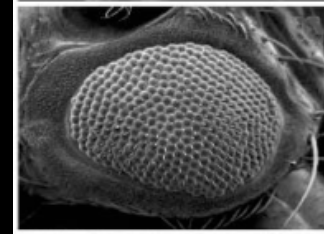
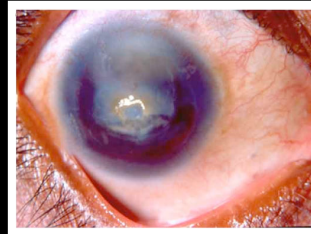




Linking Animal Models and Human Diseases



Supported by NIH P41 HG002659 and U54 HG004028
Cambridge University & the University of Oregon



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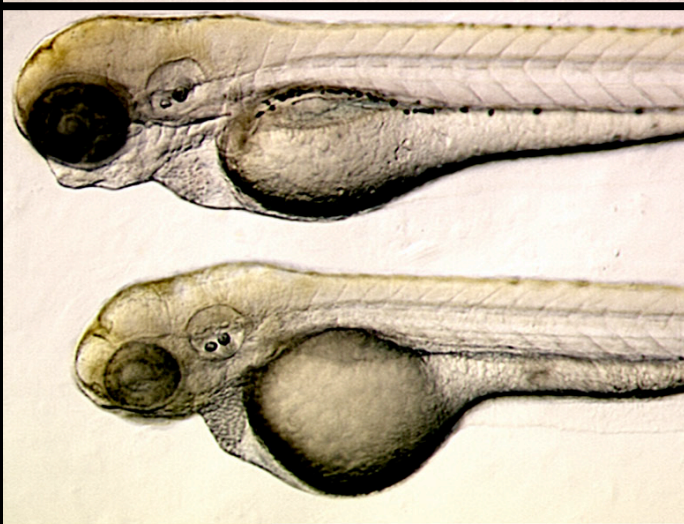
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Linking Animal Models and Human Diseases

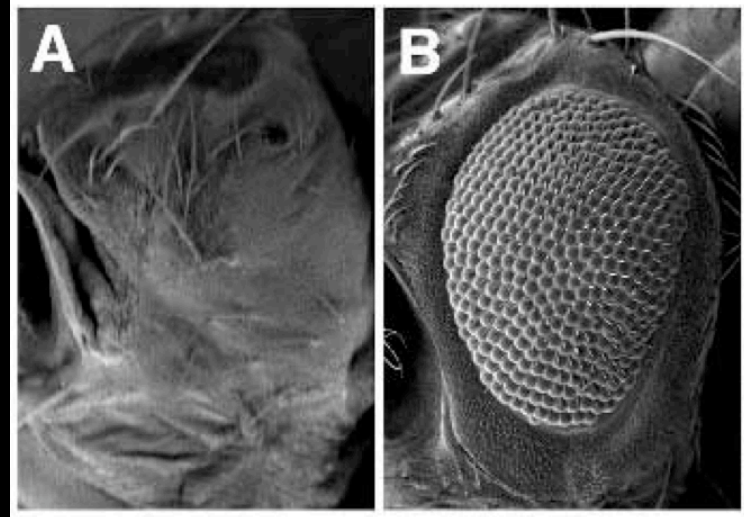
Develop methods to:

- Describe phenotypes
- Compare descriptions (annotations)
- Search phenotypes within and across species

***EYA* gene mutants**



zebrafish



fly



human

Animal disease models

Humans

Mutant Gene



**Mutant or missing
Protein**



**Mutant Phenotype
(disease)**

Animal models

Mutant Gene

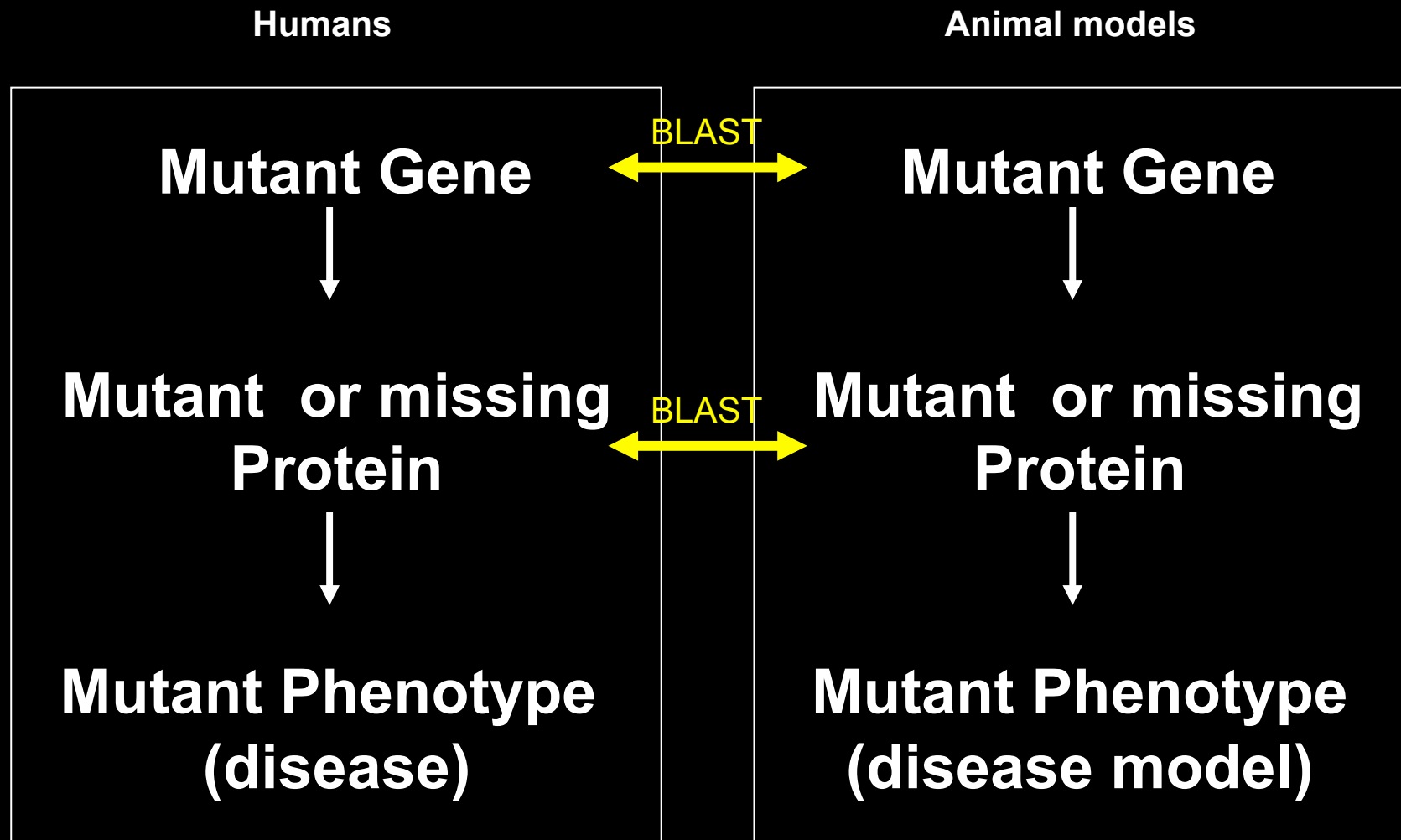


**Mutant or missing
Protein**



**Mutant Phenotype
(disease model)**

Sequence analysis (BLAST) can connect animal genes to human genes



Shared ontologies and syntax can connect mutant phenotypes to candidate human disease genes

