

# Directed Scattering for learning Euclidean & Hyperbolic Gene Embeddings

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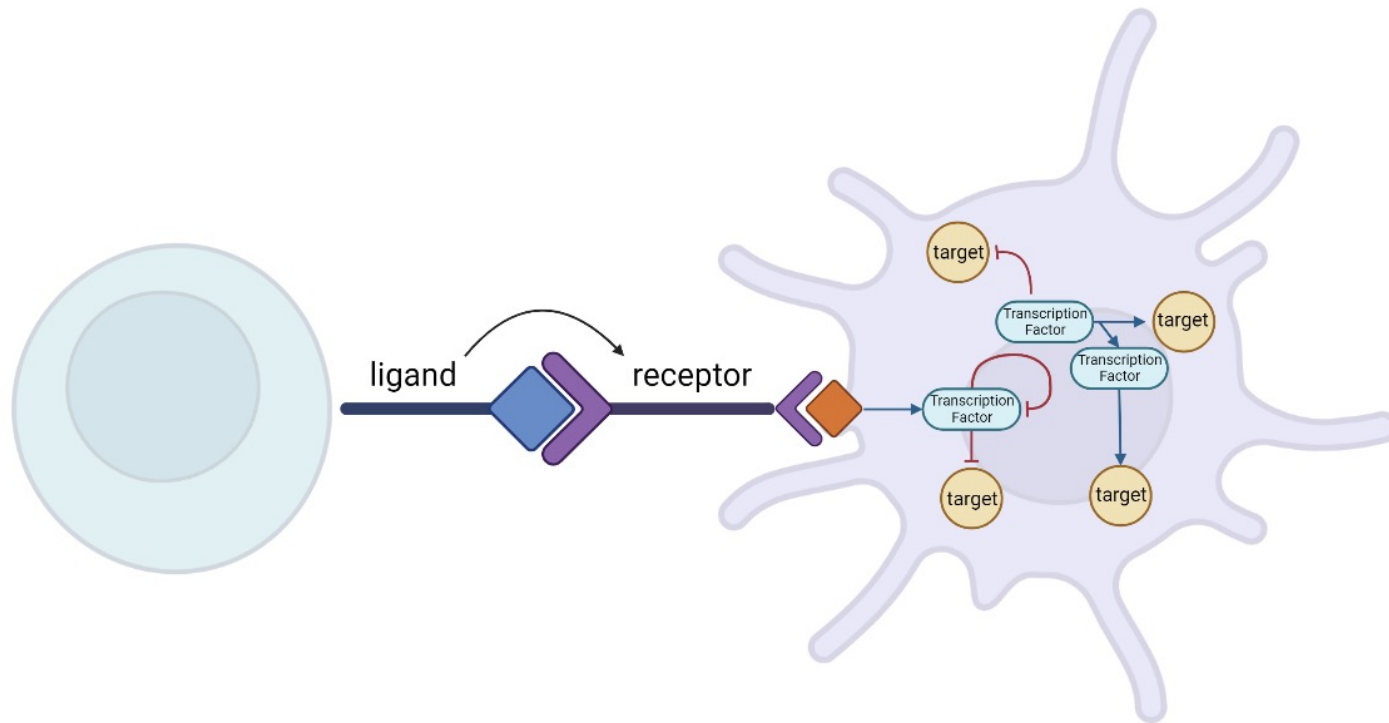
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Genes "interact" by:

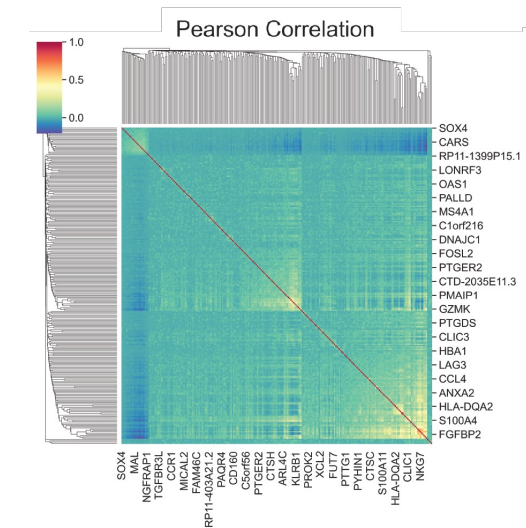
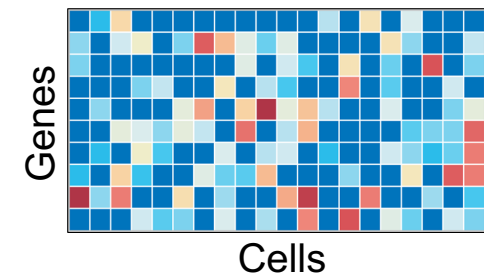
Ligands → Receptors → Transcription Factors → Targets



