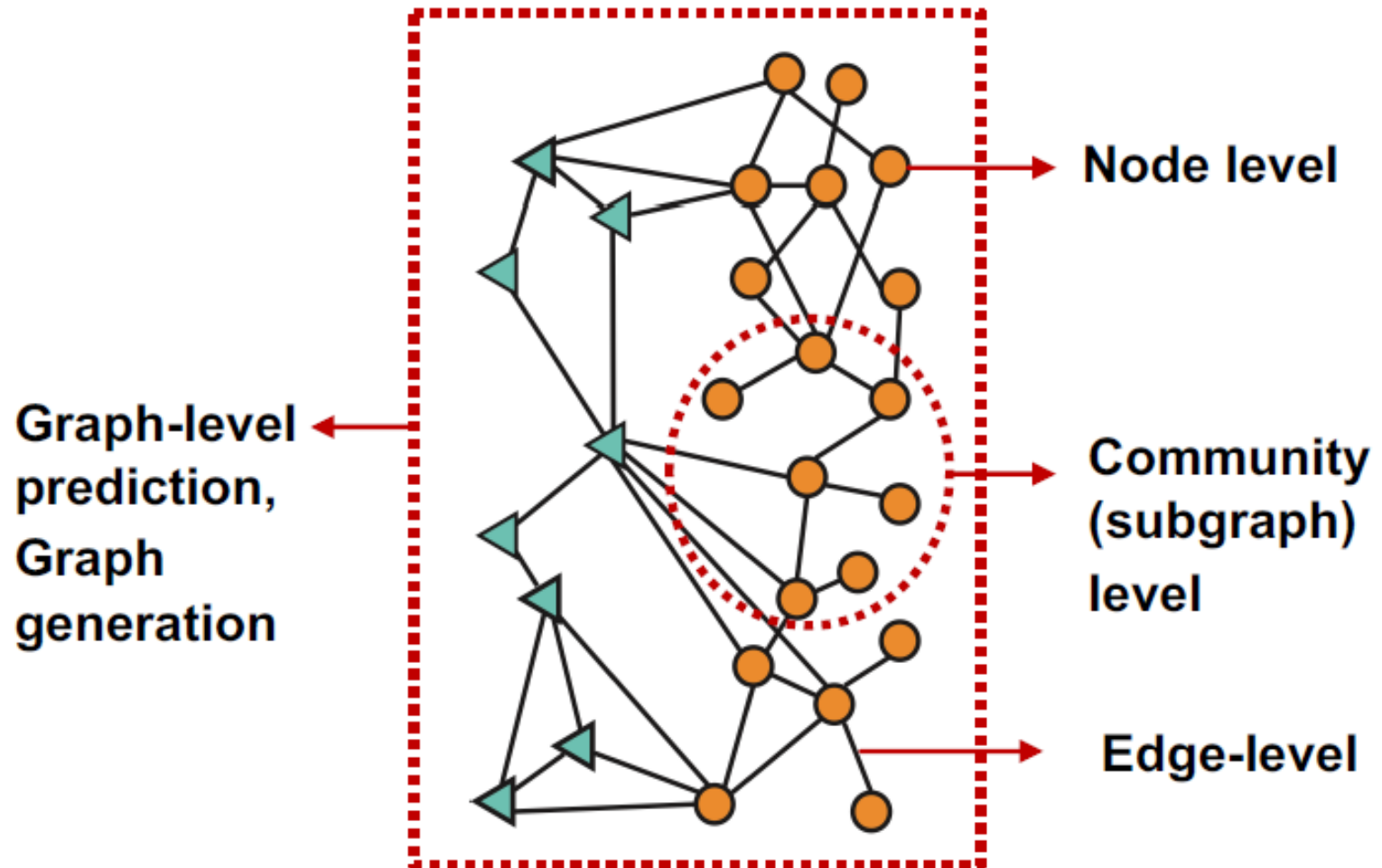


# Graph Machine Learning

## Applications of Graph ML

# Different types of tasks



# Classical Graph ML tasks

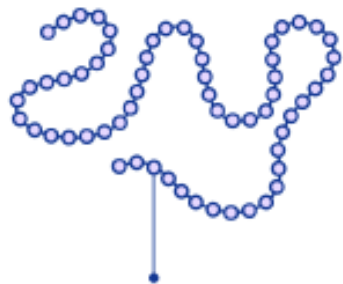
- **Node classification:** Predict a property of a node
  - **Example:** Categorize online users / items
- **Link prediction:** Predict whether there are missing links between two nodes
  - **Example:** Knowledge graph completion
- **Graph classification:** Categorize different graphs
  - **Example:** Molecule property prediction
- **Clustering:** Detect if nodes form a community
  - **Example:** Social circle detection
- **Other tasks:**
  - **Graph generation:** Drug discovery
  - **Graph evolution:** Physical simulation

# Node Level ML Tasks

# Example 1 Protein folding

## A protein chain acquires its native 3D structure

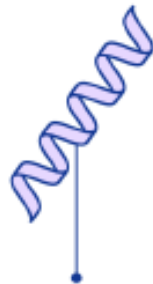
Every protein is made up of a sequence of amino acids bonded together



