

Open PHACTS: a precompetitive infrastructure for pharmacological research

Bryn Williams-Jones



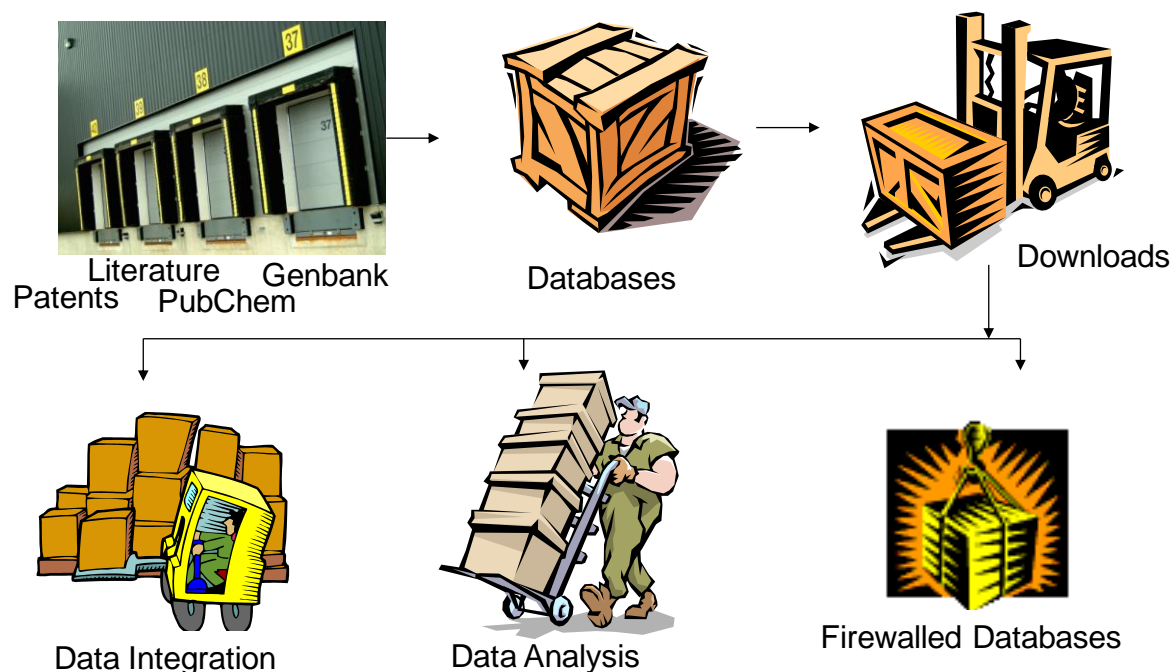
Fundamental issue:

- ✦ There is a *lot* of science outside your walls
- ✦ It's a chaotic space
- ✦ Scientists want to find information quickly and easily
- ✦ Often they just “can’t get there” (or don’t even know where “there” is)
- ✦ And you have to manage it all (or not)



Pre-competitive Informatics:

Pharma are all accessing, processing, storing & re-processing external research data



**Repeat @
X each
company**

Lowering industry firewalls: pre-competitive informatics in drug discovery
Nature Reviews Drug Discovery (2009) 8, 701-708 doi:10.1038/nrd2944



The Innovative Medicines Initiative

- EC funded public-private partnership for pharmaceutical research
- Focus on key problems
 - Efficacy, Safety, Education & Training, **Knowledge Management**



The Open PHACTS Project

- Create a *semantic integration hub* (“Open Pharmacological Space”)... to start with, moving to broader biomedical topics later
- *Not just another project*, Leading academics in semantics, pharmacology and informatics, driven by solid industry business requirements
- 23 academic partners, 8 pharmaceutical companies, 3 biotechs
- >120 people. Delivered production system, live, useful (and being used) within 18 months
- Strong, active participation from pharma companies – not passengers

The Project



Open PHACTS Project Partners

Pfizer Limited – Coordinator

Universität Wien – Managing entity

Technical University of Denmark

University of Hamburg, Center for
Bioinformatics

BioSolveIT GmbH

Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona

Leiden University Medical Centre

Royal Society of Chemistry

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Spanish National Cancer Research Centre

University of Manchester

Maastricht University

Aqnowledge

University of Santiago de Compostela

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität
Bonn

AstraZeneca

GlaxoSmithKline

Esteve

Novartis

Merck Serono

H. Lundbeck A/S

Eli Lilly

Netherlands Bioinformatics Centre

Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics

ConnectedDiscovery

EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

Janssen

OpenLink



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@Open_PHACTS



Open PHACTS



"What is the selectivity profile of known p38 inhibitors?"



"Let me compare MW, logP and PSA for known oxidoreductase inhibitors"



"Find me compounds that inhibit targets in NFkB pathway assayed in only functional assays with a potency <1 μ M"



ChEMBL

DrugBank

Gene
Ontology

Wikipathways

GeneGo

ChEBI

UniProt

UMLS

GVKBio

ConceptWiki

ChemSpider

TrialTrove

TR Integrity



Business Question Driven Approach

Number	sum	Nr of 1	Question
15	12	9	All oxidoreductase inhibitors active <100nM in both human and mouse
18	14	8	Given compound X, what is its predicted secondary pharmacology? What are the on and off, target safety concerns for a compound? What is the evidence and how reliable is that evidence (journal impact factor, KOL) for findings associated with a compound?
24	13	8	Given a target find me all actives against that target. Find/predict polypharmacology of actives. Determine ADMET profile of actives.
32	13	8	For a given interaction profile, give me compounds similar to it.
37	13	8	The current Factor Xa lead series is characterised by substructure X. Retrieve all bioactivity data in serine protease assays for molecules that contain substructure X.
38	13	8	Retrieve all experimental and clinical data for a given list of compounds defined by their chemical structure (with options to match stereochemistry or not).
41	13	8	A project is considering Protein Kinase C Alpha (PRKCA) as a target. What are all the compounds known to modulate the target directly? What are the compounds that may modulate the target directly? i.e. return all cmpds active in assays where the resolution is at least at the level of the target family (i.e. PKC) both from structured assay databases and the literature.
44	13	8	Give me all active compounds on a given target with the relevant assay data
46	13	8	Give me the compound(s) which hit most specifically the multiple targets in a given pathway (disease)
59	14	8	Identify all known protein-protein interaction inhibitors



