

Pathway plasticity

SW2: Pathway Analysis in Transcriptomics, Proteomics and Metabolomics

Saturday, March 17, 2012
8:00 am – 4:30 pm

Alexander Kel

geneXplain
Wolfenbüttel

Biosoft.ru, Skolkovo
Moscow


0100100010011101
Institute of Systems Biology
Novosibirsk

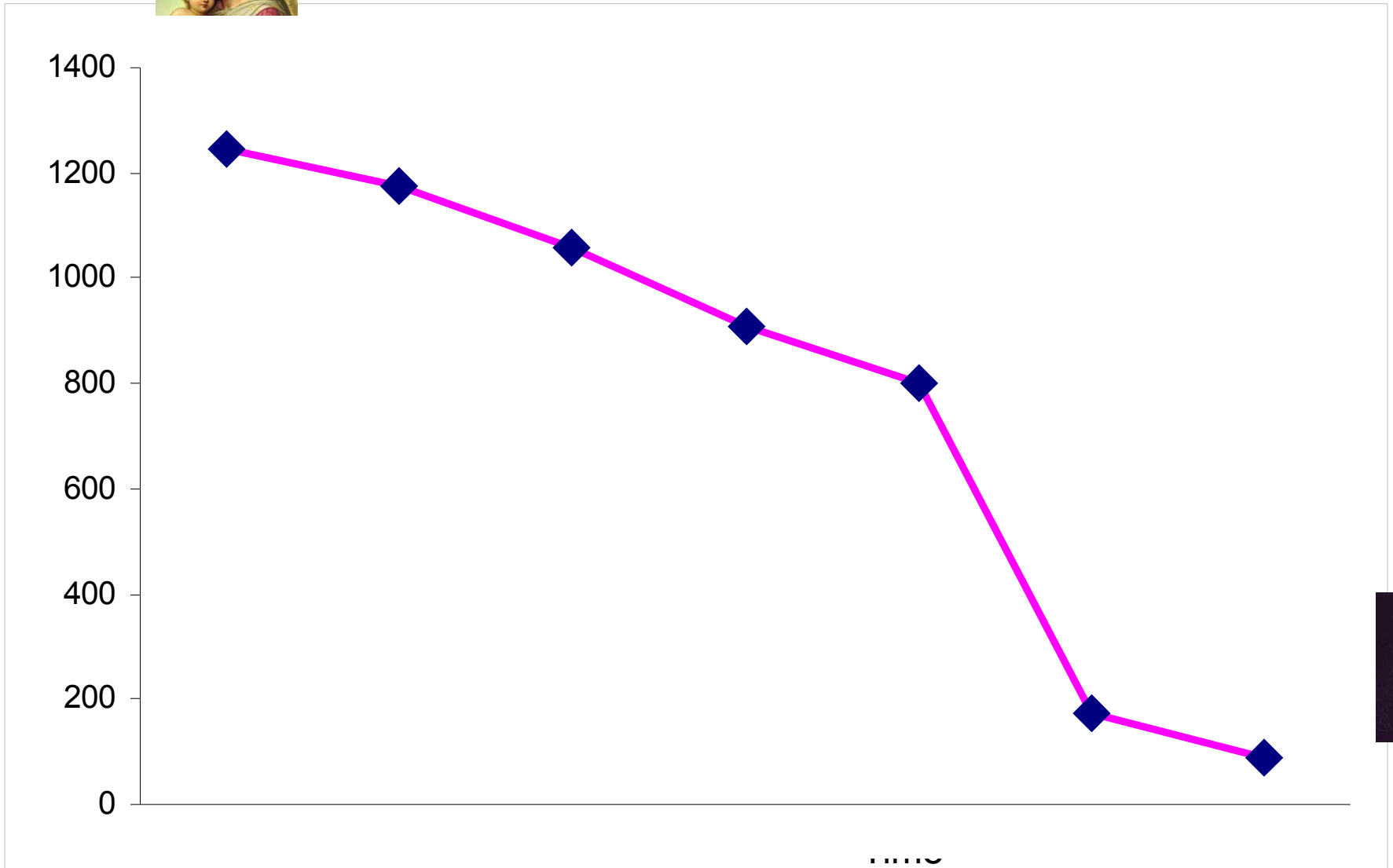
alexander.kel@genexplain.com

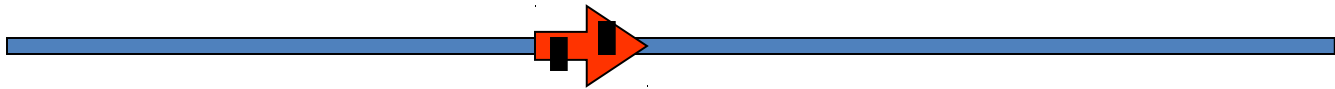


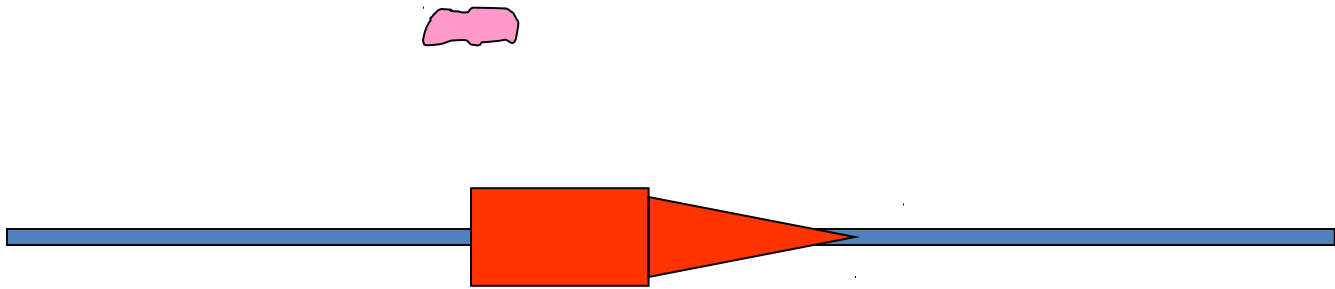
JOAN MIRÓ



Size of zip file = complexity







AP-1

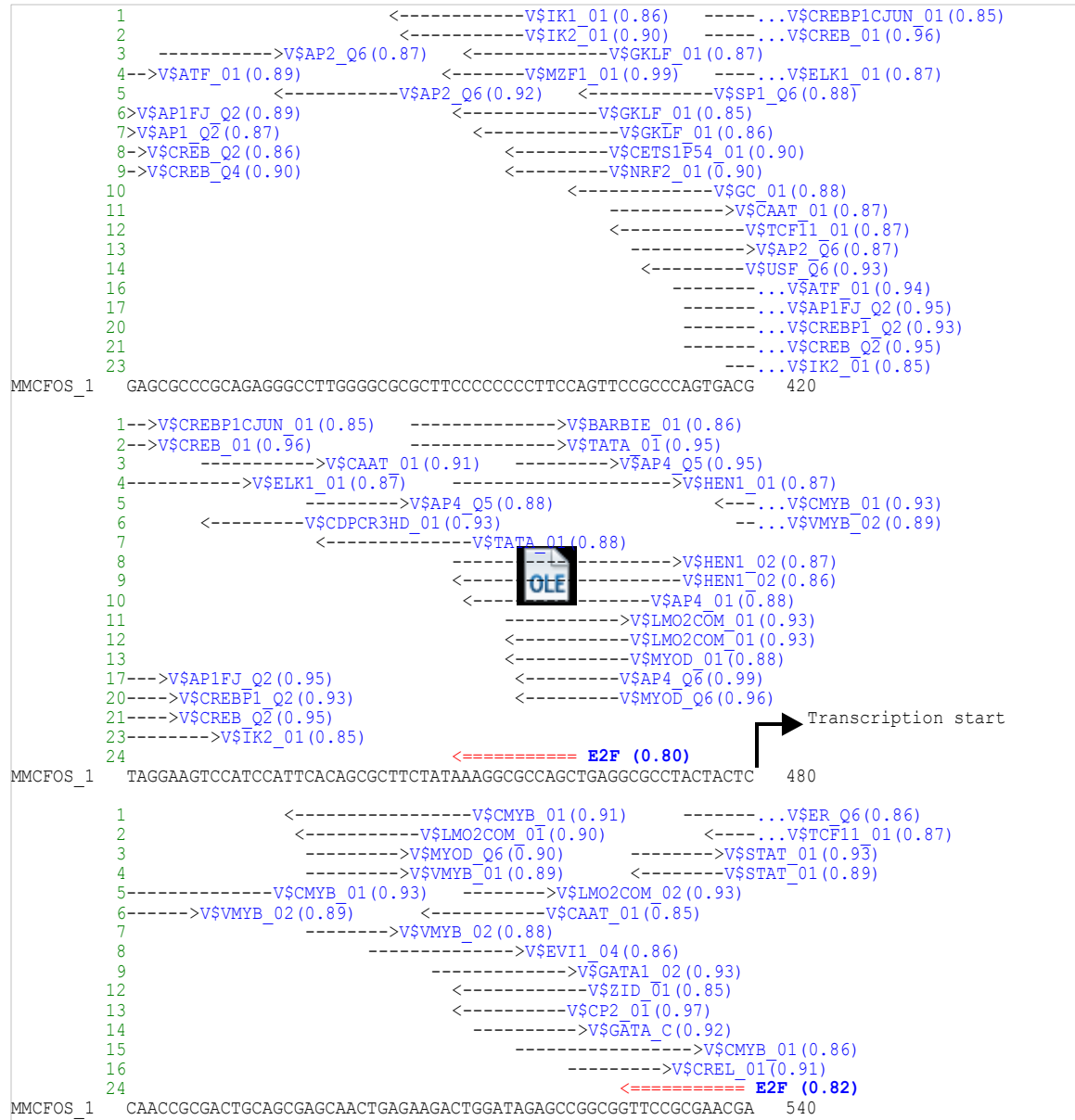
Consensus: TGA_gTCA

Human collagenase (-2013) * * * * *
T G A G T C A

Mouse IL-2 (-143) * * * * *
T G T G T A A

Mouse TNF-alpha (-82) * * *
T T T C T C C

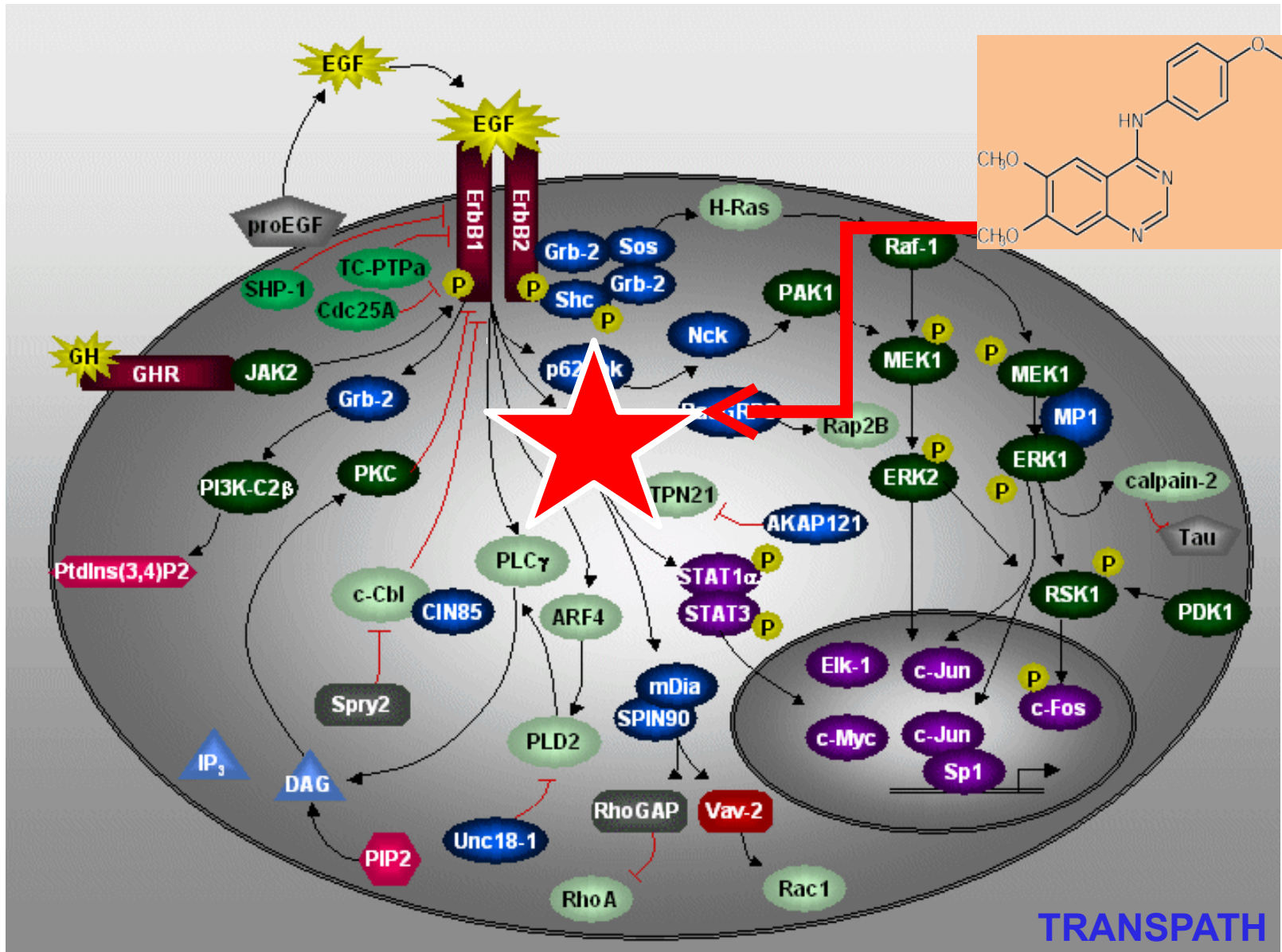
Mouse c-fos promoter (Matrix search for TF binding sites)



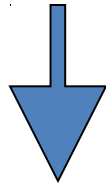
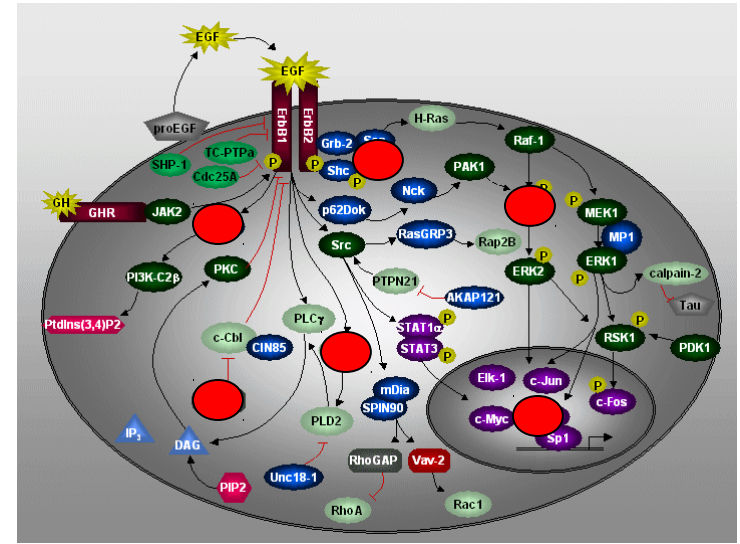
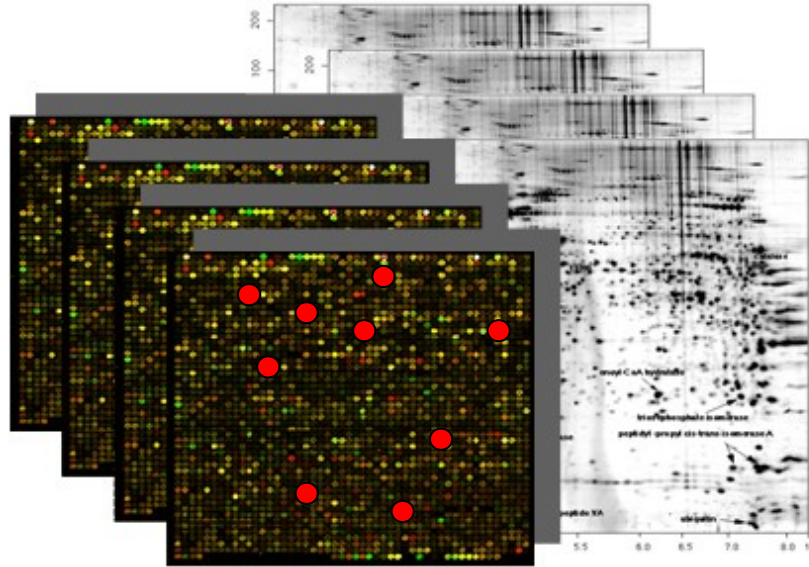
Use computers to discover drugs



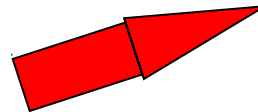
We should find a key pathway of a disease, select a good target and inhibit it.



Pathway mapping



Differentially expressed
genes/proteins



Mapping on pathways



Cause of disease ??

