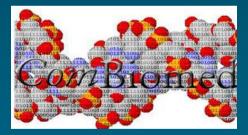


Instituto de Salud Carlos III







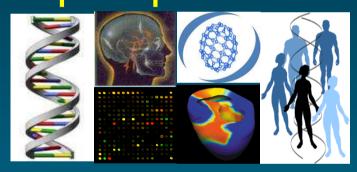






Dr. Guillermo López-Campos Medical NanoBioInformatics Dept. Institute of Health "Carlos III" Madrid, SPAIN

Nanoinformatics from the Biomedical Informatics perspective



November 4th, 2010 Nanoinformatics 2010 Arlington

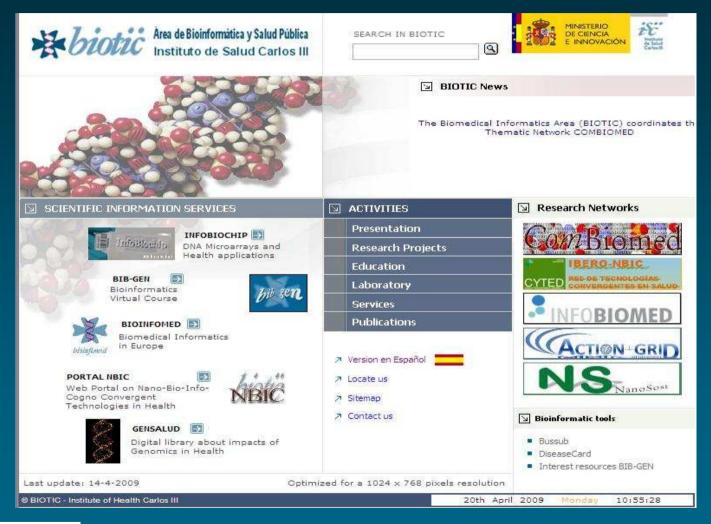




Outline

- Presentation
- Introduction
- Experiences from Biomedical informatics & reusable tools
- Education
- Ongoing works in Nanoinformatics
- Final remarks

Presentation



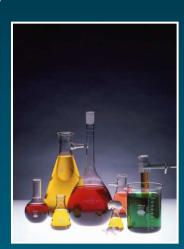


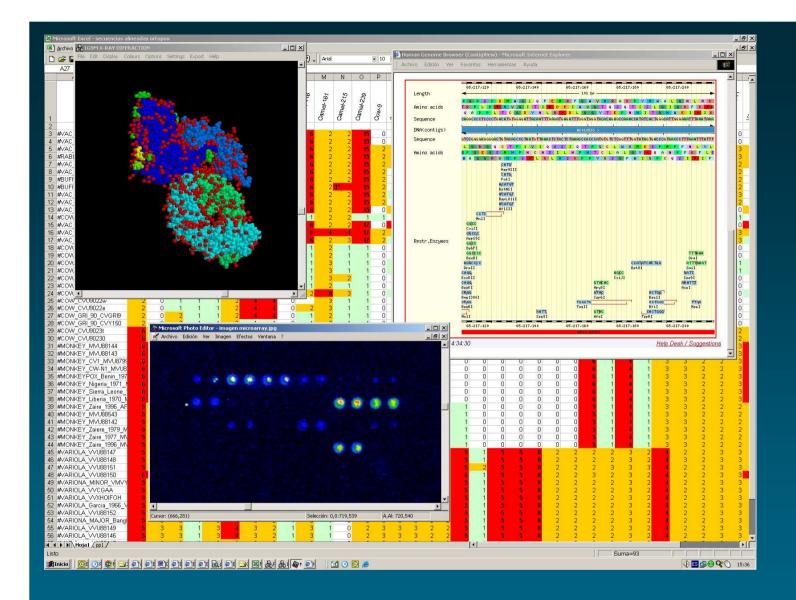
http://biotic.isciii.es/



Institute of Health "Carlos III" Ministry of Science and Innovation

- Public Research Institute
- Scientific and technological support body of the Spanish National Health System
- Competences in:
 - Epidemiology, Public health laboratories
 - Cell therapy and Regenerative Medicine
 - Biomedical research funding and coordination
 - Cooperative research networks
 - National School of Public Health, Health Sciences Library
 - New technologies Biomedical Informatics and genomics, Nanoinformatics, Telemedicine
 - Pathology oriented research centers (cancer, cardiovascular)





Introduction

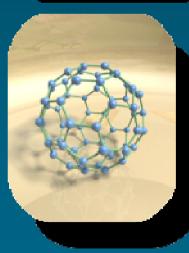


New trends towards personalised Medicine

- Genomic (molecular, personalised) medicine
- Regenerative medicine/tissue engineering seeks to develop functional cell, tissue, and organ substitutes to repair, replace or enhance biological function that has been lost due to congenital abnormalities, injury, disease, or aging.
 NIH Definition, NIBIB, June 2004



 NanoMedicine – Use of nanoscale tools and components for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases and for understanding their pathophysiology.



European Science Foundation, Nov. 2005

Main role of Informatics in Regenerative and Nano Medicine

Data on patient

- (in ePHR): Data on loss of function, status of immuno-compatibility, tissue characteristics,
 regeneration by using stem cells or the own tissue, result of application
- Genomic data for both genotypic classification and phenotypic characterisation.
- Next generation sequencing whole human genome. How to access the complete genome sequence so that it can be part of the EMR.
- Data about the family history of the donor for stem cell therapies

Data on biomaterials:

- Tissue, material or nano-particle, results, relevant references about the topic
- It might be chemical information such as molecules, or physical information such as electromagnetic waves, optical information, electrical signal, acoustic waves, mechanical information (mass, speed, acceleration...).