# Gene representation is nontrivial

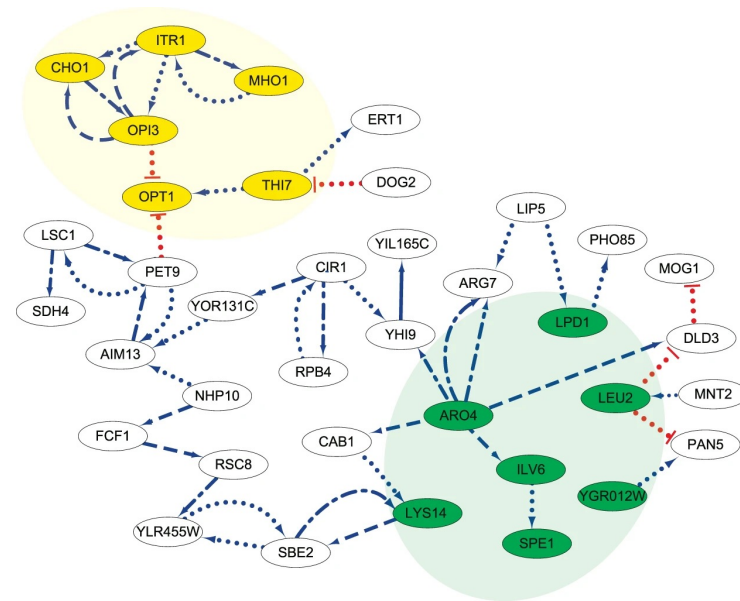
Gene signaling networks are hard to represent from data alone

- Metrics of coexpression are noisy and do not capture real interactions

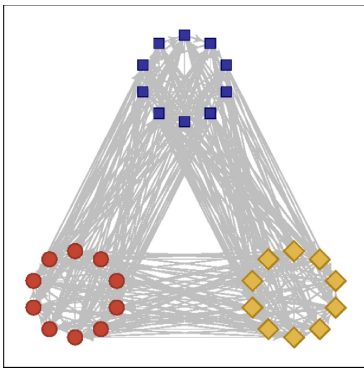


# Gene representation is nontrivial

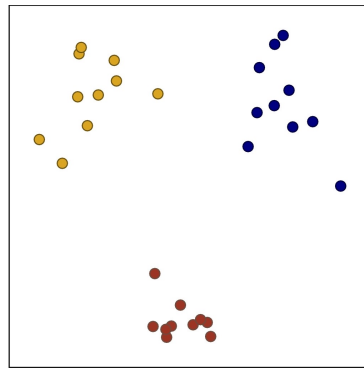
For representing prior gene signaling graphs, classical approaches don't account for directionality



# Magnetic Laplacian extends GSP to directed graphs

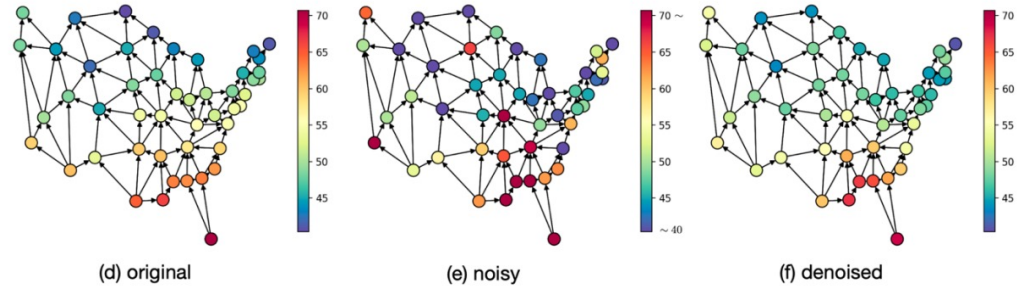


(a) Graph using the expert knowledge positions.