Open PHACTS

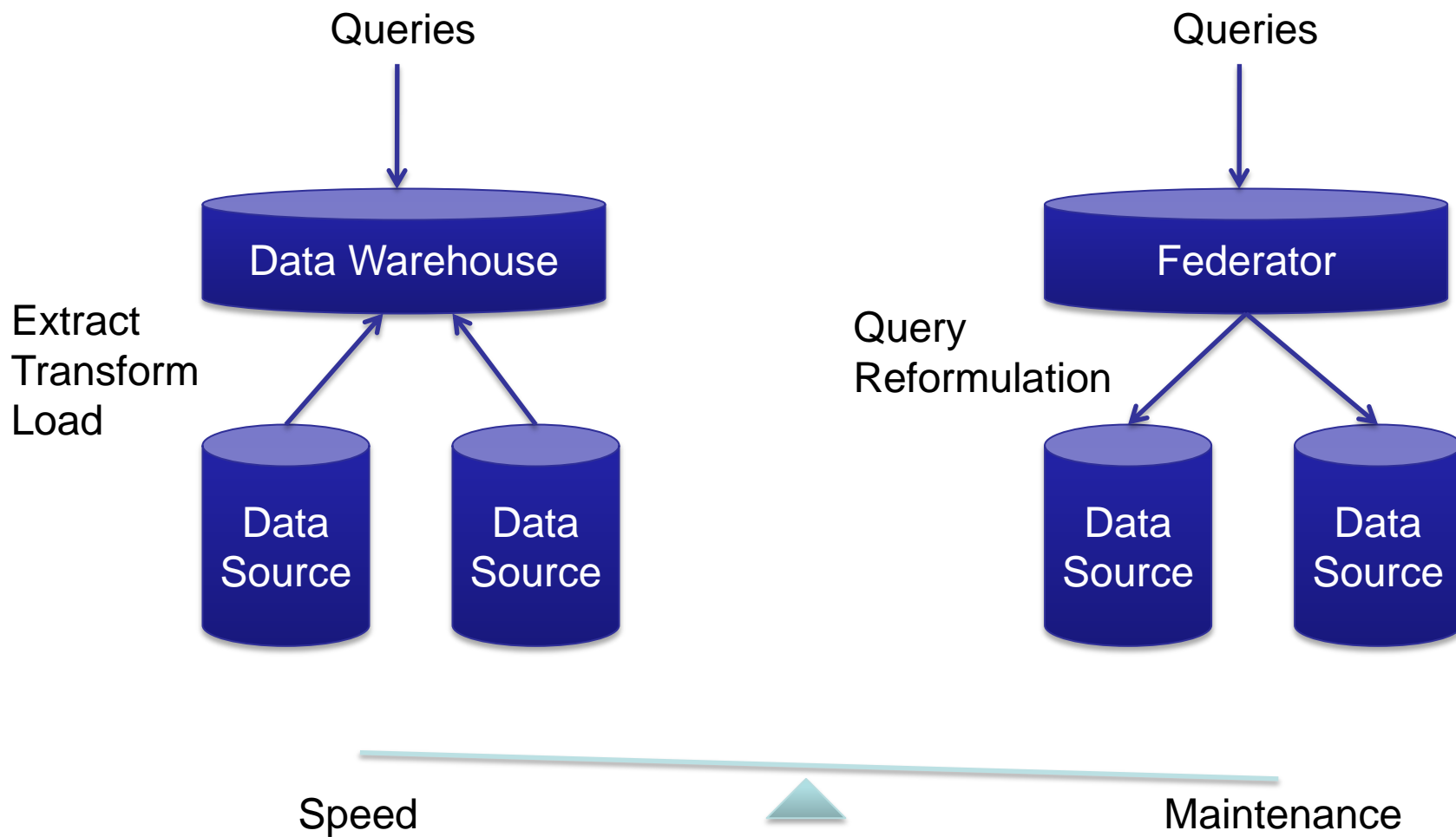
Open Pharmacological Space



THE OPEN PHACTS DISCOVERY PLATFORM



Data Integration Approaches





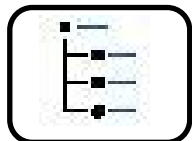
The Open PHACTS Approach

✦ A Hybrid Model

- Cache data locally that requires computing over. “Cache” rather than “Warehouse” – obliterate & rebuild at will (think Google)
- Bring in ancillary properties by wiring in web-services
- Both provide an opportunity for secure data (see later)

✦ Use Semantic Technology

- “Schema Free” means you don’t need to change your warehouse when the data changes (as just happened for ChEMBL)
- Open standards increase opportunities (not tied to any particular vendor) and shared, interoperable data models (code public & internal data to the same abstract standard)





Present Content - Pharmacology

<u>Source</u>	<u>Initial Records</u>	<u>Triples</u>	<u>Properties</u>
ChEMBL	1,149,792 ~1,091,462 cmpds ~8845 targets	146,079,194	17 cmpds 13 targets
DrugBank	19,628 ~14,000 drugs ~5000 targets	517,584	74
UniProt	536,789	156,569,764	78
ENZYME	6,187	73,838	2
ChEBI	35,584	905,189	1
GO/GOA	38,137	24,574,774	42
ChemSpider/ACD	1,194,437	161,336,857	22 ACD, 4 CS
ConceptWiki	2,828,966	3,739,884	1

> 1 billion triples



Infrastructure

Hardware (development)

- 2 x Intel Xeon E5-2640 - 384 GB
- DDR3 1333MHz RAM - 1.5 TB
- SSD - 3TB 7200rpm

Triple Store

- Virtuoso 7 column store
- Shown to scale to > 100 billion triples
- Project aiming for 30-50 billion mark

Network

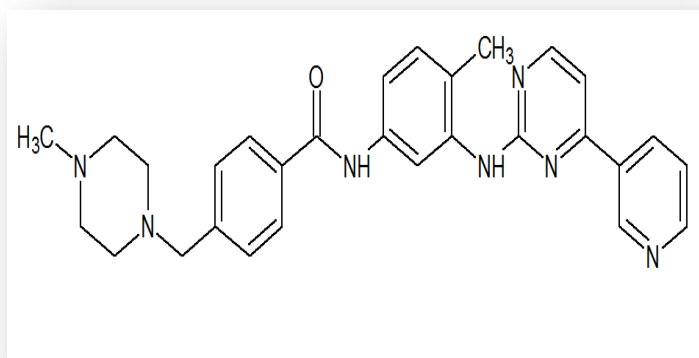
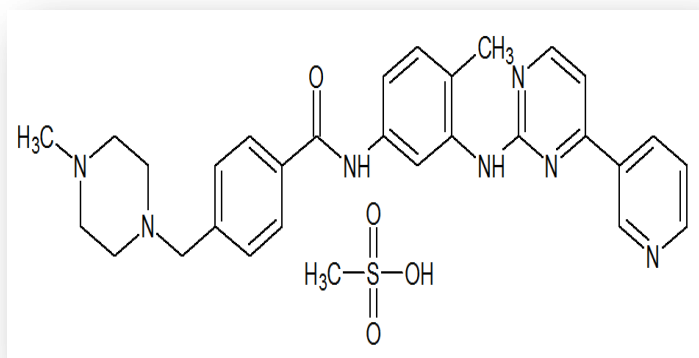
- AMX-IS
- Extensive memcache

Semantic Workflow Engine

Data Cache
(Virtuoso Triple Store)



Are These Two Molecules The Same(*)



*Really: Is it sensible to combine data associated with these two molecules?



