

The Genomic HyperBrowser

Exploring the borders of the galaxy



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The Genomic HyperBrowser

Exploring the borders of the galaxy

Since 2007..



Outline

- The Genomic HyperBrowser
- Life at the borders of the Galaxy
- Why we like Galaxy



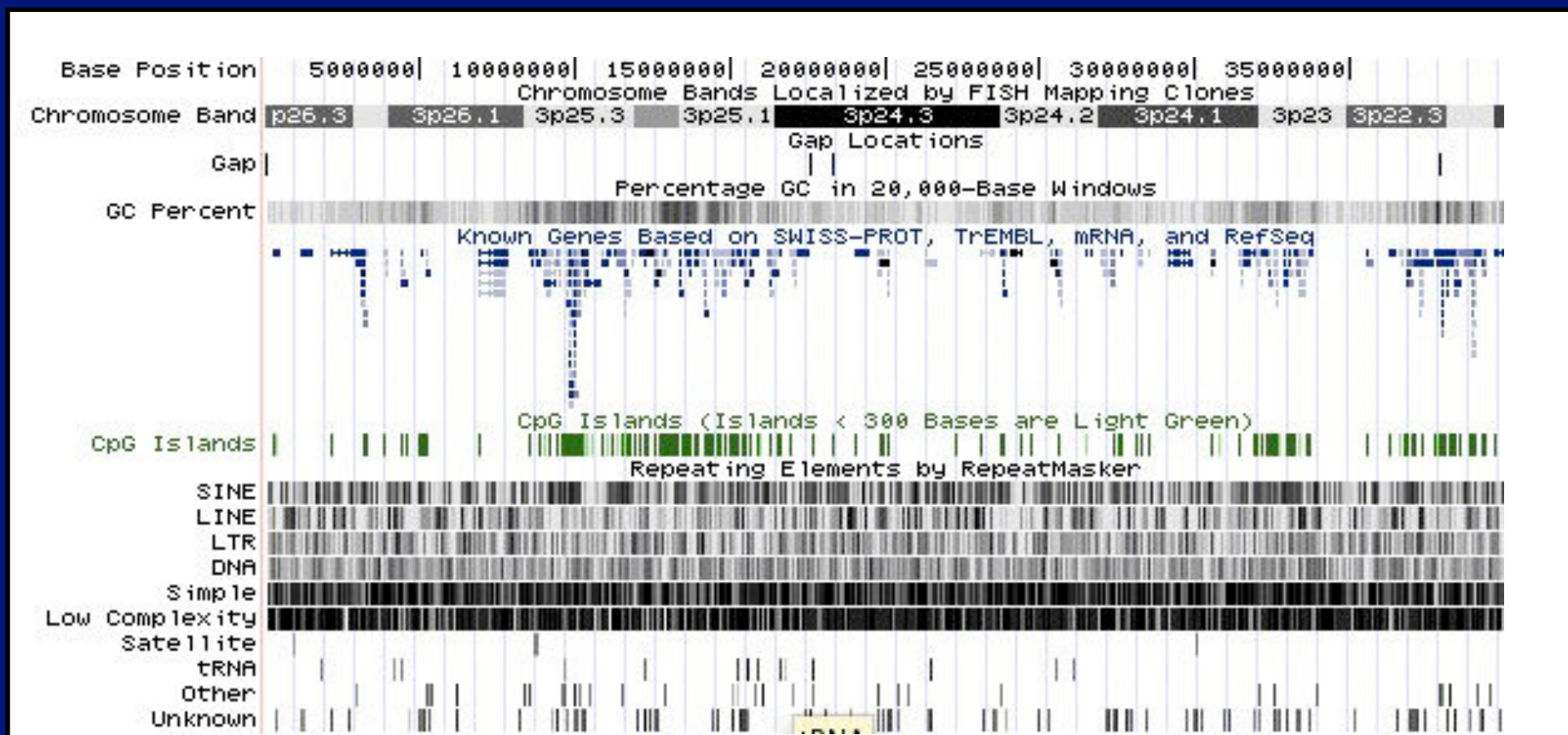
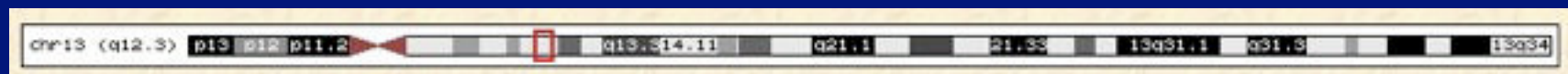
Outline

- The Genomic HyperBrowser
- Life at the borders of the Galaxy
- Why we like Galaxy

The Genomic HyperBrowser

Why?

