

Data Mining for the Americas: Biowebs

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AMPATH: Pathway of the Americas

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Part 1. Three Trends

Three trends driving the
emergence of biowebs.

Trend 1. Proliferation of Biological Databases



FlyBase



P D B B
PROTEIN DATA BANK



from dozens to
hundreds of databases



UCSC

WormBase



...Usually in the Wrong Format

gi | 18309391 view - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/Entrez/blink?chrom=226&pid=18309391&cut=95>

BLAST PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure Taxonomy Help

Query: gi|18309391 conserved hypothetical protein [Clostridium perfringens]
Matching gi: 18144067
Lineage: Bacteria; Firmicutes; Bacillus/Clostridium group; Clostridia; Clostridiales; Clostridiaceae; Clostridium

Best hits Common Tree Taxonomy Report 3D structures CDD-Search GI list

200 BLAST hits to 78 unique species [Sort by taxonomy proximity](#)

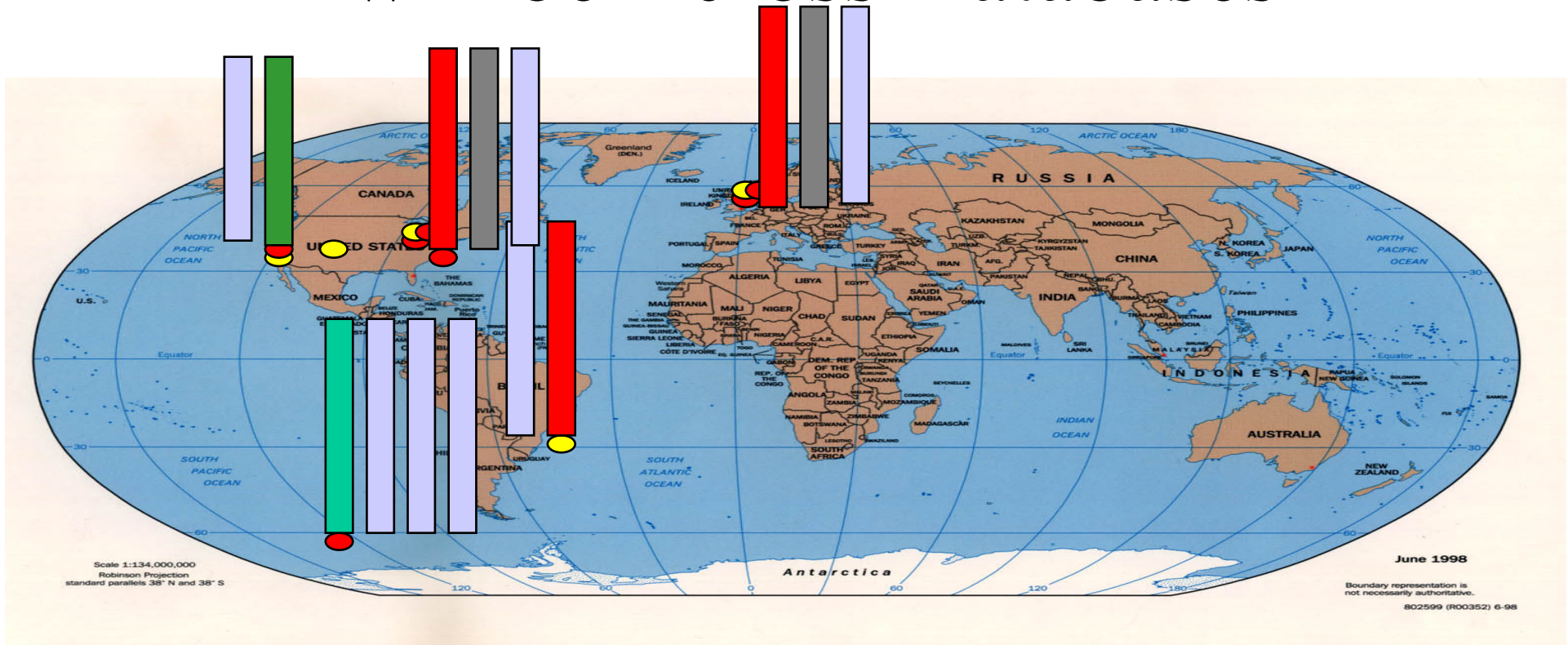
17 Archaea 143 Bacteria 35 Metazoa 2 Fungi 3 Plants 0 Viruses 0 Other Eukaryotae

