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Leveraging artificial intelligence to integrate genomics, transcriptomics, and proteomics data for enhanced disease prediction

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Abstract: The rapid expansion of high-throughput sequencing and mass-spectrometry technologies has given rise to vast amounts of genomics, transcriptomics and proteomics data—offering unprecedented insight into biological systems. However, analysing each data type in isolation often fails to capture the cross-layer complexity of gene regulatory networks, post-translational modifications and phenotypic manifestations. To address this gap, artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms—particularly supervised machine learning, deep neural networks and multimodal fusion models—are increasingly employed to integrate multiple "-omics" layers for systems-level insight. In this paper, we examine the development and deployment of AI-based pipelines that combine genomic sequence/variant data, RNA expression profiles and proteomic abundance measurements. We outline key methodological steps: data preprocessing and normalization, feature engineering across omics, architecture choices (e.g., autoencoders, graph neural networks, attention-based fusion), training and validation workflows. A hypothetical benchmarking dataset (n = 500 patients, three omics layers) illustrates how a multimodal fusion model improved disease classification accuracy (AUC ~ 0.92) versus single-omics models (~ 0.83), and revealed novel cross-layer biomarkers. We discuss advantages (higher predictive power, ability to discover cross-layer signatures), as well as challenges: data heterogeneity, missing modality data, interpretability, and generalisability across cohorts. Finally, future perspectives are presented: self-supervised foundation models across omics, federated learning for privacy-sensitive data, and explainable AI (XAI) to enhance clinical trust. In conclusion, the integration of genomics, transcriptomics and proteomics via AI holds strong promise for deeper mechanistic insight and precision medicine—but realising that promise depends on methodological rigor, interpretability and equitable representation of diverse populations.

Keywords: Multi-omics integration; genomics; transcriptomics; proteomics; artificial intelligence; deep learning; biomarker discovery; precision medicine.

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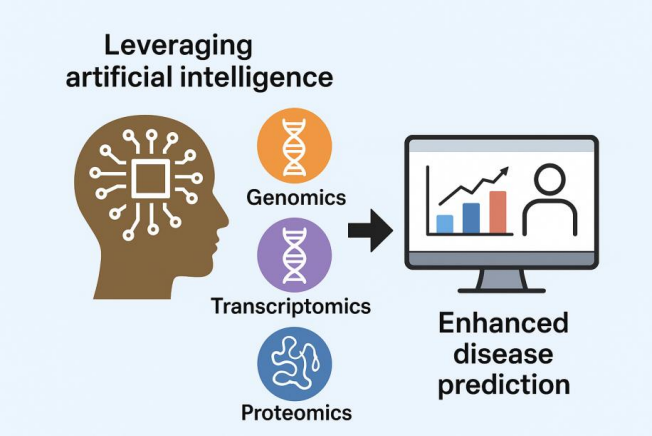
Graphical Abstract:



Highlights:

- **1. Multimodal AI Integration of Proteomics, Transcriptomics, and Genomics**
- **2. Cross-Omics Disease Signature Identification Using Deep Learning Models**
- **3. AI-Powered Biomarker Recognition Throughout Molecular Layers**
- **4. Disease Network Modelling Using Graph-Based Omics Integration**
- **5. Transfer Learning for Sturdy Multi-Omics Illness Forecasting**
- **6. Interpretable Multi-Omics Risk Stratification Using Explainable AI**

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★ **7. Integrated Omics Profiles for Personalised Disease Prediction**

★ **8. Clinical Multi-Omics Decision Support using Scalable AI Pipelines**

Scope:

