


# NETWORK MEDICINE

Complex Systems in Human Disease and Therapeutics

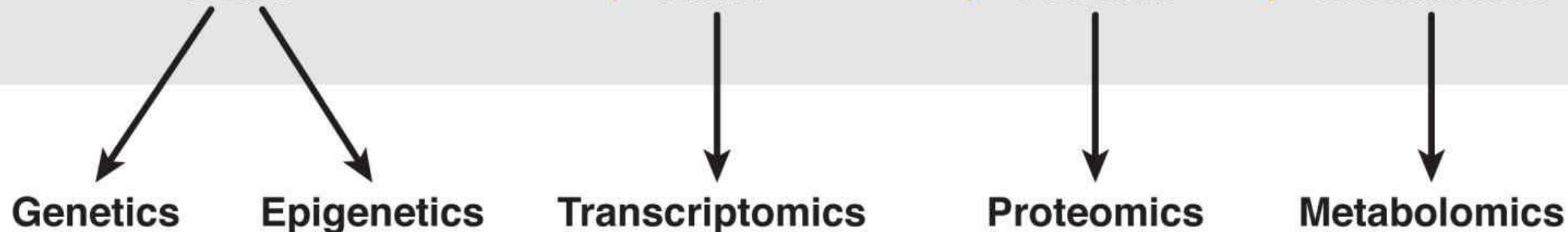


Edited by Joseph Loscalzo, Albert-László Barabási,  
and Edwin K. Silverman

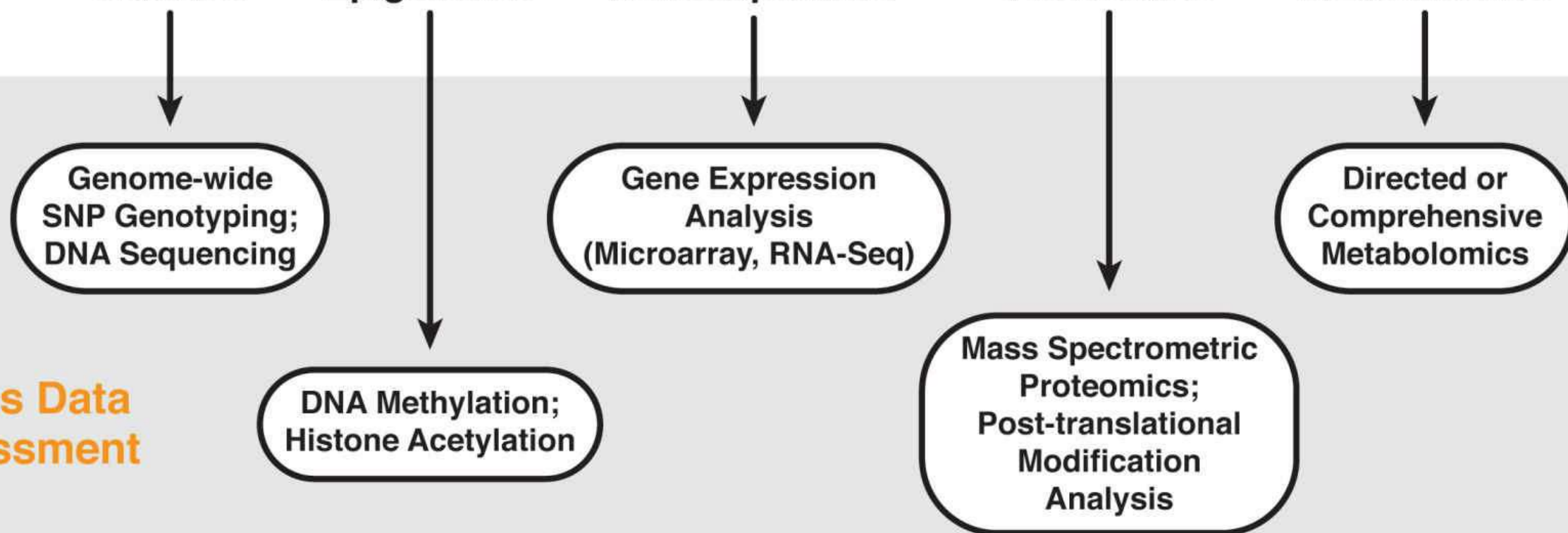
**Biological  
Processes**



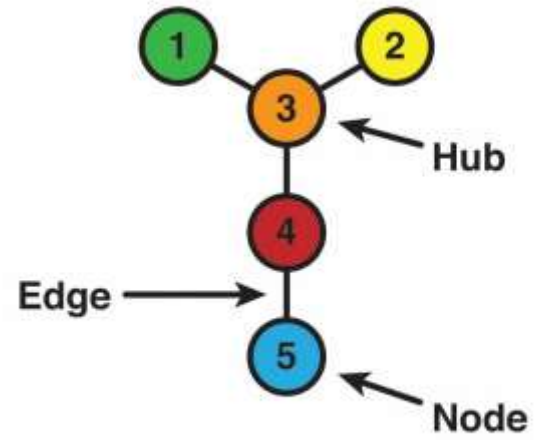
**-omics  
Data  
Type**



**-omics Data  
Assessment**



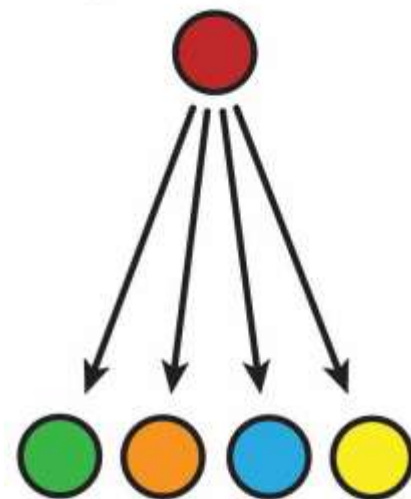
Network



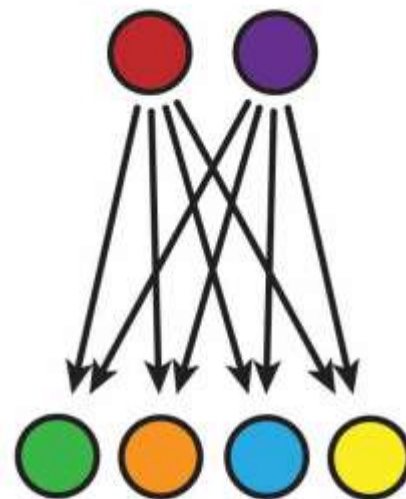
Adjacency Matrix

0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	0

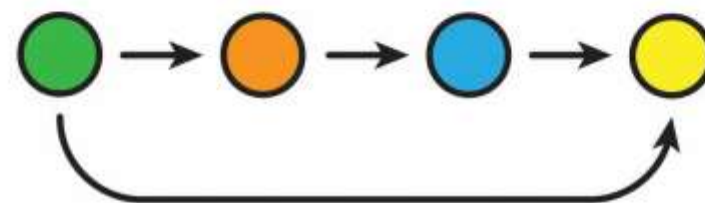
Single - Input Motif