(b) First magnetic eigenmap ( $\text{Re } \phi_0^{(g)}$  vs.  $\text{Im } \phi_0^{(g)}$ ).

## Visualization



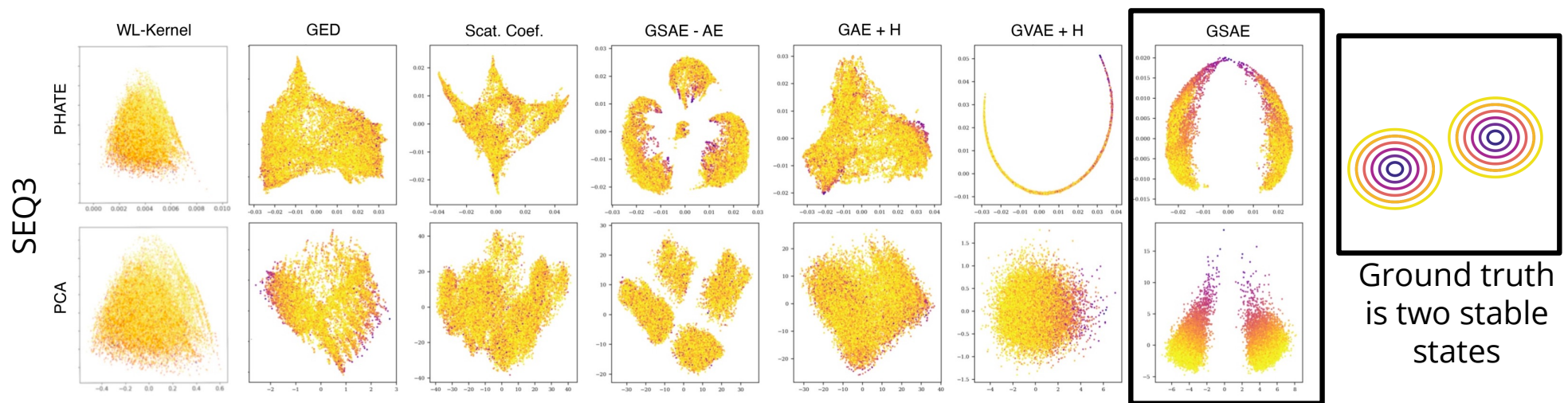
## Denoising

# Magnetic Laplacian extends GSP to directed graphs

1.  $A^{(s)} = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$       **Symmetrized adjacency matrix**
2.  $D_{j,j}^{(s)} = \sum_k A_{j,k}^{(s)}$       **Degree matrix of  $A^{(s)}$**
3.  $\Theta^{(q)} = 2\pi q (A - A^T), q \geq 0$       **Phase matrix captures direction**
4.  $H^{(q)} = A^{(s)} \odot \exp(i \Theta^{(q)})$       **Complex Hermitian adjacency matrix**
5.  $L_N^{(q)} = I - (D^{(s)})^{-1/2} H^{(q)} (D^{(s)})^{-1/2}$       **Normalized magnetic Laplacian**

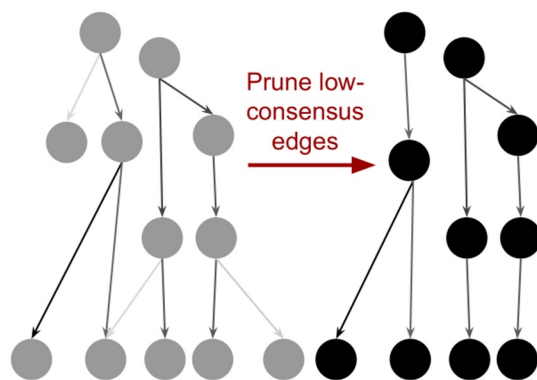
$L_N^{(q)}$  is positive semidefinite and admits an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors  $u_i$  with eigenvalues  $\lambda_i$

