Breakout Session 4: Track B

Generating AI/ML-Ready Data for Type 1 Diabetes

Dr. Bobbie-Jo Webb-Robertson

Division Director, Biological Sciences, Pacific Northwest National

Laboratory



Generating Al/ML-Ready Data for Type 1 Diabetes

March 27, 2024 Bobbie-Jo Webb-Robertson, PhD Raghu Mirmira, MD, PhD



Multi-omics data AI/ML -AI/ML data access data processing



Focus on Type 1 Diabetes Data



- Generation of Al/ML ready omics data with appropriate meta-data to improve pre-processing of omics data
- Generation of multi-omics Al/ML ready data with appropriate clinical and immunologic metadata for testing new methods in biomarker discovery and validation.



Properties of Al/ML-Ready Data

Cleaned and processed data that is in a usable format that can be applied to an Al/ML application

Quality

 Data is consistently formatted from a onetime step or data file to the next

Documentation

 There is support and context associated with the data or domain

Access

 Data is available in a variety of formats and delivery options

Preparation

 Data has gone through preprocessing steps to support AI/ML tools/software



Alternative Splicing as a T1D biomarker

Genetic Risk

Immune Activation

15x increased risk of T1D in those with relatives of

disease

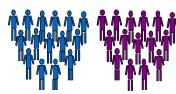
Starting Point



Immune Activation

Training Set

Alternative Splicing Events in Human Blood (180M Reads)



Healthy Control (n=12) New Onset T1D (n=12)

Healthy
Controls
8 Male, 4
Female
Age: 12±4

Immune Response Boot-strap
► Random
Forest Model

Validation Set

Alternative Splicing Events in Human Blood (150M Reads)



Healthy Control (n=12) N

New Onset T1D (n=12)

Healthy
Controls
8 Male, 4
Female
Age: 11±5

New Onset T1D 8 Male, 4 Female Age: 11±5 BMI: ?

STAGE 1

New Onset T1D

8 Male, 4

Female

Age: 12±4

BMI: 19.2±5.1

STAGE 2

STAGE 3

STAGE 4

Seroconversion

Normoglycemia ≥ 2 autoantibodies

Dysglycemia ≥ 2 autoantibodies Clinical Diagnosis
≥ 2 autoantibodies

Established/ Longstanding T1D





Model Card Example

Human Islet Research Network (HIRN): Alternative Splicing Events, Random Forest Model Card

Javier E. Flores 2023-01-26

Data

Inclusion levels of alternative splicing (AS) events of five different varieties (i.e. skipped exon (SE), retained intron (RI), alternative 5' splice site (ASSS), alternative 3' splice site (ASSS), and mutually exclusive exons (MXE)) were measured in human blood samples from two separate cohorts of patients.

Cohort 1 (Training Cohort):

- 12 healthy controls; 12 new onset type 1 diabetic (T1D) cases
 cases and controls matched on biological sex, age, and body mass index (BMI)
- · 180 million reads

Cohort 2 (Testing Cohort):

- 12 healthy controls; 12 new onset type 1 diabetic (T1D) cases
 cases and controls matched on biological sex and age. BMI not recorded.
- 150 million reads

Event	Total Events (Cohort 1)	Total Events (Cohort 2)	Total Events (Shared)
Skipped exon (SE)	104590	69597	56530
Retained intron (RI)	4768	4158	4088
Alternative 5' splice site (A5SS)	5544	4169	3919
Alternative 3' splice site (A3SS)	8521	6374	6001
Mutually exclusive exon (MXE)	20666	12064	8332

Approach

Model: Random Forest

· Implemented in R using the tidymodels and ranger packages.

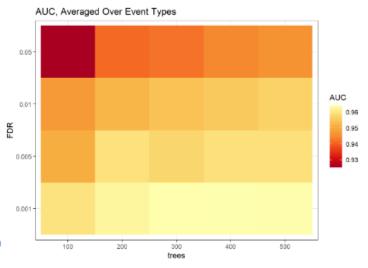
Preprocessing: Event data in Cohort 1 that are missing in Cohort 2 are imputed based on the means of the Cohort 1 data.