Transcriptional profiling of IKK2/NF- κ B- and p38 MAP kinase-dependent gene expression in TNF- α -stimulated primary human endothelial cells

Dorothee Viemann, Matthias Goebeler, Sybille Schmid, Kerstin Klimmek, Clemens Sorg, Stephan Ludwig, and Johannes Roth

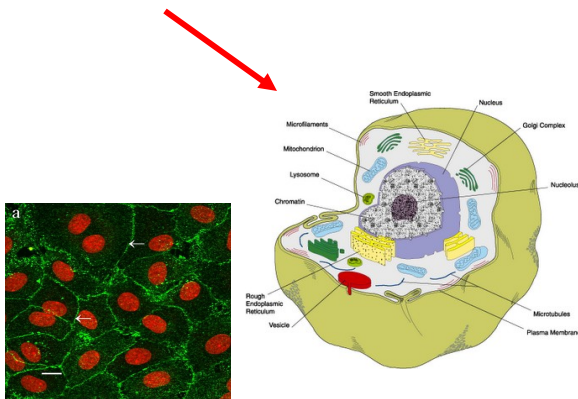
Inflammatory stimulation of endothelial cells by tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) involves activation of nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B) and p38 mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase signaling pathways. A reliable analysis of the gene expression program elicited by TNF- α and its assignment to distinct signaling pathways is not available. A sophisticated analysis of oligonucleotide microarrays covering more

than 13 000 genes allowed definition of the TNF- α -regulated endothelial gene expression profile and novel TNF- α -induced genes. Virtually all TNF- α -inducible genes were dependent on κ B kinase 2 (IKK2)/NF- κ B activation, whereas a minor number was additionally modulated by p38. Furthermore, genes suppressed by IKK2/NF- κ B were newly identified. Real-time reverse transcriptase-polymer-

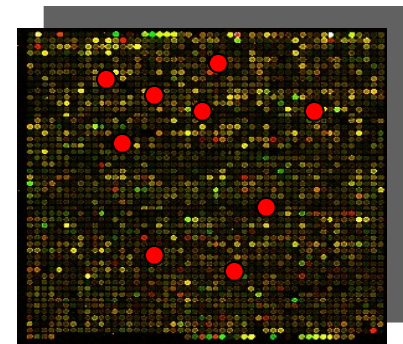
ase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and flow cytometry confirmed reliability of data. Thus, these results define a list of primary candidates for targeted modulation of endothelial functions during inflammation. (Blood. 2004;103:3365-3373)

© 2004 by The American Society of Hematology

TNF- α

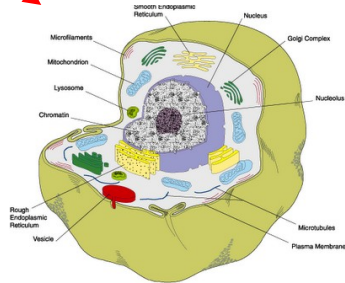
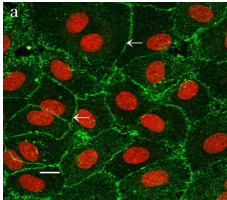


117 differentially expressed genes

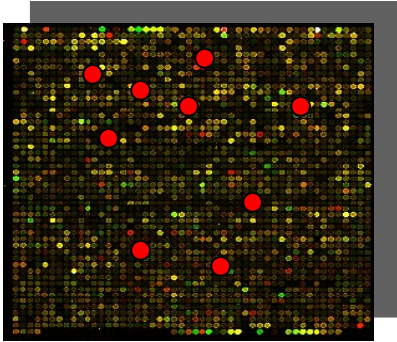


Can we predict TNF pathway?

?



117 differentially expressed genes



Lets do mapping the differentially expressed genes on canonical pathways.

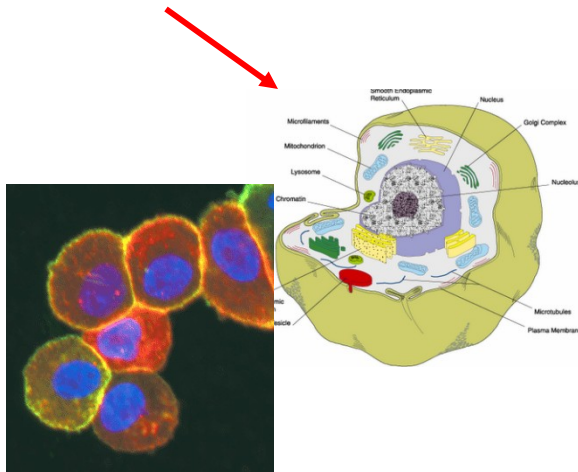
Pathway name	Hits	Pathway_id	Hit names	Pathway size	p-value
M-CSF ---> c-Ets-2	2	CH000000060	ETS2; CSF1	5	3.07E-03
IFNalpha, IFNbeta, IFNgamma ---> Rap1	3	CH000000595	IFNGR1; TYK2; IFNGR2	19	4.34E-03
Epo ---Lyn---> STAT5A	2	CH000000524	STAT5A; LYN	6	4.56E-03
activin A ---> Smad3	2	CH000000680	INHBA; SMAD3	10	1.31E-02
IFN pathway	3	CH000000740	IFNGR1; TYK2; IFNGR2	29	1.44E-02
Sonic Hedgehog pathway	2	CH000001022	MTSS1; PTCH	19	4.48E-02
hypoxia pathways	2	CH000000987	CDKN1B; NRIP1	21	5.38E-02
EDAR pathway	2	CH000000739	NFKBIA; CYLD	27	8.40E-02
Epo pathway	2	CH000000741	STAT5A; LYN	32	1.12E-01
TGFbeta pathway	3	CH000000711	BMP2; INHBA; SMAD3	72	1.39E-01
IL-22 pathway	1	CH000000762	TYK2	9	1.51E-01
IL-10 pathway	1	CH000000761	TYK2	9	1.51E-01
VEGF-A pathway	2	CH000000723	NOS3; VEGFA	42	1.75E-01
TLR3 pathway	2	CH000000820	TANK; IKBKE	44	1.88E-01
IL-8 pathway	2	CH000000786	CXCL1; IL8	46	2.01E-01
TNF-alpha pathway	2	CH000000772	NFKBIA; OSIL	53	2.48E-01
p38 pathway	2	CH000000849	MAP2K3; DUSP8	55	2.61E-01

Not significant

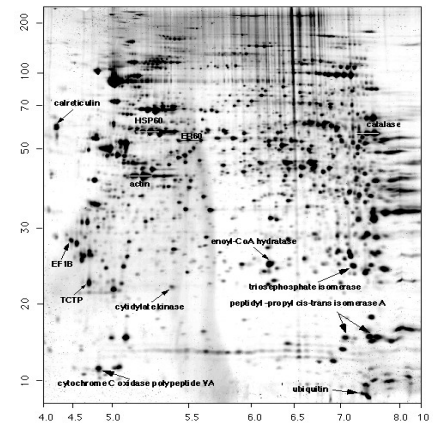
TNF pathway can not be found by direct mapping on canonical pathways....

Human epidermoid carcinoma A431 cells treated by epidermal growth factor (EGF)

EGF



320 differentially expressed proteins



Mapping differentially expressed proteins to canonical signal transduction pathways

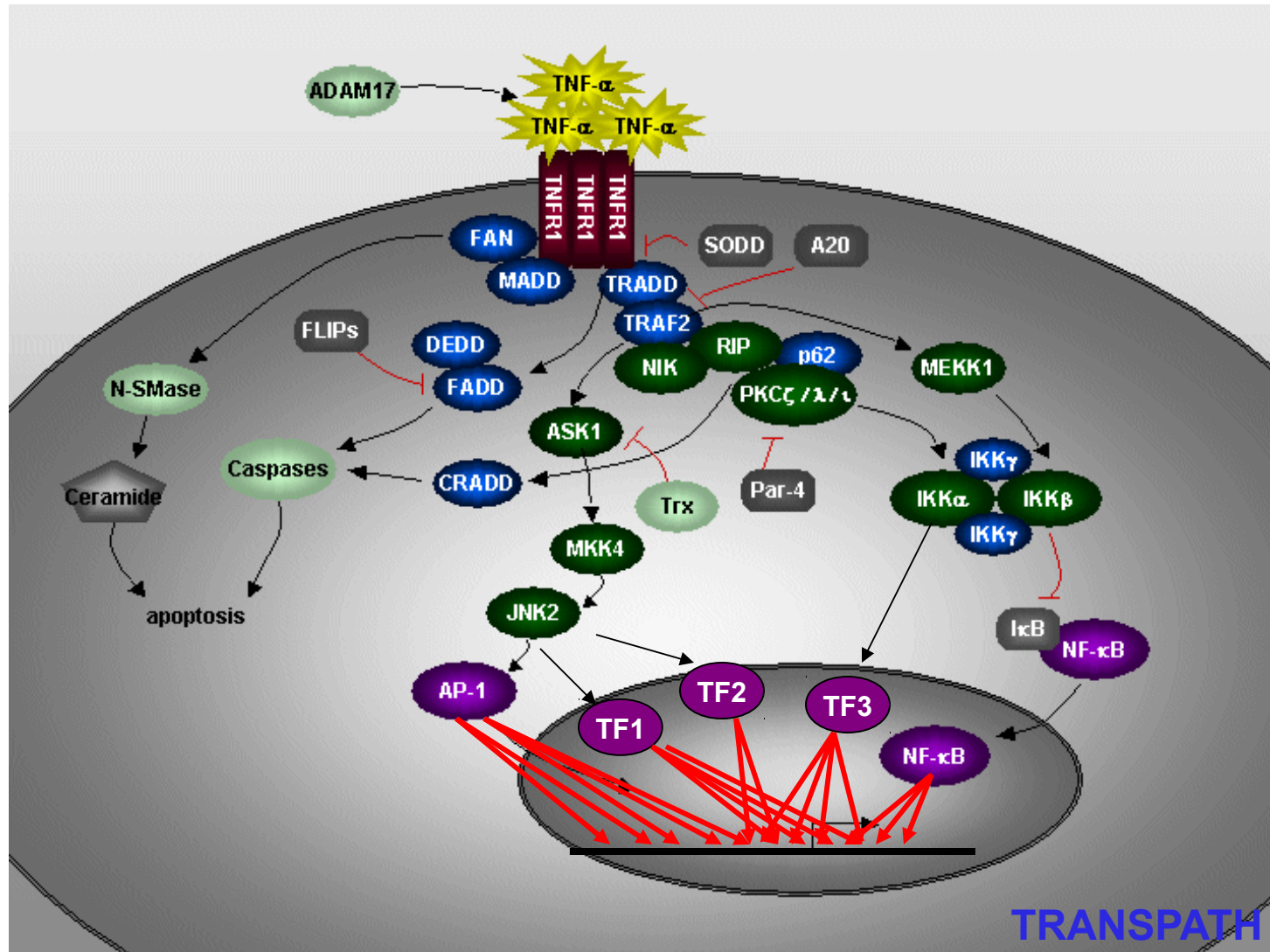
Pathway name	#Hits in group	Hit names	Group size	p-value
Caspase network	6	K18; E1; Cytochrome C; Hsp10; Ku70; Cdc42	104	0.00201348
CHIP ---/ Pael-R	2	E1; Hsc70	12	0.01177937
p53 pathway	4	E1; L23; Cytochrome C; Ku70	79	0.02072214
beta-catenin ---/ KAI1	1	Reptin52	5	0.06701759
Aurora-A cell cycle regulation	2	Ubc5B; E1	34	0.07924485
JNK pathway	3	E1; 14-3-3zeta; Trx1	75	0.0813304
parkin associated pathways	2	E1; Hsc70	40	0.10447487
beta-catenin:E-cadherin complex phosphorylation and dissociation	1	alpha-catenin	9	0.11739049
stress-associated pathways	3	E1; 14-3-3zeta; Trx1	100	0.15476
hypoxia pathways	1	Trx1	24	0.2849595
TNF-alpha pathway	1	Trx1	36	0.39594524
EGF pathway	1	E1	103	0.57615756

**Mapping on pathways does
not work
(even in such a simple cases)**

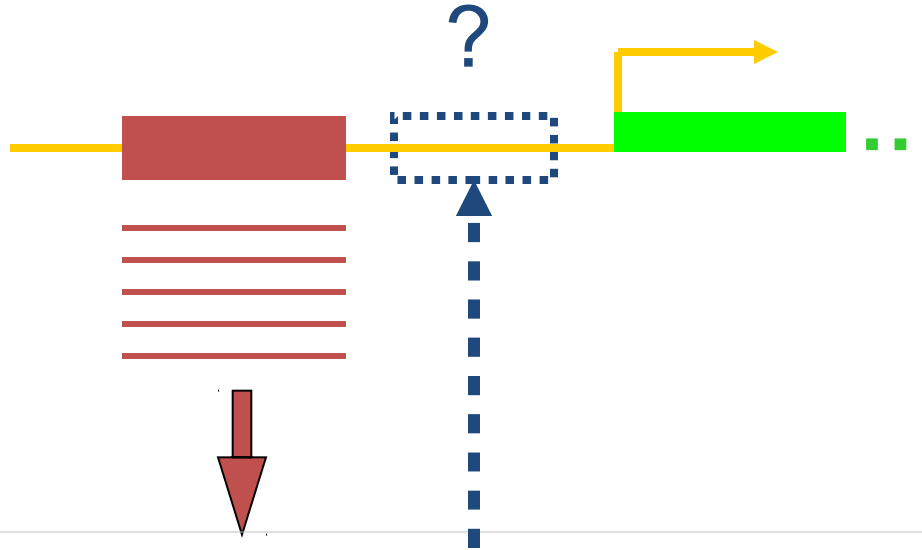
Why ?

Pathways are
far from being
fully understood.

BIG gap of knowledge on interactions between TF and their target sites in DNA



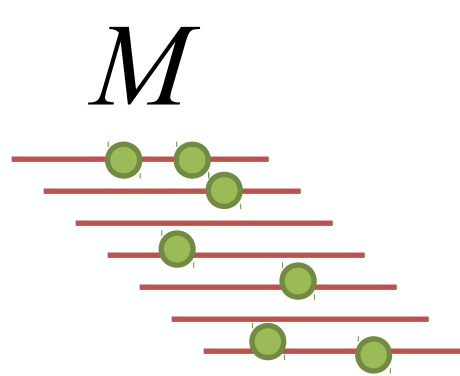
Search for new TF binding sites with PWMs



A	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	13	13	7
C	8	3	1	1	13	3	29	0	22	8	9	1	4	8
G	4	2	2	2	15	26	0	19	7	17	3	7	9	8
T	8	22	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	3	6
N	T	T	T	S	G	C	G	C	S	M	D	R	N	

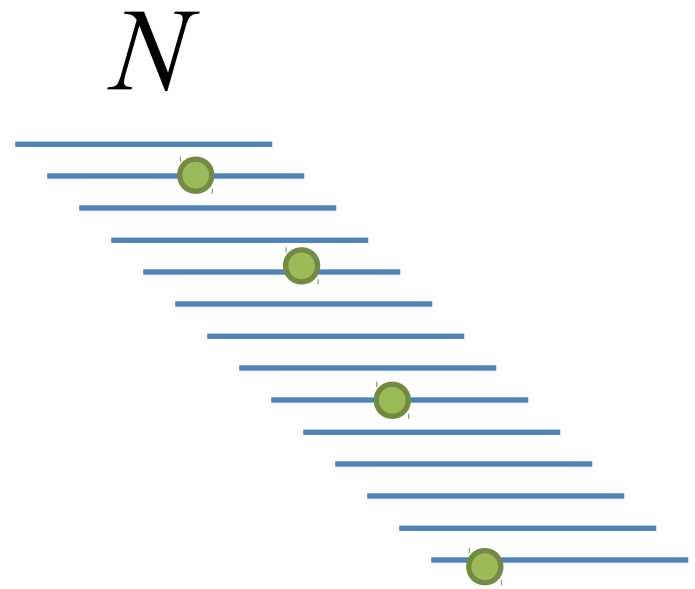
$$q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^l I(i) f(b_i, i) - \sum_{i=1}^l I(i) f^{\min}(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^l I(i) f^{\max}(i)} \quad (1)$$

$$I(i) = \sum_{b \in \{A, T, G, C\}} f(b, i) \ln(4f(b, i)) \quad (2)$$



k

$$p = M/N$$



s

$$n = k + s$$

$$\text{p-value} = \sum_{i=k}^n \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i}$$

Overrepresented TFs in TNF-alpha regulated promoters

Research: Sysco

Start page | TNF Genes Ensembl sites ... | summary subset | Matrices to molecules | Molecules2

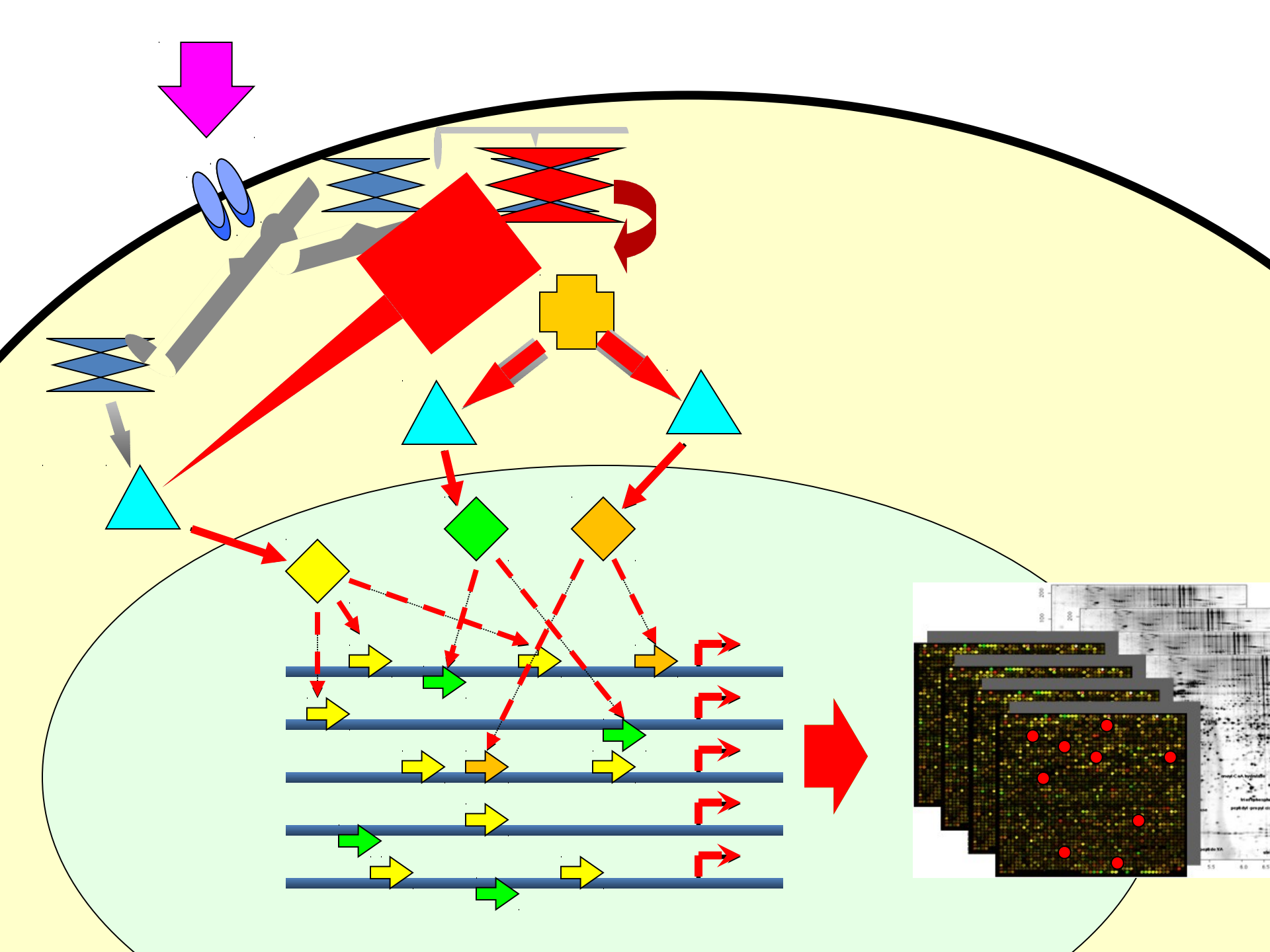
First Previous Page 1 of 1 Next Last Showing 1 to 27 of 27 entries Show 50 entries