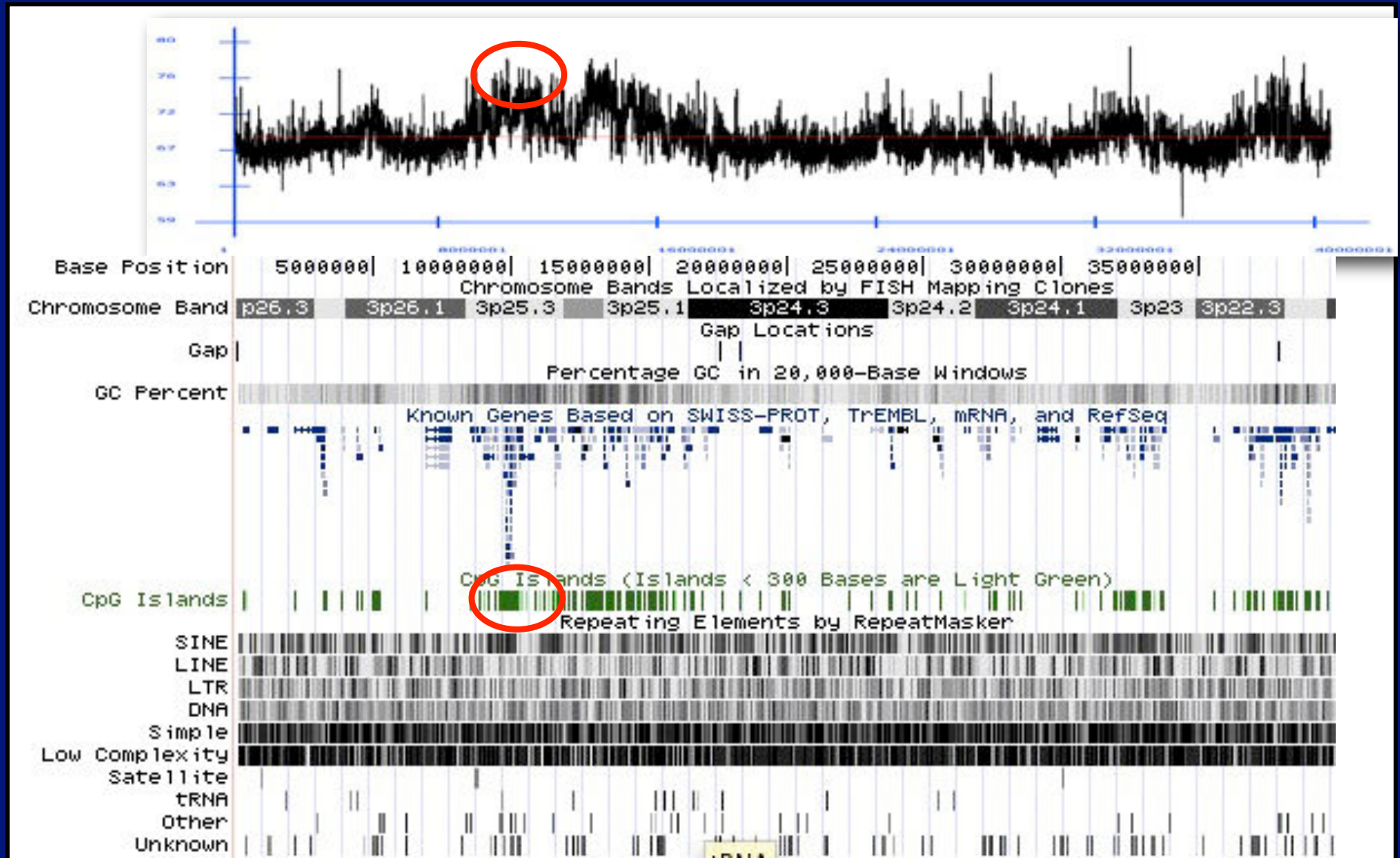
Genomic information is becoming plentiful



