Biological Networks Analysis

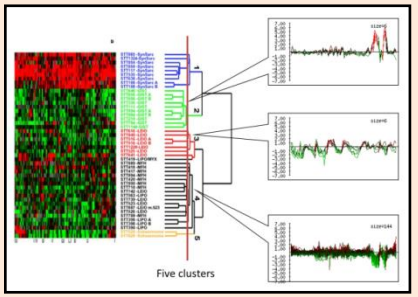
Introduction and Dijkstra's algorithm

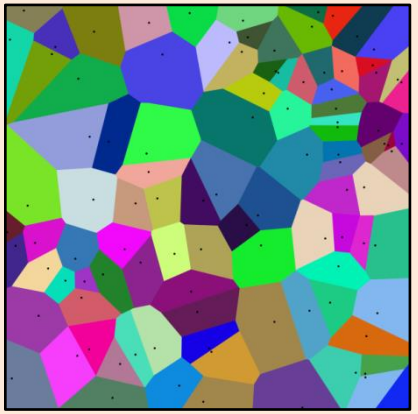
Genome 559: Introduction to Statistical and Computational Genomics

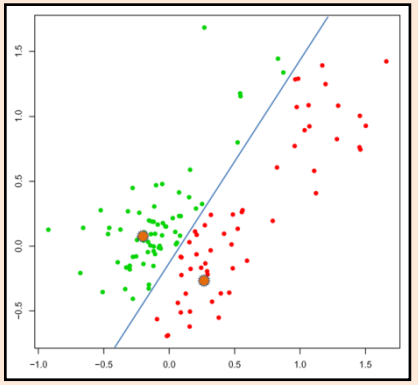
Elhanan Borenstein

A quick review

- **The clustering problem:**
  - partition genes into distinct sets with high homogeneity and high separation
- **Hierarchical clustering algorithm:**
  1. Assign each object to a separate cluster.
  2. Regroup the pair of clusters with shortest distance.
  3. Repeat 2 until there is a single cluster.
- Many possible distance metrics
- **K-mean clustering algorithm:**
  1. Arbitrarily select k initial centers
  2. Assign each element to the closest center
     - **Voronoi** diagram
  3. Re-calculate centers (i.e., means)
  4. Repeat 2 and 3 until termination condition reached







Biological networks

What is a network?

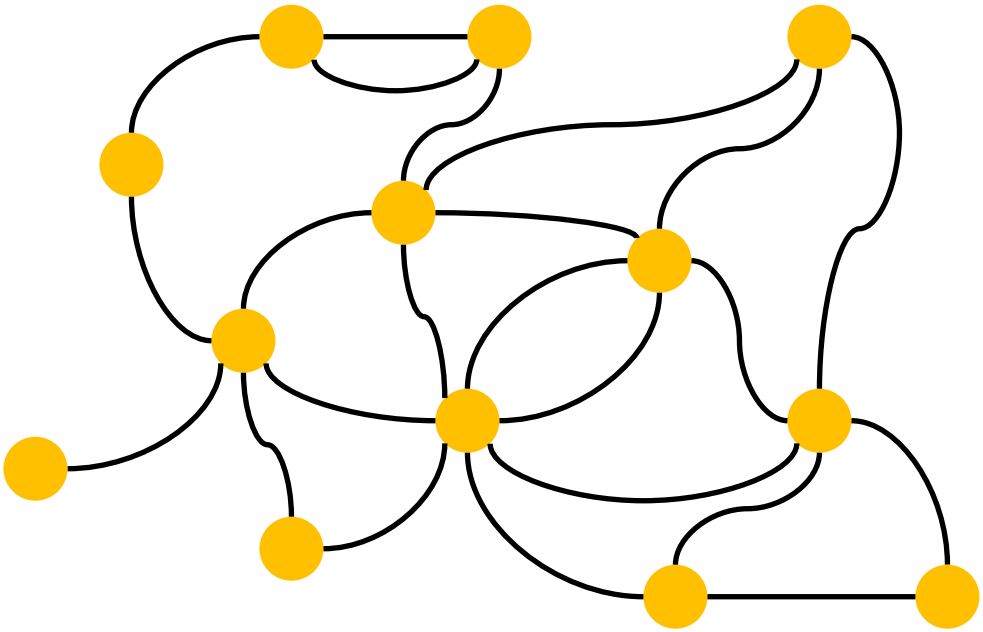
What networks are used in biology?

Why do we need networks (and network theory)?

How do we find the shortest path between two nodes?

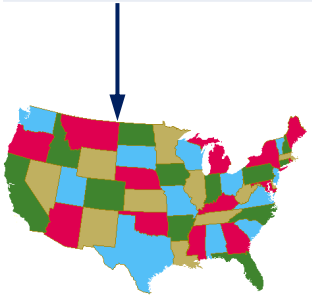
What is a network?

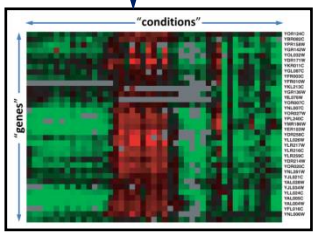
- A map of interactions or relationships
- A collection of **nodes** and **links** (**edges**)



Networks vs. Graphs

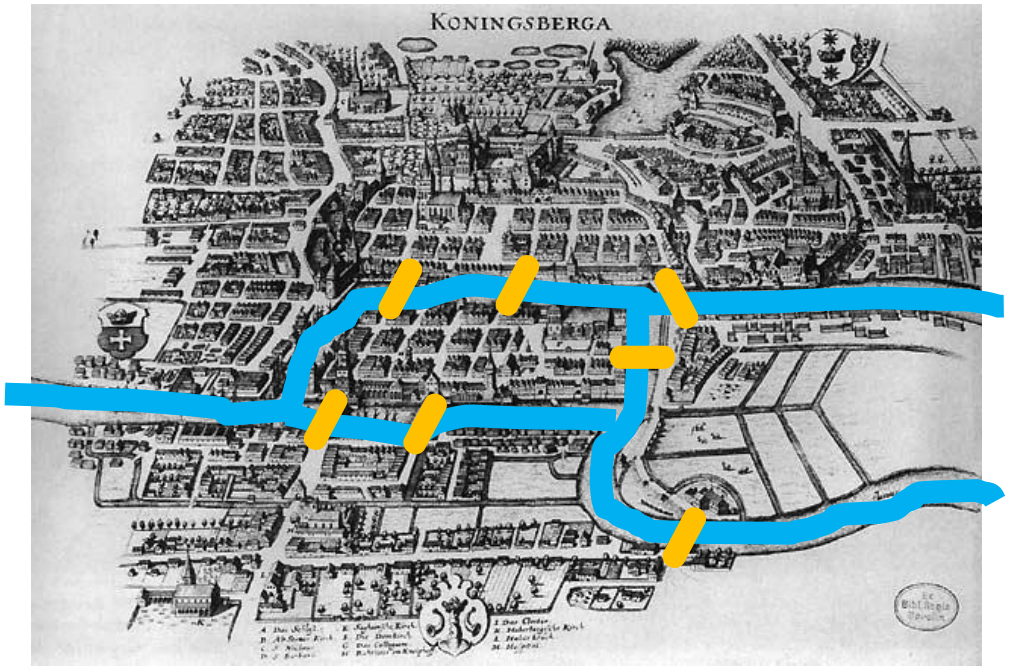
Network theory	Graph theory
Social sciences Biological sciences	Computer science
Mostly 20th century	Since 18th century!!!
Modeling real-life systems	Modeling abstract systems
Measuring structure & topology	Solving “graph-related” questions





The Seven Bridges of Königsberg

- Published by **Leonhard Euler**, **1736**
- Considered the first paper in graph theory



Leonhard Euler
1707 –1783

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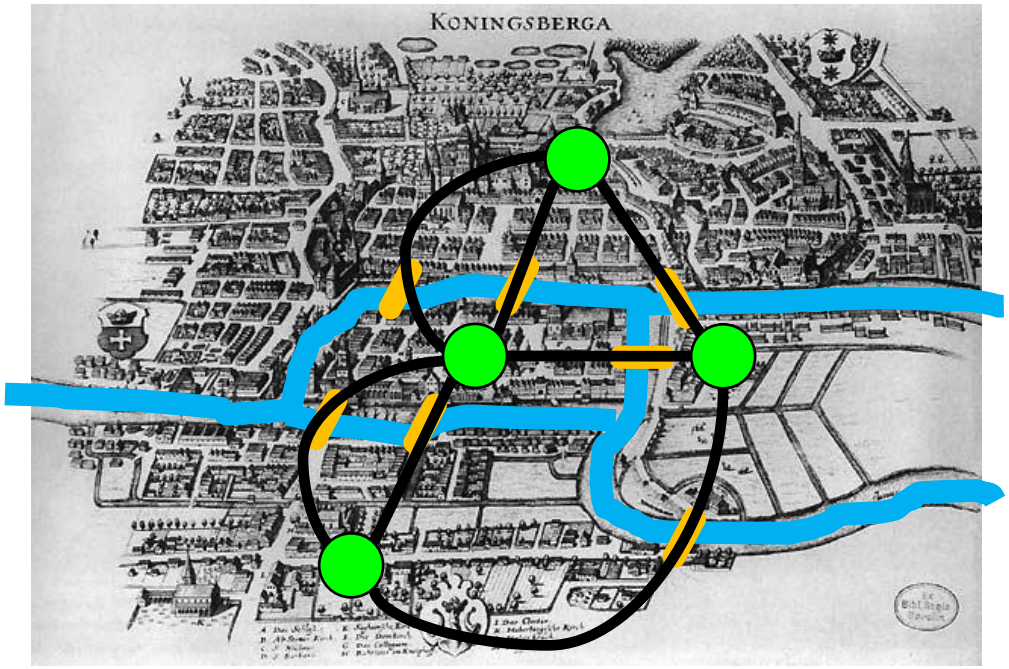

Leonhard Euler
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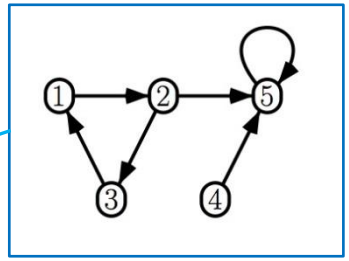
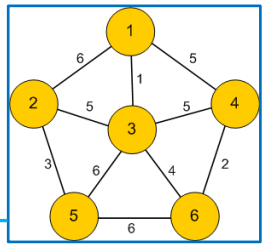
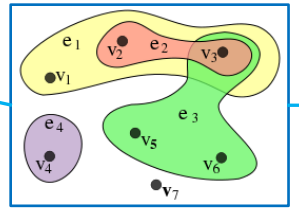
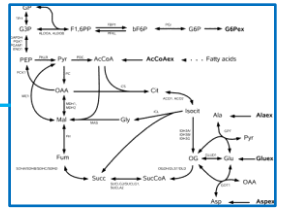
Types of networks