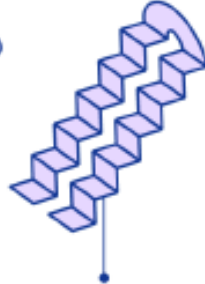
Amino acids



These amino acids interact locally to form shapes like helices and sheets



Alpha helix



Pleated sheet



These shapes fold up on larger scales to form the full three-dimensional protein structure



Pleated sheet

Alpha helix



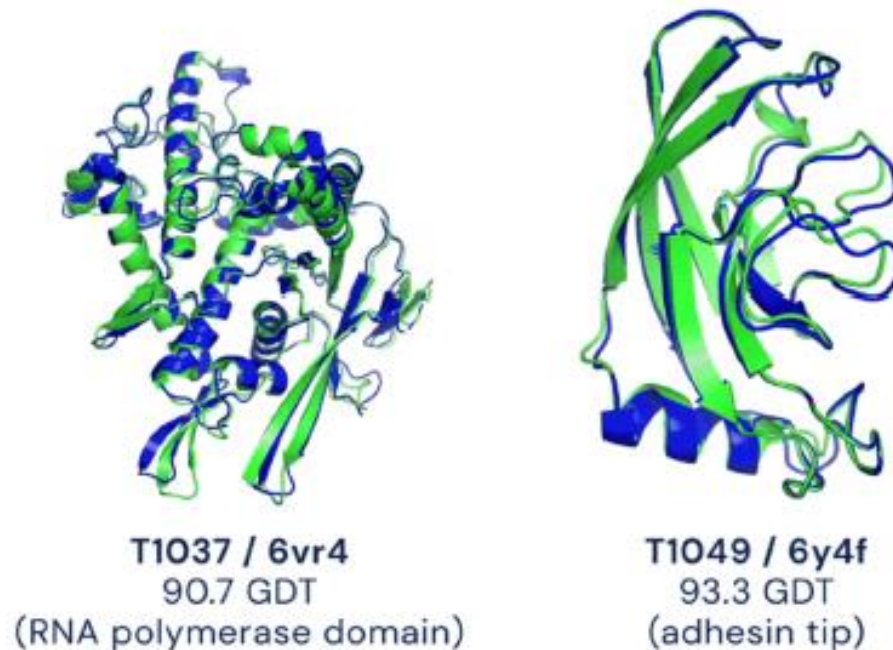
Proteins can interact with other proteins, performing functions such as signalling and transcribing DNA



Image credit: [DeepMind](#)

# The protein folding problem

Computationally predict a protein's **3D structure** based solely on its amino acid **sequence**

