

Support Vector Machine
Microarray Gene Expression Data

Support Vector Machine
Microarray Gene Expression Data

2001 12

가

가

가

2

가

가

2002 ...

.....	
.....	
.....	
11
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Support Vector Machine Microarray

Gene Expression Data

.
 microarray SVM(Support Vector Machine)
 ,
 microarray (kernel-function) SVM
 가 . SVM
 가 microarray , microarray
 (S-PLUS) . SVM
 가 Chen R-Package SVM
 .
 , 가 가 (, ,
 , , ,) ,
 microarray Cy5 가
 .
 가 . , 가
 가 , microarray 가

: Support Vector Machine, Microarray, Kernel-function, SVM classifier

1

Human Genome Project 10

30 DNA

A B 가
C 가
(hypothesis-driven)

(discovery-driven)

, 가 DNA microarray SAGE(serial analysis of gene expression)

가

. DNA microarray

(phenotype)

. DNA microarray
가

, target 가가
 .
 SVM 1995 Vladimir Vapnik
 (Vapnik 1999). SVM
 ,
 microarray .
 SVM k
 SVM
 SVM 가
 , Microarray SVM
 가
 가 .
 SVM 가 (paramet-
 er) SVM .
 (trade-off) (penalty) C
 SVM . C
 ν , RBF
 SVM .

2 SVM

2.1

$$x_i \in R^n \quad i = 1, \dots, l$$

$$(x_i, y_i), \dots, (x_l, y_l) \quad y \in \{+1, -1\}$$

$x_i \in R^n$, $y_i \in \{+1, -1\}$.
 $f: R^n \rightarrow \{+1, -1\}$
 VC(Vapnik Chernonenkis)

$$R(\alpha) = \int \frac{1}{2} |y - f(x, \alpha)| dP(x, y)$$

$P(x, y)$ (test error) , $R(\alpha)$ (risk function)
 (expected risk)
 f
 (trained machine) (test error)
 $R(\alpha)$ α

$$P(x, y)$$

$$f(x)$$

(Vapnik 1999).

2. 1. 1 (empirical risk)

$$R(\alpha)$$

$$P(x, y)$$

$$R(\alpha)$$

· , (empirical risk) $R_{emp}(\alpha)$ (training set) (error rate) .

$$R_{emp}(\alpha) = \int \frac{1}{2l} \sum_{i=1}^l |y_i - f(x_i, \alpha)|$$

$$R_{emp}(\alpha) \quad P(x, y) \mathcal{T}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |y_i - f(x_i, \alpha)| ,$$

(Vapnik 1999).

$$R_{emp}(\alpha) \quad R(\alpha) ,$$

$$R_{emp}(\alpha) \quad R(\alpha)$$

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} R_{emp}(\alpha) = R(\alpha)$$

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \min R_{emp}(\alpha) = \min R(\alpha)$$

VC

(Vapnik-Chernonenkis dimension)

2. 1. 2 VC (Vapnik-Chernonenkis dimension)

VC(Vapnik-Chernonenkis)

(capacity)

(bounds)

VC

$$R(\alpha) \leq R_{emp}(\alpha) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{h(\log(2l/h) + 1) - \log(\eta/4)}{l}\right)}$$

h (non-negative) VC , l

η (confidence) $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$

(risk bound)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{h(\log(2l/h) + 1) - \log(\eta/4)}{l}\right)} \text{ VC}$$

가

VC $R_{emp}(\alpha)$ 가 0 가

(test set) (error) $R(\alpha)$

$$R_{emp}(\alpha) \leq \frac{h}{l} + \dots$$

VC (Vapnik 1999).

2. 1. 3 (structural risk)

(empirical error) (empirical risk minimization : ERM)

가

Vapnik Chervonenkis(Vapnik and Chervonenkis, 1974)

VC

(quality)

(complexity)

(trade-off)

(structural risk minimization : SRM)

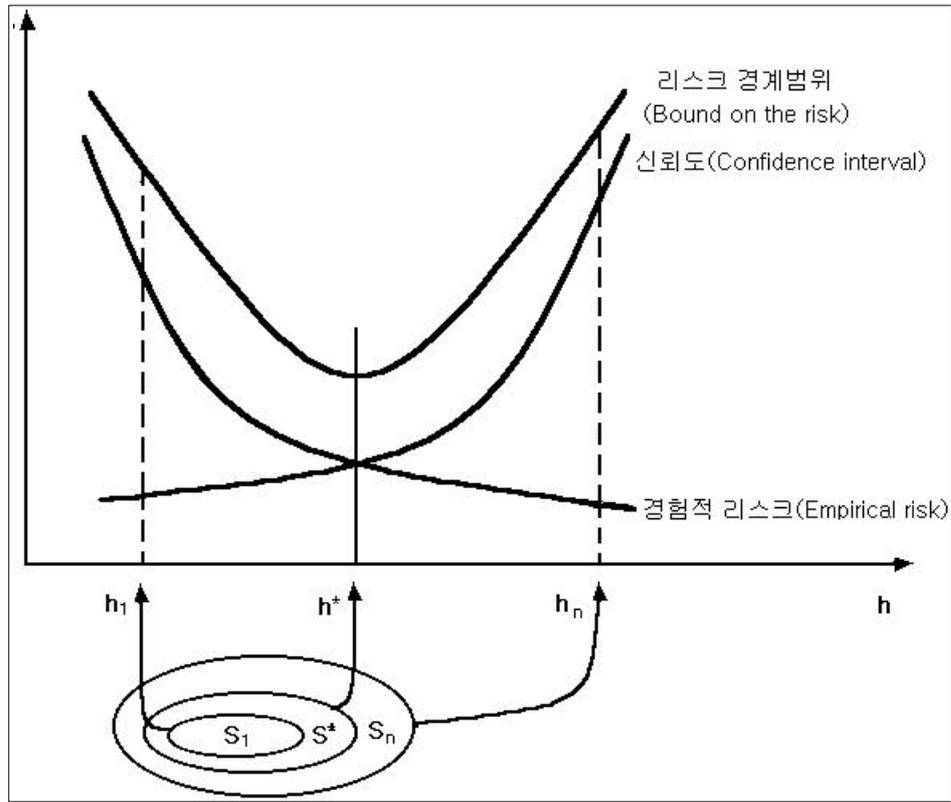
SRM

$$R_{emp}(\alpha)$$

$$S_1 \subset S_2 \subset \dots \subset S_n \dots$$

VC

$$h_1 \leq h_2 \leq \dots \leq h_n \dots$$



2- 1.

2- 1

, , VC 가

가 .

VC 가 가

, VC (h^*)

(Vapnik 1999).

