



Analyze Genomes: An In-Memory Technology Use Case
In-Memory Computing for Life Sciences
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Our Motivation

Personalized Medicine

- **Motivation:** Can we analyze the entire data of a patient, incl. Electronic Health Records (EHR) and genome data, during a doctor's visit?
- Genome data analysis may add up to weeks, i.e. biopsy, biological preparation, sequencing, alignment, variant calling, full analysis, and evaluation
- Issue: Complex and time-consuming data processing tasks
- In-memory technology accelerates genome data processing
 - Highly parallel alignment / variant calling
 - Real-time analysis of individual patient or cohort data
 - Combined search in structured / unstructured data



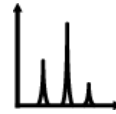
Our Challenge

Distributed Big Data Sources



Human genome/biological data

600GB per full genome
15PB+ in databases of leading institutes



Human proteome

160M data points (2.4GB) per sample
>3TB raw proteome data in ProteomicsDB



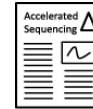
Hospital information systems

Often more than 50GB



Cancer patient records

>160k records at NCT



PubMed database

>23M articles



Medical sensor data

Scan of a single organ in 1s
creates 10GB of raw data



Prescription data

1.5B records from 10,000 doctors
and 10M Patients (100 GB)



Clinical trials

Currently more than 30k
recruiting on ClinicalTrials.gov

Our Approach

In-Memory Technology



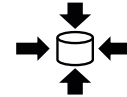
Combined column and row store



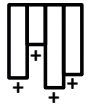
Map/Reduce



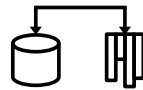
Single and multi-tenancy



Lightweight compression



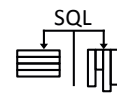
Insert only for time travel



Real-time replication



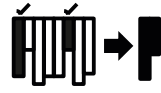
Working on integers



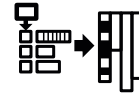
SQL interface on columns and rows



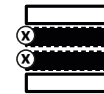
Active/passive data store



Minimal projections



Group key



Reduction of software layers



Dynamic multi-threading



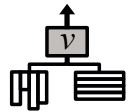
Bulk load of data



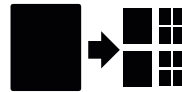
Object-relational mapping



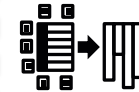
Text retrieval and extraction engine



No aggregate tables



Data partitioning



Any attribute as index



No disk



On-the-fly extensibility



Analytics on historical data



Multi-core/parallelization

Meaningful In-Memory Database Concepts

Text Mining

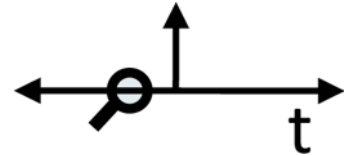
- Full text indexing for any text attributes
- User-defined **dictionaries** to define entities
<http://scn.sap.com/community/developer-center/hana/blog/2013/12/27/hana-text-analysis-with-custom-dictionaries>
- Custom Grouper User Language (**CGUL**) rules to create token-based regular expressions with linguistic attributes
<http://wiki.scn.sap.com/wiki/display/EIM/CGUL+Tips+and+Tricks+for+Entity+Extraction>



Meaningful In-Memory Database Concepts

Time Travel

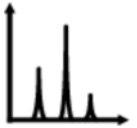
- Process time series data by retrieving the complete database state at any period of history
- **History Database Tables**
- `SELECT TEMPERATURE FROM "PATIENTS"."ICS_TEMP" WHERE PATIENT NAME = 'Matthieu Schapranow' AS OF COMMIT ID 209811`
- <http://scn.sap.com/community/developer-center/hana/blog/2013/02/12/when-i-travelled-through-time-using-sap-hana>



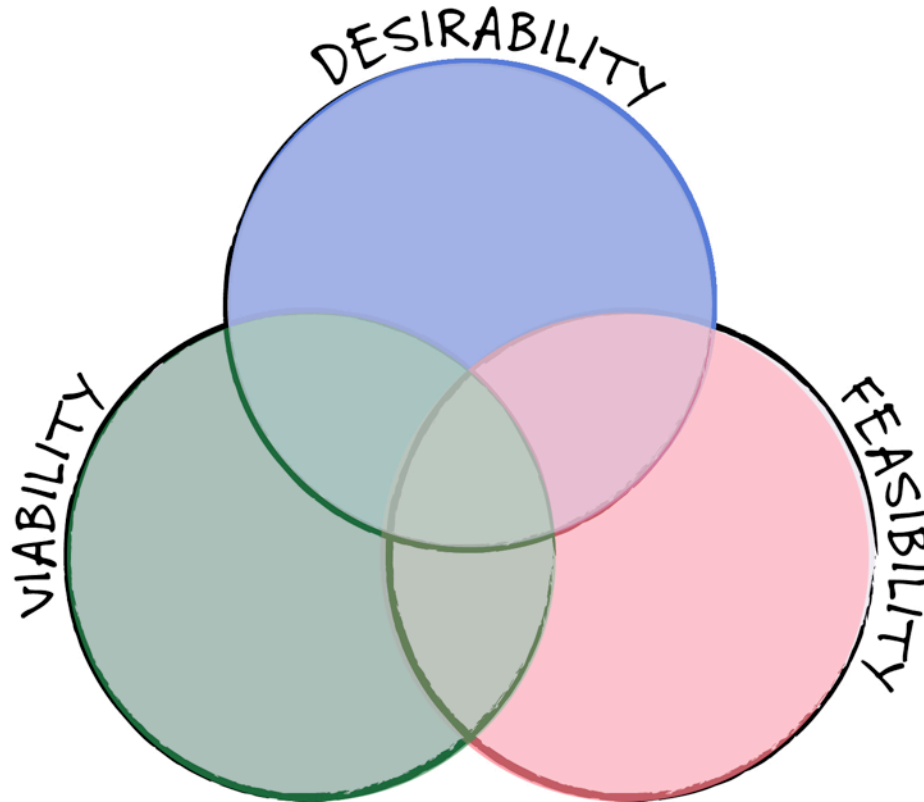
Meaningful In-Memory Database Concepts

Predictive Analysis Library (PAL)

