

TOPOLOGICAL FEATURES IN CANCER GENE EXPRESSION DATA

Svetlana Leekwood

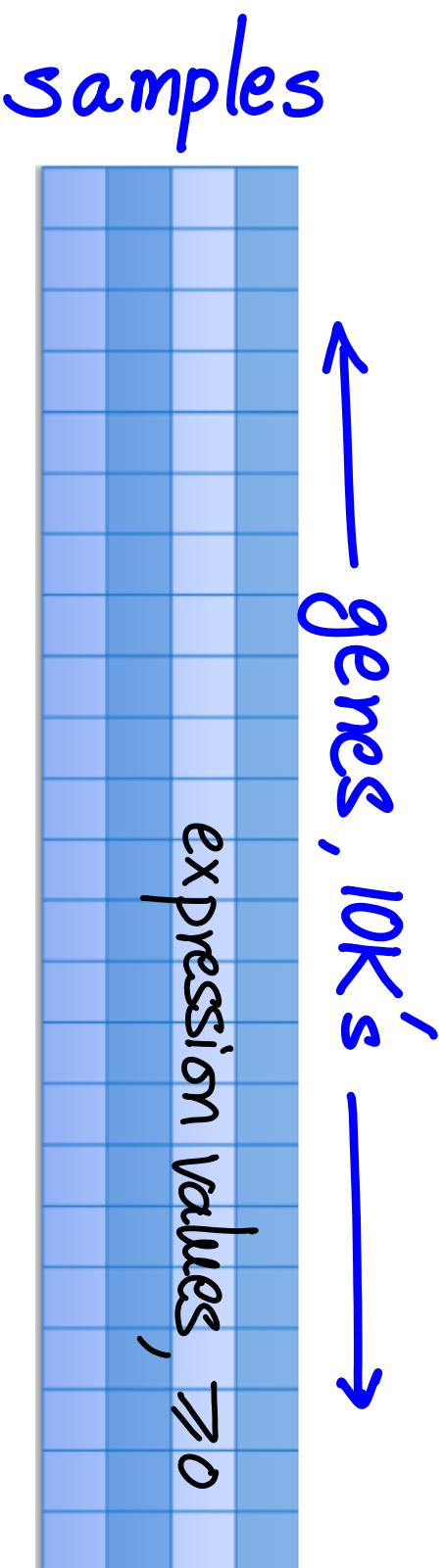
Bala Krishnamoorthy

Washington State University

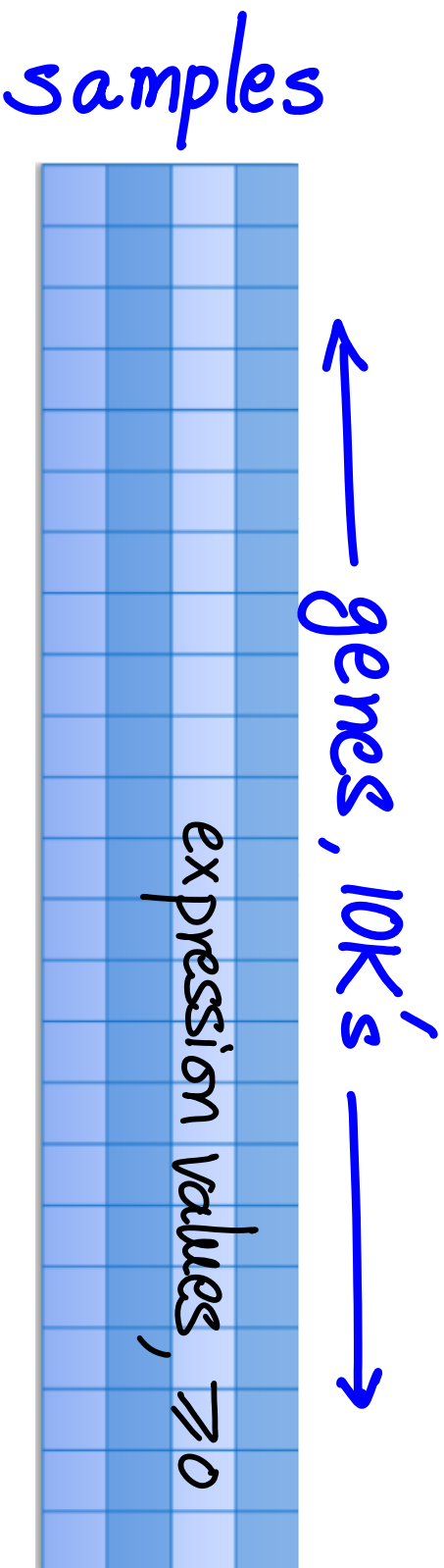
PSB, 2015; arXiv: 1410.3198



CANCER GENE EXPRESSION DATA

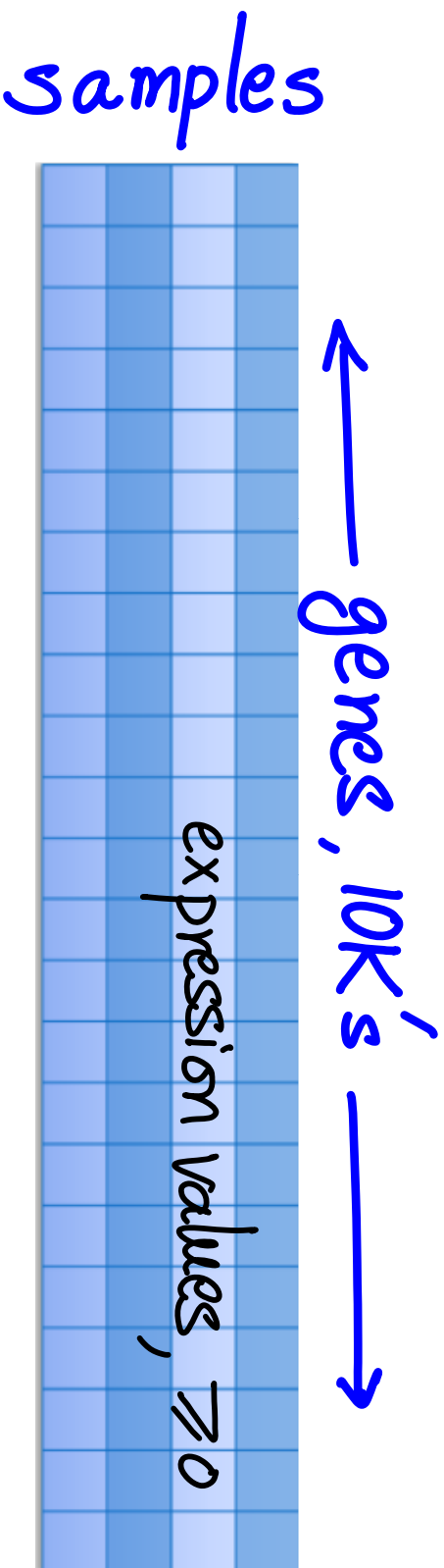


CANCER GENE EXPRESSION DATA



- * ~50,000 genes
- * 10s to a few 100 samples

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- * ~50,000 genes
- * 10s to a few 100 samples
- * select a few "biologically relevant" genes?

