

Overview lecture:

Computational analysis of protein-protein interactions in cell function and disease

EMBO Practical course
Bangalore, India



TAMAS KORCSMAROS

Group leader



The Korcsmaros group



The Table of Contents

- Protein-protein interactions from a computational and systems biology point of view
- Signalling pathways and networks
 - Integration of interaction data
 - Signal flow regulation on the PPI-level
- Applications
 - Network medicine
 - Network pharmacology



Protein-protein interactions

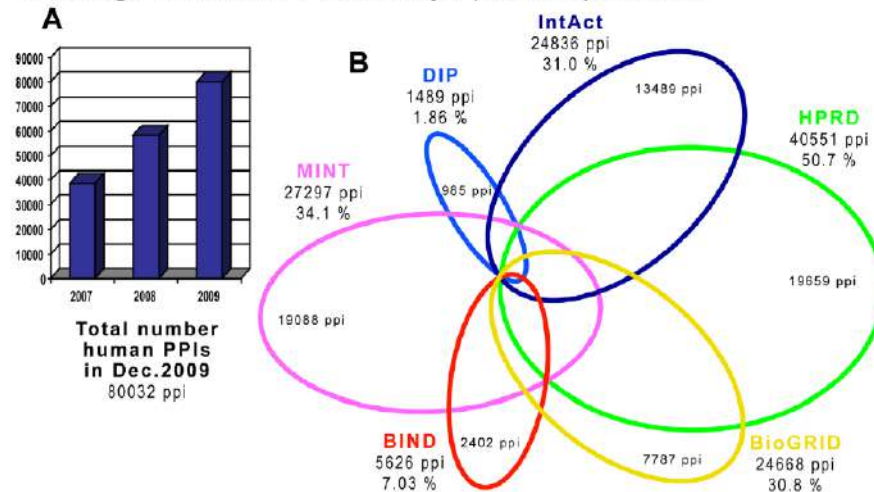
Protein-protein interactions

Experimentally found interactions

- Small-scale (precise, can be directed, should be collected)
- Large-scale (limited structural details, generally undirected, found in data repositories)
- HuRI (<http://interactome.baderlab.org>)
- BioGRID (<http://thebiogrid.org>)
- STRING (<https://string-db.org>)
- IntAct (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/intact>)
- Droid, WI8, etc.

Human Interactome

Coverage of human PPIs on major public repositories



Predicted interactions

- Homology/orthology-based (interologs)
- Domain-motifs based (directed)
- Domain-domain based (interaction & direction)

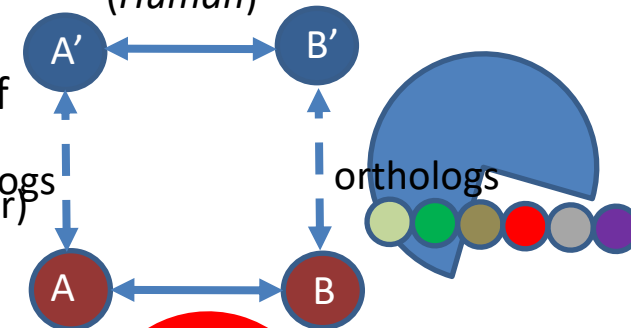
Protein sequence of a protein of interest (eg., from UniProt)



(interologs)

(Human)

Domain-motif database (eg., ELM server)



Enzymatic domain capable to target the protein

Binding proteins (*C. elegans*)

Predicted PPI based on domain-motif interaction

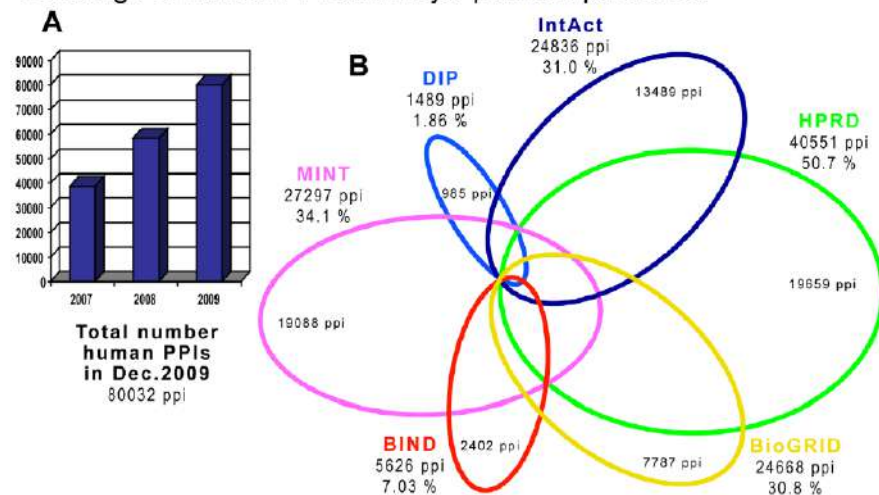
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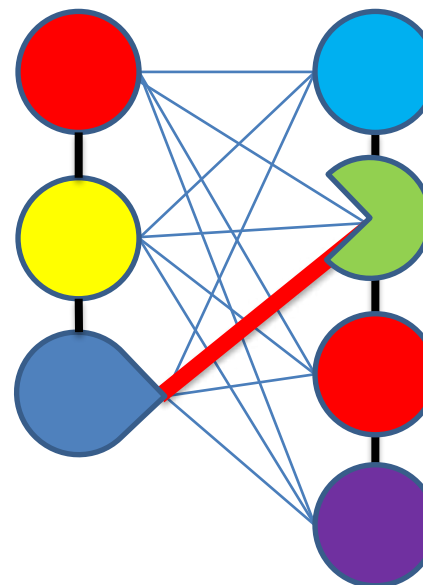
Predicted interactions

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- **Domain-domain based** (interaction & direction)

Domain-domain interaction data (eg., DOMINE)



Protein-domain composition data (eg., PFAM)



Possible domain pairs

Predicted PPI based on domain-domain interaction

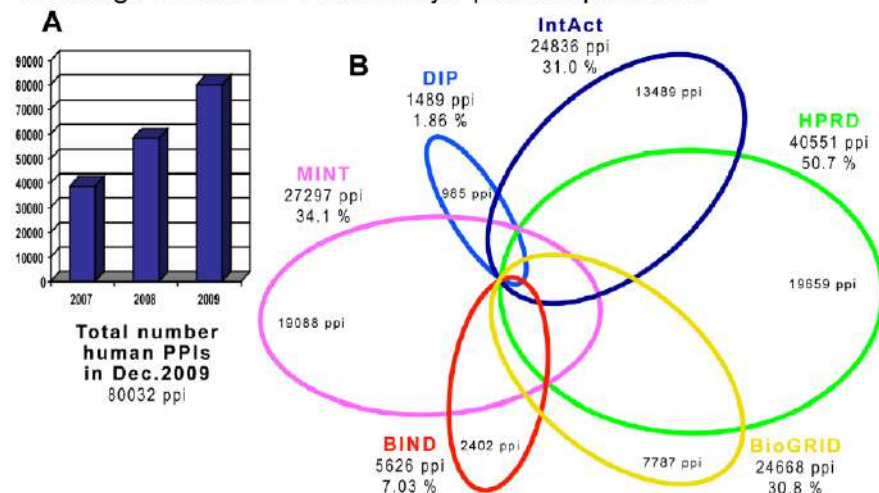
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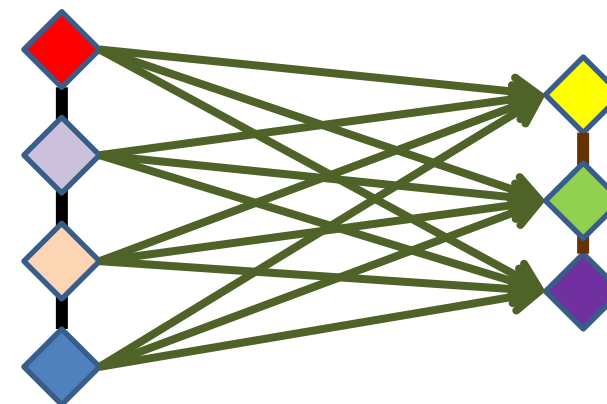
Predicted interactions

- Homology/orthology-based (*interologs*)
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- **Domain-domain based** (interaction & direction)

Directed PPI from the reference database (eg., Reactome)



Domain composition as training set (eg., PFAM)



Liu *et al.*, MCP (2009) and Rhodes *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology (2005)

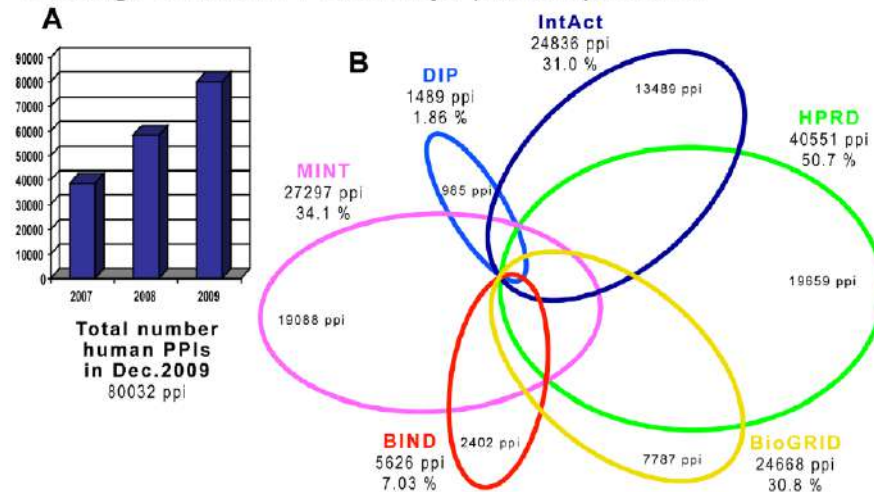
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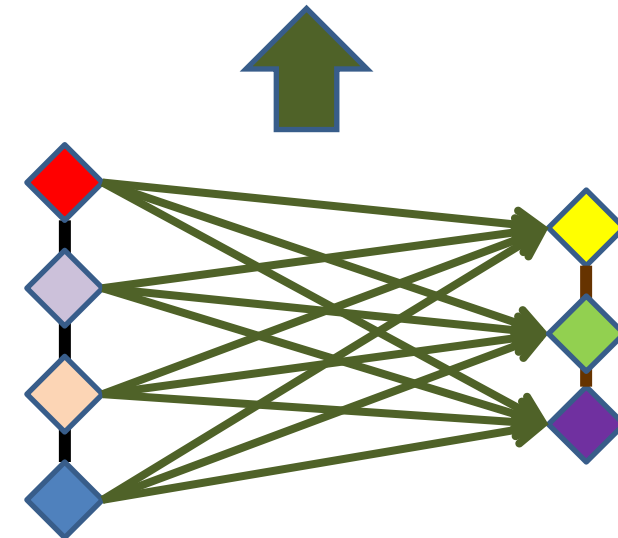


Predicted interactions

- Homology/orthology-based (*interologs*)
- Domain-motifs based (directed)
- **Domain-domain based** (interaction & direction)

$$F(\text{blue diamond} \rightarrow \text{yellow diamond}) = \frac{\Pr(\text{blue diamond} \rightarrow \text{yellow diamond}) - \Pr(\text{yellow diamond} \rightarrow \text{blue diamond})}{\Pr(\text{blue diamond}) \times \Pr(\text{yellow diamond})}$$

Domain composition as training set (eg., PFAM)



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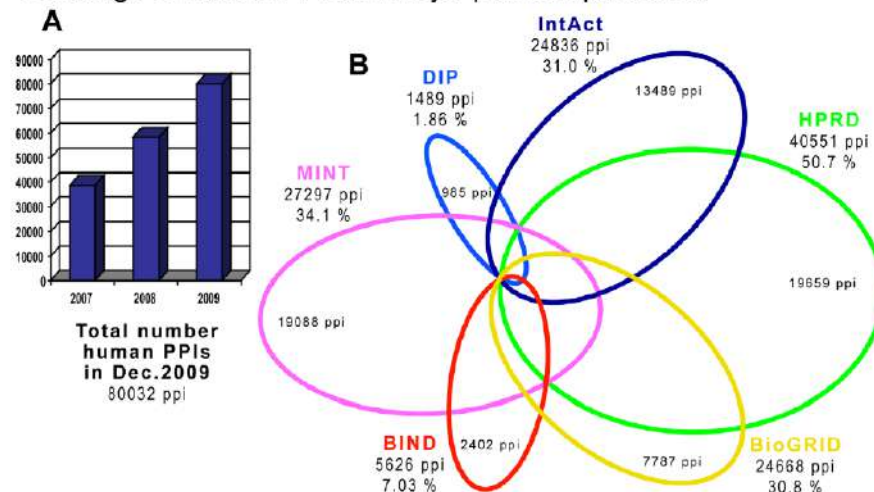
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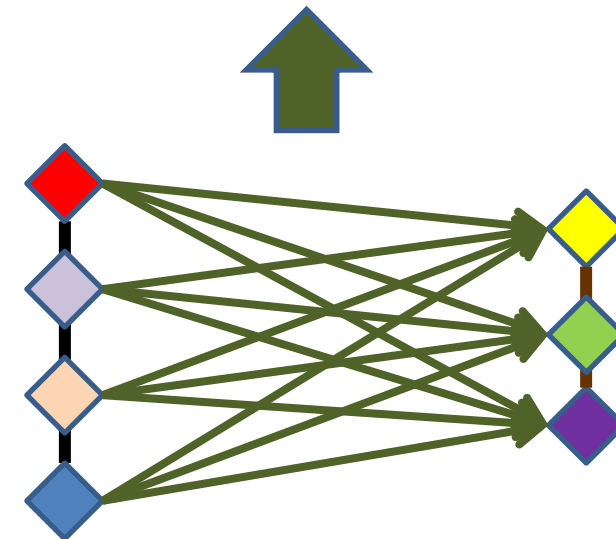


Predicted interactions

- Homology/orthology-based (*tomorrow*)
- Domain-motifs based (directed)
- **Domain-domain based** (interaction & direction)

$$F(d_{mn}) = \frac{\Pr(d_m \rightarrow d_n) - \Pr(d_n \rightarrow d_m)}{\Pr(d_m) \times \Pr(d_n)}$$

Domain composition as training set (eg., PFAM)



Liu *et al.*, MCP (2009) and Rhodes *et al.*, Nature Biotechnology (2005)

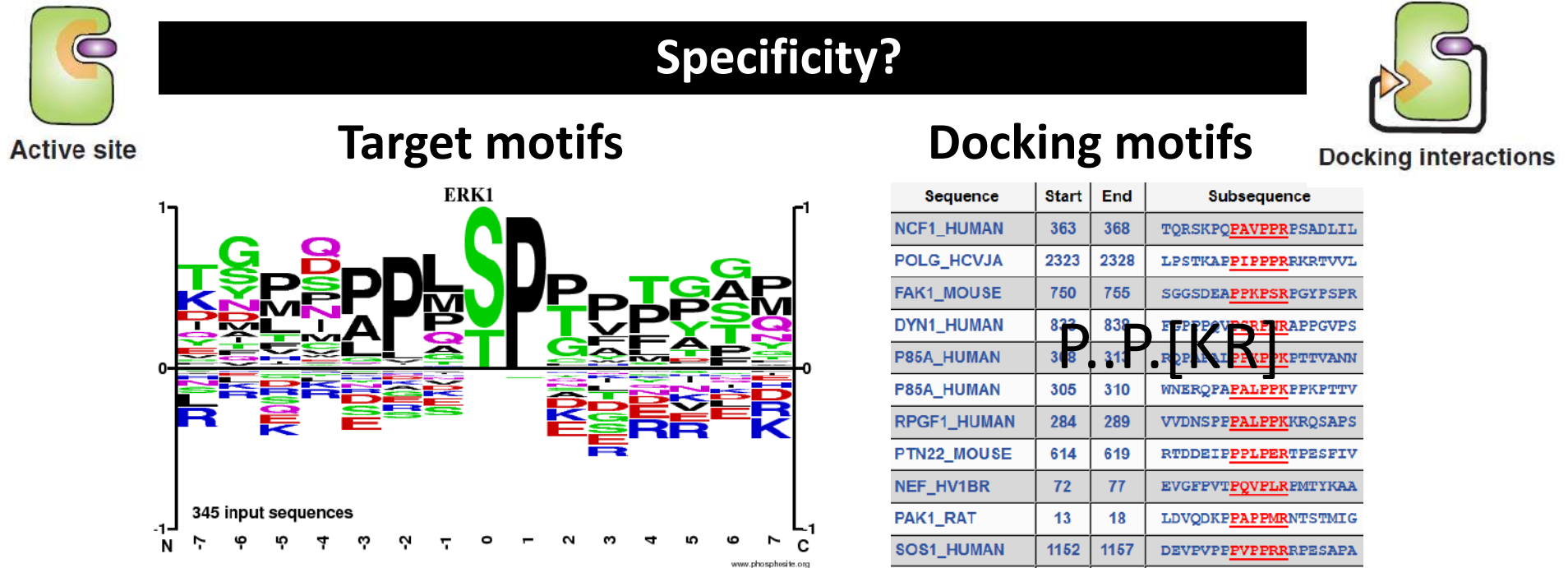
Regulation of protein-protein interactions

Kinases, phosphatases, ubiquitin-ligases, peptidases, etc.

- Reversible or irreversible modulation of specific proteins
- Priming, activation, temporal de-activation, cleavage, destruction, etc.

