

John "Scooter" Morris Nadezhda T. Doncheva

October 3, 2015
EMBO Practical Course
TGAC, Norwich, UK



Outline

- Biological Networks
 - Why Networks?
 - Biological Network Taxonomy
 - Analytical Approaches
 - Visualization
- Coffee Break
- Introduction to Cytoscape
- Hands on Tutorial
 - Data import
 - Layout and apps
- Lunch Break
- Hands on: Using Cytoscape to explore YOUR data



Introductions

- John "Scooter" Morris
 - 2010-Current
 - Adjunct Assistant Professor, Pharmaceutical Chemistry
 - 2004-Current
 - Director, NCRR Resource for Biocomputing, Visualization, and Informatics (RBVI) @ UCSF
 - -1985-2004
 - Principal Systems Architect: Genentech, Inc.
 - Cytoscape core team since 2006
 - Author of several Cytoscape plugins
 - SFLDLoader, *structureViz*, *clusterMaker*, *chemViz*, metanodePlugin, groupTool, commandTool, bioCycPlugin



Introductions

- Nadezhda T. Doncheva
 - 2010-current:
 - Research scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Informatics under the supervision of Mario Albrecht
 - Author or co-developer of several Cytoscape plugins:
 - RINalyzer, structureViz2, setsApp, NetworkAnalyzer, NetworkPrioritizer



Why Networks?

Networks are...

- Commonly understood
- Structured to reduce complexity
- More efficient than tables

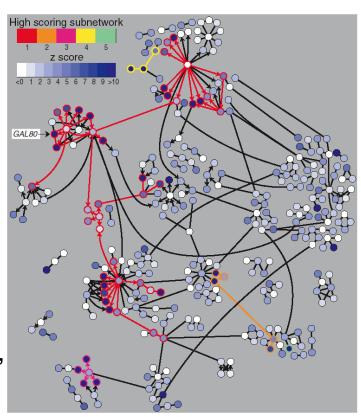
Network tools allow…

Analysis

- Characterize network properties
- Identify hubs and subnets
- Classify, quantify and correlate, e.g., cluster nodes by associated data

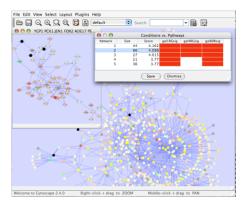
Visualization

- Explore data overlays
- Interpret mechanisms, e.g., how a process is modulated or attenuated by a stimulus



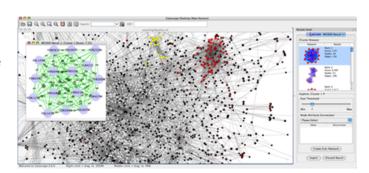


Applications of Network Biology

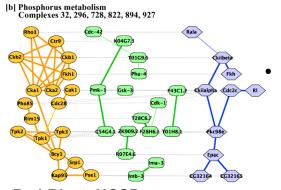


jActiveModules, UCSD

- Gene Function Prediction shows connections to sets of genes/proteins involved in same biological process
- Detection of protein complexes/subnetworks discover modularity & higher order organization (motifs, feedback loops)

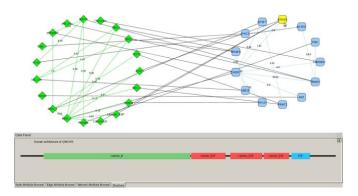


mCode, University of Toronto



PathBlast, UCSD

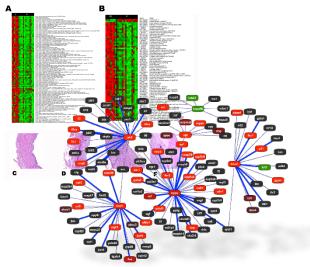
- Network evolution biological process(s) conservation across species
 - Prediction of interactions & functional associations statistically significant domaindomain correlations in protein interaction network to predict protein-protein or genetic interaction



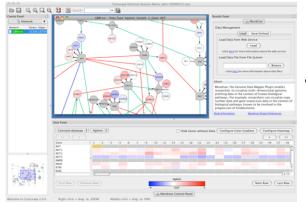
DomainGraph, Max Planck Institute



Applications in Disease

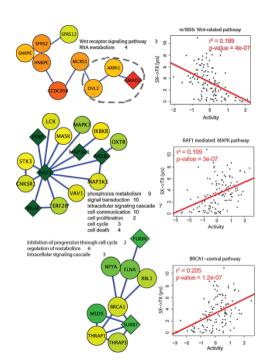


Agilent Literature Search



Mondrian, MSKCC

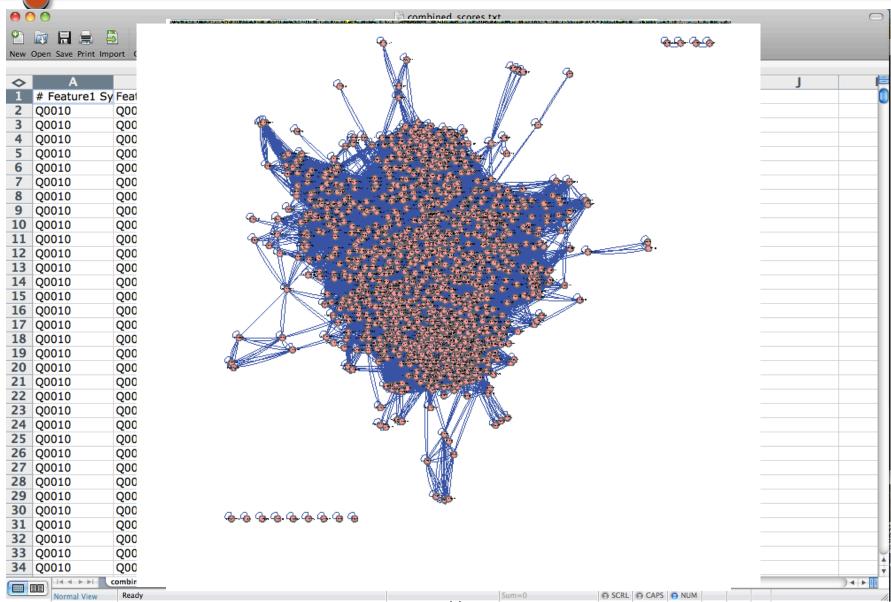
- Identification of disease subnetworks – identification of disease network subnetworks that are transcriptionally active in disease.
- Subnetwork-based
 diagnosis source of
 biomarkers for disease
 classification, identify
 interconnected genes whose
 aggregate expression levels are
 predictive of disease state
- Subnetwork-based gene association map common pathway mechanisms affected by collection of genotypes (SNP, CNV)



PinnacleZ, UCSD



The Challenge



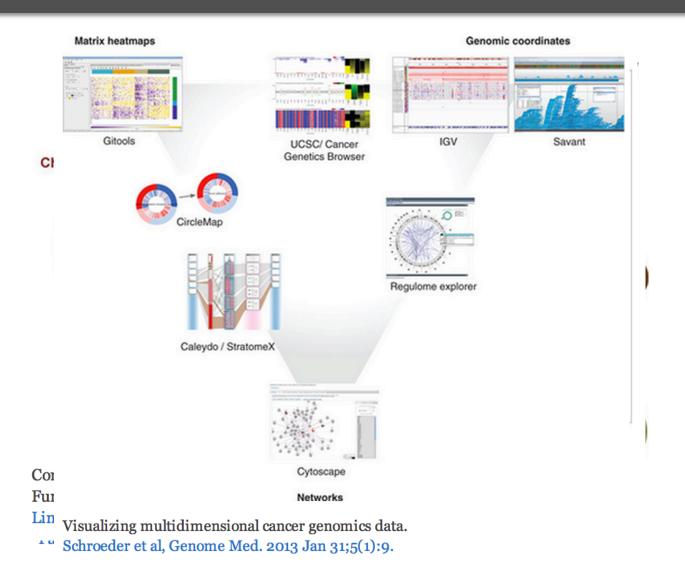


The Challenge

- Biological networks
 - Seldom tell us anything by themselves
 - Analysis involves:
 - Understanding the characteristics of the network
 - Modularity
 - Comparison with other networks (i.e., random networks)
 - Visualization involves:
 - Placing nodes in a meaningful way (layouts)
 - Mapping biologically relevant data to the network
 - Node size, node color, edge weights, etc
 - ...which then allowing for more analysis!