Humans

Animal models

Mutant Gene



**Mutant or missing
Protein**



**Mutant Phenotype
(disease)**



PhenoBLAST



Mutant Gene



**Mutant or missing
Protein**



**Mutant Phenotype
(disease model)**

OMIM is a free-text disease description source

Johns
Hopkins
University

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man

My NCBI 

[\[Sign In\]](#) [\[Register\]](#)

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC OMIM

Search OMIM for

Display Detailed Show 20 Send to

[#113650](#)

[GeneTests](#), [Links](#)

BRANCHIOOTORENAL SYNDROME 1; BOR1

Alternative titles; symbols

BRANCHIOOTORENAL DYSPLASIA
MELNICK-FRASER SYNDROME

Gene map locus [8q13.3](#)

TEXT

A number sign (#) is used with this entry because of evidence that this form of the branchiootorenal syndrome (BOR1) is caused by mutation in the EYA1 gene ([601653](#)). Another form, BOR2 ([610896](#)), is caused by mutation in the SIX5 gene ([600963](#)).

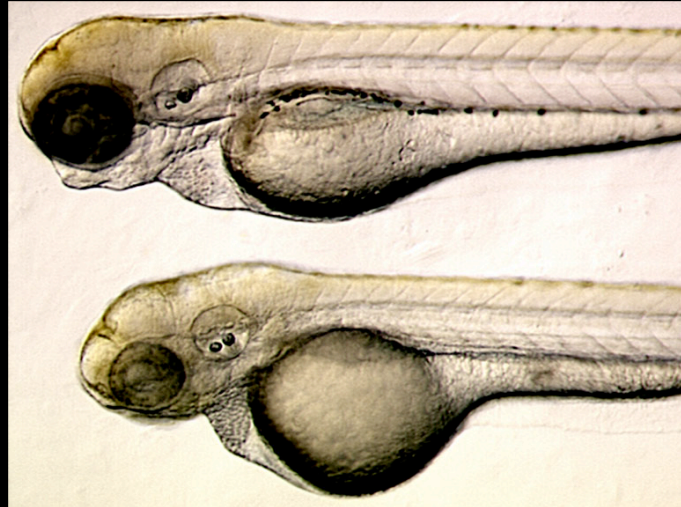
DESCRIPTION

Branchiootorenal syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by sensorineural, conductive, or mixed hearing loss, structural defects of the outer, middle, and inner ear, branchial fistulas or cysts, and renal abnormalities ranging from mild hypoplasia to complete absence. Reduced penetrance and variable expressivity has been observed ([Fraser et al., 1978](#)). 💡

Information retrieval from text-based resources is difficult

<u>OMIM Query</u>	<u># of records</u>
"large bone"	785
"enlarged bone"	156
"big bones"	16
"huge bones"	4
"massive bones"	28
"hyperplastic bones"	12
"hyperplastic bone"	40
"bone hyperplasia"	134
"increased bone growth"	612

Annotation of *eya* mutant phenotype using ontologies



<u>Phenotype</u>	=	<u>Entity</u>	+	<u>Quality</u>
EQ ₁	=	eye	+	small
EQ ₂	=	kidney	+	hypoplastic