- **Edges:**
  - Directed/undirected
  - Weighted/non-weighted
  - (Simple-edges/Hyperedges)

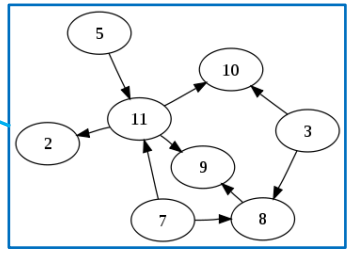


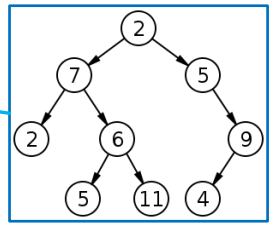


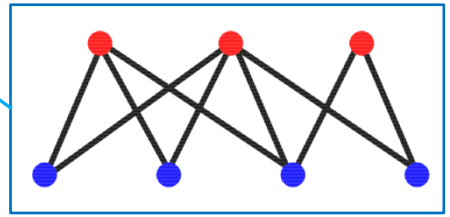




- **Special topologies:**
  - Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG)
  - Trees
  - Bipartite networks



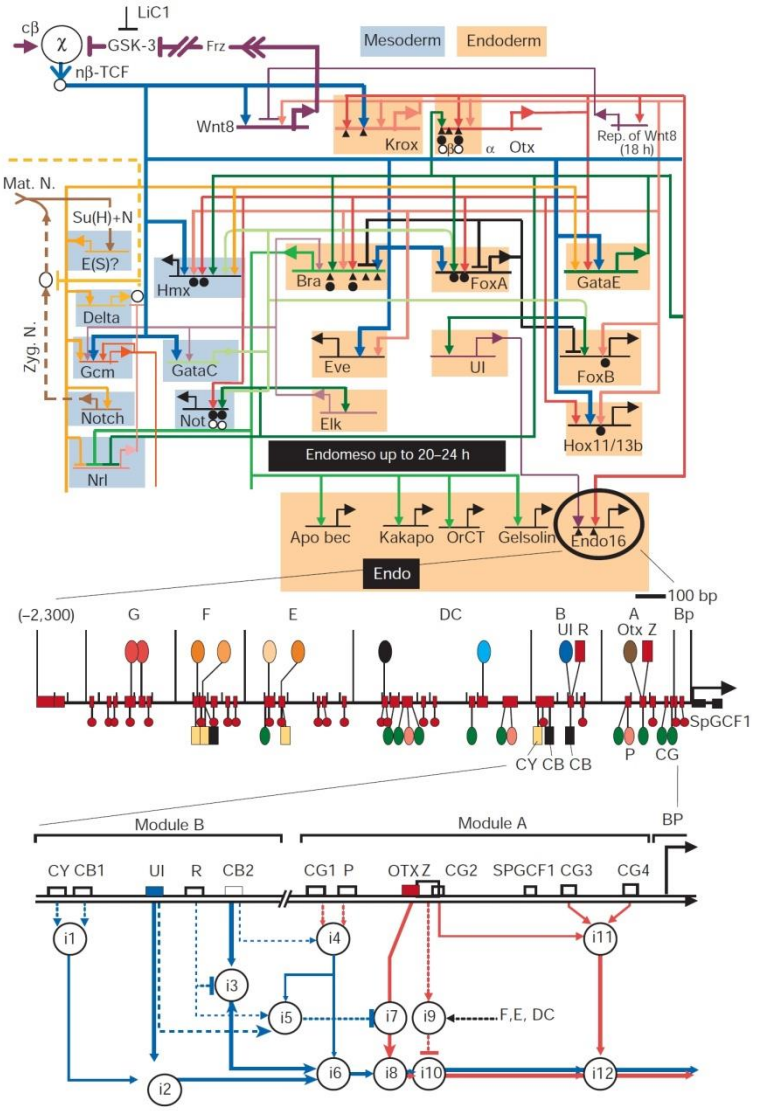




Transcriptional regulatory networks

- Reflect the cell's genetic regulatory circuitry
  - **Nodes**: transcription factors and genes;
  - **Edges:** from TF to the genes it regulates
  - Directed; weighted?; "almost" bipartite

- Derived through:
  - Chromatin IP
  - Microarrays
  - **Computationally**



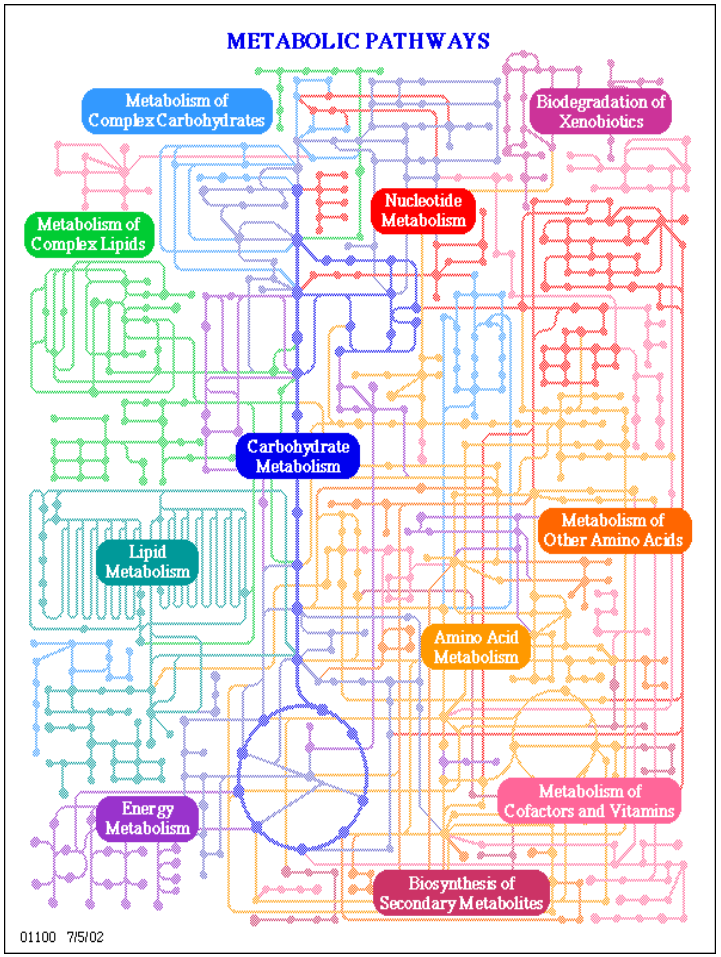
Metabolic networks

- Reflect the set of biochemical reactions in a cell
  - **Nodes:** metabolites
  - **Edges:** biochemical reactions
  - Directed; weighted?; hyperedges?
- Derived through:
  - Knowledge of biochemistry
  - Metabolic flux measurements
  - Homology?

S. Cerevisiae

1062 metabolites

1149 reactions

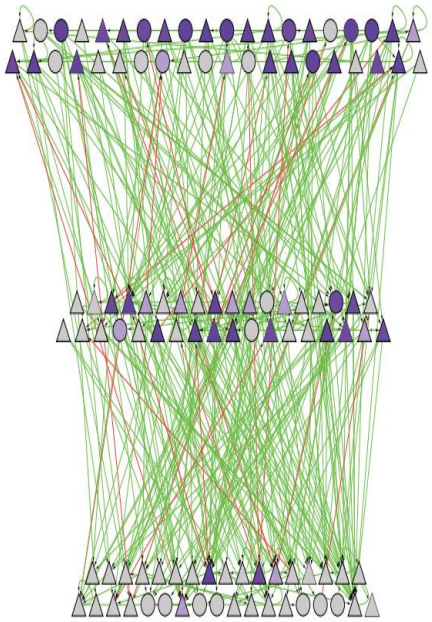


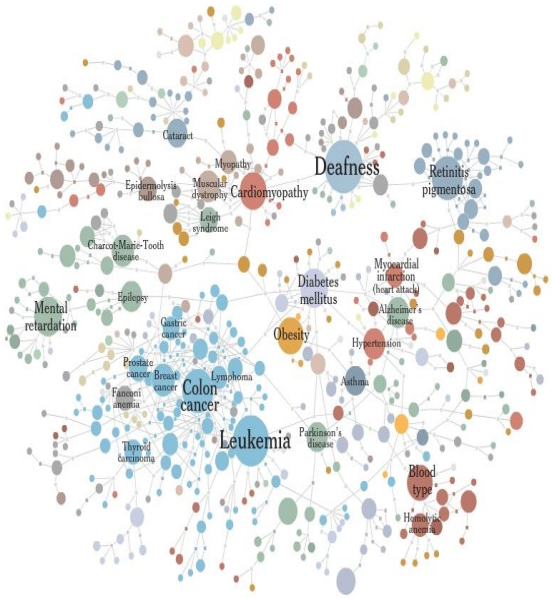
Protein-protein interaction (PPI) networks

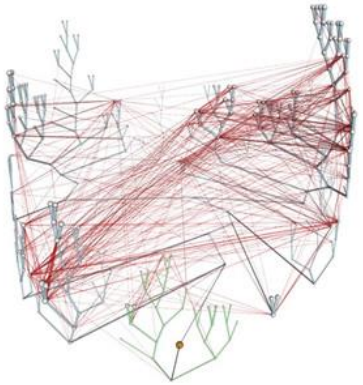
- Reflect the cell's molecular interactions and signaling pathways (interactome)
  - **Nodes:** proteins
  - **Edges:** interactions(?)
  - Undirected
- High-throughput experiments:
  - Protein Complex-IP (Co-IP)
  - Yeast two-hybrid
  - Computationally

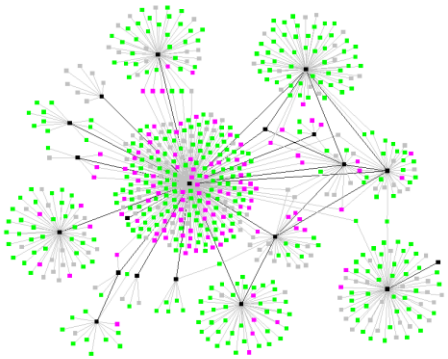
S. Cerevisiae
4389 proteins
14319 interactions