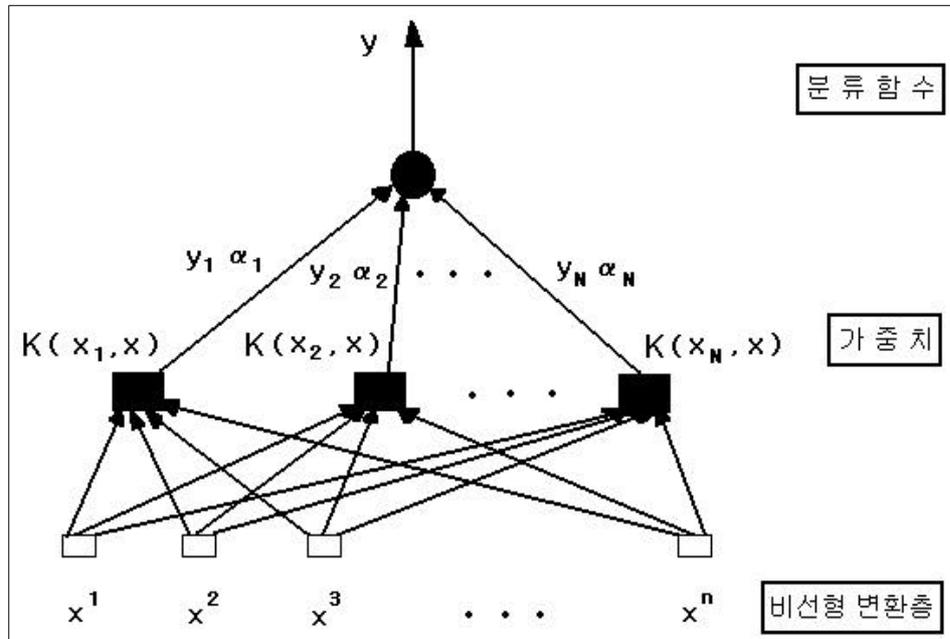
2. 2 SVM

SVM x (support
 vector) x_i Φ $\Phi(x)$, $\Phi(x_i)$,
 (feature space) $(\Phi(\cdot) : R^n \rightarrow R^p (p \gg n))$,
 $K(x, x_i)$ (input space)
 (Scholkopf et al. 1999).

SVM

SVM

SVM



2-2. SVM

2. 2. 1 SVM (Linear Support Vector Machines)

SVM Vladimir Vapnik

[2-3]

가 가 (margin)

$$w \cdot x + b = 0$$

w 가 , x , b .

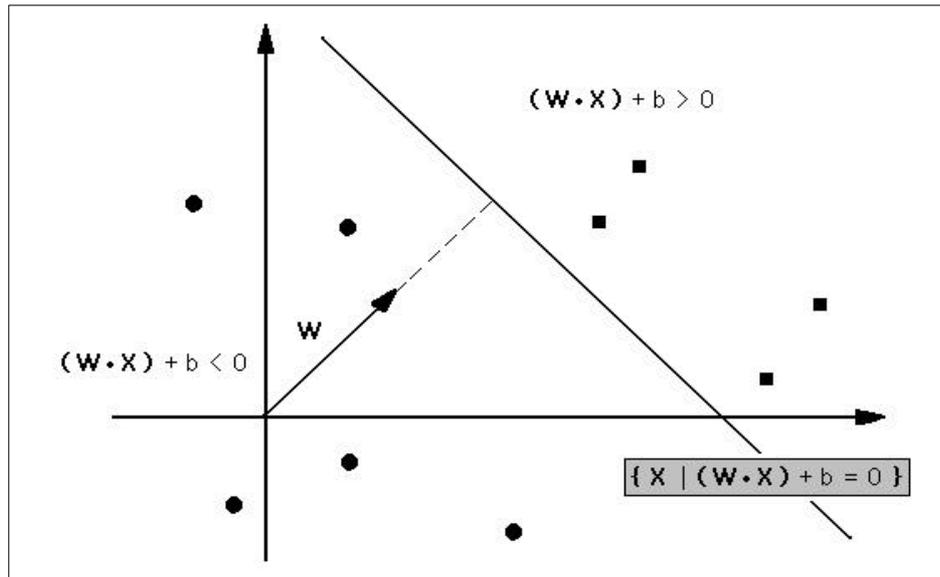
$$D = \{ (x_i, y_i) \} , x_i \text{가}$$

(class) $y_i +1$, -1 .

SVM w b .

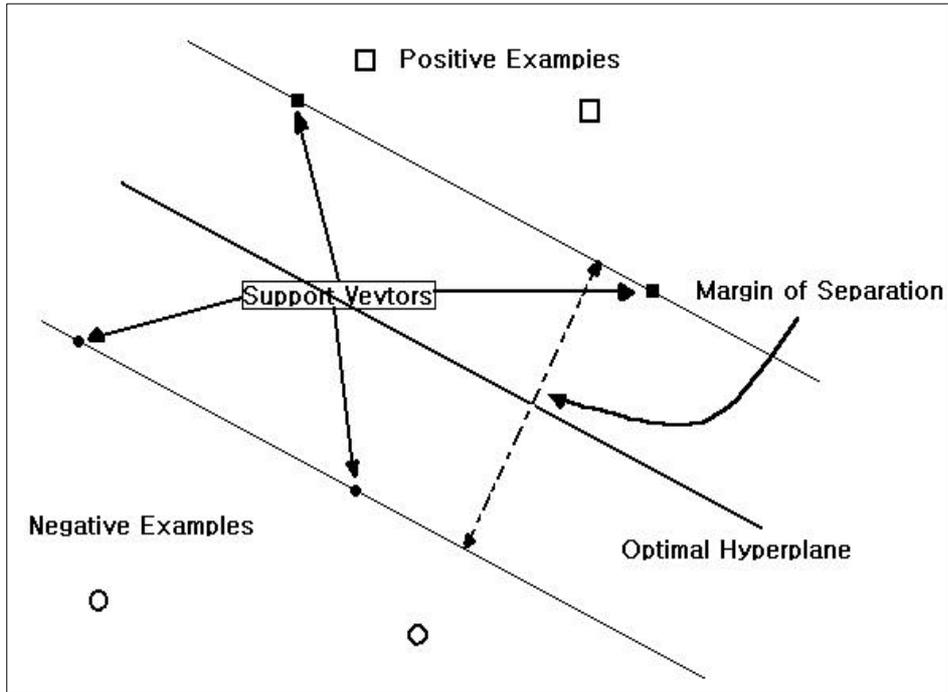
$$x_i \cdot w + b \geq +1 \quad (y_i = +1 \quad)$$

$$x_i \cdot w + b \leq -1 \quad (y_i = -1 \quad)$$



2-3.

가 가



2-4. SVM

2. 2. 1. 1 (maximum margin classifier)

$$y_i(x_i \cdot w + b) \geq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, i$$

$$\Psi(w) = \|w\|^2 \quad \|w\|가 \quad 가$$

(Constrained Optimization)

- 1 (primal) 2 (dual)

1 (Lagrange multipliers) α_i

$$L(w, b, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} (w \cdot w) - \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \{ [(x_i \cdot w) - b] y_i - 1 \}$$

$$(\alpha_i \geq 0, \forall_i)$$

(saddle point)

$$\frac{\partial L(w_0, b_0, \alpha^0)}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i^0 y_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(w_0, b_0, \alpha^0)}{\partial w} = w_0 - \sum_{i=1}^l y_i \alpha_i^0 x_i = 0$$

$$W(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j y_i y_j (x_i \cdot x_j)$$

α

2 (Quadratic Optimization)

$$w_0 = \sum_{\text{support vectors}} y_i \alpha_i^0 x_i$$

$$f(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{\text{support vectors}} y_i \alpha_i^0 (x_i \cdot x) - b_0 \right)$$

x_i (support vector)