The Challenge



http://cytoscape-publications.tumblr.com/archive

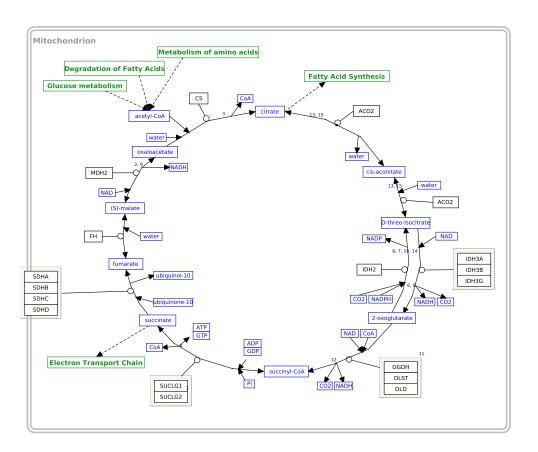


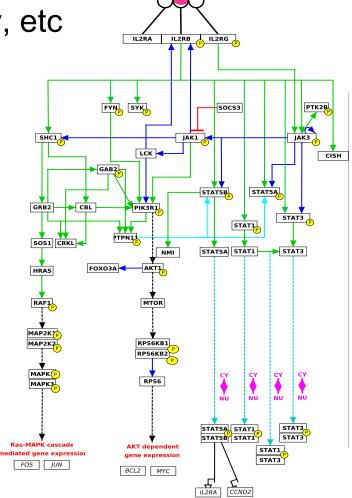
Biological Network Taxonomy

IL-2 Signaling Pathway

Pathways

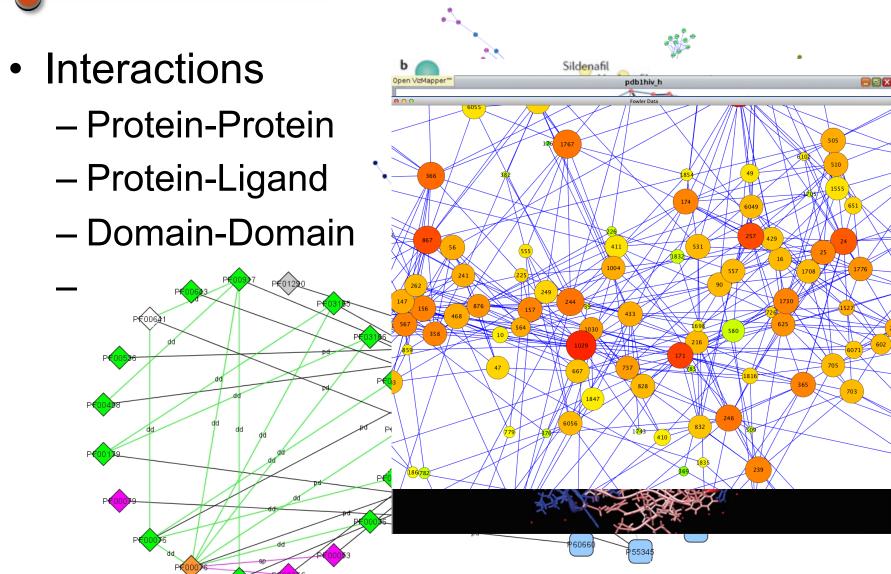
- Signaling, Metabolic, Regulatory, etc







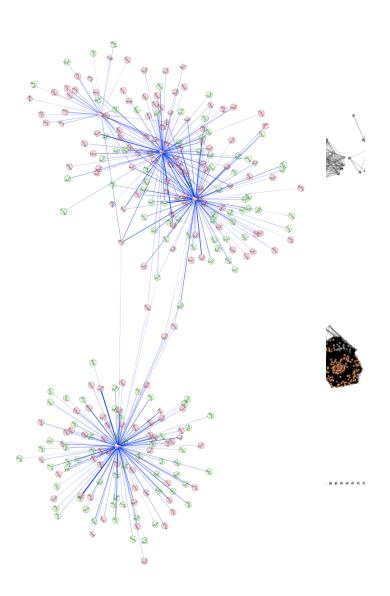
Biological Network Taxonomy





Biological Network Taxonomy

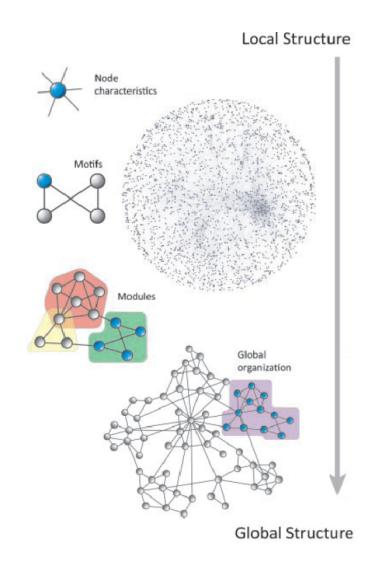
- Similarity
 - Protein-Protein
 - Chemical similarity
 - Ligand similarity (SEA)
 - Others
 - Tag clouds
 - Topic maps





The levels of organization of complex networks:

- Node degree provides information about single nodes
- Three or more nodes represent a motif
- Larger groups of nodes are called modules or communities
- ▶ Hierarchy describes how the various structural elements are combined





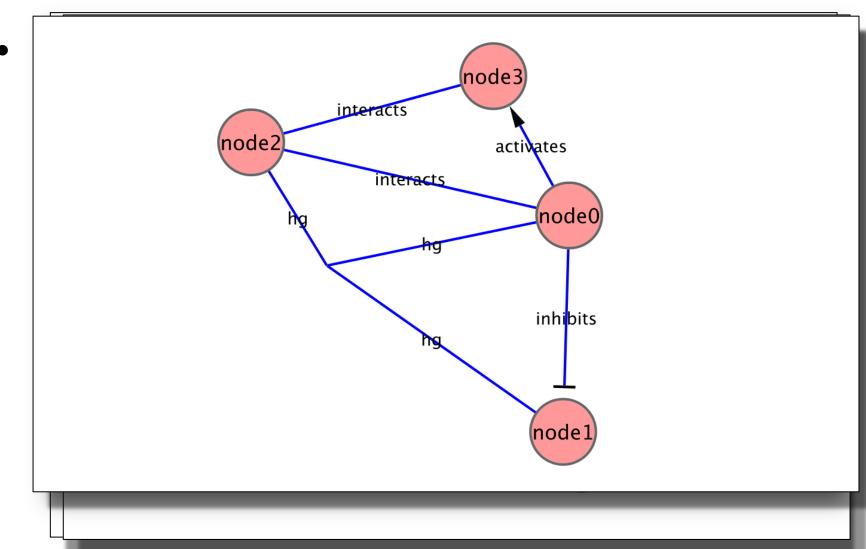
Network topology statistics such as node degree, degree distribution, centralitiy, clustering coefficient, shortest paths, and robustness of the network to the random removal of single nodes are important network characteristics.

Motif analysis is the identification of small network patterns that are over-represented when compared with a randomized version of the same network. Regulatory elements are often composed of such motifs.

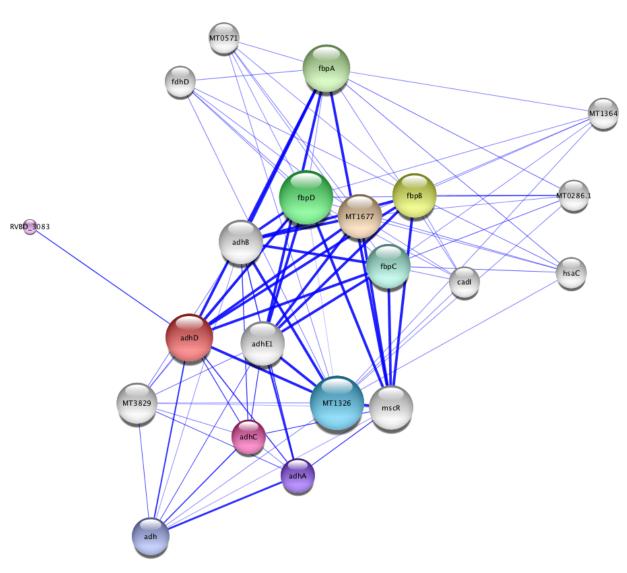
Modularity refers to the identification of sub-networks of interconnected nodes that might represent molecules physically or functionally linked that work coordinately to achieve a specific function.

Network alignment and comparison tools can identify similarities between networks and have been used to study evolutionary relationships between protein networks of organisms.

