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Translating a Trillion Points of Open Data into Diagnostics, Therapies and New Insights in Health and Disease

Atul Butte, MD, PhD

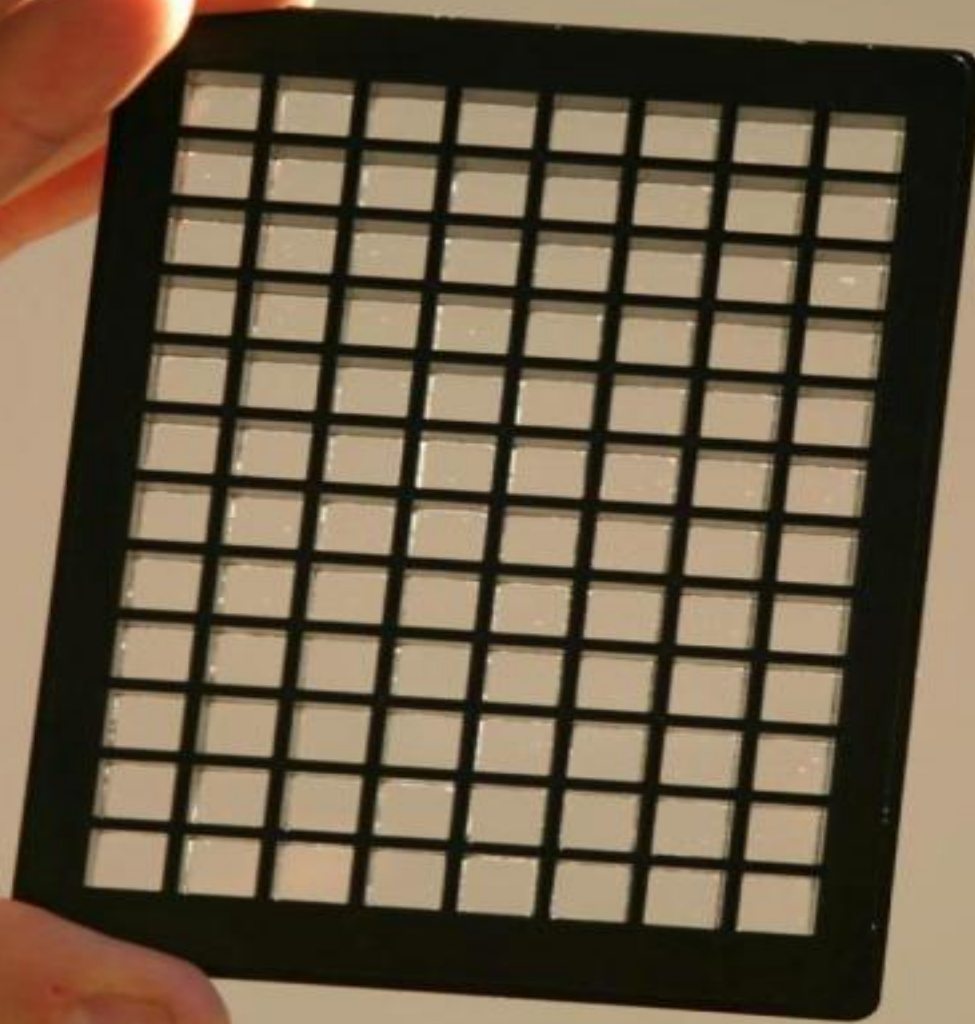
Chief Data Scientist, University of California Health (UC Health)

Director, Bakar Computational Health Sciences Institute, UCSF

Priscilla Chan and Mark Zuckerberg Distinguished Professor

Conflicts of Interest

- Scientific founder and advisory board membership
 - Genstruct
 - NuMedii
 - Personalis
 - Carmenta
- Honoraria for talks
 - Lilly
 - Pfizer
 - Siemens
 - Bristol Myers Squibb
 - AstraZeneca
 - Roche
 - Genentech
 - Warburg Pincus
 - CRG
 - AbbVie
 - Westat
- Past or present consultancy
 - Lilly
 - Johnson and Johnson
 - Roche
 - NuMedii
 - Genstruct
 - Tercica
- Ecoeos
- Helix
- Ansh Labs
- uBiome
- Prevendia
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- Assay Depot
- Regeneron
- Verinata
- Pathway Diagnostics
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- Orrick
- 10X Genomics
- GNS Healthcare
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- Coatue Management
- Corporate Relationships
 - Northrop Grumman
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 - Allergan
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 - Thomson Reuters
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- SV Angel
- Progenity
- Illumina
- Speakers' bureau
 - None
- Companies started by students
 - Carmenta
 - Serendipity
 - Stimulomics
 - NunaHealth
 - Praedicat
 - MyTime
 - Flipora
 - Tumbl.in
 - Polyglot
 - Iota Health
 - Ongevity Health



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DNA microarrays allow researchers to analyse the expression of a huge number of genes simultaneously.

GENOMICS

Gene data to hit milestone

With close to one million gene-expression data sets now publicly accessible repositories, researchers can identify disease-related genes more easily than ever before.

BY MONYA BAKER

Purvesh Khatri sits in front of an oversized computer screen, trawling for treasure in a sea of genetic data. Entering the search term 'breast cancer' into a public repository called the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO), the postdoctoral researcher retrieves a list of 1,170 experiments, representing nearly 33,000 samples and a hoard of gene-expression data that could reveal previously unseen patterns.

That is exactly the kind of search that helps Khatri's boss, Atul Butte, a bioinformatician at the Stanford School of Medicine in California, to identify a new drug target for diabetes. After downloading data from 130 gene-expression studies in mice, rats and humans, Butte looks for genes that were expressed at higher levels in

DATA DUMP

The number of gene-expression data sets in publicly available databases has climbed to nearly one million over the past decade.

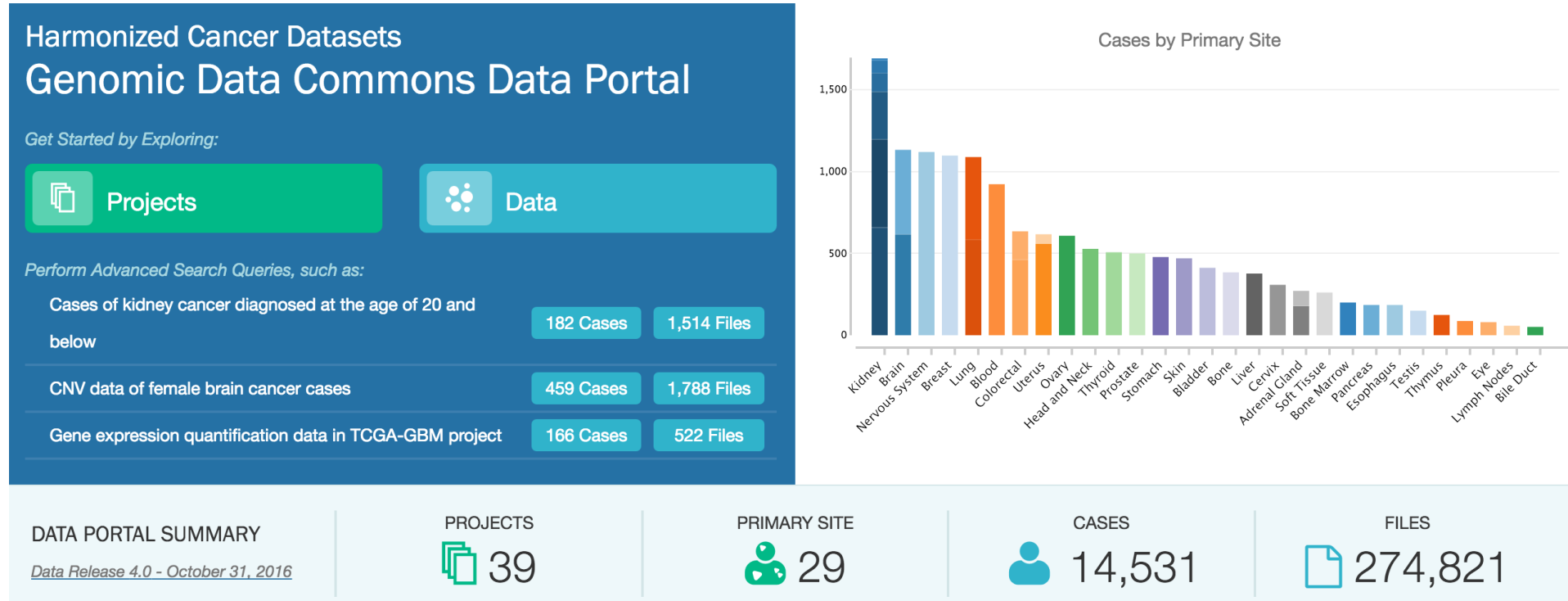


ly accessible repositories, after a laboratory.

pository at the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) in Hinxton, UK. Some time in the next few weeks, the number of deposited data sets will top one million (see 'Data dump'). The result is an unprecedented resource that promises to drive down costs and speed up progress in understanding disease. Gene-sequence data are already shared extensively, but expression data are more complex and can reveal which genes are the most active in, say, liver versus brain cells, or in diseased versus healthy tissue. And because studies often look at many

bit.ly/genedata

Cancer researchers share data



The Cancer Genome Atlas

- 14 thousand cases
- 39 types of cancers
- 13 types of data: molecular, clinical, sequencing

