



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

**Guillaume LAMIRAULT**

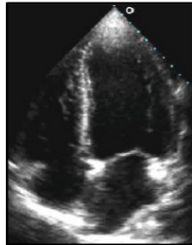
[guillaume.lamirault@univ-nantes.fr](mailto:guillaume.lamirault@univ-nantes.fr)

UE M1S&S-BioSyst, 13 décembre 2021, Nantes

# 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

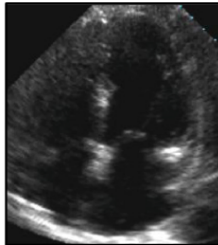
**Pheno-group #1**  
BNP deficiency syndrome  
HFpEF phenotype



Least cardiac remodeling/  
dysfunction  
Lowest BNP

Bi atrial enlargement  
/ mild RV dysfunction

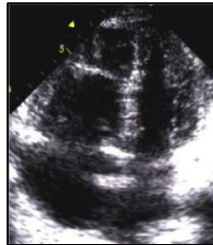
**Pheno-group #2**  
Obesity-cardiometabolic  
HFpEF phenotype



Most severely impaired  
myocardial relaxation  
Highest prevalence of  
diabetes

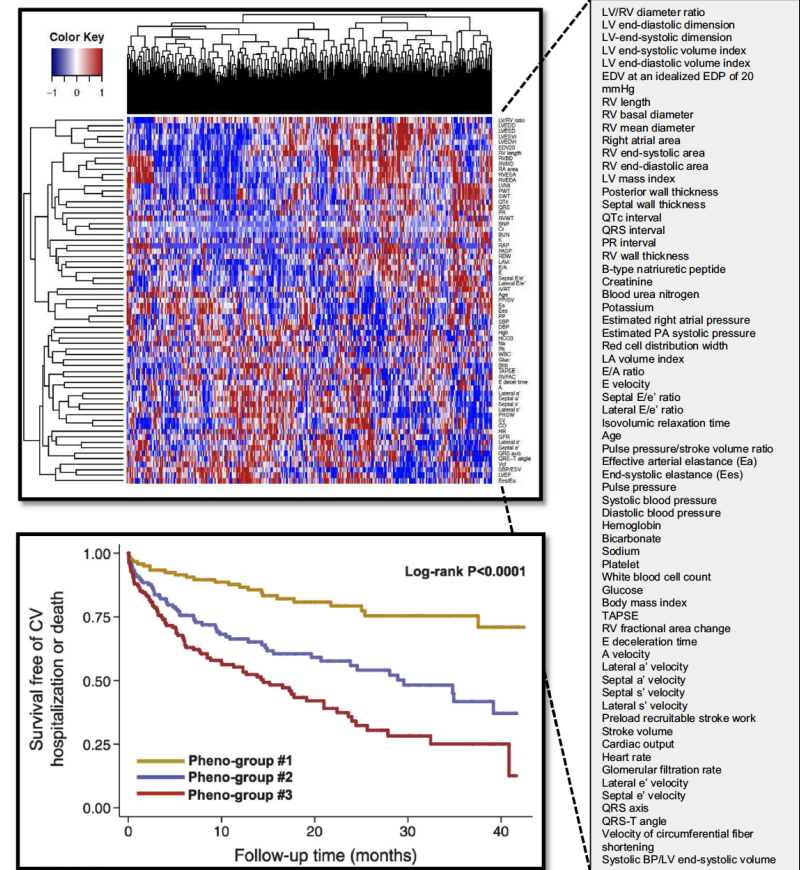
LA enlargement /  
normal size cardiac chamb.

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



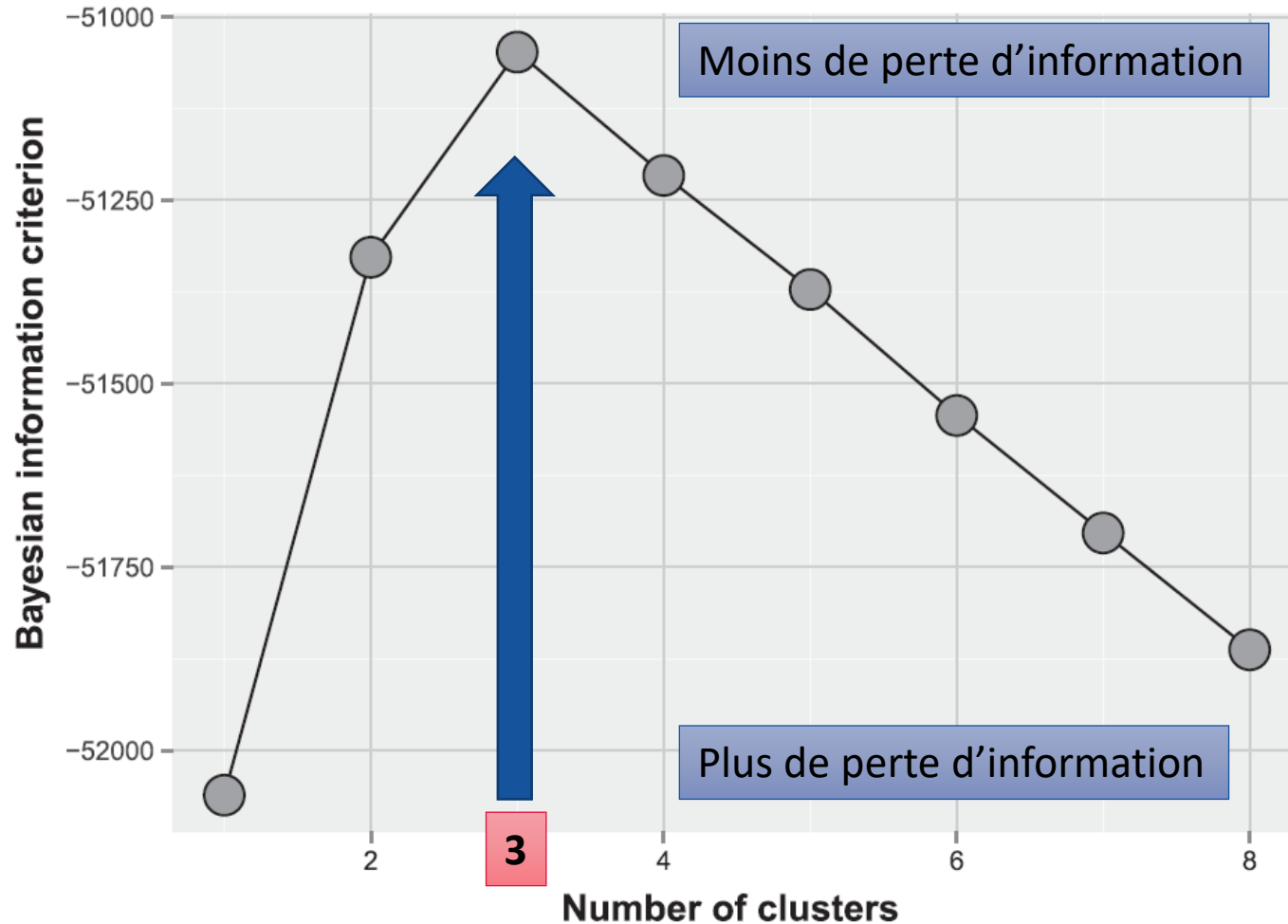
Most severe electrocardiac  
remodeling, RV dysfunction,  
renal dysfunction

