

The Systems Biology Graphical Notation

Nicolas Le Novère, EMBL-EBI

(on the behalf of SBGN editors, authors and contributors)

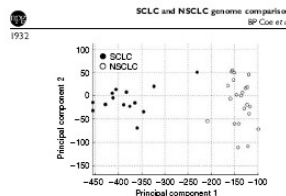
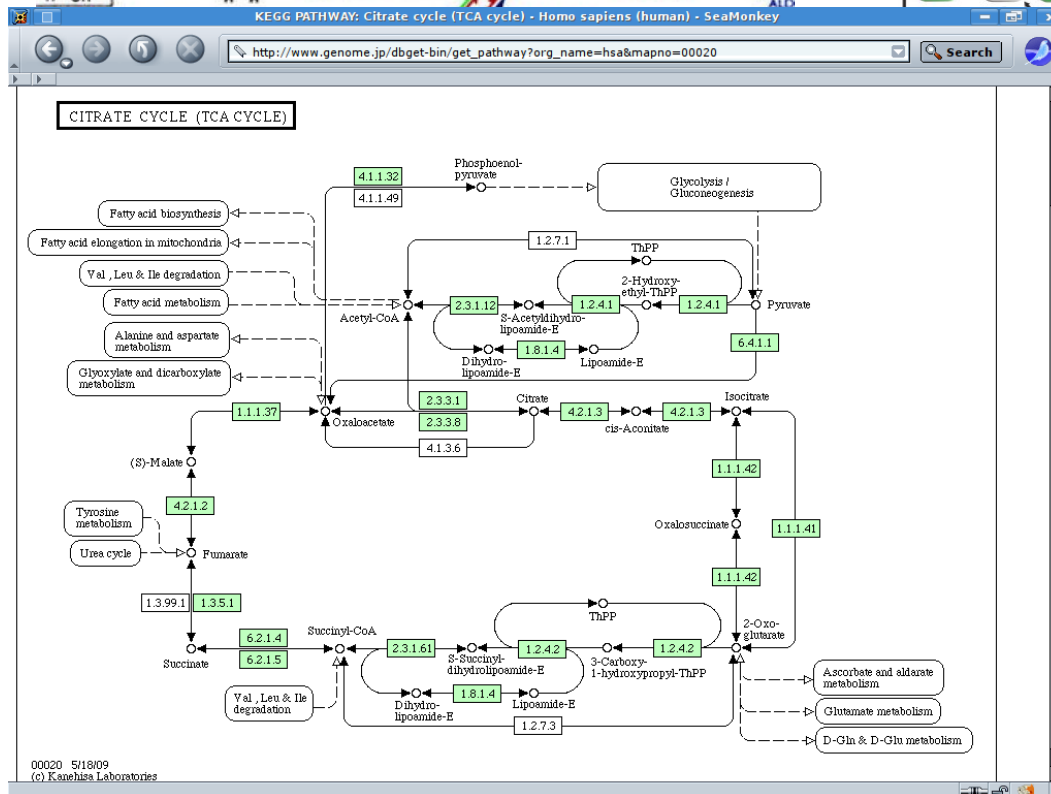
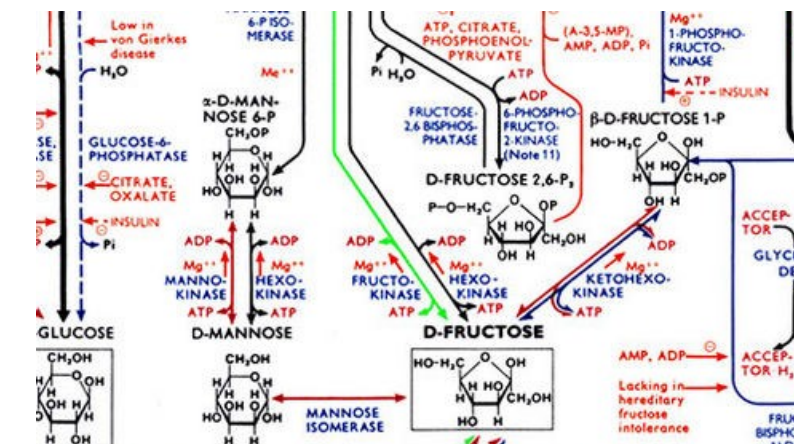
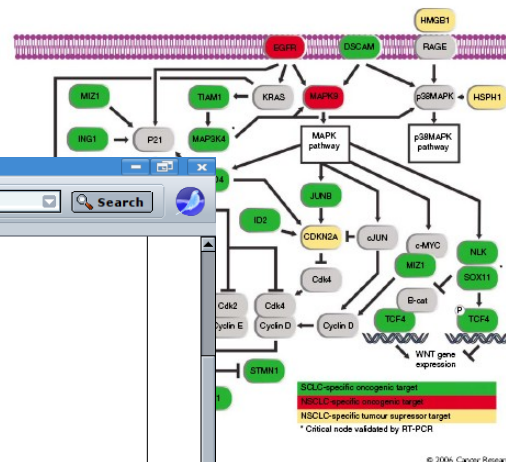


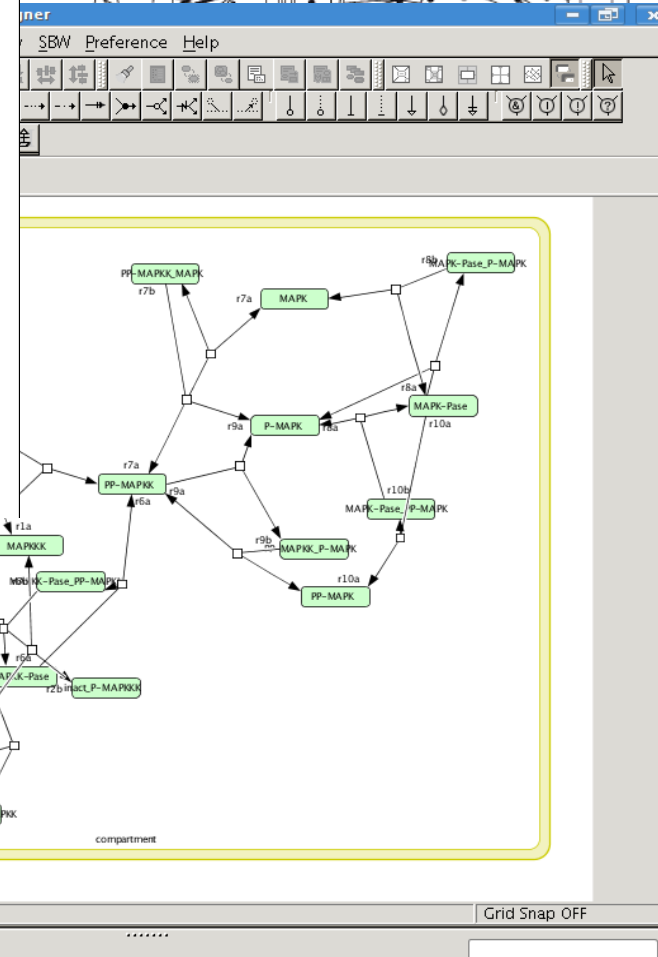
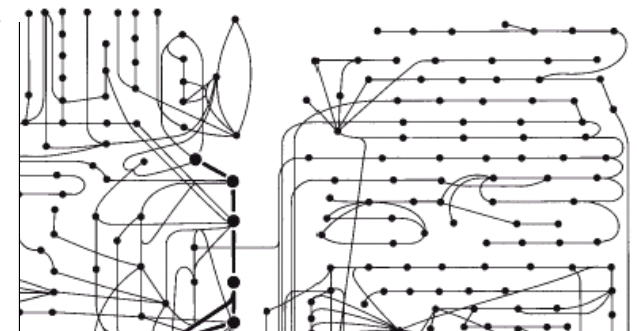
Figure 4. Contribution of copy number-induced gene expression differences to the SCLC and NSCLC phenotypes. Principal component analysis was performed using all 243 Affymetrix probe sets demonstrating expression differences as a result of copy number alterations. The SCLC samples are indicated by filled circles, while the NSCLC samples are indicated by open circles. Strong separation of the SCLC and NSCLC cell lines along principal component 1 demonstrates the contribution of these genes to the differential phenotypes.

amplification in the NSCLC samples as well suggests that this gene may play an essential role in the development of lung cancers (Garnis et al. 2006). It is noteworthy that a subset of the genomic similarities between the SCLC and NSCLC cell lines could be the result of adaptation to culturing conditions. Owing to this, the greatest insight into the biology of the clinical disease will be attainable through analysis of differences (rather than their similarities) in genomic alterations and gene regulation.

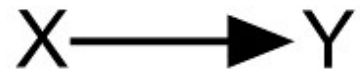
Regions of difference
Through our analysis, numerous regions throughout the genome were determined to be differentially altered between the SCLC and NSCLC samples. This difference-based approach compensates for random cell culturing artifacts and should identify the regions most strongly linked to clinical disease. These regions ranged in size from whole chromosomes (chromosome 21) to discrete peaks, kilobases in size (kb). Using our stringent, multi-step criteria (Fisher's exact test followed by additional thresholding), we detected several regions that differed strongly in their alteration status between the cell types; we refer to these as phenotype-specific copy number alterations (PSCNAs). These included 1p36.33-1p34.2,



SCLC-specific oncogenic target
NSCLC-specific oncogenic target
NSCLC-specific tumour suppressor target
Critical node validated by RT-PCR







is transformed into

translocates (X "=" Y)

is degraded into

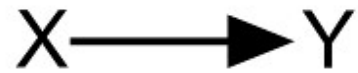
associates into

dissociates into

stimulates the activity of

stimulates the expression of

catalyses the formation of



X inhibits Y

is transformed into

translocates (X "=" Y)

is degraded into

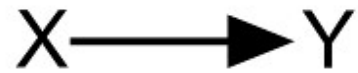
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is degraded into

associates into

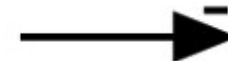
dissociates into

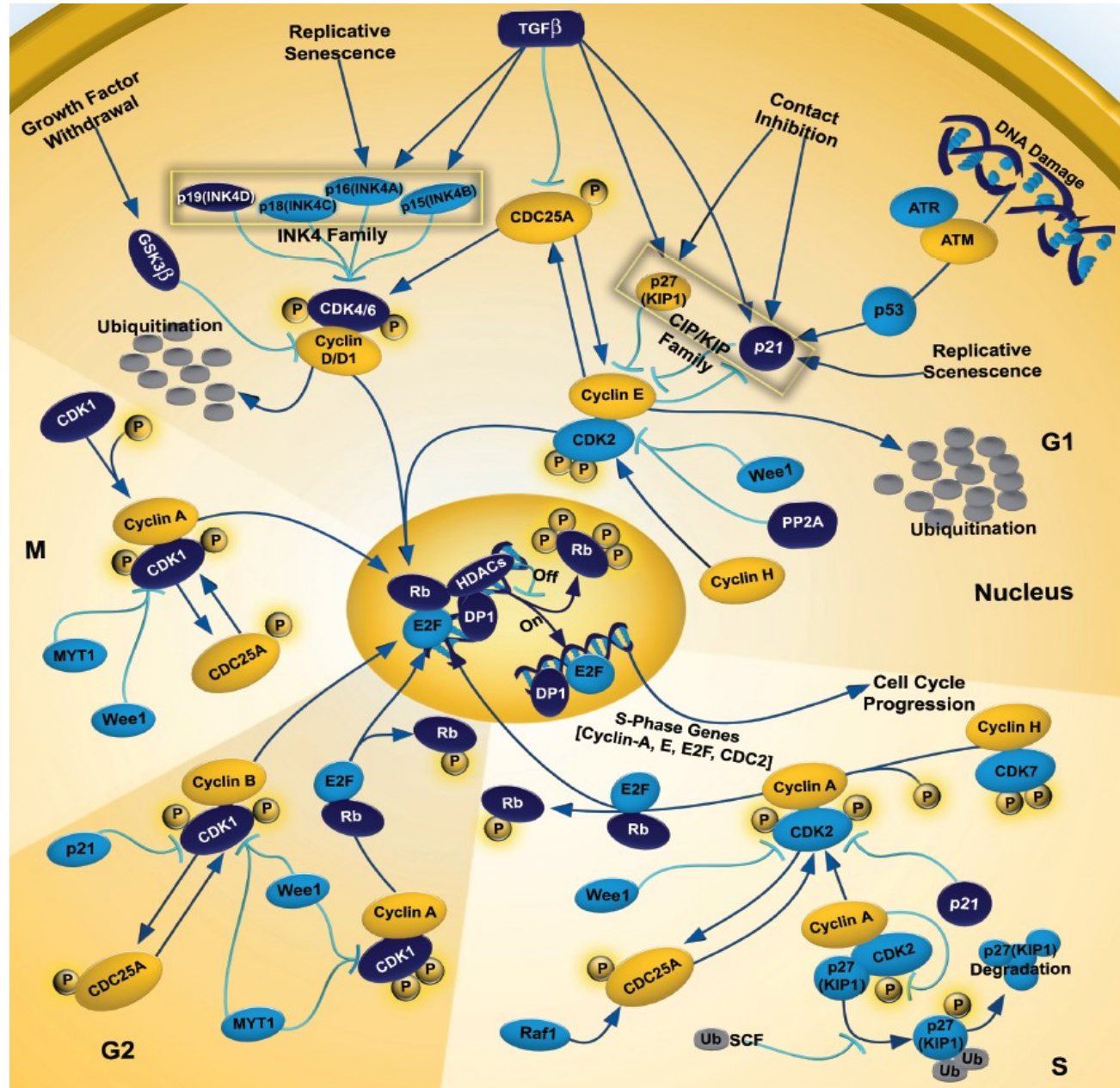
stimulates the activity of

stimulates the expression of

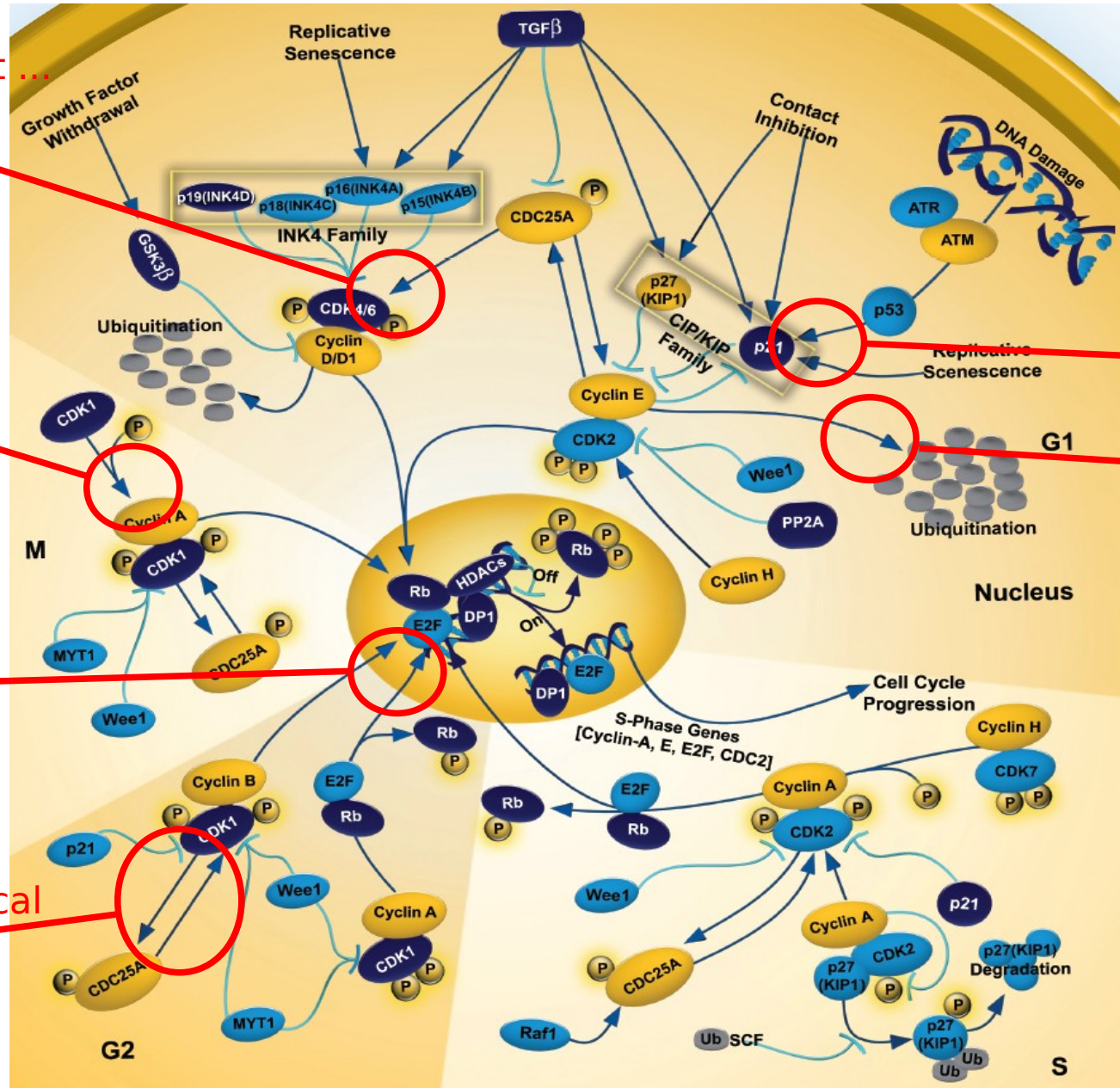
catalyses the formation of

X inhibits Y





Can this be understood by biologists?



Stimulates? but ...
what exactly?

