





## Analysis of nasal & urine with comparisons to blood

DARPA PHD Mar 31, 2009

A Hero

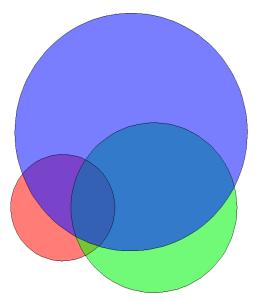
Dept of EECS

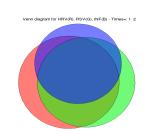
University of Michigan

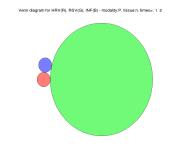
#### **Analysis summary**

- I. Facts about the urine and nasal data
- Nasal data (N): 57 pairs at early (pre-inocculation) and late (peak sx) times
- Urine data (U): 57 pairs ....
- •Approximately 12% of the 228 data samples were poor (labeled as "<LOW>")
- II. Applied Behrens-Fisher FDR screening to discover sx-asx diff expressed N and U proteins
  - 1. Nasal data had more significant diff expressed (SDE) proteins
  - 2. HRV had no SDE's proteins in either N or U below 50% FDR threshold
  - 3. (RSV,INF) had some SDE's proteins even at 10% FDR
- III. Applied regularized linear classifer to classify sx-asx
  - 1. trained on all N or all U data
  - 2. all BL and PC samples labeled as asx
  - 3. to mitigate overfitting we used
    - \* Bolasso variable selection used
    - \* 3-fold CV performed
  - 4. Insufficient data for implementation of more sophisticated classifier
- IV. Results of ROC analysis
  - 1. Non-blood assays are less discriminating than Blood, significantly less wrt Blood RNA
  - 2. Proteomic assays Blood is best, followed by Nasal and Urine, respectively
  - 3. Nasal and Urine assays are most discriminating for RSV, followed by INF and HRV.

#### Behrens-Fisher FDR Screening nn diagram for HRV(R), RSV(G), INF(B) - modality:RNA, tissue:b, times=: 1 6 Comparisons









RNA blood, q=0.2 781 1986 3893 266 500 1419 243

#### Pan-viral screening

#### Nasal discriminants found (FDR 10%)

```
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 RSV(1) Alpha-1 Antitrypsin, INF(1): Thrombopoietin
0 1 1 0 0 28 50 (persistency) (See next slide for list)
```

#### Urine discriminants found (FDR 10%)

```
RV RSV INF HRVINF HRVRSV RSVINF HRVRSVINF

0 0 3 0 0 0 INF(3): GCF, IL-5, MMP-9

0 0 3 11 4 3 6 (persistency) (See next slide for list)
```

#### nasa I

#### persistent discriminants (FDR 10%)

```
'MMP-3'
               'IL-3'
                                                         'Stem Cell Factor'
               'IL-7'
                                                              'ENA-78'
             'ICAM-1'
                                                            'MIP-1alpha'
'Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor'
                                                              'SHBG'
               'IL-18'
                                                                'IL-7'
            'MIP-1beta'
                                                            'IFN-gamma'
         'Stem Cell Factor'
                                                'Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor'
      'von Willebrand Factor'
                                                               'IL-18'
              'MCP-1'
                                                                'IL-8'
               'IL-5'
                                                            'EN-RAGE'
              'MMP-3'
                                                              'TIMP-1'
         'Apolipoprotein H'
                                                             'VCAM-1'
               'IL-8'
                                                          'Lipoprotein (a)'
       'C Reactive Protein'
                                                               'CD40'
```

## Urine persistent discriminants (FDR 10%)

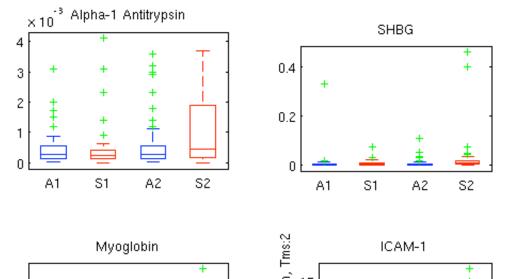
**RSVINF** 

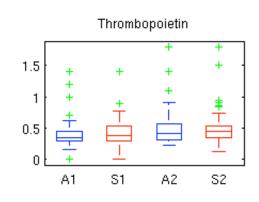
**HRVRSVINF** 

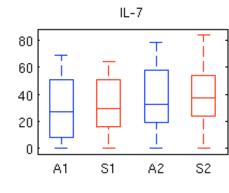
'IgE' 'Insulin' 'Erythropoietin'

