# **Breakout Session 4: Track B**

# Generating AI/ML-Ready Data for Type 1 Diabetes

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# Generating Al/ML-Ready Data for Type 1 Diabetes

March 27, 2024 Bobbie-Jo Webb-Robertson, PhD Raghu Mirmira, MD, PhD



**Multi-omics data** AI/ML -AI/ML data access data processing



# Focus on Type 1 Diabetes Data



- Generation of AI/ML ready omics data with appropriate meta-data to improve pre-processing of omics data
- Generation of multi-omics AI/ML ready data with appropriate clinical and immunologic metadata for testing new methods in biomarker discovery and validation.



# **Properties of Al/ML-Ready Data**

Cleaned and processed data that is in a usable format that can be applied to an AI/ML application

# Quality

 Data is consistently formatted from a one-time step or data file to the next

# Documentation

 There is support and context associated with the data or domain

# Access

 Data is available in a variety of formats and delivery options

# Preparation

 Data has gone through preprocessing steps to support AI/ML tools/software



**Starting Point** 

15x increased

risk of T1D in those with relatives of disease

Alternative Splicing as a T1D biomarker

Boot-strap

Random

**Forest Model** 

# **Training Set**

Alternative Splicing Events in Human Blood (180M Reads)



Healthy Control (n=12) New Onset 1D (n=12

**Healthy** 

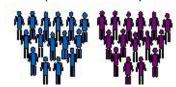
Controls 8 Male, 4 Female Age: 12±4

BMI: 19.5±2.5

**New Onset T1D** 

8 Male, 4 Female Age: 12±4 BMI: 19.2±5.1 Validation Set

Alternative Splicing Events in Human Blood (150M Reads)



Healthy Control (n=12)

New Onset 1D (n=12)

Healthy **Controls** 

8 Male, 4 Female Age: 11±5 BMI: ?

**New Onset T1D** 

8 Male, 4 Female Age: 11±5 BMI: ?

Immune **Activation** 

STAGE 2

STAGE 3

STAGE 4

Seroconversion

≥ 2 autoantibodies

Dysglycemia ≥ 2 autoantibodies

**Clinical Diagnosis** ≥ 2 autoantibodies

Established/ Longstanding T1D



**Immune Activation** 

> **Immune** Response

> > STAGE 1

Normoglycemia



# Model Card Example

# Human Islet Research Network (HIRN): Alternative Splicing Events, Random Forest Model Card

Javier E. Flores 2023-01-26

### Data

Inclusion levels of alternative splicing (AS) events of five different varieties (i.e. skipped exon (SE), retained intron (RI), alternative 5' splice site (ASSS), alternative 3' splice site (ASSS), and mutually exclusive exons (MXE)) were measured in human blood samples from two separate cohorts of patients

### Cohort 1 (Training Cohort):

- 12 healthy controls; 12 new onset type 1 diabetic (T1D) cases
   cases and controls matched on biological sex, age, and body mass index (BMI)
- · 180 million reads

### Cohort 2 (Testing Cohort):

- 12 healthy controls; 12 new onset type 1 diabetic (T1D) cases
   cases and controls matched on biological sex and age. BMI not recorded.
- 150 million reads

Event	Total Events (Cohort 1)	Total Events (Cohort 2)	Total Events (Shared)
Skipped exon (SE)	104590	69597	56530
Retained intron (RI)	4768	4158	4088
Alternative 5' splice site (A5SS)	5544	4169	3919
Alternative 3' splice site (A3SS)	8521	6374	6001
Mutually exclusive exon (MXE)	20666	12064	8332

# Approach

### Model: Random Forest

· Implemented in R using the tidymodels and ranger packages.

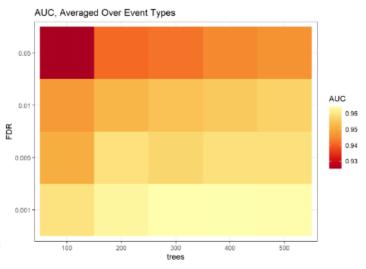
**Preprocessing:** Event data in Cohort 1 that are missing in Cohort 2 are imputed based on the means of the Cohort 1 data.