Ontologies for Phenotype Annotation

**Phenotype
(clinical sign) = Entity + Quality**

Anatomical ontology

Cell & tissue ontology

Developmental ontology +

PATO

Gene ontology

biological process

molecular function

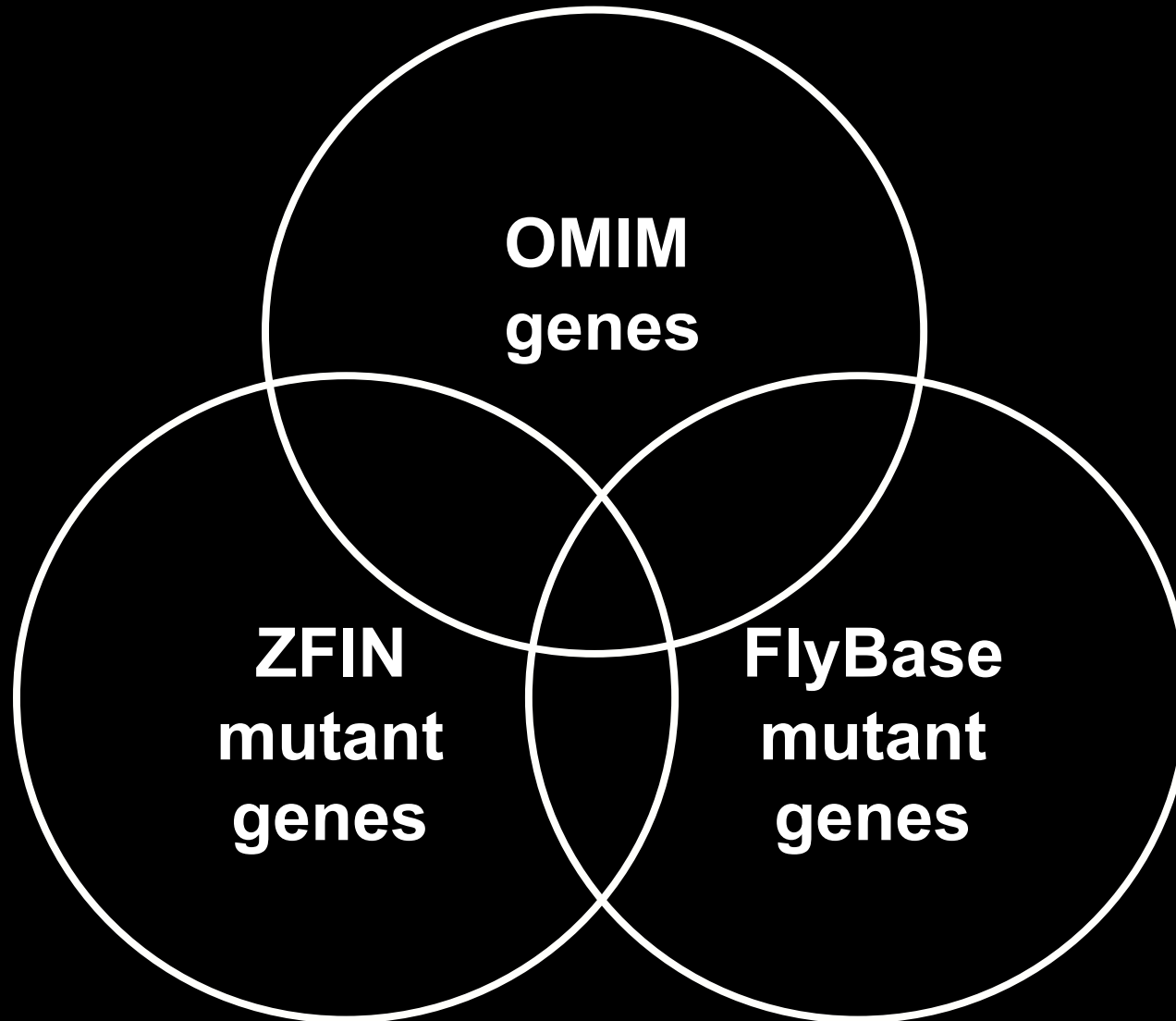
cellular component

Linking Animal Models and Human Diseases

Develop methods to:

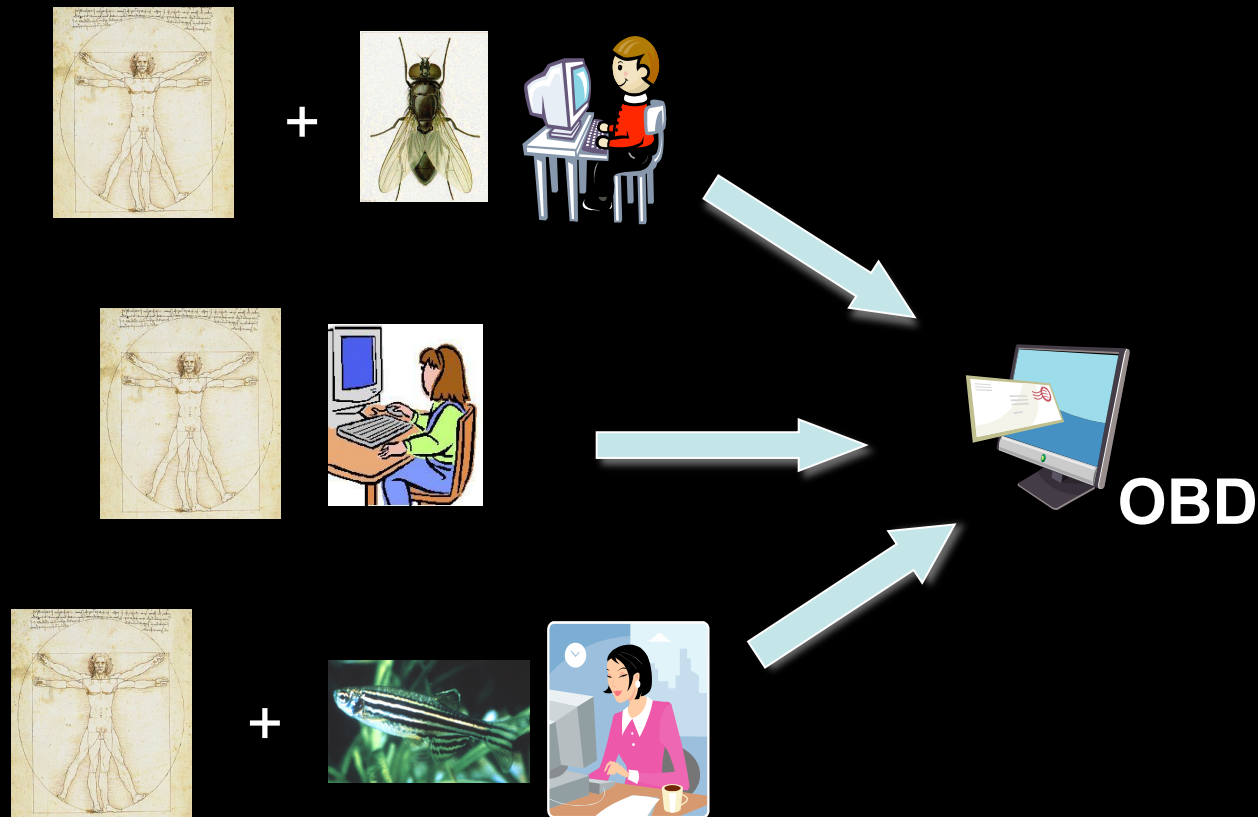
- Describe phenotypes
- Compare descriptions (annotations)
- Search phenotypes within and across species

Strategy: use shared genes as proof of principle



Experimental design

- Annotate phenotypes in human, zebrafish, and fly
- Annotate human phenotypes triple blind
- Compare annotations



Results: Number of annotations added to OBD

Human (from this project)

ATP2A1, EPB41, EXT2, EYA1, FECH, PAX2*, SHH, SOX9*, SOX10*, TNNT2, TTN** (* annotated in triplicate)

268 genotypes

1669 annotations

Human (from NCBI:GAD)

2674 genes

23,744 annotations (using MP or DO)

Zebrafish (from ZFIN)

2911 genes and 4441 genotypes

17,494 annotations

Mouse (from MGI)

10,579 genes and 23,934 genotypes

116,609 annotations (using MP)

[illegible]

PUB=PMID:9007244	GT=eya1[tc257e/tc257e]	E=ZFA:0000431	/*semicircular canals*/	Q=PATO:0000937	/*disorganized*/	T=during(ZFS:0000036)	/*during(Larval:Day 4)*/	Tag=PATO:0000460	/*abnormal*/
PUB=PMID:9007244	GT=eya1[tc257e/tc257e]	E=ZFA:0000139	/*immature otoliths*/	Q=PATO:0000587	/*small size*/	T=during(ZFS:0000036)	/*during(Larval:Day 4)*/	Tag=PATO:0000460	/*abnormal*/
PUB=PMID:9007244	GT=eya1[tc257e/tc257e]	E=ZFA:0001227	/*pharyngeal arch 1 skeleton*/	Q=PATO:0000052	/*shape*/	T=during(ZFS:0000037)	/*during(Larval:Day 5)*/	Tag=PATO:0000460	/*abnormal*/
PUB=PMID:9007244	GT=eya1[tc257e/tc257e]	E=ZFA:0000095	/*pharyngeal arch 3-7 skeleton*/	Q=PATO:0000587	/*small size*/	T=during(ZFS:0000037)	/*during(Larval:Day 5)*/	Tag=PATO:0000460	/*abnormal*/
PUB=PMID:9007244	GT=eya1[tc257e/tc257e]	E=ZFA:0000948	/*neuromasts posterior*/	Q=PATO:0000419	/*decreased number*/	T=during(ZFS:0000037)	/*during(Larval:Day 5)*/	Tag=PATO:0000460	/*abnormal*/

