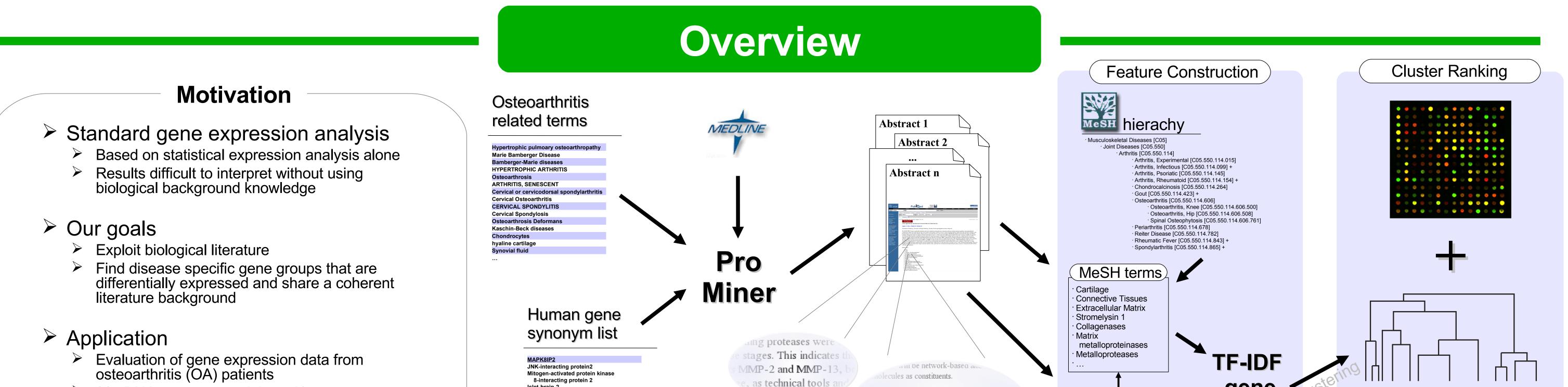


### Disease-relevant gene clusters derived by joint literature and gene expression analysis

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f the obtained

#### ➢ 83 cDNA arrays comprising 7467 spots, classified into normal, early degenerative cartilage, peripheral and central OA samples

MAP kinase 8 IP 2 COL17A1 180 kDa bullous pemphigoid antiger Bullous pemphigoid antig BA16H23.2 collagen, type XVII, alpha-MMP15 MT 2 matrix metalloprotein

Islet-brain-2

#### MeSH Terms: Adult

 Aged Cartilage, Articular/metabo



# **Feature Construction**

PMID-15880812

- MH Chondrocytes
- MH Chondrosarcoma/metabolism/pathology

MH - Synovial fluid

- MH Endopeptidases/biosynthesis
- MH Extracellular Signal-Regulated MAP Kinases

MH - Cartilage

- MH Interleukin-1/pharmacology/physiology
- MH Metalloendopeptidases/biosynthesis
- MH Osteoarthritis knee

SO - Arthritis Rheum 2005 May;52(5):1451-60.

			1				
	Osteo arthritis knee		Synovial fluid	Chondro sarcoma	Cartilage		Chondro cytes
 COL5A1	0.7	0	0.5	0.23	0.65	0	0.89
COL5A2	0.8	0	0.37	0.12	0.25	0	0.75
THSD3	0.03	0	0	0.09	0.01	0	0.01

