GeneLab: "Omics" Data Systems for Space Biology Research

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http://genelab.nasa.gov



Agenda



I. IntroductionII. GeneLab MotivationIII. GeneLab Data SystemsIV. Summary





What is GeneLab?

- new systems approach to space biology research
- open science and open data platform

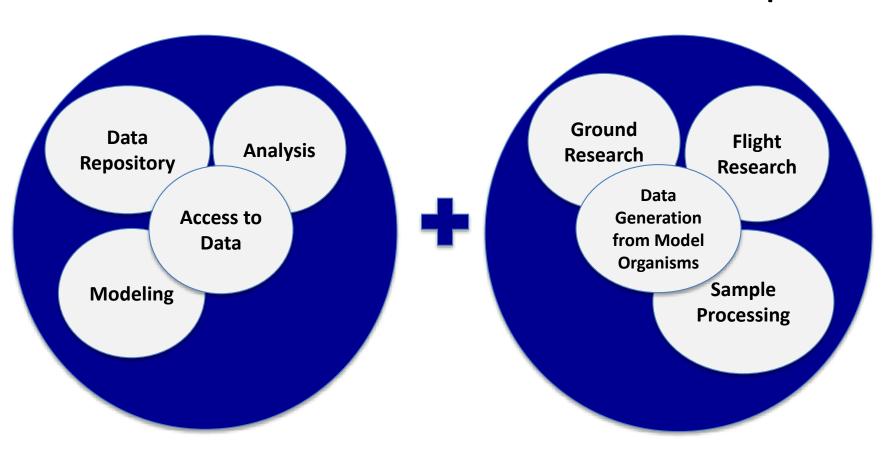


GeneLab Structure



Data Systems & Repository

Research & Development







GeneLab Motivations



ISS Based Research



- New technologies to produce high quality
 Omics data from research missions aboard the ISS
- Limited access and high demand for the ISS platform
- Facilitate Systems biology to predict and/or mitigate changes due to microgravity



NASA astronaut Barry "Butch" Wilmore setting up the Rodent Reseach-1 Hardware in the Microgravity Science Glovebox aboard the International Space Station



GeneLab Motivations



- Maximize ROI for ISS Utilization
- Create a PI Multiplier Effect
- Leverage NASA and External Partner Strengths
- Maximize Utilization of Cutting Edge Bioanalytical Tools and Techniques
- Speed the Pathway to Translation



GeneLab Goals



1. Develop an integrated repository and bioinformatics data system

2. Enable the discovery and validation of molecular networks using next-generation omics technologies.

3. Engage the broadest possible community

4. Strengthen international partnerships



Concept of Operations



Return to Earth

Material sent back to earth for processing in investigators lab. Controls (ground and/or flight) processed at the same time.



Process Samples

Extracted DNA, RNA and/or protein sent to validated omics center to generate sequence, transcript or protein expression data.



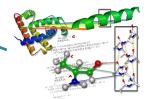
Experiment on ISS

Crew performs experimental protocol and harvests tissues.



Data Sharing

Data shared with larger scientific community. Results feedback to GeneLab and other databases accelerating scientific discovery by leveraging a bigger community.



Data Collection & Hosting

Data returned to investigator or GeneLab for analysis. Raw data uploaded into GeneLab database for pubic viewing.

Launch

Experiment is prepared and launched according to approved NRA.

Next Generation Research

Iterative research solicitations for experiments utilizing GeneLab data for ground validation and next generation flight research.

GeneLab Data Systems

Modeling and Validation

Computational modeling and wet lab validation.



Mission Types



| Mission | Туре | Definition | Example |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Mission is entirely dedicated to GeneLab objectives; the Science Definition Team (SDT) defines the experiment and requirements; SDT is selected through the NASA Research Announcement process | TBD |
| Collaborative | Data & Sample Sharing | GeneLab obtains specimens/samples from the existing PI space flight and ground control experiment | Rodent Research (Mouse) |
| | Data & Sample Augmentation | GeneLab provides supplemental funding to a PI experiment to increase the quantity of specimens and perform processing to obtain dedicated sample; augmentation requires NASA SLPS experiment review approval process | BRIC-19 (plant), BRIC- 20 (plant) (BRIC=Biological Research in Canisters) |
| Individual PI Mission | | Funded and planned PI experiments | Data Submission |



