



The Barcelona Supercomputing Center

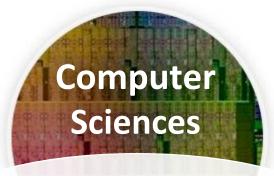
EXCELENCIA

SEVERO

Romina Royo Garrido Life Sciences Department

May 7th, Salamanca

Mission of BSC Scientific Departments



To influence the way machines are built, programmed and used: programming models, performance tools, Big Data, computer architecture, energy efficiency



To understand living organisms by means of theoretical and computational methods (molecular modeling, genomics, proteomics)



To develop and implement global and regional state-of-the-art models for short-term air quality forecast and long-term climate applications



To develop scientific and engineering software to efficiently exploit super-computing capabilities (biomedical, geophysics, atmospheric, energy, social and economic simulations)



Life Sciences Department



Life Sciences Department

Research groups

Electronic and Atomic Protein Modeling

Computational Genomics Protein Interactions and Docking

Computational Biology Units

National Institute of Bioinformatics, ELIXIR node

Computational Node Coordination Node

Bioinformatics Technical Support

Text Mining Genome Informatics Social & Media Impact Evaluation



Life Sciences Department



DIRECTOR:
Alfonso Valencia



GROUP MANAGER: Josep Lluís Gelpí

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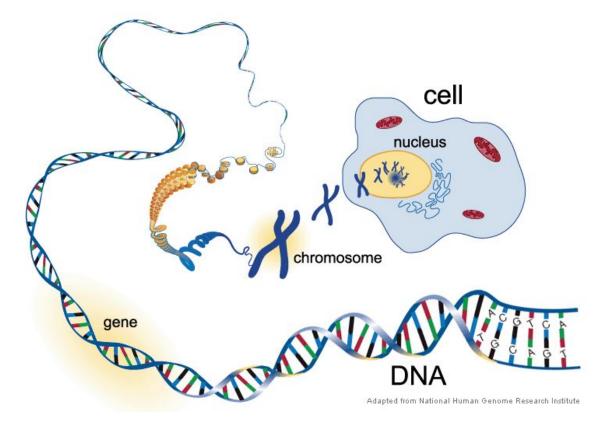


GROUP MANAGER:
David Torrents



Computational Genomics from a biological point of view

Finding the relationship between the biology of the genome and disease in humans.

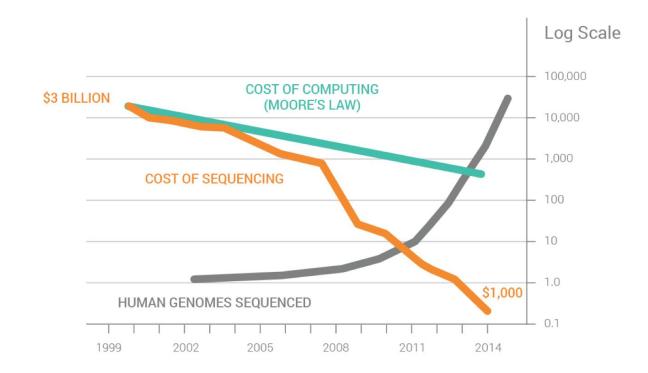




The Sequencing Explosion



First human genome, required 15 years to sequence and cost nearly 3 billion dollars. In 2014, 45 human genomes can be sequenced in a single day for approximately \$1000 each.

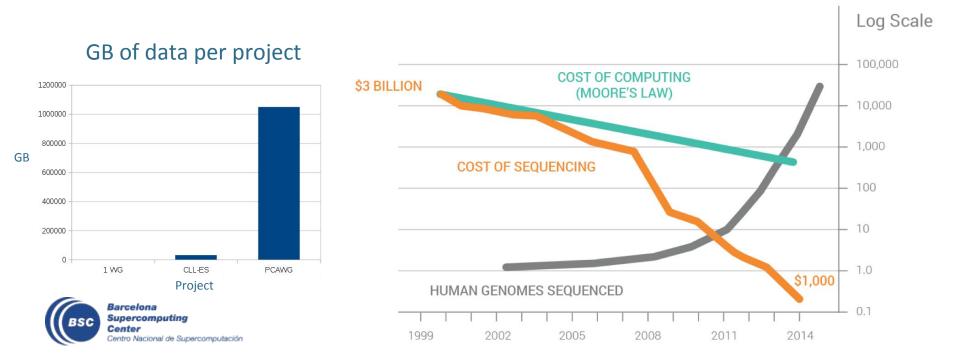




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Computational Genomics from a computational point of view





EGA European Genome-phenome Archive



What is EGA?





