

# Ke Wang

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## SKILLS SUMMARY

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**Programming languages** Python, R, Linux

**Tools** Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn, Matplotlib, Seaborn

## EDUCATION

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**BE in Bio-engineering, Nanjing Agricultural University** 09/2015 - 06/2019

**MS in Translational Biotechnology, University of Southern California** 09/2021 - present

## RECENT EXPERIENCE

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### University of Southern California

*SARS-CoV-2 Detection in Wastewater* 04/2022 - present

- Benchmarked existing methods for lineage detection in wastewater samples containing SARS-CoV-2 to monitor SARS-CoV-2 variants and to predict variant abundances via computational approaches.

*TRGN 515 Advanced Human Genomic Analysis Methods* 11/2021 - 12/2021

- Using Random Forest to predict three fetal states with cardiocography data.

*TRGN 510 Basic Foundations in Translational Biomedical Informatics* 04/2022 - 05/2021

- Compared differential gene expression in TCGA within the progression and stable patients of stage A Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) using DESeq2.

### Nanjing Agricultural University

*Thin Layer Drying and Rapid Detection of Purple Sweet Potato* 08/2018 - 05/2019

- Constructed SVM and PLS models to predict anthocyanins and moisture based on optical property parameters using the single integrating sphere system.
- Peng, J., Wang, K., Ma, C., Long, J., Tu, K., & Pan, L. (2021). Determination of anthocyanin and moisture content of purple sweet potatoes during drying process by their optical properties in the 400–1050 nm range. *Food Chemistry*, 359, 129811.

*Project Coordinator of Student Research Training* 09/2016 - 05/2018

- Discovery of Novel Halogenase Genes Using Libraries
- Extraction and Analysis of Nutritional Components in Pumpkin Seed Skin

### Gan & Lee Pharmaceutical Ltd.

*Research Assistant (R & D)* 07/2019 – 06/2021

- Constructed and studied abnormal protein-producing bacteria and genetically optimized new bacteria to learn the difference in host cell protein expression.
- Developed sensitive and specific methods for the determination of host cell protein residues in *E. coli* ( $R^2 > 0.98$ , detection limit slightly below 10 ppm).