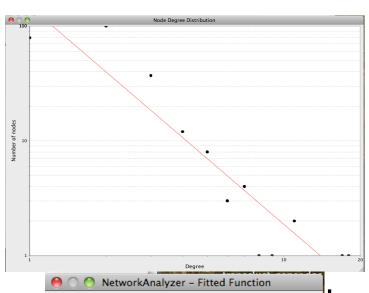


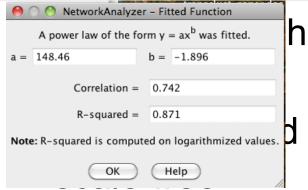


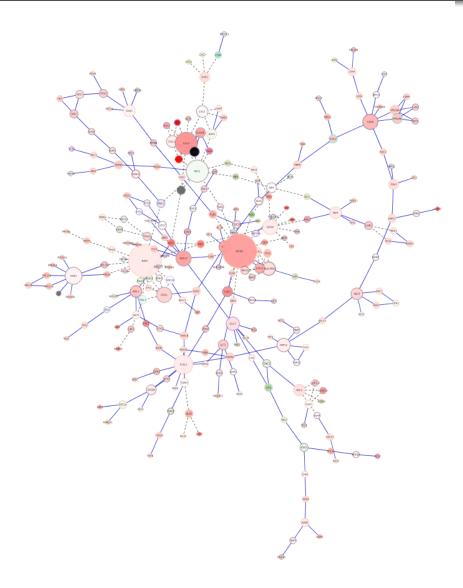




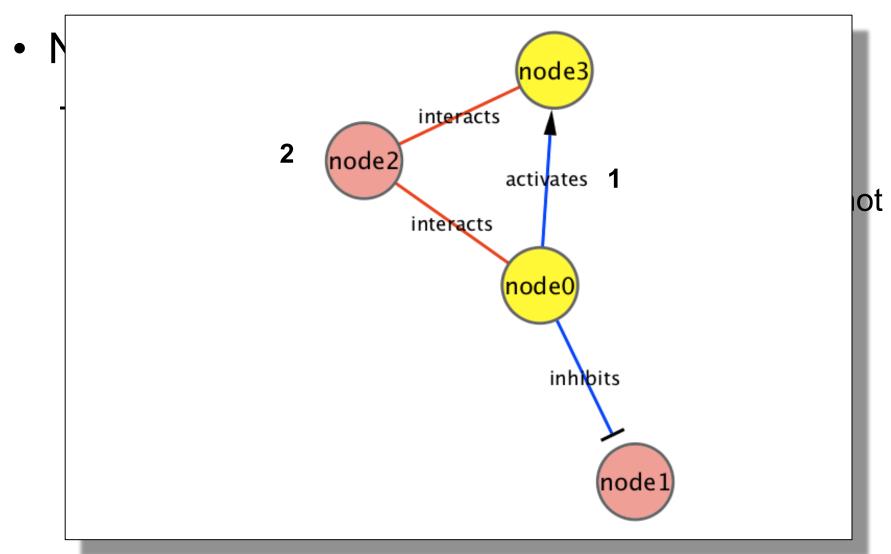














- Small-world networks
 - any two arbitrary nodes are connected by a small number of intermediate edges
 - the network has an average shortest path length much smaller than the number of nodes in the network (Watts, Nature, 1998).

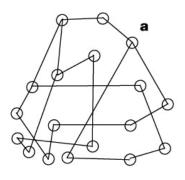


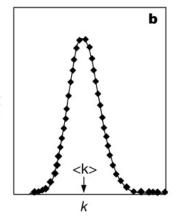
 Interaction networks have been shown to be small-world networks (Barabási, Nature Reviews in Genetics, 2004)

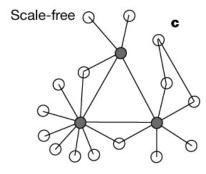


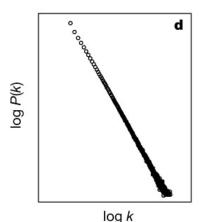
Random networks

- homogeneous, nodes have similar degrees, and not robust to arbitrary node failure
- Algorithr
 - Flat ra
 - Scale-
 - Small-
- Useful to network





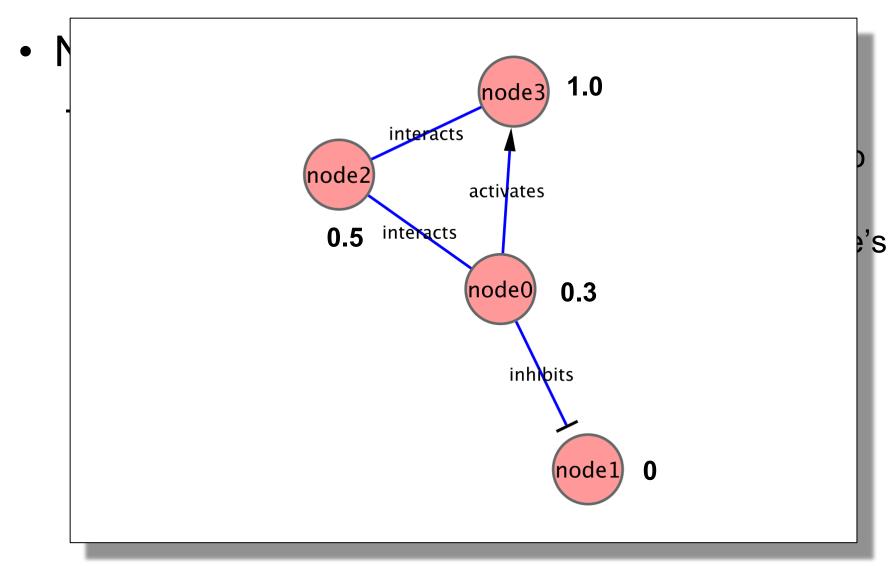




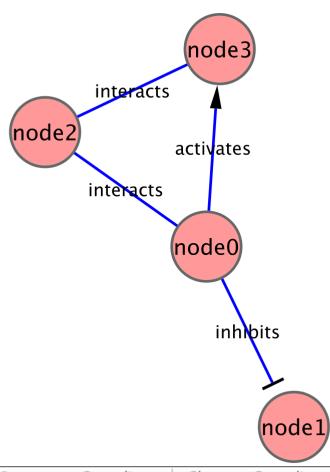
***tworks**

ogatz a random









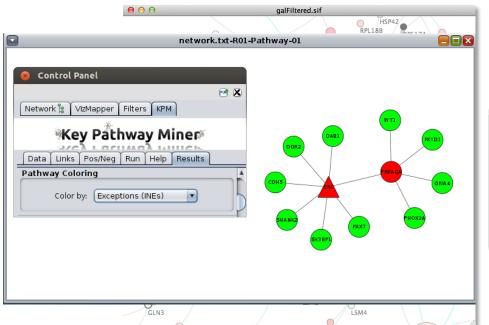
ID ▽	AverageShortestPathLength	BetweennessCentrality	ClosenessCentrality	ClusteringCoefficient	Degree
node0	1.0	0.66666667	1.0	0.33333333	3
node1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
node2	1.33333333	0.66666667	0.75	0.5	2
node3	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2

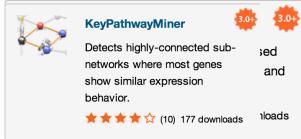


Network Analyzer Demo...



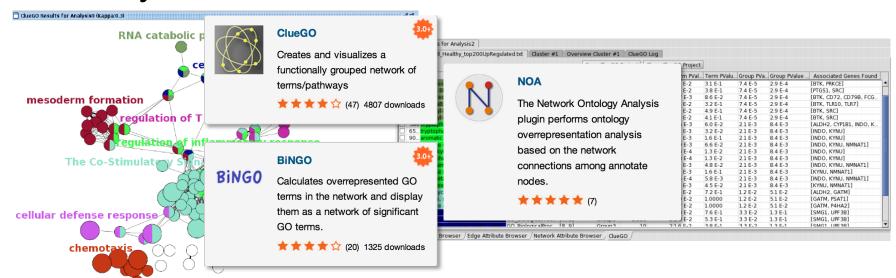
- Motif finding
 - Search directed networks for network motifs (feed-forward loops, feedback loops, etc.)



