# UFO: a tool for unifying biomedical ontology-based semantic similarity calculation, enrichment analysis and visualization

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# **Supplementary File 2**

# User Manual & Case Studies

(UFO was tested to be worked well on both Windows, Mac and Ubuntu operating systems)

The following demonstration was performed on Windows 10

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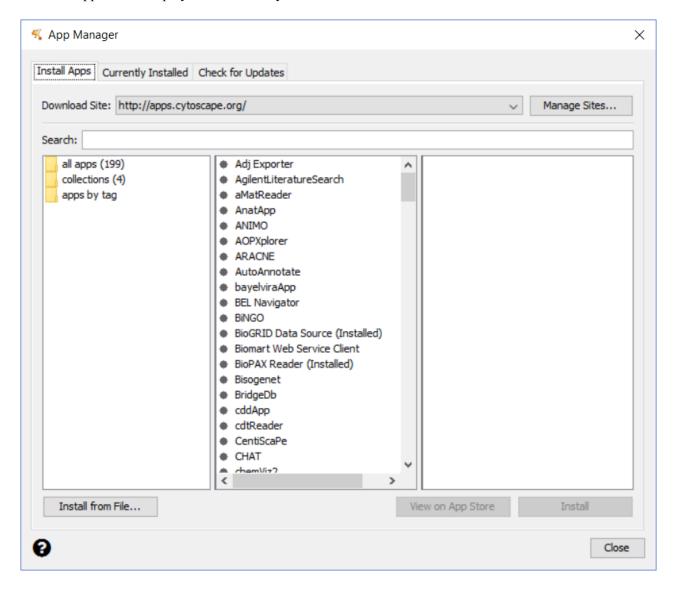
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Department of Computational Biomedicine, Vingroup Big Data Institute, Hanoi, Vietnam.

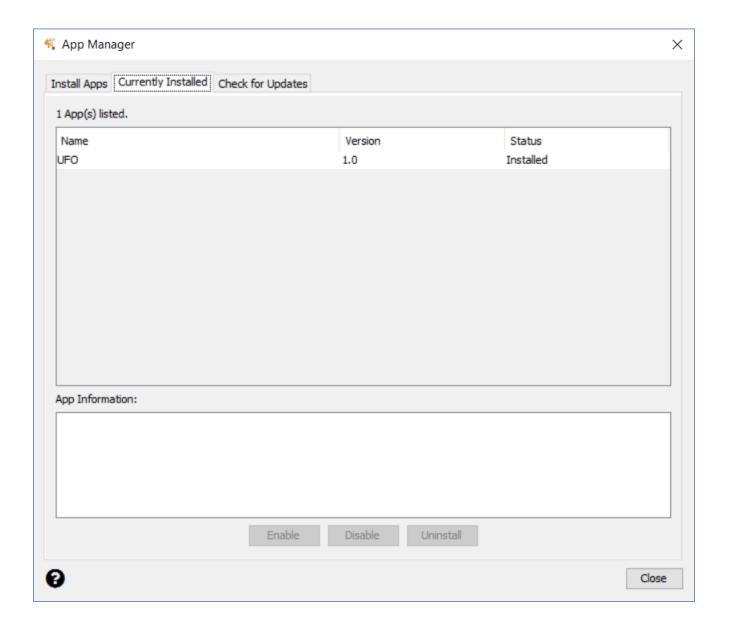
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#### 1 SETTING UP

- Install Cytoscape version 3.x (3.6.0 or later).
- Open App Manager... in Apps menu
- Click on button Install from File...
- Choose file **UFO.jar** to install app in Cytoscape
  - o **UFO.jar** can be downloaded at https://sourceforge.net/projects/ufo-cytoscape/files/
- The app will be displayed in **Currently Installed** tab





#### 2 HOW TO USE

#### 2.1 Prepare data

• Create a **Data** folder in Cytoscape folder (e.g., "C:\Program Files\Cytoscape\_v3.5.1" in Windows, "Applications\Cytoscape v3.5.1" in Mac)

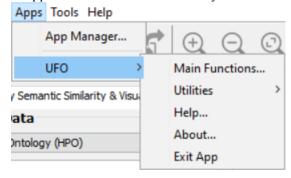
- Download ontology and annotation data from public resources to **Data** folder
  - All the data can be downloaded at https://github.com/hauldhut/ufo
    - GO (go.obo), HPO (hp.obo) and DO (HumanDO.obo) in **Ontology** folder
    - Original annotation data in **Annotation** folder
    - Preprocessed annotation data in Annotation-Preprocessed folder

## → Copy all ontology and preprocessed annotation data to Data folder

- Otherwise, user can download the all data from original resources
  - For Ontology data.
    - Download Gene Ontology (go.obo) at <a href="http://www.geneontology.org/">http://www.geneontology.org/</a>
    - Human Phenotype Ontology (hp.obo), Human Disease Ontology (doid.obo) and other ontologies at The Open Biological and Biomedical Ontologies (http://www.obofoundry.org/)
  - For Annotation data
    - User can download Gene Ontology to Gene (gene2go) at NCBI FTP site (<a href="mailto:ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/DATA/gene2go.gz">ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/DATA/gene2go.gz</a>), Disease Ontology to Gene (ID-Mappings.rdf) at <a href="http://dga.nubic.northwestern.edu/">http://dga.nubic.northwestern.edu/</a> and Human Phenotype Ontology to Phenotype (phenotype\_annotation\_hpoteam.tab) at <a href="http://www.human-phenotype-ontology.org/">http://www.human-phenotype-ontology.org/</a>.
      - Construct other annotation data upon on your needs as following format
        - EntityID<tab>OntologyTermID<tab>EvidenceCode (optional)
          - Where Entity can be Gene, Protein, Phenotype, etc...
          - Ontology can be GO, DO, HPO, etc...
          - EvidenceCode is evidence code of that annotation. Leave blank when no evidence can be specified

#### 2.2 Menu Items

• Run Cytoscape, and the **UFO** application will be automatically loaded in the **Apps** menu

