

Abstract

HDinHD (Huntington's Disease in High Definition; HDinHD.org) is an open online portal designed for Huntington's Disease (HD) researchers [1]. HDinHD presents a synthesized view of HD experimental data and highlights a federated set of visualization and analysis tools developed by HD scientists. Researchers can interactively explore an interconnected set of experimental data, visualize analytical results or download datasets to incorporate into their own local databases and computational pipelines.

The HDinHD team continues to monitor the literature and community omics repositories to identify emerging HD experimental data. New HD studies are curated and analyzed according to established vocabularies, methods and pipelines and integrated into the HDinHD environment. HDinHD seeks to be responsive to community needs. Input is welcomed and may be submitted either through the Feedback link on the HDinHD website or by contacting CHDI directly.

Downloads

Striatum Disease Signature	Manuscript describing generation of molecular disease signatures in HD mice and supplemental files detailing results [2].
Mouse Allelic Series	Raw, processed and analyzed molecular and behavioural data from the Mouse Allelic Series project.
GWAS Studies	Topic reports for genes implicated by early GeM-HD results.
DNA Repair & Handling	Topic report plus visual and computable DNA repair pathways.
Causal Modeling Results	Simulation and other results from a series of causal models built from Mouse Allelic Series molecular and behavioural data.
Curated HD Datasets	Independent slices of HD experimental data, including HDSigDB, that underlie HD Explorer.

HDSigDB Gene Sets

To provide rich functional context for HD gene set enrichment analysis, we developed an HD-relevant gene set library called **HDSigDB**. The core of **HDSigDB** is derived from curation and analysis of HD and triplet-repeat expansion disease studies deposited in GEO, ArrayExpress, and PRIDE. Additional sources of gene sets include selected PubMed articles (publication-based) and DNA Damage Response pathways (CHDI reports).

In Summer 2023, we leveraged large-scale HD perturbation data to introduce a new type of gene set within **HDSigDB**. "Perturbation gene sets" are constructed by grouping a set of perturbed genes that share a readout – e.g. aggregation – and result – e.g. the treatment effect (perturbed HD vs HD) shows amelioration or exacerbation of a phenotype as compared to the genotype effect (HD vs WT).

Gene Set Source	# of Gene Sets
CHDI report-based	38
Dataset analysis-based	3,350
Perturbation-based	465
Publication-based	1,238

To provide further granularity and interpretability, we broke down each group independently by 2 experimental factors related to the HD Model:

- Does the experiment utilize an **in vitro**, **in vivo** or **ex vivo** HD model?
- Does the HD Model contain a **fragment** or **full-length** mHTT construct?

Each perturbation gene set has a direct link to each perturbation experiment contributing to the perturbation gene set.

Source	Gene Set	Perturbations
Summary	Gene Symbol	Model Category
	mHTT Length	Perturbation
		Perturbation Type

HDSigDB is available within HDinHD Downloads as lists of human and mouse gene symbols and Entrez gene IDs. It is also integrated within HD Explorer. **HDSigDB** is also included in the Enricher, a gene set enrichment analysis package from Ma'ayan Lab (Mt. Sinai) (<https://maayanlab.cloud/Enrichr/>) [3-5].

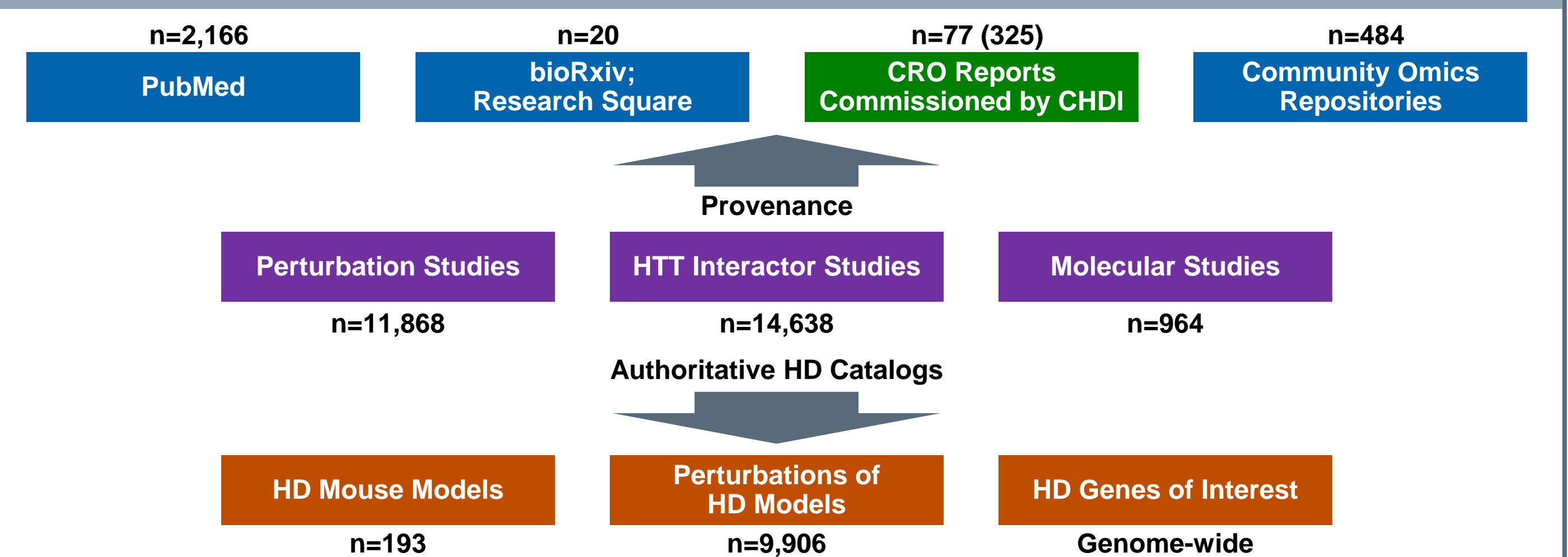
Federated Set of HD Tools Authored by the Community

