



Machine Learning Driven Biomarker Discovery in the Era of Big Data

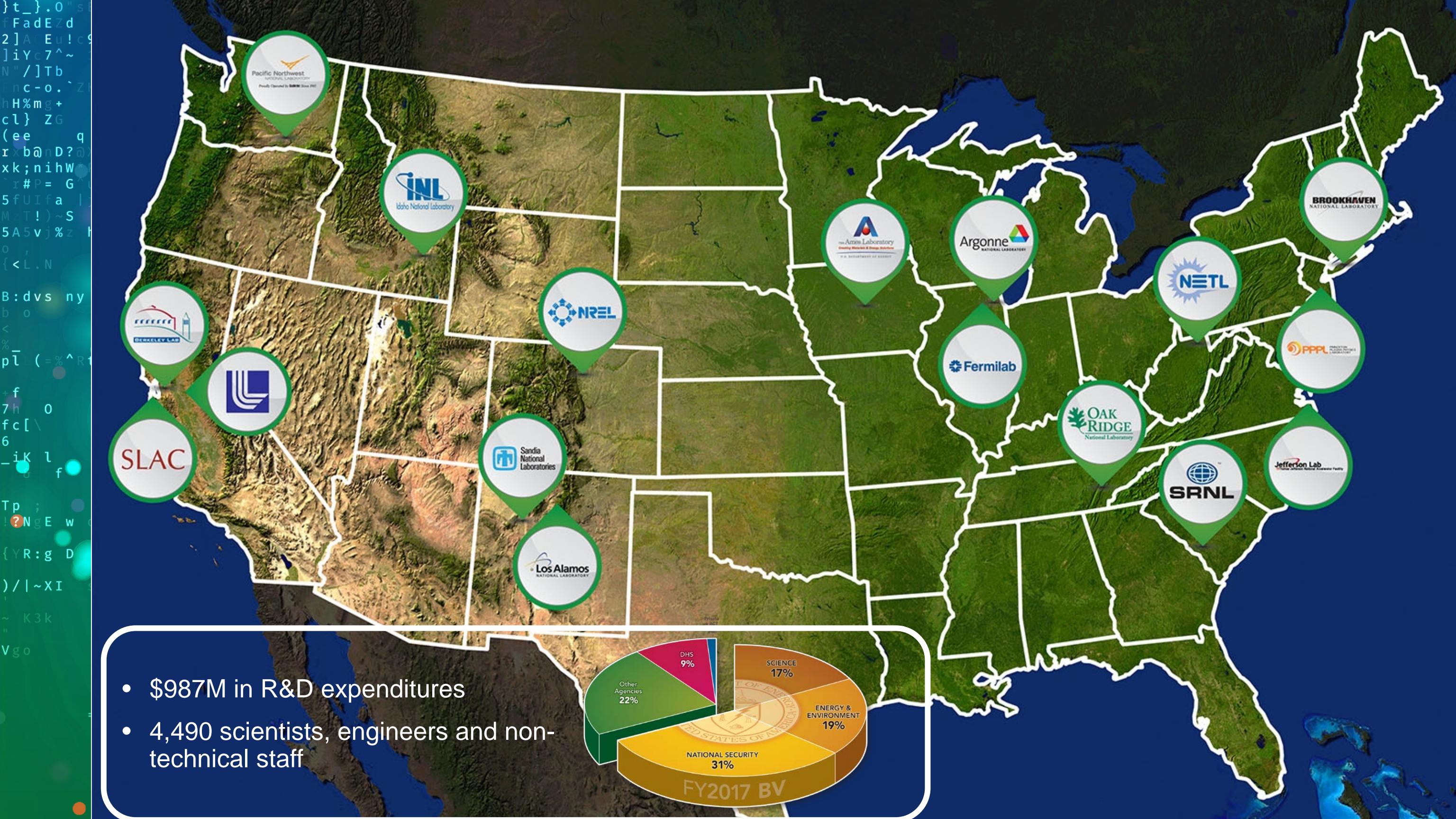
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Bobbie-Jo Webb-Robertson, PhD

Chief Scientist and Technical Group Manager
Applied Statistic & Computational Modeling



PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

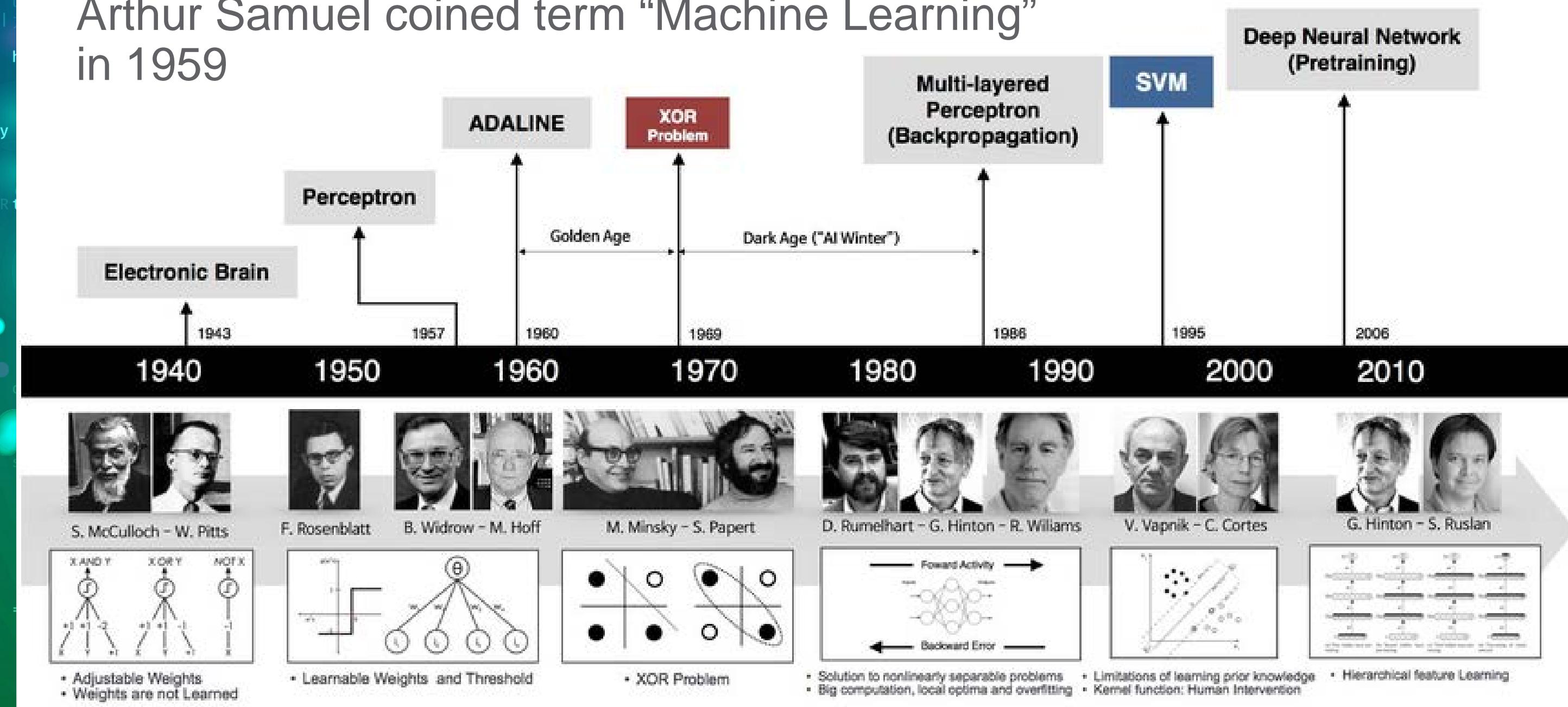




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Machine Learning

Arthur Samuel coined term “Machine Learning”
in 1959





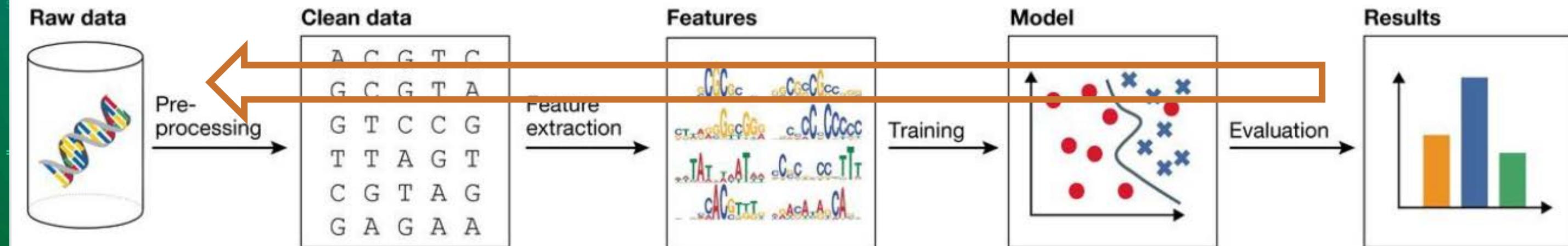
Machine Learning

Definition

Machine learning (ML) is a field of artificial intelligence that uses statistical techniques to give computer systems the ability to "learn" from data, without being explicitly programmed. - Wikipedia

