

Introduction to Network Visualizations and Analysis in Cytoscape

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UNSW
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Overview

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. What you need to know about networks?**
- 3. Cytoscape Workshop**

Sydney rail network

M Metro **T** Trains



Sydney metro and train lines

M Metro North West Line
Chatswood
Tallawong

T1 North Shore & Western Line
North Shore
Western
Richmond

T2 Inner West & Leppington Line
Inner West
Leppington
City

T3 Bankstown Line
Bankstown
Lidcombe
City

T4 Eastern Suburbs & Illawarra Line
Eastern Suburbs
Illawarra
Cronulla

T5 Cumberland Line
Leppington
Richmond

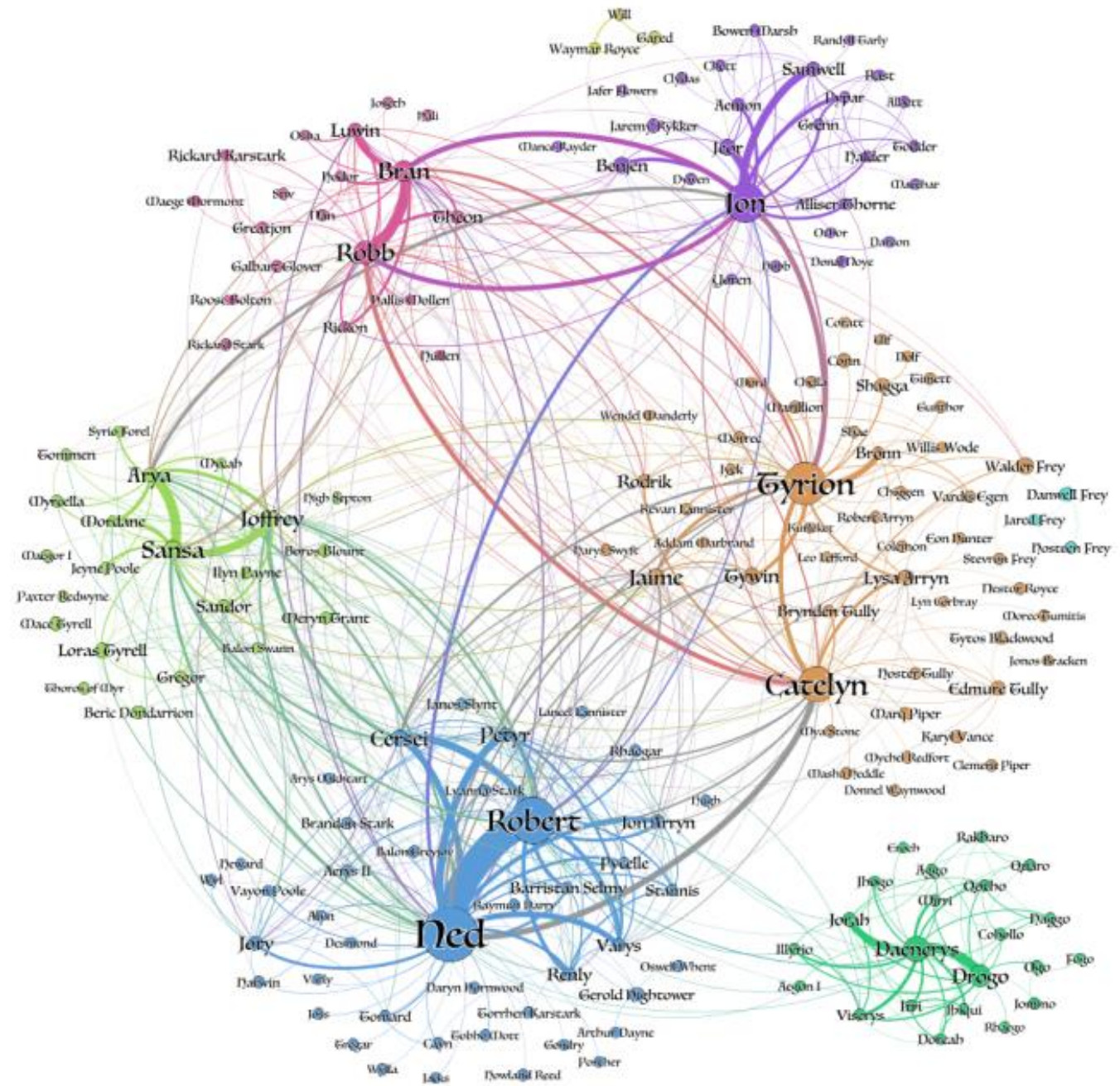
T7 Olympic Park Line
Olympic Park
Lidcombe

T8 Airport & South City
Airport
South
City

T9 Northern Line
Northern
Gordon

Check timetables and trip planners for train services and connections
Visit transportnsw.info

GoT



<https://networkofthrones.wordpress.com/the-novels/a-game-of-thrones/>

MARVEL

CINEMATIC UNIVERSE

Heroes and Villains Alive
and/or Potentially Active
Before "Civil War" and Beyond

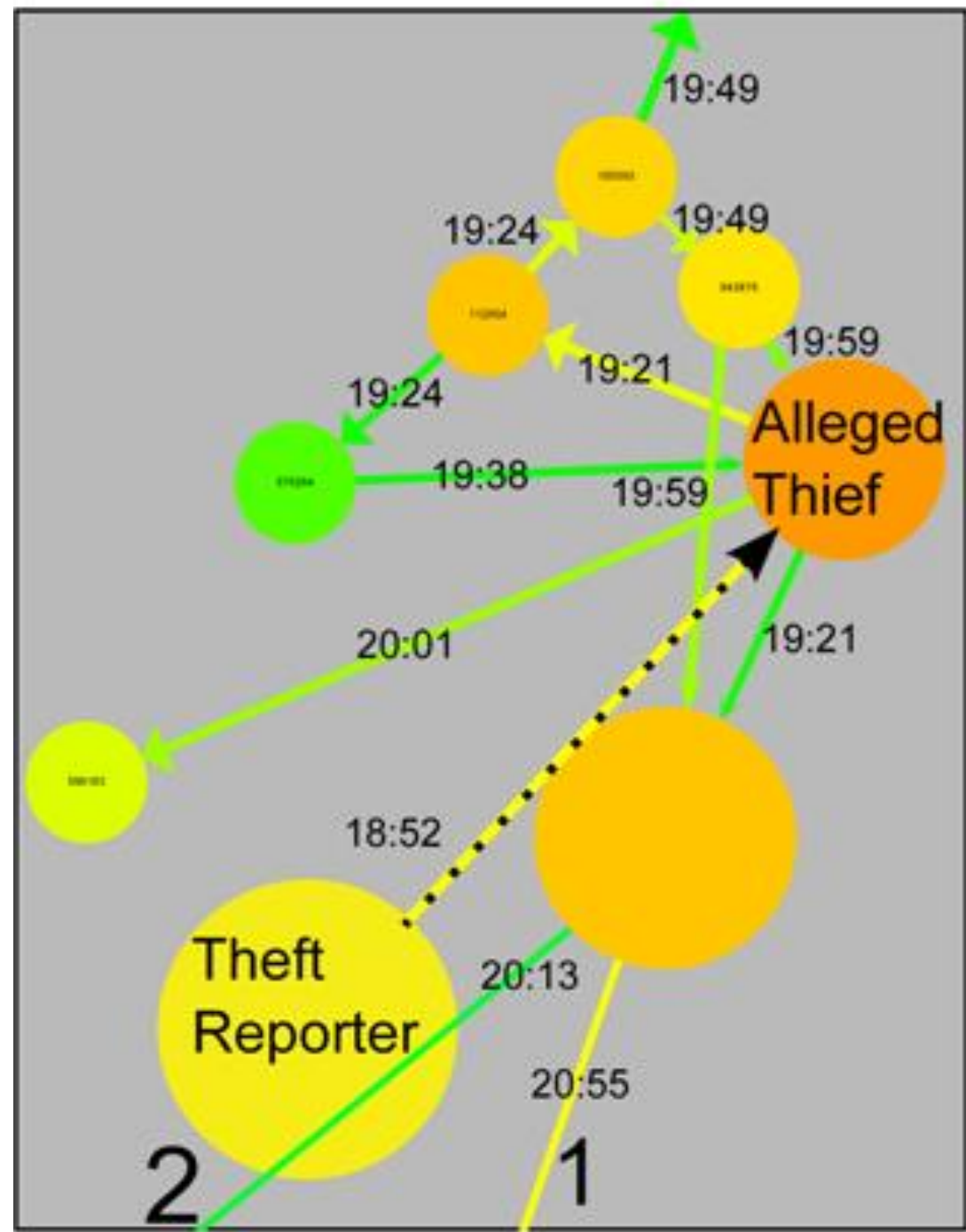


All characters copyright © Marvel Entertainment.
Designed by: Alex Knight for Heroes: 2009

