

Network approaches to find mitochondrial disease genes and diabetes comorbidity

소셜네트워크 분석 방법을 응용한 당뇨병 합병증과
미토콘드리아 질병유전자 탐색



POSTECH

생명과학과 김상욱

Structural Bioinformatics Laboratory

Pohang University of Science and Technology

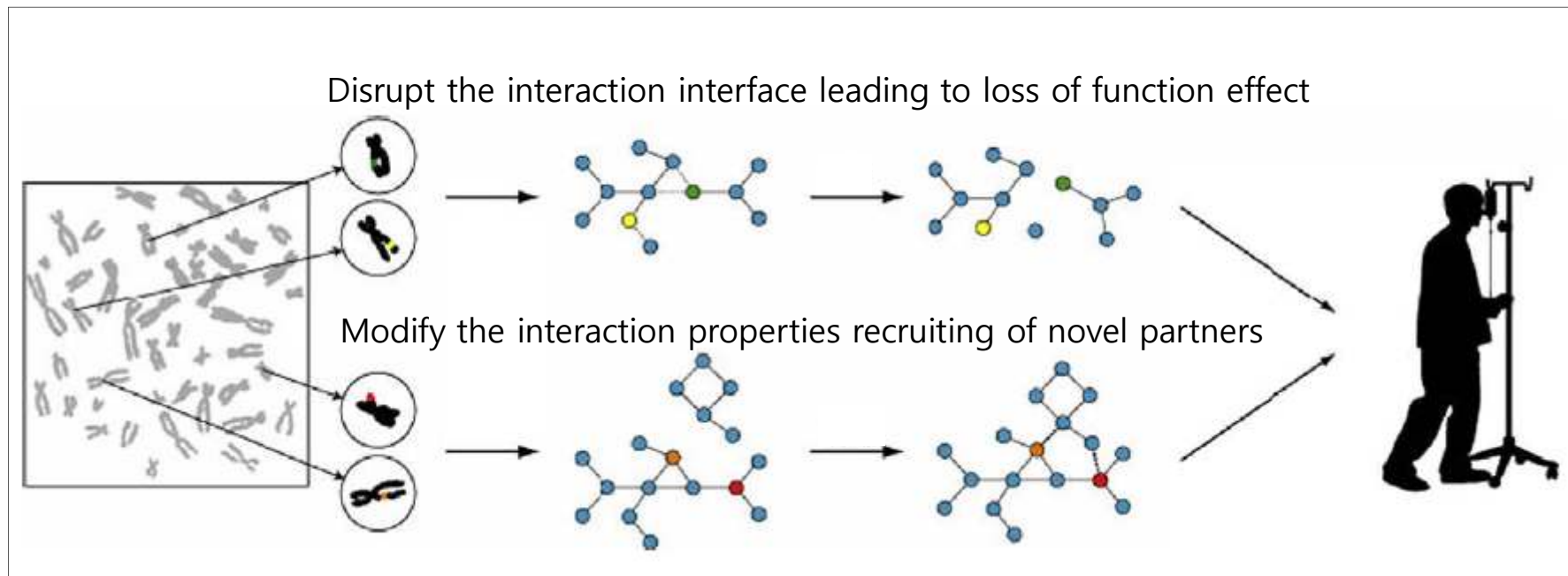
Acknowledgement



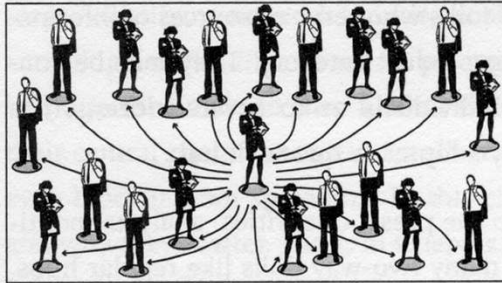
SBI lab

Jou-hyun Jeon
Jae-seong Yang
Solip Park
Yonghwan Choi
Yoonsup Choi
Jinho Kim
HyunJun Nam
JiHye Hwang
Inhae Kim
Youngeun Shin
Sung gyu Han

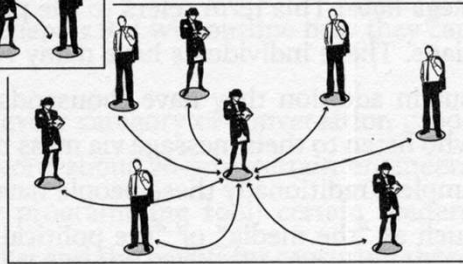
Disease mechanism in the protein interaction network



Society

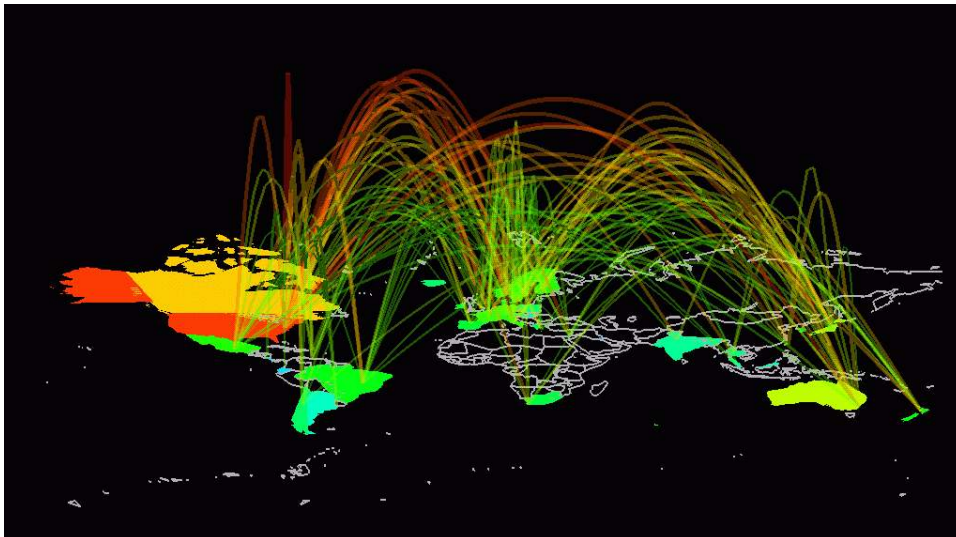


Mega-Hub. An MTV veejay spreads the word to thousands or millions of people through one-way links.

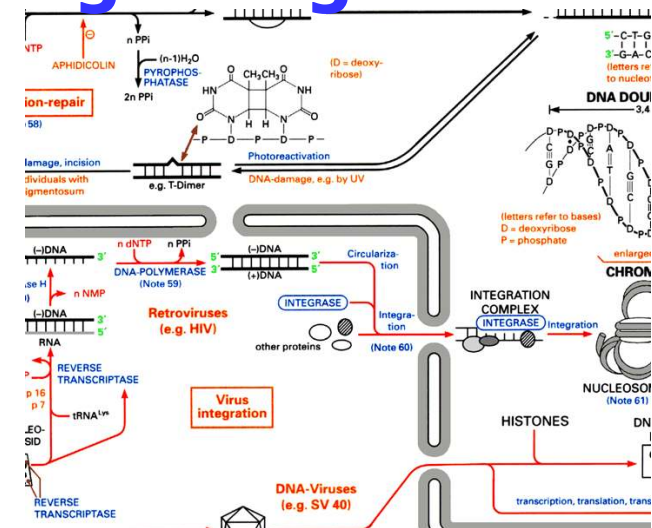


Hub. This undergraduate has spread the word to seven other people through two-way links.