Challenges

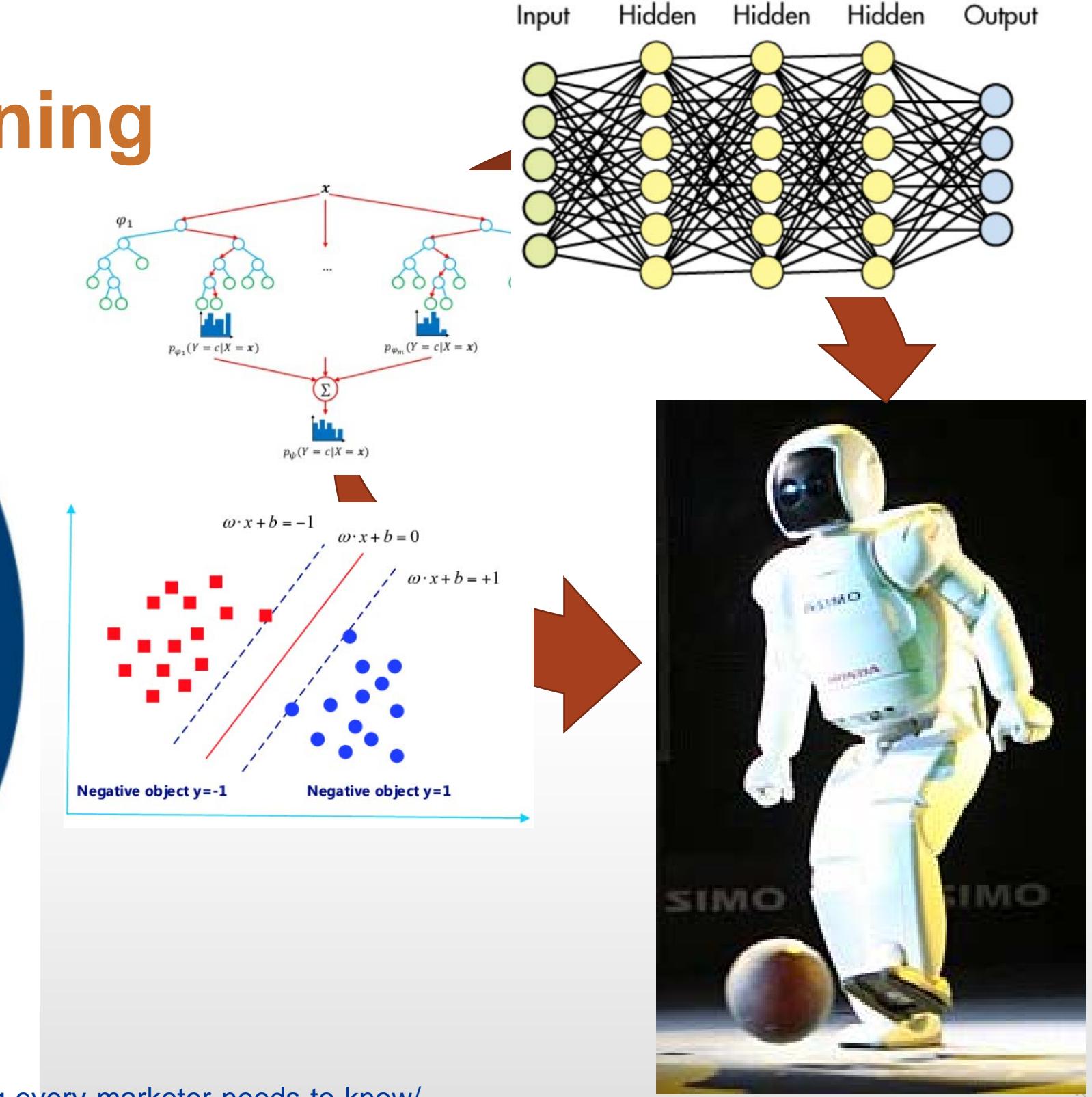
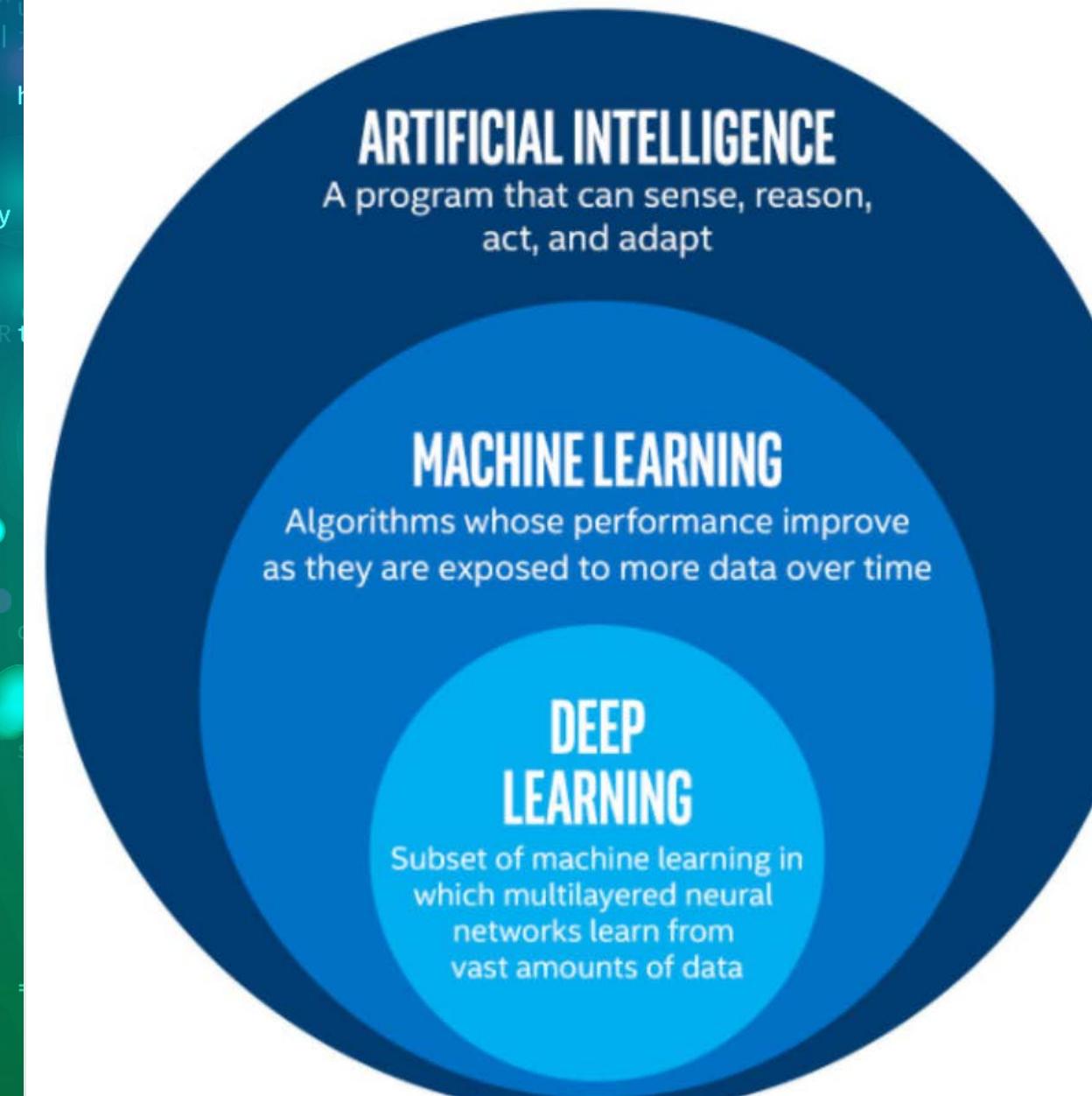
- Data is Discrete or continuous?
- Qualitative or Quantitative outcome?
- Low or High dimensionality in the Data?
- Non-linear relationships in the data?
- Complete data?
- Known dependencies in the data?
- Model interpretation needed?





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Machine Learning





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Machine Learning for Big Data?

