A New Cross-Platform Multi-Signature Classifier Approach To Predict Neuroblastoma Patients Outcome

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NETTAB Meeting 2011

- Neuroblastoma is the most common pediatric solid tumor of the sympathetic nervous system
- High variability in clinical behavior
- Reliable patients outcome predictions are often difficult to assess

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Development of new predictive tools to assist established Neuroblastoma risk factors is mandatory

Previous Work

Generation of a Multi-Signature Ensemble classifier for NeuroBlastoma patients outcome prediction (NB-MuSE-classifier)

Ability to take into account the biological and prognostic information derived from a-priori knowledge (gene expression signatures).

> Possibility to combine different machine learning algorithms prediction power.

- 182 Neuroblastoma patients: U133Plus2 Gene Expression Profiles
- 35 Neuroblastoma related gene signatures from literature
- 22 Machine Learning algorithms tested



Previous Work Results

Single Signature Classifier	External validation Accuracy (%)^	Paradigm				
Chen 1	85	BayesNet				
Di Pietro 1	83	BayesNet				
Fredlund 1	80	ClassificationViaRegression				
Asgharzadeh 1	83	ComplementNaiveBayes				
Fransson 1	85	ComplementNaiveBayes				
De Preter 2	87	IBk				
Wei 1	83	IBk				
De Preter 1	83	KStar				
Oberthuer 1	87	Logistic				
Hahn 1	82	MultiLayerPerceptron				
McArdle 1	80	MultiLayerPerceptron				
Oe 1	80	MultiLayerPerceptron				
Nevo 2	87	NaiveBayes				
Shimada 1	80	NBTree				
Vermeulen 1	85	NBTree				
Ohira 1	85	RandomForest				
Fischer 1	81	SimpleLogistic				
Fardin 1	83	Voted Perceptron				
Nevo 1	80	Voted Perceptron				
NB-MuSE	94	DecisonTable				

Promising preliminary results

but

Evaluation Limited by relatively small test dataset

The availability of samples is one important limiting factor in developing reliable prognostic classifiers, especially for rare tumors such as neuroblastoma.

Neuroblastoma repositories are often characterized by heterogeneous high-througput datasets

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A multi-signature classification framework which can use different array datasets (different gene expression platforms, arrayCGH, etc.) to:

- improve biological and prognostic a-priori information
- extend the sample size used for validation

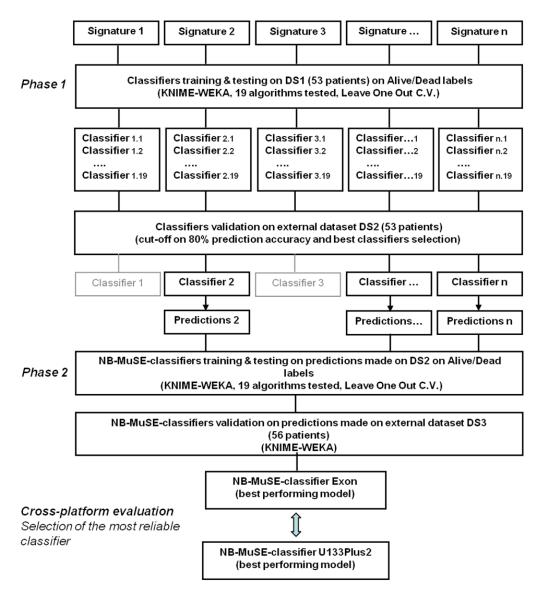
Ability to take into account the biological and prognostic information derived from a-priori knowledge (gene expression signatures).

> Possibility to combine different machine learning algorithms prediction power.

> Ability to be trained and tested on different type of high-throughput datasets (cross-platform feature), such as different gene expression arrays.

This feature permits the integration of heterogeneous datasets and the extension of sample size used for validation.

Workflow for cross-platform NB-MuSE-classifier construction Exon 1.0 ST \iff U133Plus2 Data



• 162 new neuroblastoma patients: Affymetrix Exon 1.0 ST Array (gene level).