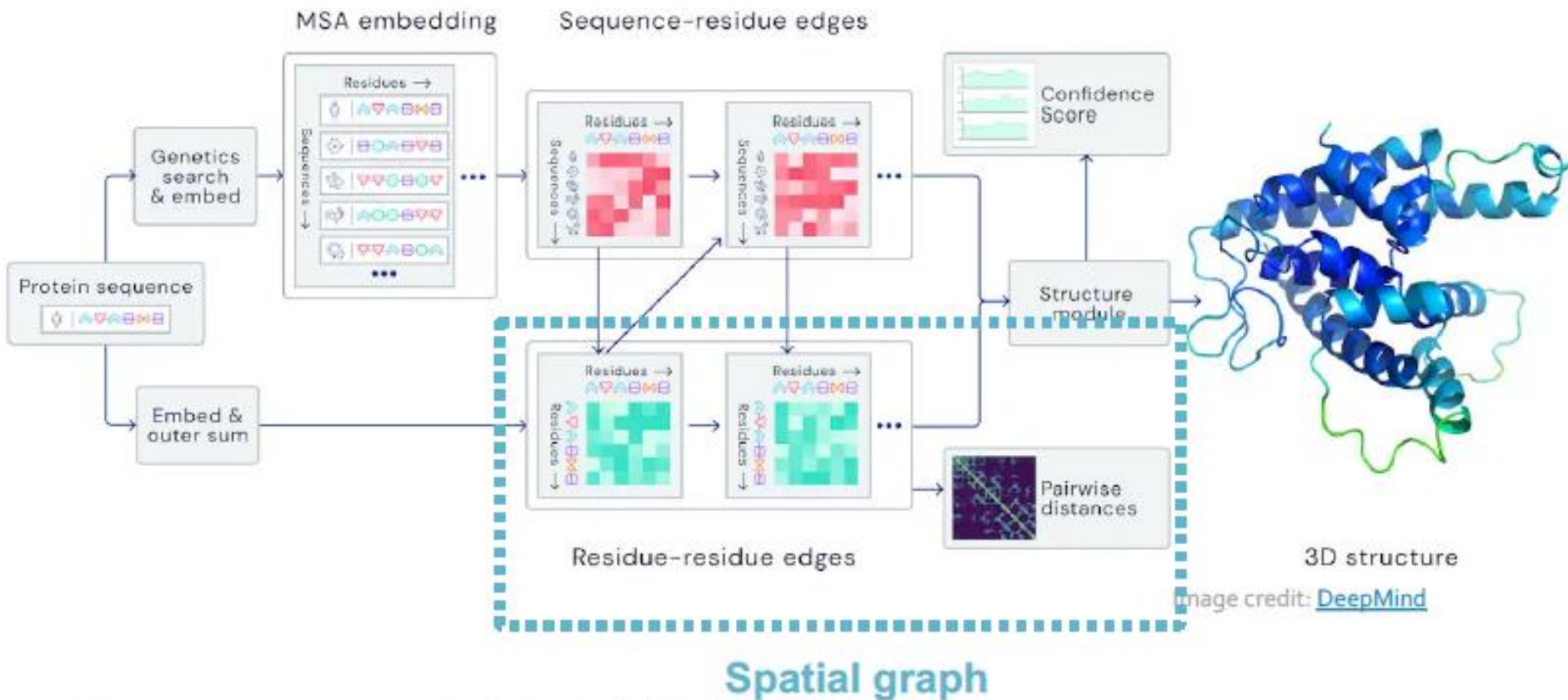


- Experimental result
- Computational prediction

Image credit: [DeepMind](#)

# AlphaFold: Solving Protein folding problem

- **Key idea:** “Spatial graph”
  - **Nodes:** Amino acids in a protein sequence
  - **Edges:** Proximity between amino acids (residues)

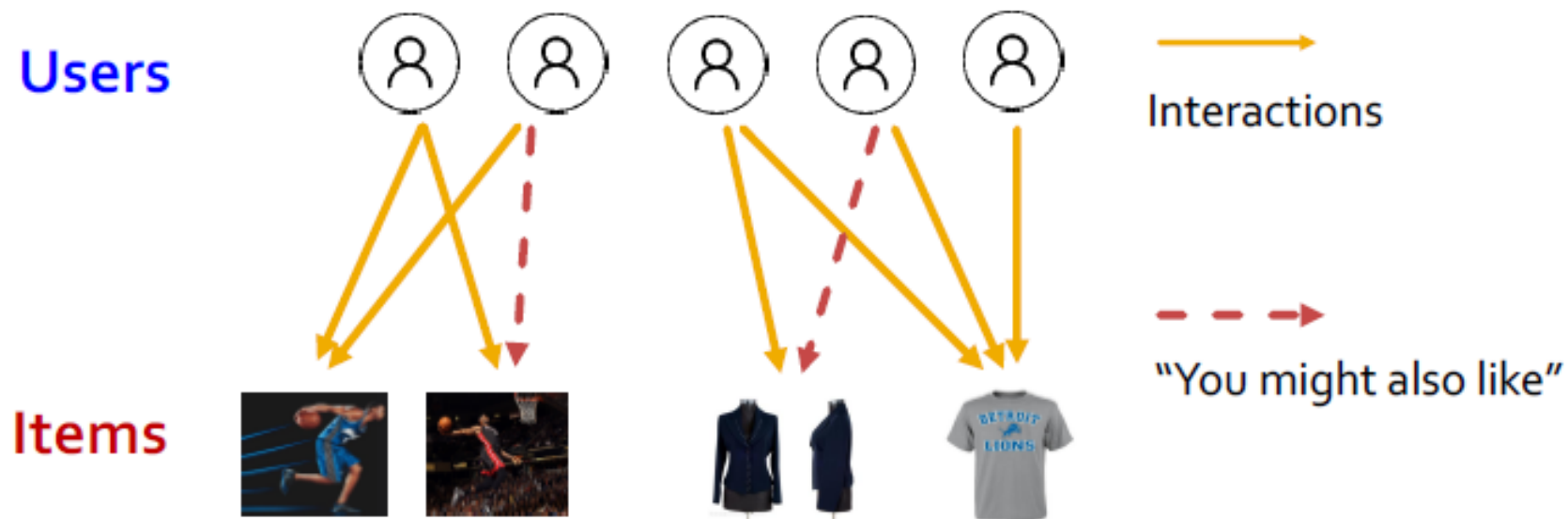


# Edge Level ML Tasks



# Example – Recommender Systems

- **Users interacts with items**
  - Watch movies, buy merchandise, listen to music
  - **Nodes:** Users and items
  - **Edges:** User-item interactions
- **Goal: Recommend items users might like**

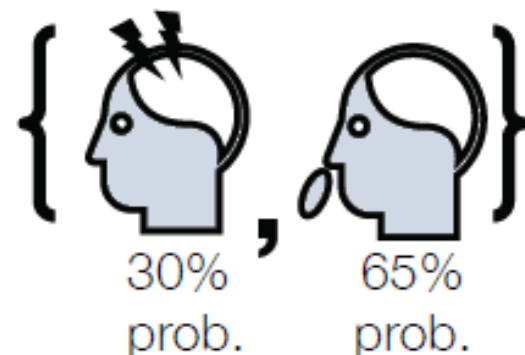


# Example Drug Side Effects

Many patients **take multiple drugs** to treat **complex or co-existing diseases**:

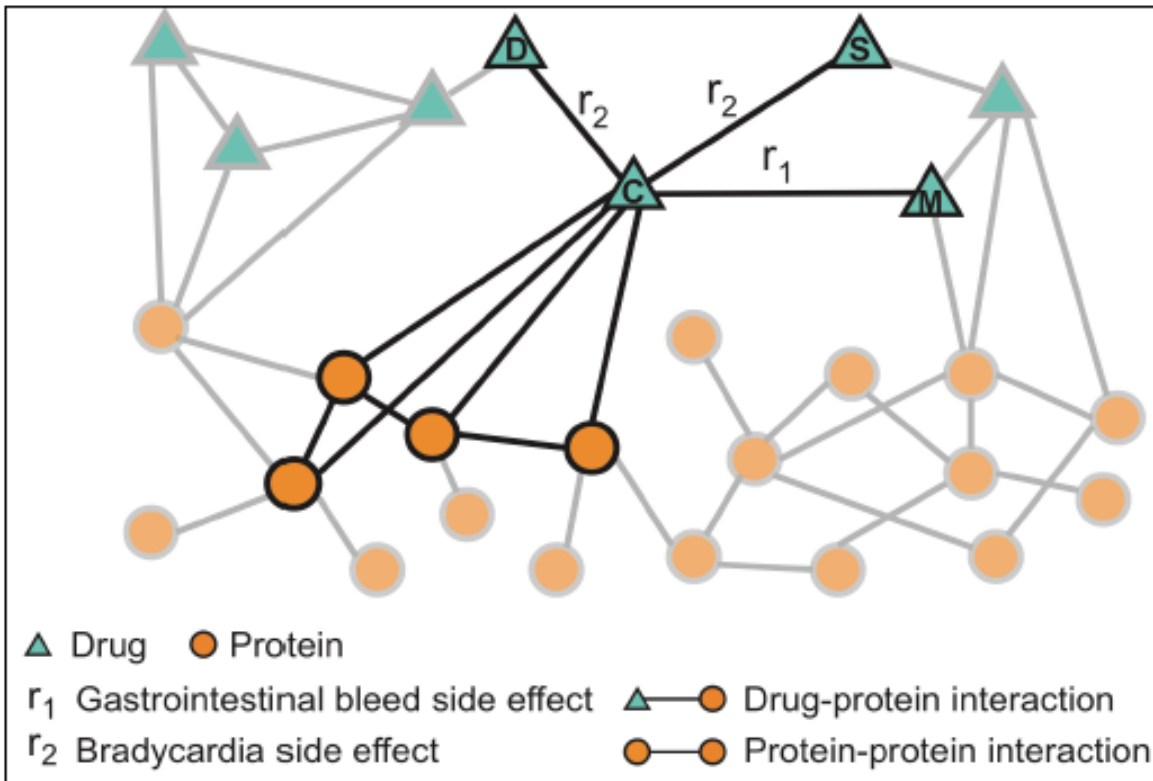
- 46% of people ages 70-79 take more than 5 drugs
- Many patients take more than 20 drugs to treat heart disease, depression, insomnia, etc.

