

Visualizing metabolomics data in directed biological networks

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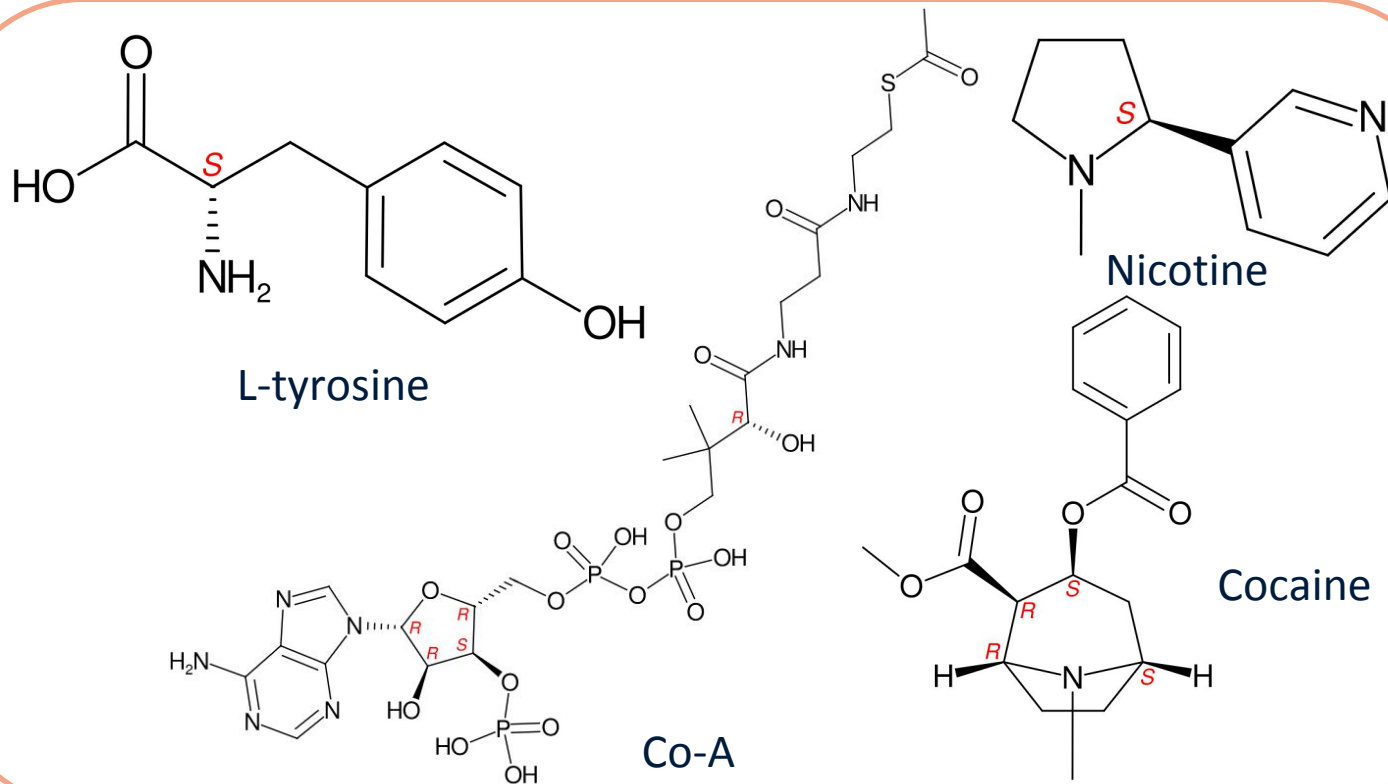
Blog: <http://smallcats4science.blogspot.nl>

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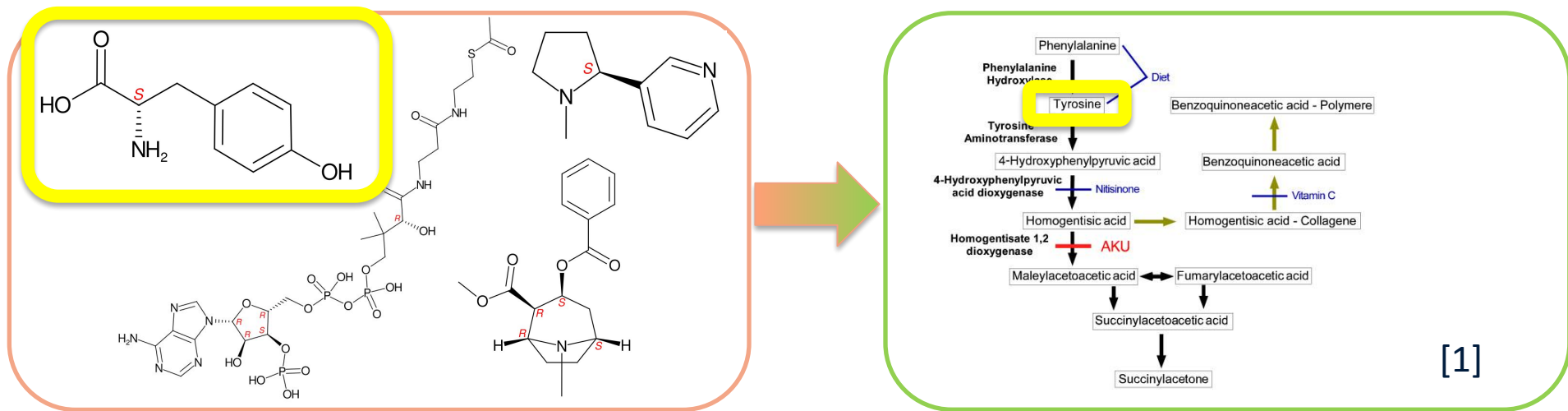
2019-09-25 Master Systems Biology 2019-2020



Linking metabolomics data to pathways...



