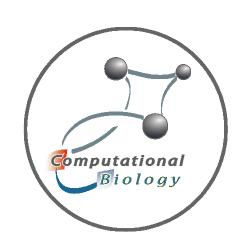


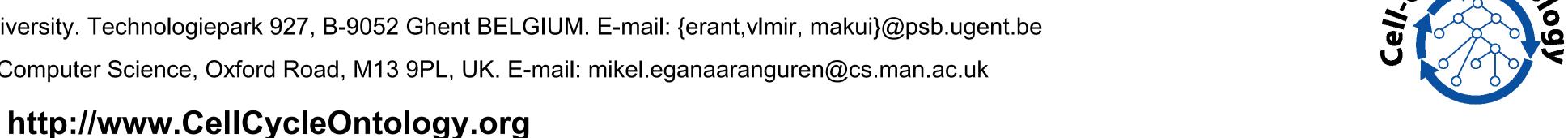
CCO, a paradigm for knowledge integration





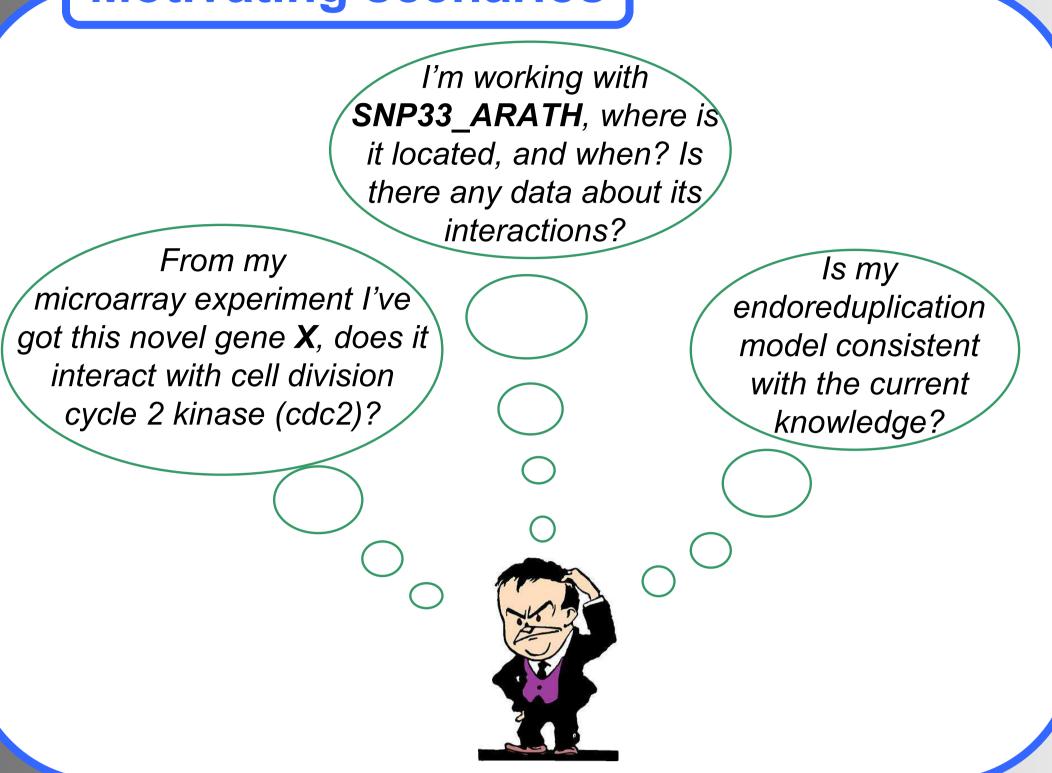
Erick Antezana¹, Vladimir Mironov¹, Mikel Egaña², and Martin Kuiper¹

