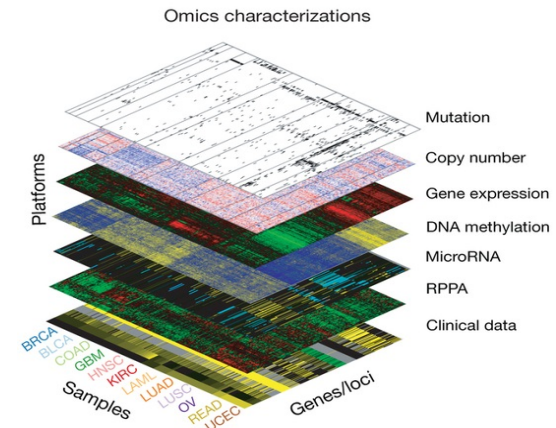


Figure kaynağı: Weinstein et al., Nature Genetics, 2013.

Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE vs. **PRECISION MEDICINE**

Traditionally, radiation, chemotherapy, and surgery were the only means by which doctors could treat cancer.
With precision medicine, doctors use a patient's genes to uncover clues for treating the disease.

RADIATION

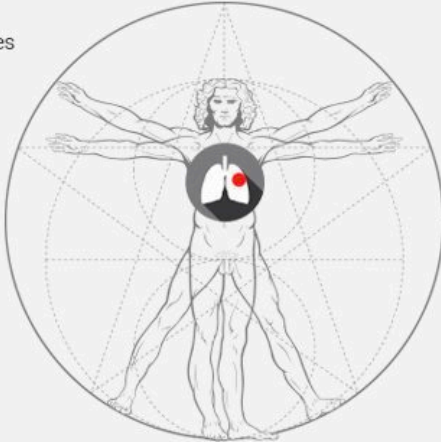
- High-energy particles damage or destroy cancer cells

CHEMOTHERAPY

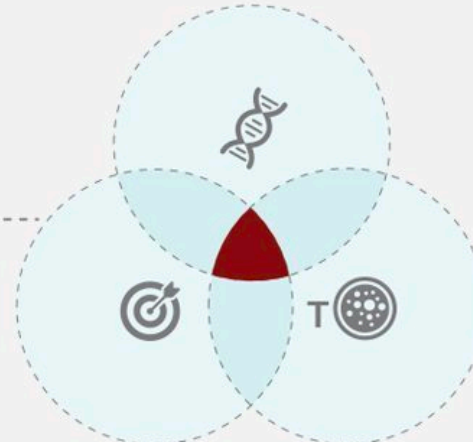
- Chemicals attack cancer

SURGERY

- Operate on part of the body to diagnose or treat cancer



Advanced
Personalized
Treatment



GENETICS

- Gene sequencing
- Locate cancer-causing genes

IMMUNOTHERAPY

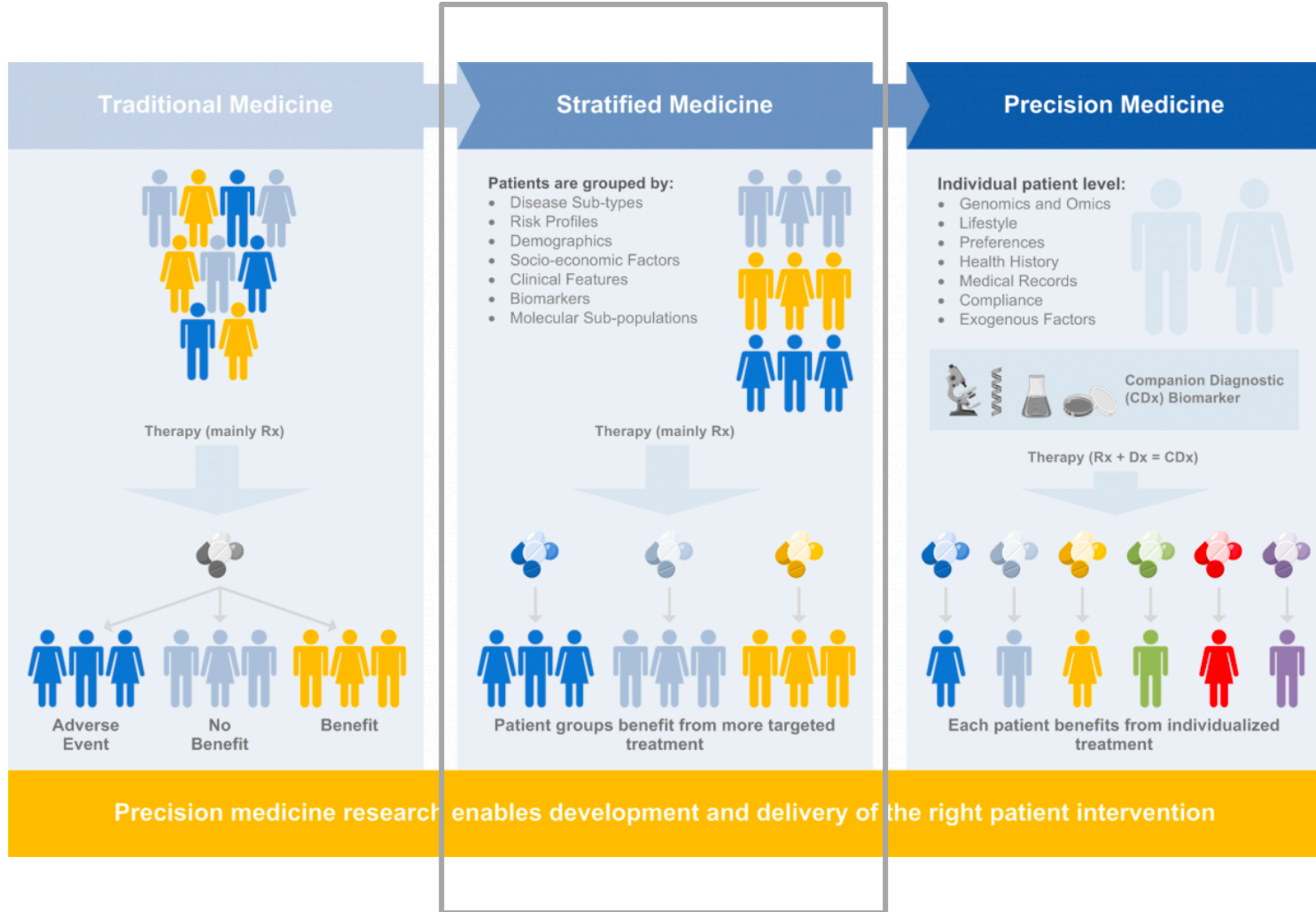
- Identify ways to customize treatment
- Find ways to turn immune system on
- Personalize treatment with immune-activating drugs

TARGETED THERAPIES

- Drugs turn specific genes on or off

+ TRADITIONAL THERAPIES

Farklı Ölçekte Tedavi Yaklaşımları



Aynı Kanser Tipi Farklı Klinik Özellikler

- Aynı kanser, farklı klinik yörüngeler
- Benzer moleküler değişim örüntüleri olan hasta alt gruplarının bulunması hedefli tedavilerin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olur

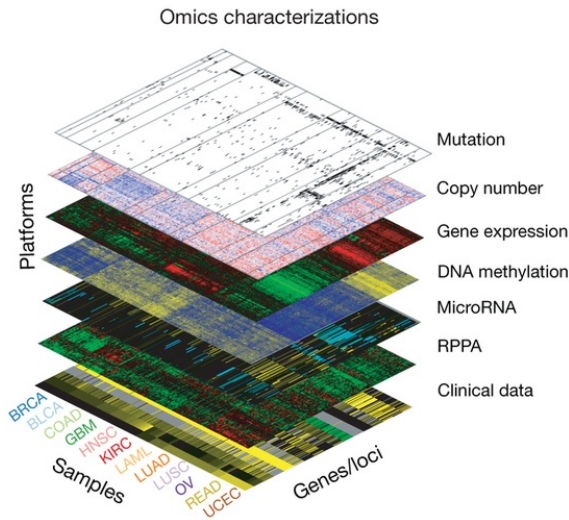


Figure kaynağı: Weinstein et al., Nature Genetics, 2013.

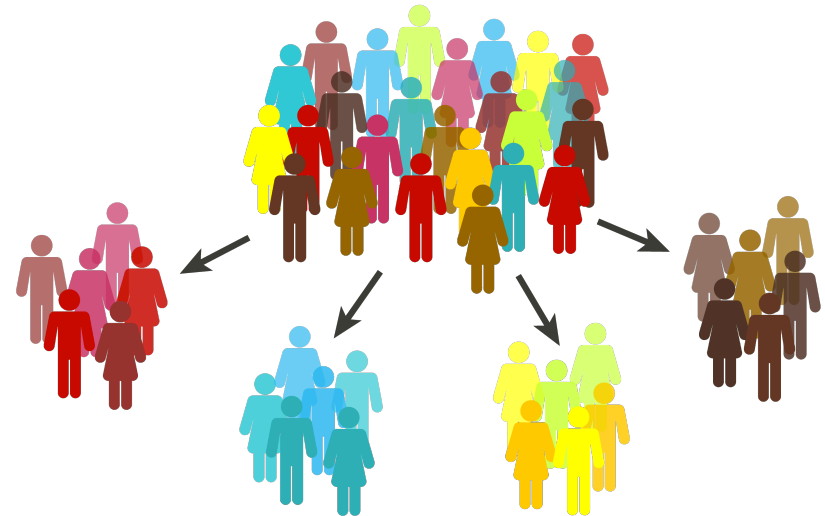
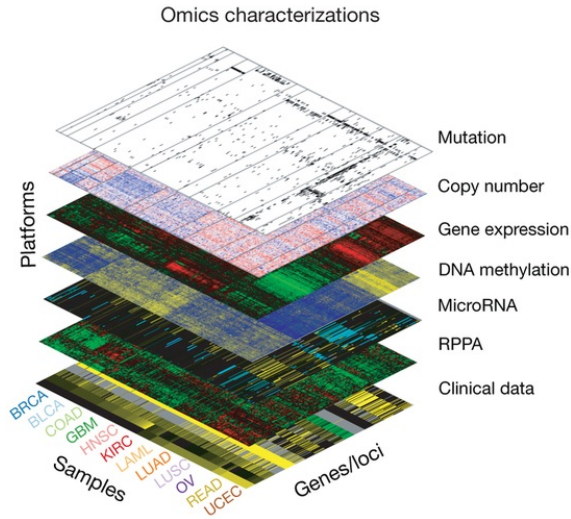


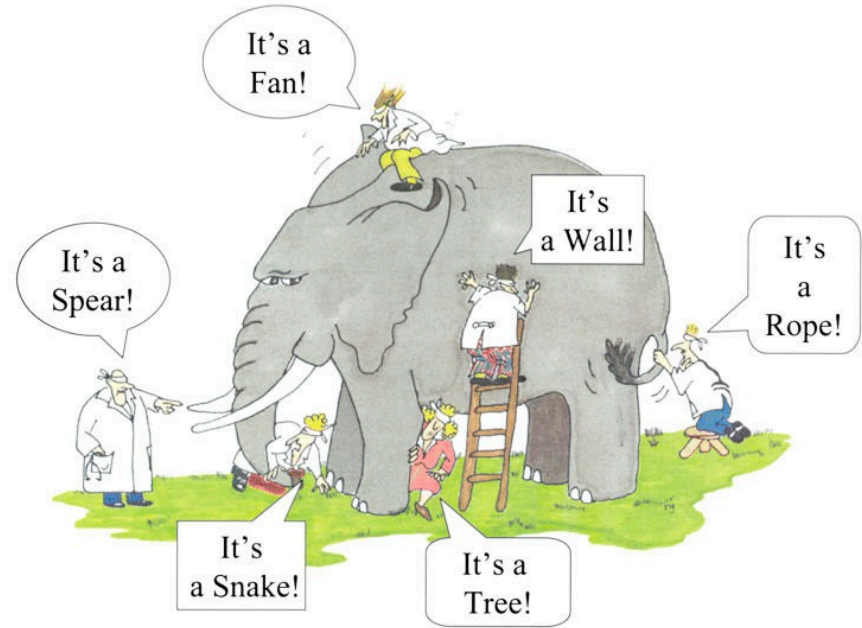
Figure kaynağı

<http://www.pancreaticcancer.net.au/ground-breaking-nature/>

Çoklu Bakış Açılı Öbekleme



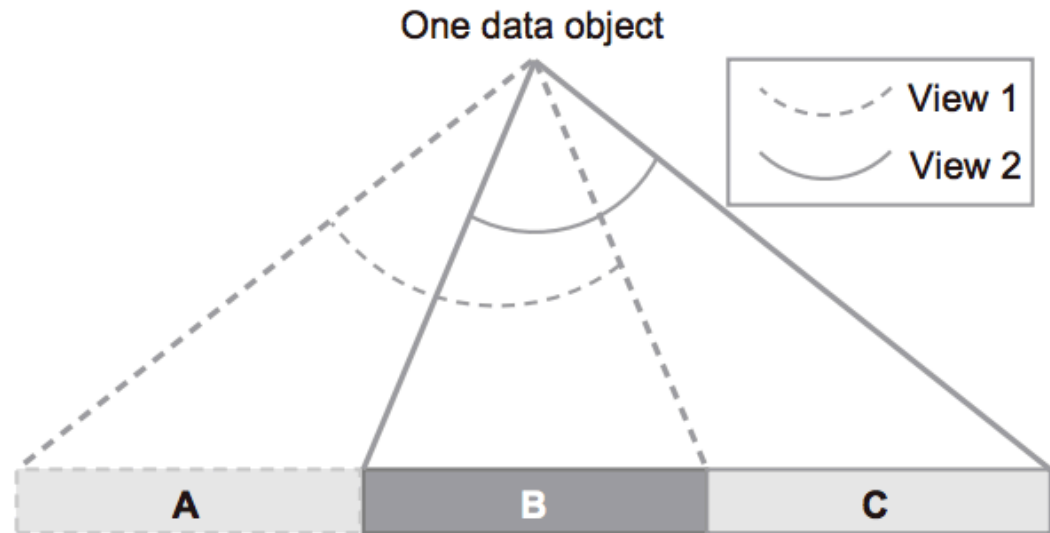
Figür kaynağı: Weinstein et al., Nature Genetics, 2013.



