

HEALTHY BIRTH,
GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

knowledge integration

Leveraging Machines for Causal Modeling

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October 25, 2016

80%
20



Goal: Build machines that help humans to model and analyze very complicated systems by reading fragmented literatures, and assembling and reasoning with models.

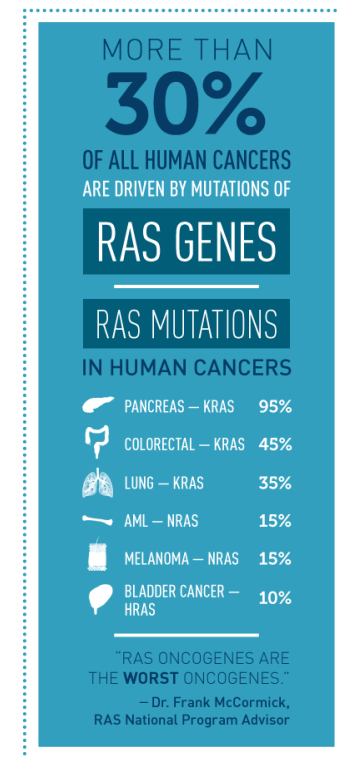
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PROBLEM STATEMENT AND DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Goal: Build machines that help humans to model and analyze very complicated systems by reading fragmented literatures, and assembling and reasoning with models.

- **Use case 1:** modeling cancer pathways, the solution to which involves reasoning over models of these systems, which have been assembled, usually from text sources, by automatic or semi-automatic methods.
- **Use case 2:** understanding biological and socio-economic factors that impact children's health, through automated reading of literature.



■ KEY FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

- High-quality machine reading at scale is possible
 - Read all PubMed Open Access literature at 5 seconds/paper
 - Accuracy comparable to human cancer experts, at much higher throughput
- Use case 1: discovery of novel cancer driving mechanisms
 - Works for 11 different cancer types
 - New hypotheses for precision medicine for cancer treatment
- Use case 2: discovery of causal mechanisms in children's health
 - Reduced model development time from ~1 month to 2 days

■ HOW WE STARTED, AND WHY

This effort is initiated by DARPA's Big Mechanism program.



“Technology to understand complicated systems”

■ TECHNOLOGY TO UNDERSTAND COMPLICATED SYSTEMS

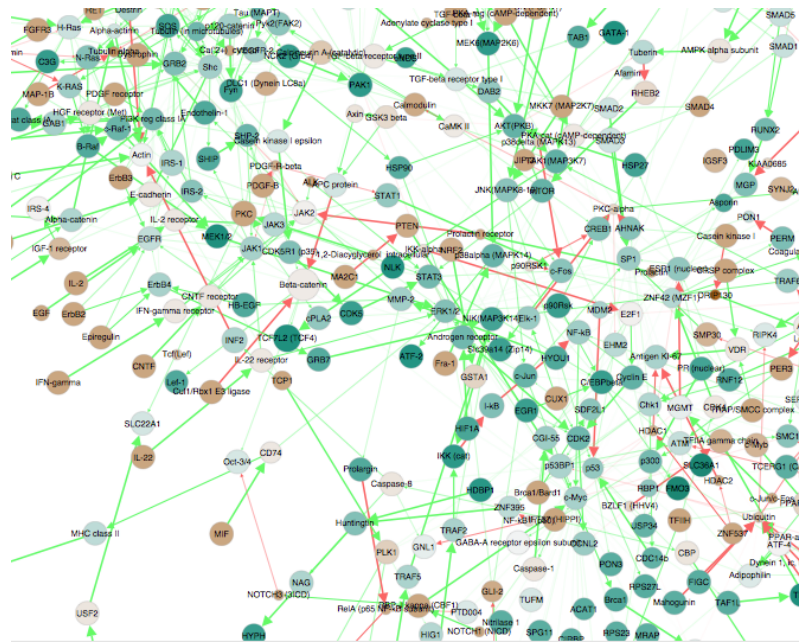
- Our reach exceeds our grasp, which can be dangerous
 - For many problems and many reasons – methodology, cognitive limitations, specialization – we have component-level, not system-level understanding.
 - Understanding means cause → effect. Big data associations are not enough.
- **If humans can't understand complicated systems, then machines must help!**

Flash crash of US t-bills; Oct. 24, 2014



WHICH COMPLICATED SYSTEM?

Thousands of molecular interactions within two “hops” of Ras in Pathway Commons. Tiny fragment of a model built by computers reading the literature:



■ OVERVIEW

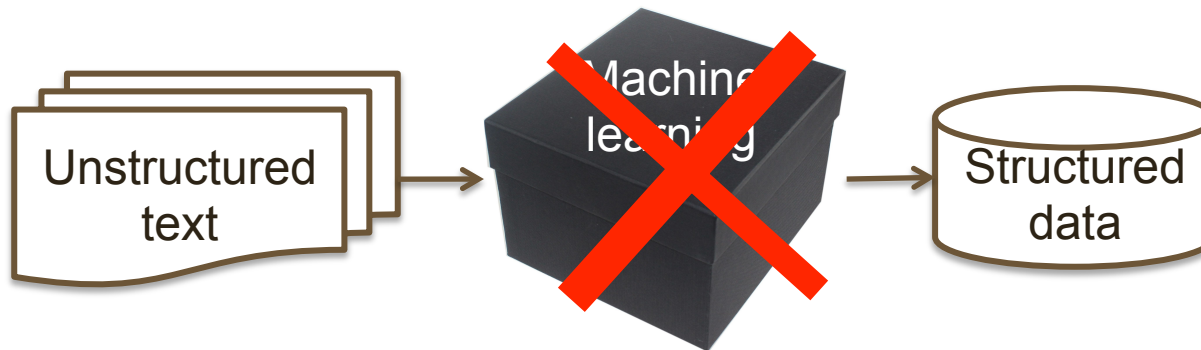
- Machine reading system
- Use case 1: discovery of novel cancer drivers
- Use case 2: modeling children's health

■ OVERVIEW

- **Machine reading system**
- Use case 1: discovery of novel cancer drivers
- Use case 2: modeling children's health

■ MACHINE LEARNING DOES NOT APPLY HERE...

- “Black box” approaches to reading using machine learning not a great choice, especially in inter-disciplinary projects!

