# Detecting novel lung cancer groups with topology and Mapper





## Published Paper DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0284820





1. Filtering 2. Binning 3. Overlapping 4. Clustering 5. Linking







## Genomics data analysis via spectral shape and topology Erik Amézquita<sup>1,2</sup>

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- FPKM counts of RNAseq data from human **lung** tissue:  $\hookrightarrow$  19,648 genes per sample.  $\hookrightarrow$  314 healthy samples (GTEx). ↔ 500 cancerous samples (TCGA).
- Fit a Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM): ↔ Accurate transformation to a unimodal Gaussian. ↔ Consider *Z***-scores** onward.
- Compute pairwise correlation across all samples ↔ Filter data by **mean correlation** value.

## Novel subgroups revealed with Mapper



- Vary the number of **bins**  $60 \le b \le 110$ .
- Vary the **overlap** percentage  $30 \le p \le 80$ .
- Bright yellow: 100% cancerous samples.
- Deep purple: 100% healthy samples.
- **Regardless** of parameters: ↔ **Healthy** samples tend to stay at the **center**. ↔ **Cancerous** samples are **split** between both ends.

## Materials and methods

TCGA-55-7907-01A- 11R-2170-07	GTEX- P4QS-0526- SM-2I3ET	TCGA-62- A46S-01A- 11R- A24H-07	TCGA-78-7145-01A- 11R-2039-07	GTEX- OXRO-0326- SM-33HBM	TCGA-44-6775-01A- 11R-A278-07
0.00	18.43	435.55	172.65	77.25	96.01
251.48	76.71	140.04	105.89	180.02	109.66
961.07	698.41	409.15	389.72	1369.04	896.64
11.30	13.62	4.82	6.46	51.71	14.35
60.82	82.87	102.25	119.26	293.07	130.60











- Strand **-1**: Mostly tumor cells

### Acknowledgements

This research was supported by National Institute of General Medical Sciences - Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) grant number P20GM125508.

3.0 3.2 3.4 -log<sub>10</sub>(p-value)

### • Two possible processes for forming lung cancer.

↔ Primarily upregulating inflammatory reactions. • Strand **+1**: Mixed bag but high risk

↔ Environmental factors and tumor gene interactions. • Similar conclusions when analyzing KEGG pathways.