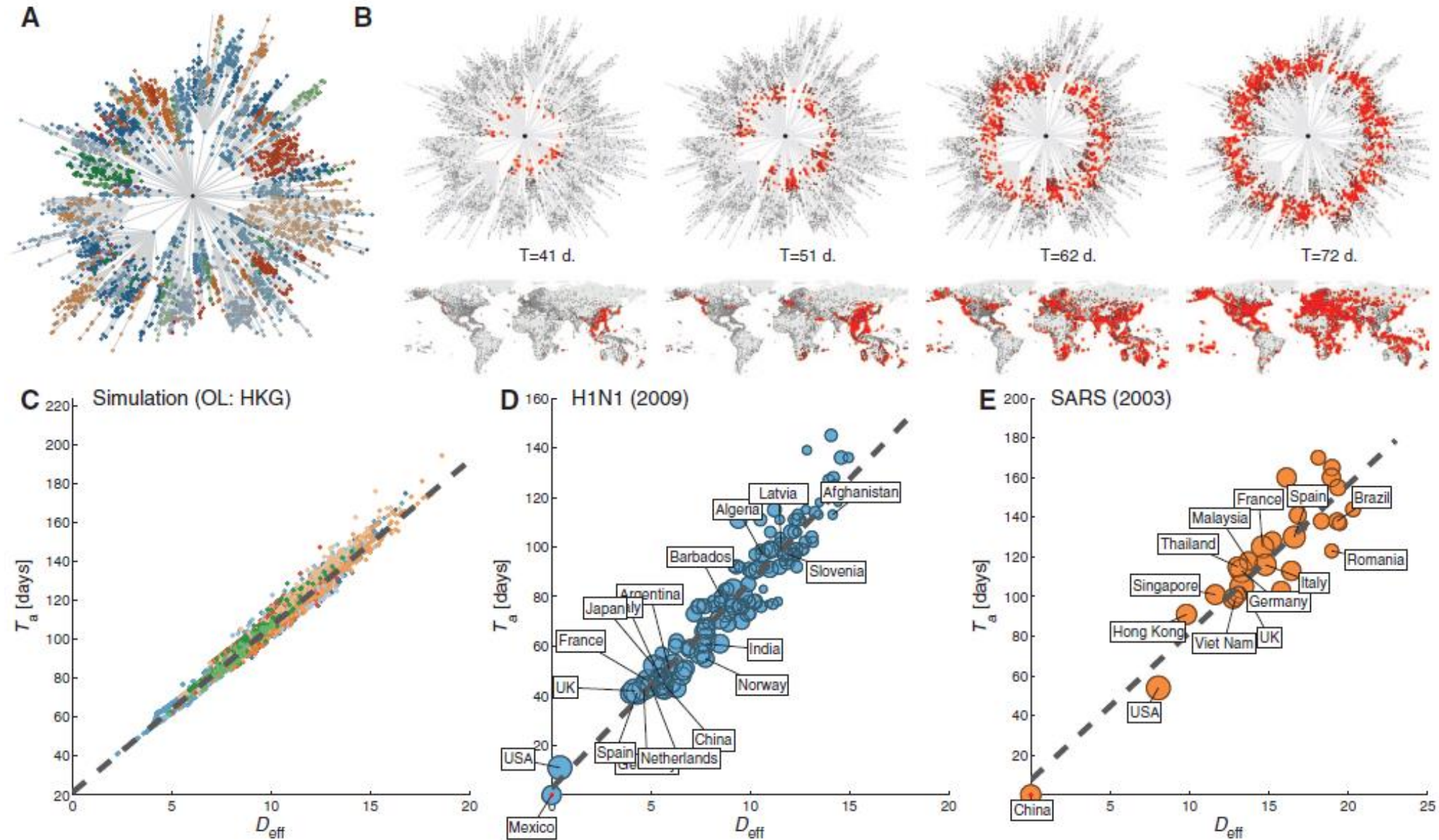


Cryptocurrency Transaction Networks

- Evidence trail
- Fraud detection
- Lots of data inherent in the network

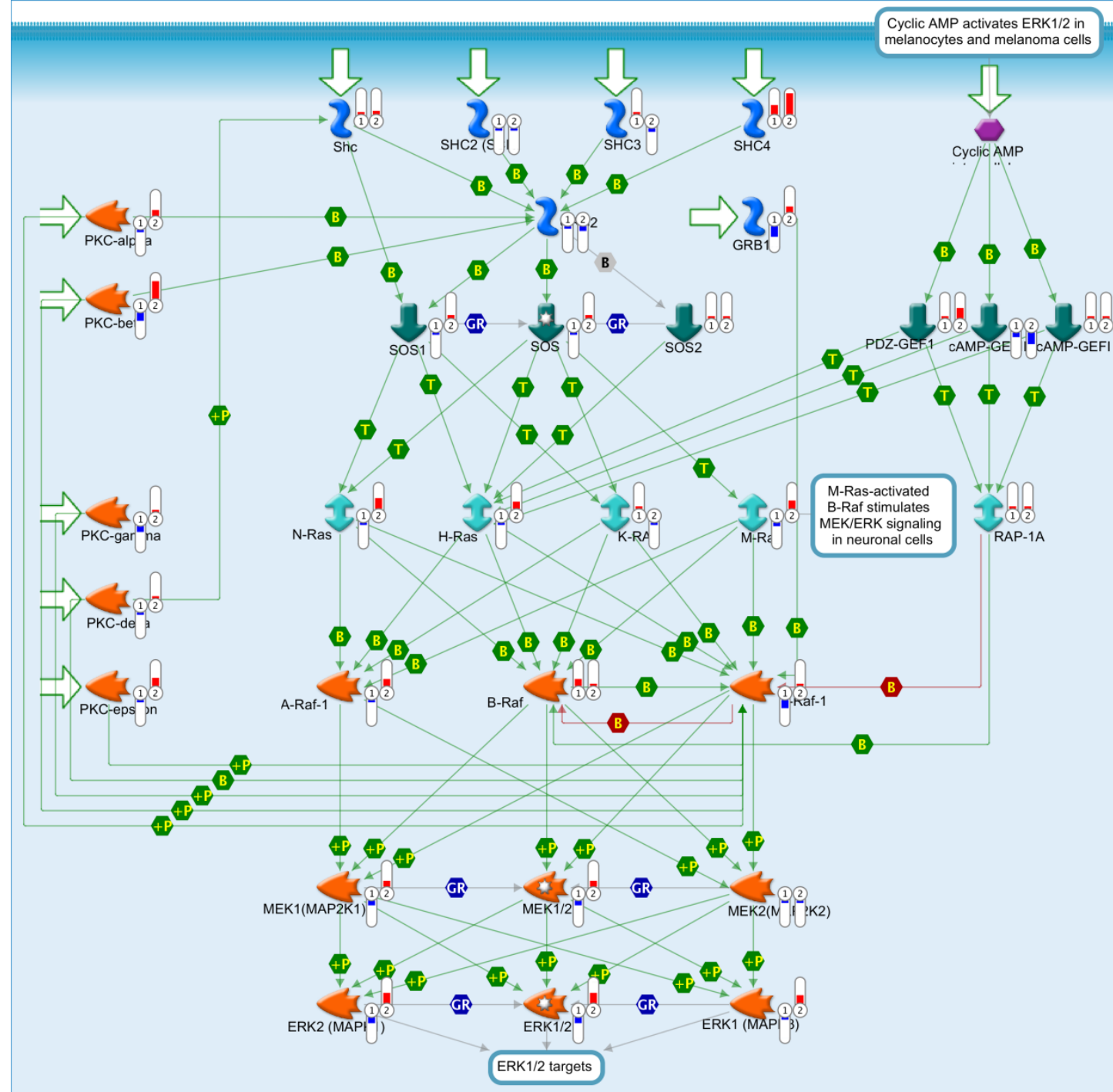


Model of Virus Spread



Canonical Signaling Pathways

- Idealized pathways
- Only well-known paths
- Cross-talks?



