







1) Introduction

2) How does TEAM work?

3) Results

4) Conclusions

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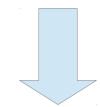
# Introduction

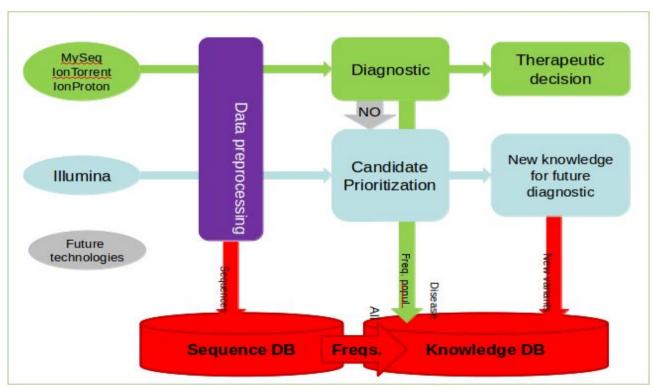
- Development of high throughput sequencing technologies:
  - Rapid and economical genome sequencing
  - Disease targeted sequencing: powerful and cost-effective application.
- Vast amount of biological knowledge available:
  - HGMD-public, HUMSAVAR, ClinVar, COSMIC
- We need a tool to connect sequencing data and biological knowledge for diagnostic:
  - TEAM (Targeted Enrichment Analysis and Management)

# Introduction

### Confidentiality

- Sensitive data
- Local management





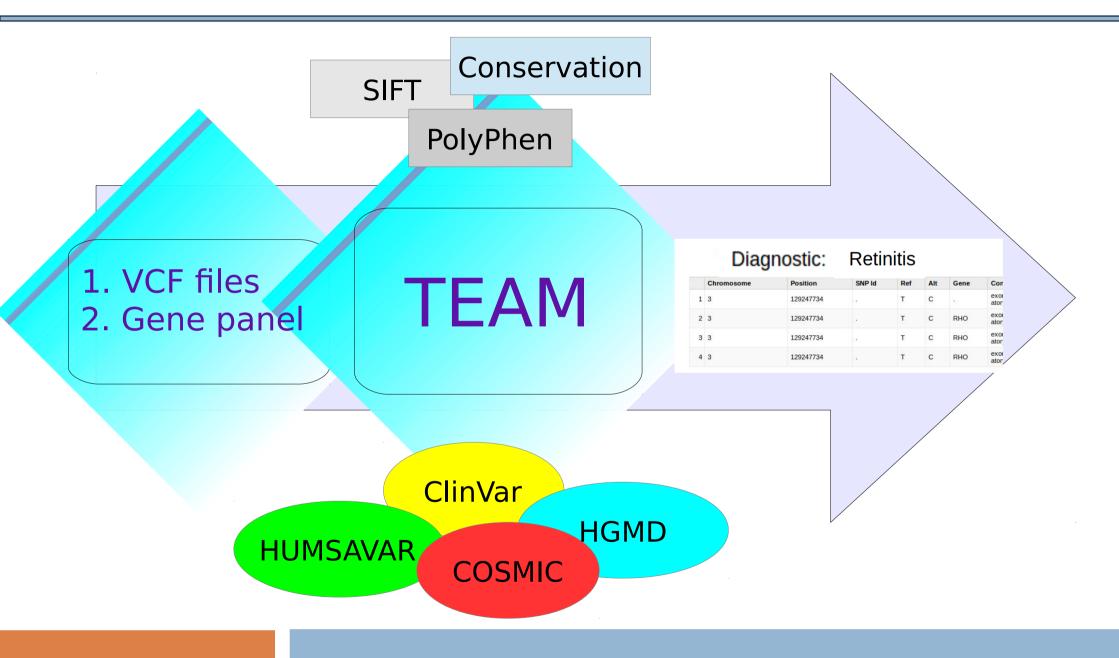
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# How does TEAM work?



