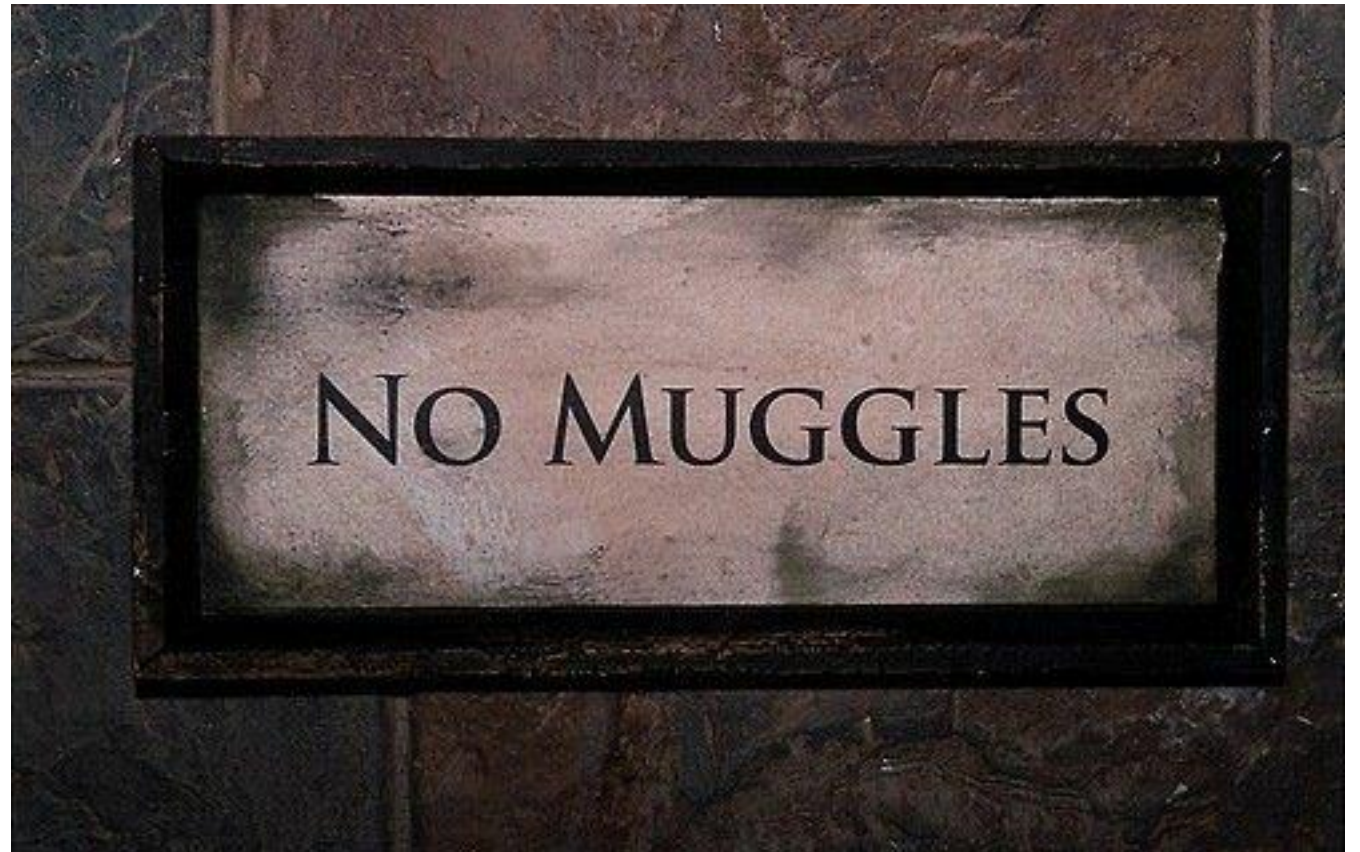


And then magic happens...

@Chris_Evelo
Maastricht University
WikiPathways team
ELIXIR Interoperability team
Open PHACTS

Combined CHARME – EMBnet and NETTAB
2016 Workshop
Reproducibility, standards and SOP
in bioinformatics
October 25-26 2016, Rome



If we don't do the magic

THE  *DO NOT REUSE*

Max 12°C, min -6°C Thursday December 8 2011 | thetimes.co.uk | No. 70437

Exclusive NHS computer fiasco

● Patient database was axed in autumn but runs up £2bn bill ● Risk-taking

Dominic Kennedy, Chris Smyth
Laura Pittat

Taxpayers will foot the bill for a further £2 billion on a failed NHS IT project even though the Government has already pulled the plug on it.

The American technology company Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC) has boasted to Wall Street that it expects an extension of its contract to provide electronic patient records despite failing to deliver a fully functional version of its software.

Andrew Lansley, the Health Secretary, announced in September that he was ditching the scheme to create a national patient database



Times investigation
How Blair's dream became a nightmare
News, pages 6-8

because it had "let down" the health service.

An investigation by *The Times* into Britain's biggest IT procurement fiasco has unearthed a tale of risk-taking, mismanagement and broken promises for which taxpayers will pay the price.

In an indictment of Whitehall procedure that has saddled the NHS with an unfinished product:

- Health trusts were threatened with cuts unless they agreed to implement the system;
- Civil servants privately estimated that the software had a one-in-three chance of being delivered late;
- £250,000 was paid in bonuses by the Department of Health to 80 people as



Lessons Learned from caBIG™

NCTR

January 21, 2010

Warren Kibbe

Northwestern University

wakibbe@northwestern.edu



caBIG, the hard parts

- Progress is hard to measure
- Delivering exactly what people want is *not* the mission of caBIG
- Overspecifying, model-first, and semantic inflexibility are all enemies of caBIG's need to be agile and flexible
- The products are harder to use than anyone would like, but that is the nature of the space, so far...



caBIG, revisited

- Fuzzy semantics and semantic web technologies will be embraced
- Complete specification is an unrealistic goal
- Architect for change