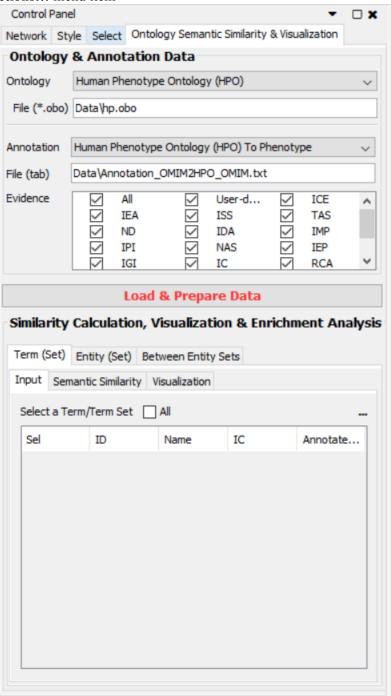


- Menu Items
  - Main Functions...
    - Main functions of this app include calculation of between-term, between-entity similarity matrix; visualization of ontology and annotation data; analysis of term enrichment of a set of entities (e.g., genes); comparison of two entity sets; construction of functional similarity entity network.
  - Utilities

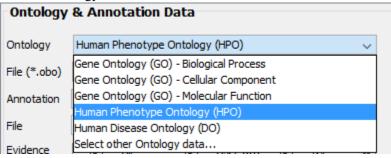
- Contains a set of utilities which facilitates users to pre-process some data
- o Help...
  - Link to user manual
- o About...
  - Brief information of this app
- o Exit Application
  - To exit this app from Cytoscape panel

# 2.3 Load and Prepare data

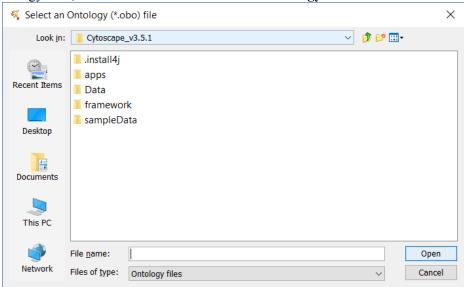
• Click on Main Functions... menu item



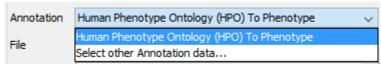
• Select Ontology data from Ontology



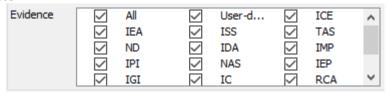
- We listed some popular Biomedical Ontologies such as Gene Ontology, Human Disease Ontology and Human Phenotype Ontology. Users should download them from public resources as shown in **2.1 Prepare data** section.
- For other ontology data, user should select **Select other Ontology data...**



• Select relevant Annotation data from



- We also listed some Annotation data such as Gene Ontology to Genes, Disease Ontology to Genes and Human Phenotype Ontology to Phenotypes for ontologies such as Gene Ontology, Human Disease Ontology and Human Phenotype Ontology, respectively.
- For other ontology data, user should select **Select other Annotation data...**
- Select Evidence codes

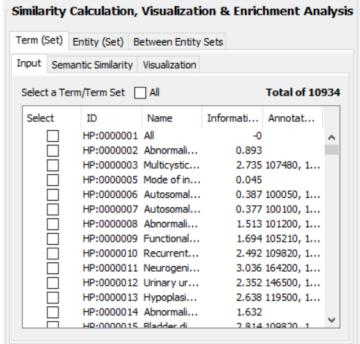


- Select **All** for all annotations from selected Annotation data, otherwise select individual Evidence code. In addition, user can define their own Evidence codes accordingly by modifying **User-defined** cell or any other cells if they are not presented in the list.

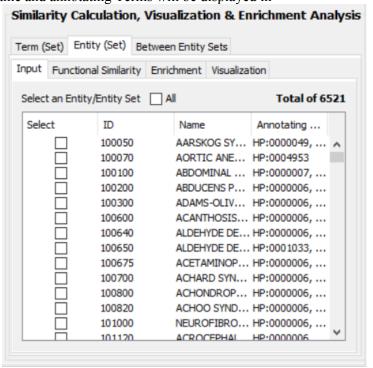
• Load and Prepare Data for Analyses by clicking on

Load & Prepare Data

- This will load Ontology and Annotation data
- Calculate Information Content (IC) for each Ontology term
- Term ID, Term Name, IC and annotated Entities will be displayed in



- Entity ID, Entity Name and annotating Terms will be displayed in



These two lists of Terms and Entities will be used to select terms and entities of interest for further analyses

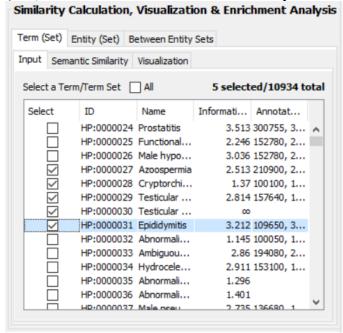
#### 2.4 Main functions

## 2.4.1 Term-related Functions

This includes Semantic Similarity Calculation and Visualization

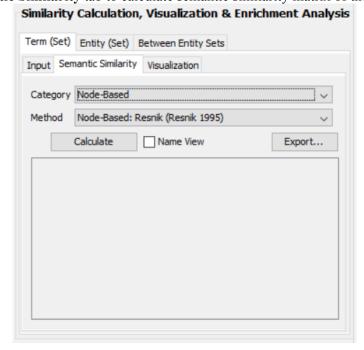
a. Calculate Semantic Similarity Matrix

Step 1: Select **Term (Set)** tab, then select a set of terms of interest in **Input** tab



- Note that
  - For Semantic Similarity Calculation: Select at least two terms.