EMBL-EBI



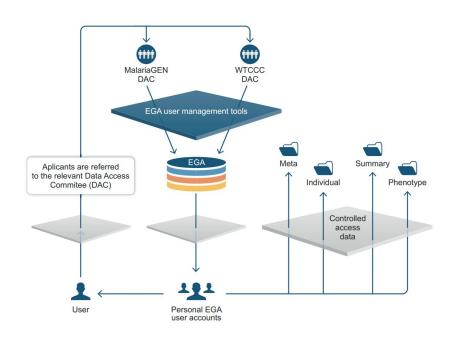






What is EGA?

The EGA is a resource for permanent secure archiving and sharing of all types of potentially identifiable bio-molecular and phenotypic data resulting from biomedical research projects.



- Data is provided by research centers and health care institutions.
- Access is controlled by Data Access Committees.
- Data requesters are researchers from other research or health care institutions.



How EGA transfers data

SFTP

aspera

Submission

Contact











Search



Agreement (DAA)

Receive

Download + decrypt









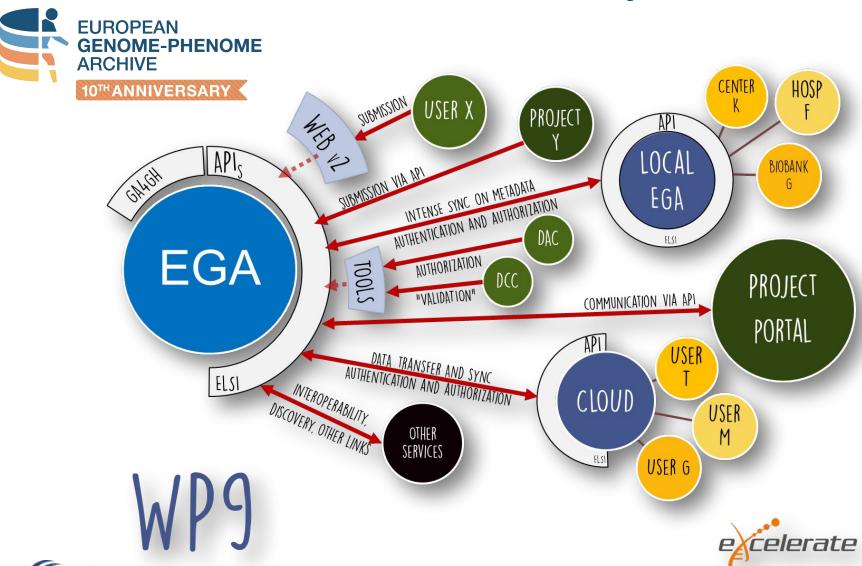








The EGA contains a variety of data





https://ega-archive.org

The EGA contains a variety of data

EUROPEAN GENOME-PHENOME ARCHIVE

ACCESS

What is in the EGA?

personally identifiable genetic and phenotypic data resulting from biomedical research projects.

The European Genome-phenome Archive (EGA) is a service for permanent archiving and sharing of all types of



The FGA in numbers

- ~1,500 Studies
- ~3,900 Datasets
- ~800,000 Donors
- ~900 DACs
- ~ 700 Data Providers
- ~11,800 Data Requesters