# Geometric scattering for representation learning

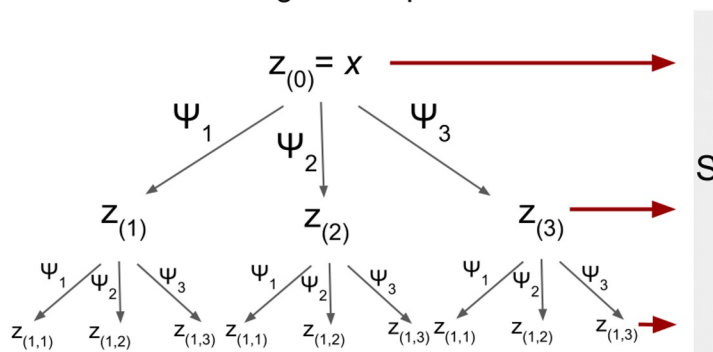


# Directed Scattering for Gene Embeddings

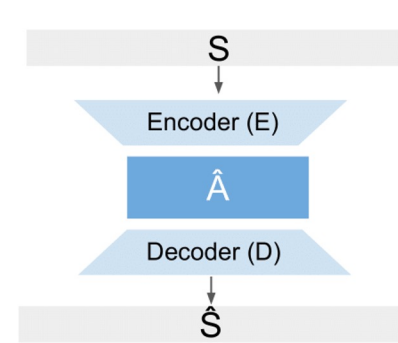
A. Construct or prune directed biological network



B. Directed scattering transform via spectral decomposition of the magnetic Laplacian



C. Encode scattering coefficients in geometric spaces



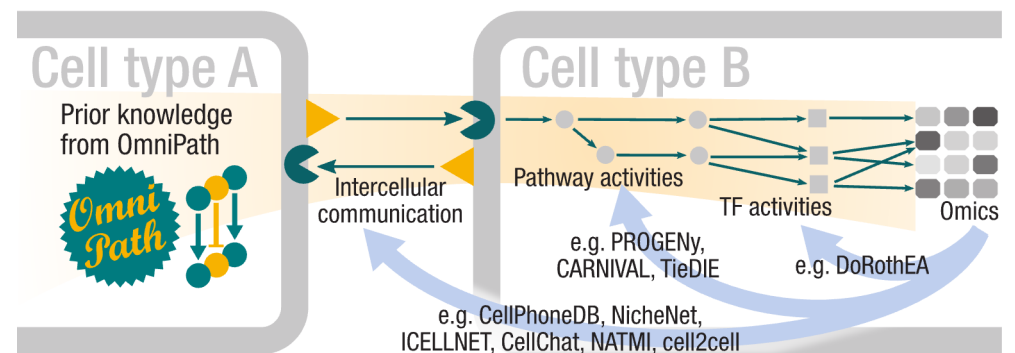


# Assembly of directed gene-gene graph

## OmniPath database

103,396 directed interactions  
12,469 genes

Krackhardt hierarchy score = 0.757

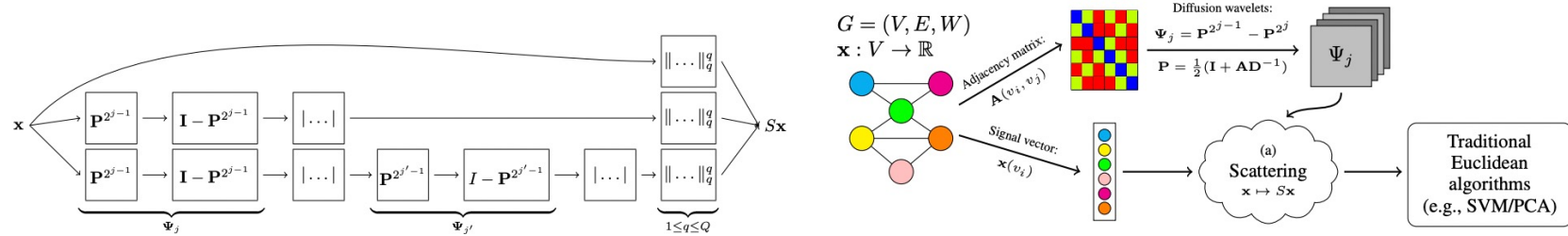


Intercellular (signaling) vs Intracellular (gene regulation)