THE CHALLENGE

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- * "higher order" method ?

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 - genes in samples space

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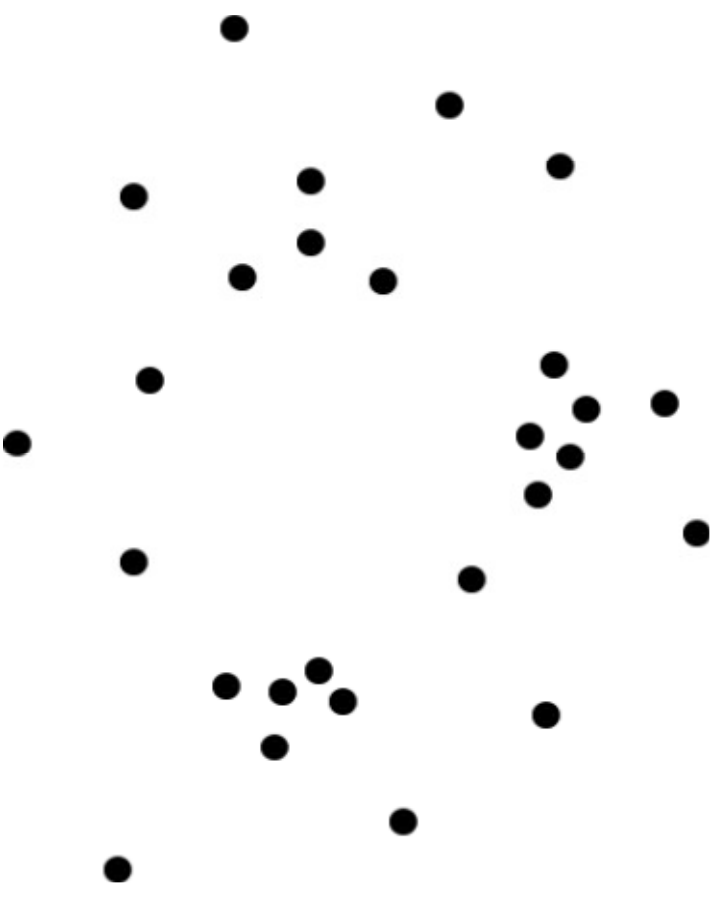
- ✓ "dualize" the data
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OUR RESURT

- ✓ "dualize" the data
 - genes in samples space
- ✓ use persistent homology to find loops (\equiv "holes")
- ✓ genes forming loops implicated in cancer
- * a method for data exploration...

