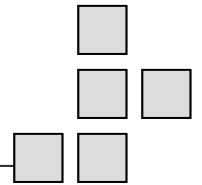


# Open Discovery Workflows Beyond Pipelining

Jonathan Sheldon, CSO  
(LifeScience and Healthcare)

InforSense Ltd

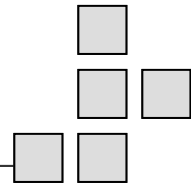


Bayer

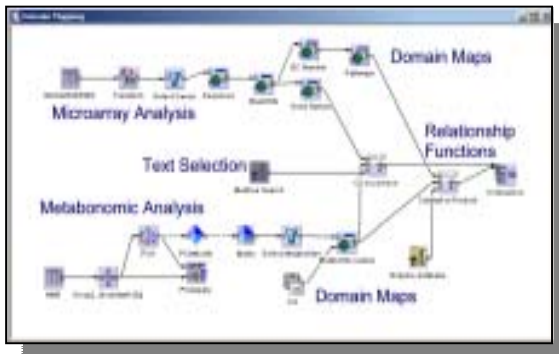


Unilever





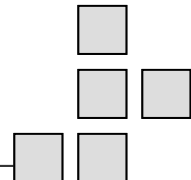
Workflow based portal building technology:  
Automatically deploying workflow composing  
services to an enterprise portal  
**BioWorld IT 2005 Best of the Show Award -  
Knowledge Management & Collaboration**



Workflow technology :  
Building applications by  
composing services  
**IEEE Supercomputing 2002 :  
Most Innovative Award**

Web Services based informatics  
infrastructure: Harness multi-  
domain distributed resources  
**IEEE Supercomputing 1998 :  
Most Innovative Award**

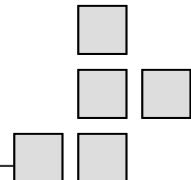




with certain orders

des and

– Application Integrat



## 1 Select:

- Data Sources
- Data Mining / Statistics
- Data Processing / Transformation
- SQL Functions
- Interactive data visualization / reporting

## 2 Connect:

- Connect data and components in GUI
- Workflow describes complex data processing and analysis

## 3 Execute:

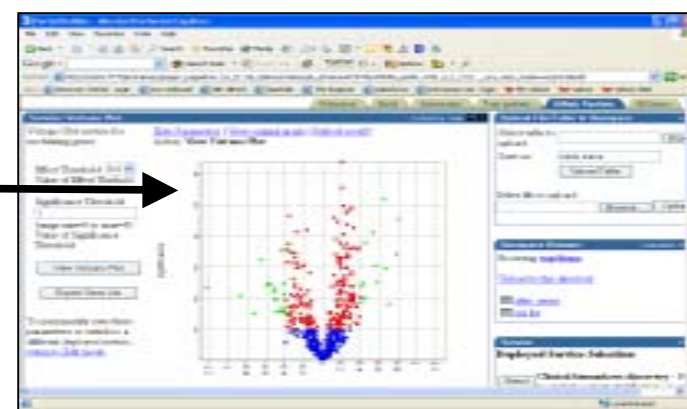
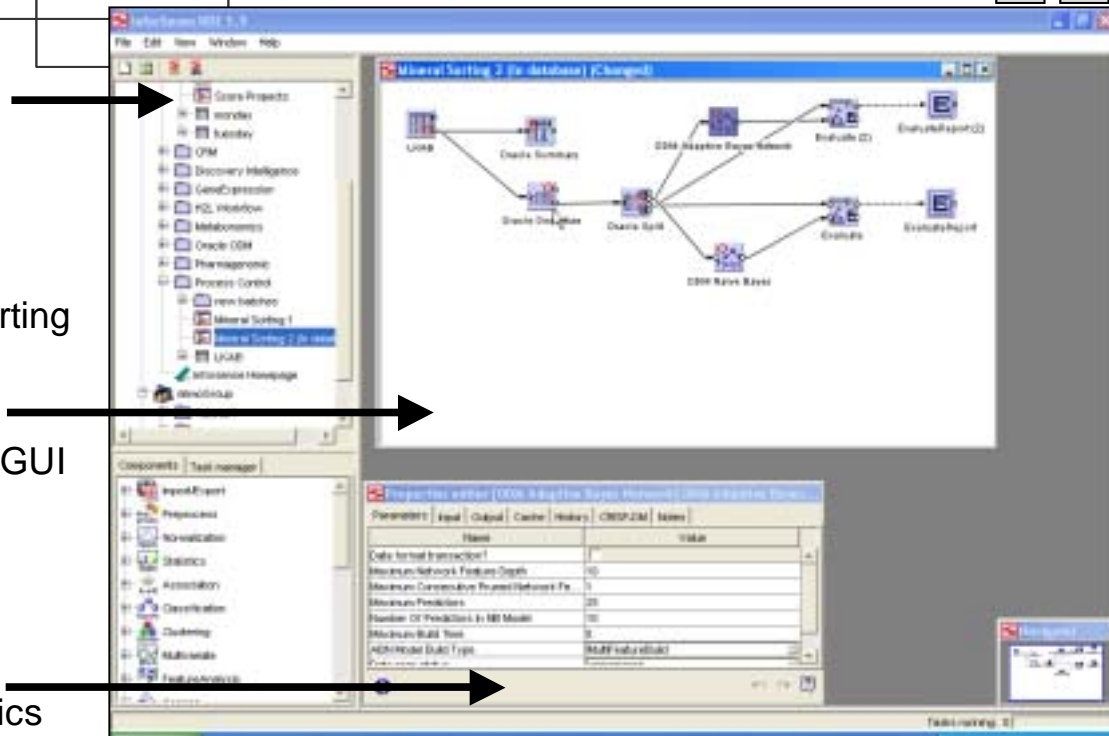
- "In database" processing & analytics

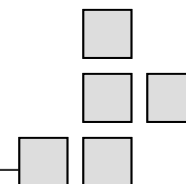
## 4 Deploy:

- Define parameters of workflow to expose
- Publish as: portlet, web application, SOAP service, command line app

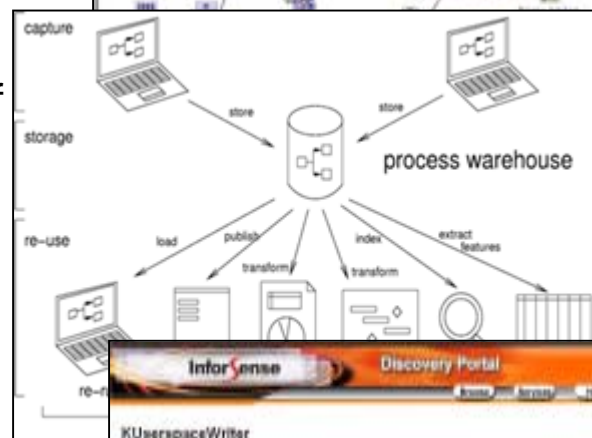
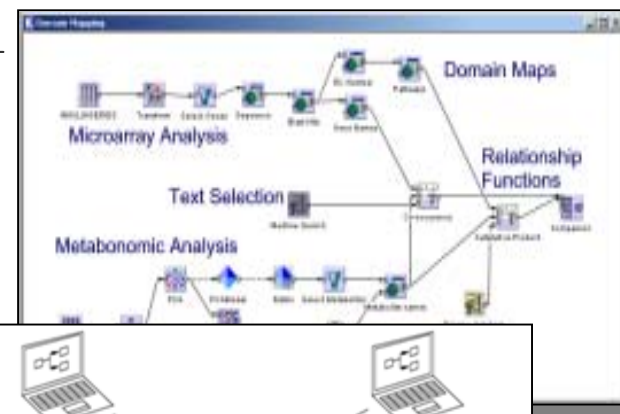
## 5 Warehouse:

