Reviewer 1 (Anonymous)

**Experimental design**

Dahlquist et al present GRNsight, a service for visualising gene regulatory networks of the ‘small-to-medium-scale’. The tool is available via a web application and the source code is also provided. On receiving a manuscript such as this I immediately try and use the application and I compare it to my current preferred tools in the domain. The web application loads quickly and is reasonably intuitive to use. It is not so clear that the force algorithm is disabled on specific nodes once that node has been manually relocated to a new position. This may be described under the help section, but I could not find it although it is mentioned in the manuscript (line 217) [it is on the documentation page, under section how GRNsight displays the graph, third to last bullet point. It might be helpful to make more headings so that info can be easily located without reading through all of it. Issue #283]. The visual style of the network is good. Certain behaviours of the visualisation are not compatible with internet explorer (which the authors do not mention is supported � line 239). However,, the only platform for which mouse over on links revealed the underlying weights was firefox on windows 7. Neither safari, chrome not firefox on OSX or Chrome on windows 7 showed the weights [Issue #284]. I would like to see an option on the tool for showing or hiding all weights. [Issue #285]

**Validity of the findings**

My two preferred tools for laying out networks are BioTapestry (http://www.biotapestry.org/) and YeD (http://www.yworks.com/products/yed) . In neither case could I see a simple way to import the information from the excel file specified by the authors as output from the GRNmap package to reproduce the visualisation that they show in GRNsight. The specific issues are weighted networks � neither of these packages provide a direcct method of importing these data from a matrix in excel. However GRNsight itself does not work directly from a matrix � rather it parses that network through JSON. The central constraint for GRNsight is the file format output by GRNmap. I could write a parser for that matrix into a format such as GraphML and then import that in to YeD and have far more tools available to me.

The authors themselves recognise this to some degree and argue that their tool is aimed at doing one thing well. I agree that this tool does present a network from GRNmap well. However, given the existence of 47 other tools which already do something similar it must be an exceptionally good tool. I am familiar with cytoscape, but not Gephi and so tried Gephi to visualise a network similar to that presented here. It is possible, but as the authors state non-trivial.

Whilst I agree that simplicity is key (cognitive load � line 103) II am less clear about the ‘understanding the biological results of the model’ enabled by GRNsight. The authors discuss these on lines 281-289 giving generalised interpretations of issues such as feed forward motifs, highest in-degree and the regulatory chains. Yet as far as I can see, these are all determined by visual inspection. Furthermore none of these rely on the weights, which the distinguishing feature of GRNsight. I would be able to identify these more easily in a system such as YeD and do not require the weight information to do so � a simple sif file format givving the directionality between two nodes is sufficient.

The visualisation of the weight parameters described in lines 290-322 is the key behaviour here. Figure 5 D,E show clearly the impact of the addition of this weight information, yet E is the clearest visualisation and the only node within it that is located in anything close to its original position is Ace2 � almost every other node has been moved by hand. This revveals a flaw in the implementation of the force-spring layout algorithm as applied in GRNsight. Given the small area of the view port and the constraint that all nodes remain within it, the layout is sub optimal as the force-spring cannot reach its most relaxed state. [Issue #159] Furthermore when looking at figure 5 I am always drawn to panels C and F as being the most informative view. Thus I would argue that the force-spring algorithm used here does not provide much benefit to the layout of the network other than separating nodes from one another. The useful layout requires manipulation. Taking the network from E and recreating it in YeD revealed that just a hierarchical clustering and layout gets you closer to E without any manual intervention.

**Comments for the Author**

Ultimately the tool presented here is useful for interpreting the results of GRNmap, but I would be unlikely to use it in any other situation. As it does not accept a standard input file type, the output of any other network analysis package requires conversion in to the matrix format required here. Similarly, the tool provides no export function (the option in the File menu remained stubbornly greyed out) and so I can’t take a network from GRNsight and utilise it elsewhere. I also can’t use GRNsight to convert the GRNmap format to something I might like to use elsewhere. [Issue #59] GRNmap itself looks to be a very interesting package and I would like to explore it further, but I would be looking at converting its output into something I could use in a number of other pipelines.

The authors refer to future features coming in version 2 (lines 323-329). I encourage them to consider implementing at least one standard filetype for displaying graph data within their tool. Be it sif, graphml or even gml, it would significantly increase the utility of the tool as it currently exists. [Issue #59] Alternatively this tool not be considered stand alone from GRNmap.

My comments are rather focussed on the tool and its usability, less on the manuscript itself. The manuscript is generally well written and clear. It’s weakness lies in the arguments about biological insight derived from the visualisation. If I were to parse the matrix into a graphml file format, I could visualise these networks (complete with weightings and line endings etc) in a wide array of tools and � I would argue �– extract more biological value from the interpretation. I would encourage the authors to expand on this section of the manuscript if possible.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Reviewer 2 (Manuel Corpas)**

**Basic reporting**

The article "GRNsight: a web application and service for visualizing models of small- to medium-scale gene regulatory networks" is well written and documented. I have found disappointing the level of review of other similar network visualisation tools that exist out there. They only provide comparison agains Cytoscape and Gephi. They do not refer (at least in the introduction) to the Cytoscape.js web application, only to the console application. This to me raises concerns in an otherwise exhaustive work, providing ground for not having extensively researched other similar tools in the field, which is quite crowded. A search in the BioJS registry (http://biojs.io/; an NPM based repository of biological web application) of the word "network" retrieves 12 components. Not all of them are necessarily relevant for this publication, but at least some of them should be compared against and a case should be made so that it is made apparent how GRNsight provides valuable new functionality that is not redundant.

You do mention Cytoscape.js in line 175 but the justification of creating GRNsight because of the future possibility of implementing other D3.js visualisations is not well founded in my opinion. The http://biojs.io/d/biojs-vis-interactions-d3 network visualisation component does use already D3 for network visualisation.

The supplementary figures are very helpful to the understanding of the article.

**Validity of the findings**

I am not sure that the visualisation of 75 nodes or 150 edges is the kind of magnitude that would be valuable to many potential users. I would find it more impressive if the capacity to render nodes was in the order of thousands (even though this may be impractical to visualise and some data reductions might be necessary).

To me the bits that I have found most useful for the tool are:

- The visualisation is pleasing and intuitive

- The documentation is extensive and easy to read

- The demos allow users to quickly grasp the functionality

- The article is clear and the results show the relevance of the functionality

- The emphasis on testing and best practice are well appreciated although not complete, see below

- Networks can be uploaded via an xlsx file

I would have also liked some more emphasis on the "findable" and "reusable" aspects of open source software principles. I do believe some mention to "FAIR" principles could be useful: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable. This has been done with data sharing (http://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618) but this applies to software.

Comments for the Author

Bioinformatics web tools like GRNsight are published in the literature but they are not made accessible via a centralised repository like the BioJS registry. I would thoroughly recommend authors to make accessible their tool via the BioJS registry. The requirements for making a package accessible through the BioJS registry are minimal:

- The source code has be made available via GitHub

- It has to be made available in the Node.js Package Manager (NPM), the package manager for JavaScript

- The "biojs" keyword has to be included in the "package.json" file of NPM

If the authors had searched the BioJS registry for the keyword "network" they would have found components that could have at least compared against. By not checking the BioJS registry and not including GRNsight in it they have missed the opportunity to increase the exposure of their tool and potentially lose valuable engagement with a community of reference who might even keen to contribute to the code. It is thus important to appear that this tool is not coded in isolation.