

Discover new Perspectives

Data Federation in the Pharma Industry

Marc Lieber



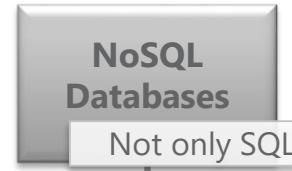
BASEL ▪ BERN ▪ BRUGG ▪ DÜSSELDORF ▪ FRANKFURT A.M. ▪ FREIBURG I.BR. ▪ GENF
HAMBURG ▪ KOPENHAGEN ▪ LAUSANNE ▪ MÜNCHEN ▪ STUTTGART ▪ WIEN ▪ ZÜRICH

trivadis
makes IT easier.

The Database World is changing



To manage a mix of structured, semi-structured and unstructured data



Graph
Databases

Key Value
Stores

Wide Column
Stores

Document Store
Databases

Oracle NoSQL,
Redis, Riak KV ...

Cassandra,
Hbase ...

MarkLogic,
MongoDB ...

Property
Graphs

Neo4J,
Datastax Cassandra,
Oracle

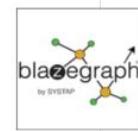
RDF Triple
Stores



Oracle Spatial&Graphs,
Allegrograph, Virtuoso,
Blazegraph, Marklogic, Enzo

NoSQL Graph Databases

- We just begin to explore the potential of Graph Databases
 - Big data analytic, Social Network Analysis, data federation, Linked Open Data, meta-modelling,
 - Enables new views on data in ways that would be very difficult to do using relational data structures
 - Allows new type of queries that would be prohibitively expensive, or even impossible, to run on other databases
- Property Graphs or RDF Triple Stores ?
 - RDF is more appropriate for Data Federation and Linked Open Data technologies
 - Property Graphs are best for traversal and Graph analytics
 - Some providers are able to translate Property Graph into RDF Graphs



ORACLE®



■ W3C Semantic Web technologies

1. Technologies based on ontologies that enable the proper integration of knowledge in a way that is reusable by several applications across businesses, from discovery to corporate affairs
2. Pharma Specific ontologies : Linked Open Drug Data (LODD) for sharing and interlinking data

DBpedia <http://wiki.dbpedia.org/news/dbpedia-based-rdf-dumps-wikidata>

Wikidata <https://dumps.wikimedia.org/wikidatawiki/entities/>

OpenPHACTS <https://www.openphacts.org/>

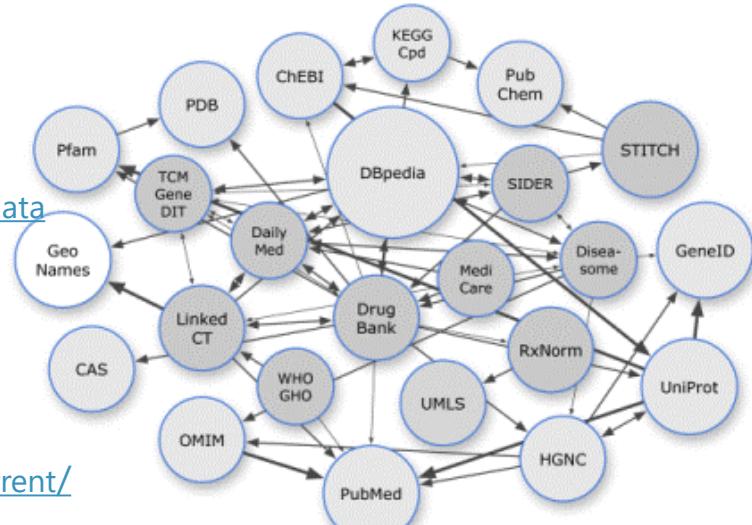
Bio2RDF <http://download.bio2rdf.org/current/release.html>

LinkedLifeData <http://linkedlifedata.com/>

Elsevier <https://www.elsevier.com/>

PubChem <ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubchem/RDF/>

Pathway Commons <http://www.pathwaycommons.org/archives/PC2/current/>



■ Linked Open Data : EBI

Current RDF resources

Services



Reactome



- Data provider for the life sciences
- Part of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, an intergovernmental research organisation

The screenshot shows the UniProt Taxonomy page for Homo sapiens (Human). The page includes a navigation menu, a sidebar with various links, and a main content area featuring images related to taxonomy. On the right, there is a SPARQL query editor with a pre-filled query:

```
1 PREFIX up:<http://purl.uniprot.org/core/>
2 PREFIX taxon:<http://purl.uniprot.org/taxonomy/>
3 PREFIX rdf:<http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
4 PREFIX rdfs:<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
5 PREFIX faldo:<http://beta.hackathon.org/resource/faldo#>
6 SELECT ?protein ?annotation ?begin ?text
7 WHERE
8 {
9   ?protein a up:Protein .
10  ?protein up:organism taxon:9606 .
11  ?protein up:annotation ?annotation .
12  ?annotation a up:Natural_Variant_Annotation .
13  ?annotation rdfs:comment ?text .
14  ?annotation up:substitution ?substitution .
15  ?annotation up:range/faldo:begin/faldo:position ?begin .
16  ?protein up:sequence ?sequence .
17  ?sequence rdf:value ?value .
18  BIND (substr(?value, ?begin, 1) as ?original) .
19  FILTER(?original = 'Y' && ?substitution = 'F') .
20 }
21 }
```

Below the query, there is a "Submit Query" button. To the right, there is a "Examples" section with numbered steps 1 through 8.