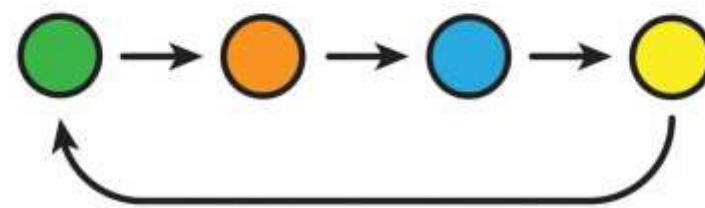
Multiple - Input Motif



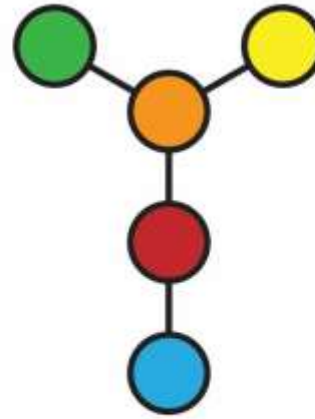
Feed-Forward Loop Motif



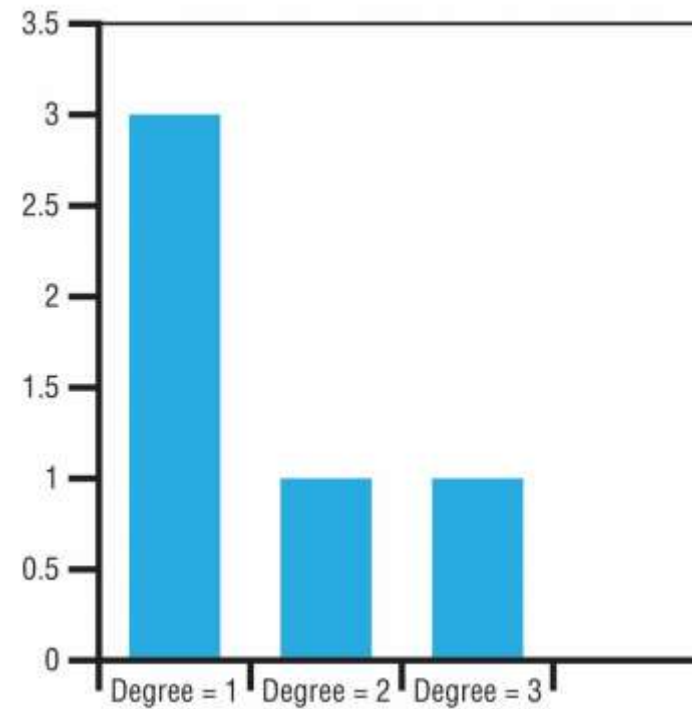
Feedback Loop Motif



**Network**

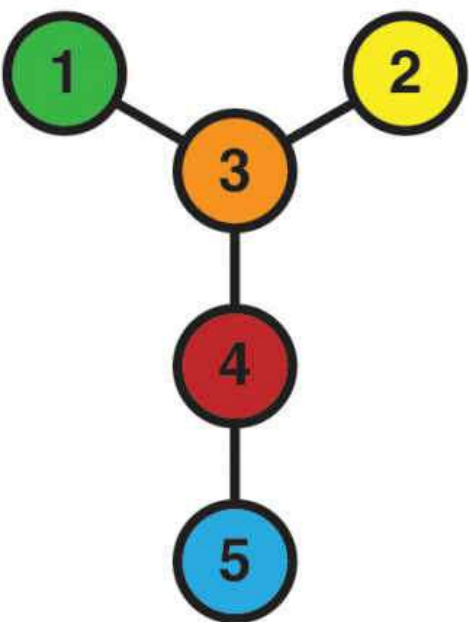


**Degree Distribution**





a) Network



c) Betweenness Centralities

Nodes	1	2	3	4	5
Shortest Paths Including Node	4	4	9	7	4
Betweenness	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4

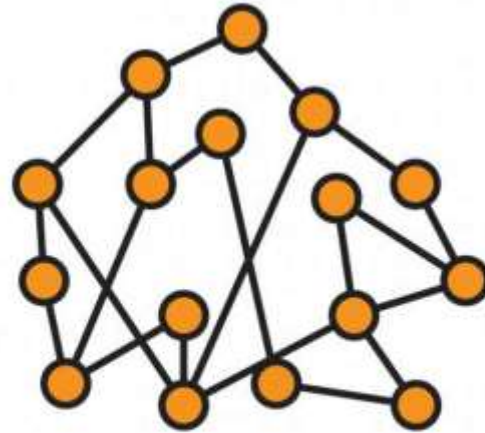
Betweenness Centrality =  $\frac{\text{No. of Shortest Paths including Node}}{\text{(No. of Shortest Paths)}}$

