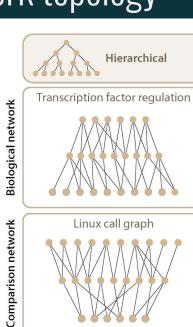
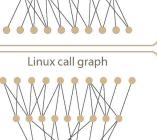
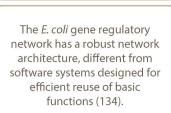
Week 15: Large-scale biological networks

- Network topology
- Network motifs
- Condition-specific networks
- Network reconstruction
- Network propagation

Network topology



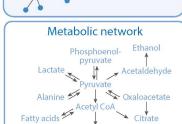




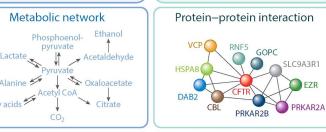
Comparative insights



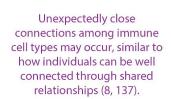




Scale-free

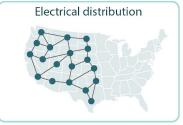








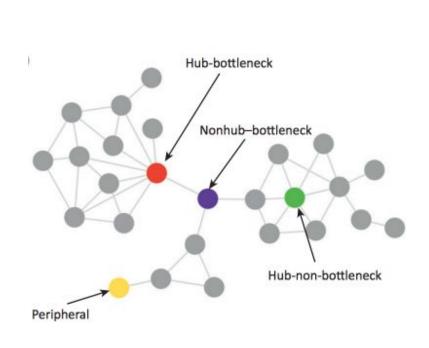
Flight routes tend to route through hub airports in a rich-get-richer phenomenon. Likewise, molecular substrates such as pyruvate can function as metabolic hubs (139, 140).

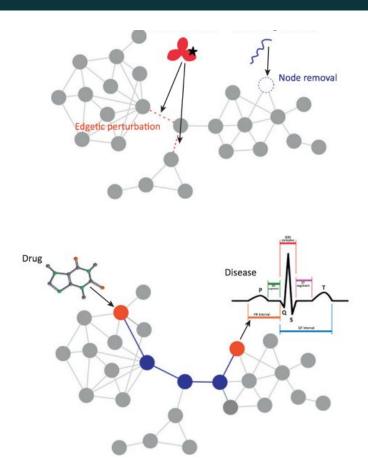


Geometric random

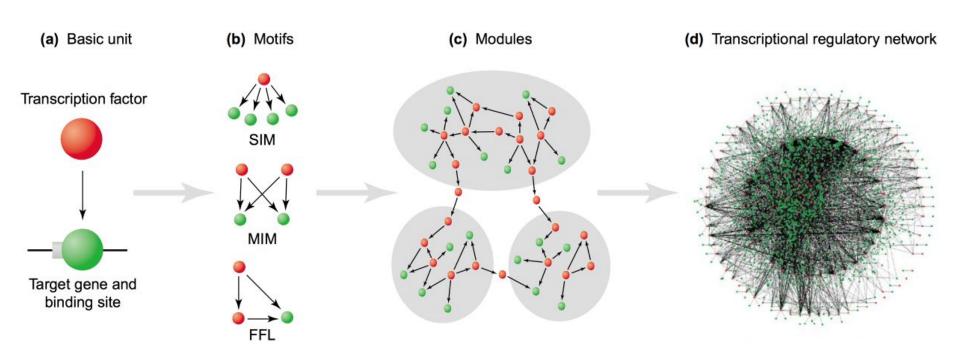
Electrical distribution networks reflect geographic constraints, while protein interaction networks may be constrained by three-dimensional spaces inside cells (142).

