

CS 466

# Introduction to Bioinformatics

Instructor: Jian Peng

Teaching Assistant: Baqiao Liu & Shayan Tabe Bordbar

# Introduction

## Instructor:

- Jian Peng  
Office hour: Mon, 3:00pm-4:00pm  
Zoom link: Same as the class link  
Email: [jianpeng@illinois.edu](mailto:jianpeng@illinois.edu)
- My own research:  
Computational Biology and Machine Learning

## Teaching Assistants:

- Baqiao Liu, PhD student  
Office hour: TBD  
Email: [baqiaol2@illinois.edu](mailto:baqiaol2@illinois.edu)
- Shayan Tabe Bordbar, PhD student  
Office hour: TBD  
Email: [tabebor2@illinois.edu](mailto:tabebor2@illinois.edu)

# Prerequisites

- Programming skills (equivalent to CS 225) for doing the mini-project.
- Knowledge of basic probability and statistics for understanding several lectures.
- No biology background is necessary.

# Course logistics

- Course website:  
<https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs466/sp2021/>
- Piazza website:  
<https://piazza.com/illinois/spring2021/cs466/home>
- Lecture slides will be released before each class.
- Participation is encouraged.
- Come to class having read the day's lecture slides and reading assignments, if any.

# Course Objectives

## Introduction to bioinformatics

- Basic problems in computational biology
- Statistics and machine learning for data analysis
- Algorithms for data processing
- Advanced applications to biology

# Assignments

- See the University Policy on Academic Integrity, especially the section on plagiarism.
- Late submission within 3 days (72 hours) is worth 80% credit.
- A student may request an extension of 3 days at most once in the semester.

# Grading

- Five problem sets (30%)
- Midterm (30%)
- Final (40%)

Approximate data from a recent offering:

- Enrollment (who completed course): 43
- 27 A grades (2 A+, 23 A, 2 A-)
- 16 B grades (10 B+, 6 B)

This is not a statement about what the distribution this semester will be.

**Questions about the course logistics?**



**Introduce yourself**

# Bioinformatics

- Is not about one problem (e.g., designing better computer chips, better compilers, better graphics, better networks, better operating systems, etc.)
- Is about a family of very different problems, all related to biology, all related to each other
- How can computers help solve any of this family of problems ?

# Bioinformatics and You

- You can learn the tools of bioinformatics
- These tools owe their origin to computer science, information theory, probability theory, statistics, etc.
- You can learn the language of biology, enough to understand what the problems are
- You can apply the tools to these problems and contribute to science

# Important Biological Questions?

“Why do humans have so few genes?”

“Can we understand DNA code?”

“Can we understand gene function?”

“How did cooperative behavior evolve?”

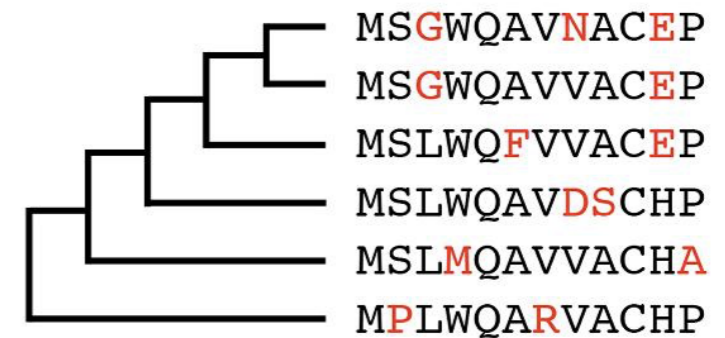
“Can we cure cancer?”

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# What does biological data look like?