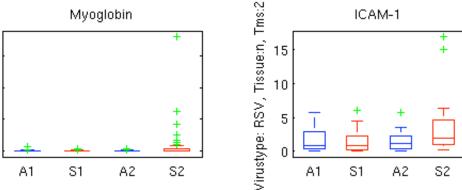
'IgE'
'C Reactive Protein'
'IL-16'
'Stem Cell Factor'
'CD40 Ligand'
'Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor'

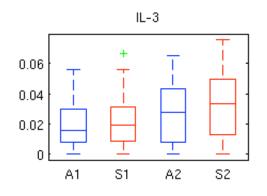
# Top 4 RSV/INF discriminants (ranked by Behren's Fisher pv)

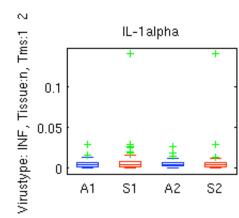




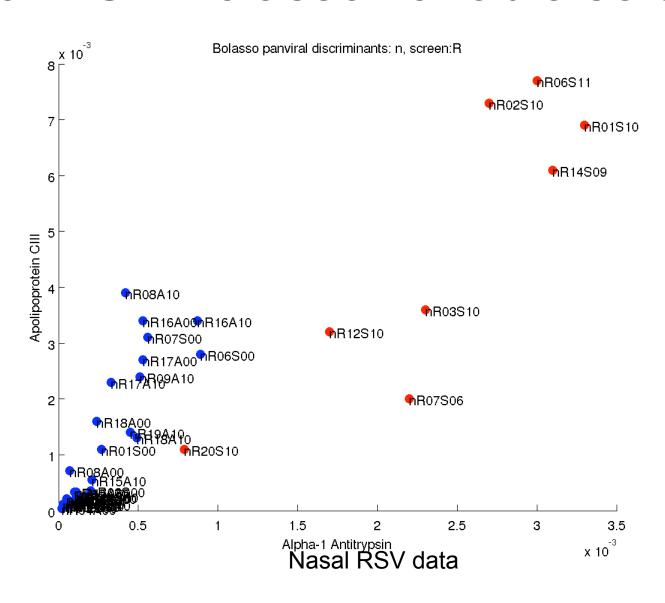