HIGHER-ORDER STRUCTURES

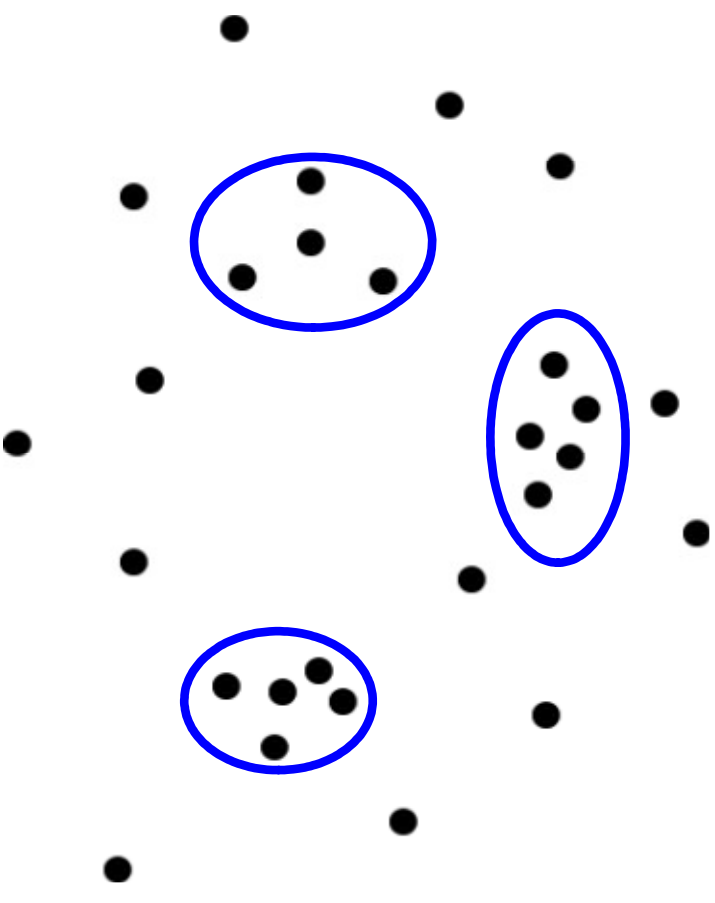
✖ 2D illustration



HIGHER-ORDER STRUCTURES

✖ 2D illustration

✖ traditional approach
e.g. clustering
— local structure

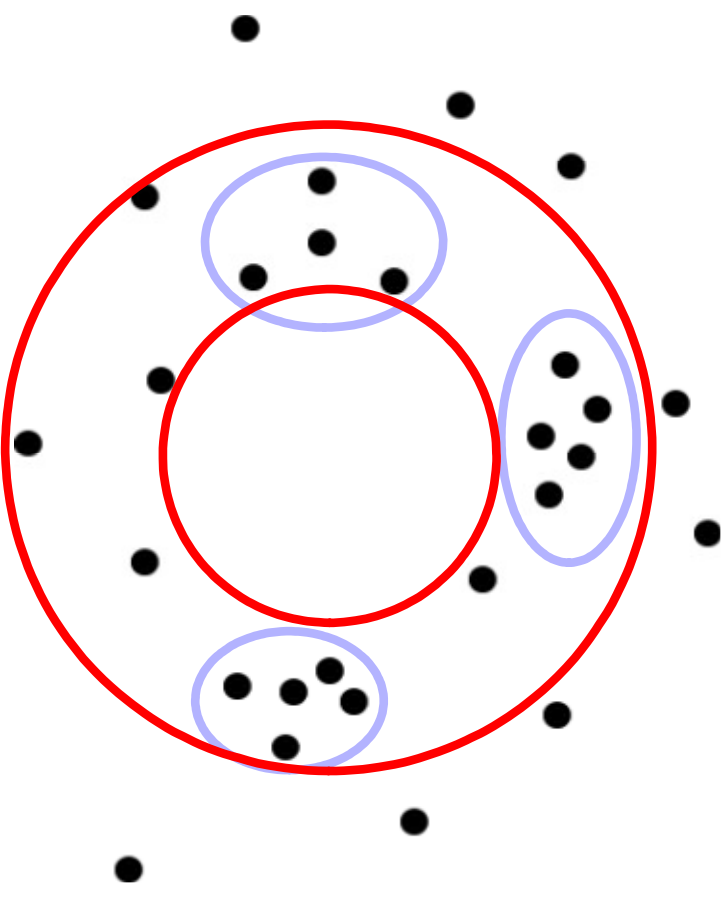


HIGHER-ORDER STRUCTURES

✖ 2D illustration

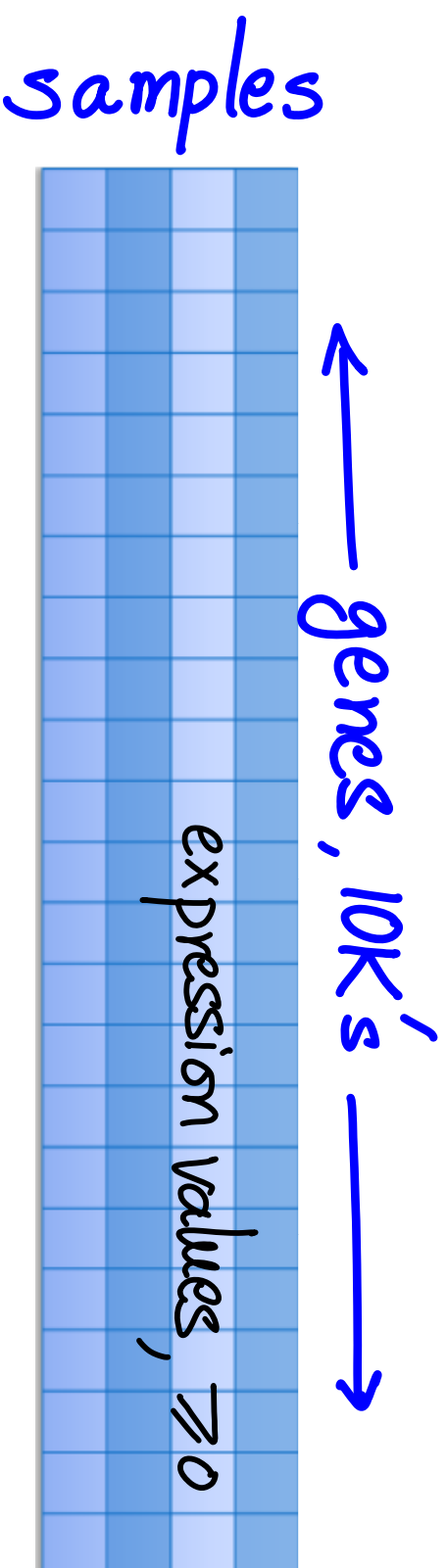
✖ traditional approach
e.g. clustering
— local structure

✖ miss higher order
structure (loop)