Bi atrial enlargement /  
severe RV dysfunction

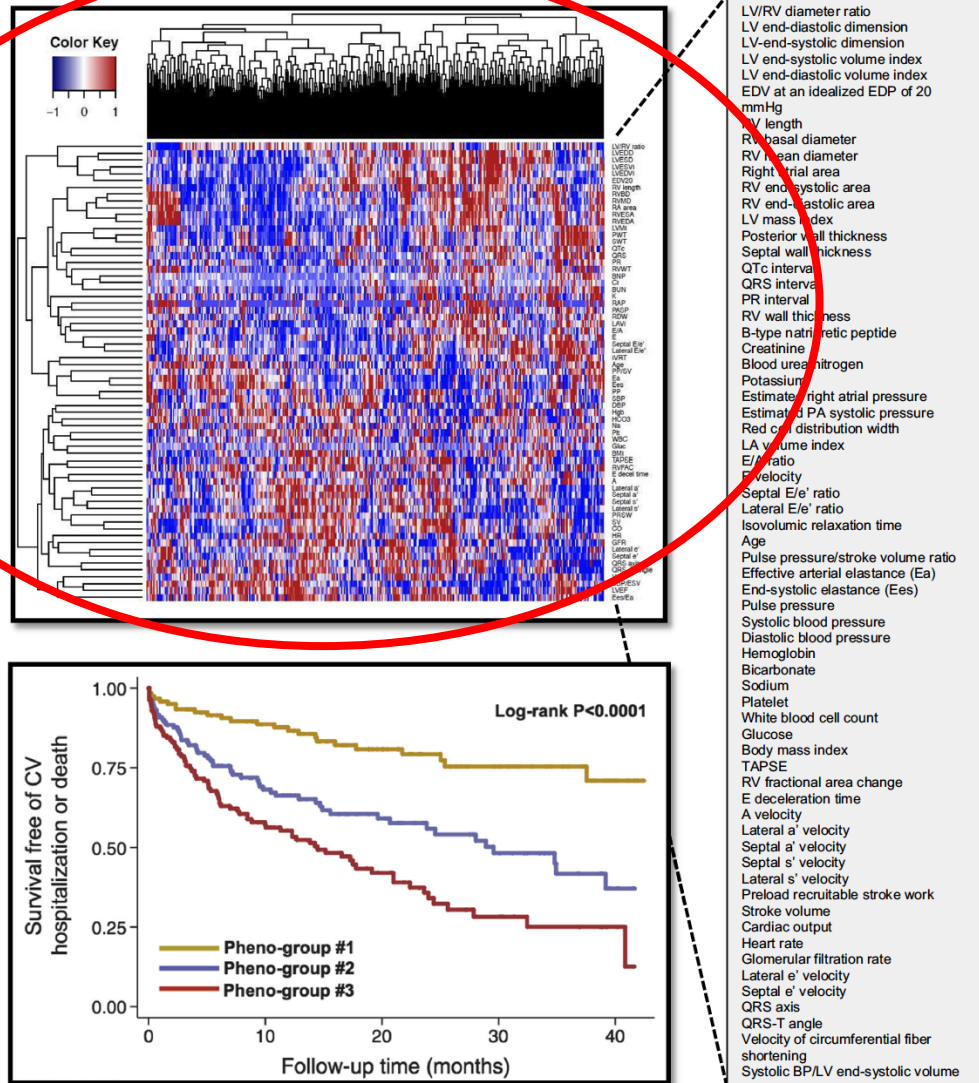


# Pourquoi 3 groupes de patients

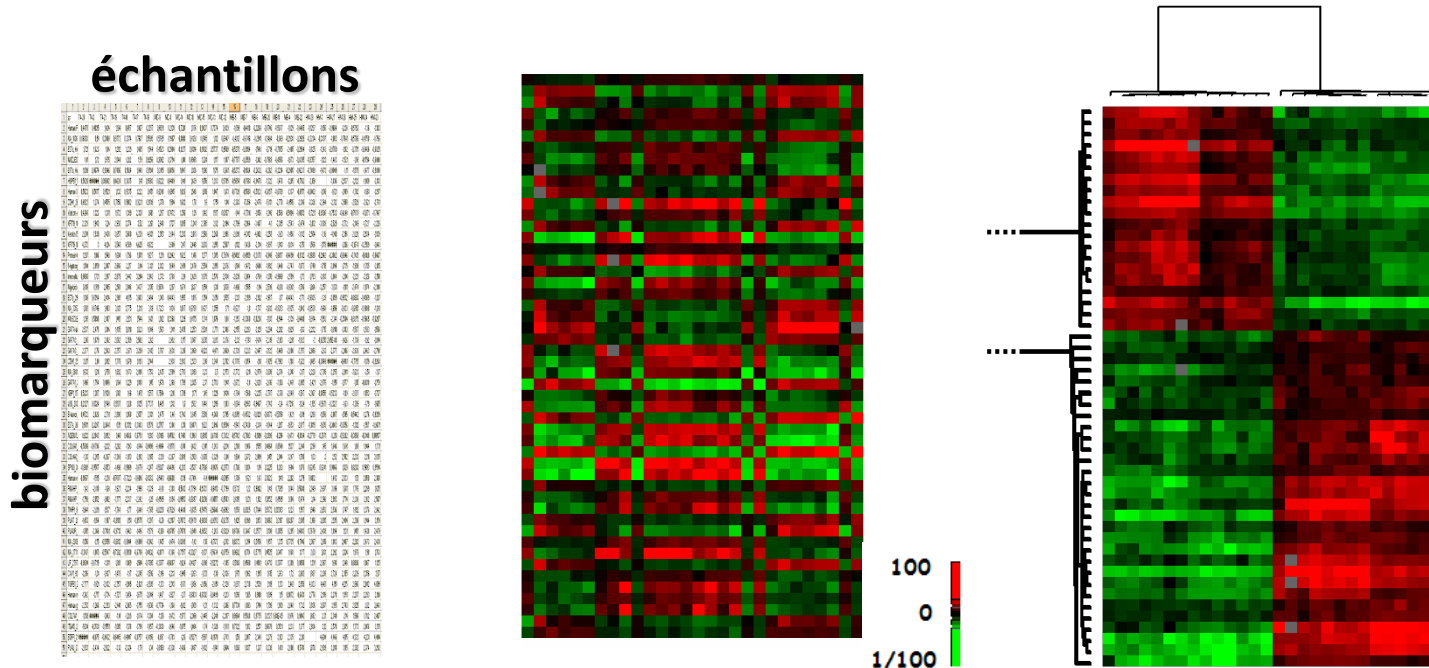
Estimation de la perte d'information lorsqu'on utilise un modèle donné pour représenter le processus qui génère les données



# Représentation par technique de clustering



# Clustering



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

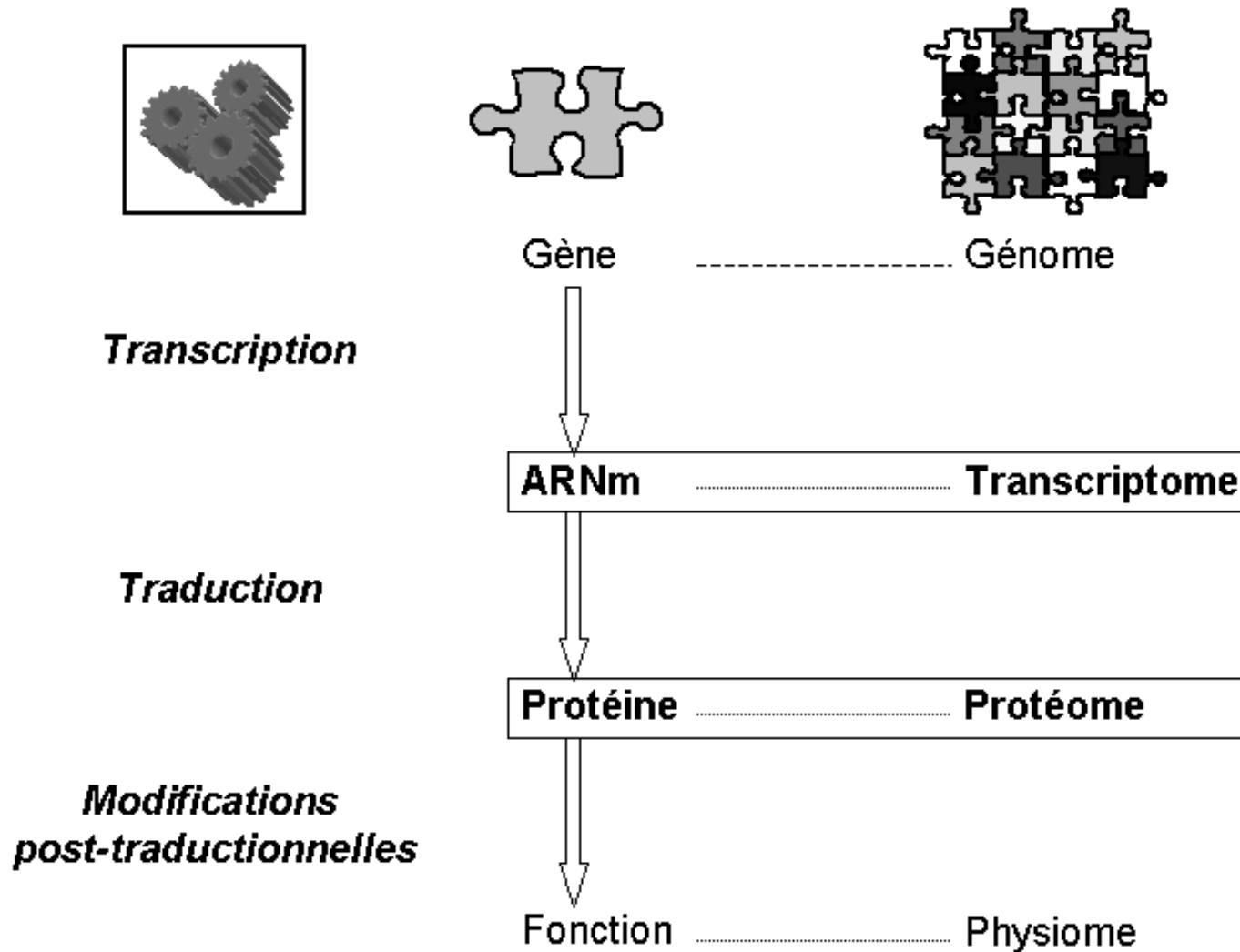
Faible contribution de chaque  
variations génétique au phénotype