Annotations vary among curators

Curator 1

E: Cornea
Q: Opaque

Curator 2

E: Middle layer of
corneal epithelium
Q: Opacity

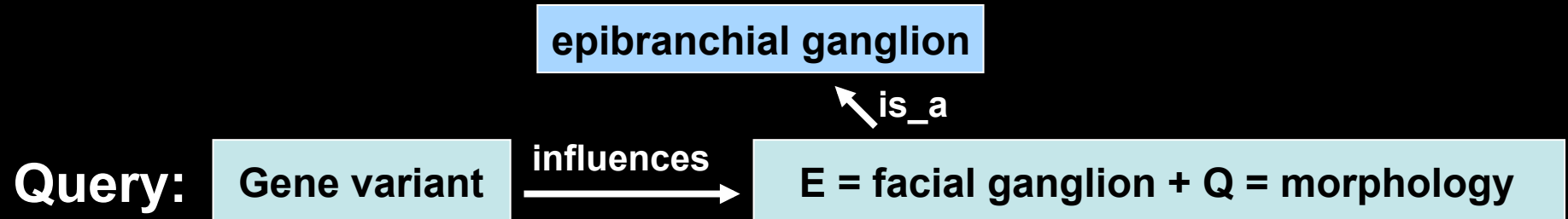
Curator 3

E: Lens quarter
Q: Opaque

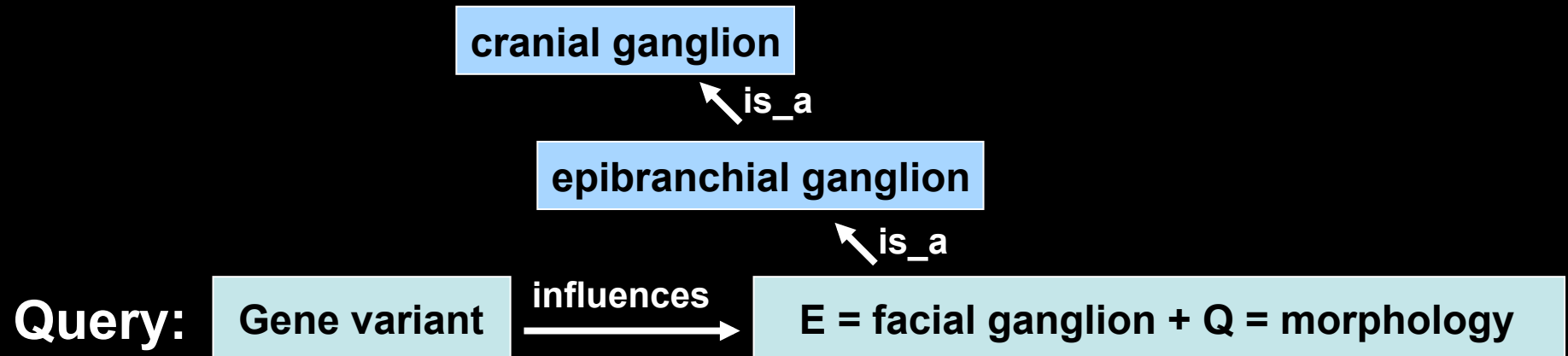
Example phenotype annotation

Query: **Gene variant** $\xrightarrow{\text{influences}}$ **E = facial ganglion + Q = morphology**

Terms are related by ontologies



Terms are related by ontologies



Terms are related by ontologies

ganglion

is_a

cranial ganglion

is_a

epibranchial ganglion

is_a

Similar annotations have the same or more general entity types

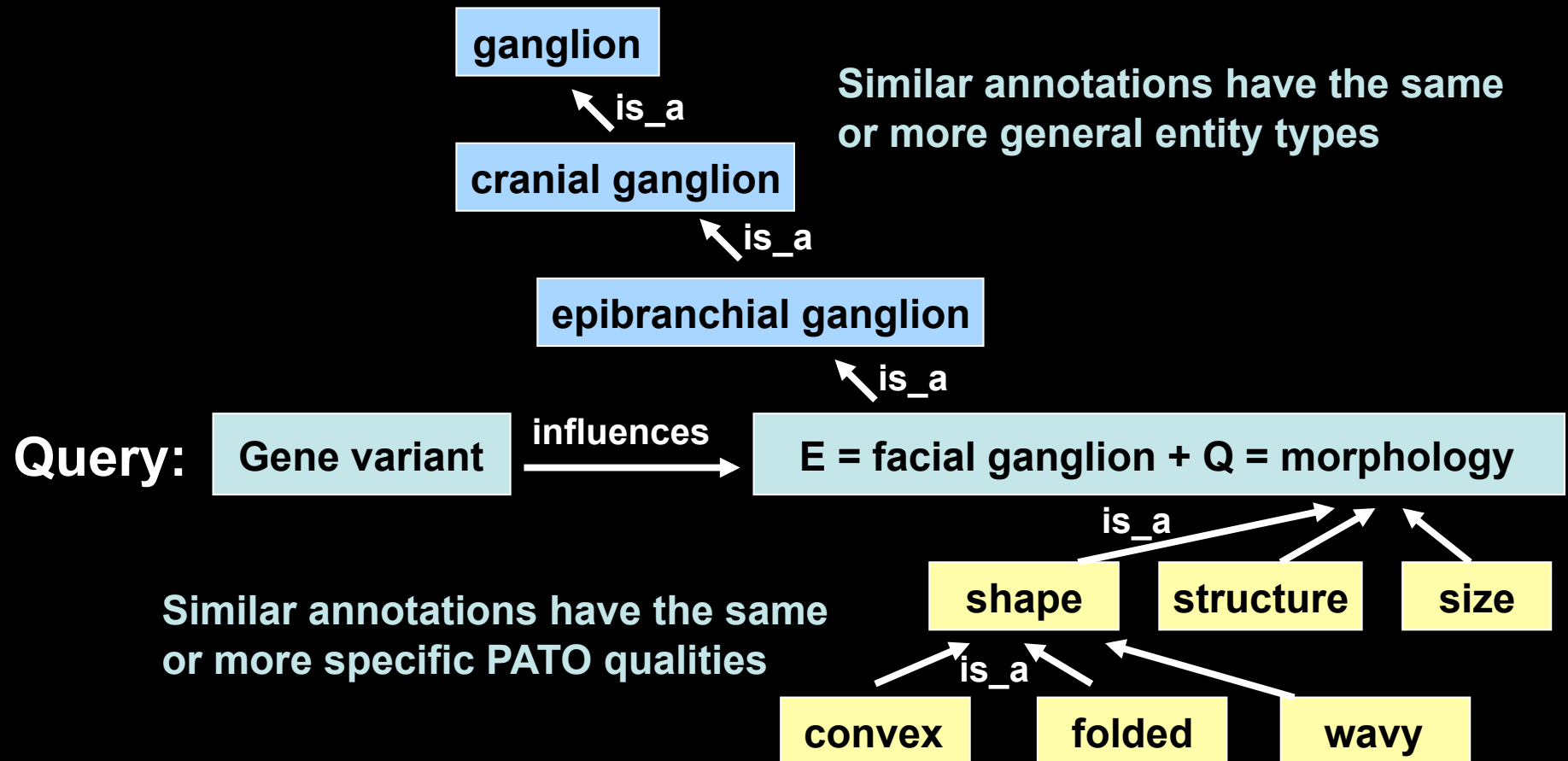
Query:

Gene variant

influences

E = facial ganglion + Q = morphology

Similarity calculated by reasoning across ontologies



Ontologies support comparisons

Curator 1

E: Cornea
Q: Opaque

Curator 2

E: Middle layer of
corneal epithelium
Q: Opacity

Curator 3

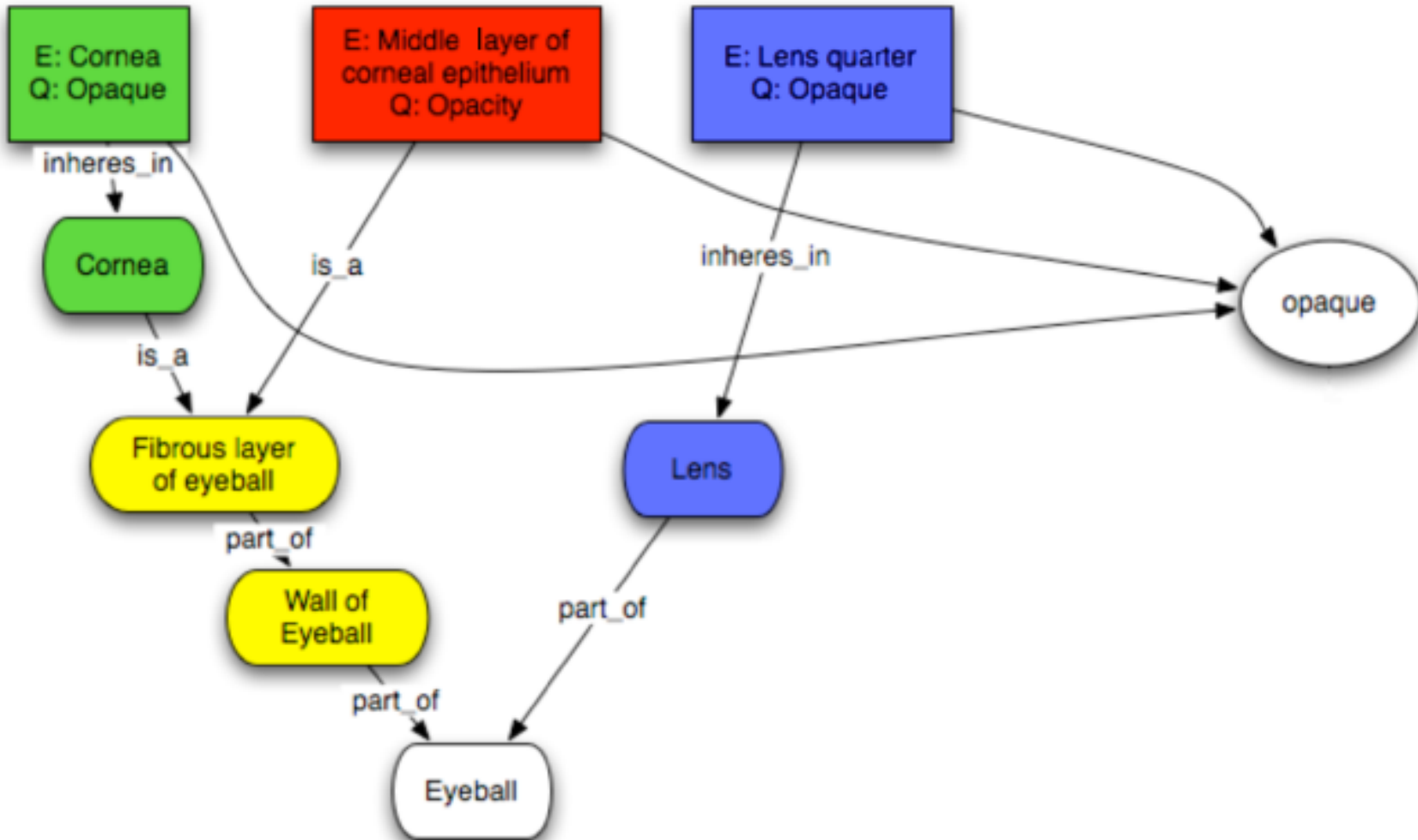
