



Missense Variant Pipeline

Presented by Brady Hoskins

Project Motivation

- ◆ **Motivation:** gain a greater understanding of mutations in ASD that will lead to better diagnostics
- ◆ **What we know now:** mutations in ASD probands are more likely to land in protein interaction domains than in their unaffected siblings
- ◆ **Knowledge gap:** the impact of multiple mutations on disrupting protein interactions has not been studied
- ◆ **Model deployed and advantages:** deep learning models allow for the effect of multiple mutations to be modeled in protein interactions
- ◆ **Hypothesis:** multiple mutations affecting protein interaction will be more common in ASD probands versus their unaffected siblings

Missense Variant Pipeline

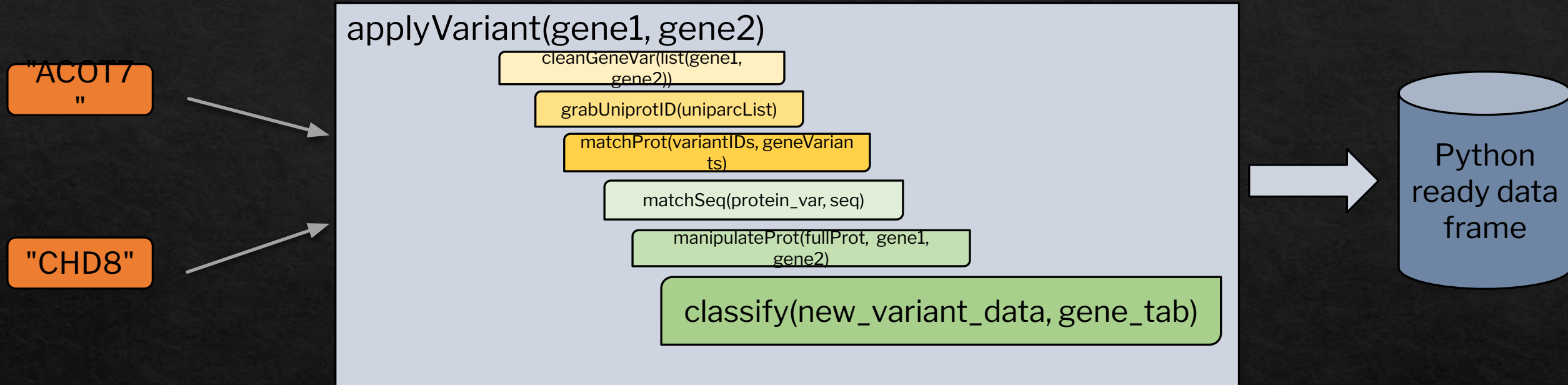
OLD:

- ◆ Step 1: Pass two gene id strings to top layer function
- ◆ Step 2: Solicit/clean gene variant information
- ◆ Step 3: Map related proteins
- ◆ Step 4: Map protein sequences
- ◆ Step 5: Apply variant changes to sequences
- ◆ Step 6: Determine proband and sibling variants
- ◆ Step 7: Return new data frame for modeling

NEW:

- Step 1: Pass two gene id strings to top layer function
 - Step 1a: Solicit/clean gene variant information
 - Step 1b: Map related proteins
 - Step 1c: Map protein sequences
 - Step 1d: Apply variant changes to sequences (Keep Sequence string)
 - Step 1e: Determine proband and sibling variants by number of occurrences
 - Step 1f: Return new data frame for modeling/encoding
- Step 2: Read file into python function
 - Step 2a: Python function encodes and models data, returns Wilcoxon statistics

Last Time: Pipeline Architecture



Old

Output

[illegible]

Updated: Pipeline Architecture

"ACOT7"

"CHD8"

applyVariant(gene1, gene2)

cleanGeneVar(list(gene1,
gene2))

grabUniprotID(uniparcList)

matchProt(variantIDs, geneVariants)

matchSeq(protein_var, seq)

Code to apply variant & count number
of variants occurrences

Code to create row per number of
variant occurrences, return file



ppiPipeline(datafile)