40 M

Tran
anno

But analysis lags behind

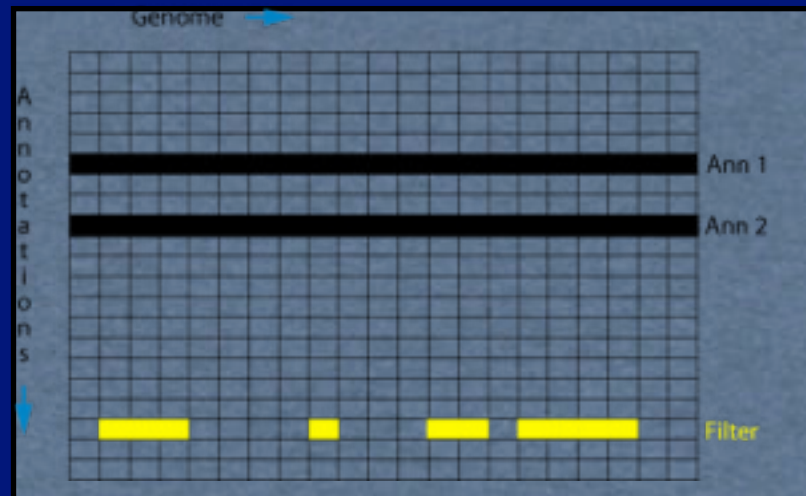


40 M

Trac
anno

Enter:

The Genomic hyperbrowser



- Do two tracks at a time, but robustly and comprehensively
- Emphasize local analysis
- Each result is in fact a new track

The Genomic HyperBrowser

What?

- Tools Options
- The Genomic HyperBrowser
 - Perform analysis
 - View regulomes
 - Help
- Public tools
- Restricted tools
- GALAXY TOOLS
 - Get Data
 - Send Data
 - ENCODE Tools
 - Lift-Over
 - Text Manipulation
 - Filter and Sort
 - Join, Subtract and Group
 - Convert Formats
 - Extract Features
 - Fetch Sequences
 - Fetch Alignments
 - Get Genomic Scores
 - Operate on Genomic Intervals
 - Statistics
 - Wavelet Analysis
 - Graph/Display Data
 - Regional Variation
 - Multiple regression
 - Multivariate Analysis
 - Evolution
 - Metagenomic analyses
 - FASTA manipulation
 - NGS: QC and manipulation
 - NGS: Mapping
 - NGS: Indel Analysis

The Genomic HyperBrowser (v0.98)

Genome build: **Mouse Feb. 2006 (mm8)**

First Track

- Chromatin
- └ Histone modifications
- └ BLOC segments
- └ MEFB1

Second Track

- Sequence
- └ Repeating elements
- └ SINE

Analysis

Category: **Hypothesis testing** Overlap?

Are 'MEFB1 (BLOC segments)' overlapping 'SINE (Repeating elements)', more than expected by chance?

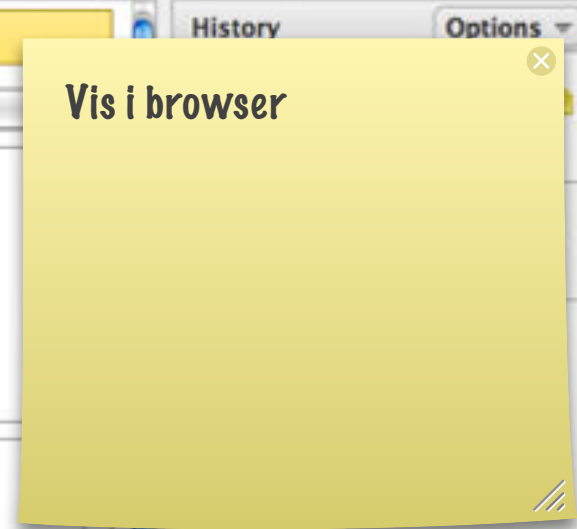
overlap > expected?