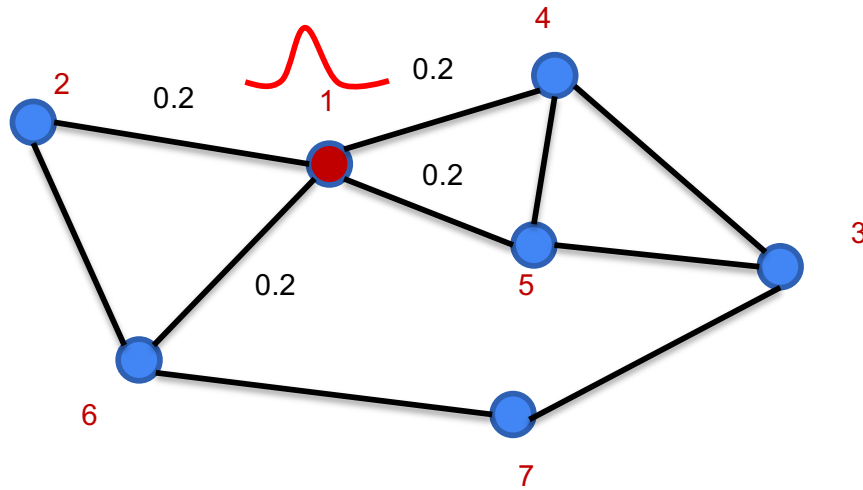
# Directed Scattering Transform

# Geometric Scattering for Graph Data Analysis

Feng Gao<sup>1,2</sup> Guy Wolf<sup>\*3</sup> Matthew Hirn<sup>\*1,4</sup>



# Diffusion Operator



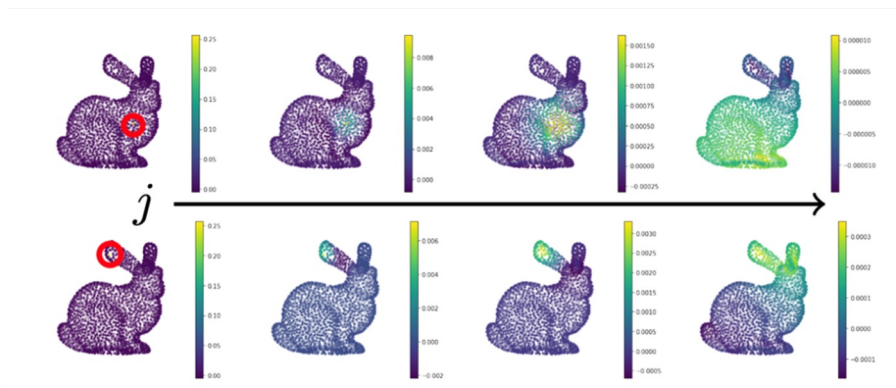
.21	.21	00	.2	.2	12	00
.333	.333	00	0	0	1333	00
00	00	.25	.25	.25	0	1.25
.25	00	.25	.25	.25	0	00
.25	00	.25	.25	.25	0	00
.25	.25	00	0	0	125	1.25
00	00	.333	0	0	1333	1.33

