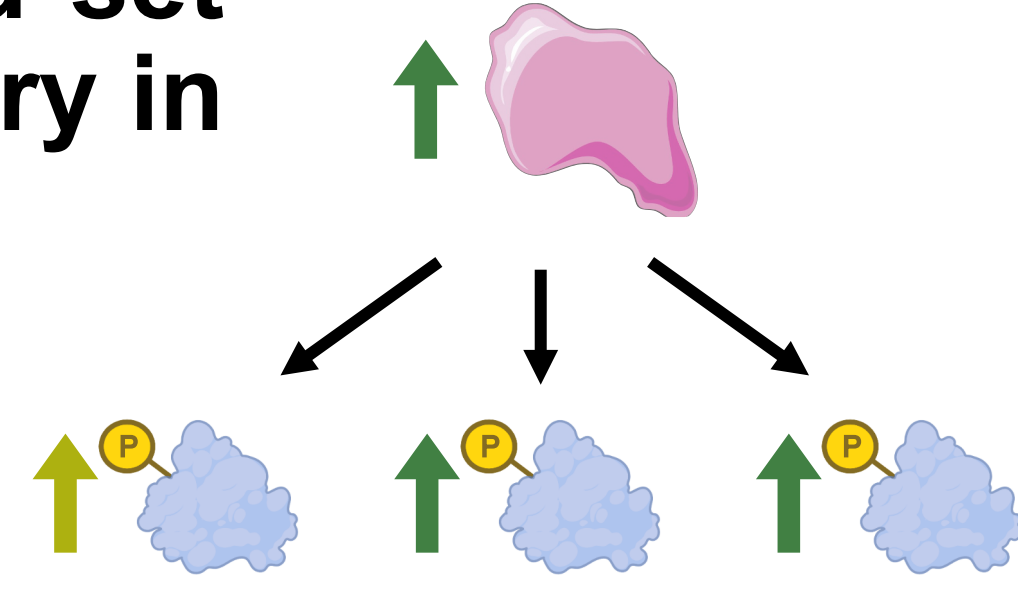


## INTRODUCTION

In recent years, several methods have been developed to infer the activity of kinases from phosphoproteomic data.