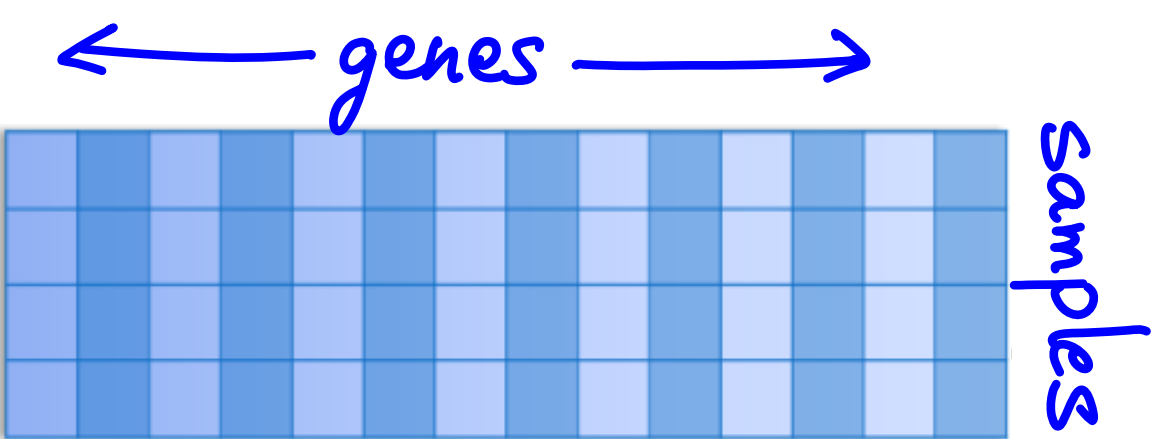
HI-DIM: DUAL SPACE

* instead of



HI-DIM: DUAL SPACE

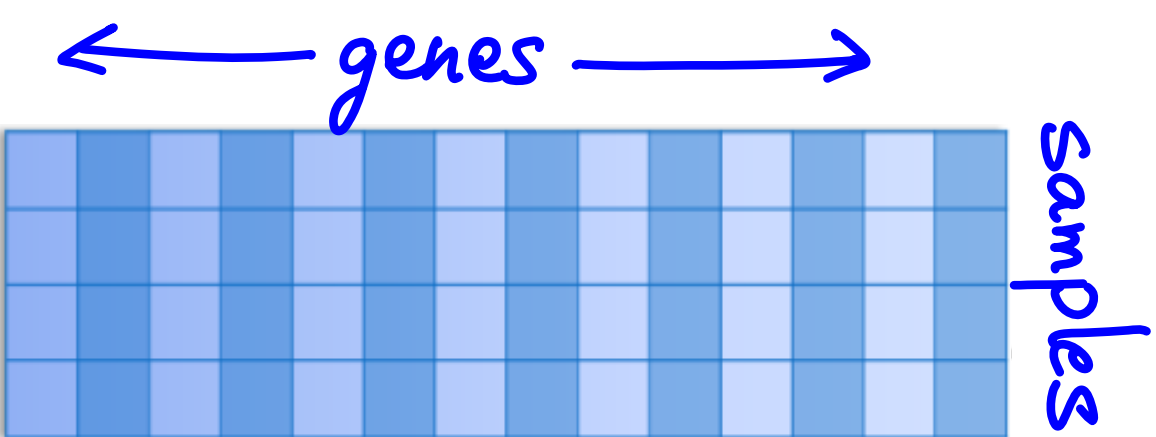
* use



HI-DIM: DUAL SPACE

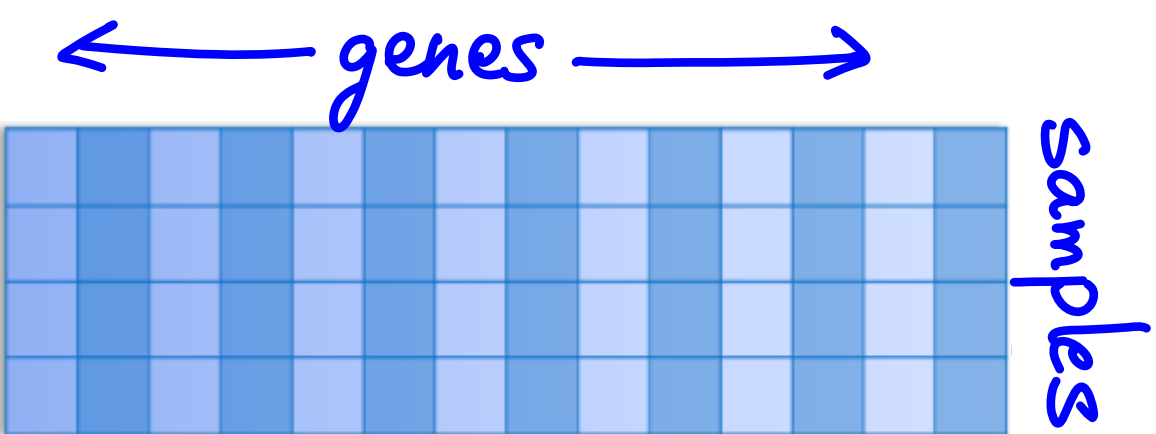
* use

* gene expressions considered
across patients



HI-DIM: DUAL SPACE

- * use
- * gene expressions considered across patients
- * pairwise distances are much more meaningful



PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY

* characterizes significant i -dimensional "holes"

PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY

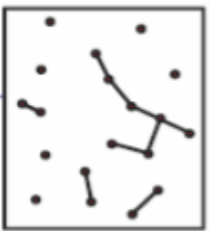
- * characterizes significant f_i -dimensional "holes"
- * points \rightarrow pairwise distances \rightarrow simplicial complex
 - \rightarrow filtration \rightarrow persistence diagrams/barcodes

PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY

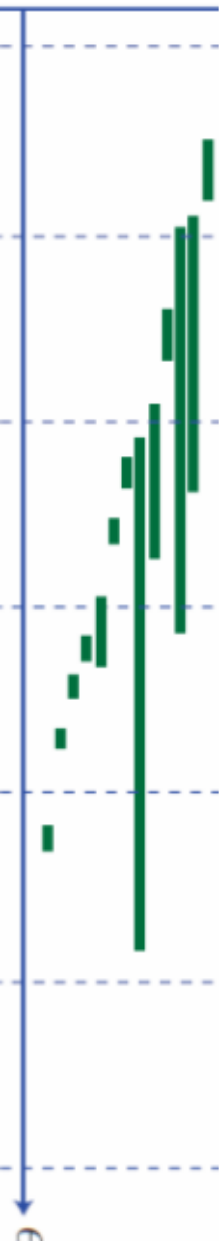
- * characterizes significant i -dimensional "holes"
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 - dim 0: connected components
 - dim 1: loops (around holes)
 - dim 2: enclosed voids
 - ...

PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY

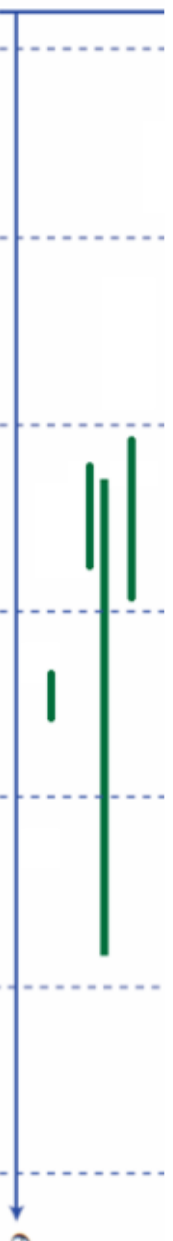
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dim 0:



dim 1:



(image adapted)
from Ghrist, 2008

WITNESS COMPLEX

de Silva & Carlsson, 2004

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 - v is the witness for the p -simplex

METHOD

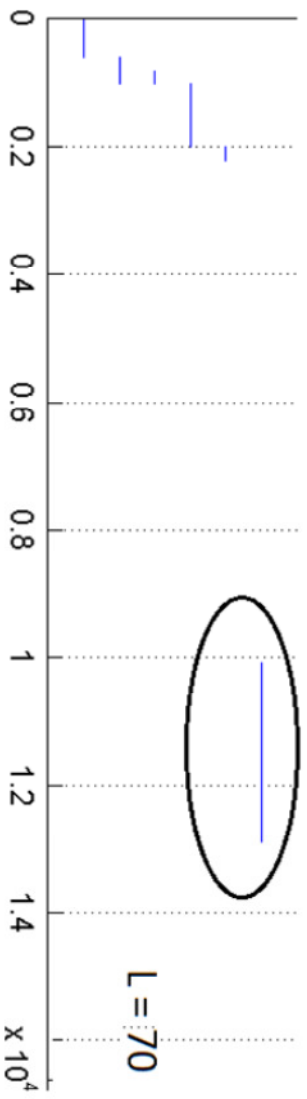
- * for breast cancer (54,613 genes, 47 samples)
dim-1 barcode

