

Flux Balance Model with Acinetobacter



Outlines

1- Reconstruction of a flux balance model of Acinetobacter

the use of BioCyc as a "middleware" to **reconstruct the FBA model** of Acinetobacter sp. ADP1 & compare it with high throughput experimental data ;

2- OoCyc:

the development of OoCyc, an additional **API design to query/manipulate BioCyc information in an Object Oriented** manner ;

Genoscope : Quick History of Genoscope



Centre National de Séquençage

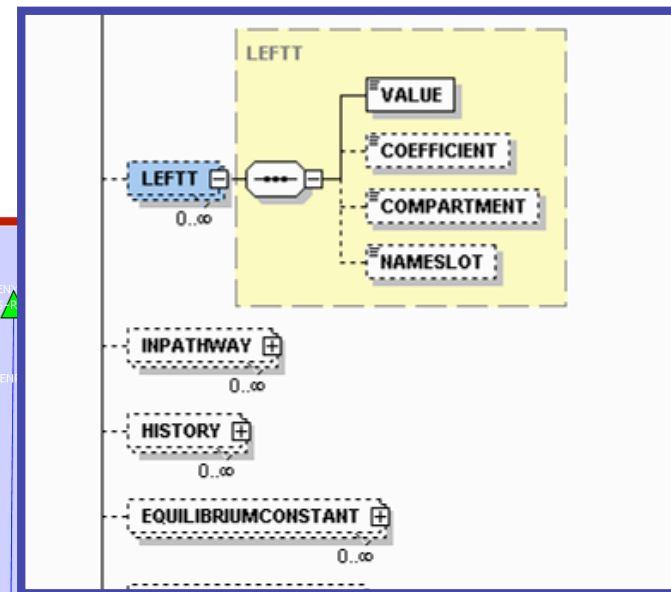
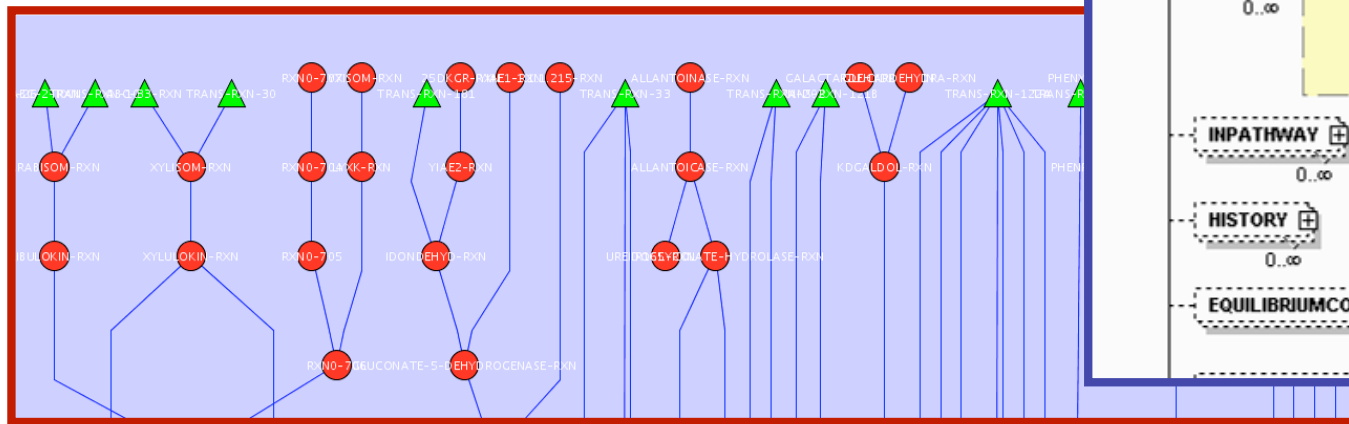


- 18 December 1996: Creation of a Public Interest Group ("Groupement d'intérêt public", GIP) named "Centre national de Séquençage" (CNS, also named Genoscope) for 10 years (Official Journal, 1 January 1997).
- In 1997, France decided to join the consortium "Human Genome Project" by creating a large sequencing center.
- 1 July 2002: Integration of Genoscope within a new GIP, "Consortium National de Recherche en Génomique" (CNRG), created for 12 years, which also includes the Centre National de Génotypage (CNG) and the Réseau National des Génopoles (RNG).



OoCyc:

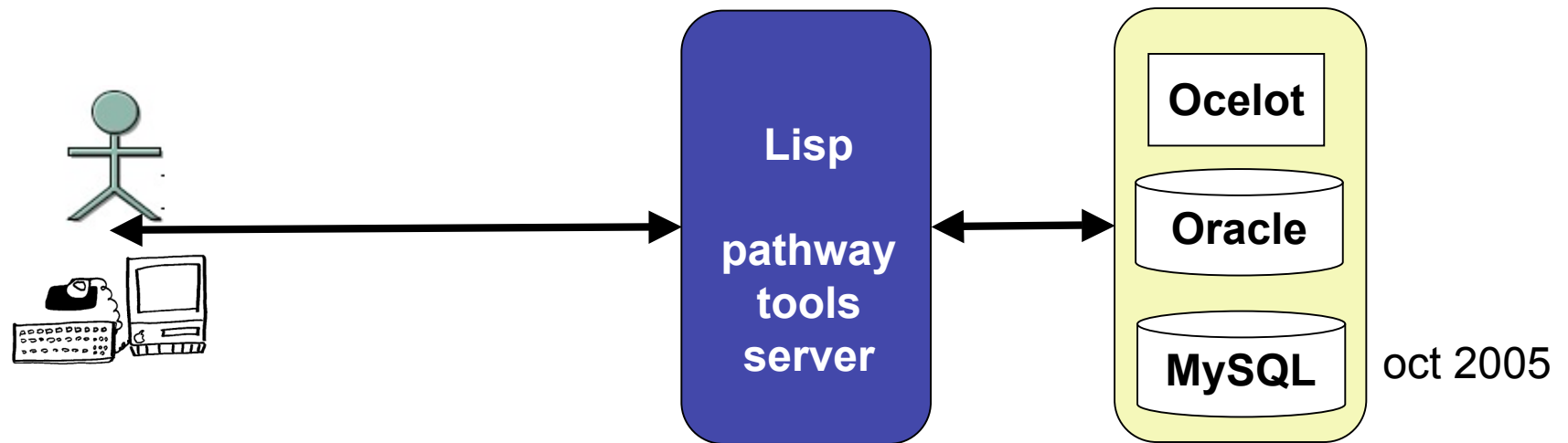
the development of OoCyc, an additional API to query, manipulate BioCyc information in an Object Oriented manner



Ways to access biocyc data?

- Graphical Interface
 - Web
 - PathwayTools Interface
- Pathway tools server
 - Lisp api
 - PerlCyc
 - JavaCyc
- Output files
 - text files, attribut -value or tab-delimited
 - sbml
 - biopax
- Biowarehouse
 - SQL

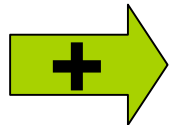
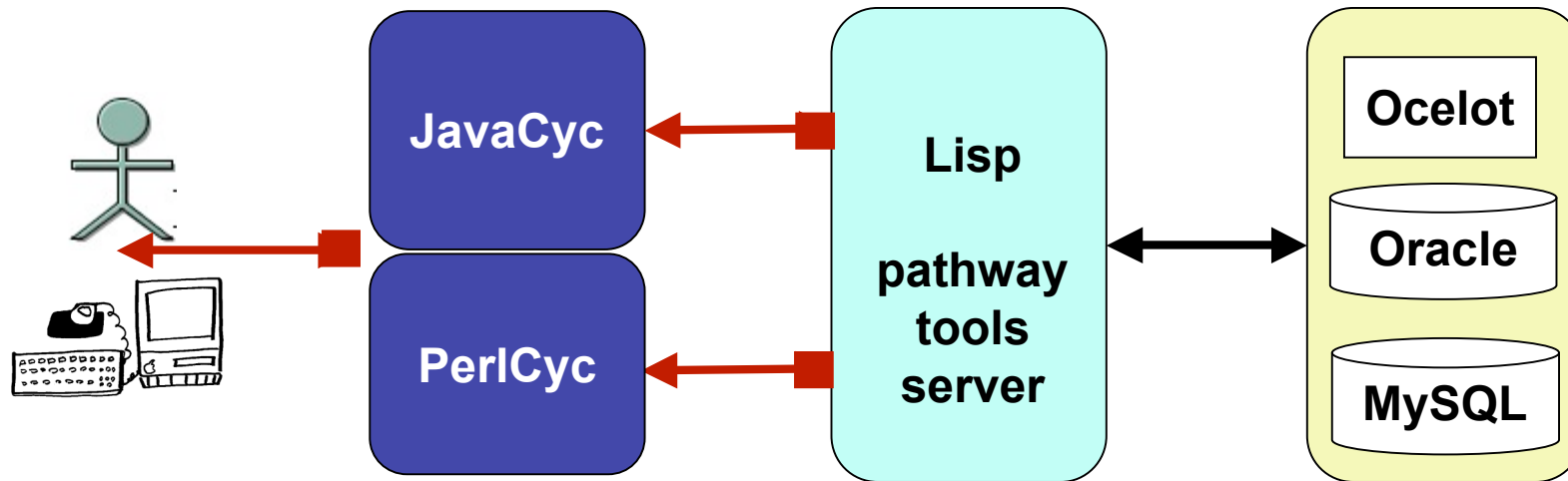
Ways to access biocyc data : Lisp Api



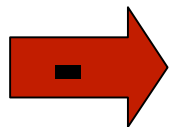
- +**
- Lisp is Pathway-tools **native language** ,
 - **Multi-user** editing,
 - Access to a transaction **log** of all PGDB edits

-
- Need to know **Lisp**
 - Low level mySQL database schema → **SQL queries almost impossible**

