

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

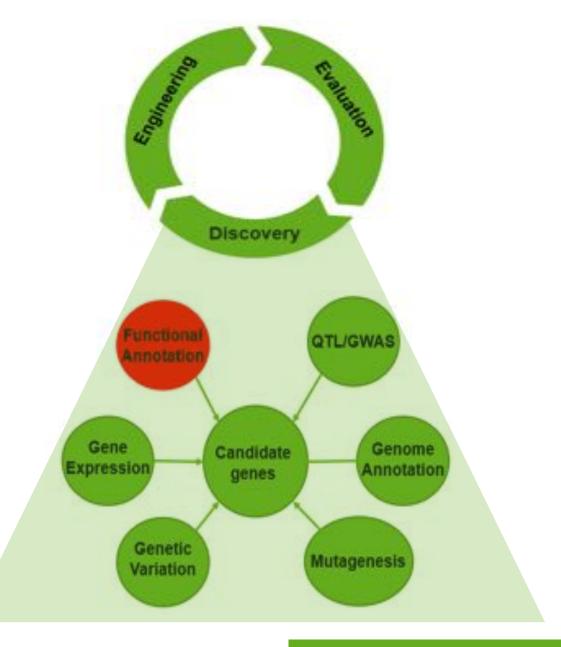




Functional annotation platform

Part of discovery pipeline to identify and understand gene function

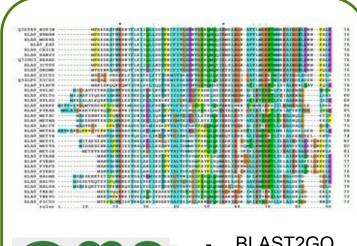
- Motivation
 - ☐ Lack of functional characterization for crop genes including wheat
 - Molecular experiments are reliable, but lowthroughput → Computational prediction rapidly generate hypothesis about roles of candidate/unknown genes
 - ☐ Homology based approach is error prone and suffers from complex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





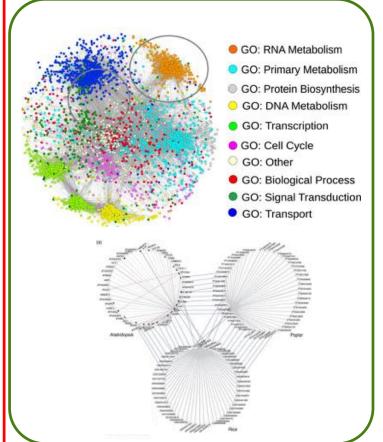
Functional annotation platform – components

Sequence Homology

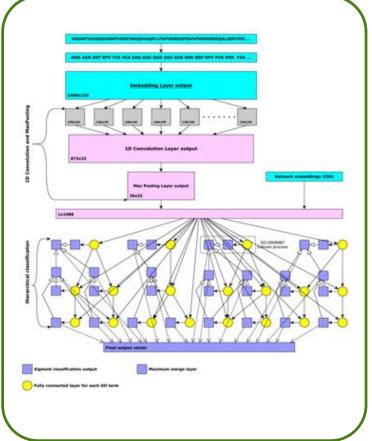


- **BLAST2GO**
- InterproScan
- Integrative orthology
- Gene family enrichment
- External resource