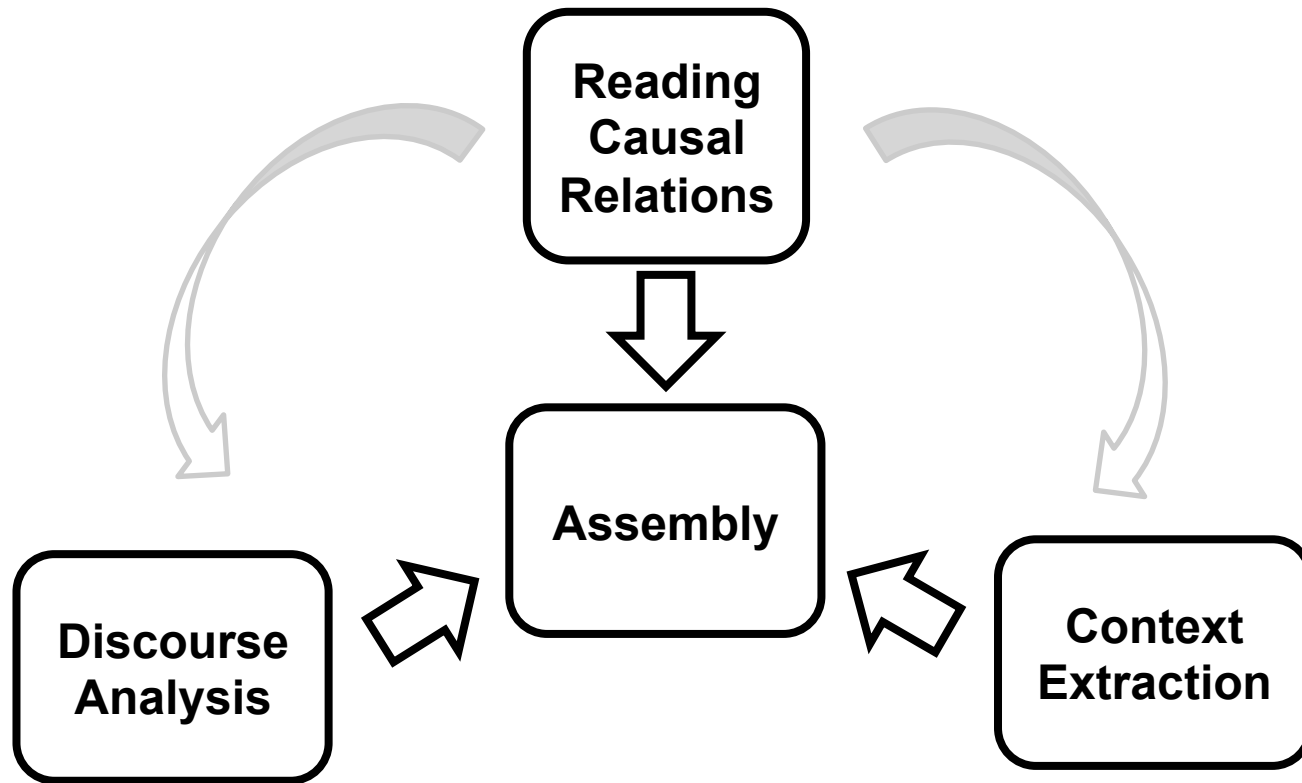


- There was no training data to match the Big Mechanism vision

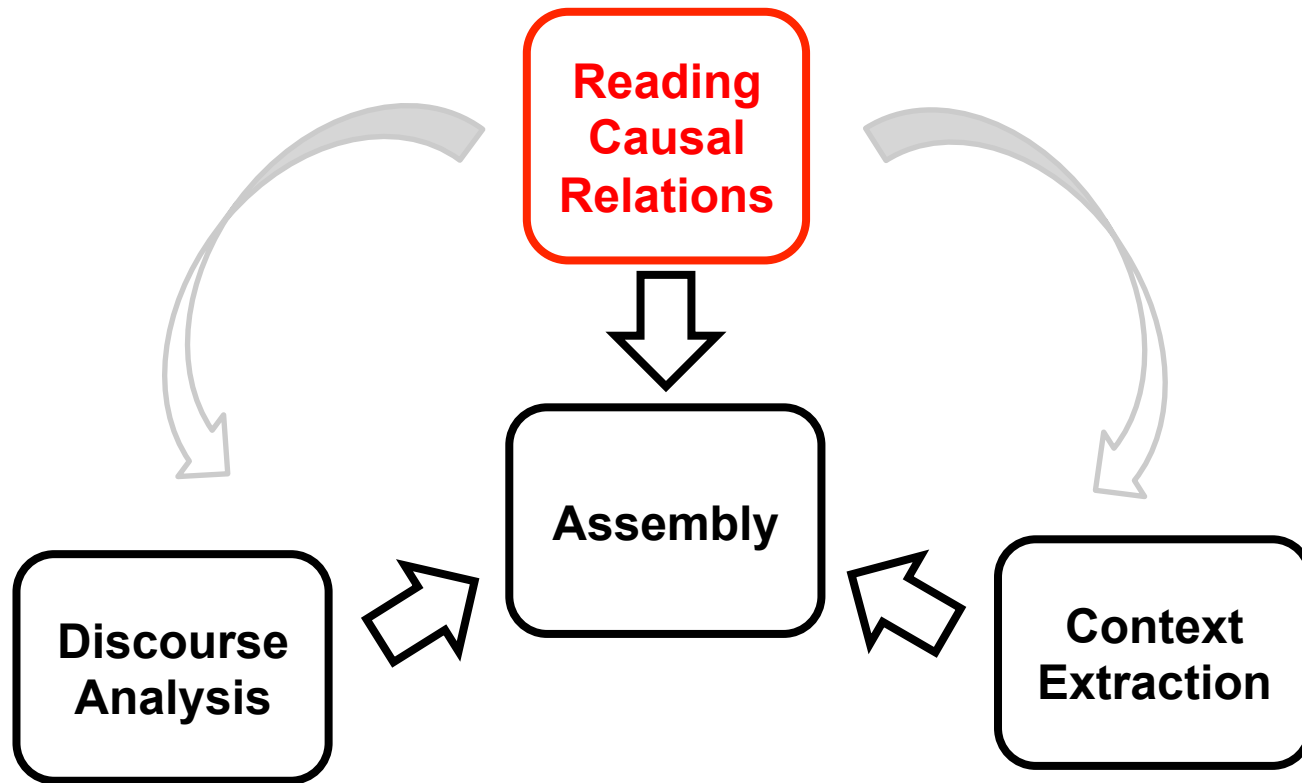
■ NEW PLATFORM

- So we ended up designing a new platform for machine reading: information extraction language + runtime environment
 - *“Mark the object of the verb ‘phosphorylate’ as a protein being phosphorylated, and the subject as the controller of the interaction”*
- **Expressive**: patterns over syntax or over plain text
- Captures **complex** language structures such as nested interactions
- Handles language **ambiguity**
- **Fast** runtime