Study	Embargo Release	Details	Participants	Type of Study	Project
 CIDR: Genome Wide Association Study in Familial Parkinson Disease (PD)	Feb 13, 2009		1991	Case-control	CIDR
 Framingham SHARe	Version 1: Oct 19, 2008 Version 2: Feb 01, 2009 Version 3: Jul 08, 2009		14277	Longitudinal	SHARe
 GAIN: Collaborative Association Study of Psoriasis	Aug 13, 2008		2875	Case-control	GAIN
 GAIN: Genotyping the 270 HapMap samples for GAIN by Broad			-	Parent-offspring trios	
 GAIN: Genotyping the 270 HapMap samples for GAIN by Perlegen			-	Parent-offspring trios	
 GAIN: International Multi-Center ADHD Genetics Project	Mar 26, 2008		2835	Parent-offspring trios	GAIN
 GAIN: Linking Genome-Wide Association Study of Schizophrenia	Version 1: Nov 07, 2008 Version 2: Dec 03, 2008		5066	Case-control	GAIN
 GAIN: Major Depression: Stage 1 Genomewide Association in Population-Based Samples	Jul 09, 2008		3741	Case-control	GAIN
 GAIN: Search for Susceptibility Genes for Diabetic Nephropathy in Type 1 Diabetes	Jul 09, 2008		1825	Case-control	GAIN
 GAIN: Whole Genome Association Study of Bipolar Disorder	Version 1: Nov 25, 2008 Version 2: Dec 01, 2008		3261	Case-control	GAIN
 GAW16 Framingham and Simulated Data	Oct 19, 2008		7130	Longitudinal, population-based	SHARe
 Genome-wide Association Studies in the Hutterites			632	Population-based	University of Chicago
 Genome-wide Association Study of Neuroblastoma			1032	Case-control	COG
 Genome-wide Study in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Controls: First Stage Analysis	Jun 26, 2008		544	Case-control	NINDS
 Ischemic Stroke Genetics Study (ISGS)	Jun 26, 2008		485	Case-control	NINDS
 Mayo-Perlegen LEAPS (Linked Efforts to Accelerate Parkinson's Solutions) Collaboration	Mar 03, 2008		1550	Case-control	MJFF
 NEI Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS)	Jun 11, 2007		600	Case-control	NEI
 NINDS Parkinson's Disease	Oct 12, 2007		535	Case-control	NINDS
 NINDS Parkinsonism Study	Oct 12, 2007		1283	Case-set	NINDS
 NINDS Responder: Cerebrovascular Disease/Stroke Study	Jun 26, 2008		870	Case-set	NINDS
 NINI				Case-set	NINDS
 NINI				Control-set	NINDS
 POP				ulation samples, Control-set	NHGRI
 SEARCH GWA Study of Statin-Induced Myopathy			175	Case-control	University of Oxford
 Study of Irish Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (SIALS)			432	Case-control	NINDS
 The Finland-United States Investigation of NIDDM Genetics (FUSION) study			2335	Case-control	University of Michigan
 Whole Genome Association Study of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus			4651	Case-control	

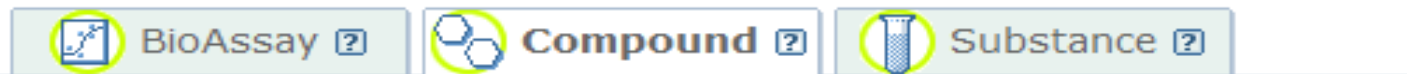
Genetics researchers share data



227 million substances x
1.3 million assays

More than a billion measurements
within a grid of 300 trillion cells

71 million meet Lipinski 5
1.2 million active substances

 Advanced search

[Chemical structure search](#) | [BioActivity analysis](#)

PubChem Substance

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0 per page ▾ Sort by Default order ▾

Items
0 of 227860939

PubChem
Compound

PubChem Compound

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PubChem
BioAssay

PubChem BioAssay

Summary ▾ 20 per page ▾ Sort by Default order ▾

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 1252713

Chemical biologists share data

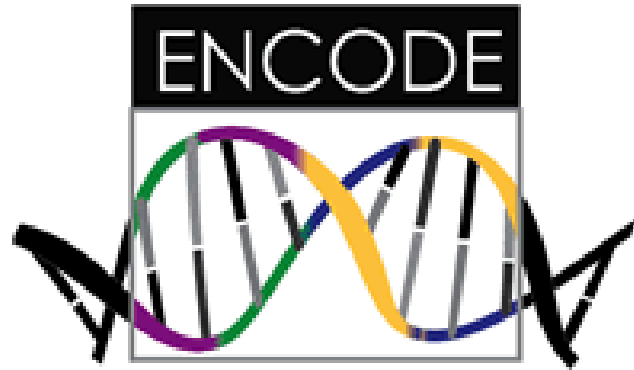
[6-Hydroxypyridine](#)

Source: [Bide Pharm](#)
Deposit Date: 2017-

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 22225742

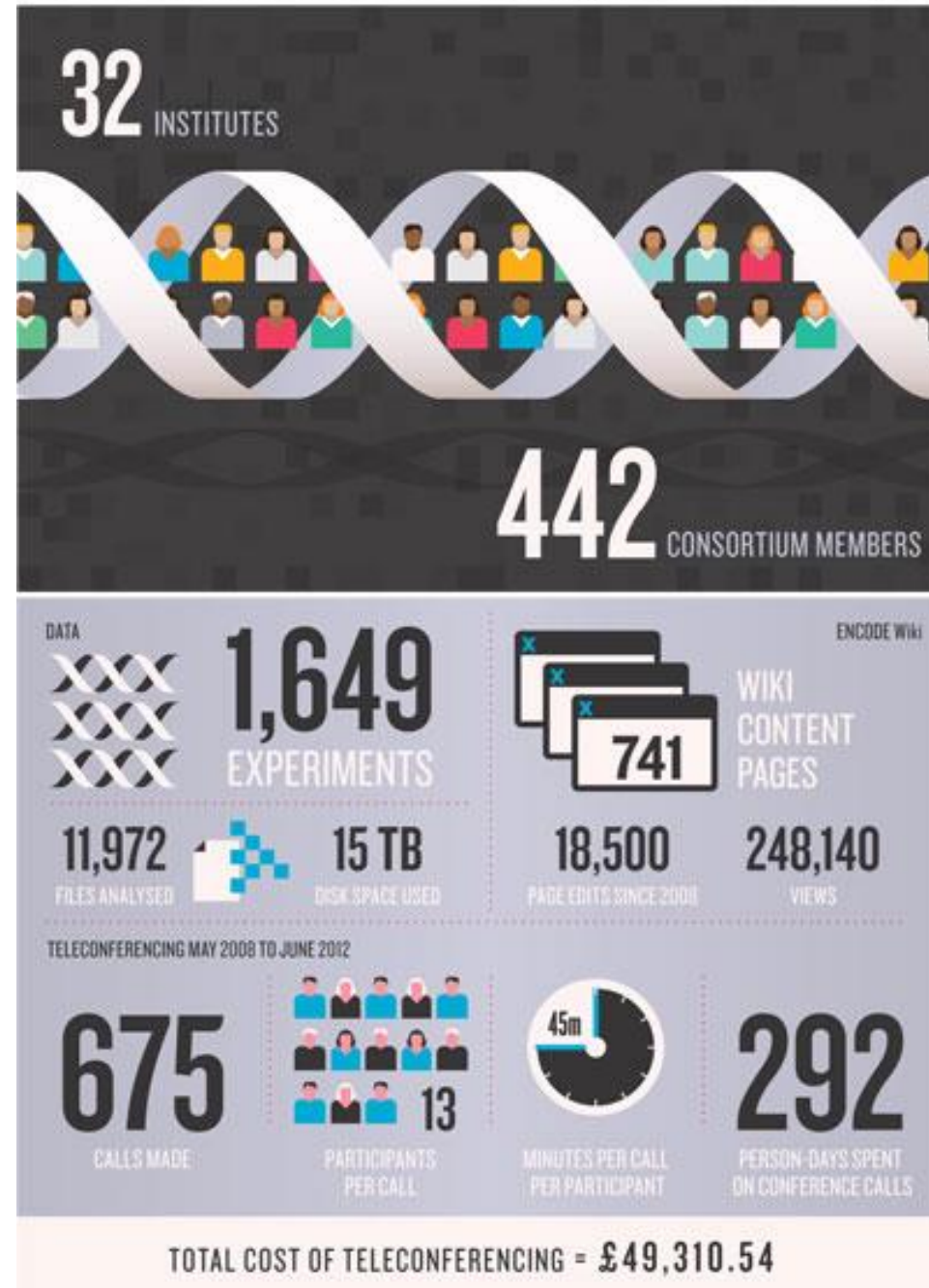
1. Source: Keith Lab, Institute of Cancer Science
Deposit Date: 2017/01/10 Hold-until Date: 2027/01/10
AID: 1259240



**Molecular
biologists
share data**

BY THE NUMBERS

The ENCODE project involved hundreds of people from around the world, and a lot of editing, disk space and phone calls.



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Sanchita Bhattacharya
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and many more

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

UCSF

NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

march of dimes
BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation



IMMPORT
Shared Data

Your site for searching and downloading shared data

- [Browse](#) for Studies of Interest Using Graphics and Search Tools
- Review Study Details
- [Download Data](#) (Login Required)
- [Ask ImmPort Questions](#)

Data Summary: Release 31, June 2019

Click on the counts with icon to visualize the count breakdown

Studies

382

Subjects

55,563

Protocols

1,406

Experiments

1,573

Total Results

2,108,988

Lab Tests

956,449

Announcements

June 19, 2019 - ImmPort Data 12 new studies and 5 update information in the [Data Release](#)

April 12, 2019 - ImmPort Data Release 30 is out with 10 new studies and 7 updated studies. Find more information in the [Data Release Notes](#).