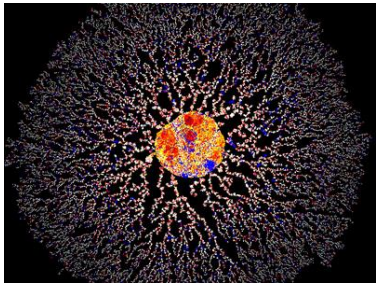
Other networks in biology/medicine

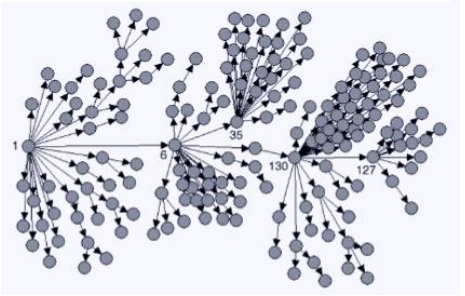


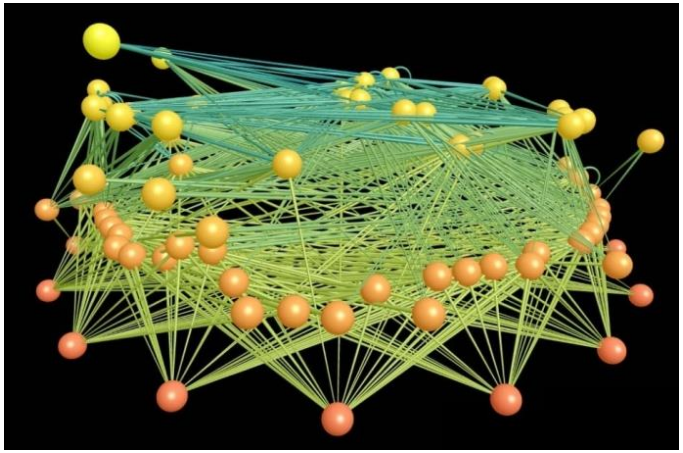


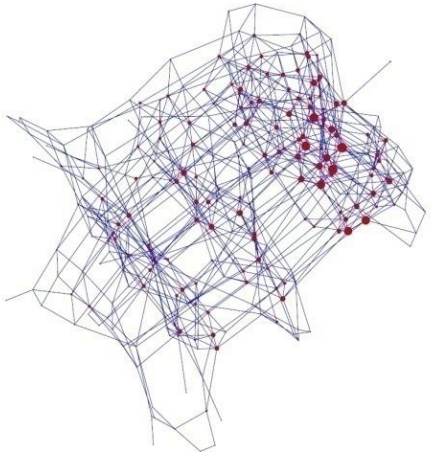






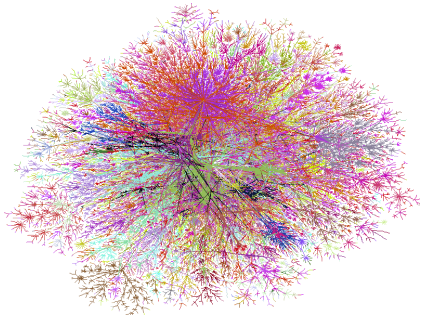


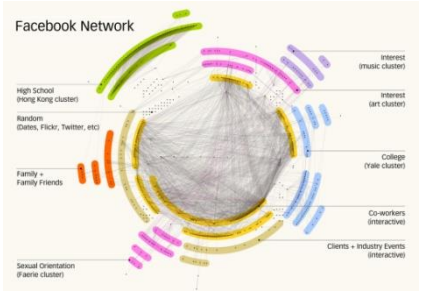




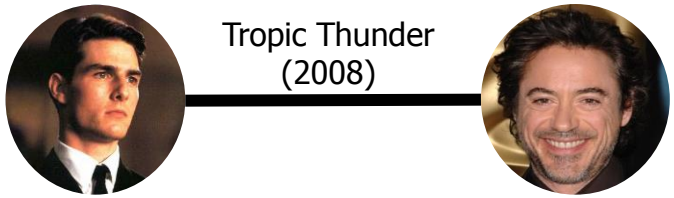
Non-biological networks

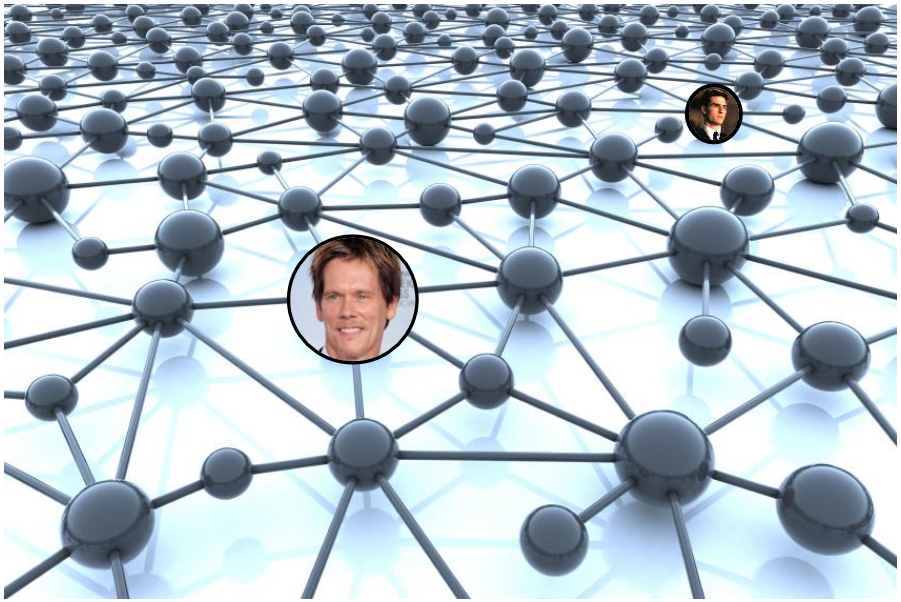
- **Computer related networks:**
  - WWW; Internet backbone
  - Communications and IP
- **Social networks:**
  - Friendship (facebook; clubs)
  - Citations / information flow
  - Co-authorships (papers)
  - Co-occurrence (movies; Jazz)
- **Transportation:**
  - Highway systems; Airline routes
- **Electronic/Logic circuits**
- Many many more…