**Task:** Given a pair of drugs predict adverse side effects

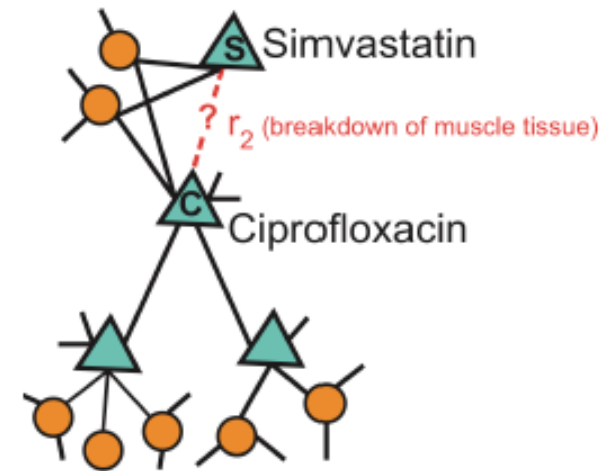


# Biomedical Graph Link Prediction

- **Nodes:** Drugs & Proteins
- **Edges:** Interactions



**Query:** How likely will Simvastatin and Ciprofloxacin, when taken together, break down muscle tissue?

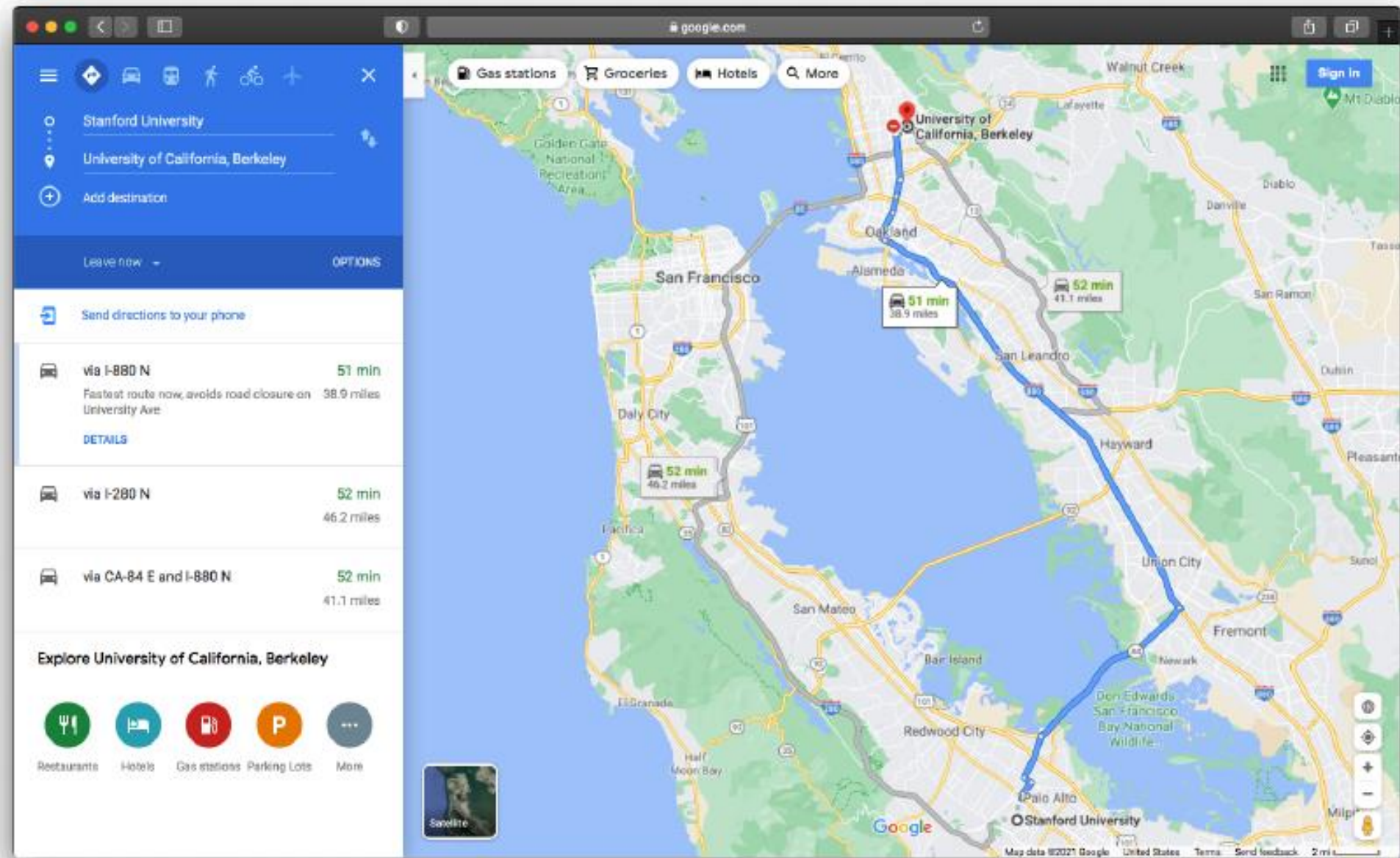


# Results and Predictions

Rank	Drug $c$	Drug $d$	Side effect $r$	Evidence found
1	Pyrimethamine	Aliskiren	Sarcoma	<a href="#">Stage et al. 2015</a>
2	Tigecycline	Bimatoprost	Autonomic neuropathy	
3	Omeprazole	Dacarbazine	Telangiectases	
4	Tolcapone	Pyrimethamine	Breast disorder	<a href="#">Bicker et al. 2017</a>
5	Minoxidil	Paricalcitol	Cluster headache	
6	Omeprazole	Amoxicillin	Renal tubular acidosis	<a href="#">Russo et al. 2016</a>
7	Anagrelide	Azelaic acid	Cerebral thrombosis	
8	Atorvastatin	Amlodipine	Muscle inflammation	<a href="#">Banakh et al. 2017</a>
9	Aliskiren	Tioconazole	Breast inflammation	<a href="#">Parving et al. 2012</a>
10	Estradiol	Nadolol	Endometriosis	