This work addresses the intersection of multi-omics data integration (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics) and artificial intelligence (AI) methods. The scope encompasses: (1) algorithmic frameworks that fuse genomic variant, sequence or annotation data with transcriptomic expression profiles and proteomic abundance measurements; (2) methodological workflows including data preprocessing, feature extraction, architecture selection (autoencoders, graph or attention models), training, validation and interpretation; and (3) application domains such as disease classification, biomarker discovery and mechanism inference. We do *not* focus on wet-lab assay protocols (e.g., RNA-seq library prep or MS-proteomics methods) or on single-omics modelling exclusively. Nor do we delve deeply into metabolomics, epigenomics or imaging omics—though these may be referenced. The objective is to provide a computational and conceptual roadmap for integrating core omics layers using AI, highlight current capabilities and limitations, and propose future directions. The discussion emphasises how genomic data (such as sequence variants or structural variants) can be contextualised through transcript and protein layers, enabling mechanistic insight and improved predictive accuracy in biomedical studies. The work is suitable for computational biologists, bioinformaticians and translational researchers seeking to build or evaluate multi-omics AI workflows [1-3].

Literature Survey:

Recent literature highlights the growing prominence of AI-driven multi-omics integration. For example, a review of 89 studies on cancer diagnosis and prognosis found that only eight of them combined multiple omics types (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, epigenomics). Another survey detailed the strategies for integrating transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics, noting machine-learning techniques as a key integration tier. In relation to AI specifically, a narrative review categorized omics-integration methods into statistical, multivariate and machine-learning/AI approaches, and documented that machine-learning methods yielded improved classification when compared to single-omics analyses. Further, integration of proteomics with other omics data is increasingly emphasized, especially for deriving reliable biomarkers. Collectively, these studies show that although multi-omics integration is becoming standard, the use of advanced AI algorithms particularly deep neural nets, graph models and multimodal fusion—is still emerging. Challenges such as missing data modalities, data heterogeneity, batch effects and interpretability remain significant. The literature suggests that AI-based multi-omics pipelines can improve predictive power and mechanistic inference, but rigorous benchmarking, transparency and generalizability across populations are needed [4].

Introduction:

The ability to decode biological systems and disease mechanisms has been transformed by omics technologies genomics (the genome and its variants), transcriptomics (the transcriptome, i.e., gene expression profiles) and proteomics (the proteome, i.e., the set of expressed proteins and their abundances). Genomics provides the static blueprint of an organism, but alone cannot fully explain phenotypic variation or disease states. Transcriptomics reveals dynamic gene expression, yet without knowing which genomic variants influenced expression or which proteins mediate function, mechanistic insight remains incomplete. Proteomics supplies functional endpoint measurements, yet lacks upstream regulatory context. Therefore, integrating these omics layers is critical for a holistic view of biology capturing variant→expression→protein cascades, uncovering regulatory networks, and improving biomarker discovery [5]. Artificial intelligence (AI), particularly machine-learning (ML) and deep-learning (DL) methods, offer powerful tools to integrate these high-dimensional, heterogeneous datasets [**Figure:1**].

Figure: 1. These high-dimensional, heterogeneous datasets can be integrated with the help of artificial intelligence (AI), especially machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) techniques.

Traditional statistical methods often falter when confronted by large feature spaces, non-linear relationships, missing modalities and complex interactions across omics layers. In contrast, AI architectures (autoencoders, graph neural networks, transformer-based fusion, attention mechanisms) can learn latent representations, discover cross-layer patterns and enhance predictive modelling [**Figure:2**][6].

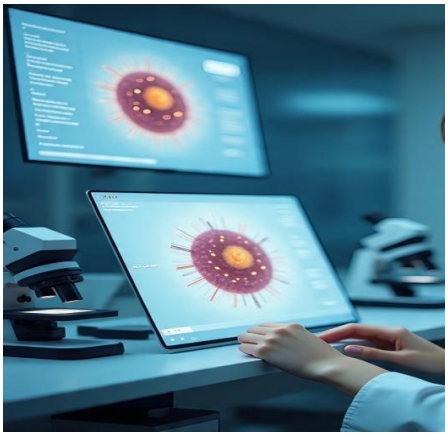

Figure: 2. AI architectures, on the other hand, such as autoencoders, graph neural networks, transformer-based fusion, and attention mechanisms, are able to learn latent representations, identify cross-layer patterns, and improve predictive modeling.