These methods usually rely on a fixed set of prior knowledge interactions and vary in the complexity of their algorithms.

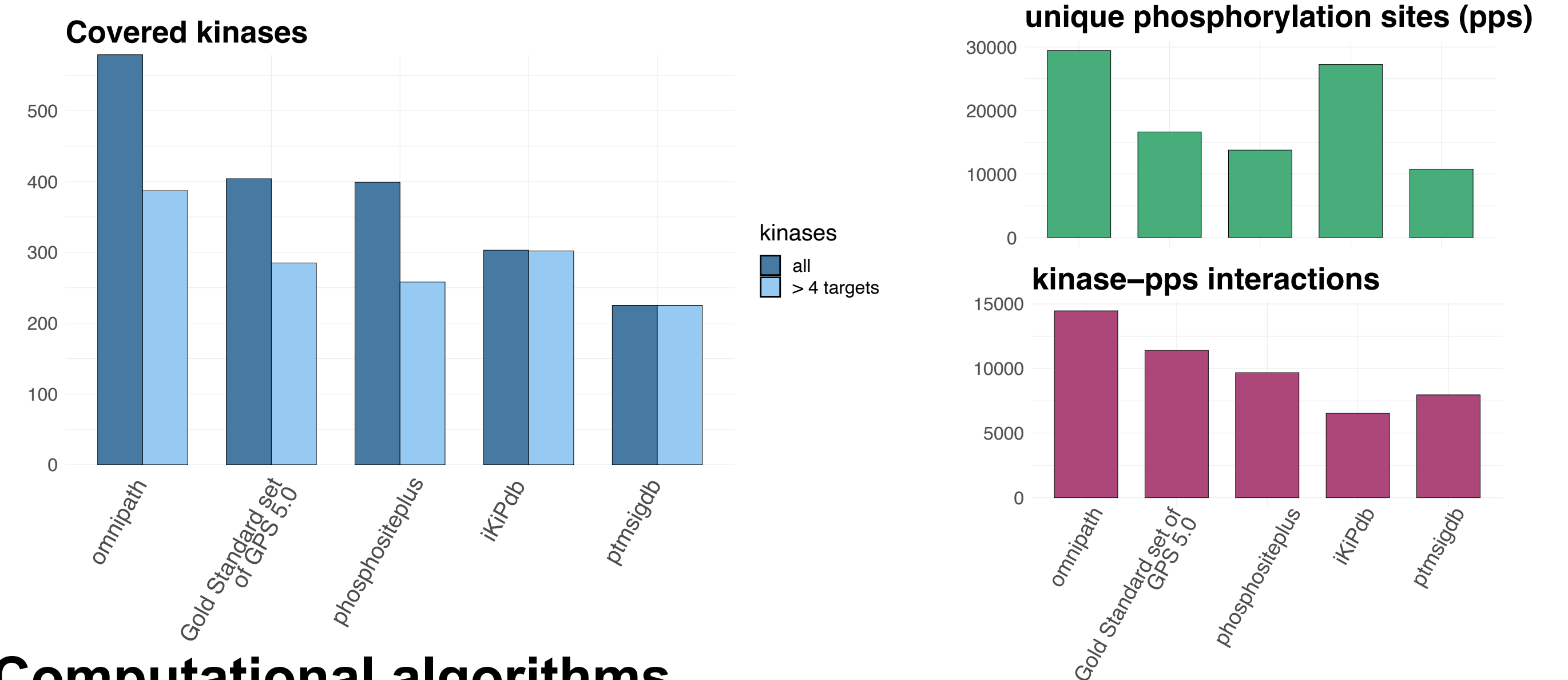
So far a systematic comparison and evaluation is still missing.



