

Variant View

Visualizing Sequence Variants in their Gene Context

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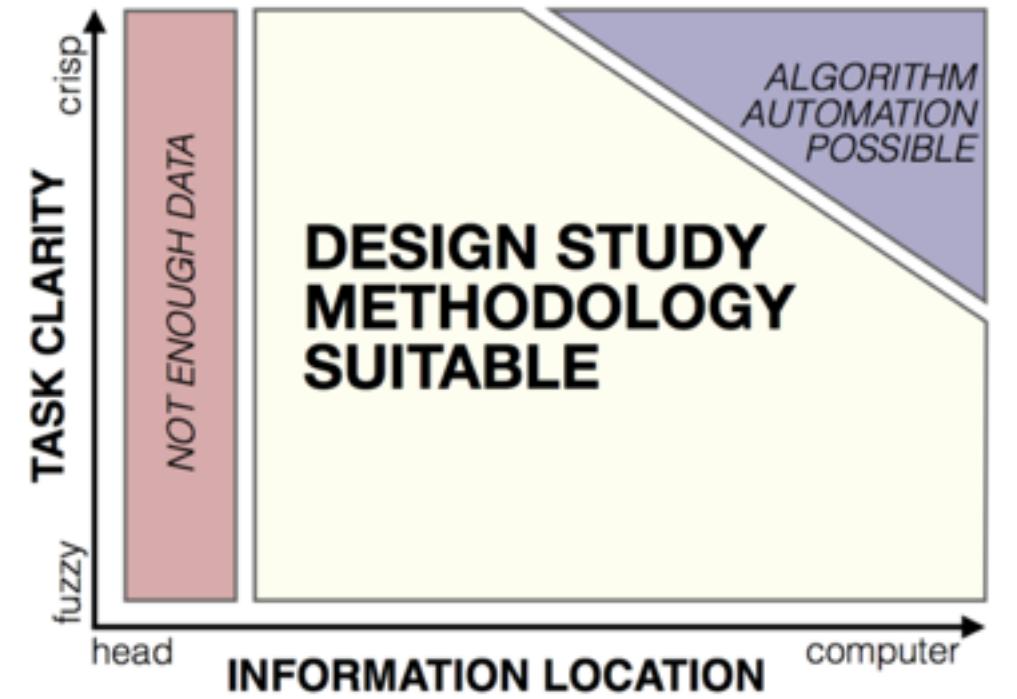
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#oxford14>

Variant View: Visualization *Design Study*

- a specific **real-world** problem
 - real users and real data,
 - collaboration is (often) fundamental
- **design** a visualization system
 - implications: requirements, multiple ideas
- **validate** the design
 - at appropriate levels
- **reflect** about lessons learned
 - transferable research: improve design guidelines for vis in general
 - confirm, refine, reject, propose

more at:
A Nested Model of Visualization Design and Validation.
Munzner. *IEEE TVCG* 15(6):921-928, 2009 (Proc. InfoVis 2009).

more at:
The Nested Blocks and Guidelines Model.
Meyer, Sedlmair, Quinan, Munzner. *Information Visualization Journal*, 2014,
to appear.



Design Study Methodology

Reflections from the Trenches and from the Stacks

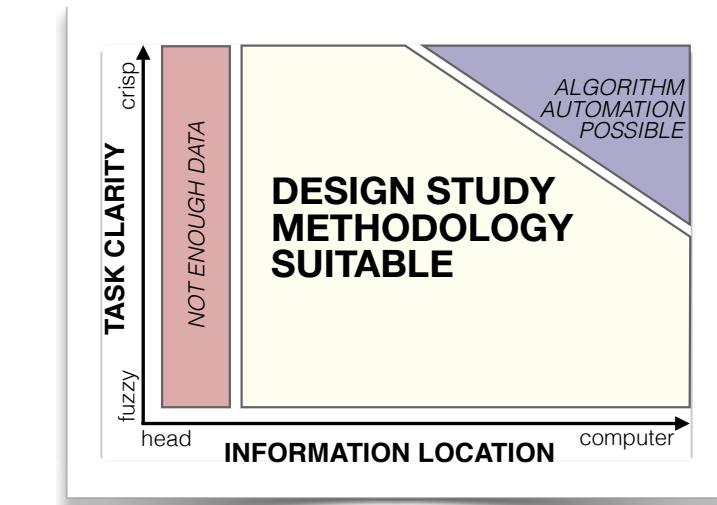
joint work with:

Michael Sedlmair, Miriah Meyer

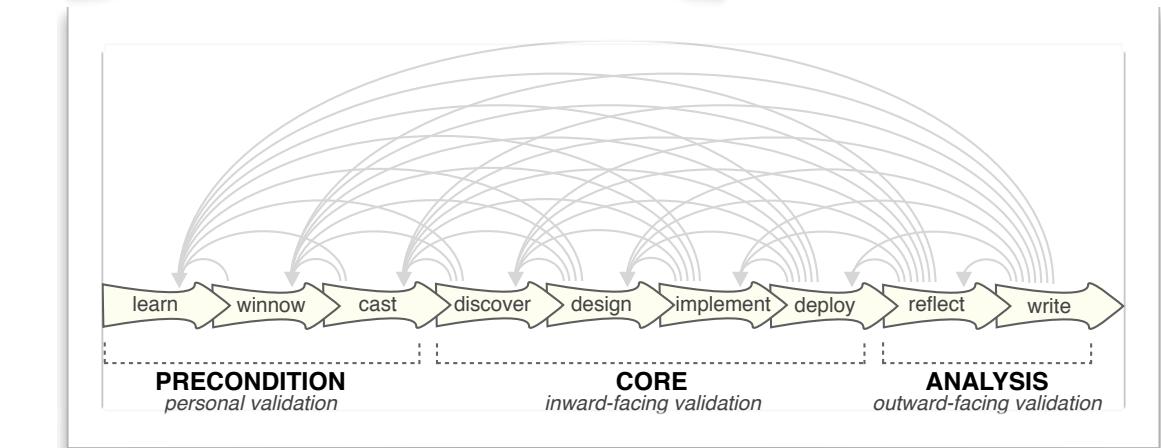
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2012/dsm/>

How To Do Design Studies

- definitions



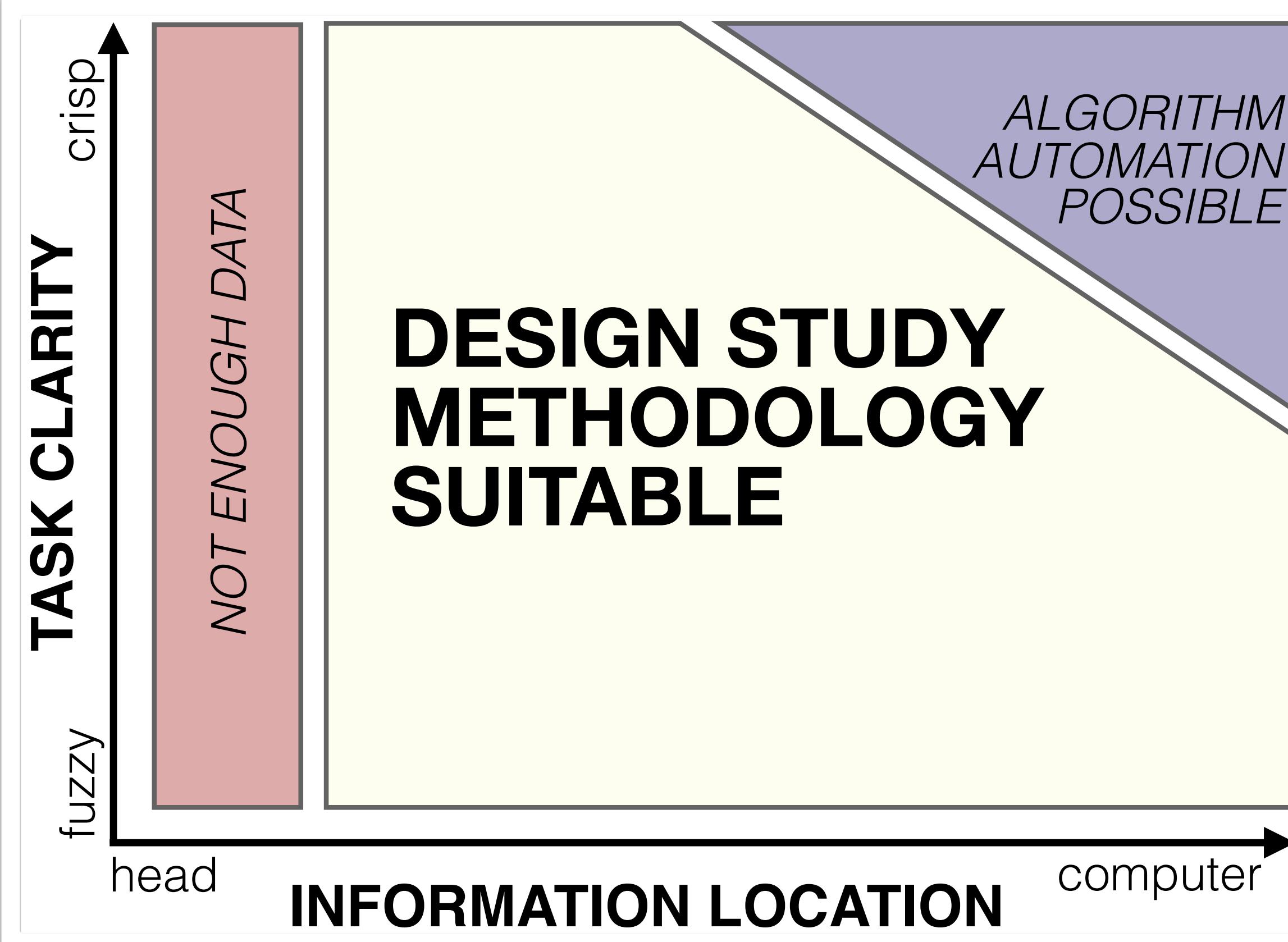
- 9-stage framework



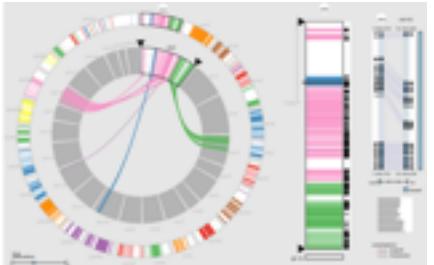
- 32 pitfalls and how to avoid them

PF-1	premature advance: jumping forward over stages	general
PF-2	premature start: insufficient knowledge of vis literature	learn
PF-3	premature commitment: collaboration with wrong people	winnow
PF-4	no real data available (yet)	winnow
PF-5	insufficient time available from potential collaborators	winnow
PF-6	no need for visualization: problem can be automated	winnow
PF-7	researcher expertise does not match domain problem	winnow
PF-8	no need for research: engineering vs. research project	winnow
PF-9	no need for change: existing tools are good enough	winnow

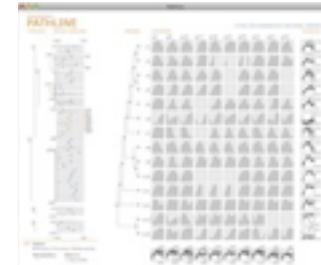
When To Do Design Studies



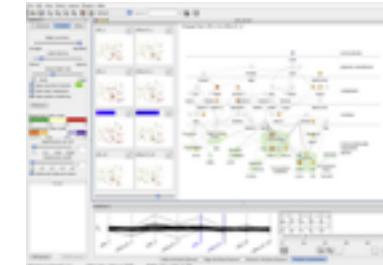
Design Studies: Lessons learned after 21 of them



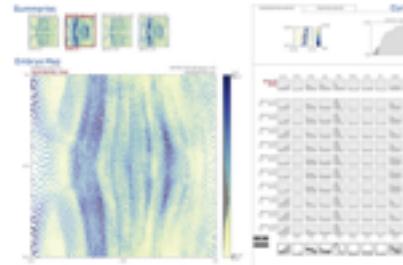
MizBee
genomics



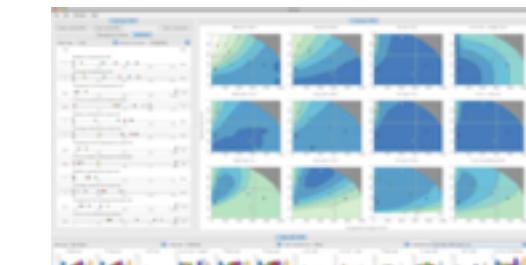
Pathline
genomics



Cerebral
genomics



MulteeSum
genomics



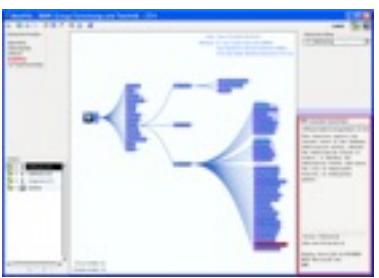
Vismon
fisheries management



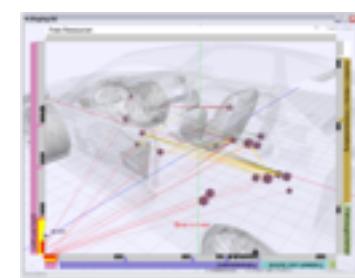
QuestVis
sustainability



WiKeVis
in-car networks



MostVis
in-car networks



Car-X-Ray
in-car networks



ProgSpy2010
in-car networks



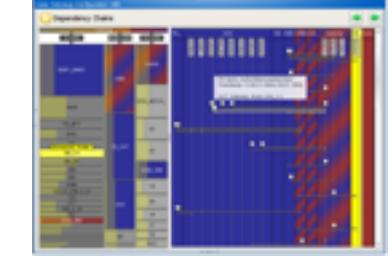
ReIEx
in-car networks



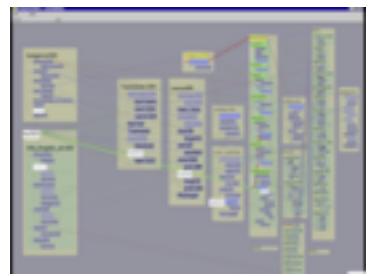
Cardiogram
in-car networks



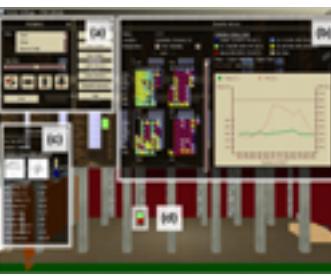
AutobahnVis
in-car networks



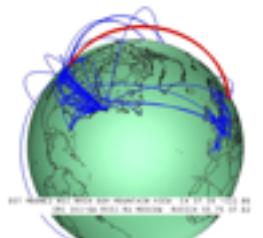
VisTra
in-car networks



Constellation
linguistics



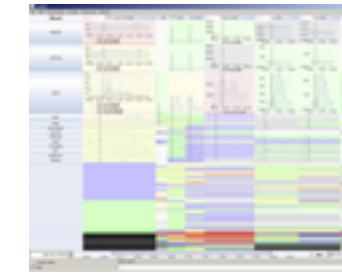
LibVis
cultural heritage



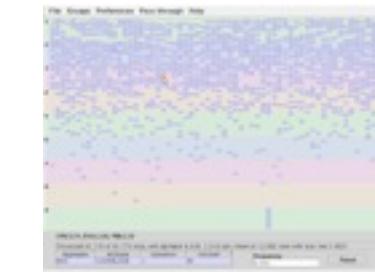
Caidants
multicast



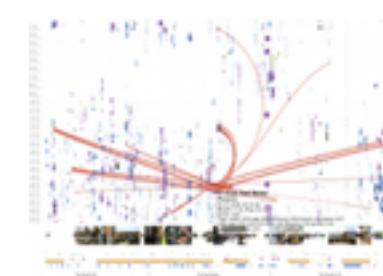
SessionViewer
web log analysis



LiveRAC
server hosting



PowerSetViewer
data mining

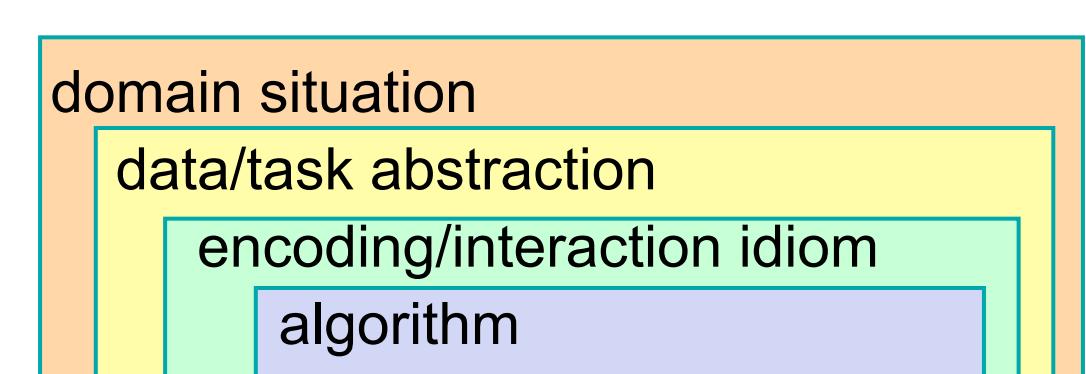


LastHistory
music listening

- commonality of representations cross-cuts domains!

Abstractions and Idioms

- abstractions
 - translate from specifics of domain to vocabulary of vis
 - task abstraction: **why** they're looking at it
 - data abstraction: **what** to draw
 - transform data into form useful for task at hand
 - don't just draw what you're given; decide what is the right thing!
- idioms
 - visual encoding idiom: **how** to draw
 - interaction idiom: **how** to manipulate
- focus today: two mappings
 - from domain to abstraction
 - from abstraction to idiom



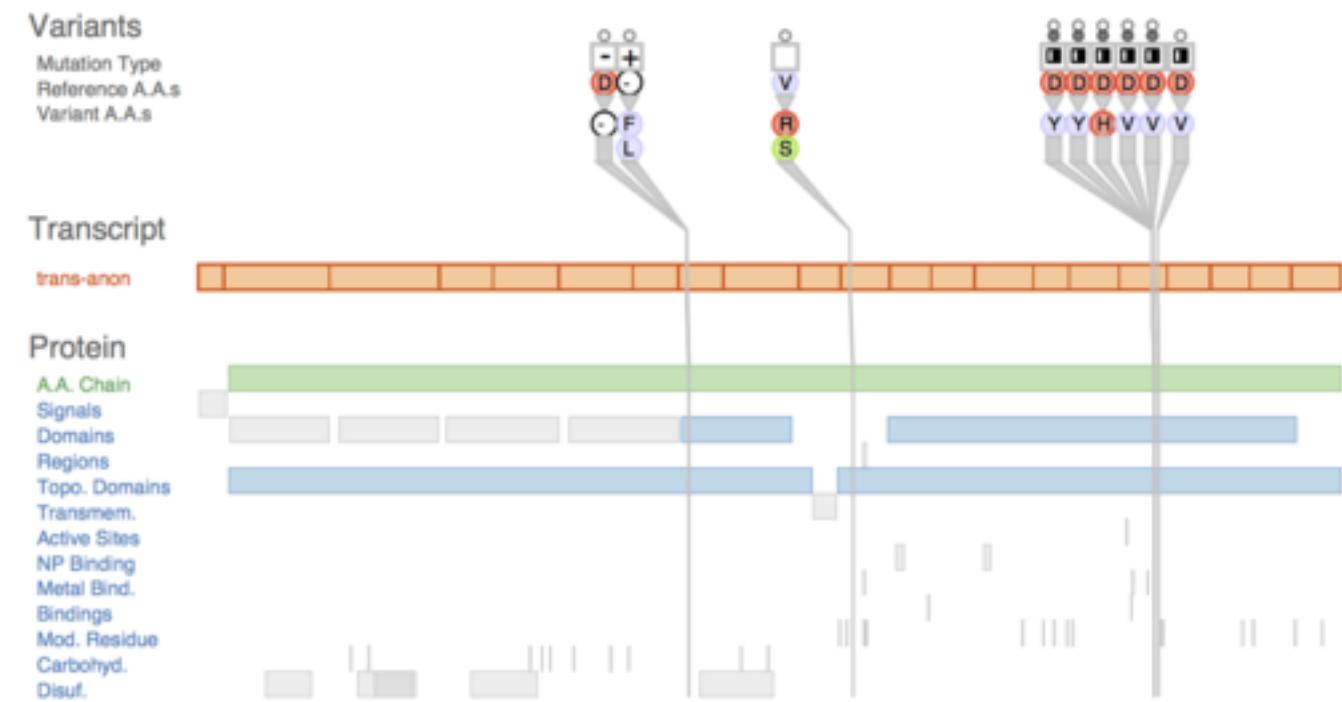
Variant View

Visualizing Sequence Variants in their Gene Context

joint work with:

Joel Ferstay, Cydney Nielsen

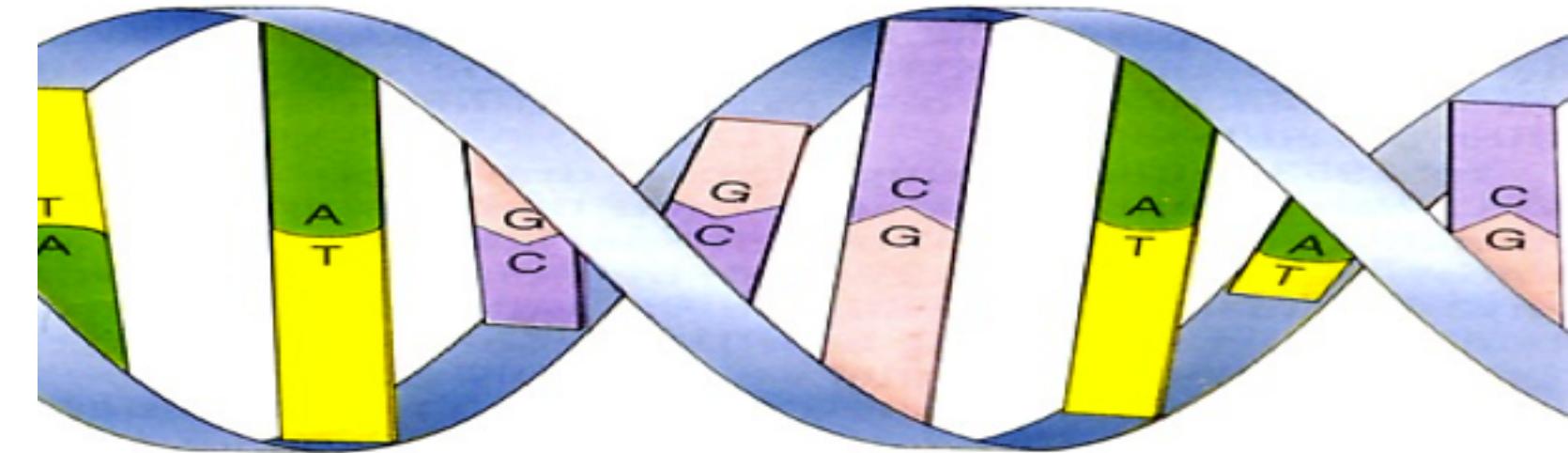
<http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2012/VariantView/>



Variant View: Visualizing Sequence Variants in their Gene Context.
Ferstay, Nielsen, Munzner. IEEE TVCG 19(12): 2546-2555, 2013 (Proc. InfoVis 2013).