1. Select all taxa from t
2. Select all bacterial ta
3. Select all E. coli K12
4. Select the UniProt en
5. Select a mapping of t
6. Select all cross-refer
7. Select all UniProt en
8. Select the preferred

■ SPARQL End point and service calls

SPARQL allows queries on **local** data and on **remote** data accessible through a SPARQL end point

Example : call the Uniprot SPARQL end point to enrich the locally stored data

The screenshot shows a SPARQL query interface. At the top, there is a code editor containing a SPARQL query:

```
1 PREFIX up: <http://users.ugent.be/~tdenies/up/>
2 prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#>
3 prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
4 prefix bio: <http://www.biopax.org/release/biopax-level3.owl#>
5 prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>
6 prefix : <http://www.pharma.com/pubChem/>
7 prefix up: <http://purl.uniprot.org/core/>
8 select *
9 where { ?protein skos:closeMatch|skos:exactMatch ?uniprot .
10 OPTIONAL {SERVICE <http://sparql.uniprot.org/sparql> { ?uniprot rdfs:label ?uname ; up:organism/up:scientificName ?organism } }
11 }
12 }
```

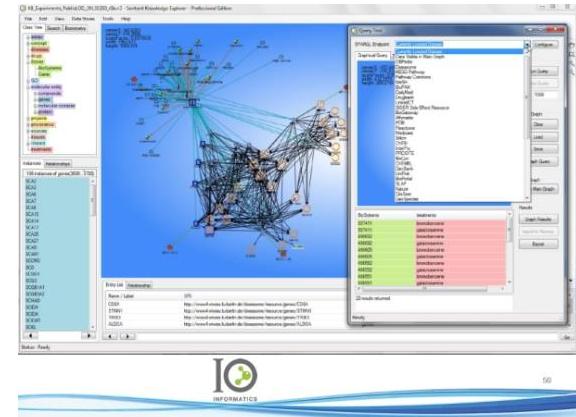
Below the code editor is a "QUERY RESULTS" section. It includes tabs for "Table" (which is selected), "Raw Response", and a download icon. There are also search and pagination controls: "Search:" and "Show 50 entries".

protein	uniprot	uname	organism
1 <http://rdf.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubchem/prot ein/GI124375976>	<http://purl.uniprot.org/uniprot/P10275>	"Androgen receptor"	"Homo sapiens"
2 <http://rdf.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubchem/com pound/CID2244>	<http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q18216>		

RDF Semantic technologies



- Use Case 1: Find signal in large or complex data sources (data silos)
 - For Link Analysis, Pattern discovery, detect anomalies
- Use Case 2: Build a **Semantic Metadata Layer**
- Use Case 3: **Data Integration**
 - Federate data and create a semantic data lake



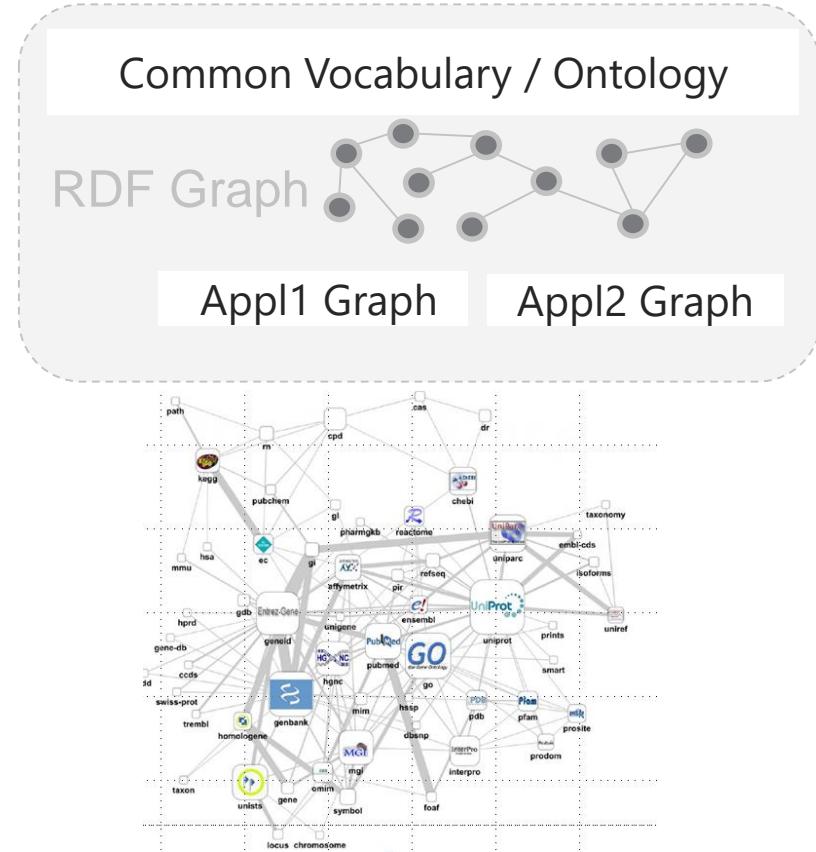
RDF Triple Stores to store the data
SPARQL to query the data, **SPARUL** to change it
Supports Reasoning/Inferencing features based on predefined rules such as OWL, SKOS for data discovery

■ Building an ontology

Ontologies are the conceptualization of knowledge, which explains how different concepts are linked and represented

W3C RDF Semantic Technology is a natural choice for metadata and real-world facts. You add relationships between facts, documents and you can infer new facts

Ontology modeling tools: TopBraid, Protégé



Semantic Web to enrich your information layer

Semantic Technology Enables an Investigative Approach to Diverse Data from Varying Sources

In-house Comp. Intel. database		
Company	Website	Mkt Cap
Bio Corp	biocorp.com	\$2.2B
Drugs123	drugs123.com	\$930M
...

