



# Méthodologie de l'approche systémique de la biologie et de la médecine: Exemple de l'insuffisance cardiaque

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# Classification basée sur le “phenomapping”

- analyses de données massives prenant en compte les caractéristiques physiques, les signes vitaux, les analyses ECG, biologiques et échocardiographiques
- Identification de 3 groupes ayant chacun un pronostic différent.
  - 1<sup>er</sup> groupe est caractérisé par un BNP abaissé
  - le 2<sup>ème</sup> par un phénotype associant obésité-syndrome cardiométabolique
  - le 3<sup>ème</sup> par une insuffisance cardiaque droite et syndrome cardio-rénal

**Pheno-group #1**  
BNP deficiency syndrome  
HFpEF phenotype



Least cardiac remodeling/  
dysfunction  
Lowest BNP

**Pheno-group #2**  
Obesity-cardiometabolic  
HFpEF phenotype



Bi atrial enlargement /  
normal size cardiac chamb.

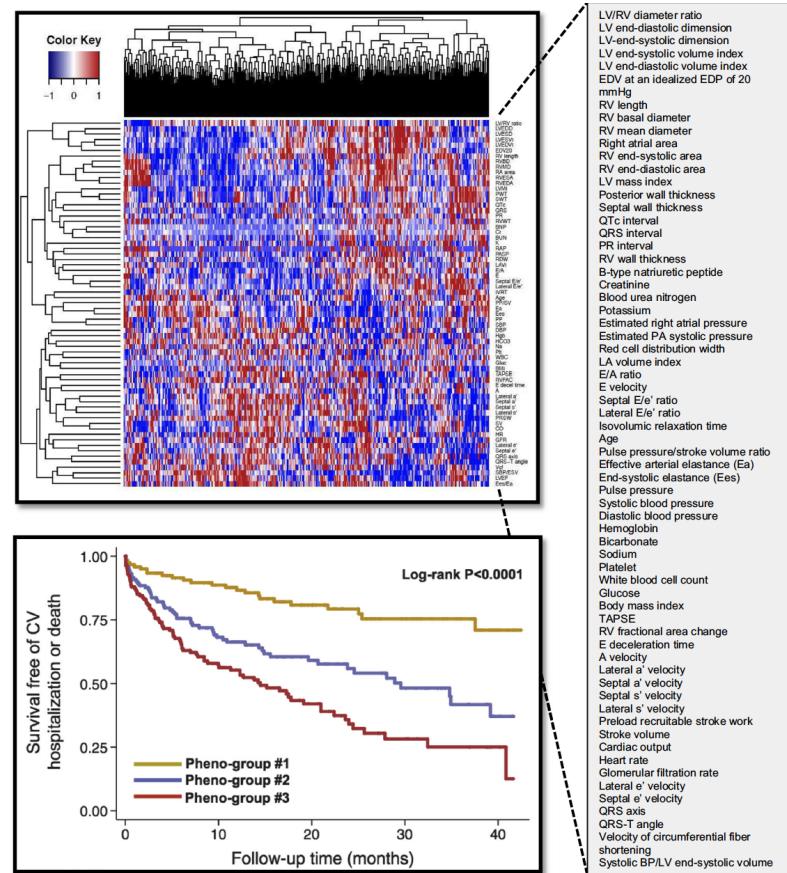
**Pheno-group #3**  
RV failure + cardiorenal  
HFpEF phenotype



Most severely impaired  
myocardial relaxation  
Highest prevalence of  
diabetes

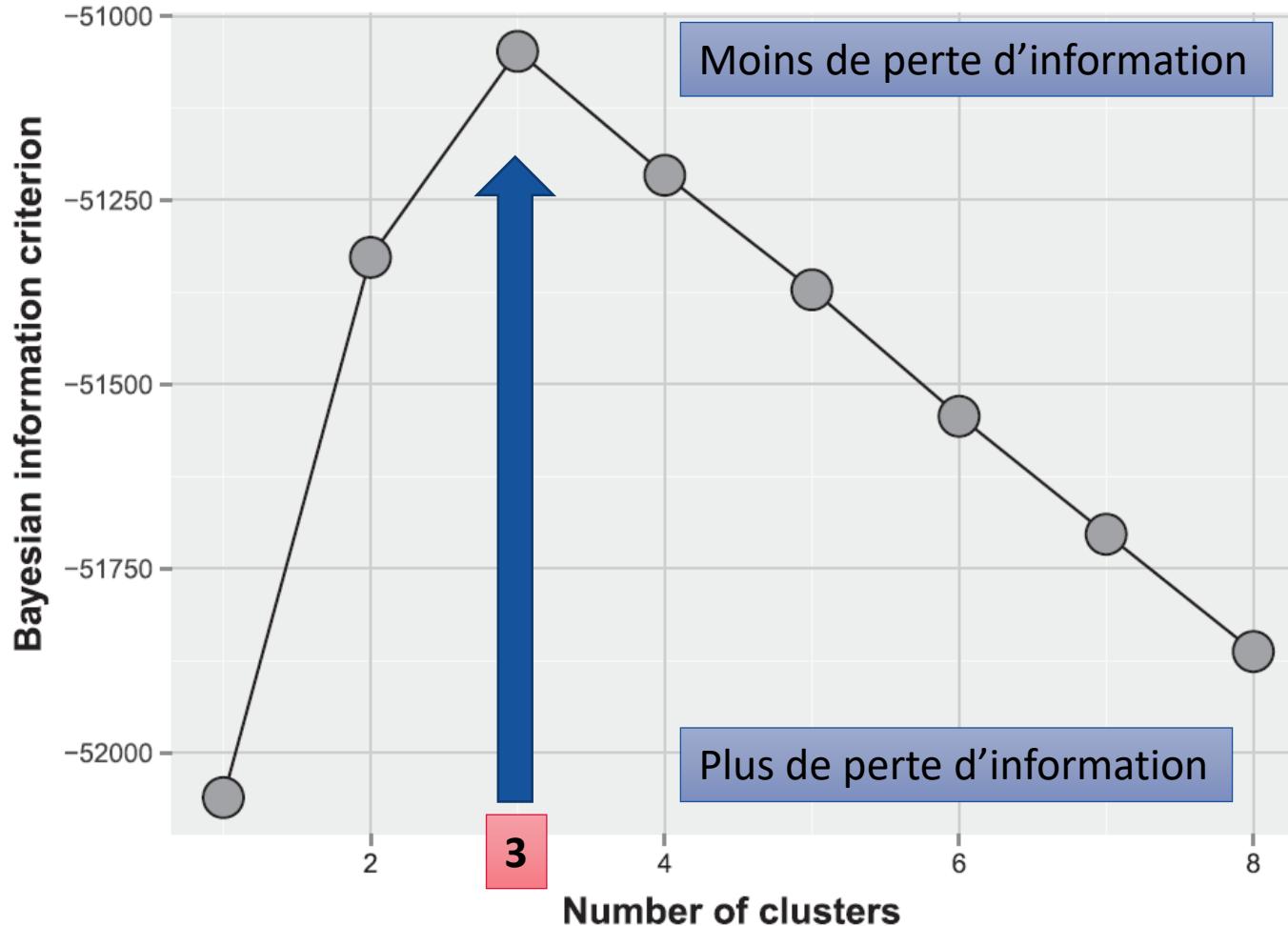
Most severe electrocardiac  
remodeling, RV dysfunction,  
renal dysfunction

Bi atrial enlargement /  
severe RV dysfunction

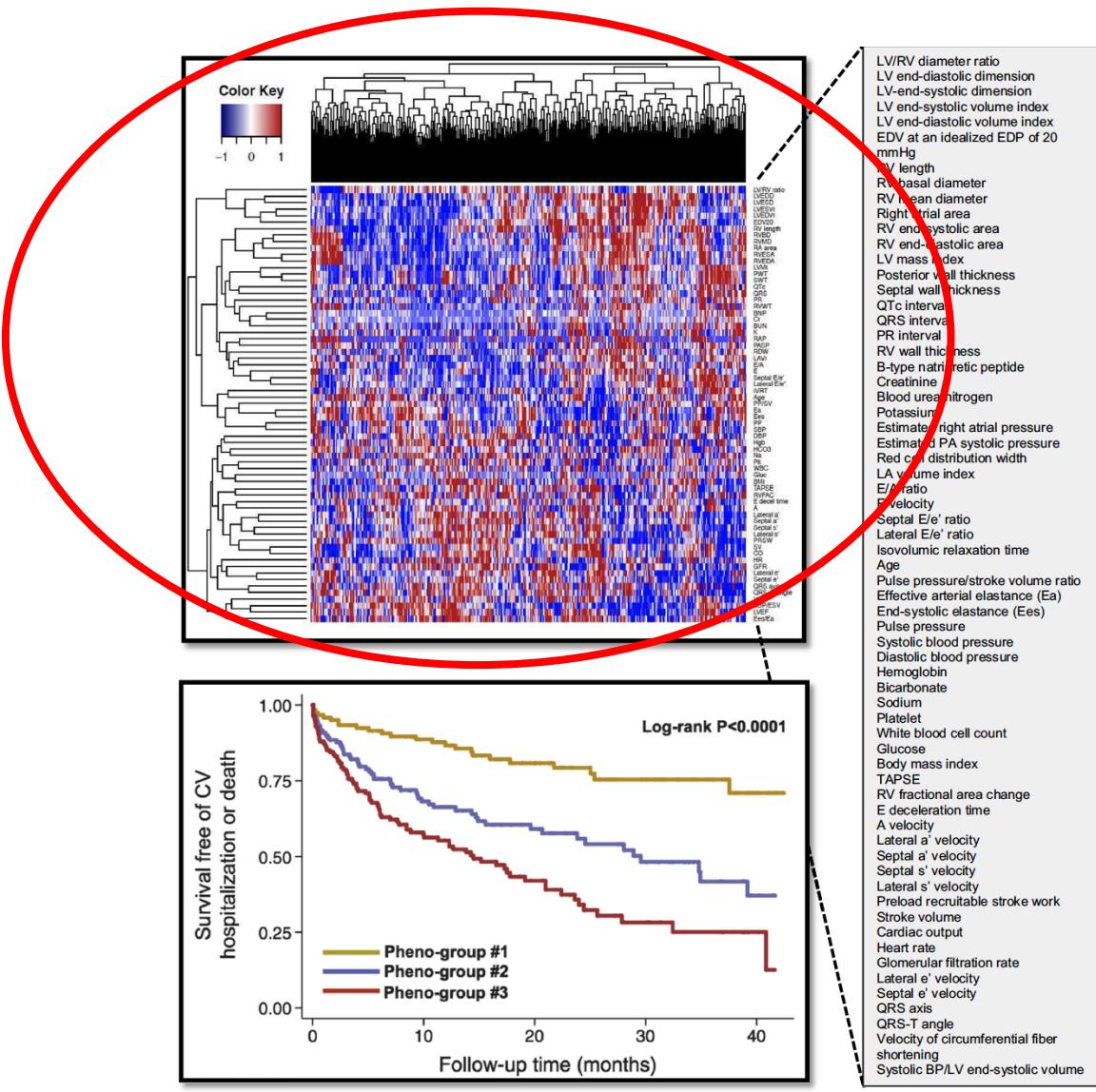


# Pourquoi 3 groupes de patients

Estimation de la perte d'information lorsqu'on utilise un modèle donné pour représenter le processus qui génère les données



