

EADGENE European Animal Disease Genomics Network of Excellence for Animal Health and Food Safety

Animal Disease Genomics: Opportunities and Applications
10th - 11th June 2008, Edinburgh, UK



Meta-analysis of the EADGENE mastitis data
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Starting points

- list of important livestock diseases
- people willing to collaborate
- availability of suitable data

SABRE provides additional opportunities ...

- knowledge transfer agreement
- research project considering practical applications

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Structure of the mastitis project

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M
E**

1. Collection of data with contrasting
 - designs and sizes
 - host species (cattle, goat) and tissues
 - pathogens (*E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *S. uberis*)
 - arrays (Ark-Genomics, NBFGC)
 - time points PI
 - ... **but analyzed in the same way!!!**
2. Evaluation of data sets and methods
 - tools: meta-analysis with pointillist
3. Inter- & intraspecies specific comparisons
4. Evaluation of results

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Common annotation between arrays

- nomenclature
ARK 17k cDNA array ≠ ARK 20k cDNA array
- identity
ARK cDNA arrays ≠ NBFGC bovine cDNA array

blast comparison between the sequences (threshold for similarity **>100 bp without mismatches**)

- total number of clones = 29,413
- clones in common = 5,772

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Meta-analysis

- **meta-analysis: combination/integration of data across studies**
- **studies: address the same biological question**

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Meta-analysis: benefits

- systems/ networks interactions
- combine information from different
 - sources
 - perspectives

↑ **power to detect affected genes**
↑ **reliability of results**
↓ **number of false positives**

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Meta-analysis: problems

- Accuracy = f [technology]
- Bias = f [data set]
 - abundance
 - scope
 - mode of analysis

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Pointillist

A data integration methodology for systems biology

Daehee Hwang*, Alistair G. Rust*, Stephen Ramsey*, Jennifer J. Smith*, Deena M. Leslie*, Andrea D. Weston*, Pedro de Atauri*, John D. Aitchison*, Leroy Hood*¹, Andrew F. Siegel[†], and Hamid Bolouri^{1,2}

A data integration methodology for systems biology: Experimental verification

Daehee Hwang*, Jennifer J. Smith*, Deena M. Leslie*, Andrea D. Weston*¹, Alistair G. Rust*, Stephen Ramsey*, Pedro de Atauri*, Andrew F. Siegel[†], Hamid Bolouri*², John D. Aitchison*, and Leroy Hood*¹

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Pointillist experimental verification

Galactose utilisation in yeast

- Integration of 18 different data types
 - transcription profiles from environment & genetic treatments
 - protein-protein interactions
 - protein-DNA interactions
 - domain-domain interactions
 - transcription-factor binding site predictions

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Pointillist: evidence-weighted inferer

- compares multiple data sets to determine which elements are affected by a perturbation
- uses an algorithm to minimize the number of false positives and false negatives
- assigns weights (reliability parameter) to each data set, which represent the statistical power compared with the other data sets!

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Pointillist: important steps

1. Forms C (affected, $p < \text{threshold}$) and Cc (non-affected) groups of elements
2. Weights data sets

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Pointillist: important steps

3) Transforms (3 options) the p-values using the weights (point 2)

- **Linear:** $p^* = b + p \times W$
- **Power:** $p^* = p^W$
- **Uniform:** $p^* = p \wedge W$, each experiment has **equal weight**

p^* = transformed p-value
 p = untransformed p-value
 b = bias term = $(1-W) / \sum W$

4) Calculates combined p-values (overall significances)

POWER: Fisher's weighted $F: F_w = -2 \sum_{i=1}^k w_i \ln(P_i)$.

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