ID	Yes density per 1000bp	No density per 1000bp	Yes-no ratio	Matrix cutoff	P-value
V\$NFKB_Q6_01	0.30962	0.06917	4.47619	0.9337	1.3743E-5
V\$PPARG_01	0.36891	0.12846	2.87179	0.7339	1.4549E-4
V\$NKX3A_01	0.38208	0.13834	2.7619	0.9106	1.6526E-4
V\$PAX4_03	0.55336	0.2668	2.07407	0.9848	3.7636E-4
V\$XVENT1_01	0.14493	0.01976	7.33333	0.9328	6.6179E-4
V\$CP2_02	0.39526	0.16798	2.35294	0.9243	6.855E-4
V\$ZF5_B	0.21739	0.05929	3.66667	0.9211	8.5009E-4
V\$NKX22_01	0.47431	0.22727	2.08696	0.8995	8.9216E-4
V\$OCT1_07	0.49407	0.24704	2	0.8372	0.00119
V\$COREBINDINGFACTOR_Q6	0.11199	0.00988	11.33333	1	0.00132
V\$CEBPDELTA_Q6	0.21739	0.06917	3.14286	0.9615	0.00205
V\$IRF2_01	0.1054	0.00988	10.66667	0.909	0.00209
V\$POU3F2_02	0.16469	0.03953	4.16667	0.8875	0.0022
V\$PAX_Q6	0.19104	0.05929	3.22222	0.8706	0.0034
V\$AREB6_03	0.34256	0.16798	2.03922	0.9617	0.00546
V\$POU1F1_Q6	0.2108	0.07905	2.66667	0.9594	0.00606
V\$IRF_Q6	0.18445	0.06917	2.66667	0.9707	0.01017
V\$AP2_Q6	0.07246	0.00988	7.33333	0.9678	0.01959
V\$PBX_Q3	0.20422	0.09881	2.06667	0.9151	0.02736
V\$DMRT3_01	0.06588	0.00988	6.66667	0.9238	0.03023
V\$TTF1_Q6	0.1581	0.06917	2.28571	0.9881	0.03299
V\$AR_Q2	0.07905	0.01976	4	0.8671	0.03979
V\$HAND1E47_01	0.07905	0.01976	4	0.9652	0.03979
V\$AHR_Q5	0.05929	0.00988	6	0.9959	0.04636
V\$HOXA7_01	0.13175	0.05929	2.22222	1	0.05588
V\$KAI1_Q1	0.13175	0.05929	2.22222	0.9807	0.05588

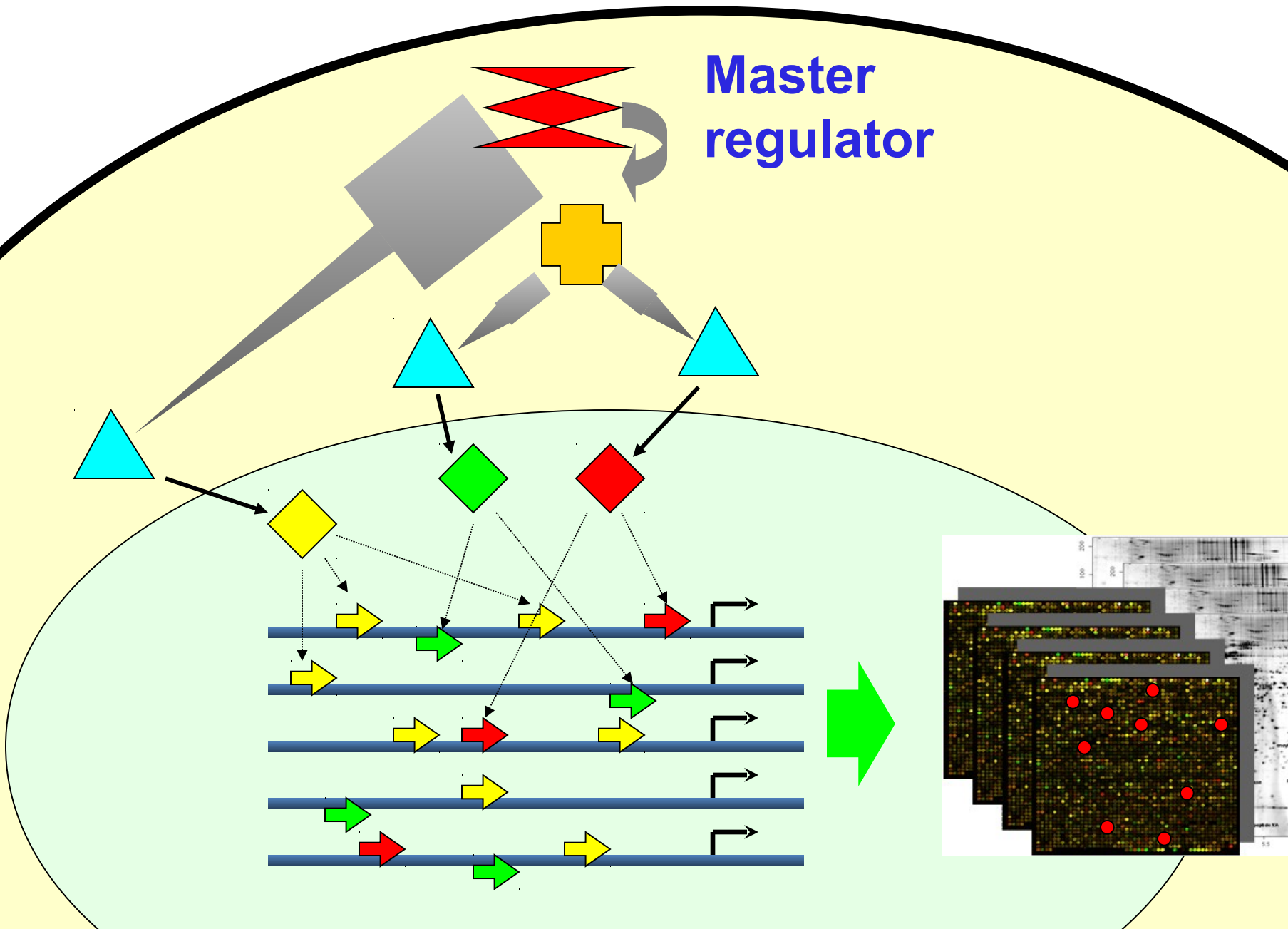
ID: summary subset
 Size: 27
 Complete name: data/Projects/jamado@itqb.unl.pt/Data/TNF Genes Ensembl sites -1000..100/summary subset

Template to construct the filtering expression:
 - Select template -

Columns (double-click to paste):
 ID
 Yes_density_per_1000bp

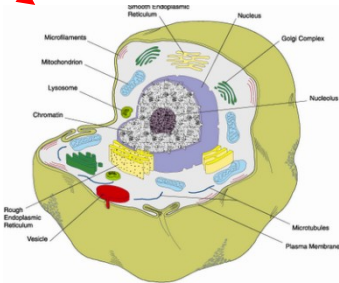
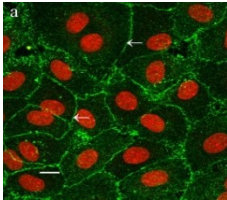


Master regulator

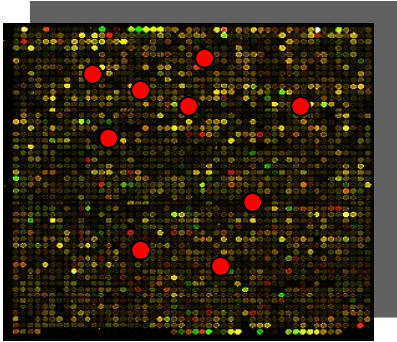


Can we predict TNF pathway?

?

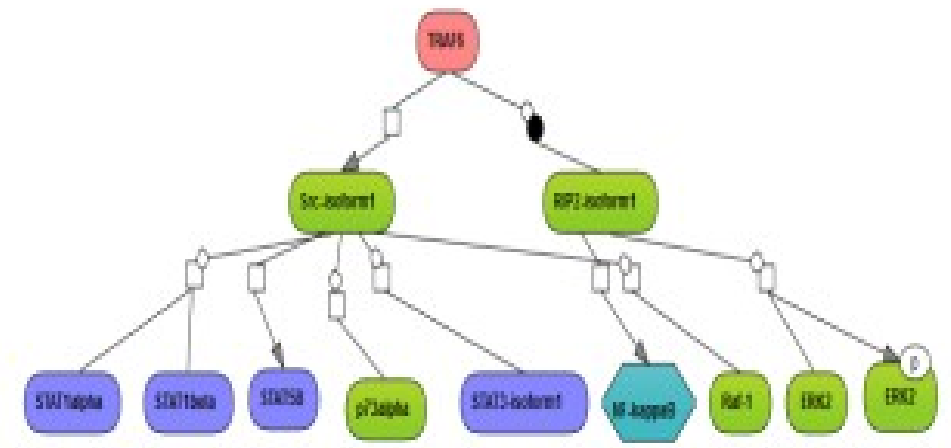
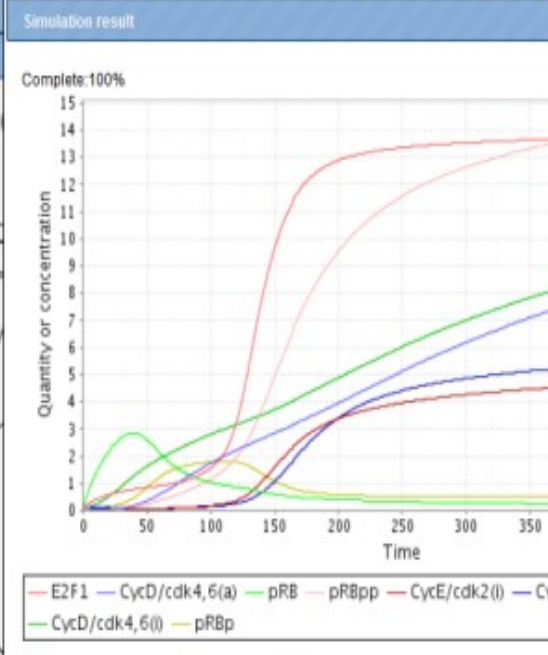
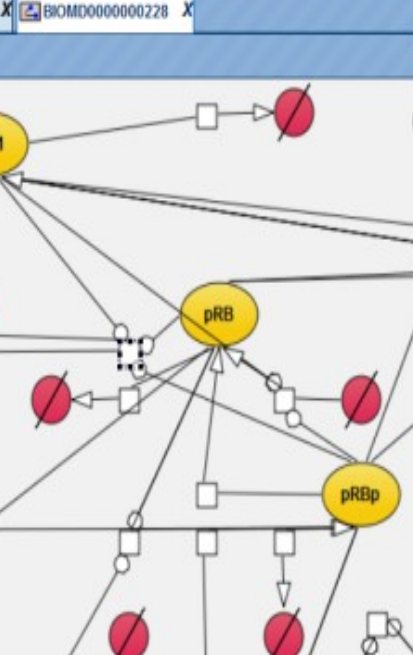
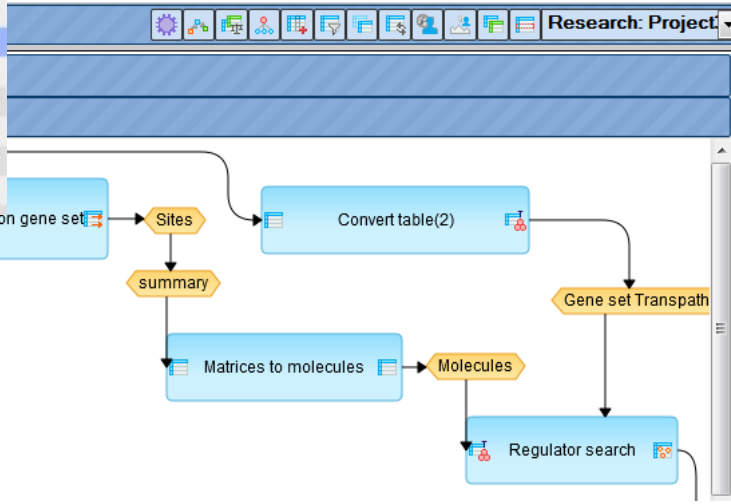


117 differentially expressed genes



Open platform - discovery pipeline

ID	name	title	SUM-p.value
A_32_P196689	ENSG00000111052	LIN7A	-93.26118912
A_24_P99145	ENSG00000140015	KCNH5	-63.58408057
A_23_P150053	ENSG00000107796	ACTA2	-60.89025229
A_24_P43810	ENSG00000147689	FAM83A	-59.39619785
A_23_P5392	ENSG00000115129	TP53I3	-57.06599393
A_32_P48397	ENSG00000196576	PLXNB2	-55.16124928
A_24_P865226	ENSG00000214725	AC120114.2	-54.60359943
A_23_P84219	ENSG00000163898	LIPH	-53.89717457
A_23_P52986	ENSG00000167992	VWCE	-53.62099399
A_24_P70888	ENSG00000196576	PLXNB2	-53.10577656



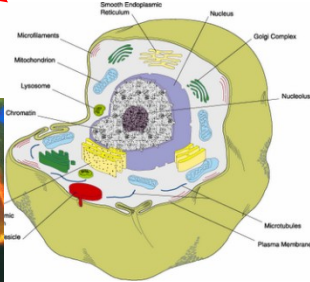
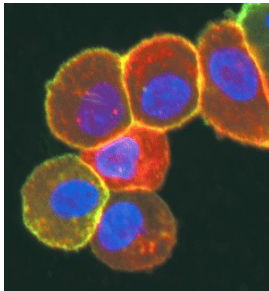
In this analysis, gene expression was compared between lesion skin and uninvolved skin of the same 28 patients. The following were the steps of analysis shown here.

1. CEL file normalization. This step resulted in two files, Experiment normalized (MASS) and Control normalized (MASS).

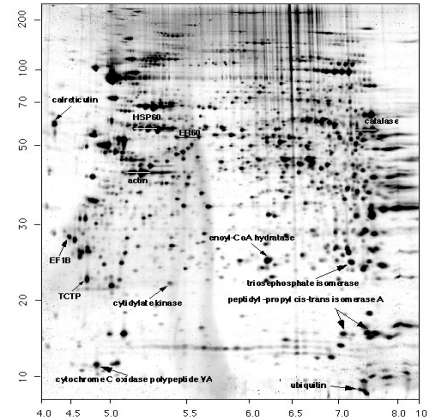
Type
analysis
analysis
analysis
workflow

Human epidermoid carcinoma A431 cells treated by epidermal growth factor (EGF)

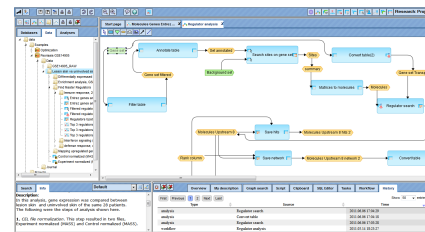
EGF ?



320 differentially expressed proteins



Master regulator analysis



EGF was still not in the list !



Pathways are
farfar....far
from being fully
undersood!

