

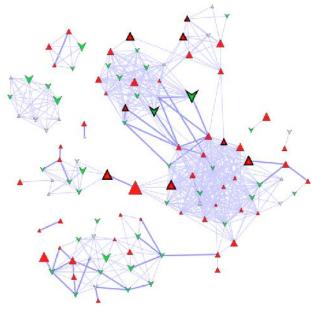
Biochemical and Structural Similarity Network Mapping



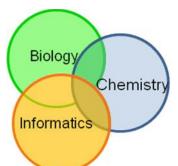
Goal: Generate a mapped biochemical product/substrate and chemical similarity network

Topics:

- 1. Edge list generation
- 2. Node attributes generation
- 3. Network Mapping







Biochemical and Structural Similarity Network Mapping



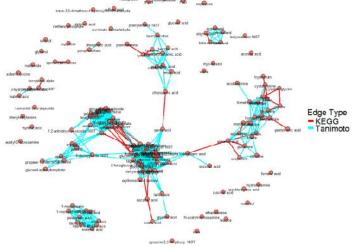
Data: Pumpkin and Tomatillo data for network.csv Steps

Use **MetaMapR** (see startup.R to launch):

- url: https://github.com/dgrapov/MetaMapR
 - Biochemical and structural similarity based edge list for all metabolites with KEGG and PubChem identifiers.
 - Network preview
 - Node attributes

2. Use previously generated Pumpkin/Tomatillo analysis results to generate node attribute mappings

3. Visualize and map network using Cytoscape





Biology

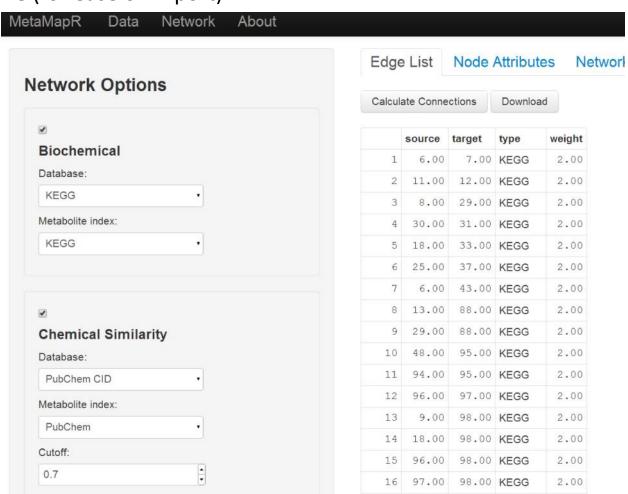
Informatics

Chemistry

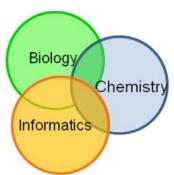
MetaMapR: Edge List



Download the generated edge list, overview and save as an .xlsx file (for ease of import).

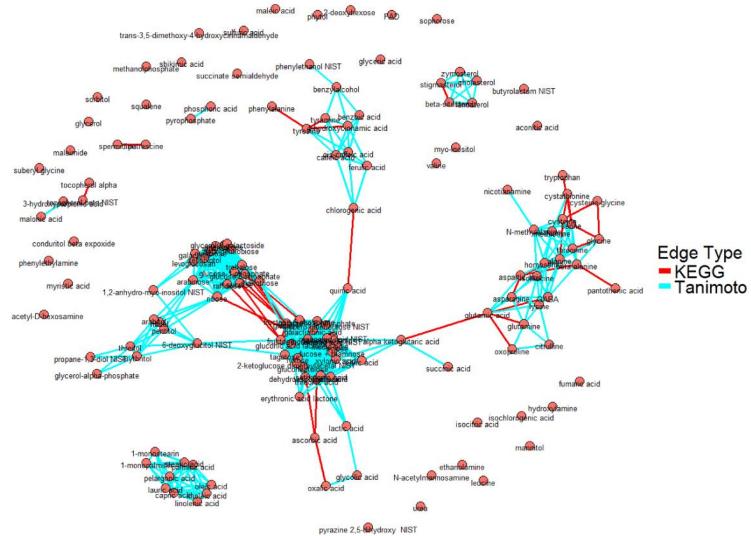




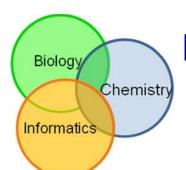


Preview Network



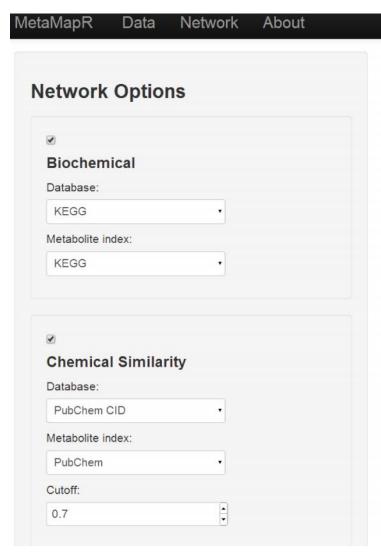




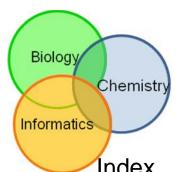


Node Attributes





Edge List N		N	ode Attributes Ne		etwork	Debug	
Dov	wnload						
	network.ir	ndex	biochemical.edge.i	ndex	chemica	l.edge.index	
1	1		C05437		92746.00		
2		2	C02205			644160.00	
3		3	n/a		6602431.00		
4		4					
5		5					
6		6	C00082		6057.00		
7		7	C00483		5610.00		
8		8	C00078		6305.0		
9		9	C01083		7427.0		
10		10					
11		11	C14152			8989.00	
12		12	C02477		14985.00		
13		13	C00188		6288.00		
14		14	C01620		439535.		
15		15	n/a		169019.		
16		16	D09007		92092.		
17		17	C00059		1118.0		



Mapping Analysis results to Node Attributes



Index matching edge list ID Labels: metabolite names

Shape: Direction of change relative to pumpkin

Border: O/PLS/-DA selected feature?

