

Biology: From Wet to Dry

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Emergence of a Fourth Research Paradigm

Thousand years ago – **Experimental Science**

- Description of natural phenomena

Last few hundred years – **Theoretical Science**

- Newton's Laws, Maxwell's Equations...

Last few decades – **Computational Science**

- Simulation of complex phenomena

Today – **Data-Intensive Science**

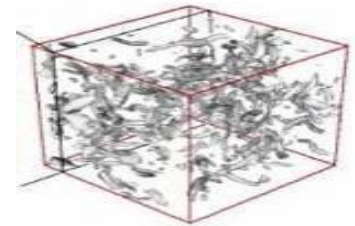
- Scientists overwhelmed with data sets from many different sources
 - Captured by instruments
 - Generated by simulations
 - Generated by sensor networks

eScience is the set of tools and technologies to support data federation and collaboration

- For analysis and data mining
- For data visualization and exploration
- For scholarly communication and dissemination



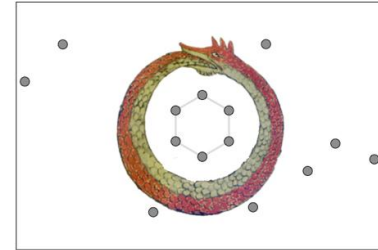
$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - K \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$



(With thanks to Jim Gray)

Biology: From Wet to Dry

- Old days: Creative one-off wet-lab experiments



- Recent days: Assembly line experiments (DNA, RNA, proteins), collaboration possible



- Now: Can do the real science ourselves without the wet lab



eScience Research Group



Jonathan
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Carl
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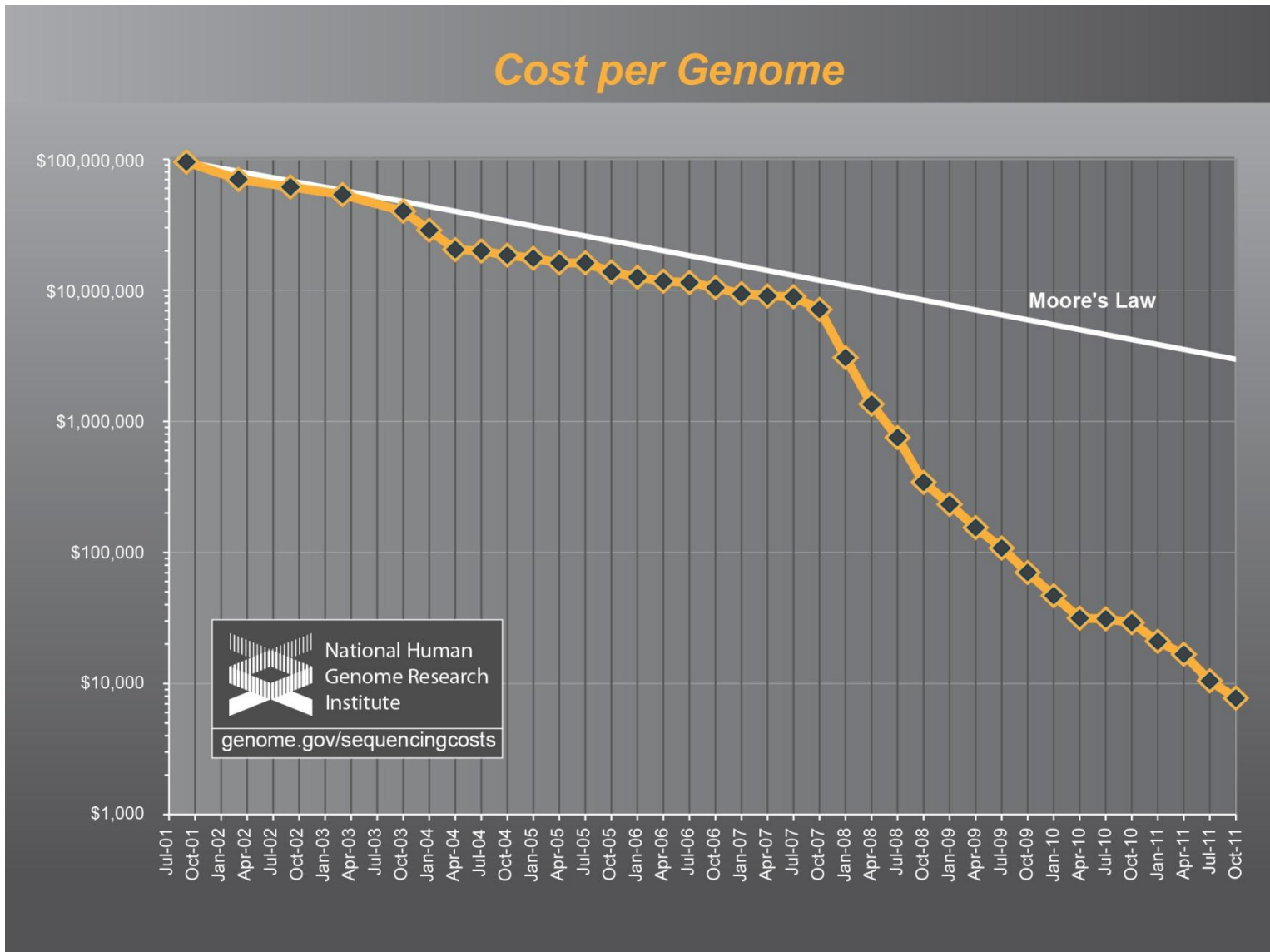


