



Scooter Morris
Nadezhda Doncheva

May 31, 2016
EMBO Practical Course
Budapest, Hungary



Outline

- Biological Networks
 - Why Networks?
 - Biological Network Taxonomy
 - Analytical Approaches
 - Visualization
- Introduction to Cytoscape
- Hands on Tutorial
 - Data import
 - Layout and apps



Introductions

- John “Scooter” Morris
 - 2010-Current
 - Adjunct Assistant Professor, Pharmaceutical Chemistry
 - 2004-Current
 - Director, NCRR Resource for Biocomputing, Visualization, and Informatics (RBVI) @ UCSF
 - 1985-2004
 - Principal Systems Architect: Genentech, Inc.
 - Cytoscape core team since 2006
 - Author of several Cytoscape plugins
 - SFLDLoader, *structureViz*, *clusterMaker*, *chemViz*, *metanodePlugin*, *groupTool*, *commandTool*, *bioCycPlugin*



Introductions

- Nadezhda T. Doncheva
 - 2016-Current
 - Postdoc researcher at the Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Protein Research & Center for non-coding RNA in Technology and Health in Copenhagen
 - 2010-2016:
 - Research scientist and PhD student at the Max Planck Institute for Informatics in Saarbrücken
 - Author or co-developer of several Cytoscape plugins:
 - RINalyzer, structureViz2, setsApp, NetworkAnalyzer, NetworkPrioritizer



Introductions

- Barry Demchak
 - 2012-Current
 - Chief Software Architect, Project Manager for National Resource for Network Biology (NRNB, Ideker Lab)
 - 2005-2012
 - PhD Computer Science and Engineering, UC San Diego
 - 1987-current
 - President, Torrey Pines Software, Inc
 - Cytoscape core team since 2012
 - Architect of Cytoscape Cyberinfrastructure



Introductions

- Christian Zmasek
 - 2015-Current
 - Cytoscape core team (Ideker Lab)
 - 2006-2015
 - Postdoc (Sanford-Burnham) Comparative functional genomics
- Rintaro Saito, PhD
 - 2014-Current
 - Associate Project Scientist (Kumar Lab)
 - 2011-2014
 - Visiting Assistant Professor (Ideker Lab)
 - 2002-2011
 - Assistant Professor (Keio University)



Introductions

- You?
 - Clinician
 - Biologist
 - Bioinformatician
 - Computer Scientist
 - Chemist
 - Other?



Installation

- How many have installed:
 - Cytoscape 3.4.0
 - Apps:
 - Omics Analysis Collection



Why Networks?

- **Networks are...**
 - Commonly understood
 - Structured to reduce complexity
 - More efficient than tables

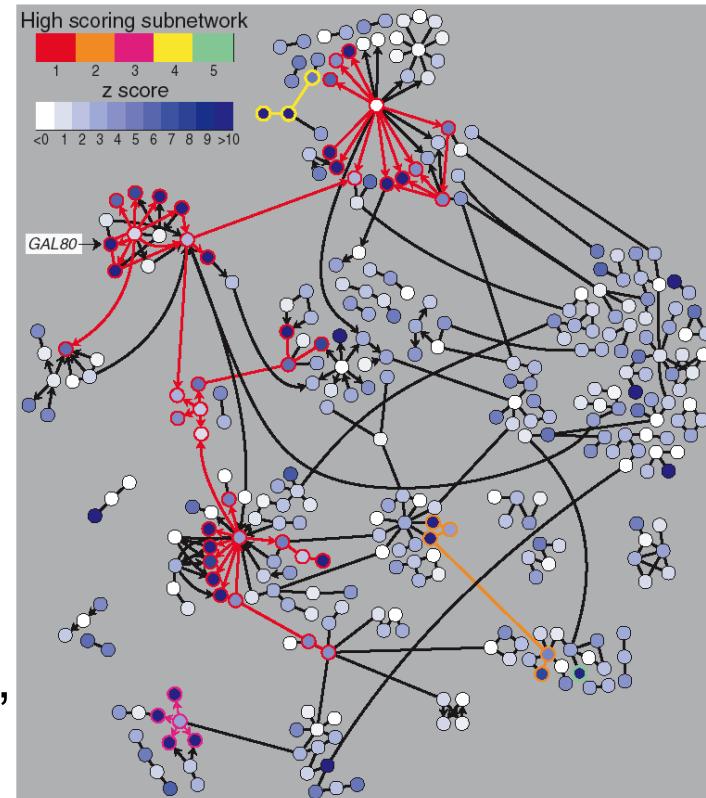
- **Network tools allow...**

Analysis

- Characterize network properties
- Identify hubs and subnets
- Classify, quantify and correlate, e.g., cluster nodes by associated data

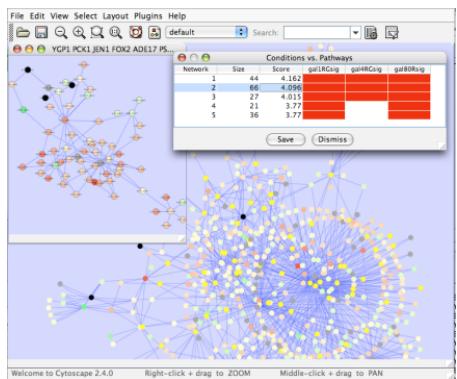
Visualization

- Explore data overlays
- Interpret mechanisms, e.g., how a process is modulated or attenuated by a stimulus

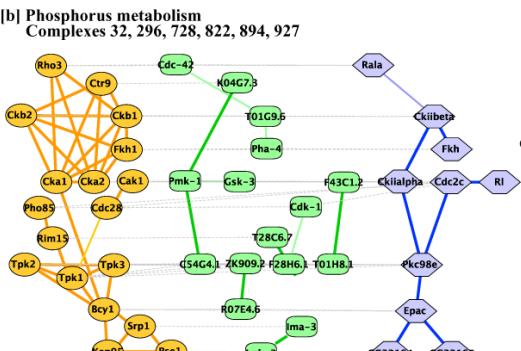




Applications of Network Biology

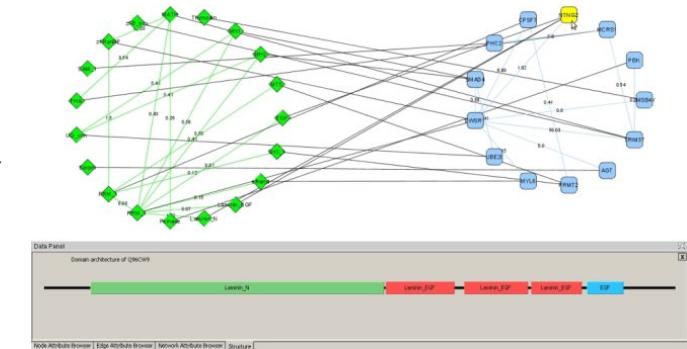
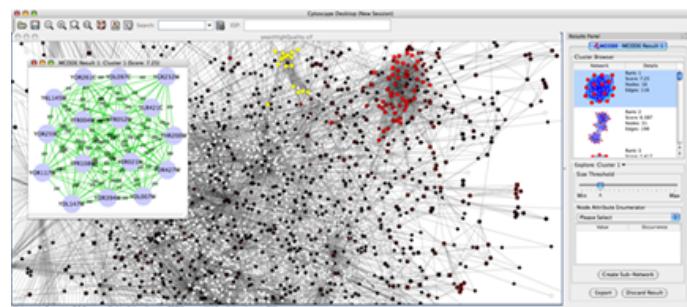


jActiveModules, UCSD



PathBlast, UCSD

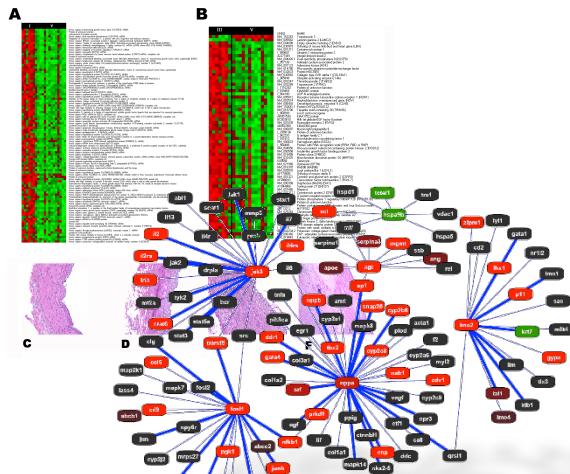
- Gene Function Prediction**
shows connections to sets of genes/proteins involved in same biological process
- Detection of protein complexes/subnetworks**
discover modularity & higher order organization (motifs, feedback loops)
- Network evolution**
biological process(s)
conservation across species
- Prediction of interactions & functional associations**
statistically significant domain-domain correlations in protein interaction network to predict protein-protein or genetic interaction



DomainGraph, Max Planck Institute



Applications in Disease

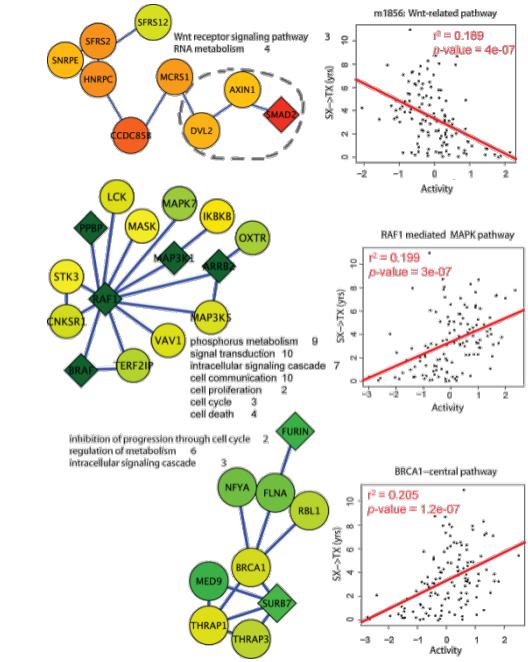


Agilent Literature Search

- **Identification of disease subnetworks** – identification of disease network subnetworks that are transcriptionally active in disease.

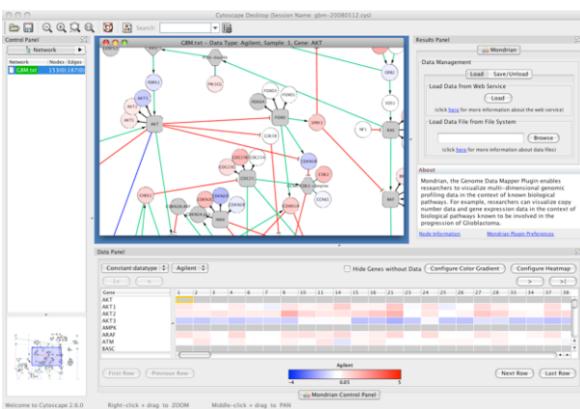
- **Subnetwork-based diagnosis** – source of biomarkers for disease classification, identify interconnected genes whose aggregate expression levels are predictive of disease state

- **Subnetwork-based gene association** – map common pathway mechanisms affected by collection of genotypes (SNP, CNV)



