

S2SNet - Sequence to Star Network

< Tutorial >

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What is S2SNet

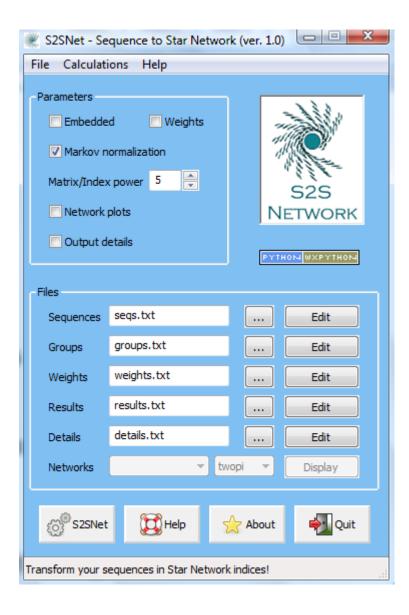
Sequence to Star Network (S2SNet) is a free Python application using wxPython for the GUI and Graphviz as plotting back-end. S2SNet helps you to transform the character sequences/strings into Star Network (SN) topological indices (TIs) and visualize the resulted graphs. These indices are the input data for the statistical analysis. Some examples of sequences are the protein amino acid chains, the DNA/RNA strands or the mass spectra results. This desktop version is working under Microsoft Windows XP/Vista operating system. The application is available for free at http://miaja.tic.udc.es/software/S2SNet/.

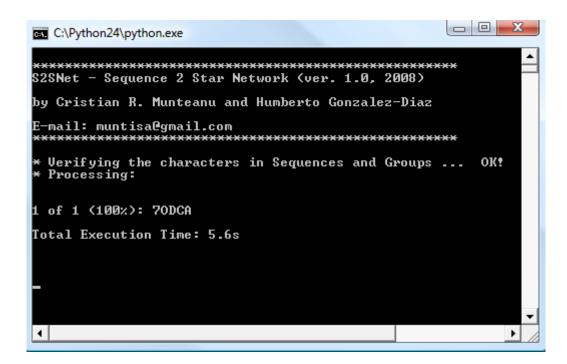
What S2SNet can do

- Transform 1-character sequences in topological Star Networks indices;
- **Transform number** data in 1-character sequences (No2Seq);
- **Transform N-character** sequence in 1-character sequence by changing the codification:
- Edit/View your input and output TXT files;
- Create **DOT** language files;
- Plot and **display networks** as PNG images.

S2SNet description

S2SNet is GUI application with two main panels, the principal window and the console output:

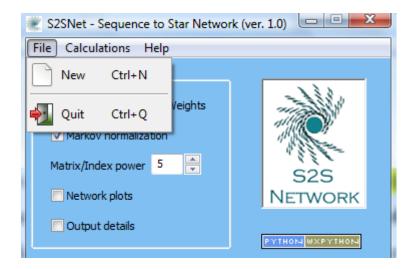


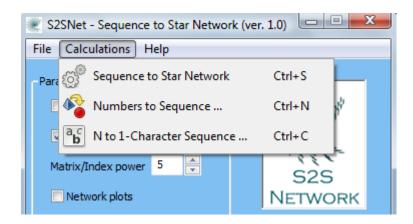


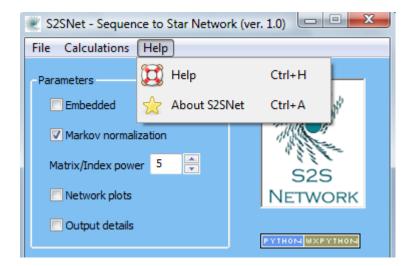
The main window has buttons for a fast access to the main features of the application:

- **S2SNet** the transformation of sequences in SN TIs;
- **Help** a short help page;
- **About** details about S2SNet and the authors;
- **Quit** leave the tool.

The same options available in the S2SNet Menu divided in File, Calculations and Help too:







In addition, the **File** and **Calculations** menus contain extra options:

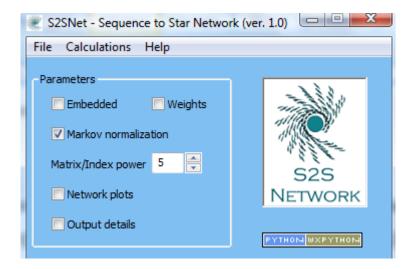
- **New** create a new Notepad text document;
- Numbers to Sequence transform the numerical input data such as the protein mass spectra in 1-character sequence;
- N to 1-Character Sequence change the sequence codification by transforming N-character groups in 1-character such are the DNA/RNA codon sequences.

In the console panel S2SNet prints details about the stage/errors/results of the calculations.

