

## Widening horizons in BioInformatics

12 April 2004 | News



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With genomics research making strides, the volume of life sciences related data is increasing at a very fast pace. Organizing, analyzing and further utilizing this knowledge, collectively called as bioinformatics, is still a nascent and largely unexplored field in India.

With the global bioinformatics segment expected to grow to \$6 billion by 2005 according to several studies, opportunities abound in this sector. The fact that in the next 10 years most new drug designs will be genomics-related and there being a unique niche area is waiting to be explored. Though the opportunity exists, it should not be construed that bioinformatics is the next big thing. It is not and cannot be compared with the IT sector say industry observers.

None deny that bioinformatics, the amalgamation of biology and information technology, requires a range of "interdisciplinary skills". The requirement here is to be able to have a good blend of computer and life science scientists working together and delivering solutions, which are the best of both domains. This is so because it combines two domains with very different characteristics in this case of biology and computer science.

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There is a lot of data to be managed and mined. However, biotech companies over the last two years have been busy surviving and had not looked at solution providers for informatics solutions in a big way. Pharma companies, on the other hand, look for ready products to be bought and are generally averse to outsource custom projects. Availability of free software or software bundled with analytical equipment is another challenge facing the pure play bioinformatics companies," pointed Ajay Simha, director, SysArri Systems Software Pvt Ltd, a Bangalore based company offering IT software solutions and services to the pharma and biotech segment since the past eight years.

Victor Garg, functional consultant, Mascon Life Sciences, a New Delhi based company that develops bioinformatics software for pharma companies and research labs, feels that the current buzz about bioinformatics is partially justified. "There is an urgent need to understand the available data. But the hype created by unauthorized so-called training centers is absolutely unwarranted and many times creates confusion in the minds of new entrants," Garg informed.

1. Knowledge of UNIX/Linux the operating system used for many computational biology programs
2. A good grasp of the concept of relational databases, which are the heart of bioinformatics
3. Programming languages such as Perl or Python, which are popular in the field of bioinformatics. In the future, knowledge of object-oriented databases may be increasingly important
4. Expert knowledge of sequence analysis programs like BLAST is critical.
5. Web skills are necessary, including the ability to write Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

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### Selection process

For entry and junior level candidates, companies conduct written tests and interviews, whereas at senior levels intake is generally through referrals and a round of discussions. "We generally look for people with at least one year relevant experience; if no suitable candidates are found, we take the most suitable candidate and train on-the-job," said Ajay Simha. Some of the companies do campus recruitments. Often, companies prefer to go to the IITs and RECs.

Most companies have a very structured procedure for intake of candidates. Like Anuradha Acharya explained, "The procedure for manpower selection starts with management review meeting where the resource plan for manpower recruitment is prepared. After the resource plan is prepared, the next step is to find out the reliable resources to get the manpower. For instance registration with the jobsites, placing an advertisement in paper, approaching consultants and through employee referral program, which is called 'Introcentive'. The next step is scanning resumes for a specific requirement and short-listing them. Then the short listed candidates have to go through a screening test. After qualifying the

screening test, an applicant has to undergo a minimum of three rounds of interview. Once the applicant is through with all the above rounds, he/she would be put to the top management for final interview. Once the top management is convinced, the next step would be issuance of an offer letter."

Besides the basic qualification (a masters or higher degree in a branch of life science or computer science), prior experience or training in the industry or research organization is an added advantage concur most company heads. But the experience required would depend on the openings from time to time. As such, bioinformatics being a new field, it is very difficult to get people who have cross-functional expertise. Hence, the companies generally provide training before putting the candidate to work. Some like Ocimum Biosolutions offer a postgraduate diploma program in bioinformatics in association with University of Alabama at Huntsville. The duration of the course is six months. The students who join this program usually have expertise or a degree in either life sciences or computer science. The program nurtures them to become cross-trained. "This has worked out very well for Ocimum both in terms of recruitment and also keeping the development team up to date with the subject. All employees are also encouraged to participate in this program," elaborated Anuradha. Many bioinformatics companies have an arrangement for short-duration high-end specialized training for working professionals. They permit internship projects for students.

According to YK Maheshwari, Sr VP, health care and life sciences, Kshema Technologies, Bangalore, "Hands-on training or experience is not a necessary prerequisite, but those with such experience are obviously preferred. Selection is easier for engineers or professionals, who have developed software, who understand the development SDLC (Life cycle processes) and know the requirement gathering process or candidates with knowledge on data warehousing, business intelligence, pharma workflow, lab management systems, FDA approval process, drug discovery life cycle".

So is there a future? Maheshwari summed up: "There are multiple opportunities, in what goes under the wide banner of bioinformatics. Technical developments such as molecular genetics, proteomics and metabolomics provide the analytical base to support the advances in life sciences, but there is a demand for novel automated tools to reduce the time involved in the discovery life cycle. There is a shortage of individuals, though critical for the future, with the necessary multidisciplinary expertise for the development of genomic/analytics applications that demands a high level of knowledge/interpretation skill beyond that previously employed in the information technology sector."

But at the same time the buzz about bioinformatics is not entirely justified since it undermines the requirement of core strengths such as fundamental biology, genetics, molecular biology, statistics, computer science and mathematics and places emphasis instead on a loose mix of all these fields.

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