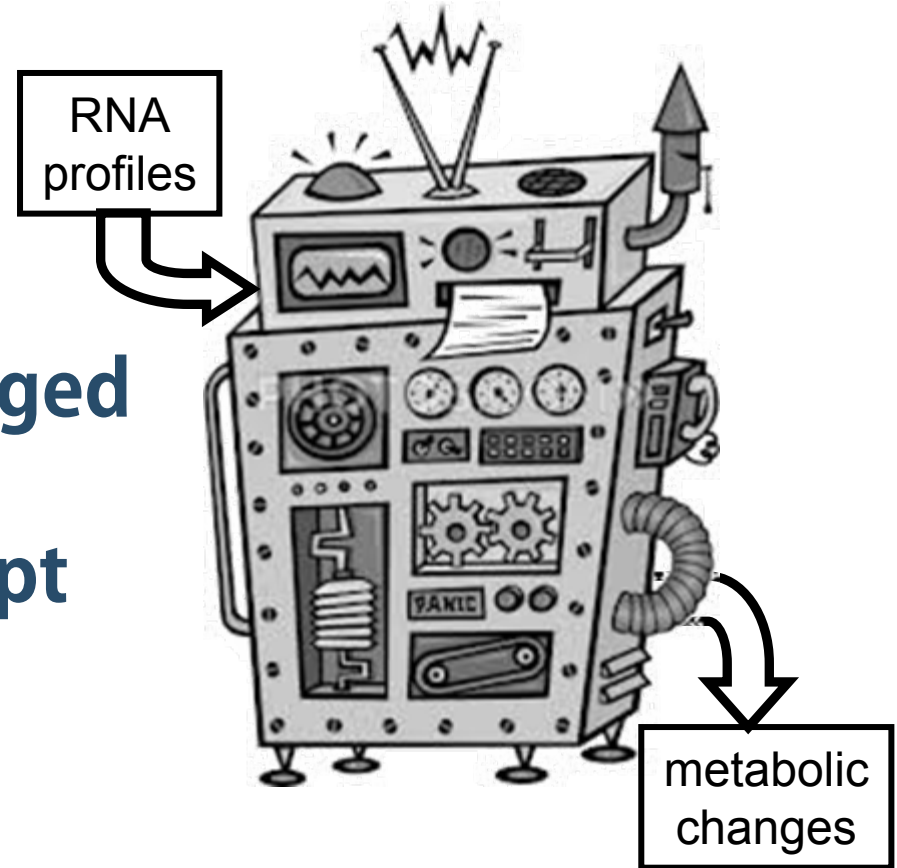
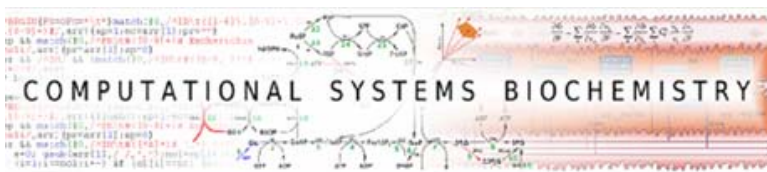


ModeScore

A method to infer changed activity of metabolic functions from transcript profiles