Sequence Variant Definition

- Sequence variants
 - Difference between reference and given genome



Reference Genome DNA: ATA TGA TCA ACA CTT

Sample 1 Genome DNA: ATA T_G_G TCA A_T A CTT

Harmful?

Sample 2 Genome DNA: ATA TGA T_G A ACA C_C T

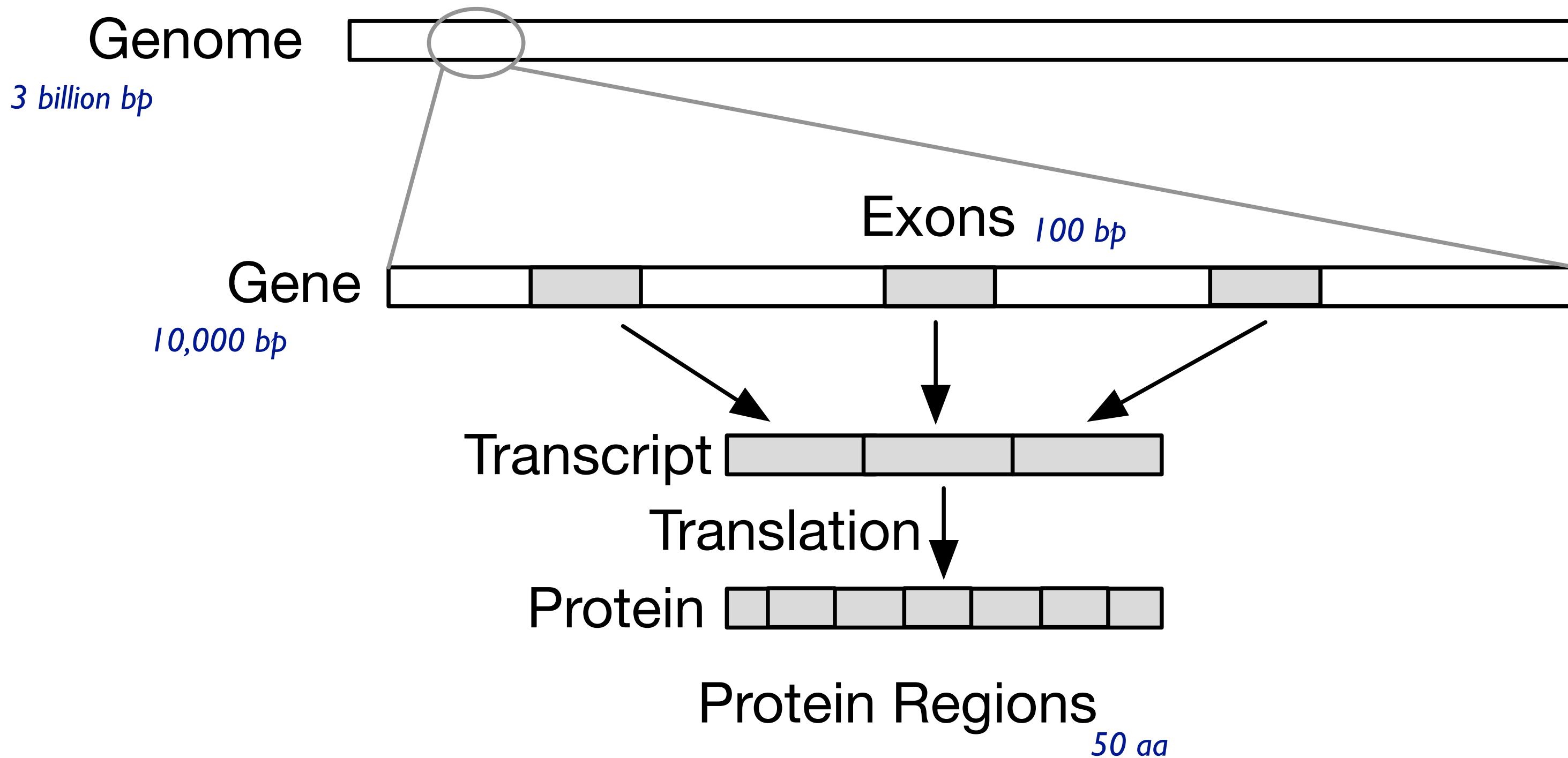
Harmless?

Cancer Research

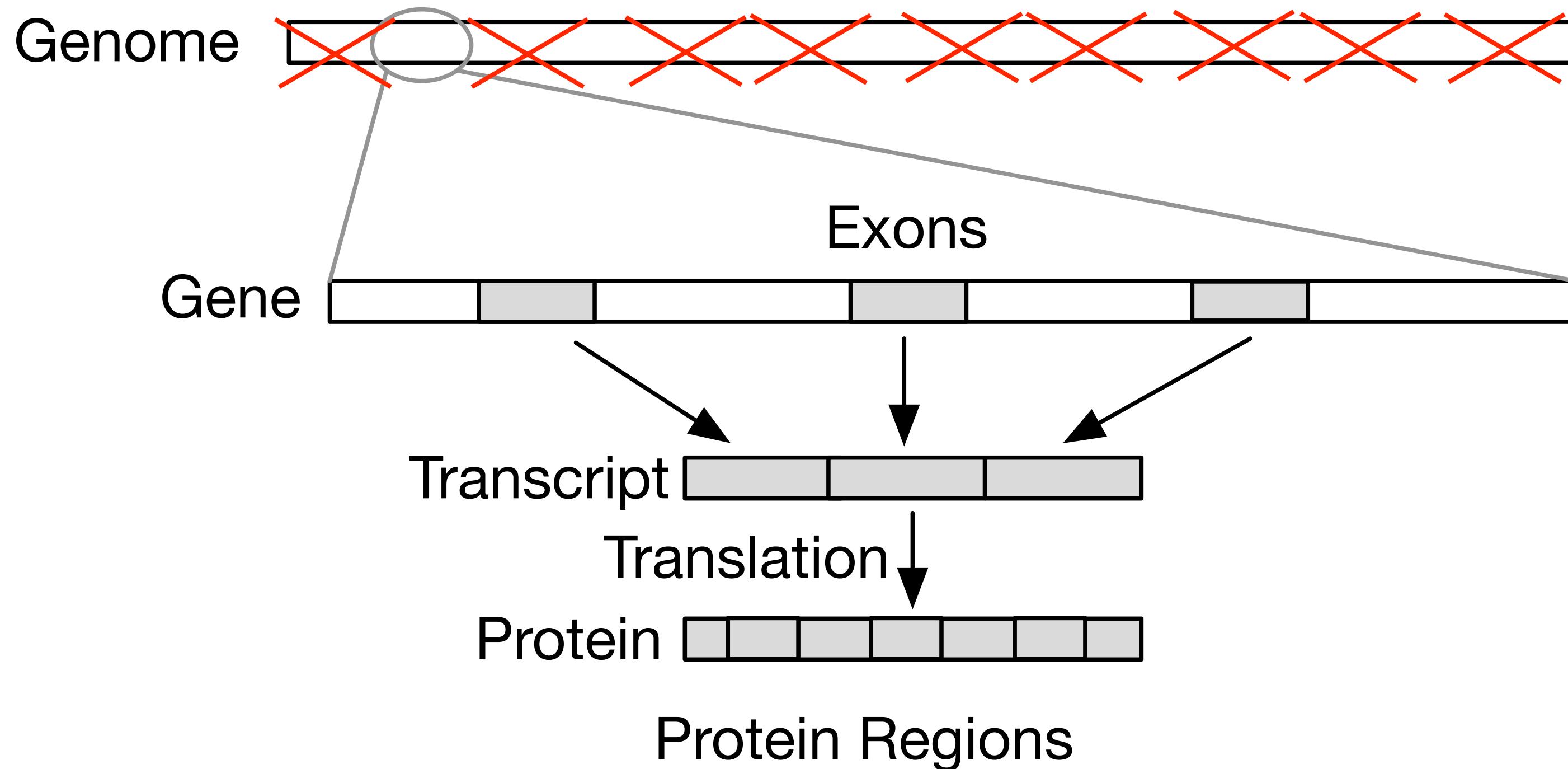
- collaboration with analysts at BC Genome Sciences Center
 - studying genetic basis of leukemia
- driving task
 - discover new candidate genes with harmful variants
- two big questions
 - what to show
 - data abstraction
 - challenge: enormous range of scales in the data
 - how to show it
 - visual encoding idiom

Abstractions

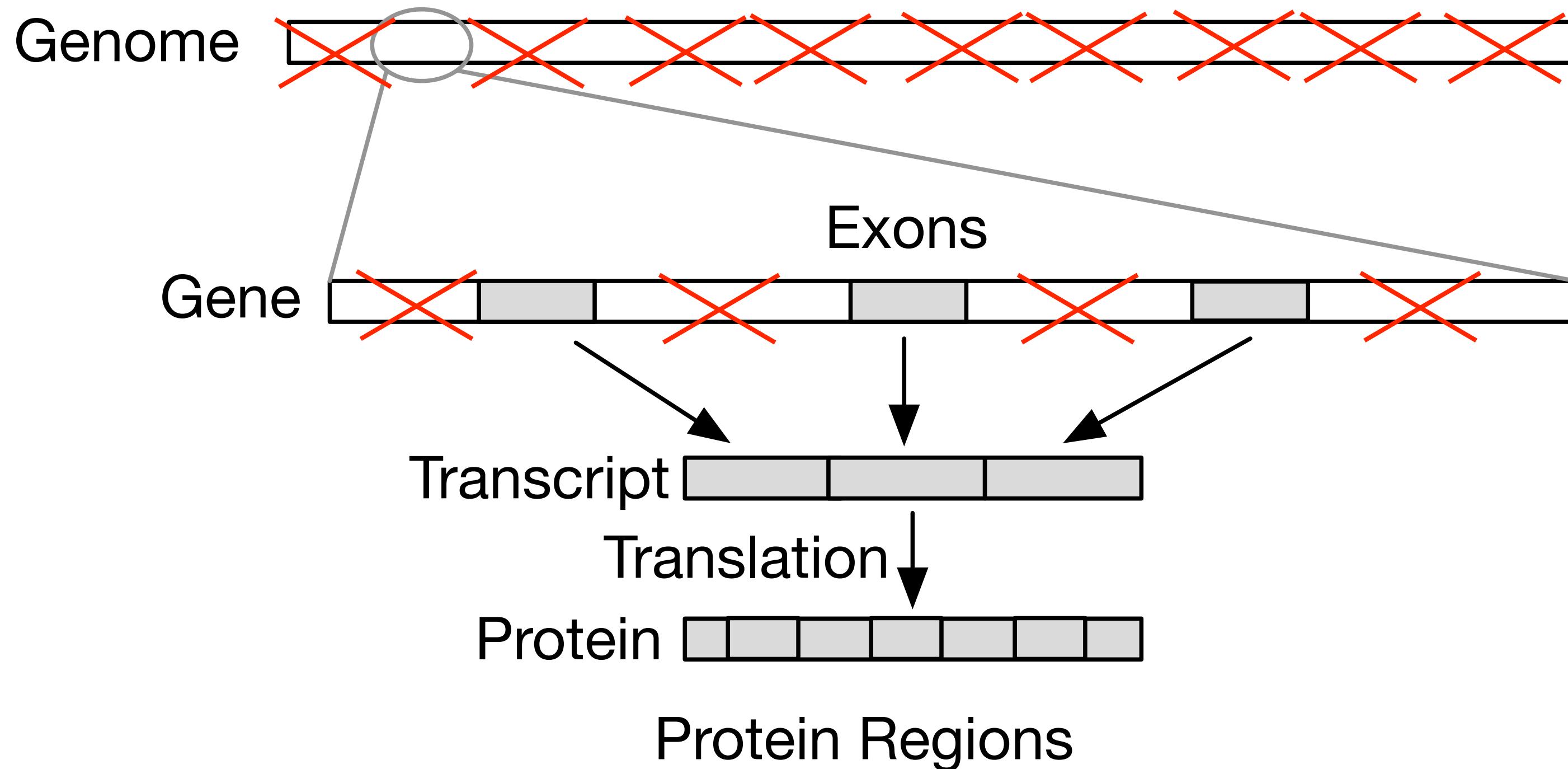
Data: Filtering to relevant biological levels and scales



