Large Genomic Data Sets in Autism Research: SFARI DOMA Practices

Natalia Volfovsky November 16, 2017



SIMONS FOUNDATION AUTISM RESEARCH INITIATIVE

https://www.sfari.org

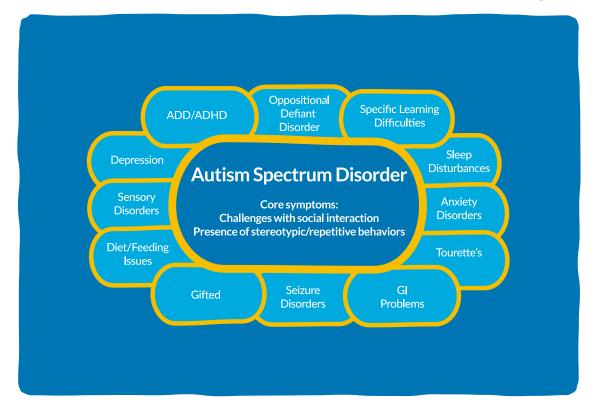
Mission: improve the understanding, diagnosis and treatment of autism spectrum disorders (ASD) by funding innovative research of the highest quality and relevance

Identify risk factors whether genetic, environmental or epidemiological.

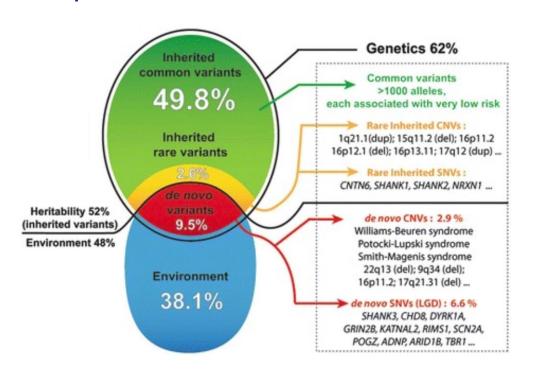
Use non-human organisms to understand how these risk factors alter brain function and animal behavior.

Promote preclinical and clinical investigations to improve autism diagnosis & therapy.

Autism spectrum disorder(ASD) is extremely heterogeneous

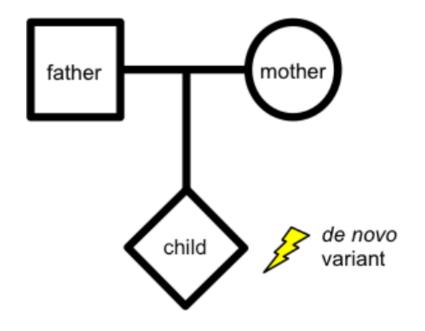


Autism risk is complex



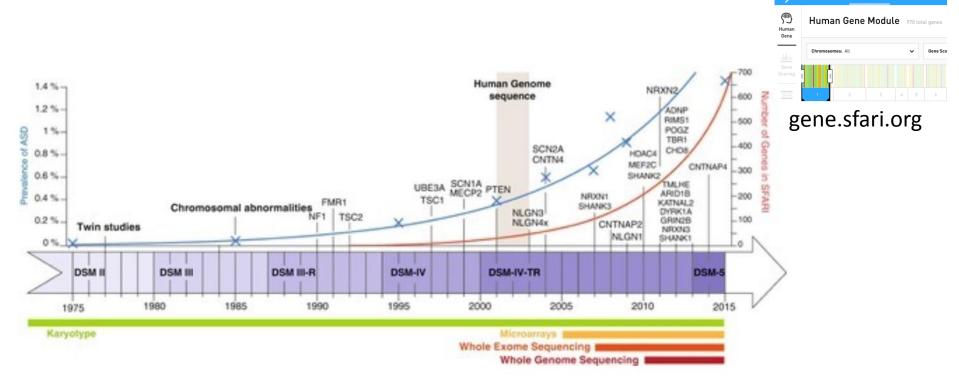
Huguet, Benabou, and Bourgeron, 2016

De Novo Mutations



- Genotype is present in neither parent, but usually heterozygous in the child
- Spontaneous genetic mutations

