



Data Fusion by Matrix Completion for Exposome Target Interaction Prediction

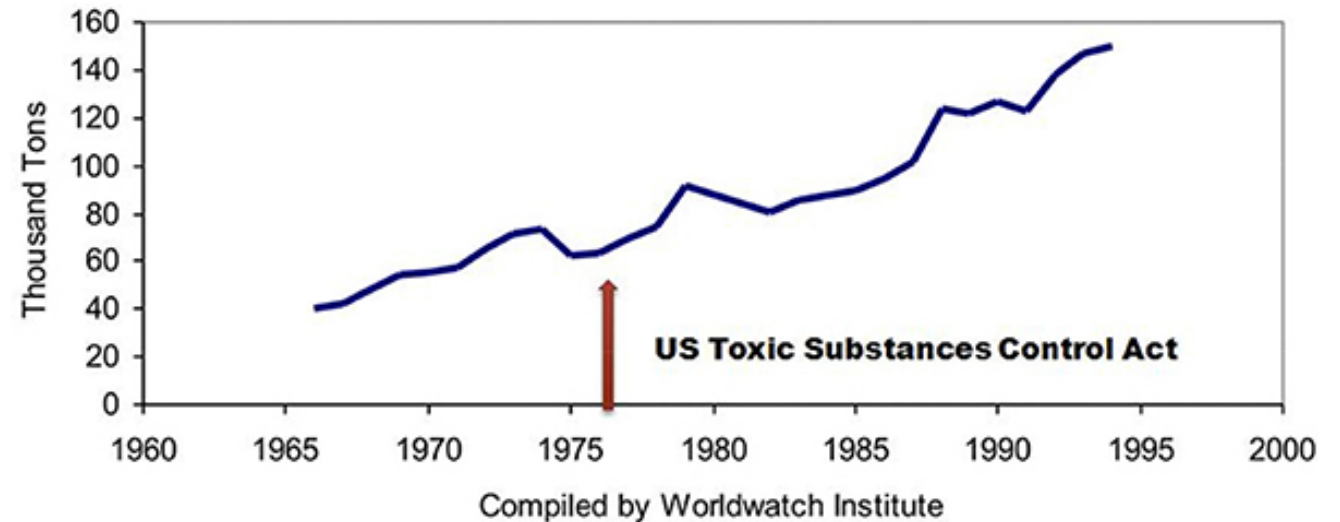
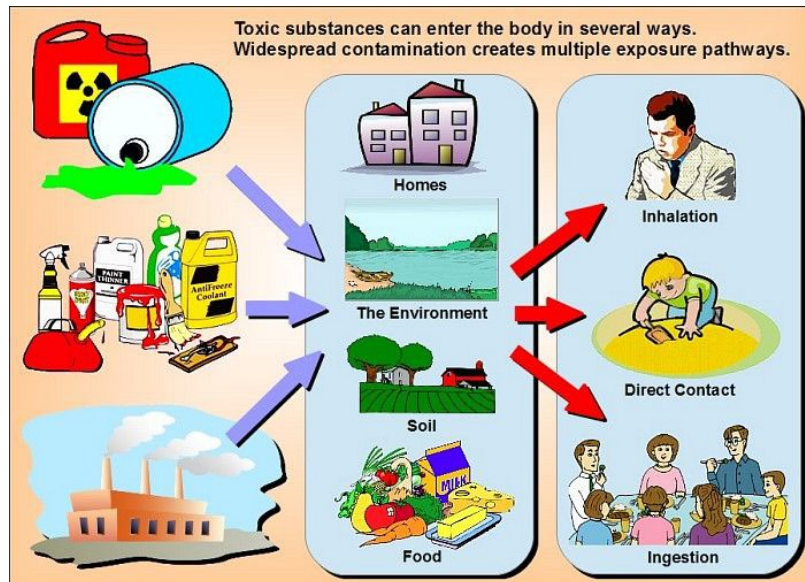
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09/19/2023