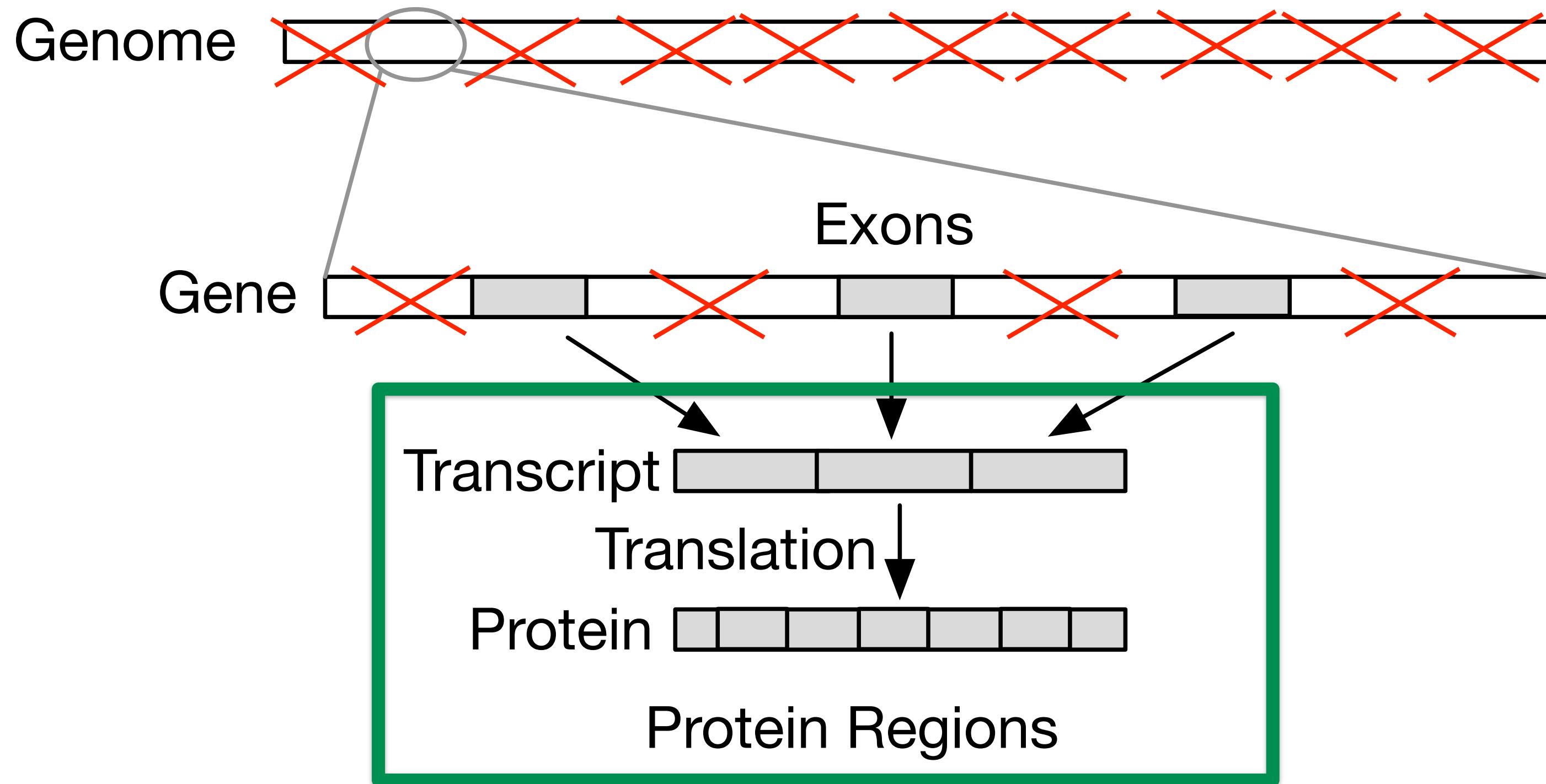
Filter out whole genome; keep genes



Filter out non-exon regions

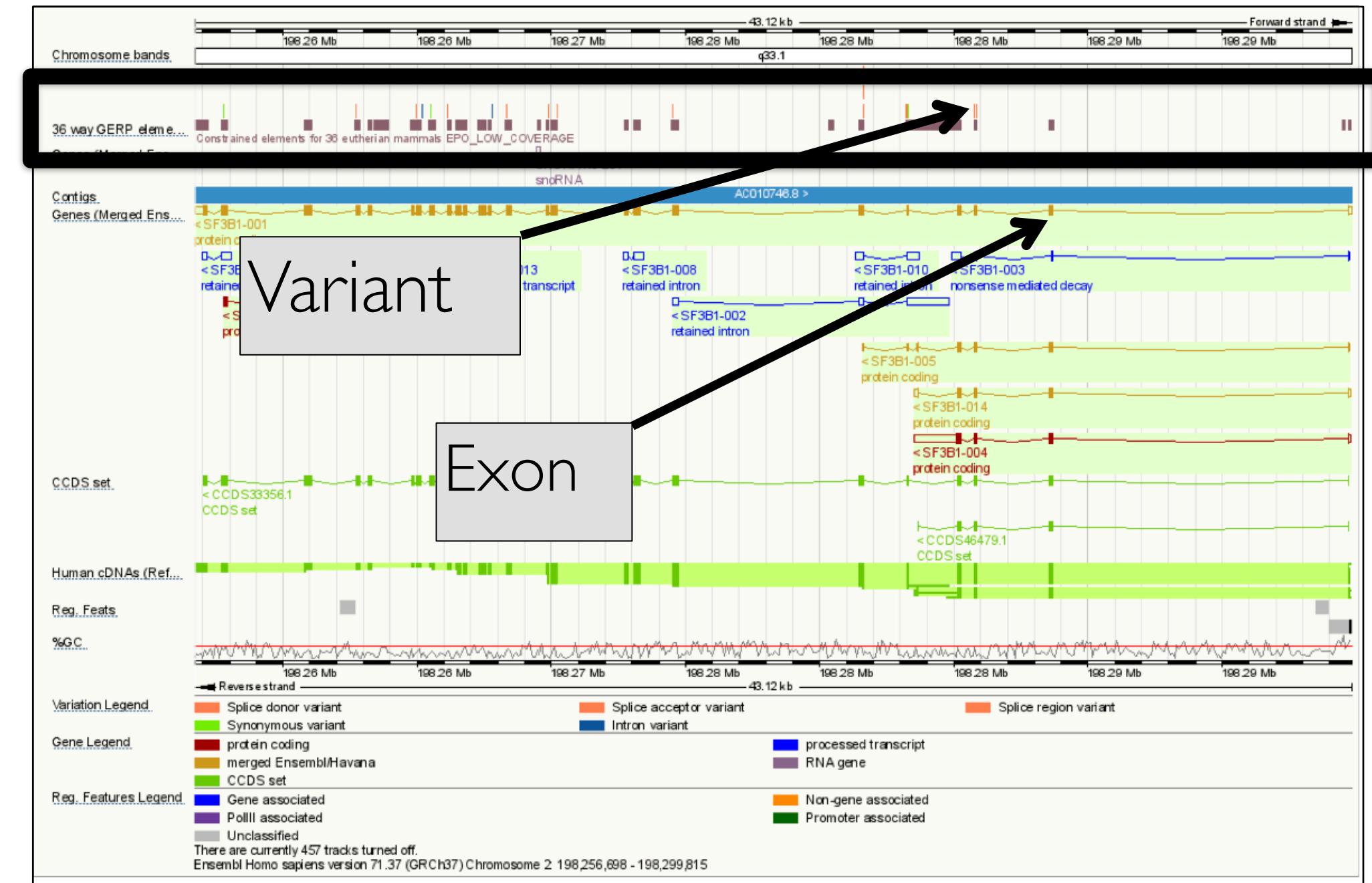


Data abstraction: highly filtered scope



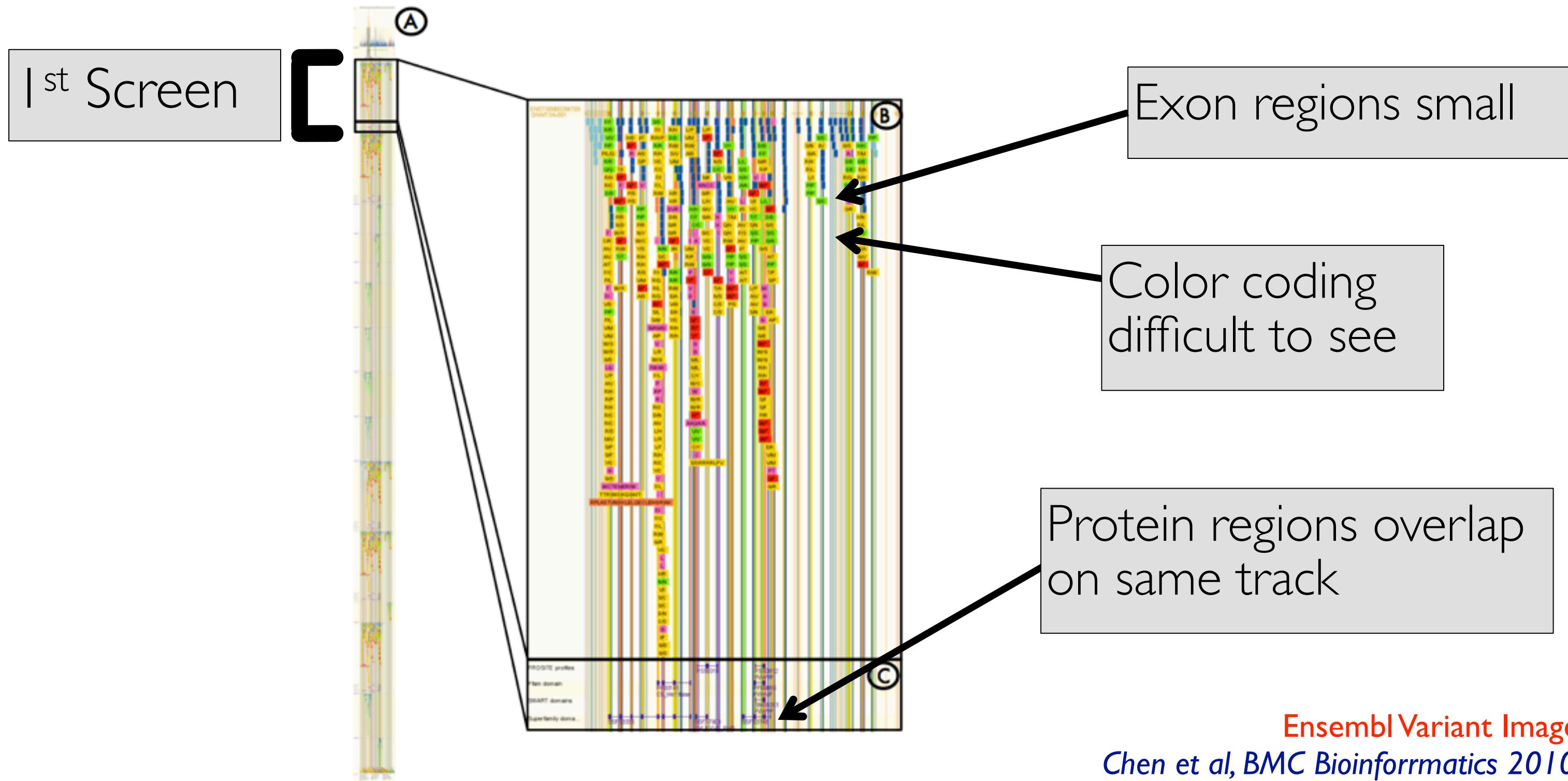
Dominant paradigm: genome browsers

- strengths: flexible and powerful
 - horizontal tracks: user data
 - shared coordinate system: genome coordinates (bp)
- problems
 - tiny features of interest spread out across large extent
 - must zoom far in to inspect known feature, then zoom out and pan to locate next
 - high cognitive load for interaction
 - must already know where to look



representative example: Ensembl
Chen et al, BMC Bioinformatics 2010.

Features of interest small even in variant-specific view



Idioms

Variant View

Gene Search:

A

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon)

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s

Transcript

trans-anon

Protein

A.A. Chain
Domains
Regions
Active Sites
Bindings
Mod. Residue

B

Variant Data

Patient ID	Chr. Coord.	Ref Base	Var Base	dbSNP129	dbSNP135	dbSNP137	COSMIC	A.A. Chng.	Gene	Ref ID
pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13028,	G60V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13012,	D61Y	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	G	T	.	rs121918	.	13014	A72S	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	C	T	.	.	.	"13035,	A72V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	C	.	.	.	"13016,	E76Q	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	A	G	.	rs121918	.	"13017,	E76G	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	T	.	.	.	.	E76D	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	A	.	rs121918	.	"13020,	S502T	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	G	.	.	.	"13020,	S502A	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	C	T	.	.	.	13023	S502L	gene-anon	trans-anon

C

Sort By Gene:

Alpha Cluster Score Variant Count

- DNMT3A (NM_022552)
- IDH2 (NM_002168)
- FLT3 (NM_004119)
- ANKRD36 (NM_001164315)
- ARID1B (NM_017519)
- STAG2 (NM_001042749)
- TNRC18 (NM_001080495)
- WT1 (NM_000378)
- ABCA13 (NM_152701)
- CEBPA (NM_004364)
- TET2 (NM_001127208)
- DNAH10 (NM_207437)
- GPSM1 (NM_015597)
- ASXL1 (NM_015338)
- DNAH1 (NM_015512)
- DNAH6 (NM_001370)
- FAT1 (NM_005245)
- MDN1 (NM_014611)
- PTPN11 (NM_002834)
- SYNE1 (NM_033071)
- ALMS1 (NM_015120)
- C10orf68 (NM_024688)
- CCDC88C (NM_001080414)
- DNAH11 (NM_003777)
- DNAH3 (NM_017539)
- DNAH9 (NM_001372)

Variant View

Information-dense single gene view

Gene Search: Submit

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Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon)

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pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13012,	D61Y	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	G	T	.	rs121918	.	13014	A72S	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	C	T	.	.	.	"13035,	A72V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	C	.	.	.	"13016,	E76Q	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	A	G	.	rs121918	.	"13017,	E76G	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	T	.	.	.	.	E76D	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	A	.	rs121918	.	"13020,	S502T	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	G	.	.	.	"13020,	S502A	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	C	T	.	.	.	13023	S502L	gene-anon	trans-anon

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STAG2 (NM_001042749)
TNRC18 (NM_001080495)
WT1 (NM_000378)
ABCA13 (NM_152701)
CEBPA (NM_004364)
TET2 (NM_001127208)
DNAH10 (NM_207437)
GPSM1 (NM_015597)
ASXL1 (NM_015338)
DNAH1 (NM_015512)
DNAH6 (NM_001370)
FAT1 (NM_005245)
MDN1 (NM_014611)
PTPN11 (NM_002834)
SYNE1 (NM_033071)
ALMS1 (NM_015120)
C10orf68 (NM_024688)
CCDC88C (NM_001080414)
DNAH11 (NM_003777)
DNAH3 (NM_017539)
DNAH9 (NM_001372)

Variant View

Information-dense single gene view

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Gene Search: Submit

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon)

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pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13012,	D61Y		
pid-anon	11288819	G	T	.	rs121918	.	13014	A72S	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	C	T	.	.	.	"13035,	A72V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	C	.	.	.	"13016,	E76Q	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	A	G	.	rs121918	.	"13017,	E76G	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	T	.	.	.	.	E76D	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	A	.	rs121918	.	"13020,	S502T	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	G	.	.	.	"13020,	S502A	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	C	T	.	.	.	13023	S502L	gene-anon	trans-anon

B

Sort By Gene:

Alpha Cluster Score Variant Count

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- WT1 (NM_000378)
- ABCA13 (NM_152701)
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- DNAH10 (NM_207437)
- GPSM1 (NM_015597)
- ASXL1 (NM_015338)
- DNAH1 (NM_015512)
- DNAH6 (NM_001370)

C

No need for pan and zoom

2 |

Variant View

Sorting metrics guide gene navigation

The Variant View interface displays gene navigation tools and detailed variant data.

Sorting Metrics: A dropdown menu at the top right allows users to sort by Gene, Alpha, Cluster Score, or Variant Count. An arrow labeled **A** points to the "Sort By Gene" option.

Alternative Transcripts: Shows gene-anon (trans-anon) transcripts with variants highlighted. A diagram illustrates the relationship between the transcript and protein levels.

Variants: Details mutation type, reference and variant amino acids (A.A.s), and provides a visual representation of the variants along the transcript.

Transcript: Shows the trans-anon transcript structure.

Protein: Shows the protein structure, including A.A. Chain, Domains, Regions, Active Sites, Bindings, and Mod. Residue.

Variant Data: A table (labeled **B**) showing patient ID, chromosomal coordinate, reference base, variant base, dbSNP IDs, COSMIC ID, amino acid change, gene, and related ID for each variant.

Gene List: A vertical list of genes on the right, sorted by Cluster Score (labeled **C**). The genes listed include DNMT3A, IDH2, FLT3, ANKRD36, ARID1B, STAG2, TNRC18, WT1, ABCA13, CEBPA, TET2, DNAH10, GPSM1, ASXL1, DNAH1, DNAH6, FAT1, MDN1, PTPN11, SYNE1, ALMS1, C10orf68, CCDC88C, DNAH11, DNAH3, and DNAH9.

Patient ID	Chr. Coord.	Ref Base	Var Base	dbSNP129	dbSNP135	dbSNP137	COSMIC	A.A. Chng.	Gene	Related ID
pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13028,	G60V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13012,	D61Y	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	G	T	.	rs121918	.	13014	A72S	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288819	C	T	.	.	.	"13035,	A72V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	C	.	.	.	"13016,	E76Q	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	A	G	.	rs121918	.	"13017,	E76G	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288821	G	T	.	.	.	.	E76D	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	A	.	rs121918	.	"13020,	S502T	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	G	.	.	.	"13020,	S502A	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	C	T	.	.	.	13023	S502L	gene-anon	trans-anon

Variant View

Sorting metrics guide gene navigation

The screenshot illustrates the Variant View interface, which integrates gene navigation and variant filtering.

Panel A: On the right, a sidebar lists genes sorted by a metric, with "Cluster Score" as the active filter. An arrow labeled "A" points from the text "Sorting metrics guide gene navigation" to this panel.

Gene	Ref ID
DNMT3A	NM_022552
IDH2	NM_002168
FLT3	NM_004119
ANKRD36	NM_001164315
ARID1B	NM_017519
STAG2	NM_001042749
TNRC18	NM_001080495
WT1	NM_000378
ABCA13	NM_152701
CEBPA	NM_004364
TET2	NM_001127208
DNAH10	NM_207437
GPSM1	NM_015597
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DNAH6	NM_001370
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PTPN11	NM_002834
SYNE1	NM_033071
ALMS1	NM_015120
C10orf68	NM_024688
CCDC88C	NM_001080414
DNAH11	NM_003777
DNAH3	NM_017539
DNAH9	NM_001372

Panel B: In the bottom left, a table shows variants for a specific gene, with an arrow labeled "B" pointing from the text "Control what shows up here" to the table header.

rsID	Chromosome	Position	Ref	Alt	dbSNP135	dbSNP137	COSMIC	A.A. Chng.	Gene	Ref ID
rs1292688	11	121918	T	A	.	.	"13028,	G60V	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	G	T	.	.	"13012,	D61Y	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	A	G	.	.	"13014	A72S	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	G	T	.	.	"13035,	A72V	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	T	A	.	.	"13016,	E76Q	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	T	G	.	.	"13017,	E76G	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	C	T	.	.	.	E76D	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	T	A	.	.	"13020,	S502T	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	T	G	.	.	"13020,	S502A	gene-anon	trans-anon
rs1292688	11	121918	C	T	.	.	13023	S502L	gene-anon	trans-anon

Panel C: On the right, a sidebar lists genes sorted by a metric, with "Variant Count" as the active filter. An arrow labeled "C" points from the text "Control what shows up here" to the sidebar header.

Variant View

Gene Search:

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon)

A

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s

Transcript

trans-anon

Protein

A.A. Chain
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Variant Data

Patient ID	Chr. Coord.	Ref Base	Var Base	dbSNP129	dbSNP135	dbSNP137	COSMIC	A.A. Chng.	Gene	RefSeq ID
pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13028,	G60V	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11288816	G	T	.	.	.	"13012,	D61Y		
pid-anon	11288819	G	T	.	rs121918	.	"13014	A72S		
pid-anon	11288819	C	T	.	.	.	"13035,	A72T		
pid-anon	11288821	G	C	.	.	.	"13016,	E76Q		
pid-anon	11288821	A	G	.	rs121918	.	"13017,	E76G		
pid-anon	11288821	G	T	.	.	.	E76D		gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	A	.	rs121918	.	"13020,	S502T	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	T	G	.	.	.	"13020,	S502A	gene-anon	trans-anon
pid-anon	11292688	C	T	.	.	.	13023	S502L	gene-anon	trans-anon

B

C

Sort By Gene:

Alpha Cluster Score Variant Count

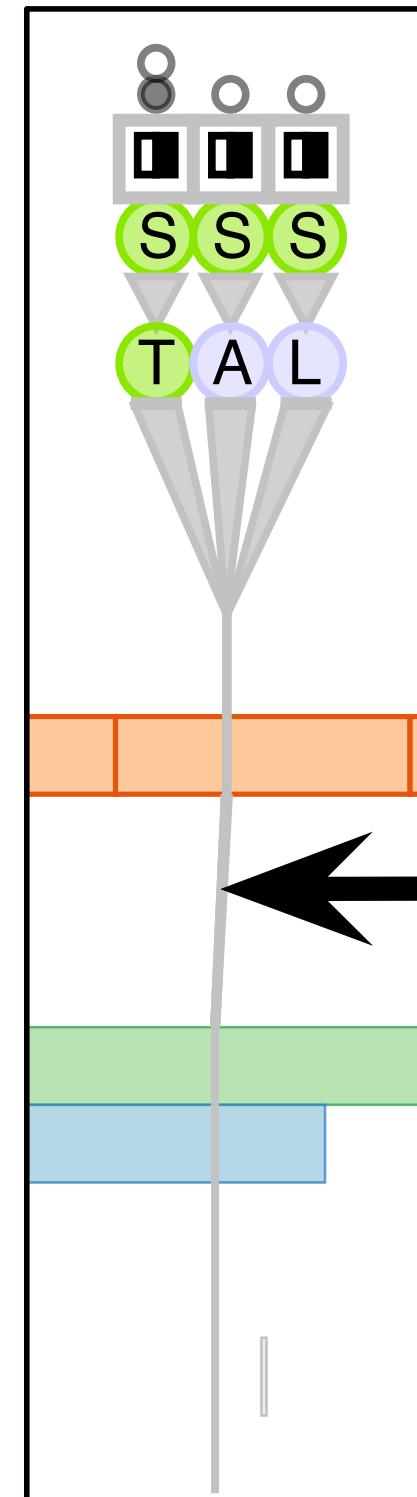
DNMT3A (NM_022552)
IDH2 (NM_002168)
FLT3 (NM_004119)
ANKRD36 (NM_001164315)
ARID1B (NM_017519)
STAG2 (NM_001042749)
TNRC18 (NM_001080495)
WT1 (NM_000378)
ABCA13 (NM_152701)
CEBPA (NM_004364)
TET2 (NM_001127208)
DNAH10 (NM_207437)
GPSM1 (NM_015597)
ASXL1 (NM_015338)
DNAH1 (NM_015512)
DNAH6 (NM_001370)
FAT1 (NM_005245)
MDN1 (NM_014611)
PTPN11 (NM_002834)

Peripheral supporting data

24

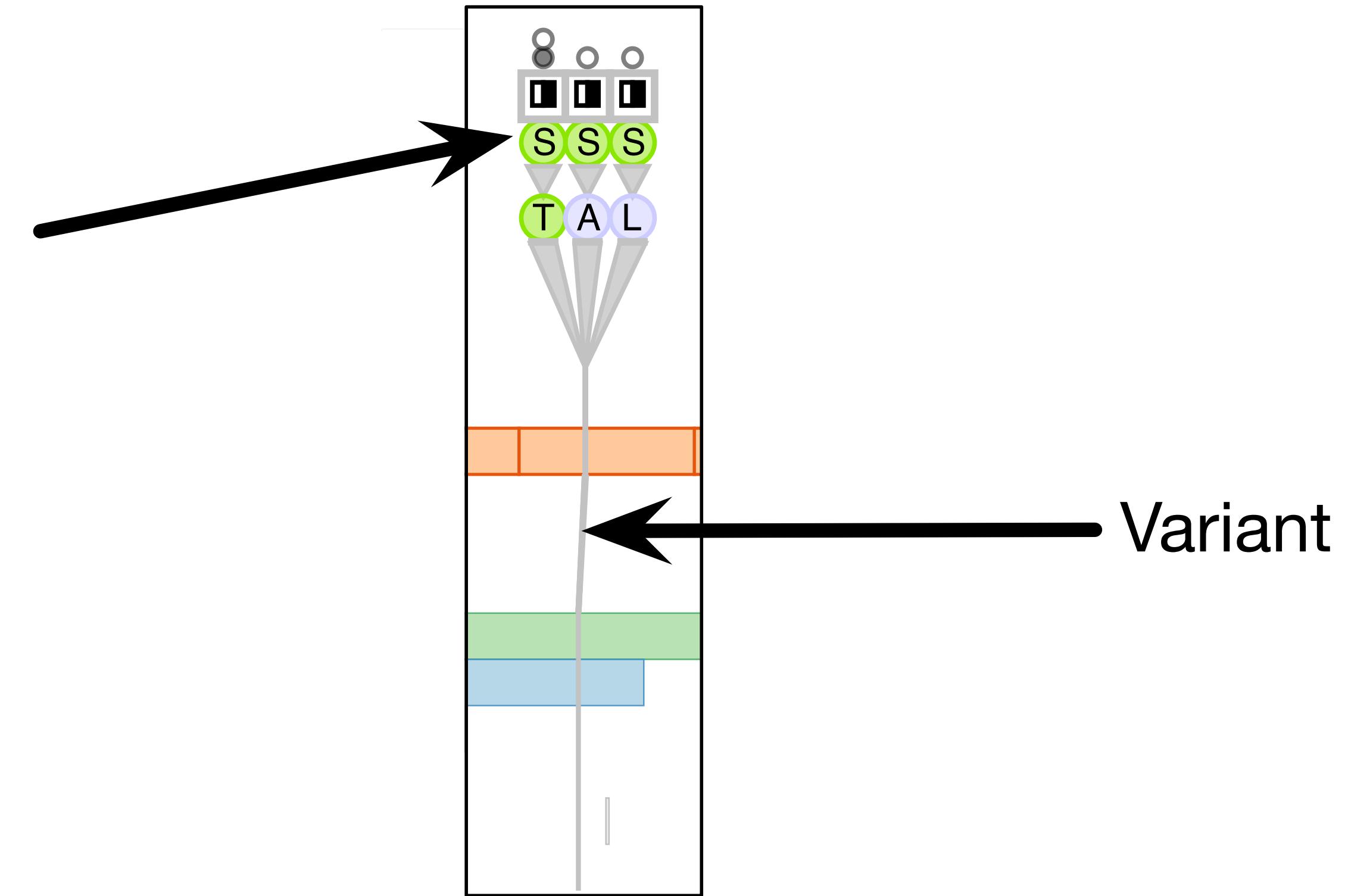
Design information-dense visual encoding

