



Data Science in Production: Making Data Science Accessible for Domain Experts and Creating Real Business Value

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A problem and a solution

- **Problem**

- How can we quickly and reliably develop, test and deploy software that uses modern tools of data science and answers key business questions?
- Is there a platform that provides end-to-end software development tools for data science backend, data connectivity, UI, UX?

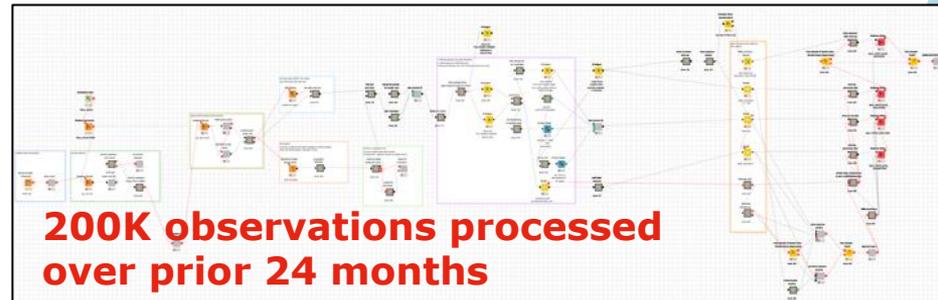
- **Solution**

- KNIME Analytics Platform, Server & WebPortal
- Provides access to 1) robust data science tools and 2) a means for productionizing solutions for broad use, delivery via browser.

KNIME Server pipeline & Webportal GUI for qPCR

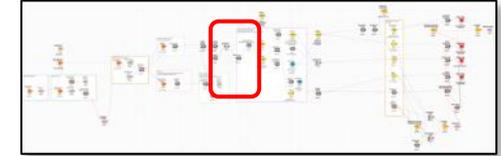
The **qPCR workflow** for **mRNA measurement** is a guided analytic process for scientists that analyses 384-well bioassay data, combining:

- **Ready-made features of KNIME**
 - **Components** with interactive JS graphs and tables for **guided metadata selection** & examining data
 - **Context properties** extraction (who, what, when...)
 - **Controlled metadata** = flow variables = protocol def.
- **Advanced statistical features (R)**
 - Linear mixed effect (LME) models
 - Robust fitting, outlier handling
 - R:ggplot2 graphics
- **AWS & Db connectivity**
 - Metadata Selection, compound validation & Db write

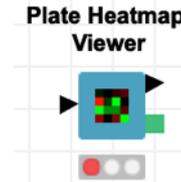


Perform interactive visual examination of the data (1)

