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<u>Transcriptome</u>: Quantitative expression of N genes for I conditions

N big (~30k) I small (~100)

→ Classical statistical analysis do not suit well... because of the curse of dimensionality

→ We need more adapted methods, more respectful of our transcription models

Group up co-regulated genes, 2 advantages:

- Tested hypotheses remain on a multiplicity of explanations

Less hypotheses are tested

3 steps:

- Simulate artificial transcriptomes

- Identify co-regulated groups of genes

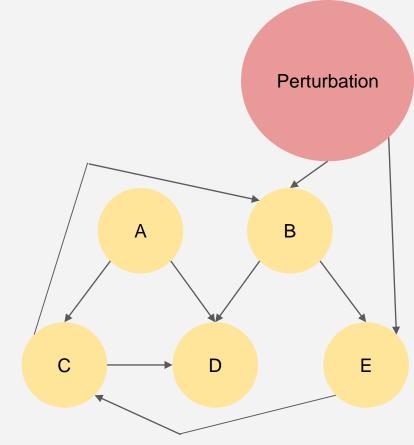
Evaluate each group

- Simulate artificial transcriptomes

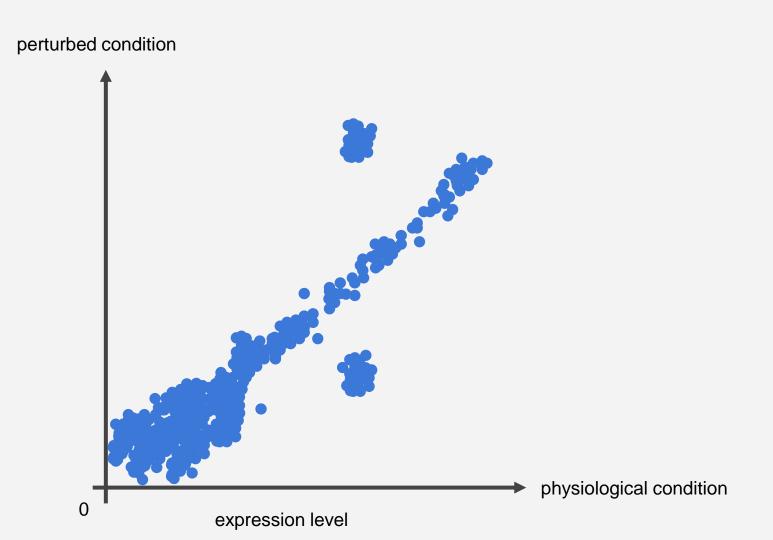
Regulation network (Dwight Kuo 2006) by simulating transcription in vivo

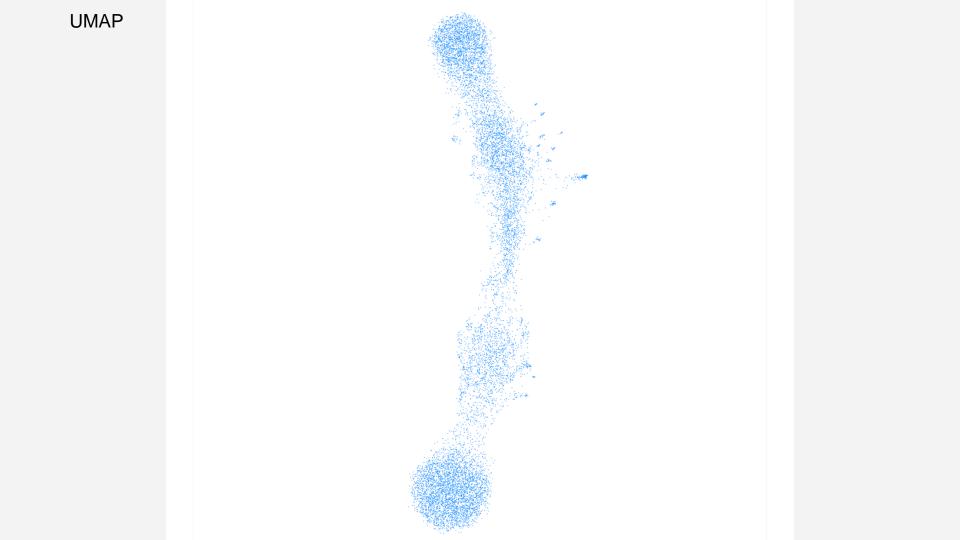
Stochastic production of 50 observations of a physiological condition