Track type

- Treat 'MEFB1 (BLOC segments)' as: **Original format ('Unmarked segments')**
- Treat 'SINE (Repeating elements)' as: **Original format ('Unmarked segments')**

Options

- Alternative hypothesis: **more**
- Null model: **Preserve segments of T2, segment and ir**



A



Tools

Options

The Genomic HyperBrowser

- Perform analysis
- View regulomes
- Help

Public tools

Restricted tools

GALAXY TOOLS

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FASTA manipulation

NGS: QC and manipulation

NGS: Mapping

NGS: Indel Analysis

Toggle run description

History

You asked:

Are 'MEFB1 (BLOC segments)' overlapping 'SINE (Repeating elements)', more than chance?

Simplistic answer:

No support from data for this conclusion in any bin

Precise answer:

0 significant bins out of 19, at 10% FDR*

A collection of FDR-corrected p-values per bin was computed. Not able to compute a global p-value for this analysis.

* False Discovery Rate: The expected proportion of false positive results among the significant bins is no more than 10%.

In each bin, the test of

H0: The segments of track 1 are located independently of the segments of track 2 with respect to overlap

vs

H1: The segments of track 1 tend to overlap the segments of track 2

was performed.

P-values were computed under the null model defined by the following preservation and randomization rules:

Preserve segments of T2, segment and inter-segment lengths of T1, randomize positions (MC)

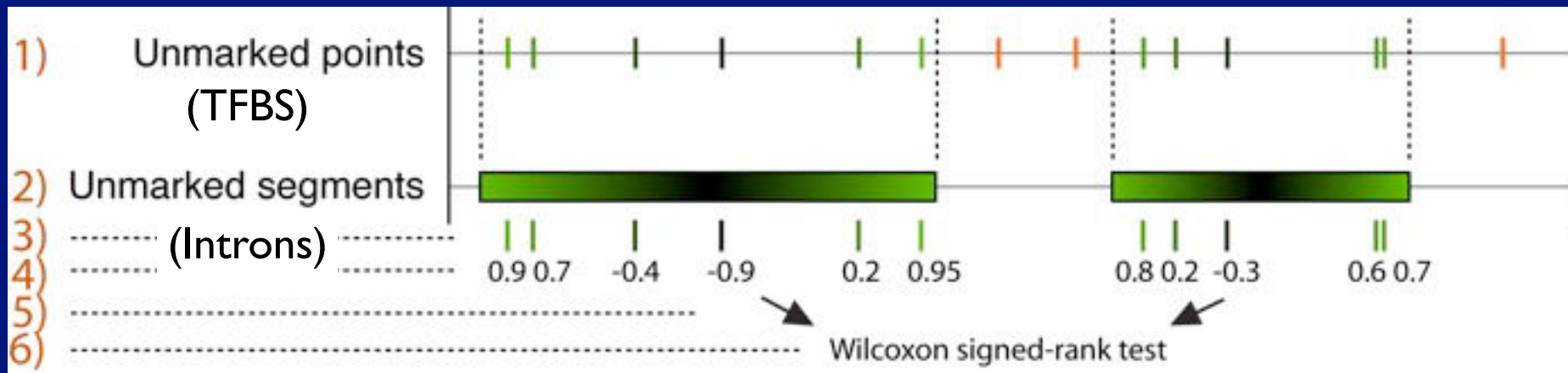
The test statistic used is:

The number of base pairs that are inside segments of both tracks

Vis i browser

You know what, we know how

Do 'TF binding sites' accumulate more towards the borders of 'Introns'?