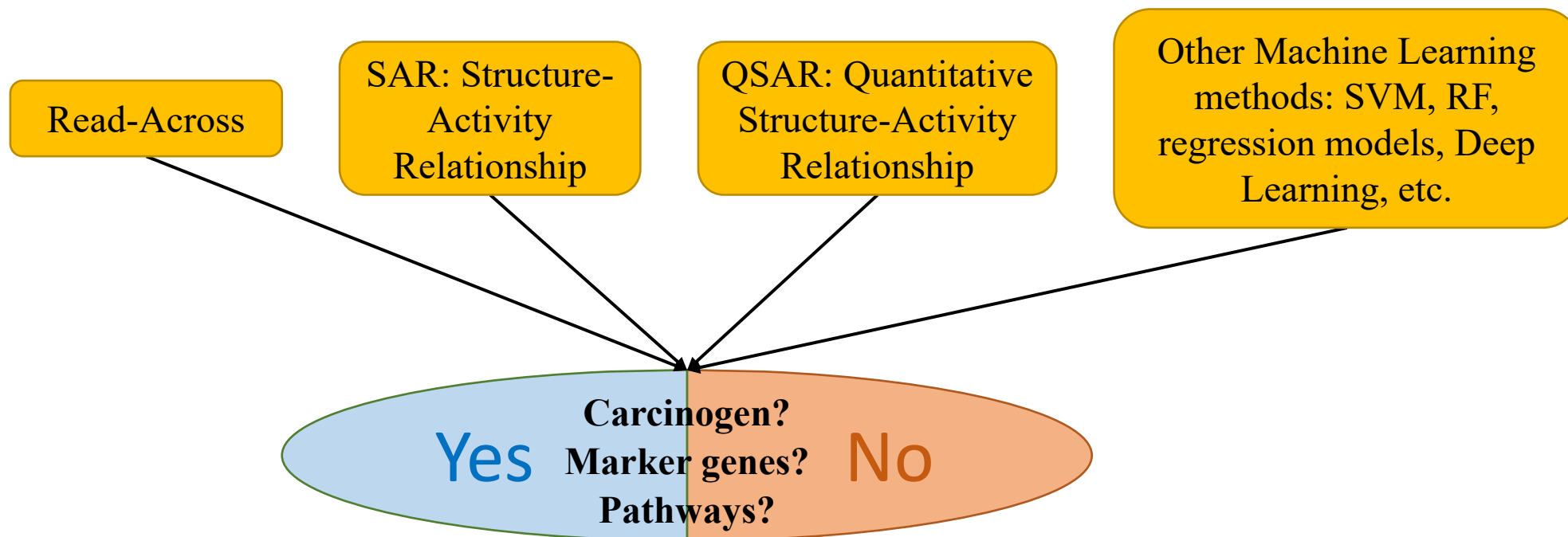
Environmental Exposures

- **Environmental exposures** alone or in combination with genetics can affect **human health** and **cause diseases**.
- New chemical compounds are created and released into our environment every year. About **2,000** new **chemicals** are introduced into commerce annually in the U.S., at a rate of about **seven new chemicals** a day.
- Comprehensive toxicity assessment of all chemicals is an **impossible** task.



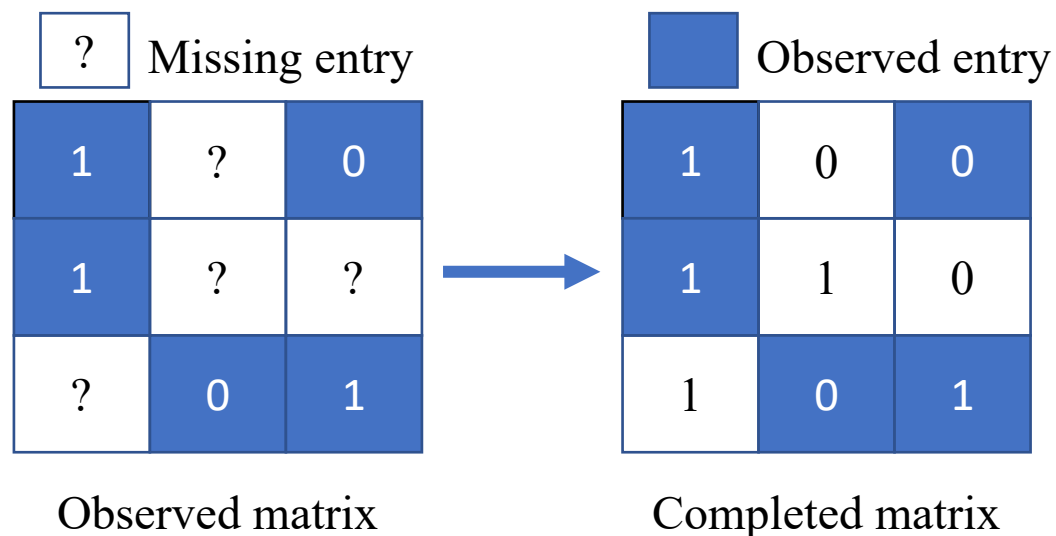
Computational Toxicology Methods

- Computational methods can be used to prioritize chemicals for *in vivo* or *in vitro* toxicity study.



Matrix Completion drug target prediction

Matrix completion is the task of filling in the missing entries of a partially observed matrix, which is equivalent to performing data imputation in statistics.



Drug target interaction: physical interaction

Environmental chemical: any types of interactions, transcription level, post translational modifications, etc.

