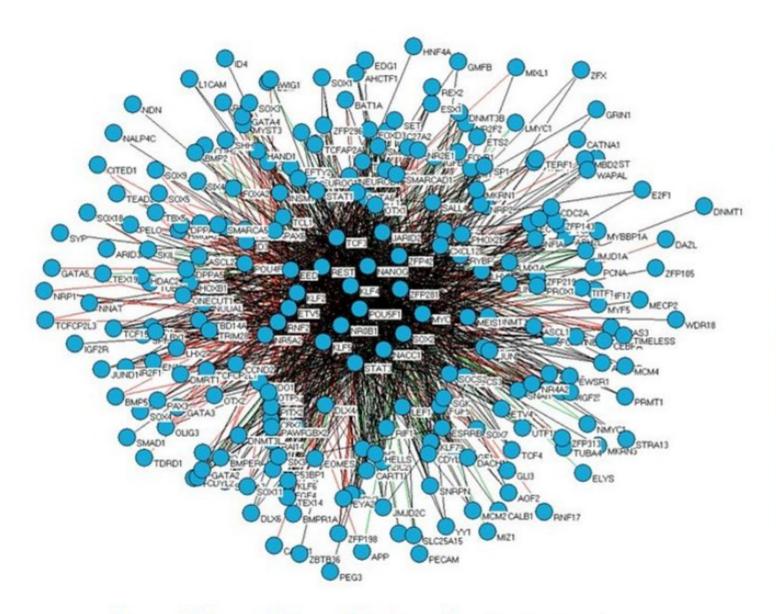


Systems & Network Biology Networks

Jordi Garcia Ojalvo Keith Kennedy

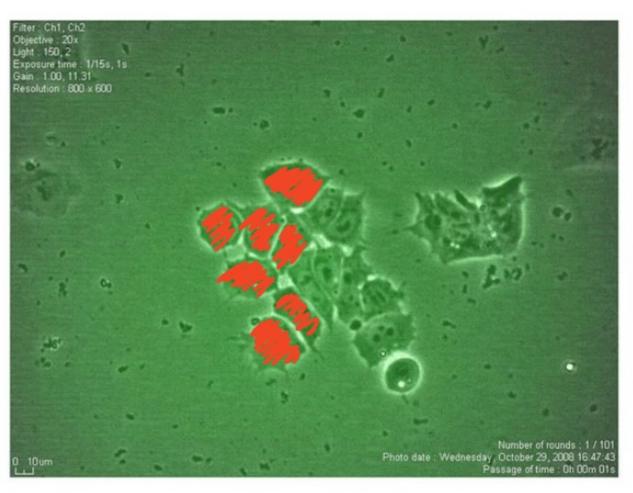
Department of Experimental and Health Sciences Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Understanding life



Gene Regulatory Network of pluripotency

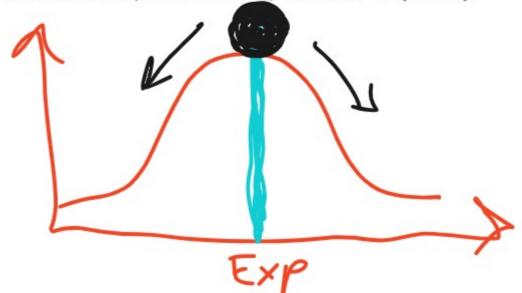
[Integrated Stem Cell Molecular Interaction Database]