Requirements for interactivity

The screenshot shows the 'The Genomic HyperBrowser (v0.90)' interface. The main panel displays a track view for 'Human Mar. 2006 (hg18/NCBI36)'. The first track is 'Sequence', with sub-tracks for 'Repeating elements' and '-- All subtypes --'. The second track is 'Gene regulation', with a sub-track for 'Quadruplex DNA'. The analysis section is set to 'Hypothesis testing' with a dropdown menu open showing options like 'Located nonuniformly inside?', 'UP-UP', 'Different frequencies?', 'UP-US', 'Located inside?', 'Located nearby?', 'Located nonuniformly inside?', 'US-US', 'Overlap?', and 'Similar segments?'. The 'Alternative hypothesis' is set to 'at the borders'. The 'Region and scale' section is set to 'Chromosome arms'. A 'Start analysis' button is visible at the bottom. On the right, a 'History' panel shows a list of recent jobs, including 'Perform analysis' and 'Batch run'.

“Is” in file hierarchy

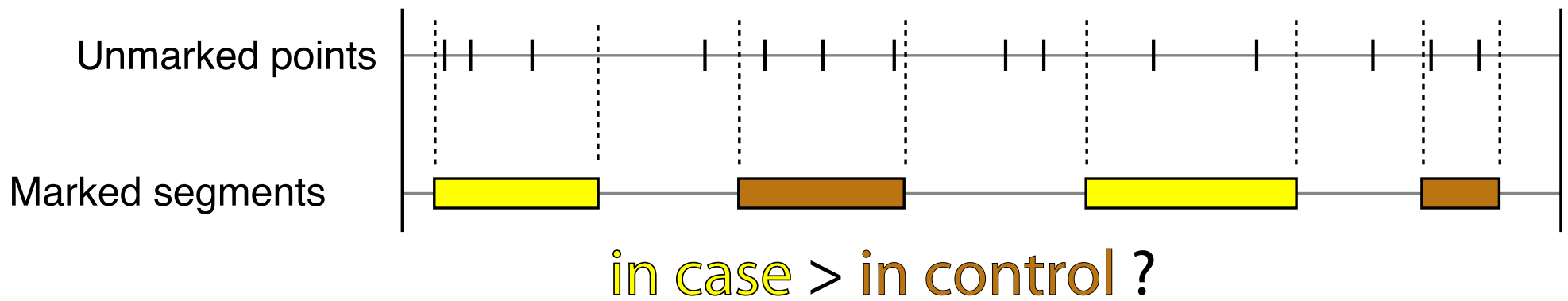
≈ 100 runs on-the-fly

=> Job scheduling

The Genomic HyperBrowser

The power of
for-loops

AP2A vs Melanoma



All TFs vs Melanoma

AP2ALPHA

E2F

CREBPI

CREB

NFKAPPAB

CREB

ZIC2

CREBPI CJUN

CREL

....