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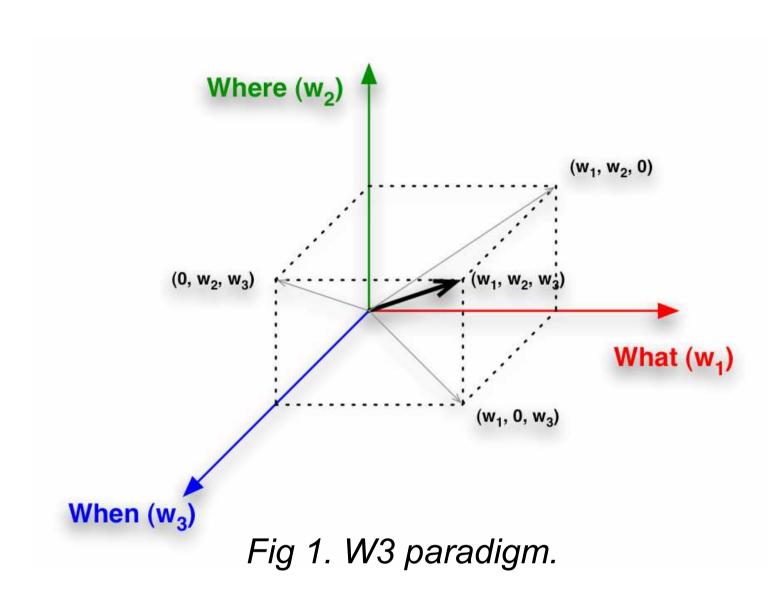
Motivating scenarios



Objective

To capture the knowledge about the cell cycle process (particularly its dynamic facets) and to sharing, reuse and enable better computational integration with existing resources (semantic web). The ultimate aim is to support evaluation and generation of hypotheses reasoning services about cell-cycle regulation.

Target organisms: S. cerevisiae, S. pombe, A. thaliana and H. sapiens.



W3 paradigm: What-Where-When. Sample piece of knowledge: « Cyclin B (w1) is located in Cytoplasm (w2) during Interphase (w3) ».

