

# Harness The Power of the Crowd to Address Computational and Biological Challenges

*Dr Stéphanie Boué, Manager Scientific Transparency & Verification*  
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CELEBRATING THE 25TH CONFERENCE ON  
Intelligent Systems for Molecular Biology and the  
16TH European Conference on Computational Biology  
JULY 21-25 • PRAGUE CONGRESS CENTRE



- **Introduction:** PMI R&D & Systems Toxicology
- **Transparency and verification in science:** INTERVALS & sbv IMPROVER
- **Past and active challenges:** diagnostic signature challenge, species translation challenge, network verification challenge, systems toxicology challenge
- **Datathons:** collaborate to innovate
- **Next computational challenge:** microbiomics challenge

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- **Next computational challenge:** microbiomics challenge

Smoking is one of the causes of serious diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

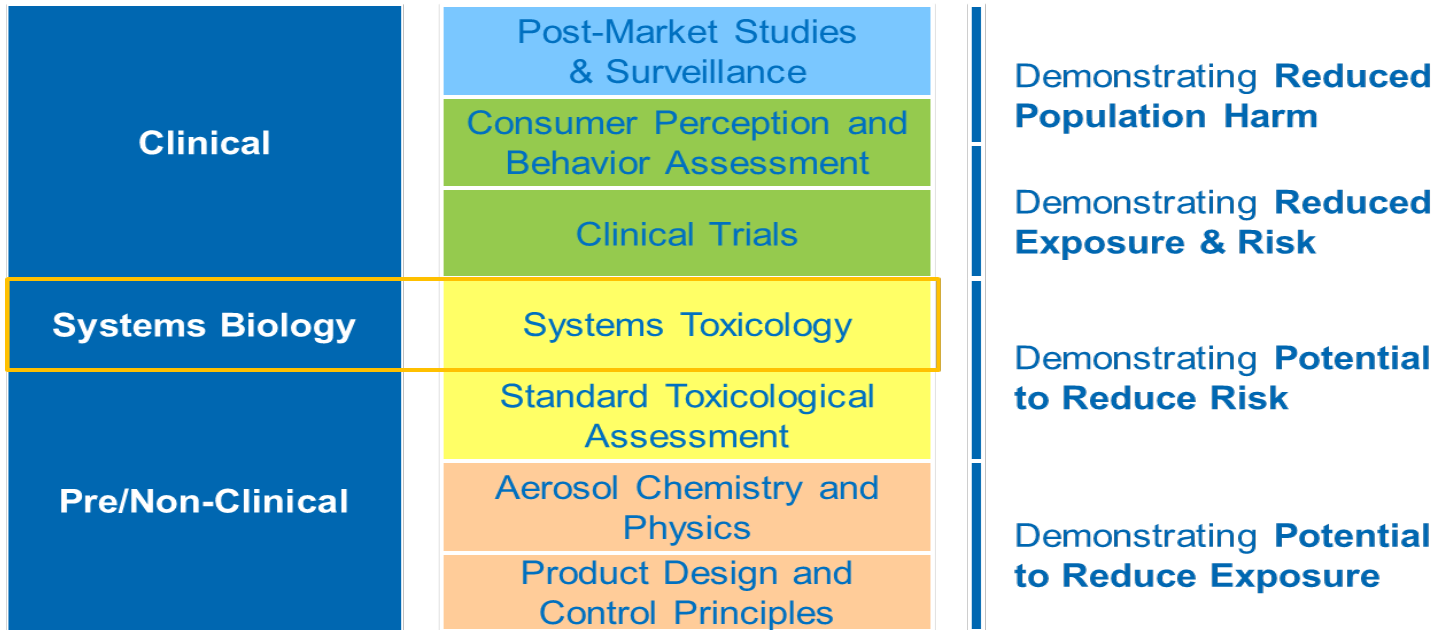
Philip Morris International is therefore developing novel products that may have the potential to reduce smoking-related disease risk compared to smoking cigarettes.

Scientific determination of the reduced risk potential of these products includes comparison of the biological impact with that of a reference cigarette (3R4F) on a mechanism-by-mechanism basis.

We want to share this data and encourage other stakeholders in inhalation toxicology to also share their data on the same platform.



# Scientific Assessment Strategy & Systems Toxicology

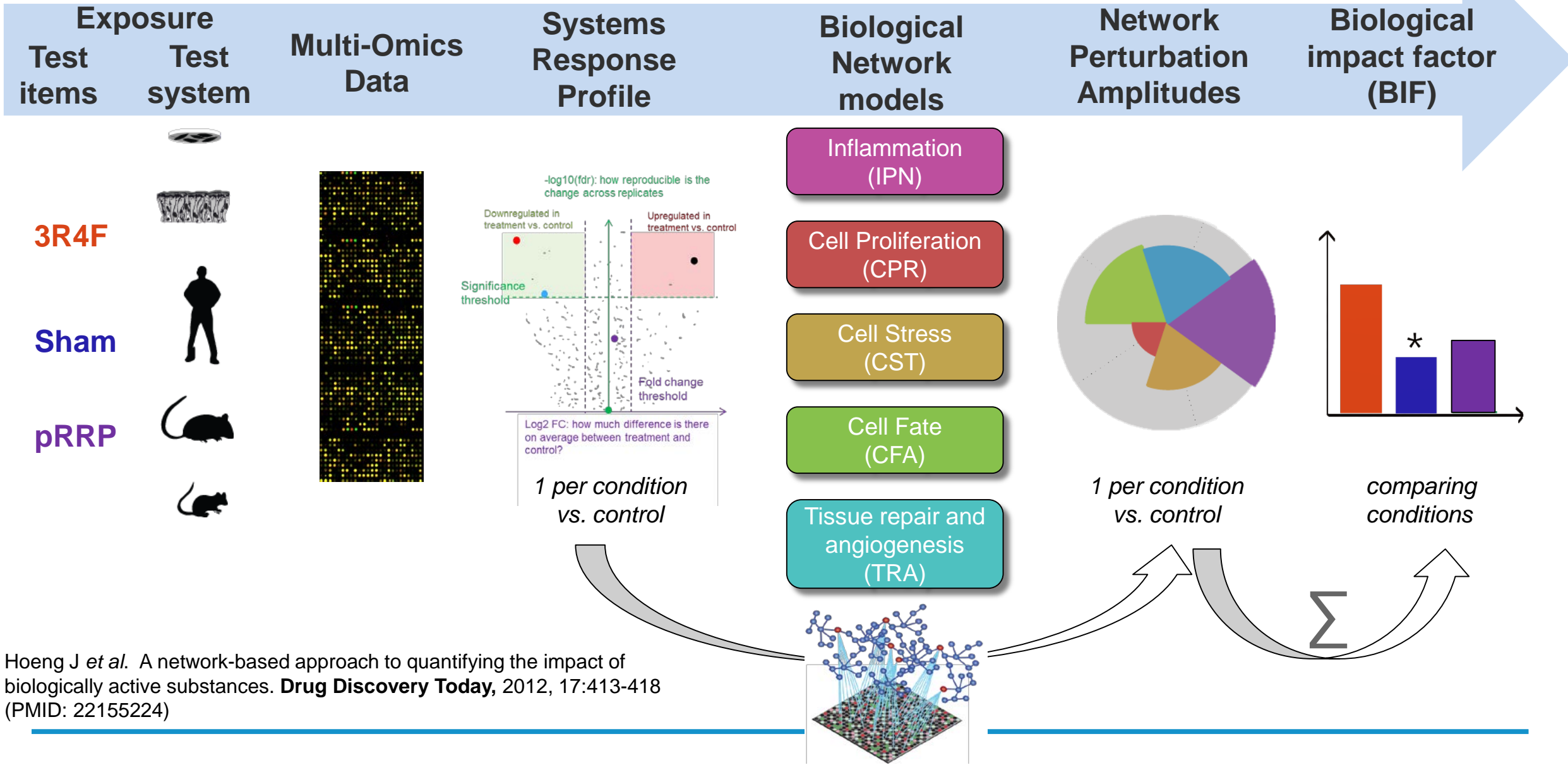


## Program: Systems Toxicology

- Demonstrate and quantify the Risk Reduction Potential of RRP\*s\* in *vitro* and *in vivo*.
- Develop methods for the quantitative mechanism-based comparison of the biological impact of RRP\*s\* aerosol as compared to cigarette smoke.
- Further grow our mechanistic understanding of cigarette-smoke induced diseases.
- Independently verify our findings using community-based approaches.

\* *Reduced-Risk Products ("RRPs") is the term we use to refer to products that present, are likely to present, or have the potential to present less risk of harm to smokers who switch to these products versus continued smoking. We have a range of RRP\*s\* in various stages of development, scientific assessment and commercialization. Because our RRP\*s\* do not burn tobacco, they produce far lower quantities of harmful and potentially harmful compounds than found in cigarette smoke.*

# Systems Toxicology Assessment: Use Disease Mechanism Understanding for Product Assessment



Hoeng J *et al.* A network-based approach to quantifying the impact of biologically active substances. **Drug Discovery Today**, 2012, 17:413-418 (PMID: 22155224)

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## Why do we need to share data?

- Data output is growing rapidly and most researchers would like to use the data of others (often shared privately)
- Despite significant investment, data is not being managed effectively
- Much of the data remains unverifiable
- Time and money is wasted, impacting on science and society
- Funders now require data management and sharing policies
  
- BUT Shared data is not always understandable and reusable
  - Context is important and good metadata is key
  - Data should be available from a central place, not (only) fragmented in specialist databases
  - Data curation is time consuming but necessary to harmonize data (=need of sufficient motivation, clear requirements from journals and funders)



# Scientific data transparency applied to Industry

Aim: establish a **community** and a public **repository** for 21<sup>st</sup>-century preclinical and clinical (systems) **inhalation toxicology assessment** data and results that supports open data principles.

Publications  
Reports



Protocols



Data



**INTERVALS**  
ADVANCING SCIENCE FOR A SMOKE-FREE WORLD

Peer review



Community



Education



<http://systox.sbvimprover.com>

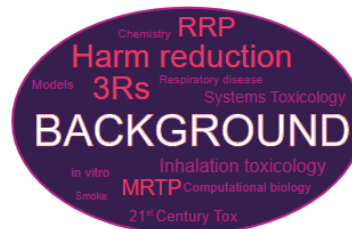


Individual risk and population harm associated with smoking cigarettes potentially may be reduced by offering **reduced-risk alternative products** to smokers who are not willing to quit. Product acceptance is an important factor for risk reduction <sup>1</sup>. Therefore, Philip Morris International (PMI) is developing a portfolio of potential **Modified Risk Tobacco Products (MRTPs)**, also referred to as **Reduced Risk Products (RRPs)**, to address a wide range of adult smoker preferences. These products aim at preserving as much as possible the taste, sensory experience, nicotine delivery profile and ritual characteristics of cigarettes while reducing or eliminating the formation of **harmful and potentially harmful constituents (HPHCs)** in the inhaled aerosol.

The **quality of the scientific substantiation of MRTPs' associated risk** is of the foremost importance. INTERVALS will allow all relevant stakeholders to share the **data** they have produced in relation to the toxicity assessment of MRTPs and alternative products as well as the **interpretation of the results** they have obtained.

In the first release of INTERVALS, Philip Morris International R&D (for more details, please refer to [pmscience.com](http://pmscience.com)) shares results obtained during the assessment of a **heat-not-burn platform** in *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies.

The goal is to grow this initiative and to establish a **public repository for 21<sup>st</sup> century preclinical systems toxicology MRTP assessment** data and results, supporting open data principles.