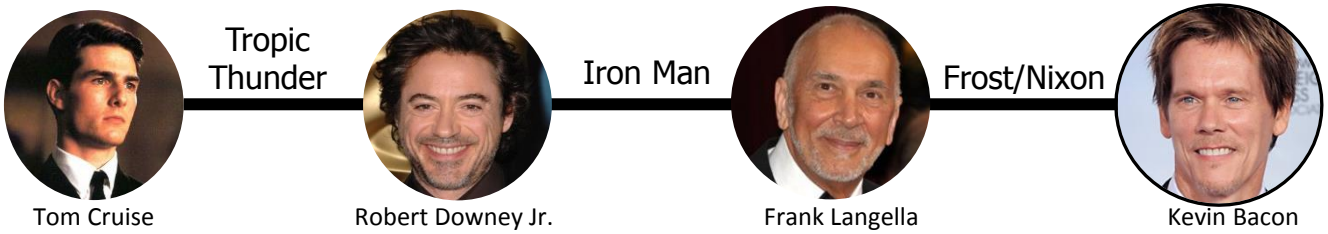




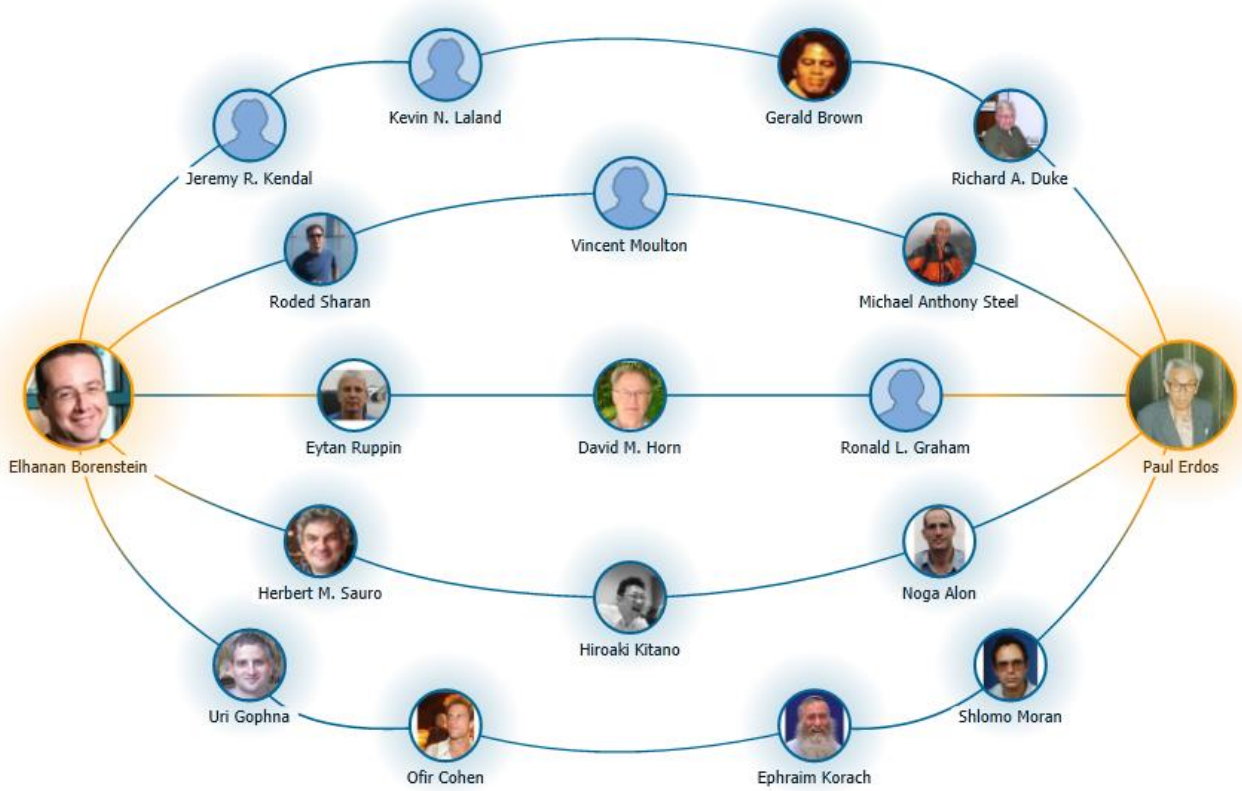
An Oscar Special: The Bacon Number Game

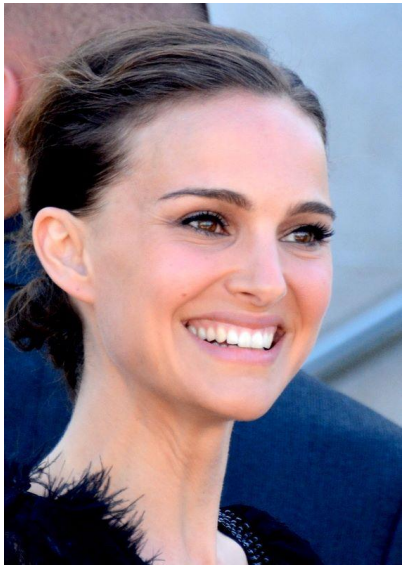
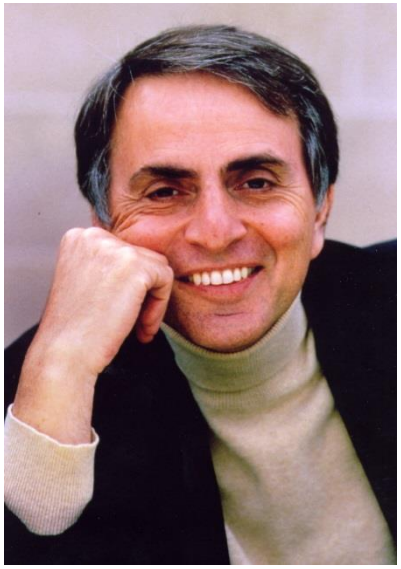
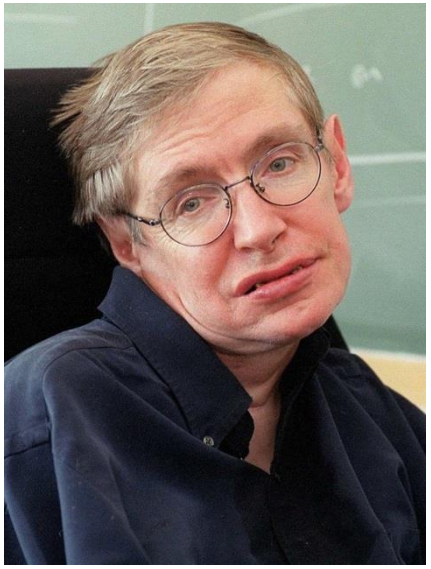
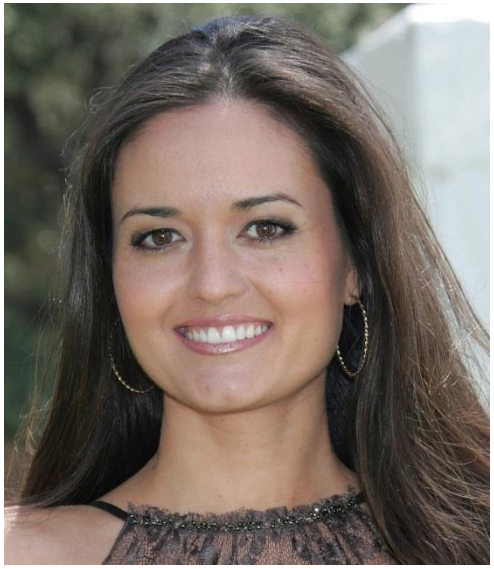






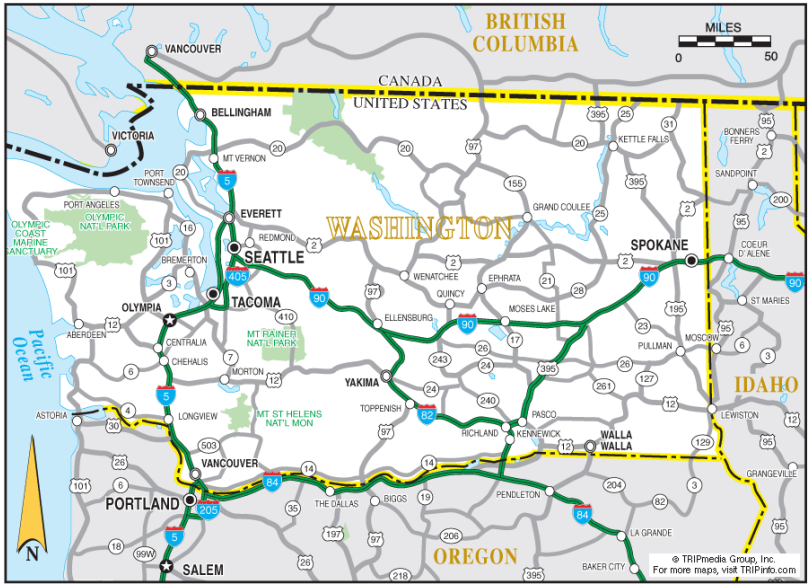
The Paul Erdos Number Game



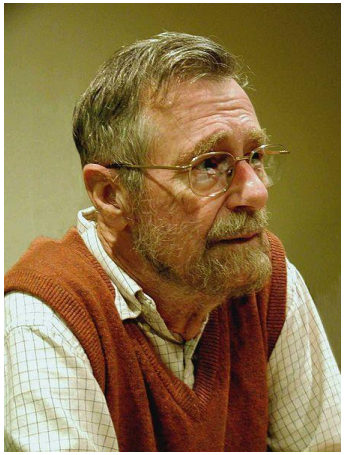





The shortest path problem

- **Find the minimal number of "links" connecting node A to node B in an undirected network**
  - How many friends between you and someone on FB (6 degrees of separation, Erdös number, Kevin Bacon number)
  - How far apart are two genes in an interaction network
  - What is the shortest (and likely) infection path
- **Find the shortest (cheapest) path between two nodes in a weighted directed graph**
  - GPS; Google map



Dijkstra's Algorithm

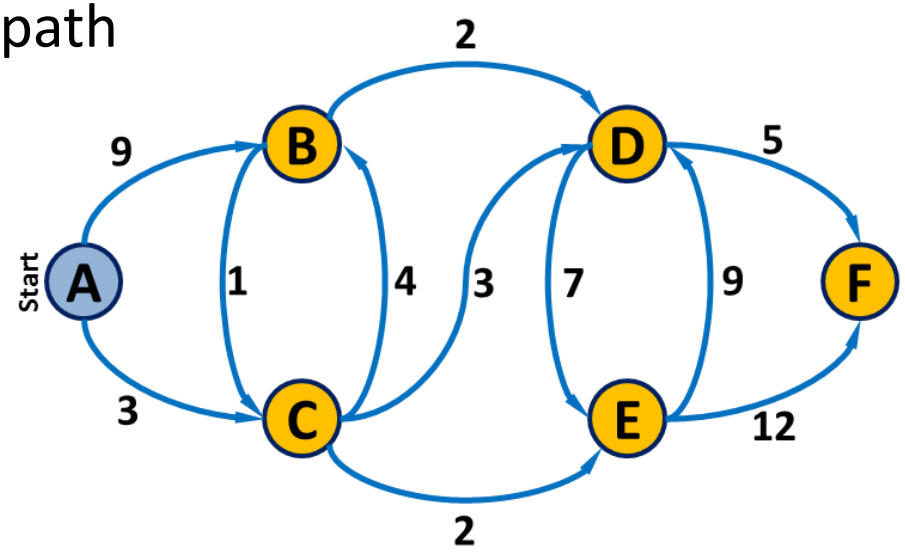


Edsger Wybe Dijkstra
1930 –2002

"Computer Science is no more about computers than astronomy is about telescopes."

Dijkstra's algorithm

- **Solves the single-source shortest path problem:**
  - Find the shortest path from a single source to **ALL** nodes in the network
  - Works on both **directed** and **undirected** networks
  - Works on both **weighted** and **non-weighted** networks
- **Approach:**
  - Iterative : maintain shortest path to each intermediate node
- **Greedy algorithm**
  - … but still guaranteed to provide optimal solution !!

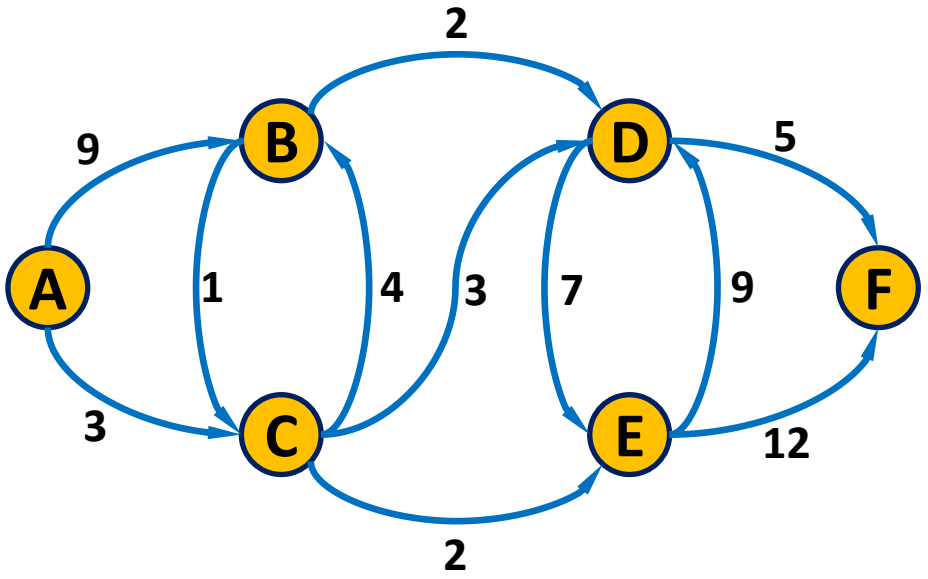


Dijkstra's algorithm

1. **Initialize**:
   i. Assign a distance value, D, to each node.
   Set D to zero for *start* node and to infinity for all others.
   ii. Mark all nodes as unvisited.
   iii. Set *start* node as current node.
2. **For each of the current node's unvisited neighbors:**
   i. Calculate tentative distance, D^t, through current node.
   ii. If D^t smaller than D (previously recorded distance): D← D^t
   iii. Mark current node as visited (note: shortest dist. found).
3. **Set the unvisited node with the smallest distance as the next "current node" and continue from step 2.**
4. Once all nodes are marked as visited, finish.

Dijkstra's algorithm

- A simple synthetic network



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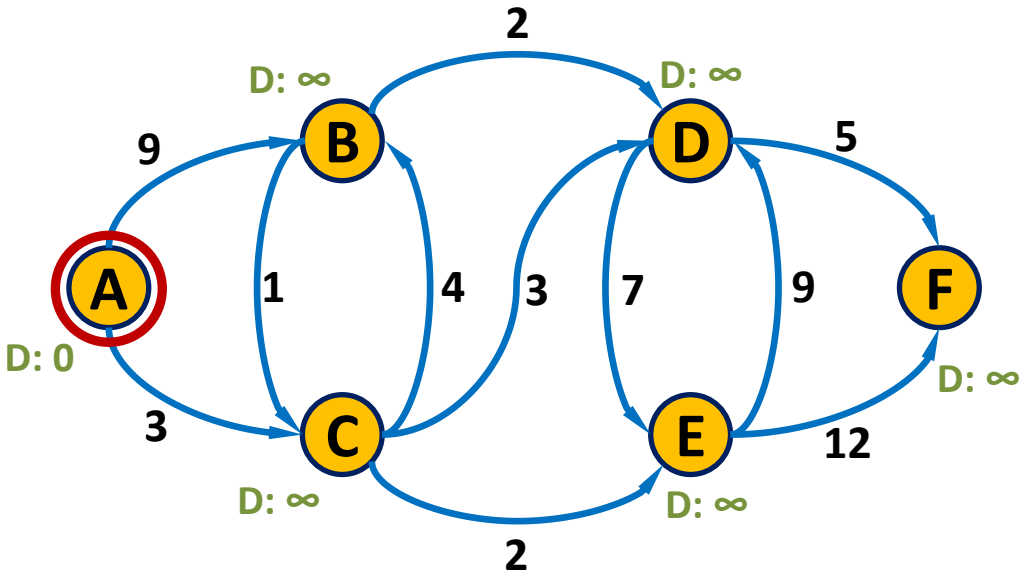
Dijkstra's algorithm