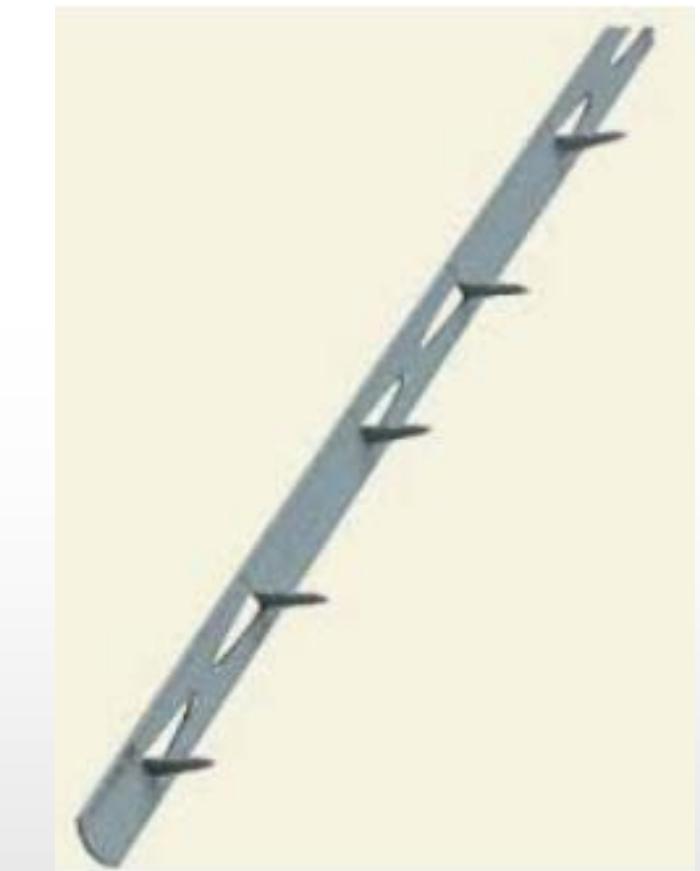
Same Methods



Improved algorithms in
terms of code or processors



New type of method



SVM

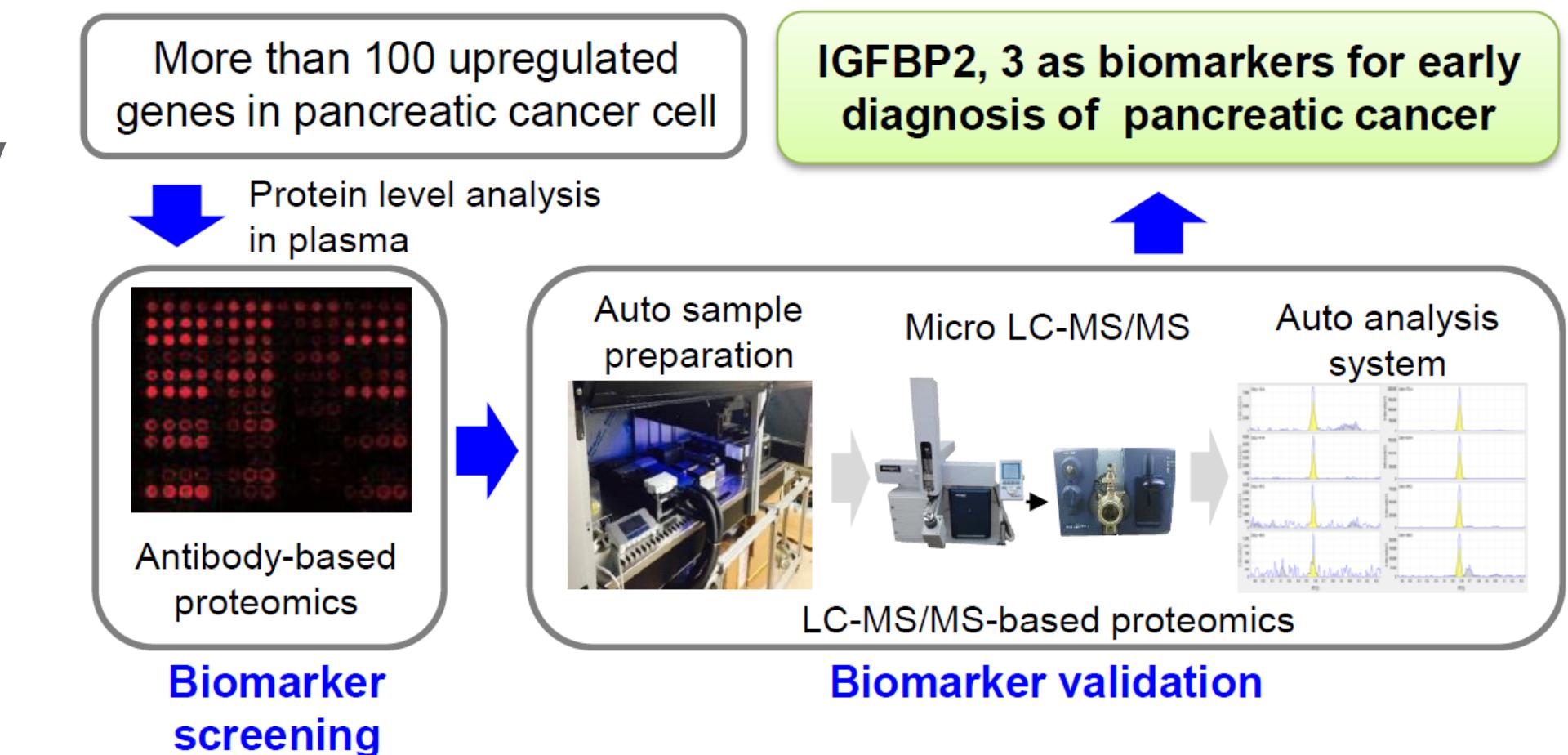
HPC SVM

CNN



What are Biomarkers?

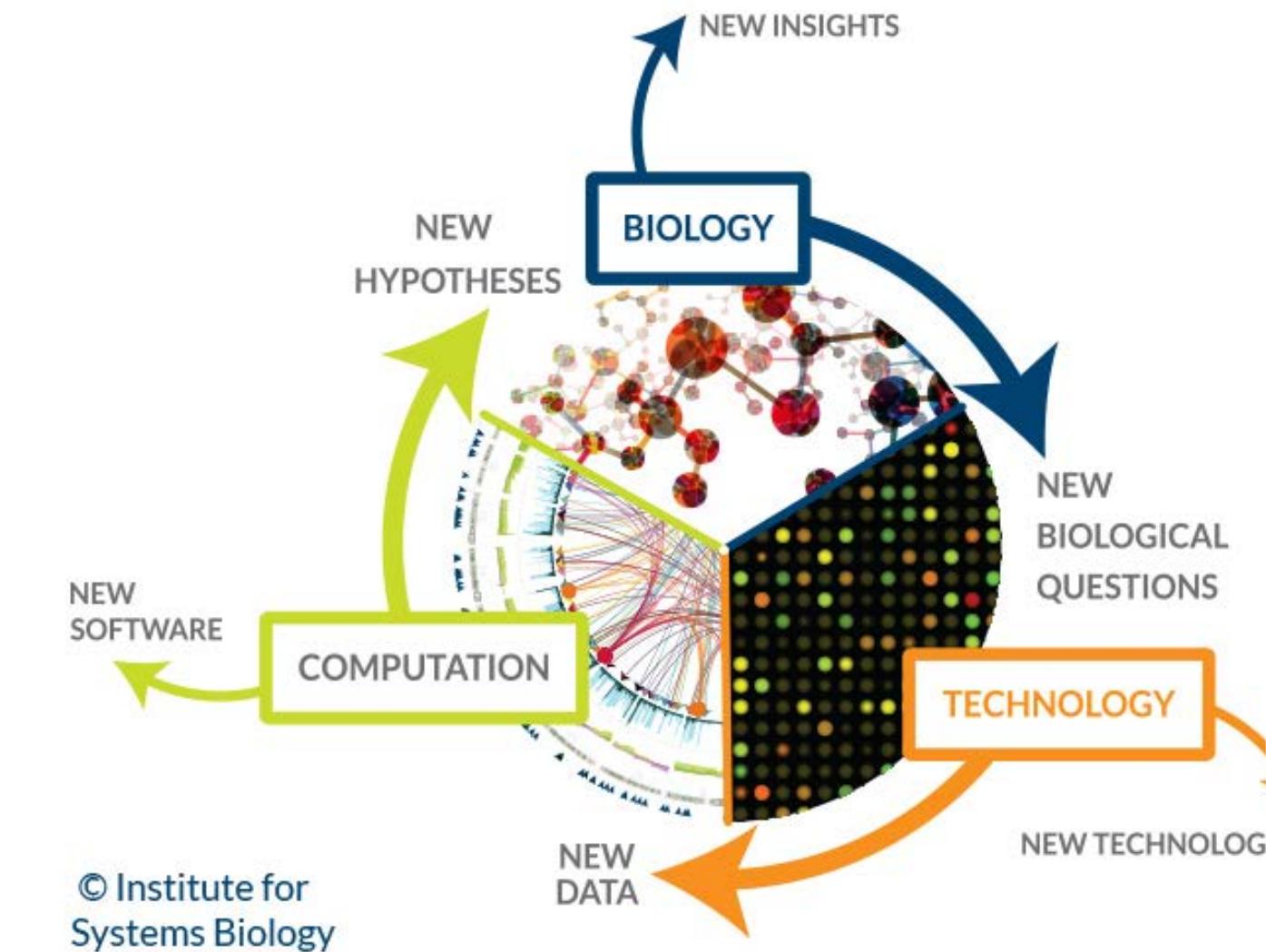
“The term **biomarker**, refers to a broad subcategory of medical signs – that is, objective indications of medical state observed from outside the patient – which can be measured accurately and reproducibly.”



