



11AM

4PM in London (GMT), 1AM in Tokyo (GMT+9)

FAIR & Scalable Infrastructures

Moderator: Katy Börner, Indiana University

Presenters:

- Deanne Taylor, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
- Ino de Bruijn, *Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center*
- Bruce W. Herr II, Indiana University
- Jonathan Silverstein, University of Pittsburgh



Deanne Taylor, Children Hospital of Philadelphia

From Genes to Systems: Modeling Human Functional Biology with Knowledge Graphs

> Deanne Taylor 15 Dec 2024



Big Questions

How are gene variations and disorders/diseases related?

How do we predict a therapy given a gene variation?

Reachable question:

Can we interconnect large biomedical datasets and use those structures to answer complex biological questions linking gene variations to diseases, and potential therapeutics?



Introduction to Knowledge Graphs (KGs)

KGs represent information as networks of nodes (entities) and edges (relationships).

For data models of the human at all scales:

- **Node Types**: Molecules, Genes, Proteins, Diseases, Tissues, Organs, Treatments...
- Edge Types "Encodes," "Regulates," "Is associated with," "Treats" ...

KGs are ideal for integrating diverse biomedical datasets because they preserve connections and context.



Functional Biology represented in Knowledge Graphs

- Functional biology focuses on how genes and molecular processes drive development and functioning of cells, tissues, and organs.
- KGs can provide an integrated "functional biology" layer to use in concert with anatomical maps/KGs like the Human Reference Atlas (see Bruce Herr's talk coming up!)
- This integration can also give us tools to explore how genetic variations influence human development, disorders, and disease.



Knowledge Graphs as connected data warehouses

UBKG

The **Unified Biomedical Knowledge Graph (UBKG)** is a knowledge graph infrastructure that represents a set of interrelated concepts from biomedical ontologies and vocabularies (Jonathan Silverstein, HuBMAP: https://ubkg.docs.xconsortia.org/)

Petagraph

- Built with UBKG to integrate over 20 large multi-omics human and mouse genomic datasets
- Incorporates 180+ ontologies and annotation resources like STRING, Reactome, and GENCODE.
- Focused on harmonizing omics data for rapid feature selection and hypothesis generation.
- 32 million nodes and 118 million relationships

Data Distillery Knowledge Graph (DDKG)

- Extends Petagraph's schema to integrate over 30 large genomics datasets in collaboration with NIH Common Fund DCCs (e.g., HuBMAP, GTEx, 4D Nucleome, LINCS...)
- Like Petagraph, is scalable for new genomics data types and cross-dataset analyses.
- Includes development of user-friendly interfaces (API, UI) for secure and efficient querying
- 40 million nodes and 300 million relationships

The future of modeling: KGs can enable a multi-dimensional human model

Precision medicine would benefit from knowledge graphs to create whole-human models from:

- Maps of human organs and tissues across human development (4D)
- Functional biology genomics data from single cells to whole body physiology
- Human genetics data
- Observational medical data
- Dynamic biomedical process models

... towards prediction and treatments of diseases and disorders.



Data Distillery Use Case: Exploring Fetal Heart Development

We can use the Data Distillery KG's corpus of integrated data to ask complex questions that would ordinarily take weeks of data integration effort.

Example: What genes linked to heart defects in mice are also actively expressed in developing human heart cells?

This information would help in predicting heart defect risks in affected families by pinpointing which genes to examine for genetic variation.



Data Distillery KG Query: What genes related to mouse heart could affect which cells in the developing human heart?

Log2 fold change concept Single Cell Heart cell concept Mouse Atrial Septal Defect concept log2FC CODE inverse_log2FC CODE MP:0010403 CU expressed sasserga CODE Mouse Gene concept inverse_in_1_to_1_orthology_relationship... involved in PREF_TERM inverse_involved in in_1_to_1_orthology_relationship_with Mouse Ostium Primum Human Gene concept Atrial Septal Defect concept

Query model in Data Distillery

Result: which developing human heart cell types express genes also linked to heart defects in mice

Query took seconds to complete.

			log2FC	log2FC	pval	pval
Gene symbol	Cell type	Cell Ontology	lowerbound	upperbound	lowerbound	upperbound
ATP2A2	Atrial Cardiomyocytes	CL:0002129	2.50	3.00	0	1.00E-12
ATP2A2	Ventricular Cardiomyocytes	CL:0002131	1.00	1.25	0	1.00E-12
RYR2	Atrial Cardiomyoctes	CL:0002129	1.25	1.50	0	1.00E-12
RYR2	Ventricular Cardiomyocytes	CL:0002131	1.25	1.50	0	1.00E-12
PLXND1	Endothelium/pericytes/adventitia	CL:0010008	1.25	1.50	0	1.00E-12

Petagraph Use Case: Drug vs Tissue Effect

Question: How to predict what human tissues are most likely going to be affected by a drug?