The EGA in Volume

- ~4.6 Petabytes (+1PB)
- ~1.1 M files

Q

Tips on how to search

Helpdesk 占 Log in

Latest studies

^{*} Updated April, 12th 2018

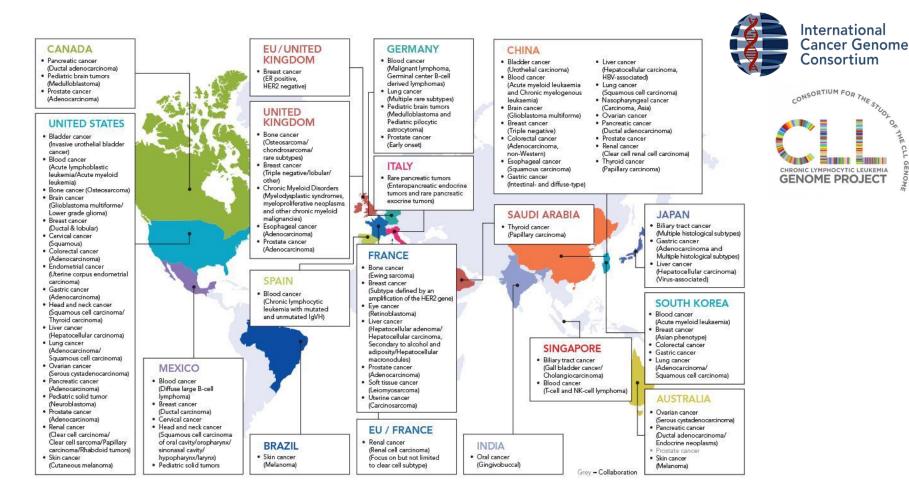


Studies in the EGA by disease Re-analysis of public genetic data Click on a column to view category subgroups reveals a rare X-chromosomal variant associated with type 2 dia betes - 2018-01-24 The reanalysis of existing GWAS data represents a powerful and costeffective opportunity to gain insights into the genetics of complex diseases. Read more -> If applicable, a study may be included in more than one category Sanger **BROWSE** Studies ♠ FTP & Aspera (2) Datasets F Tools P DACs FGA Blog I want to access data Beacon I have data to submit Contact us Twitter The European Genome-phenome Archive (EGA) is part of the ELIXIR infrastructure. EGA is an Elixir Core Data Resource. Learn more © COPYRIGHT 2018. EGA CONSORTIUM ABOUT THE EGA - ABOUT THE CRG - ABOUT EMBLEBI - CONTACT US - LEGAL NOTICE - SUPPORT EMBL-EBI

ICGC PanCancer



International Cancer Genome Consortium



Each country analyzes 500 patients of specific tumors

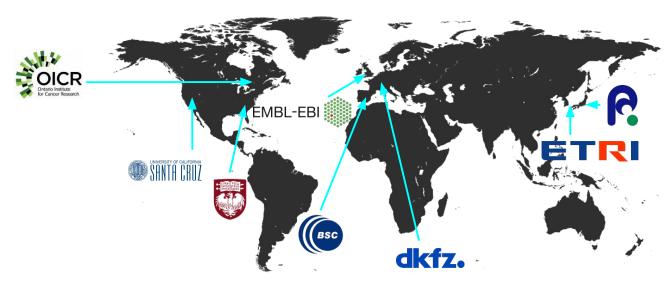


ICGC PanCancer Project





Integrated and homogeneous analysis of more than 2800 tumor-normal genome pairs of different cancer types in order to identify the genomic alterations that can lead to tumor formation so that we can explain the origin and progression of cancer.





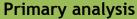
ICGC PanCancer Phases

- 1- Uploading phase
- 2- Analysis phase
- 3- Synchronizing phase
- 4- Downstream analysis



Data collection and organization

Data transfer

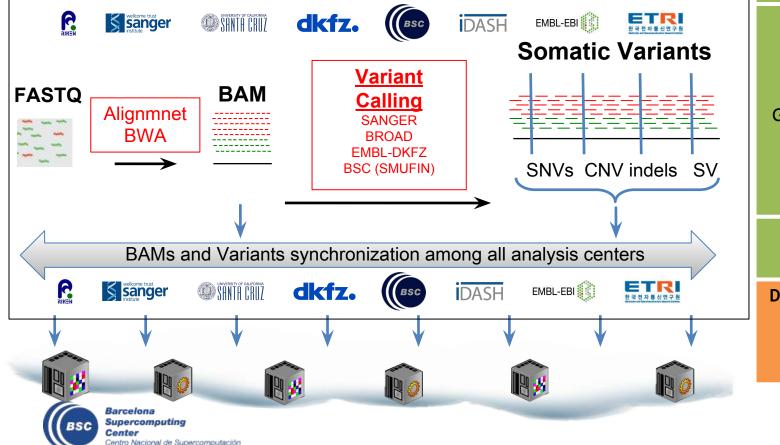


Generation of BAMs

Identification of somatic variants

Data Synchronization

Data distribution to tackle specific biomedical questions



Selected Centers for the storage, analysis and distribution of PanCancer data

Data

- 2800 Tumor-Normal WG Pairs for more than 20 Tumor types
- ~1500 **RNAseq** samples
- ~1500 Expression arrays
- ~1400 Methylation data
- Clinical Records

Compute

14 cloud and HPC environments

- 3 commercial
- 7 openstack
- 4 HPC

~630 VMs, ~15Kcores, ~60TB of RAM



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Portable tools

containerized workflows for portability between sites

Commercial cloud policies

key policy changes enabled commercial cloud usage

- NIH updated dbGaP cloud policy (March 2015)
- ICGC DACO updated ICGC cloud policy (May 2015)



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Data repositories

8 sites storing and sharing data via GNOS

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Users / Data sharing

- 580 researchers
- 130 research projects
- 16 thematic working groups

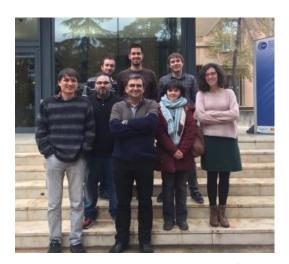


Pending challenges...

- Local EGA at each hospital? Centralized repository?
- Sharing of phenotypic and clinical data: ethical and legal issues
- Heterogeneity of methods: no standard, different results
- Scalability: there's still a lot of manual curation
- Future applications and pipelines for genomics: tightly coupled with the sequencing future
- Bioinformatics applications: Not so efficient, and moving towards virtualization



Acknowledgements







Computational Genomics









EGA Slides adapted from Jordi Rambla's





Operations Department









Thank you

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