Chemistry Registration

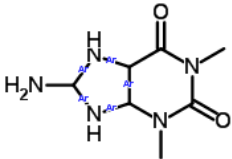
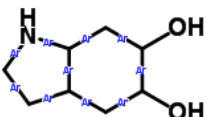
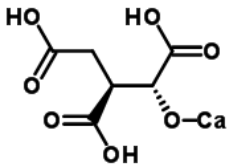
- Existing chemistry registration system uses standard ChemSpider deposition system: includes low-level structure validation and manual curation service by RSC staff.
- New Registration System in Development
 - Utilizes ChemSpider Validation and Standardization platform including collapsing tautomers
 - Utilizes FDA rule set as basis for standardization (GSK lead)
 - Will generate Open PHACTS identifier (OPS ID)

**Chemistry
Registration
Normalisation
& Q/C**

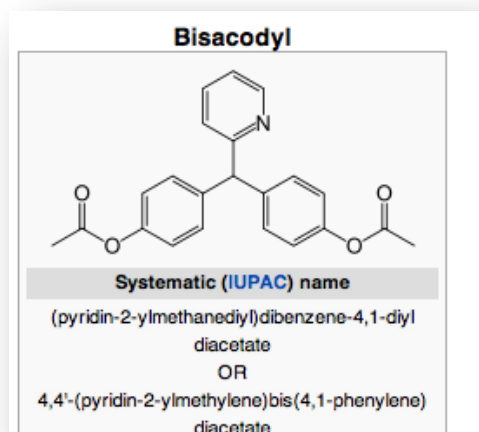


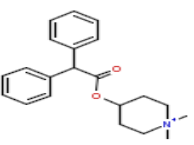
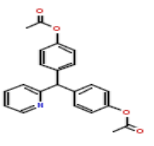


Quality Assurance

1556		Error an atom has the wrong valence
1586		Error an atom has the wrong valence
1623		Error an atom has the wrong valence

ChemSpider Validation & Standardization Platform
<http://bit.ly/NZF5VB>










<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Compound	Synonym
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 CHEMBL168067	Bisacodyl
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 CHEMBL942	Bisacodyl



Home Search

Terminology

Click on any of the labels to start editing

Term	Authority
Milnacipran	Community, ChemSpider 
<input type="text" value="Enter A Term Here"/>	Community 
(1R,2S)-2-(Aminomethyl)-N,N-diethyl-1-phenylcyclopropanecarboxamide	Community, ChemSpider 
cis-()-2-(Aminomethyl)-N,N-diethyl-1-phenylcyclopropanecarboxamide	Community, ChemSpider 
cyclopropanecarboxamide, 2-(aminomethyl)-N,N-diethyl-1-phenyl-, (1R,2S)-	Community, ChemSpider 
92623-85-3	Community, ChemSpider 



Developer Centric API

[Developer Home](#)

[Want help?](#)

[Documentation](#)

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OpenPHACTS API Active Docs

The response template for each operation colour coded as follows:

- Required elements that always return a **single value**.
- Required elements that return **either a single value or an array**.
- Optional elements that always return a **single value**
- Optional elements that return **either a single value or an array**.

Operations

OpenPHACTS API

Chemical Structure Exact Search

[/structure/exact](#) [GET](#)

InchiKey to URL

[/structure](#) [GET](#)

Inchi to URL

[/structure](#) [GET](#)

Chemical Structure Similarity Search

[/structure/similarity](#) [GET](#)

SMILES to URL

[/structure](#) [GET](#)

Chemical Structure Substructure Search

[/structure/substructure](#) [GET](#)

Get concept description

[/getConceptDescription](#) [GET](#)

Map free text to a concept URL based on semantic tag

[/search/byTag](#) [GET](#)

Map free text to a concept URL

[/search/freetext](#) [GET](#)

dev.openphacts.org

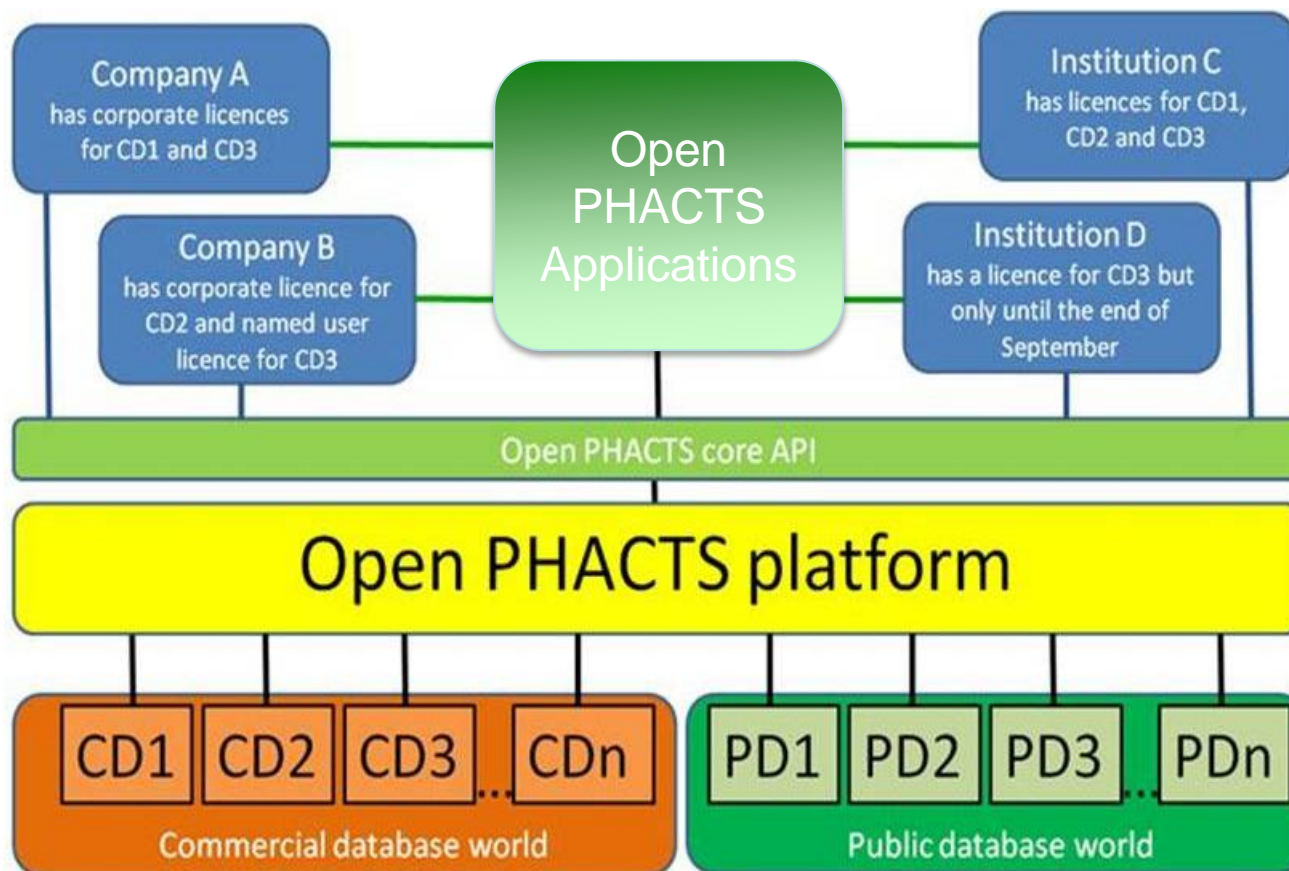


Benefits Of the Open PHACTS API

- ❖ **Access to a wide range of interconnected data** – easily jump between pharmacology, chemistry, disease, pathways and other databases without having to perform complex mapping operations
- ❖ **Query by data type, not by data source** (“Protein Information” not “Uniprot Information”)
- ❖ **API queries that seamlessly connect data** (for instance the Pharmacology query draws data from ChEMBL, ChemSpider, ConceptWiki and Drugbank)
- ❖ **Strong chemistry representation** – all chemicals reprocessed via Open PHACTS chemical registry to ensure consistency across databases
- ❖ **Built using open community standards**, not an ad-hoc solution. Developed in conjunction with 8 major pharma (so your app will speak their language!)
- ❖ **Simple, flexible data-joining** (join compound data ignoring salt forms, join protein data ignoring species)
- ❖ **Provenance everywhere** – every single data point tagged with source, version, author, etc
- ❖ **Nanopublication-enabled**. Access to a rich dataset of established and emerging biomedical “assertions”
- ❖ **Community-curation** tools to enhance and correct content
- ❖ Access to **a rich application network** (many different App builders)
- ❖ **Toolkits** to support many different languages, workflow engines and user applications
- ❖ **Developer-friendly JSON/XML methods. Consistent API for multiple services**
- ❖ **Seamless data upgrades**. We manage updates so you don’t have to
- ❖ **Professionally Hosted** (Continually Monitored)
- ❖ **Private and secure**, suitable for confidential analyses
- ❖ **Neutral Party. Active & still growing** through a unique public-private partnership



Commercial Data Pilot (aka Authentication)



A dense, colorful grid of numerous small application icons, representing a vast collection of software applications.