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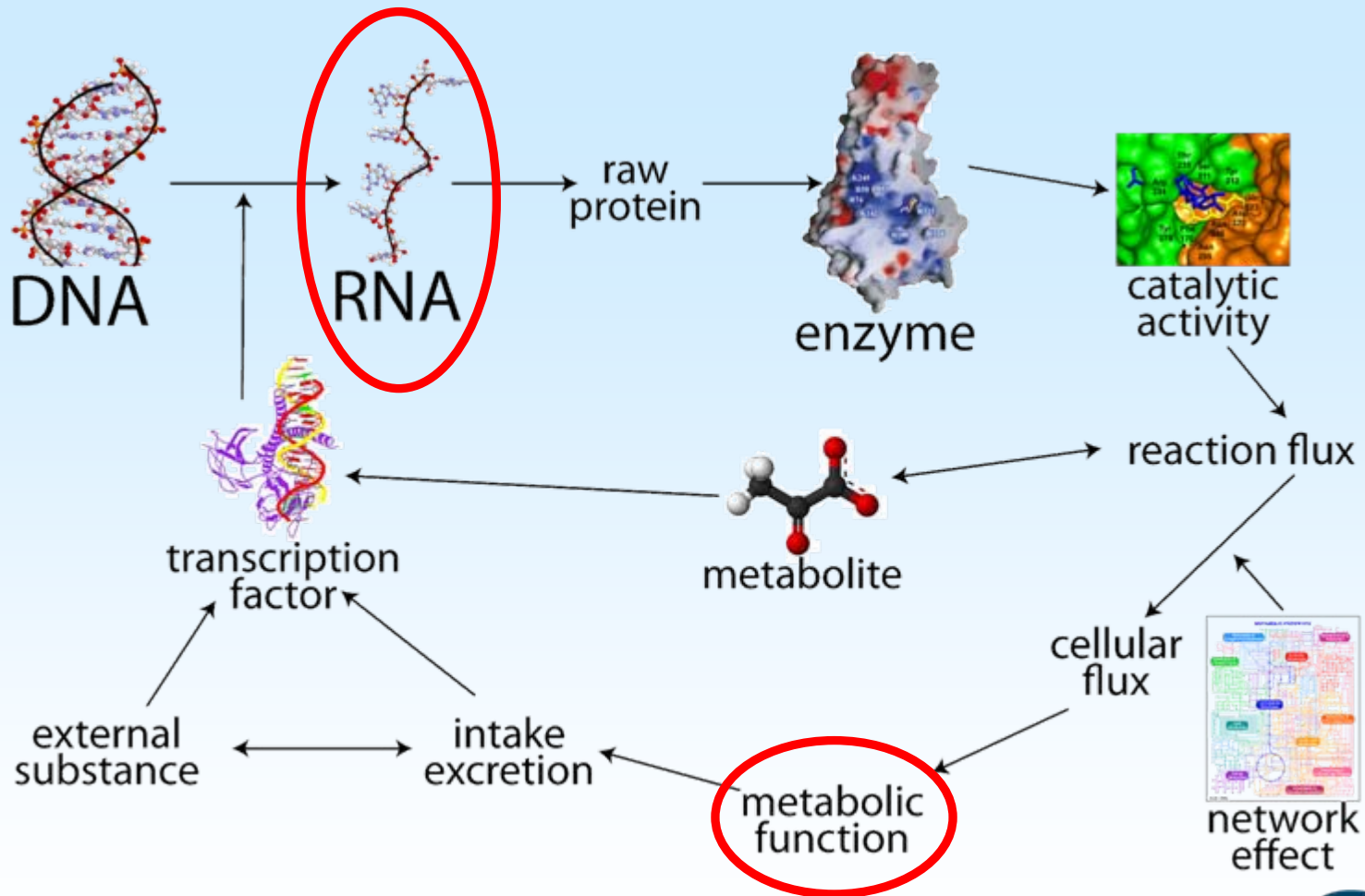
Outline

- Introduction
- ModeScore method
- Application example
- Implementation/Summary

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- **Introduction**
- ModeScore method
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Functional layers of cells



Functional layers of cells

Many intermediate levels

- many modifying factors
- quantitative predictivity low
- knowledge must be integrated

Gygi et al., 1999, Mol. Cell Biol.

Blazier & Papin. 2012, Front Physiol.
Hoppe, 2012, Metabolites 2.

Why transcripts then?

- large information gain per material & money
- easy measurement (compared with metabolites, fluxes, proteins)
- multitude of available datasets

Objective of method

Given: measured transcript abundances

- Select metabolic function with the most remarkable pattern
- Select the genes that
 - are related to this metabolic function
 - significantly change
 - have sufficiently high expression
 - show remarkable pattern of change

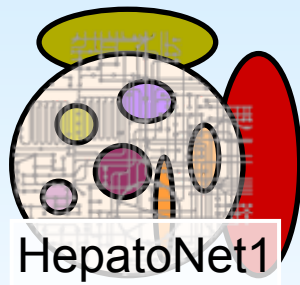
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Prediction idea

We know

- the way enzymes cooperatively work
 - the cell's metabolic functions
- reference flux distributions



Metabolic function definition

HepatoNet1 ... , Gille et al., 2010, Mol Syst Biol
FASIMU ... Hoppe et al., 2011, BMC Bioinf

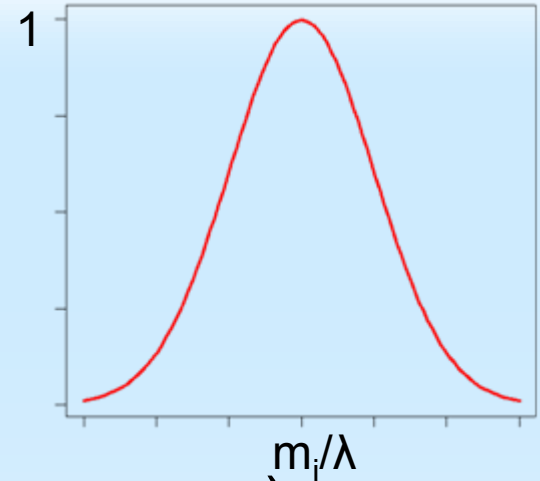
Prediction idea

Assumptions:

- Gene up \rightarrow flux value up (& vice versa)
- Normal distribution
- Probability maximum: flux/scaling factor λ

Pattern match

Abundance change — Flux mode



Mode set scoring

$$\text{Score}(M_k, V) = \frac{\sum_{i \in I_k} w_i \text{score}_i(m_i, v_i)}{\sum_{i \in I_k} w_i}$$

$$I_k = \{i \mid m_i \neq 0\}$$

$$w_i = \sqrt{|m_i| \omega_i}$$

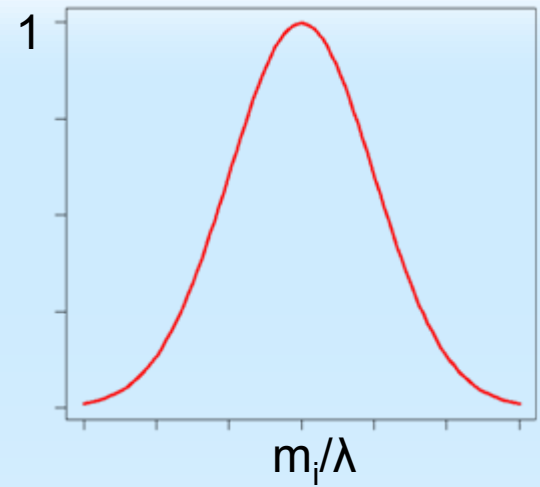
ω_i

$$\text{score}_i(m_i, v_i) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{\lambda |v_i - m_i|}{|m_i|} \right)^2}$$

$$M_k = (m_i)_i$$

$$V = (v_i)_i$$

λ chosen such that



total score

indices of nonzero values

weights

weight adjustment

score component

k -th reference mode

relative expression profile

$\text{Score}(M_k, V)$ is maximal

ModeScore amplitude ($1/\lambda$)

- Measures strength of regulation for the function
- Compatible to \log_2 fold change
- Cluster point (not average) of gene changes

Contribution scores ($score_i$)