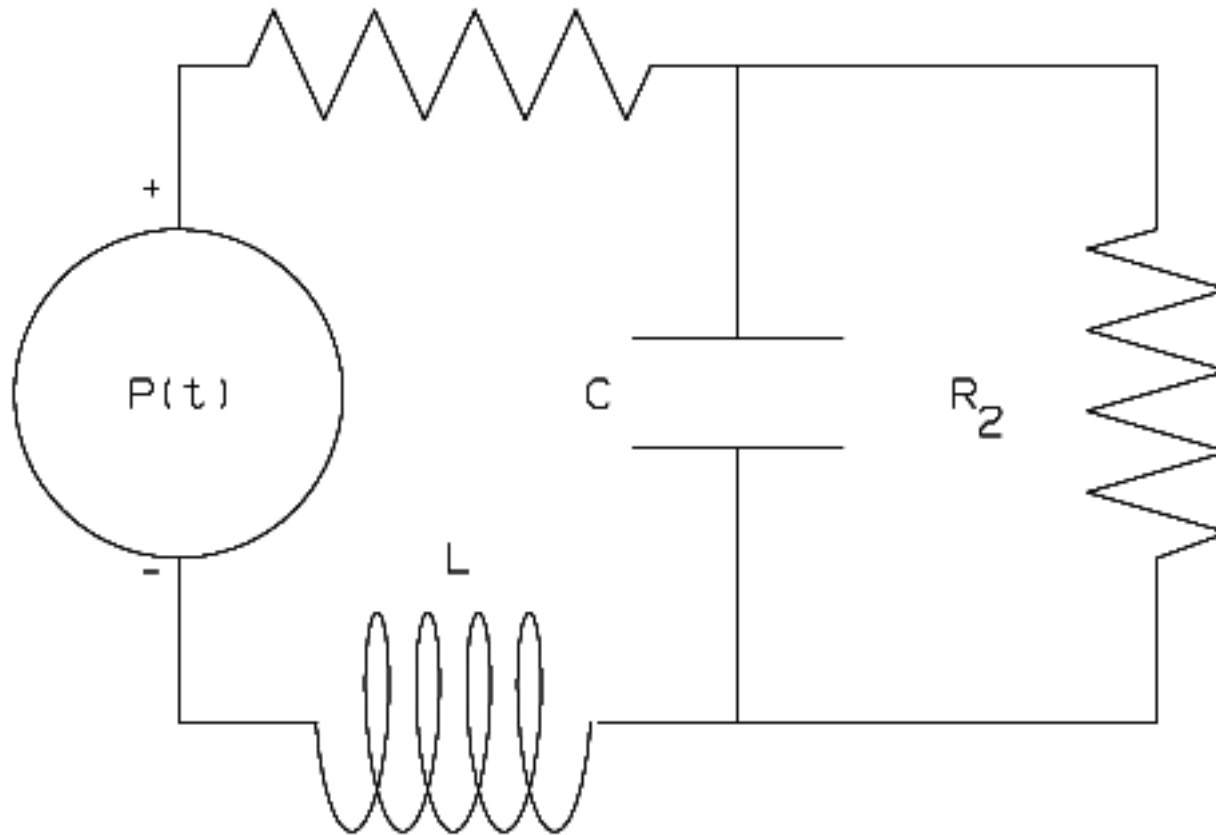
Associates into?

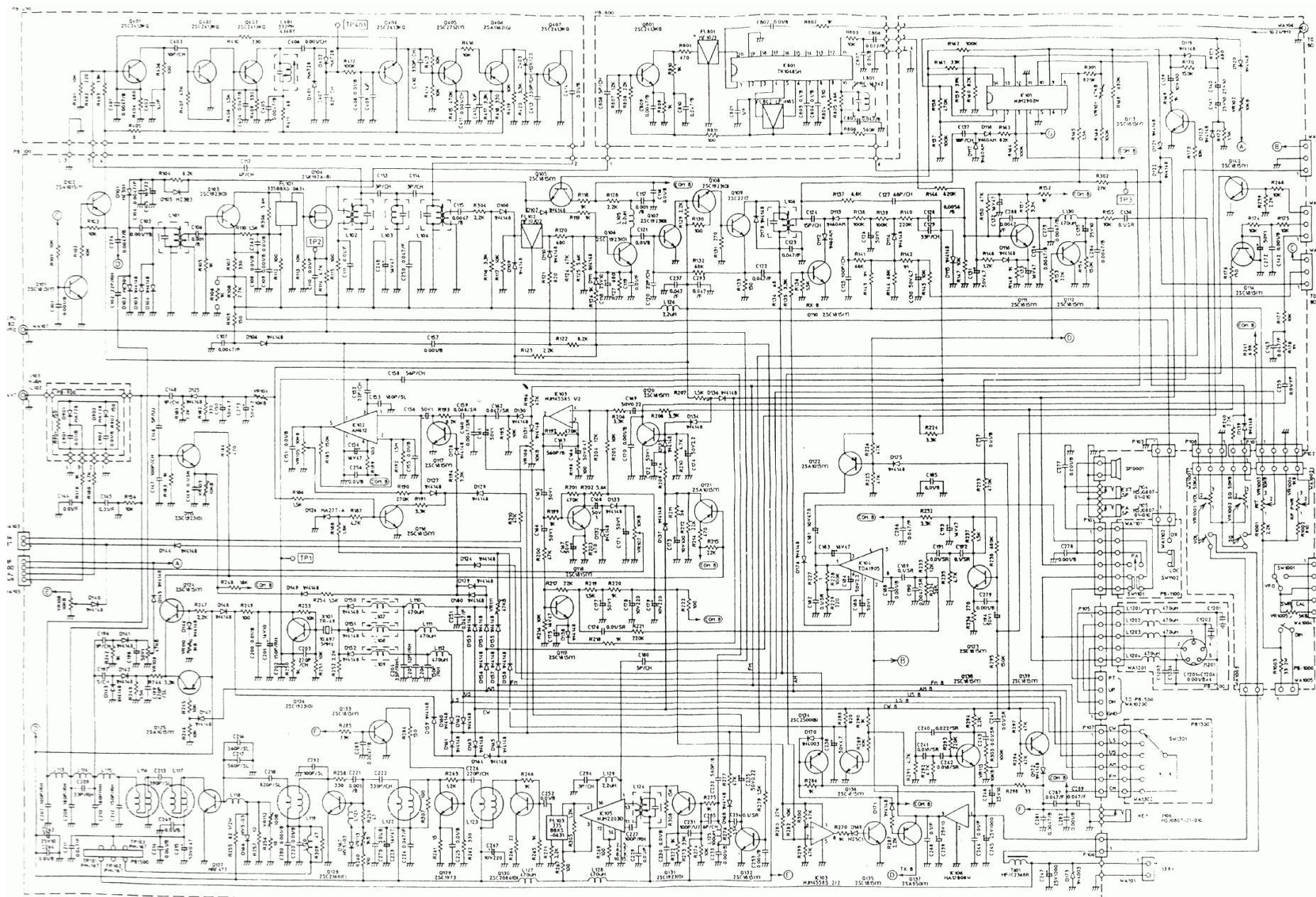
Translocates?

Stimulates gene
transcription?

Is degraded?

No idea. Reciprocal
stimulation?





Why can-we understand electric diagrams?

- Standard symbols
 - Simple shapes, easily recognisable
 - Limited number of basic symbols (<70)
 - Similarity of shapes reflects similarity of functions
- Unambiguous interpretation of the circuits
- Endorsed by the community for practical reasons
 - End-users: manufacturers
 - Tool developers
 - Publishing industry
 - Teaching communities

What did those diagram bring?



Basic science

Systems of Life

Systems Biology



Technology



EXTREME GENETIC ENGINEERING

An Introduction to Synthetic Biology

January 2007



Enters The Systems Biology Markup Language



<http://www.sbgn.org/>

- A way to unambiguously describe biochemical and cellular events in graphs
- Limited amount of symbols ➡ Smooth learning curve
- Can graphically represent quantitative models, biochemical pathways, at different levels of granularity
- Developed over three years by a growing community

The Systems Biology Graphical Notation

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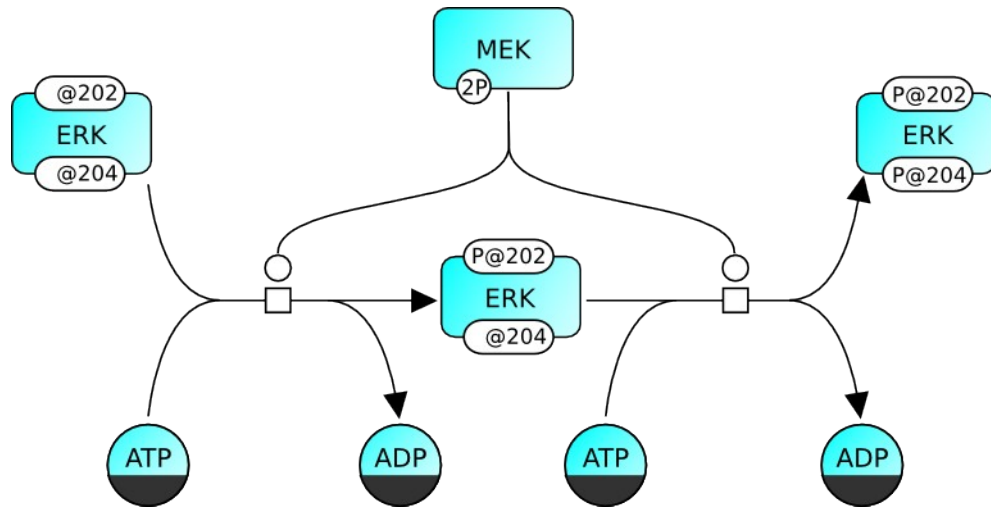
Nicolas Le Novère^{1*}, Michael Hucka^{2*}, Huaiyu Mi^{3*}, Stuart Moodie^{4*}, Falk Schreiber^{5,6*},
Anatoly Sorokin^{7*}, Emek Demir⁸, Katja Wegner⁹, Mirit Aladjem¹⁰, Sarala M
Wimalaratne¹¹, Frank T. Bergman¹², Ralph Gauges¹³, Peter Ghazal^{4,21}, Kawaji
Hideya¹⁴, Lu Li¹, Yukiko Matsuoka¹⁵, Alice Villéger^{16,17}, Sarah E. Boyd¹⁸, Laurence
 Calzone¹⁹, Melanie Courtot²⁰, Ugur Dogrusoz²¹, Tom Freeman²², Akira Funahashi²³,
Samik Ghosh¹⁵, Akiya Jouraku²³, Sohyoung Kim¹⁰, Fedor Kolpakov²⁴, Augustin
 Luna¹⁰, Sven Sahle²⁵, Esther Schmidt¹, Steven Watterson^{4,22}, Guanming Wu²⁶, Igor
 Goryanin⁴, Douglas B. Kell^{17,27}, Chris Sander⁸, Herbert Sauro¹², Jacky L. Snoep²⁸, Kurt
 Kohn¹⁰, Hiroaki Kitano^{15,29,30¶}

¶

39 authors, 30 affiliations

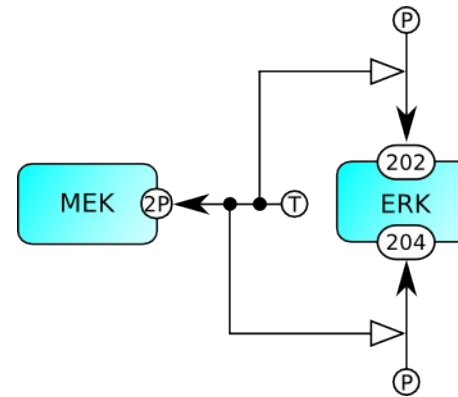
- A way to unambiguously describe biochemical and cellular events in graphs
- Limited amount of symbols ➡ Smooth learning curve
- Can graphically represent quantitative models, biochemical pathways, at different levels of granularity
- Developed over three years by a growing community
- Three languages
 - Process Diagrams ➡ one state = one glyph, biochemical level
 - Entity Relationships ➡ one entity = one glyph, biochemical level
 - Activity Flow ➡ conceptual level

Process diagrams



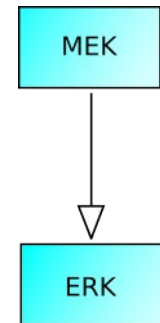
- Unambiguous
- Mechanistic
- Sequential
- Subject to combinatorial explosion

Entity Relationships diagrams



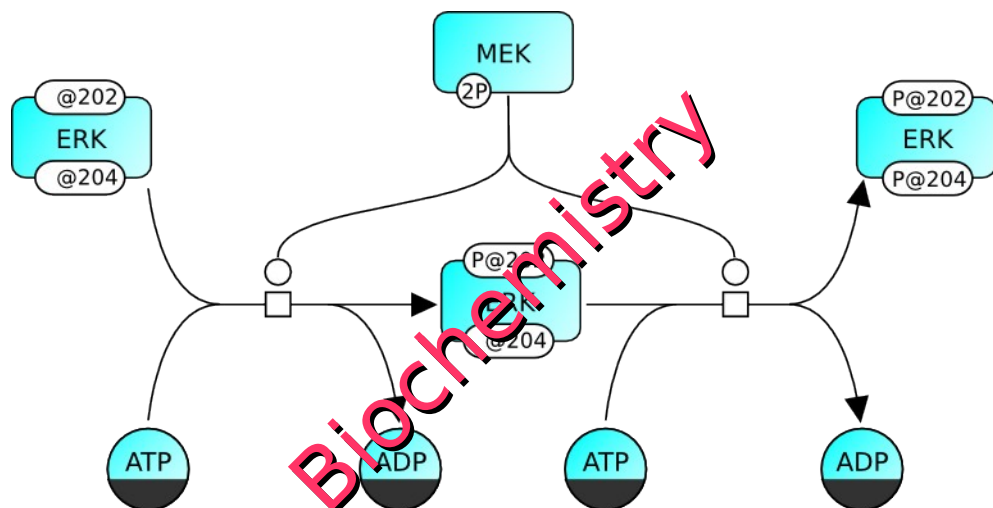
- Unambiguous
- Mechanistic
- Non-sequential

Activity Flow diagrams



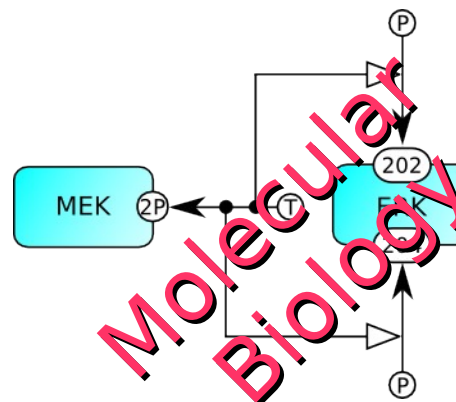
- Ambiguous
- Conceptual
- Sequential

Process diagrams



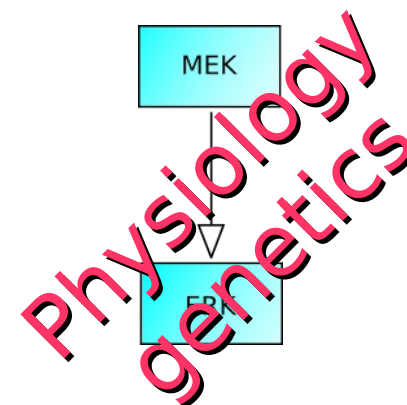
- Unambiguous
- Mechanistic
- Sequential
- Combinatorial explosion

Entity Relationships diagrams



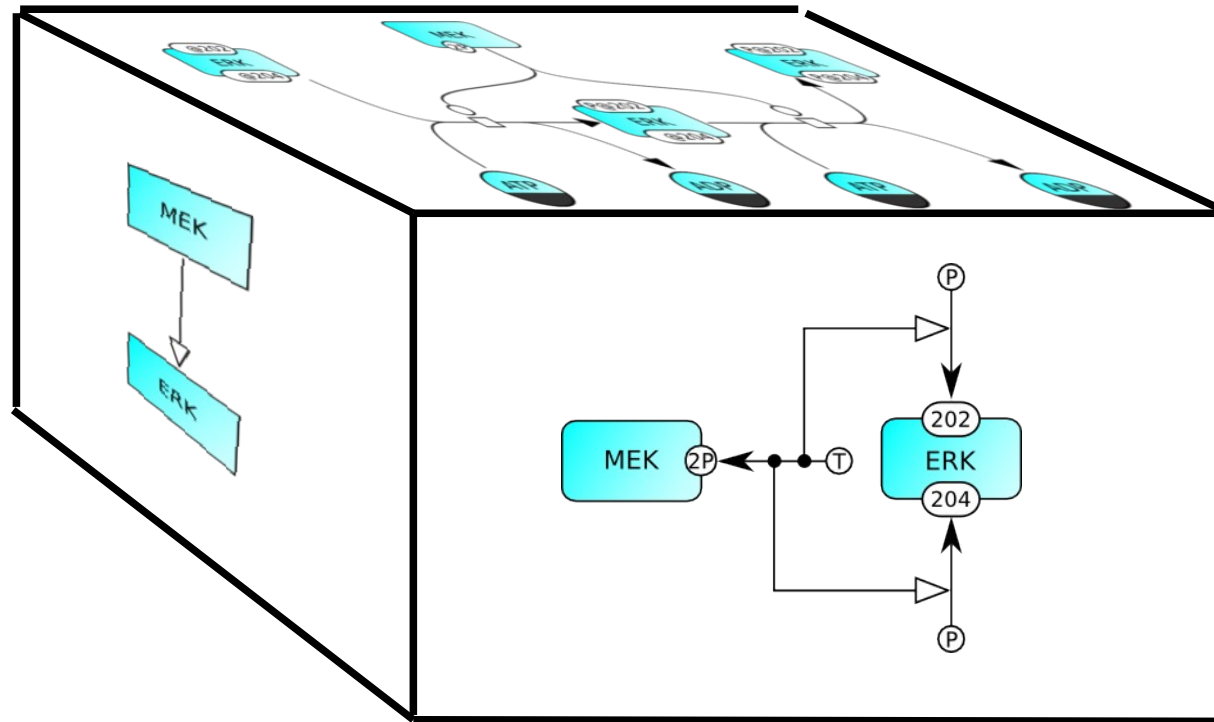
- Unambiguous
- Mechanistic
- Non-sequential
- Independence of relationships