# Tuning: Grid-search

- · Repeated 3-fold cross-validation with 25 repeats
- Tuned over the number of trees (100, 200, 300, 400, 500) and false discovery rate (FDR) threshold (0.05, 0.01, 0.005, 0.001)
- Other model hyperparameters (i.e. the number of randomly selected predictors and the minimal node size) were kept at software defaults
- · Area-under-the-curve (AUC) was used as the selection metric

### Final Model:

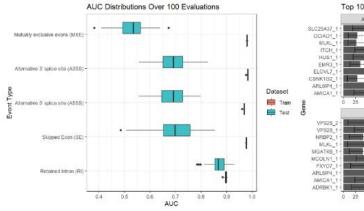
- . 300 trees: FDR threshold of 0.001
- Evaluated on training data through repeated 3-fold cross-validation with 100 repeats
- · Evaluated on (mean-imputed) testing data
- Evaluations on training and test data repeated 100 times
- · AUC used as the evaluation metric

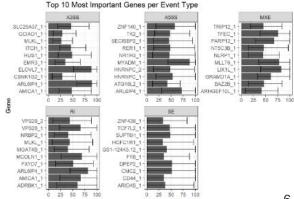


Data are accessible on DataHub. Code for data processing, model tuning, and final model fitting/evaluation is available on GitHub.

# Results

Event	Event Count AUC, Training (95%	AUC, Test (95% CI)
Retained Intron (RI)	370 0.897 (0.889, 0.904)	0.869 (0.799, 0.913)
Skipped Exon (SE)	1872 0.977 (0.972, 0.981)	0.695 (0.524, 0.837)
Alternative 5' splice site (A5SS)	179 0.969 (0.964, 0.973)	0.69 (0.583, 0.781)
Alternative 3' splice site (A3SS)	273 0.983 (0.979, 0.986)	0.688 (0.569, 0.778)
Mutually exclusive exons (MXE)	251 0.981 (0.977, 0.985)	0.53 (0.427, 0.612)







# **Model Card** Example

# Approach

Model: Random Forest

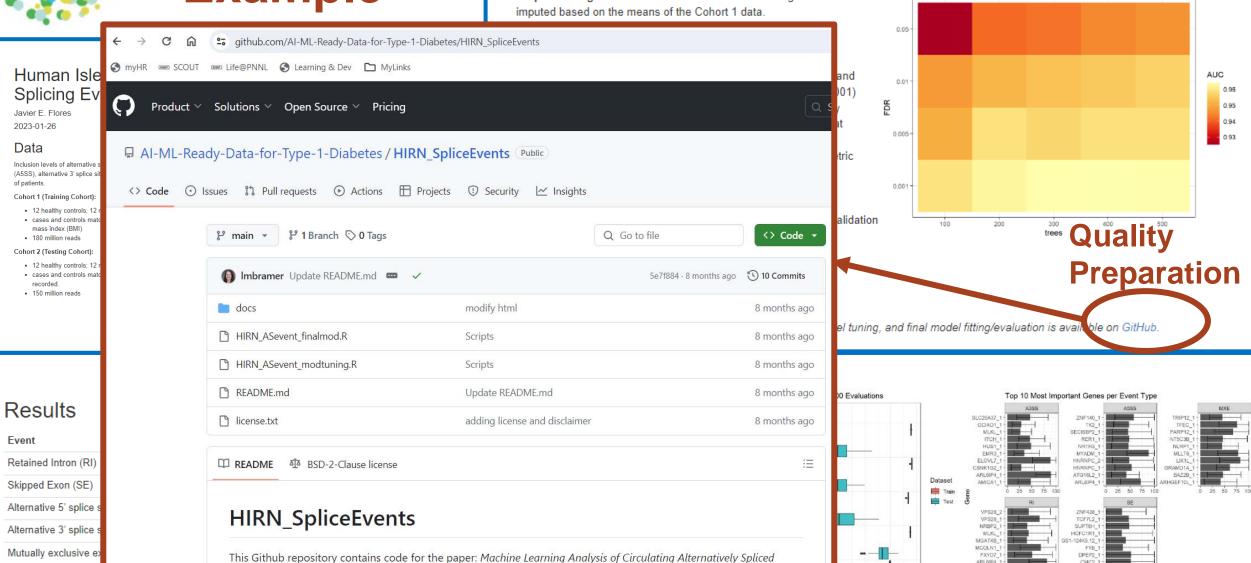
· Implemented in R using the tidymodels and ranger packages.

AUC, Averaged Over Event Types

Preprocessing: Event data in Cohort 1 that are missing in Cohort 2 are imputed based on the means of the Cohort 1 data.