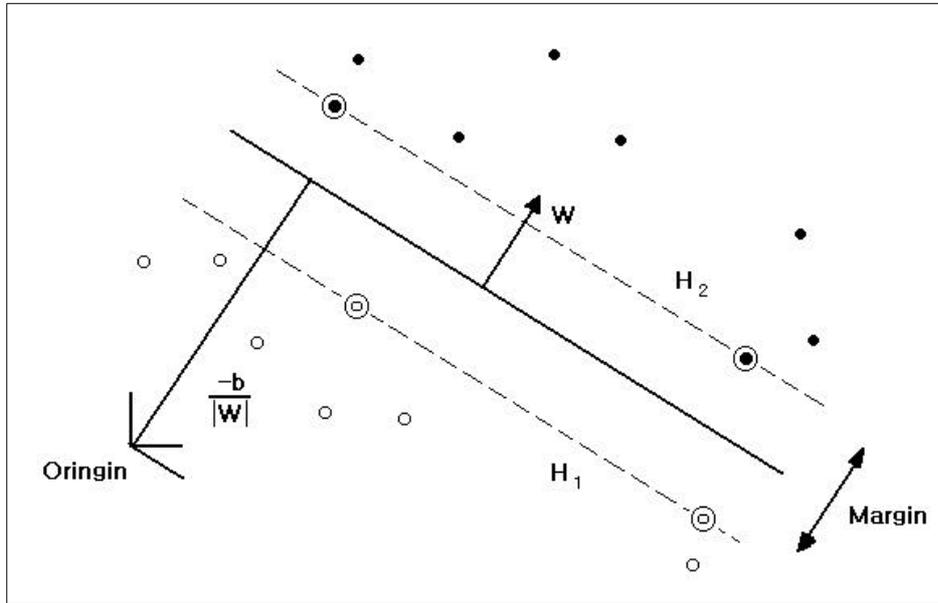
α "0"

b_0

$$b_0 = \frac{1}{2} [(w_0 \cdot x^*(1)) + (w_0 \cdot x^*(-1))]$$

$x^*(1)$, $x^*(-1)$

(Vapnik 1999).



2-5.

2. 2. 1. 2

(soft margin classifier)

SVM

hyperplane) (slack) ξ_i (generalized
 (w, b) r (x_i, y_i) ξ_i

$$\xi_i((x_i, y_i), (w, b), r) = \xi_i = \max(0, r - y_i(w \cdot x_i + b))$$

, $\xi_i > r$ 가 (x_i, y_i) ,
 ξ_i r

가 (Cristianini et al. 2000).

$$\xi_i \geq 0$$

$$(i = 1, \dots, l) \quad y_i \cdot ((w, x_i) + b) \geq 1 - \xi_i$$

C (Cortes, and Vapnik 1995).

$$\tau(w, \xi) = \frac{1}{2} \|w\|^2 + C \sum_{i=1}^l \xi_i$$

$$\alpha_i \quad k(x_i, x_j)$$

가 . $0 \leq \alpha_i \leq C (i = 1, \dots, l) \quad \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i y_i = 0$

$$\max W(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^l y_i y_j \alpha_i \alpha_j (x_i \cdot x_j)$$

$$b \quad \alpha_i < C \quad \xi_i \quad \text{"0"}$$

(Scholkopf et al. 1999).

$$f(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{i=1}^l y_i \alpha_i \cdot k(x, x_i) + b \right)$$

ξ_i

C

(Coretes, and Vapnik 1995).

C

(trade-off)

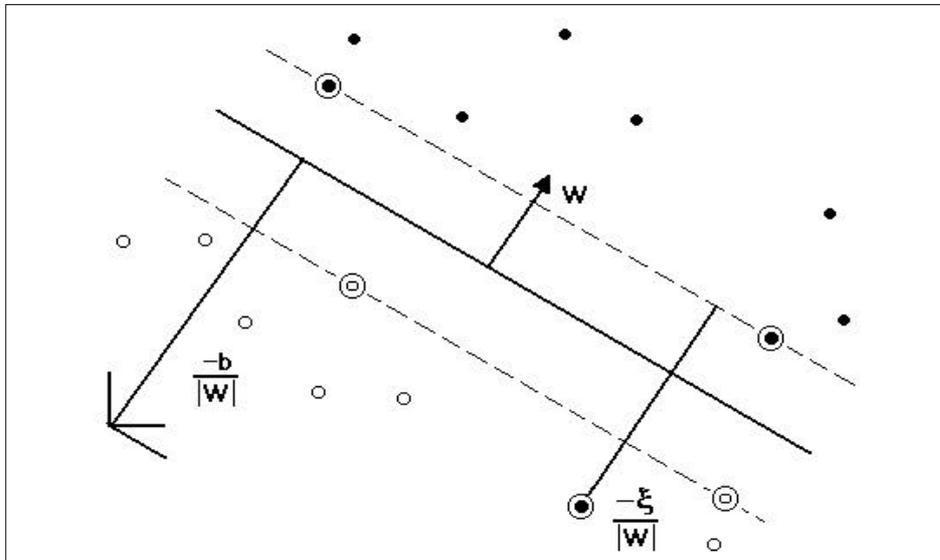
r

ξ_i

ξ_j

r

“0”



2-6.

2. 2. 2 SVM

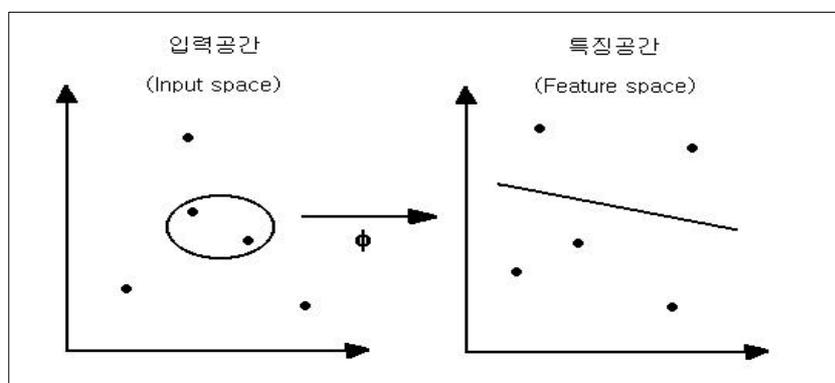
가 가

(nonlinear decision surface)

$K(\cdot, \cdot)$

$$K(x, y) = (\Phi(x) \cdot \Phi(y))$$

, $x \rightarrow \Phi(x)$



2-7.

(Radial Basis Function) , (polynomial) , RBF (multi-layer perceptron)

2. 2. 2. 1

(dot product)

$$K(x, x_i) = ((x \cdot x_i) + 1)^d$$

d

2. 2. 2. 2 RBF

$$f(x) = \text{sign} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N a_i K_{\gamma}(|x - x_i|) - b \right)$$

$$K_{\gamma}(|x - x_i|)$$

$$|x - x_i|$$

, 가

$$K(x, x_i) = \exp \left(-\frac{\|x - x_i\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right)$$

RBFB
, RBF . σ
(smoother) .