Boué S, Exner T, Ghosh S et al. [Supporting evidence-based analysis for modified risk tobacco products through a toxicology data-sharing infrastructure](#) [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]. F1000Research 2017, 6:12 (doi: 10.12688/f1000research.10493.1)



\* *Reduced-Risk Products ("RRPs") is the term we use to refer to products that present, are likely to present, or have the potential to present less risk of harm to smokers who switch to these products versus continued smoking. We have a range of RRP in various stages of development, scientific assessment and commercialization. Because our RRP do not burn tobacco, they produce far lower quantities of harmful and potentially harmful compounds than found in cigarette smoke.*

## Building an infrastructure supporting scientific excellence

- Strong emphasis on transparency and publication of methods and data to enable reproducibility (inspired by F1000Research, data journals, and protocols.io)
- Guiding the user to facilitate upload of relevant and reusable data and methods
- Highlighting key results
- Facet search to ease navigation
- Educational material to better contextualize studies and results
- Community portal features: comments, peer review (phase 2)
- Data analytics integrated on the site (phase 2)

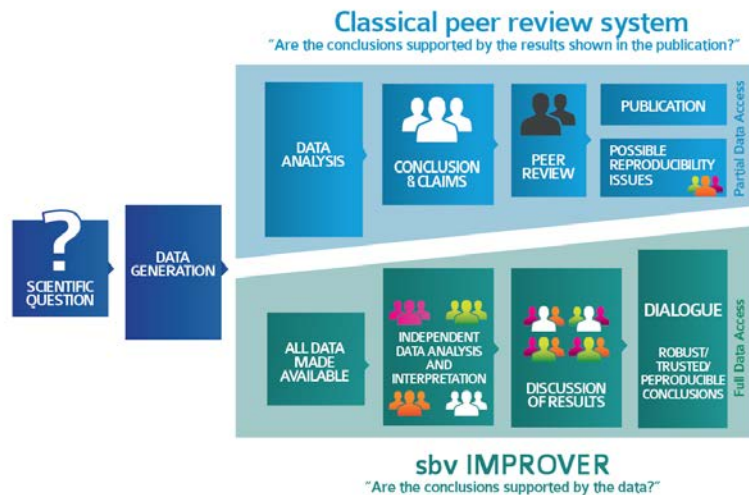
# IMPROVER: Industrial Methodology for Process Verification in Research

Project initiated 6 years ago and funded by Philip Morris International

Aims to provide a measure of quality control in R&D by identifying the building blocks that need verification in a complex industrial research pipeline

Aims to verify methods & data in systems biology / toxicology using double blind performance assessment

Complements the classical peer review system



\_computational  
BIOLOGY

COMMENTARY

## Verification of systems biology research in the age of collaborative competition

Pablo Meyer<sup>1</sup>, Leonidas G Alexopoulos<sup>2</sup>, Thomas Bonk<sup>3</sup>, Andrea Califano<sup>4</sup>, Carolyn R Cho<sup>5</sup>, Alberto de la Fuente<sup>6</sup>, David de Graaf<sup>7</sup>, Alexander J Hartemink<sup>8</sup>, Julia Hoeng<sup>3</sup>, Nikolai V Ivanov<sup>3</sup>, Heinz Koeppl<sup>9</sup>, Rune Linding<sup>10</sup>, Daniel Marbach<sup>11</sup>, Raquel Norel<sup>1</sup>, Manuel C Peitsch<sup>3</sup>, J Jeremy Rice<sup>1</sup>, Ajay Royyuru<sup>1</sup>, Frank Schacherer<sup>12</sup>, Joerg Sprengel<sup>13</sup>, Katrin Stolle<sup>3</sup>, Dennis Vitkup<sup>4</sup> & Gustavo Stolovitzky<sup>1</sup>

Collaborative competitions in which communities of researchers compete to solve challenges may facilitate more rigorous scrutiny of scientific results.

Nature Biotechnology 2011 Sep 8;29(9):811-5

BIOINFORMATICS

REVIEW

Vol. 28 no. 9 2012, pages 1193–1201  
doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/bts116

Systems biology

Advance Access publication March 14, 2012

### Industrial methodology for process verification in research (IMPROVER): toward systems biology verification

Pablo Meyer<sup>1,†</sup>, Julia Hoeng<sup>2,†</sup>, J. Jeremy Rice<sup>1,†</sup>, Raquel Norel<sup>1</sup>, Jörg Sprengel<sup>3</sup>, Katrin Stolle<sup>2</sup>, Thomas Bonk<sup>2</sup>, Stephanie Corthesy<sup>3</sup>, Ajay Royyuru<sup>1,\*</sup>, Manuel C. Peitsch<sup>2,\*</sup> and Gustavo Stolovitzky<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IBM Computational Biology Center, Yorktown Heights, 10598 NY, USA, <sup>2</sup>Phillip Morris Products SA, Research and Development, 2000, Neuchâtel, Switzerland and <sup>3</sup>IBM Life Sciences Division, 8802, Zurich, Switzerland

Bioinformatics 2012 28(9):1193-1201

# sbv IMPROVER solutions to verify methods and results

## Interactive poster session



On site: 2-3 hours  
Lead time: 1-2 months

## Datathon/ Symposium



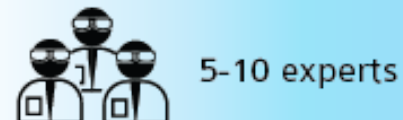
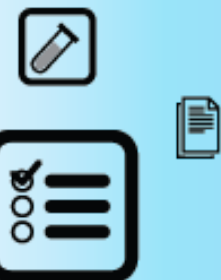
Offline 2-4 months  
On site: 1-2 days  
Lead time: 6-8 months

## Challenge



Live phase: 6-8 months  
Lead time: 1-2 years

## Independent verification



Live phase: 6-8 weeks  
Lead time: 4-6 months

**SHARE**  
**LEARN**  
**CONTRIBUTE**  
**COLLABORATE**  
**COMPETE**  
**PUBLISH**



Develop & benchmark comp. methods



Review data & methods



Analyze data



Assess interpretation & publication



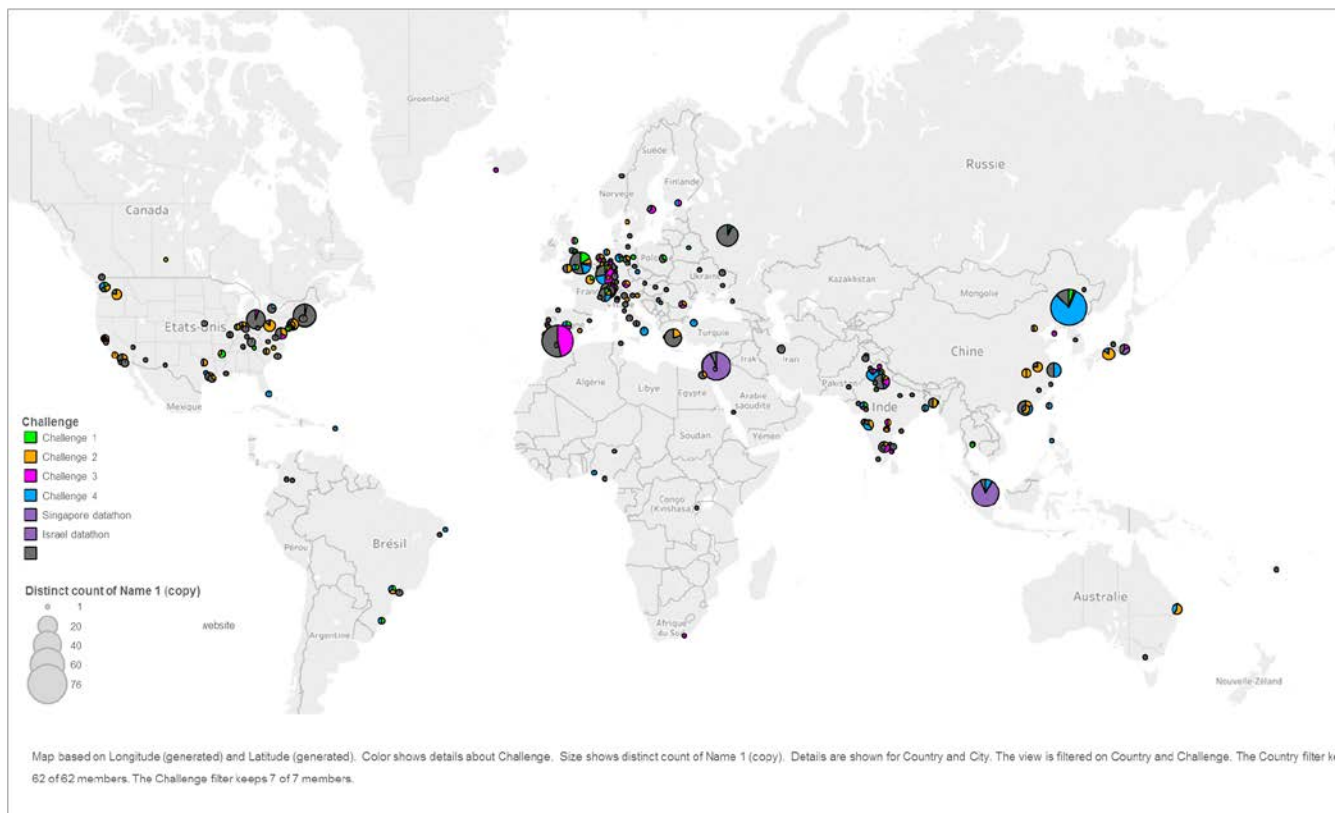
Share outcome



Scientific discussions

# sbv IMPROVER – Achievements to date

- 4 challenges
- 2 datathons
- > 600 scientists
- ~15 scientific publications in peer reviewed journals

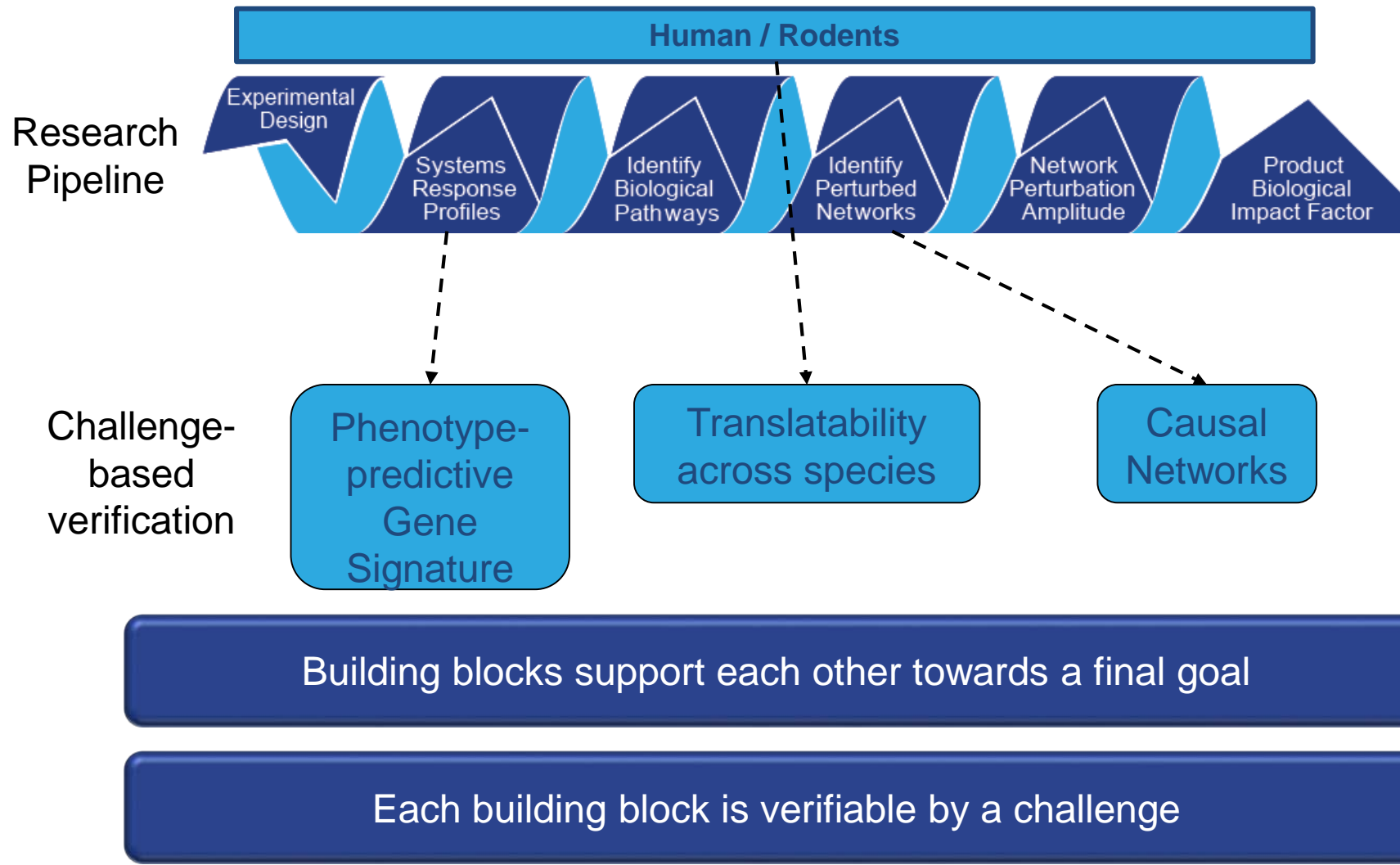


<p><b>Transparency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BioSpectrum Asia</li> <li>- Technology Networks</li> <li>- Tobacco Reporter</li> <li>- Technology Networks</li> </ul>	• 2017
<p><b>SysTox Computational Challenge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- Bio IT World</li> <li>- BioSpectrum Asia</li> <li>- News Medical</li> <li>- Clinical Omics</li> <li>- Front Line Genomics</li> </ul>	• 2016
<p><b>Network Verification Challenge 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- BioSpectrum Asia</li> <li>- Asia Pacific Biotech News</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- Biospectrum Asia</li> </ul>	<p><b>Network Verification Challenge 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- News Medical</li> <li>- Drug Discovery Today</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- Libertas Academica Blog</li> <li>- Drug Discovery News</li> </ul>
<p><b>Network Verification Challenge 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asia Pacific Biotech News</li> <li>- Science 2.0</li> <li>- UPO</li> <li>- Genome Web</li> <li>- BioSpectrum Asia</li> <li>- HT Syndication</li> <li>- EN CPhi</li> <li>- Bio IT World</li> <li>- Asia Pacific Biotech News</li> <li>- Drug Discovery News</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> </ul>	<p><b>Datathon Singapore</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technology Networks</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> </ul>
<p><b>Species Translation Challenge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bio IT World</li> <li>- GEN</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- About.com</li> <li>- Technonomy</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- Noozhawk</li> <li>- Genome Web</li> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- Bio IT World</li> </ul>	• 2015
	<p><b>SysTox Computational Challenge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bio IT World</li> <li>- Genome Web</li> </ul>
	• 2014
	• 2013
	<p><b>Network Verification Challenge 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- American Laboratory</li> <li>- BioSpectrum Asia</li> <li>- Genome Web</li> <li>- Bio IT World</li> <li>- Pharmaceutical Marketing</li> <li>- Drug Discovery News</li> <li>- Science Reporter</li> </ul>
	• 2012
	<p><b>Diagnostic Signature Challenge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Genome Web</li> <li>- Genome Web</li> <li>- Bio IT World</li> </ul>