Clinical Characteristics	DS1	DS2	DS3	Global Dataset
NB stage	%	%	%	%
st4s	7.55	9.43	12.50	9.88
st4	35.85	47.17	50.00	44.44
st3	20.75	20.75	12.50	17.90
st2	13.21	11.32	10.71	11.73
st1	22.64	11.32	14.29	16.05
age at diagnosis				
<=1 y.o.a.	43.40	28.30	42.86	38.27
>1 y.o.a	56.60	71.70	57.14	61.73
mycn amplification				
yes	21.15	25.00	20.00	22.01
no	78.85	75.00	80.00	77.99
overall survival				
alive	71.70	83.02	80.36	78.40
dead	28.30	16.98	19.64	21.60
number of patients	53	53	56	112

• 20 neuroblastoma related gene signatures

• 19 Machine Learning algorithms

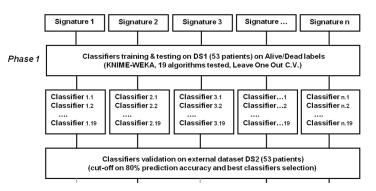
Machine learning algorithm	Cathegory
Bayes Logistic regression	Bayesan
BayesNet	Bayesan
Complement Naive Bayes	Bayesan
Naive Bayes	Bayesan
Logistic	Functions
Multi Layer Perceptron	Functions
Simple Logistic	Functions
Voted perceptron	Functions
IB1	Lazy
IBK	Lazy
Kstar	Lazy
Bagging	Meta-learner
Classification via regression	Meta-learner
Decision Table	rules
Zero R	rules
J48	tree
NBTree	tree
Random Forest	tree
Random Tree	tree

DS1 trainingdataset (53 patients): one for each signature

Expression dataset used to train the single signature classifiers to predict patients overall survival (Alive/Dead labels)

