



**POLITECNICO
DI TORINO**

Bioinformatics methods and tools for identifying disease-associated B-cell populations, miRNA patterns and gene fusions in RNA-Seq data

Torino, 1st June 2017

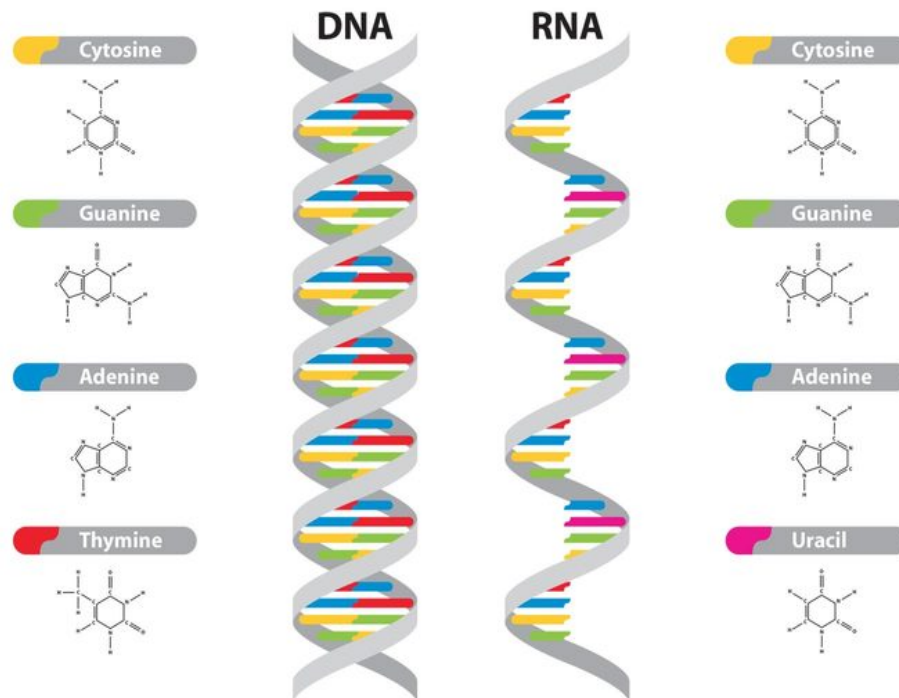
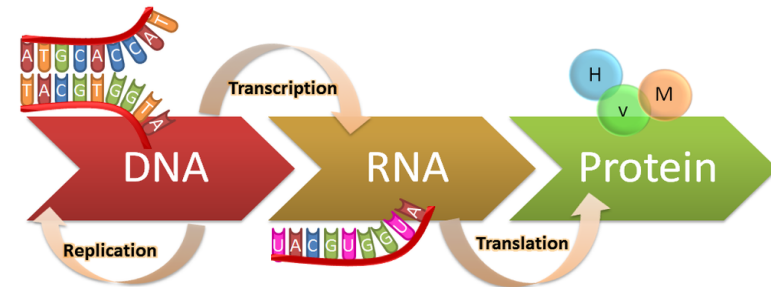
Candidate: Giulia Paciello
Supervisors: Elisa Ficarra and Enrico Macii

Outline

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Objective
- ✓ Methodologies and tools: VDJSeq-Solver, isomiR-SEA, FuGePrior
 - Biological Background
 - Motivation
 - Algorithm
 - Results
 - Remarks and Perspectives
- ✓ Conclusions

What does the term 'sequencing' mean?

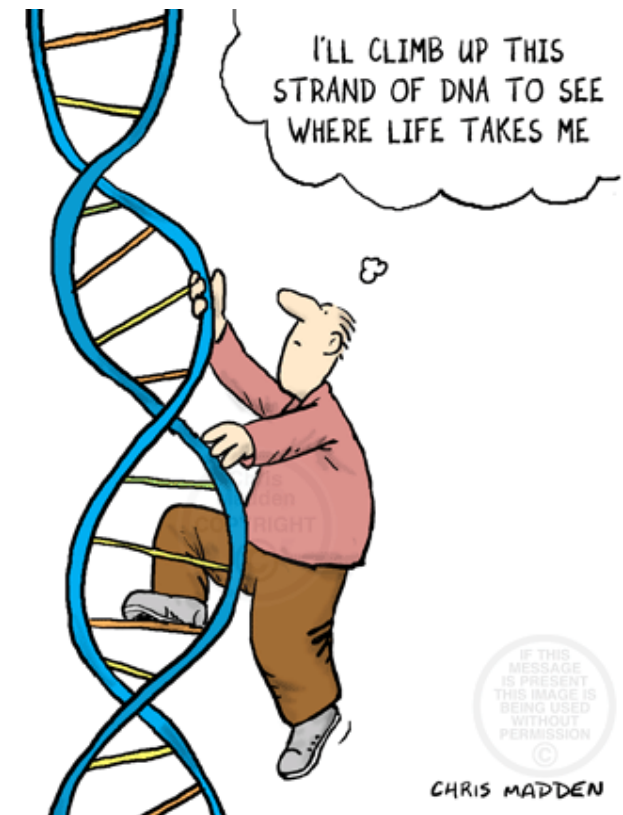
The Central Dogma of Molecular Biology



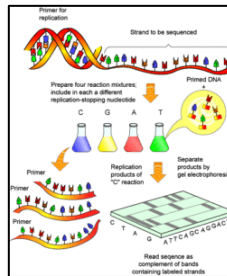
The **sequencing** is the process of determining the **sequence of nucleotide bases** in a nucleic acid molecule

Why is sequencing important?

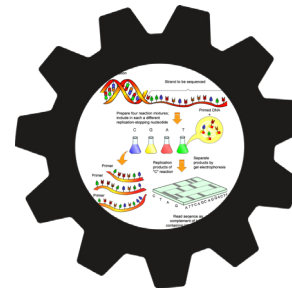
“...Decoding of the DNA that constitutes the human is a fundamental contribution toward understanding human **evolution**, the causation of **disease**, and the interplay between the environment and heredity in defining the human condition...”



The sequencing time line



1977: Sanger-Coulson sequencing technique



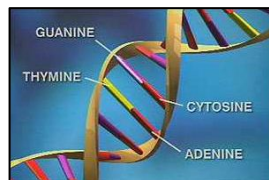
1980-1990: First Generation Sequencing



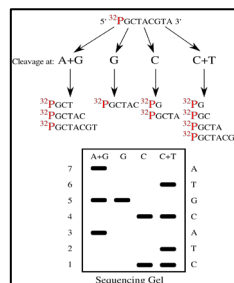
2000s: Next Generation Sequencing



1953: DNA double helix structure described



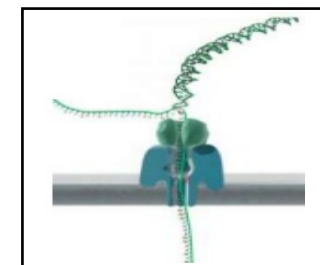
1977: Maxam-Gilbert sequencing technique



2001: First human genome sequence



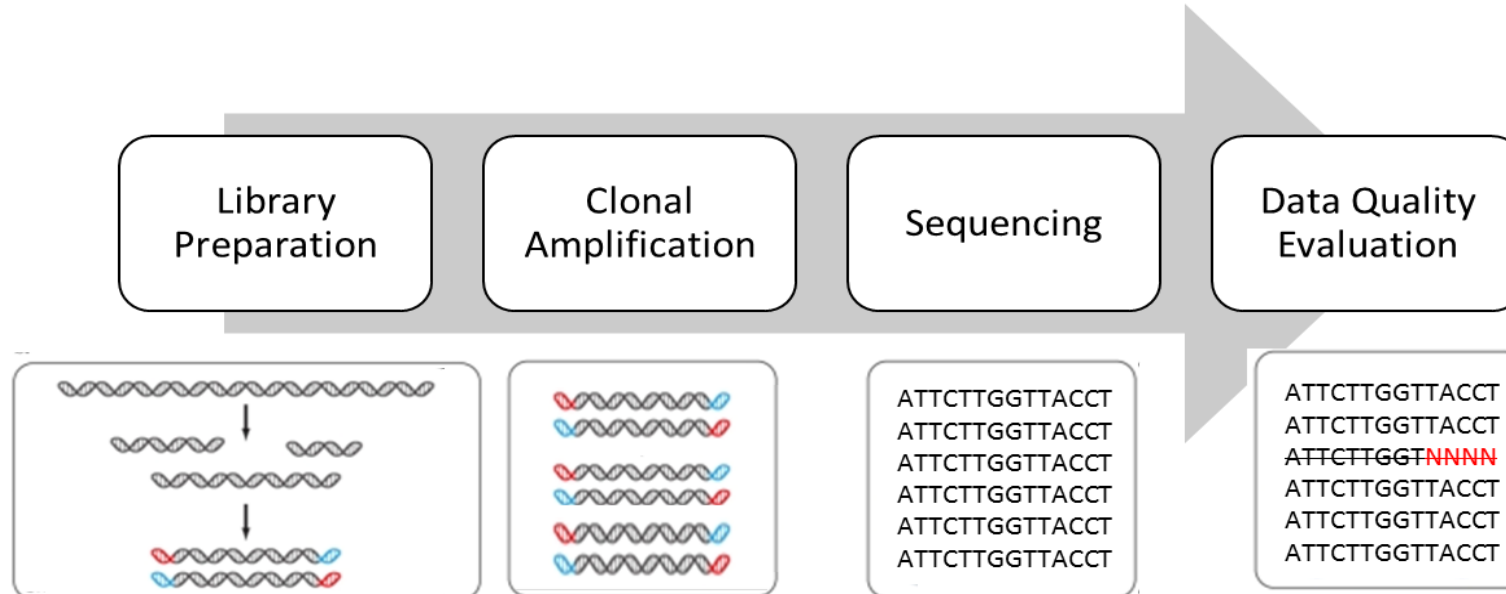
2008: Third Generation Sequencing



The Next Generation Sequencing



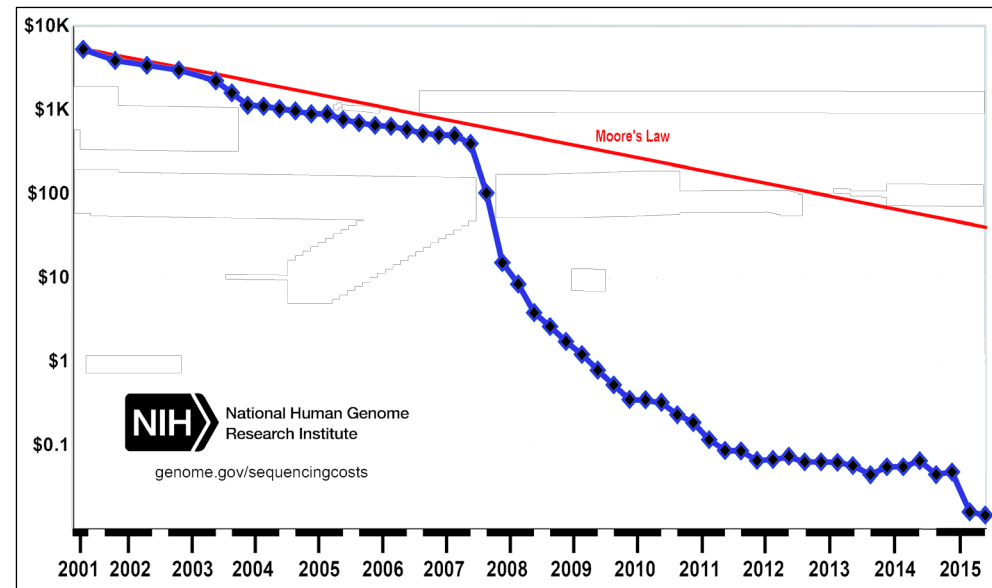
Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) technologies implement the concept of **cyclic-array sequencing**: Dense arrays of DNA are sequenced by repetitive cycles of enzymatic reaction and imaging-based data collection



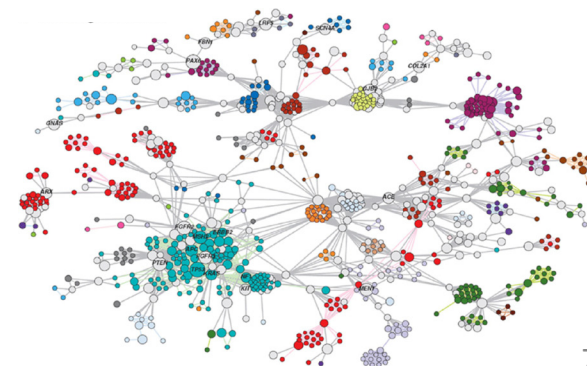
NGS data: A twofold problem

The **huge amounts** of NGS data produced worldwide need to be stored, organized and shared

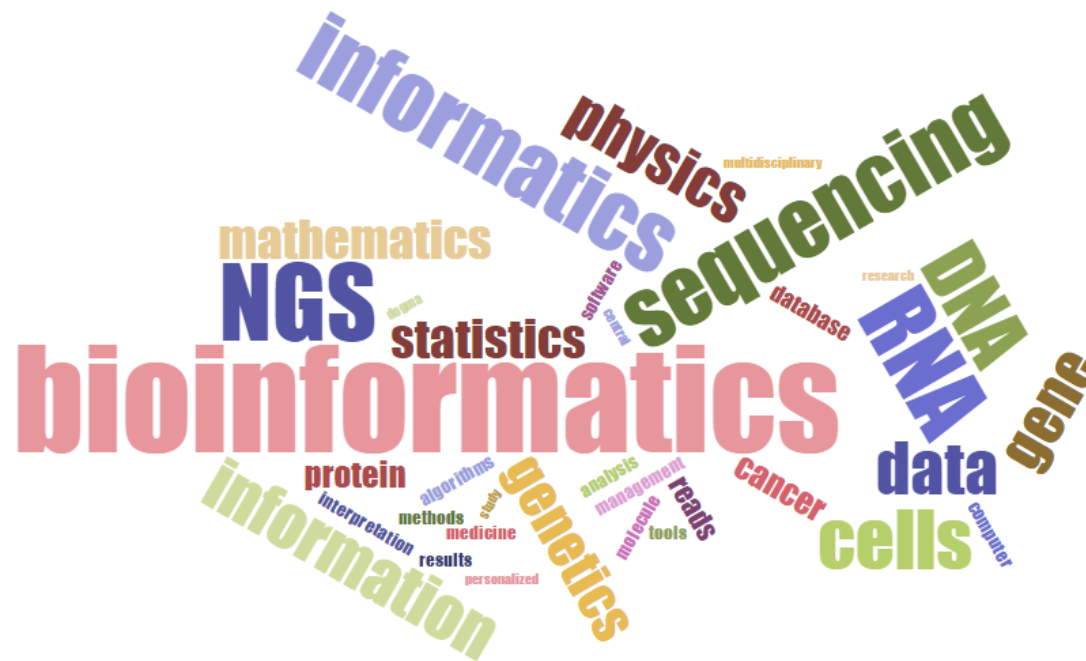
Cost per Raw Megabase of DNA sequence



The **analysis** of NGS data deals with the **complexity** of both structure and function of biological organisms