Ways to access biocyc data : JavaCyc and PerlCyc Api

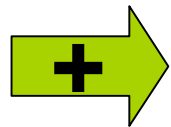
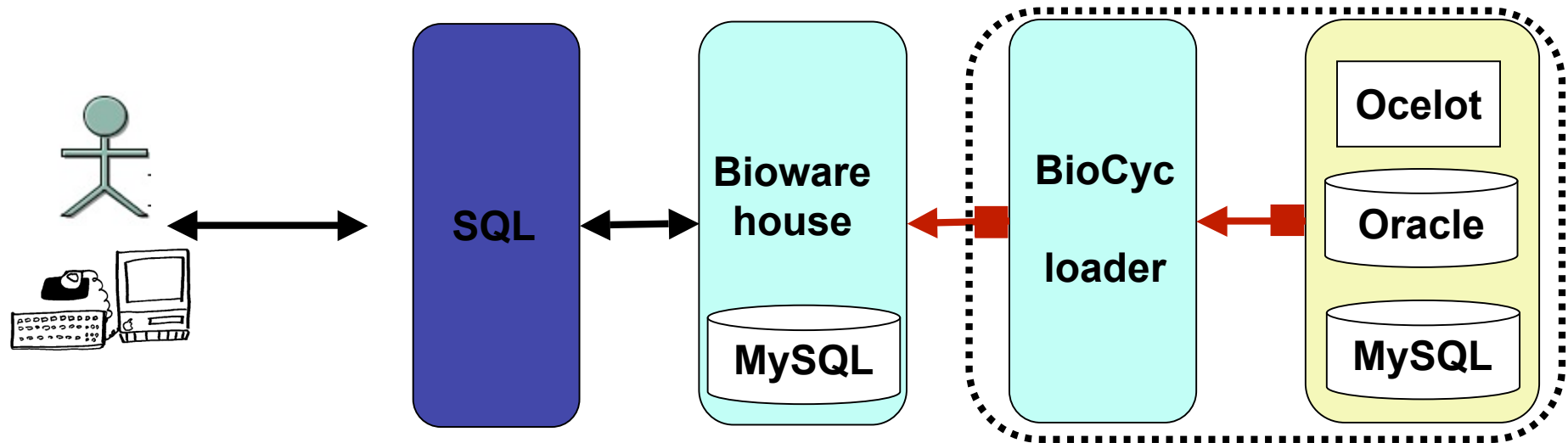


● A first approach to access Lisp fonction throw java or perl.

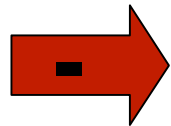


- No implementation of the GFP objects with Perl or Java
- Need to run a special socket server
- Only one such connection can be opened
- Run on Unix only

Biowarehouse Api



- relational schema corresponding to biological concepts
- a solution to query BioCyc with the integration of external data
- simple installation,
- fast data upload



- **unidirectional** : no modification can be loaded back into biocyc
- **loss of information** in regards of BioCyc model (transcription unit, citation, compound-pathway classification, no multifun ...)
- querying is a bit **tedious** as you will see

Our Initial Motivation

1. Overcome some limitations of BioCyc
 - dependency on the OS (Unix)
 - no concurrent access
 - memory management (load all pgdbs in memory)
2. Manipulate objects corresponding to biological concepts
3. No loss of info with respect to Biocyc
4. Add import / export features
5. Benefit from existing Java tools / packages

] before released 9.5

What is OoCyc ?

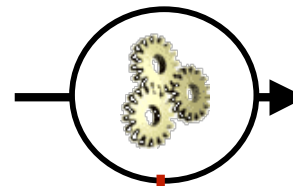
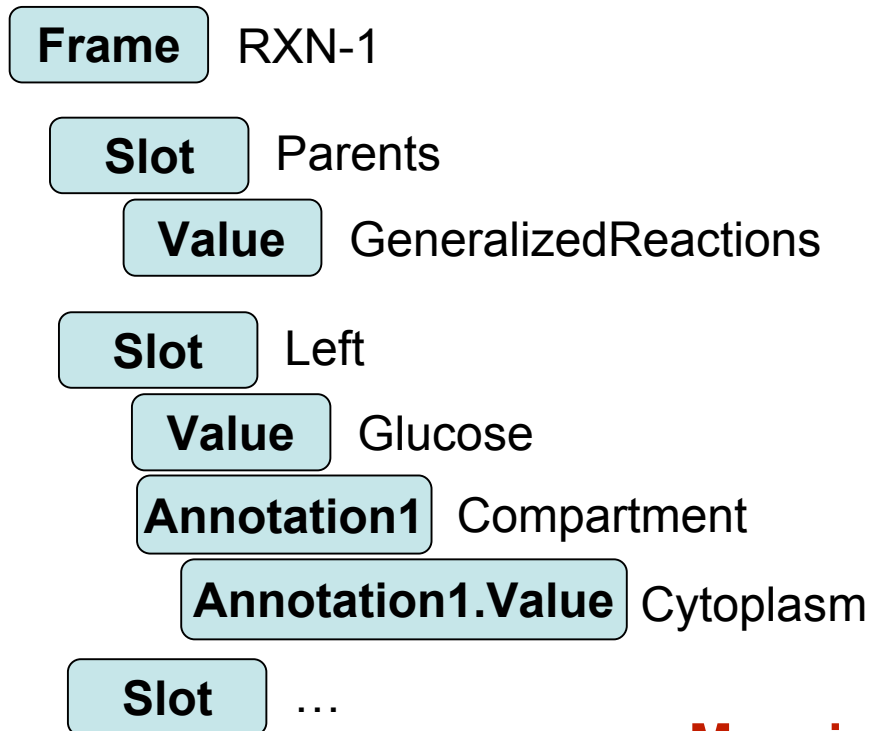
- OoCyc is an **Object Oriented** Cyc (api design to manipulate biocyc biological object)
- OoCyc is a **pipeline**
- OoCyc is a **relational database** in your favorite RDBMS
- OoCyc is an **import / export** of Biocyc in **xml** or in your database

From Frame ...