E: Lens quarter
Q: Opaque

Ontologies support comparisons

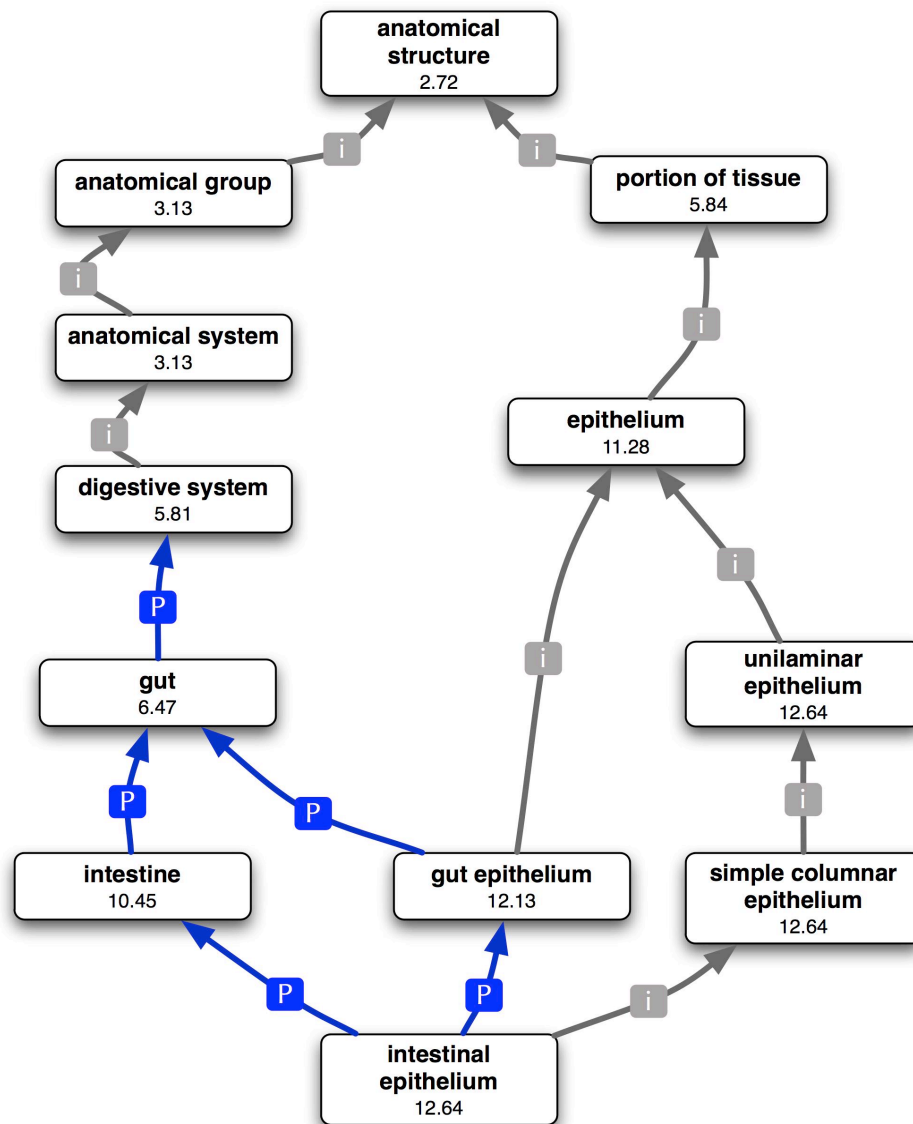
Curator 1

Curator 2

Curator 3

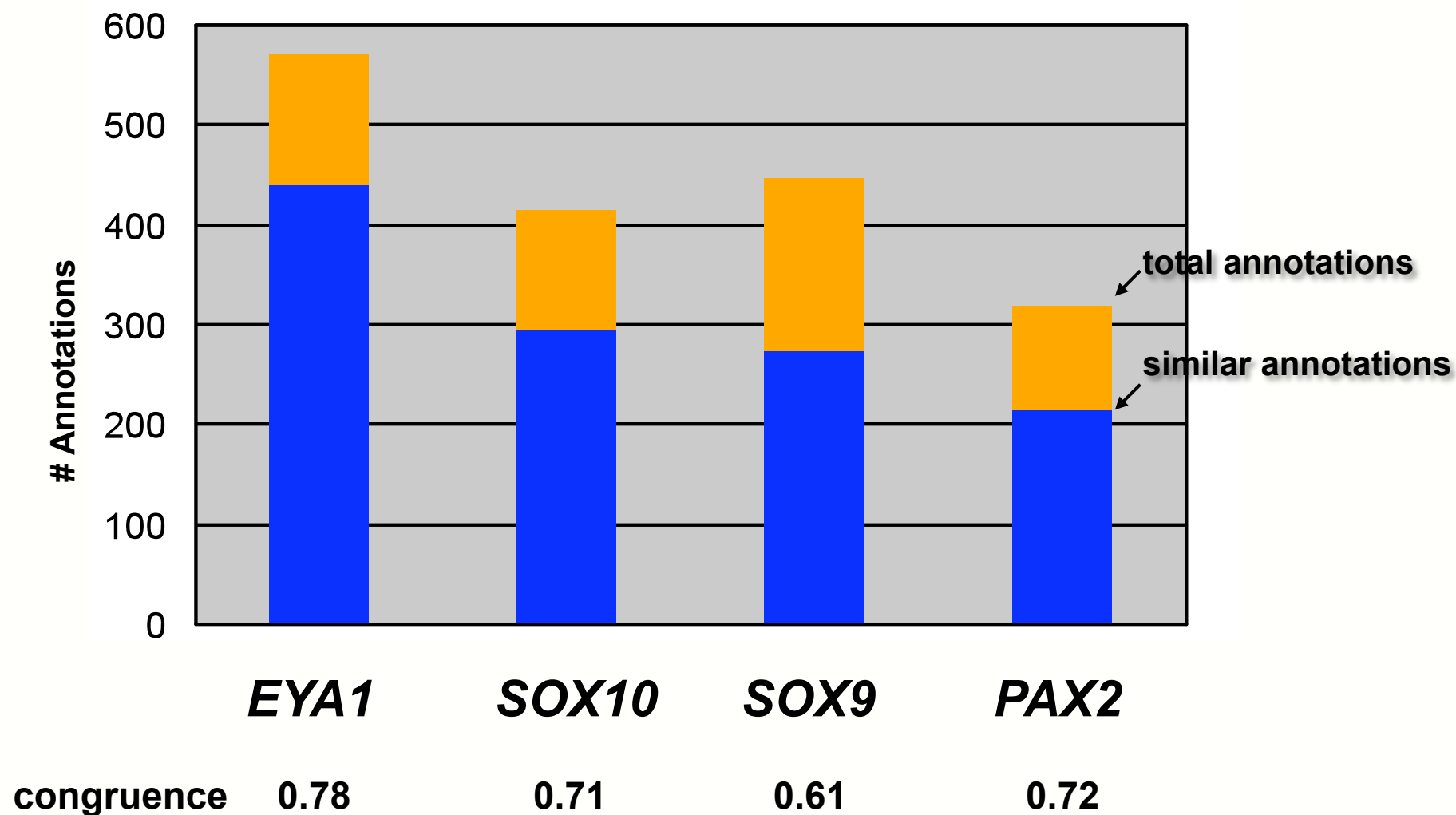


Subsumption reasoning for similarity scoring



Similarity is calculated based on depth within the ontology and annotation frequency

