

To Your Health: Software Development in Genentech Research and Early Development (gRED)

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Genentech



BIOINFORMATICS & COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

**AND NOW FOR
SOMETHING
COMPLETELY
DIFFERENT**



Bioinformatics and Computational Biology

- Scientific Software development/engineering
- Big data
- Large, distributed computations
- Statistical analyses
- Algorithmic development



gRED Mission

Develop innovative therapeutics for significant unmet medical needs.

- Oncology
- Immunology
- Metabolism
- Infectious Disease
- Neuroscience

Personalized Medicine



Personalized Medicine

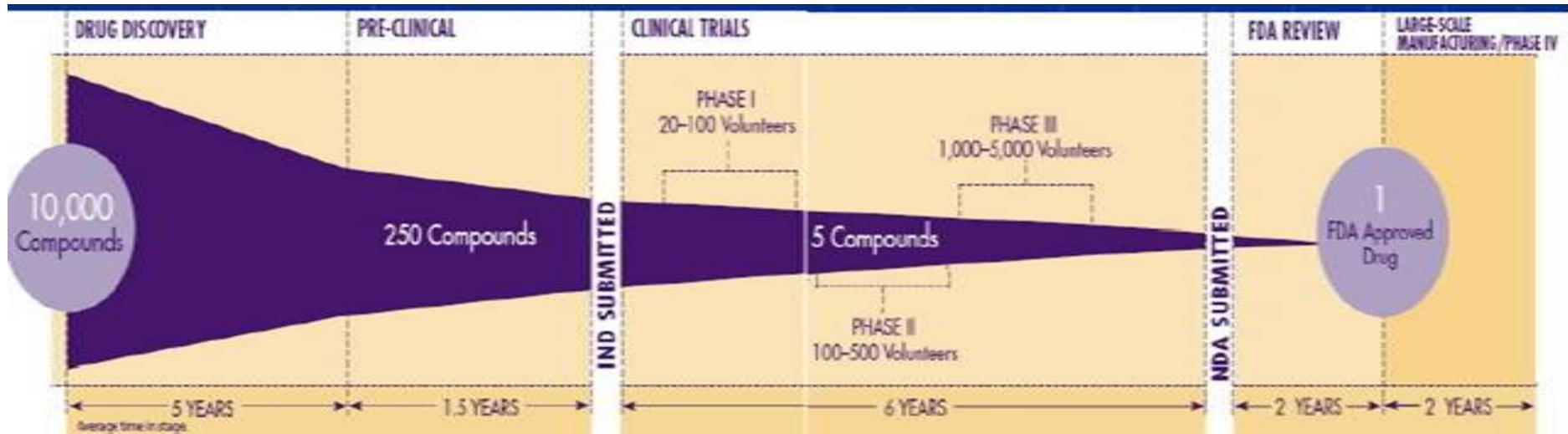
Right Drug to the Right Person at the Right Time

- Understanding of genetic pathways and protein interactions
- Understanding of genetic variants and their consequences
- Understanding of therapeutics with respect to genetic variants



Overview of Drug Development cycle

Research



Investigational New Drug (IND): Animal Pharmacology and Toxicology Studies



Translational Medicine

- *The translation of non-human research finding, from the laboratory and **from animal studies**, into therapies for patients.*
 - Wikipedia
- Research using animals is critical to our advances in novel therapeutics



How does this fit together?

Animal studies

- Understanding genetic pathways and protein interactions
- Understanding of therapeutics with respect to genetic variants
- Understand toxicological profiles of potential therapeutics before human clinical trials
- Required for FDA IND approval



Animal Electronic Health Records

Handle and treat animals as humanely and ethically as possible

- How?
 - Track breeding of animals (rodents)
 - Control genetics
 - Track clinical information of animals
 - Understand disease response to therapeutics



Health Sciences Software Development

- What do we worry about?
 - Semantics
 - COLD
 - Measurements
 - Error, Units
 - Flexibility
 - Computability
 - Handling data: scientists can focus on science