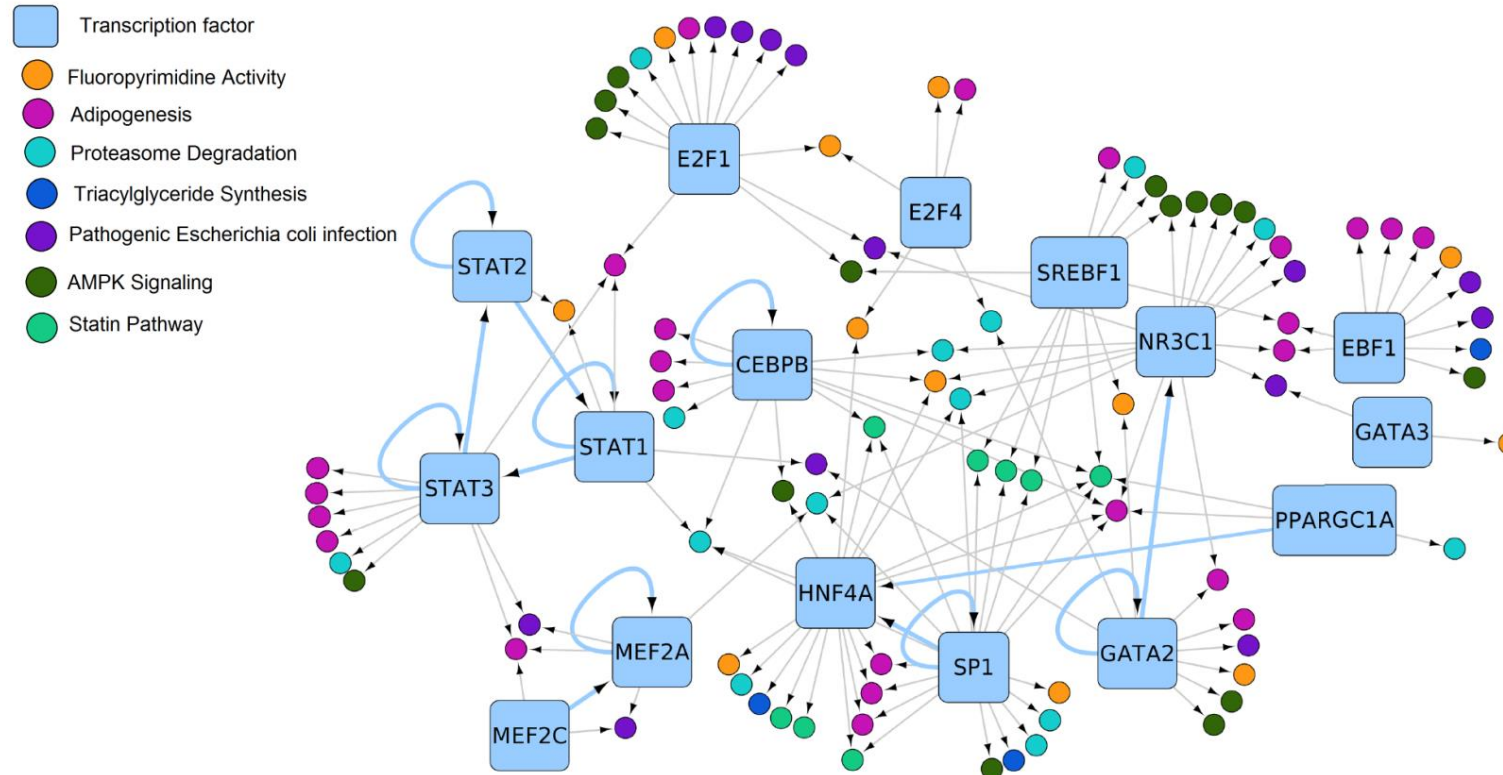


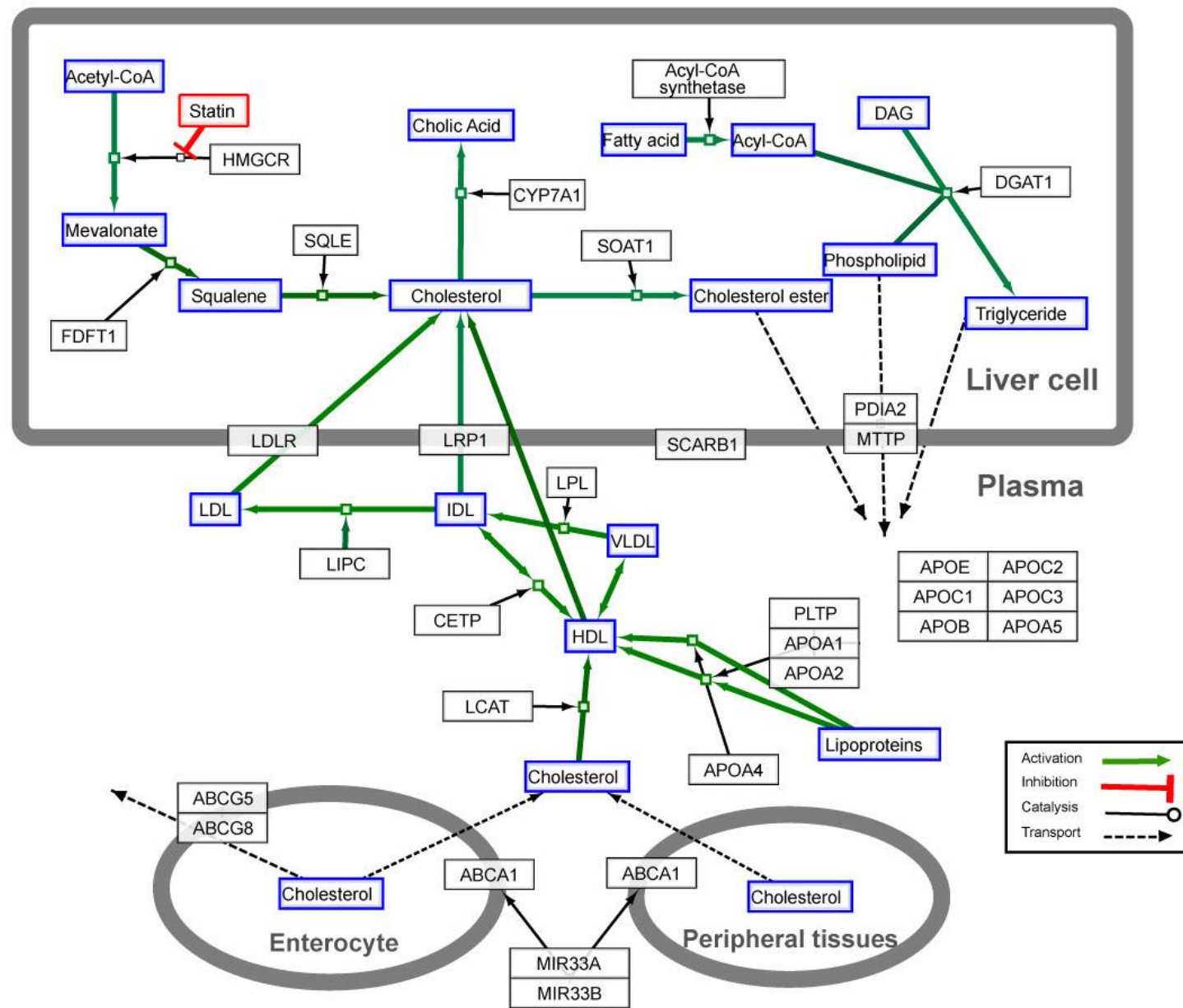
Where the
MAGIC
Happens

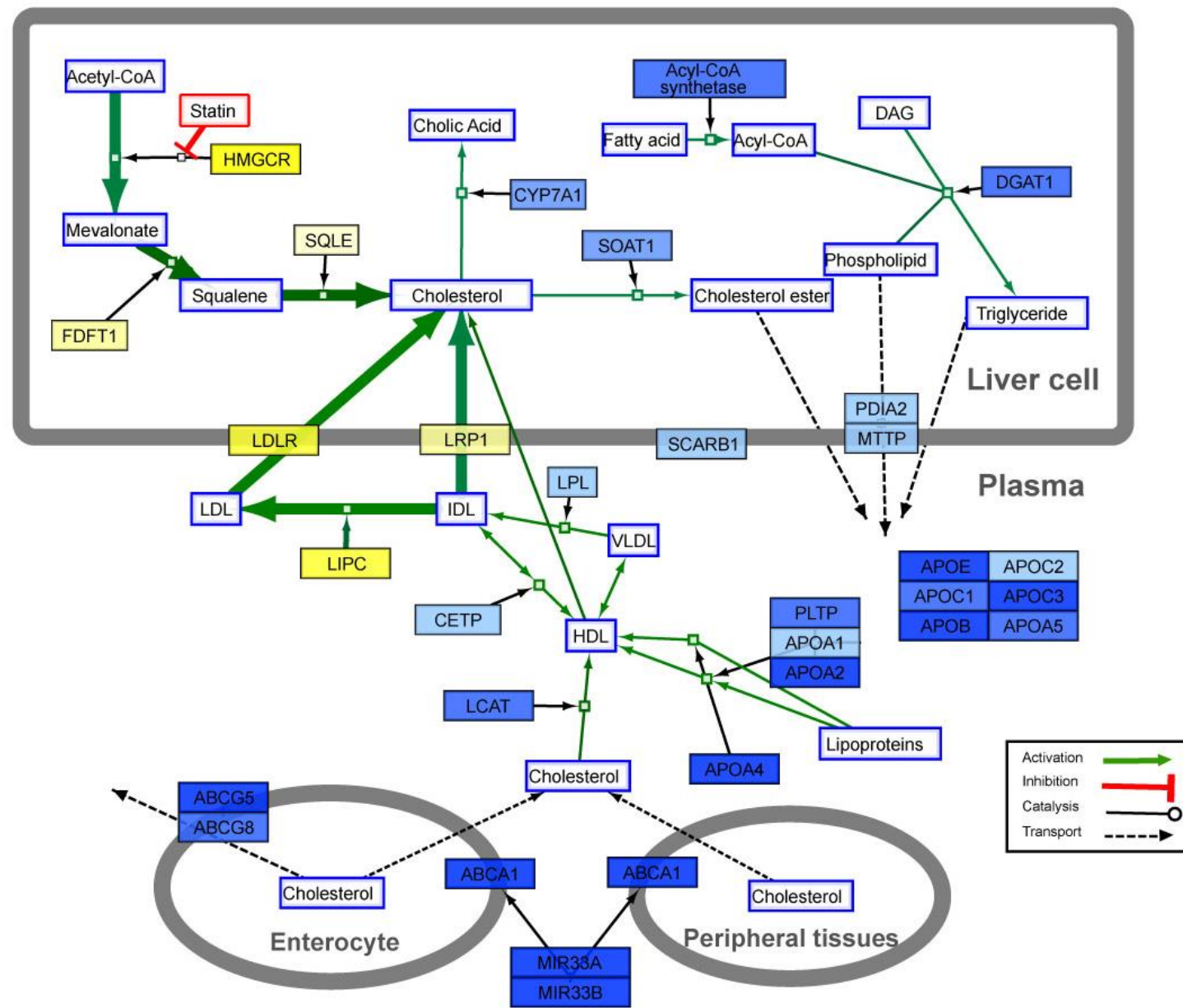
We can do things like this...

Transcriptional regulation

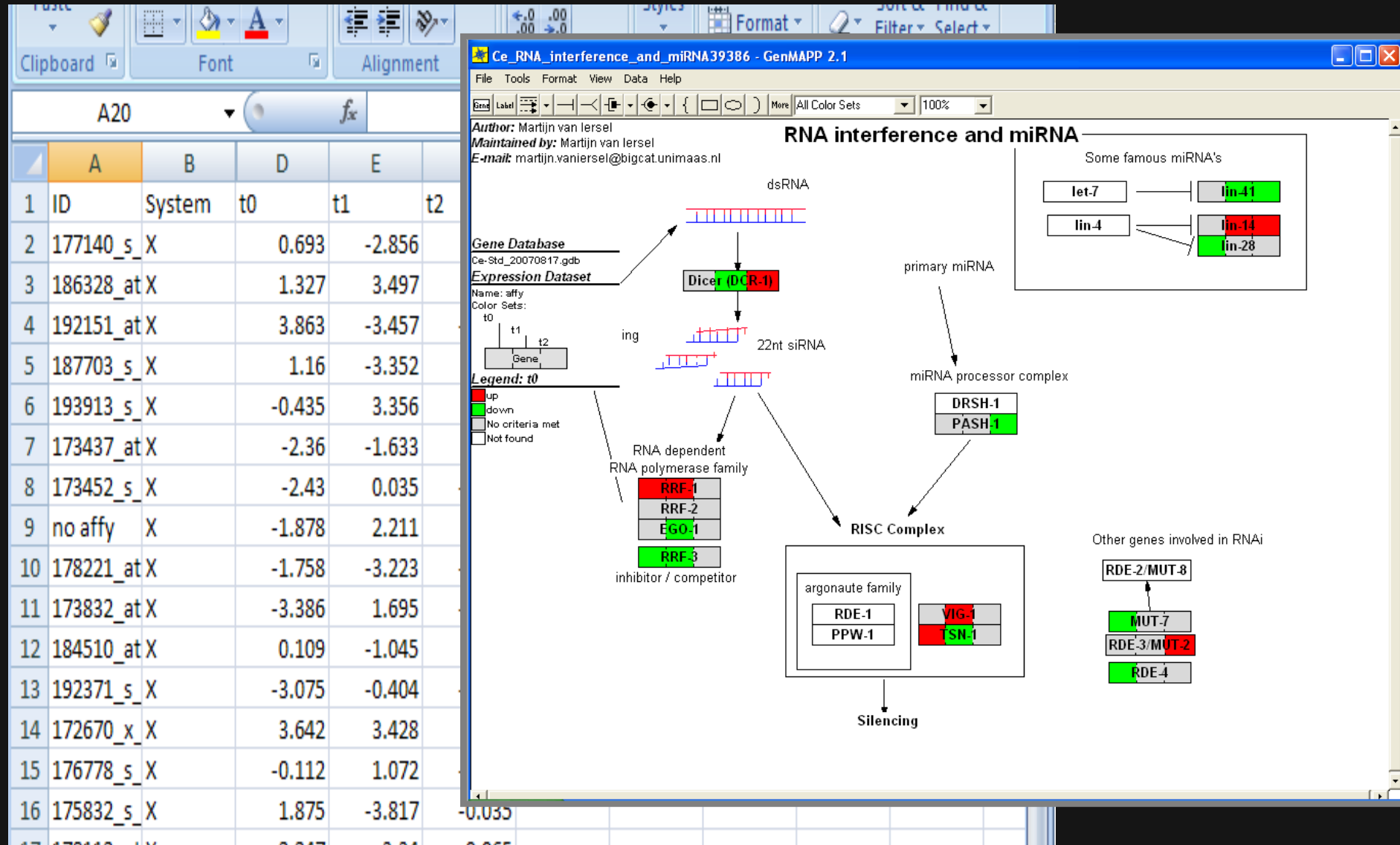
Using CyTargetLinker and the ENCODE proximal TF-target gene network, 16 transcription factors were identified in the selected pathways. Our analysis showed that TFs can be considered additional links between pathways and adding the regulatory interactions increases the overall connectivity of the network significantly.