Encode amino acids

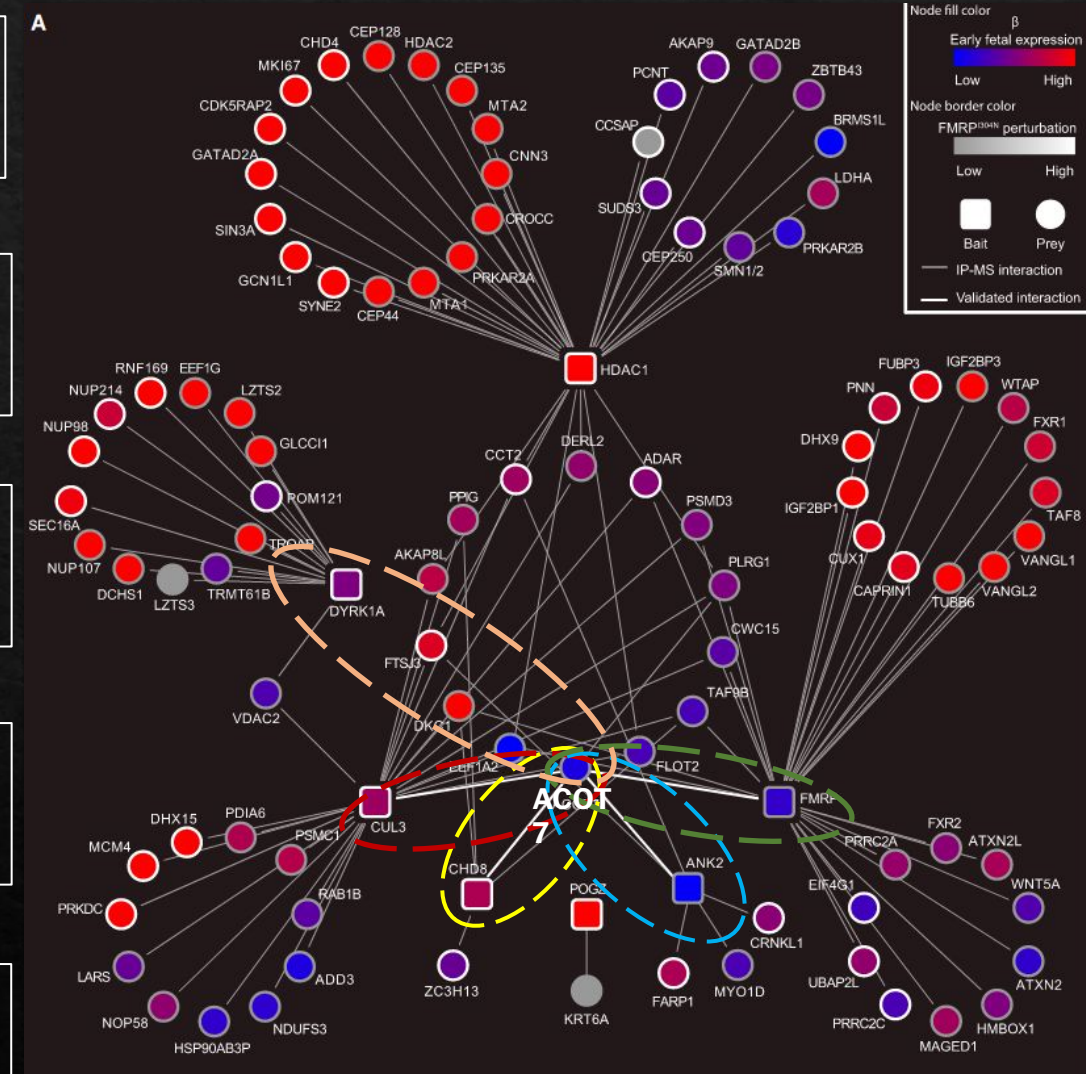
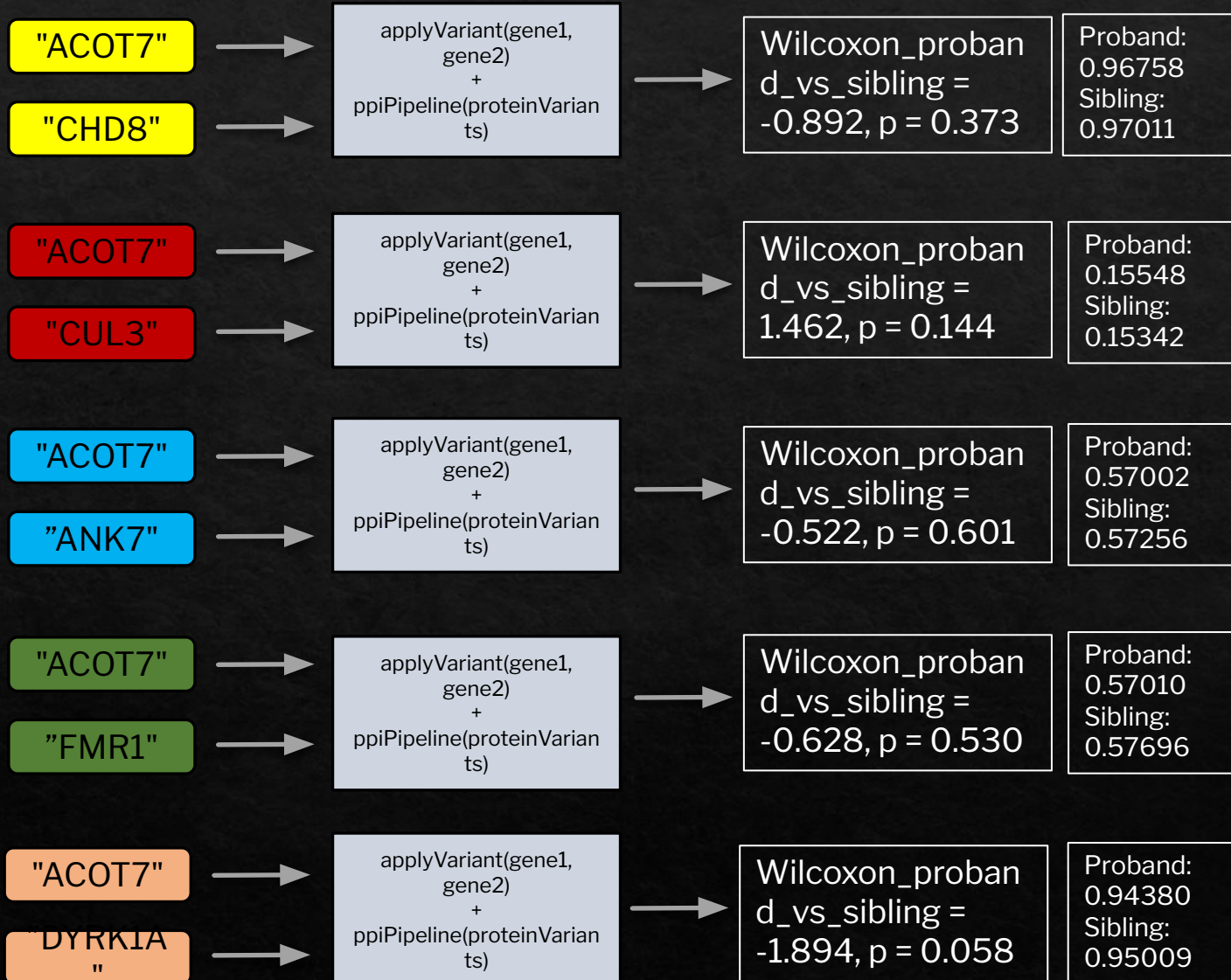
Run data through RNN
model