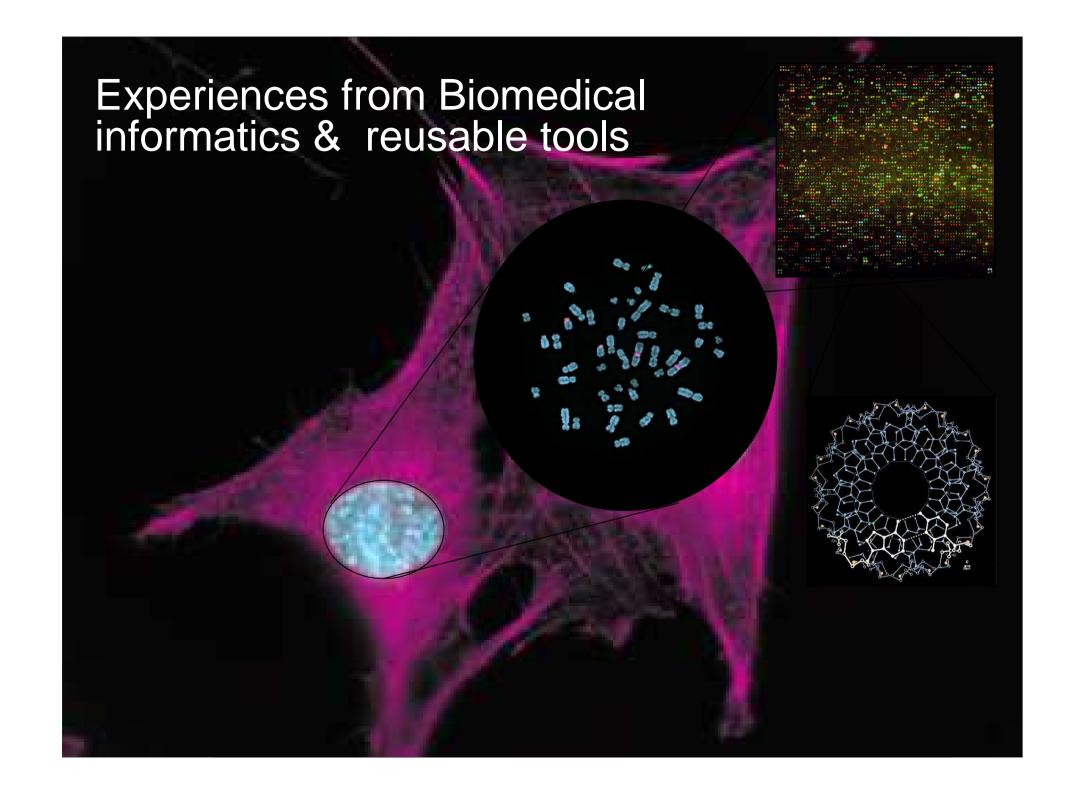
Data on biological processes

- Metabolic pathways, genes, gene expression, protein structure and post-translational changes.
- Genes, hormone and growth factors involved in disease and in regenerative process.
- Optimization of appropriate vectors for specific cell types, including stem and progenitor cells and their use in bioengineered scaffolds and implants;



Biomedical Informatics

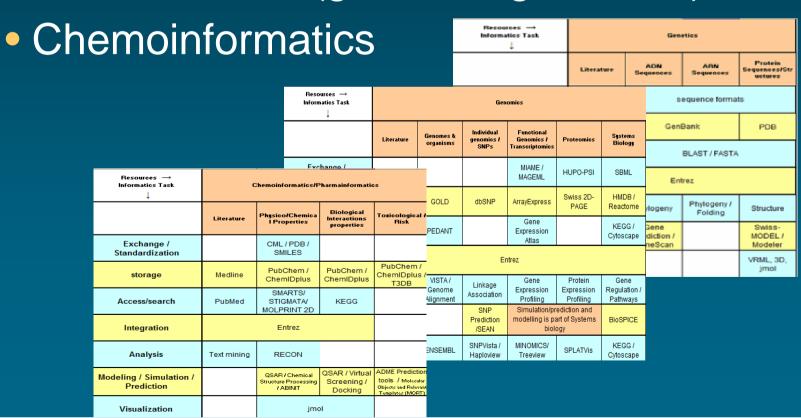
- Informatics is the science of information
- Information is data plus meaning
- Biomedical informatics is the science of information in the context of biomedicine.
- Informaticians study information (data + meaning).
- Thus, BMI practitioners must understand the context or domain (biomedicine).
- BMI is different;; The semantic gap between data and meaning is larger than in other fields because biomedicine deals with systems (human beings) which are imperfect, due to evolution and do not respond to an "a priori" design, so many times it is not possible to isolate its component parts and functions.
- Bernstam EV, Smith JW, Johnson TE. (2010) "What is Biomedical Informatics". Journal of Biomedical Informatics; 43 104-110.
- Hersh W. (2009). "A Stimulus to define Informatics and Health Information Technology". BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making. 9:24.
- Groth DP and MacKie-Mason JK. (2010) "Why an Informatics degree?" Communications of the ACM. 53 (2) 26-28



TC Framework for Nanoinformatics

Identify tools and applications in different fields covered by Biomedical informatics

Bioinformatics (genetics, genomics)