- Store workflows to capture ad-hoc querying and establish best practices





- **Constructing a ubiquitous workflow: *by scientists***
  - Integrate your information resources/software applications cross-domain
  - Support innovation and capture the best practice of your scientific research
- **Warehousing workflows: *for scientists***
  - Manage discovery processes in your organisation
  - Construct an enterprise process knowledge bank
- **Deployment workflow: *to scientists***
  - Turn your workflows into reusable applications
  - Turn every scientist into a solution builder



Sample size	WorkflowID	EDF	Task	product_name	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

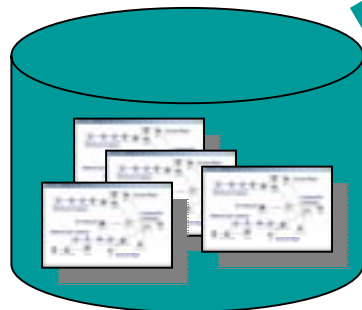
Ubiquitous workflows, warehouses and deployment engines

Domain specific tools

Workflows

Warehousing

Deployment



Mine warehouse for provenance, information and knowledge



**CambridgeSoft**  
Life Science Enterprise Solutions

**Optive**  
RESEARCH

**MICROMASS**  
MS TECHNOLOGIES  
**Thermo**  
ELECTRON CORPORATION

**ID Business Solutions**  
**MDL**  
Information Systems, Inc.

**documentum**  
**ORACLE**  
**NuGenesis**  
TECHNOLOGY

**Spotfire**

**TextSense**  
**ChemScience**  
**BioScience**

Experiment & design

Enumeration & descriptors

Lab & analytical data

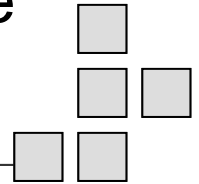
Compound & activity data

Database & documents

Visualization

InforSense analytical systems

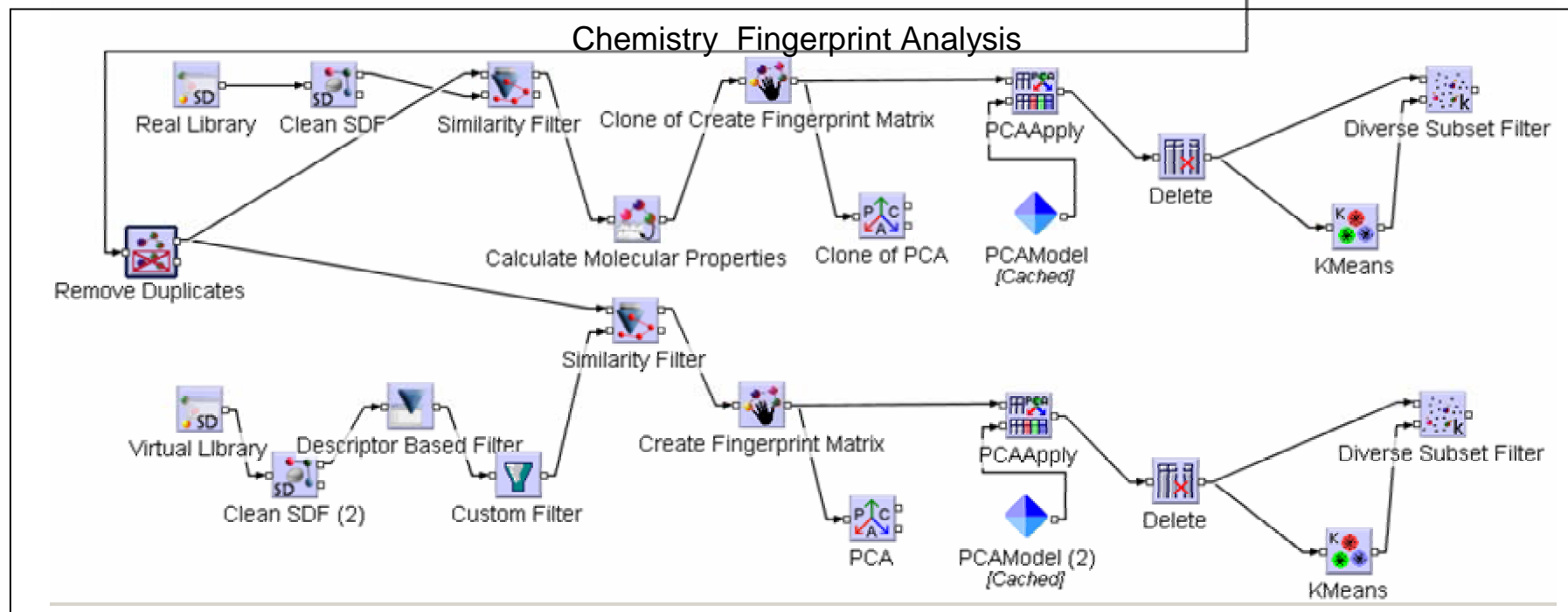
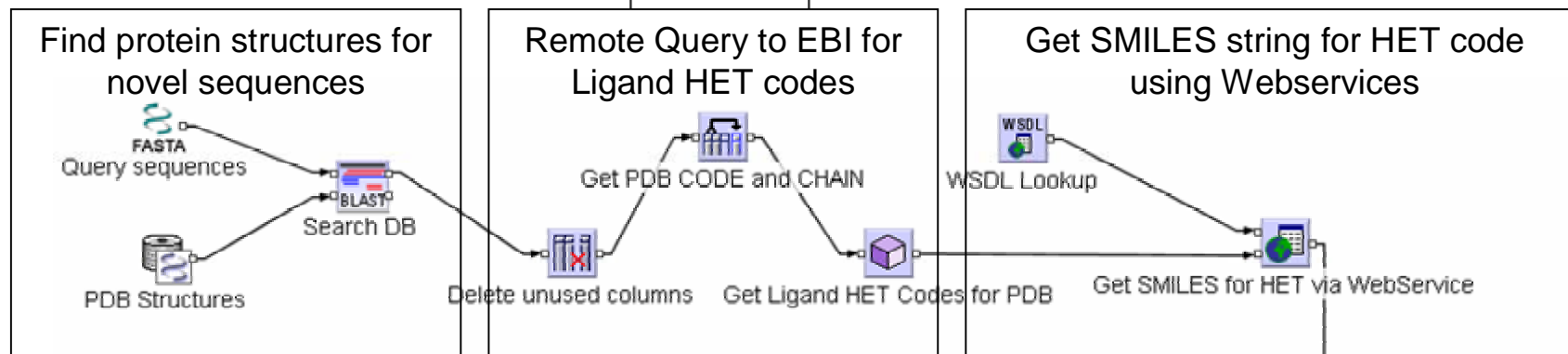
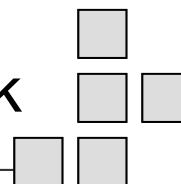
There is something new about the use  
of workflow in scientific informatics...