January 16, 2019 - ImmPort Data Release 29 is out

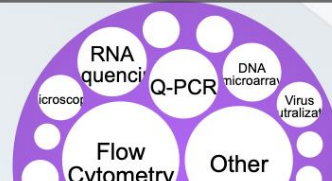
Home

Search: e.g. influenza (minimum 3 characters)

search

reset

Bubble Summary: Research Focus by Assay Type
(Click on a bubble to zoom in)



Options: Research Focus by Assay Type

Export

Name

Count

> Vaccine Response

133

ImmPort redistributes data from major NIAID-funded programs and more

Data from 380+ trials and studies already released, involving:

- Immune Tolerance Network (ITN)
- Accelerating Medicines Partnership (AMP) in Rheumatoid Arthritis and Lupus (AMP)
- Human Immunology Project Consortium (HIPC)
- Atopic Dermatitis Research Network (ADRN)
- Clinical Trials in Organ Transplantation (CTOT) and in Children (CTOT-C)
- Population Genetics Analysis Program
- Protective Immunity for Special Populations
- HLA Region Genomics in Immune-mediated Diseases
- Modeling Immunity for Biodefense
- Reagent Development for Innate Immune Receptors
- Adjuvant Development Program
- Innate Immune Receptors and Adjuvant Discovery Program
- Maintenance of Macaque Specific Pathogen-Free Breeding Colonies
- Non-human Primate Transplantation Tolerance Cooperative Study Group
- Immunity in Neonates and Infants
- Consortium for Food Allergy Research
- Development of Sample Sparing Assays for Monitoring Immune Responses (U24)
- Asthma and Allergic Diseases Cooperative Research Centers
- HLA and KIR Region Genomics in Immune-Mediated Diseases
- Systems Approach to Immunity and Inflammation
- Immunobiology of Xenotransplantation
- Cooperative Study Group for Autoimmune Disease Prevention
- Informatics Methodology and Secondary Analyses for Immunology Data in ImmPort
- Centers for Medical Countermeasures against Radiation Consortium
- Inner City Asthma Consortium

Collaborations with NIAMS, NCI, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and March of Dimes

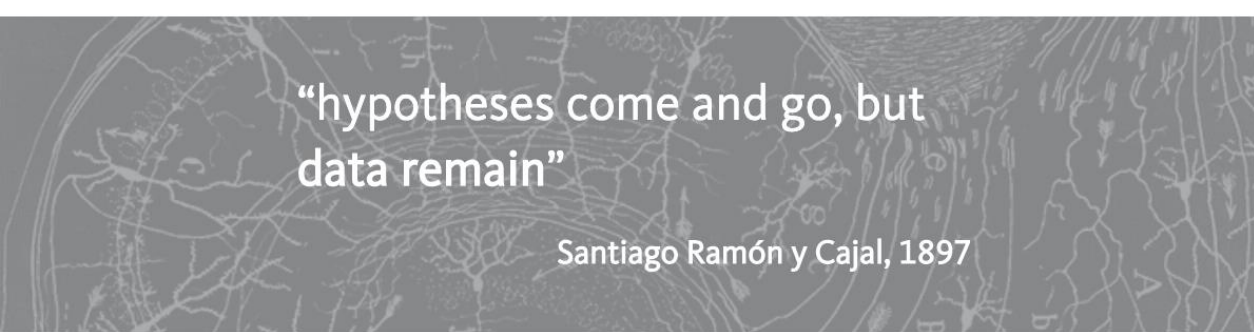
Announcement Number	Related Announc.	Issuing Organization	Release Date	Opening Date (SF424 Only) ?	Expiration Date	Activity Code(s)	Title
RFA-AI-18-042	See Related	NIAID	10/05/2018	01/02/2019	02/02/2019	U01	Fc-Dependent Mechanisms of Antibody-Mediated Killing (U01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
RFA-AI-18-026	See Related	NIAID	06/19/2018	11/13/2018	12/14/2018	R01	Modeling and Simulation to Optimize HIV Prevention Research (MS OPR) (R01 Clinical Trial not allowed)
RFA-AI-18-023	See Related	NIAID	06/14/2018	09/04/2018	10/05/2018	R01	Immune Mechanisms at the Maternal-Fetal Interface (R01 Clinical Trial Optional)
RFA-AI-18-010	See Related	NIAID	04/05/2018	06/02/2018	07/03/2018	U01	Impact of Initial Influenza Exposure on Immunity in Infants (U01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
PAR-18-712	See Related	NIAID	03/15/2018	05/05/2018	05/08/2021	R01	Investigations on Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases/Inborn Errors of Immunity (R01 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
RFA-AI-18-002	See Related	NIAID	03/08/2018	05/22/2018	06/23/2018	U19	Autoimmunity Centers of Excellence, Basic Research Program (U19 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
RFA-AI-18-003	See Related	NIAID	03/08/2018	05/22/2018	06/23/2018	UM1	Autoimmunity Centers of Excellence, Clinical Research Program (UM1 Clinical Trial Required)
RFA-AI-17-040	See Related	NIAID	12/04/2017	02/28/2018	03/29/2018	U19	Cooperative Centers on Human Immunology (U19 Clinical Trial Optional)
RFA-AI-17-037	See Related	NIAID	10/25/2017	01/22/2018	02/23/2018	R01	Immunity in the Elderly (R01) Clinical Trial Optional
RFA-AI-17-034	See Related	NIAID	10/20/2017	01/21/2018	02/22/2018	U01	Maintaining Immunity After Immunization (U01 - Clinical Trial Optional)
RFA-AI-16-078	See Related	NIAID	11/28/2016	02/15/2017	03/16/2017	U01	Limited Competition: Clinical Trials in Organ Transplantation in Children (CTOT-C): Mechanistic Ancillary Studies (U01)
RFA-AI-16-027	See Related	NIAID	09/07/2016	02/03/2017	03/04/2017	U19	T Cell Reagent Resource for the Study of Allergic Diseases (U19)

Department of Health and Human Services

Part 1. Overview Information

Participating Organization(s)	National Institutes of Health (NIH)
Components of Participating Organizations	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
Funding Opportunity Title	Informatics Methodology and Secondary Analyses for Immunology Data in ImmPort (UH2 Clinical Trial Not Allowed)
Activity Code	UH2, Exploratory/Developmental Cooperative Agreement Phase I
Announcement Type	Reissue of PAR-16-253
Related Notices	• April 08, 2019 - Notice of Change in Expiration Date of PAR-19-229. See Notice NOT-AI-19-055.
Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) Number	PAR-19-229

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“hypotheses come and go, but
data remain”

Santiago Ramón y Cajal, 1897

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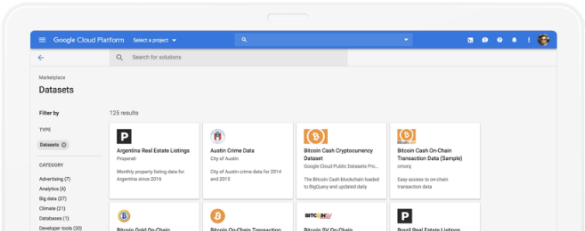
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University of California Announces Collaboration with Janssen to Expand Data Science Research in Healthcare

New Fellowship Program Facilitated by Johnson & Johnson Innovation to Recruit Data Scientists for High-Impact, Data-Driven Healthcare Research

By [Laura Kurtzman](#)

The University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley), and the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), today announced a collaboration with Janssen Research & Development, LLC, part of the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson (Janssen), to launch a new data science fellowship program that will explore innovative data-driven approaches to improve human health and train the next generation of leaders in the healthcare data sciences. This program will be the first of its kind in the San Francisco Bay Area, which already serves as a worldwide hub for the tech and

10 reasons why to archive and share study data openly

- Reproducibility
- Transparency
- Support public policy
- Return data to the community
- Visibility into failed trials
- Speed results reporting
- Enable learning
- Enable new ventures
- **New science**
- Trust and Believability

Reproducibility

Repeatability of published microarray gene expression analyses

John P A Ioannidis¹⁻³, David B A Mario Falchi^{8,9}, Cesare Furlanelli⁵, Michael Nitzberg⁵, Grier P Page⁴

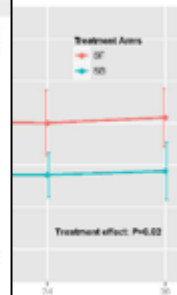
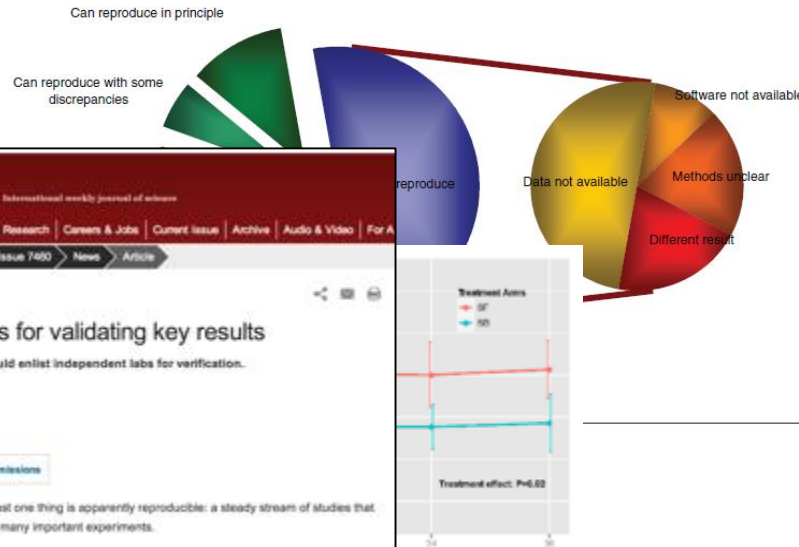
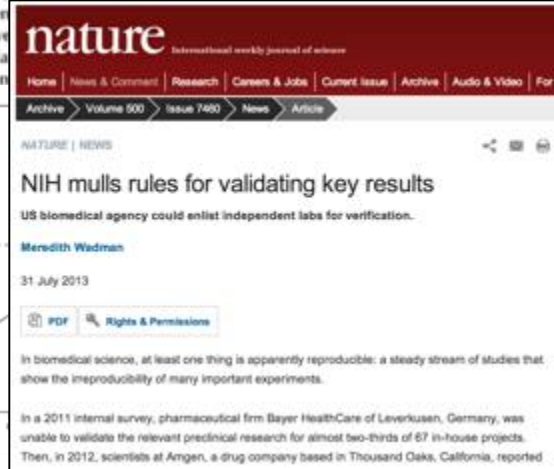
Given the complexity of microarray studies, guidelines on data availability. Several public data sets are publicly available, and when

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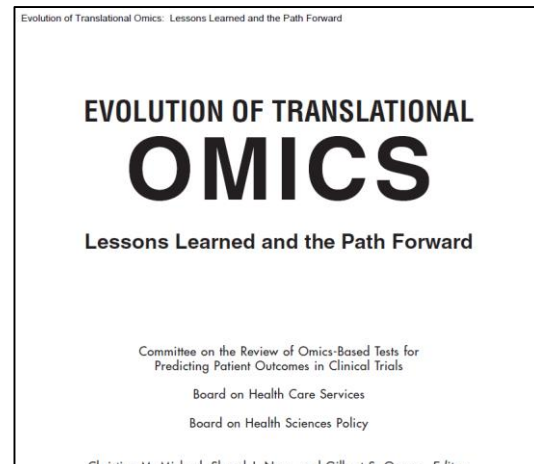


Return data to the community



Support public policy

Transparency



code — in protecting patient confidentiality, for example. In such cases, authors should justify the omission and assure independent reproducibility by alternative means.