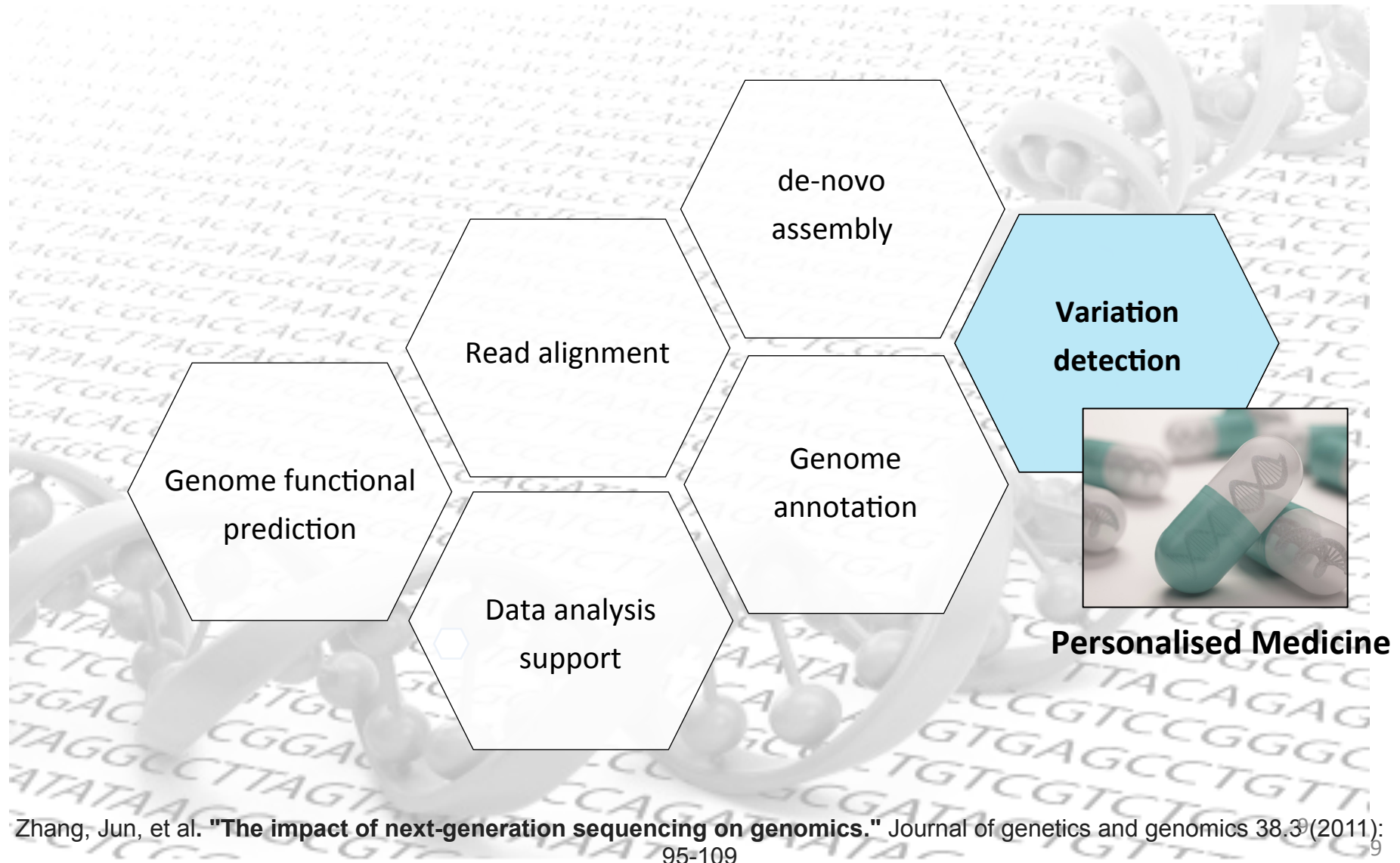


How to deal with NGS data?



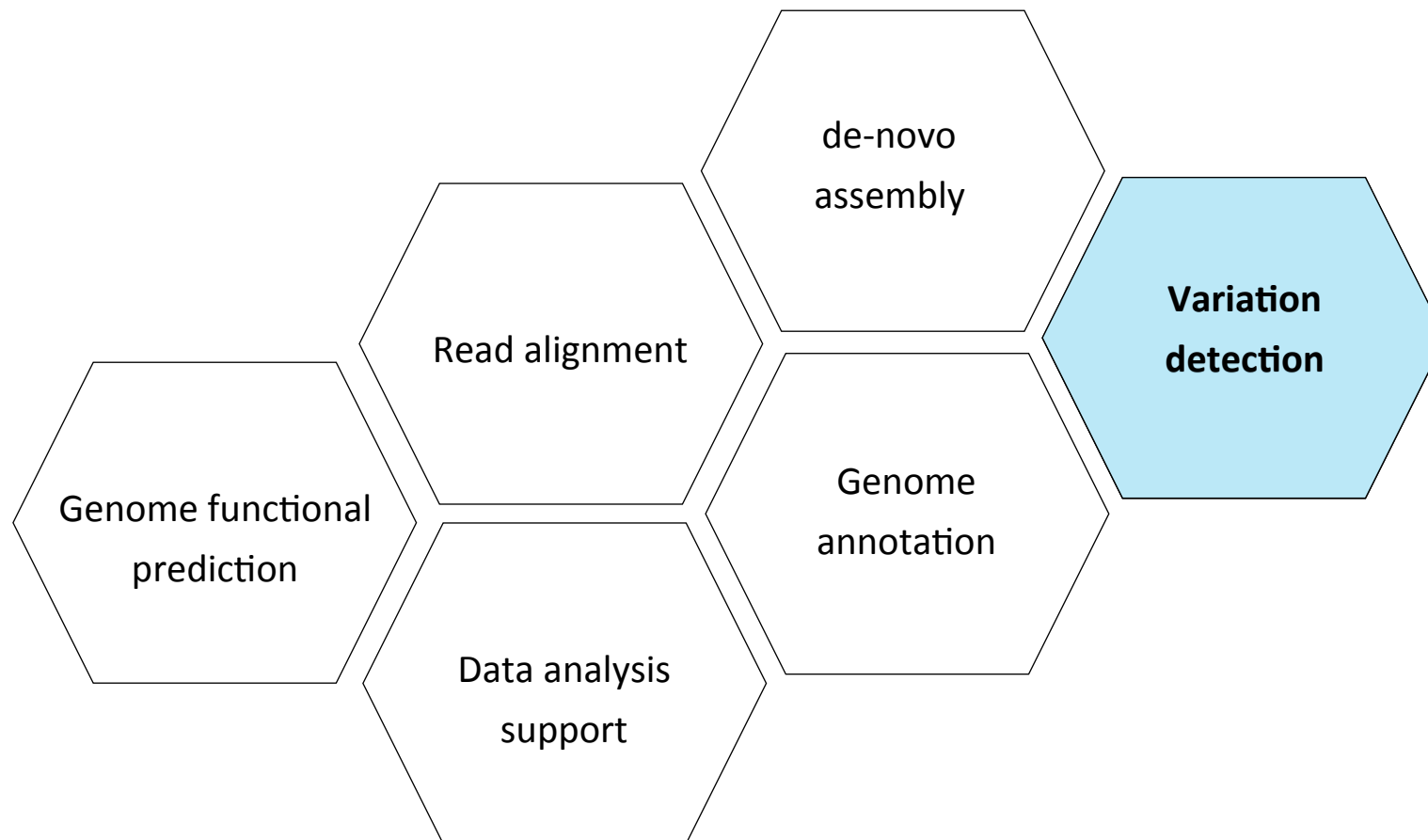
The term **Bioinformatics** refers to the application of **computational techniques** to the **understanding** and **organisation** of the information associated to biological macromolecules on a large scale and comprises research fields at the interface between computer and biological sciences

Bioinformatics revolutionised genomics

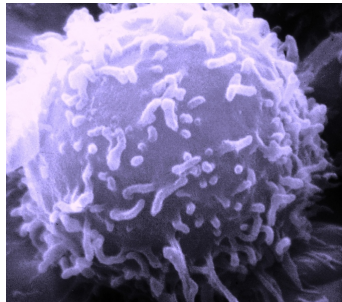




My contribution in this field

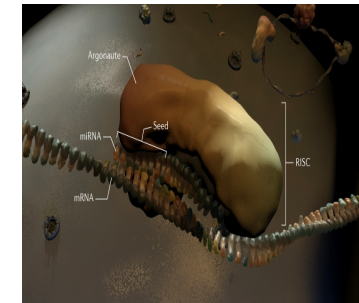


Which variations have I investigated?

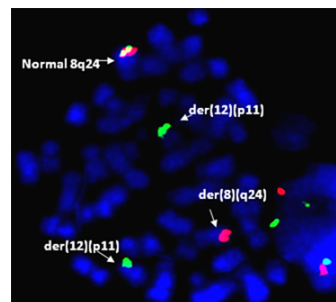


B cell clonal populations

Variation
detection

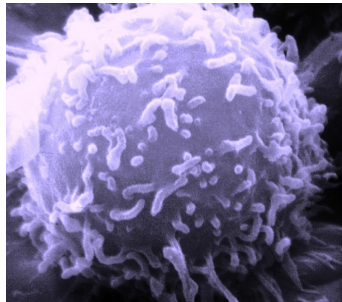


miRNA/isomiR patterns



Gene Fusions

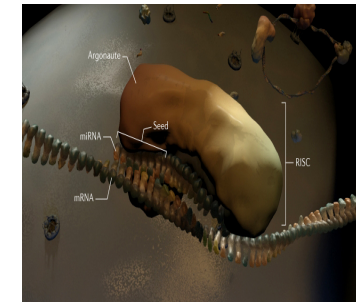
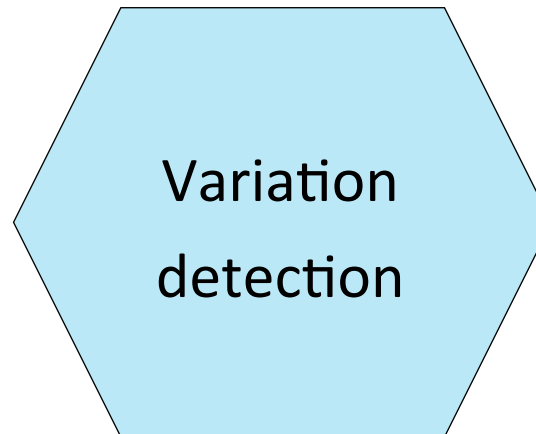
How did I investigate these variations?



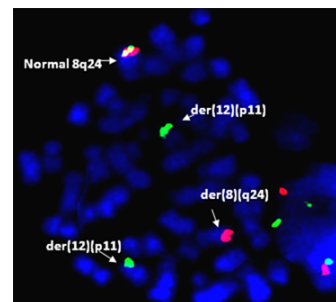
VDJSeq-Solver tool



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isomiR-SEA

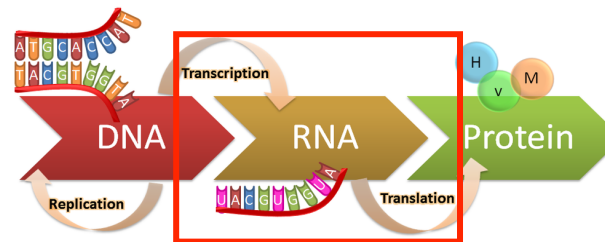


FuGePrior tool



Which features do these tools have in common?

- ✓ **RNA-Seq** data is used as input
- ✓ Propose novel **in silico** approaches for **disease** characterization
- ✓ Designed considering latest **biological knowledge**
- ✓ Built-on-top of state-of-the-art **bioinformatics methods** and tools
- ✓ Results **confirm** previous studies or **introduce** novel genomic knowledge

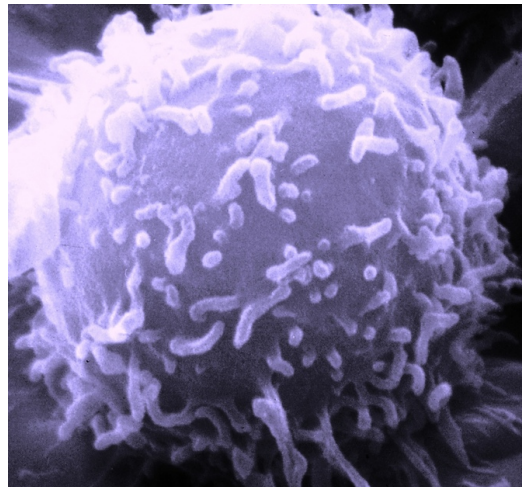




VDJSeq-Solver

Biological Background

The B cells

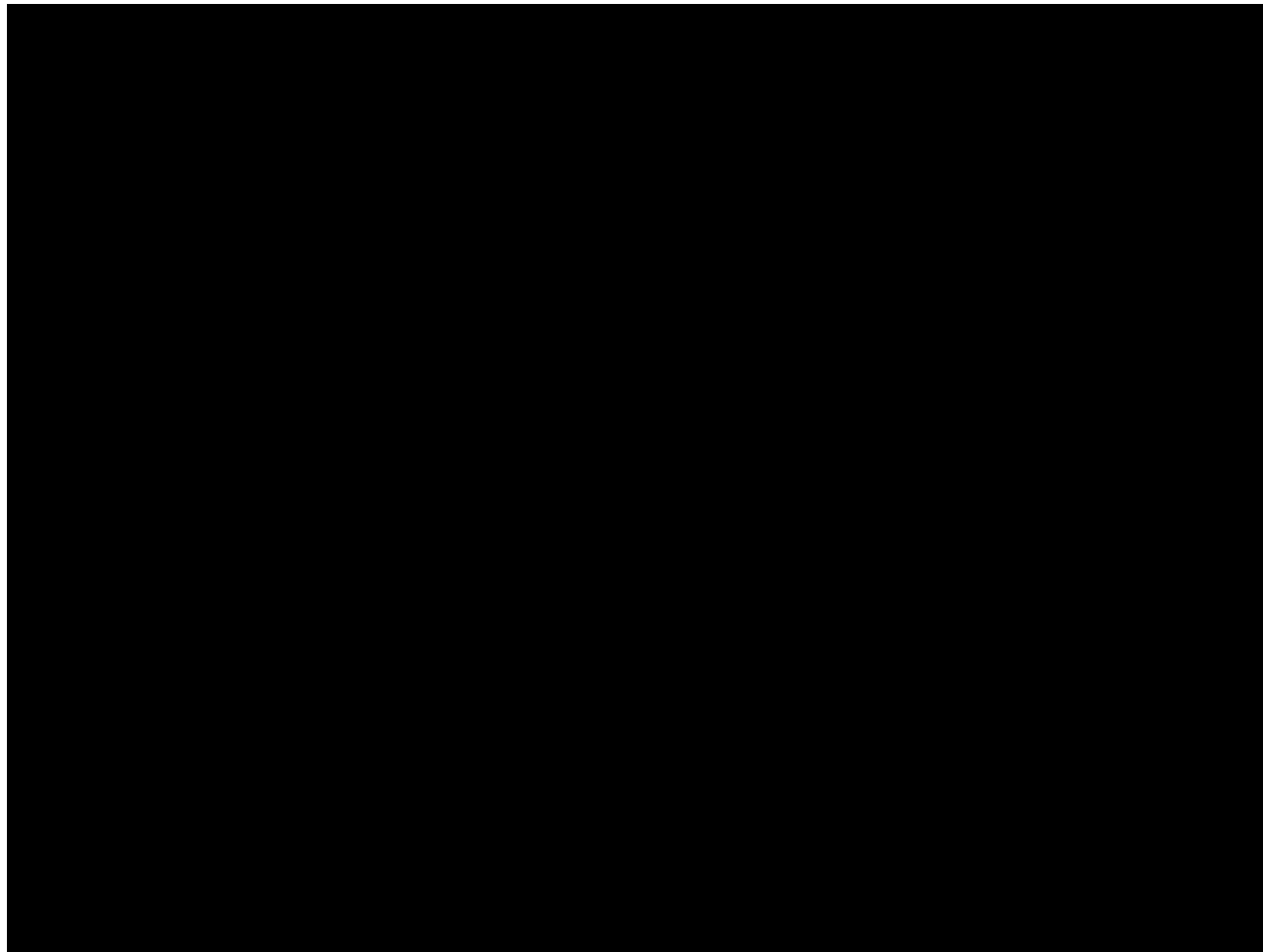


- ✓ One of the major effector molecules involved in **Adaptive Immune Responses**
- ✓ Originate in the **bone marrow** and undergo maturation in the **lymphoid tissues**
- ✓ Produce **antibodies**
- ✓ More than **10^{16}** different types of **B cells** ensure protection against infectious diseases