Network topology

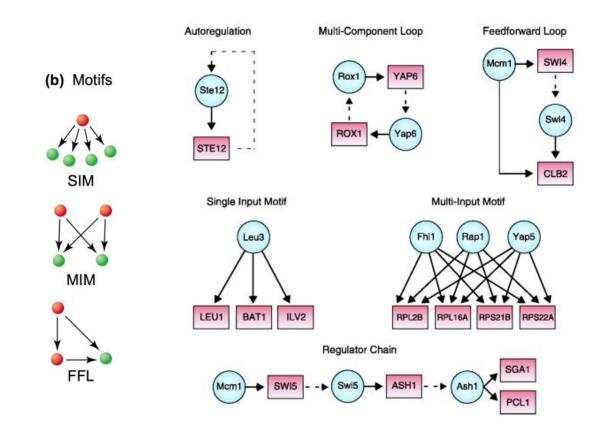




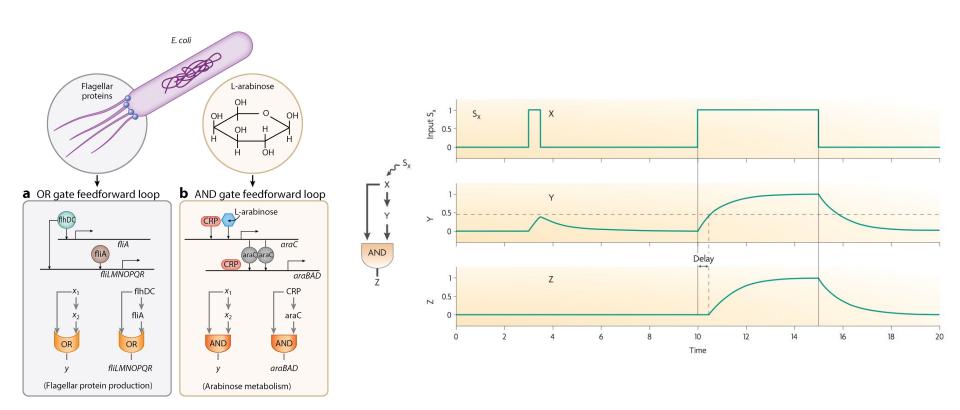
Network motifs



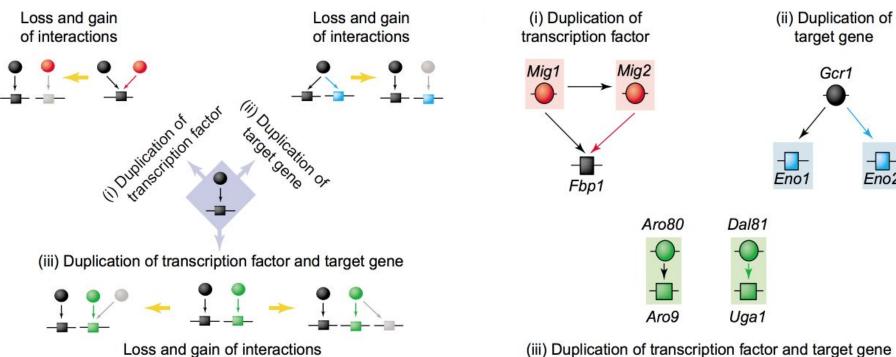
Network motifs

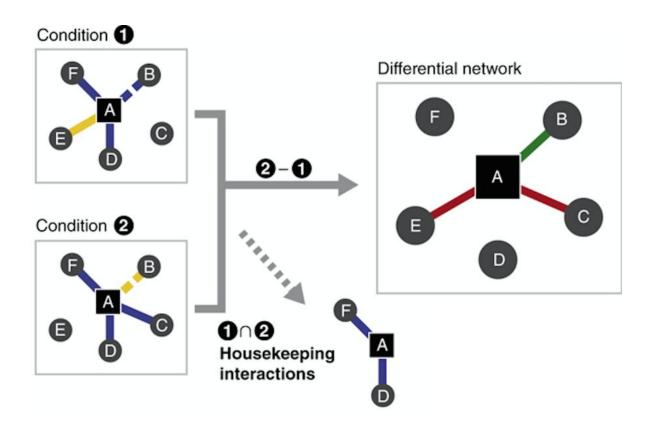


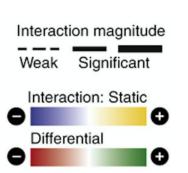
Network motifs

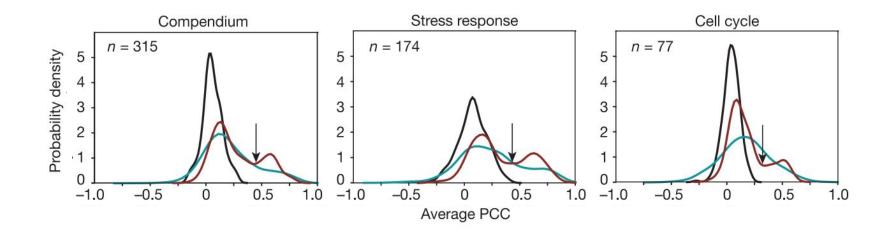


Network interactions evolve through time