**Creating A Biomedical
“App Store” .. How far
have we come?**



The Application Ecosystem / Which applications use the Open PHACTS API and how do I build my own?

All applications

◆ Browser ◆ Advanced Analytics ◆ Predictions ◆ Workflow Integration



The Open PHACTS Explorer allows browsing of the Open PHACTS Discovery Platform in an intuitive and interactive manner.

✍ Developed by the University of Manchester and University of Vienna



The ChemBioNavigator allows the user to visualise the chemical and biological space of a molecule group in a chemically-aware manner.

✍ Developed by the University of Hamburg and BioSolveIT GmbH



PharmaTrek allows the navigation of pharmacological space in a flexible and interactive way.

✍ Developed by the Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona (PSMAR)



Interconnecting Open PHACTS with multiple target centric services. Exploring target similarity using diverse criteria.

✍ Developed by the Spanish National Cancer Research Centre (CNIO)



Utopia Documents semantic enriches scientific articles, allowing the user to experience the convenience and reliability of a PDF with the flexibility and power of the web.

✍ Developed by the University of Manchester



The Graph-Activity-Relationship visualisation Field (GARfield) tool allows the intuitive prediction of target pharmacology based on the Similar Ensemble Approach.

✍ Developed by the Technical University of Denmark



The Collector uses allows the extraction of data to build QSAR predictive models with data from the eTox project.

✍ Developed by the Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona (PSMAR) as part of the eTox project



Accelrys' Pipeline Pilot workflow tool can be used to query the Open PHACTS API. A repository of useful Pipeline Pilot components and workflows has been developed.

🏢 Open PHACTS - Pipeline Pilot Community




KNIME's workflow tool can be used to interact with the Open PHACTS API. A repository of useful KNIME components and workflows has been developed.

🏢 Open PHACTS - KNIME Community






Open PHACTS Explorer

Navigation

- Compound
- Target
- Pharmacology

Target by name

Hint: Start typing in protein name and species. E.g. "Adenosine receptor A2a (Homo sapiens)"

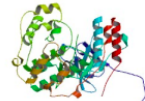
Target name:

Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (Homo sapiens)

Search

Provenance: ☐ On ☒ Off

Target Data



Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (Homo sapiens)

Hint: Type in protein name and species. E.g. "ADA protein human" and select a result

Protein name:

Adenosine receptor A3 (Homo sapiens)

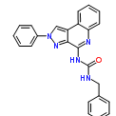
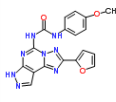
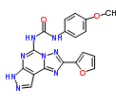
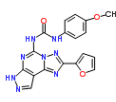
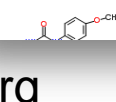
Search...

Filter

Provenance: ☐ On ☒ Off

Pharmacology by Target name search results - Total Records: 7887

Prepare tsv file

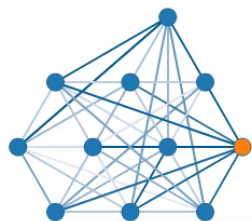
Structure	Compound Name	Target Name	Target Organism	Assay Organism	Assay Description	Activity Type	Relation	Value	Units	Mol Weight	SMILES	InChI
1		Adenosine receptor A3 (Homo sapiens)	Homo sapiens		Displacement of specific [¹²⁵ I]AB-MECA binding at human adenosine A3 receptor expressed in CHO cells	Ki	=	8.3	nM	393.441	O=C(NCc1ccccc1)NC(=O)c2cc3ccccc3n2	InChI=1S/C
2		Adenosine receptor A3 (Homo sapiens)	Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens	Displacement of [³ H]MRE3008-F20 from human adenosine A3 receptor expressed in CHO cells; range 0.08-0.27	Ki	=	0.14	nM	390.356	COc1ccc(cc1)Nc2nc3c(ncn3c2)C4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=CC=C5	InChI=1S/C
3		Adenosine receptor A3 (Homo sapiens)	Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens	Percent reversal of 100 nM IB-MECA-inhibited cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human A3 adenosine receptor at 1 uM	Inhibition	=	98	%	390.356	COc1ccc(cc1)Nc2nc3c(ncn3c2)C4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=CC=C5	InChI=1S/C
4		Adenosine receptor A3 (Homo sapiens)	Homo sapiens	Homo sapiens	Inhibition of cAMP accumulation in CHO cells expressing human A3 adenosine receptor	IC50	=	1.8	nM	390.356	COc1ccc(cc1)Nc2nc3c(ncn3c2)C4=CC=CC=C4C5=CC=CC=C5	InChI=1S/C
5												

explorer.openphacts.org

Target dossier (CNIO)

Front-end framework to visualize biological data

P53_HUMAN PROTEIN INTERACTION NETWORK



NAME: CDKN1A_HUMAN, Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1

GENES: cdkn1a, cap20, cdkn1, cip1, mda6, pic1, sdi1, waf1

TAXONOMY: Homo sapiens, Human

TISSUE: Eye, Lung, Epithelium

FUNCTION: May be the important intermediate by which p53 mediates its role as an inhibitor of cellular proliferation in

Protein Annotations

NAME: P53_HUMAN, Cellular tumor antigen p53

GENES: tp53, p53

TAXONOMY: Homo sapiens, Human

TISSUE: Kidney, Lung carcinoma, Blood, Ovarian adenocarcinoma, Glial cell, Glial tumor

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Interaction with BANP promotes nuclear localization.

FUNCTION: Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinases. Apoptosis induction seems to be mediated either by stimulation of BAX and FAS antigen expression, or by repression of Bcl-2 expression. Implicated in Notch signaling cross-over.

Dna

Proteins

Pathways

Literature

Synthetic Parts

SEARCH

Nucleotides

Proteins

Literature

Synthetic parts

HISTORY

P04637

p53

UniProtID	Gene	Protein Name	Protein Full Name	Ta
P04637,Q15086,Q150	TP53,P53	P53_HUMAN	Cellular tumor antigen p53	Ho
P02340,Q9QUP3	TP53,P53,Trp53	P53_MOUSE	Cellular tumor antigen p53	Mi
P10361,O09168,Q4K1	TP53,P53	P53_RAT	Cellular tumor antigen p53	Ra
Q29537,Q9TV78	TP53,P53	P53_CANFA	Cellular tumor antigen p53	Ca
Q42578	PER53,P53,A15g0672	PER53_ARATH	Peroxidase 53	Ar
Q13625,Q12892,Q867	TP53BP2,ASPP2,BBF	ASPP2_HUMAN	Apoptosis-stimulating of p53 protein 2	Ho
P56424	TP53,P53	P53_MACMU	Cellular tumor antigen p53	Ma
Q12888,Q2M1Z7,Q4L	TP53BP1	TP53B_HUMAN	Tumor suppressor p53-binding protein 1	Ho
Q9TUB2	TP53,P53	P53_PIG	Cellular tumor antigen p53	St
Q09185,P97258,P977	TP53,P53	P53_CRIGR	Cellular tumor antigen p53	Cr

Protein Annotations

NAME: P53_HUMAN, Cellular tumor antigen p53

GENES: tp53, p53

TAXONOMY: Homo sapiens, Human

TISSUE: Kidney, Lung carcinoma, Blood, Ovarian adenocarcinoma, Glial cell, Glial tumor, Colon adenocarcinoma, Embryonic kidney, Embryonic kidney, Embryonic kidney

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Interaction with BANP promotes nuclear localization.