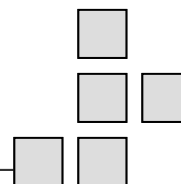


- Workflow is an “machine executable protocol” for in silico scientific activities
- Thus, a scientific workflow needs to be :
  - **Ubiquitous** : scientific data are heterogamous and scientific activities are rich in variety
  - **Integrative** : resources (data, software, instruments) need to be dynamically combined for scientific study
  - **Personal** : scientists need total freedom in defining and building their creative scientific process
  - **Interactive** : building a scientific workflow with a “ trial and error” approach
  - **Open** : workflow should be able to integrate components from any vendors
  - **Reusable** : workflow should be reused by others in various form
  - **Manageable** : workflow represents process knowledge so it evolves overtime



# Ubiquitous : Manage the complete workflow of a project in one framework





• **Used Modules in KDE**

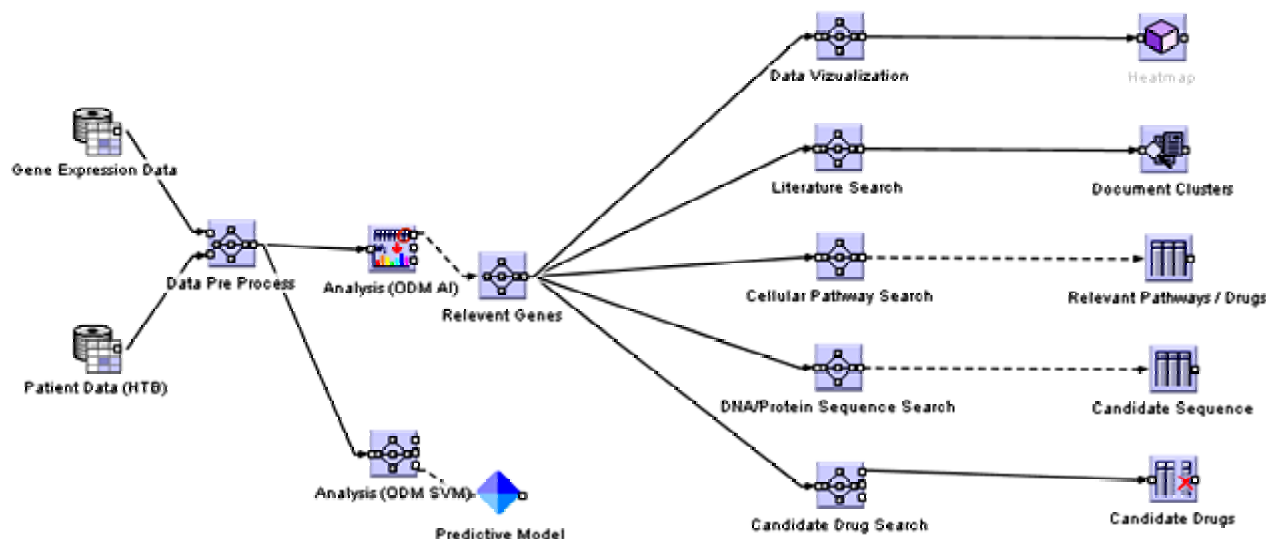
- 60 nodes representing 5 x DBs<sup>1</sup> and Oracle components<sup>2</sup>, 3 x 3<sup>rd</sup> party applications<sup>3</sup>, 4 x public DBs<sup>4</sup> and 1 web service<sup>5</sup>
- Gain: 27 times faster (10 vs. 270 Man Days), reusable and sharable

**The Workflow**

Data Acquisition

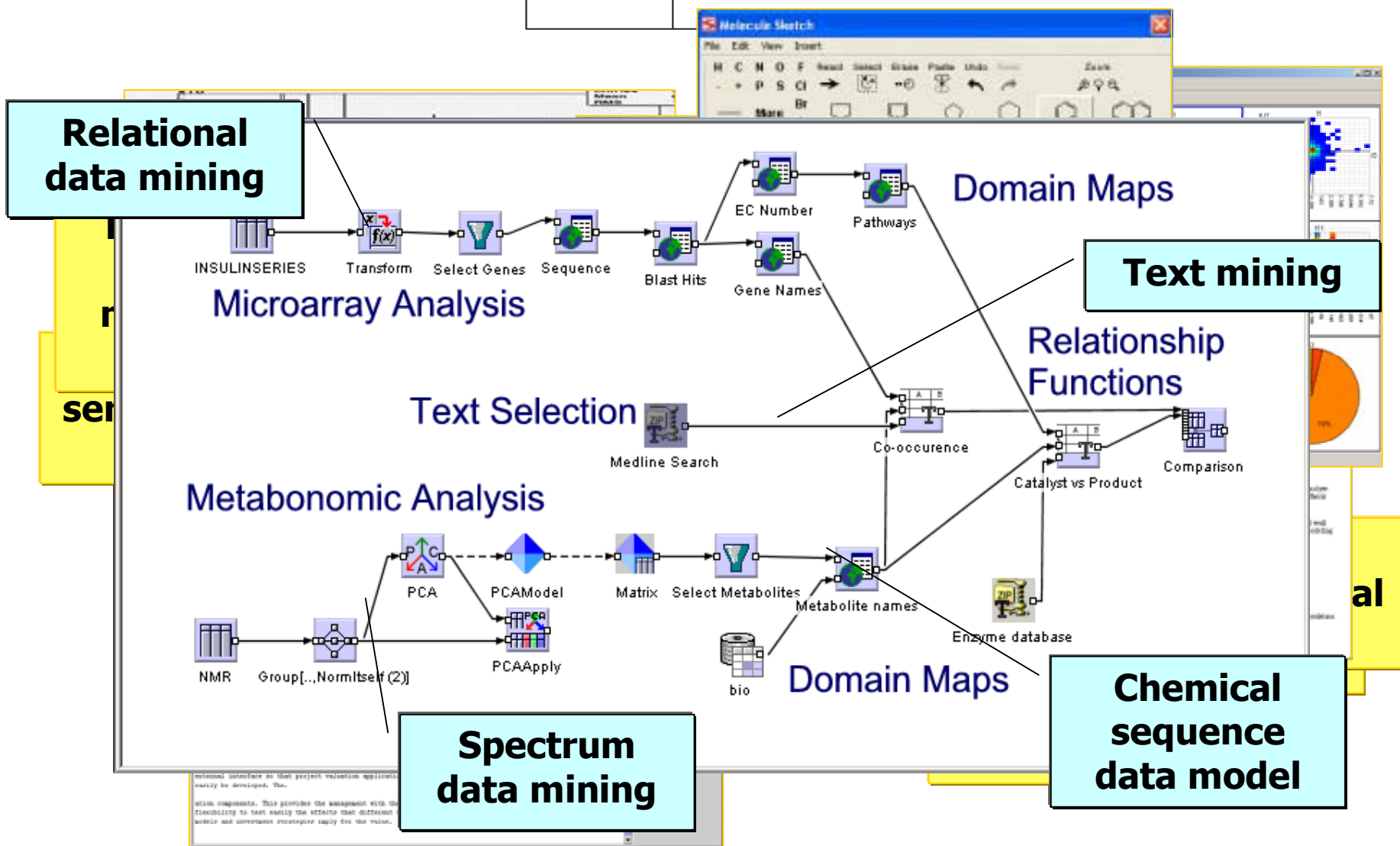
Multiple Types of Analysis

Relevant Results

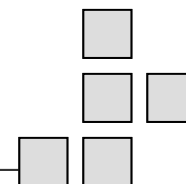


1) Gene Expression, Patient, 2) ODM (SVM, AI, BLAST, TEXT), 3) Chemical Editor, Blast Viewer, HeatMap, 4) ChemBank, PubMed, NCBI, Beilstein, 5) KEGG