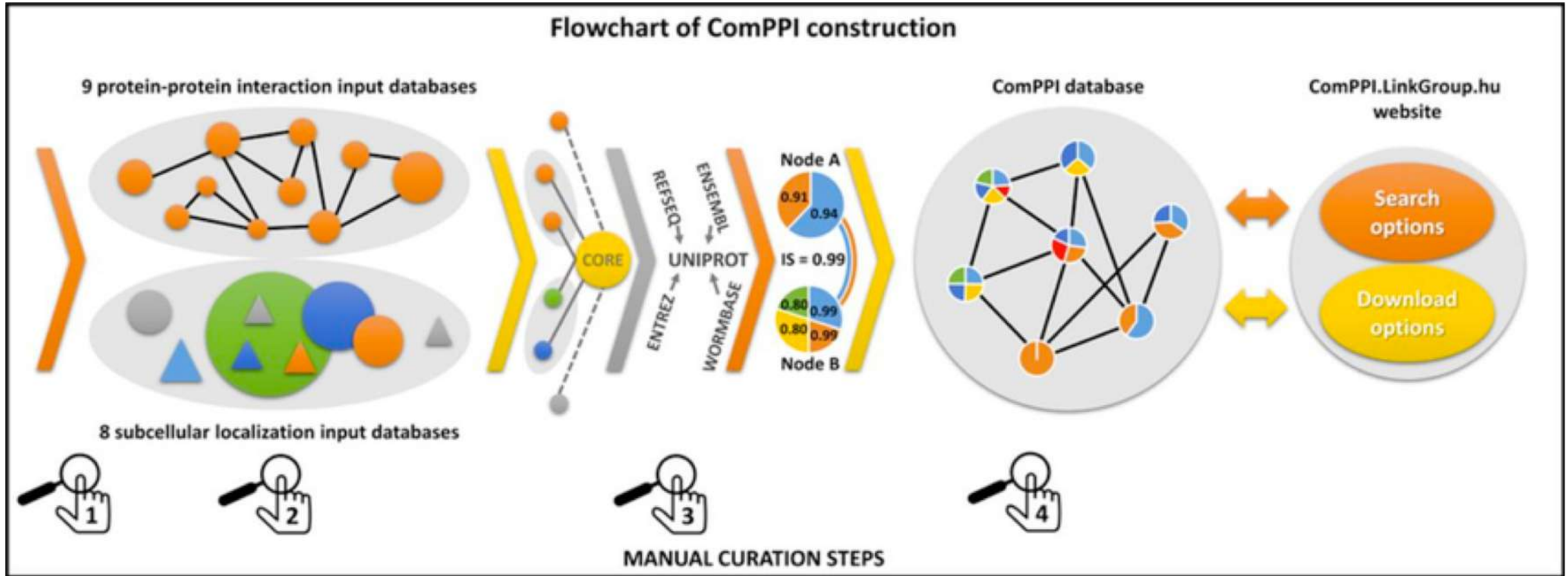
Resources of post-translational modifications (PTMs)

- NetworKIN (<http://networkin.info>)
- Phosphosite (<http://phosphosite.org>)
- dbPTM (<http://dbptm.mbc.nctu.edu.tw>)
- ELM server (<http://elm.eu.org>)
- ...



Spatial localisation of protein-protein interactions

The ComPPI resource



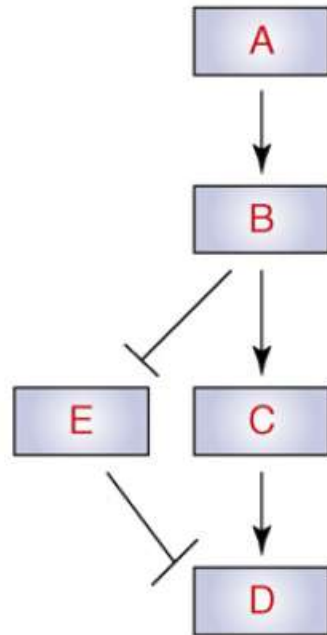
Signalling pathways and networks

Signalling pathways and networks

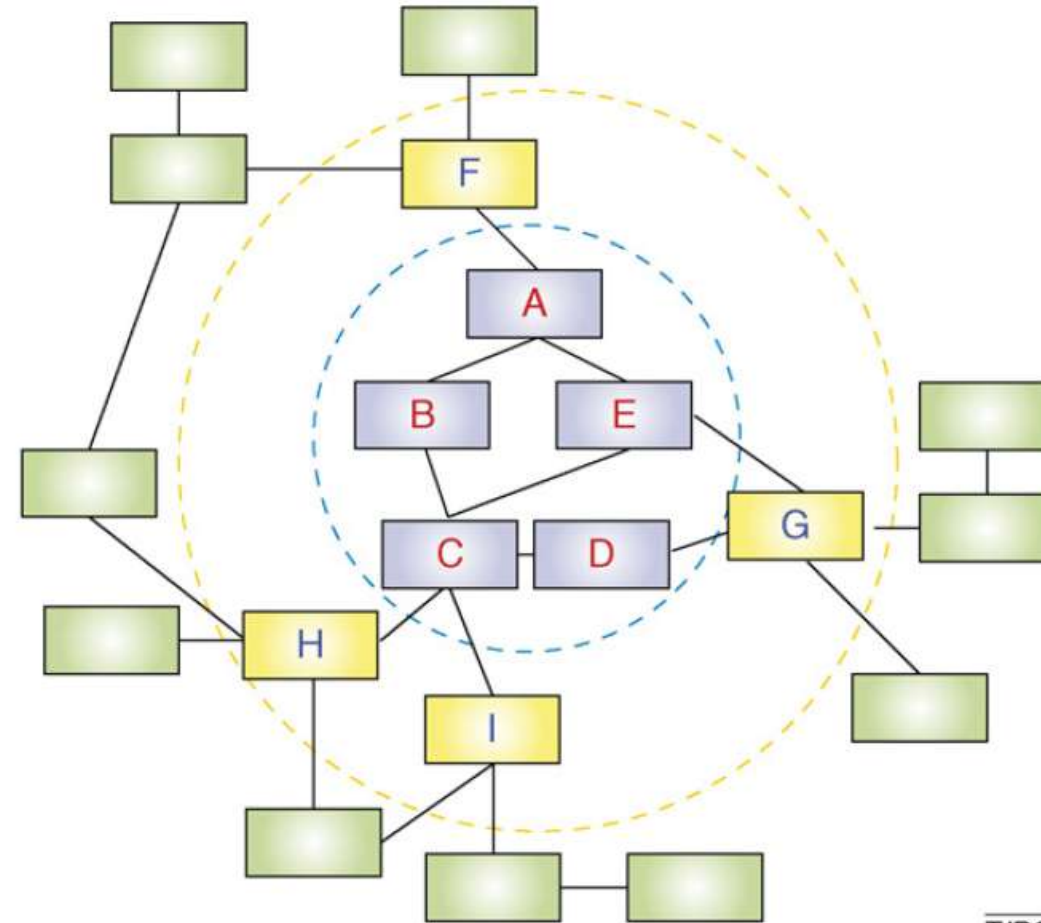
Integration of interaction data

Embedding pathways into interaction networks

(a) Classical pathway

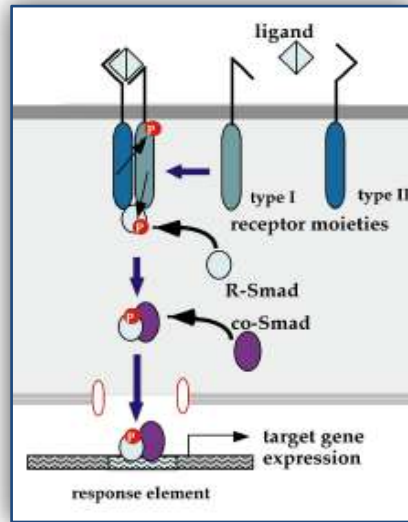


(b) Embedded pathway

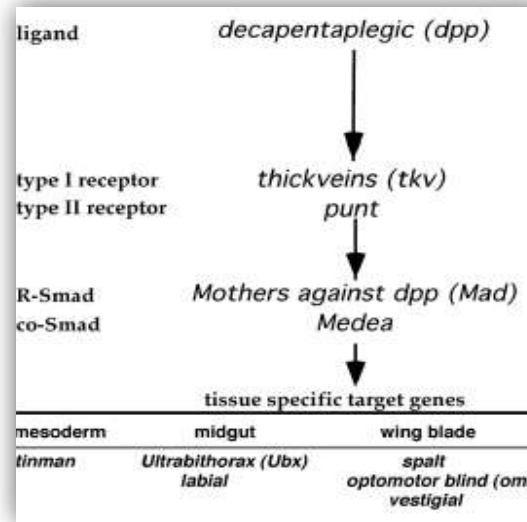


Trends

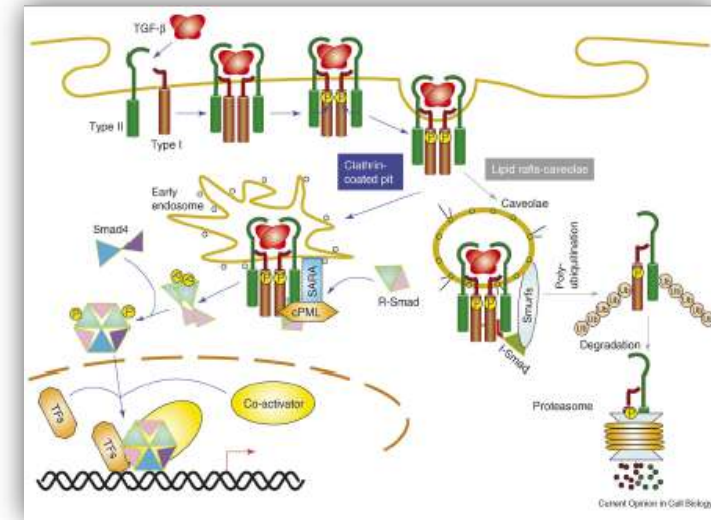
Research approaches



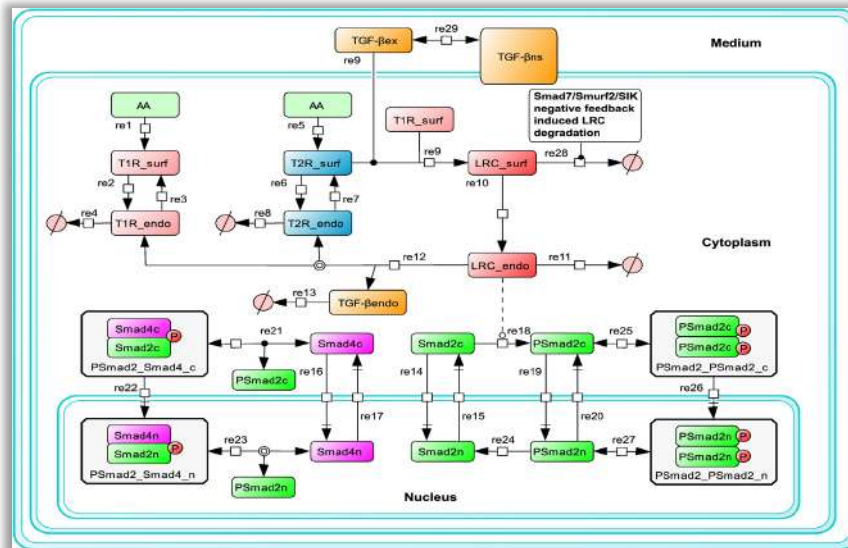
Biochemistry



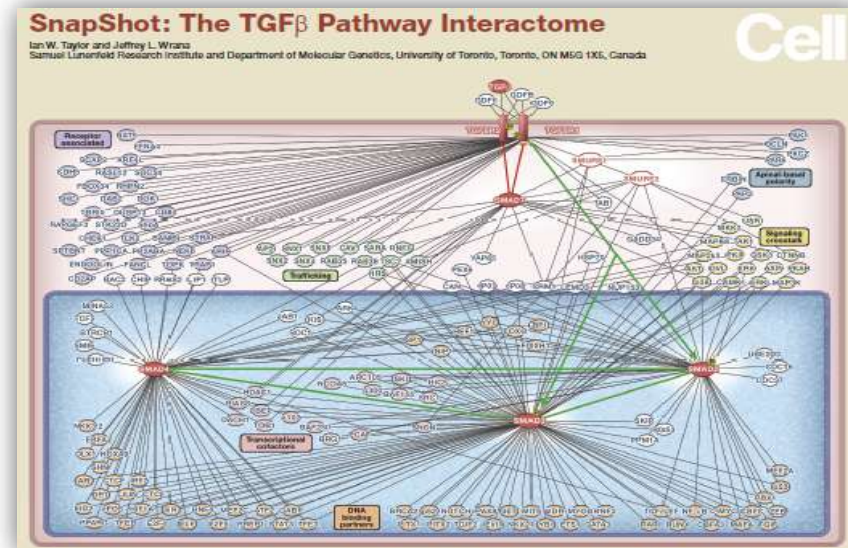
Genetics



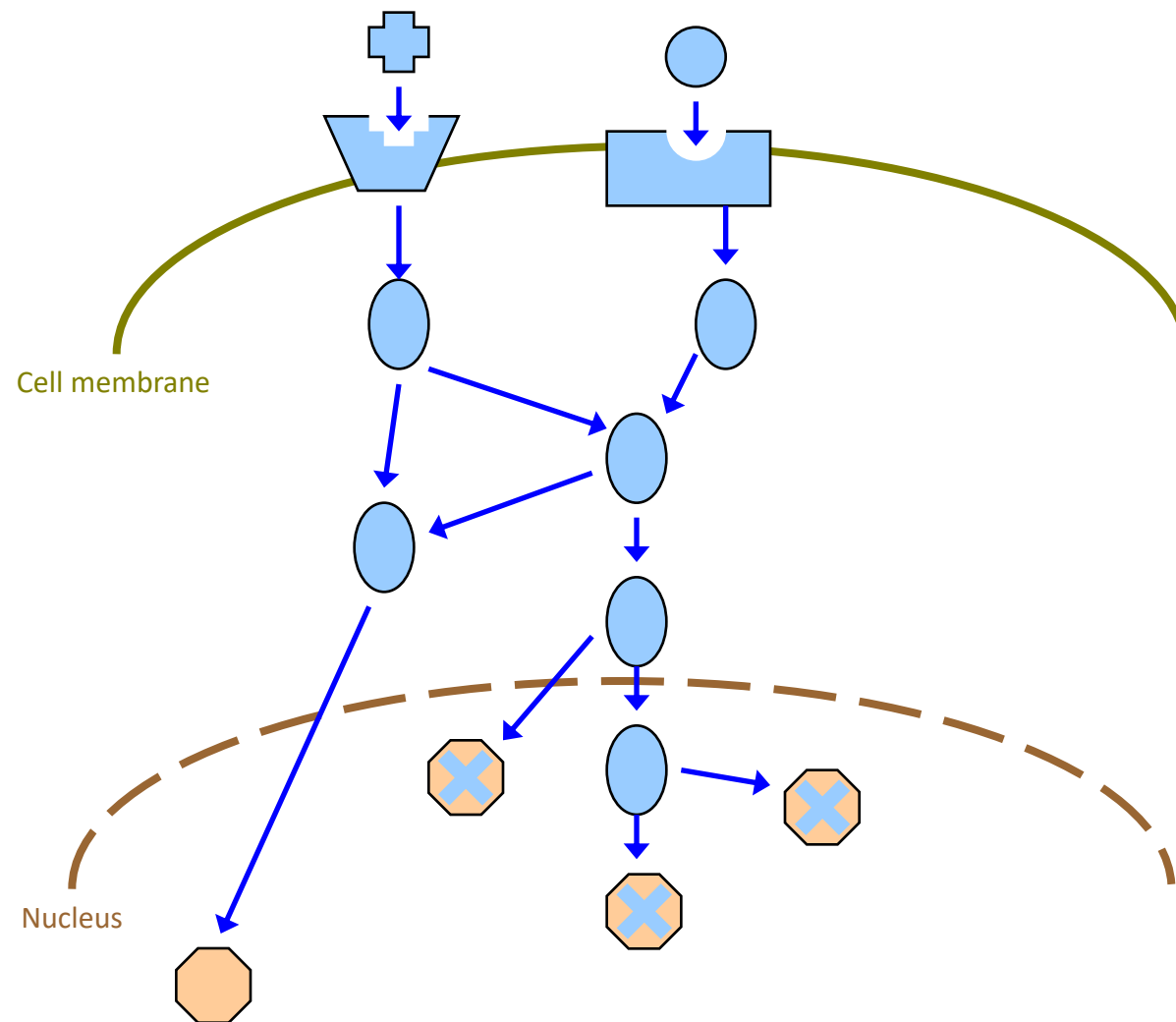
Cell biology



Bioinformatics



Network biology



Legends:

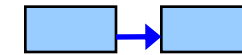


Signalling
elements

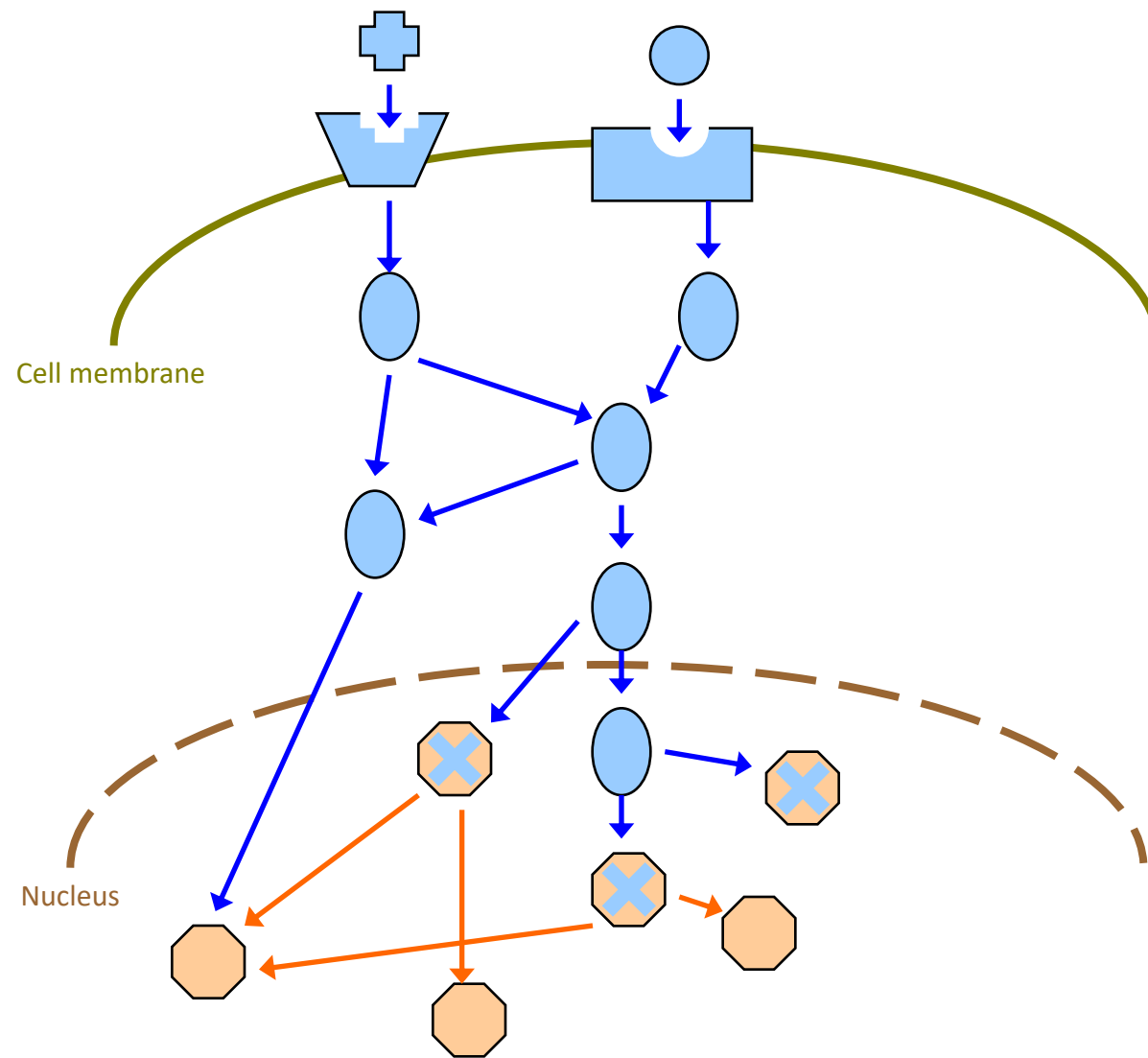


Transcription
factors

Types of networks:



Network of
signalling
pathways



Legends:

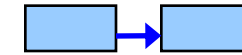


Signalling
elements

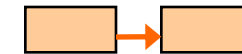


Transcription
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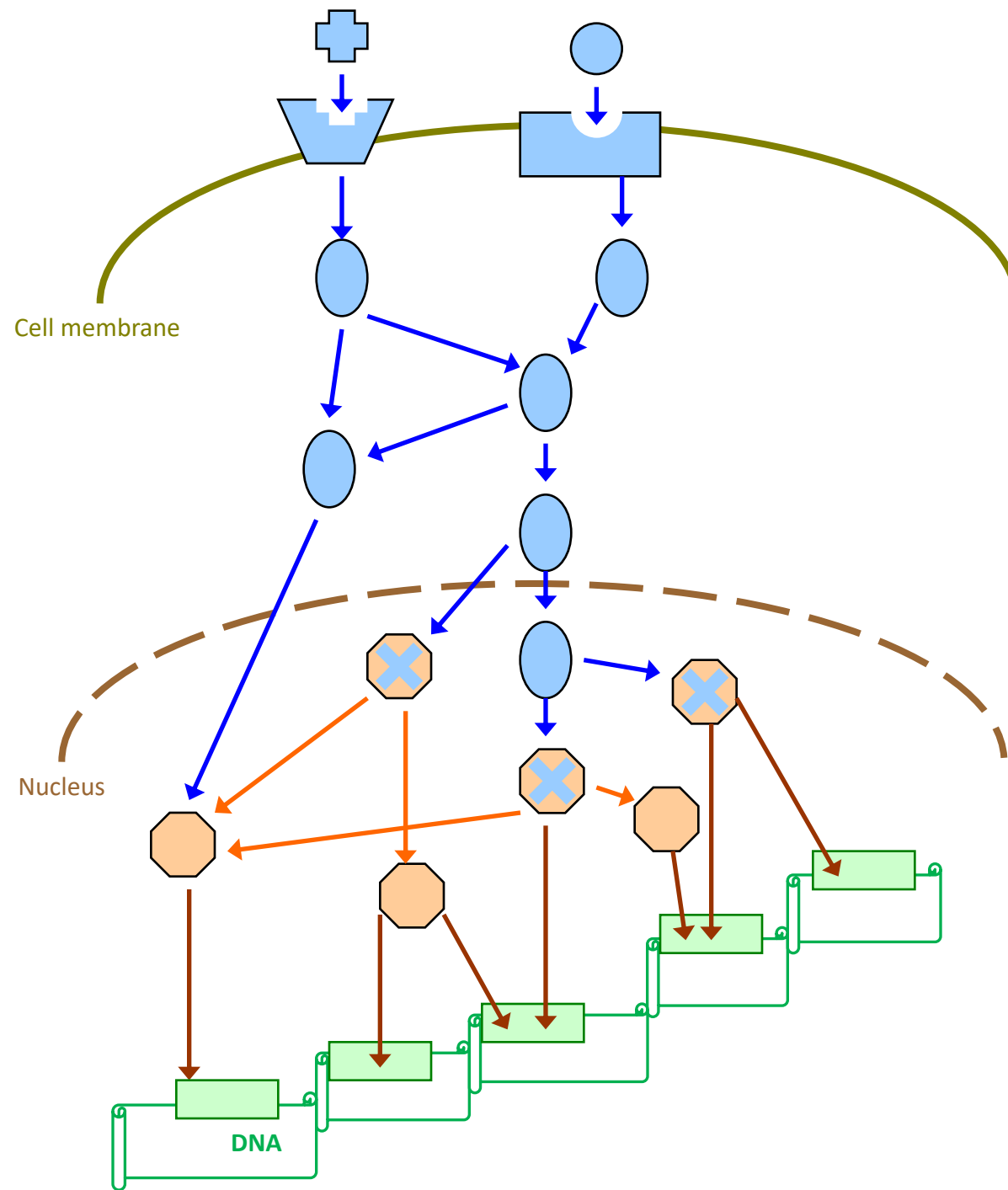
Types of networks:






Network of
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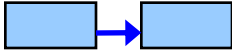
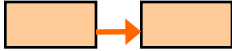
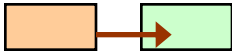
Network of
transcription
factors

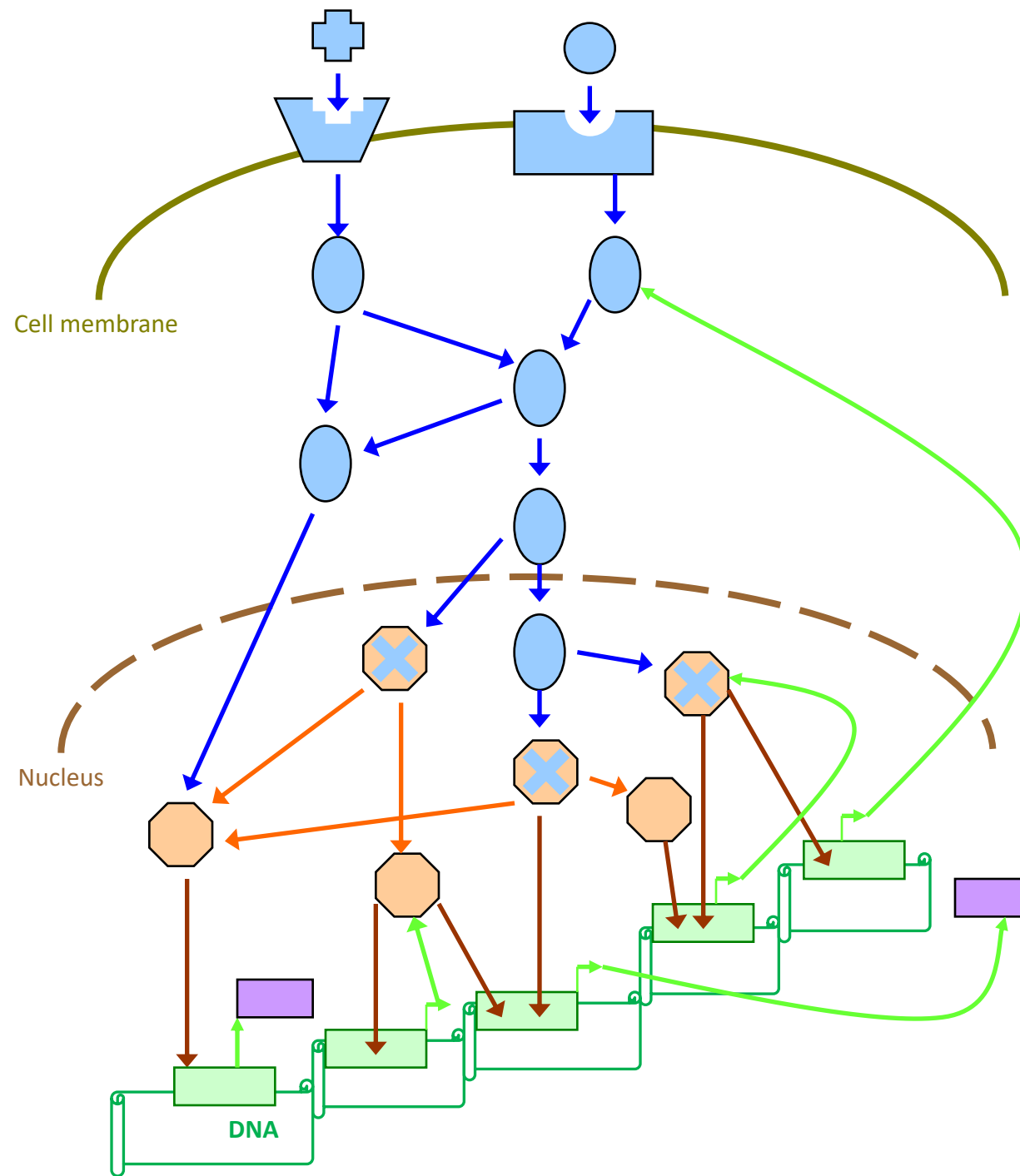


Legends:

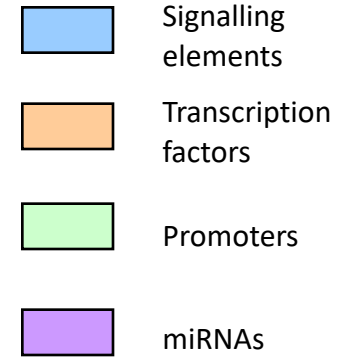
-  Signalling elements
-  Transcription factors
-  Promoters

Types of networks:

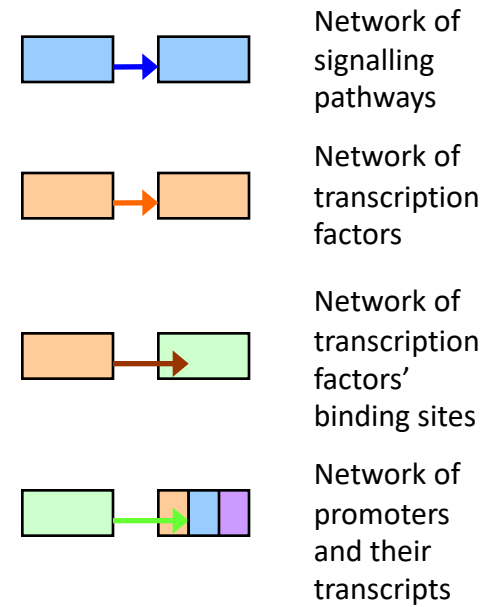
-  Network of signalling pathways
-  Network of transcription factors
-  Network of transcription factors' binding sites

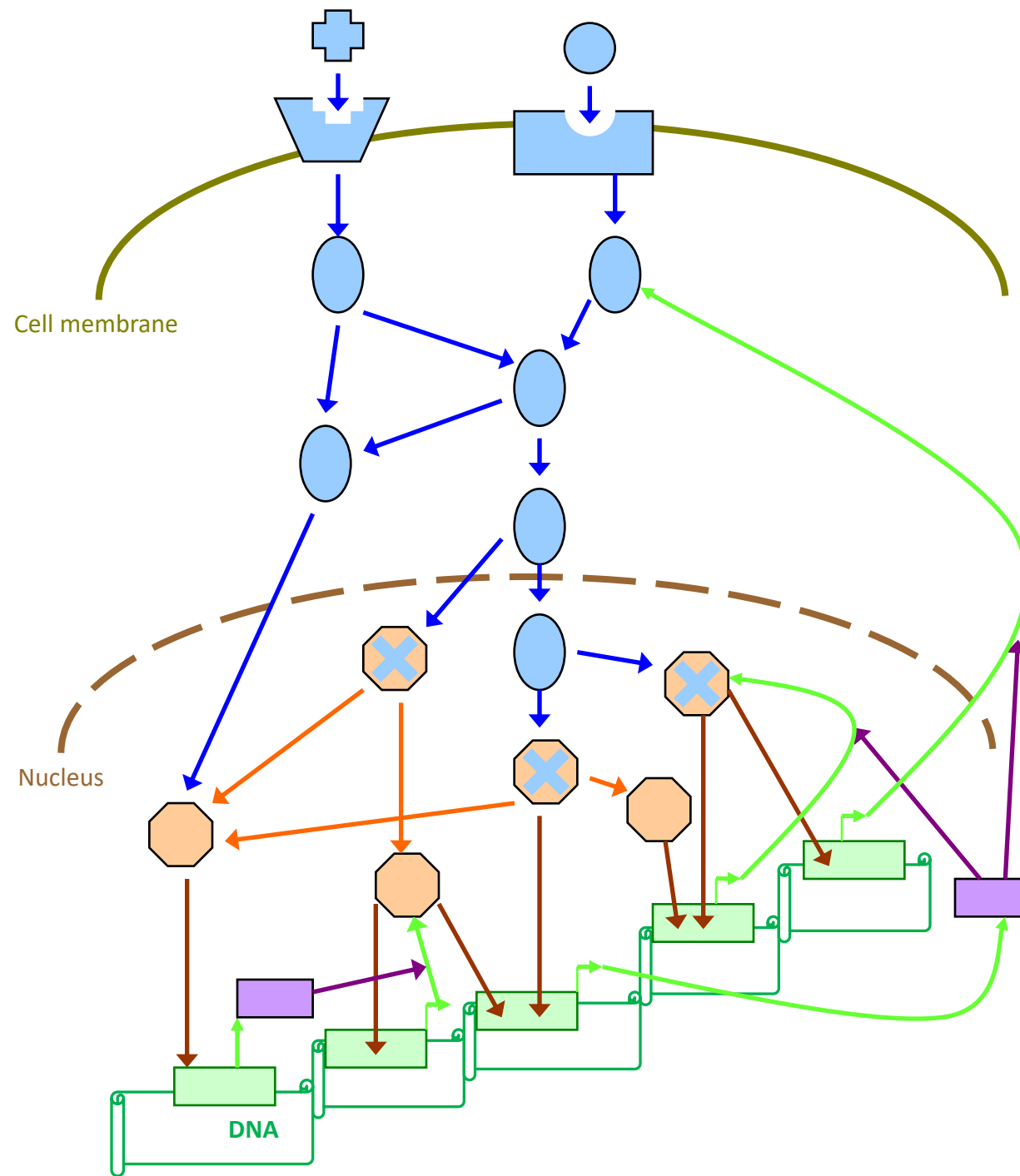


Legends:







Types of networks:

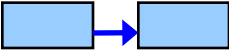

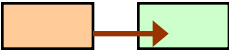
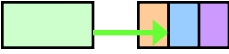
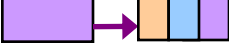




Legends:

-  Signalling elements
-  Transcription factors
-  Promoters
-  miRNAs

Types of networks:

-  Network of signalling pathways
-  Network of transcription factors
-  Network of transcription factors' binding sites
-  Network of promoters and their transcripts
-  Network of miRNAs and transcripts

- Reactome
- Signalink
- ConsensusPathDB
- ...