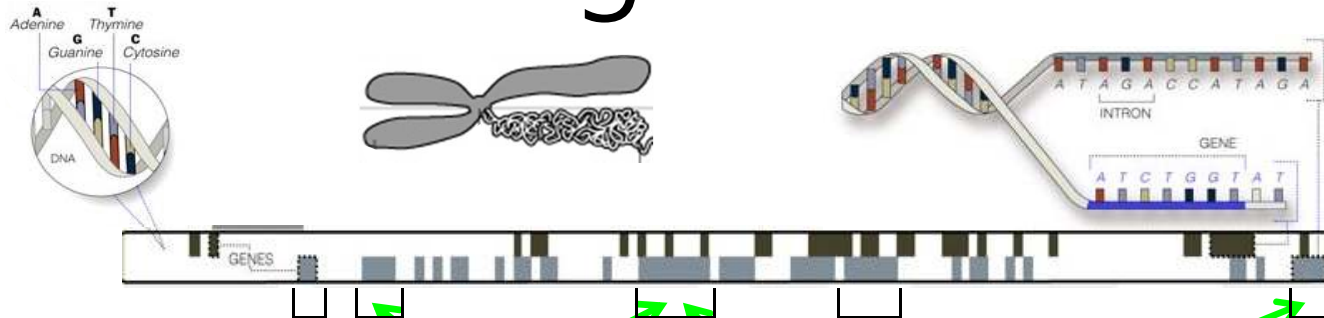
Internet



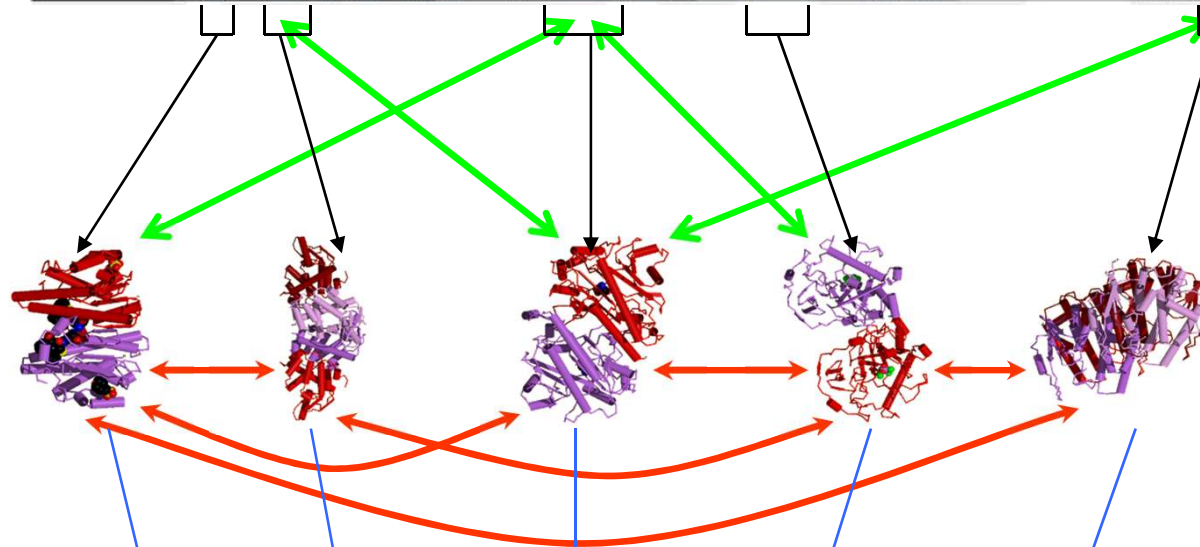
Biological signaling network



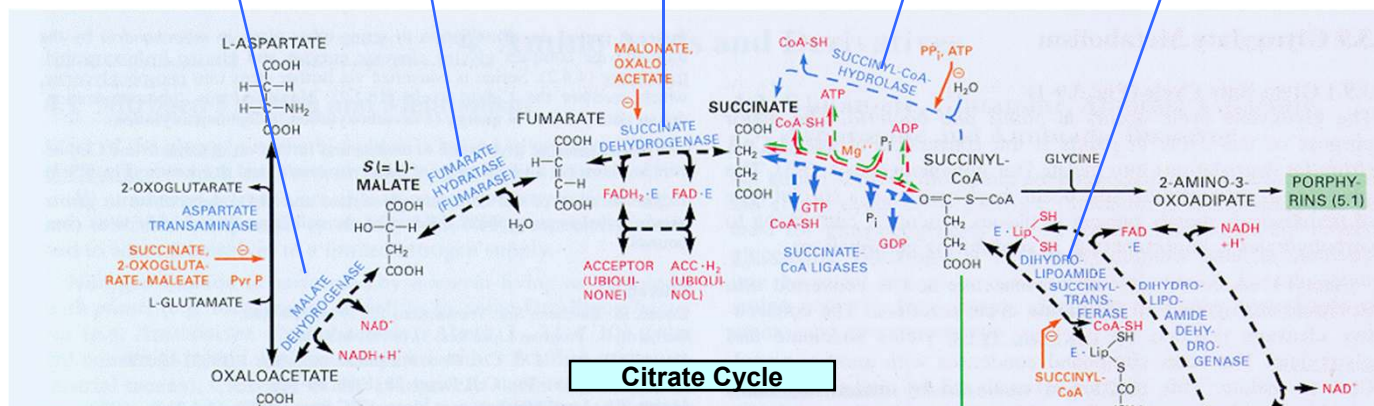
Biological Networks



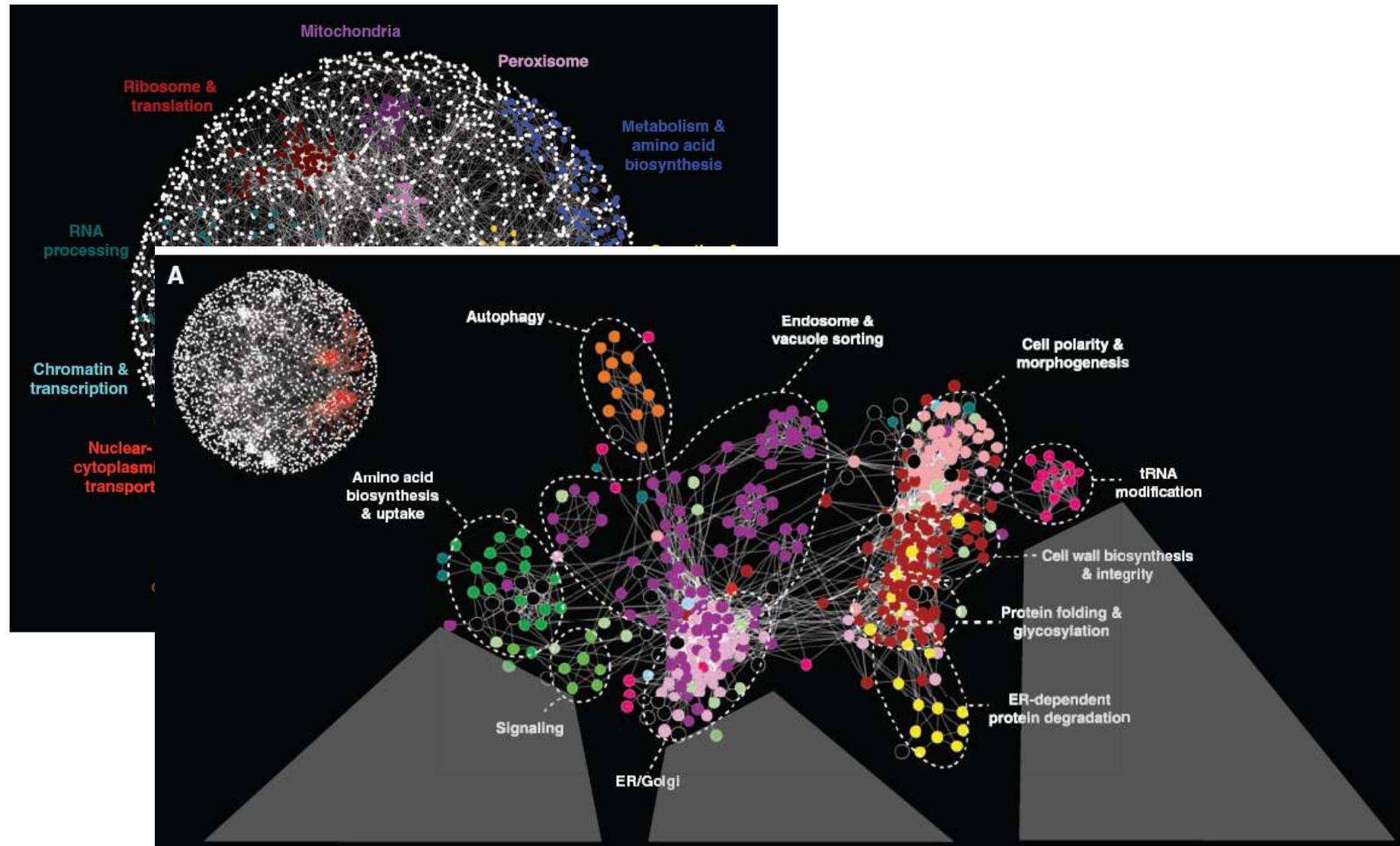
GENOME



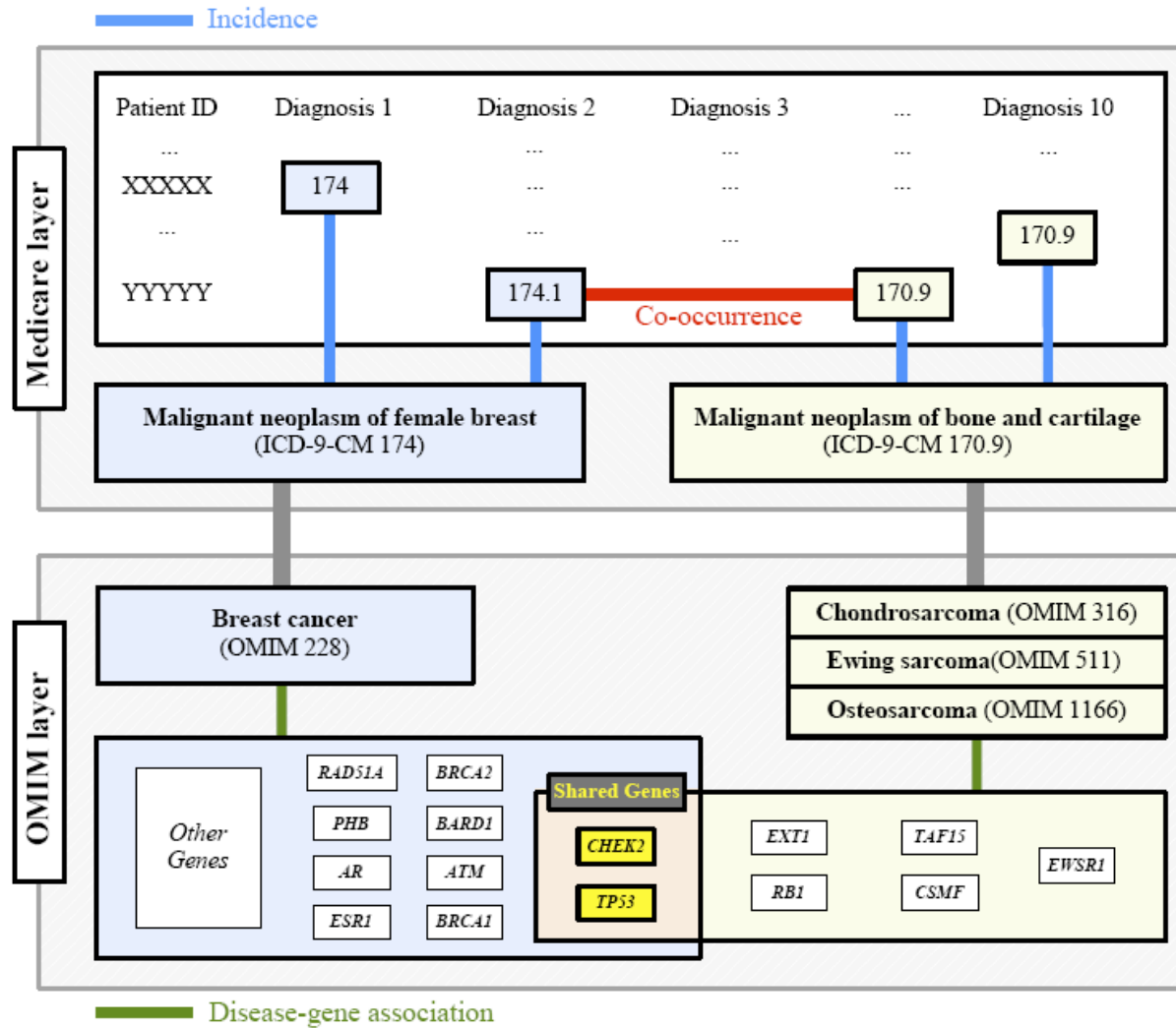
PROTEOME



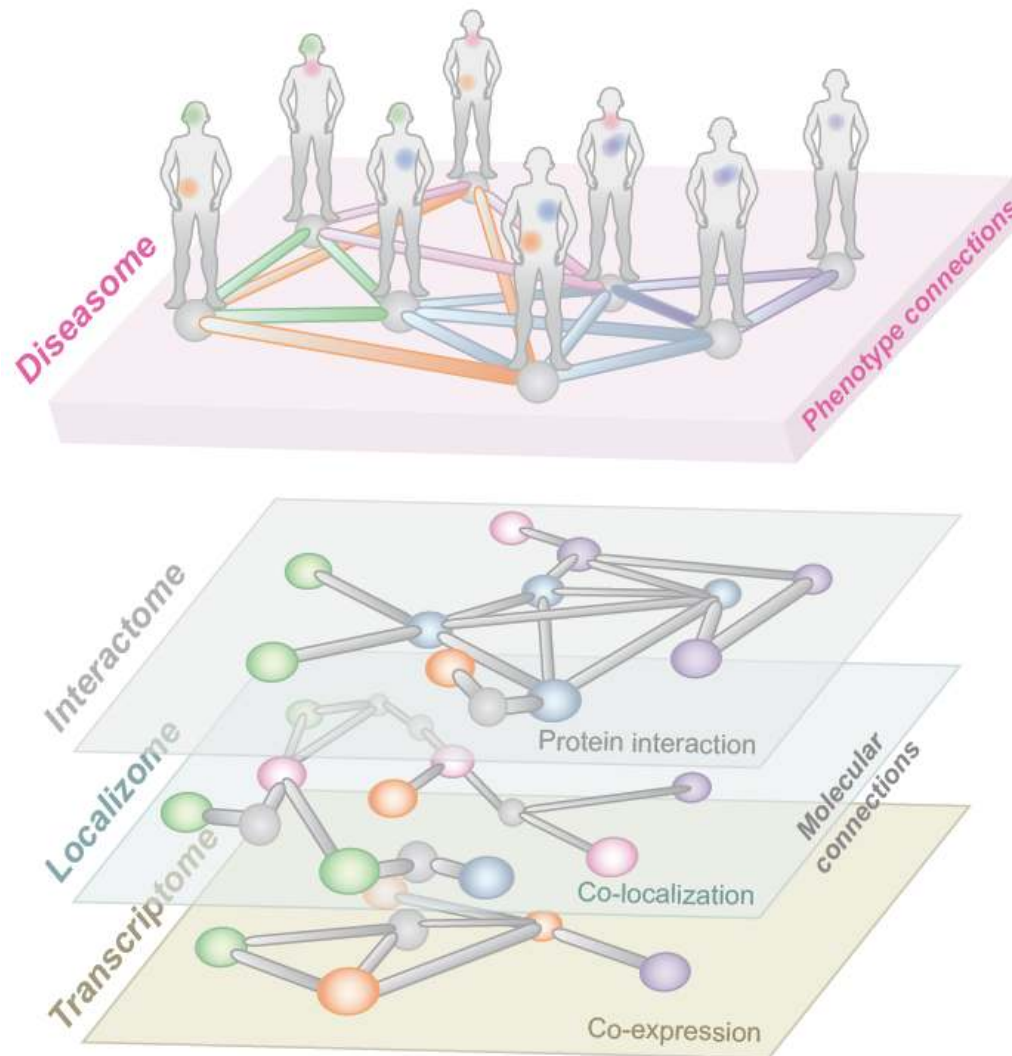
PHENOME



Procedures to connect comorbidity and genetic associations

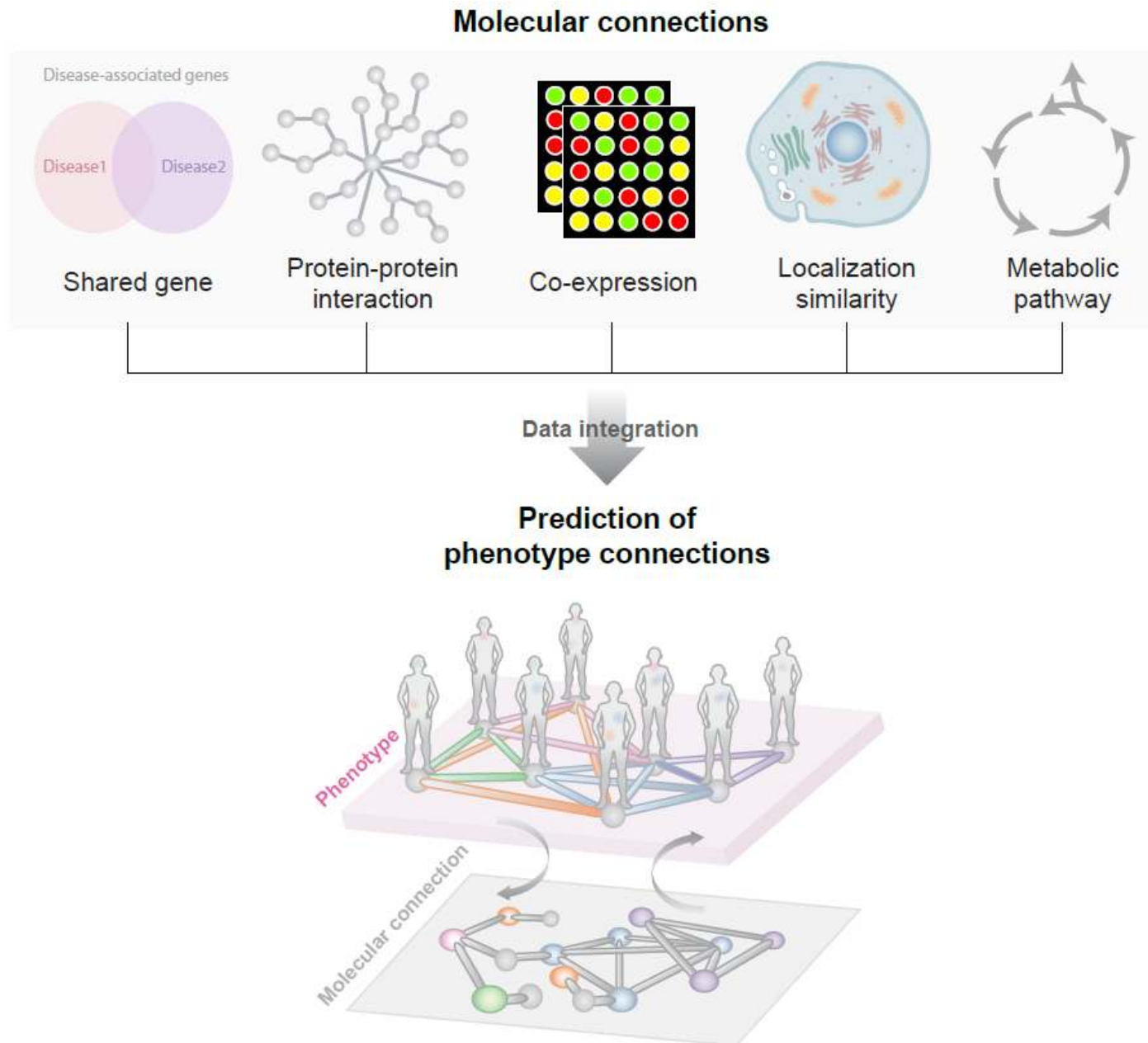


Genotype-phenotype connections