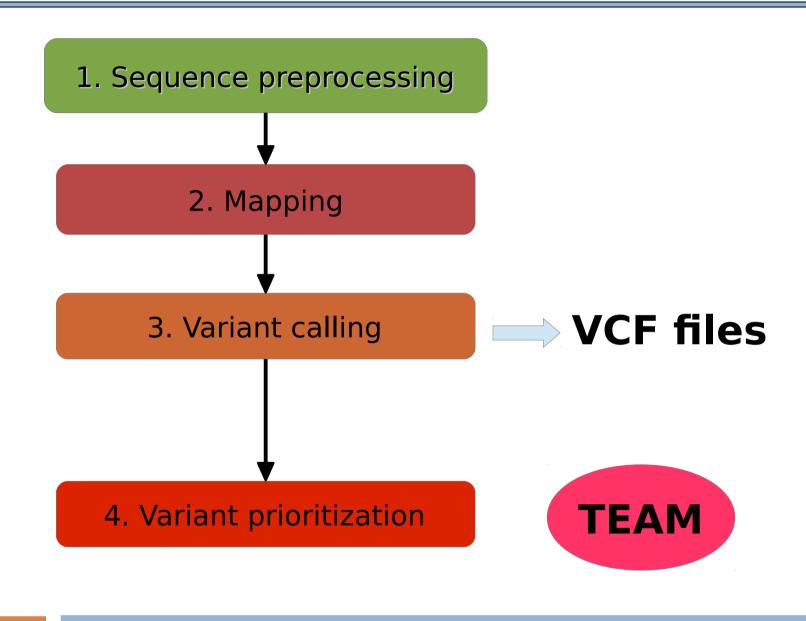
**TEAM: Targeted Enrichment Analysis and Management** 

**TEAM** 

# Inputs: VCF file

Primary Analysis

Secondary



**TEAM: Targeted Enrichment Analysis and Management** 

**TEAM** 

# Inputs: VCF file

```
#CHROM» POS»
                        REF
                                                FILTER» INFO»
               TD»
                                ALT»
                                        OUAL»
                                                                FORMAT» D053
                                                3331.06 PASS
        94471075
                                A \gg 1
1 >
                        . 35
                                        G >
                                                                AC=2:AF=1.00:AN=2:[
1 >
        94471154
                                C>
                                                1015.91 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50:AN=2:E
1>
        94473845
                                                431.58 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50:AN=2:E
                        . 3
1%
        94473864
                                                361.62 PASS
                                                                AC=1;AF=0.50;AN=2;E
1>
        94474328
                                                2760.20 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50:AN=2:E
                        . 3
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50;AN=2;E
1>
        94474452
                                Tx
                                                1126.22 PASS
                        2.35
1>
                                C>
                                                694.59 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50:AN=2:E
        94476388
                        . >
                                                2312.14 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50;AN=2;E
                                C>
       94480037
                        2.35
       94544234
                                                2562.62 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50:AN=2:E
        94544276
                                                1680.20 PASS
                                                                AC=1:AF=0.50:AN=2:E
```

# One VCF (Variant Calling Format) file for each patient

```
GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:26,32:58:99:1046,0,814

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:15,16:31:99:462,0,501

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:16,12:28:99:392,0,490

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:67,80:147:99:2790,0,2114

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:48,37:85:99:1156,0,1596

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:26,23:49:99:725,0,877

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:64,73:137:99:2342,0,1923

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:74,84:158:99:2593,0,2334

I»GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:88,56:144:99:1710,0,3060

GT:AD:DP:GQ:PL» 0/1:49,35:84:99:1080,0,1641
```

# Inputs: Gene Panel

### **Gene Panels:**

Cancer Disease	Gene Panel Description
Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer	13 genes panel: BRCA1, BRCA2, RAD51C, CDH1, TP53, PTEN, STK11, PALB2, RAD51D, BRIP1, XRCC2, ERCC4, ATM.
Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colon Cancer	4 genes panel: MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS1
Hereditary Colorectal Adenomatous Polyposis	2 genes panel: APC, MUTYH
Juvenile Polyposis Syndrome	3 genes panel: SMAD14, BMPR1A, PTEN
PTEN Hamartoma Tumor Syndrome (PHTS)	1 gene panel: PTEN