Network plasticity

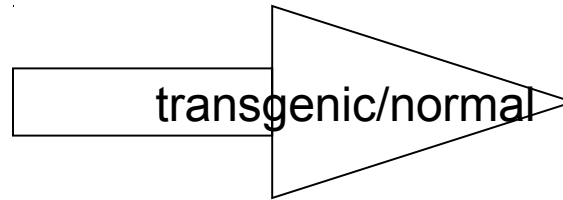
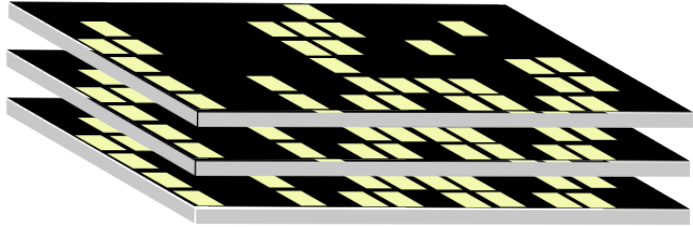
Epidermal Growth Factor induced Carcinogenicity

Philip Stegmaier¹, Alexander Kel¹, Edgar Wingender^{1,2}, and Jürgen Borlak³

Hepatocellular transcriptome data of IgEGF-overexpressing mice



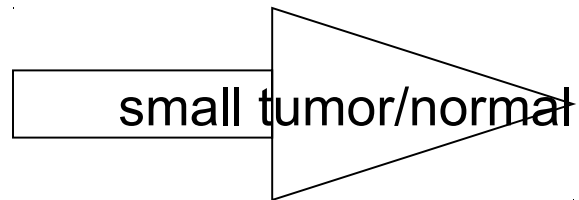
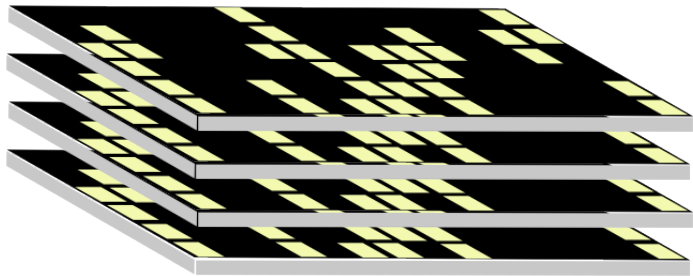
transgenic



Tumoregenic
switch

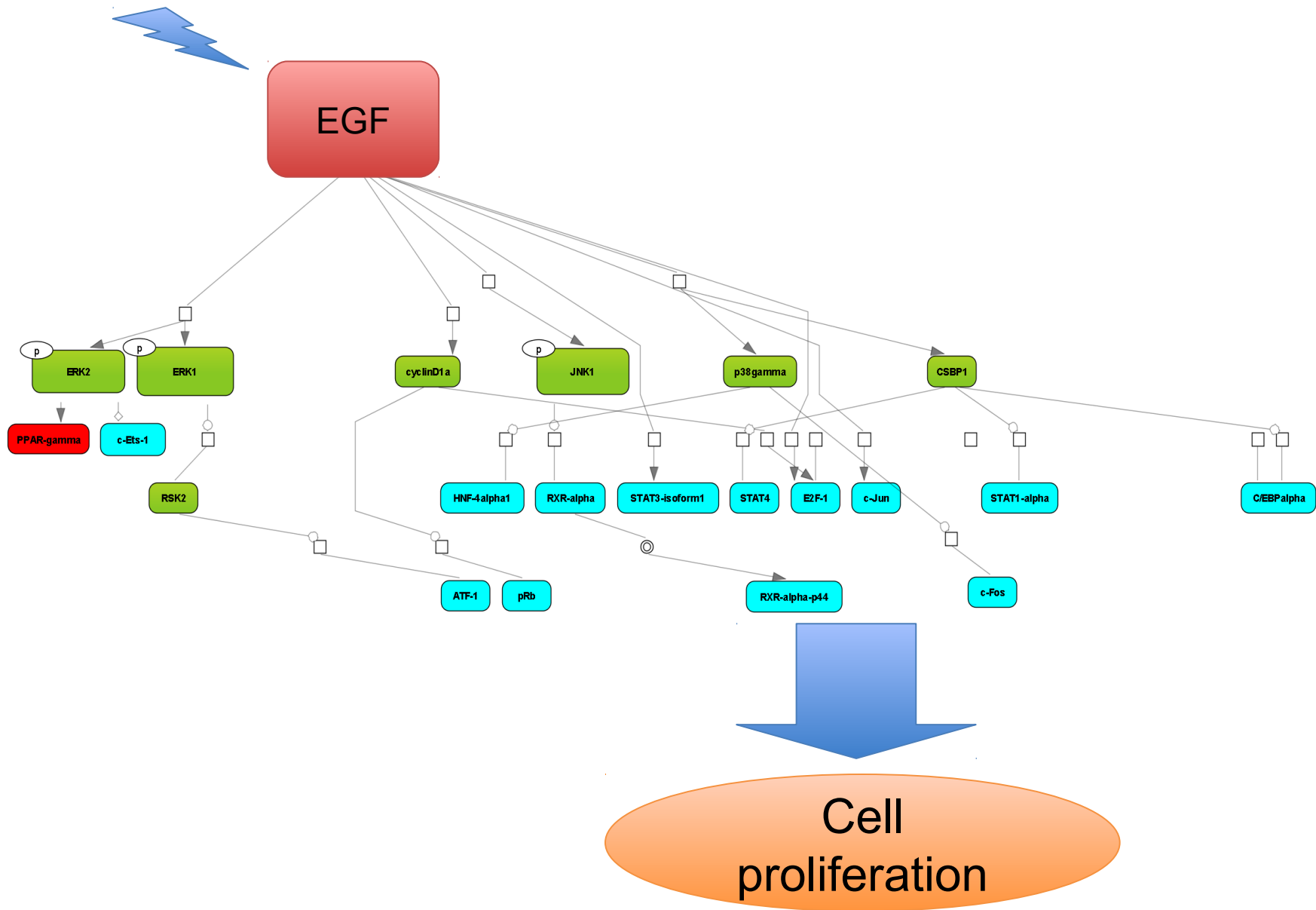


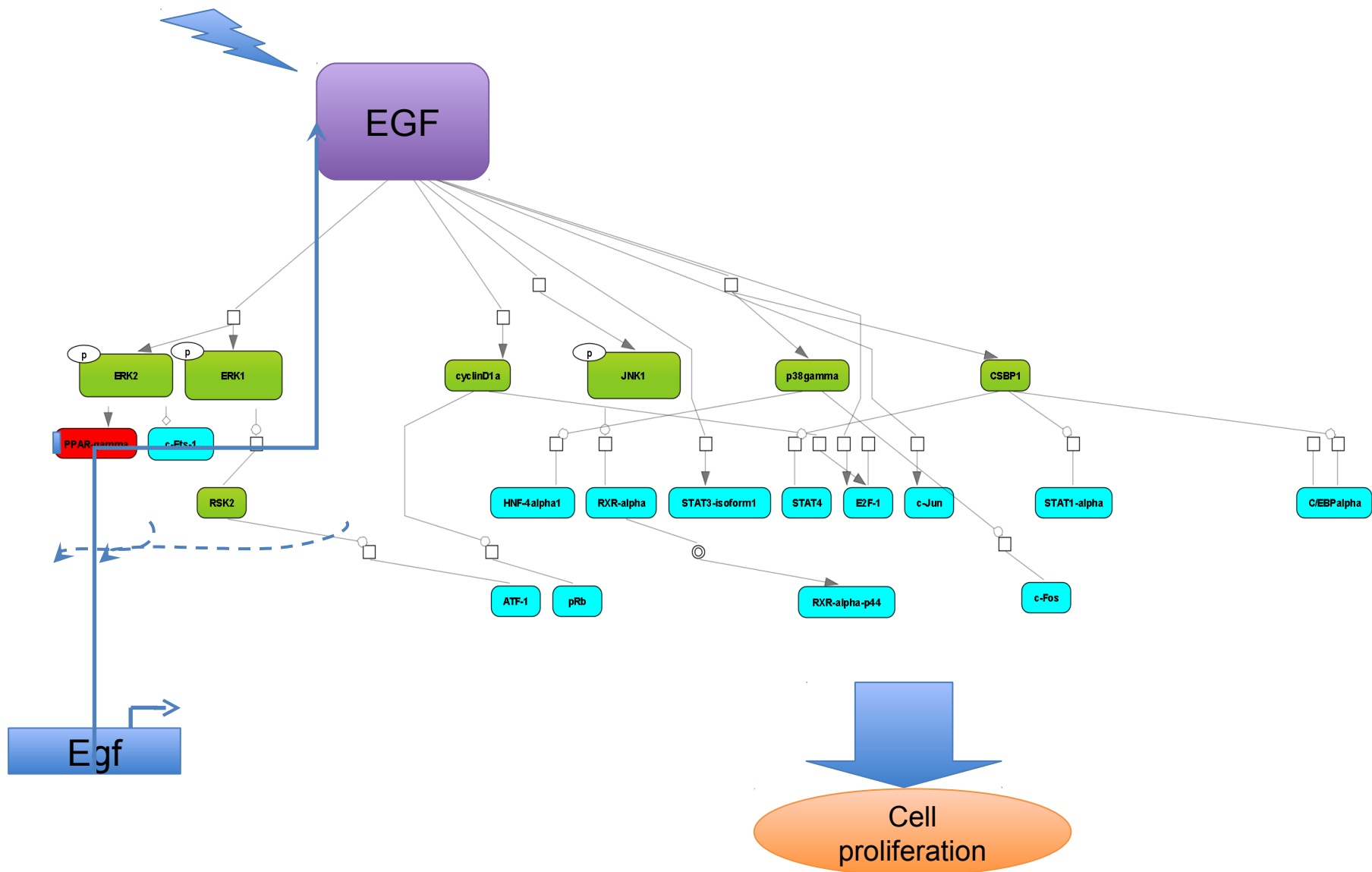
small tumor

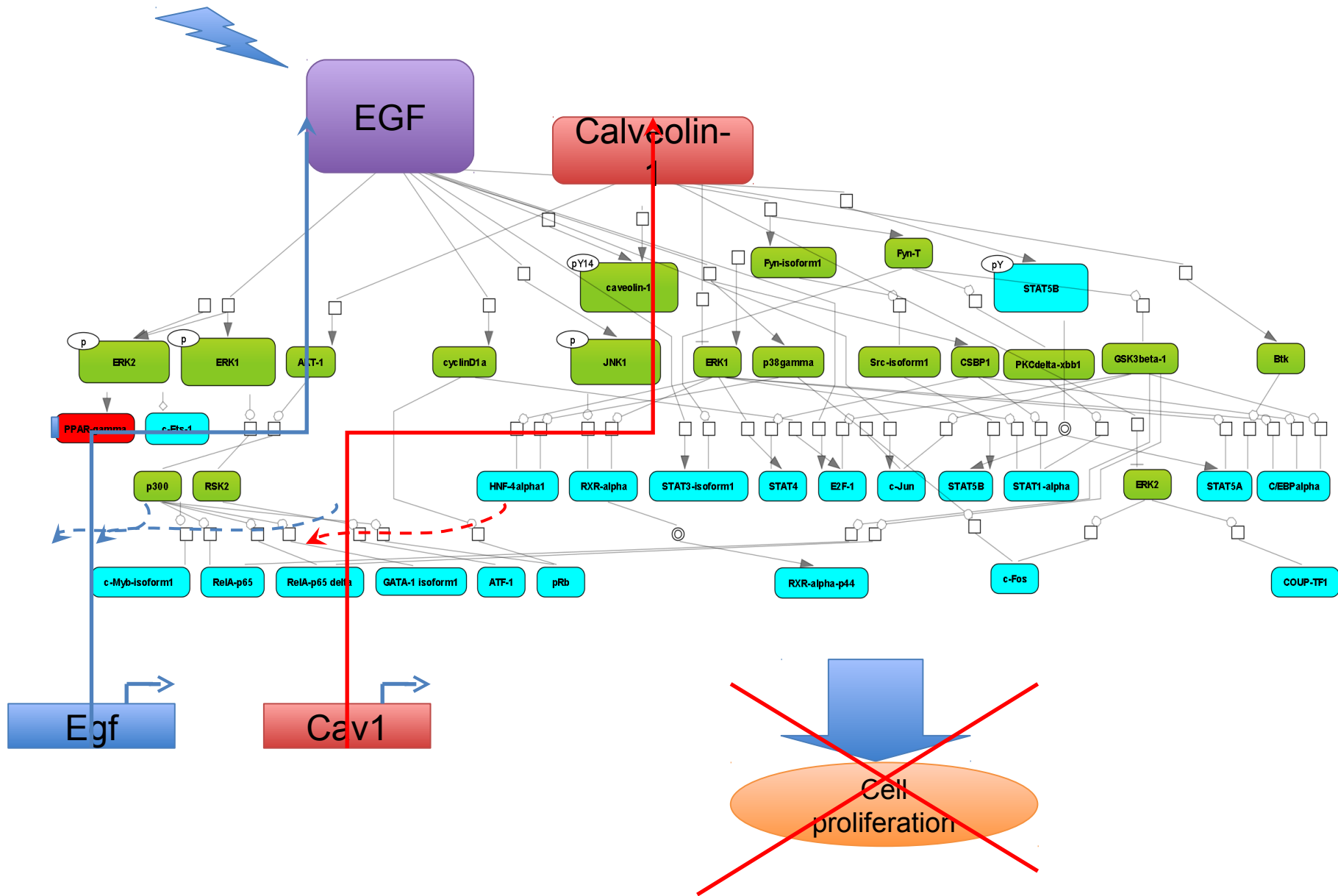


Experimental validation by EMSA

Gene	Fold change Transgenic	Fold change Tumor	PPAR-gamma	c-Myb	c-Ets-2	STAT5B	GATA-1	Mef2a	p53	HNF-4 gamma (alpha-antibody)	GR	C/EBP alpha
Igf2	2.90	25.98	-	+	-			-				
Il1rn	2.75	8.49		-	-	+						
Igfbp6	0.83	7.84	+	-	+	+						
Pparg	0.40	5.76		+	-	+	+	-				
Bmp7	0.92	4.64		+	-	-						
Zbtb7b	3.69	1.11							+			+
Foxc1	4.67	1.43								+	-	+
Xlr	2.90	0.90						-	+			
ErbB3	6.99	2.35	-						+			
Itga4	2.76	1.03							-			+
Th	4.08	1.59						+	-			+
Nr2f1	6.26	2.62							+	+		
Defcr6	13.86	6.05								+	-	+
Nr3c1	3.27	1.44							-		-	+
Cav1	5.35	2.49							-		+	+