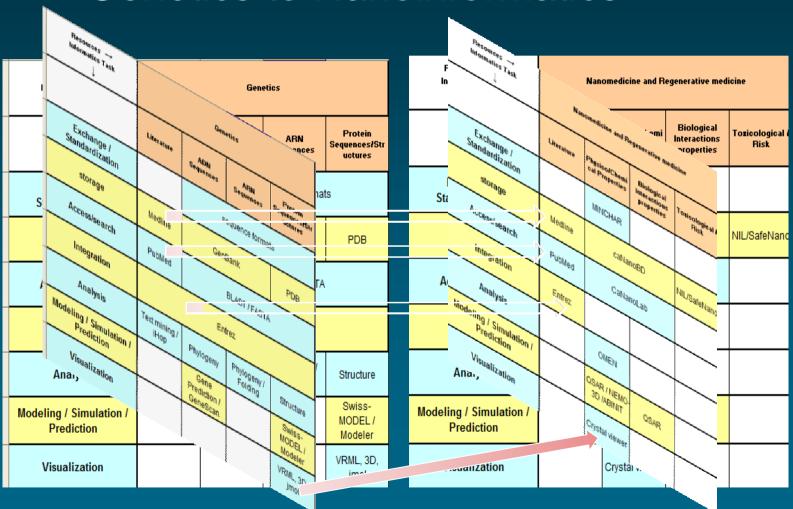


Resources → Informatics Task ↓	Literature	Physico/Chemical Properties	Biological Interactions properties	Toxicological / Risk	Clinical effects	
Data Generation – NM Synthesis						
Validation - Characterization						
Exchange/Standardization	1. NanoCollaboratory 2. ANSI NSP(American National Standards Institute's Nanotechnolovy Standards Panel) 3. ISO TC 229					
Storage	NBI Nanomaterial-biological interactions Knowledgebase CaNanoBD					
	1. TOXNET 2. MEDLINE 3. NTIS (National Technical Information Service) 4. NIOSH: CDC-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 5. ICON EHS Database			1. TOXNET		
	1. NanoForum 2. NanoHub					
Portals	SNN Safer Nanomaterials and Nanomanufacturing Initiative National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). 3. InterNano		SNN Safer Nanomaterials and Nanomanufacturing Initiative NBI Nanomaterial-biological interactions	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).		
Collaboration	ICON International Council on Nanotechnology 2. NanoHub					
	INTERNANO (National Nanomanufacturing Network(NNN)) 2. NanoMedNet International nanotechology and society network NBI Nanomaterial-biological interactions			1.SAFENANO: Ilustration Acknowledgement 2. NanoMedNet		
Access/Search	1. CaNanoLab					
	1.PUBMED 2.TOXLINE			1. SAFENANO: Publ	ication database search	
	3. University of Albertas Libraries 4. NIOSH NIL: Nanoparticle Information Library			1.TOXLINE		
Integration						
Analysis		1. Quantum Dot Lab 2. NEMO 3-D				
Modeling/Simulation		1. Hyperchem 2. Quantitative structure-activity relationship modeling (QSAR) 3. CananoBD 4. BioSensorLab 5. Quantum Dot Lab 6. HidrophobicityLab				
Prediction	Martin-Sanchez et al "A primer in l	knowledge management	for Nanoinformatics in Mo	I dicine" IOS-Press	Proceedings 12th	
Visualization	Martín-Sanchez et al. "A primer in knowledge management for Nanoinformatics in Medicine". IOS-Press Proceedings 12th International Conference on Knowledge-Based Intelligent Information & Engineering Systems KES2008.					



Mapping and identifying reusable tools in Nanoinformatics

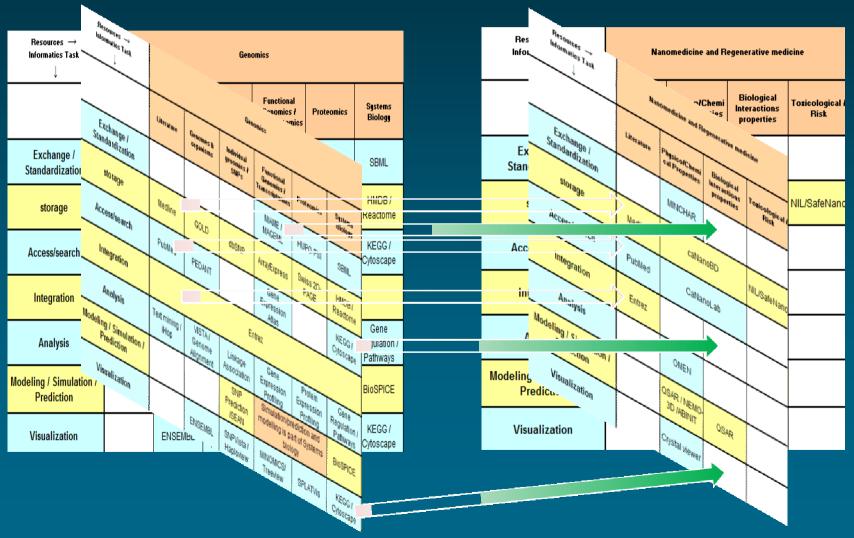
Genetics to Nanoinformatics





Mapping and identifying reusable tools in Nanoinformatics

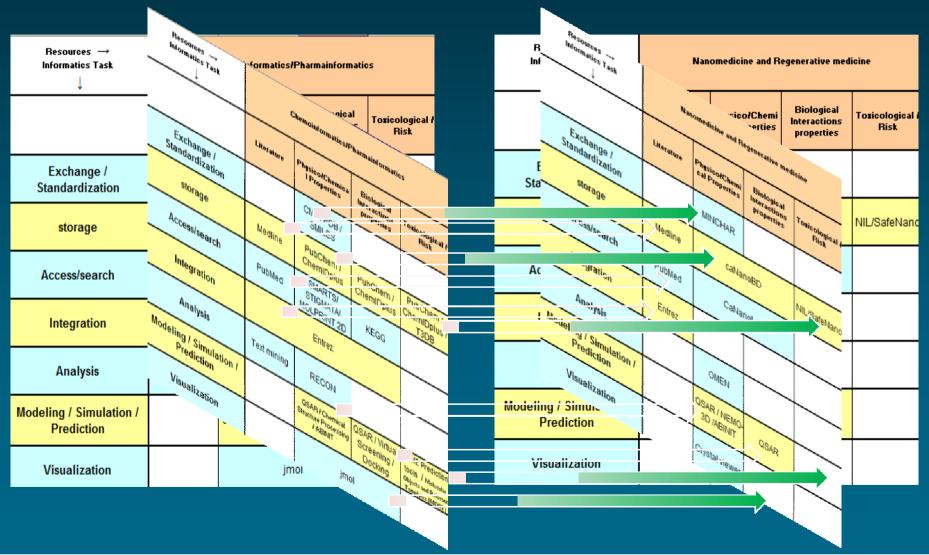
Genomics to Nanoinformatics





Mapping and identifying reusable tools in Nanoinformatics

Chemoinformatics to Nanoinformatics





Development of Standards

- PDB (Protein Data Bank) and PDB format
- MIAME/MAGEML experience
 - Development of a set of standards for data storage, data exchange, ontologies...
 - MIAME (Minimal Information About a Microarray Experiment) describes the whole process of conducting microarray experiments



Development of standards

- MIAME/MAGEML experience
 - Focused in 6 main areas
 - Raw data from microarray experiment
 - Final processed data for the set of reactions done in the whole experiment
 - Essential sample annotation
 - Experimental design including sample data relationships
 - Sufficient Information describing the array
 - Essential laboratory and data processing



Development of Standards

- MIAME/MAGEML experience
 - Required by publishers as a condition to publish microarray experiments

A non-exhaustive list of journals requiring MIAME compliant data as a condition for publishing microarray based papers

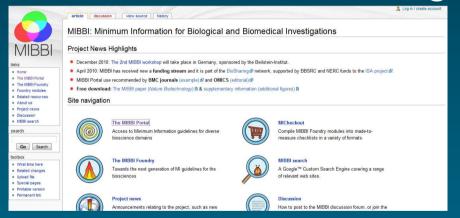
If you know of any other journals or wish to amend the below list, please email us.