# Interactive : Building Complex Discovery Process with Visualisation



# Personal : Building and deploying personal applications



**InforSense Discovery Portal - Microsoft Internet Explorer**

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://localhost:8090/kweb/do/service/execute> Go

Links [BBC NEWS](#) [Slashdot](#) [The Register](#) [Discovery Portal](#) [planetFear - News](#) [Doc Webmail](#)

Google Search Web PageFlick AutoFill Options

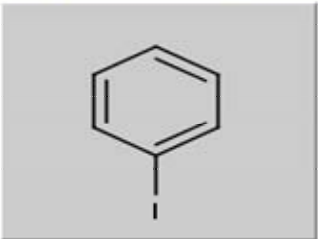
**InforSense Discovery Portal** Search

Browse Services Tasks Help

## Substructure report


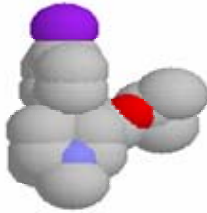
Performs substructure search of compound database

Draw Structure



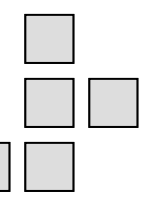
Enter the search structure

Output for action: Run Search

MoleculeID	SDF	R3	R2	R1	Name	OriginalName	SMILES
M05		*C	*C(=O)OC	*1	M05	6.0	COC(=O)C1=CC=CC=C1
M22		*C	*C(=O)OC(C)C	*1	M22	25.0	CC(C)OC(=O)C1=CC=CC=C1

Applet JMSketch started Local intranet

# Open : Working with any vendor



The screenshot displays the InforSense 2 software interface with a workflow diagram. The workflow consists of several interconnected components: 'ISIS BASE DB', 'Search ISIS/Base [Cached]', 'Clean File [Cached]', 'SDFile [Cached]', 'Pipeline Pilot [Cached]', 'Export data for assay [Cached]', 'IDs for assays', 'Activity Base Results [Cached]', 'Combine data', 'ExcelData [Cached]', 'Combine with excel data', and 'Spotfire visualization'. Callout boxes provide detailed annotations for various stages of the process.

**Callouts:**

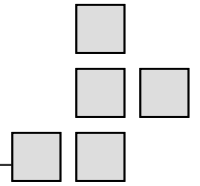
- Creating search against ISIS:** Points to the 'Search ISIS/Base [Cached]' component.
- Output SD file:** Points to the 'SDFile [Cached]' component.
- Input list to pipeline pilot:** Points to the 'Pipeline Pilot [Cached]' component.
- Analyse in PP:** Points to the 'Pipeline Pilot [Cached]' component.
- Combine PP data columns with ongoing analysis:** Points to the 'Export data for assay [Cached]' component.
- Retrieve data from ABase:** Points to the 'Activity Base Results [Cached]' component.
- Analyse in Spotfire and return results set to KDE for further analysis:** Points to the 'Spotfire visualization' component.
- Add derived columns from xls file:** Points to the 'Combine with excel data' component.
- Output list of IDs for screening:** Points to the 'IDs for assays' component.

**Properties Editor [Join] Combine data:**

Parameters	Input	Output	Cache	History	CRISP-DM	Notes
Name						
Select Columns from LEFT_TABLE						
Select Columns from RIGHT_TABLE						
Select Columns from OTHER [1]						
Select Columns from OTHER [2]						
Select Columns from OTHER [3]						
Select Columns from OTHER [4]						
Select Columns from OTHER [5]						
Select Columns from OTHER [6]						
Select Columns from OTHER [7]						
Select Columns from OTHER [8]						

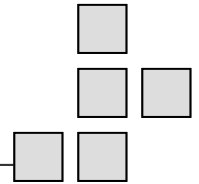
Value: ID, MoleculeID, sd1, R1, R2, R3, R4  
MoleculeID, Plate, Plate\_Flow, Plate\_Column, LC\_MS, ...

Some other must have features...



- Higher level orchestration of workflows
  - conditional execution, loops..
- ‘Useful’ error reporting
  - exactly what has broken !
- Cached results
  - resilience, debugging
- Asynchronous jobs
  - long running processes

Some other must have features...



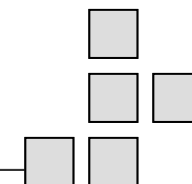
- In database execution
  - speed, security
- Audit trail
  - who, what, when
- Meta data level consistency & error checking
  - construction of workflows with compatible data types
- Support for SOA
  - web services
- Enterprise infrastructure
  - cluster support, server admin tools



# Case Study: Library design

## Collaboration with GSK Cheminformatics



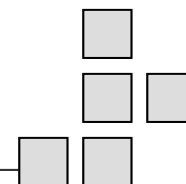


- **Historically**

- Low volume
  - 30-50 cmpds/yr/chemist: 10,000s assay wells/yr
- Low information diversity
  - scientists generally dealt with limited types of data
- Reductionist approach
  - limited information per experiment
    - Interpretation critical for next step
  - scientists required:
    - simple systems to assist in information monitoring
    - decision making resides with the scientist



Slides from their e-science presentation at the EPSRC, April 2005.

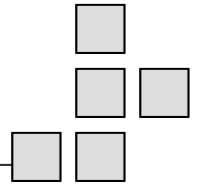


- **What happened in the last 5 years?**

- “Industrialisation” - Application of “principles of industrialisation” to drug discovery
  - high volume
    - 10,000 cmpd/yr/chemist/100+ million wells/yr
- Biology revolution
  - Human genome
    - “system biology” – holistic view and interpretation
    - high content data --- images
    - multiple result types from each experiment – bio-markers, pathways
- Knowledge integration
  - scientific discipline integration
- Scientists required
  - complex systems, algorithms, statistics.....
  - decision making shared between systems and scientists
  - “Informatics” essential – partnership not service



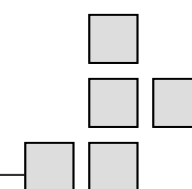
## How has pharma IT tackled the transition?



- **Business as usual**
  - problem centric view
    - build applications
    - integrate applications
- **Educate scientists in the realms of IT**
  - “Now I need to be an IT expert alongside chemistry, biology, genetics, robotics, engineering .....
  - interesting time scale - generations
- **Technology is our saviour!**
  - client server, web services, java, C#, Corba, OO programming, extreme programming, grid computing, .....



