BASF We create chemistry

Applying Network Biology and Deep Learning Approach for Large-scale Characterization of Gene Function in Wheat

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Outlines

□ Who are we – organization and mission statement

□ Functional annotation platform – motivation and overview

□ Two ongoing projects

□ Integrative network analysis for gene discovery in wheat

□ Protein sequence based functional annotation using deep learning

□ Summary and future work

Trait Research within BASF Seeds & Traits R&D

Mission: Create gene-based solutions to improve traits in crops that benefit farmers and society

The entire BAYER Trait Research has been merged to BASF since 1 August, 2018 BASF commits to seeds and traits business which complements chemical crop protection ~350 people, Morrisville US and Gent Belgium



Trait Research activities in Gent

- Discover and understand new leads and optimize existing ones
- Engineer and evaluate new leads inplanta
- Novel technology development and partnership with external innovators
- Crops such as wheat and canola

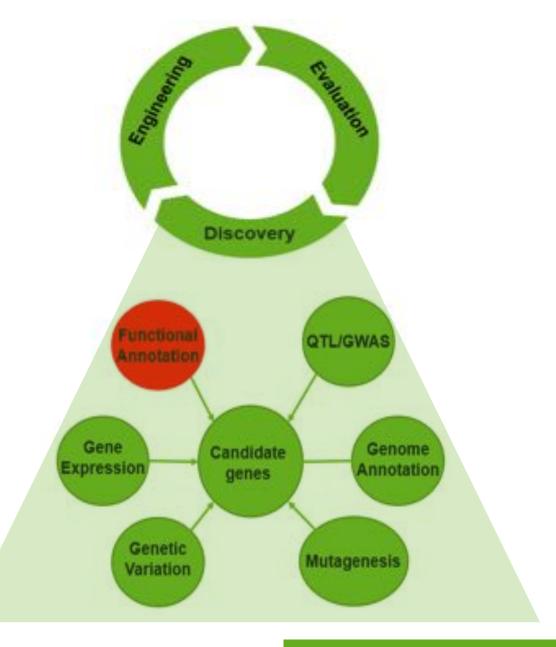


Functional annotation platform

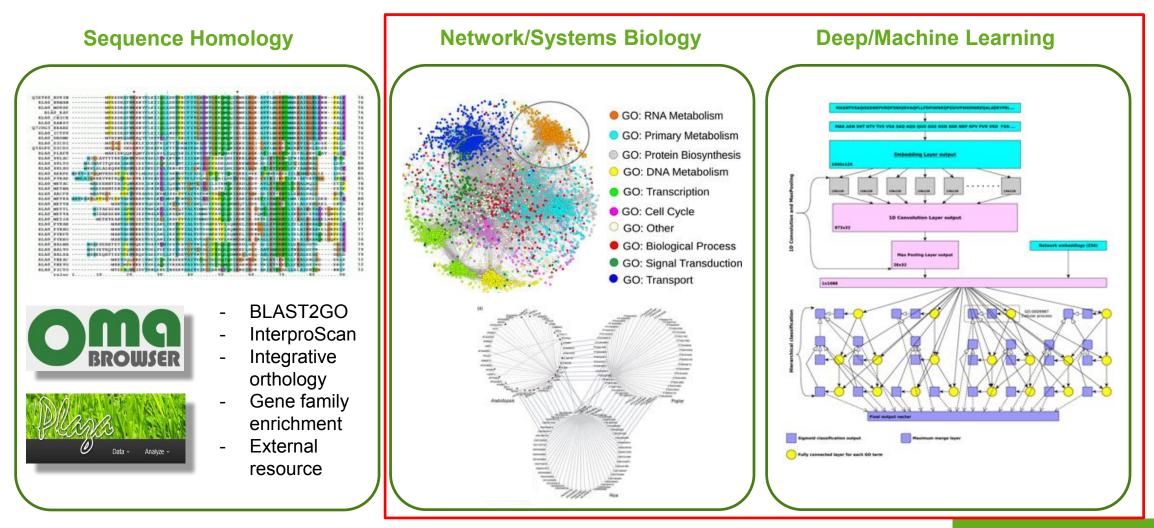
Part of discovery pipeline to identify and understand gene function