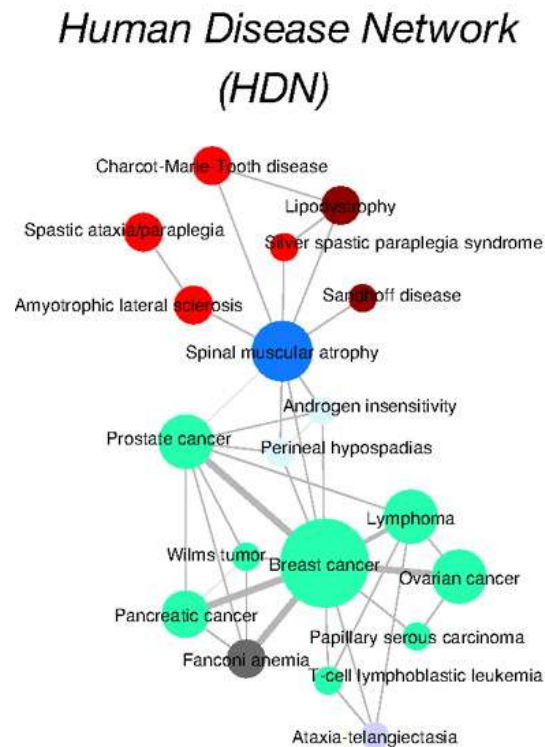
Phenotype connections are triggered by various types of molecular connections

Integrative approach to predict phenotype connections

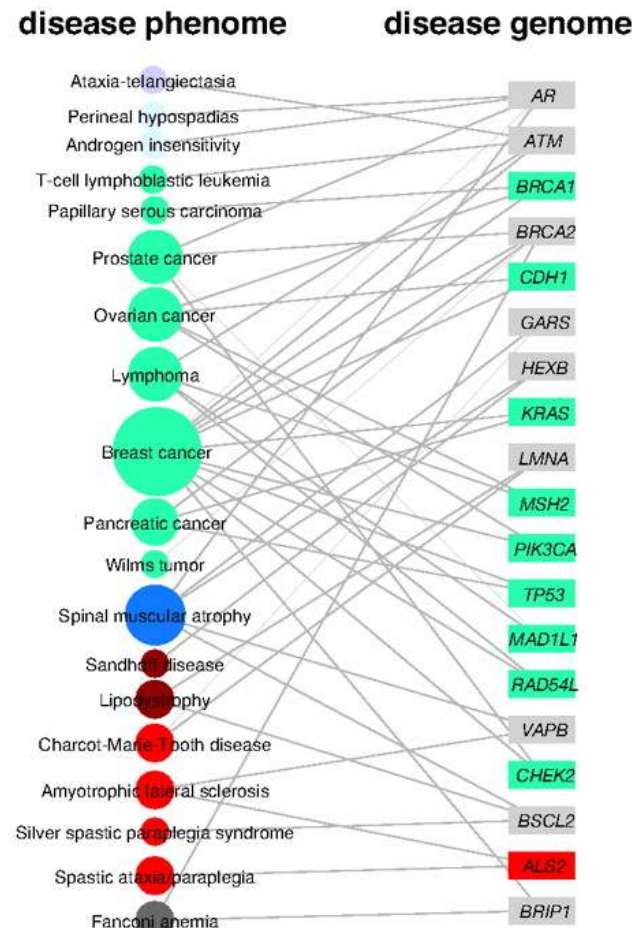


The human disease network

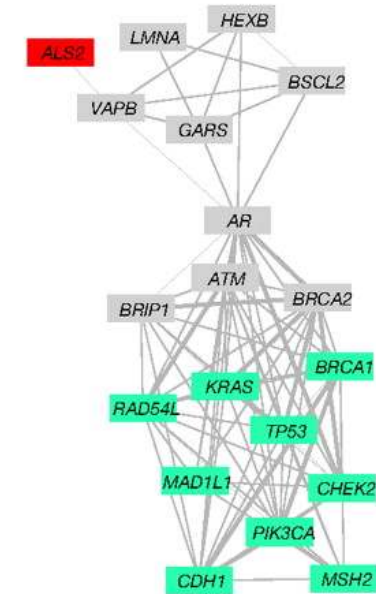
Construction of the diseasome bipartite network



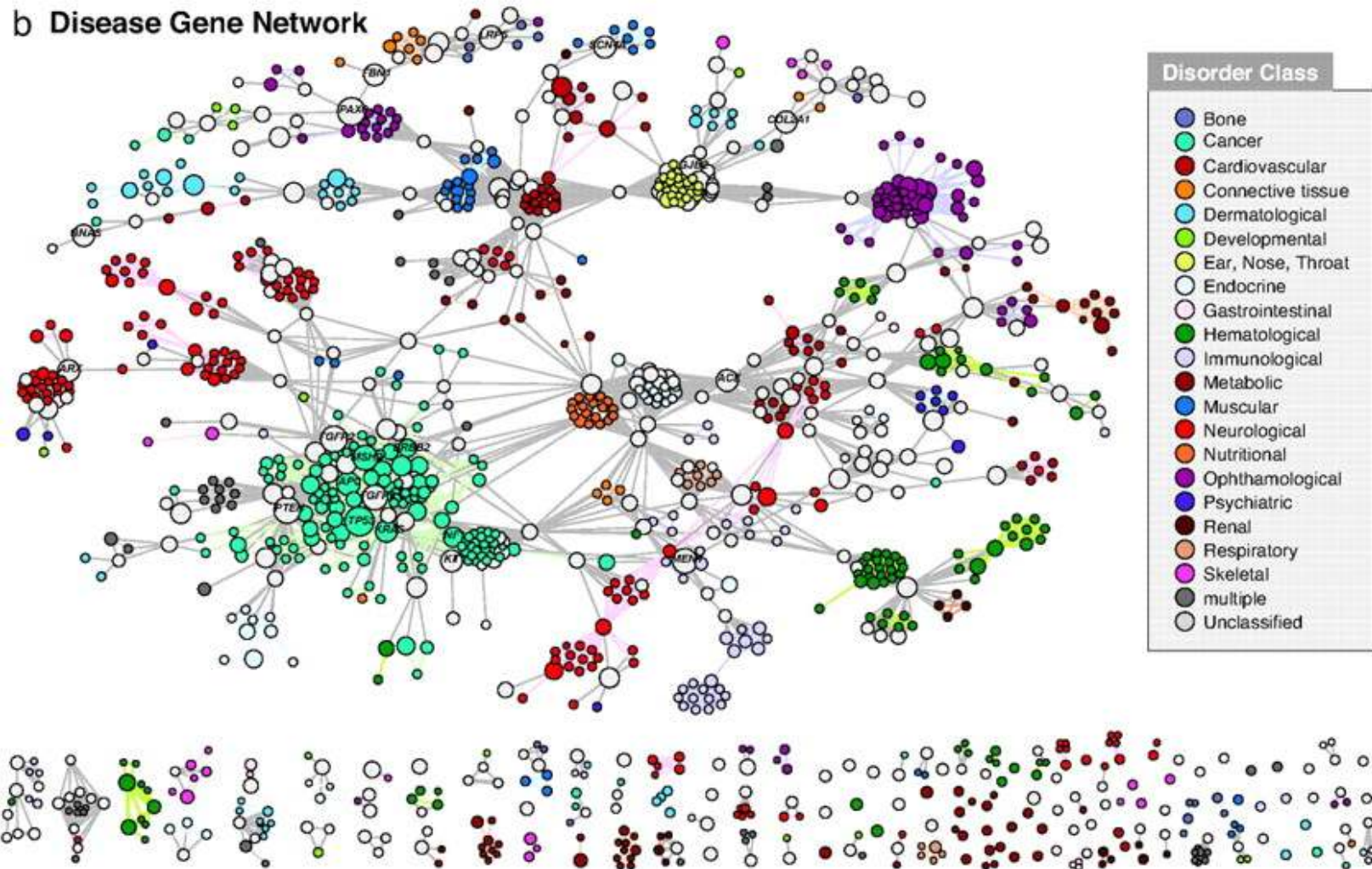
DISEASOME



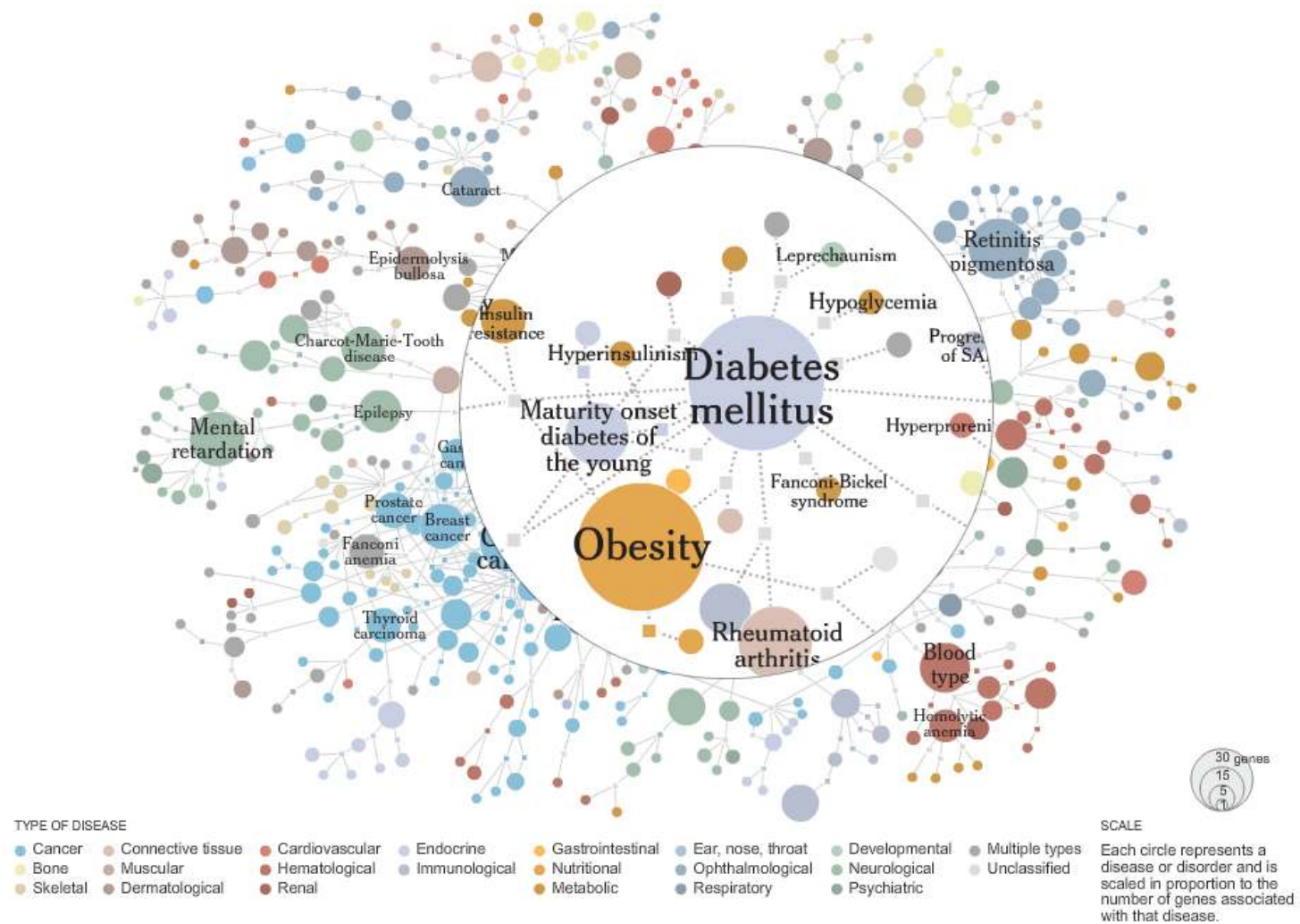
Disease Gene Network (DGN)