$$P = D^{-1}A$$

# Diffusion Wavelets: Difference between scales of diffusion

**Definition [Maggioni]** A diffusion wavelet transform is a difference between two scales of lazy diffusion on a graph

$$\Psi_j = P^{2^j} - P^{2^{j-1}}$$

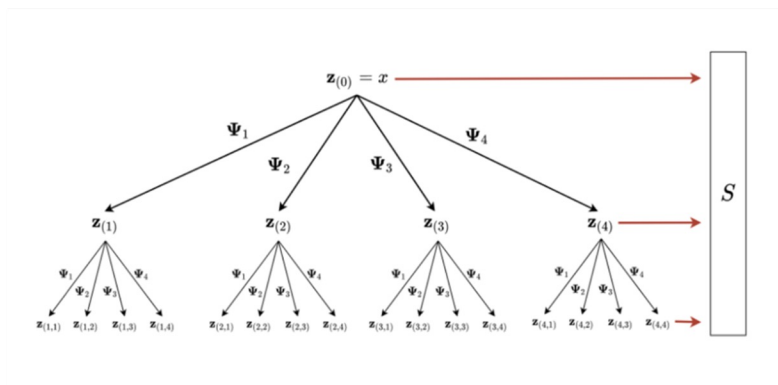


# Geometric scattering transform

**Definition [Gao et al.]** A **geometric scattering transform**  $S$  is an alternating cascade of wavelet coefficients and non-linear aggregations of a signal defined on the nodes of a graph

$$U_p \mathbf{x} := \Psi_{j_m} |\Psi_{j_{m-1}} \dots |\Psi_{j_2} |\Psi_{j_1} \mathbf{x}| \dots |$$

$$S_{p,q} \mathbf{x} := \sum_{i=1}^n |U_p \mathbf{x}[v_i]|^q$$



# Generalized wavelets and scattering

## Geometric Scattering on Measure Spaces

Joyce Chew    Matthew Hirn    Smita Krishnaswamy  
Deanna Needell    Michael Perlmutter    Holly Steach  
Siddharth Viswanath    Hau-Tieng Wu

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**Definition** Given a laplace beltrami operator.  $-\Delta$ , with eigenvalues  $0 = \lambda_0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \dots$  and associated Eigenfunctions  $-\Delta \varphi_k = \lambda_k \varphi_k$ , the heat semigroup  $H_t$  is an operator that satisfies the heat equation.

$$H^t f = \sum_{k>0} g(\lambda_k)^t f(k) \varphi_k \text{ where } g(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda}$$

**Definition [Chew et al. ]** A generalized wavelet transform is a difference between two scales of a heat semigroup

$$\Psi_j = H^{2^{j-1}} - H^{2^j}$$

... scattering follows

# Directed wavelets from a Magnetic Laplacian

$L_N^{(q)}$  has eigenvalues  $\lambda_k$  and eigenvectors  $u_k$  for  $0 \leq k \leq N - 1$

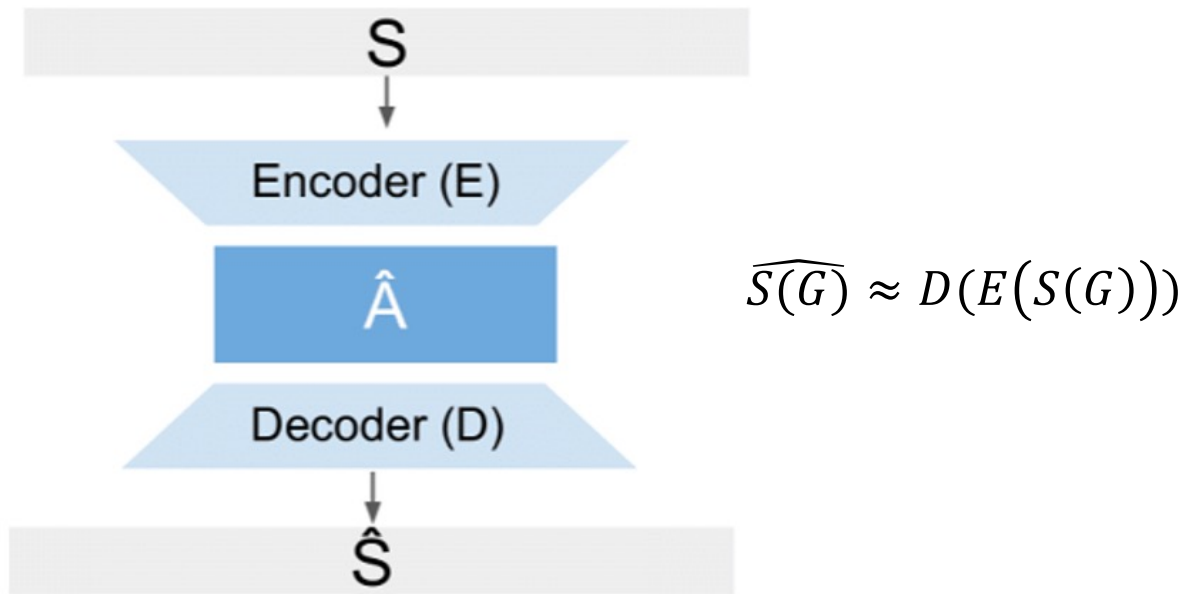
$H_k = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{t\lambda_k u_k u_k^*}$      $H_k = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{t\lambda_k u_k u_k^*}$     Directed wavelets are based on the heat kernel which is a matrix exponential of the magnetic Laplacian

