

The background of the slide is a complex network diagram. It features numerous nodes, represented by small colored squares (blue, green, yellow, and red), interconnected by a dense web of thin, colored lines. The nodes are distributed across the entire slide, with a higher concentration in the center and right side. The overall effect is a sense of a large, interconnected system or database.

# EpiGraphDB

**Case studies and version 0.3 features**

**IEU P4 Meeting 09 March 2020**

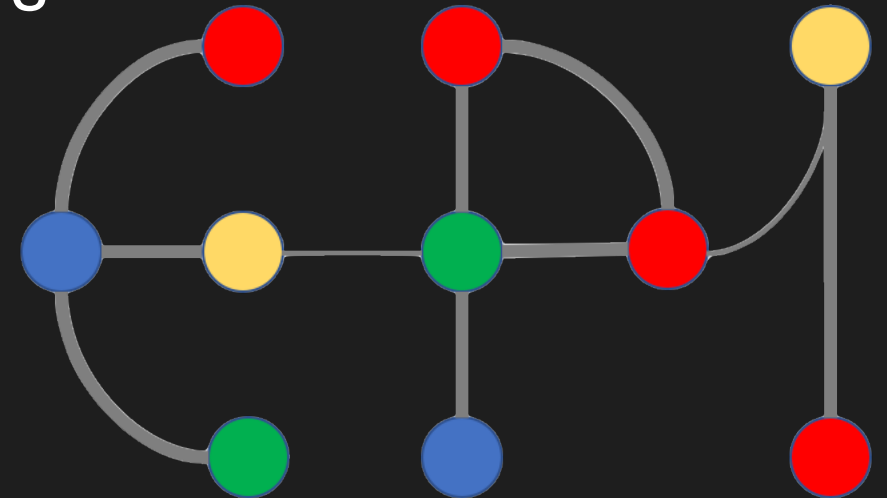
Yi Liu, Benjamin Elsworth, Valeriia Haberland,  
Pau Erola, Jie Zheng, Matt Lyon, Tom R Gaunt

- Introduction
- EpiGraphDB version 0.3
- Use case 1: Pleiotropy
- Use case 2: Alternative drug targets
- Use case 3: Literature



Integrated epidemiological evidence  
<http://docs.epigraphdb.org>

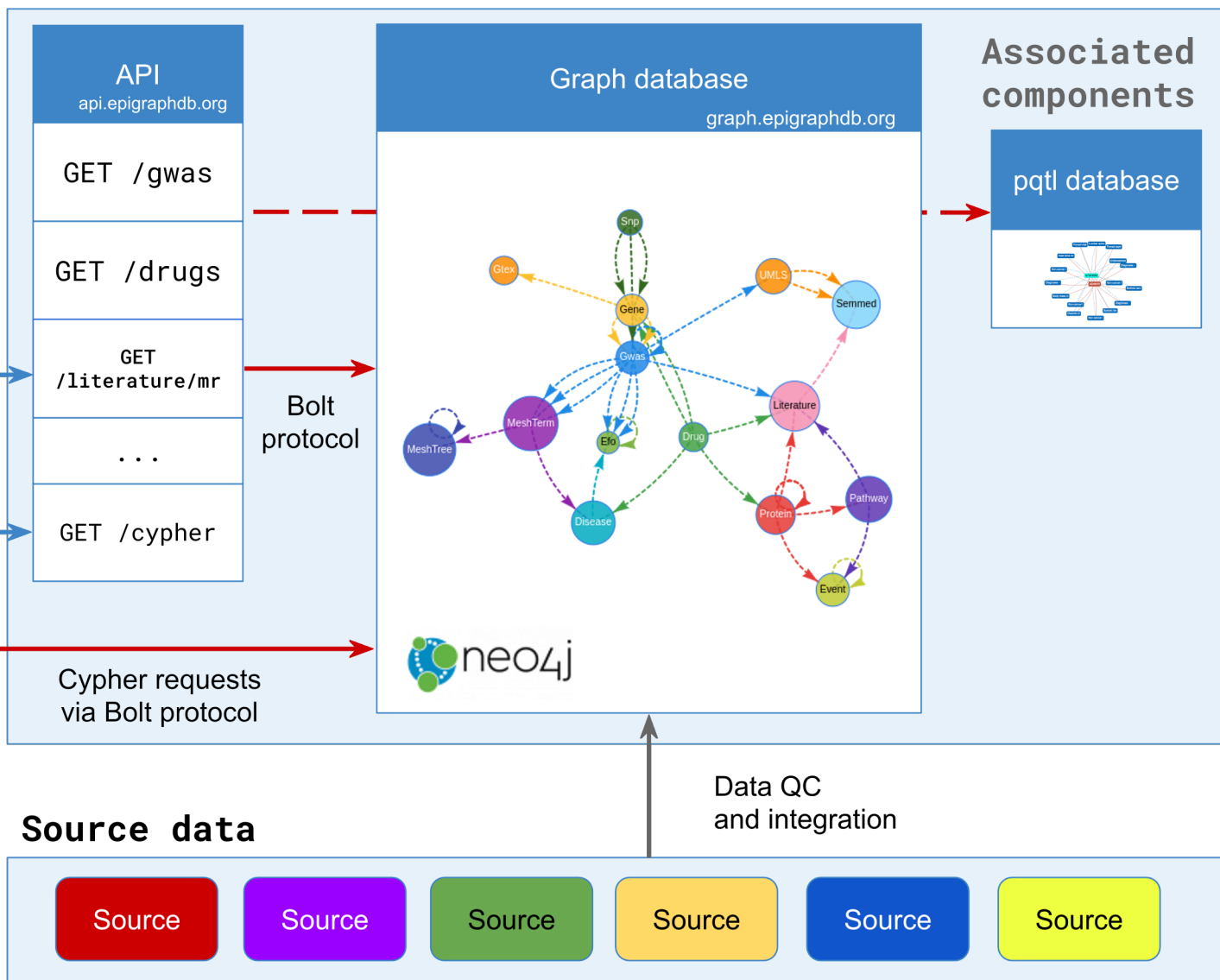
- Causal relationships
- Association relationships
- Molecular pathways
- Literature mined / derived evidence
- Others