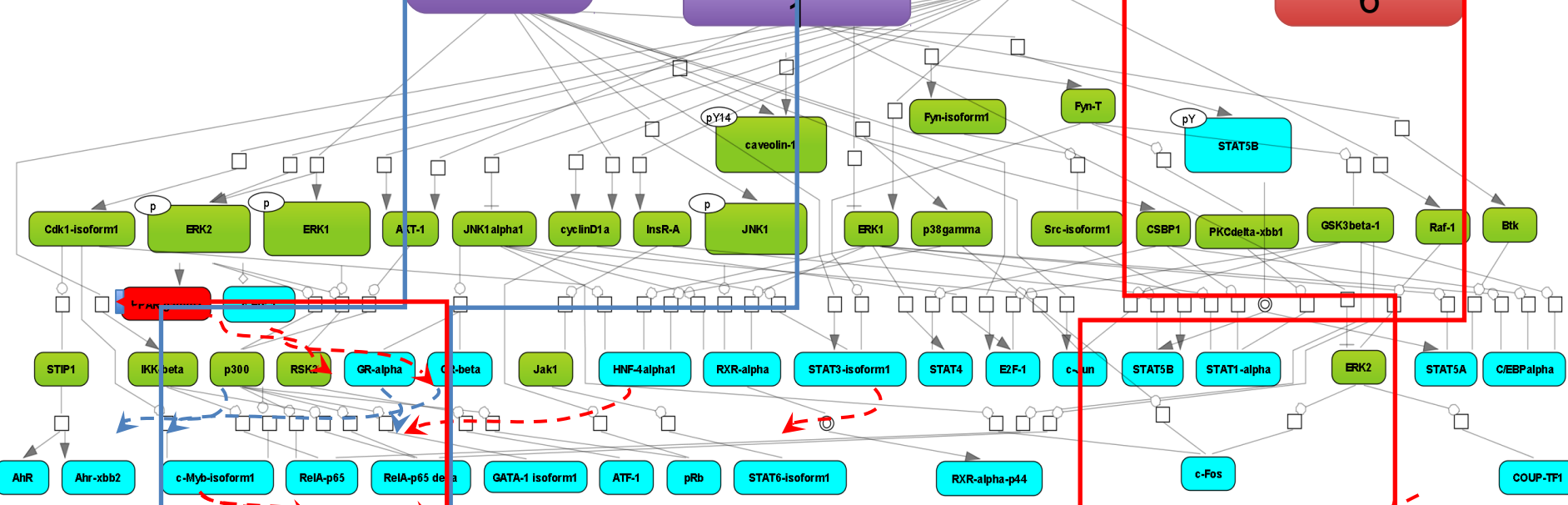


EGF

Calveolin-

IGF-2

IGFBP-6



Egf

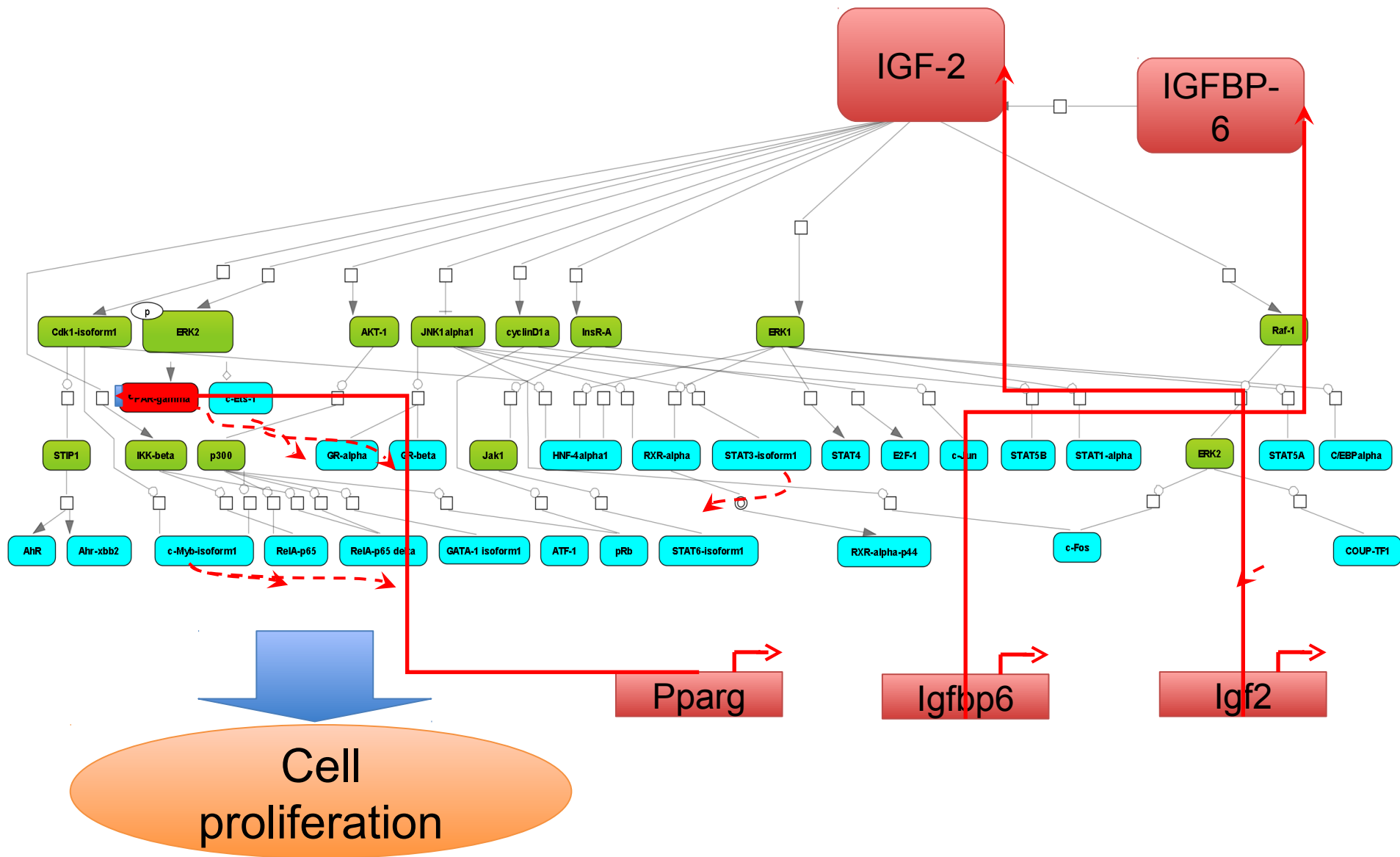
Cav1

Pparg

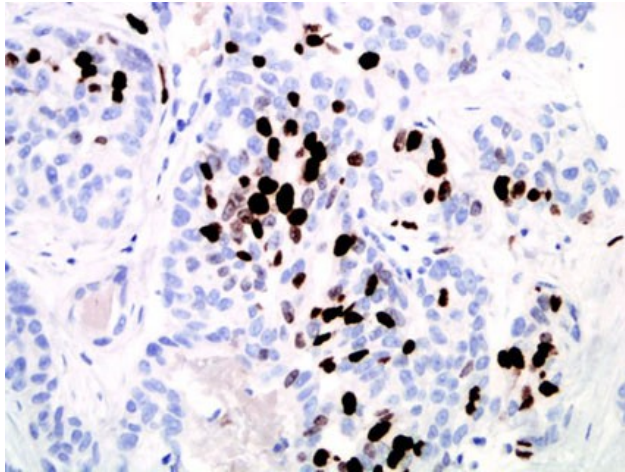
Igfbp6

Igf2

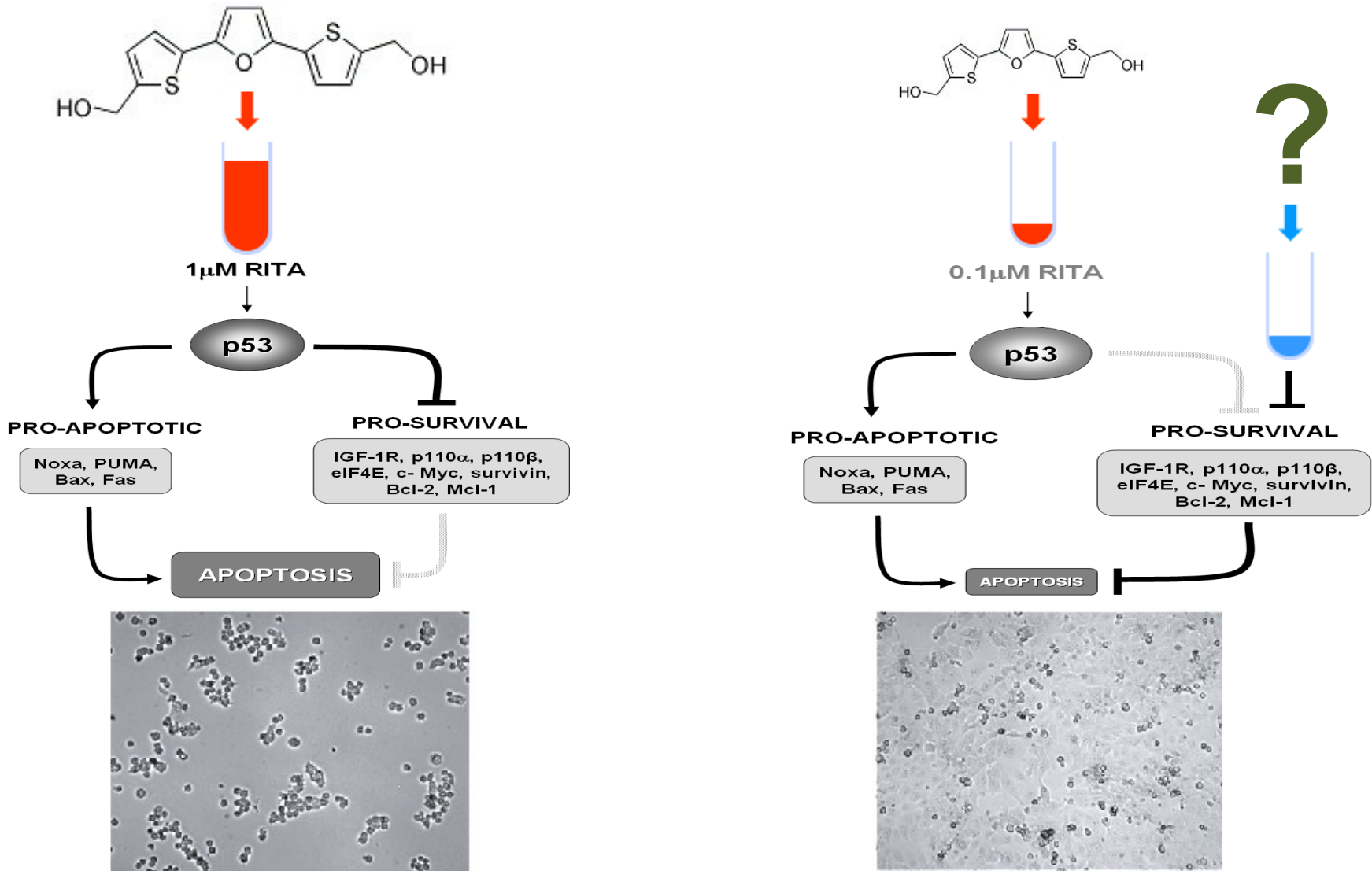




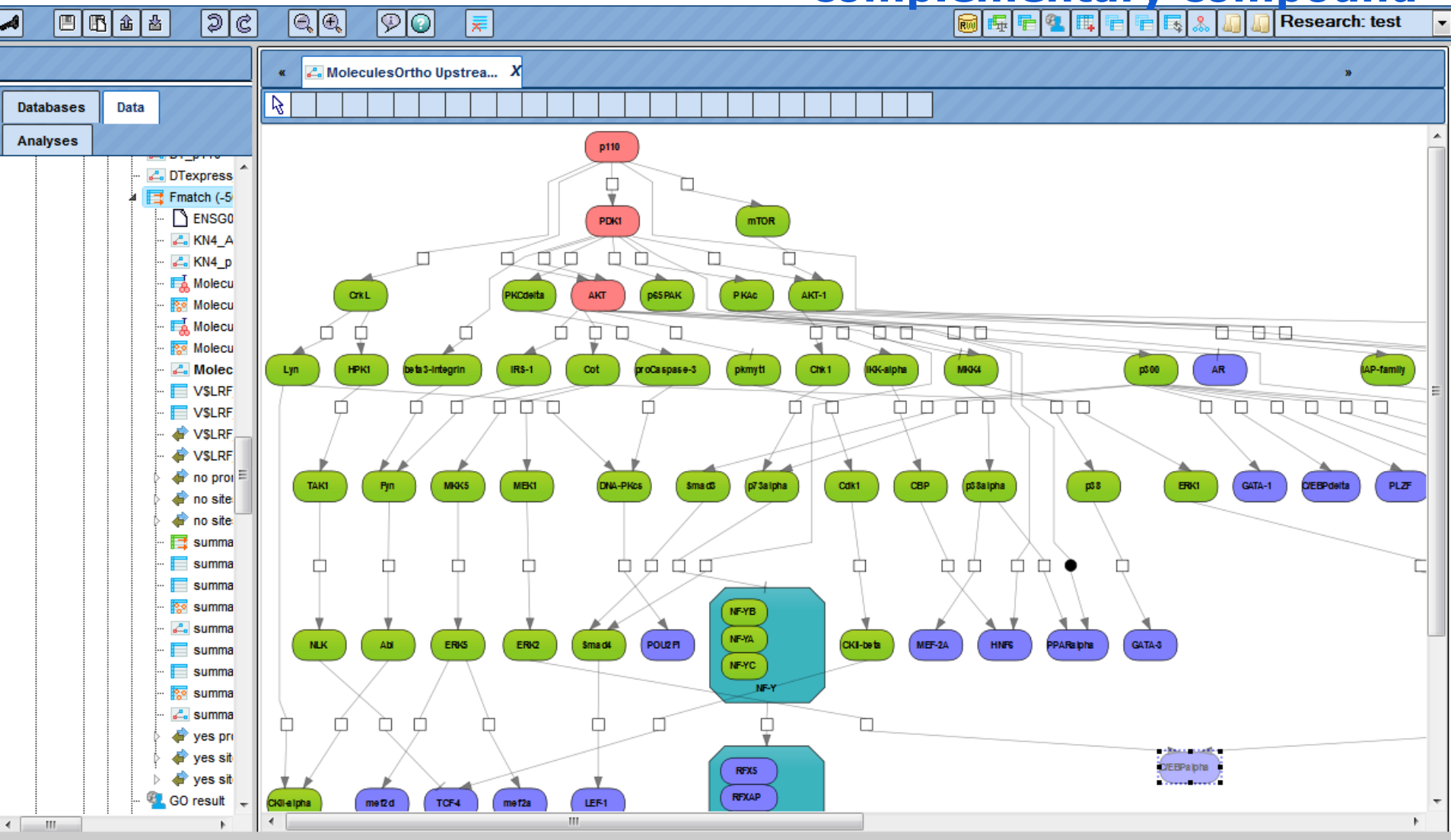
Cancer



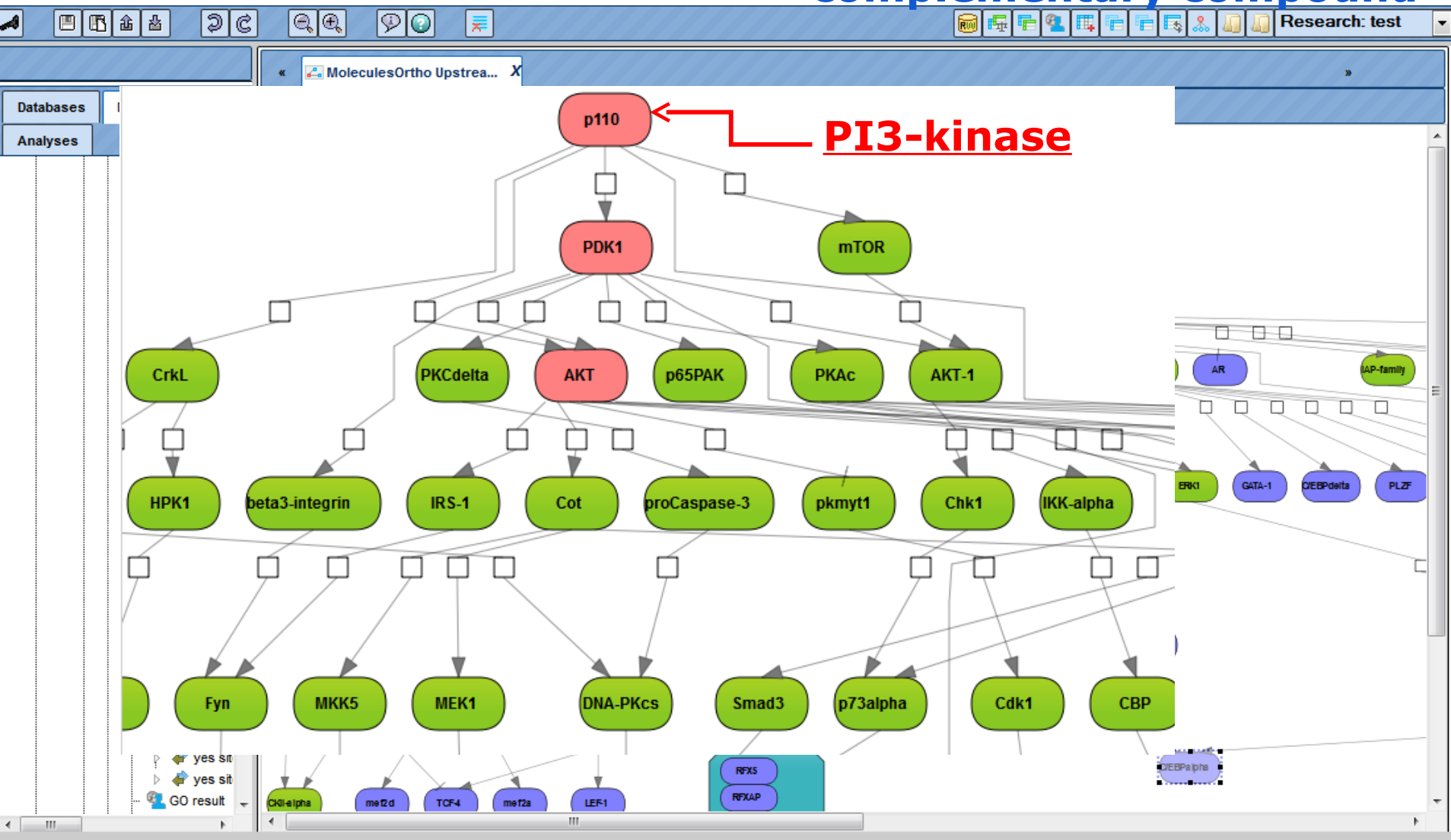
Apoptosis versus survival of cancer



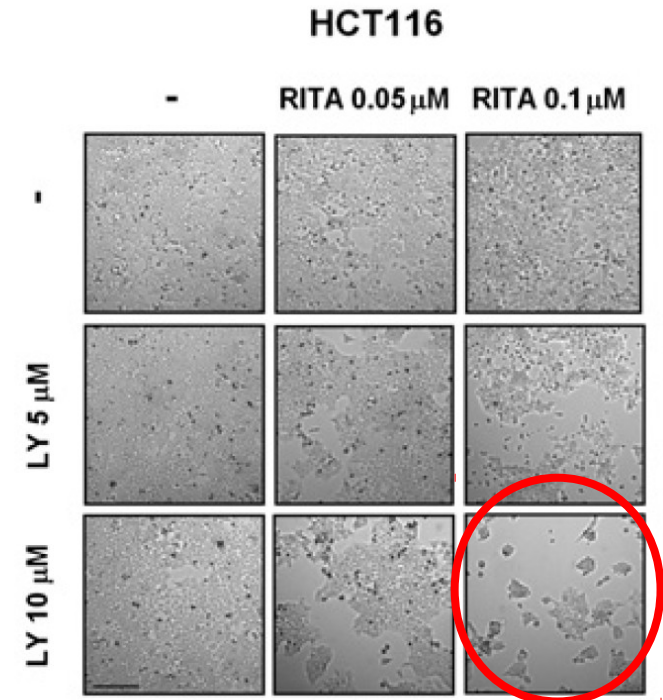
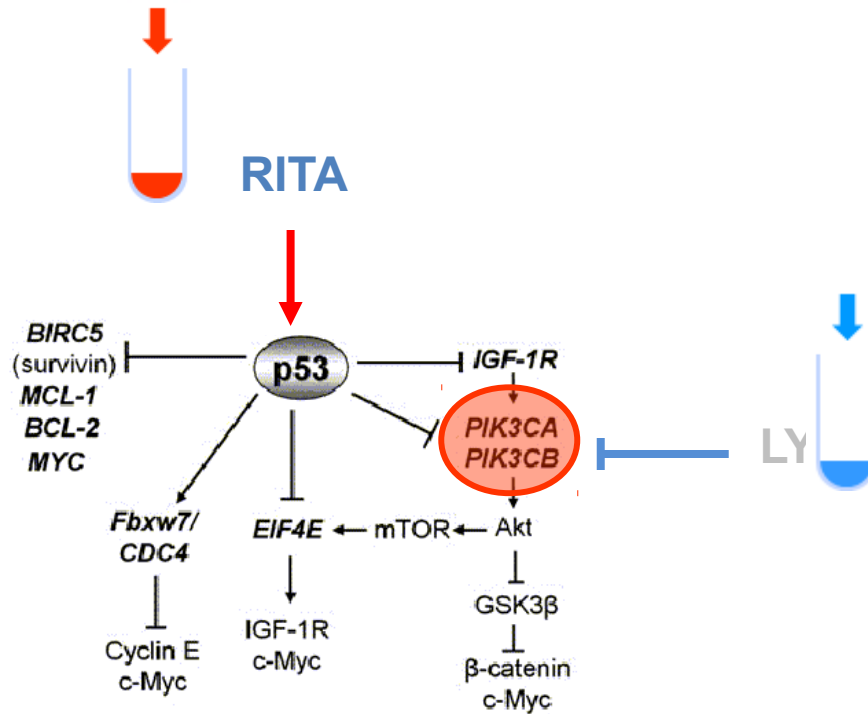
Survival mechanisms of cancer cells upon RITA treatment and potential target proteins for a complementary compound