Figür kaynağı: <https://towardsdatascience.com>

Çoklu Bakış Açılı Öbekleme

- Uzlaşma prensibi
- Tamamlayıcılık prensibi



Figür: Yang and Wang, Big Data Mining and Analytics, 2018.

10546–10562 Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, Vol. 46, No. 20
doi: 10.1093/nar/gky889

Published online 8 October 2018

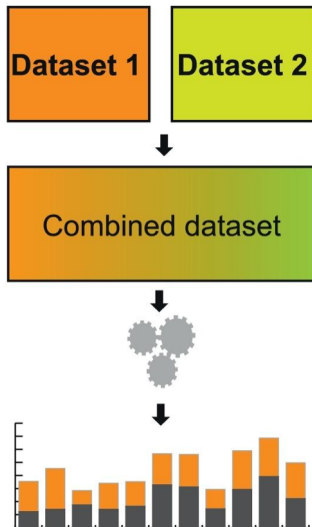
SURVEY AND SUMMARY

Multi-omic and multi-view clustering algorithms: review and cancer benchmark

Nimrod Rappoport and Ron Shamir*

Multi-Omics Entegrasyonu

Early Integration



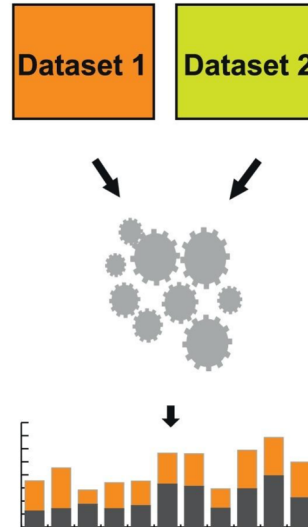
iCluster

(Shen et al. 2009, Bioinformatics)

LRACluster

(Wu et al. 2015, BMC Genomic)

Intermediate Integration

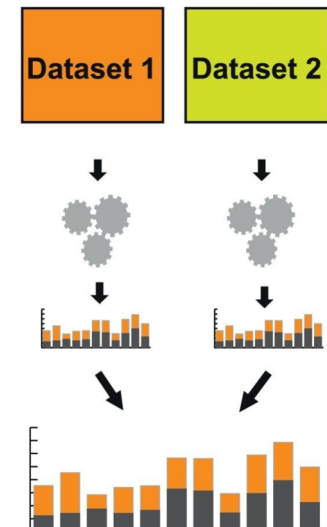


MCCA (Witten et al. 2009, Stat Appl Genet Mol Biol.)

SNF (Wang et al. 2014, Nature)

rMKL-LPP (Speicher et al. 2015, Bioinformatics)

Late Integration



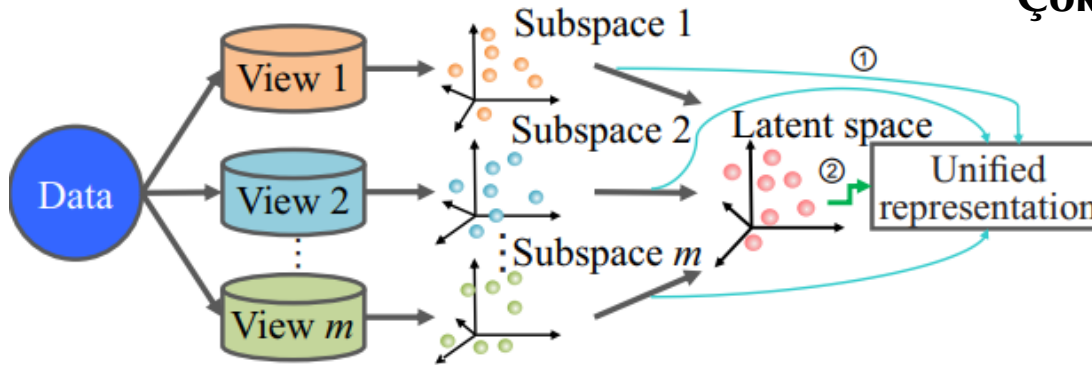
Consensus (Strehl et al. 2002, Journal of Machine Learning Research)

PINS (Nguyen et al. 2017, Genome Res)

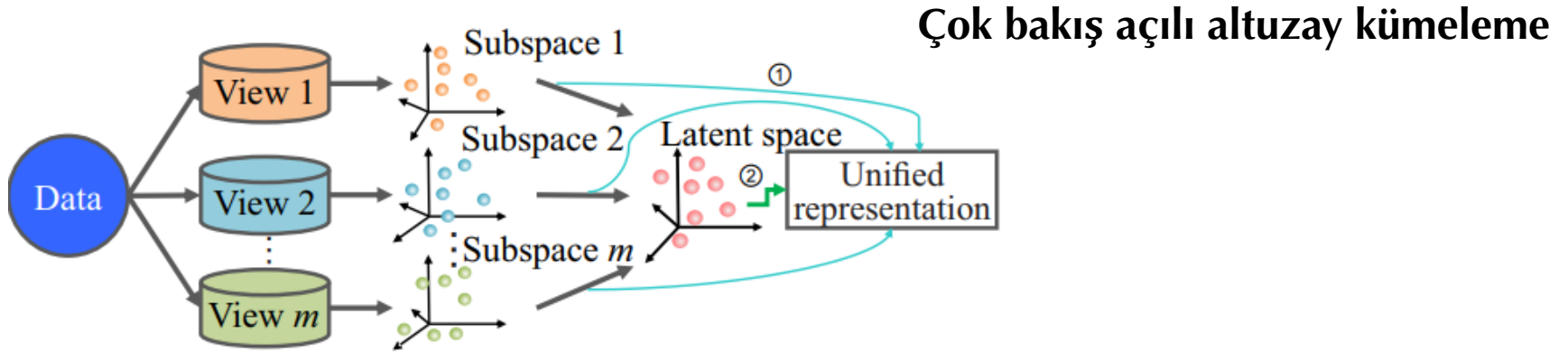
Review article: Rappaport, Shamir. 2018, Nucleic Acid Research

