Exploring host specificity of Influenza A virus

USING MACHINE LEARNING

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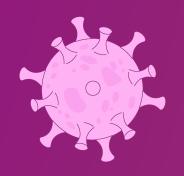


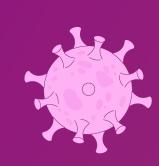


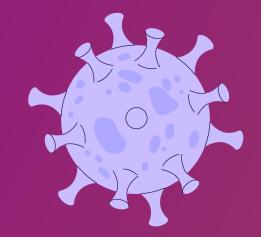


Influenza A (IAV)

- single-stranded RNA genome consisting of 8 separate segments
- possesses 2 major proteins important for viral entry:
 - hemagglutinin (H)
 - neuraminidase (N)
- particularly susceptible to zoonosis:
 - antigenic drift: RNA genomes lack proofreading during replication and accumulate point mutations at a higher rate
 - antigenic shift: different IAV subtypes may swap gene segments during coinfection

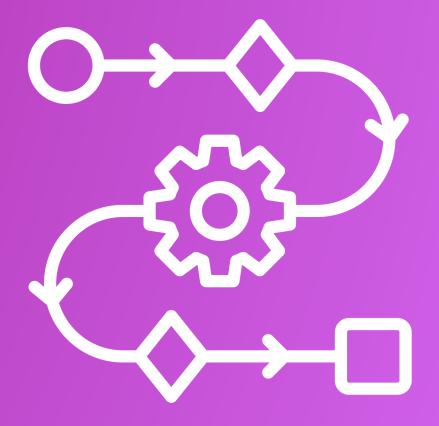




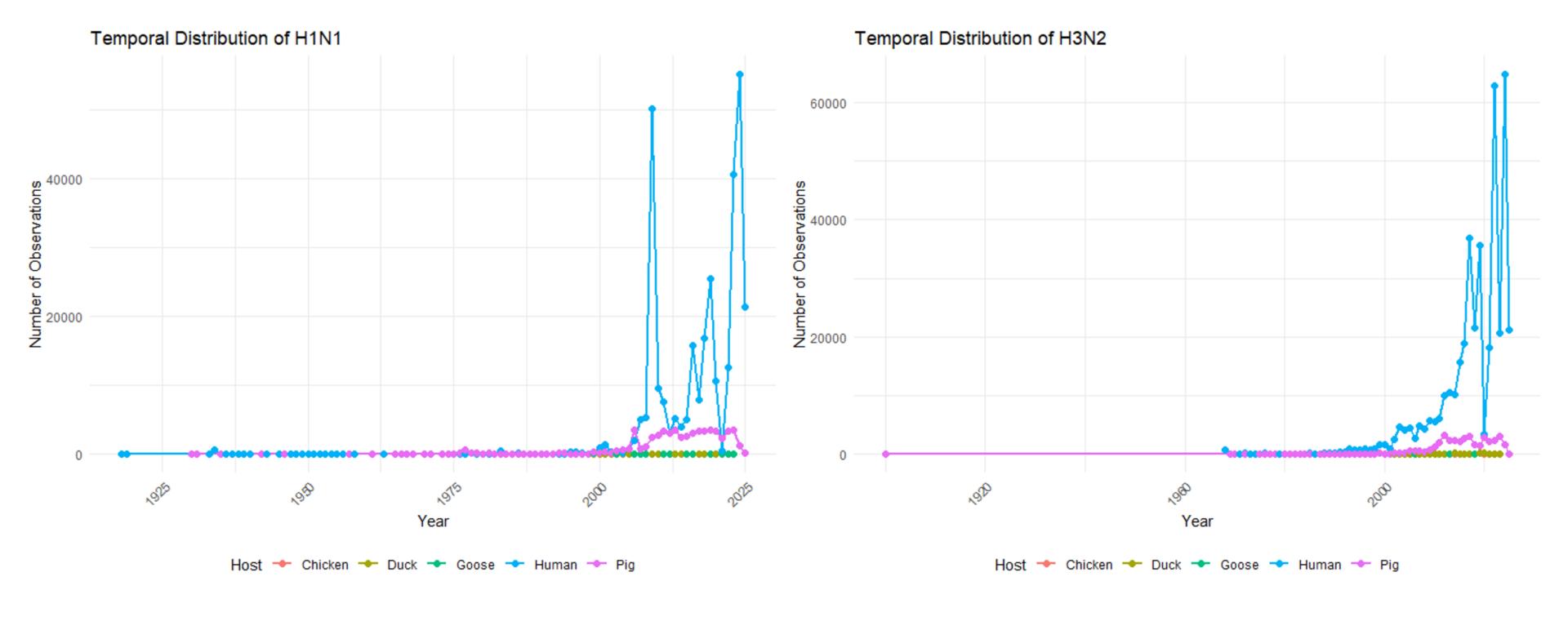


preliminary goal

develop machine learning model
that identifies which viral
sequences classify viral genome
host specificity