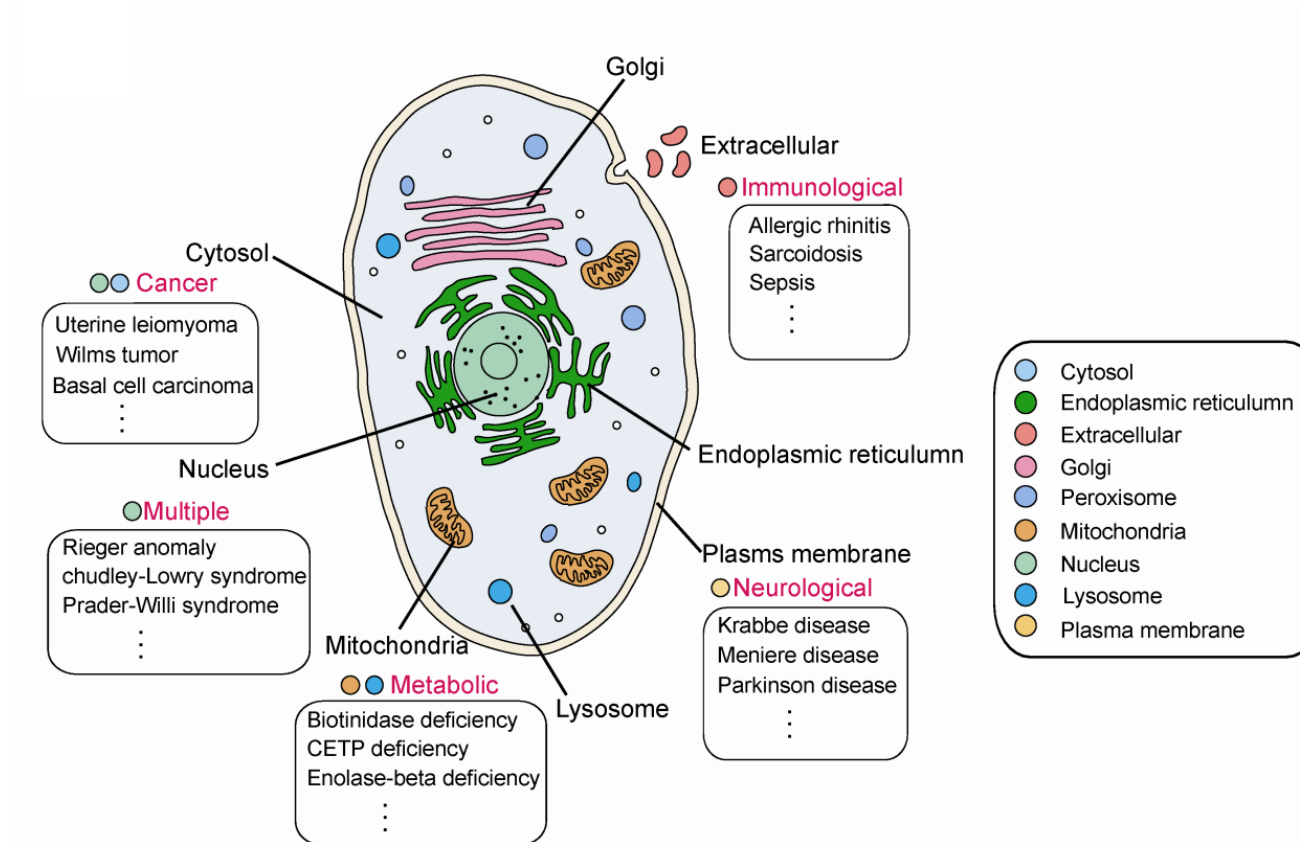
Disease Gene Network



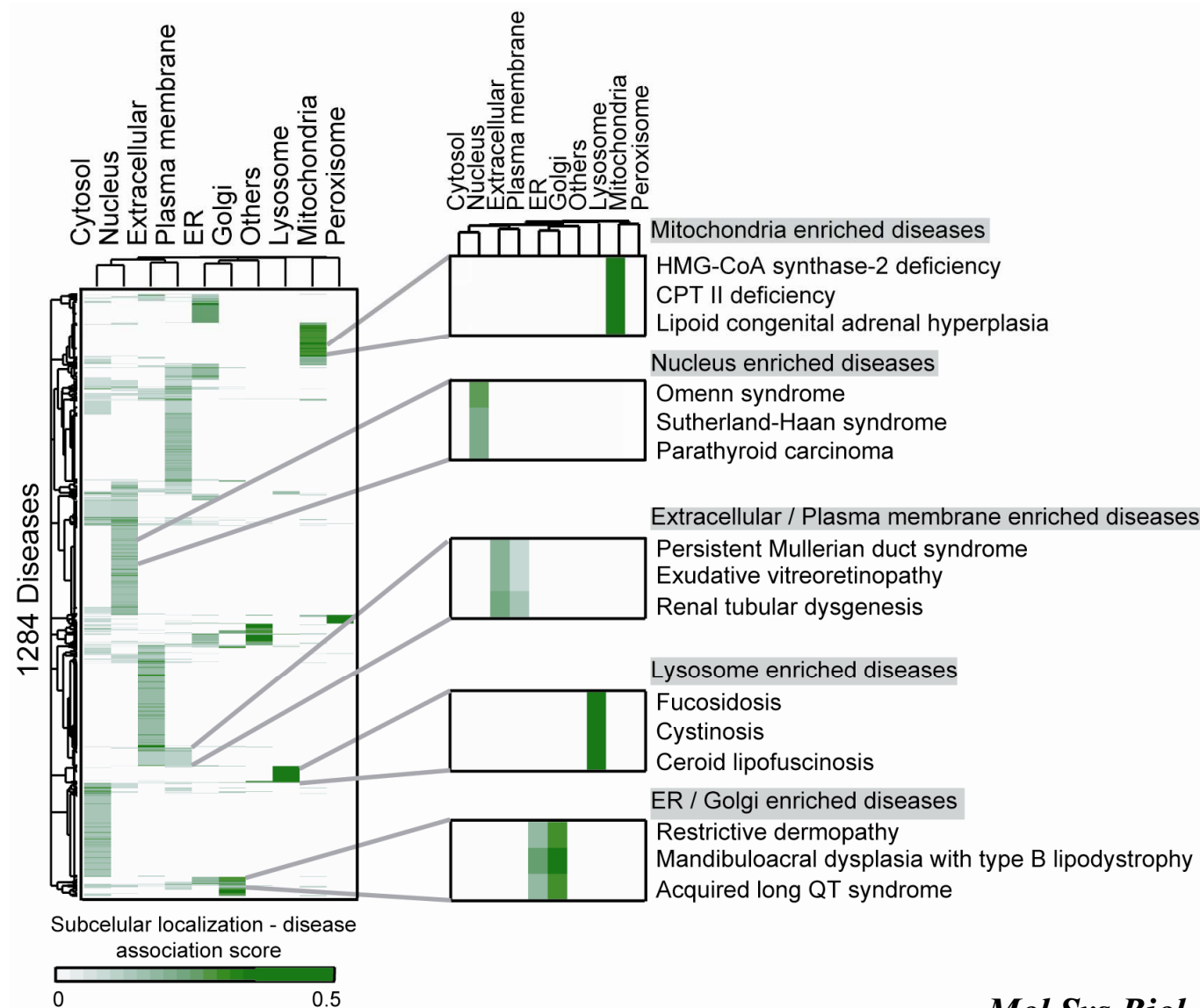
Example: Diabetes in the Human disease network



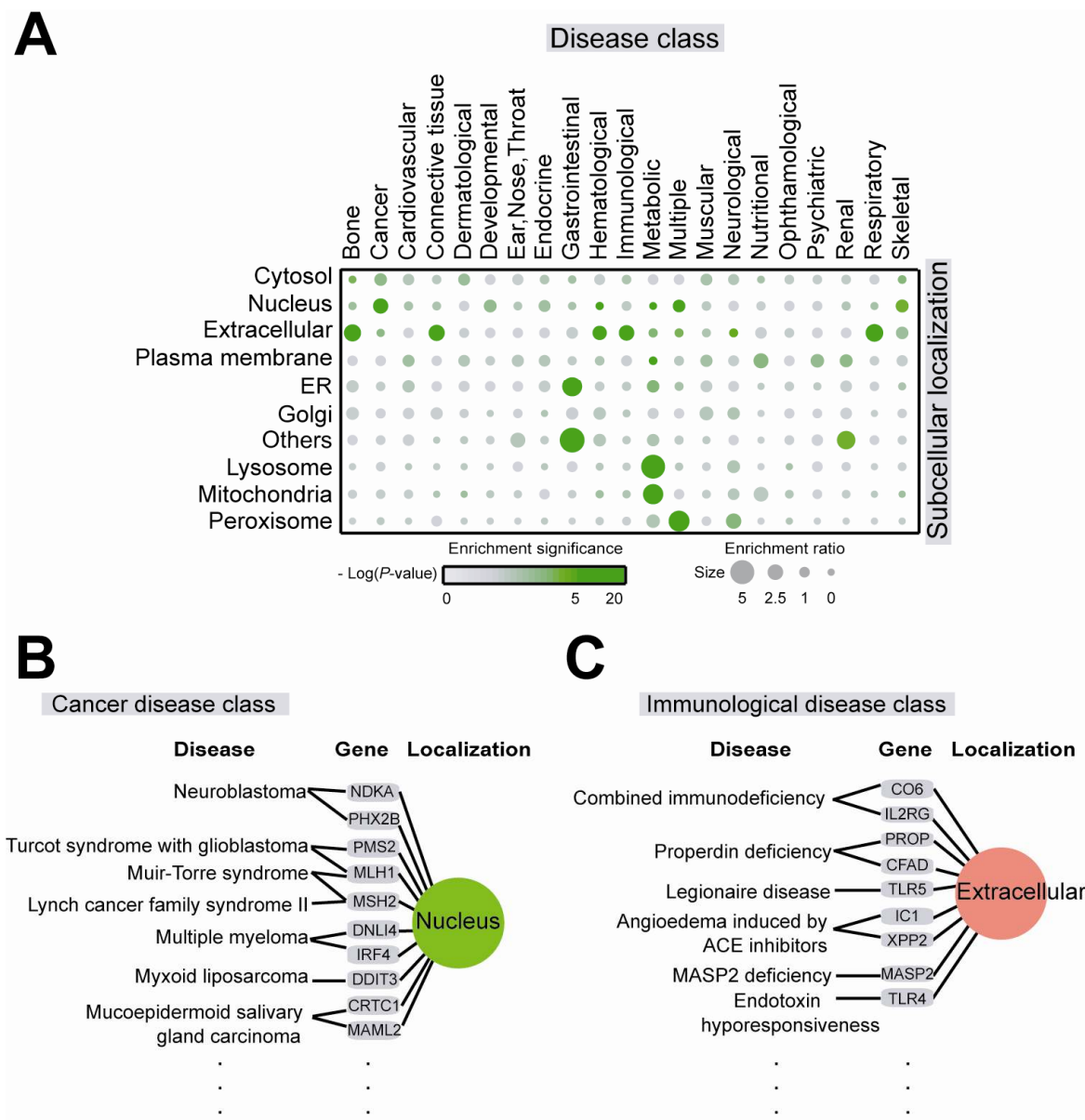
Protein subcellular localization and Human diseases