Çoklu Bakış Açılı Kümeleme

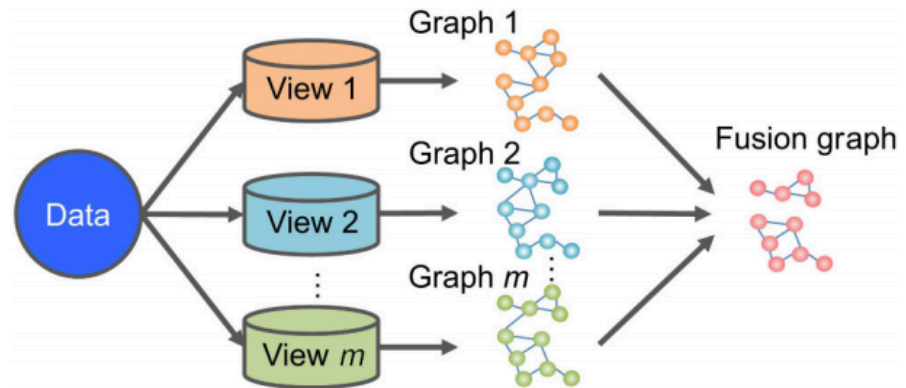
Çok bakış açılı altuzay kümeleme



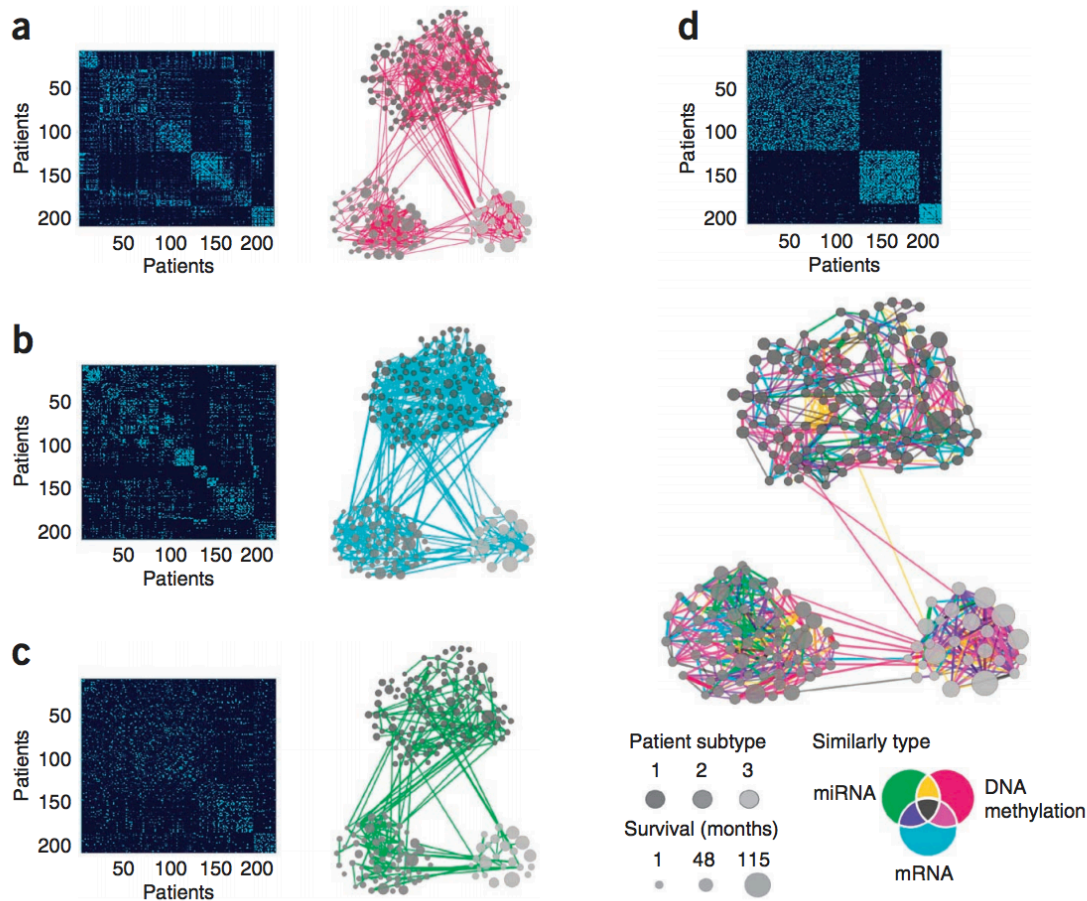
Çoklu Bakış Açılı Kümeleme



Çok bakış açılı füzyon
tabanlı kümeleme

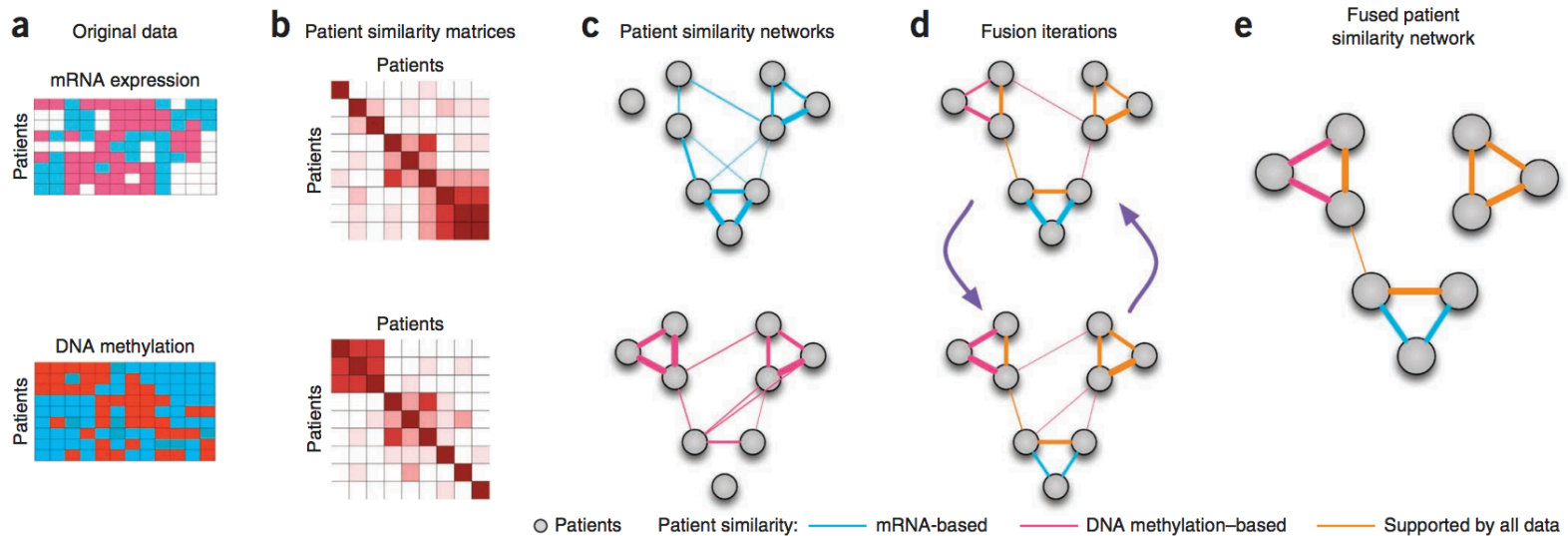


SNF (Benzerlik Ağı Füzyon Algoritması)

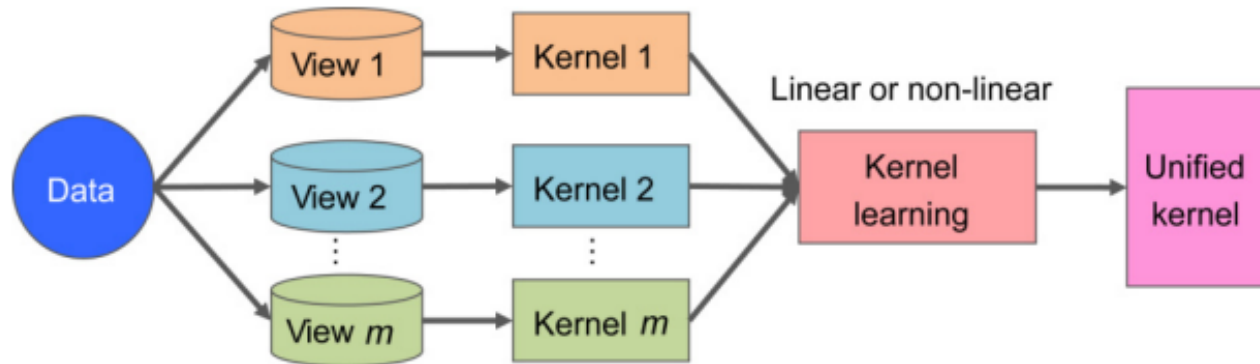


Wang et al. Nature Methods, 2014.

SNF (Benzerlik Ağı Füzyon Algoritması)



Çok Çekirdekli Öğrenme



Öznitelik Uzayı Transformasyonu

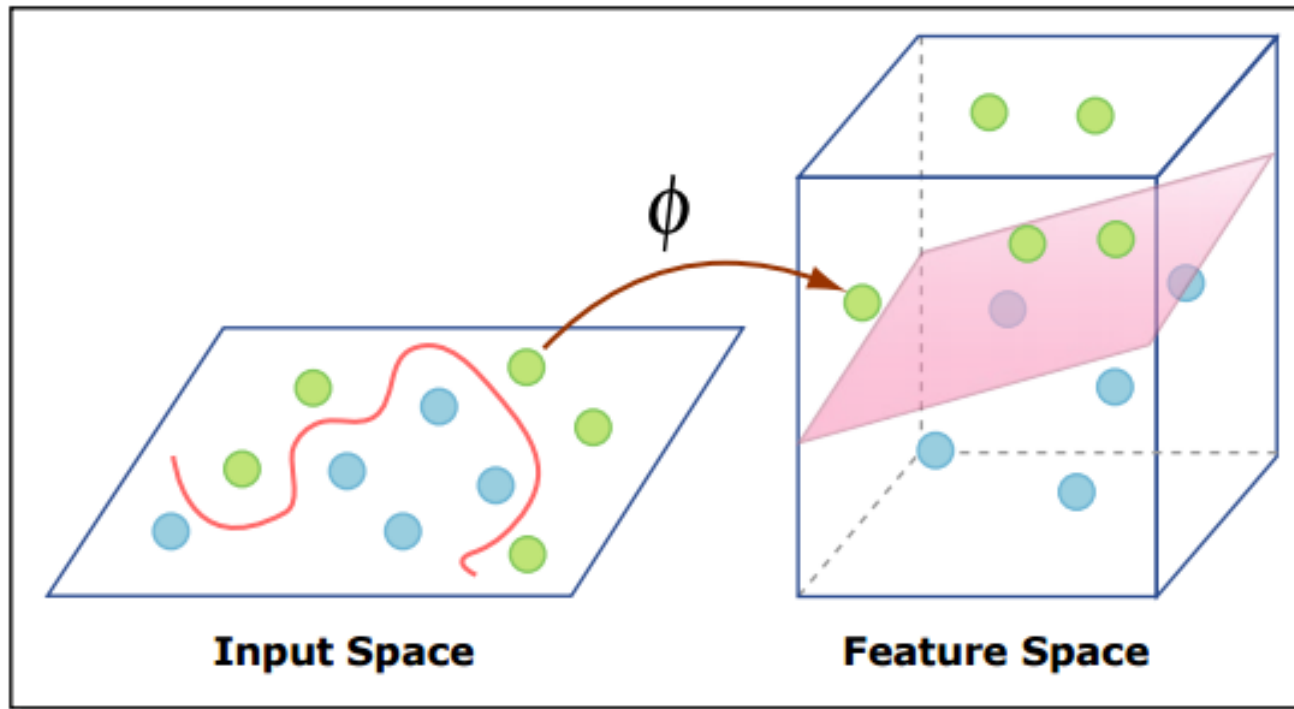
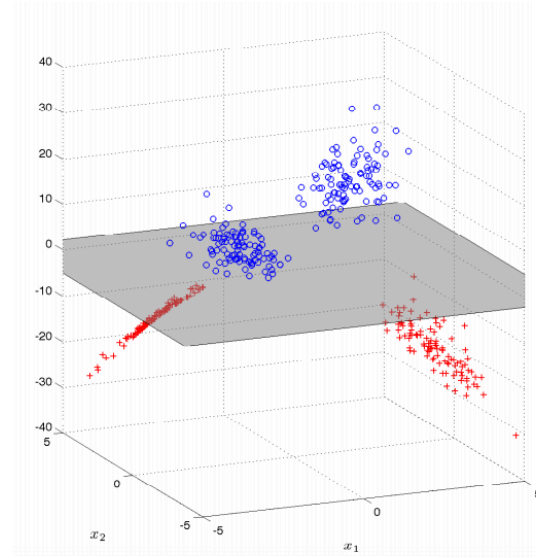
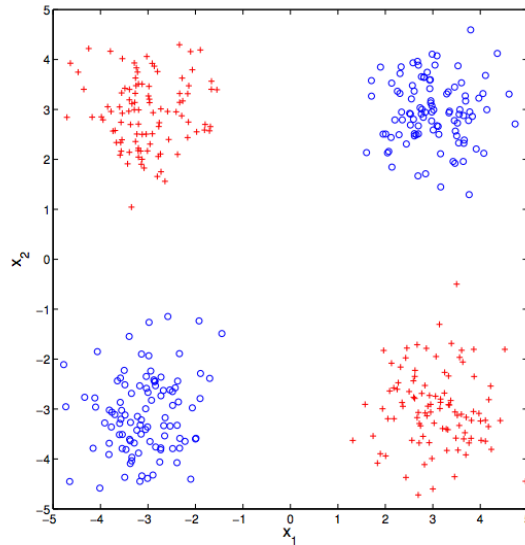


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

Çekirdekler ve öznitelik uzayı



$$\phi : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Çekirdek Fonksiyonları

$$x_i, x_j \in \mathcal{X} \quad K(x_i, x_j) = \langle \phi(x_i), \phi(x_j) \rangle_H$$

$$K : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

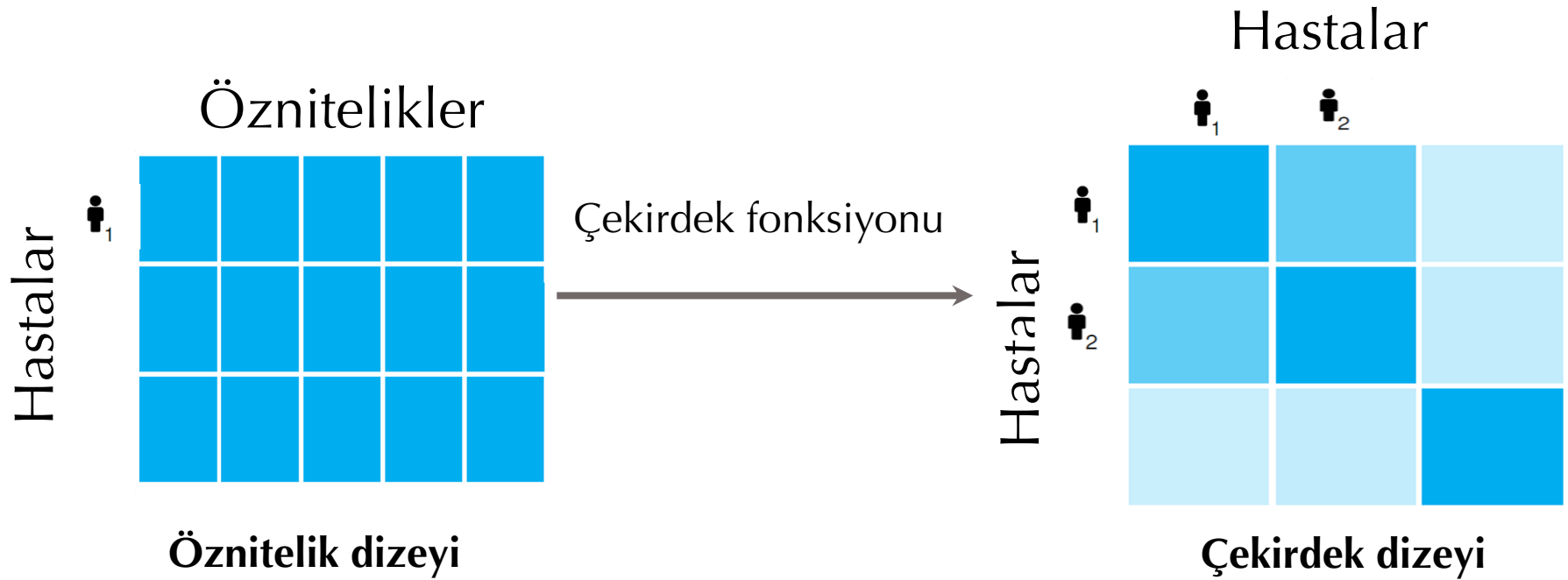
$$\phi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow H$$

Doğrusal çekirdek fonksiyonu: $K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{x}_j$

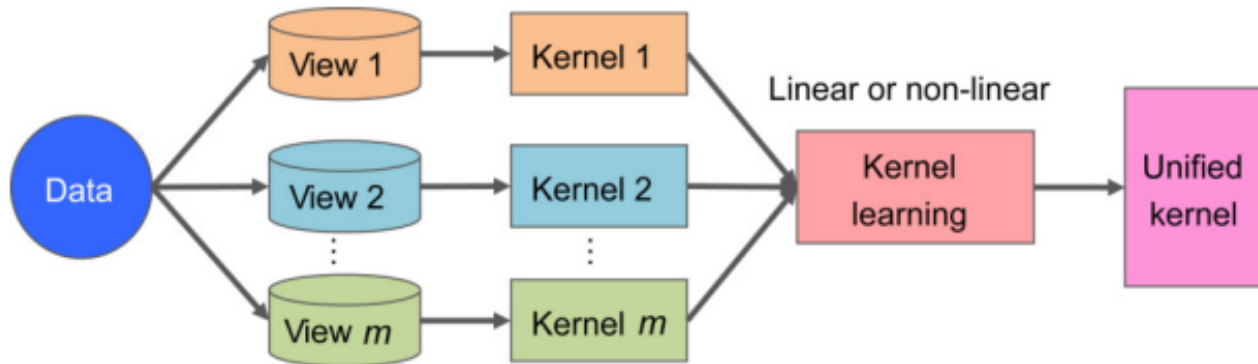
Gauss çekirdek fonksiyonu: $K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = e^{\frac{-\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Polinom çekirdek fonksiyonu: $K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = (1 + \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{x}_j)^d$