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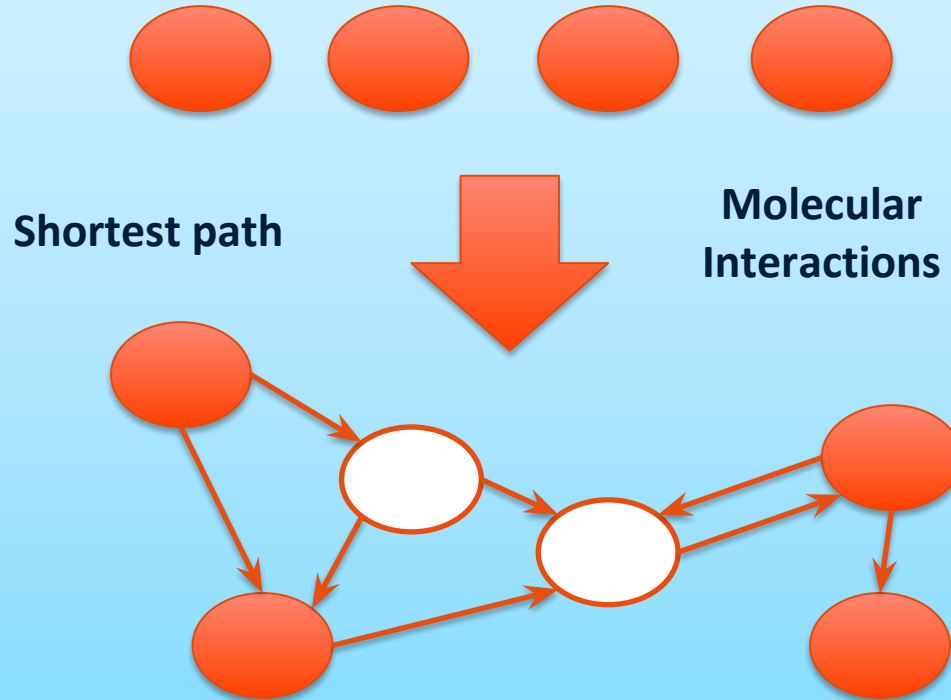


Sparseness of Data

Amount of data

Identifier mapping

Network approach [1]



Aim of Network Approach

- Directed network of metabolites from pathway knowledge bases

Aim of Network Approach

- Directed network of metabolites from pathway knowledge bases
- Calculate sub-network between active metabolites

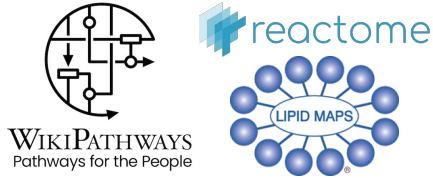
Aim of Network Approach

- Directed network of metabolites from pathway knowledge bases
- Calculate sub-network between active metabolites
- Visualise directed paths

Aim of Network Approach

- Directed network of metabolites from pathway knowledge bases
- Calculate sub-network between active metabolites
- Visualise directed paths
- Interpret metabolomics datasets

WORKFLOW



Metabolic interactions

Directed metabolic conversions

3 pathway models

Homo sapiens (Human)

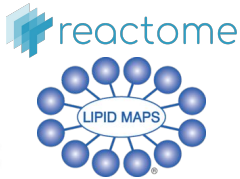
WikiPathways [1] RDF [2]

[1] WikiPathways: <https://www.wikipathways.org>, Slenter *et al.* (2018), DOI: [10.1093/nar/gkx1064](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx1064)

[2] SPARQL endpoint: <http://sparql.wikipathways.org/>, Waagmeester *et al.* (2016) DOI: [10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004989](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004989)

[3] Neo4j: <https://neo4j.com/> [4] Cytoscape: <http://cytoscape.org/>, Shannon *et al.* (2003) DOI: [10.1101/gr.1239303](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.1239303)

WORKFLOW



Metabolic
interactions



Graph
Database

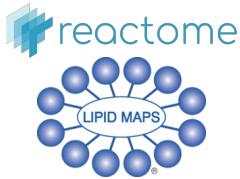
Directed metabolic conversions
3 pathway models
Homo sapiens (Human)

WikiPathways [1] RDF [2]

Store conversions
Cypher queries
Several available
algorithms

Neo4j [3]

WORKFLOW



Metabolic
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Graph
Database



Visualisation

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Neo4j [3]

Omics data visualisation
Network extendable
Automatisable (REST-API)

Cytoscape [4]

WORKFLOW



WikiPathways RDF

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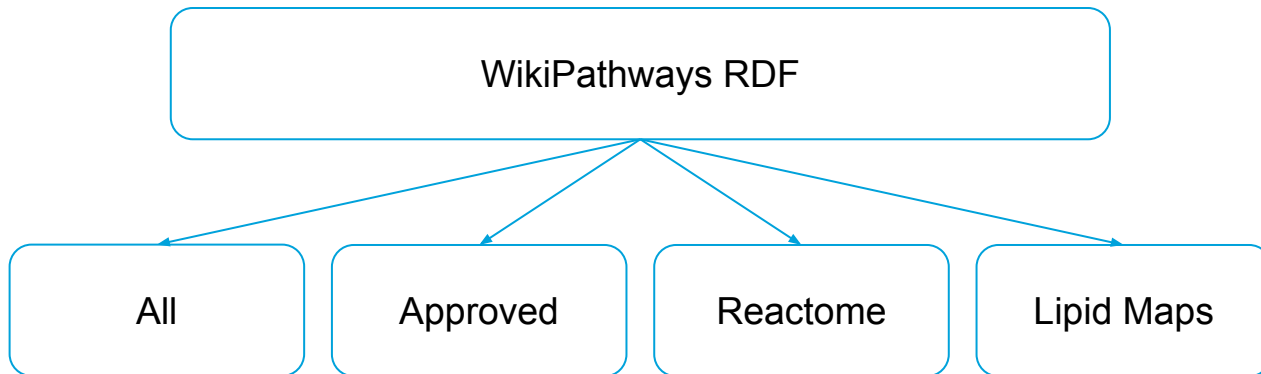
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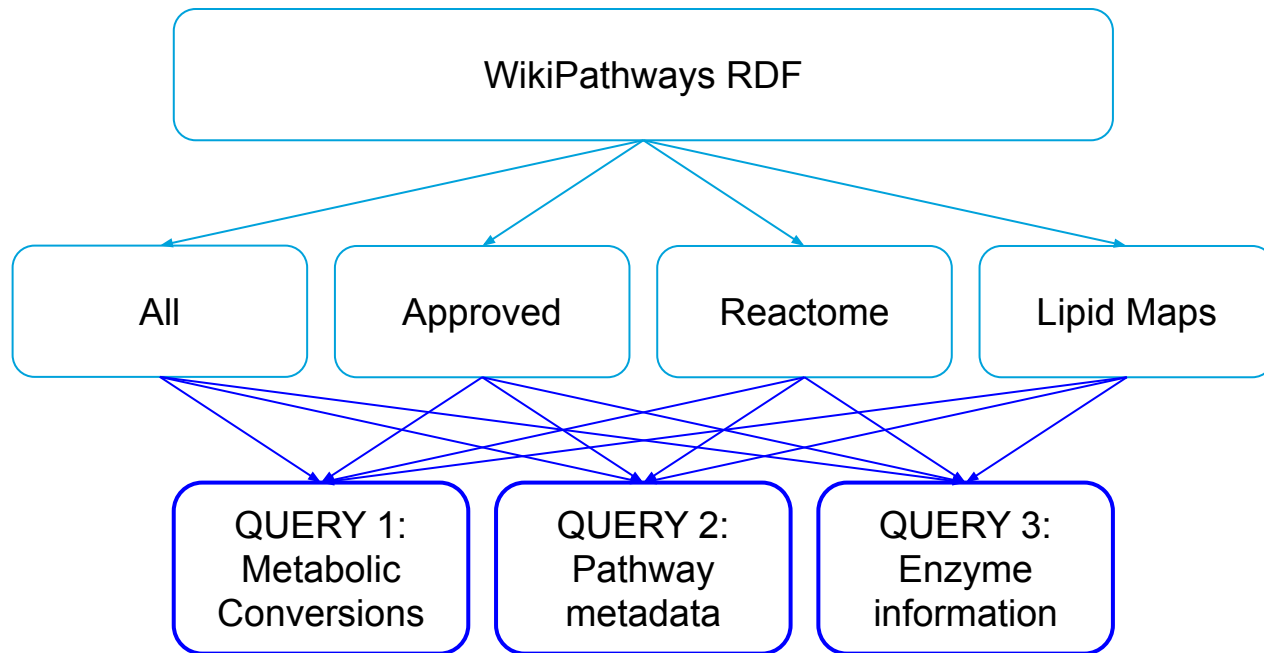
WORKFLOW



