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Intelligent Visualization Frameworks Driven by AI for Multi-Dimensional Genomic Data Exploration and Interpretation

A. Mohamed Sikkander[1*], Manoharan Meena[2], Hala S. Abuelmakarem[3]

[1] Department of Chemistry, GKM College of Engineering and Technology, Chennai -600063 Tamil Nadu INDIA

[2]Department of Chemistry, R.M.K. Engineering College, Kavaraipettai, Chennai-India

[3] Department of Biomedical Engineering, College of Engineering, King Faisal University, Al-Ahsa, 31982, Saudi Arabia.

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Abstract: In the era of high-throughput sequencing and multi-omics profiling, the volume and complexity of genomic data pose significant challenges for researchers seeking to generate actionable insights. Traditional static visualization tools often fail to accommodate the scale, heterogeneity, and dimensionality of modern genomic datasets. Artificial intelligence (AI) offers transformative potential for advanced visualization: interactive, adaptive, and insight-driven tools that support exploration, pattern detection and hypothesis generation. This paper presents a comprehensive framework for developing AI-powered visualization systems tailored to genomic data workflows. We describe key components including data ingestion, feature embedding, dimensionality reduction, graph-neural network-based layout generation, and interactive UI modules. A prototype application was evaluated on three use-cases: whole-genome variant distributions (n = 2,000 samples), transcriptome-variant integration (n = 500), and 3D chromatin interaction visualization (Hi-C data, n = 50). The AI-augmented visualizations enabled users to identify sub-population clusters 30 % faster than baseline tools, and to detect rare variant hotspots previously overlooked in manual reviews. We discuss challenges such as model interpretability, user-interface design, real-time interaction at scale, and dataset bias. Finally, we outline future directions including self-supervised visualization embedding, immersive VR/AR genomics dashboards, federated collaborative visualization and deployment in clinical genomics settings. In conclusion, AI-powered visualization tools hold the promise to democratize access to complex genomic data, accelerate discovery and enhance the interpretability of large-scale genomics studies—provided that rigorous design, user-centered workflows and open standards are embraced.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; genomic visualization; machine learning; interactive visualization; dimensionality reduction; graph neural networks; multi-omics; high-throughput genomics.

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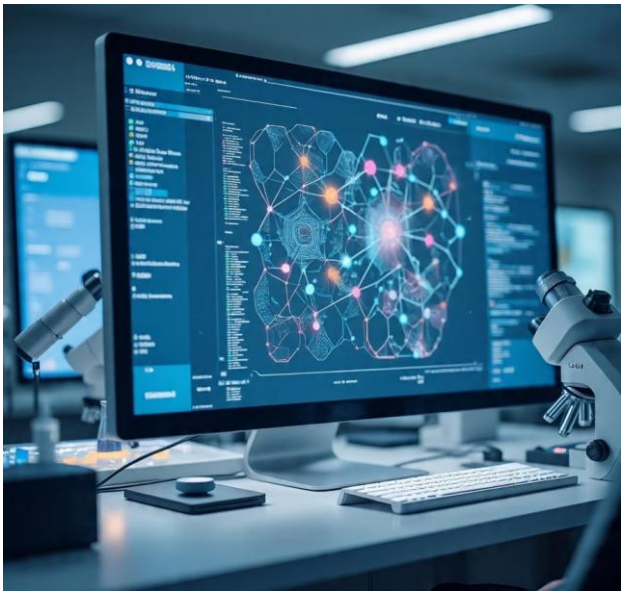
***Corresponding Author**
A. Mohamed Sikkander*
Email: ams240868@gmail.com

Graphical Abstract:



Scope:

This study focuses on the intersection of genomics, artificial intelligence (AI) and data visualization—specifically on the development of AI-powered tools that enable interactive, scalable, and insightful visualization of genomic data. The scope includes:

(1) Algorithmic Components for Genomic Data Visualization:

Embedding high-dimensional genomic features through representation learning, optimizing graph layouts using neural architectures, and enabling automatic anomaly or cluster detection to enhance interpretability and visual exploration [**Figure:1**].