Keep only Cut-Off

477 aa

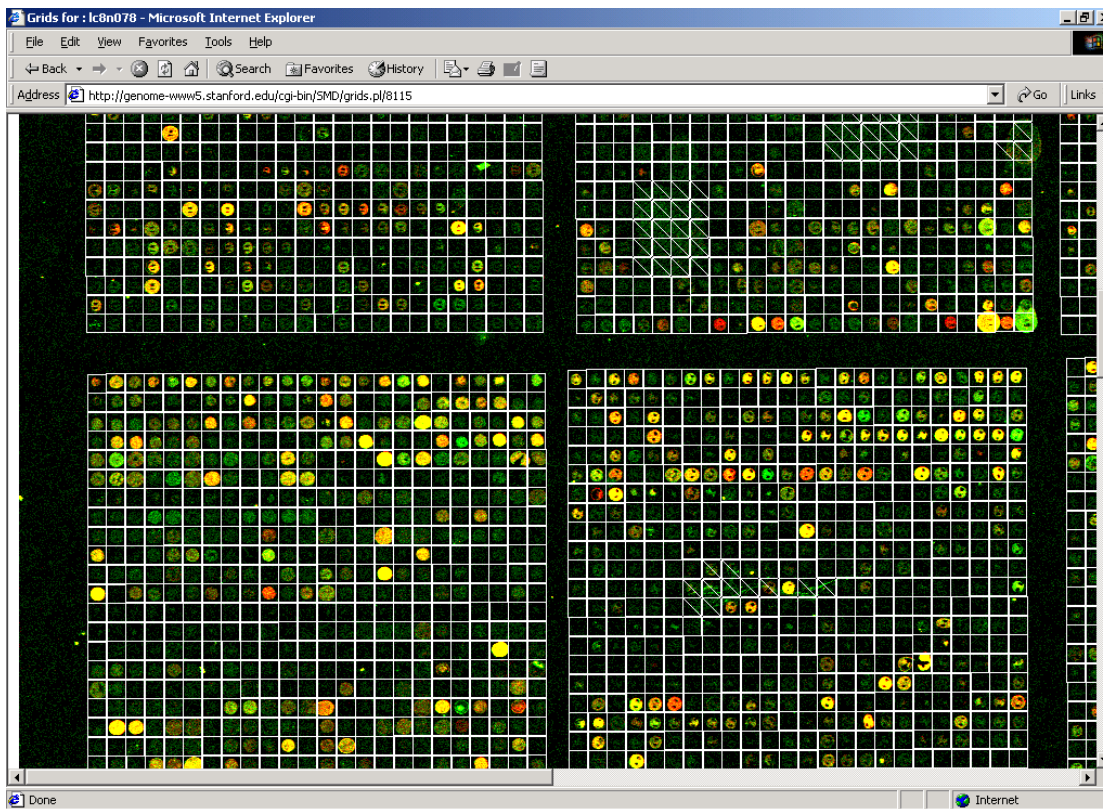
SCORE	P	ACCESSION	GI	PROTEIN DESCRIPTION
1093	10	BAB82257	18146217	probable glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [Clostridium perfringens]
1074	9	AAK79291	15024252	Glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GLPA [Clostridium acetobutylicum]
980	3	AAD36502	4981997	conserved hypothetical protein [Thermotoga maritima]
884	2	CAB49193	5457702	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (glpA) [Pyrococcus abyssi]
598	5	CAC13437	14089677	GLYCEROL-3-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE (G-3-P DEHYDROGENASE) [Mycoplasma pneumoniae]
596	10	BAB79718	18143669	conserved hypothetical protein [Clostridium perfringens]
555	4	CAB88982	7649650	putative oxidoreductase. [Streptomyces coelicolor A3(2)]
534	2	AAB89918	2649249	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (glpA) [Archaeoglobus fulgidus]
507	5	AAB95751	1673759	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase [Mycoplasma pneumoniae]
495	9	AAK77999	15022830	Predicted dehydrogenase with iron-sulfur domain [Clostridium acetobutylicum]
493	5	C64204	1361521	glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase GUT2 homolog - Mycoplasma genitalium
486	2	CAC12250	10640436	conserved hypothetical protein [Thermoplasma acidophilum]
446	3	AAG04878	9947443	hypothetical protein [Pseudomonas aeruginosa]
377	3	AAK88449	15157950	AGR_C_4955p [Agrobacterium tumefaciens str. C58 (Cereon)]
337	3	NP_105561	13473993	hypothetical protein, contains similarity to glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
304	3	AAK25136	13424846	conserved hypothetical protein [Caulobacter crescentus]
299	2	CAC00747	9663003	putative protein [Arabidopsis thaliana]
290	2	AAF53729	7298510	CG10639 gene product [Drosophila melanogaster]
278	2	BAA30470	3257787	382aa long hypothetical sarcosine oxidase [Pyrococcus horikoshii]
274	2	AAH16226	16740701	Similar to hypothetical protein FLJ12618 [Mus musculus]