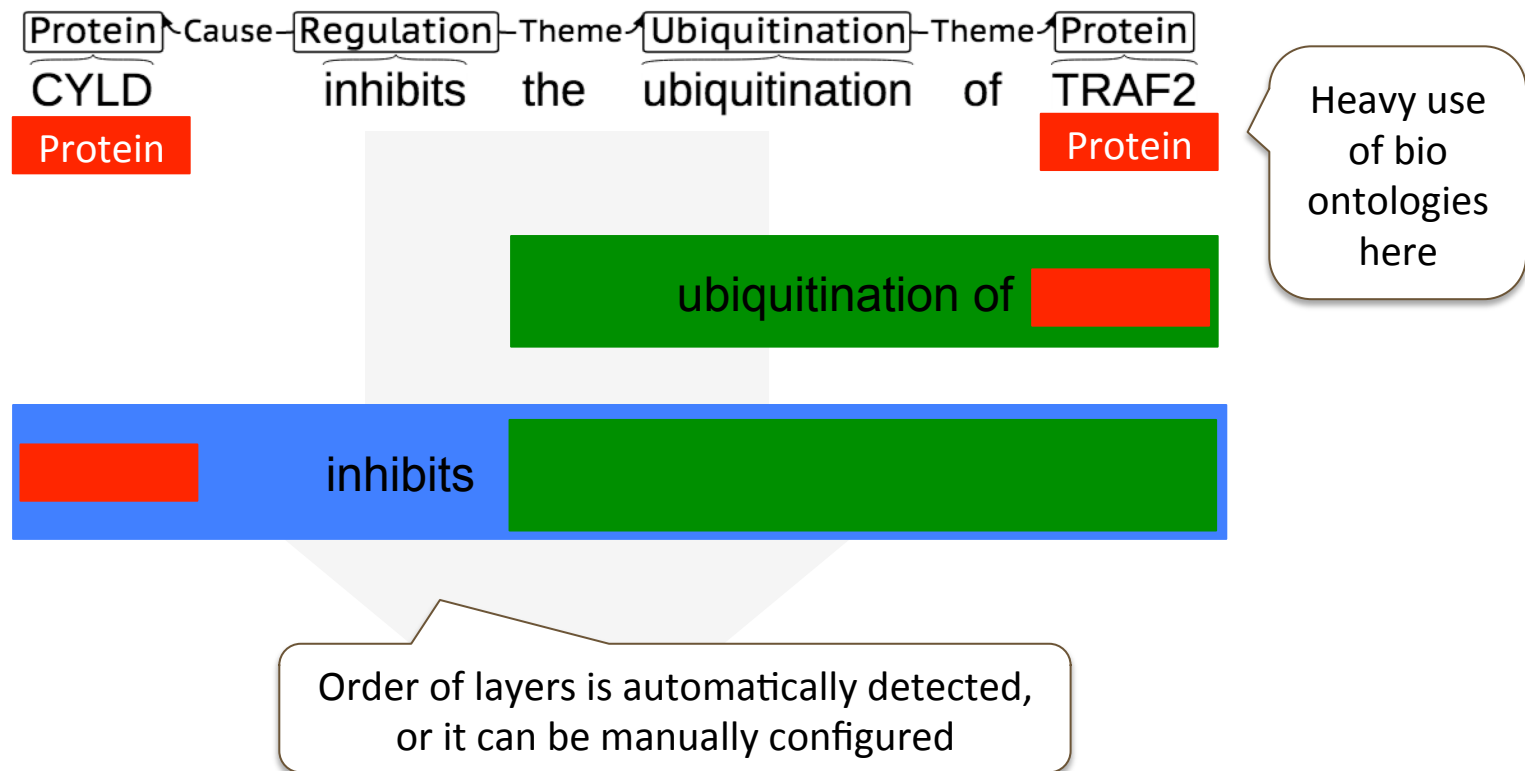
■ HIGH-LEVEL ARCHITECTURE



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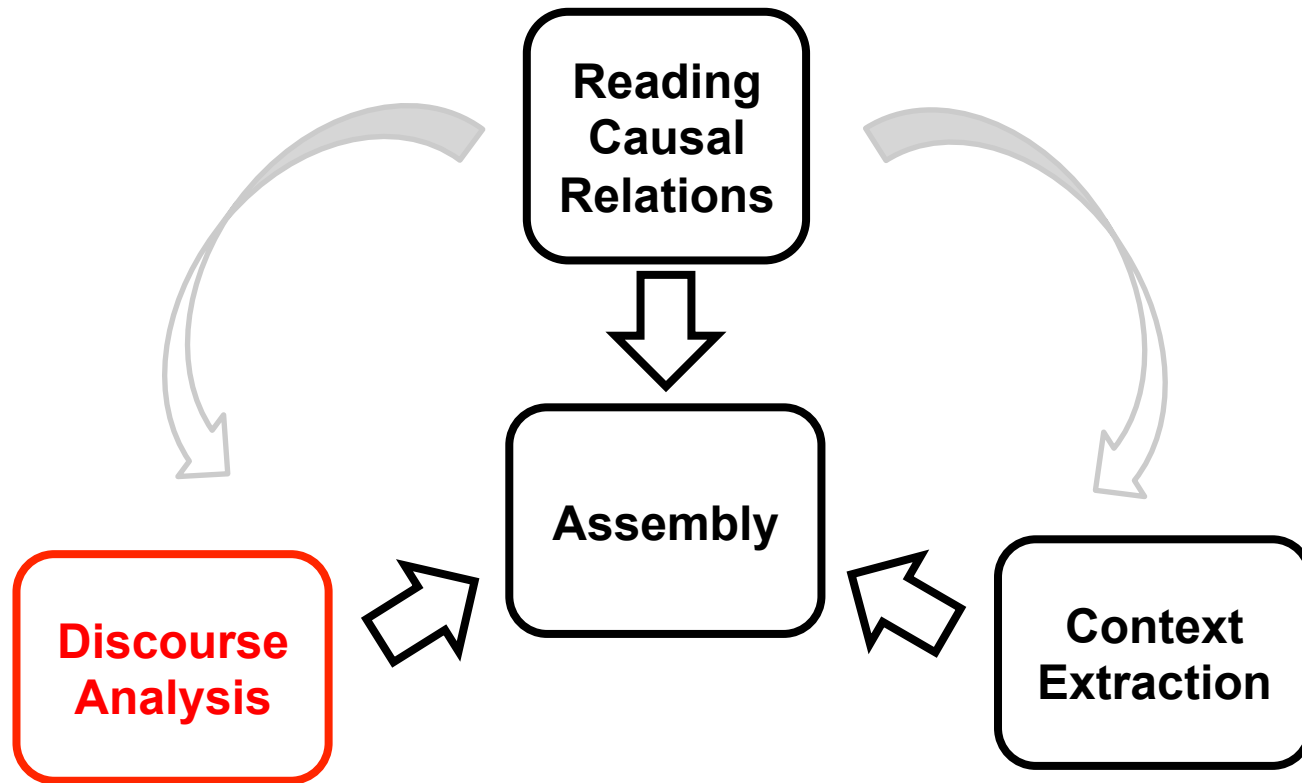
■ WALKTHROUGH EXAMPLE FOR READING OF CAUSAL RELATIONS



■ FEW GRAMMAR RULES

Type	Syntax	Surface	Total
Entities	0	15	15
Generic entities	0	2	2
Modifications	0	6	6
Mutants	0	9	9
Total entities	0	32	32
Simple events	15	11	26
Binding	30	7	37
Hydrolysis	8	2	10
Translocation	12	0	12
Positive regulation	16	4	20
Negative regulation	14	3	17
Total events	95	27	122
Total	95	59	154

■ HIGH-LEVEL ARCHITECTURE



■ COREREFERENCE RESOLUTION

“Cells were transfected with *N540K, G380R, R248C, Y373C, K650M and K650E-FGFR3 mutants* and analyzed for activatory STAT1(Y701) phosphorylation 48 hours later. [...] In 293T and RCS cells, **all six FGFR3 mutants** induced activatory ERK(T202/Y204) phosphorylation (Fig. 2).”

Unspecified mutations,
leading to 6 x 2 events

“*LL-37 forms a complex together with the IGF-1R* ... and **this binding** results in IGF-1R activation ...”

Common noun phrase refers
to a specific interaction

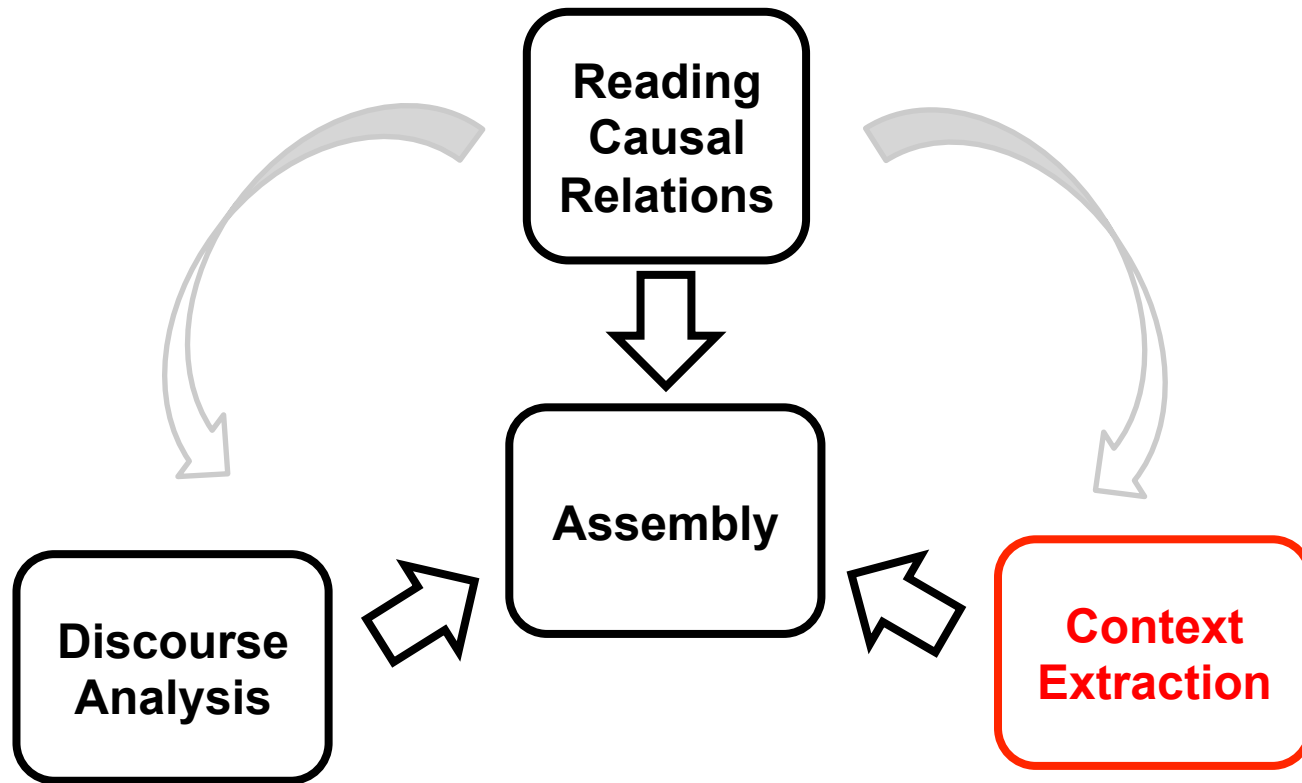
■ HEDGING

- “We **hypothesize** that O₂ inhibits the Cdc25-mediated wt Ras GDP dissociation”
- “The result **suggests** that both the intrinsic and the Cdc25-mediated wt Ras GDP dissociation are insensitive to H₂O₂.”