Nebojsa
Jojic



Christoph
Lippert

The Genomics Revolution

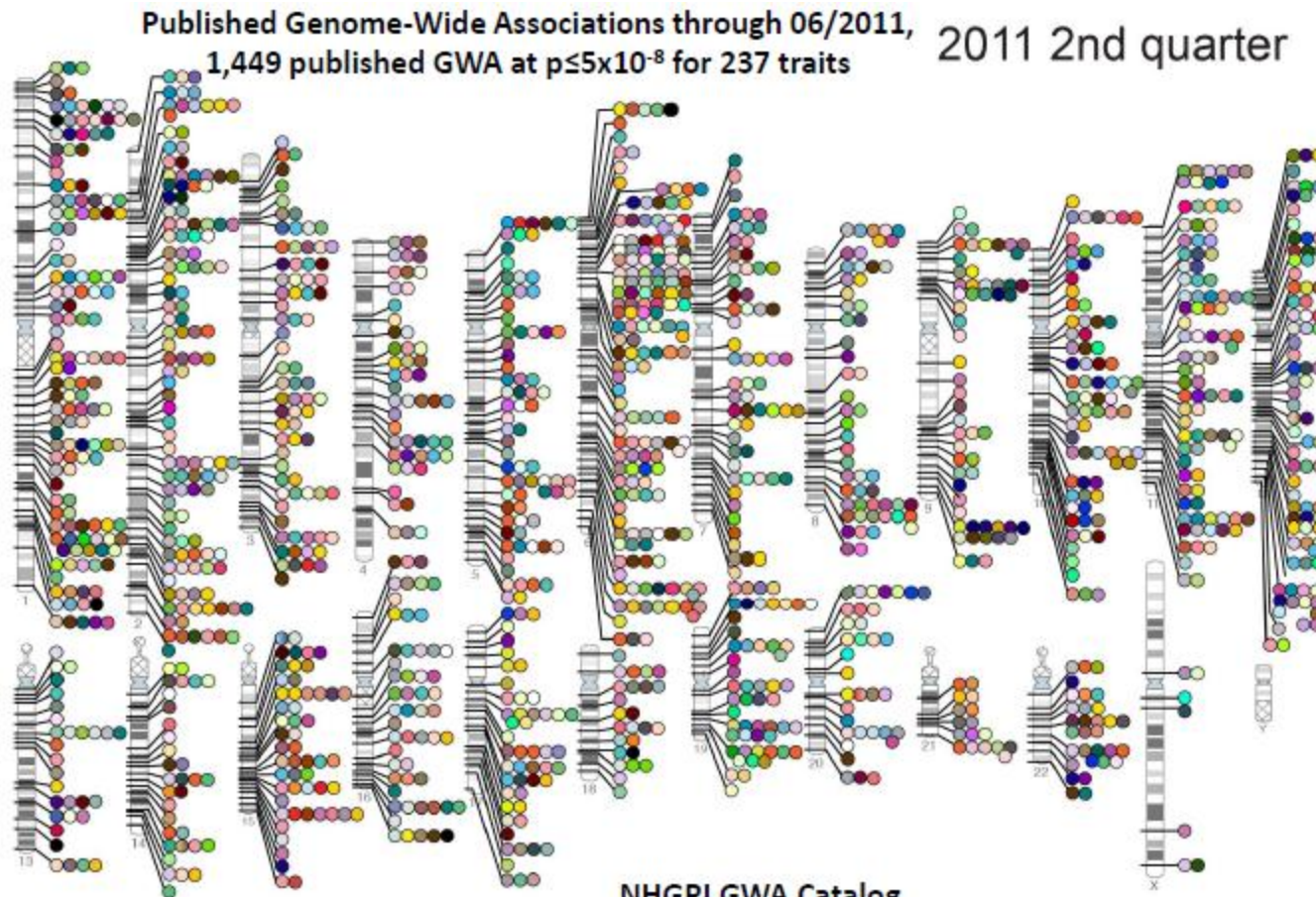


Personalized Medicine

Identify genetic markers (SNPs) associated with

- Getting a disease
- Reacting badly to a drug
- Reacting favorably to a drug

Identifying genetic causes of disease (Genome-Wide Association Studies, GWAS)



Example

- ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease): Found a single DNA change that accounts for about a third of all familial disease in Europe (Traynor et al.; *Neuron* Sept 2011)



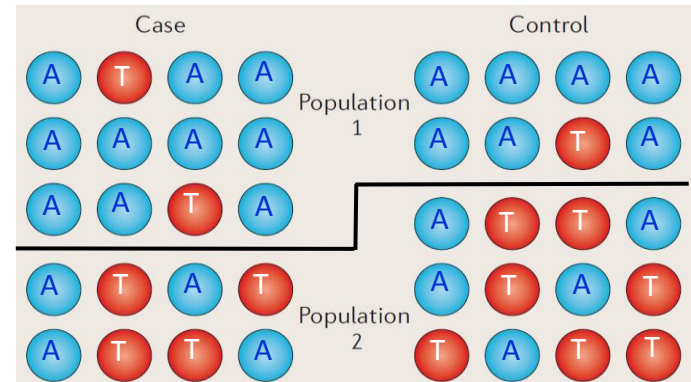
GWAS issues

- Much of the hanging fruit has been picked
- Remaining signals are weak and scattered across the genome
- To pick up these signals, we need lots of data
 - deCode
 - 23andMe
 - Kaiser
- Large data → confounding
 - Multiple ethnicities
 - Closely related individuals