<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0161009>

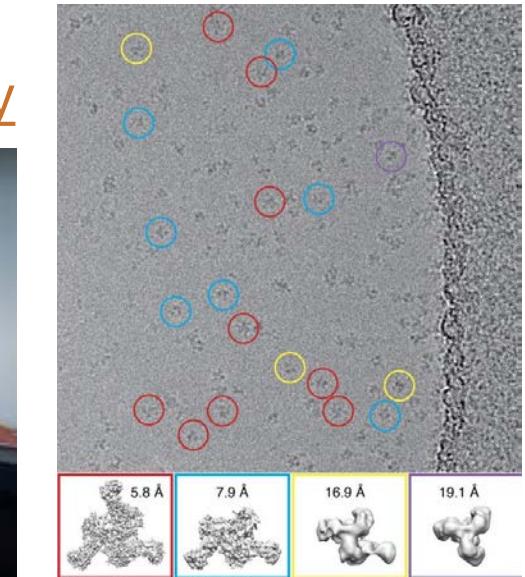
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3078627/pdf/nihms259967.pdf>

Big Data Challenge for Biomarker Discovery - Data Scale and Collection Rates



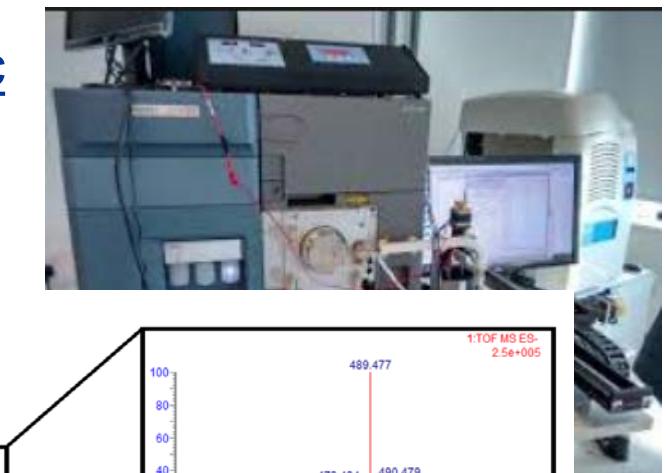
<https://systemsbiology.org/about/what-is-systems-biology/>

