High Performance Computing for Biology and Medicine

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Why High Performance Computing

- To solve compute-intensive problems in reasonable time limits
 - e.g. weather prediction, protein folding
- To solve data-intensive problems that don't fit in a single node
 - e.g. genomics, social network analysis
- To simulate what can't be done experimentally
 - e.g. simulating the galaxy

The Big Data Challenge

Then (2005)

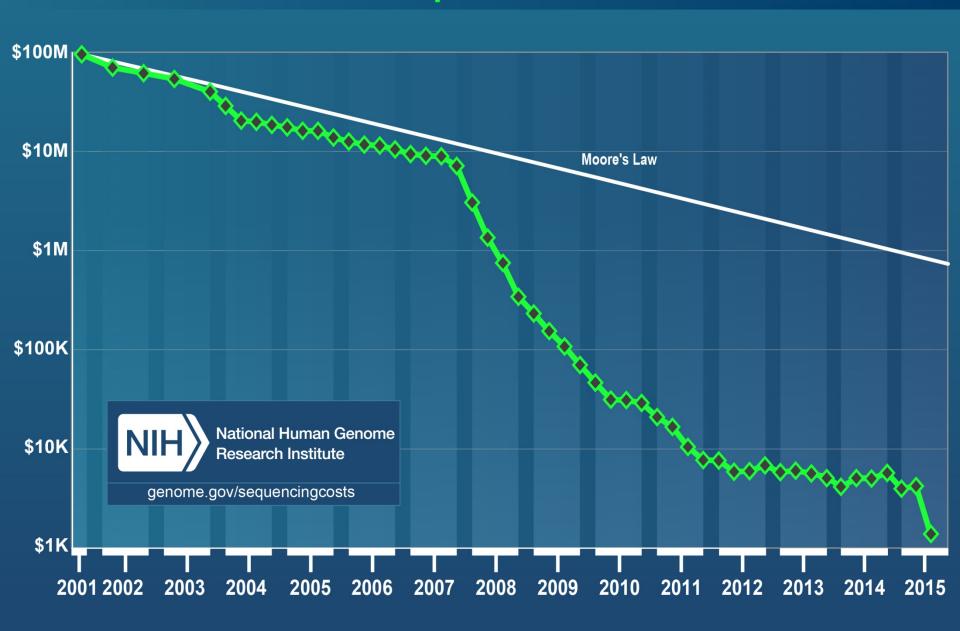


ABI 3700 96 ~800 bp reads 76.8 X 10³ bases ~\$1 per kilo base Now

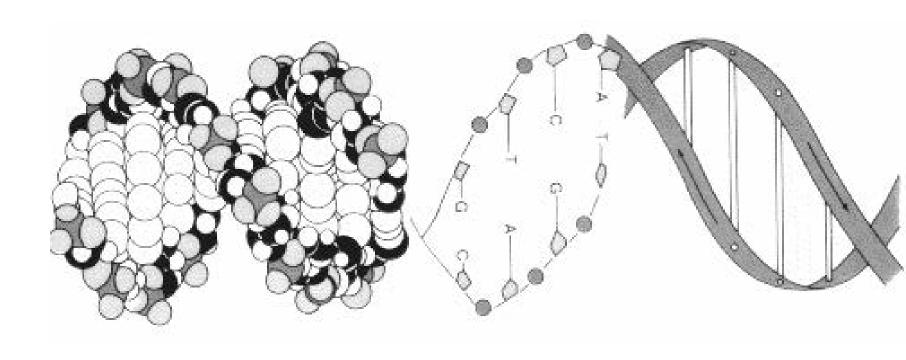


Illumina Hiseq 2500
6 billion 100 bp reads
600 X 109 bases
~\$1 per 200 million
bases

Cost per Genome



What is a Genome?



5' A T T C G G G A A T G C A T G C C A 3' 3' T A A G C C C T T A C G T A C G G T 5'

How Big are Genomes?

Viruses 50 kb+

Microbes 1 Mb+

Human/mouse/chimp ~3 Gb

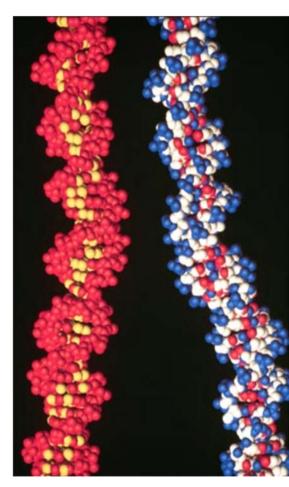
Rice 450 Mb

Maize 2.5 Gb

Pine 19 Gb

DNA to be used for storage?