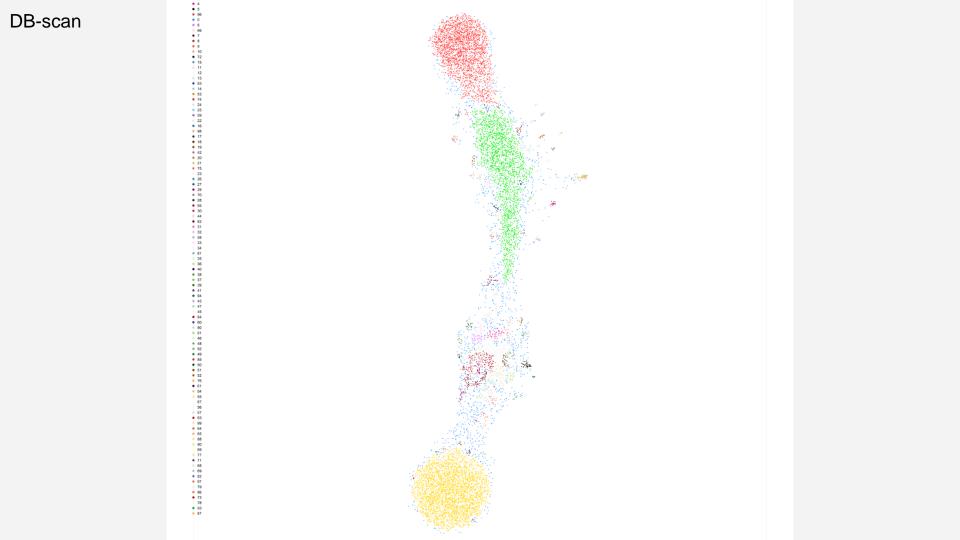
Stochastic production of 50 observations of a condition containing an external perturbation



- Identify co-regulated genes







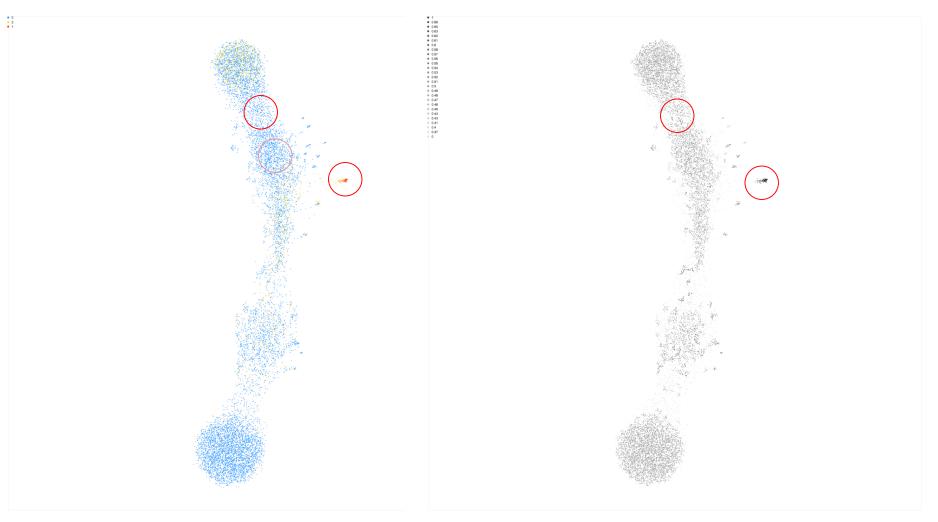
- Evaluate each group of genes

Divide the database in sub sets, one for each cluster

Each subset attempts to predict the condition state of each observation

* 0.63 * 0.61 * 0.61 * 0.57 * 0.53 * 0.53 * 0.53 * 0.53 * 0.52 * 0.53 * 0.53	

UMAP visualization of the dataset



Data base	Method	Genes directly impacted in the database	Selected impacted genes	Selected genes directly regulated by impacted genes	Wrongly selected genes		
D1 (strong							
perturbation)	Druplet	100	84	34	0		
D1	Logistic	100	5	8	85		
D1	Lasso	100	3	2	1		
D2 (weak							
perturbation)	Druplet	97	68	4	0		
D2	Logistic	97	32	24	42		
D2	Lasso	97	25	51	21		
Druplet presentation by Zeno Loi, 06/29/2022							