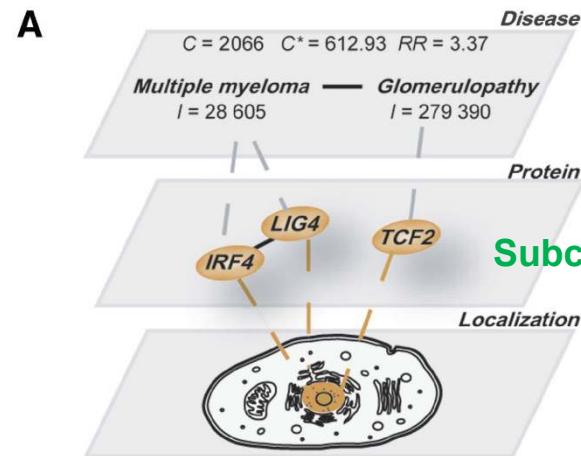
Relationships between disease-associated proteins and their subcellular localizations



Correlation between disease classes and subcellular localizations

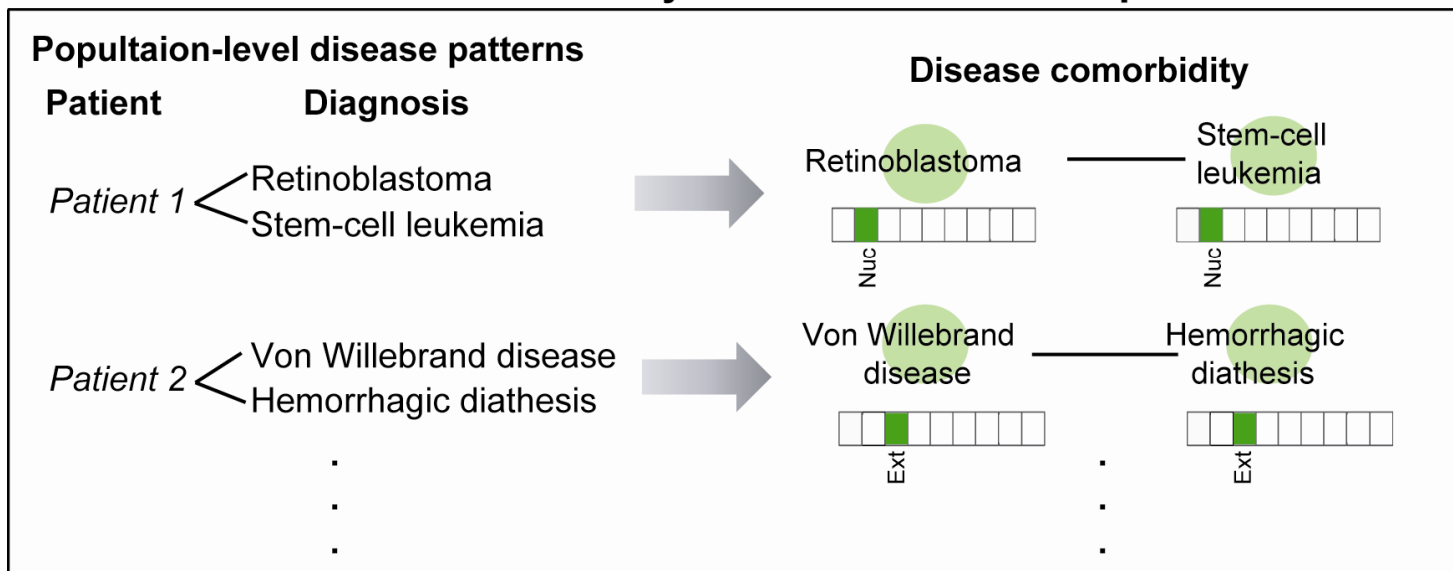


The implication of subcellular localization for disease comorbidity

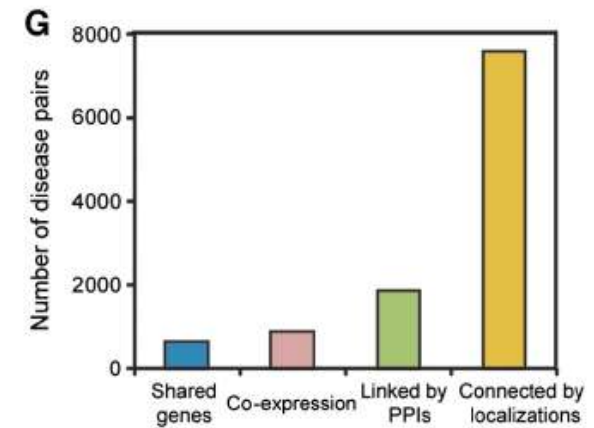
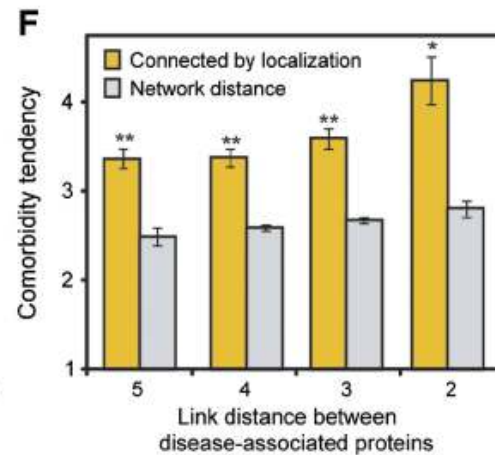
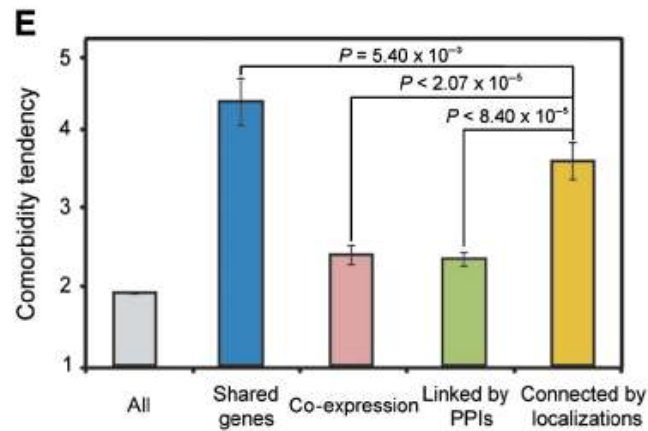
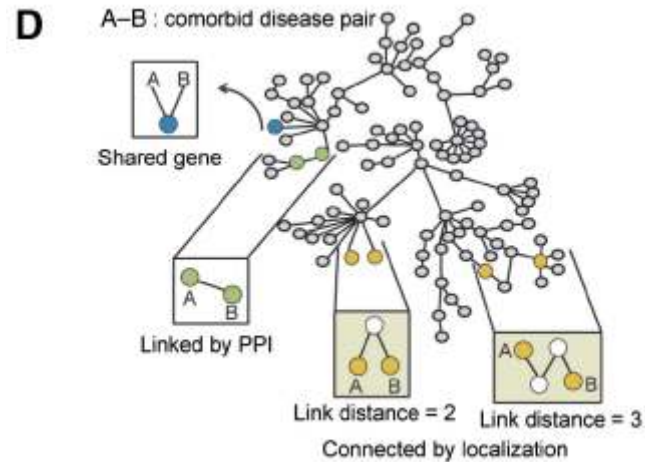


Subcellular localization similarity of human diseases

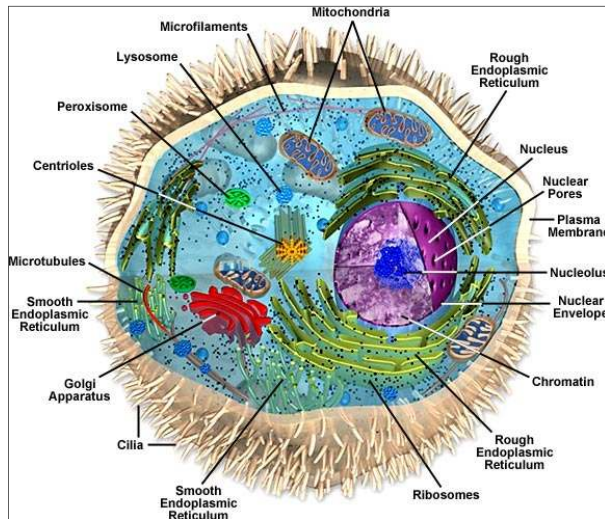
Subcellular localization similarity of comorbid disease pairs



The implication of subcellular localization for disease comorbidity



Subcellular localization and human diseases

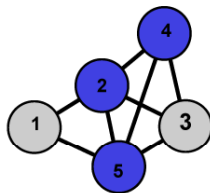


Construction of functional interaction networks through consensus localization predictions of the human proteome.

Park et al. J. Proteome Res., 2009, 8 (7), pp 3367–3376

A

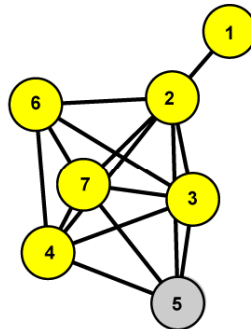
Localization: Plasma membrane
Disease: Basal cell carcinoma



1: GP107_Human
2: PTC1_Human
3: HHIP_Human
4: SMO_Human
5: PTC2_Human

B

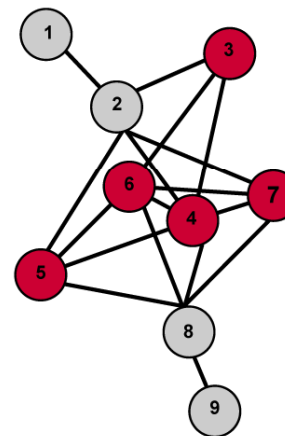
Localization: Cytosol
Disease: Deafness, autosomal dominant



1: MYO3A_Human (Con)
2: WHRN_Human
3: MYO15_Human
4: OMP_Human
5: MYO6_Human
6: MYO7A_Human
7: USH1C_Human (Con)

C

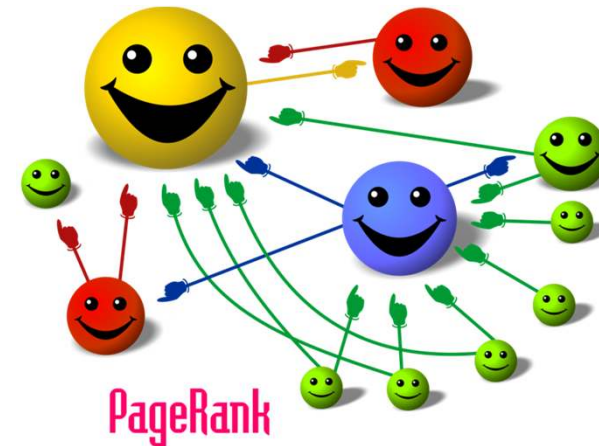
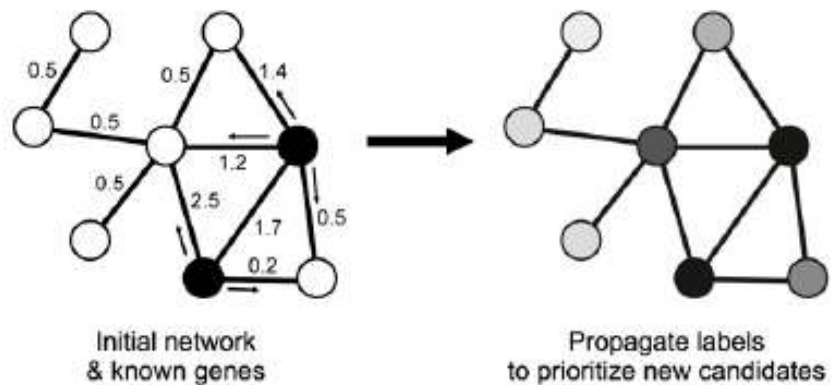
Localization: Nucleus
Disease: Mental retardation



1: VEX2_Human (Con)
2: ARX_Human
3: ZNF81_Human
4: JADIC_Human
5: AFF2_Human (Con)
6: OPHN1_Human
7: ZNF41_Human (Con)
8: ACSL4_Human
9: TMEM9_Human

> Protein **localization information** facilitates the identification of **disease** associated genes

