ijamrsd.com
JAMRSD
ISSN: 2583-6404
Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research Studies and Development
Peer Reviewed Referred Journal
Bi-monthly
Open Access

PREDICTION OF ANTIDRUG RESPONSE USING GENETIC SEQUENCING VIA DEEP LEARNING

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Abstract
Accurate prediction of anti drug response (ADR) is challenging due to the uncertainty of drug efficacy and heterogeneity of genome sickness patients. Strong evidences have implicated the high dependence of ADR on profiles of individual patients. Precise identification of ADR is crucial in both guiding drug design and understanding genome sickness biology. In this study, we present DeepADR which integrates multi-omics profiles of genome sickness cells and explores intrinsic chemical structures of drugs for predicting ADR. Specifically, DeepADR is a hybrid graph convolutional network consisting of multiple subnetworks. Unlike prior studies modeling hand-crafted features of drugs, DeepADR automatically learns the latent representation of topological structures among atoms and bonds of drugs. The contribution of different types of omics profiles for assessing drug response is necesssary.
Keywords: Anti-genome sickness, Drug Response, Deep Learning, Genomics, Cell Line.

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I. Introduction

Designing novel drugs with desired efficacy for genome sickness patients is of great clinical significance in pharma-ceutical industry. However, the drug responses among patients, highlights the complexity of genomics and molecular back-grounds. Recent advances in high-throughput sequencing tech-nologies have deepened our understanding of genome sickness phenotypes from the multi omics profiles. For example, the pharmacogenomics is evolving rapidly by addressing the inter-actions between genetic makeup and drug response sensitivity. Precise identification of anti drug response (ADR) has become a crucial problem in guiding anti-drug design and understand-ing genome sickness biology. Particularly, genome sickness cell lines (permanently established in vitro cell cultures) play an important role in pharmacogenomics research as they reveal the landscape of environment involved in cellular models of genome sickness. Databases such as Genome sickness
Cell Line Encyclopedia (CCLE) provide large-scale genome sickness profiles including genomic (e.g. genomic mutation), transcriptomic (e.g. gene expression) and epigenomic data (e.g. DNA methylation). Also, the Genomics of Drug Sensitivity in Genome sickness (GDSC) has been carried out for investi-gating the drug response to numerous genome sickness cell lines. For example, the half-maximal inhibitory concentration is a common indicator reflecting drug response across genome sickness cell lines. Mining these genome sickness-associated profiles and their interactions will help characterize genome sickness molecular signatures with therapeutic impact, leading to accurate anti-anti drug discovery. However, due to the complexity of omics

profiles, the translational potential of identifying molecular signatures that determines drug response has not been fully explored. So far, a handful of computational models have been proposed for predicting ADR which can be divided into two major categories. The first type is the network-driven methods which analyze the information ex-tracted from drug–drug similarities and genome sickness cell line similarities. The core idea is to construct a similarity-based model and assign the sensitivity profile of a known drug to a new drug if there are structurally similar. An information flow algorithm was proposed for predicting novel anti drug associations. Notably, network-driven methods tend to show poor scalability and low computational efficiency. Machine learning methods are another type of computational analysis directly exploring profiles from large-scale drugs and genome sickness cell lines. They were fed to an ensemble CNN model for ADR prediction.Sequence for drug representation and genomic mutation as genome sickness cell profile, which will be fed to a twin convolutional neural network (CNN) as inputs. We summarized the major limitations of prior studies as follows.

- Conventional feature extractions are unable to capture intrinsic chemical structures of drugs.
- Despite the emergence of multi-omics profiles, the vast majority of previous studies merely focused on the analysis of single type of omics data, such as genomic or transcriptomic profiles of genome sickness cells. Considering the above limitations, we proposed a hybrid graph convolutional network for predicting ADR. DeepADR consists of a uniform graph convolutional network (UGCN) for drug representation based on the chemical structure of drugs. Additionally, DeepADR contains several subnetworks for feature extraction of multi-omics profiles from genomics, transcriptomics and epigenomics inputs. The high-level fea-tures of drugs and multi-omics data were then concatenated together and fed into a 1-D CNN. DeepADR enables predic-tion of sensitivity value of a drug with regard to a genome sickness cell line in a regression task or claiming the drug to be sensitive in a classification task. Conceptually, DeepADR can be regarded as a multimodal deep learning solution for ADR prediction.