Web news

On Tuesday, **Drugs123 Inc.** announced **phase 1** development of their newest **sleep aid** therapeutic, **Narcoleptol**.

Ad-hoc notes, forms, etc.

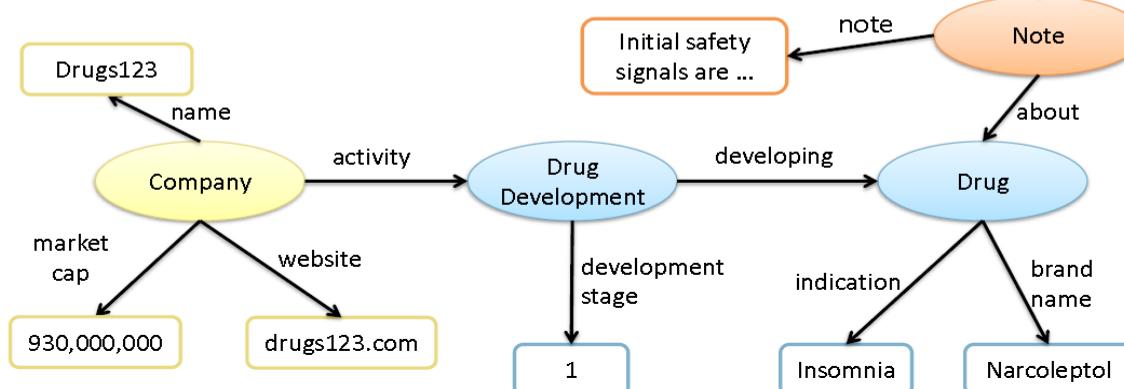
Review Notes

Drug: Narcoleptol
Reviewed on: 3/7/2012
Notes: Initial safety signals are promising. Rec. follow-up.

Submit Reset

3/7/2012

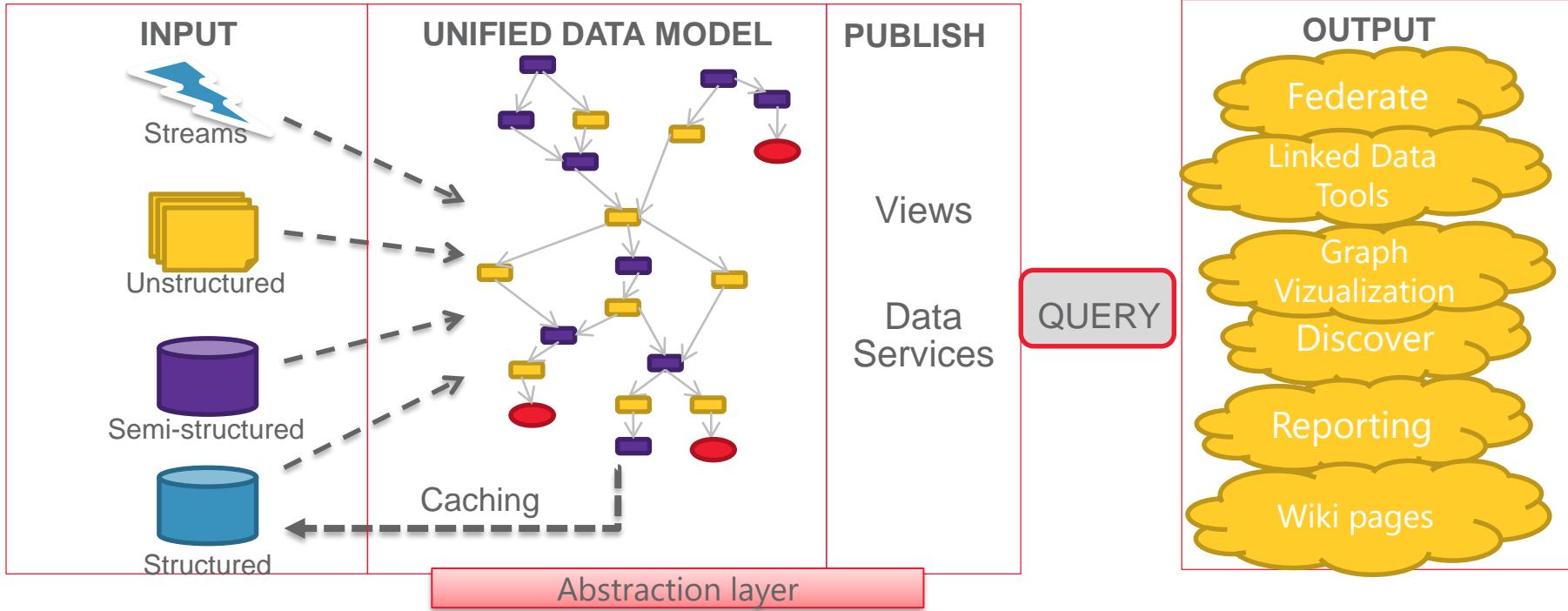
when



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■ Build a Semantic Metadata Layer