Step 2: Select Semantic Similarity tab to calculate semantic similarity matrix of the selected terms



o Select Category of methods to calculate semantic similarity between two terms (Pesquita, et al., 2009)

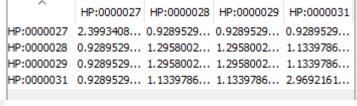


Select Method in the selected Category



o Click Calculate to calculate semantic similarity matrix

→ Result (e.g., for *Node-based: Lin (Lin 1998)* method)

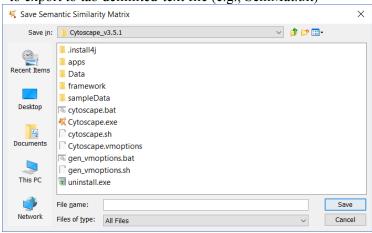


Check Name View to turn to

to turn to Term Name view of the semantic similarity matrix

	Azoosper	Cryptorc	Testicular	Epididymitis
Azoospermia	2.3993408	0.9289529	0.9289529	0.9289529
Cryptorchi	0.9289529	1.2958002	1.2958002	1.1339786
Testicular	0.9289529	1.2958002	1.2958002	1.1339786
Epididymitis	0.9289529	1.1339786	1.1339786	2.9692161

o Click Export... to export to tab delimited-text file (e.g., SemMat.txt)

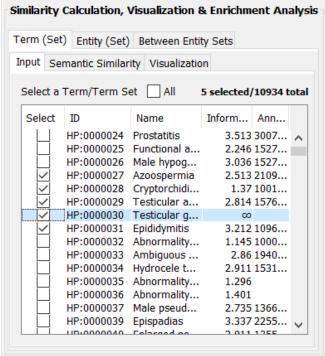


#### Detail of SemMat.txt file

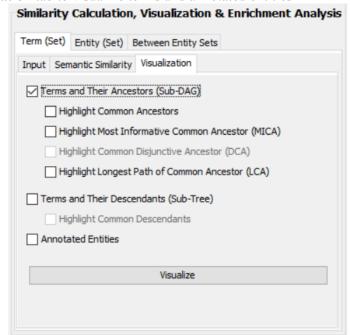
```
 \begin{array}{l} \text{ID} \rightarrow \text{HP:} 0000027 \rightarrow \text{HP:} 0000028 \rightarrow \text{HP:} 0000029 \rightarrow \text{HP:} 0000031 \textcircled{\textbf{RIS}} \\ \text{HP:} 0000027 \rightarrow \text{2.3993408522366417} \rightarrow \text{0.9289529801759476} \rightarrow \text{0.92895298017
```

#### b. Visualize terms and annotated entities

<u>Step 1:</u> Select **Term (Set)** tab, then select a set of Terms of interest in **Input** tab



<u>Step 2:</u> Select **Visualization** tab to visualize terms and annotated entities

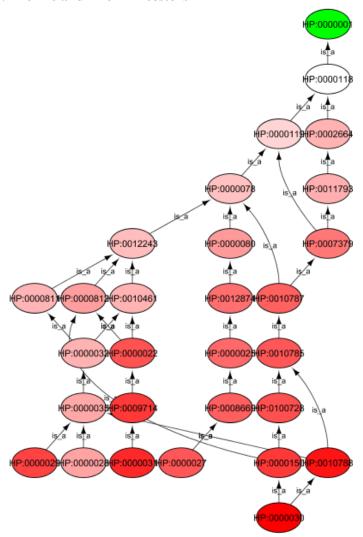


o Select options then click

Visualize

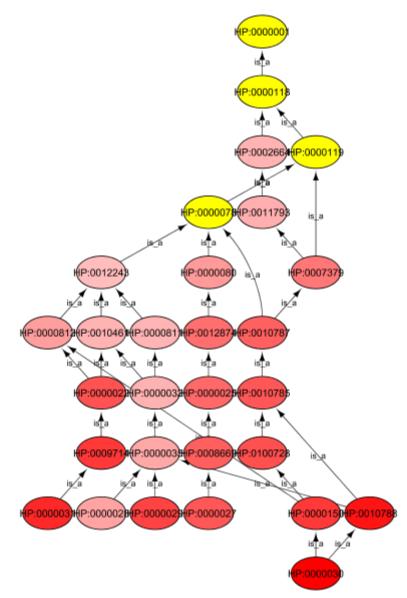
# → Result

- With Terms and Their Ancestors



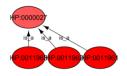
Five terms HP:0000027, HP:0000028, HP:0000029, HP:0000030 and HP:0000031 and their ancestors

- Check on Highlight Common Ancestors to highlight Common Ancestor terms of the selected terms.



Common ancestors of five terms HP:0000027, HP:0000028, HP:0000029, HP:0000030 and HP:0000031

With Terms and Their Descendants







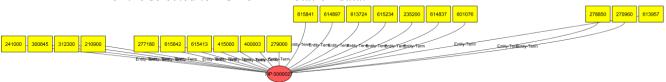




Five terms HP:0000027, HP:0000028, HP:0000029, HP:0000030 and HP:0000031 and their descendants

- Check on Highlight Common Descendants to highlight Common Descendant terms of the selected terms.

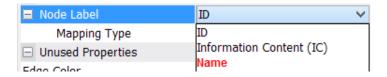
- With **Annotated Entities** (e.g., with Term HP: 0000027). User can view all annotated entities of the selected terms from Annotation data.