How to do data visualization?





Connect to Genome Databases

Ce_RNA_interference_and_miRNA - GenMAPP 2.0

File Tools Format View Data Help

Author: Martijn van Iersel
Maintained by: Martijn van Iersel
E-mail: martijn.vaniersel@bigcat.unimaas.nl

RNA interference and miRNA

dsRNA

Dicer (DCR-1)

22nt siRNA

Feedback / Spreading

RNA dependent RNA polymerase family

RRF-1
RRF-2
EGO-1
RRF-3

inhibitor / competitor

argonaute
RDE
PPW

No Gene Database

File Edit View History del.icio.us Bookmarks ScrapBook Tools Help

http://www.wormbase.org/db/gene/gene?name=WBGene0006924

wikipathways genmapp bigcat rss pathvisio mediawiki mostused java cytoscape

Home Genome Blast / Blat WormMart Batch Sequences Markers Genetic Maps Submit Searches Site Map

Find: WBGene0006924
Anything

WormBase
The Biology and Genome of *C. elegans*.

Gene Summary Locus Summary Sequence Summary Protein Summary EST Alignments Genome Browser Genetic Map Nearby Genes Bibliography Tree Display XML Schema Acedb Image

Gene Summary for vig-1

Specify a gene using a gene name ([unc-26](#)), a predicted gene id ([R13A5.9](#)), or a protein ID ([CE02711](#))

[\[identification\]](#)[\[location\]](#)[\[function\]](#)[\[expression\]](#)[\[gene ontology\]](#)[\[alleles\]](#)[\[similarities\]](#)[\[reagents\]](#)[\[bibliography\]](#)

Identification	IDs:	Main name	Sequence name	Other name(s)	WB Gene ID
		vig-1 - (<i>VIG (Drosophila Vasa Intronic Gene) ortholog</i>) via person evidence: Ronald Plasterk	F56D12.5	2B613 (inferred automatically)	WBGene00006924

Concise Description: vig-1 encodes a predicted RNA-binding protein orthologous to Drosophila VIG (Vasa Intronic Gene); vig-1 activity is required for proper function of the let-7 miRNA in vivo and thus, for regulating the transition from late larval to adult cell fates; VIG-1 is a component of the 250 kDa RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) complex and co-immunoprecipitates with both TSN-1, the *C. elegans* Tudor-SN ortholog, and the let-7 miRNA. [\[details\]](#)

NCBI KOGs*: Predicted RNA-binding protein [[KOG2945](#)]; [[OMpre_WH000977](#)]

Species: *Caenorhabditis elegans*

Other sequences
[\[AceView: 2B613\]](#)

NCBI: [\[AceView: 2B613\]](#)

Done 4472 1087.thomaskelder@gmail.com

Connect to Genome Databases

Ce_RNA_interference_and_miRNA - GenMAPP 2.0

File Tools Format View Data Help

Author: Martijn van Iersel
Maintained by: Martijn van Iersel
E-mail: martijn.vaniersel@bigcat.unimaas.nl

RNA interference and miRNA

The diagram illustrates the RNA interference and miRNA pathway. It starts with dsRNA being processed by Dicer (DCR-1) into 22nt siRNA. This siRNA then interacts with the RNA dependent RNA polymerase family (RRF-1, RRF-2, EGO-1, RRF-3) which acts as an inhibitor/competitor. The pathway also involves Feedback / Spreading and argonaute proteins (RDE, PPW).

File Edit View History del.icio.us Bookmarks ScrapBook Tools Help

http://www.wormbase.org/db/gene/gene?name=WBGene0006924

Home Genome Blast / Blat WormMart Batch Sequences Markers Genetic Maps Submit Searches Site Map

Find: WBGene0006924
Anything

WormBase
The Biology and Genome of *C. elegans*.

Gene Summary Locus Summary Sequence Summary Protein Summary EST Alignments Genome Browser Genetic Map Nearby Genes Bibliography Tree Display XML Schema Acedb Image

Gene Summary for vig-1

Specify a gene using a gene name ([unc-26](#)), a predicted gene id ([R13A5.9](#)), or a protein ID ([CE02711](#))

[\[identification\]](#)[\[location\]](#)[\[function\]](#)[\[expression\]](#)[\[gene ontology\]](#)[\[alleles\]](#)[\[similarities\]](#)[\[reagents\]](#)[\[bibliography\]](#)

Identification	IDs:	Main name	Sequence name	Other name(s)	WB Gene ID
		vig-1 - (<i>VIG (Drosophila Vasa Intronic Gene) ortholog</i>) via person evidence: Ronald Plasterk	F56D12.5	2B613 (inferred automatically)	WBGene00006924

Concise Description: vig-1 encodes a predicted RNA-binding protein orthologous to Drosophila VIG (Vasa Intronic Gene); vig-1 activity is required for proper function of the let-7 miRNA in vivo and thus, for regulating the transition from late larval to adult cell fates; VIG-1 is a component of the 250 kDa RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) complex and co-immunoprecipitates with both TSN-1, the *C. elegans* Tudor-SN ortholog, and the let-7 miRNA. [\[details\]](#)

NCBI KOGs*: Predicted RNA-binding protein [[KOG2945](#)]; [[OMpre_WH000977](#)]

Species: *Caenorhabditis elegans*

NCBI: [\[AceView: 2B613\]](#)

Done 4472 1087 thomaskelder@gmail.com

Backpages link to multiple databases

WikiPathways editor - cytochrome P450

Title: cytochrome P450
Organism: Homo sapiens

Cytochrome P450 genes

CYP1A1	CYP3A4	CYP11A1
CYP1A2	CYP3A5	CYP11B1
CYP1B1	CYP3A7	CYP11B2
CYP2A6	CYP3A43	CYP17A1
CYP2A7	CYP4A11	CYP19A1
CYP2A13	CYP4A22	CYP20A1
CYP2B6	CYP4B1	CYP21A2
CYP2C8	CYP4F2	CYP24A1
CYP2C9	CYP4F3	CYP26A1
CYP2C18	CYP4F8	CYP26B1
CYP2C19	CYP4F11	CYP26C1
CYP2D6	CYP4F12	CYP27A1
CYP2E1	CYP4F22	CYP27B1
CYP2F1	CYP4V2	CYP27C1
CYP2G1P	CYP4X1	CYP39A1
CYP2J2	CYP4Z1	CYP46A1
CYP2R1	CYP51A1	CYP51A1
CYP2S1	CYP7A1	
CYP2U1	CYP7B1	
CYP2W1	CYP8B1	

GeneProduct information

Gene ID:	ENSG00000100197
Gene Symbol:	CYP2D6
Description:	cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:2625]
Chr:	22

Cross references

- [A_23_P143734](#), Agilent
- [A_23_P155123](#), Agilent
- [ENSG00000100197](#), Ensembl Human
- [1565](#), Gene Wiki
- [CYP2D6](#), HGNC
- [0006350750](#), Illumina
- [ILMN_1740648](#), Illumina
- [ILMN_2383124](#), Illumina
- [IP100433508](#), IPI
- [IP100456699](#), IPI
- [IP100868752](#), IPI
- [IP100873166](#), IPI
- [IP100873251](#), IPI
- [IP100943274](#), IPI
- [1565](#), Entrez Gene
- [124030](#), OMIM
- [608902](#), OMIM
- [2F9Q](#), PDB
- [NM_000106](#), RefSeq
- [NM_001025161](#), RefSeq
- [NP_000097](#), RefSeq
- [NP_001020332](#), RefSeq
- [P10635](#), Uniprot/TrEMBL
- [Q007T9](#), Uniprot/TrEMBL

You could do this for gene lists

WikiPathways editor - cytochrome P450

Title: cytochrome P450
Organism: Homo sapiens

Zoom: 100%

Cytochrome P450 genes

CYP1A1	CYP3A4	CYP11A1
CYP1A2	CYP3A5	CYP11B1
CYP1B1	CYP3A7	CYP11B2
CYP2A6	CYP3A43	CYP17A1
CYP2A7	CYP4A11	CYP19A1
CYP2A13	CYP4A22	CYP20A1
CYP2B6	CYP4B1	CYP21A2
CYP2C8	CYP4F2	CYP24A1
CYP2C9	CYP4F3	CYP26A1
CYP2C18	CYP4F8	CYP26B1
CYP2C19	CYP4F11	CYP26C1
CYP2D6	CYP4F12	CYP27A1
CYP2E1	CYP4F22	CYP27B1
CYP2F1	CYP4V2	CYP27C1
CYP2G1P	CYP4X1	CYP39A1
CYP2J2	CYP4Z1	CYP46A1
CYP2R1	CYP51A1	CYP51A1
CYP2S1	CYP7A1	
CYP2U1	CYP7B1	
CYP2W1	CYP8B1	