- Regenesis: How synthetic biology will reinvent nature and ourselves
- 53,000 words, 11 pictures, and some javascript
- 70 billion copies in a test tube
- 5.5 Pbits per mm³, 10⁶ times higher density then disk storage

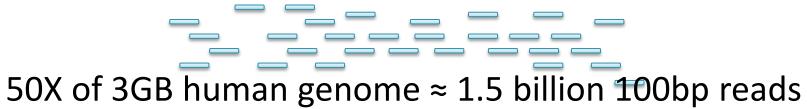


Human Genome Progress

- 1,000 genomes project
 - diverse anonymous individuals for study of human genetic variation
- Harvard's Personal Genome Project
 - 100,000 volunteers
 - no anonymity, limited to U.S.
- What are we looking for?
 - SNPs, indels, CNVs, disease associations
 - Race, Ethnic, Gender specific analysis
 - Genome evolution during diseases such as cancer

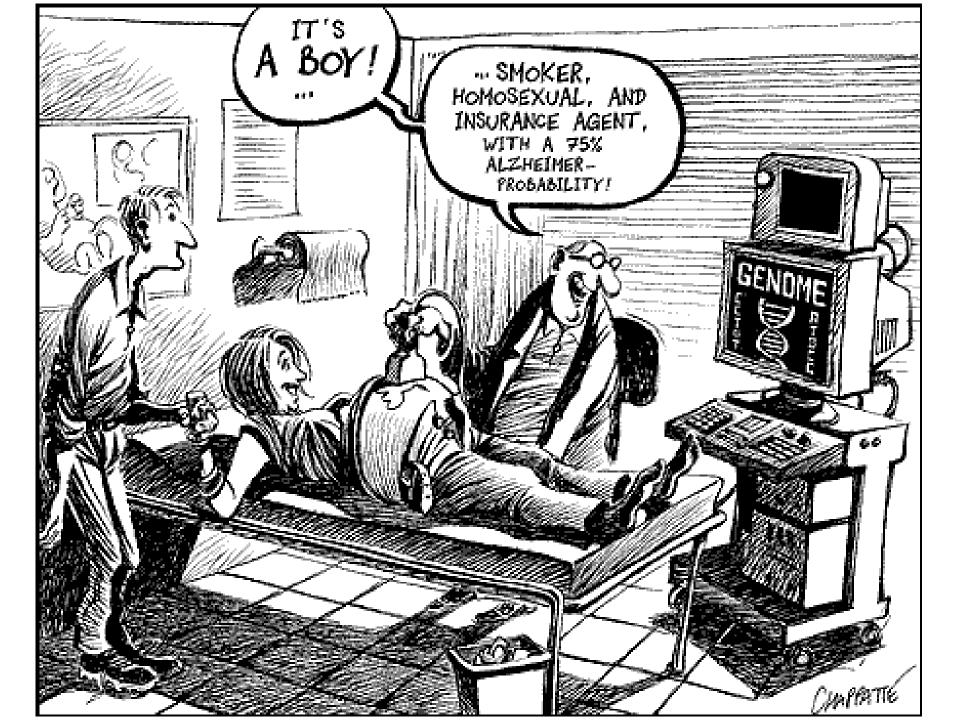


Genome Resequencing



Reference

genome





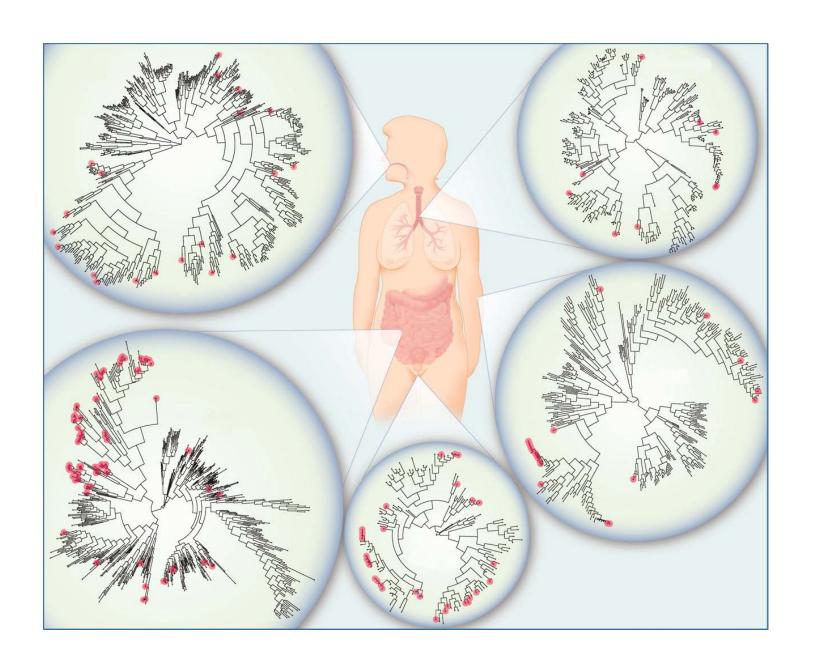
~40 million microbes/gram

~1 million/ml

5X10³⁰ estimated on the planet



Human Microbiome

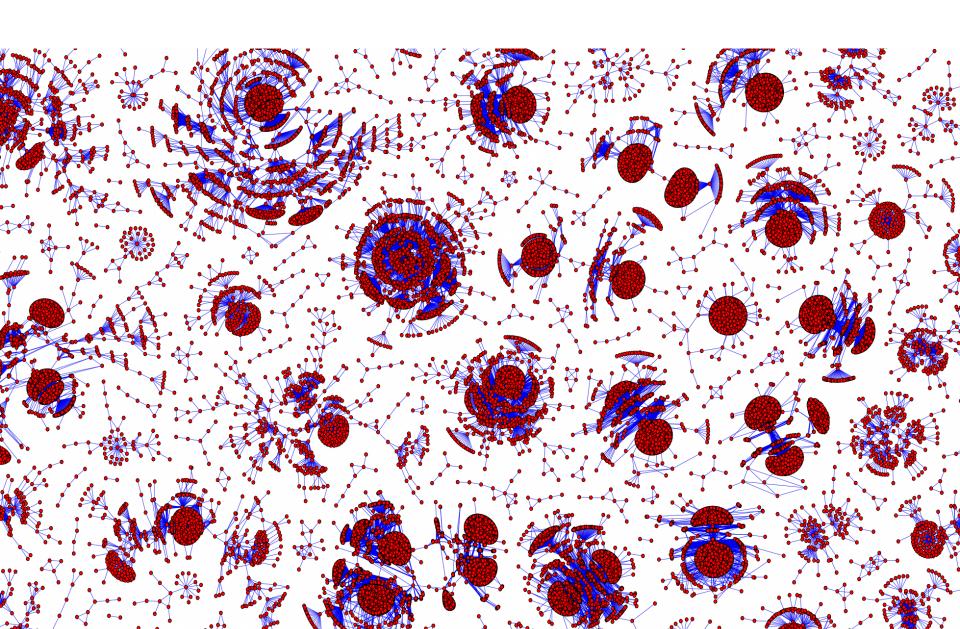


You are host to ...

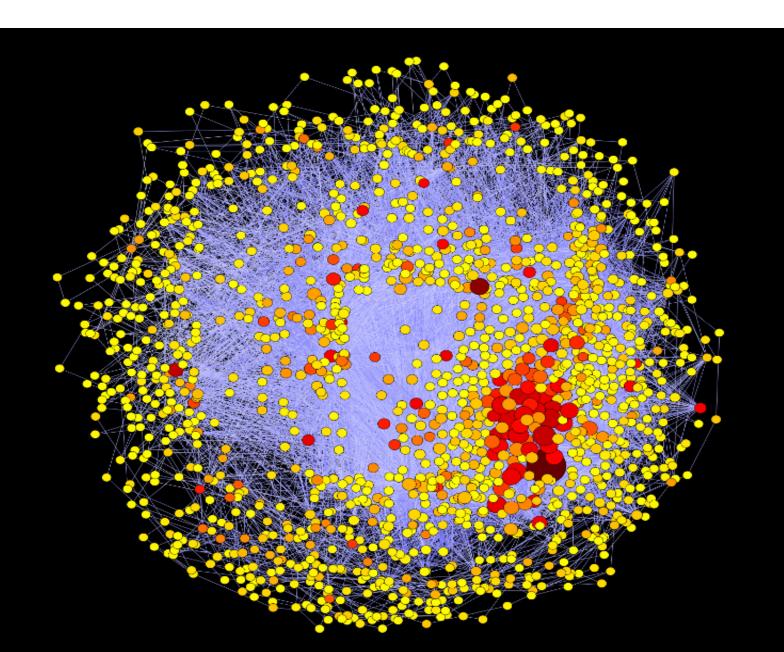
- 10,000 microbial species
- Outnumbering your cells 10 to 1
- About 5 lbs. of your body weight
- Over 8 million genes to your ~30,000

