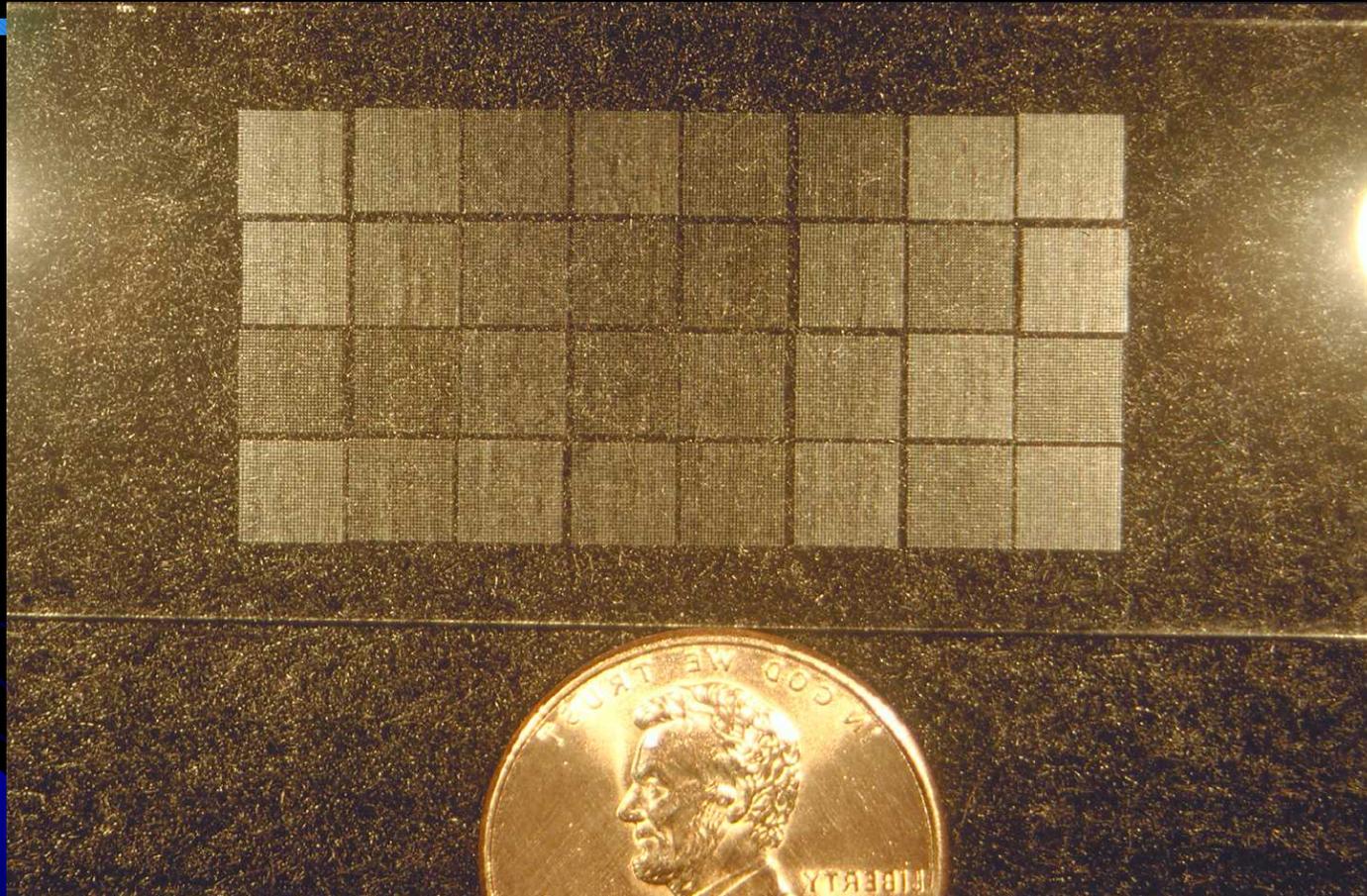


Aplicaciones Microarray

BT740

Ziomara P. Gerdtzen

Microarray de ADN

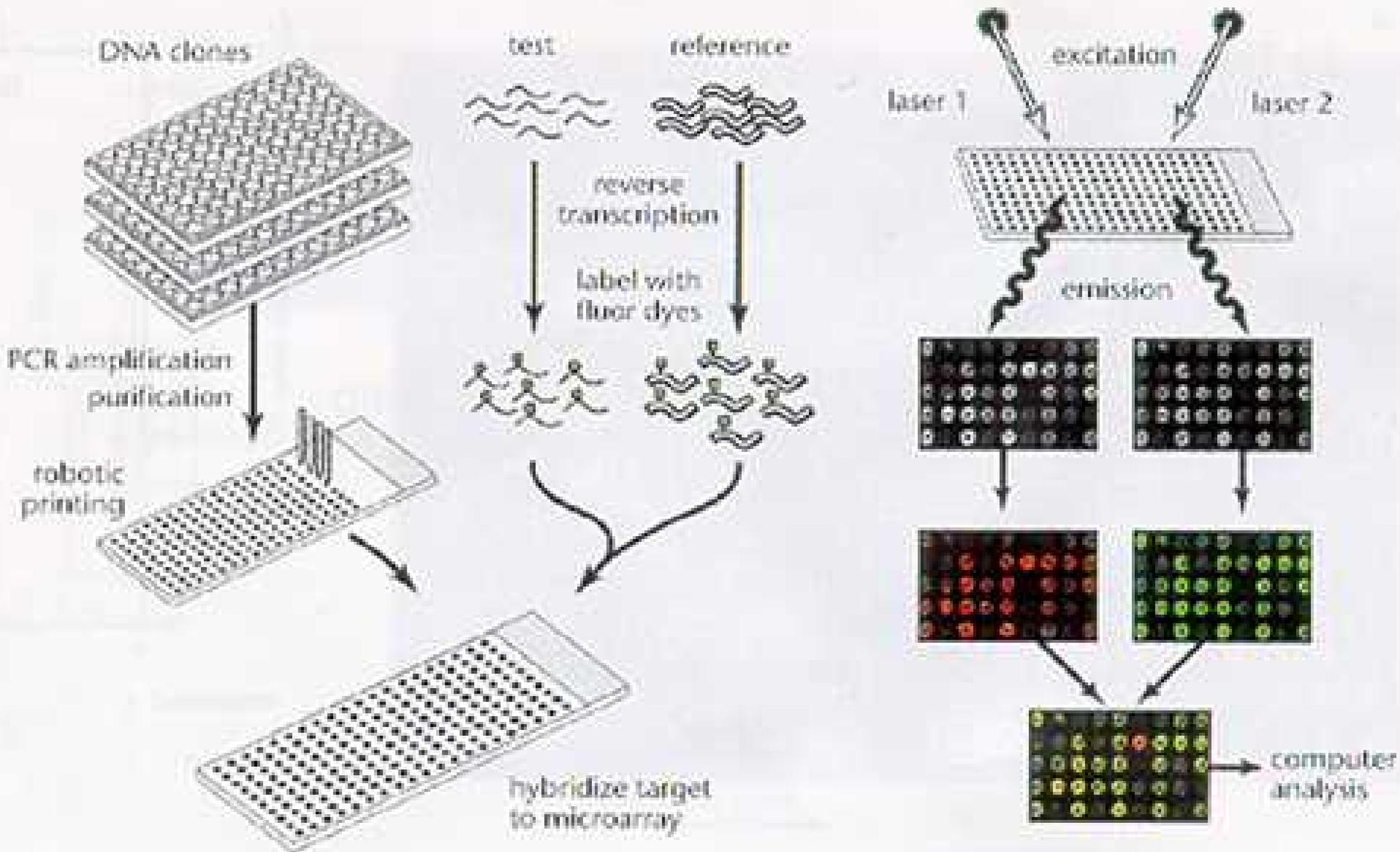


- **18,000 insertos clonales cADN amplificado por PCR**

Tipos de Microarrays

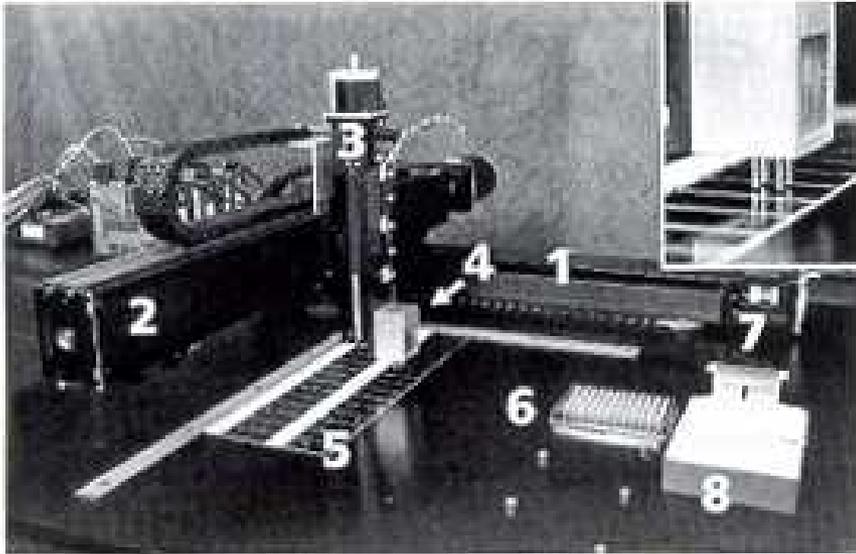
- Muestras de ADN mecánicamente impresas/estampadas en un porta objeto
- Impresión Tipo Ink-jet de ADN (Agilent)
- Pequeños oligonucleotidos (~25 nt) sintetizados *in situ* usando fotolitografía (Affymetrix)

Microarray cDNA

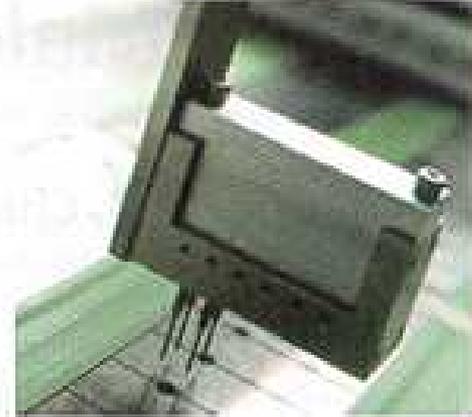


Robot Impresión de Microarrays

a



c



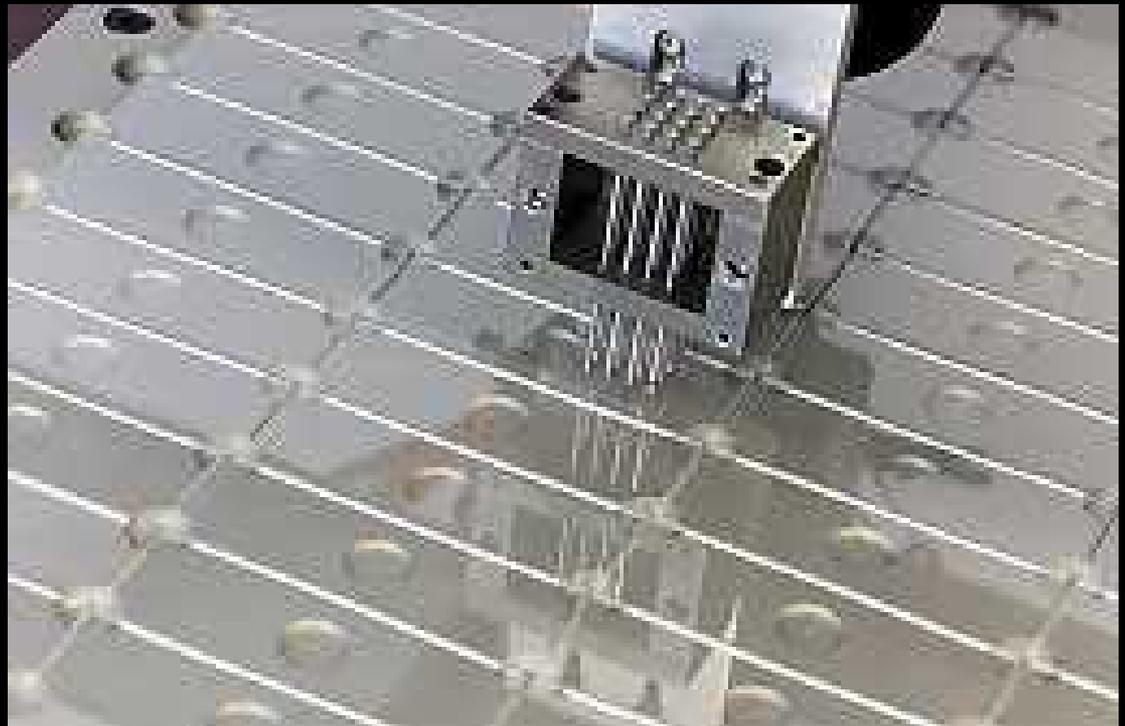
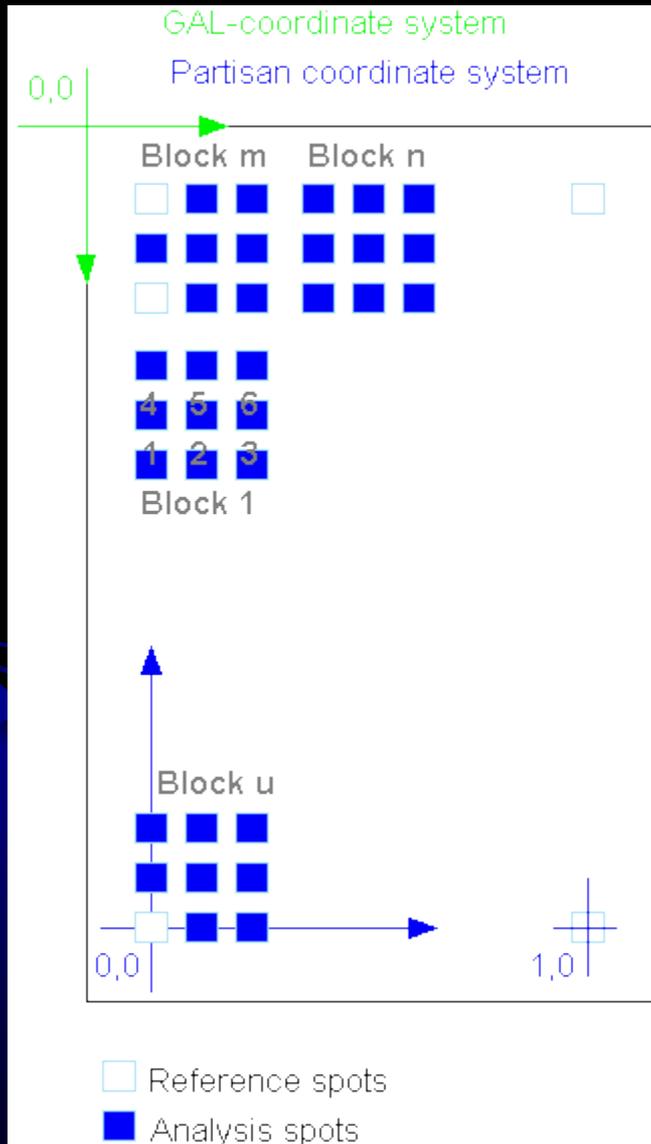
b



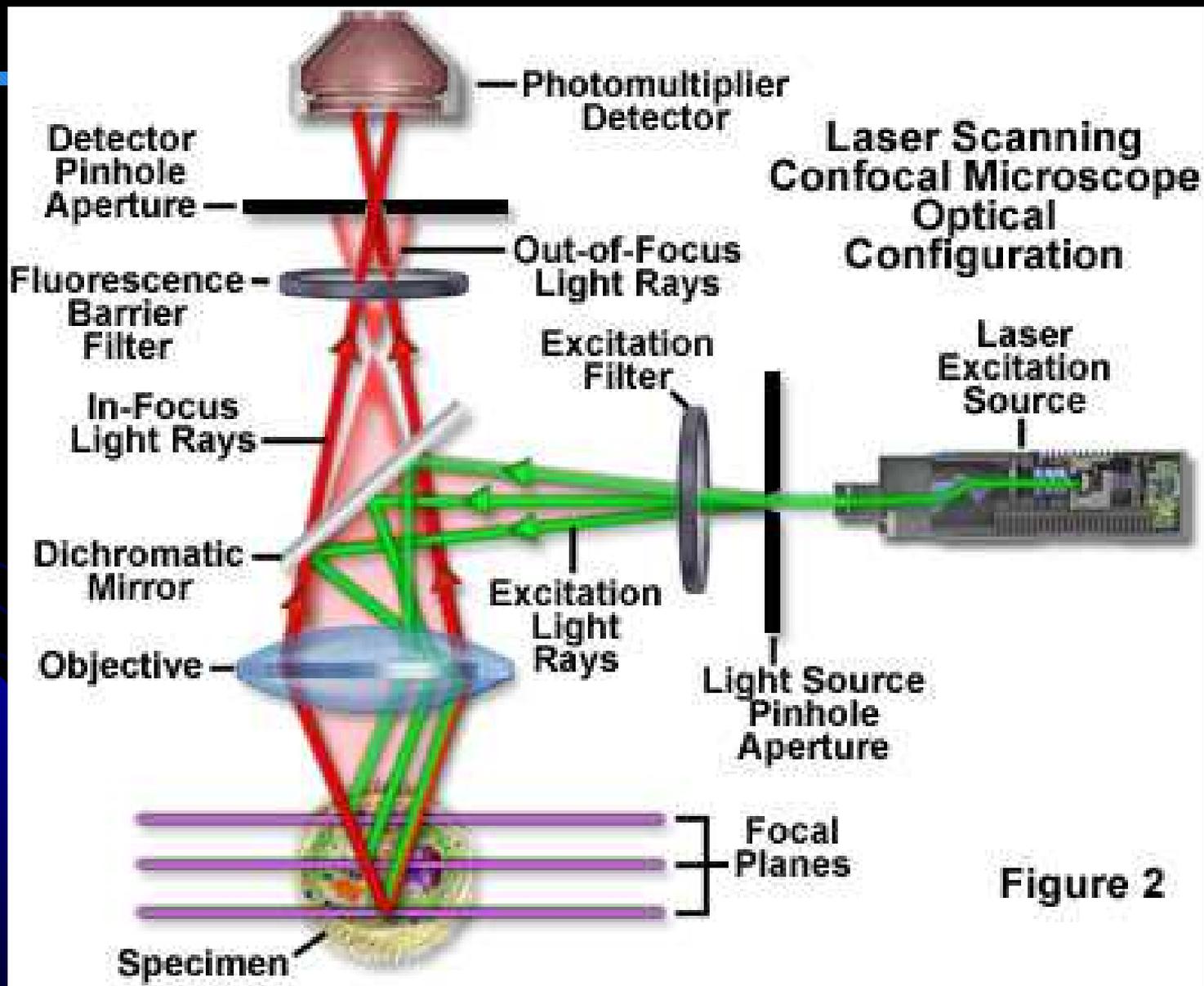
d



Robot Impresión de Microarrays

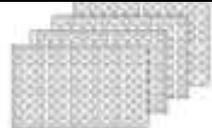


Detección de Fluorescencia

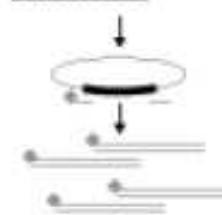


Array preparation

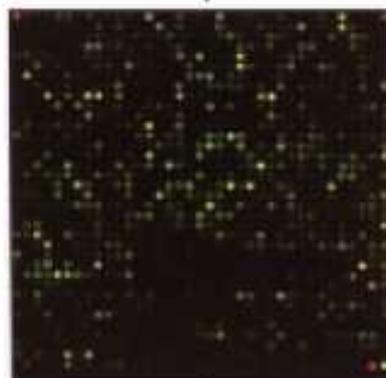
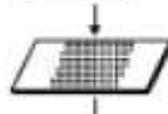
cDNA collection



Insert amplification by PCR
Vector-specific primers
Gene-specific primers



Printing
Coupling
Denaturing



Ratio Cy5/Cy3 ←

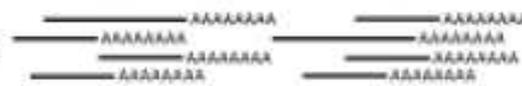
Target preparation

Cy3 or Cy5
labelled cDNA



First-strand cDNA
synthesis

Total RNA



Cells/tissue

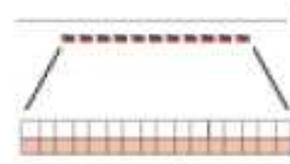


AAAAAAAAA

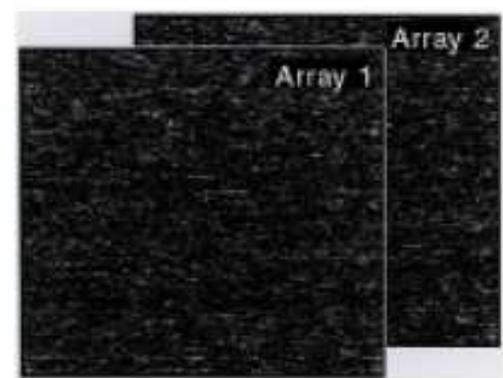
mRNA reference
sequence

Perfect match
Mismatch

Probe set

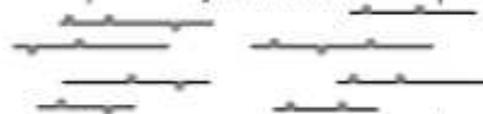


In situ synthesis
by photolithography



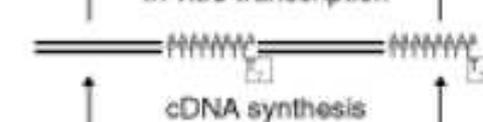
→ Ratio array 1/array 2

Staining
hybridization



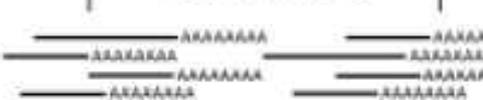
Biotin-labelled
cRNA

In vitro transcription



Double-stranded
cDNA

cDNA synthesis

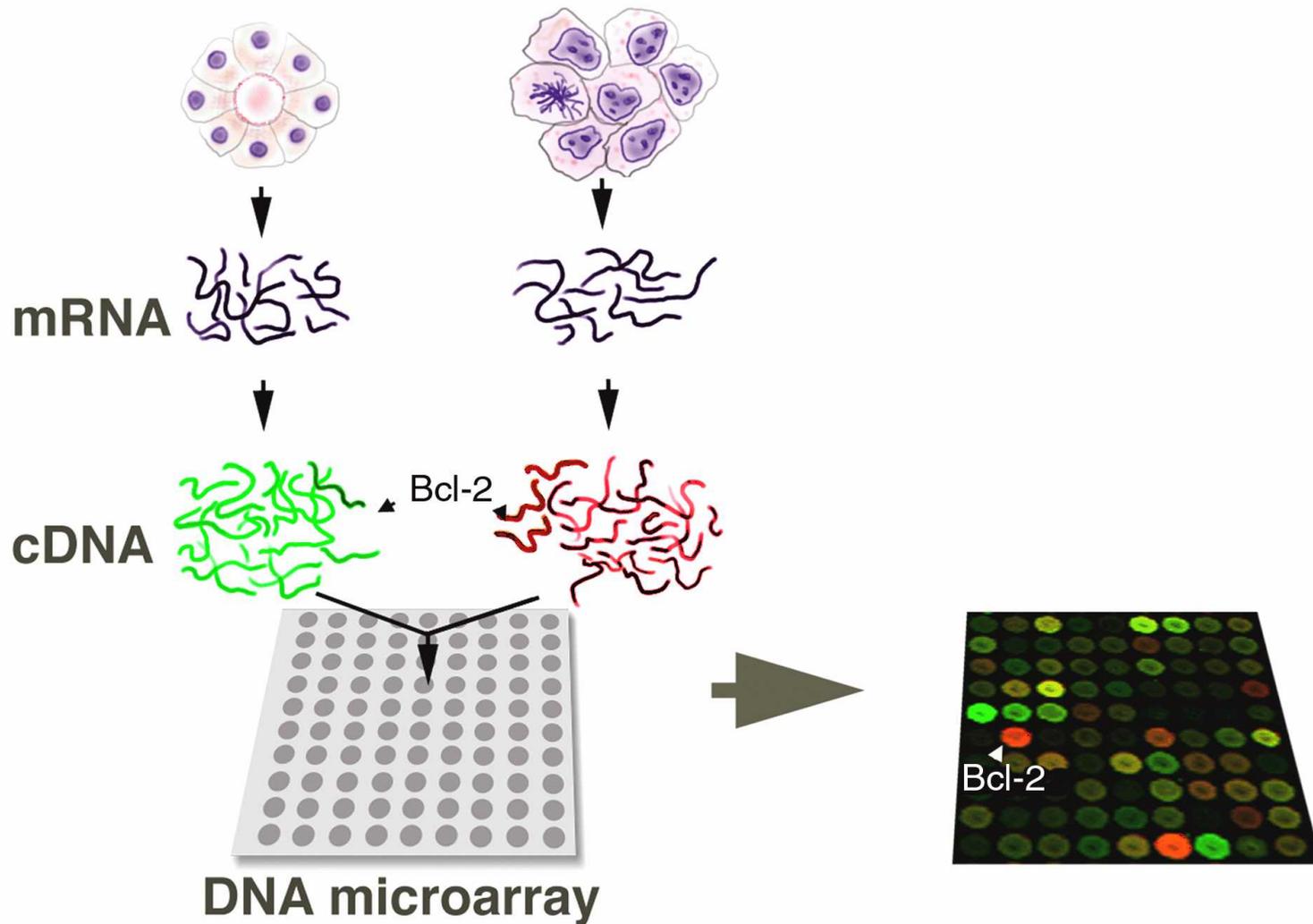


PolyA+ RNA

Cells/tissue



Procedimiento Típico de Microarray



Uso Típico de Microarrays

- **Comparación de de expresión de genes en una condición biológica con otra**
- **Por ejemplo**
 - **Tumor comparado con tejido normal**
 - **Celulas mutantes comparadas con wild type**
 - **Muestras tratadas comparadas con sin tratamiento**

Otros Usos de Microarrays

- **aCGH** : Busca la supresión y amplificación de secciones de cromosomas
- **ChIP-chip** : Inmuno precipitación de cromatina para identificar regiones union de una proteina en el ADN
- **GMS** : Identificación de origen parental de cada gen
- **Cualquier cosa que puedas pensar para separar dos poblaciones de ácidos nucleicos**

Organismos Representados en Microarrays

- **Metazoos: ser humano, ratón, rata, lombriz/gusano, insecto**
- **Hongo: levadura**
- **Plantas : Arabidopsis y otras**
- **Bacteria, virus**

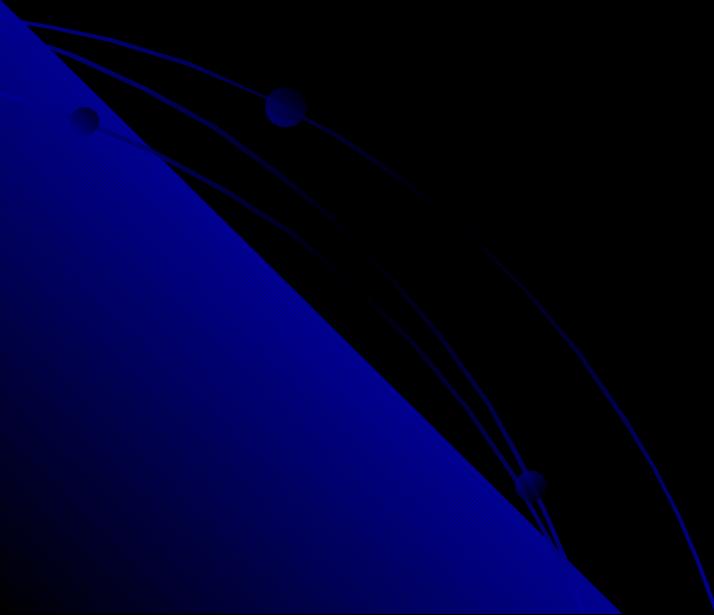
Ventajas de Experimentos con Microarray

- Rápido** Datos de 0.5-30,000 genes en 1-4 semanas
- Exhaustivo** Genoma de levadura o bacterial completo en un chip
- Flexible** Mientras mas genomas son secuenciados, mas arreglos se pueden hacer
 - Arreglos a medida para representar genes de interés
- Fácil** Se pueden enviar muestras de ARN para análisis
- Barato?** Chip representa 15.000 genes for USD350;
Robot spotter/scanner cuesta USD100,000