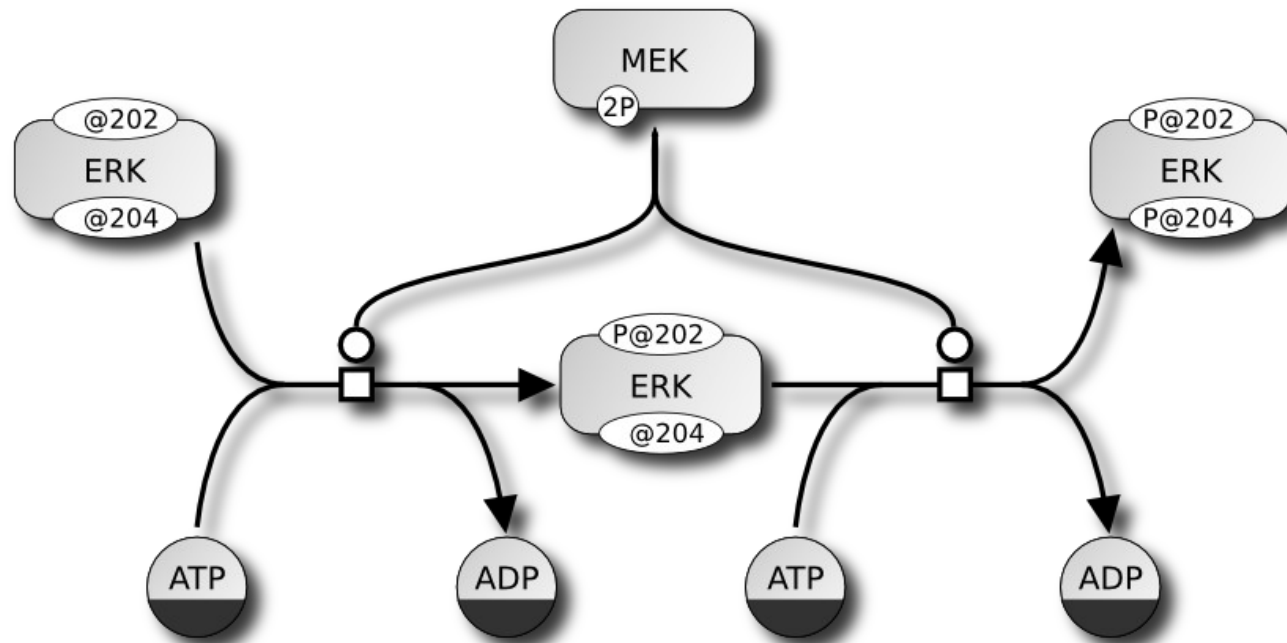
Activity Flow diagrams



- Ambiguous
- Conceptual
- Sequential

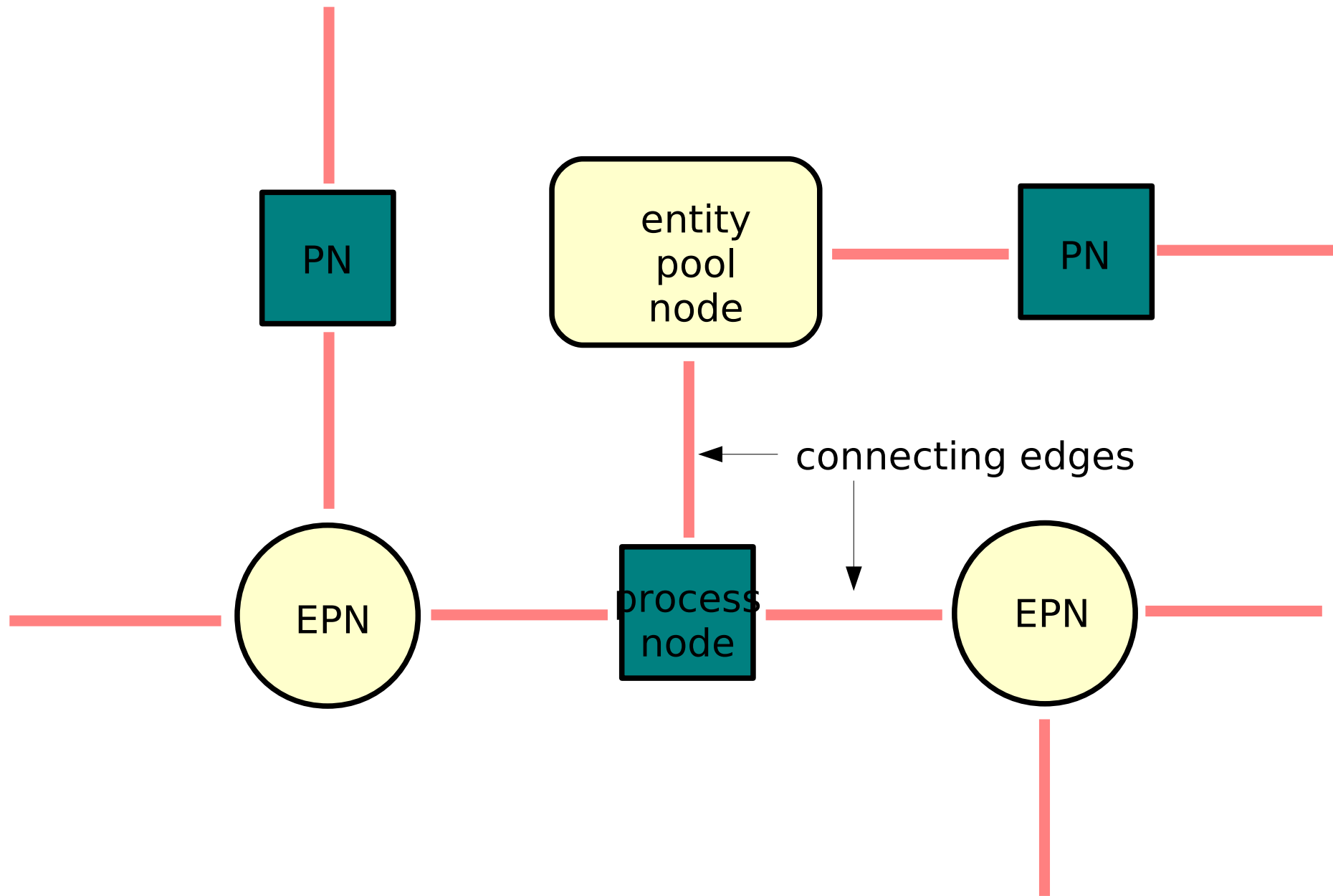
Three orthogonal projections of biology

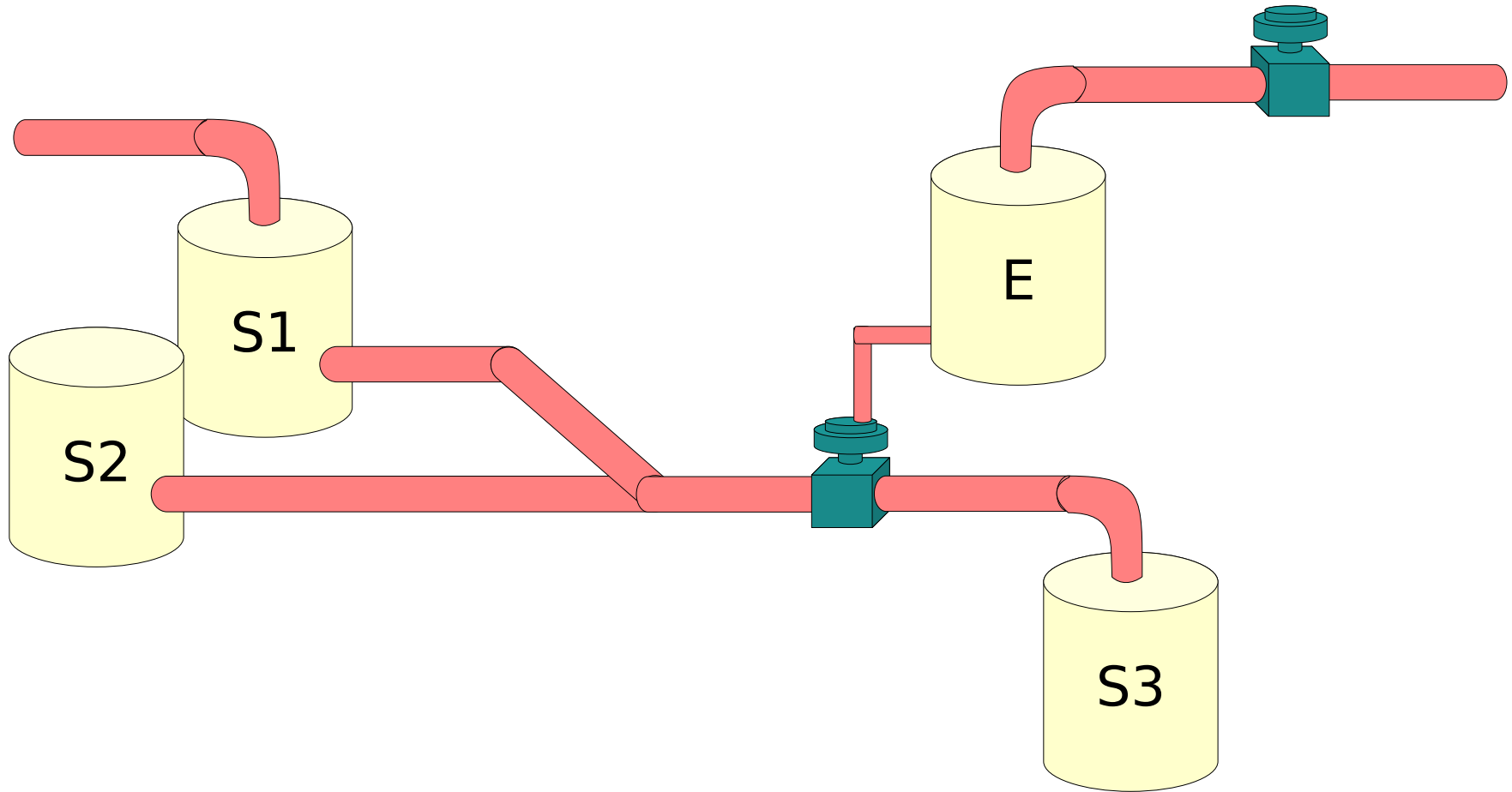


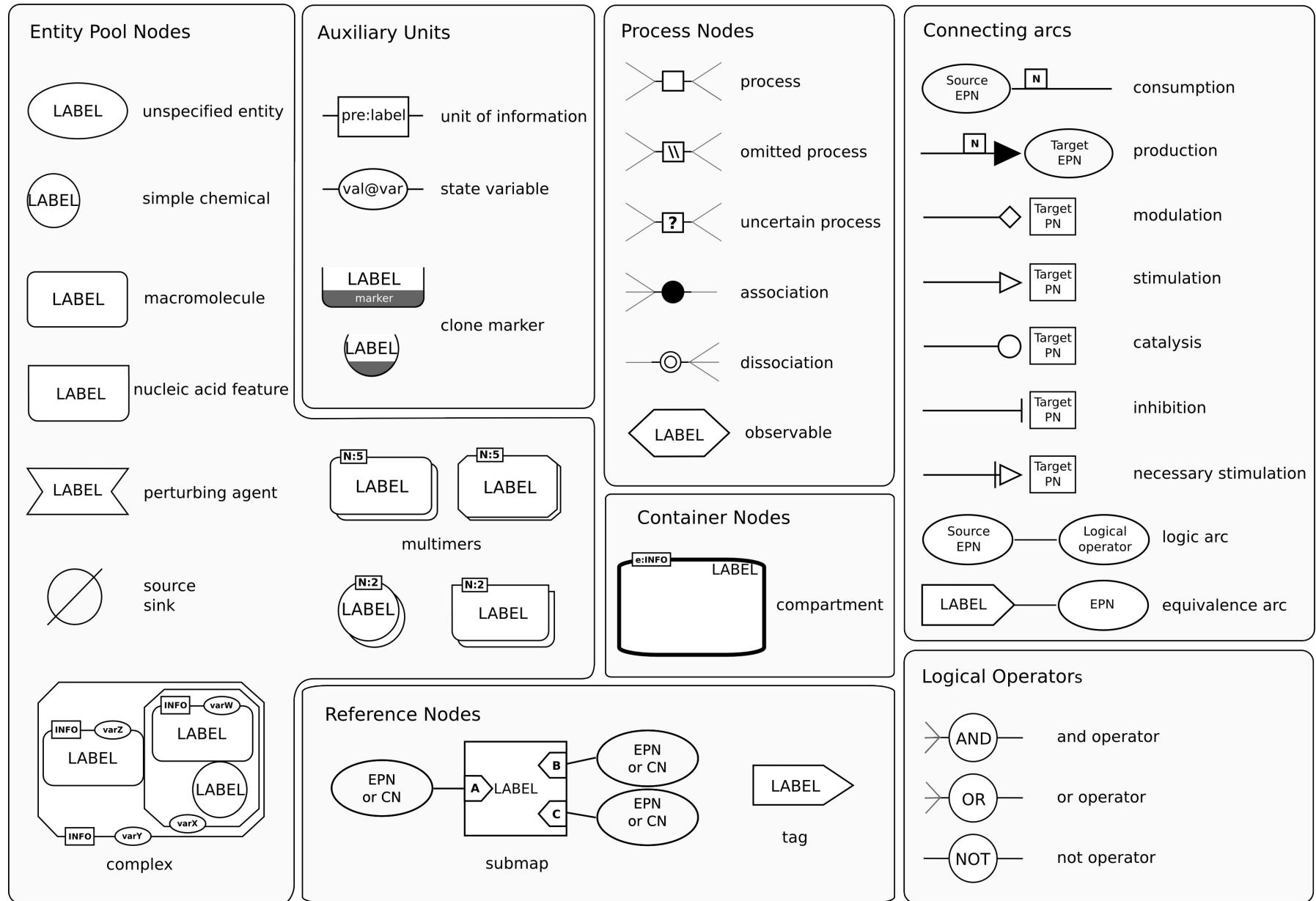


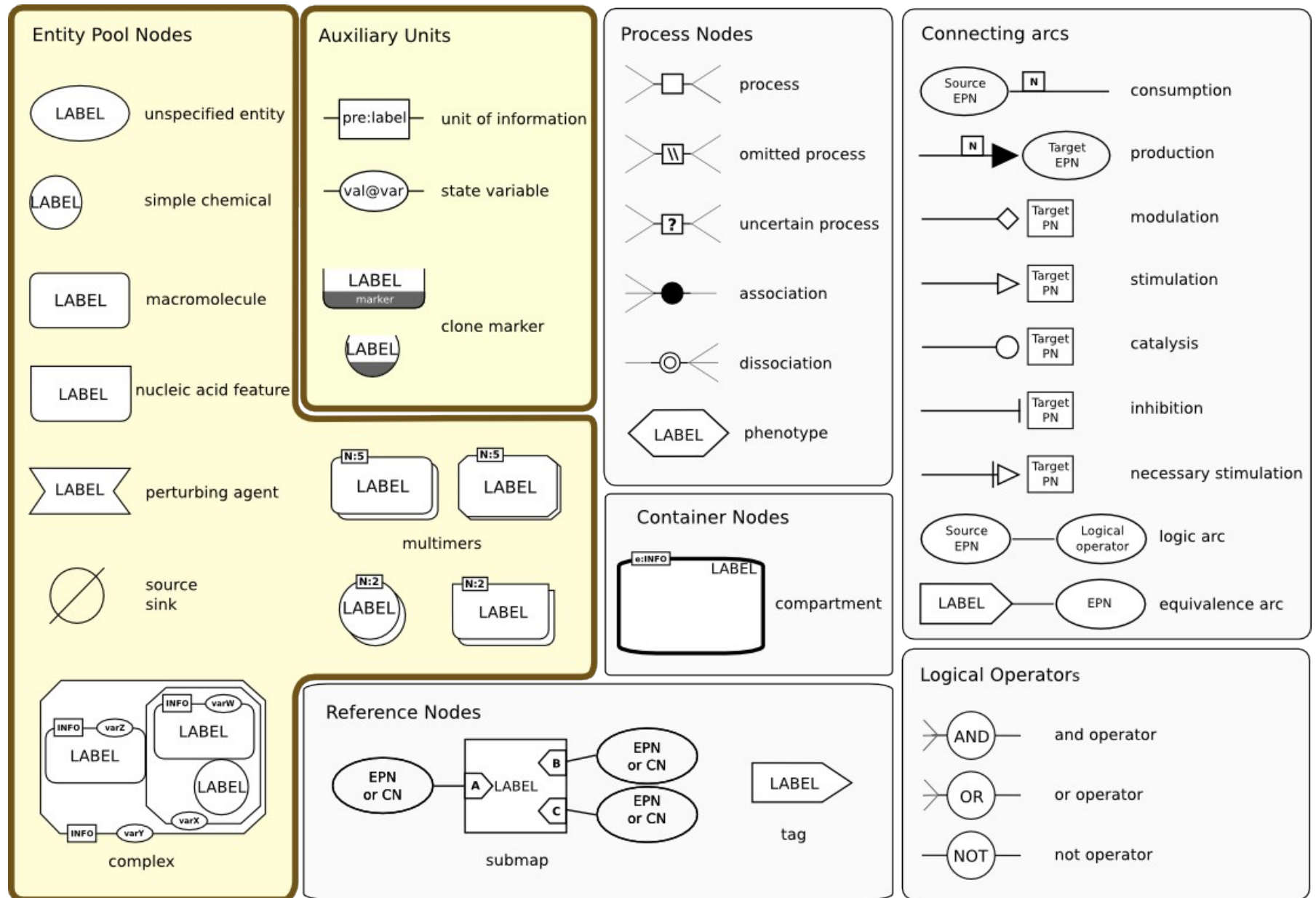
Le Novère, Moodie, Sorokin, Hucka, Schreiber, Demir, Mi, Matsuoka, Wegner, Kitano
 Systems Biology Graphical Notation: Process Diagram Level 1 (2008)
 Available from *Nature Precedings* <<http://hdl.handle.net/10101/npre.2008.2320.1>>