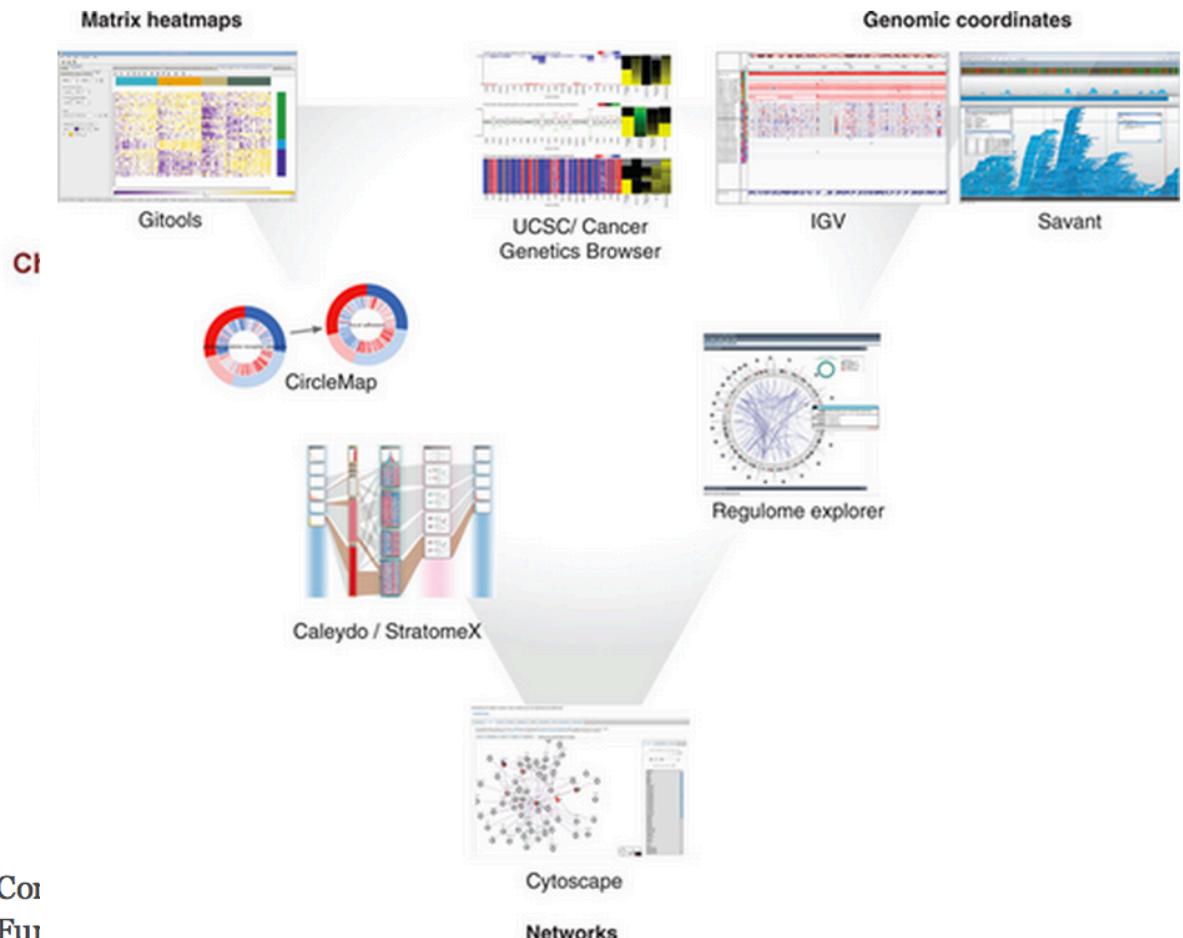
PinnacleZ, UCSD

Mondrian, MSKCC





The Challenge

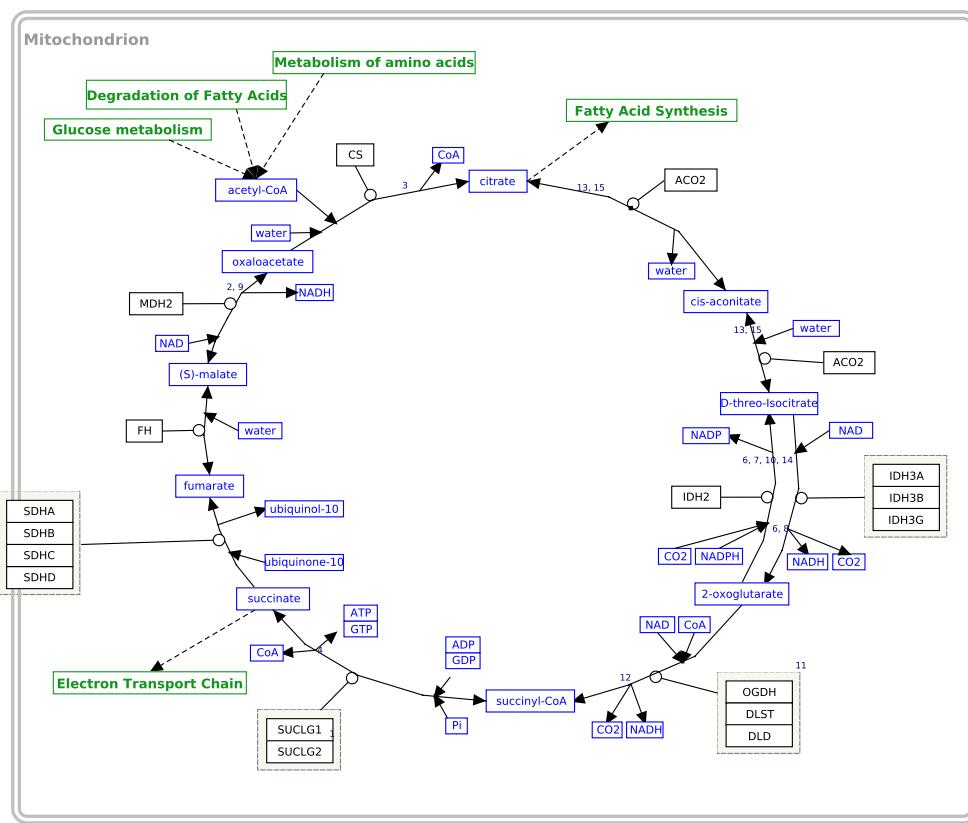


<http://cytoscape-publications.tumblr.com/archive>

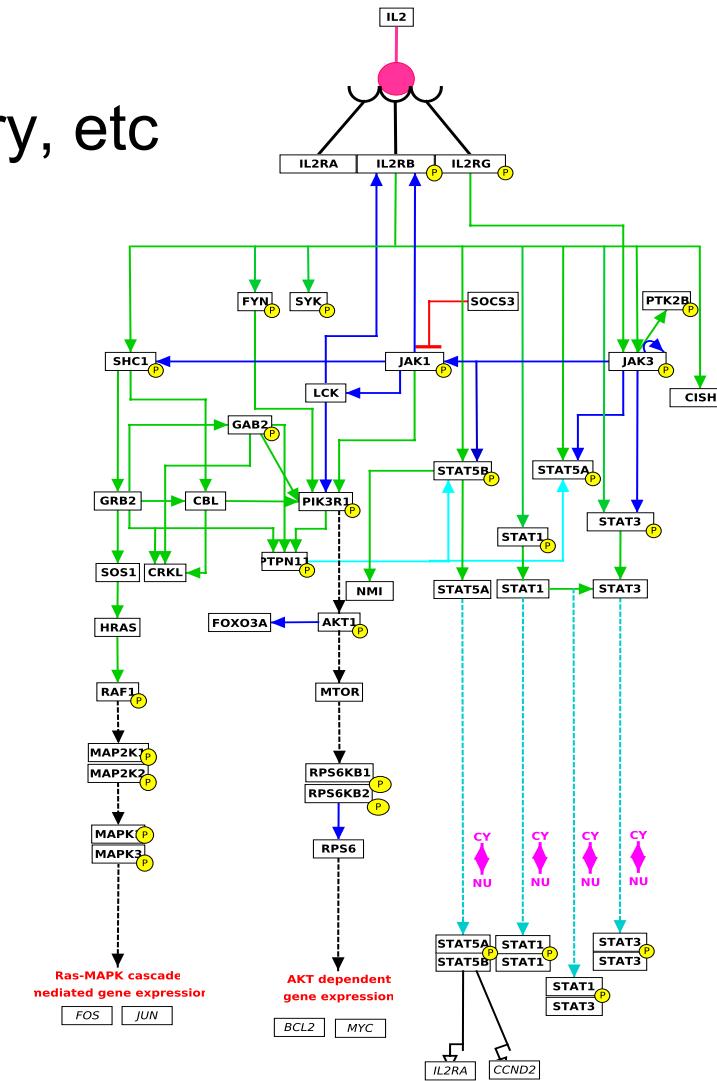


Biological Network Taxonomy

- Pathways
 - Signaling, Metabolic, Regulatory, etc



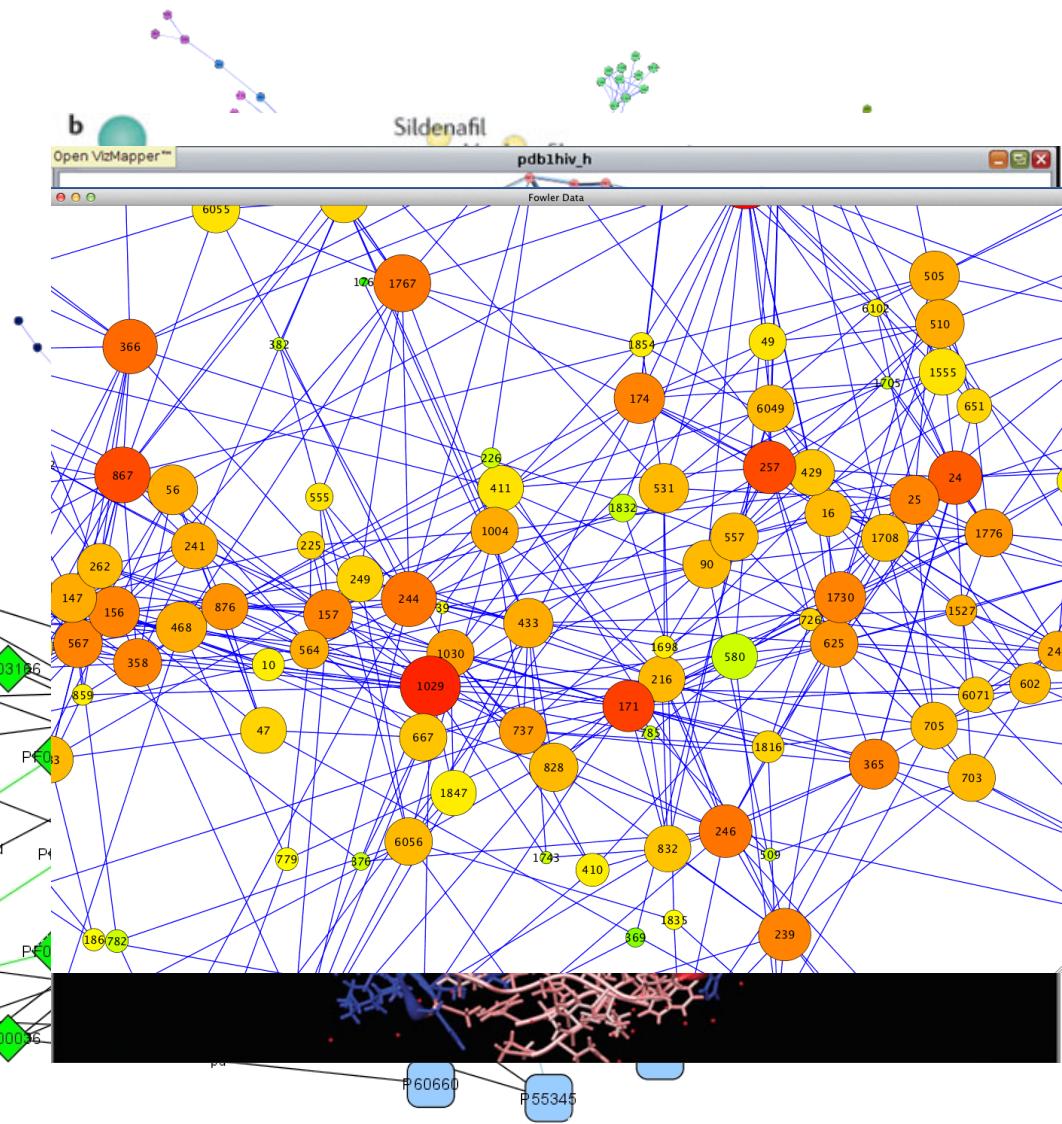
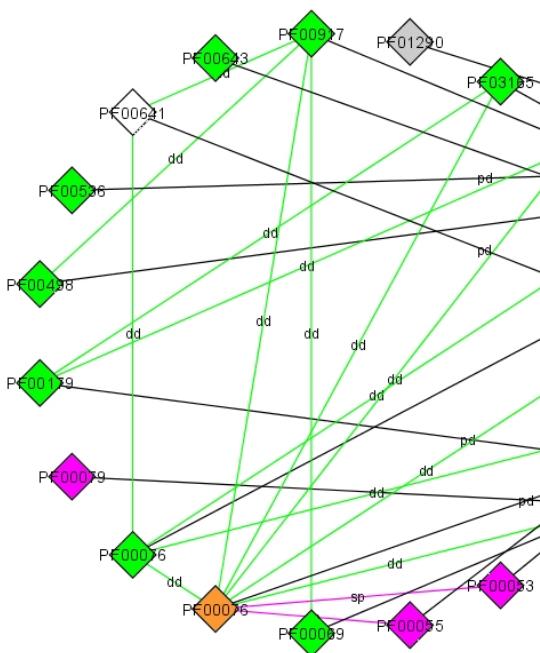
IL-2 Signaling Pathway





Biological Network Taxonomy

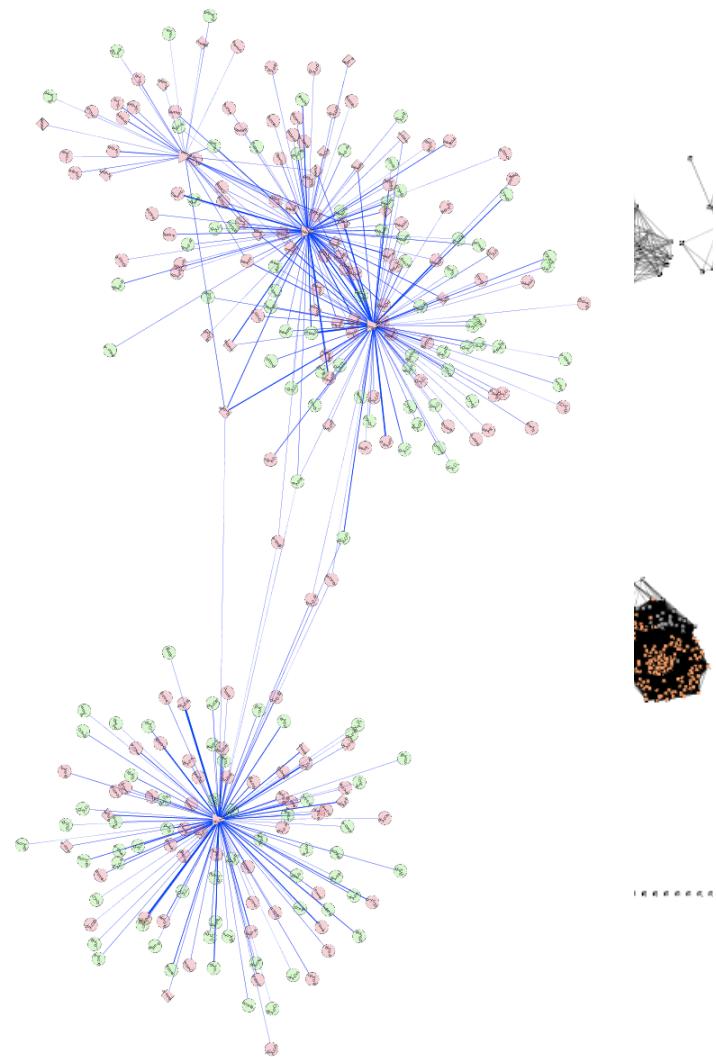
- Interactions
 - Protein-Protein
 - Protein-Ligand
 - Domain-Domain





Biological Network Taxonomy

- Similarity
 - Protein-Protein
 - Chemical similarity
 - Ligand similarity (SEA)
 - Others
 - Tag clouds
 - Topic maps





Biological Network Taxonomy

Where do I get *the* network?

There is no such thing!

550 different interaction databases!

in 2013





Biological Network Taxonomy

Where do I get *the* network?

There is no such thing!

... in 2016



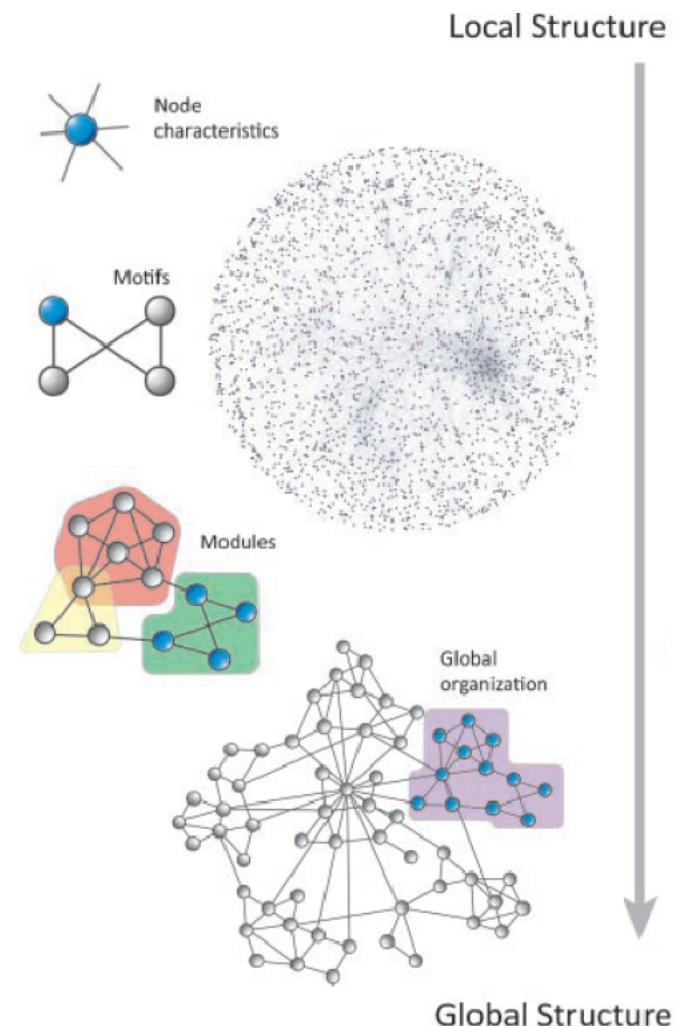
<http://ndexbio.org>



Analytical Approaches

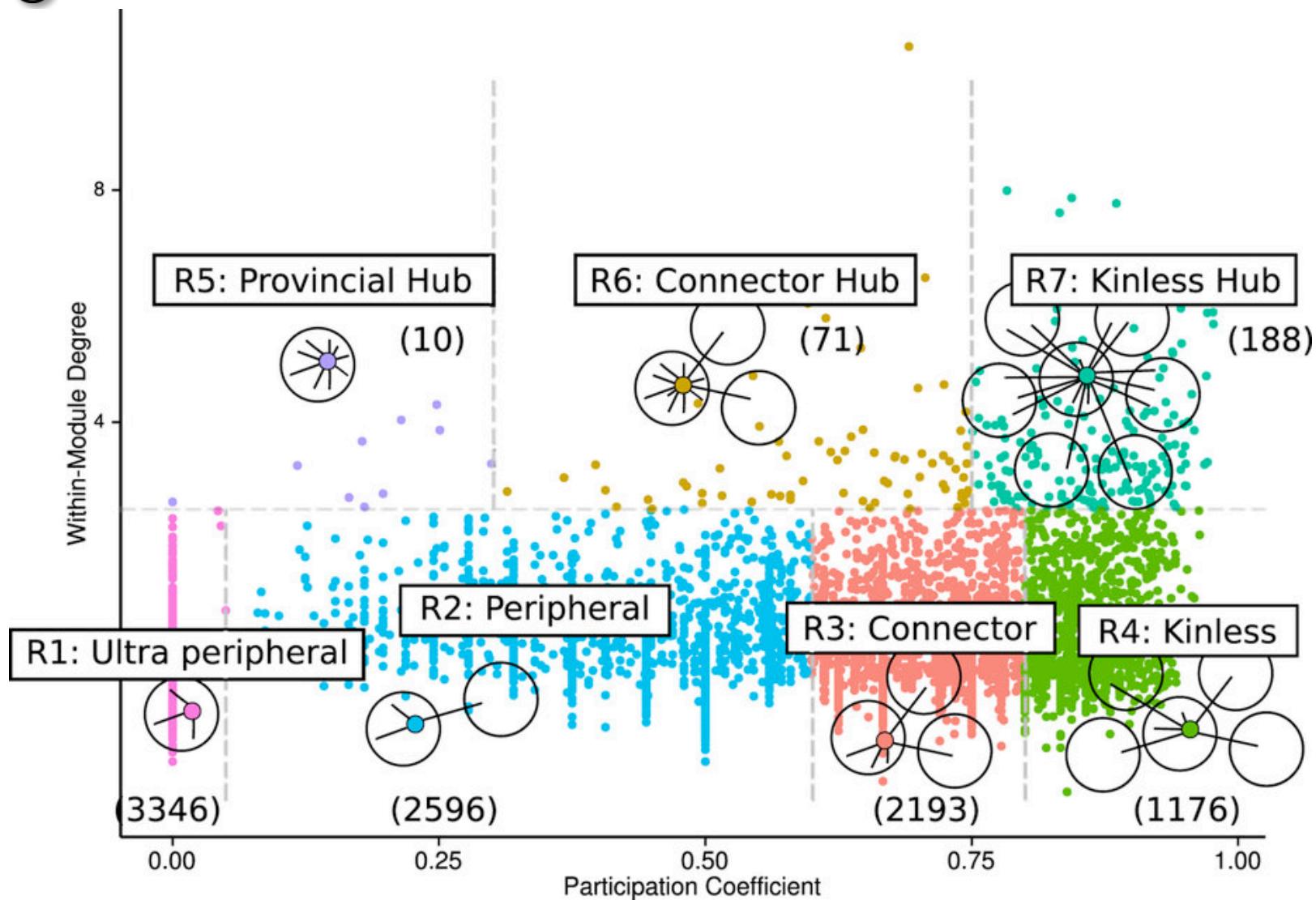
The levels of organization of complex networks:

- ▶ Node **degree** provides information about single nodes
- ▶ Three or more nodes represent a **motif**
- ▶ Larger groups of nodes are called **modules** or **communities**
- ▶ **Hierarchy** describes how the various structural elements are combined





Analytical Approaches





Analytical Approaches

Network topology statistics such as node degree, degree distribution, centrality, clustering coefficient, shortest paths, and robustness of the network to the random removal of single nodes are important network characteristics.

Modularity refers to the identification of sub-networks of interconnected nodes that might represent molecules physically or functionally linked that work coordinately to achieve a specific function.

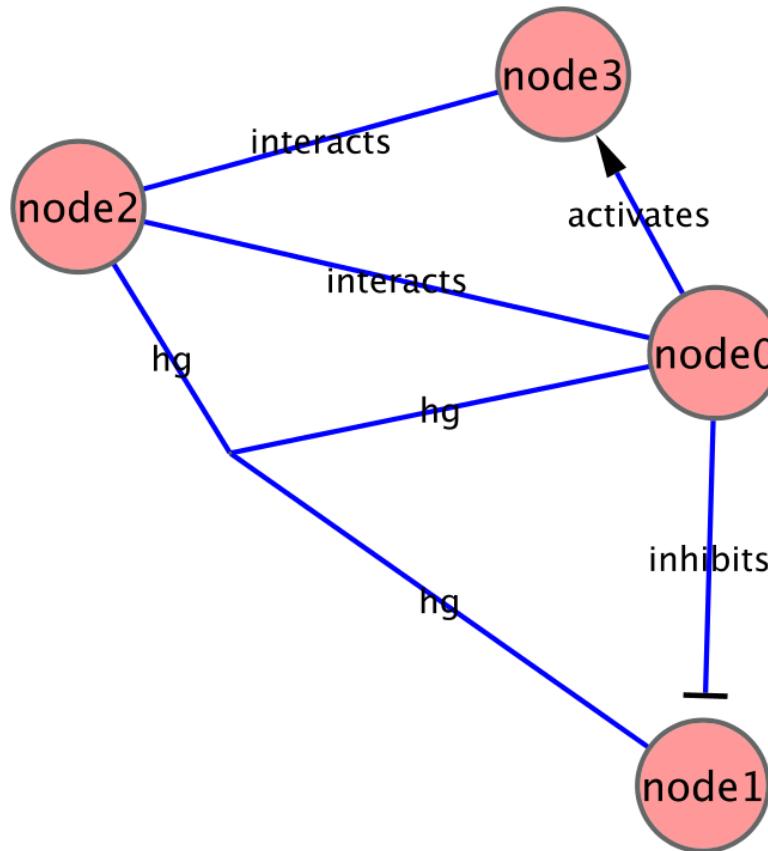
Motif analysis is the identification of small network patterns that are over-represented when compared with a randomized version of the same network. Regulatory elements are often composed of such motifs.