Çekirdek Dizeyi



Çok Çekirdekli Öğrenme



Çoklu bakış açılı çekirdek k ortalama metodu

Amaç fonksiyonu:

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{W}}{\text{minimize}} && \sum_{v=1}^V \boxed{w_v^p} (\text{Tr}(\boxed{\mathbf{K}^{(v)}}) - \text{Tr}(\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{K}^{(v)} \boxed{\mathbf{Y}})) \\ & \text{subject to} && w_v \geq 0, \quad v = 1, 2, \dots, V \\ & && \sum_{v=1}^V w_v = 1 \\ & && p \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

v. bakış açısının ağırlığı

v. bakış açısı üzerinde hesaplanmış çekirdek dizeyi

Öbekleme sonucunu içeren indikatör dizeyi

Aynı Kanser Tipi Farklı Klinik Özellikler

- Aynı kanser, farklı klinik yörüngeler
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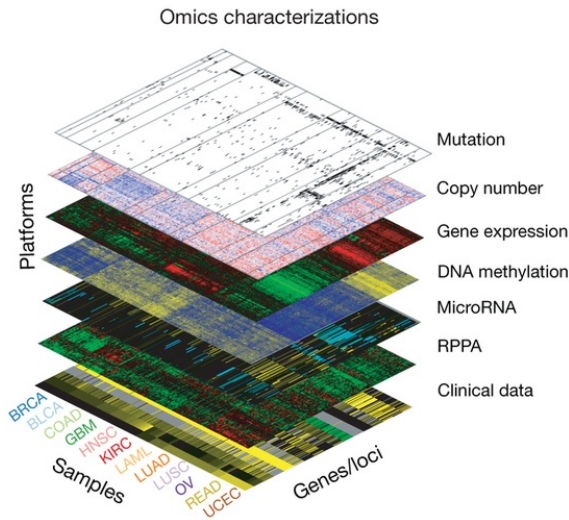


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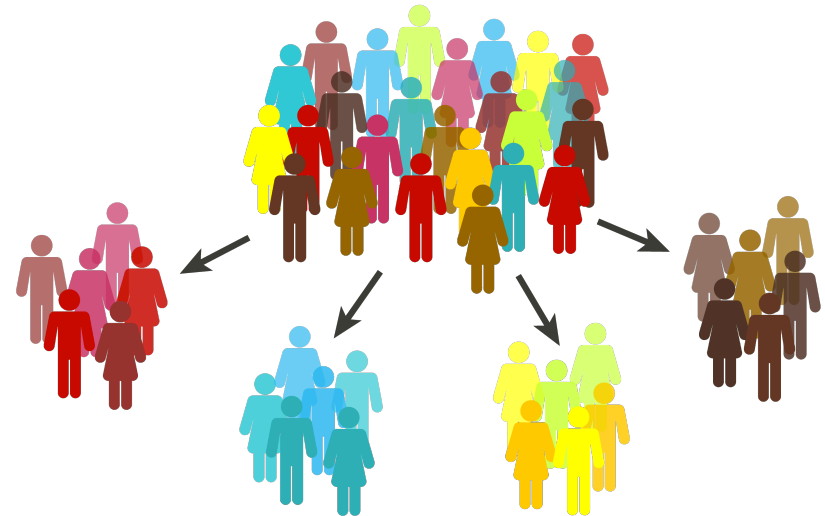
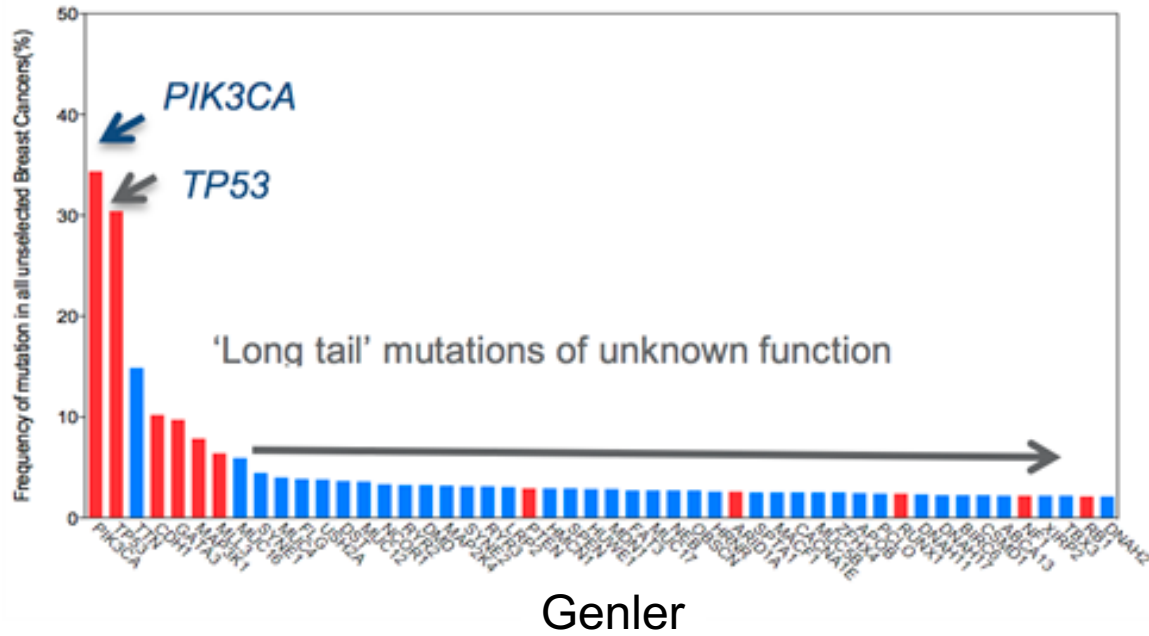


Figure kaynağı
<http://www.pancreaticcancer.net.au/ground-breaking-nature/>

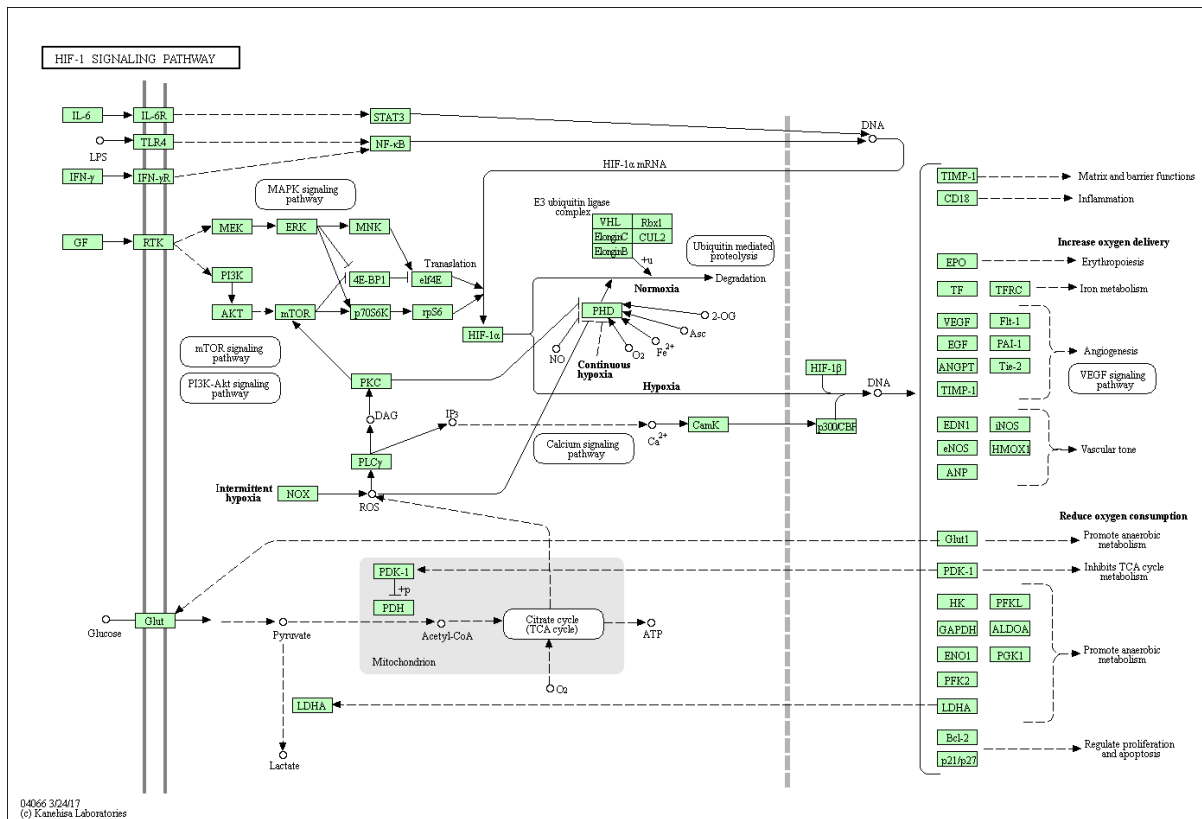
Ortak Değişimler Az



Figür kaynağı <https://www.icr.ac.uk/>

Biyolojik Yolaklar

- Molekül etkileşim ağları
- Çeşitli hücresel mekanizmalar hakkında biyolojik bilgileri özetler



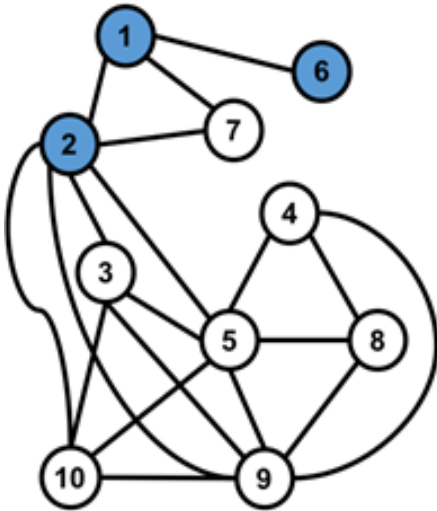
KEGG -- HIF-1 Sinyal Yolağı

Yolaklar

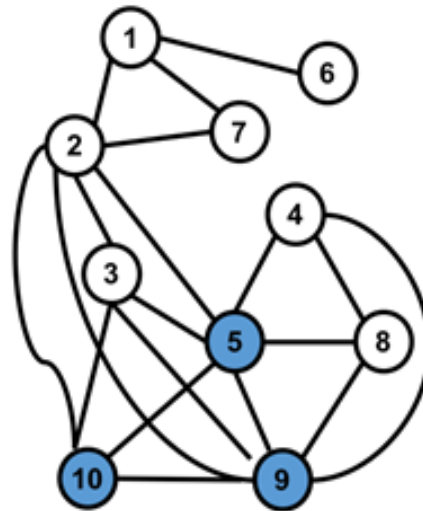
- Moleküler deęişimlere hücresel aęlar bağlamında bakmak hasta benzerliklerini ortaya çıkarabilir.

Aynı Yolak, Farklı Hastalar

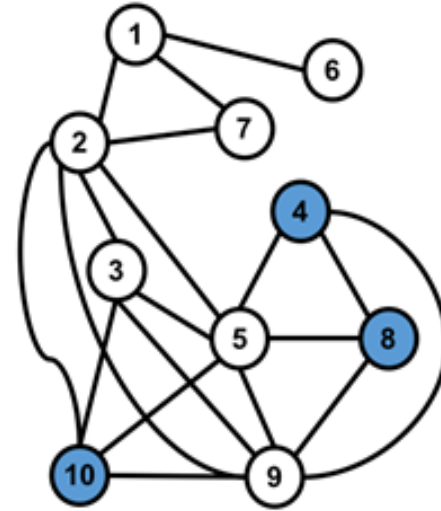
Hasta 1



Hasta 2



Hasta 3



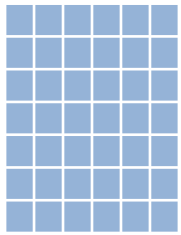
Çizge Çekirdekleri

İki çizge birbirine ne kadar benzerdir?