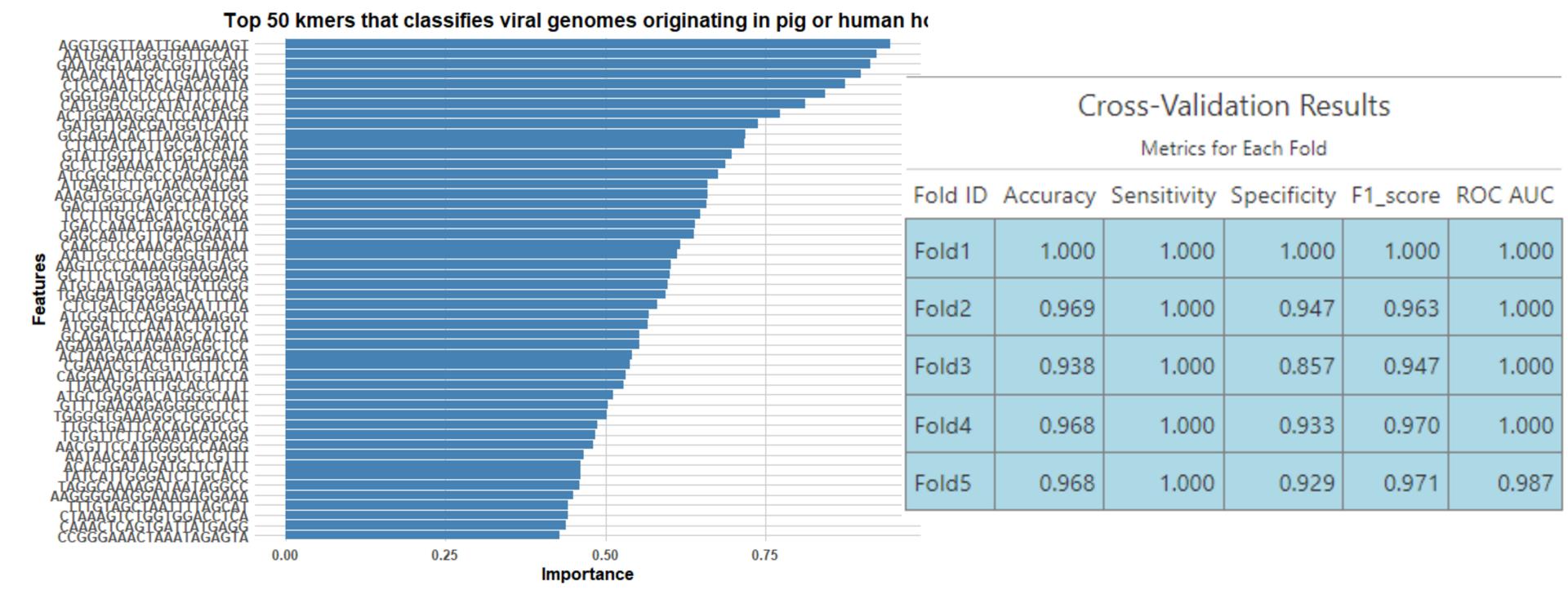
in service of the ultimate goal of predicting when viruses have jumped the species barrier



determining subtypes of interest through plotting influenza A subtype data in R

Machine Learning Model Development in R

- create k-mer matrix of influenza A genomes from BV-BRC filtered by:
 - Pig & Human Hosts
 - 2010-2015 collection year
 - USA isolation country
 - complete genomes
- using the k-mer matrix → train using 5 fold cross validation and testing where 75% is training and 25% testing



machine learning model

Cultural Exchange

- where we've lived and gone to school
- preferences on weather and places to live
- differences in the education systems between the US and India
- house cleaning preferences



Special thanks to the entire team at the JRavi Lab and my mentor Dr. Abhirupa Ghosh for her mentorship; Dr. Cristina Cenciarelli and Elizabeth Evans, MSS, for their invaluable contributions in creating a platform that facilitates meaningful interactions and learning opportunities for students and scholars.