

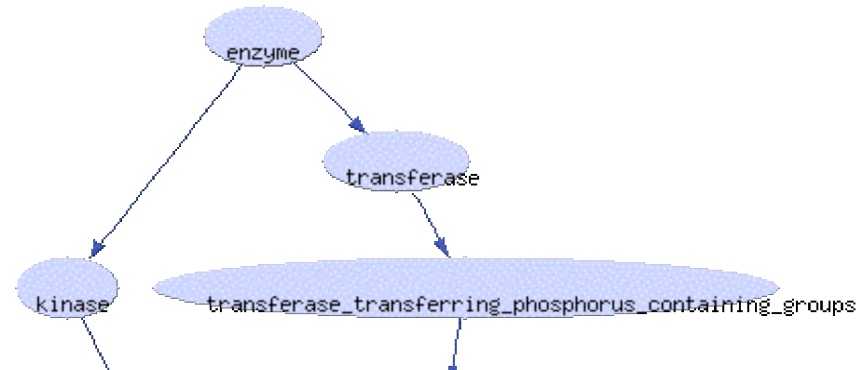
# A Knowledge-Based Clustering Algorithm Driven by Gene Ontology

Jill Cheng

Affymetrix, Inc.

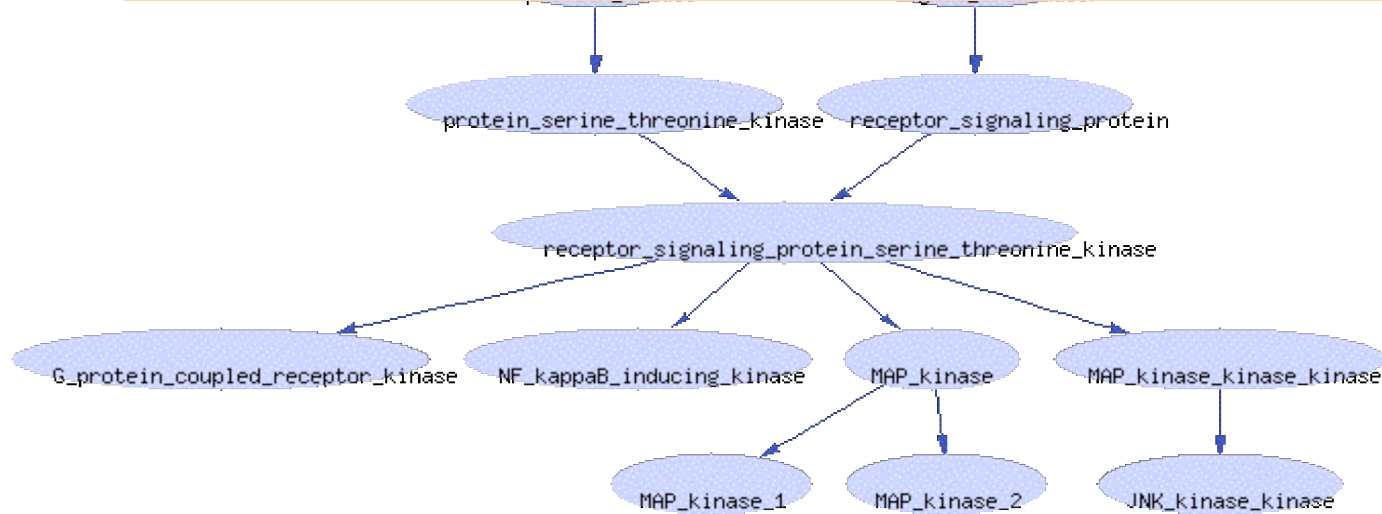
Jan 15, 2004

# The DAG structure of Gene Ontology

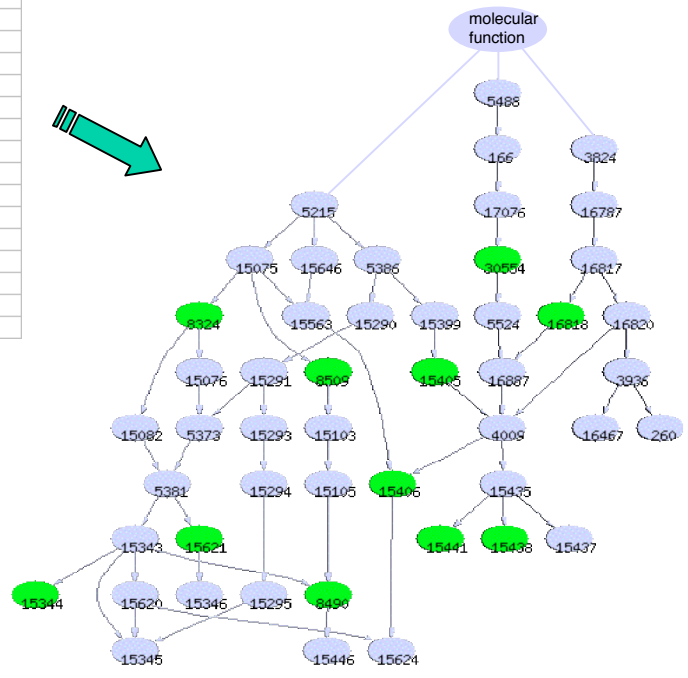
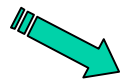


One-stop-shopping for biological information