Desventajas de Experimentos con Microarray

- Costo** Muchos investigadores no pueden permitirse hacer controles apropiados y replicas.
- ARN** El producto final de expresión de un gen es una proteina importante?
- Calidad** Imposible para evaluar elementos en la superficie del array
- Control** Artefactos con análisis de imagen
Artefactos con análisis de datos

Un Gen en la Célula:

- **Función**
 - **Proceso**
 - **Interacción**
 - **Fenotipo**
- 

Reconocimiento Oficial de Genética Funcional

Premio Nobel de Fisiología o Medicina 1958

“por el descubrimiento que los genes actúan regulando eventos químicos definidos”



**George Wells
Beadle**



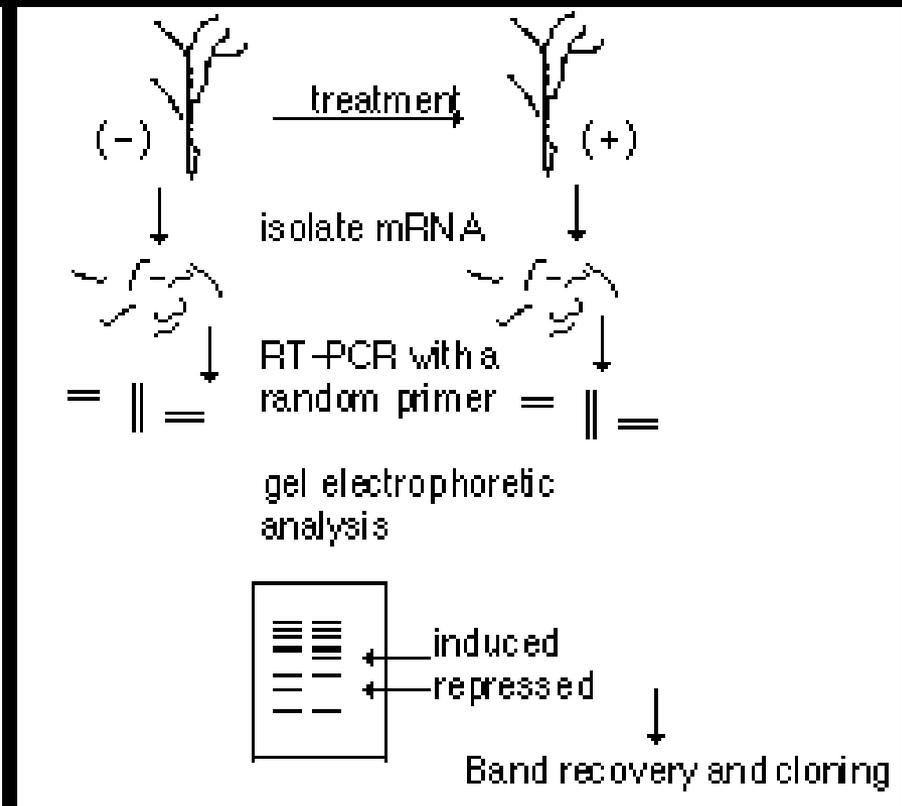
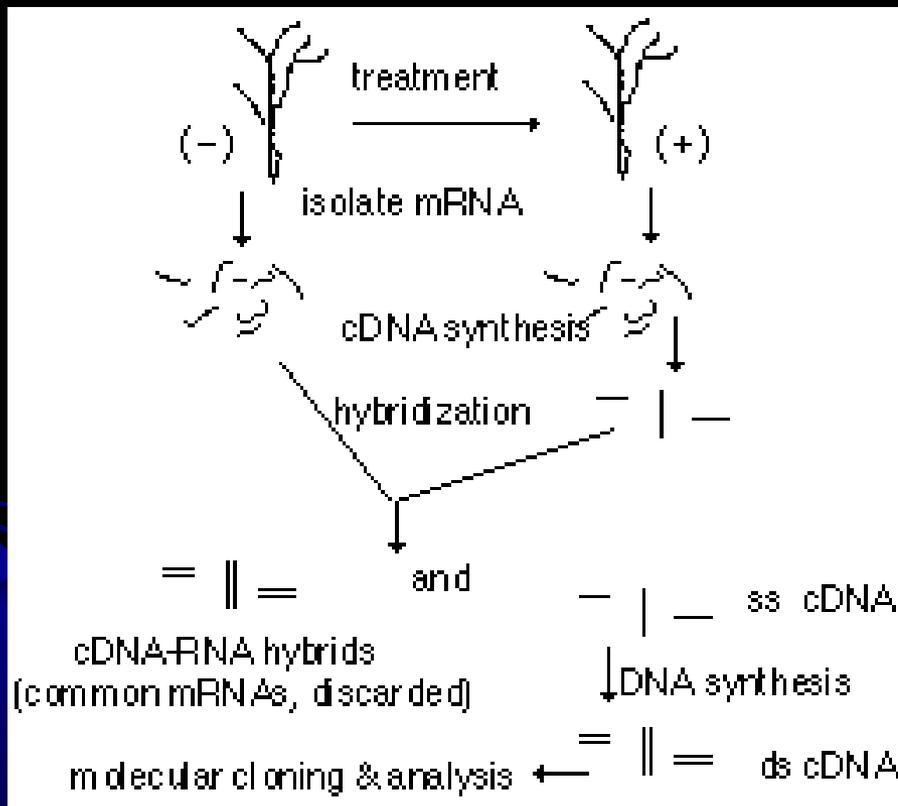
**Edward Lawrie
Tatum**

“por el descubrimiento referente a recombinación genética y la organización del material genético de las bacterias”



**Joshua
Lederberg**

Enfoque Inicial al Análisis Transcripcional Global



Hibridización Substractiva

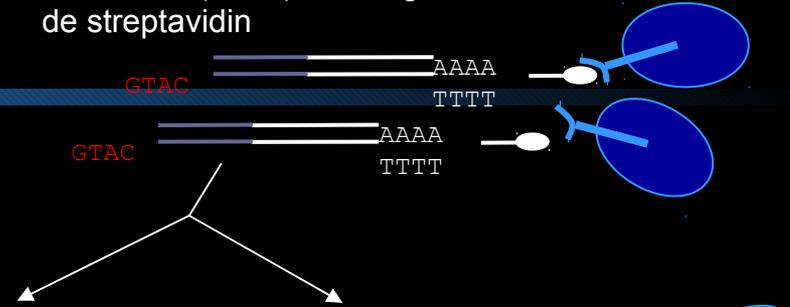
Visualización Diferencial

Representación Gráfica de SAGE

Generar cDNA primero con biotin-oligo(dT)



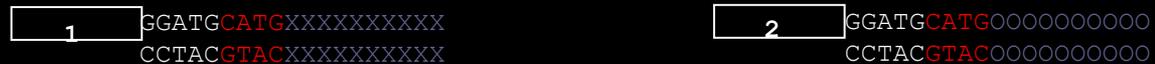
Digerir doble-hebra cDNA con un enzima de restricción (NlaIII); unir a gránulos cubiertos de streptavidin



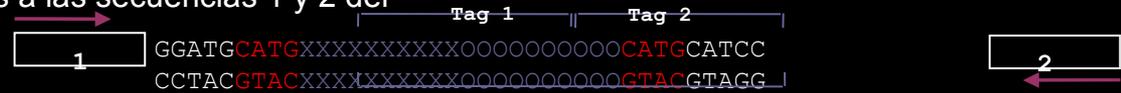
Divida la muestra por la mitad y ligúela a linkers (1 o 2), con un sitio de restricción para "enzima marcador" (BsmFI)



Digerir con una enzima (BsmFI) que reconozca el linker y corta río abajo en una manera de la independiente de la secuencia; Rellena 5' para extremos romos



Lige los extremos romos de los grupos 1 y 2 y amplifica via PCR con partidores específicas a las secuencias 1 y 2 del linker



Digerir con la misma enzima que ancla (arriba); aislar en gel "di-etiquetas" del gel; concatene los ditags y ligúelos al vector



"Serial analysis of gene expression."

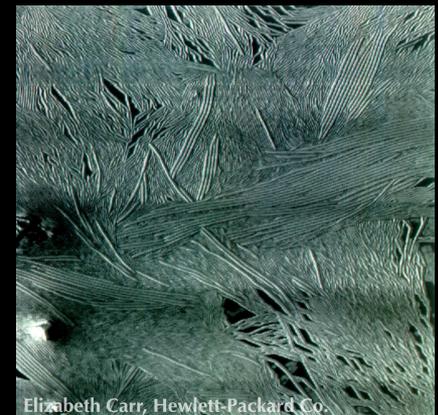
Velculescu VE, Zhang L, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW. Science. 1995 Oct 20;270(5235):484-7.

Comienzos de la Genómica Funcional

- **Nat Genet. 1993 May;4(1):11-8 Genomic mismatch scanning: a new approach to genetic linkage mapping. Nelson SF, McCusker JH, Sander MA, Kee Y, Modrich P, Brown PO.**
- **J Bacteriol. 1993 Apr;175(7):2026-3 Global regulation of gene expression in Escherichia coli. Chuang SE, Daniels DL, Blattner FR.**
- **Nature 1993 Aug 5;364(6437): 555-6 Multiplexed biochemical assays with biological chips. Fodor SP, Rava RP, Huang XC, Pease AC, Holmes CP, Adams CL.**
- **Science 1995 Oct 20;270(5235):467-70 Quantitative monitoring of gene expression patterns with a complementary DNA microarray. Schena M, Shalon D, Davis RW, Brown PO.**

Microarrays: una Herramienta para Monitorear Expresion de Genes

- Un microarray es un soporte sólido (como una membrana o portaobjeto) en la cual ADN de secuencia conocida se deposita en arreglo cuadrado.
- ARN esta aislado de las muestras de interés identificadas
- El ARN es típicamente convertido a cDNA, etiquetado con fluorescencia (o radioactividad), y luego hibridizado en el microarray para medir niveles de expresión de miles de genes.



Trabajo con Datos de Microarray

- **Comienza con la matriz de datos**

JID	NOMBRE	Condición uno	Condición 2
B0001	thrL	0.78	0.52
B0002	thrA	0.22	- 0.04
B0003	thrB	0.19	0.16
B0004	thrC	0.42	- 0.07
B0006	yaaA	- 0.01	0.3
B0008	talB	2.03	1.66
B0009	mog	0.57	0.42

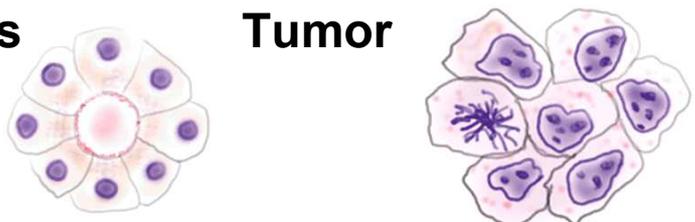
- **Preprocesamiento**
 - Estadística Inferencial
 - Estadística Descriptiva

Normalización de Datos

- **Se puede introducir un sesgo sistemático en experimentos microarray en todas las etapas**
- **Se debe**
 - **Evitar (tanto cuanto sea posible)**
 - **Reconocer**
 - **Corregir**
 - **Descartar los datos irrecuperables**

Pool de Células

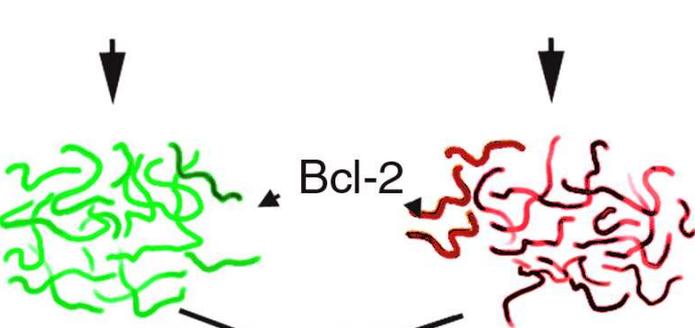
Tumor



mRNA

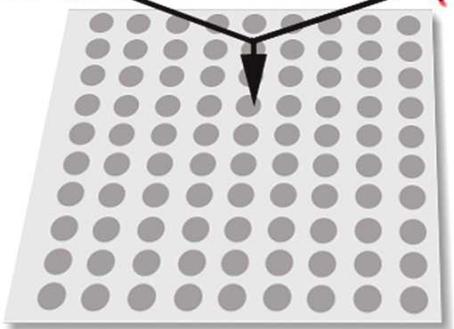


cDNA



Bcl-2

DNA microarray

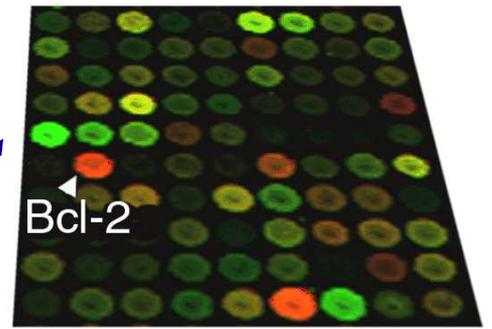


Diferentes cantidades de material inicial

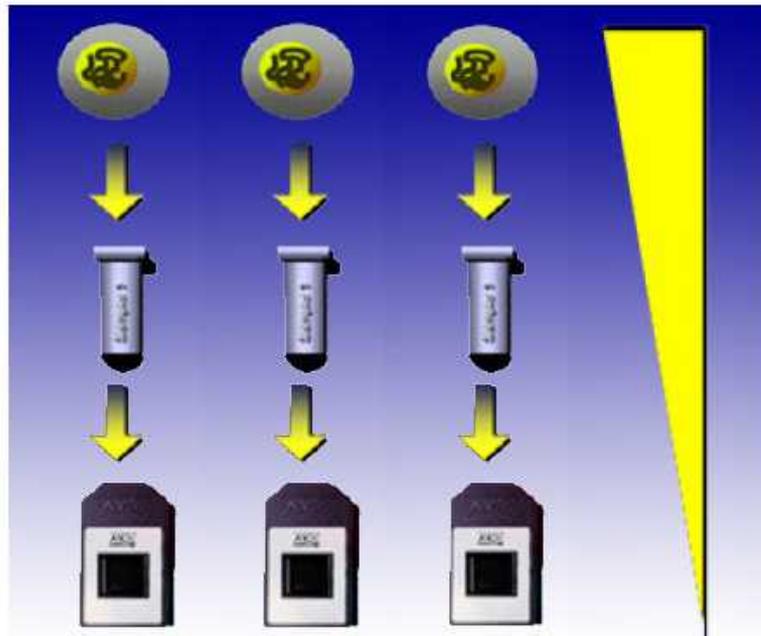
Diferentes cantidades de RNA en cada canal

Diferentes eficiencias de etiquetado

Diferentes eficiencias de hibridación en la superficie del array



Controlling the Sources of Variability



Biology

The main source of variability

Sample preparation

Depends on method and operator

Probe array processing

Depends on chips, instruments, reagents and operator

- Gender
- Age, cause of death, date/year
- Cell Cycle Patterns – time of day
- Tissue – cell type
- Diet – Eating habits, media types

Define processes and boundaries

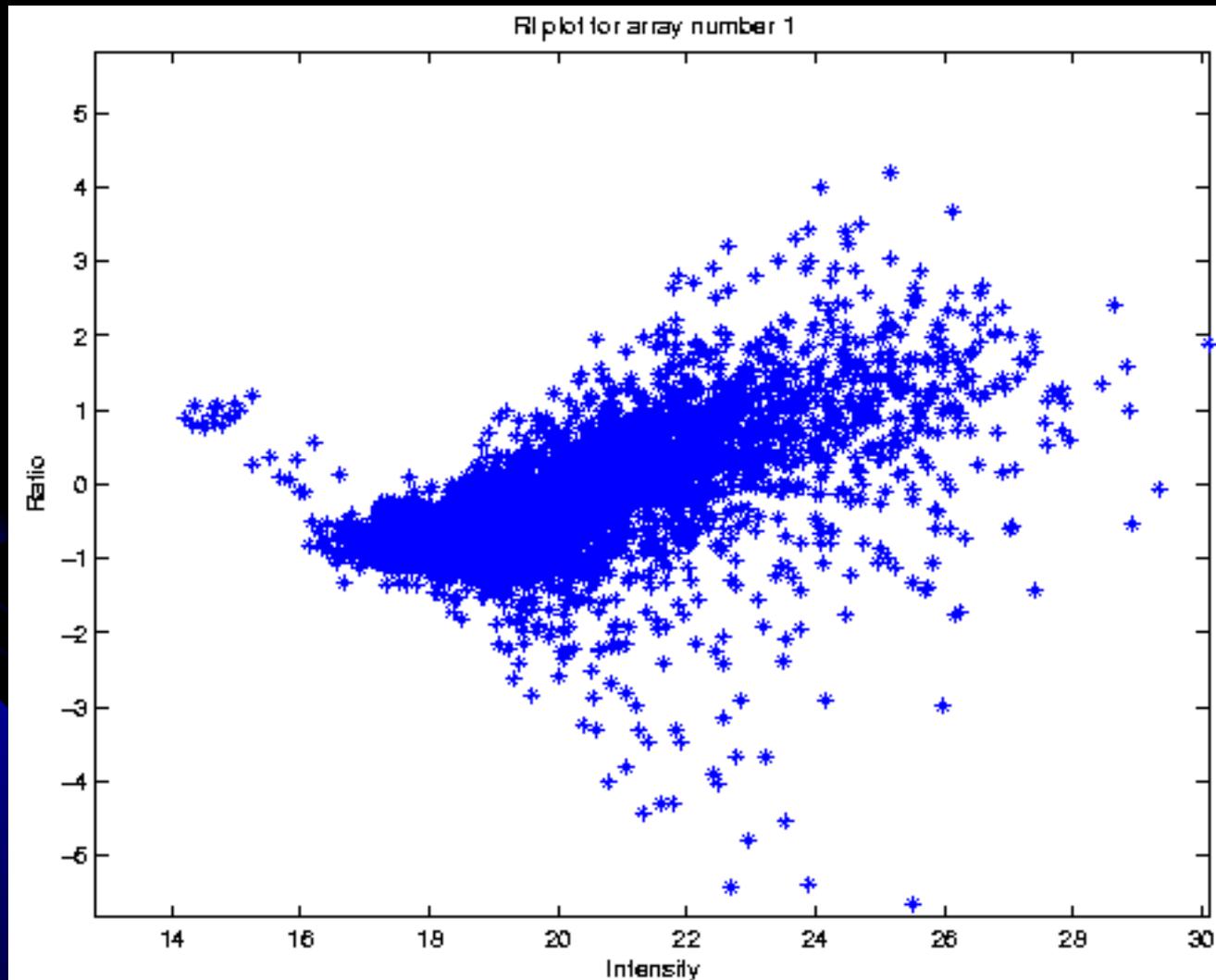
- Standard protocol, Sample quality control

Reduce process variability

- Assess technician-to-technician differences, Calibrate instrumentation, Control reagent variability

- Measured by hybridizing the same sample over two different arrays of the same type.
- Try to always use the same Core Facility to process the samples.

Tales Sesgos Tienen Consecuencias

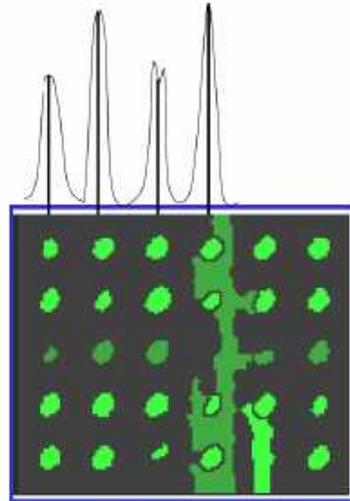


Cómo Lidiamos con las Consecuencias?

Normalización:

- Se asume *generalmente* que el gen promedio no cambia
- Debe entender los datos, para saber si eso es una suposición apropiada o no
- El número de “reporteros” (clones o genes) que se está probando afectará esto

cDNA Microarray Image Analysis

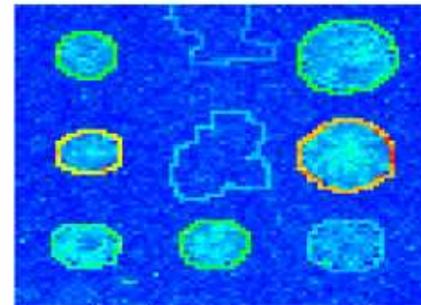


Addressing:

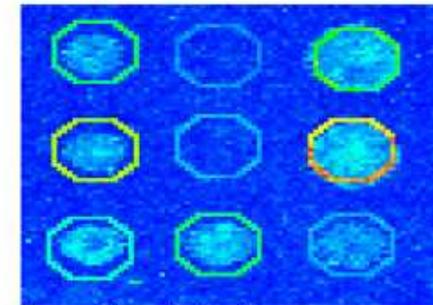
estimate location of the spot center.

Segmentation:

Classify pixels as foreground (signal) or background.



adaptive segmentation
seeded region growing



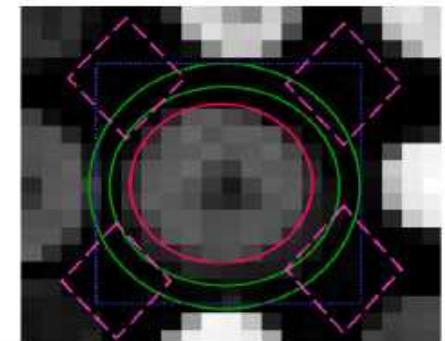
fixed circle
segmentation

Information extraction:

For each spot on the array and each dye

- foreground intensities;
- background intensities;
- quality measures.

- GenePix
- QuantArray
- ScanAlyze



Qué es la Normalización de Datos?

- **La normalización es un intento de corregir el sesgo sistemático en los datos**
- **Permite comparar datos de un array a otro**
- **En la práctica no entendemos siempre los datos – parte de la biología será eliminada inevitablemente (o por lo menos no revelada)**

Métodos de Normalización

- **Genes domésticos (Housekeeping genes)**
 - **Intensidad total**
 - **Corrección de Lowess**
 - **Versiones locales de los antedichos**
 - **Controles**
- 

Housekeeping Genes

- **Asume que los genes elegidos no cambian**
- **Definitivamente una mala opción - en bacterias no hemos visto ningún gene que no cambia bajo por lo menos alguna circunstancia**

Normalización de la Intensidad Total (Promedio Global o Mediana)

- Para los puntos que se creen bien medidos, calcule la razón logarítmica promedio o mediana (log ratio)
- Utilice esto como factor de normalización para ajustar el resto de los log ratio
- Se debe definir “bien medida”
- Equivalente a asumir la misma intensidad total en ambos canales