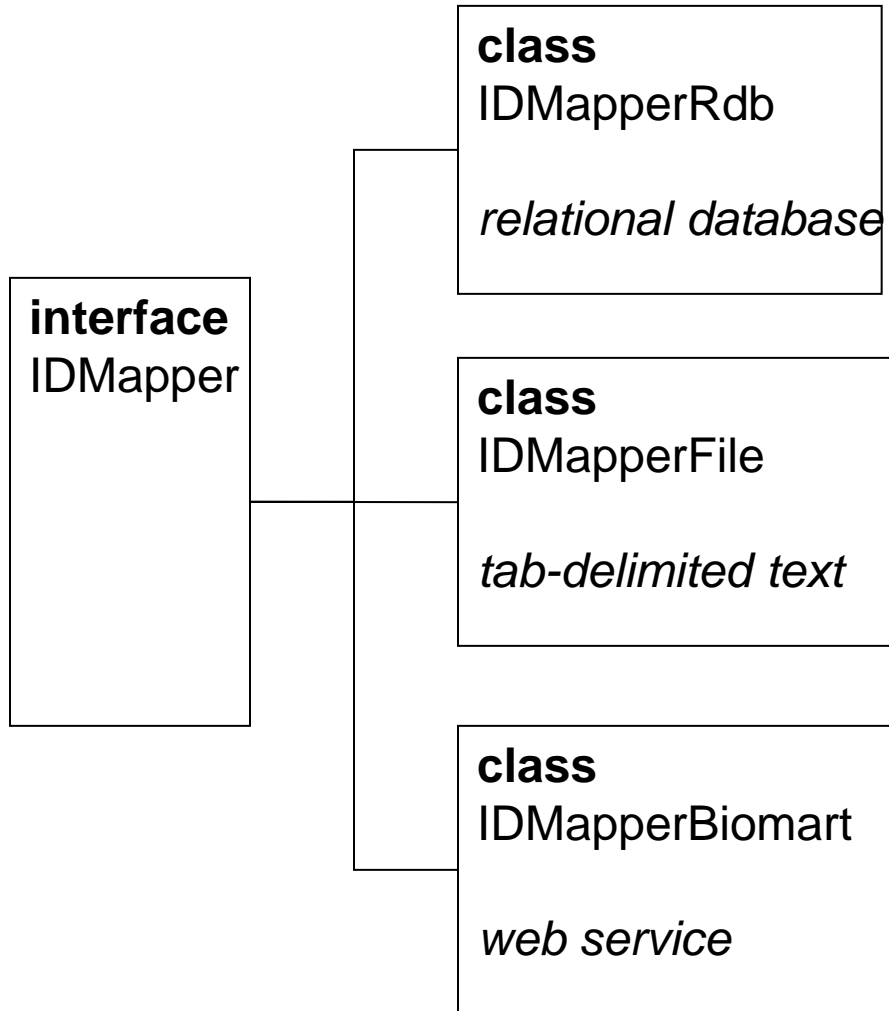
GeneProduct information

Gene ID:	ENSG00000100197
Gene Symbol:	CYP2D6
Description:	cytochrome P450, family 2, subfamily D, polypeptide 6 [Source:HGNC Symbol;Acc:2625]
Chr:	22

Cross references

[A_23_P143734](#), Agilent
[A_23_P155123](#), Agilent
[ENSG00000100197](#), Ensembl Human
[1565](#), Gene Wiki
[CYP2D6](#), HGNC
[0006350750](#), Illumina
[ILMN_1740648](#), Illumina
[ILMN_2383124](#), Illumina
[IP100433508](#), IPI
[IP100456699](#), IPI
[IP100868752](#), IPI
[IP100873166](#), IPI
[IP100873251](#), IPI
[IP100943274](#), IPI
[1565](#), Entrez Gene
[124030](#), OMIM
[608902](#), OMIM
[2F9Q](#), PDB
[NM_000106](#), RefSeq
[NM_001025161](#), RefSeq
[NP_000097](#), RefSeq
[NP_001020332](#), RefSeq
[P10635](#), Uniprot/TrEMBL
[Q007T9](#), Uniprot/TrEMBL

BridgeDb: Abstraction Layer



The BridgeDb Framework: Standardized Access to Gene, Protein and Metabolite Identifier Mapping Services. Martijn P van Iersel, Alexander R Pico, Thomas Kelder, Jianjiong Gao, Isaac Ho, Kristina Hanspers, Bruce R Conklin, Chris T Evelo. BMC Bioinformatics 2010, 11: 5.

A top-down photograph showing a silver laptop centered on a light-colored wooden surface. The laptop is open, displaying its keyboard and trackpad. Surrounding the laptop are numerous tools and materials arranged in a circular pattern. These include hand saws, a yellow level, pliers, a red C-clamp, a hammer, a tape measure, a utility knife, chisels, brushes, screws, nails, washers, a calculator, a can of paint, and several pieces of wood. The composition suggests a theme of craftsmanship or DIY projects integrated with modern technology.

And mostly in the content



For database identifier mapping tools we have:

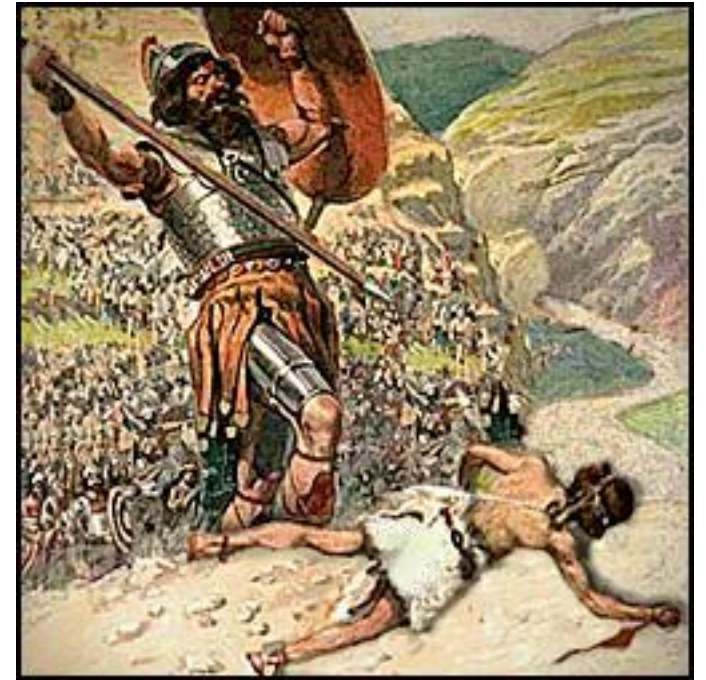
- A software framework (BridgeDb)
 - Application in WikiPathways, PathVisio, Cytoscape, R/Bioconductor
 - An installable webservice
 - Open source
 - Community based
 - Database based (small)
- A semantic web implementation (Open PHACTS IMS)
 - With installable Docker image
 - Linkset based (fast)
 - Does do transitivity
- Identifiers.org for ID schema's and resolution

For ID mappings we have:

- Gene product, ENSEMBL derived, databases for:
 - most health related species
 - Some bacteria
 - Some plants
- Metabolite database, HMDB & CheBi derived, for most “human” metabolites
- Reaction database from RHEA
- Linksets for all of these

Other relevant:

- MyGene.info (Su lab)
 - also connected to WikiData
- DAVID (from Tigr)
 - recently updated (after years of inactivity)
 - often used (even in that period)
 - Should watch out for Goliath

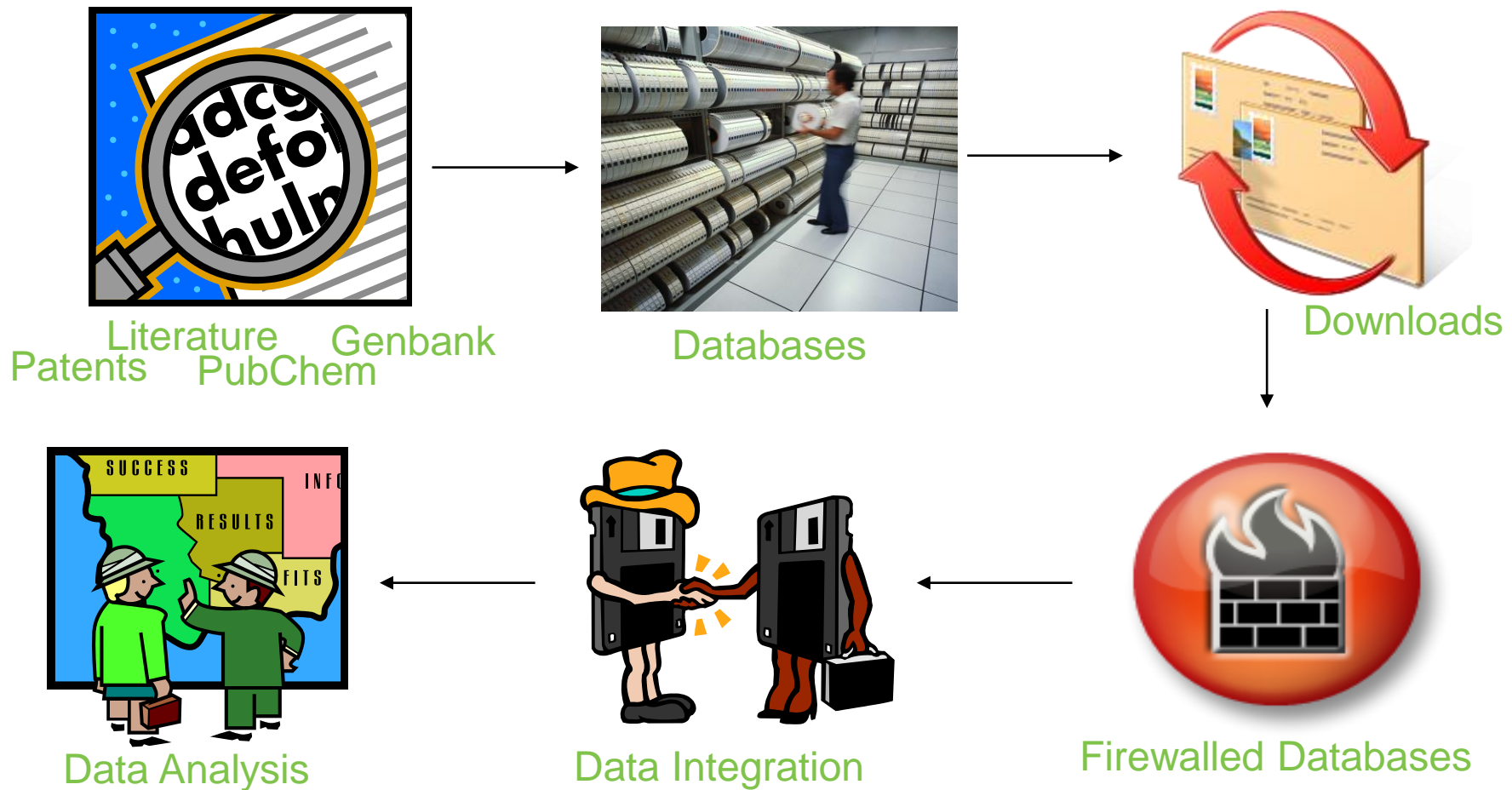








How do R&D companies use public data?