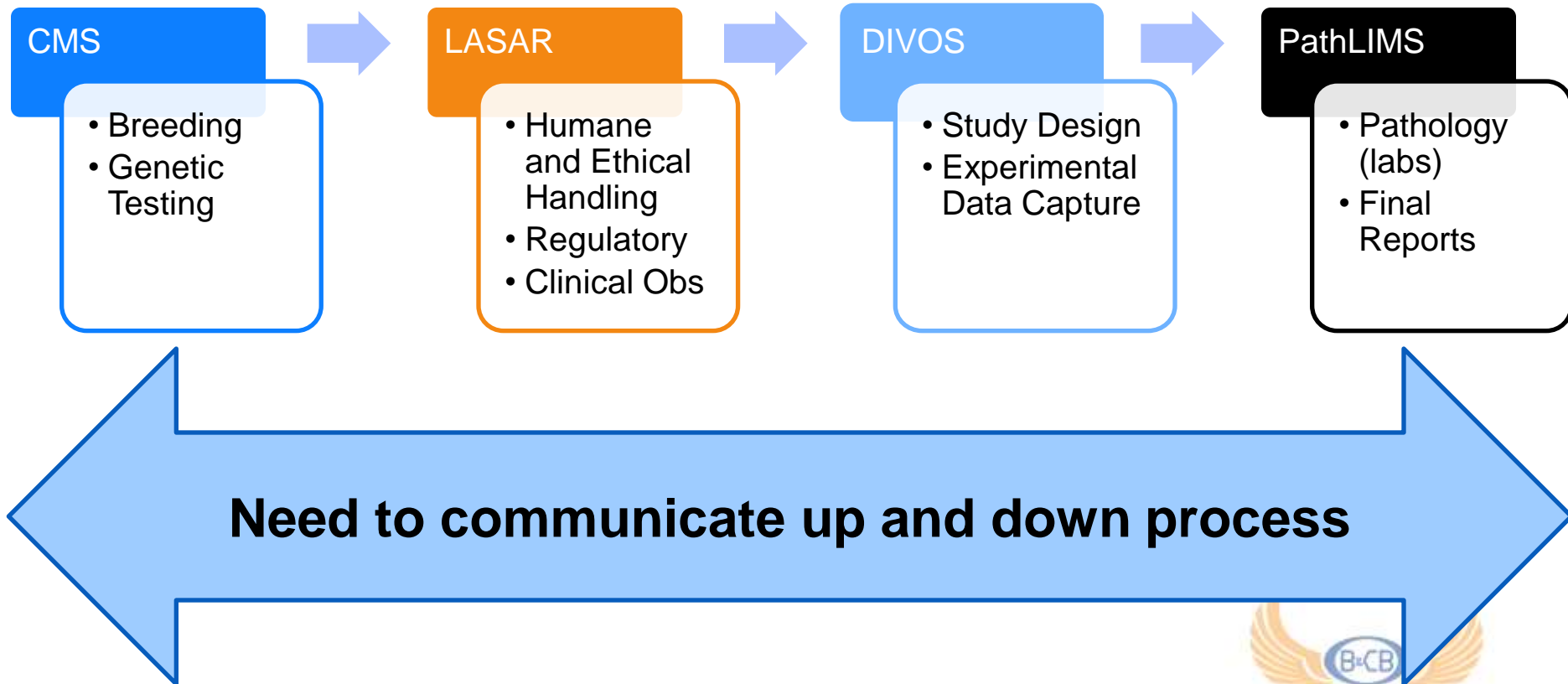
Landscape

- Have a number of different systems that manage different aspects of the animal lifecycle
- Tuned for different purposes
 - Manage Breeding
 - Manage regulatory information
 - Manage experimental information
 - Manage pathology related information
- Key information captured in each one



Suite of Applications

Each purpose-built to ensure specific operational work gets done:



Goals

- Have a unified set of information
- Eliminate redundant data entry
- All systems talk to each other
 - Work in appropriate system
- Be able to assemble a “Health Record” from information in each system
- Compute on the data we gather



How do we think of a Health Record?

- Context specific

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of software interfaces used in a laboratory setting. The leftmost screenshot, labeled 'CMS', shows a complex data table with columns for animal IDs, dates, and various health parameters. The middle screenshot, labeled 'LASAR', features a 'LAB ANIMAL SYSTEMS AND REPORTS' header and a detailed view of an animal's health record, including fields for 'Date Started', 'Project Number', and 'Location'. The rightmost screenshot, labeled 'DIVOS', shows a 'Study Details' page with a table of 'Animal Measurements' containing columns for 'Date', 'Yield', 'Sex/Gender', 'Duplicate', 'Data Type', 'Value', 'Units', and 'Attribute'.