Challenge: Confounding factors

(Advanced machine learning required)

- Suppose the set of cases has a different proportion of ethnicity X from control.
- Suppose we use linear regression to look for SNP-phenotype correlations.
- Then genetic markers that differ between X and other ethnicities in the study, Y, will appear artificially to be associated with disease.
- Problem gets worse with more data.

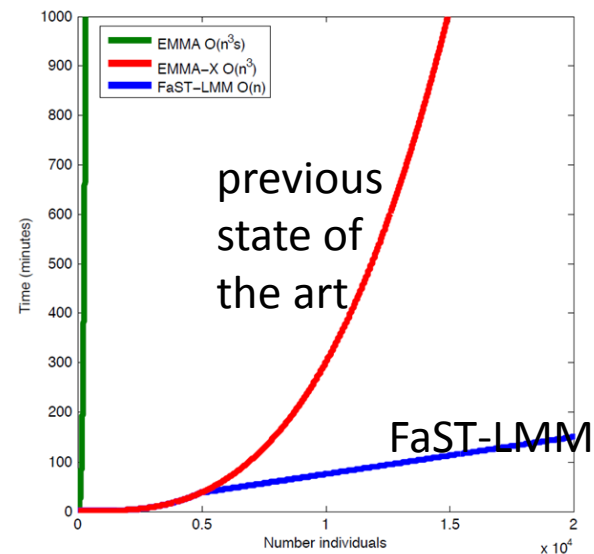


FaST-LMM: Factored Spectrally Transformed Linear Mixed Models

- Best algorithms for GWAS use linear mixed models
- But these have $O(N^3)$ runtime and $O(N^2)$ memory use; $N < 5,000$
- FaST-LMM has $O(N)$ runtime and memory use; $N > 100,000$; much more signal
- Requires number of SNPs used to estimate similarity among individuals to be less than N
- Results are more accurate than standard approach!