The history of the genetics of autism



Huguet, Benabou, and Bourgeron, 2016

SFARI Research Cohorts

https://www.sfari.org







SIMONS VIP Simons Variation in Individuals Project

~ 1,500 individuals





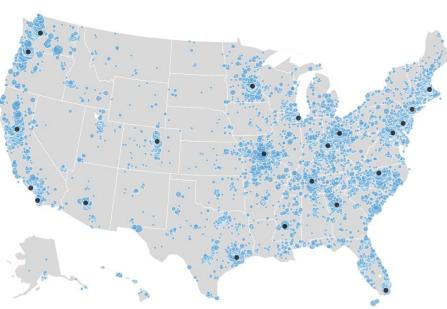


Simons Foundation Powering Autism Research through Knowledge

https://sparkforautism.org

Recruit, engage, and retain 50 individuals with ASD and their biological family members to:

- identify causes of ASD
- enable genotype-driven res
- find better treatments to implies



Individuals with autism

n= 28,501

Family members

n= 52,070

Usable saliva samples

n= 29,374

Complete trios +

DNA

n = 4,294 trios

Unaffected sibs + DNA n= 2,086

Danish Neonatal Screening Biobank

The DNSB houses blood spots from all individuals born in Denmark Since 1981 (more than 2 million individuals). These samples can be linked to first-degree and other relatives, and there are now at least 15,000 diagnosed cases of autism in the biobank, as well as 15,000 cases of ADHD and 25,000 cohort-matched controls.





Exome sequencing of blood spot-derived DNA: collaboration between Mark Daly (Broad Institute) and Preben Mortensen (Aarhus University, Denmark).





LUNDBECK FOUNDATION



Data Sharing Policy

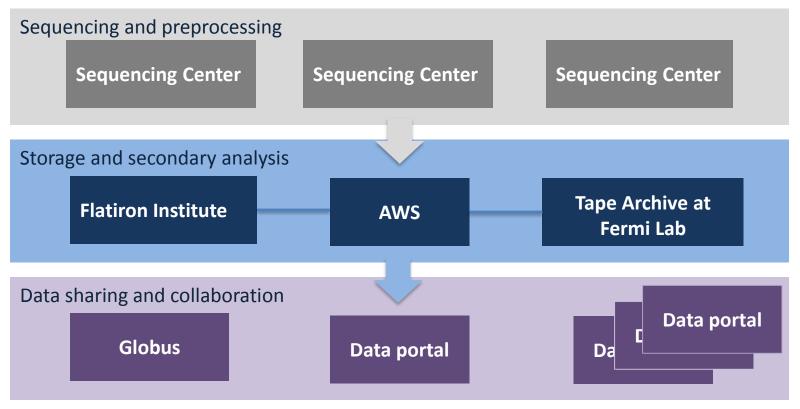
SFARI aims to support reproducible scientific research of the highest quality. This can be greatly facilitated by making all raw data, analysis methods, and, when applicable, computer code, available to the research community as quickly and transparently as possible.

Data generated from collections is considered "community resources" and, as such, all these data, including, but not limited to, alignment files and variant calls, will be made available to the entire research community, pre-publication, in real-time, as they are produced.

Besides being subject to any limitations by consent and IRB protocol, a publication embargo will also be enforced for 6 months after the defined project is complete while foundation-sponsored analyses are underway.