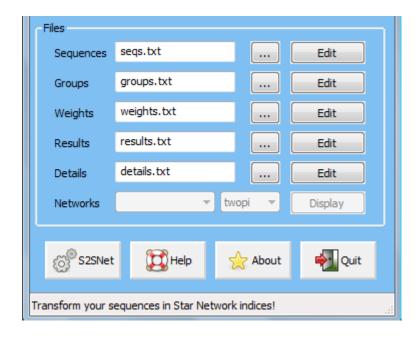
How to use S2SNet

In the main windows you can choose the TIs calculation parameters, the input/output files and the visualization type of the resulted graphs:

• **Parameters**: *embedded* network, the use of the *weight* for each character; *Markov* normalization of the connectivity matrixes; if you want *details* of the calculations containing all the intermediate matrices and other info; *power* of the connectivity matrices and of some indices (max. 5); networks *plotting* support;



- **Input files**: sequences, groups and weights files;
- Output files: results and details files;
- **Display mode** for the Network plots: the *sequence* to display and the type of drawing application (dot, circo, twopi, neato and fdp; for embedded case use *circo* for better results); extra theoretical graphs are calculated and plotted such as the maximum and the average graphs of the sequences introduced as input.



All the options have default values for a calculation characterized by a nonembedded graph, a Markov normalizations of the matrices, a power of 5 for the matrices, no weights for the nodes, no network plot support and no detail file.

The processing of the sequences can be seen in a **console** window. If you will close it, all the application windows will close too. In the displayed graphs, each group has a different colour. If you need to obtain modified plots, you can find the **DOT** files (one for each sequence) and the **Graphviz** executables (*dot*, circo, twopi, neato, fdp) in the "dot" folder (if you enabled the Network plot option).

The **Calculations** menu allows you to transform your data in the S2SNet format (1-character string):

- **Numbers to Sequence** Transforms your numbers in a sequence (the numbers must be TAB separated); you can choose the following:
 - o **Parameters**: *minimum* and *maximum* values of your data, *number* of groups you need (maximum 80); you have a GET button if you want to use the minimum and maximum calculated from your entire data;
 - o **Input files**: *number* (data) file;
 - o **Output files**: *sequence* files, *group* file and *interval* file (description of the group range).

Note: this can be used to transform the *protein mass spectra* numbers in sequences in order to calculate Star Networks indices.

- N to 1-Character Sequence Transform your N-character sequences in 1-character sequences; you can set the following:
 - o **Input files**: *N-character* file (initial file), *code* file (the equivalence between N-character and 1-character; ex: ALA=A);
 - **Output files**: *1-character* files for S2SNet (final file) and *group* file (one item groups).

Note: this calculation can be used to transform sequences that contain items described by *3-letter codes of the amino acids* into sequences of 1-letter code; another example is the analyse of the *DNA sequences* with the Star Networks (the codon 3-letter nucleotides are transformed in the correspondent/translated amino acid 1-letter codes).

The application is coming with example files for any input and output files. If S2SNet will raise any error, you can see it in the same console and please send us in order to fix it.

S2SNet topological indices

For each sequence S2SNet will calculate the following star network indices:

✓ **Shannon Entropy** of the *n* Markov Matrices (Sh):

$$Sh_n = -\sum_i p_i * log(p_i)$$

where p_i are the n_i elements of the vector p resulted from the matrix multiplication of the powered Markov normalized matrix ($n_i \times n_i$) and a vector ($n_i \times 1$) with each element equal with $1/n_i$;

✓ **Traces** of the *n* connectivity matrices (Tr):

$$Tr_n = \sum_i (M^n)_{ii}$$

where n = 0 ... power, M = connectivity matrix (i*i dimension); ii = ith diagonal element;

✓ **Harary** number (H):

$$H = \sum_{i < j} \frac{m_{ij}}{d_{ij}} * w_j^{nw}$$

where d_{ij} = elements of the distance matrix, m_{ij} = elements of the M connectivity matrix, w_j = weight elements, nw = for selection (1) or no selection (0) of weights calculations;

✓ **Wiener** index (W):

$$W = \sum_{i < j} d_{ij} * w_j^{nw}$$

✓ **Gutman** topological index (*S6*):

$$S_6 = \sum_{ij} \frac{deg_i*deg_j}{d_{ij}} * w_j^{nw}$$

where deg_i = elements of the degree matrix;

✓ **Schultz** topological index (non-trivial part) (S):

$$S = \sum_{i < j} (deg_i + deg_j) * d_{ij} * w_j^{nw}$$

✓ **Moreau-Broto**, Autocorrelation of Topological Structure (ATS_n , n=1 ... power), only with weights included:

$$ATS_n = \sum_{ij} dp_{ij}^n * w_i * w_j$$

where dp^{n}_{ij} = elements of the pair distance matrix when the distance is n;