- Measures how good a gene change represents the function's amplitude

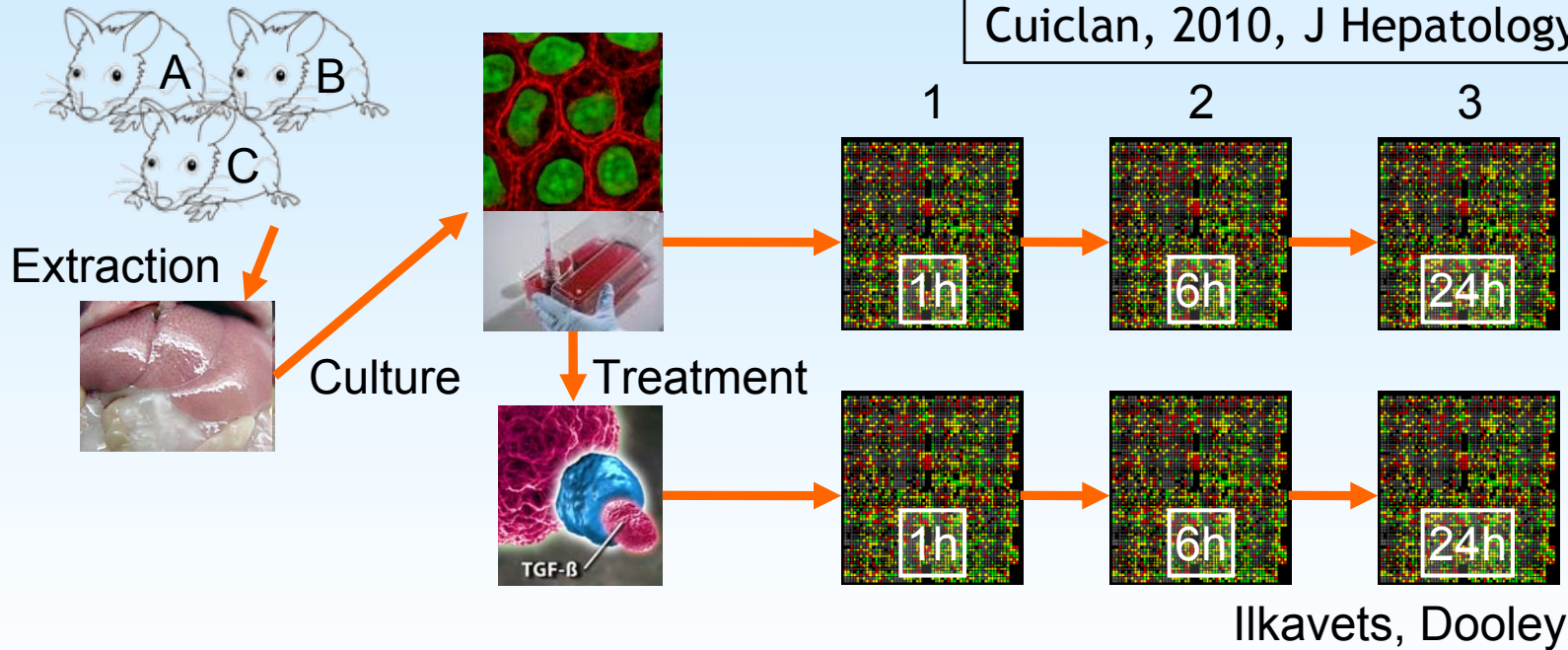
ModeScore analysis

1. Ranking of functions by amplitude for each relative profile
2. Collect similar functions
3. Select remarkable functions
4. For each function, rank the genes by their contribution
5. Select set of genes representing the remarkable pattern

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Hepatocyte culture/TGF β treatment



Ranking of functions, example

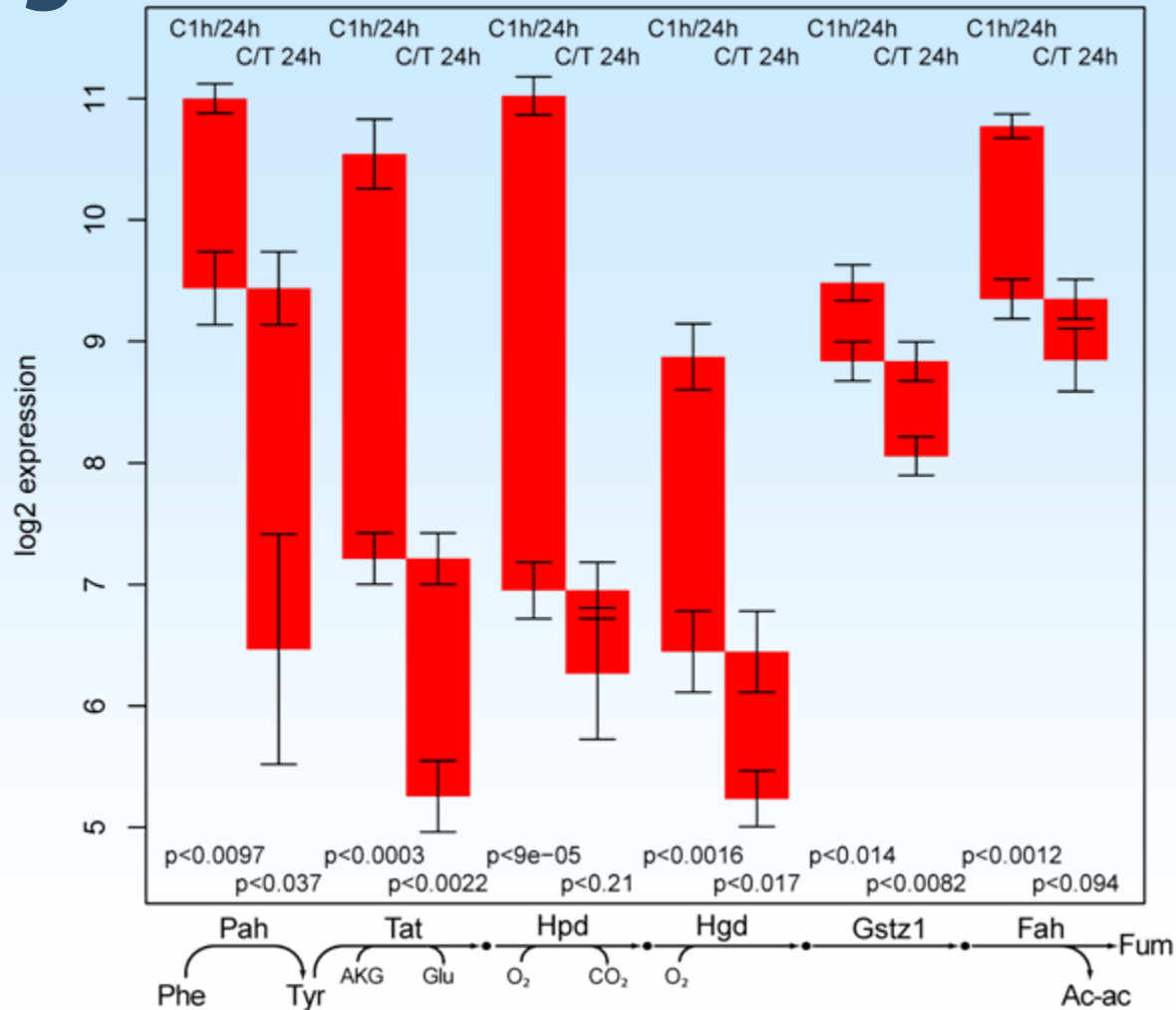
Bottom up, C24h higher Simulation		ampl	score
448	Ethanol degr	-3.56	0.54
489	Tyrosine	-2.86	0.65
54	Glucose-6P	-2.74	0.52
925	Saccharopine	-1.92	0.63
658	4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate	-1.87	0.73
667	5-Formiminotetrahydrofolate	-1.82	0.46
821	Homogentisate	-1.76	0.65
855	Mercaptopyruvate	-1.75	0.37
89	Alanine from Phenylalanine	-1.74	0.47
896	Pantetheine	-1.68	0.52
907	Phosphopantetheine	-1.67	0.45
272	beta-Alanine from Alanine	-1.67	0.29
78	Alanine from Aspartate	-1.65	0.43
343	Collagen CD36(c) synthesis	-1.64	1
660	4-Maleylacetoacetate	-1.62	0.7
118	Asparagine from Alanine	-1.6	0.39
407	Alanine degr	-1.54	0.43