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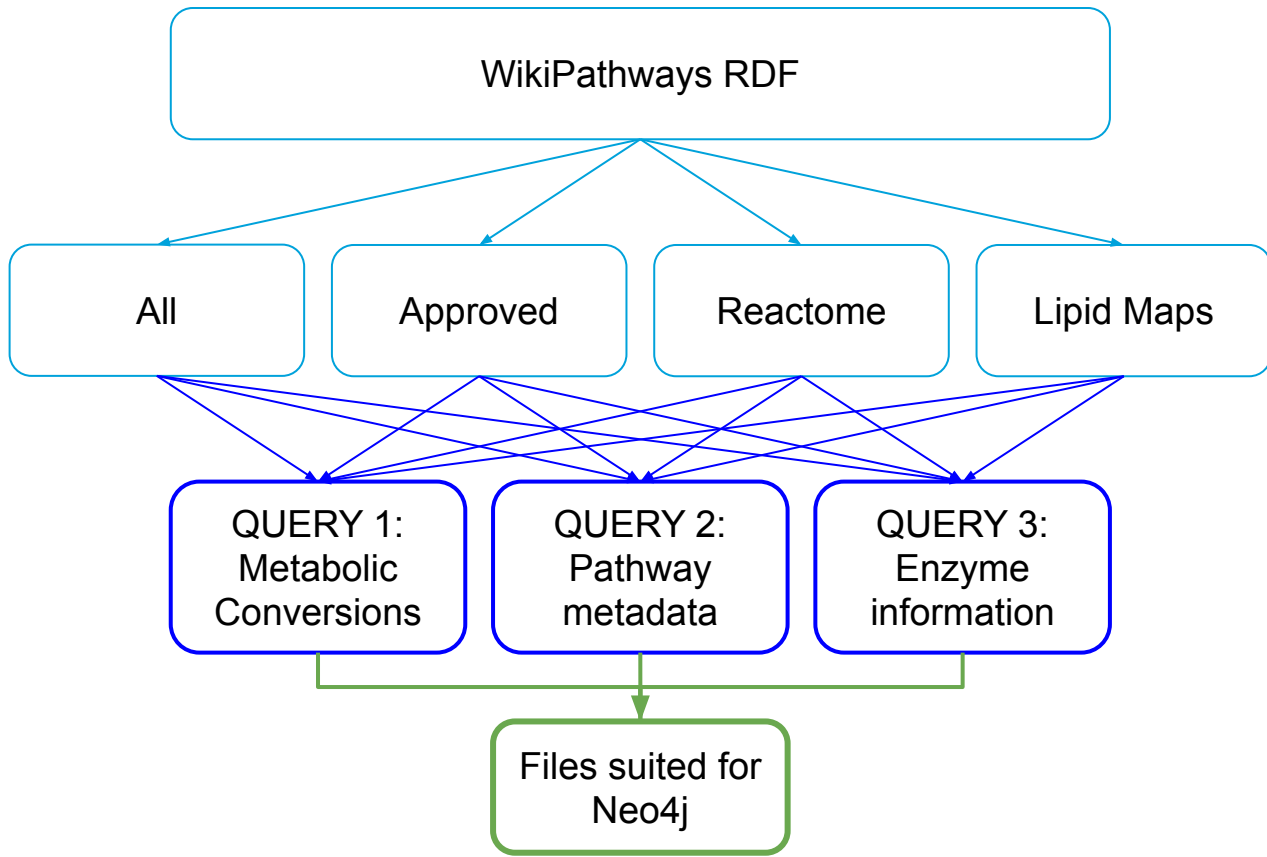
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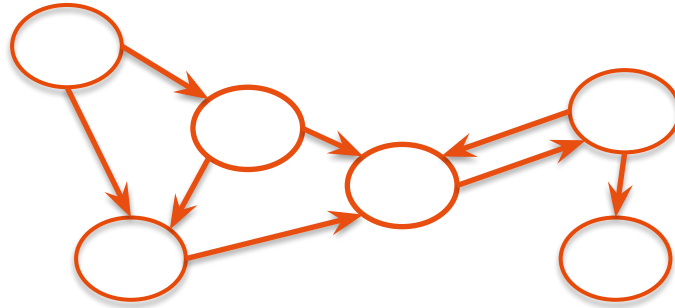
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Neo4j [3]



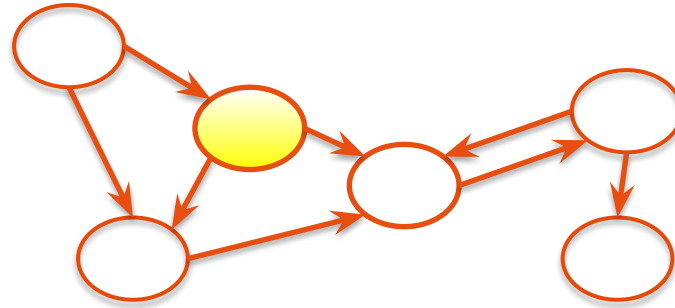
WORKFLOW



Graph Database

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Neo4j [3]