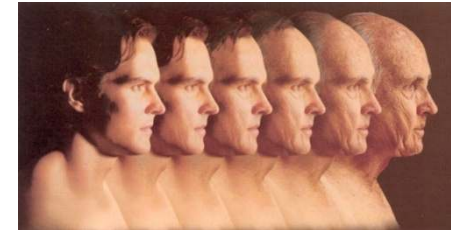
Network position reveals spatial and functional organization of mitochondrial proteins



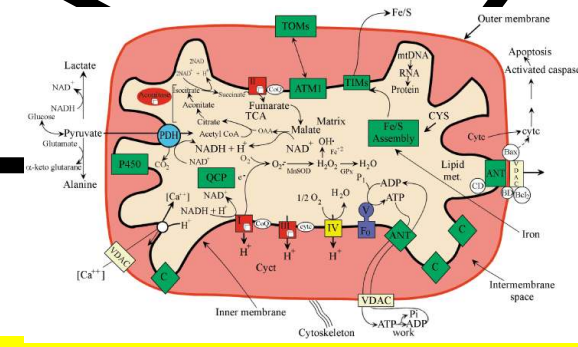
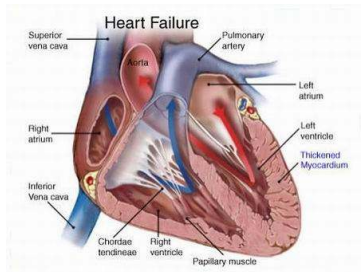
Eye diseases



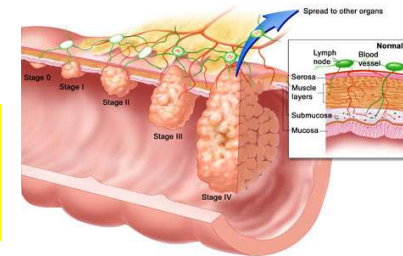
Aging



Heart failure

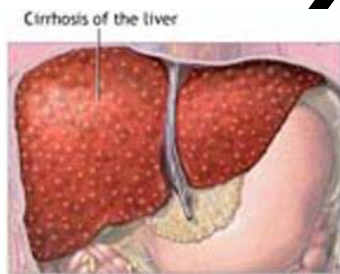


Cancer



Dysfunction of mitochondria is related over 400 disease phenotypes

Liver failure



Alzheimer

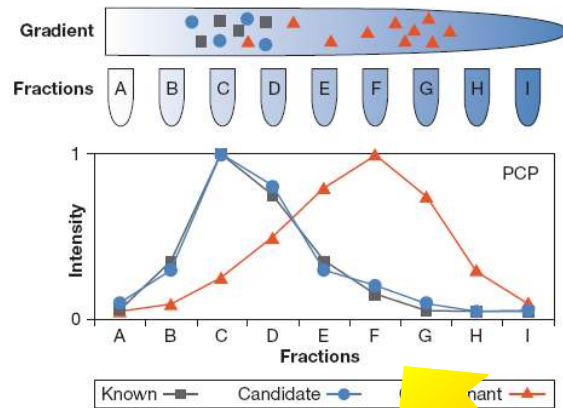


PLoS Comput Biol 5(4): e1000374.

http://www.cellsignal.com/reference/pathway/Apoptosis_Mitochondrial.html

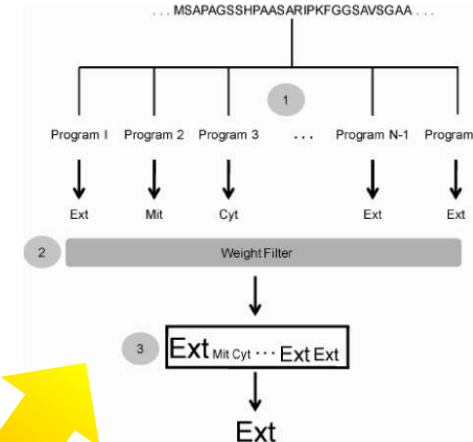
Extensive experiments and bioinformatics approaches have been applied to identify mitochondrial proteome

Experiments

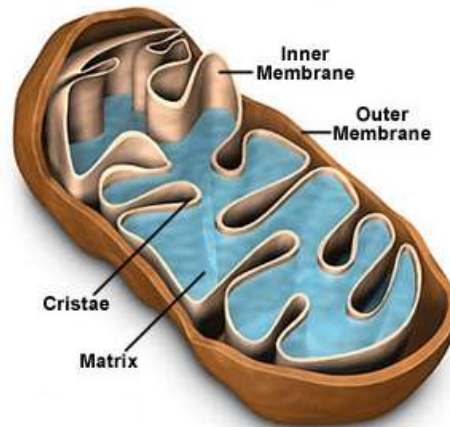


EMBO reports **7**, 9, 874–879 (2006)
Organelar proteomics: turning inv...
Jens S Andersen¹ & Matthias Mann²

Bioinformatics

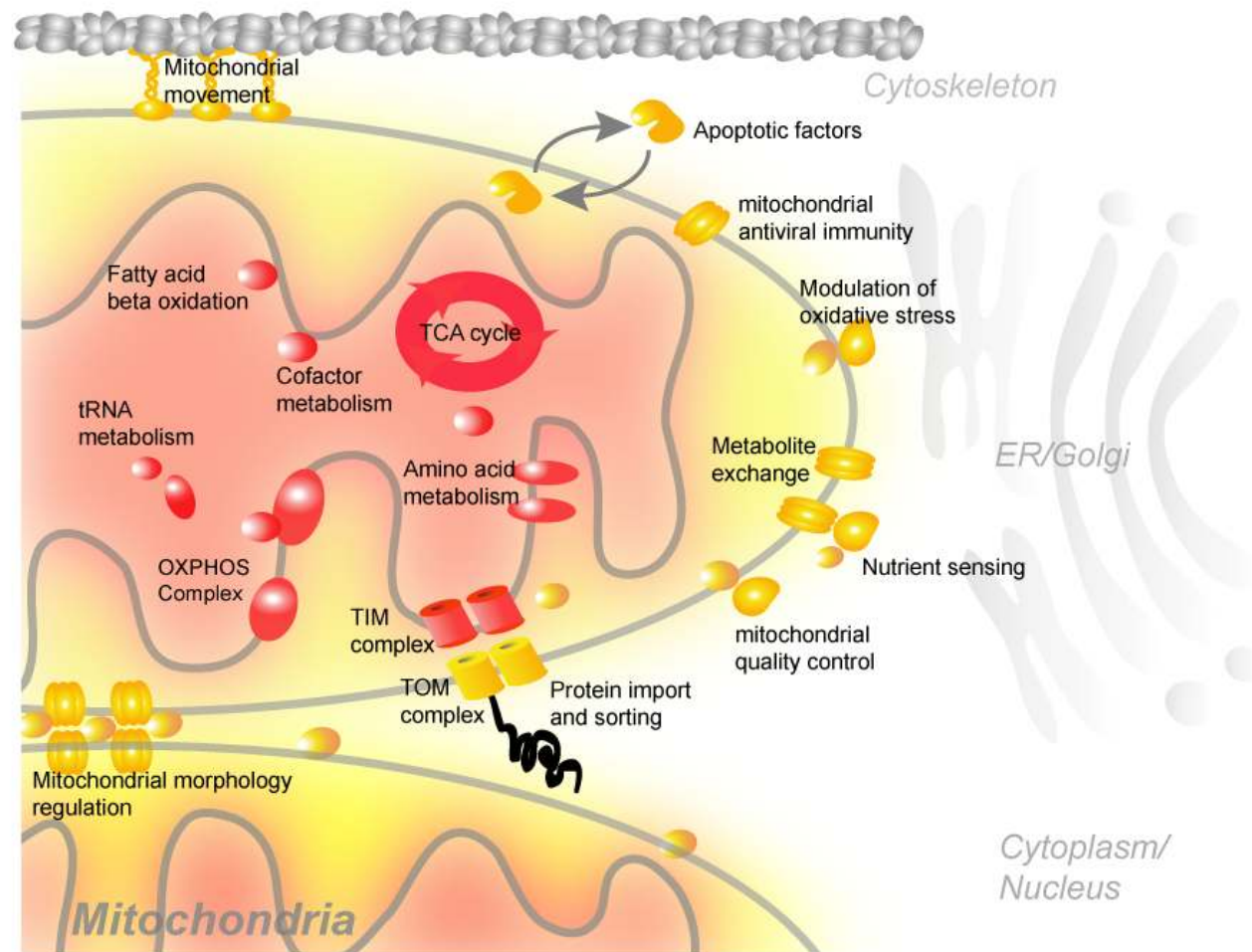


Park, S., Yang, J.S., Jang, S.K. and Kim, S. (2009)
Construction of functional interaction networks through consensus localization predictions of the human proteome, *J Proteome Res*, **8**, 3367–3376.



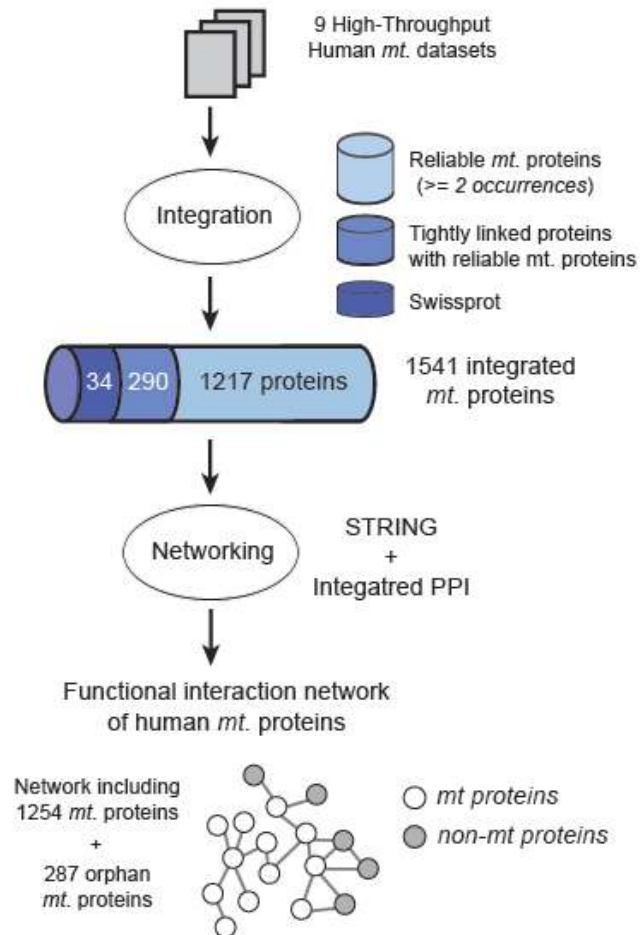
Identification of mitochondrial proteins

Identifying spatial organization of mitochondrial proteins provide key clues for functions

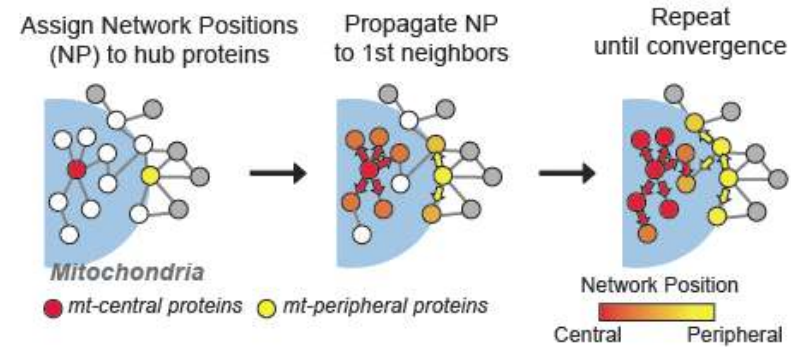


Assigning network position of mitochondrial proteins in functional interaction network