## Frontend



## Backend

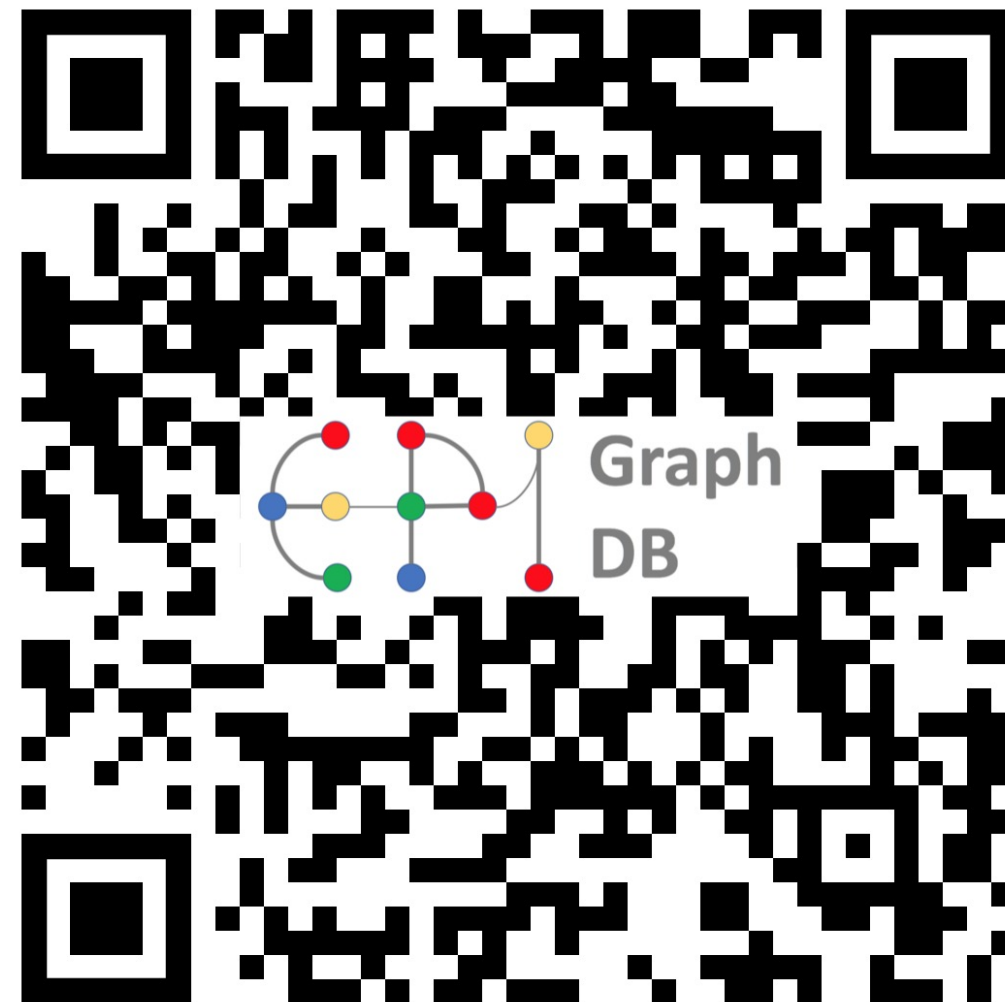


- Architected around a Neo4j graph database and queried via cypher
- Data integrated from various internal and external data sources
- Users can query EpiGraphDB from the API web service, and from the R client package
- A Web UI to showcase underlying evidence
- Working paper
- Companion Jupyter notebooks for case studies



<http://docs.epigraphdb.org/slides/2019-12-ieu-meeting.pdf>

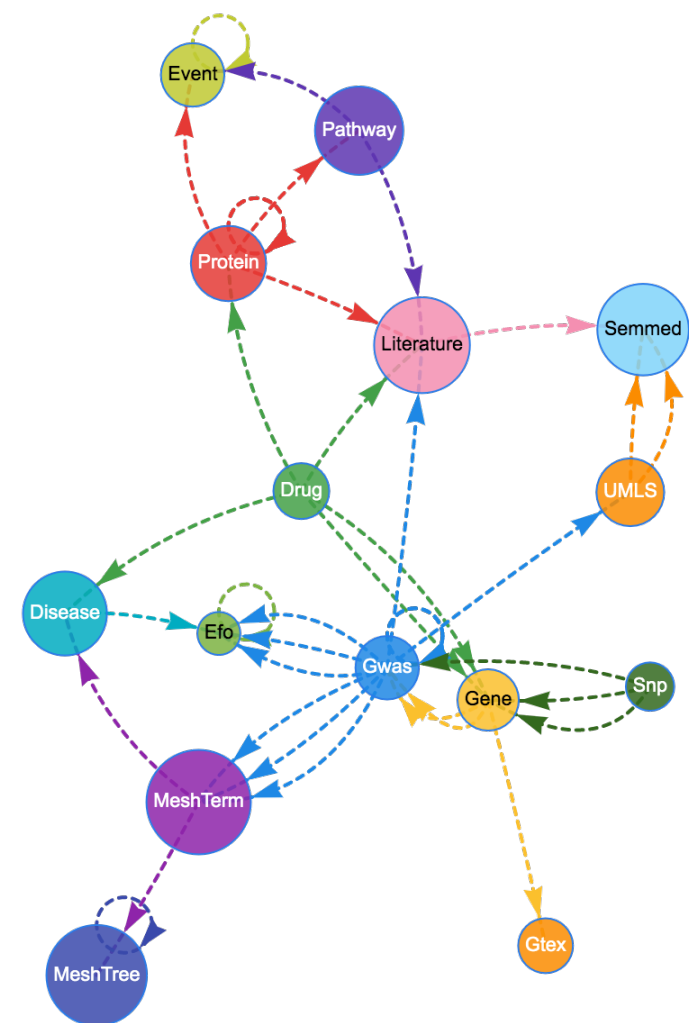
- Research project
- Case studies
- Platform
- Version 0.2