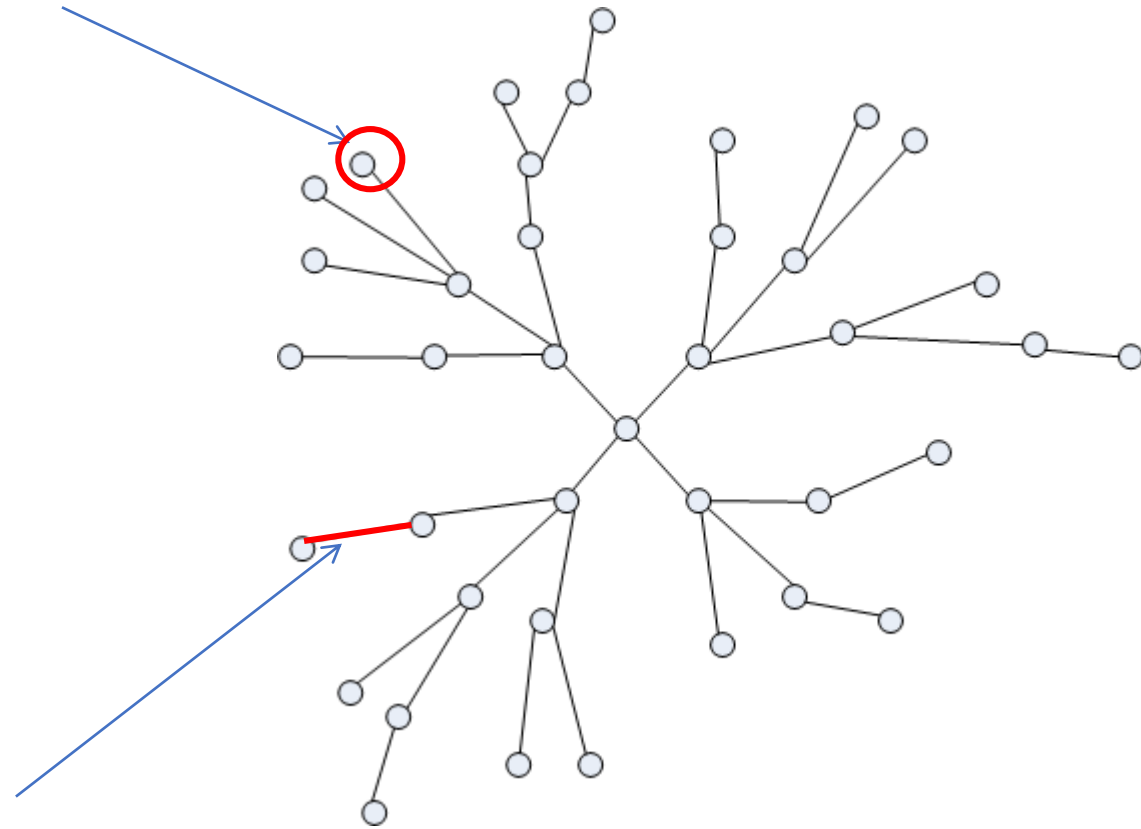
Network Terminologies

- **Node** – an entity in the graph

- person
- gene
- protein
- metabolite
- Also called 'vertex'

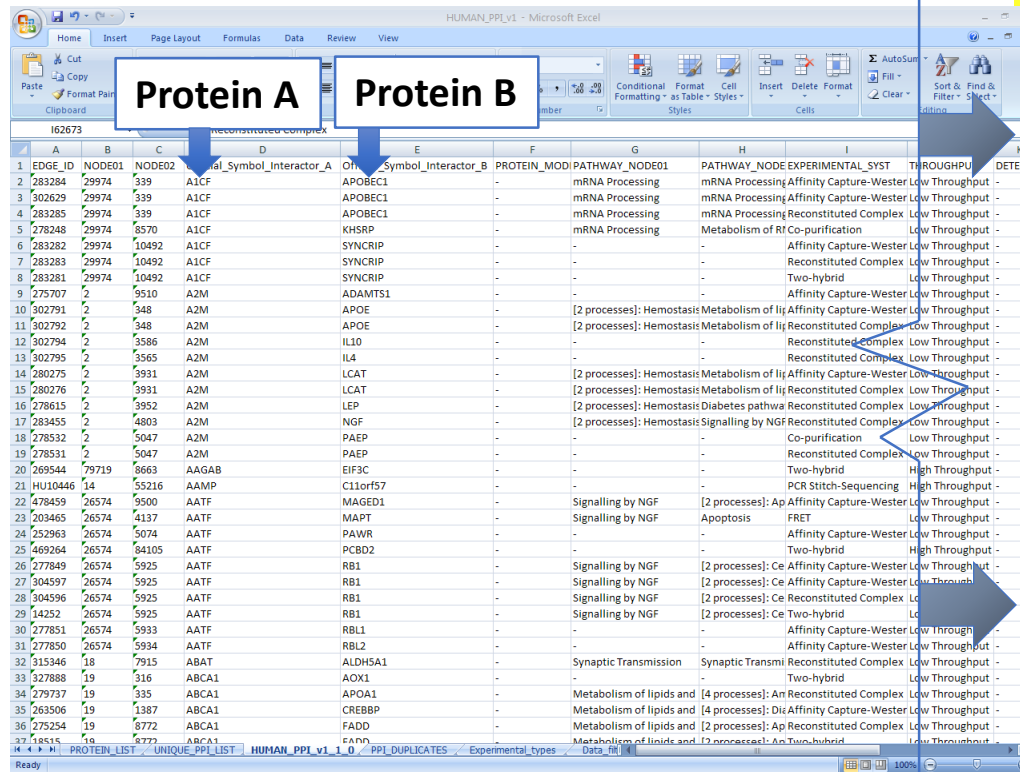
- **Edge** – represents relationships

- Bob and Alice are friends
- also called an 'interaction'