Network alignment and comparison tools can identify similarities between networks and have been used to study evolutionary relationships between protein networks of organisms.



Analytical Approaches

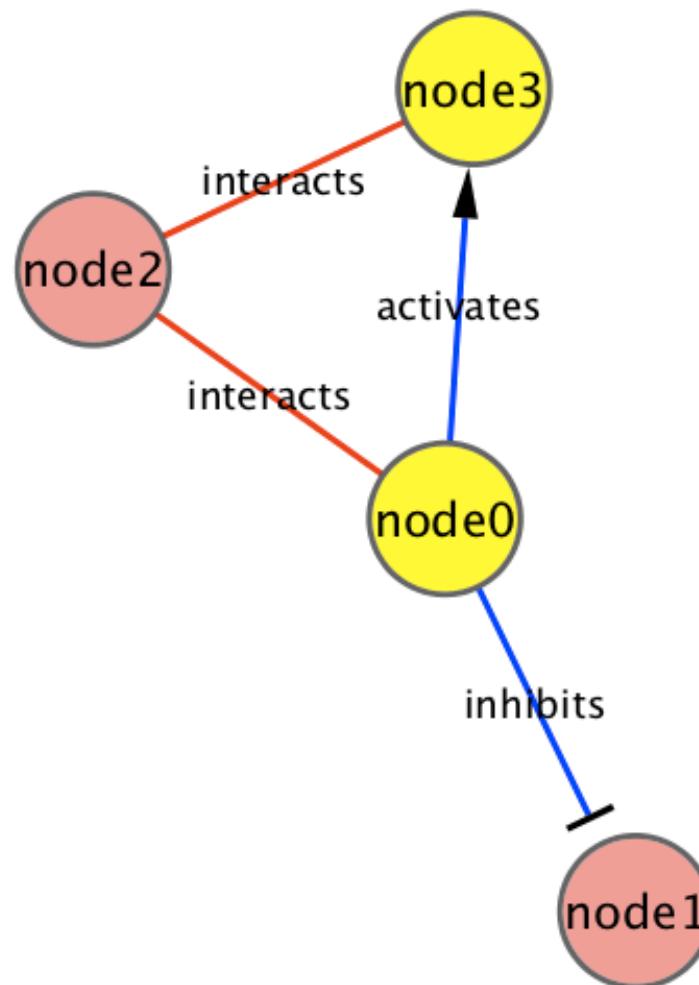
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Analytical Approaches

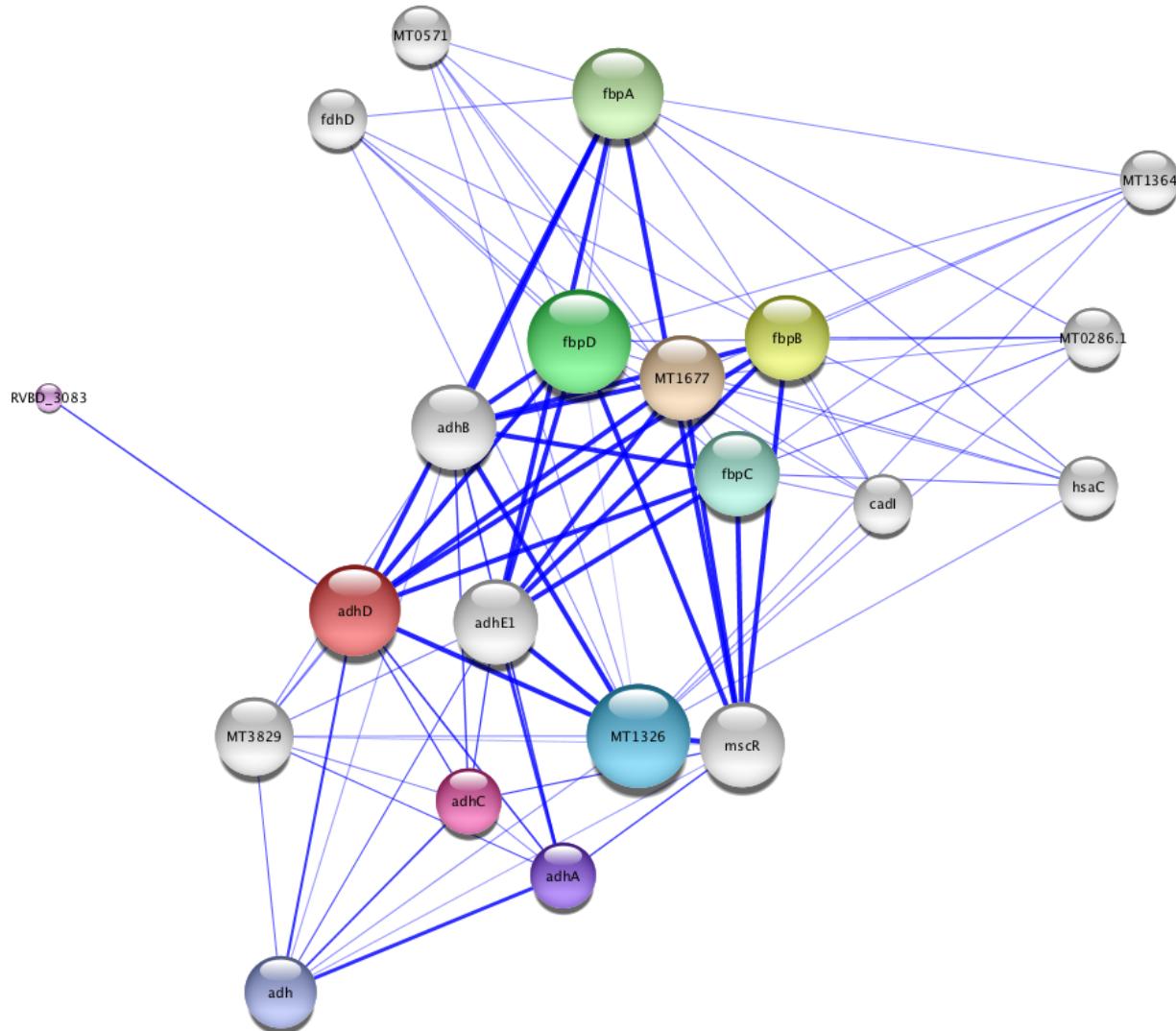
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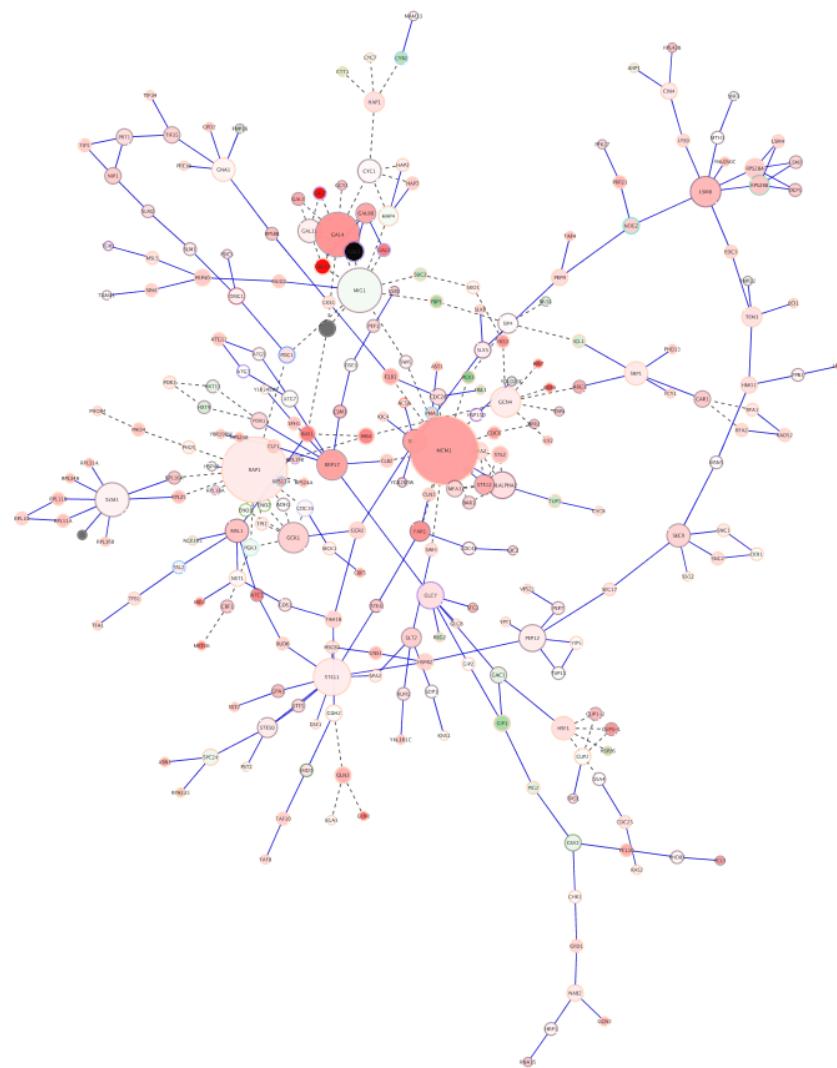
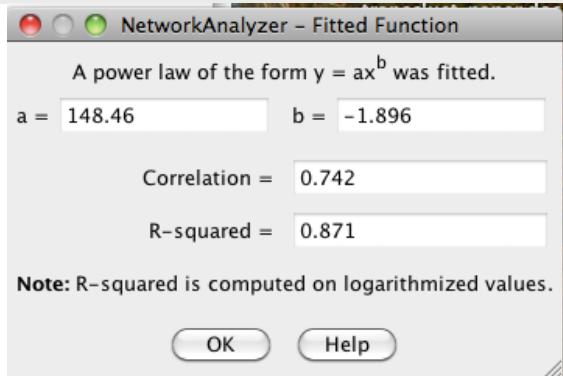
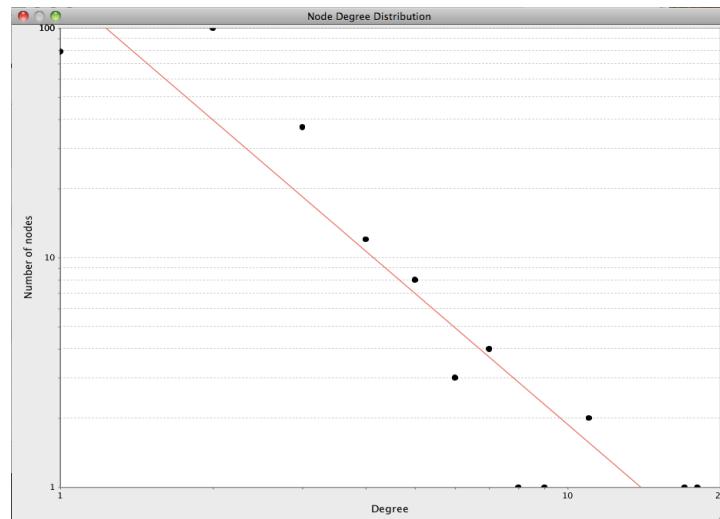


Analytical Approaches





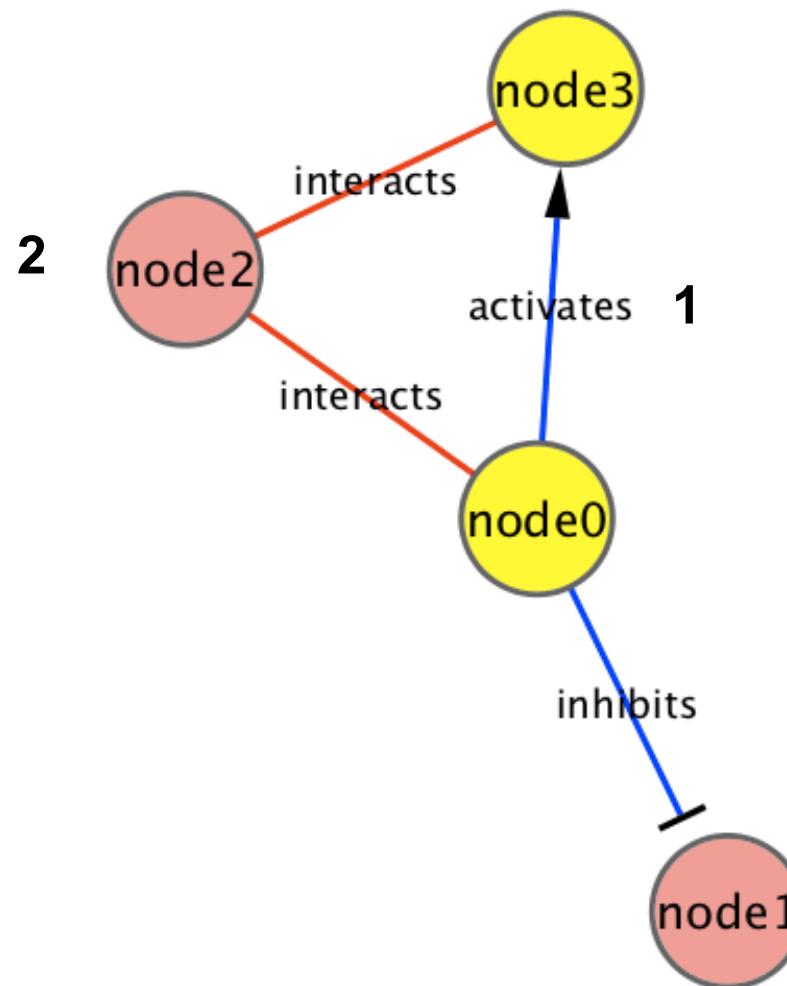
Analytical Approaches





Analytical Approaches

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Analytical Approaches

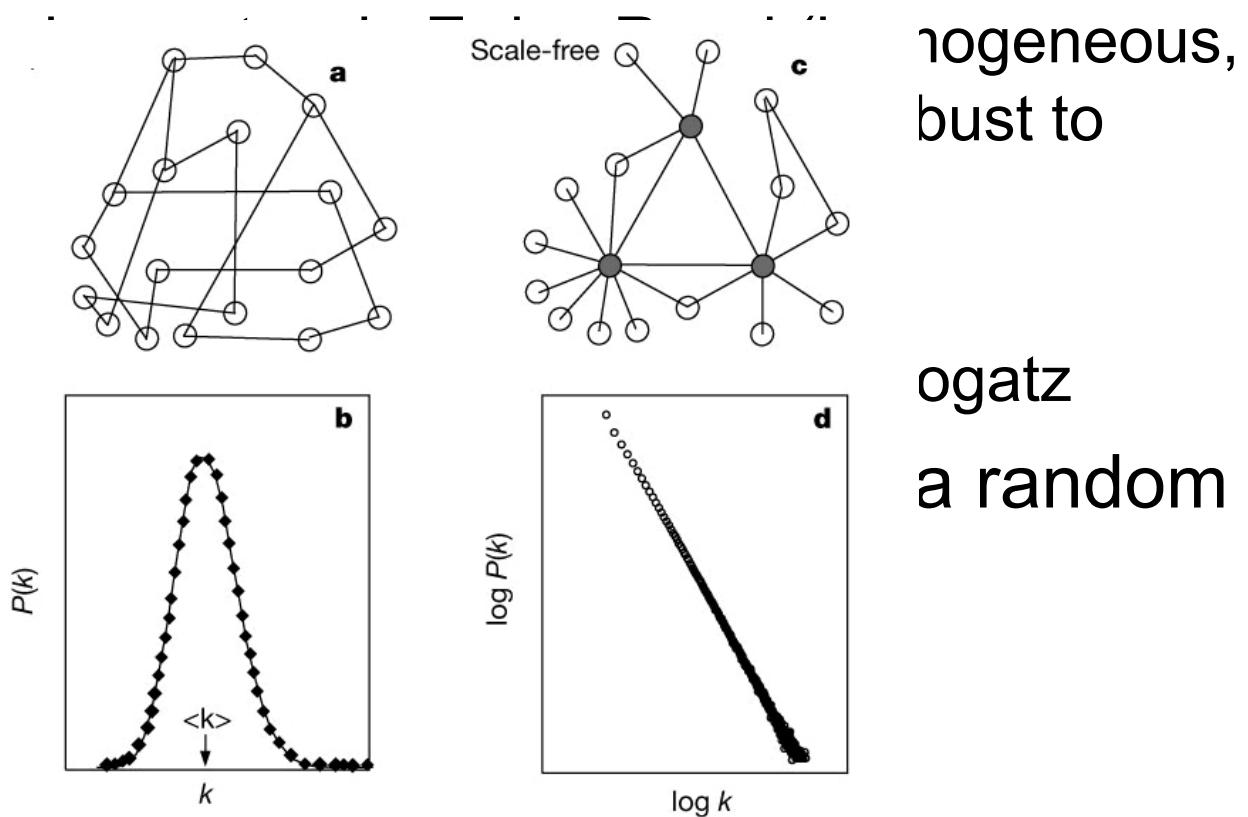
- Small-world networks
 - any two arbitrary nodes are connected by a small number of intermediate edges
 - the network has an average shortest path length much smaller than the number of nodes in the network
(Watts, Nature, 1998).
 - Interaction networks have been shown to be small-world networks (Barabási, Nature Reviews in Genetics, 2004)