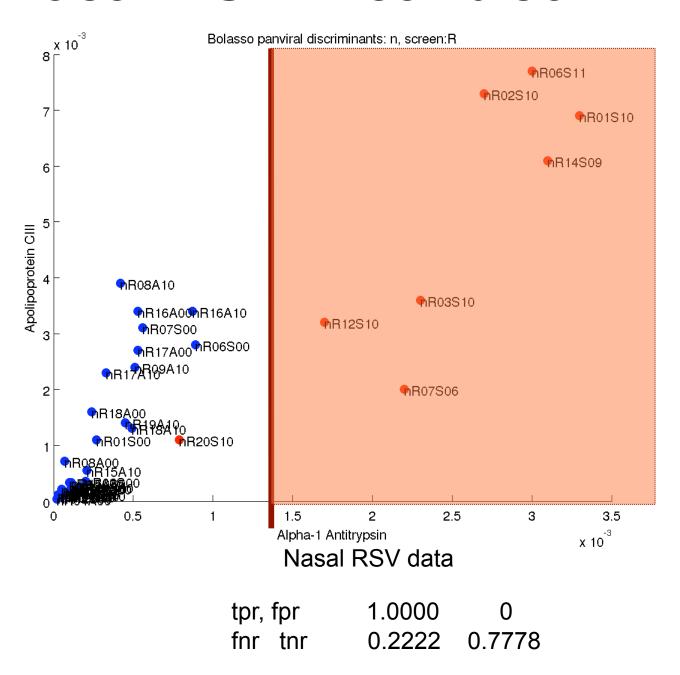




#### Nasal RSV Bolasso variable selection

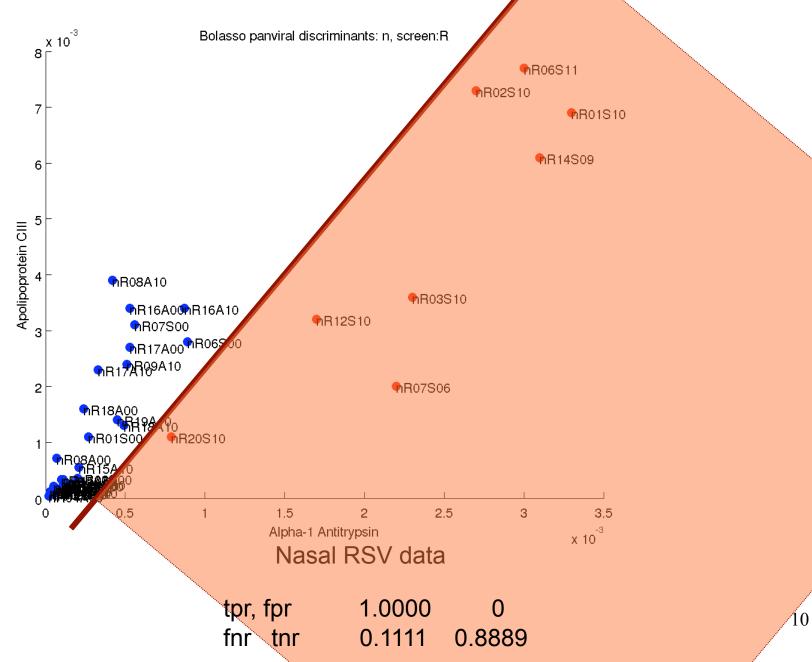


#### 1D Nasal RSV linear discriminant

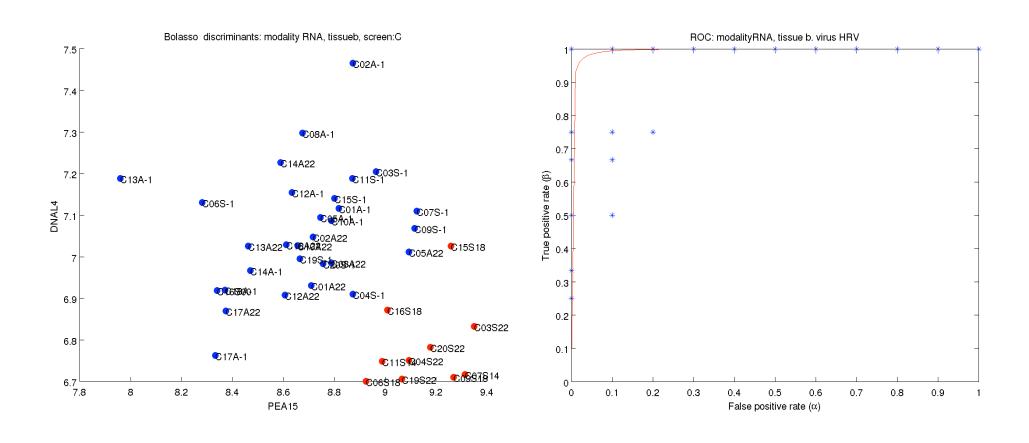


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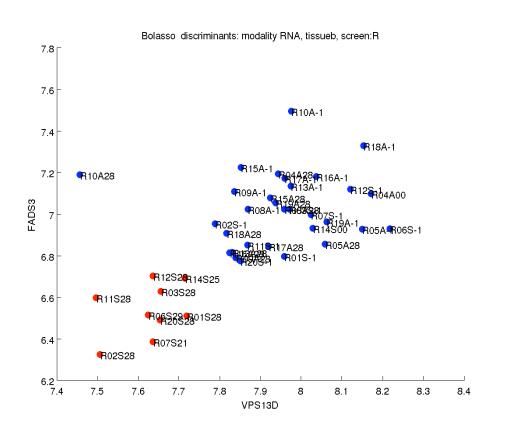
#### N RSV linear discriminant in 2D