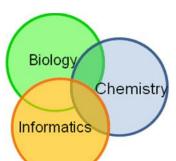
Color: Direction of change for significantly changed species (t-Test)

Index	name	combined.selection	o direction	sig dir	size FC	size log FC	size LV
1	zymosterol	FALSE	increase	increase	6.298	0.86320386	0.07219
2	xylose	FALSE	increase	increase	1.276	0.35717226	0.0864
3	xylonic acid	FALSE	decrease	decrease	2.17391	0.50159502	0.09435
4	valine	FALSE	increase	increase	0.639	0.21457895	0.06987
5	urea	FALSE	increase	increase	0.573	0.19672872	0.05381
6	tyrosine	FALSE	increase	increase	1.956	0.47070443	0.08416
7	tyramine	FALSE	decrease	decrease	1.64474	0.42238247	0.06636
8	tryptophan	FALSE	increase	increase	56.355	1.75857128	0.10076
9	trehalose	TRUE	decrease	decrease	19.6078	1.31403254	0.11088

Size(a): log of the magnitude of fold change

Size(b): O/PLS/-DA LV 1 loadings

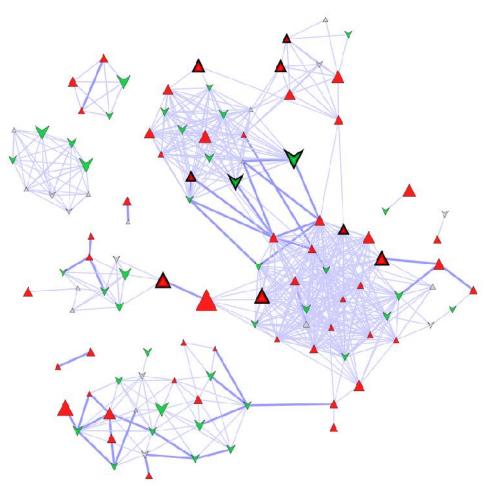




Mapping in cytoscape



Visual Mapping Browser	
2 □	
Edge Visual Mapping	
Edge Color	type
Mapping Type	Discrete Mapping
KEGG	
Tanimoto	
Edge Line Width	weight
Mapping Type	Continuous Mapping
Graphical View	5.0 0.70 2.0
─ Node Visual Mapping	
■ Node Color	sig dir
Mapping Type	Discrete Mapping
NULL	
decrease	
increase	
■ Node Font Size	sig dir
Mapping Type	Discrete Mapping
NULL	10.0
decrease	16.0
increase	16.0
⊞ Node Label	name
■ Node Line Width	combined.selection
Mapping Type	Discrete Mapping
false	1.0
true	7.0
─ Node Shape	direction
Mapping Type	Discrete Mapping
decrease	₩ VEE
increase	△ TRIANGLE
■ Node Size	size log FC
Mapping Type	Continuous Mapping
Graphical View	50.0

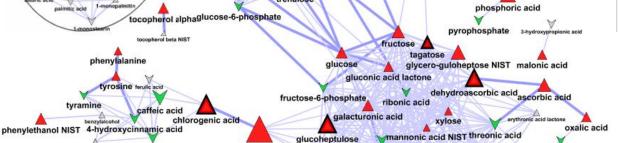


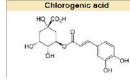
Biochemical and Spectral Similarity Mapped Network for: Differences in Pumpkin and Tomatillo Leaf Primary Metabolites

Leaf fatty acids are decreased and phytosterols increased in tomatillo compared to pumpkin

threitol Tomatillo displays a stigmaster general increases in leaf arabitol 1,2-anhydro-myo-inositol NIST erythritol carbohydrates with the zymostero levoglucosan galactinol ribitol exception of raffinose and beta-sitosterol melezitose glycerol-3-galactoside trehalose, which are 6-deoxyglucitol NIST importantly decreased in cellobiotol maltose linolenic acid V beta-gentiobiose capric acid tomatillo compared to melibiose maltotriose suc pumpkin raffinose lauric acid

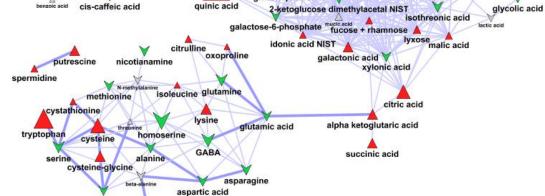
glycerol-alpha-phosphate





Network Mapping

intermediate for lignin synthesis, related to quinic acid which is an astringent



glycine

pantothenic acid

glucose-1-phosphate

A trisaccharide, can not be digested by humans, but readily fermented by bacteria

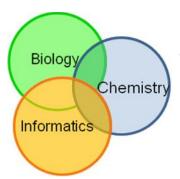
Helps withstand

prolonged

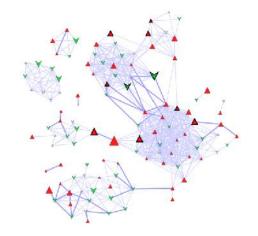
periods of

desiccation

Raffinose



Summary





View all files and mappings used in the network construction in the:

- 1. Data folder
 - Pumpkin and Tomatillo data for network.csv
- 2. Network folder
 - Biochemical edge list.xlsx
 - Biochemical node attributes.xlsx
 - Biochemical network.cys (final network)