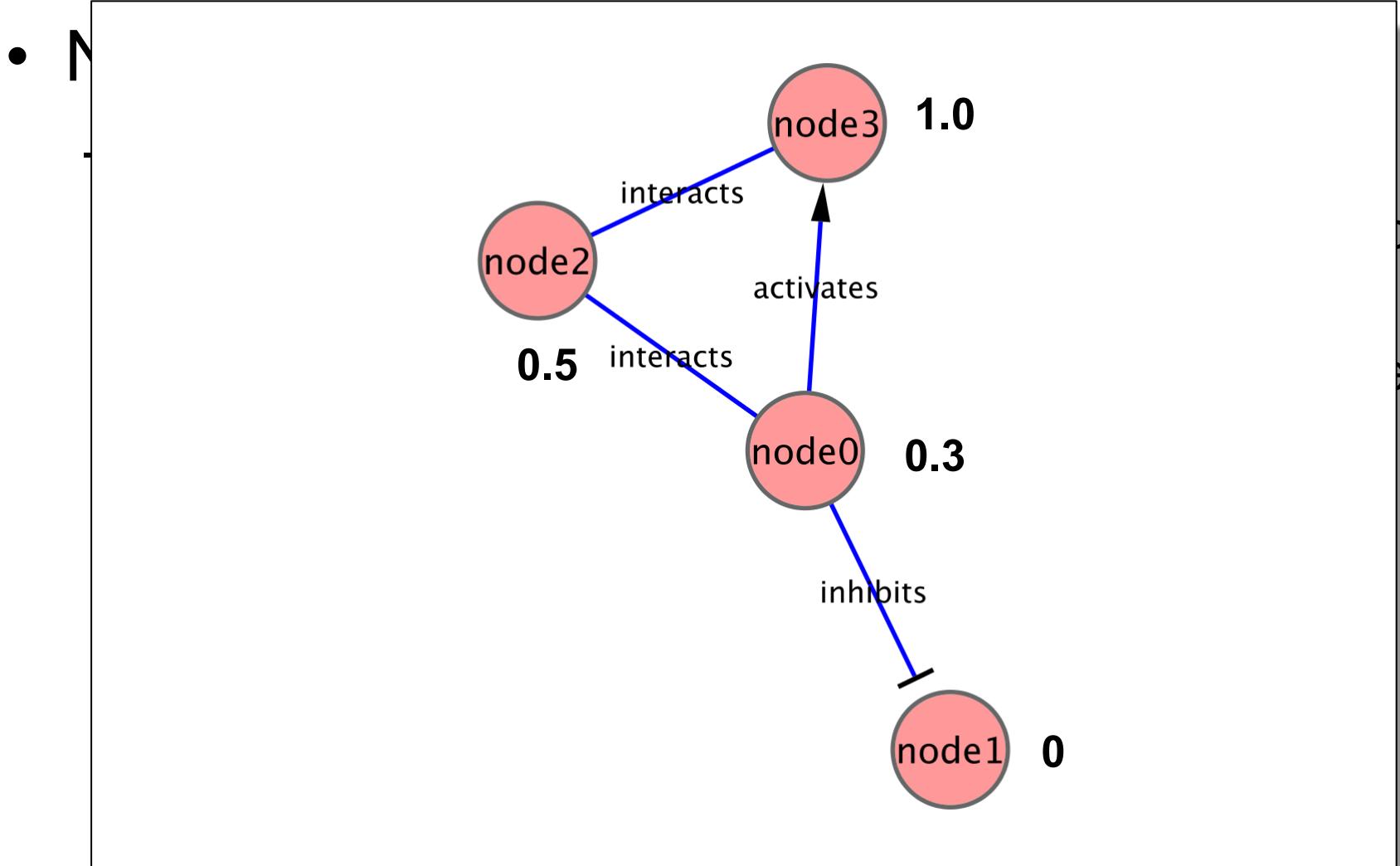
Analytical Approaches

- Random networks
 - Algorithms exist to create random networks
 - Flat random networks: nodes are arbitrarily connected.
 - Scale-free: a few highly connected nodes (hubs) connect to many other nodes.
 - Small-world: a random network with local connections and some long-range connections.
 - Useful to understand network properties





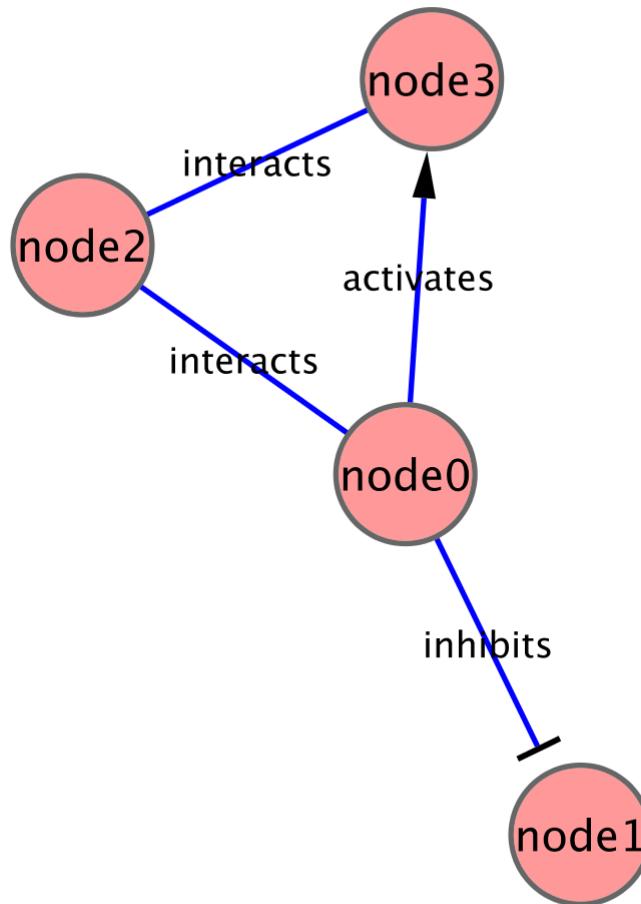
Analytical Approaches





Analytical Approaches

-
-



ID	AverageShortestPathLength	BetweennessCentrality	ClosenessCentrality	ClusteringCoefficient	Degree
node0	1.0	0.66666667	1.0	0.33333333	3
node1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
node2	1.33333333	0.66666667	0.75	0.5	2
node3	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	2



Analytical Approaches

- Network Analyzer Demo...



Analytical Approaches

- Guilt by association
 - Combine weak signals to get a stronger one.
 - Two main applications:
 - Suggest network or functional relationship based on related data (e.g. co-expression).
 - Infer function or role (i.e. in disease) based on related data
 - Some algorithmic approaches
 - Random walk with restarts
 - Semi-supervised learning
 - Belief Propagation
 - Example: GeneMANIA



Analytical Approaches

- GeneMANIA Demo...



Analytical Approaches

- Motif finding
 - Search directed networks for network motifs (feed-forward loops, feedback loops, etc.)

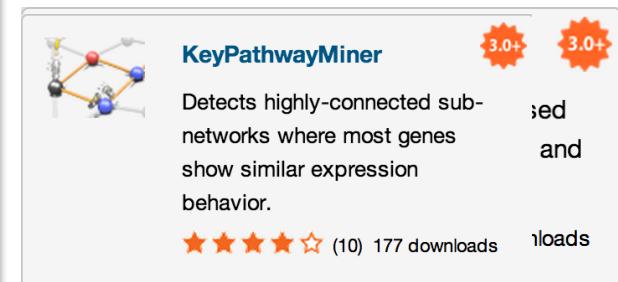
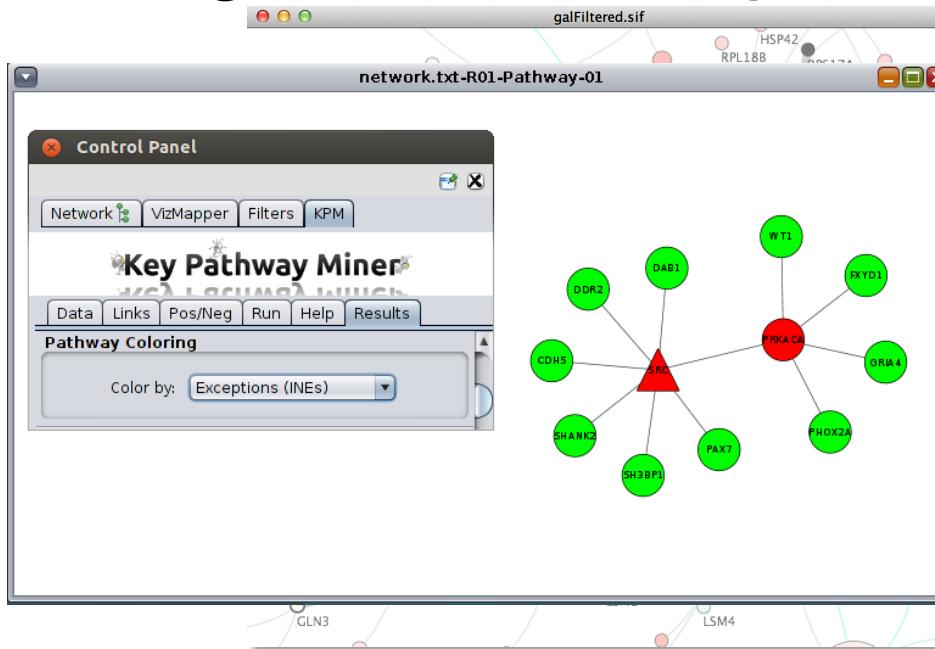
The screenshot shows the NetMatch application interface. On the left, there's a 'Control Panel' with various network models like Shuffling, Erdos-Renyi, Watts-Strogatz, Barabasi-Albert, Duplication, Geometric, and Forest-fire. A 'Network' table displays metrics such as Average degree, Average clustering coefficient, and Assortativity for different models. On the right, a 'Results Panel' lists network motifs with their occurrences and node details, accompanied by small network diagrams.

NetMatchStar
An enhanced Cytoscape network querying app
★★★★★ (2) 214 downloads



Analytical Approaches

- Finding subnetworks of similarly expressed genes
- Finding the shortest path between nodes





Analytical Approaches

- Overrepresentation analysis
 - Find terms (GO) that are statistically overrepresented in a network
 - Not really a network analysis technique
 - Very useful for visualization

The screenshot shows the ClueGO interface with a network graph. Nodes represent GO terms, and edges represent functional connections. Some prominent nodes include "RNA catabolic process", "mesoderm formation", "regulation of T cell differentiation", "regulation of inflammatory response", "The Co-Stimulatory Signal", "cellular defense response", and "chemotaxis".

ClueGO
Creates and visualizes a functionally grouped network of terms/pathways
★★★★★ (47) 4807 downloads

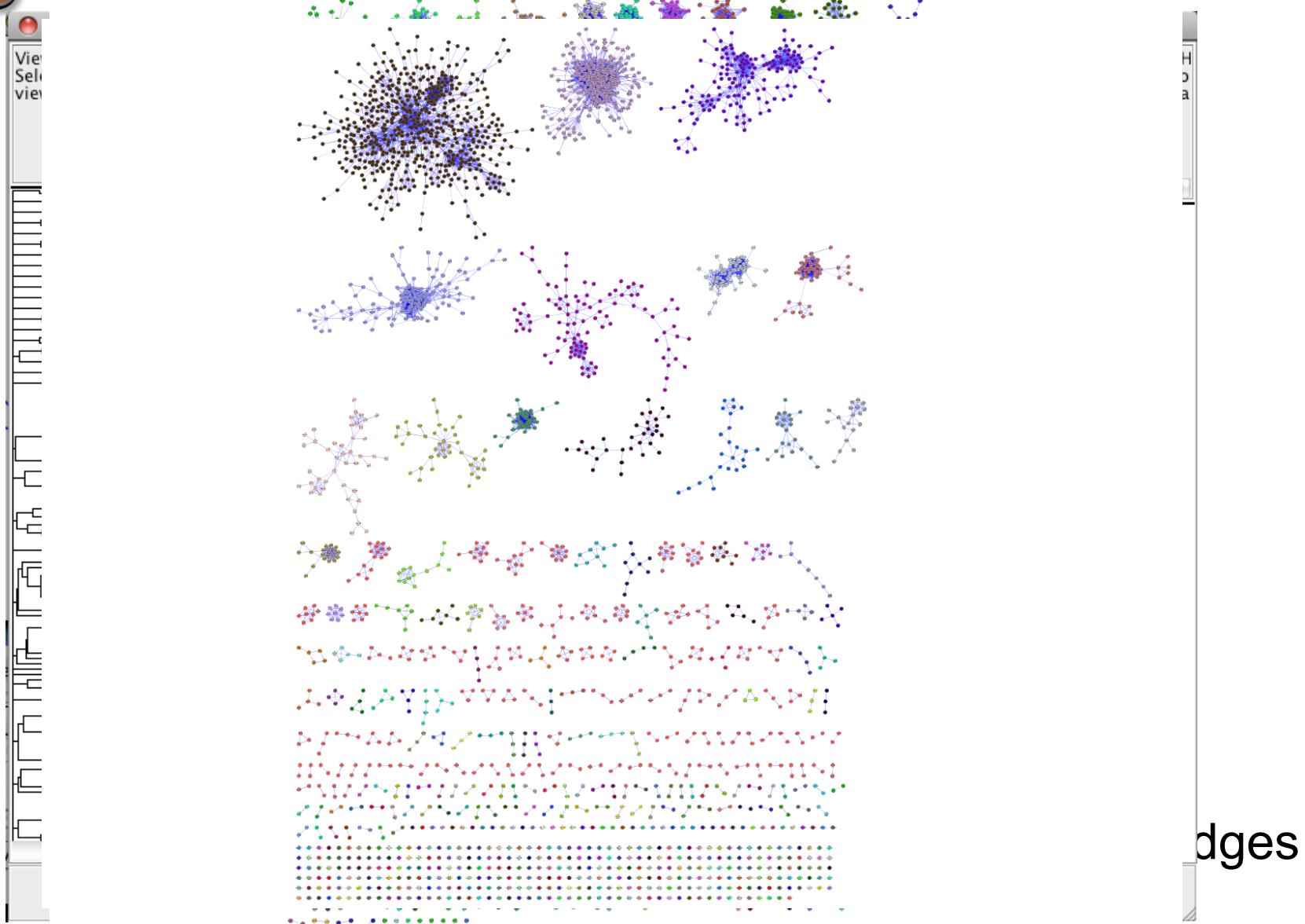
BiNGO
Calculates overrepresented GO terms in the network and display them as a network of significant GO terms.
★★★★★ (20) 1325 downloads

NOA
The Network Ontology Analysis plugin performs ontology overrepresentation analysis based on the network connections among annotated nodes.

Term	PValue	Group	PValue	Associated Genes Found
E-2	3.1 E-1	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-4	[BTK, PRKCE]
E-2	3.0 E-1	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-4	[PTGSL, SRC]
E-3	8.6 E-2	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-4	[BTK, CD72, CD79B, FCG...]
E-2	3.2 E-1	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-4	[BTK, TLR10, TLR7]
E-2	4.9 E-1	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-4	[BTK, SRC]
E-2	4.1 E-1	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-4	[BTK, SRC]
E-3	6.0 E-2	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[ALDH2, CYP1B1, INDO, K...
E-3	3.2 E-2	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[INDO, KYNU]
E-3	1.6 E-1	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[INDO, KYNU, NMNAT1]
E-4	1.3 E-2	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[INDO, KYNU]
E-3	4.8 E-2	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[INDO, KYNU, NMNAT1]
E-3	1.6 E-1	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[KYNU, NMNAT1]
E-4	5.8 E-3	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[INDO, KYNU, NMNAT1]
E-3	4.5 E-2	2.1 E-3	8.4 E-3	[KYNU, NMNAT1]
E-2	7.2 E-1	1.2 E-2	5.1 E-2	[ALDH2, GATM]
E-2	1.0000	1.2 E-2	5.1 E-2	[GATM, PSAT1]
E-2	1.0000	1.2 E-2	5.1 E-2	[GATM, P4HA2]
E-2	7.6 E-1	3.3 E-2	1.3 E-1	[SMG1, URF5B]
E-2	5.3 E-1	3.3 E-2	1.3 E-1	[SMG1, URF5B]
E-2	3.0 E-1	3.3 E-2	1.3 E-1	[URF5B]