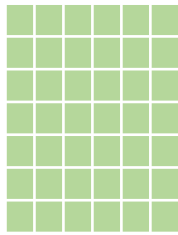
- Çizgeleri kümeleme ya da sınıflandırma gibi çizgeler üzerinde yapay öğrenme problemleri için temel bir sorudur.
- **Çizge üzerindeki yolların benzerliği**
 - Shortest Path Graph Kernel (Borgwardt et al. 2005, ICDM)
 - Graph Hopper Kernel (Feragen et al. 2013, NIPS)
- **Düğüm etiket dağılım benzerliği:**
 - Propagation Graph Kernel (Neumann et al. 2015, Machine Learning)
 - Wasserstein Weisfeiler Lehman Graph Kernel (Togninalli et al. 2019, NeurIPS)

PAMOGK Ana Fikir

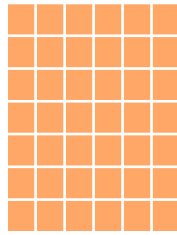
- Hem farklı omik verilerinden hem farklı yollardan gelen bakış açılarını entegre ederek hasta alt gruplarını bulmak



Genomic
Data

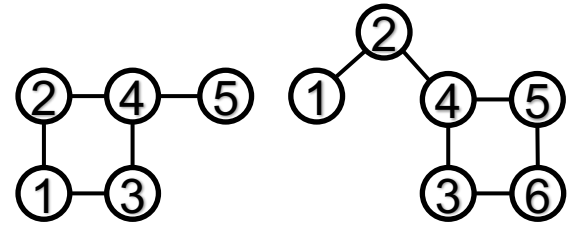


Transcriptomic
Data



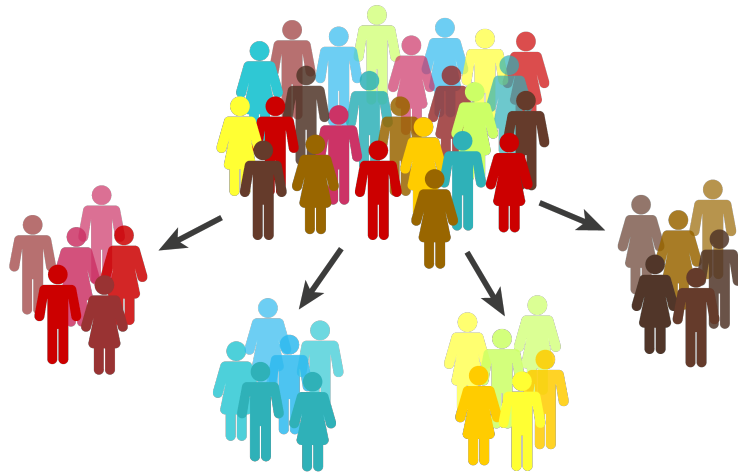
Protein
Data

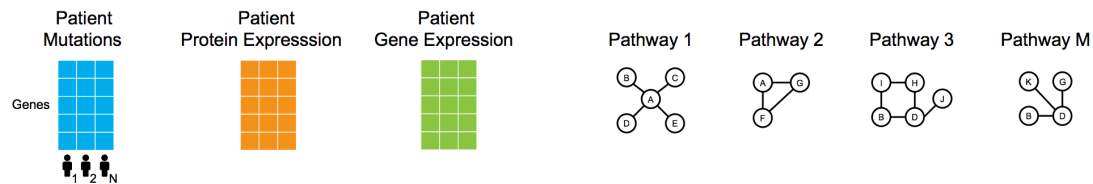
&



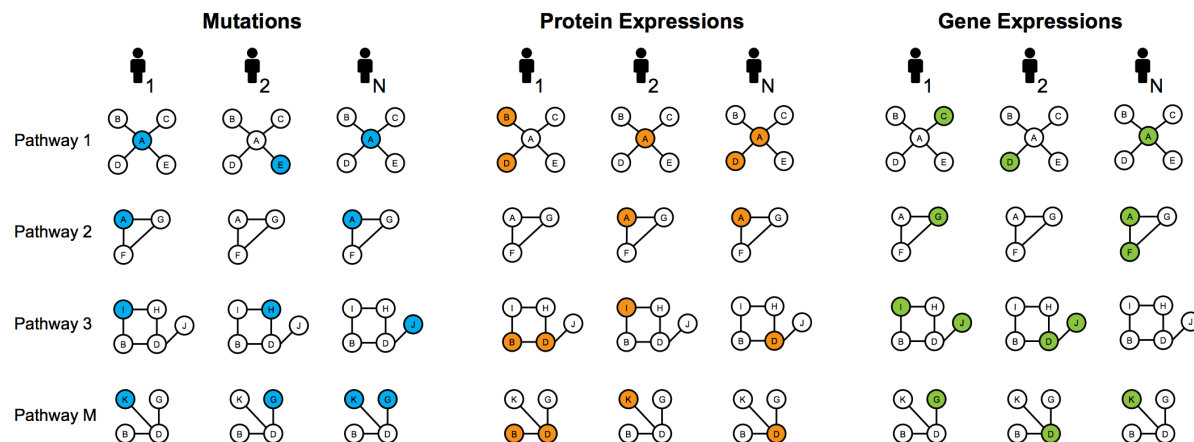
Pathway 1

Pathway 2

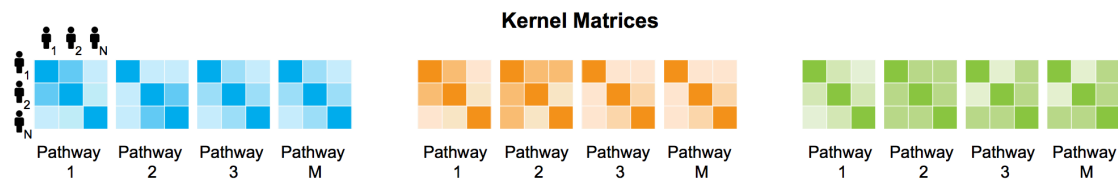




MAP ALTERATIONS ON PATHWAYS



COMPUTE GRAPH KERNEL ON EACH PATHWAY

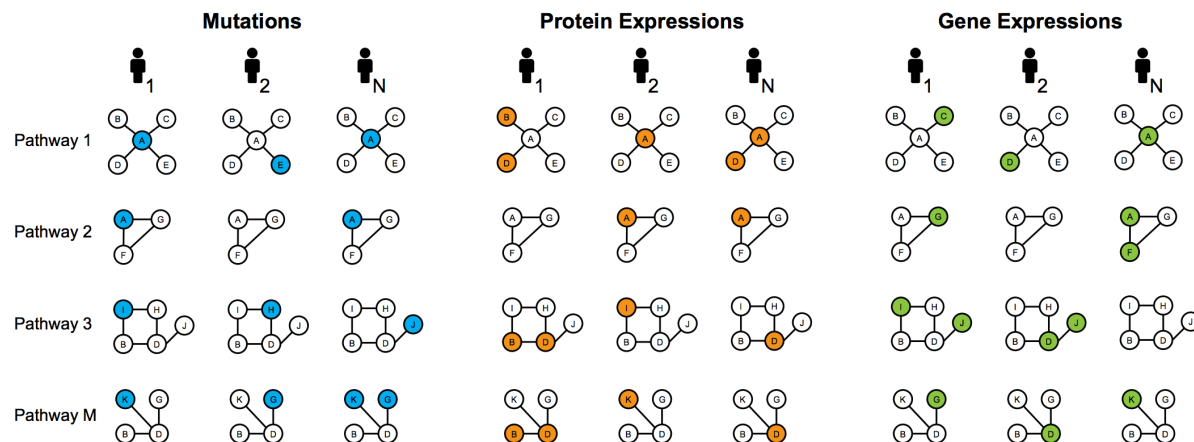


MULTI-VIEW KERNEL CLUSTERING

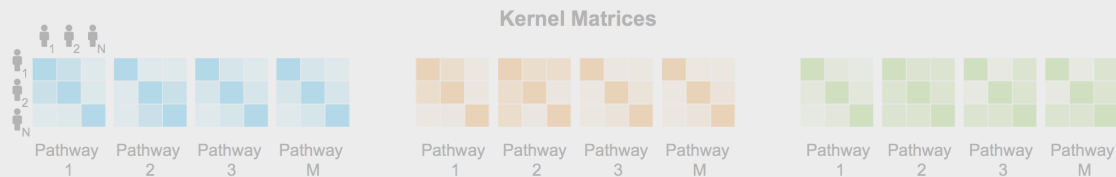




MAP ALTERATIONS ON PATHWAYS

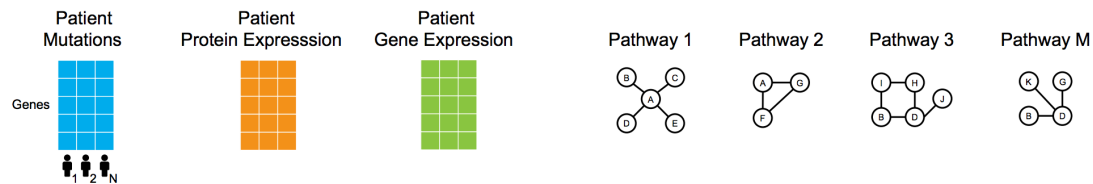


COMPUTE GRAPH KERNEL ON EACH PATHWAY

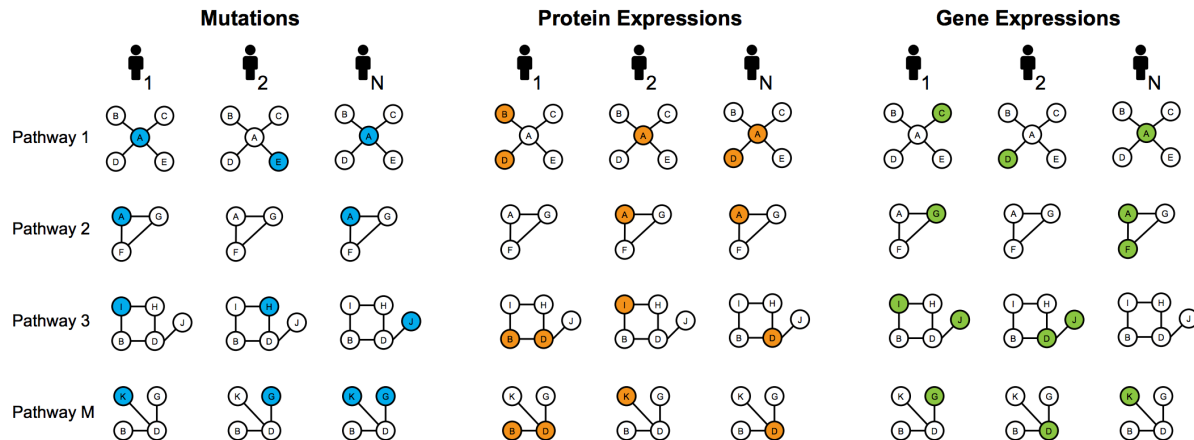


MULTI-VIEW KERNEL CLUSTERING