FUNCTION: Acts as a tumor suppressor in many tumor types; induces growth arrest or apoptosis depending on the physiological circumstances and cell type. Involved in cell cycle regulation as a trans-activator that acts to negatively regulate cell division by controlling a set of genes required for this process. One of the activated genes is an inhibitor of mutation of BAX and FAS antigen over.

	Cancers	Literature Score
NOTCH1	Brain [C], lymphomagenesis [NCI], 189 more ...	0
BRAF	Adrenocortical [C], well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma [NCI], 282 more ...	0.457
CDH1	BiliaryTract [C], skin tumor [NCI], 156 more ...	0
BCL2	Brain [C], waldenstroms macroglobulinemia [NCI], 1233 more ...	0
NRAS	Adrenocortical [C], childhood acute lymphocytic leukemia [NCI], 496 more ...	0.249
PTEN	AutonomicGanglia [C], lipomatosis [NCI], 568 more ...	0
SOCS1	Brain [C], barrett's adenocarcinoma [NCI], 163 more ...	0
MMP2	Colorectal [C], urothelial cancers [NCI], 637 more ...	0
GNAQ	Melanoma [C]	0



15

Page 1

of 13

Displaying 1 to 15 of 181 items



TARGETS

p38 alpha homo

Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (Homo sapiens)
Amino Acid, Peptide, or Protein

alpha thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome X-linked homolog (human) protein, mouse
Amino Acid, Peptide, or Protein

You have 1 targets selected

Mitogen-activated protein kinase 14 (Homo sapiens)
Amino Acid, Peptide, or Protein

☐ connect

LIGANDS

2(1H)-quinazolinone, 5-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-7-(4-piperidinyl)-

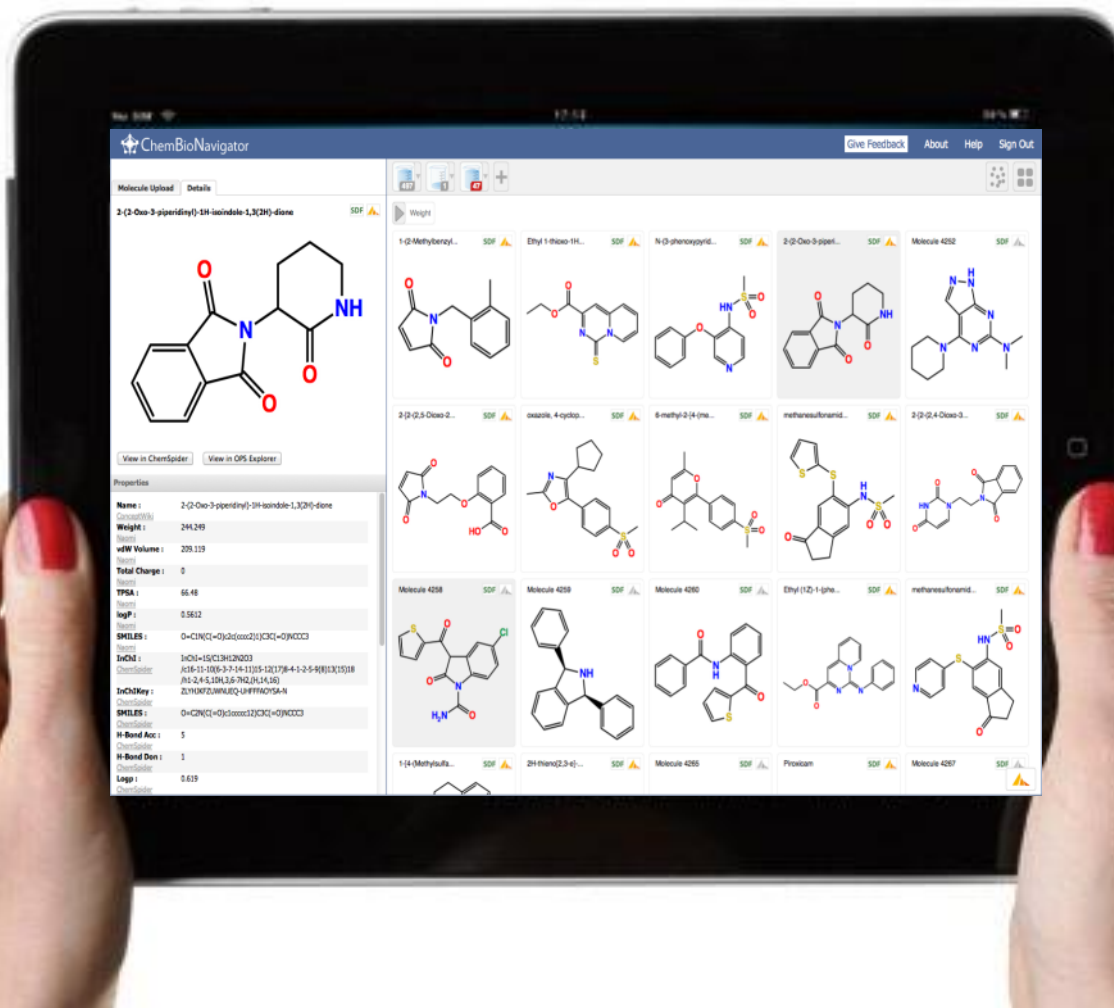
2(1H)-quinazolinone, 5-(2-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-1-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-7-(4-piperidinyl)-

2(1H)-quinazolinone, 5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-7-(1-piperazinylmethyl)-

Interaction Map

35 TARGETS
546 MOLECULES
Min annotation [8.00]
Max annotation [10.41]

☒ Expand target space

ChemBioNavigator

Molecule Upload Details

2-(2-Oxo-3-piperidinyl)-1H-isindole-1,3(2H)-dione

View in ChemSpider View in OPS Explorer

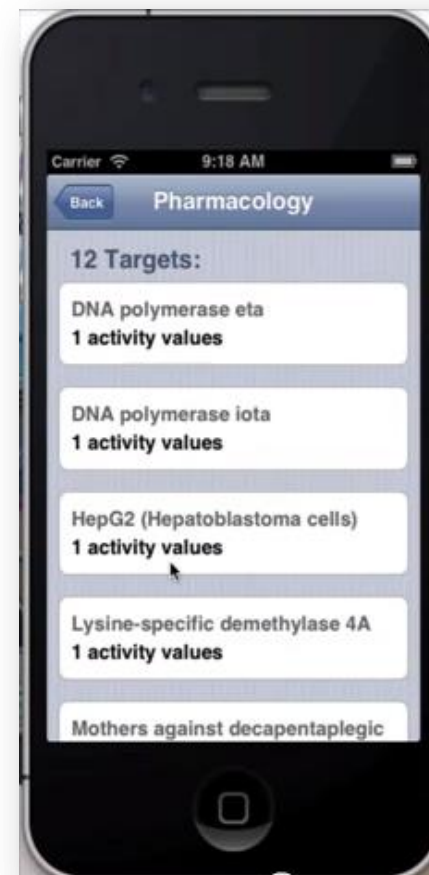
Properties

Name	2-(2-Oxo-3-piperidinyl)-1H-isindole-1,3(2H)-dione
Weight	244.249
vdw Volume	235.119
Total Charge	0
TPSA	66.48
logP	0.5612
SMILES	O=C1NC(=O)C2=CC=CC=C2C3=CC=CC=C3N1C(=O)C2
InChI	InChI=1S/C15H12N2O3
InChIKey	InChIKey=ZHNH72HNAU8Q-UPPHH9158-N
H-Bond Acc	5
H-Bond Don	1
LogP	0.619