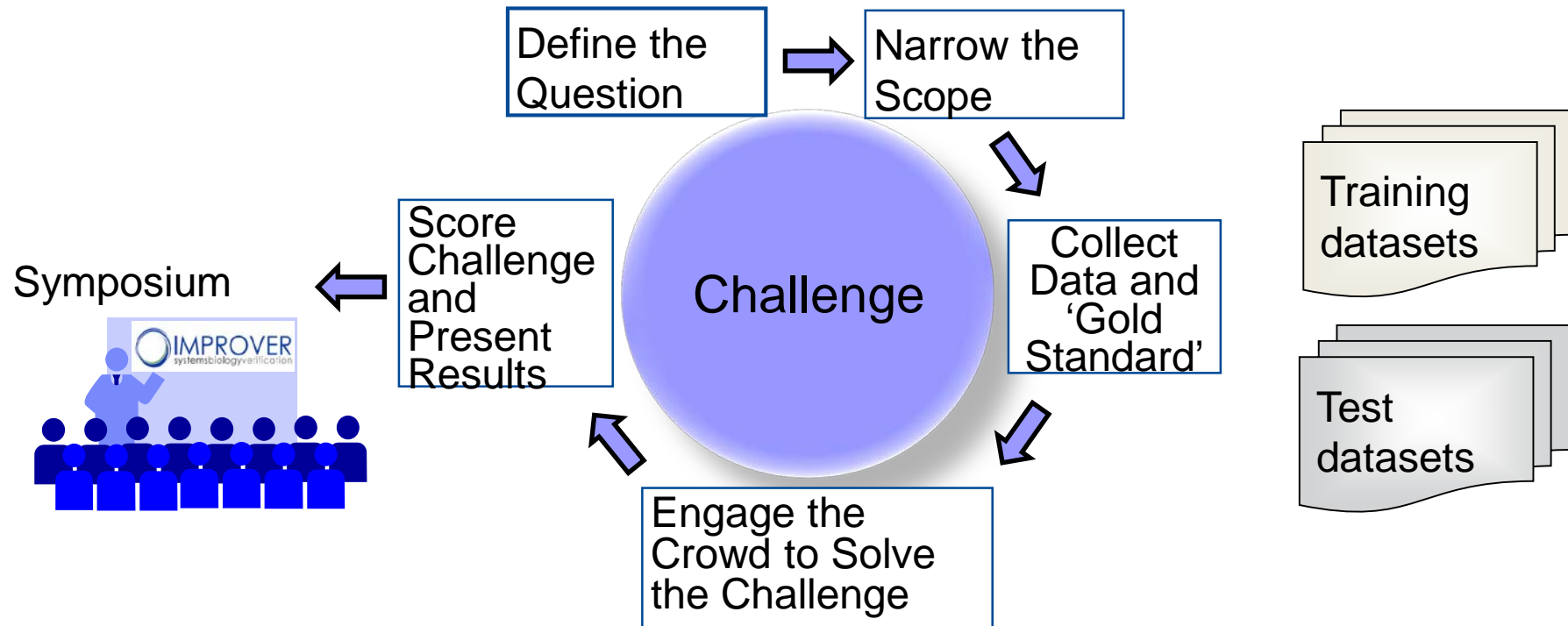
Challenge announcement
  Challenge outcome

- Introduction: PMI R&D & Systems Toxicology
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# Complex industrial research pipeline/Workflow divided into verifiable building blocks



# The elements of a challenge



Crowd sourcing brings new ideas and leverages the wisdom of crowds

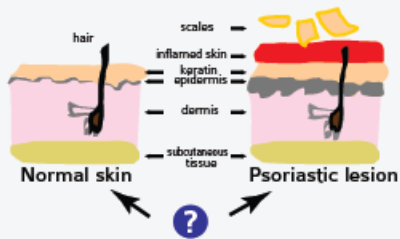


Clear challenge description and forum discussion in a user friendly website

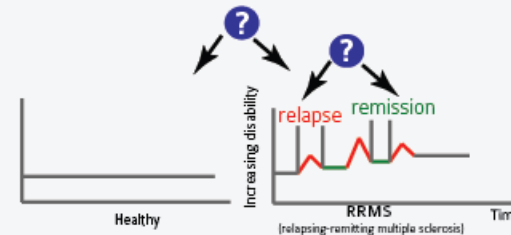


# Diagnostic Signature Challenge (2012)

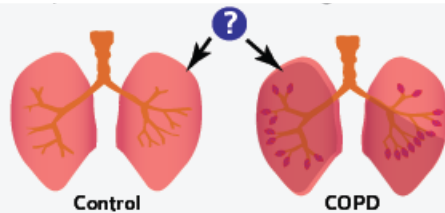
## Sub-Challenge 1: Psoriasis



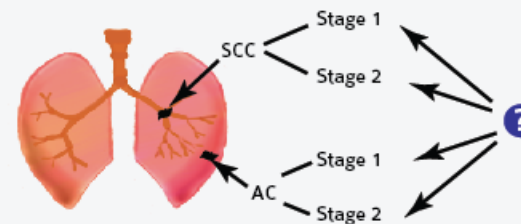
## Sub-Challenge 2: Multiple sclerosis



## Sub-Challenge 3: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)



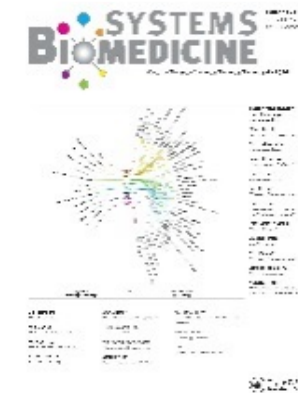
## Sub-Challenge 4: Lung cancer



Aim: Verify computational approaches that classify clinical samples based on transcriptomics data in 4 disease areas.

The Diagnostic Signature Challenge was successfully closed at the end of 2012 after 54 scientific teams from across the world had participated.

The overall quality of predictions was good and confirmed the predictive value of the approach.



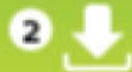
## Diagnostic Signature Benchmarking

### Diagnostic Signature Benchmarking

Use our Diagnostic Signature Benchmarking tool to see how you compare with your peers



1  
DOWNLOAD



2  
SUBMIT



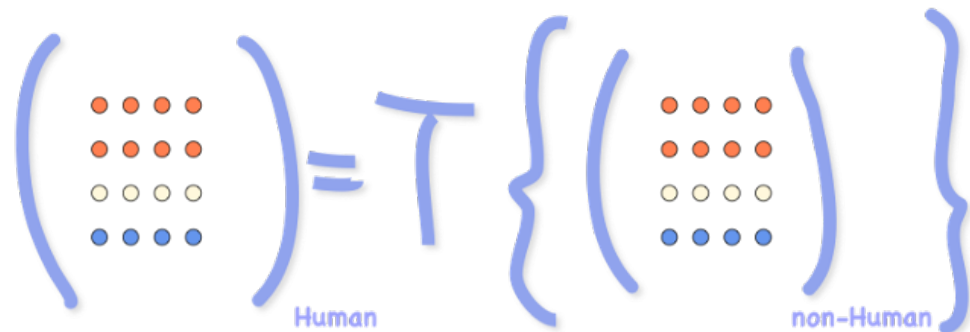
3  
COMPARE

Use our free web-based Diagnostic Signature Benchmarking tool to self-assess how well your method is able to classify clinical samples based on transcriptomics data and compare your results with the ones of your peers.

<https://sbvimprover.com/challenge-1>

# Species Translation Challenge (2013)

- Identify a function which maps measurements derived from systematic perturbations in one species to another
- Understand the system boundaries of the translatability concept
- Quantify the translatability between species



## Best-performers announcement

**Systems Biology Verification: Species Translation Challenge completed**  
**Congratulations to the best performing teams from the sbv IMPROVER Species Translation Challenge**

In October 2013, the results of the second sbv IMPROVER challenge were shared with the scientific community at the sbv IMPROVER Symposium 2013 in Athens, Greece. The best performing teams received, among other awards, research grants of USD 20,000 (Sub-Challenge 1-3) and travel bursaries. The results are planned to be published in early 2014.

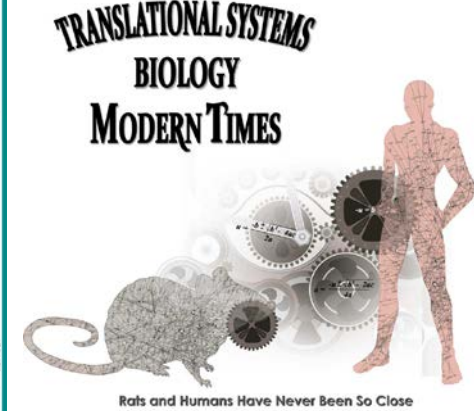
<b>Sub-Challenge 1: Rank 1</b> Team PRB: Adi L. Tarca, Roberto Romero	<b>Sub-Challenge 2: Rank 1</b> Team AMG: Gyan Bhanot, Adel Dayarian, Michael Biehl, Sahand Hormoz	<b>Sub-Challenge 3: Rank 1</b> Team AMG: Gyan Bhanot, Adel Dayarian, Michael Biehl, Sahand Hormoz	<b>Sub-Challenge 4: Rank 1</b> Team Reconstructors: Steffen Klamt, Robert Johann Flaissig, Sandra Hesse, Regina Samaga	<b>Sub-Challenge 4: Rank 3</b> Team UPITT Trans Med: Chunhui Cai
<b>Sub-Challenge 2: Rank 2</b> Team IGB: Peter Sadowski, Michael Zeller	<b>Sub-Challenge 3: Rank 2</b> Team PRB: Adi L. Tarca, Roberto Romero	<b>Sub-Challenge 3: Rank 3</b> Team Edith: Christoph Hofmeister	<b>Sub-Challenge 4: Rank 2</b> Team PNL: Hugh Mitchell, Susan Tilton, Jason McDermott, Joel G. Pounds	<b>Sub-Challenge 4: Rank 4</b> Team Vital-IT: Anastasia Chasioti, Leonore Woggon, Julien Dorez, Ioannis Xenarios, Mark Ibberson, Nicolas Guex

From left to right: Manuel Pelech (Philip Morris International), Peter Sadowski, Michael Zeller, Xinghua Lu, Sahand Hormoz, Chunhui Cai, Christoph Hofmeister, Anastasia Chasioti, Michael Biehl, Gyan Bhanot, Sandra Hesse, Gustavo Stokowicz (Thomas J. Watson Research Center IBM), Julia Hoeng (Philip Morris International).

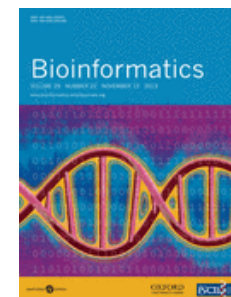
The third sbv IMPROVER challenge about Biological Network Verification started in October 2013 and runs until January 2014. For more details please visit [www.sbvimprove.com](http://www.sbvimprove.com)

sbv IMPROVER stands for systems biology verification, Industrial Methodology for Process Verification in Research, and it is a joint effort aimed at verification of systems biology in an industrial context by scientists from Philip Morris International's (PMI) Research and Development department and IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center. The project is funded by PMI.