Current Collaborative Missions



| Year | Payload | | Mission Type |
|------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| 2015 | BRIC-19 | Dr. Simon Gilroy University of Wisconsin-Madison Space Biology NRA Award | Augmentation, Plant |
| | BRIC-20 | Dr. Sarah Wyatt Ohio University Space Biology NRA Award | Augmentation, Plant |
| | RR-1 | Dr. Ruth Globus NASA Validation Mission for Rodent Habitat | Sample Sharing, Rodent |

(RR: Rodent Research; BRIC: Biological Research In Canisters)





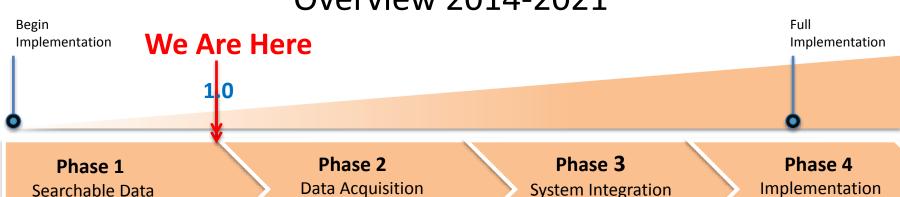
GeneLab Data Systems



GeneLab Phased Data Implementation



Overview 2014-2021



GLDS

Public website

FY2014 -2015

 Searchable data repository

Science

- Pre-Flight validation, rodent proteomic profiling
- Collaborate with two flight experiments

GLDS

Link to public databases

Science

 Data analysis from initial ground and flight studies

FY2015-2016

GLDS

Integrated Platform

FY2017 - 2018

Science

- Outreach
- Dedicated flight experiments

Community engagement

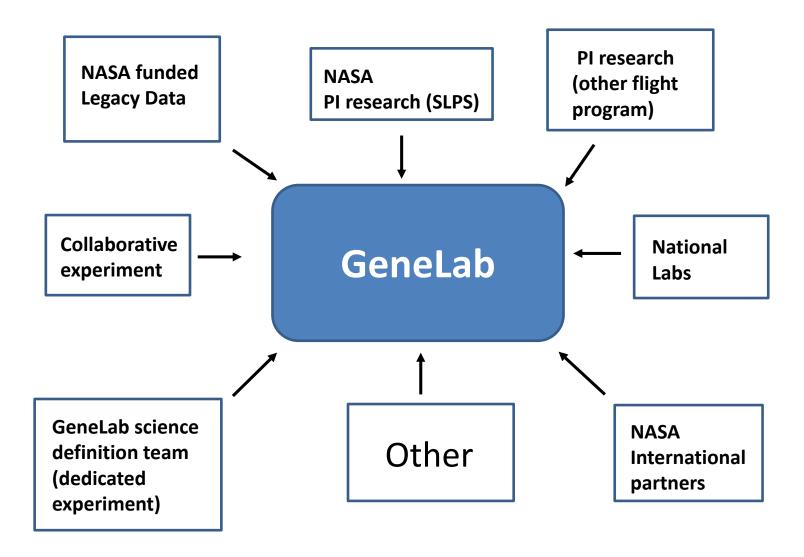
FY2019 - 2021

- Development of analytical and modeling tools
- Ongoing dedicated flight experiments