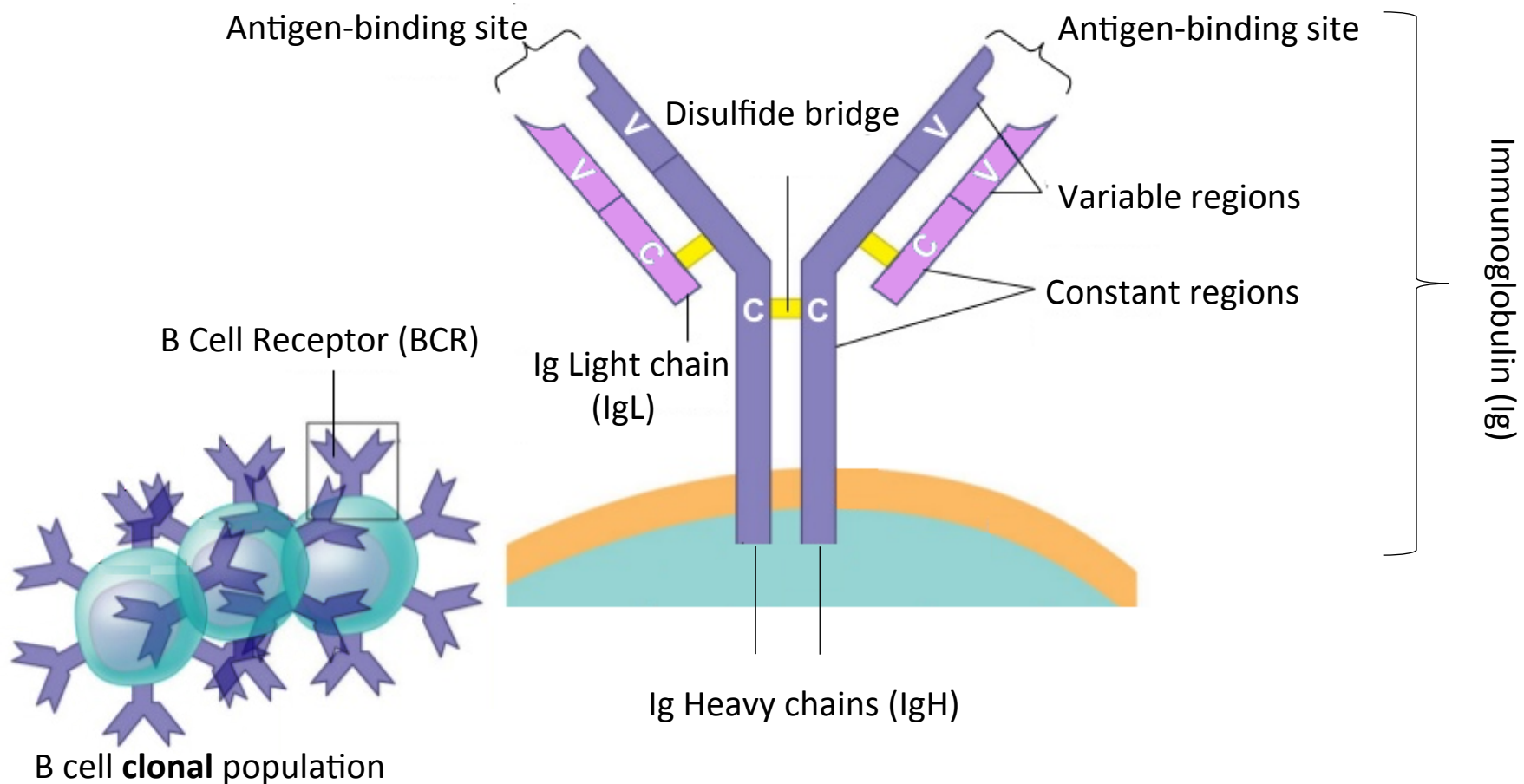
Biological Background

How do B cells work?



Biological Background

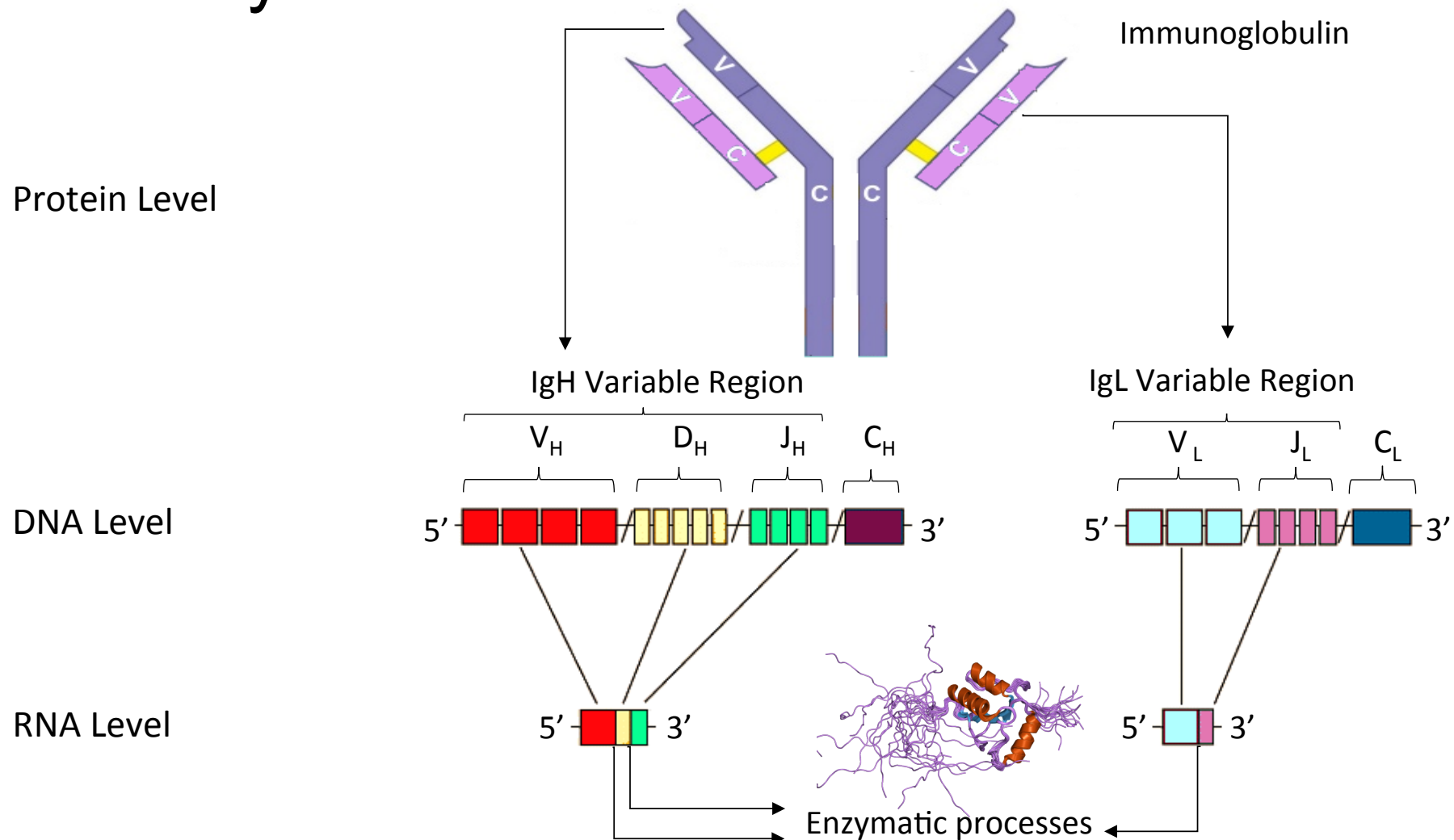
How can B cells recognize different antigens?



Different B Cell Receptors bind different antigens

Biological Background

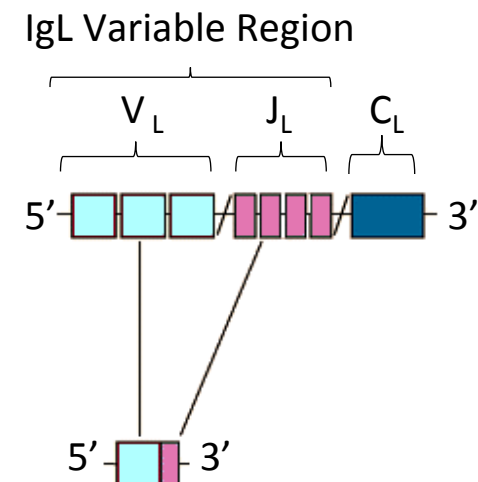
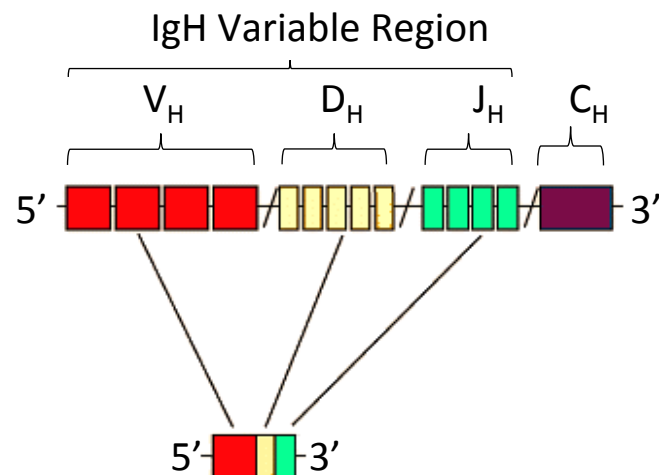
V(D)J Recombination accounts for BCR diversity



Motivation

Why is B cell clone identification important?

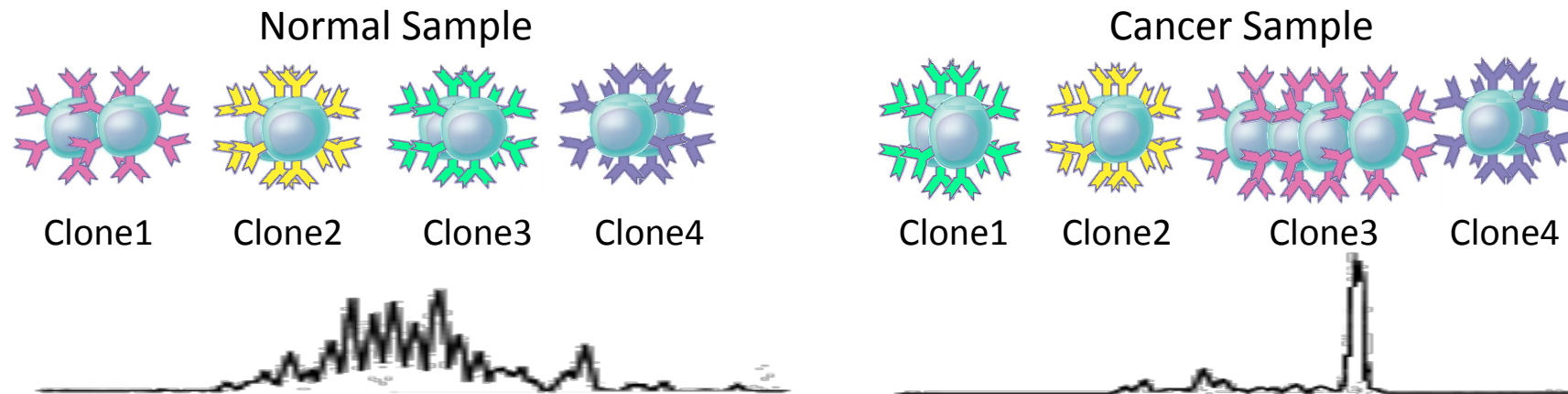
- ✓ Several B cell diseases are characterized by **massive expansion** of a single B cell clone
- ✓ B cell clonal expansion is generally interpreted by clinicians as **evidence of cancer**
- ✓ There are **biases** in IgH and IgL **recombined genes** in different pathologies and **correlations** between the clinical course of the disease and Ig gene usage



Capello, D., et al. "Evidence of biased immunoglobulin variable gene usage in highly stable B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia." *Leukemia* 18.12 (2004): 1941-1947

Motivation

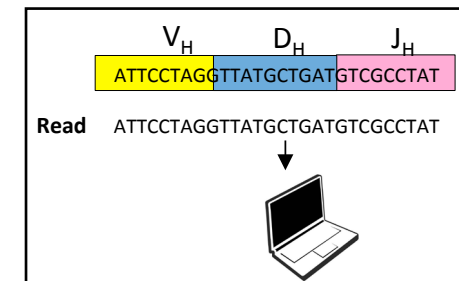
B cell clone identification approaches



PCR Clonality tests

✓ **Limited sensitivity** associated to the normal polyclonal background

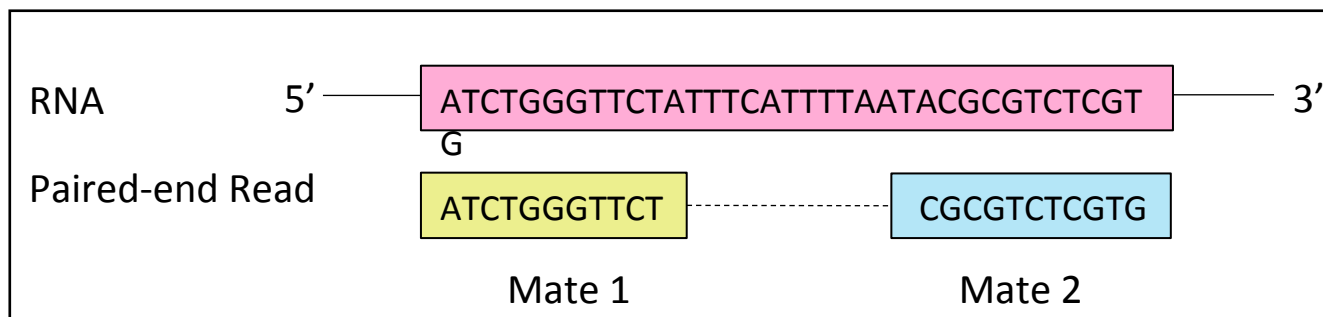
NGS analyses

✓ Rely on the usage of **Ig amplified** DNA/RNA molecules

Gazzola, Anna, et al. "The evolution of clonality testing in the diagnosis and monitoring of hematological malignancies." Therapeutic advances in hematology 5.2 (2014): 35-47.