... to Java classes

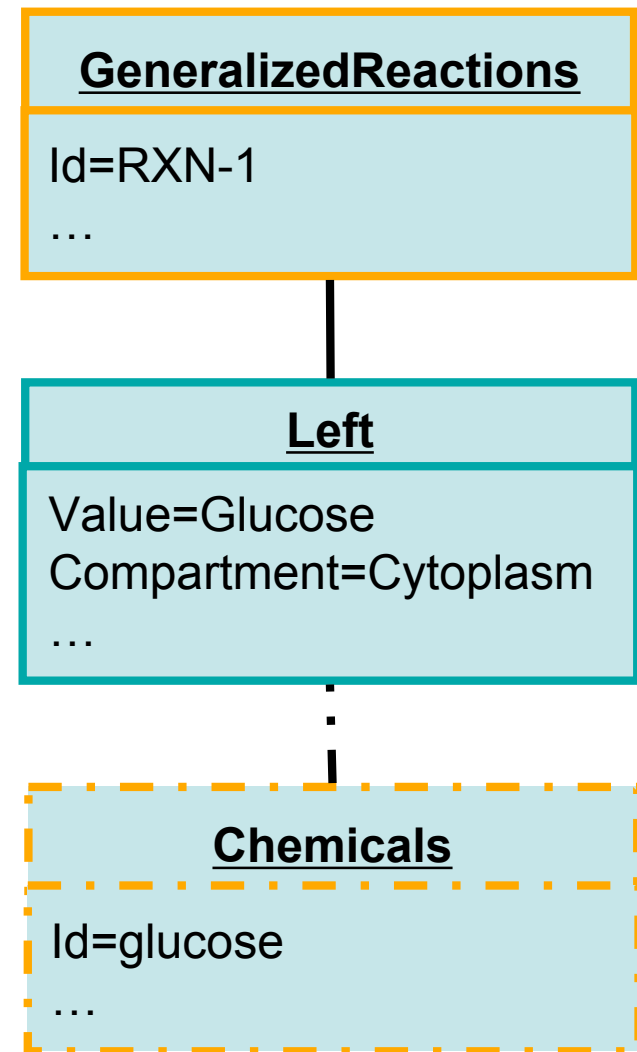
BioCyc

OoCyc

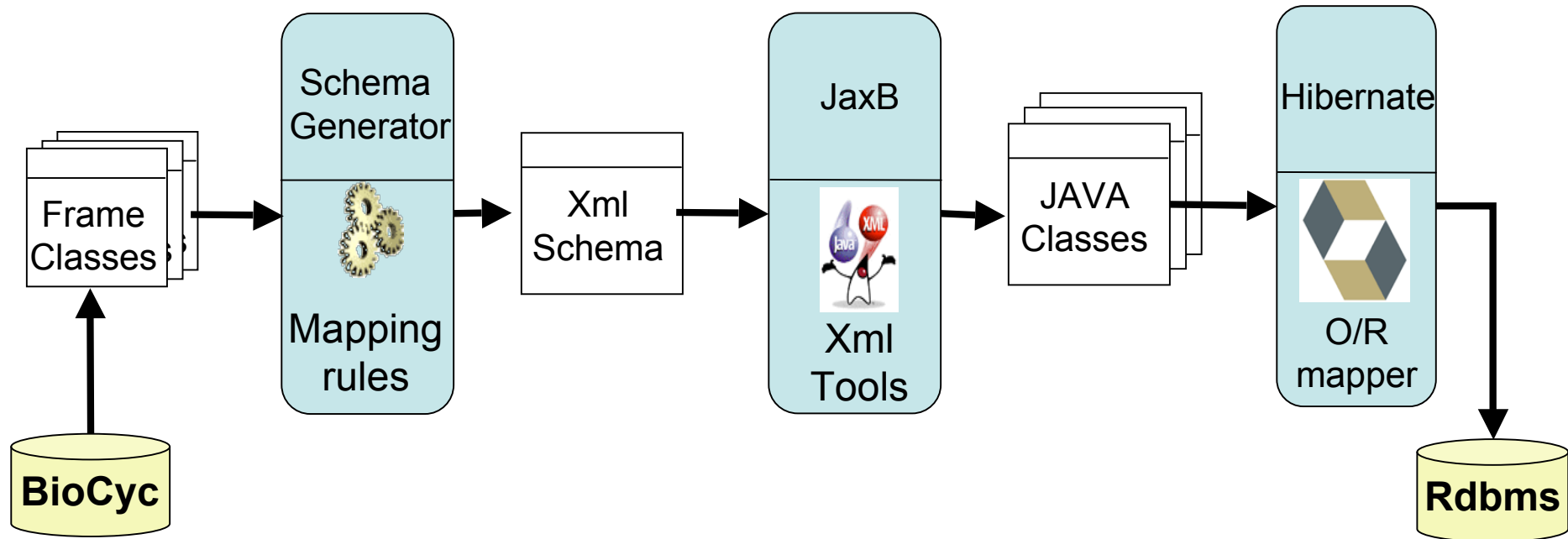


Mapping rules

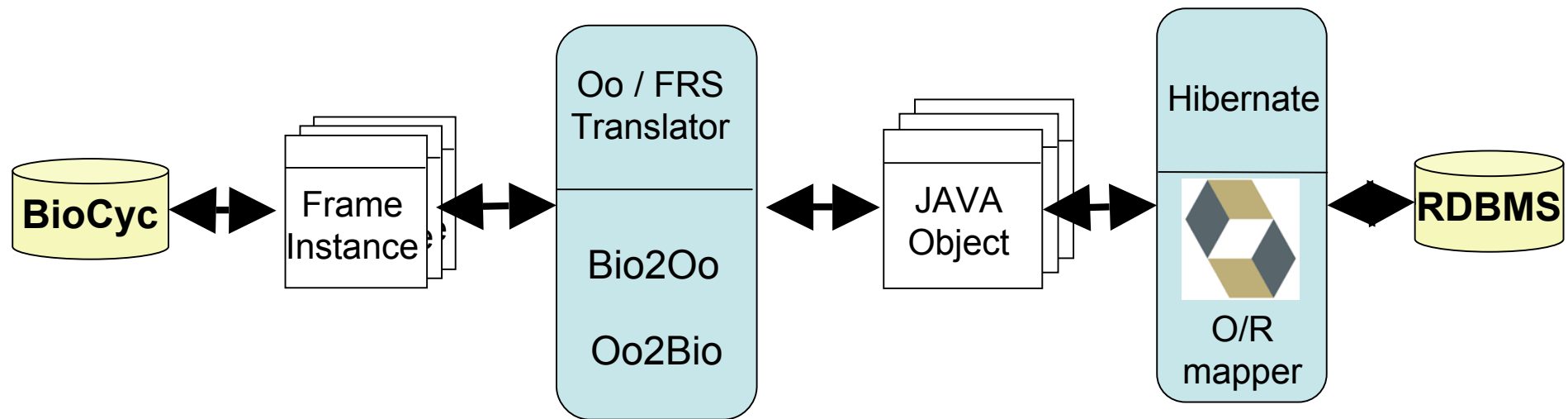
Distinct Frame-Slot-Parents → **Class**
 Slot → **Association class**
 Slot Value → **Attribut value**
 Annotation → **Attribut name**
 Annotation.value → **.Attribut value**



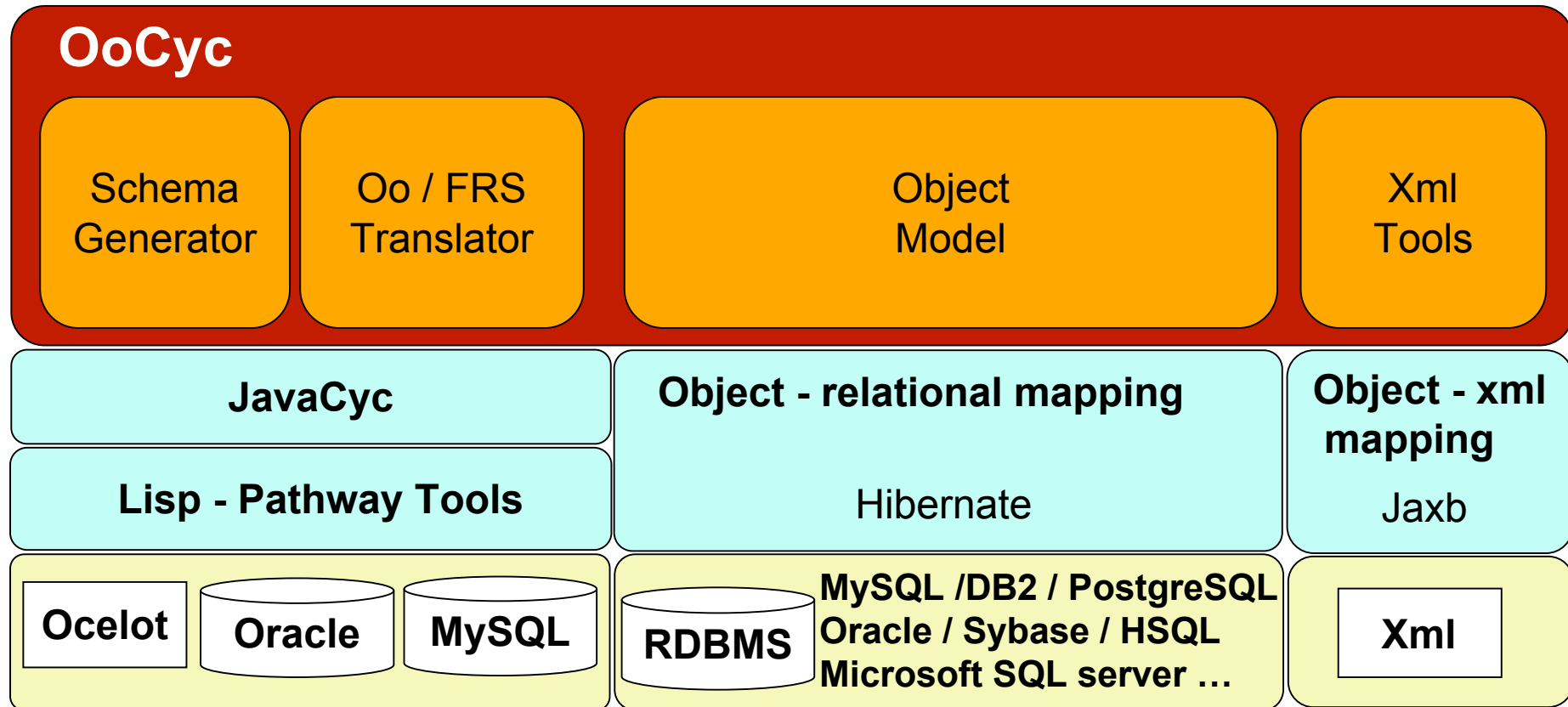
OoCyc's pipeline - initial step: code and database generation



OoCyc's pipeline - daily step: Data Synchronization



OoCyc's architecture



Data, Files

Software, tools

Genoscope



Beneficits of using OoCyc : Java Object Api matching biological concept

The screenshot shows an IDE window with the following code:

```
public void deletionPathway(BIOCYC myBIOCYC, GENERALIZEDREACTIONS myPathway, D

    if (myPathway != null) {
        LogTime stamp = new LogTime();
        if (logger.isDebugEnabled()) {
            logger.debug("deletionPathway(myPathway = " + myPathway.getFRAME()
        )
    }

    GENERALIZEDREACTIONSDAO myRxnDAO = new GENERALIZEDREACTIONSDAO(keySess
    GENERALIZEDREACTIONS myRxn;
    myRxn.
    List t
    toDele
    String
    String
    if (!G
    //
    Li
```

A tooltip for the `getACTIVATORS()` method is displayed, containing the following text:

Gets the value of the ACTIVATORS property.
This accessor method returns a reference to the live list, not a snapshot. Therefore any modification you make to the returned list will be present inside the JAXB object. This is why there is not a set method for the ACTIVATORS property.
For example, to add a new item, do as follows:
`getACTIVATORS().add(newItem);`
Objects of the following type(s) are allowed in the list `fr.cns.genoscope.nemo.hypercyc.ACTIVATORS`

**in your favorite ide, access with one click to all functions of Oocyc objects
develpp your own business methods**

Benefits of using OoCyc : Query in OQL (Object Query Language)

OQL is a powerful and easy-to-use SQL-like query language with special features dealing with complex objects, values and methods.

Lisp : Find all enzyme for which ATP is an inhibitor

```
1 (defun atp-inhibits ()
  ;; We check every instance of the class
2 (loop for x in (get-class-all-instances |Enzymatic-Reactions|)
  ;; Test for whether the INHIBITORS-ALL slot contains the
                                     compound frame ATP
3   when (member-slot-value-p x INHIBITORS-ALL ATP)
  ;; Whenever the test is positive, we collect the value of the
  slot ENZYME The collected values are returned as a list, once
                                     the loop terminates.
4     collect (get-slot-value x 'ENZYME))
5 )
  ;; invoking the query:
6 (select-organism :org-id 'ECOLI)
7 (atp-inhibits)
```


Benefits of using OoCyc : Query in OQL (Object Query Language)

PerlCyc : Find all enzyme for which ATP is an inhibitor

```
1 use perlcy;
2 my $cyc = perlcy -> new("ECOLI");
3 my @enzrxns = $cyc -> get_class_all_instances(" |Enzymatic-
                                     Reactions |");
   ## We check every instance of the class
4 foreach my $er (@enzrxns) {
   ## We test for whether the INHIBITORS-ALL slot contains
   the                                     compound frame ATP
5     my $bool = $cyc -> member_slot_value_p($er, "Inhibitors-
                                     All", "Atp");
6     if ($bool) {
       ## Whenever the test is ≥0, we collect the value of
       the slot ENZYME. The results are printed in
   theterminal
7         my $enz = $cyc -> get_slot_value($er, "Enzyme");
8         print STDOUT "$enz\n";
9     }
```

Benefits of using OoCyc : Query in OQL (Object Query Language)

JavaCyc : Find all enzym for which ATP is an inhibitor

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class JavacycSample {
3 public static void main(String[] args) {
4     Javacyc cyc = new Javacyc("ECOLI");
5     ArrayList enzrxns = cyc.getClassAllInstances(" |Enzymatic-
                                                Reactions |");
6     for (int i = 0; i < enzrxns.size(); i++) {
7         String er = (String)enzrxns.get(i);
8         boolean bool = cyc.memberSlotValueP(er, "Inhibitors-
                                                All", "Atp");
9         if (bool) {
10            String enz = cyc.getSlotValue(er, "Enzyme");
11            System.out.println(enz);
12        }
13    }
14 }
```

Benefits of using OoCyc : Query in OQL (Object Query Language)

Biowarehouse : Find all enzyme for which ATP is an inhibitor

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT DBID.xid
2 FROM DBID, Protein, EnzymaticReaction, Chemical, DataSet,
           EnzReactionInhibitorActivator
3 WHERE DataSet.name=EcoCyc
4 AND DataSet.wid=EnzymaticReaction.datasetwid
5 AND EnzymaticReaction.proteinwid = Protein.wid
6 AND EnzymaticReaction.wid =
           EnzReactionInhibitorActivator.enzymaticreactionwid
7 AND EnzReactionInhibitorActivator.compoundwid=Chemical.wid
8 AND EnzReactionInhibitorActivator.inhibitoractivate=I
9 AND Chemical.name=ATP
10 AND DBID.otherwid = Protein.wid
```

Benefits of using OoCyc : Query in OQL (Object Query Language)

HQL is fully object-oriented, understanding notions like inheritance, polymorphism and association.