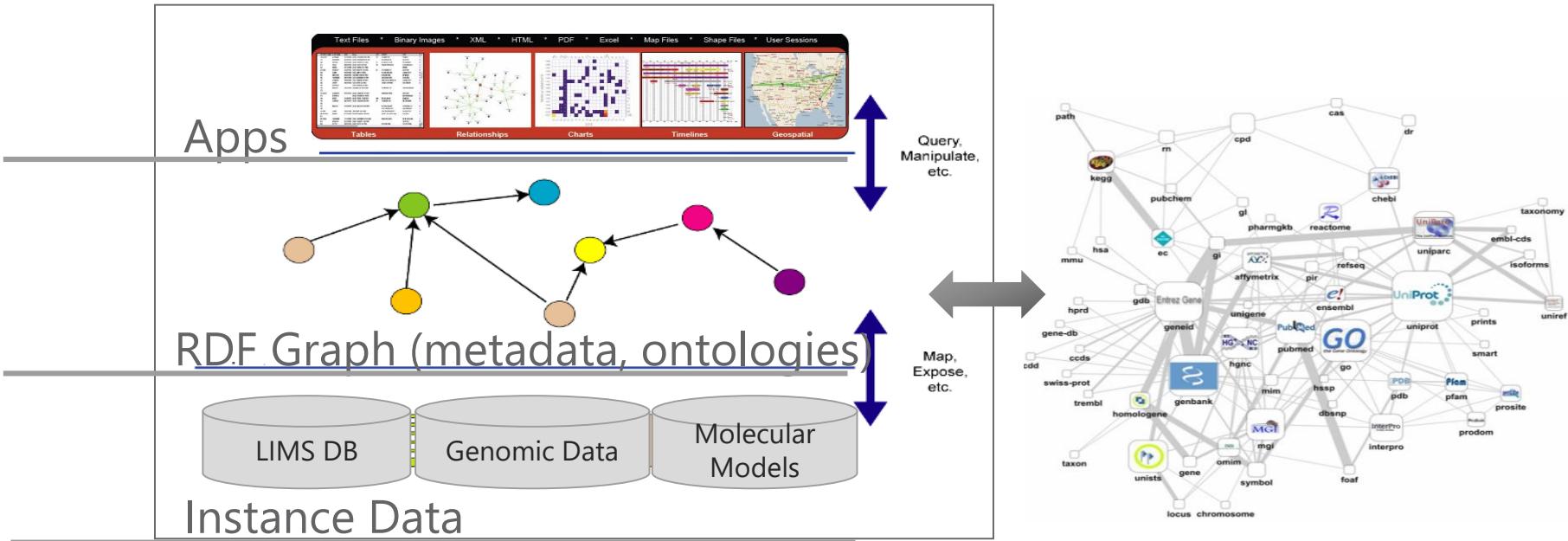
Ingest and semantify, index and query



■ Master Data Management / Reference Data / enterprise vocabulary

- The RDF graph model can align the entities and semantics in the graph with the semantics of an enterprise vocabulary or ontology.
 - One Master & Meta-terminology (countries, region, product, Genes, proteins, ...)
 - Applications consume the master data in a flexible way through SPARQL end points, Java APIs, database views or webservices
- This ensures that application developers code to a common, semantically consistent vocabulary when performing federated queries
- A unique benefit of RDF graphs is that resources enable data integration between different and even disparate data sets
 - Integration is possible because each resource has a globally unique universal resource identifier (URI). <http://rdf.cdisc.org/send-terminology#C85493.C85564>

■ Integration and Discovery of Disparate Life Science Data



RDF graph is an enterprise metadata framework. The metadata graph associates underlying instance data to other data resources based on their semantics.

■ Semantic metadata integration, linked data

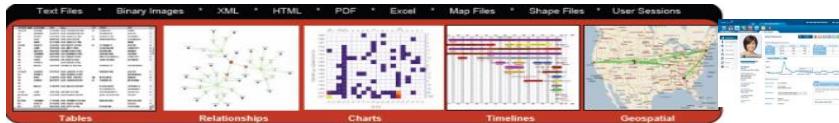
Benefits:

- **Flexible Data Modeling:** incorporates new kinds of data and relationships
- **Data Integration:** allows semantic and relational data assets to be interrogated together for first time for greater discovery
- **New set of services:** extends accessibility and usability of enterprise data
→ The linking of resources enables interoperability between apps that exchange data
- **Better Analysis:** enables discovery of unknown relationships based on semantics; visualization of relationships

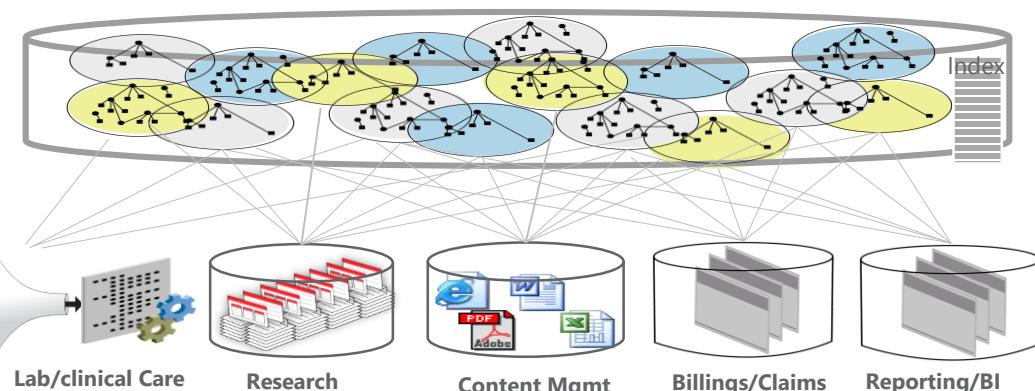
■ Health Care Enterprise metadata framework