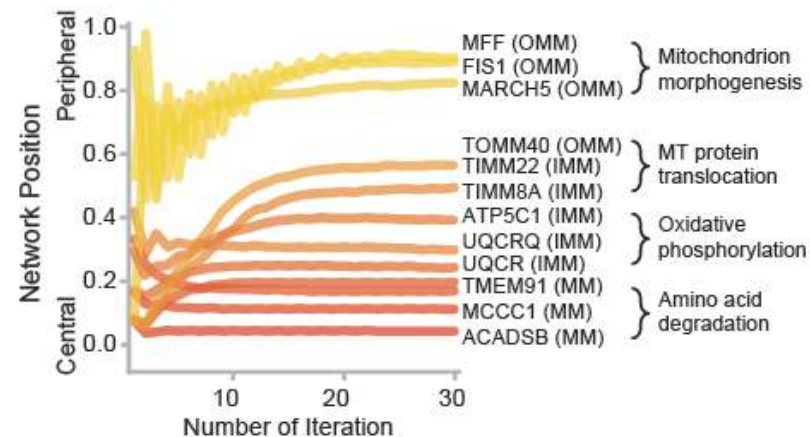
A



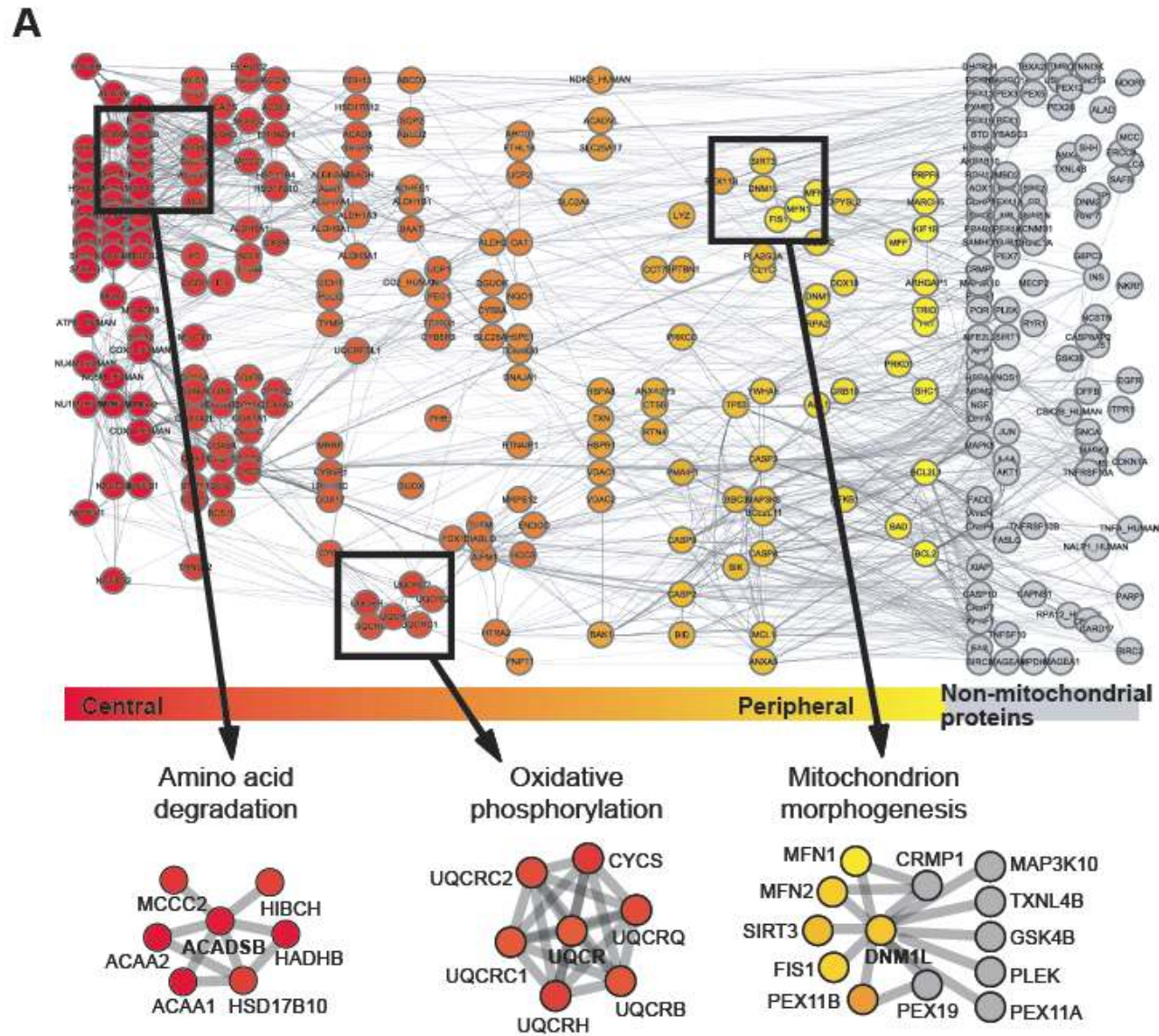
B



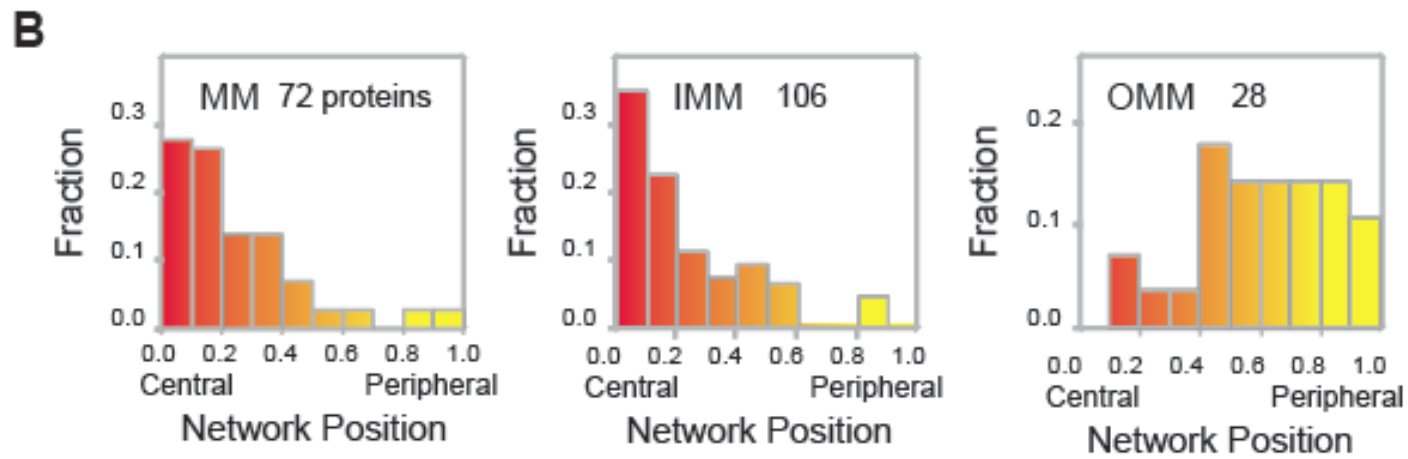
C



Network position reflects spatial organization of mitochondrial proteins



Network position reflects spatial organization of mitochondrial proteins

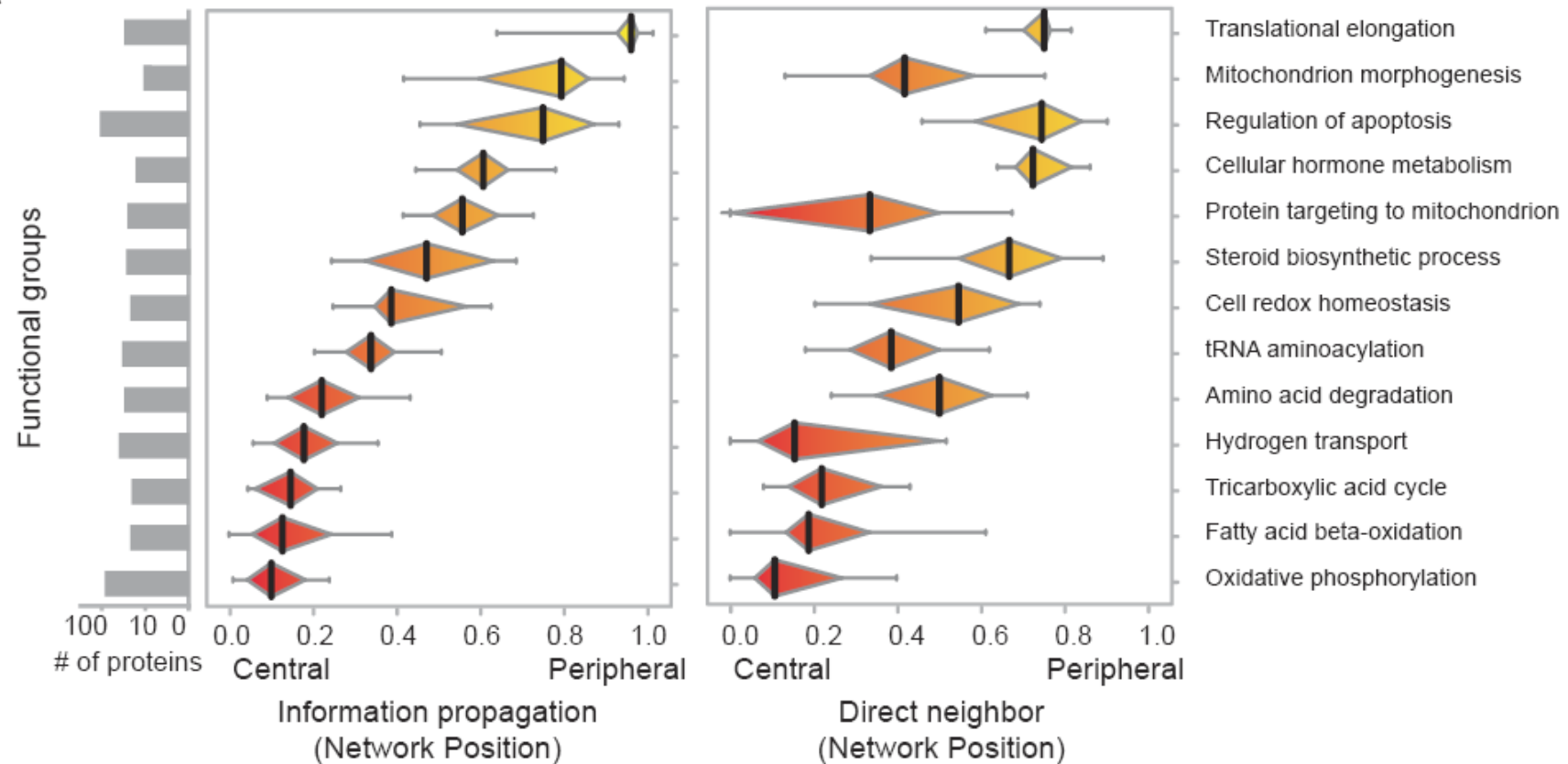


Network position reflects spatial organization of mitochondrial proteins

Gene Symbol	Sub-mitochondrial compartments	Network position	Prediction result	Related Functions
NLRX1	OMM	0.83	O	Antiviral signaling
TOM6	OMM	0.88	O	Preprotein translocase complex
MUL1	OMM	0.83	O	Control of mt morphology
MFF	OMM	0.79	O	Mitochondrial fission
SNN	OMM	0.69	O	Response to abiotic stimulus
PINK1	OMM	0.65	O	Protect against mt dysfunction
PGAM5	OMM	0.63	O	Regulator of mt dynamics
UBP30	OMM	0.55	O	Maintenance of mt morphology
EXOG	IMM	0.81	X	Endo/exonuclease
LETM1	IMM	0.8	X	Mitochondrial tubular networks and cristae
TPC	IMM	0.41	O	Uptake ThPP into mitochondria
COQ7	IMM	0.32	O	Ubiquinone biosynthesis
CT007	IMM	0.31	O	Putative methyltransferase
COQ4	IMM	0.23	O	Ubiquinone biosynthesis
COX8A	IMM	0.17	O	Cytochrome c oxidase
COX8C	IMM	0.16	O	Cytochrome c oxidase
SIRT4	MM	0.66	X	GLUD1 enzyme activity, Insulin secretion
DHB8	MM	0.43	O	Estrogen biosynthesis
CLPP	MM	0.39	O	Clp protease
MIPEP	MM	0.38	O	Mitochondrial intermediate peptidase
MCCB	MM	0.1	O	Leucine degradation
CBR4	MM	0.1	O	Biosynthesis of fatty acids
SCOT1	MM	0.05	O	Ketone body catabolism
ACS2L	MM	0.01	O	Maintaining normal body temperature

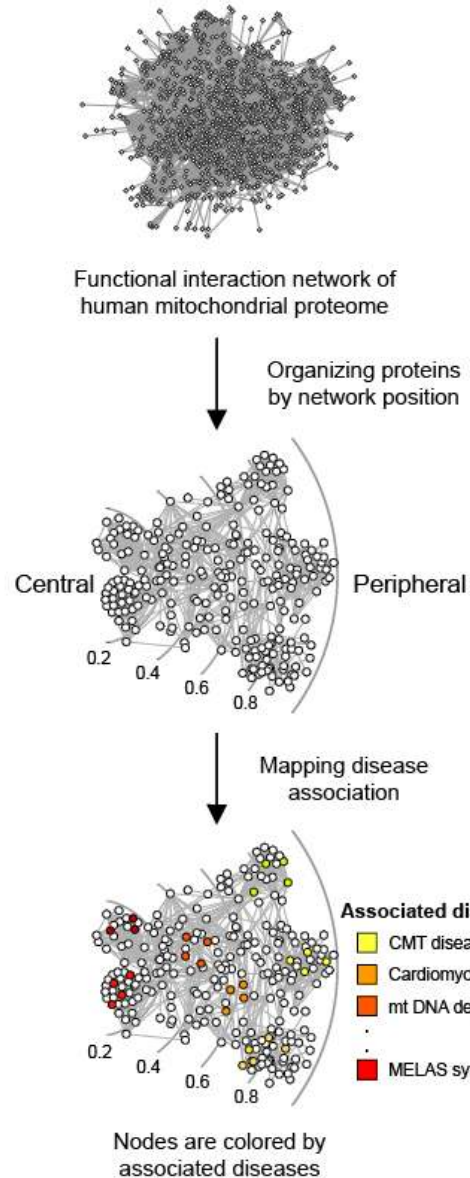
Network position reflects functional organization of mitochondrial proteins