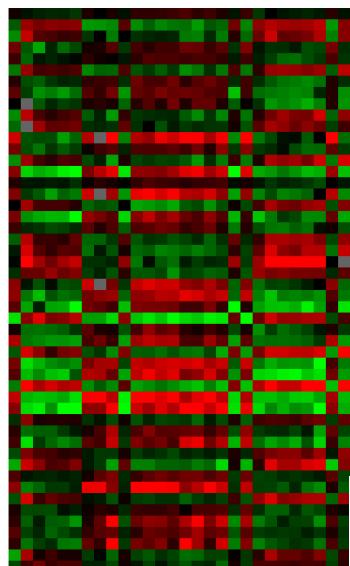
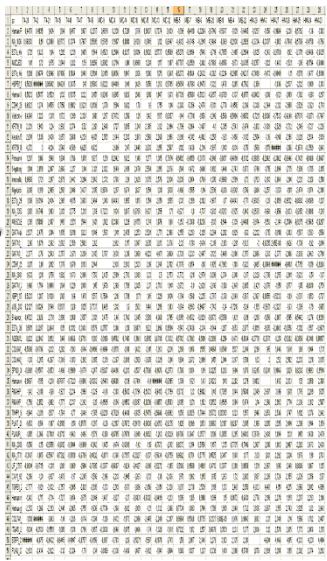
# Représentation par technique de clustering



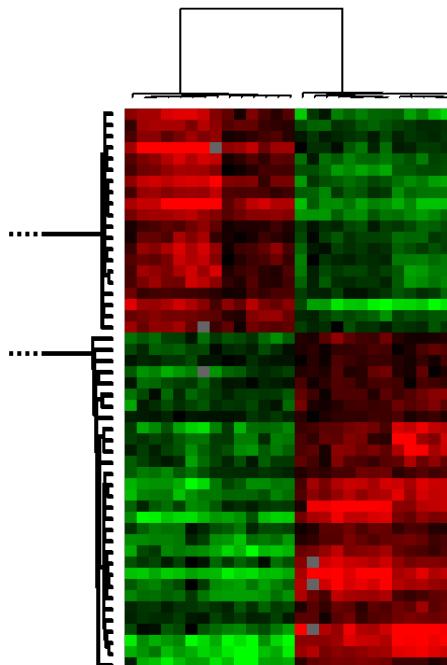
# Clustering

biomarqueurs

échantillons



100  
0  
1/100



Données



code couleur



clustering hiérarchique

# Approche multiparamétrique en biologie

# Etude d'expression des gènes

Niveau d'expression  Activité biologique

Objectif: Vue d'ensemble de l'expression du génome  
(profil d'expression génique)

Profil d'expression génique dynamique



Activité biologique modifiée  
→ fonctions des gènes

# Génomique fonctionnelle et maladies

## Phénotype malade

Variations génétiques



facteurs d'environnement et  
facteurs de risque

- Effet individuel très modeste
- Accumulation et combinaison d'un nombre important de variations

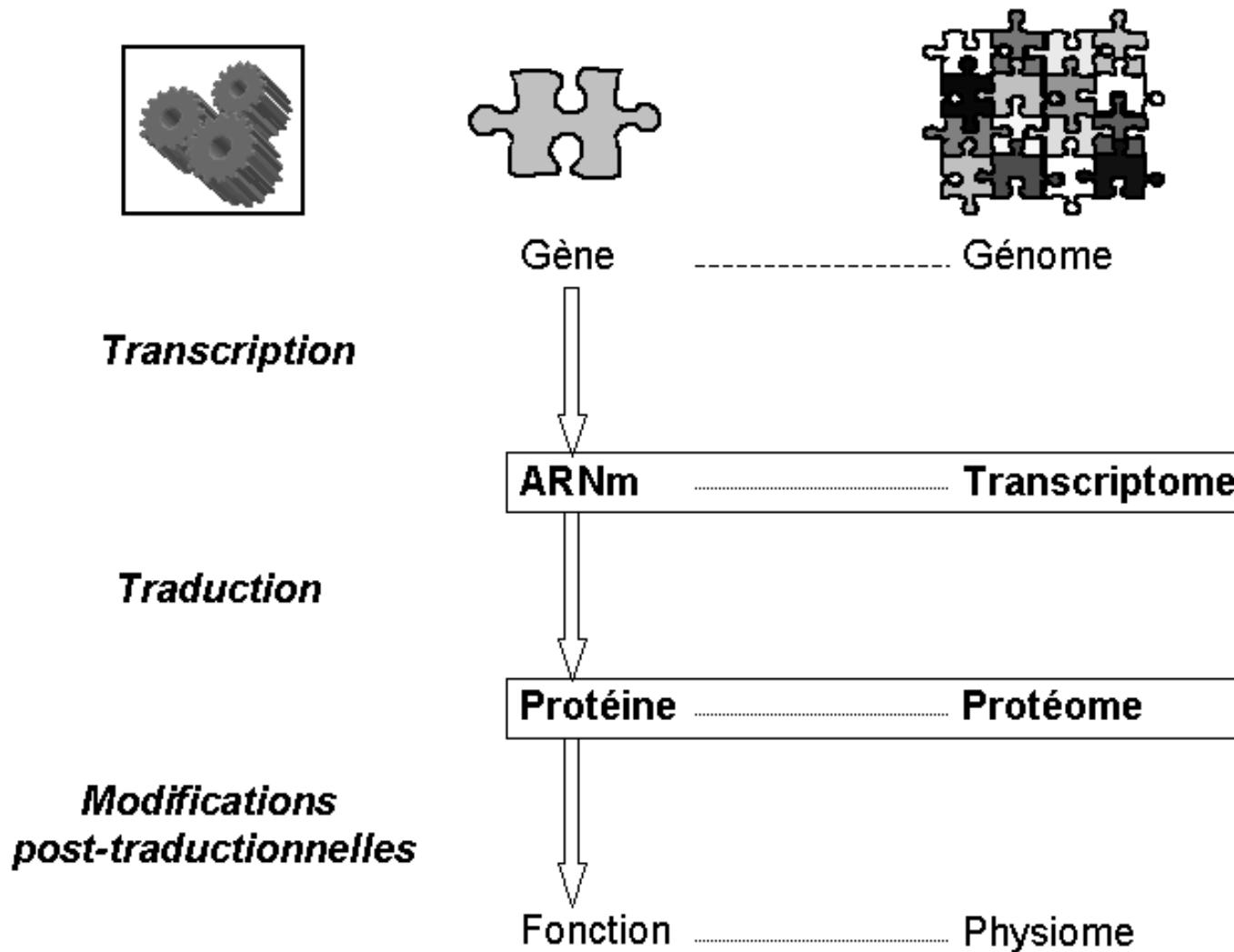
- Modulation de l'effet des variations génétiques

Faible contribution de chaque variation génétique au phénotype

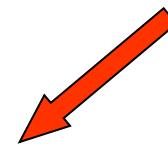
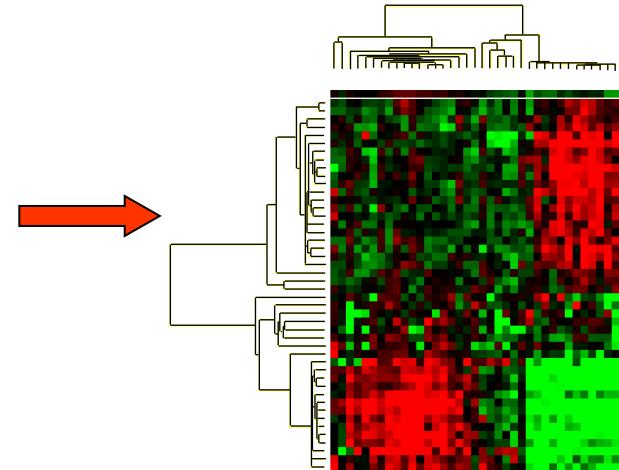
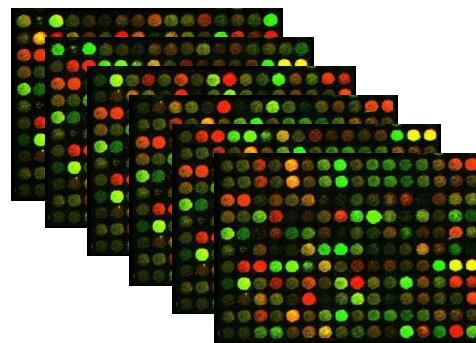