b) Shortest Path Lengths

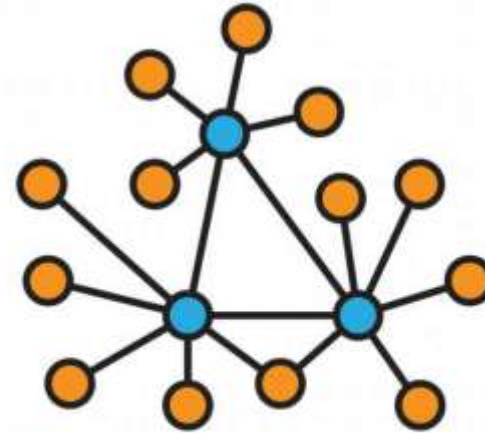
Nodes	1–2	1–3	1–4	1–5	2–3	2–4	2–5	3–4	3–5	4–5
Shortest Paths	1–3–2	1–3	1–3–4	1–3–4–5	2–3	2–3–4	2–3–4–5	3–4	3–4–5	4–5
Path Length	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1

Characteristic Path Length = Mean Shortest Path Length =  $18/10 = 1.8$

Random Network

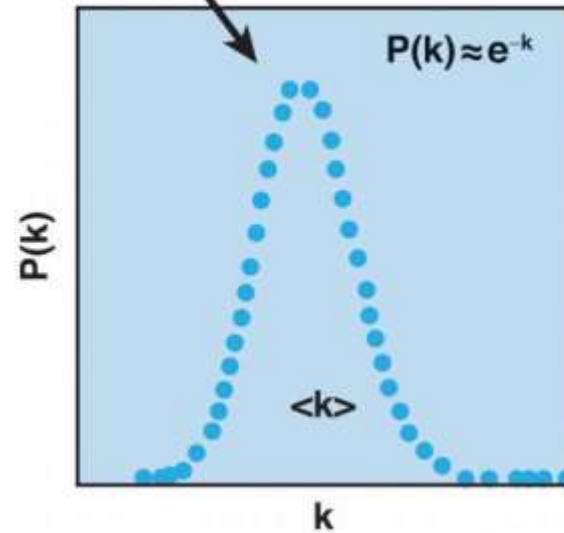


Scale-free Network



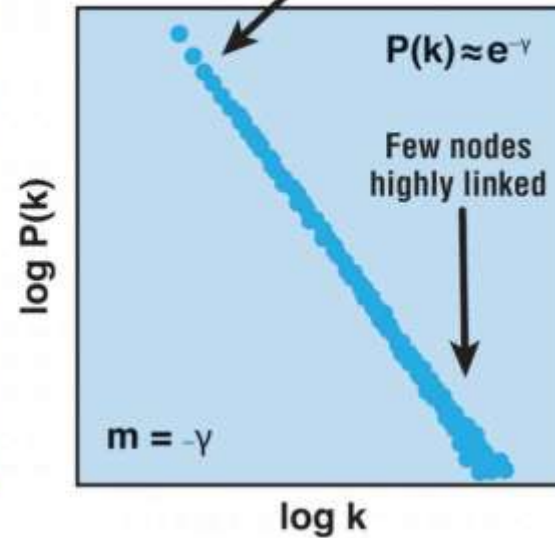
$k$  = degree or No. of nodal connections

Most nodes have comparable degree



Poisson Distribution

Many nodes sparsely linked



Power Law Distribution