- Note: We provided both ID and Name for each entity/term as their attributes in **Node Table** tab of Cytoscape

ID 🛆	Name
HP:0000027	Azoospermia
615842	SPERMATOGENIC FAILURE 14; SPGF14
615841	SPERMATOGENIC FAILURE 13; SPGF13
615413	SPERMATOGENIC FAILURE 12; SPGF12
615234	ANEMIA, HYPOCHROMIC MICROCYTIC, WITH IRON OVERLOAD 2; AHMIO2
614897	HYPOGONADOTROPIC HYPOGONADISM 16 WITH OR WITHOUT ANOSMIA; HH16
614837	HYPOGONADOTROPIC HYPOGONADISM 8 WITH OR WITHOUT ANOSMIA; HH8
613957	SPERMATOGENIC FAILURE 8; SPGF8
613724	LEUKOENCEPHALOPATHY WITH DYSTONIA AND MOTOR NEUROPATHY
601076	MULLERIAN DUCT APLASIA, UNILATERAL RENAL AGENESIS, AND CERVICOTHORACIC SOMITE ANOMALIES; MURCS
415000	SPERMATOGENIC FAILURE, Y-LINKED, 2; SPGFY2
400003	DELETED IN AZOOSPERMIA; DAZ
312300	ANDROGEN INSENSITIVITY, PARTIAL; PAIS
300845	MOYAMOYA DISEASE 4 WITH SHORT STATURE, HYPERGONADOTROPIC HYPOGONADISM, AND FACIAL DYSMORPHISM; MYMY4
279000	YOUNG SYNDROME
278850	46,XX SEX REVERSAL 2; SRXX2
277180	VAS DEFERENS, CONGENITAL BILATERAL APLASIA OF; CBAVD
270960	SPERMATOGENIC FAILURE 4; SPGF4
241000	HYPOGONADISM WITH LOW-GRADE MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND MICROCEPHALY
235200	HEMOCHROMATOSIS; HFE
210900	BLOOM SYNDROME; BLM

- Therefore, user can view entity/term by their Name by **VizMapper** function of Cytoscape



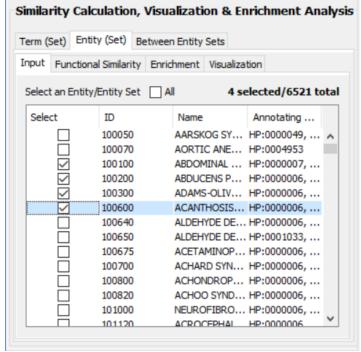
# 2.4.2 Entity-related Functions

For convenience, Entity-oriented Functions are organized on two tabs:

- Entity (Set)
  - o This tab includes Functional Similarity Matrix Calculation among selected entities, Enrichment Analysis of selected entities and Visualization.
- Between Entity Sets
  - o This tab is for calculating functional similarity between entity sets

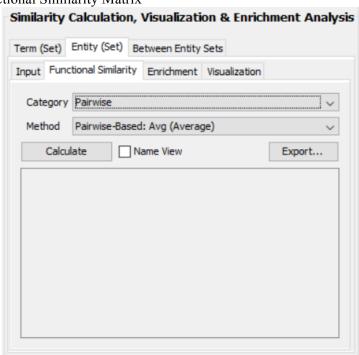
a. Calculate Functional Similarity Matrix

Step 1: Select Entity (Set) tab, then select a set of entities of interest in Input tab.

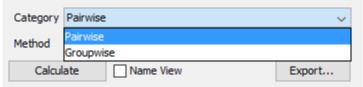


- Note that
  - o For Functional Similarity Calculation and Enrichment: Select at least two entities.

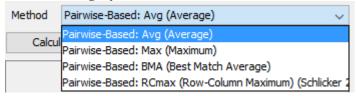
Step 2: Calculate Functional Similarity Matrix



Select Category of methods to calculate functional similarity between two terms (Pesquita, et al., 2009)



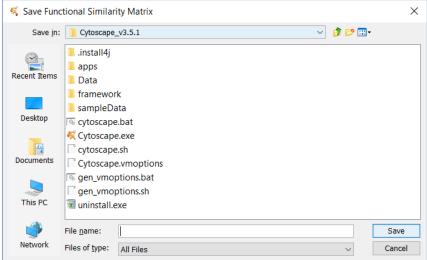
Select Method in the selected Category



- Note that
  - For Pair-wise methods, a pair of terms annotating to each entity must be calculated their semantic similarity based on the selected Method which is selected in Semantic Similarity tab of Term (Set) tab. For example, the selected semantic similarity method is Node-based: Lin (Lin 1998)
  - For **Group-wise** methods, users do not need to specify the semantic similarity method for term.
- Calculate Click to calculate functional similarity matrix

Result					
		100100	100200	100300	100600
	100 100	1.0	0.0044147	0.0470141	0.0211084
	100200	0.0044147	1.0	0.0652407	0.0093561
	100300	0.0470141	0.0652407	1.0	0.0474116
	100600	0.0211084	0.0093561	0.0474116	1.0
Check Name View	to turn to E	ntity Name	view of the	functional s	imilarity ma
		ABDOMIN	ABDUCE	ADAMS-O	ACANTH
	ABDOMIN	1.0	0.0044147	0.0470141	0.0211084
	ABDUCENS	0.0044147	1.0	0.0652407	0.0093561
	ADAMS-OL	0.0470141	0.0652407	1.0	0.0474116
	ACANTHO	0.0211084	0.0093561	0.0474116	1.0

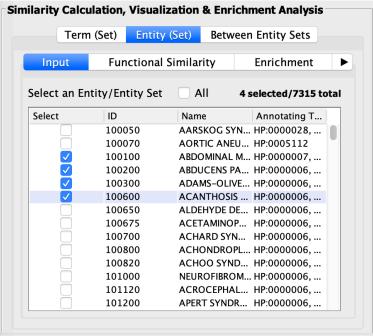
o Click Export... to export to tab delimited-text file



#### Detail of FunSimMat.txt file

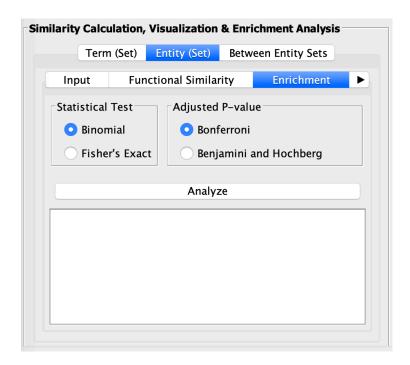
c. Analyze term enrichment

<u>Step 1:</u> Select **Entity (Set)** tab, then select a set of entities of interest in **Input** tab. For example, four phenotypes with OMIM ID 100100, 100200, 100300, and 100600 are selected.