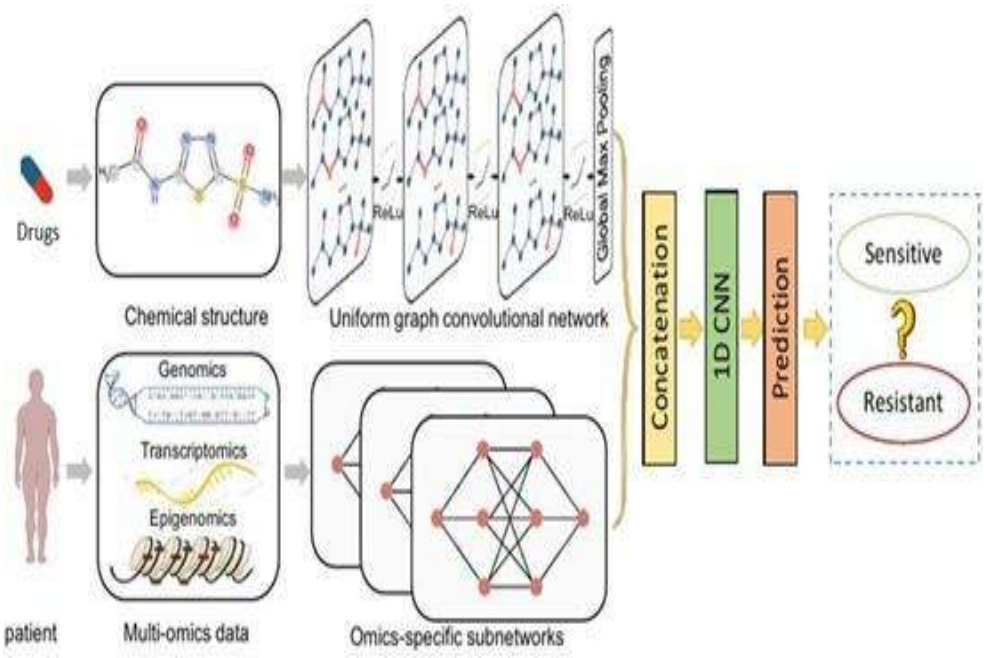


Fig. 1. Proposed System

II. Overview

A. Scope

Predicting anti-drug response via gene expression is a critical aspect of genome sickness research. It enables per-sonalized treatment plans, identifies biomarkers for better decision-making, streamlines drug development, and aids clin-ical choices. Despite its complexity, this promising field has the potential to revolutionize genome sickness care and en-hance patient outcomes significantly. By understanding gene expression patterns in genome sickness cells, researchers aim to develop predictive models that accurately determine indi-vidual patient's responses to specific anti-drugs. The potential benefits 3 are vast, including tailored therapies, optimized drug combinations, and more effective treatment strategies. Integrating gene expression-based predictions into clinical practice empowers oncologists to make informed decisions, leading to more precise and personalized care for genome sickness patients. As study continues, this advancement in precision medicine could change the landscape of genome sickness treatment for the better.

B. Definitions

Genes: Genes are segments of DNA that contain instructions for building proteins, which are essential for various biological functions in living organisms.

Genomics: Genomics is the study of an organism's com-plete set of genes and their functions, often involving DNA sequencing and analysis.

Multi-omics profiling: Multi-omics profiling refers to the comprehensive analysis of various biological molecules (e.g., genes, proteins, metabolites) in an organism to gain insights into its complex biological processes and systems.

Genetic sequencing: Genetic sequencing is the process of determining the precise order of nucleotides (A, C, G, and T) within an individual's DNA, revealing their genetic code.