cyroEM is ~2000 movies per day

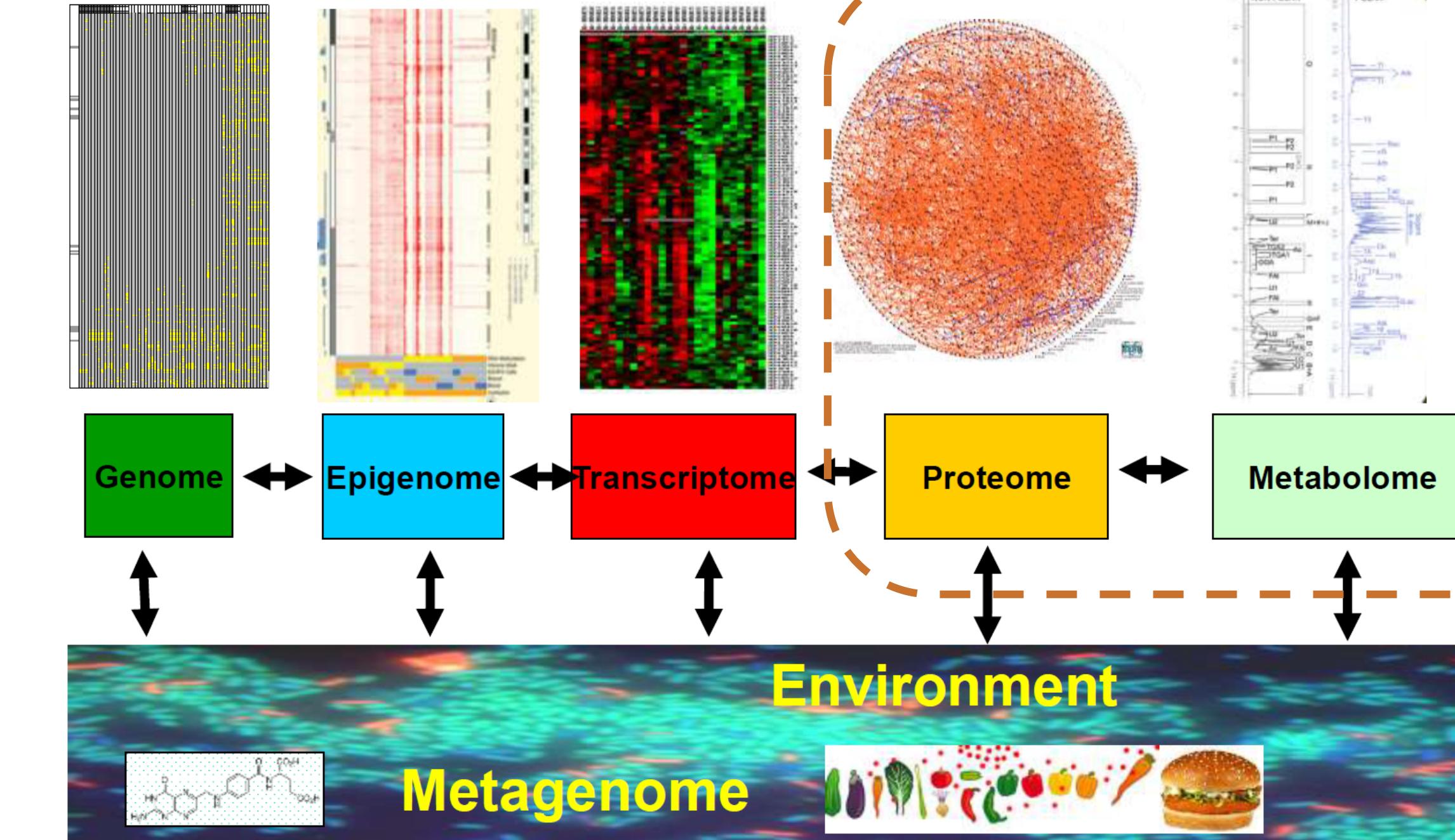


AMI Metabolomics is > 350 in 5 hours

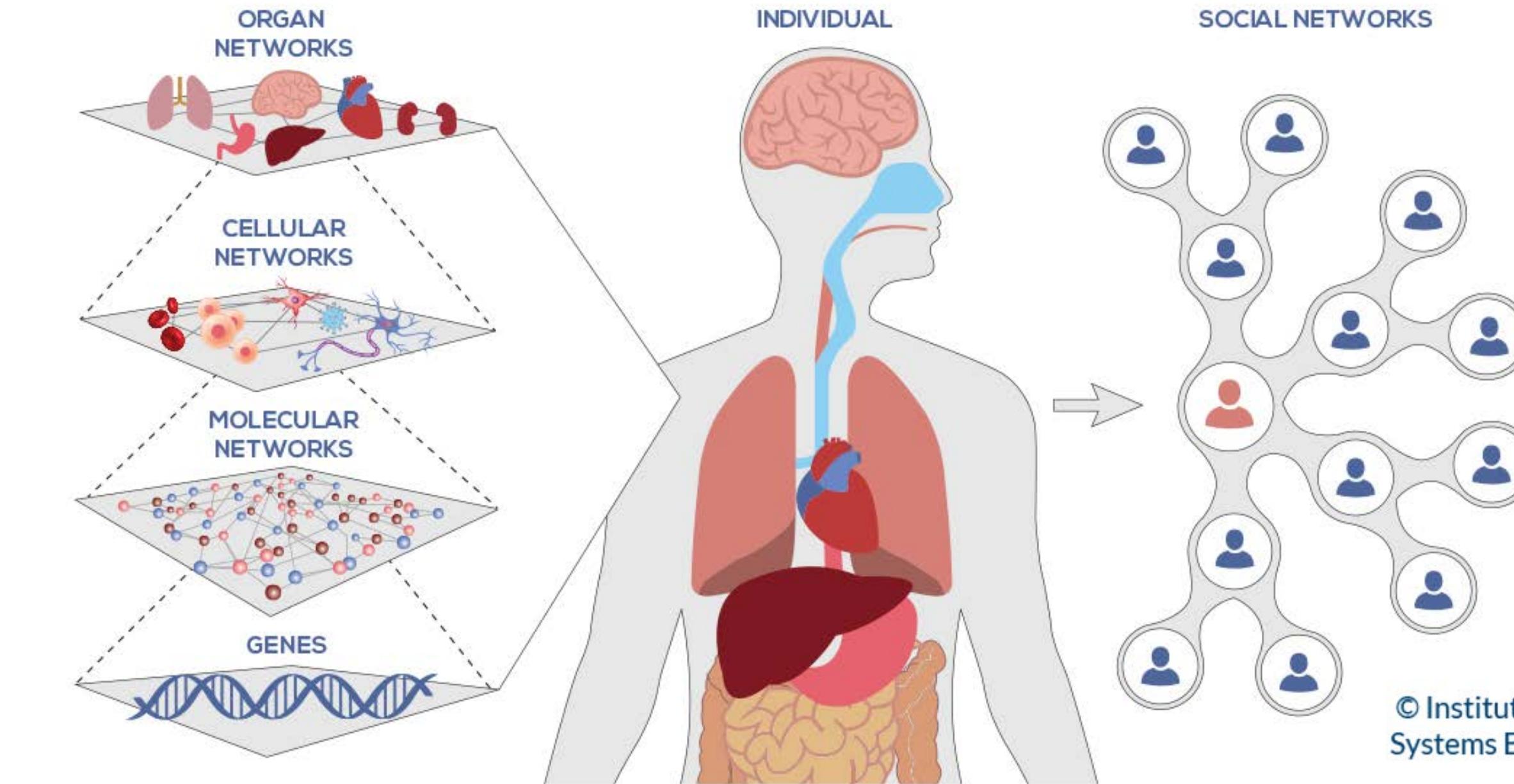
<https://www.labcyte.com/echo-technology/acoustic-mass-spec>



Big Data Challenge for Biomarker Discovery - Data Diversity and Complexity

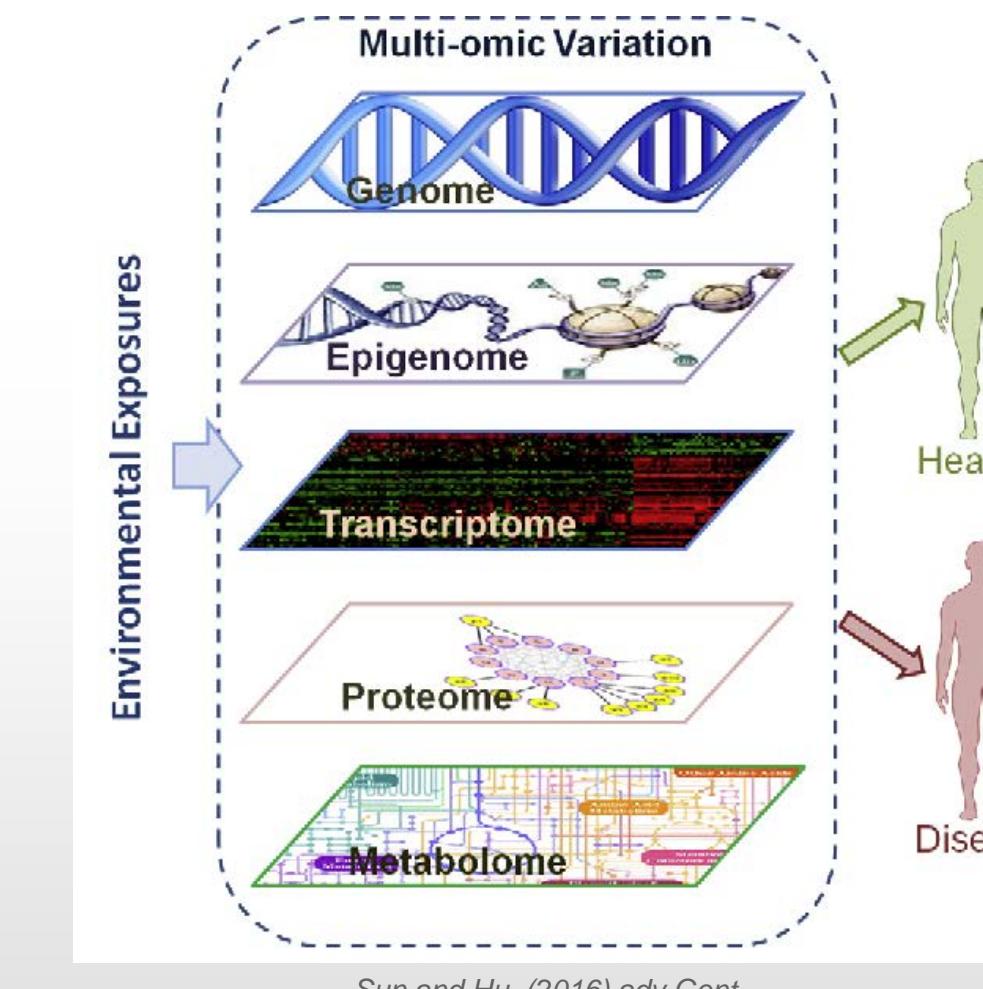


Big Data Challenge for Biomarker Discovery - Systems Complexity



Machine Learning Needs for Biomarker Discovery from Big Data - Interpretation

- Biologists need to understand the context that multiple markers work together to infer mechanism.

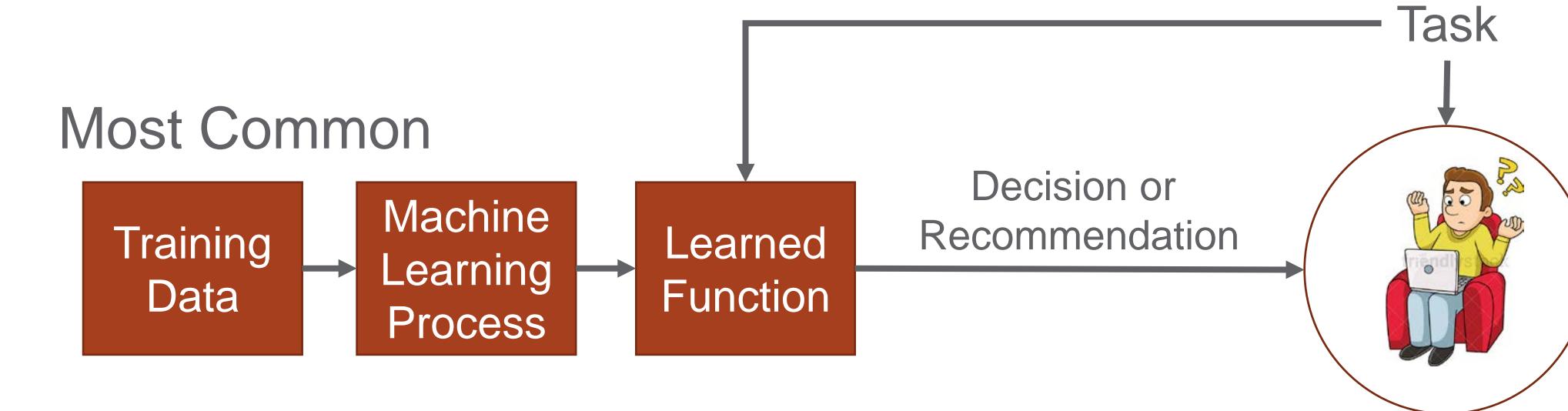


- The clinicians need to know which markers to build assays.