- Initialization
- Mark A (start) as current node

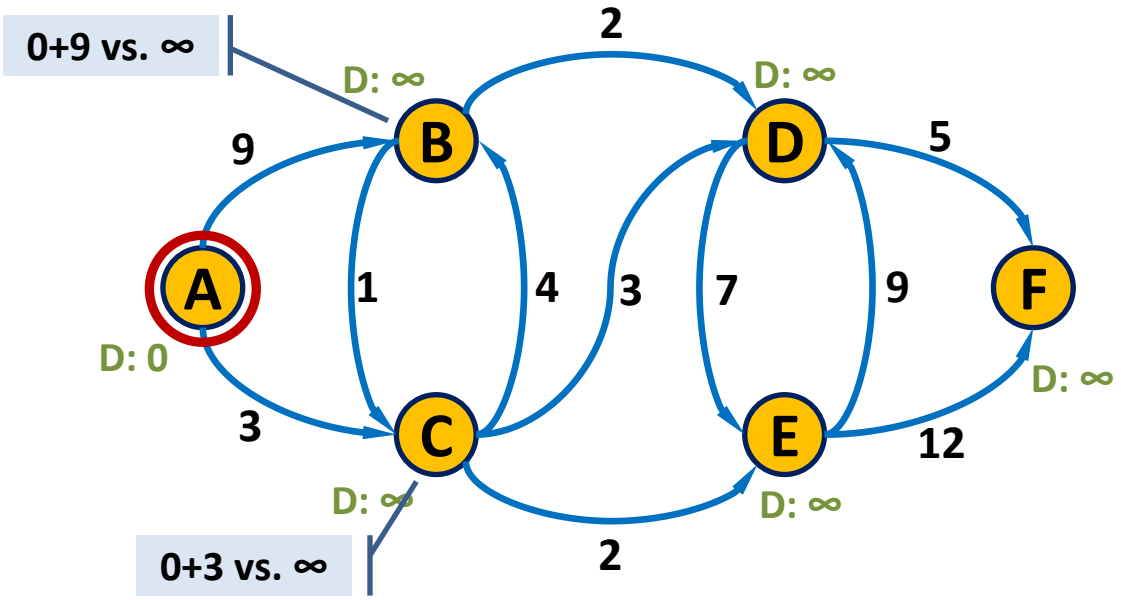
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Check unvisited neighbors of A

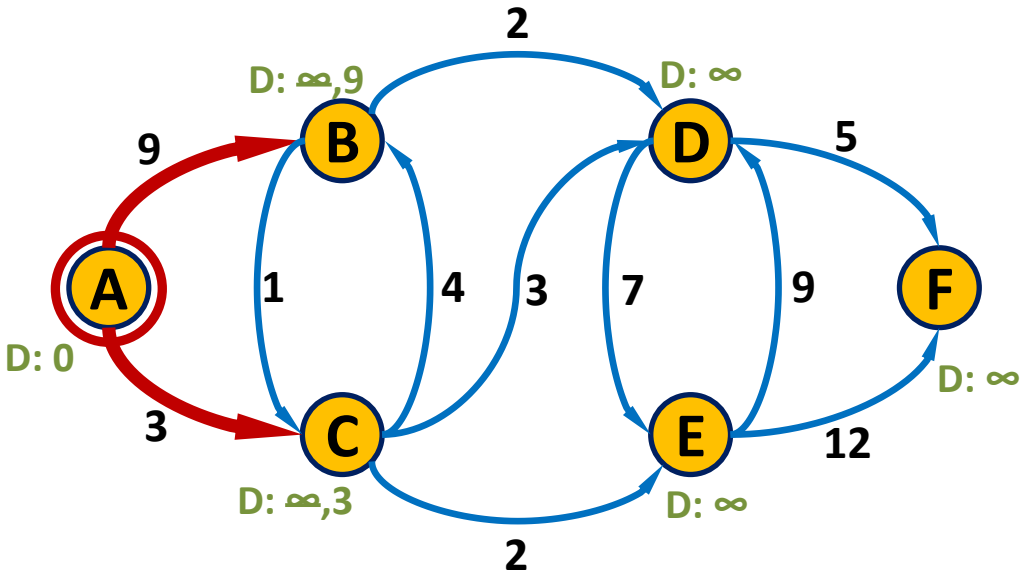
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Update D
- Record path

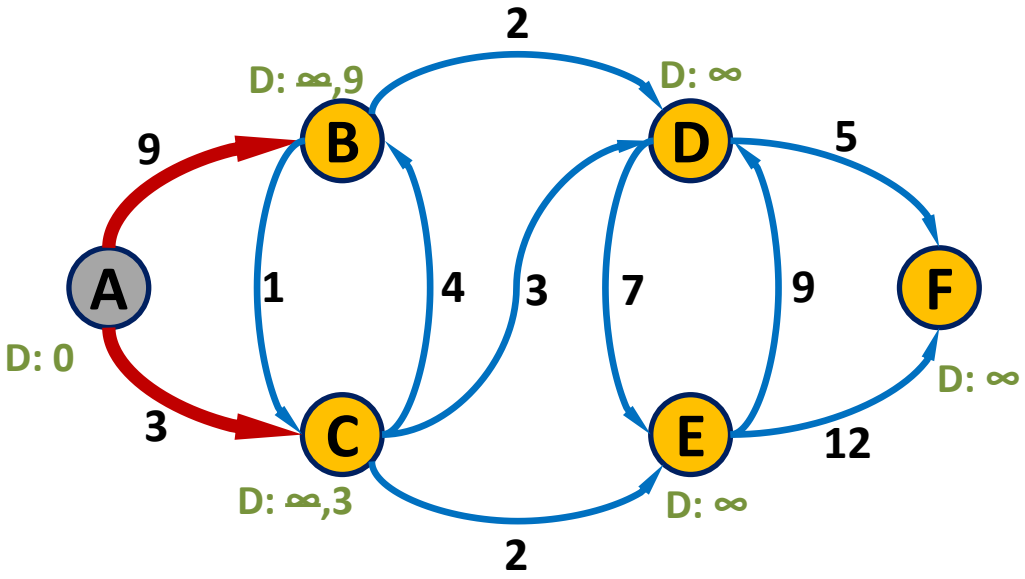
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark A as visited …

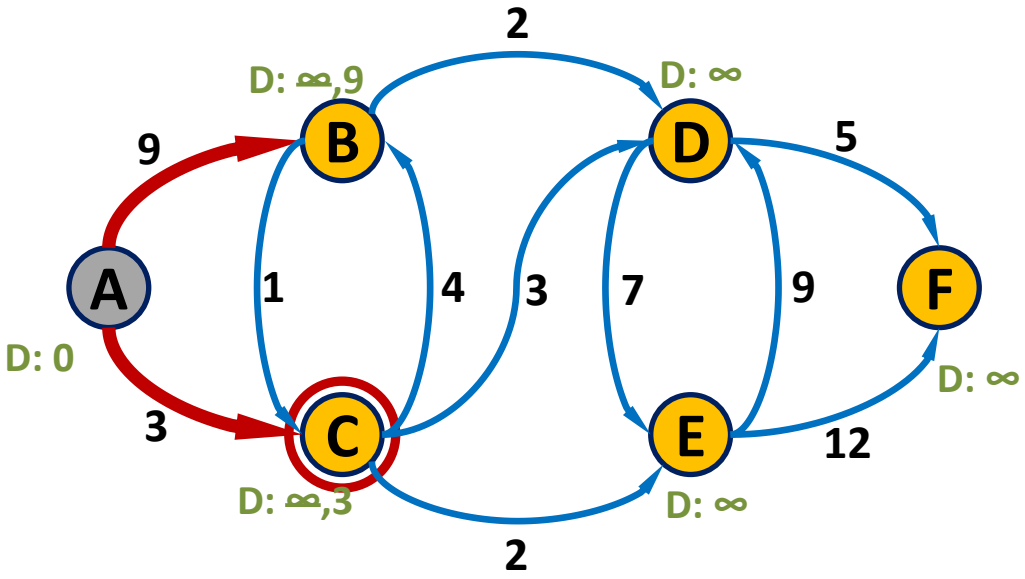
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark C as current (unvisited node with smallest D)

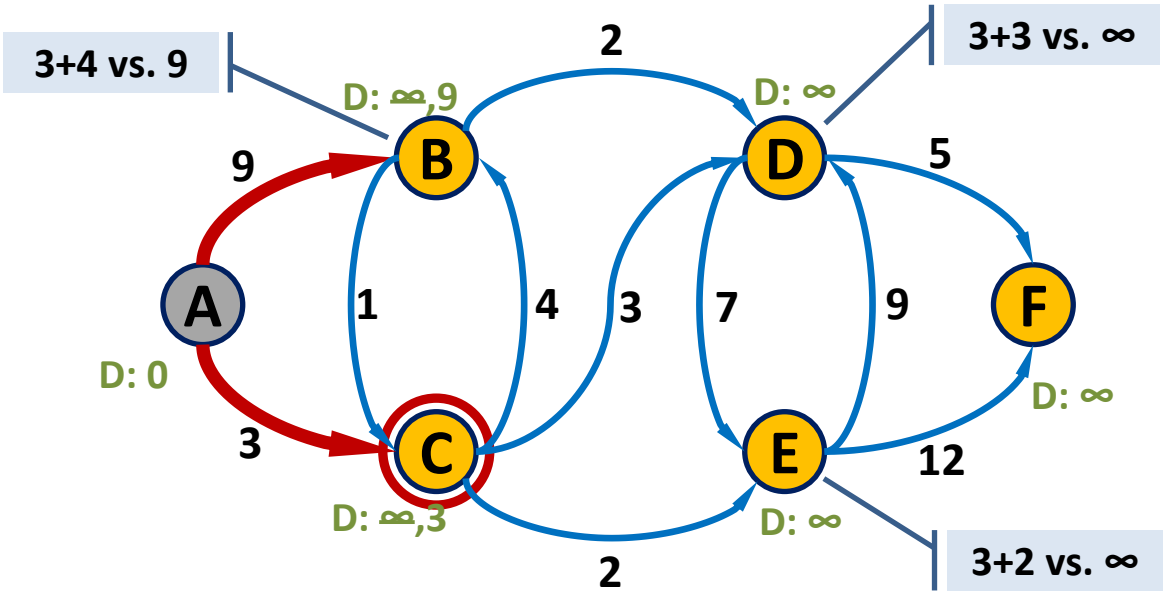
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Check unvisited neighbors of C