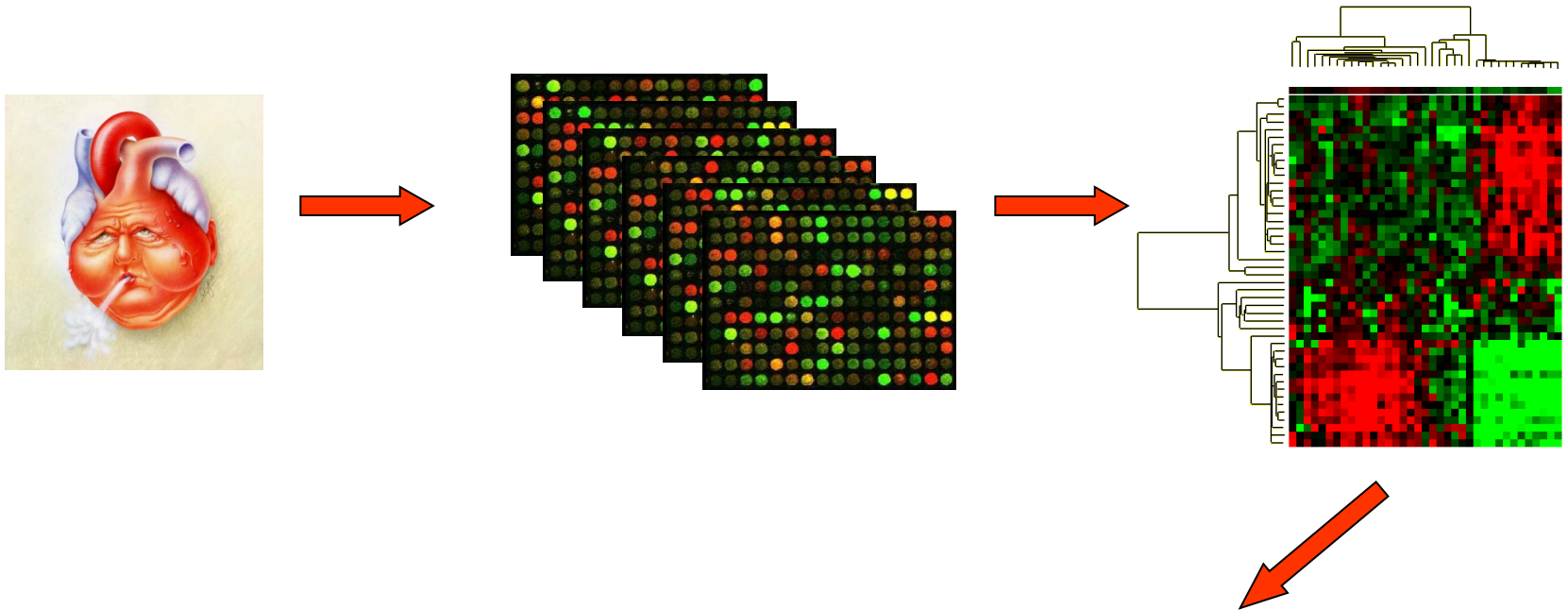
Intérêt d'une analyse plus globale



# Etude d'expression des gènes



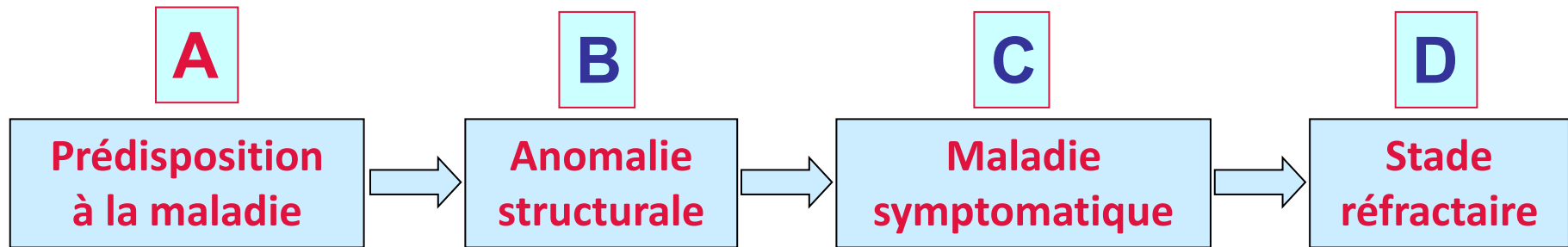
# Profils d'expression génique



1. Découvertes physiopathologiques
2. Phénotypage moléculaire

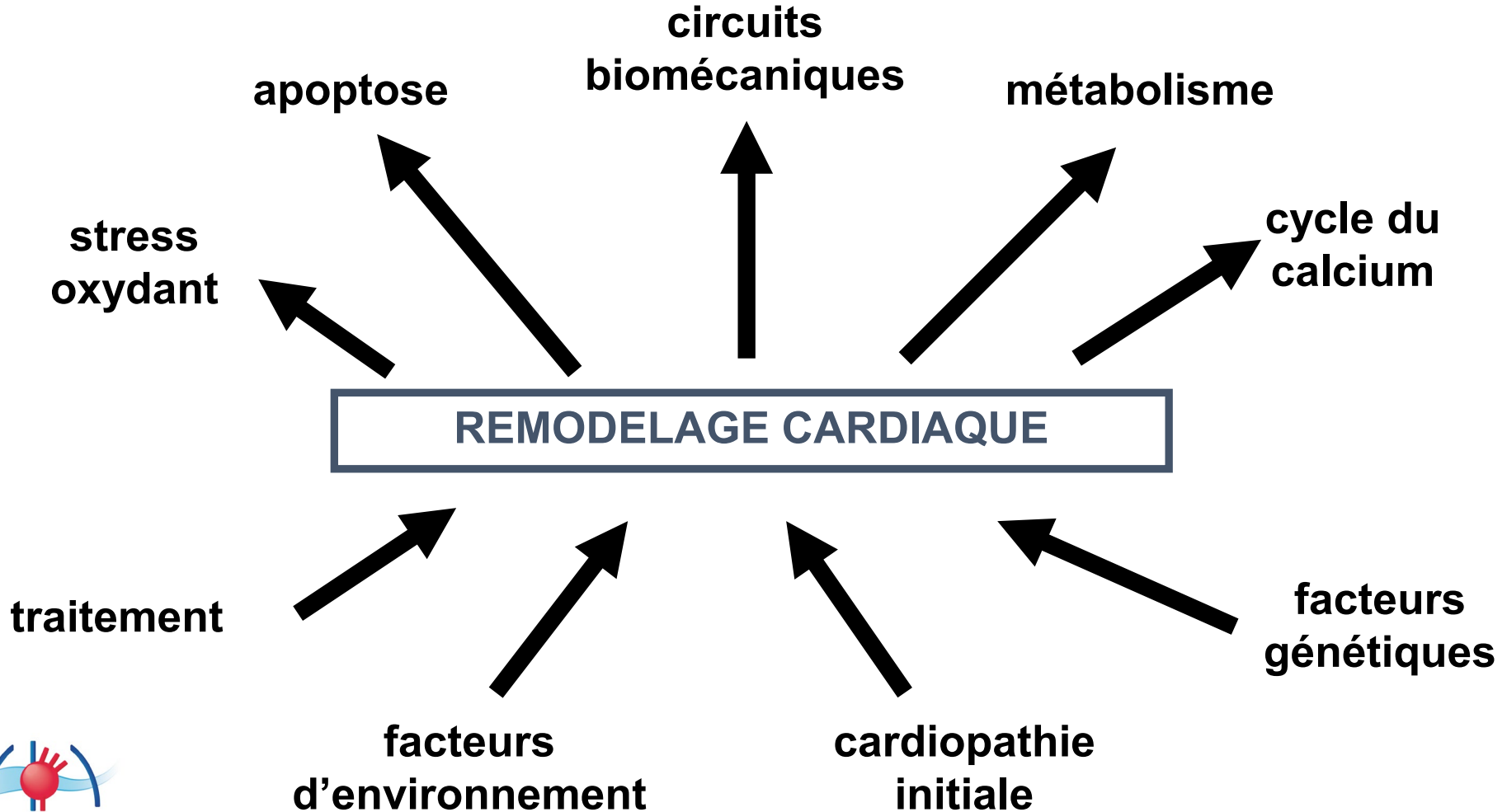
# Insuffisance cardiaque: remodelage myocardiaque

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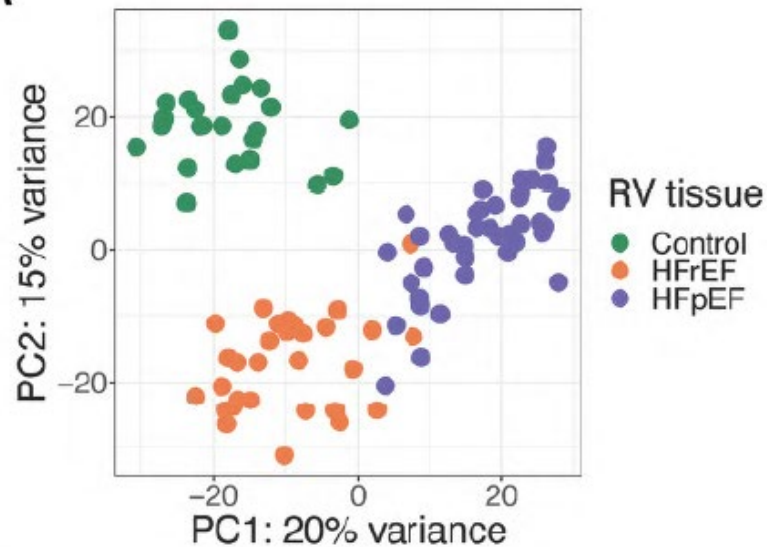
# **Insuffisance cardiaque: processus de remodelage complexe**

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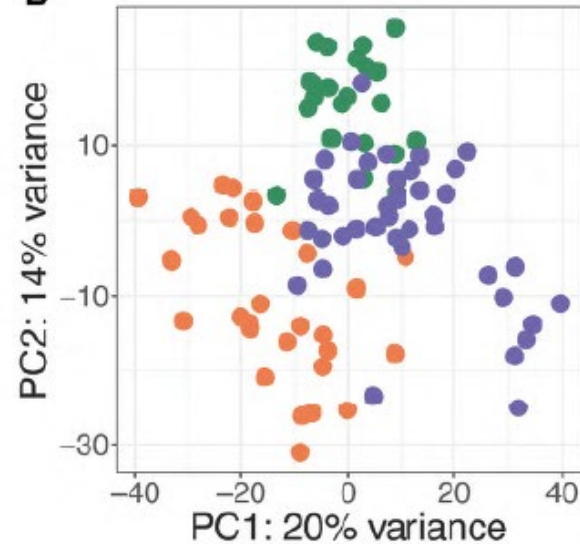


# Insuffisance cardiaque: Etude du transcriptomique cardiaque

A



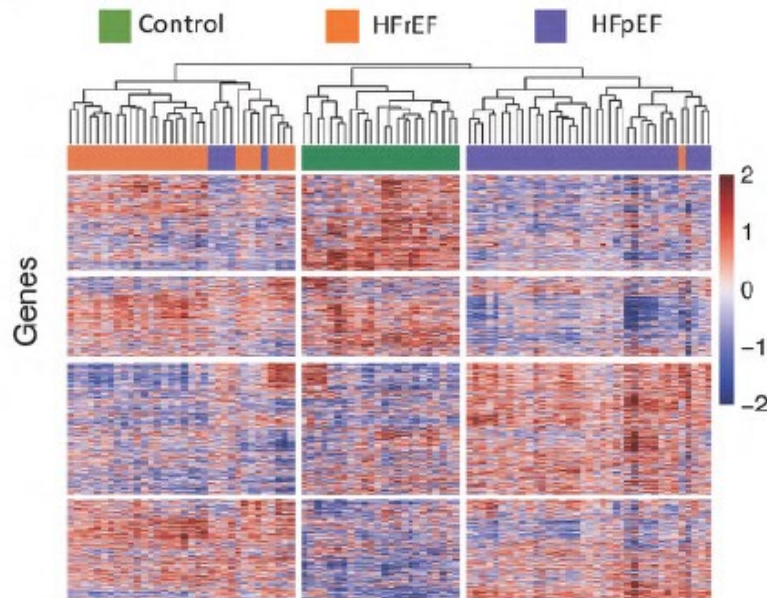
B



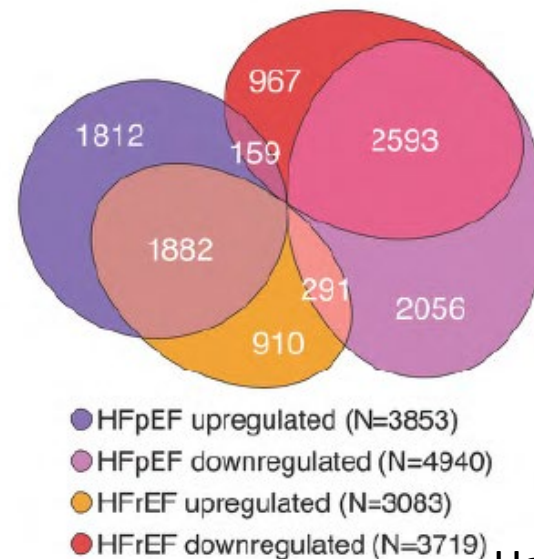
Biopsies de VD:

- Contrôle
- HFpEF
- HFrEF

C



D

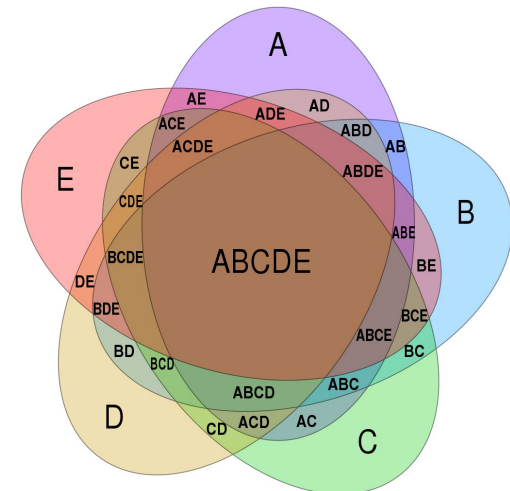
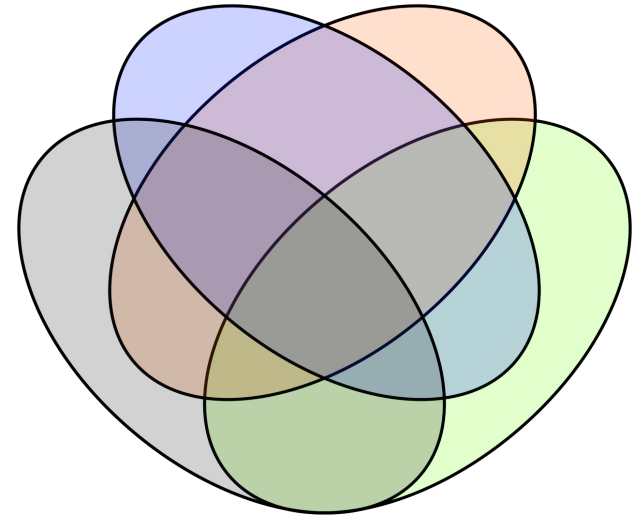
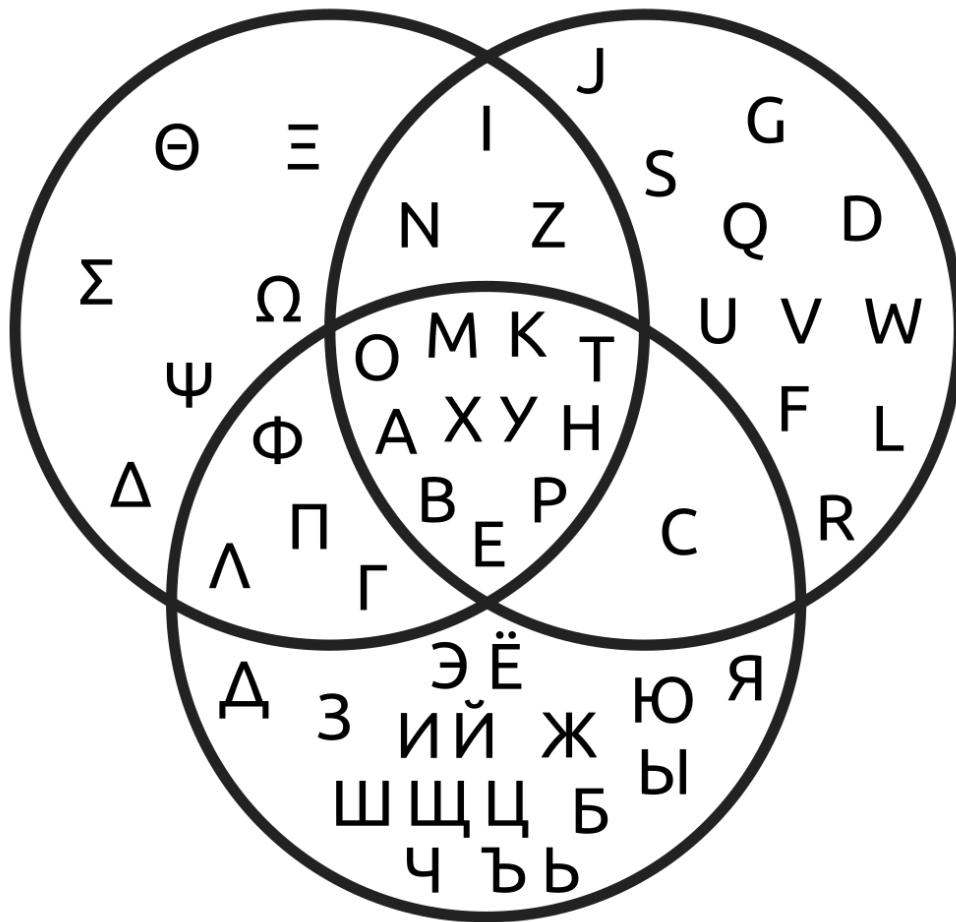


Hahn, Circulation (2021)

# Interprétation des données

- **Detection de gènes différentiels**  
**Méthodes statistiques**
- **Detection de groupes de gènes co-régulés**  
**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”

Decision \	Actual Situation “Truth”	
	$H_0$ True	$H_0$ False
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?

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

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

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

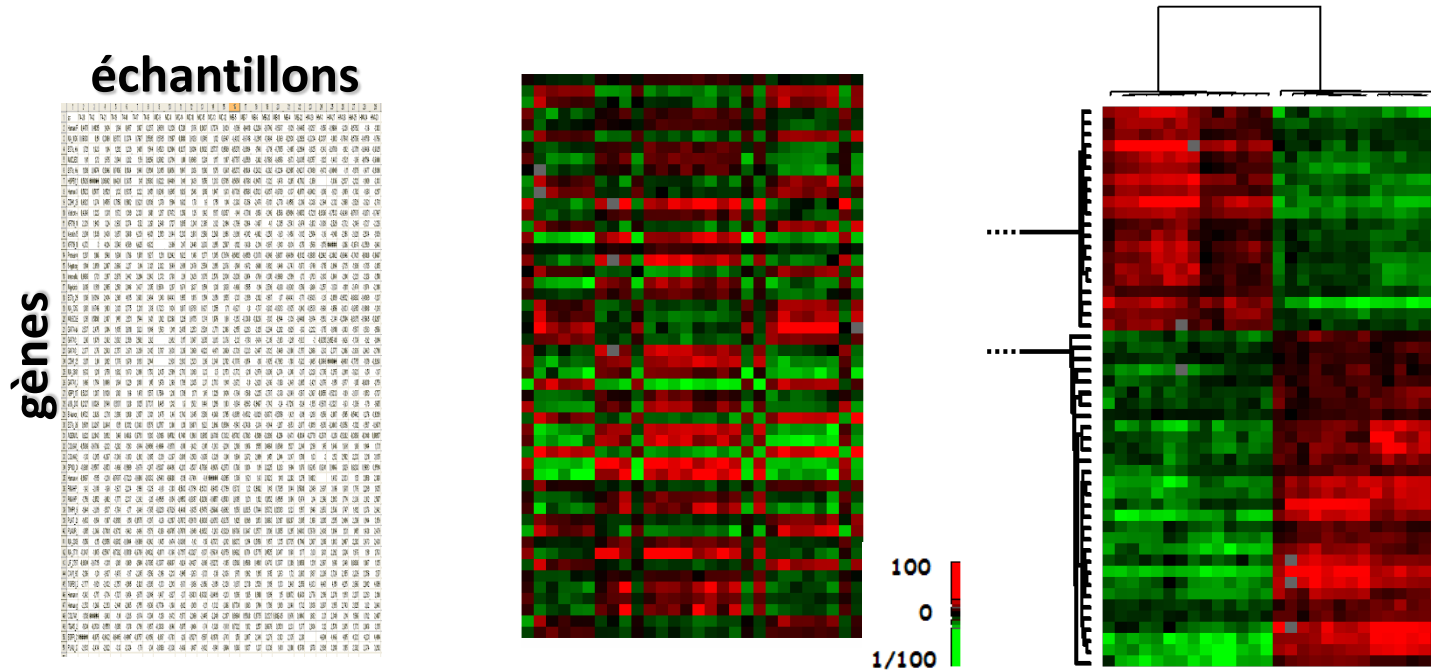
$$P(\text{Making at least 1 error in } m \text{ tests}) = 1 - (1 - \alpha)^m$$

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

# Interprétation des données

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# Clustering - Eisen et al. (1998)



**Données  
d'expression**



**code  
couleur**

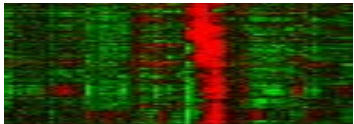


**clustering  
hiérarchique**

# Définitions

## Cluster

Groupe de gènes  
co-régulés

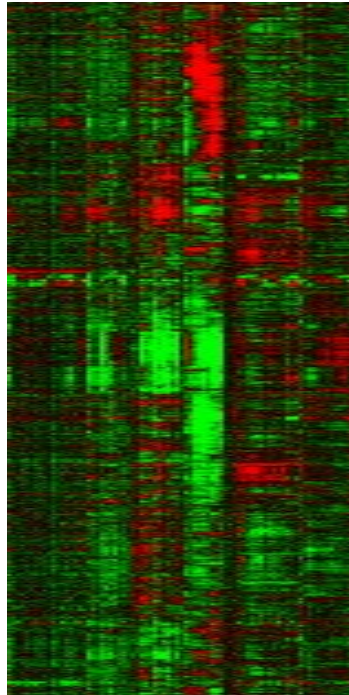


Fonction

Régulation

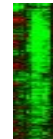
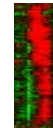
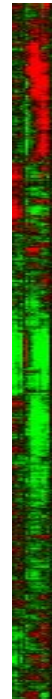
## Profil

Mesure d'expression  
d'un échantillon



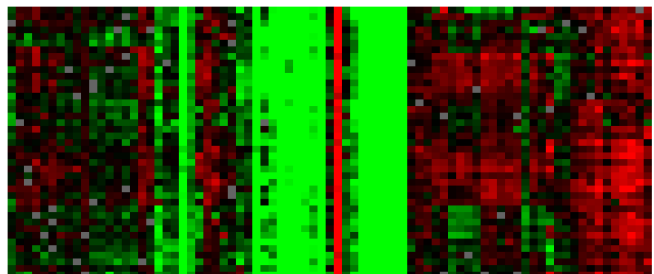
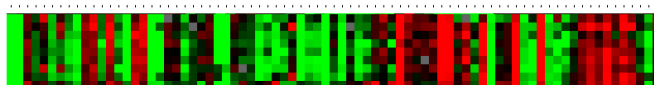
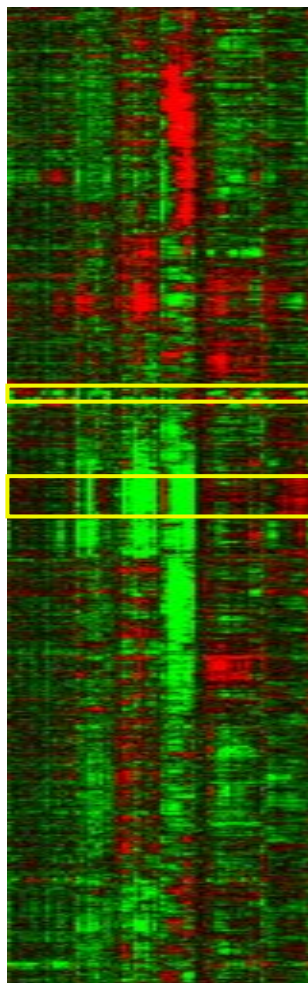
## Signature