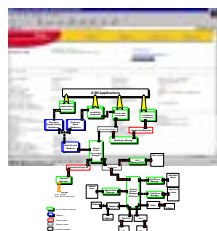
# What are the results?



## Chemistry



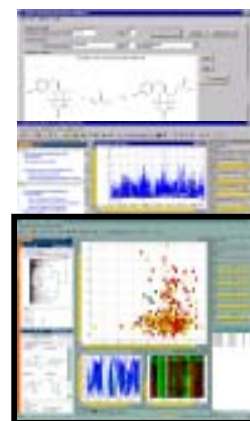
## samples



## screening



## data



## “library” design

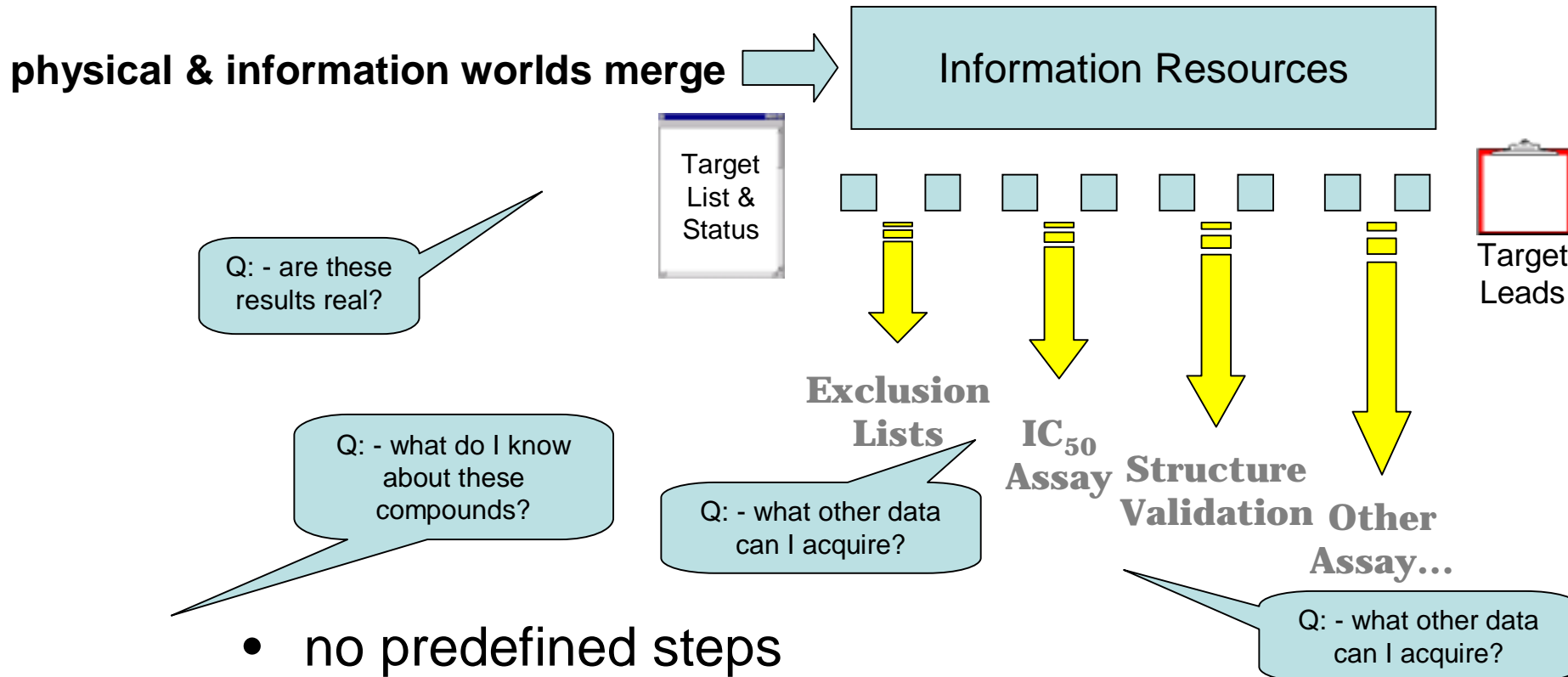
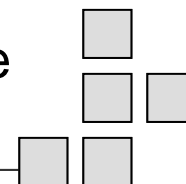


## infrastructure



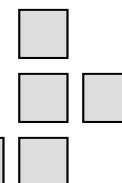
- “islands” or “silos” of process & data
  - *complex integration problem*
    - “spaghetti” joins our worlds - unsustainable - cost
- *control with “IT”*
  - *mismatch in cycle time to change*
  - *engineered out serendipity*
  - *service role reversed*





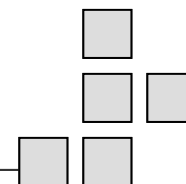
- no predefined steps
  - capture what was done, don't restrict what can be done?
    - don't restrict the non-obvious



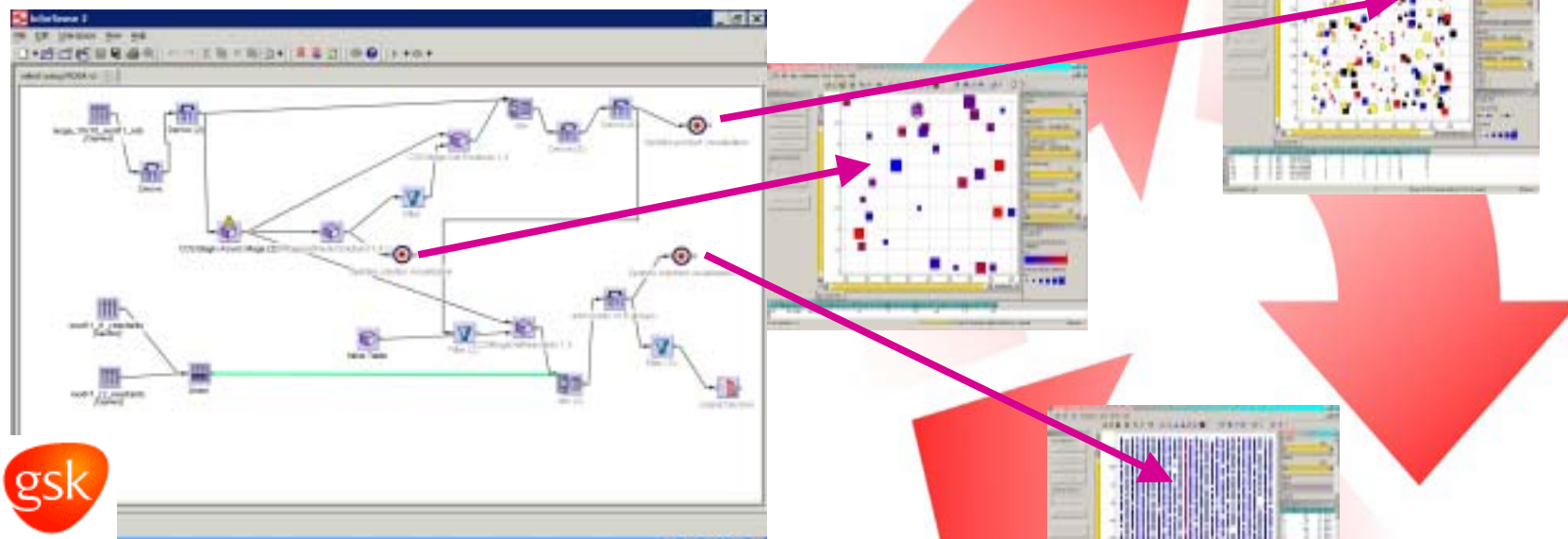


- **Objective:**
  - Dynamic cheminformatics infrastructure
- **Specification:**
  - Access to world-class scientific algorithms and tools
  - Access to disparate data sources, multiple locations
  - An intuitive GUI for medicinal chemists – not just IT experts
  - Build and deploy “just-in-time” applications
  - Capture and dissemination of “best practice”
- **Solution:**
  - InforSense KDE + IOE open SOA, integrating services, data, tools
  - OWPN partner integrations
  - Spotfire collaboration -> integrative visual analytics