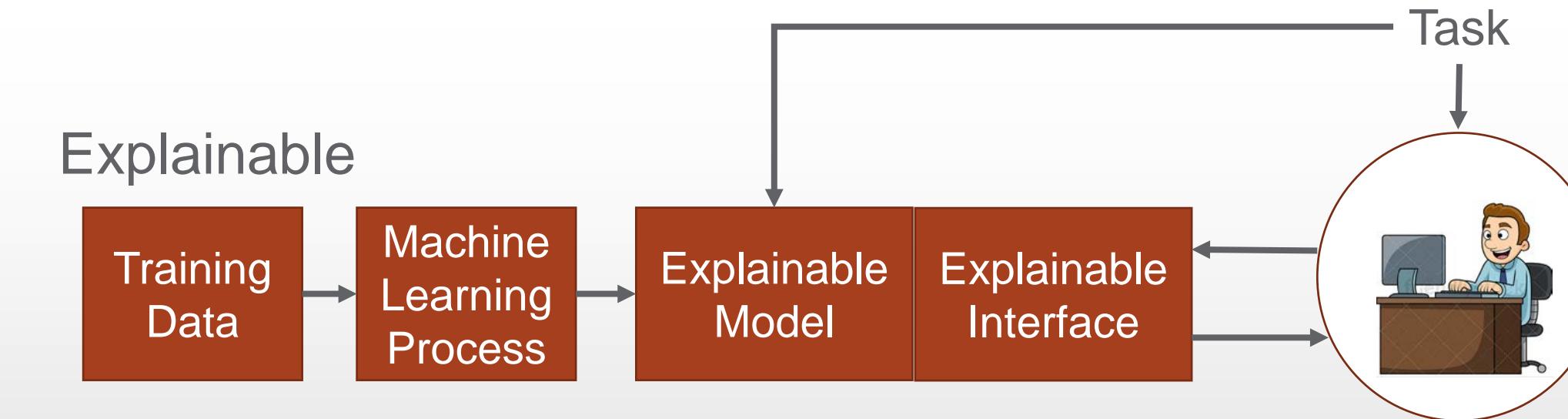
Machine Learning for Biomarker Discovery Needs Explainable Models

Most Common



- Why did you select that?
- What is your confidence in that decision?
- What causes you to fail?
- Can I correct an error?

Explainable



- I understand why you selected that.
- I understand why you did not select another.
- I understand where your successes and failures are.

<https://www.darpa.mil/program/explainable-artificial-intelligence>

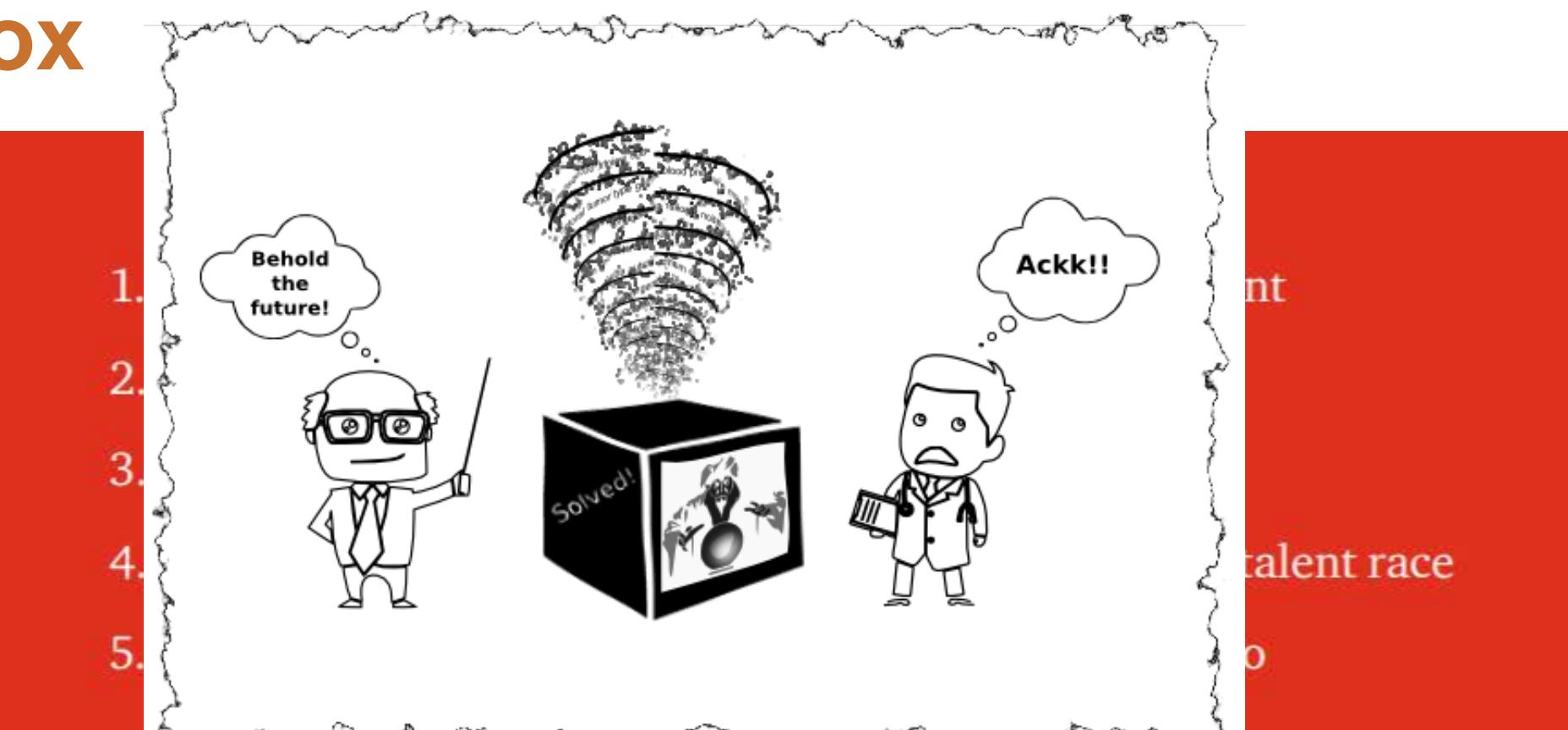
Machine Learning Challenges – Opening the Black Box

PwC AI predictions for 2018

1. AI will impact employers before it impacts employment
2. AI will come down to earth—and get to work
3. AI will help answer the big question about data
4. Functional specialists, not techies, will decide the AI talent race
5. Cyberattacks will be more powerful because of AI—but so will cyberdefense
6. Opening AI's black box will become a priority
7. Nations will spar over AI
8. Pressure for responsible AI won't be on tech companies alone

Machine Learning Challenges – Opening the Black Box

PwC AI
predictions
for 2018



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. Opening AI's black box will become a priority
7. Nations will spar over AI
8. Pressure for responsible AI won't be on tech companies alone

Machine Learning Challenges – Opening the Black Box

As we let AI take over higher-risk tasks we will need to be able to answer why a decision is made or trust in the systems will be broken:

- Why was my mortgage turned down?
- Why is this person being stopped at the airport?
- Why did the self-driving car move right?
- ...

- 6. Opening AI's black box will become a priority
- 7. Nations will spar over AI
- 8. Pressure for responsible AI won't be on tech companies alone

What Does it Mean to Look Inside the Black Box?

Explainability

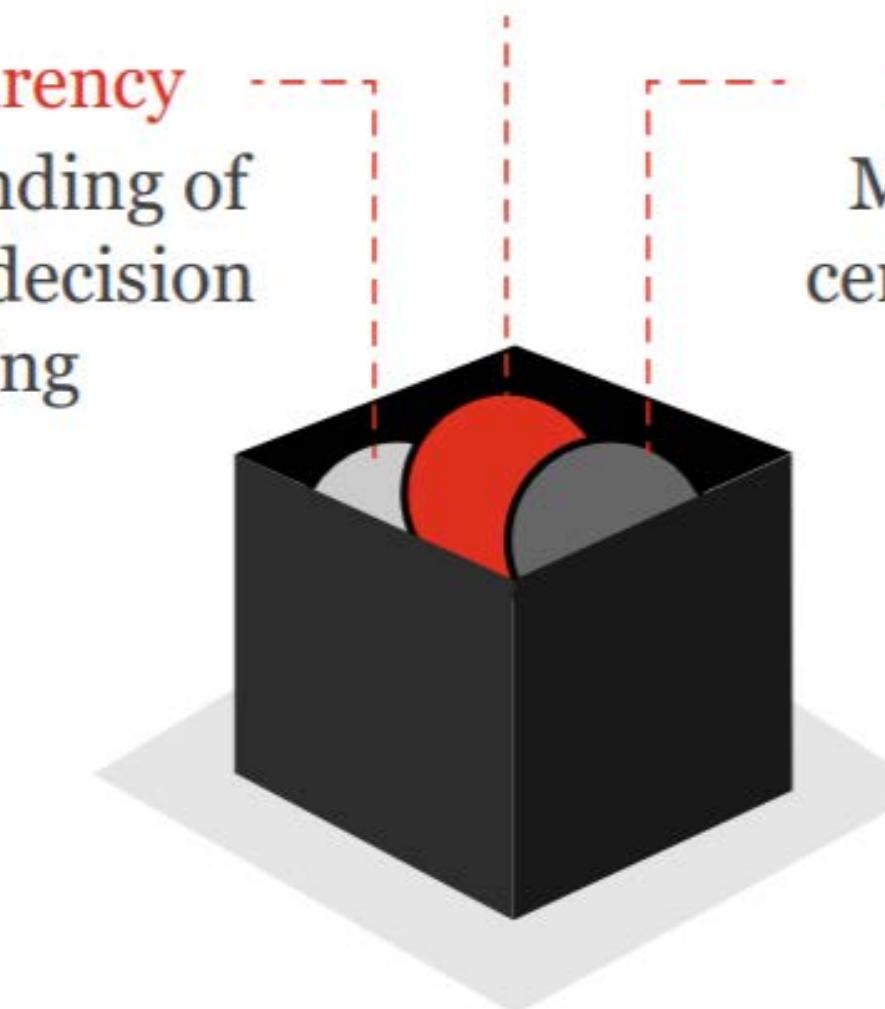
Understanding reasoning
behind each decision