Diagnóstico del Array: Diagrama Intensidad-Cuociente

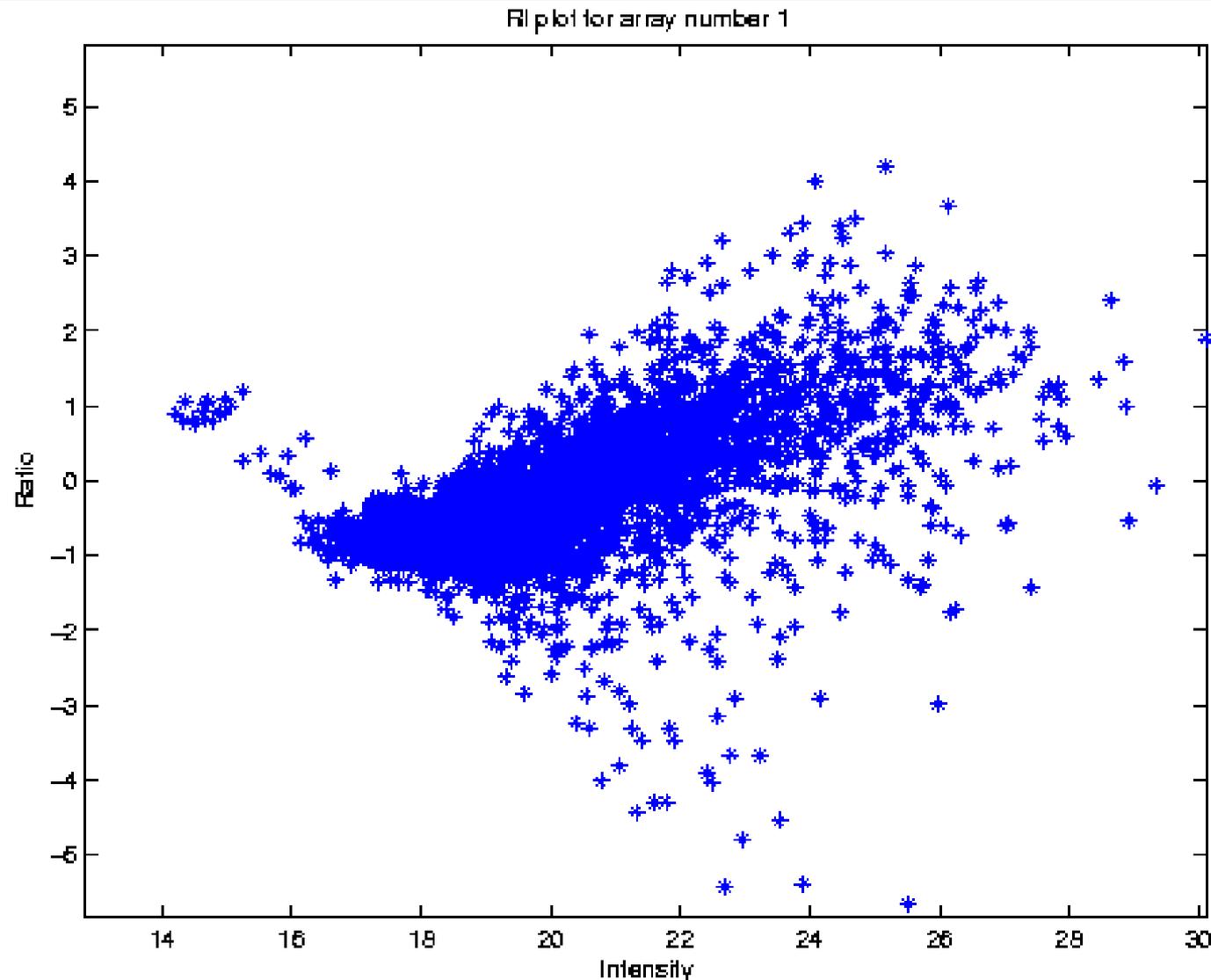
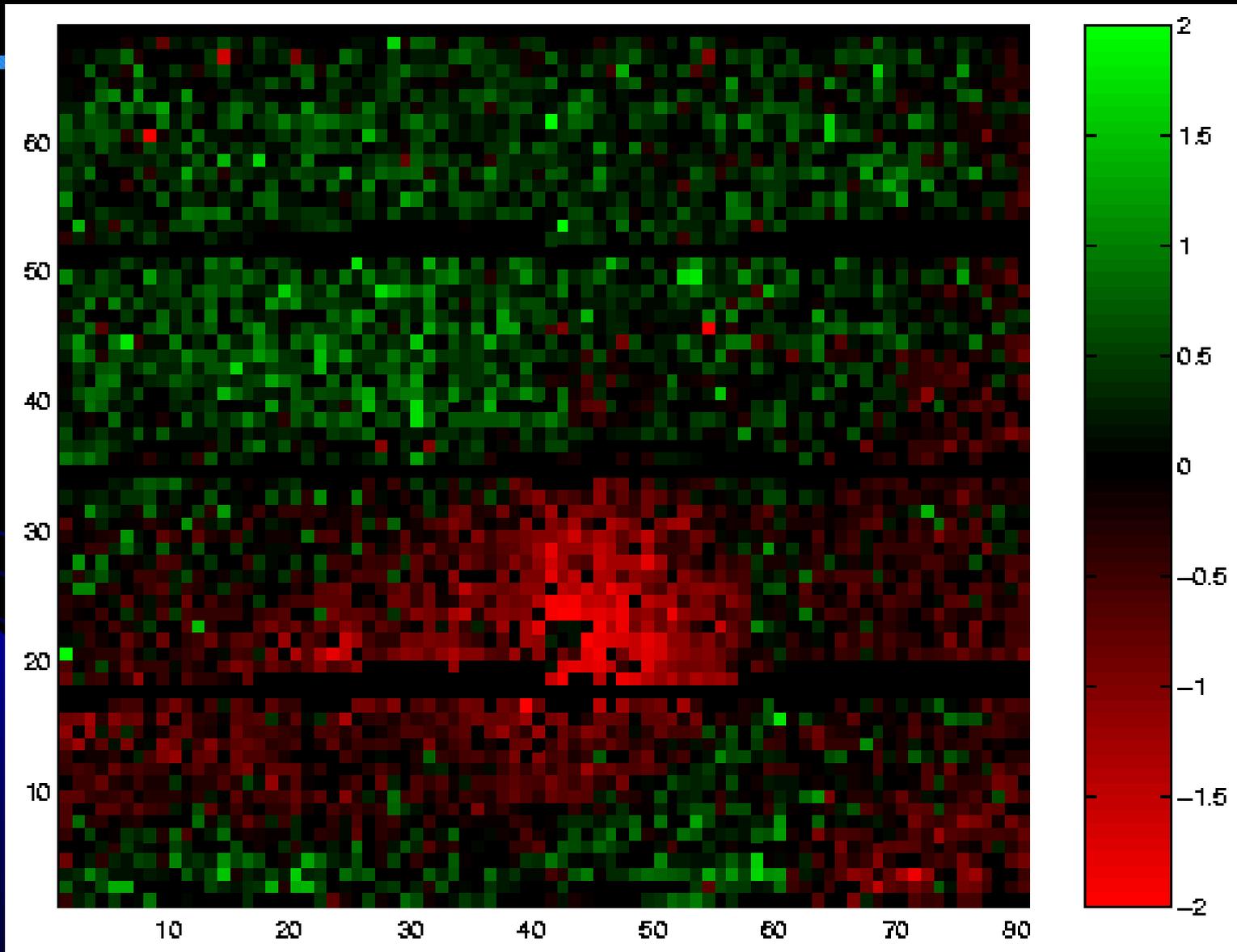
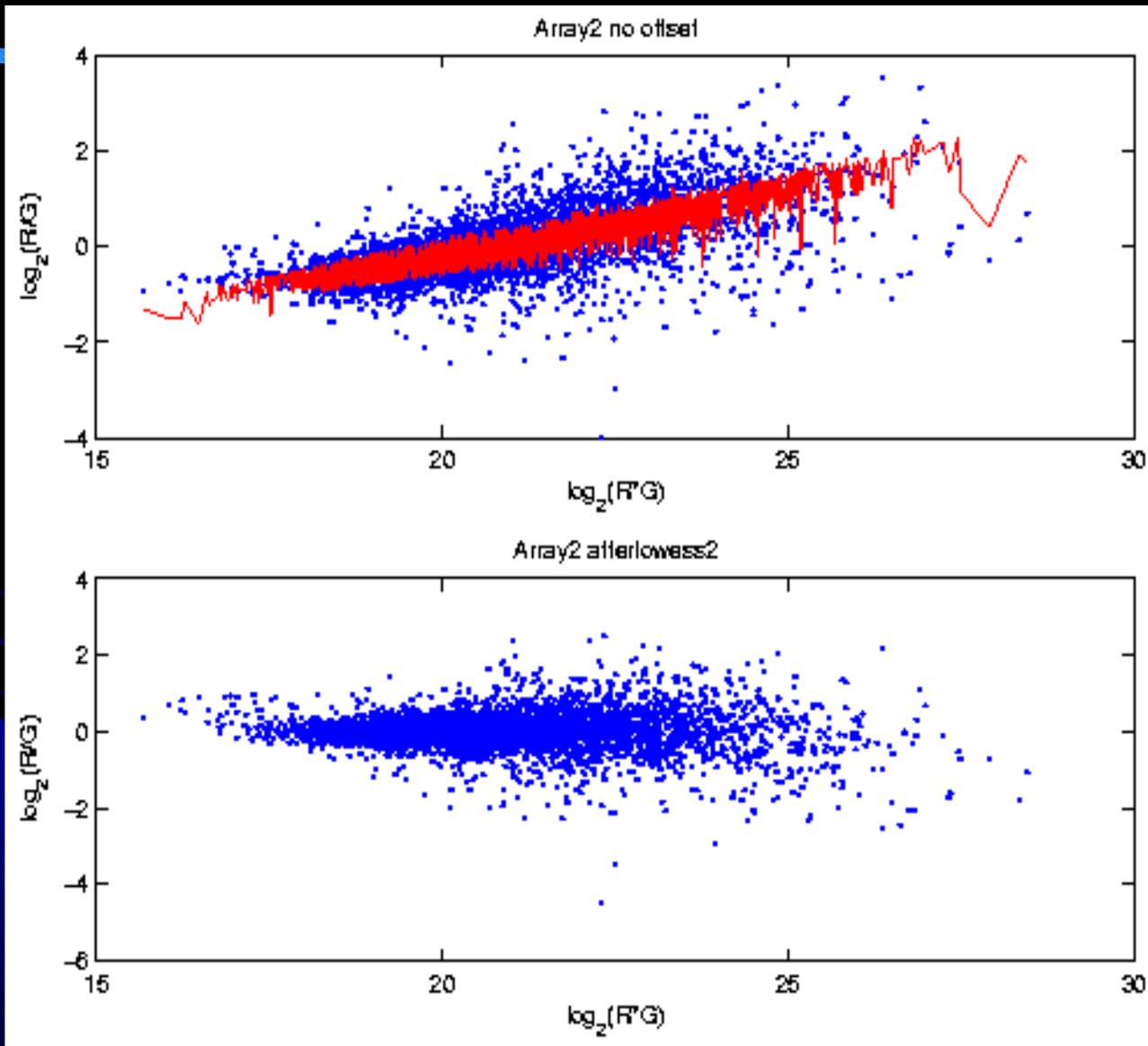


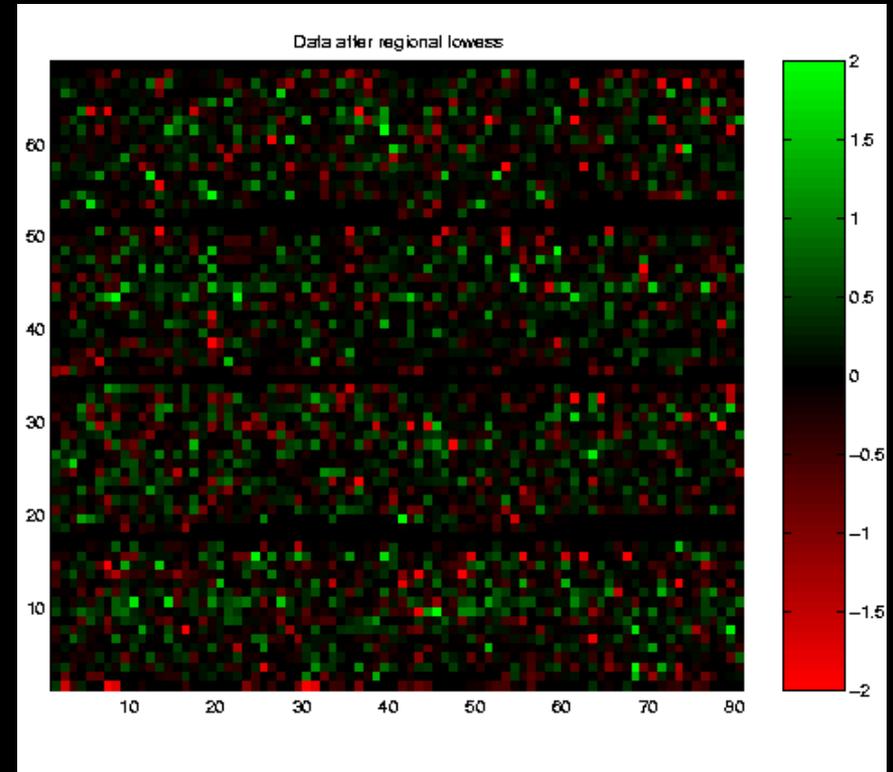
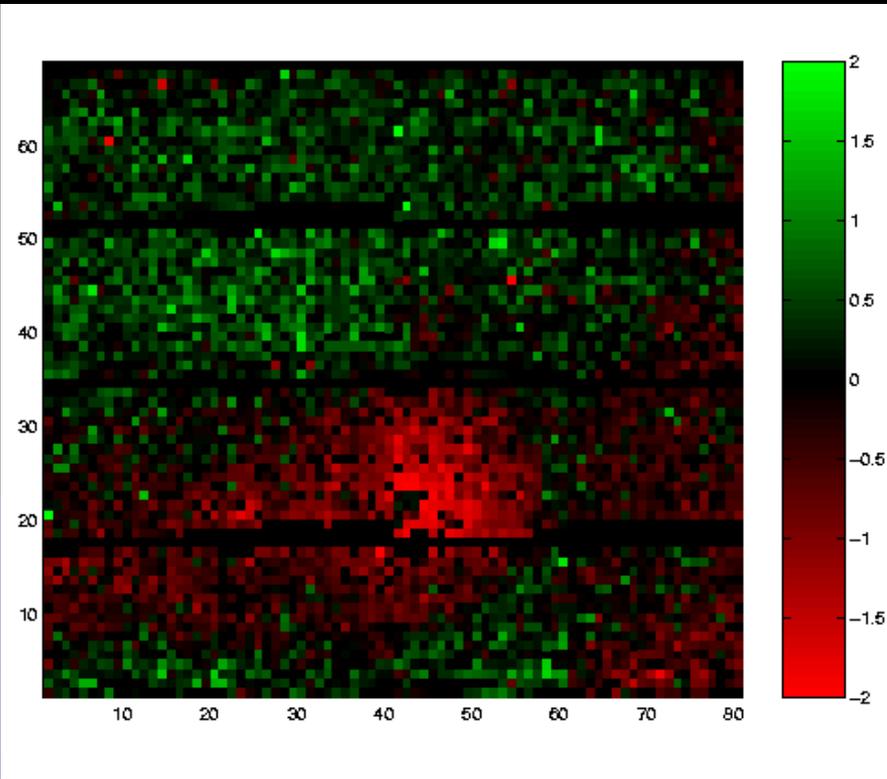
Imagen del Array



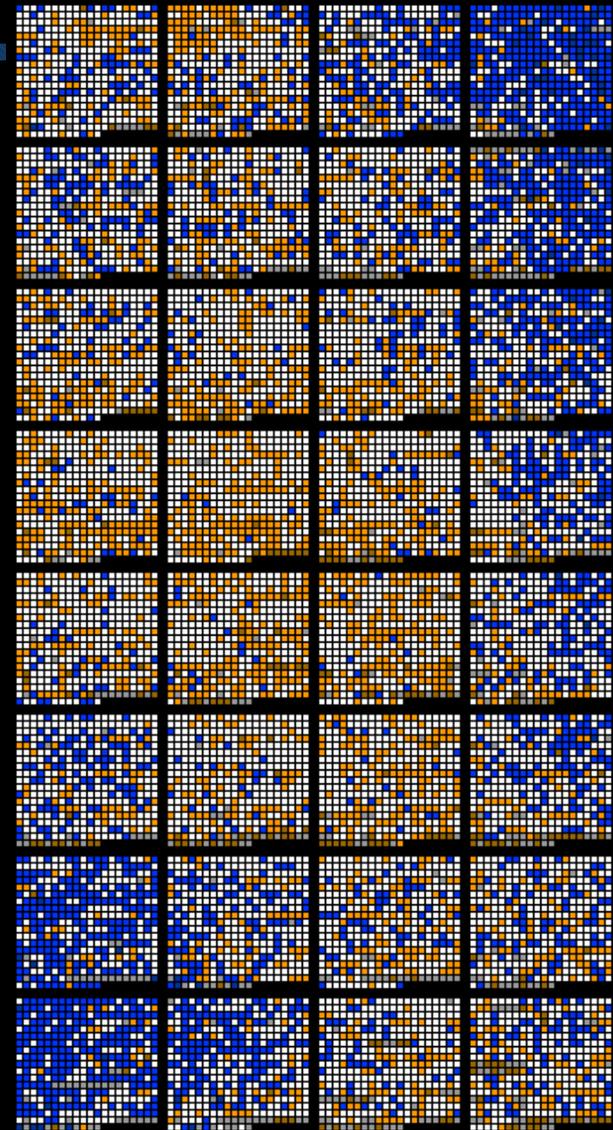
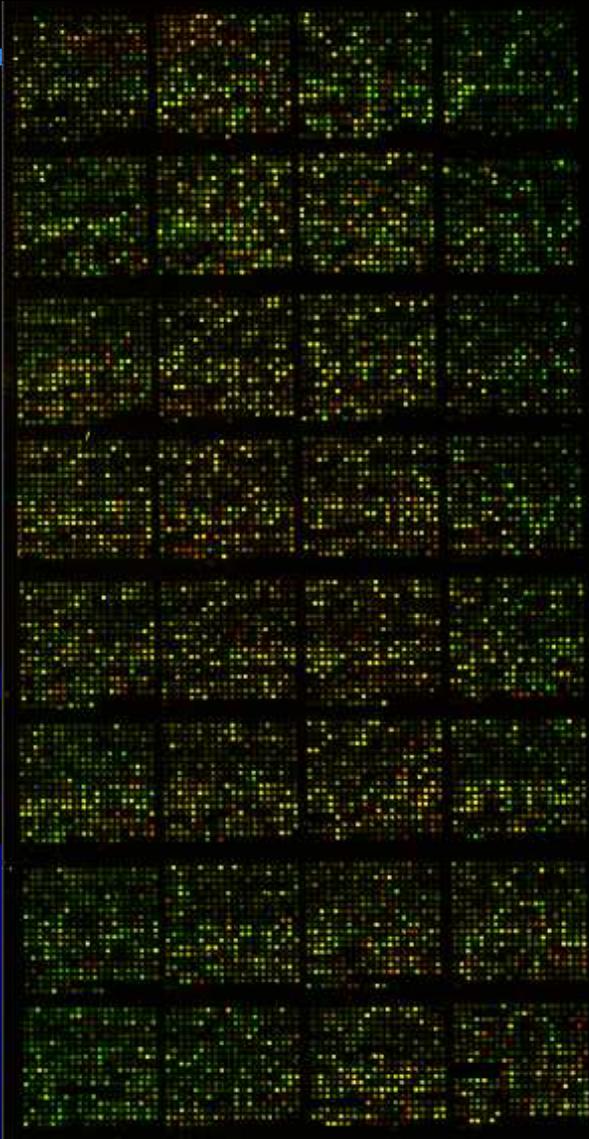
Suavizado de Lowess



Resultados de Suavizado Local



Sesgo Espacial (Bias)



LOWESS Sector-Específico

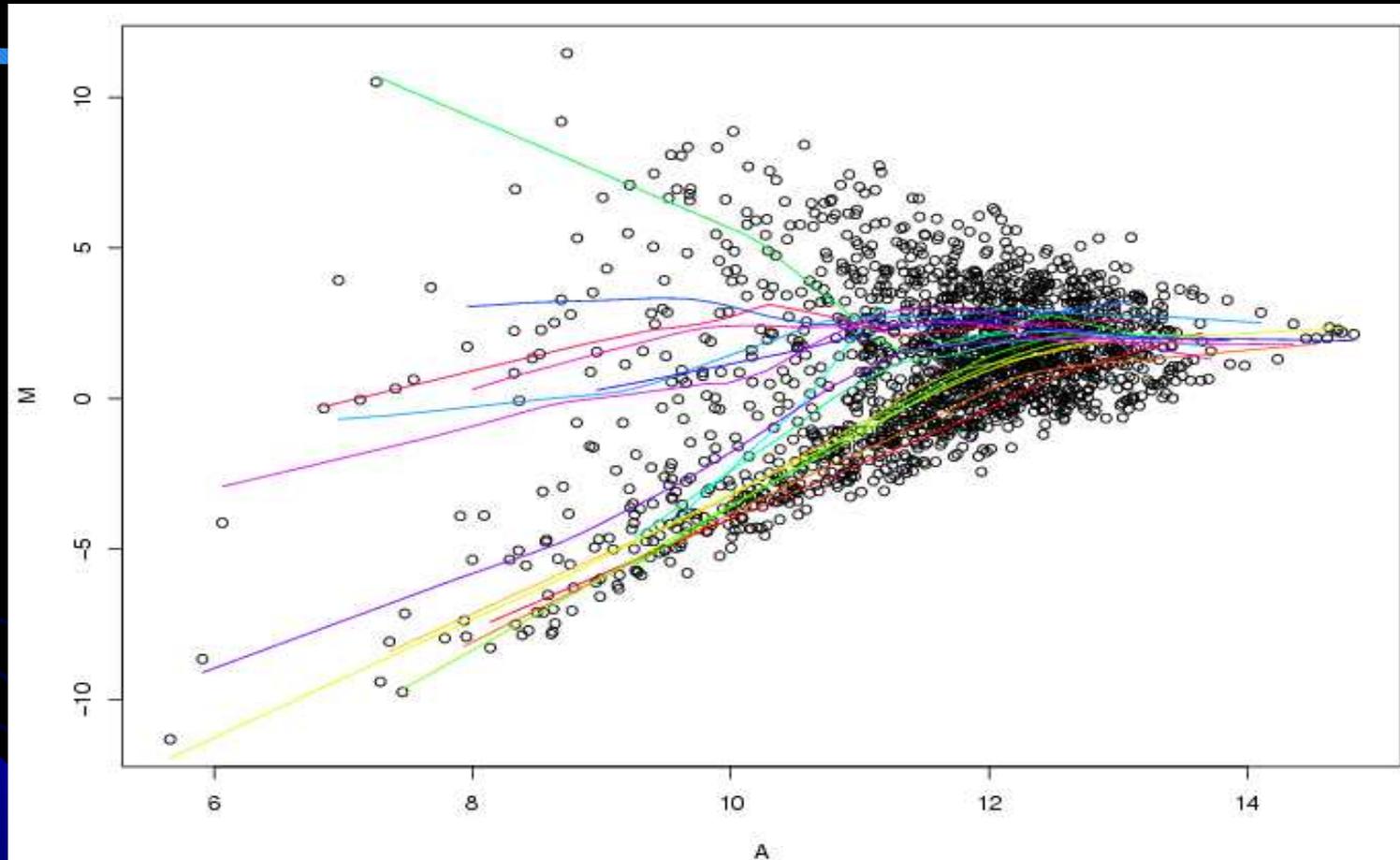


Diagrama M-A sobrepuesto para 16 lowess suavizados individuales, uno para cada grupo de impresión. M es la razón logarítmica, A es la media geométrica.

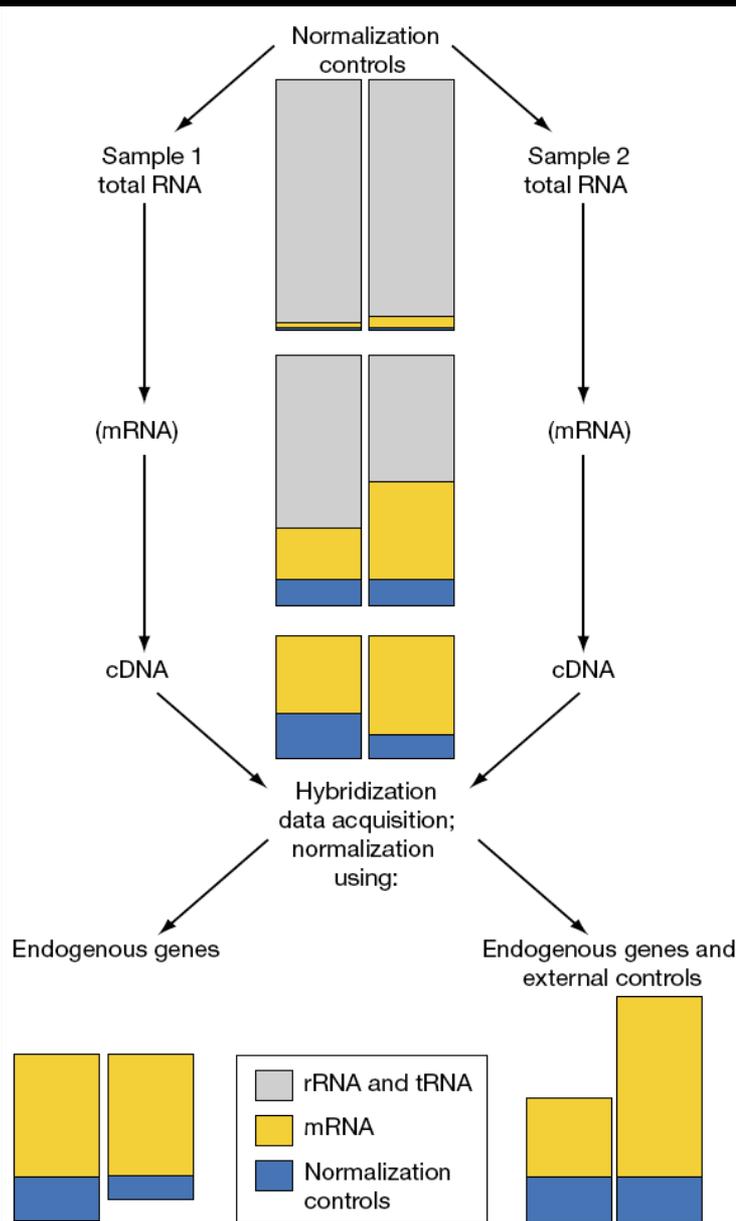
Controles Agregados

- **Agregar a la mezcla de etiquetado moléculas conocidas a concentraciones conocidas**
- **Atraviase toda la gama de cuocientes y de intensidades.**
- **Pero debe usar cantidades iguales de material inicial para etiquetar**
- **Potencialmente más exacto, pero requiere gran cuidado**
- **van de Peppel *et al*, 2003**

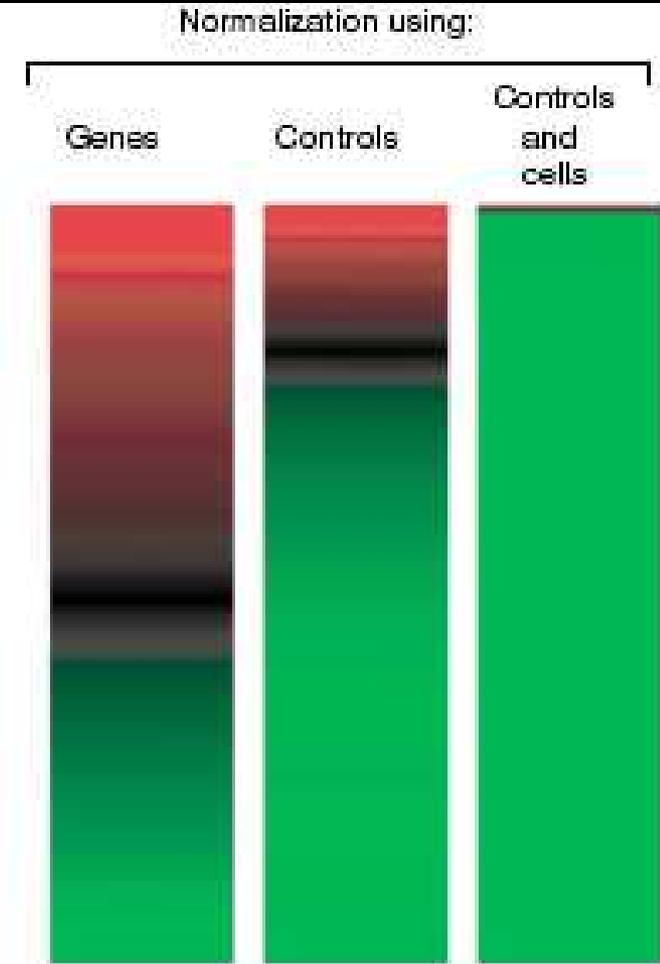
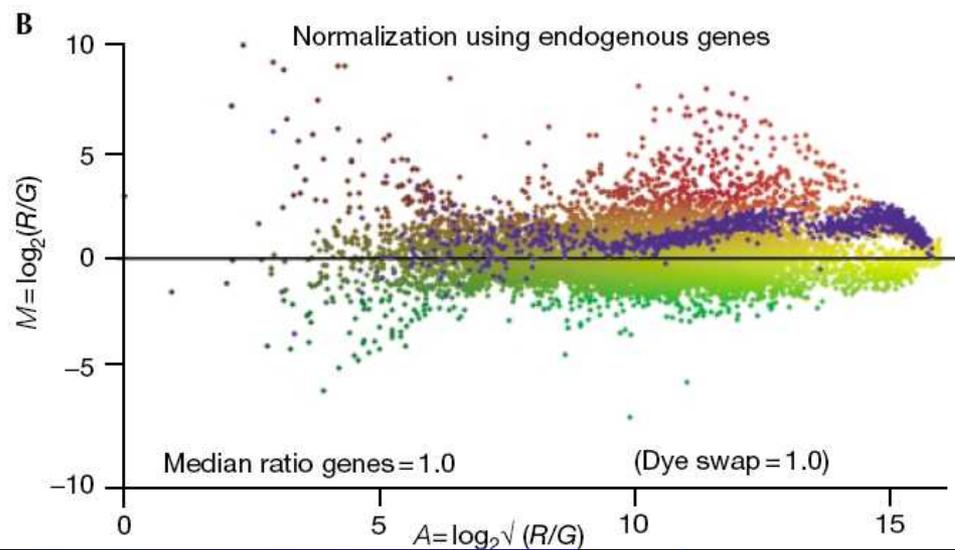
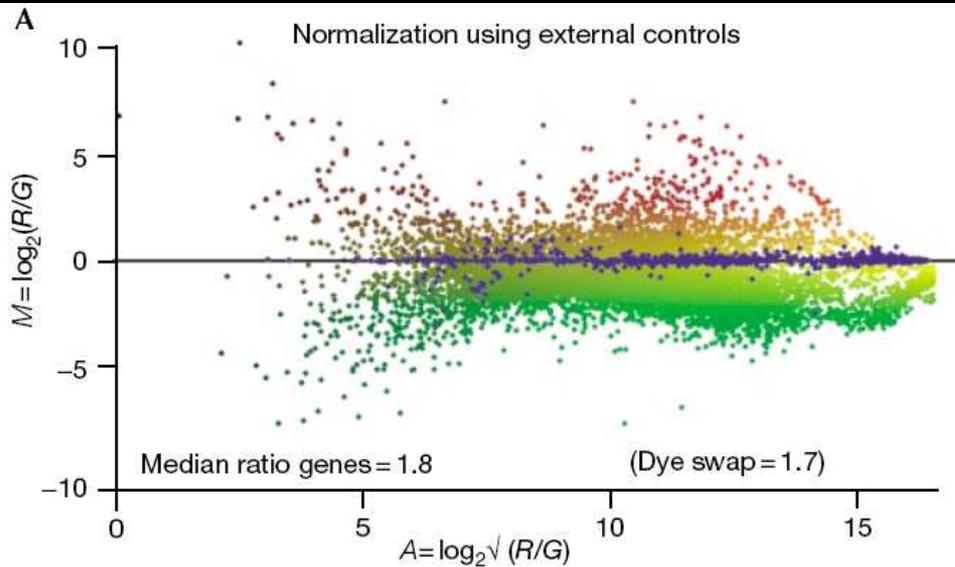
Razonamiento para Controles

Externos

- La muestra 2 contiene más mRNA
- Los controles son agregados en proporción al RNA total
- Se obtienen respuestas muy diferentes con controles vs. sin control