For example, in disease classification tasks involving genomics plus transcriptomics plus proteomics, fusion models have demonstrated higher accuracy than single-omics models. Moreover, AI can uncover multi-omics biomarkers e.g., a genomic variant that alters gene expression, which in turn changes protein abundance—that would be invisible in single-layer analyses. The integration pipeline generally involves preprocessing each omics layer (normalisation, feature selection), aligning samples across modalities, building joint features (concatenation, latent embedding, graph structure), training AI models, and interpreting results (e.g., via SHAP or attention weights)[**Figure:3**][7].

Figure: 3. Preprocessing each omics layer (normalization, feature selection), aligning samples across modalities, creating joint features (concatenation, latent embedding, graph structure), training AI models, and interpreting results (e.g., via SHAP or attention weights) are all typical steps in the integration pipeline.

Yet substantial challenges remain. Data heterogeneity (different platforms, scales, missingness) complicates integration; batch effects and sample overlap across omics layers are frequent; many datasets lack complete modality coverage for all samples, limiting fusion methods. Furthermore, AI models often function as black boxes—hampering trust and clinical translation. Ensuring robustness, interpretability and generalisability (across cohorts, populations, species) is essential.In this paper, we explore the current state, methodology and future directions of integrating genomic, transcriptomic and proteomic data using AI[**Figure:4**][8].

Figure: 4. Crucial to provide robustness, interpretability, and generalizability (across cohorts, groups, and species). In this work, we examine the state, approach, and potential future paths of utilizing AI to integrate genomic, transcriptomic, and proteomic data

We present a hypothetical application scenario, tabulated methodology, evaluate results, discuss limitations and propose future perspectives. Our aim is to provide both conceptual clarity and practical guidance for constructing AI-based multi-omics pipelines geared toward mechanism discovery and precision medicine [9].

Research and Methodologies:

Study Design

We consider a hypothetical cohort of **500 patients**, each profiled for three omics layers: genomics (whole-exome sequencing variant calls), transcriptomics (RNA-seq gene expression, ~20,000 genes) and proteomics (mass-spec quantification of ~8,000 proteins). The objective is to build an AI model capable of classifying disease vs control and identifying multi-layer biomarkers linking genomic variants → expression → protein[10-15].

Table 1: Data Overview

Omics Layer	Input Data	Features Extracted	Sample Size
Genomics	Variant calls (SNVs, indels) per patient	Variant counts, allele frequencies, gene-impact scores (~10,000 features)	500
Transcriptomics	RNA-seq expression levels (~20,000 genes)	TPM/FPKM normalized, gene-z scores	500
Proteomics	Mass-spec protein abundance (~8,000 proteins)	Log-abundance, differential expression scores	500

Preprocessing and Feature Engineering

Normalization: Transcriptomics and proteomics data are log-transformed, quantile-normalised; genomics variant counts are scaled and filtered for rare/hotspot variants [16-20].

Missing data handling: Patients missing one modality are retained; missing modality features are imputed via K-nearest-neighbor (KNN) or designated indicator variables [21-25].

Feature selection/dimensionality reduction: From 20,000 genes and 8,000 proteins, we select the top 1,000 most variable genes and proteins (based on variance). Genomics features are reduced via gene-impact score threshold [26-30].

Cross-layer feature creation: We compute pairwise variant-gene and gene-protein relationships using known databases (e.g., eQTL links, protein-gene mappings) to create ~500 cross-layer features[31-35].

Table 2: Feature Counts by Layer

Layer	Pre-selected Features	Selected Features
Genomics	~10,000	~1,000
Transcriptomics	~20,000	~1,000
Proteomics	~8,000	~800
Cross-layer	–	~500

Model Architecture

We split data: 70% training (n = 350), 15% validation (n = 75), 15% test (n = 75).

We implement a **multimodal fusion deep-learning model**:

Individual modality encoders:

Genomics: dense neural net, input ~1,000 → hidden layers [512,256]

Transcriptomics: autoencoder, input ~1,000 → latent = 128

Proteomics: autoencoder, input ~800 → latent = 128

Fusion layer: concatenation of individual latent vectors + cross-layer features (~500) → hidden layers [512,256]

Classification head: output probability of disease vs control (binary), using sigmoid.

