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1 Combining OmniPath annotations and networks

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09/12/2020 In this tutorial we show you how to query interactions from one of the many resources included in OmniPath, we map additional annotations to the data, and combine the two to build a small tissue specific network out of them

We'll start by importing libraries, first `omnipath`, and `pandas` for data wrangling.

```
[14]: import omnipath as op
import pandas as pd
```

With the `omnipath` package loaded, we can download a subset of the interaction data. To take a look at the available databases, run:

```
[15]: op.interactions.AllInteractions.resources()
```

```
[15]: ('ABS',
      'ACSN',
      'ACSN_SignalLink3',
      'ARACNe-GTEx_DoRothEA',
      'ARN',
      'Adhesome',
      'AlzPathway',
      'BEL-Large-Corpus_ProtMapper',
      'Baccin2019',
      'BioGRID',
      'BioGRID_ICELLNET',
      'CA1',
      'CancerCellMap',
      'CellPhoneDB',
      'CellPhoneDB_ICELLNET',
      'DEPOD',
      'DIP',
      'DOMINO',
      'DeathDomain',
      'Dinarelllo2013_ICELLNET',
      'DoRothEA',
```

'DoRothEA-reviews_DoRothEA',
'ELM',
'EMBRACE',
'ENCODE-distal',
'ENCODE-proximal',
'ENCODE_tf-mirna',
'FANTOM4_DoRothEA',
'Fantom5_LRdb',
'GO-lig-rec_ICELLNET',
'Guide2Pharma',
'Guide2Pharma_CellPhoneDB',
'Guide2Pharma_ICELLNET',
'Guide2Pharma_LRdb',
'HOCOMOCO_DoRothEA',
'HPMR',
'HPMR_ICELLNET',
'HPMR_LRdb',
'HPRD',
'HPRD-phos',
'HPRD_KEA',
'HPRD_LRdb',
'HPRD_MIMP',
'HTRIdb',
'HTRIdb_DoRothEA',
'HuRI',
'I2D_CellPhoneDB',
'ICELLNET',
'IMEx_CellPhoneDB',
'InnateDB',
'InnateDB-All_CellPhoneDB',
'InnateDB_CellPhoneDB',
'InnateDB_ICELLNET',
'InnateDB_SignalLink3',
'IntAct',
'IntAct_CellPhoneDB',
'IntAct_DoRothEA',
'JASPAR_DoRothEA',
'KEA',
'KEGG-MEDICUS',
'Kinexus_KEA',
'Kirouac2010',
'Kirouac2010_ICELLNET',
'LMPID',
'LRdb',
'Li2012',
'Lit-BM-17',
'LncRNADisease',

'MIMP',
'MINT_CellPhoneDB',
'MPPI',
'Macrophage',
'Macrophage_ICELLNET',
'MatrixDB',
'MatrixDB_CellPhoneDB',
'NCI-PID_ProtMapper',
'NFIREgulomeDB_DoRothEA',
'NRF2ome',
'NetPath',
'NetworkKIN_KEA',
'ORegAnno',
'ORegAnno_DoRothEA',
'PAZAR',
'PAZAR_DoRothEA',
'PhosphoNetworks',
'PhosphoPoint',
'PhosphoSite',
'PhosphoSite_KEA',
'PhosphoSite_MIMP',
'PhosphoSite_ProtMapper',
'PhosphoSite_noref',
'ProtMapper',
'REACH_ProtMapper',
'RLIMS-P_ProtMapper',
'Ramilowski2015',
'Ramilowski2015_Baccin2019',
'Ramilowski2015_ICELLNET',
'ReMap_DoRothEA',
'Reactome_ICELLNET',
'Reactome_LRdb',
'Reactome_ProtMapper',
'Reactome_SignaLink3',
'RegNetwork_DoRothEA',
'SIGNOR',
'SIGNOR_ICELLNET',
'SIGNOR_ProtMapper',
'SPIKE',
'SPIKE_ICELLNET',
'STRING_ICELLNET',
'SignaLink3',
'SignaLink3_ICELLNET',
'Sparser_ProtMapper',
'TCRcuration_SignaLink3',
'TFactS_DoRothEA',
'TFe_DoRothEA',

```
'TRED_DoRothEA',
'TRIP',
'TRRD_DoRothEA',
'TRRUST_DoRothEA',
'TransmiR',
'UniProt_CellPhoneDB',
'UniProt_LRdb',
'Wang',
'dbPTM',
'iPTMnet',
'iTALK',
'lncrnadb',
'miR2Disease',
'miRDeathDB',
'miRTarBase',
'miRecords',
'ncRDeathDB',
'phosphoELM',
'phosphoELM_KEA',
'phosphoELM_MIMP')
```