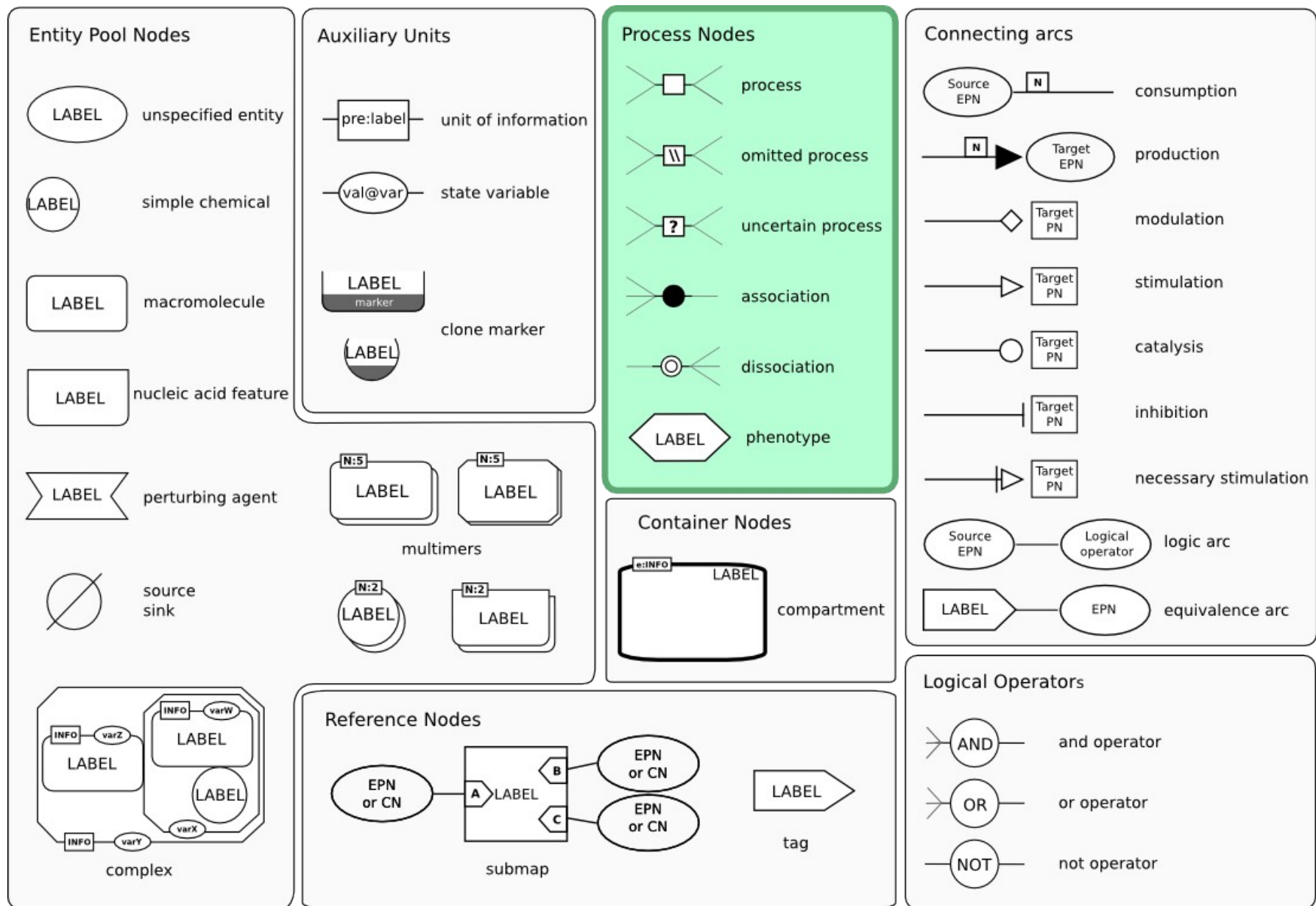
Process Diagrams are bipartite graphs

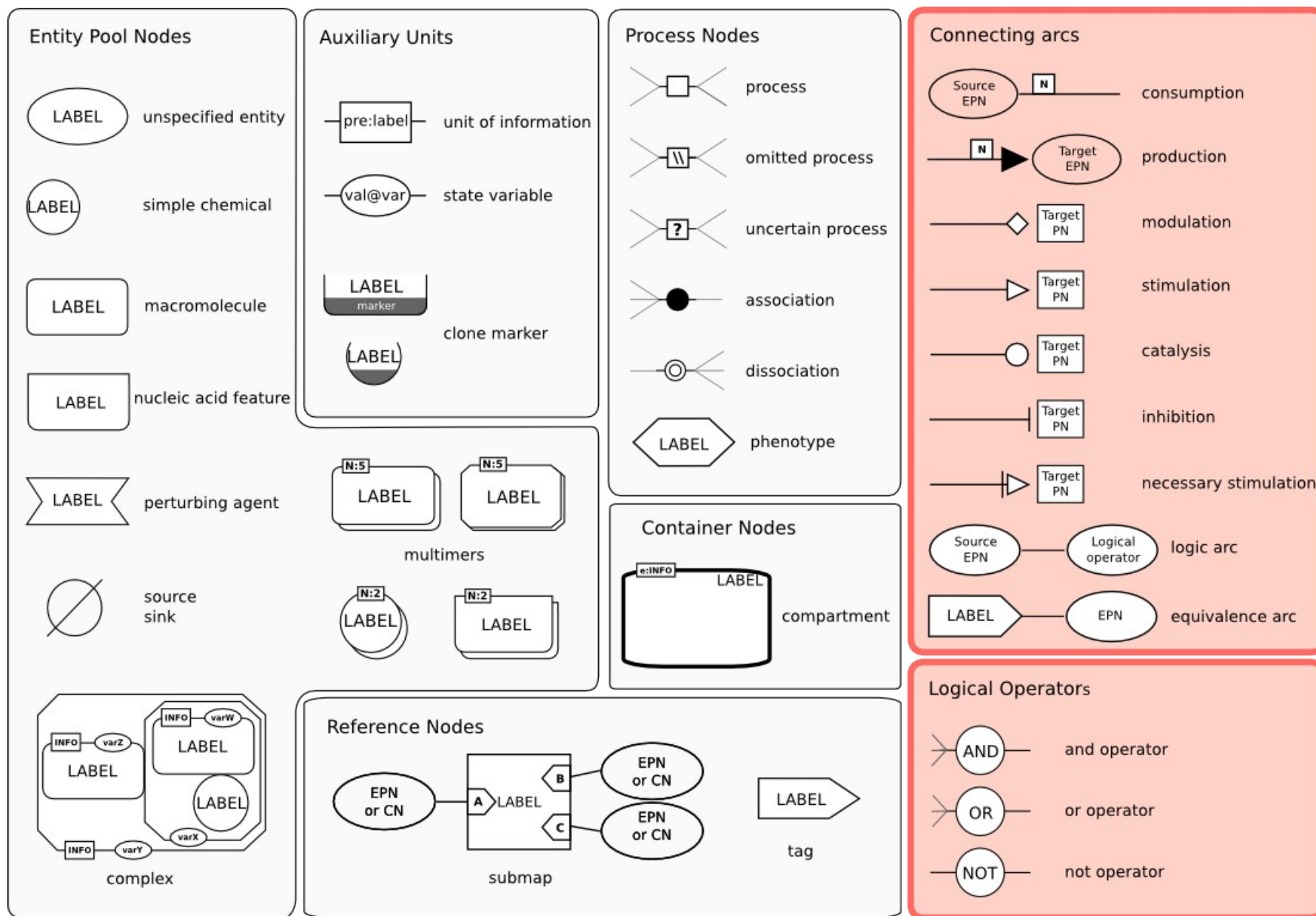






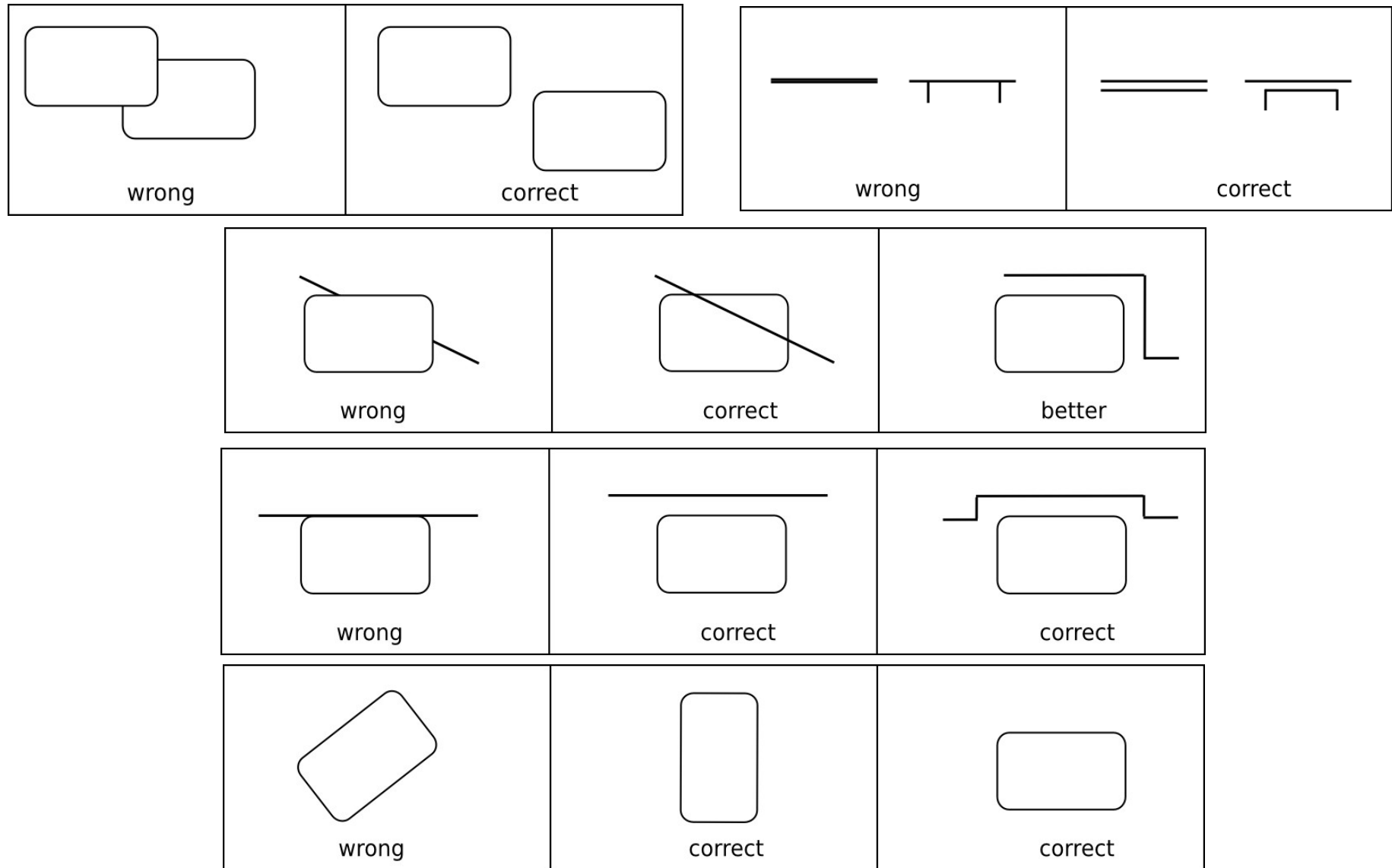


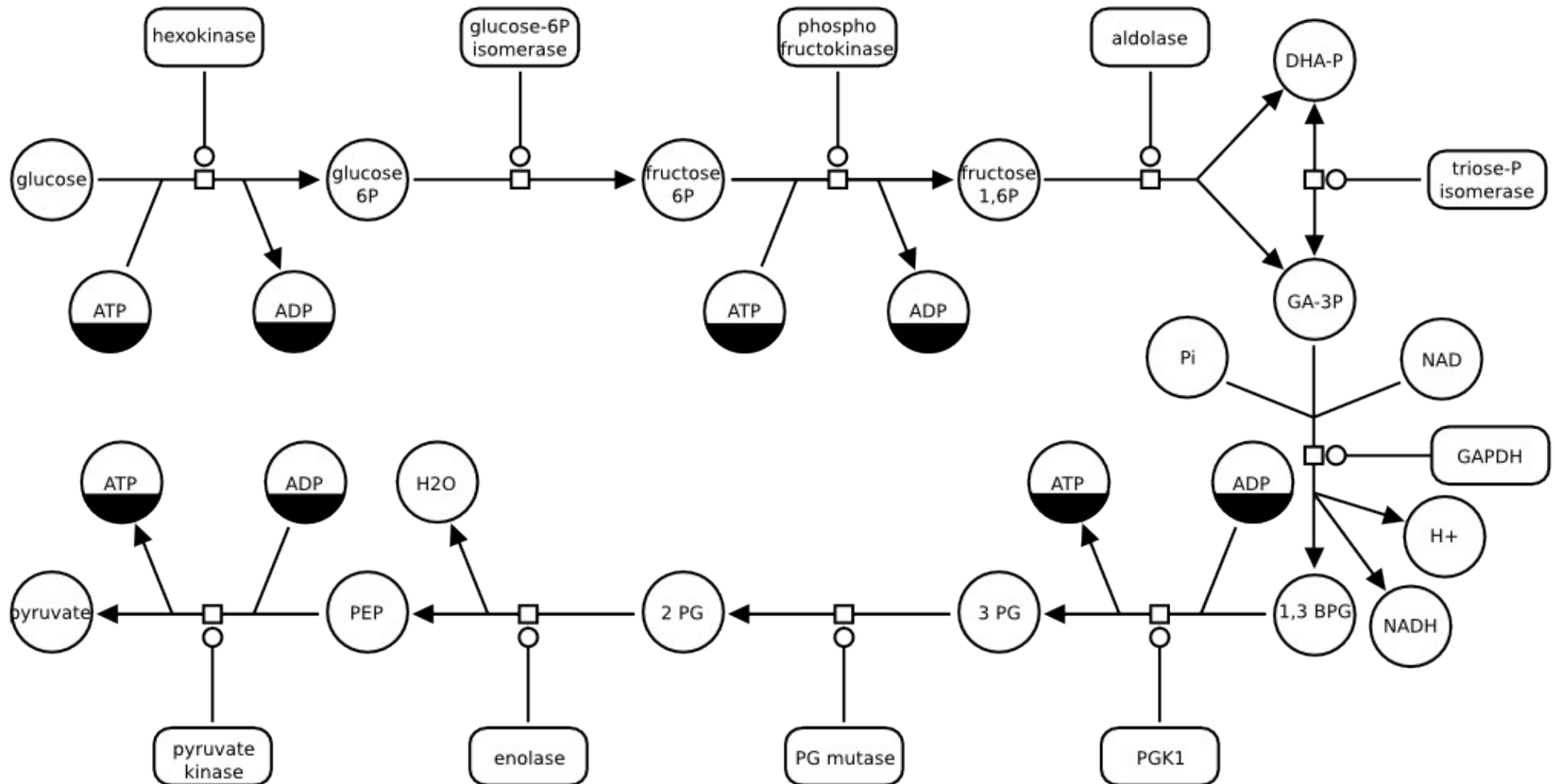


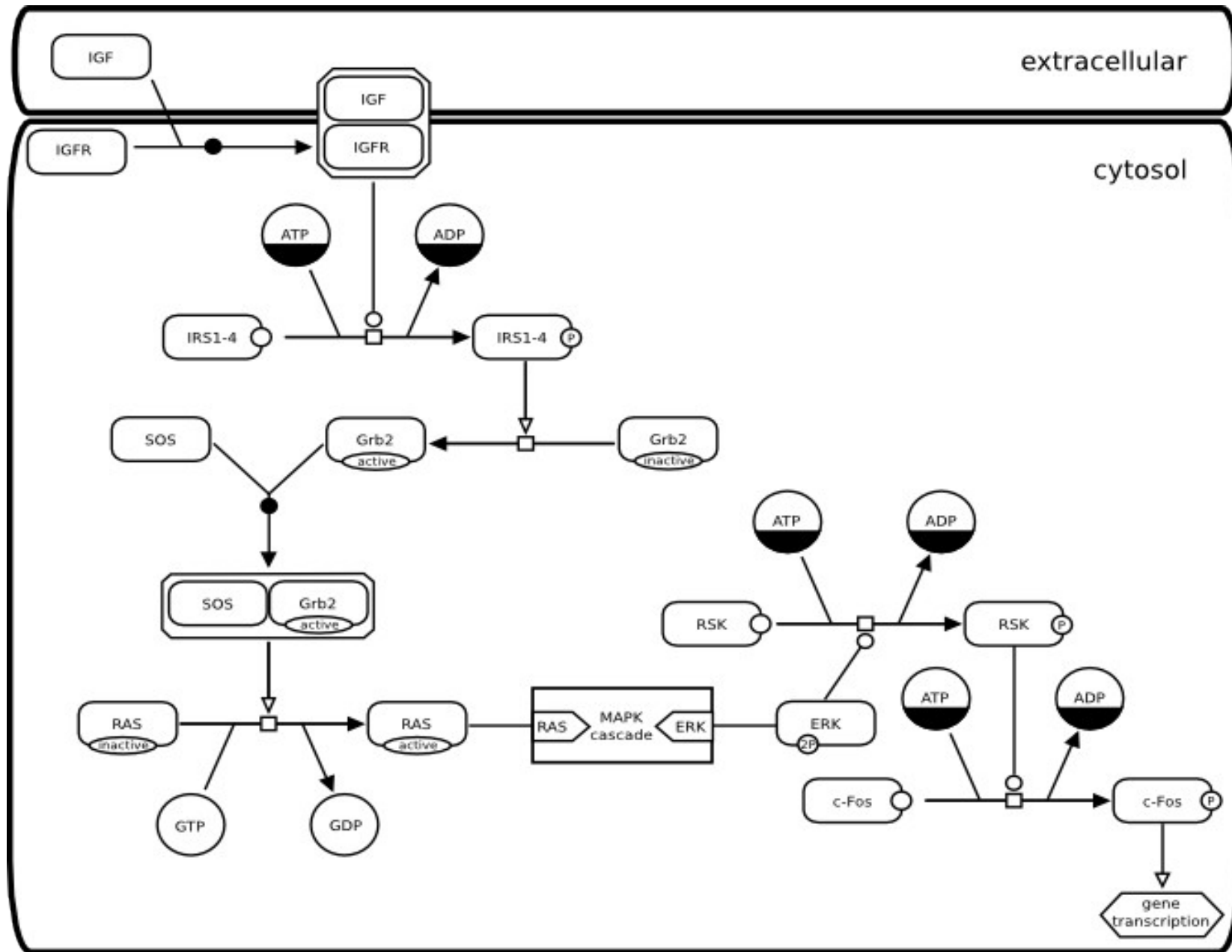


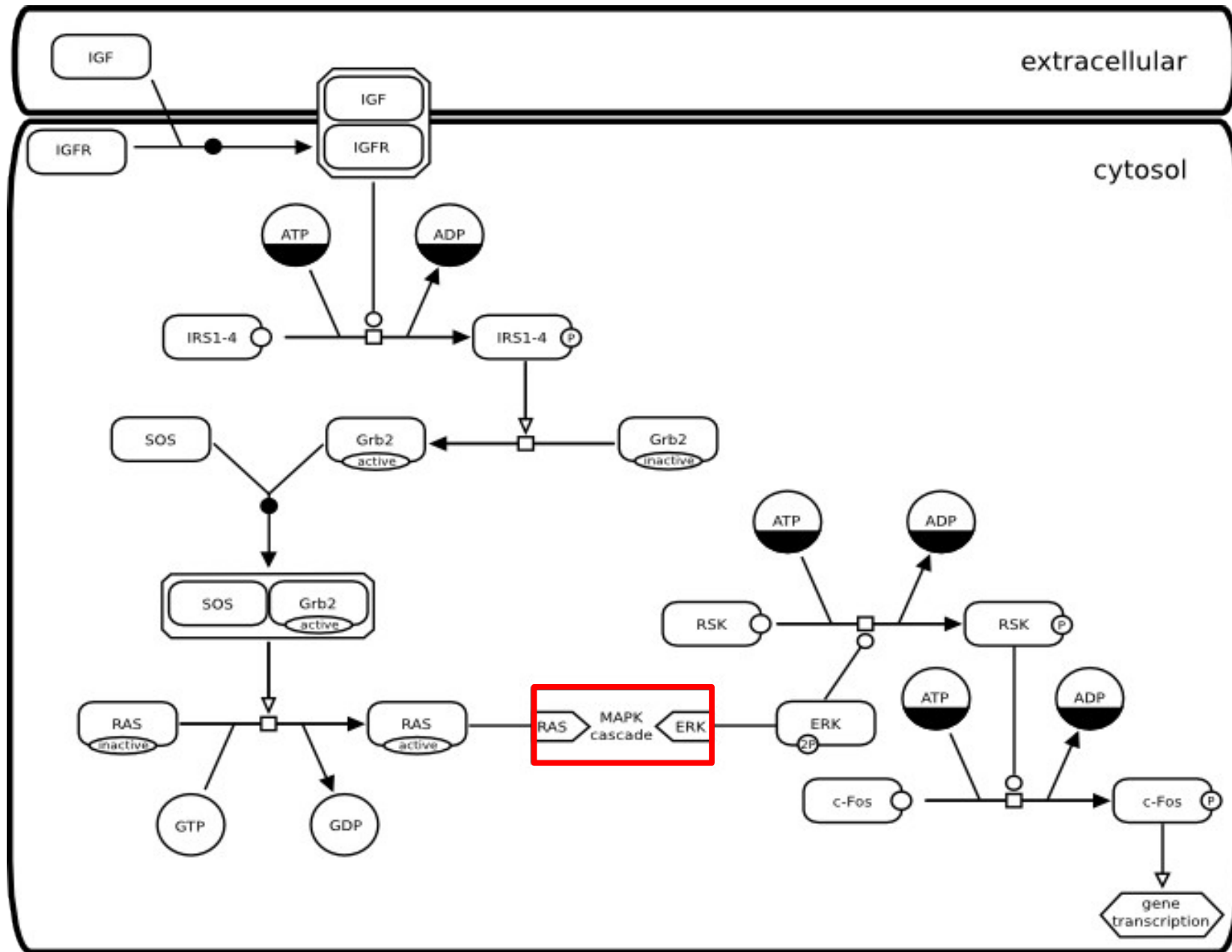
<i>Arc\EPN</i>	<i>macromolecule</i>	<i>simple chemical</i>	<i>unspecified entity</i>	<i>multimer</i>	<i>complex</i>	<i>nucleic acid feature</i>	<i>tag</i>	<i>source/sink</i>	<i>perturbation</i>	<i>observable</i>	<i>submap</i>
<i>consumption</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I		I			
<i>production</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O		O			
<i>modulation</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I			I	O	
<i>stimulation</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I			I	O	
<i>catalysis</i>	I	I	I	I	I				I	O	
<i>inhibition</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I			I	O	
<i>trigger</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I			I	O	
<i>logic arc</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I					
<i>equivalence arc</i>	I	I	I	I	I	I	O				O