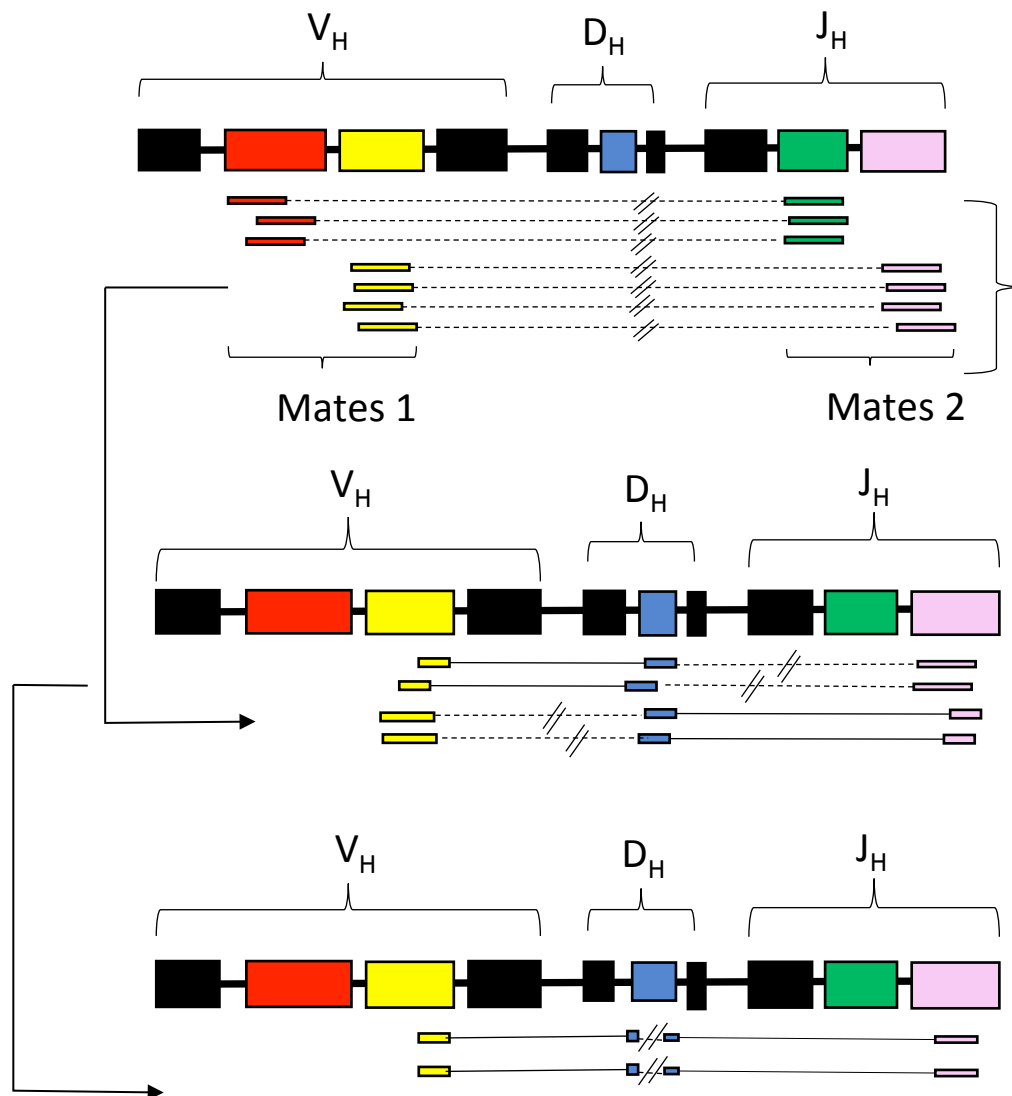
Motivation

VDJSeq-Solver



Algorithm

B cell clone identification



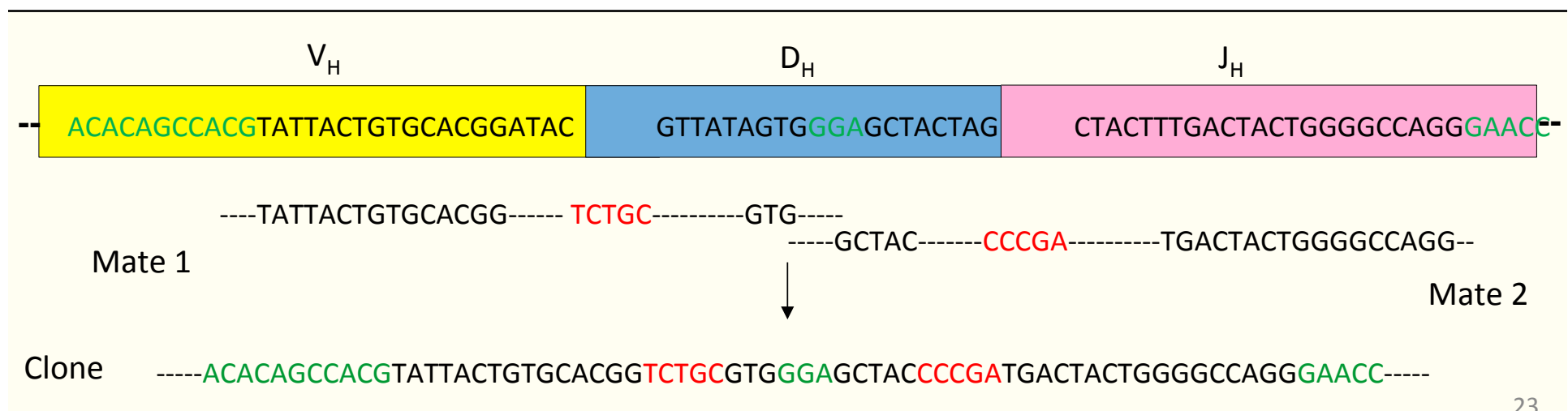
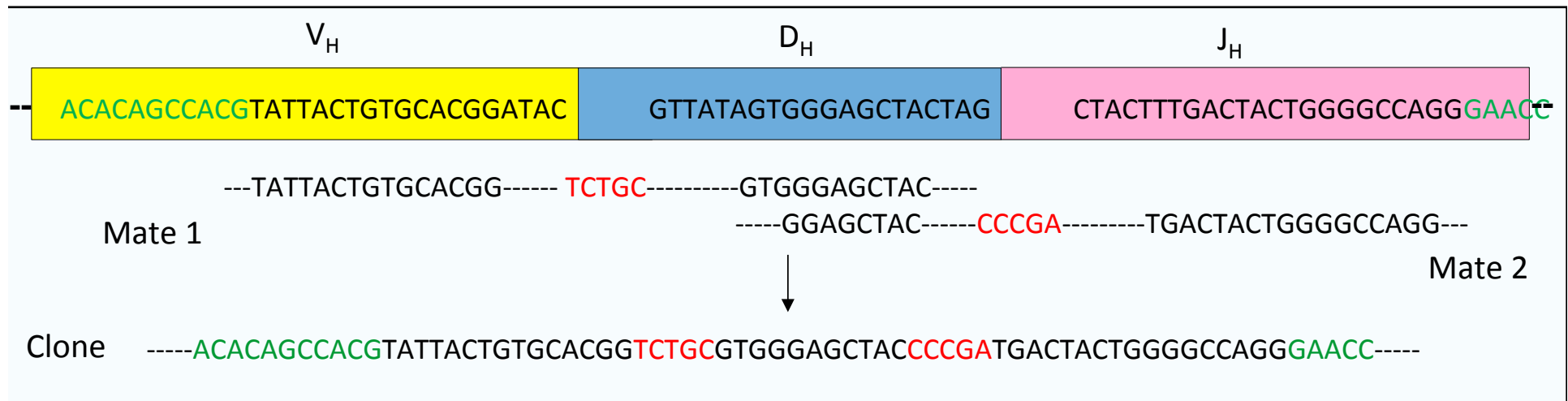
VJ Encompassing reads allow to identify VJ clones in both IgHs and IgLs

VJ Encompassing reads having **one or both** mates partially mapped onto a D gene identify IgH V(D)J clones

VJ Encompassing reads having **both** mates mapped onto a D gene allow to reconstruct IgH V(D)J clone sequences

Algorithm

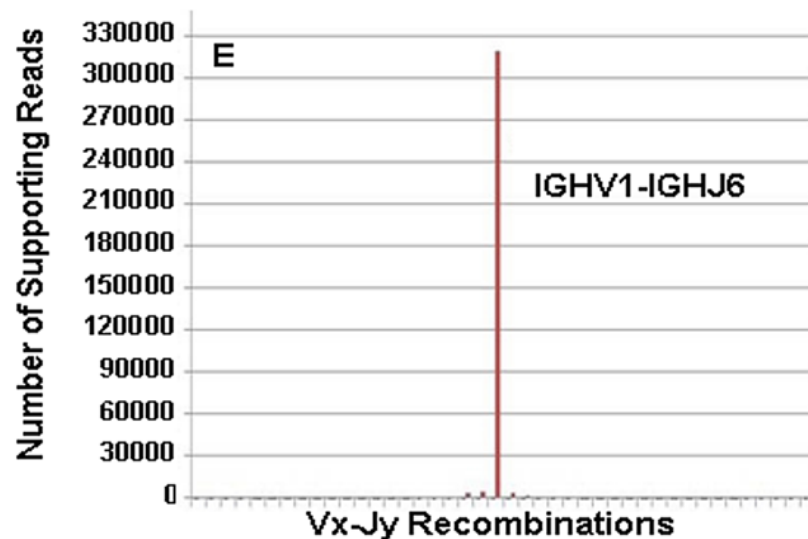
B cell clone sequence reconstruction



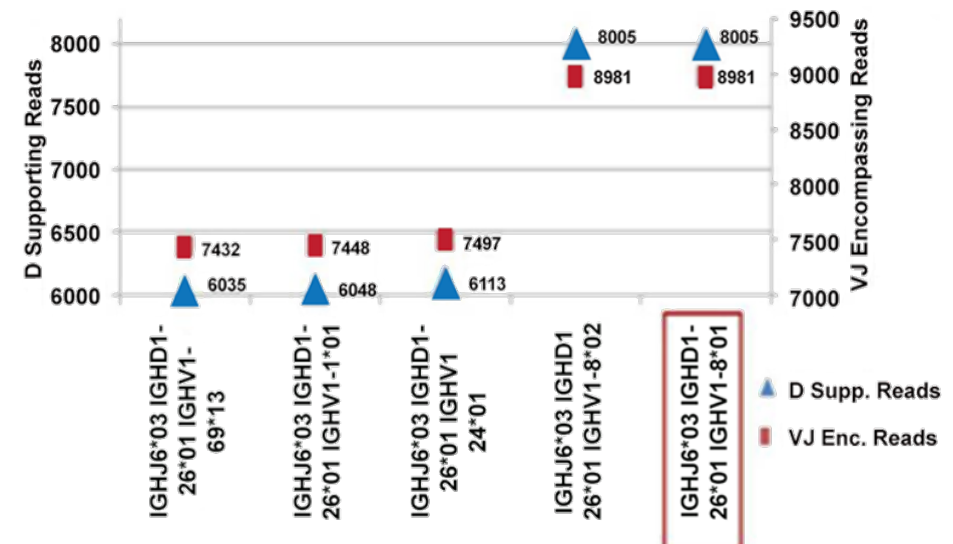
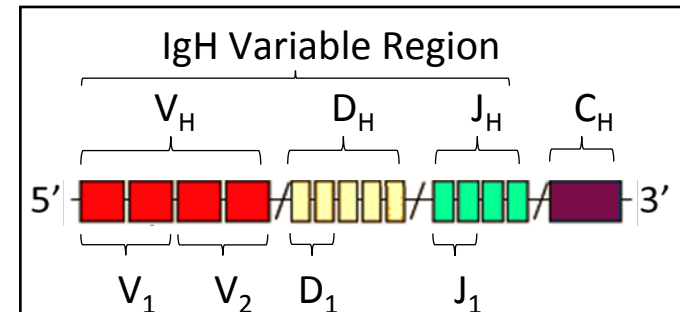
Results

Results

IgH main clone identification in MCL samples



#Reads: 44M



VDJSeq-Solver correctly **identified IgH main clone** in MCL and DLBCL samples

Results

IgH main clone sequence in MCL samples

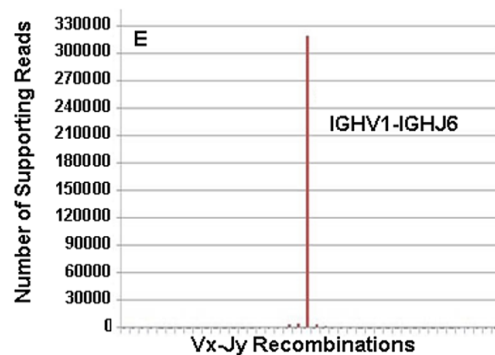
VDJSeq-Solver IgH main clone sequences are **highly similar** to those obtained via wet-lab experiments, maximum 1.56% error

The neglectable impact of the identified mismatches is confirmed by the analysis performed adopting **state-of-the-art tools** for Ig gene assignment

Tool	V _H		D _H		J _H	
	Sanger	VDJSeq-Solver	Sanger	VDJSeq-Solver	Sanger	VDJSeq-Solver
IMGT/V-QUEST	IGHV1-8*01	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHJ6*03	IGHJ6*03
JOINSOLVER	IGHV1-8*01	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHJ6*03	IGHJ6*03
VDJsolver	IGHV1-8*01	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHJ6*03	IGHJ6*03
SoDA	IGHV1-8*01	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHJ6*03	IGHJ6*03
iHMMune-align	IGHV1-8*01	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHJ6*03	IGHJ6*03

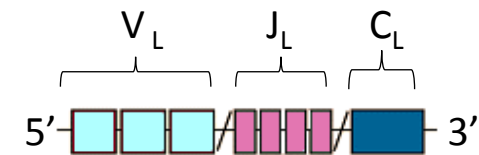
Remarks and Perspectives

To summarise



VDJSeq-Solver **identified** the IgH main clonal population in MCL and DLBCL samples and **reconstructed** its sequence in MCL samples

Preliminary results on **IgLs** in MCL samples are promising



Future work:

T Cell Receptor (TCR) analysis

Clone Collapsing

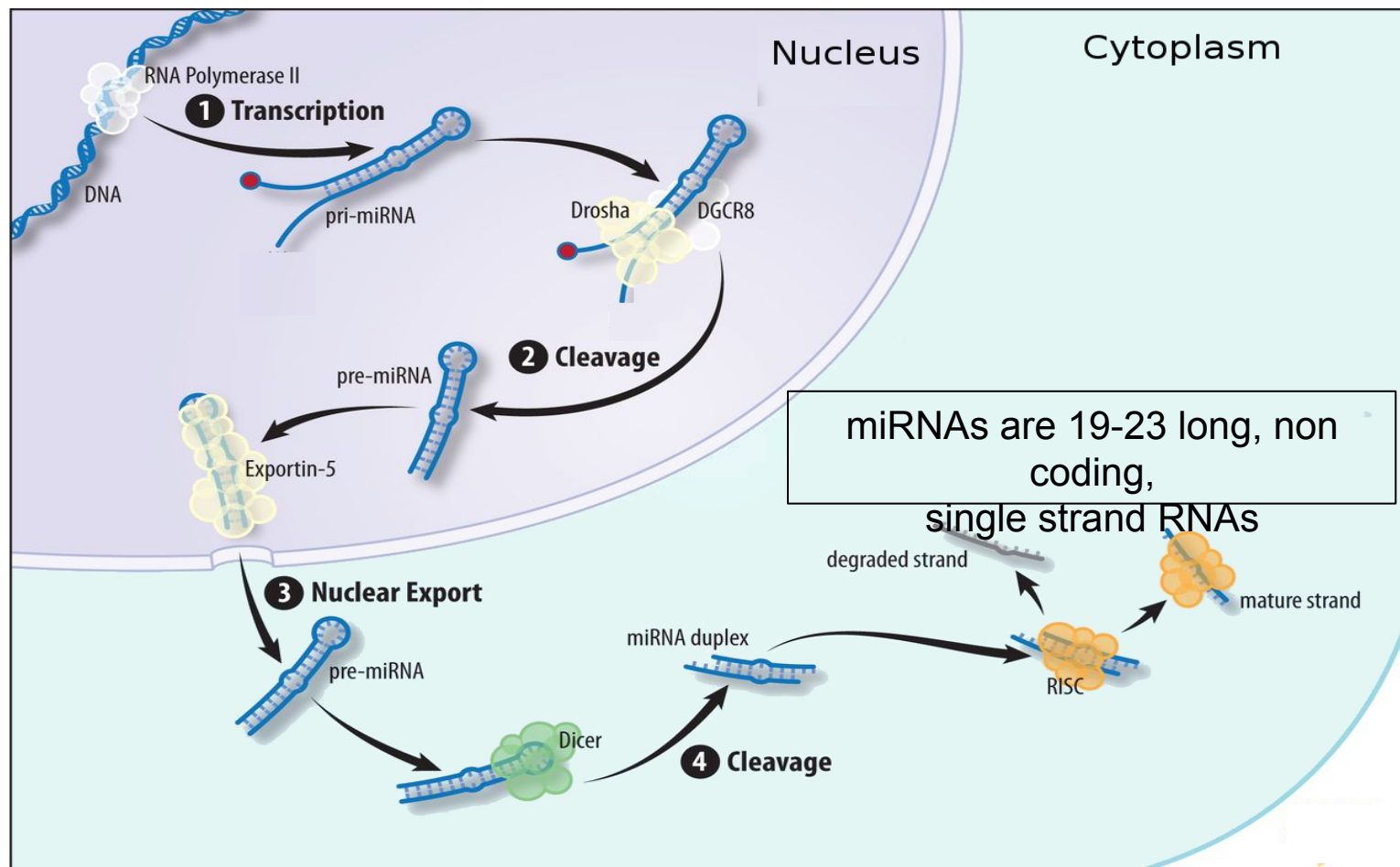
Parallelisation



isomiR-SEA

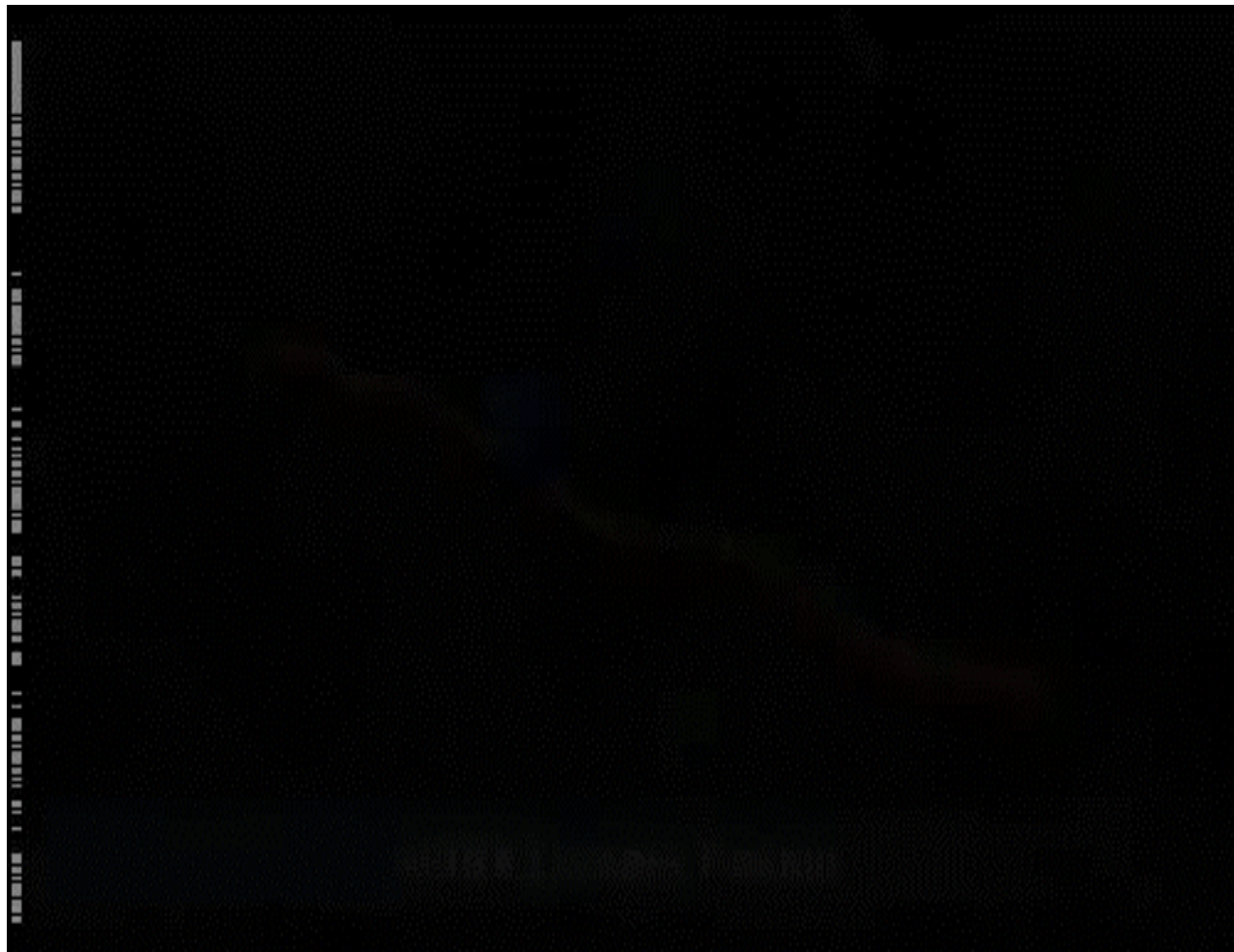
Biological Background

The miRNAs



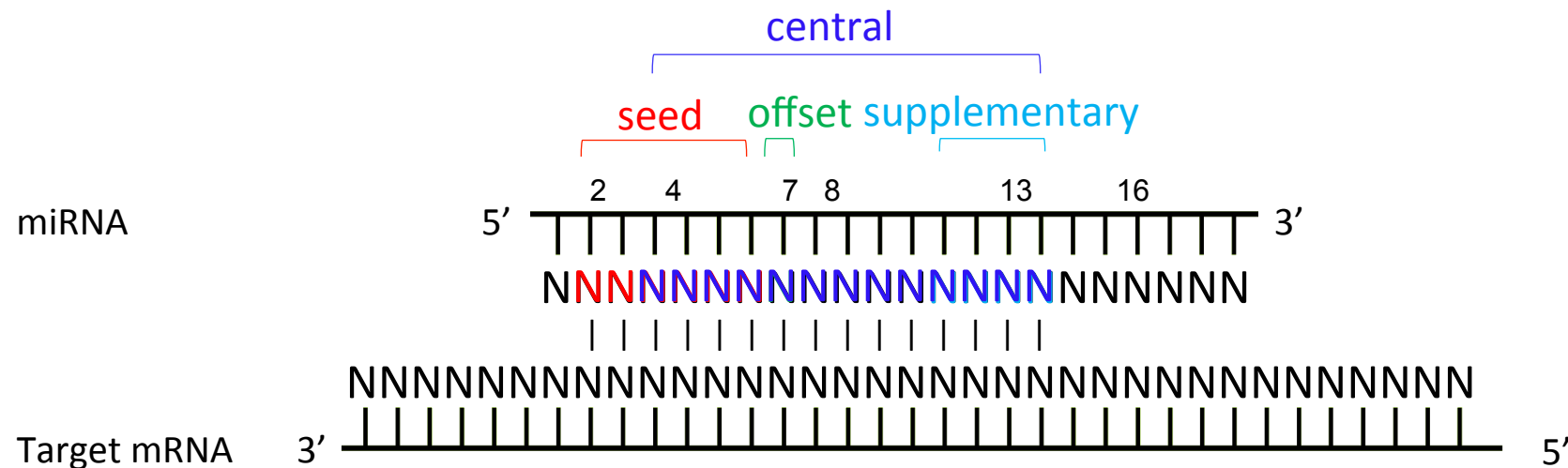
Biological Background

How do miRNAs work?



Biological Background

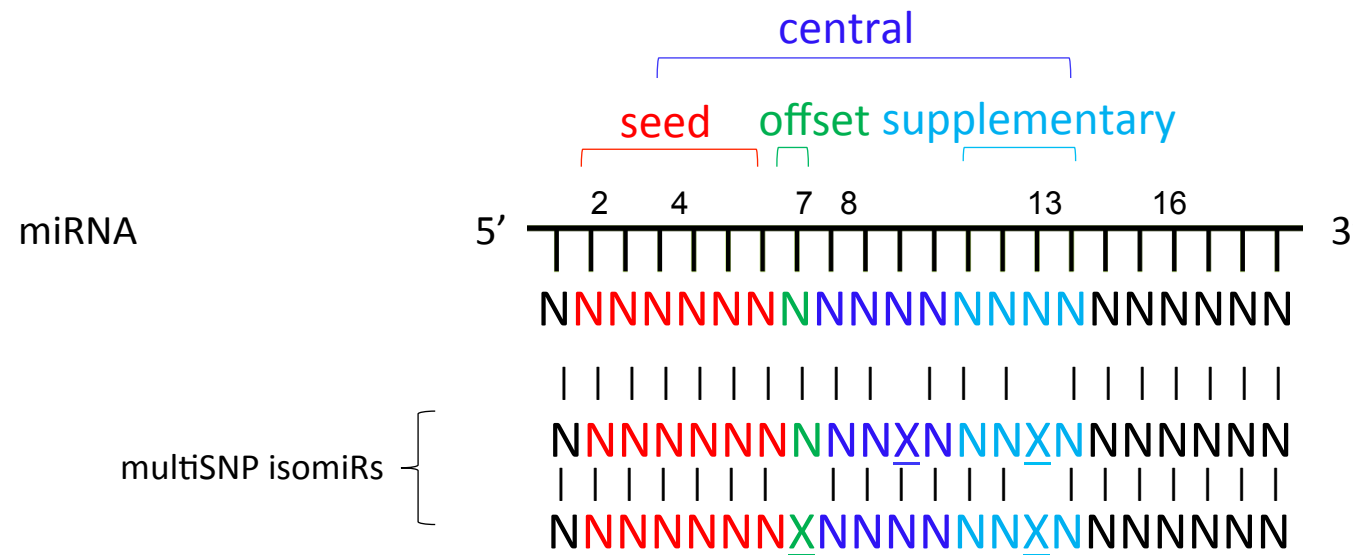
miRNA:mRNA interaction



miRNAs belonging to the same **family** have identical **seed** sequences

Biological Background

miRNA variants: The isomiRs



Motivation

Why is miRNA/isomiR identification important?

Metastatic
miRNAs

Play a role in the
Epithelial to Mesenchymal
Transition (EMT)

Examples:
miR-7, miR-22, miR-30

Oncogenic
miRNAs

Promote tumor
development by inhibiting
tumor suppressor genes

Examples:
miR-17, miR-21, miR-155

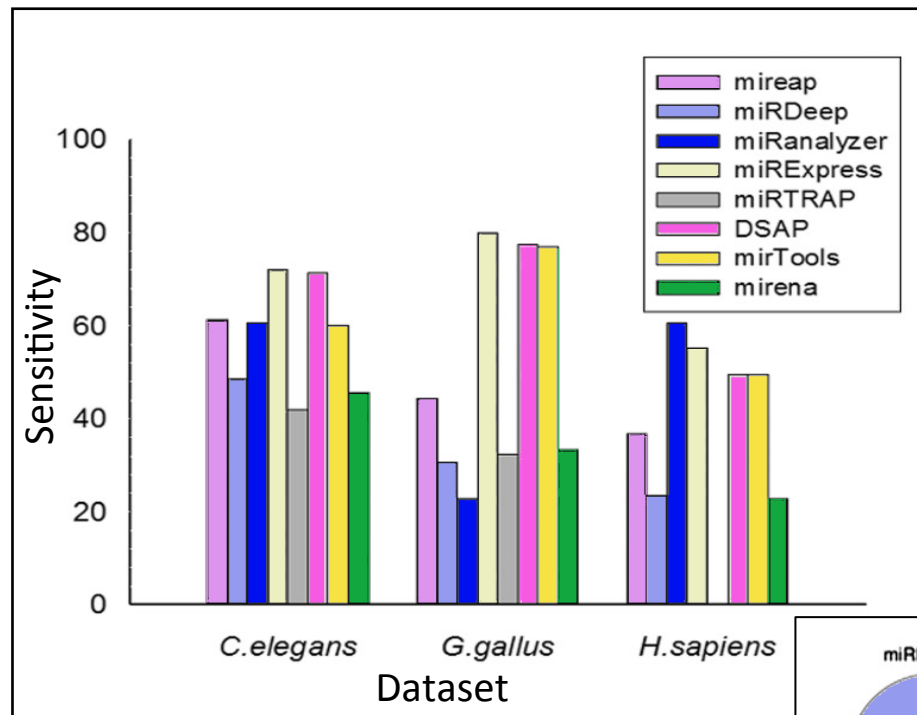
Tumor
suppressor
miRNAs

Prevent tumor
development by inhibiting
oncogenes

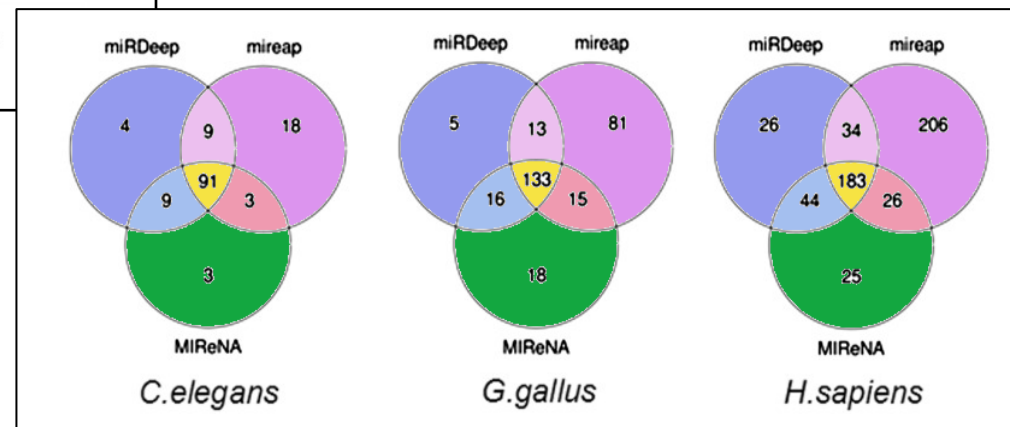
Examples:
miR-145, miR-200, miR-205

Motivation

State-of-the-art miRNA detection tools



Li, Yue, et al. "Performance comparison and evaluation of software tools for microRNA deep-sequencing data analysis." Nucleic Acids Research (2012): gks043





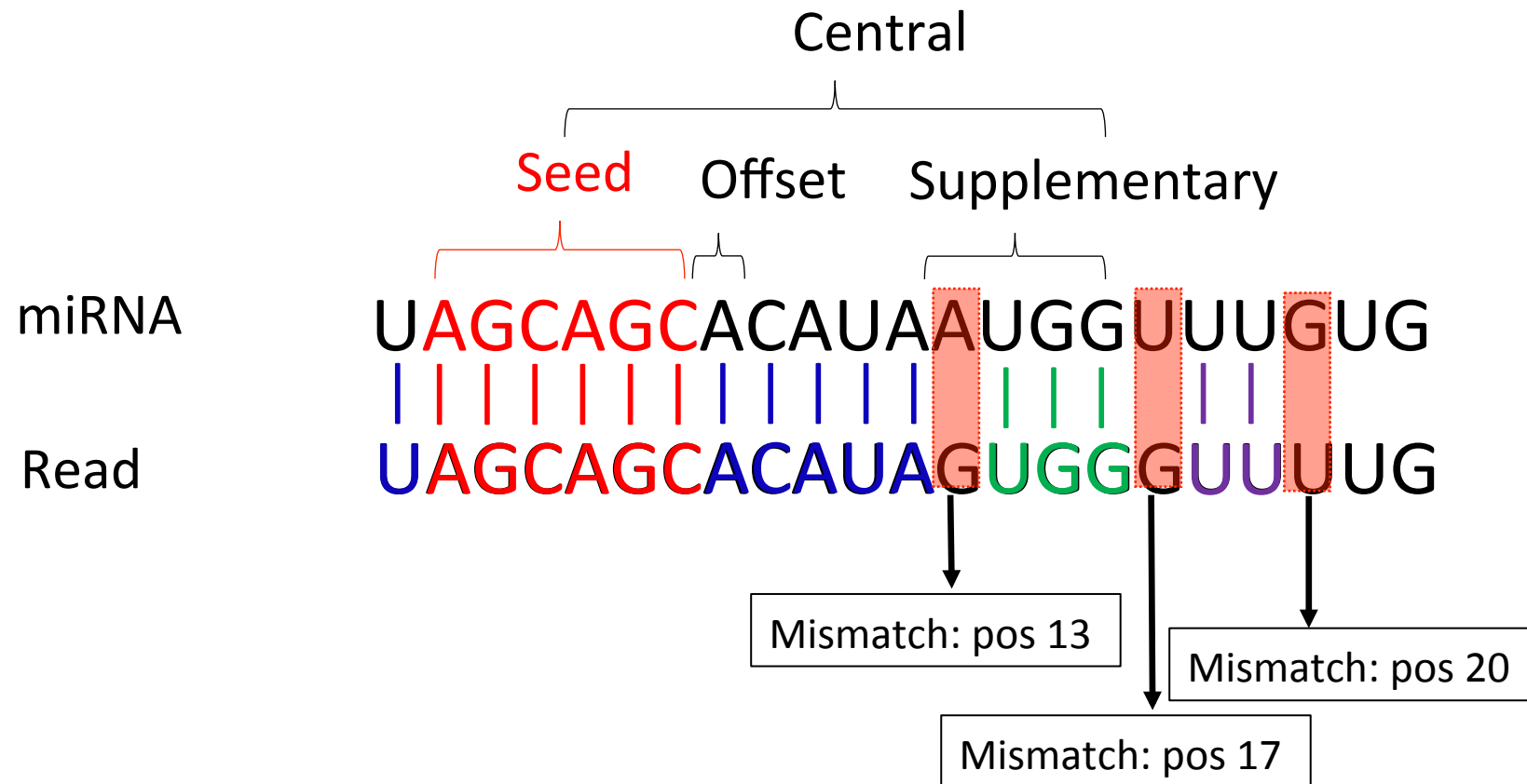
Motivation

isomiR-SEA

- ✓ Implements a **miRNA-specific** alignment procedure
- ✓ Identifies **miRNA**, **isomiR** and **interaction site** expression profiles
- ✓ Uses **Seqan** library
- ✓ **Freely available** → <http://eda.polito.it/isomir-sea/>
- ✓ Users can easily **configure** the run