Property	Value	Identifier
Source	L-Tyrosine	Q188017 (Wikidata)
Target	L-Dopa	Q300989 (Wikidata)
Occurrence	2	WP4220, WP4156
Enzyme	Tyrosine 3-mono oxygenase	P07101 (Uniprot-TrEMBL)

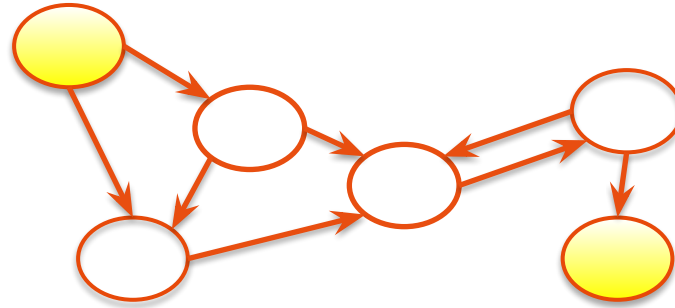
WORKFLOW



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Neo4j [3]



Shortest Path

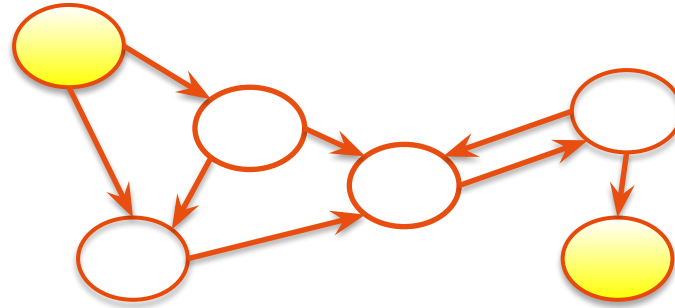
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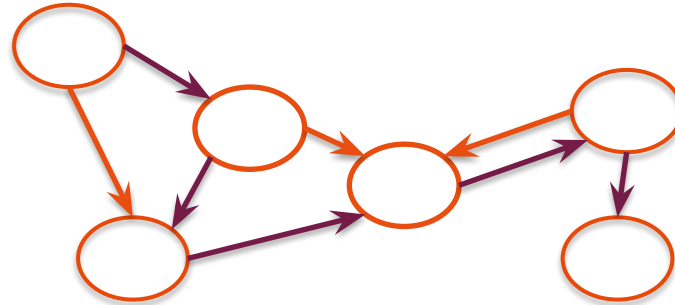
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Neo4j [3]



Shortest Path



Steps:

5

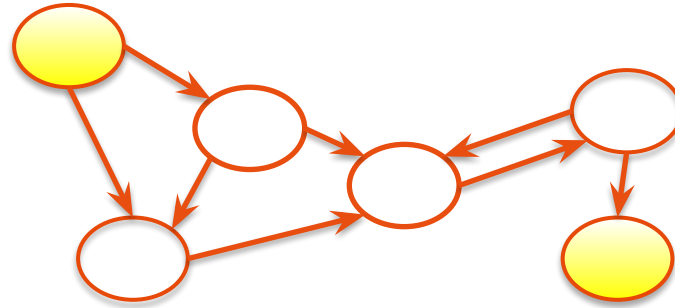
WORKFLOW



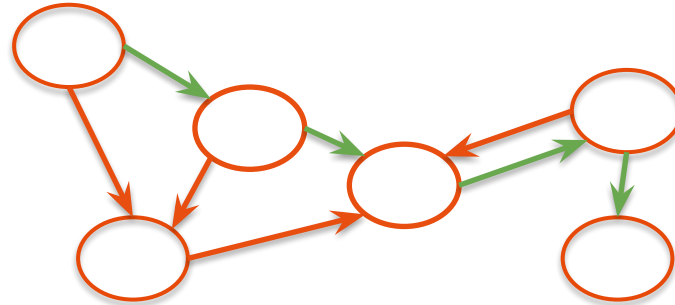
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Neo4j [3]



Shortest Path



Steps:

4

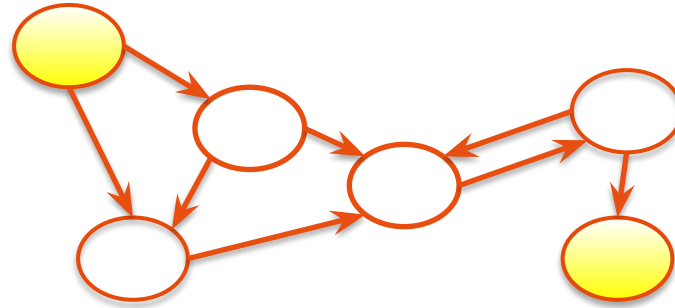
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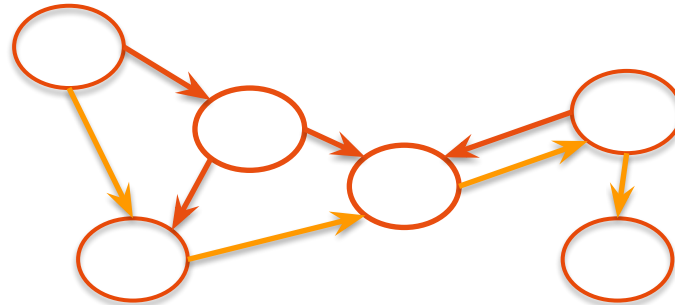
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Shortest Path



Steps:

4

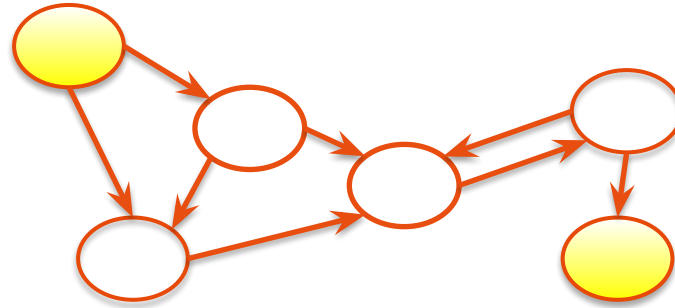
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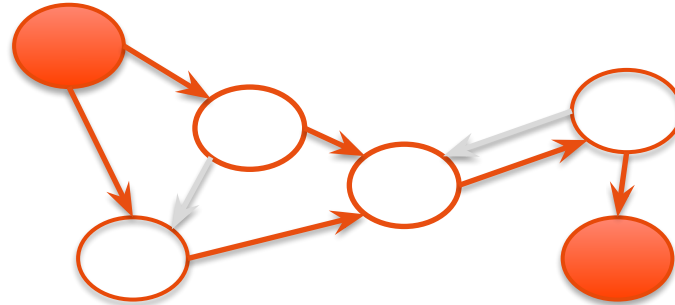
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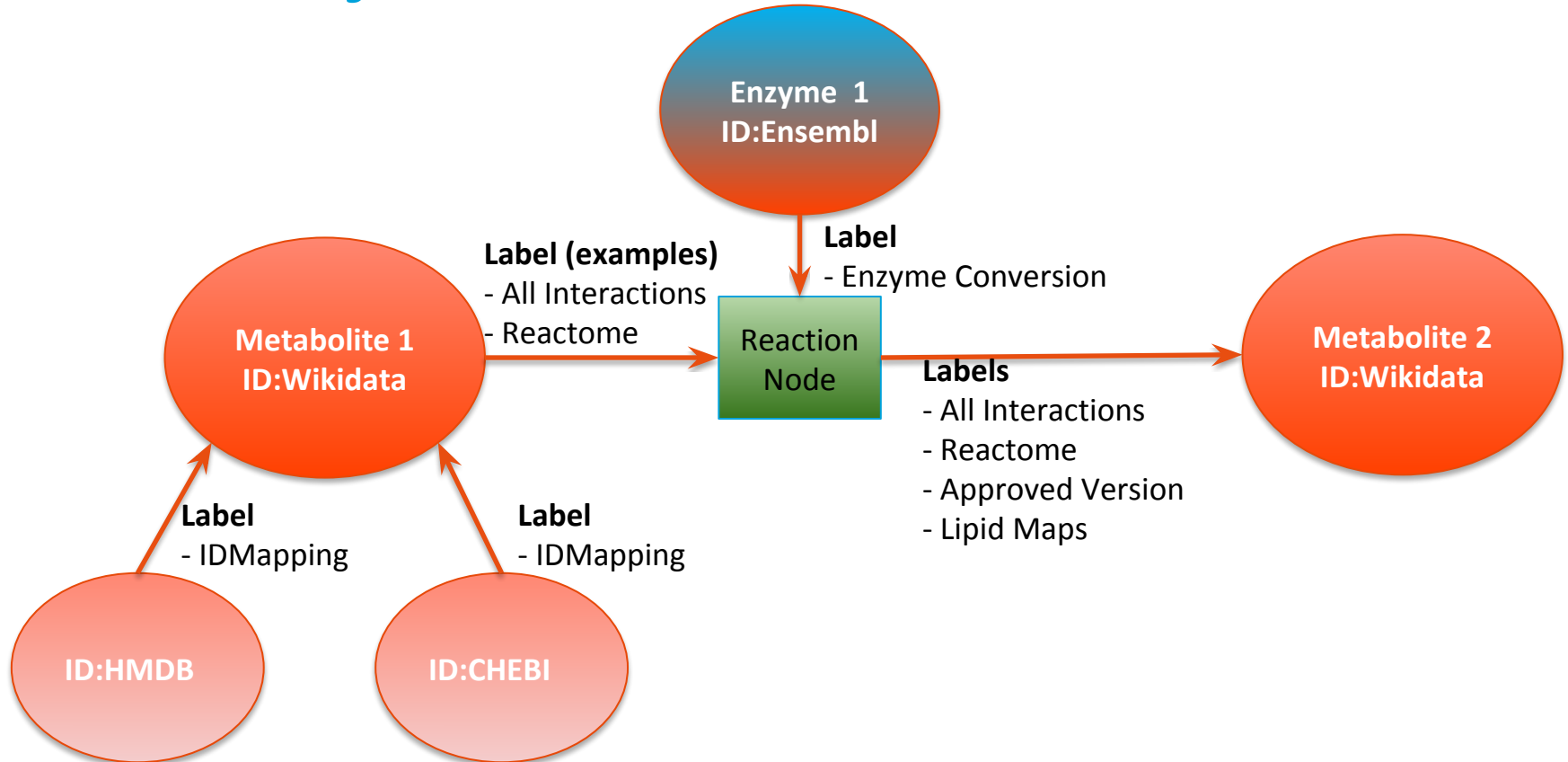
Neo4j [3]



Shortest Path



Neo4j database details: “final” model



WORKFLOW



Visualisation

Omics data visualisation
Network extendable
Automatisable (REST-API)

Cytoscape [4]

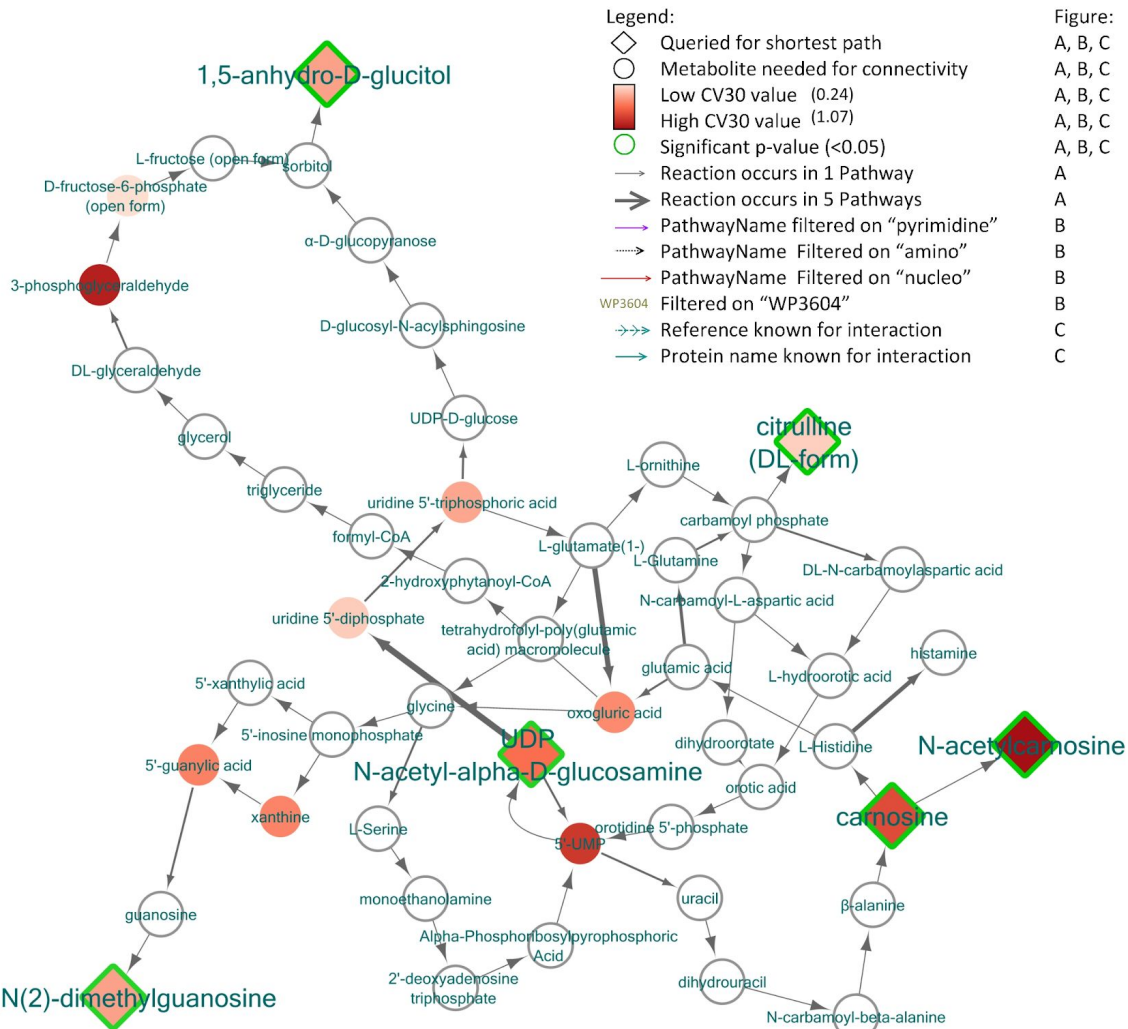
1. Used in biological network community
2. Free to use, source code available online
3. Connectable through CyNeo4j app
4. Automatisable through REST-API, from R and Python
5. Possibility to integrate OMICS data
6. Extendable with CyTargetLinker app (TF, drug-target, SNPs)