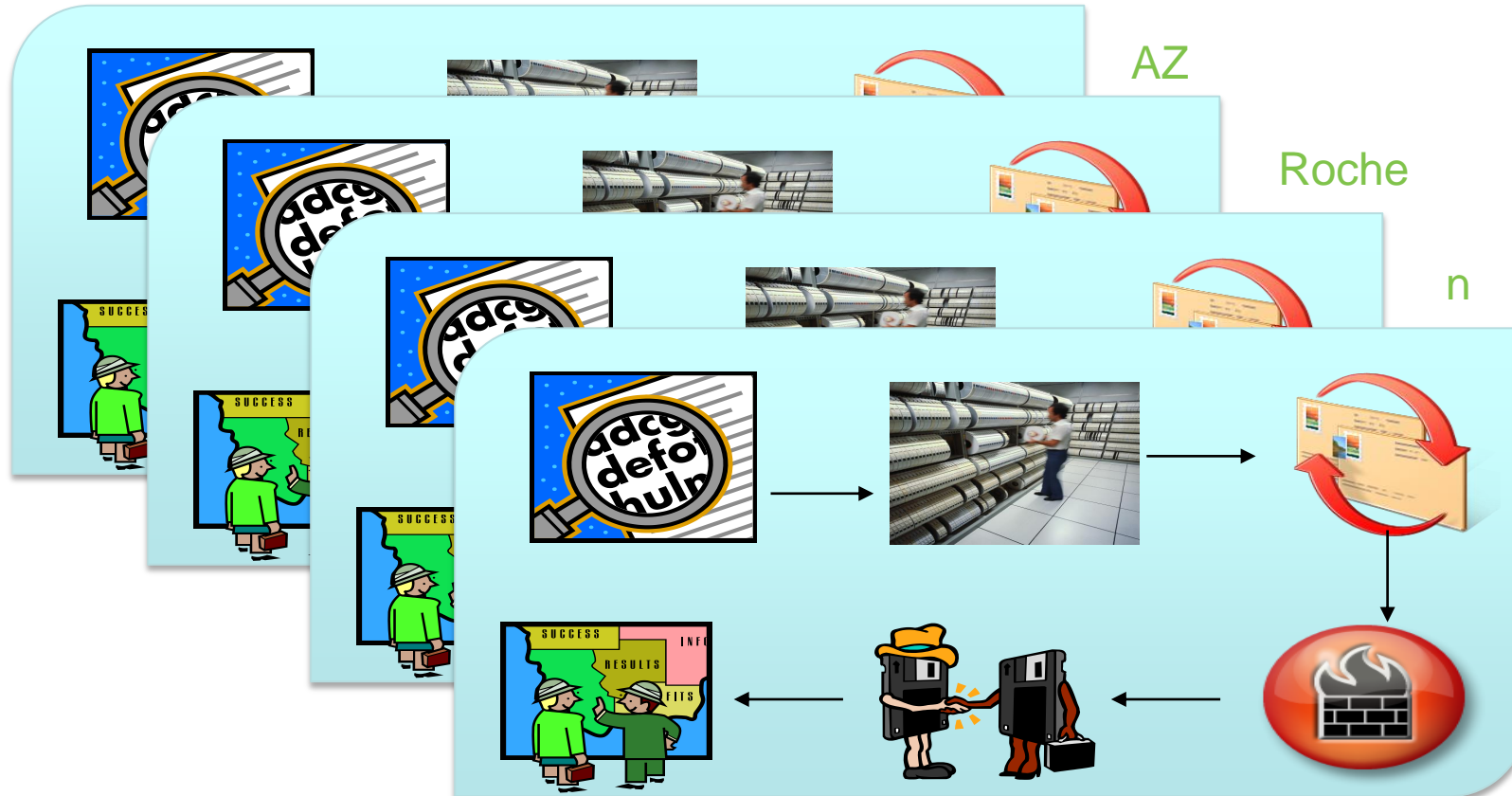


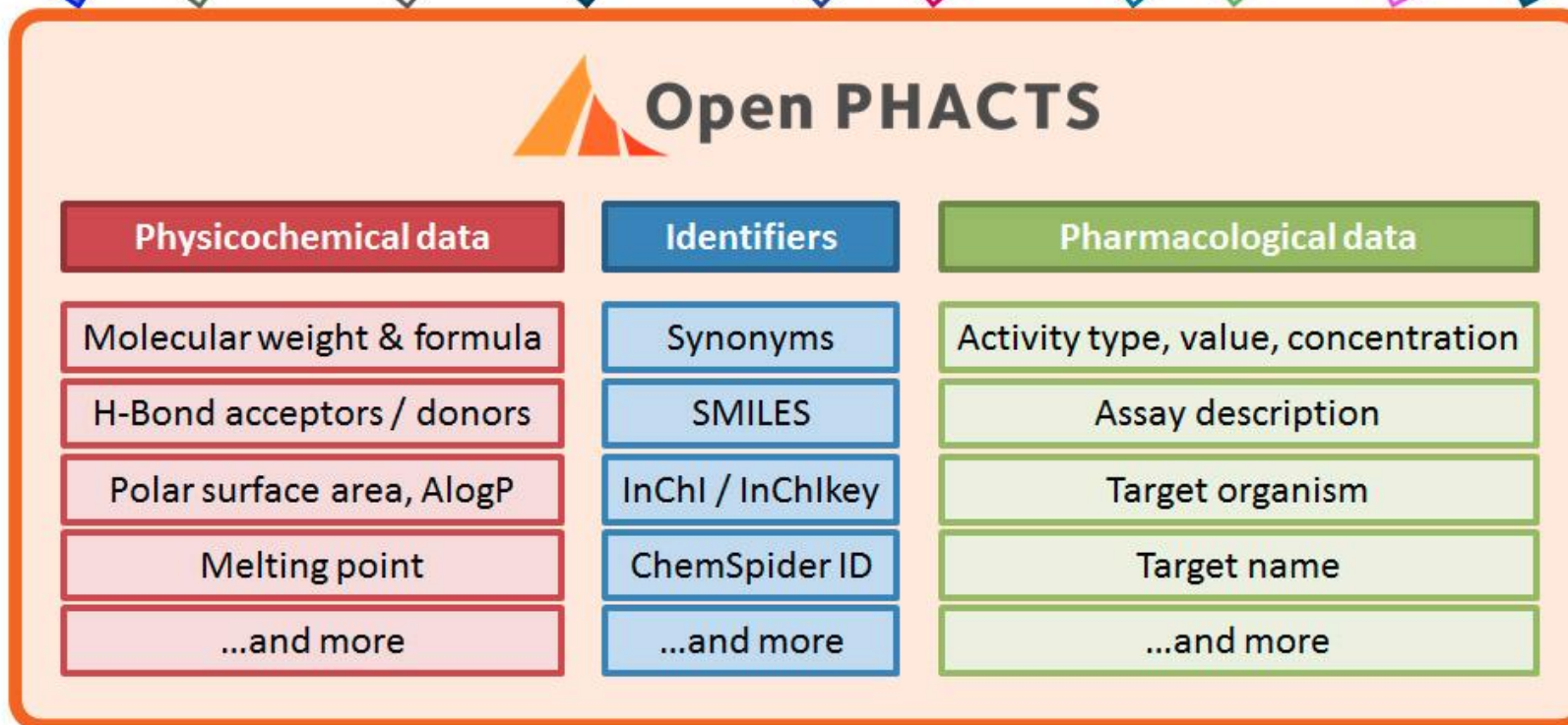
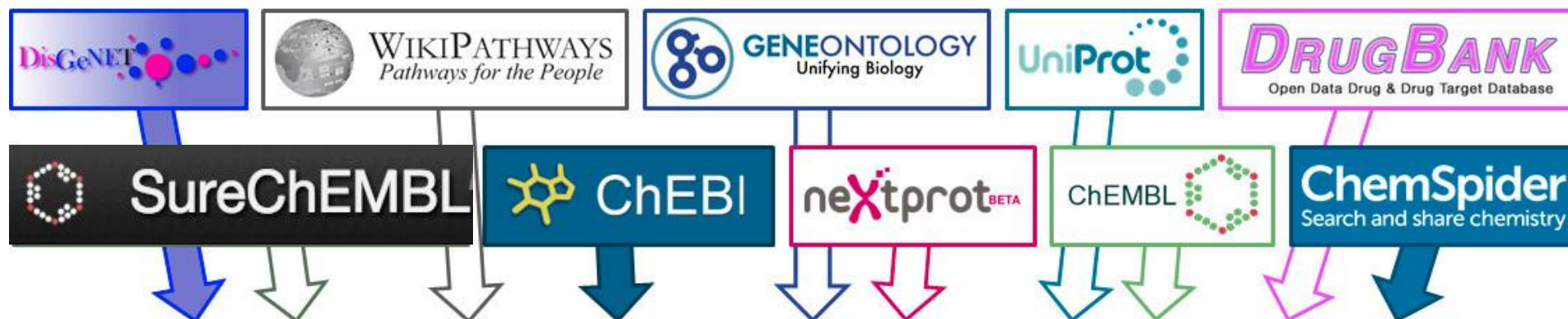
Pfizer