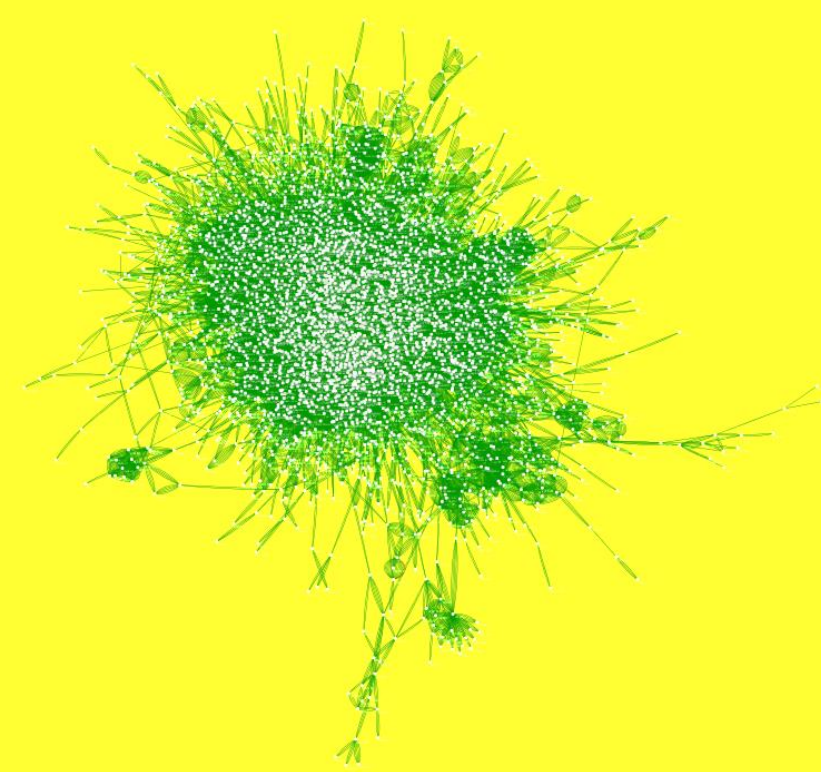


Data to Network

Network Visualization Tool



EDGE_ID	PROTEIN_A	PROTEIN_B	INTERACTION_TYPE	EXPERIMENTAL_TYPE
1	283284	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
2	302629	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
3	283285	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
4	278248	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
5	283282	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
6	283283	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
7	283281	29974	A1CF	Low Throughput
8	275707	2	A2M	Low Throughput
9	302791	2	A2M	Low Throughput
10	302792	2	A2M	Low Throughput
11	302794	2	A2M	Low Throughput
12	302795	2	A2M	Low Throughput
13	280275	2	A2M	Low Throughput
14	280276	2	A2M	Low Throughput
15	278615	2	A2M	Low Throughput
16	283455	2	A2M	Low Throughput
17	278532	2	A2M	Low Throughput
18	278531	2	A2M	Low Throughput
19	269544	79719	AAGAB	Low Throughput
20	HU10446	14	AAMP	Low Throughput
21	478459	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
22	203465	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
23	252963	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
24	469264	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
25	277849	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
26	304597	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
27	304596	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
28	14252	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
29	277851	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
30	277850	26574	AATF	Low Throughput
31	315346	18	ABAT	Low Throughput
32	327888	19	ABCA1	Low Throughput
33	279737	19	ABCA1	Low Throughput
34	263506	19	ABCA1	Low Throughput
35	275254	19	ABCA1	Low Throughput
36	18515	19	ABCA1	Low Throughput