Trend 2: More and More Discoveries will be Across Databases



- ❑ Pearson's Law: The usefulness of a column of data varies as the square of the number of columns it is compared to.

Example: Microarray Data & Clinical Data



<publication>

!Citation=Alizadeh AA
et al.(2000) Nature
403:503-11

!Title=Distinct types of
diffuse large B-cell
lymphoma (DLBCL)
identified by gene
expression profiling.

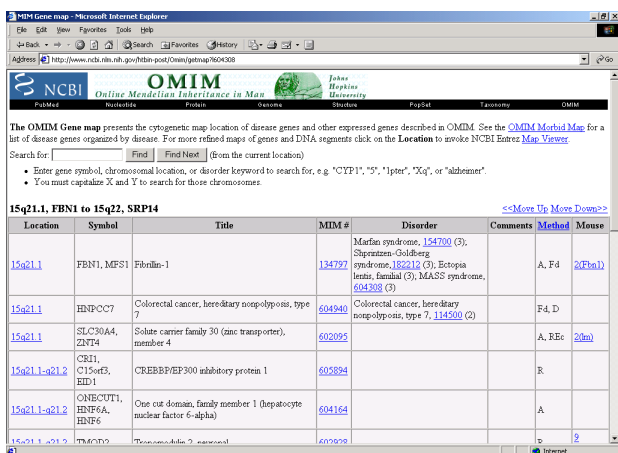
!PubMedID=10676951

Trend 3. Near a Trifurcation Point

Biowebs – remote data analysis and distributed mining

Biogrids – transparent high end computing

Biological semantic webs – sem. webs for biological knowledge



The screenshot shows the OMIM website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links. Below the search bar, there is a table with columns: Location, Symbol, Title, MIM #, Disorder, Comments, Method, and Mouse. The table lists several gene-disease associations for the 15q21.1 region.

Location	Symbol	Title	MIM #	Disorder	Comments	Method	Mouse
15q21.1	FBN1, MFS1	Fibrillin-1	134797	Marfan syndrome, 154730 (C); Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome, 182212 (C); Ectopia lentis, familial (3); MASS syndrome, 604309 (C)	A, Fd		20(Fnl)
15q21.1	HEPPOC7	Colorectal cancer, hereditary non-polyposis, type 7	604946	Colorectal cancer, hereditary nonpolyposis, type 7, 114500 (2)	Fd, D		
15q21.1	SLC30A4, ZNT4	Solute carrier family 30 (zinc transporter), member 4	602095		A, REC		20m
15q21.1-q21.2	CR1, C15orf5, EID1	CREBBP/EP300 inhibitory protein 1	605894		R		
15q21.1-q21.2	ONECUT1, HNF6A, HNF6	One cut domain, family member 1 (hepatocyte nuclear factor 6-alpha)	604164		A		
15q21.1-q21.2	TMC6P2	Tetraspanin 7, neuronal	605900		tp		2

Biological Databases

2003-2008

Data Grids vs. Data Webs

What is more valuable: other peoples' cycles or data?