Tuning: Grid-search

- · Repeated 3-fold cross-validation with 25 repeats
- Tuned over the number of trees (100, 200, 300, 400, 500) and false discovery rate (FDR) threshold (0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001)
- Other model hyperparameters (i.e. the number of randomly selected predictors and the minimal node size) were kept at software defaults
- · Area-under-the-curve (AUC) was used as the selection metric

Final Model:

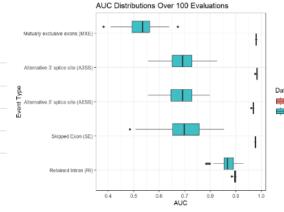
- . 300 trees; FDR threshold of 0.001
- Evaluated on training data through repeated 3-fold cross-validation with 100 repeats
- · Evaluated on (mean-imputed) testing data
- · Evaluations on training and test data repeated 100 times
- · AUC used as the evaluation metric

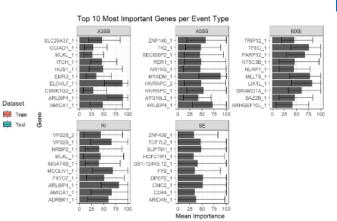


Data are accessible on DataHub. Code for data processing, model tuning, and final model fitting/evaluation is available on GitHub.

Results

Event	Event Count	AUC, Training (95% CI)	AUC, Test (95% CI)
Retained Intron (RI)	370	0.897 (0.889, 0.904)	0.869 (0.799, 0.913)
Skipped Exon (SE)	1872	0.977 (0.972, 0.981)	0.695 (0.524, 0.837)
Alternative 5' splice site (A5SS)	179	0.969 (0.964, 0.973)	0.69 (0.583, 0.781)
Alternative 3' splice site (A3SS)	273	0.983 (0.979, 0.986)	0.688 (0.569, 0.778)
Mutually exclusive exons (MXE)	251	0.981 (0.977, 0.985)	0.53 (0.427, 0.612)







Model Card Example

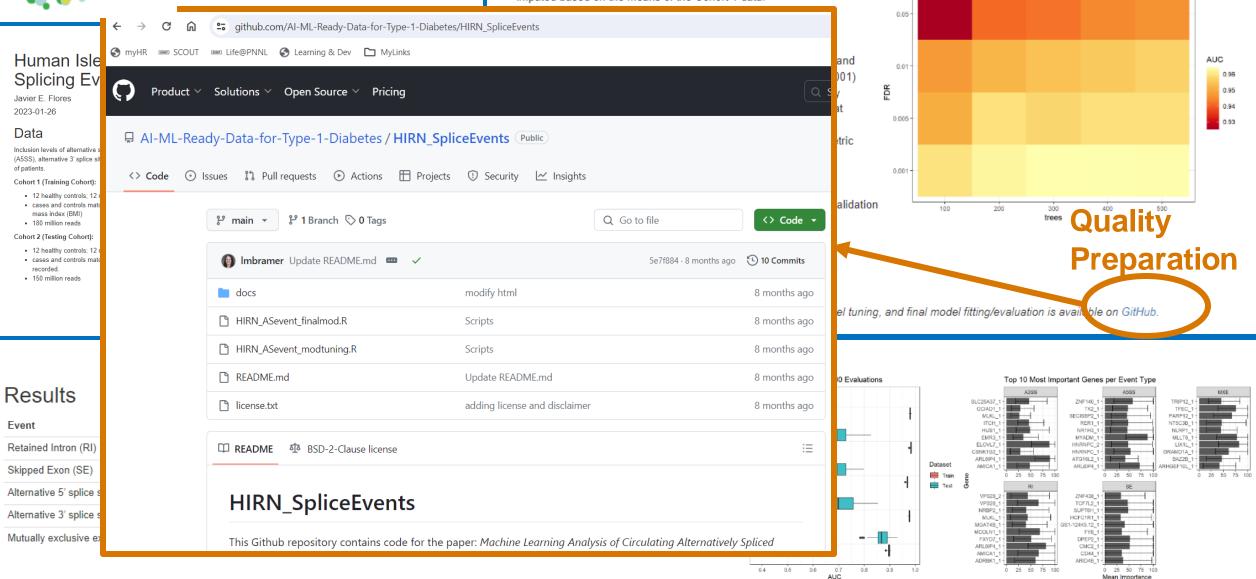
Approach

Model: Random Forest

Implemented in R using the tidymodels and ranger packages.