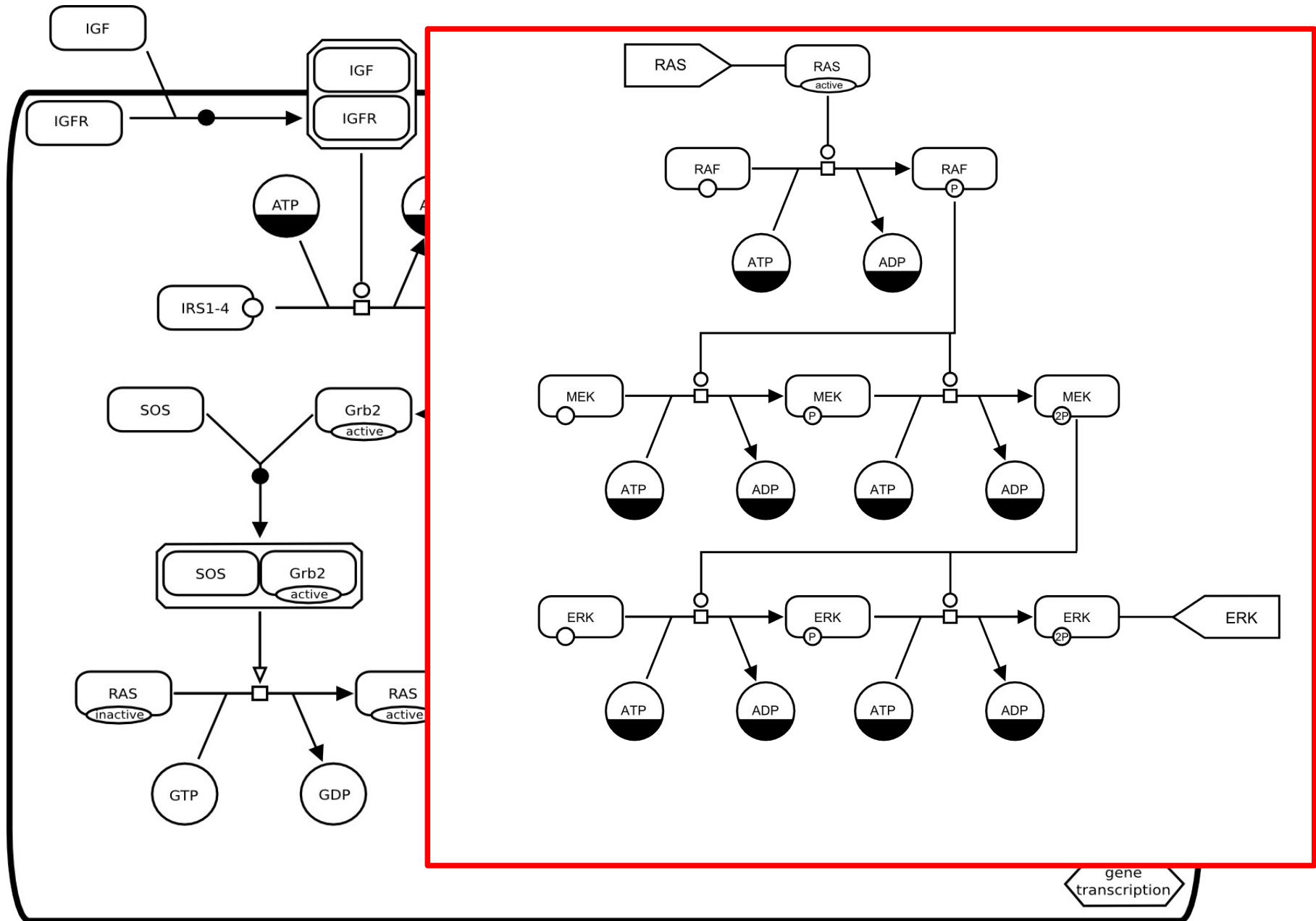
<i>Arc\PN</i>	<i>transition</i>	<i>omitted process</i>	<i>uncertain process</i>	<i>association</i>	<i>dissociation</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>not</i>
<i>consumption</i>	O	O	O	O	O(1)			
<i>production</i>	I	I	I	I(1)	I			
<i>modulation</i>	O	O	O			I(1)	I(1)	I(1)
<i>stimulation</i>	O	O	O			I(1)	I(1)	I(1)
<i>catalysis</i>	O	O	O			I(1)	I(1)	I(1)
<i>inhibition</i>	O	O	O			I(1)	I(1)	I(1)
<i>trigger</i>	O	O	O			I(1)	I(1)	I(1)
<i>logic arc</i>						O	O	O(1)
<i>equivalence arc</i>								

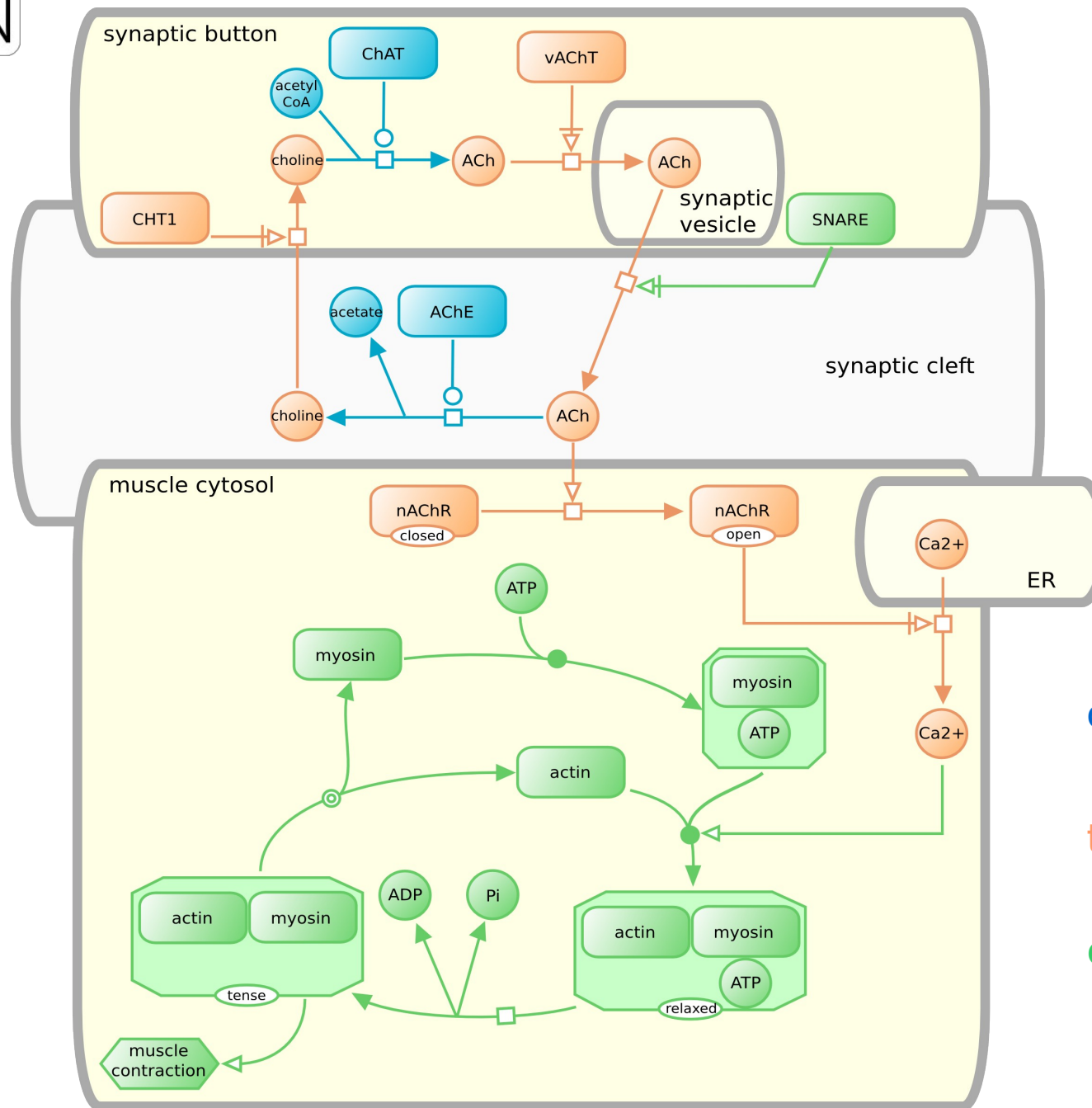








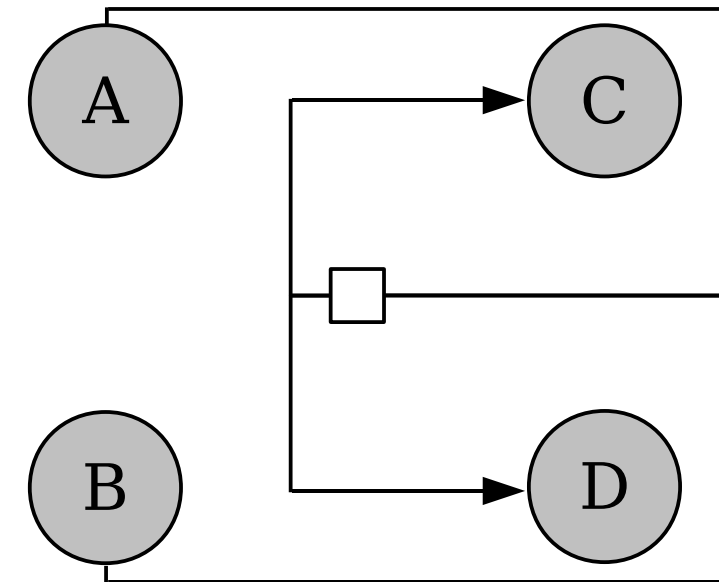
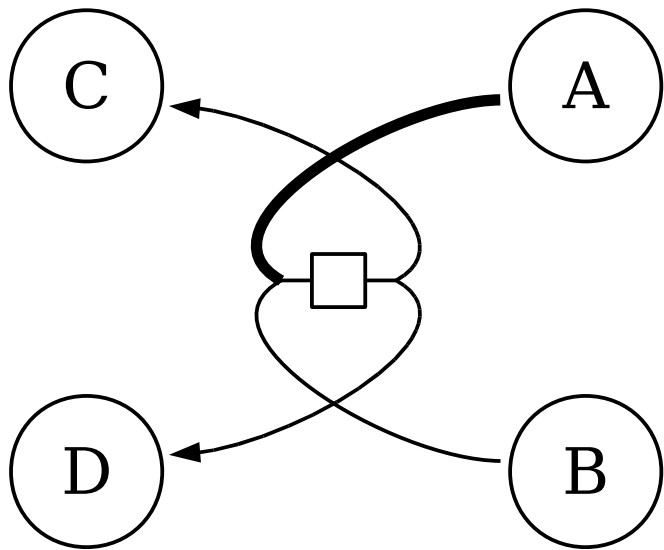
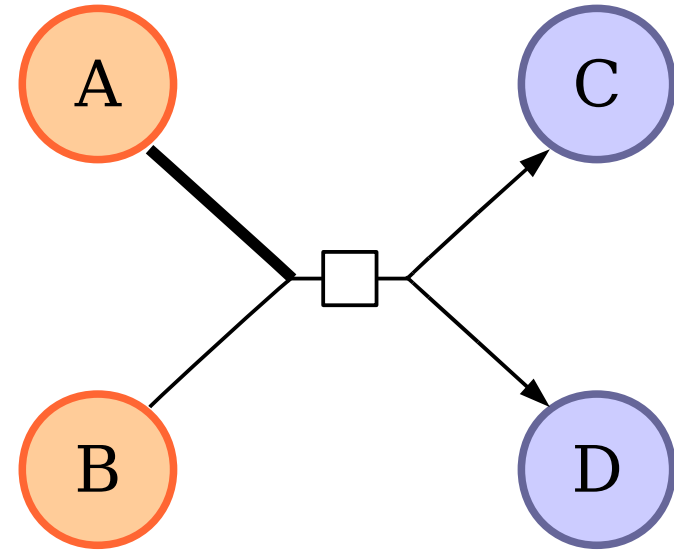
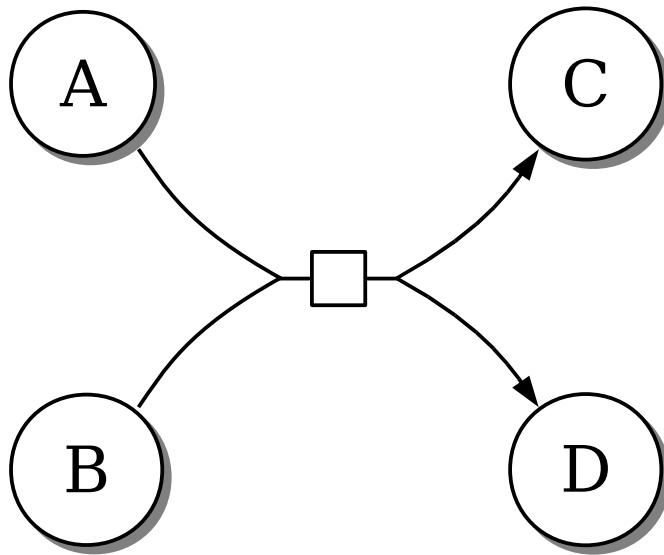




catalytic processes

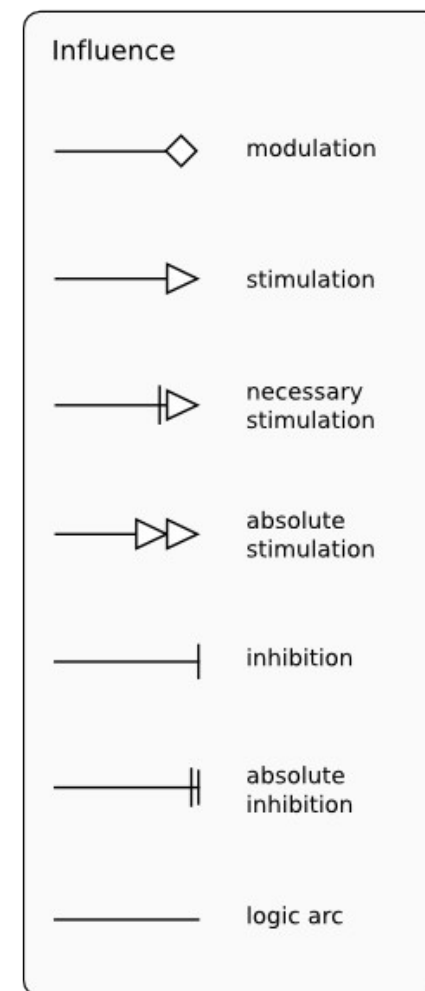
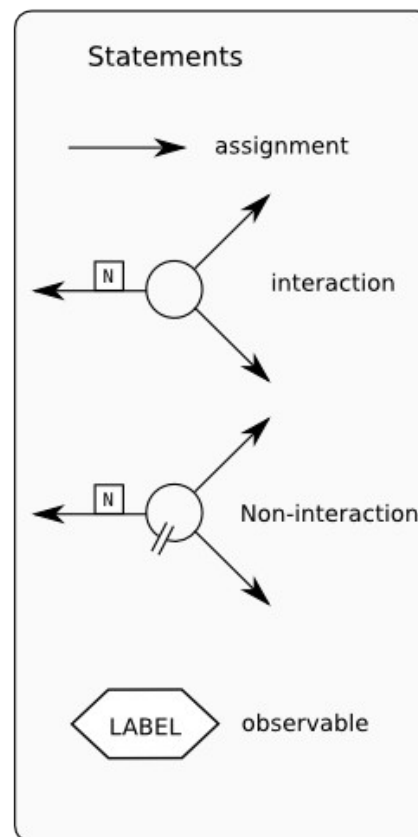
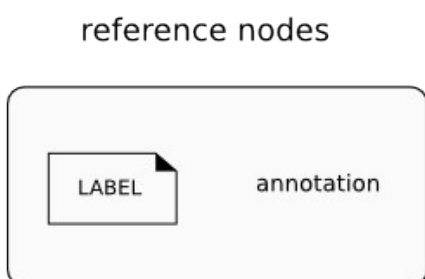
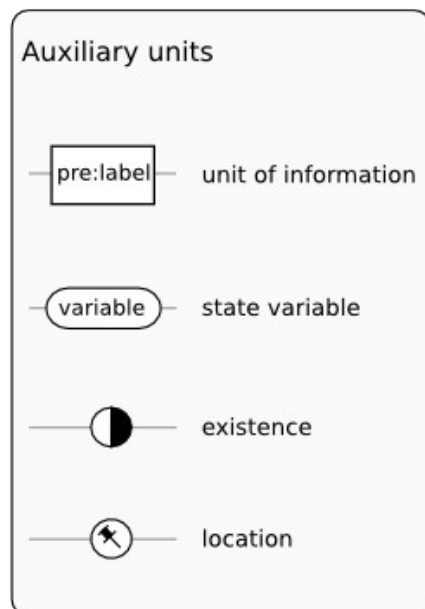
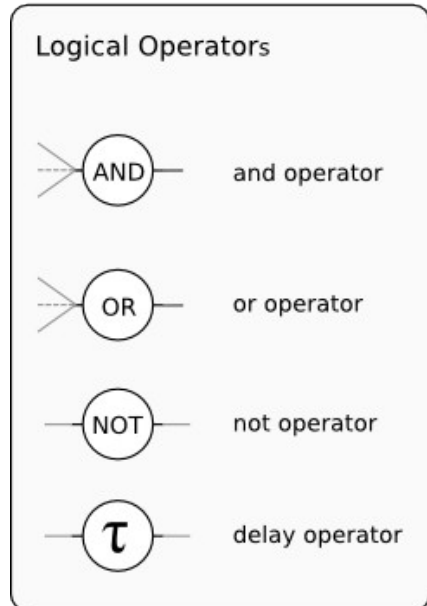
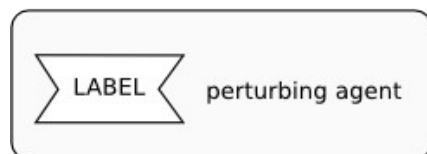
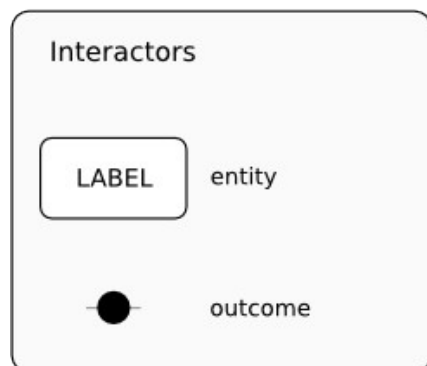
transport processes