- Provides specific **analysis functions** tightly integrated within the database, e.g. k-means or hierarchical clustering
- http://help.sap.com/hana/SAP_HANA_Predictive_Analysis_Library_PAL_en.pdf



Our Vision Personalized Medicine



Our Vision

Personalized Medicine

Desirability

- Leveraging directed customer services
- Portfolio of integrated services for clinicians, researchers, and patients
- Include latest research results, e.g. most effective therapies

Viability

- Enable personalized medicine also in far-off regions and developing countries
- Share data via the Internet to get feedback from world-wide experts (cost-saving)
- Combine research data (publications, annotations, genome data) from international databases in a single knowledge base

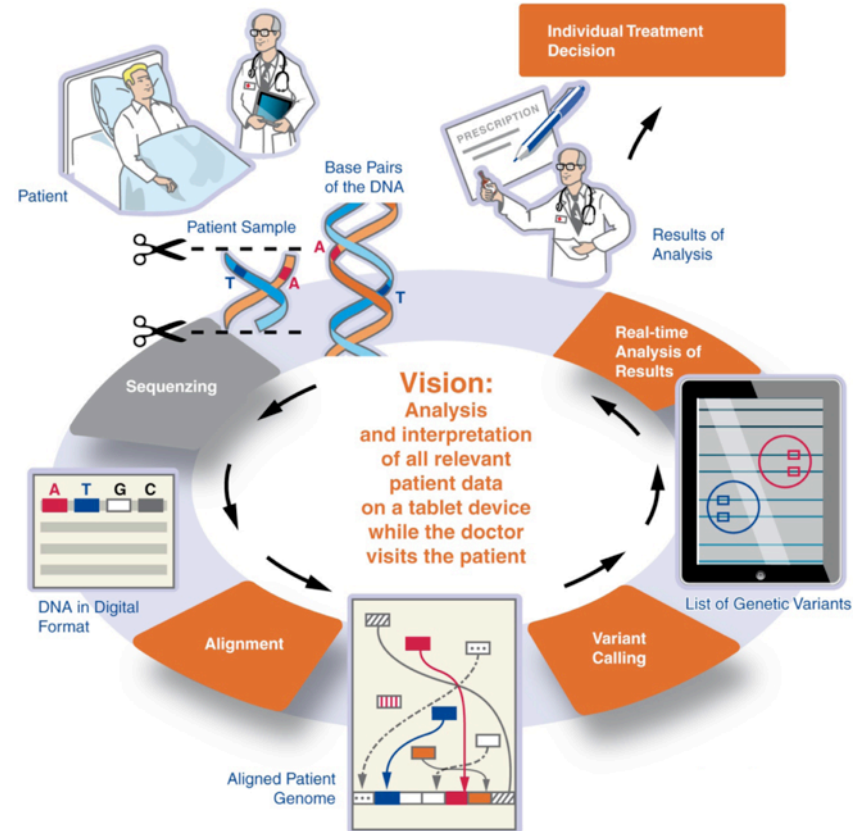
Feasibility

- HiSeq 2500 enables high-coverage whole genome sequencing in $\approx 1d$
- IMDB enables allele frequency determination of 12B records within $< 1s$
- 1 relevant out of 80M annotations $< 1s$
- Data preparation as a service reduces TCO

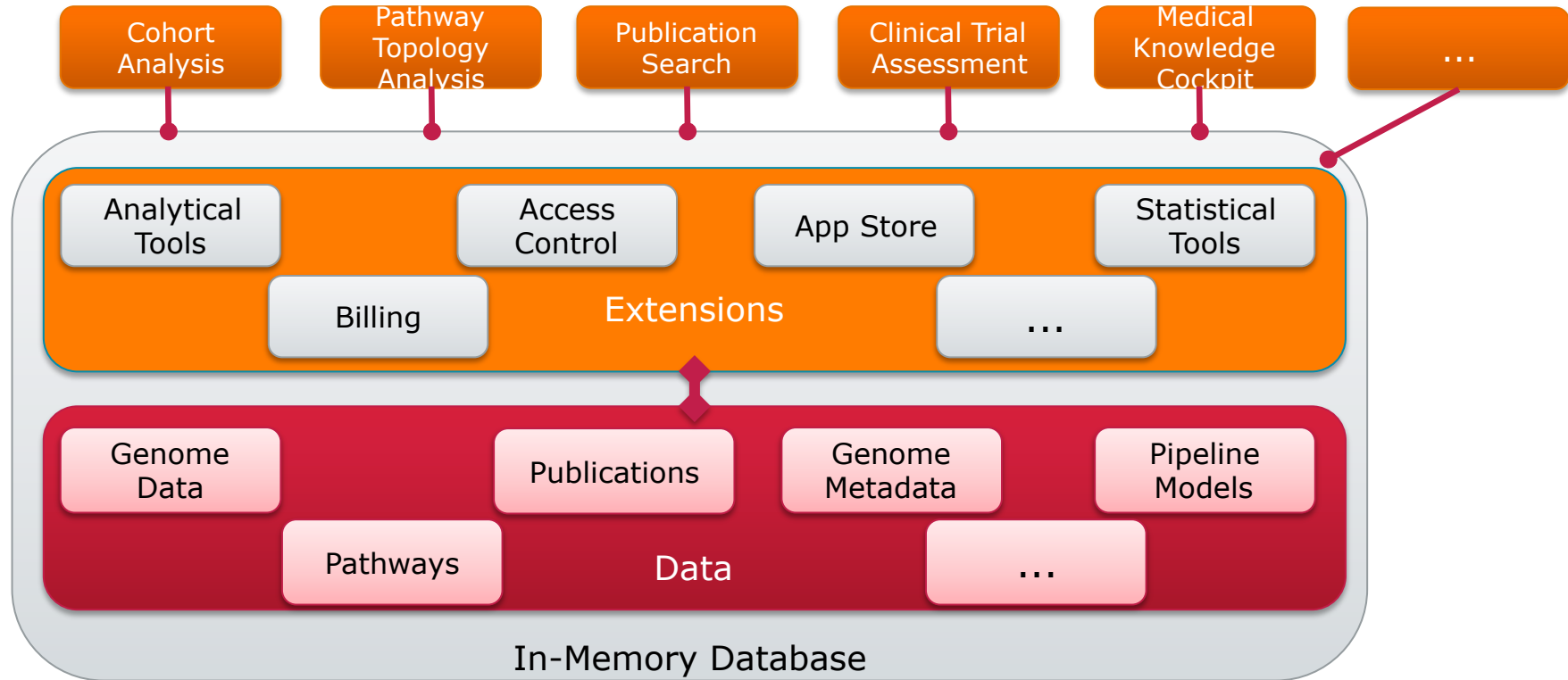
High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project