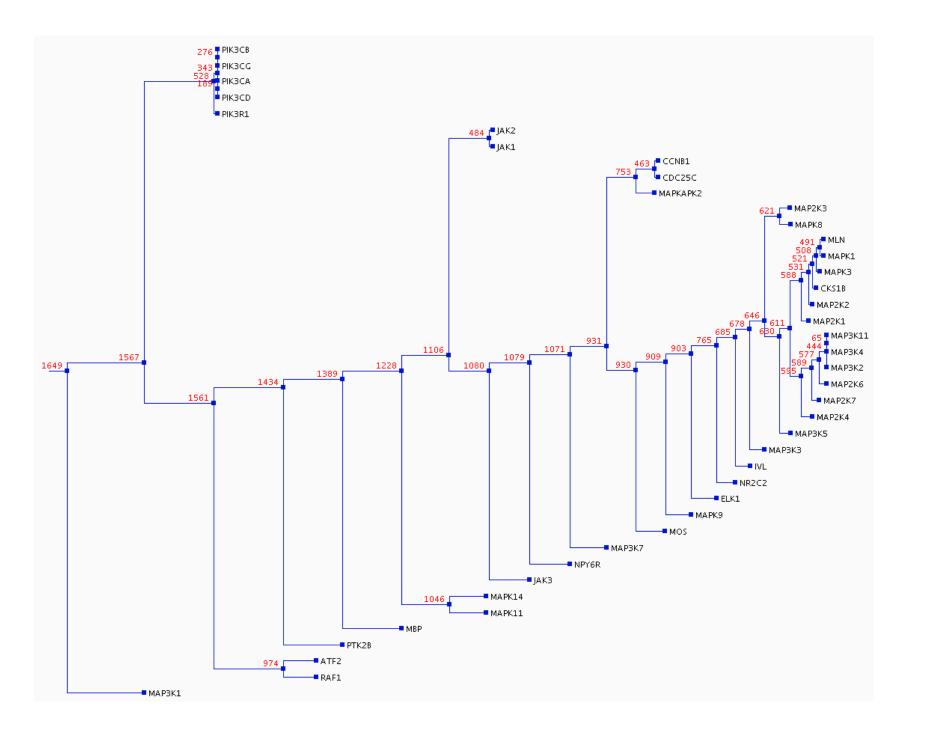
Construction of gene specific feature vectors using abstract associated MeSH terms

### Identification of diseaserelated gene clusters

- Initial gene set
  - We mine MEDLINE for abstracts with ProMiner (Hanisch) et al. 2003) to find co-occurrences of human genes and OA related terms
- Feature Vector Construction
  - Identification of features by exploiting the MeSH keyword hierarchy
  - Each gene feature vector consists of MeSH terms
  - Feature values are quantified using a modified version of TF-IDF (TF×DF<sup>-1</sup>)
    - F: How often MeSH term i is associated with gene j
    - DF: How many genes are associated with MeSH term i

#### Hierarchical clustering approach

- Genes belonging to one cluster share a coherent pattern of MeSH term combinations
- Normalized scalar product is used as distance measure