Estrategia y Resultados



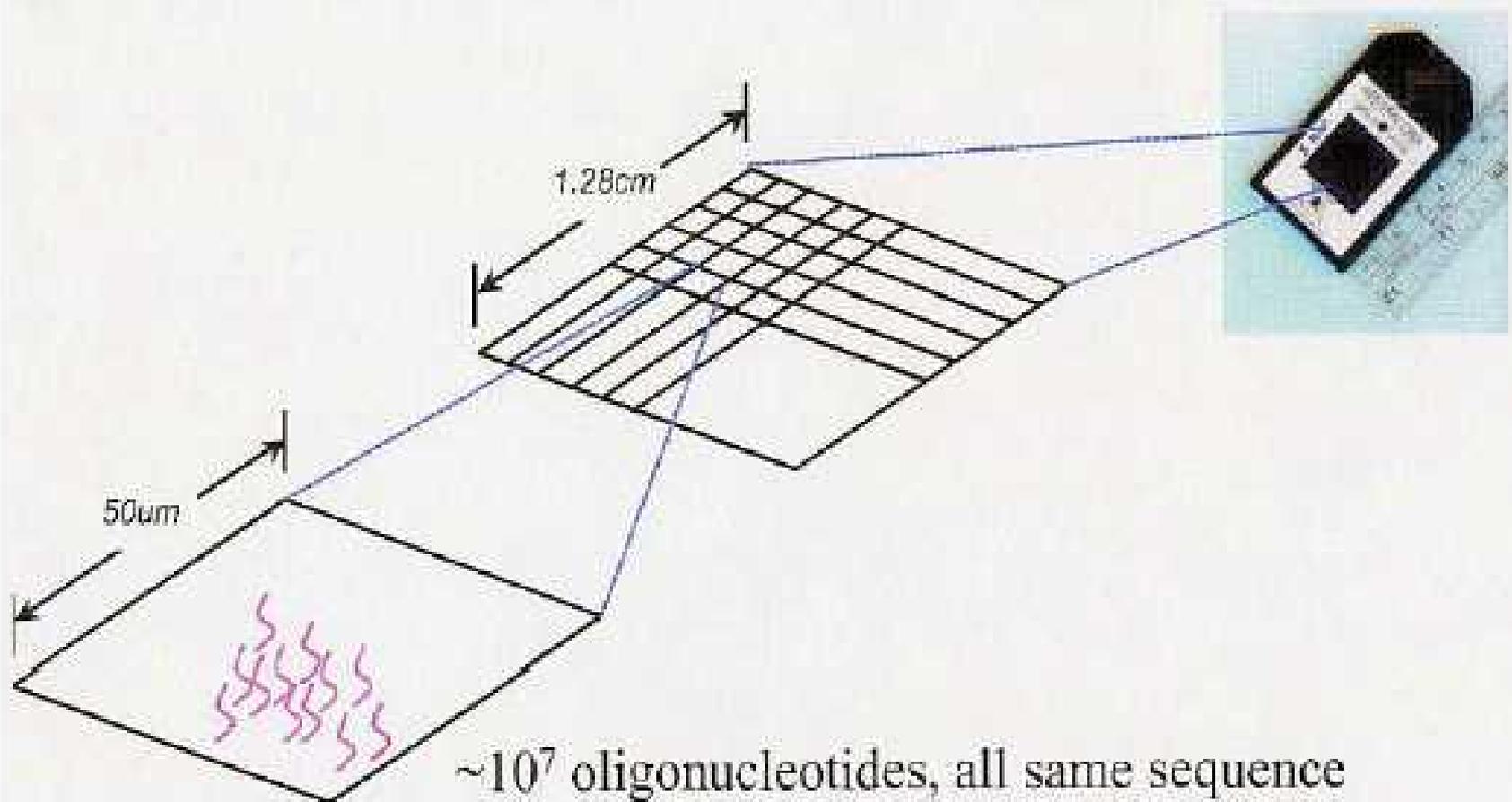
Ratio	1.0	1.8	18.2
Genes:			
Upregulated	1,683	722	37
Downregulated	987	4,987	10,958

Resumen de Normalización

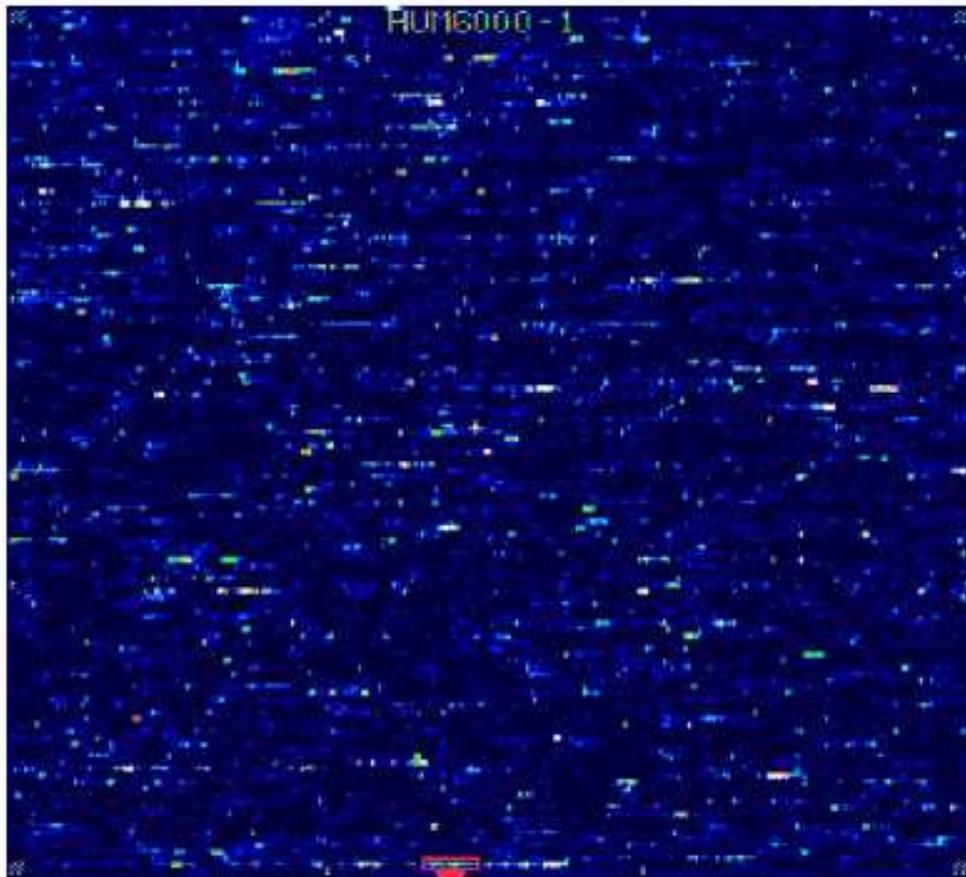
- **Los sesgos sistemáticos existen en datos de microarray**
- **La normalización puede quitar estos sesgos, y dejar la biología detrás**
- **PERO, si los supuestos son incorrectos, se pueden introducir nuevos errores!**
- **La corrección de Lowess de cada sector del microarray basado en controles externos es probablemente el mejor método**
- **El mejor método es reducir al mínimo los errores, y utiliza buen diseño experimental**

Affymetrix GeneChip

Affymetrix GeneChip™
Oligonucleotide DNA Micro-Arrays



Affymetrix GeneChip

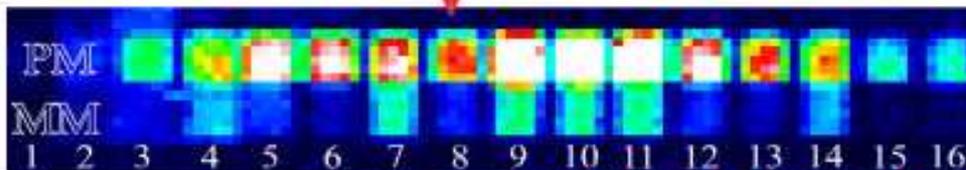


The Affymetrix GeneChip

Probe: 25 bases long single stranded DNA oligos

Probe Cell: Single square-shaped feature on an array containing one type of probe. 24-50 μ m.

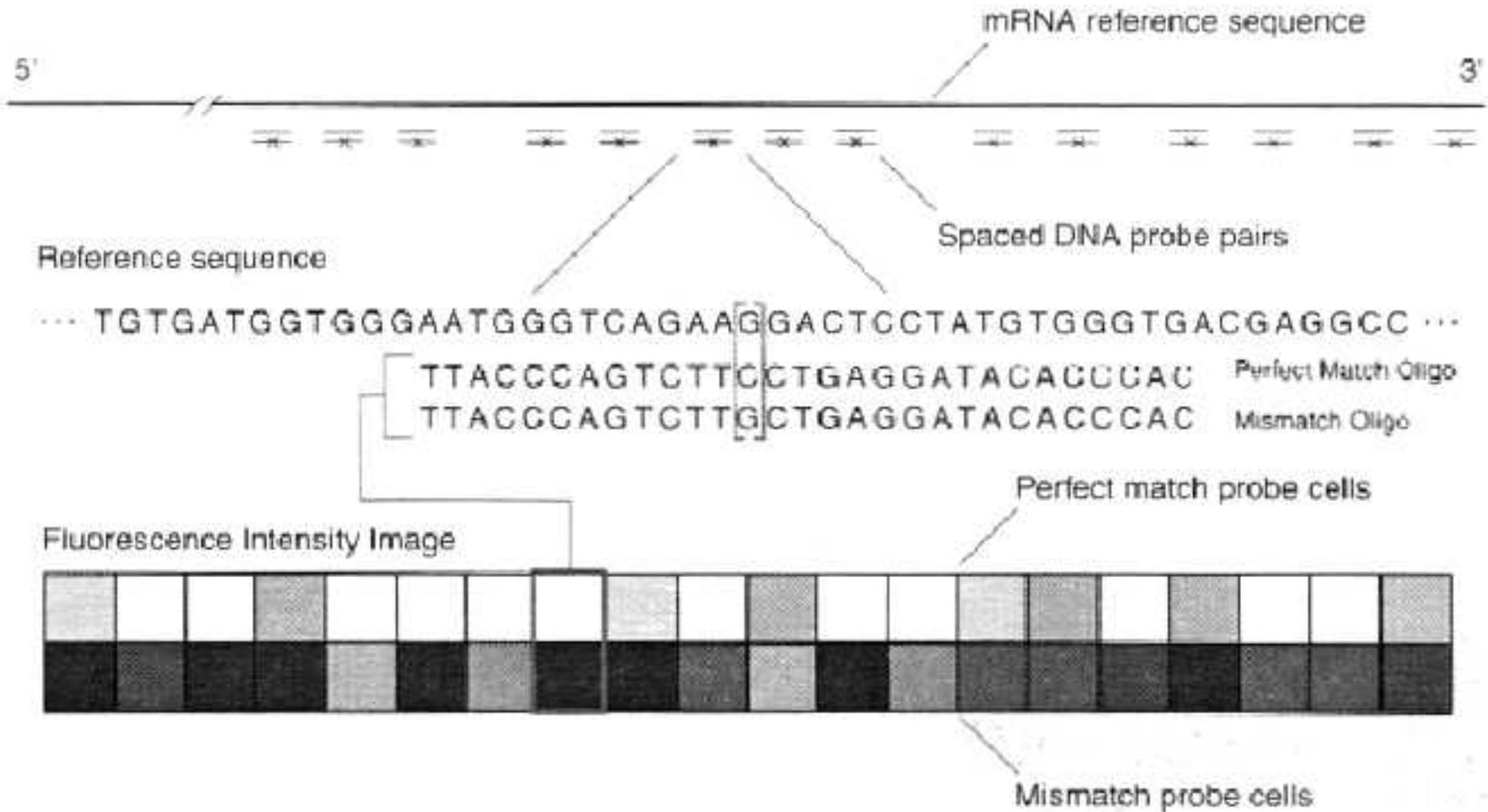
Contains millions of probe molecules



PM
MM

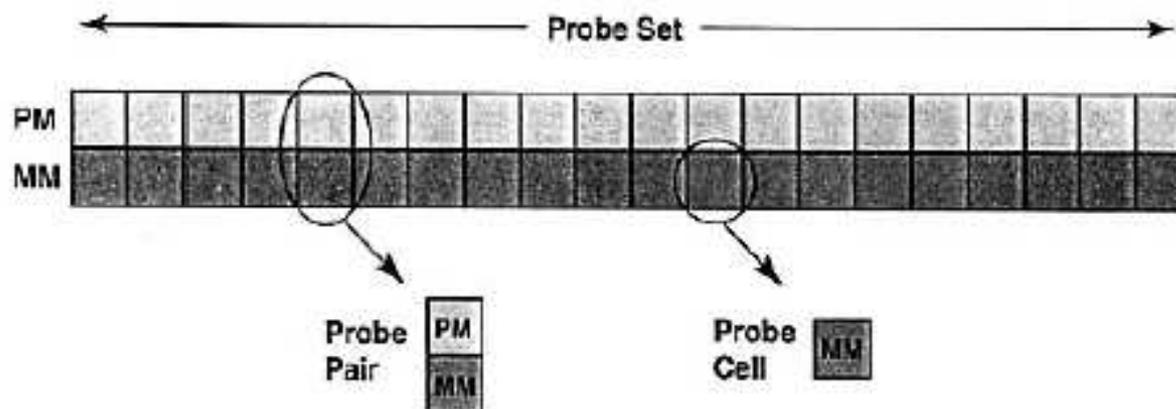
mRNA

Estrategia Expression Tiling

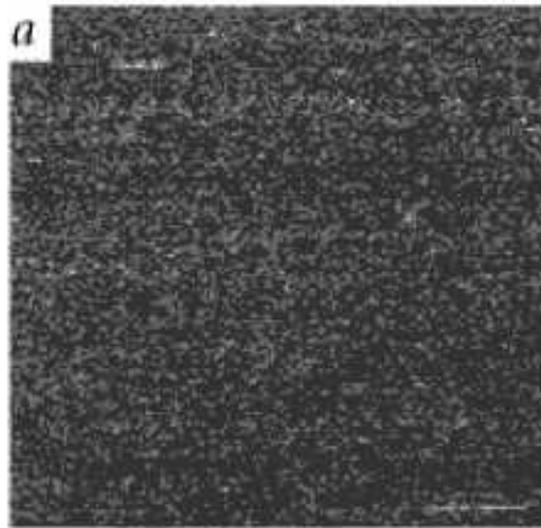


Strategia Expression Tiling

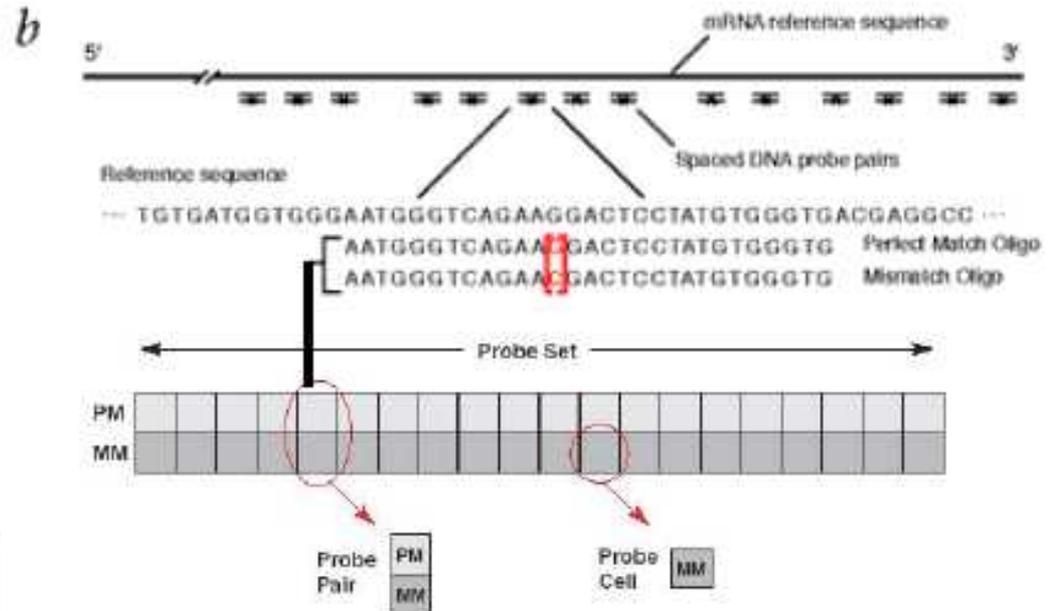
- Probe Set – 16-20 probe pairs that can uniquely identify a transcript
- Probe Pair – One PM cell above MM cell
 - Perfect match probe/mismatch probe
- Each Probe: 25-mer
- Probe cell : 1 million copies



Gene expression monitoring with oligonucleotide arrays.



a, A single 1.28 X 1.28 cm array containing 45,000 probes sets.



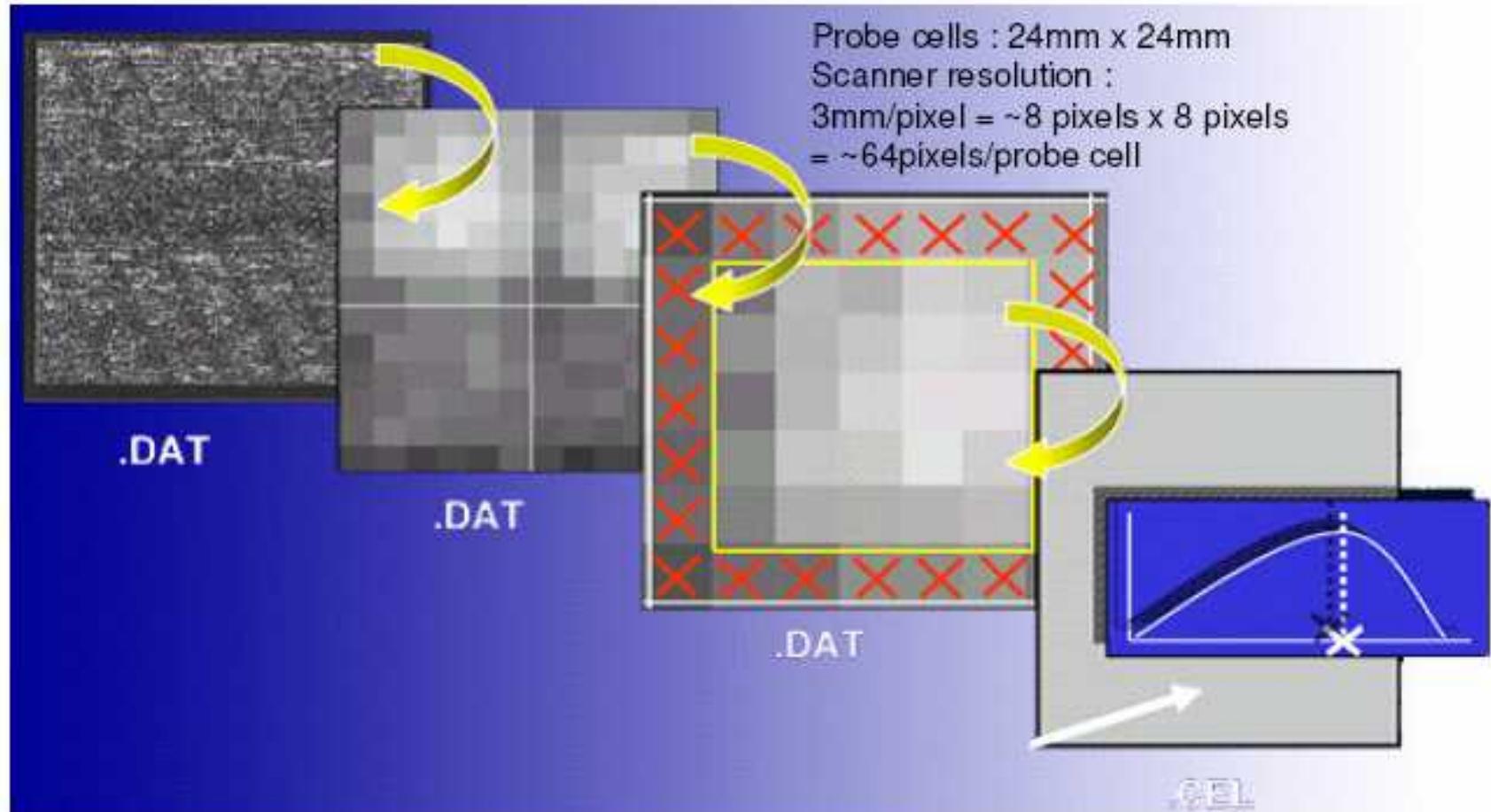
- **Probe:** a single stranded DNA oligonucleotide complementary to a specific sequence (25 bases long).

- **Probe Cell:** a single square-shaped feature on an array containing one type of probe (50 or 24mm).

- **Perfect Match:** (PM) probes that are designed to be complementary to a reference sequence.

- **Mismatch:** (MM) probes that are designed to be complementary to the reference sequence except for a homomeric base mismatch at the central (13th) position (control for crosshybridization).

The Probe Cell Average Intensity



Exclusion of the bordering pixels of the probe cell.
The remaining pixel intensity distribution is calculated, and the intensity value associated with 75% of the distribution is used as the **Average Intensity** of the probe cell.

Data Source: Local

- Experiments
- Image Data
- Cell Intensities
- Analysis Results**

Report Type: Expression Report
 Date: 03:01PM 04/09/2005

Filename: 515D.CHP
 Probe Array Type: U133_83P
 Algorithm: Statistical
 Probe Pair Thr: 8
 Controls: Antisense

Alpha1: 0.05
 Alpha2: 0.065
 Tau: 0.015
 Noise (EstQ): 2.670
 Scale Factor(SF): 1.000
 Norm. Factor(NF): 1.000

Background:	Avg: 70.56	StD: 1.47	Min: 67.60	Max: 74.70
Noise:	Avg: 3.36	StD: 0.11	Min: 3.10	Max: 3.70
Control+	Avg: 183		Count: 32	
Control-	Avg: 5743		Count: 32	
Control-	Avg: 6517		Count: 9	

The following data represents probe sets that scored the probe pair threshold and are not called "No Call".

Total Probe Sets:	61358	
Number Present:	17208	28.0%
Number Absent:	43208	70.4%
Number Marginal:	941	1.5%

Average Signal (P):	275.5
Average Signal (A):	10.3
Average Signal (M):	42.1
Average Signal (AL):	82.2

Housekeeping Controls

Probe Set	Sig(2)	Det(2)	Sig(M)	Det(M)	Sig(3)	Det(3)	Sig(All)	Sig(2.5)
AFPC-HUMISGFS&M097993	1.9	A	4.5	A	141.8	P	49.43	75.11
AFPC-HUMIRGE(M)10098	385.1	P	1573.9	P	1463.3	P	1140.10	3.80
AFPC-HUMGAPD5M33197	95.3	P	140.8	P	831.0	P	335.71	8.73
AFPC-HSA C07000351	12.1	A	3.4	A	306.8	P	107.43	25.25
AFPC-M27930	3621.4	P	305.6	P	7.1	A	1327.36	0.00

Spikes Controls

Probe Set	Sig(2)	Det(2)	Sig(M)	Det(M)	Sig(3)	Det(3)	Sig(All)	Sig(2.5)
AFPC-BioB	140.7	P	168.0	P	124.4	P	144.40	0.88
AFPC-BioC	358.9	P			485.4	P	422.04	1.35
AFPC-BioD	832.6	P			1381.1	P	1006.83	1.63
AFPC-Civ	3810.1	P			4341.1	P	4075.60	1.14

GeneChip Software

- Experiments
- Batch Analysis
- Publish
- Sample History
- Work Flow Monitor
- Instrument Control
- Settings

Lectura Recomendada

- Kepler TB, Crosby L, Morgan KT (2002). **Normalization and analysis of DNA microarray data by self-consistency and local regression.** *Genome Biol.* 3(7):RESEARCH0037.
- Hoffmann R, Seidl T, Dugas M. (2002). **Profound effect of normalization on detection of differentially expressed genes in oligonucleotide microarray data analysis.** *Genome Biol.* 3(7):RESEARCH0033.
- Colantuoni C, Henry G, Zeger S, Pevsner J. (2002). **Local mean normalization of microarray element signal intensities across an array surface: quality control and correction of spatially systematic artifacts.** *Biotechniques* 32(6):1316-20.
- Durbin BP, Hardin JS, Hawkins DM, Rocke DM. (2002). **A variance-stabilizing transformation for gene-expression microarray data.** *Bioinformatics* 18 Suppl 1:S105-10.
- Tran PH, Peiffer DA, Shin Y, Meek LM, Brody JP, Cho KW. (2002). **Microarray optimizations: increasing spot accuracy and automated identification of true microarray signals.** *Nucleic Acids Res.* 30(12):e54.
- Bilban M, Buehler LK, Head S, Desoye G, Quaranta V. (2002). **Normalizing DNA microarray data.** *Curr Issues Mol Biol.* 4(2):57-64.
- Quackenbush, J. (2002). **Microarray data normalization and transformation.** *Nature Genetics Suppl.* 32, 496-501, in 'The Chipping Forecast II'.
- van de Peppel, J., Kemmeren, P., van Bakel, H., Radonjic, M., van Leenen, D. and Holstege, F.C. (2003). **Monitoring global messenger RNA changes in externally controlled microarray experiments.** *EMBO Rep* 4, 387-393.
- Huber W, Von Heydebreck A, Sultmann H, Poustka A, Vingron M. (2002). **Variance stabilization applied to microarray data calibration and to the quantification of differential expression.** *Bioinformatics* Jul;18 Suppl 1:S96-S104.

The log transformation

- Provides values more easily meaningful from biological

The idea of the log-ratio (base 2)

0: no change

+1: up by factor of $2^1 = 2$

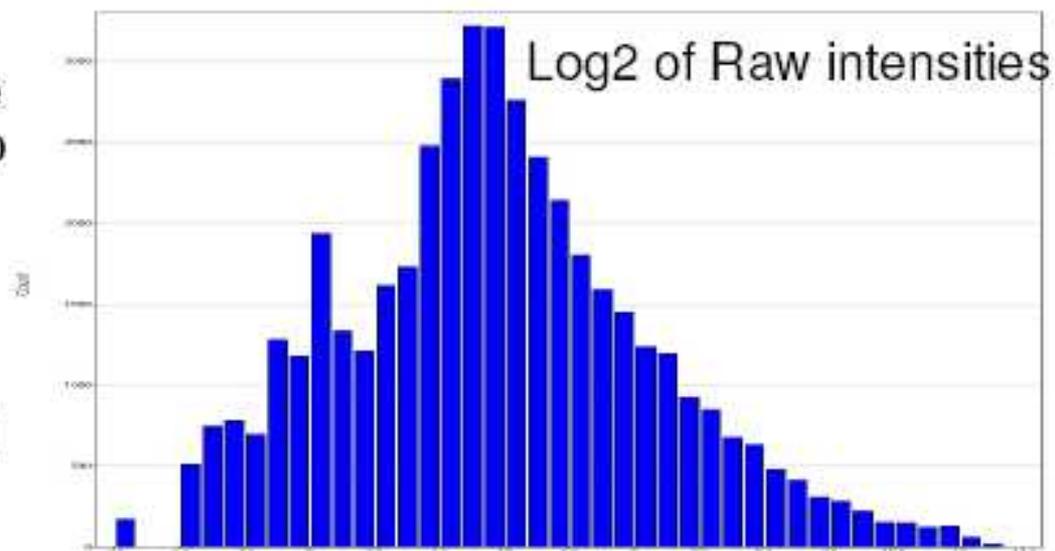
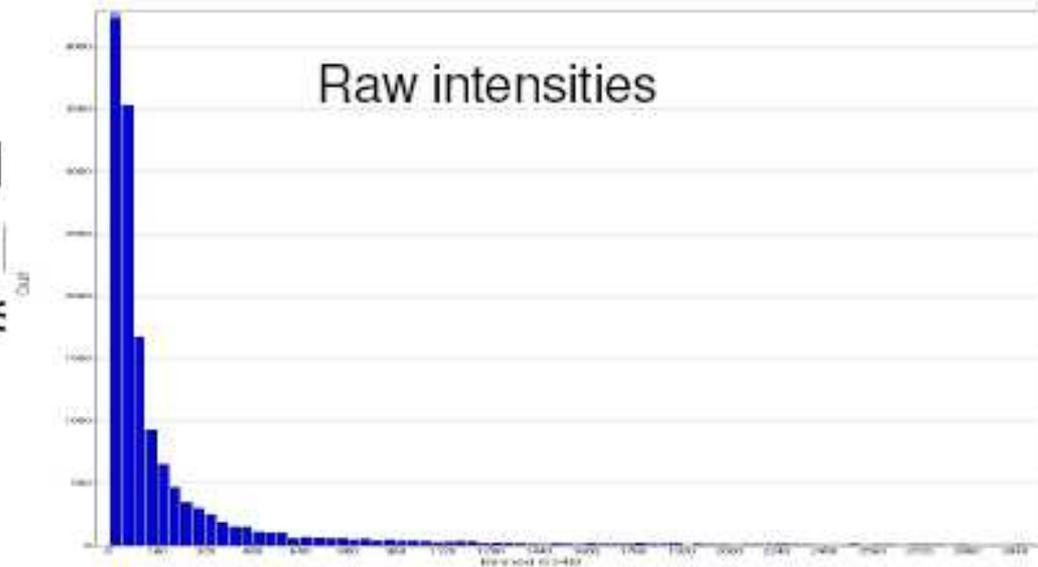
+2: up by factor of $2^2 = 4$

-1: down by factor of $2^{-1} = 1/2$

-2: down by factor of $2^{-2} = 1/4$

A unit for measuring changes in e.g. 1000 to 2000 units has a similar biological meaning as a change from 10000 to 20000.