OoCyc : Find all enzym for which ATP is an inhibitor

```
1 SELECT er FROM ENZYMATICREACTIONS er
2 LEFT JOIN er.INHIBITORSALLInternal inhibitors
3 WHERE er.ORGANISM.VALUE LIKE :organism
   AND
4     "Atp" = inhibitors.VALUE
```

Comparative Matrix

| | BioCyc | | Biowarehouse | OoCyc |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Representation System | FRS | | Relational model | Object model |
| Storing System | Ocelot | mySQL oracle | mySQL | mySQL , Oracle Sybase, PostgreSQL ... |
| Query | Lisp (perl/java) | SQL | SQL | OQL SQL Java |
| API | Lisp | | - | Java |
| BioCyc Compatibilty | - | | not full | full (- class) |
| Import / Export to BioCyc | - | | Yes / No | Yes / Yes |
| Independent of Pathway tools | No | | Yes | Yes |

What can you do with OoCyc? : Bioinformatics applications

- **Easy data extraction from BioCyc:**
 - to **mix** them with different types of data (clusters of transcription units, pathways, complexes, regulon db...)
 - to **build FBA models** by:
 - grouping together Pathways for map design in Flux Analyser,
 - assemble elementary bricks of the metabolic network, based on reactions / genes / compounds found in BioCyc,
- **Link easily Biocyc to new systems :**
 - example : Genoscope's LIMS use BioCyc compounds repository as a language of media representation,
 - **algorithm** for inference: protein complexes.
- **Modify or implement new housekeeping functions in a PGDB:**
 - add / **updates data from a given annotation database** (e.g. multifun, cellular localization of genes products, pubmed links...), actually not feasible with pathologic format,
 - delete / **annotate pathways known not to exist**, and keep those informations unless new BioCyc updates.

Ongoing work - Roadmap

- Extends the mapping rule between FRS and Java Object
- Future work: a software platform dedicated to FBA models
 - Easy management of FBA models (define reactions, objective functions...)
 - Convenient handling of environments
 - Extensible perturbation framework (systematic mutants)
 - Pluggable analysis modules (topological analyses, phenotype predictions...)

Open questions

- Are you convince of this interest of OoCyc?
 - access with java to biocyc object
 - store your PGDBs in your favorite rdbms
 - manipulate classes representing biological concept
 - use efficient mapping object -relational (Hibernate)
 - ...
- If yes to at least one, how to deliver OoCyc?
 - jar files
 - eclipse project
 - eclipse plugin
 - open a new sourceforge project

Thanks to ...



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Info

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Francois Le Fevre
Benjamin Pinaud
Serge Smidtas



NE twork
MO deling

Vincent Schachter

NeMo@genoscope.cns.fr

Metabolic Thesaurus

Allain Perret
Valérie Barbe
Gorges Cohen
Annett Kreimeyer
Nuria Fonknechten
Marcel Salanoubat
Veronique De Bernardinis

AGC

David Vallenet
Claudine Médigue



SRI

Peter Karp
Thomas Lee
Monica Riley
Suzanne Paley
John Lowrance

BIOCYC



HyperJaxB
Aleksi Valikov

References

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- Genome-Scale Metabolic Model of *Helicobacter pylori* 26695 ; Schilling et al ; Journal of Bacteriology 2002, 184(16):4582-459
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- Theory for the Systemic Definition of Metabolic Pathways and their use in Interpreting Metabolic Function from a Pathway-Oriented Perspective ; Schilling et al ; J. theor. Biol. 2000, 203:229-248.
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- In silico* predictions of *Escherichia coli* metabolic capabilities are consistent with experimental data ; Edwards et al ; Nature 2001, 19:125-130.

• BioCyc /MetaCyc /EcoCyc

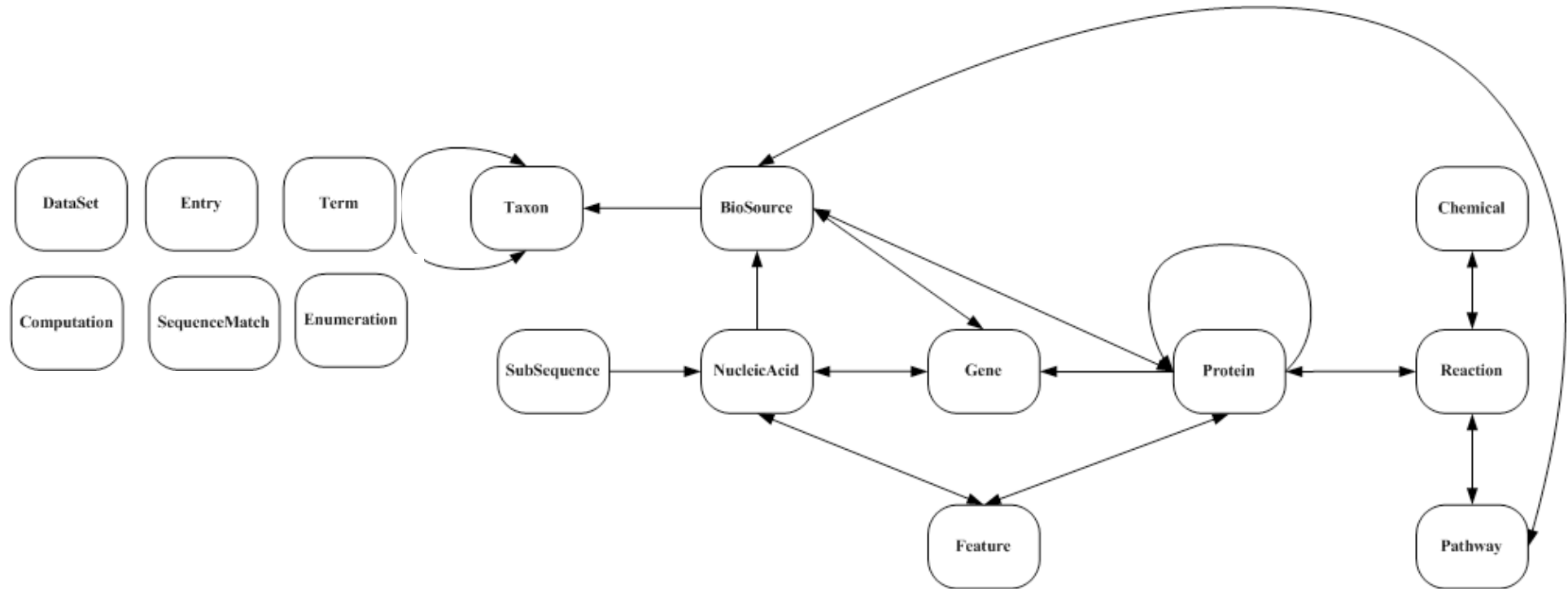
- Karp P.D., Arnaud M., Collado-Vides J., Ingraham J., Paulsen I.T., Saier M.H. Jr. (2004). "The E. coli EcoCyc Database: No Longer Just a Metabolic Pathway Database." ASM News 70(1): 25-30.
- Cynthia J. Krieger, and Peter D. Karp, MetaCyc: a multiorganism database of metabolic pathways and enzymes, Nucleic Acids Research, 32(1):D438-42 2004.
- P. Karp, S. Paley, and P. Romero, « The Pathway Tools Software », , Bioinformatics 18:S225-32 2002.
- S. Paley and P. Karp, "Evaluation of computational metabolic-pathway predictions for H. pylori, "Bioinformatics 18(5):705-14 2002.
- Krummenacker M, Paley S, Mueller L, Yan T, Karp PD. , Abstract Querying and computing with BioCyc databases. Bioinformatics. 15;21(16):3454-5. 2005.

Supplementary Slides

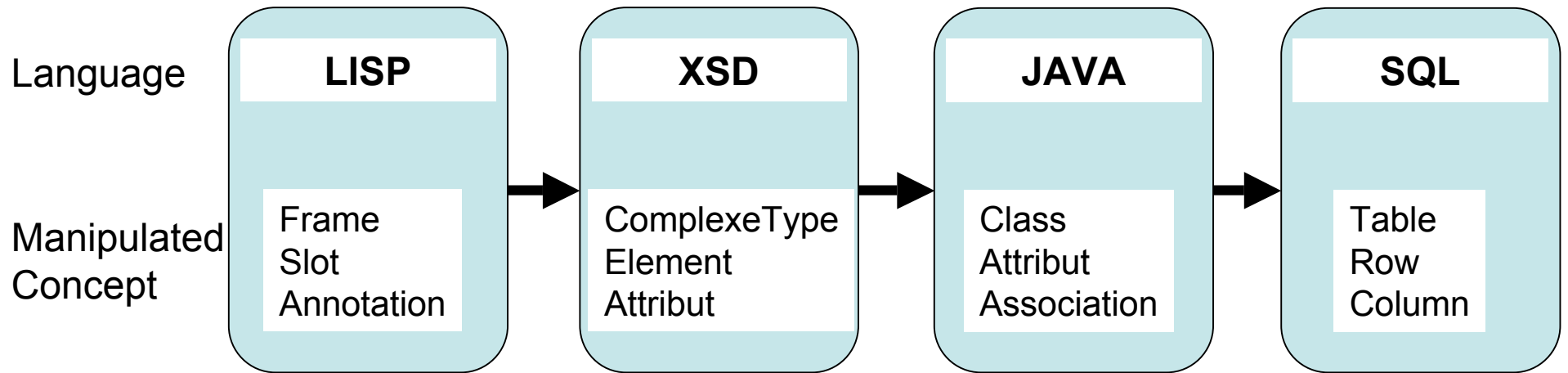
OoCyc



Biowarehouse, another solution to query biocyc data



Pipeline for the creation of OoCyc



Application: complexe inference


A. *silico* Enzyme: Malate dehydrogenase

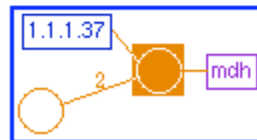
Superclasses: [Proteins](#) -> [Polypeptides](#)

Component of: [malate-dehase](#)

Gene: [mdh](#)

Locations: CYTOPLASM

Gene-Reaction Schematic: 



Application: extraction de clusters : genes by pathway

The screenshot displays the XUIEditor interface. On the left, a tree view shows a 'Clustering' folder containing a 'Cluster(s)' folder, which in turn contains a 'Cluster' folder and several 'Simple' folders. The main window is divided into several panels:

- Table:** A table with columns 'goid', 'Name', 'ToCheck', and 'Visibility'. It lists five entries for the pathway 'SULFATE-CYS-PWY'.
- Cluster Details:** A form showing the selected cluster's 'goid' (40287350021f87c501021f87cc0d0008) and 'Name' (SULFATE-CYS-PWY).
- Gene List:** A table with columns 'goid', 'Entity', and 'Value'. It lists six genes associated with the pathway, with 'ACIAD1584' highlighted.
- SimpleGenoObject:** A form showing the selected gene's 'goid' (40287350021f87c501021f87cc0f000d), 'Entity' (Gene), and 'Value' (ACIAD1584).