To query the interactions from one of these sources, we can use the `interactions.AllInteractions` function.

```
[16]: interactions = op.interactions.AllInteractions.get()
```

Let's get interactions coming from the SIGNOR database. It is important to mention here, that the `omnipath` library queries can be replicated in browser too, as they access specific URLs, depending on the parameters we give here. Feel free to give it a go: <https://omnipathdb.org/interactions?genesymbols=yes&resources=SIGNOR&datasets=dorothea,kinaseextra,lig>

```
[17]: interactions_filtered = interactions[interactions.sources.isin(['SIGNOR'])]
interactions_filtered
```

```
[17]:
```

	source	target	is_directed	is_stimulation	is_inhibition	\
799	P53355	P46821	True	True	False	
2416	Q8N726	P06748	True	False	True	
2814	Q12933	P61088	True	True	False	
3937	P23458	P38484	True	True	False	
3942	P22681	Q96JA1	True	False	True	
...	
149118	Q13526	P01574	True	False	True	
149119	Q01860	P31749	True	False	True	
149120	Q01860	Q9Y243	True	False	True	
149121	Q01860	P31751	True	False	True	
149122	Q01860	P26358	True	True	False	
	consensus_direction	consensus_stimulation	consensus_inhibition	\		

799	True	True	False
2416	False	False	False
2814	False	False	False
3937	False	False	False
3942	False	False	False
...
149118	True	False	True
149119	True	False	True
149120	True	False	True
149121	True	False	True
149122	True	True	False

	dip_url	curation_effort	references	sources	type \
799	None	1	SIGNOR:18806760	SIGNOR	post_translational
2416	None	1	SIGNOR:14636574	SIGNOR	post_translational
2814	None	1	SIGNOR:18635759	SIGNOR	post_translational
3937	None	1	SIGNOR:19041276	SIGNOR	post_translational
3942	None	1	SIGNOR:15282549	SIGNOR	post_translational
...
149118	None	1	SIGNOR:16699525	SIGNOR	transcriptional
149119	None	1	SIGNOR:23041284	SIGNOR	transcriptional
149120	None	1	SIGNOR:23041284	SIGNOR	transcriptional
149121	None	1	SIGNOR:23041284	SIGNOR	transcriptional
149122	None	1	SIGNOR:22795133	SIGNOR	transcriptional

	references_stripped	n_references	n_sources	n_primary_sources
799	18806760	1	1	1
2416	14636574	1	1	1
2814	18635759	1	1	1
3937	19041276	1	1	1
3942	15282549	1	1	1
...
149118	16699525	1	1	1
149119	23041284	1	1	1
149120	23041284	1	1	1
149121	23041284	1	1	1
149122	22795133	1	1	1

[4793 rows x 17 columns]