# Subgraph Level ML Tasks

# Example Traffic Prediction





# Road Network as a Graph

- **Nodes:** Road segments
- **Edges:** Connectivity between road segments

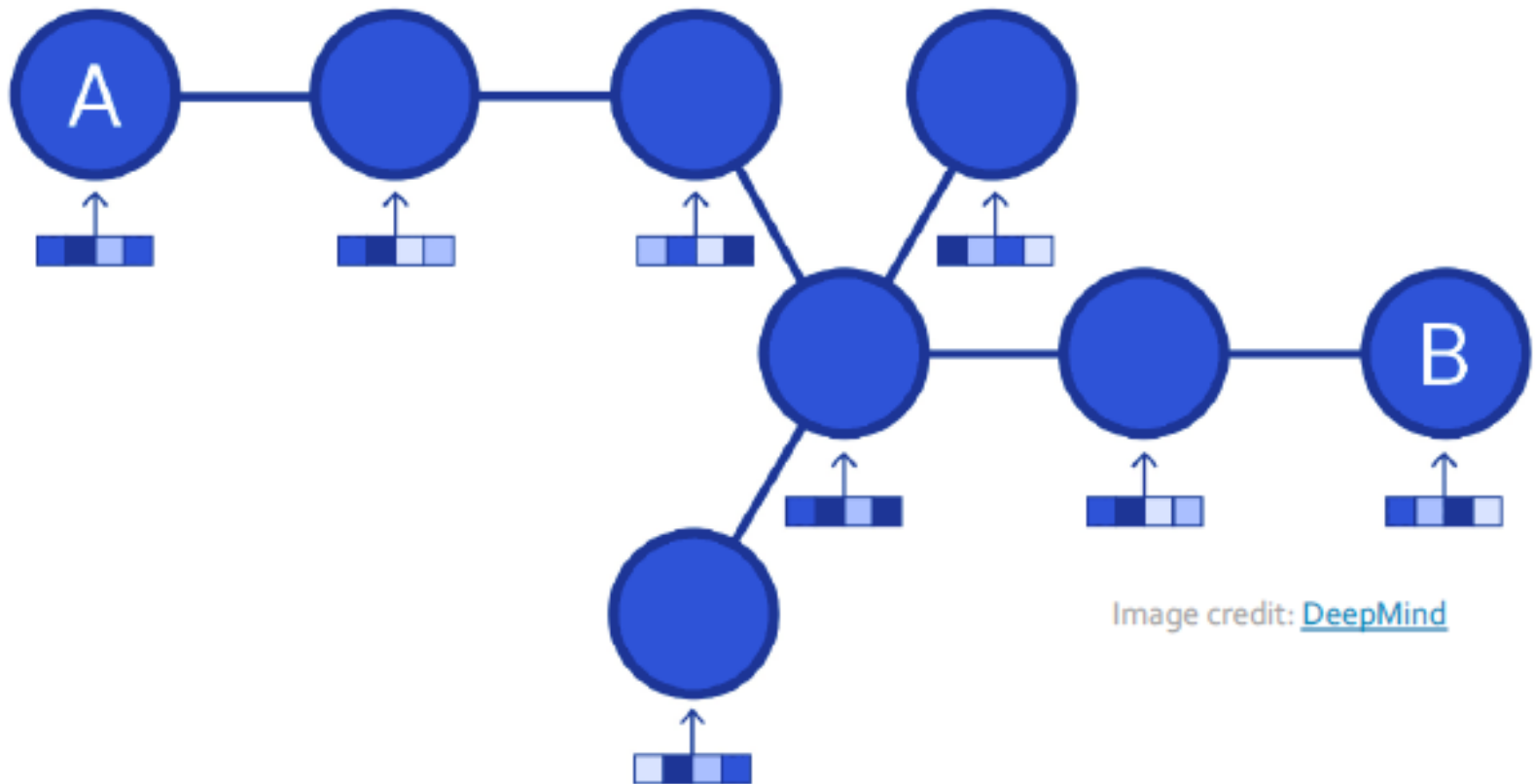
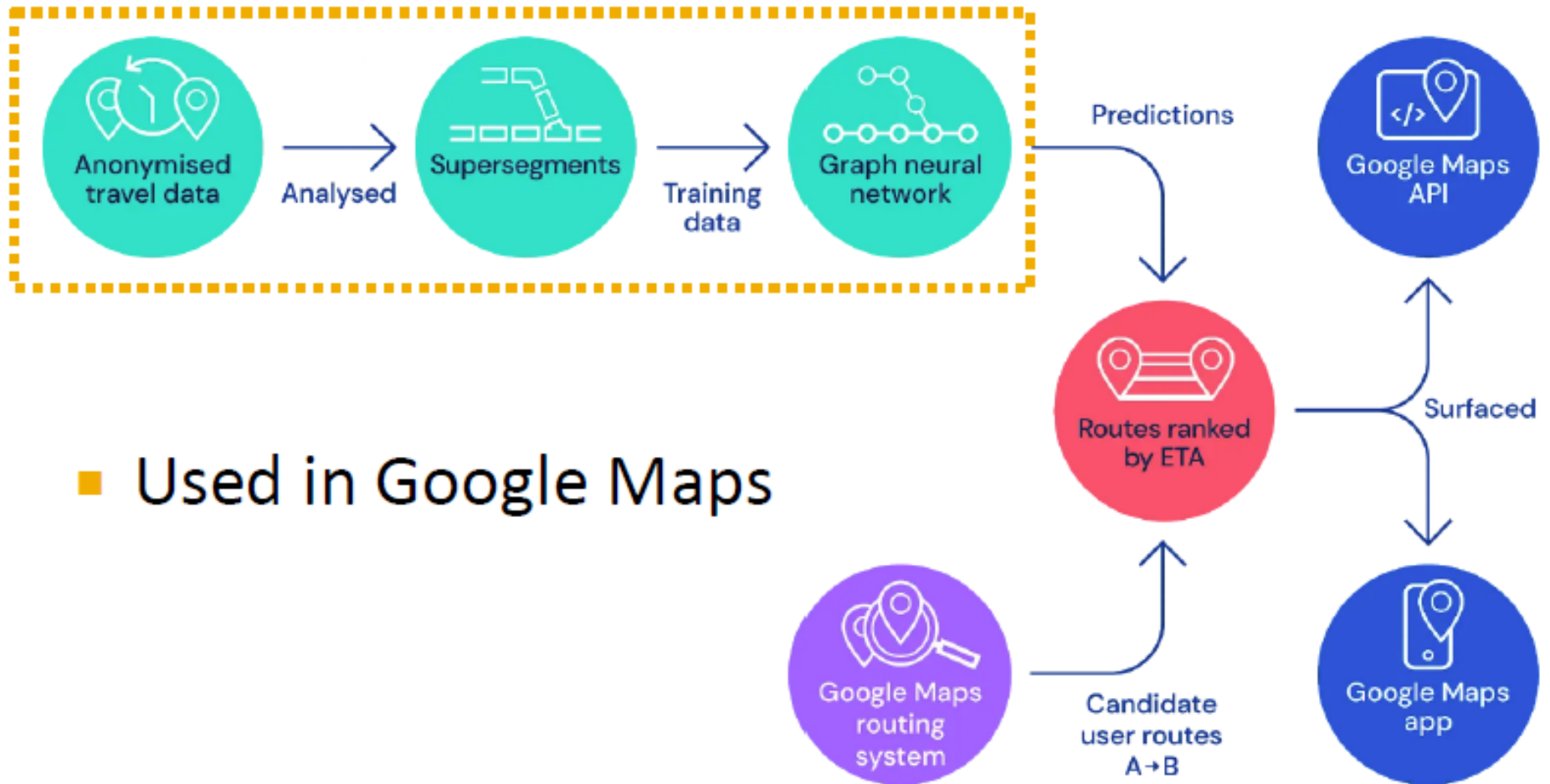