- show all attributes necessary for variant analysis
 - match salience with importance for analysis task
- variant not just a thin line!
- emphasize with high salience
 - collocated variants fan out at top
 - grey variant vertical stroke intersects horizontal colored protein regions

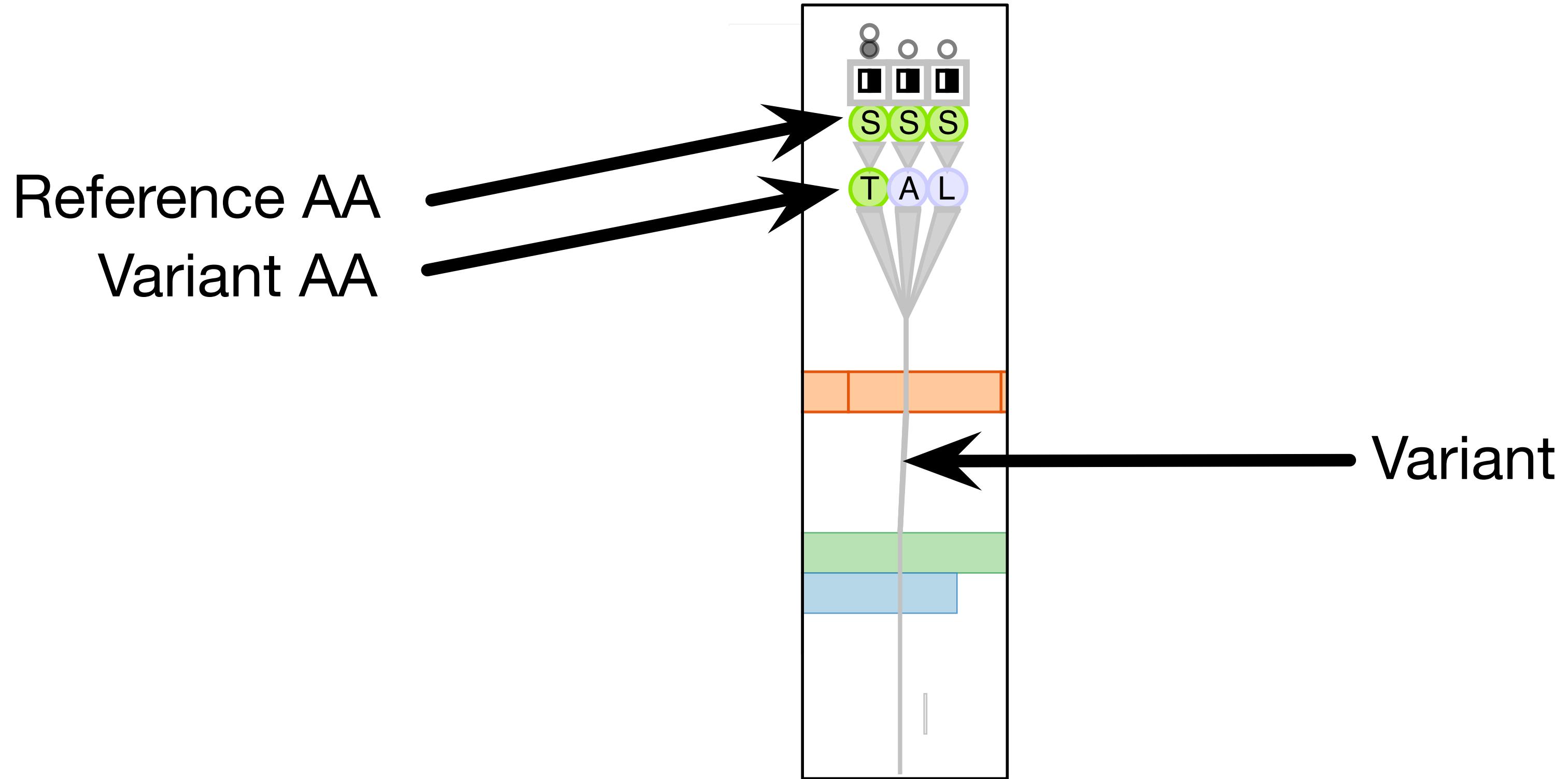


Design information-dense visual encoding

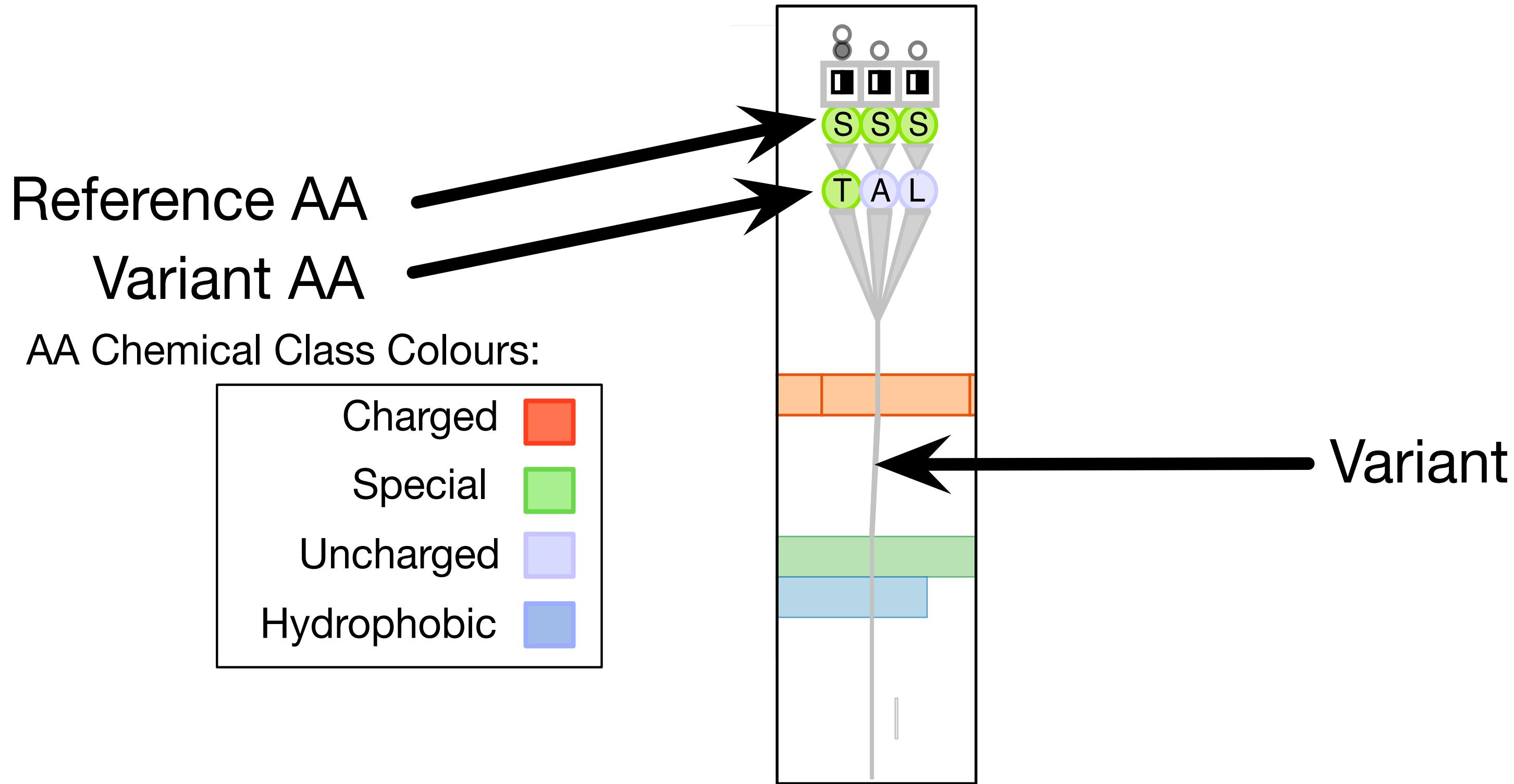
Reference AA



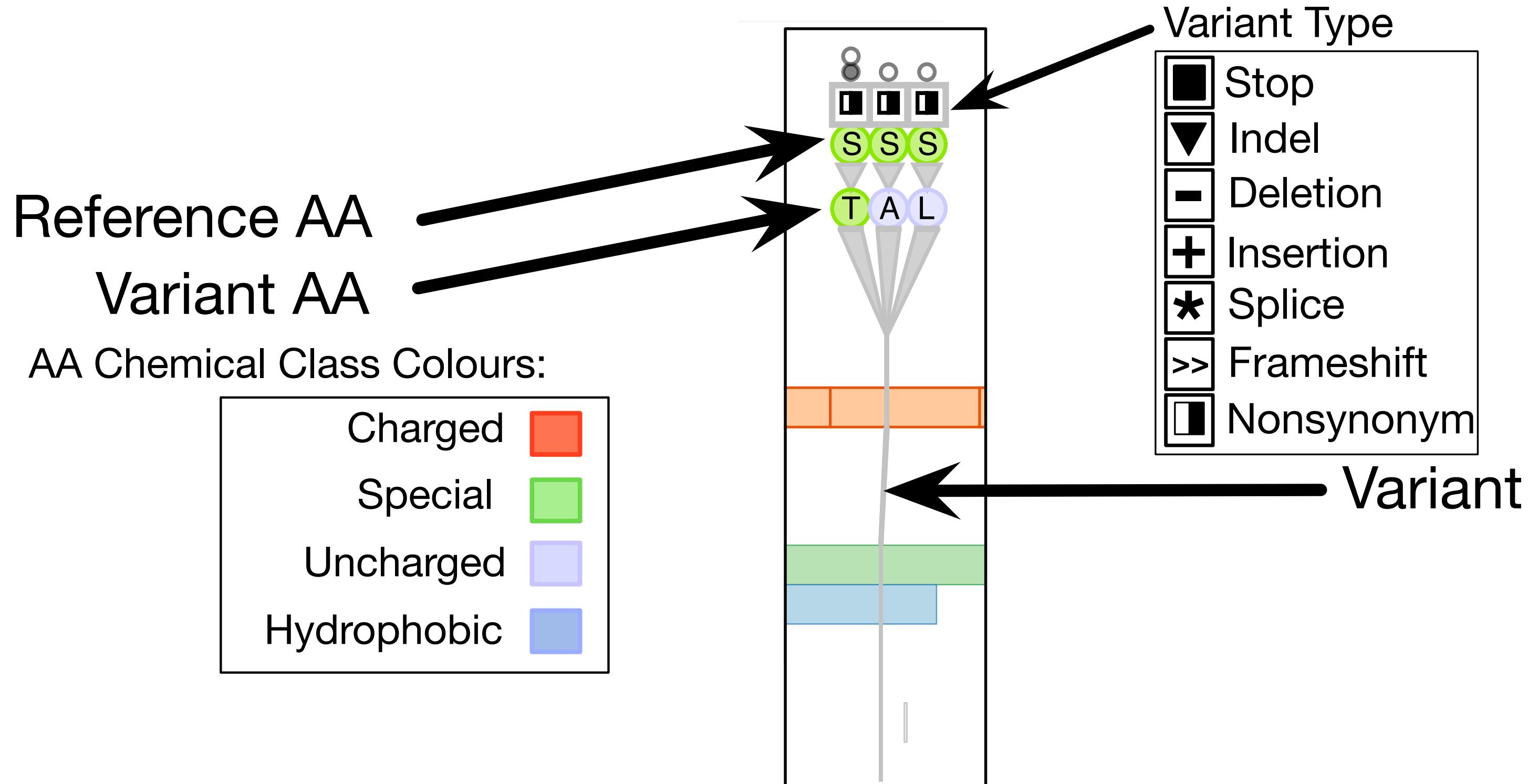
Design information-dense visual encoding



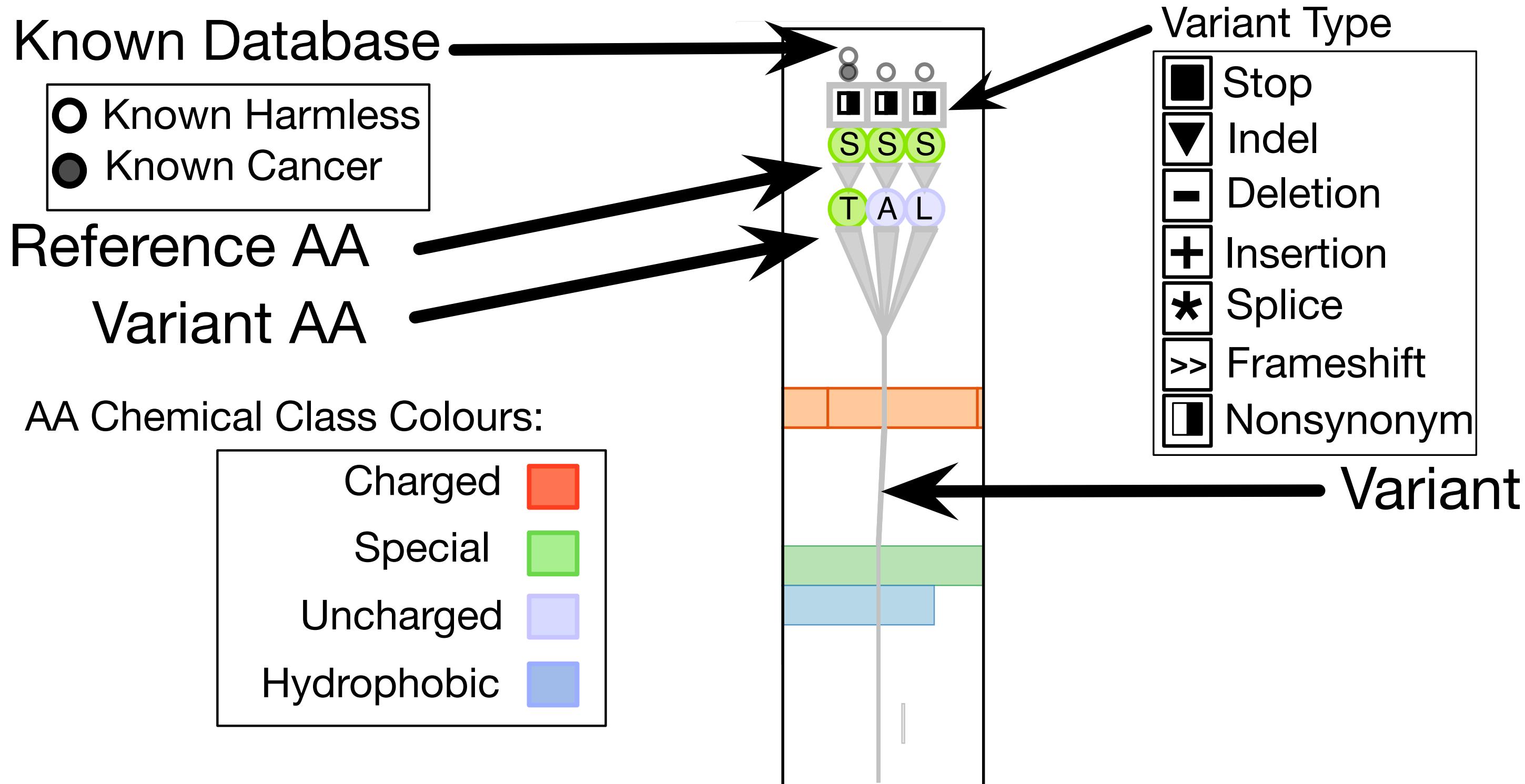
Design information-dense visual encoding



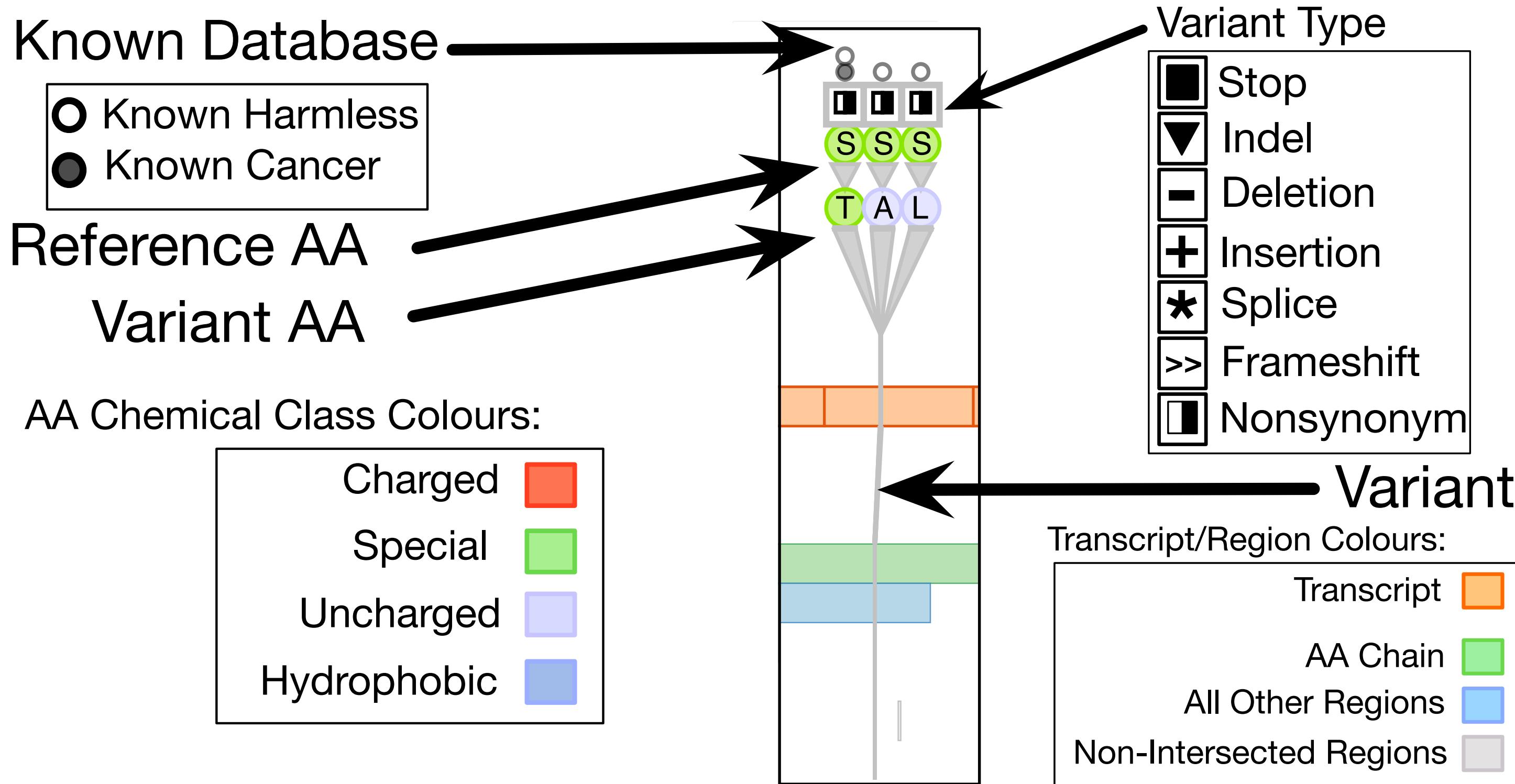
Design information-dense visual encoding