3 Microarray

3. 1 DNA Microarray

Array 3가 가 filter array, Oligonucleotide array cDNA microarray가 . filter array Oligonucleotide array cDNA microarray 가 cDNA microarray . cDNA microarray Northern blot (Reverse Northern). , filter mRNA (probe) 가 Northern mRNA 가 Northern 가 filter paper . Filter paper 가 . mRNA Northern blot tagging

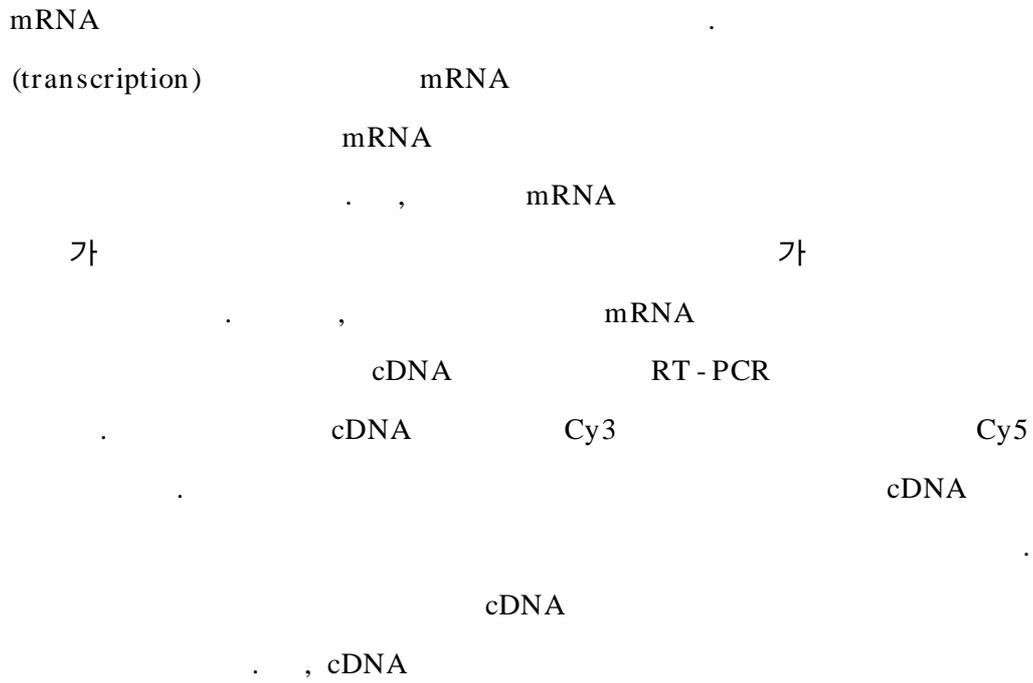
, cDNA microarray 가 mRNA labeling
 가 . 가 , 가
 , 가 cDNA
 microarray labeling .
 Cy3 Cy5 Alexa dye ,
 가 end labeling
 Cy3- dUTP, Cy5- dUTP (reverse transcription)
 cDNA .
 , DNA 가
 (hybridization)
 . cDNA microarray
 (treatment group) (control group) 2가 mRNA Cy3
 Cy5 labeling .
 가 .
 DNA chip .
 . ,
 가 가
 . DNA chip cDNA chip Affimatrix
 oligochip . Affimatrix oligochip
 . , cDNA chip

DNA chip DNA microarray ,
 microarray .
 가 .
 (normalization) microarray 가
 . cDNA microarray
 Chen et al.(1997) Cy3() (intensity)
 Cy5() 가 가
 . (image
 analysis program)
 , Yang et al.(2001) 2001 1 SPIE BiOE
 LOWESS
 Dudoit(2000) Yang
 LOWESS .
 microarray 가 가 (Newton 2001)
 가 (Eisen 1998). ,

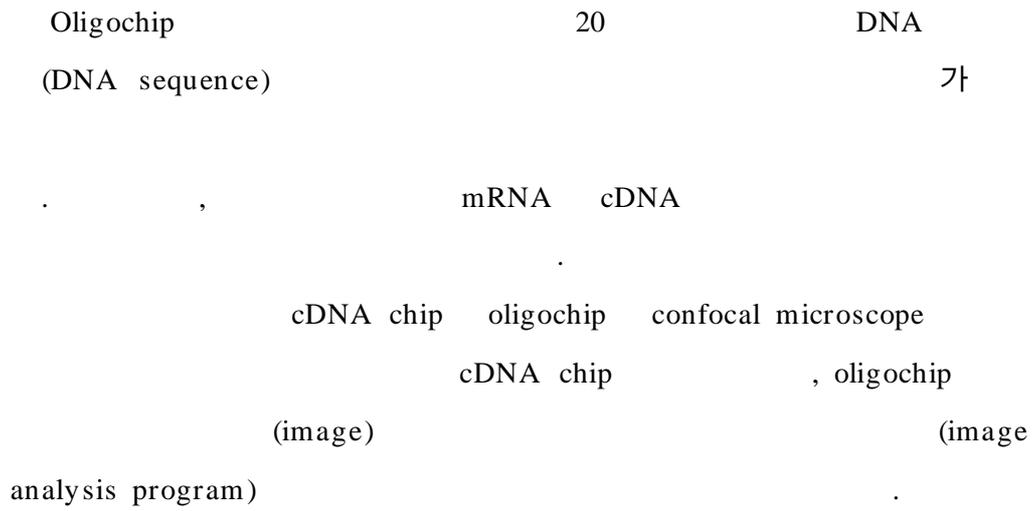
3. 2 DNA chip

3. 2. 1 DNA chip

cDNA chip



3. 2. 2 Oligochip



3. 2. 3 (Normalization)

microarray

가

3. 2. 3. 1

housekeeping (gene)

가 spiked

3. 2. 3. 2

housekeeping 가

Cy3가

가

가

3. 2. 4 (Normalization)

Cy5 R_j , j Cy3 G_j id .
 가

$$M_j = \log \frac{R_j}{G_j} = \log R_j - \log G_j$$

$$A_j = \log \sqrt{R_j G_j} = \frac{(\log R_j + \log G_j)}{2}$$

R_j G_j

3. 3 Microarray

cDNA microarray 가

가

Dudoit et al.(2000) ,

3가

(cluster analysis)

(unsupervised learning)

,
.
(discriminant analysis)
, (supervised learning) .
, class , '
(marker gene)' . (variable selection)

4

SVM

4.1 Microarray

SVM

가 microarray .
 microarray , Cy3 Cy5
 . , 20 ,
 100 . 100 ,
 20% , , Cy5 가
 , 80% Cy3 Cy5 0, ,
 .
 (gene) , , Cy3
 Cy5 (y) .

$$y = \log\left(\frac{R}{G}\right) + \epsilon \quad , \quad \epsilon \sim MVN(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$$

, 80%

$$, \quad \left(\frac{R}{G}\right) = 1$$

$$y = \epsilon \quad , \quad \epsilon \sim MVN(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$$

20%

$$y = \log\left(\frac{R}{G}\right) + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \sim MVN(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\Sigma})$$

4.2 SVM

SVM (Support Vector Machine)는 선형 분류기입니다. SVM의 주요 파라미터는 C (penalty parameter)와 γ (kernel coefficient)입니다. C 는 soft margin을 조절하며, γ 는 kernel의 영향을 조절합니다. C 가 클수록 모델은 오분류된 샘플을 최소화하려고 노력하며, γ 가 클수록 모델은 결정 경계를 복잡하게 만들려고 노력합니다. C 와 γ 의 trade-off는 교차 검증을 통해 결정해야 합니다.