Intérêt d'une analyse plus globale

# Etude d'expression des gènes

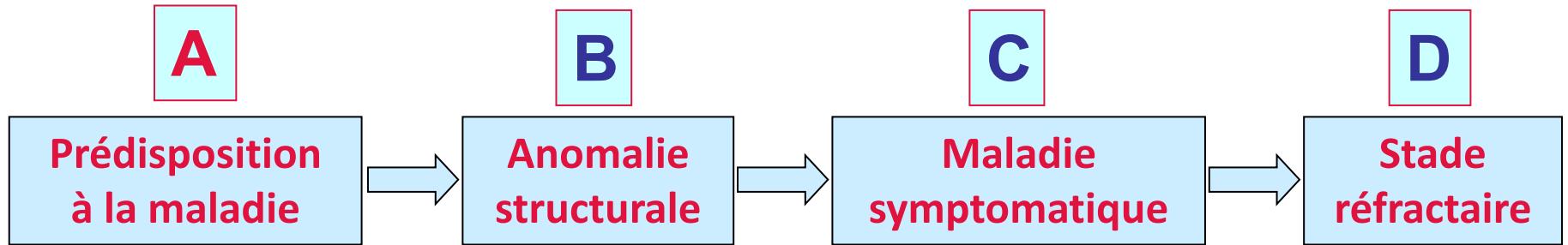


# Profils d'expression génique

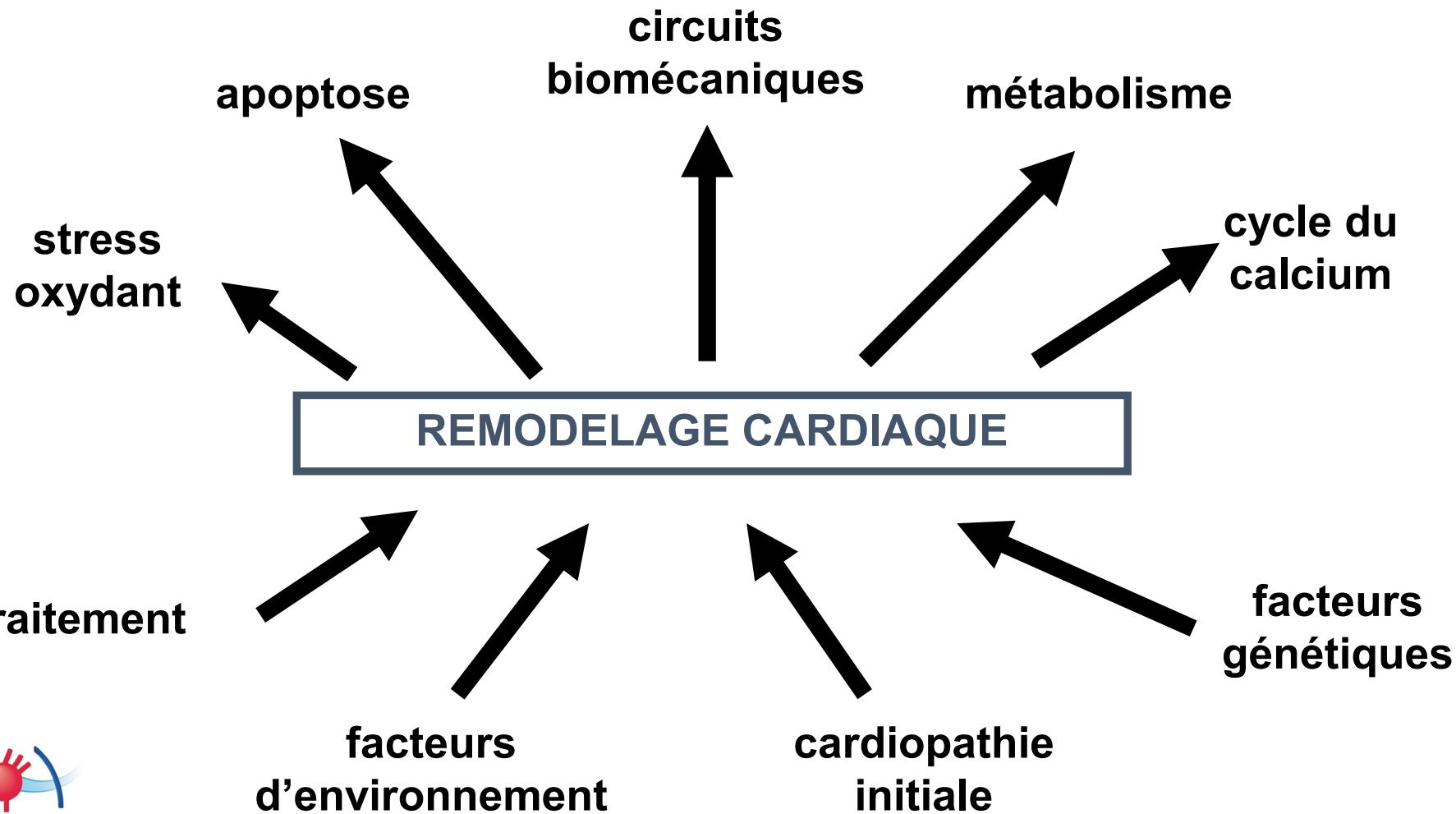


- 1. Découvertes physiopathologiques**
- 2. Phénotypage moléculaire**

# Insuffisance cardiaque: remodelage myocardiaque

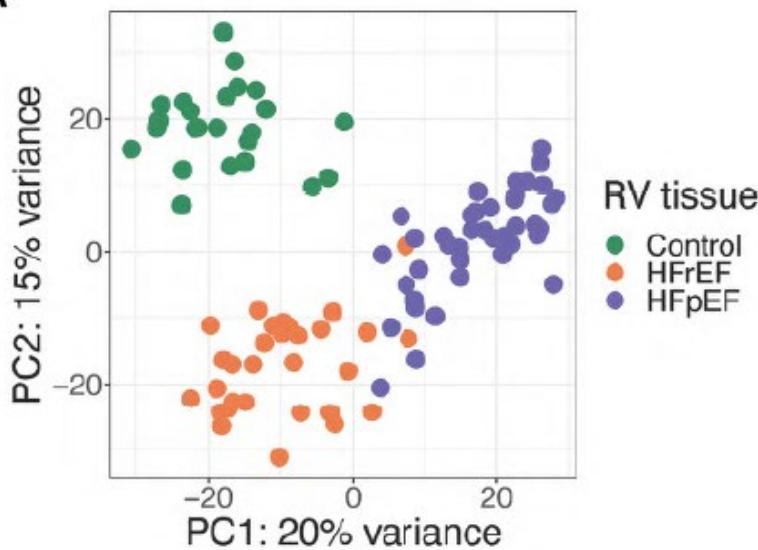


# Insuffisance cardiaque: processus de remodelage complexe

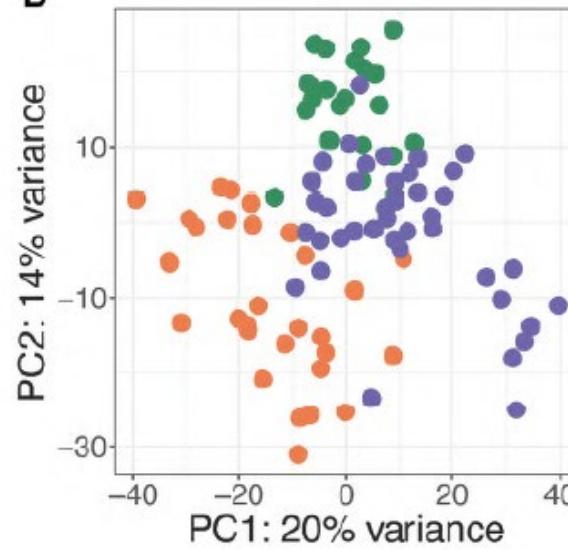


# Insuffisance cardiaque: Etude du transcriptomique cardiaque

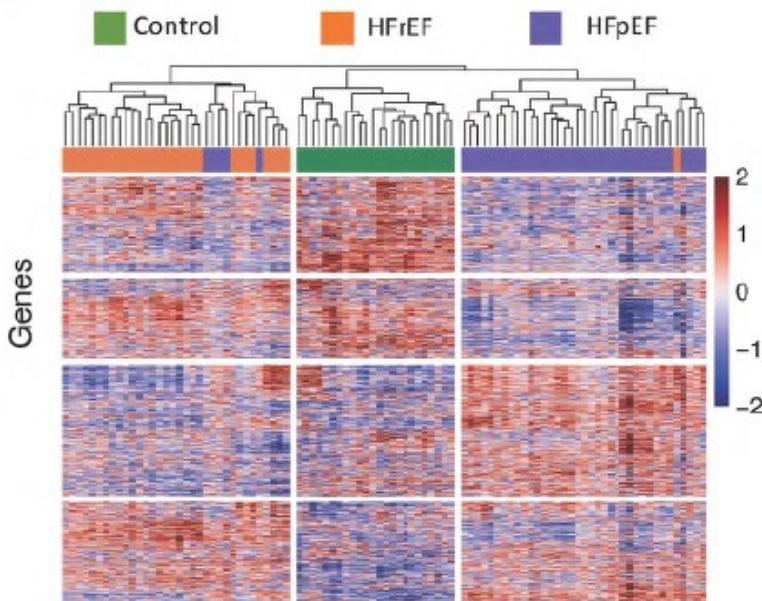
A



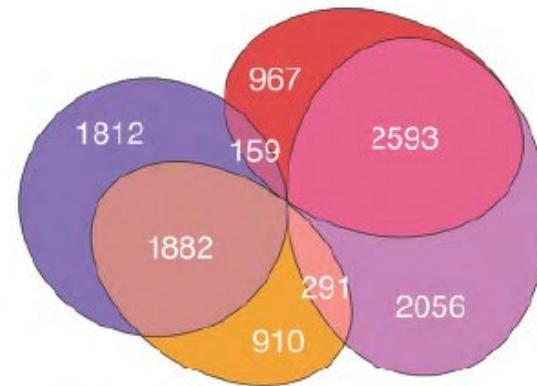
B



C



D



- HFpEF upregulated (N=3853)
- HFpEF downregulated (N=4940)
- HFrEF upregulated (N=3083)
- HFrEF downregulated (N=3719)

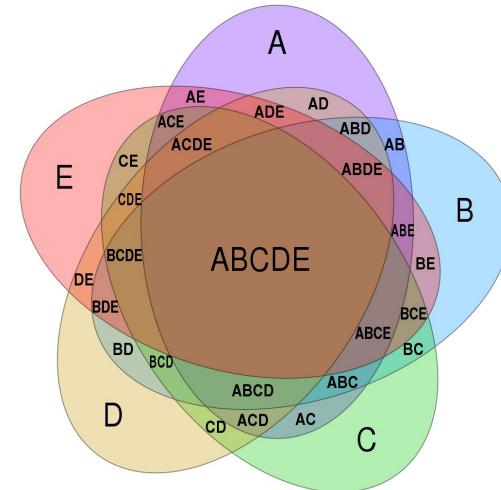
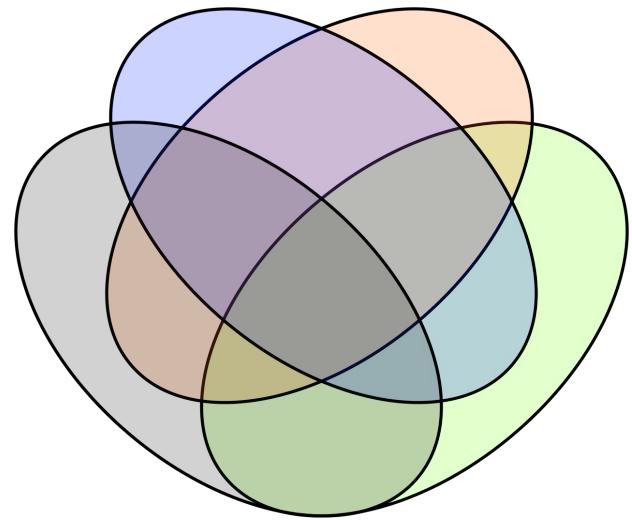
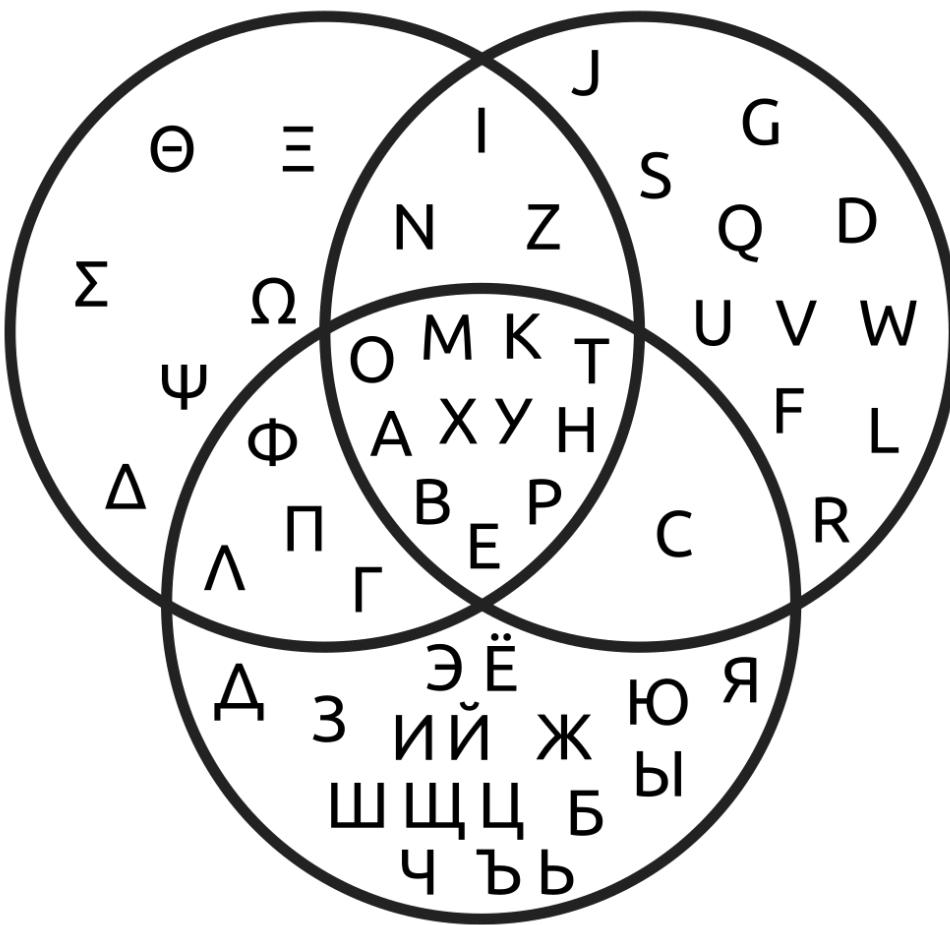
Biopsies de VD:

- Contrôle
- HFpEF
- HFrEF

# Interprétation des données

- **Detection de gènes différentiels**  
**Méthodes statistiques**
- **Detection de groupes de gènes co-regulés**  
**Méthodes de « clustering » et visualisation**
- **Annotation fonctionnelle**  
**Banques d'information (www)**  
**Gene Ontology, Reactome,...**

# Diagrammes de Venn



# Type I and II Errors

		Actual Situation “Truth”	
		$H_0$ True	$H_0$ False
Decision	Do Not Reject $H_0$	Correct Decision $1 - \alpha$	Incorrect Decision Type II Error $\beta$
	Reject $H_0$	Incorrect Decision Type I Error $\alpha$	Correct Decision $1 - \beta$

$$\alpha = P(\text{Type I Error}) \quad \beta = P(\text{Type II Error})$$

# Why Multiple Testing Matters

**Genomics = Lots of Data = Lots of Hypothesis Tests**

- Environ 10000-15000 gènes s'expriment en même temps dans une cellule ou un tissu
- Analyser des différences d'expression entre 2 situations (sains vs. contrôle) pour chaque gène fait réaliser 10000 à 15000 tests statistiques
- Avec un seuil de p-value à 0,05, on s'attend donc à avoir 500 à 750 gènes déclarés comme significatifs par erreur.