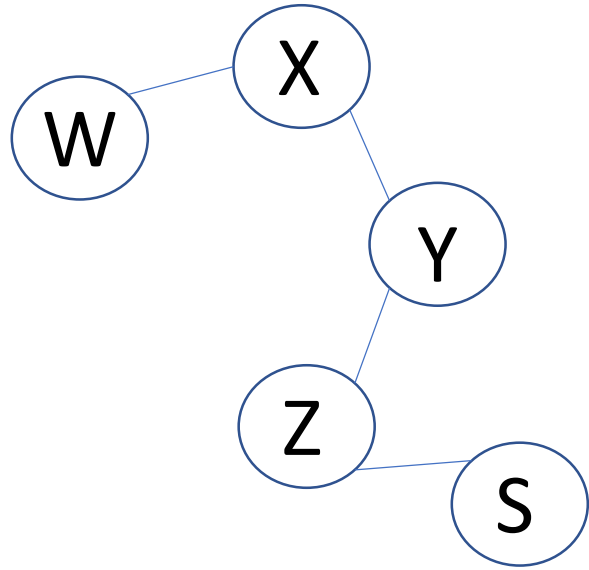


List of Edge

- protein A interacts with protein B

Network

Different Representations of Networks Data



Data file format

Edge List

Protein A	Protein B
X	Y
Y	Z
W	X
S	Z

Matrix

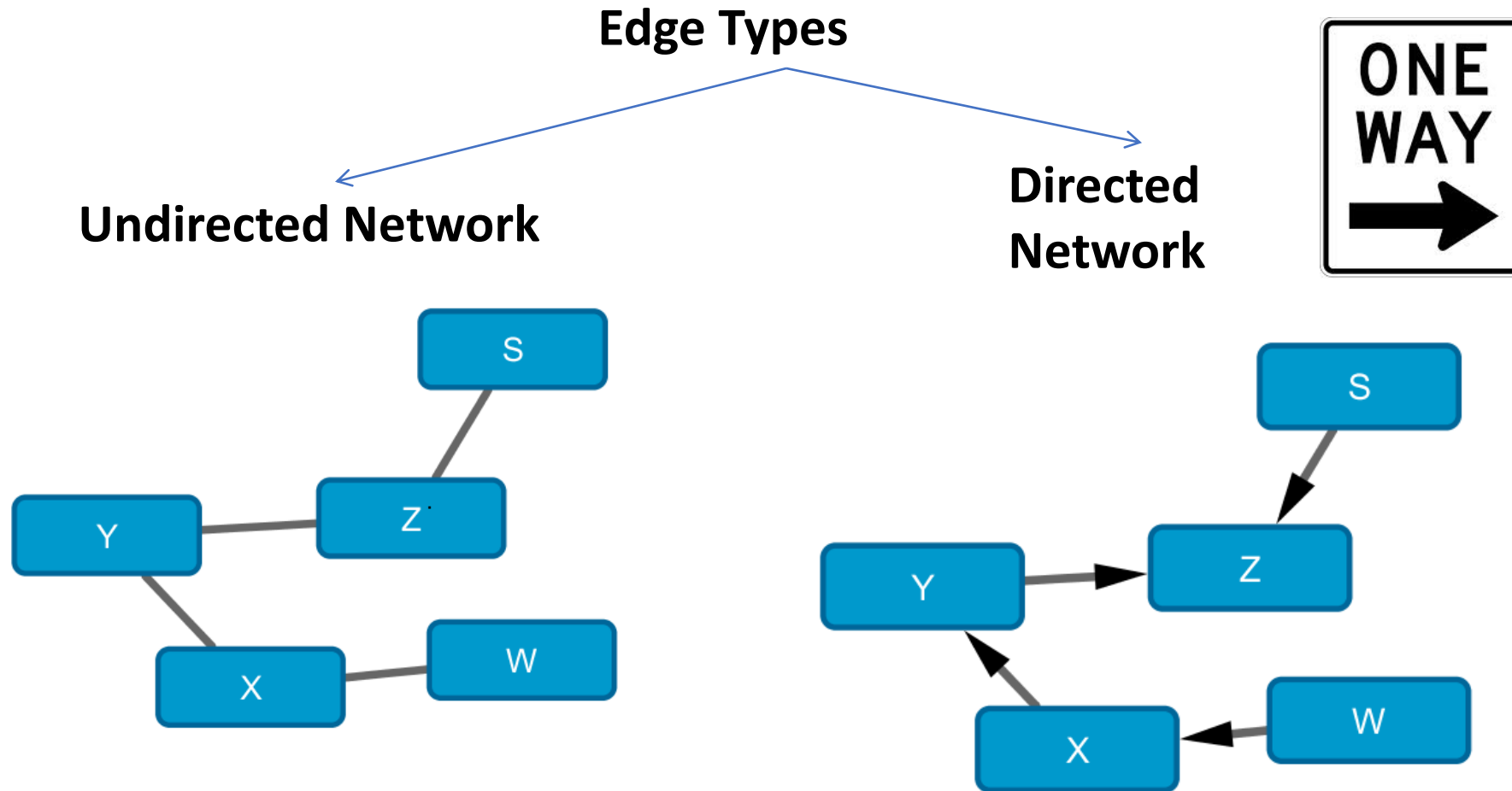
Protein B

Protein A

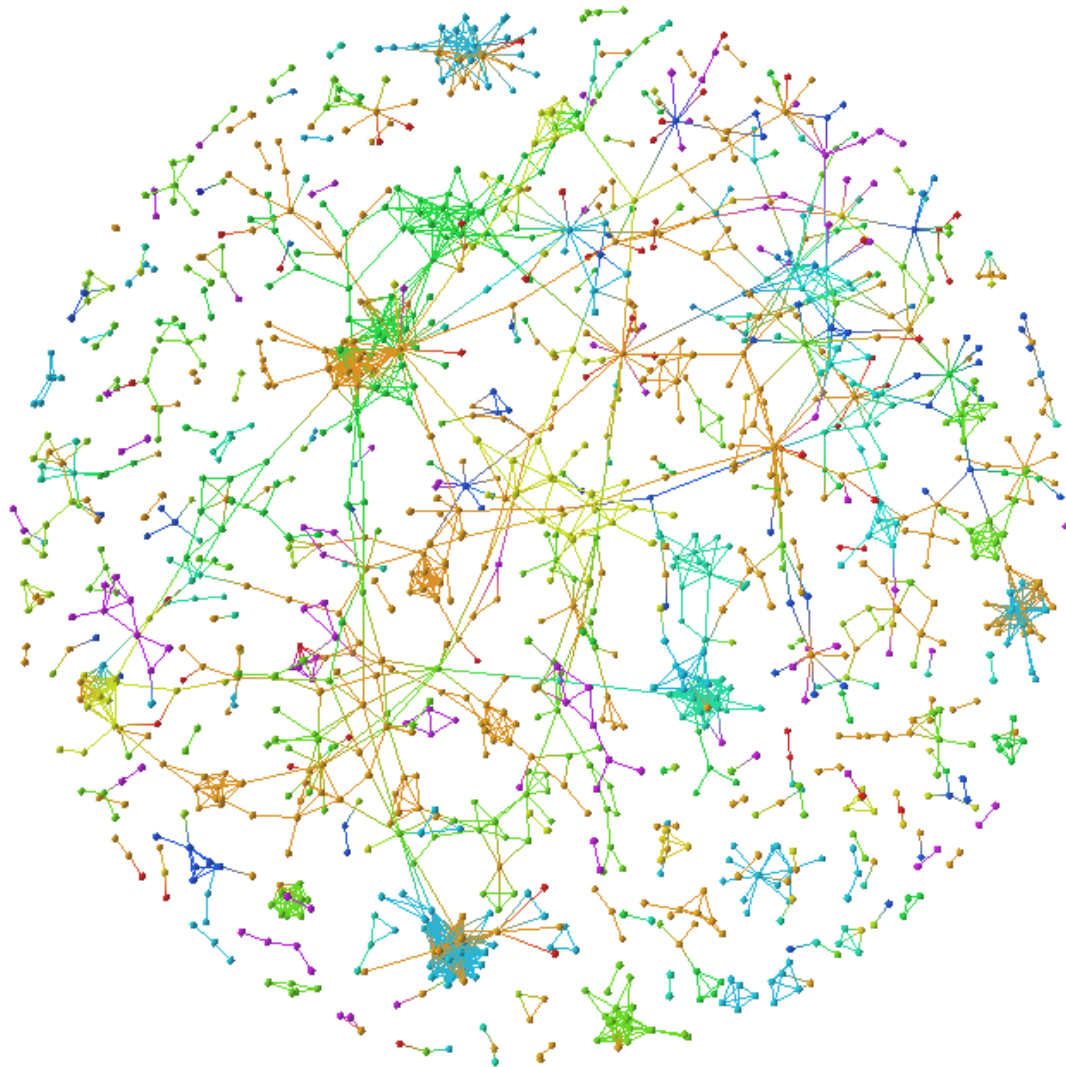
	S	W	X	Y	Z
S					1
W			1		
X				1	
Y					1
Z					