0.4 0.5 0.6

0.8









Life@PNNL S Learning & Dev MyLinks

DATASET - Transcriptomics

# Human Islet Research Network (HIRN): Alternative Splicing Events

□ Download



ALTERNATIVE SPLICING MACHINE LEARNING PREDICTIVE MODELING

Inclusion levels of alternative splicing (AS) events of five different varieties (i.e. skipped exon (SE), retained intron (RI), alternative 5' splice site (A5SS), alternative 3' splice site (A3SS), and mutually exclusive exons (MXE)) were measured in human blood samples from two separate cohorts of patients.

# Cohort 1 (Training Cohort):

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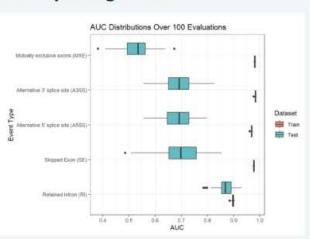
## Cohort 2 (Testing Cohort):

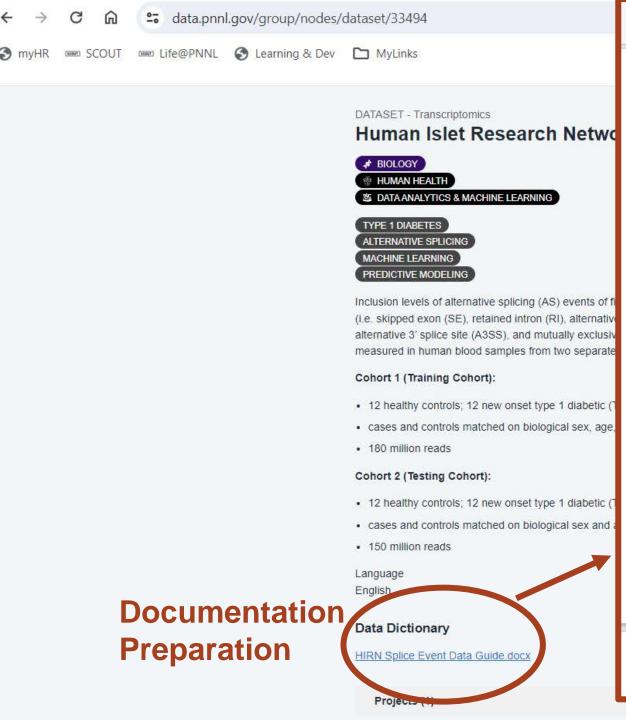
- 12 healthy controls; 12 new onset type 1 diabetic (T1D) cases
- · cases and controls matched on biological sex and age. BMI not recorded.
- · 150 million reads

Language English

# **Data Dictionary**

HIRN Splice Event Data Guide.docx









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### **HIRN Splice Event Data Guide**

### Overview

The following R dataframes (.rds) are contained within the directory:

- 1. a3ss data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured A3SS-type splice events
- 2. a3ss\_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured A3SS-type splice events
- 3. a5ss\_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured A5SS-type splice events
- 4. a5ss\_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured ASSS-type splice events
- 5. mxe\_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured MXE-type splice events
- 6. mxe metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured MXE-type splice events
- 7. ri\_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured RI-type splice events
- ri\_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured RI-type splice events.
- 9. se\_data.rds: contains response and predictor data for all measured SE-type splice events
- 10. se\_metadata.rds: contains associated metadata for all measured SE-type splice events

A3SS refers to an alternative 3' splice junction being used in the alternative splicing; A5SS to an alternative 5' splice junction; MXE denotes a mutually exclusive exon event; RI a retained intron event; and SE a skipped exon event.