Anticipated Sources of Data

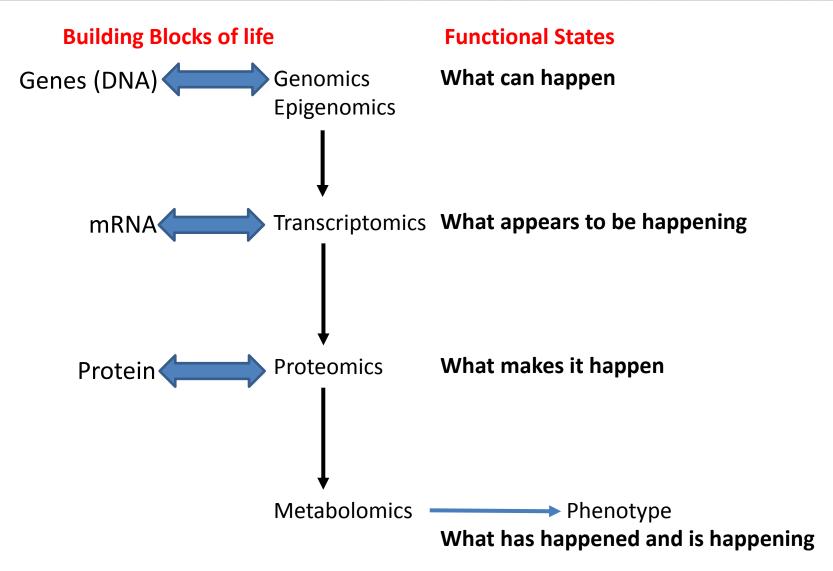






Types of Analyses

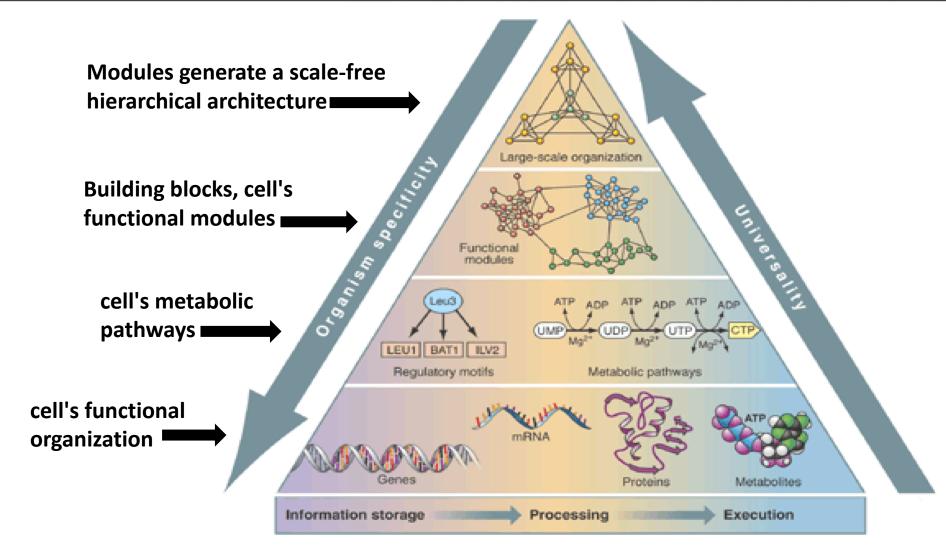






Systems Biology





(from Oltvai-Barabasi, Science, Oct 02)