Datasets used to test visualisation

Name	Technique	Matrix	Metabolites of interest detected with:
MTBLS265 [1]	LC-MS	Blood	CV-30, p-value
MTBLS404 [2]	LC-HRMS	Urine	Spearman rank correlation test, Orthogonal partial least-squares (OPLS)
Rist <i>et al.</i> [3]	(GCxGC)-MS, targeted GC-MS and LC-MS/MS, 1H-NMR	Blood & Urine	Support Vector Machines (SVM, linear kernel), generalized linear model net (glmnet), Partial least squares (PLS)

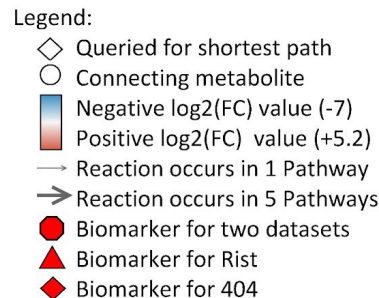
Name	Male/Female	Age range (y)	# Identified metabolites	# age related	Compounds linked through shortest path
MTBLS265	14/16	Young: 29 ± 4 Old: 81 ± 7	126	14	6
MTBLS404	100/83	40.9 ± 10.3	120	30	14
Rist <i>et al.</i>	172/129	47.5 ± 17.1	400 (plasma), >500 (urine)	8 + 6	6 + 4