Transparency

Understanding of
AI model decision
making

Provability

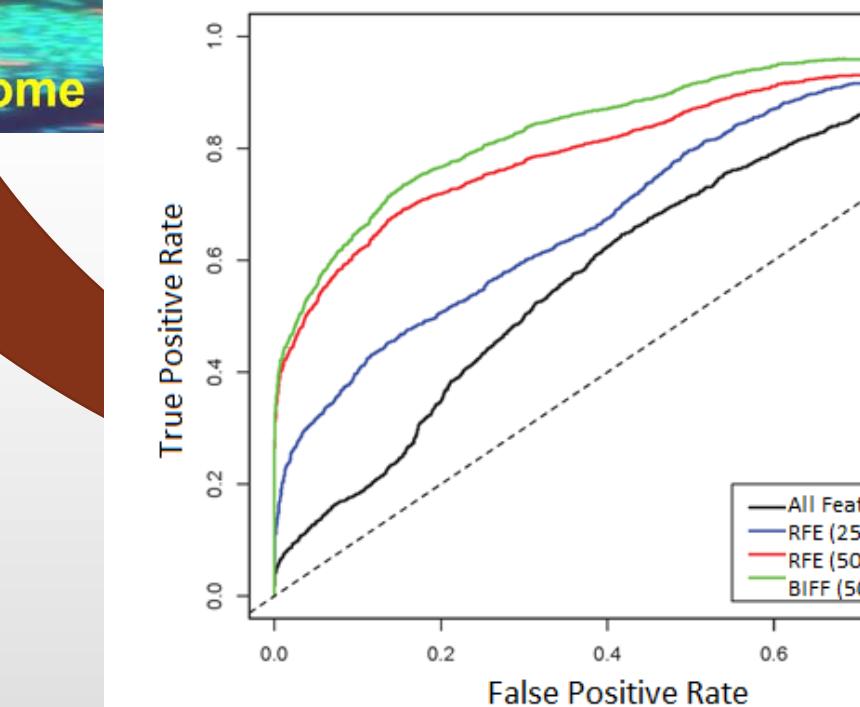
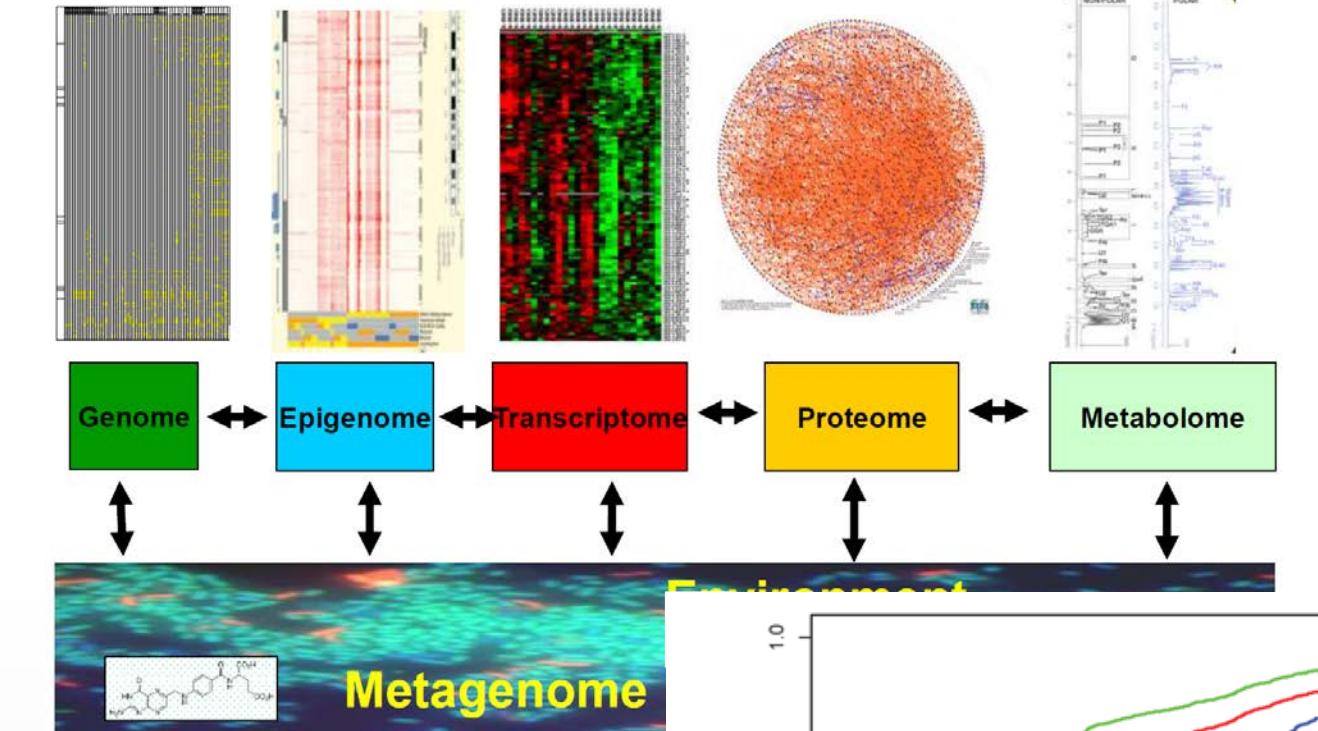
Mathematical
certainty behind
decisions





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What does interpretability Mean for Biomarkers?



Progression to T1D

Feature	% Selected
Feature A	100
Feature B	100
Feature C	100
Feature D	99
Feature E	98

[\(http://www.daisycolorado.org/\)](http://www.daisycolorado.org/)

Example from my Work – DAISY

Clinical Research - DAISY

The Diabetes Auto Immunity Study in the Young

The Diabetes Auto Immunity Study in the Young - started in July 1993 and has been continuously funded by the National Institutes of Health. The primary goal of DAISY is to learn how genes and the environment interact to cause childhood (type 1) diabetes. In order to do this, the study follows 2542 high-risk children with a diabetic relative (a sibling or parent) and children without a diabetic relative but found to have high genetic risk by screening of 30,000 Denver newborns. Infections, diets, genes and immunological markers are compared in children who have developed pancreatic inflammation and diabetes with those who remained healthy. Investigators led by Dr. Marian Rewers were able to map out the events leading to childhood diabetes. For instance, they developed immunological and genetic tests that can identify children who will develop diabetes in the next 5-10 years; they demonstrated that routine immunizations and baby milk formulas based on cow's milk do not increase the risk for diabetes; that omega free fatty acids may be protective, but certain viral infections increase the risk. On the foundations of DAISY, the National Institutes of Health funded an international consortium - The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young (TEDDY). TEDDY has screened 424,000 children in Europe and America and is following 8766 those at the highest risk. DAISY and TEDDY are likely to deliver definitive answers concerning the cause and prevention of childhood diabetes.



... follows 2542 high-risk children with a diabetic relative

Infections, diets, genes and immunological markers are compared in children who have developed pancreatic inflammation and diabetes with those who remained healthy.