Example: Rofecoxib (Vioxx) was recalled due to high cardiovascular risks.

Petagraph already has useful data integrated:

- Rofexcoxib's gene expression signatures of dosing human cell cultures (LINCS/L1000 projects)
- Integrated with gene expression signatures across many human tissues (GTEx project).

Petagraph KG Query: What human tissues are most likely to be perturbed by rofecoxib?

Result: Heart and blood vessels, such as the right auricular appendage and myocardium of the left ventricle, were predicted as the most affected tissues based on the number of shared genes with rofecoxib's dosing profile.

Predictions align with the known cardiovascular risks of rofecoxib.

Query took seconds to complete.



KGs as FAIR and useful tools

Data Distillery and Petagraph can be freely downloaded with a UMLS license (<u>https://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/umls.html</u>)

Users with a UMLS license can follow site instructions to obtain and utilize a UMLS license key at <u>https://ubkgdownloads.xconsortia.org/</u>

Installable with a 16G memory laptop!

Acknowledgements

D 0/		Mano R. Maurya	MW, DRC	
Ben Stear		Srinivasan Ramachandran	MW, DRC	
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		Shankar Subramaniam	MW. DRC	
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Daniel J. B. Clarke	LINCS, DRC	Natallia Kokash	SPARC	
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Sherry L. Jenkins	LINCS, DRC	Dubravka Jevtic	ERCC	
Avi Ma'ayan	LINCS, DRC	Aleks Milosavljevic	ERCC	

George Papanicolaou, Christy Kano NIH

Ino de Bruijn, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

https://cbiportal.org & https://humantumoratlas.org

FAIR Data Portals for multimodal cancer data



Bulk Genomics & Clinical Data Focus



Wide variety of assays incl single cell, multiplex imaging

cBioPortal over time <u>https://cbioportal.org</u>



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Goal of cBioPortal

Make complex cancer genomic data <u>accessible</u> and <u>interpretable</u> for cancer biologists and clinicians



Adapted from TCGA Nat Genet 2014

Cohort exploration

Cancer Type		KM Plot: Overall Survival (months)	Smoking History	Mutated Genes (10945 profiled samples)				
	#	Freq -	Í.		▼ Gene	# Mut	#	Freq -
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	1,668	15.2%	100%-		TP53	4,954	4,538	41.5%
Breast Cancer	1,324	12.1%	E09/		KRAS	1,670	1,643	15.0%
Colorectal Cancer	1,007	9.2%	50%		TERT	1,549	1,460	13.3%
Prostate Cancer	717	6.6%	0%		PIK3CA	1,517	1,355	12.4%
Glioma	553	5.1%	0 20 40 60	L	APC	1,674	1,121	10.2%
Pancreatic Cancer	502	4.6%	Mutation	Count	ARID1A	1,072	875	8.0%
Soft Tissue Sarcoma	443	4.0%	2000 _		KMT2D	1,210	851	7.8%
Bladder Cancer	423	3.9%	1500-		PTEN	764	665	6.1%
Melanoma	365	3.3%	1000-		KMT2C	818	642	5.9%
Renal Cell Carcinoma	361	3.3%	500		EGFR	799	636	5.8%
Bearch	355	3.2% _	577007007	* * 6 7 & G & J	FAT1 Search	773	595	5.4%



Patient visualization



Samples	Gene	Protein Change	Annotation V
0000	IDH1	R132C	🔘 💷 🛃 🔗 🔥
0000	TP53	R248Q	🎯 🔮 🔥
0	ERC1	L283Ffs*20	0
0	HSP90AB1	K72E	0
0	SPRTN	F404Lfs*3	0
0	OR10V1	R273W	0
000	TEAD3	P51L	0