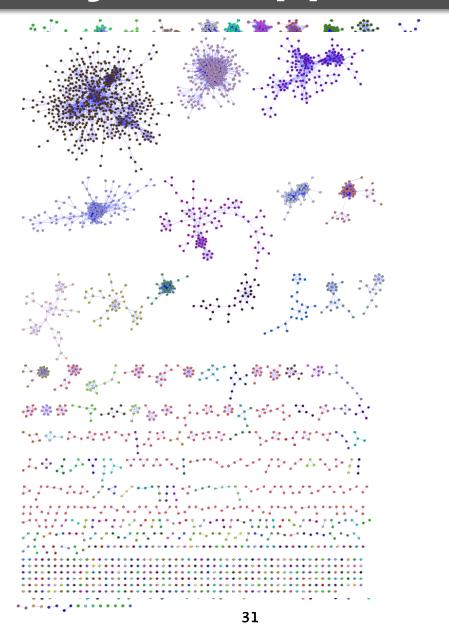




- Overrepresentation analysis
 - Find terms (GO) that are statistically overrepresented in a network
 - Not really a network analysis technique
 - Very useful for visualization







dges

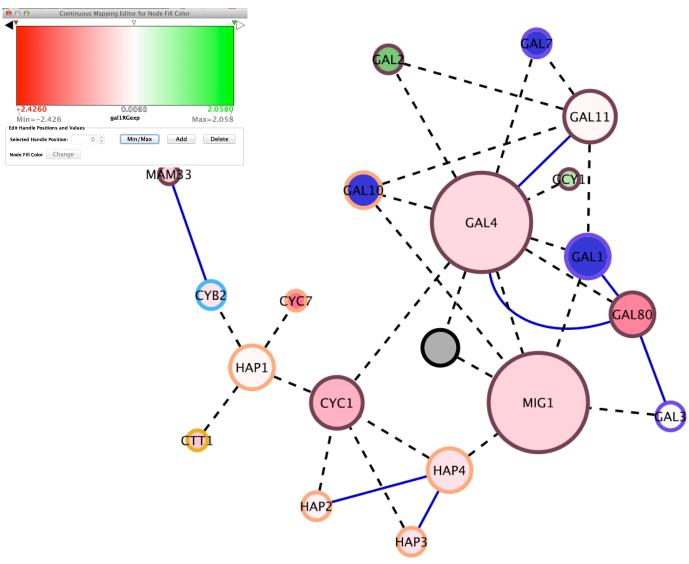


Visualization of Biological Networks

- Data Mapping
- Layouts
- Animation



Data Mapping



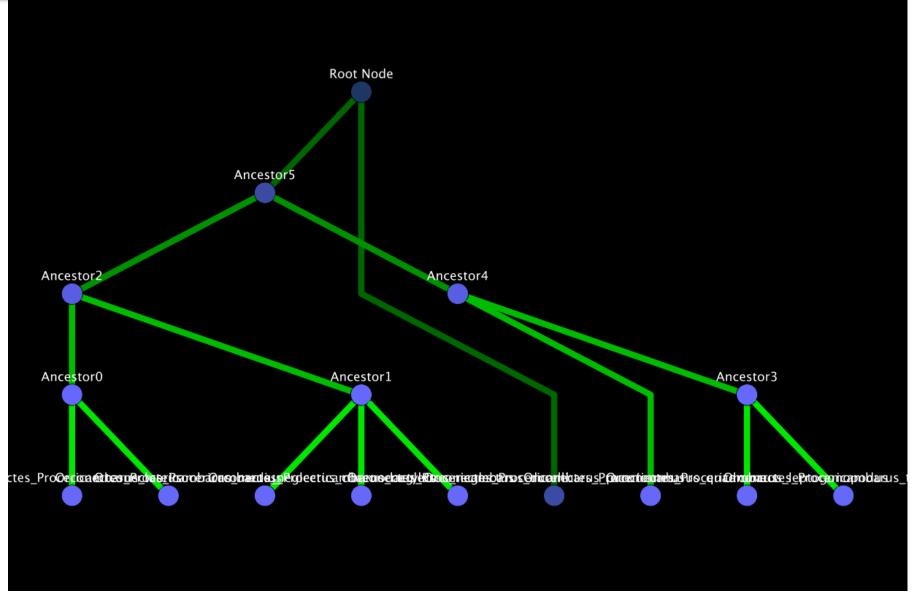


Data Mapping

- Avoid cluttering your visualization with too much data
 - Map the data you are specifically interested in to call out meaningful differences
 - Mapping too much data to visual attributes may just confuse the viewer
 - Can always create multiple networks and map different values

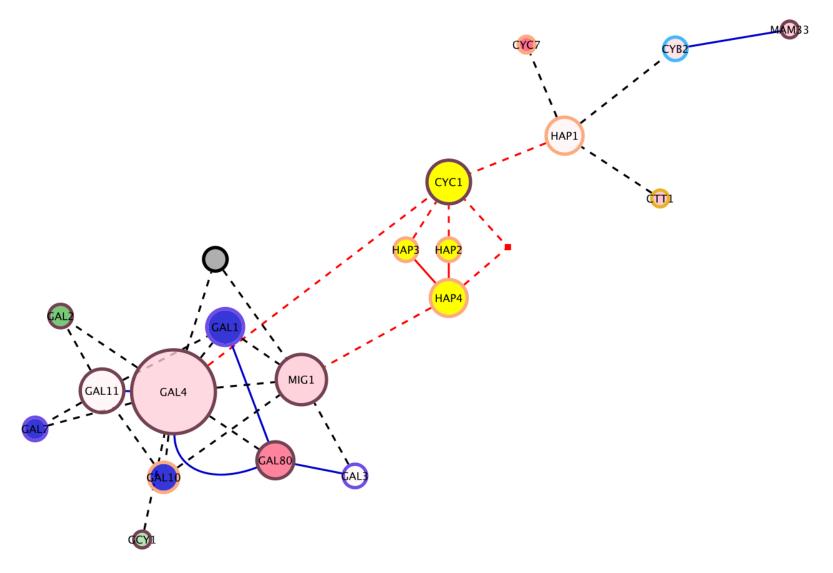


Layouts





Layouts



- many omers

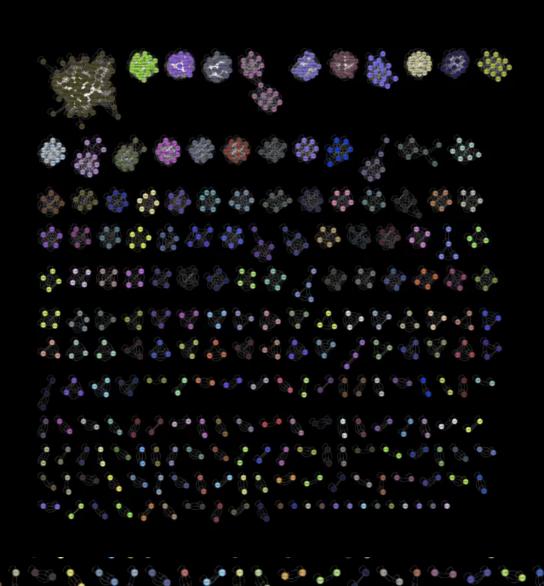


Layouts

- Use layouts to convey the relationships between the nodes
- Layout algorithms may need to be "tuned" to fit your network
 - Layouts→Settings... menu
- Lots of parameters to change layout algorithm behavior
- Can also consider laying out portions of your network



Animation



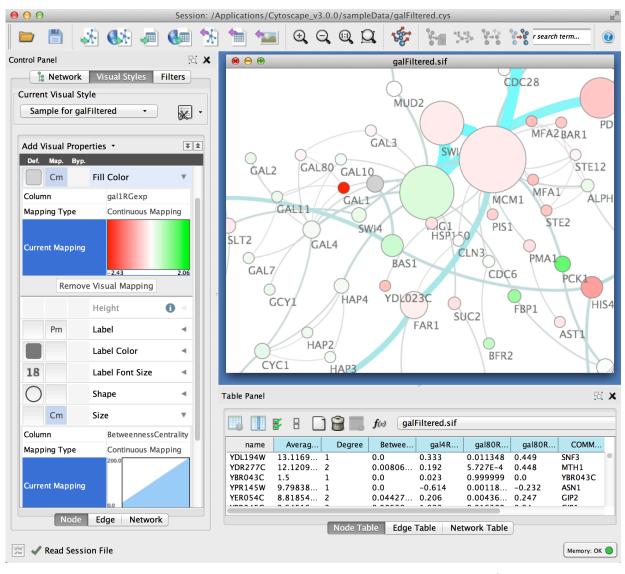


Introduction to Cytoscape

- Overview
- Core Concepts
 - Networks and Tables
 - Visual Properties
 - Cytoscape Apps
- Working with Data
 - Loading networks from files and online databases
 - Loading data tables from CSV or Excel files
 - The Table Panel