AZ

Roche

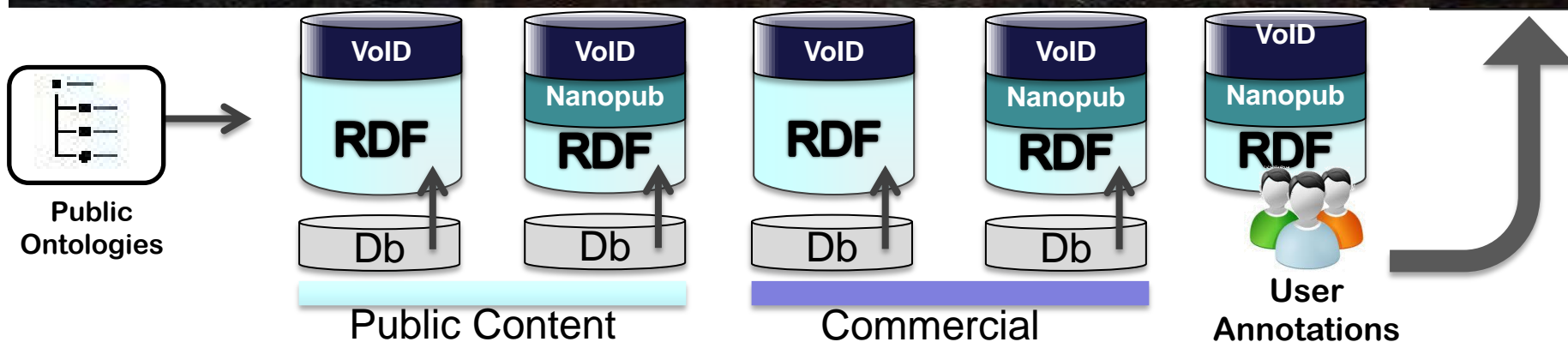
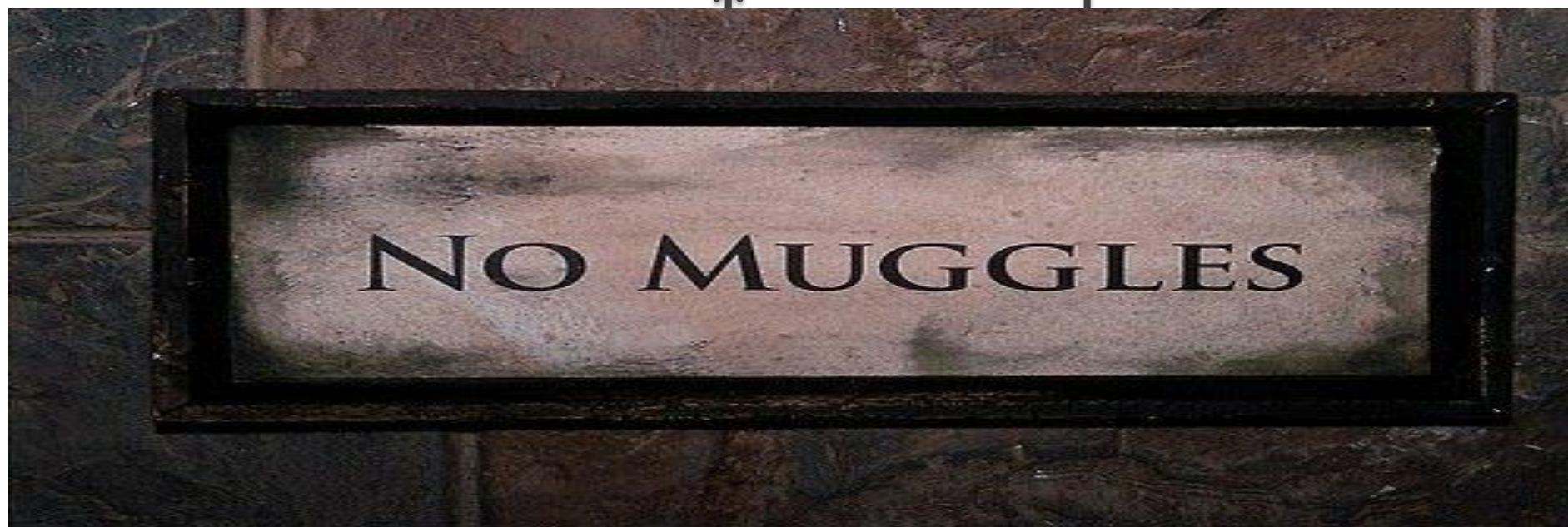
n







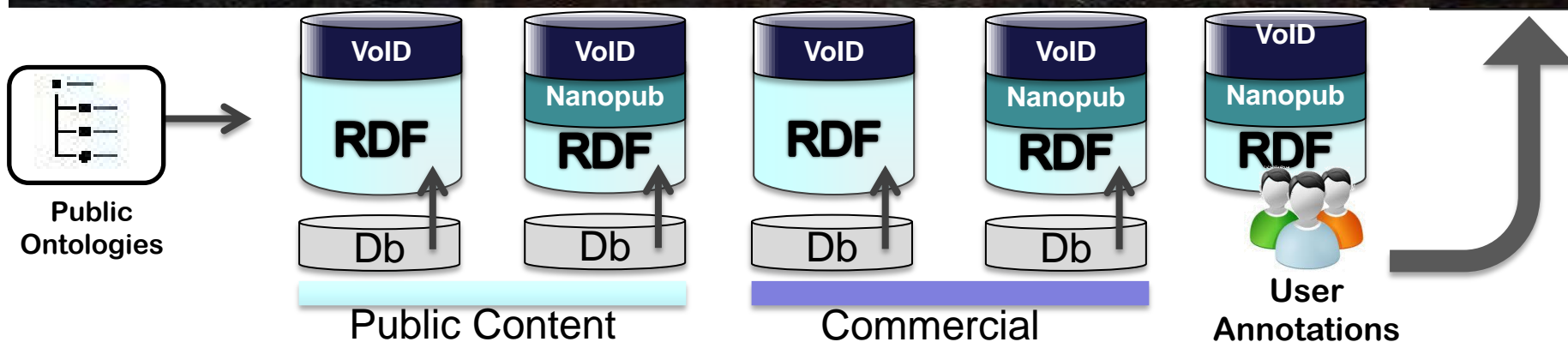
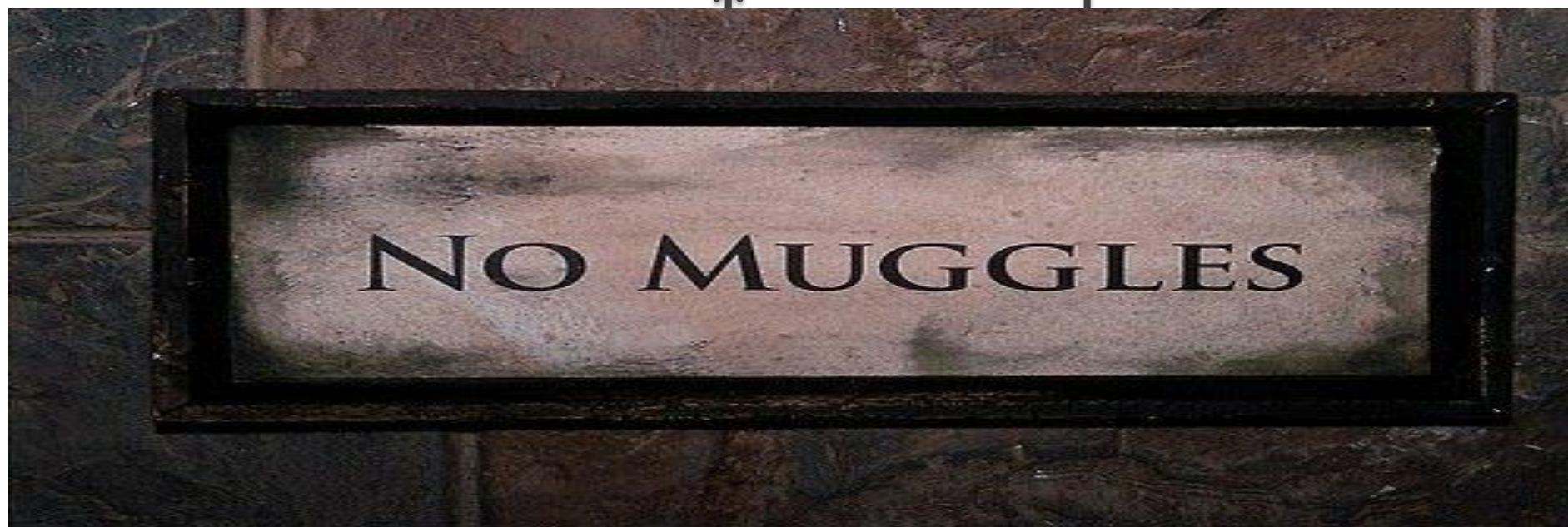
Apps