### **List of genes**

BRCA1 BRCA2 RAD51C CDH1 TP53 PTEN STK11

### **BED** file including genes

chr17	41196312	41322290	BRCA1
chr13	32889611	32973805	BRCA2
chr17	56769934	56811703	RAD51C

### https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar

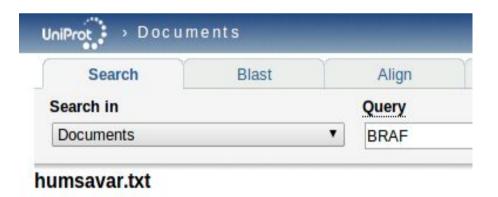


http://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/cancergenome
/projects/cosmic/



http://www.hgmd.org/





http://www.uniprot.org/docs/humsavar

### SIFT

- SIFT predicts whether an amino acid substitution affects protein function
- Interpretation: 1 (tolerated) to 0 (not tolerated)

http://sift.jcvi.org/



### PolyPhen

- Polymorphism Phenotyping is a tool which predicts possible impact of an amino acid substitution on the structure and function of a human protein
- Interpretation: 1 (probably damage) to 0 (benign)

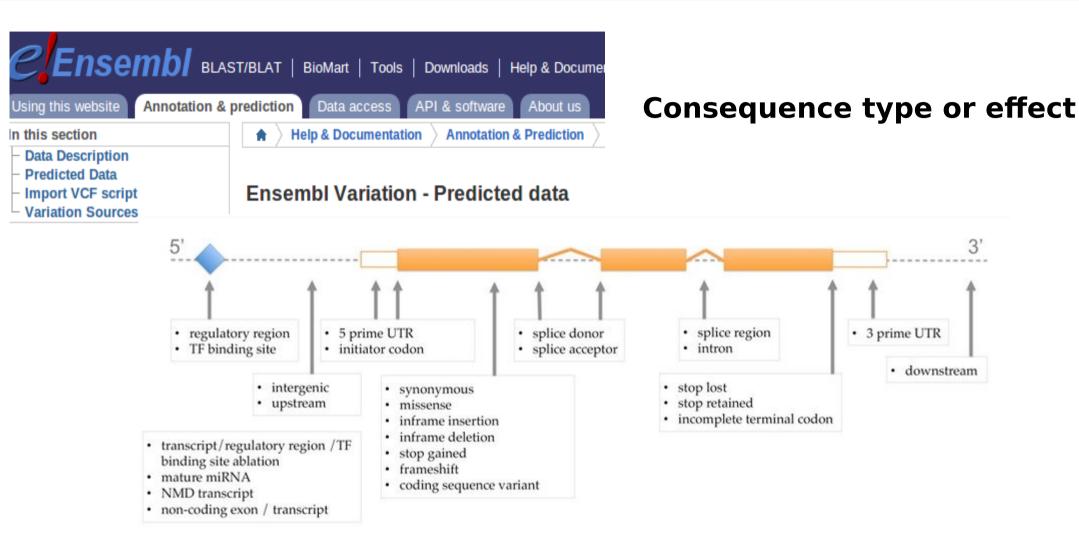
http://genetics.bwh.harvard.edu/pph2/index.shtml