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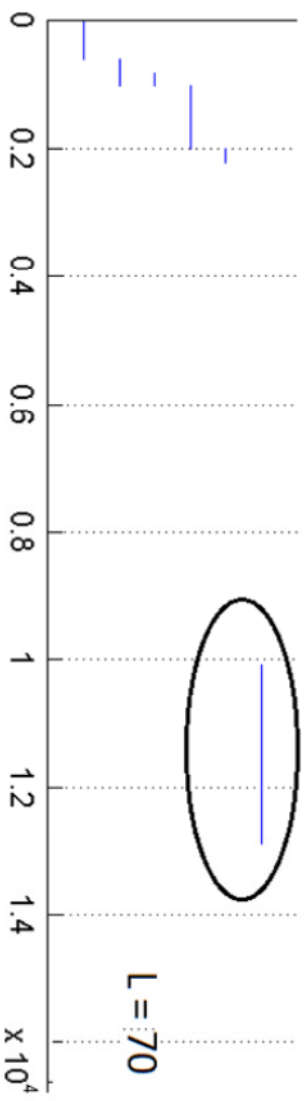
genes = 70



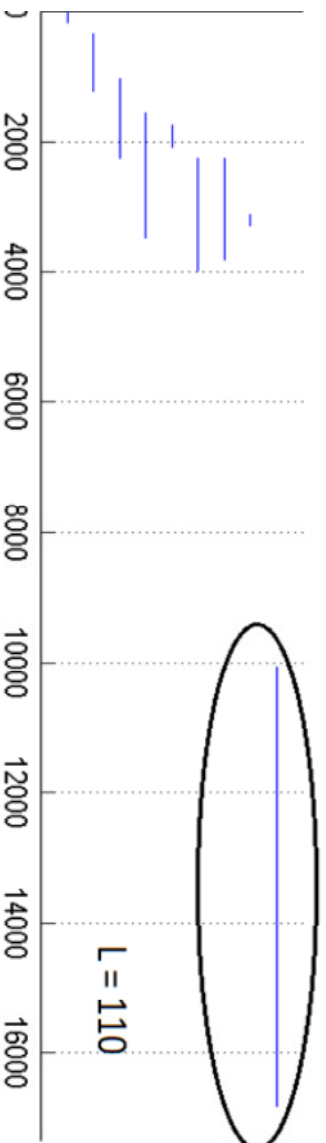
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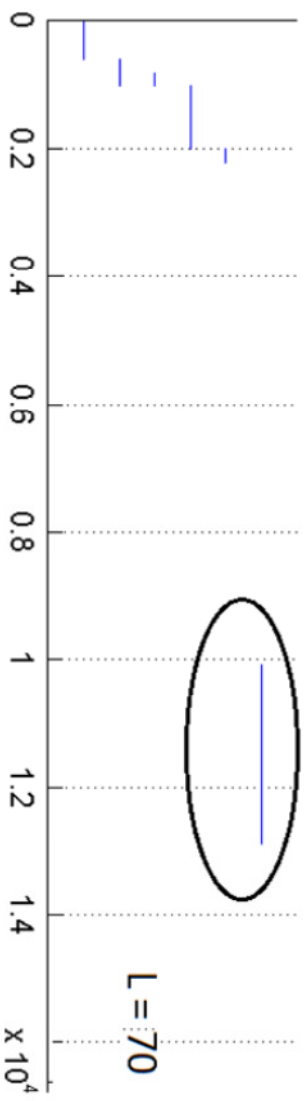


