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## Leveraging multi-omics data integration in the study of Chornobyl tree frogs

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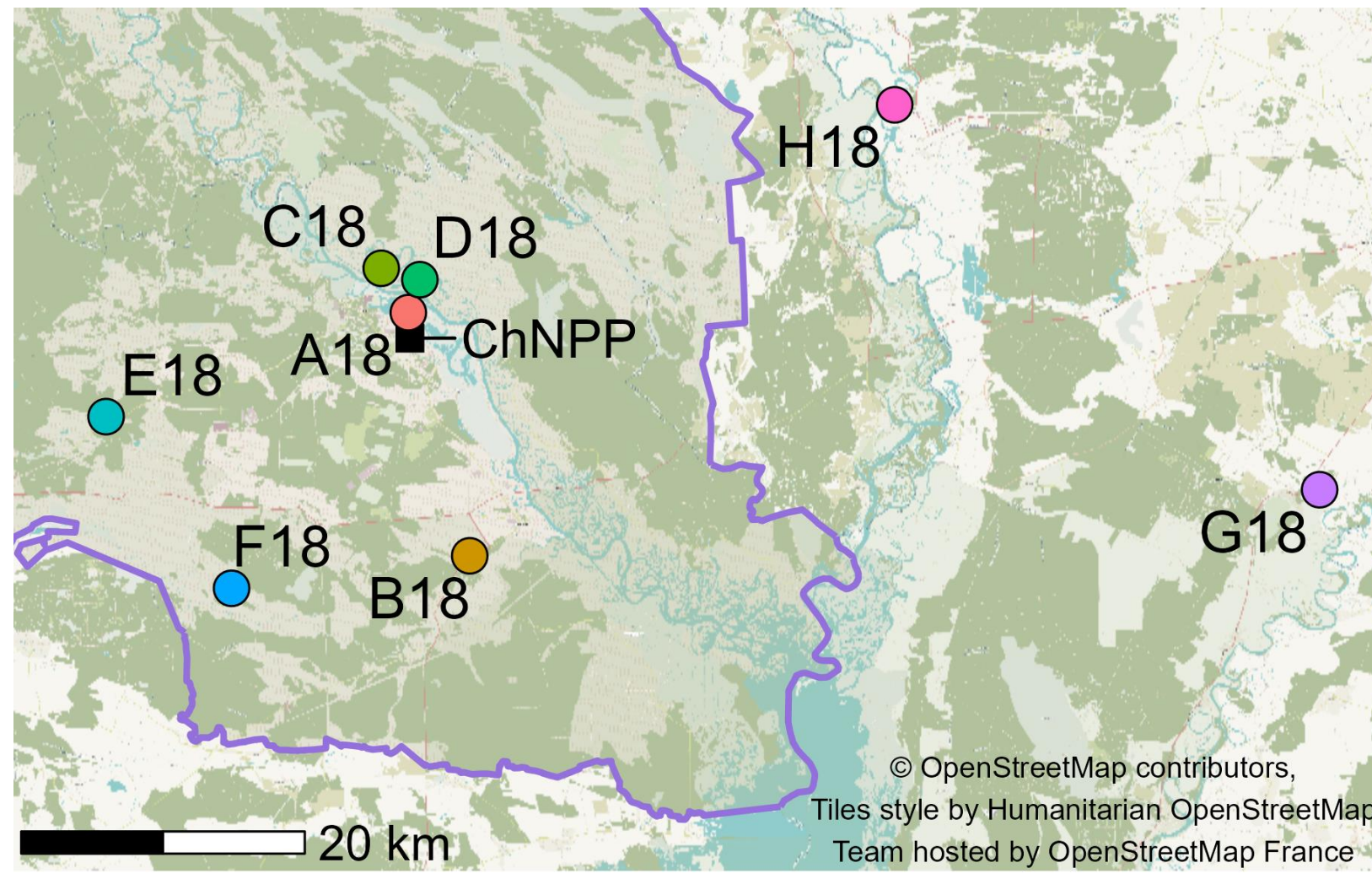
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## Context