The quality of scientific output will benefit from setting these standards. As a community, we owe it to patients and to the public to do what we can to ensure the validity of the research we publish.

Keith Baggerly on behalf of 7 co-authors*, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer

BMJ

BMJ 2013;346:f2157 doi: 10.1136/bmj.f2157 (Published 4 April 2013)

Page 1 of 2

NEWS

Roche offers researchers access to all Tamiflu trials

Deborah Cohen

BMJ

More than three years after the Cochrane Collaboration first asked Roche for the full clinical study reports for its influenza drug oseltamivir (Tamiflu), the Swiss company has offered the

follows that regulators were in the same situation as we were: lacking data to come to firm conclusions."

Visibility into failed trials

BMJ

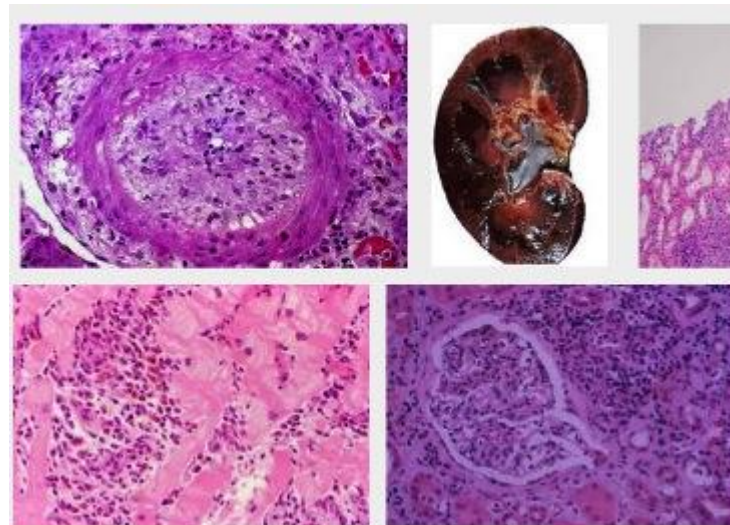
RESEARCH

BMJ 2013;347:f6104 doi: 10.1136/bmj.f6104 (Published 29 October 2013)

Non-publication of large randomized clinical trials: cross sectional analysis

 OPEN ACCESS

Christopher W Jones *attending physician*¹, Lara Handler *school of medicine liaison librarian*², Karen E Crowell *clinical information specialist*², Lukas G Keil *research assistant*³, Mark A Weaver *assistant professor*⁴, Timothy F Platts-Mills *assistant professor*³



Enable learning

Speed results reporting

Scientists voice fears over ethics of drug trials remaining unpublished

Almost a third of large clinical trials in the US still not published five years after being finished, scientists write in BMJ

Sarah Boseley

The Guardian, Tuesday 29 October 2013 19.30 EDT



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now part of Illumina

Pathwork.
Diagnostics

All the world's
genomic data

NHS
National Institute for
Health Research

Welcome to the
UK Clinical
Trials
Gateway

s?

An APOBEC cytidine deaminase mutagenesis pattern widespread in human cancers

Steven A Roberts¹, Michael S Lawrence², Leszek J Klimczak³, Sara A Grimm³, David Fargo³, Petar Stojanovic⁴, Adam Kiezun², Gregory V Kryukov^{2,4}, Scott L Carter², Gordon Saksena², Shawn Harris², Ruchir R Shah⁵, Michael A Resnick¹, Gad Getz^{2,6–8} & Dmitry A Gordenin^{1,8}

Recent studies indicate that a subclass of APOBEC cytidine deaminases, which convert cytosine to uracil during RNA editing and retrovirus or retrotransposon restriction, may induce mutation clusters in human tumors. We show here that throughout cancer genomes APOBEC-mediated mutagenesis is pervasive and correlates with APOBEC mRNA levels. Mutation clusters in whole-genome and exome data sets conform to the stringent criteria indicative of a mutagenesis pattern. Applying these criteria to 954 exomes from 14 cancer types, mostly from the Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA), showed a significant pattern of mutation in bladder, cervical, and lung cancers, reaching 68% of all samples. Within breast cancer, the HE pattern was clearly enriched for tumors with the HE pattern, suggesting that this type of mutation is linked with cancer development. The APOBEC pattern also extended to cancer-associated ubiquitous APOBEC-mediated mutagenesis.

Genome instability triggers the development of cancers^{1,2}. Radiation and chemical damage are culprits in theories of carcinogenesis, but normal enzymatic activities can also be involved in mutation. Cytidine deaminases, which convert cytosine to uracil, likely contribute to DNA damage. APOBEC1 (AID), a key enzyme in antibody diversification, only initiates the hypermutation and class-switching in immunoglobulin genes but also can mutate a limited number of secondary targets.

¹Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Durham, North Carolina, USA. ²The Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. ³Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ⁴Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ⁵Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA. ⁶These authors contributed equally to this work. Correspondence should be addressed to D.A.G. (gadgets@broadinstitute.org).

Received 28 January; accepted 20 June; published 10.1038/ng.2702

NATURE GENETICS | VOLUME 45 | NUMBER 5 | MAY 2013

implicated in carcinogenesis⁵. In addition to AID, the human APOBEC1 encodes several homologous APOBEC (apolipoprotein B editing enzyme, catalytic polypeptide-like) cytidine deaminase function in innate immunity as well as in RNA editing⁶. Human cell culture studies showed that a subclass of APOBEC1-mediated mutagenesis is linked with cancer development. The APOBEC1-mediated mutagenesis is linked with cancer development. The APOBEC1-mediated mutagenesis is linked with cancer development.

Figure 2 Presence of an APOBEC mutation pattern in exome data sets from different cancer types. (a,b) Fold enrichment (a) and mutation load (b) of the APOBEC mutation pattern were determined in each of 2,680 whole exome-sequenced tumors representing 14 cancer types. Samples were categorized by the statistical significance of the APOBEC mutation pattern and the magnitude of enrichment. The significance of the APOBEC mutation pattern was calculated by one-sided Fisher's exact test comparing the ratio of the number of C-to-T or C-to-G substitutions and complementary G-to-A or G-to-C substitutions that occur in and out of the APOBEC target motif (TCW or WGA) to an analogous ratio for all cytosines or guanines that reside inside and outside of the TCW or WGA motif within a sample fraction of the genome (Benjamini-Hochberg-corrected q value < 0.05). The number of tumor samples in each category is presented in each pie chart in a. Samples with q value > 0.05 are represented in black. These samples are excluded from the scatter graphs in a,b. Color scales indicate the magnitude of enrichment in a and the number of APOBEC signature mutations in b for samples with $q < 0.05$. Dashed lines indicate effects expected with random mutagenesis. Cancer types are abbreviated as in TCGA: cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma (CESC), bladder urothelial carcinoma (BLCA), head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSC), breast invasive carcinoma (BRCA), lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD), lung squamous cell carcinoma (LUSC), uterine corpus endometrial carcinoma (UCEC), ovarian serous cystadenocarcinoma (OV), stomach adenocarcinoma (STAD), rectum adenocarcinoma (READ), colon adenocarcinoma (COAD), prostate adenocarcinoma (PRAD), kidney renal clear-cell carcinoma (KIRC) and acute myeloid leukemia (LAML).

Methods

[Abstract](#) • [Introduction](#) • [Results](#) • [Discussion](#) • [Methods](#) • [References](#) • [Acknowledgments](#) • [Author information](#) • [Supplementary information](#)

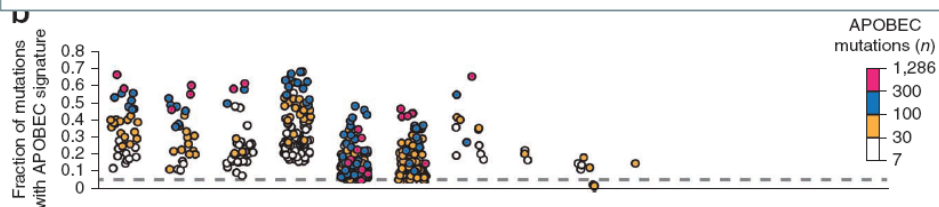
Genome and exome data sets.

Genome and exome data sets were obtained from publications^{20, 21} or from the TCGA data portal (see URLs; Controlled Data Access HTTP Directory). The catalog of base substitutions identified by whole-genome sequencing in 21 breast cancers was downloaded from the website provided in ref. 12 (see URLs).

Hyperlinks to TCGA data sets and references to published mutation lists are provided in [Supplementary Table 3](#).