Coupled Matrix-Matrix Completion

Input:

Main:

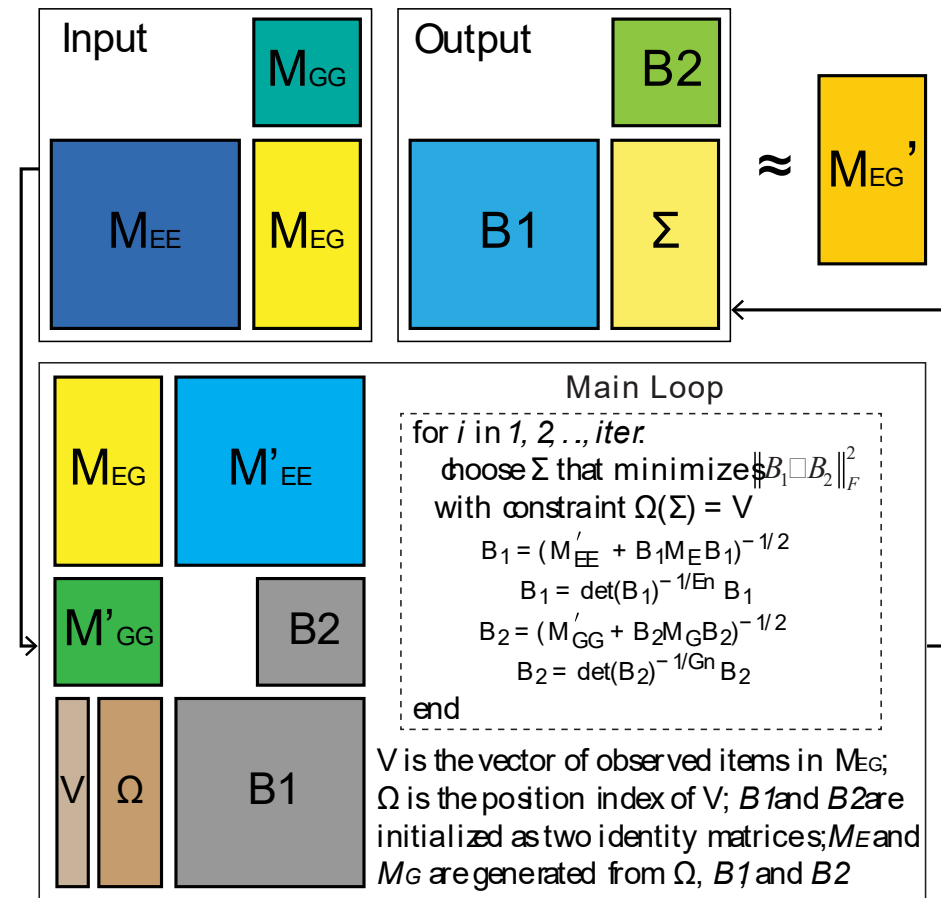
- Chemical-gene interaction matrix

Coupled:

- Chemical-chemical similarities
- Gene-gene similarities

Output:

- Chemical-gene interaction matrix with imputed values



The Comparative Toxicogenomics Database

- A curated database that promotes understanding about the effects of **environmental chemicals** on **human health**.
- **4,864** chemicals exposures
- **22,606** genes
- **201,375** known chemical-gene interaction



201,375/**109,955,584** \approx 0.183%



Chemical Similarities

- RDKit: Open-Source Cheminformatics Python package
- Two types of fingerprints were used to calculate chemical similarities.

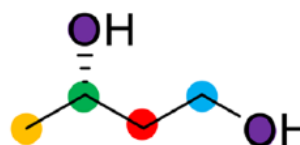
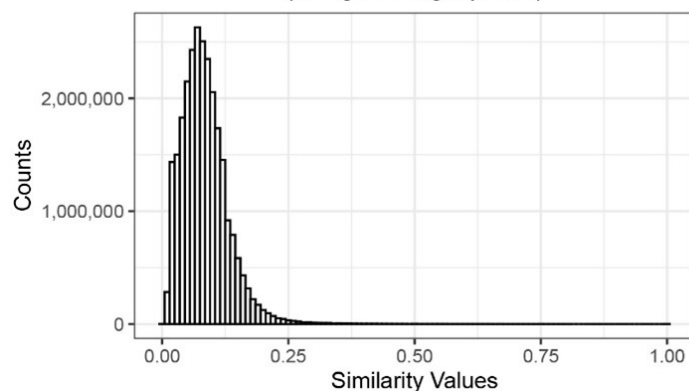


Open-Source Cheminformatics
and Machine Learning

Morgan fingerprints



Chemical Similarities
(Morgan Fingerprints)