A

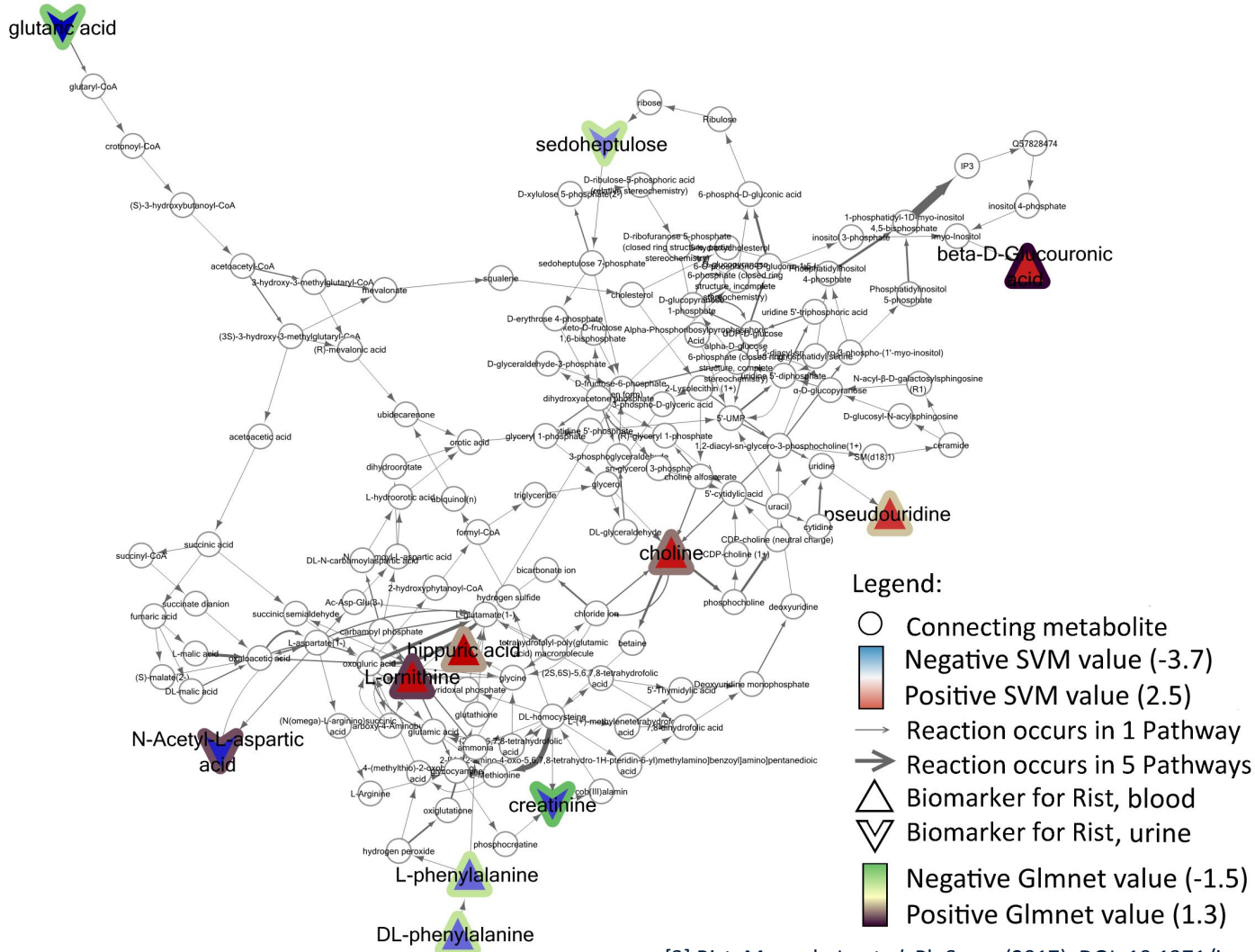




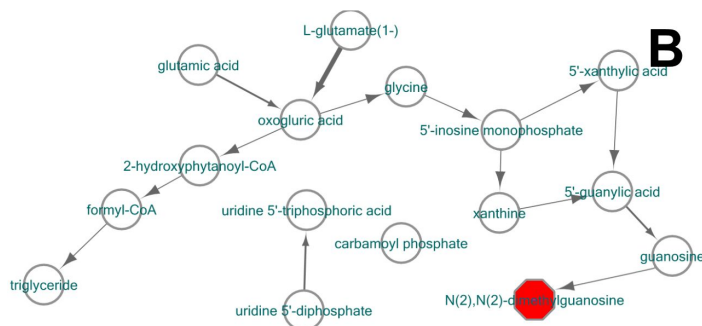
- A, B, C
A, B, C
A, B, C
A, B, C
A
A
B
B
B
B
C
C



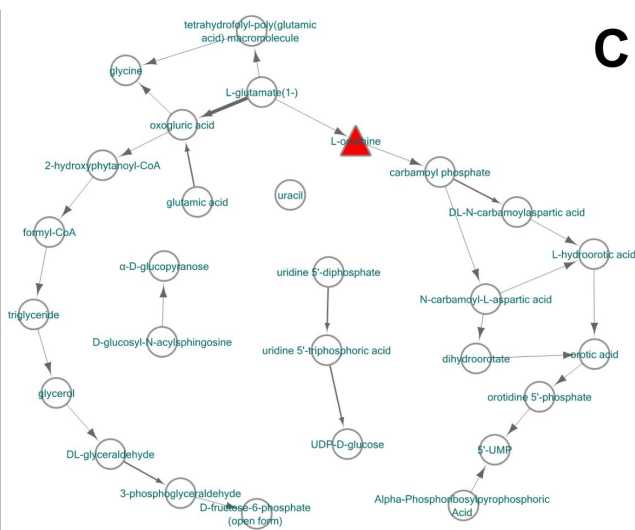
A
A - E
A
A
A - E
A - E
B, C
C, D
D



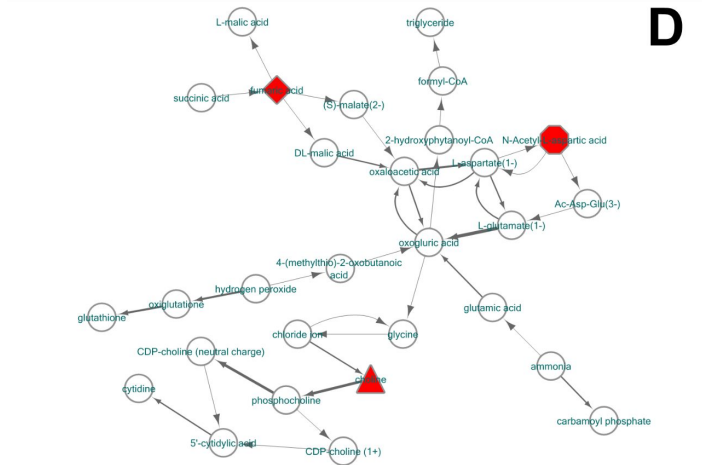
Comparing all



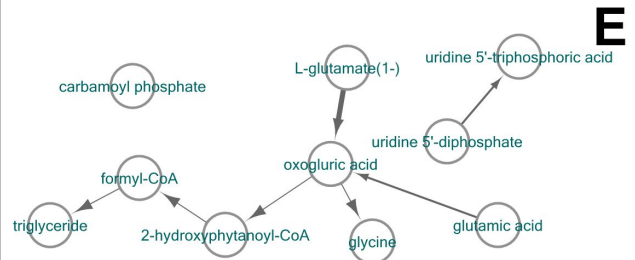
B



C



D



E

◇ Queried for shortest path	A
○ Connecting metabolite	A - E
█ Negative log2(FC) value (-7)	A
█ Positive log2(FC) value (+5.2)	A
→ Reaction occurs in 1 Pathway	A - E
➔ Reaction occurs in 5 Pathways	A - E
● Biomarker for two datasets	B, C
▲ Biomarker for Rist	C, D
◆ Biomarker for 404	D

B. MTBLS265(blood) vs MTBLS404(urine);

C. MTBLS265(blood) vs Rist(blood and urine); Only overlaps on 1 blood metabolite

D. MTBLS404(urine) vs Rist(blood and urine); Only overlaps on 1 urine metabolite

E. Comparison of all three datasets (MTBLS265, MTBLS404 and Rist).

Take home messages

Calculation of directed subnetwork connecting active metabolites is possible with presented workflow

Pathway analysis of (untargeted) metabolomics data becomes easier, if you use network approaches and graph databases

Workflow is easy for novel users, and adaptable for skilled users, integratable with the data you have and customizable for the analysis you need

Work ahead

Add more pathway knowledge bases → larger coverage of metabolic reactions

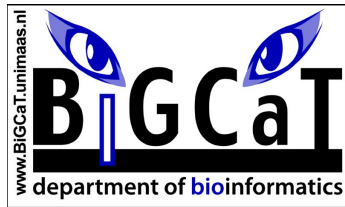
Test app in larger audience → first tests have been run

Create complete R-Markdown script for bulk approach

Allow easy integration of other omics data (proteomics and transcriptomics)

Acknowledgements, questions, discussion

- Martina Kutmon
- Jonathan Mélius
- Ryan Miller
- Georg Summer
- Chris T Evelo
- Egon L Willighagen



- WikiPathways: team and curators
- Reactome
- Lipid Maps
- Metabolights
- Elixir



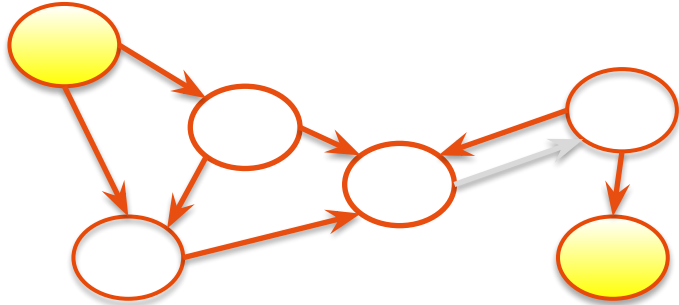
- Twitter: @SMaLLCaT4Sci and @BiGCaT_UM
- Blog: <http://smallcats4science.blogspot.nl>
- ORCID: 0000-0001-8449-1318

Find the original poster @ DOI: [10.6084/m9.figshare.5234851.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5234851.v1)

Questions:

- Which models did you consider?
- Why did you changes models?
- What are the limitations to the current model?
- What other algorithms would be interesting?
- What other data could be relevant to add?