**1986:** Nuclear power plant accident in Chernobyl, Ukraine: release of ionizing radiation and environmental contamination



**Fig1.** Sampling locations of Eastern tree frog *Hyla orientalis* populations in the CEZ in 2018 (ChNPP = Chernobyl nuclear power plant, — = CEZ) [1]

**2018:** Collection of tree frog population samples

- Male tree frogs sampled from 8 sites, including 6 within the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Exposed to various levels of contamination (ambient dose rate range: 0.044 to 16.2 µGy/h)
- Omics and non-omics data extraction (n=94):

- Dosimetry: total dose rate with internal and external contributions (in µGy/h)
- Age, phenotype (mass, dimensions)
- Genomics (n=87)
- Transcriptomics (mRNA sequencing) (n=87)
- Proteomics (n=76)

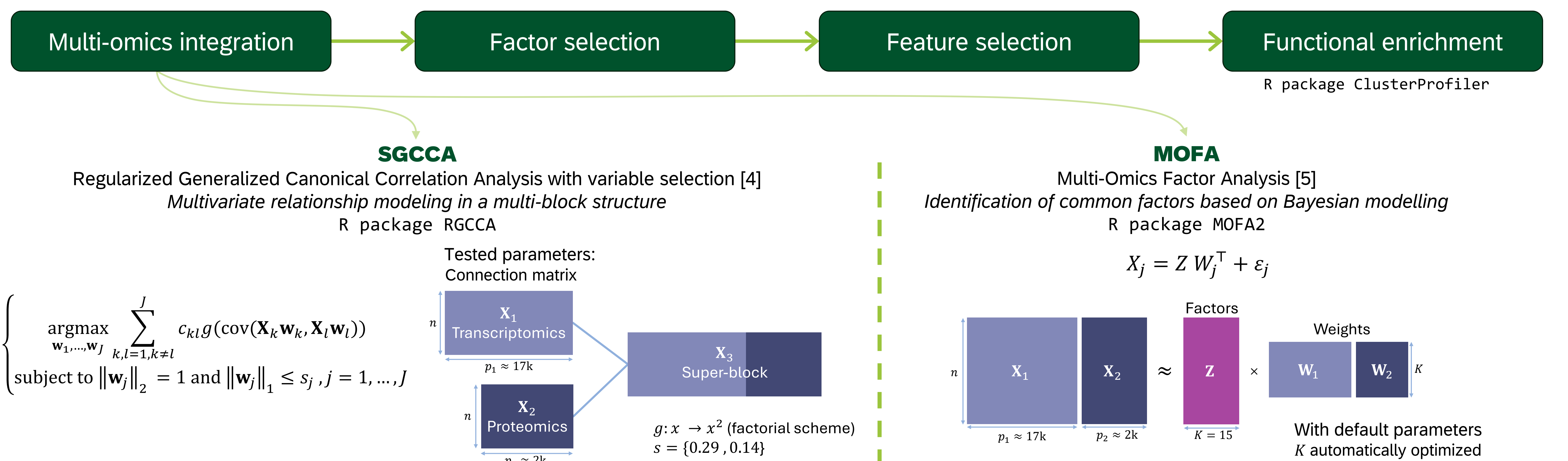
## Objectives

In previous studies, Chernobyl tree frogs have been examined from different perspectives [1-3]. These research efforts have demonstrated various adverse effects in the frogs living in the most contaminated areas and have produced several datasets.