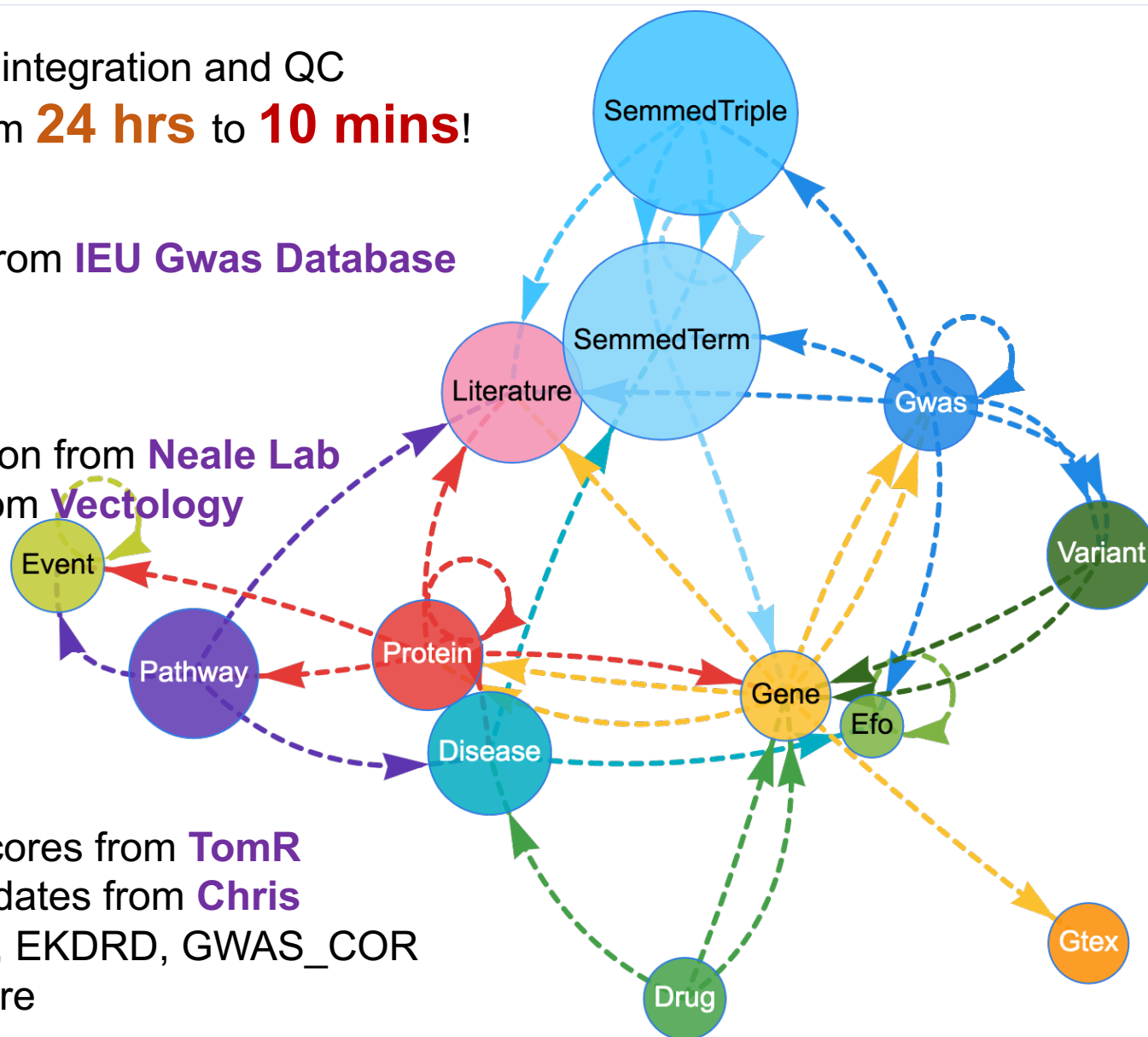


# EpiGraphDB v0.3


# A new graph database




- Refactored data integration and QC
- Graph builds from **24 hrs** to **10 mins!**
- **10x** bigger!
- Updated Gwas from **IEU Gwas Database**
- SemMedDB
- MELODI
- EFO
- Genetic correlation from **Neale Lab**
- NLP mapping from **Vectology**




- Polygenic risk scores from **TomR**
- eQTL / pQTL updates from **Chris**
- Dropped: MeSH, EKDRD, GWAS\_COR
- ... and many more









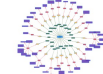

Graph  
DB **beta!**



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Epidemiology  
Unit

<p><b>About EpiGraphDB</b></p> <p>Further information about EpiGraphDB and our research</p>  <p>View</p>	<p><b>Interactive browser</b></p> <p>Explore EpiGraphDB using the interactive browser</p>  <p>Launch</p>	<p><b>Gallery</b></p> <p>Visualisation gallery for various aspect of EpiGraphDB</p>  <p>Launch</p>	<p><b>MR causal estimate</b></p> <p>Pre-computed Mendelian randomization results</p>  <p>Launch</p>
<p><b>Pairwise relationships</b></p> <p>Look up of pairwise relationships of different types</p>  <p>Launch</p>	<p><b>Drugs</b></p> <p>Drugs for risk factors and QTL browsers</p>  <p>Launch</p>	<p><b>Pathway / pleiotropy explorer</b></p> <p>Pathway-based stratification of instruments</p>  <p>Launch</p>	<p><b>Literature evidence</b></p> <p>Literature evidence of related traits</p>  <p>Launch</p>