Dynamics of Nanog in embryonic stem

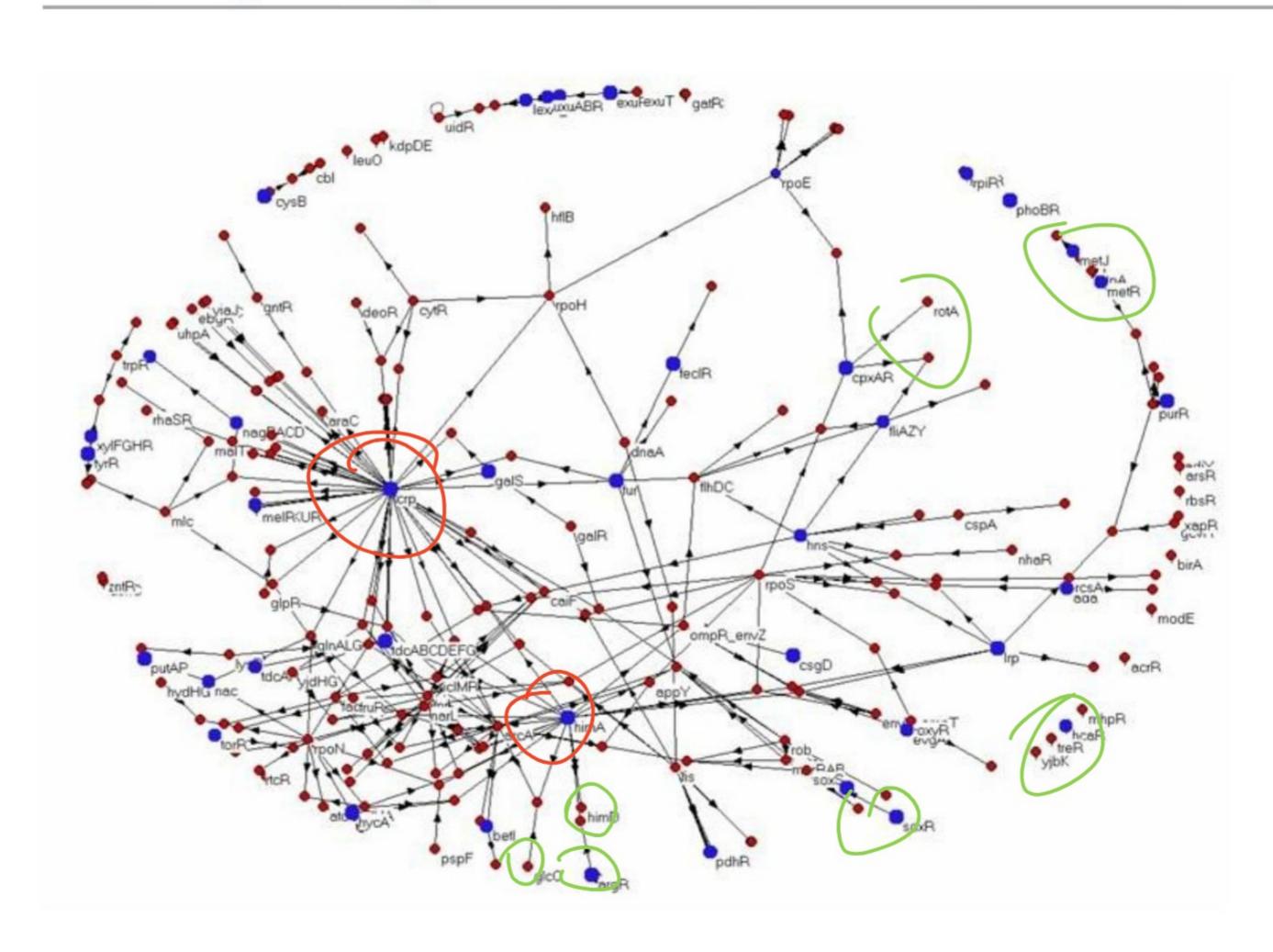
cells

Kalmar et al, PLoS Biol 7, e1000149 (2009)

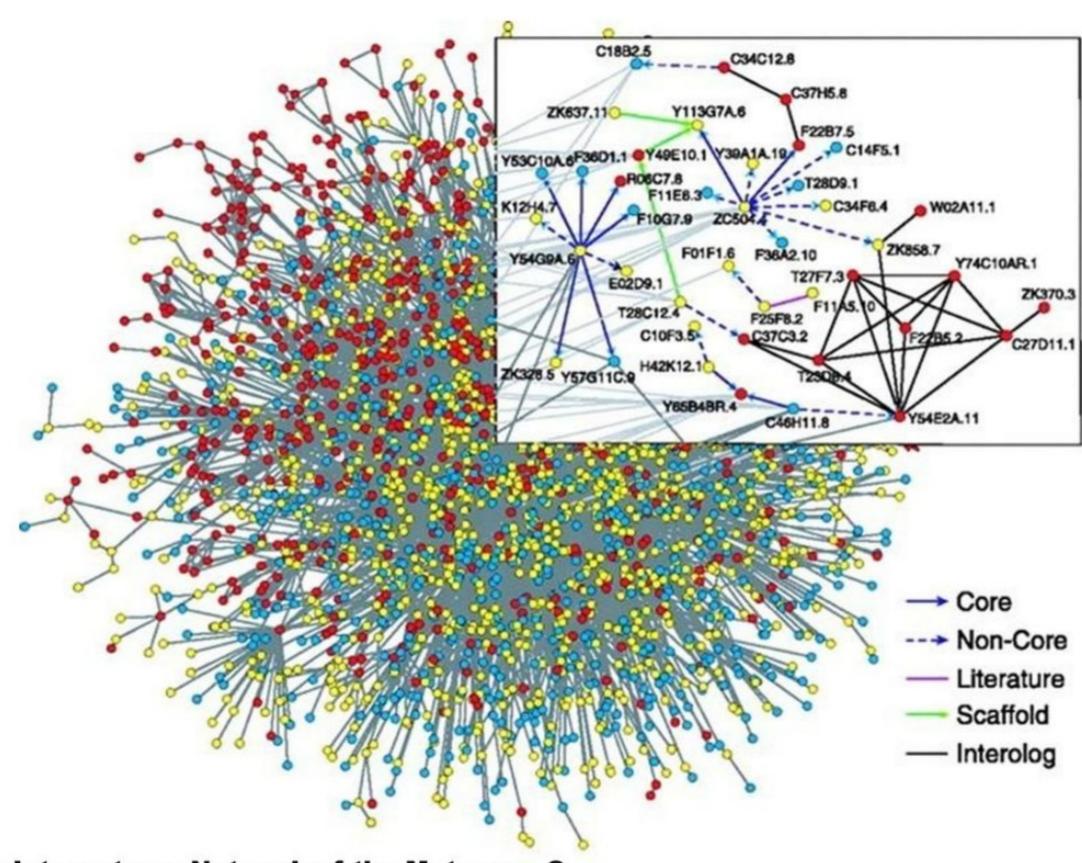


Degree Destribution

Gene regulatory network of E. coli



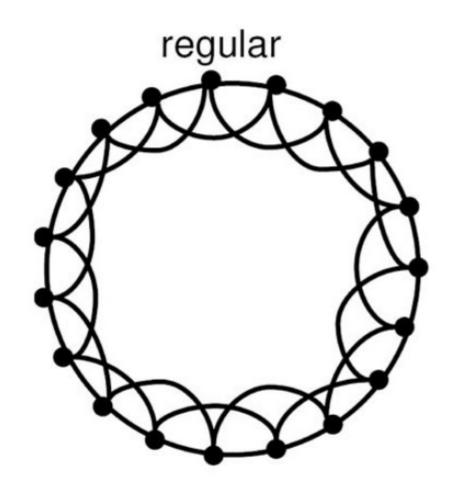
Protein-protein interaction network of C. elegans