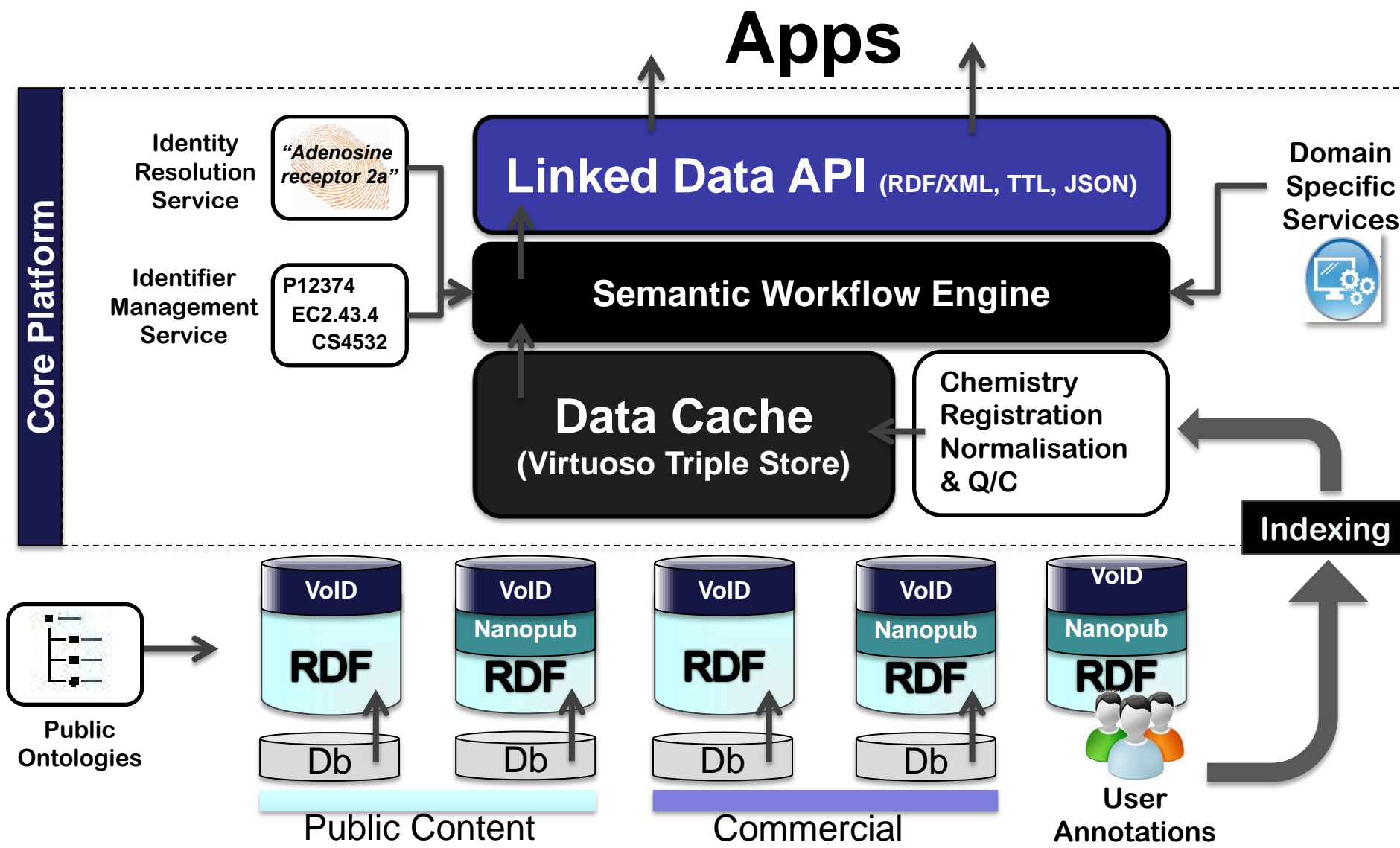






Apps



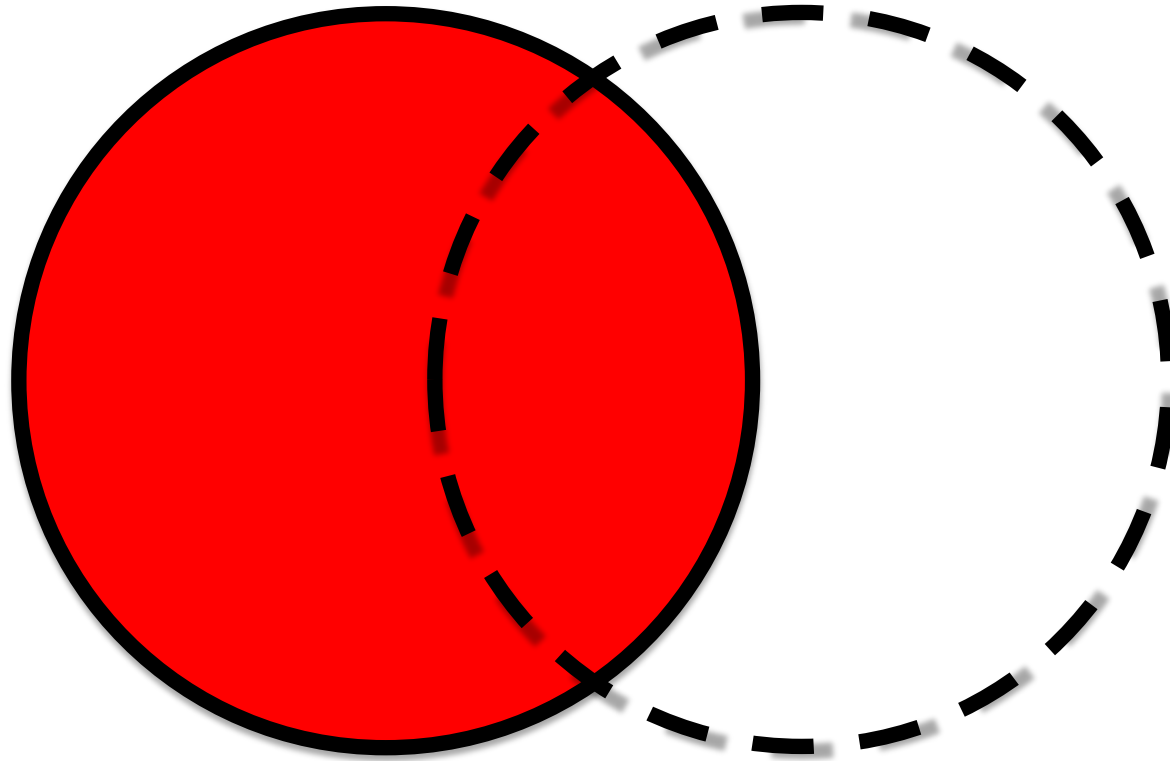




Open PHACTS
Open Pharmacological Space



Choose a standard

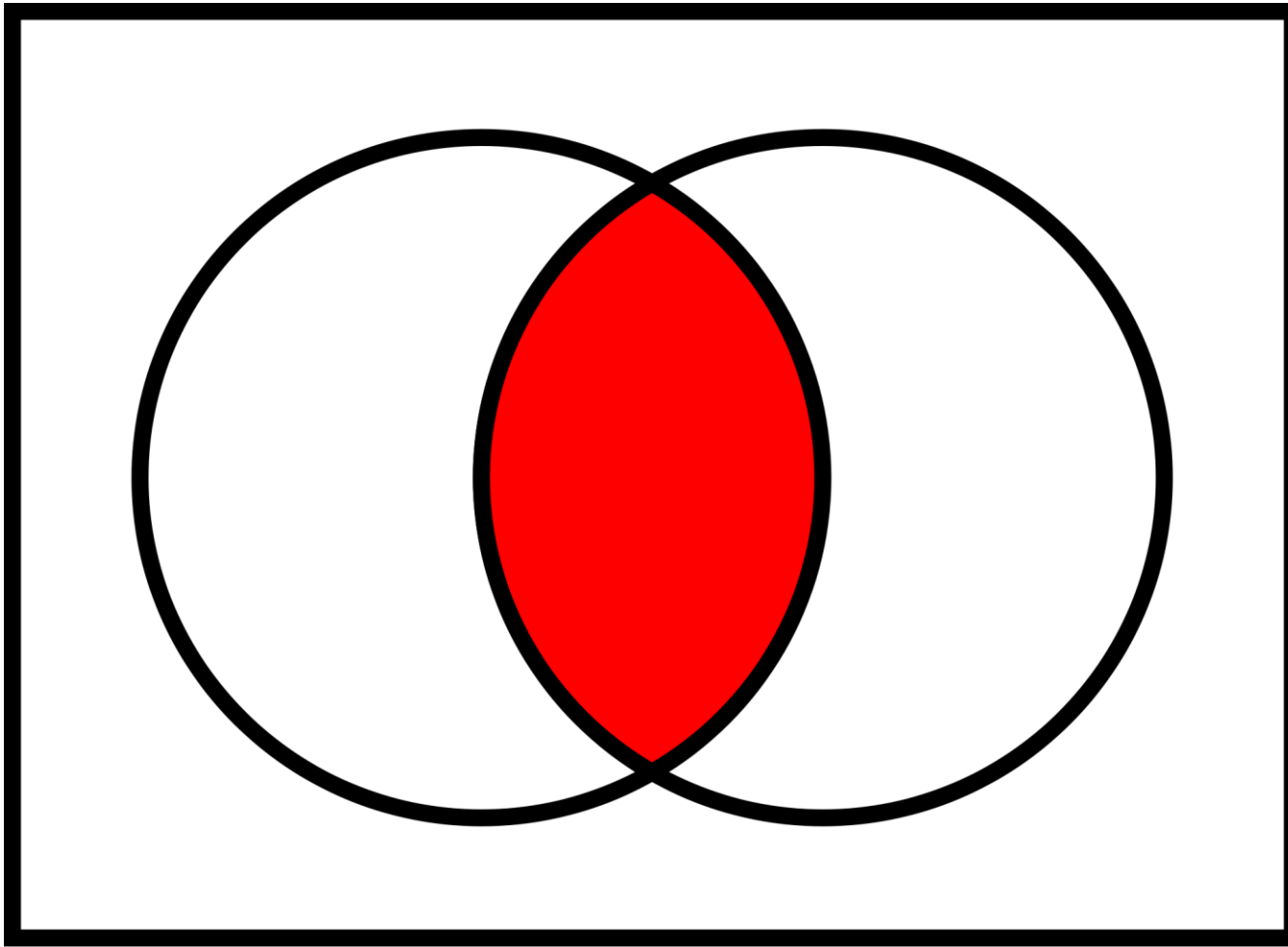




Open PHACTS
Open Pharmacological Space

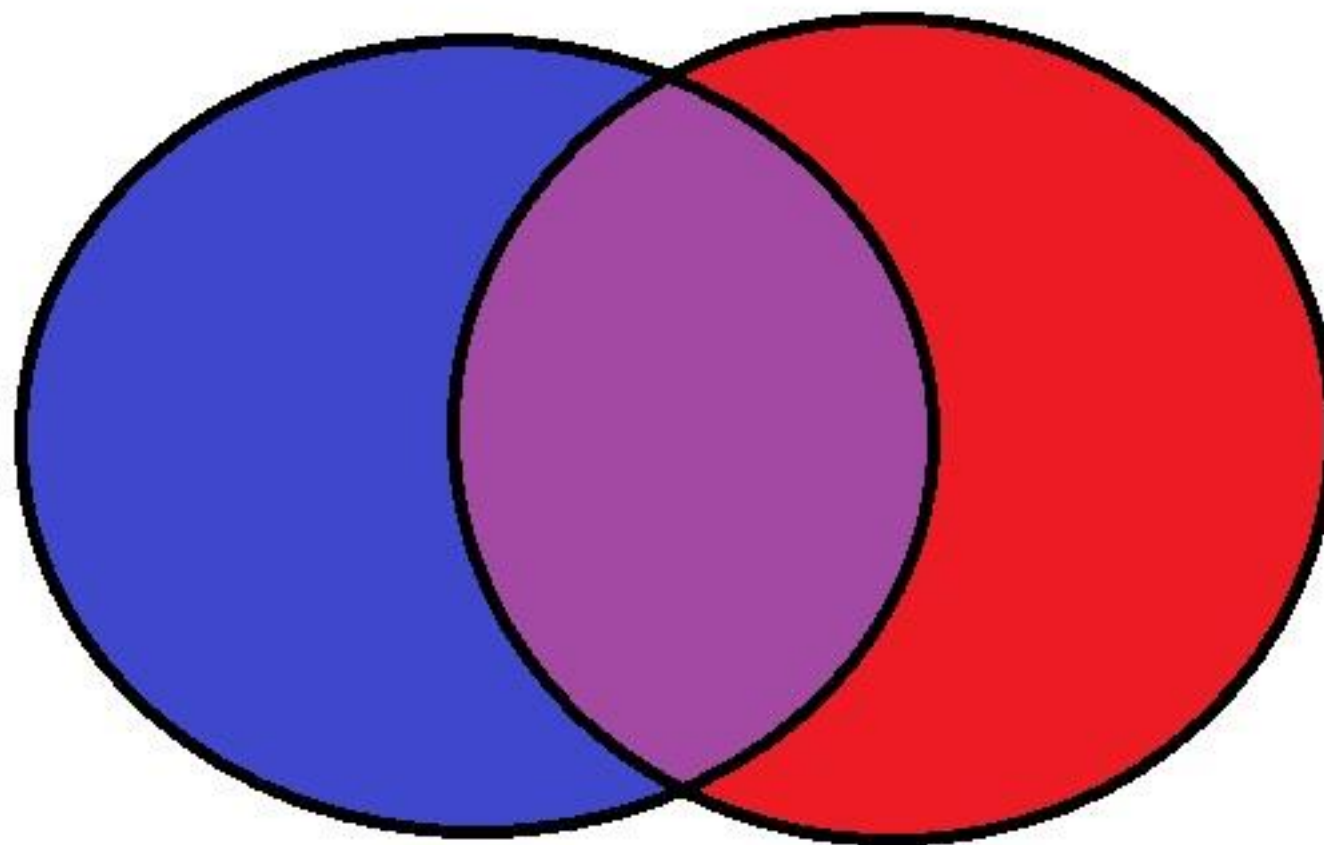


Link one resource to another





Or use both and map



ID mapping in Open PHACTS:

- Semweb enabled (full URIs)
- Using linksets
- Transitivity (and limits for that)
 - gene -> protein -> has enzyme code
 - Protein -> has enzyme code -> other proteins

This is not just Open PHACTS

Federated SPARQL queries:

e.g. find all genes related to disease, then all pathways with these genes...

Used as hackaton (swat4ls) examples/

Only works sometimes, by chance

Needs integrated ID mapping!

Metabolite mapping needs

- More mappings! (plant products, drugs, xenobiotics)
- Ontology based mapping (CheBi)
- Because:
 - Palmitic acid is a fatty acid
 - R,R,R-tocopherol is a form of Vitamin E
- And these should (sometimes) map

Also applies to biology:
scientific lenses

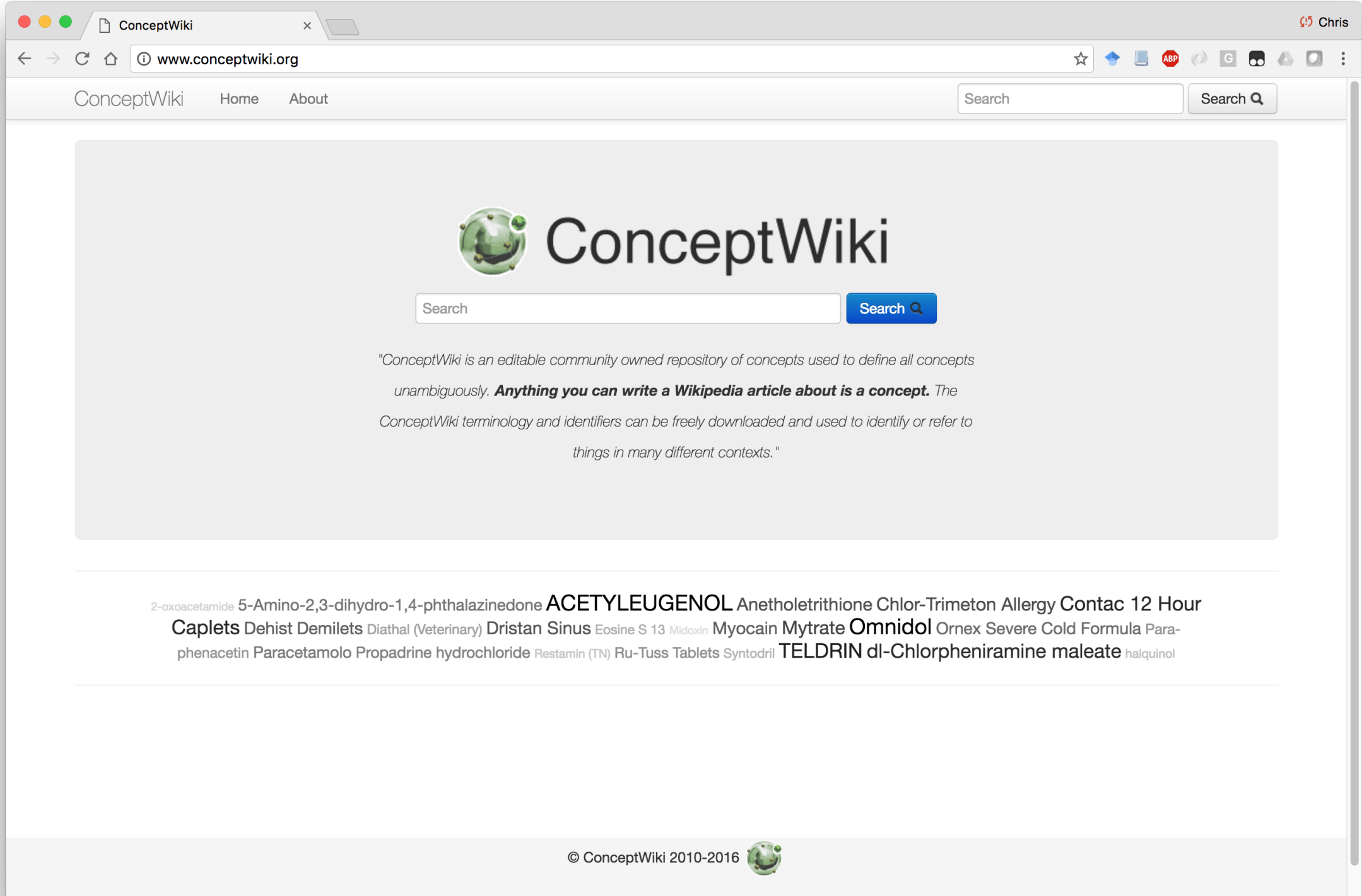
**“SoMeTiMes
iWoNdeR
wOuLdiThAvE
EnDeD diFFeReNtLy
iF iChOsE AnOtHeR
sToRy....?”**

ZaRa

Sunday - Sep 23, 2012(1:30 pm)

Concepts

- What we need is a big ARTA (also referred to as, synonyms) table
 - That allows typos..
- E.g. synonyms for things found by text mining
- Mapping to ontologies is only a partial solution



It failed!

Because ...

- Try it!
- Calling on a million minds for community annotation ...
- But... people work on wikis because it gives them something right away

And we still need it!

- Open PHACTS used an indexer
- These only know what is in there