Grid of molecule thumbnails:

- 1-(2-Methylbenzyl)-...
- Ethyl 1-thioxo-1H-...
- N-(2-phenoxypyridin-...
- 2-(2-Oxo-3-piperi...
- Molecule 4252
- 2-(2,3-Dioxo-2-...
- oxazole, 4-cytop...
- 6-methyl-2-(4-methoxy-...
- methanesulfonamid...
- 2-(2,4-Dioxo-3-...
- Molecule 4258
- Molecule 4259
- Molecule 4260
- Ethyl (1Z)-1-phenyl...
- methanesulfonamid...
- 1-(4-Methylsulfa...
- 2H-Phenox(2,3-e)-...
- Molecule 4265
- Proxiam
- Molecule 4267

9 of 16 pages





KNIME

Table View - 0:31 - Interactive Table (7 x 6)

Name	Inchi	Activity	Units	Relation	Target
.. Sorafenib	MLDQTXFUGDVEO-UHFFFAOYSA...	3400	nM	=	Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLK4
.. Sorafenib	MLDQTXFUGDVEO-UHFFFAOYSA...	250	nM	=	MAP kinase signal-integrating kinase 2
.. Sorafenib	MLDQTXFUGDVEO-UHFFFAOYSA...	5.4	uM	=	HCT-116 (Colon carcinoma cells)
.. Sorafenib	MLDQTXFUGDVEO-UHFFFAOYSA...	1700	nM	=	Ephrin type-B receptor 1
.. Sorafenib	MLDQTXFUGDVEO-UHFFFAOYSA...	3300	nM	=	Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kin.
.. Sorafenib	MLDQTXFUGDVEO-UHFFFAOYSA...	6200	nM	=	Cyclin-dependent kinase 5

Workflow Projects | Node Description

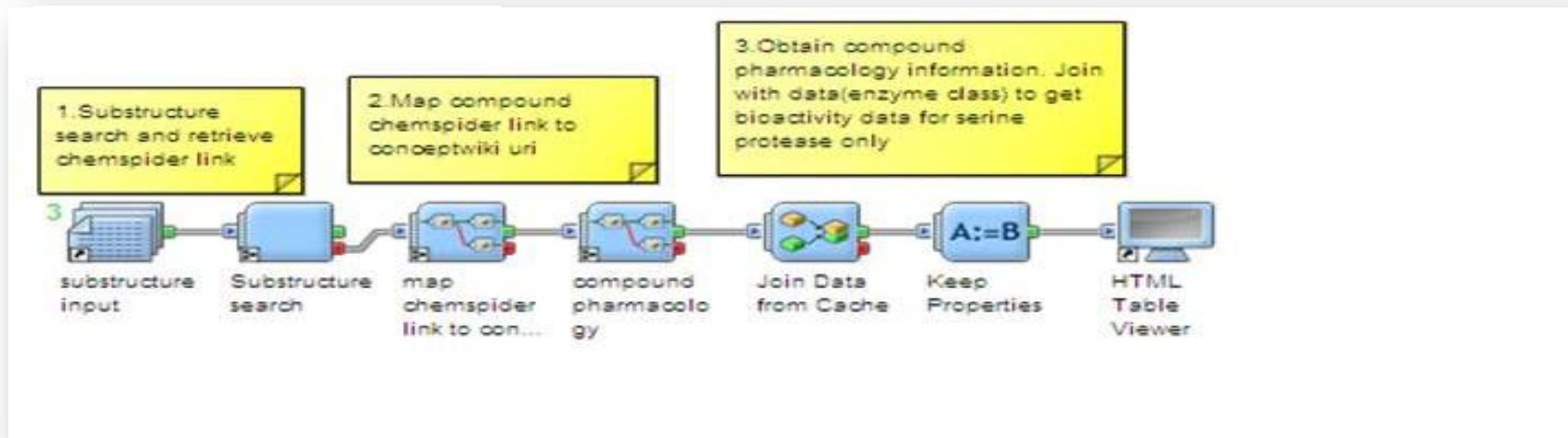
Workflow: OPS_Pharmacology

- Column Filter (#27)
- Column Rename (#30)
- File Reader (#3)
- Interactive Table (#19)
- Java Snippet (#1)
- Java Snippet (#25)
- Java Snippet (#28)
- JSONArray_2_Rows (#26)
- Split Collection Column (#29)
- OPS_Pharmacology

Node Repository

Workflow Steps:

- File Reader: Simply gets the URL [I dont know how to get it to start otherwise!]
- Java Snippet: Fetch JSON from web
- Get Name and Inchi: Name & Inchi Grabber
- Get Activity: Now turn the activity JSON into rows
- Activity Parser: For each activity row, extract the columns we want
- Column Filter: Tidy Up: Remove Processing Columns Now
- Interactive Table: Node 31