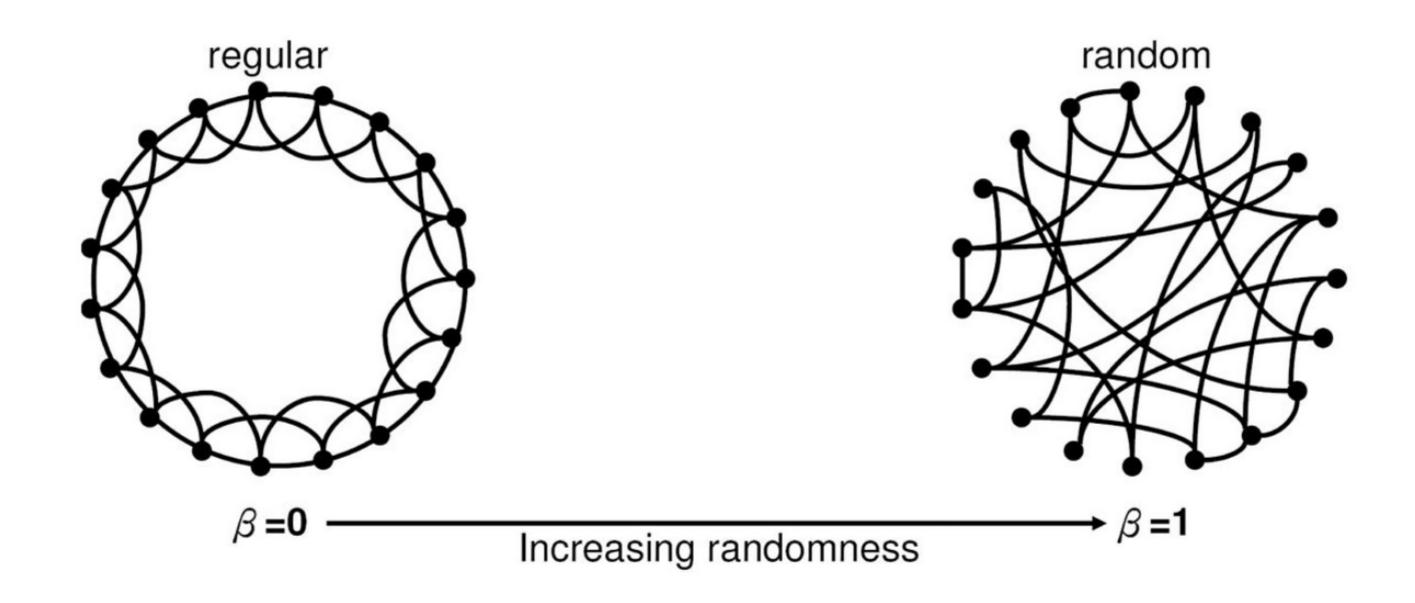
A Map of the Interactome Network of the Metazoan C. elegans