# Why Multiple Testing Matters

- In general, if we perform  $m$  hypothesis tests, what is the probability of at least 1 false positive?

$$P(\text{Making an error}) = \alpha$$

$$P(\text{Not making an error}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(\text{Not making an error in } m \text{ tests}) = (1 - \alpha)^m$$

$$P(\text{Making at least 1 error in } m \text{ tests}) = 1 - (1 - \alpha)^m$$

Il faut des méthodes pour contrôler l'erreur de type I

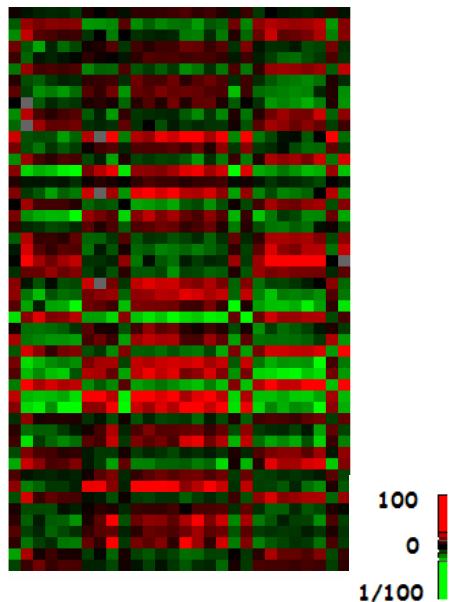
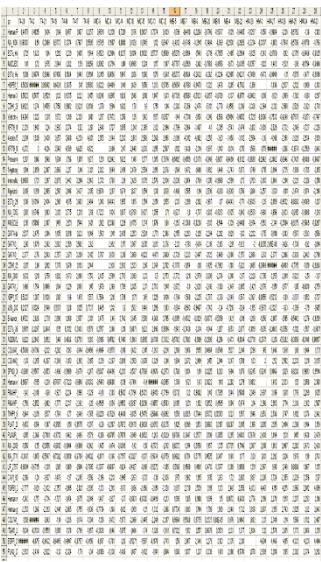
# Interprétation des données

- **Detection de gènes différentiels**  
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# Clustering - Eisen et al. (1998)

génés

# échantillons



# Données d'expression



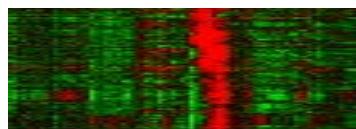
**code  
couleur**



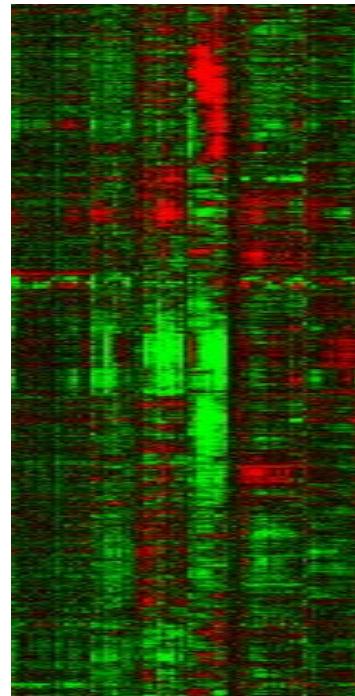
# clustering hiérarchique

# Définitions

**Cluster**  
Groupe de gènes co-régulés



↓  
Fonction  
↓  
Régulation



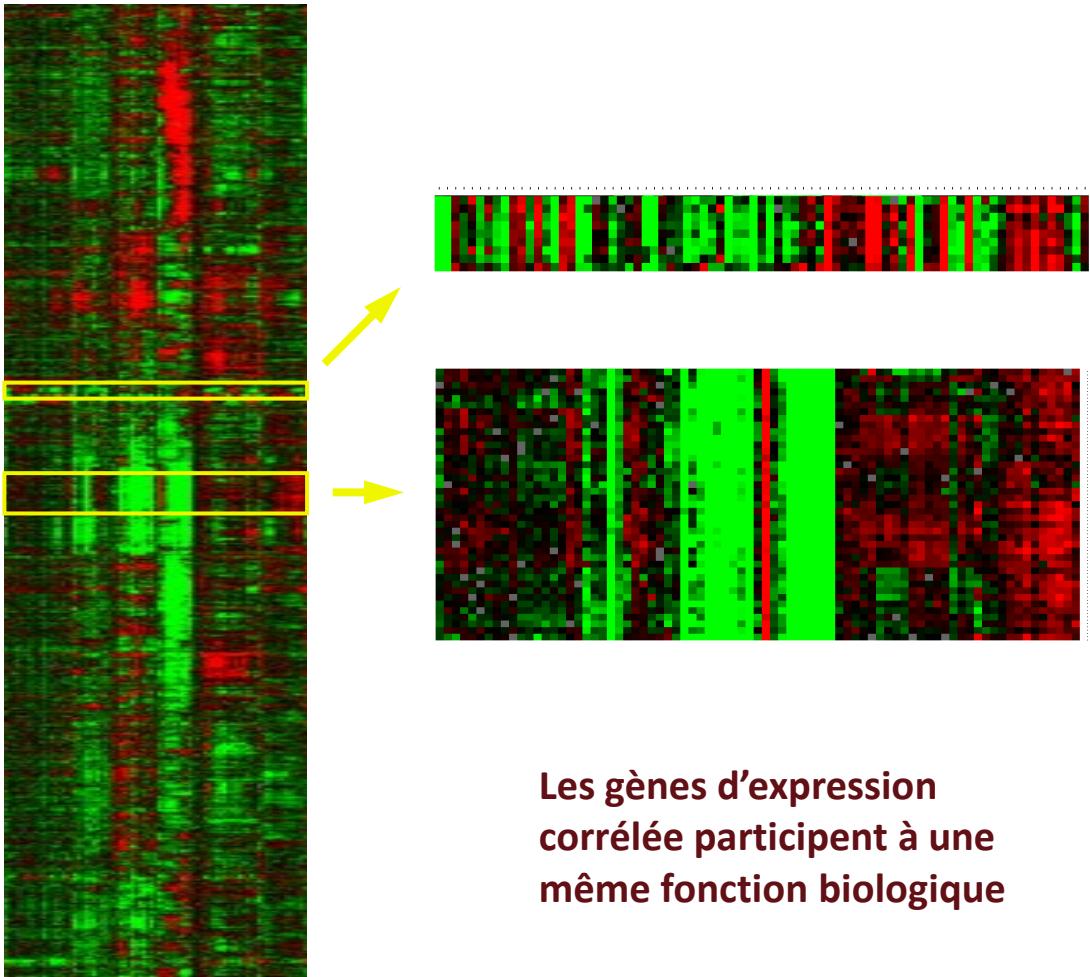
**Profil**  
Mesure d'expression d'un échantillon

**Signature**  
Niveaux d'expression de gènes caractéristiques d'un échantillon



# Correlation = Fonction

Eisen et al. (1998) PNAS 95: 14863-14868



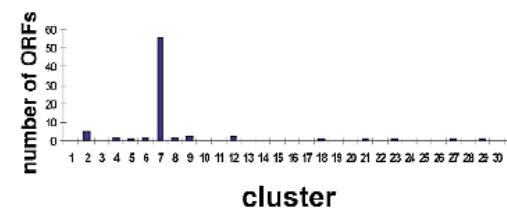
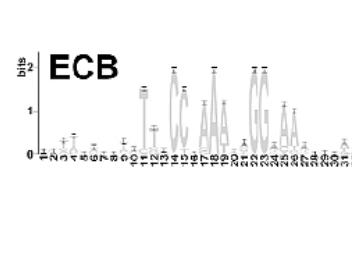
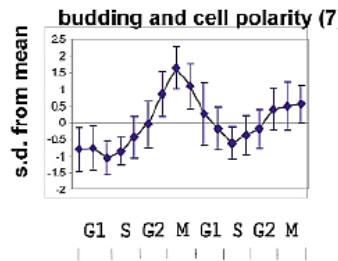
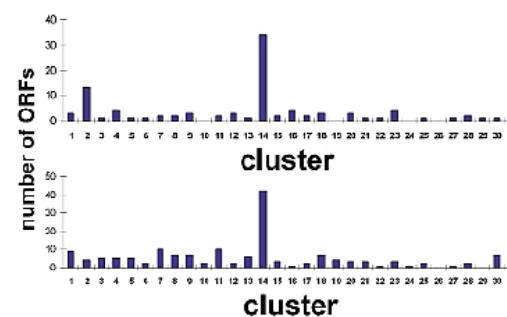
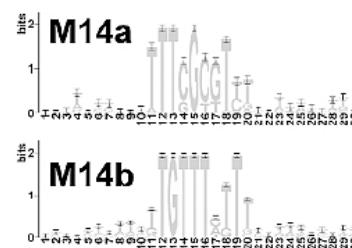
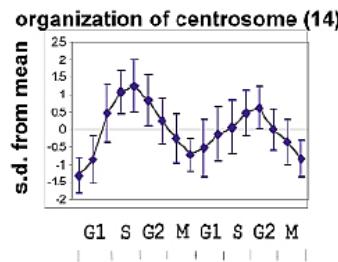
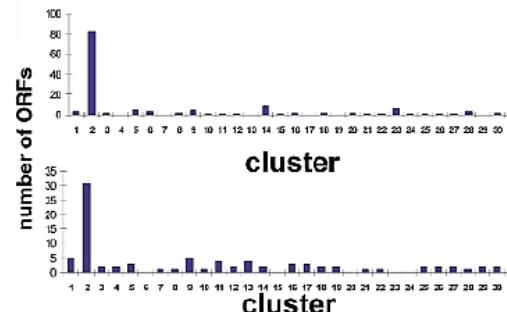
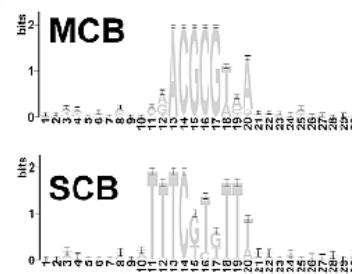
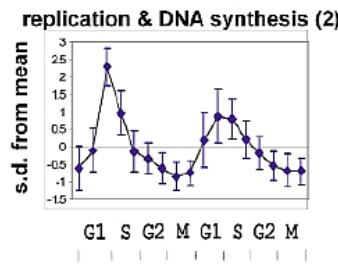
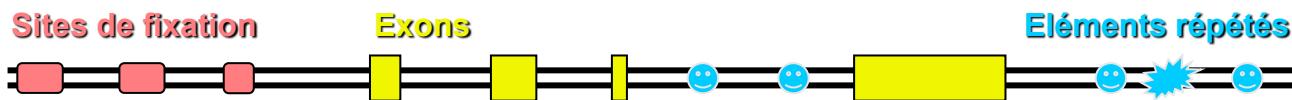
Les gènes d'expression  
corrélée participent à une  
même fonction biologique