•Fantom4

- ABS
- TRED
- RedFly
- EdgeDB
- JASPAR
- TFe
- HTRIdb
- ENCODE

- MPromDB
- miRGen
- PutMir
- TransMir

- miRecords
- TarBase
- ENCODE

Component data

- wTF2.1
- FlyTF
- A census of human TFs
- MPromDB
- miRBase
- miROrtho

Legends:

- Signalling elements
- Transcription factors
- Promoters
- miRNAs

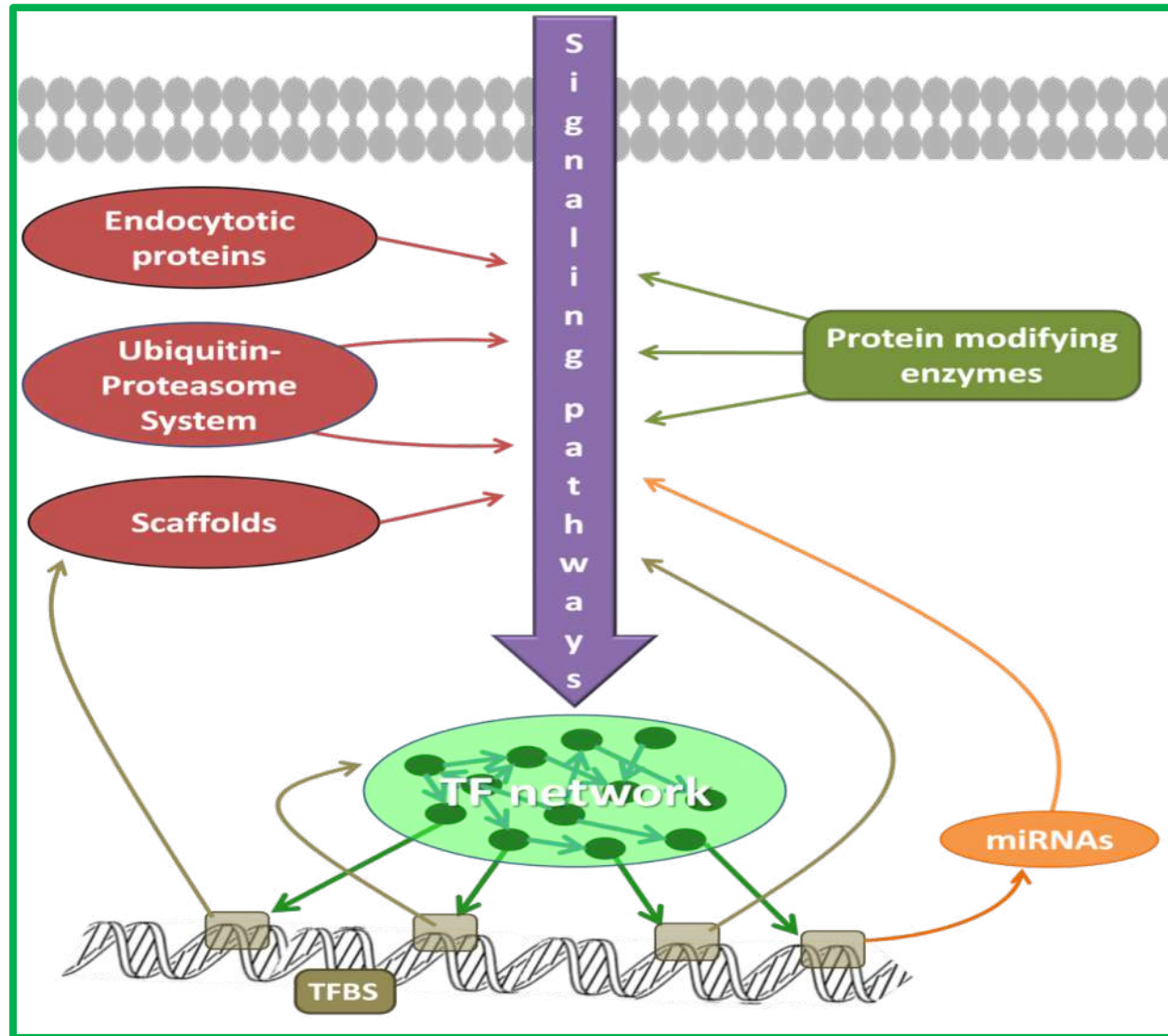
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Interaction data

Signalink 2.0

A signalling pathway resource with a multi-layered regulatory network



Signalink 3 is coming:

- lncRNAs
- Tissue and compartment specific filtering
- Immune pathways
- More details for the interactions

search download tools publications people contact faq

A signaling pathway resource with multi-layered regulatory networks

?

Further interactions

Post-transcriptional regulators

Transcriptional regulators

Directed protein-protein interactors

Post-translational modifiers

Pathway regulators

Pathway members

Pathways:

RTK

Hedgehog

JAK/STAT

NHR

Notch

TGF- β

WNT/Wingless

All

Linkouts from UniProt, Wormbase, Flybase, ZFIN

Since 2013:

- Downloaded >3,200 times from 400 institutes in 81 countries.
- ~ 100,000 signalling protein data pages upon 21,000 visits

Output format:

CSV

biopax (level 3)

psimi tab

psimi xml

sbml

cytoscape

Compress:

» gzip

» zip

» none

Proceed to download

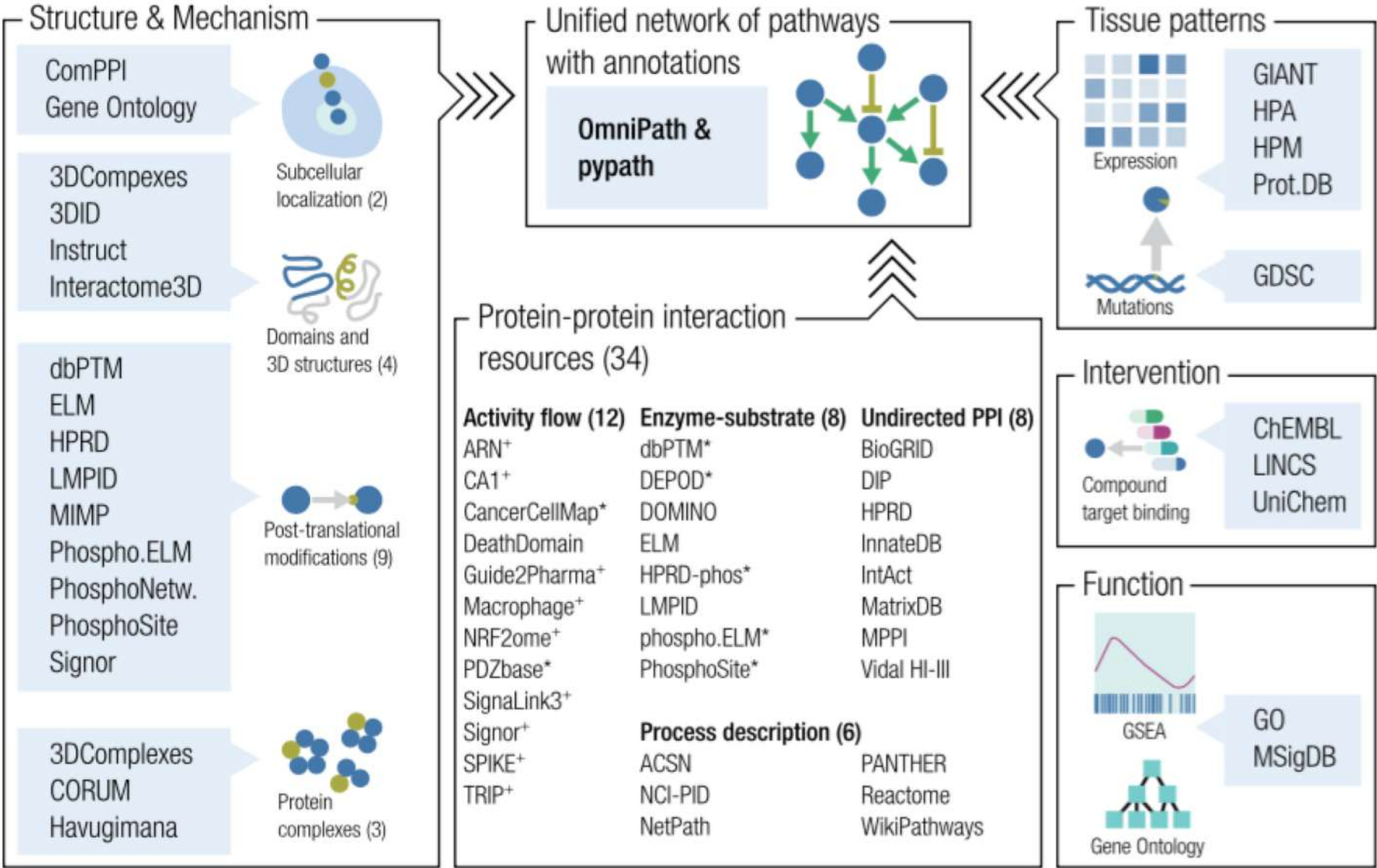
OR

Complete database

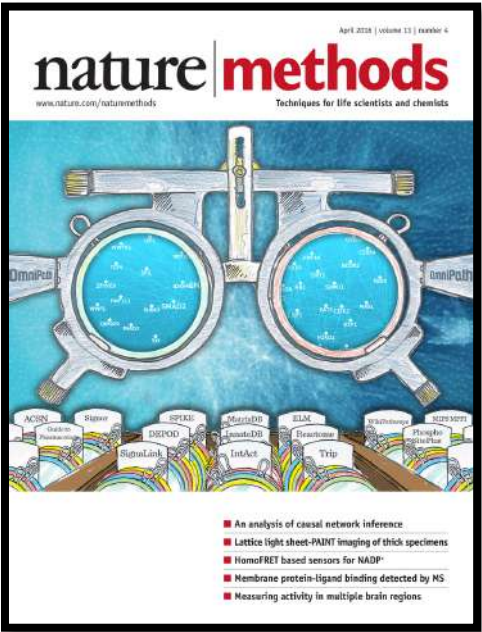
<http://Signalink.org>

Main developer:
Saez-Rodriguez group

OmniPath: gateway and guide for literature curated signalling pathway resources *in human*



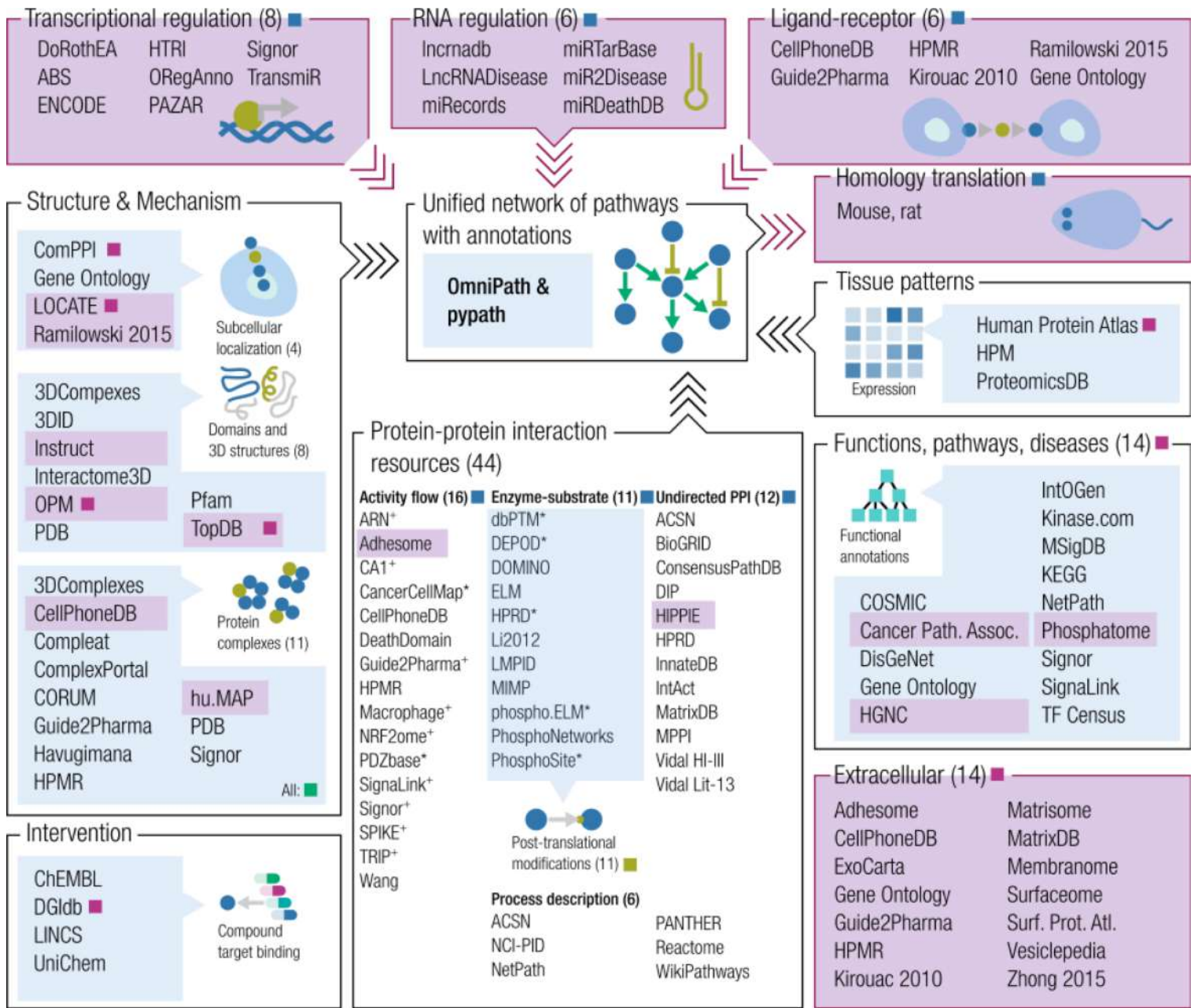
OmniPathDB and pyPath
<http://omnipathdb.org>



Turei et al, Nature Methods, 2016
(cover story)

Main developer:
Saez-Rodriguez group

OmniPath2



OmniPathDB and pyPath
<http://omnipathdb.org>

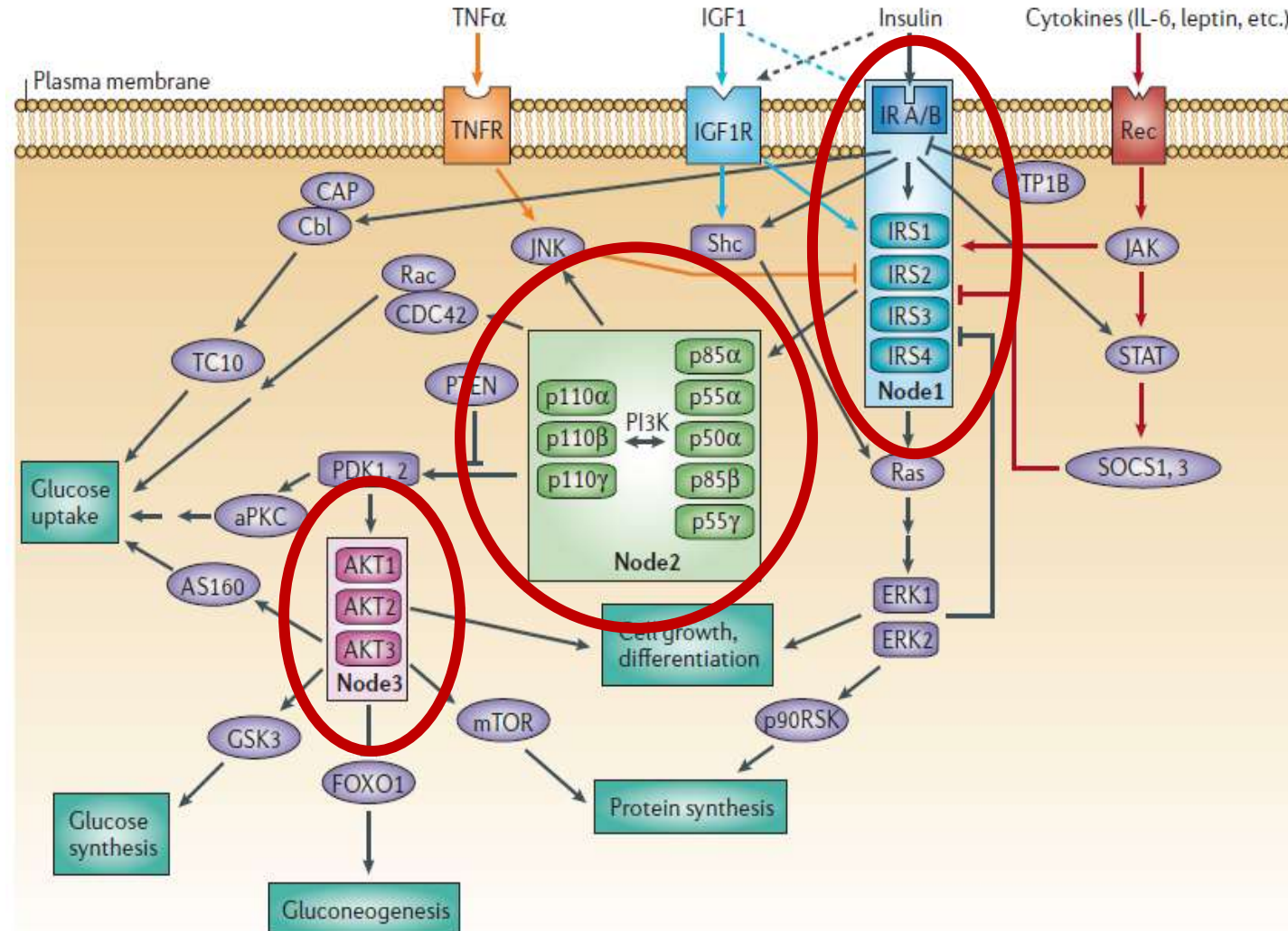
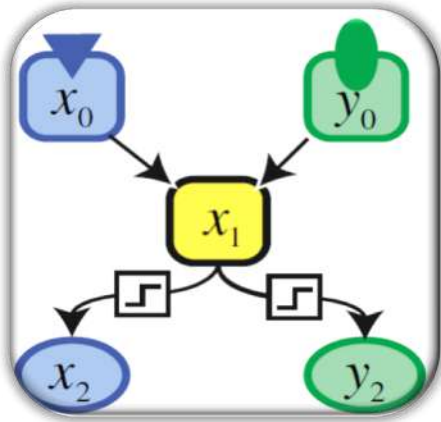
OmniPathR