Cytoscape



- Open source
- Cross platform
- Consortium















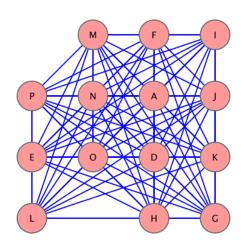


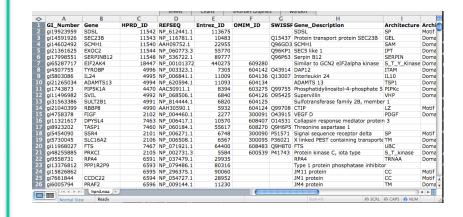




Core Concepts

Networks and Tables





Networks

e.g., PPIs or pathways

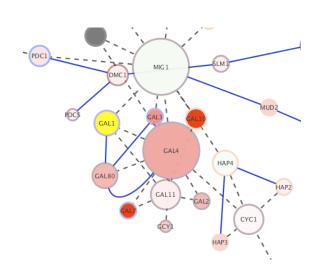
Tables

e.g., data or annotations



Core Concepts

Networks and Tables



\rightarrow	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н		
1	GI_Number	Gene	HPRD_ID	REFSEQ	Entrez_ID	OMIM_ID	SWISSE	Gene_Description	Architecture	Archi
	gi19923959	SDSL	11542	NP_612441.1	113675			SDSL	SP	Motif
3	gi14591926	SEC23B	11543	NP_116781.1	10483		Q15437	Protein transport protein SEC23B	GEL	Doma
	gi14602492	SCMH1	11540	AAH09752.1	22955		Q96GD3	SCMH1	SAM	Doma
5	gi21361625	EXOC2	11544	NP_060773.3	55770		Q96KP1	SEC5 like 1	IPT	Dom
6	gi17998551	SERPINB12	11548	NP_536722.1	89777		Q96P63	Serpin B12	SERPIN	Dom
	gi65287717	EIF2AK4	18447	NP_00101372	440275	609280		Similar to GCN2 eIF2alpha kinase	S_T_Y_Kinase	Dom
8	gi4507755	TYROBP	4996	NP_003323.1	7305	604142	043914	DAP12	ITAM	Dom
	gi5803086	IL24	4995	NP_006841.1	11009	604136	Q13007	Interleukin 24	IL10	Dom
10	gi21265034	ADAMTS13	4994	NP_620594.1	11093	604134		ADAMTS 13	TSP1	Dom
11	gi1743873	PIP5K1A	4470	AAC50911.1	8394	603275	Q99755	Phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate 5	PIPKc	Dom
12	gi11496982	SVIL		NP_068506.1	6840		095425	Supervillin	VHP	Dom
13	gi31563386	SULT2B1		NP_814444.1	6820	604125		Sulfotransferase family 2B, membe	r 1	
14	gi21040399	RBBP8	4990	AAH30590.1	5932	604124	Q99708	CTIP	LZ	Motif
15	gi4758378	FIGF	2102	NP_004460.1	2277	300091	043915	VEGF D	PDGF	Dom
16	gi11321617	DPYSL4		NP_006417.1	10570			Collapsin response mediator protein	n 3	
17	gi8923202	TASP1		NP_060184.1	55617			Threonine aspartase 1		
18	gi5454090	SSR4	2101	NP_006271.1	6748	300090	P51571	Signal sequence receptor delta	SP	Motif
19	gi5730045	SLC16A2	2106	NP_006508.1	6567			X linked PEST containing transports	TM	Dom
20	gi11968027	FTS		NP_071921.1	64400		Q9H8T0		UBC	Dom
21	gi48255885	PRKCI		NP_002731.3	5584	600539	P41743	Protein kinase C, iota type	S_T_kinase	Dom
	gi9558731	RPA4	6591	NP_037479.1	29935			RPA4	TRNAA	Dom
23	gi13376812	PPP1R2P9	6593	NP_079486.1	80316			Type 1 protein phosphatase inhibito	or	
24	gi15826862			NP_296375.1	90060			JM11 protein	CC	Motif
25	gi7661844	CCDC22		NP_054727.1	28952			JM1 protein	CC	Motif
26	gi6005794	PRAF2	6596	NP_009144.1	11230			JM4 protein	TM	Dom
=	mm) 4 4 5 51	hprd.noa +								4 1
	Normal View	w Ready						Sum=0 G SCRL	CAPS NUM	

Networks



Visual Styles

Tables

Wall of Apps 173 total

network generation





GENEMANIA















































































online data import







































































































































graph analysis



























































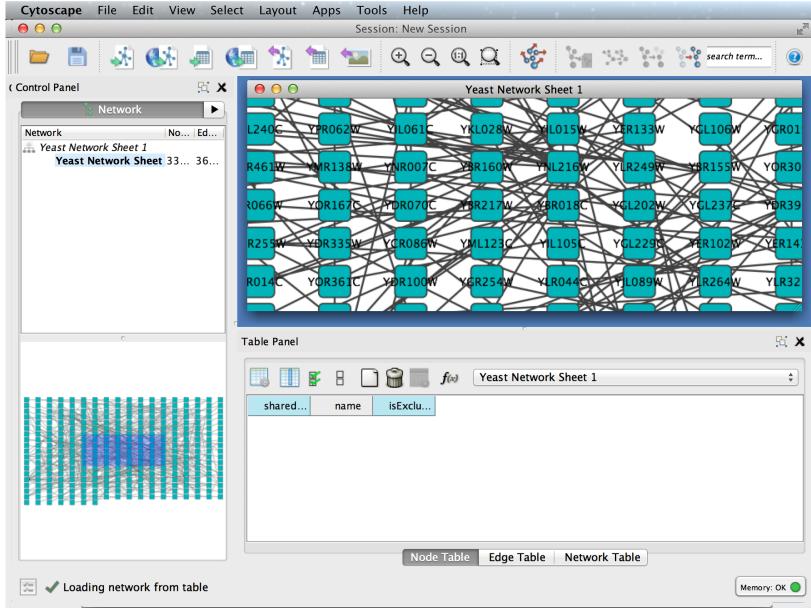


Cytoscape

- Common use cases
 - Visualizing:
 - Protein-protein interactions
 - Pathways
 - Integrating:
 - Expression profiles
 - Other state data
 - Analyzing:
 - Network properties
 - Data mapped onto network