nature | **methods** September 2011

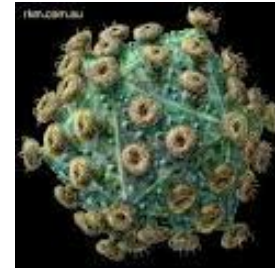
nature | **methods** June 2012



Vaccine design

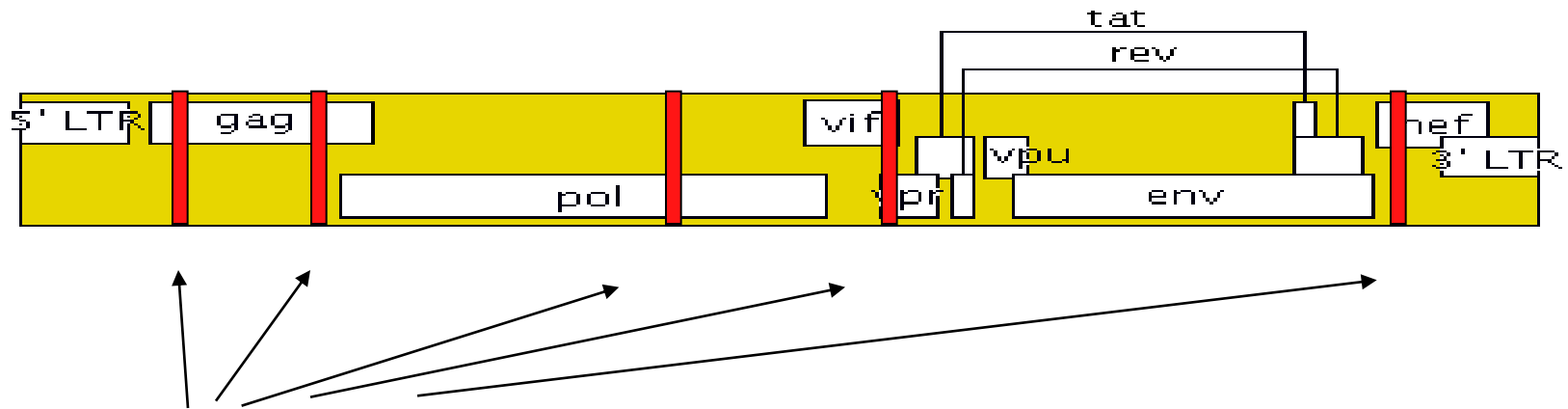


- Spammers mutate their messages to work around filters
- Solution: Go after the weak link

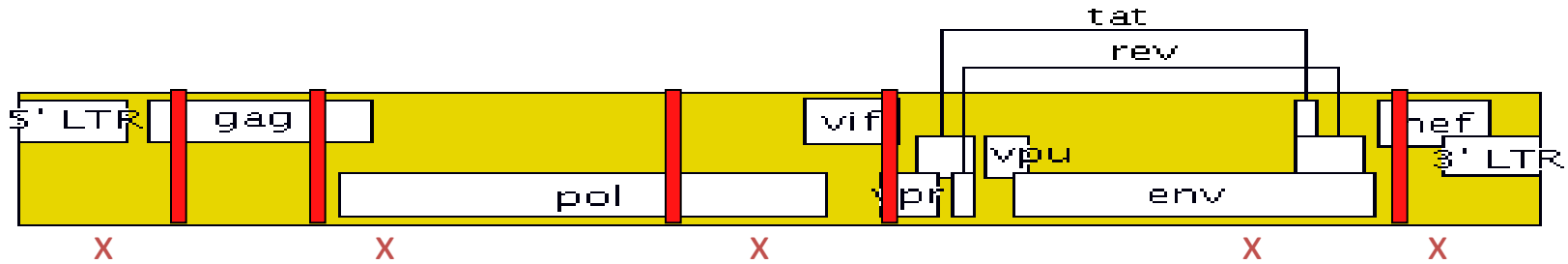


- HIV mutates to avoid attack by immune system
- Solution: Go after the weak link

