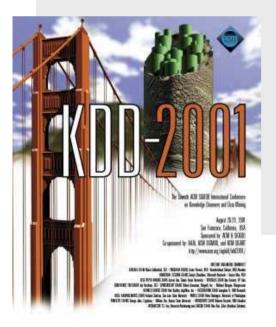
# KDD-2001 Cup The Genomics Challenge

Christos Hatzis, Silico Insights
David Page, University of Wisconsin
Co-chairs



All public

August 26, 2001

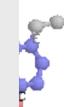
Special thanks: DuPont Pharmaceuticals Research Laboratories for providing data set 1, Chris Kostas from Silico Insights for cleaning and organizing data sets 2 and 3

http://www.cs.wisc.edu/~dpage/kddcup2001/



# The Genomics Challenge

 High throughput technologies in genomics, proteomics and drug screening are creating large, complex datasets



- Bioinformatics datasets are typically underdetermined
  - very large number of features (complex domain)
  - small number of instances (high cost per data point)
- Multi-relational nature of data
  - reflect complex interactions between molecules, pathways and systems
  - Hierarchical organization of interacting layers
- Current tools and approaches do not adequately address the Genomics Challenge



#### Overview

- Cup organization
- Dataset description
  - Thrombin binding
  - Gene function/localization prediction
- Statistics
- Tasks and highlights
- Winners talk (3x10 min)





# **Cup Organization**

#### KDD-2001 Cup web site

Posting of datasets, Q&A, answer keys

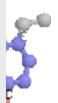
#### Schedule

- Training dataset available: May 31
- Question period 1: June 1-10
- Test set available: July 13
- Question period 2: July 13-24
- Entries due: July 26
- Winners notified: August 1
- Results to participants: August 7

#### Evaluation criteria

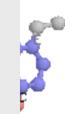
- Task 1: weighted accuracy (average of true pos, true neg)
- Tasks 2, 3: non-weighted accuracy





# Dataset 1: Molecular Bioactivity

Dataset provided by DuPont Pharmaceuticals for the KDD-2001 Cup competition



- Activity of compounds binding to thrombin
- Library of compounds included:
  - 1909 known molecules (42 actively binding thrombin)
- 139,351 binary features describe the 3-D structure of each compound
- 636 new compounds with unknown capacity to bind thrombin



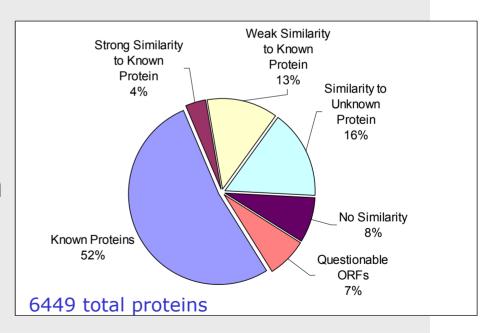
#### **Dataset 2: Protein Functional Annotation**

#### Yeast Genome dataset

- Data on the protein-protein interactions from MIPS database (Munich Information Centre for Protein Sequences)
- Expression profiles: DeRisi et al. (1997) Science 278: 680

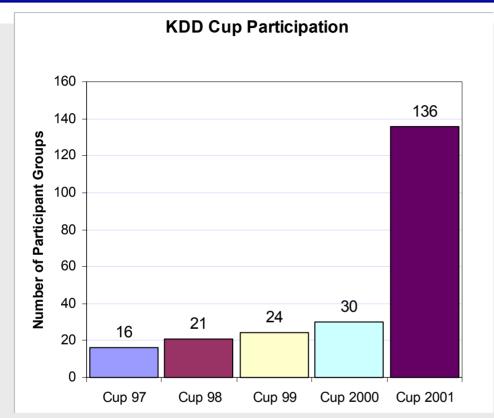
#### Relational dataset

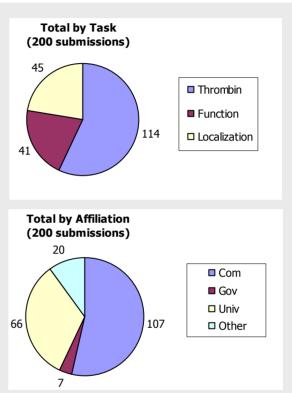
- Gene information
- Interaction information
- Predict function,
   localization of unknown
   proteins





# Statistics: I. Participation

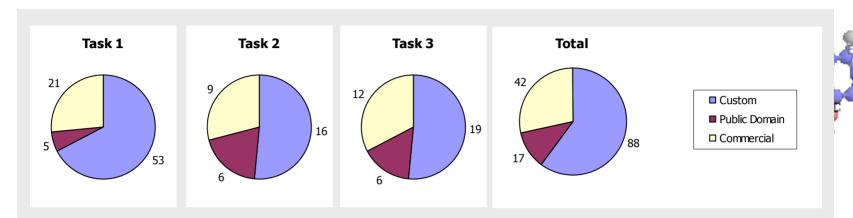




- 136 unique groups, 200 total entries by about 300-400 participants
- Almost 5-fold increase over previous years
- More than half of the entries from commercial sector