Degree of substantiation	Precision
None	43%
Partial	60%
Full	80%

Analysis courtesy of: Dayne Freitag, SRI

■ HIGH-LEVEL ARCHITECTURE



■ CONTEXTUALIZING THE EXTRACTIONS IS CRUCIAL

Species

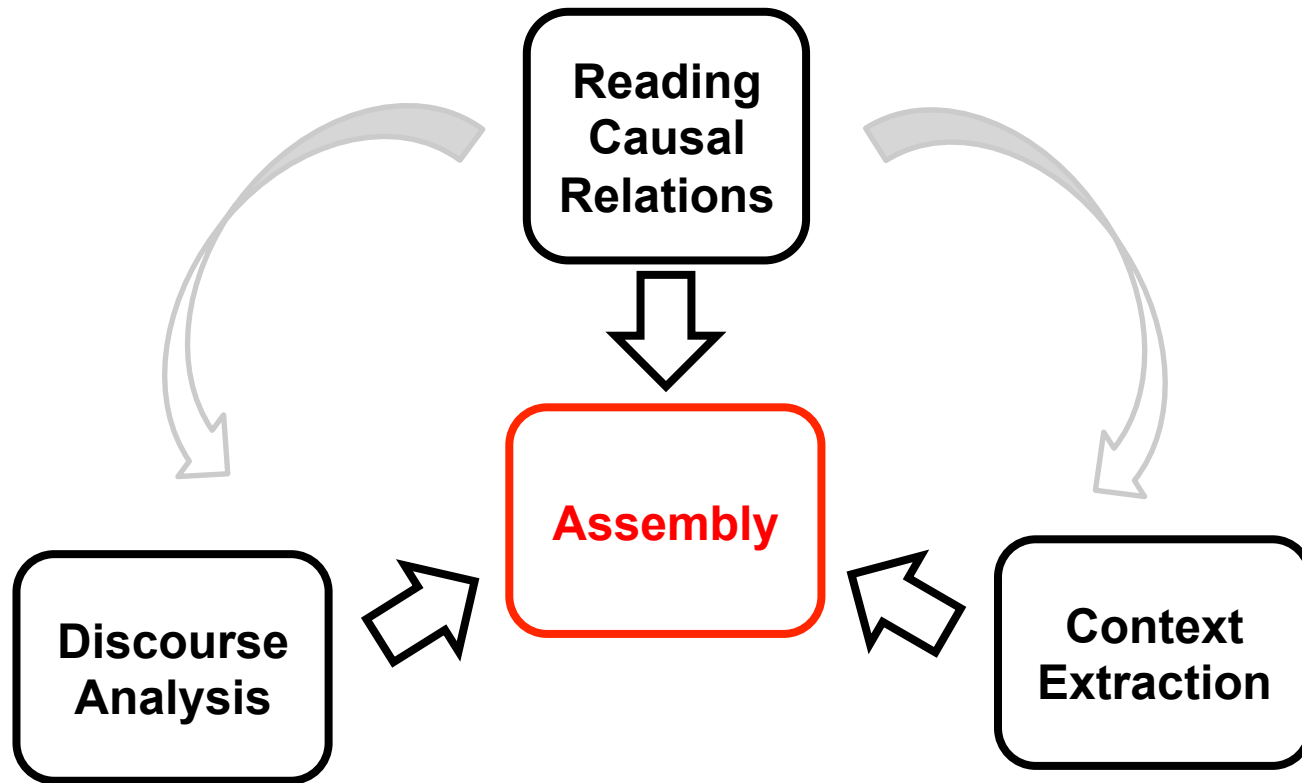
Cell type

“The ability of **CCL18** to inhibit CCL11- and CCL13-induced chemotactic responses of **human eosinophils** has previously been reported [27]. We show here that **it is able to inhibit the chemotactic responses of other CCR3 agonists** (Figure 1A).”

■ BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- Biological context serves as an index to the type of biological system: which mechanisms are (possibly) present / active.
- Context as specification of biological containers:
 - **Species:** human, yeast
 - **Organ:** liver, lung
 - **Tissue type:** lymphoid, embryo
 - **Cell type:** t-cell, endothelial
 - **Cell line:** PCS-100-020 (human, artery, endothelial)
 - **Subcellular locations:** endosome, nucleus

■ HIGH-LEVEL ARCHITECTURE

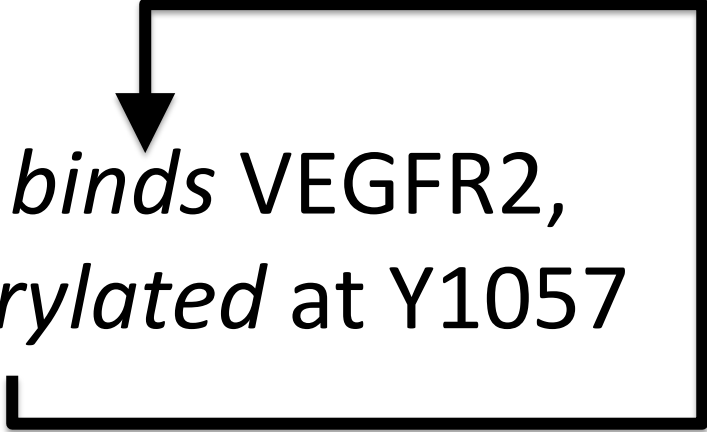


■ ASSEMBLY DRIVEN BY CAUSAL PRECEDENCE

Causal precedence = Interaction A precedes B if and only if the output of A is **necessary** for the successful execution of B

■ WHY CAUSAL PRECEDENCE IS IMPORTANT

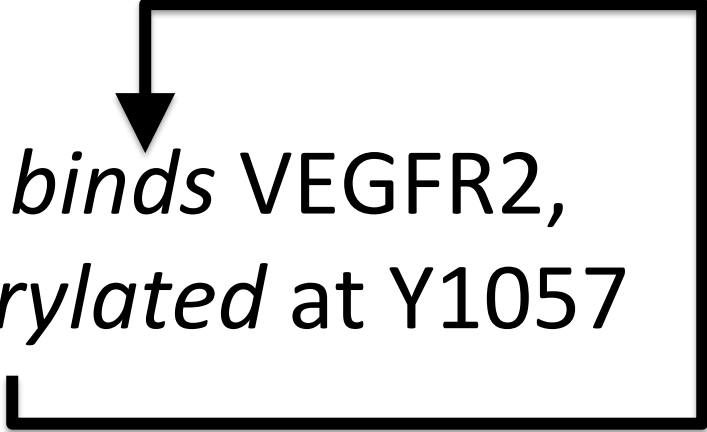
The SH2 domain of c-SRC *binds* VEGFR2,
when VEGFR2 is *phosphorylated* at Y1057