Analytical Approaches



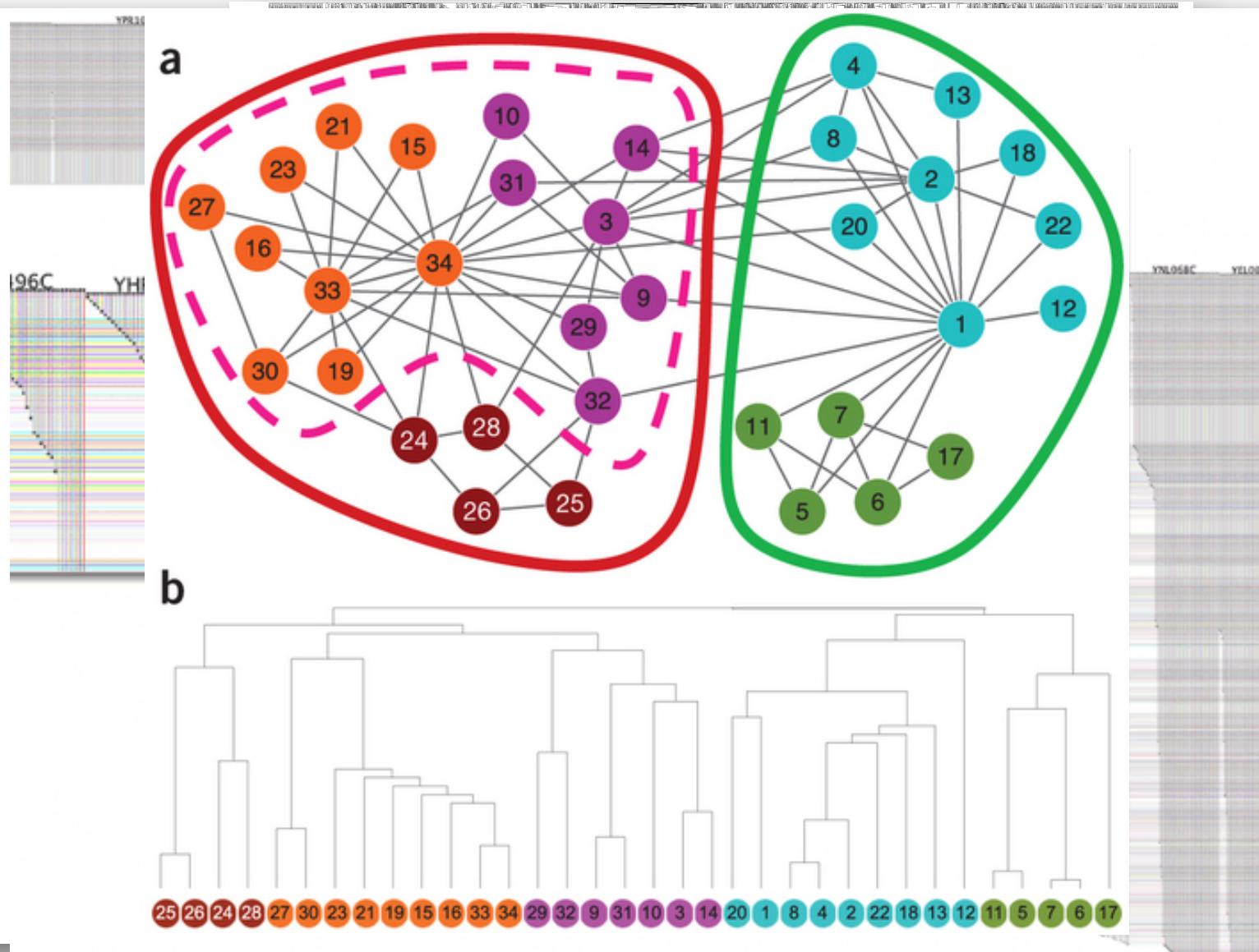


Visualization of Biological Networks

- Data Mapping
- Layouts
- Animation

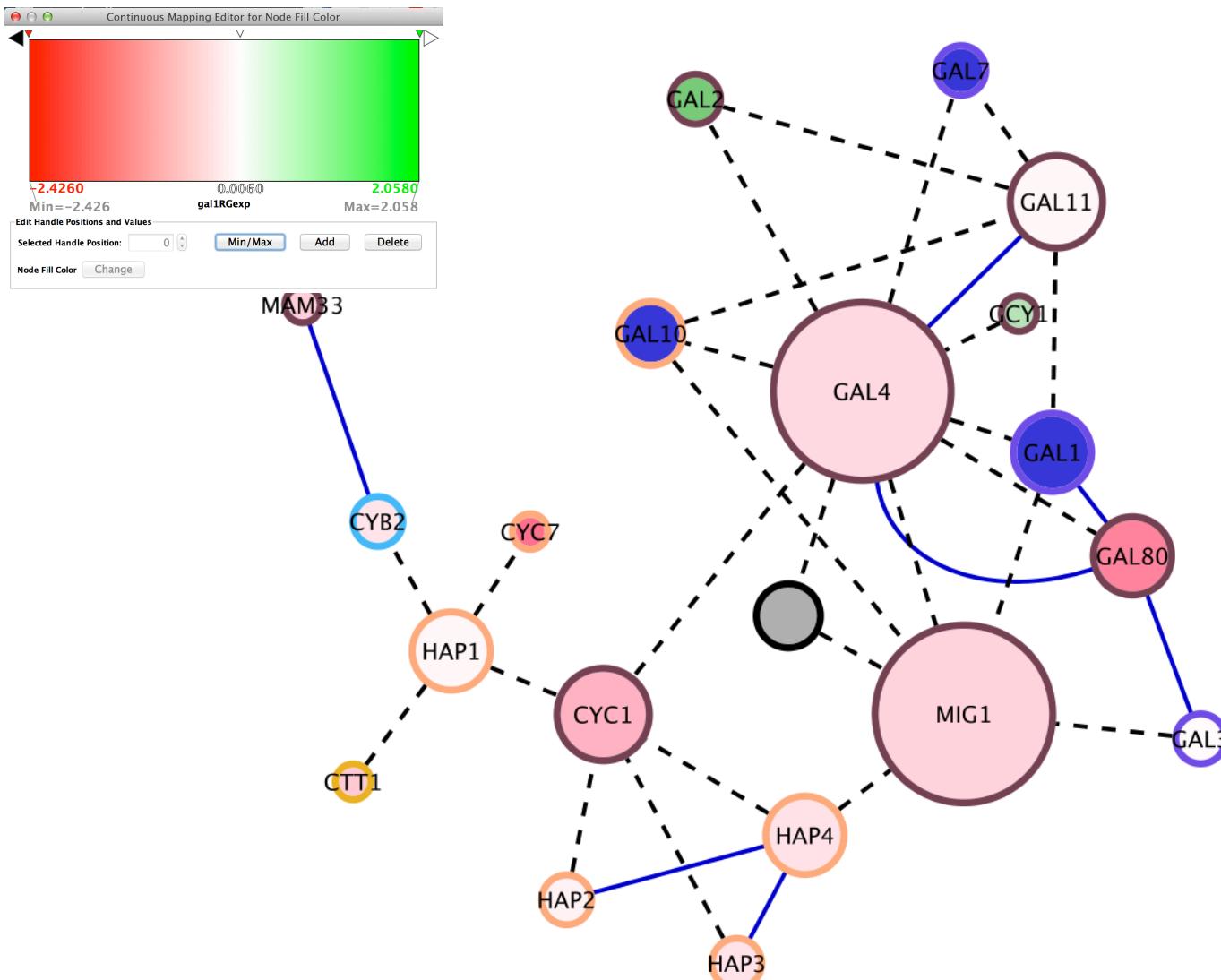


Depiction





Data Mapping



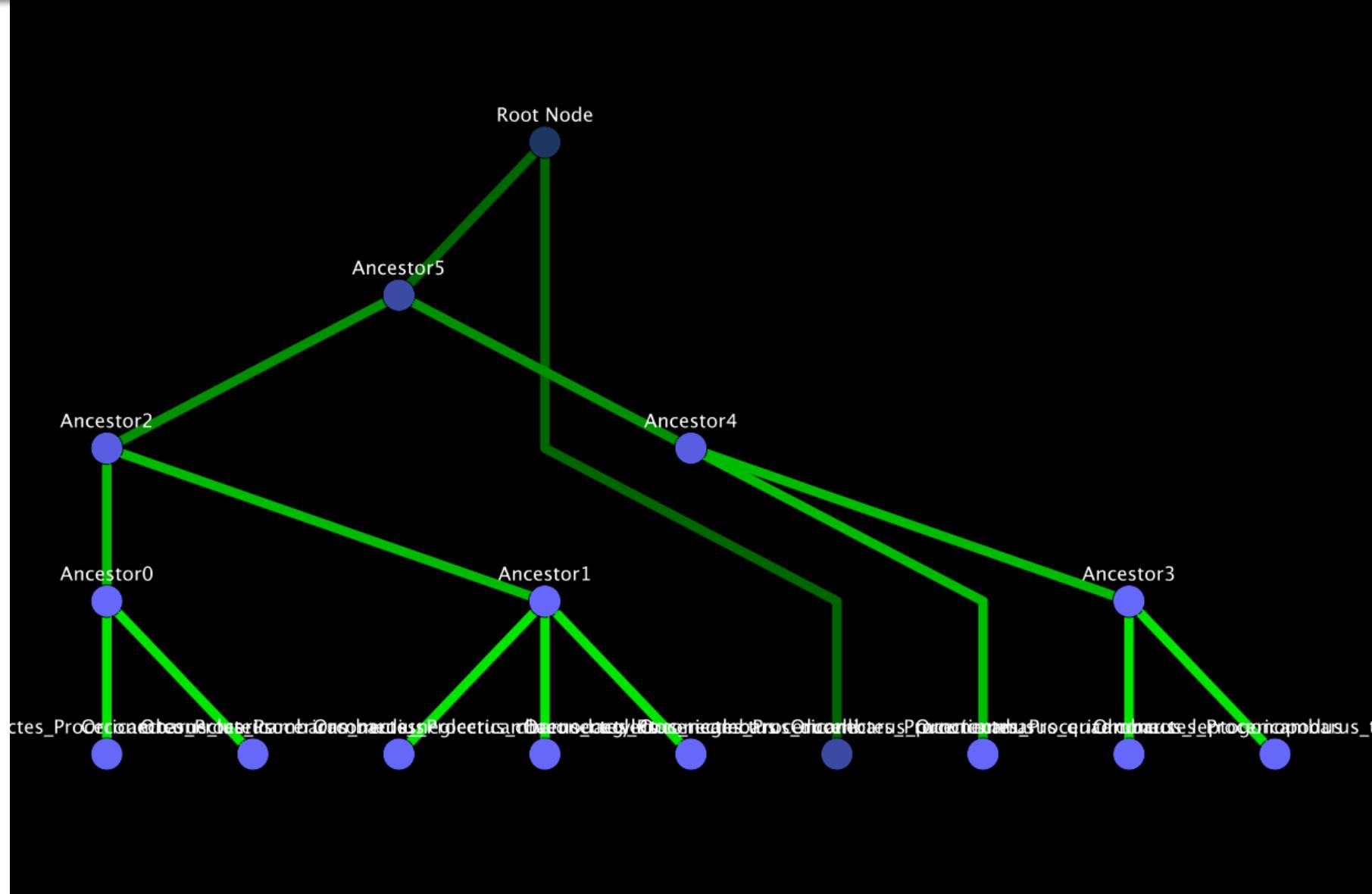


Data Mapping

- Avoid cluttering your visualization with too much data
 - Highlight meaningful differences
 - Avoid confusing the viewer
 - Consider creating multiple network images

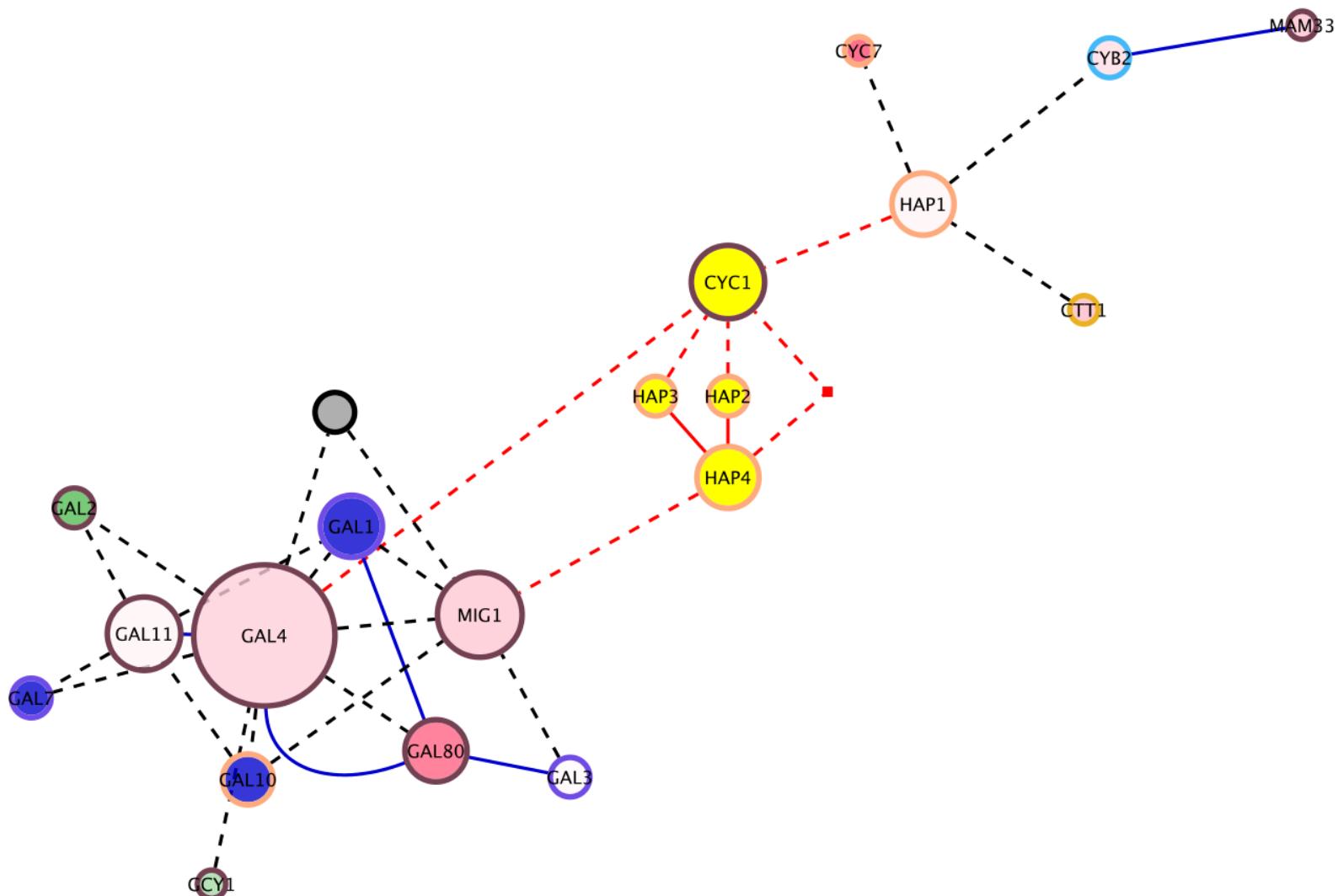


Layouts





Layouts



— Many, many owners

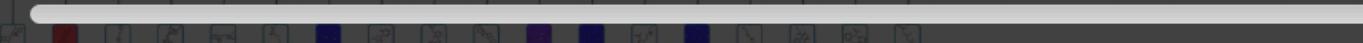
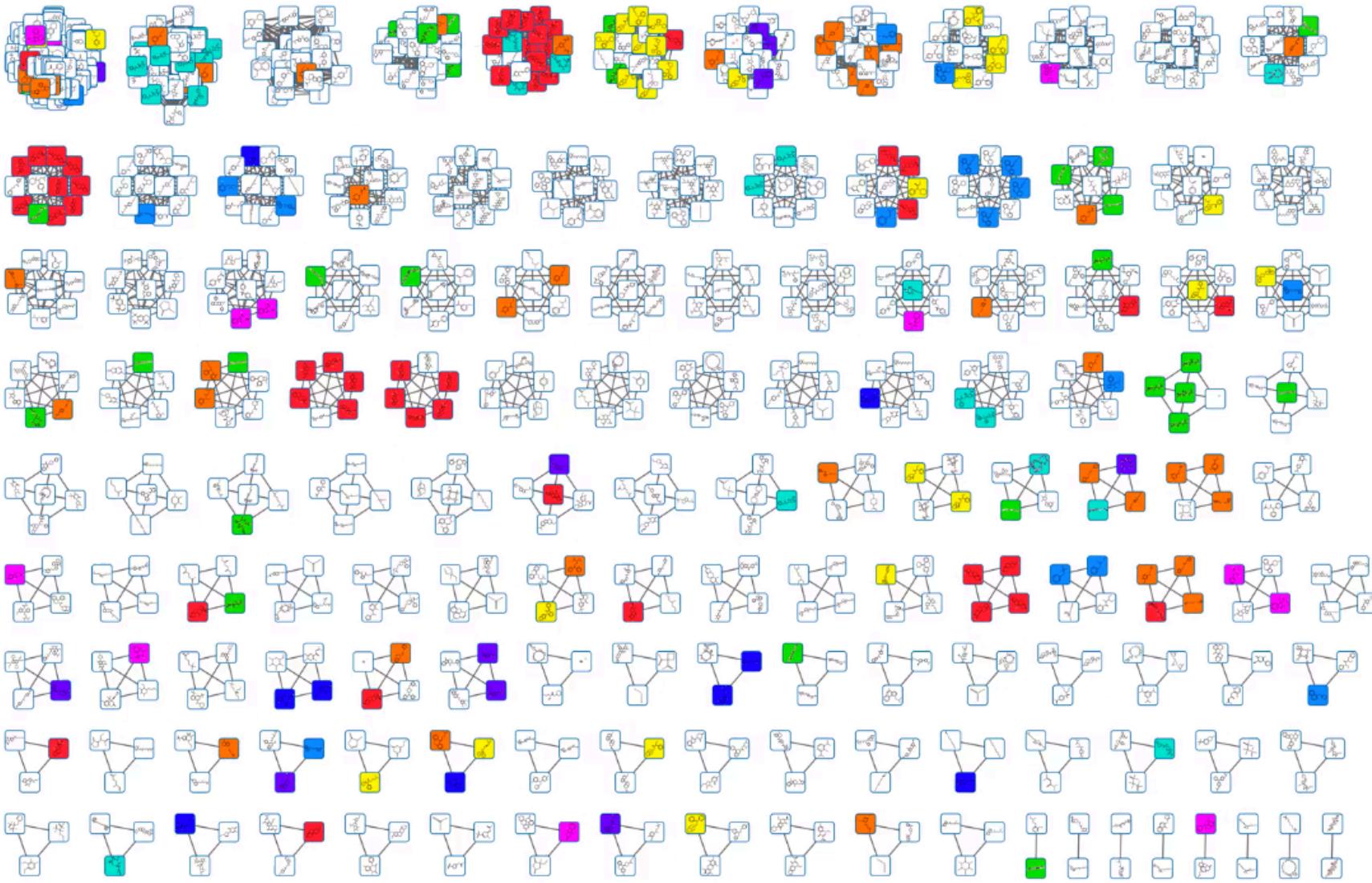


Layouts

- Use layouts to convey the relationships between the nodes.
- Layout algorithms may need to be “tuned” to fit your network.
- There is not one *correct* layout. Try different things.