contractile proteins

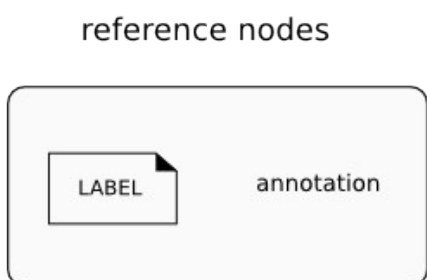
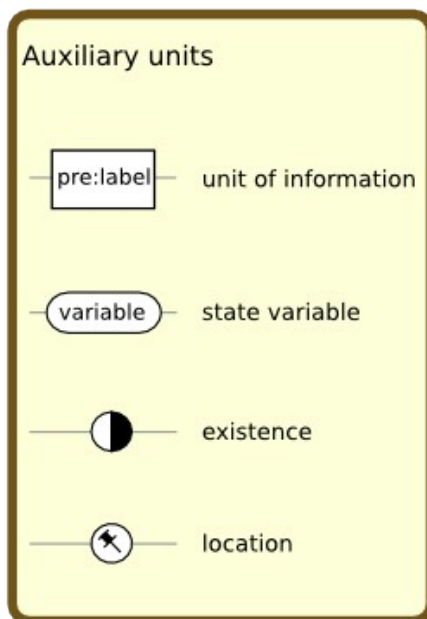
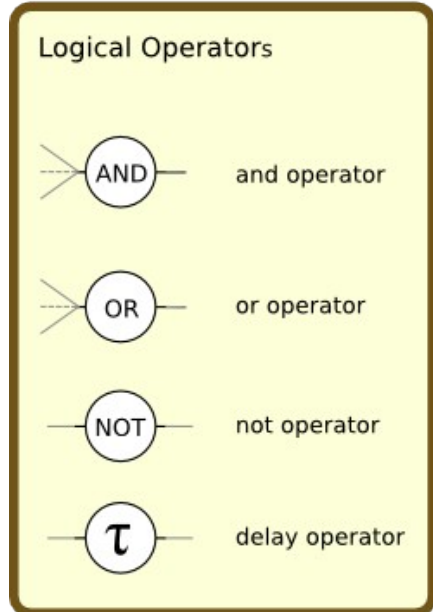
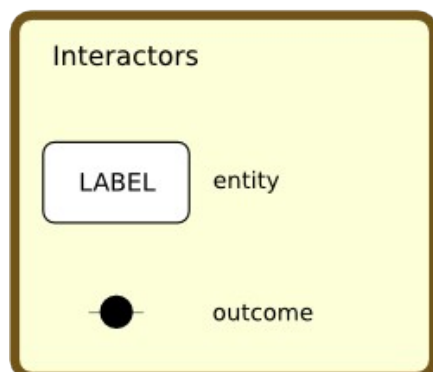


Entity Nodes

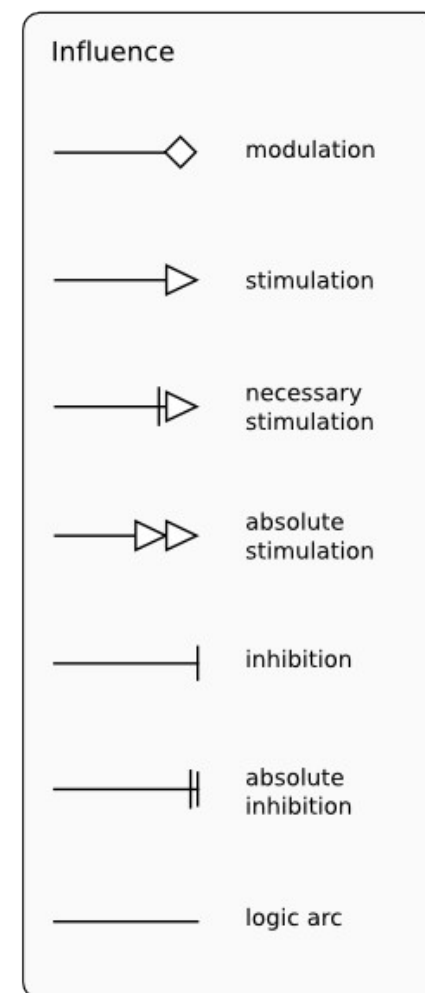
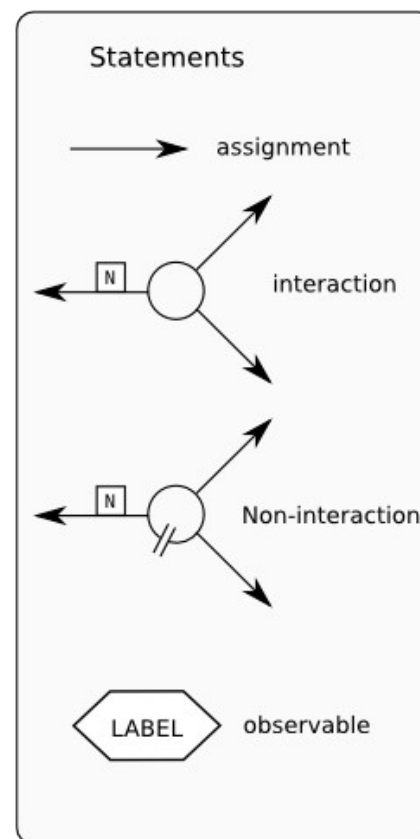
Relationship Nodes



Entity Nodes



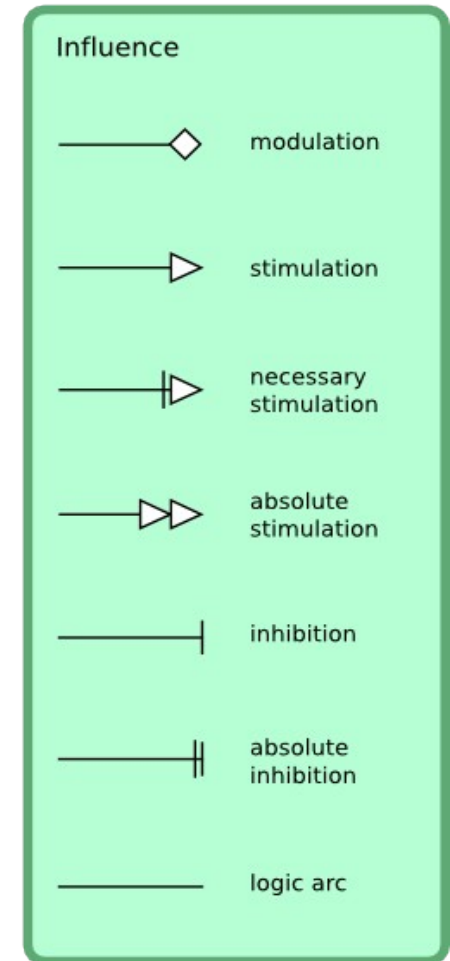
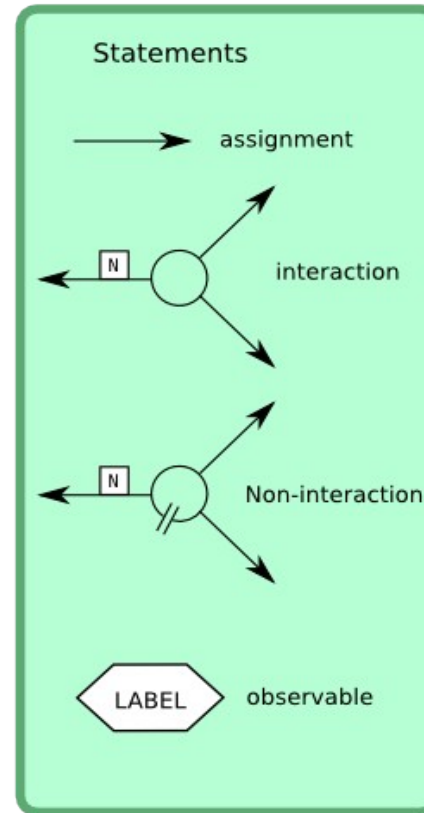
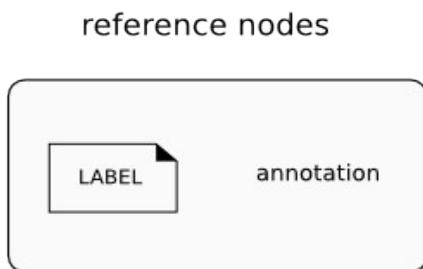
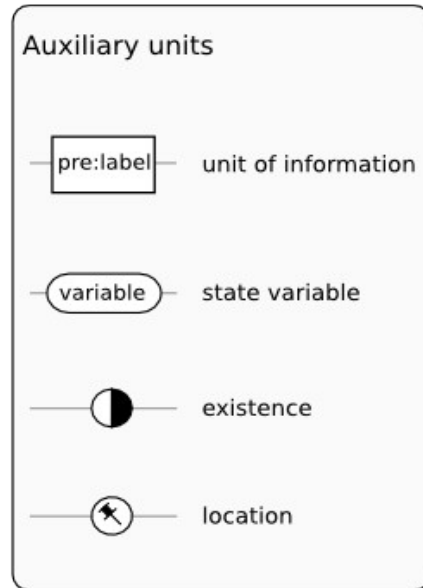
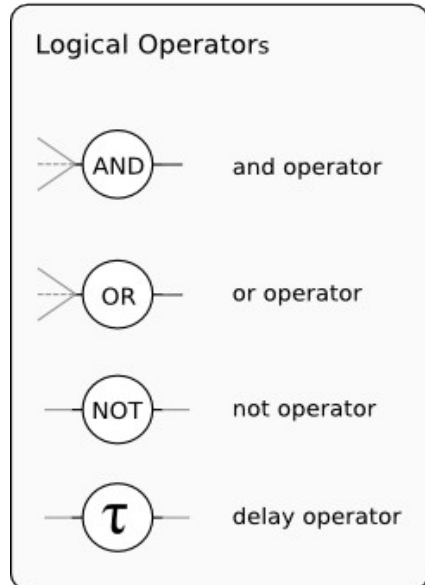
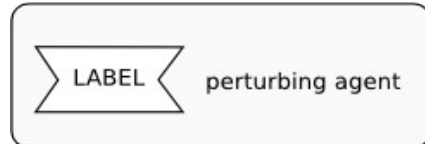
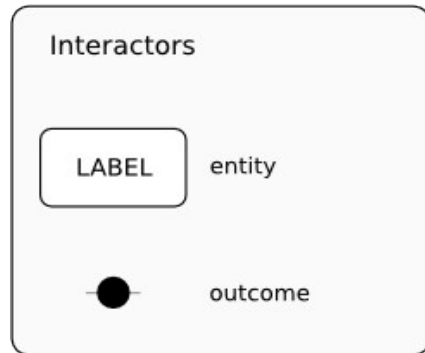
Relationship Nodes



continuants,
things that exists (or not)

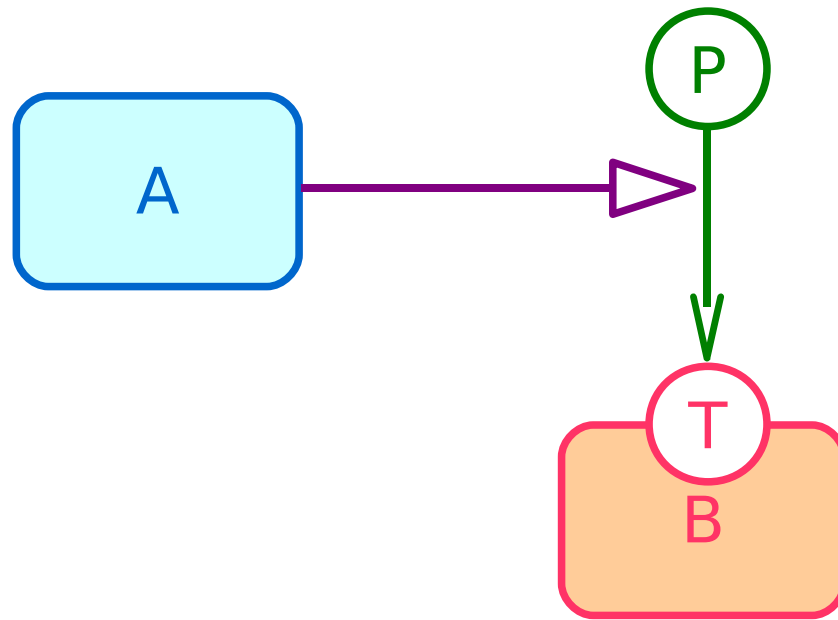
Entity Nodes

Relationship Nodes

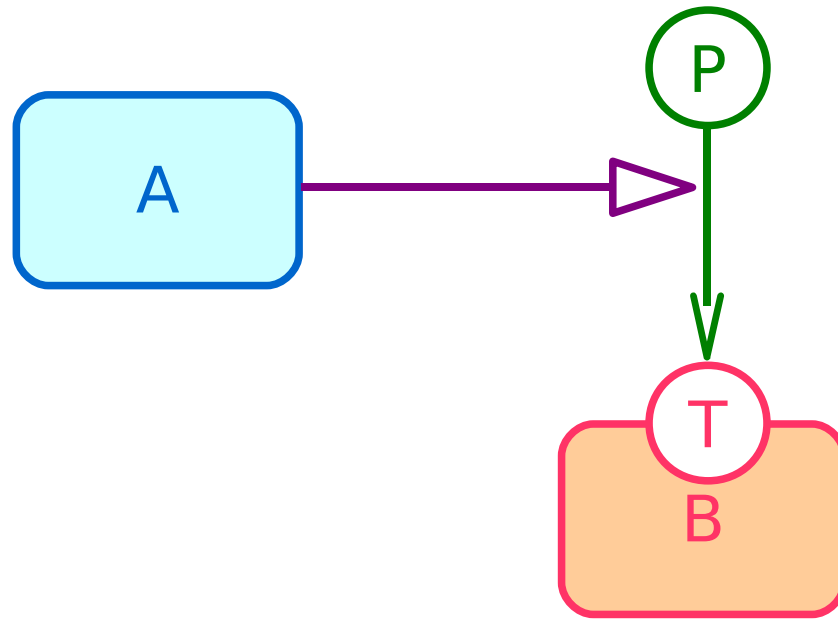


occurents,
events that may happen (or not)

Entity Relationships can be viewed as rules

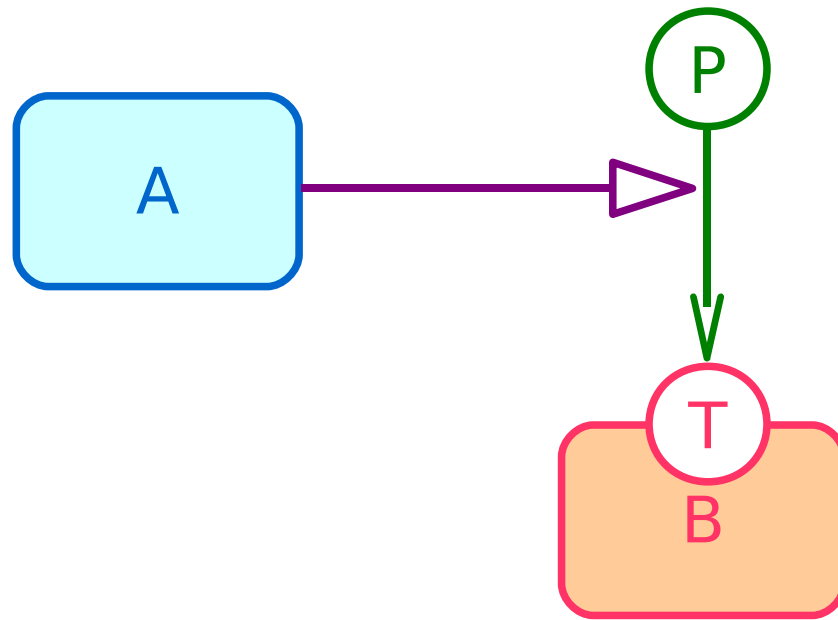


Entity Relationships can be viewed as rules



If **A** exists, the assignment of the value **P** to the state variable **T** of **B** is increased