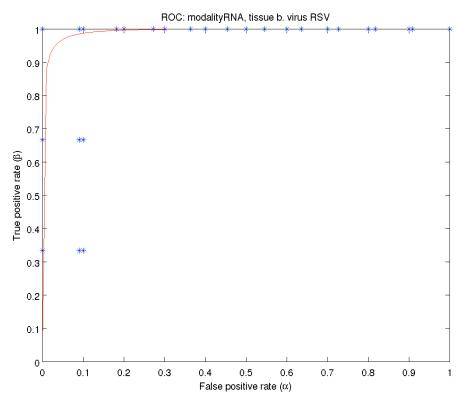


### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – RNA blood HRV

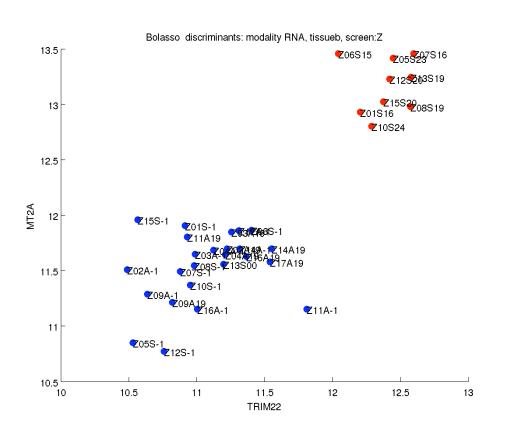


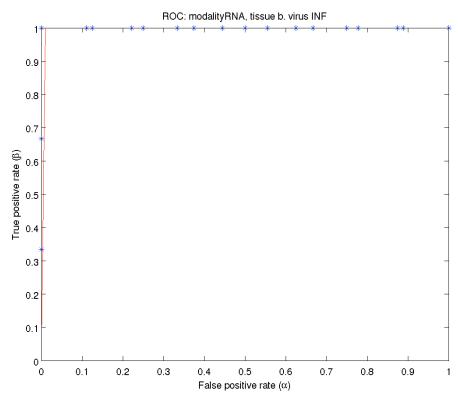
### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – RNA blood RSV