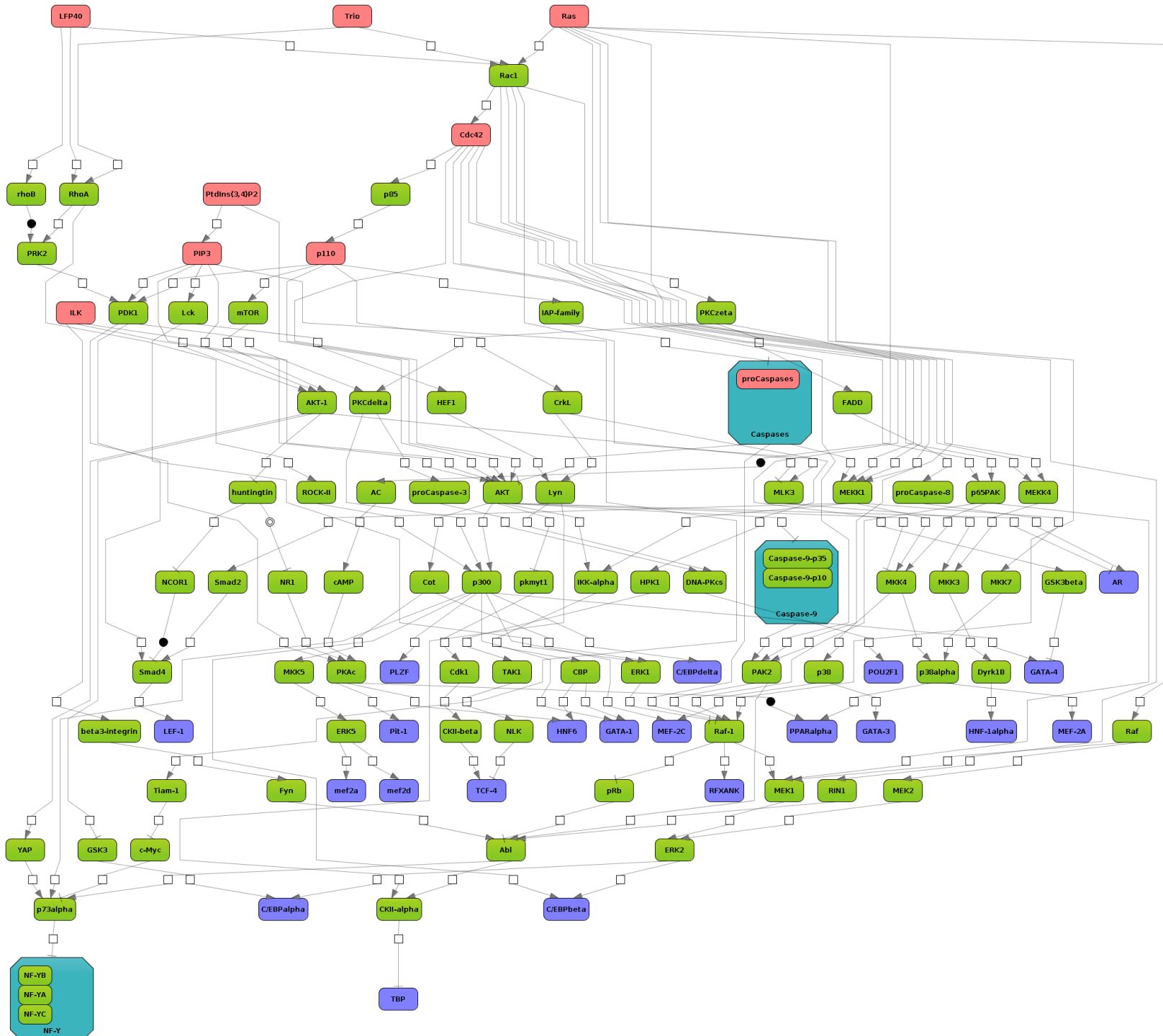


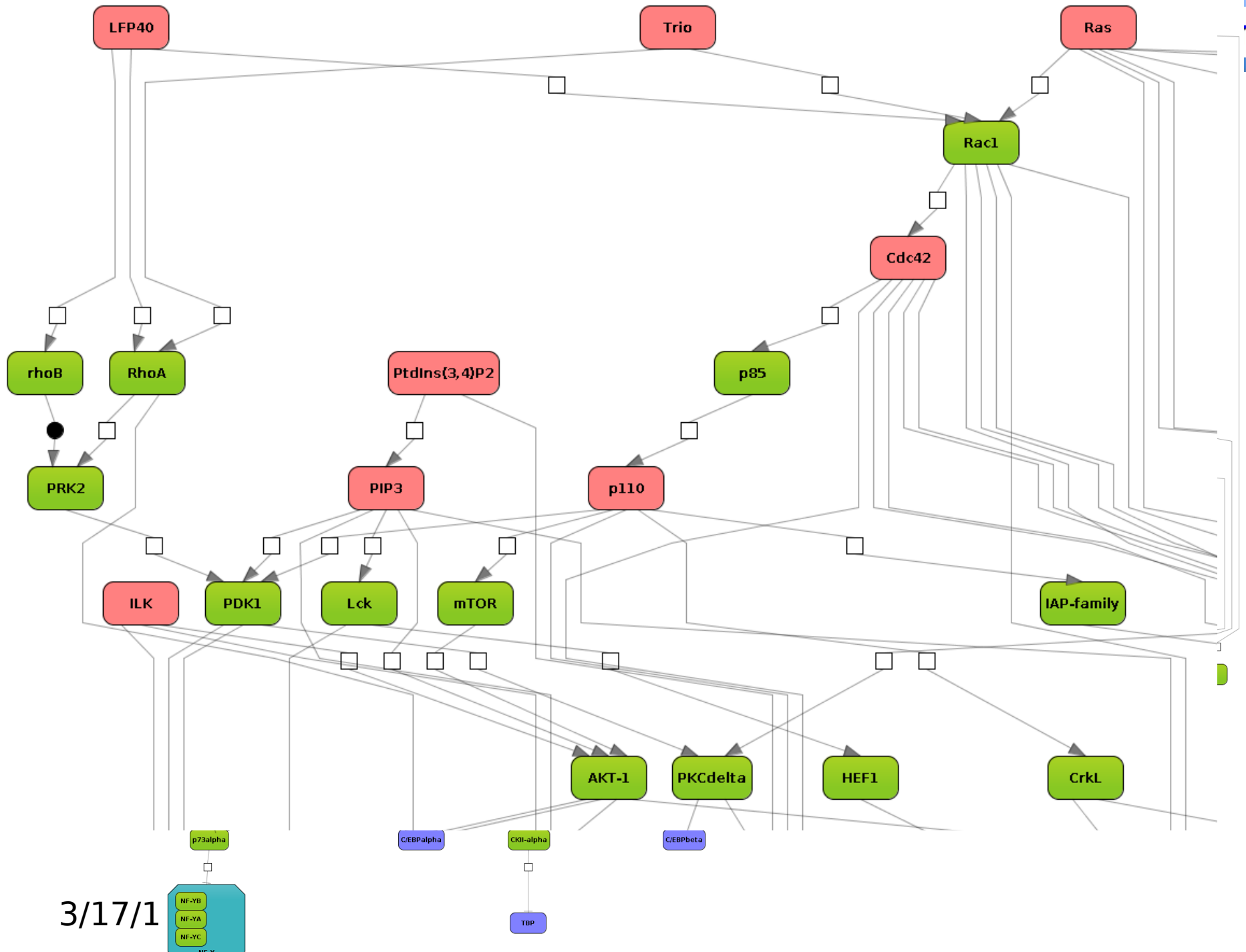
Survival mechanisms of cancer cells upon RITA treatment and potential target proteins for a complementary compound



Death of Cancer cells treated with 0.1 μM RITA and PI3-kinase inhibitor LY294002



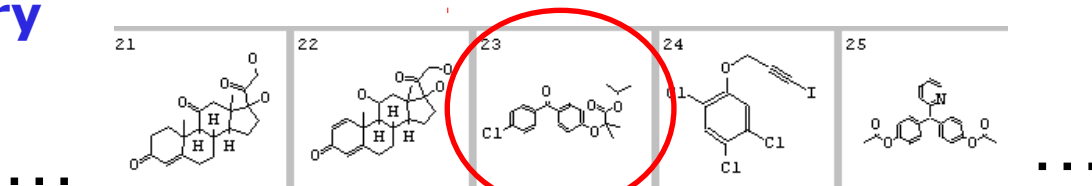




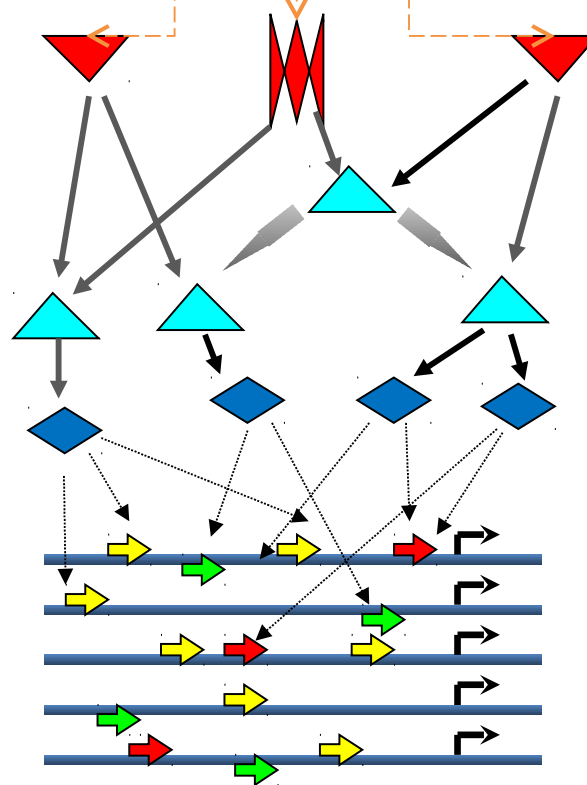
3/17/1

Identified 64 novel compounds

ChemNavigator Library
24 million
compounds



SAR/QSAR



7	8	PASS Prediction of Activity Spectra for Substances Version 9.1 <i>Professional</i> Copyright © 2009 V. Poroikov, D. Filimonov & Associates http://www.ibmc.msk.ru/PASS/
12	13	
17	18	

48 Substructure
There are 6 kno
Drug-Likeness:

Tested 16 compounds in a panel of several cancer cell lines.

Found active: Compound N15

**Hypoxia inducible
factor 1 alpha
inhibitor**

**Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
beta inhibitor**

Targets

Showed growth suppression in 3 different breast cancer cell lines. The effect appears to be p53-independent (kills p53-null colon cancer cells) and it does not affect the growth of non-transformed mammary epithelial cells

Found active: Compound N6

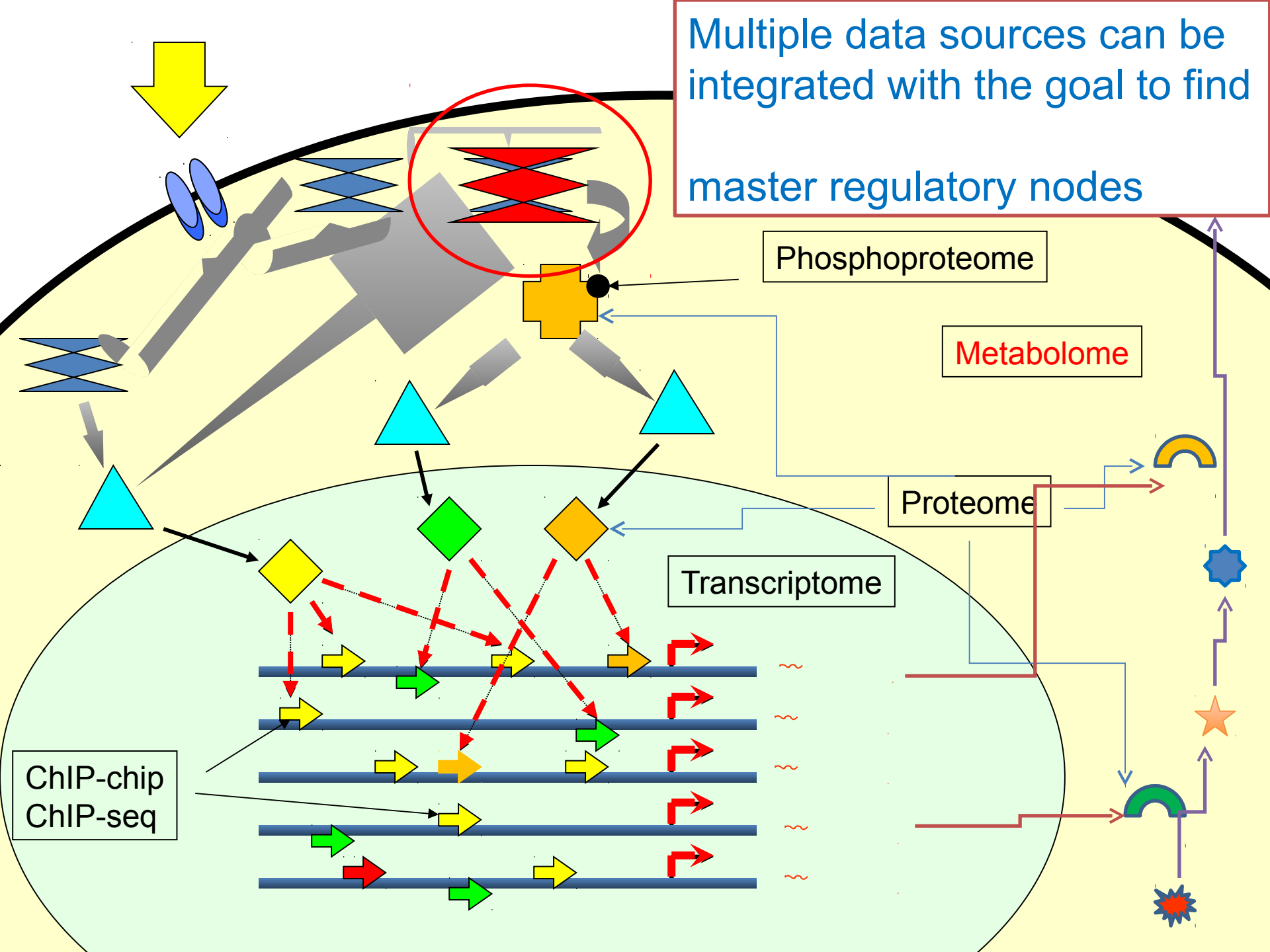
**Cyclin-dependent
kinase 2 inhibitor**

Myc inhibitor

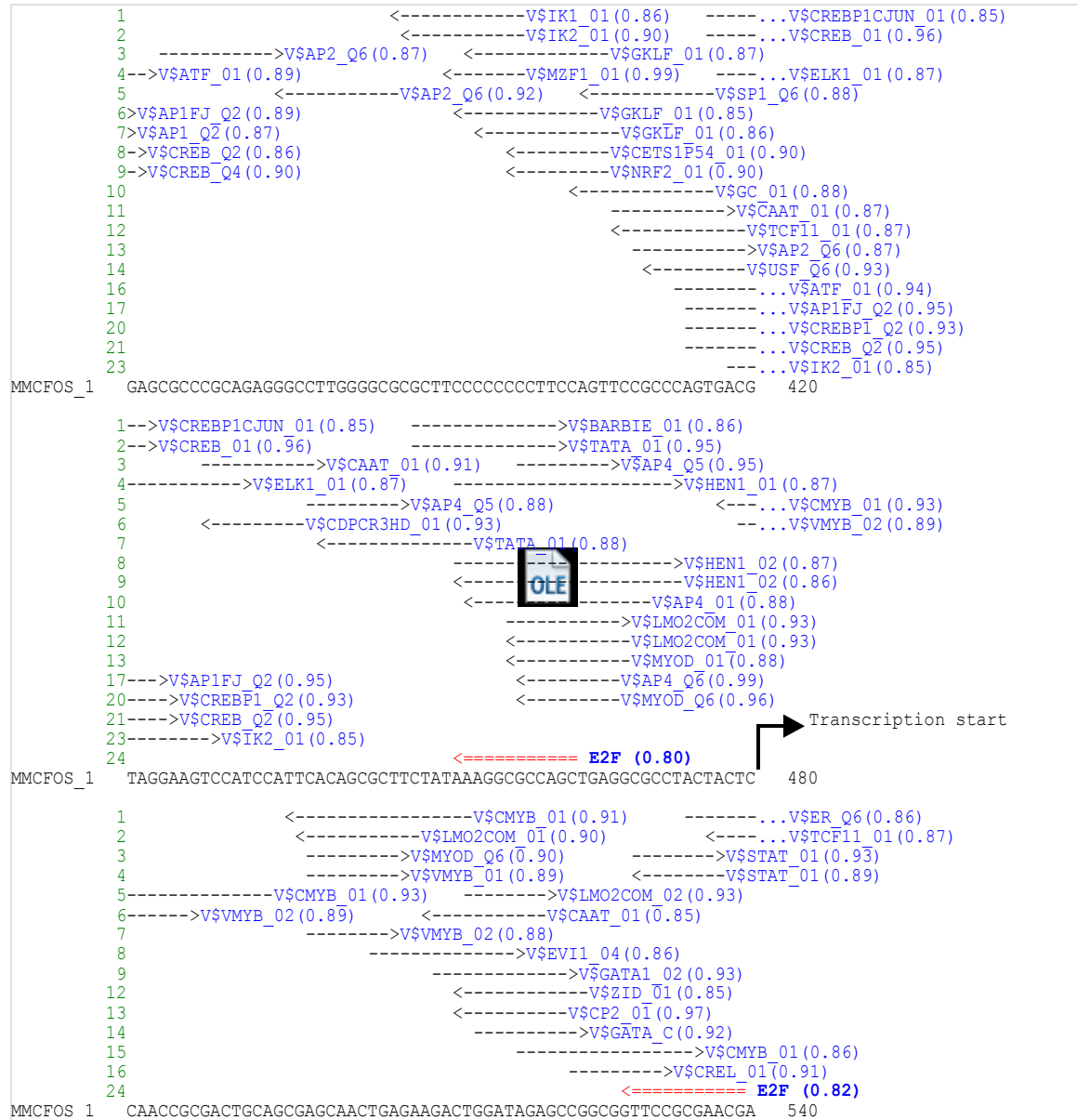
Targets

Out of panel of 7 different cancer lines it killed only melanoma cells without any effects in other cell lines and on control non-transformed mammary epithelial cells.

