

SURVEY

Al-driven software platforms for genomic analysis and interpretation

Artificial intelligence (AI) has assumed an important role in clinical and genomic diagnostics (D'Agaro 2018; Dias and Torkamani 2019; Sennaar 2019), and a recent report from the PHG Foundation examines "the drivers behind the recent rise of AI techniques for genomics, existing and emerging applications, the limitations of AI for genomic medicine, and the challenges to realising its full potential for health" (Raza 2020).

A number of companies offer AI-driven software platforms for genomic analysis and interpretation of clinical sequencing data (e.g., NGS, WES, WGS), using, for example, VCF files as input (Table 1). Analysis tasks include alignment, variant interpretation, variant calling, annotation and analysis, and literature curation. Advantages of the AI-driven approach include greatly reduced turn-around-time and increased diagnostic yields. There are also AI-based variant calling algorithms (some freely-available) based on supervised learning (e.g., ISOWN), machine learning (e.g., BAYSIC, MutationSeq, SNooPer, SomaticSeq), convolutional neural networks (e.g., Clairvoyante), deep convolutional neural network (e.g., DeepSea), deep recurrent neural network (e.g., Deep Nano), deep neural network (e.g., DANN), and artificial neural networks (e.g., Skyhawk), and these have been surveyed and critiqued recently (Bohannan and Mitrofanova 2019; Karimnezhad et al 2020; Koboldt 2020; Liu et al 2019; Xu 2018).

| Company and website | Description |
|--|---|
| Binartis | BINOME [©] platform for AI-based genetic |
| https://www.binartis.com | variant interpretation. |
| Breakthrough Genomics | Proprietary machine learning algorithm, |
| https://btgenomics.com | Enlighter [™] provides an end-to-end |
| | genomic analysis platform for whole |
| | exome, whole genome, and gene panel |
| | tests. Ranks and prioritizes variants, real- |
| | time literature presentation for each |
| | variant, free-text phenotype filter, copy |
| | number and structural variant analysis. |
| Broad Institute | GATK, machine-learning, genome |
| https://gatk.broadinstitute.org/hc/en-us | analysis toolkit focused on variant |
| | discovery [e.g., identify germline copy |
| | number variants, somatic short variants |
| | (SNVs and Indels), germline short |
| | variants (SNPs and Indels)]. |

Table 1. Al-driven software platforms for genomic analysis.



| Diploid | Software package (Moon) that |
|---|--|
| http://www.diploid.com/moon | autonomously diagnoses rare diseases |
| | from NGS data using AI. |
| emedgene | Cognitive Genomic Intelligence™ |
| https://www.emedgene.com | machine learning algorithms provide a shortlist of causative variant, curates |
| | evidence for every variant identified, and |
| | provides links to the supporting literature |
| | databases |
| enGenome | eVai combines AI with ACMG, AMP and |
| https://www.engenome.com | ClinGen guidelines, and classifies and |
| | prioritizes every genomic variant for |
| | pathogenicity, suggesting all the possible |
| Echric Conomics (formark) Omisia) | related genetic diagnosis. |
| Fabric Genomics (formerly Omicia) https://fabricgenomics.com | Comprehensive platform for NGS analysis, interpretation and clinical |
| https://labilegenomics.com | reporting. Identifies and prioritizes disease |
| | causing variants in rare idiopathic |
| | disease, enables clinical reporting for |
| | hereditary disease panels, |
| | accelerates WGS interpretation to |
| | diagnose genetic disorders. |
| Geneyx | Clinical genomics platform for WGS |
| https://geneyx.com | providing management, analysis and |
| | interpretation (e.g., phenotype-driven |
| | variant prioritization, automated ACMG/ClinGen variant classification) of |
| | genetic data, and clinical reporting. |
| Genomenon | Mastermind, Al-driven genomics search |
| https://www.genomenon.com/mastermind | engine for variant interpretation. Identifies |
| ····· | every genomic association in the medical |
| | evidence, drawing informative |
| | connections between genes, variants, |
| | diseases, phenotypes, therapies, copy |
| | number variations, and categorical |
| | keywords to inform clinical care. |
| Genoox | A cloud-based advanced AI framework |
| https://www.genoox.com | (encompasses purpose-built applications) |
| | for managing the entire genetic |
| | sequencing process and delivery of clinically actionable insights and disease |
| | diagnoses. |
| Genuity Science | Applies domain-specific AI algorithms to |
| https://genuitysci.com | reveal novel patterns and causal |
| | dependencies. Provides interpretation and |
| | actionable insights for whole genome |



| | sequencing, whole exome sequencing, or transcriptome sequencing. |
|---|---|
| Genosity https://www.genosity.com (acquired by Invitae: https://www.medicaldevice- network.com/news/invitae-to-acquire- genosity/) | Case Analyzer variant review and reporting platform. The AI-based Genosity engine built in to learn as the data grows to facilitate faster analysis. |
| Google https://github.com/google/deepvariant | DeepVariant, an open-source convolutional neural network for variant calling from next-generation DNA sequencing data. |
| Lifebit https://lifebit.ai | Clinical/multiomics data analysis with Lifebit AI Engine (part of Lifebit CloudOS Marketplace advanced interpretation tools). |
| Nostos Genomics https://www.nostos-genomics.com | Variant interpretation platform for automated variant classification based on proprietary machine learning. |
| Ocean Genomics https://oceangenomics.com | Al-driven platform (txome.ai) extracts high dimensional transcriptomic features from RNA-seq data and combines it with clinical metadata to learn models and identify candidate multidimensional biomarkers. |
| Omicia - see Fabric Genomics | - |
| OmniTier https://www.omnitier.com | CompStor Novos® genomics analysis appliance for assembly-based variant calling using a tiered-memory algorithm. CompStor Insight TM NGS tertiary analysis employing machine learning-based scoring. |
| Sentieon https://www.sentieon.com | DNAscope for germline SNV/INDEL Variant Calling using machine learning enhanced filtering for top variant calling accuracy. TNscope for somatic SNV/INDEL Variant Calling using machine learning enhanced filtering. |
| SIVOTEC BioInformatics http://www.sivotecanalytics.com | GENA, a GENome Analysis tool, part of the AI-driven, integrated SIVOGEN platform of tools for clinical interpretation of SNP array results. |
| SOPHIA https://www.sophiagenetics.com | SOPHiA for Genomics is a collective artificial intelligence that analyzes complex NGS data by detecting, |



| | annotating, and pre-classifying SNVs, Indels, and CNV (SOPHiA DDM [®] platform). Provides clinical-grade genomic solutions for accurate detection and characterization of genomic variants associated with cancers and hereditary disorders. SOPHiA continuously learns from thousands of patients' genomic profiles and experts' knowledge to improve patients' diagnostics and treatments. |
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| Variantyx | Genomic Intelligence® platform algorithms |
| https://www.variantyx.com/technology/ | harnesses AI and big data to uniquely identify and analyze all major types of variants in WGS output. |

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