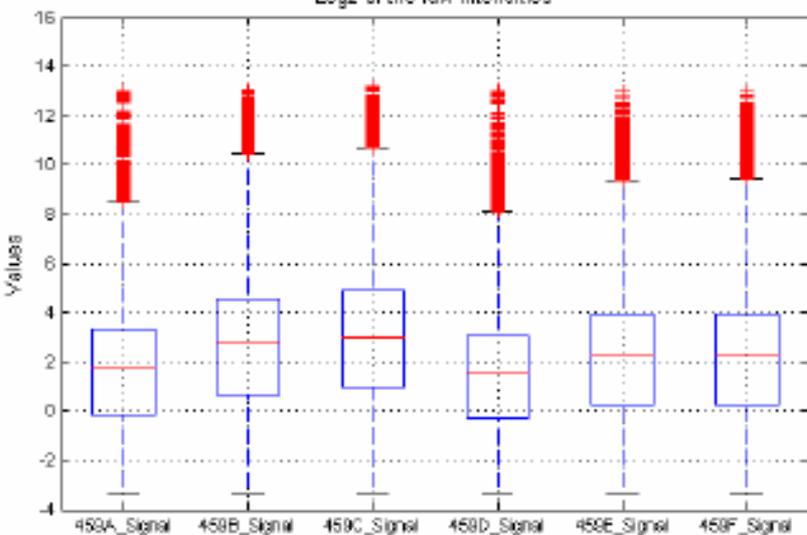
- Makes the shape of the distribution of the values symmetrical and almost normal



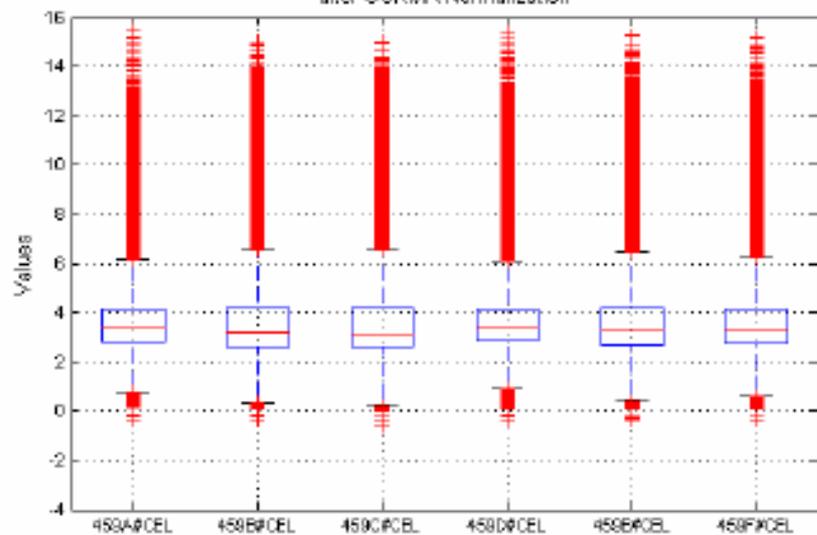
General Pre-Processing techniques

- Combining replicates and eliminating outliers
 - Depends on the number of values, standard deviation (10 replicates with a low variance is better than 3 replicates with a high variance)
 - Eliminating data situated outside $\pm 3\sigma$, then recalculating the parameters and looking for new outliers until no more are detected.
- Array normalization
 - Considered the diversity of the technologies, the best thing to do is be able to compare data obtained with a given technology. The difficulty is related to the fact that various arrays may have various overall intensities: for Affymetrix chips: different overall mean of each individual array, for cDNA arrays: difference between each individual channel (dye) on the same array.
 - The goal for both arrays (oligo and cDNA) is to normalize the data in such a way that values corresponding to individual genes can be compared directly from one array to another.

Log2 of the raw intensities



after GCRMA Normalization



- Array normalization

- Considered the diversity of the technologies, the best thing to do is be able to compare data obtained with a given technology. The difficulty is related to the fact that various arrays may have various overall intensities: for Affymetrix chips: different overall mean of each individual array, for cDNA arrays: difference between each individual channel (dye) on the same array.
- The goal for both arrays (oligo and cDNA) is to normalize the data in such a way that values corresponding to individual genes can be compared directly from one array to another.

Normalization issues specific to cDNA data

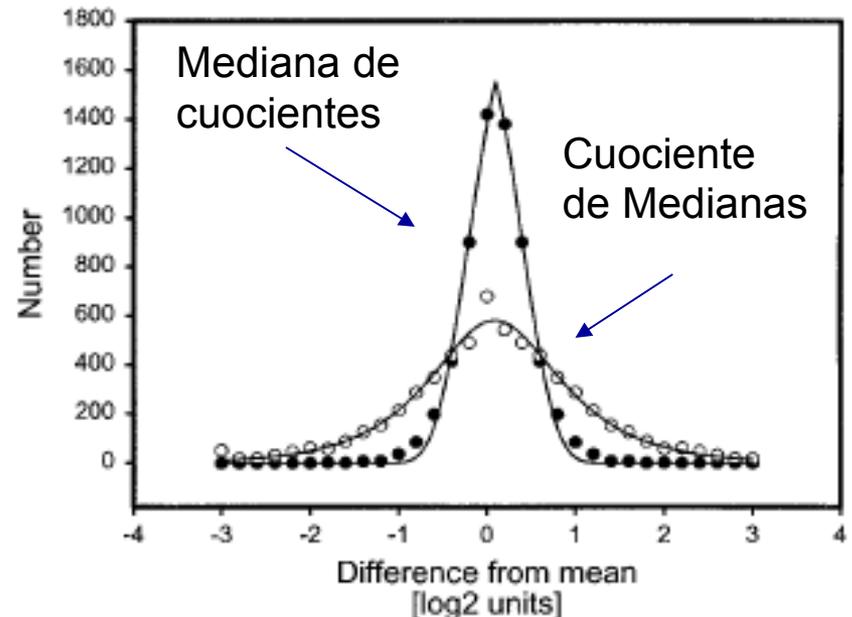
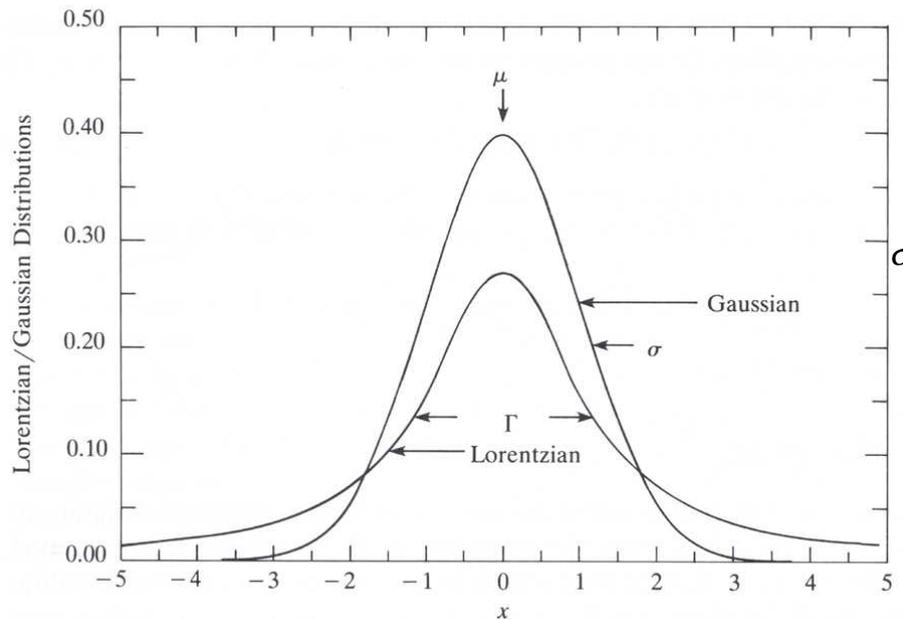
- Background correction
 - local background correction, sub-grid background correction, group background correction, background correction using blank spots, using control spots.
- Other spot level pre-processing
 - unreliable spots in the image processing stage: Missing values are deleted or replaced by an estimate.
- Color normalization
 - The 2 dyes used may have different overall efficiencies: a non-linear dye effect with a stronger signal provided by one of the 2 dyes commonly found for cy3/cy5: then you have to perform a flip-dye experiment: using the same mRNA with both dyes.
 - Then the color non-linear distortion can be corrected by
 - Curve fitting and correction
 - Lowess normalization
 - Piece-wise linear normalization
 - And many other approaches are discussed in the literature.

Selección de Genes Expresados Diferencialmente

- Cambio en niveles de expresión (Nº veces)
- Outlier
- Prueba de hipótesis
- ANOVA
- Estimación de la probabilidad máxima basada en modelo

Qué has estado midiendo? *Una nota de precaución*

Comparación distribuciones de Gauss y Lorentz normalizados



Diagramas de Dispersión

- Útil para representar valores de expresión de genes a partir de dos experimentos de microarray (control, experimento)
- Cada punto corresponde a un valor de la expresión del gen
- La mayoría de los puntos caen a lo largo de una línea
- Los outliers representan genes para sobre expresados o sub expresados

Methods for selecting differentially regulated genes

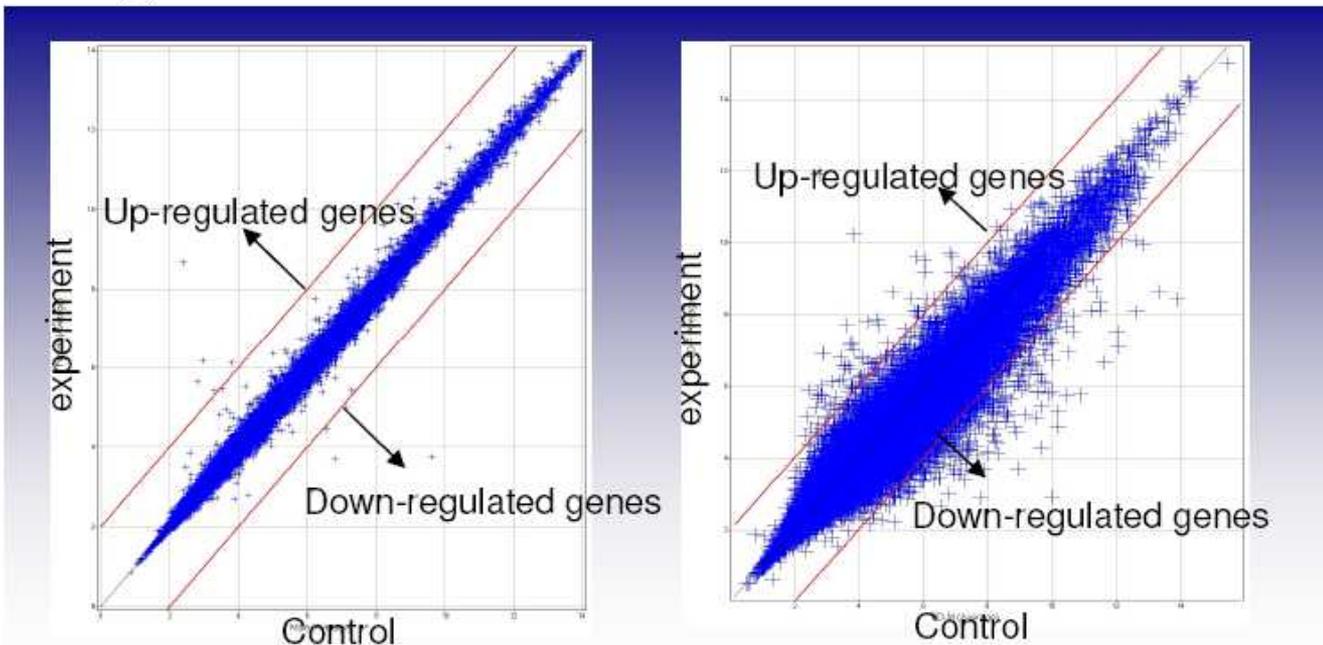
- Criteria:
 - Distinction of 4 categories (in a binary decision situation as changed/unchanged)
 - Truly changed that are reported as changed: **true positives**
 - Unchanged that are reported as changed: **false positives**
 - Truly changed that are reported as unchanged: **false negatives**
 - Truly unchanged that are reported as such: **true negatives**
 - Define the 4 quantitative criteria
 - Positive predicted value $PPV = TP / (TP + FP)$
 - Negative predicted value $NPV = TN / (TN + FN)$
 - **Specificity** = $TN / (TN + FP)$
 - **Sensitivity** = $TP / (TP + FN)$
 - accuracy = $(TP + TN) / N$

Methods for selecting differentially regulated genes

- Level of intensity: Whatever method you are using, consider the lower values as having the higher noise probability. If your normalization method didn't reduce the noise at the lower level, choose the statistical method in function of its efficacy at the lower intensities.

Methods for selecting differentially regulated genes

- **Fold change** : For cDNA: ratio between the 2 dyes expression levels for each gene on each array, for Affymetrix: ratio between the 2 conditions experiment/control for each gene.
 - Simple and intuitive method but may often be inappropriate as the fold threshold is chosen arbitrarily: depending on the conditions of the experiments, a fold change of 2 can be too high (low sensitivity) or can be too low (low specificity)



Methods for selecting differentially regulated genes

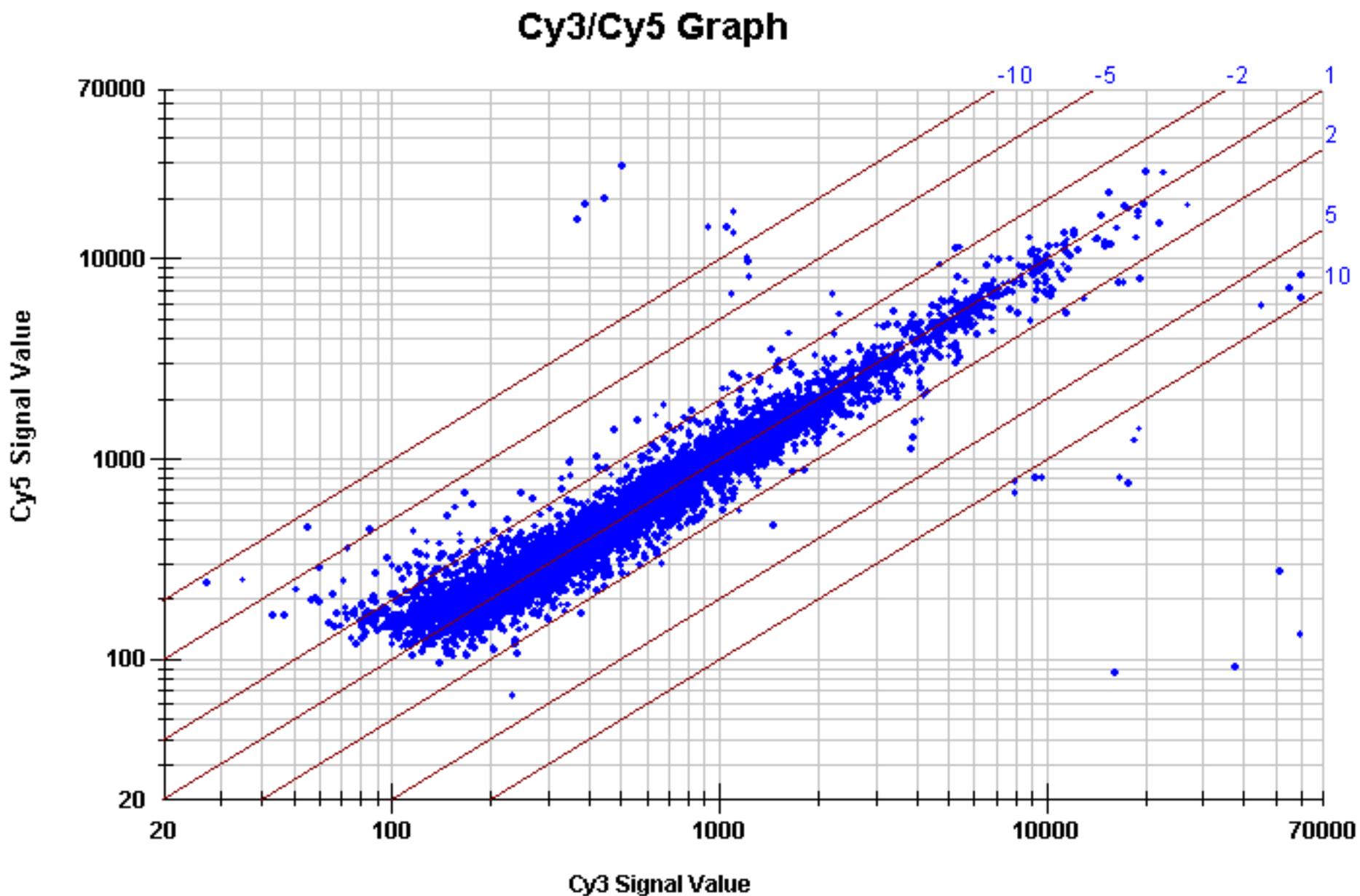
- **Fold change** : For cDNA: ratio between the 2 dyes expression levels for each gene on each array, for Affymetrix: ratio between the 2 conditions experiment/control for each gene.
 - Simple and intuitive method but may often be inappropriate as the fold threshold is chosen arbitrarily: depending on the conditions of the experiments, a fold change of 2 can be too high (low sensitivity) or can be too low (low specificity)
- **Unusual ratio**:
 - Uses the standard deviation of the ratio distribution as the unity. Generally one chooses $+2\sigma$ obtained by a Z transformation of the log of the ratio (subtract the mean and divide by the standard deviation): detects the 5% most regulated genes (even if there are more genes regulated than that).

Methods for selecting differentially regulated genes

- Hypothesis testing, corrections for multiple comparisons and resampling
 - Univariate statistical tests: t-test gives you a p-value which is the probability that the expression difference occurs by chance (error Type I).
 - Since a lot of genes are considered at the same time, with very different levels of expression, many different “corrections” and “approaches” can be used depending on the experimental design:
 - ✓ Bonferroni, Sidak,
 - ✓ the Holm step-down-group of methods, False Discovery Rate (FDR), permutation and significance analysis of microarray (PAM and SAM).

Choose the statistical method adapted with your normalization processes...

Diagrama de Dispersión



Estadística Inferencial

- ~~La estadística deductiva se utiliza para hacer inferencias sobre una población de una muestra.~~
- La prueba de hipótesis es una forma común de estadística deductiva. Una hipótesis nula se indica, por ejemplo: “No hay diferencia en la intensidad de la señal para los niveles de expresión del gen en la cepa wild type y mutante.” La hipótesis alternativa es que hay una diferencia.
- Utilizamos una prueba estadística para decidir si aceptar o rechazar la hipótesis nula. Para muchos usos, fijamos el nivel de significancia a $p < 0.05$

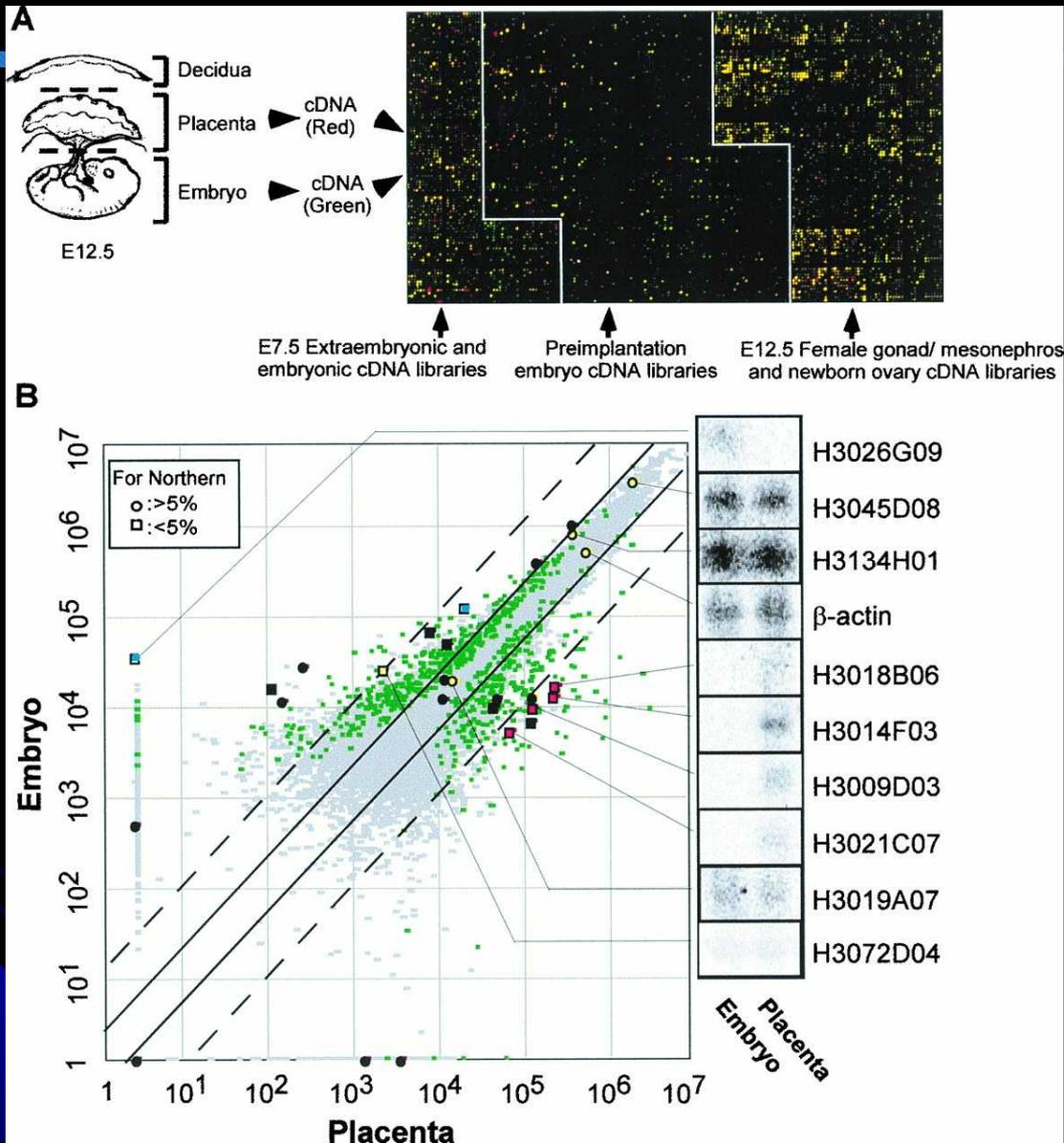
Estadística Estándar de t-test

- Un t-test es una estadística de prueba común para determinar la diferencia en valores medios entre dos grupos.

$$t = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{s} = \frac{\text{Diferencia entre valores promedio}}{\text{Variabilidad}}$$

- Preguntas:
 - ¿Es el tamaño de muestra (n) adecuado?
 - ¿Los datos se distribuyen normalmente?
 - ¿Se conoce la varianza de los datos?
 - ¿Es la varianza igual en los dos grupos?
 - ¿Es apropiado fijar el nivel de significancia a $p < 0.05$?

Revelación Estadística Sobre los Datos del Array

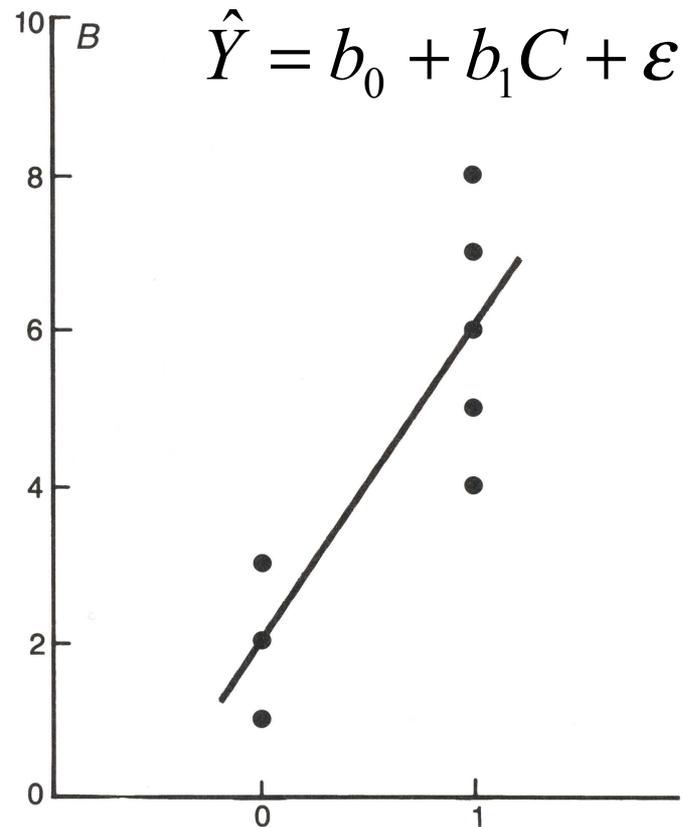
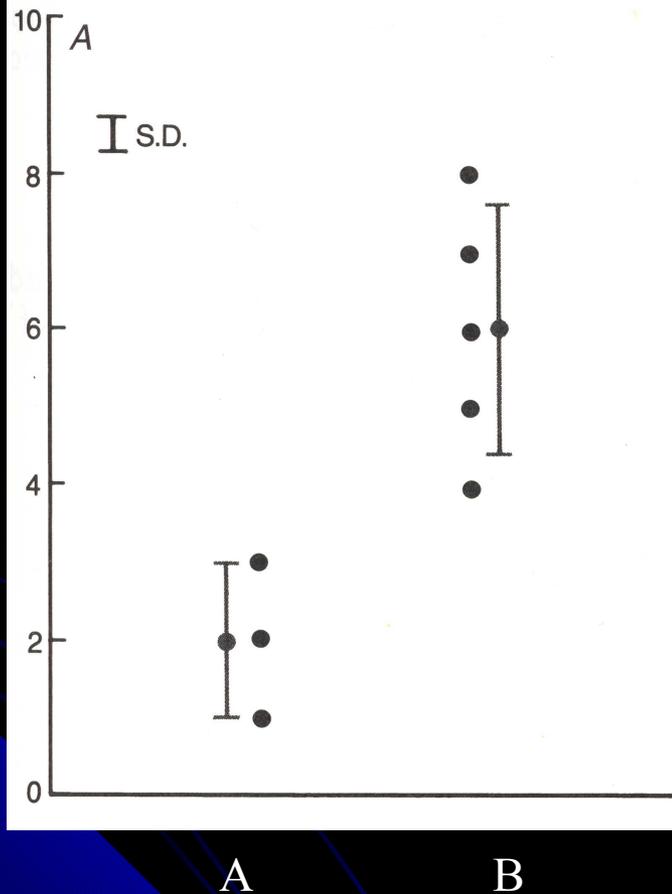