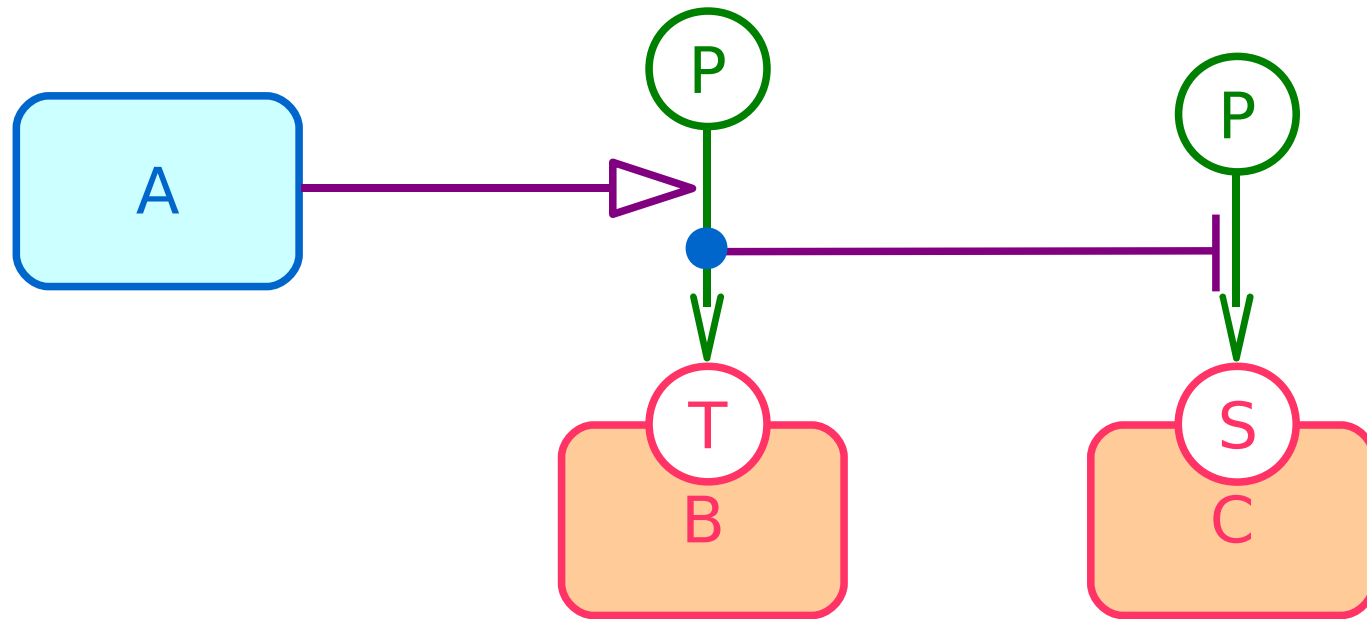
Entity Relationships can be viewed as rules



If **A exists**, the **assignment** of the value **P** to the **state variable T** of **B** is **increased**

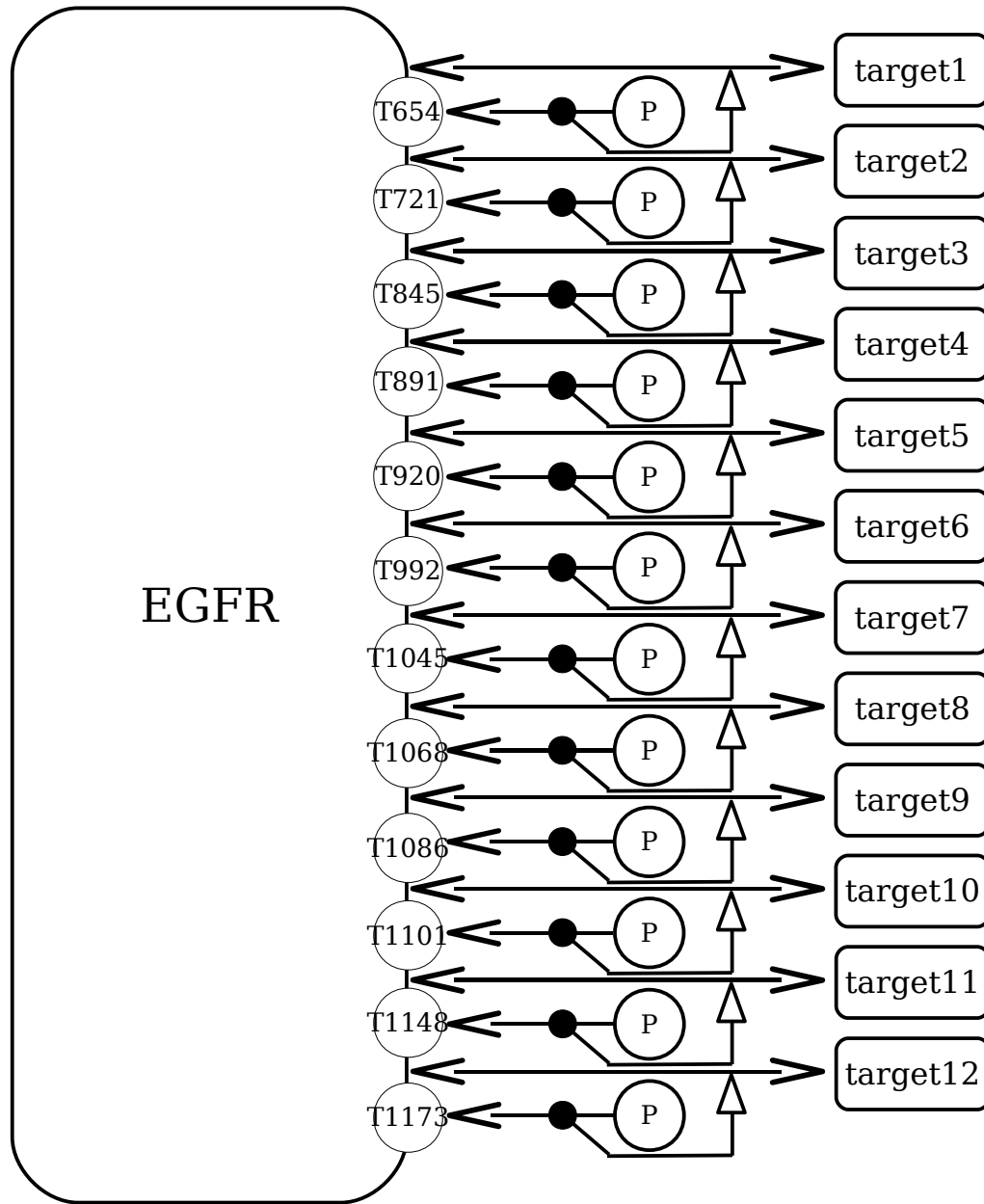
(**A stimulates** the **phosphorylation** of **B on the threonine**)

Entity Relationships can be viewed as rules



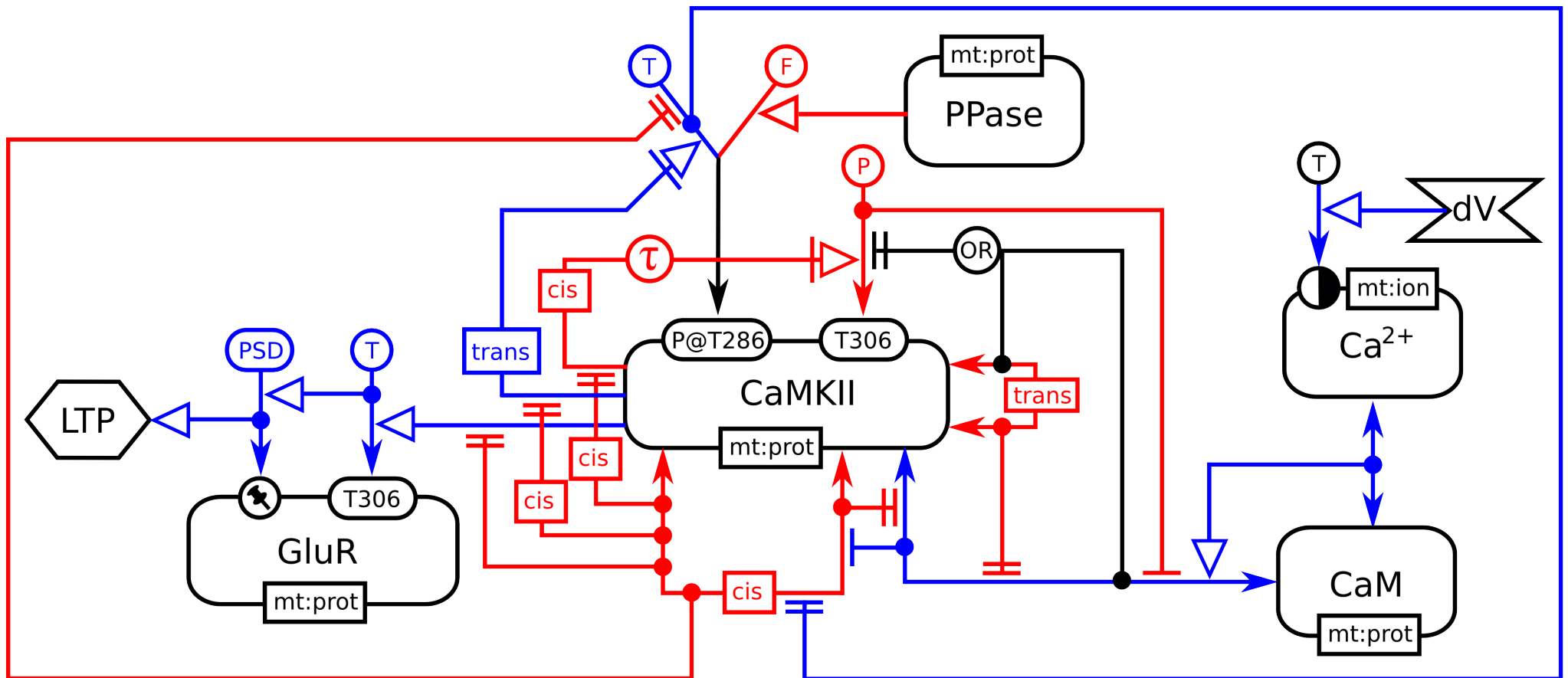
If **A exists**, the **assignment of the value P** to the **state variable T of B** is **increased**

If **P is assigned to the state variable T of B**, the **assignment of the value P** to the **state variable S of B** is **decreased**



Process Diagram:
 “once a state variable value,
 always a state variable value”

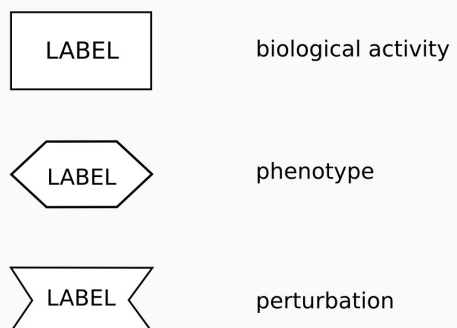
$2^{12} = 4096$ states
 (i.e. EPN glyphs) for EGFR
 and 4096 complexes between
 EGFR and targets