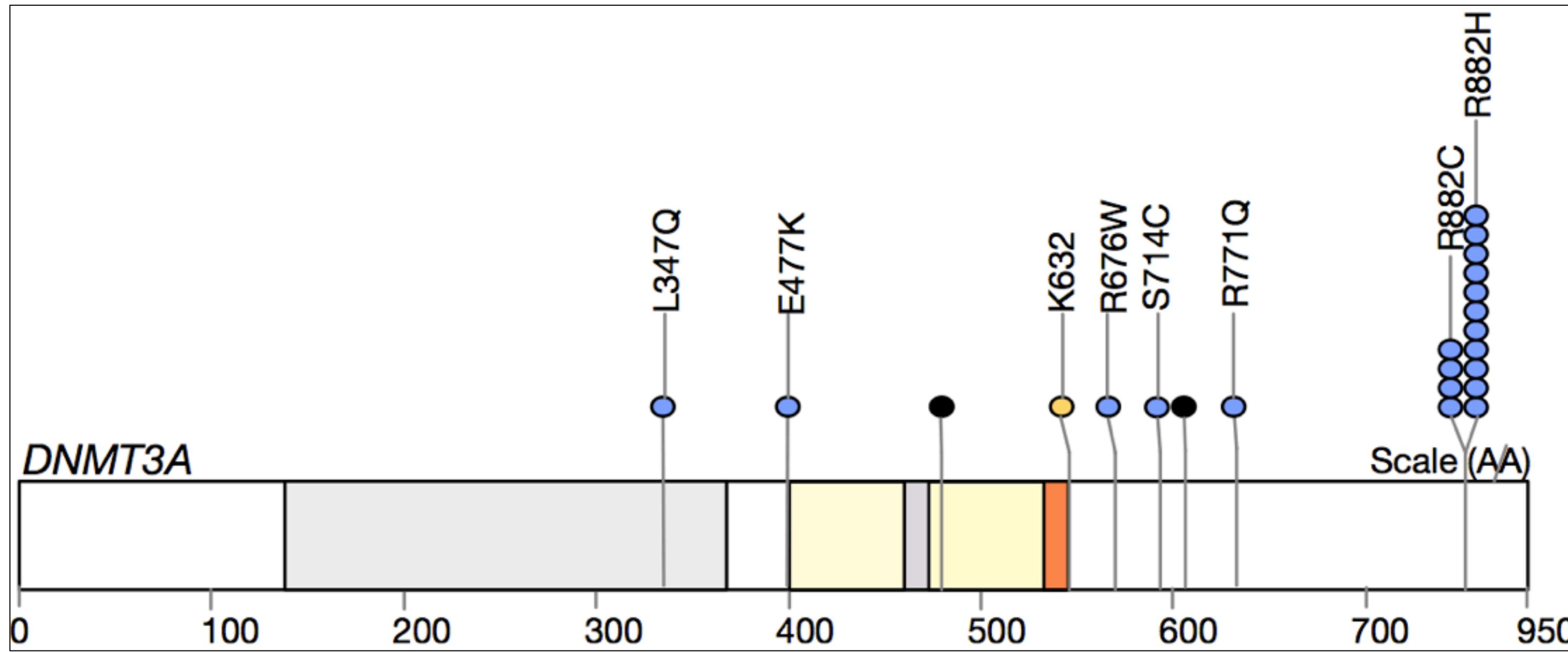
Design information-dense visual encoding



Design information-dense visual encoding



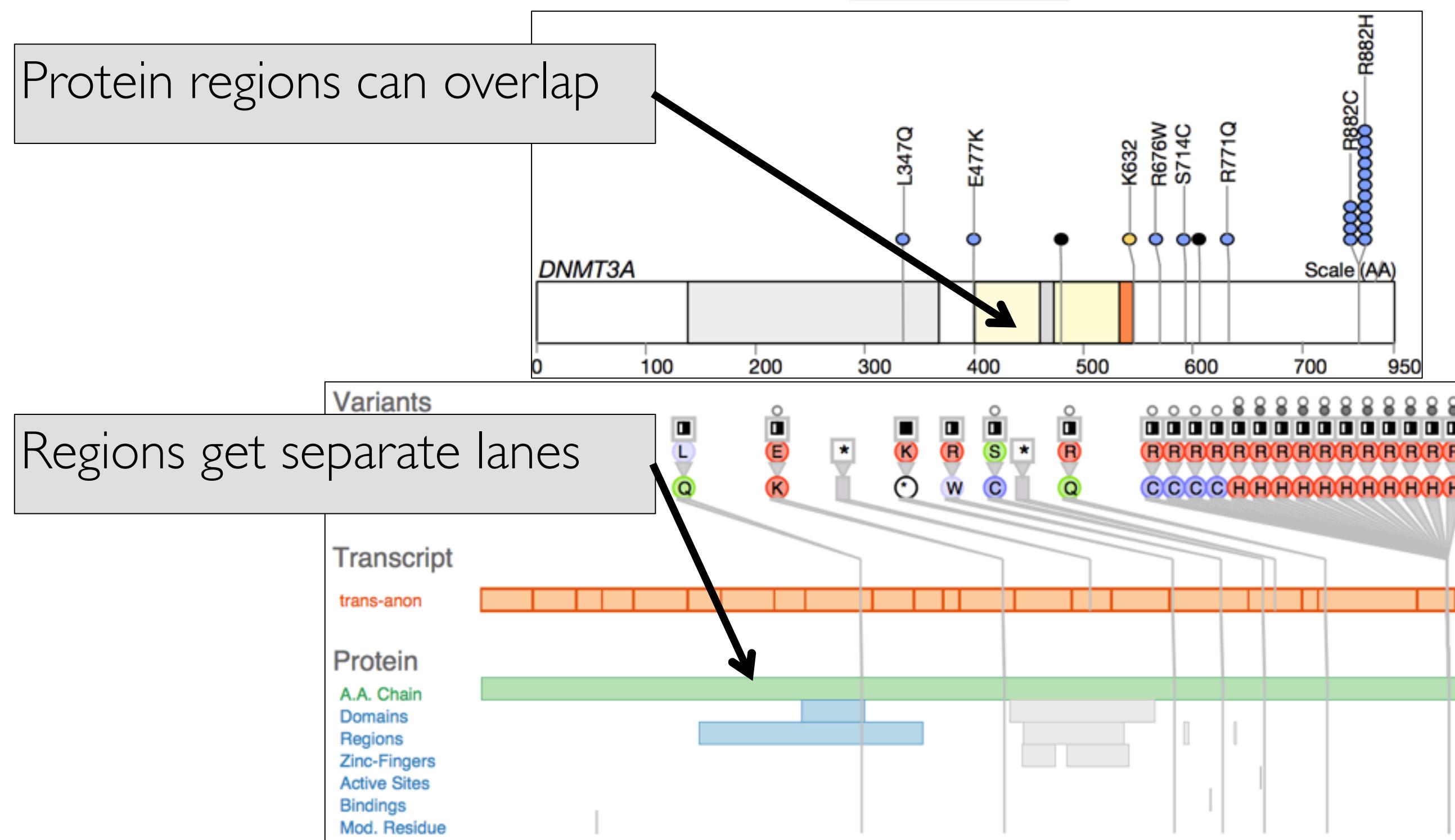
Previous work targeted at variant analysis: MuSiC



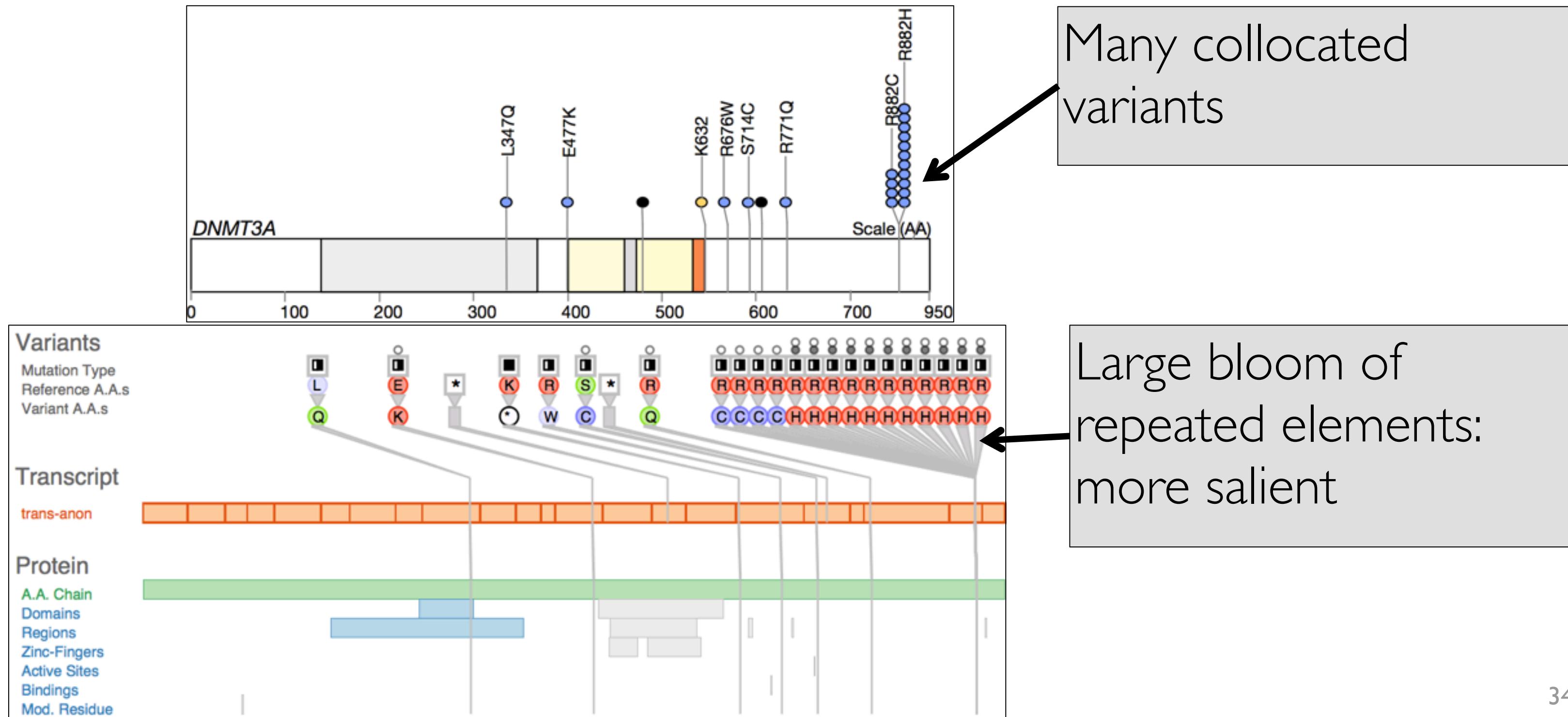
MuSiC

[Dees et al., Genome Research 2012]

Side-by-side comparison: MuSiC vs Variant View

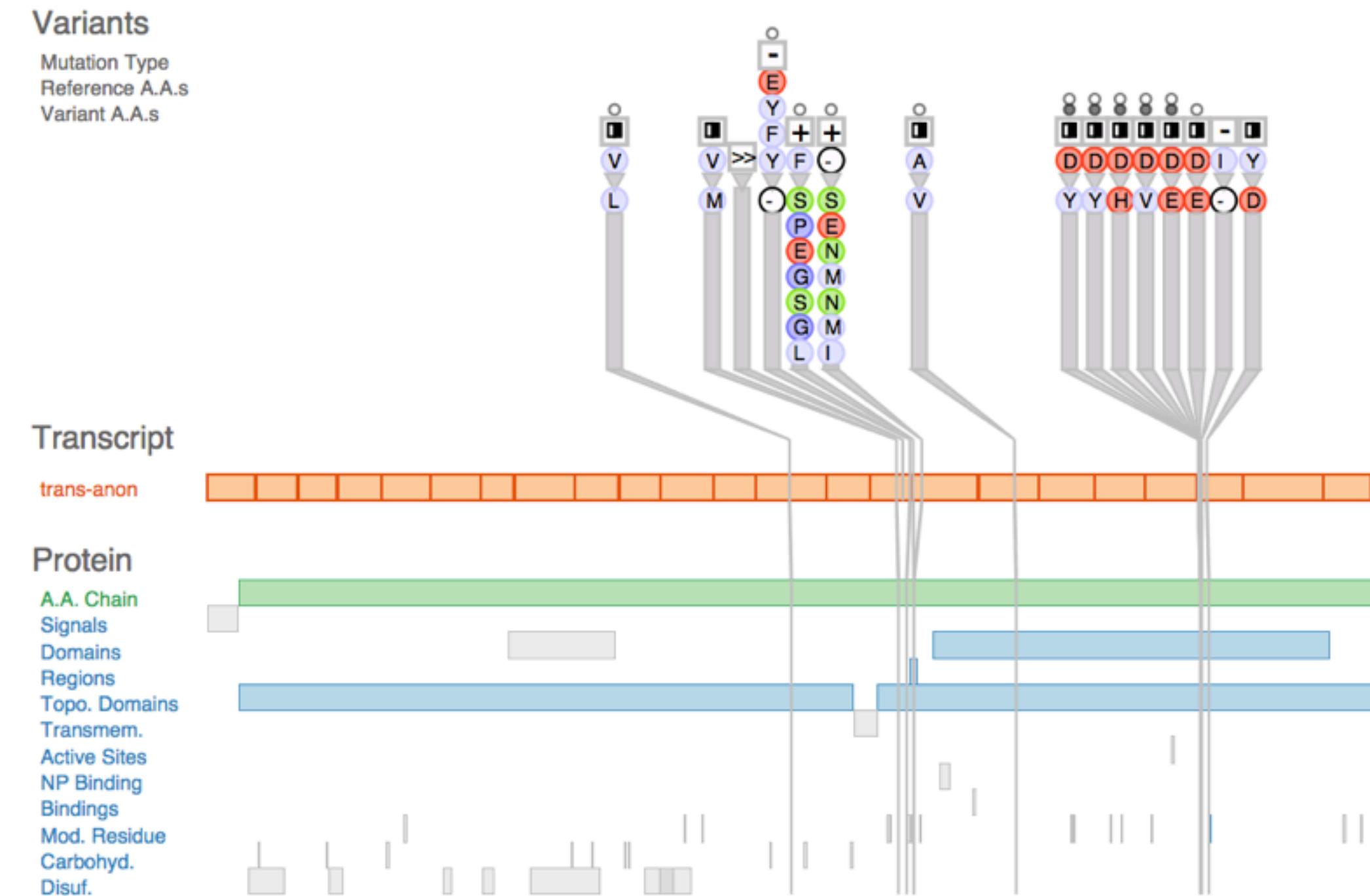


Side-by-side comparison: MuSiC vs VariantView

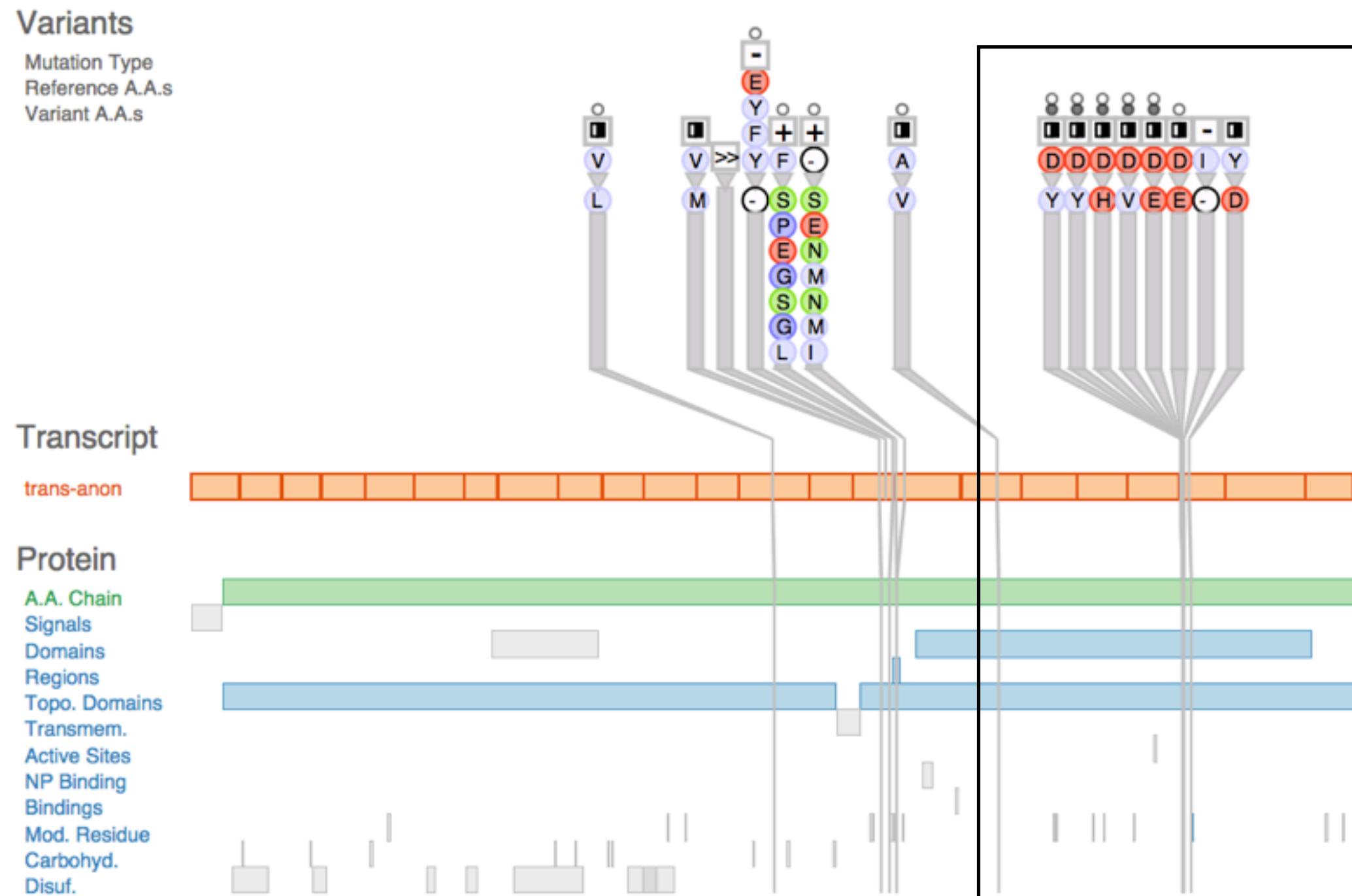


Results

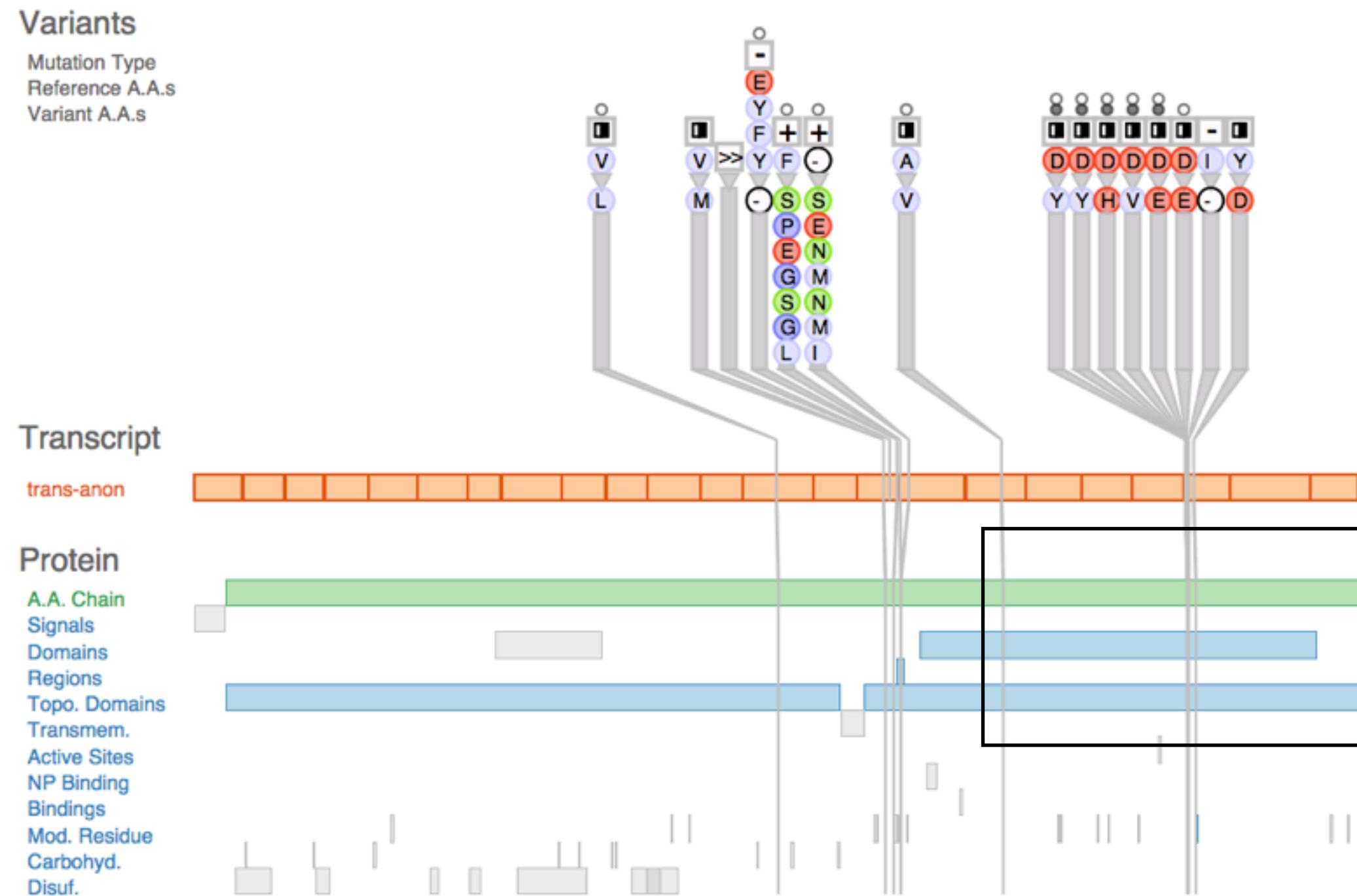
Verify known leukemia gene: Highly scored by sorting metric