Average annotation consistency among curators

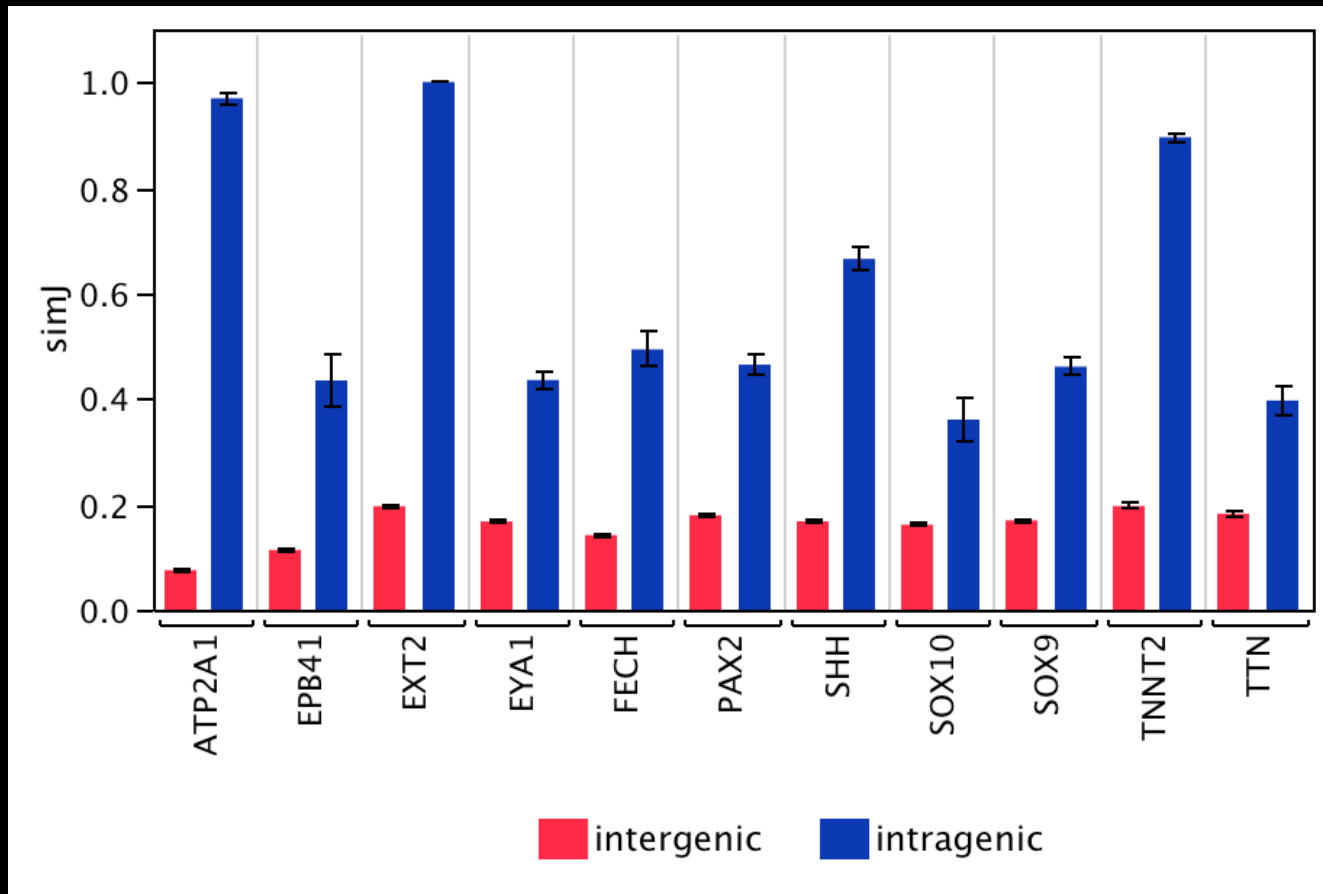


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Develop methods to:

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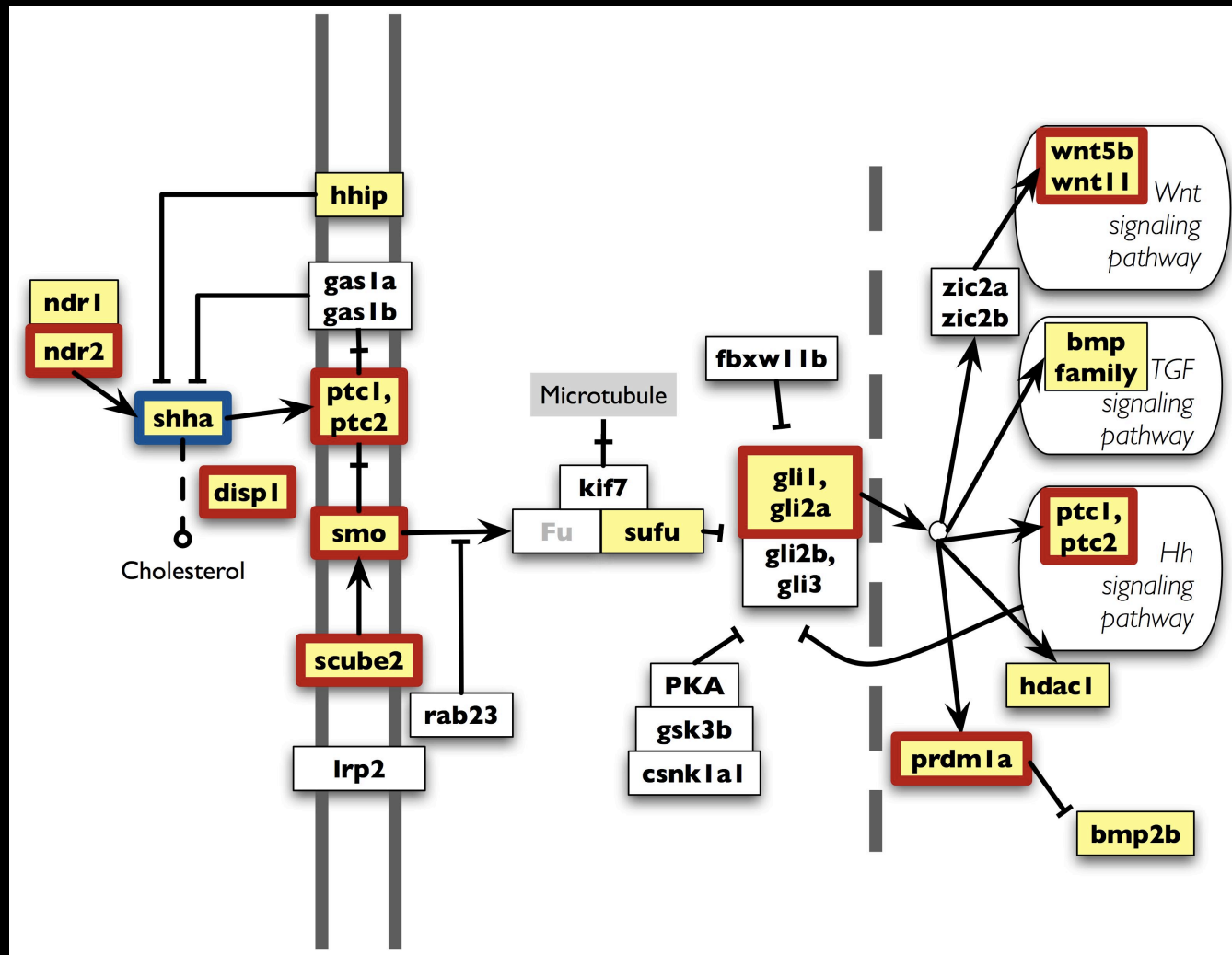
Phenotypes identify other alleles of the same gene