CNN: CNN stands for Convolutional Neural Network, a type of deep learning model designed for processing and analysing visual data like images and videos.

Anti-drug response: Anti-drug response refers to an indi-vidual's reaction or resistance to the effects of a drug, often influenced by genetics and molecular factors, which can vary widely among patients.

Deep learning: Deep learning is a subset of machine learn-ing that involves neural networks with multiple layers (deep neural networks) to automatically learn and represent complex patterns in data.

Phenotype: Phenotype refers to the observable physical and biochemical characteristics of an individual, which can be influenced by both genetic and environmental factors.

Predictive modelling: Predictive modelling is the process of developing a mathematical or computational model to make predictions or classifications based on input data, in this case, predicting drug responses.

Feature extraction: Feature extraction is the process of se-lecting and transforming relevant information (features) from raw genetic sequencing data to be used as input for a predictive model.

Chemical structure: A chemical structure is a representation of how atoms are arranged and connected in a molecule.

DNA: DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is a molecule that carries genetic instructions for the development, functioning, growth, and reproduction of all known living organisms and many viruses.

RNA: RNA (Ribonucleic Acid) is a molecule involved in various biological processes, including protein synthesis and gene regulation.

Constraint: A statement that expresses measurable bounds for an element or function of the system. That is, a constraint is a factor that is imposed on the solution by force or compulsion and may limit or modify the design changes.
Validation: The process of evaluating a system or com-ponent during or at the end of the development process to determine whether a system or component satisfies specified requirements.
Verification: The process of evaluating a system or compo-nent to determine whether the system of a given development phase satisfies the conditions imposed at the start of that phase.

III. System Requirements Specification

The System Requirements Specification (SRS) is a de-tailed document outlining the specific requirements for the development of our project, the Personalized Drug Response Prediction System.

A. Properties:

Accuracy: Specify the desired level of accuracy for drug re-sponse predictions and how it will be measured (e.g., accuracy, precision, recall).
Scalability: Detail how the system will handle an increasing volume of genetic data, including hardware requirements and potential scalability bottlenecks.
Reliability: Discuss how the system will ensure consistent and dependable results, including error handling mechanisms.
Security: Explain the security measures in place to protect sensitive genetic and patient data, such as encryption, access control, and audit logs.

B. Purpose

The purpose of this SRS is to provide a clear set of instructions for the development and implementation of the Personalized Drug Response Prediction System.
Personalized Medicine: Explain how the project aims to advance personalized medicine by tailoring drug treatments to individual genetic profiles.
Enhanced Patient Outcomes: Discuss how improved drug response predictions can lead to better patient outcomes, reduced adverse events, and enhanced quality of care.
Scientific Discovery: Mention that the project can contribute to scientific discoveries by uncovering new insights into drug-gene interactions and genetic influences on drug responses.

C. Intended Use

This SRS will serve as the primary reference document for all project stakeholders, including developers, testers, and project managers. It will facilitate communication and under-standing of project requirements.
Healthcare Professionals: Explain how healthcare providers will integrate the system into their workflow to make informed drug prescription decisions.
Researchers: Describe how researchers can use the system for genetic analysis and drug response studies.
End Users: If applicable, consider end users' experiences and interactions with the system, such as ease of use and accessibility.

D. Benefits

By documenting the requirements in this SRS, we ensure that everyone involved in the project shares a common un-derstanding of what needs to be delivered. It also provides a foundation for quality assurance and validation processes.

Improved Patient Outcomes: Discuss how individualized drug treatments can lead to faster recovery, fewer side effects, and reduced hospitalizations.
Cost Reduction: Explain how optimizing drug prescriptions can lead to cost savings for both healthcare systems and patients.
Accelerated Drug Development: Delve into how insights from the project can expedite drug discovery by identifying genetic targets and biomarkers.