A



Network positions are similar between same disease associated protein pairs

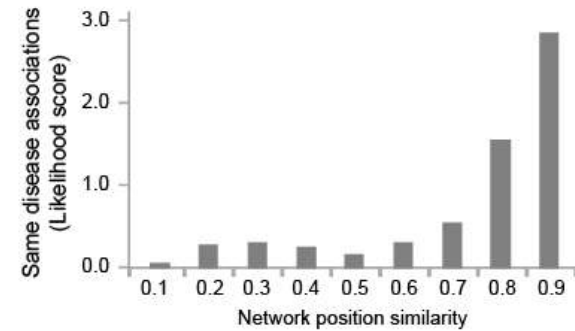
A



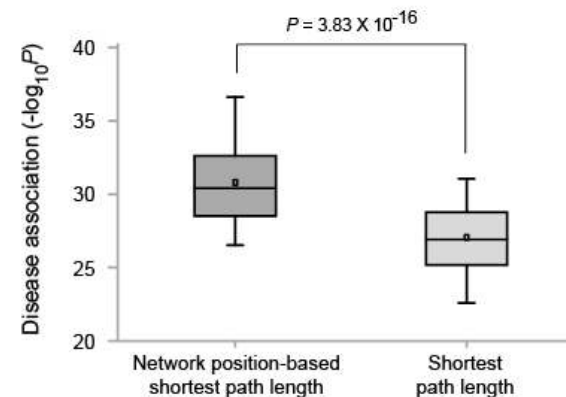
B

Associated disease	Network position \pm SD	# of associated genes
MELAS syndrome	0.01 ± 0.01	5
Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency	0.03 ± 0.01	5
Leber hereditary optic neuropathy	0.03 ± 0.04	10
Leigh syndrome	0.11 ± 0.09	21
NADH-CoQ reductase deficiency	0.13 ± 0.17	14
Fatal infantile cytochrome C oxidase deficiency	0.14 ± 0.02	5
Nonsyndromic genetic deafness	0.33 ± 0.30	6
Mitochondrial DNA depletion syndrome	0.34 ± 0.08	5
Cardiomyopathy, familial dilated	0.75 ± 0.13	7
Autosomal dominant Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, type 2	0.79 ± 0.17	5

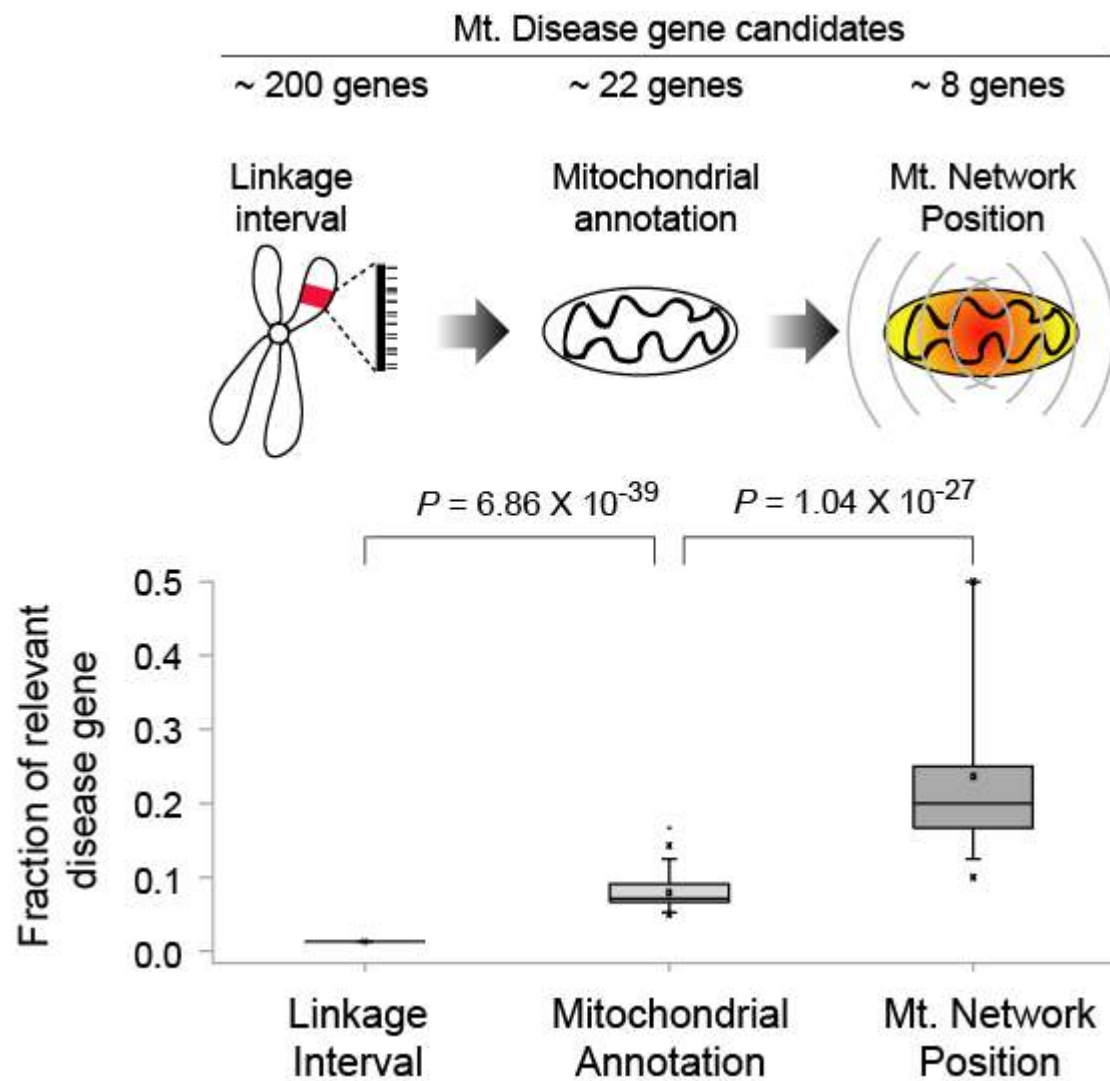
C



D



Network position can help to find mitochondrial disease candidates

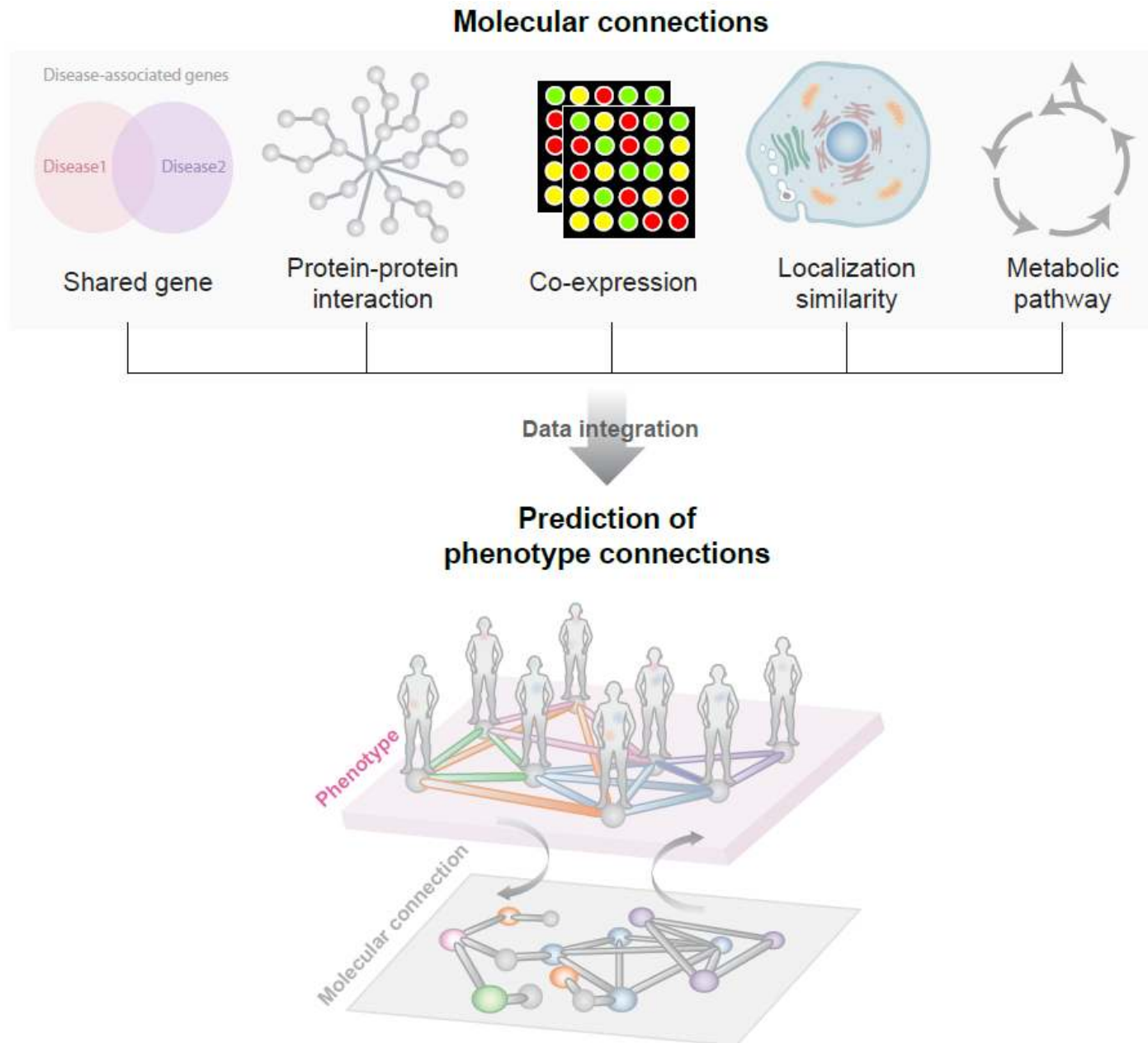


Network position can help to find mitochondrial disease candidates

Disease (OMIM)	Linkage region	Linkage Interval	Mitochondrial Annotation	Mt. Network Position	Disease candidates
Hepatic mtDNA depletion	D2S2373– D2S2259	186	17	2	CAD, <u>MPV17</u>
Cardiomyopathy, familial dilated. (FDC)	10q21-10q23	313	43	18	PSAP, RPS24, ACTA2, CYP26A1, MARCH5, PPA1, IDE, ANXA11, IFIT3, SLC25A16, SUPV3L1, PHYHIPL, NDST2, AIFM2, CYP2C19, MINPP1, ARID5B, <u>LDB3</u>
Cardiomyopathy, familial dilated. (FDC)	9q13-9q22	214	22	14	TDRD7, HSPBL2, <u>PRKACG</u> , RFK, VPS13A, ANXA1, C9orf89, SECISBP2, <u>UBQLN1</u> , NTRK2, NCBP1, NANS, HNRNPK, IARS
Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2 (CMT2F)	7q11-7q21	256	20	4	CYP51A1, <u>HSPB1</u> , ELN, GTPBP10
Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2 (CMT2L)	D12S366-D12S1611	107	17	11	DIABLO, TRIAP1, COQ5, MSI1, RPS2P5, RAB35, <u>HSPB8</u> , POP5, CLIP1, PEBP1, PLA2G1B
mtDNA depletion syndrome (MDS)	2p13	125	18	3	HK2, SPR, <u>DGUOK</u>

Underlined genes in the disease candidates are known to be associated with mitochondrial diseases

Integrative approaches for network medicine of human diseases



Structural Bioinformatics Laboratory

Pohang University of Science and Technology

Acknowledgement



SBI lab

Jou-hyun Jeon
Jae-seong Yang
Solip Park
Yonghwan Choi
Yoonsup Choi
Jinho Kim
HyunJun Nam
JiHye Hwang
Inhae Kim
Youngeun Shin
Sung gyu Han