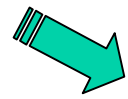
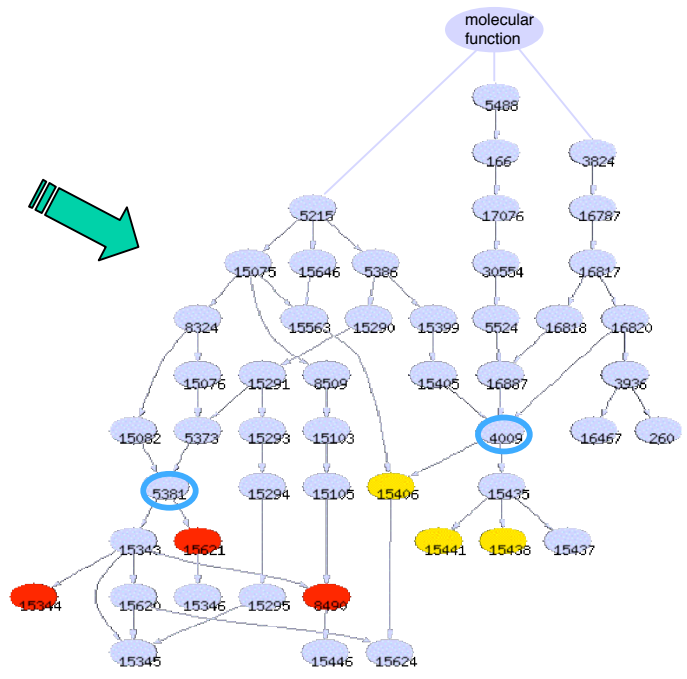
Digraphs are computable



102424\_at  
 102745\_at  
 102996\_at  
 103033\_at  
 103089\_at  
 103212\_at  
 103259\_at  
 104320\_at  
 104328\_at  
 104541\_at  
 104598\_at  
 160273\_at  
 160335\_at  
 160430\_at  
 160461\_f\_at  
 160612\_at  
 160846\_at  
 92286\_g\_at