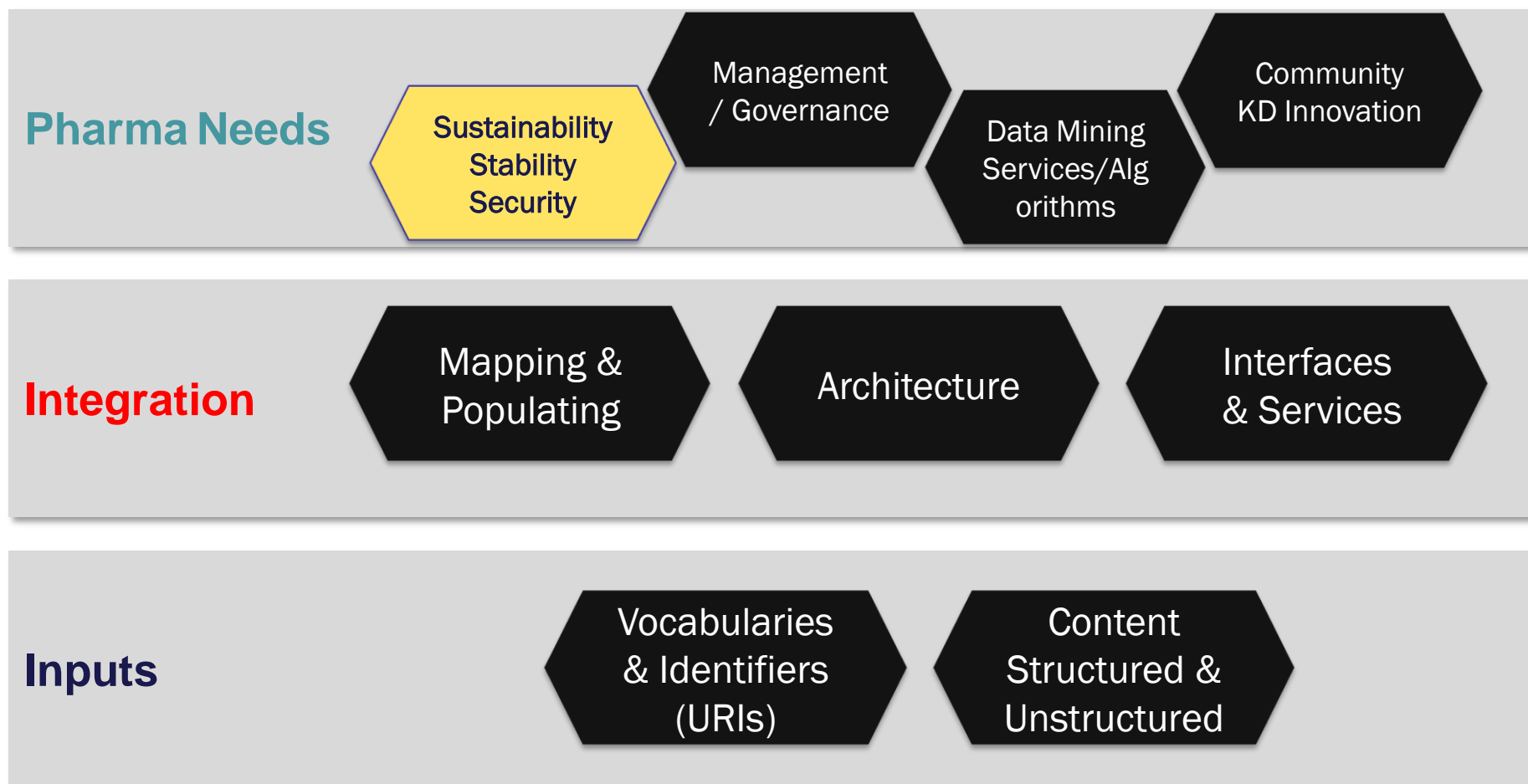


Links

- ❖ Home Page: <http://openphacts.org>
- ❖ Papers/Publications: <http://openphacts.org/publications> <http://openphacts.org/posters>
- ❖ Developer API: <http://dev.openphacts.org>
- ❖ Explorer: <http://explorer.openphacts.org>
- ❖ GSK/Pharmatrek in use video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nXLg8VXLREk>
- ❖ iPhone app video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0aGB6YqtuQ0>
- ❖ Accelrys Community Open PHACTS group:
<https://community.accelrys.com/groups/openphacts>

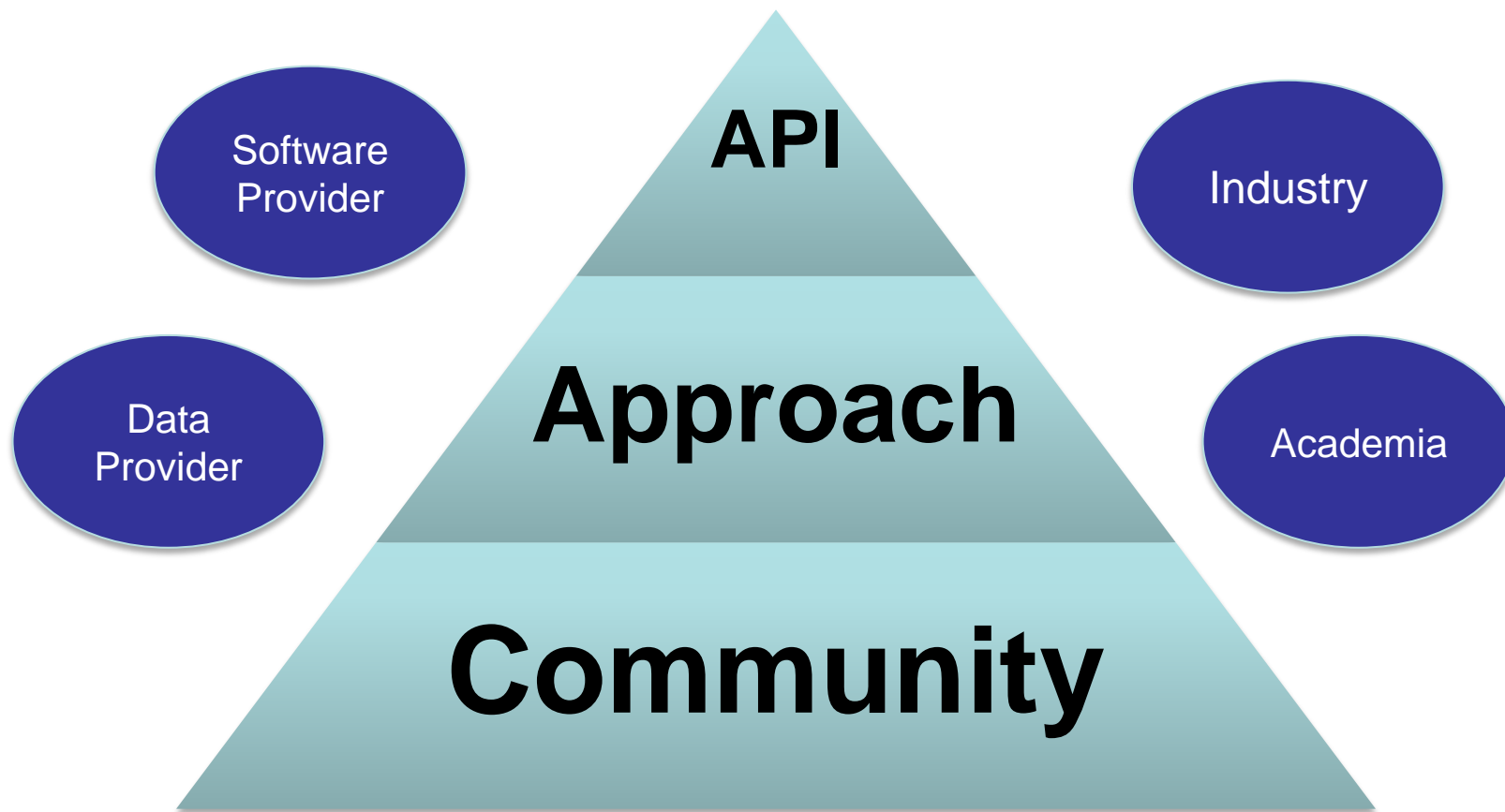


A Precompetitive Knowledge Framework





The Ecosystem is





The Open PHACTS community ecosystem

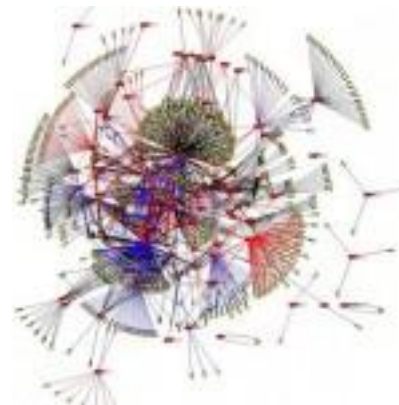


Sustaining Impact

✦ “Software is free like puppies are free - they both need money for maintenance”