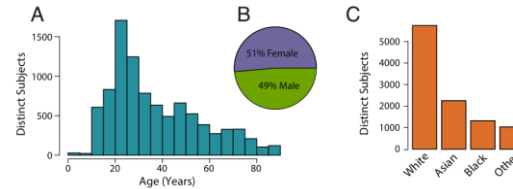
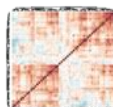
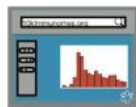
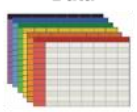
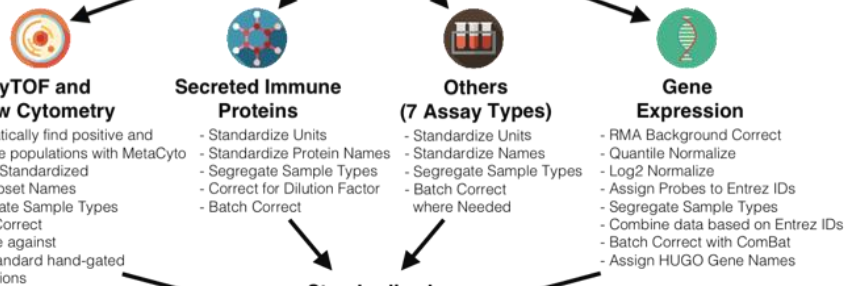
Cluster analysis.

Clusters and colocalization between clusters and rearrangement breakpoints in whole-genome data sets were identified as described in ref. 13. Analysis of mutation clustering in exomes was conducted similarly to that in whole-genome data sets. Briefly, we first filtered out mutations identical to variants in dbSNP. These SNPs generally constituted a small percentage (0.9–12.1%) of all exome mutations for a given cancer type. However, LUSC, KIRC, PRAD and STAD samples contained somewhat higher numbers of mutations identical to variants in dbSNP (19.5–25.1%). Notably, each prefiltered mutation was included in the total number of mutations in the genome, which would thereby only increase the P values of clusters. We next identified groups of closely



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[illegible]

Cell Reports bit.ly/10kimmunome
<http://10kimmunomes.org/>

Share successful, failed, and so-so data

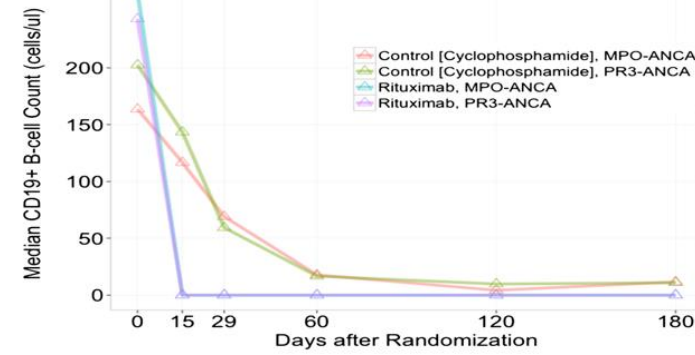
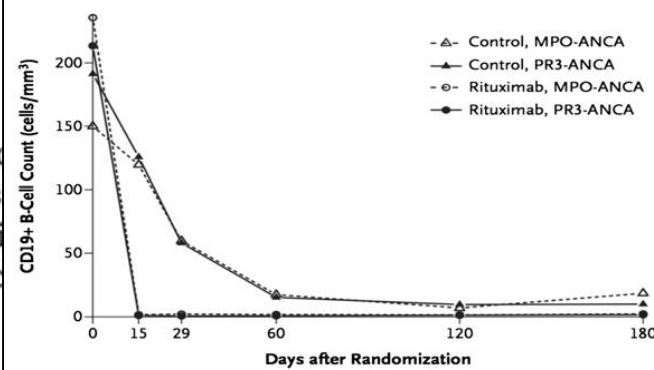
- Rituximab in ANCA-Associated Vasculitis (RAVE) trial of new approach to the induction of remission
- But even though rituximab was found to be non-inferior than cyclophosphamide, which drug is the right one to use?

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Rituximab versus Cyclophosphamide for ANCA-Associated Vasculitis

CONCLUSIONS

Rituximab therapy was not inferior to cyclophosphamide for the induction of remission in severe ANCA-associated disease. (Funded by the National Institutes of Health, Genentech, and Biogen; Clinician and Consumer Reports)



Nasrallah et al. *Arthritis Research & Therapy* (2015) 17:262
DOI 10.1186/s13075-015-0778-z



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Reanalysis of the Rituximab in ANCA-Associated Vasculitis trial identifies granulocyte subsets as a novel early marker of successful treatment

Dunn⁵, Elizabeth Thomson⁵, Jeffrey Wiser⁵

Patients with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA) associated with severe disease were randomized to 6 months of treatment with rituximab or cyclophosphamide in the Rituximab in ANCA-Associated Vasculitis (RAVE) trial. Flow cytometry data were analyzed using a novel method to identify granulocyte subsets. Patients in remission had a significantly higher GI at baseline

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Once-Daily Plazomicin for Complicated Urinary Tract Infections

Florian M.E. Wagenlehner, M.D., Daniel J. Cloutier, Pharm.D., Allison S. Komirenko, Pharm.D., Deborah S. Cebrik, M.S., M.P.H., Kevin M. Krause, M.B.A., Tiffany R. Keepers, Ph.D., Lynn E. Connolly, M.D., Ph.D., Loren G. Miller, M.D., M.P.H., Ian Friedland, M.D., and Jamie P. Dwyer, M.D., for the EPIC Study Group*

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The increasing multidrug resistance among gram-negative uropathogens necessitates new treatments for serious infections. Plazomicin is an aminoglycoside with bactericidal activity against multidrug-resistant (including carbapenem-resistant) Enterobacteriaceae.

METHODS

We randomly assigned 609 patients with complicated urinary tract infections (UTIs), including acute pyelonephritis, in a 1:1 ratio to receive intravenous plazomicin (15 mg per kilogram of body weight once daily) or meropenem (1 g every 8 hours), with optional oral step-down therapy after at least 4 days of intravenous therapy, for a total of 7 to 10 days of therapy. The primary objective was to show the noninferiority of plazomicin to meropenem in the treatment of complicated UTIs, including acute pyelonephritis, with a noninferiority margin of 15 percentage points. The primary end points were composite cure (clinical cure and microbiologic eradication) at day 5 and at the test-of-cure visit (15 to 19 days after initiation of therapy) in the microbiologic modified intention-to-treat population.

RESULTS

Plazomicin was noninferior to meropenem with respect to the primary efficacy end points. At day 5, composite cure was observed in 88.0% of the patients (168 of 191 patients) in the plazomicin group and in 91.4% (180 of 197 patients) in the meropenem group (difference, −3.4 percentage points; 95% confidence interval [CI], −10.0 to 3.1). At the test-of-cure visit, composite cure was observed in 81.7% (156 of 191 patients) and 70.1% (138 of 197 patients), respectively (difference, 11.6 percentage points; 95% CI, 2.7 to 20.5). At the test-of-cure visit, a higher percentage of patients in the plazomicin group than in the meropenem group were found to have microbiologic eradication, including eradication of Enterobacteriaceae that were not susceptible to aminoglycosides (78.8% vs. 66.6%) and Enterobacteriaceae that produce extended-spectrum β -lactamases (82.4% vs. 75.0%). At late follow-up (24 to 32 days after initiation of therapy), fewer patients in the plazomicin group than in the meropenem group had microbiologic recurrence (3.7% vs. 8.1%) or clinical relapse (1.6% vs. 7.7%). Increases in serum creatinine levels of 0.5 mg or more per deciliter (240 μ mol per liter) above baseline occurred in 7.0% of patients in the plazomicin group and in 4.0% in the meropenem group.

CONCLUSIONS

Once-daily plazomicin was noninferior to meropenem for the treatment of complicated UTIs and acute pyelonephritis caused by Enterobacteriaceae, including multidrug-resistant strains. (Funded by Achaogen and the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority; EPIC ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT02486627.)

N. Engl. J. Med. 380:380-390 NEJM.ORG FEBRUARY 21, 2019

The New England Journal of Medicine

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729

From the Justus Liebig University, Giessen, Germany (F.M.E.W.); Achaogen, South San Francisco (D.J.C., A.S.K., D.S.C., K.M.K., T.R.K., L.E.C., I.F.), the David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles (L.G.M.), and Los Angeles Biomedical Research Institute at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance (L.G.M.) — all in California; and Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville (J.P.D.). Address reprint requests to Dr. Wagenlehner at the Clinic for Urology, Pediatric Urology and Andrology, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Rudolf-Buchheim Str. 7, 35392 Giessen, Germany, or at florian.wagenlehner@chiru.med.uni-giessen.de.

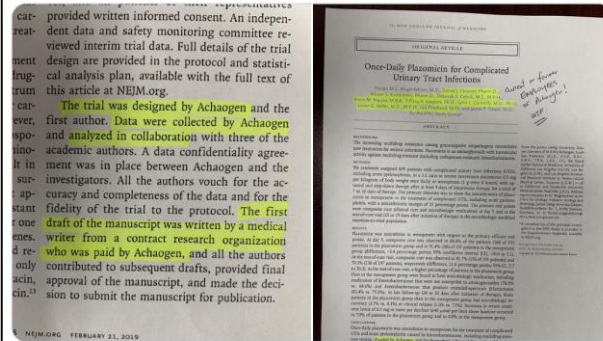
*A complete list of the principal investigators in the EPIC Study is provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available at NEJM.org.

N. Engl. J. Med. 2019;380:729-40.
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1801467
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Dr. Jason Fung
@drjasonfung

Not Again! @NEJM now just a drug whore. Trial funded, written by, designed, run by and analyzed by Pharma. 80% of authors are employees! @VPrasadMDMPH

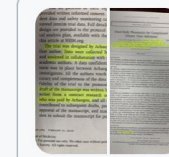


5:20 AM · Feb 21, 2019 · Twitter for iPhone



Jeanne Lenzer @JeanneLenzer1 · 19h

sadly medical students and residents still worship articles in NEJM as if from above; I once cast shade on NEJM during journal club and the audible gasp from the residents was remarkable.



Dr. Jason Fung @drjasonfung

Not Again! @NEJM now just a drug whore. Trial funded, written by, designed, run by and analyzed by Pharma. 80% of authors are employees! @VPrasadMDMPH



Jing Liang
@AppleHelix

1/ Rant coming because I am triggered..

Why the HELL is this controversial???