Animation



0:05





Introduction to Cytoscape

- Overview
- Core Concepts
 - Networks and Tables
 - Visual Properties
 - Cytoscape Apps
- Working with Data
 - Loading networks from files and online databases
 - Loading data tables from CSV or Excel files
 - The Table Panel



Cytoscape

The screenshot shows the Cytoscape interface with a network graph of yeast proteins. The graph consists of nodes (proteins) represented by circles of varying sizes and colors, and edges representing interactions between them. Nodes are labeled with their corresponding gene names. A prominent yellow node is labeled RAP1. Other large nodes include MCM1, MIG1, STE11, GAL4, and CYC1. The interface includes a Control Panel on the left with settings for 'galFiltered Style' (Border Paint, Border Width, Fill Color), 'Properties' (Def., Map., By.), and 'Mapping Type' (Continuous Mapping). Below the Control Panel is a 'Current Mapping' color bar ranging from -2.43 to 2.06. The main window displays the network graph with nodes like RAP1, MCM1, MIG1, STE11, GAL4, CYC1, and many smaller nodes like SEC9, GCR1, PDK1, and various HSPs. At the bottom of the interface are tabs for 'Node', 'Edge', and 'Network', and a 'Table Panel' showing a table of data.

#	shared name	name	degree.layout	AverageShortestPathLength	ClusteringCoefficient	ClosenessCentrality	IsS
1	YKR026C	YKR026C	1	15.37096774	0.0	0.06505771	
2	YGL122C	YGL122C	3	14.375	0.0	0.06956522	
3	YGR218W	YGR218W	1	1.666666667	0.0	0.6	
4	YGL097W	YGL097W	3	1.0	0.0	1.0	
5	YOR204W	YOR204W	1	1.666666667	0.0	0.6	
6	YLR249W	YLR249W	2	1.333333333	0.0	0.75	
7	YPR080W	YPR080W	2	1.333333333	0.0	0.75	
8	YBR118W	YBR118W	2	1.333333333	0.0	0.75	
9	YLR293C	YLR293C	1	1.666666667	0.0	0.6	
10	YMR146C	YMR146C	1	10.81048387	0.0	0.0925028	
11	YDR429C	YDR429C	3	9.81451613	0.0	0.10188989	

- Open source
- Cross platform
- Consortium



Institute for Systems Biology



University of California at San Diego



Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center



Institut Pasteur



Agilent Technologies



University of California at San Francisco



University of Toronto

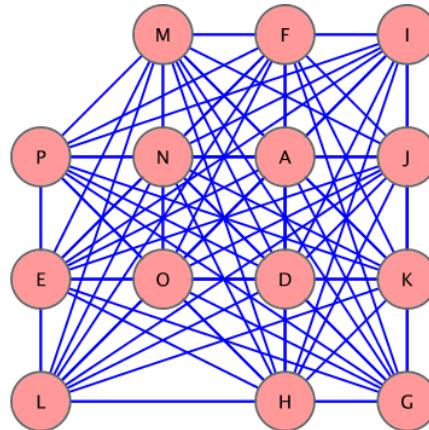
**GLADSTONE
INSTITUTES**

NRNB



Core Concepts

- Networks and Tables



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
	GI_Number	Gene	HPRD_ID	REFSEQ	Entrez_ID	OMIM_ID	SWISSPROT	Gene_Description	Architecture	Architecture																	
1	gi 19923959	SDSL	11542	NP_64441.1	113675		Q15420	SDSL	SP	Motif																	
2	gi 1910246	SEC23B	11543	NP_644781.1	10483		Q96GD1	SEC23B	CEL	Dom																	
3	gi 4602492	SCMH1	11540	AAH09752.1	22955		Q96K11	SCMH1	SAM	Dom																	
4	gi 14650492	EXOC2	11544	NP_060773.3	55770		Q96K12	SECS5 like 1	IPT	Dom																	
5	gi 21361625	SERPINB12	11548	NP_536722.1	89777		Q96P63	Serpin B12	SERPIN	Dom																	
6	gi 1798551	SERPINB12	18447	NP_00101372	440275	609280		Similar to GCN2 eIF2alpha kinase	S_T_Y_Kinase	Dom																	
7	gi 5287717	EIF2AK4	4998	NP_003323.1	7305	604142	Q43914	DAP12	ITAM	Dom																	
8	gi 4507755	TYROB	4995	NP_003323.1	11009	604136	Q13007	Interleukin 24	IL10	Dom																	
9	gi 5803086	IL24	4995	NP_006841.1	11093	604134	ADAMTS13	ADAMTS13	TSP1	Dom																	
10	gi 21265034	ADAMTS13	4994	NP_620594.1	604134																						
11	gi 1743873	PIP5K1A	4470	AAC50911.1	8394	603275	Q99755	Phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate	PIP5K	Dom																	
12	gi 1463385	PIP5K1B	4992	NP_00101372	60400	603276	Q99725	Surveillance	VIP	Dom																	
13	gi 1463386	SULF2B1	4993	NP_014444.1	6020	604125		Sulfatransferase family 2b, member 1	VIP	Dom																	
14	gi 21040399	RBBP8	4990	AAH30590.1	5932	604124	Q99708	CTP	LZ	Motif																	
15	gi 4758378	FIGF	2102	NP_004460.1	2277	300091	Q43915	VEGF D	PDGF	Dom																	
16	gi 11321617	DPYSL4	7463	NP_006417.1	10570	608407	Q14531	Collapsin response mediator protein 3																			
17	gi 8923202	TASP1	7460	NP_060184.1	55617	608270	Q9H6P5	Threonine aminopeptidase 1																			
18	gi 5454090	SSR4	2101	NP_006271.1	6748	300090	P51571	Signal sequence receptor delta	SP	Motif																	
19	gi 5730045	SLC16A2	2106	NP_006508.1	6567	300095	P36021	X linked PEST containing transport	TM	Dom																	
20	gi 1968027	FTS	7467	NP_071921.1	64400	608483	Q9HB70	FTS	UBC	Dom																	
21	gi 48255885	PRKCI	2105	NP_002731.3	5584	600539	P41743	Protein kinase C, iota type	S_T_kinase	Dom																	
22	gi 5937000	RP44	6303	NP_00101372	29925				TPA	Dom																	
23	gi 3376812	PPP1R2P9	6593	NP_079486.1	80316				JM11 protein	CC	Motif																
24	gi 5262862		6595	NP_206375.1	90060				JM11 protein	CC	Motif																
25	gi 7661844	CCDC22	6594	NP_054727.1	28952				JM4 protein	TM	Dom																
26	gi 6005794	PRAF2	6596	NP_009144.1	11230																						

Networks

e.g., PPIs or pathways

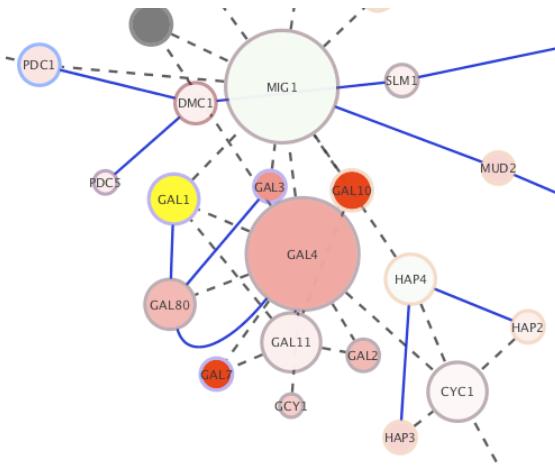
Tables

e.g., data or annotations



Core Concepts

- Networks and Tables



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	GI_Number	Gene	HPRD_ID	REFSEQ	Entrez_ID	OMIM_ID	SWISSP	Gene_Description	Architecture	Arch
1	gi 19923959	SDSL	11542	NP_64441.1	113675		SDSL		SP	Motif
2	gi 1910246	SEC23B	11543	NP_64781.1	10483		Q15401	Sec23 homolog protein SEC23B	CEL	Doma
3	gi 4602492	SCMH1	11540	AAH09752.1	22955		Q96GD1	SCMH1	SAM	Doma
4	gi 12361625	EXOC2	11544	NP_060773.3	55770		Q96KP1	SECS5 like 1	IPT	Doma
5	gi 17998551	SERPINB12	11548	NP_536722.1	89777		Q96P63	Serpin B12	SERPIN	Doma
6	gi 5287717	EIF2AK4	18447	NP_00101372	440275	609280		Similar to GCN2 eIF2alpha kinase	S_T_Y_Kinase	Doma
7	gi 4507755	TYROBB	4998	NP_003323.1	7305	604142	Q43914	DAP12	ITAM	Doma
8	gi 5803086	IL24	4995	NP_006841.1	11009	604136	Q13007	Interleukin 24	IL10	Doma
9	gi 21265034	ADAMTS13	4994	NP_620594.1	11093	604134		ADAMTS13	TSP1	Doma
10	gi 1743873	PIP5K1A	4470	AAC50911.1	8394	603275	Q99755	Phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate	PIP5K	Doma
11	gi 1463385	PIP5K1B	4992	NP_00101373	6860	603276	Q99756	PIP5K2B	VIP	Doma
12	gi 1463386	SULTR2B1	4993	NP_014444.1	6820	604125		Surveillance	SP	Doma
13	gi 21040399	RBBP8	4990	AAH30590.1	5932	604124	Q99708	STIP	LZ	Motif
14	gi 4758378	FIGF	2102	NP_004460.1	2277	300091	Q43915	VEGF D	PDGF	Doma
15	gi 11321617	DPYSL4	7463	NP_006417.1	10570	608407	Q14531	Collapsin response mediator protein 3		
16	gi 8923202	TASP1	7460	NP_060184.1	55617	608270	Q9H6P5	Threonine aspartate 1		
17	gi 5454090	SSR4	2101	NP_006271.1	6748	300090	P51571	Signal sequence receptor delta	SP	Motif
18	gi 5730045	SLC16A2	2106	NP_006508.1	6567	300095	P36021	X linked PEST containing transport	TM	Doma
19	gi 1968027	FTS	7467	NP_071921.1	64400	608483	Q9H8T0	FTS	UBC	Doma
20	gi 48255885	PRKC1	2105	NP_002731.3	5584	600539	P41743	Protein kinase C, iota type	S_T_Y_kinase	Doma
21	gi 51024961	PPBP1	6303	NP_002931.1	29935		TPA1		TPA1	Doma
22	gi 1376812	RPA4	6593	NP_079486.1	80316				TRNAA	Doma
23	gi 15026862	PPP1R2P9	6595	NP_206375.1	90060					
24	gi 7661844	CCDC22	6594	NP_054727.1	28952			JM1 protein	CC	Motif
25	gi 6005794	PRAF2	6596	NP_009144.1	11230			JM1 protein	CC	Motif
26								JM4 protein	TM	Doma

Networks

Tables

Visual Styles

Wall of Apps 173 total

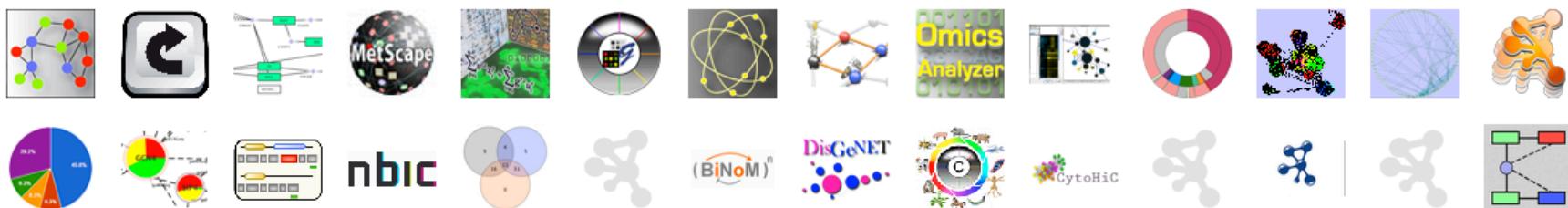
network
generation



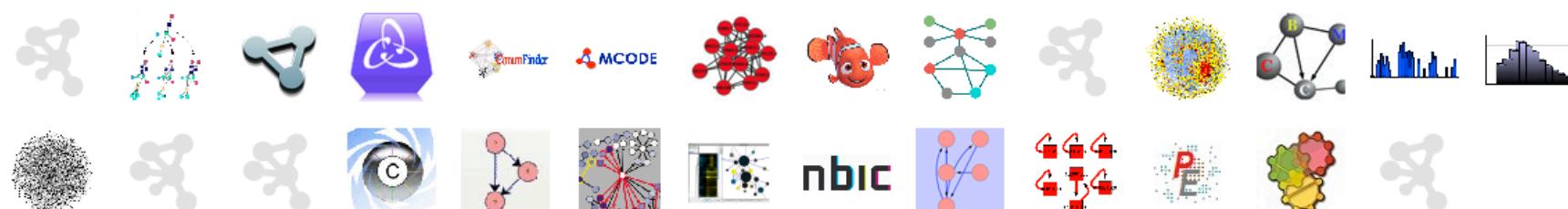
online data
import



data
visualization



graph
analysis





Loading Networks

Session: New Session

Control Panel

Network Style Select Sets

1 of 1 Network selected

galFiltered.csv
galFiltered.csv 331 362

Network View: A complex graph with nodes labeled with IDs such as YMR300C, YEL009C, YBL069W, YGL035C, YIL143C, YKL109W, YBL021C, etc. Edges represent connections between these nodes.

Table Panel

shared name name

YKR026C	YKR026C
YGL122C	YGL122C
YGR218W	YGR218W
YGL097W	YGL097W
YOR204W	YOR204W
YLR249W	YLR249W
YPR080W	YPR080W
YBR118W	YBR118W
YLR293C	YLR293C
YMR146C	YMR146C
YDR429C	YDR429C
YFL017C	YFL017C

Node Table Edge Table Network Table

Memory



Loading Networks

Session: New Session

Control Panel

Network Style Select

Import Network from Public Databases

Data Source: Universal Interaction Database Client

About

1. Enter Search Conditions

Search Mode: Search by ID (gene/protein/compound ID)

p53

Search

2. Select Databases

Import	Stat...	Database Name	Records Found	Database Type (Tags)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Active	BioGrid	3006	protein-protein, internally-curated, rapid cur
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	IntAct	1023	protein-protein, smallmolecule-protein, nucl
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	MINT	562	protein-protein, internally-curated, imex cur
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	Spike	450	protein-protein, evidence, internally-curated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Active	BIND	321	protein-protein, smallmolecule-protein, nucl
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	EBI-GOA-nonIntAct	310	protein-protein, nucleicacid-protein, rapid cur
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	UniProt	105	protein-protein, nucleicacid-protein, smallm
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	APID	91	protein-protein, imported, spoke expansion,
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active	ChEMBL	81	smallmolecule-protein, internally-curated, m

Select All Select None Automatic Network Merge

Cancel Import

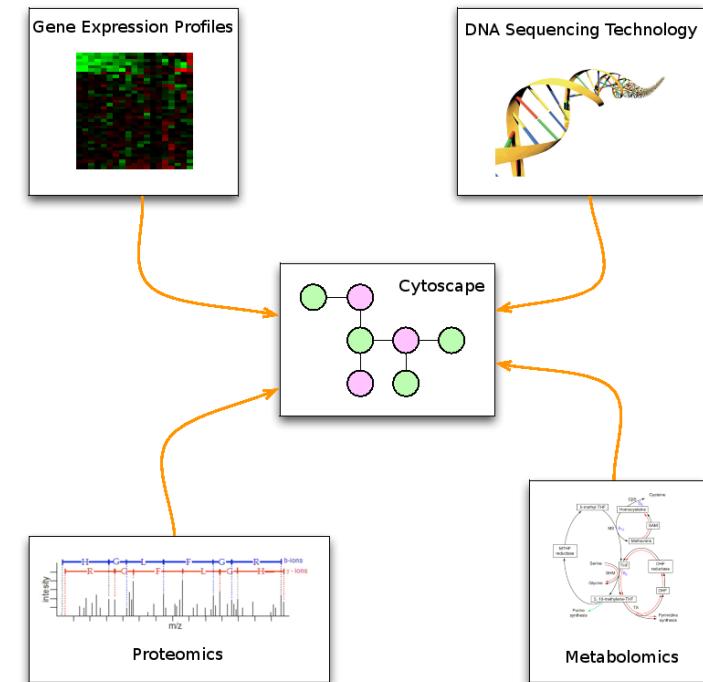
Node Table Edge Table Network Table

Memory



Loading Tables

- Nodes and edges can have data associated with them
 - Gene expression data
 - Mass spectrometry data
 - Protein structure information
 - Gene Ontology terms, etc.
- Cytoscape supports multiple data types: Numbers, Text, Boolean, Lists...





Loading Tables

Session: New Session

Control Panel

Network Style Select Sets

1 of 1 Network selected

galFiltered.sif 1 331 362

Network Diagram: A complex network graph with nodes represented by blue rectangles containing gene identifiers like YLR153C, YIL061C, YNL069C, etc. Edges connect various nodes, forming a dense web of interactions.