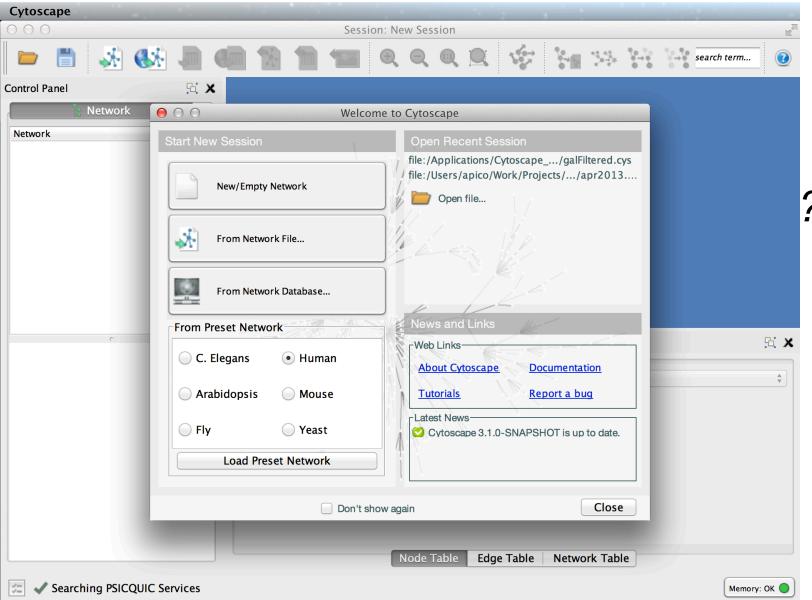


Loading Networks





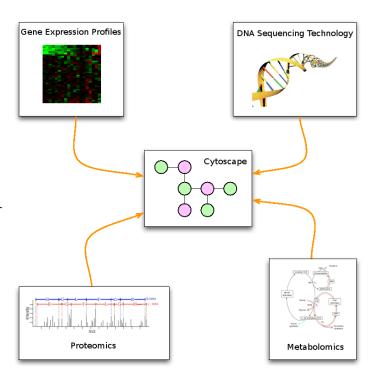
Loading Networks





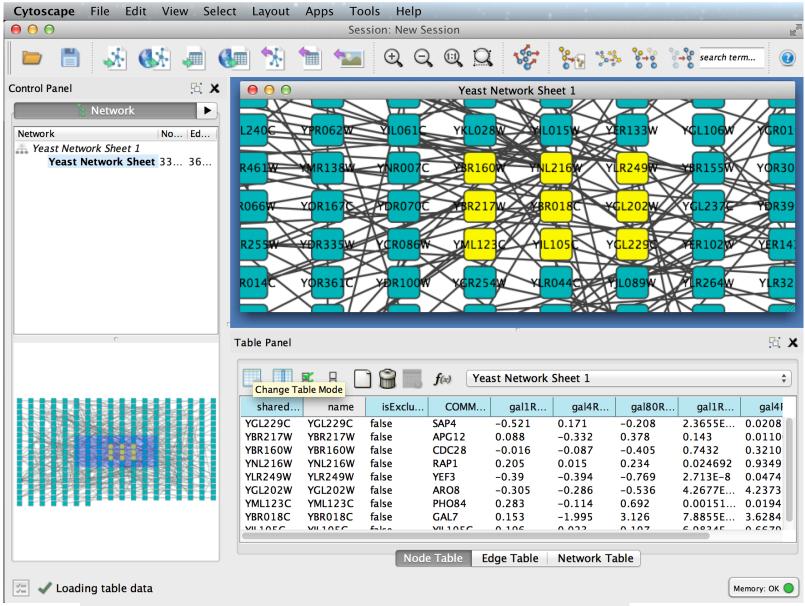
Loading Tables

- Nodes and edges can have data associated with them
 - Gene expression data
 - Mass spectrometry data
 - Protein structure information
 - Gene Ontology terms, etc.
- Cytoscape supports
 multiple data types:
 Numbers, Text, Logical,
 Lists...



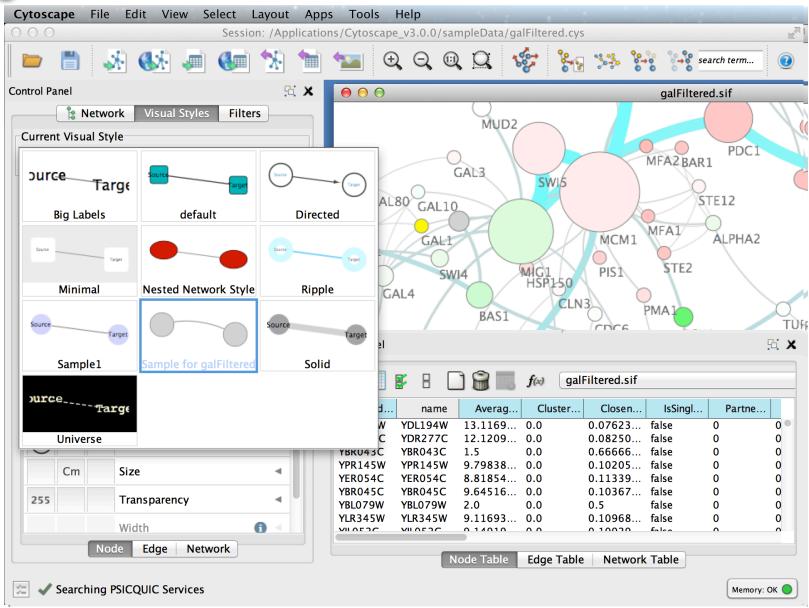


Loading Tables



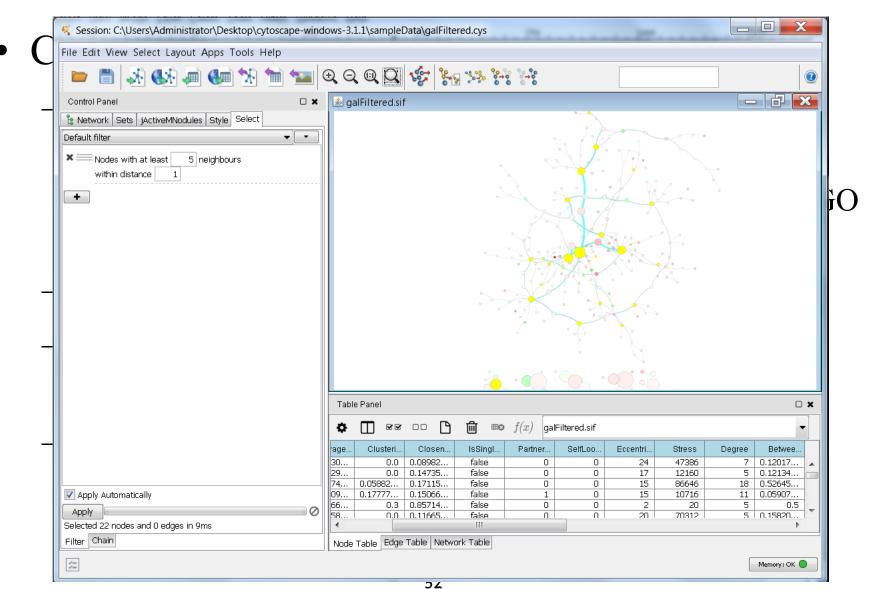


Visual Style Manager





Selection Filters





Saving and Exporting

- Sessions save pretty much everything: Networks, Properties, Visual styles, Screen sizes
- Export networks in different formats: SIF, GML, XGMML, BioPAX, PSI-MI 1 & 2.5
- Publication quality graphics in several formats: PDF, EPS, SVG, PNG, JPEG, and BMP



Getting Help

cytoscape-helpdesk@googlegroups.com



Network Collections

- Each collection has a "root" network
- Changing the attribute for a node in one network will also change that attribute for a node with the same SUID in all other networks within the collection
- You can clone a network into a new collection to "decouple" it and start a new root



- Network views
 - When you open a large network, you will not get a view by default
 - To improve interactive performance, Cytoscape has the concept of "Levels of Detail"
 - Some visual attributes will only be apparent when you zoom in
 - The level of detail for various attributes can be changed in the preferences
 - To see what things will look like at full detail:
 - View→Show Graphics Details



- Sessions
 - Sessions save pretty much everything:
 - Networks
 - Properties
 - Visual styles
 - Screen sizes
 - Saving a session on a large screen may require some resizing when opened on your laptop



- Task monitor
 - Current task displayed in status bar (lower left)
 - Icon opens complete task history
- Memory
 - Current status (lower right)
 - Toggle open for details and "Free Unused Memory" button



- CytoscapeConfiguration directory
 - Your defaults and any apps downloaded from the App Store will go here
- App Manager
 - This is where you search/install/update/uninstall apps
 - You now have the option of disabling vs. uninstalling...
 - Can also install and update apps directly from the App Store website, if you have Cytoscape 3 up and running



Hands-on Tutorial

Introduction to Cytoscape:

Networks, Data, Styles, Layouts and App Manager

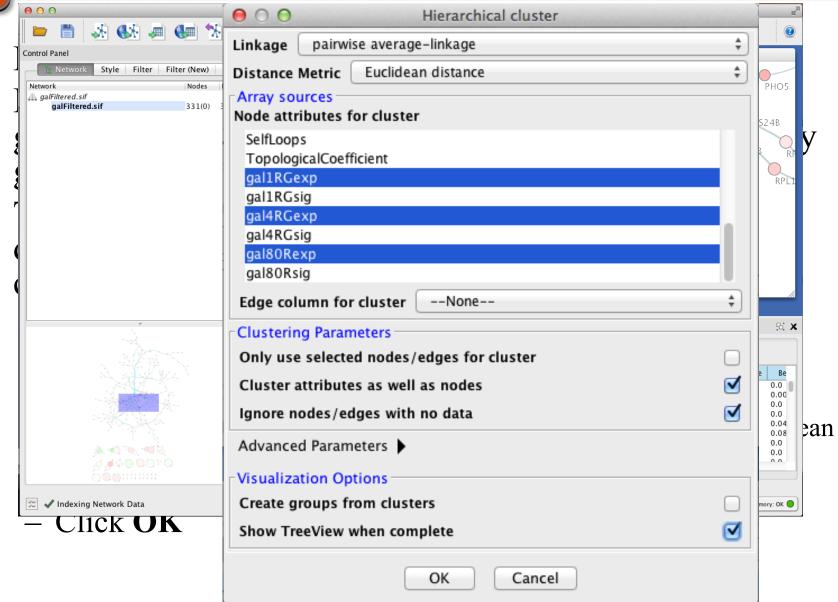
http://tutorials.cytoscape.org



Examples/Demos

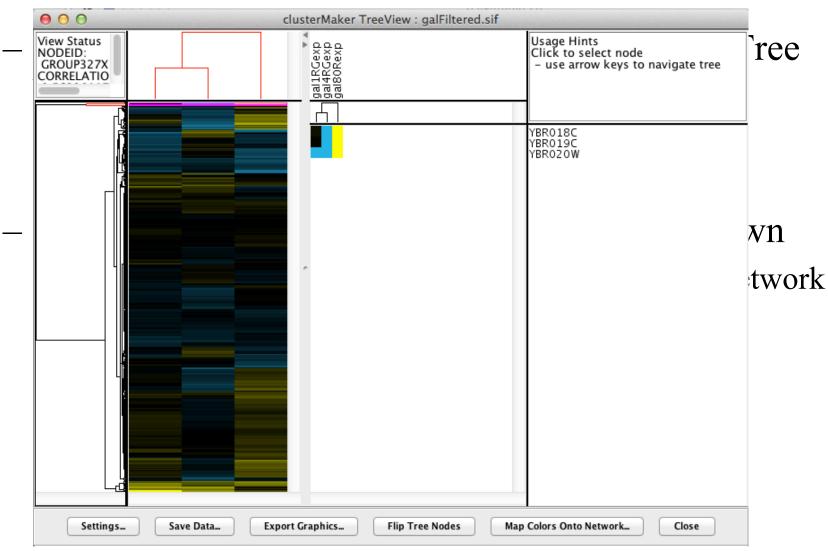
- clusterMaker
 - Clustering and cluster visualizations
- Agilent LitSearch Tool
 - Extracting networks from abstracts
- WikiPathways
 - Search and load pathway diagrams