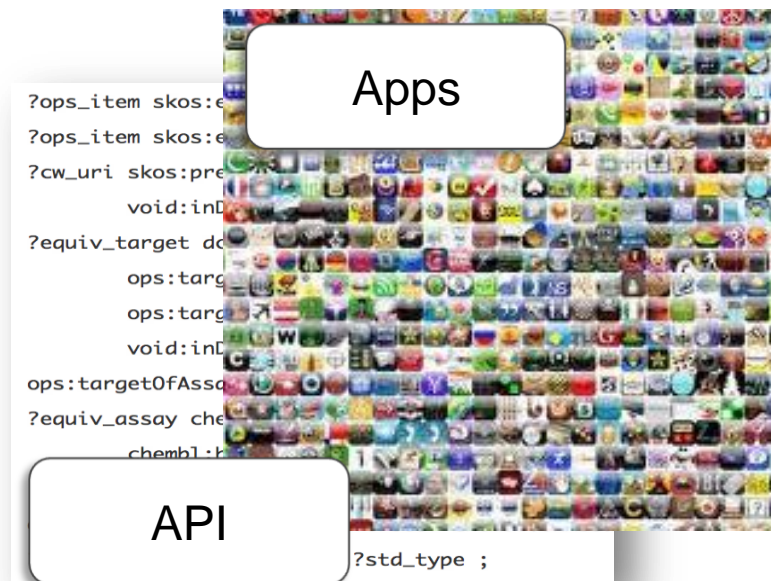
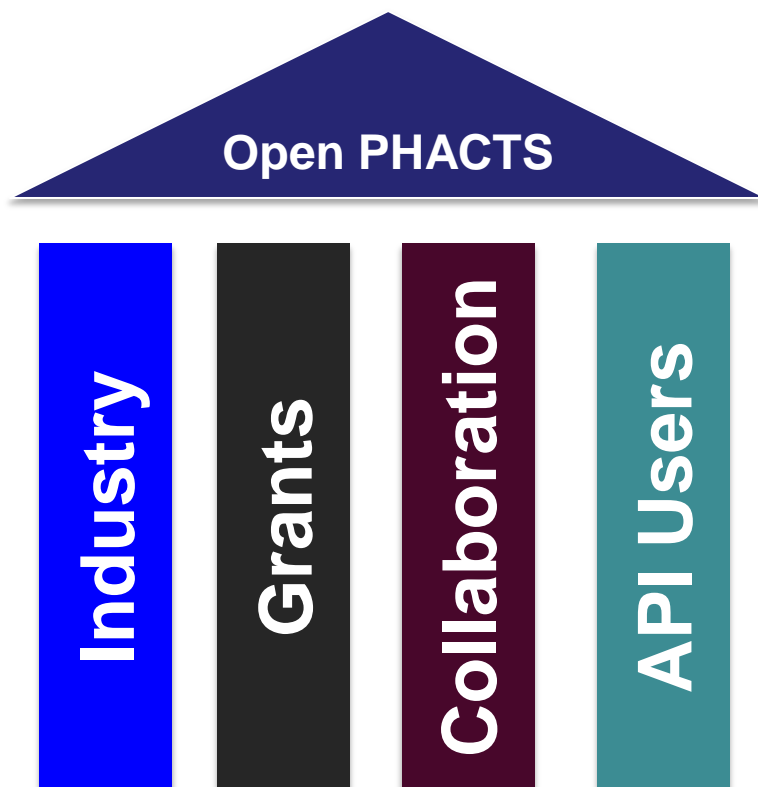


✦ ...and more resource for future development





Kick-Starting Sustainability





Becoming part of the Open PHACTS Foundation

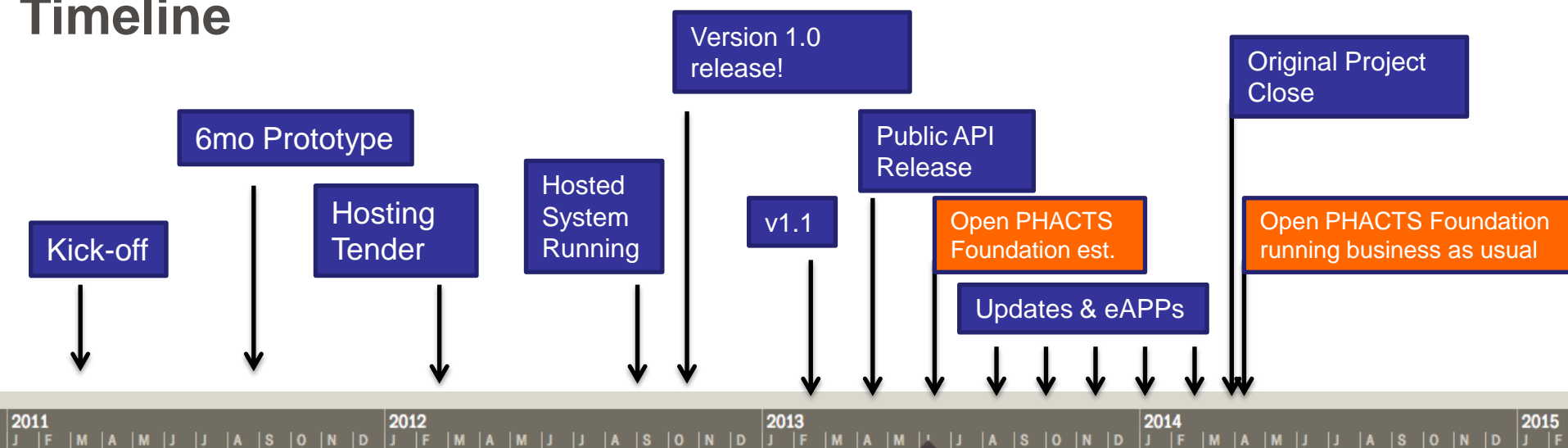
Members

A UK-based not-for-profit
member owned company

- ❖ membership offers early access to platform updates and releases
 - ❖ the opportunity to steer research and development directions
 - ❖ receive technical support
 - ❖ work with the ecosystem of developers and semantic data integrators around Open PHACTS
-
- ❖ tiered membership
 - ❖ familiar business and governance model



Timeline



- Pathways
- Ontology-based queries
- Nanopublications (incl. publisher data)
- Human genetics & disease
- Human drug data (e.g. adverse events)
- Commercial Data Pilot results

Beyond 2013

- Internal data integration
- Full commercial data implementation
- Advanced analytics
- Translational data
- Other IMI integration?
-

Conclusions

- ✦ There is a lot of public data out there. To deal with it you must:
 - Talk to the providers (EBI, NCBI, NIH, NBIC, UofM, Publishers, SMEs)
 - Identify the use cases
 - Promote data standards
 - Physically integrate the data
 - Manage the nightmare of different identifiers
 - Manage the complexity of equality
 - Maintain the data
 - Identify quality issues, have a plan to address them
 - Develop apps, build scientific success stories

Open PHACTS provides a cost-effective way to accomplish greater impact of public (and beyond) scientific data by sharing this burden across industry

Open PHACTS Project Partners



Pfizer Limited – Coordinator

Universität Wien – Managing entity

Technical University of Denmark

University of Hamburg, Center for
Bioinformatics

BioSolveIT GmbH

Consorci Mar Parc de Salut de Barcelona

Leiden University Medical Centre

Royal Society of Chemistry

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Spanish National Cancer Research Centre

University of Manchester

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Netherlands Bioinformatics Centre

Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics

ConnectedDiscovery

EMBL-European Bioinformatics Institute

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