Algorithm

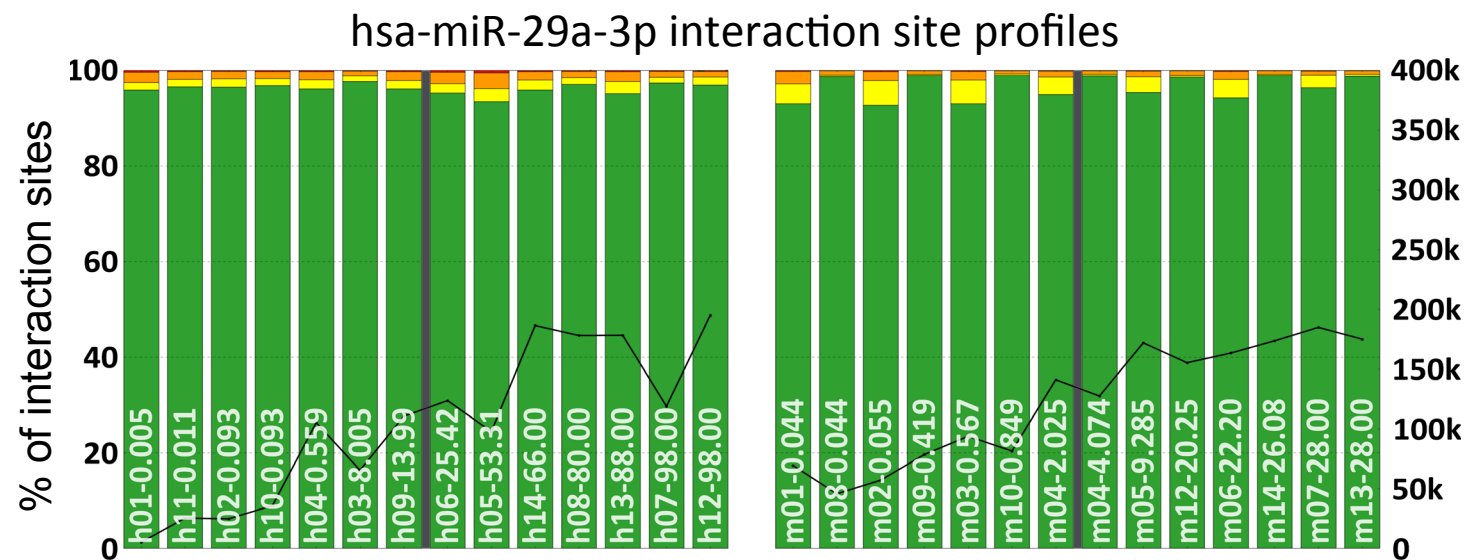
The alignment procedure



By evaluating the **positions** of the encountered **mismatches**, isomiR-SEA can distinguish among miRNAs/isomiRs and assess the conservation of miRNA interaction sites

Results

miRNA/isomiR profiles in Somel dataset

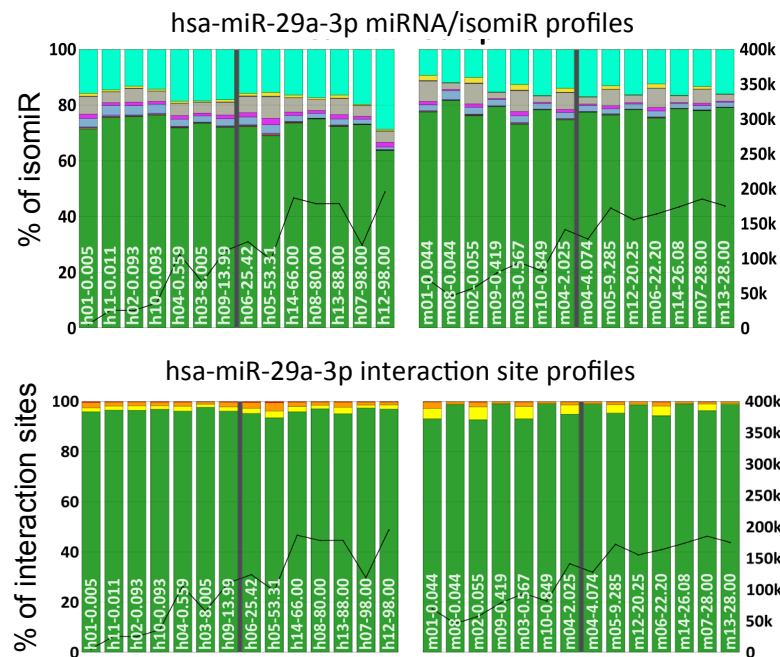


Avg#Reads: 5M

Col.	Interaction site Type	Conserved nt		
		nt 8	nt 9-11	nt 12-16
	offset-suppl-central	X	X	X
	offset-suppl	X		X
	offset-only	X		
	suppl-only			X

Remarks and Perspectives

To summarise



isomiR-SEA identified **miRNA/isomiR** and **conserved interaction site** expression levels in normal and cancer samples

isomiR-SEA results allow to explain miRNA/isomiR **targeting activity**

Future work:

pre-miRNA evaluation

read quality value evaluation

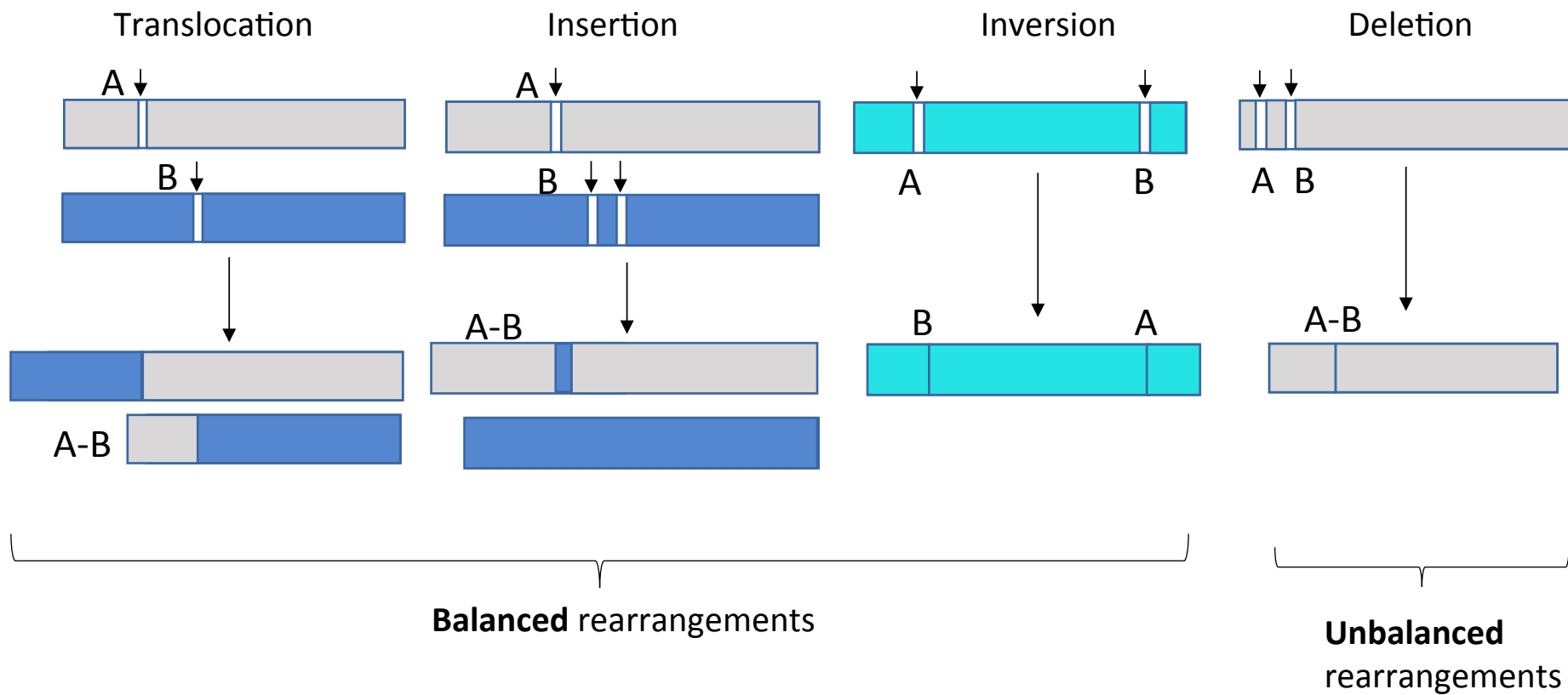
long non-coding RNA identification



FuGePrior

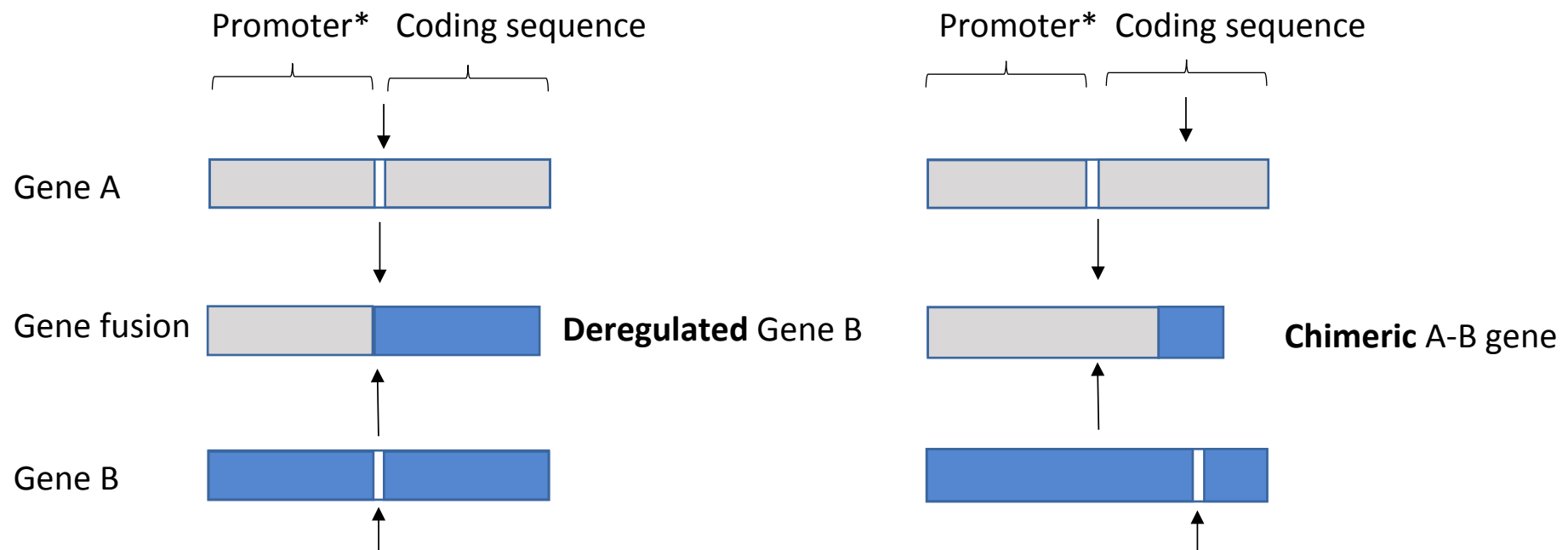
Biological Background

The gene fusions



Biological Background

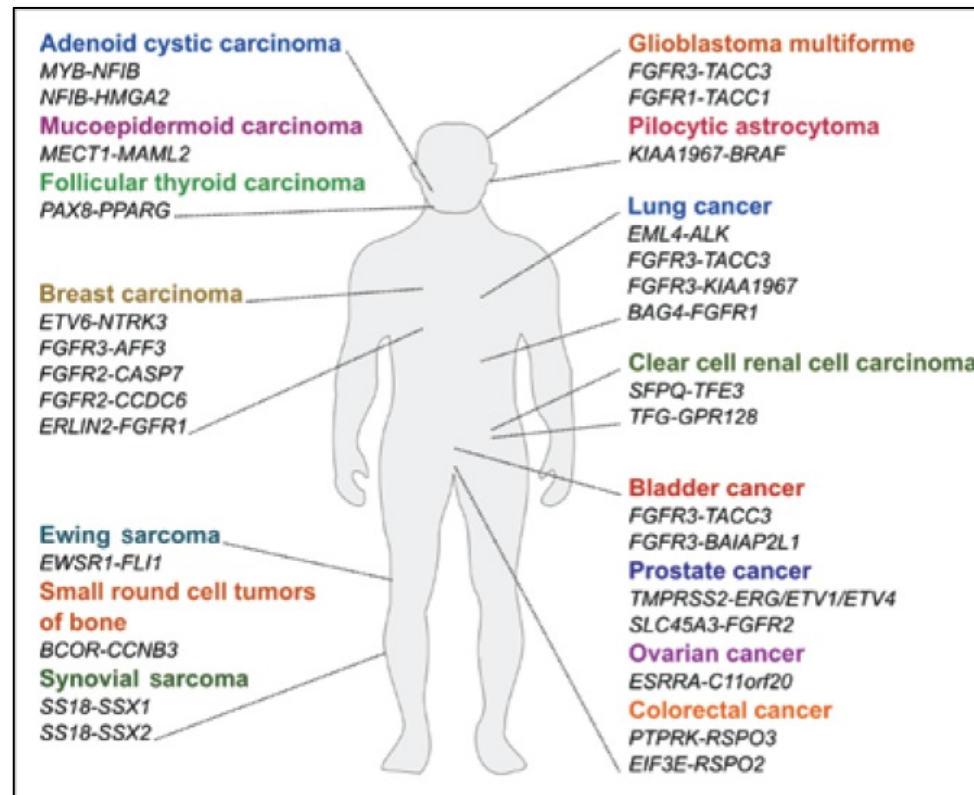
Which is the effect of gene fusions?



***Promoter:** a region of DNA that initiates transcription of a particular gene

Motivation

Why is gene fusion identification important?