*Nature, 21 Nov. 2013*

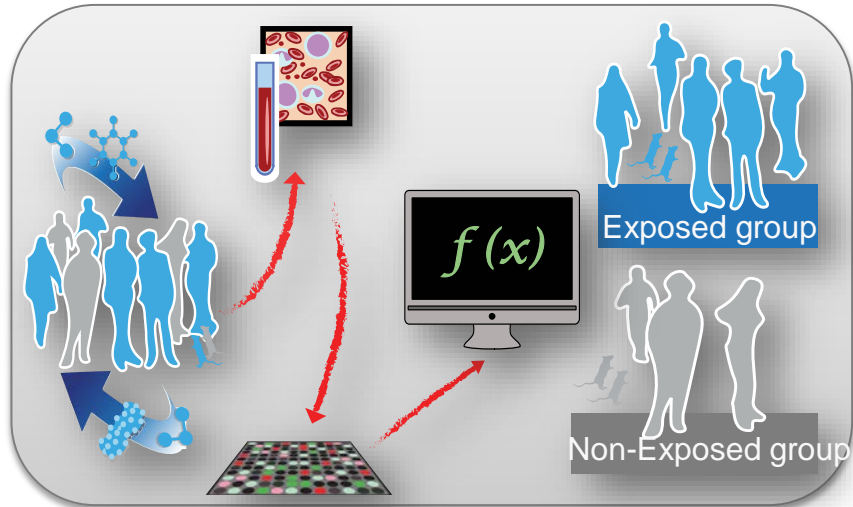


- Symposium in Athens, Greece 2013
- Special Issue:

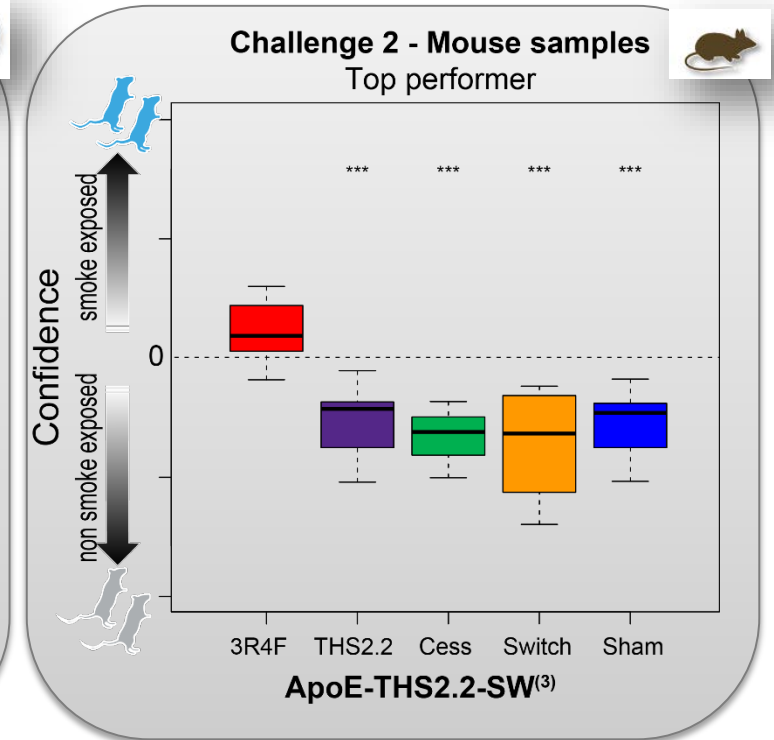
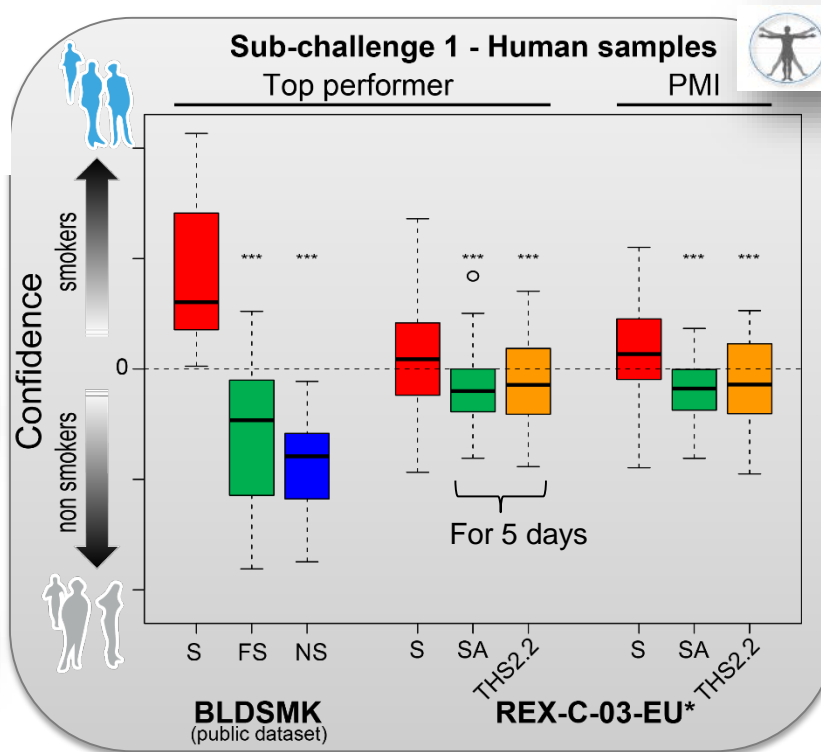


# Whole blood exposure marker: Crowdsourcing validation of PMI's gene expression signature

## sbv IMPROVER Systems Toxicology Computational Challenge<sup>(1)</sup>



- 135 registered participants
- 61 international teams
- 23 valid submissions



## Gene Signature<sup>(2)</sup>

**LRRN3, SASH1, PALLD, RGL1,  
TNFRSF17, CDKN1C, IGJ, RRM2, ID3,  
SERPING1, FUCA1**

*In black genes common to the crowdsourcing signature\*\**

S / 3R4F: Smoker / 3R4F exposed  
FS / Cess: Former Smoker / Cessation  
NS / Sham: Never Smoker / exposed to fresh air

SA: Smoking Abstinence  
THS2.2: THS2.2

Switch: Switch to THS2.2

<sup>(1)</sup> Poussin et al. *Chemical research in toxicology*. 2017

<sup>(2)</sup> Martin et al. *Human & Experimental Toxicology*. 2015

<sup>(3)</sup> Phillips et al. *Toxicol Sci*. 2016

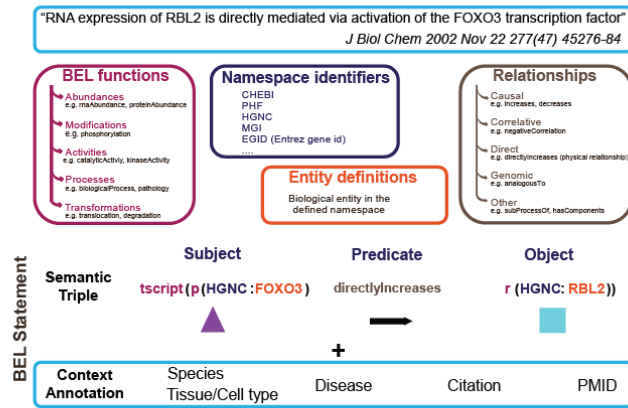
\* similar results were obtained for REX-C-04-JP (not shown)

\*\* selected by at least 2 teams

\*\*\* significantly different from **CC** smoke exposed group

# Leveraging biological knowledge from scientists for network models verification and refinement

## A. The Biological Expression Language



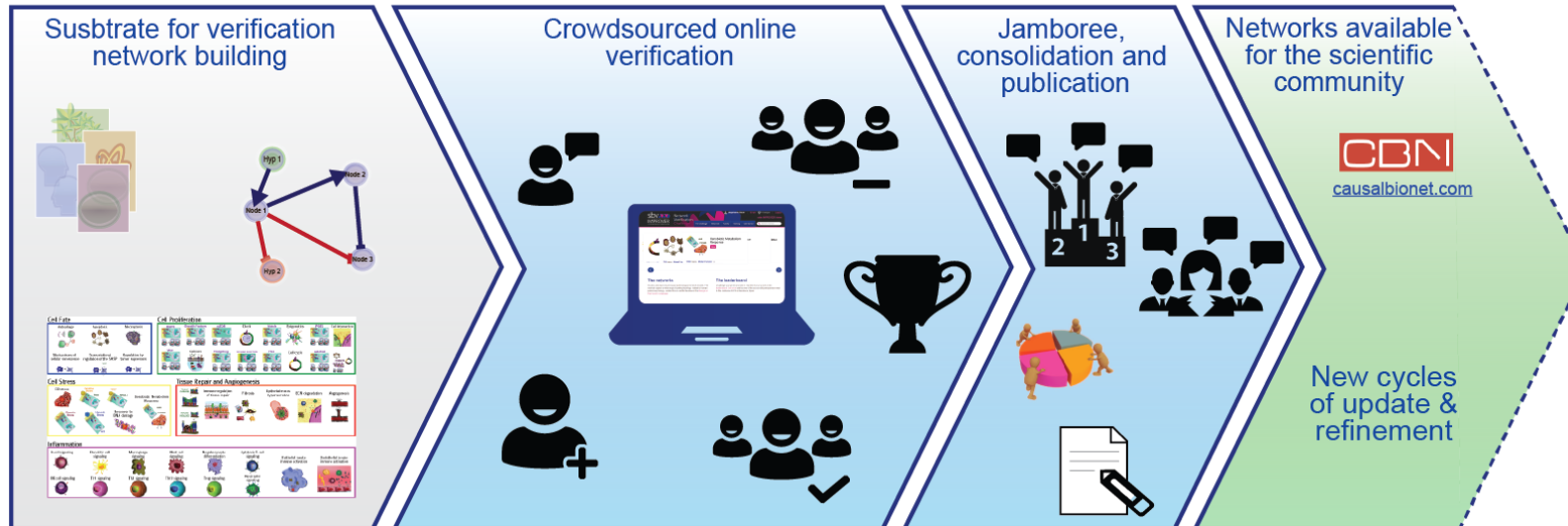
## B. The Bionet platform for crowd verification

1 online platform

- ▶ Challenge explanation
- ▶ Network visualization
- ▶ Evidence visualization
- ▶ Comment and vote on evidence
- ▶ Create new edge / new supporting evidence
- ▶ Leaderboard / badges
- ▶ Activity feed

Participate at:  
[bionet.sbvimprover.com](http://bionet.sbvimprover.com)

## C. The network verification challenge (NVC)



# Models in Bionet for refinement/verification

Xenobiotic Metabolism Liver Phase 1

[Download Network](#) [Labels](#) [Evidence](#) [Refresh](#) [Show All](#) [1 to 1](#) [Layouts](#) [Details](#) [Legend](#) [Comments](#) [Nodes](#) [Edges](#)



### Evidence Detail

**act(p(MGI:Ahr)) increases r(MGI:Cyp1a1)**

Quotation: In contrast, mRNA levels for FMO1, FMO2, and FMO3 are low in untreated male mice, but each of these FMOs was highly induced by TCDD indeed, the magnitude of mRNA induction for FMO3 in adult males was similar to that of the prototypical TCDD-inducible/AHR-regulated gene, Cyp1a1 (Fig. 1).

Reference: 18765683 Drug metabolism and disposition: the biological fate of chemicals Vol. 36 Iss. 12

Species Mouse  
Disease no disease  
Tissue Liver

[Clone Evidence](#) [New Evidence](#)

[Approve](#) [Reject](#)

Vote Type: **APPROVE**

- The Evidence is relevant to the network and meets the boundary conditions, and has been accurately extracted from the Reference paper cited.
- The Evidence is relevant to the network and meets the boundary conditions, but has not been accurately extracted from the Reference paper cited.
- The Evidence should not be in the network (e.g., it does not meet the boundary conditions or is not relevant to the biological process described in the network).