HTB2	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H2B
HHT1	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H3
HMF1	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H4
HTA1	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H2R
HTB1	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H2B
HMF2	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H4
HTA2	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H2R
HHT2	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H3
HH01	CHROMATIN STRUCTURE	HISTONE H1

RPS5	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S5
RPS4A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S4A
RPL26B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L26B
RPS7A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S7A
RPS24A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S24A
RPS21A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S21A
RPL14A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L14A
RPL38	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L38
RPL24A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L24A
RPS1A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S1A
RPS1B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S1B
RPL24B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L24B
RPS23A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S23A
RPS23B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S23B
RPS3	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S3
RPS4B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S4B
RPS6B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S6B
RPL5	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L5
RPL17B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L17B
RPS19A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S19A
RPL8B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L8B
RPS19B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S19B
RPS26B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S26B
RPL11A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L11A
RPL11B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L11B
RPL34B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L34B
RPL10	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L10
RPL12B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L12B
RPS15	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S15
RPS20	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S20
RPS0A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S0A
RPL18B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L18B
RPL2B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L2B
RPL16B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L16B
RPS0B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN S0B
RPL7B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L7B
RPL7A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L7A
RPL33B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L33B
RPL6B	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L6B
RPL33A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L33A
RPL13A	PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN L13A

# Cluster = Régulation

Tavazoie et al. (1998) Nature Genetics

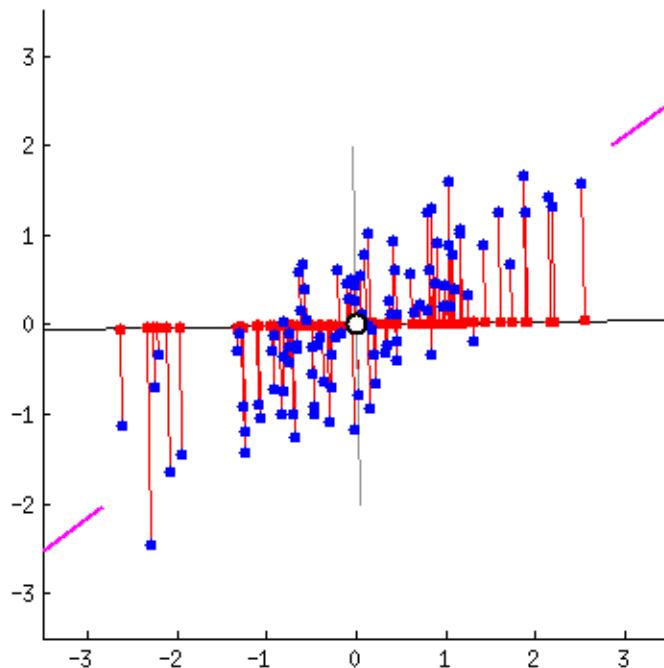


# Interprétation des données

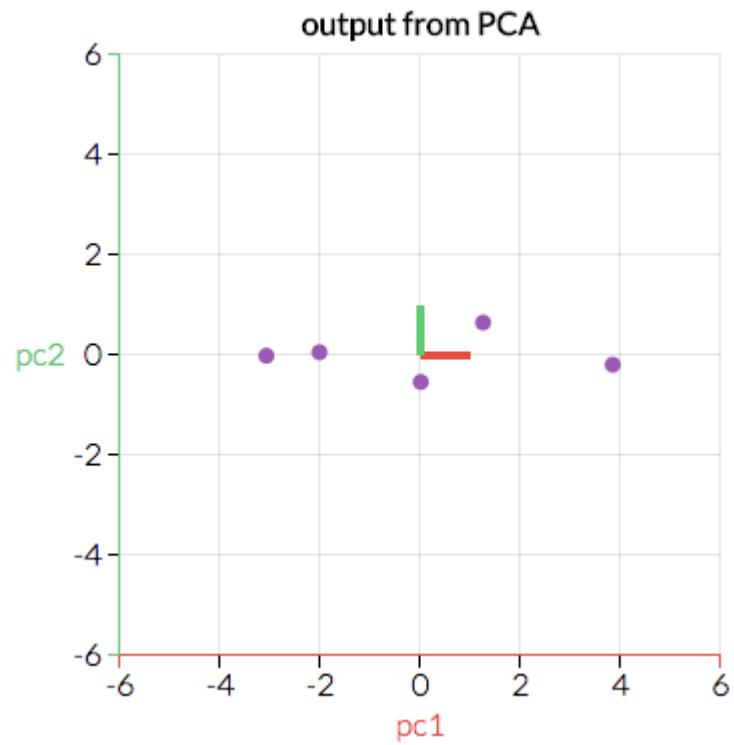
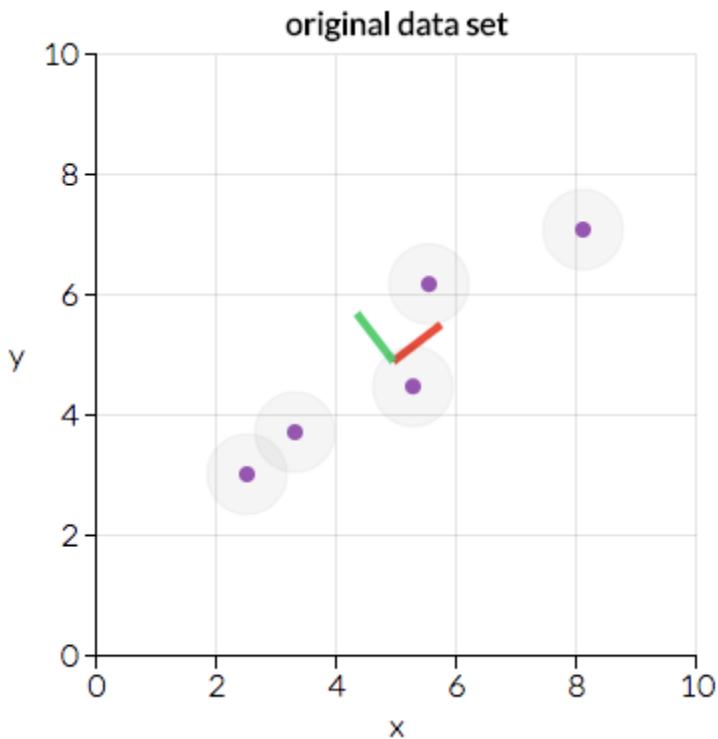
- **Detection de gènes différentiels**  
**Méthodes statistiques**
- **Detection de groupes de gènes co-regulés**  
**Visualisation = réduction de dimension**
- **Annotation fonctionnelle**  
**Banques d'information (www)**  
**Gene Ontology, Reactome,...**

## Analyse en composante principale

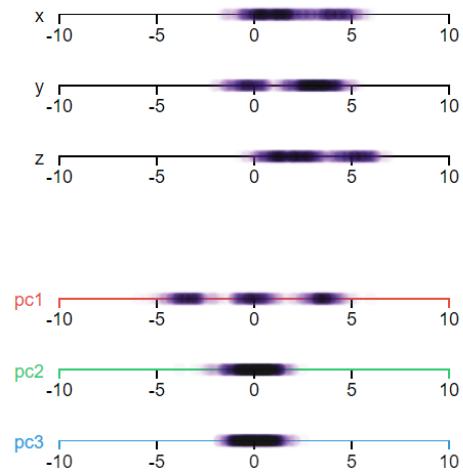
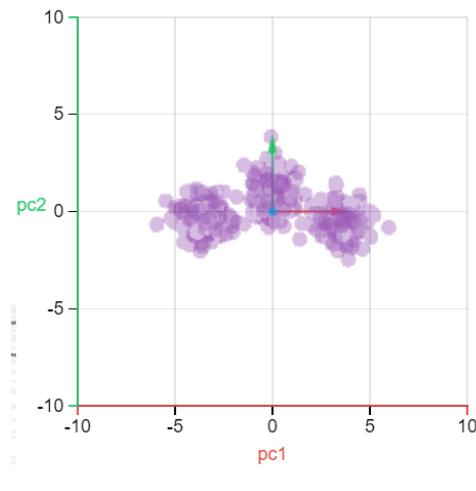
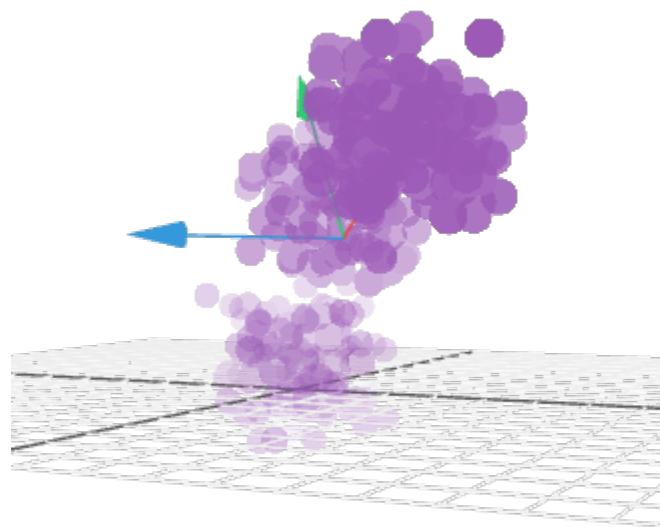
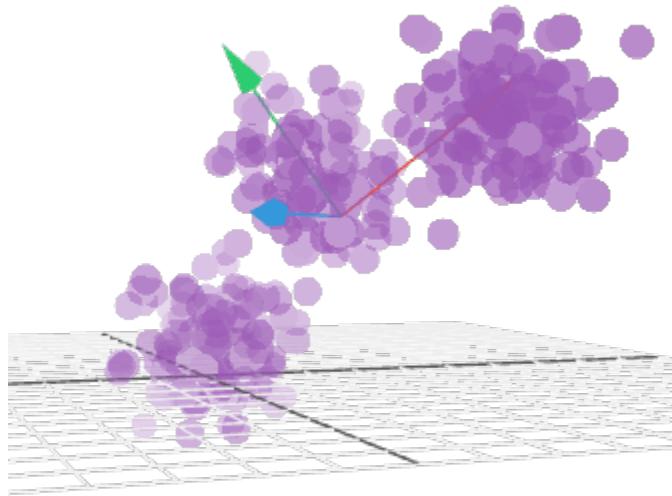
- Une méthode de réduction du nombre de variables utiles en préservant au maximum la quantité d'information
- Création séquentielle de nouvelles variables (« pseudogènes ») qui capturent à chaque fois le plus possible d'information discriminante
- Plus de simplicité/lisibilité en limitant la perte de précision/information