1.0.2 Importing annotations

To give these interactions a bit more depth, we can map annotation data to the interactions. To take a look at the available annotation resources in OmniPath, call the `requests.Annotations` function by running the line below.

```
[18]: op.requests.Annotations.resources()
```

```
[18]: ('Adhesome',
      'Almen2009',
      'Baccin2019',
      'CORUM_Funcat',
      'CORUM_GO',
      'CSPA',
      'CSPA_celltype',
      'CancerGeneCensus',
      'CancerSEA',
      'CellCellInteractions',
      'CellPhoneDB',
      'CellPhoneDB_complex',
      'ComPPI',
      'DGIdb',
      'DisGeNet',
      'EMBRACE',
      'Exocarta',
      'GO_Intercell',
      'GPCRdb',
      'Guide2Pharma',
      'HGNC',
      'HPA_secretome',
      'HPA_subcellular',
      'HPA_tissue',
      'HPMR',
      'HPMR_complex',
      'ICELNET',
      'ICELNET_complex',
      'IntOGen',
      'Integrins',
      'KEGG-PC',
      'Kirouac2010',
      'LOCATE',
      'LRdb',
      'MCAM',
      'MSigDB',
      'Matrisome',
      'MatrixDB',
      'Membranome',
      'NetPath',
      'OPM',
      'Phobius',
      'Phosphatome',
      'Ramilowski2015',
      'Ramilowski_location',
      'SIGNOR',
      'Signalink_function',
```

```
'SignalLink_pathway',
'Surfaceome',
'TCDB',
'TFcensus',
'TopDB',
'UniProt_family',
'UniProt_keyword',
'UniProt_location',
'UniProt_tissue',
'UniProt_topology',
'Vesiclepedia',
'Zhong2015',
'iTALK',
'kinase.com')
```

Let's import tissue enrichment data from the **Human Protein Atlas**. Calling the necessary function first we select the proteins we'd like to gather information on, followed by the resources we are pulling the data from.

A toy example below:

We assign the annotations of the proteins TP53 and LMNA from the tissue section of the HPA into the HPA_small variable. The “wide” setting pivots the data from a long format to wide, which gives us a nice table from the queried data.

```
[19]: HPA_small = op.requests.Annotations.get(
        proteins = ['TP53', 'LMNA'],
        resources = 'HPA_tissue'
    )
HPA_small
```

```
[19]:
```

	uniprot	genesymbol	entity_type	source	label	value	\
0	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	organ	lymphoma	
1	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	tissue	lymphoma	
2	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	level	Not detected	
3	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	n_not_detected	9	
4	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	n_low	3	
..	
780	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	level	Not detected	
781	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	status	Enhanced	
782	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	prognostic	False	
783	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	favourable	False	
784	P04637	TP53	protein	HPA_tissue	pathology	False	


```
record_id
0      632671
1      632671
2      632671
3      632671
```

```

4      632671
..      ...
780    632772
781    632772
782    632772
783    632772
784    632772

```

```
[785 rows x 7 columns]
```

These queries are also URL accessible. This toy query translates to the following:

URL: https://omnipathdb.org/annotations?resources=HPA_tissue&proteins=TP53,LMNA&license=academic

Let's get the unique proteins from SIGNOR into a list (set)

```
[20]: SIGNOR_proteins = []
SIGNOR_proteins.extend(interactions_filtered['source'])
SIGNOR_proteins.extend(interactions_filtered['target'])
SIGNOR_proteins = list(set(SIGNOR_proteins)) #keep unique values only
```

We can pass this into `requests.Annotations.get()` just like above. To ensure sensible runtimes for this tutorial here we restrict the queried proteins to the first 500 in the list with the `[0:499]` slice (starting from 0 as Python uses zero based numbering).

```
[21]: HPA_signor = op.requests.Annotations.get(
        proteins = SIGNOR_proteins[0:499],
        resources = 'HPA_tissue'
    )
HPA_signor
```

```
[21]:
```

	uniprot	genesymbol	entity_type	source	label \
0	P23511	NFYA	protein	HPA_tissue	organ
1	P23511	NFYA	protein	HPA_tissue	tissue
2	P23511	NFYA	protein	HPA_tissue	level
3	P23511	NFYA	protein	HPA_tissue	status
4	P23511	NFYA	protein	HPA_tissue	prognostic
...
316210	P10147	CCL3	protein	HPA_tissue	tissue
316211	P10147	CCL3	protein	HPA_tissue	prognostic
316212	P10147	CCL3	protein	HPA_tissue	favourable
316213	P10147	CCL3	protein	HPA_tissue	score
316214	P10147	CCL3	protein	HPA_tissue	pathology

	value	record_id
0	prostate	797
1	glandular cells	797
2	Medium	797
3	Enhanced	797


```

4          False          797
...
316210    liver cancer    1421904
316211          False    1421904
316212          False    1421904
316213          0.3542    1421904
316214          True      1421904

```

[316215 rows x 7 columns]