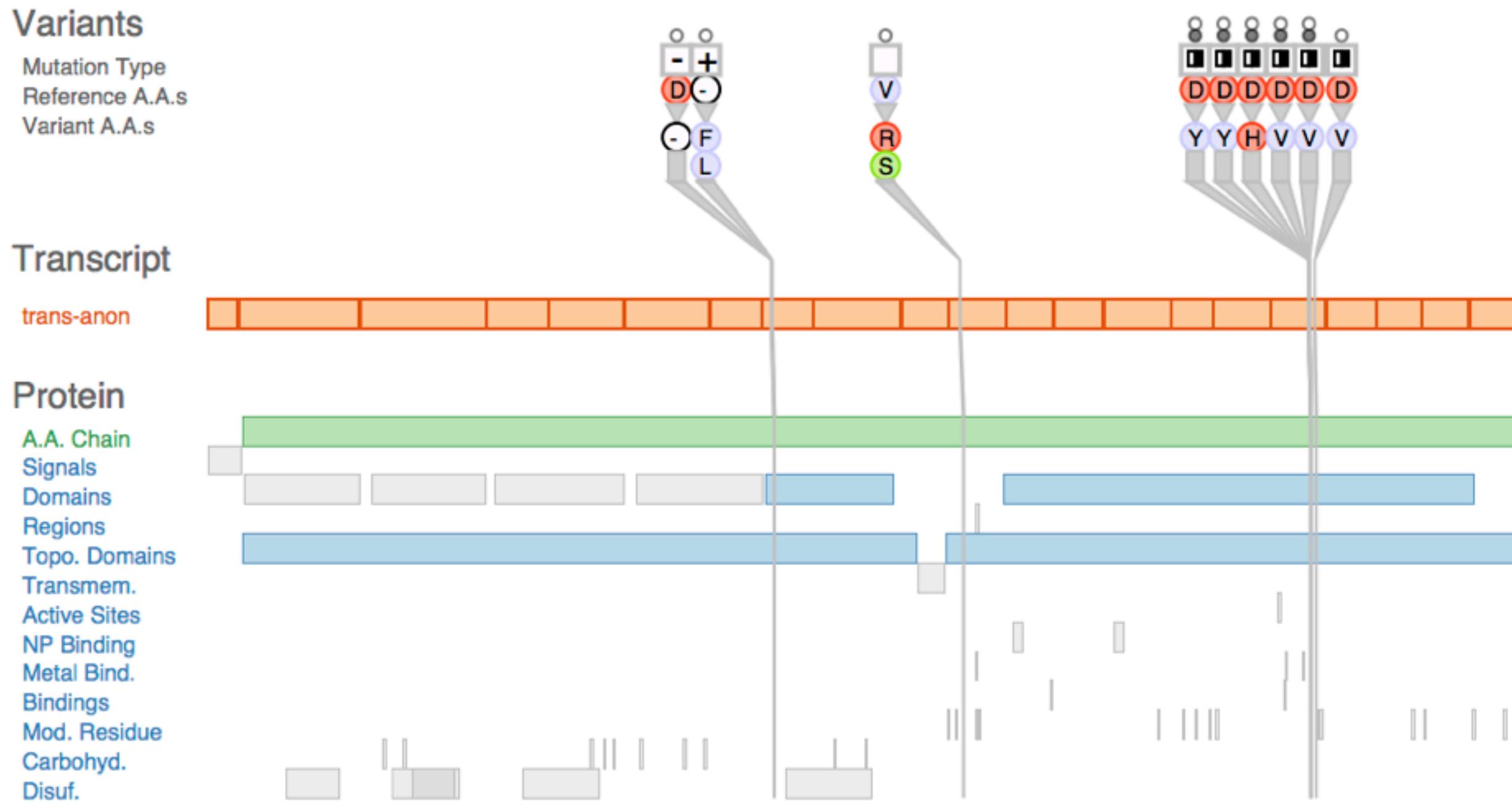
Visual inspection reveals collocation of variants



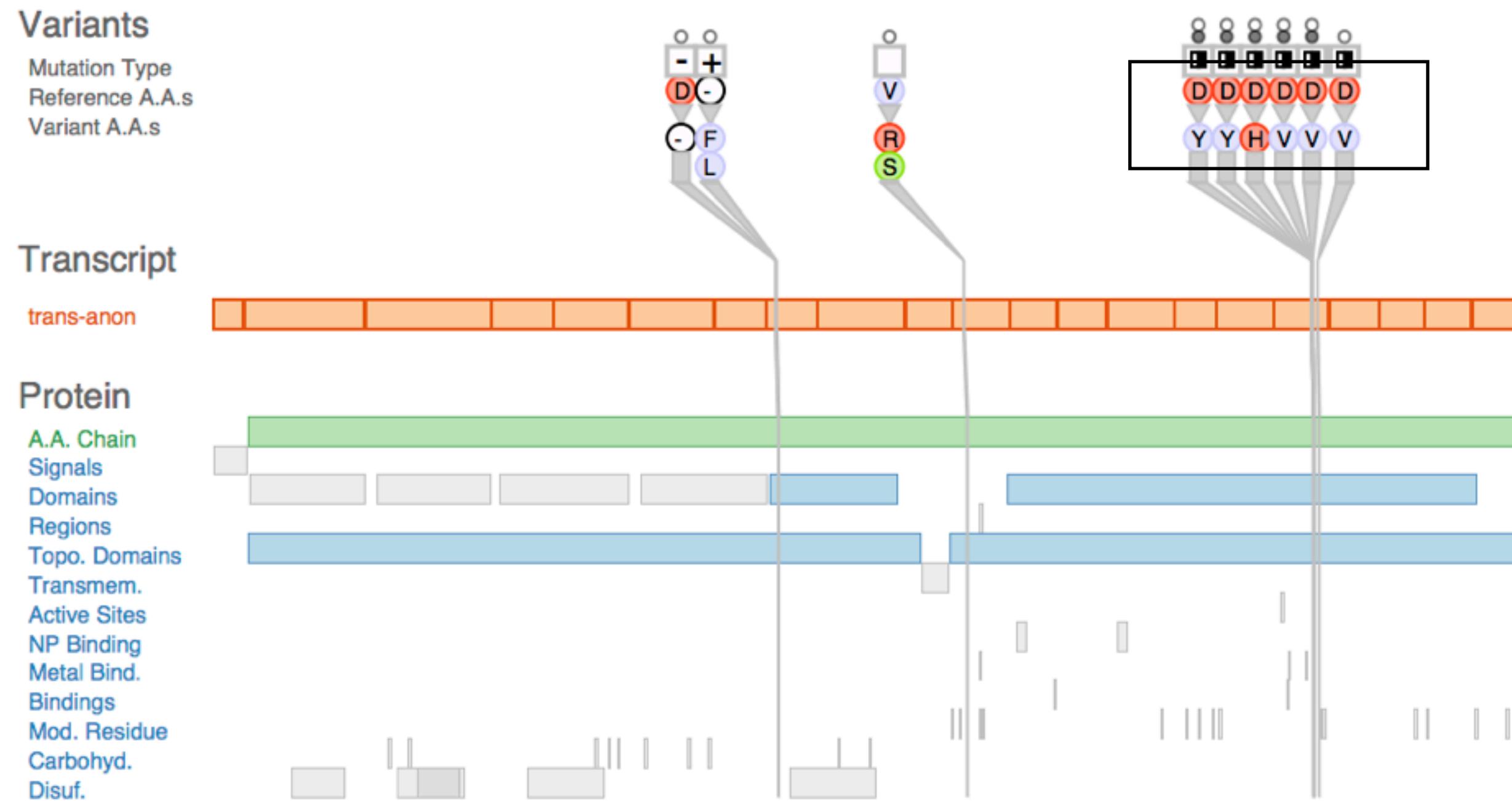
Several functional protein regions affected



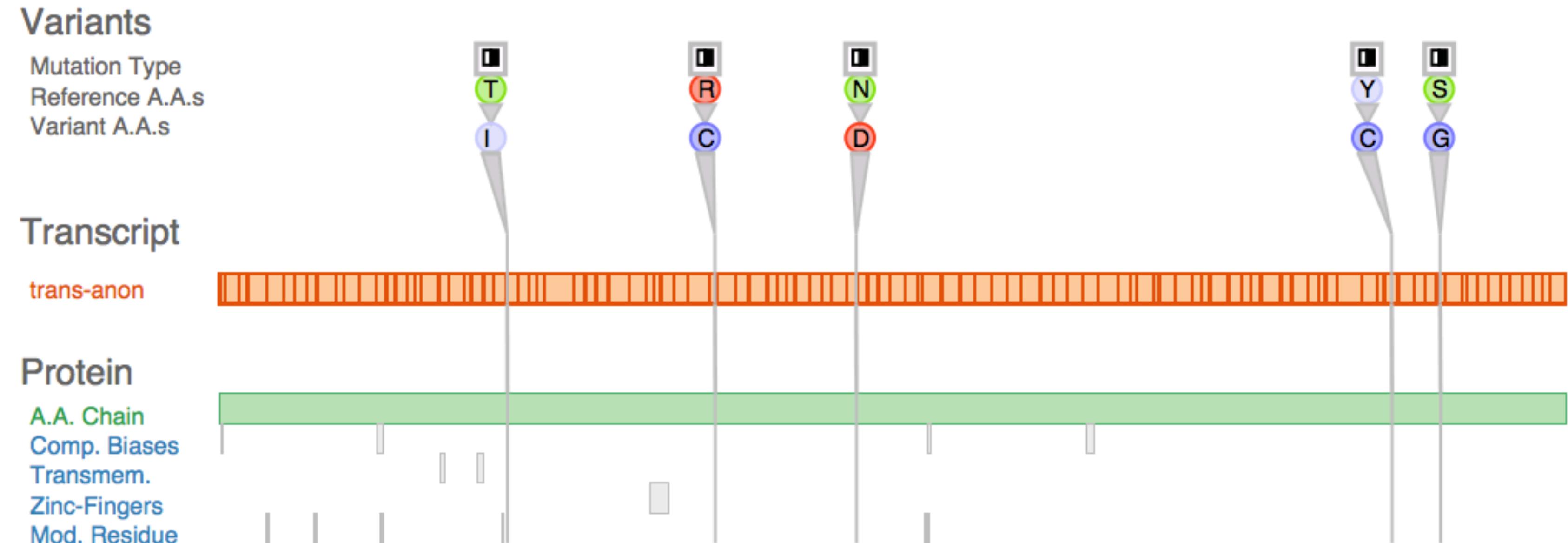
Highly scored by metric: not previously known, good candidate



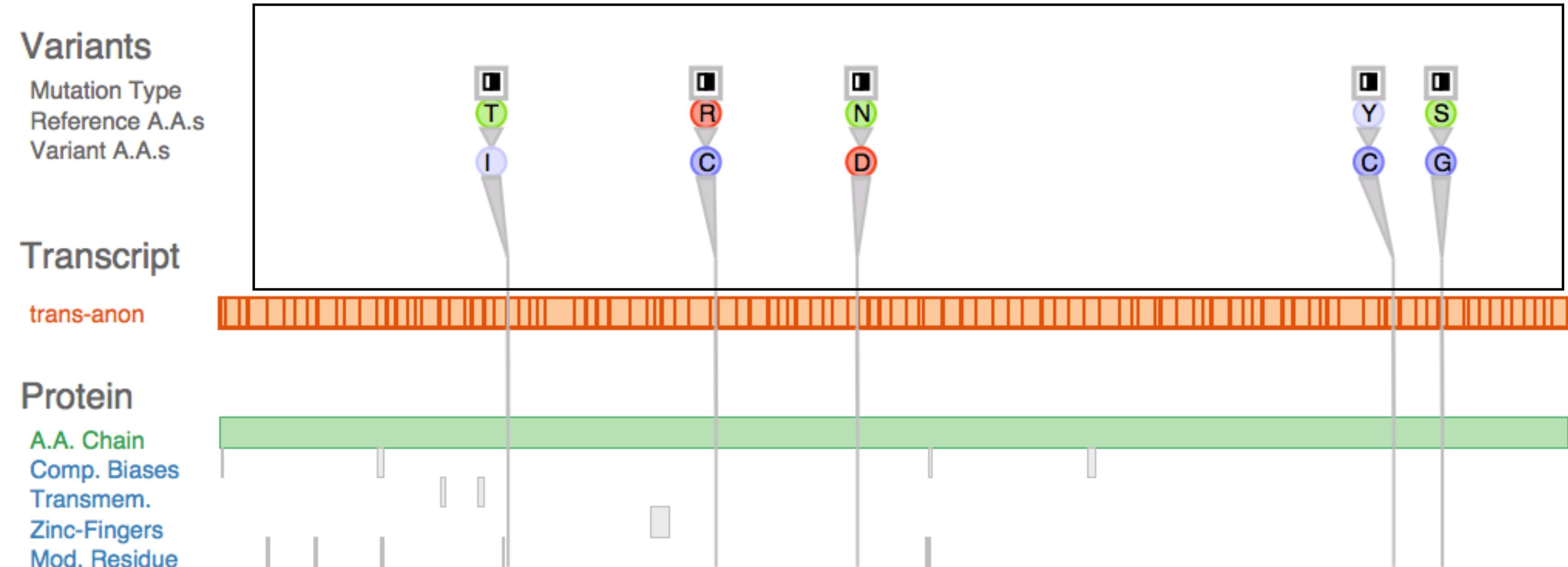
Protein chemical class change evident



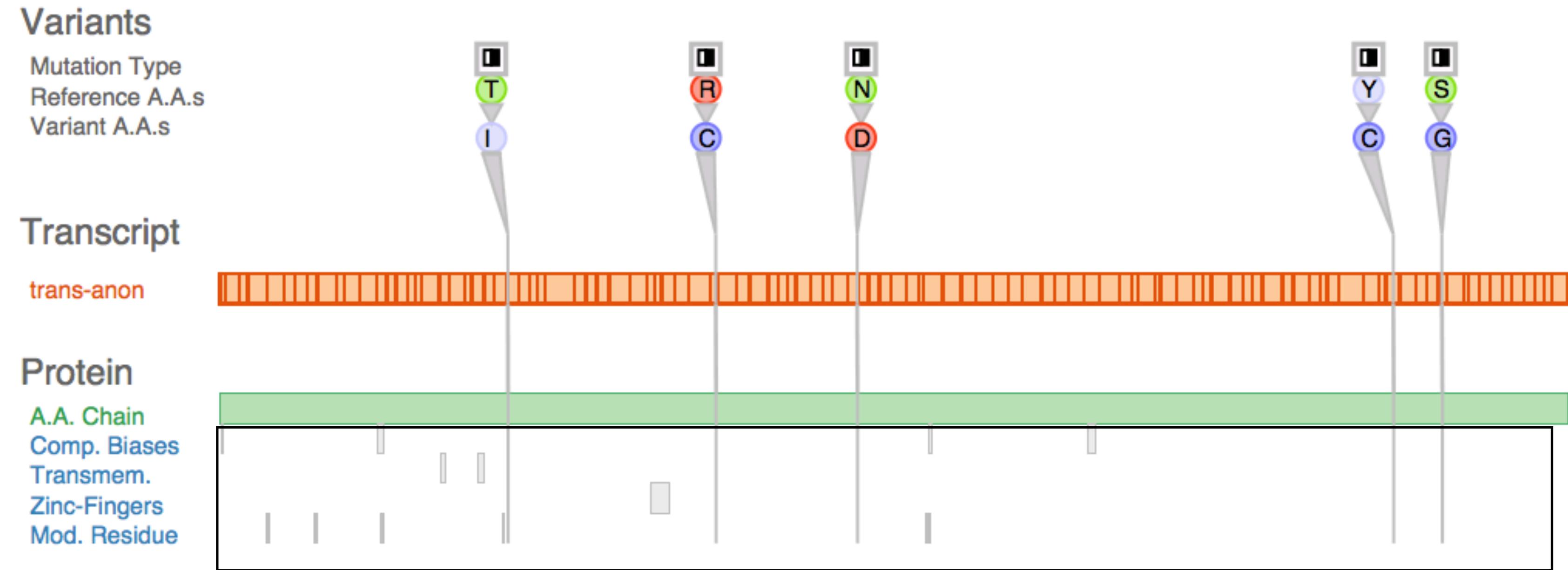
In contrast, low scoring gene



No collocation of variants



Mostly unaffected protein regions



Additional tasks

- task 2: compare patients
 - clinical setting application
 - compare patient data to known harmful variants
 - challenge
 - similarity is loosely understood rather than fully characterized
 - visual inspection for what constitutes a match

Adapted Variant View with minimal changes

Select Patient: Patient 1 Patient Genes: gene-anon

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon) gene-anon (trans-anon)

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s

Transcript

trans-anon

Protein

A.A. Chain
Regions
Comp. Biases
Zinc-Fingers
Mod. Residue

Variant Details

Variant ID	Chr. Coord.	Ref Base	Var Base	Effect Level	Effect Type	Gene Name	Trans. Name	Prot. Coord.
pid-anon	31022959	T	C	MODERATE	NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	L815P
pid-anon	31022959	T	C		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	L815P
pid-anon	31023029	G	T		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	K838N
pid-anon	31024274	T	C	LOW	SYNONYMOUS	gene-anon	trans-anon	S1253
pid-anon	31024274	T	C		SYNONYMOUS	gene-anon	trans-anon	S1253
pid-anon	31024450	C	T		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	A1312V
pid-anon	31024704	G	A		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	G1397S
pid-anon	31025163	A	G	MODIFIER	UTR_3_PRIM	gene-anon	trans-anon	-