Harmonizing the Electronic Health Care Ecosystem using a Triple store

Enterprise-wide, Patient-centric, longitudinal Record System



Domain Ontologies
(business metadata +
Ontologies)

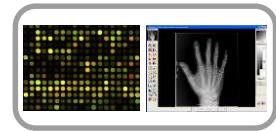


Data Servers

Data Sources / Data Types



Social Media



Medical Devices

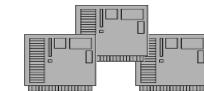


Lab Information
Systems

PubMed

National Library
of Medicine NLM

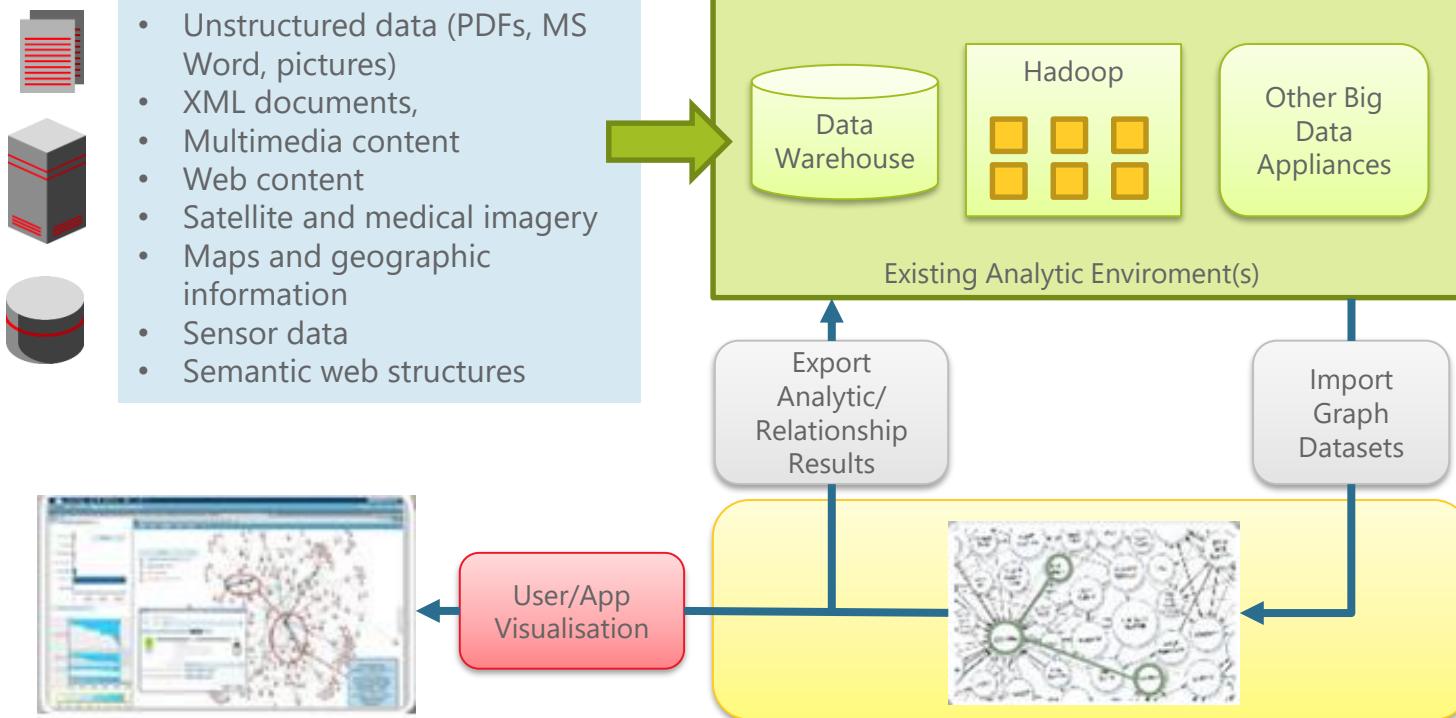
Subscription Services



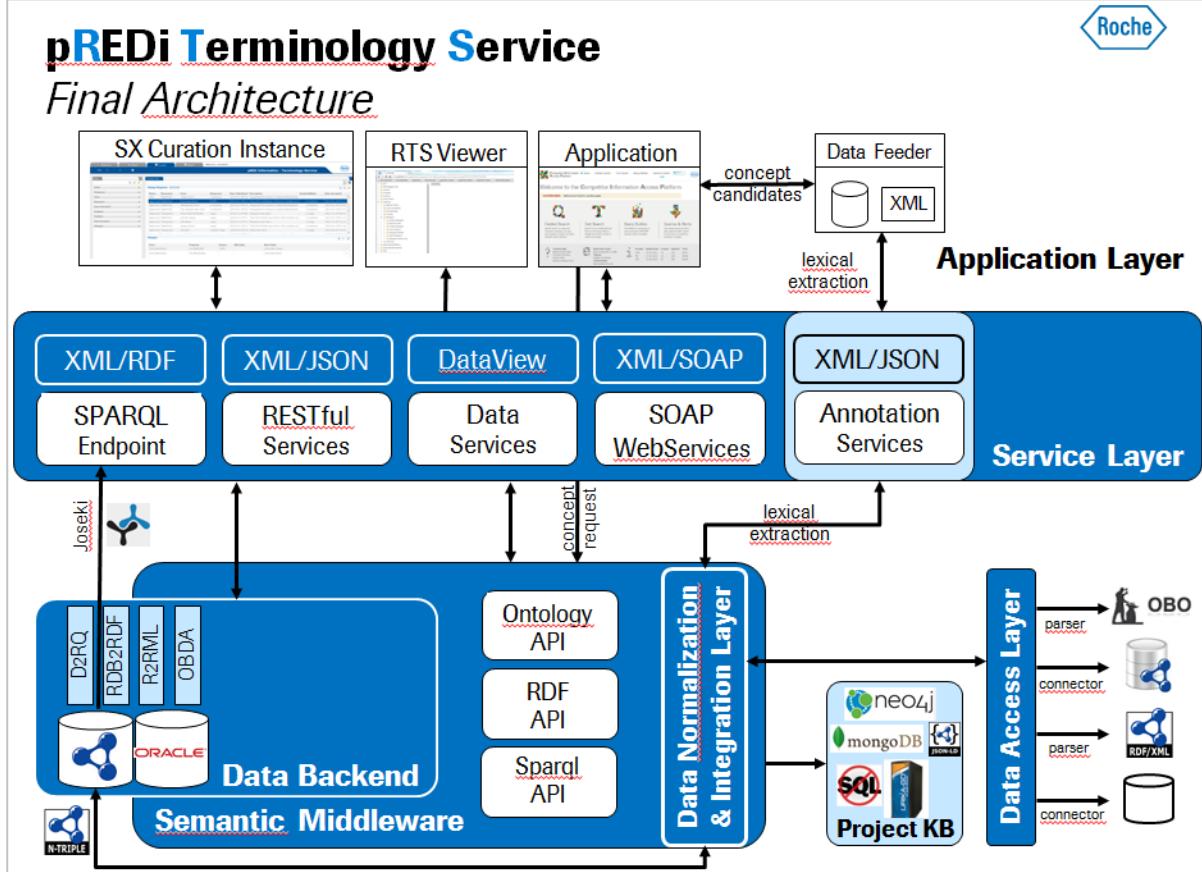
Legacy Patient Records

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Semantic Web technologies complements Data Warehouse/Hadoop by offloading Graph Analytics



Semantic Metadata Layer at Roche



- Oracle Spatial & Graph
- Metadata layer using SKOS and SKOS-XL
- REST Api
- SPARQL End Point
- Curation platform