CHDI	HD Explorer	Integrated network of HD experimental data curated and analyzed from the literature, community omics repositories and internal CHDI reports.
GeM-HD Consortium	GeM Euro 9K	Visualization tools and summary results of a genome-wide association study to identify genetic modifiers of Huntington's disease.
CHDI	ASViewer	Visualization of Q-length and age-dependent gene and protein expression data from brain and peripheral tissues of the Mouse Allelic Series.
Khakh Lab (UCLA)	Adult Astrocyte RNAseq Explorer	Visualization tool providing Astrocyte gene expression profiles across brain regions and HD disease models.
Neri Lab (INSERM)	Brain-C lab HD Knowledge base	Browsable knowledgebase of integrated HD animal model data using precision machine-learning and 3D-visualization of RNA-seq data in brain structures of HD model mice.
Ma'ayan Lab (Mt. Sinai)	Enricher	Gene set enrichment analysis tool operating over a large, diverse collection of gene set libraries including HDSigDB, a gene set library containing HD and HD-related gene sets.
Yang Lab (UCLA)	CoExMap Viewer	Visualization tool allowing exploration of results and underlying data of a large-scale Weighted Gene Co-expression Network Analysis (WGCNA) of hundreds of samples from intact mouse striatum at 6-months of age as well as from gene set enrichment analysis of transcriptomic signatures of differentially expressed genes from 52 heterozygous HD knockout mice and wildtype controls [6].

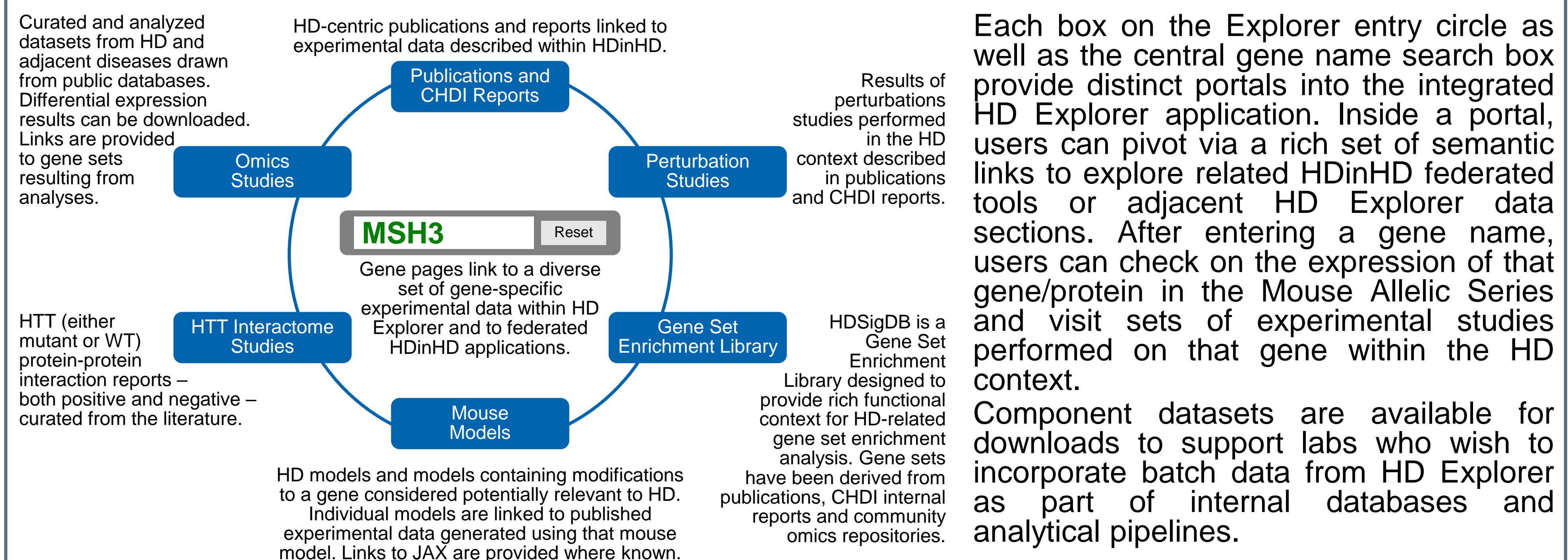
Tools: HD Explorer

HD and HD-related Experimental Data Curated & Analyzed from Internal and External Sources.