Niveaux d'expression de gènes  
caractéristiques d'un échantillon



# Correlation = Fonction

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



HTE2	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H2B
HHT1	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H3
HHE1	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H4
HTE1	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H2A
HHE2	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H2B
HTE2	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H4
HHT2	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H4
HHT1	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H3
HHT1	CHROMATIN	STRUCTURE	HISTONE	H3

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
RPL35B	PROTEIN	SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL	PROTEIN	L35B
RPL6B	PROTEIN	SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL	PROTEIN	L6B
RPL33A	PROTEIN	SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL	PROTEIN	L33A
RPL13A	PROTEIN	SYNTHESIS	RIBOSOMAL	PROTEIN	L13A

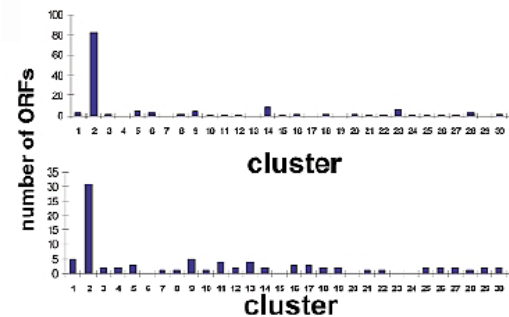
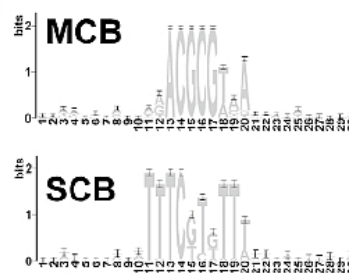
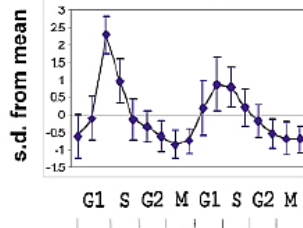
Les gènes d'expression  
corrélée participent à une  
même fonction biologique

# Cluster = Régulation

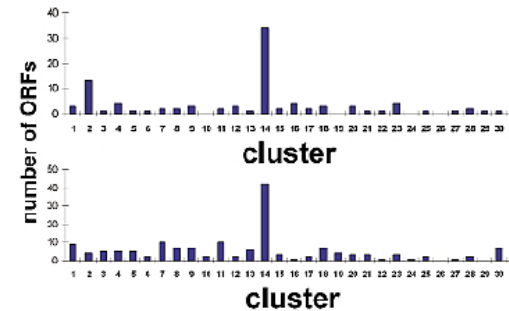
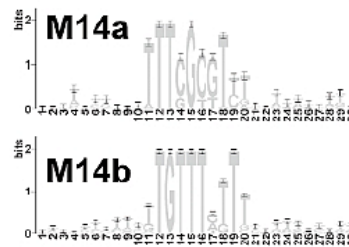
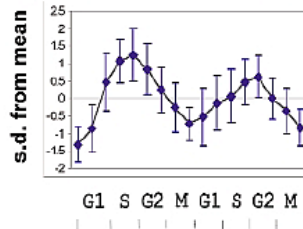
Tavazoie et al. (1998) Nature Genetics



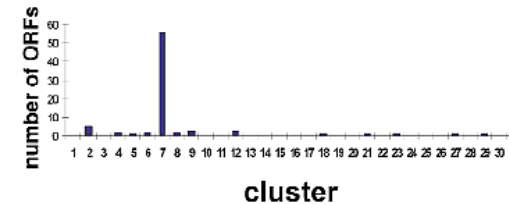
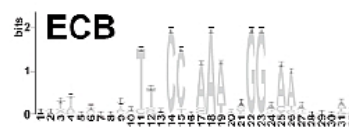
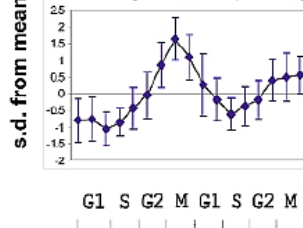
replication & DNA synthesis (2)



organization of centrosome (14)



budding and cell polarity (7)



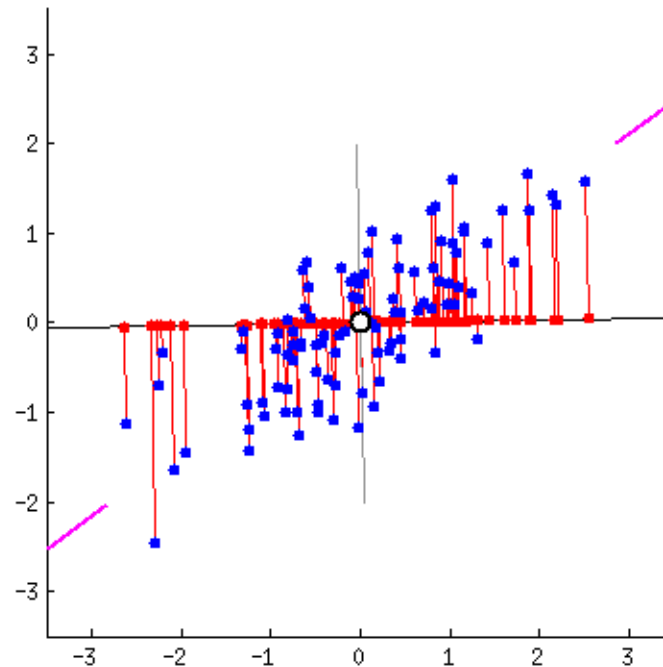
# Interprétation des données

- **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,...**

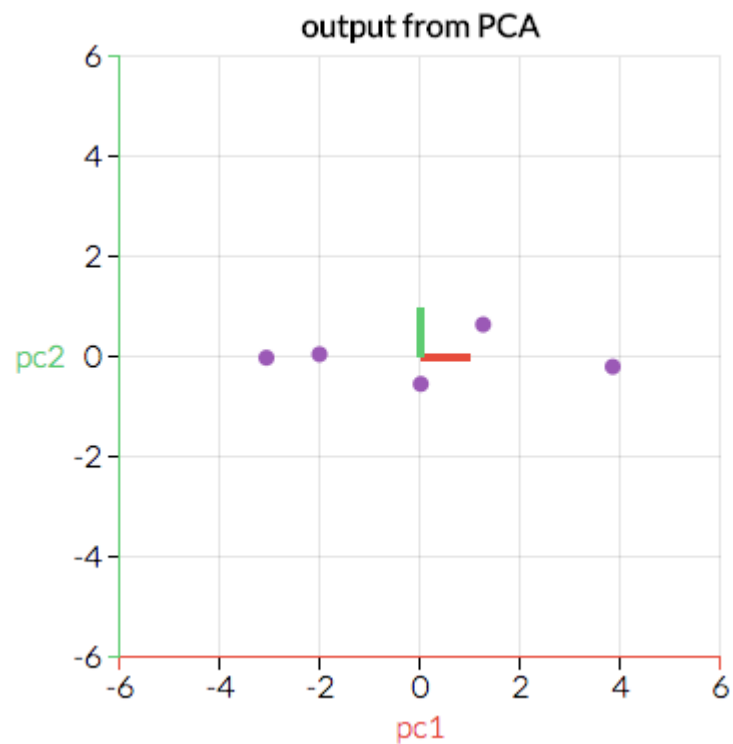
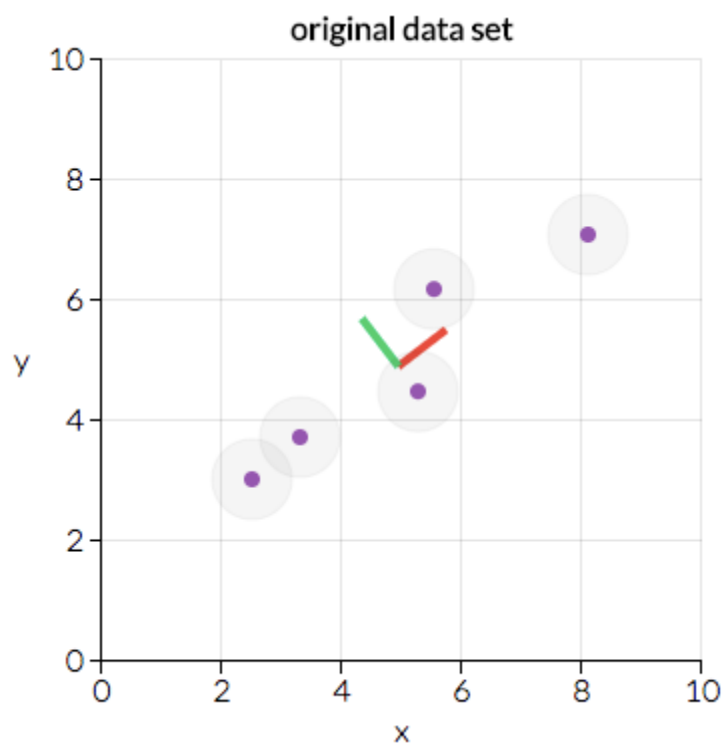