Una Variedad de Soluciones Deductivas

Comparación	Prueba paramétrica	No paramétrico
Compare dos grupos desapareados	T-test desapareada	Prueba de Mann-Whitney
Compare dos grupos apareados	T-test apareada	Prueba de Wilcoxon
Compare 3 o más grupos	ANOVA	

t-test vs. Representación de la Regresión

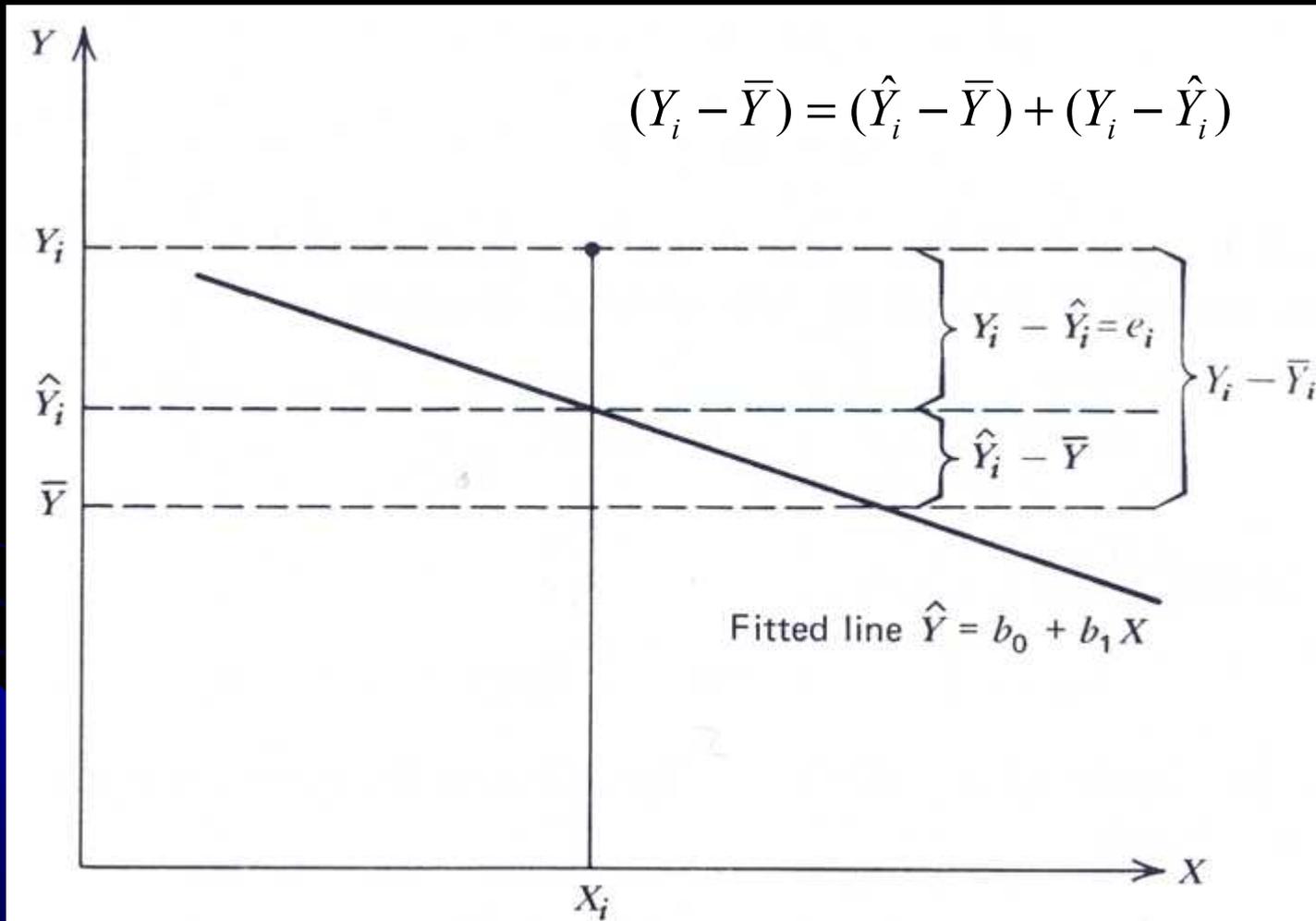
Dependent variable



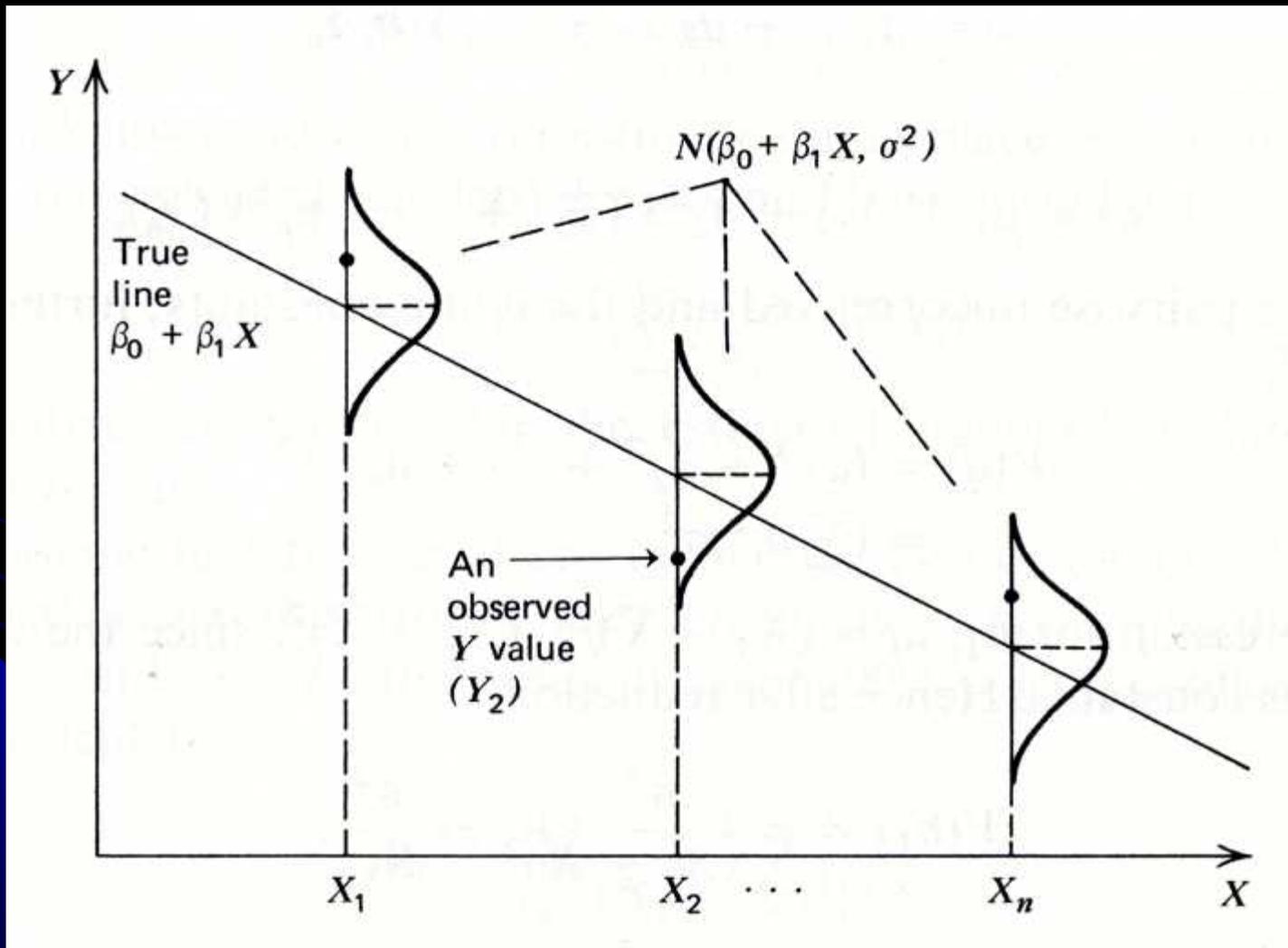
Dummy variable, (C)

Categorical independent variables

Representación Geométrica de la Regresión Lineal



La observación de la respuesta se asume proviene de una distribución normal centrada verticalmente en el nivel implicado por el modelo asumido



Análisis de la Varianza (ANOVA) para Microarrays

Statistical Model:

$$y_{ijkgr} = \mu + A_i + D_j + V_k + G_g + (VG)_{kg} + (AG)_{igr} + (DG)_{kg} + \varepsilon_{ijkgr}$$

Spots!

Array Dye Variety Gene **Variety-by-Gene effects** Gene-specific dye effects

We assume that there is independent, random error ε_{ijkgr} with mean 0.

Quantities of interest are expression levels of gene specifically attributable to different varieties:

$$(VG)_{kg} - (VG)_{k'g}$$

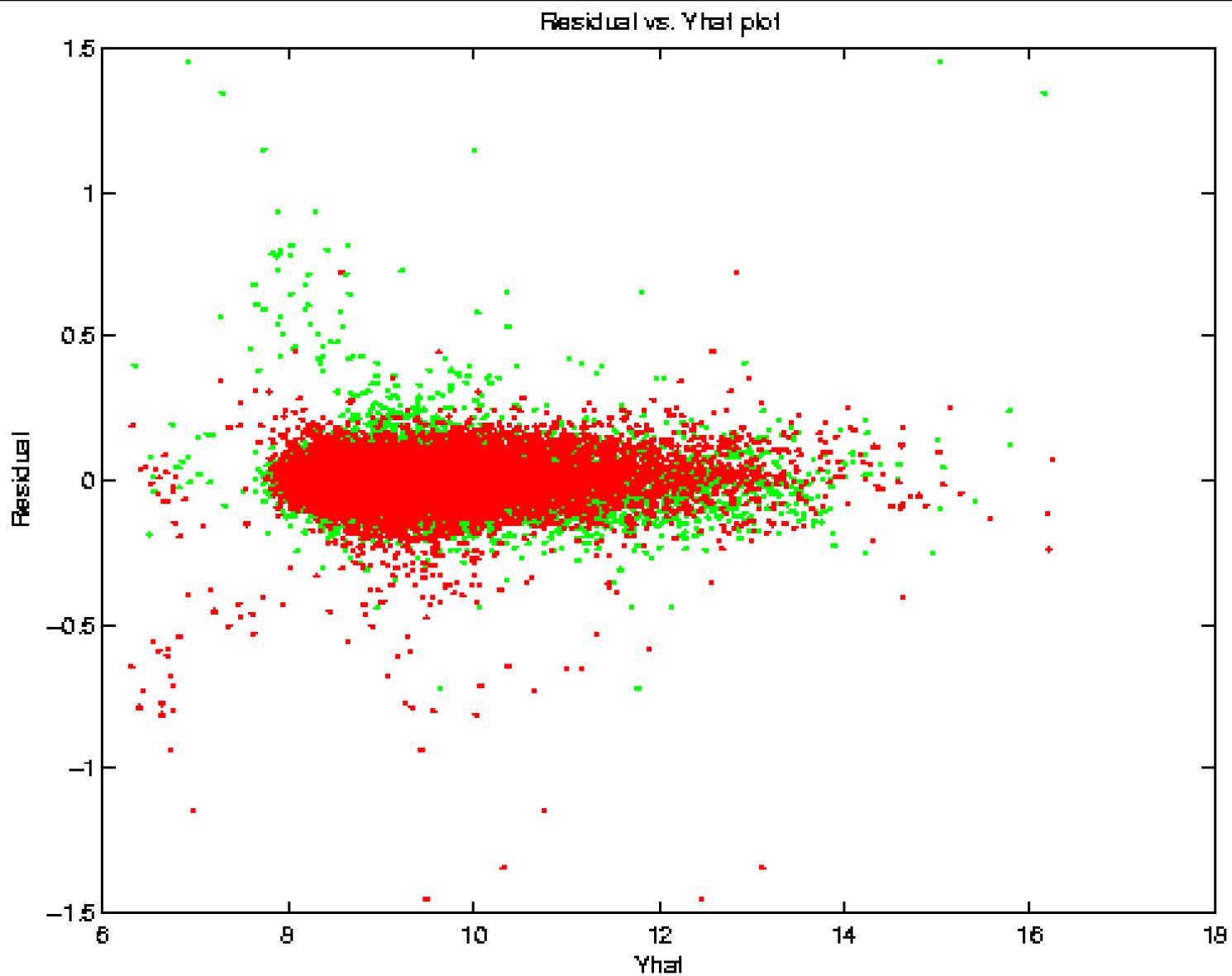
Objetivos de ANOVA

- **Un objetivo es obtener estimaciones no sesgadas de los efectos de interes**
- **Un segundo objetivo es tener barras de error para esas estimaciones. Esto permite decidir si las diferencias observadas son significativas**

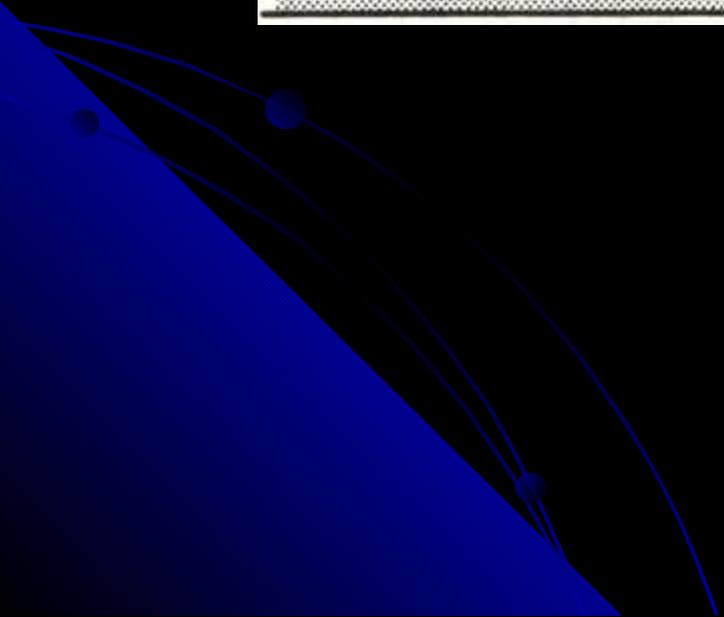
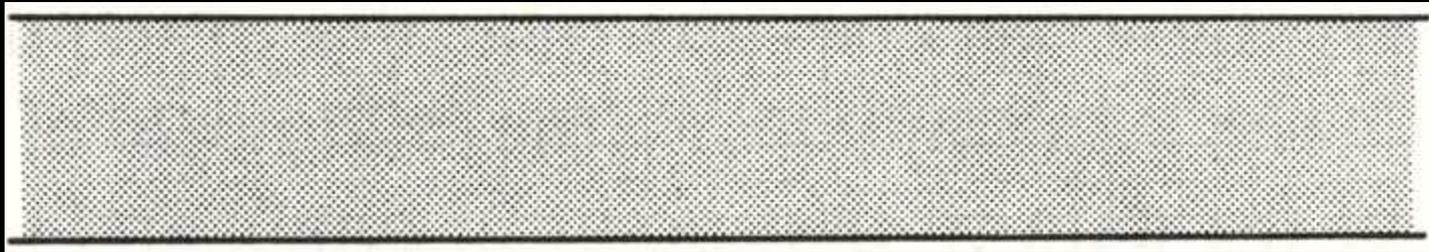
Clave en el Análisis Microarray: Inferencia

- **Inferencia estadística: Como identificamos genes expresados diferencialmente entre muestras?**
- **Mediante la diferencia entre las características de ambas muestras. Como agregar barras de error a estas estimaciones para determinar cuales son significativas?**

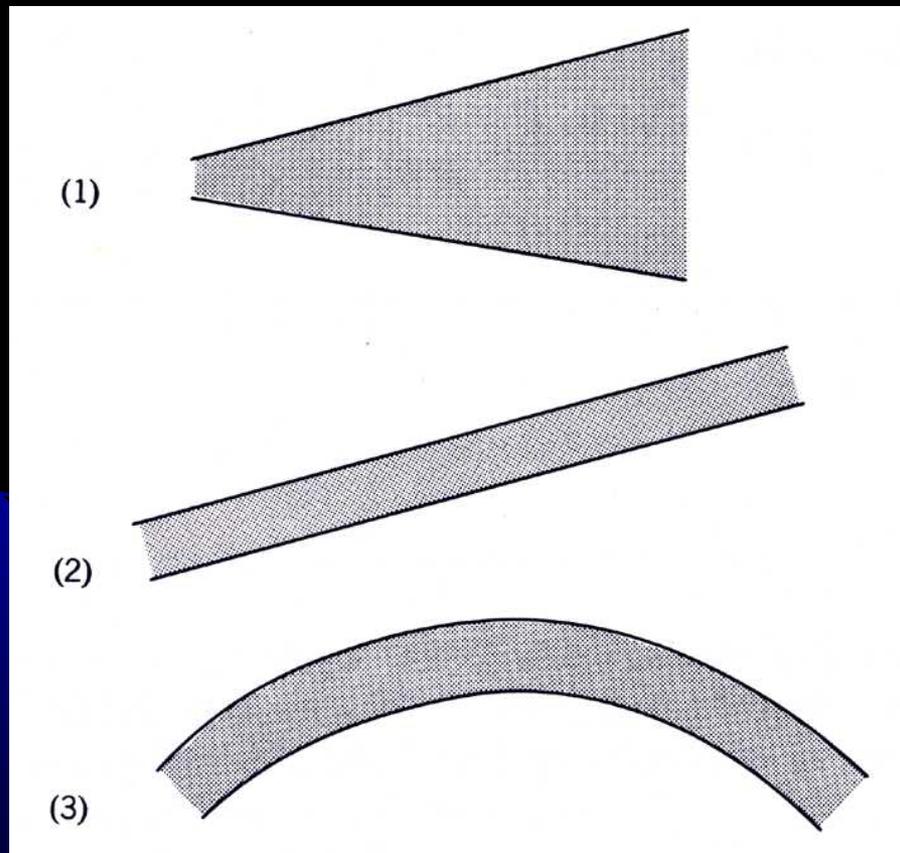
Diagrama de Residuales



Un Diagrama Residual Satisfactorio



Ejemplos de Comportamiento Residual Insatisfactorio



1. Varianza no constante; se necesita mínimos cuadrados o una transformación de la observación
2. Error en análisis; podía ser causado por omitir el término b_0
3. Modelo inadecuado requiere términos adicionales

Intervalos de Confianza

Produce bootstrap simulated datasets

$$y_{ijkgr}^* = \hat{\mu} + \hat{A}_i + \hat{D}_j + \hat{AD}_{ij} + \hat{G}_g + (\hat{AG})_{igr} + (\hat{VG})_{kg} + (\hat{DG})_{jg} + \varepsilon_{ijkgr}^*$$

The ε_{ijkgr}^* are drawn independently from residuals of the original model fit.

Obtain bootstrap estimates $(\hat{VG})_{1g}^* - (\hat{VG})_{2g}^*$ for each bootstrap dataset.

To form 99% confidence intervals for $(VG)_{1g} - (VG)_{2g}$, take the middle 99% of bootstrap estimates.

Por qué hacer las pruebas de F y t -test?

Aunque estas dos pruebas proveen información equivalente en regresión lineal simple con una variable independiente proporcionan información diferente en regresión múltiple:

- **t -test de los coeficientes individuales** prueban si cada variable independiente, considerada una a la vez, contribuye a predecir la variable dependiente
- **Prueba de F para el ajuste general** prueba si todas las variables independientes, tomadas juntas, contribuyen a predecir la variable dependiente

Prueba de Hipótesis

- **Plantear el problema: Se sobreexpresa el gen?**
- **Hipótesis nula y alternativa**
$$H_0 : \bar{X} = \mu \qquad H_a : \bar{X} \neq \mu$$
- **Nivel de significancia: 5%?**
- **Encontrar y calcular estadísticos apropiados**
- **Determinar p -value del test estadístico**
- **Comparar p -value con nivel de significancia**
- **Rechazar o no la hipótesis nula**

Resultados de Prueba de Hipótesis

Reported by the test	True (but unknown) situation	
	H_0 is true	H_0 is false
H_0 was not rejected	true negatives (correct decision) $1 - \alpha$	false negatives (Type II error) β
H_0 was rejected $Power = 1 - \beta$	false positives (Type I error) α	true positives (correct decision) $1 - \beta$

Criterios para el Éxito Experimental

$$PPV = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$NPV = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$$

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

$$Sensitivity = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

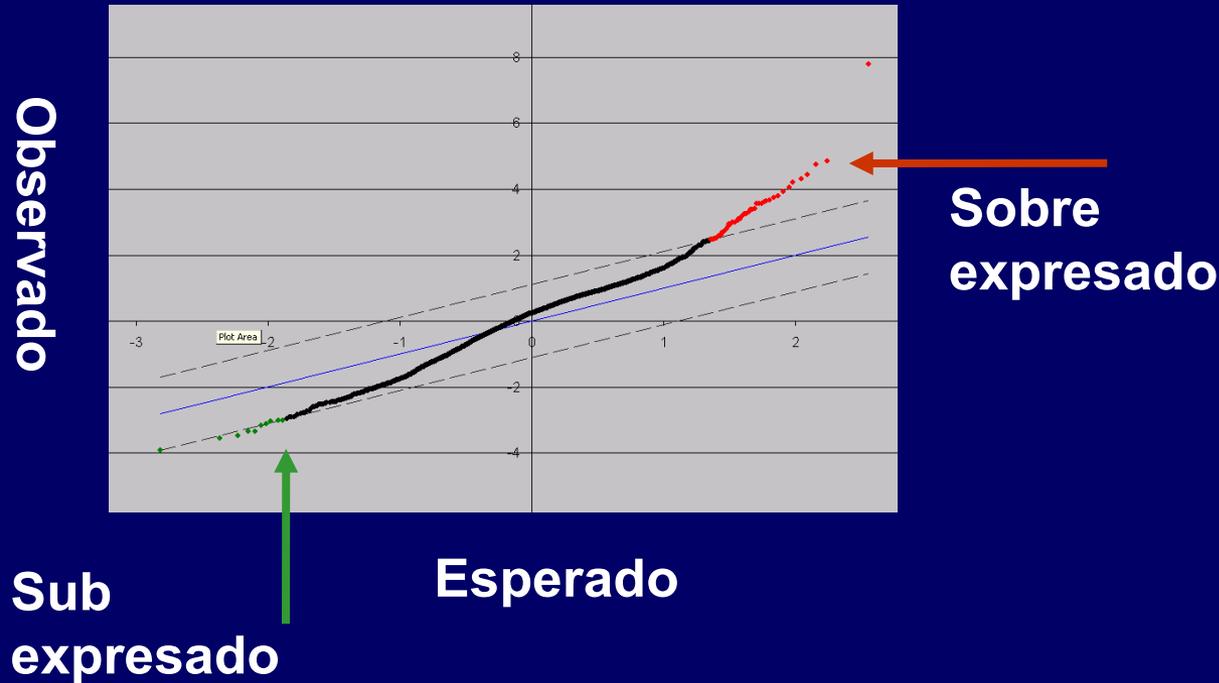
$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{N}$$

Reported	True		
	changed	unchanged	
changed	TP	FP	Positive predicted value $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$
unchanged	FN	TN	Negative predicted value $\frac{TN}{TN+FN}$
	Sensitivity $\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$	Specificity $\frac{TN}{TN+FP}$	

False Discovery Rate

PPV – positive predictive value
NPV –negative predictive value

Ejemplo del Diagrama SAM



$$d(i) = \frac{\bar{x}_I(i) - \bar{x}_U(i)}{s(i) + s_0}$$

Relative difference in gene expression
with gene-specific scatter:

$$s(i) = \sqrt{a \left\{ \sum_m (x_m(i) - \bar{x}_I(i))^2 + \sum_n (x_n(i) - \bar{x}_U(i))^2 \right\}}$$

Bayes's theorem

“An essay towards solving a problem in the doctrine of chances”,
By Rev. Thomas Bayes, 1763

Se han observado dos eventos, A y B

1. A ocurre primero: B después de A →

2. B ocurre primero: A después de B →

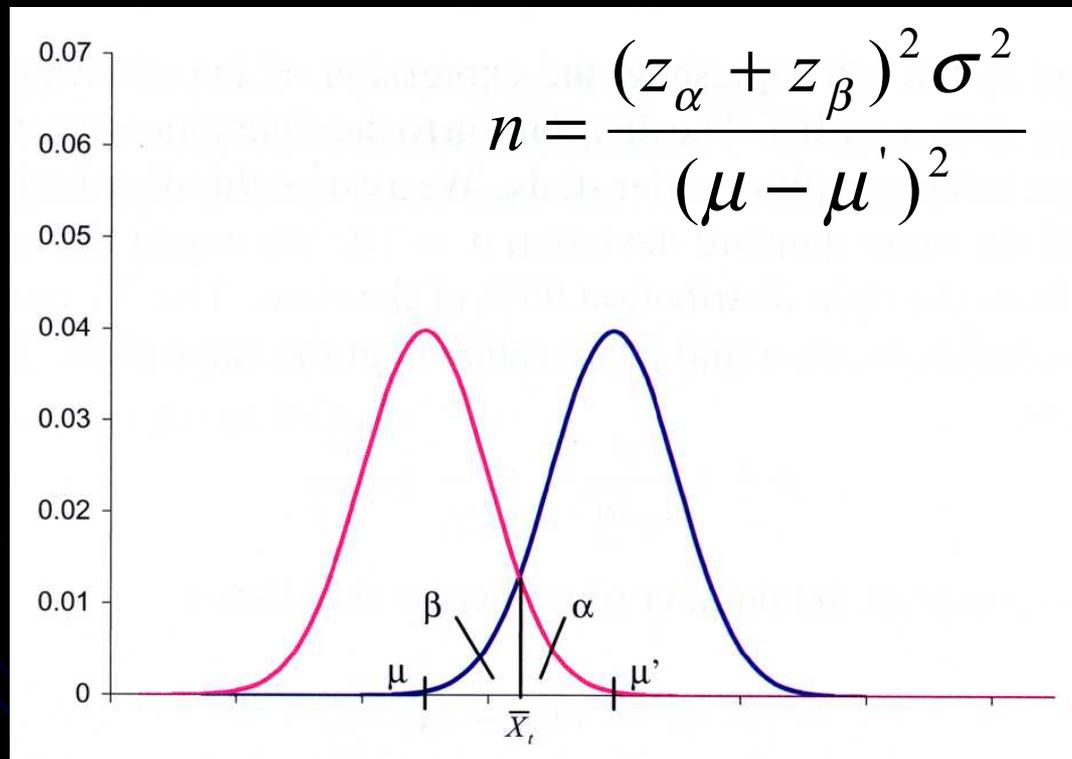
La probabilidad de que B ocurra, dado que A ya ocurrió es igual a la probabilidad de que A ocurra, dado que B ocurrió, multiplicado por la probabilidad de que B ocurra y dividido por la probabilidad de que A ocurra

Bayes y Test de Hipótesis



Cuántas Veces Tengo que Hacer el Experimento?