Image credit: [DeepMind](#)

# Traffic Prediction via GNN

## Predict via Graph Neural Networks





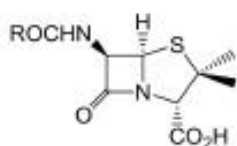
# Graph Level ML Tasks

# Example Drug Discovery

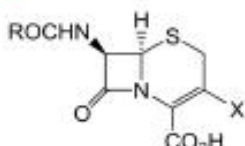
## ■ Antibiotics are small molecular graphs

- **Nodes:** Atoms

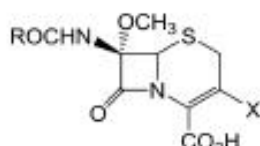
- **Edges:** Chemical bonds



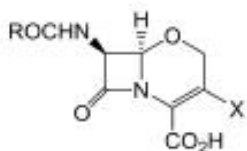
penicillins



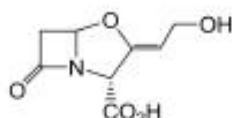
cephalosporins



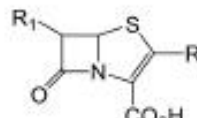
cephamycins



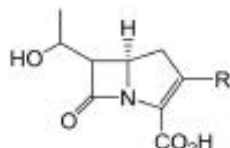
oxacephems



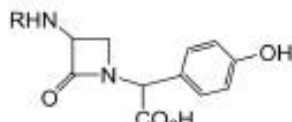
clavulanic acid  
(an oxapenem)