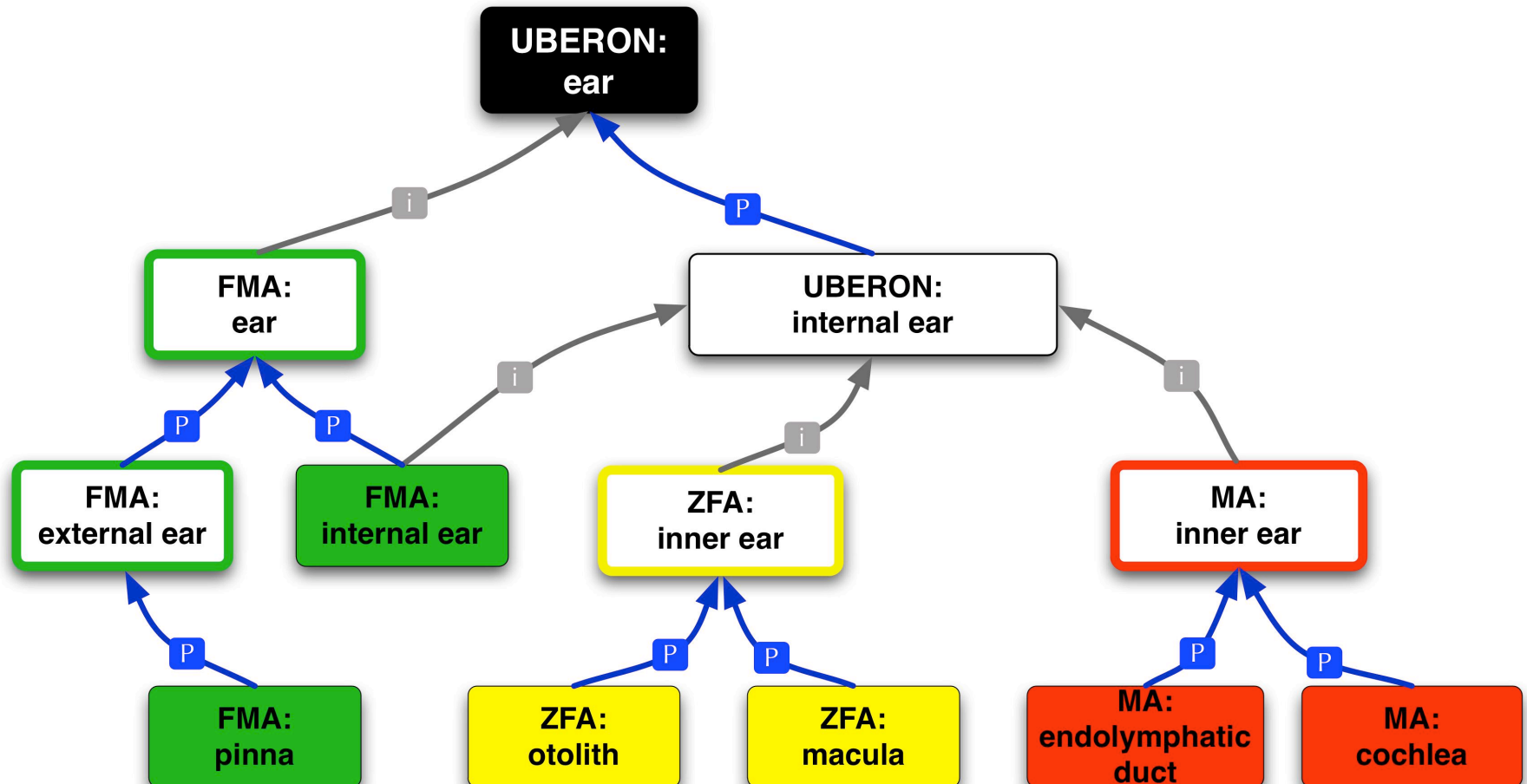
All alleles are significantly more similar to alleles of the same gene than to alleles of other genes $p < 0.0001$

Annotations can identify other pathway members

Similarity search for zebrafish *shha*^{t4/t4} identifies pathway members



Cross-species comparisons require linking species-specific anatomy ontologies



Human phenotypes identify mutations in orthologous model organism genes

A search for phenotypes similar to:

Human *EYA1* variant OMIM:601653

MP:deafness = E = Sensory perception of sound Q = absent

Human phenotypes identify mutations in orthologous model organism genes

A search for phenotypes similar to:

Human *EYA1* variant OMIM:601653

MP:deafness = E = Sensory perception of sound Q = absent

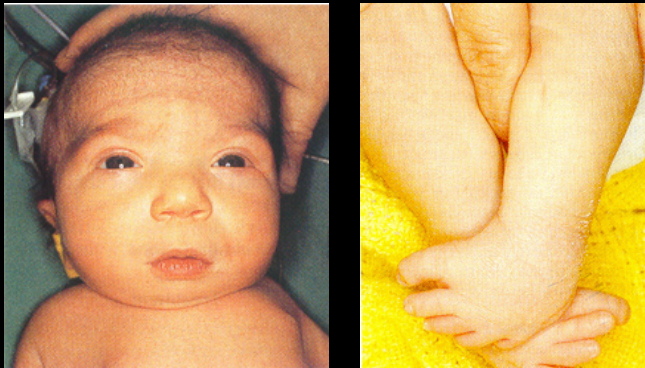
returns:

Mouse *Eya1*^{bor/bor} and *Eya1*^{tm1Rilm/tm1Rilm}

E = Sensory perception of sound Q = decreased

Annotations of animal phenotypes can identify candidate human disease genes

Human, SOX9
(Campomelic dysplasia)



Zebrafish, sox9a
(jellyfish)



Scapula: hypoplastic



Scapulocorocoid: aplastic

Lower jaw: decreased size



Cranial cartilage: hypoplastic

Heart: malformed or edematous



Heart: edematous

Phalanges: decreased length



Pectoral fin: decreased length

Long bones: bowed



Cartilage development: disrupted

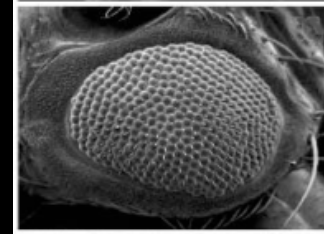
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Vocabulary

Anatomical system

Cornea

Embryo

Eye

Nervous system

Visual system

Ontology

Embryo

-  Anatomical system

-  Nervous system

-  Visual system

-  Eye

-  Cornea