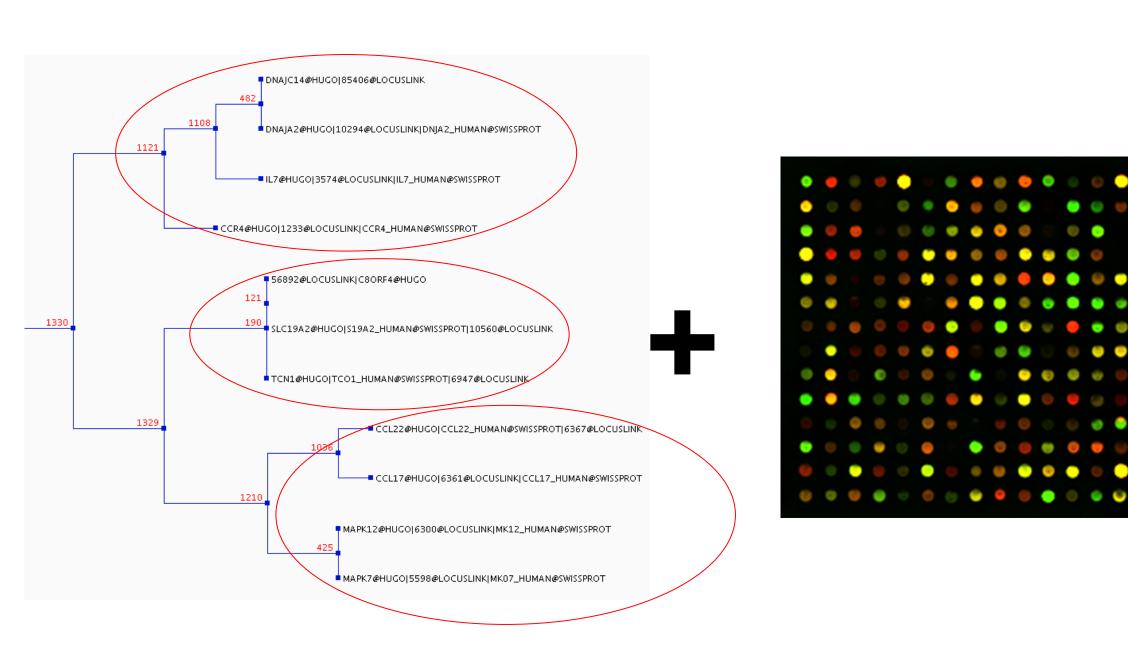


Subtree (i.e. possible interesting gene group)

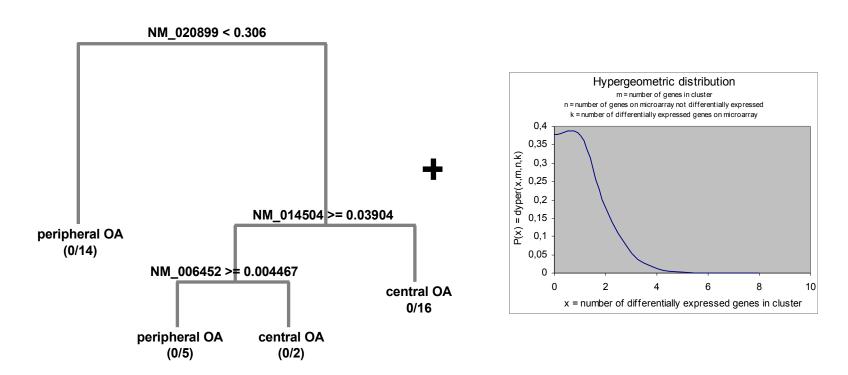
## **Cluster Ranking**

### **Cluster Ranking**

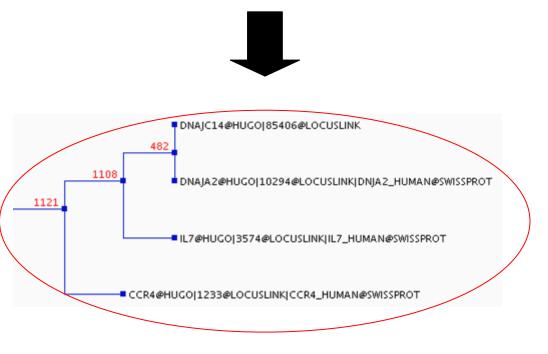
- Goal
  - Identify literature clusters relevant to the given disease context with the help of gene expression data
- Cluster ranking to assess the importance of clusters
  - Decision tree analysis (DT)
    - Verified using ten fold cross validation
    - Accuracy is used for ranking
    - Provides a measure of how well genes of a cluster are suited to distinguish between different OA stages
  - Overrepresentation analysis (ORA)
    - Clusters are ranked corresponding to enrichment of differentially expressed genes
- Overall cluster ranking using weighted rank sum from DT + ORA



Starting from our gene clusters obtained by literature analysis we try to identify clusters relevant to the OA context with the help of gene expression data