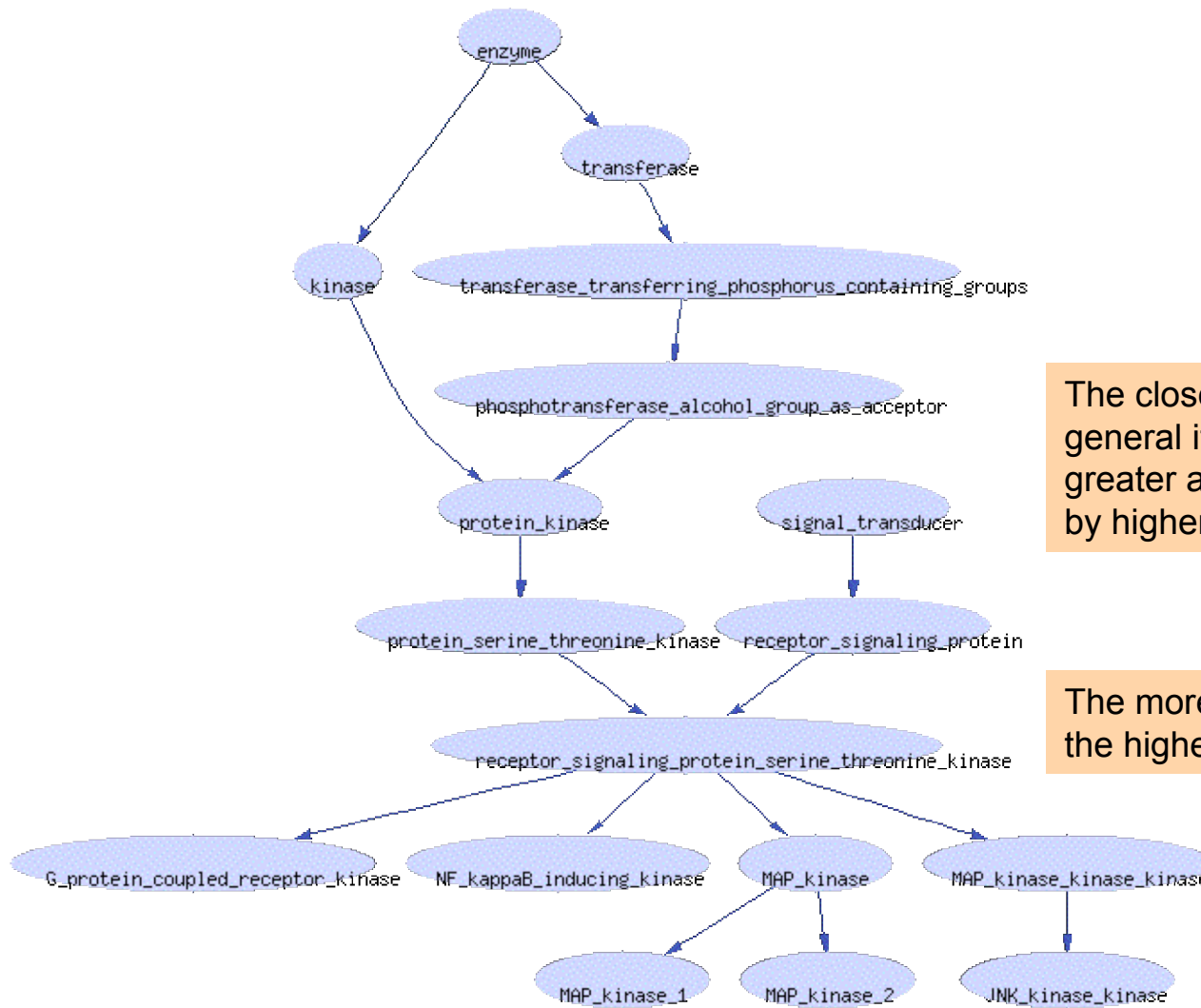


# Goal



104328\_at  
 103033\_at  
 103259\_at

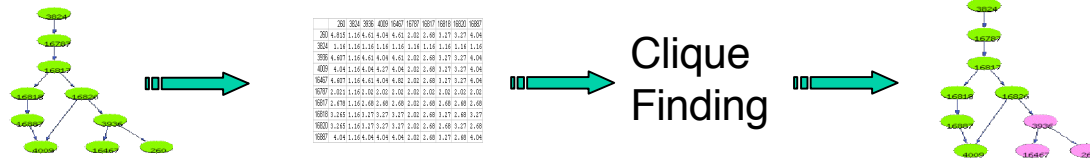
103212\_at  
 104541\_at  
 102401\_at



The closer a node is to the root, the more general its biological classification, thus a greater amount of information is conveyed by higher level edges