Siming Li et al, Science 23 January 2004: 303 (5657), 540-543

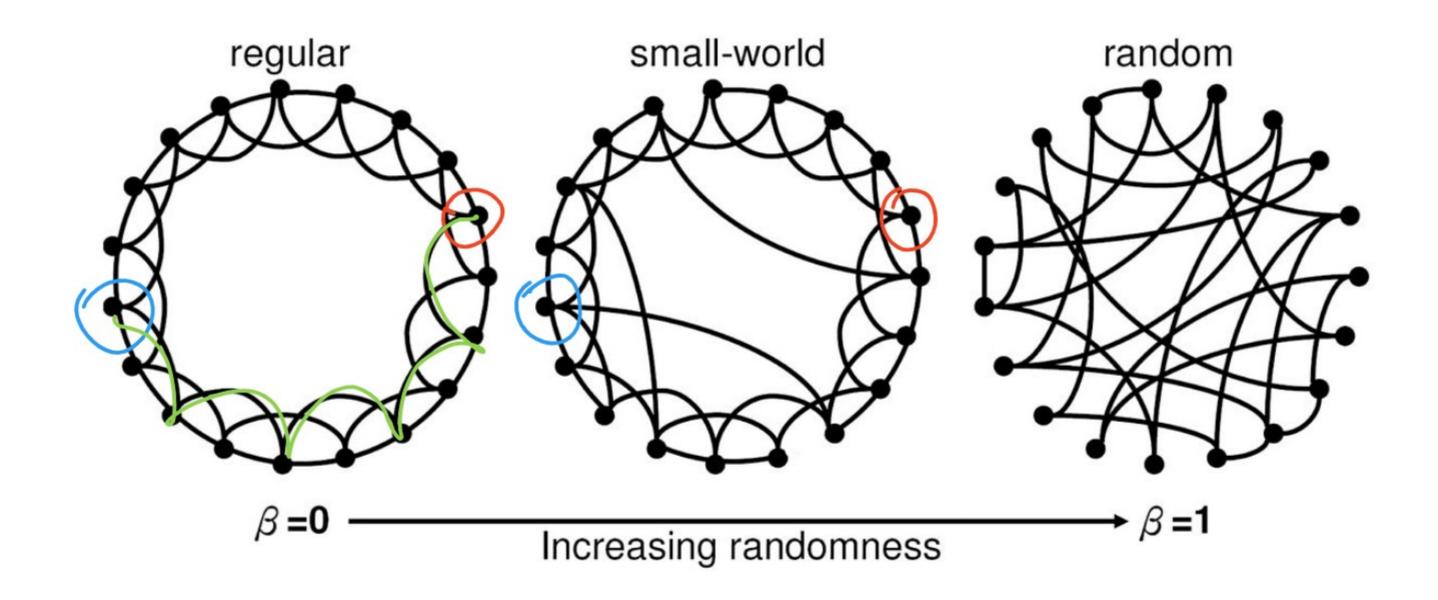
From regular to random networks



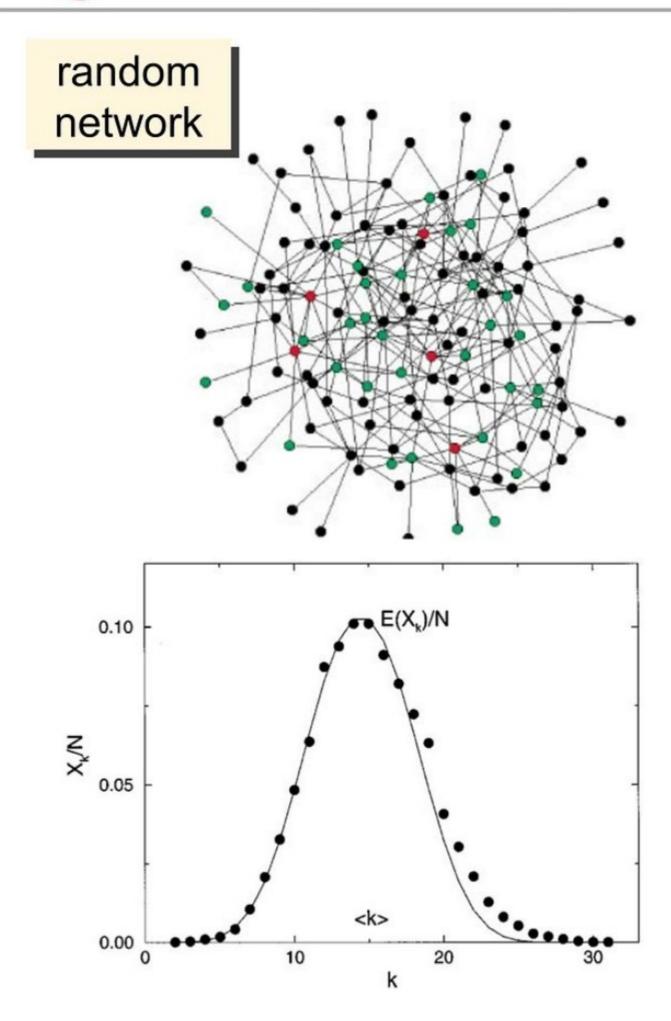
From regular to random networks



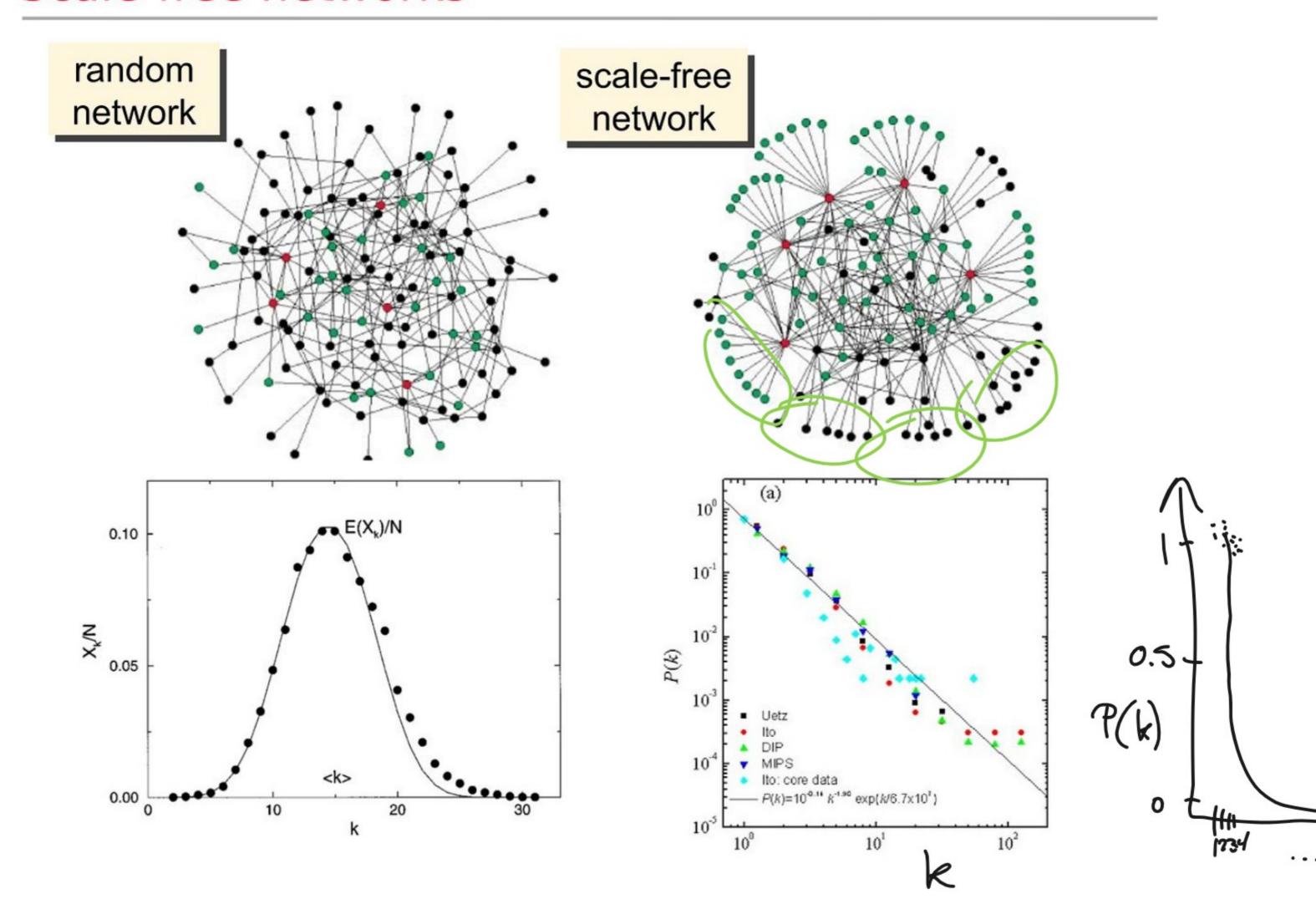