CMS

LASAR

DIVOS

- Connectivity



Basic Components of Health Record

- Animal information: demographics

- Birth, death dates
- Strain

- Genetic information

- Genotypes
- Pedigree

- Clinical observations

- Location history

- Study information

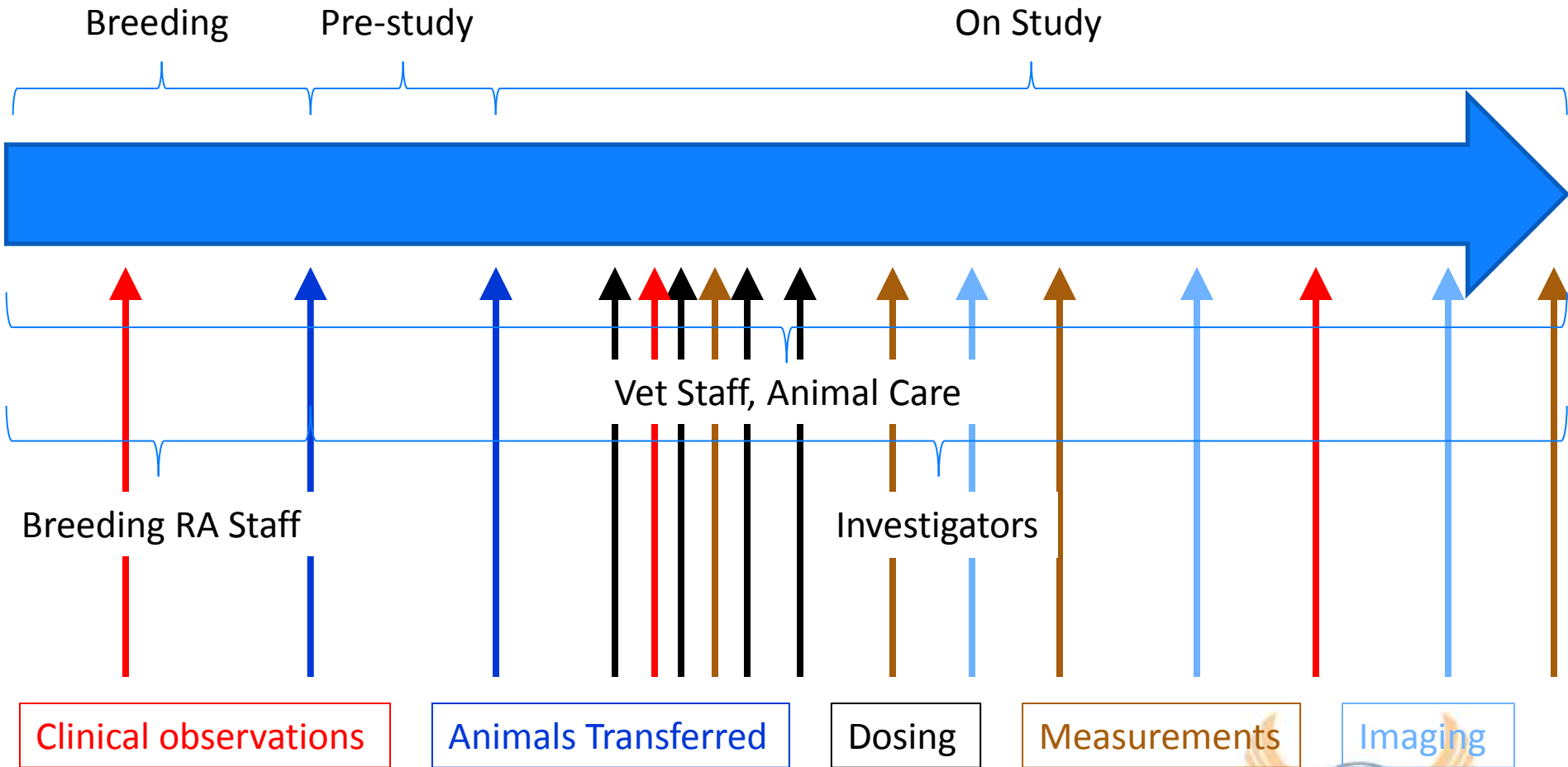
- Experimental Data

- Clinical information

- Lab work



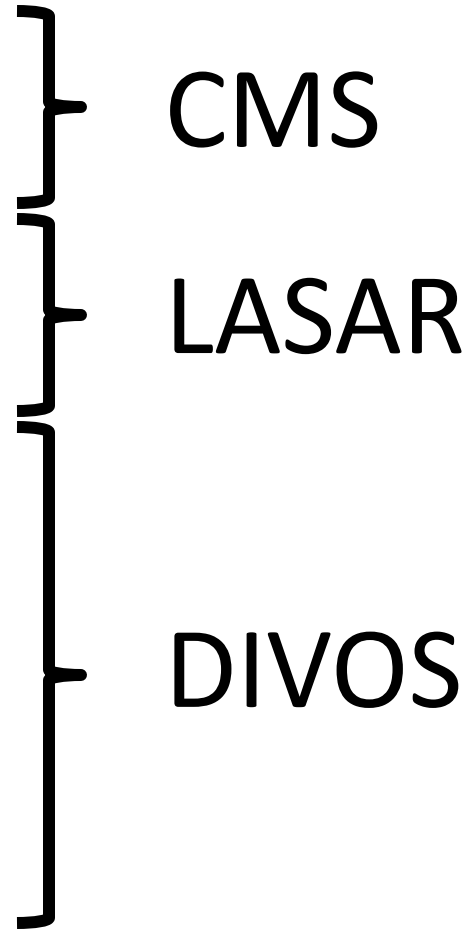
Different people, different activities along animal lifespan



Can be several years long!