Pipeline

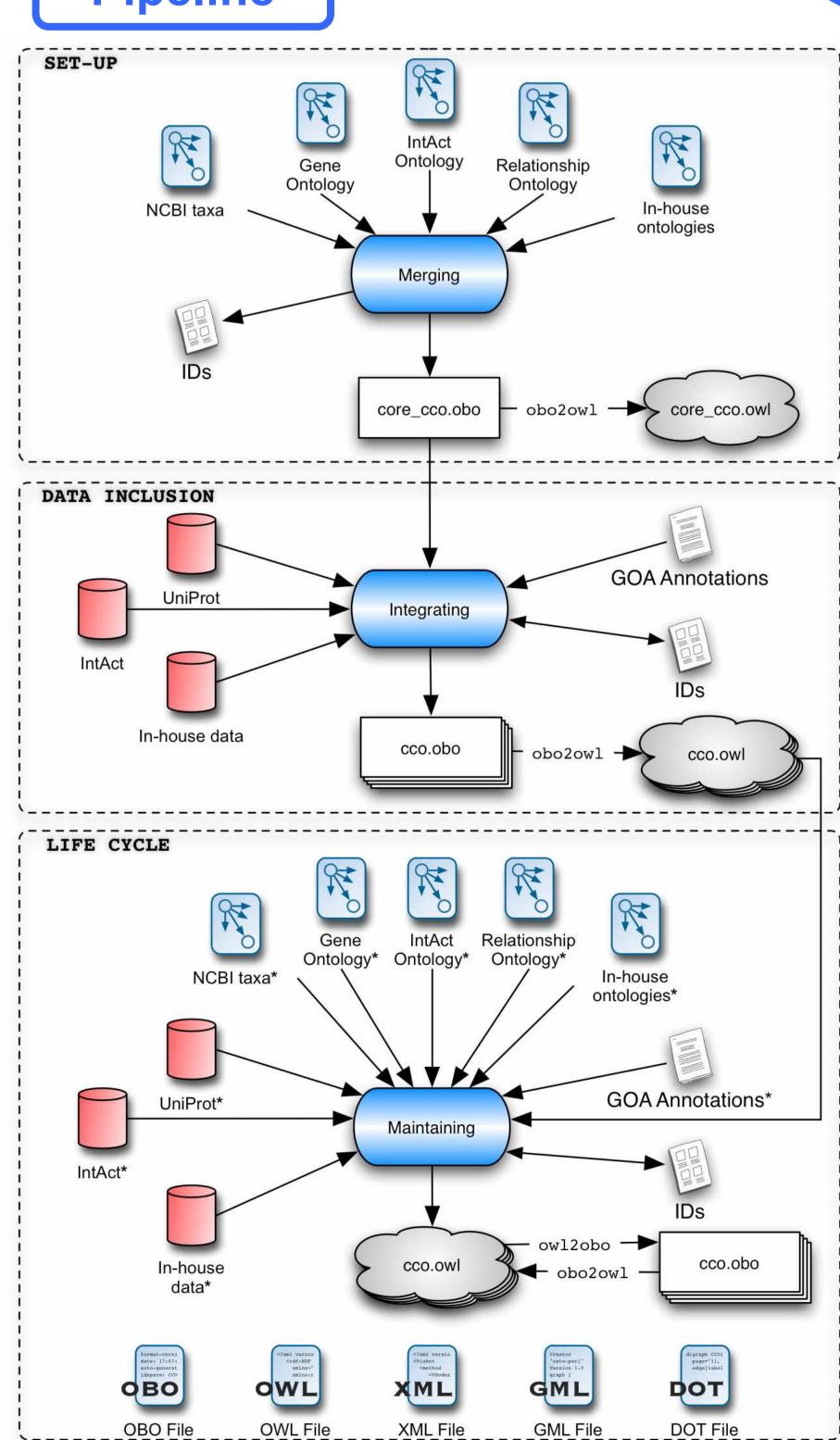


Fig 2. Data integration pipeline.

Exploring CCO

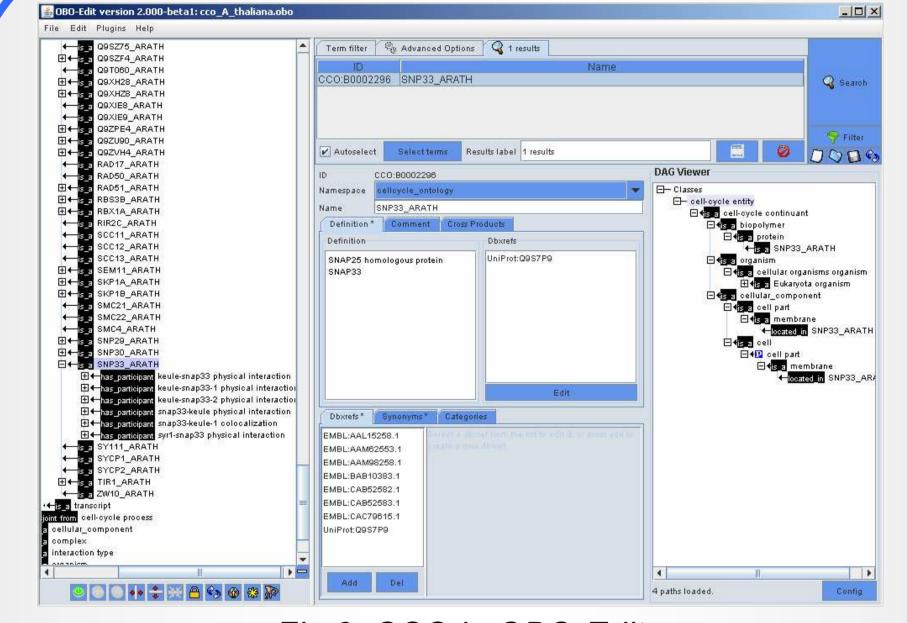


Fig 3. CCO in OBO-Edit.