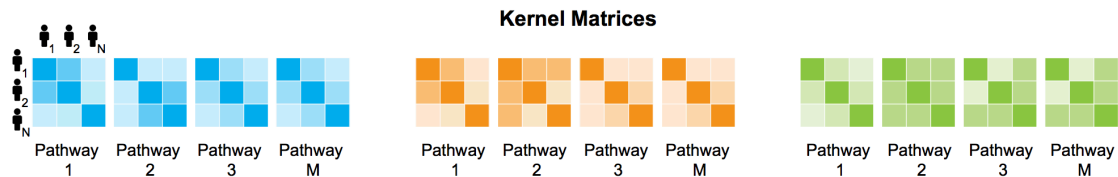




MAP ALTERATIONS ON PATHWAYS

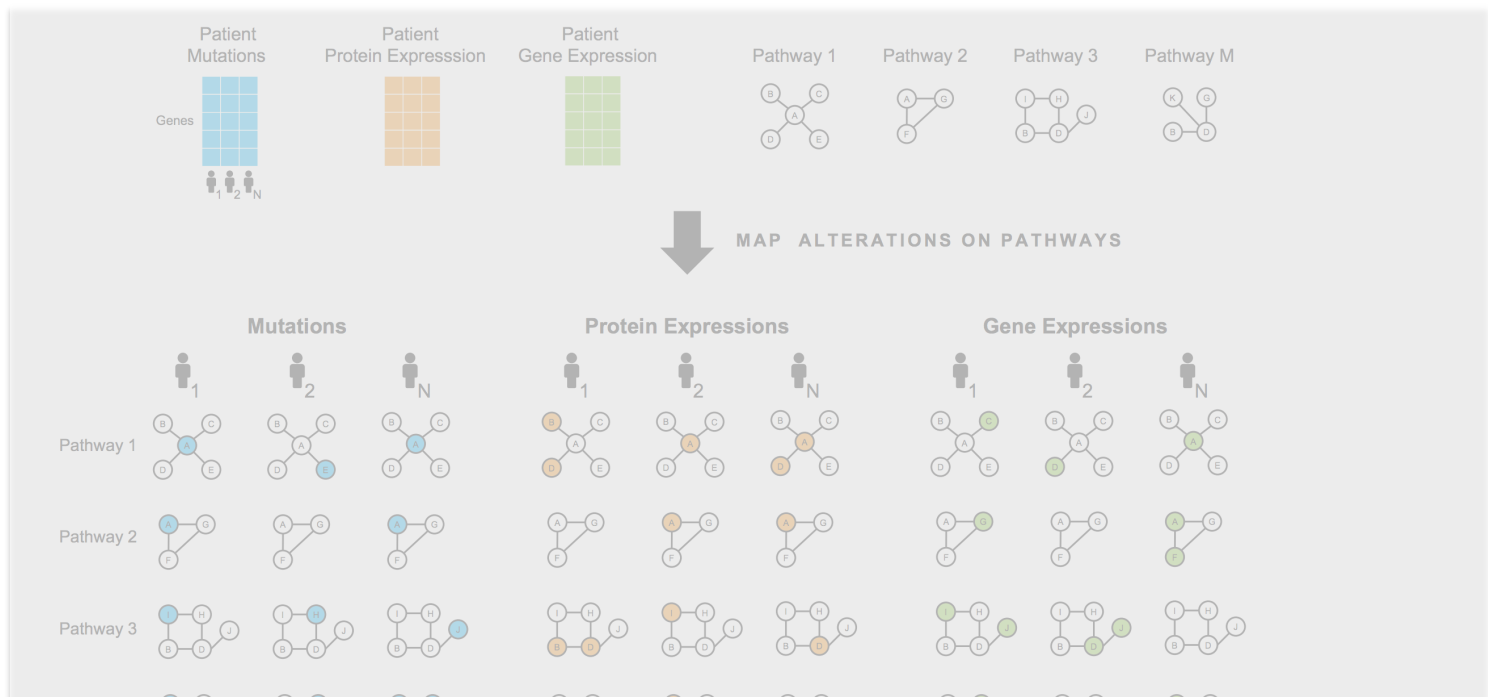


COMPUTE GRAPH KERNEL ON EACH PATHWAY



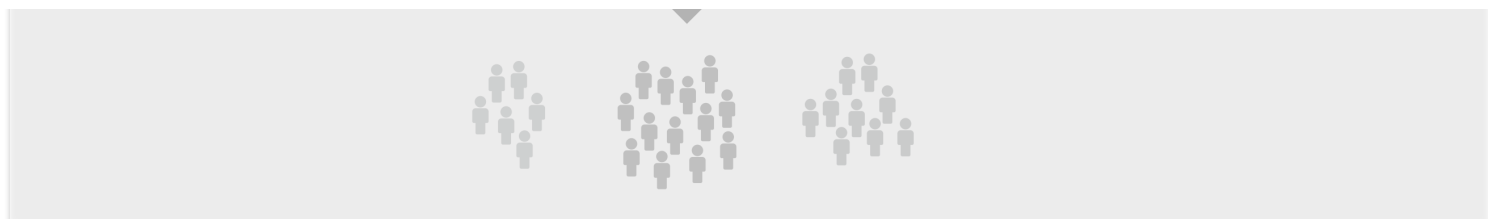
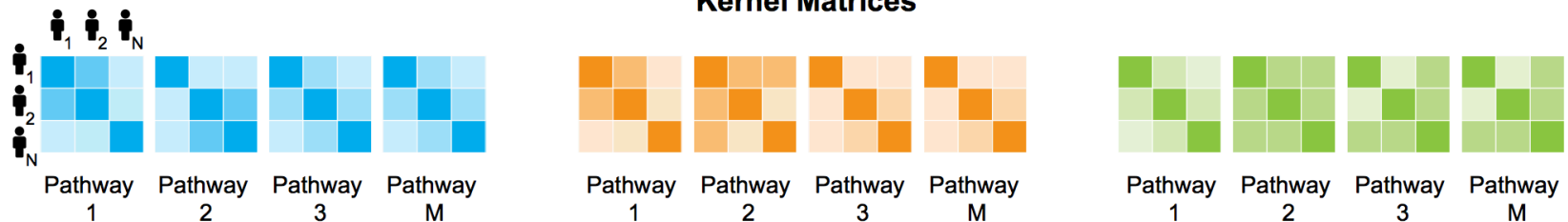
MULTI-VIEW KERNEL CLUSTERING

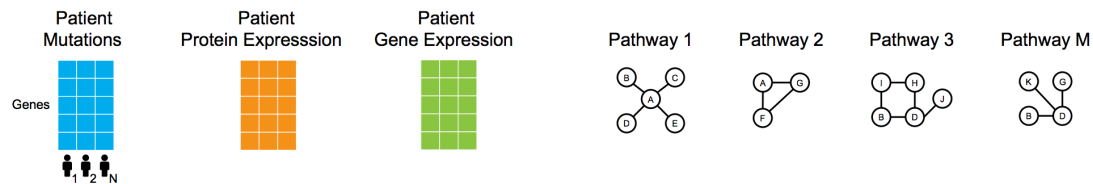




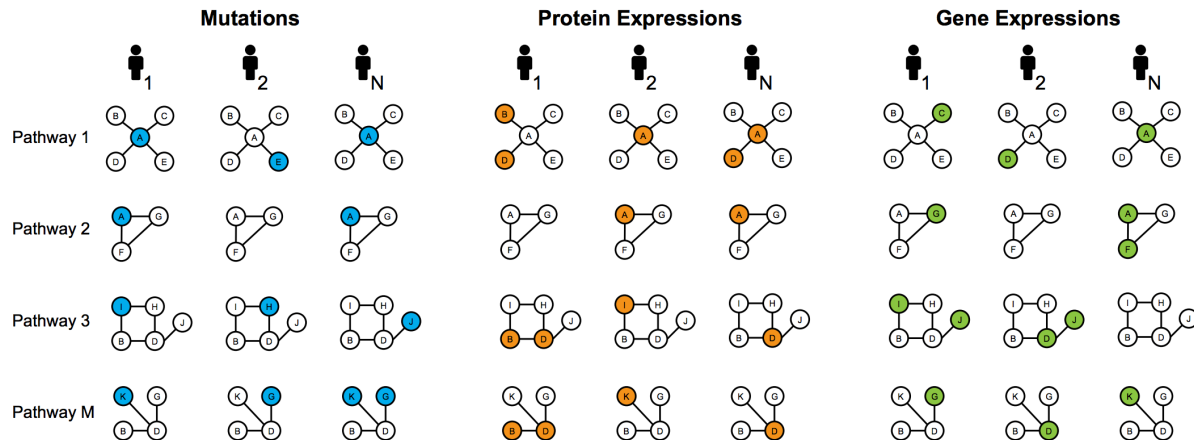
COMPUTE GRAPH KERNEL ON EACH PATHWAY

Kernel Matrices

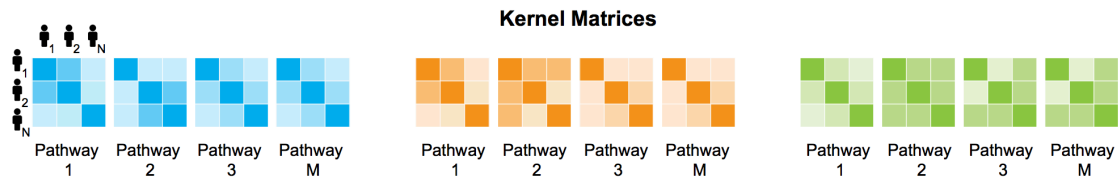




MAP ALTERATIONS ON PATHWAYS



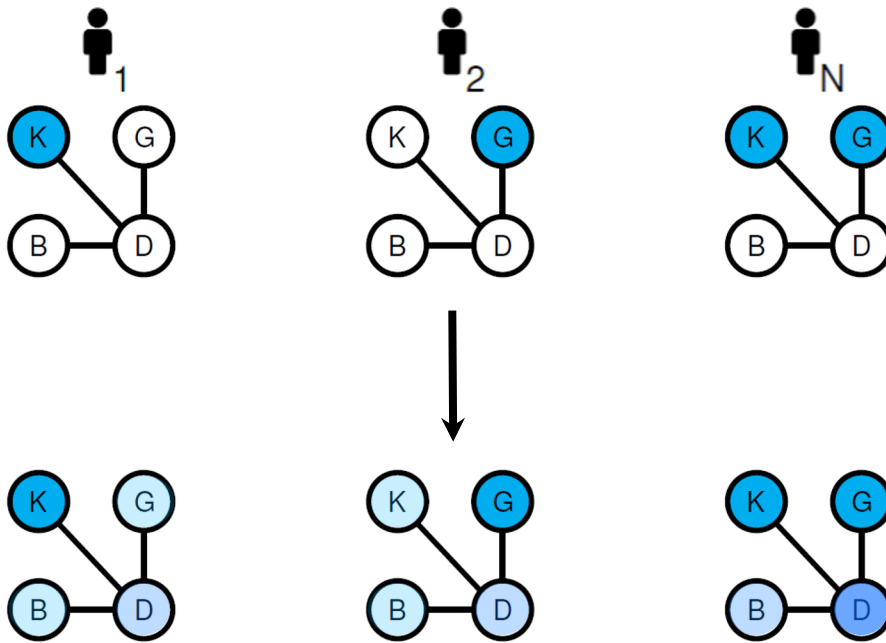
COMPUTE GRAPH KERNEL ON EACH PATHWAY



MULTI-VIEW KERNEL CLUSTERING



Düzgünleştirilmiş Kısa Yol Çizge Çekirdeği: Etiketleri Yayma Adımı



Etiketleri yolak çizgeleri
üzerinde komşulara
dağıt

$$\mathbf{S}_g^{(t+1)} = \alpha \mathbf{S}_g^{(t)} \mathbf{A}_g + (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{S}_g^{(0)}$$

Network Propagation

(Cowen et al. 2017, Nature Reviews Genetics)

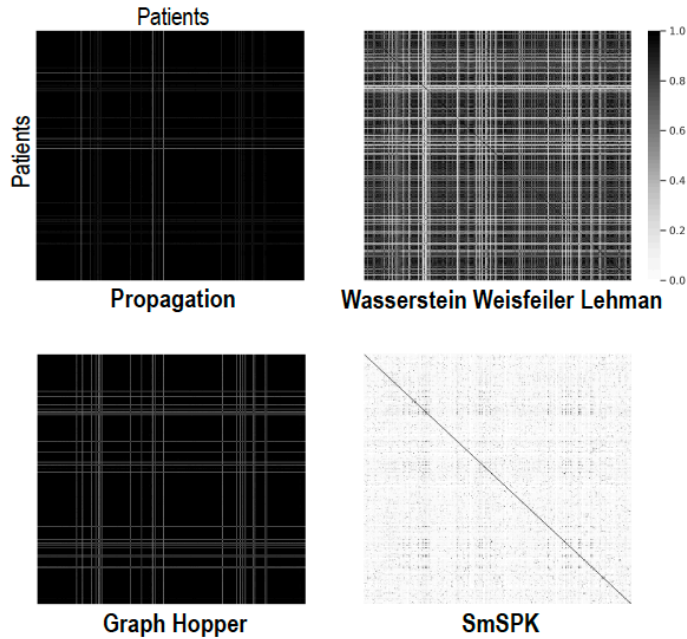
Düzgünleştirilmiş Çizge Çekirdeği Hesaplaması

$$\mathcal{K}\left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{i}_1 \\ \text{K} \text{---} \text{G} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{i}_2 \\ \text{K} \text{---} \text{G} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}\right) = \sum_{p=1}^P \mathbf{s}_p^{(\mathbf{i}_1)} \cdot \mathbf{s}_p^{(\mathbf{i}_2)}$$