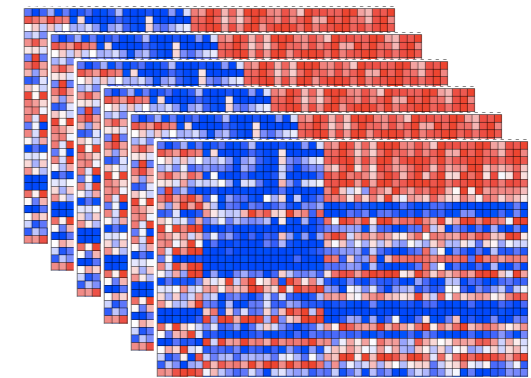
## Sequence data

- Protein/DNA sequence
- Probabilistic models for sequences
- Dynamic programming

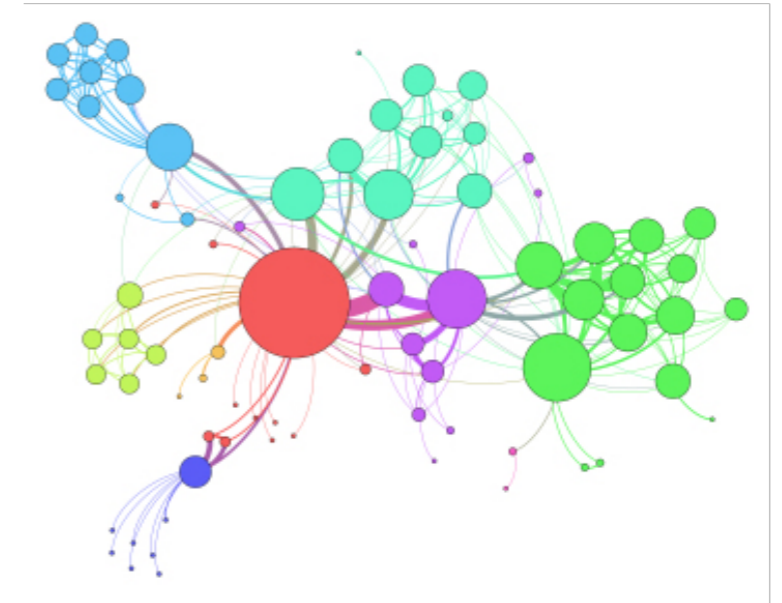


## Matrix data

- Gene expression
- Dimensionality reduction and feature selection
- PCA and clustering



# Biological Data



## Graph data

- Molecular interaction networks
- Graph algorithms

## Heterogeneous data

- Dimensionality reduction
- Probabilistic models for data integration
- Network-based data integration