precedes

■ WHY CAUSAL PRECEDENCE IS IMPORTANT

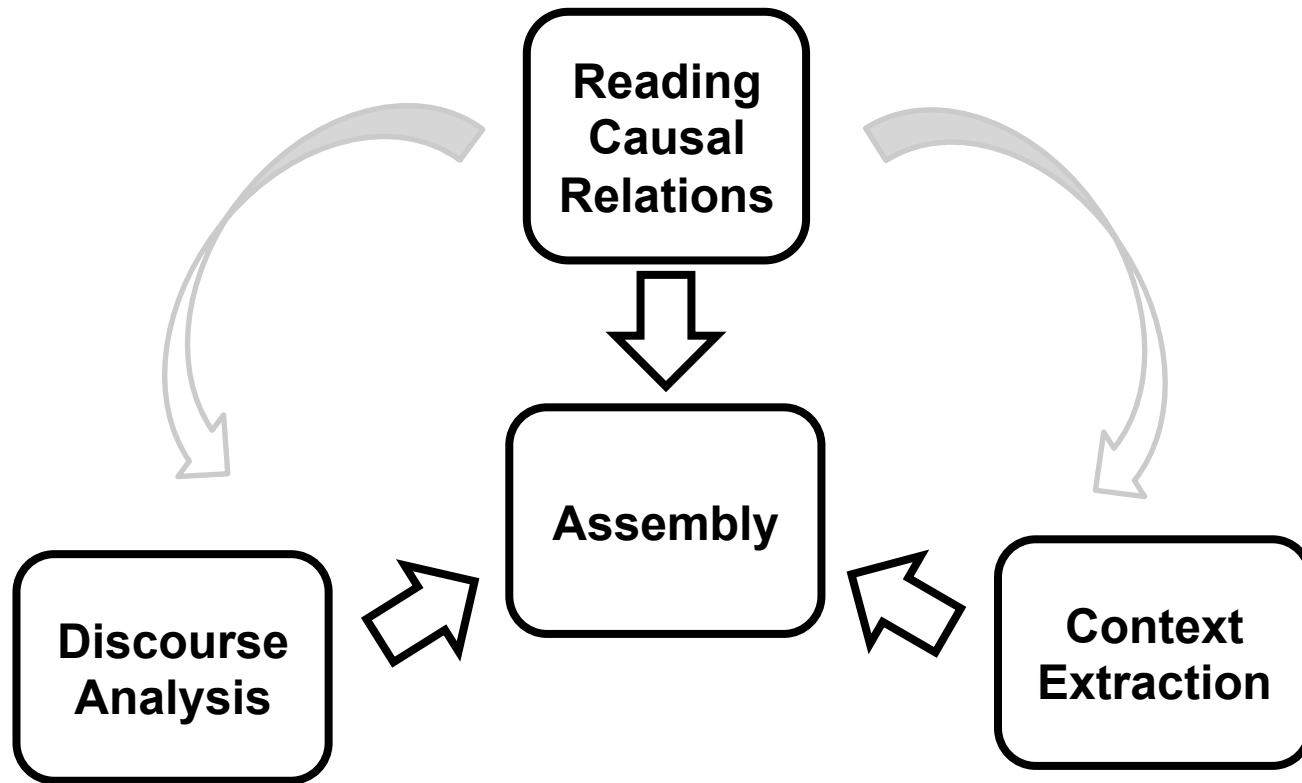
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follows

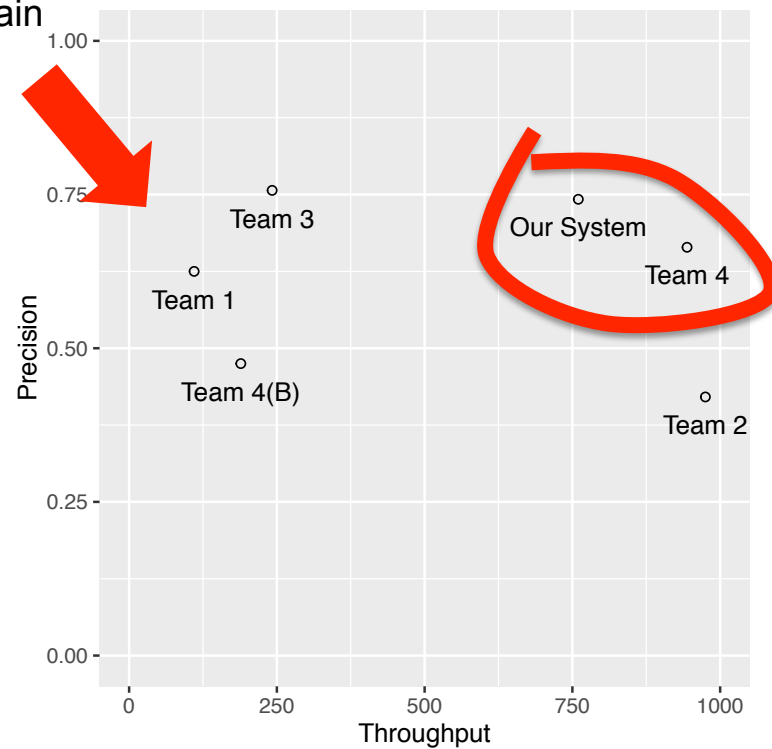
(skipping the technical details in the interest of time)

■ A COMPLETE MACHINE READING SYSTEM



■ HOW WELL DOES MACHINE READING WORK?

Human domain experts are around here



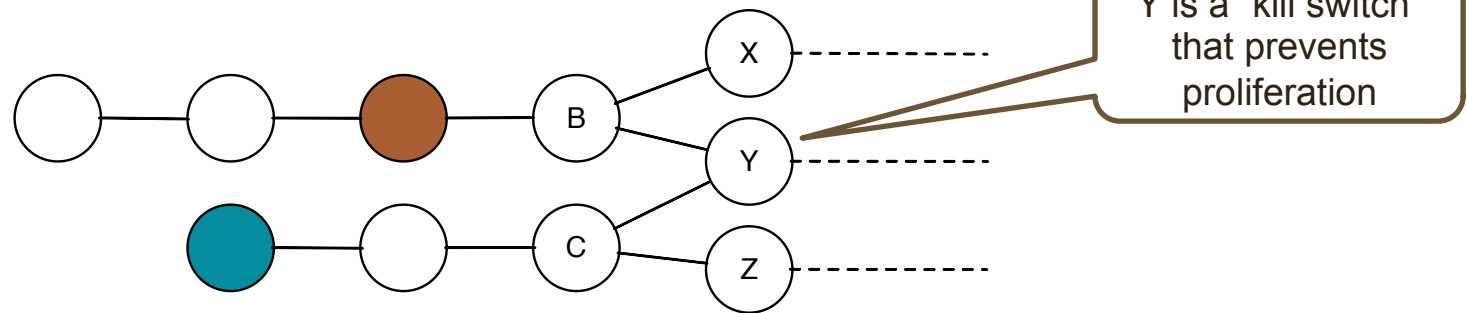
■ OVERVIEW

- Machine reading system
- **Use case 1: discovery of novel cancer drivers**
- Use case 2: modeling children's health

■ THE MUTEX ALGORITHM

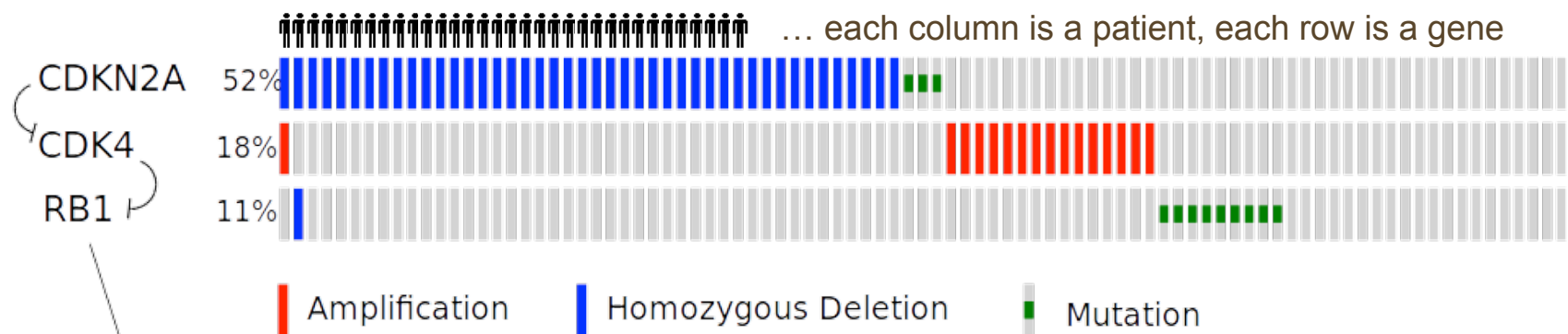
We have huge amounts of data relating gene expression levels to cancers. We don't know the underlying mechanisms.