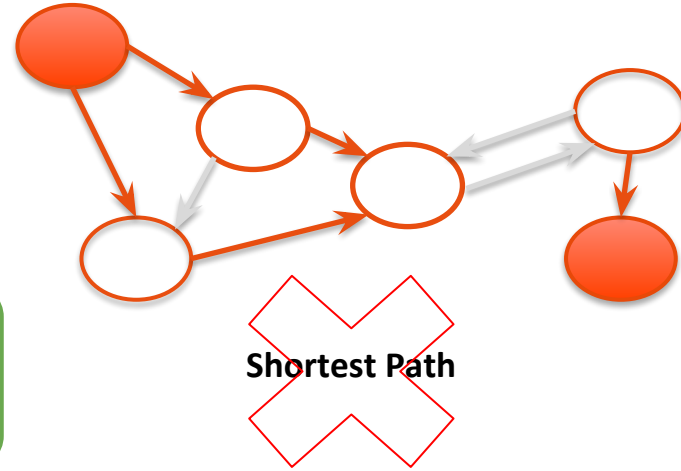
WORKFLOW



Graph
Database

Store conversions
Cypher queries
Several available
algorithms

Neo4j [3]



Nearest Neighbour

Maastricht University



Store conversions
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The diagram illustrates the Nearest Neighbour algorithm. It consists of two identical network graphs. The top graph is labeled "Shortest Path" with a large red "X" over it, indicating that the shortest path is not the solution. The bottom graph is labeled "Nearest Neighbour" and shows a path highlighted in green, representing the solution found by the algorithm. The path starts at the top-left red node, goes to the bottom-left white node, then to the bottom-middle white node, and finally to the bottom-right red node.

Maastricht University

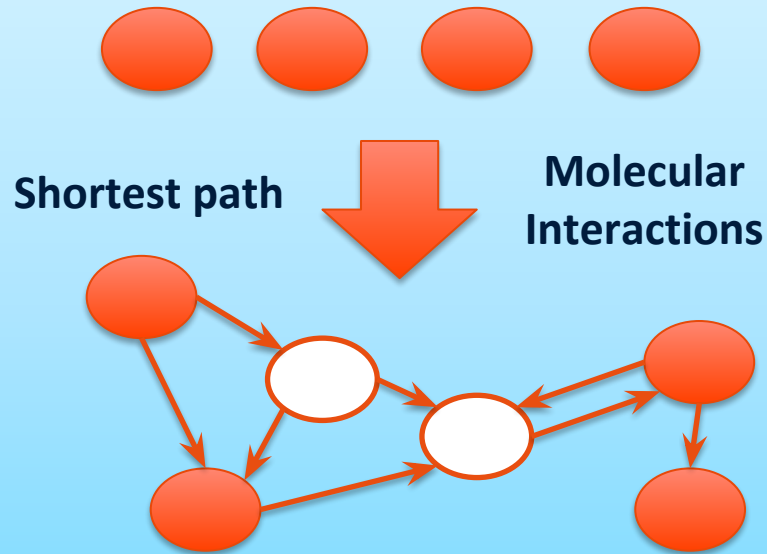


- Store conversions
- Cypher queries
- Several available algorithms

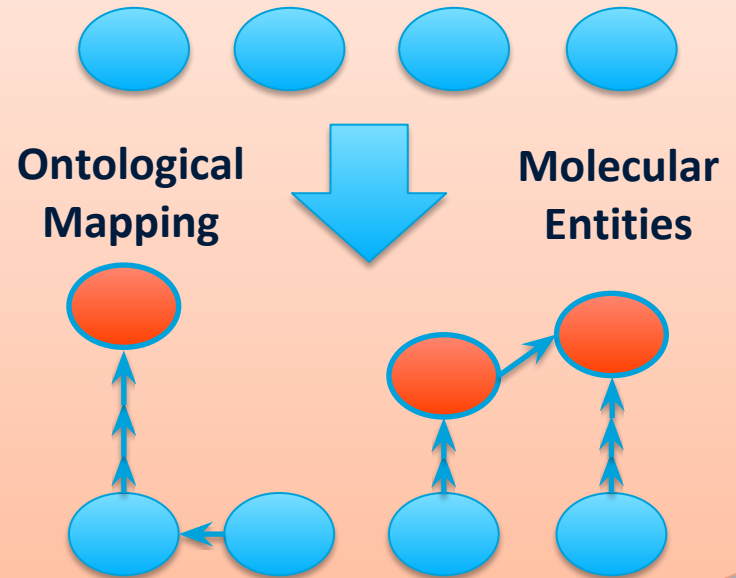
The diagram illustrates two different graph traversal algorithms. The top section, labeled "Shortest Path", shows a network of nodes (orange circles) and edges (orange arrows). A central node is highlighted with a red 'X' over it, indicating it is the target of the shortest path search. The bottom section, labeled "Nearest Neighbour", shows a similar network of nodes and edges. A central node is highlighted with a red 'X' over it, indicating it is the target of the nearest neighbour search. The nodes are colored orange, and the edges are colored orange. The labels "Shortest Path" and "Nearest Neighbour" are written in bold black text.

Two approaches

Network approach [1]



Ontological approach [2]



Biological role					
Electron donor/receiver.		Energy donor/receiver.		Miscellaneous, relevant for various metabolic reactions.	
Identifier	Name	Identifier	Name	Identifier	Name
Q5203615	O ₂	Q80863	ATP	Q307434	S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine
Q506710	H ⁺	Q185253	ADP	Q201312	S-adenosyl-L-methionine
Q20856948	Na ⁺ (redirected to Q3154110)	Q318369	AMP	Q407635	Coenzyme-A
Q3154110	Na ⁺	Q422582	GDP	Q715317	Acetyl coenzyme a
Q283	H ₂ O	Q392227	GTP	Side metabolites	
Q1997	CO ₂	Q26987754	NADP ⁺		
Q177811	PO ₄ 3-	Q26841327	NADPH		
Q411092	Pyrophosphoric acid	Q26987253	NAD ⁺		
Q190901	ammonium cation	Q26987453	NADH		
		Q27102690	FADH ₂		