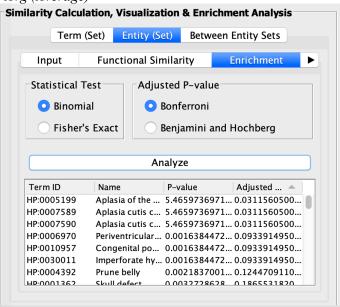


- Note that
  - o For Functional Similarity Calculation and Term Enrichment: Select at least two entities.

Step 2: Select Enrichment tab, then choose methods of Statistical Test and Adjusted P-value



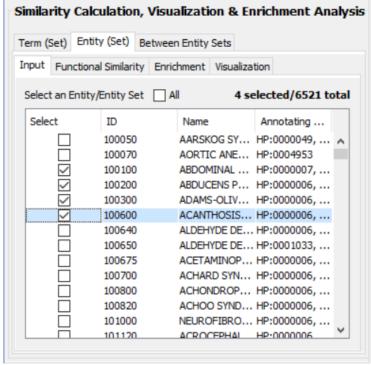
- Note that
  - Enrichment Analysis is performed based on semantic similarity and functional similarity measures, which are selected in **Semantic Similarity** tab in **Term (Set)** tab, and **Fucntional Similarity** tab in **Entity (Set)** tab.
- After that, click example, with semantic similarity *Node-based: Resnik (Resnik 1995)* and functional similarity *Pairwise-Based: Avg (Average)*



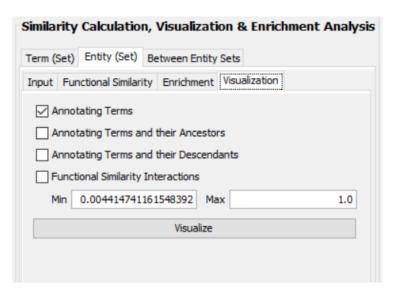
o Terms having Adjusted P-value ≤ 0.05 (HP: 0005199, HP: 0007589 and HP:0007590) could be of interest and represent functions of the selected set (four phenotypes with OMIM ID 100100, 100200, 100300, and 100600)

#### d. Visualize terms and annotated entities

<u>Step 1:</u> Select **Entity (Set)** tab, then select a set of entities of interest in **Input** tab.

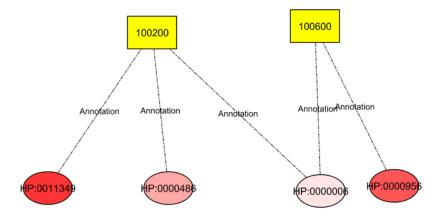


Step 2: Visualize terms and annotated entities

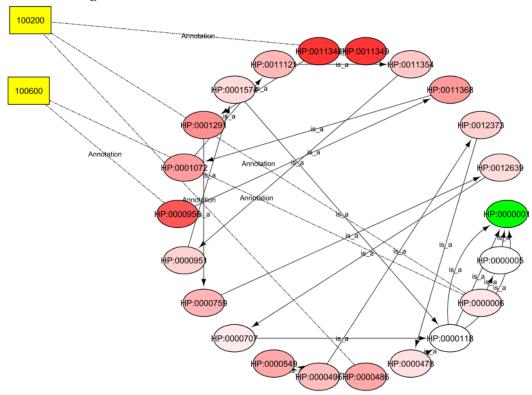


Visualize

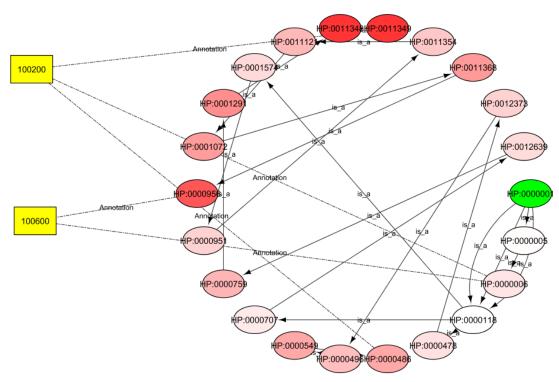
- Select options then click
  - → Result
    - With **Annotating Terms** (e.g., with 2 entities 100200 and 100600)



- With Annotating Terms and Their Ancestors

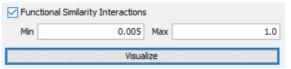


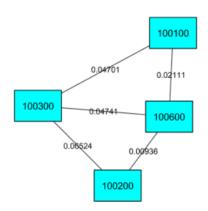
- With Annotating Terms and Their Descendants



# - With Functional Similarity Interactions

- Set thresholds (Min, Max) to visualize functional similarities among selected entities in a form of network





# O Note that:

- To show more detail information of nodes and links in each visualization, users should select **Node Table** and Edge **Table tabs** of Cytoscape.

For example: Detail information of Term and Entity

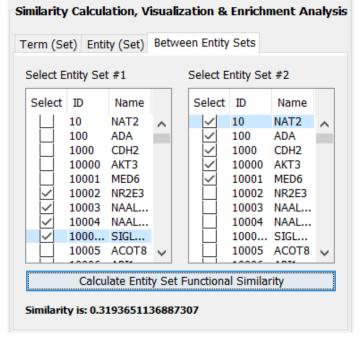
ID ▽	Information Content (IC)	Name
100200		ABDUCENS PALSY
100600		ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS
HP:0000001	-0.0	All
HP:0000005	0.045010740018377814	Mode of inheritance
HP:0000006	0.3869904138502123	Autosomal dominant inheritance
HP:0000118	0.005563227857864829	Phenotypic abnormality
HP:0000478	0.4552379741481966	Abnormality of the eye
HP:0000486	1.2997664475471735	Strabismus
HP:0000496	0.9551759029129288	Abnormality of eye movement
HP:0000549	1.2958002603295722	Abnormal conjugate eye movement
HP:0000707	0.3149020745351841	Abnormality of the nervous system
HP:0000759	1.1136104830624403	Abnormal peripheral nervous system morphology
HP:0000951	0.6666378759663608	Abnormality of the skin
HP:0000956	2.5132842045434782	Acanthosis nigricans
HP:0001072	1.4839004268582687	Thickened skin
HP:0001291	1.680775291837242	Abnormality of the cranial nerves
HP:0001574	0.5525756528549217	Abnormality of the integument
HP:0011121	1.0630350962241173	Abnormality of skin morphology
HP:0011348	3.036162949823816	Abnormality of the sixth cranial nerve
HP:0011349	3.036162949823816	Abducens palsy