The HTAN Portal https://humantumoratlas.org/

MANUAL



EXPLORE ANALYSIS 1

ANALYSIS TOOLS

ABOUT THE DATA -

ABOUT HTAN -

SUPPORT - NEWS -

Human Tumor Atlas Network

HTAN is a National Cancer Institute (NCI)-funded Cancer MoonshotSM initiative to construct 3-dimensional atlases of the dynamic cellular, morphological, and molecular features of human cancers as they evolve from precancerous lesions to advanced disease. (*Cell April 2020*)

Explore latest Data

Learn more about HTAN

SUBMIT DATA

Data Release V6.1 (Last updated 2024-11-05)

Sharing data from the HTAN Consortium

HTAN is focused on transitions in cancer





Lymphocytes in breast cancer liver metastasis biopsy (OHSU HTAN Atlas).

Most HTAN groups have a focus on single cell and multi-plex imaging modalities



Many thanks to these amazing teams!





Bruce W. Herr II, Indiana University (HuBMAP)



Human Reference Atlas 5-star Linked Open Data: Construction, Publication, and Usage



Bruce W. Herr II Technical Director

Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center Department of Intelligent Systems Engineering Luddy School of Informatics, Computing, and Engineering Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, USA

24 Hour "Multiscale Human" Event | FAIR & Scalable Infrastructures | Virtual | December 15, 2024

Human Reference Atlas (HRA)

A comprehensive, ontologically aligned, high-resolution, three-dimensional, multiscale atlas of anatomical structures and cells in the healthy human body





Anatomical Structures

Functional Tissue Units

Cell Types

Biomarkers Genes, Proteins, ..



HRA ASCT+B Tables



HRA Functional Tissue Unit (FTU) Illustrations



https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2023.10.16.562593v3 | Data: https://humanatlas.io/2d-ftu-illustrations

HRA 3D Reference Organs





https://www.nature.com/articles/s42003-022-03644-x | Data: https://humanatlas.io/3d-reference-library

HRA 3D Reference Organs: kidneys



126 tissue blocks with 1,198 datasets from 4 consortia

HRA Knowledge Graph Framework





HRA Ecosystem



HRA KG Data

Digital Objects ()						
36	23	22	71	1	28	
ASCT+B Tables	OMAP Tables	FTU Illustrations	3D Organ Models	Blood Vessel Segments	SOPs	
Size of the HRA Knowledge Graph (i)			Ontologies Extended (j			
10,064,033	171,250,177	125,838 MB	126	141	461	
Nodes	Edges	Size	Terms added to Uberon	Terms added to CL	Terms added to PCL	

https://apps.humanatlas.io/dashboard/data
HRA KG Data



https://apps.humanatlas.io/dashboard/data

HRA KG (and other HRA products) usage



https://apps.humanatlas.io/dashboard/usage



By Florian Thiery - Own work, CC BY 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=78100348

5 Star Linked Open Data

URLs:

- **purl**.humanatlas.io (permanent identifiers)
- **lod**.humanatlas.io (hosts digital object metadata as DCAT Datasets)
- cdn.humanatlas.io (hosts raw data files)

Content Negotiation:

- **purl** returns the digital object data based on accept header
 - Redirect to **lod** for humans, JSON or RDF Formats for machines
- lod returns the digital object metadata based on accept header
 - Return HTML for humans, JSON or RDF Formats for machines

Infrastructure

- HRA KG data is pre-computed and uploaded to Amazon S3.
- **purl/lod/cdn**.humanatlas.io is hosted using *Amazon CloudFront* which returns data hosted on *Amazon S3* and implements content negotiation via *Amazon CloudFront Functions*.
- The latest version of each digital object in RDF format is loaded into a *Blazegraph* SPARQL server hosted by *Amazon ECS* and available via *Amazon CloudFront* at <u>https://lod.humanatlas.io/sparql</u>. This allows ad-hoc queries of HRA KG data using SPARQL.

Scalability

- With the use of pre-computed data and hosting them as static files means the solution scales massively with low technical complexity.
- Caching from Amazon CloudFront and static files makes it extremely fast.
- Blazegraph can scale to billions of edges allowing fast ad-hoc queries.