genes = 110

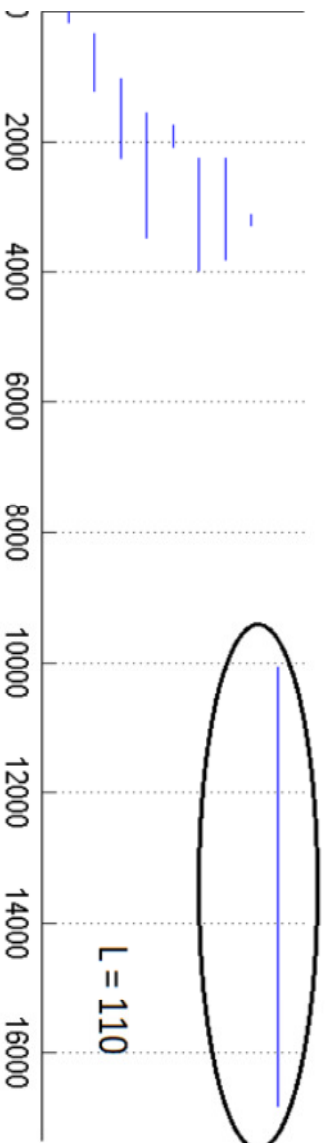
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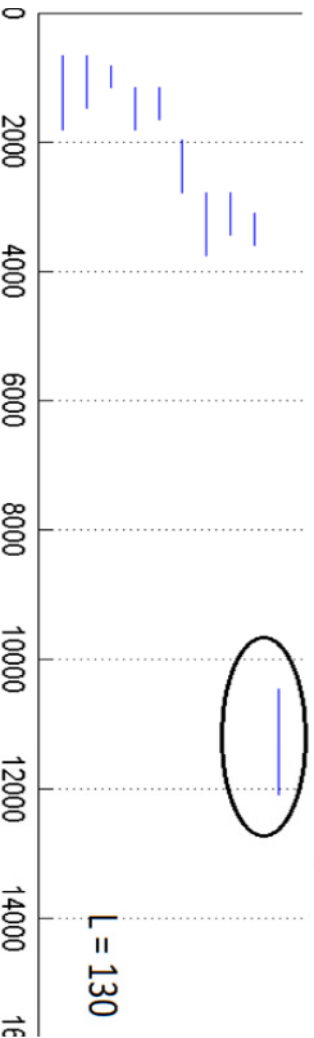
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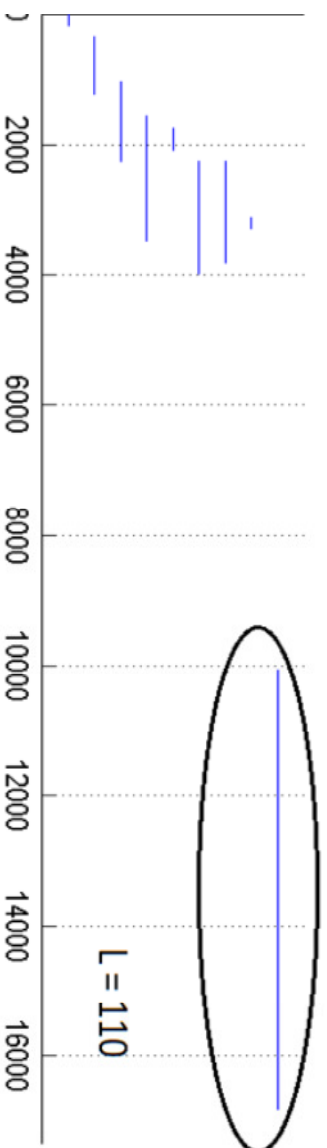
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genes = 130

METHOD

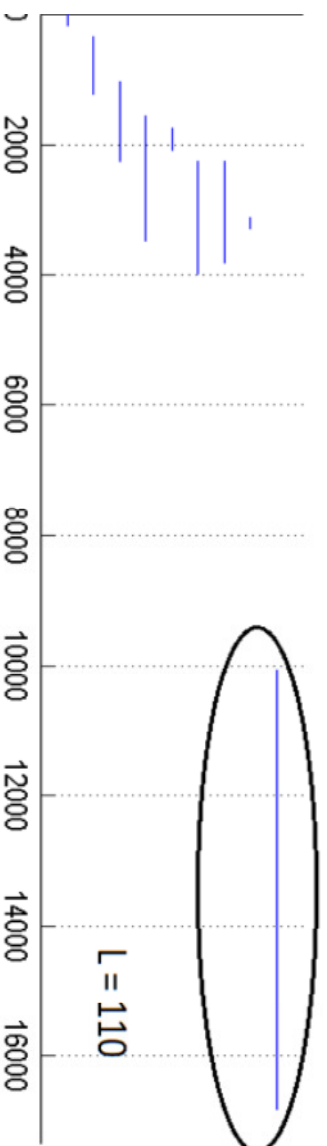
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METHOD

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- * Are genes in loop(s) relevant for cancer?

METHOD

- * for breast cancer (54,613 genes, 47 samples)
dim-1 barcode
- * genes in the breast cancer loop:

Gene	Relation to Cancer
FTL	Prognostic biomarker in breast cancer
B2RPS11	Downregulated in apoptotic breast carcinoma cells
RPS27A	Coordinate p53 signaling
HSPA8	(not found in cancer related literature)

RESULTS

* analyzed five different cancer datasets

Dataset	#Genes	#Samples	#Loops
Brain	46201	46	1
Breast	54613	47	1
Ovarian	54613	28	1
AML188	54613	188	2
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* selected landmarks (L), as well as loop genes do not have extreme expression values