For example: Detail information of Term-Term and Entity-Term relations

Node Attribute Browser | Edge Attribute Browser | Network Attribute Browser

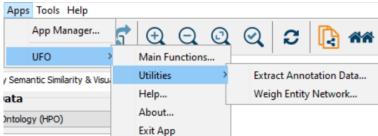
ID	interaction 🛆
HP:0011349 (Object-Term) 1002	Object-Term
HP:0000006 (Object-Term) 1006	Object-Term
HP:0000486 (Object-Term) 1002	Object-Term
HP:0000006 (Object-Term) 1002	Object-Term
HP:0000956 (Object-Term) 1006	Object-Term
HP:0001291 (is_a) HP:0000759	is_a
HP:0011368 (is_a) HP:0001072	is_a
HP:0000006 (is_a) HP:0000005	is_a
HP:0000118 (is_a) HP:0000001	is_a
HP:0011121 (is_a) HP:0011354	is_a
HP:0012639 (is_a) HP:0000707	is_a
HP:0000707 (is_a) HP:0000118	is_a
HP:0000956 (is_a) HP:0011368	is_a
HP:0000549 (is_a) HP:0000496	is_a
HP:0011349 (is_a) HP:0011348	is_a
HP:0000486 (is_a) HP:0000549	is_a
HP:0001574 (is_a) HP:0000118	is_a
HP:0000478 (is_a) HP:0000118	is_a
HP:0011354 (is_a) HP:0000951	is_a
HP:0011348 (is_a) HP:0001291	is_a
Node Attribute Browser Edge Attribute B	Browser Network A

- e. Assess functional similarity between entity sets
- Define elements of two sets, then click to calculate the functional similarity between two selected sets. For example, here is the functional similarity between two gene sets as following:



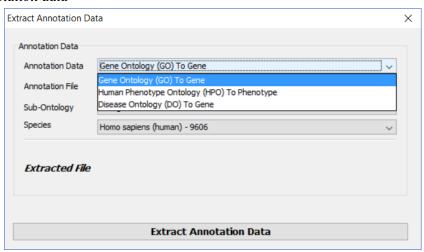
#### 2.5 Utilities

Select Apps  $\rightarrow$  UFO  $\rightarrow$  Utilities...



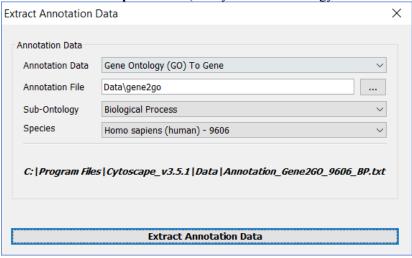
UFO have functions to extract annotation data for genes and phenotypes and to weigh entity network.

#### 2.5.1 Extract annotation data



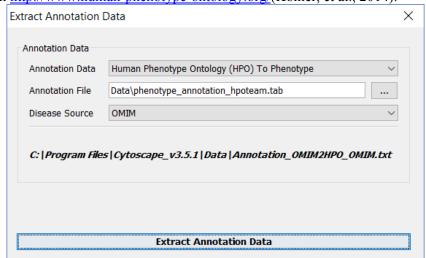
## a. Gene Ontology (GO) To Gene

Annotation data of gene by Gene Ontology (gene2go) can be downloaded from NCBI FTP site (<a href="ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/DATA/gene2go.gz">ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/DATA/gene2go.gz</a>), then user can select Sub-Ontology (Biological Process, Cellular Component, and Molecular Functions) and Species to extract annotation data to store in file with format indicated in section **2.1 Prepare Data** (EntityID<tab>OntologyTermID<tab>EvidenceCode)



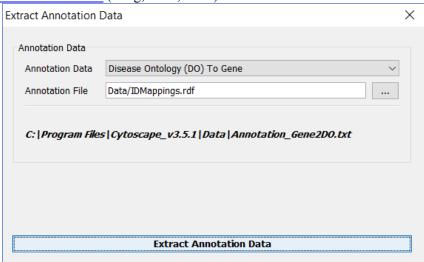
b. Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO) To Phenotype

Annotation data of phenotype by Human Phenotype Ontology (phenotype\_annotation\_hpoteam.tab) can be downloaded from <a href="http://www.human-phenotype-ontology.org/">http://www.human-phenotype-ontology.org/</a>(Köhler, et al., 2014).



c. Disease Ontology (DO) To Gene

Annotation data of phenotype by Human Disease Ontology (IDMappings.rdf) can be downloaded from <a href="http://dga.nubic.northwestern.edu/">http://dga.nubic.northwestern.edu/</a> (Peng, et al., 2013).

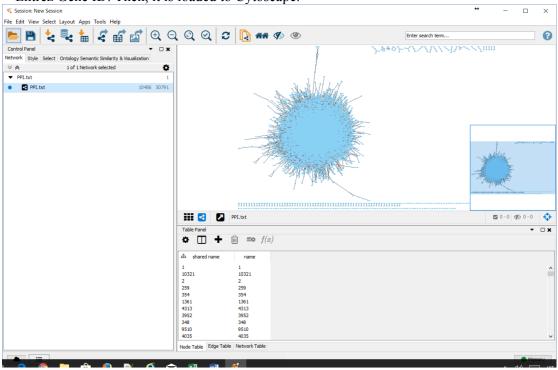


# 2.5.2 Weigh entity network

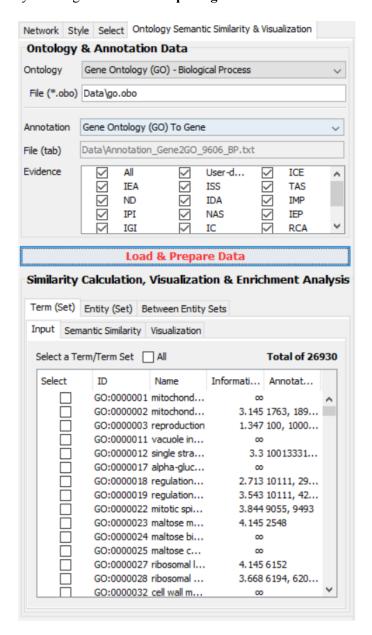
The entity network can be a network of genes/proteins, a network of phenotypes. In the study (Le and Kwon, 2013), we used GO-based similarity to weigh protein interaction network to create gene similarity networks using three types of gene ontology i.e., biological process, cellular component and molecular function.