- American Physiological Society journals
- Anaerobe
- · Antioxidants & Redox Signaling
- · Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology
- · Biochemical Journal
- Bioinformatics
- Extensions were proposed to cover specific aspects
 - MIAME CGH, MIAME ChIP-on-Chip, MIAME Plant, MIAME TOX/Env



Development of Standards

MIBBI – Minimum Information for Biological and Biomedical investigations





ISA (Investigation/Study/Assay)





Annotation

- DAS/ENSEMBL experience
 - DAS (Distributed Annotation System). Method to integrate and visualize disparate data sources (DAS servers) in a DAS client.
 - Consists in a data exchange specification,
 Interaction data servers and visualization clients
 - DAS registry ensures the interoperability among DAS servers and clients around the world



Annotation

- DAS/ENSEMBL experience
 - Originally designed for sequence annotation (ENSEMBL), different extensions are designed for other data types
 - DAS1.6E Proteins STRUCTURES, alignments, INTERACTIONS
 - SPICE is an application for projecting protein annotations onto 3D structures
 - (http://www.efamily.org.uk/software/dasclients/spice/)
 - DASMI is an integration portal for protein interaction data. (http://www.dasmi.de/)



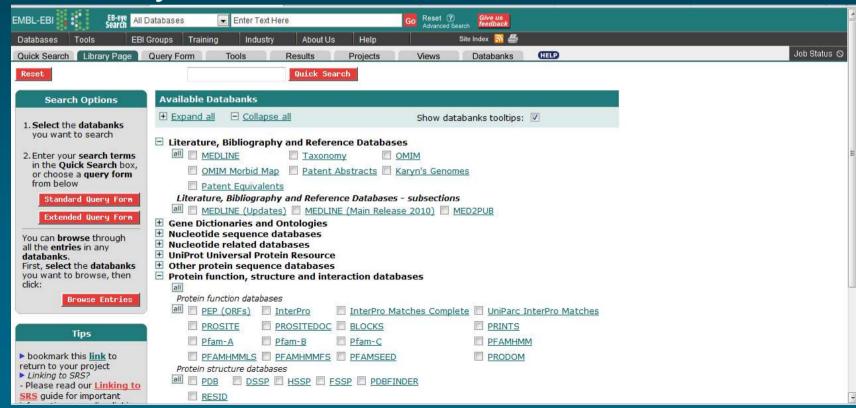
Data Integration

- SRS system
 - Integrates different databases and tools
 - Uses a single interface
 - It is possible to query simultaneously all the integrated databases
 - It's possible to integrate proprietary data with publicly available data



Data Integration

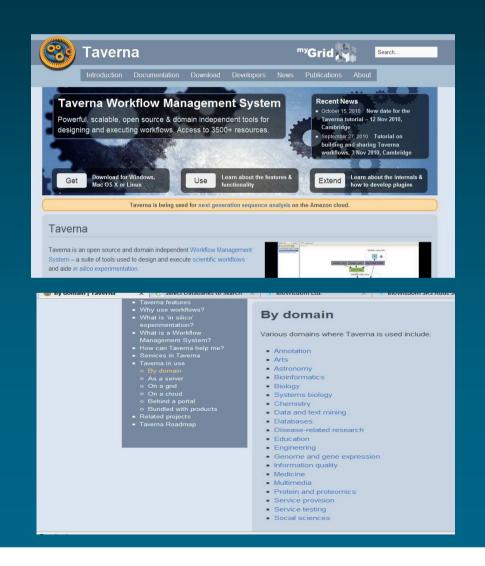
SRS system



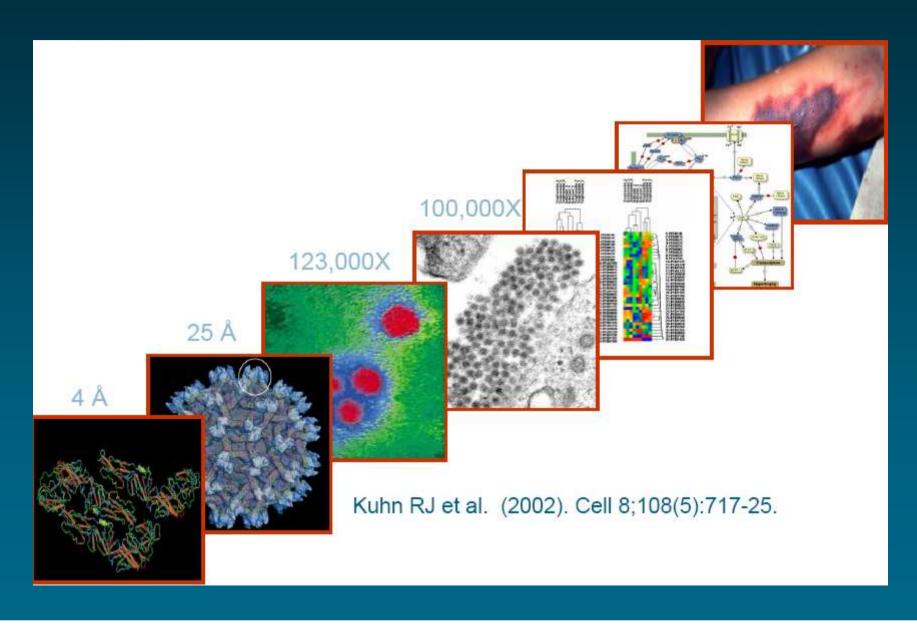


Workflows

- Taverna
 - Workflow management system
 - Extensively used in Biomedical Informatics









Education



Horizontal activities Education

IMIA White Pane Schattauer 2010 1

Recommendations of the International Medical Informatics Association (IMIA) on Education in Biomedical and Health Informatics

John Mantas; Elske Ammenwerth; George Demiris; Arie Hasman; Reinhold Haux; William Hersh; Evelyn Hovenga; K. C. Lun; Heimar Marin; Fernando Martin-Sanchez; Graham Wright (IMIA Recommendations on Education Task Force) Copyright © by IMIA

Medical informatics, health informatics, biomedical informatics, education, recommen-Association IMIA

Objective: The International Medical Infor- cal Informatics Education. matics Association (IMIA) agreed on revising Results and Conclusions: The IMIA recomeducational activities in the various nations the sharing of courseware.