Motivation

- Lack of functional characterization for crop genes including wheat
- □ Molecular experiments are reliable, but lowthroughput → Computational prediction rapidly generate hypothesis about roles of candidate/unknown genes
- ❑ Homology based approach is error prone and suffers from complex many-to-many homology relationsip
 → Requirments of additional data sets and methologies



Functional annotation platform – components





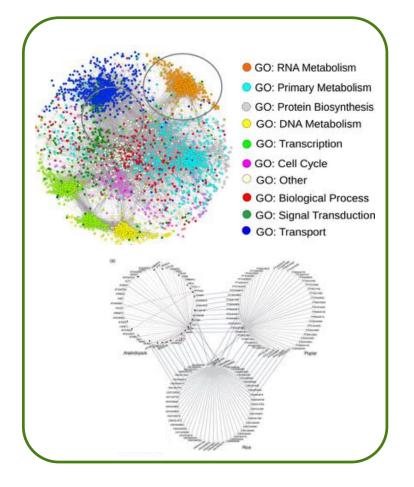
Integrative network analysis – project setup

□ 3 year project funded by Flemish government

Academic-industrial collaboration to combine novel wheat datasets and technologies/methodologies

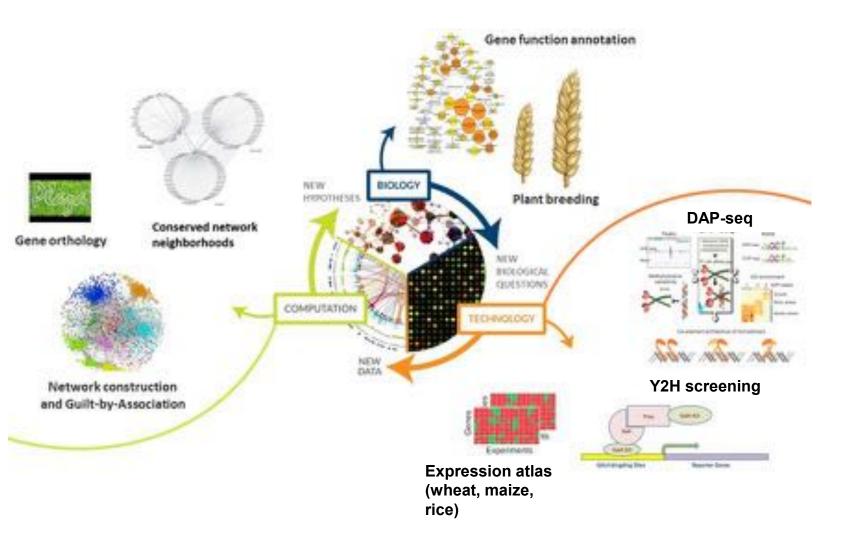
 Require both wet-lab and bioinformatics expertise
 Bioinformatics Postdoc performs integrative network analysis (Klaas Vandepoele @ VIB PSB)
 Technician supports DAP-seq and Y2H experiments

(Phillipa Borril's lab @ Birmingham Univ.)





Network biology project overview



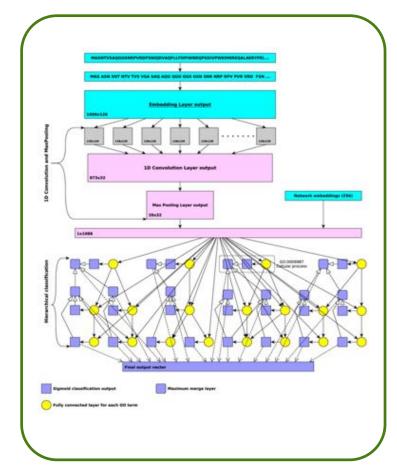
- Cross-species co-expression and gene regulatory network analysis
- Generate wheat specific protein-protein (Y2H) and protein-DNA (DAP-seq) interaction datasets on selected TFs and regulators
- Integrative network analysis for functional annotation in wheat
 - Exploit gene-gene interactions
 - **Gene function discovery**
 - Gene prioritization for trait of interest