Small-world networks



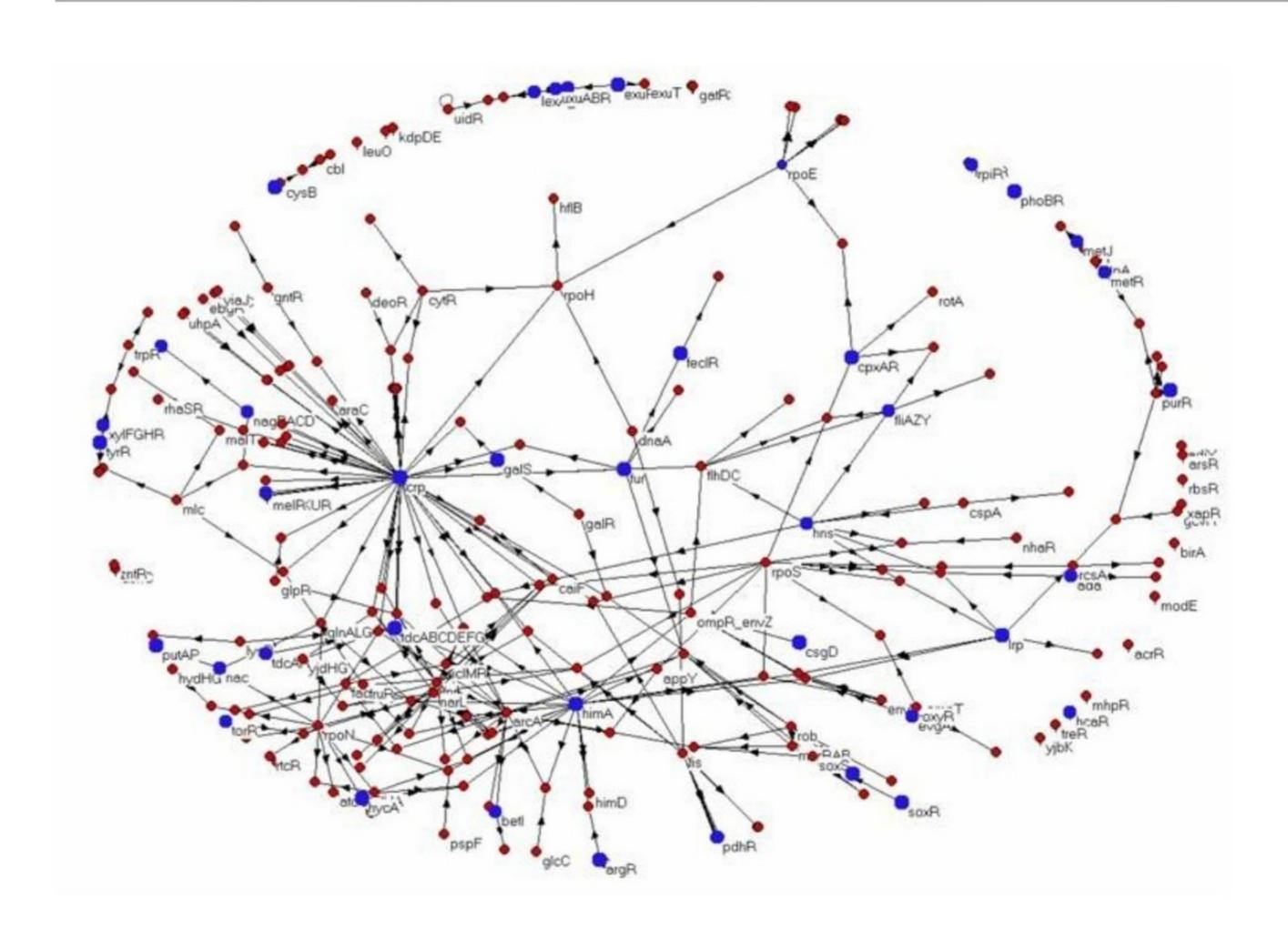
Degree distribution



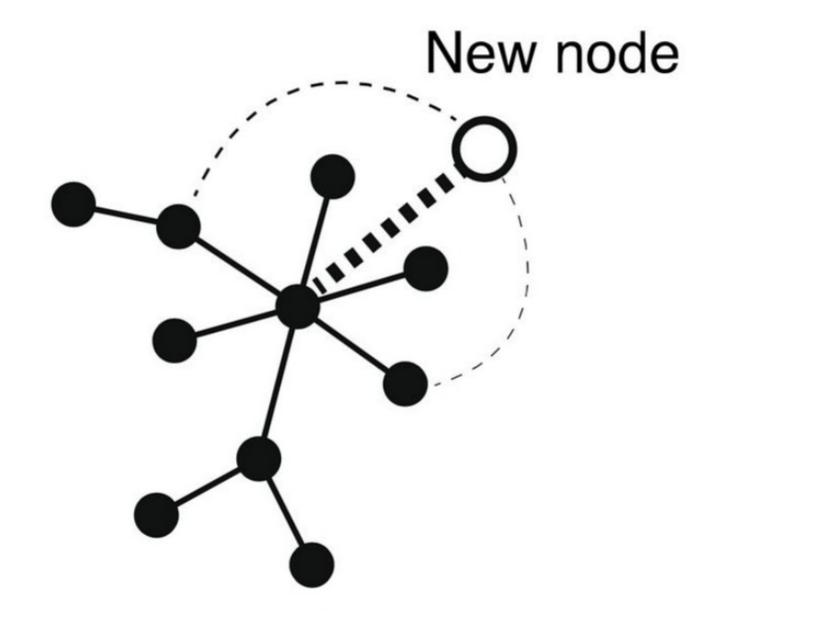
Scale-free networks

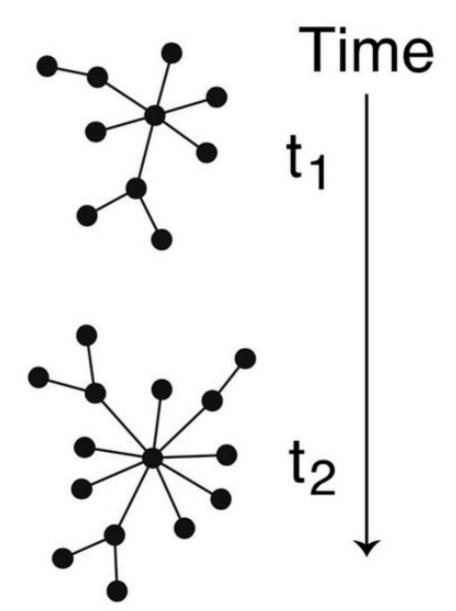


Gene regulatory network of E. coli

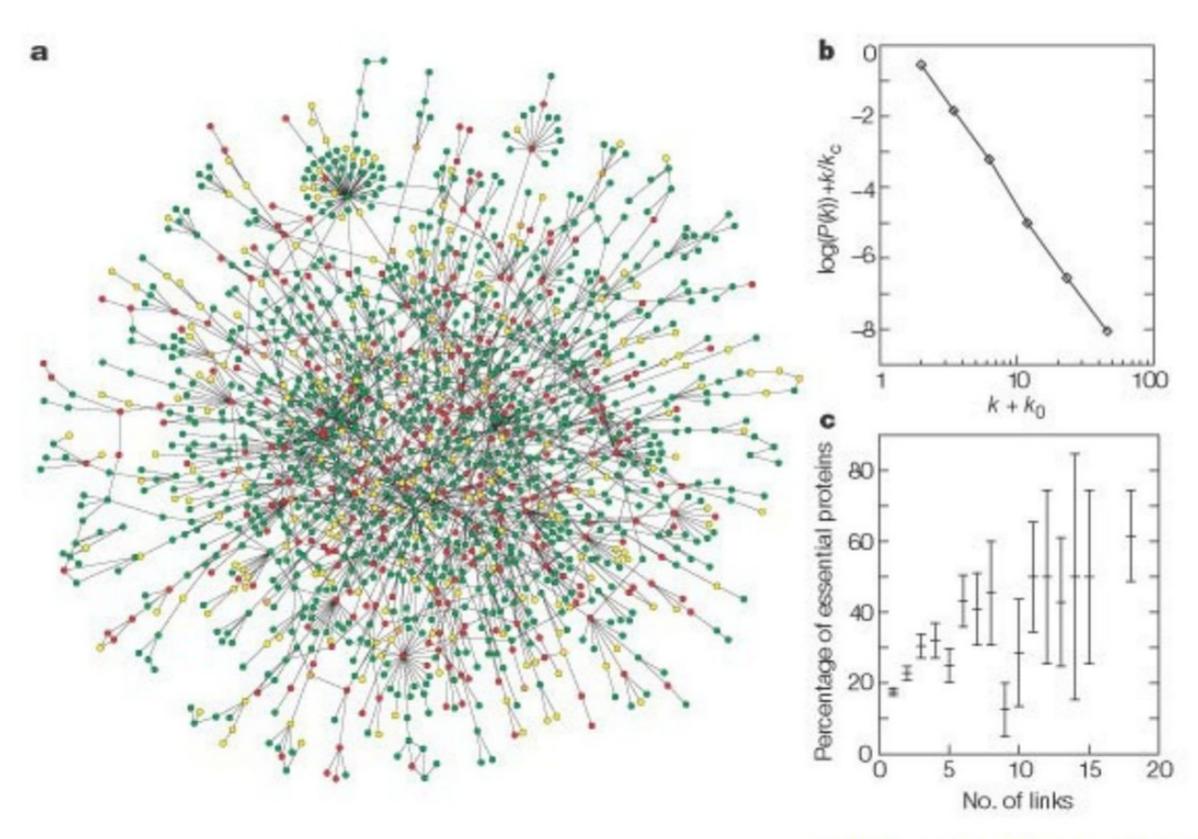