- Plazomicin is a novel antibiotic candidate being developed (now approved) by Achaogen \$AKAO

- Antibiotic resistance is a public crisis - this is a consensus

Journal reputation is at a critical moment

- How are journals going to respond to professional skeptics?
- How does a journal respond to another journal's editor criticizing approval?
- How will journals respond to health systems (like University of California) who will now look at drug efficacy in real world clinical data? Will the data match?
- How will journals respond to payers incentivized to challenge expensive drug approvals, who will now want to see the raw data? \$Billions riding on these papers.
- How will journals address the family ready to sell their house to pay for a drug for their family member?
- How will journals counter when government officials label them "fake news"?

"Trust us, it works, we've looked at the data"?! Really?

Preeclampsia: large cause of maternal and fetal death

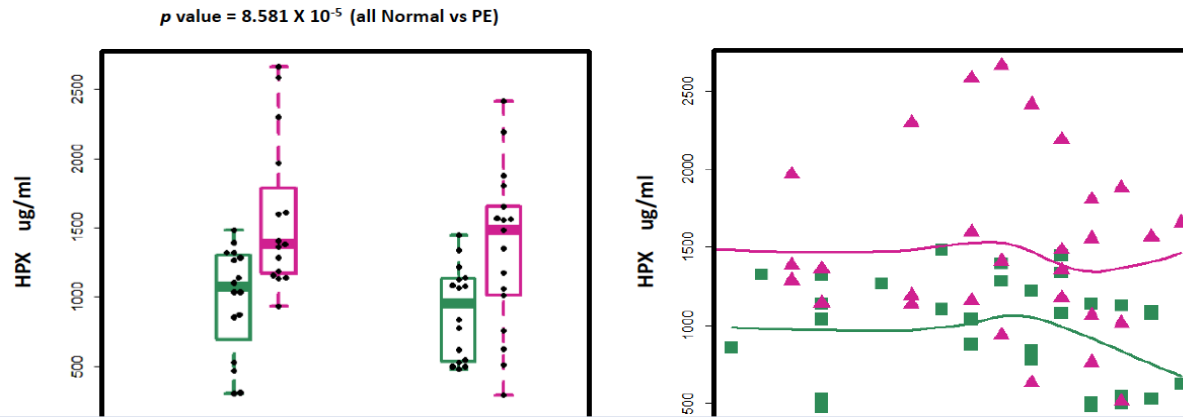
- Incidence
 - 5-8% of all pregnancies in the U.S. and worldwide
 - 4.1 million births in the U.S. in 2009
 - Up to 300K cases of preeclampsia annually in the U.S.
- Mortality
 - Responsible for 18% of all maternal deaths in the U.S.
 - Maternal death in 56 out of every 100,000 live births in US
 - Neonatal death in 71 out of every 100,000 live births in US
- Cost
 - \$20 billion in direct costs in the U.S annually
 - Average hospital stay of 3.5 days



Linda Liu
Bruce Ling
Matt Cooper

Accession	Title	Type	Organism	Assays	Released	F
E-GEOD-32472	Oxygen induced complication of prematurity: from experimental data to prevention strategy	transcription profiling by array	Homo sapiens	299	01/11/2011	
E-GEOD-27976	Calvarial osteoblast transcriptome analysis identifies genetic targets and extracellular matrix-mediated focal adhesion as potential biomarkers for single-suture craniosynostosis	transcription profiling by array	Homo sapiens	249	04/03/2012	
E-GEOD-46510	New whole blood gene expression profile predictive of preterm birth	transcription profiling by array	Homo sapiens	154	15/05/2014	
E-GEOD-37210	The application of nonsense-mediated mRNA decay inhibition to the identification of breast cancer susceptibility genes	transcription profiling by array	Homo sapiens	143	11/04/2012	
E-TABM-682	Transcription profiling of human decidua basalis to identify pre-eclampsia susceptibility genes	transcription profiling by array	Homo sapiens	104	07/04/2009	
E-GEOD-35574	Differentially expressed microRNAs revealed by molecular signatures of Preeclampsia and IUGR in human placenta	transcription profiling by array	Homo sapiens	94	07/02/2012	
E-GEOD-41336	Cultured Cyto and Syncytio-trophoblast samples exposed to varying degrees of hypoxia (methylation)	methylation profiling by array	Homo sapiens	90	18/01/2013	
E-GEOD-5999	Transcription profiling of human 27 non-	transcription	Homo sapiens	72	07/11/2008	

SPARK
AT STANFORD



Need a
diagnostic for
preeclampsia

Public big data
available

March of
Dimes Center
for Prematurity
Research

Data analyzed,
diagnostic
designed

SPARK grant
(\$50k)

Life Science
Angels, other
seed investors
(\$2 million)

Acquired by
Progenity
(La Jolla)

STOCK WATCH

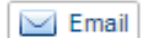
Express, Wet Seal, Avago Jump

Carmenta Bioscience Secures Over \$2 Million in Oversubscribed Seed Financing

Camille Samuels Accepts Seat on Carmenta Board of Directors



Press Release: Carmenta Bioscience, Inc. – Wed, Apr 2, 2014



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How Much Does Pharmaceutical Innovation Cost? A Look At 100 Companies

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Company	Ticker	Number of drugs approved	R&D Spending Per Drug (\$Mil)	Total R&D Spending 1997-2011 (\$Mil)
AstraZeneca	AZN	5	11,790.93	58,955
GlaxoSmithKline	GSK	10	8,170.81	81,708
Sanofi	SNY	8	7,909.26	63,274
Roche Holding AG	RHHBY	11	7,803.77	85,841
Pfizer Inc.	PFE	14	7,727.03	108,178
Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	15	5,885.65	88,285
Eli Lilly & Co.	LLY	11	4,577.04	50,347
Abbott Laboratories	ABT	8	4,496.21	35,970
Merck & Co Inc	MRK	16	4,209.99	67,260
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	BMJ	11	4,152.26	
Novartis AG	NVS	21	3,983.13	
Amgen Inc.	AMGN	9	3,692.14	

Sources: InnoThink Center For Research In Biomedical Innovation; The Fundamentals via FactSet Research Systems

@MatthewHerper
bit.ly/newdrug1

LINCS aims to create a network-based understanding of biology by cataloging changes in gene expression and other cellular processes that occur when cells are exposed to a variety of perturbing agents



LINCS aims to create a network-based understanding of biology by cataloging changes in gene expression and other cellular processes that occur when cells are exposed to a variety of perturbing agents, and by using computational tools to integrate this diverse information into a comprehensive view of normal and disease states that can be applied for the development of new biomarkers and therapeutics. By generating and making public data that indicates how cells respond to various genetic and environmental stressors, the LINCS project will help us gain a more detailed understanding of cell pathways and aid efforts to develop therapies that might restore perturbed pathways and networks to their normal states.

5,178 compounds

- 1,300 off-patent FDA-approved drugs
- 700 bioactive tool compounds
- 2,000+ screening hits (MLPCN and others)

3,712 genes (shRNA + cDNA)

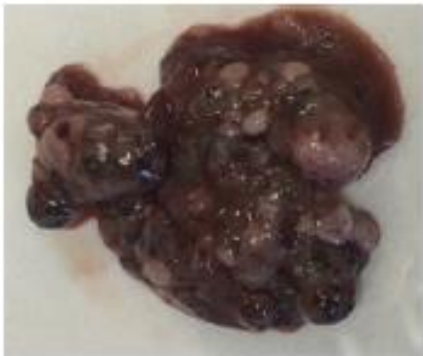
- targets/pathways of FDA-approved drugs (n=900)
- candidate disease genes (n=600)
- community nominations (n=500+)

15 cell types

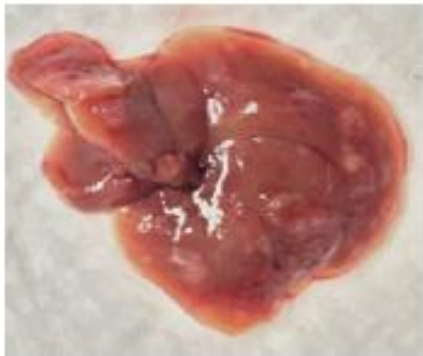
- Banked primary cell types
- Cancer cell lines
- Primary hTERT immortalized
- Patient derived iPS cells
- 5 community nominated



control food

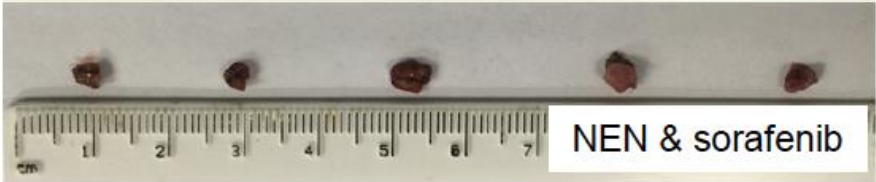
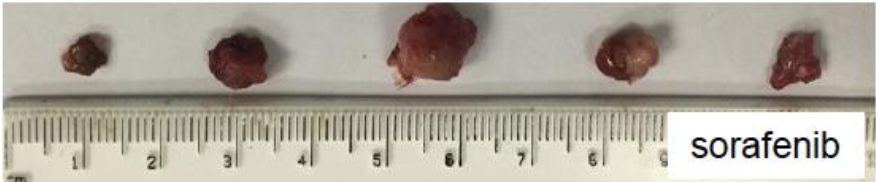
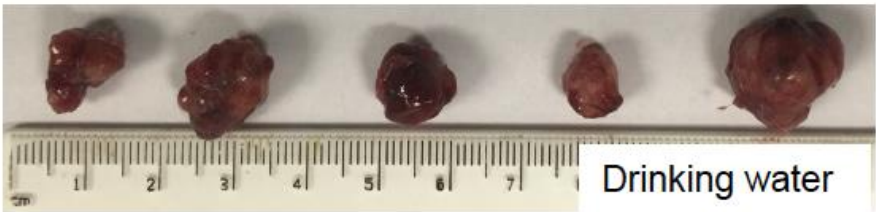
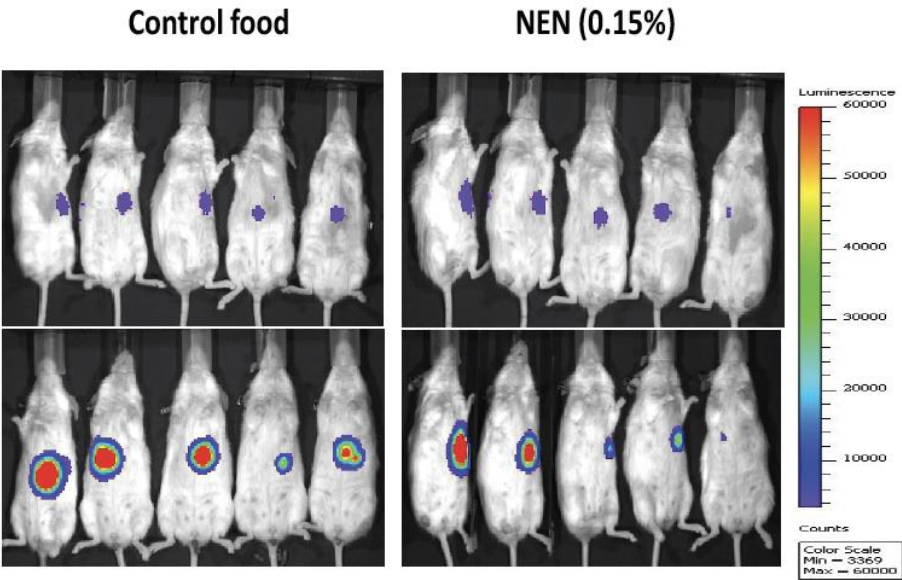