## METHOD OVERVIEW

The methods can be divided into two components: A prior knowledge resource and a computational algorithm, which can be flexibly combined.

### Prior knowledge resources



### Computational algorithms

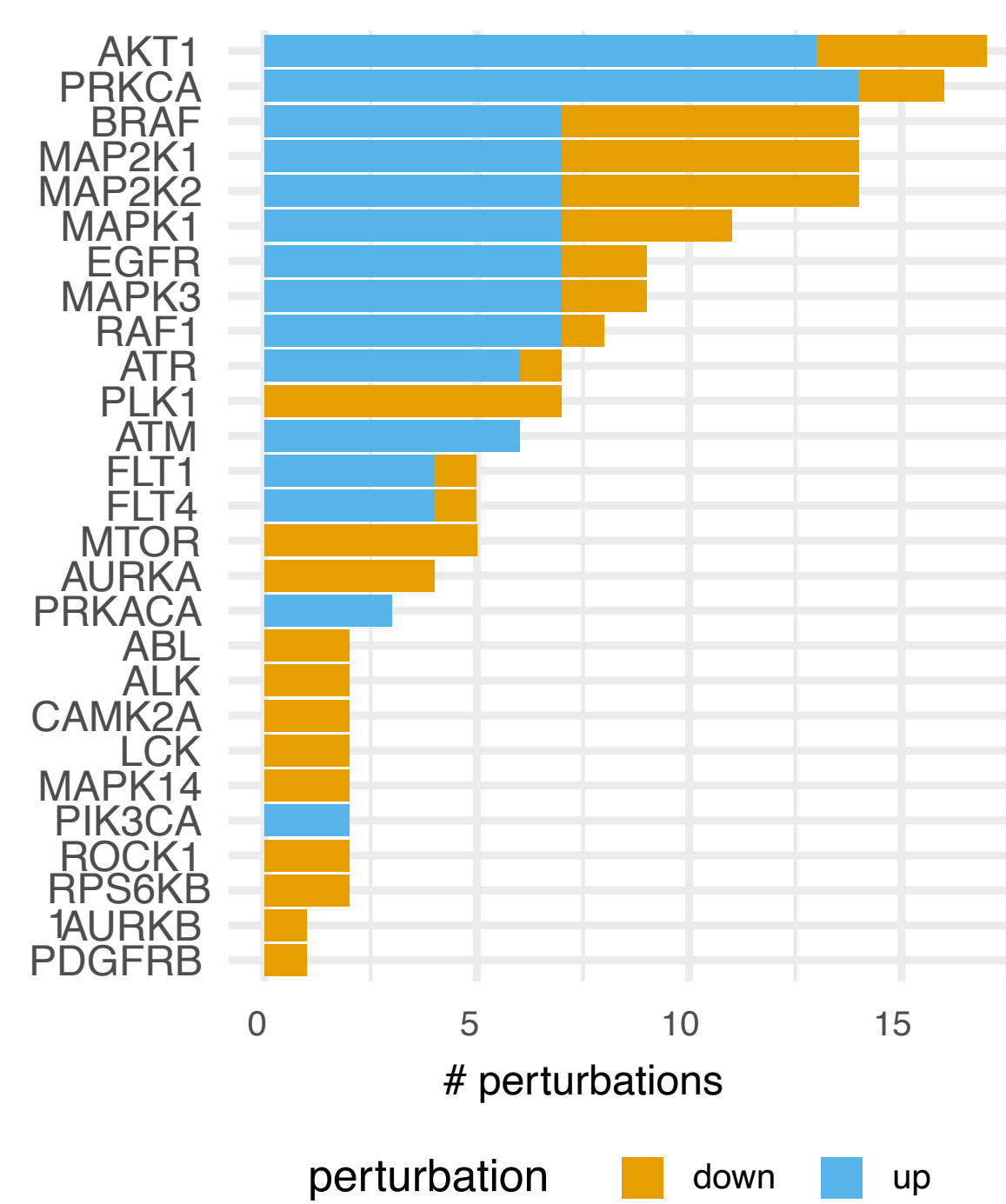
Method	Description	Link
fgsea	Fast gene set enrichment	(Sergushichev, 2016, Badia-i-Mompel et al. 2022)
KARP	K-score as implemented in KARP	(Wilkes et al. 2017)
KS	Kologomorov-Smirnov test comparing targets to non-targets	
lm (RoKAI)	Linear model as implemented in RoKAI	(Yilmaz et al. 2021)
mean	Mean of target sites	
Norm mean (decoupler)	Mean of target sites normalized by random permutations	(Badia-i-Mompel et al. 2022)
median	Median of target sites	
mim	Multivariate linear model	(Badia-i-Mompel et al. 2022)
PC1	PC1 loading for target site set	
PTM-SEA	PTM-Signature Enrichment Analysis	(Krug et al. 2019)
sum	Sum of target sites	
ulm (decoupler)	Univariate linear model as implemented in decoupler	(Badia-i-Mompel et al. 2022)
viper	Virtual Inference of Protein-activity by Enriched Regulon analysis	(Alvarez et al., 2016, Badia-i-Mompel et al. 2022)
Wilcox	Wilcoxon rank sum test comparing targets to non-targets	
z score	Normalized mean of target sites as implemented in KSEA or RoKAI	(Wiredja et al. 2017, Yilmaz et al. 2021)

## KINASE PERTURBATION DATASETS

We estimated kinase activities for 103 manually curated perturbation experiments (Hernandez-Armenta, 2017).

In these experiments 30 different kinases were perturbed, supposedly leading to an increase or decrease in activity.