$W_0 = I - H_1$   
 $W_j = H_{2^{j-1}} - H_{2^j}, 1 \leq j \leq J$     Wavelets are differences between two scales of heat diffusion

$\mathfrak{W}_j = \{W_j\}, 0 \leq j \leq J \cup H_j$     The wavelet library consists of dyadic wavelet scales



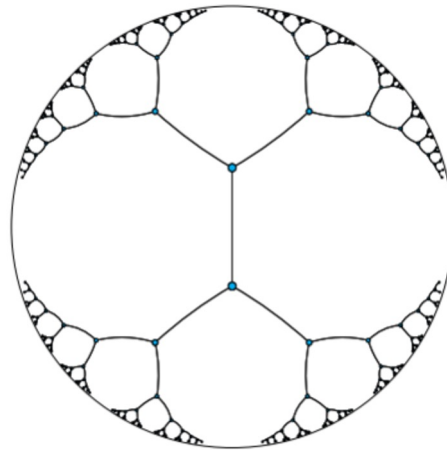
# Learning low-dimensional encoding



DSGE-Euc: Euclidean encoder and decoder

DSGE-Hyp: Hyperbolic encoder and decoder

# Hyperbolic geometry for tree-like graphs



(b) Embedding of a tree in  $\mathcal{B}^2$

# Hyperbolic operations for deep learning

**Möbius addition.** The *Möbius addition* of  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathbb{D}_c^n$  is defined as

$$x \oplus_c y := \frac{(1 + 2c\langle x, y \rangle + c\|y\|^2)x + (1 - c\|x\|^2)y}{1 + 2c\langle x, y \rangle + c^2\|x\|^2\|y\|^2}. \quad (6)$$

**Möbius scalar multiplication.** For  $c > 0$ , the *Möbius scalar multiplication* of  $x \in \mathbb{D}_c^n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$  by  $r \in \mathbb{R}$  is defined as

$$r \otimes_c x := (1/\sqrt{c}) \tanh(r \tanh^{-1}(\sqrt{c}\|x\|)) \frac{x}{\|x\|}, \quad (7)$$

Link prediction  
AUROC from  
OmniPath graph

	Method	Directed LP
Shallow	node2vec	0.537
	PM	0.525
	PM-D	0.546
Undirected GNN	GAE	0.602
	HGCN	0.573
	GAE-D	0.602
	HGCN-D	0.599
KGE	TransE	0.656
	TransE-edge	0.645
Scattering	UDS-AE	0.581
Directed GNN	MagNet	0.714
Ours	DSGE-Euc	<b>0.718</b>
	DSGE-Hyp	<u>0.716</u>

# Drug-gene association prediction for Vitamin K3

Edges from DrugBank, ChEMBL,  
DrugCentral, and BindingDB

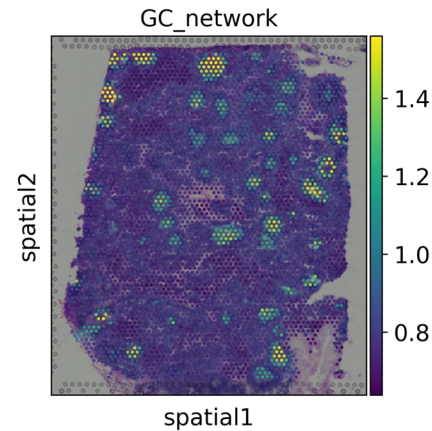
	Method	Precision@100	Recall@100
Shallow	node2vec	0.18	0.225
	PM	0.06	0.075
	PM-D	0.12	0.150
Undirected GNN	GAE	0.20	0.250
	HGCN	0.12	0.150
	GAE-D	0.20	0.250
	HGCN-D	0.16	0.200
KGE	TransE	0.12	0.150
	TransE-edge	0.11	0.138
Scattering	UDS-AE	0.18	0.225
Directed GNN	MagNet	0.14	0.175
Ours	DSGE-Euc	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.263</b>
	DSGE-Hyp	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.250</u>