Browsing &
Casual
Exploration

Data Webs

- Searching
- Exploration
- Casual correlation

Collaborations

Data Grids

- Security
- Authorization
- Scheduling

Distributed
Computer

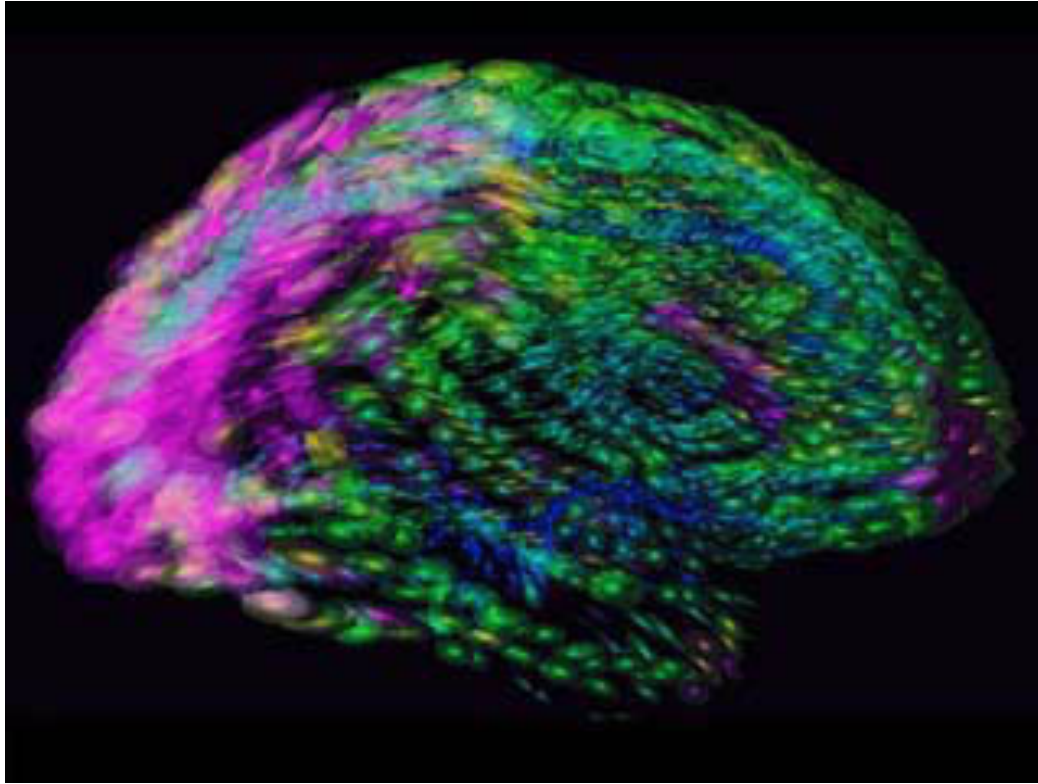
Web Based
Computing



Part 2. Examples

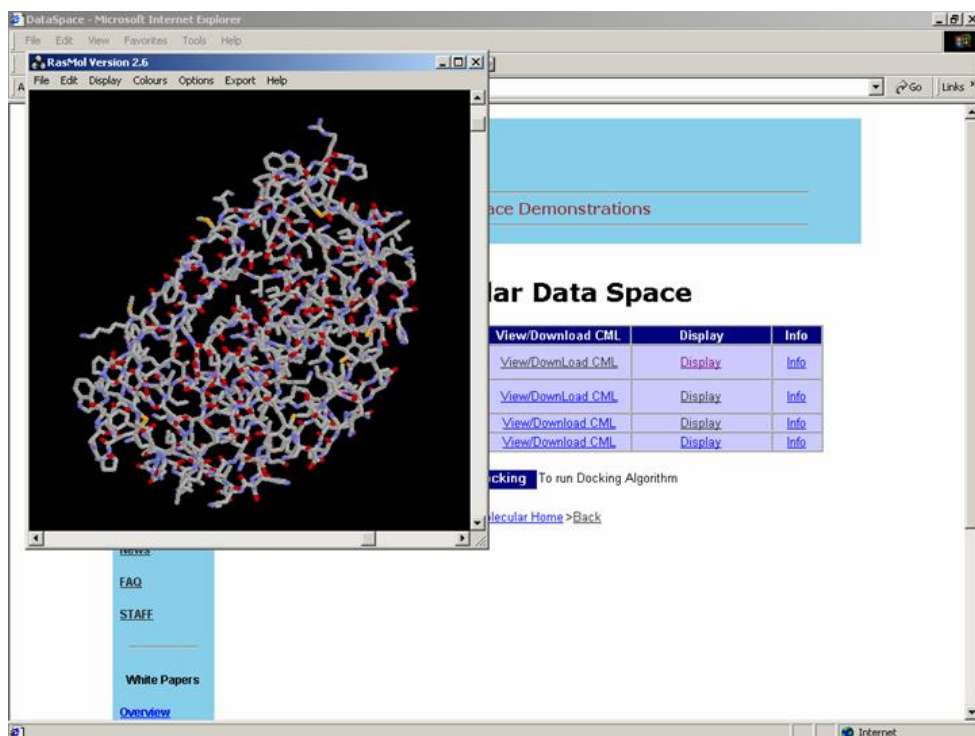
Biogrids, biowebs, and all that.