AUC, Averaged Over Event Types

Preprocessing: Event data in Cohort 1 that are missing in Cohort 2 are imputed based on the means of the Cohort 1 data.



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DATASET - Transcriptomics

Human Islet Research Network (HIRN): Alternative Splicing Events

⚠ Download



Inclusion levels of alternative splicing (AS) events of five different varieties (i.e. skipped exon (SE), retained intron (RI), alternative 5' splice site (A5SS), alternative 3' splice site (A3SS), and mutually exclusive exons (MXE)) were measured in human blood samples from two separate cohorts of patients.

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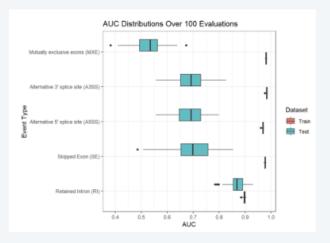
Cohort 2 (Testing Cohort):

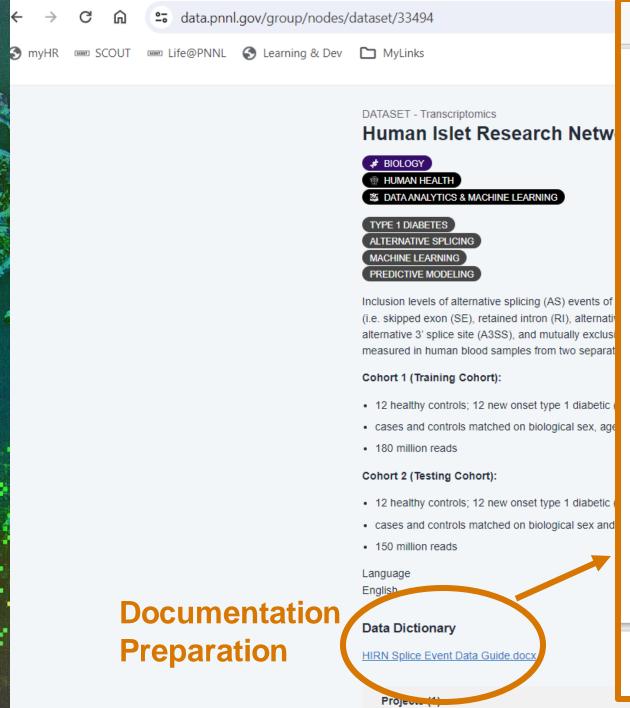
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Language English

Data Dictionary

HIRN Splice Event Data Guide.docx





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HIRN Splice Event Data Guide

Overview

The following R dataframes (.rds) are contained within the directory:

- 1. a3ss_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured A3SS-type splice events
- 2. a3ss_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured A3SS-type splice events
- asss_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured ASSS-type splice events
- 4. a5ss_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured ASSS-type splice events
- 5. mxe_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured MXE-type splice events
- 6. mxe metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured MXE-type splice events
- 7. ri_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured RI-type splice events
- 8. ri_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured RI-type splice events
- 9. se_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured SE-type splice events
- 10. se_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured SE-type splice events

A3SS refers to an alternative 3' splice junction being used in the alternative splicing; A5SS to an alternative 5' splice junction; MXE denotes a mutually exclusive exon event; RI a retained intron event; and SE a skipped exon event.