Table Panel

galFiltered.sif

$f(x)$

shared name	name	COMMON	gal1RGex	gal4RGex	gal80Rex	gal1RGsig	gal4RGsig	gal80Rsig
YKR026C	YKR026C	GCN3	-0.154	-0.501	0.292	9.1177E-4	3.5692E-6	0.011229
YGL122C	YGL122C	NAB2	0.174	0.02	0.187	8.7295E-4	0.61707	0.00599...
YGR218W	YGR218W	CRM1	-0.018	-0.001	-0.018	0.61381	0.9794	0.80969
YGL097W	YGL097W	SRM1	0.16	-0.23	0.008	0.00219...	0.00224...	0.93826
YOR204W	YOR204W	DED1	-0.033	-0.056	-0.91	0.39944	0.31268	8.349E-16
YLR249W	YLR249W	YEF3	-0.39	-0.394	-0.769	2.713E-8	0.04747	0.035939
YPR080W	YPR080W	TEF1	-0.138	0.009	-0.278	-0.9125E-4	0.89728	6.7798E-4
YBR118W	YBR118W	TEF2	-0.074	-0.063	0.044	0.053125	0.15497	0.54556
YLR293C	YLR293C	GSP1	-0.242	-0.247	-0.128	1.7601E-5	6.7968E-4	0.012703
YMR146C	YMR146C	TIF34	-0.05	-0.143	-0.151	0.30844	0.00851...	0.072007
YDR429C	YDR429C	TIF35	0.078	-0.209	0.354	0.072655	0.00117...	1.6643E-5
YFL017C	YFL017C	GNA1	0.131	0.122	0.124	0.00178...	0.00553...	0.050323

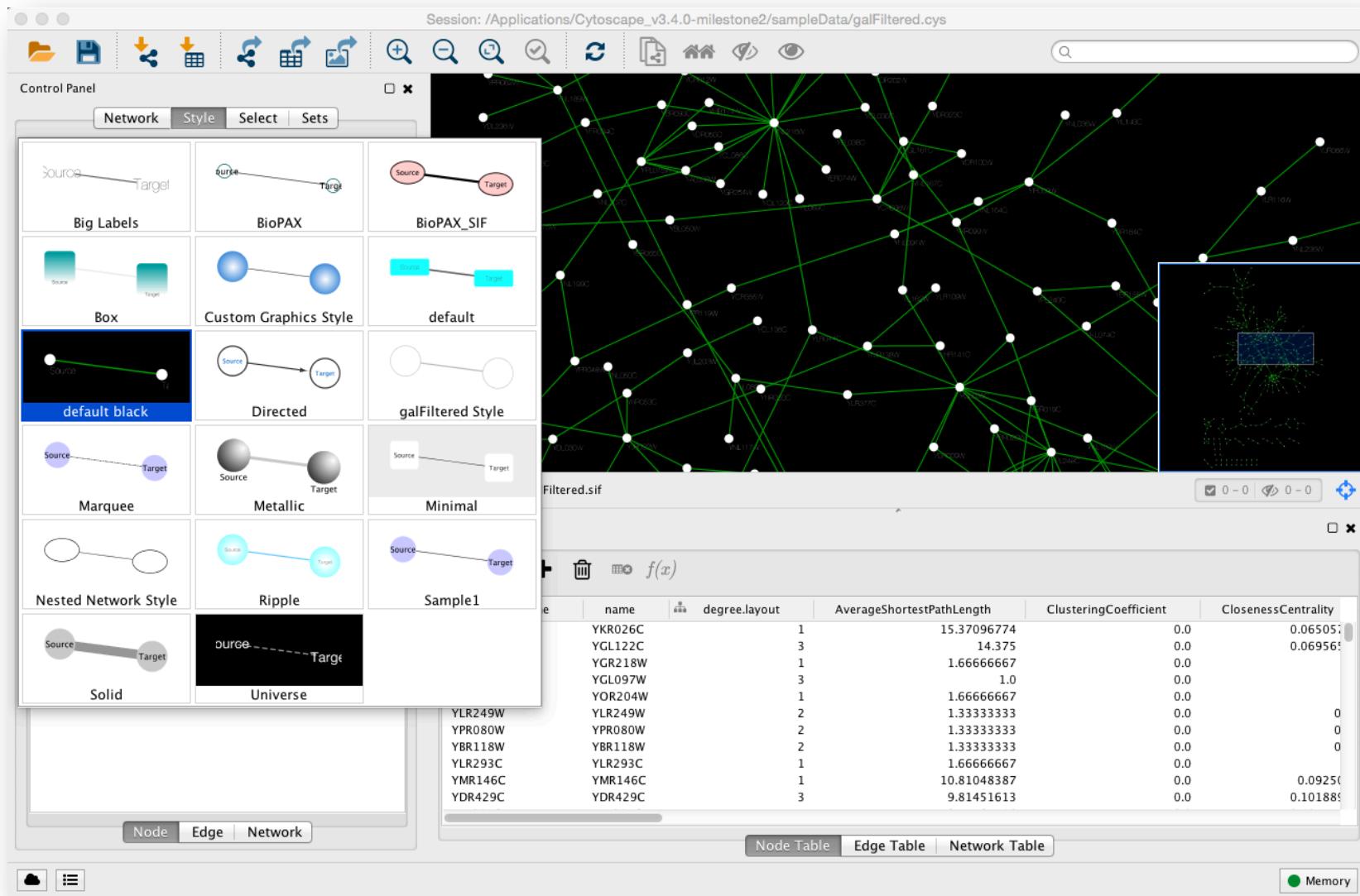
Node Table Edge Table Network Table

Cloud icon

Memory icon



Visual Style Manager





Selection Filters

Session: /Applications/Cytoscape_v3.4.0-milestone2/sampleData/galFiltered.cys

Control Panel

Network Style Select Sets

Default filter

Match any (OR)

~~x~~ Node: gal1Rgexp is between 0.5 and 2.058 inclusive.

~~x~~ Node: gal1Rgexp is between -2.426 and -.5 inclusive.

[+]

Table Panel

f(x)

shared name	name	degree.layout	AverageShortestPathLength	ClusteringCoefficient	ClosenessCentrality
YLR452C	YLR452C	1	8.84677419	0.0	0.11303!
YDR299W	YDR299W	1	7.8266129	0.0	0.12776!
YGR088W	YGR088W	1	9.52822581	0.0	0.10495!
YER081W	YER081W	1	2.0	0.0	
YDR070C	YDR070C	1	10.4516129	0.0	0.09567!
YNL036W	YNL036W	1	7.78225806	0.0	0.12849!
YDL023C	YDL023C	1	7.8266129	0.0	0.12776!
YBR045C	YBR045C	3	9.64516129	0.0	0.10367!
YGL229C	YGL229C	2	1.75	0.0	0.57142!
YAL038W	YAL038W	3	6.92741935	0.0	0.1443!
YCR012W	YCR012W	3	6.92741935	0.0	0.1443!

Selected 45 nodes and 0 edges in 127ms

Filter Chain

Node Table Edge Table Network Table

Memory



Saving and Exporting

- Sessions save everything as .cys files:
Networks, Tables, Styles, Screen sizes, etc
- Export networks in different formats:
SIF, GML, XGMML, BioPAX, PSI-MI 1 & 2.5
- Publication quality graphics in several formats:
PDF, EPS, SVG, PNG, JPEG, and BMP



Getting Help

Session: C:\Program Files\Cytoscape_v3.4.0\sampleData\galFiltered.cys

File Edit View Select Layout Apps Tools Help

User Manual
Show Welcome Screen...
Citations...
Contact Help Desk...
Report a Bug...
About...

Control Panel

Network Style Select jActiveModules

1 of 1 Network selected

galFiltered.sif

galFiltered.sif

Enter search term...

Network graph showing interactions between various proteins. Nodes are represented by circles of different colors (yellow, blue, white) and sizes. A large yellow node labeled RAP1 is at the top center. Other prominent nodes include MIG1 (large yellow), PEP12 (medium yellow), GCR1 (medium blue), and MSL1 (medium white). A blue box highlights a cluster of nodes around PRP40.

Table Panel

shared name name degree.layout AverageShortestPathLength ClusteringCoefficient ClosenessCentrality

shared name	name	degree.layout	AverageShortestPathLength	ClusteringCoefficient	ClosenessCentrality
YKR026C	YKR026C	1	15.37096774	0.0	0.06505771
YGL122C	YGL122C	3	14.375	0.0	0.06956522
YGR218W	YGR218W	1	1.66666667	0.0	0.6
YGL097W	YGL097W	3	1.0	0.0	1.0
YOR204W	YOR204W	1	1.66666667	0.0	0.6
YLR249W	YLR249W	2	1.33333333	0.0	0.75
YPR080W	YPR080W	2	1.33333333	0.0	0.75
YBR118W	YBR118W	2	1.33333333	0.0	0.75
YLR293C	YLR293C	1	1.66666667	0.0	0.6
VMD145C	VMD145C	1	10.91040207	0.0	0.00250729

Node Table Edge Table Network Table

Memory



Tips & Tricks

- Network Collections
 - Each collection has a “root” network
 - Changing the attribute for a node in one network *will* also change that attribute for a node with the same SUID in all other networks within the collection
 - You can clone a network into a new collection to “decouple” it and start a new root



Tips & Tricks

- Network views
 - When you open a large network, you will not get a view by default
 - To improve interactive performance, Cytoscape has the concept of “Levels of Detail”
 - Some visual attributes will only be apparent when you zoom in
 - The level of detail for various attributes can be changed in the preferences
 - To see what things will look like at full detail:
 - View→Show Graphics Details



Tips & Tricks

- Sessions
 - Sessions save pretty much everything:
 - Networks
 - Properties
 - Visual styles
 - Screen sizes
 - Saving a session on a large screen may require some resizing when opened on your laptop



Tips & Tricks

- Task monitor
 - Current task displayed in status bar (lower left)
 - Icon opens complete task history
- Memory
 - Current status (lower right)
 - Toggle open for details and “Free Unused Memory” button



Tips & Tricks

- CytoscapeConfiguration directory
 - Your defaults and any apps downloaded from the App Store will go here
- App Manager
 - This is where you search/install/update/uninstall apps
 - You now have the option of disabling vs. uninstalling...
 - Can also install and update apps directly from the App Store website, if you have Cytoscape 3 up and running



Cytoscape: Platform

- Cytoscape as a platform
 - App architecture
 - <http://apps.cytoscape.org>
 - Use cases
 - Expression data analysis
 - Protein complexes
 - Agilent literature search



Hands-on Tutorial

Introduction to Cytoscape:
Networks, Data, Styles, Layouts and App Manager

tutorials.cytoscape.org



Hands-on Tutorial

App Tutorials:

<http://tutorials.cytoscape.org>

[http://rbvi.ucsf.edu/cytoscape/
structureViz2/tutorial.html](http://rbvi.ucsf.edu/cytoscape/structureViz2/tutorial.html)

<http://rinalyzer.de/tutorials.php>



Examples/Demos

- clusterMaker
 - Clustering and cluster visualizations
- Agilent LitSearch Tool
 - Extracting networks from abstracts
- WikiPathways
 - Search and load pathway diagrams



Expression Data Analysis

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

— CLICK OK —

Hierarchical cluster

Linkage pairwise average-linkage

Distance Metric Euclidean distance

Array sources

Node attributes for cluster

- SelfLoops
- TopologicalCoefficient
- gal1RGexp
- gal1RGsig
- gal4RGexp
- gal4RGsig
- gal80Rexp
- gal80Rsig

Edge column for cluster --None--

Clustering Parameters

Only use selected nodes/edges for cluster

Cluster attributes as well as nodes

Ignore nodes/edges with no data

Advanced Parameters ▶

Visualization Options

Create groups from clusters

Show TreeView when complete

OK Cancel

Control Panel

Network Style Filter Filter (New)

Network galFiltered.sif Nodes 331(0)

Indexing Network Data

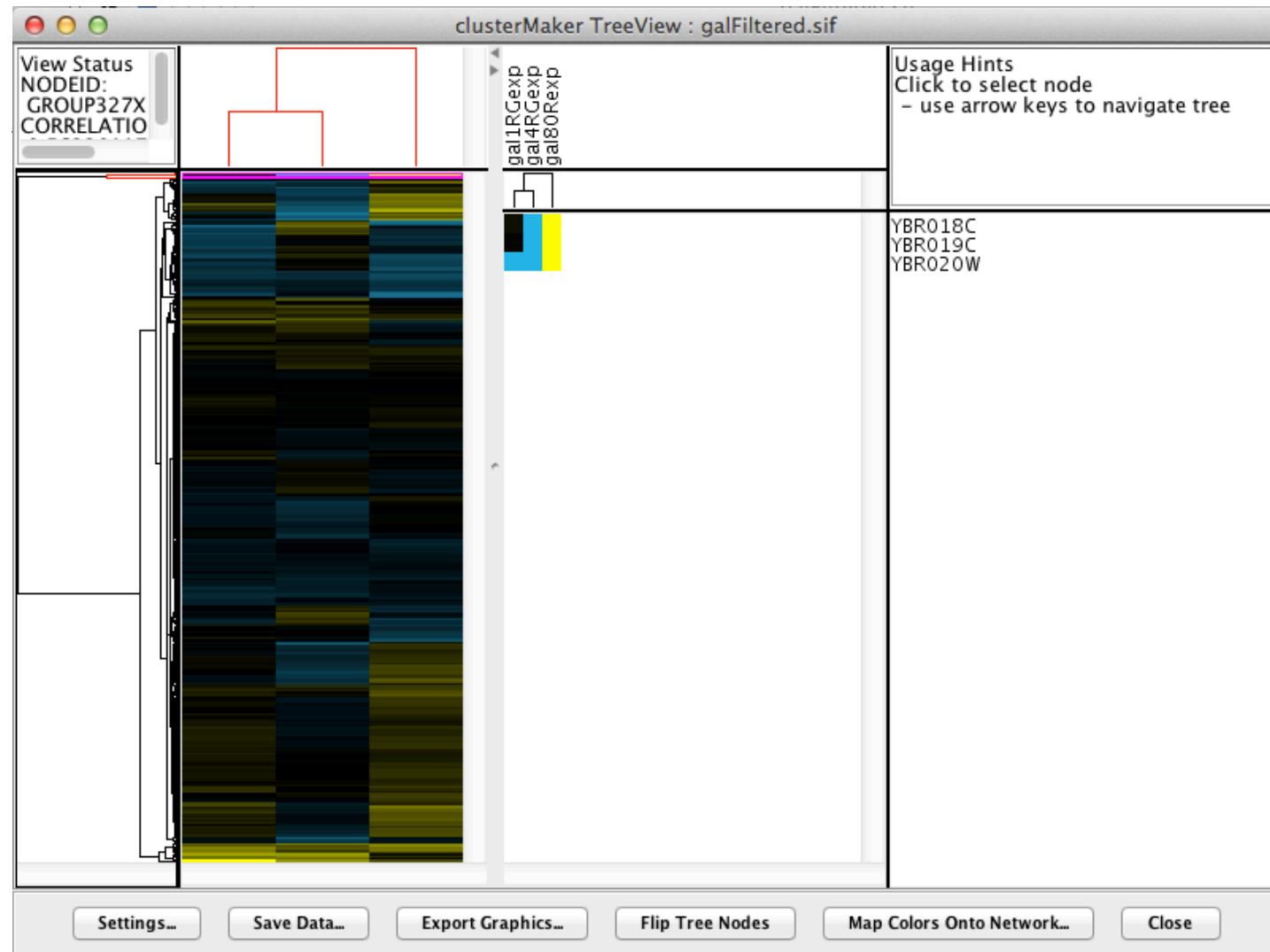
PHO5 S24B RPL1 RPL3

Be 0.0 0.00 0.0 0.04 0.08 0.0 0.0

emory: OK



Expression Data Analysis





Expression Data Analysis

BiNGO Settings
Session: /Users/scooter/Documents/galFiltered3.cys

Control Panel

Network Style Filter Filter (New) Sets

Nodes Edges

Network

- galFiltered.sif
- galFiltered.sif
- cluster1
- cluster1**

331(3) 362(0)

72(0) 127(0)

cluster1

monosaccharide catabolic process

hexose catabolic process

hexose metabolic process

galactose catabolic process via UDP-galactose

galactose metabolic process

BiNGO output

cluster1

GO,Saccharomyces cerevisiae,default,bingo,namespace close

GO-ID	Description	p-val	corr p-val	cluster freq	total freq	genes
33499	galactose catabolic process via UDP-galactose	2.5090...	1.9069...	3/3	100.0%	3/6208 0... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
19388	galactose catabolic process	5.0181...	1.9069...	3/3	100.0%	6/6208 0... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
6012	galactose metabolic process	4.1399...	1.0488...	3/3	100.0%	11/6208 ... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
19320	hexose catabolic process	7.3414...	1.3726...	3/3	100.0%	57/6208 ... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
46365	monosaccharide catabolic process	9.0300...	1.3726...	3/3	100.0%	61/6208 ... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
46164	alcohol catabolic process	1.1481...	1.4543...	3/3	100.0%	66/6208 ... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
44275	cellular carbohydrate catabolic process	1.9088...	2.0724...	3/3	100.0%	78/6208 ... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
16052	carbohydrate catabolic process	2.5677...	2.4394...	3/3	100.0%	86/6208 ... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
19318	hexose metabolic process	6.6970...	5.6552...	3/3	100.0%	118/6208... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
5996	monosaccharide metabolic process	9.4003...	7.1443...	3/3	100.0%	132/6208... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C
44277	small molecule catabolic process	1.2282...	0.1771...	2/2	100.0%	148/6208... YBR020W YBR018C YBR019C