The more common parent nodes shared the higher the degree of similarity

# Pair-wise similarity score between GO terms



$$W_p = \sum_{n=0}^p (wt)^n, p > 0; W_0 = 0$$

$$C = \sum_{n=0}^{\max-1} (wt)^n$$

$$Nf_p = \frac{W'_p}{W_p}$$

$$W_m = Nf_p \sum_{n=0}^m (wt)^n, m > 0$$

A weighting factor (*wt*) was assigned to each edge as a function of the depth (*n*) in the digraph, I chose a value of 0.815 to maximize (*wt*<sup>6</sup> – *wt*<sup>3</sup>).

Determining the longest partial path shared by two nodes, *W<sub>p</sub>* is the sum of weights for edges from root to level *p*.

A partial normalization scheme was applied to factor in the unevenness of the GO digraph.

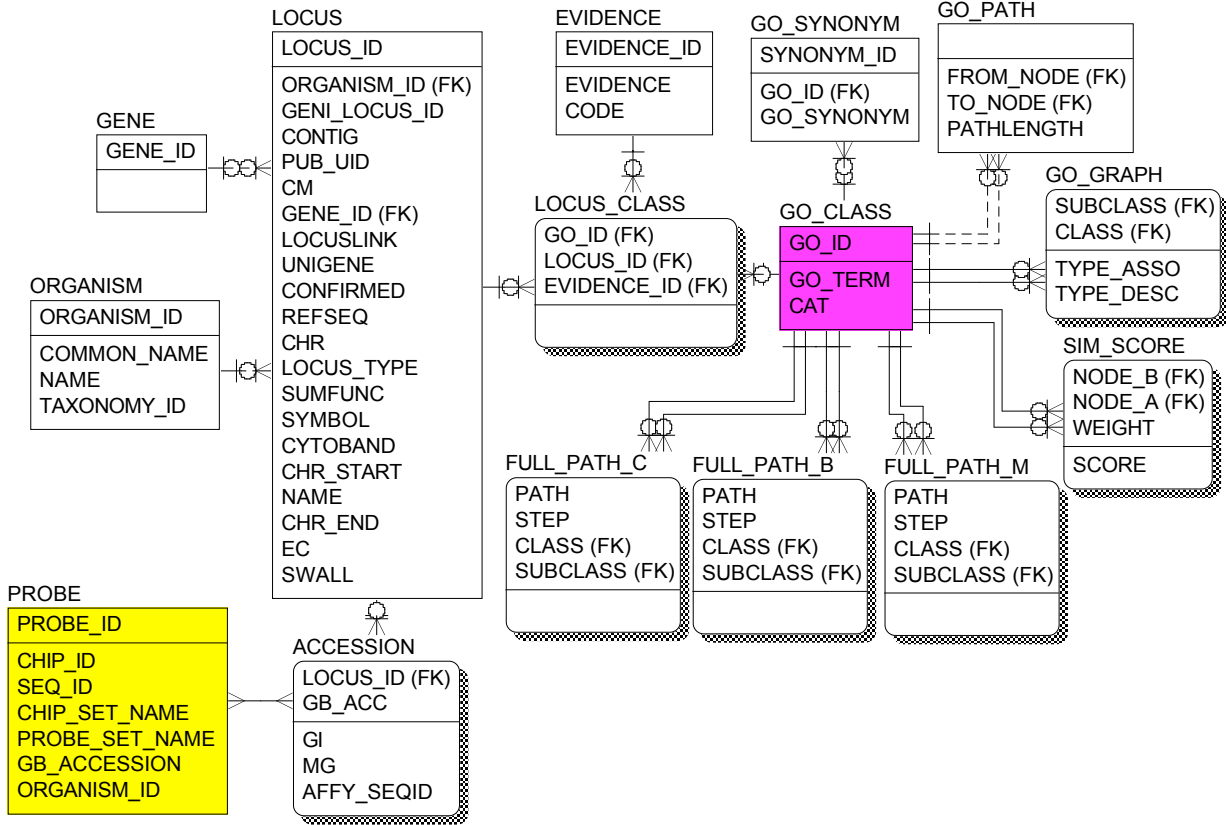
Calculate the average length for all paths that go through the shared partial path (*p*), followed by the weight for a hypothetical path with *p* edges (*W<sub>p</sub>*).