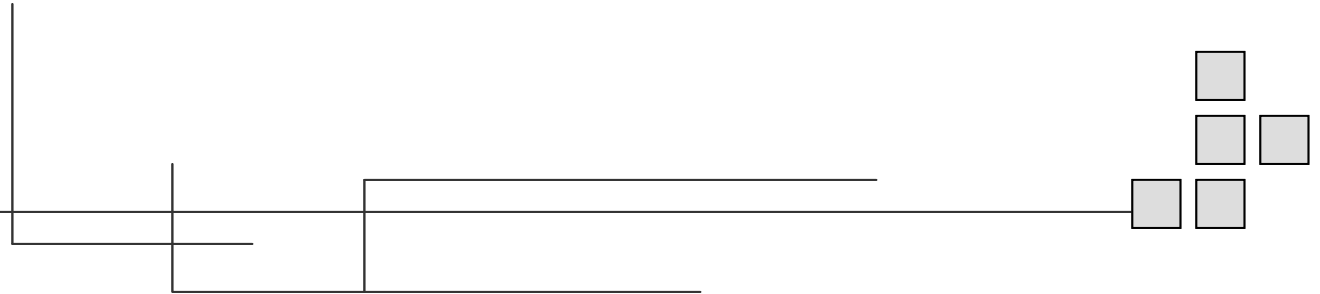




KDEs Visual Network orchestrates the selection process across multiple tables and multiple Spotfire visualisations



- Toolbox: scientific models, chemical handling, chemical properties, data access, statistics, data visualisation, ....
- Scientists can doodle in chemical space
  - Capture how scientists made decisions
- New algorithms, data sources added in < 1 hour

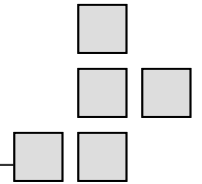


# **Case Study: Mapping the evolution of SARS**

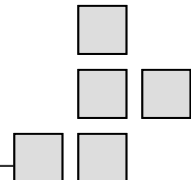
**Collaboration with the Shanghai Center for  
Bioinformation Technology (SCBIT)**



# SARS



- By 2003, SARS was rapidly developing into a pandemic
- The WHO needed to quickly find a way to:
  - Rapidly establish the relationship between genomic variations and the biology of SARS
  - Characterise genomic variations (deletions, single nucleotide variations) during the epidemic
  - Rapidly aggregate and analyse multiple data sources using many different tools, requiring different analysis techniques, from multiple research groups world-wide, in multiple formats on multiple platforms
  - Publish and inform research and treatment groups world-wide to enable appropriate treatment regimes for each patient