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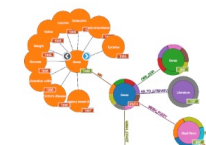



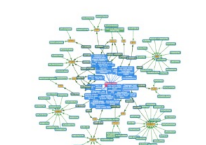
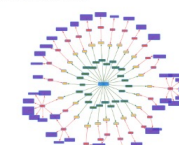

- v0.2: Flask + Jinja + Bootstrap3
- v0.3: FastAPI + Vue.js + Bootstrap 4
- Improved event handling
- Improved mobile support
- Improved caching



Graph  
DB **beta!**

About Gallery Explore Topics ▾

Components:  Docs  API  client

<p><b>About EpiGraphDB</b></p> <p>Further information about EpiGraphDB and our research</p>  <p>Visit</p>	<p><b>Interactive explorer</b></p> <p>Explore EpiGraphDB from the interactive browser</p>  <p>Visit</p>	<p><b>Gallery</b></p> <p>Visualisation gallery for various aspect of EpiGraphDB</p>  <p>+Expand</p>	<p><b>MR causal estimate</b></p> <p>Pre-computed Mendelian randomization results</p>  <p>Visit</p>
<p><b>Pairwise relationships</b></p> <p>Look up of pairwise relationships of different types</p>  <p>+Expand</p>	<p><b>Drugs</b></p> <p>Drugs for risk factors and QTL browsers</p>  <p>+Expand</p>	<p><b>Pathway</b></p> <p>Pathway-based stratification of instruments</p>  <p>Visit</p>	<p><b>Literature evidence</b></p> <p>Literature evidence of related traits</p>  <p>Visit</p>

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/mr

Mendelian randomisation results

## 1. Query for exposure trait

### Script

EpiGraphDB API endpoints - EpiGraphDB

```
1 import requests
2
3
4 url = f'{EPIGRAPHDB_URL}/mr'
5 params = {'exposure_trait': 'Body mass index'}
6 r = requests.get(url, params=params)
7 r.raise_for_status()
8 r.json()
```

### Results

```
1 {'metadata': {'query': 'MATCH (exposure:Gwas)-[mr:MR]->(outcome:Gwas) WHERE '
2               'exposure.trait = "Body mass index" AND mr.pval < 1e-05 '
3               'RETURN exposure { .id, .trait }, outcome { .id, .trait }, '
4               'mr { .b, .se, .pval, .method, .selection, .moescore } '
5               'ORDER BY mr.pval ;'},
6 'results': [{'exposure': {'id': 'ieu-a-2', 'trait': 'Body mass index'},
7                      'mr': {'b': 0.034558869898319244,
8                             'method': 'FE IVW',
9                             'moescore': 0.9300000071525574,
10                            'pval': 0.0,
11                            'se': 0.002418252406641841,
12                            'selection': 'DF'},
13                      'outcome': {'id': 'ukb-a-74',
14                                  'trait': 'Non-cancer illness code self-reported: '
15                                  'diabetes'}},
16 {'exposure': {'id': 'ieu-a-2', 'trait': 'Body mass index'},
17              'mr': {'b': 0.7241045236587524,
```

### Table of contents

Topic endpoints

/mr

/obs-cor

/genetic-cor

/confounder

/drugs/risk-factors

/pathway

/xqtl/single-snp-mr/gene-by-variant

/protein/from-gene

/protein/ppi

/protein/ppi/graph

/protein/in-pathway

/gene/druggability/ppi

/gene/literature

Utility endpoints

/ping

## EpiGraphDB meta nodes

### Disease

#### Schema:

```
1 {'additionalProperties': False,
2   'properties': {'definition': {'title': 'Definition', 'type': 'string'},
3                  'doid': {'items': {'type': 'string'},
4                             'title': 'Doid',
5                             'type': 'array'},
6                  'efo': {'items': {'type': 'string'},
7                           'title': 'Efo',
8                           'type': 'array'},
9                  'icd10': {'items': {'type': 'string'},
10                           'title': 'Icd10',
11                           'type': 'array'},
12                  'icd9': {'items': {'type': 'string'},
13                           'title': 'Icd9',
14                           'type': 'array'},
15                  'id': {'title': 'Id', 'type': 'string'},
16                  'label': {'title': 'Label', 'type': 'string'},
17                  'mesh': {'items': {'type': 'string'},
18                           'title': 'Mesh',
19                           'type': 'array'},
20                  'umls': {'items': {'type': 'string'},
21                           'title': 'Umls',
22                           'type': 'array'}},
23   'required': ['id', 'label', 'definition'],
24   'title': 'Disease',
25   'type': 'object'}
```