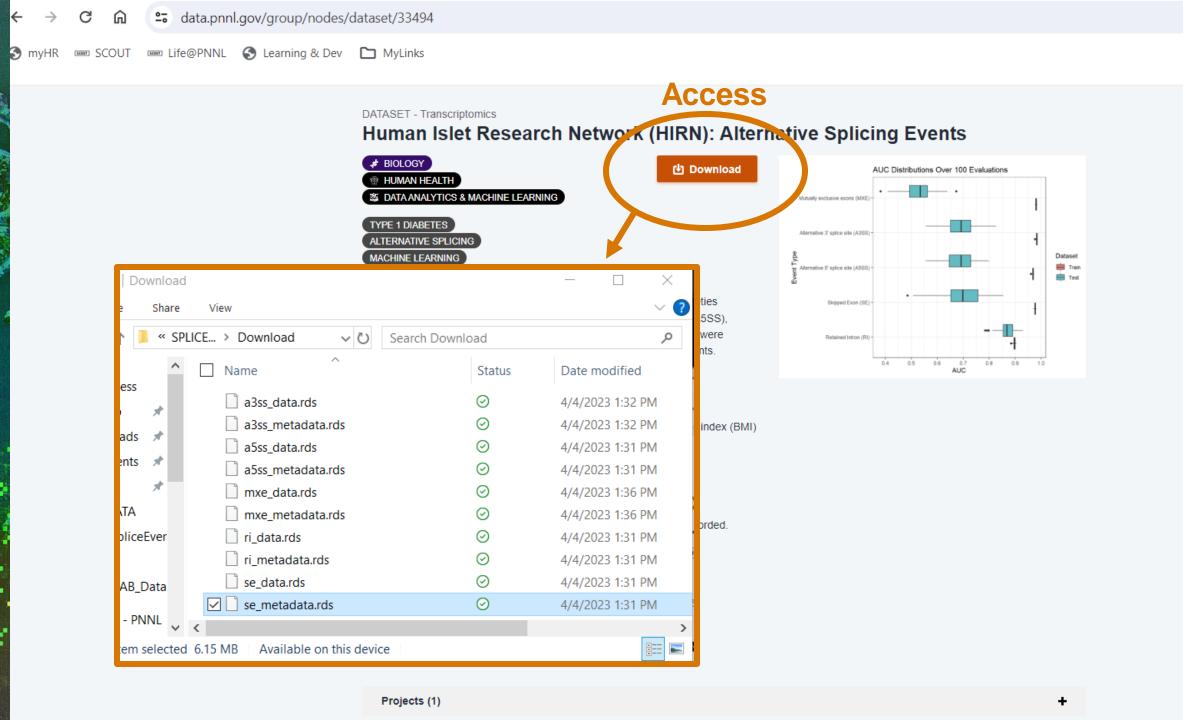
Dataset detai

All data/metadata .rds pairs are formatted the same and contain largely the same set of variables, only specific to the corresponding splicing event. Nonetheless, descriptions of all of the contents of each dataset are subsequently provided.

a3ss_data.rds

- a. 8894 rows: Each corresponds to a unique A3SS splice event
- b. 265 columns:
 - Status_TRAIN_1 Status_TRAIN_24: columns containing the response data (i.e. case-control status) for each of the 24 samples in the training cohort.
 - MergelD: Column containing the unique identifier for each splice event. This variable is used to merge a3ss_data.rds and a3ss_metadata.rds.
 - Status_TEST_1 Status_TEST_24: columns containing the response data (i.e. case-control status) for each of the 24 samples in the testing cohort.
 - iv. IncLevel_TRAIN_1 IncLevel_TRAIN_24: columns containing inclusion level predictor data for each of the 24 training samples.
 - IncLevel_TEST_1 IncLevel_TEST_24: columns containing inclusion level predictor data for each of the 24 test samples, with missing values not imputed.
 - vi. IncLevel_TRAIN_imputed_1 IncLevel_TRAIN_imputed_24: columns containing inclusion level predictor data for each of the 24 test samples, with missing values imputed based on the average of the observed training sample data.
 - UC_TRAIN_1 UC_TRAIN_24: columns containing inclusion junction count predictor data for each of the 24 training samples.