niclosamide



NEN

Before treatment



Bin Chen

Wei Wei

Li Ma

Bin Yang

Mei-Sze Chua

Samuel So

Gastroenterology, 2017

Need more drugs
for more diseases

Public big data
available

NIH funding

Data analyzed,
method designed

Company launched,
ARRA, StartX,
Stanford license,
first deal

Claremont Creek,
Lightspeed (\$3.5
million)

@NuMedii



Venture capital

'Digital drug development' company NuMedii snags \$3.5 million



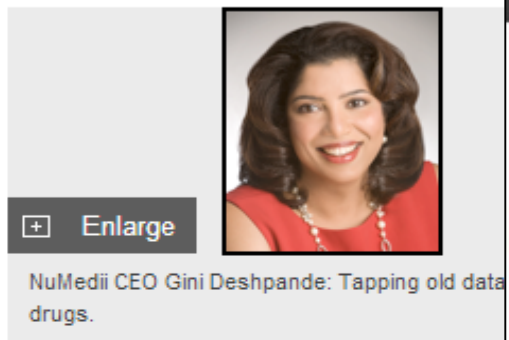
Ron Leuty

Reporter-
San Francisco Business Times
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NuMedii Inc., the Palo Alto startup looking to convert pages of drug safety data into faster drug-development times, lined up \$3.5 million in a Series A round.

The oversubscribed round was led by Claremont Creek Ventures and Lightspeed Venture Partners and included Life Science Angels and others.

NuMedii's data-into-gold approach rolls a wide range of data — from public scientific data bases and other sources — into an algorithm to predict if a compound will trans



[Enlarge](#)

NuMedii CEO Gini Deshpande: Tapping old data
drugs.



Astellas hooks up with NuMedii to continue drug repurposing deal drive

January 15, 2016 | By Nick Paul Taylor

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FierceBiotechIT

Topics: R&D

Allergan taps NuMedii's digital platform for psoriasis R&D

October 5, 2015 | By Nick Paul Taylor

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NuMedii has landed a deal that could val
discovery. Allergan ([\\$AGN](#)) is the compa
tments fo

NuMedii, Inc. Announces New Partnership To Discover And
Advance New Treatments For Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis



@nanopore
@wired
Whitehead Institute

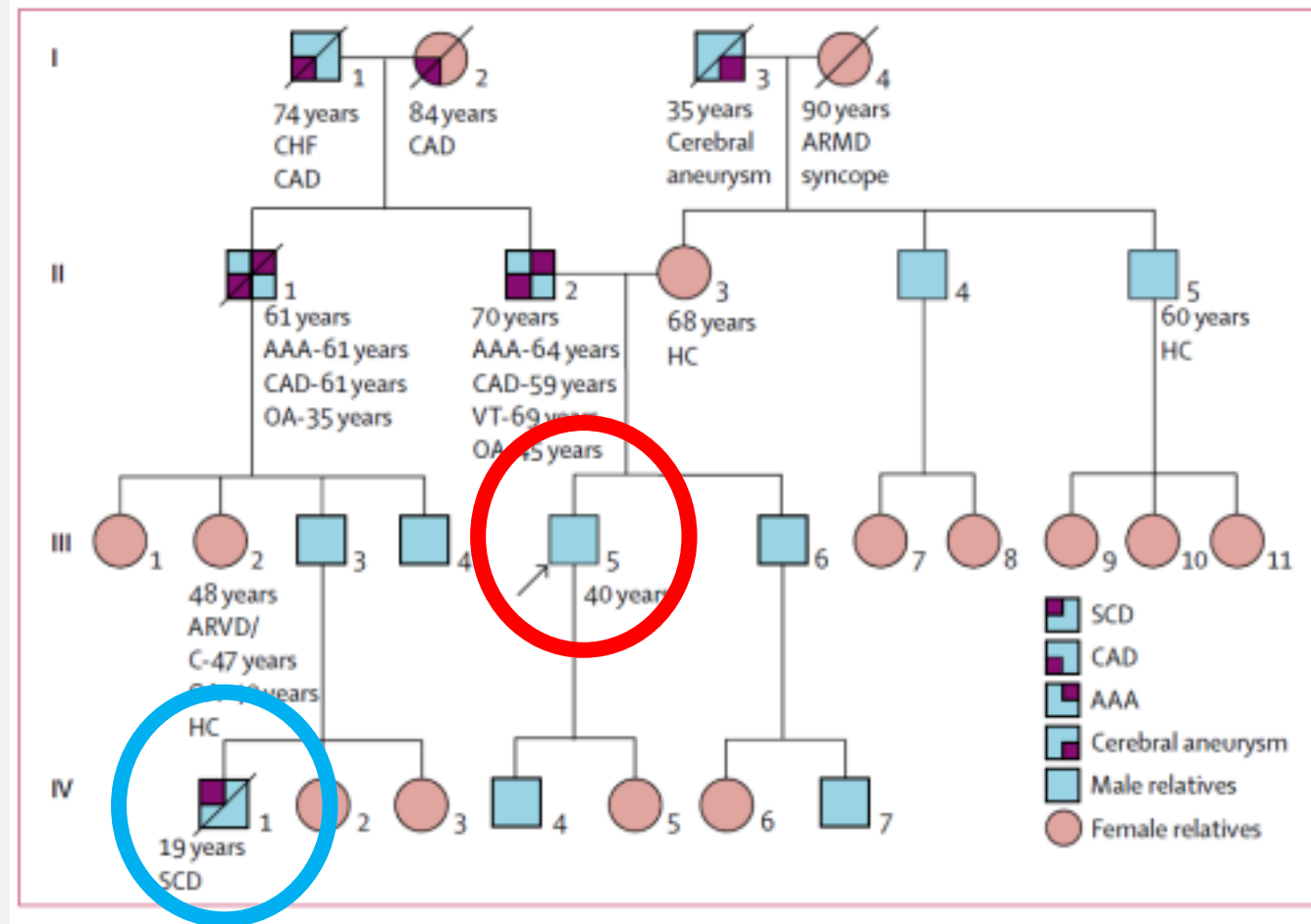


Figure 2: Patient pedigree

The arrow shows the patient. Diagonal lines show relatives who are deceased. Years are age at death or diagnosis. AAA=abdominal aortic aneurysm. ARMD=age-related macular degeneration. ARVD/C=arrhythmogenic right-ventricular dysplasia or cardiomyopathy. CAD=coronary artery disease. CHF=congestive heart failure. HC=hypercholesterolaemia. HTN=hypertension. OA=osteoarthritis. SCD=sudden cardiac death (presumed). VT=paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia.

Credit: Euan Ashley, Russ Altman, Steve Quake, Lancet

Important genome differences “locked up” in publications

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Association of *IL23R*, *TNFRSF1A*, and HLA-DRB1*0103 Allele Variants with Inflammatory Bowel Disease Phenotypes in the Finnish Population

Maarit Lappalainen, MSc,^{a,b} Leena Halme, MD, PhD,^a Ulla Turunen, MD,^c Päivi Saavalainen, PhD,^{a,d} Elisabet Einarsdottir, PhD,^{a,b} Martti Farkkila, MD, PhD,^e Kimmo Kontula, MD, PhD,^{a,*†} and Paulina Paavola-Sakki, MD, PhD^{a,f}

Background: Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC), 2 major forms of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), are complex disorders with significant genetic predisposition. The first CD-associated gene, *CARD15/NOD2*, was recently identified and since then several reports on novel IBD candidate genes have emerged. We investigated disease phenotype association to genetic variations in *IL23R*, *ATG16L1*, *DLG5*, *ABCB1/MDR1*, *TLR4*, *TNFRSF1A*, chromosome 5 risk haplotype including *SLC22A4* and *SLC22A5*, and HLA-DRB1*0103 allele among Finnish IBD patients.

Methods: A total of 699 IBD patients were genotyped for disease-associated variants by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and restriction enzyme digestion or Sequenom iPLEX method.

Results: Five markers spanning the *IL23R* gene were associated with CD. The SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) rs2201841 gave the strongest association ($P = 0.002$). The rare HLA-DRB1*0103 allele was found to associate with UC ($P = 0.008$), and the *TNFRSF1A* A36G variant was associated with familial UC ($P = 0.007$). Upon phenotypic analysis we detected association between familial UC and rare *TNFRSF1A* alleles 36G and TYS6+10G ($P = 0.001$ and $P = 0.042$, respectively). In addition, *IL23R* markers were associated with stricturing CD ($P = 0.010$ – 0.017), and ileocolonic CD was more prevalent in the carriers of the same 2 *TNFRSF1A* variants ($P = 0.021$ and $P = 0.028$, respectively). Less significant genotype-phenotype associations were observed for the *TLR4* and HLA variants.