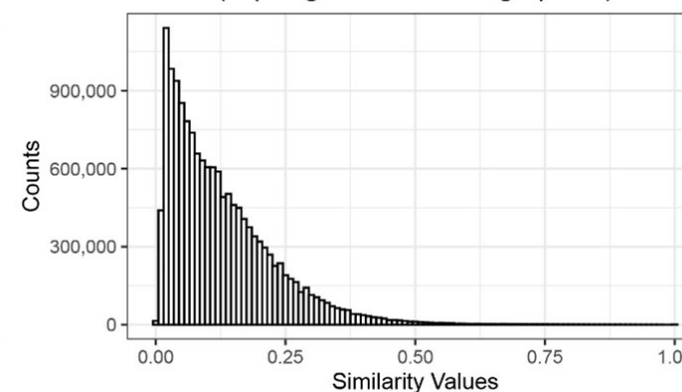


Molecular structure

Topological torsion fingerprints

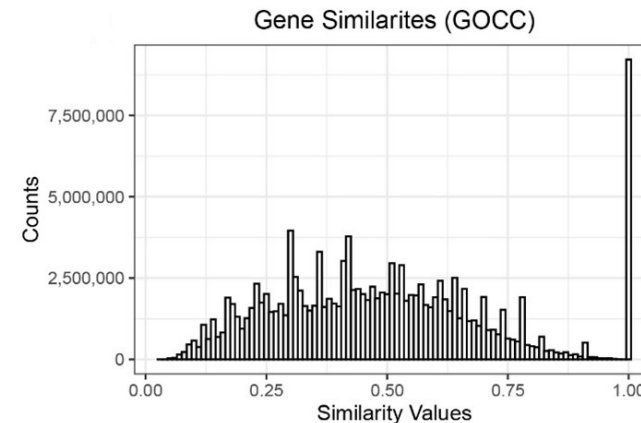
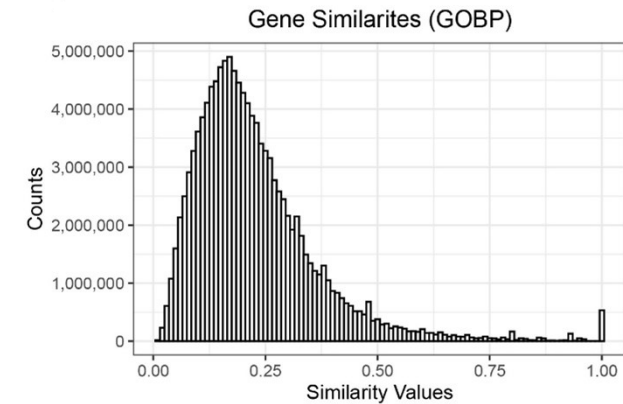
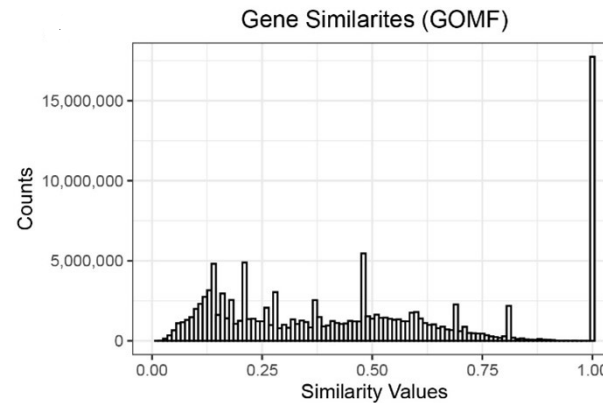
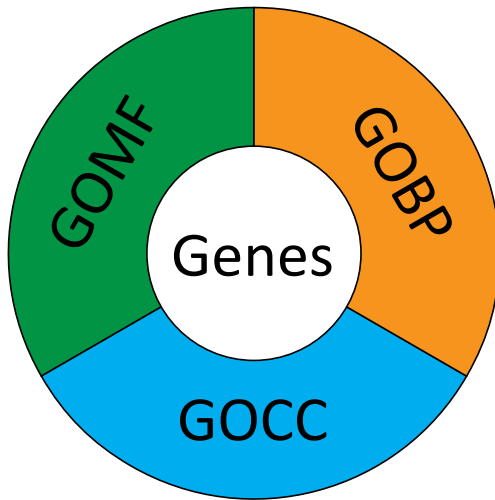


Chemical Similarities
(Topological Torsion Fingerprints)