Method: An IMIA task force, nominated in Learning outcomes are defined in terms of 2006, worked on updating the recommen- knowledge and practical skills for health care dations' first version. These updates have been professionals in their role a) as IT user and b) dations, International Medical Informatics broadly discussed and refined by members of as BMHI specialist. Recommendations are IMIA's National Member Societies, IMIA's Aca- given for courses/course tracks in BMHI as demic Institutional Members and by members part of educational programs in medicine, of IMIA's Working Group on Health and Medinursing, health care management, dentistry,

the existing international recommendations mendations center on educational needs for as well as for dedicated programs in BMHI in health informatics/medical informatics health care professionals to acquire knowledge (with bachelor, master or doctor degree). education. These should help to establish and skills in information processing and in- To support education in BMHI, IMIA offers to courses, course tracks or even complete pro- formation and communication technology. The award a certificate for high-quality BMHI grams in this field, to further develop existing educational needs are described as a three-education. It supports information exchange dimensional framework. The dimensions are: on programs and courses in BMHI through and to support international initiatives con- 1) professionals in health care (e.g. physicians, cerning education in biomedical and health nurses, BMHI professionals), 2) type of specialinformatics (BMHI), particularly international ization in BMHI (IT users, BMHI specialists), activities in educating BMHI specialists and and 3) stage of career progression (bachelor, master, doctorate).

pharmacy, public health, health record administration, and informatics/computer science its Working Group on Health and Medica

Professor John Mantas

E-mail: imantas@cc.uoa.gr

Methods Inf Med 2010: 49: 8-8 prepublished: January 7, 2010

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1. Introduction

The first version of the "Recommendations of the International Medical Informatics Association (IMIA) on educahas been widely used. Because of the tre- necessary.

mendous progress in and the evolution of the field of health and biomedical informatics, the contents of those recommendations were, however, not fully upto-date. As there is still a continuous need Section 1.2). tion in health and medical informatics" [1] for such recommendations, a revision was

The revised version, presented here, is based on the original recommendations and the fundamental work following those recommendations ([2-9] and ▶ Table 1 in

There is increasing evidence that health information technology (HIT) improves

Mantas J, Ammenwerth E, Demiris G, Hasman A, Haux R, Hersh W, Hovenga E, Lun KC, Marin H, Martin-Sanchez F, Wright G; IMIA Recommendations of the International Medical Informatics Association (IMIA) on Education in Biomedical and Health Informatics. First Revision. Methods Inf Med. 2010 Jan 7;49(2):105-120.

Special Topic - Original Articles

face" onlinese learning) on the basis of three

criterio; 1) the target collective. 2) the con-

tents of the course; and 30 its length. Courses

were evaluated and the results are hereby

courses on bioinformatics, biomedical infor-

search and practice and facilitation their

arrented and disposed

Training Health Professionals in Bioinformatics

Experiences and Lessons Learned

C. Lines-Compac V. Lines-Aloney F. Mortin-Sandres

Bioinformatics genomics education biomedical aformatics, elearning

Background: Genenic technologies and per Results: National and international training ticularly bioinformatics have significantly thought biomedical research along the last matics and genomics were developed accorddecade and are being recognized as potential ing to specific requirements defined by the methods for application also in medical proc public of each of the targeted health protice and public health. There exists a growing — tessional group. These activities provided the reedfor different collectives of the healthcare students with the necessary shills for better ector to receive training in the methods, tools—understanding the use of bioinformatics tools and databases related with these new areas. and databases and the appropriate way of Objective: his paper describes the tending applying them into specific health domains. experience of our department during the last - Conclusions: The increasing demand of train ten years and analyzes pest admities de ingroussesinnes technologies related to ge signedforteaching bioinformatics to different manies and bioinformatics by health profesgroups of health professionals. We aim to it—signals provides a good opportunity for the attatethemainlessans leant and offer use development of tailored courses based on ful dues to other groups interested in setting their specific needs, expectations and deup training initiatives in bioinformatics for mands generate bridge the gap between re-

Methods: The group selected several methods green day useds. adologies for the training activities (flace to-

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Methods and Med 2 (not 40): m - m acoback s non 17, 2009

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1. Introduction

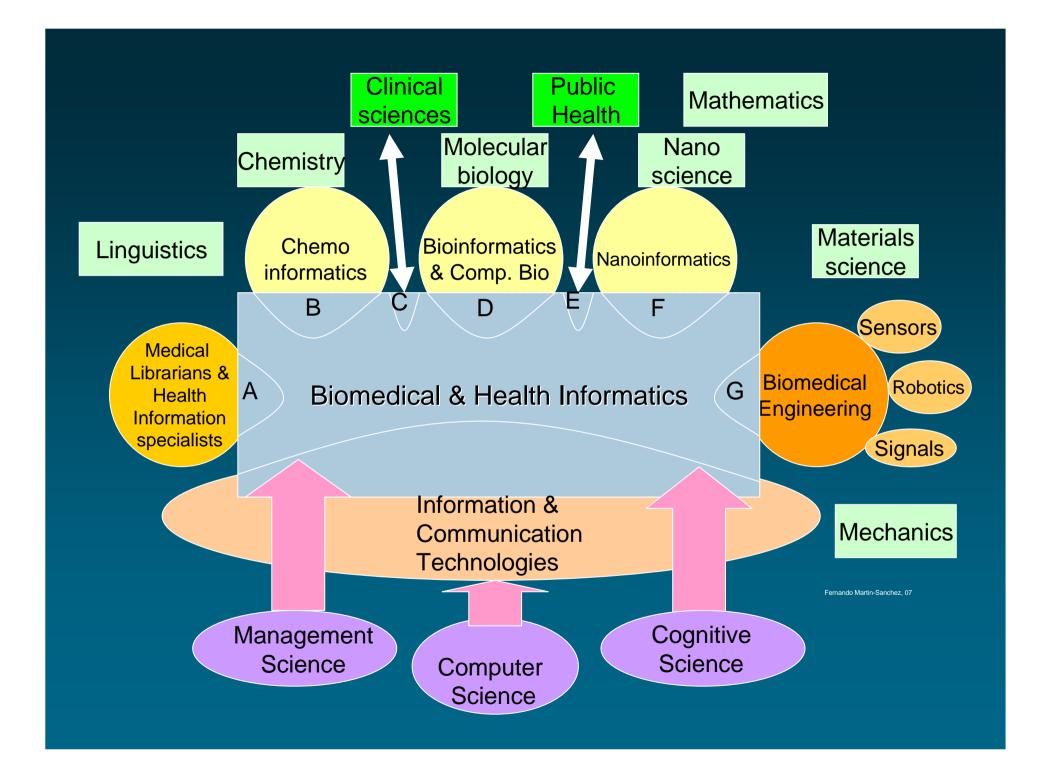
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Medical Informatics to Interacting with Melitermodes postant mented to fill dewas between clautest beard descard, new Mah-distractions Memolycular data, such as remonst seneral data if NPs ten seneral previou profiles and to delition the manswemen; and analysis or describes new sources. ertmormaden (2-4). In alta cenado, deneed for Engineering Metabellistics seels, medieds and resources in the more specific clinicational health connect has riven in the recent years. To actiteve the goal or imegrade in time the beautiful environment to Is becausing so of scale beauti protestionals In the use of Motopernades weak and to 90 under 151.