Annotations in red boxes highlight the pathway name 'SULFATE-CYS-PWY' and the gene list table. A red arrow points from the pathway name to the gene list. A red box at the bottom right contains the text 'zoom on genes involved in this pathway'.

| goid | Name | ToCheck | Visibility |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|------------|
| 1 40287350021f87... | SULFATE-CYS-PWY | No | On |
| 2 40287350021f87... | PWY0-781 | No | On |
| 3 40287350021f87... | PWY-561 | No | On |
| 4 40287350021f87... | PRPP-PWY | No | On |
| 5 40287350021f87... | PEP-LIPA-SYN-PWY | No | On |

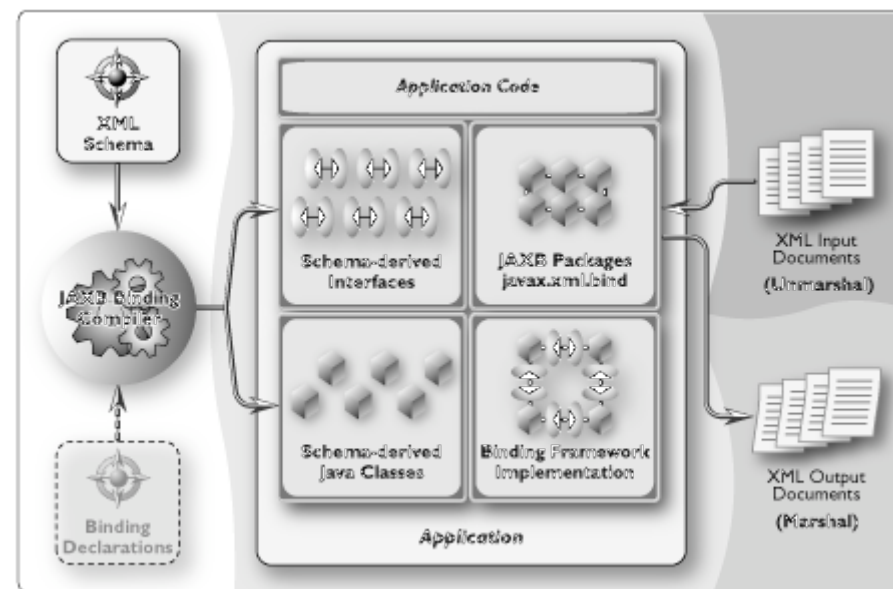
| goid | Entity | Value |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 40287350021f87... | Gene | ACIAD3071 |
| 2 40287350021f87... | Gene | ACIAD1662 |
| 3 40287350021f87... | Gene | ACIAD2091 |
| 4 40287350021f87... | Gene | ACIAD1584 |
| 5 40287350021f87... | Gene | ACIAD1763 |
| 6 40287350021f87... | Gene | ACIAD0833 |

| goid | Entity | Value |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 40287350021f87c501021f87cc0f000d | Gene | ACIAD1584 |

OoCyc : rules for mapping the world of xml schema to java world: JAXB

Java Architecture for XML Binding (JAXB) provides a convenient way to bind an XML schema to a representation in Java code. This makes it easy for you to incorporate XML data and processing functions in applications based on Java technology without having to know much about XML itself

<http://java.sun.com/webservices/jaxb/>



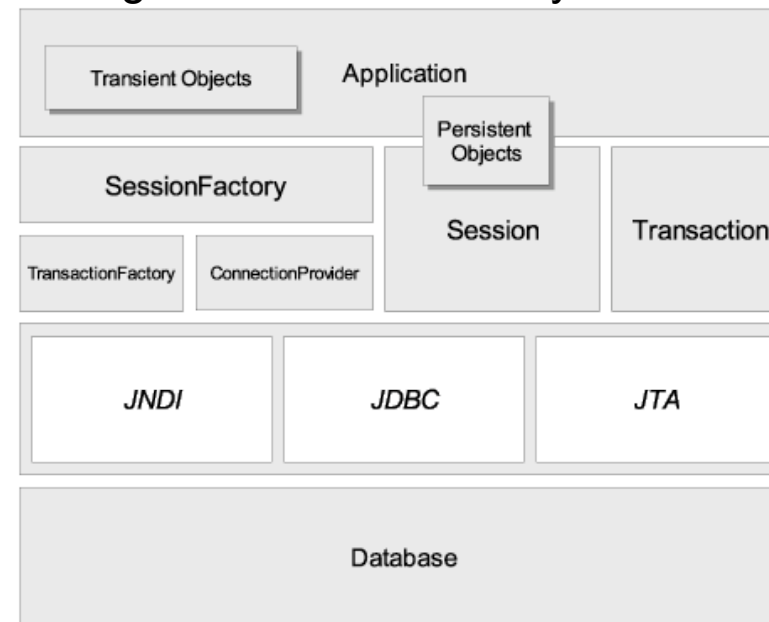
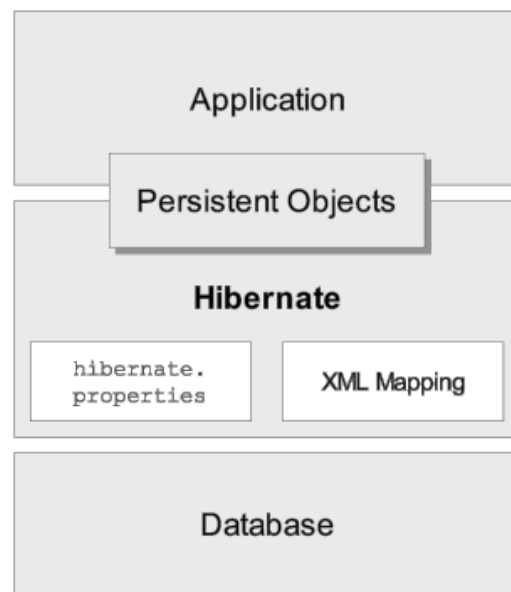
OoCyc : rules for mapping the world of java world to sql world : HIBERNATE

Hibernate is a powerful, ultra-high performance object/relational persistence and query service for Java.

Hibernate lets you develop persistent classes following common Java idiom - including association, inheritance, polymorphism, composition, and the Java collections framework.

Hibernate allows you to express queries in its own portable SQL extension (HQL), as well as in native SQL, or with Java-based Criteria and Example objects. Unlike many other persistence solutions,

Hibernate does not hide the power of SQL or JDBC from you and guarantees that your investment in relational technology and knowledge is as valid as always.

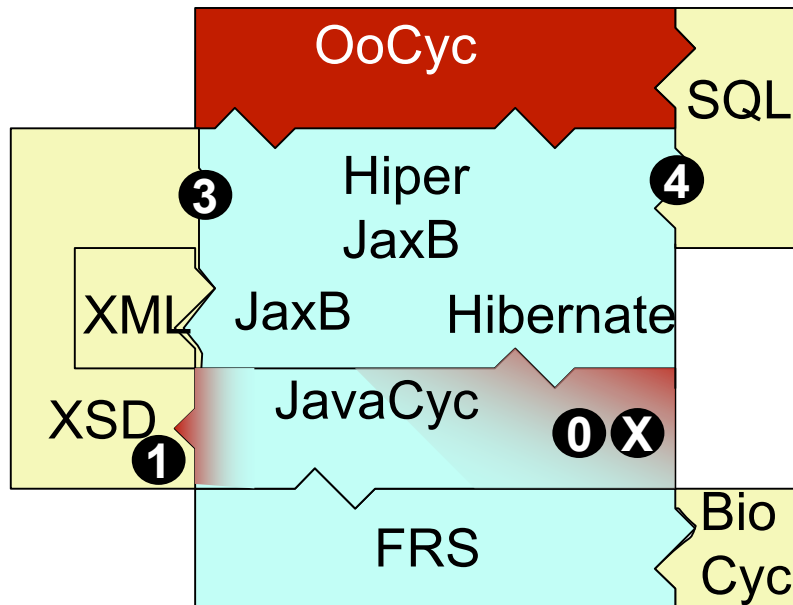


<http://www.hibernate.org/>



OoCyc : pipeline for the creation of ...

| |
|-------------------|
| Made in Genoscope |
| Software, tools |
| Data, Files |

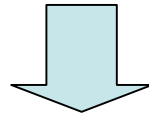


- 1 Populate the mysql db and java classes
 - 1a Extension of JavaCyc: getAnnot()
 - 1b Query of PGDB to build a xml schema
From xsd to java classes
From java classes to hibernate mapping
From hibernate mapping to sql design
- 2 Upload
 - 2a Import all Frame of a PGDB
 - 2b Save it in MySql
- 3 Querying & modification of your PGDB
- 4 Upload your OoCyc into BioCyc
 - 4a Extension of JavaCyc: createFrame()

FLF: Attention je confond cote pipeline et user!!