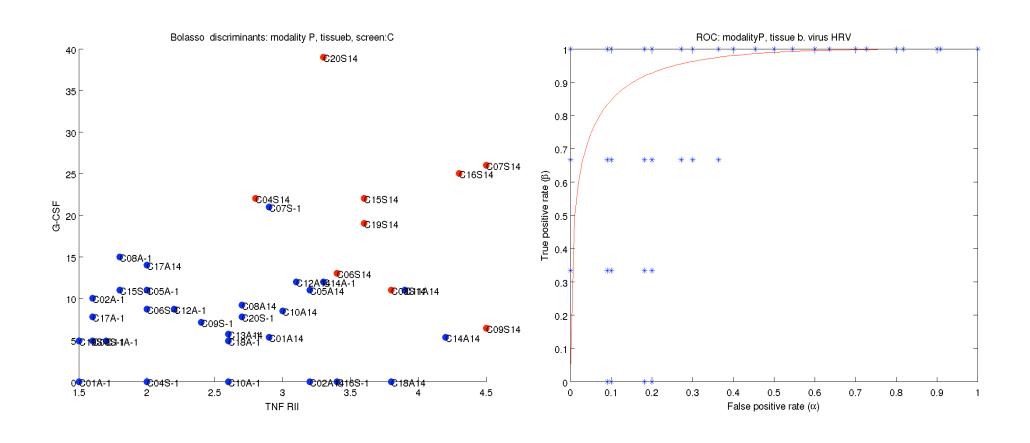


#### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – RNA blood INF

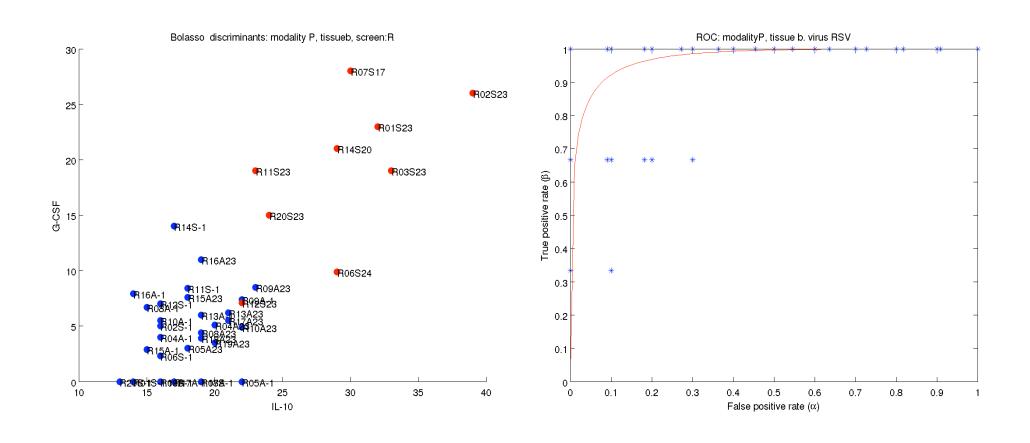




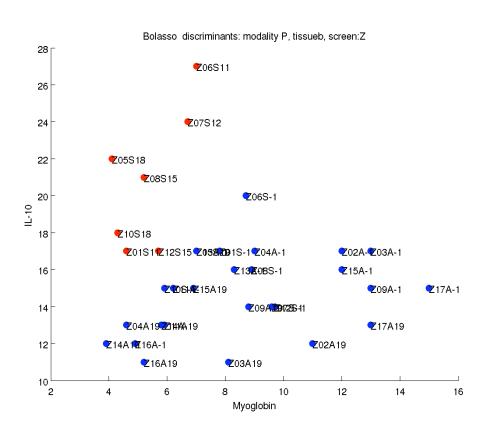
## ROC Analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics blood HRV

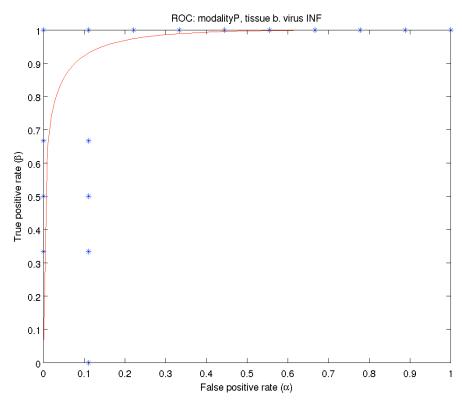


## ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics blood RSV

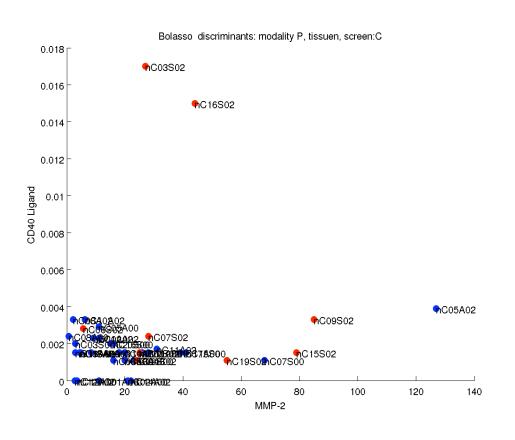


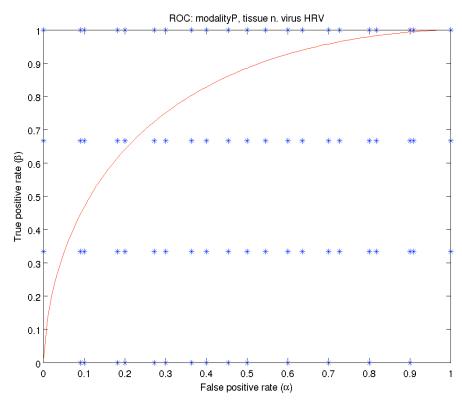
### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics blood INF