OPEN QUESTIONS

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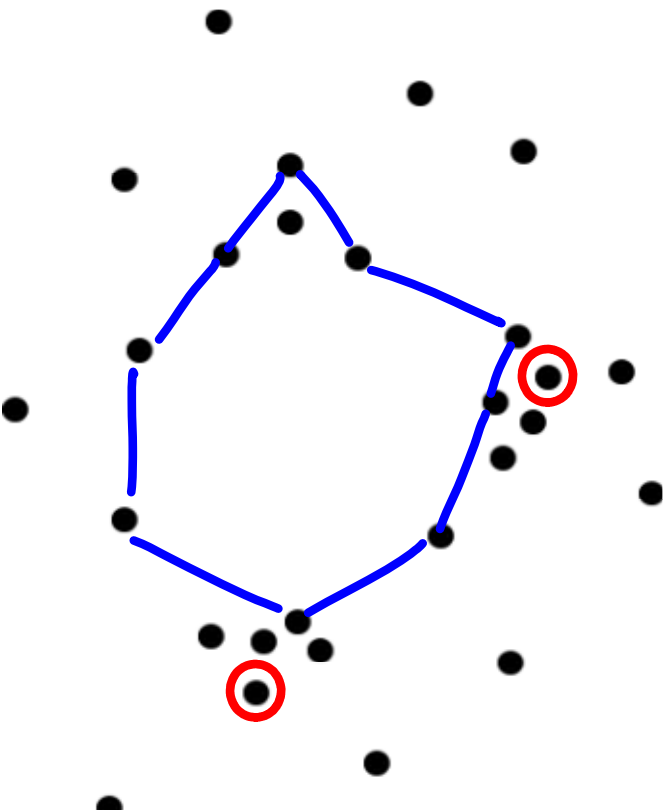
- * Small groups (6-13) of genes forming loops cannot be found by other methods
- * Does loop connectedness of genes imply functional connectedness?
 - hard to study coexpression of multiple genes
- * Does dualization affect ability to prove results on structure/stability of data?

OPEN QUESTIONS

* a few relevant genes not included in loops

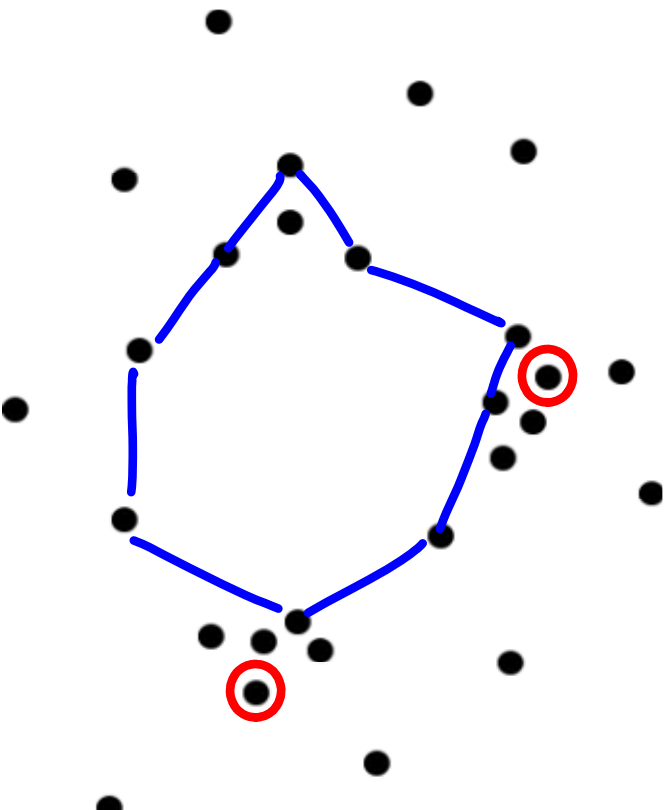
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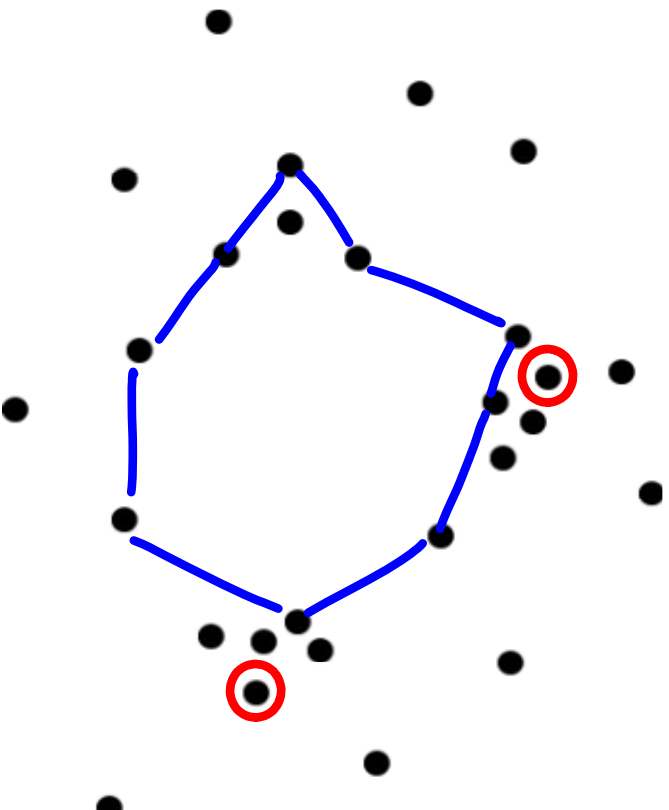
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* Can we identify loop(s) with "all critical genes"?

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* Can we identify loop(s) with "all critical genes"?

* Apply to other classes of data sets?