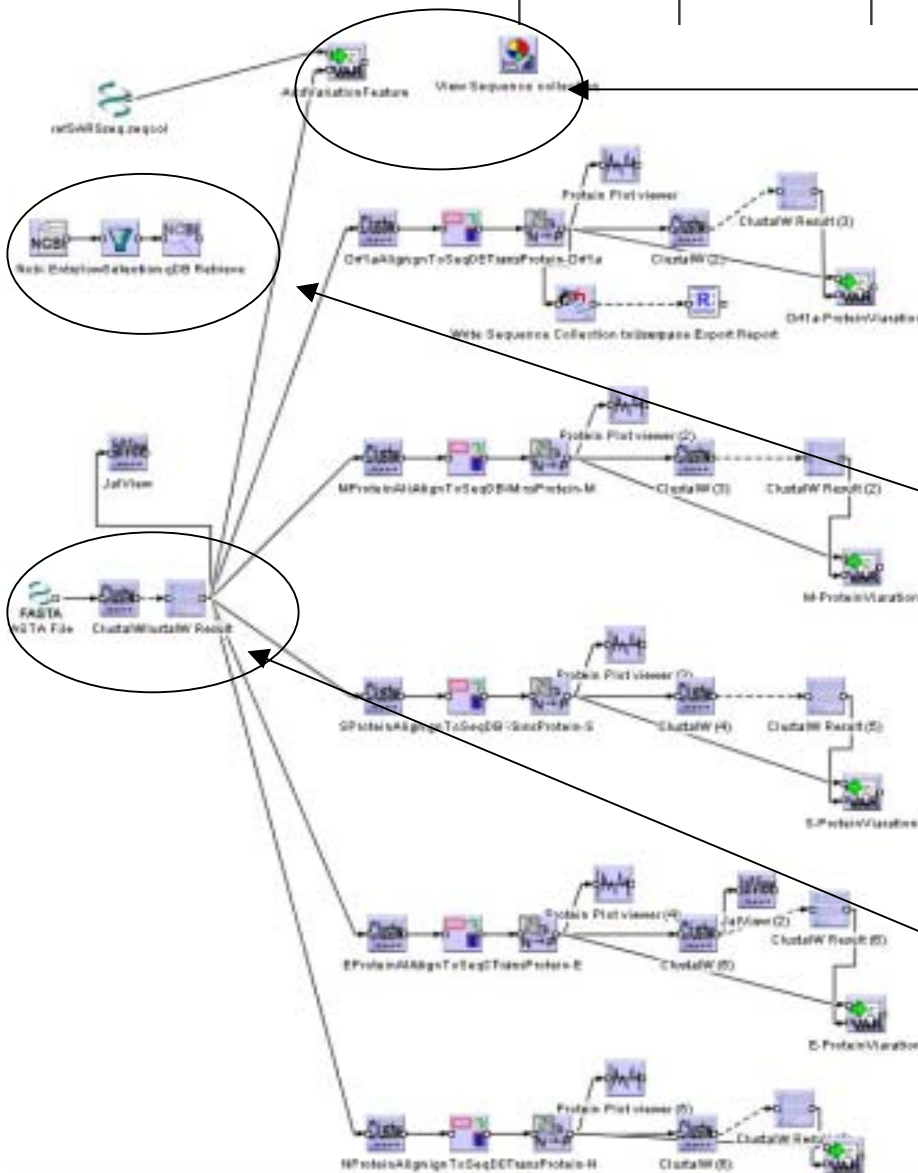


Examining the variations in different strains

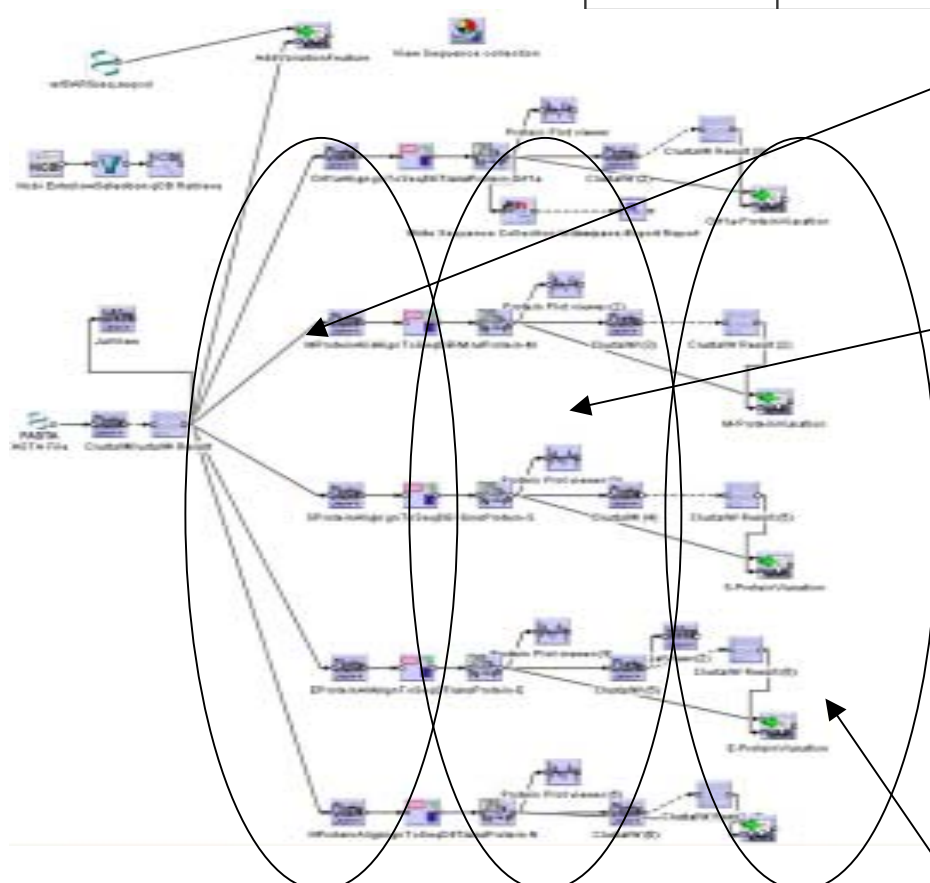
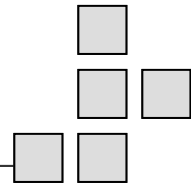


Retrieval of publicly available knowledge

Alignment performed on the Grid



# SARS: Proteomic Analysis

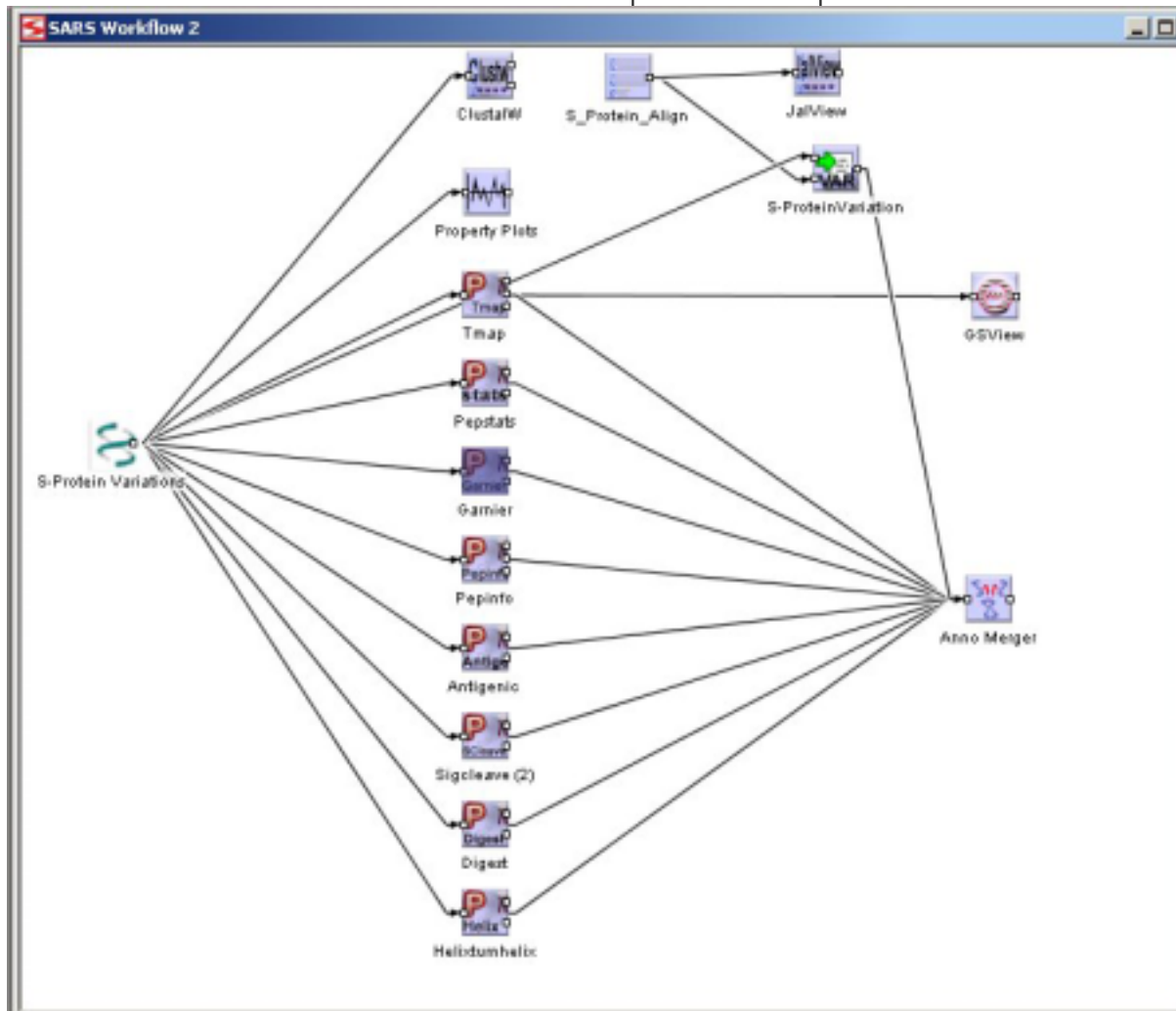
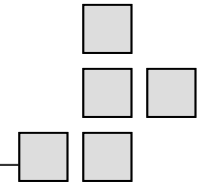