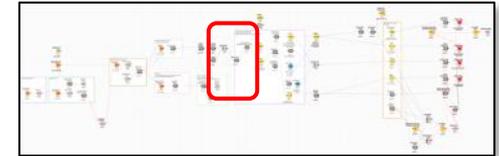
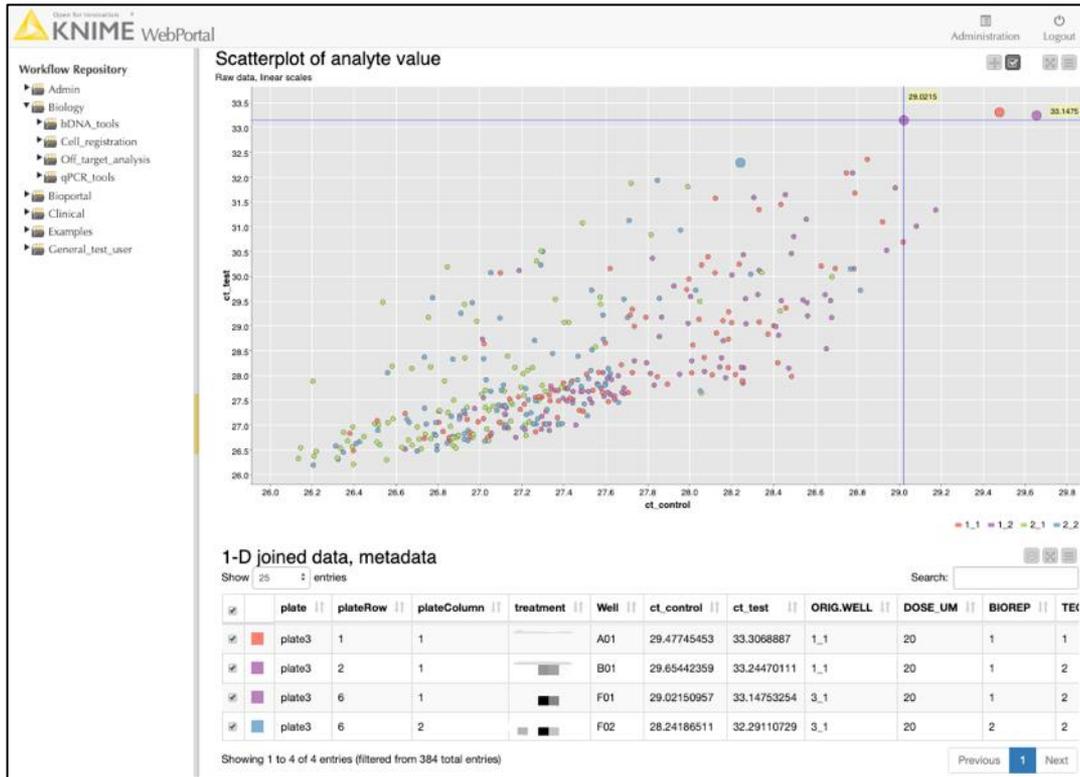
The screenshot shows the KNIME WebPortal interface. On the left is a 'Workflow Repository' tree with categories like Admin, Biology, bDNA_tools, Cell_registration, Off_target_analysis, qPCR_tools, and qPCR_data_processing_v1.1. The main area displays a workflow titled 'qpcr_data_processing_v1.1 2019-10-25 16.18.32'. Below the title is a 'Review the data' section with instructions: 'Review the plate heatmaps for any (visually) anomalous values. Note that the plate heatmaps are given separately for the control and test genes. Individual values can be reviewed in the scatterplot and table below. Click the check mark above the scatter plot to select values; click on specific points, or see them appear in the table below, along with all of their metadata.' Two heatmaps are shown: 'Test gene plate' and 'Control gene plate', both labeled 'plate3'. Each heatmap has a color scale at the bottom ranging from 2... to 33.31 (Test) and 27.89 to 29.65 (Control), with 'Err' and 'Empty' categories.



- Assess plate heatmaps for:
 - Obvious data deformations
 - Data loss
 - Outliers
 - Systematic column- or row-based effects
- Users can request assistance or insights by sending DS the job link



Perform interactive visual examination of the data (2)

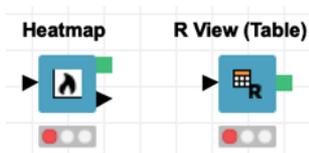
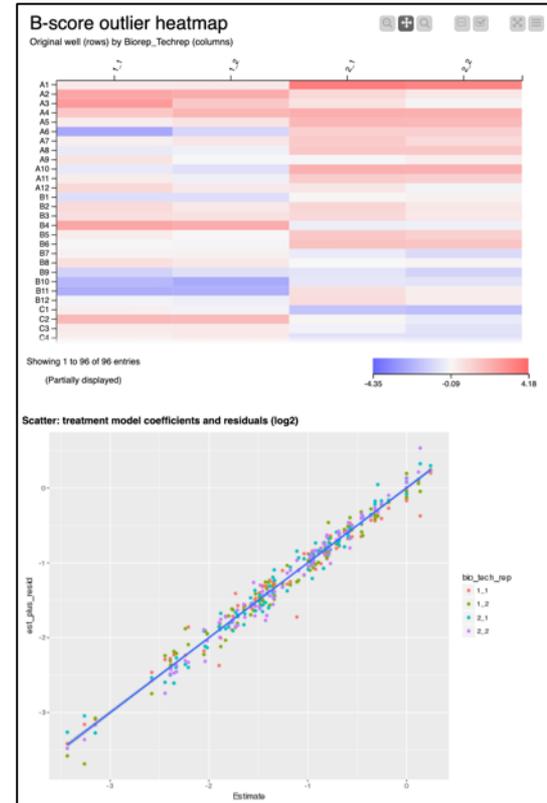
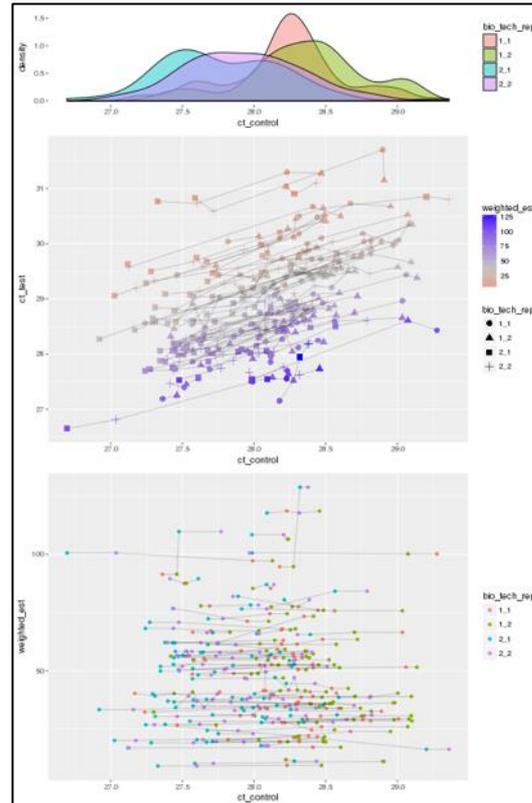