✓ **Balaban** distance connectivity index (J):

$$J = edges / (edges - nodes + 2) * \sum_{i < j} m_{ij} \sqrt{\sum_k d_{ik} * \sum_k d_{kj}} * w_j^{nw}$$

where *nodes/edges* = node/edge numbers in the Star Network;

✓ **Kier-Hall** connectivity indices:

$${}^{0}X = \sum_{i} \frac{w_{i}^{nw}}{\sqrt{deg_{i}}}$$

$$^2 \textit{X} = \sum_{i < j < k} \frac{m_{ij}*m_{jk}*w_k^{nw}}{\sqrt{dsg_i*dsg_j*dsg_k}}$$

$$^3X = \sum_{i < j < k < m} \frac{m_{ij}*m_{jk}*m_{km}*w_m^{nw}}{\sqrt{\deg_i * \deg_j * \deg_k * \deg_m}}$$

$$^4X = \sum_{i < j < k < m < o} \frac{m_{ij}*m_{jk}*m_{km}*m_{mo}*w_o^{nw}}{\sqrt{\deg_i * \deg_j * \deg_k * \deg_m * \deg_o}}$$

$$^{5}X = \sum_{i < j < k < m < o < q} \frac{m_{ij} * m_{jk} * m_{km} * m_{mo} * m_{oq} * w_{q}^{nw}}{\sqrt{deg_{i} * deg_{j} * deg_{k} * deg_{m} * deg_{o} * deg_{q}}}$$

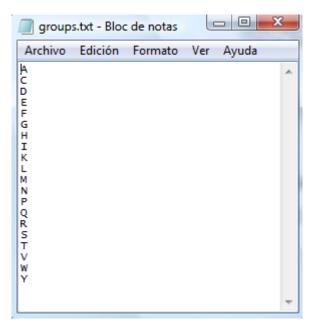
✓ **Randic** connectivity index:

$$^1X = \sum\nolimits_{i \le j} \frac{{m_{ij}*w_j^{nw}}}{\sqrt{{\deg}_i*{\deg}_j}}$$

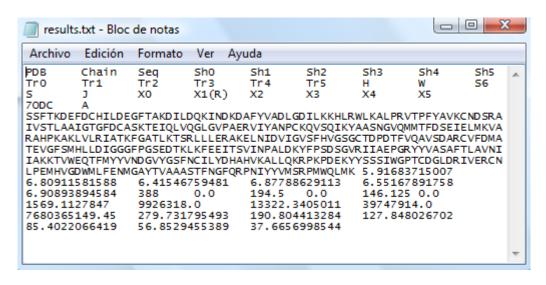
S2SNet results

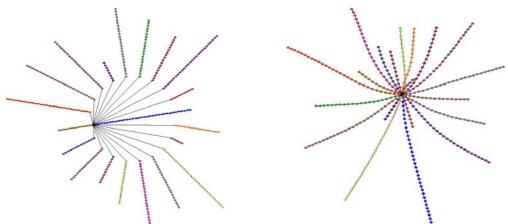
The next lines will present the results obtained with S2SNet tool using sequence of the protein chain 70DCA (from the Protein Data Bank, http://www.rcsb.org/). The sequence file and the group file are the following:



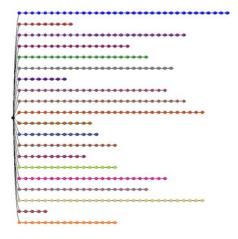


The non-embedded result contains the result files with the star network topological indices and several plots of the graph:



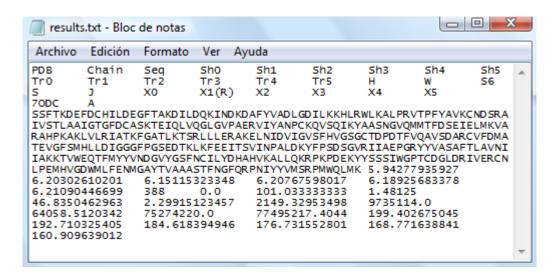


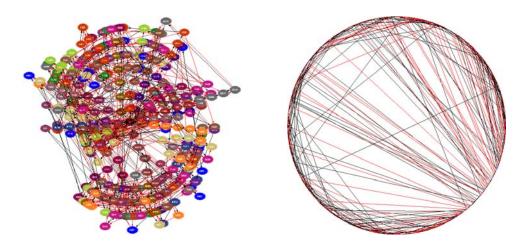
The non-embedded 7ODCA graph made with twopi (left) and neato (right)



The non-embedded 7ODCA graph made with dot

In the case of the embedded graphs, the result files with the star network topological indices and several plots of the graph are different:





The embedded 7ODCA graph made with twopi (left) and circo (right)

S2SNet contact

For any question, error or suggestion, please send an email to muntisa@gmail.com. Thank you for using our software!