Example 1. BIRN



- ❑ NIH Sponsored project developing collaborative infrastructure for studying brains in humans and animals

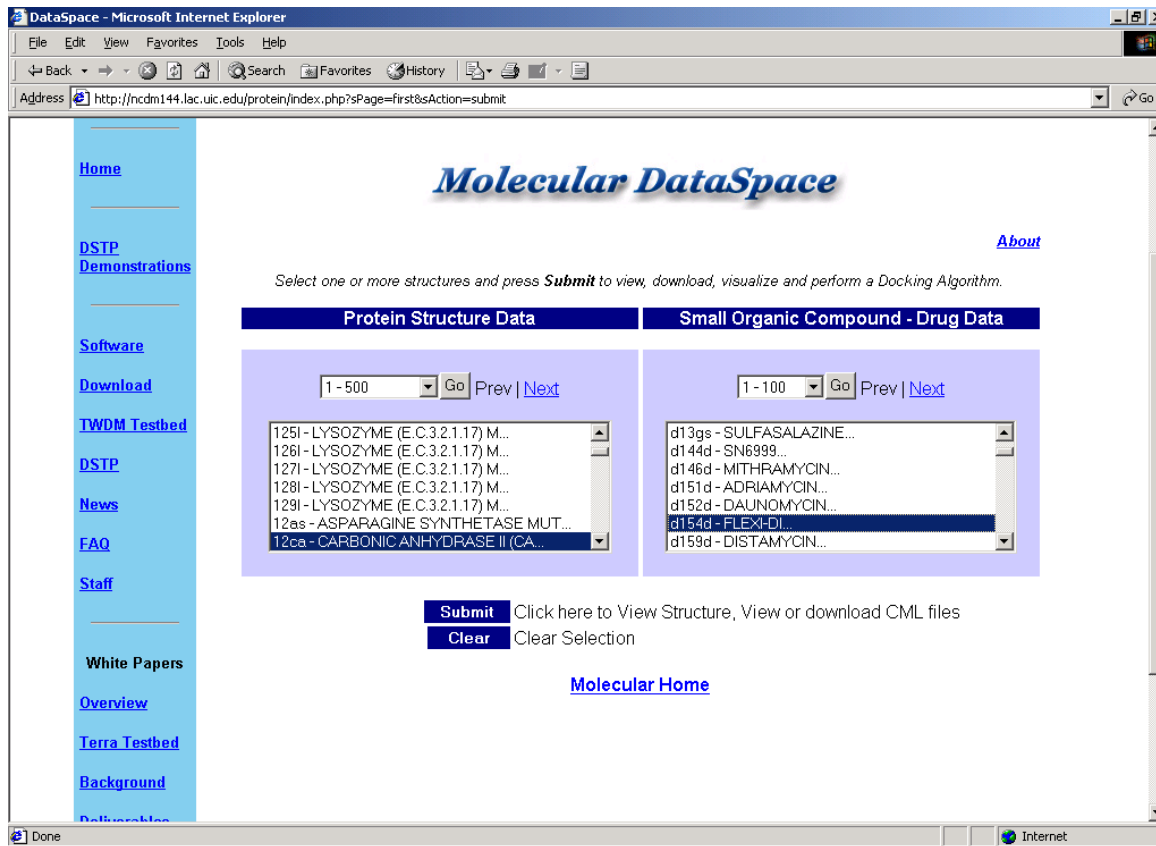
Example 2. OptIPuter



Photonic DataSpace

- ❑ Data intensive computing over photonic networks
- ❑ Replication of the protein data bank (PDB).
- ❑ Linked with a chemical library of small organics molecules.
- ❑ Distributed docking algorithms

Example 3. Molecular DataSpace



- ❑ How do you interactively explore other people's data?
- ❑ How do you overlay other people's data on your own?
- ❑ How do you do distributed data mining?

Simplify the Integration of Two or More Distributed Data Sets

Select one or more structures and press **Submit** to view, download, visualize and perform a Docking Algorithm.