### Table of contents

Disease

Drug

Efo

Event

Gene

Gtex

Gwas

Literature

Meta

Pathway

Protein

SemmedTerm

SemmedTriple

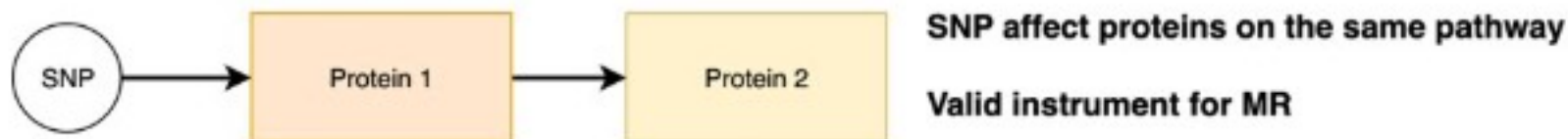
Variant

- Still working in progress

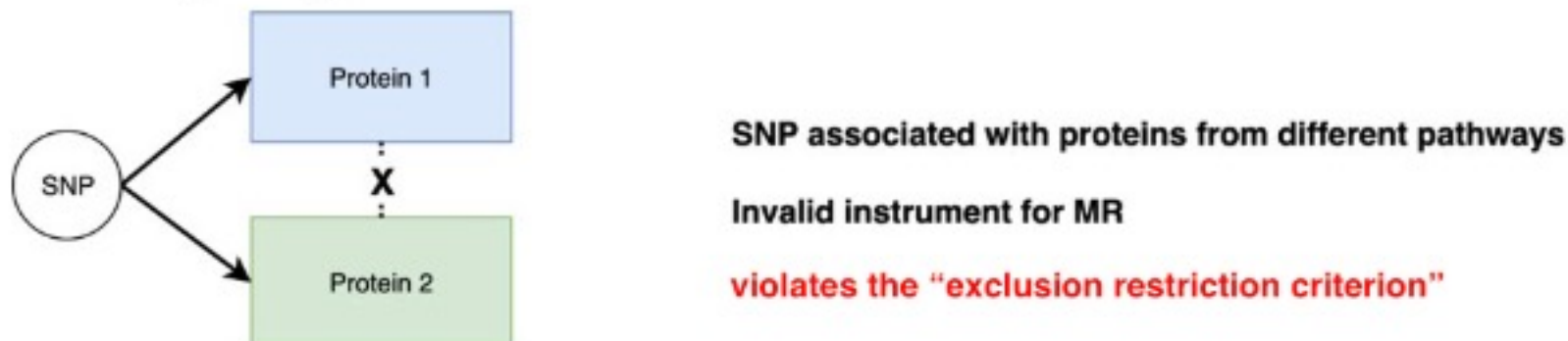