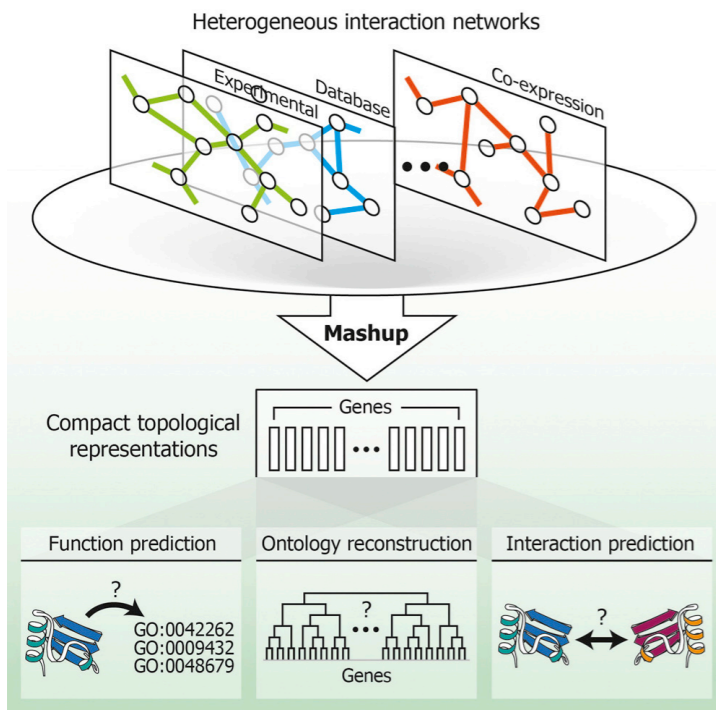
# TODO after this class

Please read “Molecular Biology for Computer Scientists” by Lawrence Hunter

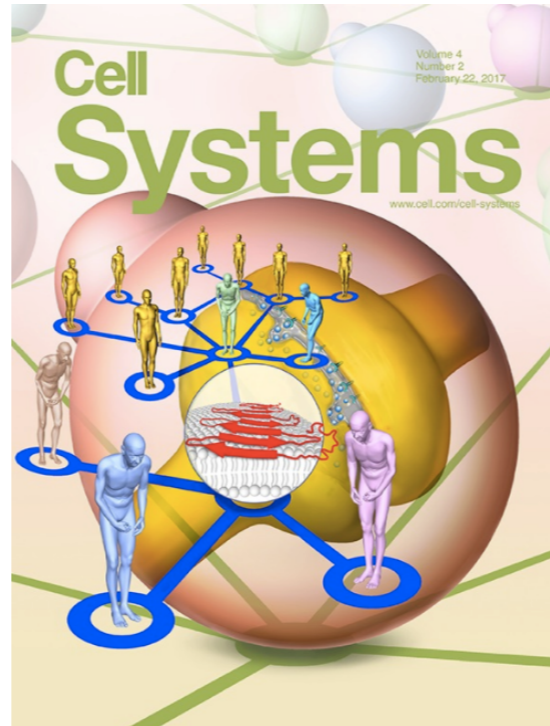
**Examples of my research projects**



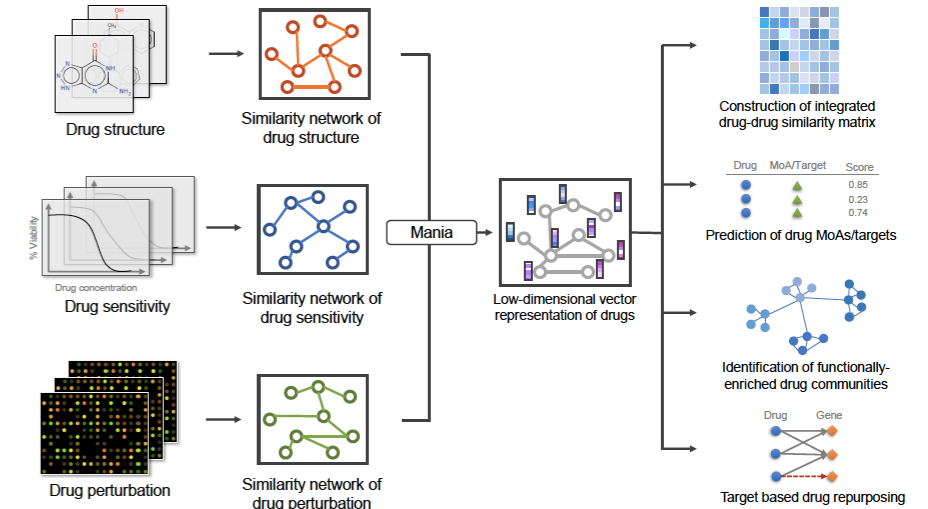