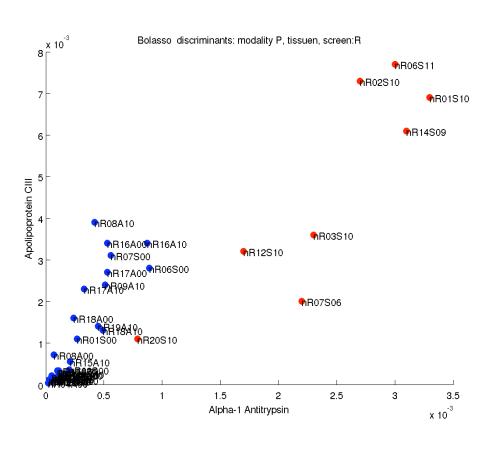


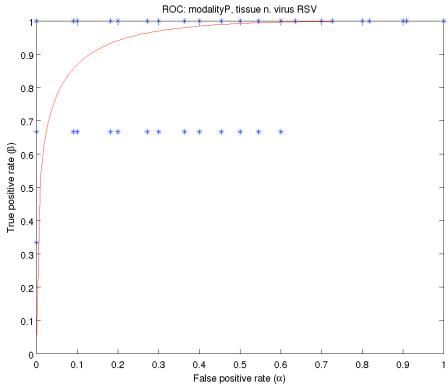
## ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Protemoics nasal HRV



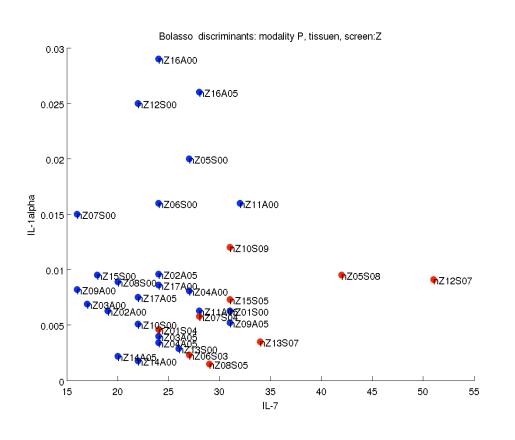


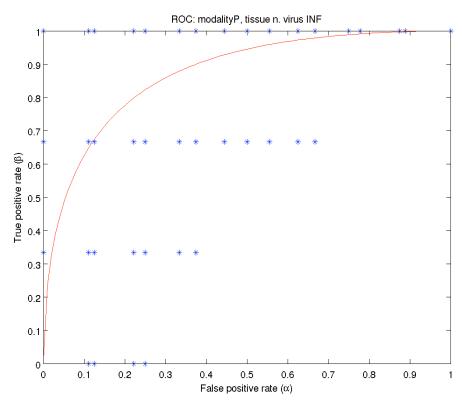
## ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics nasal RSV