- Interactively view scatterplot of test and control gene raw data and its connected metadata in tabular form using KNIME js.nodes
- Generate initial impressions of data quality and likely outliers, reasons behind, etc



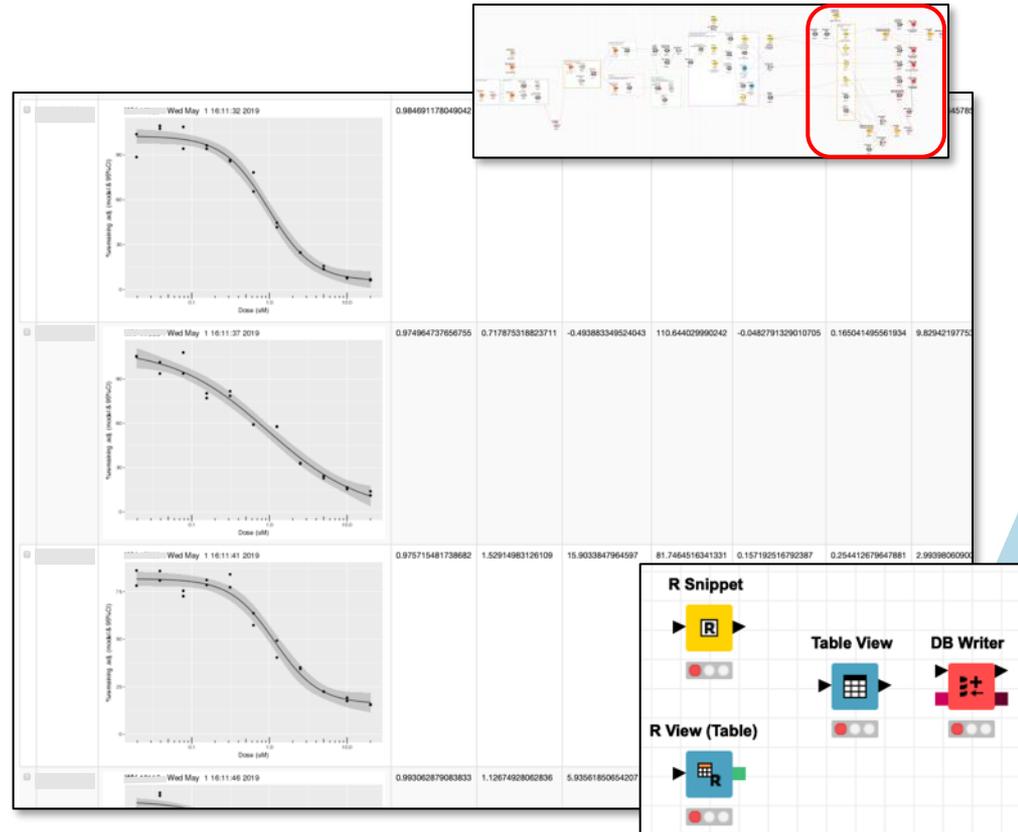
Review model fit & outlier adjustments

- Examine how the rLME model dealt with outliers & impacted the final parameters
- Differentiate between technical and biological variation
- Uses combination of:
 - R:ggplot2 graphics
 - KNIME js.nodes for interactive visualization of outliers