Source: Human microbiome project

Mouse Gut Microbiome



Gene Interaction Networks

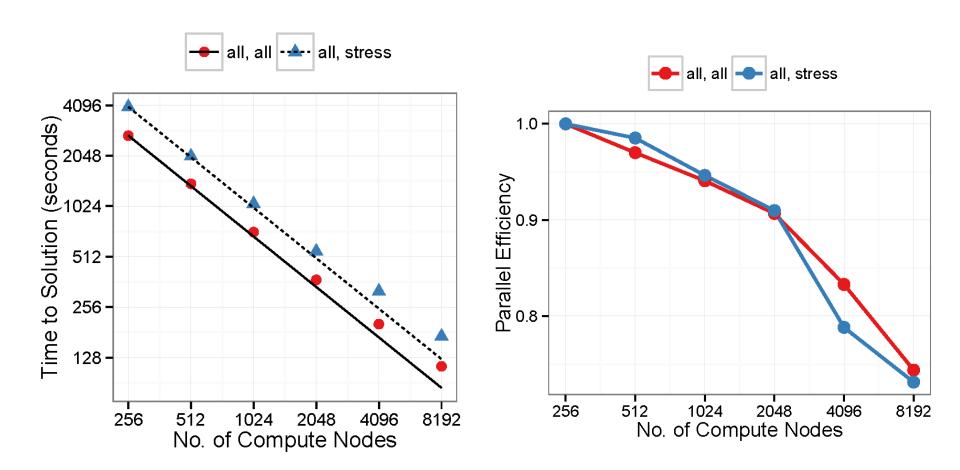


Target Supercomputers

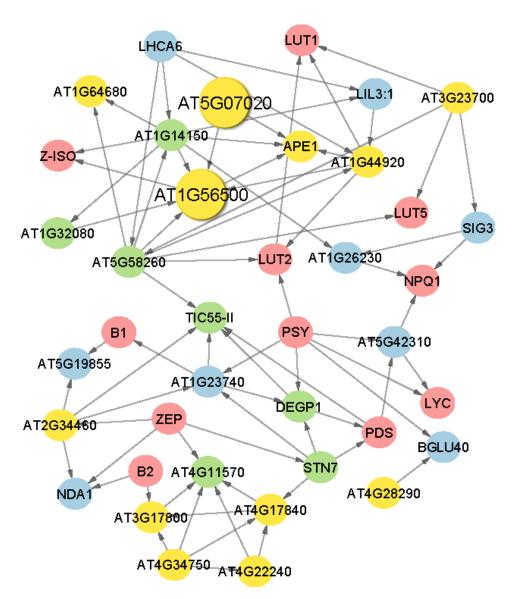
- Tianhe-2, National University of Defense Technology, Changsha.
- Stampede, Texas Advanced Computing Center, Austin

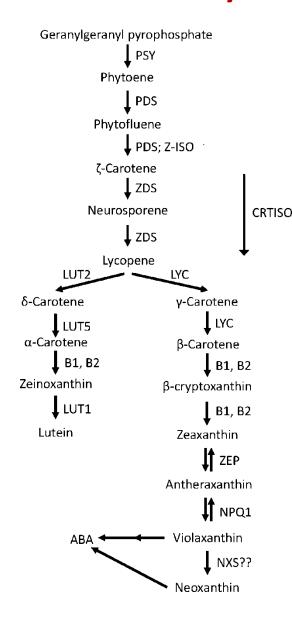
	Tianhe-2(54.9 PF)	Stampede(8.5 PF)
CPU	Intel Xeon E5-2600	Intel Xeon E5-2680
CPU Frequency	2.2 GHz	2.7 GHz
No. of CPUs	2	2
DRAM	64 GB	32 GB
Coprocessors	Intel Xeon Phi 31 S1P	Intel Xeon Phi SE10P
Coprocessors frequency	1.09 GHz	1.09 GHz
No. of Coprocessors	3	1
Coprocesssor Memory	8 GB	8 GB
Cores per node	192 (2 * 12 + 3*56)	76 * (2*8 + 60)
Threads per node	696	256

Parallel Efficiency



Carotenoid Subnetwork and Pathway





Arabidopsis T-DNA Mutants

Wild-Type AT1G56500 AT5G07020



Faculty: Interdisciplinary Innovators

School of Computational Science and Engineering Georgia



Srinivas Aluru Professor



David Bader Professor and Chair Assistant Professor



Polo Chau



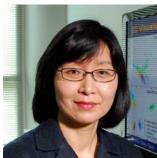
Edmond Chow Associate Professor



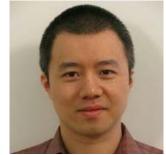
Bistra Dilkina Assistant Professor



Richard Fujimoto Regents' Professor



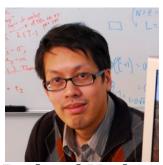
Haesun Park **Professor**



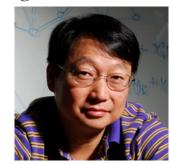
Le Song Assistant Professor



Jimeng Sun Associate Professor



Richard Vuduc Associate Professor



Hongyuan Zha Professor



Kenneth Brown Chemistry



Mark Borodovsky **BMF**



David Sherrill Chemistry



Surya Kalidindi Mech. Engr.