Integration of Genomic Data

- Preprocessing of DNA (alignment, variant calling) can be modeled and is executed as integrated process
- Results are directly stored in in-memory databases, e.g. for
 - Statistical analyses, and
 - Links to latest research knowledge
- Real-time analysis of genome data enables completely new way of research and therapies, e.g. instant comparison with patient cohorts



High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Architectural Overview



High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project

Selected Research Topics

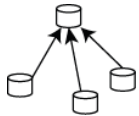
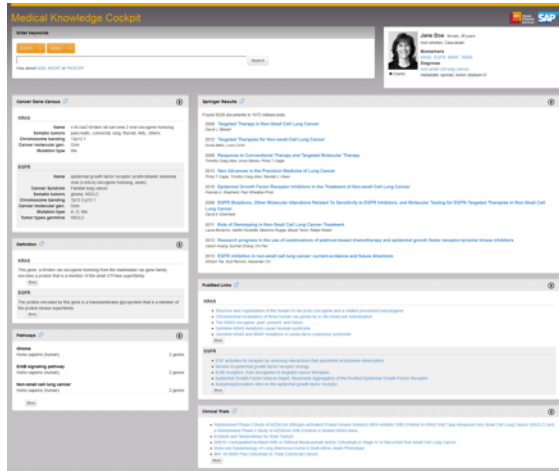
Improving Analyses:

- Information combination, e.g. Medical Knowledge Cockpit, Oncolyzer
- Genome Browser enables deep dive into the genome
- Cohort Analysis, e.g. clustering of patient cohorts
- Combined Search, e.g. in clinical trials and side-effect databases
- Pathways Topology Analysis, e.g. to identify cause/effect

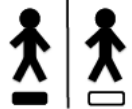
Improving Data Preparations:

- Graphical modeling of Genome Data Processing (GDP) pipelines
- Scheduling and execution of multiple GPD pipelines in parallel
- App store for medical knowledge (bring algorithms to data)
- Exchange of sensitive data, e.g. history-based access control
- Billing processes for intellectual property and services

High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Medical Knowledge Cockpit



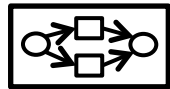
Unified access to structured and unstructured data sources



Automatic clinical trial matching build on text analysis features

- Search for affected genes in distributed and heterogeneous data sources
- Immediate exploration of relevant information, such as
 - Gene descriptions,
 - Molecular impact and related pathways,
 - Scientific publications, and
 - Suitable clinical trials.
- No manual searching for hours or days: In-memory technology translates searching into interactive finding!

High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Drug Response Testing

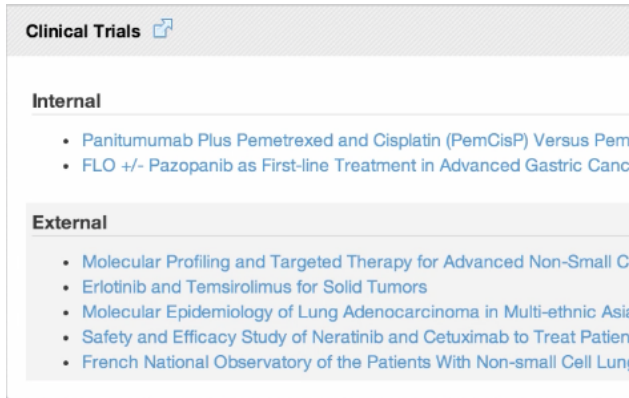


Interactive analysis of correlations between drugs and genetic variants

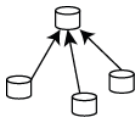
- Drug response depends on individual genetic variants of tumors
- Challenge: Identification of relevant genetic variants and their impact on drug response is a ongoing research activity, e.g. Xenograft models
- Exploration of experiment results is time-consuming and Excel-driven
- In-memory technology enables interactive exploration of experiment data to leverage new scientific insights

High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project

Search in Structured and Unstructured Medical Data



The screenshot shows a web interface for clinical trials. At the top, there is a header 'Clinical Trials' with a search icon. Below it, there are two sections: 'Internal' and 'External'. The 'Internal' section lists two trials: 'Panitumumab Plus Pemetrexed and Cisplatin (PemCisP) Versus Pemetrexed and Cisplatin' and 'FLO +/- Pazopanib as First-line Treatment in Advanced Gastric Cancer'. The 'External' section lists four trials: 'Molecular Profiling and Targeted Therapy for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer', 'Erlotinib and Temozolomide for Solid Tumors', 'Molecular Epidemiology of Lung Adenocarcinoma in Multi-ethnic Asia', and 'Safety and Efficacy Study of Neratinib and Cetuximab to Treat Patients with Metastatic Breast Cancer'. The 'French National Observatory of the Patients With Non-small Cell Lung Cancer' is also listed.