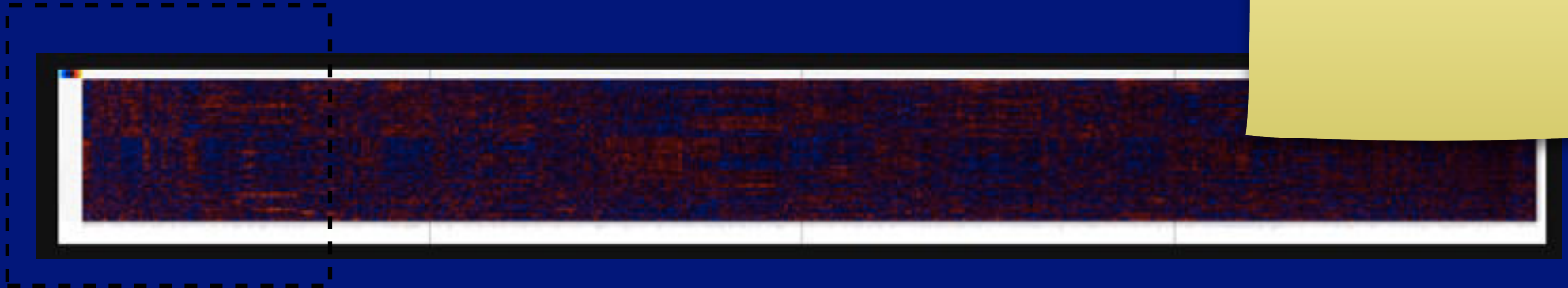
AP2	IK1	NFK	MYD	GRE	ILUN	MY	PBX
E2F	MY	CP2	HTF	OP	PEB	OCT	TAT
BRE	NRS	GR	RAX	ISRE	ARE	EN1	FDX
BRE	BRE	MM	BRE	IRF1	HNF	BRN	FZE
NBR	ZGR	SPZ	AP4	EVI	ARE	USF	OZF
BRE	EGR	HNF	STA	RAA	MS	NCX	FZE
ZIC2	RAX	ARE	GAT	GE	TCF	OCT	TBP
BRE	AP2	IRF2	MM	GAT	IST	EVI	S8
CRE	BRE	MM	EBB	FZR	RNA	FGI	PKX
RAX	ZIC1	MZF	OLF	BAX	AP4	OCT	CDP
NBR	RAX	ER	ELK	NFY	AOR	RFX	OCT
ZIC3	BRE	ICF	HEN	AP4	GAT	EVI	OZF
BAK	030	GAT	STA	PAB	PEB	ARE	CAR
BRA	AP1	ARN	AP2	BNA	STA	PKX	RAX
GAT	MM	ZID	SOX	YY1	EOX	OCT	OZF
NF1	BRE	AP1	REA	EBP	MEI	PKX	SDC
BAC	P53	BP5	PEB	ARP	EVI	CDP	OCT
AP1	MYC	ARE	ARN	STA	EOX	HFH	BHX
AP2	YY1	BAX	MM	STA	EOX	NBR	OCT
USF	EBM	SEF	GAT	CDP	BRE	FZE	BAK
NGF	IK2	IK3	NFY	XBP	NFA	OCT	
AP1	MA	OO	RFX	MOB	BAX	PKX	
SP1	NBR	SRF	E47	E47	SRY	ARB	
NFK	BAX	EBB	TAT	MIF	P4B	EVI	
NFE	RAX	USF	IRF7	CDP	SOX	FZE	
ATF	NRF	E2F	NFY	EOX	ARE	PBX	
NBR	GAT	ARE	MYC	HSF	GAT	AOR	
ELK	BAK	USF	REA	SRF	TBE	BNF	
AHR	ATF	MY	STA	TBE	GFI	NBR	
BGR	REA	HEN	GAT	HSF	HNF	EOX	
ARN	MZF	SP1	MY	LYF	OCT	RSR	
AP1	E2F	P53	SRF	STA	EOX	FDX	
ROA	ARN	BAC	BAC	HLF	HNF	EVI	
STA	AP1	OP	XIG	GAT	BFH	EOX	