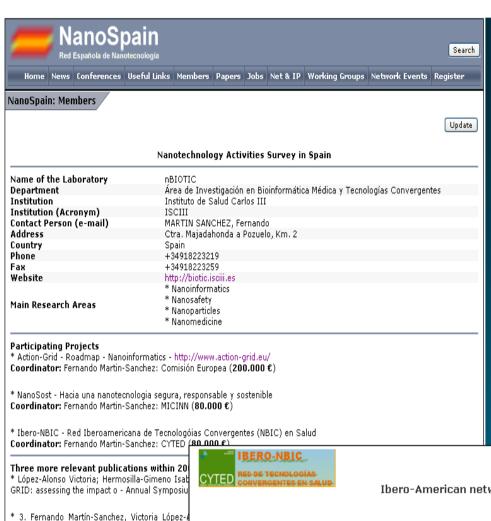
The need a citating enough sent if ny onoffed this beads environment bastis own. peculturates and specificates due to the terement or rests, procedently Title bread ratios or singered audiences [6-1]. ment. Directains on a Empailment and the vital recomplexely director backures not yourse Important challenges in seria s of 4e funing estifing programs. Classical Motoremates. The importance of Matematical impacts courses may not be accurate for In mention and its application by bealth often because they have been specifically Bletmarmadist is a negern distipline dan - protestomais refer on die even den er - det gied er det appticade bli bade Meentainable area with the contract of weighted an inelating and the fine reach, need to deal to back at recent senting, and therefore difand molecular Molecy. Neverthers the with new generals due note patents and levers approaches are needed. Although score of Motoprinades is that housest their alterials related to the control vitors of the control vitors and the and introduces with order discretizes with in our ordinaries. This increases in the uncertainty are and in Motor made at the Indiana in the uncertainty and in the angel i

Lopez-Campos G, Lopez-Alonso V, Martin-Sanchez F. (2010) Training Health Professionals in Bioinformatics. Experiences and Lessons Learned. Methods Inf Med. 49:(3):299-30





Ongoing work on NI





Instituto de Salud Carlos III

Bioinformatica Médica y Tecn. Convergentes (NBIC)

El Área de Bioinformática Médica y Tecnologías Convergentes se creó en 1998, como respuesta a la creciente necesidad del Instituto de Salud Carlos III de formar un equipo que se encargara de investigar y desarrollar los modelos y métodos de información que facilitaran la comprensión y el uso de los nuevos enfoques de la medicina basada en la genómica. Entre sus funciones actuales destaca la de facilitar el conocimiento de las nuevas tecnologías (NBIC, Nano-Bio-Info-Cogno-Tecnologías) y su convergencia para su aplicación en la investigación, práctica clínica y salud pública, desde la perspectiva del tratamiento integrado de la información biomédica.

Las líneas de trabajo actuales de la Unidad que se centran en las Nanotecnologías y Tecnologías Convergentes (NBIC) EN SALUD son:

Provectos Nacionales

- BIOTIC-NBIC: Convergencia de tecnologías bioinformáticas basadas en microarrays y su aplicación en el campo de las enfermedades infecciosas.
- PROYECTO ESTRATÉGICO SINGULAR NANOSOST: Hacia una nanotecnología sostenible, responsable y segura. En la que el área de Bioinformática Médica y Tecn. Convergentes (nBIOTIC) tiene como objetivo el desarrollo de una metodología para la elaboración de un sistema de gestión del riesgo frente a nanopartículas, que garantice un nivel permanente de

Ibero-American network of Converging Technologies NBIC in Health

Objetive: The objective is to contribute to the creation of a wide community of scientists and technologists in the Iberoamerican area who know, develop and assess applications of Convergence of NBIC Technologies in health from a multidisciplinary and global integration perspective. The aim is to promote synergies between countries, disciplines and methodologies, paying special attention to the social impact of these new developments.

Finantial: CYTEDDuration: 2009-2012

• Partners: 11 reseach groups of 7 diferents countries.

Informatics between the European Union, er para la Comisión Europea en el que se las sinergias con la Informática

le se incluyen biólogos, farmacéuticos, ortante actividad de asesoría técnica y de ico sobre los siguientes temas: CNOLOGÍAS CONVERGENTES (NBIC) EN cional de Salud, lleva a cabo los lógica y prospectiva, -asesoría onsable de la gestión del laboratorio de

funding 2006-2000 (In thousand Euro)

Instruments and equipment available

rananny 2000-2007 (In albasana Carb)						
		MEC/MITYC	CC.AA			
	2006	0	0			
	2007	0	0			
	2008	28000	0			

Knowledge Management for Nanoinfor - "Knowled Jain (Eds), KES 2008 LNAI Volume 5178/2008 Sei

* 2. Altman RB, Balling R, Brinkley JF, Coiera E Martin-Sanchez F, Mihalas GI, - Methods Inf Med.

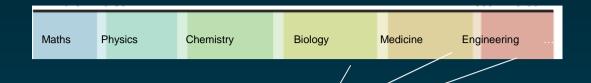
* Robot Spotter para fabricación de microarrays

* Escaner 2 laser para revelado de microarrays * Escaner 4 laser para revelado de microarrays

100000 0 120000

http://biotic.isciii.es

SPECTRUM OF BIOMEDICAL KNOWLEDGE IN INTERNET



BIKMAS SYSTEM

(Biomedical

Information

Knowledge

Management

Antena

System)









Archive of topics



Webs (Combiomed, NanoSost)



Courses (Lain Entralgo, ISCIII)