OoCyc : rules for mapping the world of frame to the world of xml schema

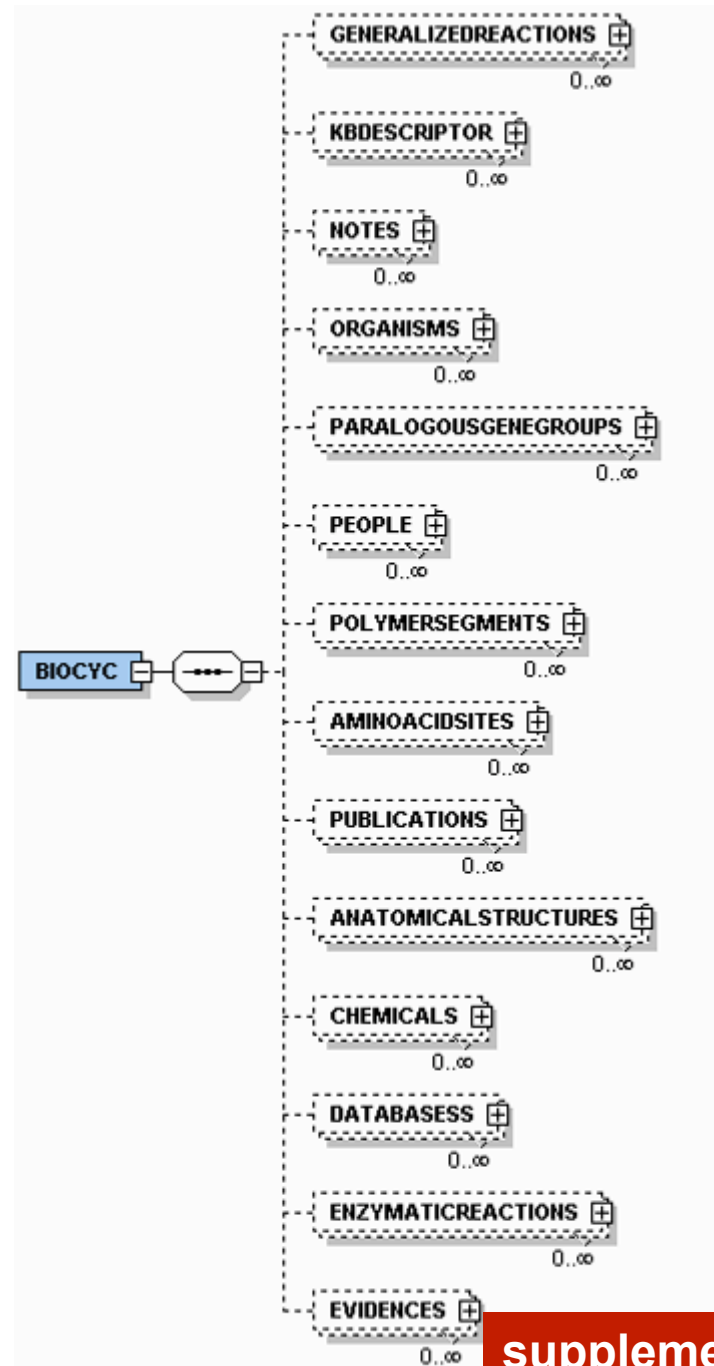
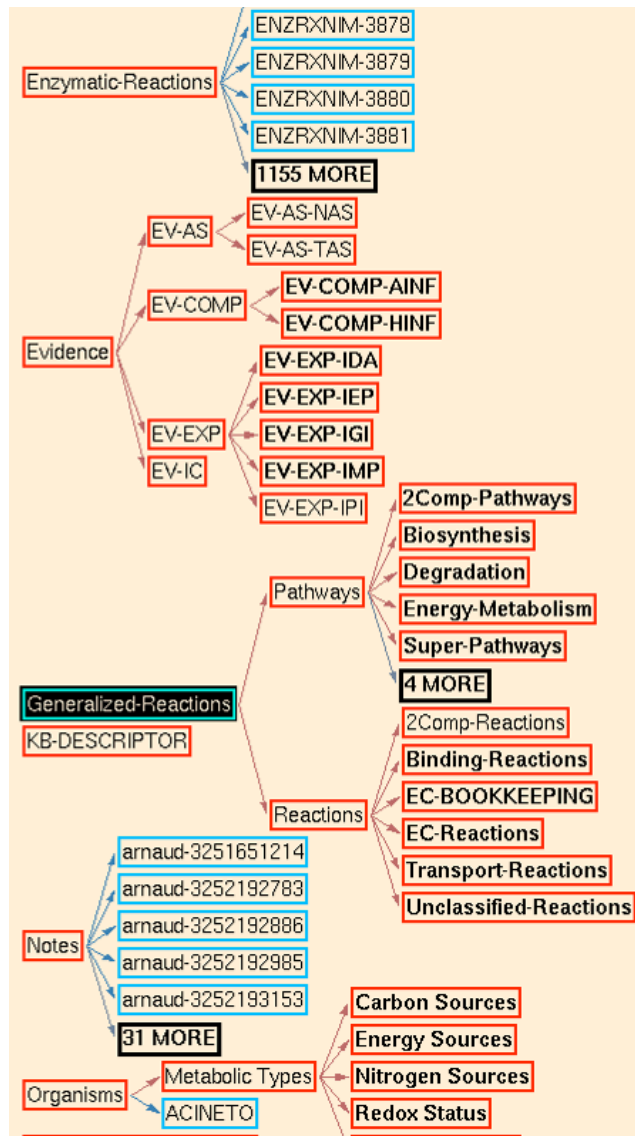
```
(FRAMEID NIL (  
  (SLOT S.Value)  
  ((SLOT S.Value Annotation A.value))  
)
```



```
<xs:complexType name="FRAME-CLASS">  
  <xs:sequence>  
    <xs:element name="FRAMEID" type="xs:string"/>  
    <xs:element name="SLOT" type="SLOT-TYPE" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>  
  </xs:sequence>  
</xs:complexType>
```

```
<xs:complexType name="SLOT-TYPE">  
  <xs:sequence>  
    <xs:element name="S.Value" type="xs:string" />  
    <xs:element name="Annotation" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0"/>  
  </xs:sequence>  
</xs:complexType>
```

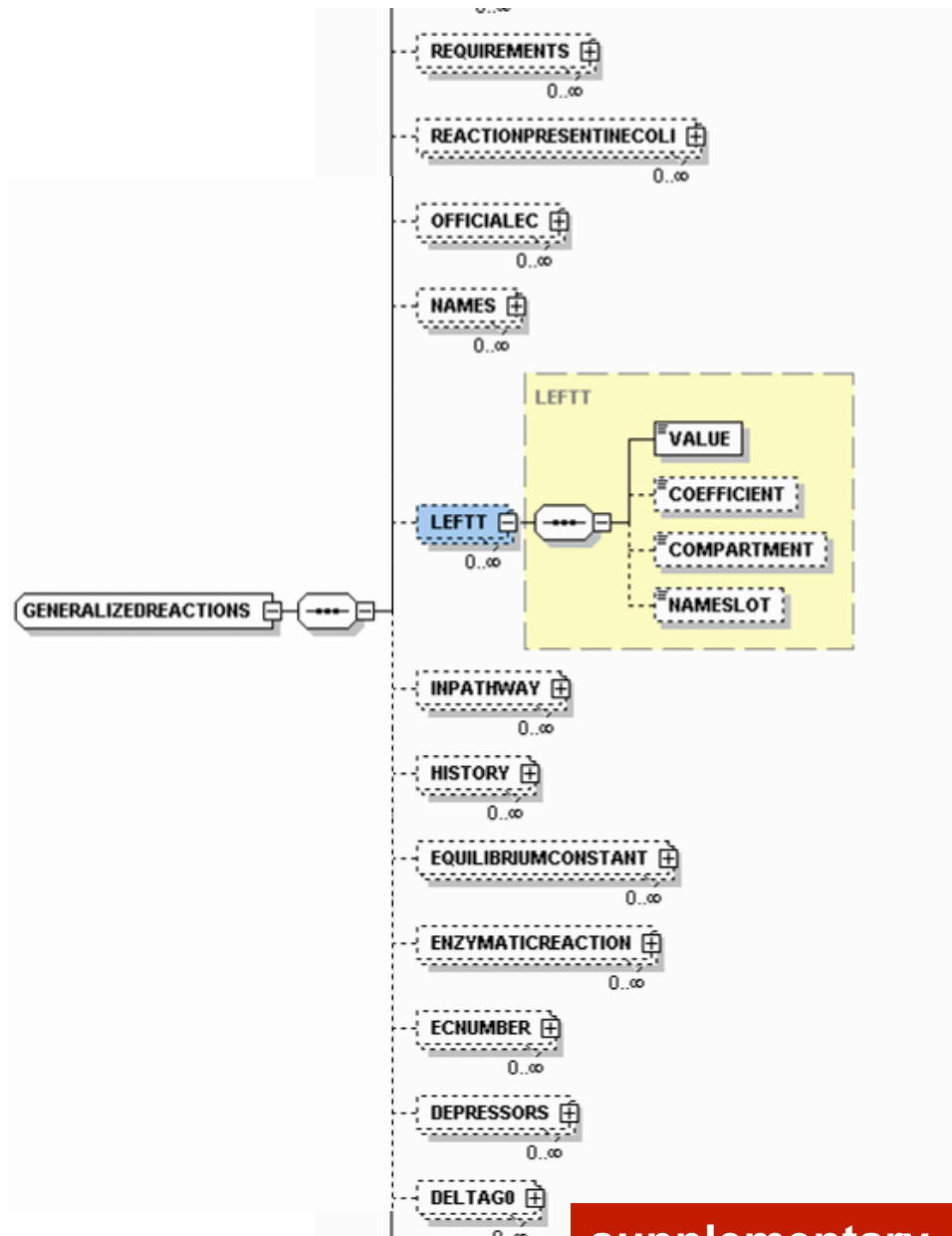
OoCyc : Biocyc FRS into xml schema



supplementary slides

OoCyc : GeneralizedReactions FRS into xml schema

BALANCE-STATE
 CITATIONS
 COMMENT
 COMMENT-INTERNAL
 COMMON-NAME
 CREATION-DATE — 11-May-2004 20:40:57
 CREATOR — flefevre
 DBLINKS
 DELTAG0
 DEPRESSORS
 EC-NUMBER
 ENZYMATIC-REACTION
 EQUILIBRIUM-CONSTANT
 HISTORY
 IN-PATHWAY
 INSTANCE-NAME-TEMPLATE — "RXNIM-"
 KEY-SLOT — COMMON-NAME
 LEFT
 OFFICIAL-EC? — YES
 REQUIREMENTS
 RIGHT
 SCHEMA? — T
 SIGNAL
 SPECIES
 SPONTANEOUS?
 STIMULATORS
 SUBREACTIONS
 SYNONYMS