Comment

[Submit](#)

Votes

### Selected Edge

act(p(MGI:Ahr)) increases r(MGI:Cyp1a1)

[Comment](#) [New Evidence](#)

Evidence (15)

- no disease :: Human :: Liver :: hepatocyte ::
- no disease :: Rat :: hepatocyte ::
- no disease :: Rat :: Liver ::
- no disease :: Rat :: Liver ::
- no disease :: Mouse ::
- no disease :: Mouse :: Liver ::
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular :: Rat ::
- no disease :: Mouse :: Liver :: hepatocyte ::
- no disease :: Mouse :: Liver ::

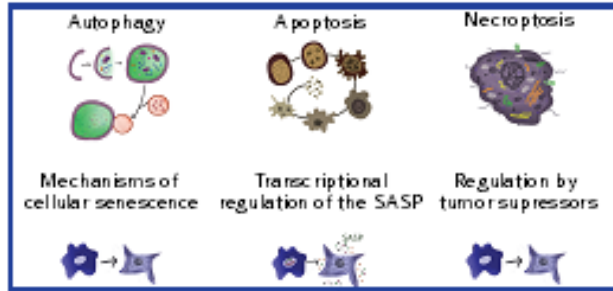
Edges (35)

[All](#) [Causal](#) [Non-Causal](#)

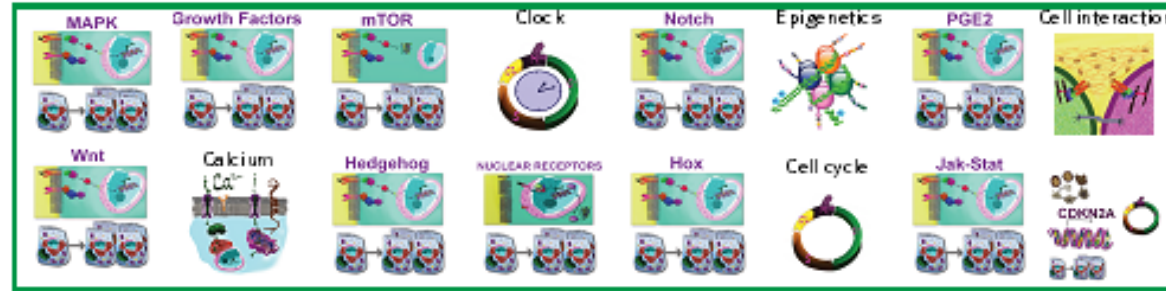
- act(p(MGI:Nr13)) increases act(p(MGI:Ahr))
- act(p(MGI:Nr12)) increases act(p(MGI:Ahr))
- complex(p(MGI:Ahr),p(MGI:Arnt)) increases act(p(MGI:Ahr))
- act(p(MGI:Ahr)) increases r(MGI:Cyp1a1)
- act(p(MGI:Ahr)) increases r(MGI:Cyp1b1)
- act(p(MGI:Ahr)) increases r(MGI:Cyp1a2)
- act(p(MGI:Ahr)) increases p(MGI:Cyp1a1)

# Network models included in Network Verification Challenges 1 and 2

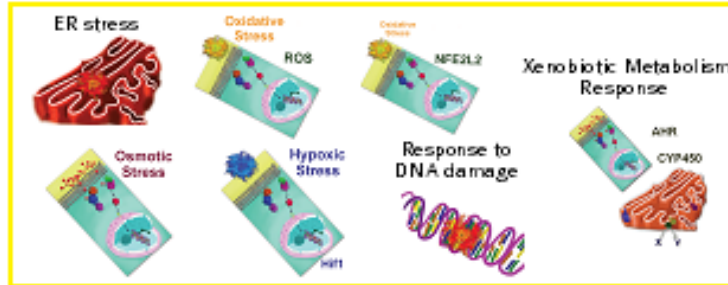
## Cell Fate



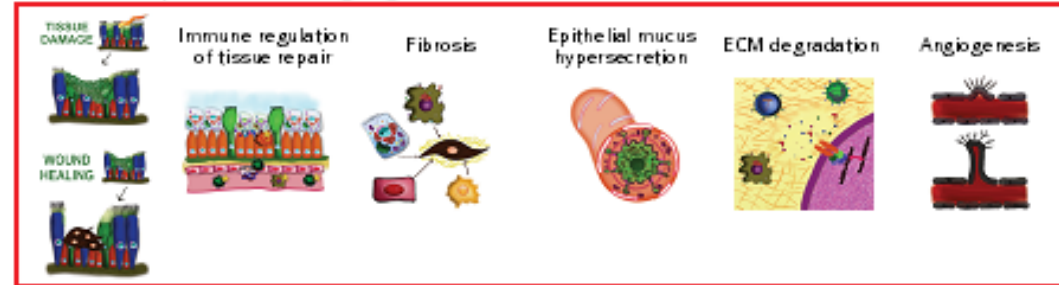
## Cell Proliferation



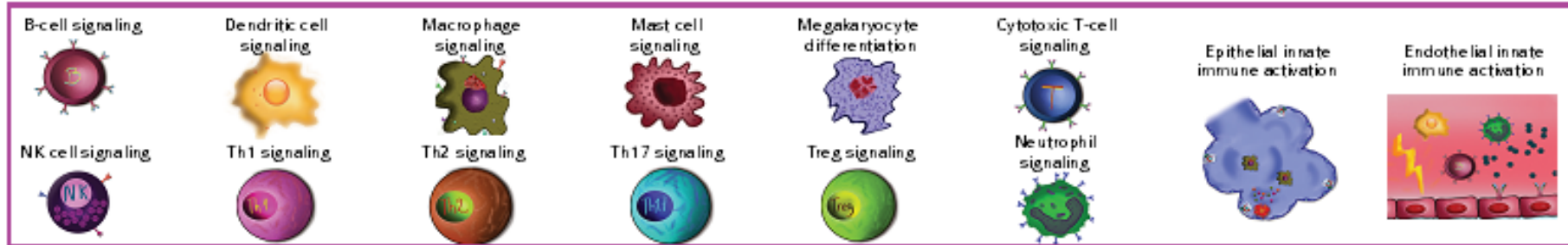
## Cell Stress



## Tissue Repair and Angiogenesis



## Inflammation

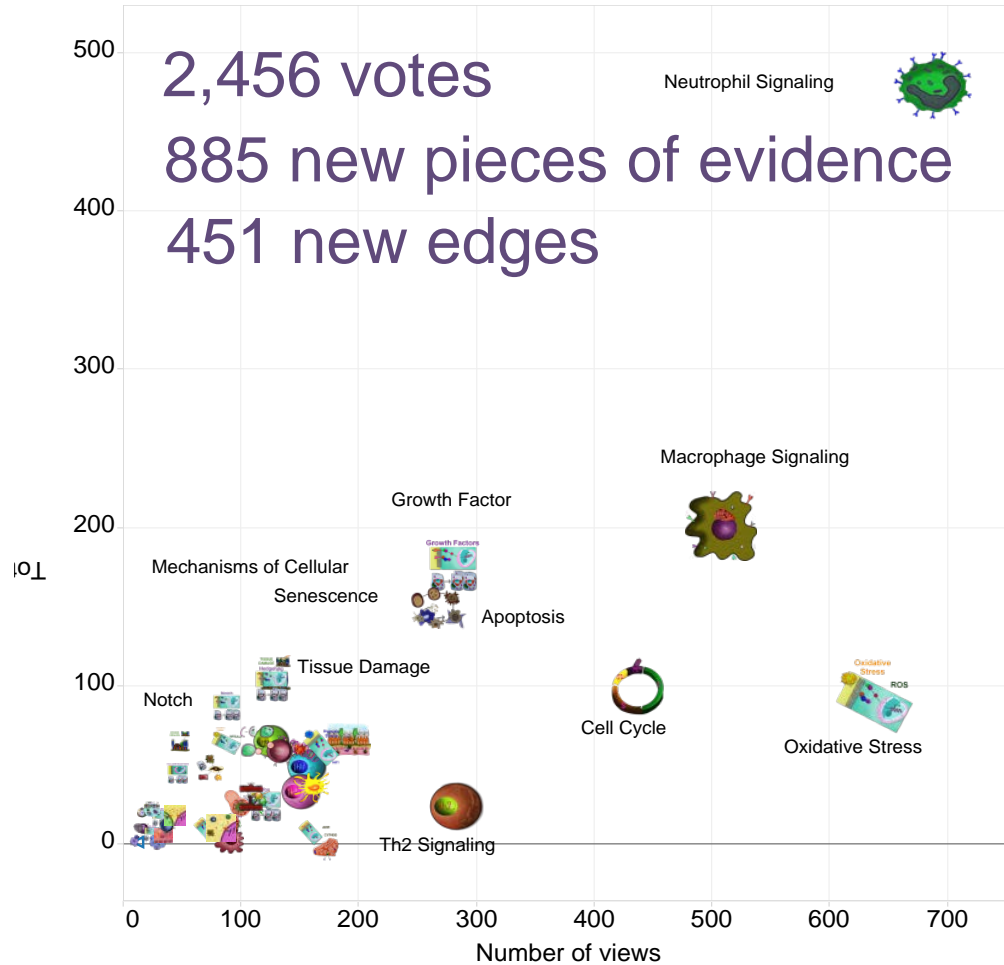


Models can be downloaded from [www.causalbionet.com](http://www.causalbionet.com)

Boué S, Talikka M, Westra JW, Hayes W, Di Fabio A, Park J, et al. Causal biological network database: a comprehensive platform of causal biological network models focused on the pulmonary and vascular systems. Database. 2015;2015:bav030.

# The first network verification challenge in numbers

Activity during the open phase  
(10/2013 – 02/2014)



150 participants  
from 18 countries



26 Best Performers invited to the Jamboree in Montreux, Switzerland with a travel bursary.

- The sbv IMPROVER project team and the Challenge Best Performers. *Enhancement of COPD biological networks using a web-based collaboration interface. F1000Research. 4: 32 (2015)*
- Binder J, Boue S, DI Fabio A, et al. *Reputation-based collaborative network biology. Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing Pacific Symposium on Biocomputing. 270-81 (2014)*



# The second network verification challenge in numbers

Activity during the open phase  
(04/2014 – 05/2015)

9,286 votes

2,225 new pieces of evidence

1,289 new edges

1,000 new nodes

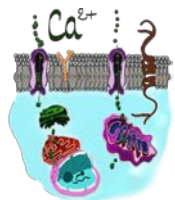
173 participants  
from 26 countries

20 Best Performers invited to  
the Jamboree in Barcelona,  
Spain with a travel bursary.

- sbv, IMPROVER team and challenge best performers. *Community-Reviewed Biological Network Models for Toxicology and Drug Discovery Applications. Gene regulation and systems biology* **10, 51-66, (2016)**.
- Hirschman, L. *et al.* *Crowdsourcing and curation: perspectives from biology and natural language processing. Database* **2016, baw115, (2016)**.

## Key networks

Calcium signaling



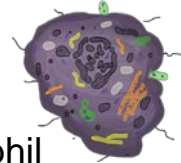
Epigenetics



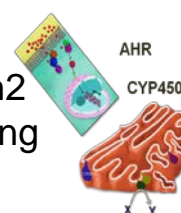
Oxidative Stress



Necroptosis



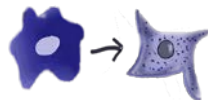
Xenobiotic Metabolism



Macrophage signaling



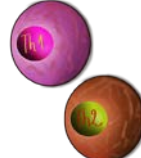
Senescence



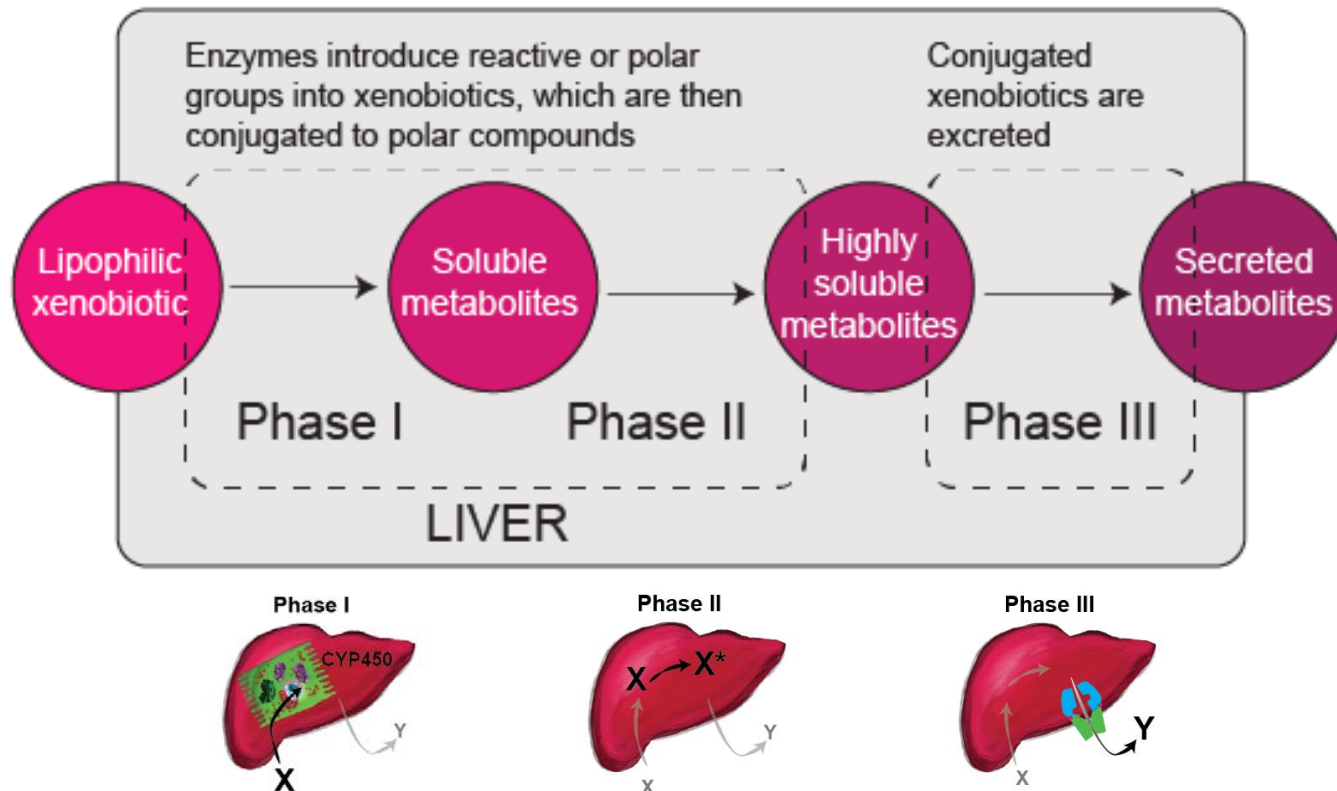
Neutrophil Signaling



Th1-Th2 Signaling



Collaborate. Contribute. Compete.