SVM은 c -classification (cost)을 최소화하는 것을 목표로 합니다. c -classification은 (Sensitivity), (Specificity), (Positive Predicted Value), (Negative Predicted Value), (Correct Proportion), (Miss Correct Proportion)를 포함합니다. SVM은 (tuning)을 통해 최적의 파라미터를 찾습니다.

k -fold (cross validation) LOO(Leave-One-Out) (Duan et al. 2001), LOO

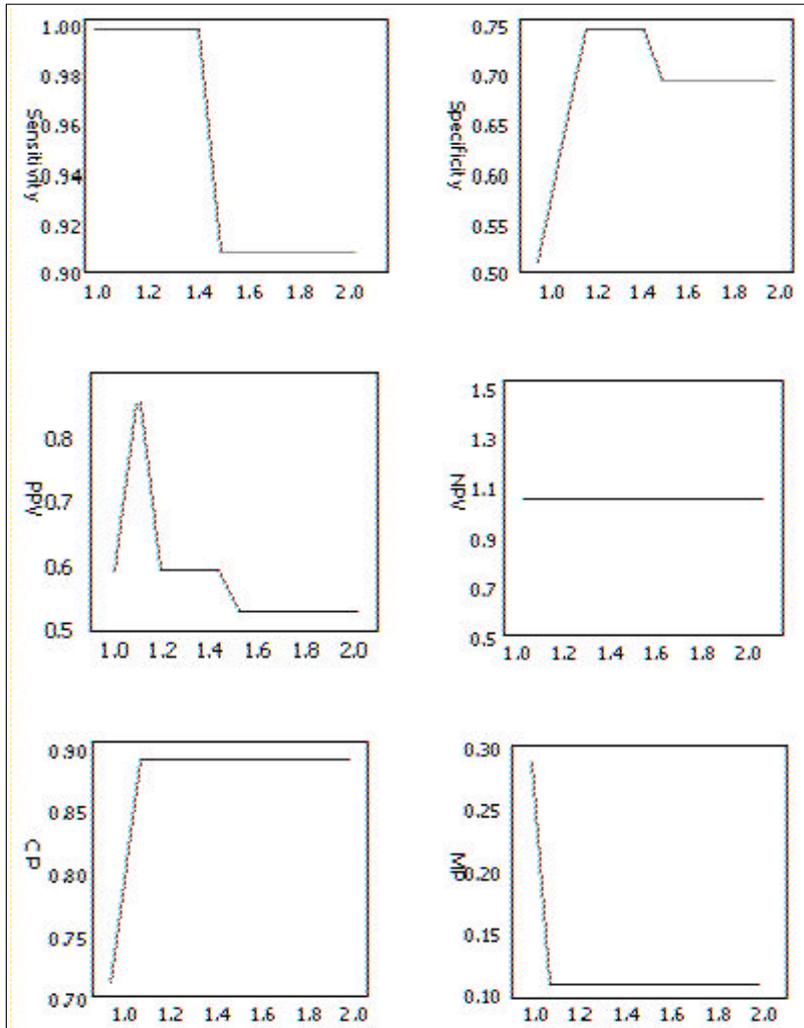
k -fold (training data)가 (mutually exclusive) k

. LOO $l-1$
 1 (test) l
 (expected generalization error) . (Duan et al. 2001)
 ν -classification ν
 $0 < \nu < 1$.

4. 3

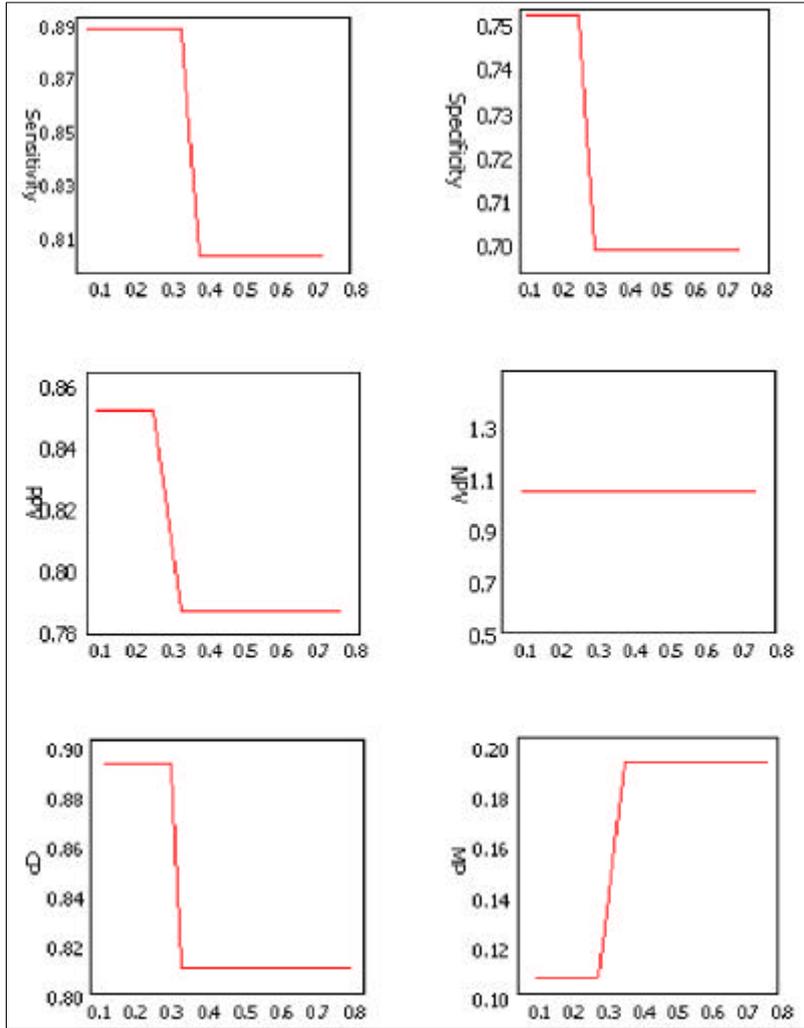
C 가
 C (infinite)
 (training data)가 (smola,
 1997).

SVM C ν .
 C , LOO(Leave-One-Out)
 [4-1], [4-2]
 $C = 1.4$ 가 .
 ν $0 < \nu < 1$ [4-3], [
 4-4] 0.3 가 .



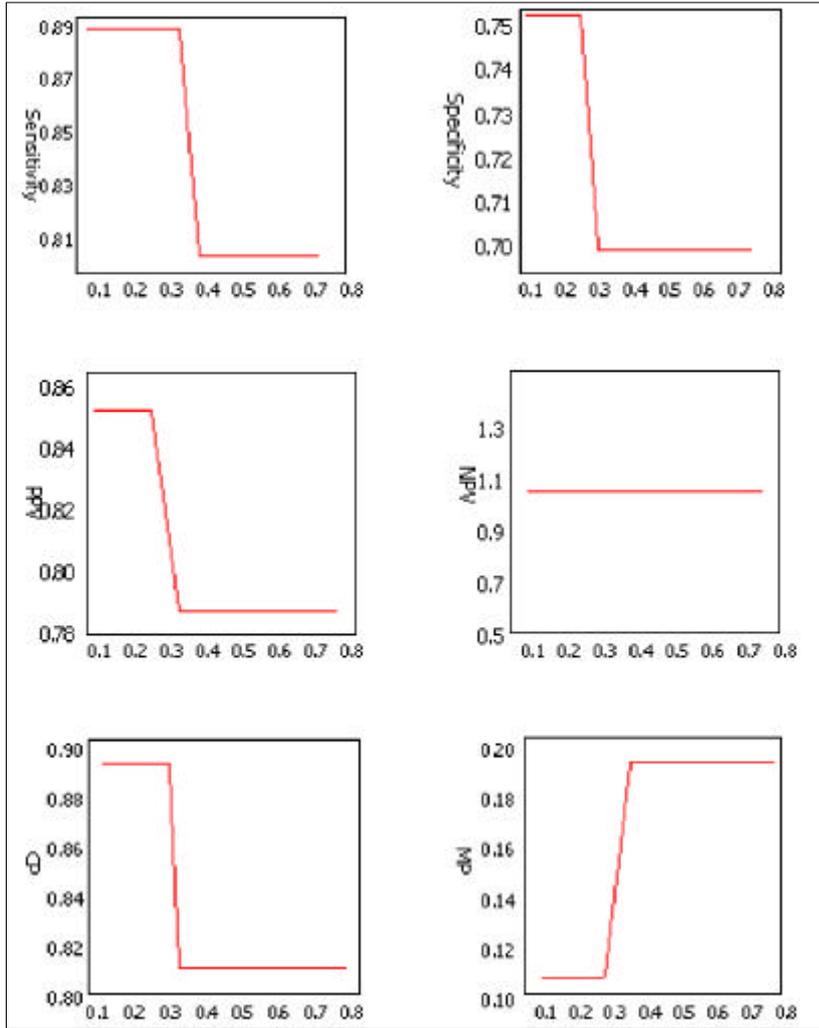
4-1.