Edge weights

Directed versus Undirected Edges



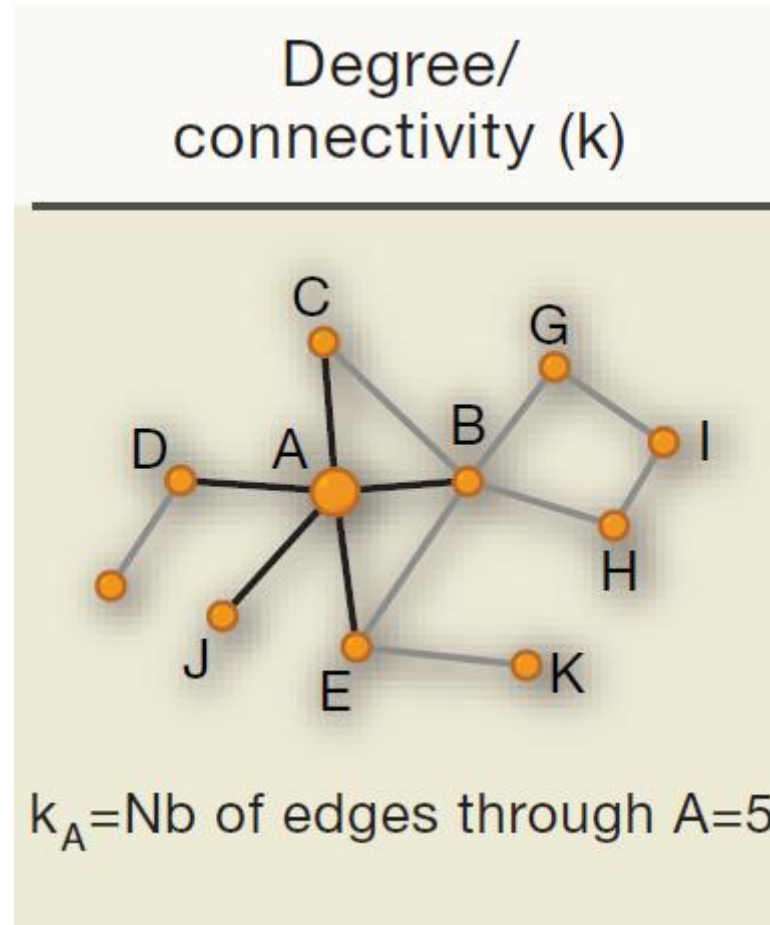
Functional Modules: Cellular Process



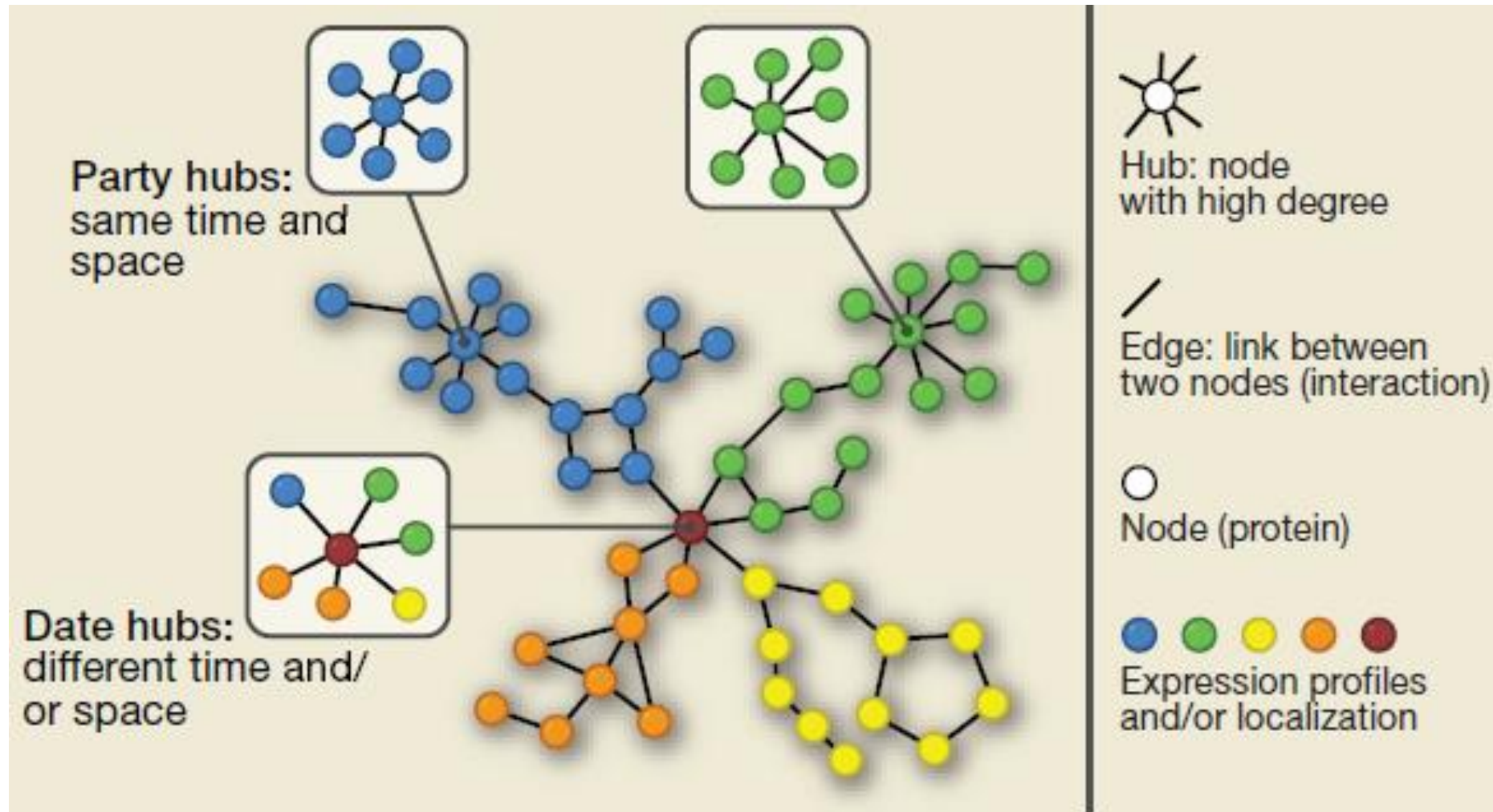
Interacting proteins are
involved in the same
processes

Colour:
Gene Ontology process

Network Measures – Node degree

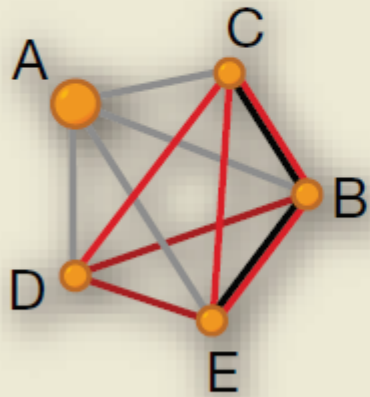


Local Network Structure: Hub Proteins



Network Measures – Clustering coefficient

Clustering coefficient/
interconnectivity (C)



$$C_A = \frac{\text{Actual links between A's neighbors (black)}}{\text{Possible links between A's neighbors (orange)}}$$

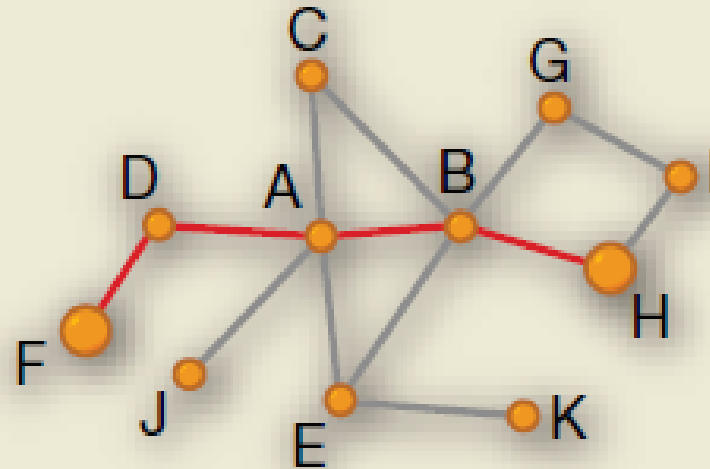
$$C_A = n_A / [k_A(k_A - 1) / 2]$$
$$= 2 / [4 \times (4 - 1) / 2] = 0.333$$

- Good for finding clusters / cliques
- Neighbors are highly connected
- Detect protein complexes

Network Measures – Shortest Path and Betweenness

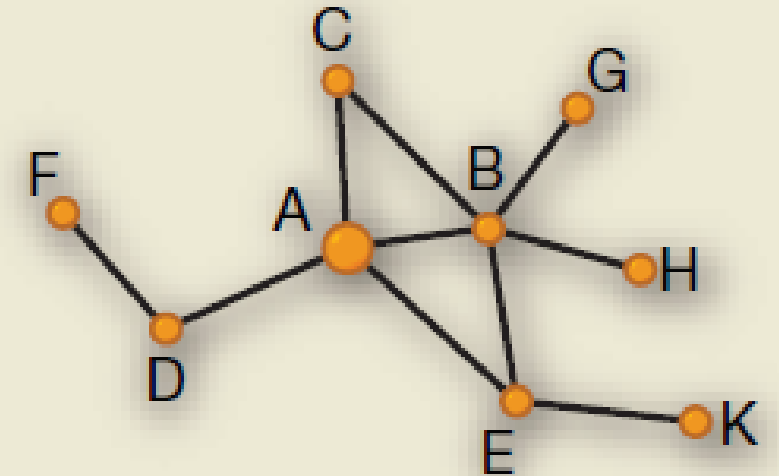
- Six degrees of separation

Shortest path (SP)
between two nodes



$$SP_{FH} = (F, D, A, B, H) = 4$$

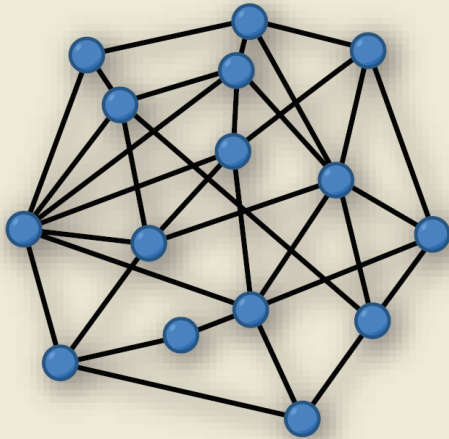
Betweenness/
centrality (B)



$$B_4 = \text{Fraction of SPs passing through A} \\ = 0.090$$

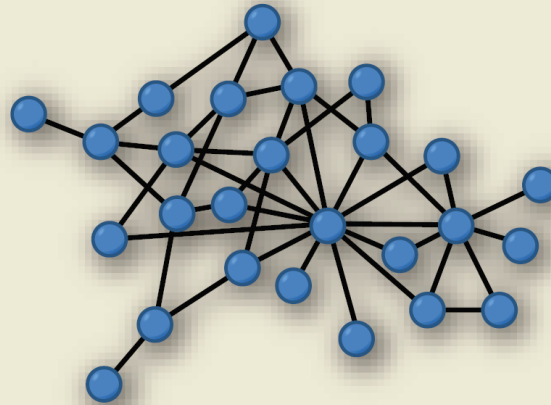
Network Topologies

Random network



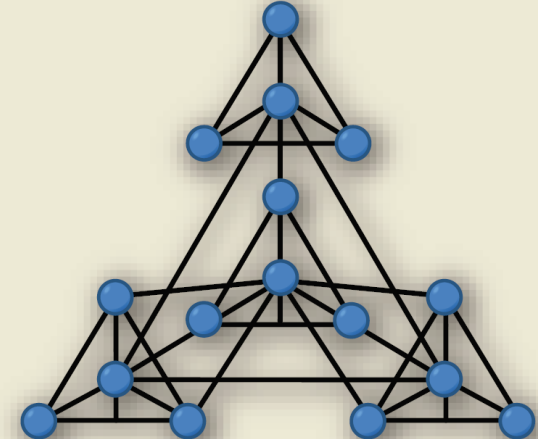
- Degrees follow Poisson (or peaked) distribution
- Vulnerability to failure