*W<sub>p</sub>* is transformed to *W'<sub>p</sub>*, the mean of *W<sub>p</sub>* and *C*.

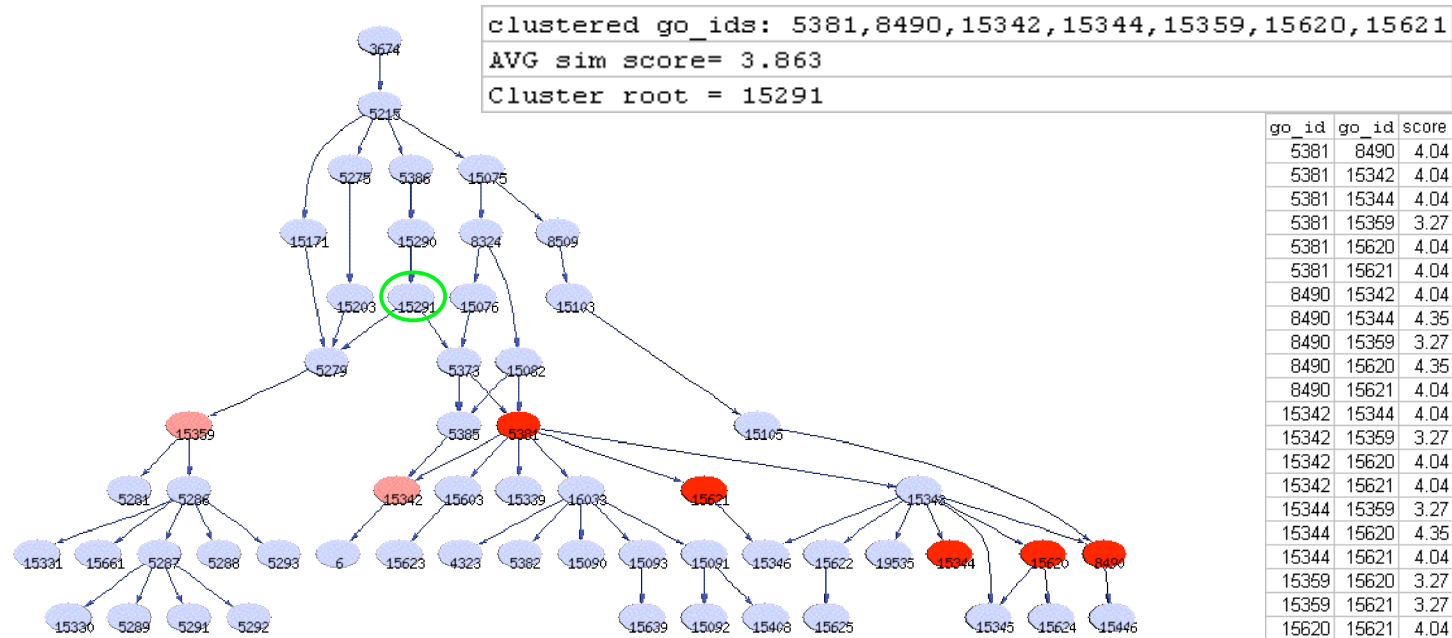
The normalization factor (*Nf<sub>p</sub>*) is the ratio of *W'<sub>p</sub>* and *W<sub>p</sub>*

The value for a partial path with *m* edges (*W<sub>m</sub>*) is normalized by applying *Nf<sub>p</sub>*.