TGF β treated at 24h
vs. control 24h

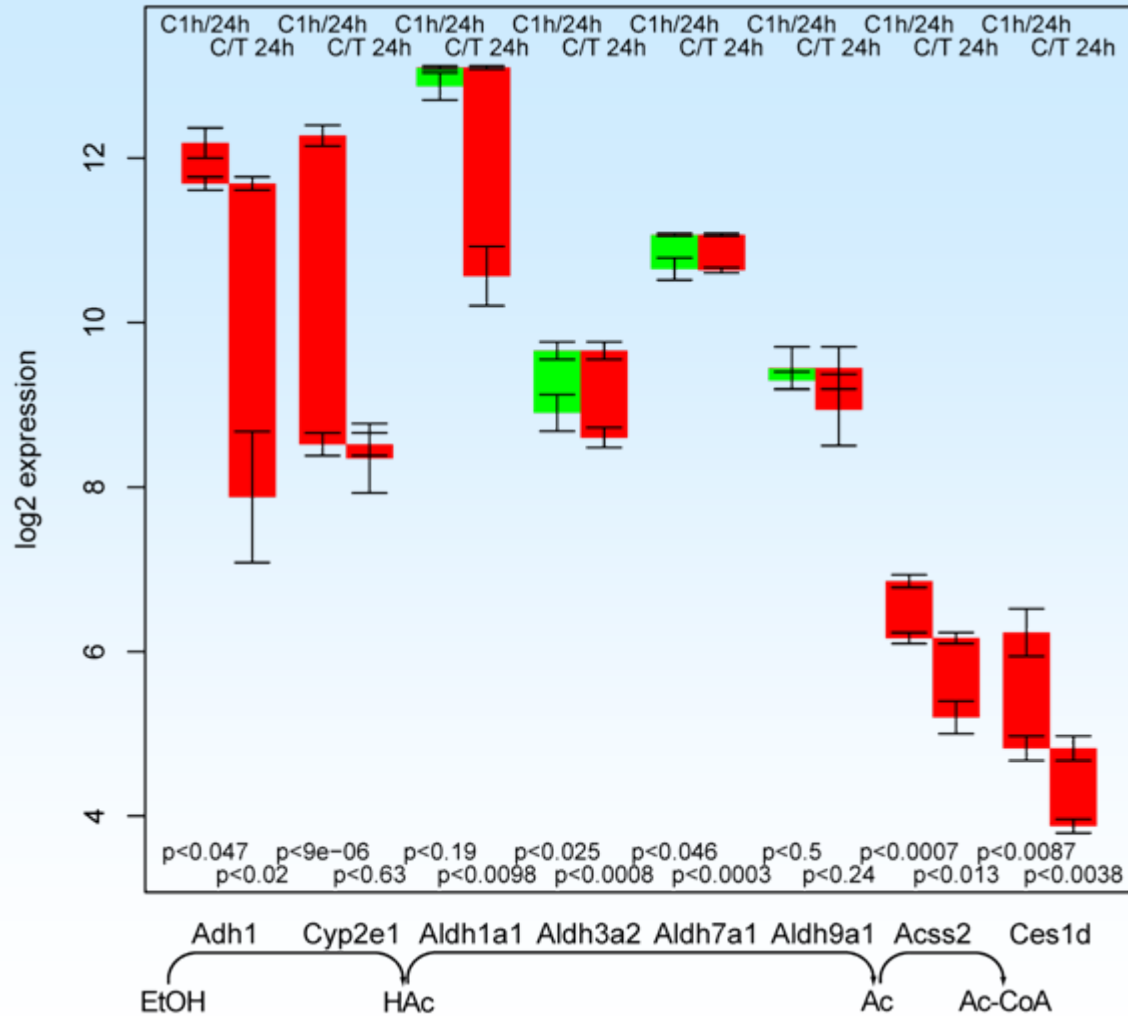
Selection of genes, example

Rea ID	control 1/24h				TGF β /C 24h				Reaction
	Score	Expr Δ	Expr C1h	Expr C24h	Score	Expr Δ	Expr C24h	Expr T24h	
r0544 Hpd	0.41 0.87	-4.07	11	6.95	0.48 0.98	-0.69	6.95	6.27	4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate(c) + O2(c) \rightleftharpoons Homogentisate(c) + CO2(c) ENSMUSG00000029445
r0183 Tat	1	-3.33	10.5	7.21	0.01	-1.96	7.21	5.26	Tyrosine(c) + AKG(c) \rightleftharpoons 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate(c) + Glutamate(c) ENSMUSG00000001670
r0605 Gstz1	0.28	-0.65	9.48	8.84	1	-0.78	8.84	8.06	4-Maleylacetoacetate(c) \rightleftharpoons Fumarylacetoacetate(c) ENSMUSG00000021033
r0398 Qdpr (2 sp.)	0.19	-0.29	10.2	9.92	0.89	-0.58	9.92	9.34	Dihydrobiopterin(c) + NADPH(c) \rightleftharpoons Tetrahydrobiopterin(c) + NADP+(c) ENSMUSG00000015806
r0399 Pah	0.59	-1.56	11	9.44	0	-2.97	9.44	6.47	Tetrahydrobiopterin(c) + Phenylalanine(c) + O2(c) \rightleftharpoons Dihydrobiopterin(c) + Tyrosine(c) + H2O(c) ENSMUSG00000020051
r0320 Aacs (3 sp.)	0.11	0.16	6.45	6.61	0.2	-0.08	6.61	6.53	ATP(c) + CoA(c) + Acetoacetate(c) \rightarrow AMP(c) + PPi(c) + Acetoacetyl-CoA(c) ENSMUSG00000029482
r0543 Hgd	0.88	-2.43	8.87	6.45	0.49	-1.21	6.45	5.24	Homogentisate(c) + O2(c) \rightleftharpoons 4-Maleylacetoacetate(c) ENSMUSG00000022821
r0324 Fah	0.53	-1.42	10.8	9.35	0.79	-0.5	9.35	8.85	Fumarylacetoacetate(c) + H2O(c) \rightleftharpoons Fumarate(c) + Acetoacetate(c) ENSMUSG00000030630