# Case 1

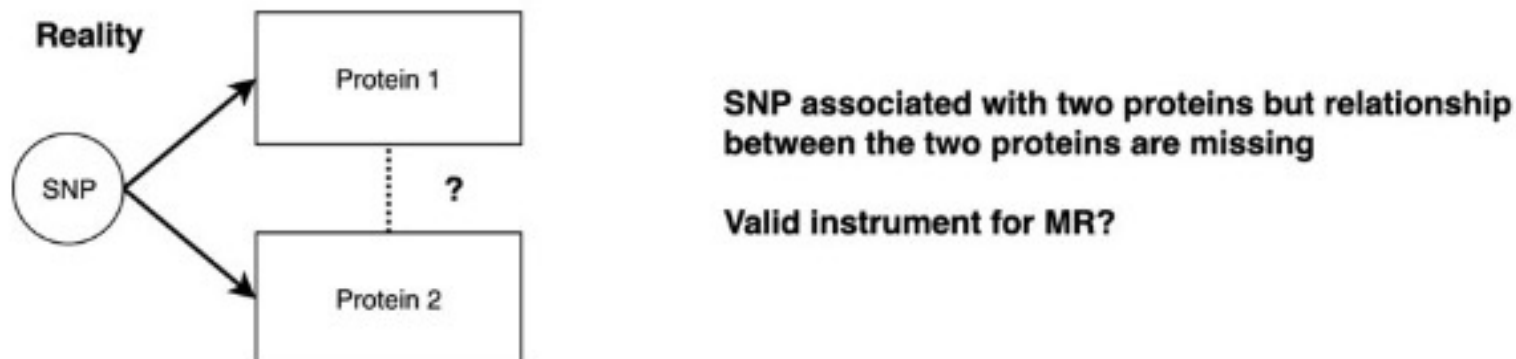
## Vertical pleiotropy



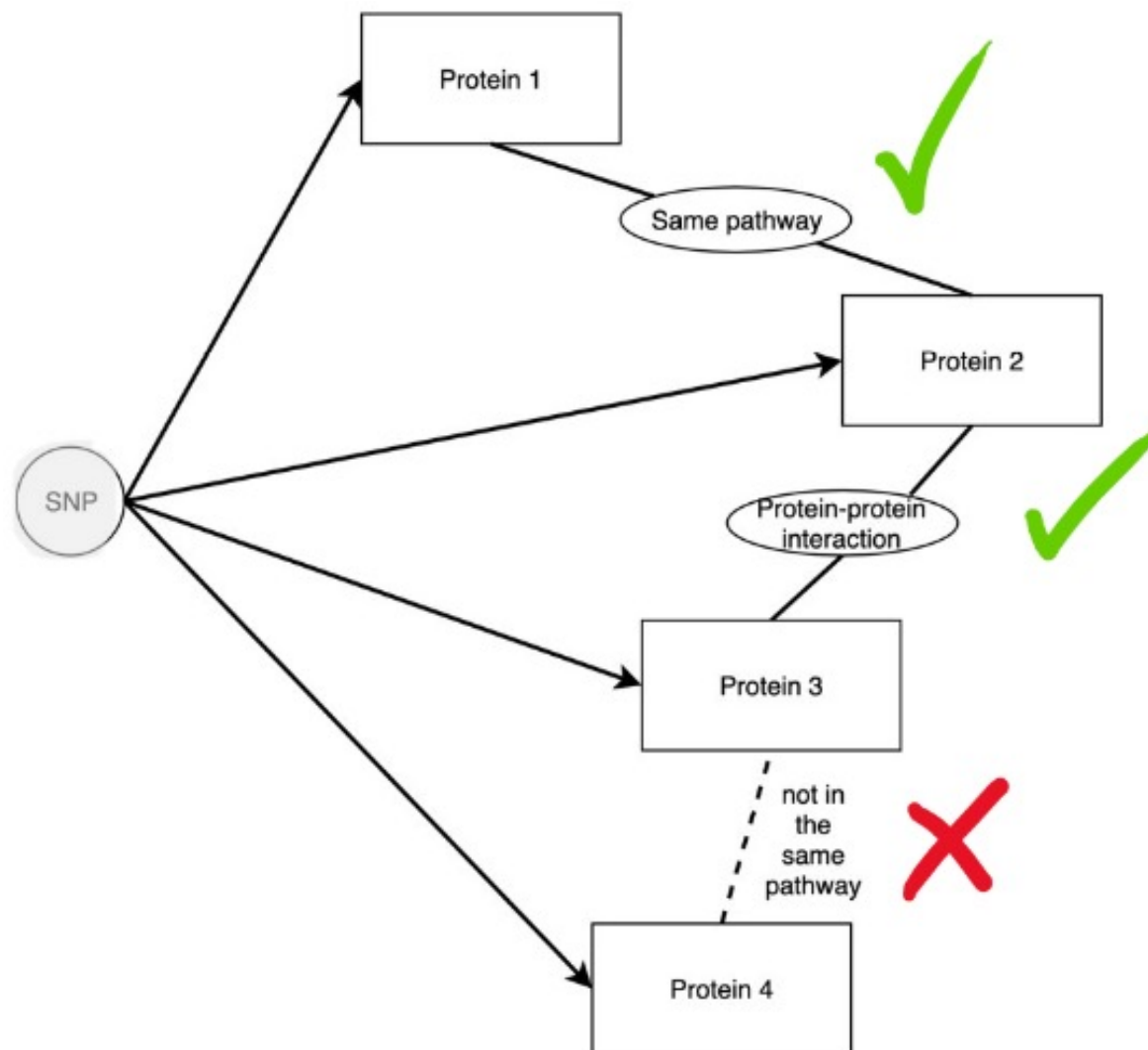
## Horizontal pleiotropy



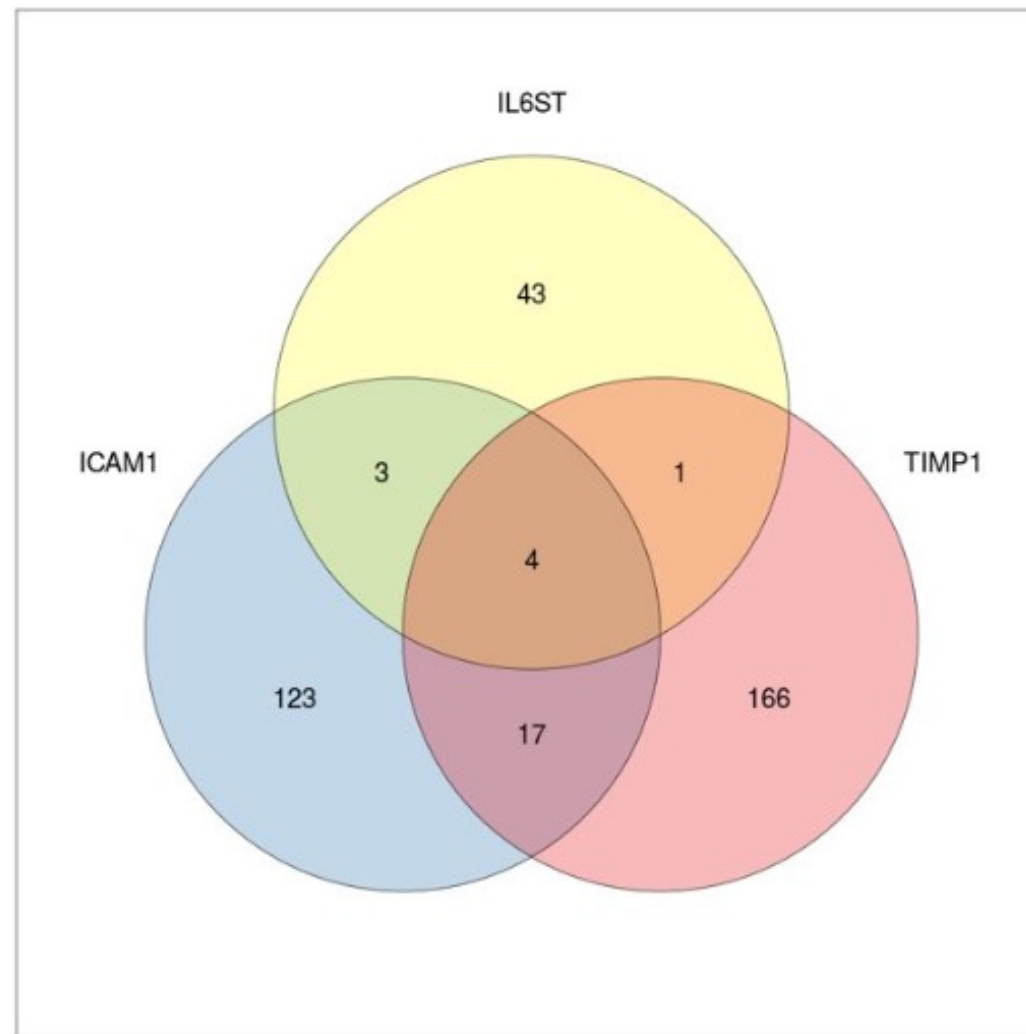
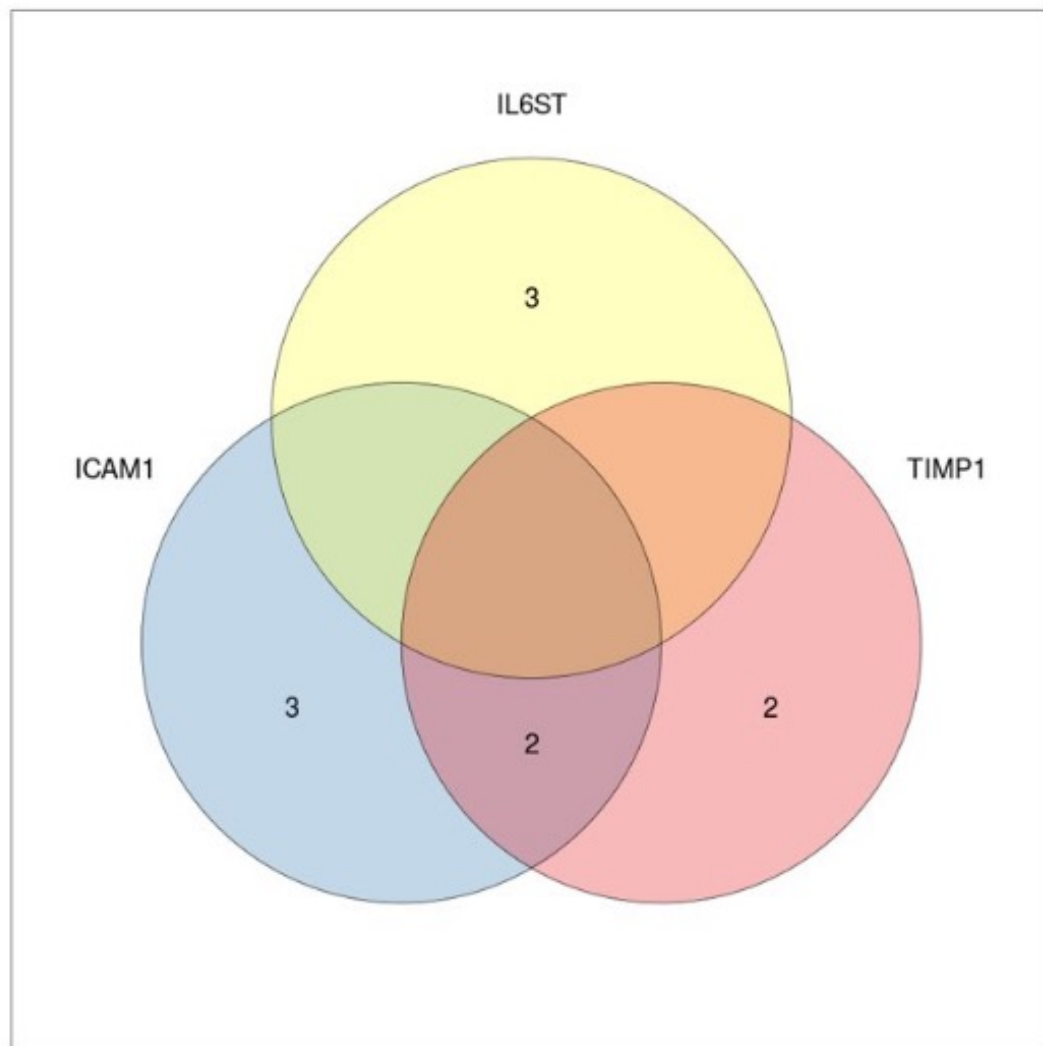
## Reality