Frequency



Expression level/ratio for one gene

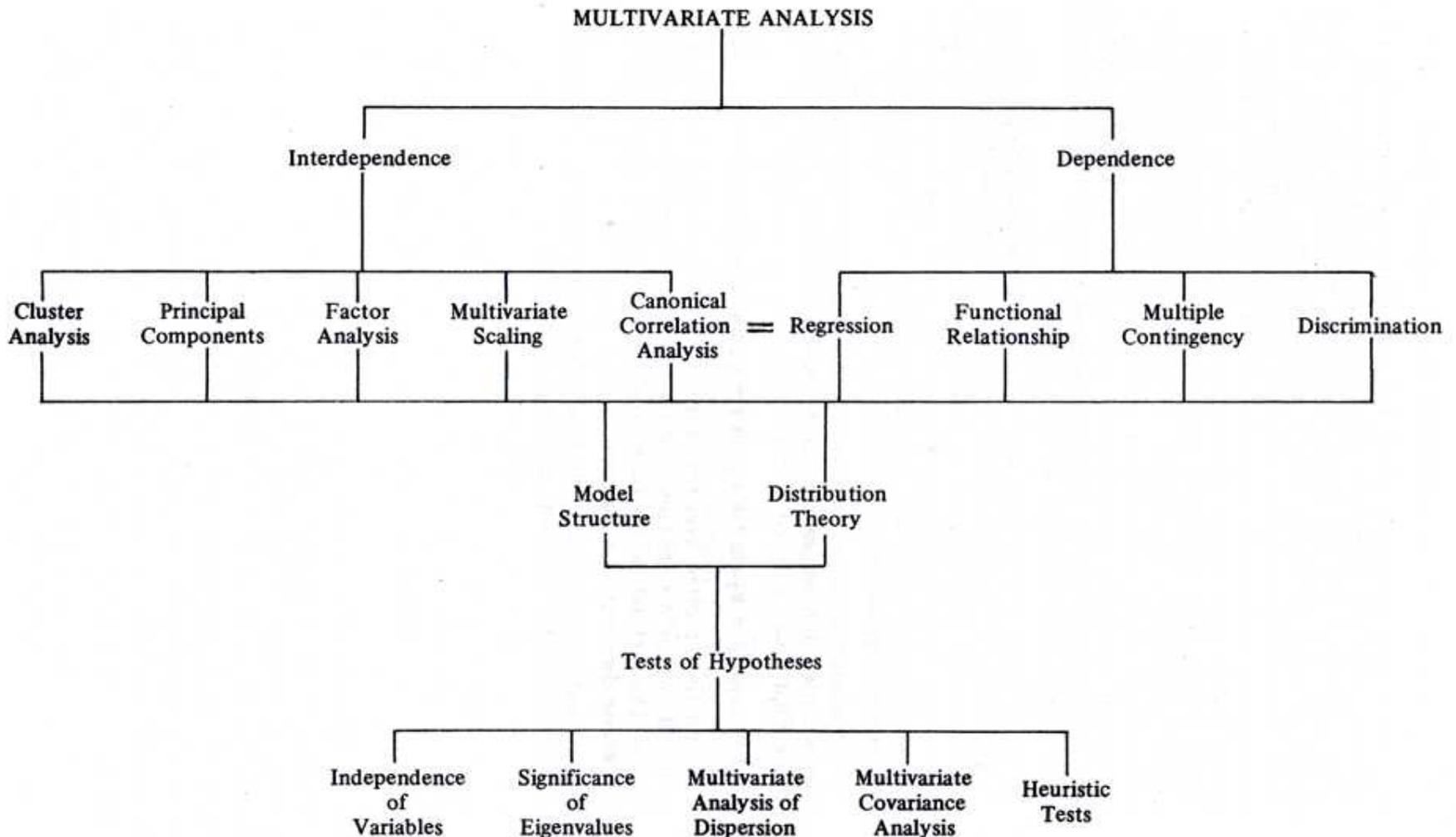
Puntos a Favor del Análisis Estadístico

- **Microarrays estiman la expresión relativa del gen. Cualquier estimación requiere una barra del error**
- **El diseño experimental define el contenido de información de los datos, el modo de análisis, y la calidad de los resultados**
- **ANOVA es una herramienta natural para estudiar datos con fuentes múltiples de variación. Proporciona un marco global para el análisis de datos microarray, incluyendo normalización, control de calidad, y la detección de artefactos**
- **Los datos de microarray, como cualquier otro dato biológico, son ruidosos. Las herramientas analíticas más complejas deben considerar eso**

Ventajas de Métodos Multivariados

- Están más cerca a cómo pensamos de los datos
- Permiten una visualización y una interpretación más fáciles de diseños experimentales complejos
- Permiten para analizar más datos simultáneamente (las pruebas son más sensibles y más poderosas)
- Los modelos de la regresión múltiple pueden dar más información respecto a relaciones estructurales subyacentes
- El análisis se centra en relaciones entre variables y tratamientos más bien que puntos individuales
- Permiten un manejo más fácil de diseños experimentales desequilibrados y de datos faltantes que el análisis de la varianza tradicional

Componentes del Análisis Multivariado (MVA)



Estadística Descriptiva

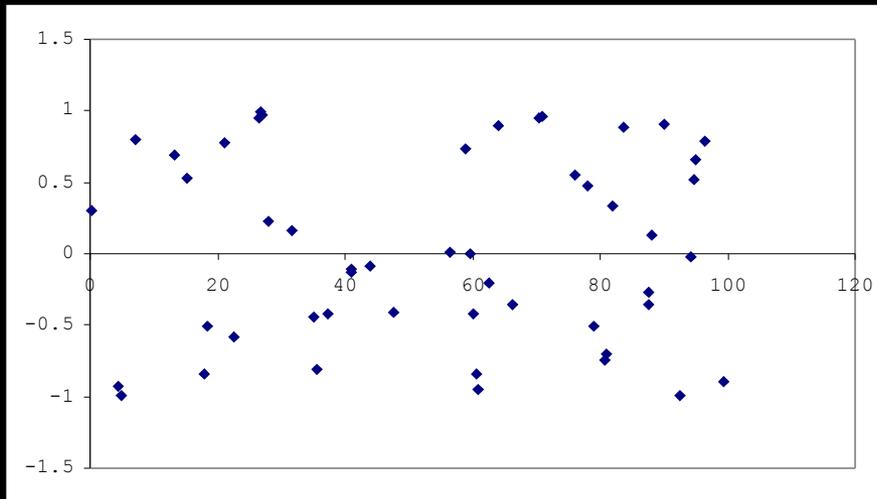
- Los datos de Microarray son altamente dimensionales: muchos millares de medidas hechas de un pequeño número de muestras
- La estadística (exploratoria) descriptiva le ayuda a encontrar patrones significativos en los datos

Por qué una Dimensionalidad más Alta de Vectores Correlacionados es Mejor?

N	r_0										
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
3	100	94	87	81	74	67	59	51	41	29	0
6	100	85	70	56	43	31	21	12	6	1	0
10	100	78	58	40	25	14	7	2	0.5		0
20	100	67	40	20	8	2	0.5	0.1			0
50	100	49	16	3	0.4						0

La probabilidad $Prob_N(|r| \geq r_0)$ de que N medidas de dos variables no relacionadas produzcan un coeficiente de correlación $|r| \geq r_0$. Los valores son probabilidades porcentuales. Blanco indica valores bajo 0.05%

Correlación y Dependencia



Correlación Lineal = 0.03

**Dependencia No-Lineal:
 $Y = \sin(x)$**

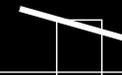
Variables Independientes



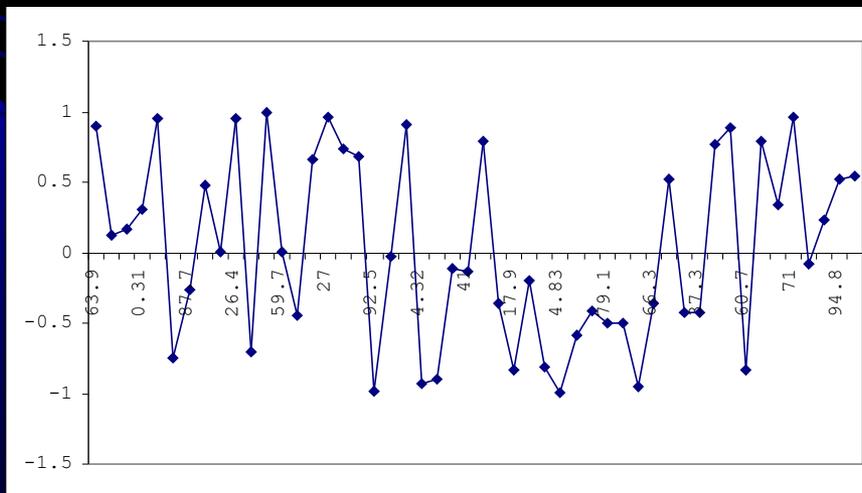
Correlación Baja

PERO

Correlación Baja



Variables Independientes



Qué Técnica es Correcta?

- **Clustering jerárquico**
 - **Single, Average, Complete, Centroid linkage, etc.**
- **Self Organizing Maps**
- **K-means clustering**
- **Otros métodos complejos**

Usando Gene Ontology para Determinar Clusters

- **Muchos análisis microarray dan lugar a una lista de genes interesantes**
- **Se puede componer una historia sobre cualquier lista al azar de genes**
- **Mirar todas las anotaciones de GO para los genes en una lista, y ver si el número de las anotaciones para cualesquiera nodo GO es significativo**

Las Categorías de GO

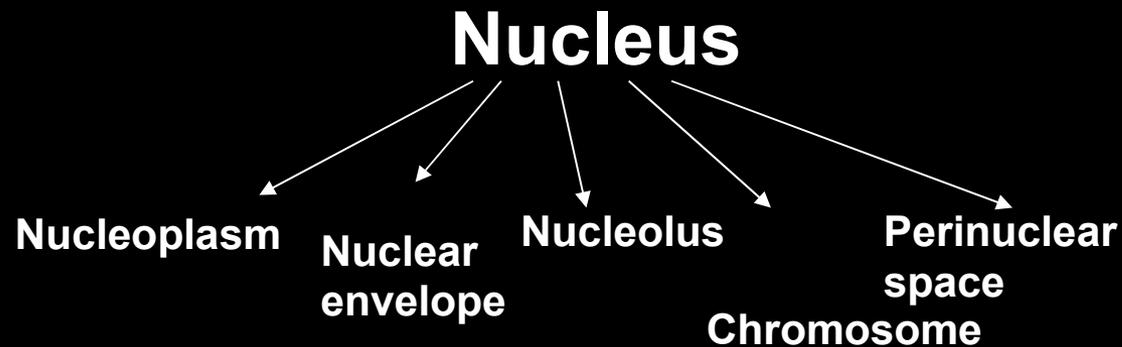
(The Gene Ontology)

- **Biological Process = goal or objective (Why)**
(e.g. DNA replication, Cell Cycle Control, Cell adhesion)
- **Molecular Function = elemental activity/task (What)**
(e.g. Transcription factor, polymerase, protein kinase)
- **Cellular Component = location or complex (Where)**
(e.g. pre-replication complex, kinetochore, membrane)

Cada categoría es un vocabulario estructurado, controlado

Relaciones Padre-Hijo

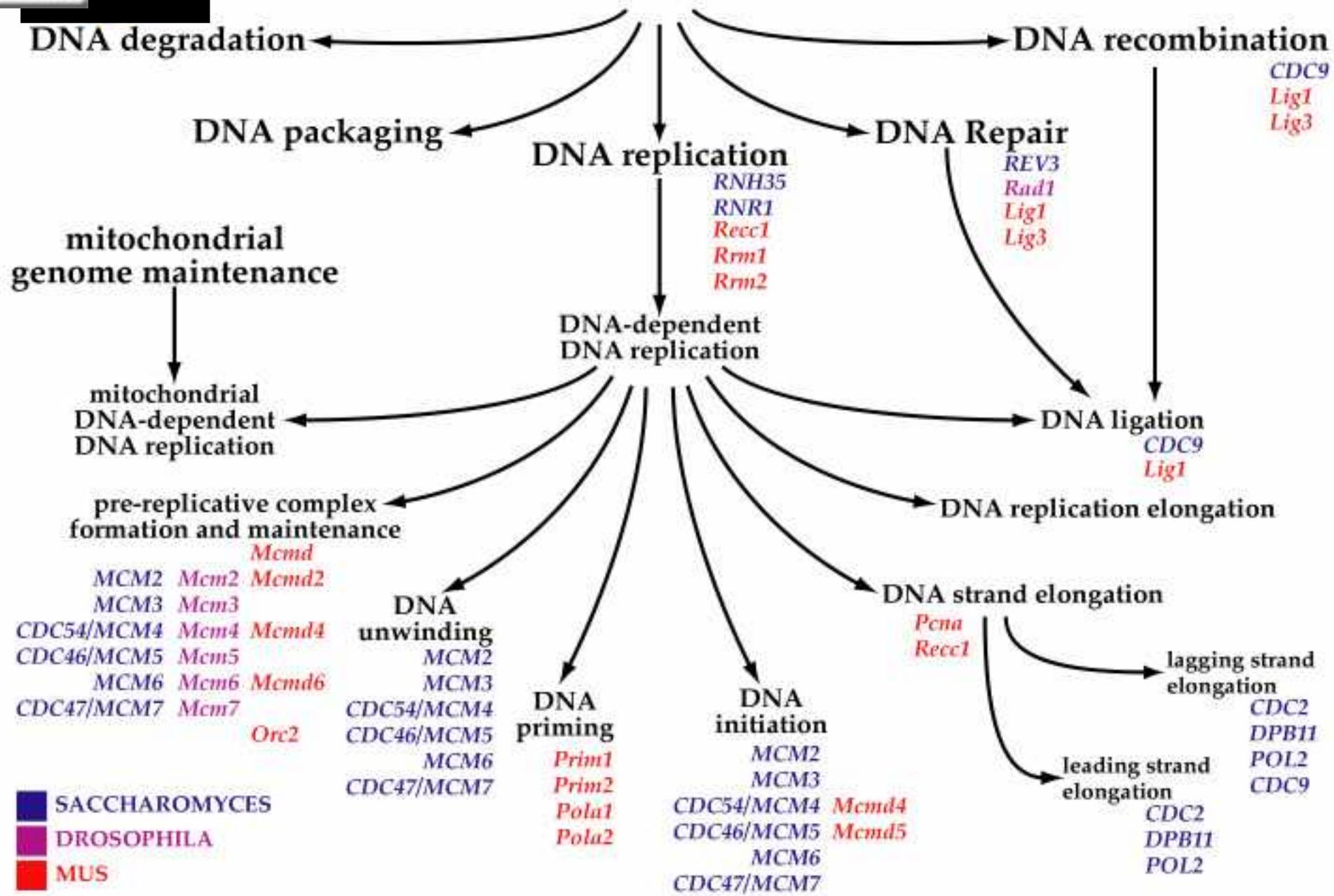
Un hijo es un subconjunto de elementos de un padre



El término del componente de la célula. *El núcleo* tiene 5 hijos



DNA metabolism



SACCHAROMYCES
 DROSOPHILA
 MUS

P-values de GO para una Lista de Genes

Podemos calcular la probabilidad del tener x de de n genes con una anotación a un nodo GO, dado que en el genoma, M de N genes tienen esa anotación, usando la *distribución hipergeométrica*

$$P = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

Significancia de GO

Para calcular un P-value, calculamos la probabilidad del tener *por lo menos* x de las anotaciones de n :

$$P \text{ value} = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{x-1} \frac{\binom{M}{i} \binom{N-M}{n-i}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

The diagram illustrates the hypergeometric distribution formula for GO significance. The numerator represents the number of ways to choose i annotated genes from M annotated genes and $n-i$ unannotated genes from $N-M$ unannotated genes. The denominator represents the total number of ways to choose n genes from N genes.

Fórmula para Probabilidad Hipergeométrica

$N =$ Population size

$$\binom{k}{x} = \text{ways of selecting } x \text{ successes from among } k \text{ available} \quad (1)$$

k successes

$N - k$ failures

$$\binom{N - k}{n - x} = \text{ways of selecting } n - x \text{ failures from among } N - k \text{ available} \quad (2)$$

$$\binom{k}{x} \binom{N - k}{n - x} = \text{ways of selecting } x \text{ successes and } n - x \text{ failures from the respective numbers available} \quad (1) \times (2)$$

$n =$ Sample size

x successes
 $n - x$ failures

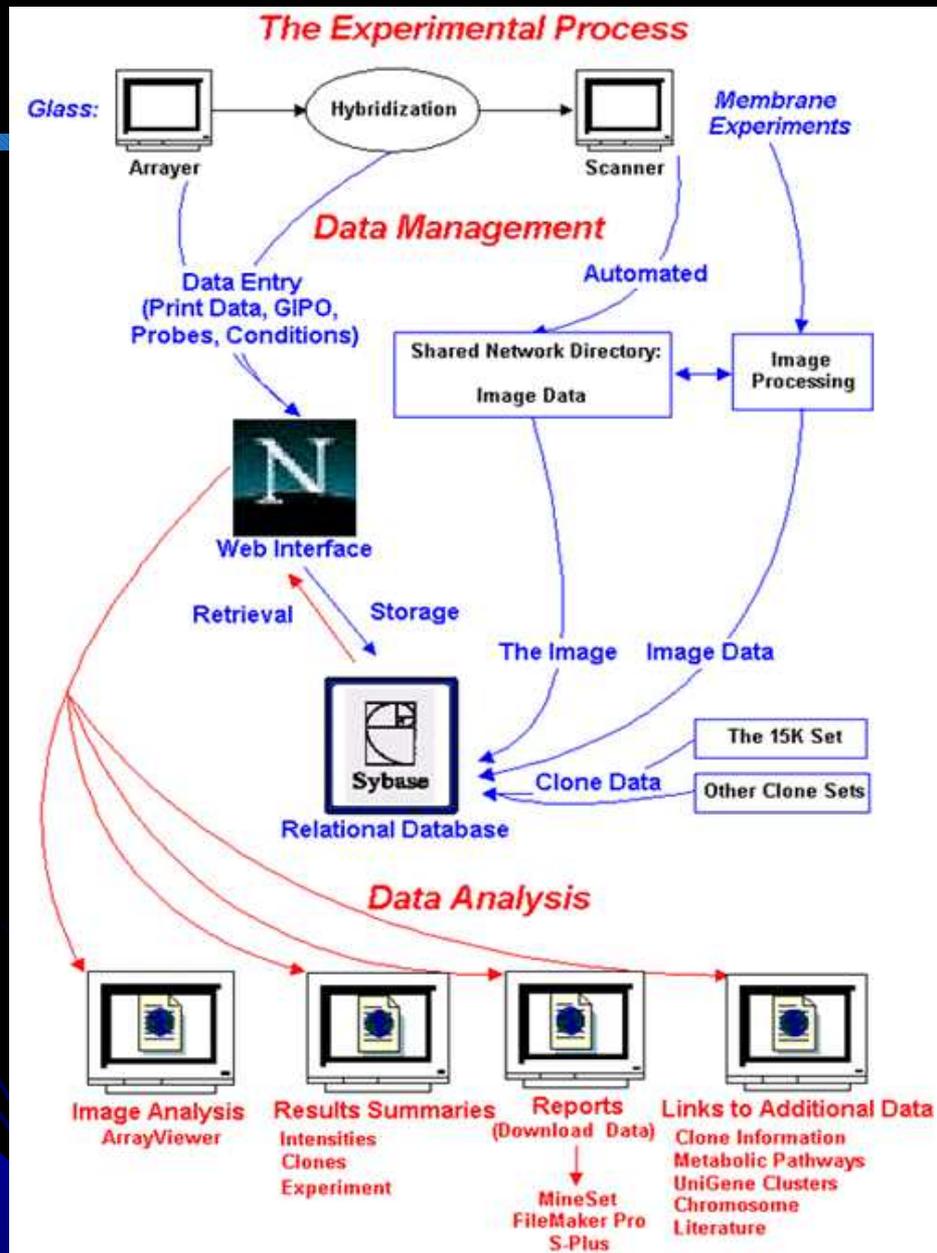
$$\binom{N}{n} = \text{number of samples of size } n \text{ that can be selected from the population of size } N \quad (3)$$

$$h(x; n, k, N) = \frac{\binom{k}{x} \binom{N - k}{n - x}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \text{hypergeometric probability of getting } x \text{ successes (and } n - x \text{ failures) in a sample of size } n \text{ drawn from a population of size } N \text{ containing } k \text{ successes.} \quad \frac{(1) \times (2)}{(3)}$$

Functional Analysis

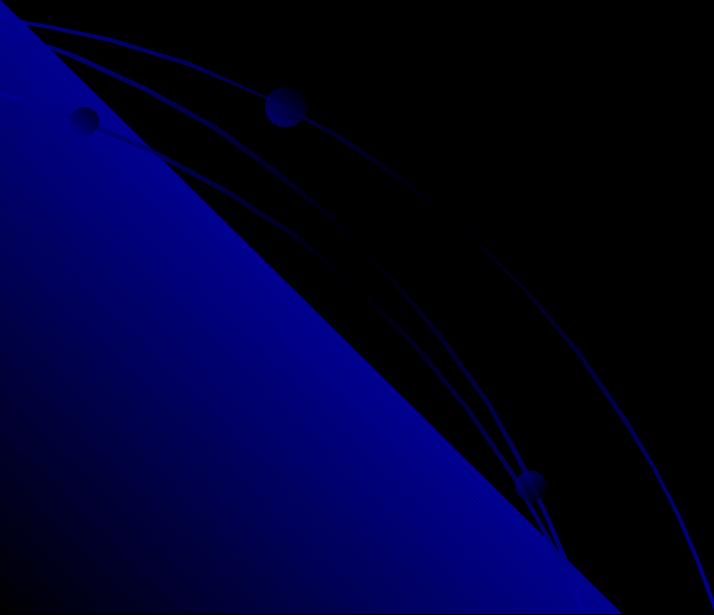
- Identify over-represented Gene-Ontology terms
 - Biological Process
 - Molecular Function
 - Cellular Component
- Pathway Analysis:
 - Biocarta
 - GenMapp
 - Kegg
- Interactive Association Network : expression and / or annotations based
 - Graphic visualization that explain the relationship between genes
 - Expression profile based
 - Annotation based
 - Literature

Flujo de Datos



Bases de Datos de Microarray

Hay dos depósitos principales:

- **Gene expression omnibus (GEO) en NCBI**
 - **ArrayExpress en el European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI)**
- 

Gene Expression Omnibus en NCBI

Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) Main page - Mozilla Firefox

Home | Bookmarks | Tools | Help

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/

mail - Inbox - zger... | Facebook | Banco de Chile | U-Cursos :: Ziomara...

- Goog... | Gene Expression Omnibus (...)



Gene Expression Omnibus

HOME | SEARCH | SITE MAP | GEO Publications | FAQ | MIAME | Email GEO

NCBI > GEO Not logged in | Login

Gene Expression Omnibus: a public functional genomics data repository supporting MIAME-compliant data submissions. Array- and sequence-based data are accepted. Tools are provided to help users query and download experiments and curated gene expression profiles. [More information >](#)

GEO navigation

QUERY

- DataSets
- Gene profiles
- GEO accession
- GEO BLAST

BROWSE

- DataSets
- GEO accessions
 - Platforms
 - Samples
 - Series

Site contents

Public data

Platforms	7,225
Samples	421,326
Series	16,436

Documentation

- Overview | FAQ | Find
- Submission guide
- Linking & citing
- Journal citations
- Programmatic access
- DataSet clusters
- GEO announce list
- Data disclaimer
- GEO staff

Query & Browse

- Repository browser
- Submitters
- SAGEmap
- FTP site
- GEO Profiles

Submitter login

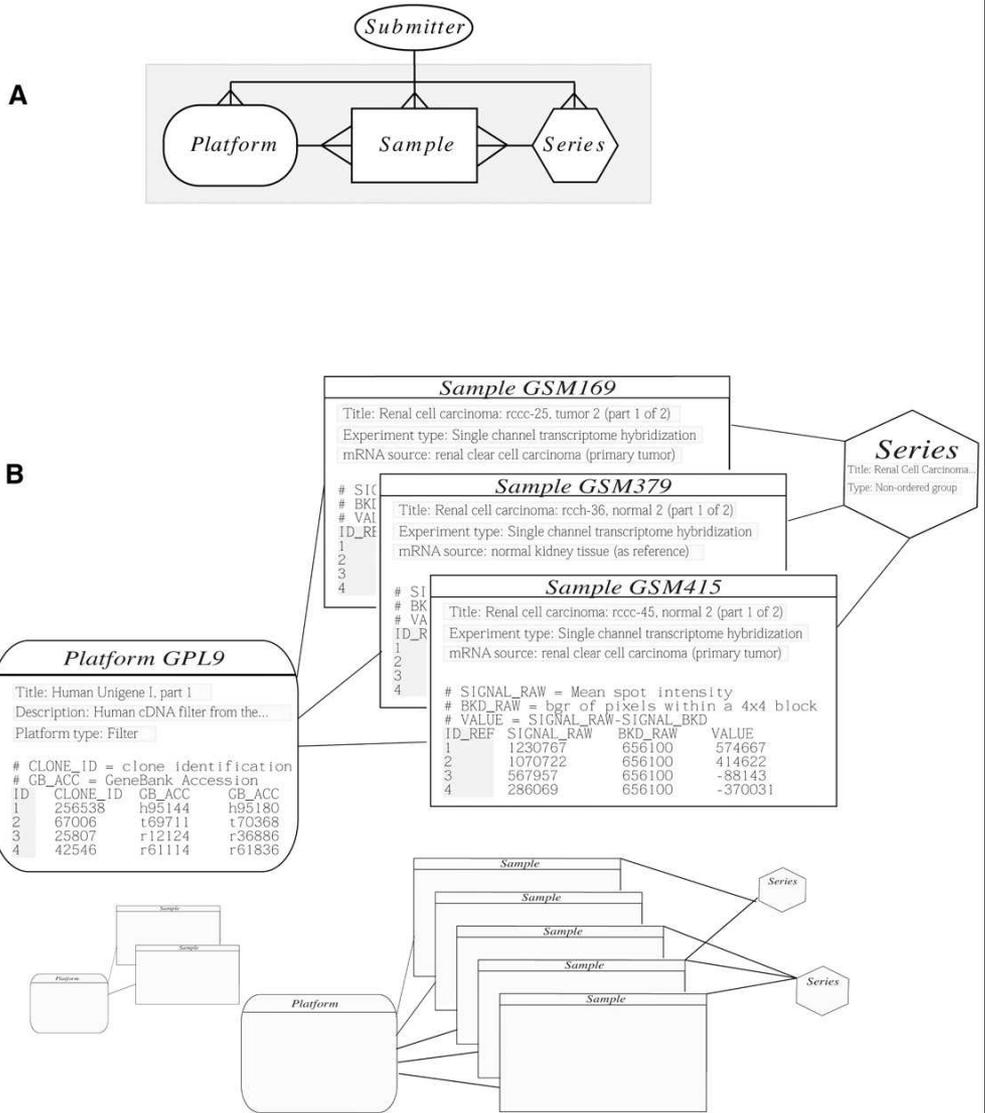
User id:

Password:

[» New account](#)

[» Recover password](#)

Gene Expression Omnibus: Esquema y Ejemplo



A. The entity-relationship diagram for the GEO database

B. An actual example of three samples referencing one platform and contained in a single series

Recursos HT Genómicos

Resource name	Institution(s)	URL
Breast Cancer Cell Line Resource	1° National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH	http://www.nhgri.nih.gov/DIR/CGB/CR2000
CGH Database	1° Institute of Pathology, University Hospital Charité	http://amba.charite.de/~ksch/cghdatabase
Chip DB	1° Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, MIT	http://young39.wi.mit.edu/chipdb_public
Drug & Alcohol Abuse Microarray Data Consortium	Wake Forest University, Emory University, and Oregon Health and Science University	http://www.wfubmc.edu/microarray
ExpressDB	1° Harvard–Lipper Center for Computational Genetics	http://arep.med.harvard.edu/ExpressDB
Global Gene Expression Group	Science Park-Research Division, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	http://sciencepark.mdanderson.org/ggeg
MAExplorer	1° National Cancer Institute, NIH	http://www-lecb.ncifcrf.gov/MAExplorer
Microarray center	1° Children's National Medical Center	http://microarray.cnmcresearch.org/
Microarray project	1° National Human Genome Research Institute, NIH	http://www.nhgri.nih.gov/DIR/Microarray
Rochester Muscle Database	School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester Medical Center	http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/smd/crc/swindex.html
SADE	1° Departement de Biologie Cellulaire et Moleculaire, CEA	http://www-dsv cea.fr/thema/get/sade.html
SAGENET	1° Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine	http://www.sagenet.org
Yeast Microarray Global Viewer	1° Laboratoire de genétique moleculaire, Ecole Normale Supérieure	http://transcriptome.ens.fr/ymgv
RNA Abundance Database	Computational Biology and Informatics Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania	http://www.cbil.upenn.edu/RAD2
SAGEmap	National Cancer Institute and National Center for Biotechnology Information, NIH	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sage
Stanford Microarray Database	2° Dept. of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine	http://www.dnachip.org
Gene Expression Omnibus	3° National Center for Biotechnology Information, NIH	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo

Recursos Públicos para Microarrays

Stanford Microarray Database - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://smd.stanford.edu/

Most Visited Gmail - Inbox - zger... Facebook Banco de Chile U-Cursos :: Ziomara...

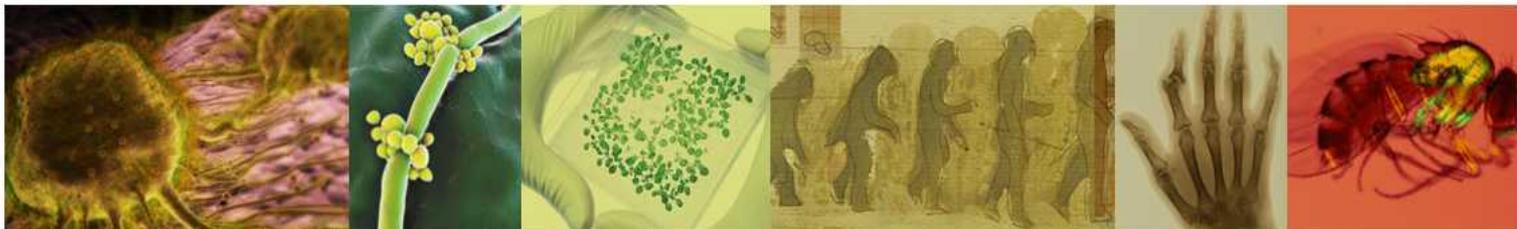
Stanford Microarray Database Gene Expression Omnibus (...)