All TFs vs all diseases

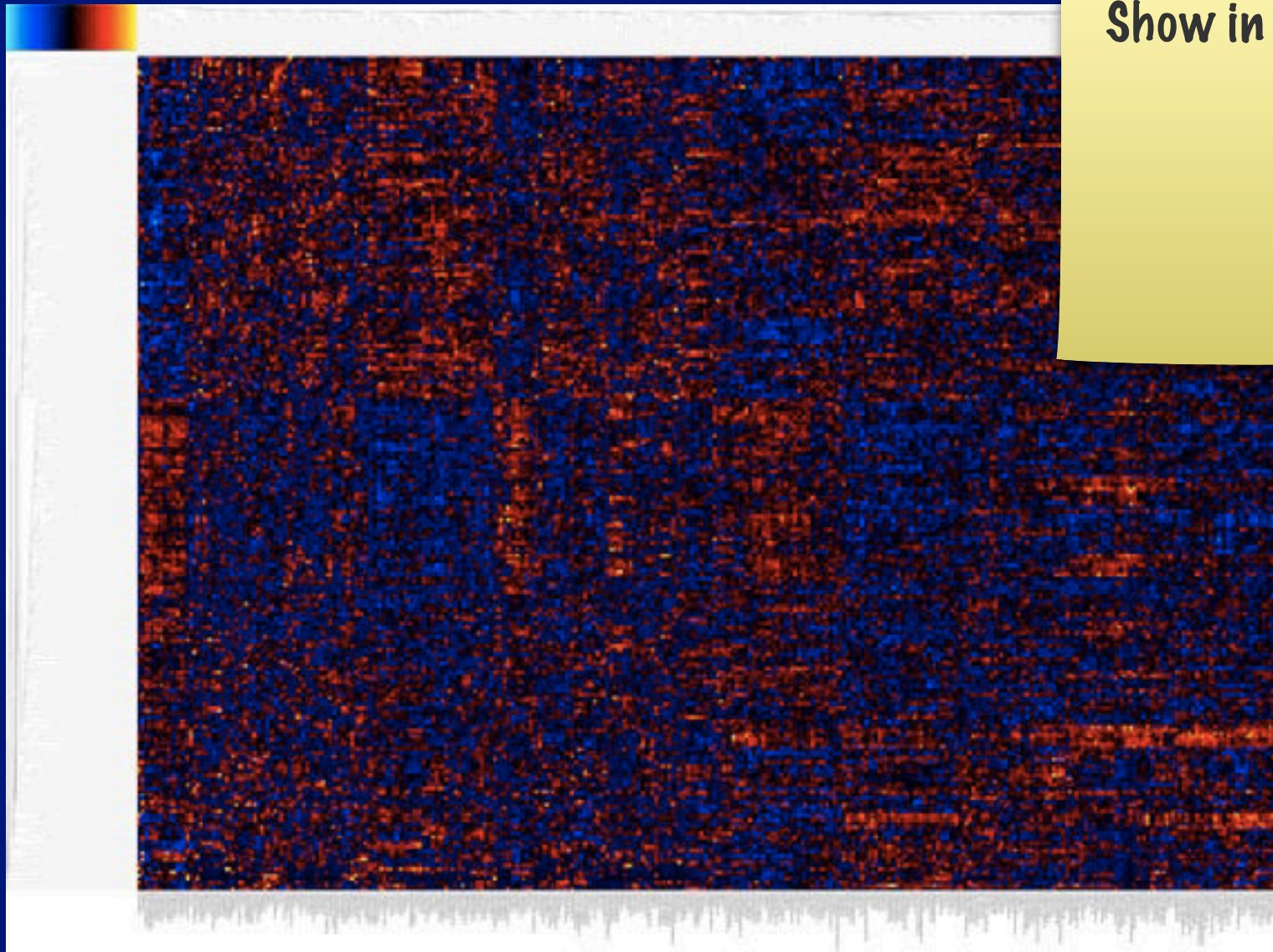
[multiply previous slide by 1068]

The disease regulome

Show in browser



The disease regulome



Show in browser

The disease regulome

- Generating hypotheses on the regulation of disease
- .. but also an interactive machine for generating such maps

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Galaxy selling points (for developers)

- Stop wasting time writing interfaces
- Get your tools used by biologists

Galaxy selling points (for developers)

- ~~Stop wasting time writing interfaces~~
 - Already had GUI, and still partly external
- Get your tools used by biologists

Galaxy selling points (for developers)

- ~~Stop wasting time writing interfaces~~
 - Already had GUI, and still partly external
- ~~Get your tools used by biologists~~
 - Not distributed anyway (have our own server)

Life at the borders of the Galaxy

- Separate, monolithic codebase
- Separate GUI
- Separate data collection
- Separate results files

So, how come we still like Galaxy?

- Web server, user handling, job scheduling
- History is indeed powerful
- With time, we added 20 supporting tools..
- With time, we now consider distribution..

Looking beyond our ego..

- The HyperBrowser can't solve all problems
 - .. but Galaxy can!?
- Working towards active national installation
- Use webtools for internal code sharing

The team



Support



Summary

- The Genomic HyperBrowser asks what, and solves how
- Tightly integrated with Galaxy, but expanding borders
- Google -> 'hyperbrowser'



Conclusion

- Highly modifying a wheel is still better than reinventing it
- Galaxy passed our stress tests, and constantly adds value
- Google -> 'hyperbrowser'