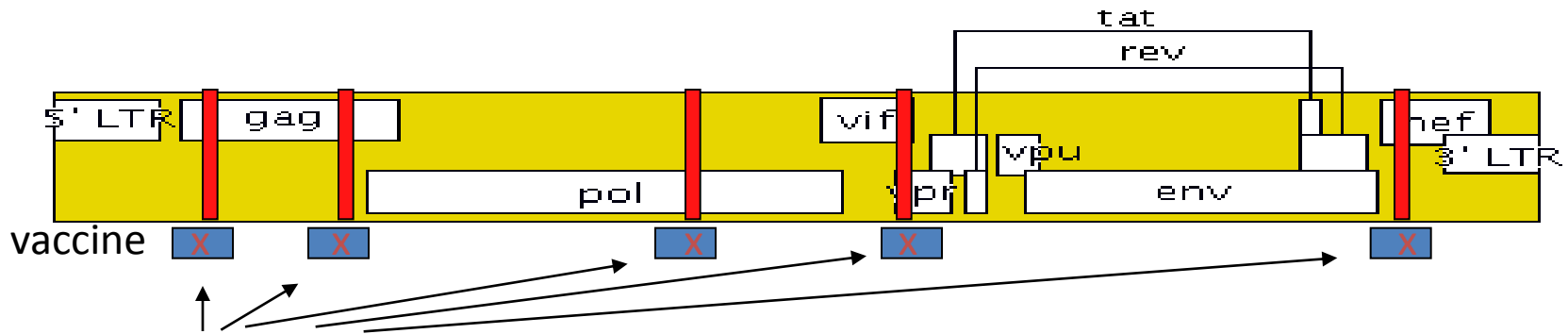
Hypothesis: Certain parts of HIV are critical to its function



If HIV mutates within these epitopes, it becomes less or non-functional



Left to its own devices, our immune system attacks at random spots (“epitopes”)