 **STANFORD MICROARRAY DATABASE** Username Password Log In

SMD Search Lists Links Help

Home About SMD SMD News SMD Staff SMD Source Citing SMD

Stanford Microarray Database



PUBLIC DATA

- Publications
- S.O.U.R.C.E
- Caryoscope

SMD ANNOUNCEMENTS

- SOURCE has been updated with a new batch processing, probe names and many more organisms - Those currently supported in SMD.
- GenePattern has been updated to include sparse clustering and SNP capabilities

Recent Publications

Regulation of interferon response gene activity during infliximab treatment in rheumatoid arthritis is associated with clinical response to treatment. van Baarsen LG, et al. (2010) *Arthritis Res Ther* 12(1):R11

IGF-I induced genes in stromal fibroblasts predict the clinical outcome of breast and lung cancer patients. Rajski M, et al. (2010) *BMC Med* 8(1):1

Molecular signatures of quiescent, mobilized and leukemia-initiating hematopoietic stem cells. Forsberg EC, et al. (2010) *PLoS One* 5(1):e8785

Transcriptional response in the peripheral blood of patients infected with *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi. Thompson LJ, et al. (2009) *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 106(52):22433-22438

SITE INFO

SMD Access: Access to non-public data is limited to registered Stanford researchers and their collaborators. Please see [SMD Registration](#) for more specific information. If you have further questions regarding access, please e-mail the *Stanford Microarray Database* curators at array@genome.stanford.edu.

Proprietary Data: Please note that some data in the database are proprietary and subject to legal restriction on their use, re-use and distribution. This includes but is not limited to Affymetrix and Agilent oligonucleotide sequences and patented sequences. It is the responsibility of the person viewing or downloading such data to ensure that

Done

Database Referencing of Array Genes Online (DRAGON)

<http://pevsnerlab.kennedykrieger.org/dragon.htm>





Search

[DRAGON Database](#) : [Annotate](#) | [Search](#) | [Compare](#) | [Learn](#) | [Download](#) | [Order](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Links](#) | [Logs & Bugs](#)

[DRAGON View](#) : [Families](#) | [Order](#) | [Paths](#)

[DRAGON Map](#)

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Instructions

- 1) Decide which database you would like to search by clicking on the radio button next to its name. **Note:** You can only search one database at a time.
- 2) Choose the types of information you would like provided by checking the appropriate checkboxes on the left.
- 3) Define the criteria for your search by typing them into the text boxes on the right. **Note:** You can check certain attributes on the left and not provide criteria for them on the right. If you do so, your search will be performed based only on your criteria, but will return all the different types of information you requested for the genes or proteins matching your criteria.
- 4) Choose whether you would like to limit your search to a certain number of returned genes.
- 5) Press "Submit Query" in order to generate your search.

Unigene:

- | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find gene by name: | Example: keratin | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find gene by cytoband: | Example: Xq28 | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find gene by locuslink: | Example: 3846 | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find gene by expression area: | Example: brain | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find gene by accession #: | Example: L24158 | <input type="text"/> |

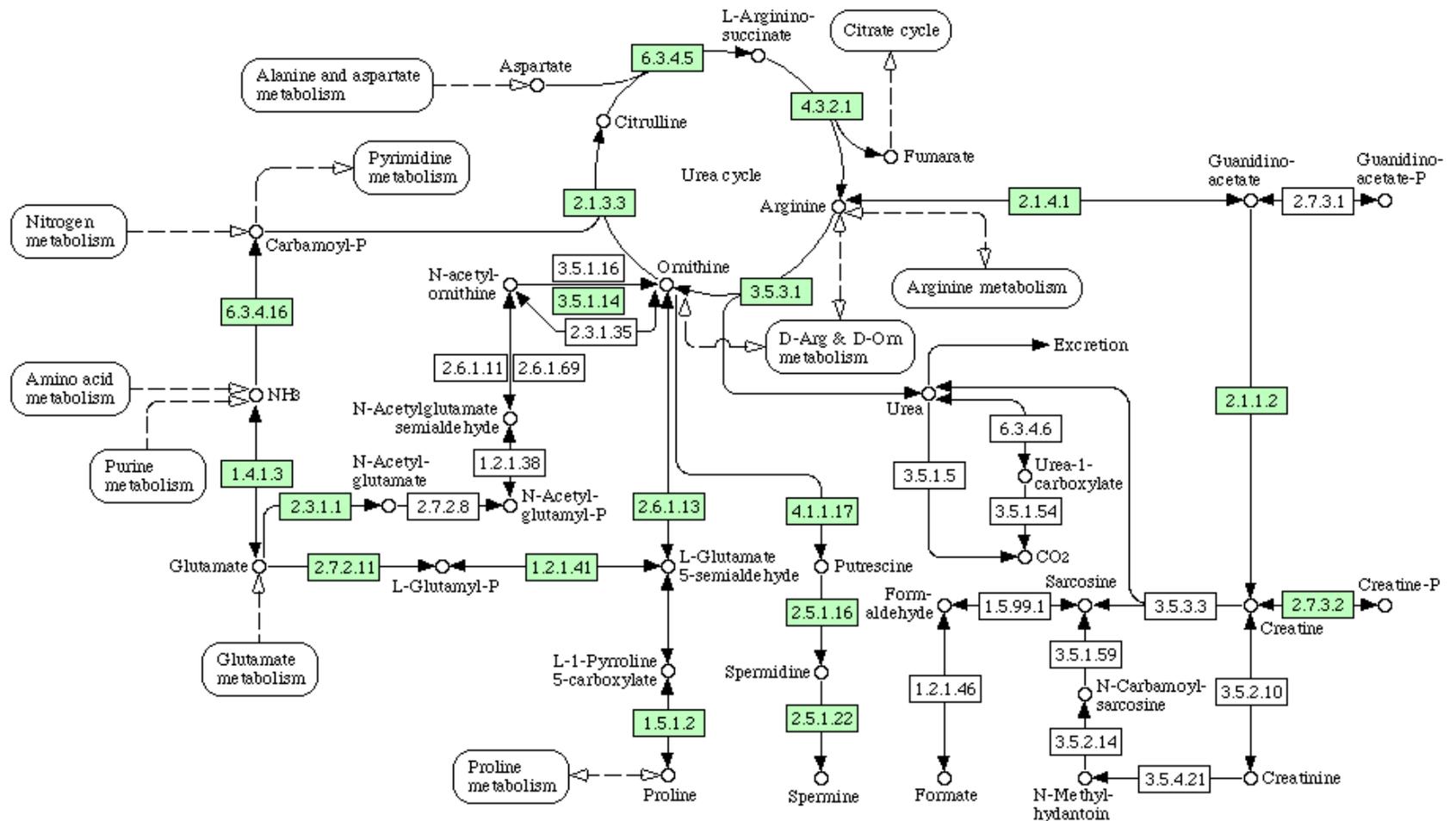
Swissprot:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by subcellular location: | Example: peroxisome | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by description: | Example: synaptotagmin | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by GenBank number: | Example: L24158 | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by function: | Example: DNA binding | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by keywords: | Example: Signal | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by PubMed #: | Example: 1689460 | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Find protein by amino acid seq: | Example: MSTNENANT | <input type="text"/> |

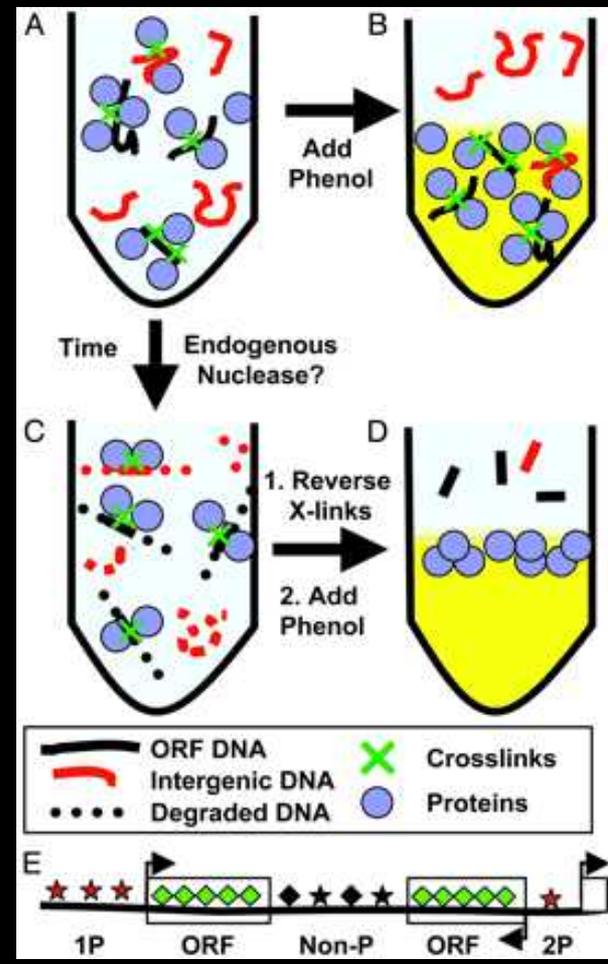
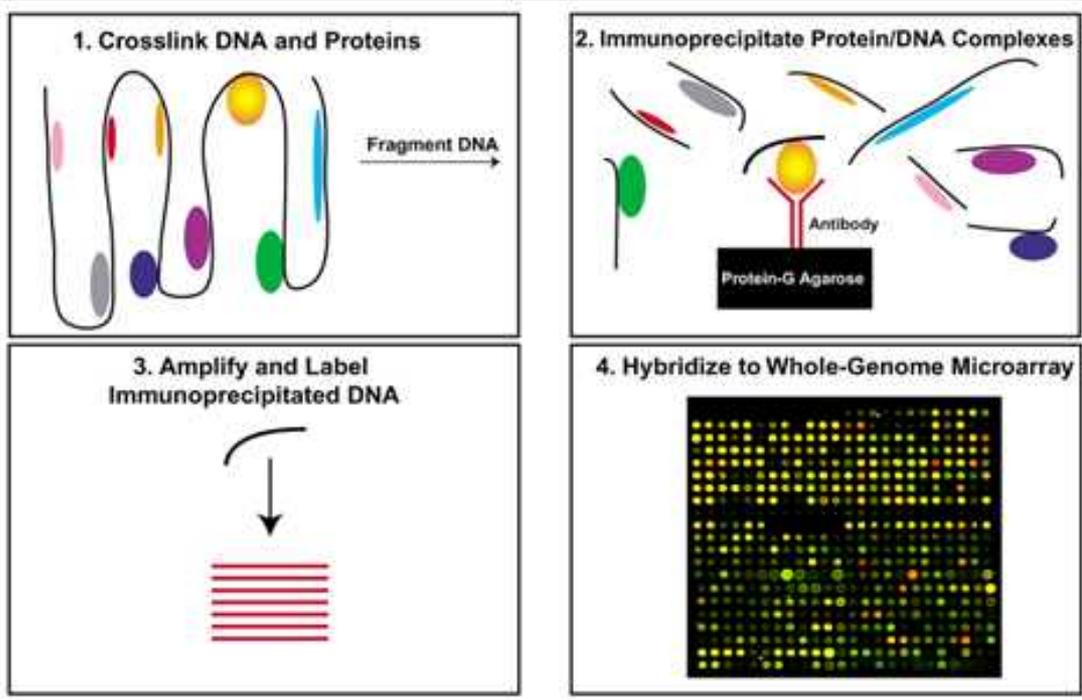
Pfam:

DRAGON Relates Genes to KEGG Pathway

UREA CYCLE AND METABOLISM OF AMINO GROUPS

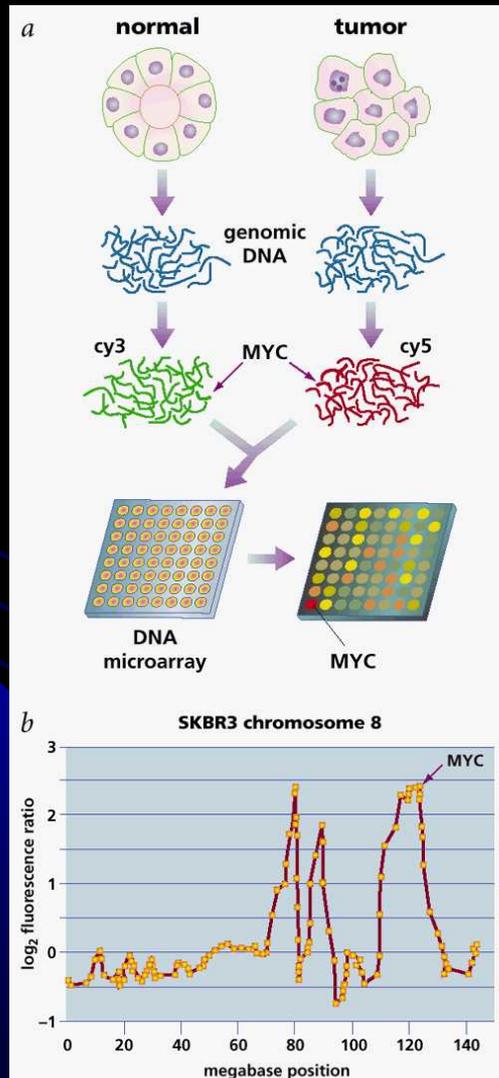


Mapeo de Interacciones DNA–proteína y ORF usando Microarrays

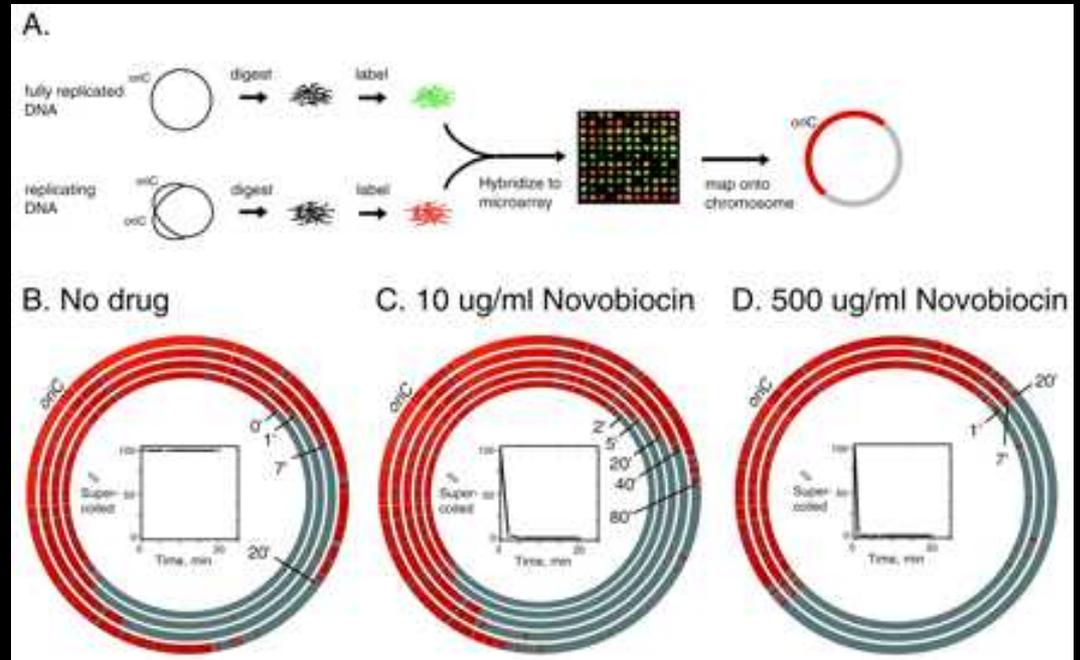


Hibridación Comparativa en Microarrays

Esquema estático



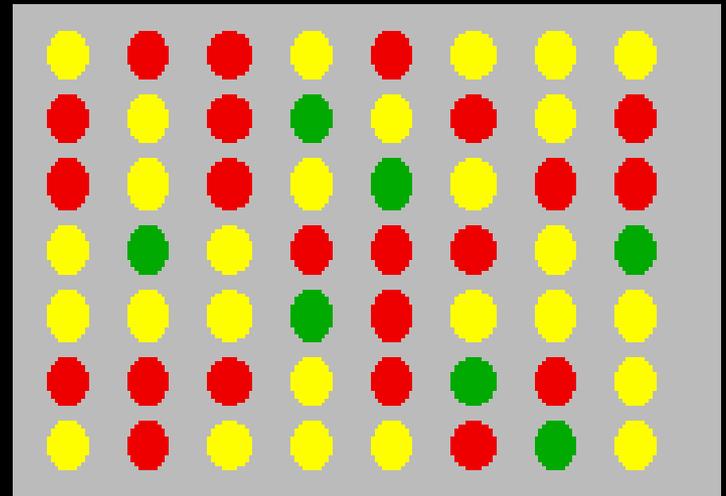
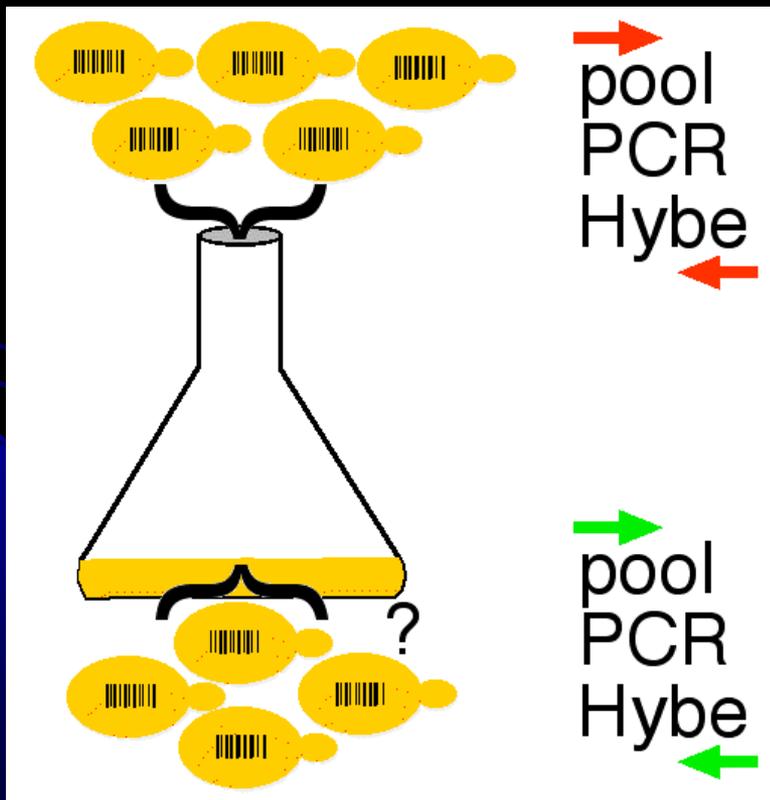
Esquema dinámico



Khodursky AB et al., PNAS, PNAS 2000 vol. 97

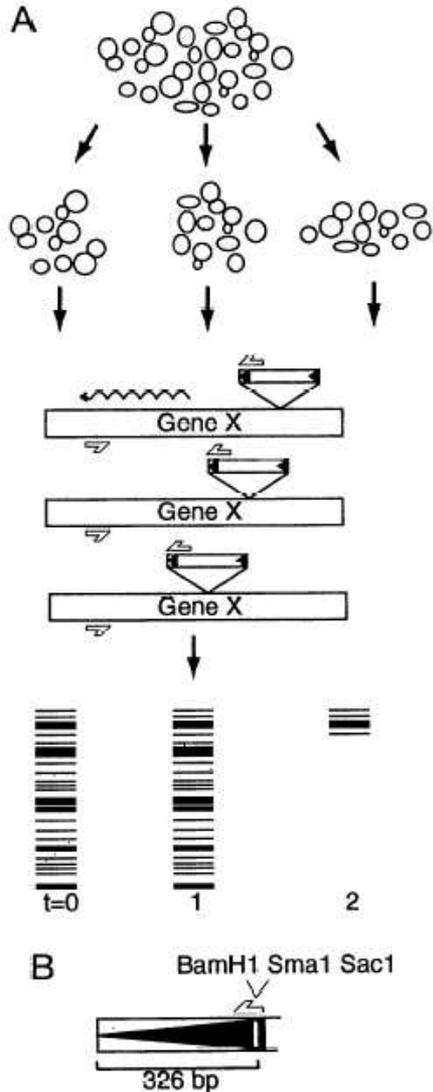
*Pollack JR, Iyer VR.
Nat Genet. 2002 Dec;32
Suppl:515-21*

Microarrays de Código de Barras

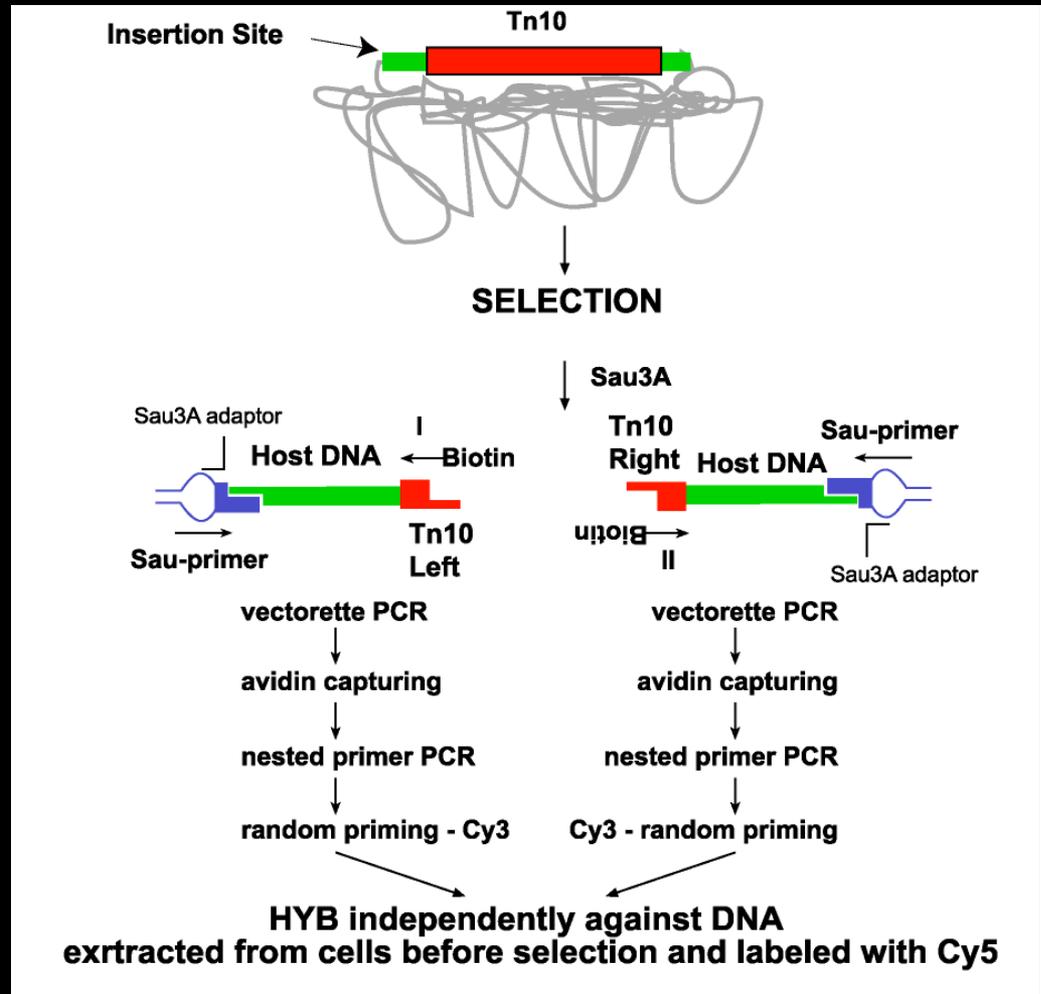


Footprinting Genético

Gel

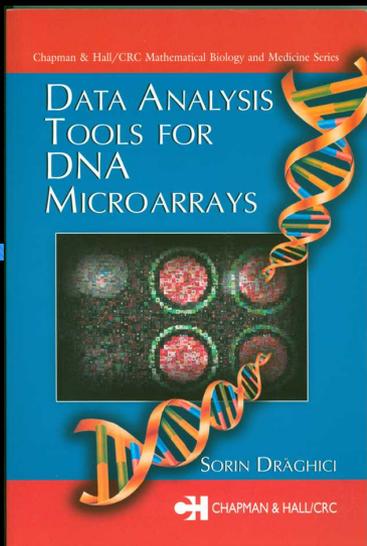


Array

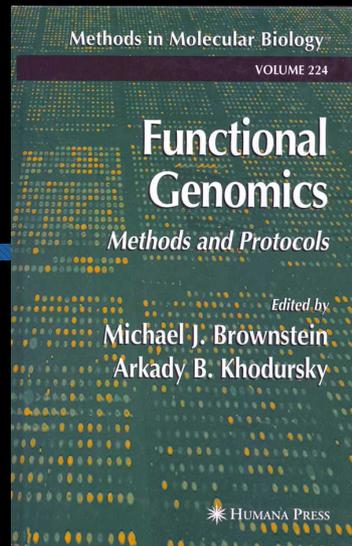


Lectura Adicional: *Análisis Deductivo*

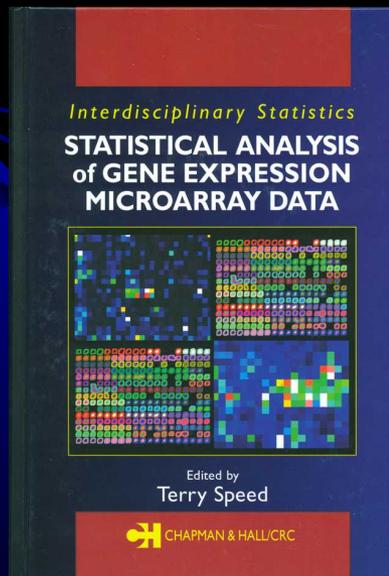
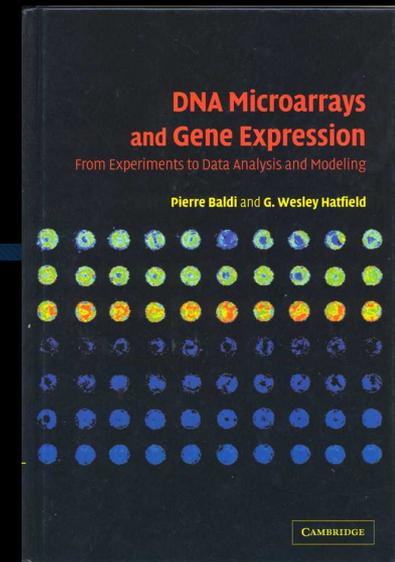
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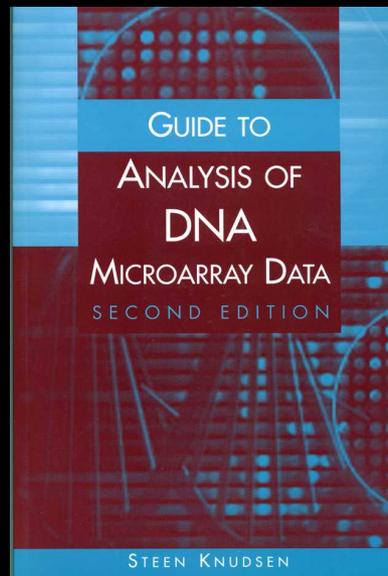
Accesible y bien pensado



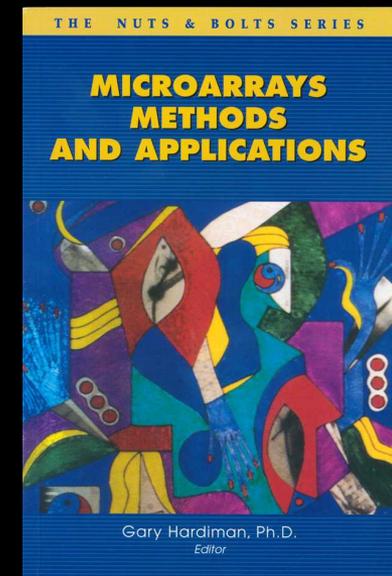
Coleccion de protocolos y contribuciones



Tour de fuerza en estadística



Un poco de todo



Una guia para quienes saben poco o nada del tema

Lecturas Simples en Estadística y Clasificación