Deep learning based GO prediction

- Deep learning based GO prediction using
 - Protein sequences
 - □ Protein-protein interaction
 - Regulatory sequences
- Technology proof-of-concept
 For protein classification problem
 Currently on public dataset, to be test
 - □ Currently on public dataset, to be tested in wheat
- Academic-industrial collaboration with Wesley De Neve's group @ Ghent Univ.
 - □ 1.5 year project
 - □ Jasper Zuallaert, PhD student
 - □ Xiaoyong Pan, Postdoc

Deep Learning

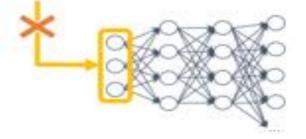




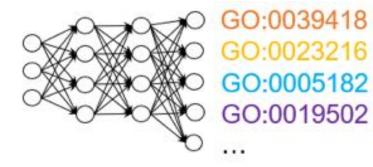
Challenges for DL-based GO prediction

(1) variable input length

MLALFKFKTUJETJLLALCAHUE MKJLAIEIIWACALCLAHT MKEIPTIAXYYENTJAETHULACJLIAL MTEIMZLLELALCJTL



(3) hierarchical multi-label classification



Μ	L	Α	L	F	κ	F	κ	Т	Q
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(2) amino acid
sequences → sparse
input vector

BASE

Improved DL architecture to tackle the challenges

(1) variable input length

Generate fixed-length input vectors:

- (basic) zero-padding
- Gated Recurrent Units (GRUs)
- dynamic length max pooling
- K-max pooling

(3) hierarchical multi-label classification

Output strategies:

- (basic) non-hierarchical subnetwork for each term
- hierarchically structured subnetworks

(2) amino acid sequences \rightarrow sparse input vector

Encoding strategies:

- (basic) one-hot encoding
- pre-trained embeddings
- ad hoc trainable embeddings

(4) external factors

Use of extra data sources, next to sequence information:

- STRING: protein-protein interaction (PPI) information
- EggNOG: orthology network information



Performance of DL based GO prediction

0.4

0.35

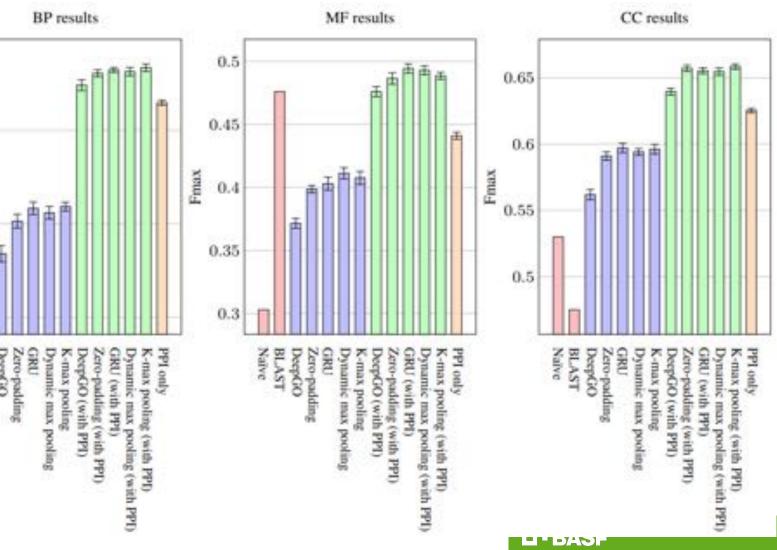
0.3

Fmax

- DL based GO prediction outperforms BLAST and native approach, expect for MF
- PPI adds significant values
- Better results using improved DL network architecture

Blue: DL using protein sequences

Green: DL using protein sequences + PPI



BP = Biological Process; MF = Molecular Function; CC = Cellular Components

Summary and future work

Integrative network analysis for gene discovery in wheat

- □ Cross-speices co-expression network analysis
- □ Wheat specific protein-protein and gene regulatory networks
- Network based functional annotation
- □ Trait-associated candidate gene identification and prioritization
- Deep learning for functional anntation in wheat
 - □ Technology proof-of-concept: outperform naive sequence homology apporach
 - □ Transferability of model trained from model (plant) speices to wheat
 - Beyond sequence combining e.g. biological network and phenotypic datasets
- Additional collaboration partners and external funding to futher explore novel technologies and methodologies



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