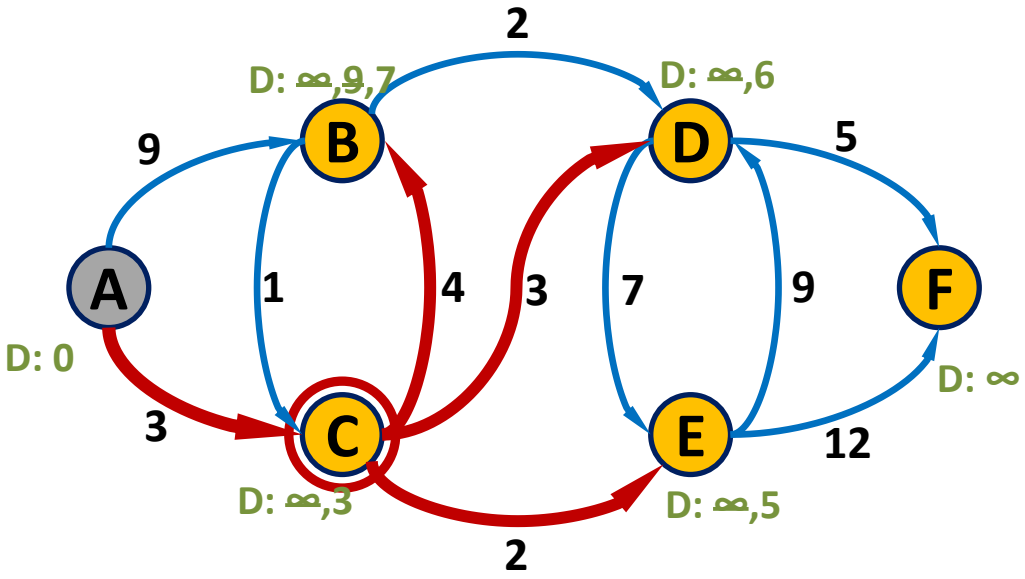
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Update distance
- Record path

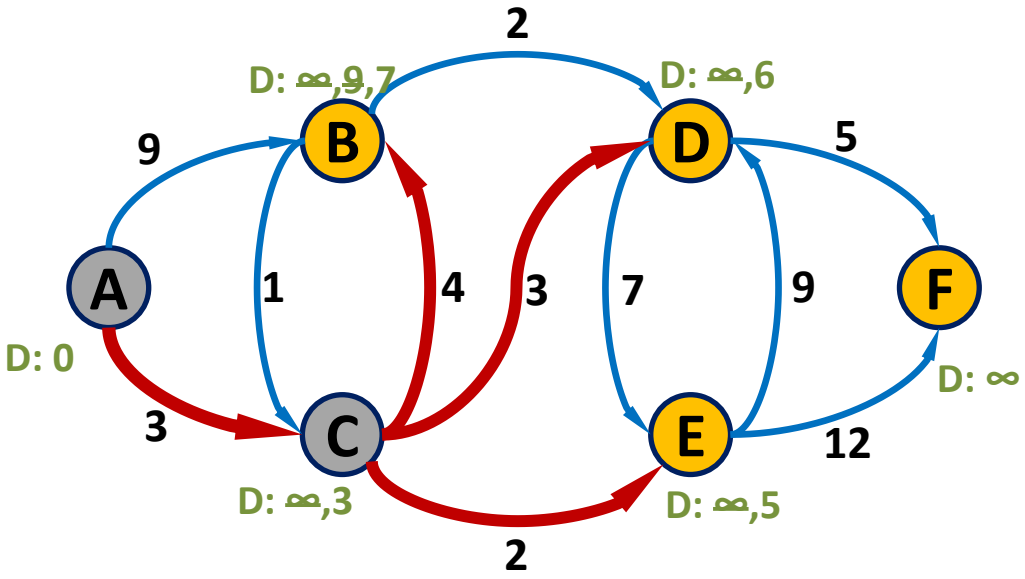
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark C as visited
- Note: Distance to C is final!!

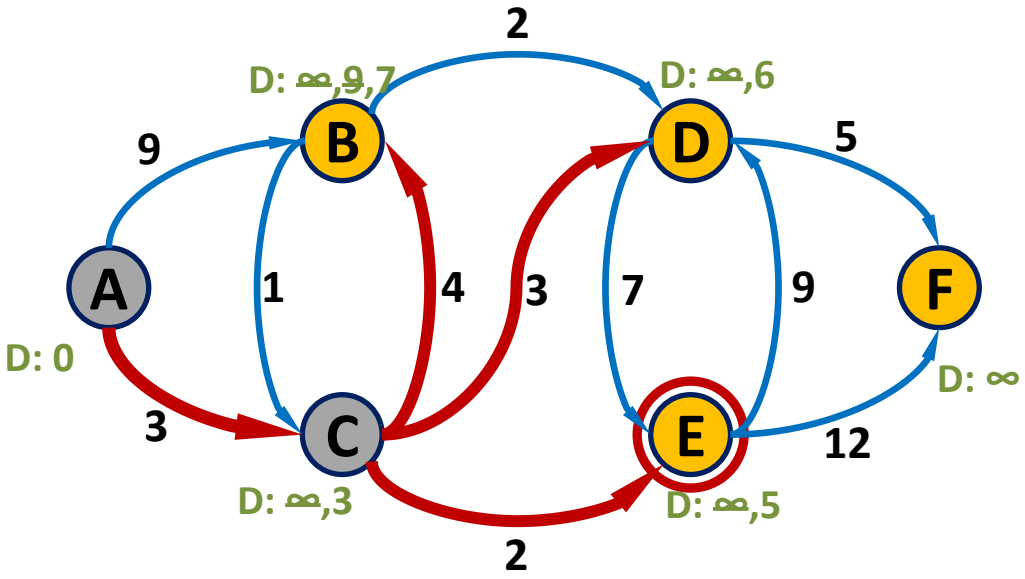
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark E as current node
- Check unvisited neighbors of E

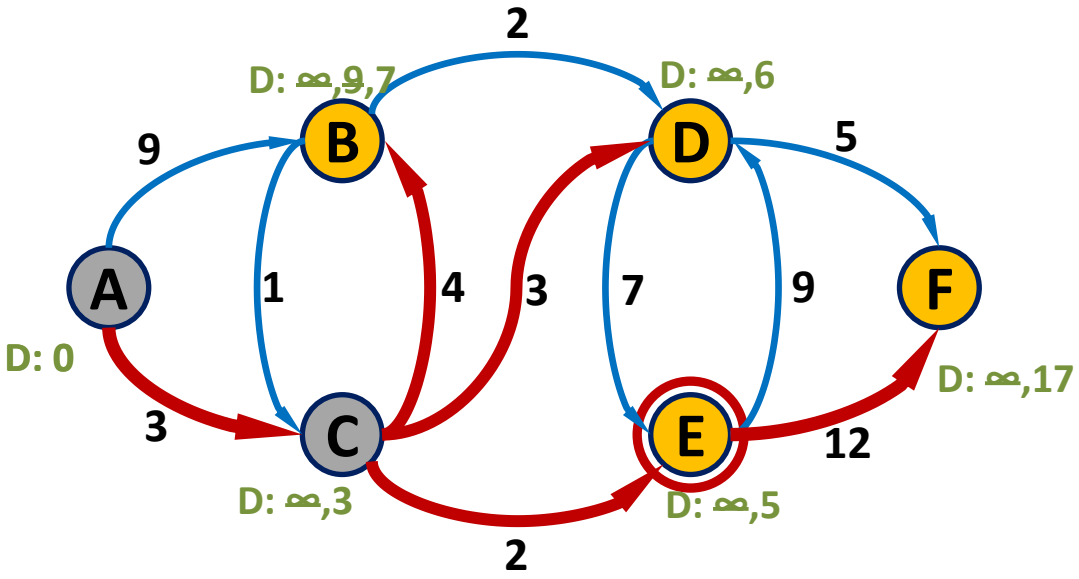
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Update D
- Record path

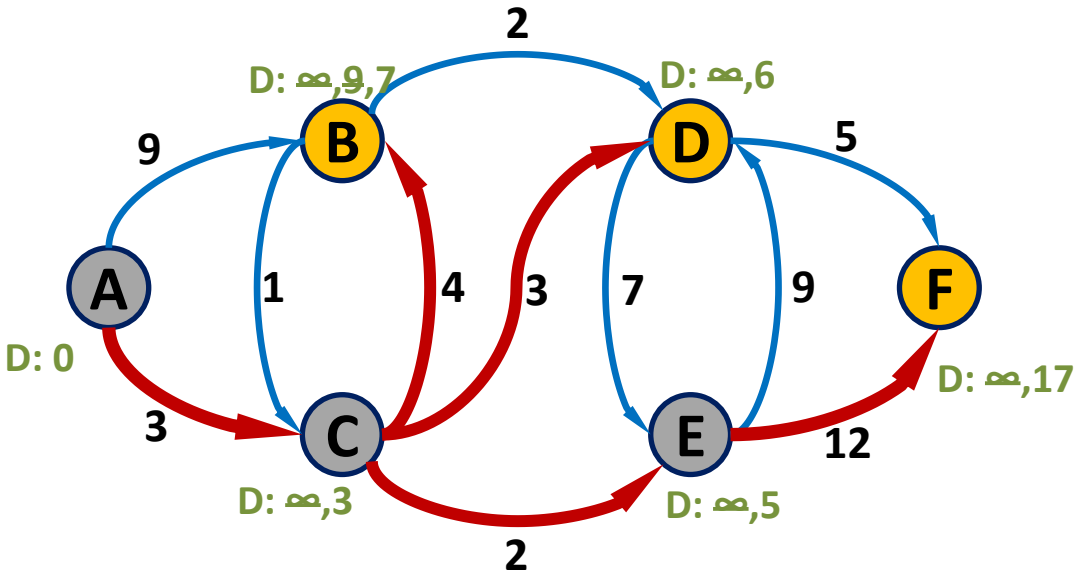
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark E as visited

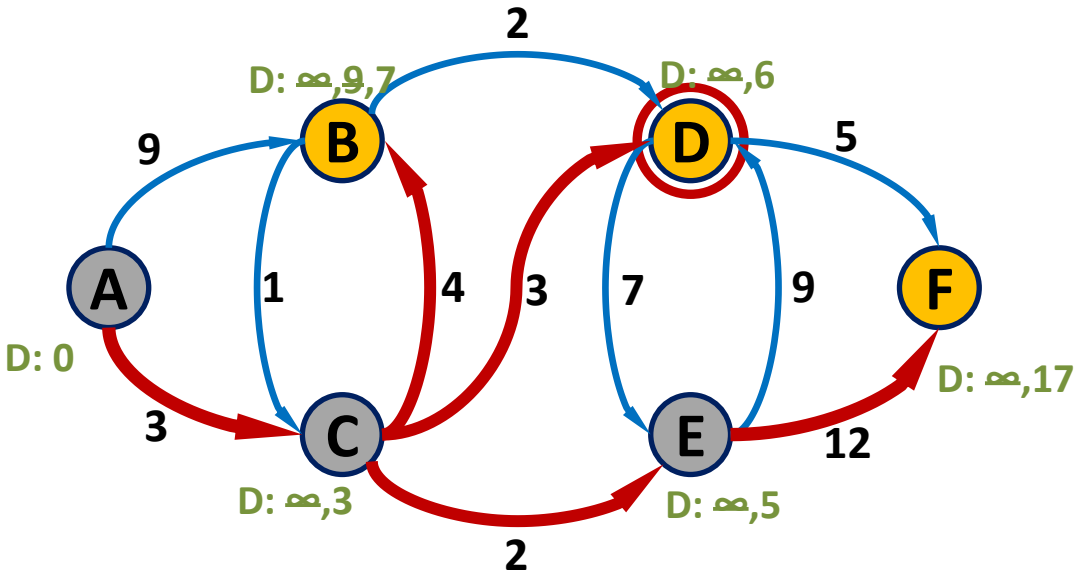
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark D as current node
- Check unvisited neighbors of D