Protein Structure Data

Small Organic Compound - Drug Data

1 - 500 Prev | [Next](#)

- 101m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN F46...
- 102i - LYSOZYME INSERTION MUTANT...
- 102m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN H64...
- 103i - PHAGE T4 LYSOZYME INSERTI...
- 103m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN H64...**
- 104i - LYSOZYME INSERTION MUTANT...
- 104m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN N-B...

1 - 100 Prev | [Next](#)

- d101d - NETROPSIN...
- d102d - PROPAMIDINE...**
- d107d - DUOCARMYCIN...
- d108d - THE BISINTERCALATING DYE...
- d11gs - ETHACRYNIC ACID-GLUTATHIO...
- d12gs - S-NONYL-GLUTATHIONE...
- d13gs - SULFASALAZINE...

Click here to View Structure, View or download files

Clear Selection

Database 1

Database 2

[Molecular Home](#)

Easy to Overlay External, Third Party Data with Local Data

NSCID	Weight	H-Donors	H-Acceptor	Formula	LogP	SmileString	RecpS	POSorNEG	Hf	NCSP3-R22	NS-R13	NOH-R3	Activity
d99	364.415	2	7	C17H20N2O5S	1.807	CC(C)C(=O)C2c(Sc1ccccc1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.6776	-1.1048	-142.56	9	0	1	4.92
d98	323.366	4	7	C14H17N3O4S	0.732	Cc2c(Sc1cccc(N)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.5957	-1.1131	-105.18	1	27	1	3.6
d97	394.444	2	6	C21H18N2O4S	2.224	O=c2[nH]c(=O)n(COCCO)c(Sc1ccccc1)c2C#Cc3ccccc3	1.8155	-1.0701	-23.39	0	0	1	5.47
d96	318.347	2	6	C15H14N2O4S	0.923	C#Cc2c(Sc1ccccc1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.8947	-1.0856	-44.31	0	0	1	4.74
d95	402.482	2	6	C19H18N2O4S2	2.891	O=c2[nH]c(=O)n(COCCO)c(Sc1ccccc1)c2Sc3ccccc3	1.5547	-0.9164	-66.97	0	0	1	4.68
d94	413.447	3	8	C20H19N3O5S	2.004	O=C(Nc1ccccc1)c3c(Sc2ccccc2)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c3=O	1.8096	-1.084	-99.11	0	0	1	4.74
d93	352.361	2	8	C15H16N2O6S	1.276	COc(=O)c2c(Sc1ccccc1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.6067	-1.0866	-177.38	1	0	1	5.18
d92	351.376	4	8	C15H17N3O5S	0.087	Cc2c(Sc1cccc(C#N)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.6345	-0.9326	-142.88	1	27	1	3.51
d91	352.361	3	8	C15H16N2O6S	1.05	Cc2c(Sc1ccc(C(=O)O)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.7677	-1.1281	-193.97	1	27	1	3.45
d90	350.389	2	7	C16H18N2O5S	1.282	CC(=O)c2ccc(Sc1c(C)c(=O)[nH]c(=O)n1COCCO)c2	1.6622	-1.1213	-140.23	1	64	1	3.96
d9	342.797	2	6	C14ClH15N2O4S	2.059	Cc2c(Sc1cccc(Cl)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.6239	-1.0905	-111.42	1	27	1	4.89
d89	338.378	2	7	C15H18N2O5S	1.377	COc2ccc(Sc1c(C)c(=O)[nH]c(=O)n1COCCO)c2	1.6824	-1.1077	-143.98	1	64	1	3.6
d88	324.351	3	7	C14H16N2O5S	1.048	Cc2c(Sc1ccc(O)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.6807	-1.1031	-148.42	1	64	1	3.56
d87	333.361	2	7	C15H15N3O4S	0.918	Cc2c(Sc1ccc(C#N)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.7283	-1.08	-76.67	1	64	1	3.6
d86	353.349	2	9	C14H15N3O6S	1.028	Cc2c(Sc1ccc(N(=O)=O)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.7135	-1.5648	-104.8	1	64	1	3.72
d85	359.804	3	7	C14ClH15N2O4S	1.256	Cc2c(Sc1cccc(Cl)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.6179	-1.0692	-115.7	1	64	1	3.6
d84	359.349	3	8	C14H15N2O4S	0.206	Cc2c(Sc1ccc(F)c1)n(COCCO)c(=O)[nH]c2=O	1.5366	-1.0717	-154.2	1	64	1	3.6