up-regulation: 105, down-regulation: 79 cases



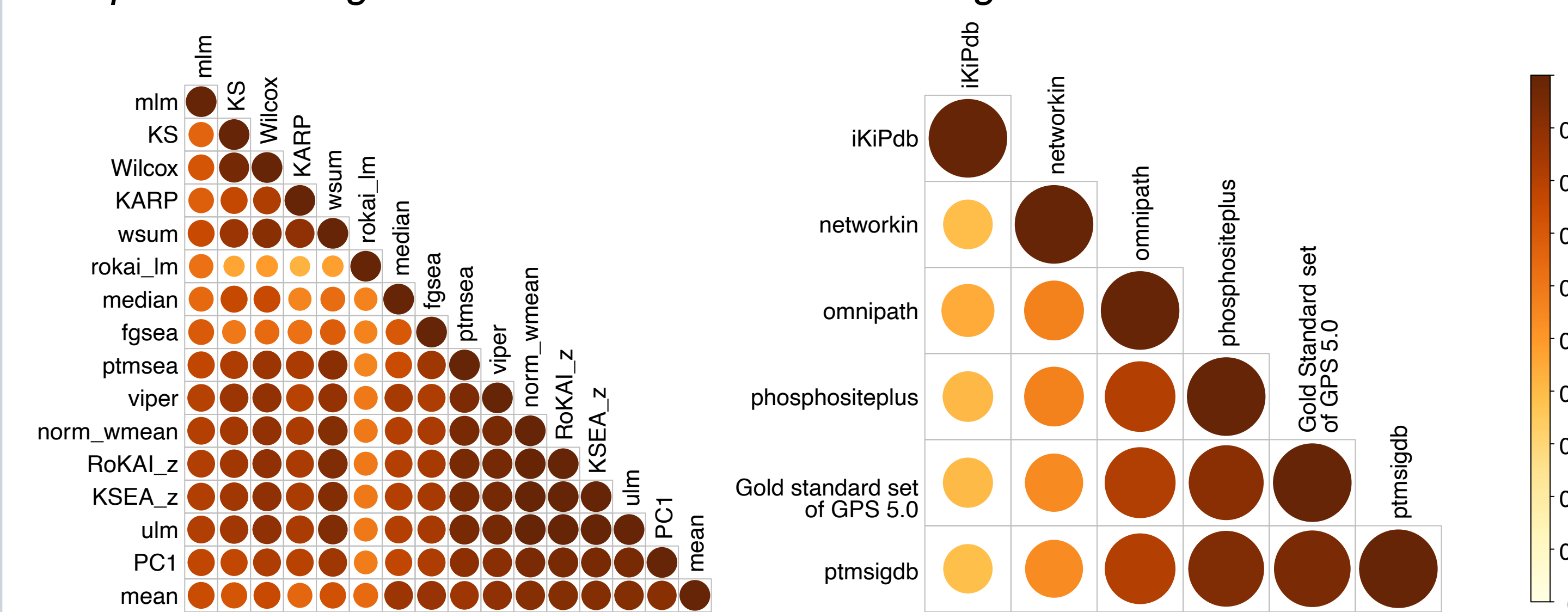
## SYSTEMATIC COMPARISON & EVALUATION

We compared the inferred activities by calculating the mean Pearson correlation between method and prior knowledge resource (left) and then evaluated the methods in terms of identifying the perturbed kinase in each experiment (right).

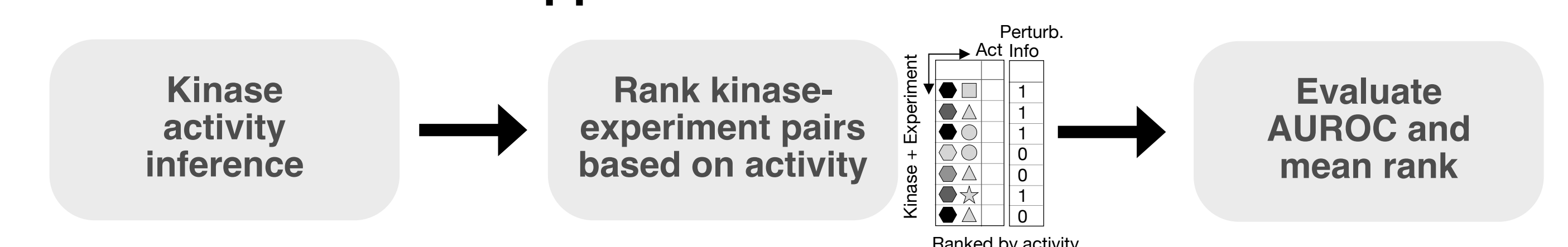
Lower mean Pearson correlation between different prior knowledge resources than between methods

Computational algorithms:

Prior knowledge resources:

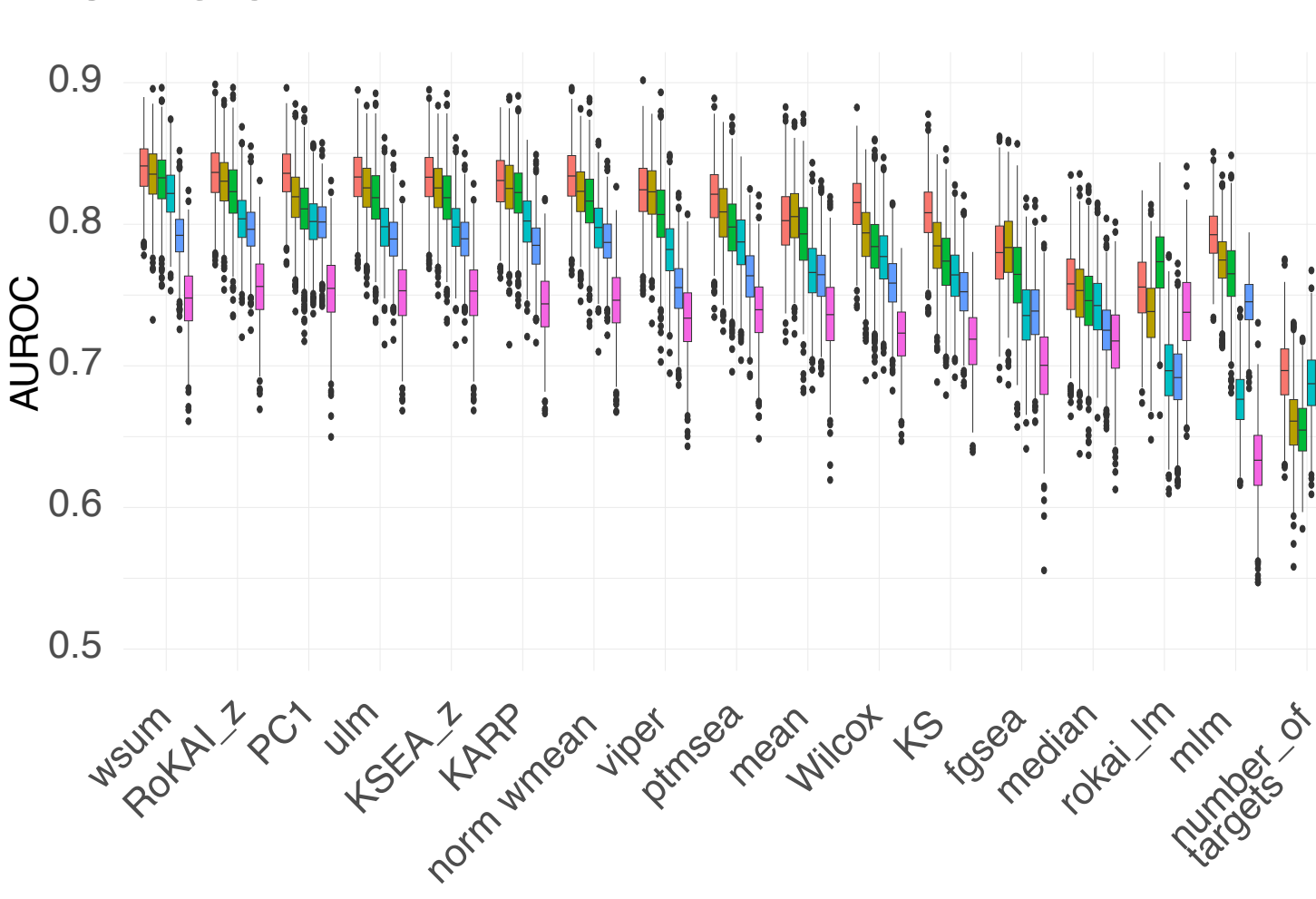


### Overview evaluation approach



Simpler approaches such as z-score or ulm already show a good performance in identifying perturbed kinases

AUROC:



Mean rank: (lower is better)

	phosphositeplus	ptmsigdb	Gold standard set of GPS 5.0	networkin	omnipath	iKiPdb
wsum	7	6	8	12	17	32
PC1	7	7	9	14	18	32
RoKAI_z	7	6	8	14	17	32
KSEA_z	7	6	8	14	17	32
norm_wmean	7	6	9	14	18	32
ulm	7	6	8	14	17	32
KARP	7	6	8	14	18	32
viper	8	7	9	15	21	34
ptmsea	8	7	9	15	20	32
Wilcox	8	8	10	15	21	35
KS	8	8	10	16	22	35
mim	9	8	10	21	22	48
mean	9	7	10	16	20	33
rokai_lm	9	8	9	17	18	22
fgsea	10	8	11	18	22	37
median	11	9	12	17	25	38

Remember: The coverage of the resources must also be taken into consideration

## CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

Overall we observe that the prior knowledge resource has a greater impact on the inferred kinase activities, compared to the computational algorithms. For the future, we aim to incorporate the following points in assessing kinase activity inference methods:

- Inclusion of further computational methods/prior knowledge resources
- Combination of prior knowledge resources
- Extending the benchmark metric to validate the methods for more kinases

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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