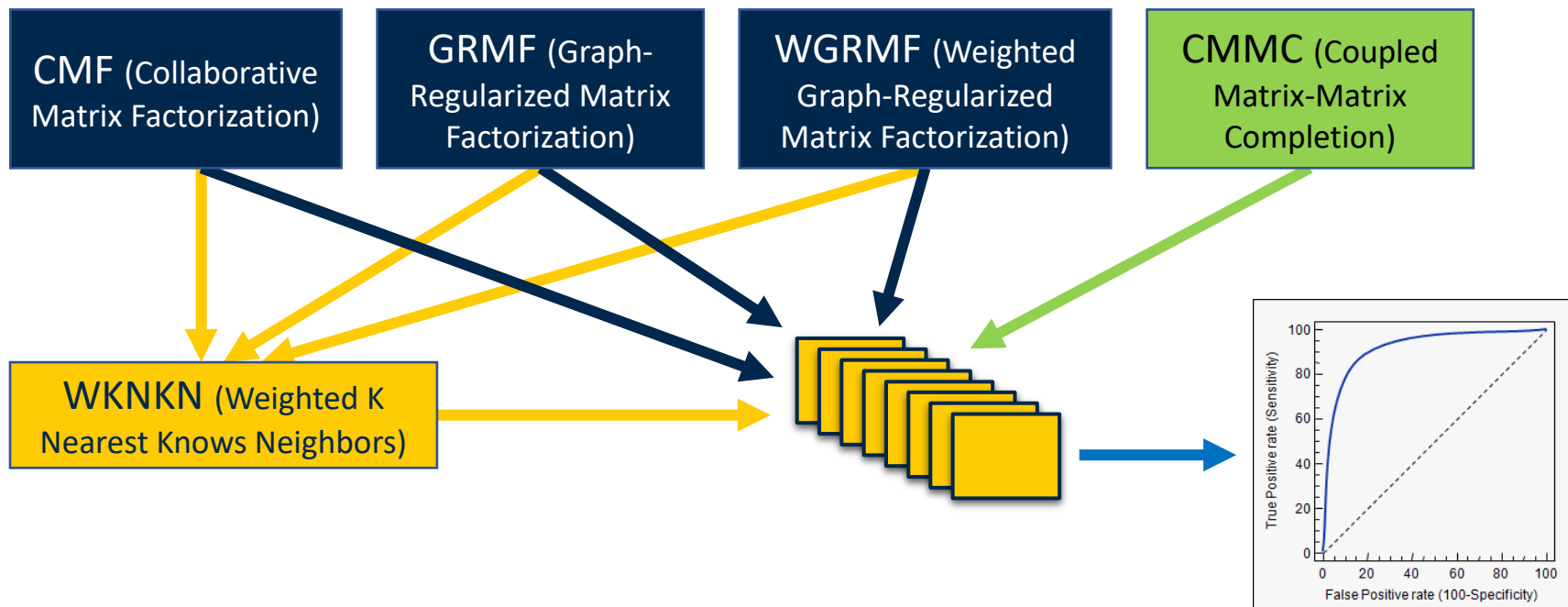
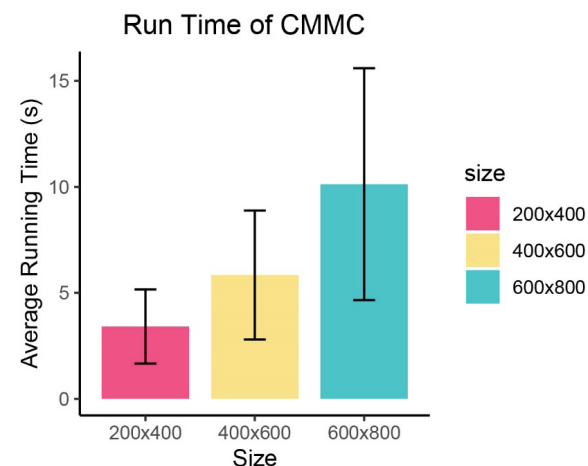
Gene Similarities

- GOSemSim: an R package for measuring