- Validation, Versioning, Security

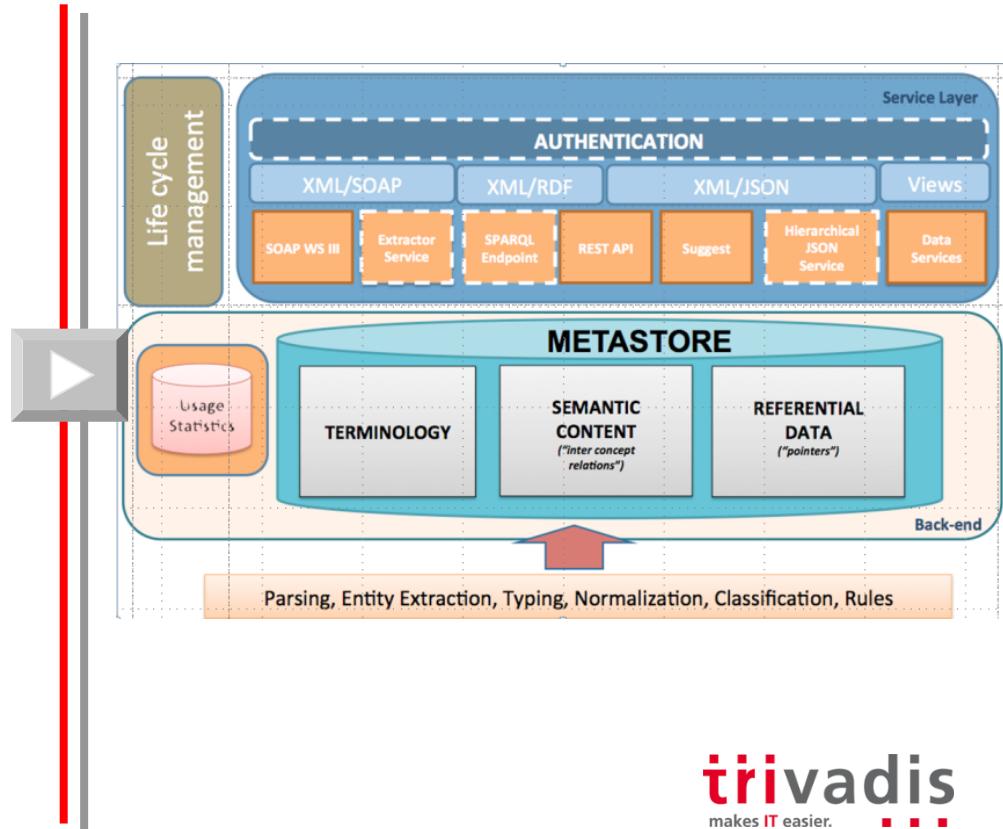
Semantic search on scientific data

Business Challenge

- Link database information on genes, proteins, metabolic pathways, compounds, ligands, etc. to original sources.
- Increase productivity for accessing, sharing, searching, navigating, cross-linking, analyzing internal /external data

Solution

- Semantic integration layer using RDF graph
- Rich domain-specific terminology (biology, chemistry and medicine) 1.6 M terms
- Terminology Hub: 8 GB of referential data (ontologies) that cross-reference various data repositories.
- About 140 million triples



■ Query RDF Data with Oracle

1. SPARQL
 - SQL SEM_MATCH
 - SPARQL end point
2. SQL
3. PL/SQL
4. Java
5. REST APIs
6. SOAP Webservices

The screenshot shows a SQL developer interface with a query editor and a results viewer.