# Analyse en composante principale

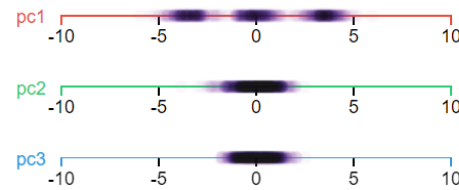
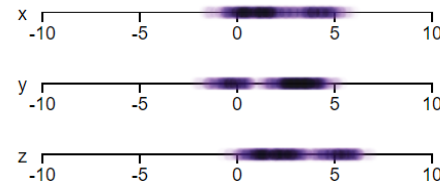
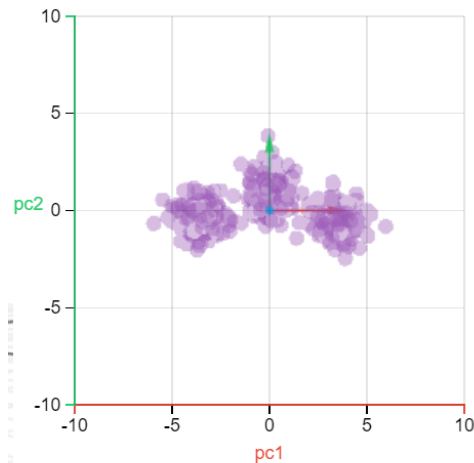
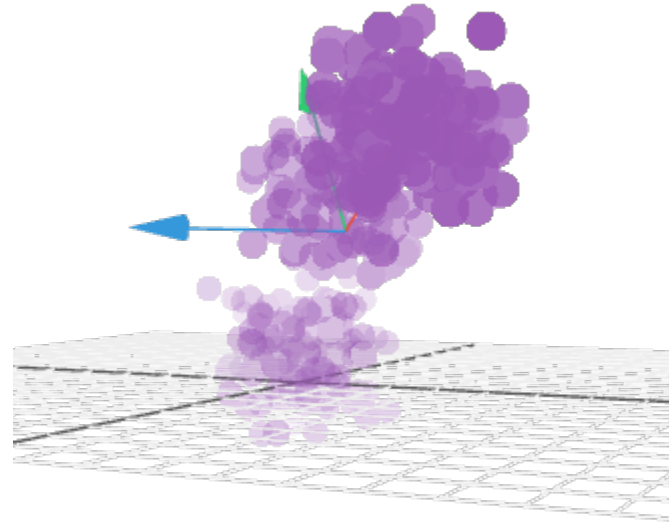
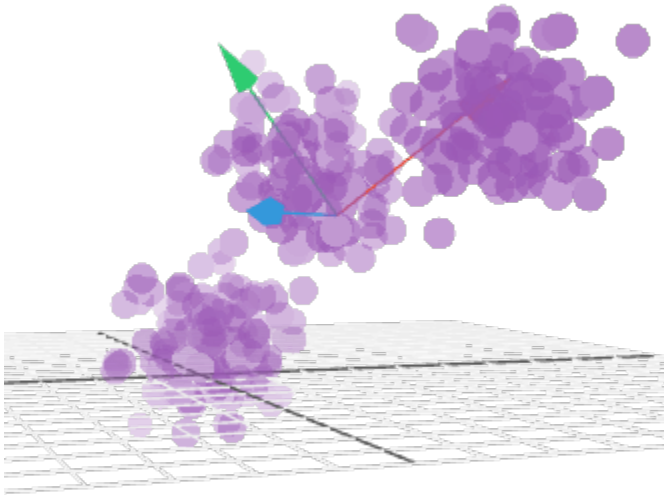
- Une méthode de réduction du nombre de variables utiles en préservant au maximum la quantité d'information
- Création séquentielle de nouvelles variables (« pseudogènes ») qui capturent à chaque fois le plus possible d'information discriminante
- Plus de simplicité/lisibilité en limitant la perte de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



## 5 échantillons et 2 variables

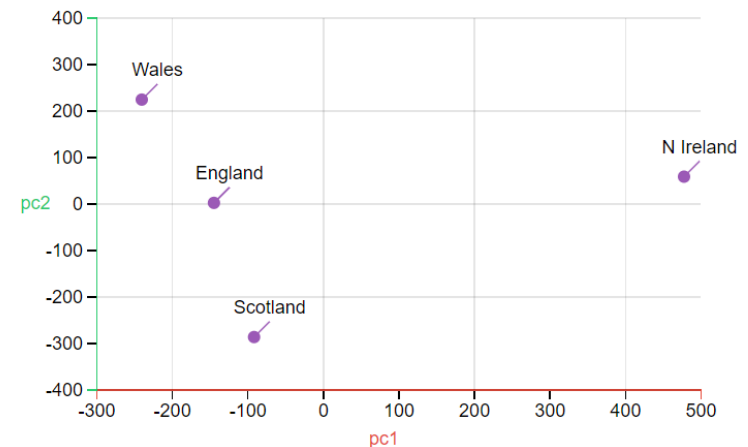
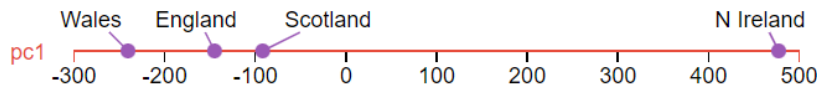


# Nombreux échantillons et 3 variables

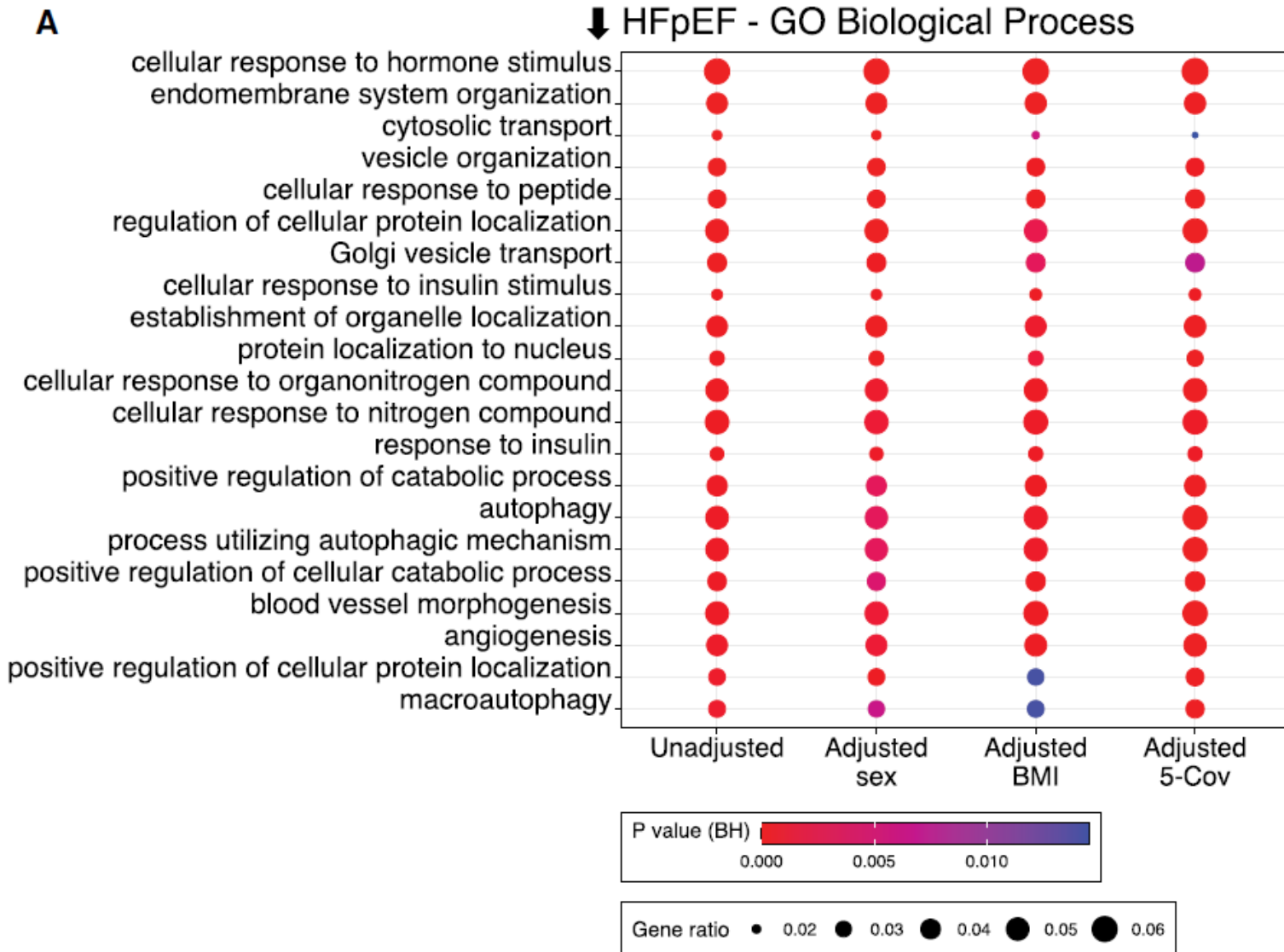


# 4 groupes et 17 variables

	England	N Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Alcoholic drinks	375	135	458	475
Beverages	57	47	53	73
Carcase meat	245	267	242	227
Cereals	1472	1494	1462	1582
Cheese	105	66	103	103
Confectionery	54	41	62	64
Fats and oils	193	209	184	235
Fish	147	93	122	160
Fresh fruit	1102	674	957	1137
Fresh potatoes	720	1033	566	874
Fresh Veg	253	143	171	265
Other meat	685	586	750	803
Other Veg	488	355	418	570
Processed potatoes	198	187	220	203
Processed Veg	360	334	337	365
Soft drinks	1374	1506	1572	1256
Sugars	156	139	147	175



# A quelles fonctions biologiques participent les gènes sous-exprimés

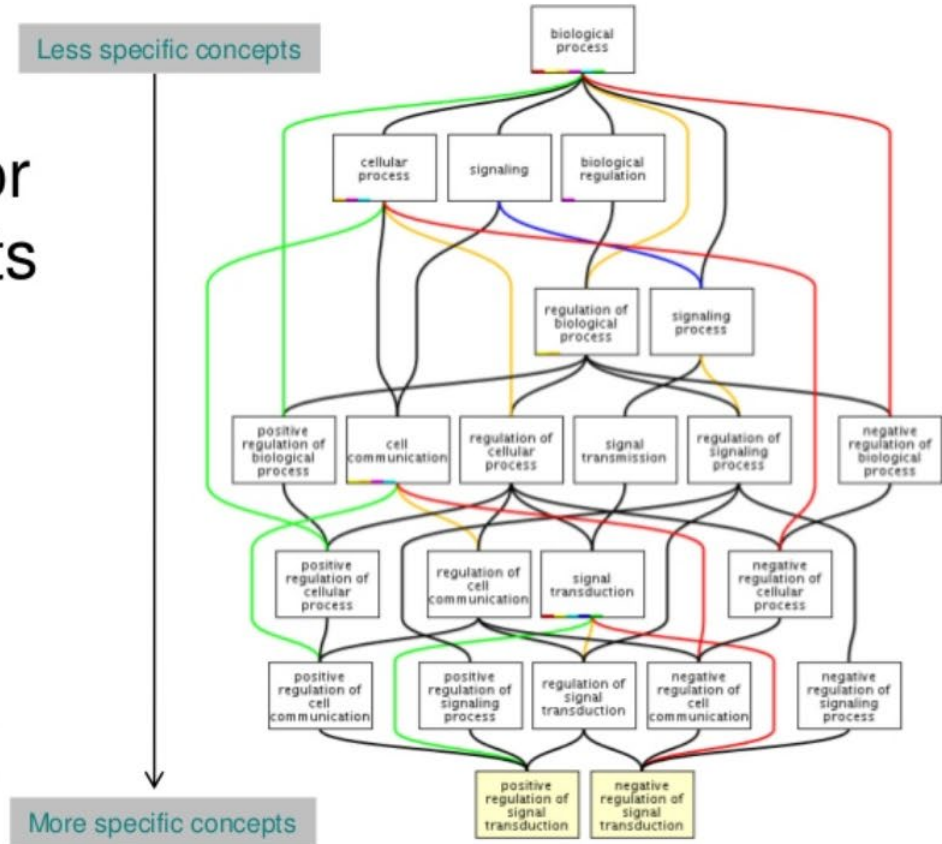


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**Méthodes statistiques**
- **Détection de groupes de gènes co-régulés**  
**Méthodes de « clustering » et visualisation**
- **Annotation fonctionnelle**  
**Banques d'information (www)**  
**Gene Ontology, Reactome,...**