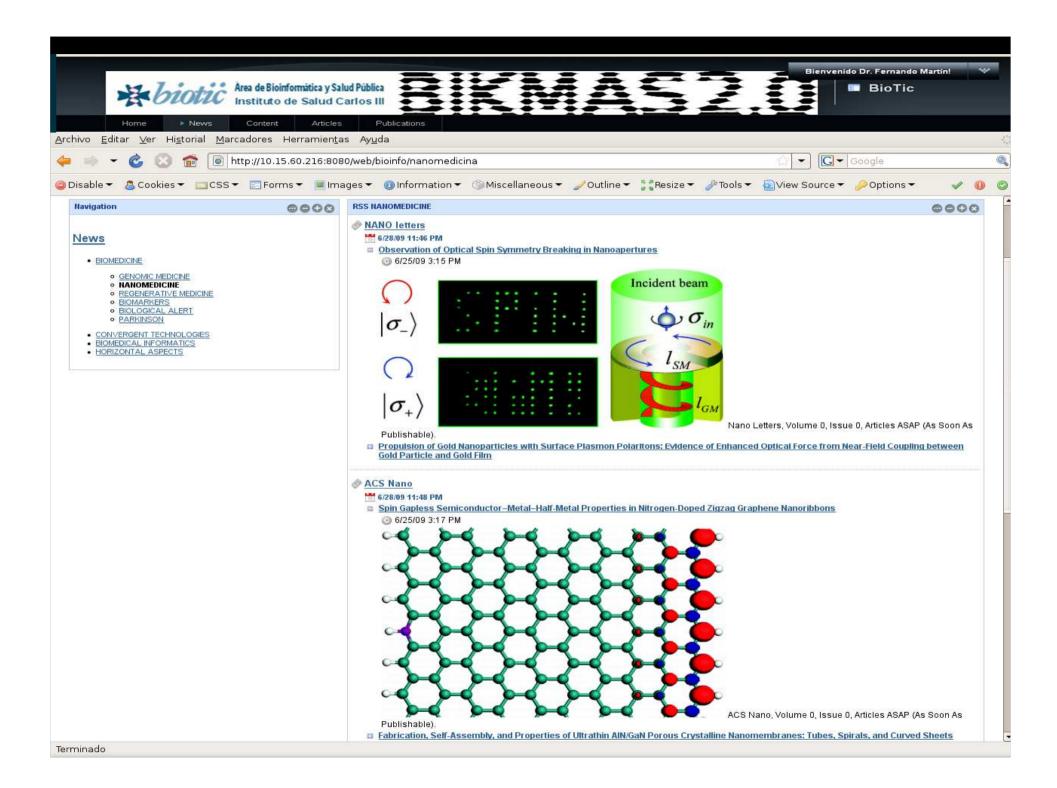


News (for I+S, Ibero-NBIC)



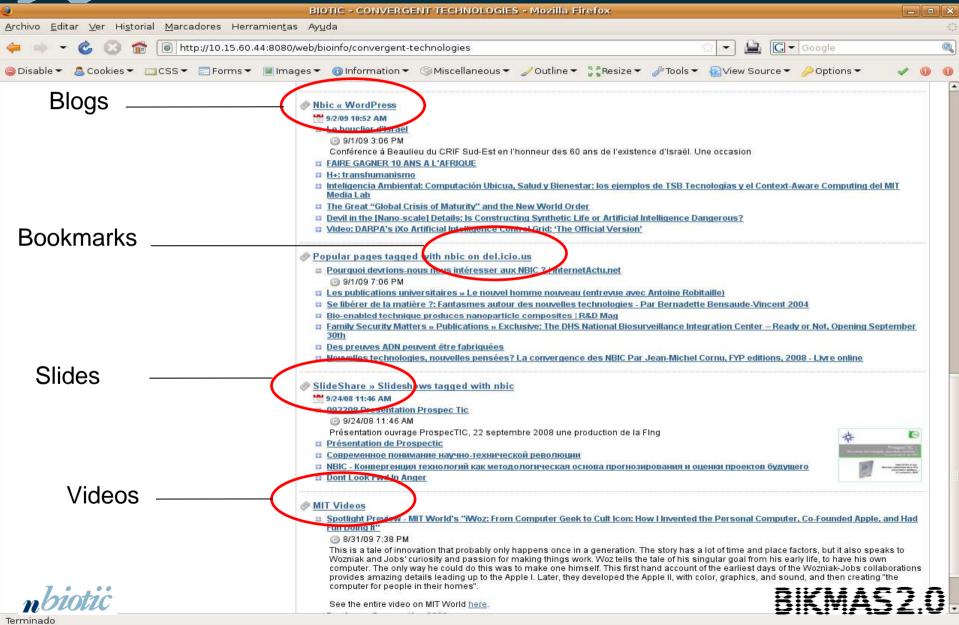
Scientific **Documents** (White Paper, artículos)

USES (several formats and applications)





News - RSS feeds - any format





DiseaseCard is an information retrieval tool for accessing and integrating genetic and medical information for health applications. Resorting to this integrated environment, clinicians are able to access and relate diseases data already available in the Internet, scattered along multiple databases. Diseasecard was developed by <u>University of Aveiro Bioinformatics Group</u> in collaboration with the <u>Institute of Health Carlos III Bio-Computing and Public Health Unit</u>. The use of DiseaseCard is subject to the following disclaimer and warning.

Endorsement:















diseasecard















Cystic fibrosis

References

🛊 📴 Pathology

🛊 🔚 Drugs

Elinical Trials

🗓 🚰 Genetic Tests and Labs

🖡 🔚 Pharmaco. Research

📔 📴 Disorders and Mutations

🗓 📴 Polymorphism

🛨 📴 Nucleotide Sequence

🚹 🚰 Chromosomal Local.