Conclusions: We were able to replicate the association of the *IL23R* variants with CD as well as HLA-DRB1*0103 with UC; confirmation of *TNFRSF1A* association with UC needs additional studies. Our findings also suggest that polymorphisms at *IL23R* and *TNFRSF1A*, and possibly HLA and *TLR4*, loci may account for phenotypic variation in IBD.

(*Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2008;14:1118–1124)

Key Words: Finnish, inflammatory bowel disease, HLA-DRB1*0103, *IL23R*, *TNFRSF1A*

Since the initial discovery of the association of *CARD15/NOD2* gene variants with Crohn's disease (CD),^{1–3} several new susceptibility genes for inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) have been reported. In 2004 the positional cloning approach led to the identification of the associated variants in solute carrier family 22 (*SLC22A*) members 4 and 5⁴ and the discs large homolog 5 (*DLG5*)⁵ genes that are implicated in fatty acid oxidation and in maintaining epithelial integrity, respectively. It has not, however, been unequivocally proved that the *SLC22A* genes represent the actual disease genes.^{6–11} Most of the studies have confirmed the association of CD with the *SLC22A* gene variants or with the chromosome 5 risk haplotype; however, a study of more than 981 Belgian IBD patients could not replicate the association with IBD, CD, or ulcerative colitis (UC).¹⁴ A recent study by Silverberg et al¹⁵ using a large cohort of IBD trios excluded the *SLC22A5* gene variant as the potential causal variant. The association of genetic variations in the *DLG5* gene with IBD and CD was initially described in 2 large European study samples.⁵ The haplotype A, tagged by SNP *DLG5*, c26 ins/delA, was significantly undertransmitted in IBD and CD, whereas haplotype D, tagged by the SNP *G113A* (R30Q), was significantly overtransmitted in both IBD and CD. Several groups have not been able to replicate the association since the original report.^{14,16,18} However, in 1 case gender-specific analysis revealed an association.¹⁷

The association of IBD with genetic variation in the Toll-like receptor 4 (*TLR4*) gene has been investigated by many groups but the results have been controversial, which

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From the ^aResearch Program for Molecular Medicine, Biomedicum Helsinki, Finland; ^bDepartment of Medicine, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; ^cDepartment of Transplantation and Liver Surgery, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland; ^dDepartment of Gastroenterology, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland; ^eDepartment of Medical Genetics, Biomedicum Helsinki, Finland.

Supported by a grant from the Special State Funds of the Helsinki University Central Hospital (UVO), University of Helsinki, the Finnish Academy, and the EU commission (MEXT-CT-2005-025200).

*Present: Kimmo Kontula, Department of Medicine, University of Helsinki, Hattarinkatu 4, FIN-00290 Helsinki, Finland (e-mail: kimmo.kontula@helsinki.fi).

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Published online 12 March 2008 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com).



Collect the “big data” of findings across publications to
analyze the “big data” of the genome

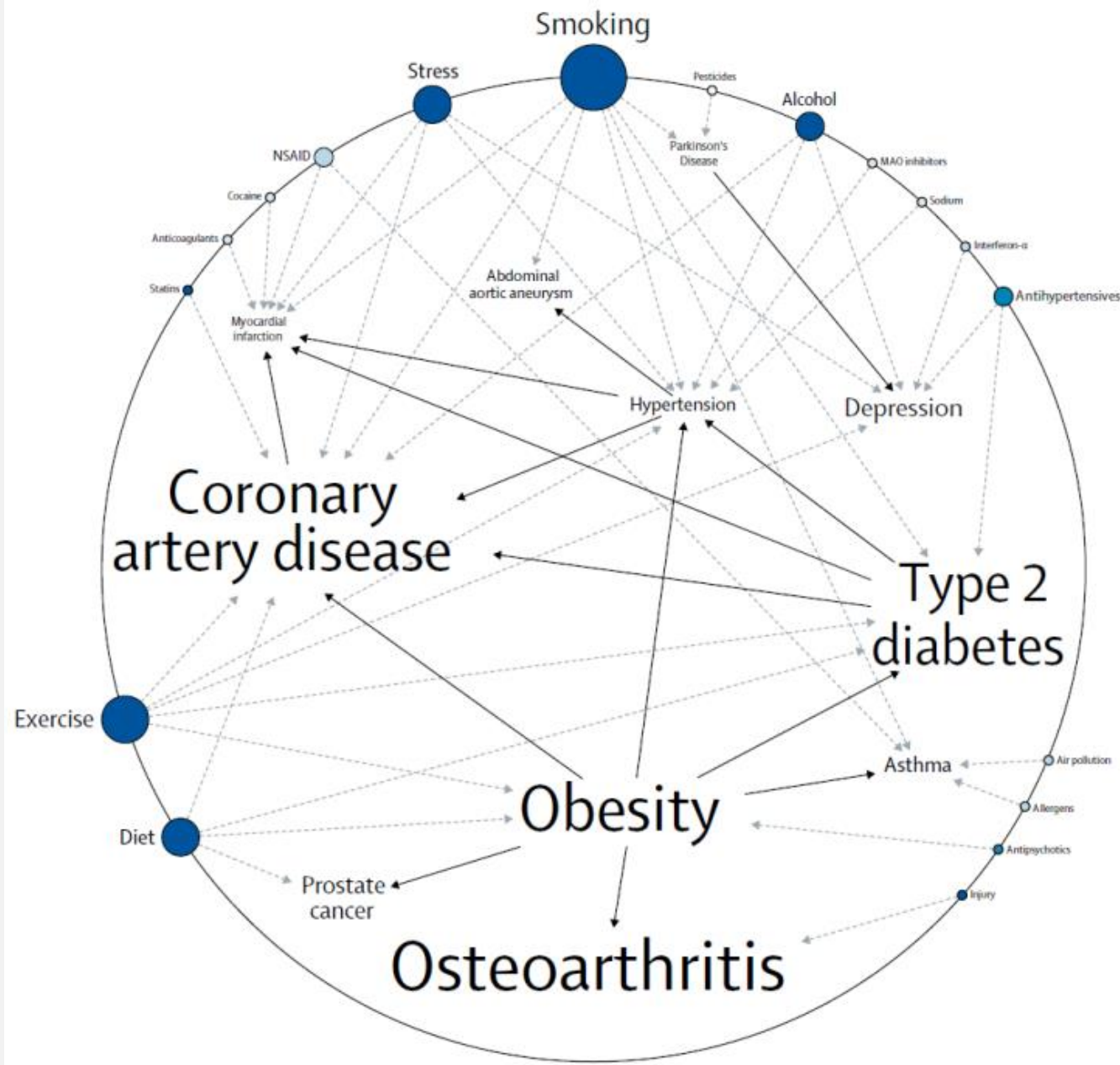


Credit: Rong Chen, Optra Systems, and Personalis, Inc.



Credit: Rong Chen, Optra Systems, and Personalis, Inc.

Credit: Rong Chen, Optra Systems, and Personalis, Inc.



**Maybe the genome
can be used to
suggest (promote?)
preventative health
strategies?**

Credit: Rong Chen, Alex Morgan, Joel Dudley, Lancet

Need to use
genomes to
predict
disease (2008)

Publications
available for
curation

Stanford
donor funding

Company
launched,
Stanford
license

MDV,
Lightspeed,
Abingworth
(\$20 million)

Same 3 plus
Wellington
Shields (\$22
million)

Series C (\$33
million)

IPO (2019,
\$141 million)

STOCK WATCH

Express, Wet Seal, Avago Jump

Personalis Awarded Contract From VA Million Veteran Program – Whole Genome Sequencing and Data Analysis for Over 1,000 Individuals



Press Release: Personalis, Inc. – Tue, Mar 12, 2013 12:02 AM EDT



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MENLO PARK, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--

The US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has awarded its first contract for whole genome sequencing and data analysis to Personalis, Inc., of Menlo Park, CA. The contract involves sequencing and data analysis of over 1,000 samples from several VA sources, including from the Million Veteran Program. Personalis will use its secure computing facility and proprietary algorithms, Personalis will perform whole genome sequencing against an advanced human reference sequence, annotate both SNV/indel variants and structural variants, and perform genetic analyses to help confirm sample / data chain of custody. Personalis will also perform laboratory genetic analysis, including both DNA sequencing and genotyping. Personalis is a leader in advanced genomics for cancer, today announced the closing of its initial public offering of 9,109,725 shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$17.00 per share, which includes the exercise in full by the underwriters of their option to purchase up to 118,225 additional shares of common stock. All of the shares are being offered by Personalis, Inc., of San Diego, CA.



Personalis Announces Closing of Initial Public Offering and Exercise in Full of Over Allotment Option

June 24, 2019

MENLO PARK, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Jun. 24, 2019-- Personalis, Inc. (Nasdaq: PSNL), a leader in advanced genomics for cancer, today announced the closing of its initial public offering of 9,109,725 shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$17.00 per share, which includes the exercise in full by the underwriters of their option to purchase up to 118,225 additional shares of common stock. All of the shares are being offered by Personalis, Inc., of San Diego, CA.

PDF Version

Four Big Lessons Learned in Building Big Data Ecosystems

- Sufficient **data already exists** to impact medicine
 - Diagnostics and drugs from public big data
 - More data is better, but never a reason to wait for more
 - “Retroactive crowdsourcing”: robust findings come from integrated data sets
 - Real success use-cases get data storers, data users, and data contributors excited
- Public and open data is **already extremely high quality**
 - Should never wait for perfect data, experiment, conditions
- **Sticks** seem to work better than carrots for sharing
 - Continue exponential growth, ask grantees to share more
- **Need more question askers, train students** to initiate science with data
 - High school → higher education → career changers