# Recent research



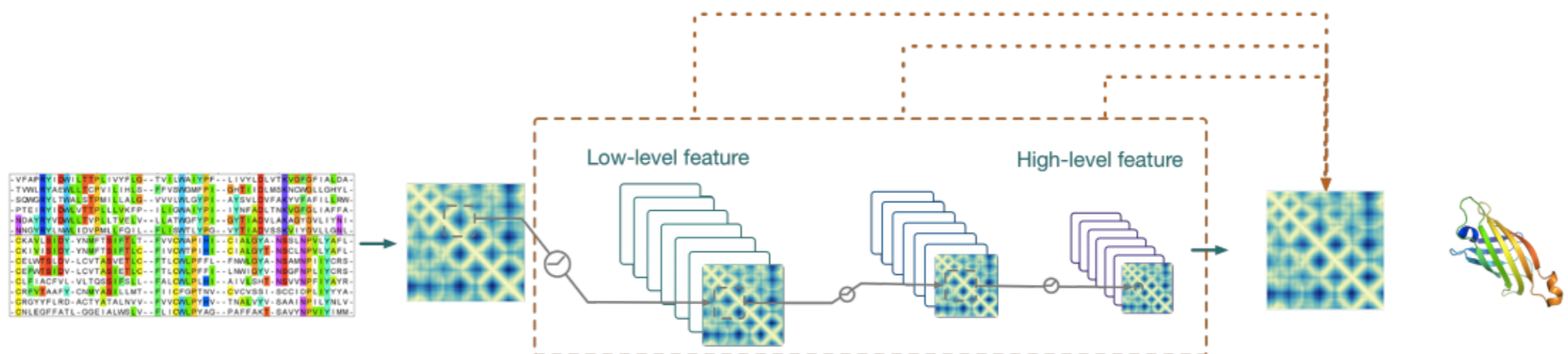
Cell Systems, 2016



Cell Systems, 2017



Nature Communications, 2017



Cell Systems, 2018

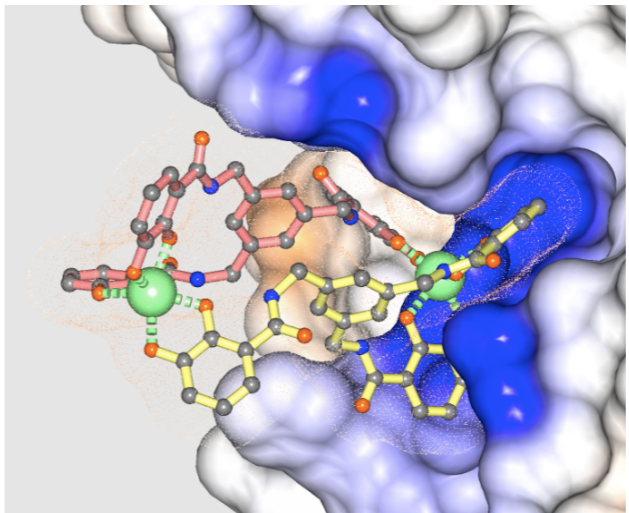
# Protein sequence, structure and function