E. Dynamics of System Requirements

Data Sources: Specify the sources of genetic sequencing data, whether from research databases, clinical records, or external providers.
Data Integration: Describe data integration pipelines and how different types of data (genetic, clinical, demographic) will be combined.
Data Quality: Detail data quality control processes, includ-ing data cleaning, handling missing values, and dealing with outliers.
Data Access: Define who has access to the data and under what conditions, including access controls and permissions.
Data Privacy: Elaborate on measures to ensure data privacy and compliance with regulations, including de-identification and patient consent.

IV. SRS Development Process Overview

A. Customer

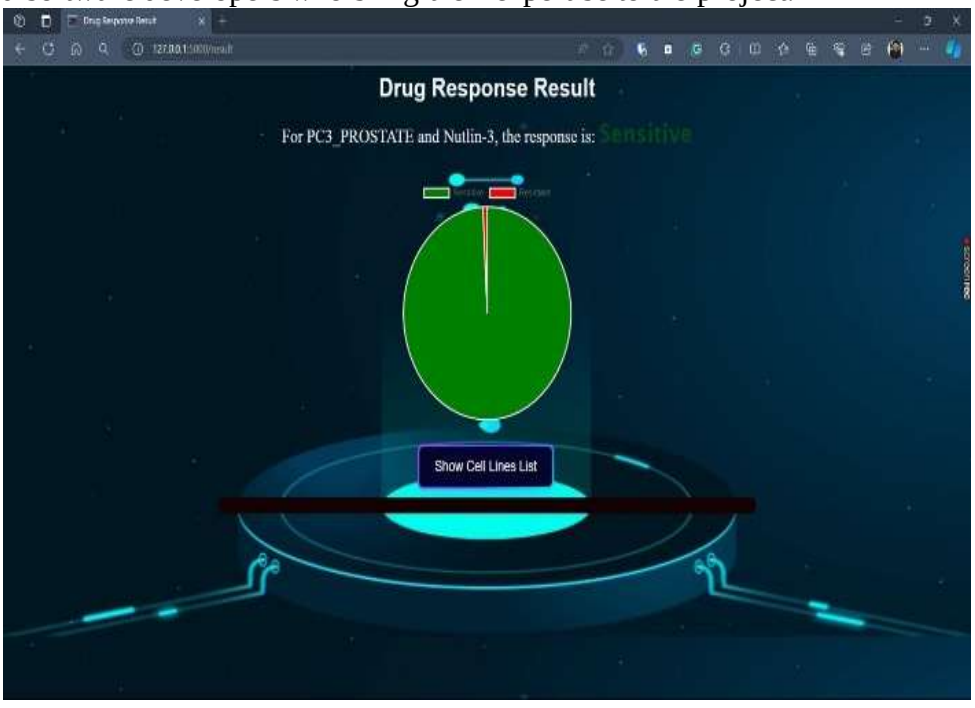
Our primary customer for this SRS is the project team, which includes data scientists, healthcare professionals, and software developers.

B. Environment

The SRS is being developed within a constrained timeline of 7-8 months, and it must adhere to budget constraints and regulatory approval requirements.

C. Technical Community

The technical community involved in SRS development consists of data scientists, healthcare experts, and software developers who bring their expertise to the project.



V. Well-Formed Requirements

A. Definition of a Well-formed Requirement

Well-formed requirements are clear, concise, complete, and unambiguous statements that describe what a system or soft-ware component should do. They serve as the foundation for system design and development, guiding the entire project's lifecycle. These requirements should be structured and written in a way that leaves no room for misinterpretation, ensuring that all stakeholders have a common understanding of what needs to be achieved.

B. Properties of a Requirement

Clarity: Requirements should be expressed in plain lan-guage, avoiding technical jargon, and should be easy to understand by both technical and non-technical stakeholders.

Completeness: Requirements should cover all necessary functionalities, constraints, and objectives of the system, leaving no crucial aspects unaddressed.

Consistency: Requirements should not contradict each other, ensuring that there are no conflicts or ambiguities that can lead to confusion during development.

Unambiguity: Requirements should have a single, clear interpretation. Ambiguities can lead to misunderstandings and mis-implementations.