Gene

i 🔚 Nomenclature

Enzyme

🛨 🚰 Functional Site

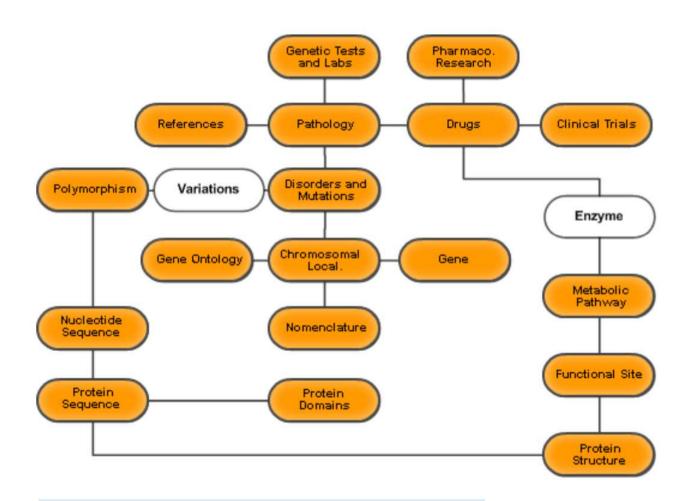
🚹 📴 Protein Structure

Protein Sequence

🛨 📴 Protein Domains

🛊 📔 Gene Ontology

Variations



Overview

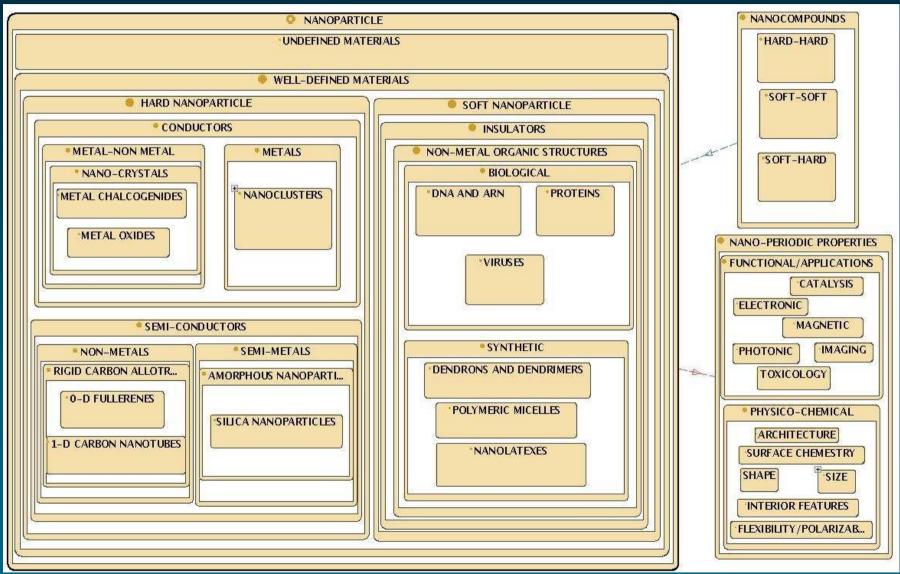
Disease omim code 219700

Other Names

- Cystic fibrosis lung disease, modifier of
- Cystic fibrosis



D. TOMALIA'S PERIODIC CLASSIFICATION NANONTOLOGY



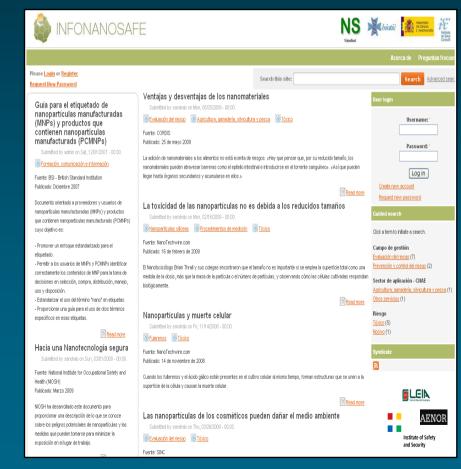
D. Tomalia "In quest of a systematic framework for unifying and defining nanoscience". J Nanopart Res (2009) 11:1251–1310



INFONANOSAFE - Communication of the risk in the context of the nanotechnology

Objectives

- To spread news, guides and good practices relative to the safety in the use of the nanotechnology.
- To be the website of reference into Spanish on nanosafety.





Conclusions

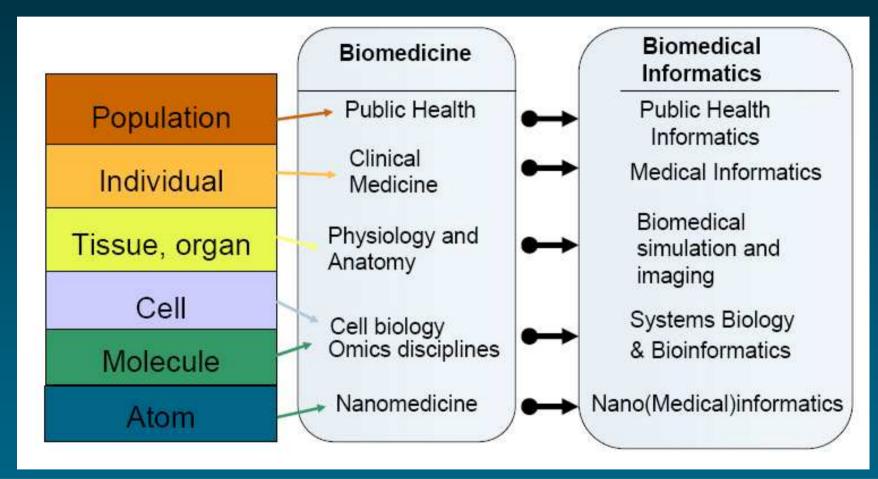


Final Remarks

- Biomedical Informatics have some tools that might be reused in Nanoinformatics
- Collaboration in the design of tools and methods for future applications in nanomedicine



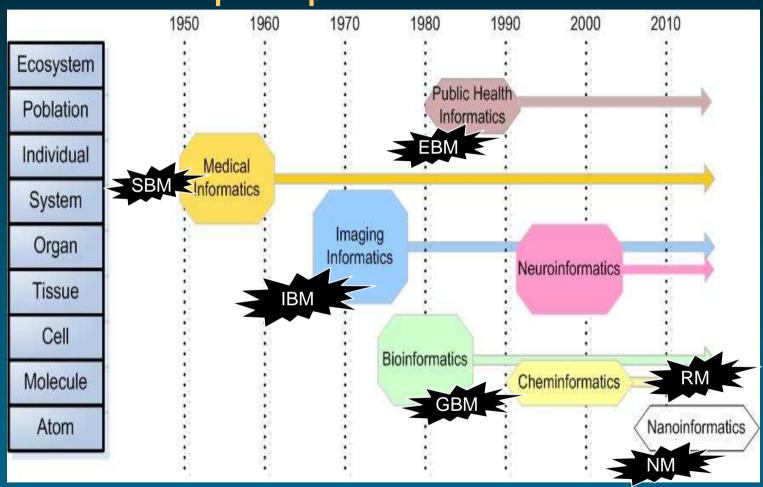
Final remark: BMI - from particle to population



Altman RB, Balling R, Brinkley JF, Coiera E, Consorti F, Dhansay MA, Geissbuhler A, Hersh W, Kwankam SY, Lorenzi NM, Martin-Sanchez F, Mihalas GI, Shahar Y, Takabayashi K, Wiederhold G. "Commentaries on Informatics and medicine: from molecules to populations". Methods Inf Med. 2008:47(4):296-317, PMID: 18690363



Final remark: a chronological perspective for BMI



López-Alonso Victoria; Hermosilla-Gimeno Isabel; Lopez-Campos Guillermo; Maojo Victor; Martin-Sanchez Fernando J. "Action GRID: assessing the impact of Nanotechnology on Biomedical Informatics". AMIA Annual Symposium Proceedings 2008,

Medical NanoBioinformatics Dept. http://biotic.isciii.es



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !!!