To weigh an entity network

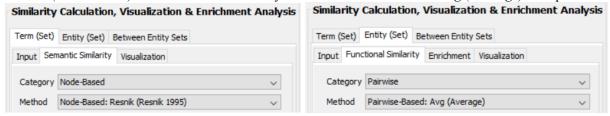
- An entity network must be loaded to Cytoscape (Note that: Network nodes must be identified by the same ID as Entity ID in the used Annotation data). For example:
  - O A physical protein interaction network is downloaded from NCBI FTP site (<a href="ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/GeneRIF/interactions.gz">ftp://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/GeneRIF/interactions.gz</a>), where proteins are identified by Entrez Gene ID. Then, it is loaded to Cytoscape.



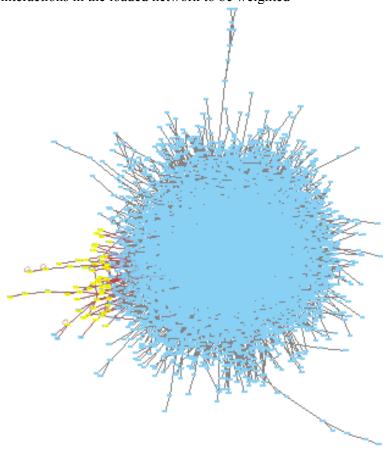
- Then, a suitable ontology and annotation data must be used. In this case, proteins in the loaded network are identified by Entrez Gene ID, therefore, Gene Ontology and Annotation must be used. For example, sub-ontology Gene Ontology (GO) – Biological Process and annotation Gene Ontology (GO) To Gene are used by clicking on Load & Preparing Data



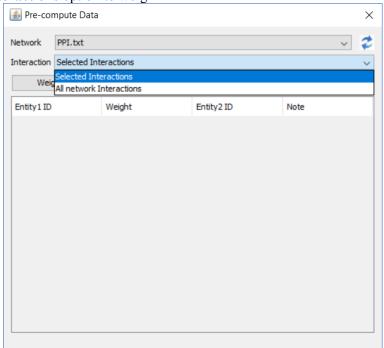
- After that, a semantic similarity measure between terms (GO) and a functional similarity measure between entities (Gene) must be specified. For example, semantic similarity measure *Node-based:* Resnik (Resnik 1995) and functional similarity measure Pairwise-Based: Avg (Average) are specified.



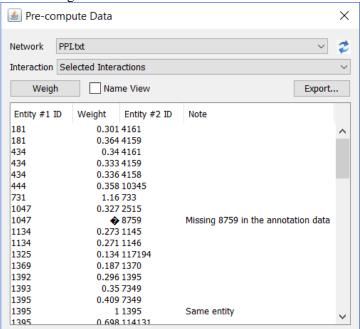
- Select some interactions in the loaded network to be weighted



Go to Apps → UFO → Utilities... → Weigh Entity Network..., select the loaded network and Selected Interactions option to weigh



- Click Weigh to weigh selected interactions



- If option **All network interactions** is selected, then all interactions in the loaded network will be weighted.

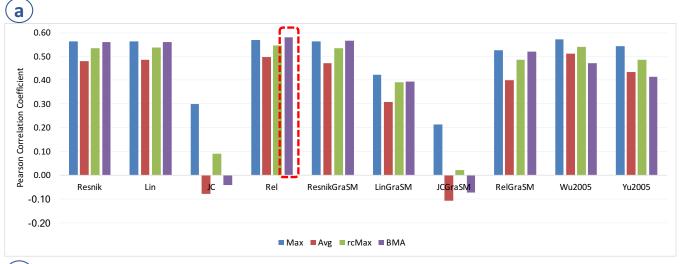
#### 3 CASE STUDY

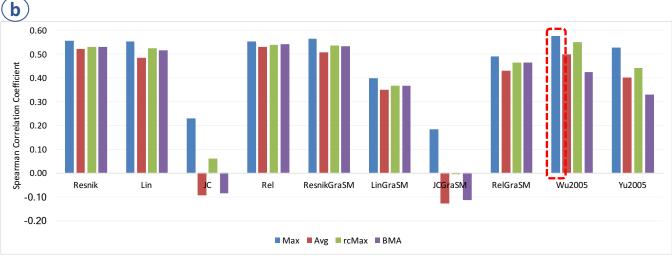
Comparing different similarity measures could help researchers choose the most appropriate measure for their biological application (Mazandu and Mulder, 2014). Pesquita et al., assessed similarity between genes based on gene ontology (Pesquita, et al., 2009). Since UFO provides batch calculation of similarity, thus we recently estimated the similarity of 9,221,365 pairs of 4,295 phenotypes based on HPO using 47 between-entity similarity measures (Le, et al., 2016). This provides guidelines for future studies which need to choose the most approximate semantic similarity method to assess phenotypic similarity between diseases. In addition, we have employed UFO for constructing gene and protein complex similarity network using GO for predicting disease-associated genes (Le and Kwon, 2013) and protein complexes (Le, 2015), respectively; disease similarity network using HPO for predicting disease-associated genes (Le and Dang, 2016); and disease similarity network using DO and HPO for predicting disease-associated lncRNAs (Le and Dao, 2018) (See more detail in Additional file 3).