# Annotation database schema



## Spike-in experiment



Five related GO nodes with GOids 5381, 8490, 15344, 15620, and 15621; labeled **red**; were spiked into a randomly selected pool of 20 nodes and subjected to GO clustering. The similarity analysis successfully re-created the set of related GO nodes. Column 1 and 2 in the table shows a pair of GO nodes and column 3 shows the pair-wise similarity scores. Nodes colored **pink** (15342, 15359) are from the randomly selected 20 Go nodes and were clustered with the spiked GO nodes. **Green circle** indicates the cluster root (15291), which is the lowest level common ancestor node.

## RA stimulated MPRO cell differentiation time-series experiment

Transgenic Myeloid Progenitor (MPRO) cells transgenic for the dominant negative Retinoic Acid (RA) receptor were induced to differentiate into Neutrophils with high doses of RA.

Gene expression at 0, 1, 2, 4, and 8 hours post RA induction was analyzed with Affymetrix U74Av2 mouse microarray.

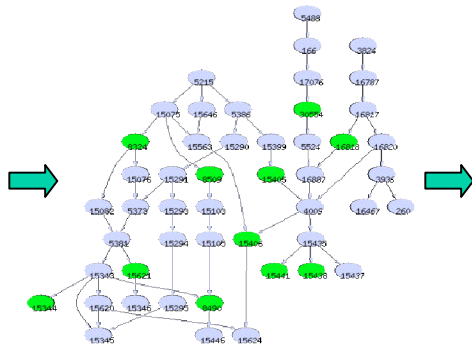
Genes showing significant changes in their expression level across a series of time points are modulated by retinoic acid stimulation and cell differentiation.

We arbitrarily took the top 80 genes based on the F-score ranking.



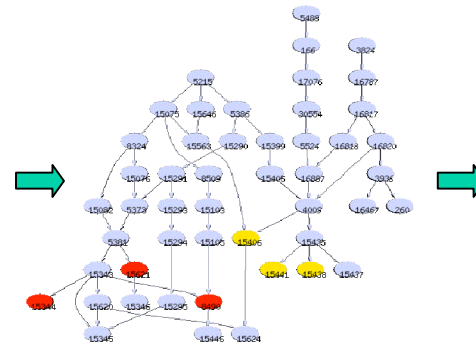
# GO clustering

102424\_at  
102745\_at  
102996\_at  
103033\_at  
103089\_at  
103212\_at  
103259\_at  
104320\_at  
104328\_at  
104541\_at  
104598\_at  
160273\_at  
160335\_at  
160430\_at  
160461\_f\_at  
160612\_at  
160846\_at  
92286\_g\_at



	1024	980	858	1534	1545	1546	1548	1541	1521	1603	3554
1024	1.76	0.00	0.76	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.76	0	0	0
980	1.76	4.61	2.76	4.15	1.96	1.02	3.96	1.96	4.04	0	0
858	0.00	2.76	2.76	1.02	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.11	1.02	0	0
1534	1.76	4.15	2.02	4.72	1.96	1.02	1.96	1.96	4.04	0	0
1545	1.11	1.96	1.11	1.96	3.27	3.27	3.27	1.96	0	0	0
1546	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	3.27	4.27	4.27	1.02	3.27	3.19	0
1548	1.11	1.96	1.11	1.96	3.27	4.27	4.27	4.01	1.96	3.27	3.19
1541	1.11	1.96	1.11	1.96	3.27	4.27	4.27	4.01	1.96	3.27	3.19
1521	1.76	4.04	1.02	4.04	1.96	1.02	1.96	1.96	4.04	0	0
1603	0	0	0	0	3.27	3.27	3.27	0	0	0	0
3554	0	0	0	0	3.19	3.19	3.19	0	0	0	0