- **Verify and enhance** existing biological network models that will then be released to the community for use in research applications such as drug discovery, personalized medicine, and toxicological assessment.
- **Collaborate:** have fun competing and collaborating with others.
- **Learn** the Biological Expression Language, and use BELIEF, a curation tool to create BEL statements from text extracted from scientific publications.
- **Challenge your peers** and see in real time how you rank in the **leaderboard**.
- **Earn a gift card of 150 USD** when reaching 3000 points in the leaderboard (see Challenge rules on [bionet.sbvimprover.com](http://bionet.sbvimprover.com)).
- As best performer, **win a travel grant** of up to 2,000 USD (see Challenge rules on [bionet.sbvimprover.com](http://bionet.sbvimprover.com)).

- **Introduction:** PMI R&D & Systems Toxicology
- **Transparency and verification in science:** INTERVALS & sbv IMPROVER
- **Past and active challenges:** diagnostic signature challenge, species translation challenge, network verification challenge, systems toxicology challenge
- **Datathons:** collaborate to innovate
- **Next computational challenge:** microbiomics challenge

# Tackling specific challenges as a Community



## Datathon scientific topic

Months 1-3

Register and get access to data



Webinar



Team up (if you wish) & analyze/interpret the data



Upload your summary results



Confirm your attendance



Month 4

Month 5: Symposium

Later on

Teams share their results



Keynote presentations



Round table discussion



Gala Dinner



Publish conclusions



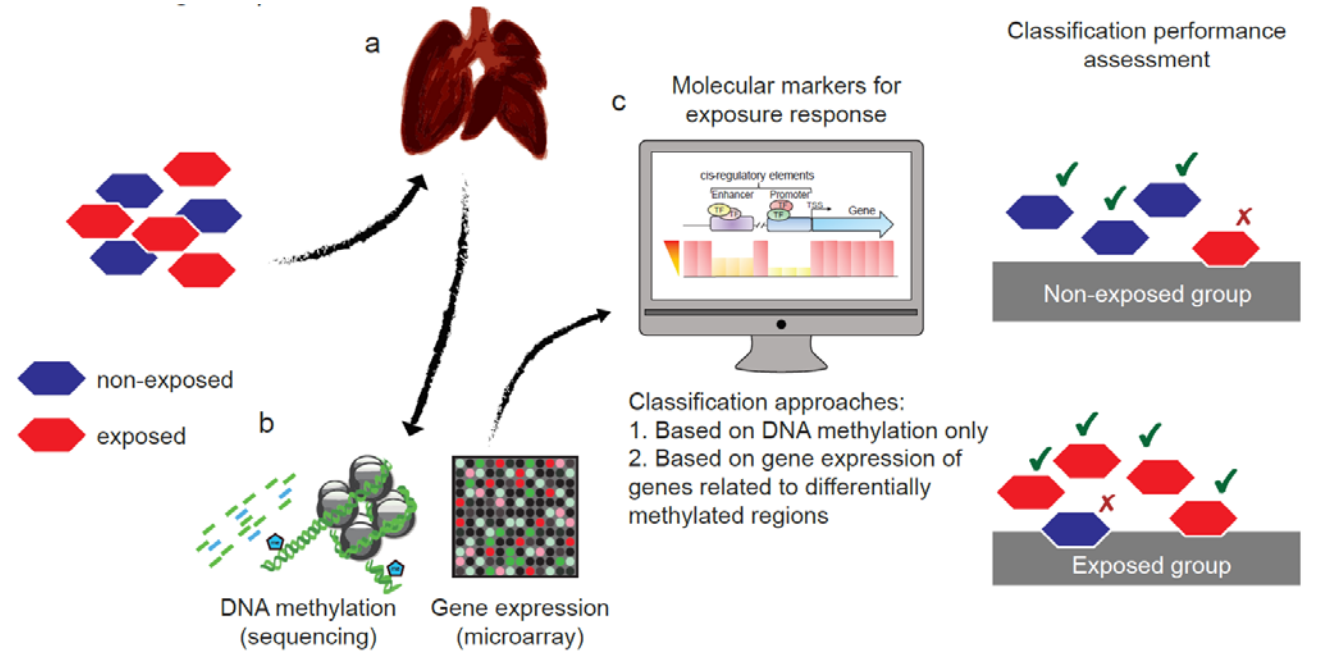
- Singapore, Oct 2016 - Development of methods for analysis of DNA methylation data
- Tel Aviv, May 2017 - Epigenetics challenge and networking symposium
- Tokyo, Oct 2017 - Biological interpretation of omics data & quantification of biological impact

# Epigenomics Challenge Israel

- The aim of this sbv IMPROVER Challenge was to **apply computational approaches** to assess the impact of tobacco smoke or aerosol in large **methyloome** datasets obtained from rodent inhalation studies
- The challenge has culminated in a **multi-disciplinary symposium** in Tel Aviv, Israel which has attracted computational scientists, bioinformaticians and clinicians working across a variety of medical fields

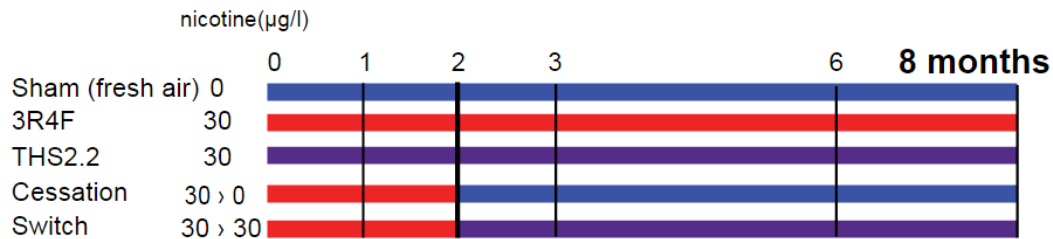
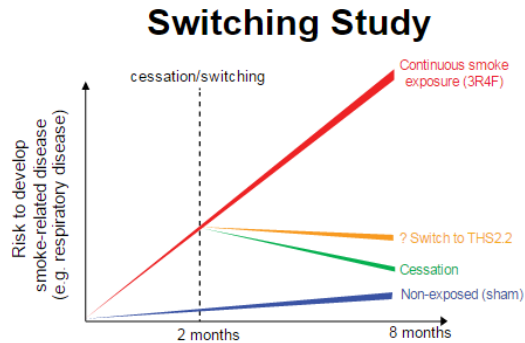


First prize winner Hagit Philip, Systems BioMedicine Lab, Faculty of Life Science, Bar-Ilan University



- a. Samples of lung tissue were collected from mice belonging to the exposed or non-exposed groups.
- b. Gene expression profiles (GEX) and DNA methylation (DNA-Meth) were measured using microarray based technology and Illumina sequencing by synthesis technology, respectively.
- c. Participants are provided with GEX and DNA-Meth and asked to develop a classification approach capable of associating subjects to the correct exposure group

## Mouse cardiovascular & respiratory model – 8 month inhalation study



Cardiovascular, respiratory, and liver -related measurements covering apical and systems toxicology endpoints

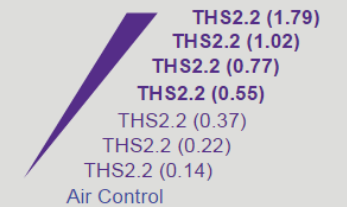
## Assessment of acute THS2.2 aerosol exposure in human nasal epithelial cultures

5 Repetitions - Parallel exposure



- CYP1A1/1B1 activity
- Secretion of mediators
- Ciliary beating frequency
- mRNA and miRNA profiles
- AK-based cytotoxicity
- Histology / Immunostaining

1 Repetition - THS2.2 Dose Range

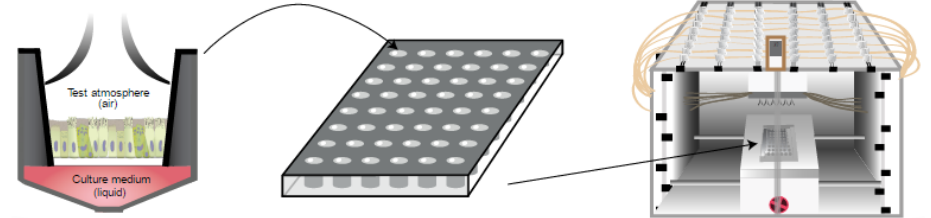


- AK-based cytotoxicity
- Histology

3D organotypic nasal tissue

24-well Plate

Vitrocell® Exposure System



Journal homepage: [www.alitex.com/Products/Articles](http://www.alitex.com/Products/Articles)

**A systems toxicology approach for comparative assessment: Biological impact of an aerosol from a candidate modified-risk tobacco product and cigarette smoke on human organotypic bronchial epithelial cultures**

Arifa R. Iskandar<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Carole Mathis<sup>4,5</sup>, Walter K. Schlage<sup>6</sup>, Stefan Frenzel<sup>7</sup>, Patrice Leroy<sup>8</sup>, Yang Xiang<sup>9</sup>, Manuel C. Peitsch<sup>1</sup>, Julia Hoeng<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>3</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>4</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>5</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>6</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>7</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>8</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland; <sup>9</sup> Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland

ALTEX Online first published July 7, 2016  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.14573/altex.1605041>

**Research Article**  
**3-D Nasal Cultures: Systems Toxicological Assessment of a Candidate Modified-Risk Tobacco Product**

Arifa R. Iskandar, Carole Mathis, Florian Martin, Patrice Leroy, Alain Sever, Shaoh Majed, Diana Kucuk, Keyur Trivedi, David Grandjean, Maciej Cabanski, Emmanuel Guedj, Céline Mery, Stefan Frenzel, Nikolai V. Ivanov, Manuel C. Peitsch and Julia Hoeng  
Philip Morris International, Philip Morris Products S.A., Neuchâtel, Switzerland

**Summary**  
In vitro toxicology approaches have evolved from a focus on molecular changes within a cell to understanding of tissue-related mechanisms in systems that can mimic the in vivo environment. The recent development of three-dimensional (3-D) organotypic nasal epithelial culture models offers a physiologically relevant system for studying the effects of exposure through inhalation. Exposure to cigarette smoke (CS) is associated with nasal inflammation, thus the nasal epithelium is relevant for evaluating the pathophysiological impact of CS exposure. The present study investigated further the application of a 3-D human 3-D nasal epithelial culture model for toxicological assessment of evaluation exposure. Organotypic 3-D nasal epithelial cultures were generated from reference cigarette smoke (3R4F) and compared with 3R4F and THS2.2 aerosol exposure. The impact of 3R4F and THS2.2 aerosol exposure on the toxicological impact of THS2.2 aerosol and 3R4F smoke were investigated. A series of experimental approaches were used to understand the cellular and molecular changes that occur following exposure. In agreement with the Vision and Strategy of the Toxicity Testing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, this study implemented a systems toxicology approach and found in terms of cytotoxicity, alterations in the tissue morphology, secretion of pro-inflammatory mediators, impaired ciliary function, and increased production of transcription factors and matrix metalloproteinases.