Mutex insight: If a tumor “wants” to disable a mechanism, it will mutate something upstream, but it generally won’t “pay” for two mutations that do the same thing. So mutually exclusive mutations plus a good model can tell us which mechanisms the tumor disables.



OBSERVATION OF MUTUAL EXCLUSIVITY OF GENOMIC ALTERATIONS IN CANCER

For instance, in Glioblastoma:



One alteration in these genes is enough for activating E2F1 function.

These alterations are not random but they are selected by the cancer. When one is altered, selection pressure is lifted from others, hence generating the mutual exclusion pattern.

If those were random alterations, then we would observe more overlaps of those alterations in patients.

■ WHY IT MATTERS

- Why it matters:
 - Mutations often disable “kill switches” that prevent proliferation.
 - Fixing the downstream effects of one mutation is not enough: The cell will mutate again to find another way to have the same downstream effects.
 - Therapy should disable *all* upstream mutations, or the driver itself.
- Knowing more is better.

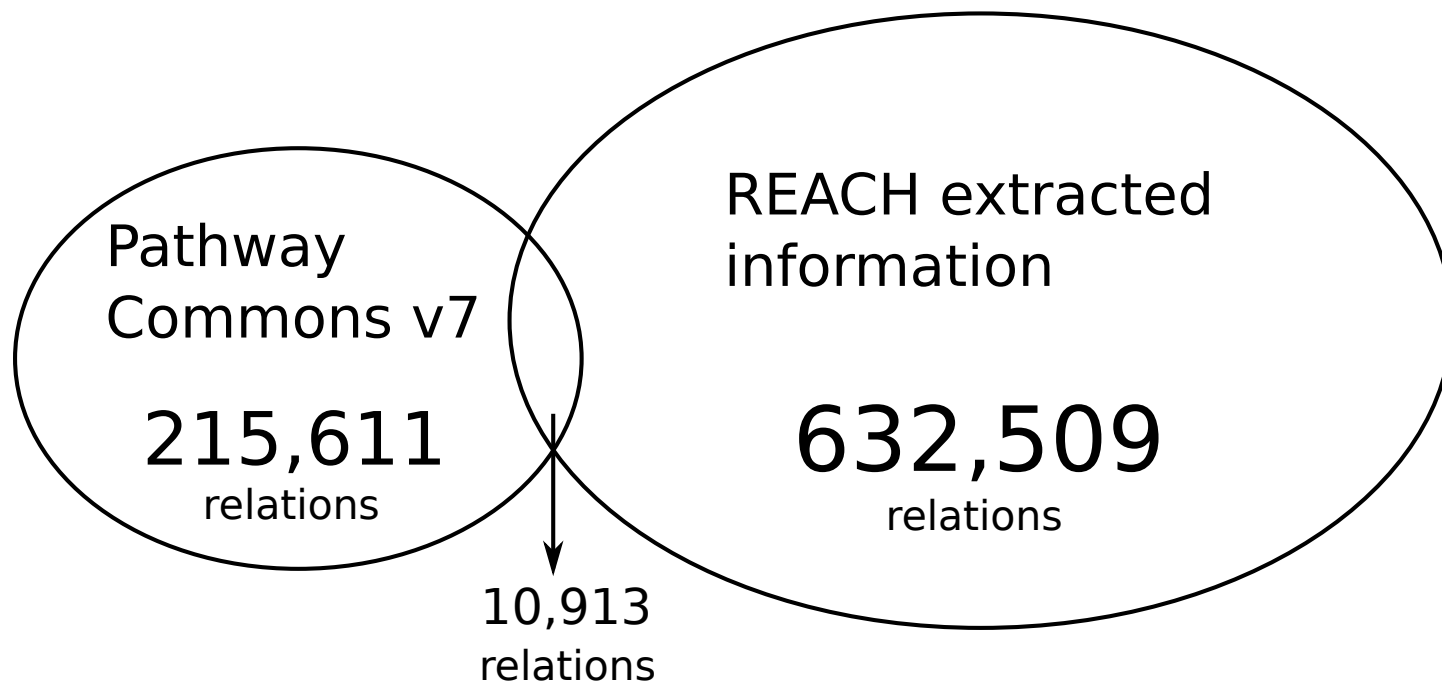
■ HOW MUTEX WORKS

- Mutex does a graph search on the signaling network to find subgraphs of genes that
 - Are altered in mutually exclusive manner, and
 - Have a common downstream signaling target.
- The important issue is what data is used to search for downstream targets.

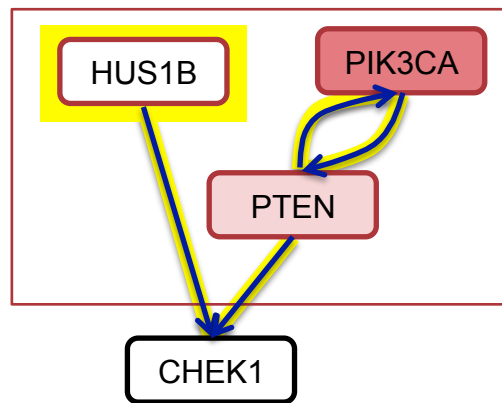
■ SEARCHING FOR DOWNSTREAM PROTEINS

- Previously Demir et al. were searching over Pathway Commons (PC), a manually-curated database of biochemical interactions.
- PC is estimated to cover **1%** of the literature.
- We expanded the dataset automatically by reading all PubMed Open Access papers using the system introduced before.

■ DATA COMPARISON



POTENTIAL CANCER DRIVING MECHANISMS DISCOVERED



Legend for gene alteration frequency:



— post-translational control (protein-level)

- - - expression control (RNA-level)

Yellow indicates new discovery after adding our data

Members of a mutex group are shown in a compound node, where its label indicates sample-coverage of the alterations.

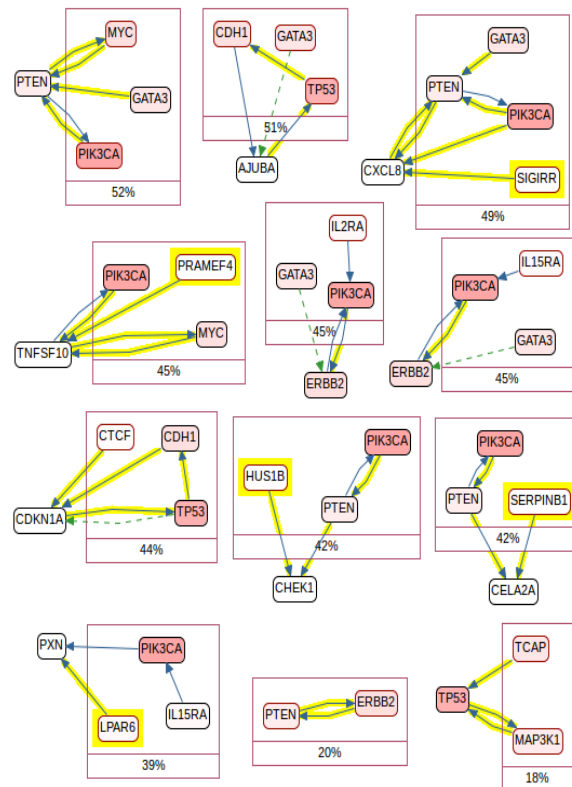
Highlighted edges do not exist in Pathway Commons (PC), and highlighted nodes cannot be detected using PC only.