Comparison Modes

Show Patient Data Only
 Show Patient + Neighborhood

Navigate through patient data with list

Select Patient: Patient 1 Patient Genes: gene-anon

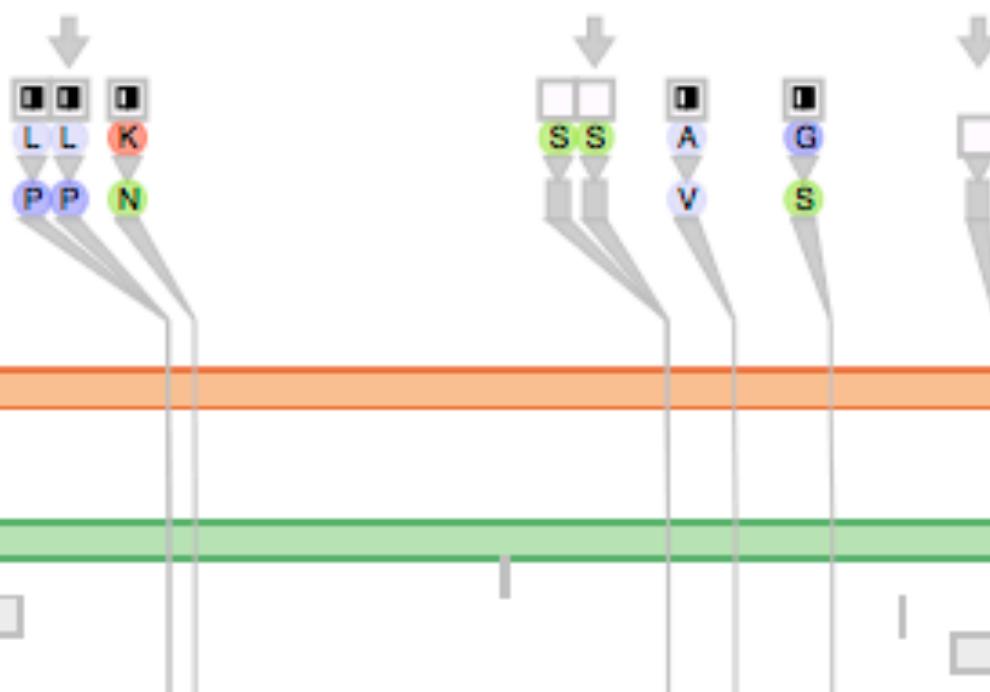
Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon) gene-anon (trans-anon)

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s

Transcript

trans-anon



Protein

A.A. Chain
Regions
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pid-anon	31024274	T	C	LOW	SYNONYMOUS	gene-anon	trans-anon	S1253
pid-anon	31024274	T	C		SYNONYMOUS	gene-anon	trans-anon	S1253
pid-anon	31024450	C	T		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	A1312V
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pid-anon	31025163	A	G	MODIFIER	UTR_3_PRIM	gene-anon	trans-anon	-

Comparison Modes

Show Patient Data Only
 Show Patient + Neighborhood

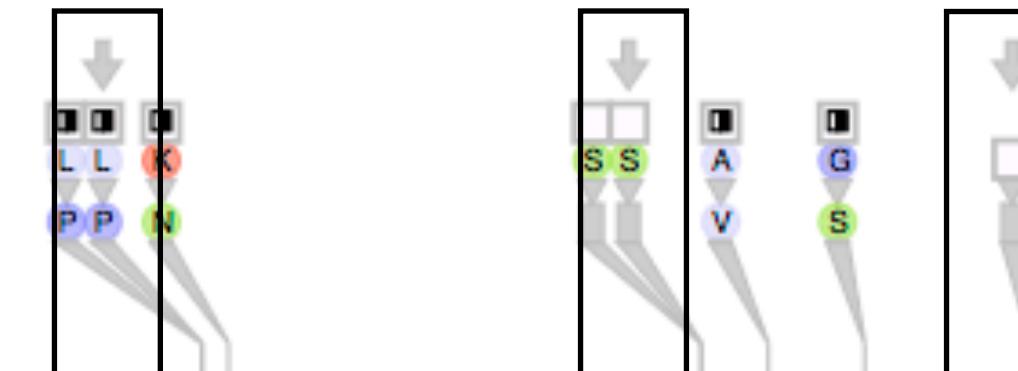
Patient data emphasized with arrows

Select Patient: Patient 1 Patient Genes: gene-anon

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon) gene-anon (trans-anon)

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s



Transcript

trans-anon



Protein

A.A. Chain
Regions
Comp. Biases
Zinc-Fingers
Mod. Residue



Variant Details

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pid-anon	31025163	A	G		MODIFIER	UTR_3_PRIM	gene-anon	trans-anon	-

Comparison Modes

- Show Patient Data Only
 Show Patient + Neighborhood

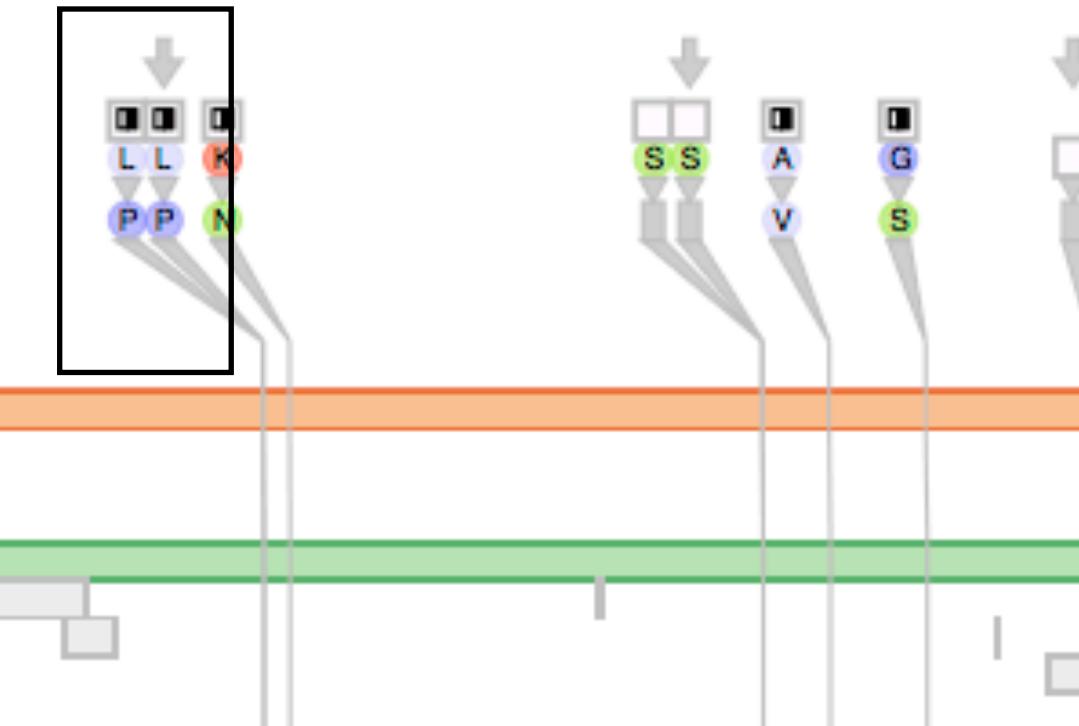
Patient has same harmful L to P mutation

Select Patient: Patient 1 Patient Genes: gene-anon

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon) gene-anon (trans-anon)

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s



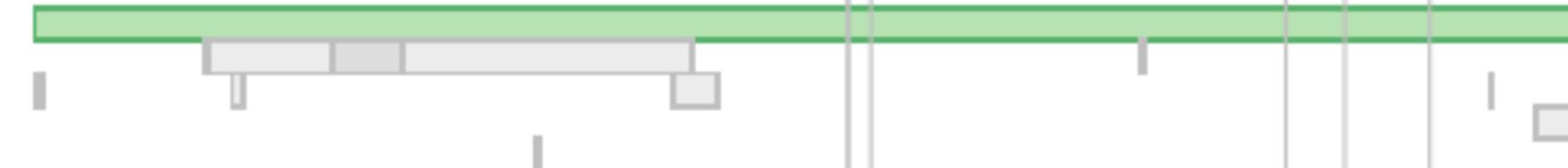
Transcript

trans-anon



Protein

A.A. Chain
Regions
Comp. Biases
Zinc-Fingers
Mod. Residue



Variant Details

Variant ID	Chr. Coord.	Ref Base	Var Base	Effect Level	Effect Type	Gene Name	Trans. Name	Prot. Coord.
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pid-anon	31025163	A	G	MODIFIER	UTR_3_PRIM	gene-anon	trans-anon	-

Comparison Modes

- Show Patient Data Only
 Show Patient + Neighborhood

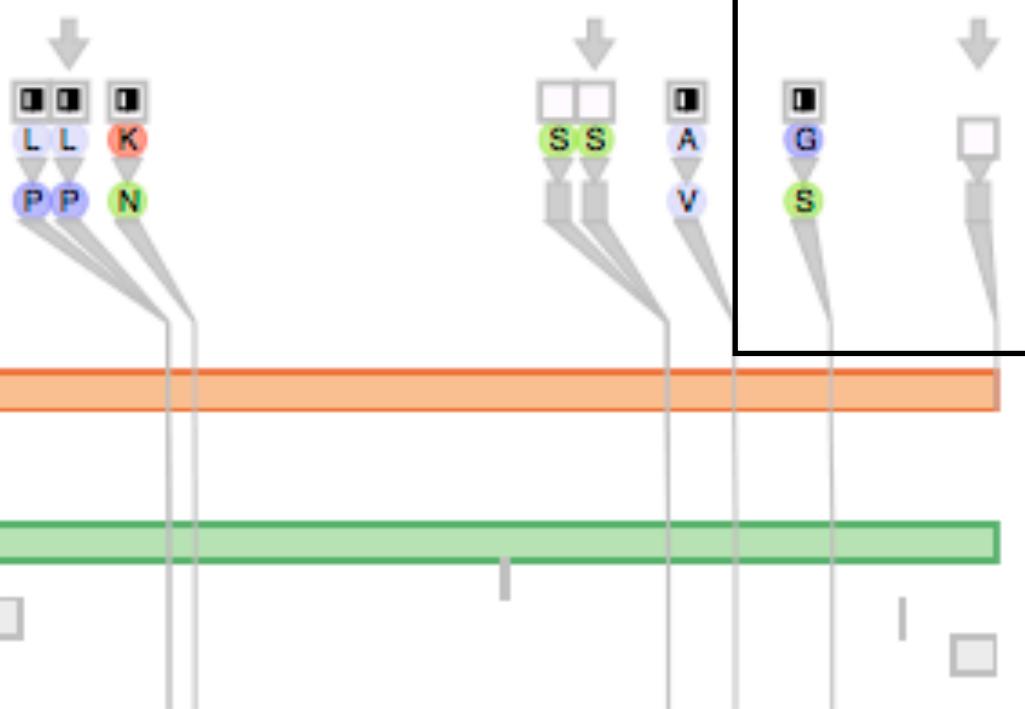
Nonmatching variants

Select Patient: Patient 1 Patient Genes: gene-anon

Alternative Transcripts: gene-anon (trans-anon) gene-anon (trans-anon)

Variants

Mutation Type
Reference A.A.s
Variant A.A.s



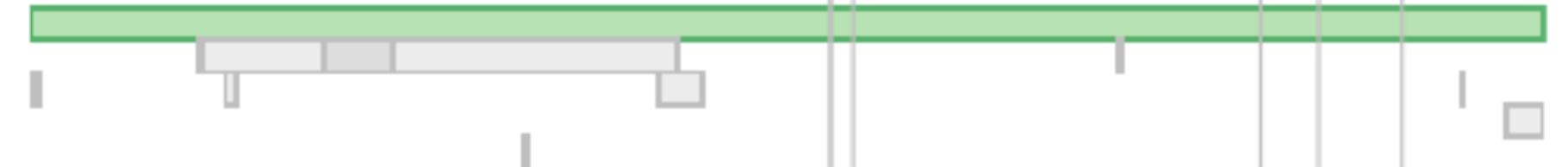
Transcript

trans-anon



Protein

A.A. Chain
Regions
Comp. Biases
Zinc-Fingers
Mod. Residue



Variant Details

Variant ID	Chr. Coord.	Ref Base	Var Base	Effect Level	Effect Type	Gene Name	Trans. Name	Prot. Coord.
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pid-anon	31024274	T	C		SYNONYMOUS	gene-anon	trans-anon	S1253
pid-anon	31024450	C	T		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	A1312V
pid-anon	31024704	G	A		NON_SYNONY	gene-anon	trans-anon	G1397S
pid-anon	31025163	A	G	MODIFIER	UTR_3_PRIM	gene-anon	trans-anon	-

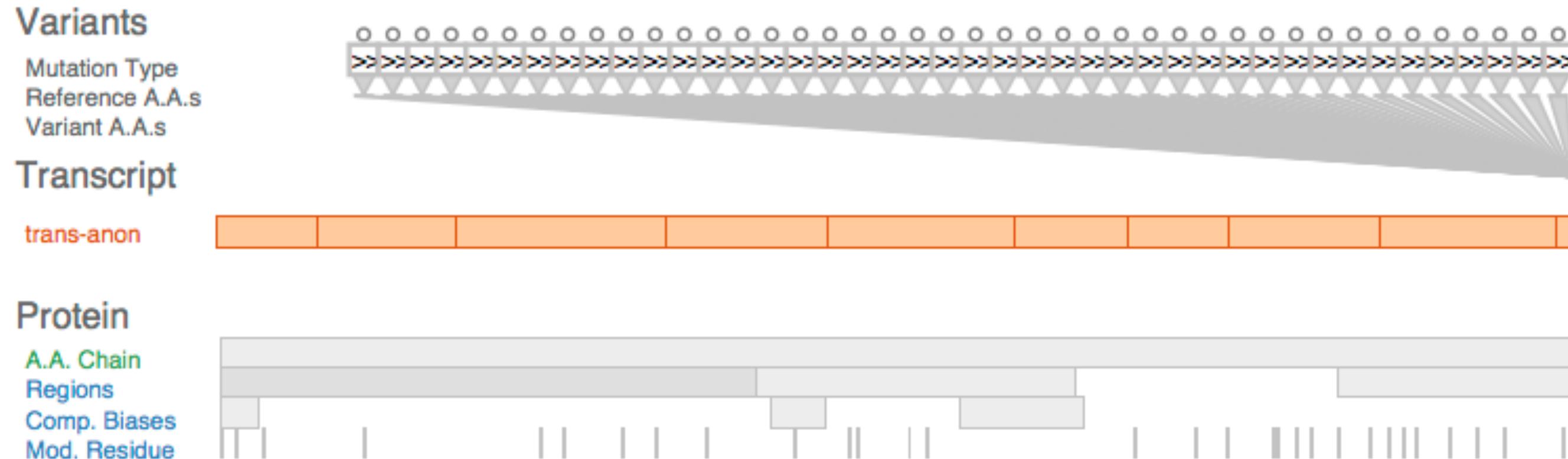
Comparison Modes

- Show Patient Data Only
 Show Patient + Neighborhood

Additional tasks

- task 3: debug pipeline
 - data cleansing before analysis
 - analysts originally thought pipeline fully debugged
 - no perceived need for vis support

Tool revealed errors in the data



The tool exposed artifacts in the data that slid past at least two rounds of quality metric filtering ... this type of problem would not have been caught by our previous, automated methods.

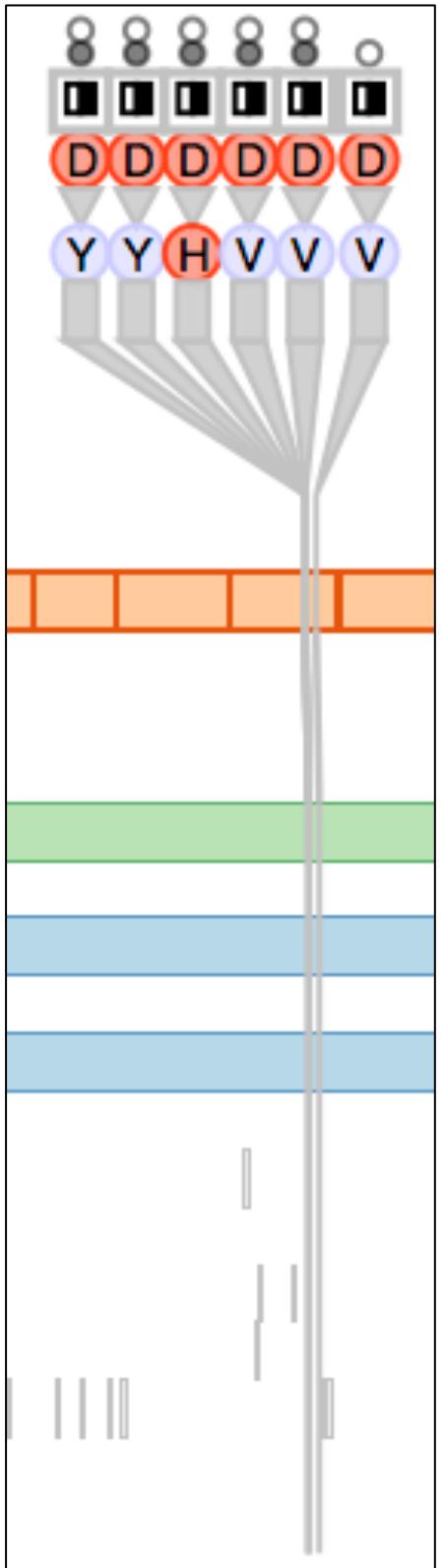
- Analyst 3

Reflections: vis design guidelines

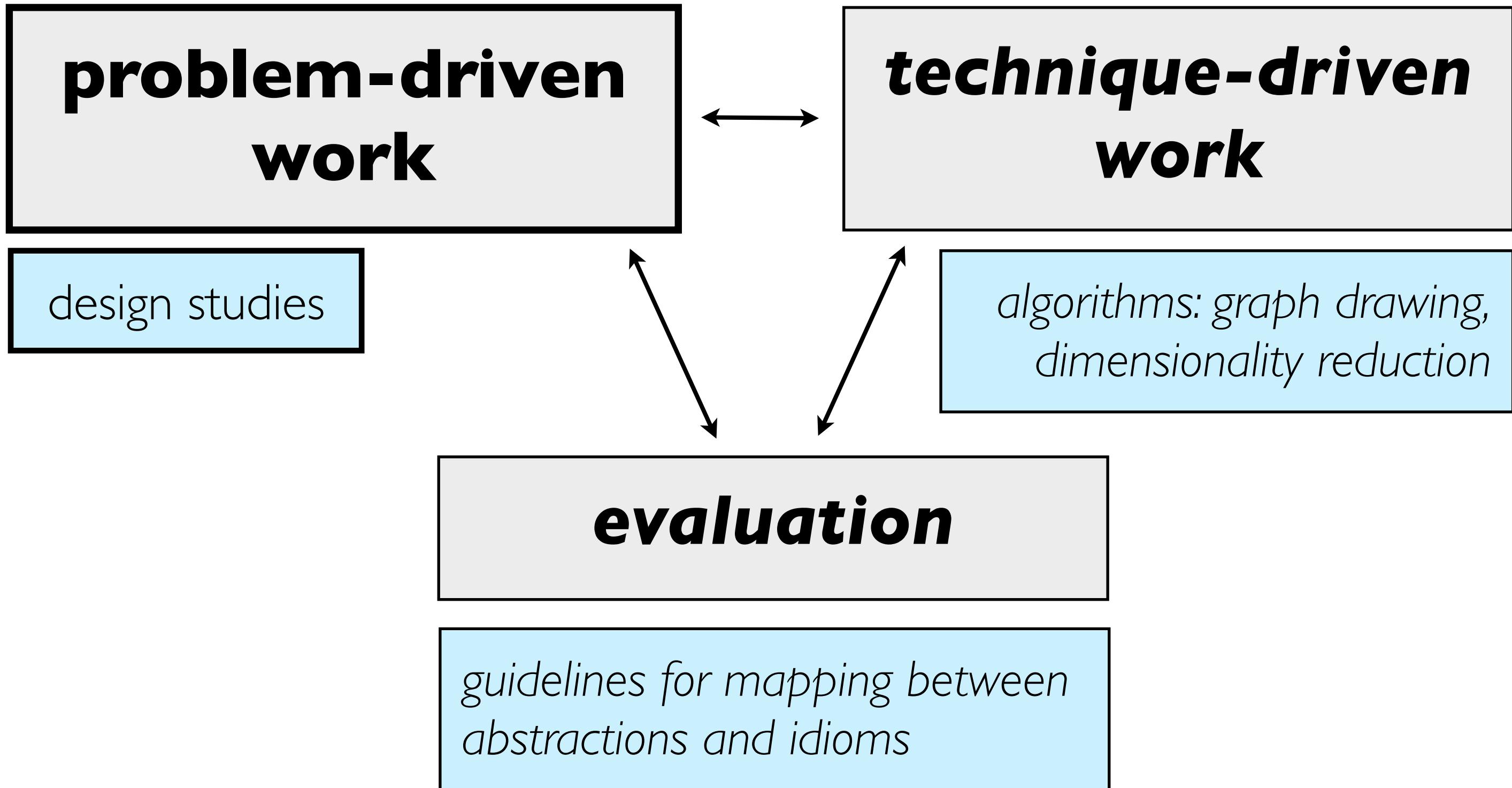
- transferrable to other domains
 - specialize first, generalize later
 - good for domains where with complex, multi-scale data
 - difficult to judge a priori which design elements will generalize
 - high-level considerations
 - identifying scales of interest
 - what to visually encode directly vs what to support through interaction
 - when (and how) to eliminate navigation