Scale-free network
(Biological/cellular networks)



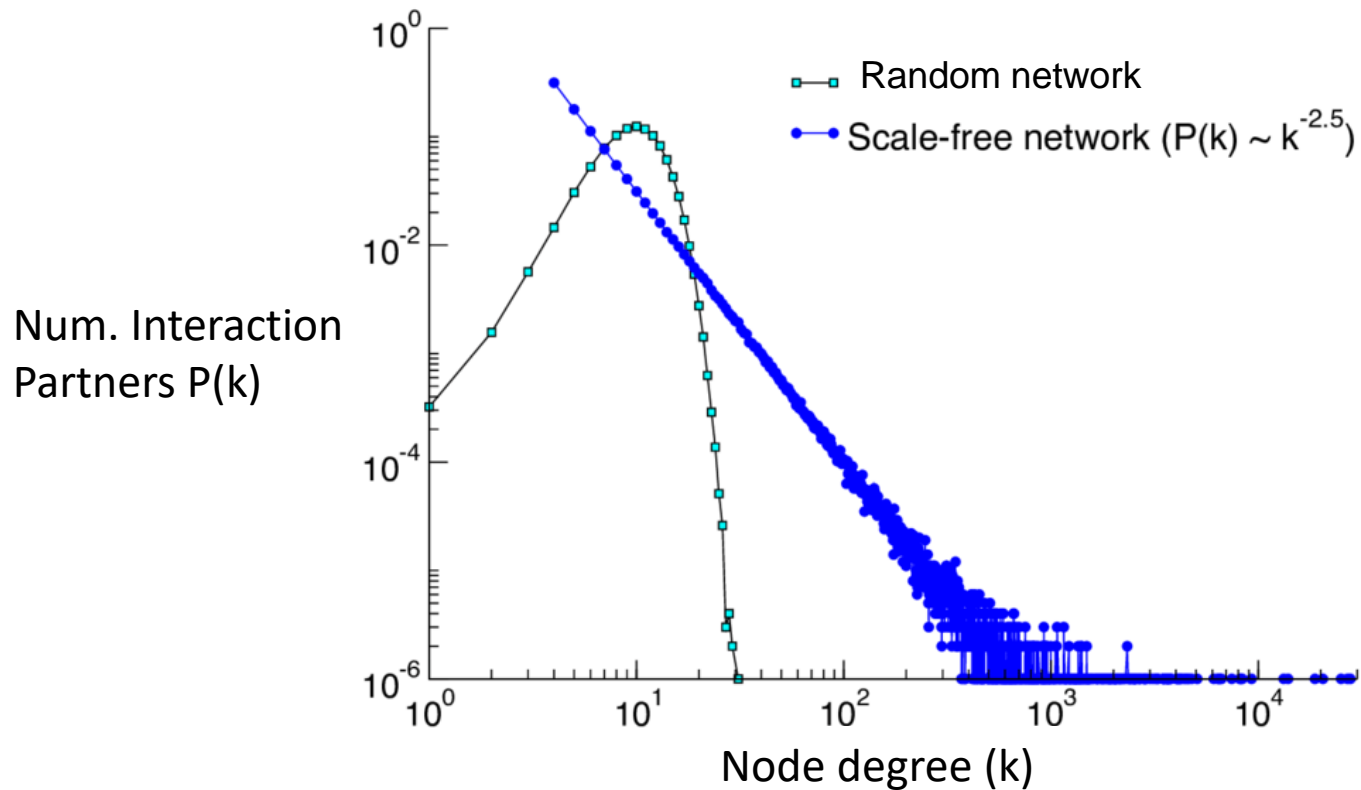
- Degrees follow power-law distributions
- Robustness against random failure
- Vulnerability to targeted attacks

Hierarchical network
(Many types of real networks)



- Degrees follow power-law distributions
- Account for modularity, local clustering, and scale-free topology
- High clustering coefficient (C)

Degree Distributions of Random Network and Scale-free Network



- Log-log scale
- Power-law
- Scale-free network slope -2.5

$$\frac{\log P(k)}{\log k} \sim -2.5$$

Cytoscape

- Where to download?

<https://cytoscape.org/>

- App store


<https://apps.cytoscape.org/>

Cross-linking Mass Spectrometry Analysis of the Yeast Nucleus Reveals Extensive Protein–Protein Interactions Not Detected by Systematic Two-Hybrid or Affinity Purification–Mass Spectrometry