OoCyc : Sample of a frame in xml

PGDB

Frame

Slot for Inheritance management

Slot-S.Value

Annot-A.Value

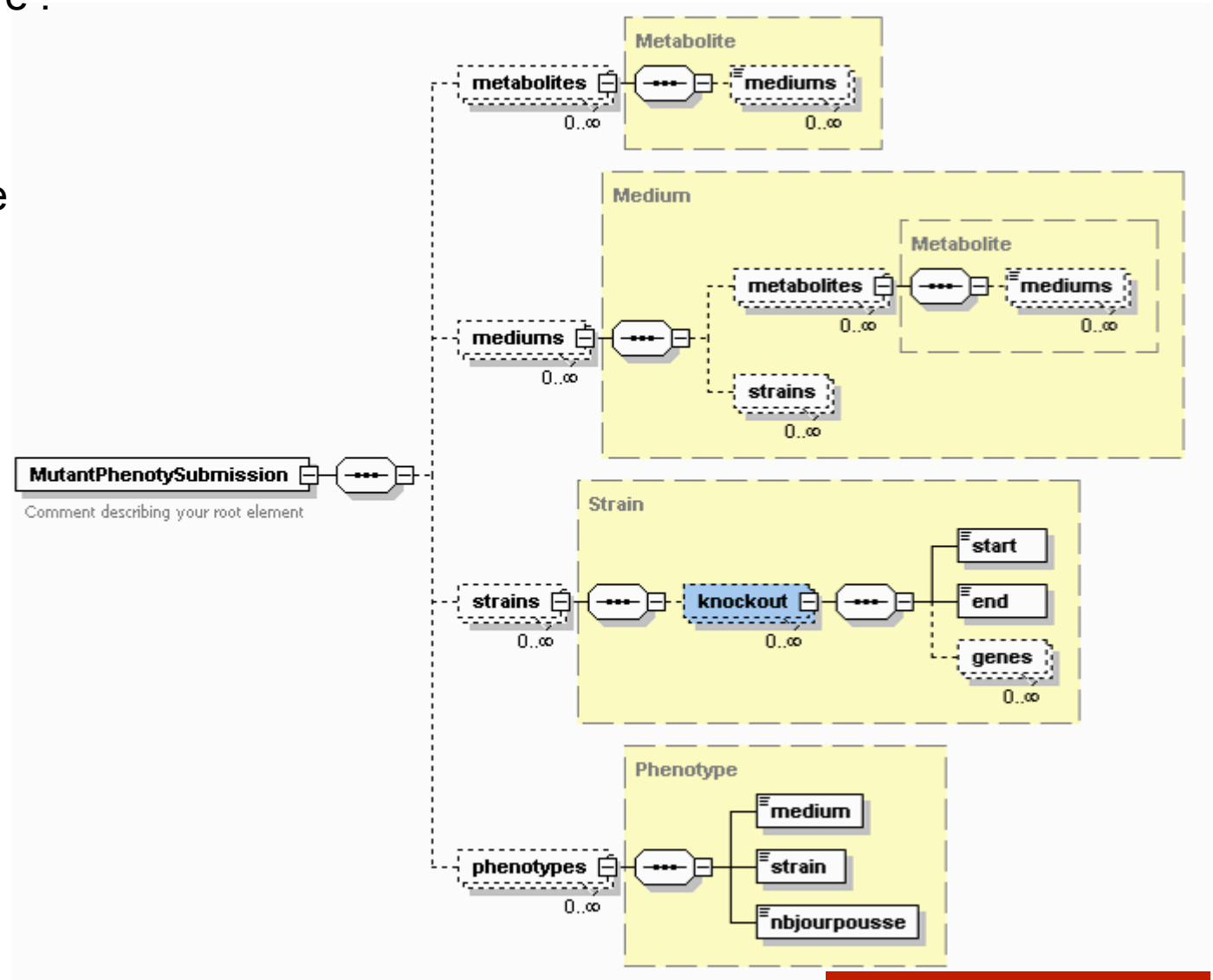
```

<BIOCYC>
- <ORGCYC ORGID="Acineto">
- <CHEMICALS>
  <FRAME>RED-THIOREDOXIN-MONOMER</FRAME>
- <ORGANISM>
  <VALUE>Acineto</VALUE>
</ORGANISM>
- <INSTANCES>
  <VALUE>|Red-Thioredoxin|</VALUE>
</INSTANCES>
- <INSTANCES>
  <VALUE>|Chemicals|</VALUE>
</INSTANCES>
- <SYNONYMS>
  <VALUE>TsnC</VALUE>
</SYNONYMS>
- <NAMES>
  <VALUE>reduced thioredoxin</VALUE>
</NAMES>
- <MODIFIEDFORM>
  <VALUE>OX-THIOREDOXIN-MONOMER</VALUE>
</MODIFIEDFORM>
- <LOCATIONS>
  <VALUE>INNER-MEMBRANE</VALUE>
</LOCATIONS>
- <COMMONNAME>
  <VALUE>reduced thioredoxin</VALUE>
</COMMONNAME>
- <APPEARSINRIGHTSIDEOF>
  <VALUE>1.8.4.8-RXN</VALUE>
</APPEARSINRIGHTSIDEOF>
</CHEMICALS>
</ORGCYC>
</BIOCYC>
  
```

OoCyc : Open discussion - extension of biocyc ontology to capture mutant phenotype

How can we capture :

- growth medium
- mutant strain
- growth phenotype



BioCyc's existing database schema

Frame Model Representation Storage

| class_supers | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk> |
| class | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| super | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |

| instance_types | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk> |
| instance | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| type | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |

| frames | | |
|------------|--------------------|------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk> |
| frame | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| type | BIT | |
| definition | TEXT | |
| sequence | INT(4) | <pk> |
| numparents | INT(4) | |
| tid | INT(4) | |

| indexed_slots | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk> |
| slotname | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |

FK_REFERENCE_3 FK_REFERENCE_1 FK_REFERENCE_2

| large_slot_values | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk,fk> |
| instance | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| slotname | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk,fk> |
| slotvalue | TEXT | |
| sequence | INT(4) | <pk> |

| char_slot_values | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk,fk> |
| instance | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| slotname | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk,fk> |
| slotvalue | VARCHAR(100) | <pk> |
| sequence | INT(4) | |

| numeric_slot_values | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| kb | INT(4) | <pk,fk> |
| instance | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| slotname | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk,fk> |
| slotvalue | NUMERIC(20,10) | <pk> |
| sequence | INT(4) | |

Managing multiuser concurrent editing

| kbs | |
|--------------|--------------|
| kbid | INT(4) |
| kbname | VARCHAR(20) |
| kbdata | VARCHAR(255) |
| lock_session | INT(4) |
| lock_time | DATETIME |
| lock_user | VARCHAR(20) |

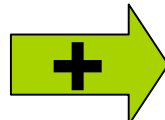
History of edition

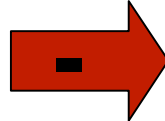
| logtable | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| kbid | INT(4) | <pk,fk1,fk2> |
| tid | INT(4) | <pk,fk1,fk2> |
| opanno | INT(4) | <pk> |
| seqno | INT(4) | <pk> |
| frame | VARCHAR(80) | <fk2> |
| logrec | VARCHAR(255) | |

| txntable | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| kbid | INT(4) | <pk> |
| tid | INT(4) | <pk> |
| userid | VARCHAR(40) | |
| nopns | INT(4) | |
| begin_timestamp | INT(4) UNSIGNED | |
| merge_timestamp | INT(4) UNSIGNED | |

| deleted_frames | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| kbid | INT(4) | <pk,fk> |
| frame | VARCHAR(80) BINARY | <pk> |
| tid | INT(4) | <pk,fk> |

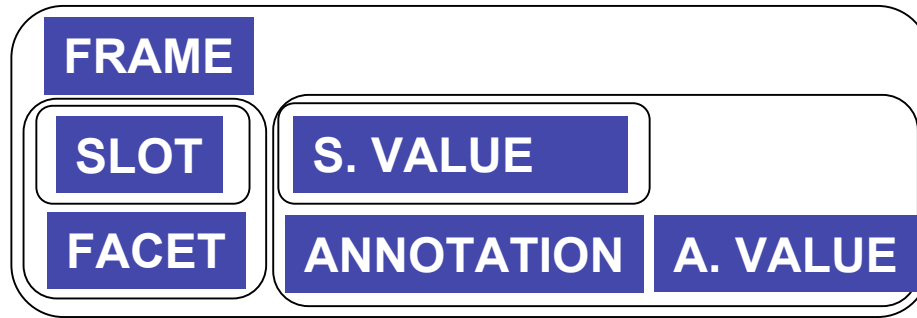
FK_REFERENCE_4 FK_REFERENCE_6

- 
 - fast data access,
 - multi-user editing,
 - access to a transaction log of all PGDB edits