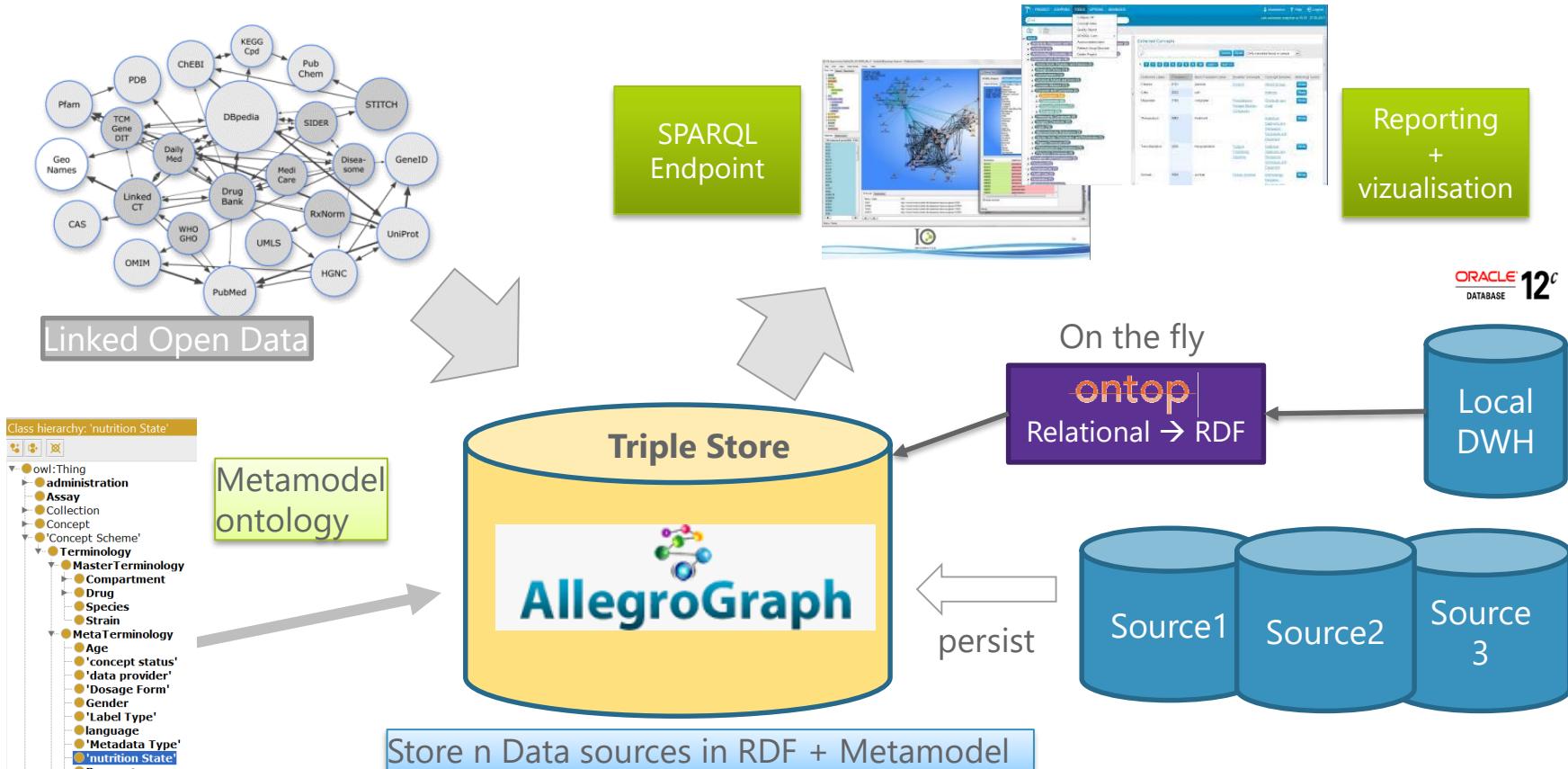
Query Editor:

```
SELECT cname, pop, o, neighbor
  FROM TABLE(SEM_MATCH(
    'PREFIX : <http://www.semwebtech.org/mondial/10/meta#>
    SELECT ?x ?cname ?pop ?gdp ?o ?neighbor
    WHERE {?x rdf:type :Country .
           ?x :name ?cname filter (sameTerm(?cname,"Switzerland")) .
           ?x :population ?pop .
           ?x :gdpTotal ?gdp .
           ?x :neighbor ?o .
           ?o :name ?neighbor}',
    SEM_Models('VIRT_MODEL_MONDIAL'),
    SEM_Rulebases('',null, null, null,null)));
```