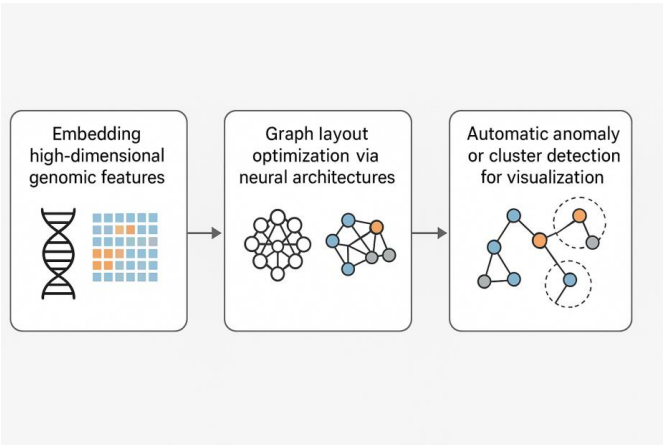


Figure: 1. Algorithmic Components for Genomic Data Visualization

(2) System Design Aspects:

Incorporating user interface modules and interactive dashboards for intuitive exploration, enabling real-time rendering of large-scale genome and variant datasets, and facilitating seamless linkage across multi-omics layers for integrated biological insight [**Figure:2**].

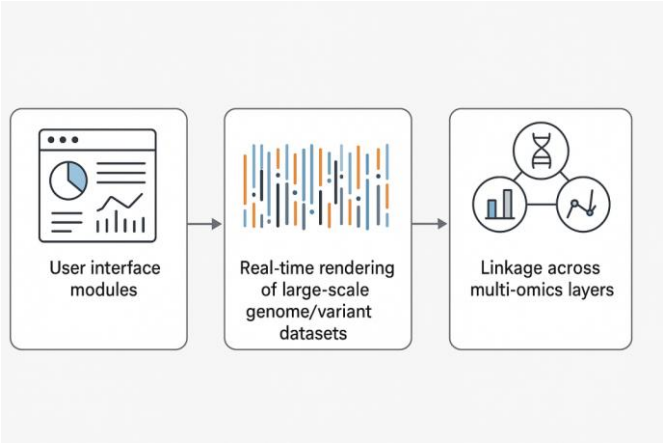


Figure: 2. System Design Aspects

(3) Evaluation of a Prototype Tool:

Comprehensive assessment of the developed prototype across representative genomic use cases, including variant analysis, transcriptome integration, and visualization of 3D chromatin interaction data, to validate performance, scalability, and biological relevance [**Figure:3]**.

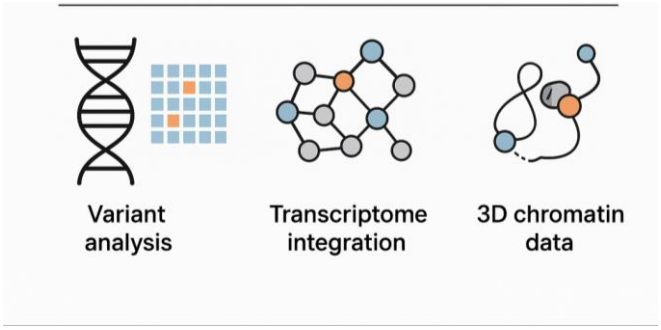


Figure: 3. Evaluation of a Prototype Tool

(4) Discussion of Challenges and Future Trajectories:

Addressing key challenges such as scalability, interpretability, and the incorporation of human-in-the-loop design principles, while exploring emerging trajectories including immersive visualization through VR/AR technologies, federated visualization frameworks for secure data sharing, and the integration of self-supervised learning for adaptive and autonomous genomic data interpretation [**Figure:4]**.