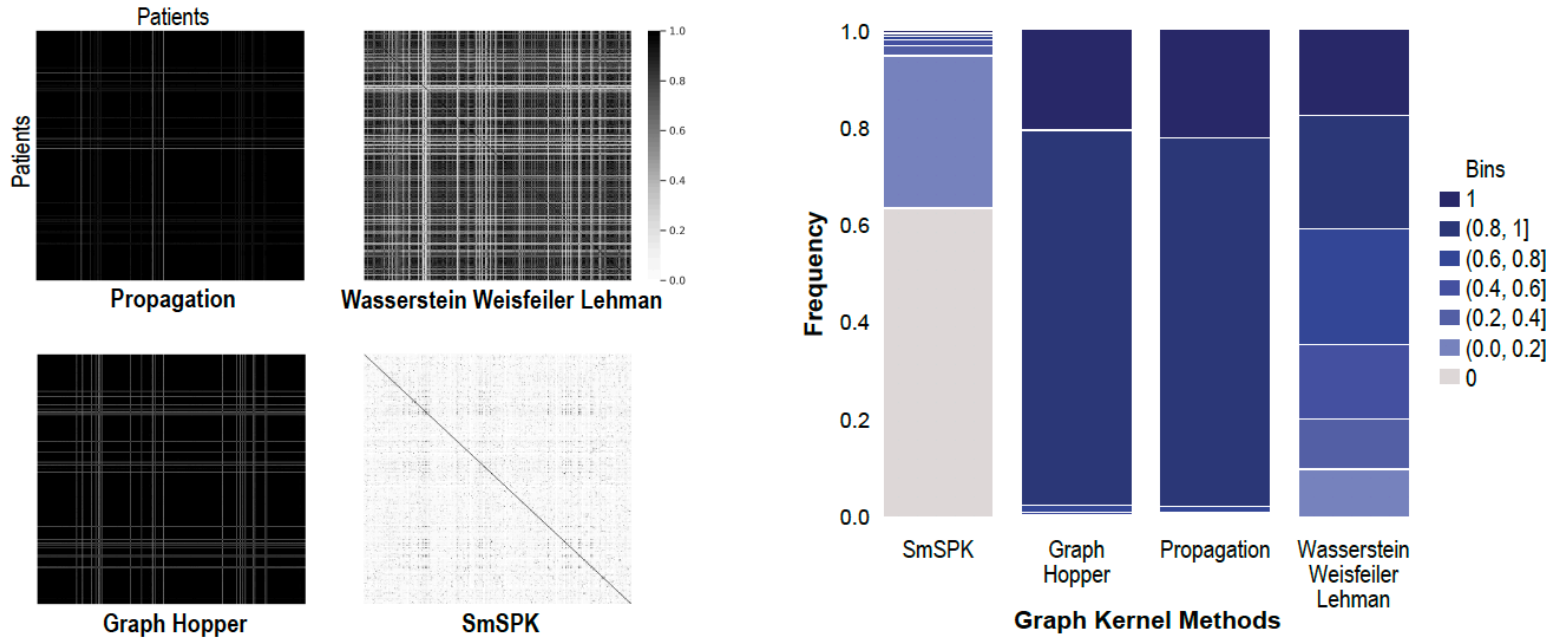
$P = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{K} \leftrightarrow \text{G} \\ \text{K} \text{---} \text{G} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{K} \leftrightarrow \text{D} \\ \text{K} \text{---} \text{D} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{D} \leftrightarrow \text{G} \\ \text{G} \text{---} \text{D} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{B} \leftrightarrow \text{G} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \\ \text{G} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{B} \leftrightarrow \text{K} \\ \text{K} \text{---} \text{D} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{B} \leftrightarrow \text{D} \\ \text{B} \text{---} \text{D} \\ \text{K} \text{---} \text{D} \end{array} \right\}$

All pairs of shortest paths

Yeni bir Çizge Çekirdeğine İhtiyaç Var mı?

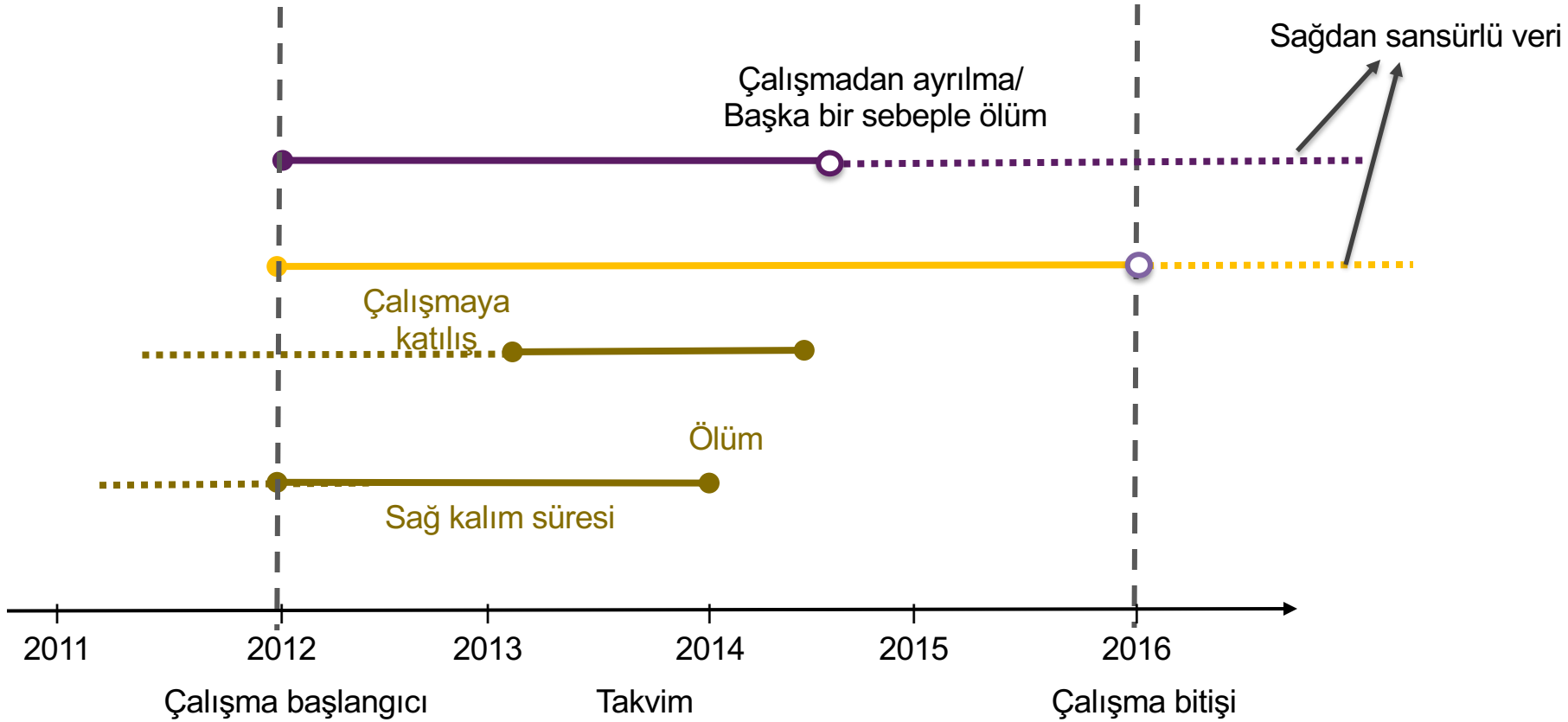


Yeni bir Çizge Çekirdeğine İhtiyaç Var mı?

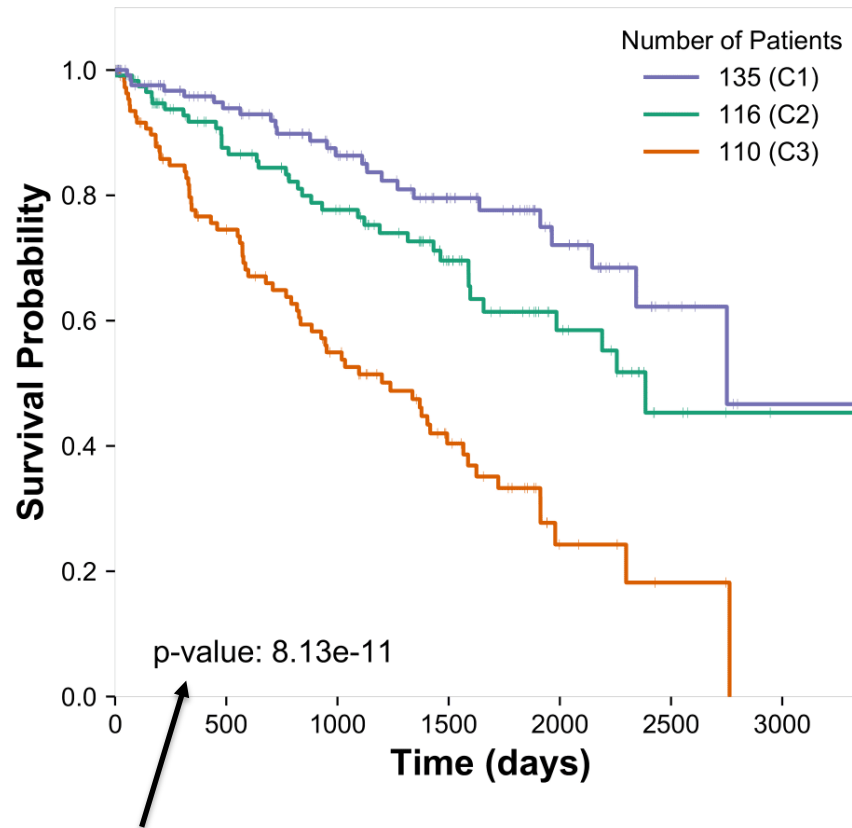


Diğer çizge çekirdekleri çizge yapısındaki benzerliklere odaklandıkları için hastaları hep benzer hesaplıyor.

Öbeklemeyi Değerlendirme Sağkalım Verisi



Öbeklemeyi Değerlendirme

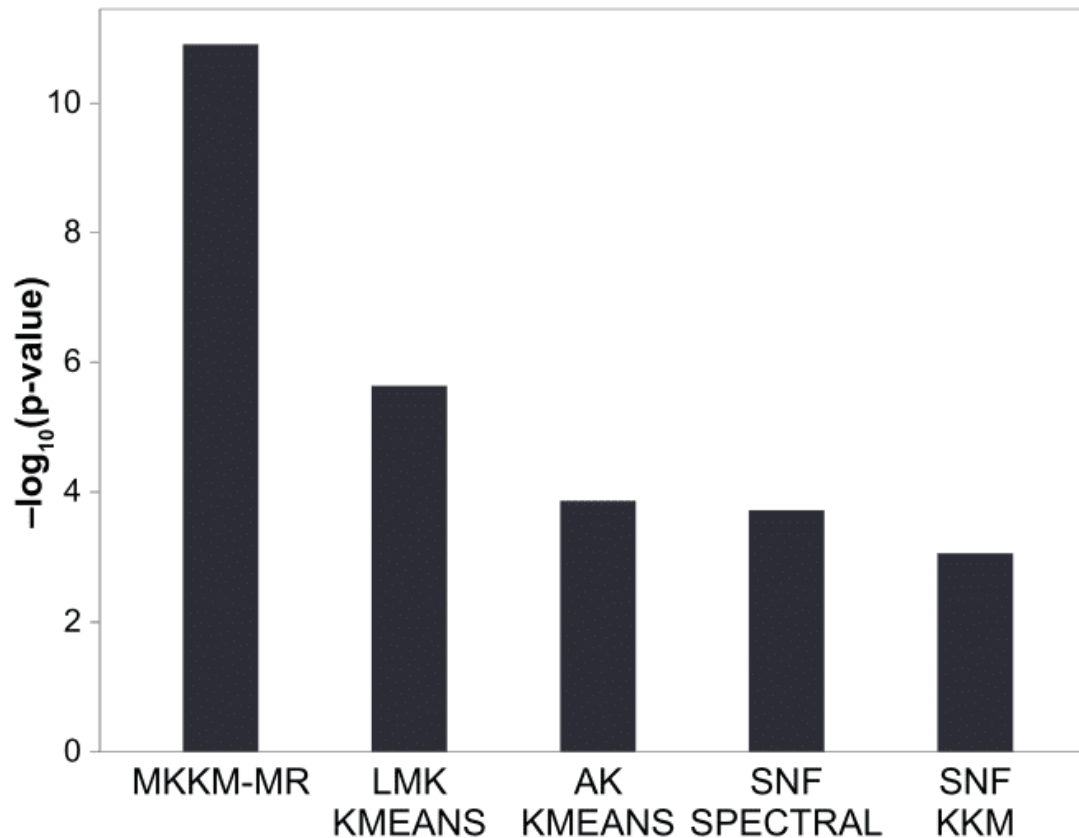


Farklı gruplardaki hastaların sağkalım dağılımlarının birbirinden ne kadar ayrıldığını için log-rank testinin döndürdüğü p değeri.