### Dataset details

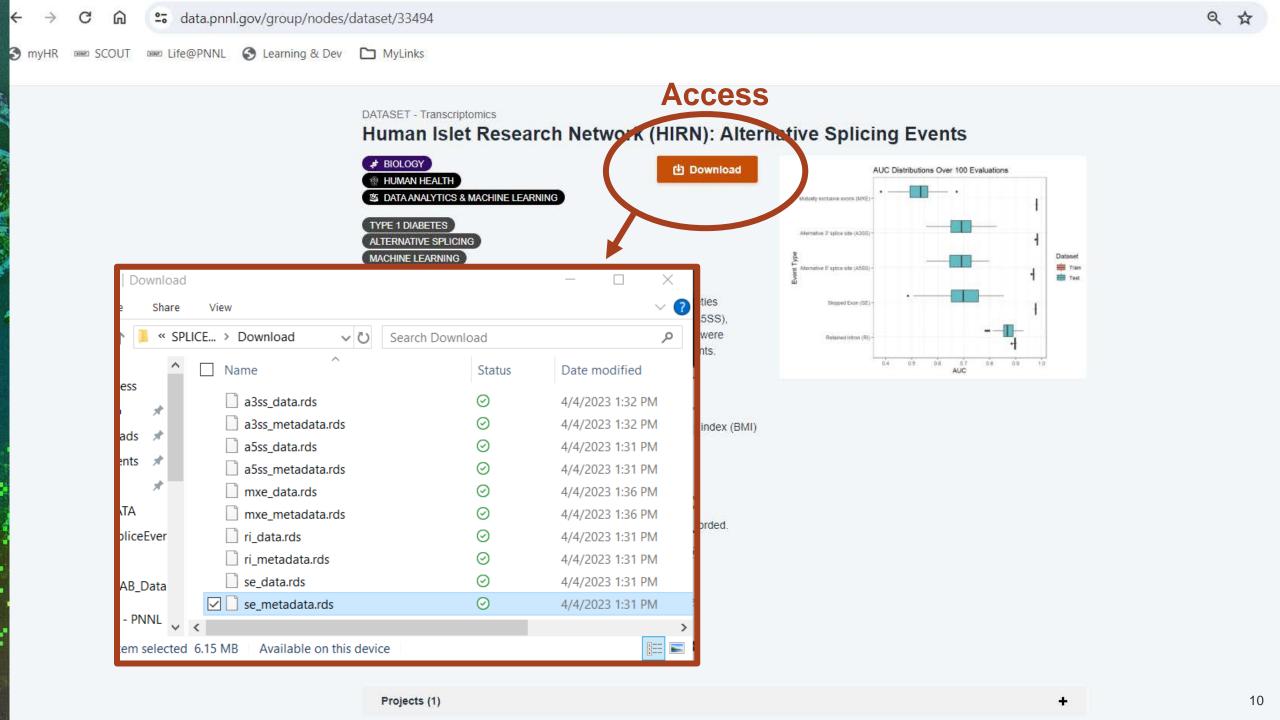
All data/metadata .rds pairs are formatted the same and contain largely the same set of variables, only specific to the corresponding splicing event. Nonetheless, descriptions of all of the contents of each dataset are subsequently provided.

### 1. a3ss\_data.rds

- a. 8894 rows: Each corresponds to a unique A3SS splice event
- b. 265 columns
  - Status\_TRAIN\_1 Status\_TRAIN\_24: columns containing the response data (i.e. case-control status) for each of the 24 samples in the training cohort.
  - MergelD: Column containing the unique identifier for each splice event. This
    variable is used to merge a3ss data.rds and a3ss metadata.rds.
  - Status\_TEST\_1 Status\_TEST\_24: columns containing the response data (i.e. case-control status) for each of the 24 samples in the testing cohort.
  - Inclevel\_TRAIN\_1 Inclevel\_TRAIN\_24: columns containing inclusion level predictor data for each of the 24 training samples.
  - IncLevel\_TEST\_1 IncLevel\_TEST\_24: columns containing inclusion level
    predictor data for each of the 24 test samples, with missing values not imputed.
  - inclevel\_TRAIN\_imputed\_1 Inclevel\_TRAIN\_imputed\_24: columns
    containing inclusion level predictor data for each of the 24 test samples, with
    missing values imputed based on the average of the observed training sample
    data.
  - UC\_TRAIN\_1 UC\_TRAIN\_24: columns containing inclusion junction count predictor data for each of the 24 training samples.

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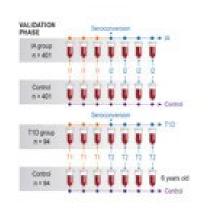
# Benchmar Correction TEDDY The Environmental Determinants of Diabetes in the Young