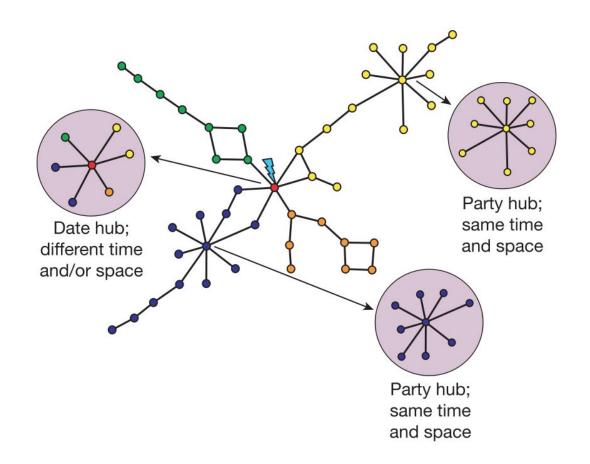


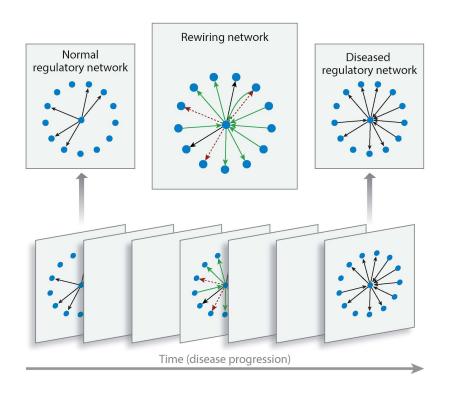


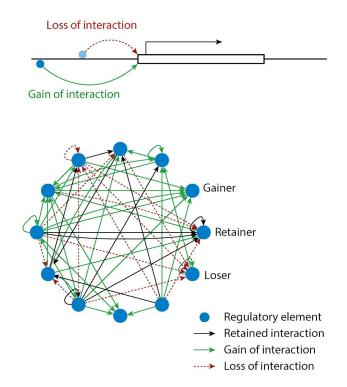
Red: Hub proteins

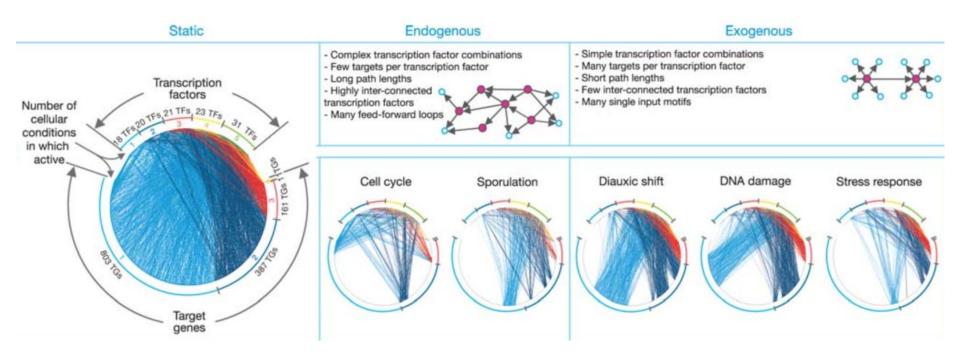
Cyan: Non-hub proteins

Black: Hubs in randomized networks

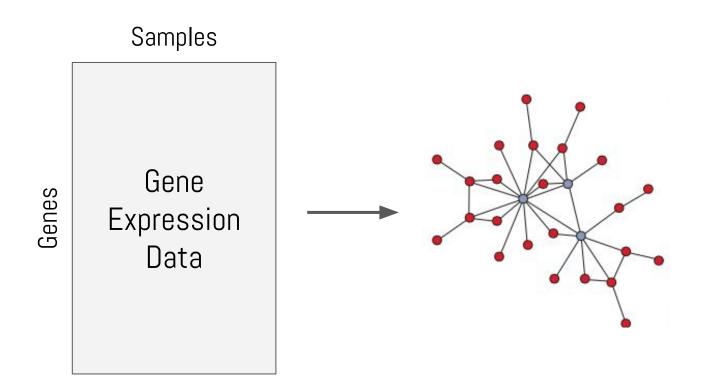








Reconstructing networks from observational data



Reconstructing networks from observational data