Testability: Requirements should be testable, meaning that it should be possible to create test cases to verify whether the system meets each requirement.

Feasibility: Requirements should be realistic and achievable within the project's constraints, including time, budget, and available resources.

Traceability: Each requirement should be traceable back to its source, such as user needs, regulations, or specific project goals, to ensure that they are justified and aligned with project objectives.

C. Categorization

Functional Requirements: These specify the system's func-tional behaviours, describing what actions the system should perform under certain conditions. For your project, examples could include the specific operations of the deep learning model in predicting drug responses based on genetic data.

Non-Functional Requirements: These address qualities or constraints related to the system, such as performance, secu-rity, usability, and compliance with regulatory standards. In your project, non functional requirements might include data privacy and security measures, system response times, and scalability requirements.

User Requirements: These express the needs and expecta-tions of end-users and stakeholders. They describe the system from the user's perspective, including usability, user interfaces, and user experiences.

System Requirements: These encompass technical specifi-cations, architectural design, and implementation details. For your project, this could involve specifying the hardware and software components necessary for the deep learning model and data processing.

Quality Requirements: These define the quality attributes the system should possess, such as accuracy in drug response predictions, reliability, and robustness.

Regulatory Requirements: If applicable, these requirements ensure compliance with relevant regulations and standards, such as data privacy laws or healthcare industry regulations.

D. Pitfalls

Ambiguity: Requirements that are not clearly defined or contain vague language can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations during development.

Incompleteness: Missing requirements can result in func-tionality gaps or additional work later in the project.
Scope Creep: Uncontrolled changes or additions to require-ments can lead to project delays and increased costs.
Contradictions: Requirements that conflict with each other can create confusion and hinder progress.
Over-specification: Providing excessive detail in require-ments can limit the flexibility of the development team and may not be necessary for achieving project goals.
Lack of Prioritization: To prioritize requirements can result in time and resource allocation issues, as not all requirements are of equal importance.

