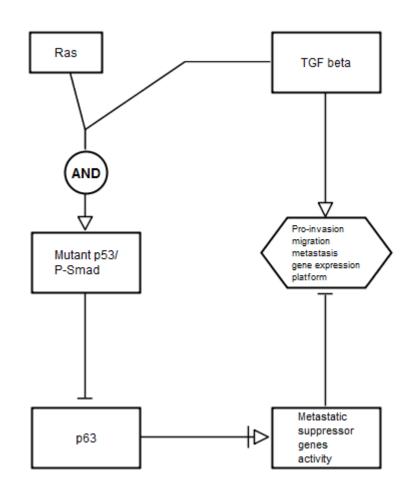
# SBGN AF Development

### **Activity Flow**

- Conceptual
- Sequential
- Non-mechanistic
- Ambiguous
- Logical modelling
- Signalling pathways, gene regulatory networks, but also Abstraction



### **Activity Flow**

Is AF

simple enough (easy to use)or

not used?



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#### **FAQS**

The Frequently Asked Questions section provides answers to some frequently asked questions about SBGN.



Frequently asked questions about PD Level 1



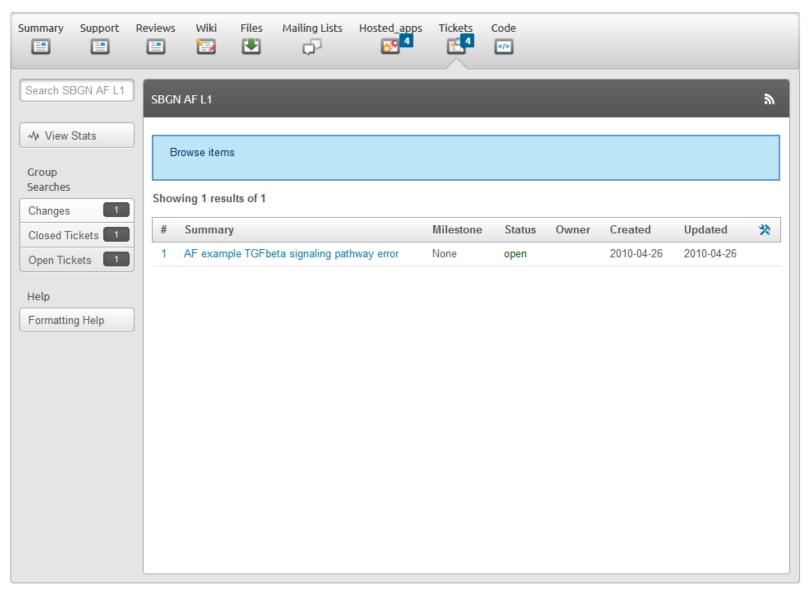
Frequently asked questions about ER Level 1

The following questions are general and not specific to a particular SBGN language.

#### Which software supports SBGN?

It is difficult to keep track of SBGN support in the various relevant software tools. However we try to gather the information we have on a <u>single page</u>.

#### Systems Biology Graphical Notation



## AF Node (Biological Activity)



Figure 2.2: The Activity Flow glyph for biological activity.

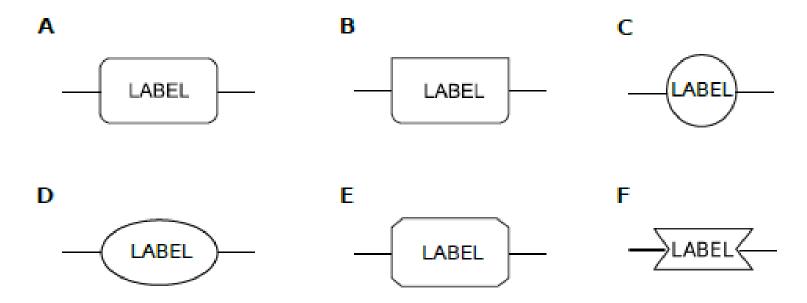


Figure 2.6: The Activity Flow glyph for unit of information.

### AF Node (Biological Activity)

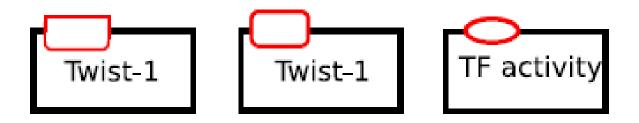


Figure 2.7: Examples of unit of information used on biological activity node to indicate that the Twist-1 activity is from a nucleic acid feature or a macromolecule, or a transcription factor activity from an unspecified entity.

### **AF Phenotype**

#### AF PHENOTYPE

#### AF phenotype glyph survey

In SBGN Activity Flow, phenotype and perturbation are both activity nodes, and are represented by glyphs identical to those of perturbing agent and phenotype in PD, respectively. The syntax of both glyphs is identical to that in PD also, i.e., perturbation can only be the source of an influence arc, and phenotype can only be the target.

There are two issues related to this.

- 1. In PD, perturbing agent is an EPN, while phenotype is a process node, while in AF, both perturbation and phenotype are activity nodes (processes). Using the same glyph for two semantically different concept is confusing.
- 2. In AF, sometime a *phenotype* can be a source of the different arc, for example, Na channel activity -> membrane depolarization -> K channel activity -> membrane repolarization. The current AF syntax makes it difficult to represent such pathways.

The topic was discussed at the HARMONY in April, and a few solutions have been suggested, which are summarized below.

#### A. Solution for the glyph of perturbation

Remove *perturbation* as an activity node. Instead, use it as a decoration of an activity node like *macromolecule* or *nucleic acid feature*.

Examples: the <u>glyph</u>, <u>PPAR pathway</u>.

### AF Phenotype

```
Results of the voting.
```

```
1 vote - proposal 1
```

1 vote - proposal 2

0 vote - proposal 3

0 vote - proposal 4

3 votes - proposal 5

2 votes - proposal 6

No decision was made. Need further discussion.

### **AF Phenotype**

 HARMONY 2012 - decision about how to deal with phenotype, no objections on mailing list



The Activity Flow glyph for biological activity - phenotype

### **Next Steps**

- Finalize spec
   (current version does not reflect latest decisions)
- Vote about new version (new level ?) of SBGN AF

### Systems Biology Graphical Notation: Activity Flow language Level 1

#### Version 1.1

Date: March 8, 2012

Disclaimer: This is a working draft of the SBGN Activity Flow Level 1 Version 1.1 specification. It is not a normative document.

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