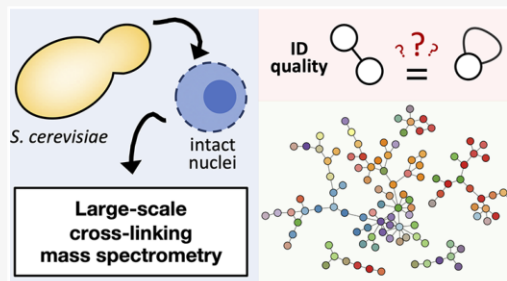
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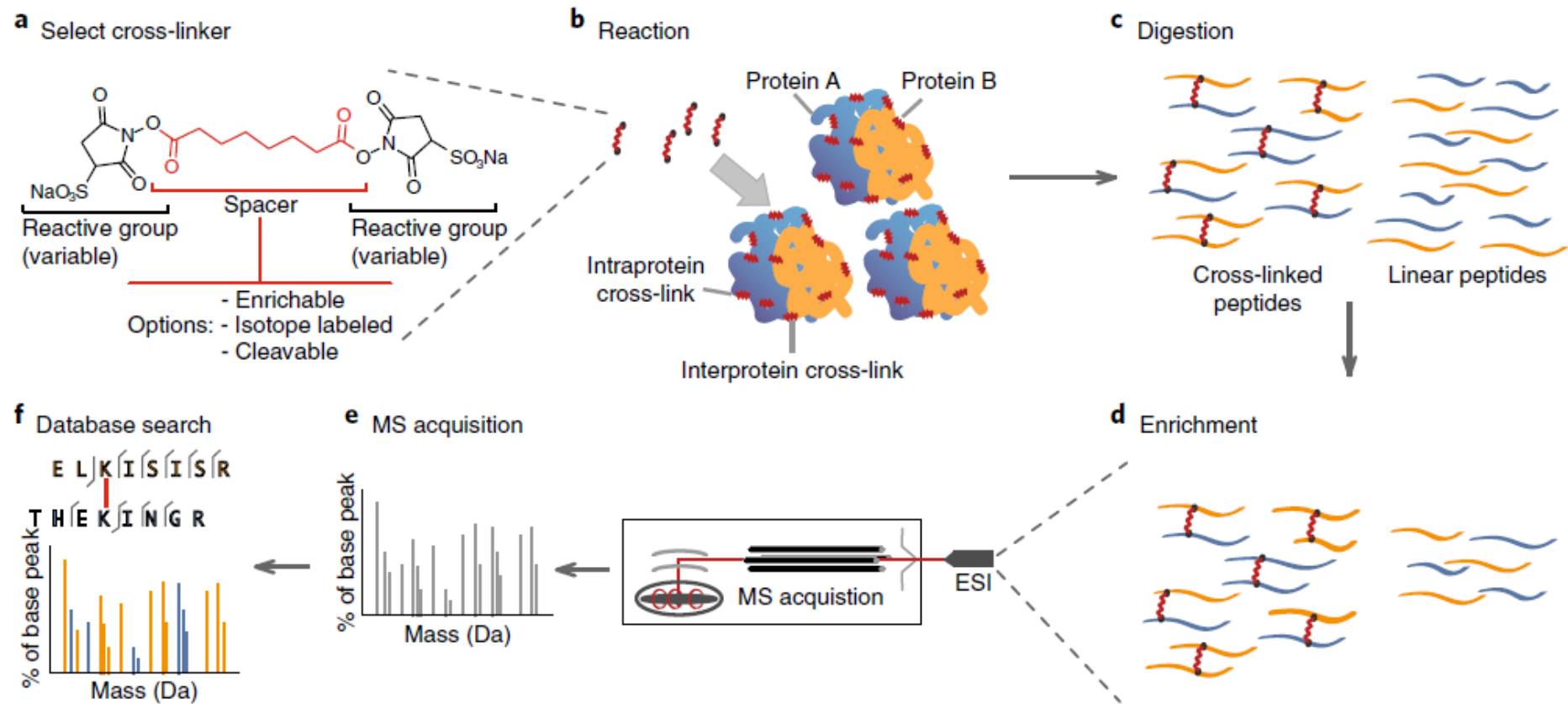
 Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* has the most comprehensively characterized protein–protein interaction network, or interactome, of any eukaryote. This has predominantly been generated through multiple, systematic studies of protein–protein interactions by two-hybrid techniques and of affinity-purified protein complexes. A pressing question is to understand how large-scale cross-linking mass spectrometry (XL-MS) can confirm and extend this interactome. Here, intact yeast nuclei were subject to cross-linking with disuccinimidyl sulfoxide (DSSO) and analyzed using hybrid MS2-MS3 methods. XlinkX identified a total of 2,052 unique residue pair cross-links at 1% FDR. Intraprotein cross-links were found to provide extensive structural constraint data, with almost all intralinks that mapped to known structures and slightly fewer of those mapping to homology models being within 30 Å. Intralinks provided structural information for a further 366 proteins. A method for optimizing interprotein cross-link score cut-offs was developed, through use of extensive known yeast interactions. Its application led to a high confidence, yeast nuclear interactome. Strikingly, almost half of the interactions were not previously detected by two-hybrid or AP-MS techniques. Multiple lines of evidence existed for many such interactions, whether through literature or ortholog interaction data, through multiple unique interlinks between proteins, and/or through replicates. We conclude that XL-MS is a powerful means to measure interactions, that complements two-hybrid and affinity-purification techniques.



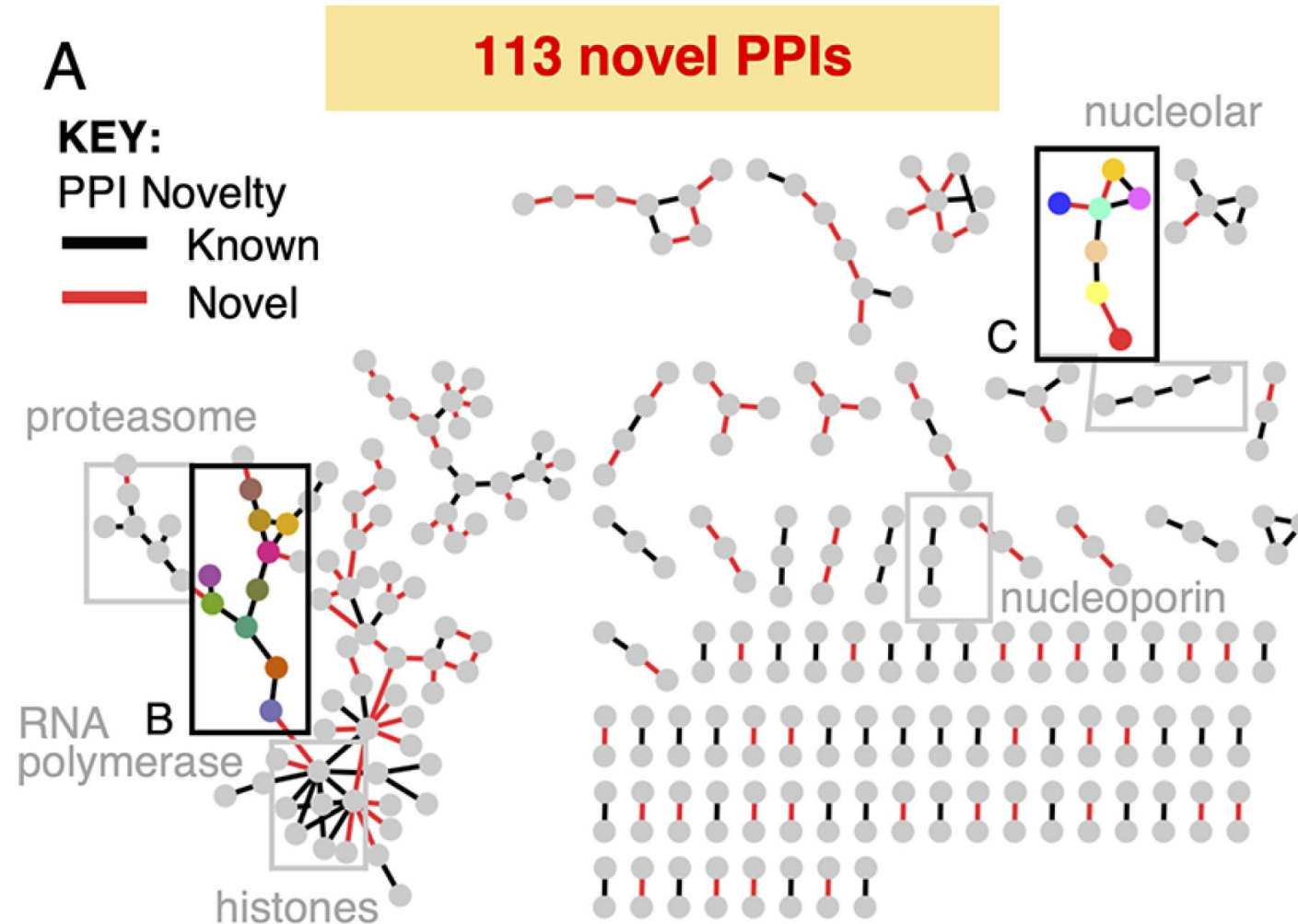
Tara Bartolec

Cross-linking Mass Spectrometry



O'Reilly, F.J., Rappsilber, J. Cross-linking mass spectrometry: methods and applications in structural, molecular and systems biology. Nat Struct Mol Biol 25, 1000–1008 (2018).

Yeast Nuclear XL-MS Protein Interaction Network



Yeast XL-MS Interactions Edge List Table

Protein 1	Protein 2	Name Protein 1	Name Protein 2	PPI Novelty	PPI Evidence Info Group	Number Unique Lys-Lys Contacts
P02293	P04911	H2B1	H2A1	Known	Structure	12
P02293	P02309	H2B1	H4	Known	Structure	6
P02994	P32471	EF1A	EF1B	Known	Structure	5
POCX51	P38011	RS16A	GBLP	Known	Structure	1
P02406	POCX49	RL28	RL18A	Novel	STRING	2

Tutorial Google Drive and Document

<https://tinyurl.com/te3b5c4>

Input datasets and tutorial document

Please feel free make save a copy of the data and documents and make notes on the document.