**Keywords:** air-liquid interface, organotypic culture, cigarette smoke, modified risk tobacco product, systems toxicology

**SOT Society of Toxicology**  
[www.sot.org](http://www.sot.org)

**An 8-Month Systems Toxicology Inhalation/Cessation Study in Apoe<sup>-/-</sup> Mice to Investigate Cardiovascular and Respiratory Exposure Effects of a Candidate Modified Risk Tobacco Product, THS 2.2, Compared With Conventional Cigarettes**

Blaine Phillips,<sup>1</sup> Emilia Veljkovic,<sup>1</sup> Stéphanie Boué,<sup>1</sup> Walter K. Schlage,<sup>1</sup> Gregory Vuillaume,<sup>1</sup> Florian Martin,<sup>1</sup> Bjoern Titz,<sup>1</sup> Patrice Leroy,<sup>1</sup> Arago Buetner,<sup>1</sup> Emmanuel Guedj,<sup>1</sup> Thomas Schneider,<sup>1</sup> Marja Talikka,<sup>1</sup> Nikolai V. Ivanov,<sup>1</sup> Patrick Vanscheewijck,<sup>1</sup> Manuel C. Peitsch,<sup>1</sup> and Julia Hoeng,<sup>1,2</sup>

**SOT Society of Toxicology**  
[www.sot.org](http://www.sot.org)

**Effects of Cigarette Smoke, Cessation, and Switching to Two Heat-Not-Burn Tobacco Products on Lung Lipid Metabolism in C57BL/6 and Apoe<sup>-/-</sup> Mice—An Integrative Systems Toxicology Analysis**

Bjoern Titz,<sup>1,2</sup> Stéphanie Boué,<sup>1,3</sup> Blaine Phillips,<sup>1</sup> Marja Talikka,<sup>1</sup> Terhi Vihervaara,<sup>1</sup> Thomas Schneider,<sup>1</sup> Catherine Nury,<sup>1</sup> Ashraf Elamin,<sup>1</sup> Emmanuel Guedj,<sup>1</sup> Michael J. Peck,<sup>1</sup> Walter K. Schlage,<sup>1</sup> Maciej Cabanski,<sup>1,2</sup> Patrice Leroy,<sup>1</sup> Gregory Vuillaume,<sup>1</sup> Florian Martin,<sup>1</sup> Nikolai V. Ivanov,<sup>1</sup> Emilia Veljkovic,<sup>1</sup> Kim Ekroos,<sup>1</sup> Reijo Laakkonen,<sup>1</sup> Patrick Vanscheewijck,<sup>1</sup> Manuel C. Peitsch,<sup>1</sup> and Julia Hoeng<sup>1,2</sup>

**Inhalation Toxicology**  
International Forum for Respiratory Research

**Effects of cigarette smoke, cessation and switching to a candidate modified risk tobacco product on the liver in Apoe<sup>-/-</sup> mice – a systems toxicology analysis**

Giuseppe Lo Sasso, Bjoern Titz, Catherine Nury, Stéphanie Boué, Blaine Phillips, Vincenzo Bellastro, Thomas Schneider, Sophie Dijon, Karine Buetner, David Kucuk, Thomas Schneider, Sophie Dijon, Karine Buetner, Patrice Leroy, Hans Dulze, Ashraf Elamin, Emmanuel Guedj, Arago Buetner, Nikolai V. Ivanov, Samuel Khatib, Gregory Vuillaume, Arago Buetner, C. Peitsch & Julia Hoeng

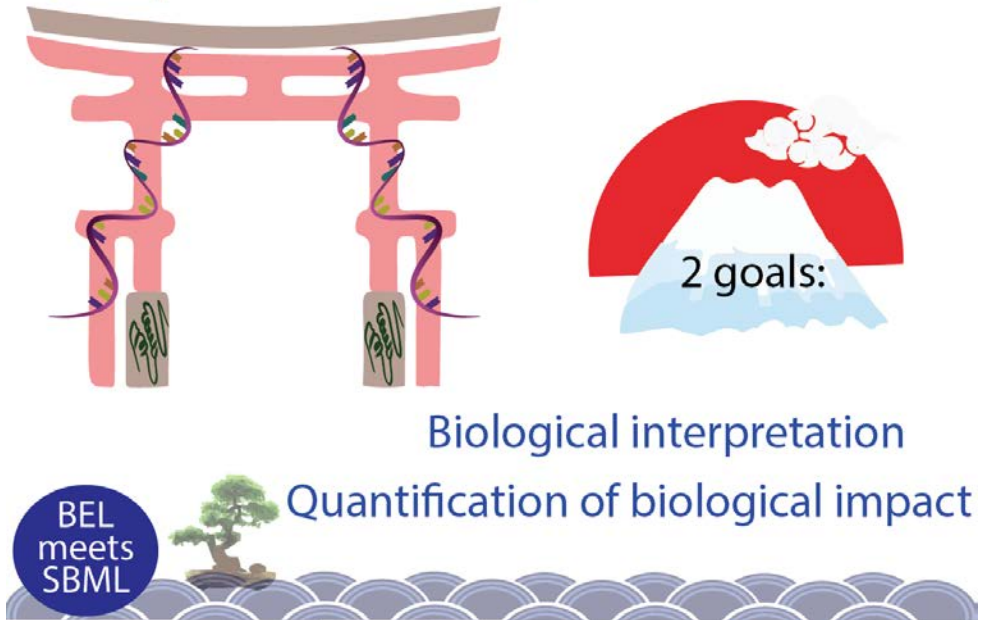
Datasets (accessed through the [systox.sbvimprover.com](http://systox.sbvimprover.com) platform):

- Transcriptomics & proteomics datasets from the *in vivo* study (*Apoe*<sup>-/-</sup> 8 month inhalation)
- Transcriptomics dataset from the *in vitro* study (acute THS2.2 aerosol exposure of organotypic nasal epithelial cultures)

Questions:

- **What are the pathways/biological processes perturbed by exposure to cigarette smoke or to THS2.2 aerosol, a heat-not-burn product? After smoking cessation? After switching to THS2.2 aerosol?**
  - Participants are expected to submit a write up with their biological interpretation
- **How would you quantify relative perturbations in the respective groups?**
  - Innovative proposals will be conversed during the round table discussion
- Bonus track: Biological network models are at the center of systems biology. The Biological Expression Language (BEL) is a language for representing scientific findings in the life sciences in a computable form. SBML is a data format for encoding models of biological processes. What are the proposals/interfaces one might consider to convert between BEL statements and SBML models?

## Japan Datathon 2017



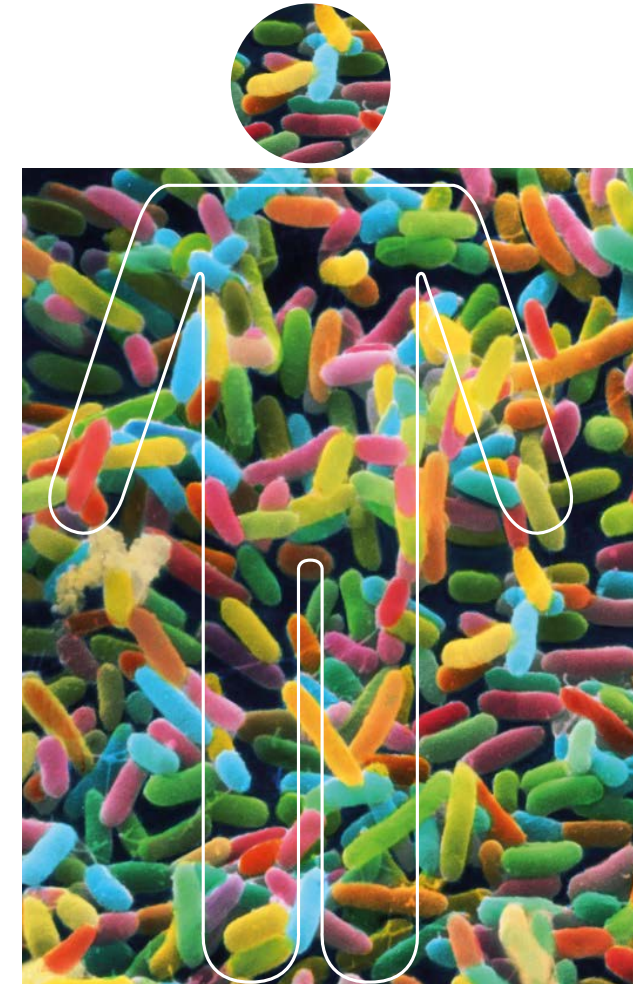
Biological interpretation

Quantification of biological impact

- **Introduction:** PMI R&D & Systems Toxicology
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- **Datathons:** collaborate to innovate
- **Next computational challenge:** microbiomics challenge



- **Microbiome** is the **set of microorganisms** in an environment (e.g., the human body).
- The microbiome is **involved in multiple functions** and is known to **affect many physiological processes**.
- **Dysbiosis**, defined as the disturbance of microbial equilibrium, may lead to **aberrant physiological responses** in the host species.
- The identification of the **microbial composition** - or **taxonomic profile** – may be helpful in the diagnosis or prognosis of specific diseases.



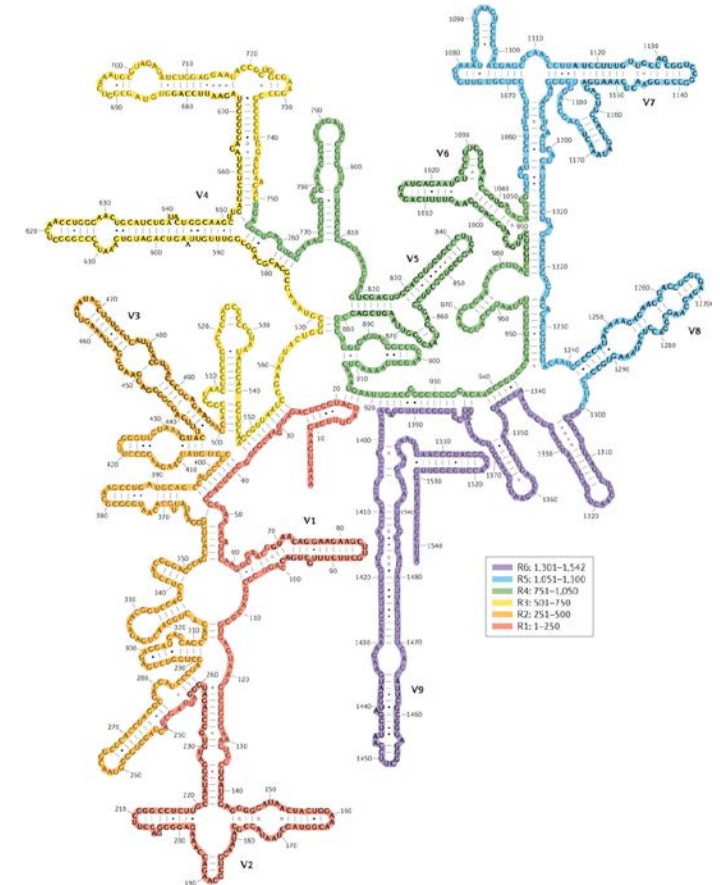
- “Metagenomics“ is defined as the study of DNA of a microbial community.
- Advances in genome sequencing technologies enabled a rapid expansion of microbial studies.
- Computational methods for the analysis of DNA samples are required to facilitate downstream biological data interpretation.



<http://igoscience.com>

# 16S vs shotgun sequencing (metagenetics vs metagenomics) – 1/2

- 16S and shotgun are two popular methods to identify microbial communities.
- 16S ribosomal RNA is a structural component of the prokaryotic ribosome.
- All prokaryotes have 16S that is required for protein synthesis.
- Why 16S rRNA is used for phylogeny reconstruction?
  - (i) slow rate of evolution, (ii) functional constancy, (iii) size
- The 16S rRNA gene is about ~1500bp long, it consists of 9 variable regions flanked by conserved regions.
- Variable regions evolve at faster rate allowing differentiation between taxa.

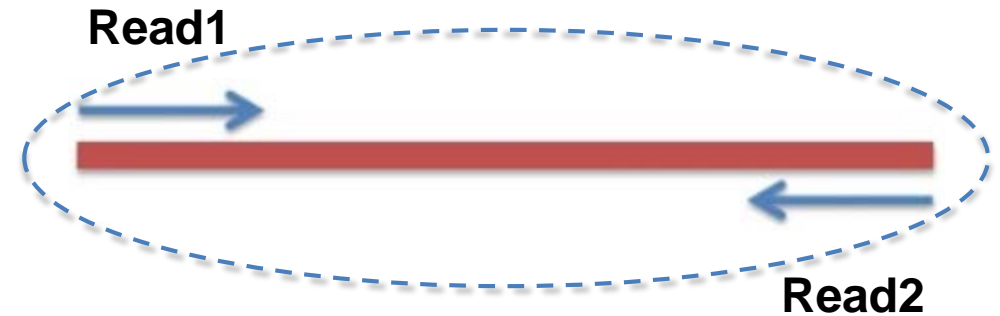
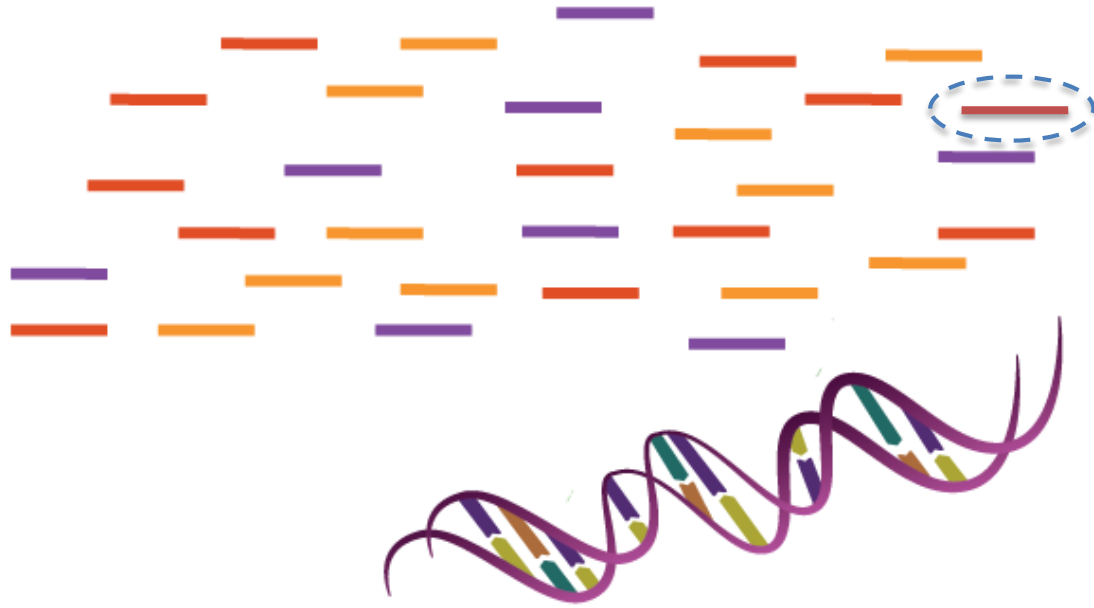


Nature Reviews | Microbiology

Yarza et al. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2014

## 16S vs shotgun sequencing (metagenetics vs metagenomics) – 2/2

- Shotgun metagenomics utilizes sequencing data generated from random fragments from the whole genome.
- Shotgun metagenomics allows for species abundance determination and functional analysis.