sequence

**ACDEEEFGHIKL**-----**MPQIRSTVWY**  
**ACDE**--**FGHIKLRMQP**-----**STVWY**

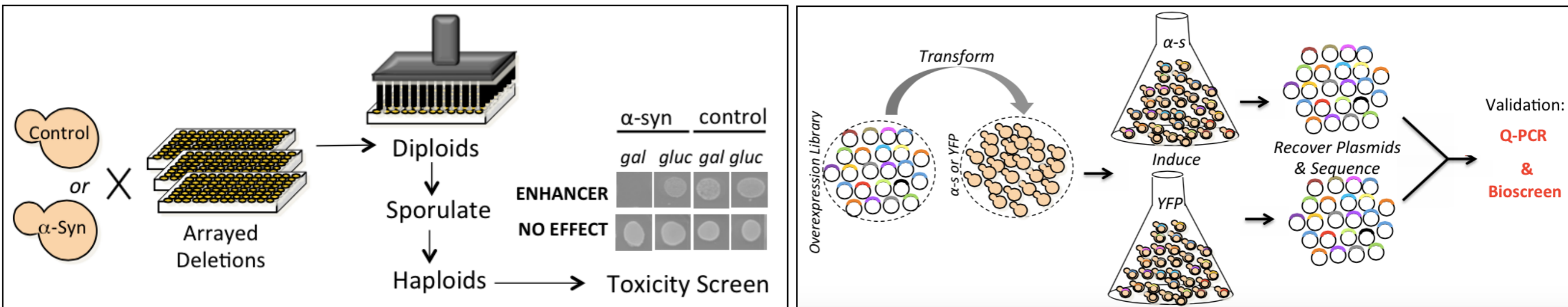


structure



function

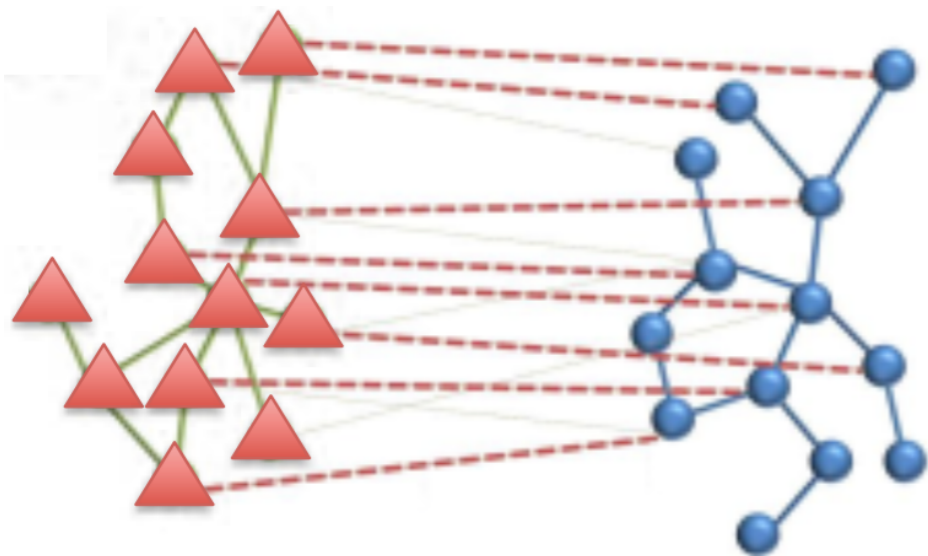
# Network analysis for disease modeling



Yeast Screen Hits

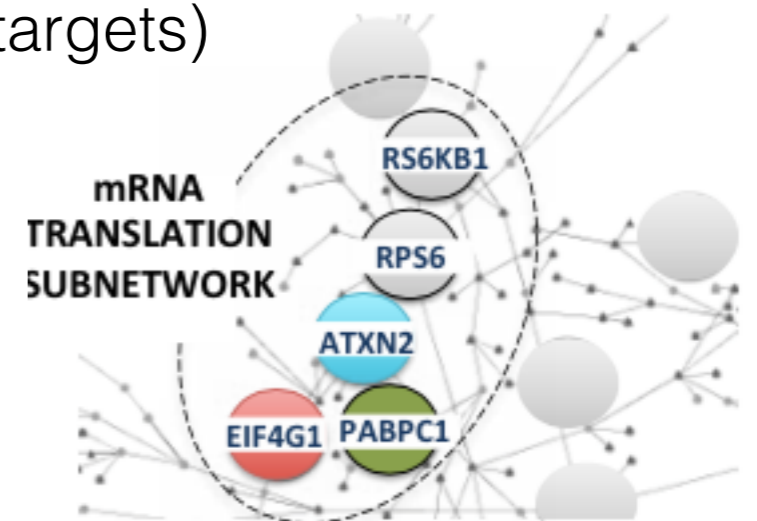
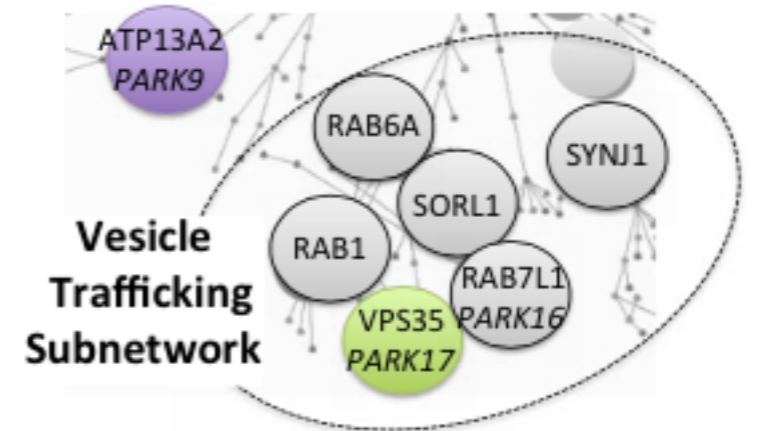


network analysis



human disease network

new disease biology  
(potential drug targets)