## 5 échantillons et 2 variables

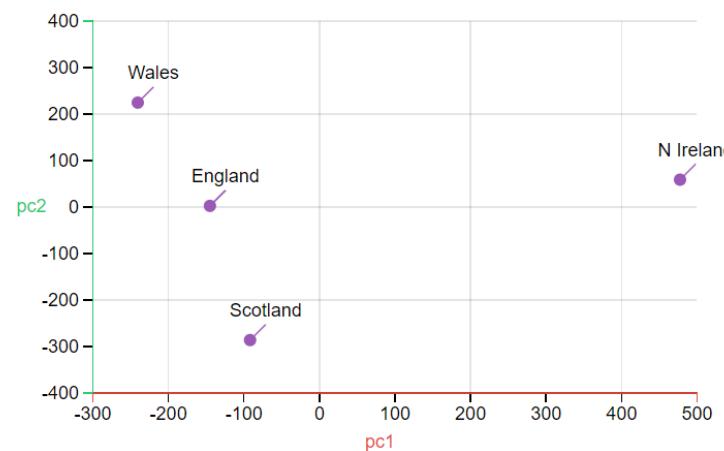
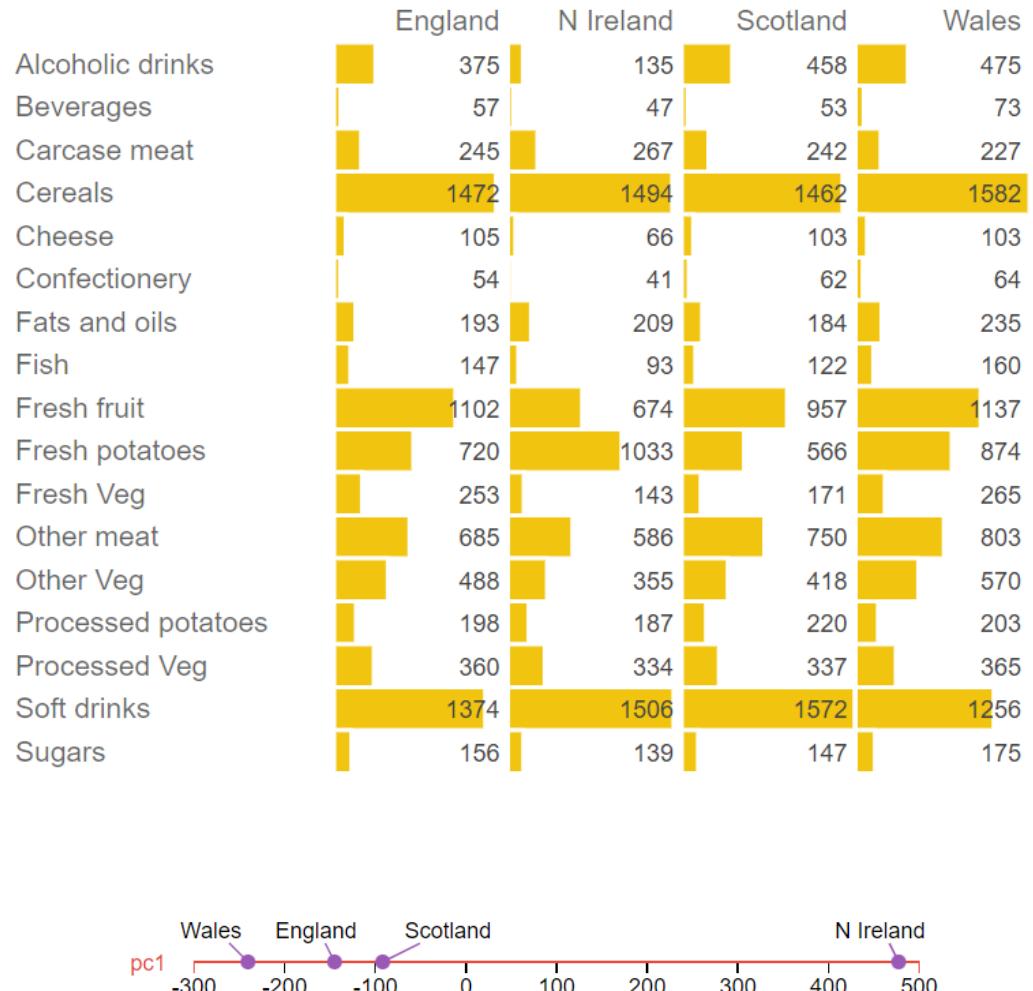


# Nombreux échantillons et 3 variables



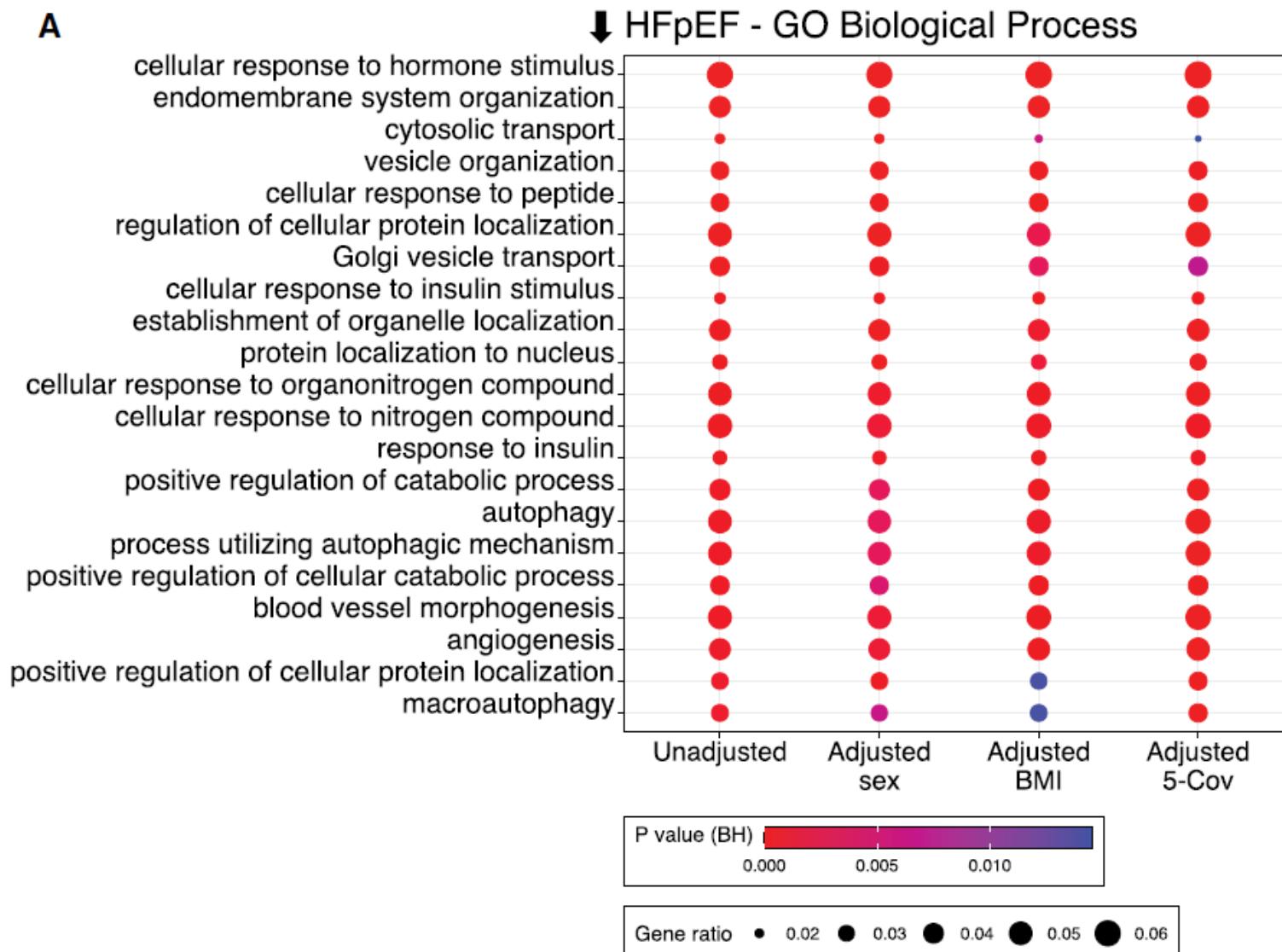
<https://setosa.io/ev/principal-component-analysis/>

# 4 groupes et 17 variables



# A quelles fonctions biologiques participent les gènes sous-exprimés

A

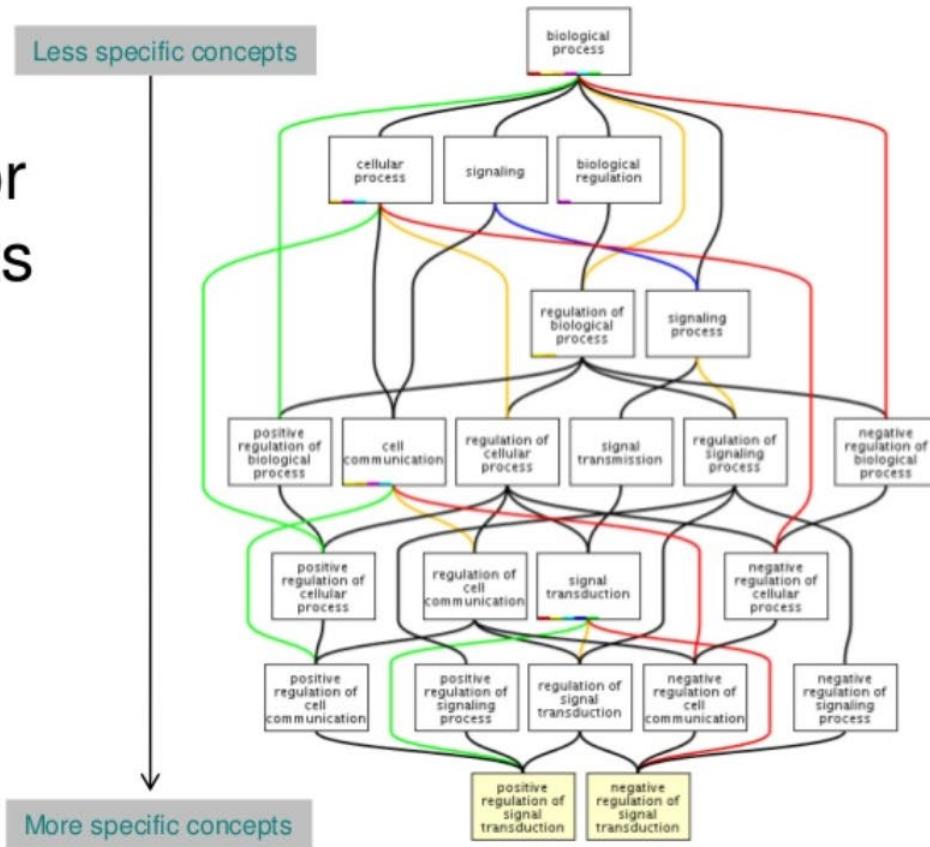


# Interprétation des données

- Détection de gènes différentiels  
**Méthodes statistiques**
- Détection de groupes de gènes co-regulés  
**Méthodes de « clustering » et visualisation**
- Annotation fonctionnelle  
**Banques d'information (www)**  
**Gene Ontology, Reactome,...**

# The Gene Ontology

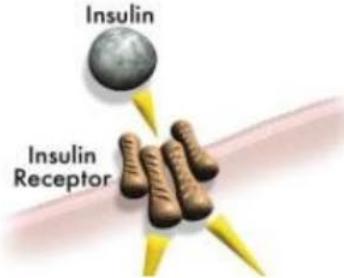
- A way to capture biological knowledge for individual gene products in a written and computable form
- A set of concepts and their relationships to each other arranged as a hierarchy



