

Bio-Sense: A System for Supporting Sharing and Exploration in Bioinformatics Using Semantic Web Services

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Abstract

With a fast paced development of Bioinformatics in recent years, we have witnessed a rapid growth of the number of databases and tools available for aiding in scientific research and knowledge discovery for Bioinformaticians. Web service is an enabling technique to facilitate Bioinformaticians in this discovery process by integrating the databases and tools. In this paper, we will propose a novel system, called Bio-Sense, for supporting the sharing and exploration in Bioinformatics using semantic Web services. The promising features of Bio-Sense will be discussed in this paper.

1 Introduction

Bioinformatics is an emerging research area that utilizes computational methods to address biological questions. It is the key factor of the recent breakthroughs in biological and medical science such as the sequencing of the human DNA and identification of genetic causes of cancers. Bioinformaticians perform increasingly complex computation processes to analyse the data, which involves the use of many different data sources and tools. Manual “assembling” of these resources is time consuming and error prone. There is a pressing need to address this problem systematically.

Service computing is commonly regarded as a potential solution to this problem. The integration is done through a loose coupling and does not require any change to the underlying data sources and tools. With the assistance of semantic information, it is also possible to automatically “compose” together the resources to perform the complex analysis required by the user. Web services—which employ Web as a medium for integration and communication—is particularly relevant to Bioinformatics, as abundant data sources and tools are available online.

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There is significant progress being made recently towards building Web services platforms to support Bioinformatics, with myGrid [3] and Bio-Moby [5] being the two prominent examples. They represent the efforts on integrating services from large research and computation centres and make them easily accessible for smaller labs and groups. However, some desired features are still missing or immature in their current implementations. First, these systems do not manage the whole lifecycle of services. Second, Taverna lacks a dedicated data manager, meaning the user has to have some external interaction with a data repository or locally stored data files [1]. Third, these systems use syntactic service description, discovery and composition, thus they are labor intensive and susceptible to human errors. Finally, these systems cannot fully support exploratory workflow construction. A workflow construction environment, called Data Playground [1], has been recently developed as a plug-in of Taverna. It allows for exploratory workflow construction where users, who do not have well-defined processes in mind, can interactively select the applicable Web services that the system discovers based on the current input and/or output of data. Nevertheless, it is not able to recommend possible workflow construction schemes based on the workflows that have been constructed thus far.

2 Bio-Sense

We are developing a novel system, called Bio-Sense (acronym of **S**emantic **E**nhancement for **S**haring and **E**xploration in **B**ioinformatics), for colorectal cancer research using semantic Web services. Bio-Sense has the following distinct characteristics and can cope with the limitations of the existing systems:

1. **Lifecycle support of services.** Bio-Sense is built in an enriched multi-layer structure to support the lifecycle of services (including the generation, description, discovery, composition, execution and optimization of services). The architecture of Bio-Sense is shown in Figure 1, which consists of the following five layers (starting from the lowest level to the highest one):
 - **Databases.** This layer contains all the data sources, both internal (such as the Rat and Human CRC

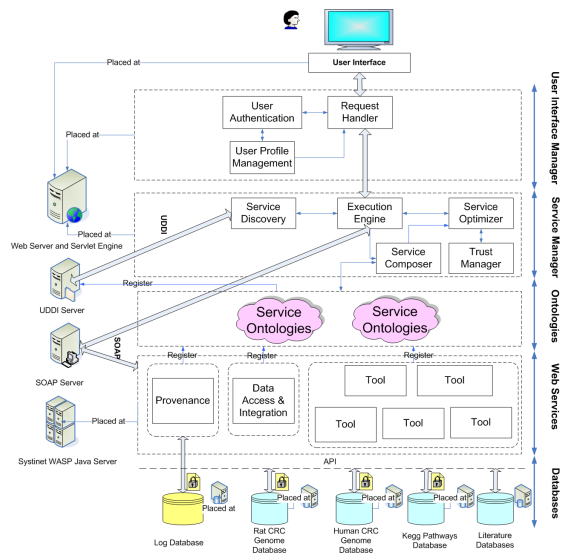


Figure 1. System architecture

Genome Database) and external (such as the KEGG pathway and Literature). Also included are the Log Databases, which is important in supporting the provenance function.

- **Web Services.** In this layer, all the data sources (from the Database layer) and tools (both internal and external) are wrapped up as Web services. This provides a unified way to integrate and access heterogeneous data sources and tools.

- **Ontologies.** In this layer, semantic description is added to the Web services include in the previous layer. Both generic and domain ontologies are used to annotate services. They are essential for the system to “understand” the function of each service, and makes it possible to achieve automatic service composition based on user requirements.

- **Service Manager.** Service manager takes care of a number of Web service-related tasks in Bio-Sense. The “Service Discovery” component identifies the required services according to user inputs. After that, the “Service Composer” assembles them into a workflow, which is then executed by the “Execution Engine”. During the execution, the performance and security issues are looked after by the “Service Optimiser” and “Trust Manager” respectively.

- **User Interface.** This is the layer where users directly interact with Bio-Sense. User interface enables users to perform various activities such as user authentication, data/service selection, service composition and workflow construction, service execution monitoring and result browsing, etc.

2. **Data as service.** Data as service is the reflection of the general principle adopted in Bio-Sense, that is *everything is service*. External or local biological

databases are converted to services in order to facilitate organization-wide data sharing. A data publication portal is being developed for streamlining this conversion process. This contributes to a better management and utilization of data sources.

3. **Semantic service description and discovery.** Bio-Sense is built based on the WSMO/WSMX framework. Domain ontologies have been created in Bio-Sense using WSMO [4] to provide semantic, instead of syntactic, description of the included services. WSMX [2] is used in Bio-Sense for composing and revoking services due to its potential to realize automatic service discovery, composition and execution.

4. **Interactive service composition with recommendation.** Bio-Sense adopts a data-centric paradigm in composing services for supporting exploratory workflow construction. In each step of workflow construction, Bio-Sense provides a list of applicable services that can operate on the current input/output data and users can select one of them for extending the workflow until some tasks are fulfilled. Besides such service recommendation that has been proposed in Data Playground, Bio-Sense is able to recommend full-length workflows based on the workflows that have been constructed thus far. Workflow recommendation is obviously more informative and useful from users’ perspective than service recommendation.

3 Conclusions

In this paper, we presented Bio-Sense, a new semantic Web service system designed to support colorectal cancer research. It has an enriched multi-level architecture and a number of promising features such as lifecycle support for services, data as service, semantic service description and composition using WSMO/X framework and interactive workflow construction with recommendation. More advanced features such as gene linkage, knowledge discovery modules and process provenance support will be developed in the near future.

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