### PhastCons HOWTO

- Conservation Index: multi-species conservation for deciding on potential pathogenicity of novel variants
- Interpretation: 1 (high conservation) to 0 (low conservation)

http://compgen.bscb.cornell.edu/phast/phastCons-HOWTO.html



http://www.ensembl.org/info/genome/variation/predicted\_data.html

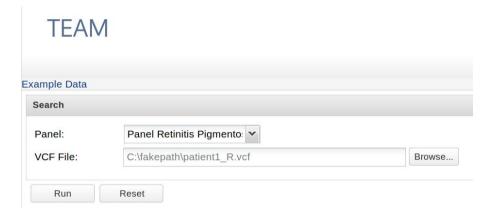
# Tool interface

### http://team.babelomics.org/

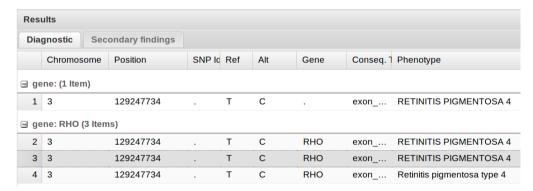
### 1. Defining panel



### 2. Uploading input data



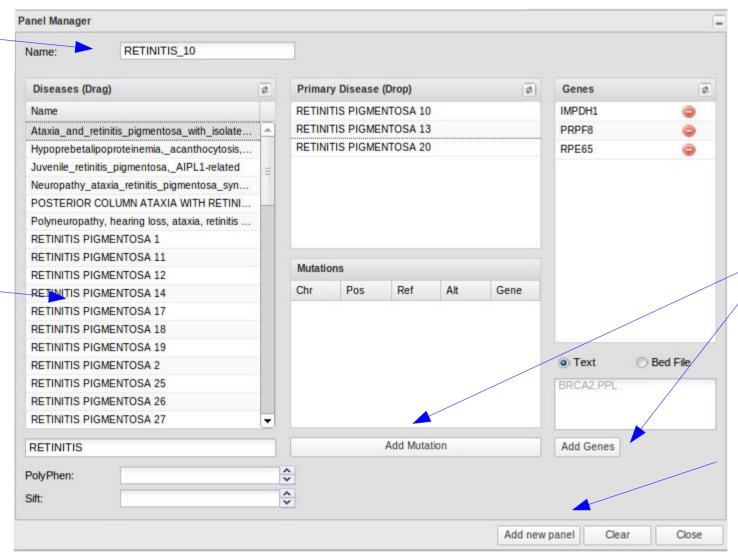
### 3. Getting results



# How to define a panel?

1. Name of panel

2. Diseases

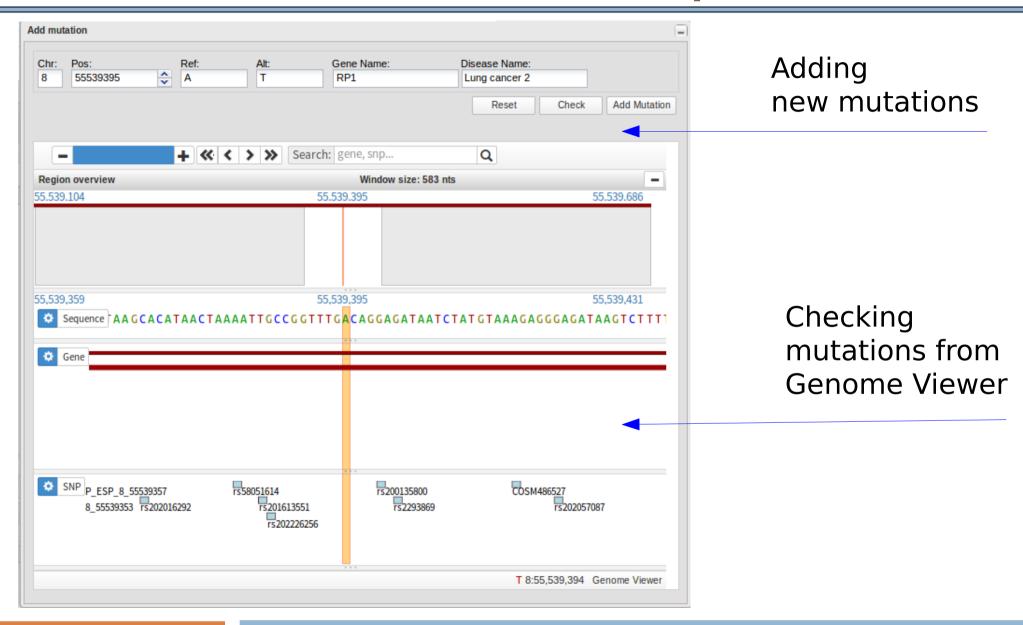


3. Adding:

- more genes
- mutations

4. Save panel

# How to define a panel?



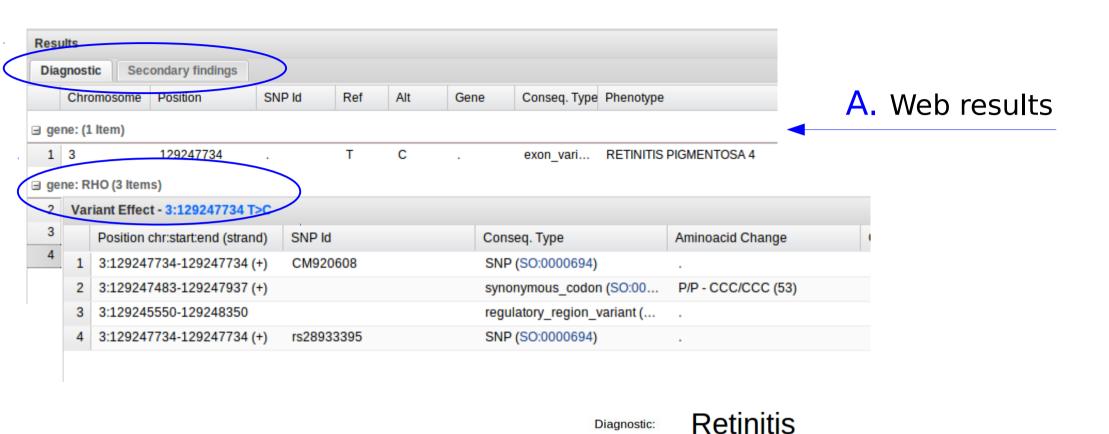
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## Results



Diagnostic:

B. PDF report

	Chromosome	Position	SNP Id	Ref	Alt	Gene	Co
1	3	129247734	100	Т	С	.50	exo
2	3	129247734		Т	С	RHO	exo
3	3	129247734		Т	С	RHO	exo
4	3	129247734		Т	С	RHO	exo