Çoklu Bakış Açılı Kümele Adımı için Alternatif Metotlar

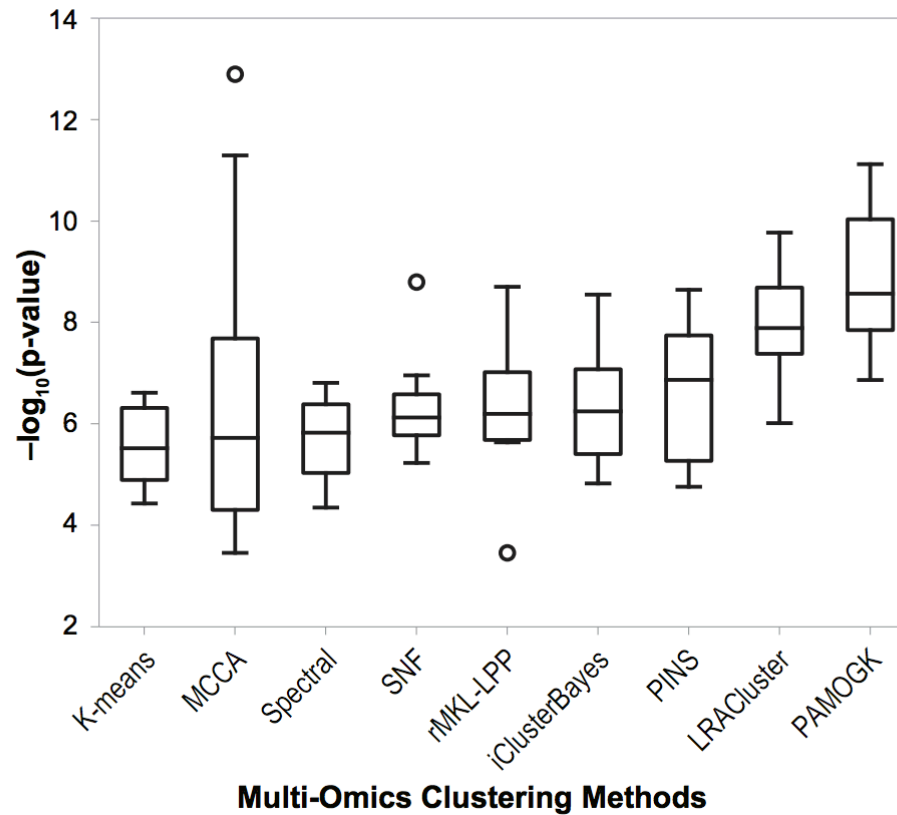
- Average Kernel K-Means (**AKKM**)
- Multiple Kernel K-Means with Matrix Induced Regularization (**MKKM-MR**) (Liu et al. 2016, AAAI'16)
- Localized Multiple Kernel K-Means (**LMKKM**)(Gönen et al. 2016, AAAI'16)
- Spectral Clustering (**SNF K-Means**) (Wang et al. 2014, Nature Methods)
- Kernel K-Means (**SNF Spectral**) (Wang et al. 2014, Nature Methods)

Farklı Çoklu-Bakış Açılı Metotlardan Hangisini Kullanmalıyız

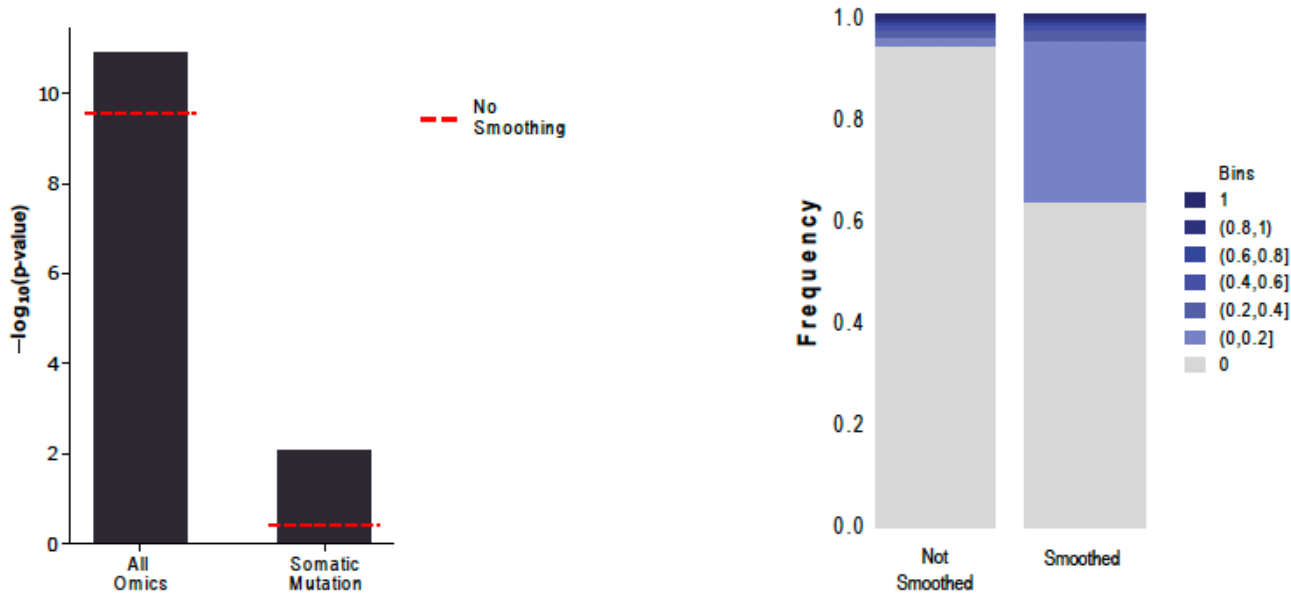


Bu problemde MKKM-MR en iyi gruplamayı yapan çoklu bakış açılı, çekirdekli algoritma oldu.

Diğer Metotlarla Karşılaştırma

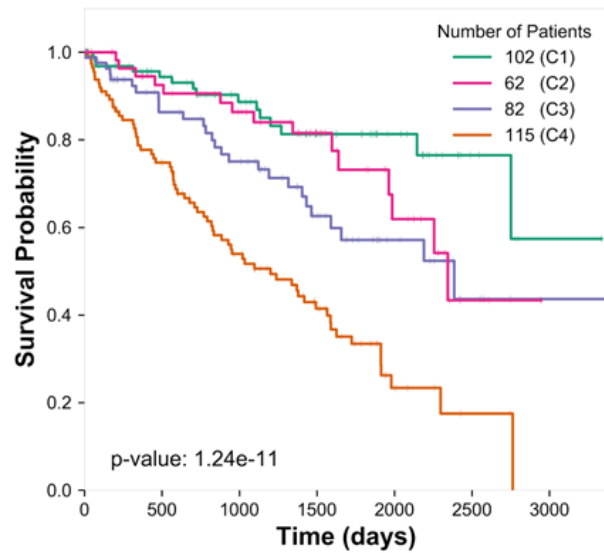


Etiketleri Yaymanın Etkisi

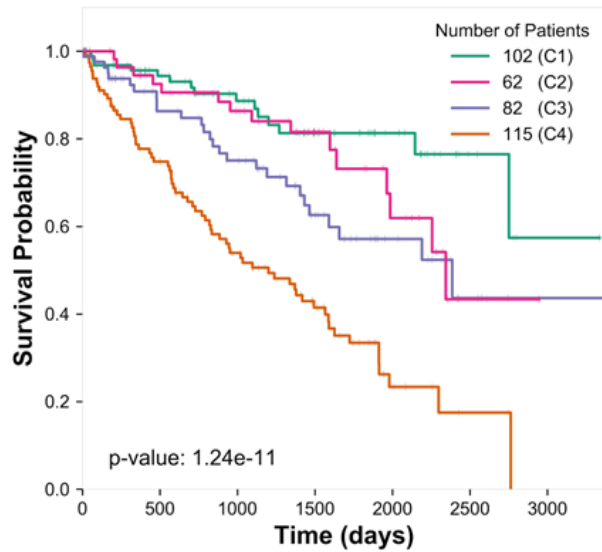


Moleküler değişiklikleri çizge üzerinde yaymak işe yarıyor, özellikle mutasyon verilerinden yararlanmada.

Bulunan KIRC Hasta Grupları

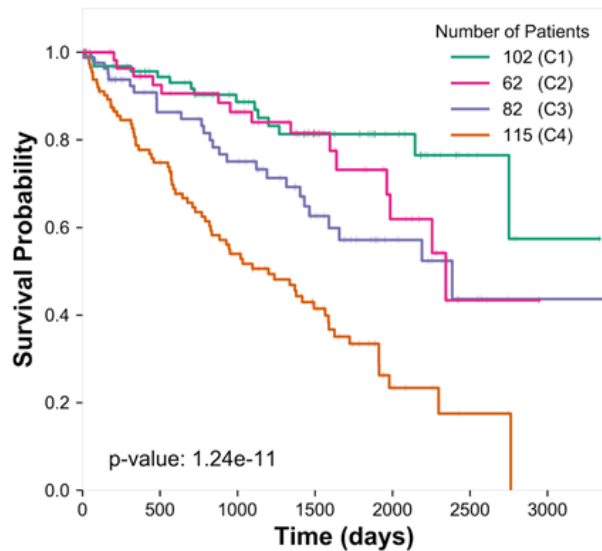


Bulunan KIRC Hasta Grupları

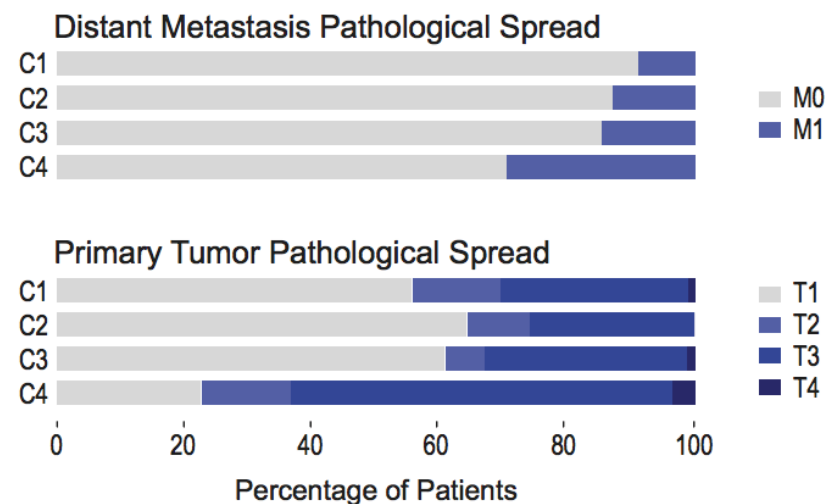
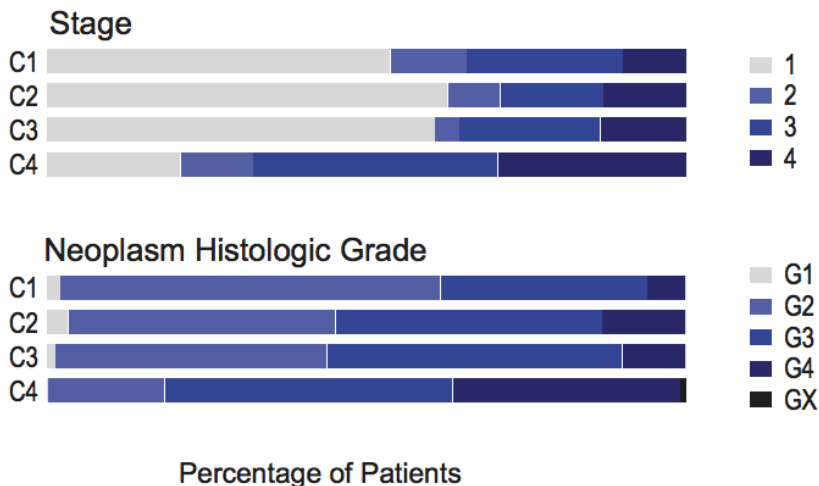


Clinical Parameter	Test	p-value
Age	One-Way ANOVA	2.200e-01
Gender	χ^2	4.080e-01
Tumor Stage	χ^2	3.476e-08
Primary Tumor Pathological Spread	χ^2	1.349e-07
Distant Metastasis Pathological Spread	χ^2	3.766e-04
Neoplasm Histologic Grade	χ^2	2.104e-09

Bulunan KIRC Hasta Grupları



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Sonuç

- Çizge çekirdekleri çoklu omik verilerine biyolojik ağları entegre etmede fayda getirir
- Farklı ağlar kullanılabilir
- Etkileşimlerin yönleri ve tipleri entegre edilebilir

Teşekkürler

**TUBITAK) 3501 Career Award - Grant
#117E140**

**TUBITAK-BİDEB 2210 Fellowship
Program**

BAGEP
Bilim Akademisi
Genç Bilim İnsanları Ödül Programı



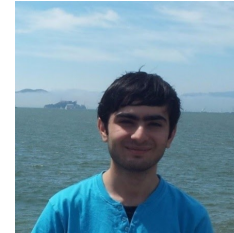
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Bütün TastanLab Üyeleri

PAMOGK



Available at:
github.com/tastanlab/pamogk

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