VI. SYRS Development

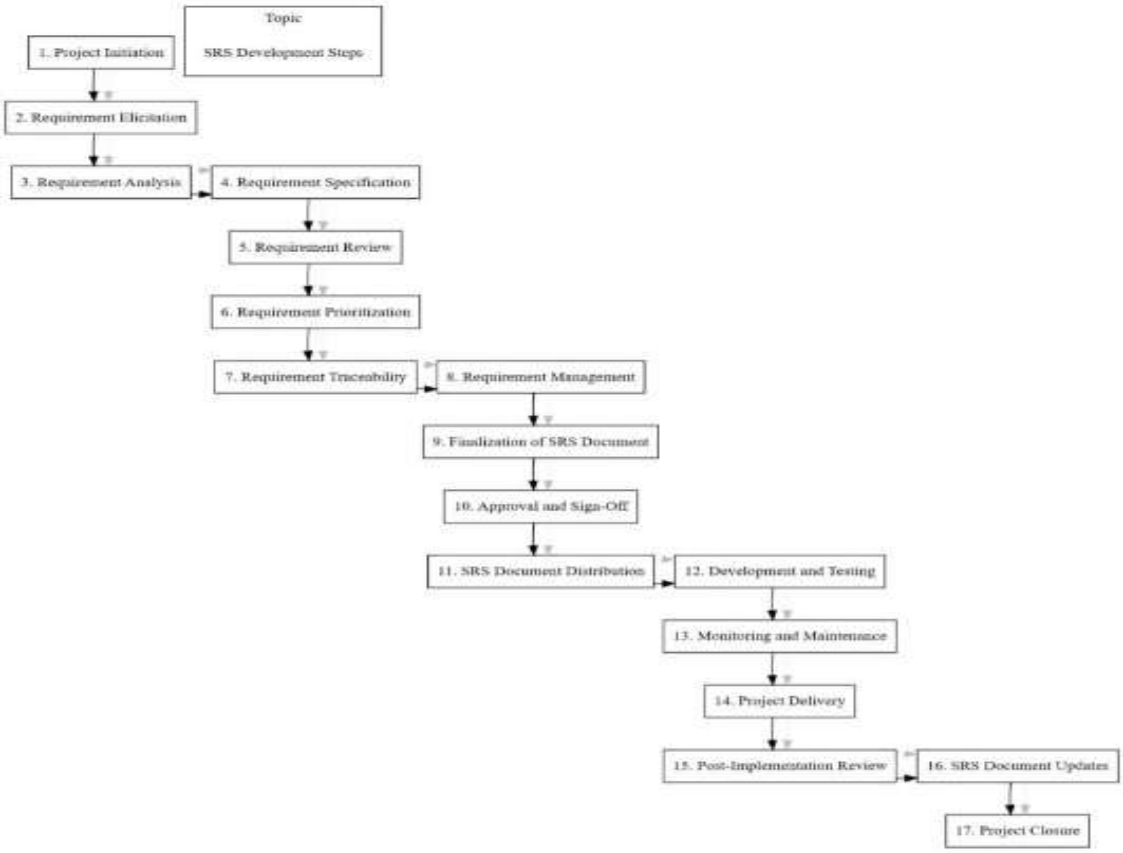


Fig. 2. Project Workflow

A. Identify Requirements

Functional Requirements: These specify what your system should do. For instance, you might need to define the exact steps your deep learning model should follow, from data pre-processing to drug response prediction. These requirements should be detailed, specific, and measurable.
Non-Functional Requirements: These describe the qualities your system should have. In your project, this could encompass aspects like reliability (how accurate your predictions need to be), scalability (how well your system handles an increasing amount of genetic data), and security (how to protect sensitive genetic information).

B. Build a Well-formed Requirement

Stakeholder Interviews: Conduct interviews with healthcare professionals, researchers, and potential users to capture their expectations and needs. For example, understand what genetic data they consider relevant and what level of accuracy is acceptable for predictions.

Literature Review: Dive deep into existing research to identify the state-of-the-art techniques in genetics sequencing and deep learning for drug response prediction. This will help you define the baseline requirements for your project.

Brainstorming Sessions: Collaborate with your project team to brainstorm ideas and potential requirements. For instance, discuss the various data pre-processing techniques that could be applied to genetic data.

Prototyping: Build prototype models or algorithms early in the project to experiment with different approaches. This hands-on experience can help identify specific requirements that might not be apparent initially.

C. Organize Requirements

Functional and Non-Functional Categorization: Clearly dis-tinguish between functional and non functional requirements. Organize them into sections in your SRS document for clarity.

Requirements Traceability: Create a traceability matrix to link each requirement to its source (e.g., stakeholder input, research paper) and to other related requirements. This ensures that you can trace back the origin and purpose of each requirement.

Version Control: Implement a version control system for your SRS document to track changes, revisions, and updates as the project evolves. This helps maintain a clear history of requirements modifications.

D. Present Requirements

Document Structure: Your SRS document should follow a well-structured format, which typically includes an Intro-duction (providing context), System Overview (describing the project's purpose and scope), Functional Requirements (detailing what the system will do), Non-Functional Require-ments (explaining how the system will perform), Use Cases (illustrating system interactions), and Appendices (including supplementary information).

Use Diagrams: Utilize visual aids like UML diagrams, flowcharts, and entity-relationship diagrams to provide a visual representation of complex requirements. For instance, you can create a flowchart to show the steps involved in genetic data pre-processing.

Validation and Review: Engage in a thorough validation and review process with stakeholders, domain experts, and your project team. Ensure that all requirements are clear, complete, and aligned with the project's objectives. Address any concerns or discrepancies through revisions and discussions.

VII. Conclusion

This learning model if successfully implemented,

- Will help health institutions choosing better therapies and drugs for patients.
- It will help pharmaceutical companies understand the drug and its responses in a better way.
- For patients, it can provide better treatment, will help in inimizing therapy pain and side effects and most importantly will help in achieving better life quality after treatment.

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