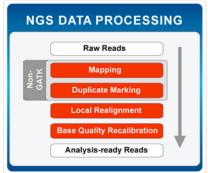
SIMONS FOUNDATION

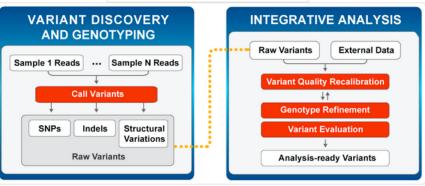
SFARI Data Overview



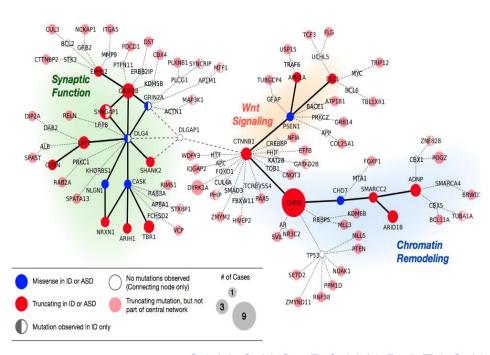
Data Analysis

Genomic Analysis Workflows

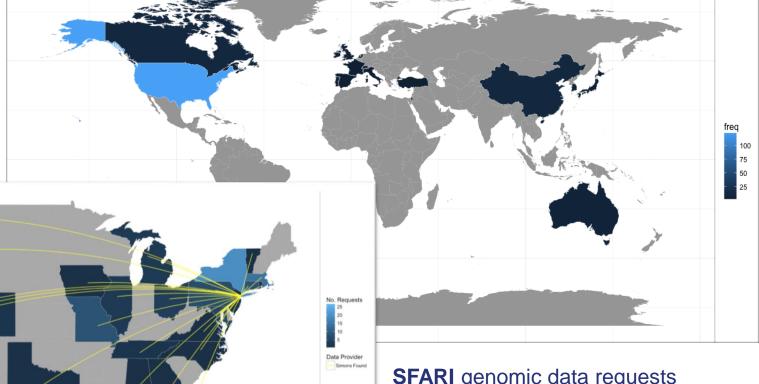




Interpretation of Genomic Results



SFARI Data Requests

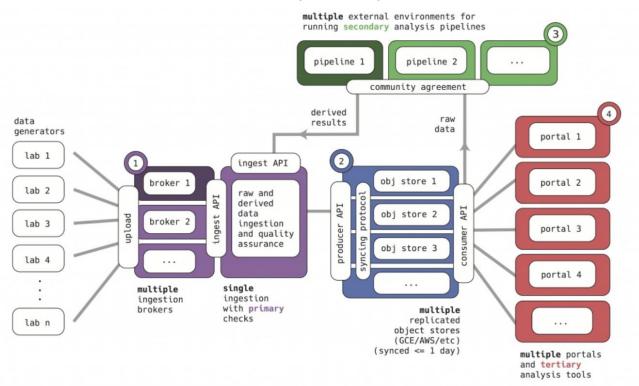


SFARI genomic data requests through **SFARIBase** @ **sfari.org**

Challenges of Data Sharing

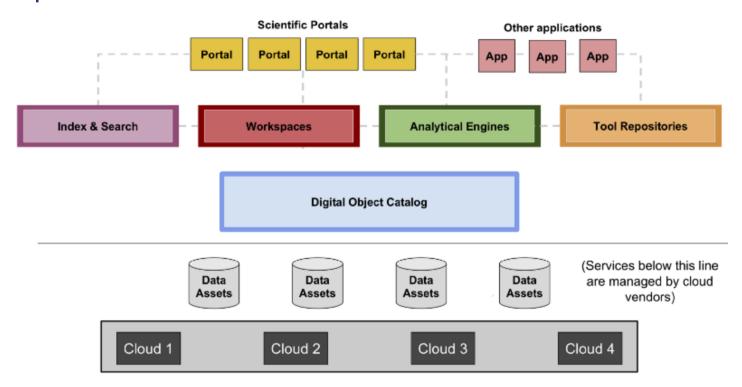
- Data management
- Collaboration utilities
- Users' ability to deploy their own analysis tools
- Ability to harmonize data from different projects
- Ability to harmonize data from different archives of the same project
 - AWS, Google, local servers
- Price, speed
 - storage, data transfers, computin
- Support of international collaborations and ability to deal with data governance across countries, including local restrictions