Challenges

- Ease of data entry
- Easy aggregation
- Communication between systems
- High data quality
- Flexibility of data structures
- Flexible display
- Ease in searching



CMS

- Breeding and colony management
 - Central facility where all physical work performed
 - People managing the colonies/requesting work spread out over multiple buildings/campuses
- Genetic testing: control genetics
 - Samples need to be sent from breeding to central labs
 - Analysis run on machines: need to get data into system

CMS: Ease of data entry

Colony Management: 2 distinct user entry cases

- Work planning
 - Find specific animals
 - Plan work
 - Work with large sets of data at one time
 - At desk
- Work Execution
 - Working in the facility
 - Small amounts of data
 - Tied to physical objects
- Java application
- Mobile

CMS: Ease of data entry

- Mobile Application
- Physical demands
 - Animals live in clean-room environment
 - Need to know where animals are in facilities
 - Multiple buildings across numerous campuses
 - Cages in racks in rooms in buildings

CMS: Ease of Data Entry

- **Barcoding**
 - Map physical and logical worlds
- **Portable**
 - PDA/Mobile devices (on 3rd generation device: iOS)
 - Browser based
 - Wireless (challenging!)
- **Simplify**
 - Processes tuned automate as much as possible, minimize data entry

Breeding, Genetic Testing



023 (LOC1143)

CGC454682

AC06-1416 **TST**

Hu

Ord ID: 220526
Cage:
Use by: 12/18/07

Species: **Mouse**
Sex: **M**
Avg DOB: **05/14/2007**
ID **UNQ6118**
871-845 wt/wt
871-849 wt/wt



RMATICS & COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

CMS: Ease of Data Entry



- Mobile interface considerations
 - Distinct processes
 - Scan to start process
 - Simplify data entry as much as possible

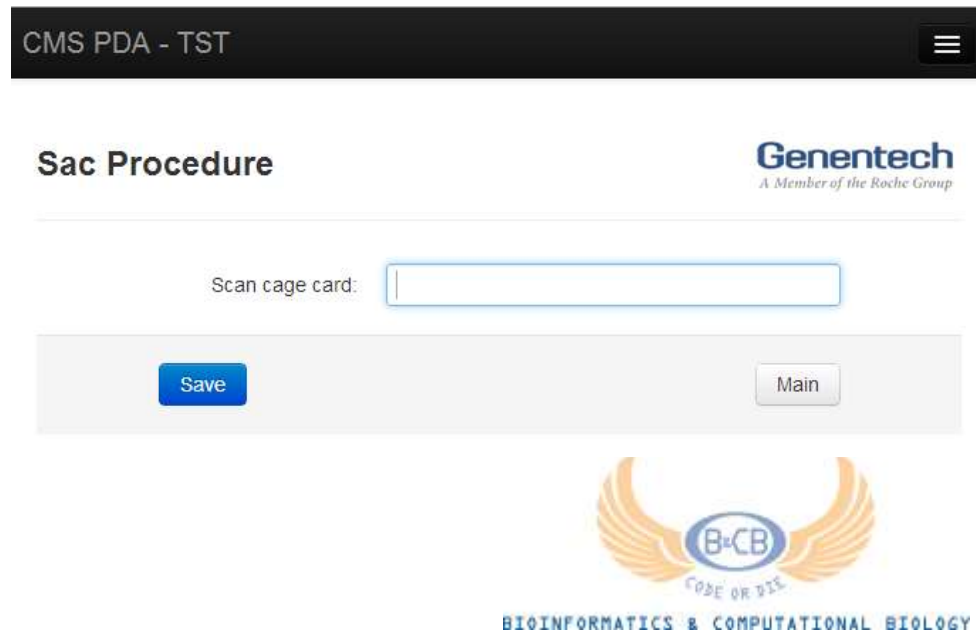


Breeding, Genetic Testing



CMS Mobile Application

- In transition currently
 - From: fixed device layout
 - To: responsive web design



CMS: Ease of aggregation

- Need
 - Manage at many levels
 - Animal
 - Colony
 - Facility
 - Precision
 - Computable information

Data Needs

- High data complexity
- Transactional complexity
- High consistency needs
- ACIDS
- Low data/transactional volume