# Statistics: II. Data Mining Software

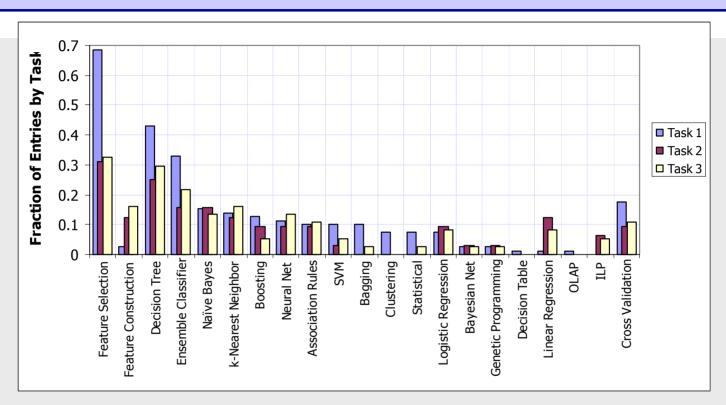


Note: Statistics from 157 responders who provided details on their approach

- Mostly custom software was used
- Especially for task 1, where the number of features was too large for most commercial systems
- Gap points to need for commercial tools that can cope with bioinformatics datasets



# Statistics: III. Algorithms





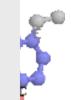


- Decision trees among the most commonly used, with Naïve Bayes and k-NN
- Cross-validation to deal with small dataset size



# Task 1 Highlights

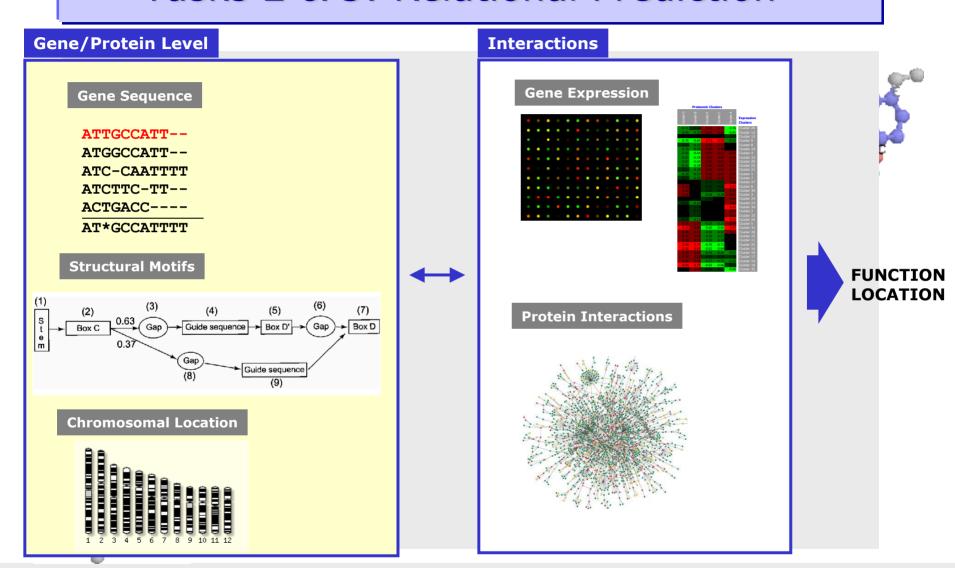
 Test set was challenging second round of compounds made by chemists -- change in distribution.



- Far more features than data points; can't run most commercial systems even with 1G RAM.
- Varying degrees of correlation among features.
- Better than 60% weighted accuracy is impressive.
- Pure binary prediction task, yet the winner is a Bayes net learning system (after feature selection).



#### Tasks 2 & 3: Relational Prediction



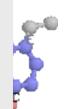


KDD-2001 Cup 11

# Task 2 Highlights

- Average of about 3 functions per protein.
- Multi-relational, as are many real-world databases.
- Yet top-scoring approaches were not pure relational learners.
- But top-scoring approaches did account for multi-relational structure of the data.
  - Krogel: novel form of feature construction to capture relational information in a feature vector.
  - Sese, Hayashi, and Morishita: instance-based learning, but using the interactions relation as part of the distance function.





# Task 3 Highlights

 Similar to task 3, but only one localization per protein.



- Similar lessons.
- High overlap in top scorers for both tasks.
- Question: did anyone "bootstrap" by using their predictions for function to help predict localization, or vice-versa?



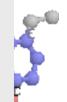


#### KDD-2001 Cup Winners

Task 1: Jie Cheng, CIBC

Task 2: Mark-A. Krogel, Magdeburg Univ.