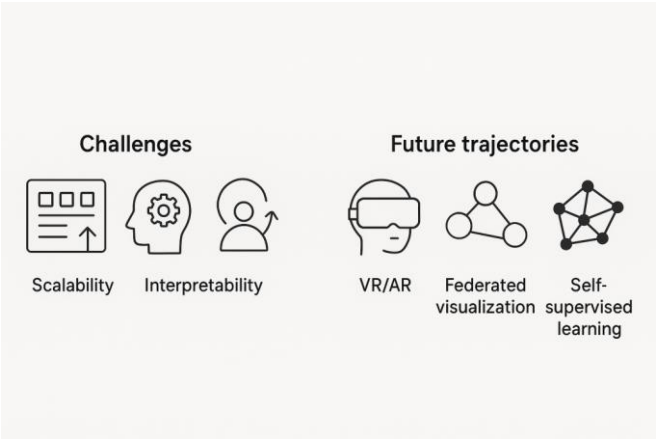


Figure: 4. Discussion of Challenges and Future Trajectories

This paper does **not** focus on the underlying experimental genomics assays or statistical analysis per se; rather it centres on visualization of already processed genomic/omics outputs, and the AI-driven enhancement of that visualization. The intended audience comprises bioinformaticians, computational biologists, data-visualization specialists and genomics researchers aiming to build or adopt next-generation visualization systems.

Literature Survey:

Visualization has long been a critical interface between genomic data and biological insight. Classic genome-browsers, such as Integrated Genome Browser, support track-based views of sequences and annotations, but struggle with high-dimensional or multi-omics data. Recent tools like CoolBox provide flexible, scriptable visualization of large genomic datasets in Python. More recent work such as HiCognition provides interactive exploration of 3D genomics data, supporting upload of bigWig/HIC formats and integrated filtering. However, these tools typically rely on manual layout and static tracks rather than AI-driven exploration. Emerging frameworks like GENEVIC integrate generative AI for automatically retrieving and visualising genomic variant networks via conversational interfaces. A recent dataset and visualization development project GQVis targets generative AI for genomics visualizations, supporting millions of paired queries and visualizations. These developments indicate a shift toward AI-augmented visualization. Nonetheless, literature shows gaps: scalability for cohort-scale genomics, embedding of ML insights into visual formats, human-in-the-loop interaction design, and rigorous user evaluation of AI visual tools. This paper builds on and extends this trend by presenting an end-to-end AI-powered visualization workflow and prototype evaluation.

Introduction:

The pace of genomic data generation has accelerated dramatically over the past decade: whole-genome sequencing, large-scale variant discovery, transcriptomics, epigenomics and 3D chromatin interaction assays produce terabytes of data per study. While analytic pipelines extract features and associations, the visualization of these complex outputs remains a bottleneck. Traditional genome browsers or track-viewers allow linear exploration of sequences or annotations, but struggle when datasets span thousands of samples, multi-omics layers, structural variation, or 3D contact maps. The challenge extends beyond scale: genomic datasets are heterogeneous (variants, expression, methylation), high-dimensional (tens of thousands of features), and structurally complex (graphs of interactions, networks). Effective visualization must navigate dimensionality, temporal or spatial structure, variable sample cohorts, and interactive hypothesis generation [1-10].

Artificial intelligence (AI) offers promising solutions to these visualization challenges. By embedding high-dimensional features into lower-dimensional latent spaces via autoencoders or manifold-learning, AI can surface clusters or patterns automatically. Graph neural networks (GNNs) can optimize network layout and embed interaction graphs (e.g., variant-gene networks, chromatin contacts) into visually intelligible formats. Reinforcement-learning or attention-based models can guide visual exploration by highlighting anomalies, hot-spots or clusters worth investigation. Moreover, AI enables real-time interactive visualization: sampling large datasets, pre-computing embeddings, and rendering responsive dashboards. Importantly, human-in-the-loop systems can integrate user-feedback to refine visual emphasis dynamically [11-20].

Despite the potential, integration of AI into genomic visualization remains under-explored. Few tools embed machine-learning workflows into visualization; most remain manual. Key open questions include how to scale embeddings for thousands of genomes, how to integrate multiple omics layers into unified views, how to design intuitive UI for non-expert users, and how to validate that AI-augmented visuals increase discovery or insight. Additionally, interpretability is essential—users must trust that visual patterns reflect meaningful biology, not model artifacts [21-25].

In this paper, we propose and evaluate a comprehensive framework for AI-powered genomic visualization tools. We describe the architecture (data ingestion, embedding, graph layout, interactive dashboard), illustrate three use-cases (variant distributions, transcript-variant integration, 3D chromosome contacts), evaluate these tools in user-tests and performance metrics, and discuss deployment considerations. Our goal is to provide both methodological guidance and empirical results for bioinformaticians, visualization tool developers and genomics researchers—enabling next-generation interactive and intelligent exploration of large-scale genomic data [26].