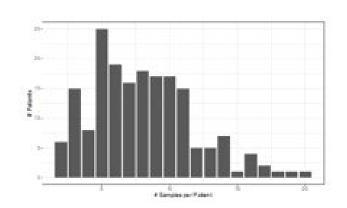
# Benchmark Proteomic Data for Batch

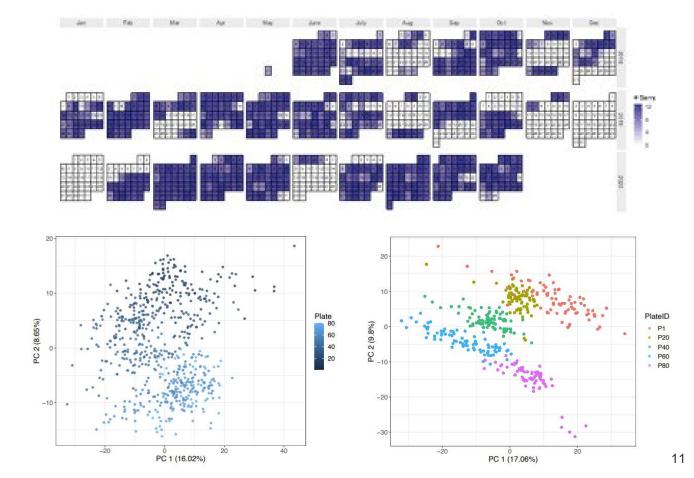
- Quality control (QC) samples were comprised of 6 pooled plasma samples from TEDDY and 1 commercial pooled plasma sample from BioIVT
- 811 peptides were selected for proteomics assay development with 694 successfully monitored

# **Study Design**

- Nested case-control study from TEDDY is comprised of over 8,000 individuals from 7 centers (Germany, Sweden, and Finland in Europe; and Denver, Georgia, Florida, and Washington in the USA) from the ages of 0–6 years old.
- From this cohort, we selected 401 individuals who developed islet autoimmunity (IA) and 94 who developed Type 1 diabetes (T1D), each paired to a matched control.

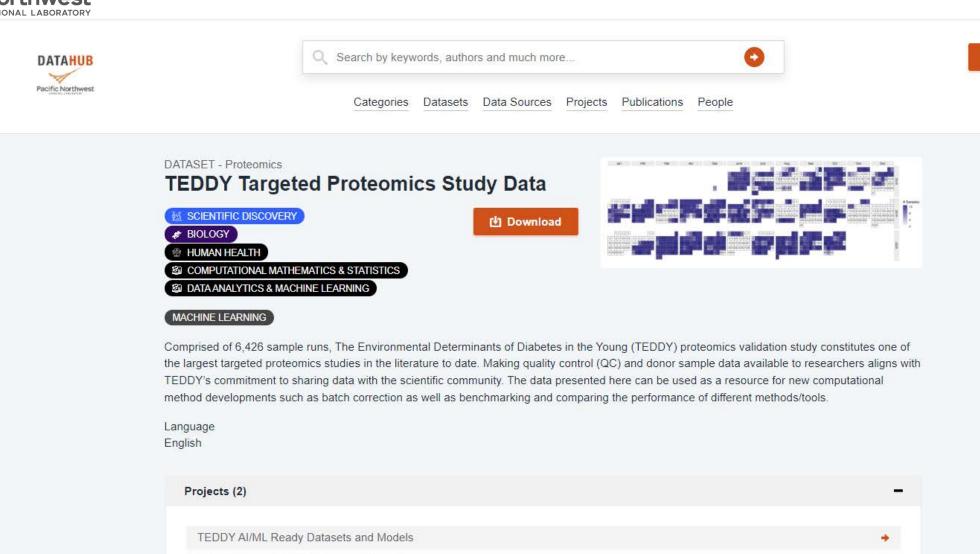








# Single Slide of DataHub – Just to show consistency in approach



HIRN AI/ML Ready Datasets and Models

Log in



# Challenges

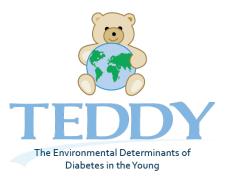
- Evaluating data sources as adequate for AI/ML
  - Sample size and Replication
  - Quality
  - Source (genomics, proteomics, etc.)
  - Defining level of data to capture
- Integrating data release, notes, code

Al/ML-ready data is following a set of principles, there is no standard

# **Future Work**









**Donors with Diabetes** 





# Pacific Northwest Acknowledgements NATIONAL LABORATORY



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Javier Flores (PNNL)









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Administrative Supplements to Support Collaborations to Improve the AI/ML-Readiness of NIH-Supported Data

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About the Administrative Supplements to Support Collaborations to Improve the AI/ML-Readiness of NIH-Supported Data

Artificial intelligence and machine learning (AI/ML) are a collection of data-driven technologies with the potential to significantly advance biomedical research. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) makes a wealth of biomedical data available and reusable to research communities however, not all of these data are able to be used efficiently and effectively by AI/ML applications.



And many more....



# Thank you