Isolating interesting genomic regions

Identifying relevant protein sequences



Observing the variations in the resulting protein

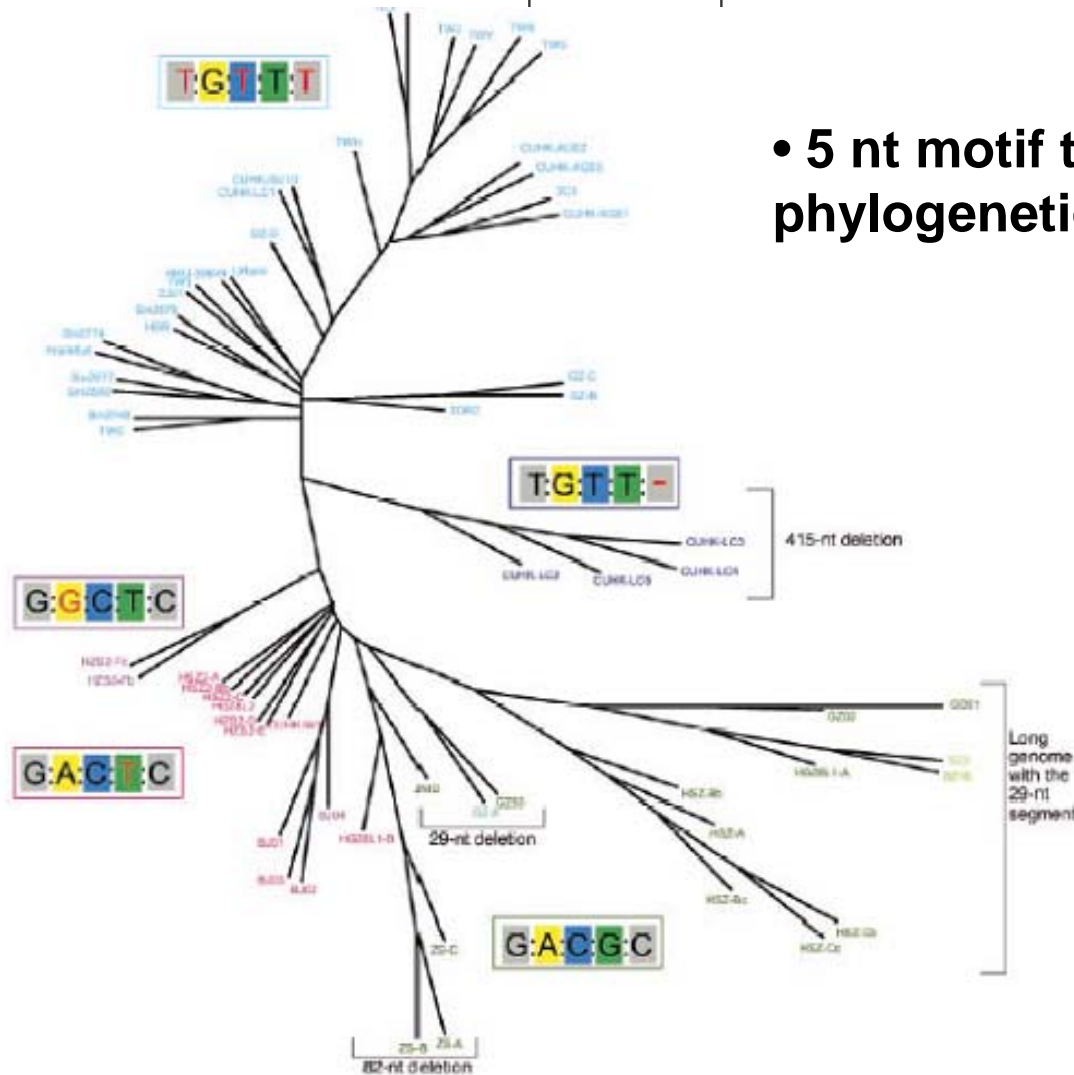
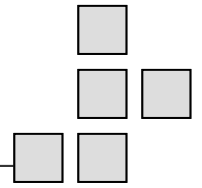


- Annotation using applications from EMBOSS package

- Execution on different physical resources

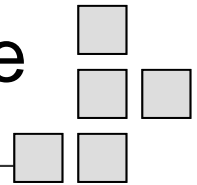
- Annotations merged

# SARS: Genotype Clustering



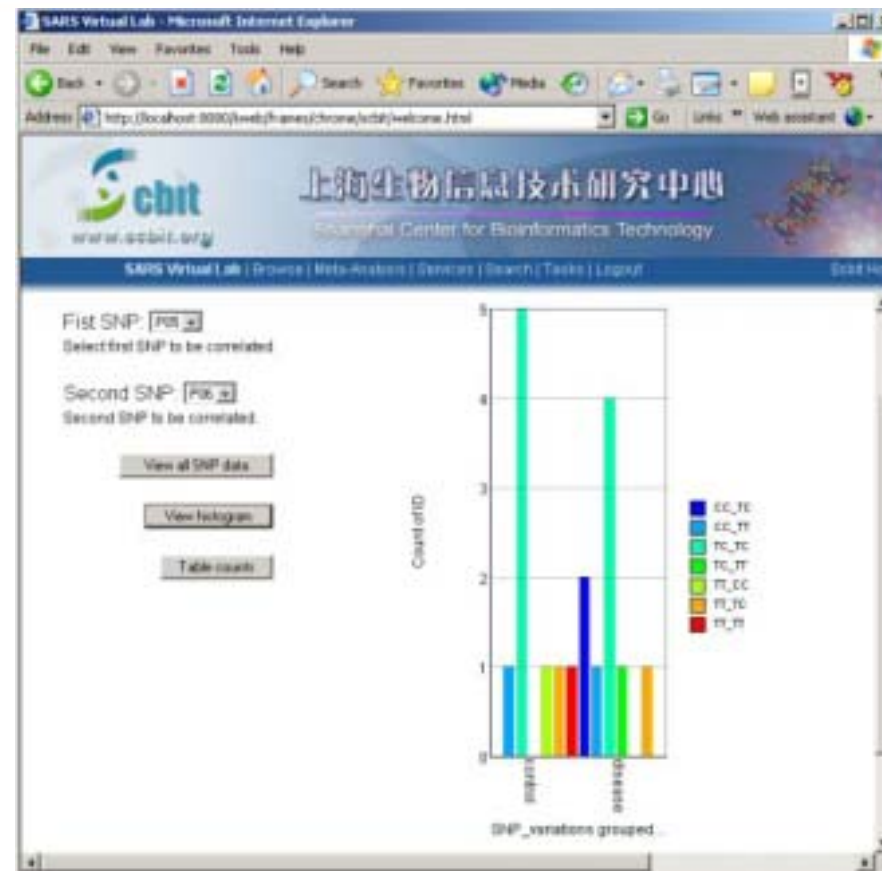
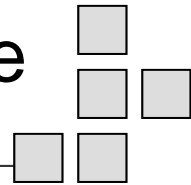
- 5 nt motif that characterises the phylogenetically related genotypes

He J-F *et al* (2004)  
Science **303**, 1666-1669



- ▶ Access functions via the web
- ▶ Rapidly deploy workflows as web applications
  - **No programming required!**





• Updated as new datasets and analytical techniques become available

• Virtual Grid based research environment

- The ability to rapidly integrate multiple, disparate data services, available on the net
- The ability to integrate over 200 required compute services, including grid service infrastructure for compute intensive tasks
- Enable the knowledge and insights gained to be rapidly and automatically deployed as new web services and portals
- Minimise the investment required in tools and services – maximising the reuse of existing resources



# One integration platform from Discovery to Clinic, and bench to boardroom