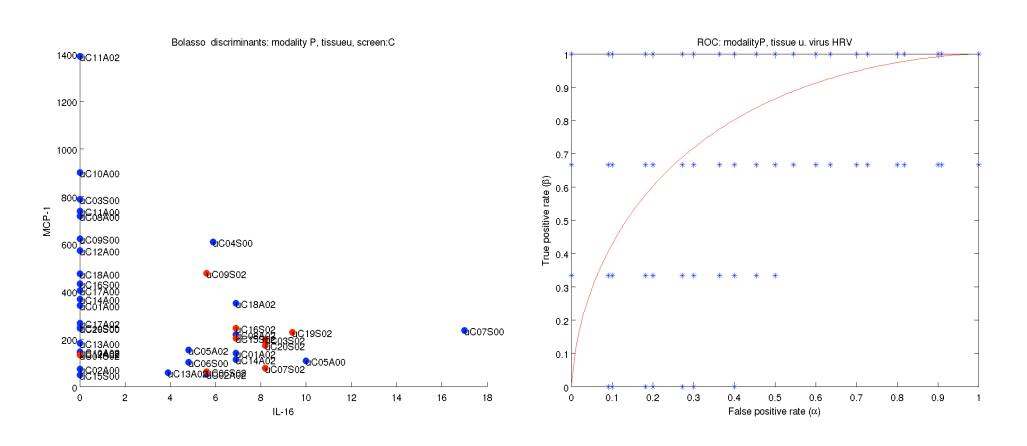


### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics urine INF

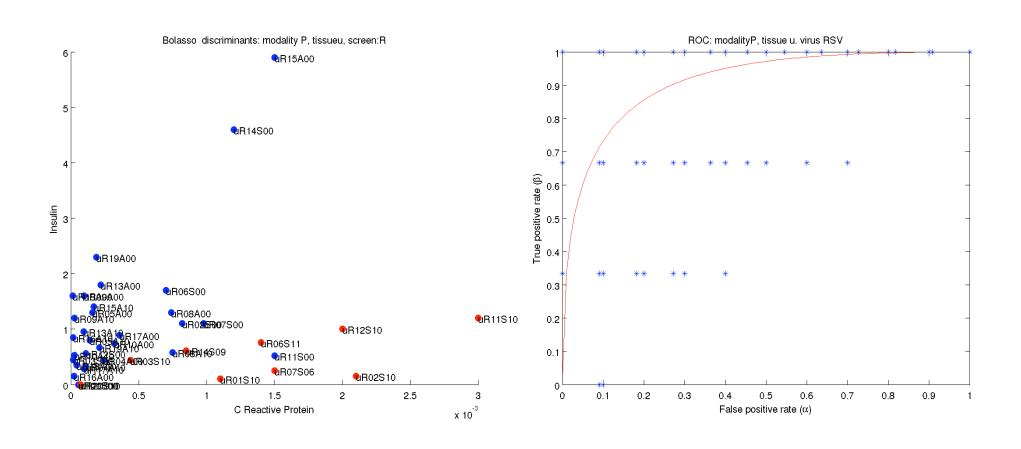




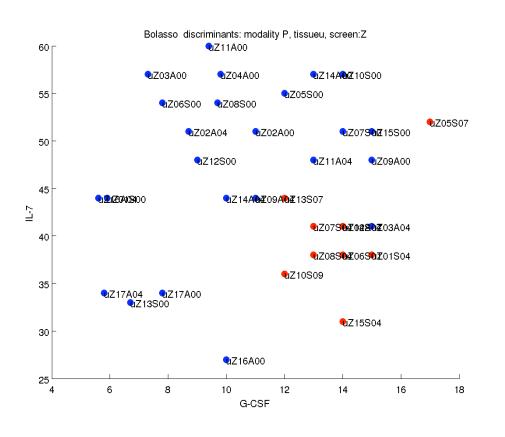
## ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics urine HRV

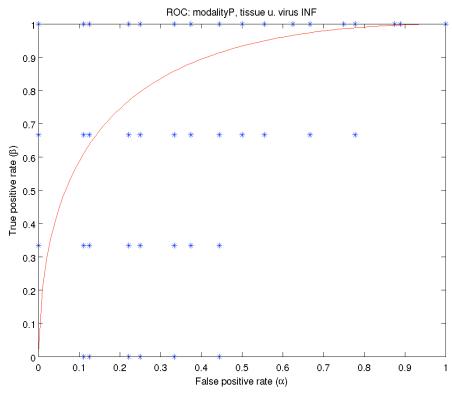


### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Protemoics urine RSV



### ROC analysis: Linear classifier – Proteomics urine INF





#### Some concluding thoughts

- 1. Results do not inspire optimism on biased proteomics for nasal and urine samples
- 2. Assays do not seem to be as discriminating as mRNA on blood
- 3. Caveat: small sample size.
  - larger sample might reveal some non-responders as "outliers"
- 4. Caveat: only considered pre-inocculation and peak sx time
- might there exist more discriminating early N or U proteomic signatures?