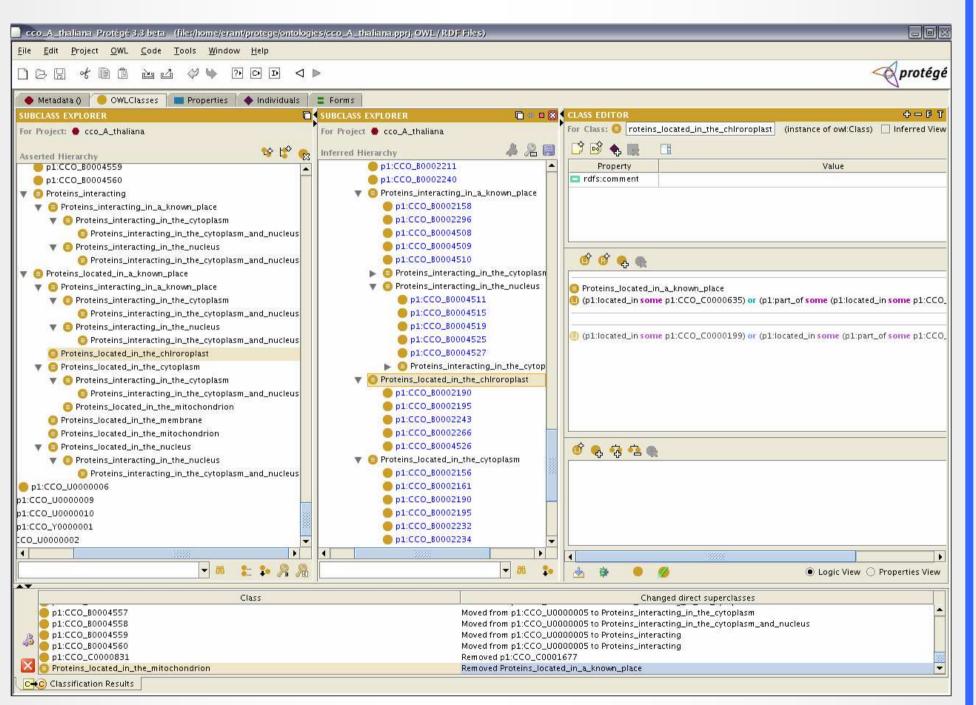


Fig 4. CCO in Protégé.