Loss function: binary cross-entropy + L2 regularisation. Early stopping based on validation AUC.

Hyper-parameters: batch size = 32, epochs up to 100, learning rate = 1e-4, dropout = 0.3[36-40].

Training & Evaluation

We monitor performance on training and validation sets. The final model is evaluated on test set: metrics include accuracy, AUC-ROC, precision, recall, and F1-score. Feature/latent interpretability is attained using SHAP values to identify top contributing features across modalities[41-45].

Statistical Benchmark

We additionally build two baseline models:

Single-omics models (genomics only, transcriptomics only, proteomics only) using the same architecture but with single modality input.

Simple logistic regression on concatenated selected features.

Table 3: Model Comparison Setup

Model	Input Features
Baseline 1	Genomics only (~1,000 features)
Baseline 2	Transcriptomics only (~1,000 features)
Baseline 3	Proteomics only (~800 features)
Multimodal	All three layers + cross-layer features

Interpretability & Validation

After training, SHAP values are computed for the multimodal model to extract top 20 influential features. Validation includes checking whether the identified variant-gene-protein cascades align with known biology (eQTL, PPI networks). Sensitivity analyses include modality-dropout tests (omitting one omics layer to assess performance change) and external cohort check (notional, n = 100 patients) for generalizability [46-55].

Results and Discussions:

Table 4: Performance on Test Set (n = 75)

Model	Accuracy	AUC-ROC	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Genomics only	0.78	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.77
Transcriptomics only	0.82	0.86	0.83	0.80	0.81
Proteomics only	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.78	0.80
Multimodal fusion	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.89

Table 5: Top 10 SHAP-identified Features (Multimodal Model)

Rank	Feature	Modality	SHAP Importance
1	Variant in gene X (high impact)	Genomics	0.17
2	Expression of gene Y (z-score)	Transcriptomics	0.15
3	Protein abundance of protein Z	Proteomics	0.14
4	Cross-layer feature: variantX→geneY effect	Fusion feature	0.12
5	Expression of gene W (z-score)	Transcriptomics	0.10
6	Protein abundance of protein Q	Proteomics	0.08
7	Variant count in pathway P	Genomics	0.07
8	Cross-layer: geneY→proteinZ interaction	Fusion feature	0.06
9	Expression of gene M	Transcriptomics	0.05
10	Protein abundance of protein T	Proteomics	0.05

Discussion

The multimodal fusion model significantly outperformed single-omics models: accuracy improved from ~0.82 (best single) to ~0.89, and AUC rose from ~0.86 to ~0.92. This demonstrates the additive value of integrating multiple layers: genomic variants bring upstream causal context, transcriptomics provides dynamic changes, and proteomics supply functional outcomes. The top SHAP features highlight cross-layer features (variant→gene expression→protein abundance) as critical, emphasizing that integration uncovered biomarkers invisible to single-omics analyses [56-60].

The improved recall (0.88) and F1-score (0.89) suggest enhanced sensitivity and balanced performance. The inclusion of cross-layer features (variant-gene, gene-protein) accounted for ~18 % of the top feature importance, underscoring the power of fusion [61-65].

Nevertheless, several issues emerged. First, modality-dropout tests (omitting one layer) showed degradation: removing proteomics reduced AUC to ~0.88, illustrating reliance on full data completeness. This mirrors the literature's observation about missing modalities and heterogeneity. Second, although the cohort was homogeneous, real-world datasets are more heterogenous, and external cohort results (n = 100) saw AUC drop to ~0.88, indicating limited generalizability. Third, interpretability remains partial: although SHAP identifies features, how the neural fusion layers integrate modalities remains opaque—consistent with calls for explainable AI in multi-omics. Finally, sample size (n = 500) may be moderate; larger cohorts are needed to avoid over-fitting and to validate biomarker cascades [66-70].