OmniPath-CytoscapeApp

Signalling pathways and networks

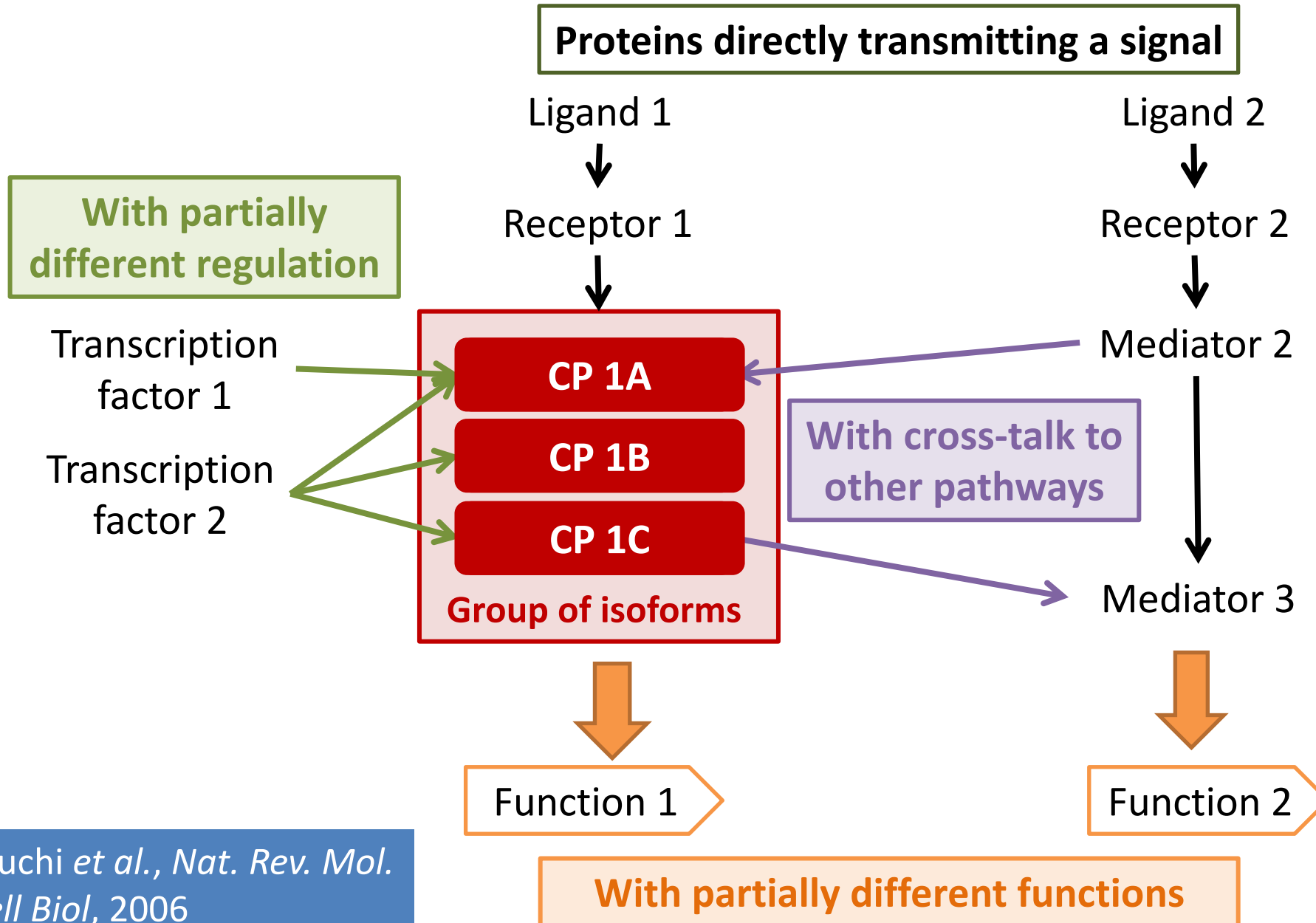
Regulation of the signalling flow on the PPI-level

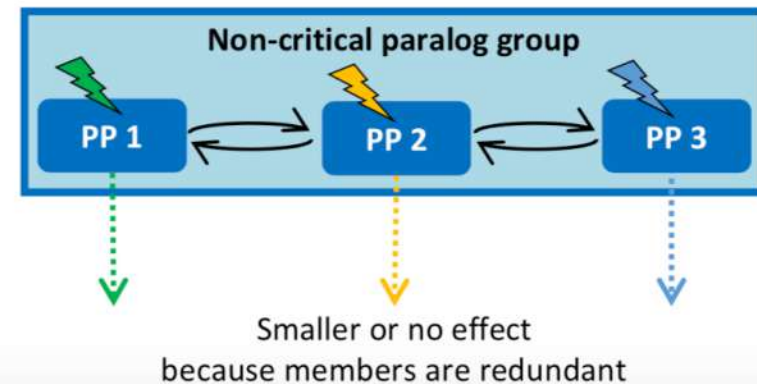
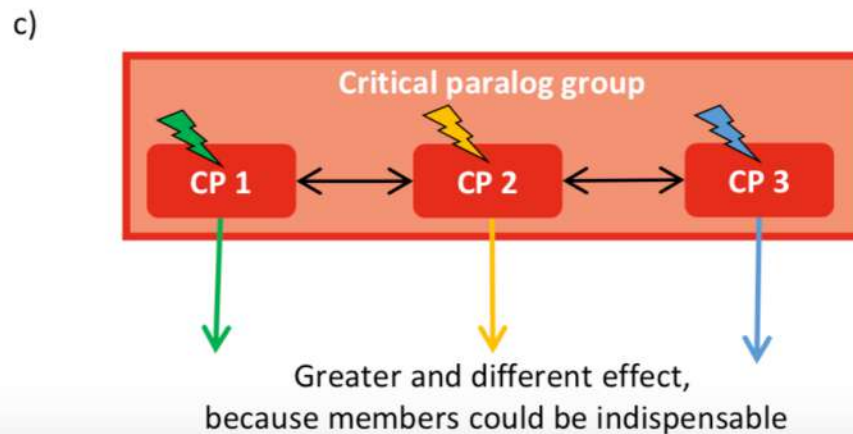
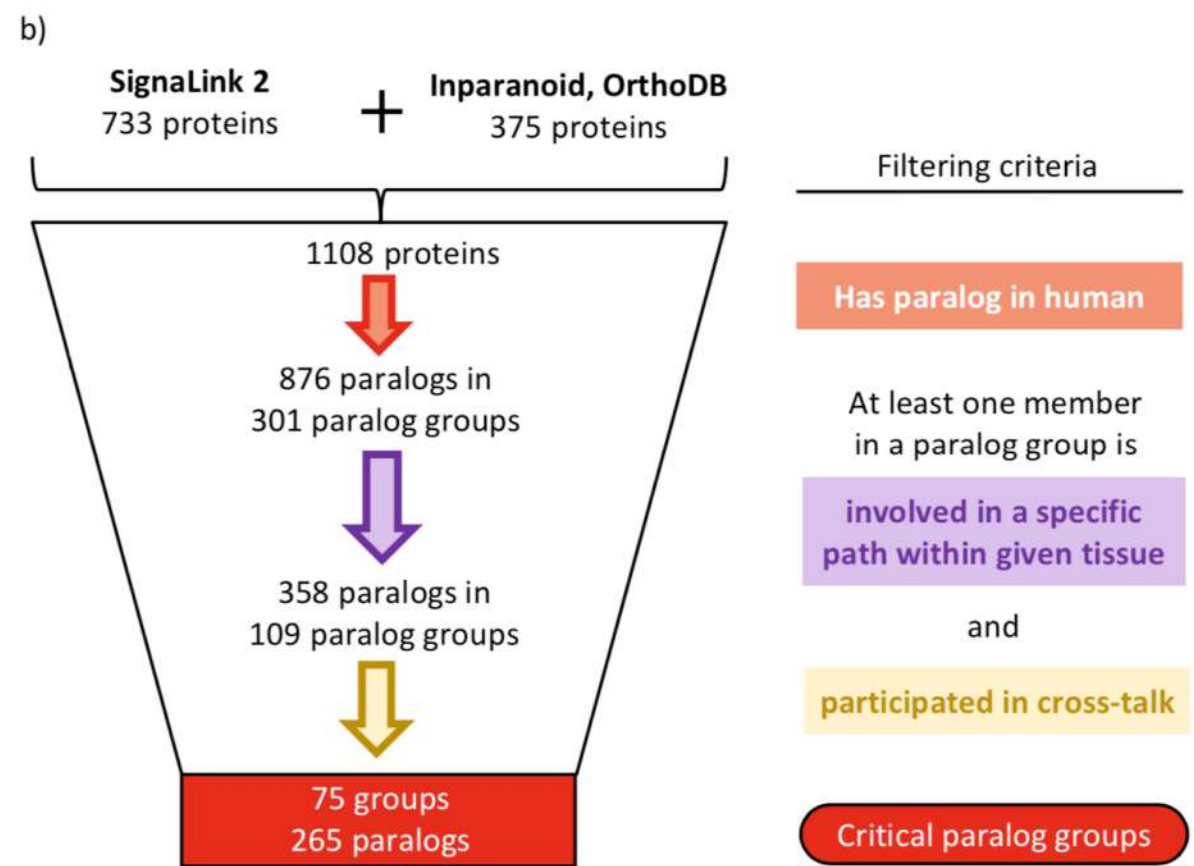
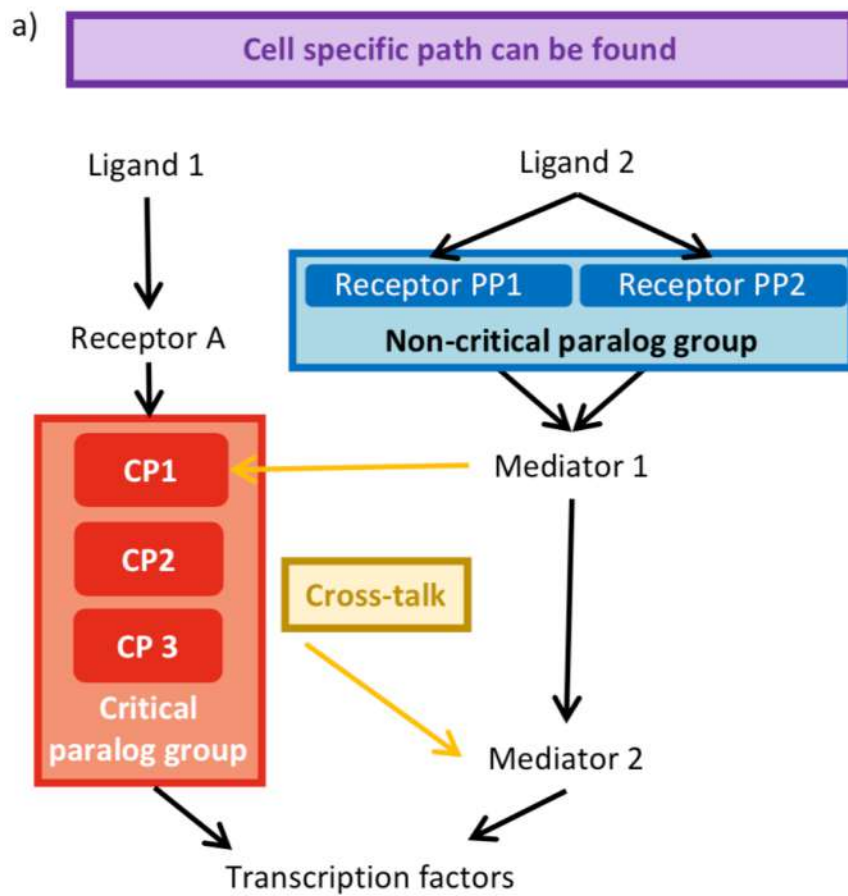
How cross-talks and signalling flow are regulated?



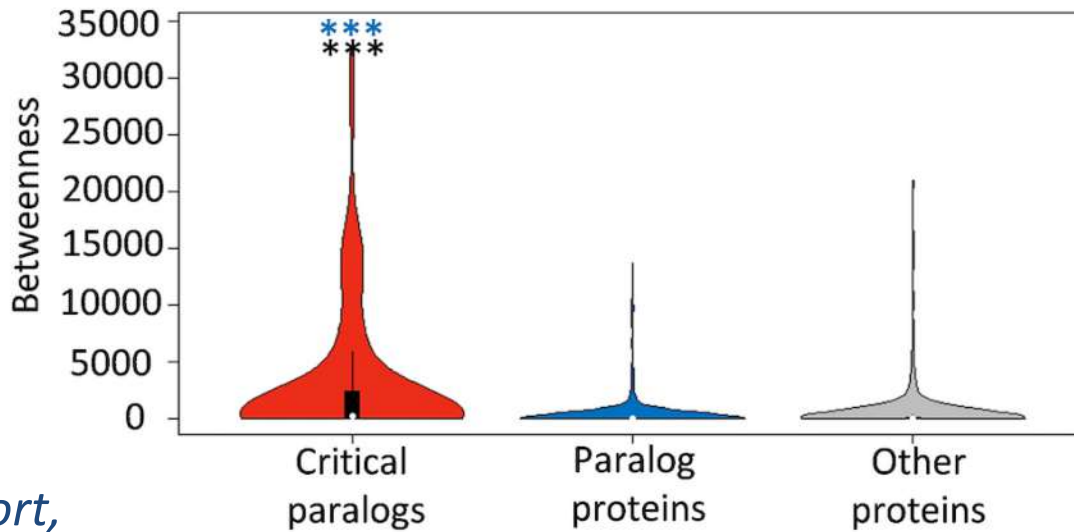
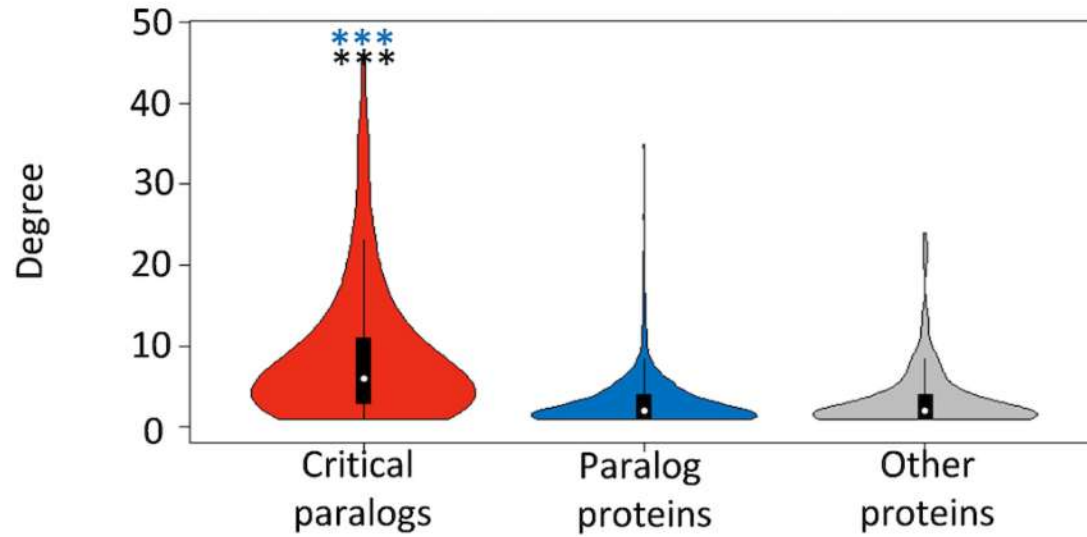
Critical
nodes

The concept of critical node proteins (CNPs)

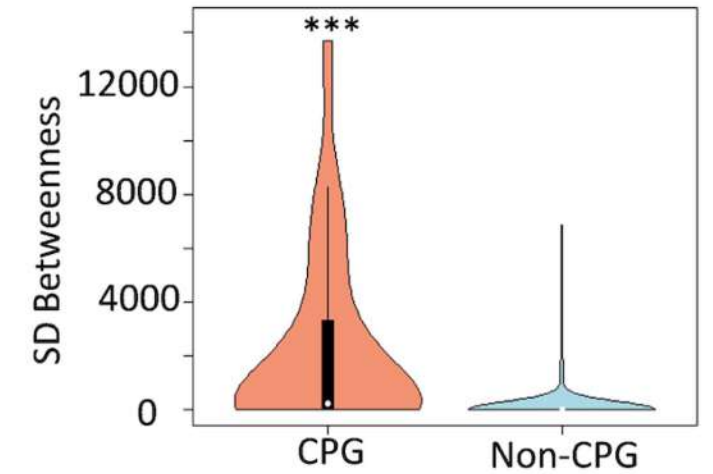
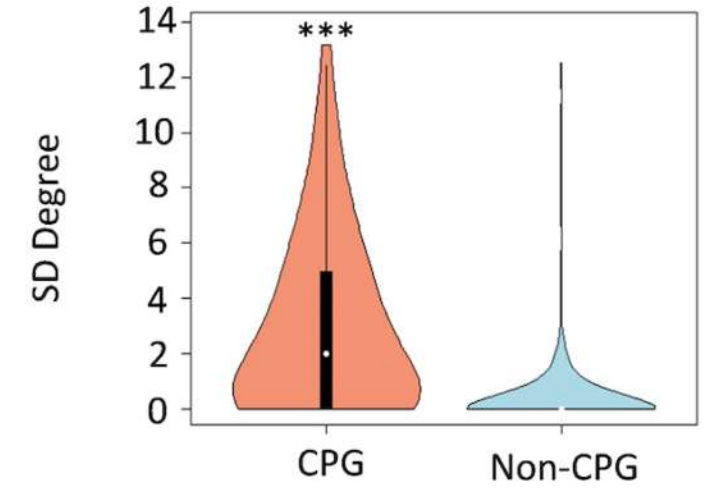