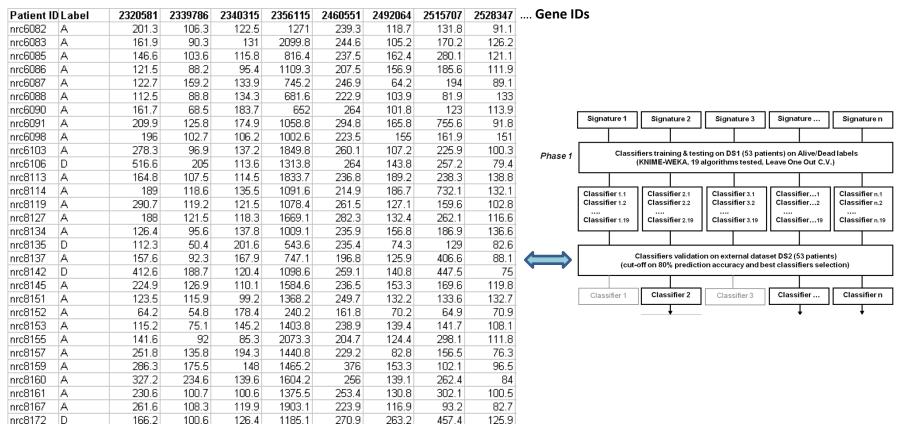
Patient ID		2319423	2319802	2319881	2395146	2395245	2395564	2395890	2395965
nrc0002	A	136.2	848.9	105	69.1	402.3	31.2	218.5	336.9
nrc0003	A	105.5	1062.1	136.2	75	359.8	35.1	283	470.9
nrc0004	A	66.3	788.2	87.9	32.6	252.5	36.2	159.4	212
nrc0005	A	85.1	813.2	93.1	32.4	173.7	37.8	87.8	286.5
nrc0006	A	100.1	749.3	111.5	53	274.5	34.2	223.4	343.8
nrc0007	D	79	1019	75.4	116.8	292.6	31	228.4	412.4
nrc0010	A	74.2	1023.7	115.9	37.8	232.1	38.1	134.8	448.4
nrc2536	A	81.7	1011.3	127.1	289.6	339.6	41.4	238.5	479.7
nrc2537	D	64.9	783.4	112.2	36.9	229.1	39	156.9	128.4
nrc2538	A	110.2	685.8	108.5	41.4	425	36.9	365.1	233
nrc2541	A	97.3	1049.1	108.4	64.1	337.9	35.9	164.3	323.5
nrc2542	D	112.1	372.4	87.5	61.5	127.5	38.9	75.3	208.1
nrc2544	A	85.5	544.6	102.4	41	213.9	48.6	109.2	216.6
nrc2545	A	97.9	1039.8	117.1	170.3	257.7	50.6	141.2	445.4
nrc2546	A	96.8	763.1	84.2	104.3	310.5	63.4	211.9	402.6
nrc2549	A	145.7	506.4	74	48.3	230.2	27.4	118	248.9
nrc2550	D	57.4	788.5	99.1	42	182.3	32.6	118.9	184.2
nrc2552	A	70.5	358.5	97.1	146.3	266.5	48.1	274.1	303.8
nrc2555	A	110.4	646.7	91.4	68.8	267.9	43.9	160.8	292.8
nrc2556	A	120.6	644.9	118.6	59.7	280.9	158.3	257.4	279.6
nrc2557	D	58	434.4	78.5	35.2	210.7	40	138.4	199.3
nrc2558	D	75.1	667.4	99.7	68.8	237.7	39.1	146.1	266.9
nrc4001	A	72	919.6	136.6	30.2	352.1	48.4	229	401.2
nrc4002	A	66.8	633.6	75.9	38.7	249.8	27.1	151.5	236.7
nrc4005	A	91.7	1032	105.7	93.2	343.6	31.3	220.7	516
nrc4006	A	106.7	738	109.4	31.8	383.5	26.7	214.1	386
nrc4007	A	61.3	1169.8	131.3	46.1	305.3	25.1	262.3	555.2
nrc4008	A	119	1035.3	146.6	129.8	406.3	30.4	324.7	432
nrc4009	A	167	606.3	129.2	150.3	308.6	53.6	185.5	258.8
nrc4010	D	114.8	1067.4	105.7	80.4	383.2	30.8	298.6	408

.... Gene IDs



DS2 external validation dataset (53 patients): one for each signature

Expression dataset used to validate the single signature classifiers trained on DS1

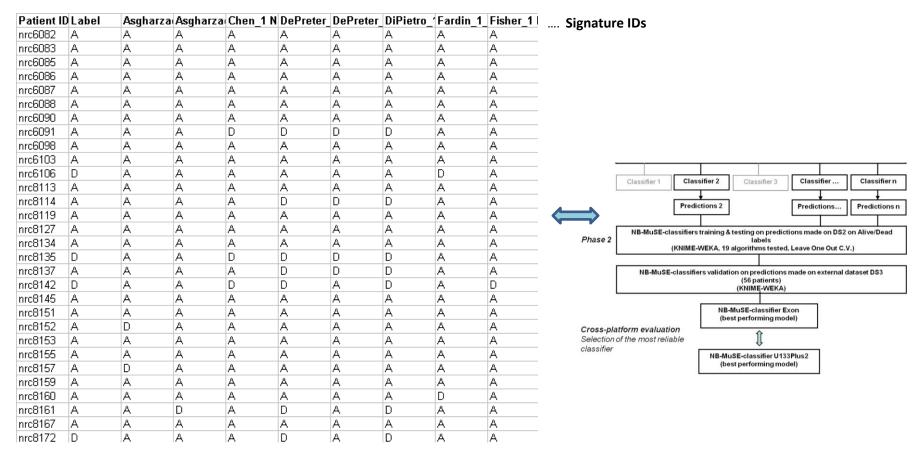


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• Selection of the best single signature classifiers: evaluation prediction accuracy (>80%), sensitivity, specificity and recall.