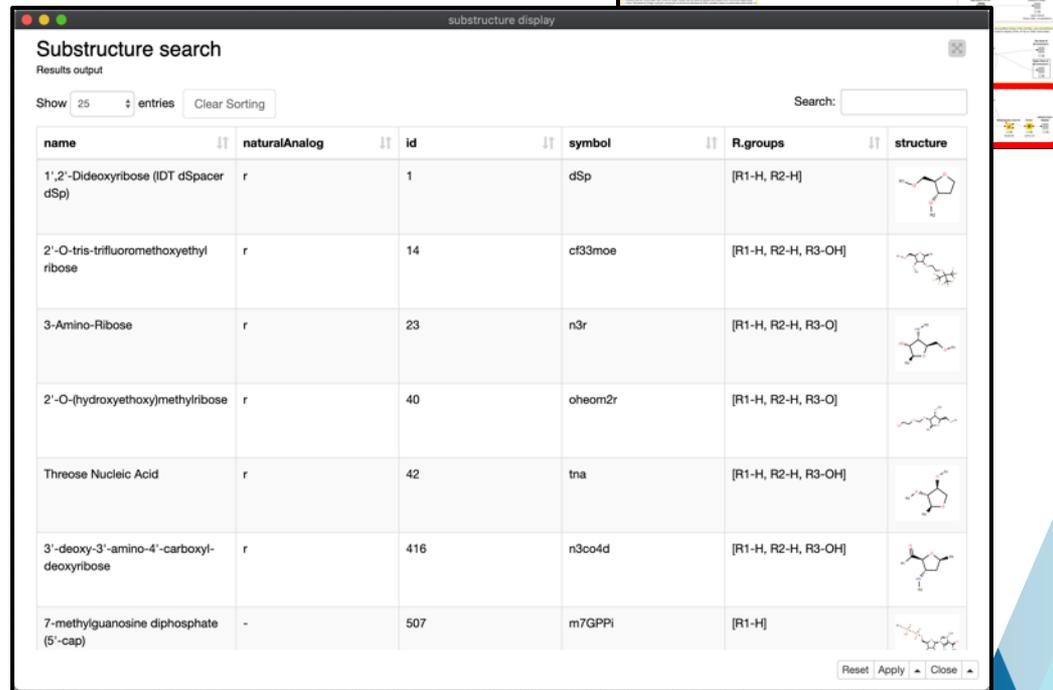
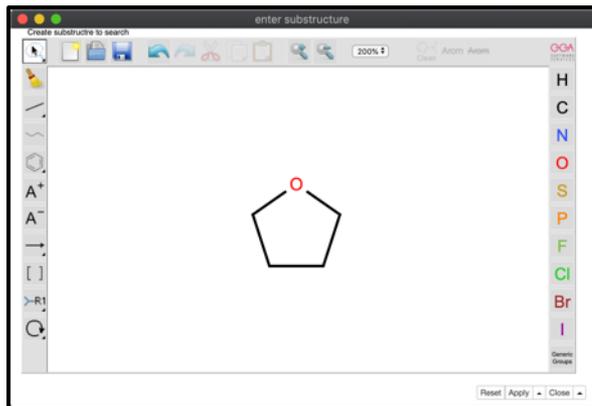
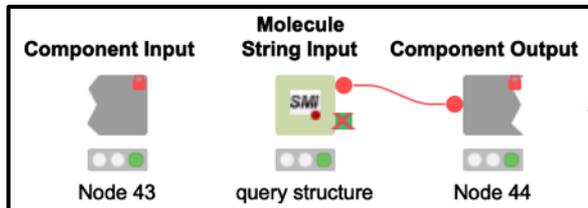


Dose-response Kinetics and Database Commit

- 4-parameter dose-response kinetics and graphing using *R:drc* and *R:ggplot2*
- If-switch on > n-independent doses
- Review and QC using JS Table View
 - Graphs
 - Parameters
 - Confidence intervals
 - Goodness-of-fit stats
- Commit to AWS-resident Db