- Doesn't for instance allow connecting text mining results

Don't be afraid to reinvent wheels!



Chemistry mapping

- Structure not ID based
- Allow substructure searches
- Open PHACTS open source ???
- We need it, may have to redo

Ontology mapping

- Many available, even as services
- Often part of met resources
- Meta resources need feedback to original!

Annotation tools use ontology terms

- But do not allow lookup
- Often (typically) do not show what ontology used
- Need frameworks

Special cases

- Proteomics: peptides/fragments to proteins (Dutch proteomics meeting)
- Sequences: typical short sequence resolution (why BLAST the same things over and over?) (Natasa Przulj at NetBio SIG)

Mapping tools are core tools: need funding and sustainability



Delivering

- Not what people want
- But what people need
- For what they want

- Where we will run into the next problem:

If we curate data well, and make all the technical connections real it may still be incomparable. Needs.... brains



People think that mathematics is complicated. Mathematics is the simple bit, it's the stuff we CAN understand. It's cats that are complicated.

— *John Horton Conway* —

AZ QUOTES

A photograph of a forest floor in spring. The ground is covered with a dense carpet of small, vibrant blue flowers, likely bluebells, interspersed with green foliage. A path of brown, fallen leaves leads from the bottom right towards the center of the image. In the background, numerous tall, slender tree trunks stand vertically, creating a sense of depth. The lighting is soft and natural, suggesting a sunny day in a woodland.

Those who don't believe in magic
will never find it.

Roald Dahl in "The Minpins"