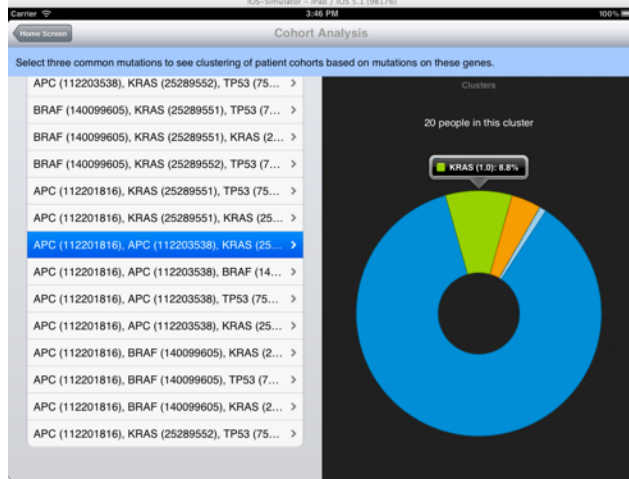
Unified access to structured and unstructured data sources



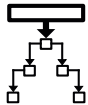
Clinical trial matching using text analysis features

- Extended text analysis feature by medical terminology
 - Genes (122,975 + 186,771 synonyms)
 - Medical terms and categories (98,886 diseases + 48,561 synonyms, 47 categories)
 - Pharmaceutical ingredients (7,099 + 5,561 synonyms)
- Indexed clinicaltrials.gov database (145k trials/30,138 recruiting)
- Extracted, e.g., 320k genes, 161k ingredients, 30k periods
- Select all studies based on multiple filters in less than 500ms

High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Analysis of Patient Cohorts

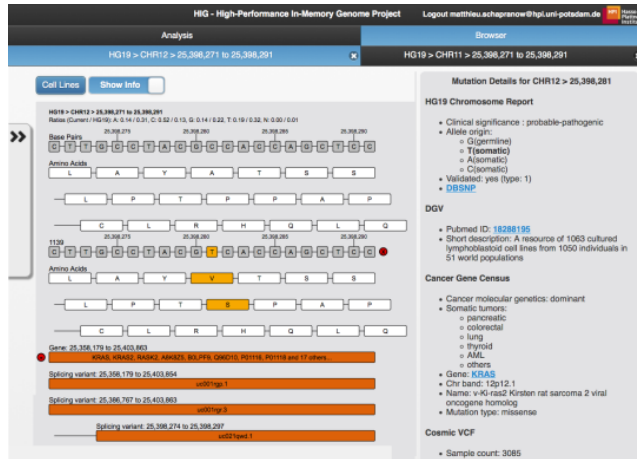


- In a patient cohort, a subset does not respond to therapy – why?
- Clustering using various statistical algorithms, such as k-means or hierarchical clustering
- Calculation of all locus combinations in which at least 5% of all TCGA participants have mutations: 200ms for top 20 combinations
- Individual clusters are calculated in parallel directly within the database
- K-means algorithm: 50ms (PAL) vs. 500ms (R)

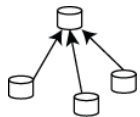


Fast clustering directly performed within the in-memory database

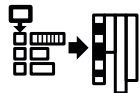
High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Genome Browser



- Genome Browser: Comparison of multiple genomes with reference
- Combined knowledge base: latest relevant annotations and literature, e.g. NCBI, dbSNP, and UCSC
- Detailed exploration of genome locations and existing associations
- Ranked variants, e.g. accordingly to known diseases
- Links to more detailed sources enable fast identification of relevant information while eliminating long-lasting searches.

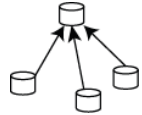
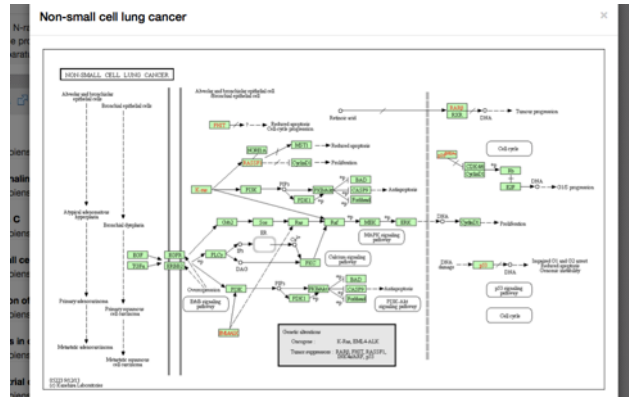


Unified access to multiple formerly disjoint data sources

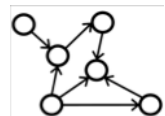


Matching of genetic variants and relevant annotations

High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Pathway Analysis



Unified access to multiple formerly disjoint data sources



Pathway analysis of genetic variants with graph engine

- Search in pathways is limited to “is a certain element contained” today
- Integrated >1,5k pathways from international sources, e.g. KEGG, HumanCyc, and WikiPathways, into HANA
- Implemented graph-based topology exploration and ranking based on patient specifics
- Enables interactive identification of possible dysfunctions affecting the course of a therapy before its start

What to take home?