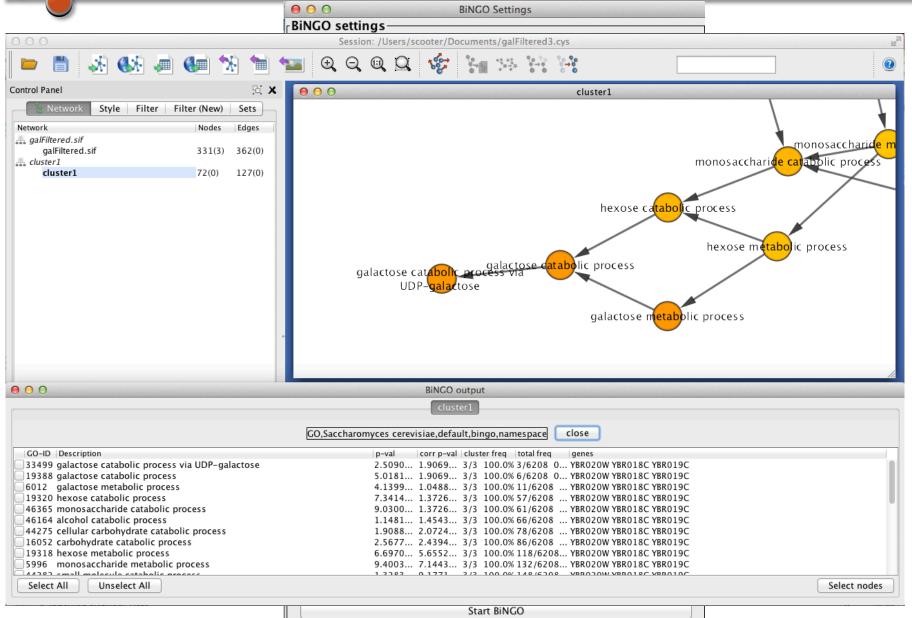


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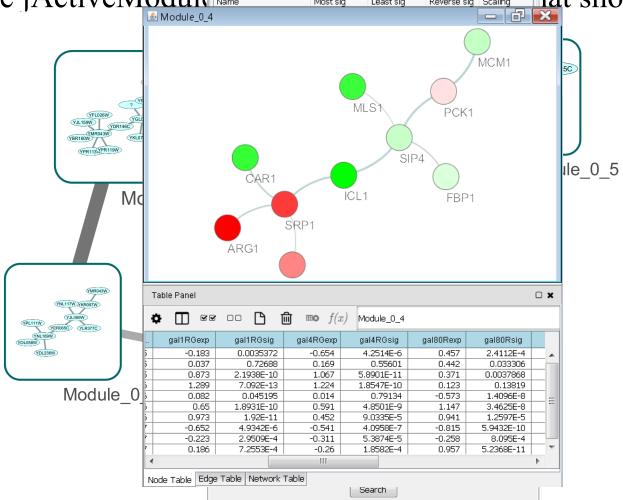
Active modules

- The jActive Module Name Most sig Least sig Reverse sig Scaling tat show

🖫 Network | Style | Select | Sets | jActiveMNodules

Control Panel

Target Network qalFiltered.sif

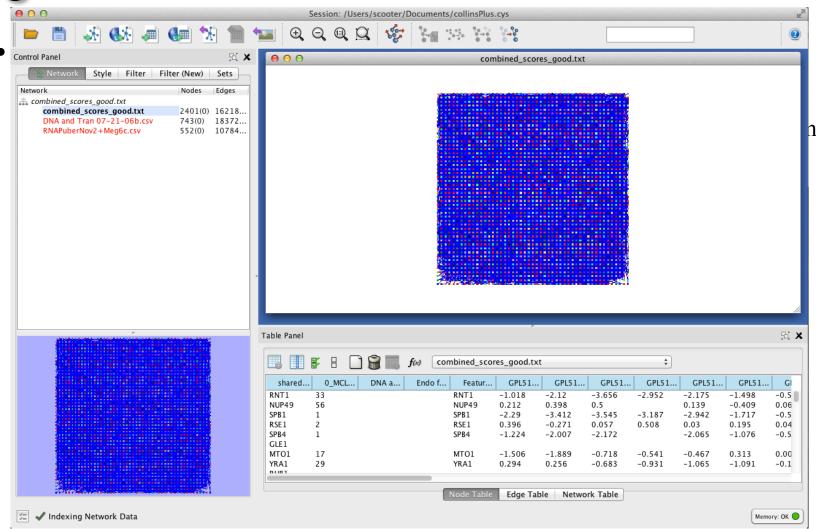


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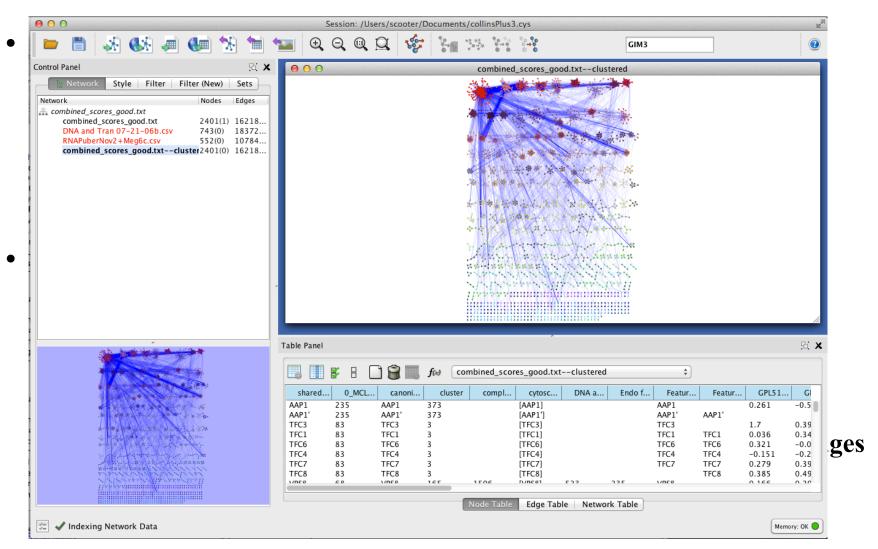
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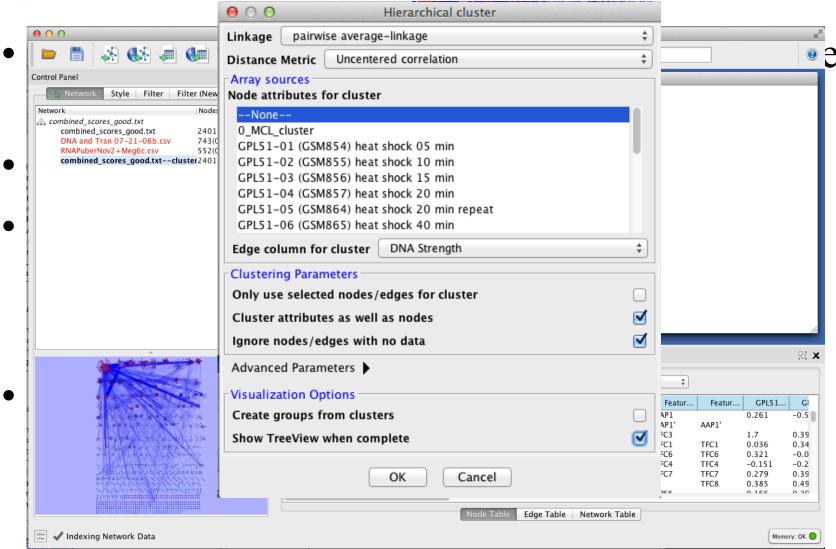