DS2 transformed in Prediction Matrix (NB-MusE-classifier training set, 53 patients)

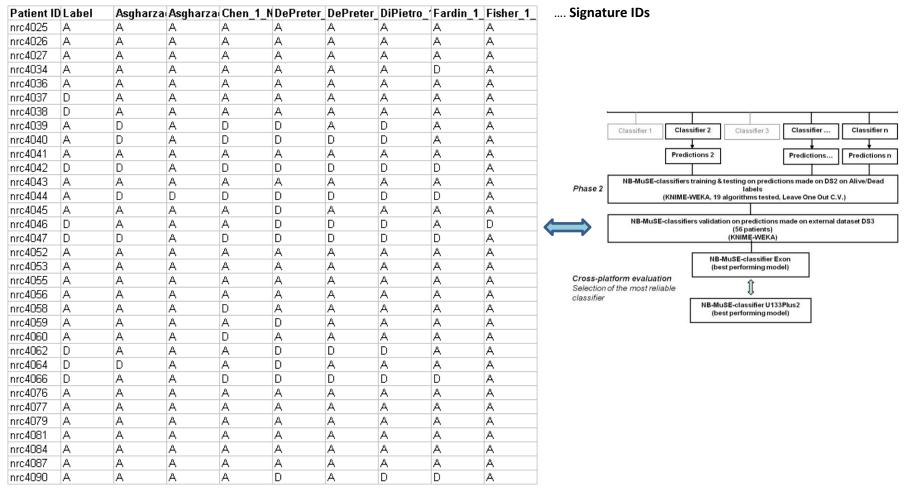
Prediction matrix assembled from the predictions performed on DS2 by the best single-signature classifiers selected during the first phase



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DS3 transformed in Prediction Matrix (NB-MusE-classifier validation set, 56 patients)

Prediction matrix assembled from the predictions performed on DS3 by the best single-signature classifiers selected during the first phase



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DS2 and DS3 transformation steps are the core of the Cross Platform feature

Preliminary Results

Cross-platform evaluation of Multi-Signature Classifiers performance.

The resulting multi-signature classifiers have been cross-tested on the external datasets and the relative performance has been evaluated. The Exon based NB-MuSE-classifier showed higher stability and reliability across the test datasets.

		Label	TruePositives FalsePositive	s 1	TrueNegatives	FalseNegatives	Reca	all	Precision	Sensitivity	Specifity	Accuracy
	NB-MuSE-classifier Exon	Alive	42	6	5	3	0.	933	0.875	0.933	0.455	0.839
	K-Star	Dead	5	3	42	6	0.	455	0.625	0.455	0.933	
	Test on U133Plus2 DS2	Alive	43	5	9	3	0.	935	0.896	0.935	0.643	0.867
	60 patients	Dead	9	3	43	5	0.	643	0.750	0.643	0.935	
	Test on U133Plus2 DS3	Alive	41	4	14	3	0.	932	0.911	0.932	0.778	0.887
	62 patients	Dead	14	3	41	4	0.	778	0.824	0.778	0.932	
	NB-MuSE-classifier U133Plus2	Alive	43	3	15	1	0.	977	0.935	0.977	0.833	0.940
	Decision-Table	Dead	15	1	43			833	0.938			
	Test on Exon DS2	Alive	44	9	0	0		1	0.830	1	0	0.830
	53 patients	Dead	0	0	44	9		0		0	1	
	Test on Exon DS3	Alive	44	10	1	1	0.	978	0.815	0.978	0.091	0.804
	56 patients	Dead	1	1	44	10	0.	091	0.500	0.091	0.978	

Conclusions

 We developed a new classification model based on Exon expression data testable on the prediction matrices previously assembled from U133Plus2 data

- We successfully tested the cross-platform feature of NB-MuSE-classifier
- We have been able to evaluate and compare the two classifiers performance on respectively 109 and 122 (DS2+DS3) new neuroblastoma patients.

Future Directions

- Optimization of classifiers learning parameters and cross-validation set-ups
- Optimization of a-priori information selection (NB-related signatures)
- Test on randomized datasets
- Integration of arrayCGH and miRNA datasets