Clique Finding



104328\_at  
103033\_at  
103259\_at

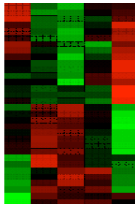
103212\_at  
104541\_at  
102401\_at

## GO clustering on Leukocyte differentiation time-series experiment

Rank	Title	Score	probe sets	Genes	X1	n1	X2	n2	Bootstrap p-val (10000) btstrap	Enrichment
1	defense response	3.403	93454_at 102424_at 92286_g_at 102401_at 103033_at 102745_at	lymphocyte antigen 68 small inducible cytokine A3 interleukin 4 interferon regulatory factor 1 complement component 4 T-cell receptor gamma	6	29	221	3163	0.0148	Yes
2	transcription regulation	4.04	102996_at 103259_at 102401_at 100156_at 92644_s_at 94325_at 93264_at 97994_at 101502_at	eleven-nineteen lysine-rich leukemia gene growth factor independent 1 interferon regulatory factor 1 mini chromosome maintenance deficient 5 myeloblastosis oncogene pre B-cell leukemia transcription factor 1 sterol regulatory element binding factor 1 transcription factor 7, T-cell specific TG interacting factor	9	29	486	3163	0.0287	Yes
3	steroid metabolism, steroid biosynthesis	3.862	93264_at 94325_at	sterol regulatory element binding factor 1 pre B-cell leukemia transcription factor 1	2	29	38	3163	0.0478	Yes
4	cell cycle control	3.05	99956_at 92644_s_at	kit oncogene, myeloblastosis oncogene	2	29	113	3163	0.2757	No
5	cytoskeleton organization and biogenesis	3.592	103212_at 96747_at	dynein, axon, heavy chain 11, Wnt1 responsive Cdc42 homolog	2	29	119	3163	0.2972	No
6	protein modification	3.265	93274_at 99956_at 104598_at	CDC-like kinase, kit oncogene, PTP non-receptor type 16	3	29	282	3163	0.4871	No

# GO-guided expression clustering

102424\_at  
102745\_at  
102996\_at  
103033\_at  
103089\_at  
103212\_at  
103259\_at  
104320\_at  
104328\_at  
104541\_at  
104598\_at  
160273\_at  
160335\_at  
160430\_at  
160461\_f\_at  
160612\_at  
160846\_at  
92286\_g\_at

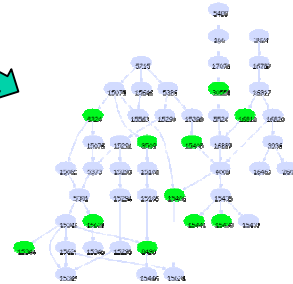
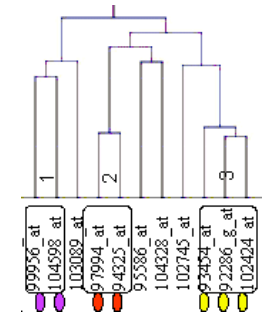


EG	BE	BU	BA	SA	SB	SH	ST	BS			
E2	1.76	2.78	2.42	2.78	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.17	0	1	
B2	1.74	4.02	2.74	4.25	1.81	2.02	1.06	1.06	4.24	0	1
B3	1.02	2.78	2.78	2.42	1.11	2.02	1.11	1.17	1.02	0	1
B4	2.74	4.02	2.74	4.25	1.81	2.02	1.06	1.06	4.24	0	1
S2	1.12	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	0	1
S3	1.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	1.07	4.25	4.25	4.25	1.02	1.07	3.18
S4	1.12	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	0	1
SH	2.74	4.02	2.74	4.25	1.81	2.02	1.06	1.06	4.24	0	1
ST	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Linear combination