<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/QuickGO>

# 1. Molecular Function

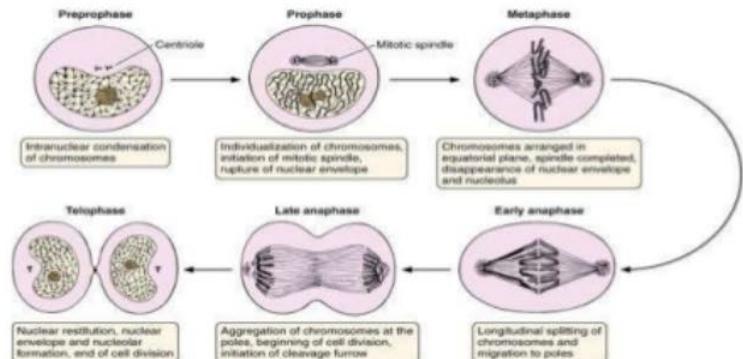
An elemental activity or task or job



- protein kinase activity
- insulin receptor activity

# 2. Biological Process

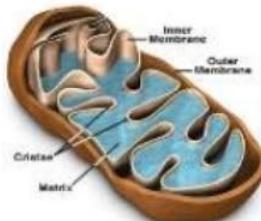
A commonly recognized series of events



- cell division

# 3. Cellular Component

Where a gene product is located

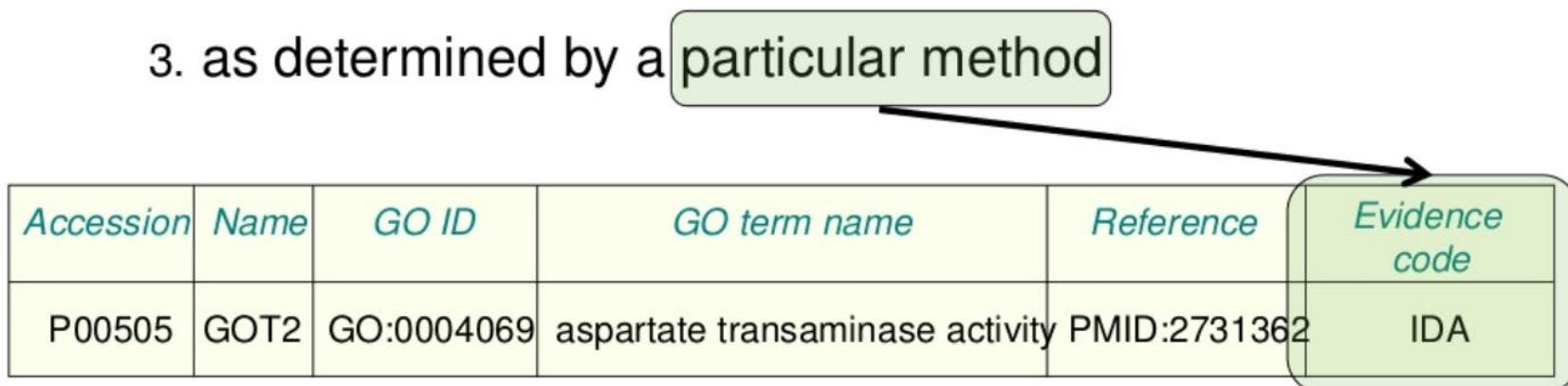


- mitochondrion
- mitochondrial matrix
- mitochondrial inner membrane

# A GO annotation is ...

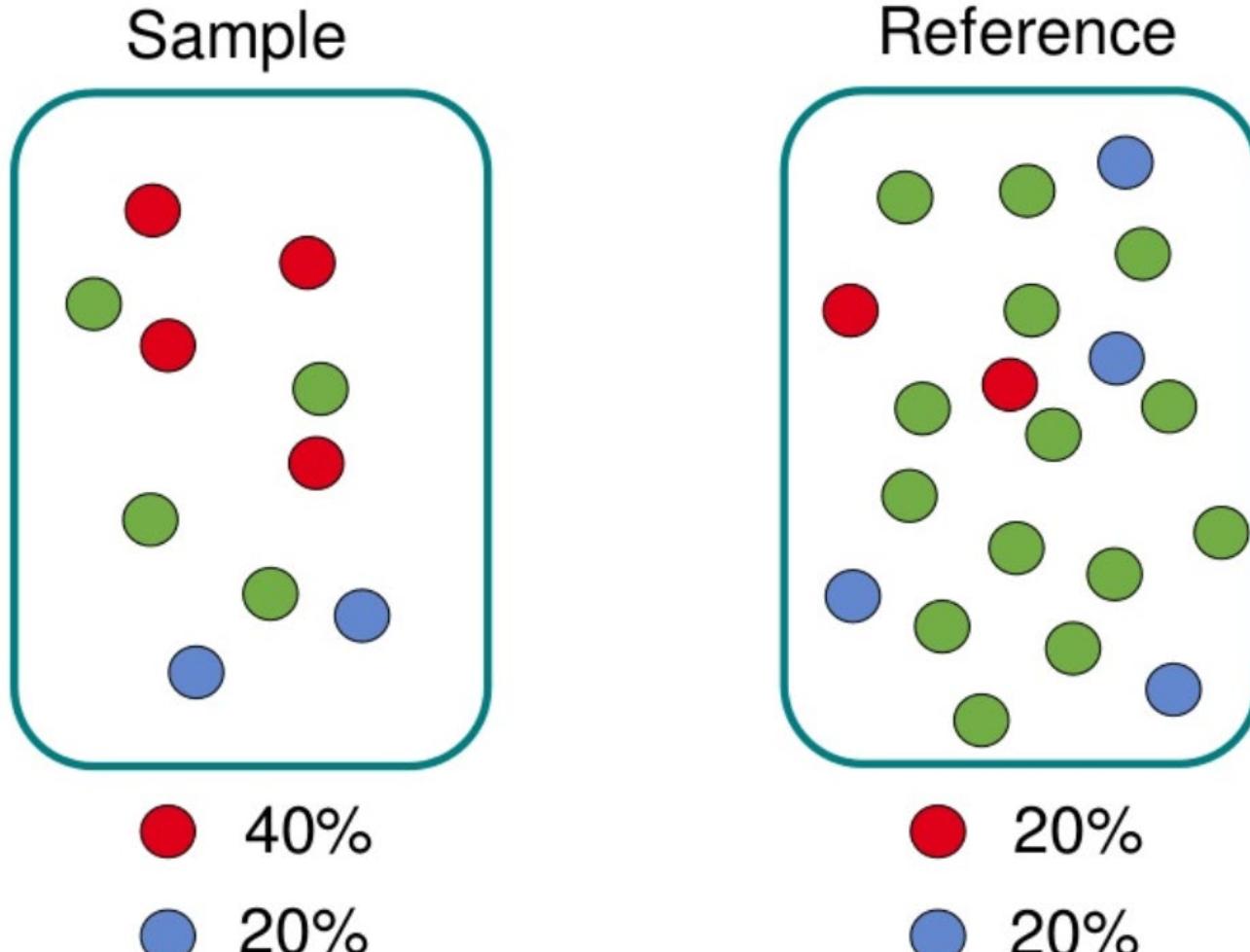
...a statement that a gene product;

1. has a particular molecular function  
*or* is involved in a particular biological process  
*or* is located within a certain cellular component
2. as described in a particular reference
3. as determined by a **particular method**



Accession	Name	GO ID	GO term name	Reference	Evidence code
P00505	GOT2	GO:0004069	aspartate transaminase activity	PMID:2731362	IDA