Phenylalanine/Tyrosine degradation



Ethanol degradation



Outline

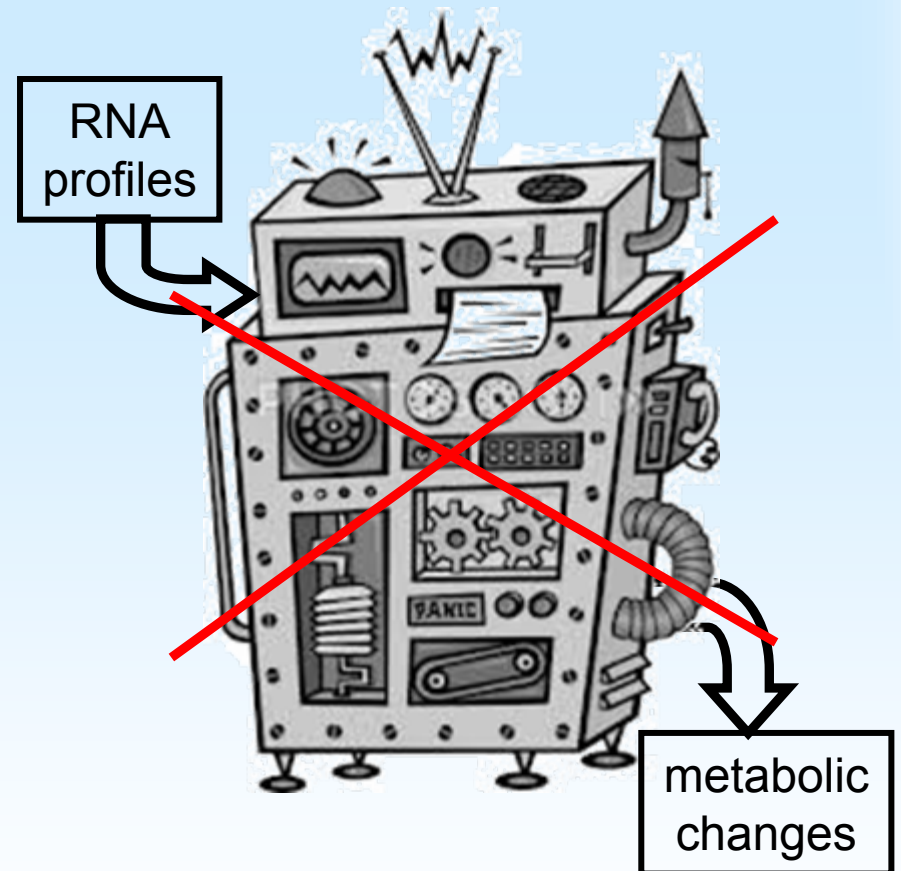
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Implementation

- Reference flux mode computation
 - www.bioinformatics.org/fasimu
- ModeScore computation
 - data handling: bash/gawk
 - scaling factor optimization: octave
 - table generation: LaTeX
 - bargraphs, t-test: R



Summary



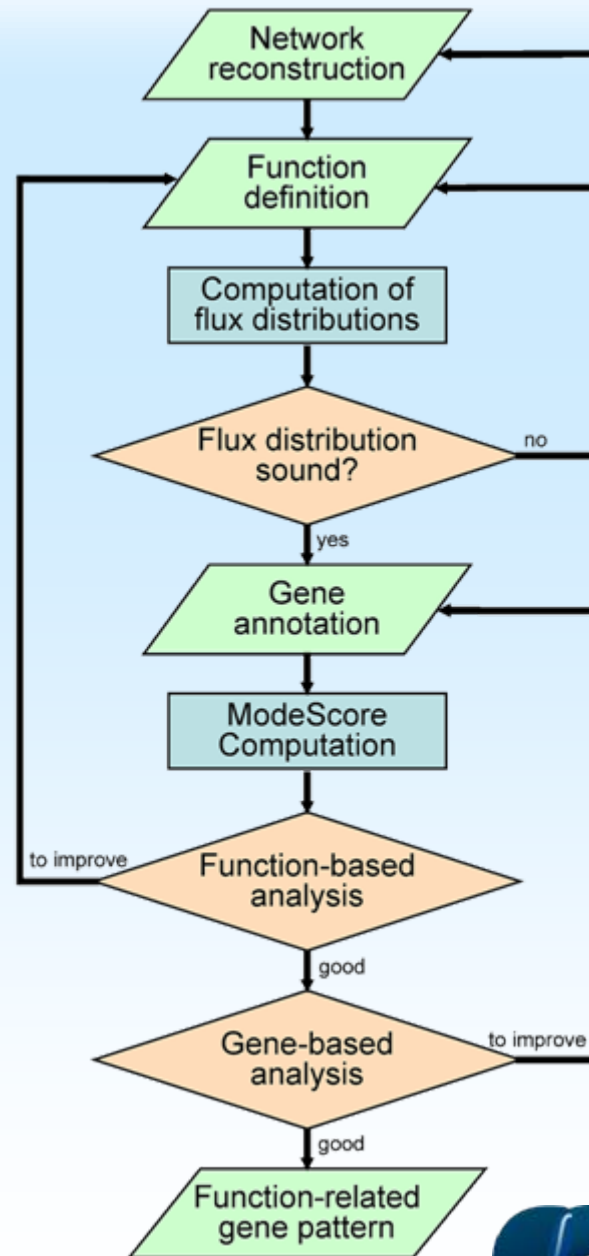
Summary

Semi-automatic process

- refinement of network, functions, annotations
- scoring/ranking
- manual selection