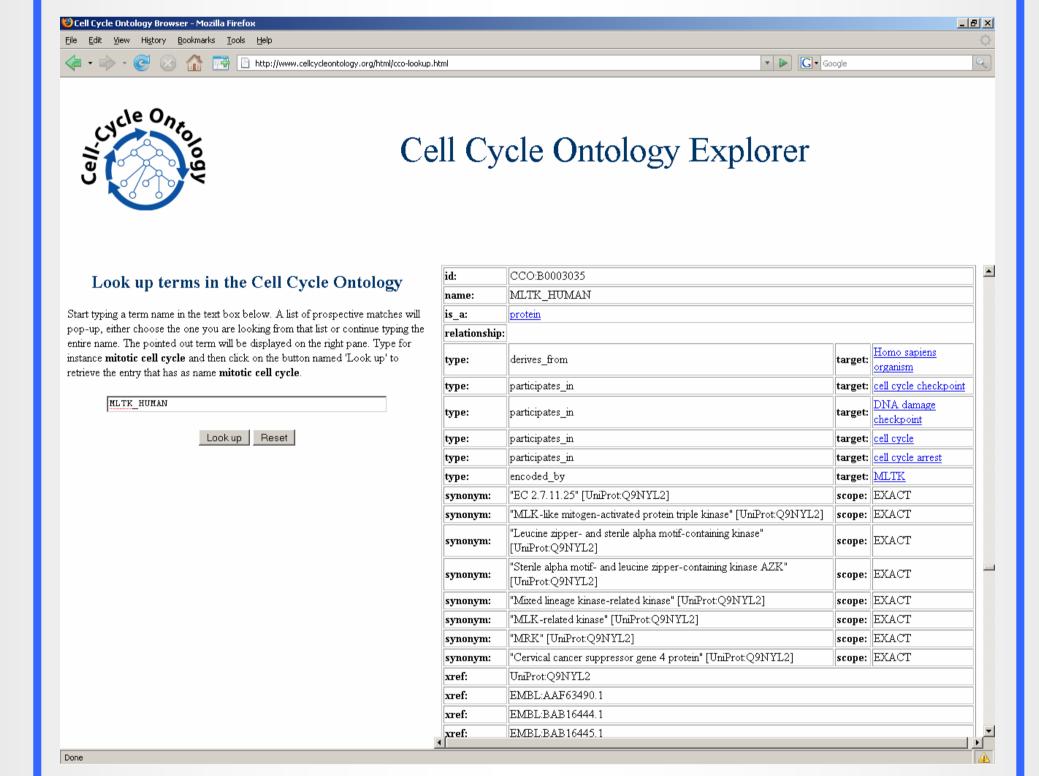
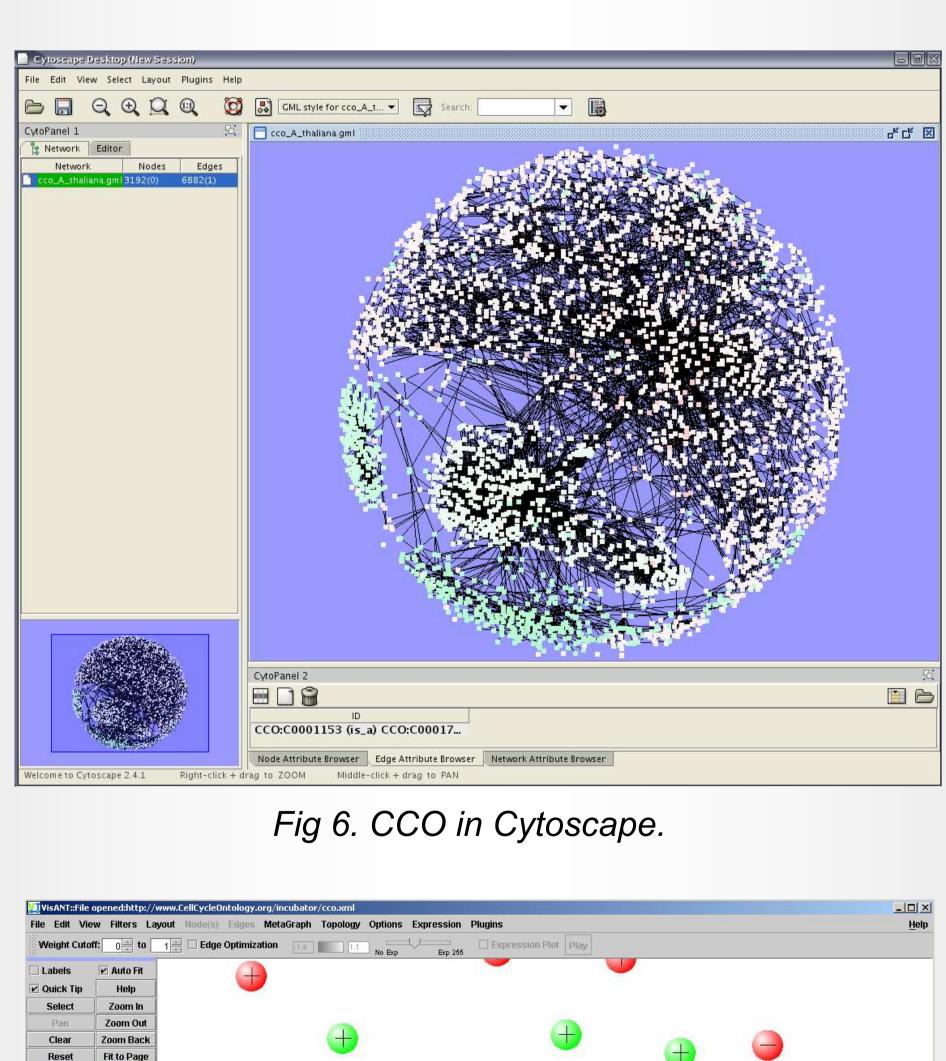


Fig 5. CCO Explorer (online).