(radial)



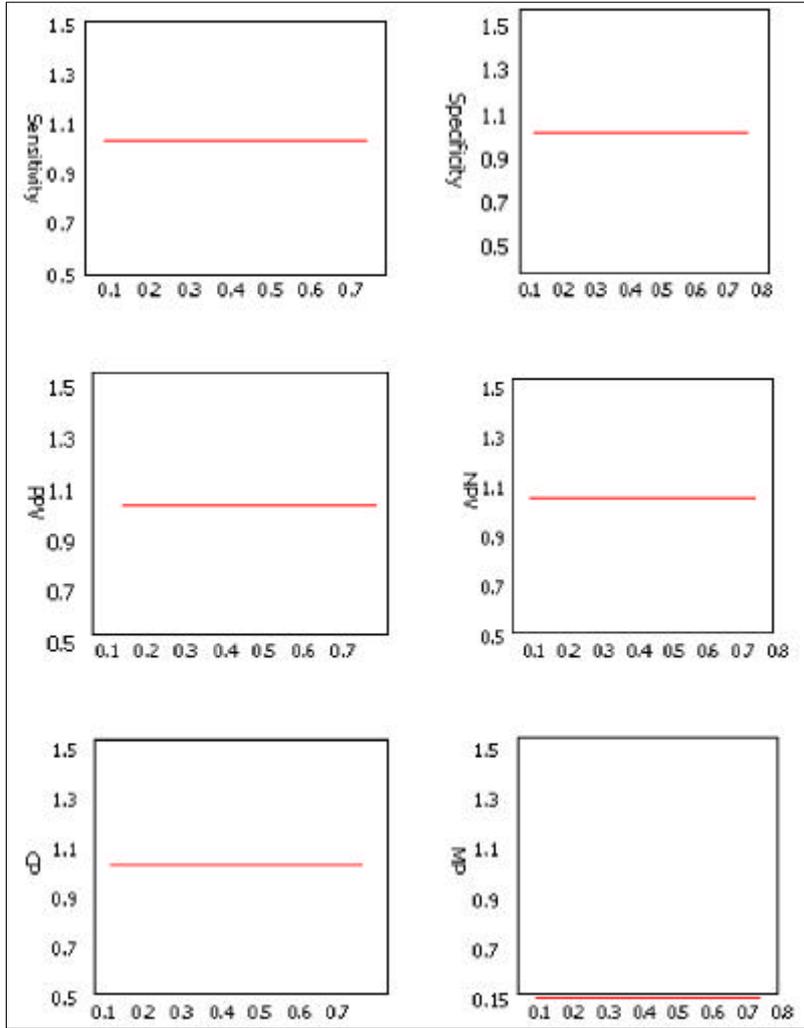
4-2.

(polynomial)



4-3. ν

(radial)



4-4. ν

(polynomial)

1 .	SV (c- classification)			
	cost	$\sigma=0.5$	$\sigma=1.0$	$\sigma=1.5$
radial	1.0	30	30	30
	1.3	30	30	30
	1.5	30	30	30
	1.7	30	30	30
	1.9	30	30	30
	2.0	30	30	30
polynomial (degree=3)	1.0	24	25	26
	1.3	24	25	26
	1.5	24	25	26
	1.7	24	25	26
	1.9	24	25	26
	2.0	24	25	26

c- Support Vector
 [1]
 radial
 Support Vector 가 ,
 가 Support Vector
 가 가 .

4.4 가

c- 1.4 , ν ν 0.3 ,
 radial 3 Cy5가
 가 100 ,
 , , , ,
 [2,3] .

2 .

가(c-classification)

	parameter mean±sd	log 1.5	log 2.0	log 2.5	log 3.0
radial	Sensitivity	0.729±0.218	0.841±0.188	0.896±0.163	0.968±0.083
	Specificity	0.761±0.220	0.812±0.194	0.882±0.193	0.942±0.128
	PPV	0.746±0.239	0.821±0.187	0.892±0.168	0.958±0.082
	NPV	0.726±0.231	0.845±0.170	0.917±0.128	0.970±0.082
	CP	0.700±0.152	0.804±0.130	0.883±0.121	0.957±0.062
	MP	0.300±0.152	0.196±0.130	0.117±0.121	0.043±0.062
polynomial (degree=3)	Sensitivity	0.765±0.206	0.883±0.166	0.949±0.118	0.992±0.043
	Specificity	0.727±0.207	0.771±0.199	0.837±0.201	0.921±0.145
	PPV	0.697±0.215	0.753±0.212	0.845±0.178	0.936±0.110
	NPV	0.788±0.201	0.896±0.148	0.962±0.089	0.994±0.031
	CP	0.718±0.140	0.800±0.138	0.885±0.118	0.958±0.069
	MP	0.282±0.140	0.200±0.138	0.115±0.118	0.043±0.069

* cost=1.4, number of iteration=100

3 .

가 (ν - classification)

	parameter mean \pm sd	log 1.5	log 2.0	log 2.5	log 3.0
radial	Sensitivity	0.727 \pm 0.214	0.842 \pm 0.188	0.898 \pm 0.159	0.968 \pm 0.083
	Specificity	0.762 \pm 0.219	0.817 \pm 0.189	0.883 \pm 0.191	0.942 \pm 0.128
	PPV	0.749 \pm 0.245	0.827 \pm 0.182	0.893 \pm 0.164	0.958 \pm 0.082
	NPV	0.721 \pm 0.226	0.844 \pm 0.171	0.919 \pm 0.127	0.970 \pm 0.082
	CP	0.700 \pm 0.144	0.808 \pm 0.129	0.885 \pm 0.118	0.957 \pm 0.062
	MP	0.300 \pm 0.144	0.192 \pm 0.129	0.115 \pm 0.118	0.043 \pm 0.062
polynomial (degree=3)	Sensitivity	0.765 \pm 0.206	0.883 \pm 0.166	0.949 \pm 0.118	0.992 \pm 0.043
	Specificity	0.727 \pm 0.207	0.771 \pm 0.199	0.837 \pm 0.201	0.921 \pm 0.145
	PPV	0.697 \pm 0.215	0.753 \pm 0.212	0.845 \pm 0.178	0.936 \pm 0.110
	NPV	0.788 \pm 0.201	0.896 \pm 0.148	0.962 \pm 0.089	0.994 \pm 0.031
	CP	0.718 \pm 0.140	0.800 \pm 0.138	0.885 \pm 0.118	0.956 \pm 0.069
	MP	0.282 \pm 0.140	0.200 \pm 0.138	0.115 \pm 0.118	0.043 \pm 0.069

* $\nu=0.3$, number of iteration=100

가 가 (,)
microarray Cy5 가
. log 0.5 , c- radial
가 0.729±0.218 , ν- 0.727±0.214
가 .
c- 1.4 , ν- ν 0.3 , radial
3
가 100 , , , ,
, [4,5] .