Local
Database 1

External
Database 2

Data and Metadata Separated

Data	View/Download CML	Display		Info	
102m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN H64...	View/Download CML	Rasmol	WebMol	Info	<input type="checkbox"/>
103m - SPERM WHALE	View/Download			Info	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Info	<input type="checkbox"/>

Netscape: Molecule Information

PDB ID:	102m
Date:	12/15/97
Header:	OXYGEN TRANSPORT
Description:	SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN H64A AQUOMET AT PH 9.0 Physeter catodon
Authors:	R. D. SMITH, J. S. OLSON, G. N. PHILLIPS JUNIOR
Resolution:	1.84
Data obtained using:	X-RAY DIFFRACTION

[Close](#)

Data Can be Streamed...

Data	View/Download CML	Display	Info	
102m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN H64...	View/Download CML	Rasmol WebMol	Info	
103m - SPERM WHALE MYOGLOBIN H64...				
d102d				

WebMol

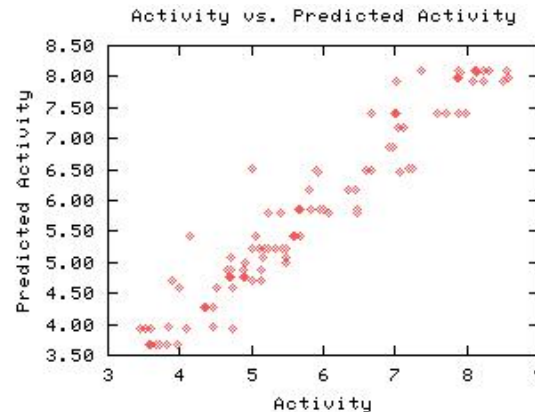
102m

Open Print C'n'P' ResetSlab Center Control Info Help ? []

Quit

Unsigned Java Applet Window

Support PMML Based Analytics



Decision Tree generated by WEKA

Options: -B 10 -W weka.classifiers.j48.J48 -- -C 0.25 -M 2

Regression by discretization

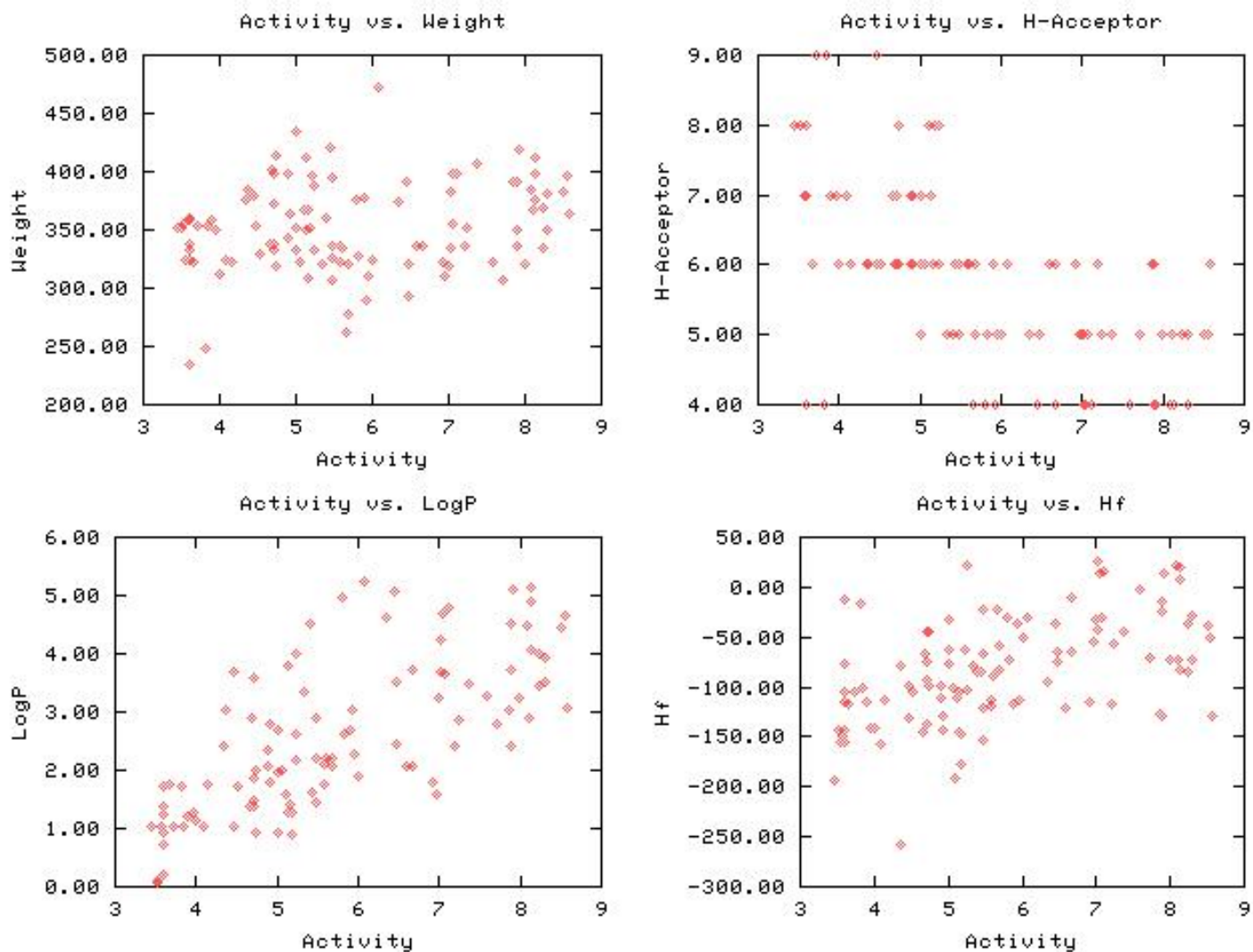
Class attribute discretized into 10 values