# Enrichment analysis

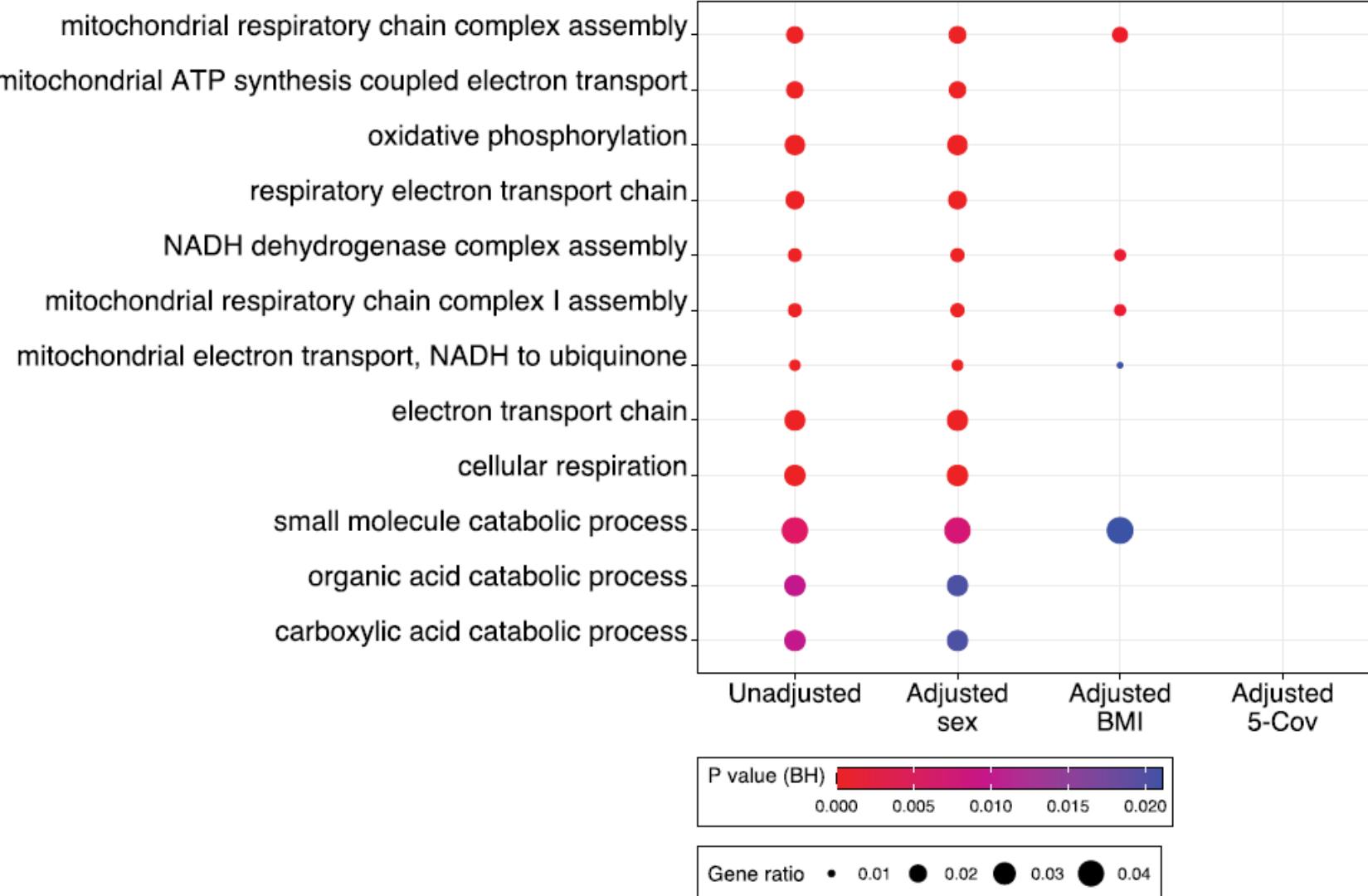


=> The sample is over-enriched for ●

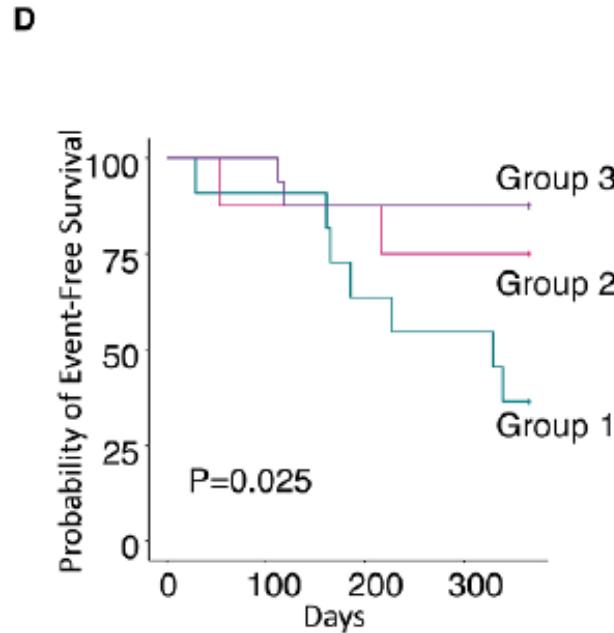
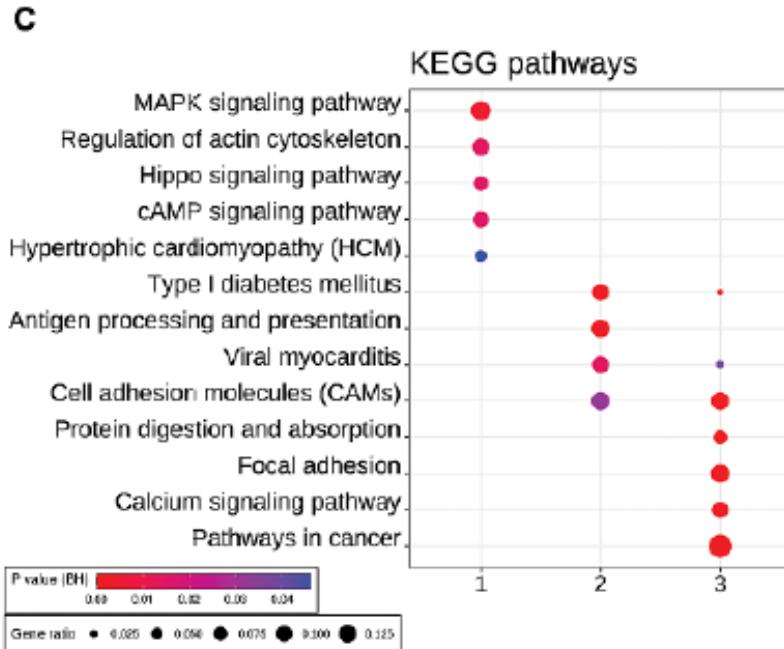
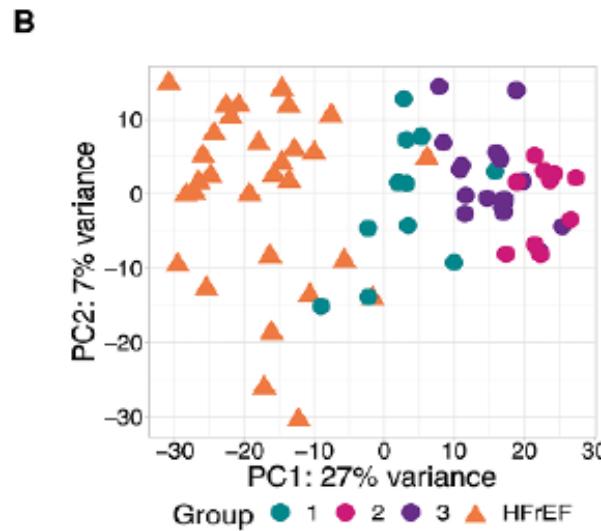
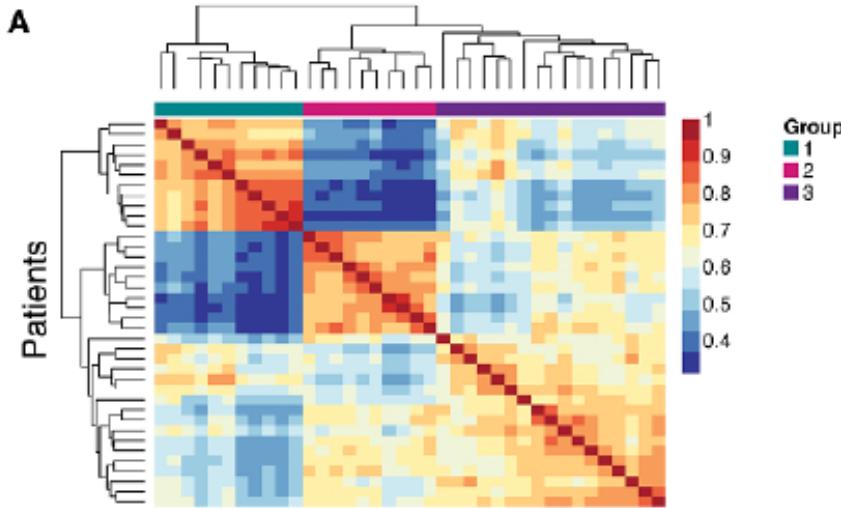
# A quelles fonctions biologiques participent les gènes sur-exprimés

B

↑ HFpEF - GO Biological Process

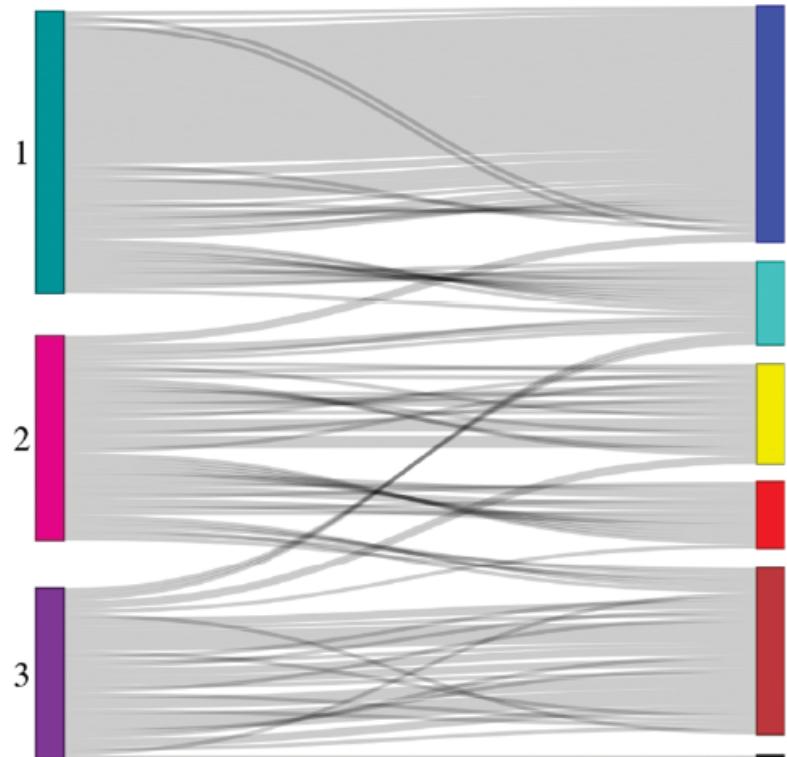


# Sous-groupes de patients HFpEF



# Sous-groupes de gènes et sous-groupes de patients

B



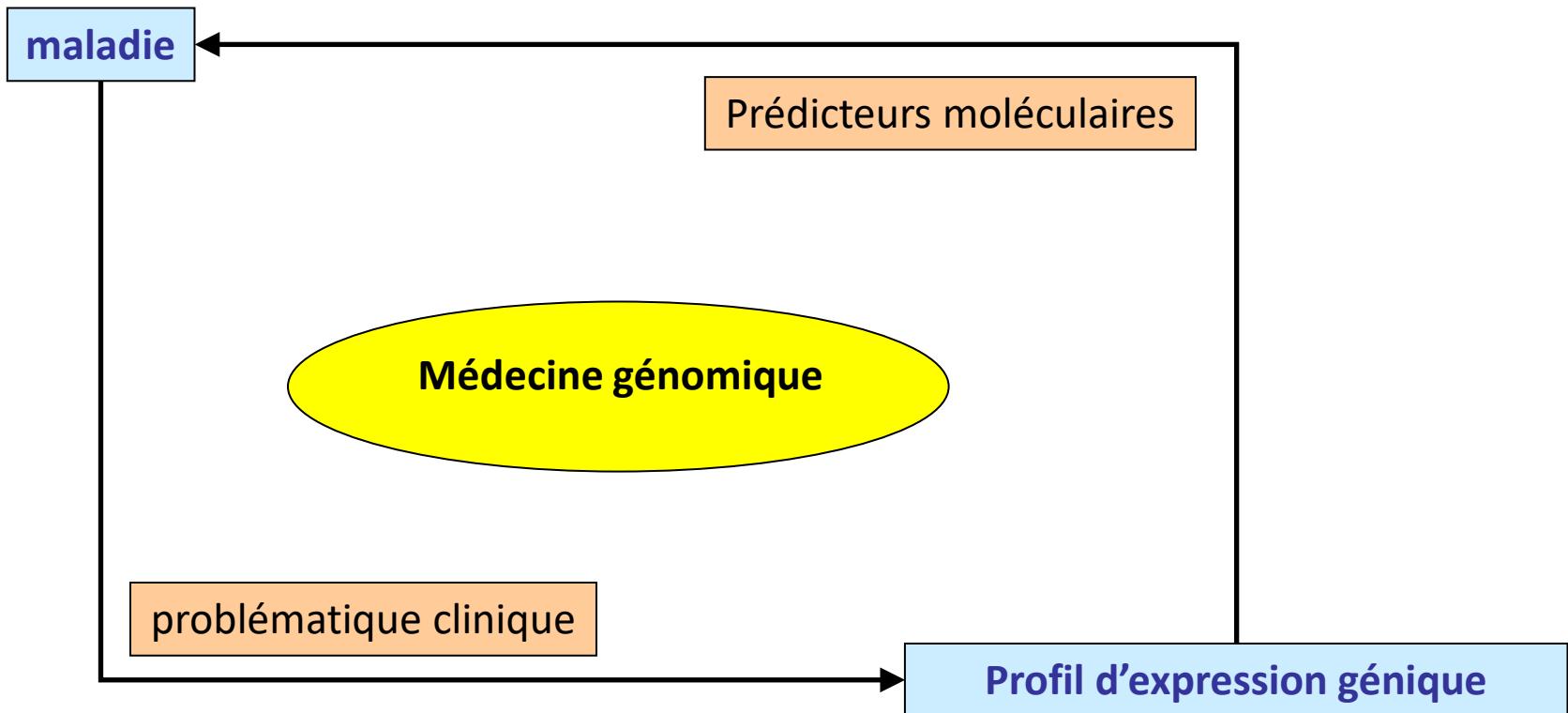
C

	Clinical Characteristics	Gene Ontology Biological Processes
1	Blue Higher LV wall thickness and myocyte hypertrophy, Higher RV afterload and pulmonary vascular resistance, higher NTproBNP	Regulation of cytoskeleton organization; Striated muscle cell development; Sarcomere organization; Actin filament organization; Activation of protein kinase activity; Stress-activated protein kinase signalling cascade
2	Turquoise Lower BMI, higher LV wall thickness and myocyte hypertrophy	Histone modification; Golgi organization; Regulation of gene expression, epigenetic; Negative regulation of microtubule depolymerization
3	Yellow More female, less RV load and hypertrophy	Oxidative phosphorylation; ATP biosynthesis; electron transport chain; mitochondrial translation and membrane organization; cell response to hypoxia; T-cell and antigen receptor signaling
	Red Female and higher +CD68	Protein targeting to endoplasmic reticulum; Negative regulation of protein ubiquitination
	Brown Worse NYHA functional class, smaller heart and lower cardiac output, less diabetes, better renal function, lower NTproBNP, higher +CD68	Extracellular matrix organization; Regulation of actin cytoskeleton organization; Blood vessel morphogenesis; Inflammatory response; Chemotaxis
	Black Lower blood pressure, less LV hypertrophy	mRNA processing; RNA splicing

L'expression des gènes comme pont entre données cliniques et processus biologiques

# Perspectives

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# Merci de votre attention!

## Questions?

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