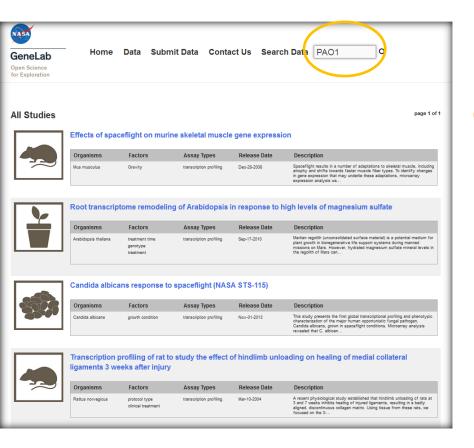


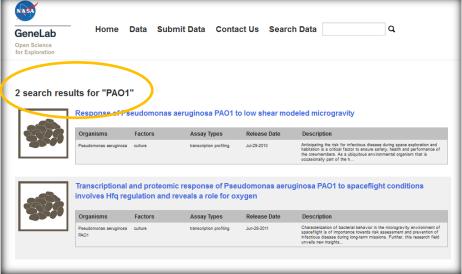
GeneLab Data Systems v1.0



http://genelab.nasa.gov/data

- Omics Data Repository (22 dataset online)
- Basic study metadata search





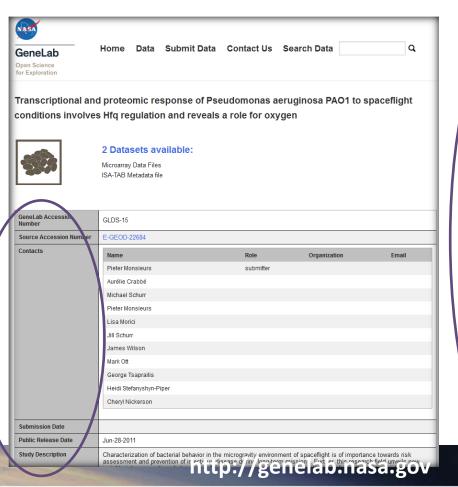


GeneLab Data Systems v1.0



http://genelab.nasa.gov/data

- Omics Data Repository
- Basic study metadata search
- Study metadata display



| Study Description | Characterization of bacterial behavior in the microgravity environment of spaceflight is of importance towards risk assessment and prevention of infectious disease during long-term missions. Further, this research field unveils new insights into connections between low fluid-shear regions encountered by pathogens during their natural infection process in vivo, and bacterial virulence. This study is the first to characterize the global transcriptomic and proteomic response of an opportunistic pathogen that is actually found in the space habitat, Pseudomonas aerupanas. Overall, P. seruginosa responded to spaceflight conditions through differential regulation of 167 genes and 28 proteins, with High entified as a global transcriptional regulator in the response to this environment. Since High was also induced in spaceflight-grown Salmonella typhimurium, High represents the first spaceflight-induced regulator across the bacterial species border. The major Pseurginosa vullence-related genes induced in spaceflight conditions were the lecA and led Blectins and the rharmosyltransferase (thIA), involved in the production of rharmolipids. The transcriptional real led lectins and the rharmosyltransferase (thIA), involved in the production of rharmolipids. The transcriptional real possession of the production of the p | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Organisms | Pseudo nonas aeruginosa PAO1 | | |
| Study Design Factor(s) | Factor Ontology: Concept | | |
| | culture cell culture | | |
| Assay(s) | Assay Type Device Type Device Platform | | |
| | transc ption profiling DNA microarray | | |
| | | | |
| Project | Project Identifier Microbe | | |
| | Project Link http://lsda.jsc.nasa.gov/scripts/experiment/exper.aspx?exp_index=1329 | | |
| | Project Type Flight | | |
| | Flight Program Space Shuttle | | |
| | Experiment Platform Shuttle Life Sciences Research (Middeck), Group Activation Packs (GAPS) Space Program NACA | | |
| V | Space Program NASA Managing NASA Contor: Amore Recognic Contor (ARC) | | |
| Managing NASA Center Ames Research Center (ARC) | | | |
| | Mission Name Start Date End Date Mission Link | | |
| | STS-115 Sep-09-2006 Sep-21-2006 http://lsda.jsc.nasa.gov/scripts/mission/miss.aspx?mis_index=198 | | |
| Publications | Crabbé A, Schurr MJ, Monsieurs P, Morici L, Schurr J, Wilson JW, Ott CM, Tsaprallis G, Pierson DL, Stefanyshyn-Piper H, Nickerson CA, Transcriptional and proteomic responses of Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1 to spaceflight conditions involve Hig regulation and reveal a role for oxygen, Publice ID 21169425, DOI 21169425 | | |

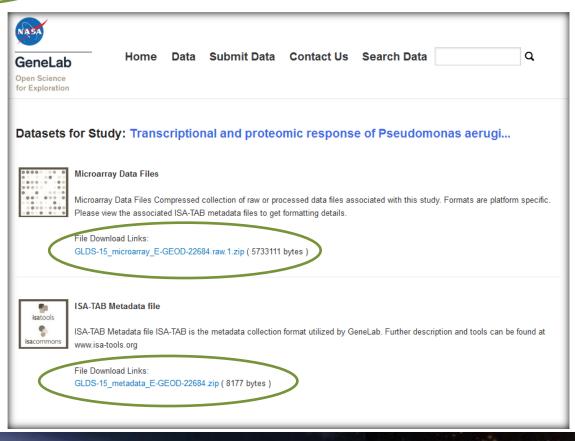


GeneLab Data Systems v1.0



http://genelab.nasa.gov/data

- Omics Data Repository
- Basic study metadata search
- Study metadata display
- Data retrieval







Summary



 GeneLab will serve as an open access database containing "Omic" datasets for model organisms relevant to spaceflight, allowing cross-species comparison

 Will provide a tool for basic research to translate into discovery utilizing ISS research



Call to Action



Visit the gene lab site: http://genelab.nasa.gov

 Sign up for the gene lab mailing list at: http://genelab.nasa.gov/community.html

 Share/Submit your data sets: http://genelab.nasa.gov/data/



Acknowledgements



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