Preferential attachment





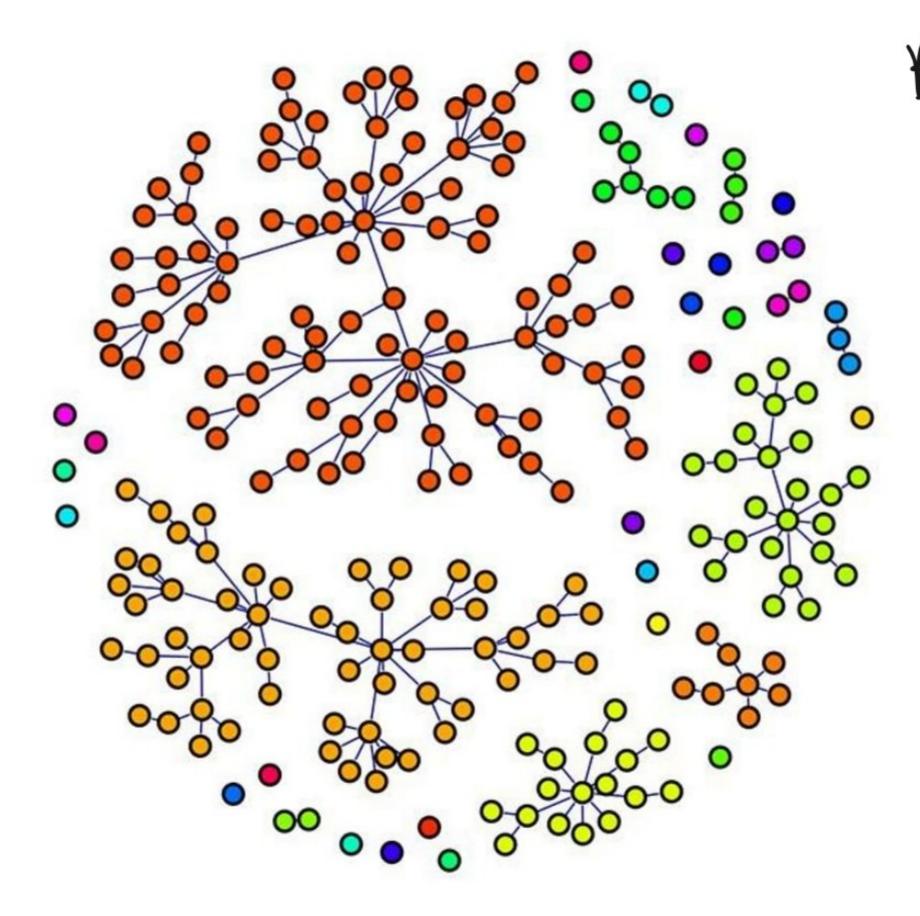
Lethality and network architecture



Lethality and centrality in protein networks
H. Jeong, S. P. Mason, A.-L. Barabási and Z. N. Oltvai
Nature **411**, 41-42(3 May 2001)