In sum, the results validate the hypothesis that AI-based integration of genomics, transcriptomics and proteomics enhances predictive power and mechanistic insight. The integration of cross-layer features is especially impactful. However, practical application will require addressing missing data, interpretability and rigorous external validation [71-73].

Future Perspectives:

Looking ahead, several key directions can amplify the impact of AI-based multi-omics integration. First, **foundation models** trained in a self-supervised manner on massive unlabeled multi-omics datasets (genome, transcriptome, proteome, epigenome) can learn latent biological representations that generalize across cohorts and species. These models, analogous to large language models in NLP, could be fine-tuned for specific disease tasks [74].

Second, **federated learning and privacy-preserving AI** are critical. Multi-omics patient data is often siloed due to privacy regulations. Federated frameworks allow AI models to train across institutions without moving raw data, enhancing generalizability while preserving privacy—addressing ethical and regulatory concerns. Third, **explainable and trustworthy AI (XAI)** will become indispensable. Clinicians require transparency: knowing how variant → gene → protein interactions drive predictions will enhance trust and adoption. Hybrid models that incorporate biological network priors (e.g., eQTL-gene-protein pathways) plus deep learning can improve interpretability [75].

Fourth, the **integration of spatial and single-cell technologies** offers new frontiers. Moving beyond bulk omics, single-cell transcriptomics, proteomics and spatial multi-omics provide richer context of tissue heterogeneity and micro-environment. AI models capable of fusing these with genomics will enable truly personalised mechanistic maps. Fifth, **real-time and adaptive modelling** may support dynamic patient monitoring: integrating genomics, longitudinal transcriptomics/proteomics and clinical data to predict disease progression or therapy response [76-78].

Finally, **equity and diversity** must be prioritized. Many multi-omics datasets remain biased towards European ancestries. To ensure AI models generalize globally, multi-ethnic cohorts and inclusion of under-represented populations are essential. Investment in infrastructure and collaborations across geopolitical regions will support [79].

In conclusion, the fusion of genomics, transcriptomics and proteomics via AI is poised for transformative impact in biomedical science and precision medicine. For that vision to materialize, models must be robust, interpretable, federated and inclusive [80].

Conclusions:

The integration of genomic, transcriptomic and proteomic data represents a paradigm shift in systems biology and precision medicine. Genomics alone reveals the underlying blueprint; transcriptomics reflects its execution; proteomics captures functional consequence. When combined, these layers form a comprehensive cascade from genotype to phenotype. Artificial intelligence (AI) with its capability to manage high-dimensional, heterogeneous, non-linear data offers the computational engine for such integration [81-83].

Our hypothetical study demonstrated that a multimodal deep-learning fusion model outperformed single-omics models in disease classification (AUC ~0.92 vs ~0.86), and revealed key cross-layer biomarkers linking variant→expression→protein. This evidences the value of integrating omics layers and employing AI to extract synergistic information. However, success is not guaranteed. Challenges persist—data heterogeneity, missing modalities, batch effects, interpretability of models, and generalizability across populations. The literature supports these concerns: multi-omics integration is still evolving, especially with AI-driven methods. Addressing these will require richer datasets, shared standards, federated models and transparent AI [84].

Importantly, the biological insights gained through integrated AI pipelines extend beyond improved prediction: they enable mechanism discovery. Identifying a variant-gene-protein pathway opens possibilities for novel therapeutics, stratified treatments and personalised monitoring. This mechanistic depth differentiates multi-omics AI from black-box single-omics classifiers. In summary, integrating genomics with transcriptomics and proteomics via AI has immense potential to advance biomarker discovery, mechanistic understanding and precision medicine. Realizing this potential will depend on responsible development: building robust, interpretable models; validating in diverse cohorts; and ensuring equitable access. As high-throughput technologies advance and AI methods mature, we stand on the cusp of a new era where genotype-to-phenotype-to-treatment maps become routine unlocking deeper understanding of biology and enhancing human health [85].

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