- RDBMS



CMS: Aggregation Examples

- Real time fecundity
 - Fecundity: measure of the number of children that survive past weaning
- Look for imbalance of genotypes in offspring
 - Counts vs. standard Mendelian ratios
 - $aA \times aA: \quad \frac{1}{4} aa + \frac{1}{2} aA + \frac{1}{4} AA$

Basic Components of Health Record

- Animal information: demographics
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 - Strain
- Genetic information
 - Genotypes
 - Pedigree
- Clinical observations
- Location history
- Study information
- Experimental Data
- Clinical information
 - Lab work



LASAR

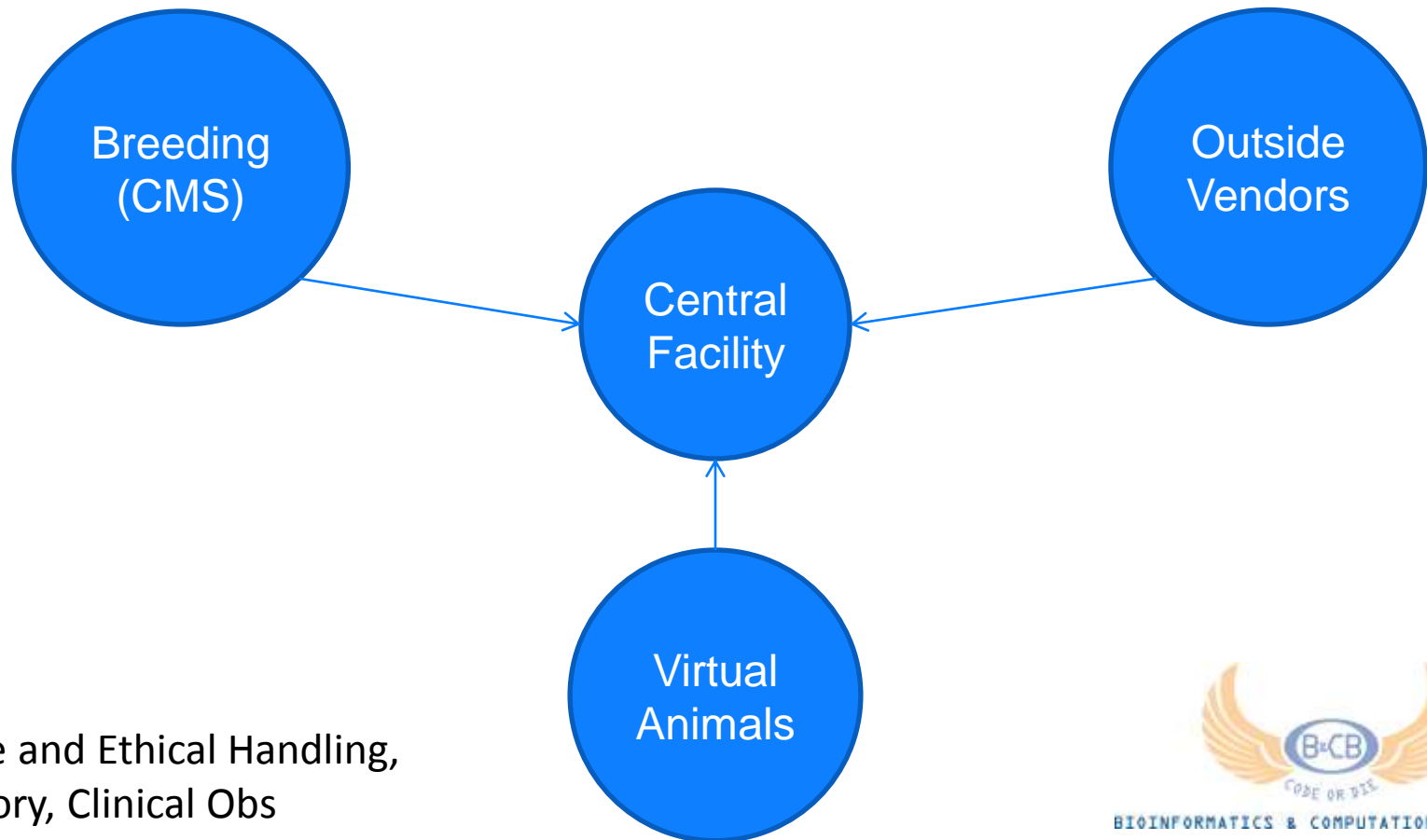
- Humane and Ethical handling of animals
 - Regulatory compliance
 - Clinical Observations
-
- All animals are managed by this application
 - All animal use covered by IACUC (Inst. Animal Care and Use Committee) protocols