EG	BE	BU	BA	SA	SB	SH	ST	BS			
E2	1.76	2.78	2.42	2.78	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.17	0	1	
B2	1.74	4.02	2.74	4.25	1.81	2.02	1.06	1.06	4.24	0	1
B3	1.02	2.78	2.78	2.42	1.11	2.02	1.11	1.17	1.02	0	1
B4	2.74	4.02	2.74	4.25	1.81	2.02	1.06	1.06	4.24	0	1
S2	1.12	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	0	1
S3	1.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	1.07	4.25	4.25	4.25	1.02	1.07	3.18
S4	1.12	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	0	1
SH	2.74	4.02	2.74	4.25	1.81	2.02	1.06	1.06	4.24	0	1
ST	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

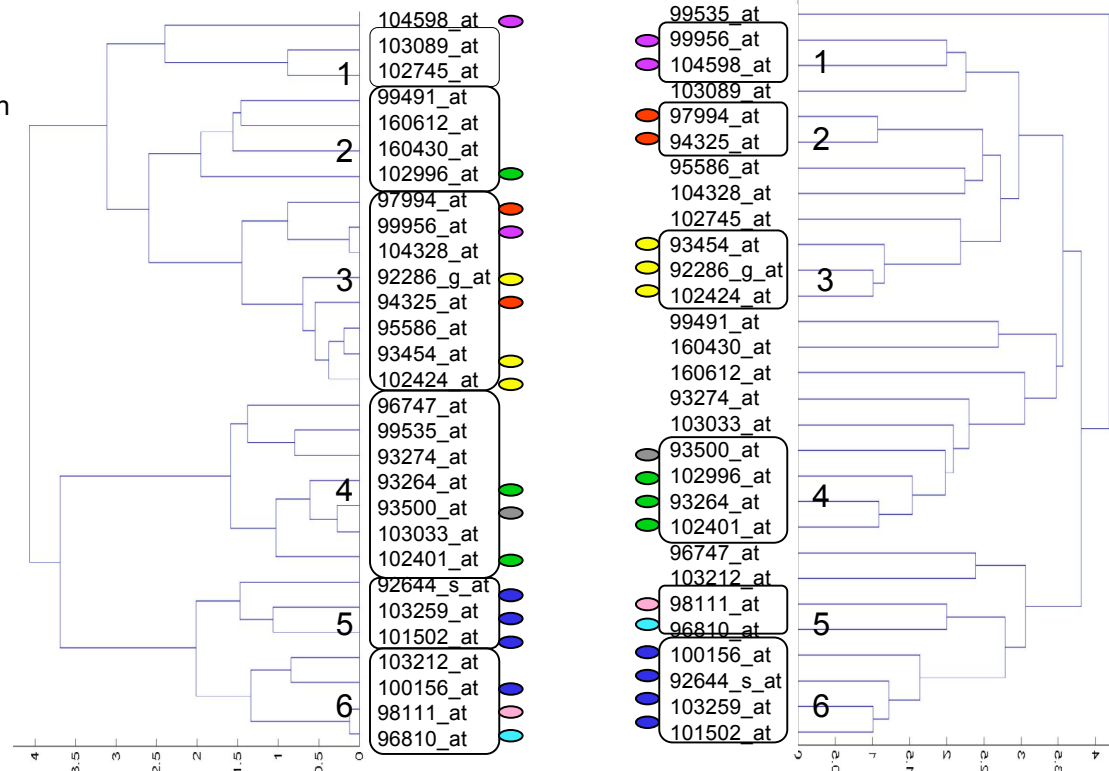
Hierarchical Clustering



# GO guided clustering on Leukocyte differentiation time-series experiment

Gene clusters where correlations between biological function and expression profile are both evident were identified by GO guided clustering.

- defense response
- protein modification
- ● ● transcription regulation



Hierarchical clustering

GO-guided hierarchical clustering

## Acknowledgements

John Martin

Melissa Cline

David Finkelstein

Tarif Awad

Michael Stewart

Michael Siani-Rose

David Kulp

**Thank  
you!**