semantic similarity among GO terms and gene products.

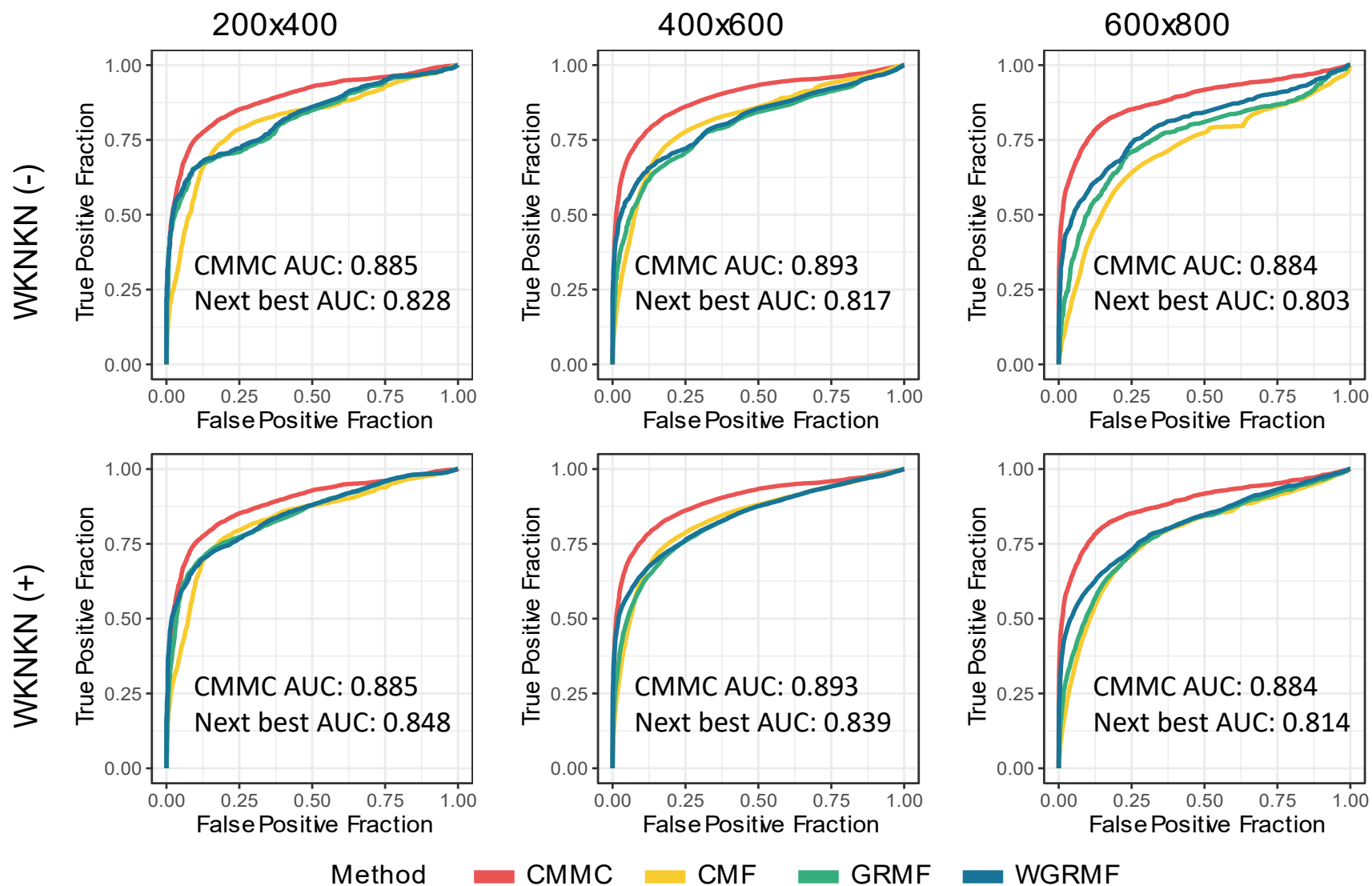
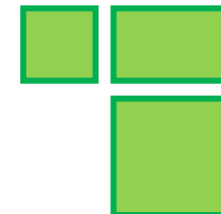