Humane and Ethical Handling,
Regulatory, Clinical Obs



LASAR

- Many sources of animals



Humane and Ethical Handling,
Regulatory, Clinical Obs

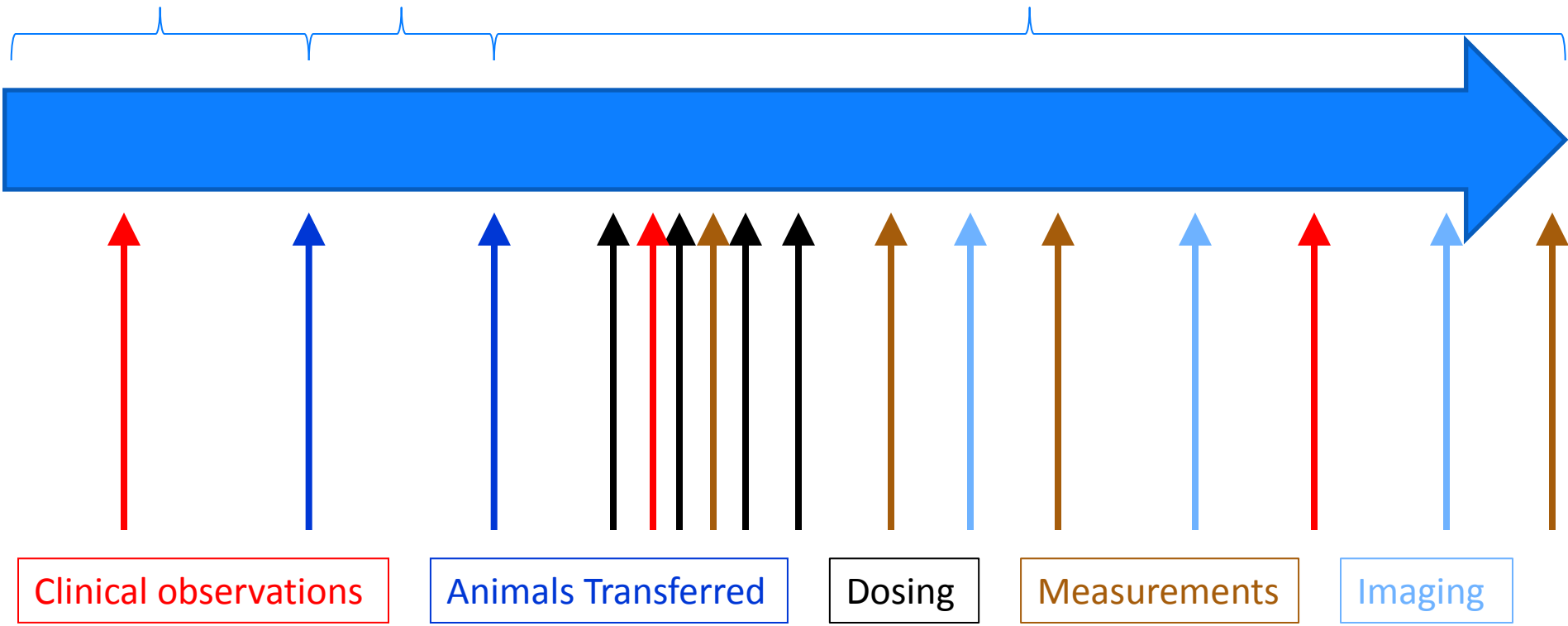


LASAR

Breeding

Pre-study

On Study



Clinical observations

Animals Transferred

Dosing

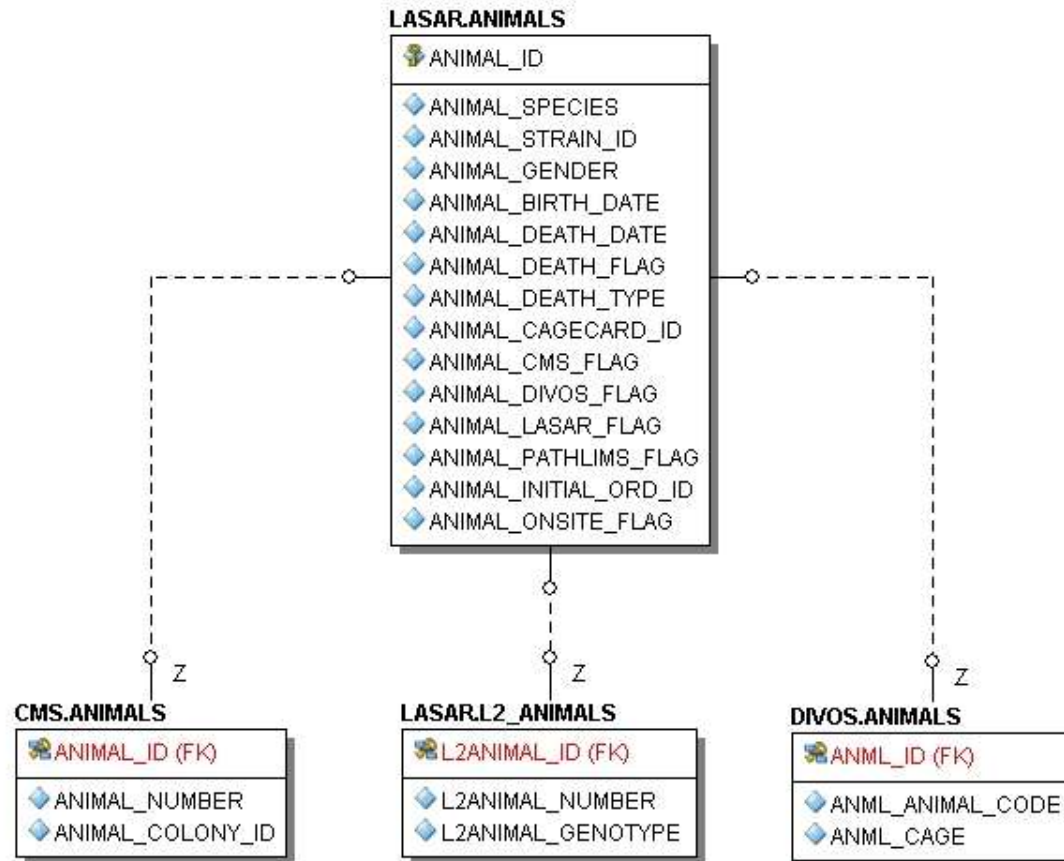
Measurements

Imaging

Humane and Ethical Handling,
Regulatory, Clinical Obs

LASAR: DB Integration

Single globally unique identifier



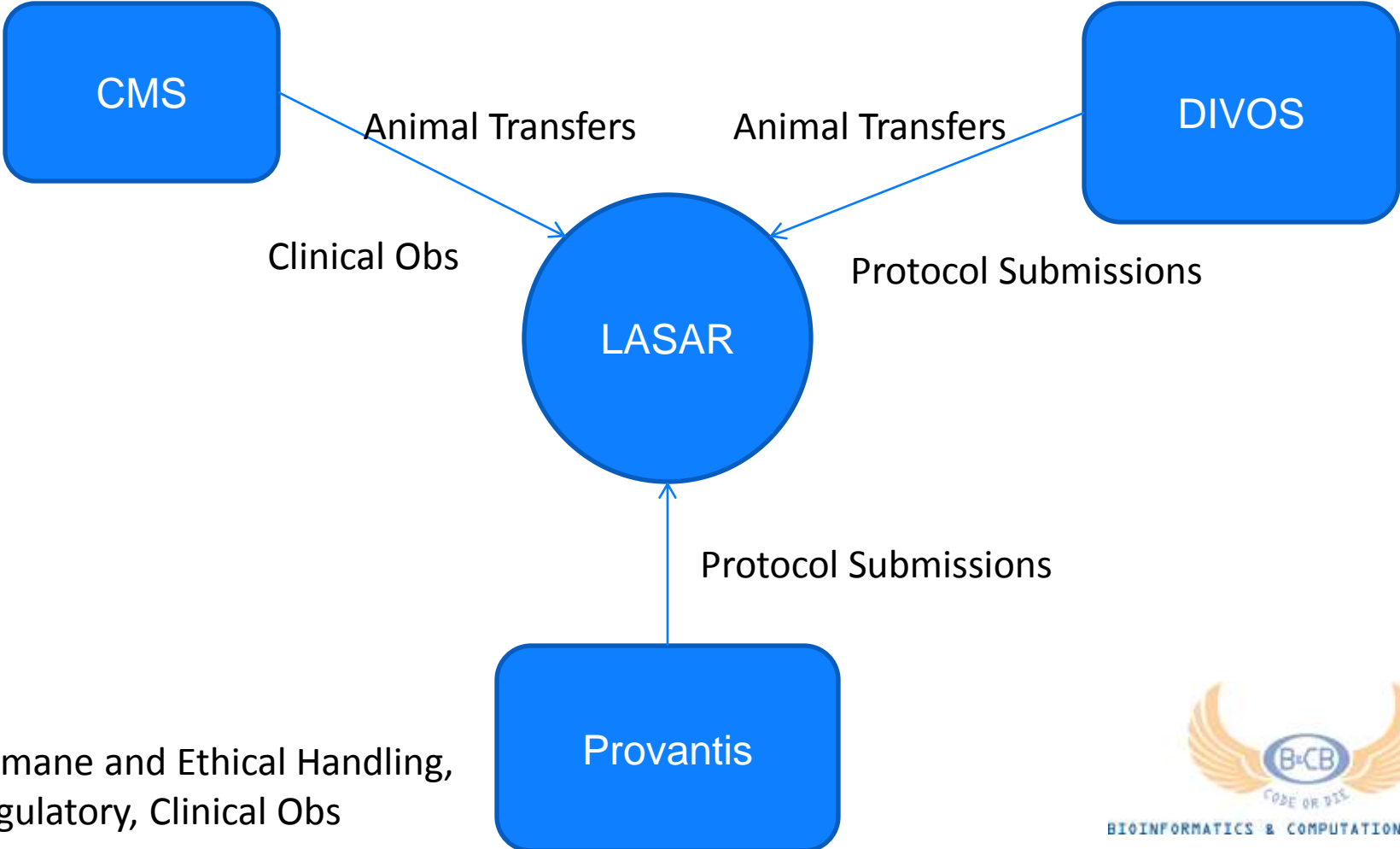
LASAR

- Central point for all animal handling
 - Manage animals coming in and moving around
 - Locations
 - Protocols
 - Superset of functions that other applications use
 - CMS
 - DIVOS
 - Expose services to other applications



LASAR: communications

- Service based



Humane and Ethical Handling,
Regulatory, Clinical Obs



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DIVOS

- Animal study design
 - Clinical trial for animals
 - Precise description for plan/execution of study
- Experimental data capture: measurements

- Need flexible system
 - Many (hundreds) of different types of experiments
 - Need to display data in a manner meaningful to class of studies



Experimental Reproducibility

- Describe experiment
 - Pre-conditions (leading up to experiment)
 - Conditions
 - Measurements
 - Values
- Need consistent data semantics
- Critical component of scientific research

In 2012, a study found that 47 out of 53 medical research papers on the subject of cancer were irreproducible.