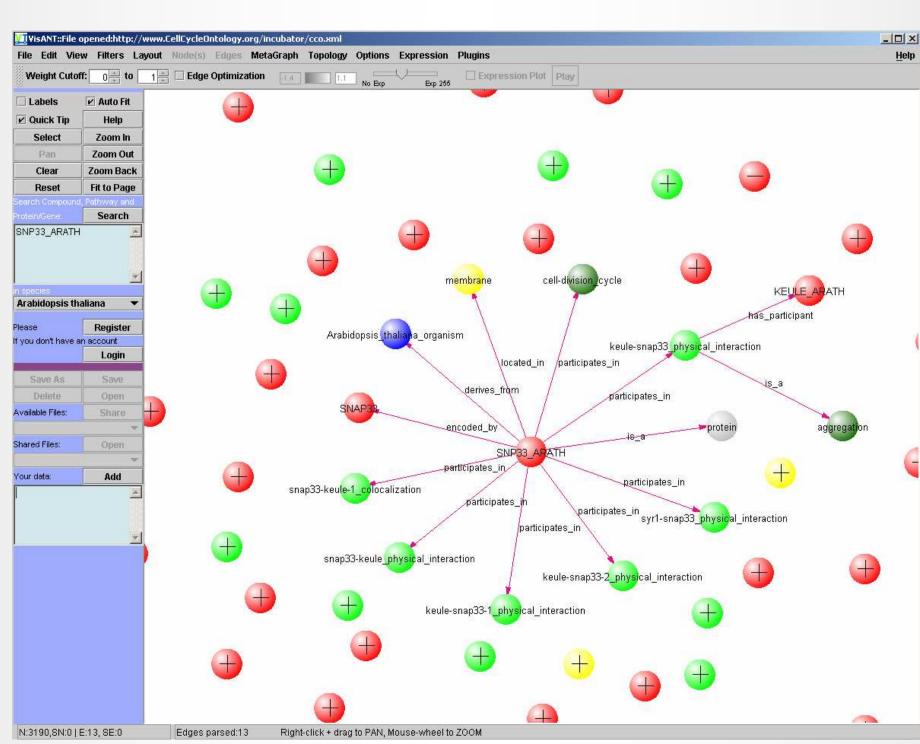


Fig 7. CCO in visANT.

Method

CCO should capture the semantics and spatiorelationships (Fig cell-cycle temporal components (proteins, genes, cellular locations, phases, and so on).

Data sources:

- GO (CL, CC branches)
- RO
- MI (IntAct ontology)
- GOA files
- PPI: IntAct
- NCBI taxonomy
- Cell cycle functional data

Data obtained with bio-tools (e.g.OrthoMCL)

S NCBI

OBO and OWL-DL formats have been chosen for representing the knowledge. RACER is mainly used for checking the data consistency and for doing classifications.

Reasoning results

- There are a number of relationships in GO (core source of CCO) that might have been better annotated as part_of instead of is_a.
- The results inspired the GO team to made some amendments to the process part of the GO (e.g. regulation of cell cycle).
- Inconsistencies found in the data about the cellular localizations and protein-protein interactions.

Conclusions and Results

- Fully automated data integration pipeline (nightly) launched) was developed (Fig 2).
- Concrete problems and results related to the implementation of automatic format mappings (OWL, XML, DOT, GML) between ontologies and inconsistency checking issues have been identified.
- Exports in several formats developed (Fig 3-7).
- Existing integration obstacles due to the diversity of data formats and lack of formalization approaches as well as the trade-offs that are common in biological sciences.

Future work

- Knowledge will be weighted (e.g. evidence codes) expressing the support media similar to those implemented in GO (experimental, electronically inferred, and so forth).
- Ontolome analysis (e.g. hypothesis generation by ontology alignments).
- Advanced query system will be developed (DLbased).
- More data to be integrated (upon feedback).

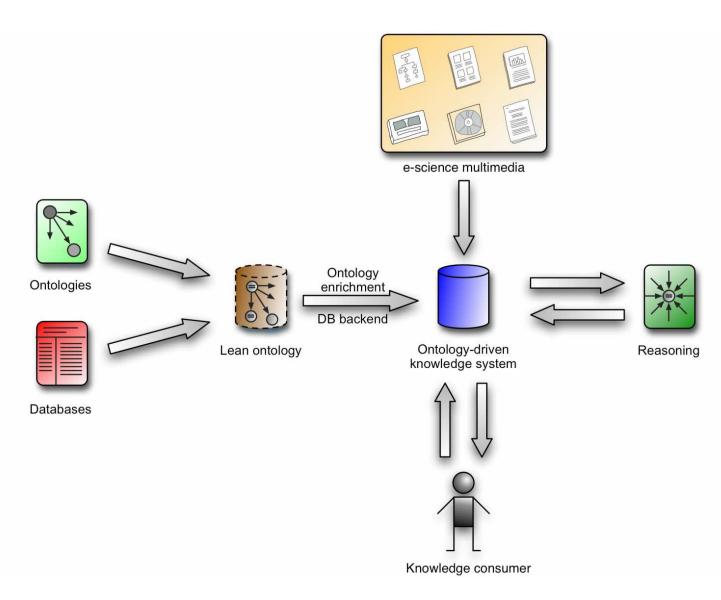


Fig 8. Outlook into the future

Acknowledgements

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