Cheminformatics: substructure search



Substructure search

Results output

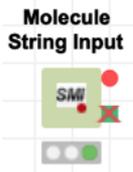
Show 25 entries Clear Sorting Search:

name	naturalAnalog	id	symbol	R.groups	structure
1',2'-Dideoxyribose (IDT dSpacer dSp)	r	1	dSp	[R1-H, R2-H]	
2'-O-tris-trifluoromethoxyethyl ribose	r	14	cf33moe	[R1-H, R2-H, R3-OH]	
3-Amino-Ribose	r	23	n3r	[R1-H, R2-H, R3-O]	
2'-O-(hydroxyethoxy)methylribose	r	40	oheom2r	[R1-H, R2-H, R3-O]	
Threose Nucleic Acid	r	42	tna	[R1-H, R2-H, R3-OH]	
3'-deoxy-3'-amino-4'-carboxyl-deoxyribose	r	416	n3co4d	[R1-H, R2-H, R3-OH]	
7-methylguanosine diphosphate (5'-cap)	-	507	m7GPPI	[R1-H]	

Reset | Apply | Close

Chemical display, categorization, selection

- **Composed** our own monomer library
 - **Used existing** minimal set (providing majority coverage)
 - **Supplemented** with proprietary monomers created using the *Molecule String Input* node, complete with R-groups
- Data Science/Chemistry **collaboration** framework!



The screenshot displays a 'JavaScript Tile View' window with a grid of 19 chemical monomers. Each tile includes a chemical structure, a monomer name, and R-group information. The monomers shown are:

Monomer Name	R-groups
A6OH	[R1-H,R2-H]
sPR	[R1-OH,R2-OH]
sPS	[R1-OH,R2-OH]
P	[R1-OH,R1-OH]
sP	[R1-OH,R2-OH]
MOE	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
dR	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
R	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
mR	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
mph	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
LR	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
fR	[R1-H,R2-H,R3-OH]
A	[R1-H]
C	[R1-H]
5meC	[R1-H]
G	[R1-H]
T	[R1-H]
U	[R1-H]
In	[R1-H]

At the bottom of the window, it says 'Showing 1 to 19 of 19 entries' and includes navigation buttons: 'Previous', '1', 'Next', 'Reset', 'Apply', and 'Close'.

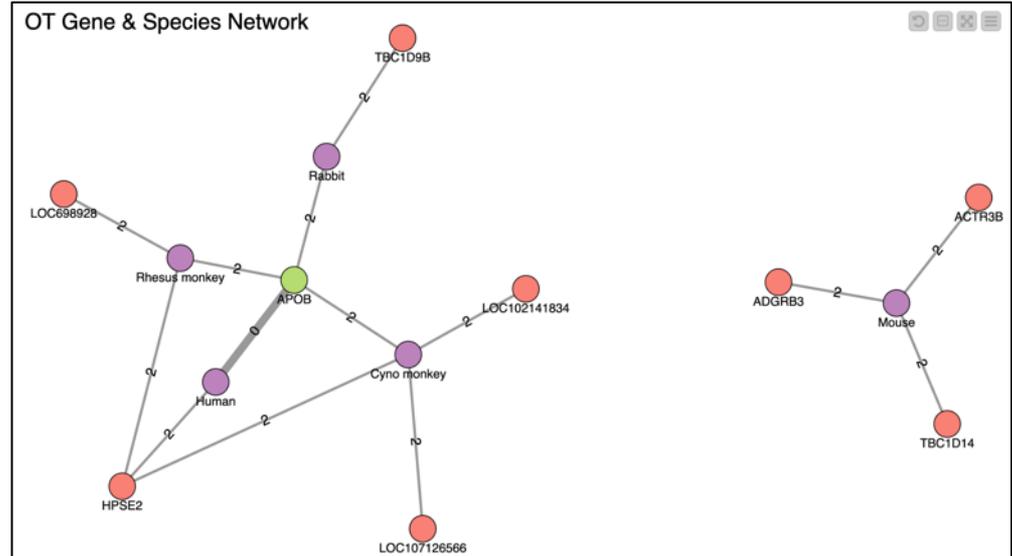
Bioinformatics: gene-species alignment network

Gene Name	Gene Type	Coding Strand	Species
APOB	protein_coding	-	Human (Homo sapiens; hg38)
HPSE2	protein_coding	-	Human (Homo sapiens; hg38)

Bowtie gene-species alignment table w/ mismatch count

selected_species
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mouse
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rabbit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyno monkey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rhesus monkey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dog

Species list



- Feeds from the bowtie alignment table; users select species of interest
- Webportal view using Network Viewer JS node
- Establishes relationship of sequence with multiple species, inversely edge-weighted by mismatch count, including off-target hypotheses