DIVOS: Flexible data structures

Neurobiology

- Alzheimers Disease
 - Experiments
 - Balance beam
 - Gait test
 - Memory test (maze)
 - Psychological test (open field)
 - Brain imaging
 - Dosing of therapeutics

Oncology

- Pancreatic Cancer
 - Measurements
 - Body weight
 - Tumor size
 - Dosing of therapeutics

DIVOS: Flexible data structures

- Data needs listed above: RDBMS
- Need for computation: atomize data
- Flexible structures:
 - Entity Attribute Value (EAV) structure
 - Ability to handle complex relationships
- Rigor in data semantics

DIVOS: Ease of searching

The screenshot displays the DIVOS web application interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Create Study', 'Administration', 'User Groups', and 'Help'. A user greeting 'Welcome, Erik!' and a 'LASAR Quick Search' link are visible on the right. Below the navigation, the 'DIVOS' logo is followed by the text 'with thousands of in vivo studies across multiple therapeutic areas.' A filter bar shows 'All Studies', 'Immunology & Infectious Disease', 'Neuroscience', and 'Oncology' (selected).

A search bar is present with the text 'To find studies, you can enter search terms directly below and/or select items from the categories on the left.' The search criteria are set to 'All Fields contains e.g., color, hth or "sympt axole"'. A 'SEARCH' button and a 'Reset' link are also visible. Below the search bar, a pagination indicator shows '1-25 of 8,929'.