# The Gene Ontology

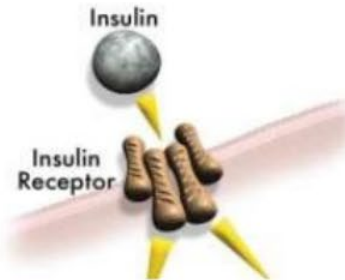
- A way to capture biological knowledge for individual gene products in a written and computable form
- A set of concepts and their relationships to each other arranged as a hierarchy



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

# 1. Molecular Function

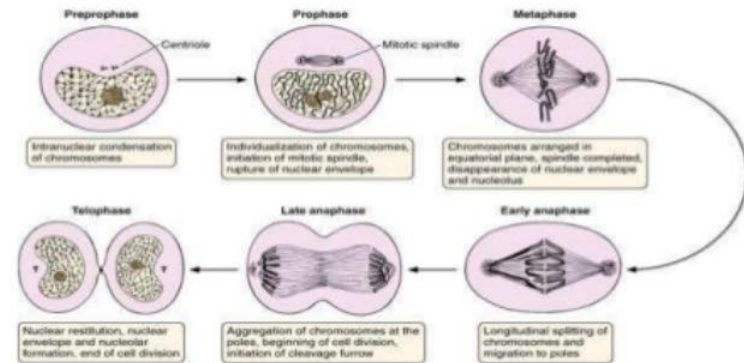
An elemental activity or task or job



- protein kinase activity
- insulin receptor activity

# 2. Biological Process

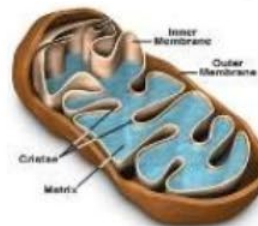
A commonly recognized series of events



- cell division

# 3. Cellular Component

Where a gene product is located



- mitochondrion
- mitochondrial matrix
- mitochondrial inner membrane



# A GO annotation is ...

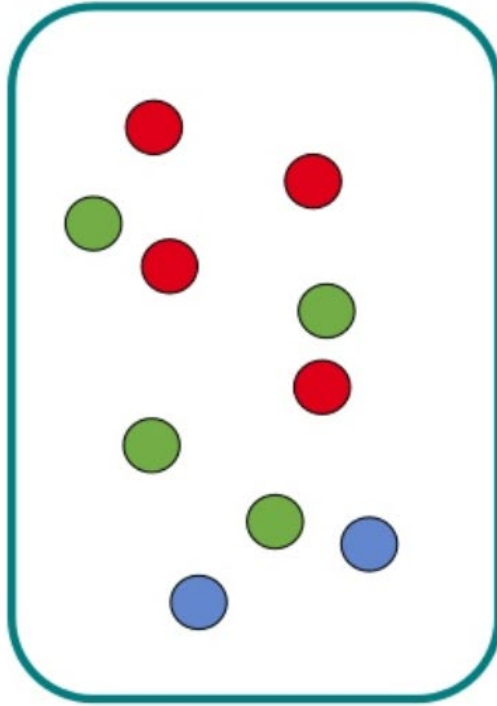
...a statement that a gene product;