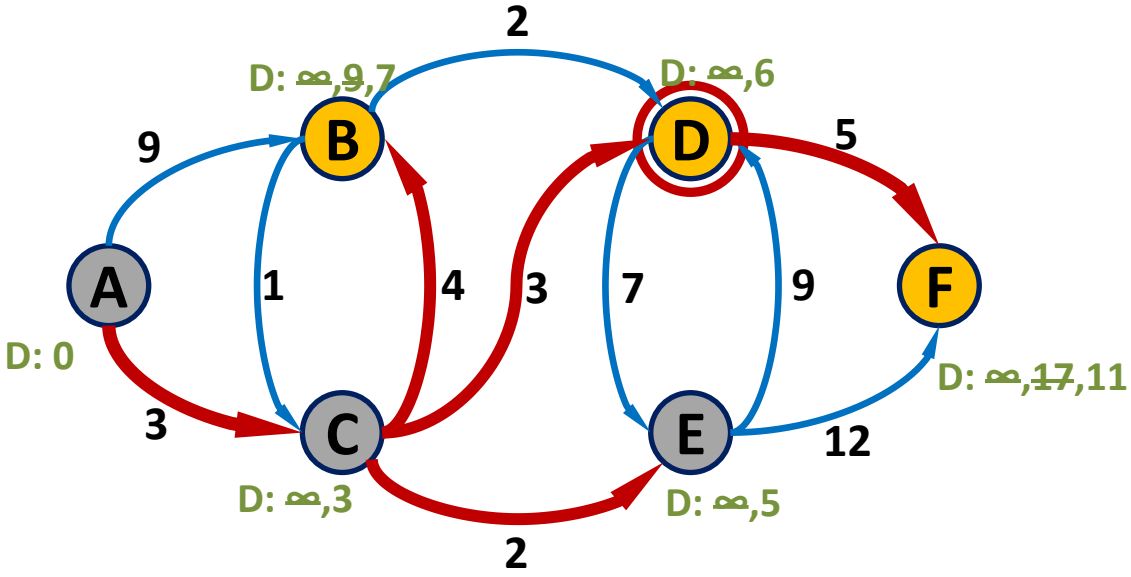
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Update D
- Record path (note: path has changed)

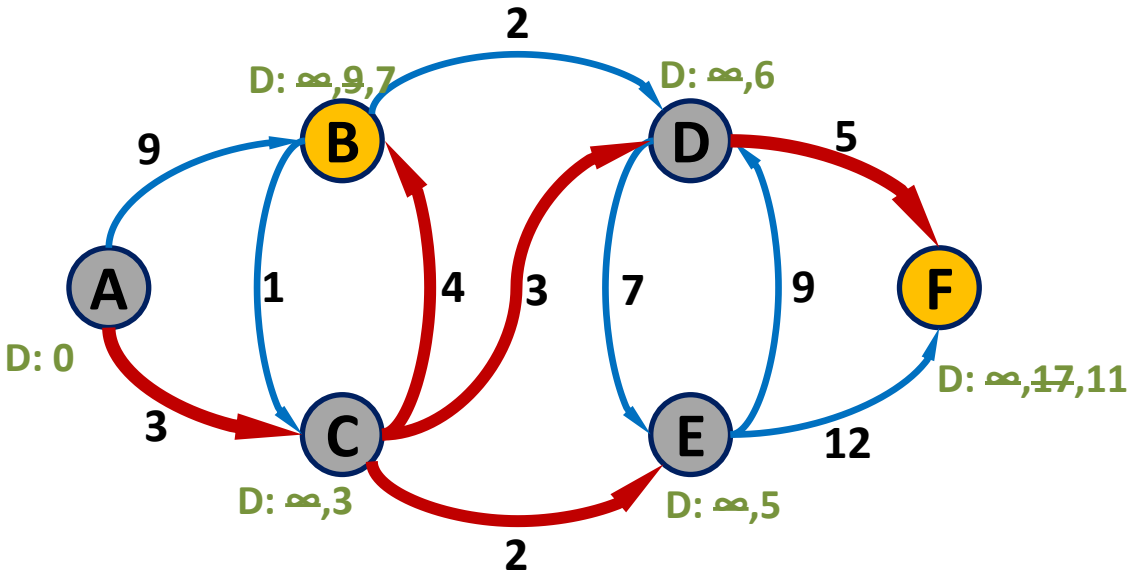
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark D as visited

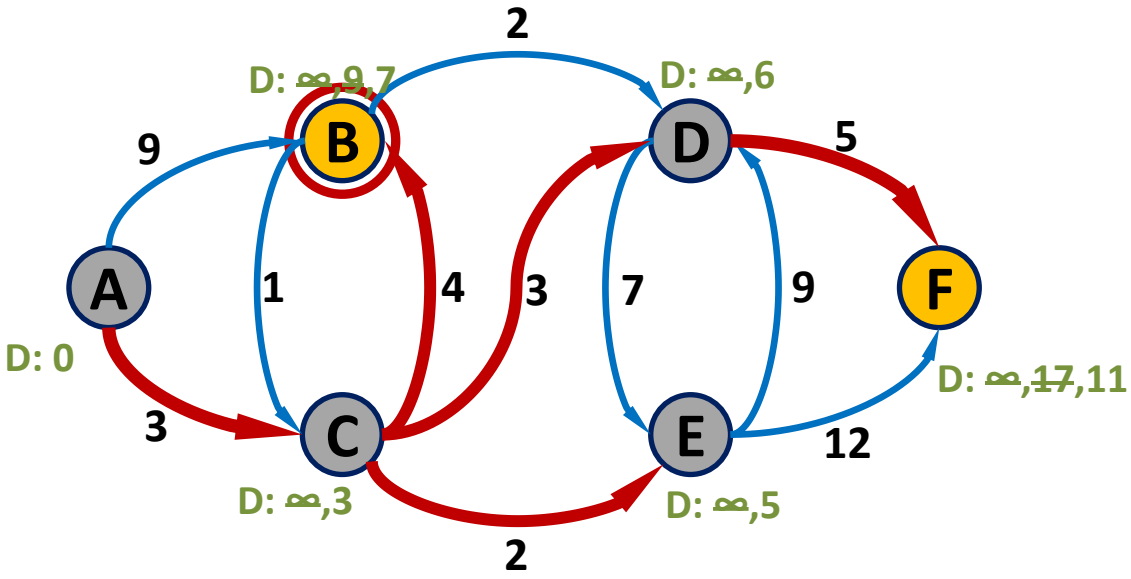
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark B as current node
- Check neighbors

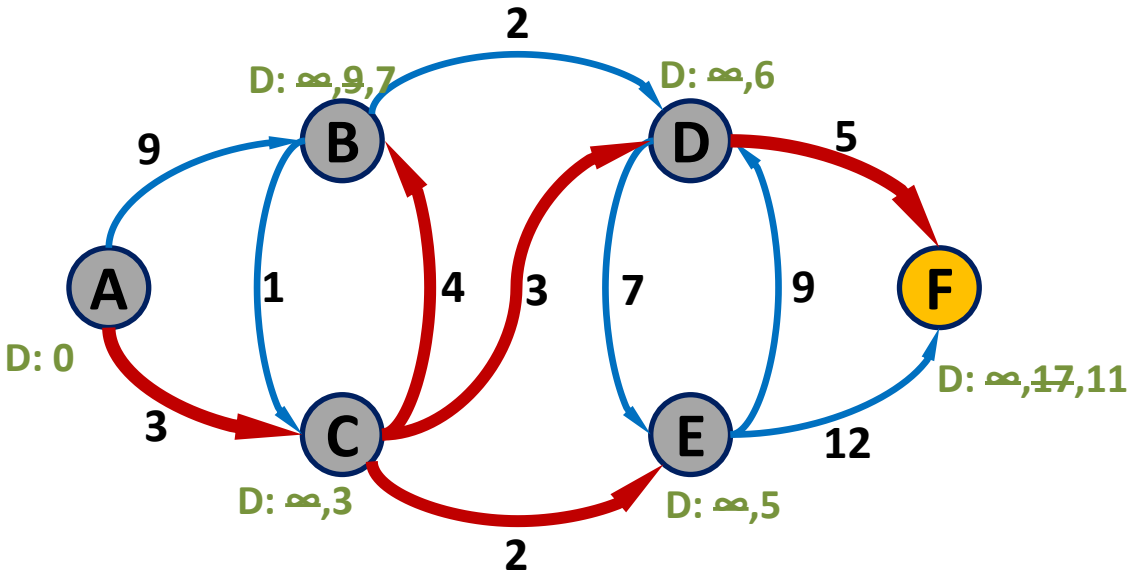
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11



Dijkstra's algorithm

- No updates..
- Mark B as visited

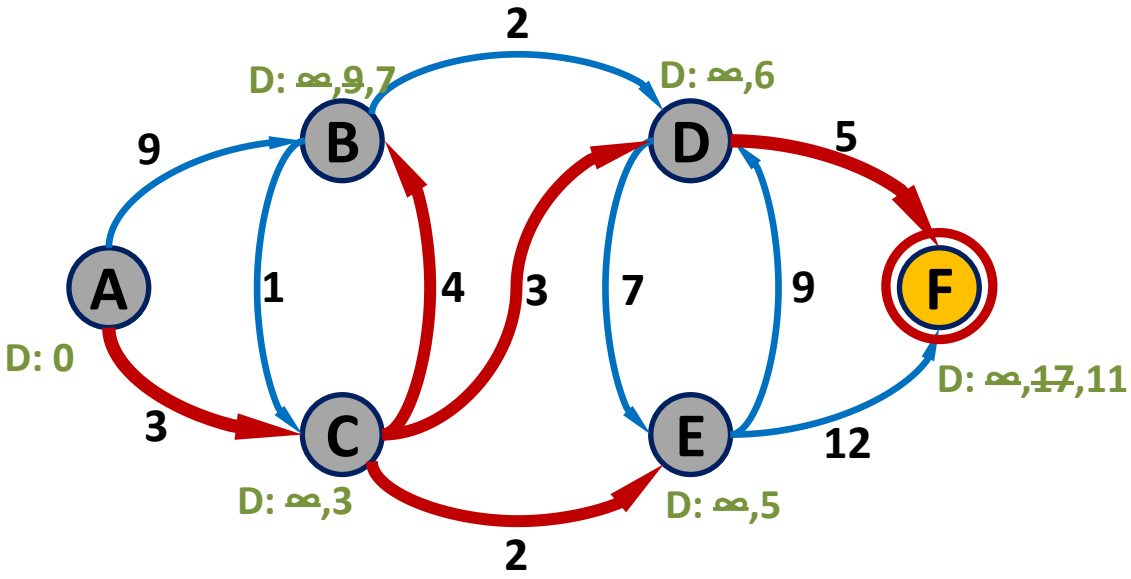
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11
	7				11