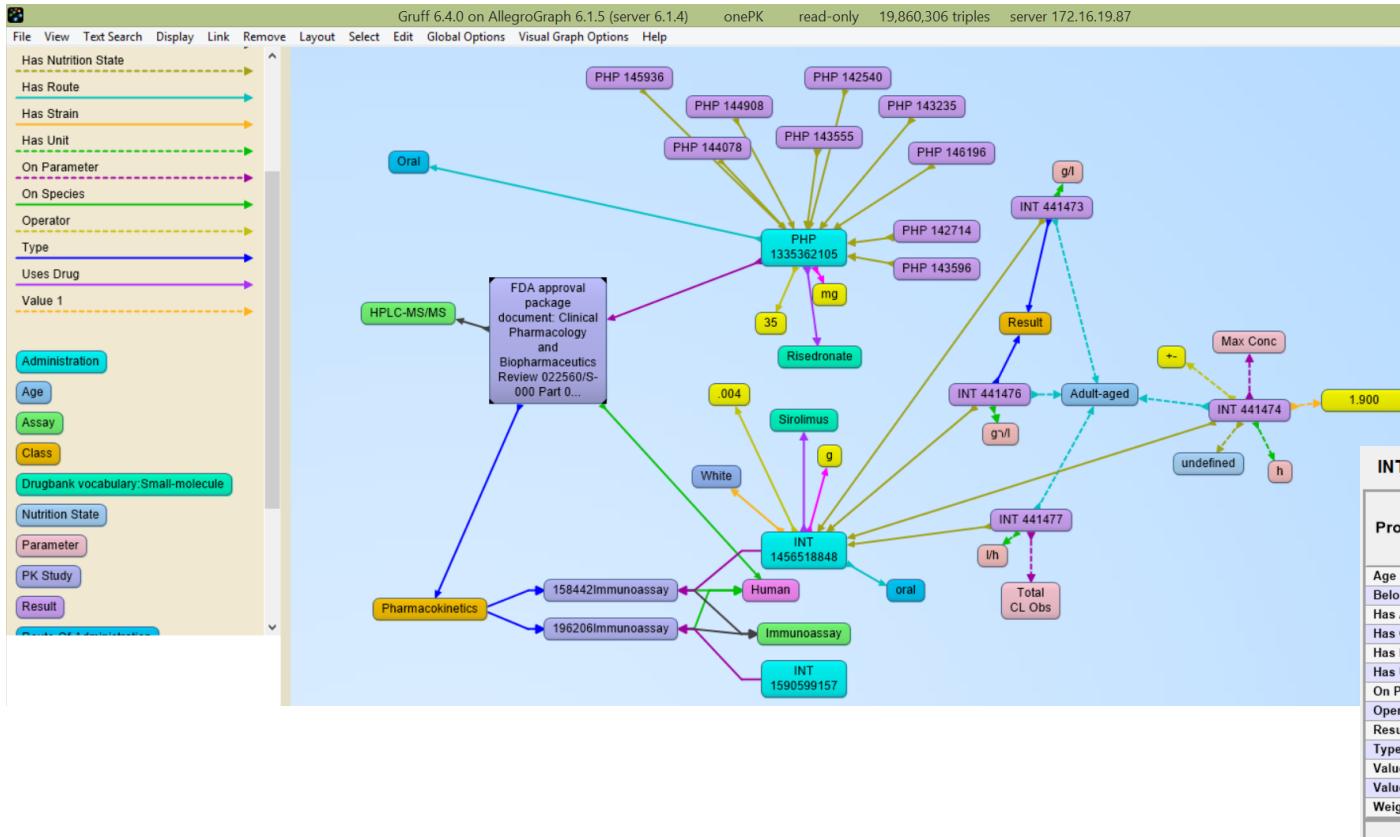
Results View:

CNAME	POP	O	NEIGHBOR
1 Switzerland	7207060	http://www.semwebtech.org/mondial/10/countries/D	Germany
2 Switzerland	7207060	http://www.semwebtech.org/mondial/10/countries/I	Italy
3 Switzerland	7207060	http://www.semwebtech.org/mondial/10/countries/F	France
4 Switzerland	7207060	http://www.semwebtech.org/mondial/10/countries/FL	Liechtenstein
5 Switzerland	7207060	http://www.semwebtech.org/mondial/10/countries/A	Austria

Data federation & Semantic Knowledge Hub



Allegrograph Gruff on onePK



■ Reporting on Linked Open Data

- onePK demo uses ELDA Epimorphics (Open Source)
 - REST based syntax
 - Hides SPARQL

<http://.../ontologies/onePK/pkstudies>

http://..../ontologies/onePK/administration/PHP_1427975312

The screenshot displays two main views of the Elda Standalone application.

Left View (Search Results): This view shows a list of search results for FDA approval package documents. It includes fields like hasID, type, has assay, on species, and study has administration. Below the results, there are three document snippets:

- FDA approval package document: Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Review 021260/S-000, page:11 PDF 1179k
- FDA approval package document: Approval Package 087863, page:8 PDF 5931k
- FDA approval package document: Clinical Pharmacology and Biopharmaceutics Review 020716, page:7 PDF 736k

Right View (Item View): This view shows detailed information for a specific PK study identified by ID PHP_1427975312. The details include:
admin ID: 1427975312
concentration: undefined
dose_unit: ug
dose_value: 75
drug_source_id: undefined
formulation: undefined
time_duration: Single
type: Administration
admin has study: PHP_2400385764
has dose unit: C85494.C48152
has route: 4945CA56B0D71011E0530201A8C06ED3
has strain: 495E38E4F55E42E8E0530201A8C03EFF
uses drug: drugbank.DB00586

Questions & Answers...

Marc Lieber

Principal consultant

Tel. +41 79 457 97 61

Marc.lieber@trivadis.com