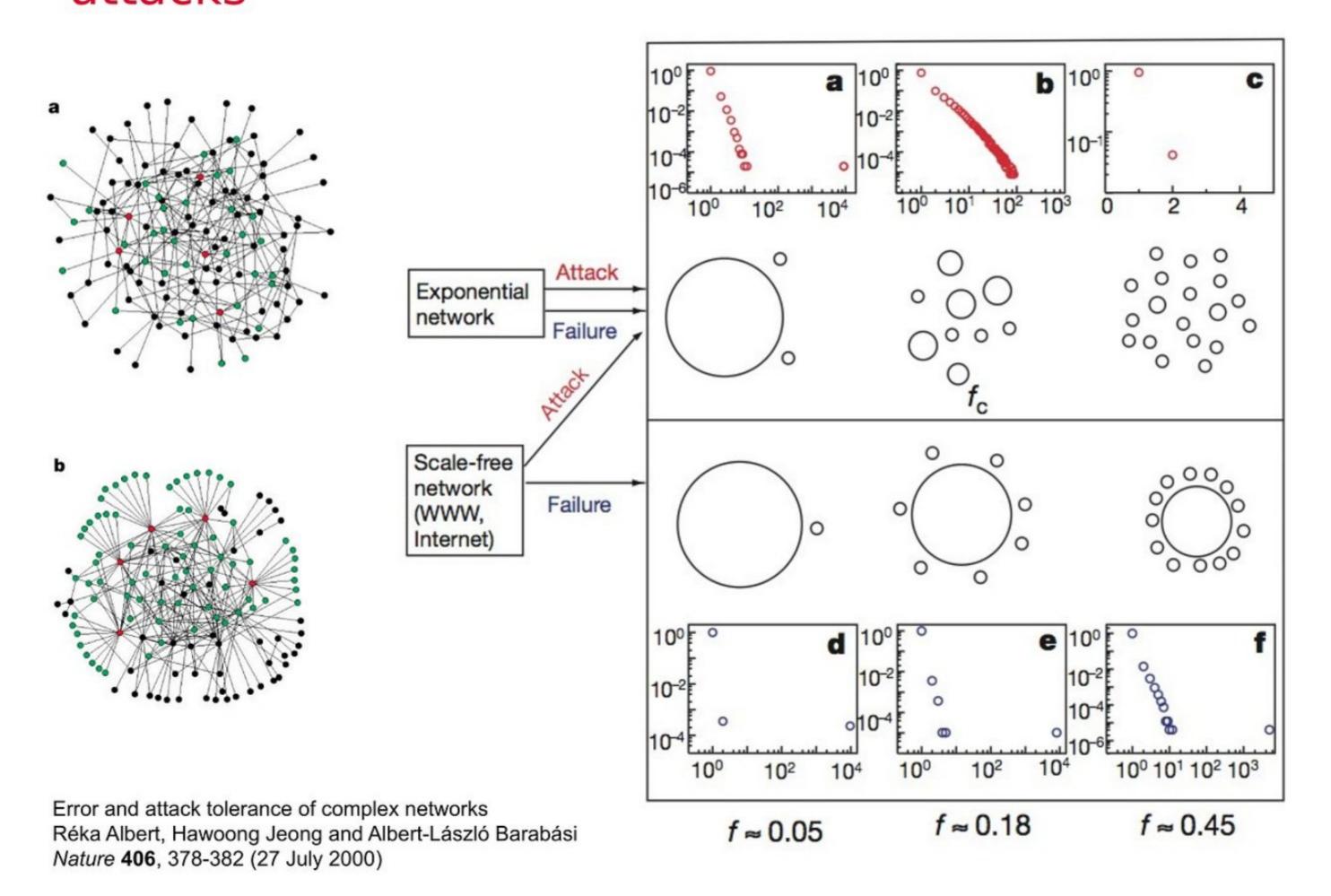
Connected components

Attack Failure

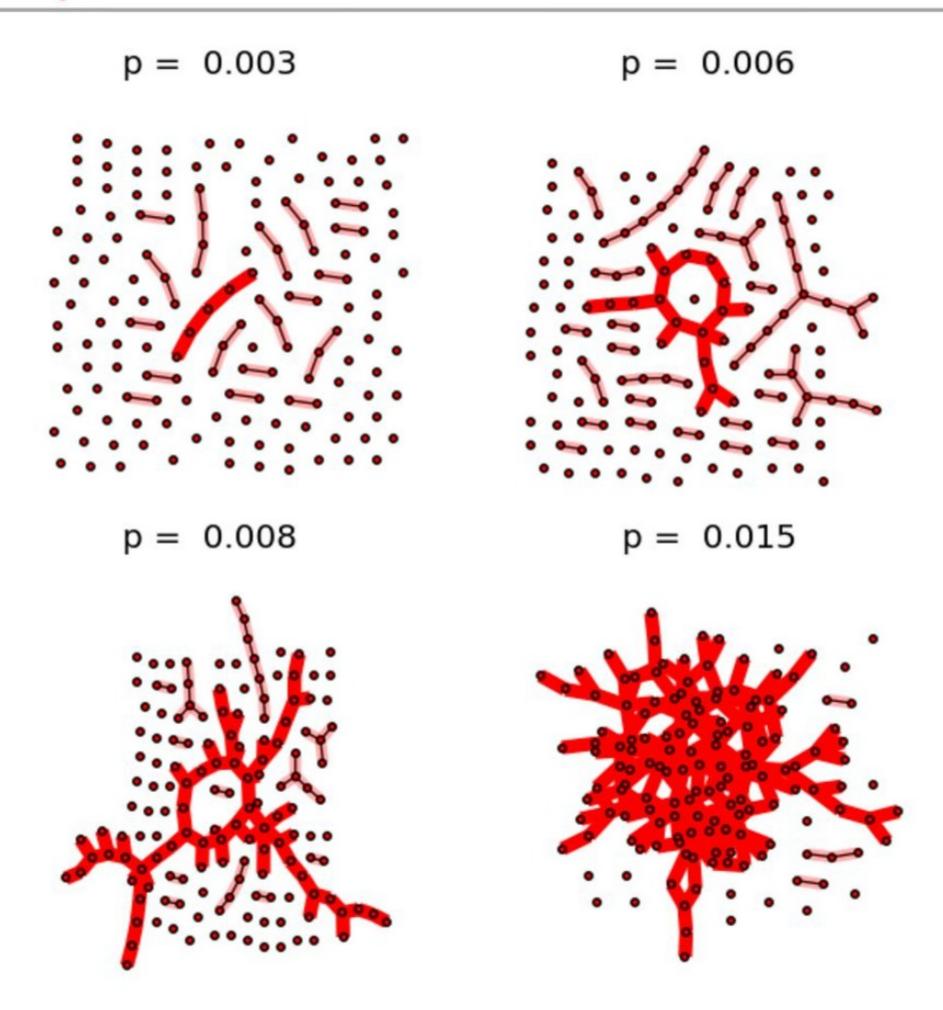


Biological Network

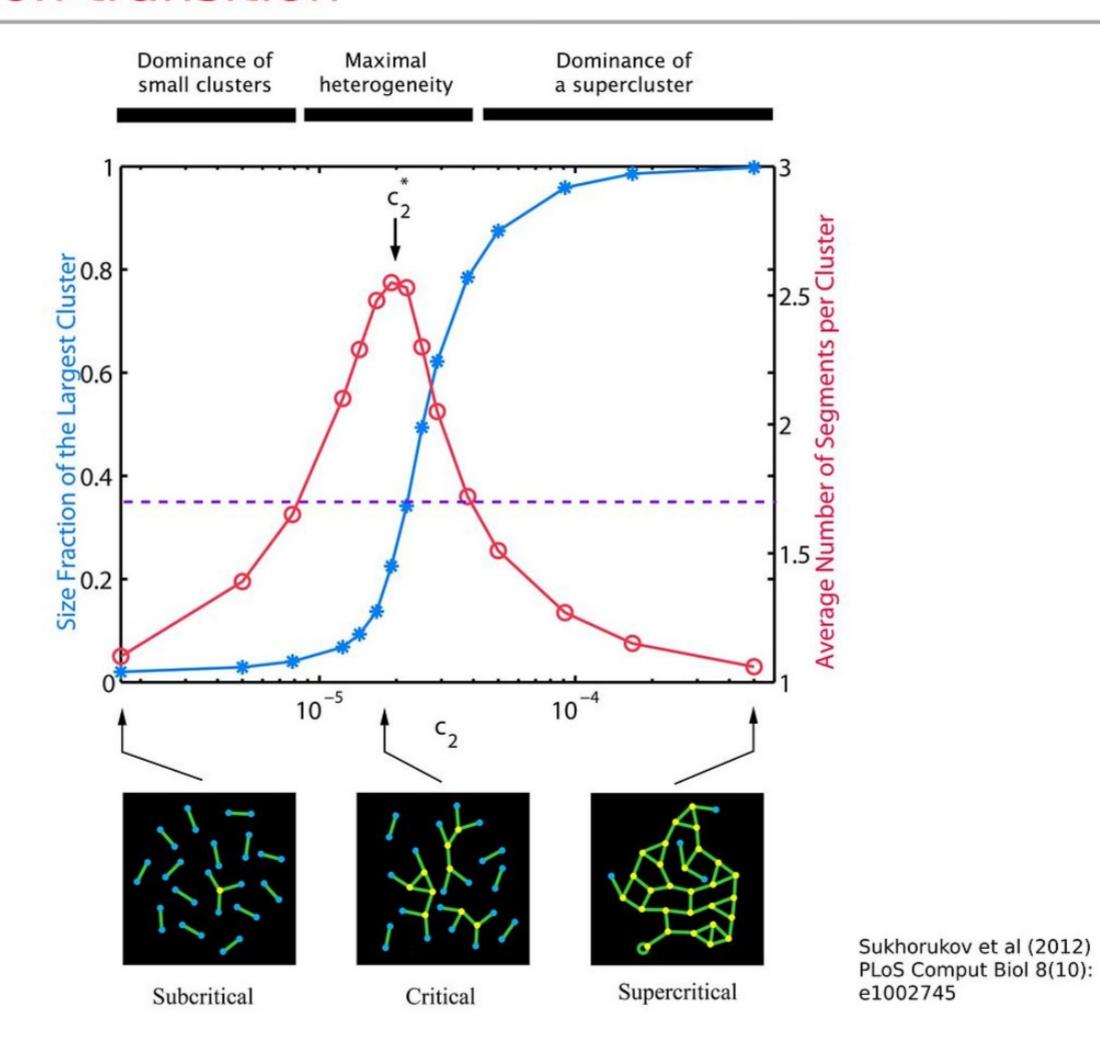
Tolerance of complex networks to errors and attacks



Giant component



Percolation transition



$$M = \rho rob NOT$$
 connected to giant component

 $M = (1-p + pu)^{n-1}$
 $ln \mu = (n-1) ln (1-\frac{1}{n-1}(1-\mu))$
 $= -(n-1)\frac{1}{n-1}(1-\mu)$
 $= -C(1-\mu)$
 $M = e^{-C(1-\mu)}$
 $M = e^{-C(1-\mu)}$