On the left side, there is a 'Therapeutic Area' sidebar with a search box and a list of categories: 'Any', 'Immunology [201]', 'Neuroscience [37]', and 'Oncology [3641]'. Below this, there are expandable sections for 'Project', 'Study Type', 'Disease', 'Strain', and 'Project Stage'.

The main content area displays a table of search results. The table has the following columns: 'LASAR', 'Title', 'Study Template', 'Status', 'In Vivo', and 'Last Modified'. The table contains 25 rows of study data, including LASAR IDs, titles, study templates (e.g., 'Oncology Pharmacology', 'Oncology Growth / Passaging'), statuses (e.g., 'In Progress', 'Upcoming'), in vivo status (e.g., 'In Vivo', 'Not In Vivo'), and last modified dates.

- SOLR with Faceting

Study Design,
Experimental Data Capture

Basic Components of Health Record

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PathLIMS

- Pathology Labs
- Final Reports
- Currently not explicit link (via Animal ID)
 - Have to infer



Challenges still

- Integrating other systems into this suite
 - PathLIMS
- Samples (blood, tissue)
 - Describe collection strategy
 - Describe complex relationships precisely
 - Homogeneous description
 - Service spanning applications
- Experiments on samples



Lessons Learned

- Work with the right users
- Describe the science as correctly and completely as possible
- “Software development” is
 - Process re-engineering
 - Social re-engineering
 - Software engineering



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Thank You!