Shared HD Catalogs allow facile pivoting on Mouse Models, Treatments and Genes/Targets.



HD Explorer Entry Portals



Perturbation Studies

Outcomes are now presented at the arm-level for >4,250 studies drawn from >600 publications and reports. Drilldown pages for these studies now include PDF download files summarizing key experimental data from these studies, including arm-level metadata and genotype effects, chemically-induced effects and phenotype effects for all outcomes.

Summary of Findings											
The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of CHDI-00000564-0000-002 treatment on 1) motor deficits, 2) striatal 3) striatal, 4) striatal and cortical volume, and 5) striatal redox in HD Huntington's mice. HD Huntington's mice treated with 1 mg/kg of CHDI-00000564-0000-002 had decreased body weight at 10 and 12 weeks of age. HD Huntington's mice treated with 1 and 3 mg/kg of CHDI-00000564-0000-002 showed decreased grip strength at 4 weeks of age baseline. HD Huntington's mice treated with 1 and 3 mg/kg of CHDI-00000564-0000-002 showed decreased average velocity at 10 weeks while tested across all 4 weeks of age across all genotypes compared to vehicle treated HD mice. There were no significant differences in striatal, motor, behavioral, or phenotypic outcomes between the HD Huntington's mice treated with 1 and 3 mg/kg of CHDI-00000564-0000-002.											
A structured PDF document providing the details of this study is available for download. A header section details the study summary, authors, animal model and a link to the source document on PubMed. The Experimental Arms table provides metadata for each arm of the study, including the perturbation, dose, regimen, length and route of administration. For each assayed outcome, the Outcomes section lists all genotype and phenotype effects for each measured contrast in the study.											
Source	Model	Perturbation	Treatment Arms	Gene Sets							
					Experimental Arms						
Coort	Arm	Strain	Perturbation	Agent Dose	Number of Animals	Route of Administration	Perturbation Regimen	Perturbation Time			
Main cohort	1	wild type	10% hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin in 50 mM citrate buffer (pH 5.5)	0 mg/kg	9 (M) 10 (F)	oral gavage	once a day	from 4 to 25 wk			
Main cohort	2	R6/2	10% hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin in 50 mM citrate buffer (pH 5.5)	0 mg/kg	11 (M) 10 (F)	oral gavage	once a day	from 4 to 25 wk			
Main cohort	3	R6/2	CHDI-00000564	1 mg/kg	9 (M) 9 (F)	oral gavage	once a day	from 4 to 25 wk			
Main cohort	4	R6/2	CHDI-00000564	3 mg/kg	9 (M) 9 (F)	oral gavage	once a day	from 4 to 25 wk			
Main cohort	5	R6/2	CHDI-00000564	10 mg/kg	9 (M) 10 (F)	oral gavage	once a day	from 4 to 25 wk			
					Outcome Data						
Arm	Chl Arm	Contrast Type	Outcome Type	Tissue	Assay	Readout Measurement	Posited Outcome	Obs Outcome	Male Outcome	Female Outcome	Phenotype Direction
2	1	genotype effect	Imaging	brain	magnetic resonance imaging	region volume	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	
2	1	genotype effect	Imaging	caudate nucleus	magnetic resonance imaging	region volume	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	
2	1	genotype effect	Imaging	caudate nucleus	magnetic resonance imaging	region volume	decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease	

Omics Studies

Over 474 HD and HD-related (most often, neurodegenerative repeat-expansion diseases) studies identified largely from within public omics repositories have been curated using controlled vocabularies and ontologies to standardize metadata. The studies were divided into >960 datasets based on platform, tissue, etc. The bulk of these datasets were analyzed independently using a consistent and standard methodology. Full differential gene expression results are now available for direct download for 650 core platform datasets.

Platform	# of Studies
RNAseq	330
miRNAseq	26
ATACseq	2
microarray	263
proteomics	29

RNaseq data on HDAC Class IIa inhibitor (CHDI-00390576) dosed Q175 mice			
Select Study	Project Name	Summary	Experimental Factor
	GSE104064.S51-cerebral_cortex	Cerebral cortex tissue was collected from Huntington's (Q175 K1) mice treated with CHDI-00390576 or a vehicle and wild-type mice (n=8 per condition). Tissue was examined by RNA sequencing.	Perturbation Group cerebral cortex
	GSE104064.S52-cortex_striatum	Corpus striatum tissue was collected from Huntington's (Q175 K1) mice treated with CHDI-00390576 or a vehicle and wild-type mice (n=8 per condition). Tissue was examined by RNA sequencing.	Perturbation Group corpus striatum
	GSE104064.S53-thalams	Thalamic striatum tissue was collected from Huntington's (Q175 K1) mice treated with CHDI-00390576 or a vehicle and wild-type mice (n=8 per condition). Tissue was examined by RNA sequencing.	Perturbation Group thalams

Acknowledgements

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References

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