Conclusions

- visual variant impact assessment
 - designed, implemented, and deployed tool for
- originally designed for Discover Genes task
 - adapted to two others with minimal changes
- features
 - navigation-free main overview at gene level
 - reveal genes of interest through sorting by new derived metrics
- major considerations
 - what to show
 - filtering data scope
 - how to show it
 - carefully selected visual encodings



Research Interests

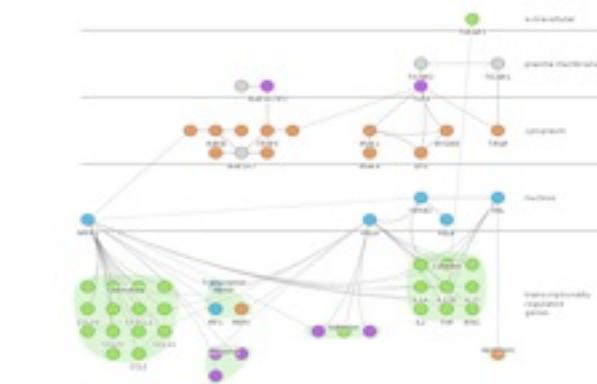
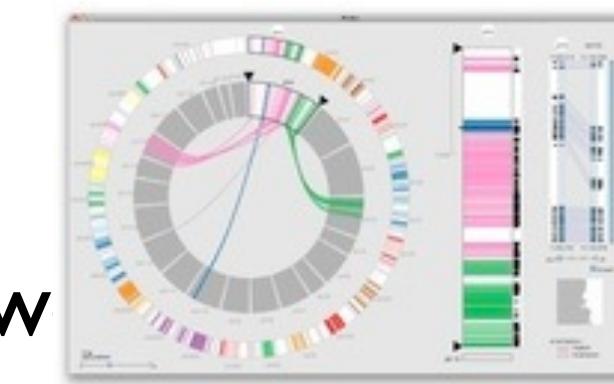
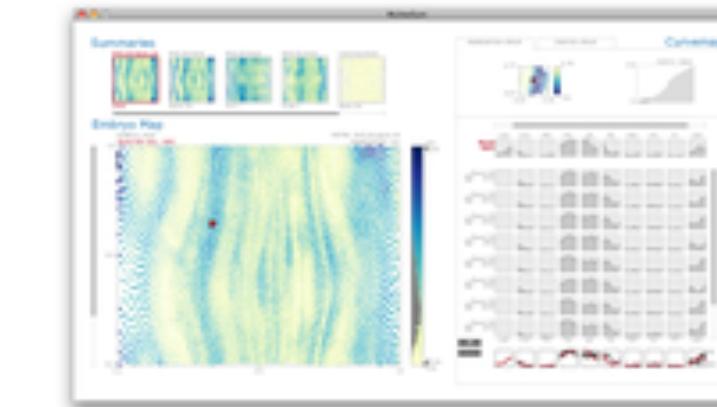
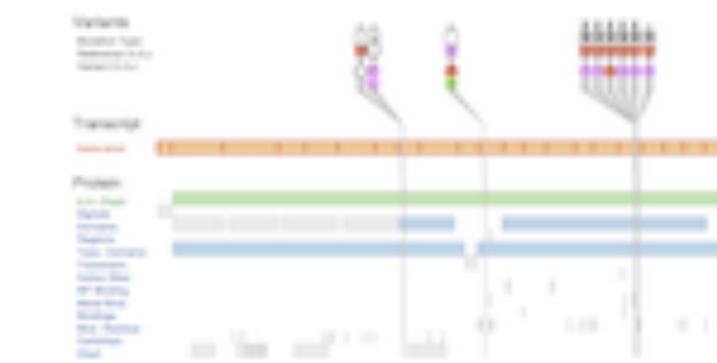


Many Flavors of Work

- Problem-driven work
 - design studies
- Technique-driven work
 - algorithms, systems
- Evaluation
 - lab/field/data studies
- Theoretical foundations
 - models

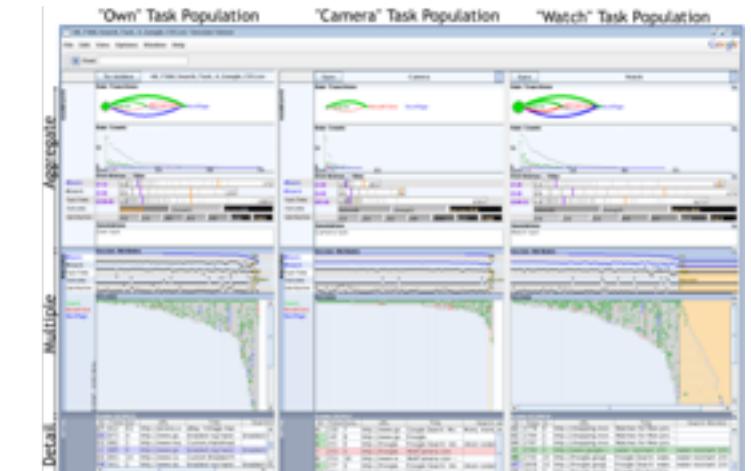
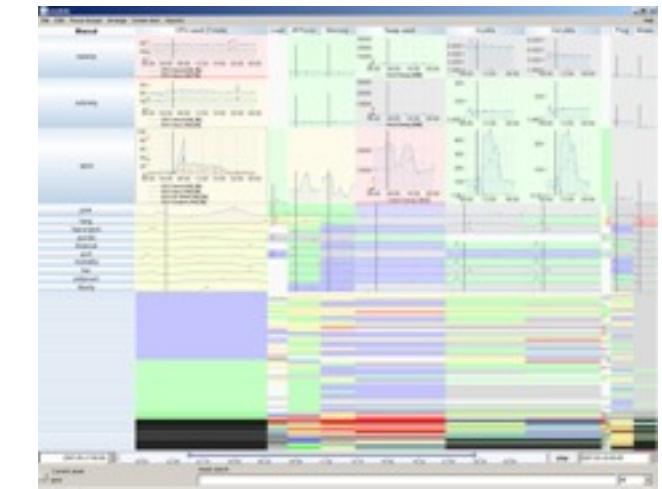
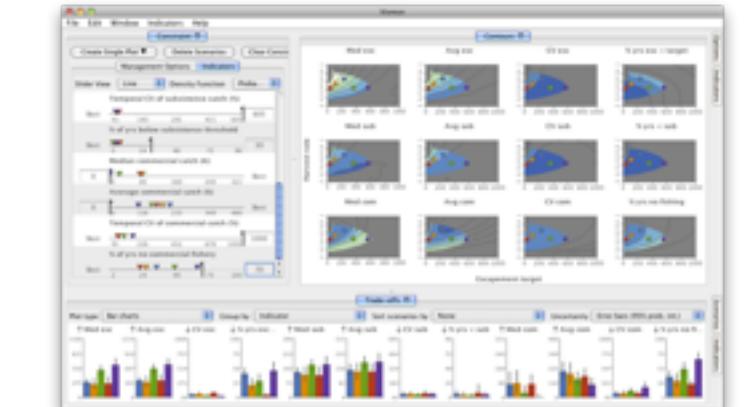
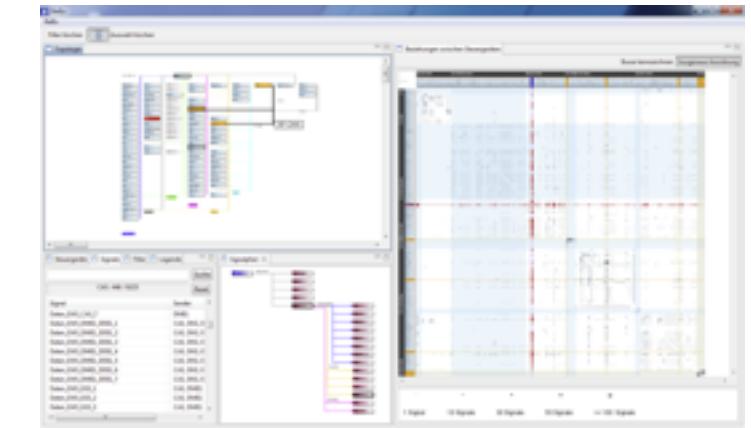
Design Studies: Biology Domain

- VariantView: gene sequence variants
- MultiSum, Pathline: comparative functional genomics
- MizBee: comparative genomics (synteny)
- Cerebral: gene expression + interaction network



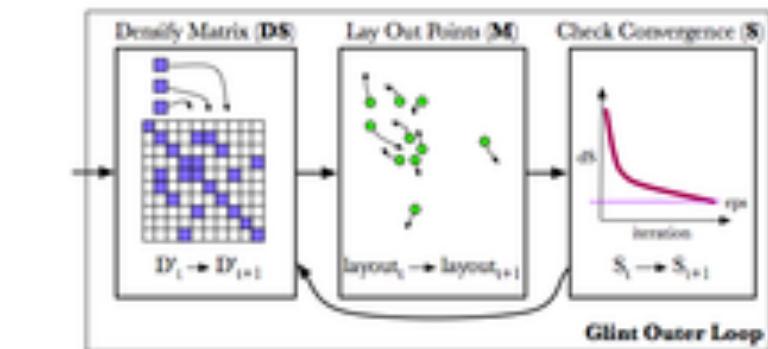
Design Studies: Other Domains

- RelEx: automotive networks
- Vismon: fisheries simulation/mgmt
- LiveRAC: large-scale system monitoring
- SessionViewer: web logs



Techniques: Dimensionality Reduction

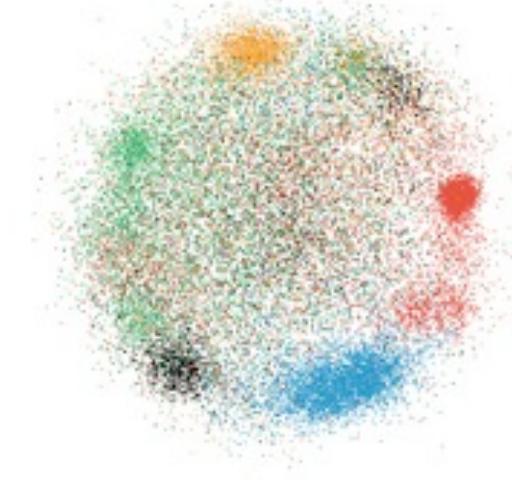
- Glint: costly distance functions



- DimStiller: visual dimensional analysis and reduction toolkit

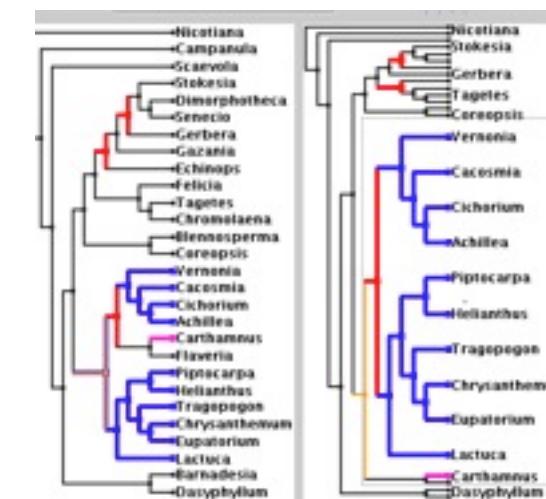
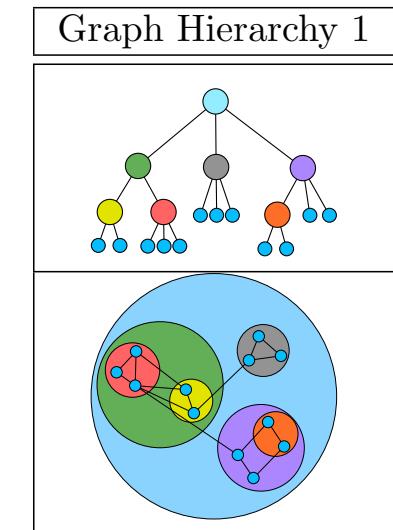
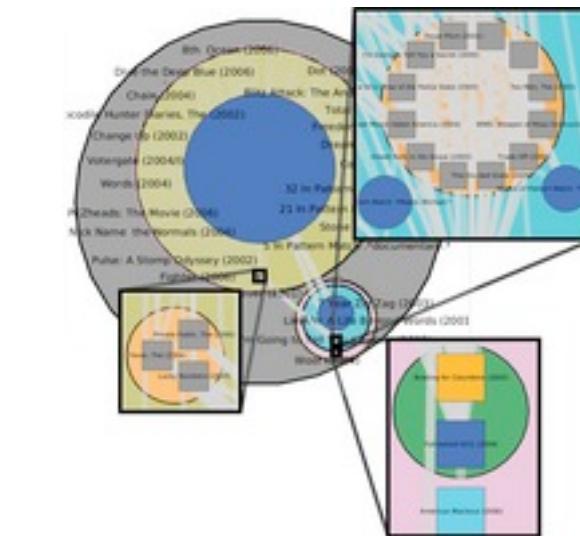
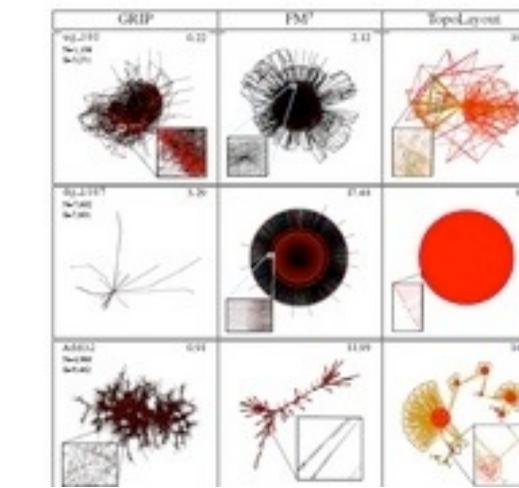


- Glimmer: GPU accelerated MDS



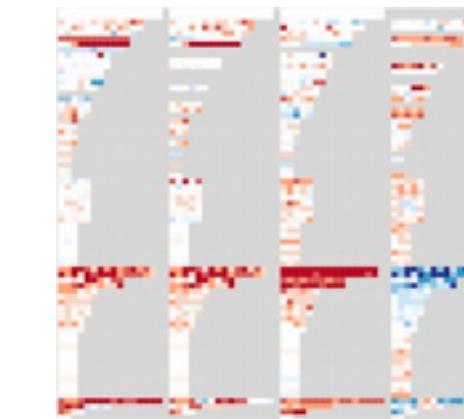
Techniques: Graphs/Trees

- general multilevel/compound graphs
 - layout
 - TopoLayout
 - interaction
 - Grouse
 - GrouseFlocks
 - TugGraph
- evolutionary tree comparison
 - TreeJuxtaposer



Evaluation: Dimensionality Reduction

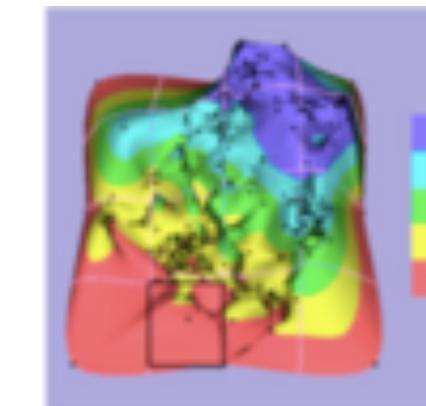
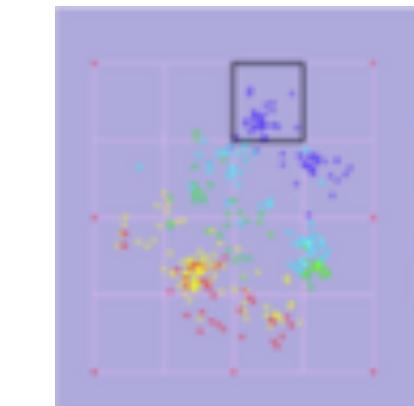
- guidance on scatterplot/DR choices



- taxonomy of cluster separation factors

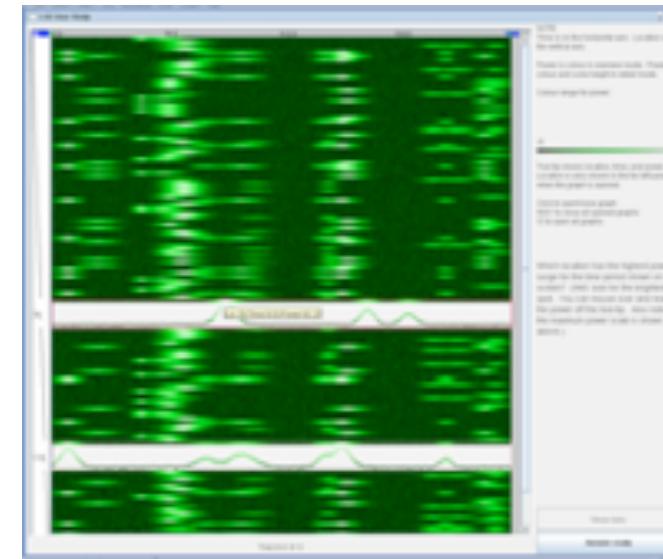


- 2D points vs 3D landscapes

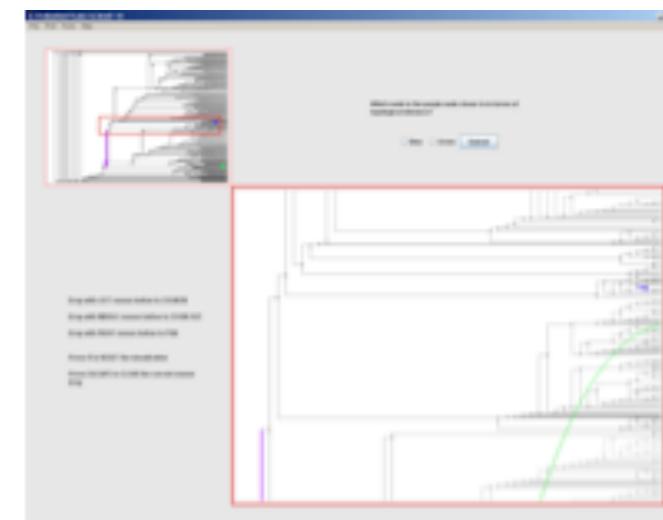


Evaluation: Focus+Context

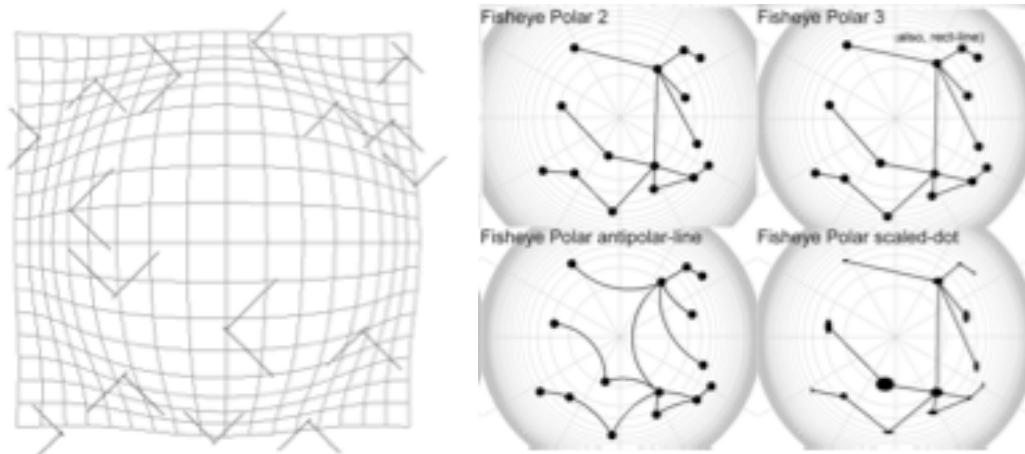
- overviews: separate vs. integrated views



- navigation: stretch and squish vs. pan/zoom navigation



- impact of distortion on visual search, visual memory



Further Information

- further info
 - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/talks.html#oxford14> (this talk, and many others)
 - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/group/infovis> (papers, software, videos)
 - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/courses/infovis/book> (book: to appear)
 - Visualization Analysis and Design. Munzner. AK Peters, 2014
- paper & open source software download
 - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/labs/imager/tr/2013/VariantView/>
- acknowledgements
 - funding: Vancouver Institute for Visual Analytics (VIVA), Aeroinfo/Boeing, Mitacs
 - collaborators at the GSC
 - Dr. Aly Karsan
 - Rod Docking
 - Dr. Linda Chang
 - Dr. Gerben Duns
 - Simon Chang