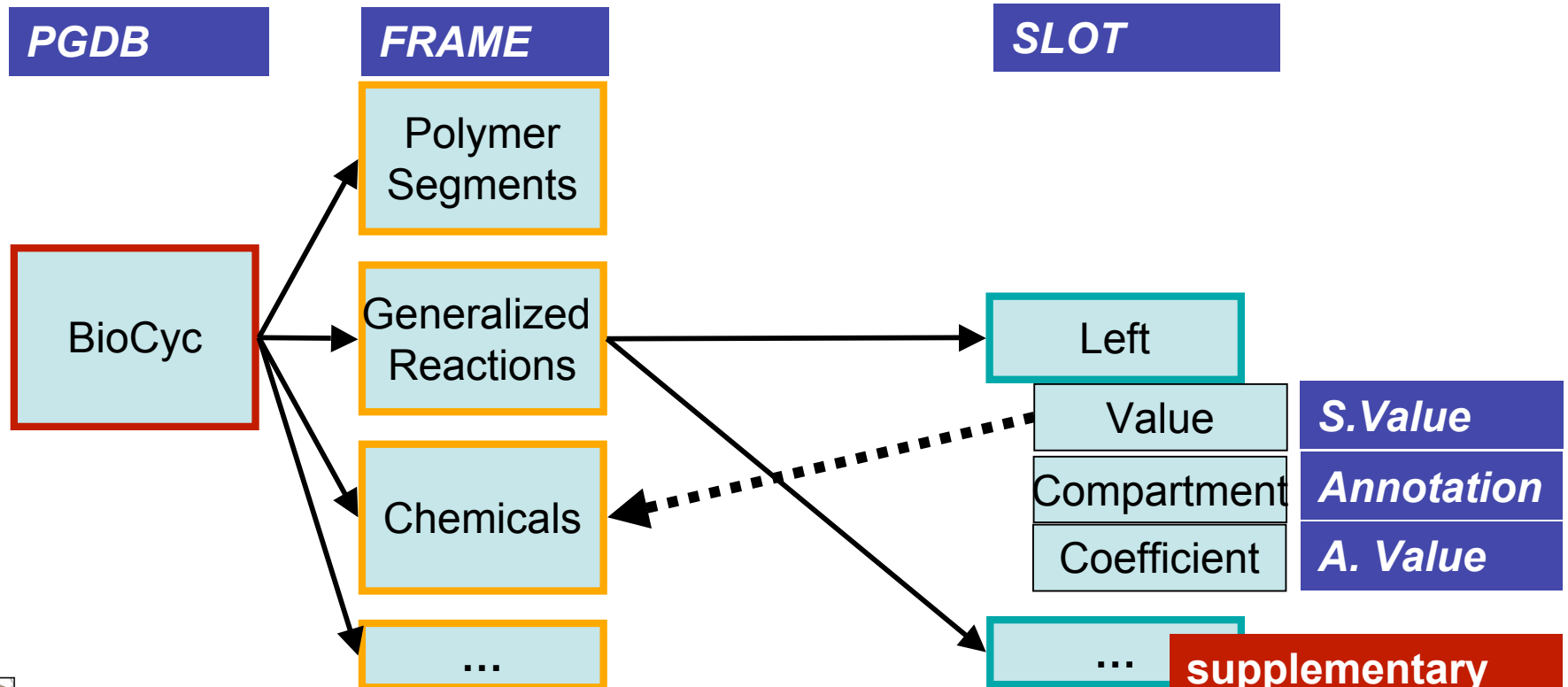
- 
 - Don't allow to query biocyc outside pathway-tools software,
 - No tables linking to each biology concept

BioCyc

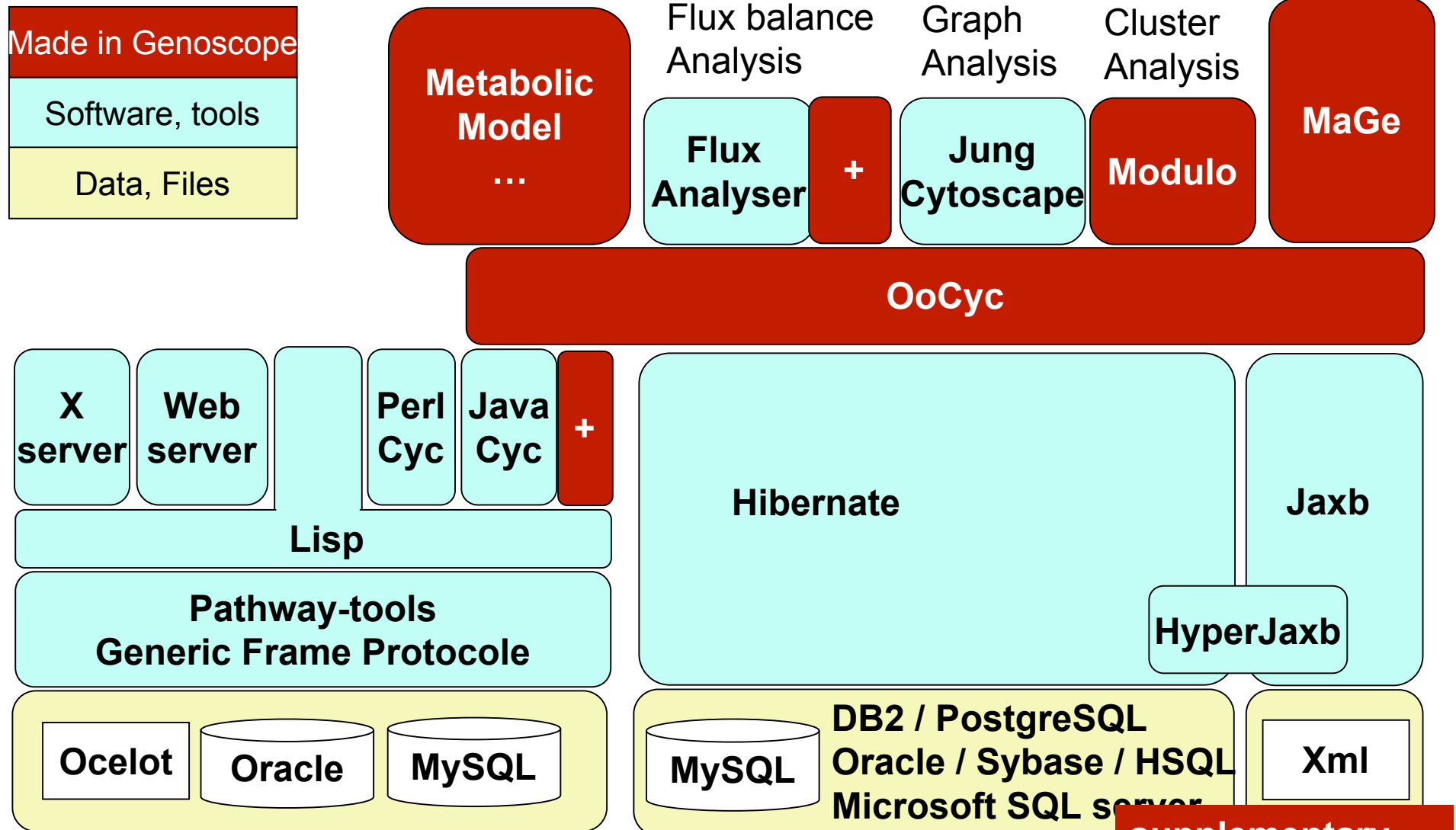
From FRS to java classes



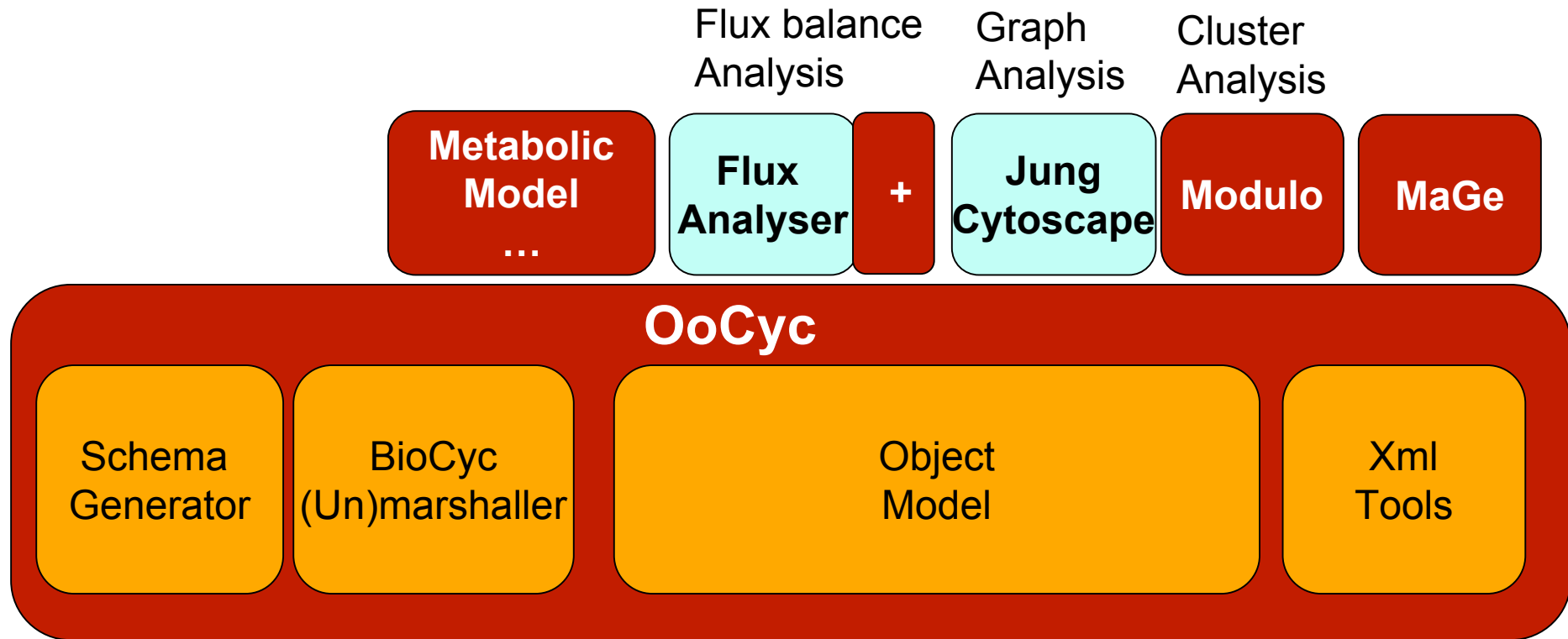
OoCyc



BioCyc and OoCyc's architecture



OoCyc's architecture



Data, Files

Software, tools

Genoscope

True query in OQL

```
public List getAllErInhibitedBy(String org, String inhibitor) {
    try {
        Query hql = HibernateUtil.getSession(keySession).createQuery("select
distinct er from
fr.cns.genoscope.nemo.hypercyc.impl.ENZYMATICREACTIONSImpl er "+
        " join er.INHIBITORSALLInternal inhibitors" +
        " where " +
        " er.ORGANISM.VALUE like :organism and " +
        " :inhibitor = inhibitors.VALUE" +
        " ");
        hql.setString("organism", org);
        hql.setString("inhibitor", inhibitor);
        return hql.list();
    } catch (HibernateException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    return null;
}
```

Java API

```
package fr.cns.genoscope.nemo.hypercyc.cycs.acineto;

public class Acineto {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ENZYMATICREACTIONSDAO erdao = new ENZYMATICREACTIONSDAO("hypercyc");
        List r = erdao.getAllErInhibitedBy("ecoli","ATP");
        ENZYMATICREACTIONS er;
        for(int i=0; i < r.size(); i++){
            er = (ENZYMATICREACTIONS)r.get(i);
            System.out.println(

er.getFRAME()+"\t"+((ENZYME)er.getENZYME().get(0)).getVALUE());
        }
    }
}
```