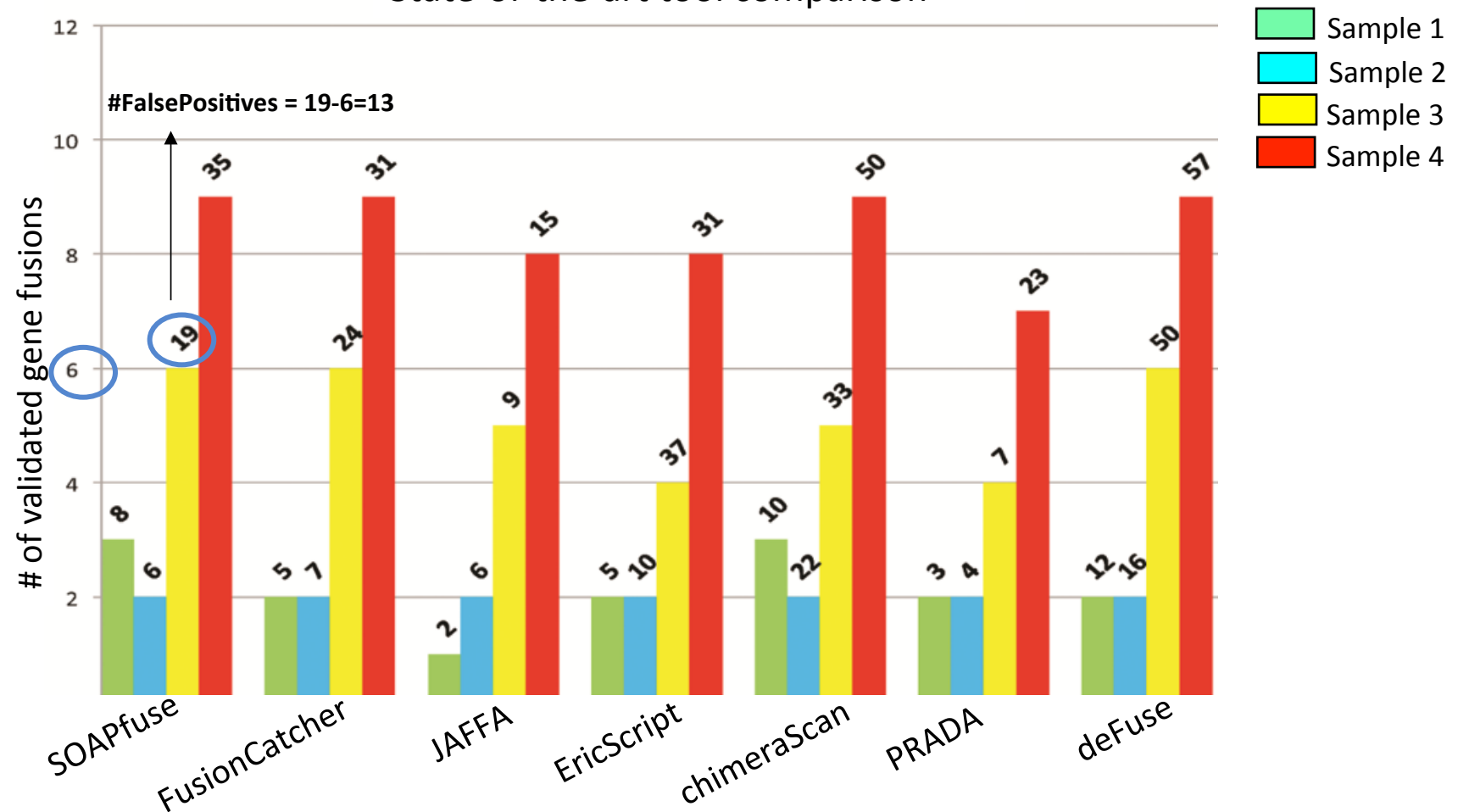


Gene fusions are **cancer-specific** and their identification is considered fundamental for the **diagnosis** and **prognosis** of several cancers

Motivation

State-of-the-art gene fusion detection tools

State-of-the-art tool comparison



Kumar, Shailesh, et al. "Comparative assessment of methods for the fusion transcripts detection from RNA-Seq data." *Scientific Reports* 6 (2016)



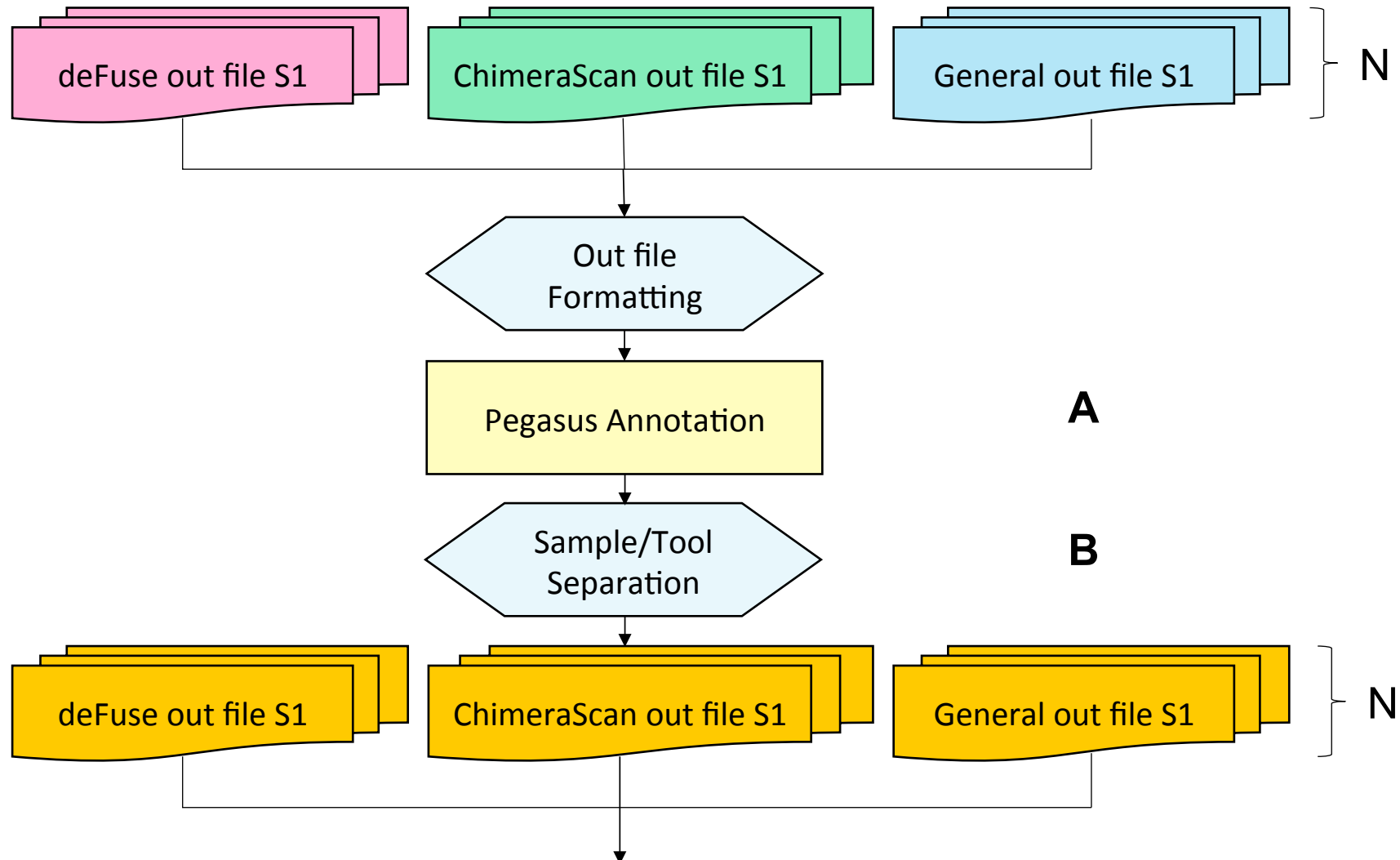
Motivation

FuGePrior

- ✓ **Prioritizes** fusions from gene fusion discovery tools
- ✓ Implements a set of **filtering** and **processing** stages
- ✓ Integrates the driver scores from 2 **Machine Learning** algorithms
- ✓ **Freely available** → <https://philae.polito.it/paciello/FuGePrior/>
- ✓ Users can easily **configure** the run

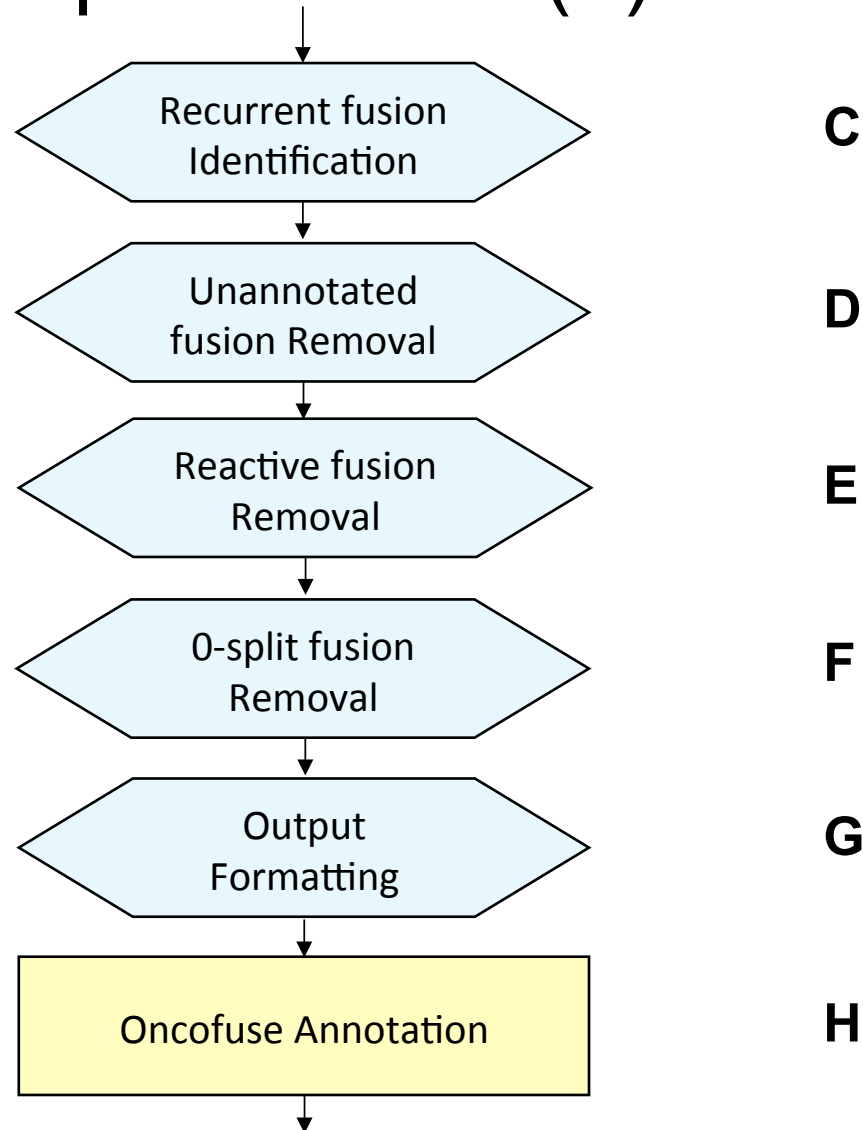
Algorithm

How are fusions prioritized? (1)



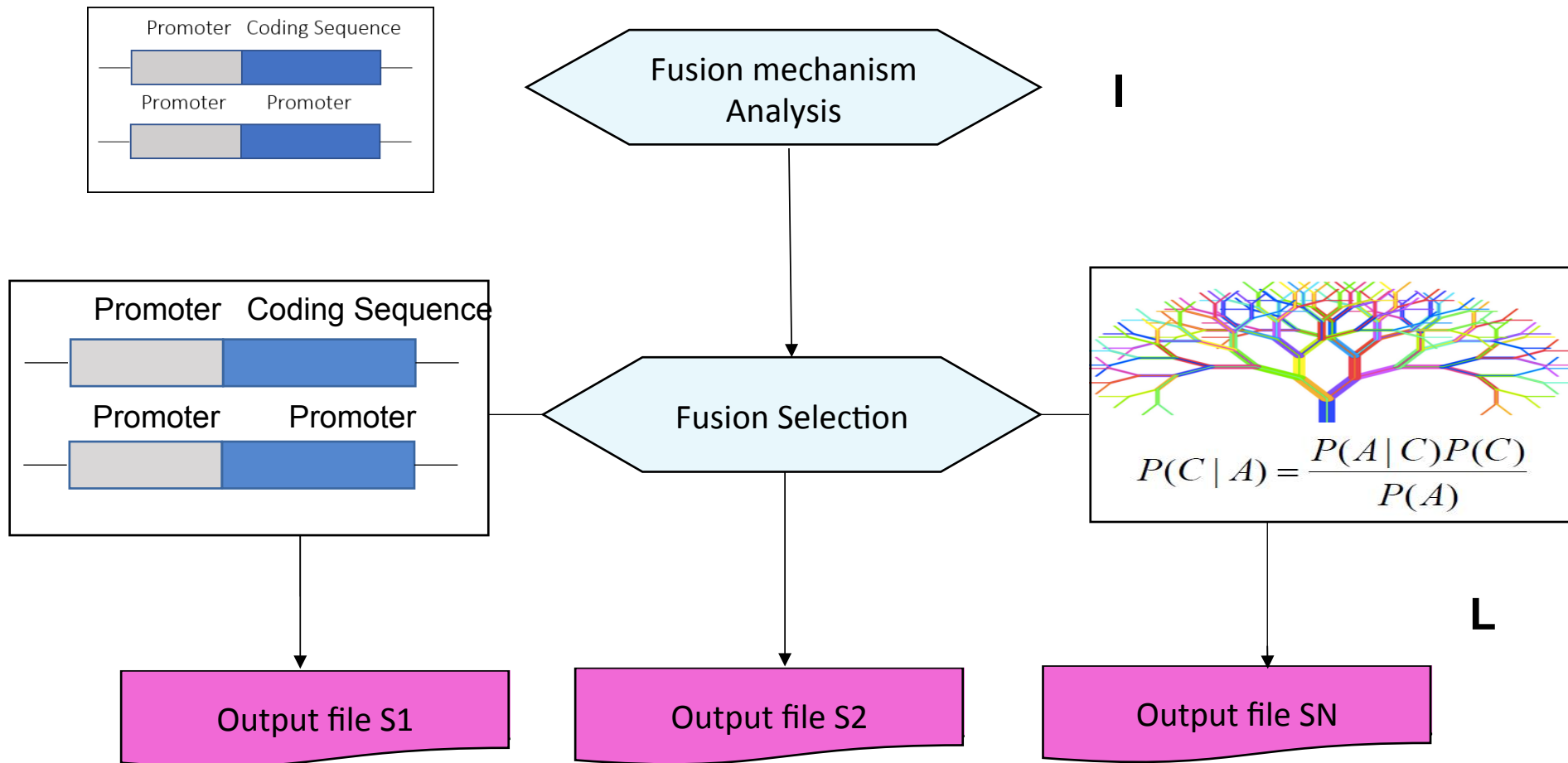
Algorithm

How are fusions prioritized? (2)



Algorithm

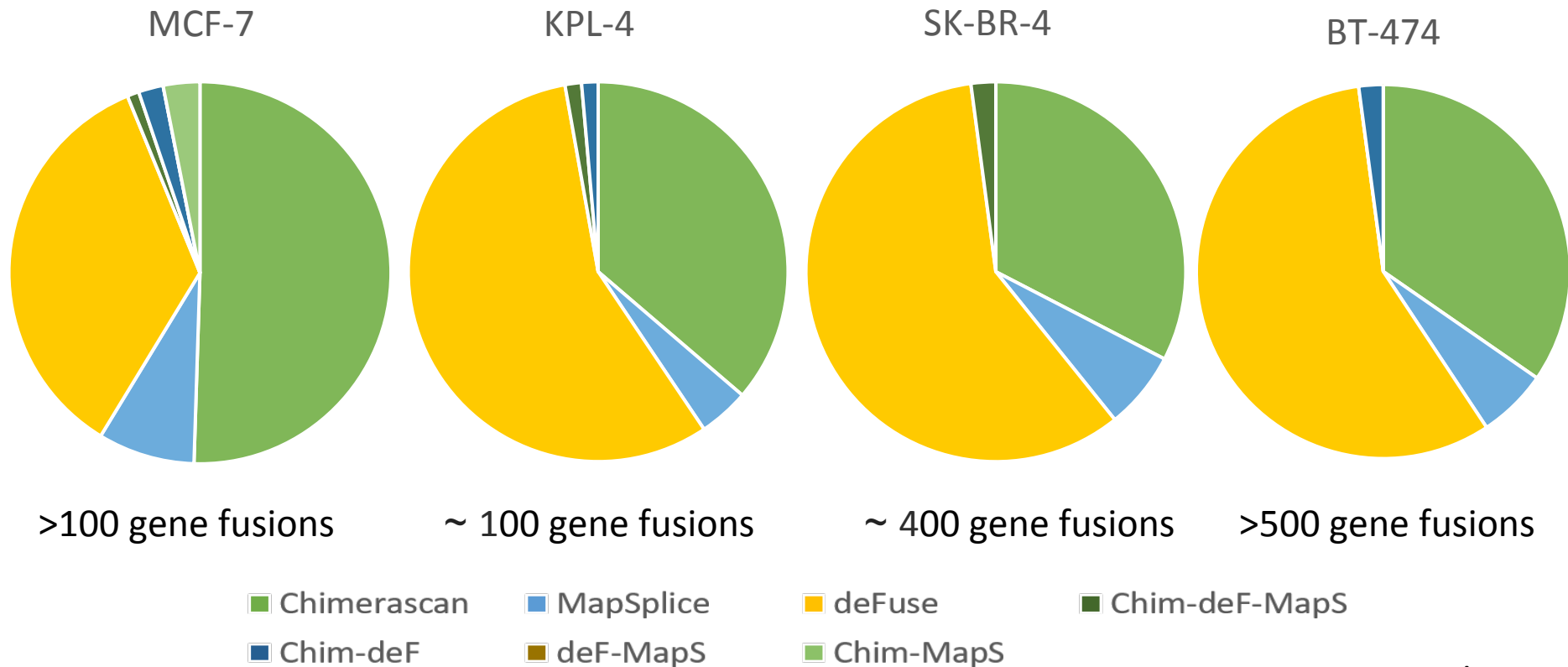
How are fusions prioritized? (3)



Results

Do we really need to prioritize fusions?