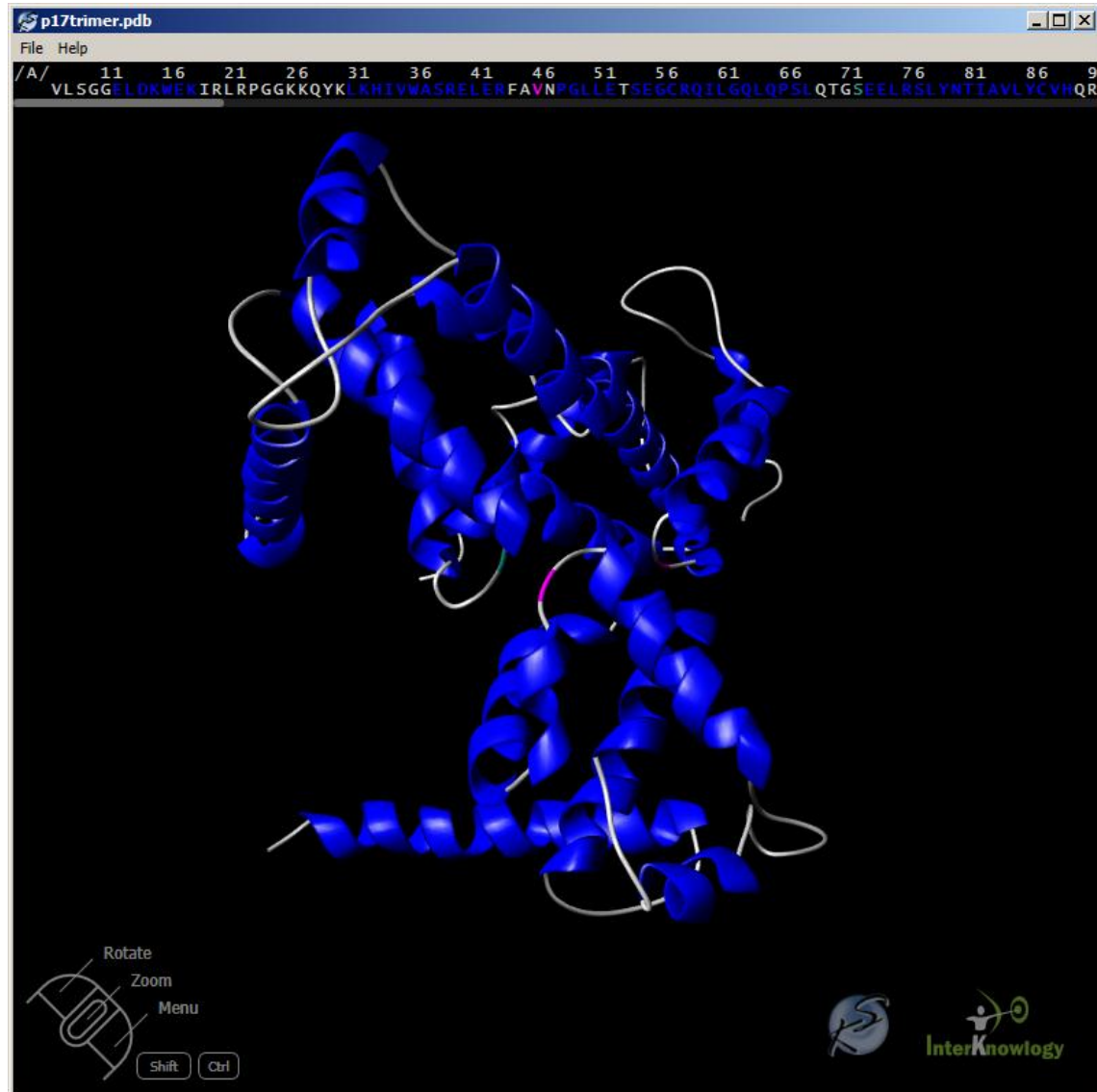


A focused vaccine can show immune system where to attack

Work with Bruce Walker at Harvard, we have identified a half dozen weak points.
Simple machine learning.

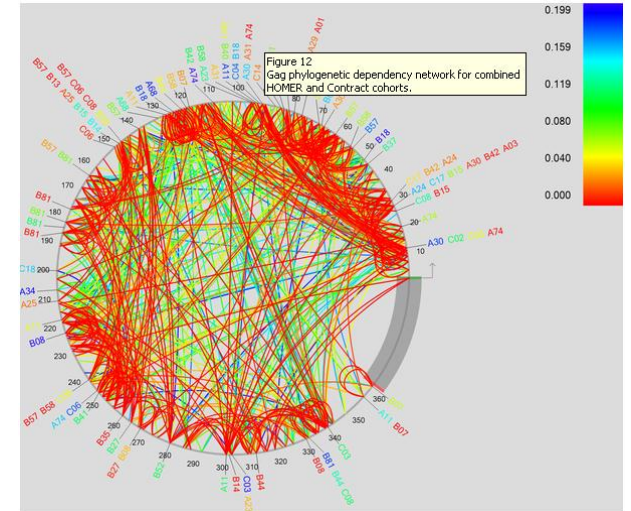
Challenge: There are hundreds of different immune system types

Finding vulnerable spots



Finding vulnerable pairs with machine learning

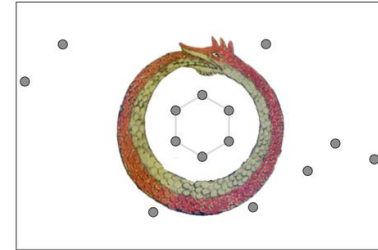
- Basic idea: Watch how HIV mutates in an individual under natural attack from the immune system
- Challenge: Individuals are not infected with the same sequence; noise
- Solution: PhyloD, a machine learning algorithm that accounts for differences in the sequences
- Demo
 - Published in *Science*, March 2007
 - Now used by dozens of HIV research groups
 - We've published 32 papers; over 1000 citations
- Another important discovery: Natural killer cells also attack HIV (*Nature* 2011)



PhyloD.Net on cover of *PLoS Comp Bio*, Nov 2008
Carlson, Kadie, & Heckerman et al.

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Data as a commodity

The Scientific Services Marketplace

The easiest way to get experiments conducted by researchers in top core facilities and institutions.

The image shows a screenshot of a web interface for a scientific services marketplace. On the left side, there is a vertical list of services with their respective prices. On the right side, there is a search bar with a 'SEARCH' button and a heading indicating the number of services available.