FAIRness

- All data is represented in standard RDF format using standard ontologies and terminology where possible.
- Uses a well known Linked Open Data pattern.
- All data is CC BY 4 and code is MIT licensed.

Jonathan Silverstein, University of Pittsburgh, HuBMAP and SenNet



24hr - HuBMAP and SenNet FAIR and Scalable Infrastructures

Presented by

Jonathan Silverstein, Phil Blood, Nils Gehlenborg, Kay Metis

SenNet (and HuBMAP) DCC Team

Adams, Andrew	Information Security Officer	Maier, Elizabeth	UX Designer
Adams, Etowah	Software Developer	Metis, Kay	Executive Director
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Lee, Young Je	Postdoctoral Scholar	Yuan, Zhou	Senior Software Developer
Madonna, Tyler	Programmer		

HuBMAP

Develop an open and global platform to map healthy cells in the human body and determine how relationships among cells affect human health

The HuBMAP

Transformative Technology Development (TTD) & Rapid Technology Implementation (RTI)

Tissue Mapping Center (TMC)

HuBMAP integration

visualization and engagement (HIVE)

Consortium

The Human Body at Cellular Resolution: The NIH Human Biomolecular Atlas Program. Snyder et al. *Nature*. 574, p. 187-192 (2019)

SenNet

Identify and functionally characterize the heterogeneity of senescent cells across multiple tissues in human health and lifespan at single cell resolution

NIH SenNet Consortium to map senescent cells throughout the human lifespan to understand physiological health. SenNet Consortium. Nature Aging 2, 1090–1100 (2022)



NIH Common Fund Programs: The NIH Common Fund supports bold scientific programs that catalyze discovery across all biomedical and behavioral research. These programs enable NIH Institutes and Centers to collaborate on innovative research expected to address high priority challenges for the NIH as a whole. Each Common Fund Program typically supports dozens of centers with hundreds of millions of dollars in funding and are up to ten years in length. We lead the Infrastructure, Engagement, and Data Processing/Coordination for the two Common Fund programs HuBMAP and SenNet.



PSC: A place for getting research done...

National service provider



Collaborative Research

Education and training





PSC IS A JOINT COMPUTATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER BETWEEN CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.

39 years of leadership

23 HPC systems (11 of which were the first or unique)

Pioneering Artificial Intelligence and Research Computing.

CMU/Pitt Community





Networking and security



Industry Partners













Pitt's high-performance computing upgrade signals accelerated translational research

By Brian Buntz | March 28, 2024

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The University of Pittsburgh's recent, significant expansion of its high-performance computing capabilities, courtesy of a gift from Dell Technologies, indicates a strategic commitment to using large-scale data analysis for faster translational research. The additional 9.672 gigaFLOPS of computational power - translating to nearly 9.7 trillion additional computations per second - could help Pitt's Innovation Hub for Health Science Medical Research attract research funding in areas such as precision medicine, drug discovery, and disease modeling. Interest in highperformance computing in drug discovery has ramped up in recent years.



Jonathan Silverstein, professor and chief research informatics officer, and Kay Métis, Executive Director Programs and Strategic Initiatives, in the Network Operations Center (NOC) with the systems that Dell awarded to the University. (Tom Altany/University of Pittsburgh)

"These large collaborative projects, which involve hundreds of investigators, utilize a unique computational architecture we've installed on the Dell system," said Jonathan C. Silverstein, MD, professor and chief research informatics officer at the University of Pittsburgh. The new system will enable secure, large-scale processing of image, genomic, and proteomic data to generate cellular and molecular maps for research.

Consortium Undergraduate Student Program

The Consortium Undergraduate Student Program is a summer research internship program for undergraduate students hosted by laboratories participating in the NIH Common Fund's Cellular Senescence (SenNet) Program.

Earlier this summer, SenNet welcomed the 2024 CUSP student cohort, all of whom interned at SenNet research sites. Get to know our 2024 CUSP students here.

If you're interested in applying to a future CUSP cohort, please view our CUSP overview video, which features interviews with our very first CUSP cohort as they detail their experiences in the program.

For more information on CUSP, either visit the CUSP homepage or contact cusp@sennetconsortium.org.







The SenNet Interview Series

The SenNet Interview Series is an anthology of video interviews profiling the researchers contributing to the SenNet Consortium. In these interviews, scientists offer candid insights into their ongoing senescence research, initiatives within the Consortium, and the ways in which SenNet functions as both a community and a resource for senescence researchers across the U.S.