Multiple data sources can be integrated with the goal to find master regulatory nodes



Mouse c-fos promoter (Matrix search for TF binding sites)



Composite Modules (CM)

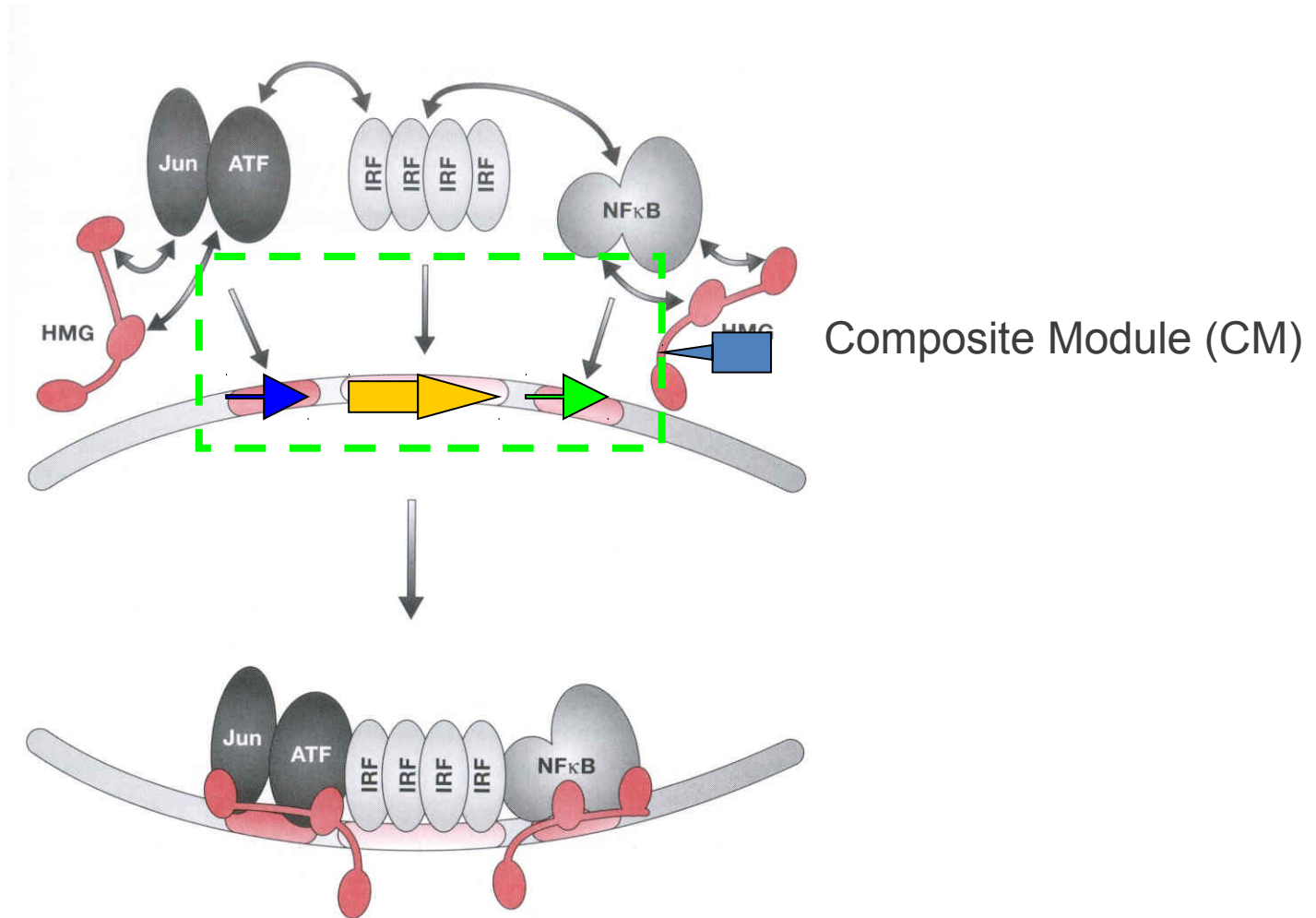
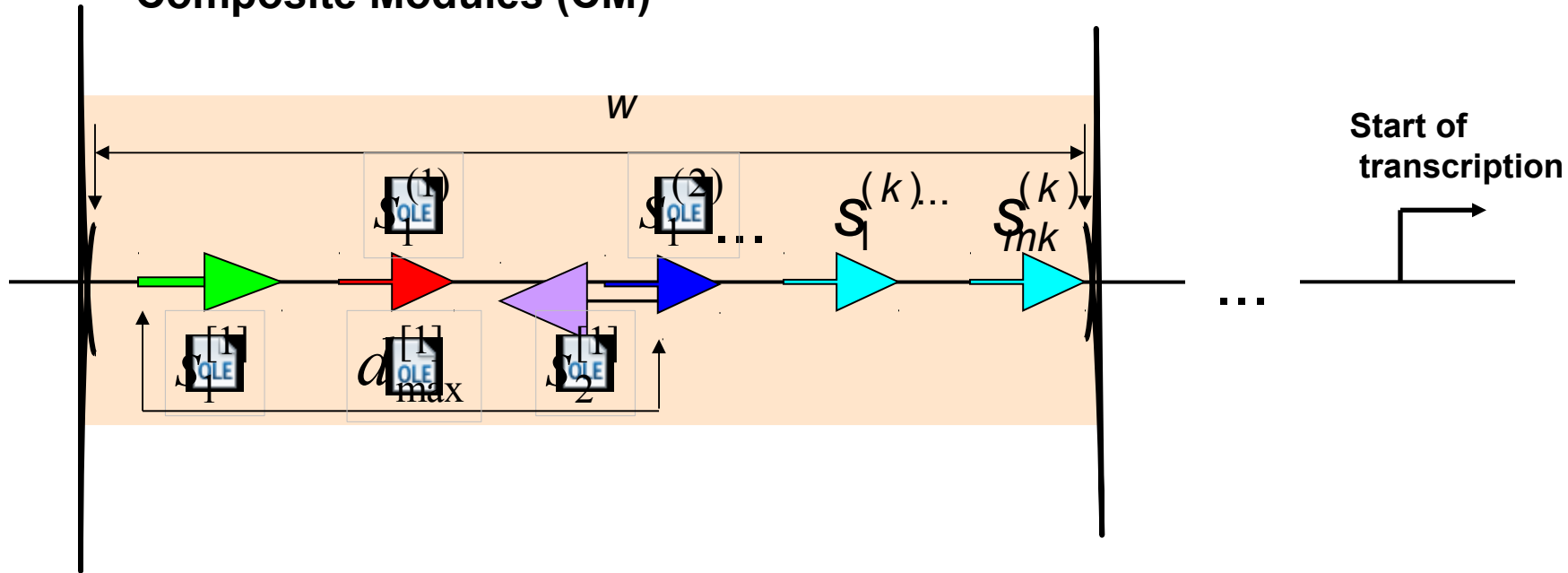


FIGURE 3.3. The human interferon- β enhanceosome. HMG represents HMGI/Y, a ubiquitous protein that binds cooperatively with the three activators. HMGI/Y both bends the DNA and contacts the activators. Each of the transcription factors shown is a member of a family of related activators (Mark Ptashne, Alexander Gann *Genes and Signals*, 2002)

Composite Modules (CM)



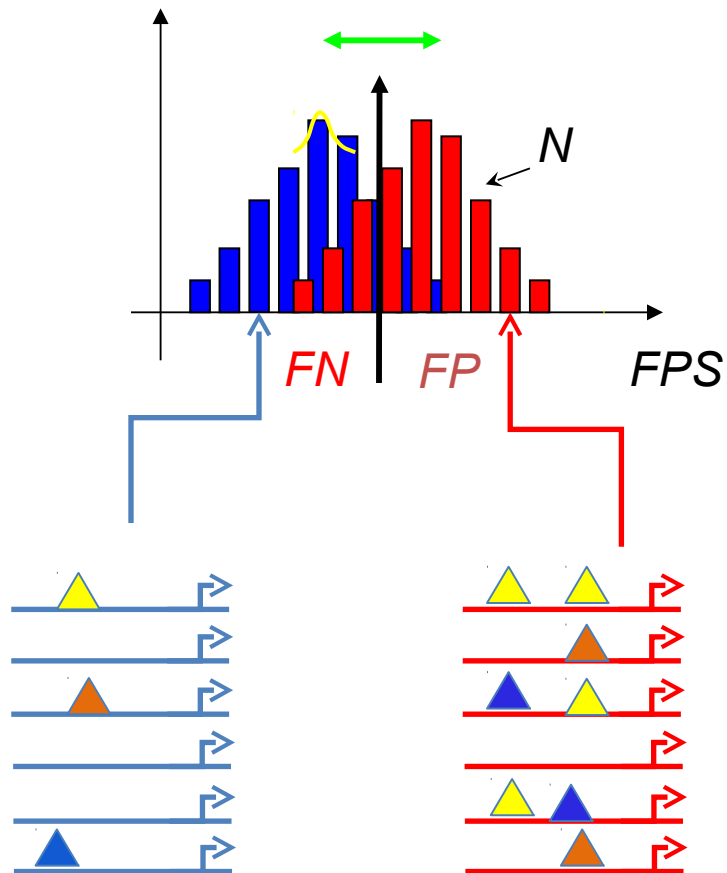
Parameters of the model to be estimated by GA

We created a genetic algorithm to find site combinations

Fitness function of the Genetic-Regression Algorithm (GRA)

$$F = \alpha \cdot R + \beta \cdot (1 - FN) + (1 - \beta) \cdot (1 - FP) + \gamma \cdot T + \delta \cdot N - \mu \cdot k$$

promoters



R – linear regression

FN – false negatives

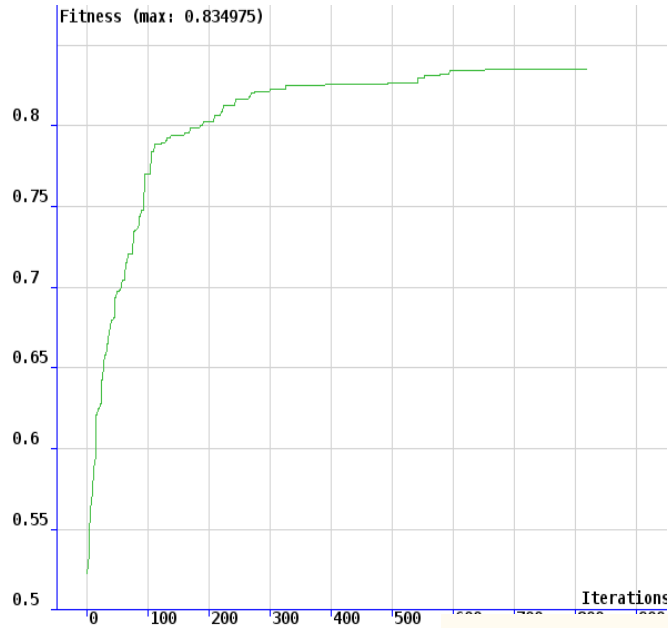
FP – false positives

T – T-test (difference between mean values)

N – normal likeness

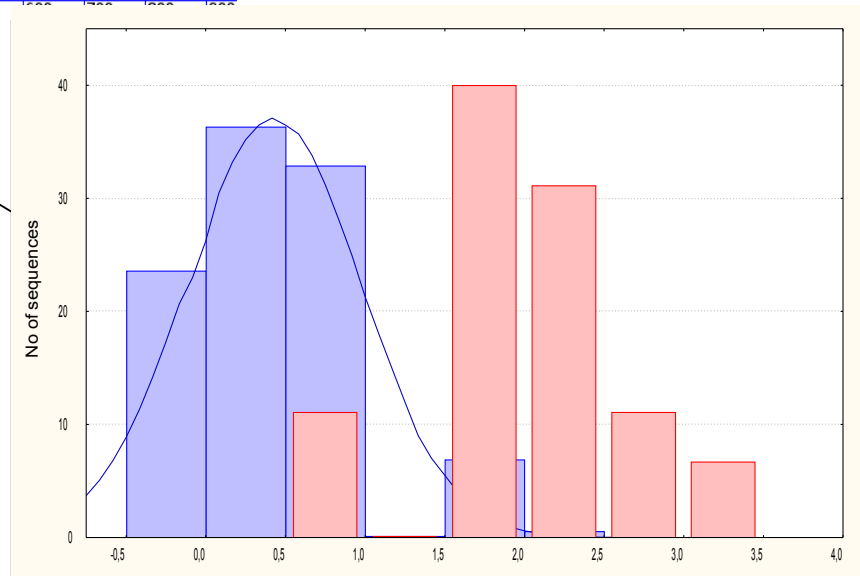
k – number of free parameters

Composite module in promoters of cell cycle-related genes



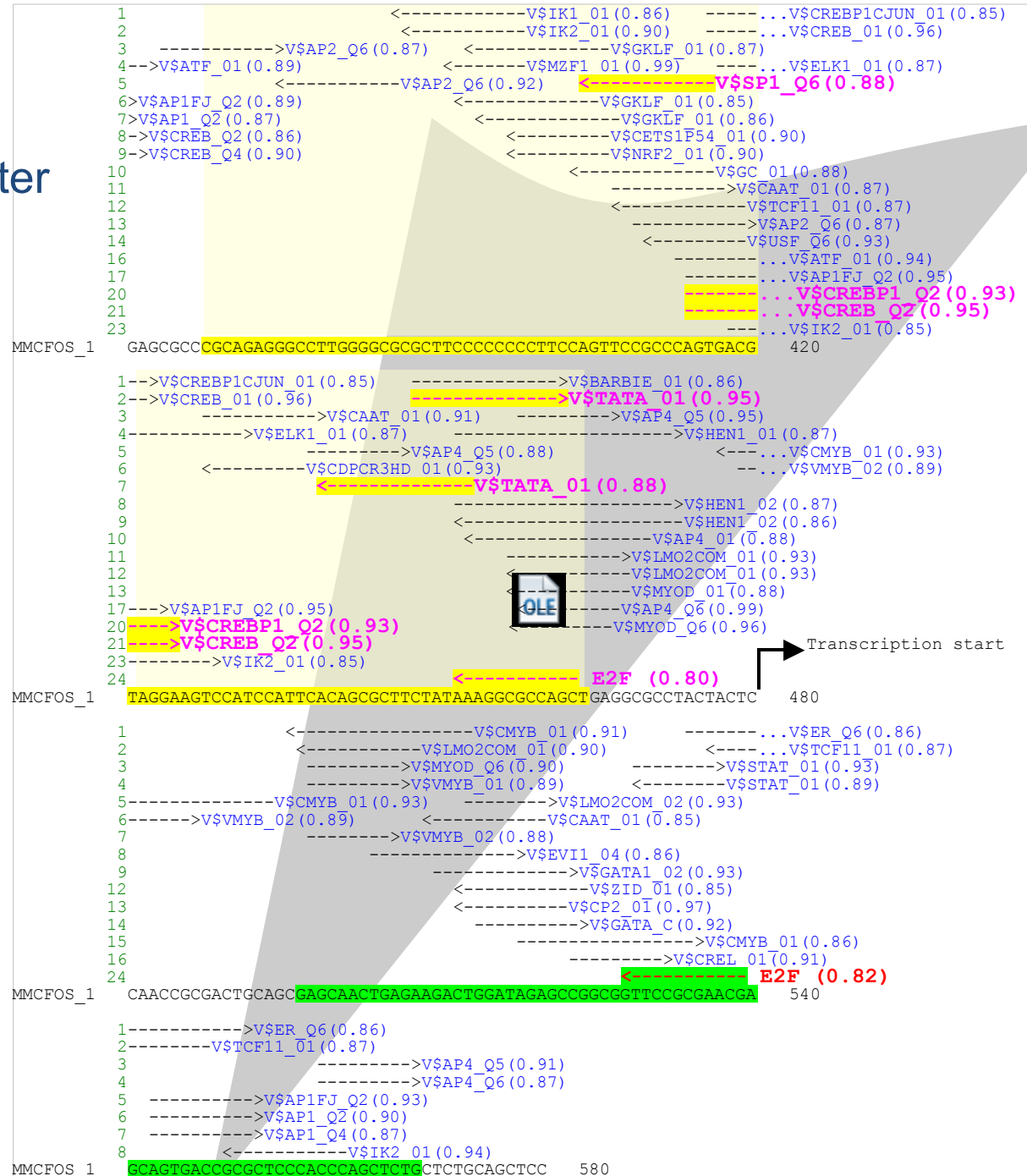
Weight: ϕ	$q_{on/off}$	TF matrix
1.000000	0.840072	V\$E2F_19
0.954483	0.737637	V\$TATA_01
0.888064	0.939687	V\$CREB_01
0.816179	0.941583	V\$SP1_Q6
0.039746	0.839702	V\$TAL1BETAE47_01