4 .		가 (c- classification)		
	parameter mean±sd	$\sigma=0.5$	$\sigma=1.0$	$\sigma=1.5$
radial	Sensitivity	0.920±0.157	0.808±0.202	0.763±0.237
	Specificity	0.941±0.113	0.784±0.209	0.767±0.232
	PPV	0.941±0.109	0.766±0.241	0.749±0.264
	NPV	0.927±0.136	0.814±0.195	0.764±0.235
	CP	0.925±0.100	0.756±0.151	0.708±0.173
	MP	0.075±0.100	0.244±0.151	0.292±0.173
polynomial (degree=3)	Sensitivity	0.976±0.061	0.885±0.175	0.851±0.178
	Specificity	0.917±0.135	0.761±0.237	0.687±0.202
	PPV	0.928±0.114	0.760±0.238	0.644±0.235
	NPV	0.969±0.081	0.879±0.181	0.860±0.189
	CP	0.944±0.079	0.790±0.154	0.722±0.147
	MP	0.056±0.079	0.210±0.154	0.278±0.147

* log 2.0, cost=1.4, number of iteration=100

5 .

가(ν -classification)

	parameter mean \pm sd	$\sigma=0.5$	$\sigma=1.0$	$\sigma=1.5$
radial	Sensitivity	0.922 \pm 0.145	0.806 \pm 0.204	0.770 \pm 0.225
	Specificity	0.937 \pm 0.113	0.782 \pm 0.210	0.770 \pm 0.227
	PPV	0.932 \pm 0.116	0.765 \pm 0.241	0.753 \pm 0.259
	NPV	0.925 \pm 0.137	0.812 \pm 0.194	0.765 \pm 0.236
	CP	0.925 \pm 0.089	0.756 \pm 0.153	0.712 \pm 0.170
	MP	0.075 \pm 0.089	0.244 \pm 0.153	0.288 \pm 0.170
polynomial (degree=3)	Sensitivity	0.976 \pm 0.061	0.885 \pm 0.175	0.851 \pm 0.178
	Specificity	0.917 \pm 0.135	0.761 \pm 0.237	0.687 \pm 0.202
	PPV	0.928 \pm 0.114	0.760 \pm 0.238	0.644 \pm 0.235
	NPV	0.969 \pm 0.081	0.879 \pm 0.181	0.860 \pm 0.189
	CP	0.944 \pm 0.079	0.790 \pm 0.154	0.722 \pm 0.147
	MP	0.056 \pm 0.079	0.210 \pm 0.154	0.278 \pm 0.147

* log 2.0, $\nu=0.3$, number of iteration=100

가 가
(sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, CP, EP),
microarray (noise)가
. 가
. (σ) 0.5, c- radial 가
0.920±0.157, ν- 0.922±0.145
가, c- radial
가 0.920±0.157, 0.976±0.661
가.

5

microarray SVM
 . microarray (generating)
 SVM 가 .
 SVM Vapnik
 ,
 .
 SVM 가
 microarray , microarray
 (S-PLUS) . SVM 가
 Chen R-Package SVM
 .
 , c - radial
 Support Vector 가 ,
 가 가 Support
 Vector 가 가 .
 가 가 (, , ,
 , ,) , microarray
 Cy5 가
 . , 가
 . , 가 (,
 , , , ,)
 , microarray 가