Test it: <http://we.AnalyzeGenomes.com>

For researchers

- Enable real-time analysis of medical data
- Automatic assessment of data, e.g. scan of pathways to identify cellular impact of mutations
- Combined free-text search in publications, diagnosis, and EMR data, i.e. structured and unstructured data



For clinicians

- Preventive diagnostics to identify risk patients early
- Indicate pharmacokinetic correlations
- Scan for similar patient cases, e.g. to evaluate therapy success



For patients

- Identify relevant clinical trials and medical experts
- Start most appropriate therapy as early as possible



Keep in contact with us!

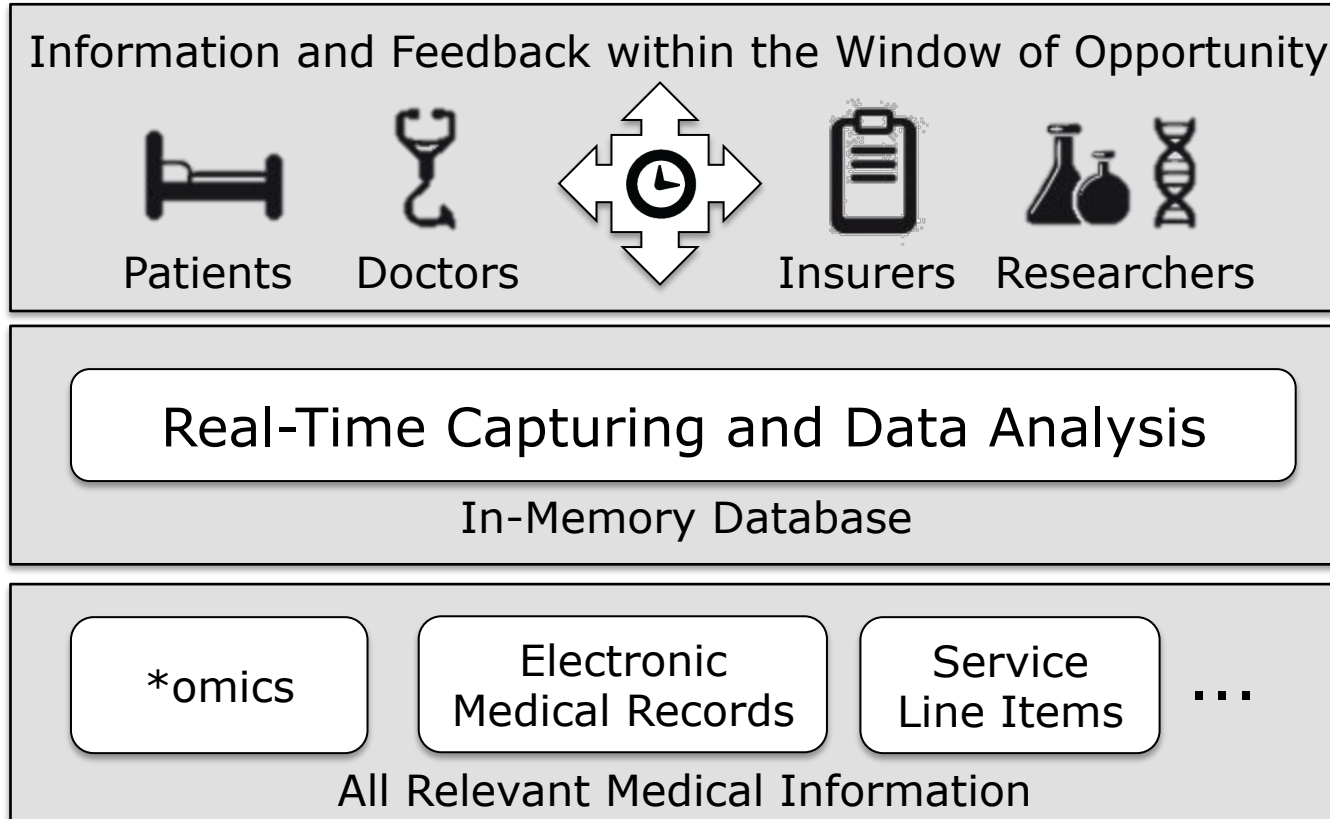


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BACKUP

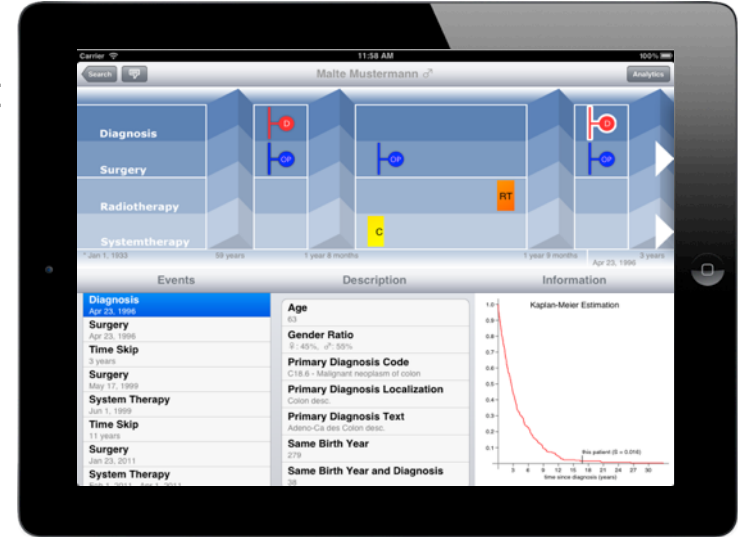
High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project Architectural Overview



High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project HANA Oncolyzer



- Research initiative for exchanging relevant tumor data to improve personalized treatment
- Honored 2012 by the Innovation Award of the German Capitol Region
- In-memory technology as key-enabler for real-time analysis of tumor data in seconds instead of hours
- Information available at your fingertips: In-memory technology on mobile devices, e.g. iPad
- Interdisciplinary cooperation between
 - Medical doctors,
 - Researchers, and
 - Software engineers.