HUS1B → CHEK1: “Hus1 loss results in abnormal gammaH2AX localization and increased CHK1 phosphorylation.”

PTEN → CHEK1: “PTEN also induces phosphorylation and monoubiquitination of DNA damage checkpoint kinase, Chk1”

PIK3CA → PTEN: “p110alpha inactivation can inhibit the impact of PTEN loss”

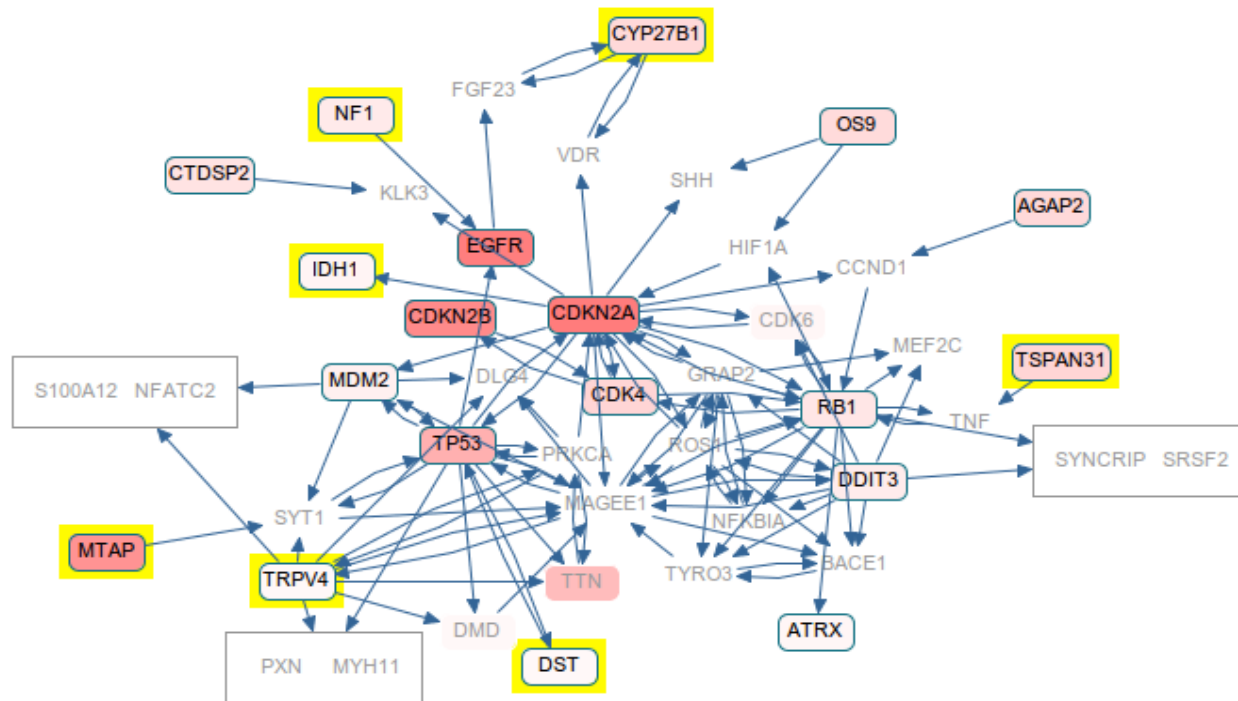
POTENTIAL CANCER DRIVING MECHANISMS FOR TCGA BREAST CANCER DATASET (BRCA)



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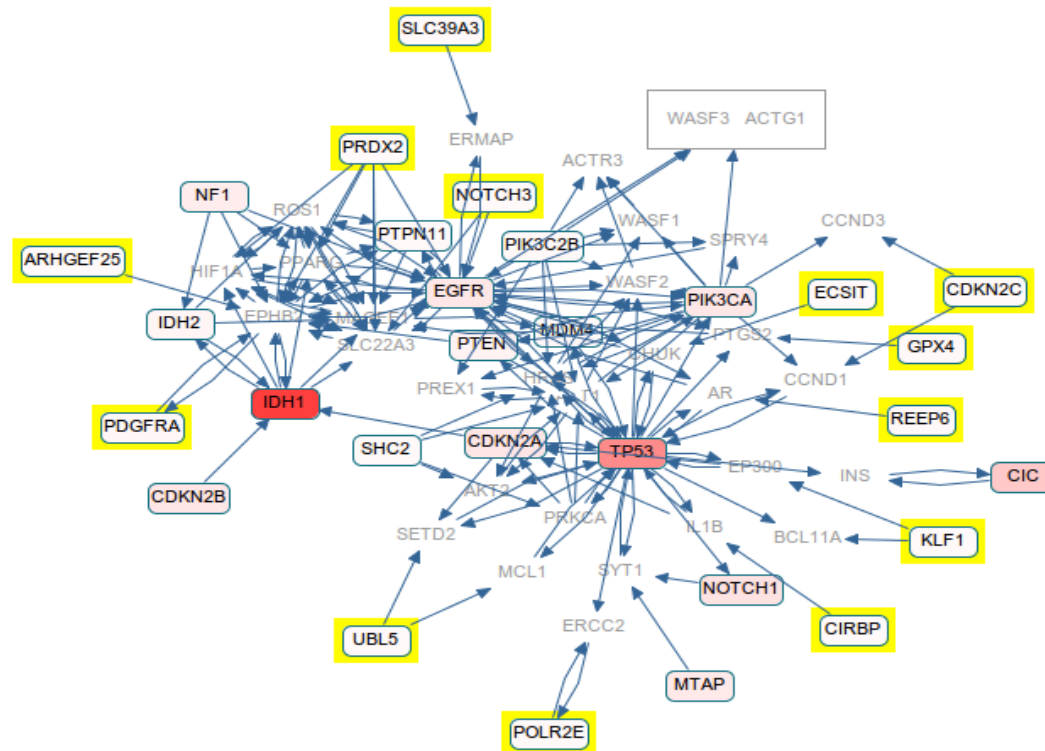
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■ GBM MUTEX RESULTS AFTER ADDING THE NEW DATA



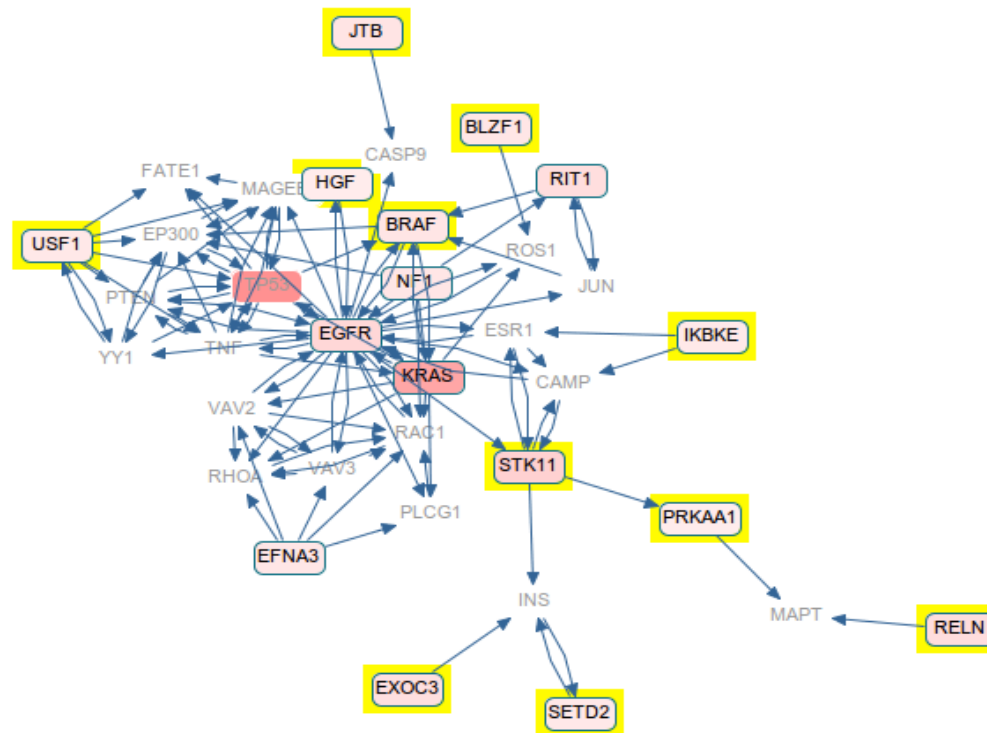
Highlighted genes can be detected after adding our data