SVM

가

SVM

가

SV VC

microarray

, , cDNA microarray. , 2001, 21(3):467-476

, , S-PLUS . , 2000

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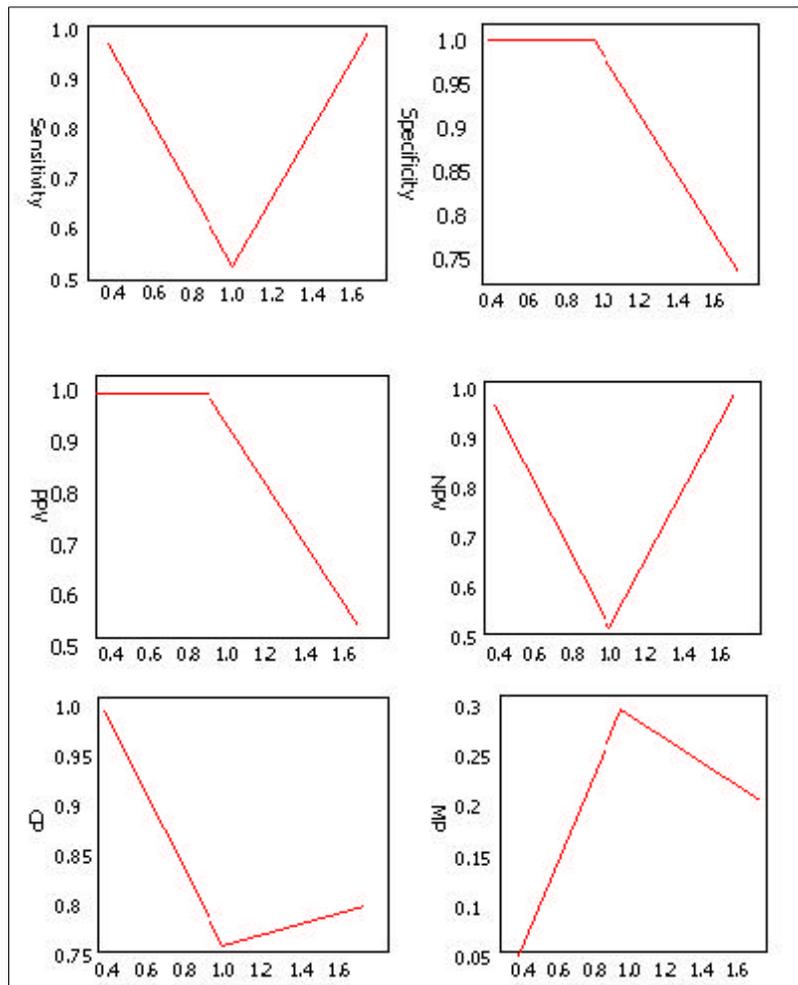
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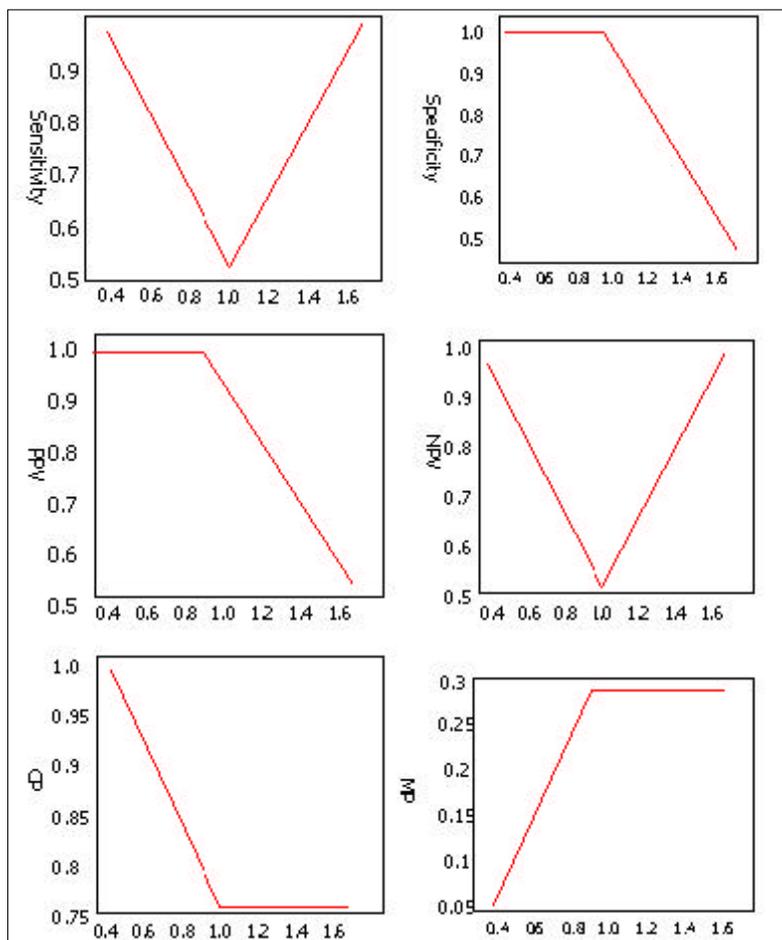
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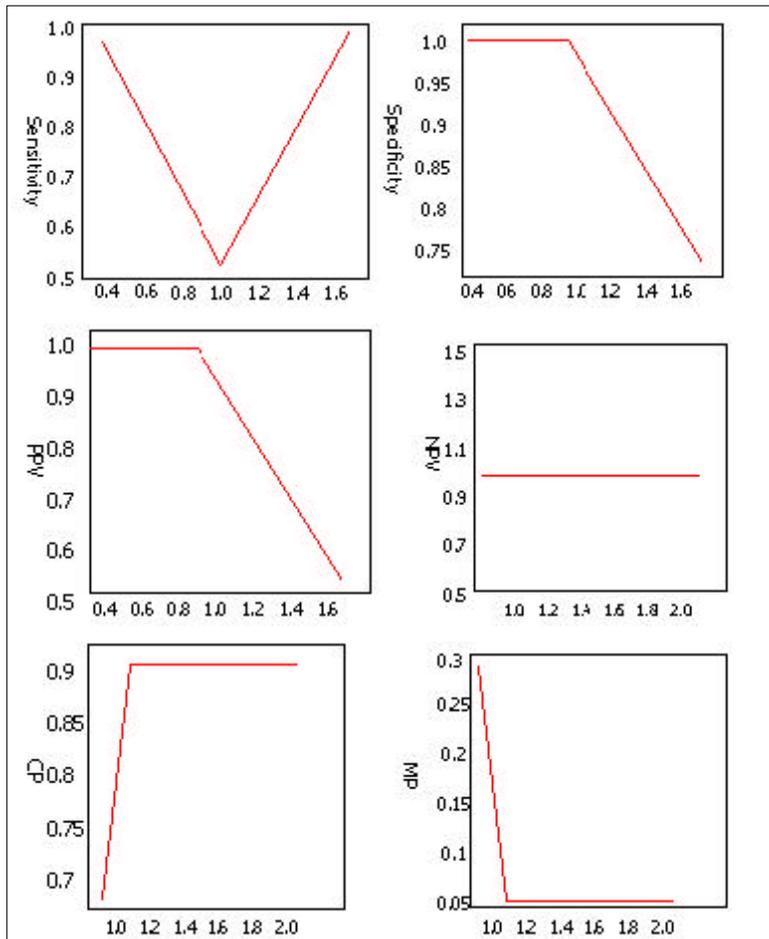
1.

radial (cost=1.4)



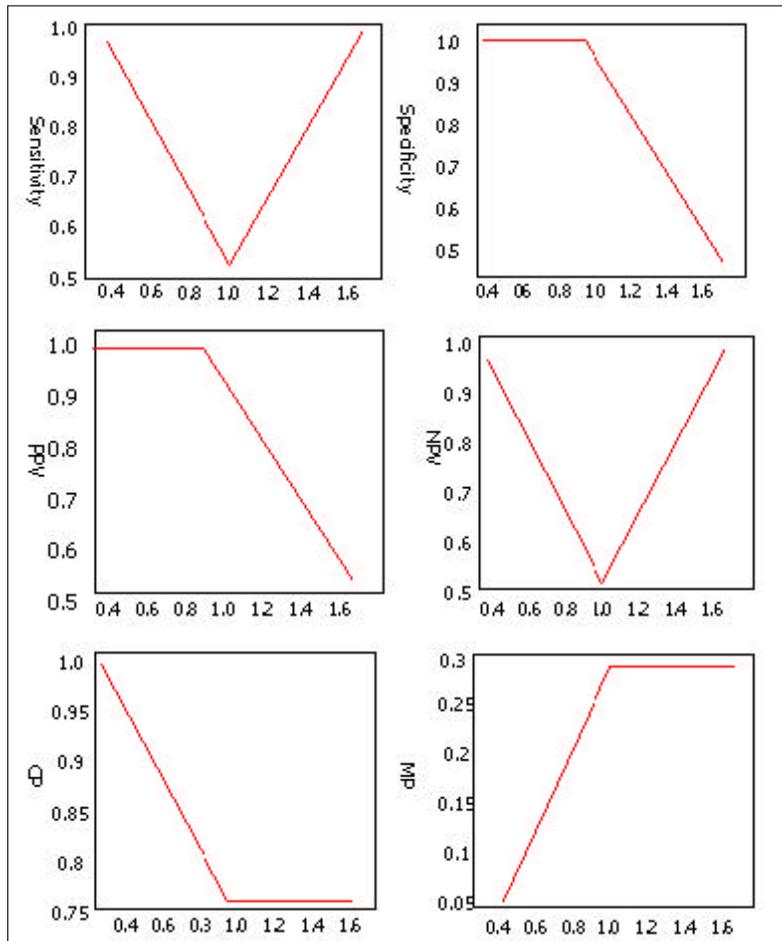
2.

polynomial (cost=1.4)



3.

radial ($\nu = 0.3$)



4.

polynomial ($\nu = 0.3$)

ABSTRACT

Microarray Gene Expression Data Classification Using Support Vector Machine

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In the thesis, we introduce the Support Vector Machine(SVM) classification from microarray data and use simulation of microarray data for kernel-function in order to evaluate SVM. The point of this thesis is to evaluate by SVM classifier using microarray data which is generated by adopting S-PLUS and R-Package.

In conclusion, the simulation result has the following result.

First, the increase of log ratio(Cy5/Cy3), the value of each evaluation item (sensitivity, specificity, Positive Predicted Value, Negative Predicted Value, Correct Proportion, Miss Correct Proportion) was improved. The intensity of Cy5 appeared high in microarray experiment.

Second, classification was more accurate but, there was no significant difference between the kernel-function and classification method. With the increase of standard deviation, the value of each evaluation

item was decreased. And the classification became poorer as the noise in microarray experiment increased.

Key Word : Support Vector Machine, Microarray, Kernel-function, SVM classifier