High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project

HANA Oncolyzer

Patient Details Screen

- Combines patient's time series data of specific patient and analysis results of patient cohort
- Real-time analysis across hospital-wide data whenever details screen is accessed
- <http://epic.hpi.uni-potsdam.de/Home/HanaOncolyzer>

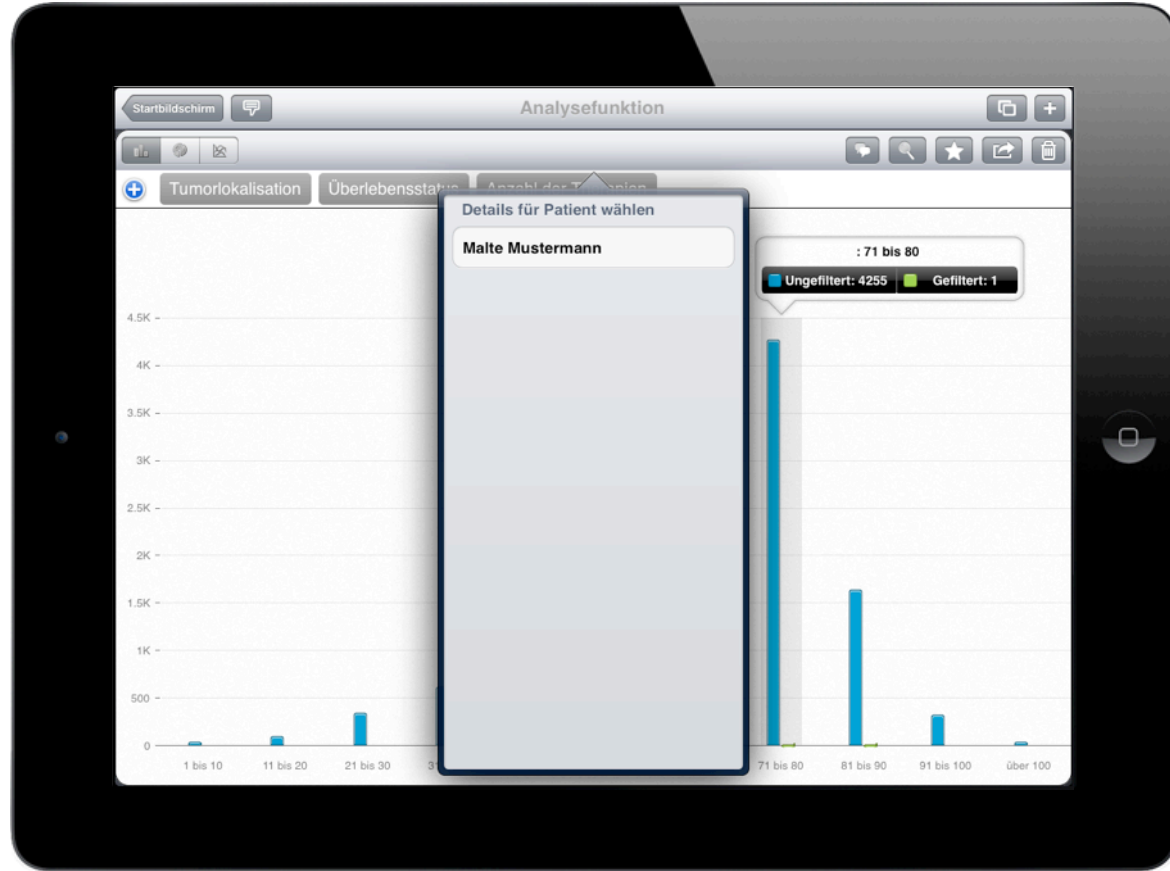


High-Performance In-Memory Genome Project

HANA Oncolyzer

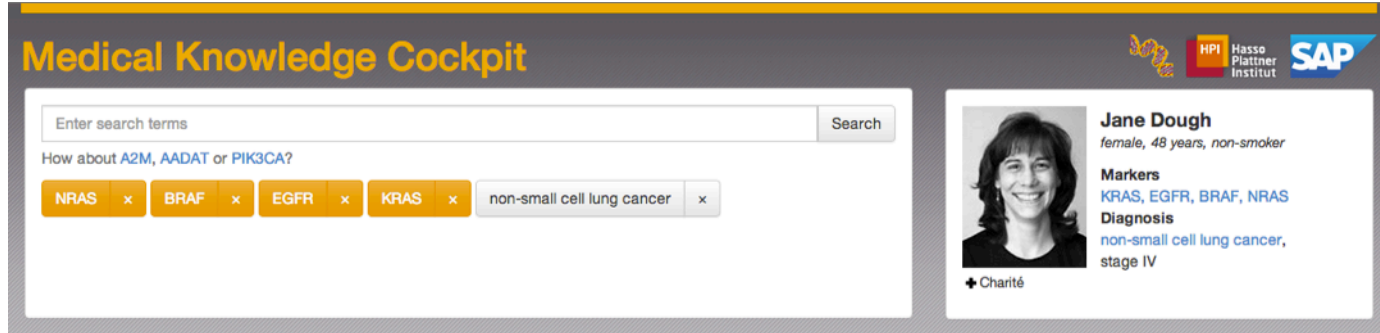
Patient Analysis Screen

- Allows to real-time analysis on complete patient cohort
- Flexible filters and various chart types allow graphical exploration of data on mobile devices