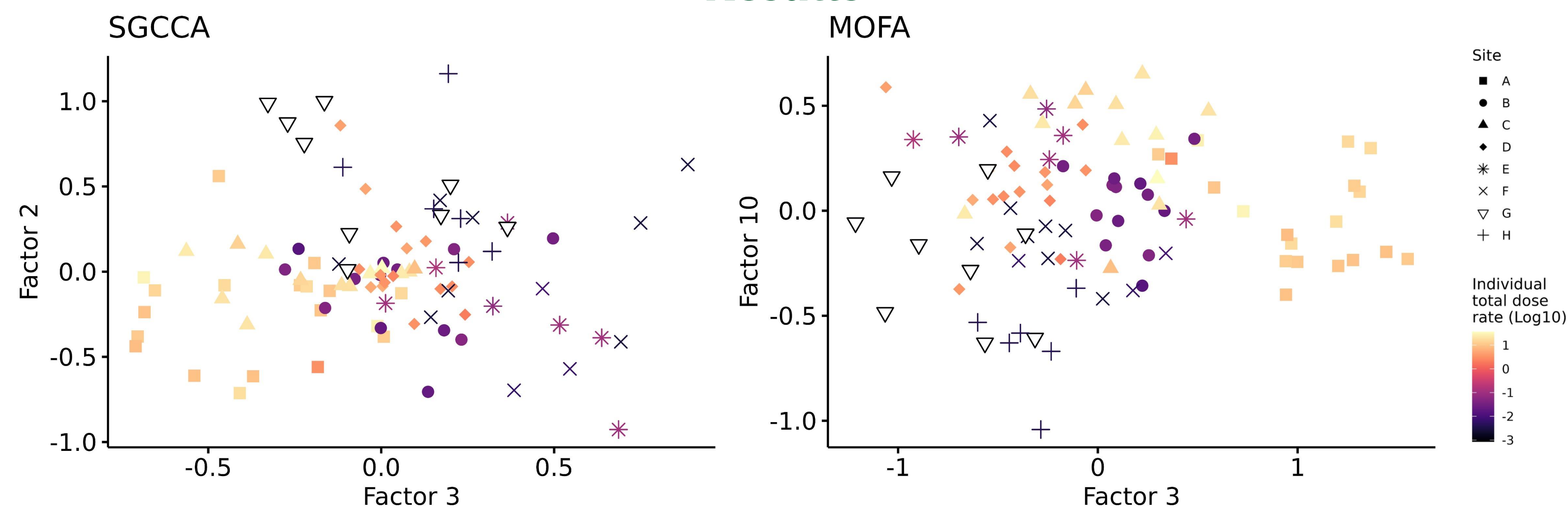
In the presented work, we aim to **identify molecular signatures of exposure** to advance the understanding of low-dose radiation effects on wildlife. We propose an **integrative approach based on the multi-omics datasets** to provide a holistic view of the effects of chronic exposure to low-dose radiation.

Here, we study the **transcriptomics and proteomics datasets** using two integration methods based on joint dimensionality reduction (**R/SGCCA** and **MOFA**). We then extract factors and select variables to perform functional enrichment analysis.