# Pharmacogenomics and cancer genomics

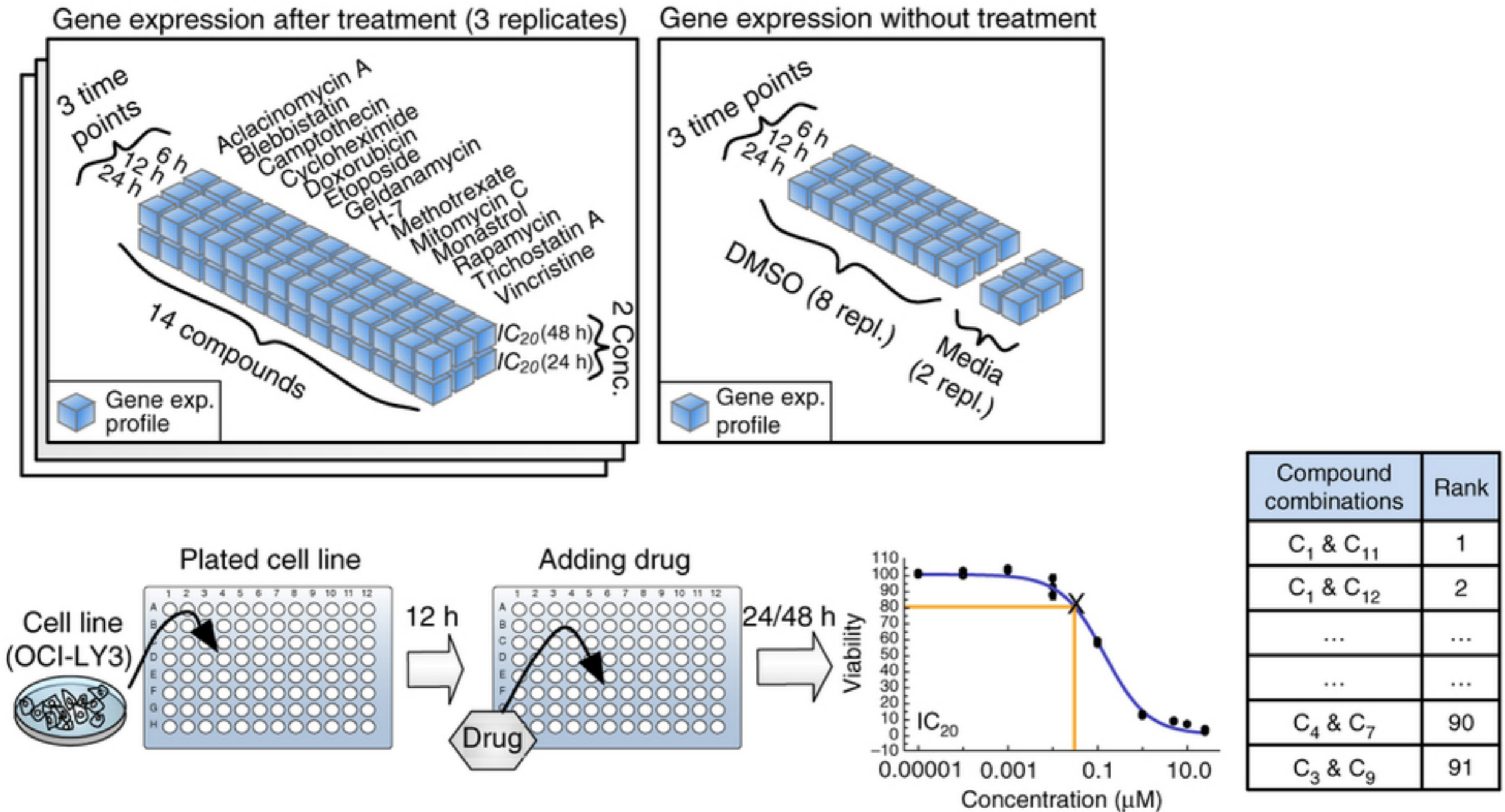


Figure from the DREAM challenge website