Background sequences

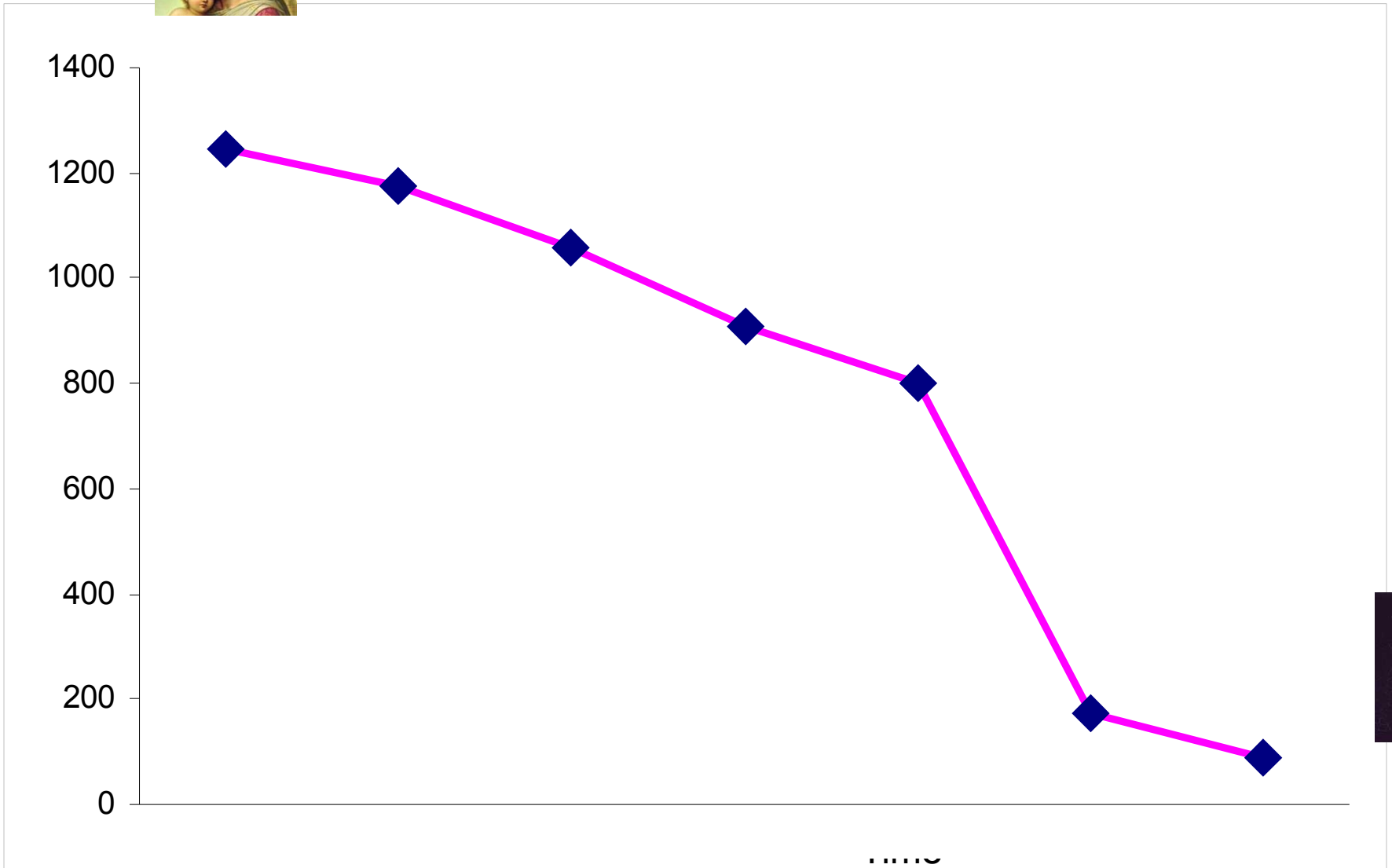


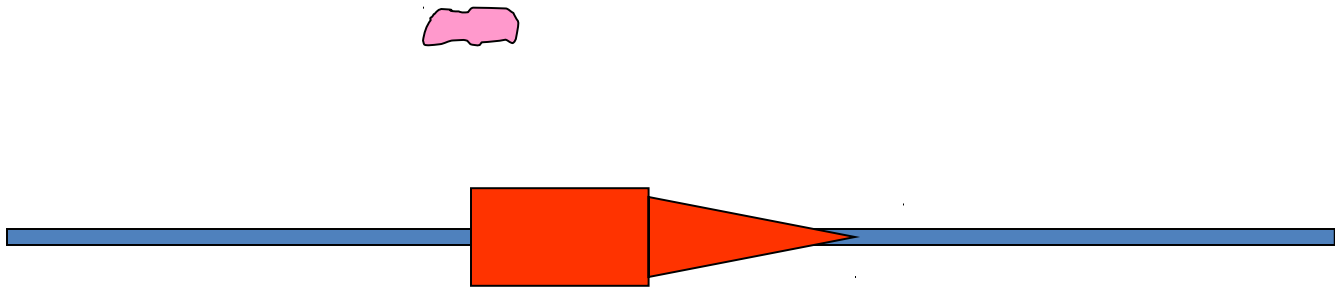
Cell cycle-related promoters

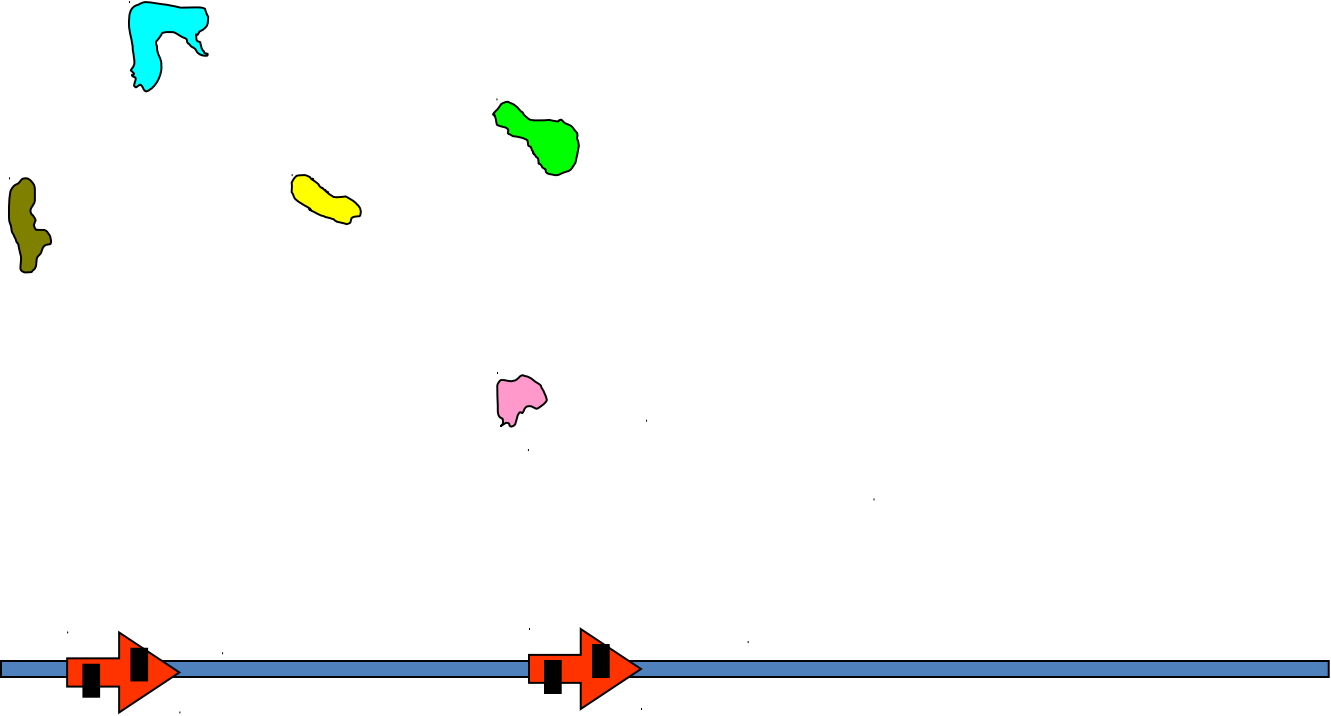
Mouse c-fos promoter



Size of zip file = complexity

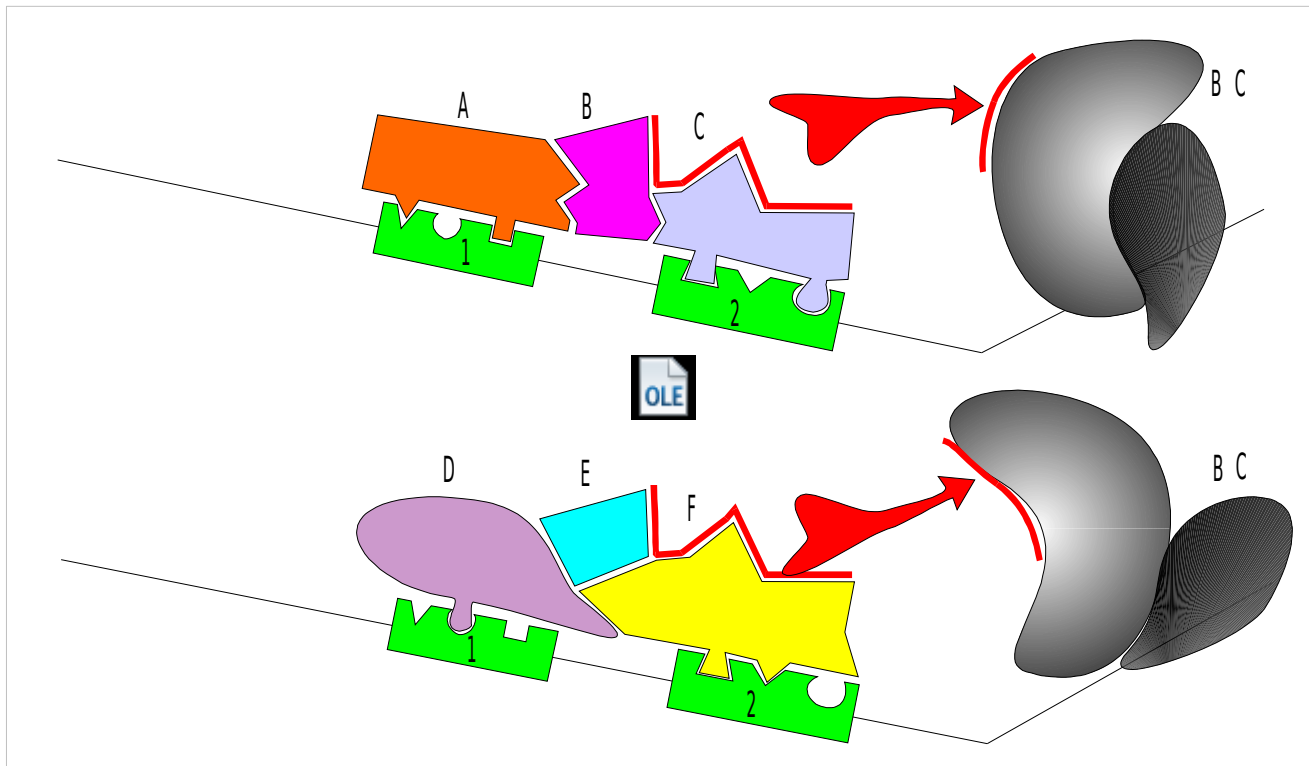






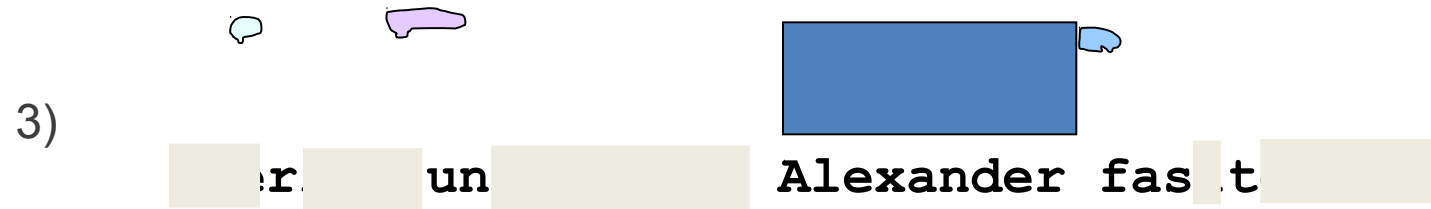
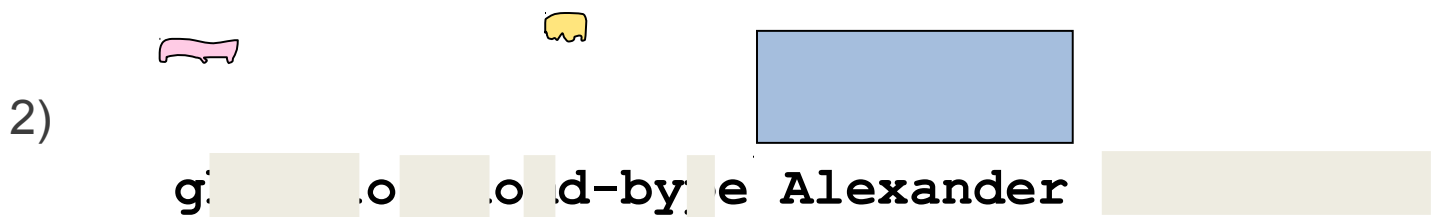
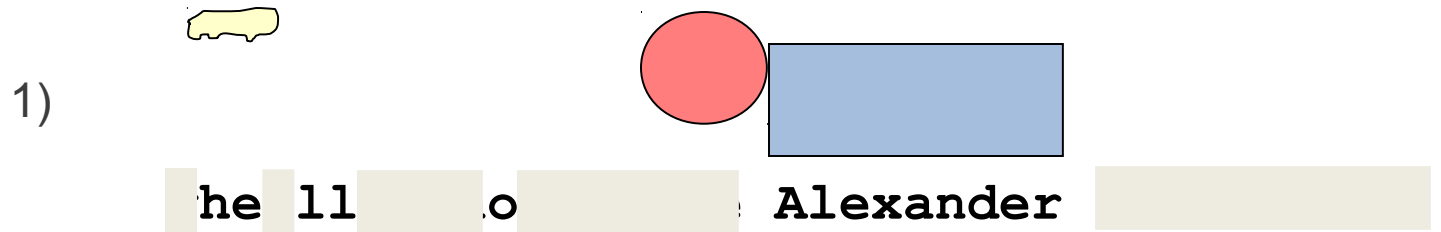
Fuzzy puzzle - multipurpose structure of the eukaryotic promoters

Mechanism of network plasticity



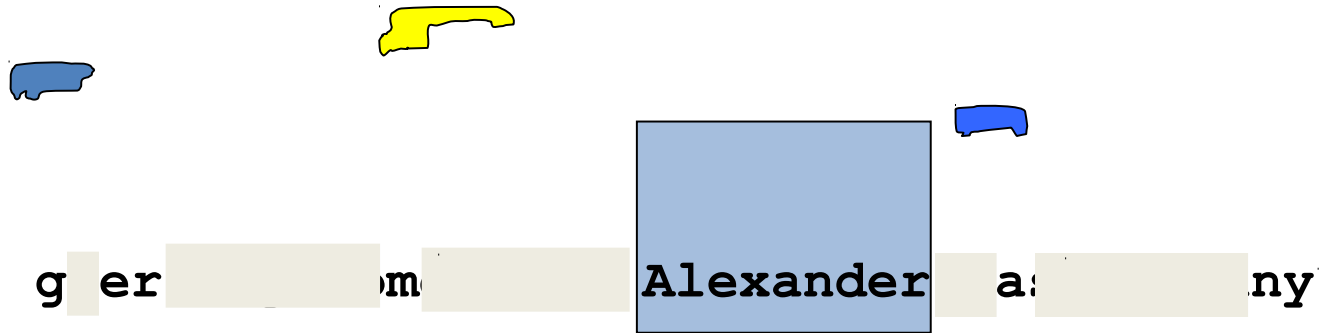
Gene regulatory code ?

gherllojunomd-bype Alexander fasltoiwany



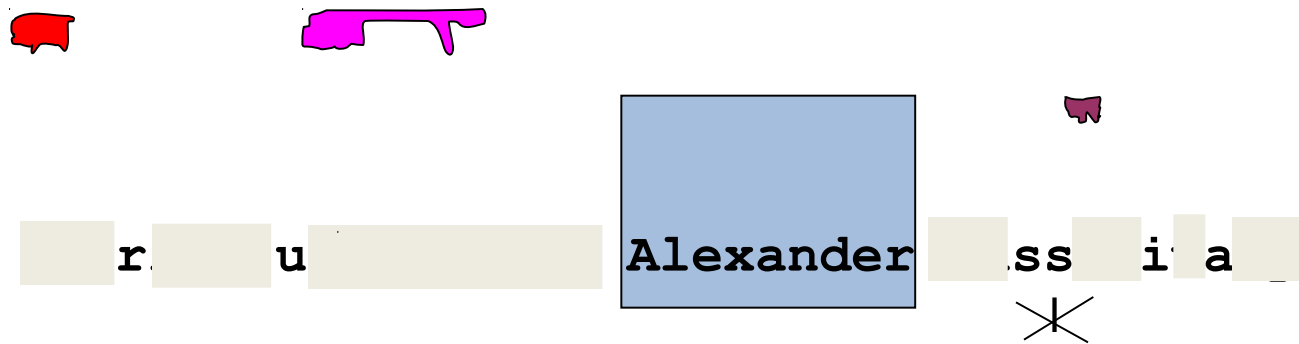
Even some messages which were not written

gherllojunomd-bype Alexander fasltoiwany



A diagram showing a message with several redactions. The text is "gherllojunomd-bype Alexander fasltoiwany". The word "Alexander" is highlighted in a blue box. There are four redaction shapes: a blue one above "gher", a yellow one above "junomd-", a blue one above "fasl", and a blue one above "toiwany".

gher [redacted] m [redacted] Alexander [redacted] a [redacted] ny



A diagram showing a message with several redactions. The text is "r u Alexander ss i a". The word "Alexander" is highlighted in a blue box. There are four redaction shapes: a red one above "r", a pink one above "u", a pink one above "ss", and a pink one above "i". A black 'X' is drawn below the "ss" redaction.

[redacted] r [redacted] u [redacted] Alexander [redacted] ss [redacted] i [redacted] a [redacted]

X