Service	Price
RNA microarray	\$107.50 per Sample
DNA Sequencing	\$2.50 per Sample
Real Time qPCR	\$3.50 per Sample
Mass Spectrometry	\$10.00 per Sample
Immunohistochemistry	\$10.00 per Sample
Bioinformatics	\$50.00 per Hour

Search 1,256 Services
Search Science Exchange for the service you are looking to have done.

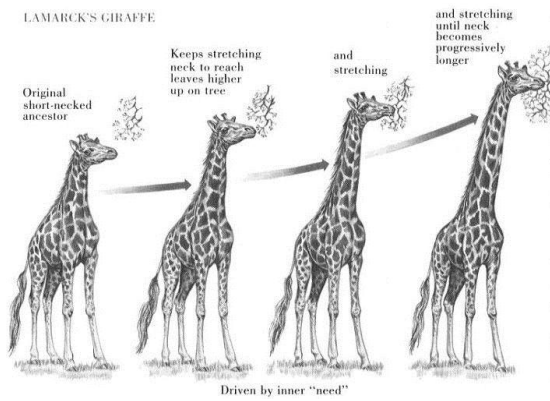
SEARCH

Genomics: Data is already there

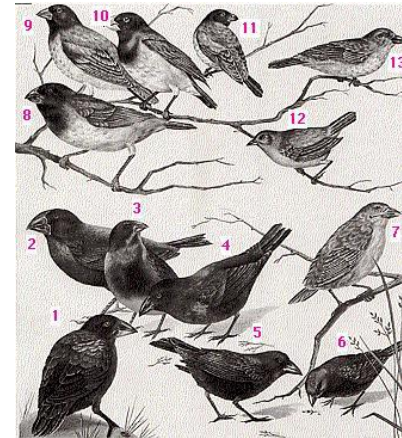
- Genome/epi-genome interactions
- Finding new uses for approved drugs
- Coronary artery disease

Genome/epi-genome interaction

Lamarck: Environment → ? → Traits



Darwin: ? → Traits



They were both right: Genome and epi-genome

Listgarten et al.: Using public data, showed how genome influences epi-genome

Finding new uses for approved drugs

Butte lab, Science 2011

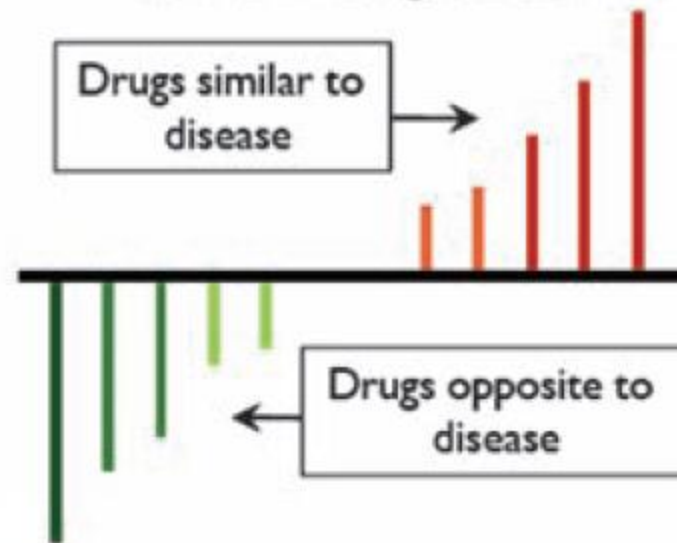
Disease gene expression signature



Drug gene expression profile



Disease-drug scores



Identified Cimetidine (for ulcers) as useful in treatment of lung adenocarcinoma

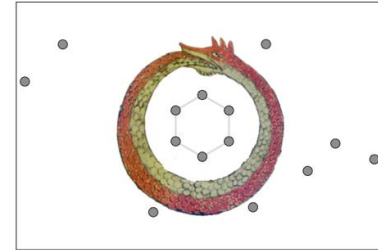
Moondog project with Azure

- Wellcome Trust data for seven common diseases
- With FaST-LMM and Azure, can look at all SNP pairs (about 60 billion of them)
- 400 compute years; 20 TB output
- Found new interactions in coronary artery disease



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Questions