 Task 3: Hisashi Hayashi, Jun Sese, and Shinichi Morishita, Univ. of Tokyo





#### Task 1 Winner

#### **KDD Cup 2001 Results**

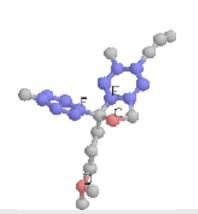
#### Task 1: Thrombin

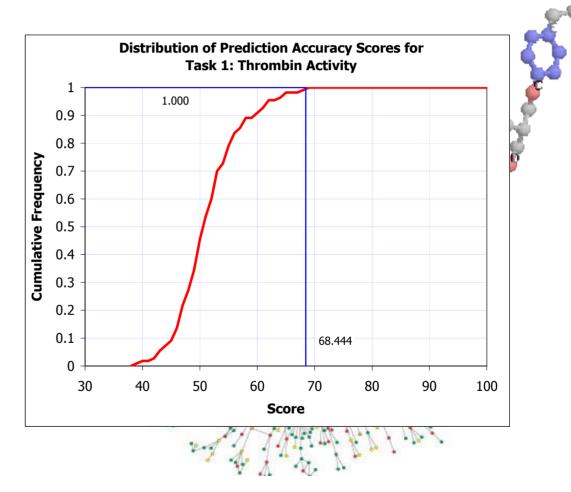
Name: Jie Cheng Rank: 1

Weighted Accuracy: 68.4435 Accuracy: 71.1356

		Predicted	
		Positive	Negative
Actual	Positive	95	55
	Negative	128	356

True Positive Rate: 63.3% True Negative Rate: 73.6%







#### Task 2 Winner

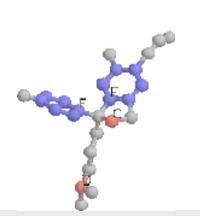
#### KDD Cup 2001 Results Task 2: Function

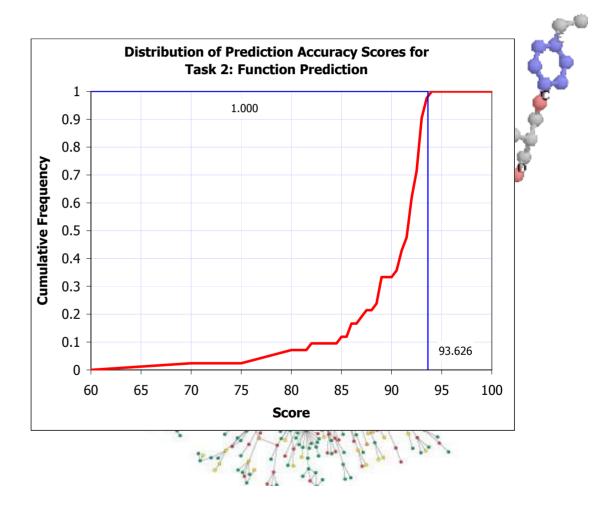
Name: Mark-A. Krogel

**Rank:** 1 93.6258

		Predicted	
		Positive	Negative
Actual	Positive	690	282
	Negative	58	4304

True Positive Rate: 71.0% True Negative Rate: 98.7%







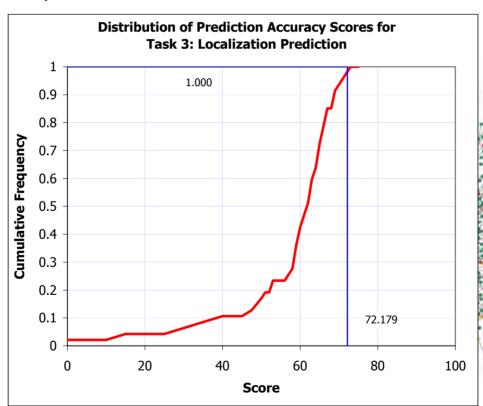
#### Task 3 Winner

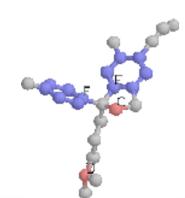
#### **KDD Cup 2001 Results**

**Task 3: Localization** 

Name: Hisashi Hayashi, Jun Sese, and Shinichi Morishita

**Rank:** 1 72.1785





#### **KDD-2001 Honorable Mentions**

Task 1: Silander, Univ. of Helsinki

3

Task 2: Lambert, Golden Helix;
Sese & Hayashi & Morishita;
Vogel & Srinivasan, A.I. Insight

Task 3: Schonlau & DuMouchel & Volinsky & Cortes, RAND and AT&T Labs; Frasca & Zheng & Parekh & Kohavi, Blue Martini





#### KDD-2001 Cup Winners

• Task 1: Jie Cheng, CIBC

• Task 2: Mark-A. Krogel, Magdeburg Univ.

Task 3: Hisashi Hayashi, Jun Sese, and

Shinichi Morishita, Univ. of Tokyo