Return Wilcoxon
test statistic



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	Protein	Sequence	uniparc	symbol	gene	feature	biotype	hgvs	protein_pos	seq_length	Old_aa	New_aa	Old_codon	New_codon	ensp	used_ref	variant_id	seq_matrix	variantSeq_n	Proband	Sibling
2	O00154	MKLLARALR	UPI000002	ACOT7	ENSG000001	ENST000006	protein_codi	ENSP000004	337	338	Q	K	Cag	Aag	ENSP000004	G	36411	MKLLARALR	MKLLARALR	1	0
3	O00154	MKLLARALR	UPI000002	ACOT7	ENSG000001	ENST000006	protein_codi	ENSP000004	334	338	A	V	gCg	gTg	ENSP000004	G	36413	MKLLARALR	MKLLARALR	1	0
4	O00154	MKLLARALR	UPI000002	ACOT7	ENSG000001	ENST000006	protein_codi	ENSP000004	334	338	A	V	gCg	gTg	ENSP000004	G	36413	MKLLARALR	MKLLARALR	1	0
5	O00154	MKLLARALR	UPI000002	ACOT7	ENSG000001	ENST000006	protein_codi	ENSP000004	331	338	Q	R	cAg	cGg	ENSP000004	T	36415	MKLLARALR	MKLLARALR	1	0
6	O00154	MKLLARALR	UPI000002	ACOT7	ENSG000001	ENST000006	protein_codi	ENSP000004	331	338	Q	R	cAg	cGg	ENSP000004	T	36415	MKLLARALR	MKLLARALR	1	0

Pipeline Results



Identification of Human Neuronal Protein Complexes Reveals Biochemical Activities and Convergent Mechanisms of Action in Autism Spectrum Disorders. Li, et al. *Cell Systems*, 2015.