## 3.1 Assessing human disease phenotype similarity based on ontology

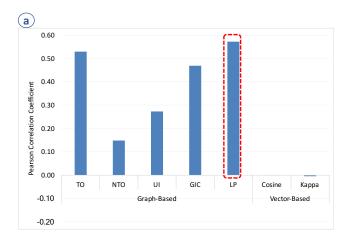
The following figures (adapted from our previous study (Le, et al., 2016)) shows comparison for pairwise betweenterm measures using Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients.

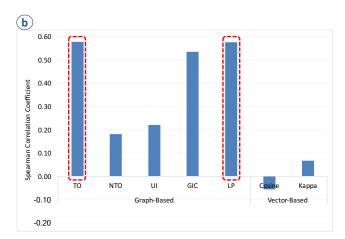
For pair-wise methods, the results showed that, for both types of correlation, the largest correlation coefficient is 0.58 for BMA (Azuaje, et al., 2005; Couto, et al., 2005) and Max pairwise between-entity similarity with Rel (Schlicker, et al., 2006) and Wu2005 (Wu, et al., 2005) between-term measures, respectively (Le, et al., 2016) (see the red-dash box of the following figures).





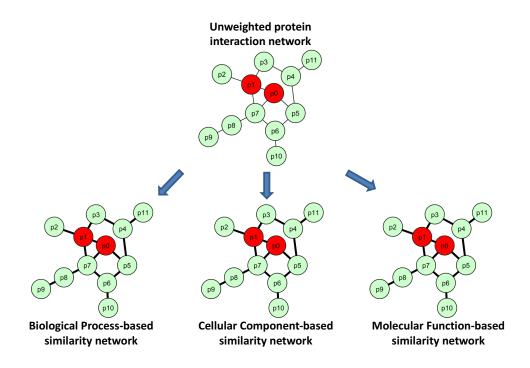
For group-wise methods, best measures were LP between-entity (Gentleman, 2005) for both correlation methods and TO between-entity method for Spearman correlation (Le, et al., 2016) (see the red-dash box of the following figures).



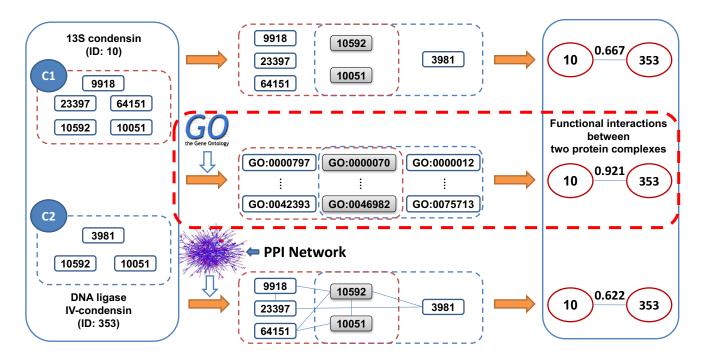


# 3.2 Construct gene and protein complex similarity network using GO for predicting disease-associated genes and protein complexes

The following figure illustrates the proposed method in (Le and Kwon, 2013). In the study, we weigh an unweighted protein interaction using three sub-gene ontologies (i.e., biological process, cellular component and molecular function) to create three weighted protein similarity networks as following figures:

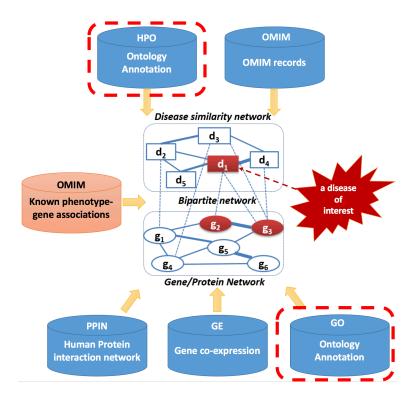


The following figure (adapted from our previous study (Le, 2015)) illustrates how a functional similarity interaction between two protein complexes was created. This interaction was created based on shared GO terms which are used to annotate protein elements in protein complexes (see the red-dash box in the following figures).

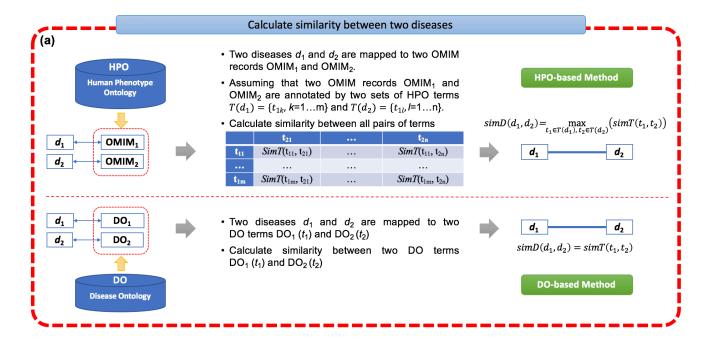


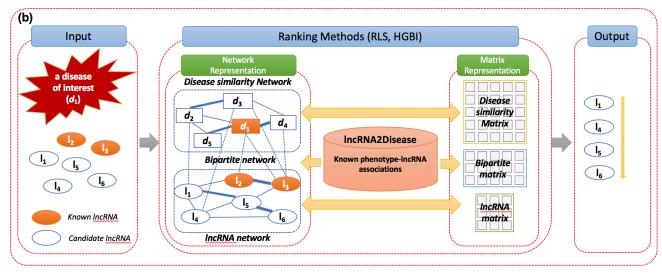
# 3.3 Construct disease similarity network using HPO and DO for predicting disease-associated genes and lncRNAs

The following figure (adapted from our previous study (Le and Dang, 2016)) illustrates the method proposed in the study. In the study, we calculated semantic similarity for every pair of disease phenotypes using HPO (see the reddash box in the following figure), then a threshold was set to create a disease similarity network.



The red-dash box in the following figure (adapted from our previous study (Le and Dao, 2018)) shows how to estimate a similarity between two diseases using HPO and DO.





#### 4 REFERENCE

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