The scientists interviewed discuss their backgrounds and what initially drew them to the field of senescence research. They also share their learned experience for junior investigators and students interested in this field.

All published interviews can be watched here.

Consider subscribing to our YouTube page to be notified as soon as new interviews go live.

SenNet Biomarkers

https://docs.sennetconsortium.org/biomarkers/

Suryadevara, V., Hudgins, A.D., Rajesh, A. *et al.* SenNet recommendations for detecting senescent cells in different tissues. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* (2024). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41580-024-00738-8





HuBMAP and SenNet Features

Designed for FAIRness of Data and Software

- Flexible hybrid cloud microservices architecture for efficient data storage, easy software integration, low barriers to computing on data (free, leveraging PSC national resources)
- Portable/interoperable/reusable/reproducible pipelines with harmonized processing
- Robust provenance with unique identifiers
- Ontologies and standardized and detailed metadata with CEDAR templates
- Community standards for publishing findable and accessible
 APIs and data
- Open software, data, and publication policies

Deeply collaborative: PSC and Pitt jointly designed the architecture and build and run all the backend data infrastructure and collaborate with CMU CompBio, Indiana U., Harvard, New York Genome Center and U. Florida on tools.

Software resources for atlas building: dozens of github repositories and API endpoints, reused and updated across consortia 53

Flexible Hybrid Cloud Microservices Architecture



Human BioMolecular Atlas Program (HuBMAP): 3D Human Reference Atlas Construction and Usage. Borner, et al. bioRxiv 2024.03.27.587041; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.03.27.587041

Efficient data access and processing at scale:

thousands of datasets on-premises, leveraging investments by NSF and others to provide **free access** national scientific community

Easy software integration: Tools wrapped and integrated as-is using CWL and Docker, e.g. Azimuth

HuBMAP Analysis Pipelines

- sc/snRNA-seq: Salmon quantification, Scanpy + scVelo downstream analysis
- sc/snATAC-seq: HISAT2 + ArchR
- Sequencing spatial transcriptomics: Salmon quantification, Scanpy + scVelo downstream analysis
 - Visium (without probes), Slide-seq
 - Harmonized with sc/snRNA-seq outputs, including output file format (addition of spatial coordinates for each capture bead)
- Multiome RNA-seq & ATAC-seq: subsets of RNA-seq and ATAC-seq pipelines used directly, embedded in multiome pipeline
- Imaging (not currently represented in ATLAS-D2K):
 - Multichannel imaging with segmentation masks: SPRM
 - CODEX (v1): Cytokit (+ SPRM)
 - PhenoCycler (CODEX v2), CellDIVE, MIBI: DeepCell (+ SPRM)
 - FISH (merFISH, DARTFISH): PIPEFISH pipeline
 - \circ 3D segmentation and analysis: IMC complete, CODEX under development

HBM749.MTH	IBM993.ZNN RNA-seq (SNARE-seq2) [Sa	NJ.876 almon] Kidney (Le
HBM476.VHDB.268 Slide-seq [Salmon] Kidney (Right) Publication Date 2022-02-14	Modification Date 2022-02-14	Published Public Acces
Visualization		
Scatterplot (UMAP) 1,5	🗴 - 🗙 Spatial 1,952	spots, 1 i 🔥 🗸
.588 Fallopian Tube (Right) 10	X Multiome [Salmon + ArchR + N	Muon]
Visualization		± < *
Scatterplot (UMAP - RNA) 🗧 💠 🗸	Scatterplot (UMAP - ATAC) :	🗘 🔹 Scatterplot (UM
Genomic Profiles	6 - 2	× Peak List 24,919
		Search A1BG

A40E

The CEDAR Workbench is an essential component of open science, ensuring FAIR data and enhancing scientific reproducibility

Launch Workbench

CEDAR is making data submission smarter and faster, so that scientific researchers and analysts can create and use better metadata. Through better interfaces, terminology, metadata practices, and analytics, CEDAR improves metadata from provider to end user.



FAIR principles: Acronym for Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable, which is a way of sharing data to maximize its utility

HuBMAP

Sequence Assays

10x Multiome

Prepare your metadata based on the latest metadata schema using one of the template files below. See the instructions in the Metadata Validation Workflow document for more information on preparing and validating your metadata.tsv file prior to submission.