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark F as current

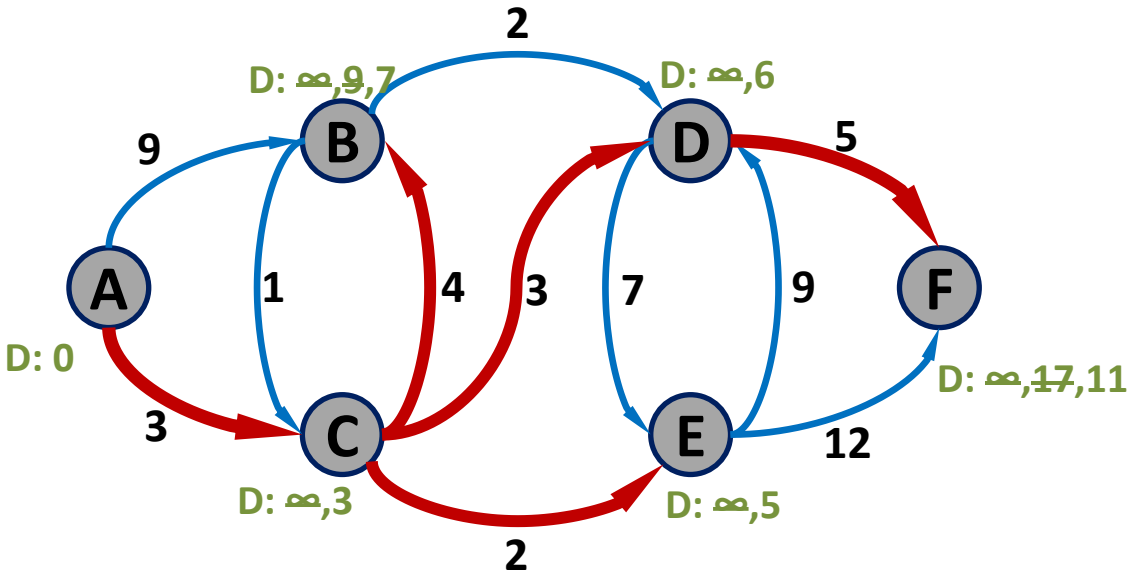
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11
	7				11



Dijkstra's algorithm

- Mark F as visited

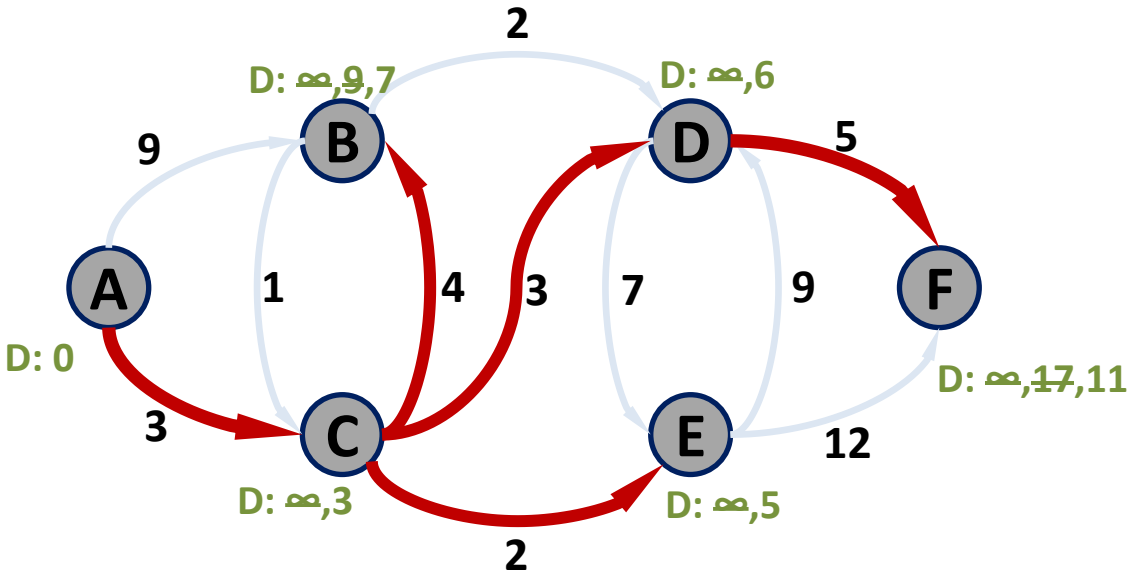
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11
	7				11
					11



We are done!

- We now have:
  - Shortest path from A to each node (both length and path)

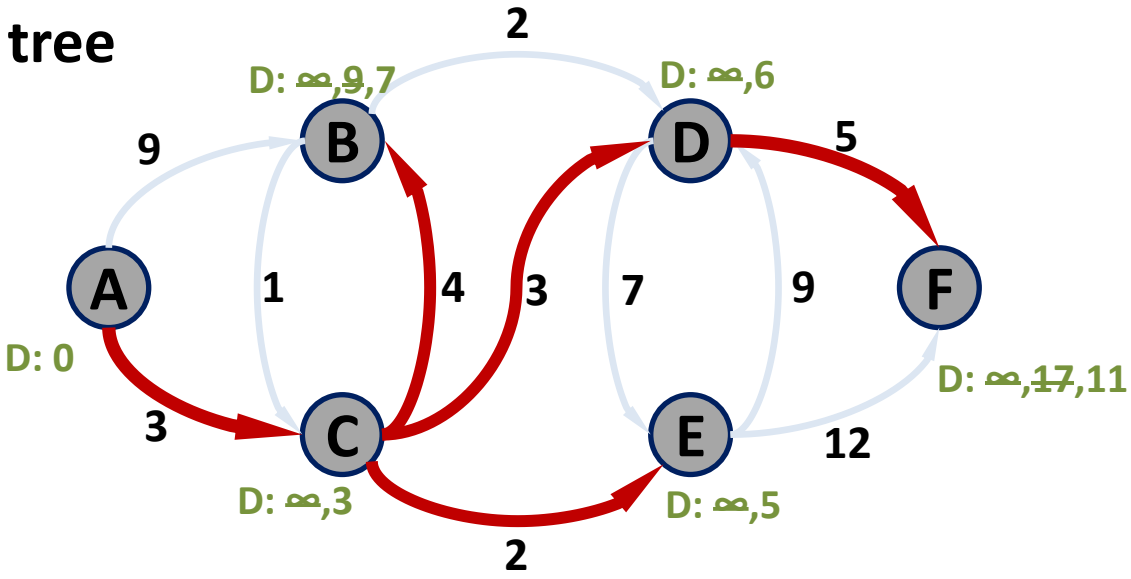
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11
	7				11
					11



We are done!

- We now have:
  - Shortest path from A to each node (both length and path)
  - **Minimum spanning tree**

A	B	C	D	E	F
0	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
0	9	3	∞	∞	∞
	7	3	6	5	∞
	7		6	5	17
	7		6		11
	7				11
					11

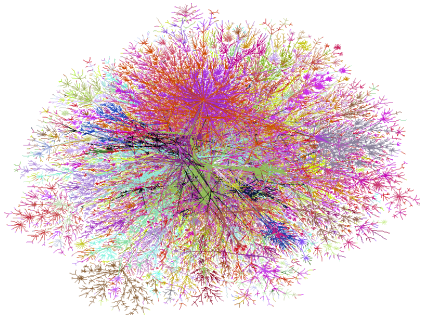


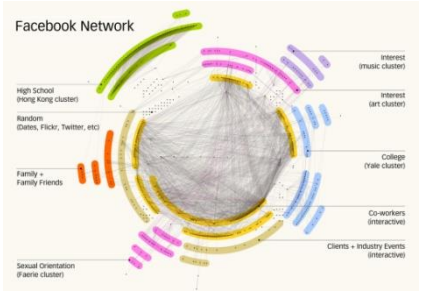
Will we always get a tree?

Can you prove it?

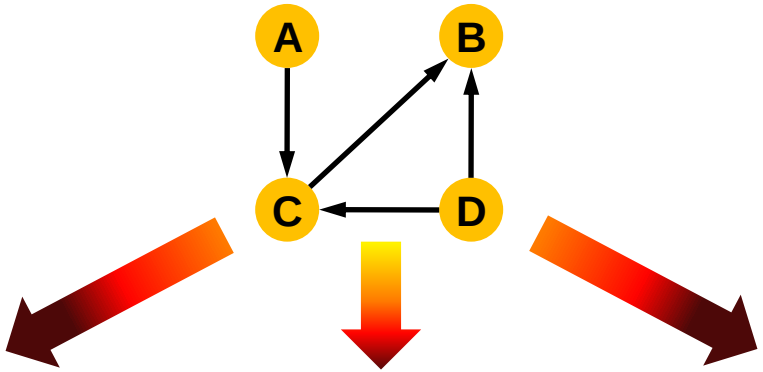
Non-biological networks

- **Computer related networks:**
  - WWW; Internet backbone
  - Communications and IP
- **Social networks:**
  - Friendship (facebook; clubs)
  - Citations / information flow
  - Co-authorships (papers)
  - Co-occurrence (movies; Jazz)
- **Transportation:**
  - Highway systems; Airline routes
- **Electronic/Logic circuits**
- Many many more…





Computational Representation of Networks



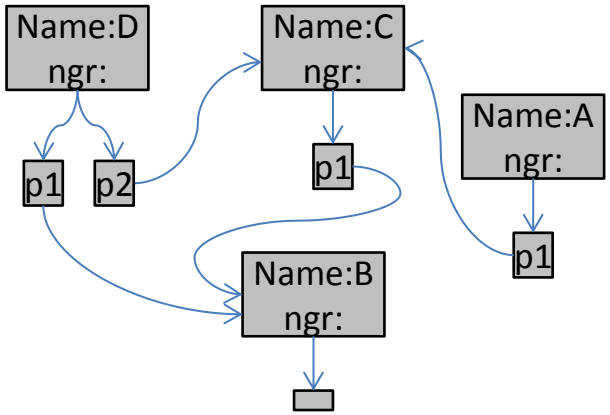
List of edges:
(ordered) pairs of nodes

[(A,C) , (C,B) , (D,B) , (D,C)]

Connectivity Matrix

	A	B	C	D
A	0	0	1	0
B	0	0	0	0
C	0	1	0	0
D	0	1	1	0

Object Oriented



- **Which is the most useful representation?**

Why networks?

Networks as models

Simple, visual representation of complex systems

Focus on organization (rather than on components)

Discovery (topology affects function)

Predictive models

Diffusion models (dynamics)

Networks as tools

Problem representation (more common than you think)

Algorithm development