Select All Unselect All Select nodes

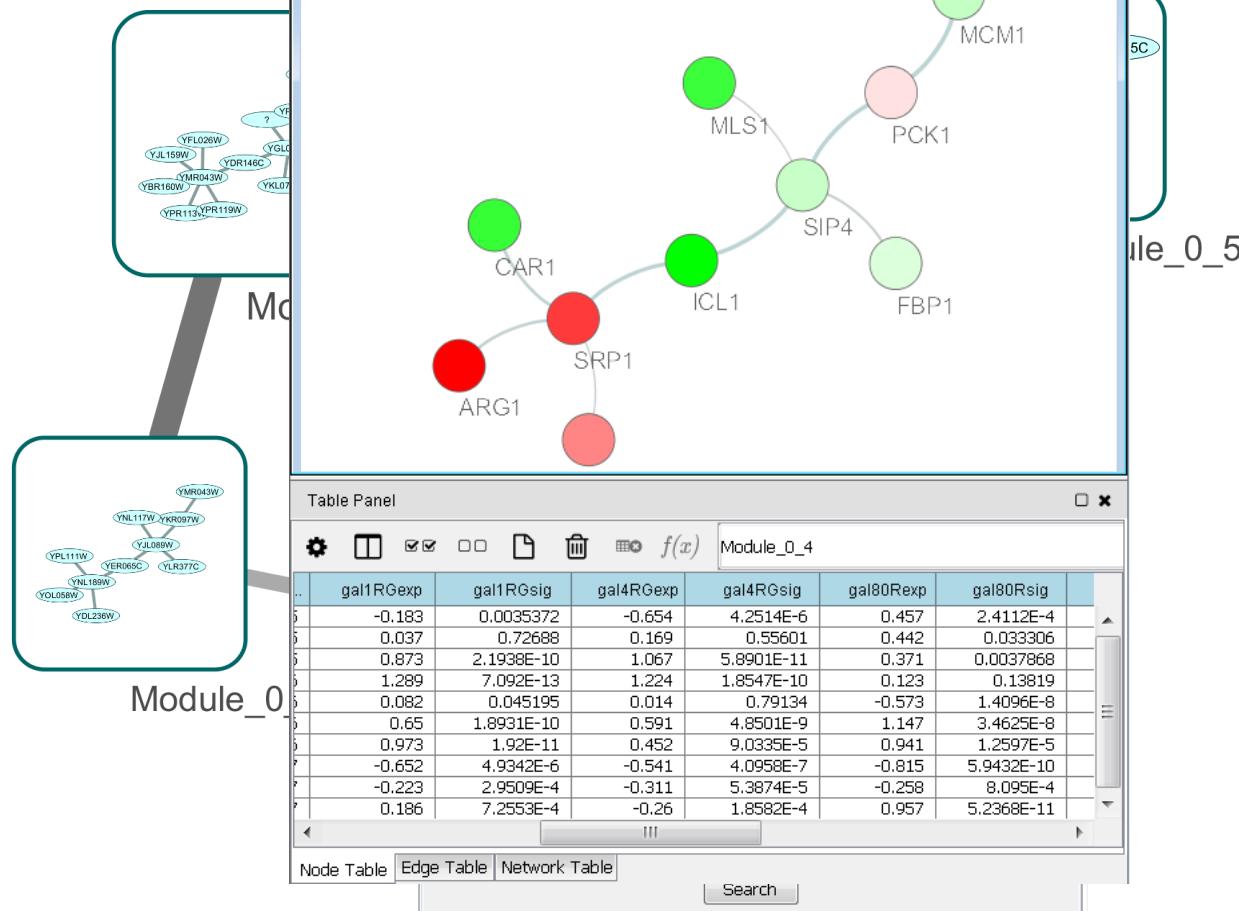
Start BiNGO



Expression Data Analysis

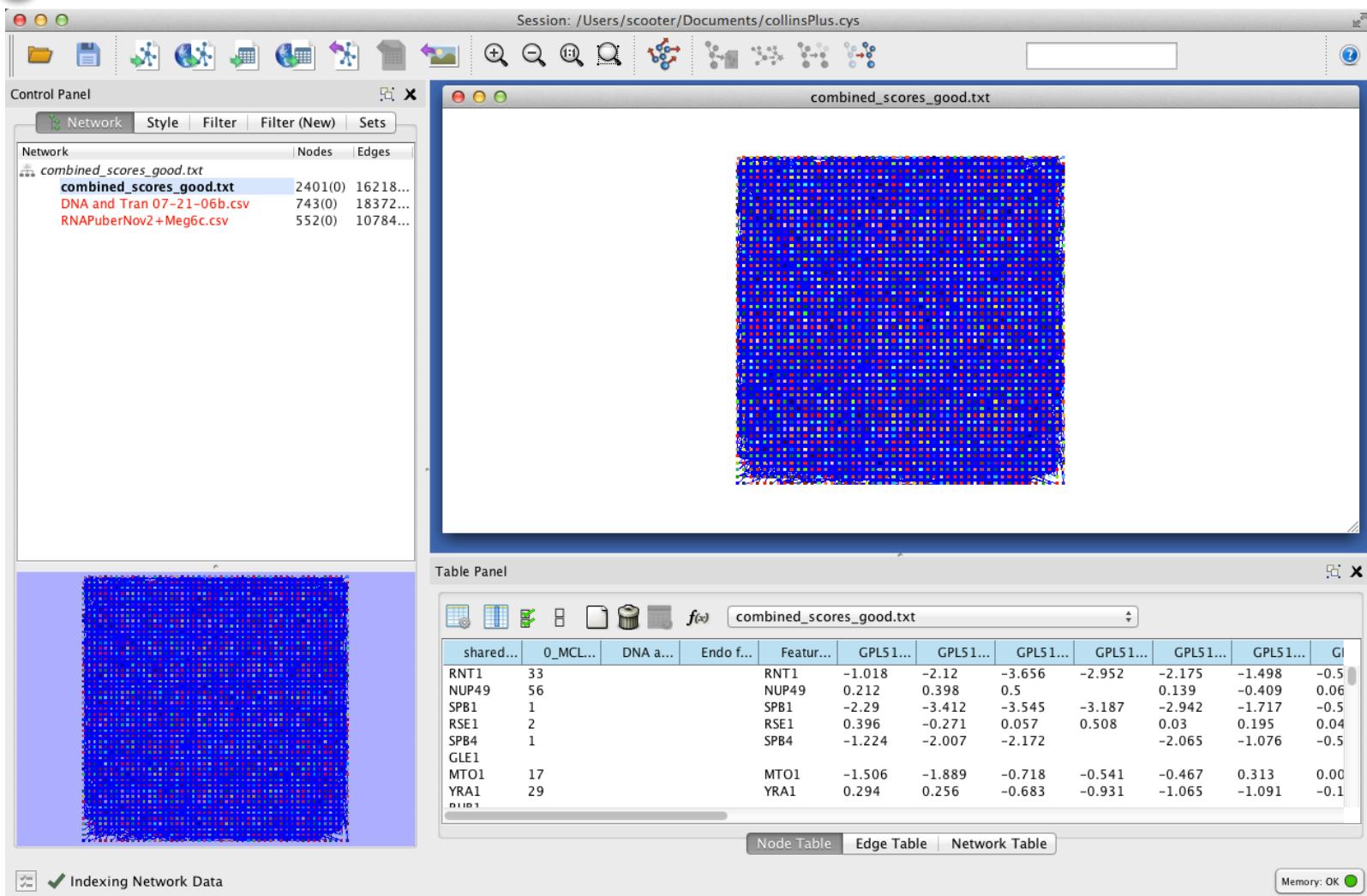
- Active modules

- The jActiveModule tool



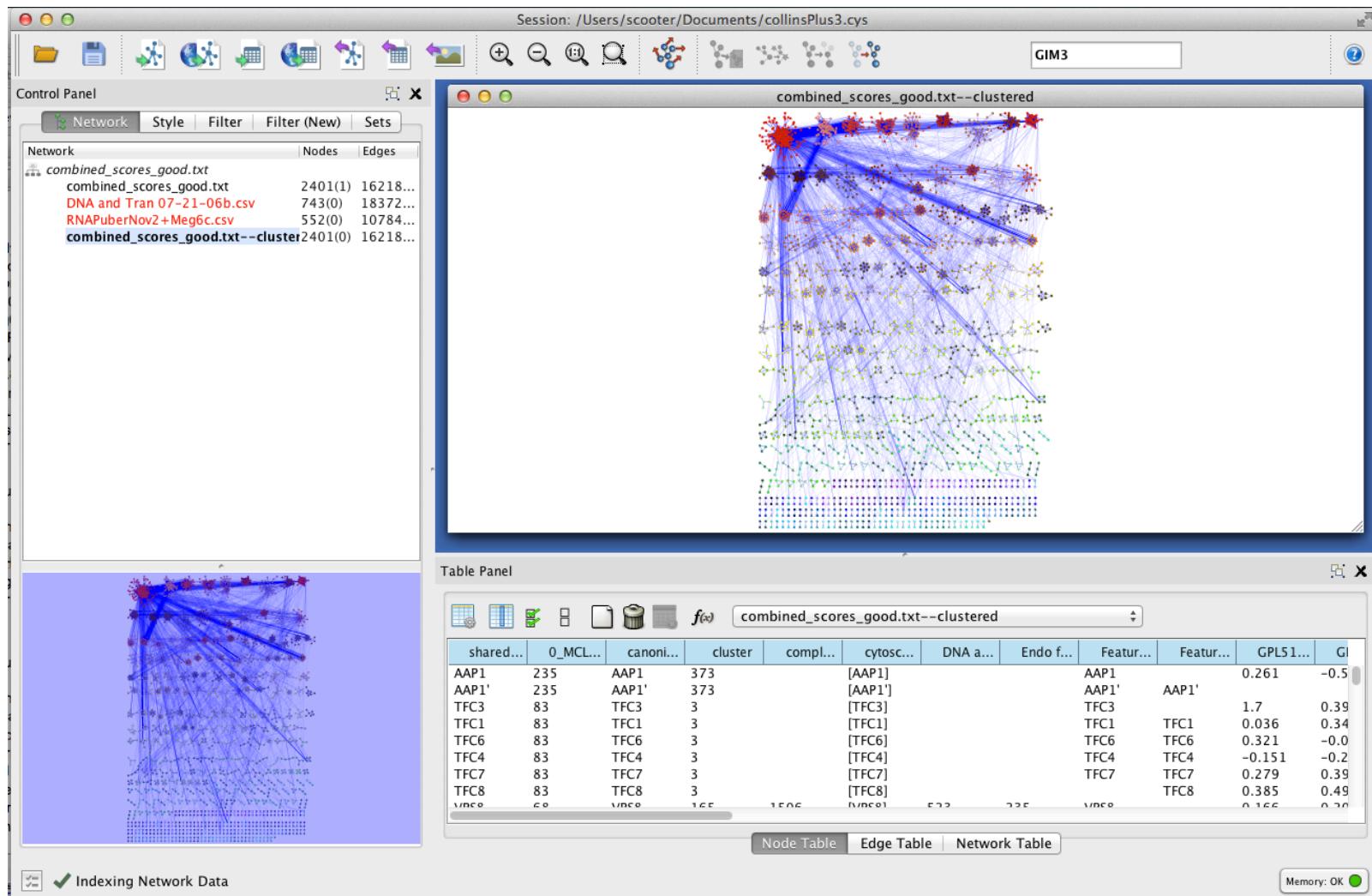


Protein Complexes





Protein Complexes





Protein Complexes

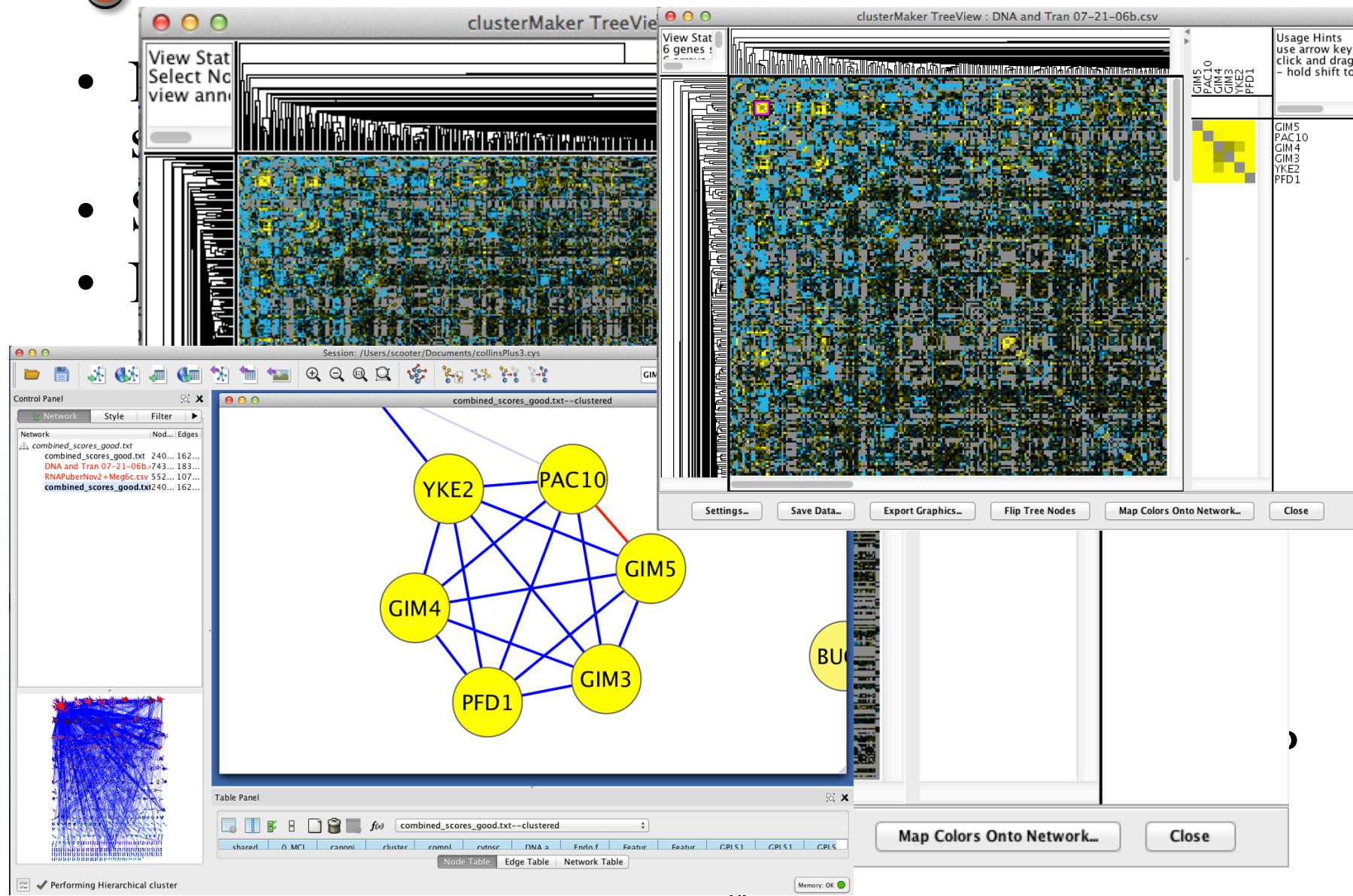
The screenshot shows the Cytoscape software interface with a focus on a 'Hierarchical cluster' dialog box. The dialog box contains several configuration options:

- Linkage:** pairwise average-linkage
- Distance Metric:** Uncentered correlation
- Array sources:** Node attributes for cluster (selected)
- Node attributes for cluster:** --None--
- Edge column for cluster:** DNA Strength
- Clustering Parameters:**
 - Only use selected nodes/edges for cluster:
 - Cluster attributes as well as nodes:
 - Ignore nodes/edges with no data:
- Advanced Parameters:** ▶
- Visualization Options:**
 - Create groups from clusters:
 - Show TreeView when complete:

At the bottom of the dialog box are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below the dialog box are three tabs: 'Node Table', 'Edge Table', and 'Network Table'. In the bottom right corner, there is a status bar with 'Memory: OK' and a green circular icon.

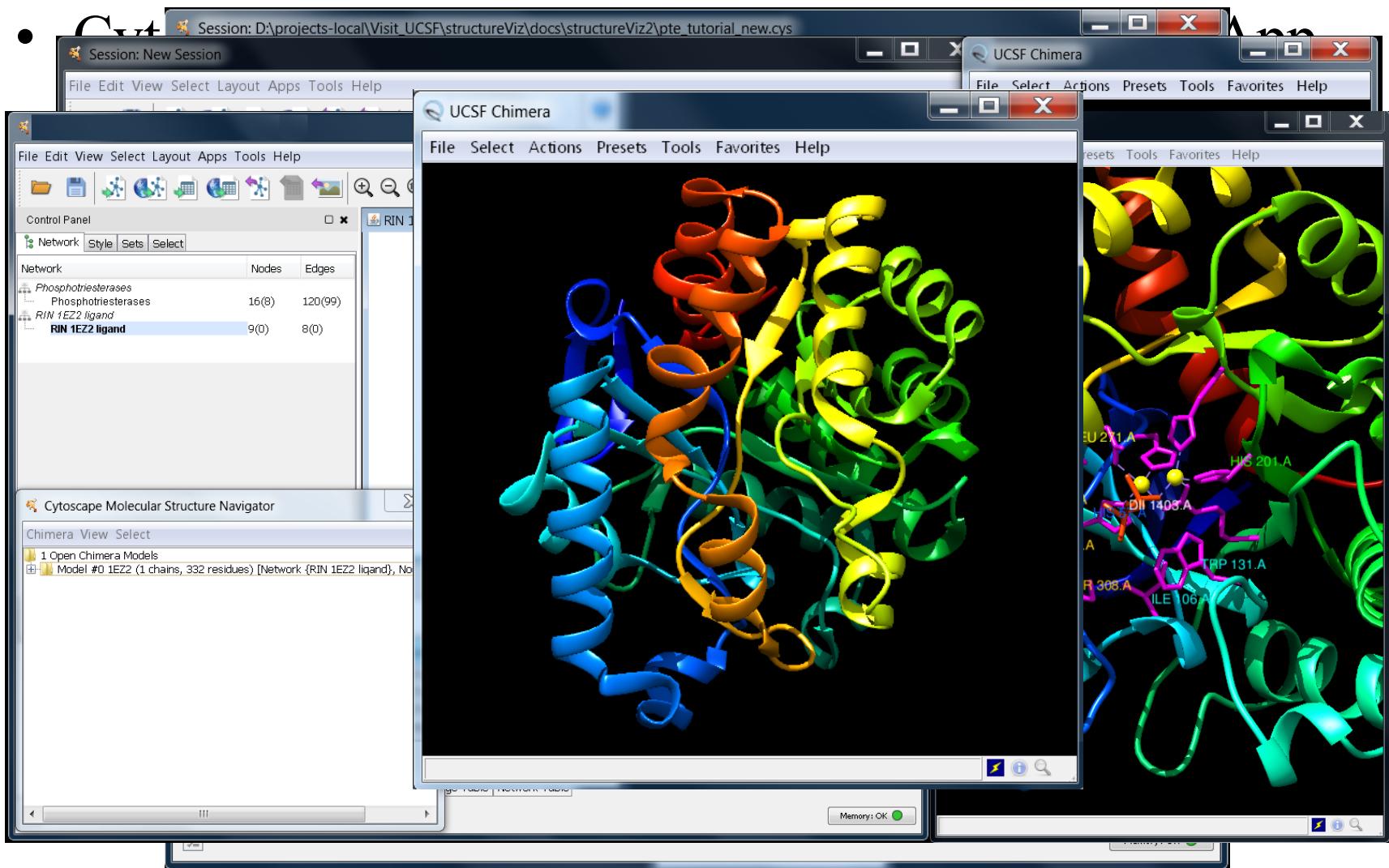


Protein Complexes





From Networks to Structures





Questions?

- scooter@cgl.ucsf.edu
- cytoscape-helpdesk@googlegroups.com