Selection of changed genes

Testable hypothesis



Acknowledgements



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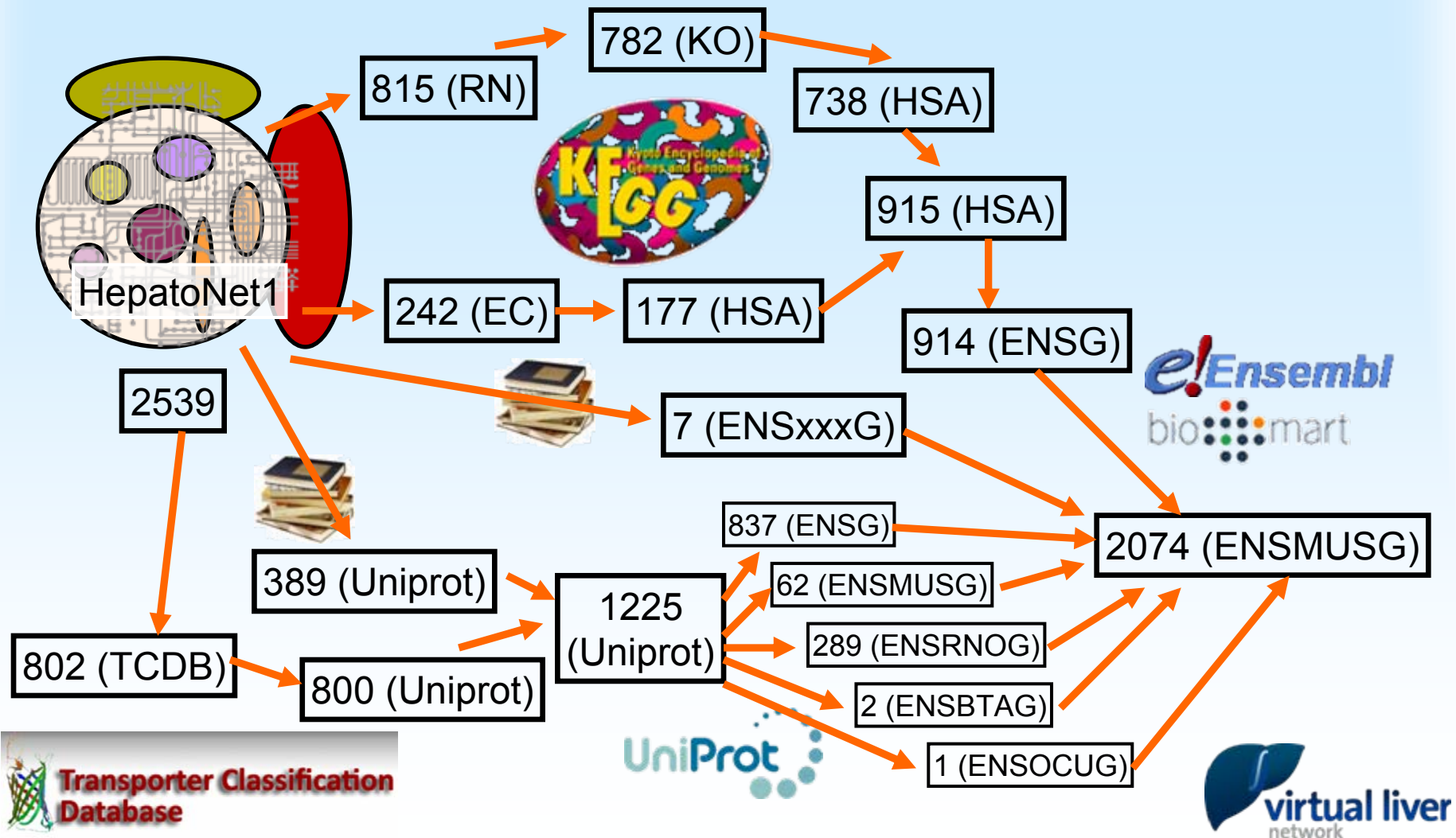


Sebastian
Vlaic, Jena



Patricio Godoy,
Dortmund

HepatoNet gene annotation



Optimization of scaling factor

- Optimization
 - Explicit derivation
 - Maxima of components
- Local maxima: alternative matches

