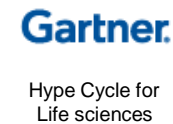




Splice Site Algorithms for Clinical Genomics



Thanks to NIH & Stakeholders



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- Dr. Bailey Glen (Medical University of South Carolina, USA)
- Dr. Jim Weber (PreventionGenetics, USA)
- Dr. Qin Hao and Dr. Line Larsen (Amplexa, Denmark)
- Dr. Val Hyland (Pathology Queensland, Australia).



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Golden Helix – Who We Are



Golden Helix is a global bioinformatics company founded in 1998.



Variant Calling
Filtering and Annotation
Clinical Reports
CNV Analysis
Pipeline: Run Workflows

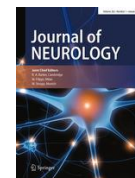
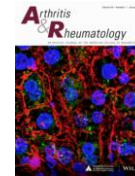
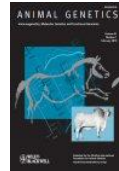
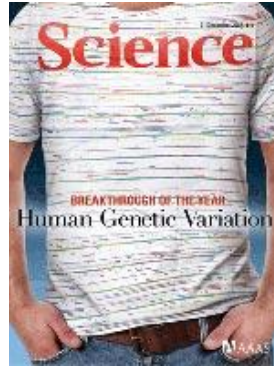


Variant Warehouse
Centralized Annotations
Hosted Reports
Sharing and Integration



GWAS
Genomic Prediction
Large-N-Population Studies
RNA-Seq
Large-N CNV-Analysis

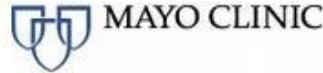
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- SUPPORT
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- INNOVATION and SPEED
- CUSTOMIZATIONS

Genetic Testing Process



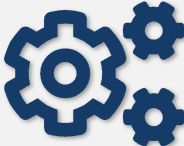
Golden Helix Clinical Suite



Sample Prep



Sequencing



Align & Call



Annotate
& Filter



Variant
Interpretation



Report

**Sentieon
& VS-CNV**

VarSeq

VSClinical

VSReports



■ Complete Support for ACMG Guideline Workflow:

- Implements a guided workflow for following the ACMG guideline scoring and classifying
- Place criteria into conceptually related groups, paired with their opposites, and formatted as answerable question.

■ Aggregate and Automate:

- Questions have supporting evidence presented with rich and interactive visuals
- Automatically computed recommendations for questions that have explicit bioinformatic evidence, with supporting reasons for each answer.

■ Expert and Beginner Friendly:

- Start with descriptive summaries and recommendations for a variant
- Deep dive into Population Catalogs, Gene Impact, Published Studies and Clinical tabs
- Integrated documentation, readings on scoring criteria and citations



▼ ACMG Classification

Scored Criteria by Strength:

Pathogenic	Very Strong		x0
	Strong		x0
	Moderate		x0
	Supporting		x0
Benign	Supporting	BP4, BP5	x2
	Strong	BS1	x1
	Stand Alone		x0

ACMG Classification:

Likely Benign

The classification of Likely Benign applies with scored criteria of 1 very strong pathogenic along with 2 or more moderate pathogenic and no benign.

Recommended Criteria:

- Perform functional assay to determine the effect of the variant in the gene.
- Establish the presence of the variant in the parents



- **VSClinical supports four splice site prediction algorithms**
 - PWM: Uses position weight matrix similar to SpliceSiteFinder and Human Splice Finder
 - MaxEntScan: Approximates sequence motifs using Maximum Entropy Distribution
 - NNSplice: Identifies splice sites using neural networks
 - GeneSplicer: Uses Markov models combined with maximal dependence decomposition



- **Algorithms were compared in terms of**
 - Accuracy
 - Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Precision
- **The test data set was generated as follows:**
 - 20,000 Known splice sites were extracted from the 1000 Genomes GRCh38 reference sequence using exon boundaries specified by NCBI RefSeq Genes
 - This was combined with 20,000 false splice sites from the HS3D splice site dataset

Donor Splice Site Results



	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision
PWM	79.7	82.4	79.5	28.0
MaxEntScan	87.0	72.9	94.9	88.9
NNSplice	87.1	83.6	94.4	96.9
GeneSplicer	88.2	85.4	93.8	96.6

Acceptor Splice Site Results



	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision
PWM	82.7	81.8	84.4	91.3
MaxEntScan	89.5	89.0	90.3	95.1
NNSplice	81.5	77.4	90.0	94.2
GeneSplicer	92.0	92.9	90.1	95.1



- **GeneSplicer has exceptional performance for all metrics**
- **MaxEntScan has high accuracy and is competitive with GeneSplicer in terms of specificity**
- **NNSplice also performs well and is competitive with MaxEntScan on donor data**
- **PWM has a high false positive rate and performs poorly on donor data**



[Demo in VarSeq]



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