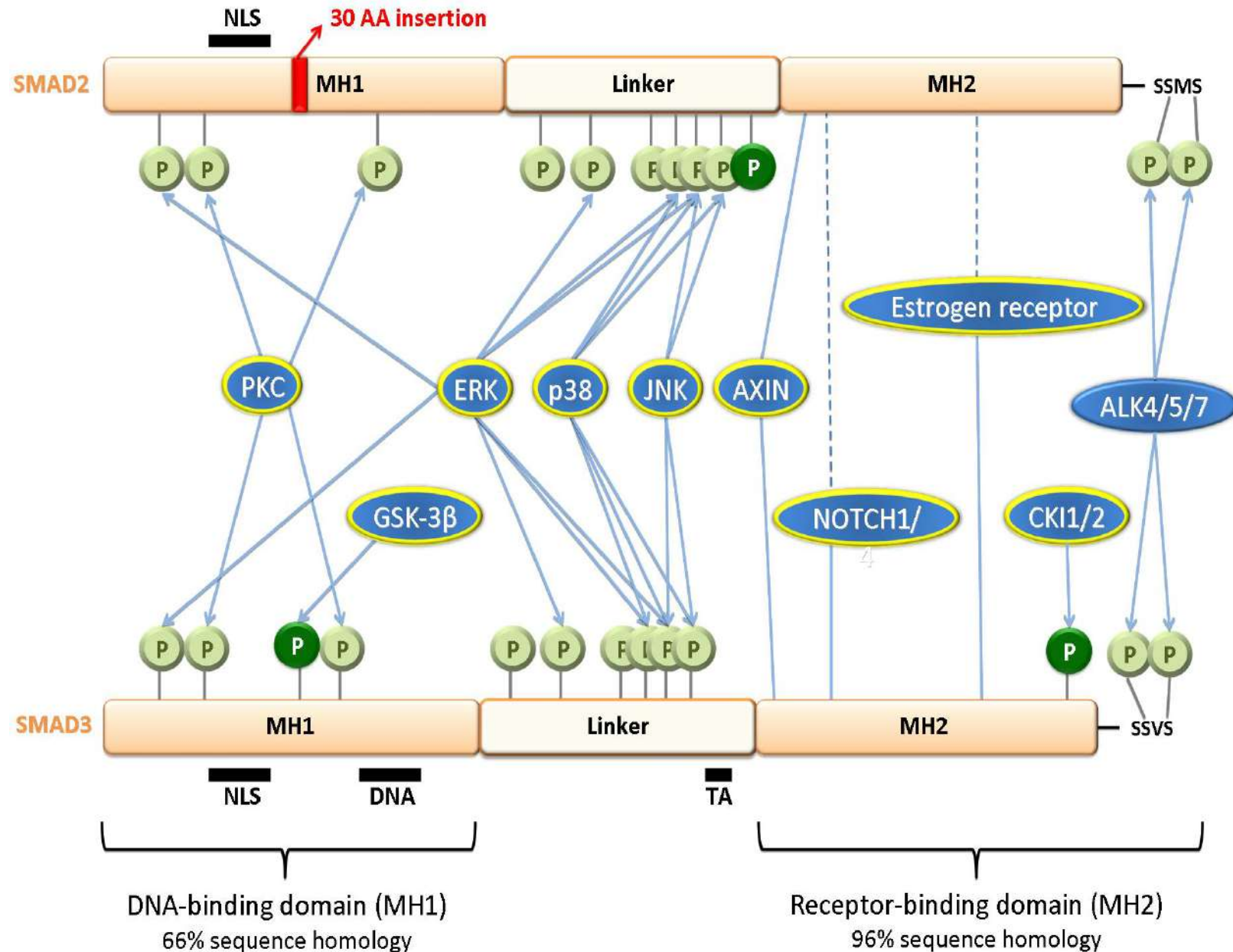
a) Topological properties



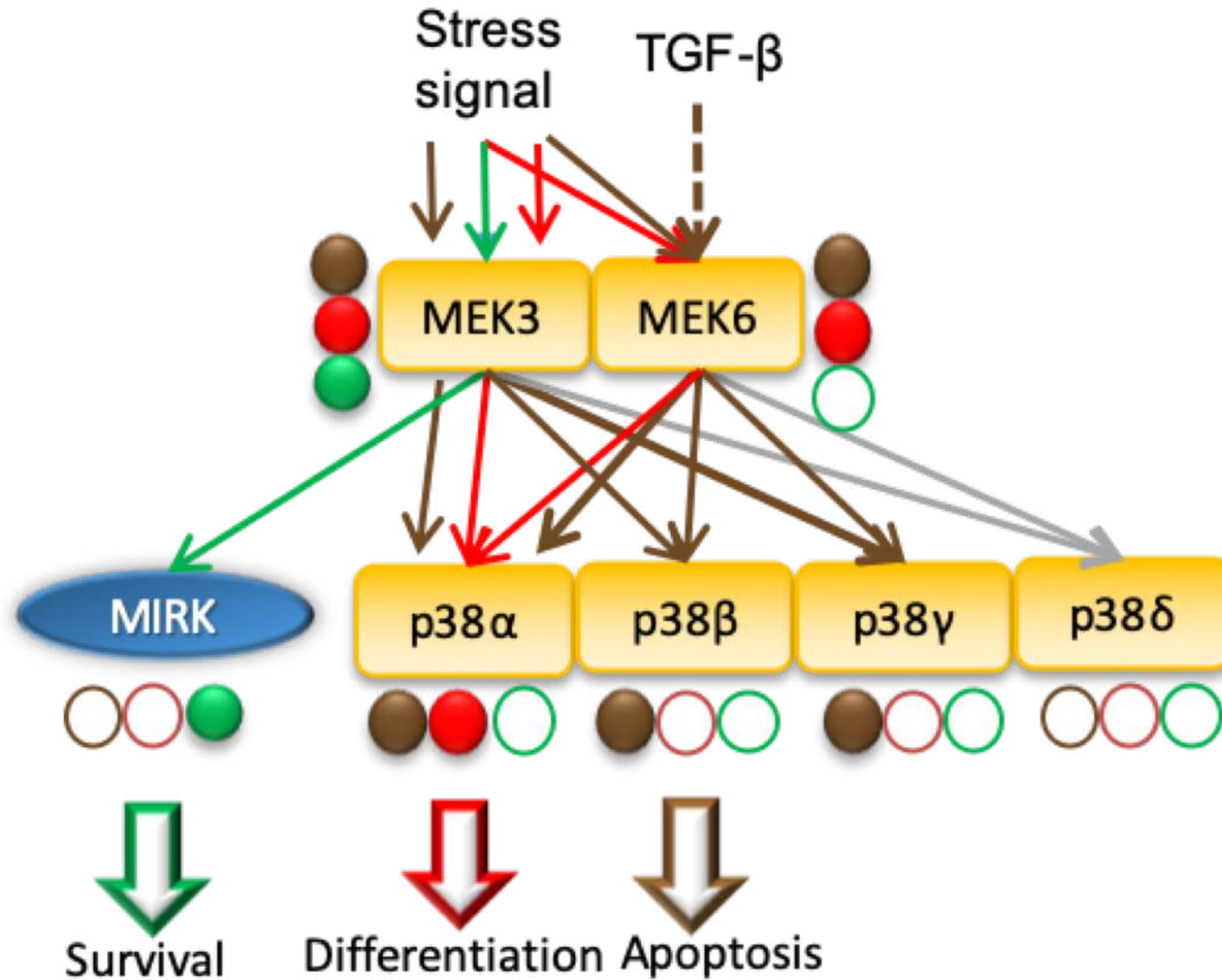
b) Standard Deviations in topological properties within paralog groups



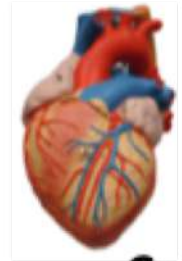
Example 1: The SMAD2/3 critical node



Example 2: The MEK3/6 and p38 critical nodes



Peripheral
Nervous System



Cardiovascular

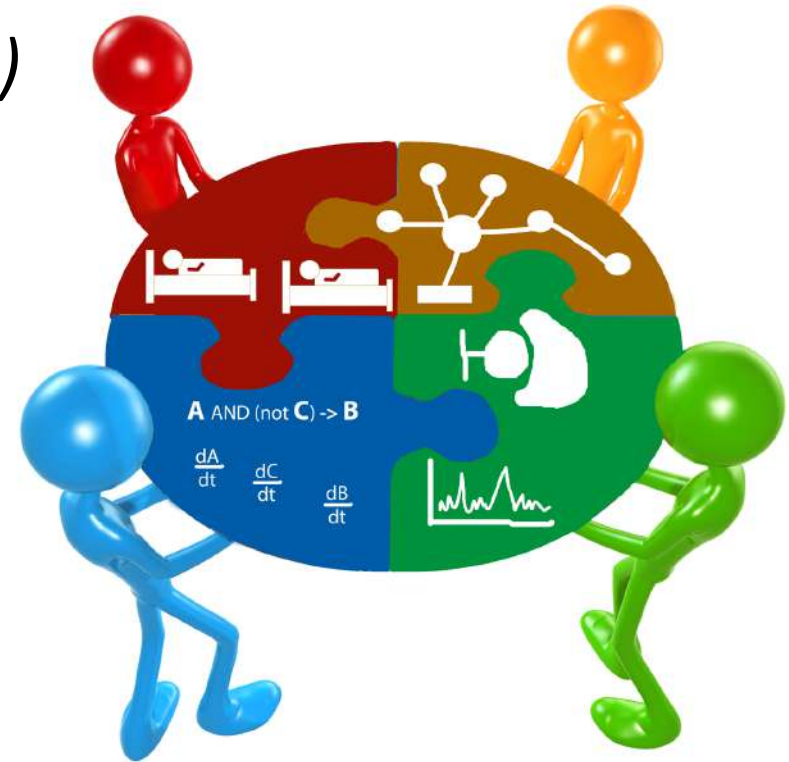


Liver and gall bladder

Protein-protein interactions in Network medicine

Network medicine – a promising history

- “Network medicine” (*Barabasi, 2007*)
- “Systems medicine is finally coming of age” (*Lemberger, 2007*)
- Network as the target (*Pawson and Linding, 2008*)
- “Think globally, act locally” (*Barabasi, Loscalzo, 2011*)
- Nowadays considered as a resource for
 - biomarker discovery
 - drug target prediction
 - drug side-effect analysis
 - drug repurposing
 - suggesting new therapies
 - patient-stratification

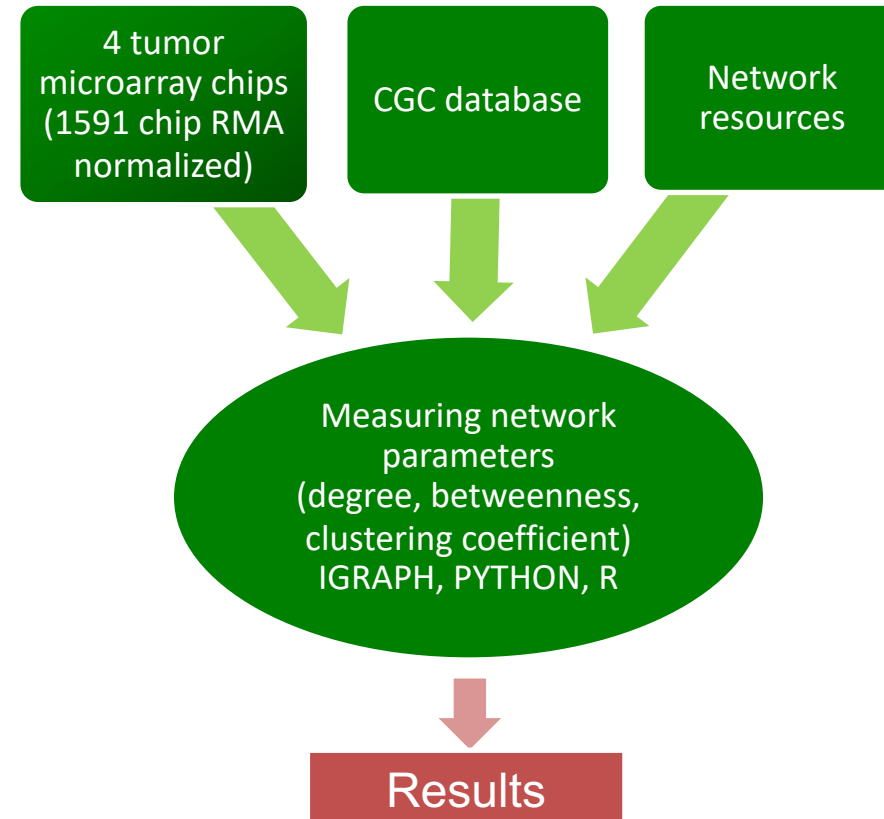


Which genes are
mutated, which ones
have differential
expression
in cancer?

Are there hidden
'bad guys' among the
interactors of these cancer-
related proteins?

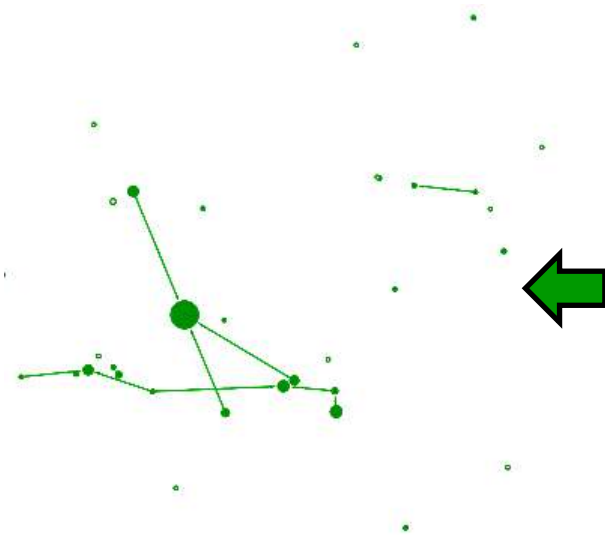
Resources & Methods

- **Cancer Gene Census:** Known driver cancer genes in 4 different cancer types separately: **colorectal carcinoma, breast carcinoma** (include all types), **non-small cell lung carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma**
- **Gene Expression Omnibus:** Affymetrix HGU 133 plus2 microarray data from **4 different** cancer types separately.
- **Network resources - separately:**
3 signalling networks:
SignalLink2, Cui. et al Mol. Syst. Biol. 2007, Reactome
2 protein-protein interaction networks
(Biogrid+DIP+IntAct, HPRD)

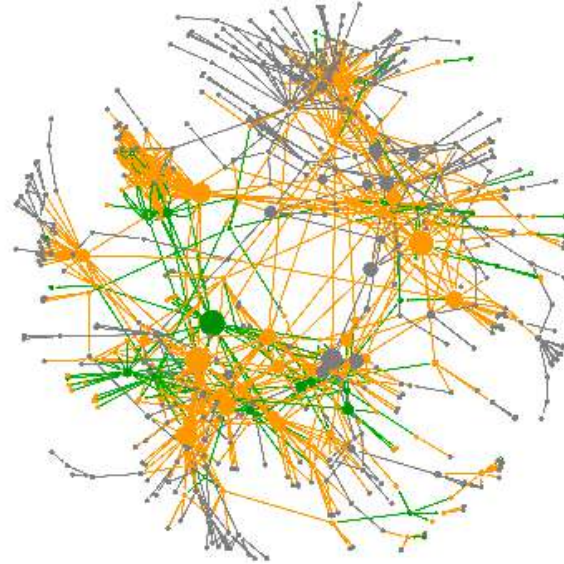


- **Tissue- and cancer-specific networks based on expression data**

First neighbours act like glue in the colorectal carcinoma network

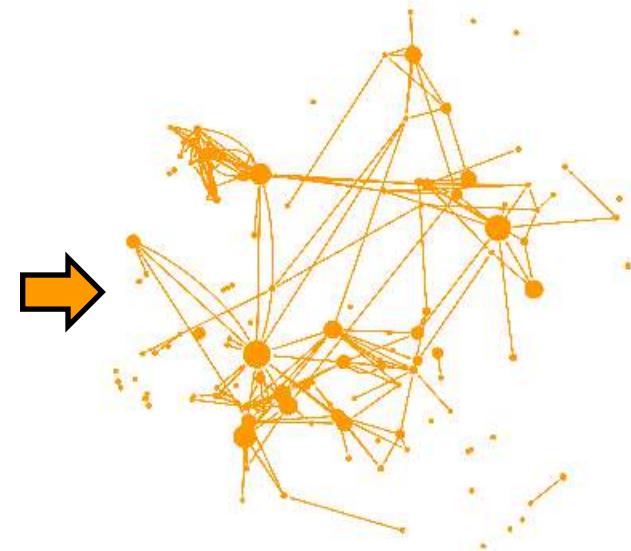


Cancer-related proteins
The network falls apart



Whole manually curated interaction network
of colon cancer

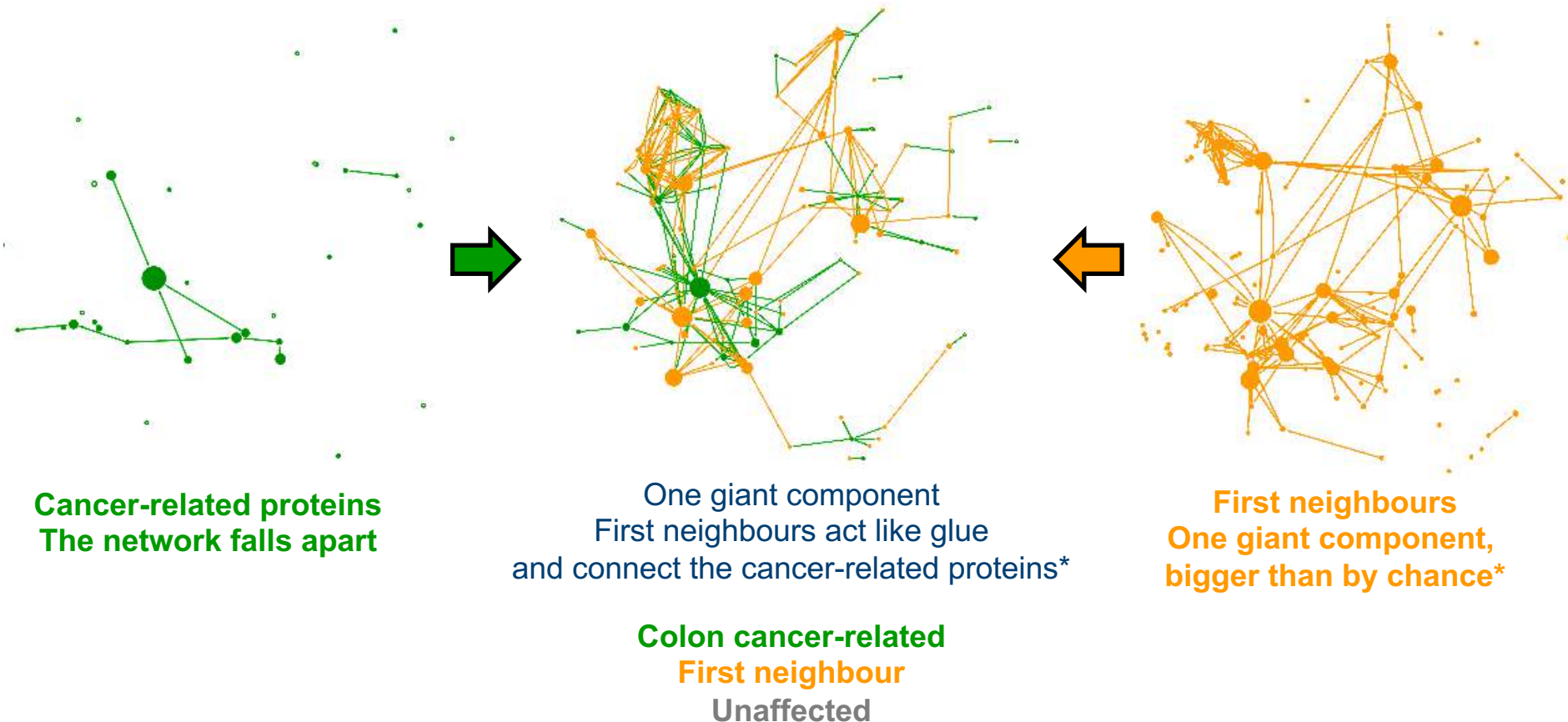
Colon cancer-related
First neighbour
Unaffected