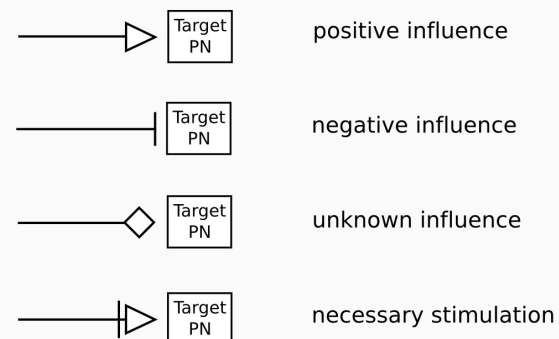
increases synaptic weight

decreases synaptic weight

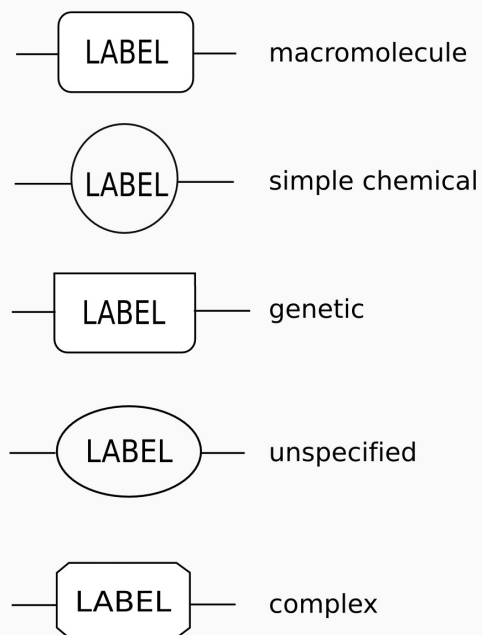
Activity nodes



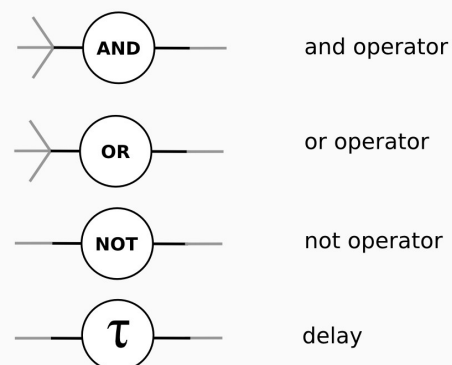
Modulating Arcs



Auxiliary Units



Logical Operators

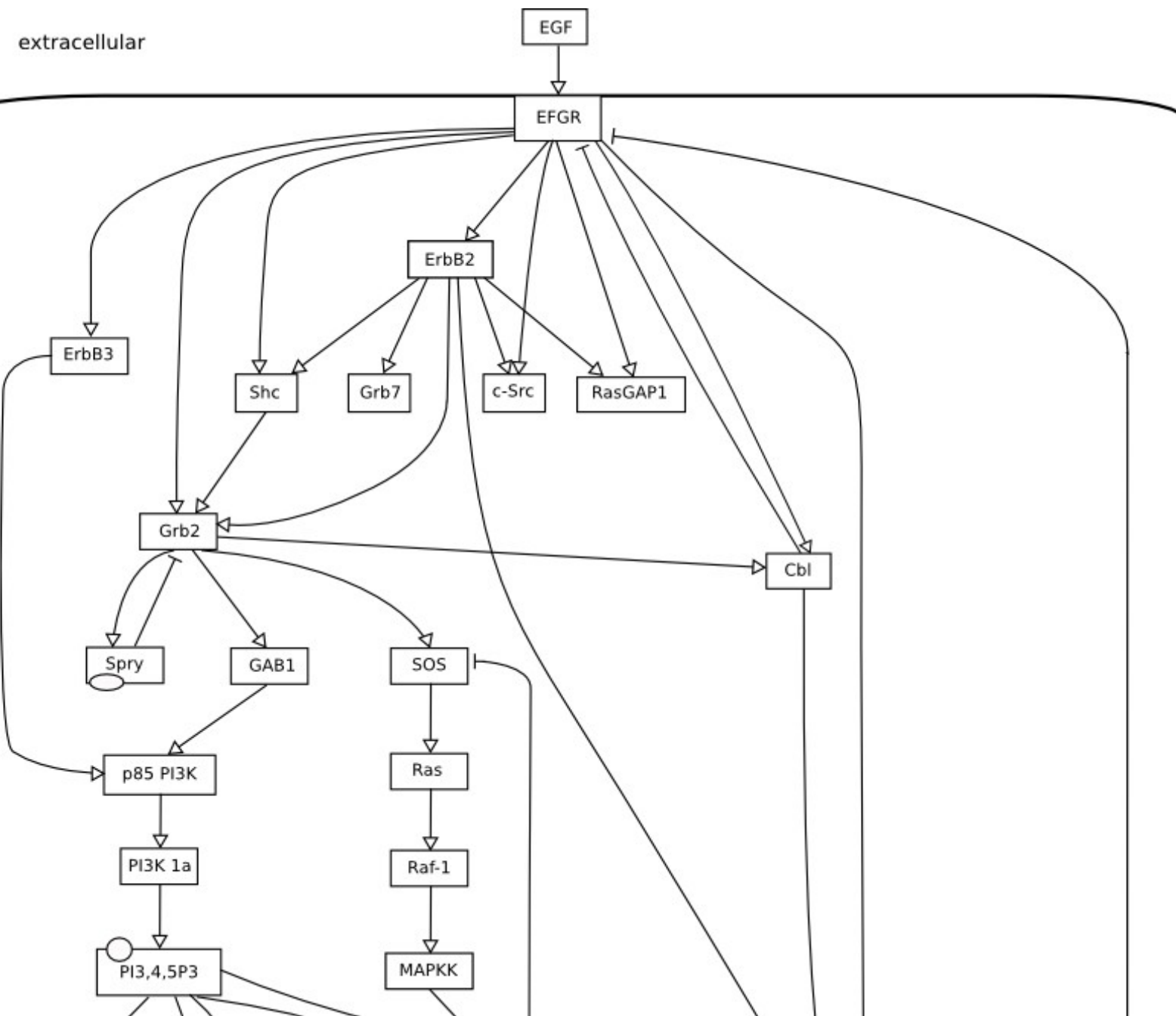


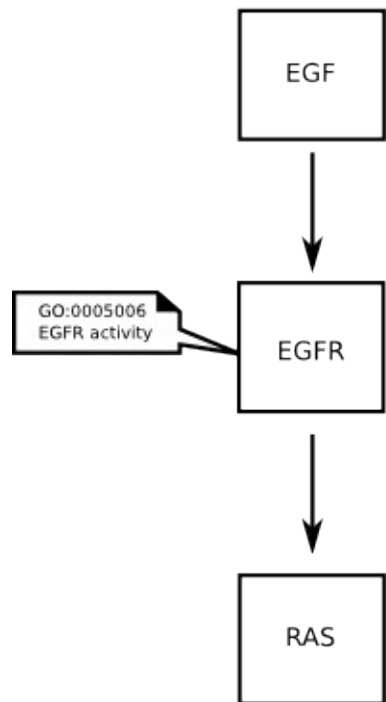
Container Nodes

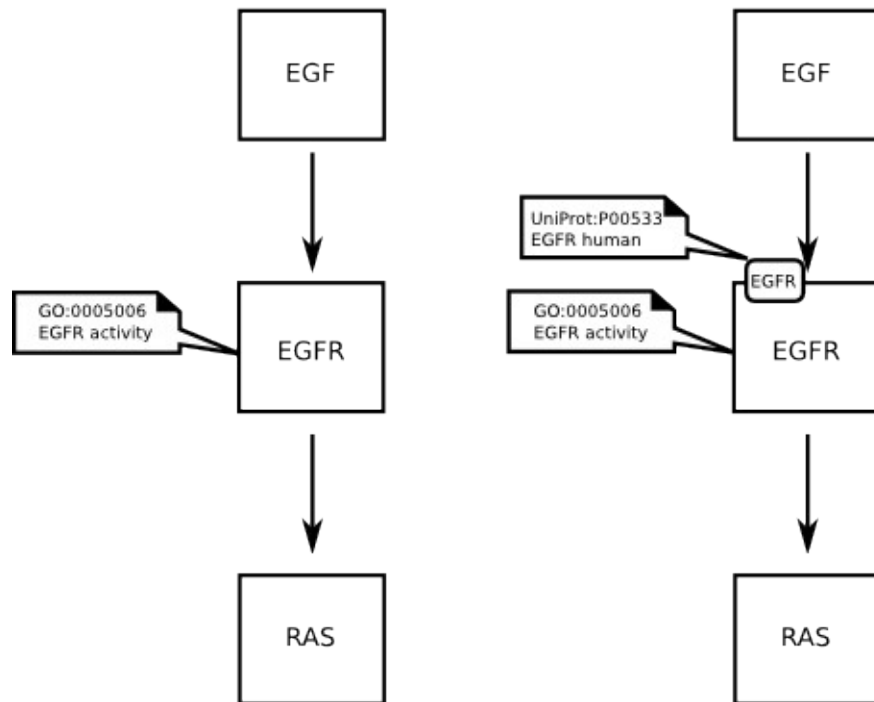


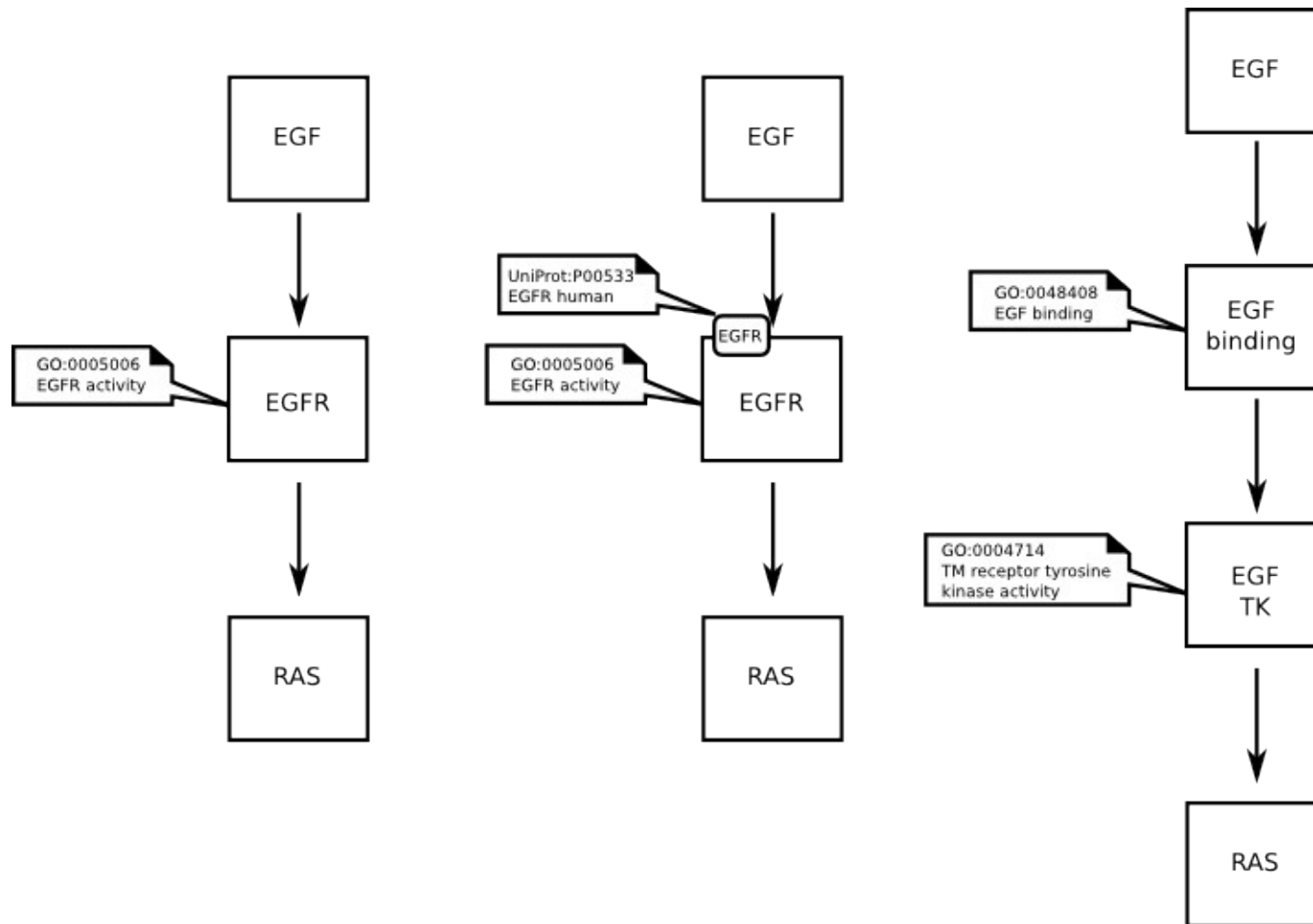
extracellular

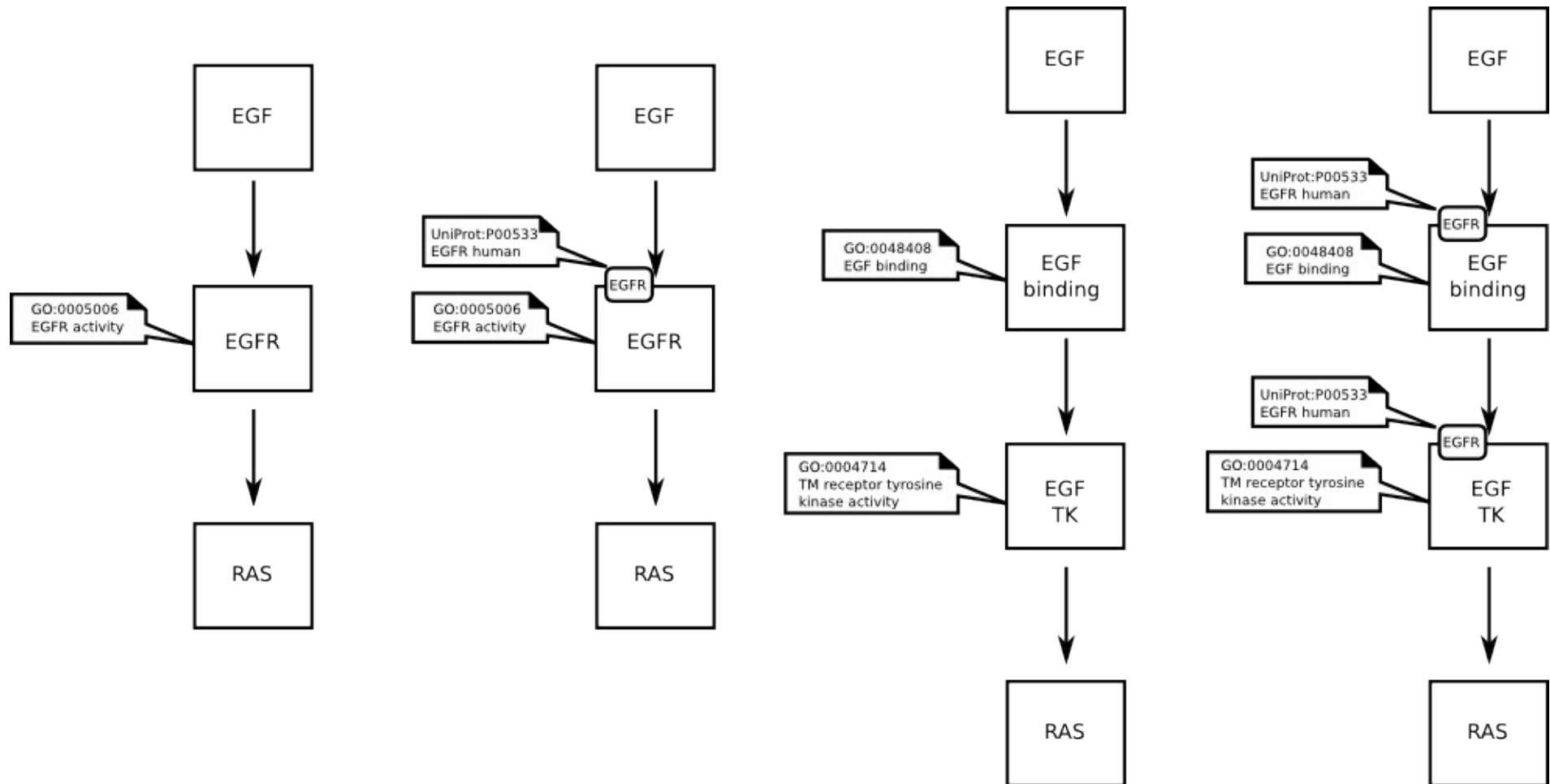
Example of Activity Flow map



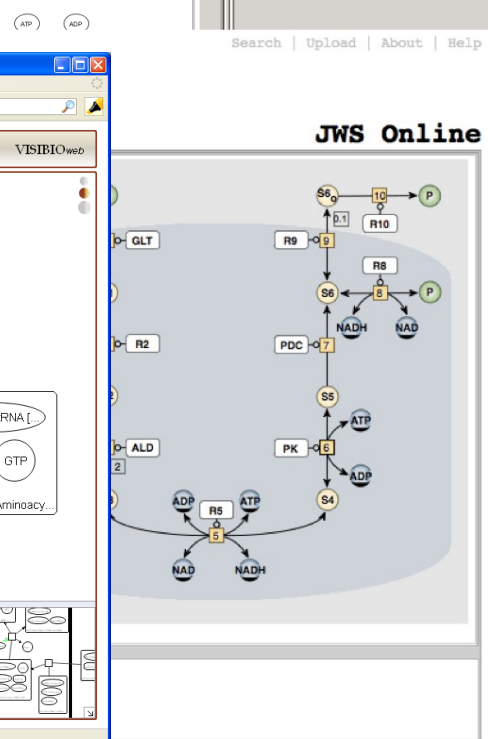
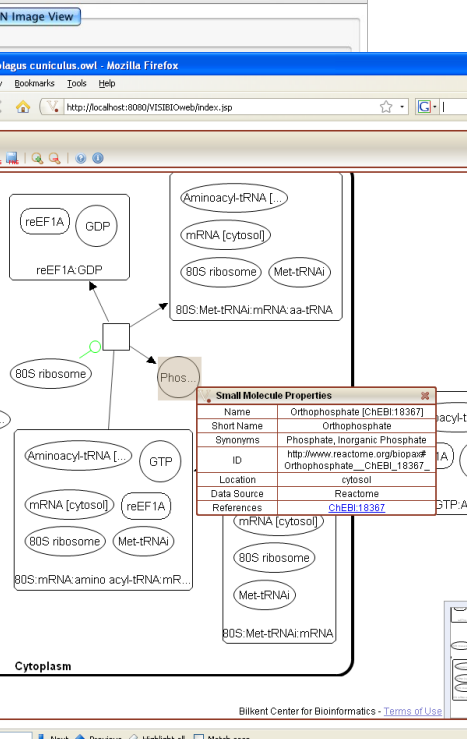
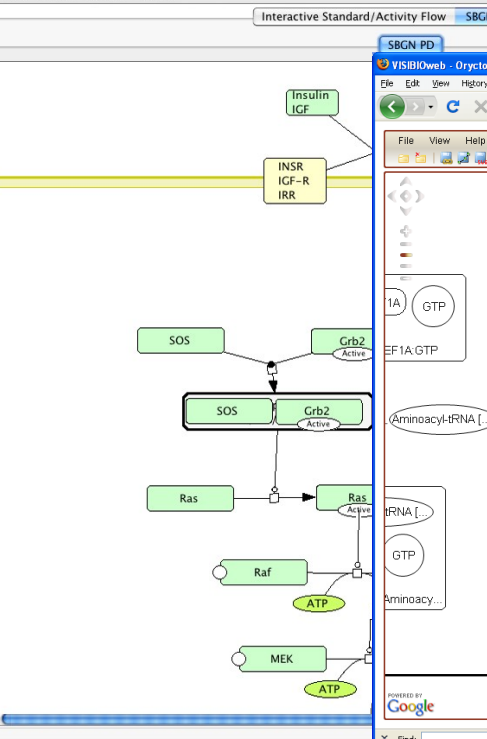
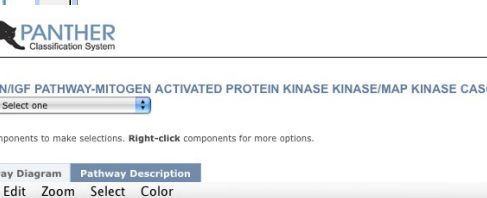
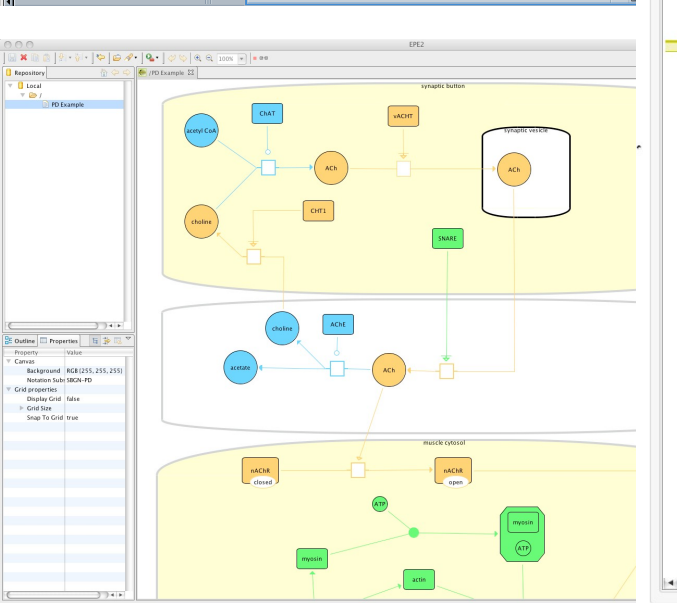








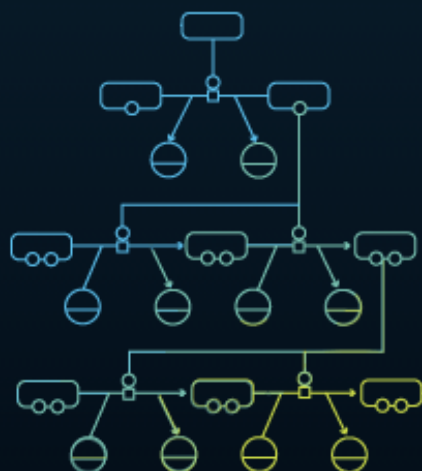
- **Arcadia** (MCISB, Manchester, UK) <http://arcadiapathways.sourceforge.net/>
- **Athena** (Univ Washington, Seattle, US) <http://www.codeplex.com/athena/>
- **BioModels DB** (EMBL-EBI, UK) <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/biomodels/>
- **BioUML** (Inst Systems Biology, Novosibirsk, RU) <http://www.biouml.org/>
- **CellDesigner** (SBI, Tokyo, JP) <http://www.celldesigner.org/>
- **EPE** (CISBE, Edinburgh, UK) <http://www.bioinformatics.ed.ac.uk/epe/>
- **JWS Online** (Stellenbosh University, ZA) <http://jjj.biochem.sun.ac.za/>
- **NetBuilder** (Univ Hertfords, UK) <http://strc.herts.ac.uk/bio/maria/Apostrophe/>
- **PANTHER** (SRI international, USA) <http://www.pantherdb.org/pathway/>
- **Reactome** (EMBL-EBI, UK) <http://www.reactome.org/>
- **Vanted** (IPK Gatersleben, DE) <http://vanted.ipk-gatersleben.de/>
- **VISIOweb** (Bilkent Univ, Turkey) <http://www.bilkent.edu.tr/~bcbi/pvs.html>



- SBGN Process Diagrams
 - Level 1 Version 1.0 release on August 23rd 2008
 - Level 1 Version 1.1 to be released over summer
 - Level 1 Version 2 to be finalised over summer
- SBGN Entity Relationships
 - Level 1 Version 1.0 to be released over summer
- SBGN Activity Flow
 - Level 1 Version 1.0 to be released over summer

- 5th SBGN forum
 - 02-03 September 2009,
 - San Francisco
 - “Satellite” of ICSB 2009
- 4rd SBGN hackathon (SBGN 5.5)
 - 21-23 April 2010
 - Wittenberg
- 6th SBGN forum (provisional)
 - October 2010
 - Edinburgh
 - Satellite of ICSB 2010
- 5rd SBGN hackathon (SBGN 6.5)
 - Spring 2011, Bethesda, USA





A Visual Notation for Network Diagrams in Biology

SBGN.org is the global portal for documentation, news, and other information about the Systems Biology Graphical Notation (SBGN) project, an effort to standardize the graphical notation used in diagrams of biochemical and cellular processes studied in systems biology.

Standardizing the diagrammatic notation is crucial for more efficient and accurate transmission of biological knowledge between different research communities in the expanding field of systems biology. Notations traditionally used by researchers and software have been informal, idiosyncratic and highly variable. Until SBGN, there has been no standard agreed-upon convention defining precisely how to draw biochemical interaction diagrams in a regular and systematic way that helps readers interpret them consistently and unambiguously.

SBGN defines a comprehensive set of symbols with precise semantics, together with detailed syntactic rules defining their use and how diagrams are to be interpreted. By standardizing the visual notation, SBGN can serve as a bridge between different communities in research, education, publishing, and more. The real payoff will come when researchers are as familiar with the notation as electronics engineers are familiar with the notation of circuit schematics. If researchers are saved the time and effort required to familiarize themselves with different notations, they can spend more time thinking about the biology being depicted.

On this site, you can browse some [example diagrams](#) to get a feeling for SBGN, read the SBGN [specification documents](#), join [online discussions](#), see current working documents in the [SBGN wiki](#), and much more.

SBGN is the work of many people. It would not have been possible without the generous [support of multiple organizations](#) over the years, for which we are very thankful.

SBGN News

(23 Aug. '08) The first **SBGN Process Diagrams Level 1** specification is out! [Download the specification](#) and [tell us](#) what you think!

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