Performance Comparison

- MATLAB - CMF, GRMF, WGRMF
- CMMC - C++

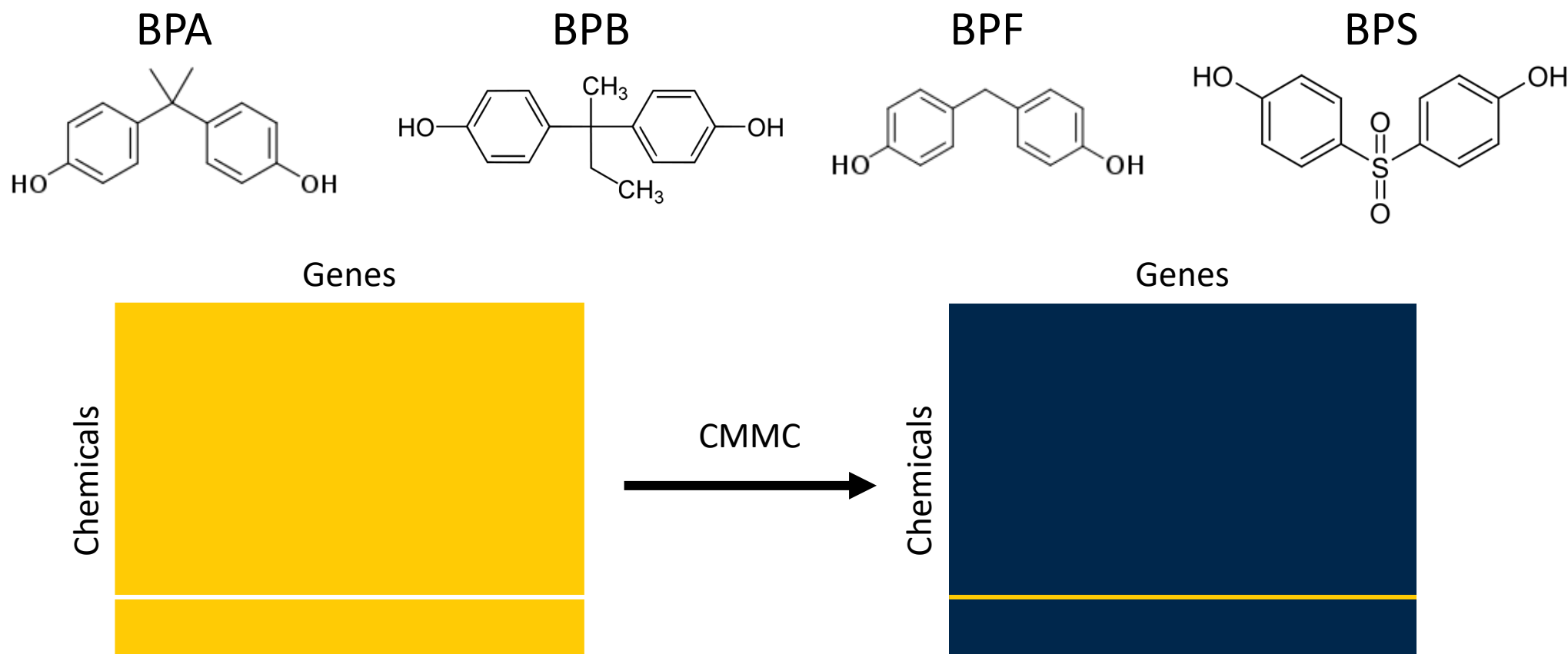


Performance Comparison



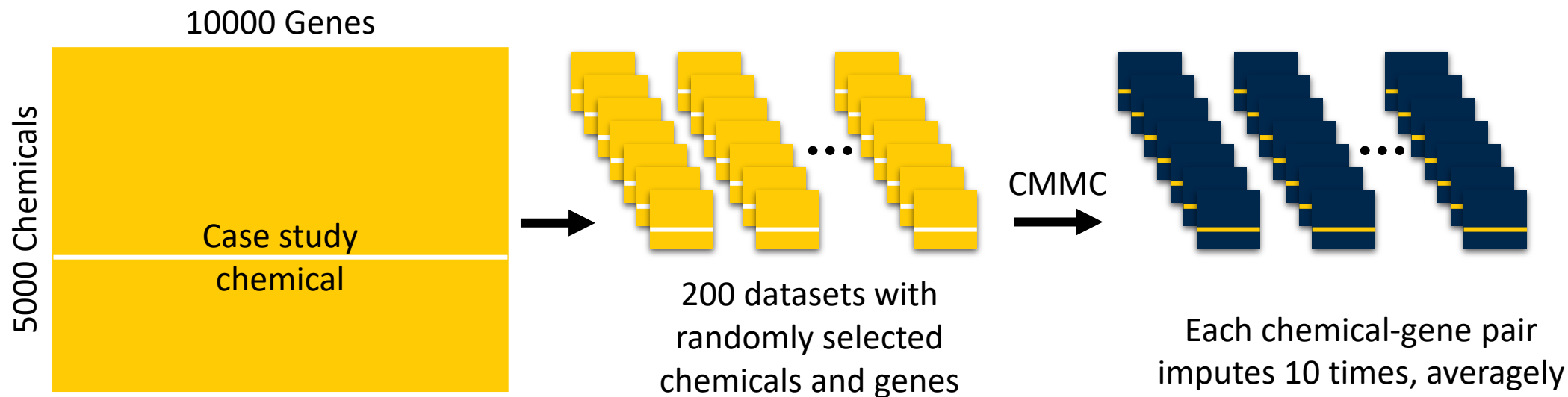
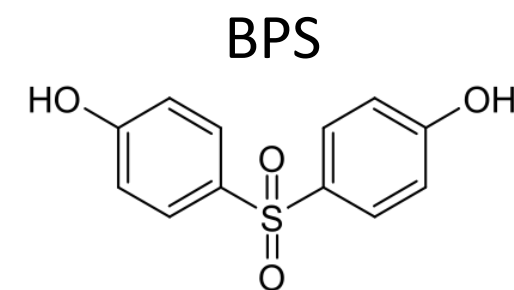
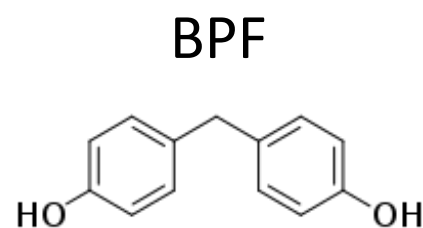
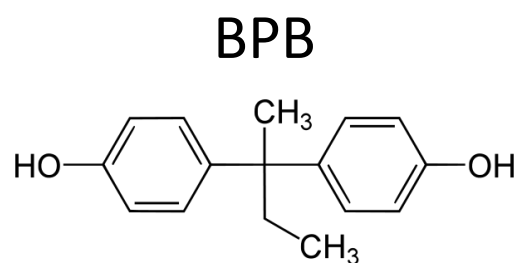
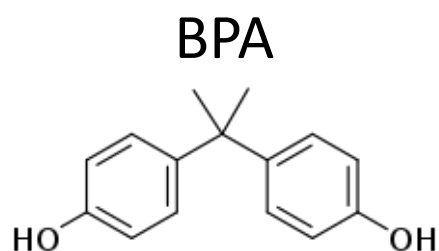
Case study - BPA with its analogs

Problem: how to get the target gene of novel chemicals without any biological activity data?