First neighbours
One giant component,
bigger than by chance*

*Exact test with sampling on same network

First neighbours act like glue in the colorectal carcinoma network

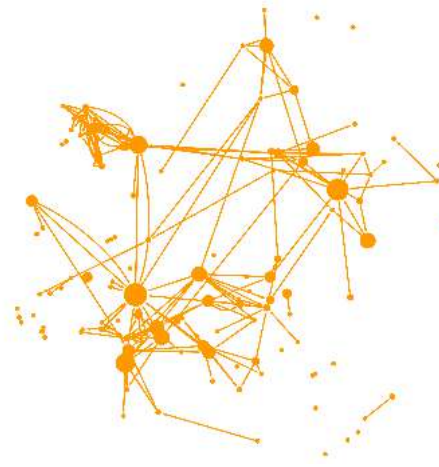
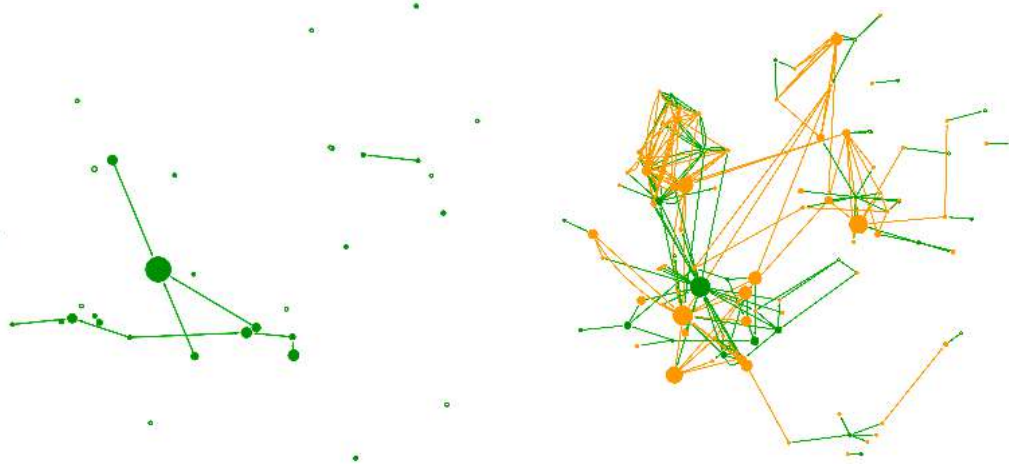


*Exact test with sampling on same network

Interactors of cancer-related proteins have key influence on carcinogenesis and increase the drug target space

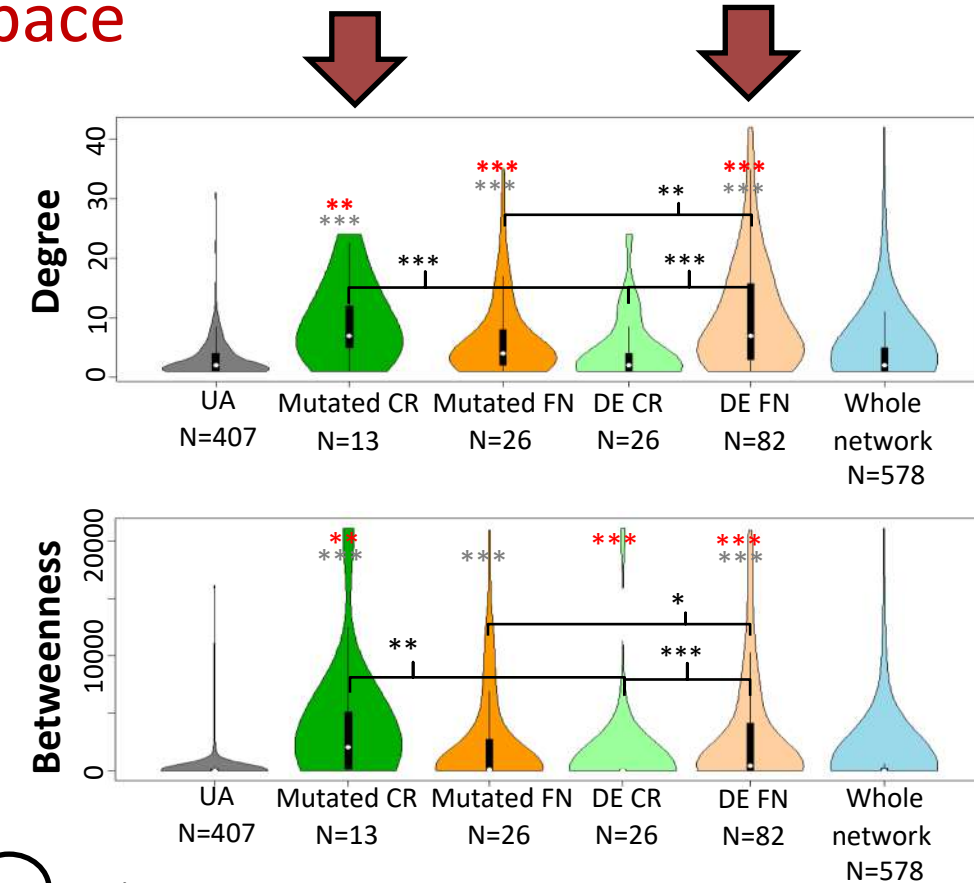
Colon, liver, lung and breast cancer

Cancer-related \longleftrightarrow Cancer-related and first neighbour \longleftrightarrow First neighbour

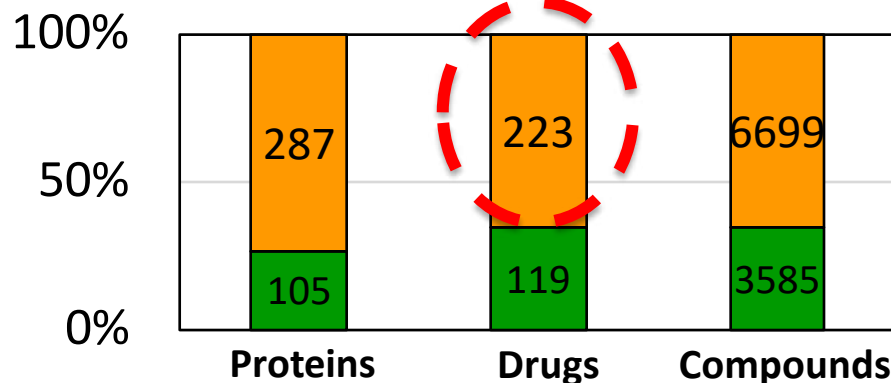


Drug repurposing

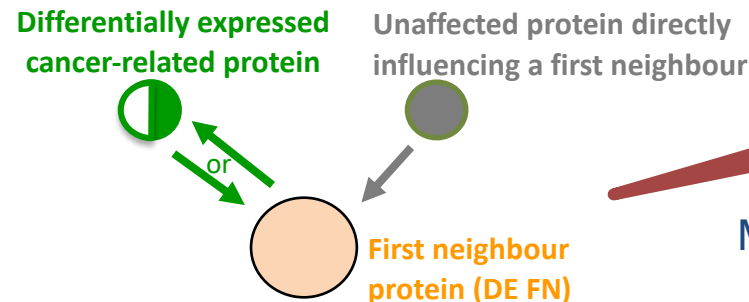
Drug targeting



Only 27 (12%) have currently applied in oncology



Network centrality Low High



Cancer mimicking target selection strategy

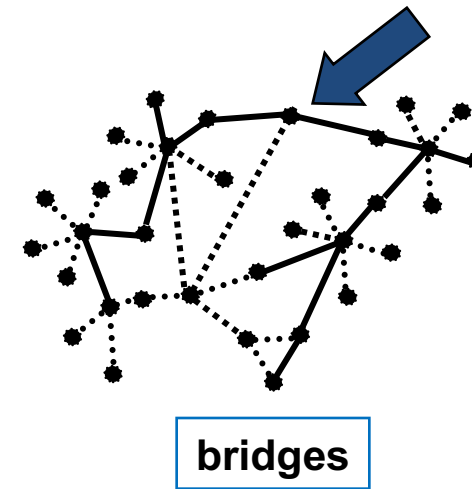
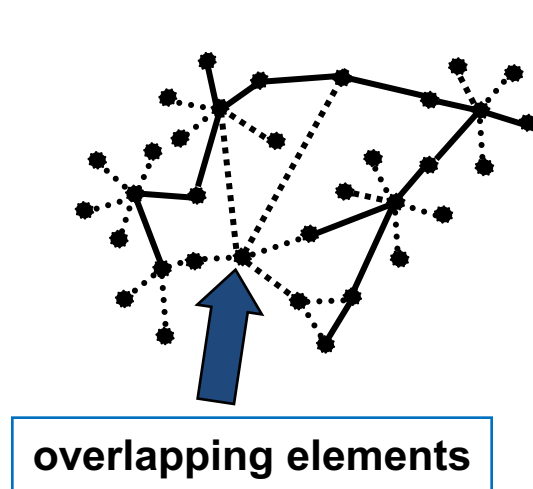
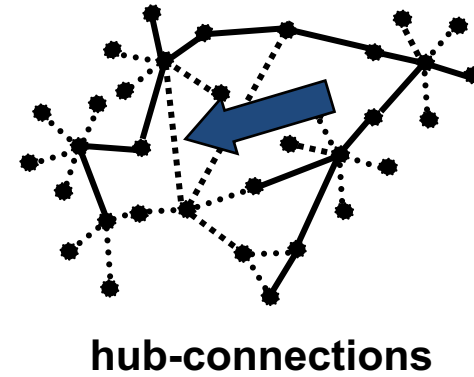
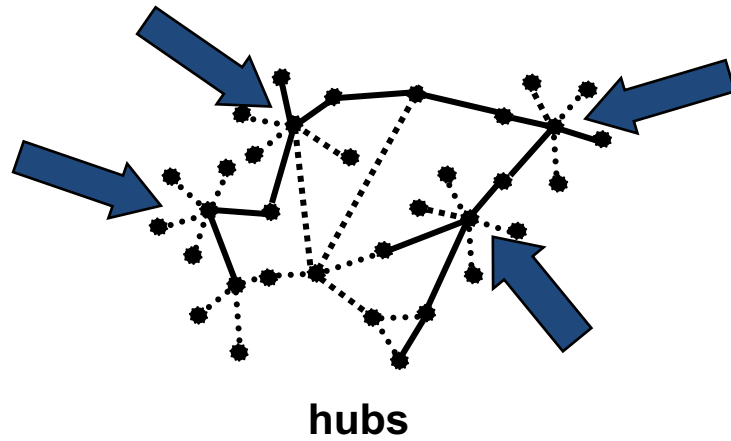
Modos *et al*, Nature Partner Journal (npj) Systems Biology and Applications, 2017

Conclusions of the first neighbour analysis

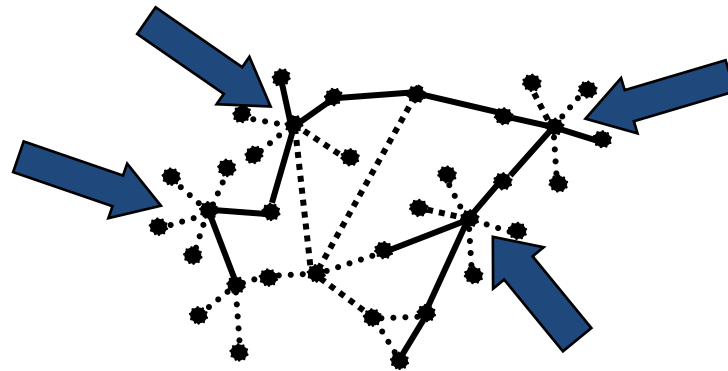
- **First neighbours** of cancer-related proteins are at least as **important as cancer-related proteins** themselves.
- Complementary strategy in cancer to rewire signalling networks:
 - **Mutations directly** affecting the **more central** proteins
 - **Differential expression** affecting the **first neighbours of central proteins**
- Drug repurpose potential for some non-oncology drugs
- Cancer mimicking strategy by **targeting influencer proteins** (2nd neighbours of a cancer-related protein)

Protein-protein interactions in Network pharmacology

Network-based drug target options

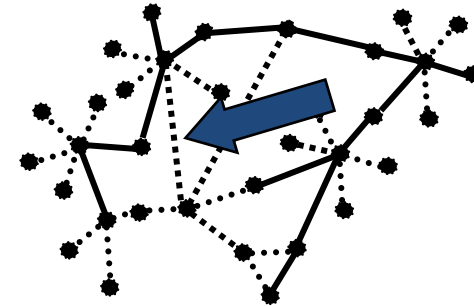


Network-based drug target options in signalling networks



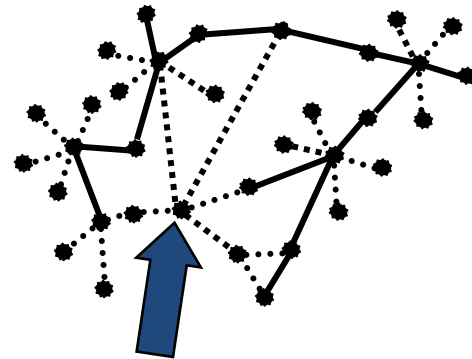
hubs

central components of pathways



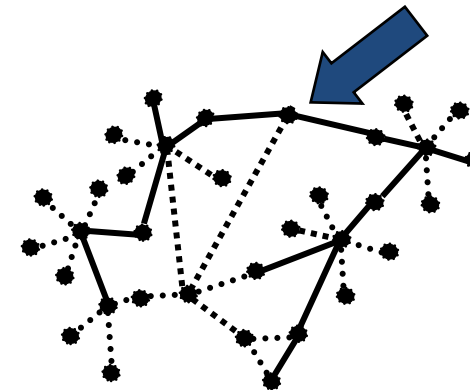
hub-connections

cross-talks



overlapping elements

multi-linker



bridges

linker

multi-pathway proteins

Drug design strategies

The central hit strategy:

to kill rapidly growing cells
having flexible networks
with large dissipation

[choke point targeting]

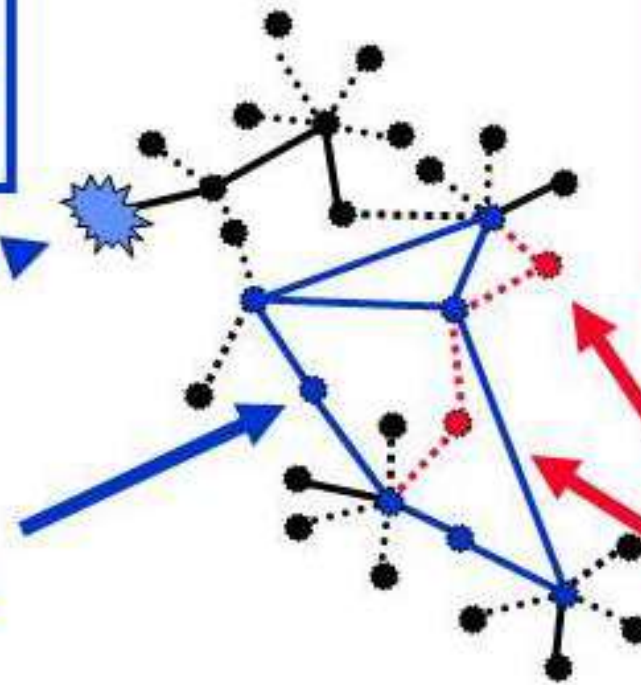
**specific, high
centrality node**

The network influence strategy:

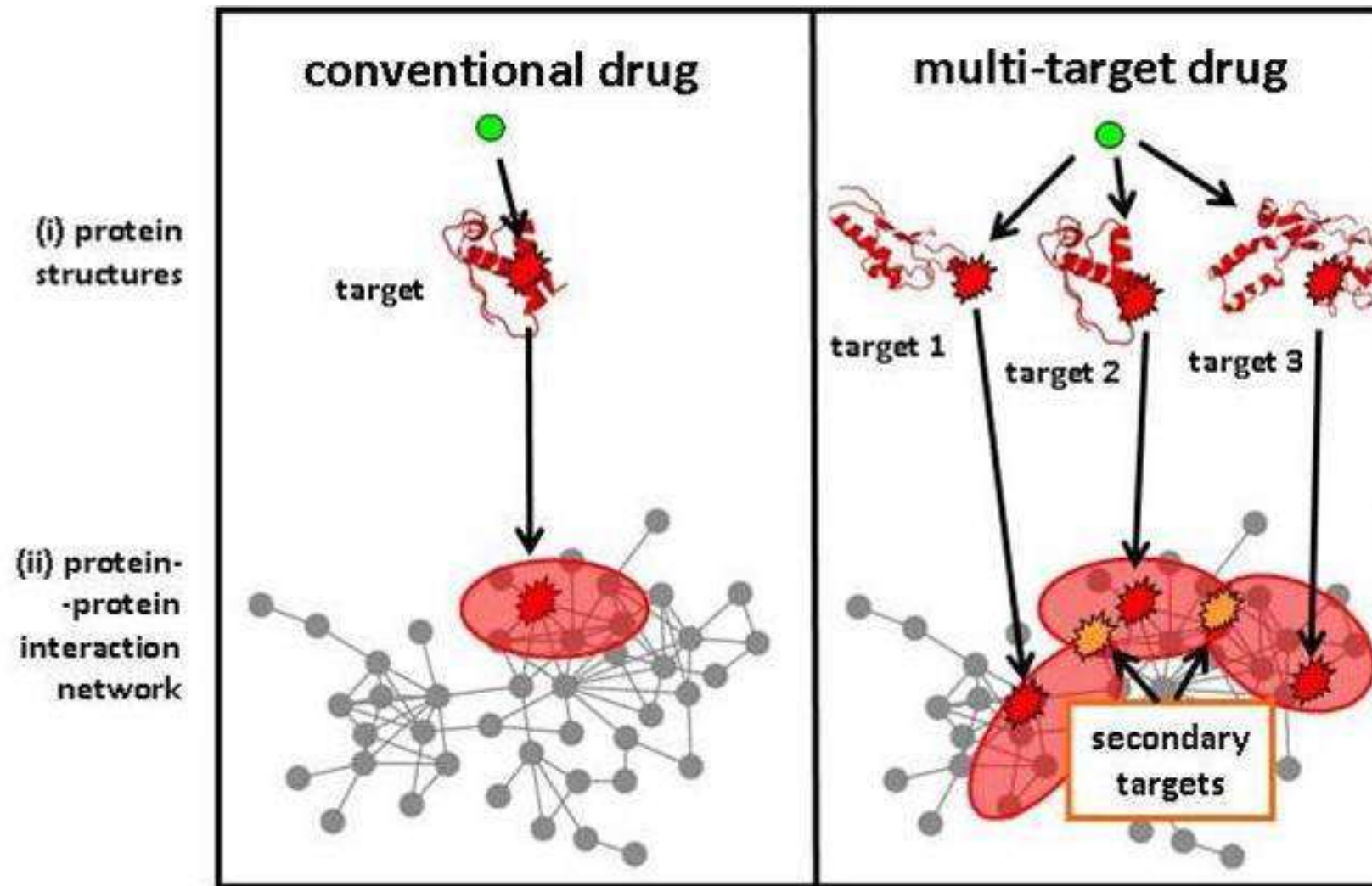
for differentiated cells
having rigid networks
with small dissipation

*[central node hit causes
overload: side effects
& toxicity]*

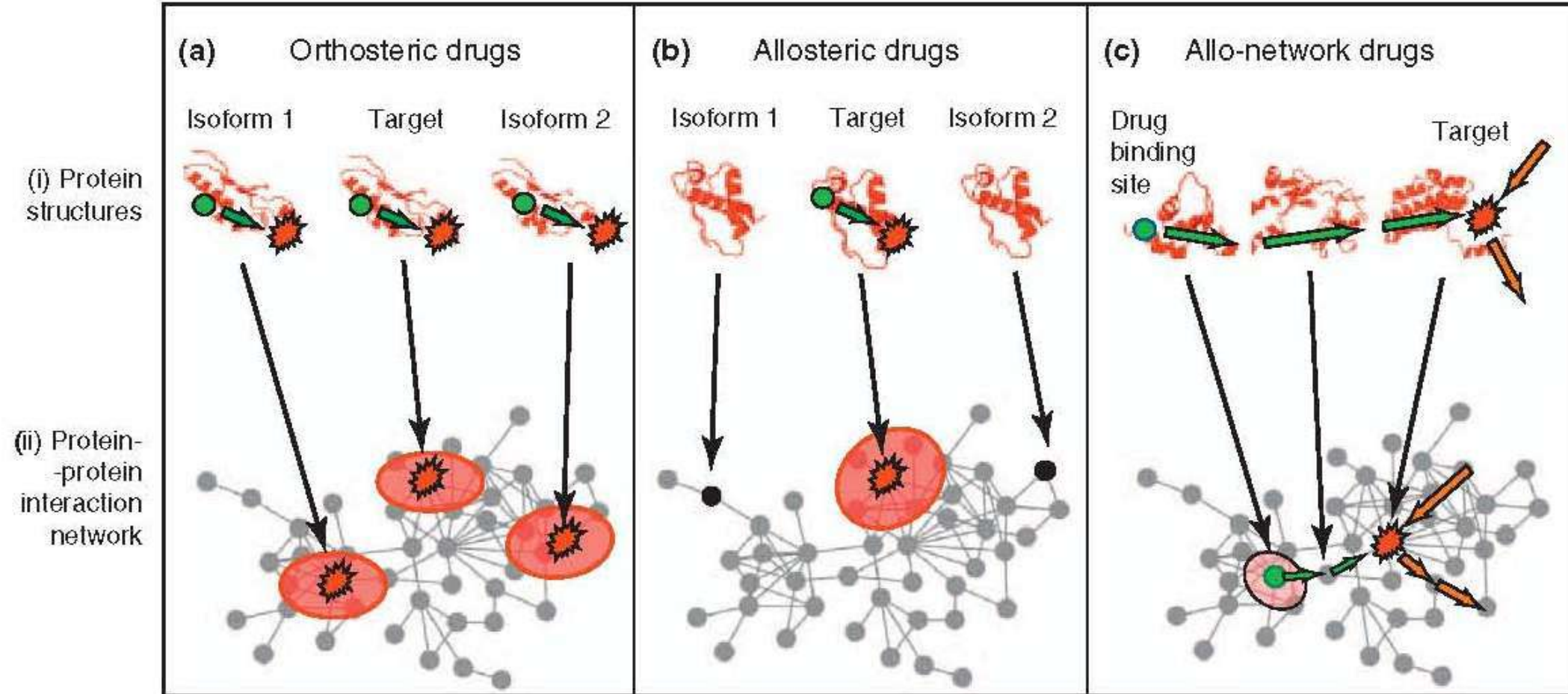
- **multiple targets**
- **allo-network drugs**



Multi-target drugs



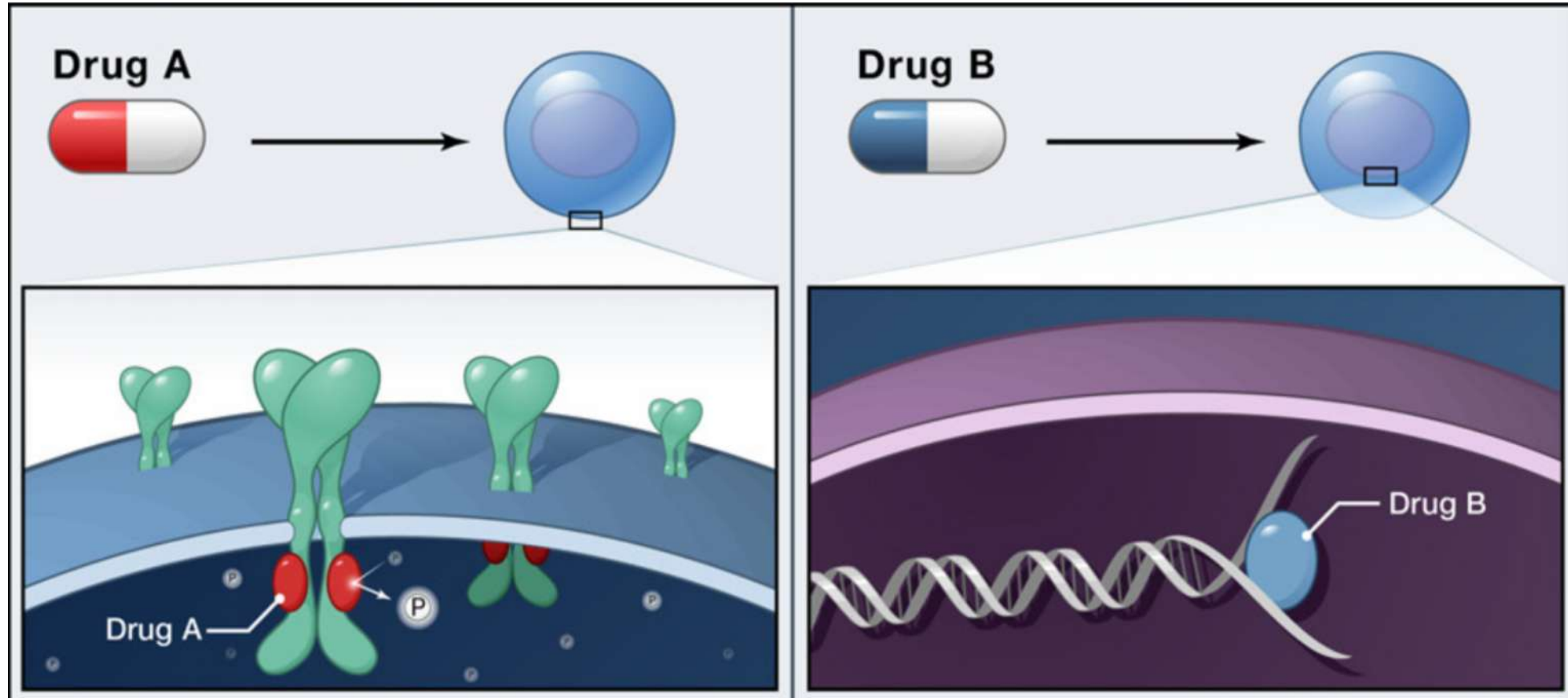
Allo-network drugs



hit of intra-cellular paths



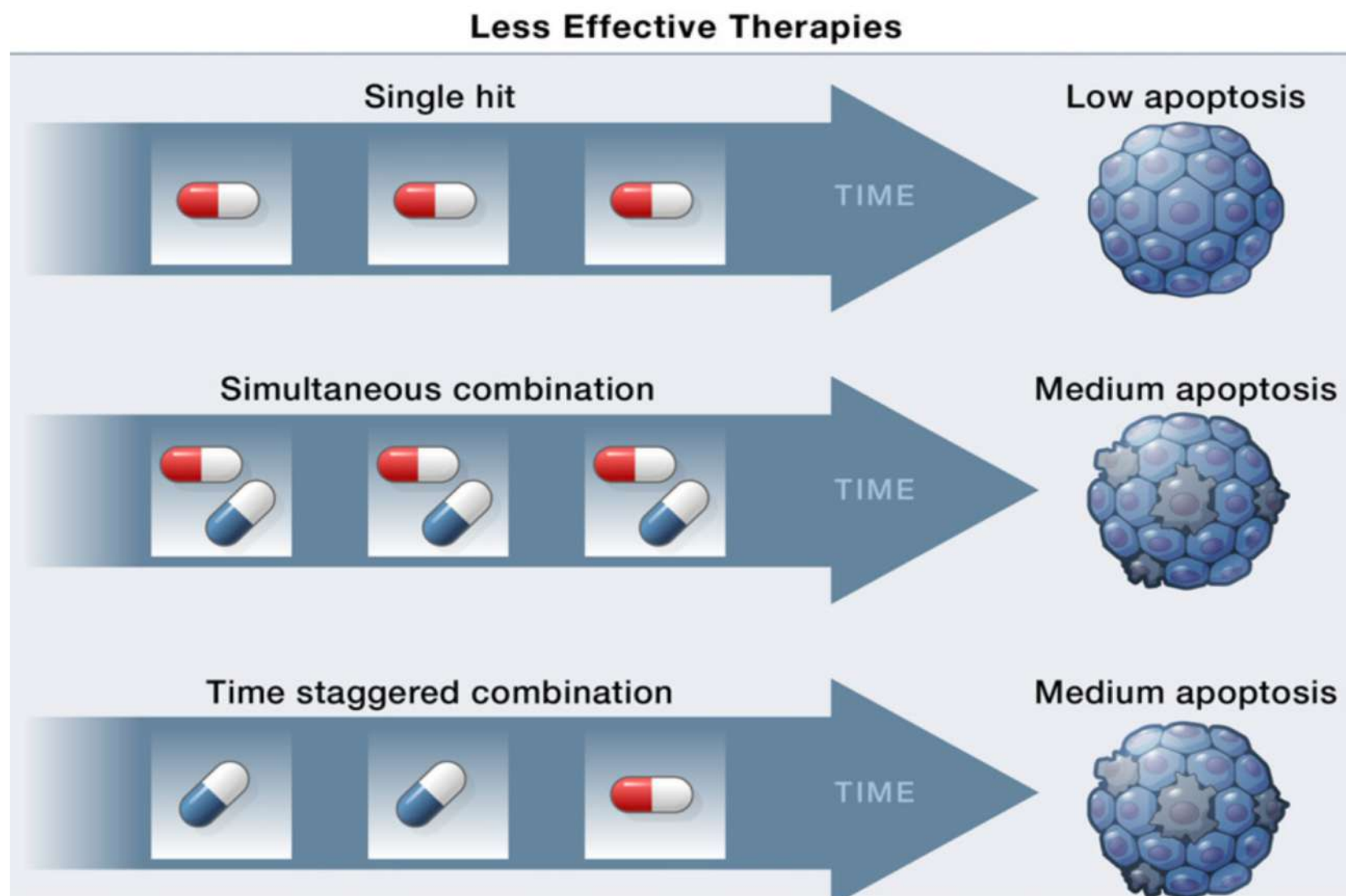
Allo-network drugs in action



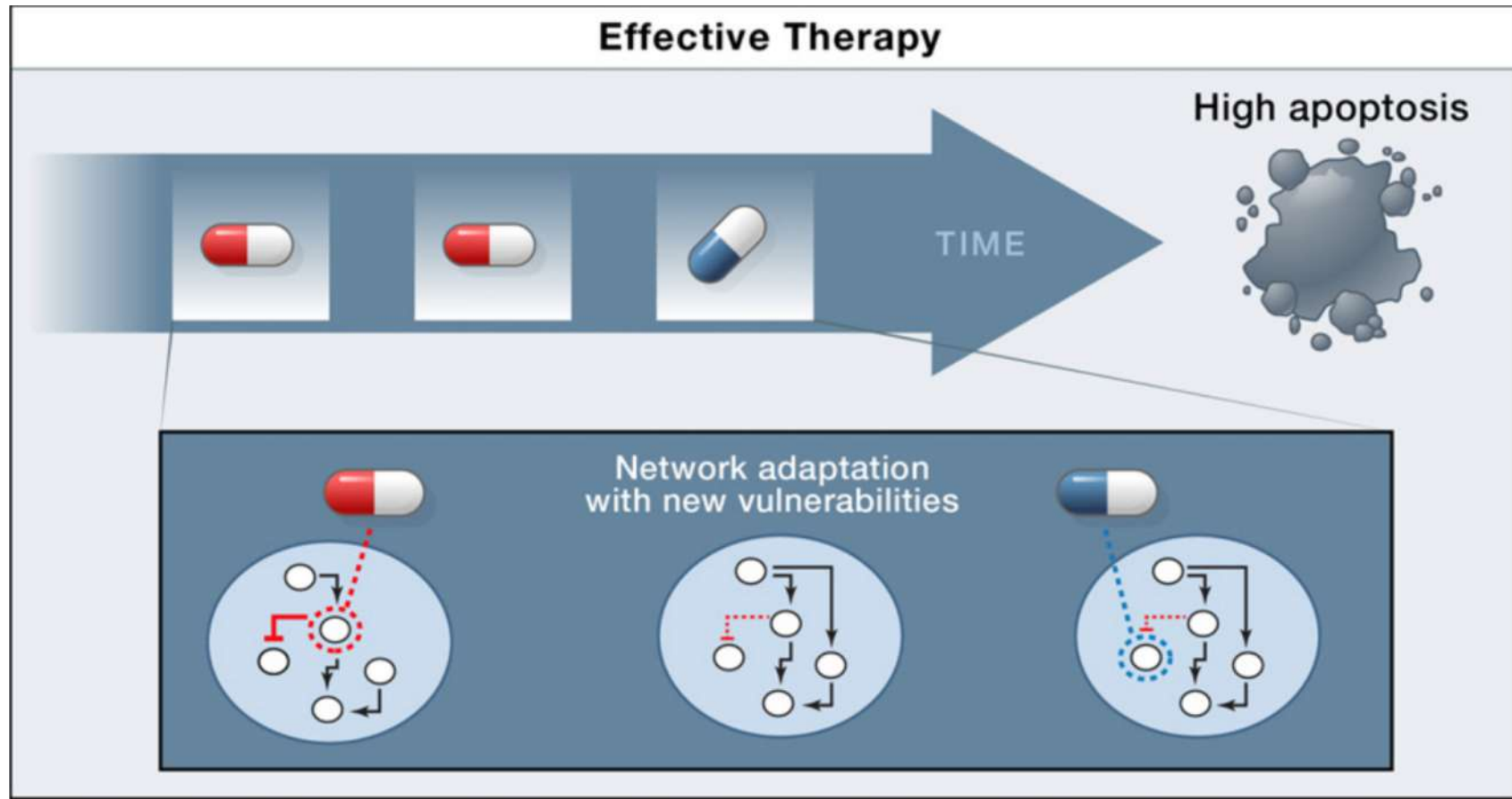
Drug A: EGFR kinase-inhibitor erlotinib

Drug B: doxorubicin (chemotherapy drug)

Allo-network drugs in action



Allo-network drugs in action



Would you like to know more?





EMBO Practical Course

Computational analysis of protein-protein interactions in cell function and disease

01 – 06 December 2019 | Bangalore, India

Thank you!

<https://github.com/korcsmarosgroup/>

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