Human Cell Atlas (HCA) Data Coordination Portal





Global Alliance for Genomics and Health (GA4GH): Data Biosphere



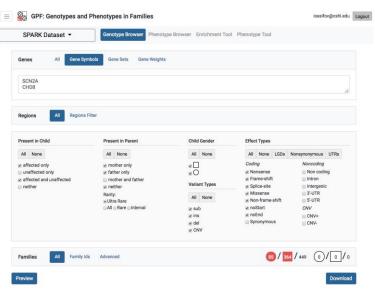
Genomics data portals

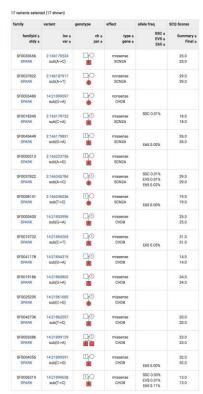
- Support
 - collaboration
 - data sharing and
 - reproducibility in scientific research
- Technology
 - API access
 - docker containers and
 - standardized workflow description languages
- Leverage experiences of scientific data management communities
- Invest in the implementations of science specific standards

Genome and Phenotype Tool (GPF)

https://gpf.sfari.org/







Features:

- SPARK Content:
 - De novo variants
 - Rare and common transmitted variants
 - Phenotypic data
- Integration:
 - SSC exome and whole-genome
 - VIP
- Query: Interface
 - By gene
 - By set of genes (i.e. by pathway)
 - By predicted variant effect (i.e. LGDs)
 - By variant frequency
 - By transmission pattern (i.e. de novo or transmitted from mother)
 - By phenotypic properties (i.e. affected children with SCQ score larger than 20)
- Analysis tools:
 - Enrichment of de novo variant in a given gene set.

SFARI-IOBIO Data Federation Project

bam.iobio: http://bam.iobio.io

vcf.iobio: http://vcf.iobio.io

gene.iobio: http://gene.iobio.io











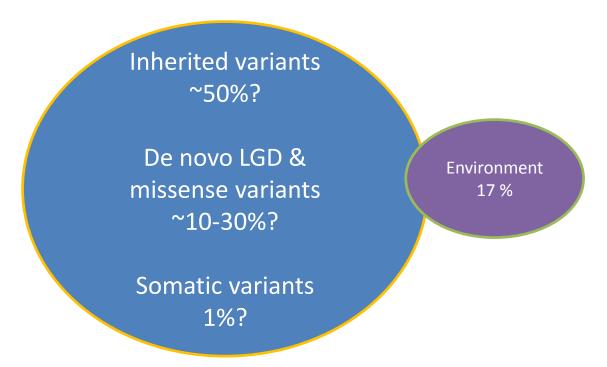


Acknowledgements

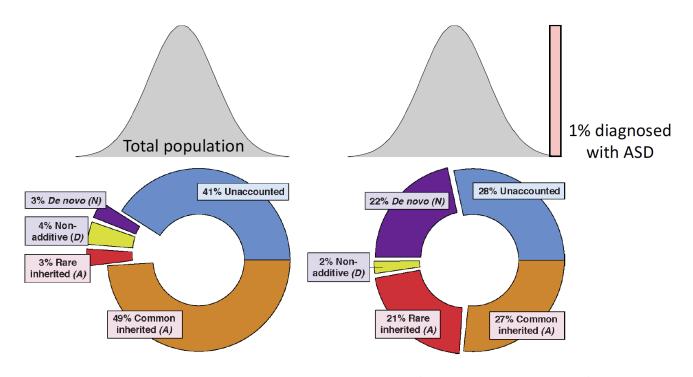
- SF Informatics Team
- SCC Flatiron Institute
- SFARI Science Team
- SPARK Team
- New York Genome Center(NYGC), Baylor College of Medicine Sequencing Center
- Iossifov Lab at NYGC/CSHL
- Marth Lab at University of Utah and IOBIO –Frameshift team

Thank you!

Autism risk is complex



Distribution of genetic risk in autism



Gauglet at al, 2014

(from Stephan Sanders)