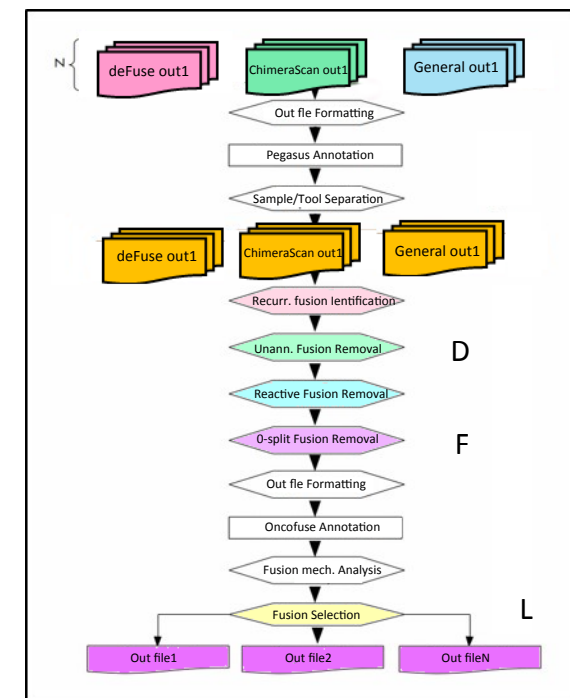
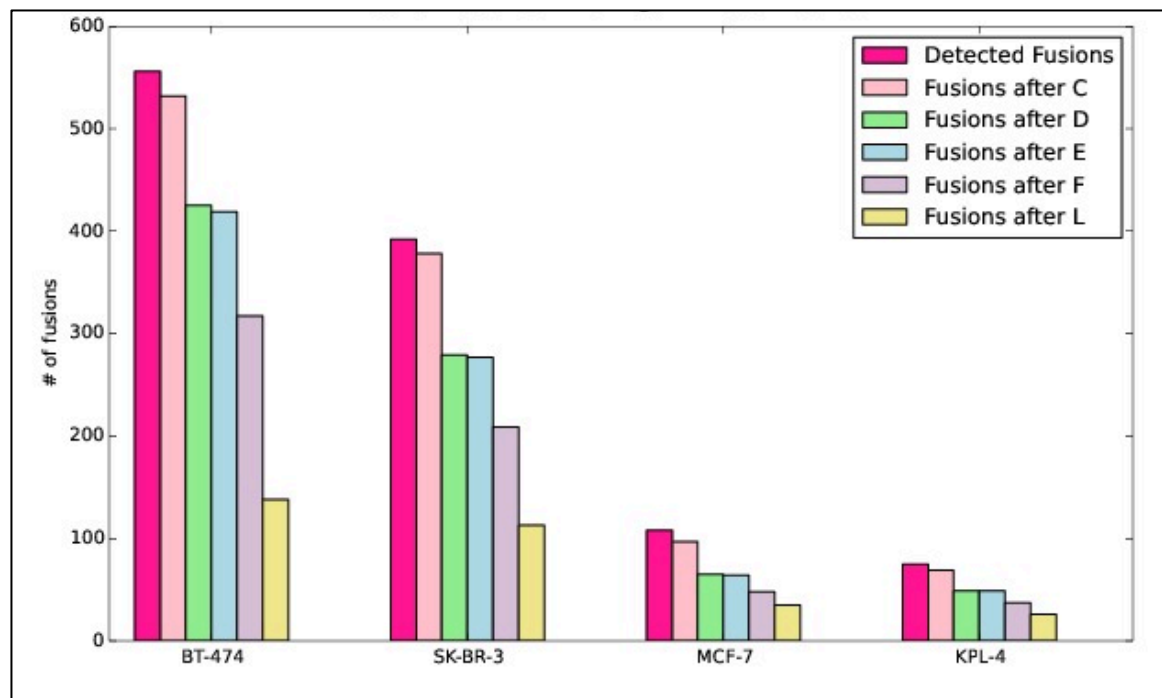
Breast Cancer cell lines



Av. #Reads: 28M

Results

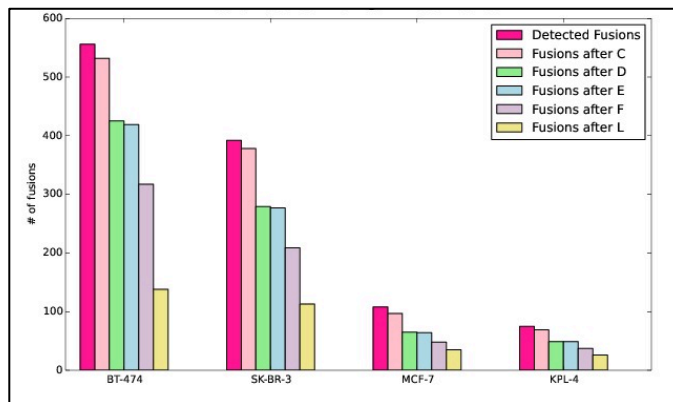
Priority fusions in breast cancer cell lines



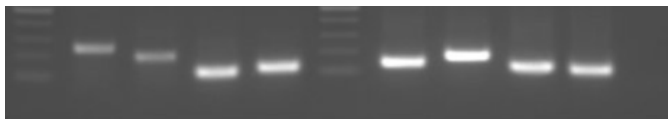
- ✓ **Reduction** in the number of fusions ranging from 65% to 75%
- ✓ 25 out of 26 **validated fusions** reported in output

Remarks and Perspectives

To summarise



FuGePrior **prioritized** fusions from state-of-the-art gene fusion discovery tools in breast, prostate, AML and Burkitt's lymphoma cancer samples



FuGePrior **priority** fusions were confirmed by both previous researches or by PCR experiments

Future work:

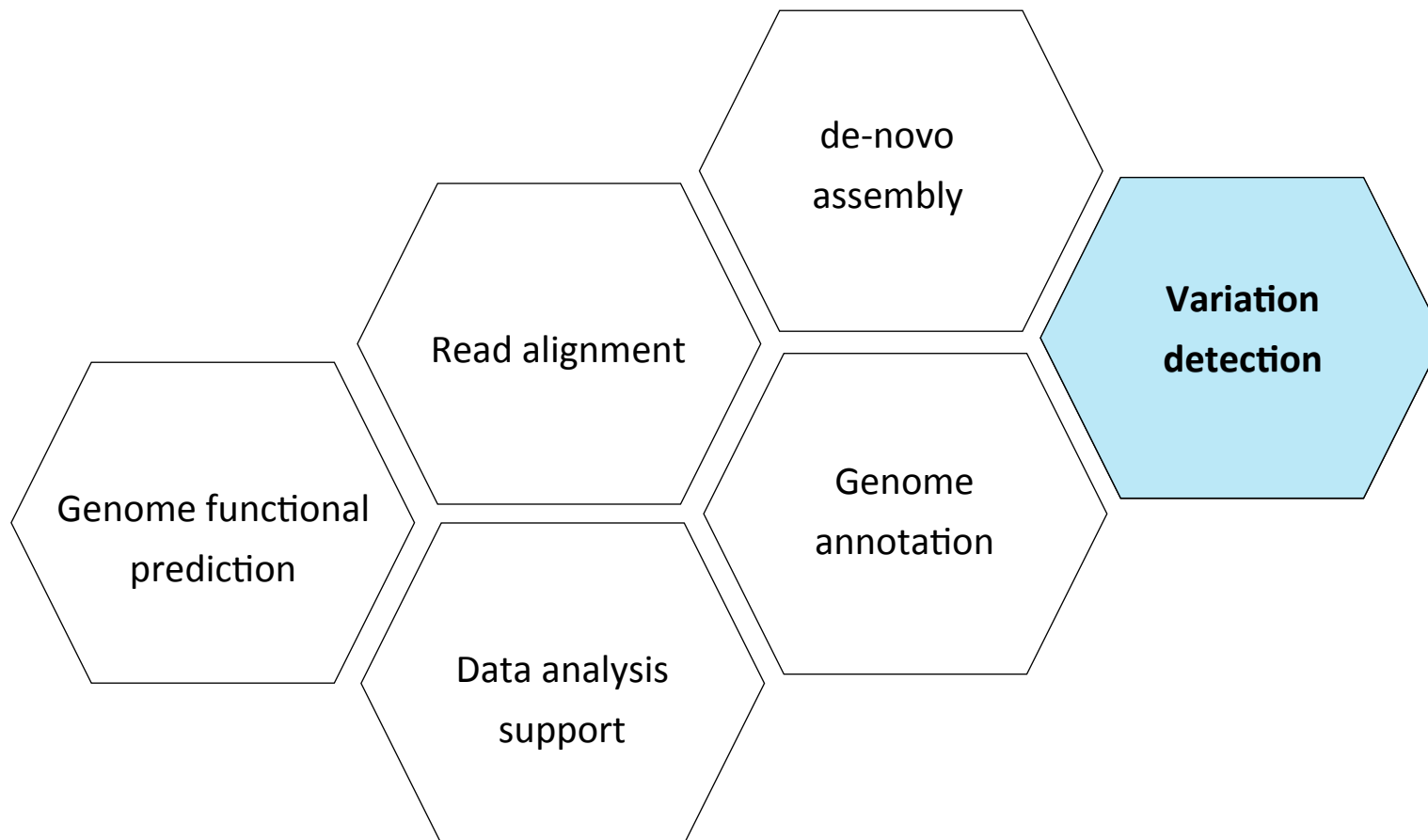
additional gene fusion discovery tools

additional filtering stages

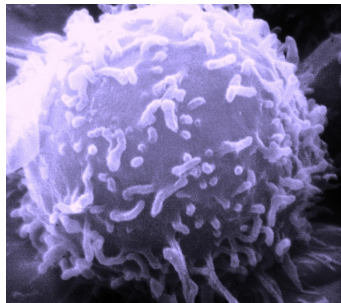
extensive ALL sample analysis



Conclusions



Conclusions

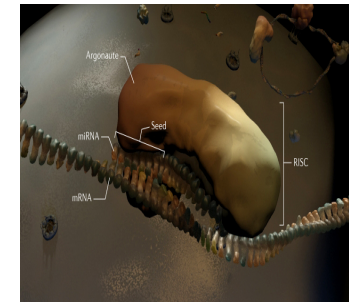


VDJSeq-Solver tool

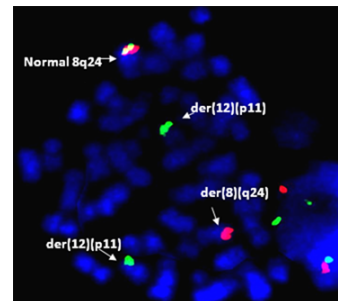


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Variation
detection



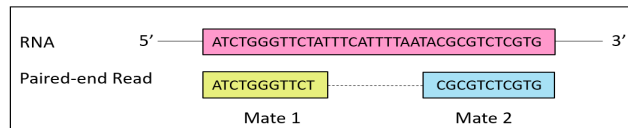
isomiR-SEA



FuGePrior tool

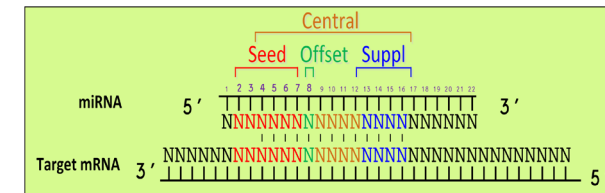


Conclusions

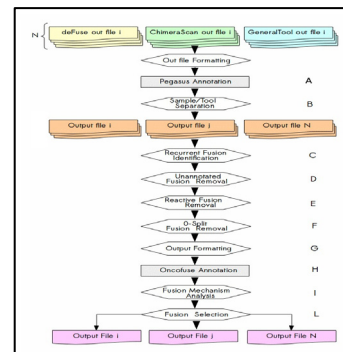


- ✓ **No Ig-Seq** experiments
- ✓ **Multiple** analyses on the same datasets

Variation detection



- ✓ miRNA reads have a **complete seed**
- ✓ **isomiR** profiles
- ✓ Evaluation of **miRNA/isomiR targeting** activity



- ✓ **Reduction** of false positive predictions
- ✓ FuGePrior fusions are highly **reliable**



Publications

Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"A novel pipeline for V (D) J junction identification using RNA-Seq paired-end reads."** In BIOSTEC 2013: , International Conference on Bioinformatics Models, Methods and Algorithms, Barcelona, 11-14 February 2013

Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"VDJSeq-Solver: in silico V (D) J recombination detection tool."** PloS one 10.3 (2015): e0118192

Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"Detection of rearranged light chain sequences by RNA-Seq in B-cell lymphomas and reactive lymphadenopathies."** In: EAHP 2016: 18th Meeting of the European Association for Hemathopathology, Basilea, 3-8 Sept. 2016

Urgese, Gianvito, Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"miR-SEA: miRNA Seed Extension based Aligner Pipeline for NGS Expression Level Extraction."** In IWBBIO 2014: 2nd International Work-Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Engineering, Granada, 7-9 Apr, 2014

Urgese, Gianvito, Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"On the relevance of a complete characterisation of miRNAs, isomiRs and miRNA-mRNA interaction sites through miRNA-specific alignment tools."** In RNAi 2015: Short & Long Non-coding RNAs, 10th International Conference & Exhibition, Oxford, 24-26 March, 2015

Urgese, Gianvito, Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"isomiR-SEA: an RNA-Seq analysis tool for miRNAs/isomiRs expression level profiling and miRNA-mRNA interaction sites evaluation."** BMC bioinformatics 17.1 (2016): 148

Padella, Antonella, Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"Next-Generation Sequencing Analysis Revealed That BCL11B Chromosomal Translocation Cooperates with Point Mutations in the Pathogenesis of Acute Myeloid Leukemia."** Blood 124.21 (2014): 2352-2352. Proceedings of AHS Annual Meeting

Padella, Antonella, Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"RNA Sequencing Reveals Novel and Rare Fusion Transcripts in Acute Myeloid Leukemia."** Blood 126.23 (2015): 3627-3627. Proceedings of AHS Annual Meeting

Padella, Antonella, Paciello, Giulia, et al. **"Novel fusion transcripts identified by RNAseq cooperate with somatic mutations in the pathogenesis of acute myeloid leukemia."** Cancer Res (76) (2016). Proceedings of AACR 107th Annual Meeting