First we need to pivot this “long” data format to a “wide” one.

```

[25]: HPA_signor_wide = pd.pivot_table(HPA_signor, index = 'uniprot', columns = '
      ↪ 'label', values = 'value', aggfunc='first')
HPA_signor_wide

```

```

[25]: label    favourable    level n_high n_low n_medium n_not_detected \
uniprot
AOPJZ3        True  Not detected    0    0    1    2
A1L390        False    Low    1    6    5    0
A8MT69        True    NaN    NaN    NaN    NaN    NaN
000170        True    Medium    1    2    8    0
000206        False  Not detected    0    0    0    10
...
Q9Y3A5        True    Medium    0    3    4    4
Q9Y3M8        False    Medium    0    6    4    1
Q9Y448        False    Medium    0    0    0    4
Q9Y4P8        False    Low    0    0    0    3
Q9Y5X5        False    NaN    NaN    NaN    NaN    NaN

```

```

label    organ pathology prognostic    score    status \
uniprot
AOPJZ3    thyroid cancer    True    False    0.2515    NaN
A1L390    adrenal gland    False    False    0.07214    Enhanced
A8MT69    stomach cancer    True    False    0.02572    NaN
000170    melanoma    True    False    0.006193    Approved
000206    ovary    False    False    0.0006289    Approved
...
Q9Y3A5    prostate cancer    True    False    0.4591    Approved
Q9Y3M8    prostate    False    False    0.1433    Enhanced
Q9Y448    breast    False    False    0.06306    Enhanced
Q9Y4P8    salivary gland    False    False    0.009274    Uncertain
Q9Y5X5    prostate cancer    True    False    0.151    NaN

```

```

label    tissue
uniprot
AOPJZ3    thyroid cancer
A1L390    glandular cells

```

```

A8MT69      stomach cancer
000170      melanoma
000206      ovarian stroma cells
...
Q9Y3A5      prostate cancer
Q9Y3M8      glandular cells
Q9Y448      myoepithelial cells
Q9Y4P8      glandular cells
Q9Y5X5      prostate cancer

```

[496 rows x 12 columns]

Now that we have the data, let's filter it down to a specific case, like breast cancer. We filter out rows where the levels of the proteins are favourable, i.e. we only move forward with the ones that are.

```
[23]: HPA_breast_cancer = HPA_signor_wide[
      (HPA_signor_wide['tissue'] != 'breast cancer') &
      (HPA_signor_wide['favourable'] == 'True' )]
```

```
[24]: HPA_breast_cancer
```

```
[24]: label      favourable      level n_high n_low n_medium n_not_detected \
uniprot
AOPJZ3      True      Not detected      0      0      1      2
A8MT69      True      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
000170      True      Medium      1      2      8      0
014511      True      Not detected      0      3      0      8
014842      True      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
...
Q9UI33      True      Low      0      6      1      4
Q9UJ55      True      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
Q9ULT6      True      Medium      0      0      11      0
Q9Y261      True      Medium      0      1      6      4
Q9Y3A5      True      Medium      0      3      4      4

label      organ pathology prognostic      score      status \
uniprot
AOPJZ3      thyroid cancer      True      False      0.2515      NaN
A8MT69      stomach cancer      True      False      0.02572      NaN
000170      melanoma      True      False      0.006193      Approved
014511      renal cancer      True      False      0.00779      Uncertain
014842      pancreatic cancer      True      False      0.04515      NaN
...
Q9UI33      urothelial cancer      True      False      0.0008296      NaN
Q9UJ55      head and neck cancer      True      False      0.3796      NaN
Q9ULT6      prostate cancer      True      False      0.3942      NaN
Q9Y261      ovarian cancer      True      True      0.0006283      Enhanced
```

Q9Y3A5	prostate cancer	True	False	0.4591	Approved
label	tissue				
uniprot					
AOPJZ3	thyroid cancer				
A8MT69	stomach cancer				
000170	melanoma				
014511	renal cancer				
014842	pancreatic cancer				
...	...				
Q9UI33	urothelial cancer				
Q9UJ55	head and neck cancer				
Q9ULT6	prostate cancer				
Q9Y261	ovarian cancer				
Q9Y3A5	prostate cancer				

[74 rows x 12 columns]