viii. UC_TEST_1 - UC_TEST_24: columns containing inclusion junction count



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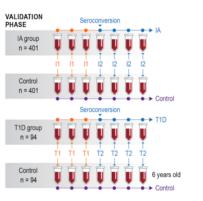
Benchmark Correction TEDDY The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young

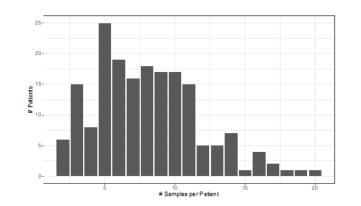
Benchmark Proteomic Data for Batch

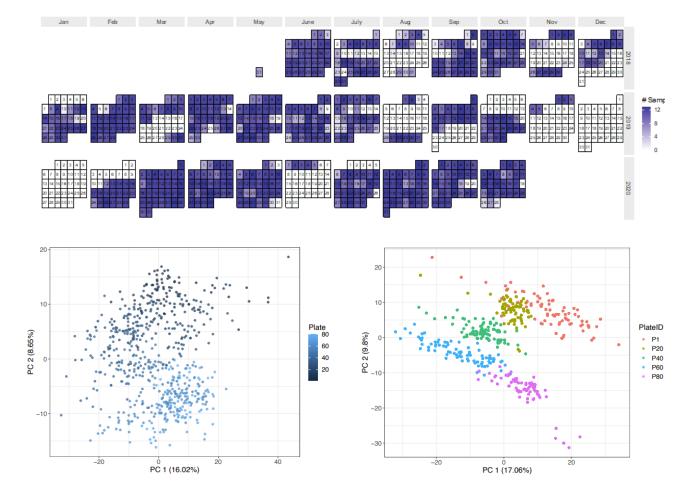
- Quality control (QC) samples were comprised of 6 pooled plasma samples from TEDDY and 1 commercial pooled plasma sample from BioIVT
- 811 peptides were selected for proteomics assay development with 694 successfully monitored

Study Design

- Nested case-control study from TEDDY is comprised of over 8,000 individuals from 7 centers (Germany, Sweden, and Finland in Europe; and Denver, Georgia, Florida, and Washington in the USA) from the ages of 0–6 years old.
- From this cohort, we selected 401 individuals who developed islet autoimmunity (IA) and 94 who developed Type 1 diabetes (T1D), each paired to a matched control.









Single Slide of DataHub – Just to show consistency in approach



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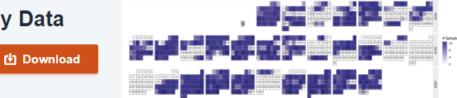
Datasets Data Sources Projects

Publications

DATASET - Proteomics

TEDDY Targeted Proteomics Study Data





MACHINE LEARNING

Comprised of 6,426 sample runs, The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young (TEDDY) proteomics validation study constitutes one of the largest targeted proteomics studies in the literature to date. Making quality control (QC) and donor sample data available to researchers aligns with TEDDY's commitment to sharing data with the scientific community. The data presented here can be used as a resource for new computational method developments such as batch correction as well as benchmarking and comparing the performance of different methods/tools.

Language English

> Projects (2) TEDDY AI/ML Ready Datasets and Models



Challenges

- Evaluating data sources as adequate for AI/ML
 - Sample size and Replication
 - Quality
 - Source (genomics, proteomics, etc.)
 - Defining level of data to capture
- Integrating data release, notes, code

Al/ML-ready data is following a set of principles, there is no standard

Future Work





BAISY









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Javier Flores (PNNL)









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About the Administrative Supplements to Support Collaborations to Improve the AI/ML-Readiness of NIH-Supported Data

Artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) are a collection of data-driven technologies with the potential to significantly advance biomedical research. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) makes a wealth of biomedical data available and reusable to research communities however, not all of these data are able to be used efficiently and effectively by AI/ML applications.



And many more....



Thank you