■ LGG MUTEX RESULTS AFTER ADDING THE NEW DATA



Highlighted genes can be detected after adding our data

■ LUAD MUTEX RESULTS AFTER ADDING THE NEW DATA



Highlighted genes can be detected after adding our data

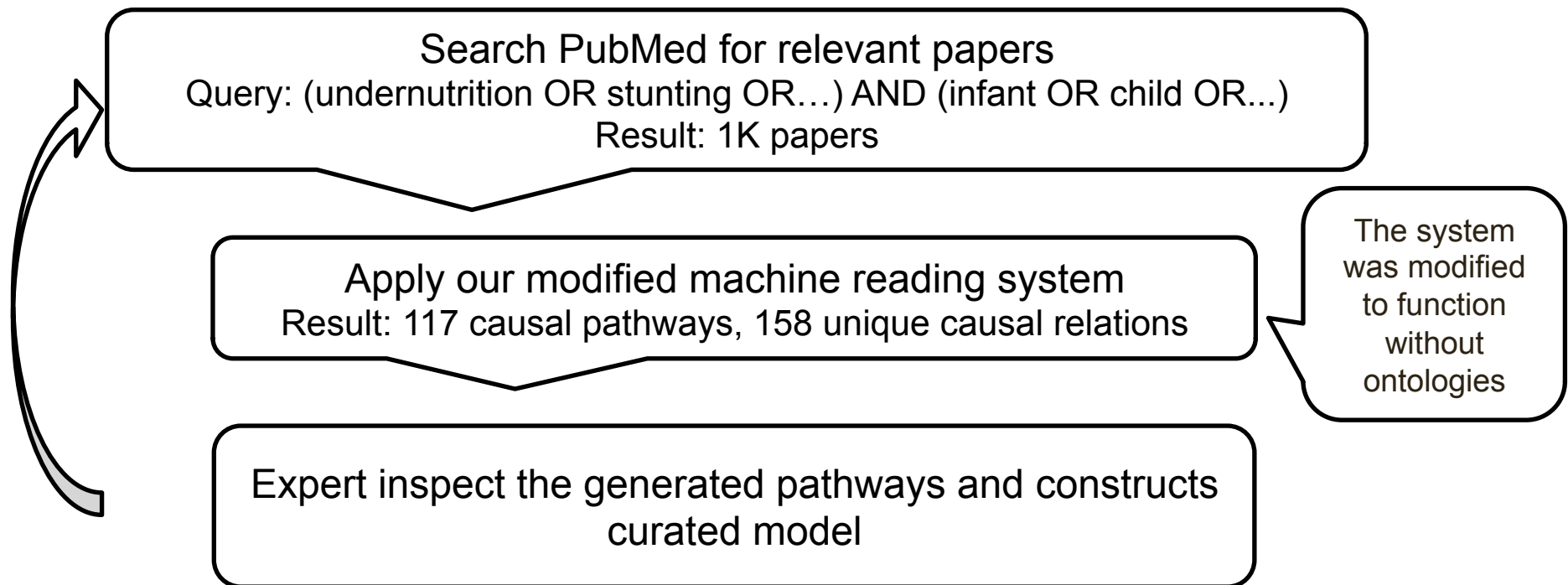
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- Use case 1: discovery of novel cancer drivers
- **Use case 2: modeling children's health**

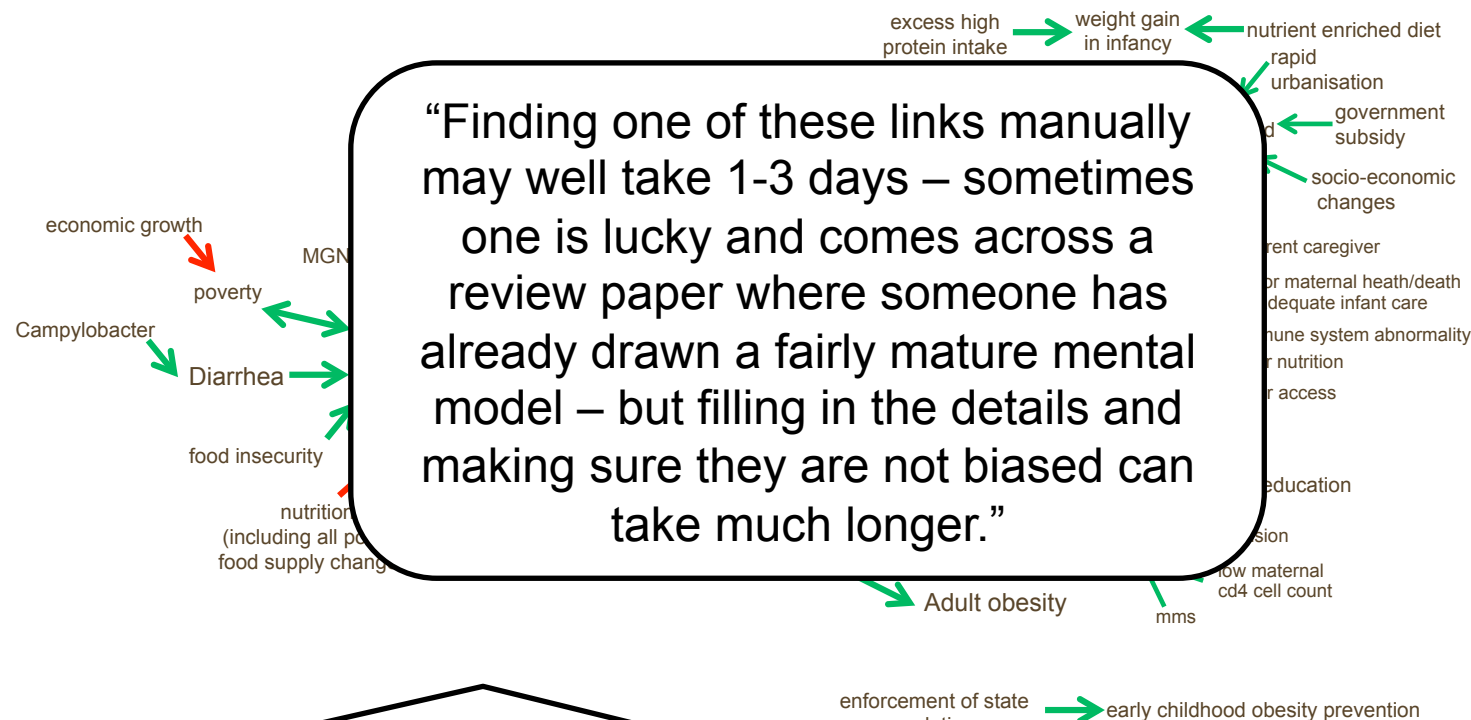
■ NEW USE CASE: CHILDREN'S HEALTH

- Do exactly the same, but model children's health
- Collaboration with Lyn Powell – HBGDki-qPM team
- Very preliminary work: we had < 2 weeks to adapt our system
- Turns out biology was the “easy” use case
 - Many factors impact children's health, from biology to socio-economic
 - No ontologies

■ PROCESS



RESULTING MODEL



Constructed in 2 days. Normally, it takes 1 month.

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■ THANK YOU!

- Acknowledgments:
 - Vision: **Paul Cohen**, DARPA Big Mechanism program manager
 - Actually implementing it: the University of Arizona team: **Marco A. Valenzuela-Escarcega, Gus Hahn-Powell, Dane Bell, Thomas Hicks, Enrique Noriega-Atala, Clayton Morrison**
 - Use case 1: **Emek Demir, Özgün Babur** – Oregon Health & Science University
 - Use case 2: **Lyn Powell** – HBGDki-qPM team