# Disease-gene association prediction for Autistic Disorder

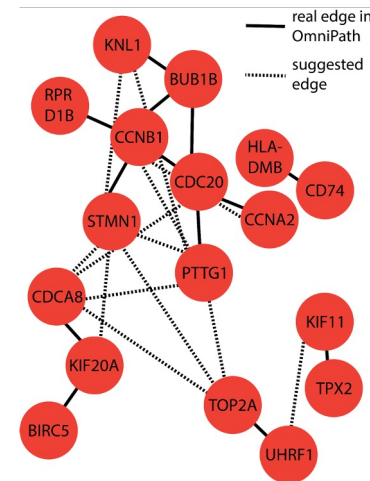
Edges from GWAS, DISEASES,  
DisGeNET, and DOAF

	Method	Precision@100	Recall@100
Shallow	node2vec	0.05	0.185
	PM	0.04	0.148
	PM-D	0.03	0.111
Undirected GNN	GAE	0.06	0.222
	HGCN	0.04	0.148
	GAE-D	0.06	0.222
	HGCN-D	0.03	0.111
KGE	TransE	0.05	0.185
	TransE-edge	0.02	0.074
Scattering	UDS-AE	0.04	0.148
Directed GNN	MagNet	0.08	0.296
Ours	DSGE-Euc	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.407</u>
	DSGE-Hyp	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.481</b>

Integrate gene-gene correlation in space with DSGE representation to discover gene-gene signaling



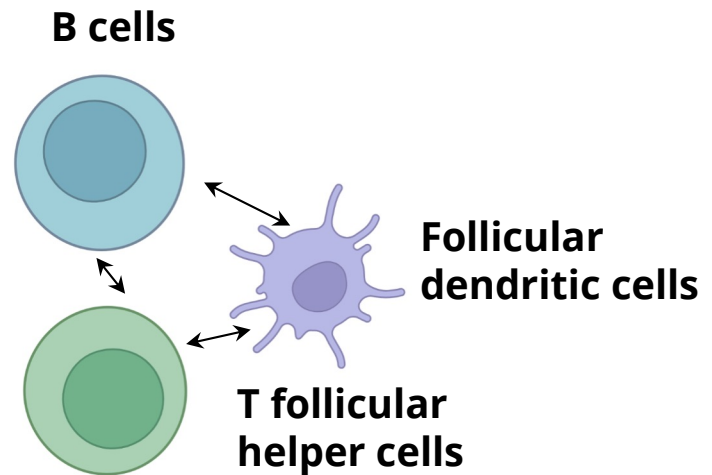
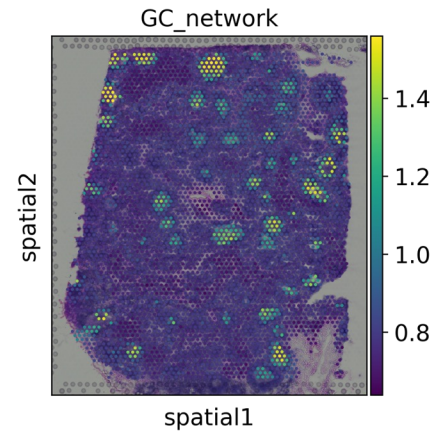
Spatial gene expression of human lymph node (GC: Germinal centers)



Inferred gene signaling network

# Future work

1. Explore opportunities to infer directed cell-cell relationships based on gene-gene network
2. Further understand Gromov hyperbolicity of gene-gene networks







**Krishnaswamy Lab at Yale University**

**Looking for students & postdocs!**

- Machine learning methods incorporating signal processing, data geometry and topology
- Exploratory analysis and inference for biomedical datasets (genomics, fMRI, patient data)

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Rex Ying  
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