Medical Knowledge Cockpit

Seamless Integration of Patient Specifics

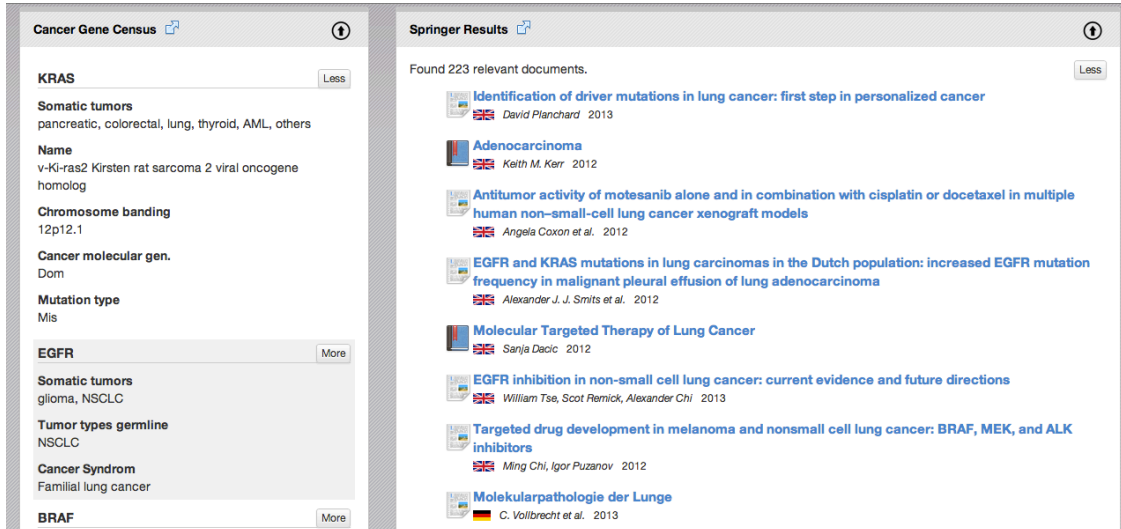


The screenshot shows the 'Medical Knowledge Cockpit' interface. At the top left, there is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Enter search terms' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there is a link that says 'How about A2M, AADAT or PIK3CA?'. Below this, there are four orange buttons labeled 'NRAS', 'BRAF', 'EGFR', and 'KRAS', each with a small 'x' icon to its right. To the right of these buttons is a text input field containing 'non-small cell lung cancer' and a small 'x' icon. In the top right corner of the interface, there are logos for 'HPI Hasso Plattner Institut' and 'SAP'. On the right side of the interface, there is a profile card for 'Jane Dough'. It includes a small portrait photo of a woman, her name 'Jane Dough', and her demographic information: 'female, 48 years, non-smoker'. Below this, it lists 'Markers' as 'KRAS, EGFR, BRAF, NRAS' and 'Diagnosis' as 'non-small cell lung cancer, stage IV'. At the bottom of the profile card, there is a small icon and the text 'Charité'.

- Google-like user interface for searching data
- Seamless integration of individual EMR data
- Search various sources for biomarkers, literature, and diseases