## Methods



## Results



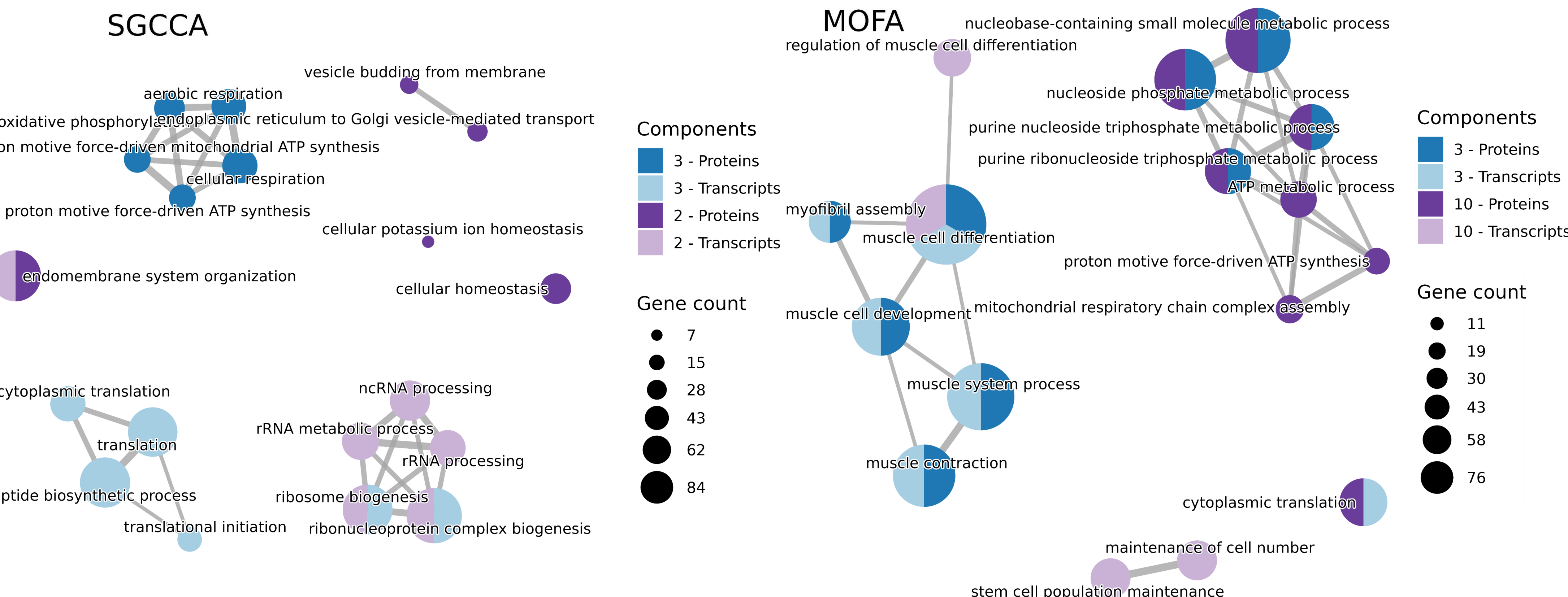
**Fig2.** Individuals represented in the plane of selected factors. Factors were selected according to the highest and second highest correlation with individual dose rate, using the absolute value of Spearman correlation. **(left)** SGCCA superblock common scores of ranks 3 and 2. **(right)** MOFA factors of ranks 3 and 10.

## Discussion & Conclusion

- With both integration strategies, feature selection and functional enrichment brought out **biological pathways that are consistent with previous findings** (in particular, energy metabolism and muscle processes) [1,2].
- **Components capture information that is either shared** between datasets or factors (mostly the case with MOFA's output), **or complementary** between modalities (as seen with SGCCA components).
- **Biological pathways related to energy metabolism are not enriched in the transcriptomics components**, although they were in the simple omics analysis [1]. Further analysis could make the analysis more reliable by selecting more variables and using bootstrap resampling to check their stability.

## Perspectives

- Design a new methodological approach to perform **joint dimensionality reduction while simultaneously accounting for confounding variation**, instead of the usual 2-step correction approach [1].
- **Add another molecular level to the integrative analysis:** genomic information was also obtained and studied in [2] in the form of SNPs of the transcriptome, and we plan on enriching the multi-omics integration study with this dataset.
- Compare results obtained from integrative method vs single-omic studies using a common protocol to **test the holistic approach's added value** and check each model's robustness.



**Fig3.** Networks of Gene Ontology biological pathway terms enriched in the variables that contribute the most to the selected factors. **(left)** Enrichment analysis performed on variables with non-zero weights in the SGCCA factors 3 and 2 for the Transcriptomics (~500 selected variables) and Proteomics blocks (~200 selected variables). **(right)** Enrichment analysis performed on variables with highest weights in absolute value in MOFA common factors 3 and 10 (top 500 for transcripts and top 200 for proteins).

## References

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