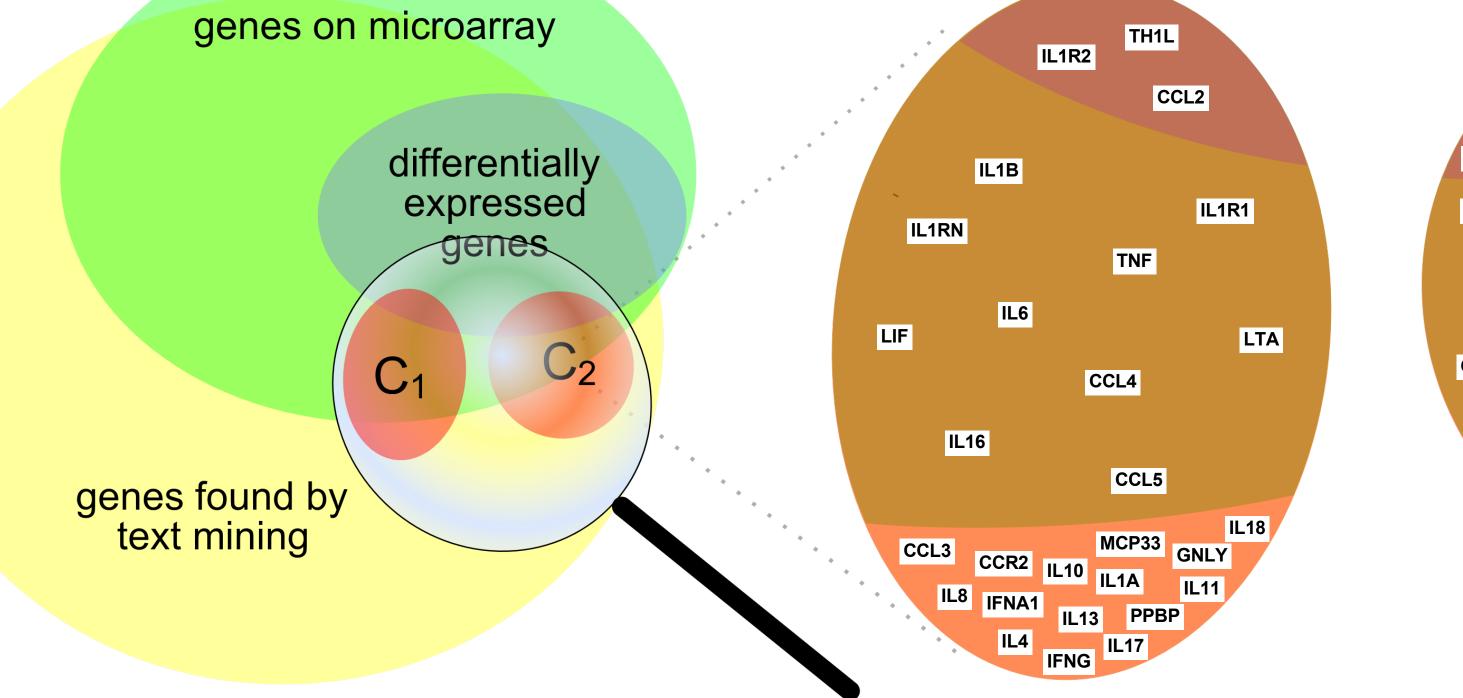


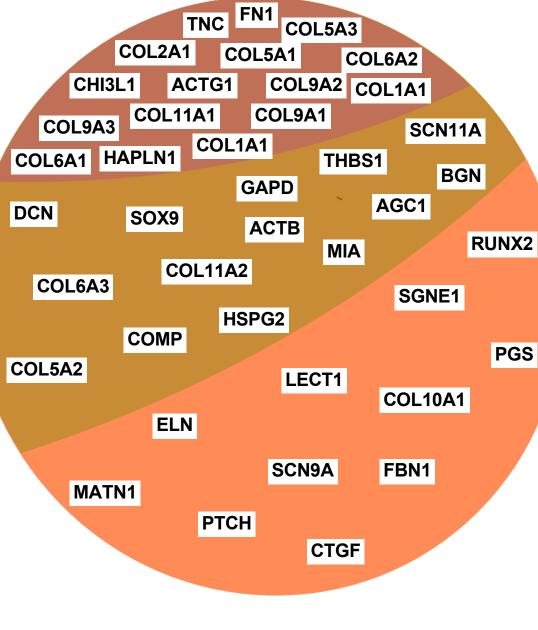
A weighted combination of decision tree classifier and overrepresentation analysis is used for cluster selection



Resulting interesting gene cluster







Conclusion

Results

Top ranking clusters contain OA relevant genes (collagens, MMPs, ADAMs and interleukins)

#### Features

- Clusters might predict additional genes not measured on the chip
  - Starting point for improved chip design
  - Insights into underlying biological mechanisms
- Outlook
  - Optimize clusters by iterative procedure
  - Report publications relevant to clusters
  - More in-depth evaluation of clusters
  - Incorporate additional features in feature vectors

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Reference: Hanisch, D, Fluck, J, Mevissen, HT, Zimmer, R. Playing biology's name game: identifying protein names in scientific texts. Pac Symp Biocomput. 2003:403-14.