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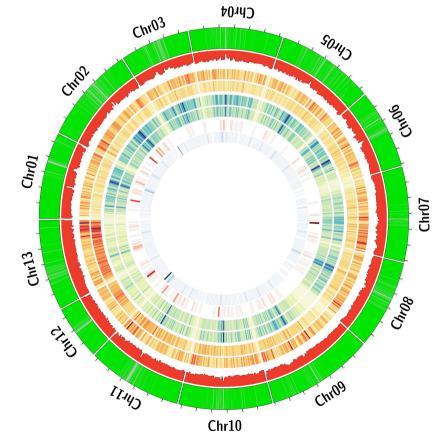
# Conclusions

- TEAM is an **free and easy-to-use web tool** that fills the gap between the enormous amounts of data in targeted enrichment sequencing analysis and the **biological knowledge** available
- TEAM provides an intuitive environment for the clinician in which unprocessed data on patient's genomic variation can easily be transformed in a diagnostic
- The entire patient's sequencing information is managed locally thus avoiding any problem of data **privacy or confidentiality**

# Next improvements:

Inclusion of a database with public panels genes of various diseases

- Comparative Analysis for groups of panels
- Visualization results



# More info + questions

Nucleic Acids Research Advance Access published May 26, 2014

Nucleic Acids Research, 2014 1 doi: 10.1093/nar/gku472

# A web tool for the design and management of panels of genes for targeted enrichment and massive sequencing for clinical applications

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# Examples

### http://team.babelomics.org