Network/Systems Biology



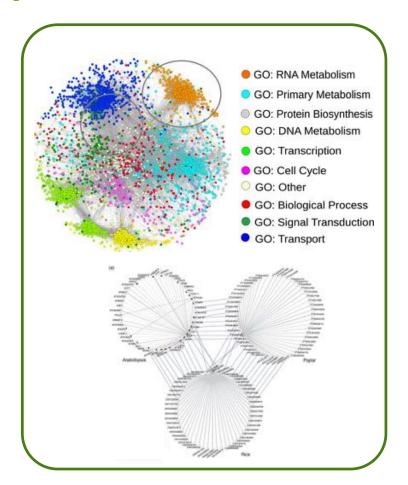
Deep/Machine Learning





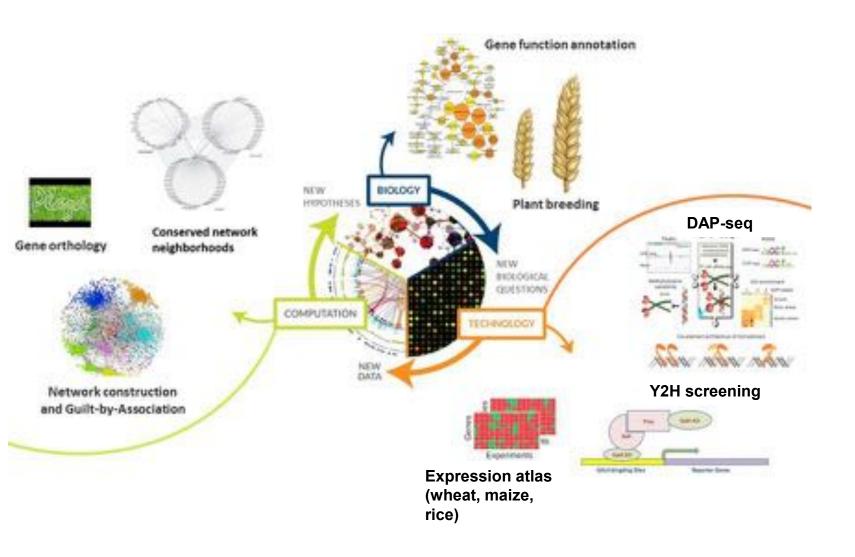
Integrative network analysis – project setup

- ☐ 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



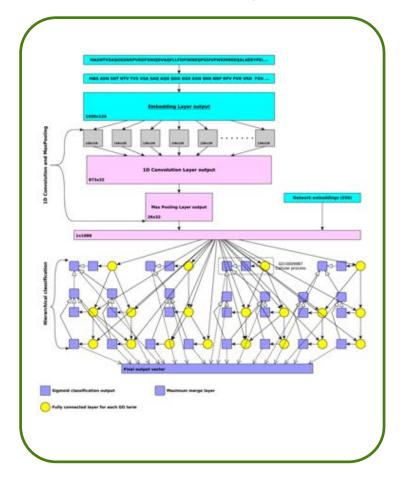
- Cross-species co-expression and gene regulatory network analysis
- ☐ Generate wheat specific protein-protein (Y2H) and protein-DNA (DAP-seq) interaction datasets on selected TFs and regulators
- ☐ Integrative network analysis for functional annotation in wheat
 - ☐ Exploit gene-gene interactions
 - ☐ 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 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

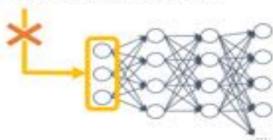




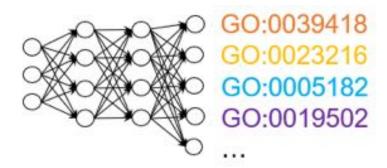
Challenges for DL-based GO prediction

(1) variable input length

MLALFKFKTUJETJLLALCAHUE MKJLAIEIIWACALCLAHT MKEIPTIAXYYENTJAETHULACJLIAL MTEIMZLLELALCJTL



(3) hierarchical multi-label classification



М	L	A	L	F	K	F	K	T	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



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 → sparse input vector

Encoding strategies:

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

(4) external factors

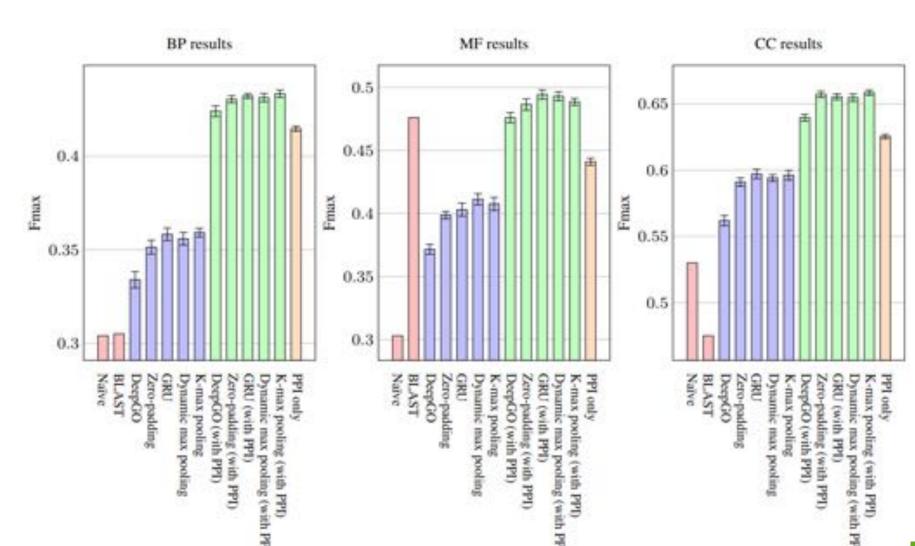
Use of extra data sources, next to sequence information:

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



Performance of DL based GO prediction

- □ 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
\square 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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