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

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

# Enrichment analysis

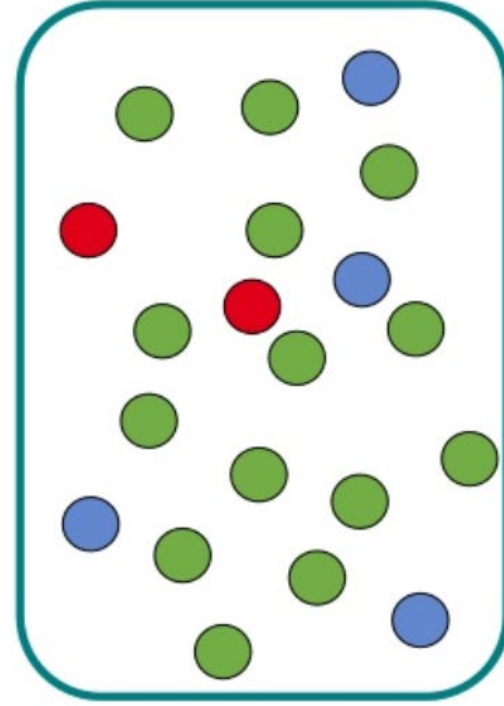
Sample



● 40%

● 20%

Reference



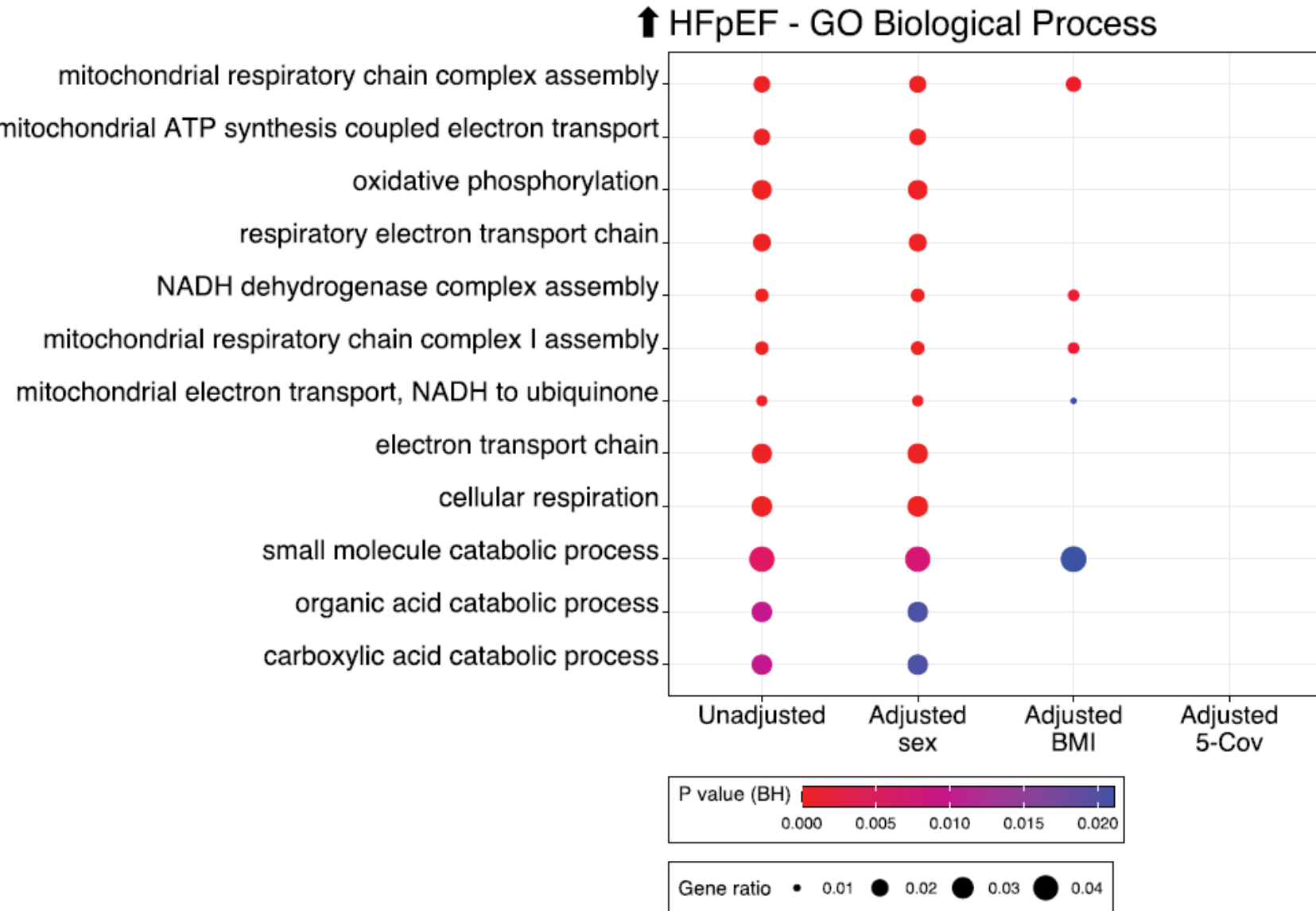
● 20%

● 20%

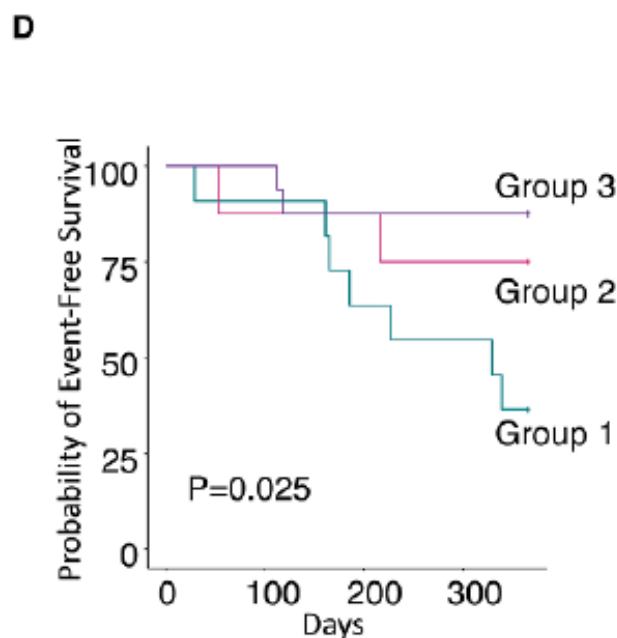
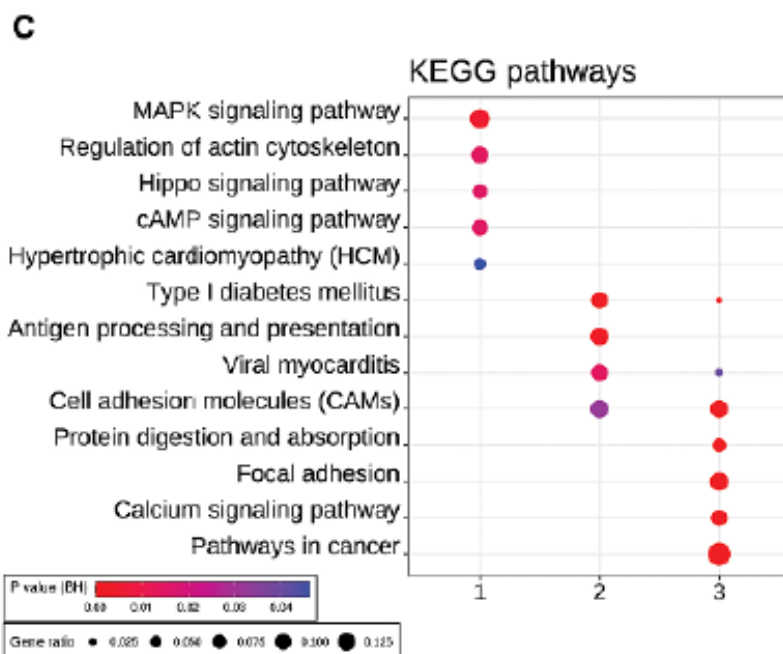
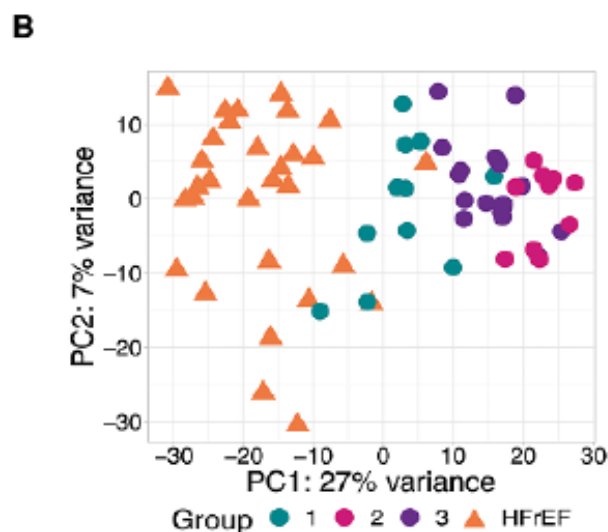
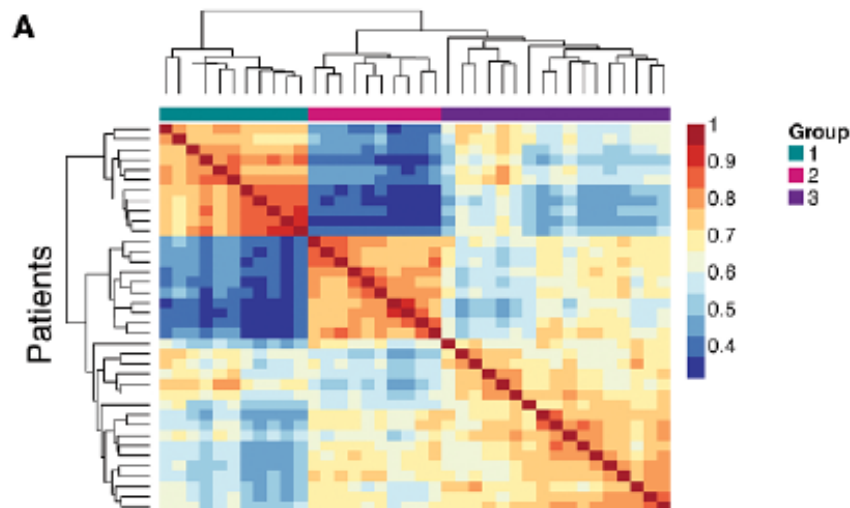
=> The sample is over-enriched for ●

# A quelles fonctions biologiques participent les gènes sur-exprimés

B

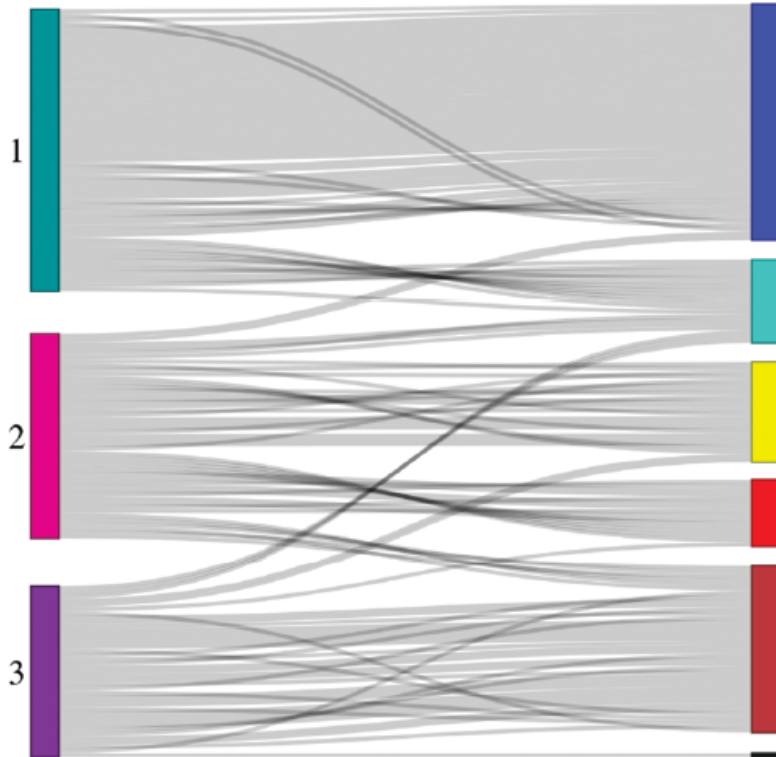


# Sous-groupes de patients HFpEF



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

**B**

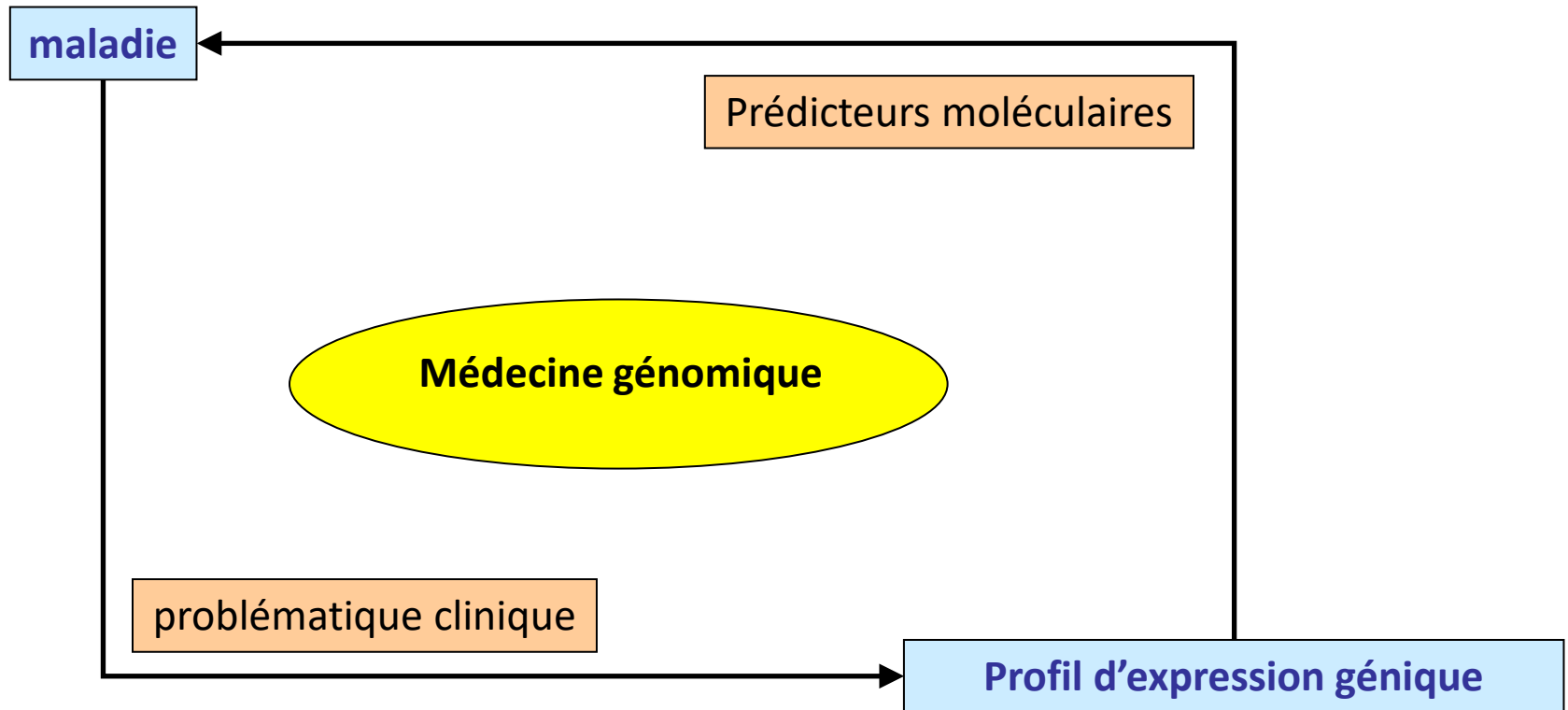


**C**

	Clinical Characteristics	Gene Ontology Biological Processes
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 signaling cascade
Turquoise	Lower BMI, higher LV wall thickness and myocyte hypertrophy	Histone modification; Golgi organization; Regulation of gene expression, epigenetic; Negative regulation of microtubule depolymerization
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



Merci de votre attention!

Questions?

**Guillaume LAMIRAULT**

[guillaume.lamirault@univ-nantes.fr](mailto:guillaume.lamirault@univ-nantes.fr)

L'unité de recherche de l'institut du thorax

Inserm UMR 1087 / CNRS UMR 6291

Nantes, France

[www.umar1087@univ-nantes.fr](http://www.umar1087@univ-nantes.fr)