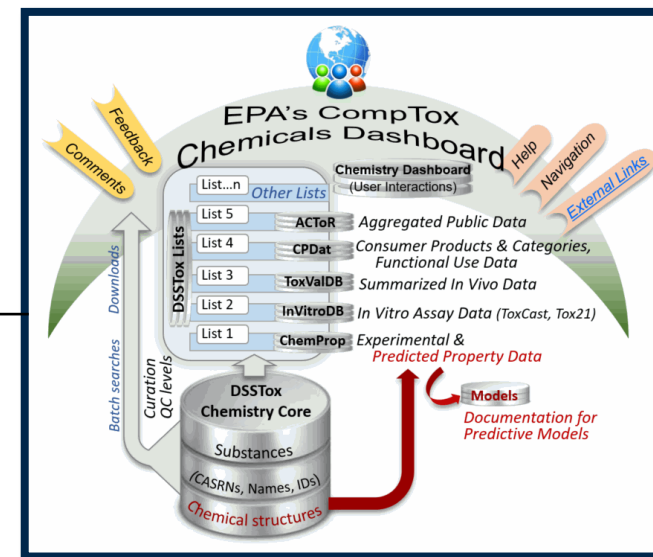
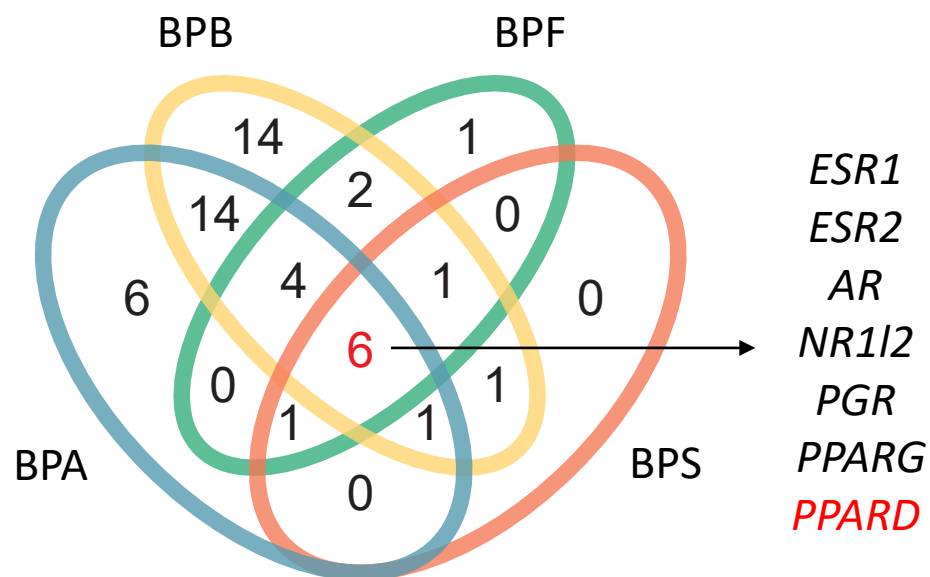
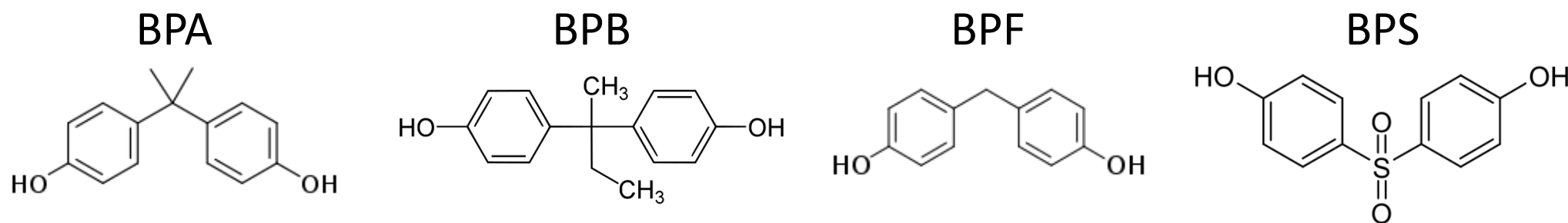
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Case study - BPA with its analogs

Problem: how to get the target gene of novel chemicals without any biological activity data?



GPER1: target gene of BPB


- G Protein-Coupled Estrogen Receptor 1: This gene encodes a **multi-pass membrane protein** that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum and a member of the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
- **CMMC** predicted this gene as a **top interactive gene** only for **BPB**.



Article

pubs.acs.org/est

Bisphenol AF and Bisphenol B Exert Higher Estrogenic Effects than Bisphenol A via G Protein-Coupled Estrogen Receptor Pathway

Lin-Ying Cao,^{†,‡} Xiao-Min Ren,^{*,†} Chuan-Hai Li,^{†,‡} Jing Zhang,[†] Wei-Ping Qin,^{†,‡} Yu Yang,[†] Bin Wan,[†] and Liang-Hong Guo^{*,†,‡} 

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...six BPA analogues bound to **GPER** directly, with bisphenol AF (**BPAF**) and bisphenol B (**BPB**) displaying **much higher** (**~9-fold**) binding affinity than **BPA**...

Future plan - CTMC and CTTC



CMMC



CTMC



CTTC

Acknowledgement

Dr. Maureen Sartor

Dr. Dana Dolinoy

Dr. Justin Colacino

Dr. Maryam Bagherian

Nicole Kim

Kai Li

Elysia Chou



Supported by NIH/NIEHS
grants P30ES017885,
R35ES031686,
R01ES028802, and
K99ES034429