Related files:

- 涉 Excel template: For metadata entry.
- 📝 TSV template: Alternative for metadata entry.

REQUIRED - For this assay, you must also prepare and submit two additional metadata.tsv files following the metadata schemas linked here for RNAseq and ATACseq. For additional documentation on this dataset type, please visit here.

Metadata schema

Version 2 (use this one)

Directory schemas

Version 2.0 (use this one)

pattern	required?	description
extras\/.*	1	Folder for general lab-specific files related to the dataset.
extras\/expected_cell_count\.txt		The expected cell count for the RNA sequencing dataset. This is an optional file that, if present, will be used by the HIVE's RNA sequencing analysis pipeline. With some datasets, knowing the expected cell count has improved the output of the HIVE analysis pipeline.
raw\/.*	~	All raw data files for the experiment.



Data Previews

Welcome to the SenNet data preview page where you can explore regular updates and visualizations of data being processed and published by the SenNet Consortium. This page acts as an overview of current Consortium data and a look ahead at data that is yet to be published.



This October 2024 SenNet Sankey diagram tracks how data has been uploaded and published through a variety of categories:

- 1. Which Tissue Mapping Center (TMC) or Technology Development and Application (TDA) processes the tissue.
- 2. Which technology is being used to process tissue.
- 3. The human or murine organ from which the senescent cell tissue was taken.
- 4. The status of that data in October 2024.

2

https://docs.sennetconsortium.org/data-sankey/

The Sankey visualization above and the graph and table below are created directly from the data dashboard, which is only accessible to Consortium members, and which details operational information about primary datasets at all statuses, enabling a preview of upcoming data and detailed tracking by Consortium members. The public sees only published datasets in the data portal whereas all data submitted is shared in the portal by Consortium members.

	10x Multiome	ATACseq	CosMx	GeoMx (NGS)	Histology	SM-21	PhenoCycler	RNAseq	Visium (no probes)	Visium (with probes)	Xenium	Grand Total
Adipose Tissue								31	4	9		44
Human								4	4	9		17
Mouse								27				27
Bone Marrow								7				7
Human												
• Brain		1	3	1				1/	5/			/9
Human		1	2	1				17	5/			5/
Hoart		1	3	1	00			40				120
Human					82			40				130
Kidney (Left)					20			40				20
Human					20							20
Large Intestine	4				20				4			8
Human	4								4			8
Liver	20			47				46		21		134
Human	20			47				22		21		110
Mouse								24				24
• Lung (Left)	5				25	72		49	7			158
Human	5				25	72		45	7			154
Mouse								4				4
• Lung (Right)	3				70	56	6	79	5			219
Human	3				70	56	6	75	5			215
Mouse								4				4
Lymph Node							17					17
Human							17					17
• Muscle								71				71
Mouse								71				71
Other								4				4
Mouse								4				4
Ovary (Left)						22		22				44
Human						22		22				44
• Ovary (Right)								4				4
Human					450			4				4
• Pancreas					156			12		40	32	240
Human					156			12		40	32	240
· SKIN						29						29
Grand Total	32	1	3	48	353	179	23	390	77	70	32	1208









Product ~ Solutions ~ Reso	ources প Open Sour	rce – Enterprise – Pricing	Q Search or jump to.	/ S	ign in Sign up
SenNet Consor Software used for the Cel	tium Iular Senescence Netwo ⊟ Projects 2 ♀ ₽	rk (SenNet) Раскадев А Реоріе 4			
Popular repositories				People	
documentation SenNet Documentation	Public	ingest-validation-tools Forked from <u>hubmapconsortium/ingest-validation</u> SenNet data submission guidelines, and tools whi submissions adhere to those guidelines.	Public n-tools ich check that	Top languages	
● JavaScript ☆ 1		● Python		 Python JavaScript HTML Dockerfile 	Shell
ccf-preview SenNet HRA User Interfaces (Preview) HTML	Public	aws-workflow	Public		
portal-ui	Public	entity-api A set of web service calls to return information at	Public bout SenNet entities		
↓JavaScript ♀1		• Python			
Q Find a repository		Type - Langu	age 👻 Sort 👻		
portal-ui (Public) ● JavaScript ☆ 0 ♀ 1 () 21 औ	0 Updated 14 hours ago	М	~~~~~		
entity-api Public A set of web service calls to return informa	ation about SenNet entit	ies MA	mmmmm		

DataCite Commons

2,430 Works

Creators & Contributors ?