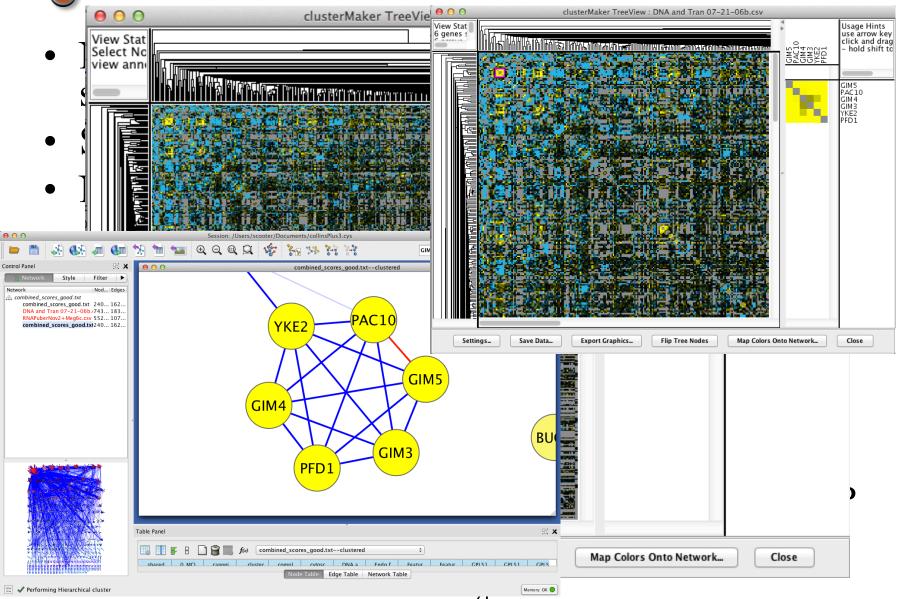


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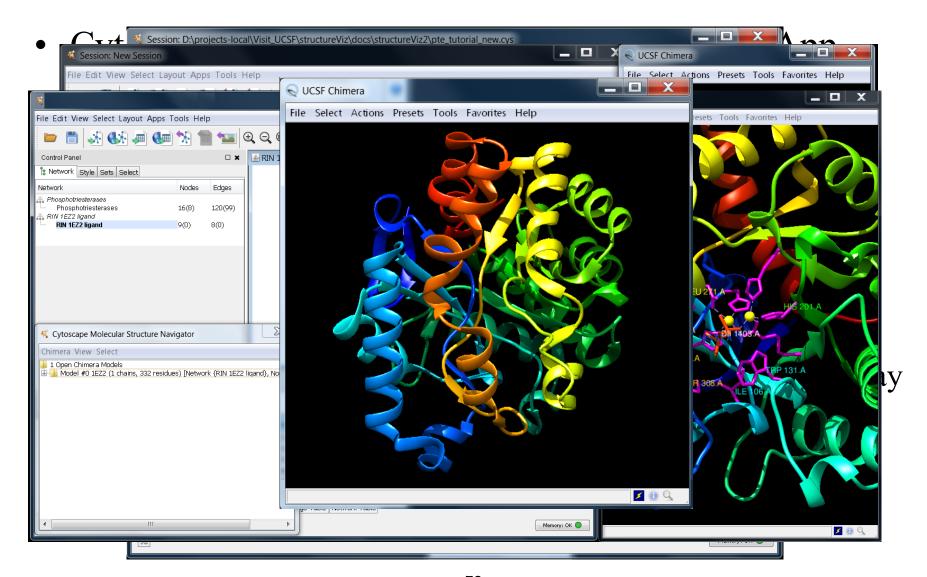








From Networks to Structures





Cytoscape Roadmap

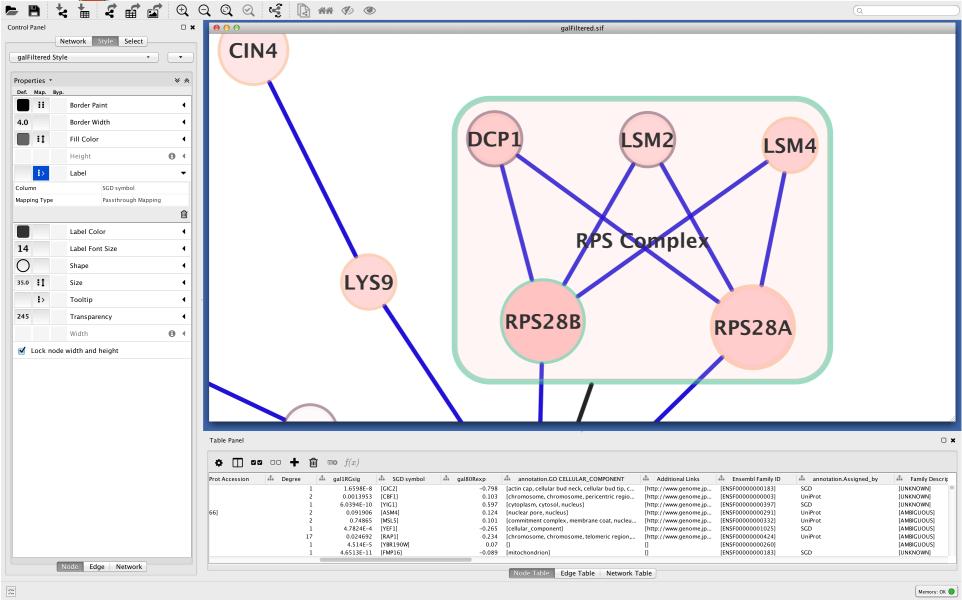


Cytoscape 3.3

- Release target: November 2015
- Major features:
 - Compound Node Visualization
 - "Core" Apps
 - New table loader
- Other features:
 - Visual redesign
 - OpenCL-based layout
 - Marquee edges
 - Merging of REST into CyREST
 - Core-wide user logging
 - Java 8 required



Compound Nodes





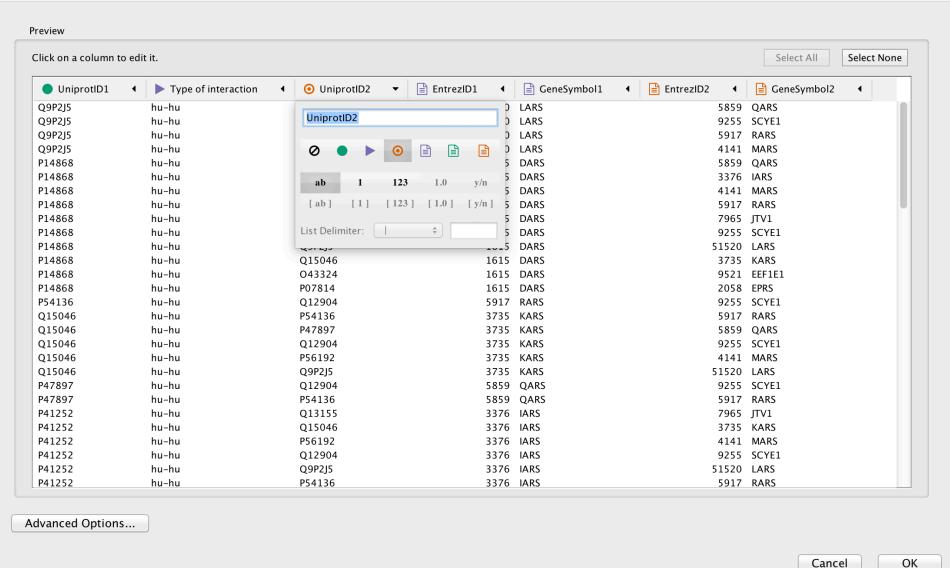
Core Apps

- Remove "app-like" functionality from Cytoscape core
 - NetworkAnalyzer
 - Layouts
 - REST interface
- Recreate them as apps
 - Install a version as part of Cytoscape install
 - Can release newer versions via App Store



New Table Loader

Import Network From Table



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Cytoscape 3.4

- Release target: May-June 2016
- Major features:
 - Headless version
 - Jobs interface
 - Long running tasks
 - Web services integration
 - Themes
 - Groups of apps for particular purposes
 - Relative annotations
- Other features:
 - Redesigned network panel (tree structure)
 - Consistent preferences UI
 - JSON representation for all Cytoscape objects



Questions?

- scooter@cgl.ucsf.edu
- cytoscape-helpdesk@googlegroups.com