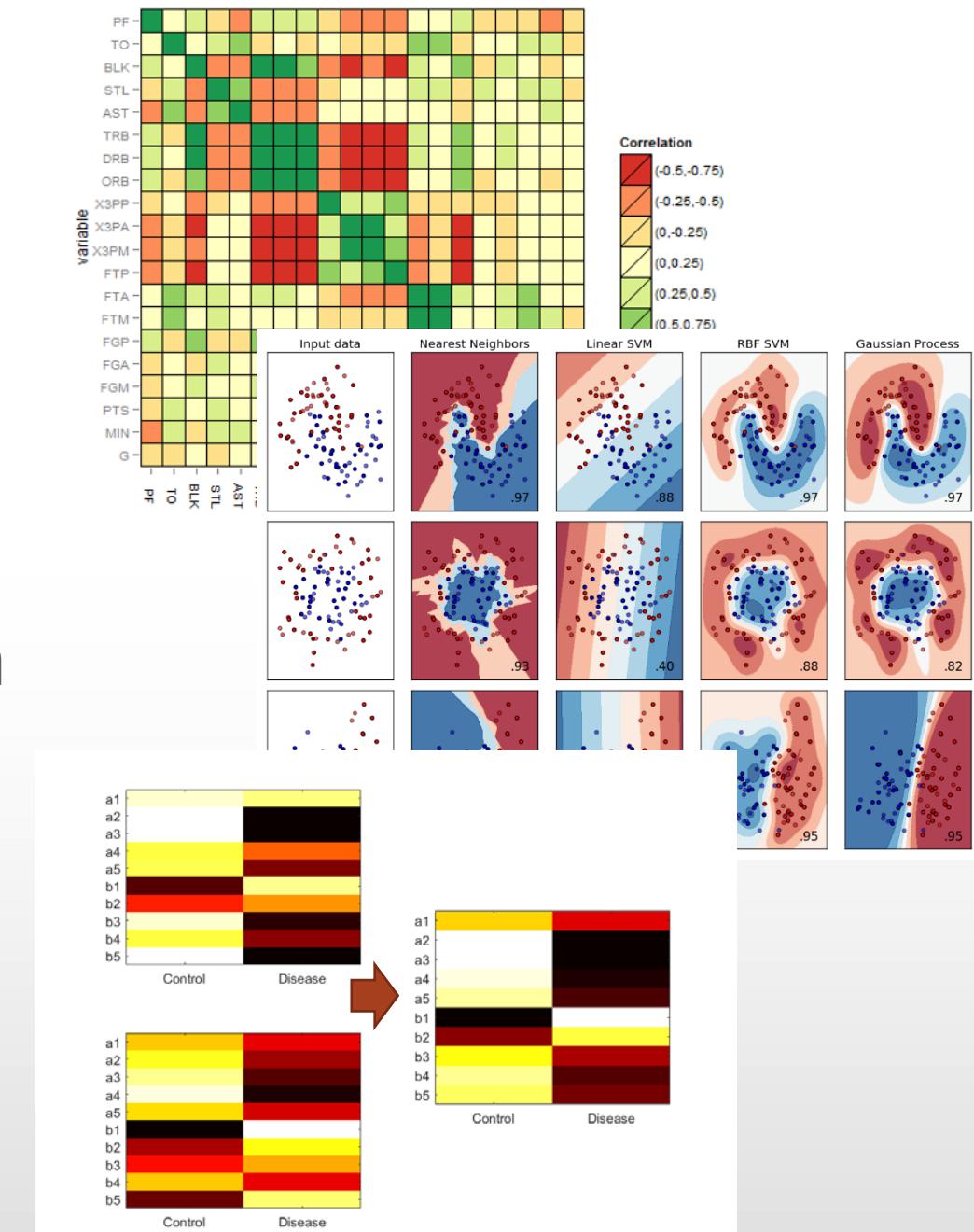
TEDDY has screened 424,000 children in Europe and America and is following 8766 those at highest risk.

Current Research in Integrative and Interpretable Machine Learning

Goal: Focus on identifying features that work in combination across multiple omics and meta-data that can predict a disease versus control state

Approach: Integrative machine learning in combination with feature selection that models uncertainty in the solution

Webb-Robertson et al., 2009 *Pac Symp Biocomput*
 Beagley et al., 2010, *Bioinformatics*
 Webb-Robertson et al., 2012 *J Biomed Biotechnol*
 Webb-Robertson et al., 2017 *CSCI*





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Example – DAISY

Hypothesis: Biomarker panels can differentiate the control group from the diabetic endpoints prior to clinical symptoms.

Patient Metadata 5

Metabolite 1469

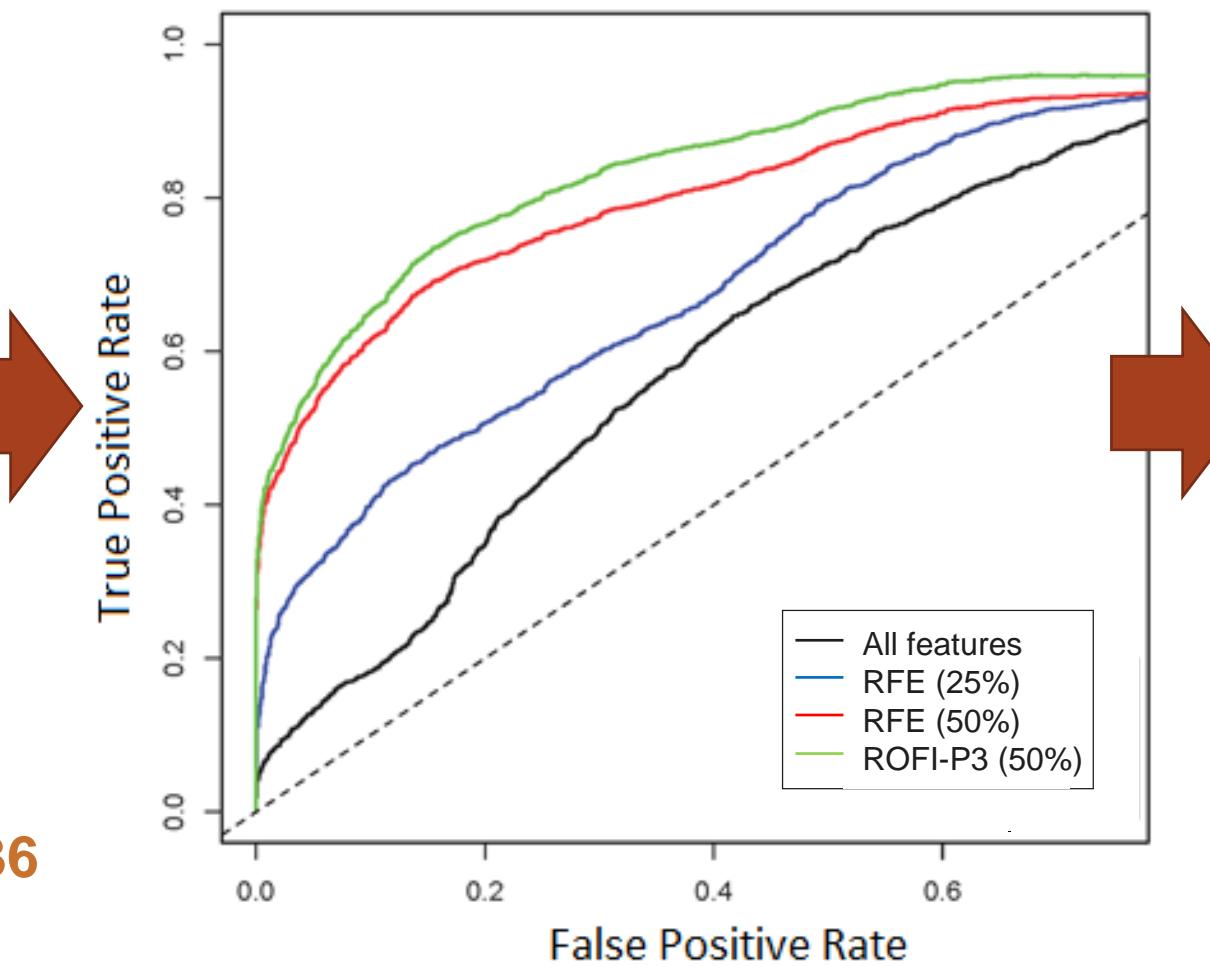
Genetic 106

Proteins 4004

MRM Proteins 196

Cytokines 36

5,816 potential markers



Good Performance

Progression to T1D	
Feature	% Selected
Feature A	100
Feature B	100
Feature C	100
Feature D	99
Feature E	98
Feature F	98
Feature G	97
Feature H	92
Feature I	91
Feature J	90
Feature K	89
Feature L	89

Clinical Markers

Machine Learning Biomarker Discovery

Biomarker Discovery is a complex task and machine learning plays one small role

- Silver-bullets are unlikely and thus integration is becoming more important
- Understanding uncertainty is a necessity – validation is expensive

Analytical validity

Accuracy - Reliability - Reproducibility

Clinical validity

Association with clinical outcome

**Biomarker
discovery
paradigm**

Guidelines & Requirements

Regulatory compliance

<https://www.mdpi.com/1422-0067/17/9/1555/htm>

Benefit / Risk ratio

Clinical utility

Machine Learning Biomarker Discovery – Holds tremendous promise for Healthcare

Focus on how machine learning can improve or speed up the translation to clinic.



The image shows a computer monitor displaying a complex interface of multiple software windows, likely related to signal processing or machine learning. The windows include various panels for audio processing, patch management, and real-time monitoring. On the right side of the image, a close-up photograph of a person's forearm is shown, with a small, circular, transparent device (possibly a sensor or a patch) attached to the skin. This visual metaphor represents the transition from the machine learning development environment to its practical application in a clinical or healthcare setting.

<https://theanalyticalscientist.com/issues/1216/biomarkers-sweat-and-tears/>

Acknowledgements

Core Team

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- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
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Thank you

bj@pnnl.gov

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