Börner, Katy	173
Quardokus, Ellen	106
Μ.	
Radtke, Andrea J.	55
Germain, Ronald	32
Kelleher, Neil	29
Saunders, Diane	24
Browne, Kristen	21
Weber, Griffin	19
Beuschel, Rebecca	14
Т.	
Gustilo, Katherine	11

Publication Year

2024	611
2023	762
2022	556
2021	188
2020	313

Work Type

 \checkmark Dataset

Anatomical Structures, Cell Types, plus Biomarkers (ASCT+B) table for Bone Marrow and Blood/Pelvis v1.0

Muzlifah A. Haniffa, Laura Jardine & Sarah A. Teichmann

Text File published 2021 in The Human BioMolecular Atlas Program (HuBMAP) Reference Repository

Anatomical Structures, Cell Types, plus Biomarkers (ASCT+B) tables aim to capture the nested part_of structure of anatomical human body parts, the typology of cells, and biomarkers used to identify cell types. The tables are authored and reviewed by an international team of experts.

DOI registered March 29, 2021 via DataCite.

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Dataset

https://doi.org/10.48539/hbm963.tbfp.428

Anatomical Structures, Cell Types, plus Biomarkers (ASCT+B) table for Brain v1.0

- Song-Lin Ding, Jeremy A. Miller & Amy Bernard
- Text File published 2021 in The Human BioMolecular Atlas Program (HuBMAP) Reference Repository

Anatomical Structures, Cell Types, plus Biomarkers (ASCT+B) tables aim to capture the nested part_of structure of anatomical human body parts, the typology of cells, and biomarkers used to identify cell types. The tables are authored and reviewed by an international team of experts.





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Publication Year

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Registration Agency

DataCite

Histology data from the pancreas of a 39-year-old white male

Paul Robson, Anne Marchini & Tim Adams Content published 2024 in Cellular Senescence Network (SenNet)

DOI registered March 7, 2024 via DataCite.

Dataset

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https://doi.org/10.60586/snt899.hzkd.452

Histology data from the pancreas of a 39-year-old white male

Paul Robson, Anne Marchini & Tim Adams Content published 2024 in Cellular Senescence Network (SenNet)

DOI registered March 7, 2024 via DataCite.

Dataset

🐵 https://doi.org/10.60586/snt759.kjjz.639

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Flexible hybrid cloud infrastructure -> atlas

1) **Curation and Ingestion:** Semi-automated data ingestion currently from data providers, and in the future from community partners, and the general research community, to maximize efficiency and usefulness for building the HRA

2) **Integration:** Automated analysis and annotation of ingested data and alignment of these annotations to the HRA via the UBKG

3) **Findability and Accessibility:** Manifestation of backend resources in the modular architecture of APIs and containers, services, and documentation that currently minimizes user friction in integrated searching, querying, analyzing, and viewing of data, and in the future of tissue maps at multiple spatial scales and among multiple layers of information

4) **Interoperability:** Use of the deployment of the UBKG to translate data, HRA assets, and community data among one another via ontologies

5) **Analysis:** Infrastructure support to currently enable users with interactive analyses of HuBMAP data via Jupyter notebooks, and in the future, batch workflows among both HuBMAP and user-contributed data and tools, including integration and mapping against the HRA

6) **Sustainability:** HuBMAP's flexible hybrid cloud infrastructure—efficiently leveraging on-premises resources at PSC for services that would incur significant public cloud charges, such as data storage, processing, analysis, and download facilitates sustainment of open tools, data, and infrastructure beyond the end of the HuBMAP program.

Flexible hybrid cloud infrastructure -> atlas



AWS

HuBMAP Flexible Hybrid Cloud Microservices Architecture:

PSC Globus



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https://humanatlas.io/events/2024-24h

Questions

How do we best capture data for a Multiscale Human?

How do we map a Multiscale Human?

How do we model a Multiscale Human?

How can LLMs or RAGs be used to advance science and clinical practice?

How to safeguard privacy?

Thank you