Subclassifier: weka.classifiers.j48.J48

J48 pruned tree

```
-----
NCSP3-R22 <= 1
| NS-R13 <= 27
| | H-Donors <= 2
| | | H-Acceptor <= 5
| | | | Weight <= 248.299: {(-inf-3.962)'} (2.0)
| | | | Weight > 248.299
| | | | | LogP <= 2.687: {5.498-6.01}' (6.0/1.0)
| | | | | LogP > 2.687
| | | | | | Hf <= -51.57: {4.986-5.498}' (2.0)
| | | | | | Hf > -51.57: {5.498-6.01}' (2.0/1.0)
| | | | H-Acceptor > 5
| | | | | H-Acceptor <= 6
| | | | | | Weight <= 384.51
| | | | | | | LogP <= 1.734
| | | | | | | | NCSP3-R22 <= 0: {4.474-4.986}' (3.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | | NCSP3-R22 > 0: {4.986-5.498}' (3.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | | LogP > 1.734
| | | | | | | | | Weight <= 338.378: {5.498-6.01}' (6.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | | | Weight > 338.378
| | | | | | | | | | Weight <= 374.497: {4.474-4.986}' (3.0)
| | | | | | | | | | Weight > 374.497: {3.962-4.474}' (3.0)
| | | | | | | | | Weight > 384.51
| | | | | | | | | | LogP <= 2.461: {4.986-5.498}' (4.0)
| | | | | | | | | | LogP > 2.461
| | | | | | | | | | | LogP <= 3.781: {4.474-4.986}' (2.0)
| | | | | | | | | | | LogP > 3.781: {4.986-5.498}' (2.0/1.0)
```

Integrate with Open Source Analytics



[Go to OverLay Page](#)

Part 3. Strategy for the Americas

It's the data.

1. Think Small, Medium and Large

- ❑ Large Science: high energy physics, astronomy, ...
- ❑ Medium science: sequencing an organism, biodiversity surveys, ...
- ❑ Small science: creating interesting bioinformatics databases and resources, overlaying external data over your data to do new science.

2. Open Data: Free & Controlled Biodata

- ❑ Lawrence Lessig of Stanford Law School has highlighted the battle between “free” and “controlled” web resources
- ❑ Genbank created a culture of free sequence data
- ❑ There is also a culture of proprietary data
- ❑ Consider part of your mission to create *open data repositories*

For More Information

- ❑ Data webs – www.dataspaceweb.net
- ❑ Data web servers –
www.sourceforge.net/projects/dataspace
- ❑ Robert Grossman – [grossman @ uic.edu](mailto:grossman@uic.edu) or
[rlg @ opendata.biz](mailto:rlg@opendata.biz)