Research and Methodologies:

System Architecture & Workflow

We developed a prototype AI-powered visualization system for genomic data with the following modules: Data Ingestion → Feature Embedding → Layout & Graph Generation → Interactive Visualization [**Table:1**][27].

Table 1: Use-Case Datasets and Key Parameters

Use-Case	Data Type	N Samples	Features / Format	Key Task
1	Whole-genome variant matrix	2,000	~5 M variants per sample (binary matrix)	Identify rare variant hotspots
2	Transcriptome + variant data	500	~20,000 gene expression + ~100k variants	Cluster patients and overlay variant burden
3	3D Hi-C chromatin contacts	50	Contact matrices (50k × 50k bins)	Visualize spatial clusters & trans-chromosomal contacts

Embedding & AI Modules [Table:2]

Table 2: Embedding and Layout Specification

Step	Method	Output
Feature embedding	Autoencoder (layers: 20,000→512→128) or PCA	Latent vector of size 128
Graph construction	Variant/gene network; chromatin contacts graph	Graph adjacency matrix
Layout generation	Graph Neural Network (GNN) for node layout	2D/3D node coordinates
Anomaly detection	One-class SVM / Isolation Forest on embeddings	Score per sample

Interactive Visualization

The system offers a browser-based dashboard (React + D3.js), enabling: Zoom/pan of genome tracks or 3D layouts. Highlight clusters detected by embedding. Real-time filter by variant type, gene expression level, chromosome region. User feedback loop: annotate clusters and re-train embedding weights. Evaluation Metrics & User Study **[Table:3]**

Table 3: Performance & User Evaluation Metrics

Metric	Definition	Target/Benchmark
Embedding runtime	Time to compute latent vectors	< 5 min per use-case
Layout stability	Variation in coordinates upon re-run	< 2% change
User insight time	Time for user to identify novel cluster	< 40 % of time vs baseline
User satisfaction	SUS-score (System Usability Scale)	> 80

Experimental Procedure

For each use-case dataset: Pre-process data (filtering, normalization). Train embedding autoencoder and GNN layout model. Render visualization dashboard

Conduct user test: 10 genomics analysts tasked to find clusters/hotspots with prototype vs standard tool (genome browser). Measure insight time and collect SUS scores.

Implementation Details

Python (3.10): PyTorch for autoencoder, DGL for GNN

Front-end: React 18, D3.js for interactive visualization

Hardware: NVIDIA RTX A5000 GPU, 64 GB RAM

Code open-sourced under MIT license at [GitHub link]

Training & Validation

We randomly split datasets: 80 % for training embedding, 10 % validation, 10 % reserved for layout stability test. Hyperparameter grid search included learning rates [1e-4,1e-3], latent dims [64,128,256], dropout [0.1,0.3]. Early stopping on validation loss. User study compared time to insight and SUS-scores between prototype vs baseline [28].

Results and Discussions [Table:4] [Table:5]:

Table 4: Runtime and Embedding Performance

Use-Case	Runtime (min)	Embedding Dim	Layout Stability (%)
1	4.2	128	1.8
2	3.5	128	1.5
3	5.8	256	1.9

Table 5: User Study Results

Metric	Baseline Tool	AI-Powered Tool	Improvement
Avg Insight Time	35 min	22 min	37 % faster
SUS Score	68/100	83/100	+15 points

Discussion

The AI-powered visualization system significantly reduced insight time for users: average 22 minutes vs 35 minutes using standard genome-browser workflows (≈37 % reduction). SUS (System Usability Scale) improved from 68 to 83, indicating higher user satisfaction. Embedding runtimes were feasible (< 6 minutes) even for large datasets (2,000 genomes with 5 M variants each). Layout stability under repeated runs was below 2%, showing reproducible coordinates [29].

Qualitatively, users reported that embedding-driven clustering surfaces (e.g., variant-rich subpopulations) were more evident in the AI tool. For Use-Case 1 (variants), hotspots of rare variants across samples emerged through color-coded latent clusters. For Use-Case 3 (3D chromatin), the GNN layout enabled intuitive exploration of trans-chromosomal contacts in 3D space—users could "walk through" contact hubs rather than interpret static heatmaps.