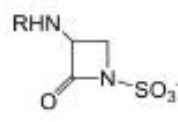
penems



carbapenems



nocardicin



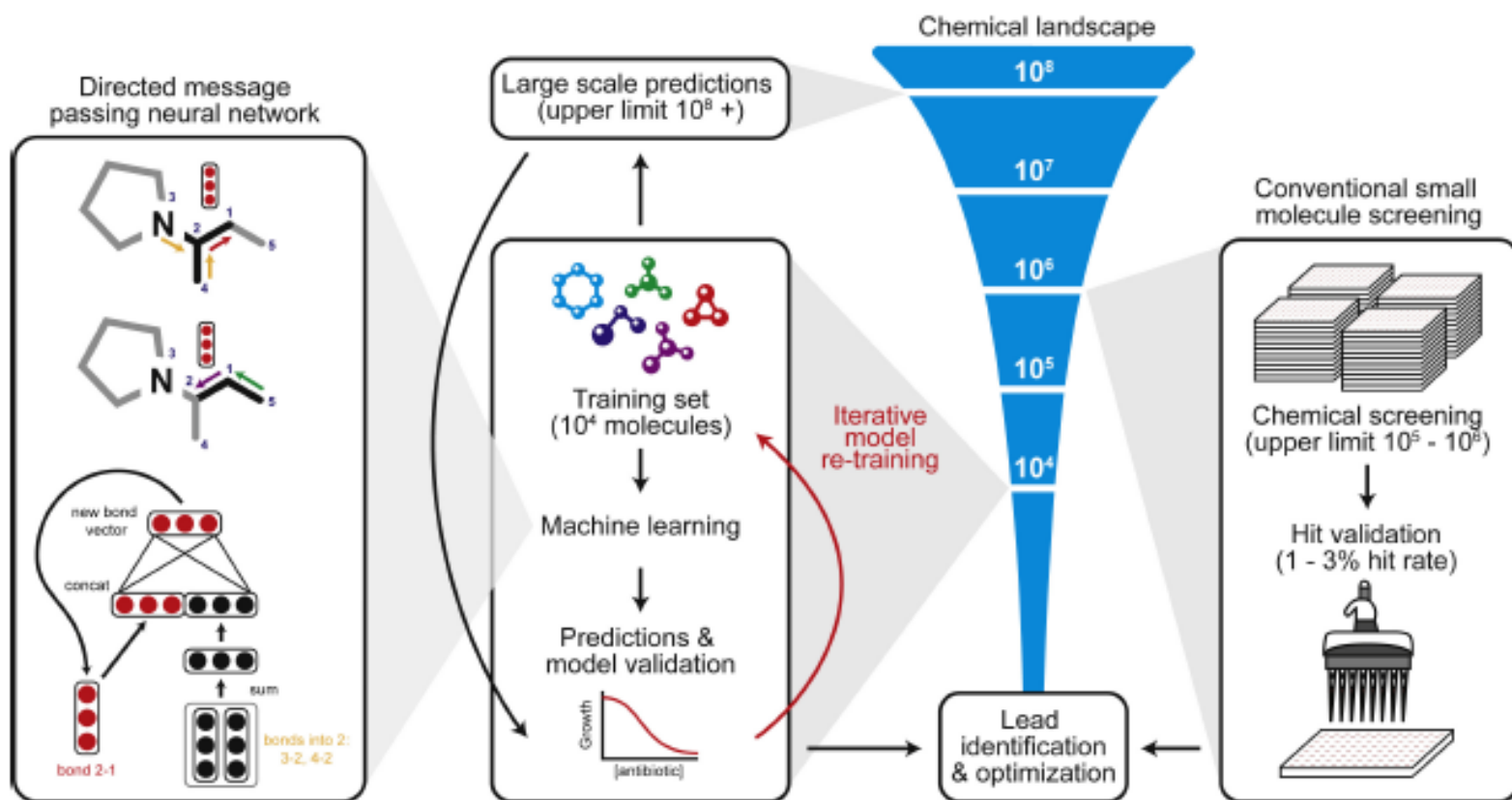
monobactams



Image credit: [CNN](#)

# Models for Antibiotic Discovery

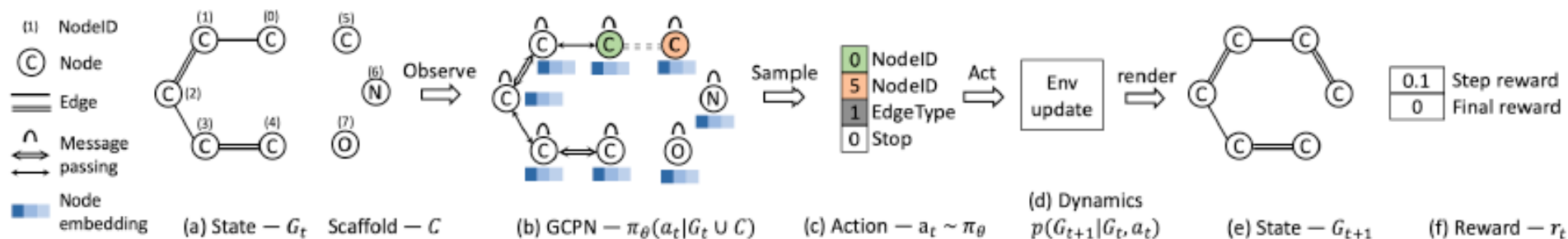
- A Graph Neural Network **graph classification model**
- Predict promising molecules from a pool of candidates



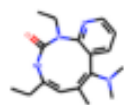
Stokes, Jonathan M., et al. "A deep learning approach to antibiotic discovery." *Cell* 180.4 (2020): 688-702.

# Molecule Generation/Optimization

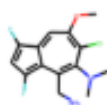
## Graph generation: Generating novel molecules



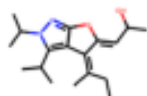
**Use case 1: Generate novel molecules with high drug likeness**



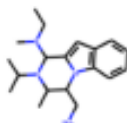
0.948



0.945

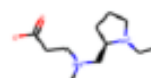


0.944

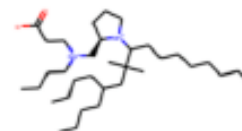


0.941

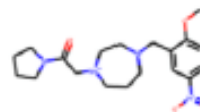
**Use case 2: Optimize existing molecules to have desirable properties**



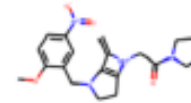
-8.32



-0.71



-5.55

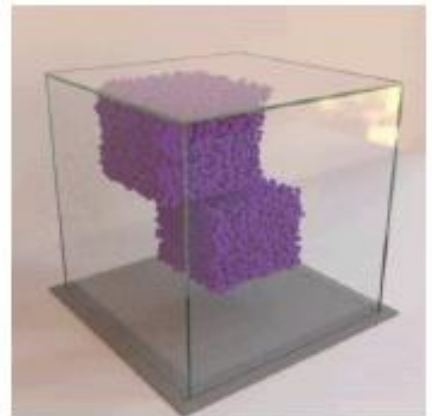
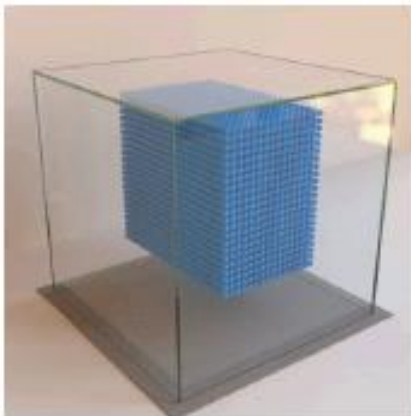


-1.78

# Physics Simulation

## Physical simulation as a graph:

- **Nodes:** Particles
- **Edges:** Interaction between particles





# Simulation Learning Framework

## A graph evolution task:

- **Goal:** Predict how a graph will evolve over

