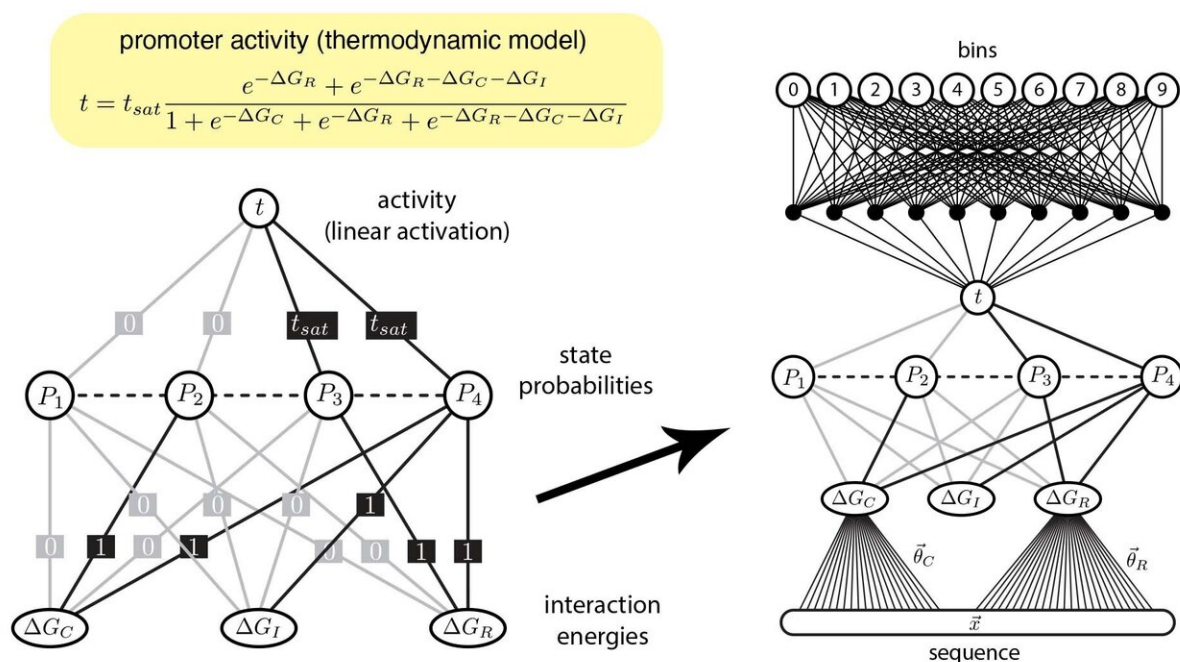


Finally, machine learning interprets gene regulation clearly

December 26 2019, by Brian Stallard



A mathematical thermodynamic model for gene regulation (top, left) is formulated as an artificial neural network (ANN) (bottom, left). Large DNA datasets are fed through the new ANN (right). The pattern of connections is presented in a way that is easy for biologists to interpret. Credit: Kinney lab/CSHL, 2019

In this age of "big data," artificial intelligence (AI) has become a valuable ally for scientists. Machine learning algorithms, for instance,

are helping biologists make sense of the dizzying number of molecular signals that control how genes function. But as new algorithms are developed to analyze even more data, they also become more complex and more difficult to interpret. Quantitative biologists Justin B. Kinney and Ammar Tareen have a strategy to design advanced machine learning algorithms that are easier for biologists to understand.

The algorithms are a type of artificial neural network (ANN). Inspired by the way neurons connect and branch in the brain, ANNs are the computational foundations for advanced machine learning. And despite their name, ANNs are not exclusively used to study brains.

Biologists, like Tareen and Kinney, use ANNs to analyze data from an experimental method called a "massively parallel reporter assay" (MPRA) which investigates DNA. Using this data, quantitative biologists can make ANNs that predict which molecules control [specific genes](#) in a process called gene regulation.

Cells don't need all proteins all the time. Instead, they rely on complex [molecular mechanisms](#) to turn the genes that produce proteins on or off, as needed. When those regulations fail, disorder and disease usually follow.

"That mechanistic knowledge—understanding how something like gene regulation works—is very often the difference between being able to develop molecular therapies against diseases, and not being able to," Kinney said.

Unfortunately the way standard ANNs are shaped from MPRA data is very different from how scientists ask questions in the life sciences. This misalignment means that biologists find it difficult to interpret how [gene regulation](#) occurs.



Assistant Professor Justin Kinney showcases the relatively easy-to-understand structure of a newly-designed artificial neural network. His results were officially presented at the 1st Conference on Machine Learning in Computational Biology on December 13. Credit: CSHL, 2019

Now, Kinney and Tareen developed a new approach that bridges the gap between computational tools and how biologists think. They created custom ANNs that mathematically reflect common concepts in biology concerning genes and the molecules that control them. In this way, the pair are essentially forcing their machine learning algorithms to process data in a way that a [biologist](#) can understand.

These efforts, Kinney explained, highlight how modern, industrial AI technologies can be optimized for use in the life sciences. Having verified this new strategy to make custom ANNs, Kinney's lab is

applying it in investigating a wide variety of biological systems, including key gene circuits involved in [human disease](#).

The results were officially announced in Vancouver, Canada at the 1st Conference on Machine Learning in Computational Biology on December 13. They can be [viewed as a preprint](#) on CSHL's bioRxiv server.

More information: Ammar Tareen et al. Biophysical models of cis-regulation as interpretable neural networks, *bioRxiv* (2019). [DOI: 10.1101/835942](#)

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