## Shotgun data analysis (overview)

- Shotgun data analysis involves different steps. One of the possible analysis pipeline includes the following:
  - Sample collection and DNA extraction (wet lab)
  - Sequencing and raw data collection (dry lab)
  - ✓ Quality control data (include host contamination removal)
  - ✓ Metagenome assembly (only to annotate unknown genomes)
  - ✓ Taxonomic profiling: determine species abundances
  - ✓ Functional profiling: pathway abundance and completeness per species
  - ✓ Comparative analysis

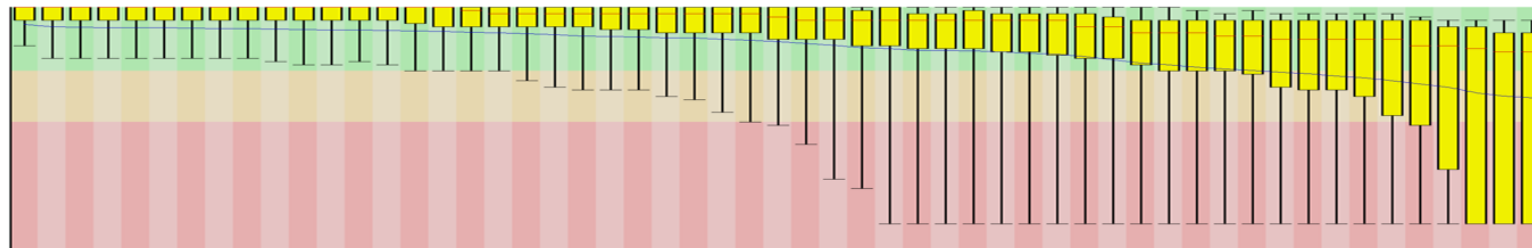
# Shotgun data analysis (Quality control)

- Quality control is the process of remove bad quality reads (and host genome contamination)
- Different tools are available to perform QC (FastQC, Trimmomatic, Trim\_galore)

## *fastq format entry*

```
@sequence001-R1  
ATGGTTCTCTTAAGAATACGCTTTTGGGAATTCTGGTAATTCATATGTGGGACGAGCATTCAAATAATA...  
+  
=CCGGGGGGGGGGCCJGCCJJGJJJCtoto1GJ=GJJJJJJJJGJJG=JGCJG=JJGGJGGJGC(GJGCGGC...
```

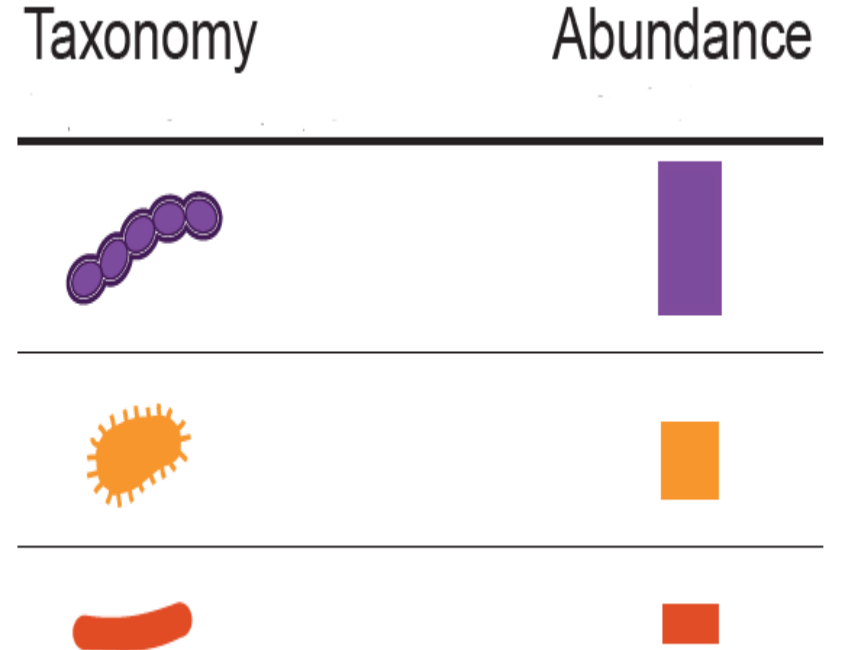
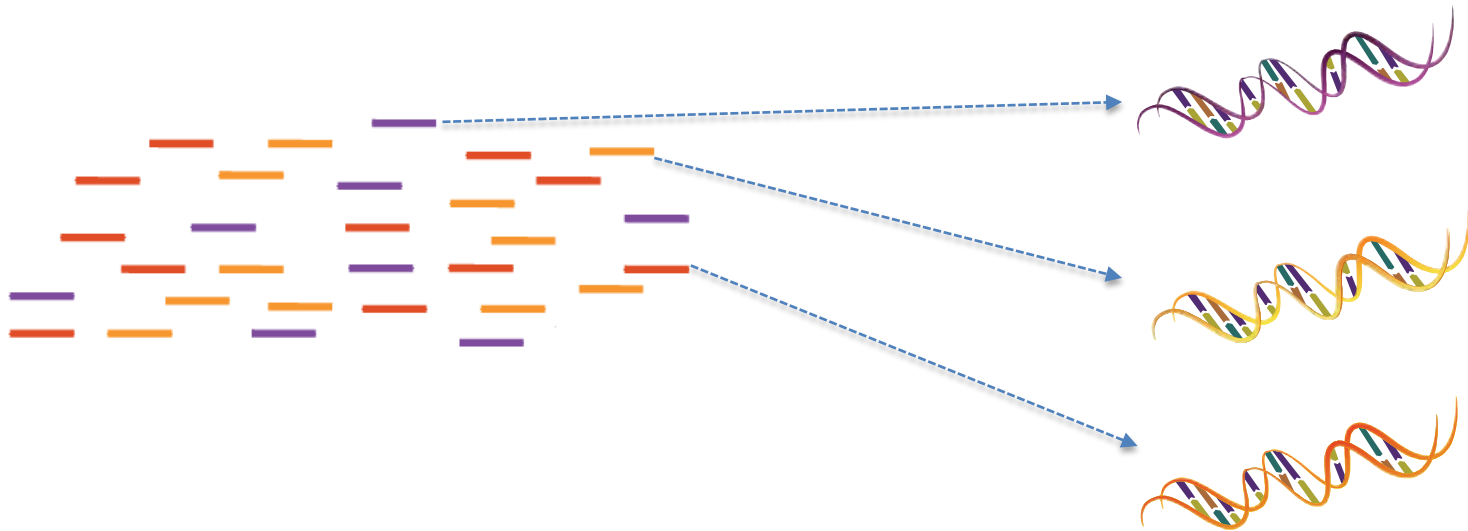
sequence quality



sequence

# Shotgun data analysis (Taxonomic profiling)

- Taxonomic profiling is the process of identifying species abundance.
- Sequences (reads) are aligned to reference genomes.



# Metagenomics computational challenge

PUBLISH

BENCHMARK

CONTRIBUTE

COLLABORATE

## sbv IMPROVER Microbiomics Challenge

**Benchmark your methods!**  
Contribute. Collaborate. Compete.

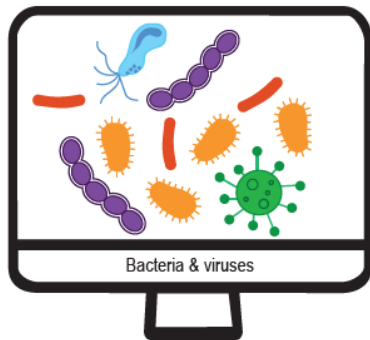


## The Challenge in a Nutshell

### Phase 1 – Microbiota composition prediction

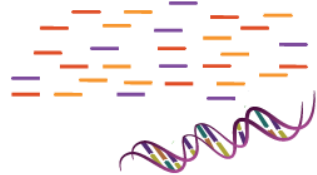
**Aim:** Identify metagenomics computational analysis pipeline(s) that best recover relative abundance and taxonomy assignment of bacterial communities.

#### Microbiota



Generation of reads

#### Microbiome sequencing data



**INPUT**

#### Predictions



Download data

Upload predictions

Participants:

- Apply analysis pipeline
- Submit predicted taxonomy and abundance

Taxonomy Phylus / Genus / Species	Abundance (Relative)

**OUTPUT**







Boston, 2016



Athens, 2016



Orlando, 2016



Singapore, 2016



Tel Aviv, 2017

- **Challenges:** Microbiomics challenge (multiple phases), NVC3 (liver xenobiotic metabolism)
- **Datathons:** Biological interpretation of omics data (Japan)
- **Transparency in science:** release of new INTERVALS platform allowing the community to share data on RRP, development/integration of analytics tools

## Posters

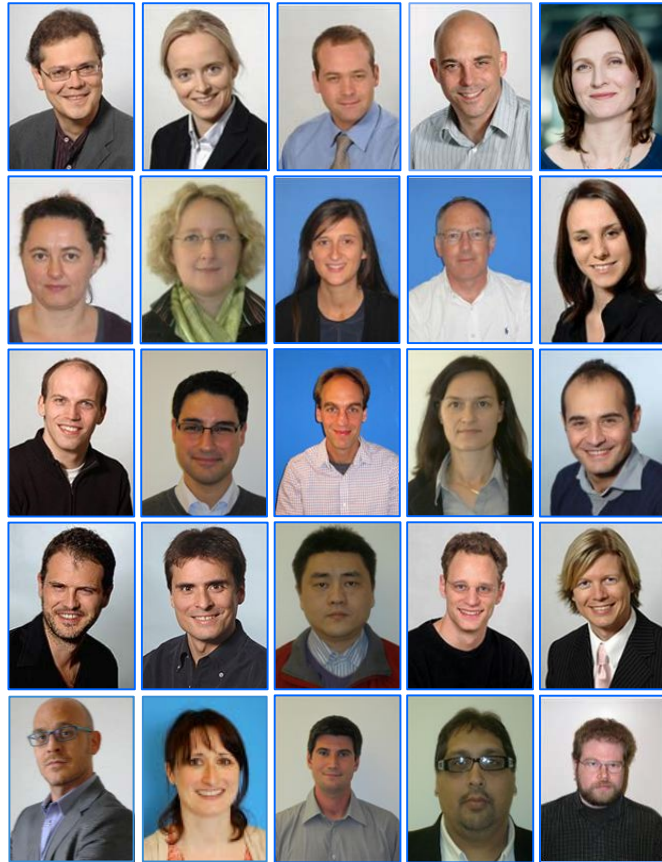
Crowdsourced enhancement of causal network models – results from past network verification challenges and new application enabling liver phase I xenobiotic metabolism model refinement.

Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 6:00pm - 7:00pm  
#A-340

High Content Screening data storage and analysis platform - An open source solution

Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> July 22, 6:00pm - 7:00pm  
#A-117





# Thank you!



The sbv IMPROVER project, the websites and the Symposia are part of a collaborative project designed to enable scientists to learn about and contribute to the development of a new crowd sourcing method for verification of scientific data and results. The project is led and funded by Philip Morris International.

For more information on the focus of Philip Morris International's research, please visit [www.pmiscience.com](http://www.pmiscience.com).