# Case 1 (3)



The background of the slide is a complex network diagram. It consists of numerous nodes, represented by small rectangular boxes in various colors including blue, purple, yellow, and red. These nodes are interconnected by a dense web of thin, colored lines (edges) in shades of green, red, yellow, and blue. The connections form a complex, non-linear structure with many overlapping paths. In the center of the image, there is a large, semi-transparent blue rectangular box. Overlaid on this box is the text 'Case 2' in a large, white, sans-serif font. The text is centered both horizontally and vertically within the blue box.

# Case 2

# IL23R and IBD

Search for interacting druggable proteins

## Using PPI networks for alternative drug targets search

```
In [4]: def get_drug_targets_ppi(gene_name):  
        endpoint = "/gene/druggability/ppi"  
        url = f"{API_URL}{endpoint}"  
        params = {  
            "gene_name": gene_name  
        }  
        r = requests.get(url, params=params)  
        r.raise_for_status()  
        df = pd.json_normalize(r.json()["results"])  
        return df
```

```
ppi_df = get_drug_targets_ppi(gene_name=GENE_NAME)  
ppi_df
```

Out[4]:

	g1.name	p1.uniprot_id	p2.uniprot_id	g2.name	g2.druggability_tier
0	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P04141	CSF2	Tier 1
1	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P01562	IFNA1	Tier 1
2	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P01579	IFNG	Tier 1
3	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P22301	IL10	Tier 1
4	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P29460	IL12B	Tier 1
5	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P42701	IL12RB1	Tier 1
6	IL23R	Q5VWK5	P35225	IL13	Tier 1



```

In [6]: def extract_mr(outcome_trait, gene_list, qtl_type):
    endpoint = "/xqtl/single-snp-mr"
    url = f"{API_URL}{endpoint}"
    def per_gene(gene_name):
        params = {
            "exposure_gene": gene_name,
            "outcome_trait": outcome_trait,
            "qtl_type": qtl_type,
            "pval_threshold": 1e-5,
        }
        r = requests.get(url, params=params)
        try:
            r.raise_for_status()
            df = pd.json_normalize(r.json()["results"])
            return df
        except:
            return None
    res_df = pd.concat(
        [
            per_gene(gene_name=gene_name)
            for gene_name in gene_list
        ]
    ).reset_index(drop=True)
    return res_df

# Search for both pqt1 and eqtl
xqtl_df = pd.concat(
    [
        extract_mr(
            outcome_trait=OUTCOME_TRAIT,
            gene_list=gene_list,
            qtl_type=qtl_type

```

```

Out[6]:

```

	gene.ensembl_id	gene.name	gwas.id	gwas.trait	r.beta	r.se	r.p	r
0	ENSG00000162594	IL23R	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	1.500821	0.054592	0.000000e+00	rs1158
1	ENSG00000113302	IL12B	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	0.417605	0.034490	9.590000e-34	rs492
2	ENSG00000162594	IL23R	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	0.886712	0.064420	4.161856e-43	rs206
3	ENSG00000164136	IL15	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	-1.421625	0.197131	5.530616e-13	rs7530
4	ENSG00000113520	IL4	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	0.459848	0.084050	4.471537e-08	rs207
5	ENSG00000096968	JAK2	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	-1.896710	0.203808	1.322967e-20	rs478
6	ENSG00000109320	NFKB1	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	0.973556	0.173893	2.160849e-08	rs476
7	ENSG00000111265	IL23R	ieu-a-294	Inflammatory bowel disease	0.994991	0.116212	1.907271e-17	rs1158

# IL23R and IBD

Search for MR results for the Tier 1 interacting proteins

Out[7]:

	pubmed_id	gene.name	st.predicate	st.object
0	[17484863, 21155887]	IL23R	NEG_ASSOCIATED_WITH	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
1	[27852544]	IL23R	AFFECTS	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
2	[17484863, 19575361, 19496308, 18383521, 18341...	IL23R	ASSOCIATED_WITH	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
3	[23131344]	IL23R	PREDISPOSES	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
4	[21557945, 19030026]	CSF2	ASSOCIATED_WITH	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
5	[17206685]	CSF2	AFFECTS	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
6	[28174758, 9836081, 20951137]	IFNA1	ASSOCIATED_WITH	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
7	[24975266]	IFNA1	PREVENTS	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
8	[19740775, 18452147]	IFNG	ASSOCIATED_WITH	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
9	[10403730]	IFNG	AFFECTS	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
10	[3139380]	IFNG	CAUSES	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
11	[25999944, 16573780, 27917223, 29248579, 27558...	IL10	ASSOCIATED_WITH	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
12	[27468578, 25296012]	IL10	AFFECTS	Inflammatory Bowel Dis
13	[27468578]	IL10	PREDISPOSES	Inflammatory Bowel Dis

### Using literature evidence for results enrichment and triangulation

```
In [7]: def extract_literature(outcome_trait, gene_list):
def per_gene(gene_name):
    endpoint = "/gene/literature"
    url = f"{API_URL}{endpoint}"
    params = {
        "gene_name": gene_name,
        "object_name": outcome_trait.lower()
    }
    r = requests.get(url, params=params)
    try:
        r.raise_for_status()
        res_df = pd.json_normalize(r.json()["results"])
        return res_df
    except:
        return None
res_df = pd.concat(
    [
        per_gene(gene_name=gene_name)
        for gene_name in gene_list
    ]
).reset_index(drop=True)
return res_df

literature_df = extract_literature(
```

# IL23R and IBD

Search for literature evidence of the interacting proteins

## Systematic analysis

```
In [11]: QTL_TYPE = "pQTL"
LIMIT = 400

In [13]: def extract_top_df(qtl_type, limit):
    endpoint = "/xqtl/single-snp-mr/list"
    url = f"{API_URL}{endpoint}"
    params = {
        "meta_node": "GeneGwas",
        "pval_threshold": 1e-8,
        "qtl_type": qtl_type
    }
    r = requests.get(url, params=params)
    r.raise_for_status()
    df = pd.json_normalize(r.json()["results"]).head(limit)
    return df

top_df = extract_top_df(qtl_type=QTL_TYPE, limit=LIMIT)
top_df
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	gene.name	gwas.trait	gwas.id
0	LGALS8	Non-cancer illness code, self-reported: pulmon...	ukb-b-16048
1	CTSA	Triglycerides	ieu-a-302
2	SAA1	Triglycerides	ieu-a-302
3	ANGPTL3	Triglycerides	ieu-a-302
4	KLKB1	Triglycerides	ieu-a-302

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled 'case-2-semi-formal'. The interface includes a top bar with 'jupyter' logo, file name, last checkpoint, and a 'Logout' button. Below the bar is a menu (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations and code execution. The notebook contains two code cells. The first cell (In [11]) defines a function 'extract\_top\_df' and calls it with 'QTL\_TYPE = "pQTL"' and 'LIMIT = 400'. The second cell (In [13]) defines the function and calls it with 'qtl\_type=QTL\_TYPE' and 'limit=LIMIT'. The output of the second cell is a table with 5 rows and 4 columns. The third cell (In [16]) prints summary statistics for the results. The output of the third cell is a text summary.

```
396 True True False
397 True True False
398 True True False
399 True True False

400 rows x 3 columns

In [16]: print(
    "Out of {n_targets} drug targets:"
    .format(n_targets=len(top_df))
)
print(
    "N of non-zero results for the interacting proteins: {num}"
    .format(num=systematic_df["ppi"].sum())
)
print(
    "N of non-zero results for the MR: {num}"
    .format(num=systematic_df["mr"].sum())
)
print(
    "N of non-zero results for the literature: {num}"
    .format(num=systematic_df["literature"].sum())
)

Out of 400 drug targets:
N of non-zero results for the interacting proteins: 337
N of non-zero results for the MR: 337
N of non-zero results for the literature: 61
```

# Systematic analysis



The background of the slide is a complex network diagram. It consists of numerous nodes, represented by small colored rectangles (blue, yellow, red, and green), interconnected by a dense web of thin lines. The nodes are arranged in a radial pattern around a central point, with many lines radiating outwards. The overall effect is a dense, interconnected web of information. A large, semi-transparent blue rectangle is centered over the diagram, containing the text 'Case 3' in a large, white, sans-serif font.

# Case 3



Explore the literature evidence connecting two (or more) traits

1. Given an exposure, find disease traits with causal evidence
2. Select one (or more) exposure  $\rightarrow$  disease pair and extract literature evidence
3. Select subgraph of literature and extract publication information

# Acknowledgements

## EpiGraphDB

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Pau Erola  
Jie Zheng  
Matt Lyon  
Tom R Gaunt

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