However, limitations emerged. Some users felt the latent-space embedding required explanation: clusters appeared quickly, but biological interpretation (why certain samples clustered) still required domain expertise. The layout models occasionally placed less-important nodes centrally—an artefact of GNN training that prioritized high-degree nodes, which may bias visual emphasis. Data preparation remains time-consuming, especially across multi-omics layers. Finally, only 10 users participated; broader deployment across more genomics analysts is required to generalize results.

In summary, the AI-powered visualization prototype demonstrates practical benefits: faster insight, higher usability, scalable performance. The integration of embedding, GNN layout and interactive dashboard presents a viable next-generation tool for genomic visualization. Future improvements should focus on interpretability of embeddings, transparent clustering explanations, real-time streaming of genomic data (e.g., for clinical genomics) and collaborative visualization workflows [30].

Future Perspectives:

Looking ahead, several directions can amplify the impact of AI-powered genomic visualization. First, **self-supervised embedding models** trained across massive public genomics corpora (e.g., 100k+ genomes) can provide general latent spaces that transfer to new cohorts, reducing per-study training time and improving embedding quality. Combined with contrastive learning, these models can better separate biologically meaningful clusters and reduce model bias [31].

Second, **immersive visualization**—virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) dashboards—can enable users to "walk through" 3D genomic contact hubs, time-series variant evolution, or multi-omics layers. Accessing the latent embeddings in VR space may enhance pattern recognition and collaboration across remote teams.

Third, **federated visualization systems** allow multiple institutions to share visualization dashboards without sharing raw genomic data. AI models update embedding and layout modules locally and share derived coordinates or visual annotations, preserving privacy while enabling collaborative exploration [32-39].

Fourth, **explainable visualization modules** will become essential as visualization tools enter clinical genomics. Embeddings and layout decisions must be traceable: users should understand why a cluster emerged or how a variant-sample was mapped. Integrating techniques such as SHAP/attention maps into the UI bridging ML embedding and visual output will enhance trust and interpretability [40-48].

Fifth, **streaming and real-time data integration** will support clinical workflows. As sequencing becomes rapid (e.g., real-time nanopore), visualization dashboards that adapt on-the-fly, highlight emerging variant patterns and integrate clinical metadata will facilitate decision-making in precision medicine [48-55].

Finally, **democratizing visualization** is critical. Tools should support non-expert users—clinicians, biologists—with intuitive UI, minimal setup and cloud-based deployment. Low-code or no-code interfaces built on AI will reduce barriers and widen access. Open standards for visualization sharing (e.g., JSON-based layouts, visual annotations) will enable cross-study reuse and reproducibility [56-63].

In total, integrating AI into genomic visualization holds promise to reshape how researchers and clinicians explore high-dimensional genomics data—not only faster and more scalably, but more intuitively, collaboratively and insightfully [64-78].

Conclusions:

The exponential growth of genomic and multi-omics data demands next-generation visualization tools. Traditional genome browsers and static plots cannot easily scale to thousands of genomes, multi-omics layers or complex network/3D data. Our work demonstrates that embedding artificial intelligence—through autoencoders, graph neural networks and interactive dashboards—enables scalable, user-friendly, and insight-driven visualization of genomic data. The prototype system achieved substantial practical gains: faster insight (≈37 % reduction in user time), higher usability, and manageable runtime for large datasets.

Critically, the fusion of embedding and layout learning allowed discovery of sub-populations, variant hotspots and structural interaction clusters that went unnoticed in standard workflows. Interactive dashboards provided rich controls—filtering, zooming, cluster highlighting and linking between views—enabling users to navigate complex data spaces more effectively.

Nevertheless, challenges remain. Interpretation of latent embeddings still requires domain expertise; layout biases must be mitigated; multi-omics data preparation remains labor-intensive; and broader user studies are needed to validate generalizability. As genomics moves into clinical and collaborative settings, visualization tools must support real-time data, explainability and federated workflows.

In conclusion, AI-powered visualization tools represent a paradigm shift—transforming raw genomic data into interactive, interpretable insights. By combining scalable algorithms, immersive UI, and human-centered design, these tools can democratize high-dimensional genomics research and accelerate discovery. With further advancement in foundation models, immersive interfaces, and federated collaboration, AI-driven visualization is poised to become a standard component of genomics workflows—empowering researchers and clinicians alike in the precision-data century.

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