Medical Knowledge Cockpit

Publications

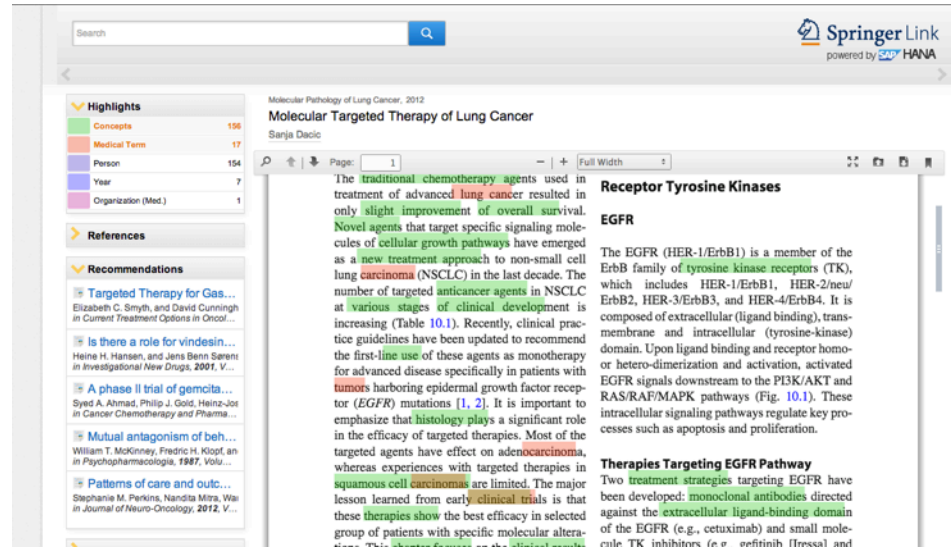


The screenshot displays two panels from the Medical Knowledge Cockpit. The left panel, titled "Cancer Gene Census", shows details for the KRAS gene, including somatic tumors (pancreatic, colorectal, lung, thyroid, AML, others), name (v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog), chromosome banding (12p12.1), cancer molecular gen. (Dom), mutation type (Mis), and EGFR somatic tumors (glioma, NSCLC). The right panel, titled "Springer Results", shows a list of 223 relevant documents, including "Identification of driver mutations in lung cancer: first step in personalized cancer" by David Planchard (2013), "Adenocarcinoma" by Keith M. Kerr (2012), "Antitumor activity of motesanib alone and in combination with cisplatin or docetaxel in multiple human non-small-cell lung cancer xenograft models" by Angela Coxon et al. (2012), "EGFR and KRAS mutations in lung carcinomas in the Dutch population: increased EGFR mutation frequency in malignant pleural effusion of lung adenocarcinoma" by Alexander J. J. Smits et al. (2012), "Molecular Targeted Therapy of Lung Cancer" by Sanja Dacic (2012), "EGFR inhibition in non-small cell lung cancer: current evidence and future directions" by William Tse, Scot Remick, Alexander Chi (2013), "Targeted drug development in melanoma and nonsmall cell lung cancer: BRAF, MEK, and ALK inhibitors" by Ming Chi, Igor Puzanov (2012), and "Molekularpathologie der Lunge" by C. Vollbrecht et al. (2013).

- In-place preview of relevant data, such as publications and publication meta data
- Incorporating individual filter settings, e.g. additional search terms

Medical Knowledge Cockpit

Publications

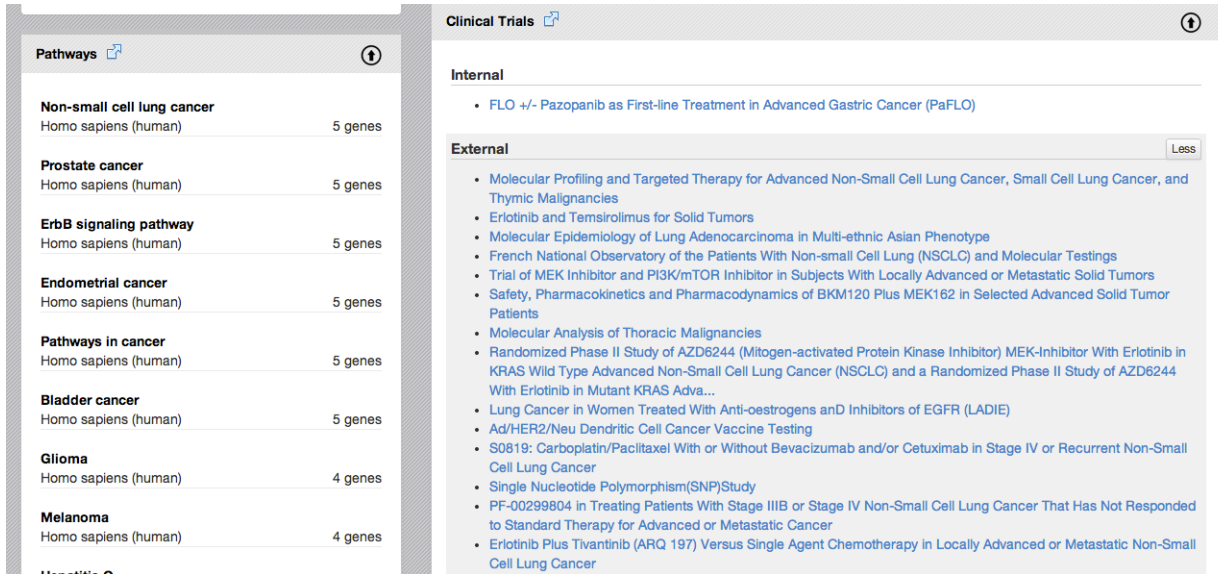


The screenshot displays the 'Medical Knowledge Cockpit' interface. At the top right, it features the 'Springer Link' logo, powered by HANA. The main content area shows a search result for 'Molecular Pathology of Lung Cancer' by Sanja Dacic. The article text is displayed with several terms highlighted in green, including 'traditional chemotherapy', 'lung cancer', 'overall survival', 'cellular growth pathways', 'anticancer agents', 'clinical development', 'histology', 'adenocarcinoma', 'squamous cell carcinomas', and 'clinical trials'. To the left of the article, there is a sidebar with 'Highlights' and 'References' sections. The 'Highlights' section includes a table with categories like 'Concepts', 'Medical Term', 'Person', 'Year', and 'Organization (Med.)'. The 'References' section lists several related articles with their titles and authors.

- Interactively explore relevant publications, e.g. PDFs
- Improved ease of exploration, e.g. by highlighted medical terms and relevant concepts

Medical Knowledge Cockpit

Relevant Scientific Findings at a Glance



The screenshot displays two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Pathways', lists several cancer-related pathways with their associated gene counts:

Pathway	Gene Count
Non-small cell lung cancer	5 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
Prostate cancer	5 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
ErbB signaling pathway	5 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
Endometrial cancer	5 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
Pathways in cancer	5 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
Bladder cancer	5 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
Glioma	4 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	
Melanoma	4 genes
Homo sapiens (human)	

The right panel, titled 'Clinical Trials', is divided into 'Internal' and 'External' sections. The 'Internal' section lists one trial: 'FLO +/- Pazopanib as First-line Treatment in Advanced Gastric Cancer (PaFLO)'. The 'External' section lists numerous trials, including 'Molecular Profiling and Targeted Therapy for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Small Cell Lung Cancer, and Thymic Malignancies', 'Erlotinib and Temezirolimus for Solid Tumors', and 'Molecular Epidemiology of Lung Adenocarcinoma in Multi-ethnic Asian Phenotype'.

- Personalized clinical trials, e.g. by incorporating patient specifics
- Classification of internal/external trials based on treating institute