

# PSICQUIC

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## Contents

## 1 Introduction

PSICQUIC (the Proteomics Standard Initiative Common QUery InterfaCe, pronounced “psy-kick”) is “an effort from the HUPO Proteomics Standard Initiative (HUPO-PSI) to standardise the access to molecular interaction databases programmatically”. The Bioconductor PSICQUIC package provides a traditional R function-calling (S4) interface layered on top of the PSICQUIC REST interface, to obtain a data.frame of annotated interactions between specified proteins, each of which is typically described by the HUGO symbol of the gene which codes for the protein of interest.

PSICQUIC is loose association of web accessible databases, “providers”, linked explicitly only by virtue of being listed at the central PSICQUIC web site. Each provider supports the **MIQL** (molecular interaction query language), and each of which returns standard columns in tab-delimited text. In typical use one queries for all of the interactions in which a protein participates. Equally typical are queries for all known interactions between two specified proteins. These queries are easily constrained by **provider** (e.g., BioGrid or IntAct), by **detectionMethod**, by interaction **type**, and/or by **publicationID**.

Interactions among a set of three or more genes may also be requested. The combinations of possible pairs grows non-linearly with the number of genes, so use this option with care.

PSICQUIC may therefore be best suited to the close study of a few dozen genes or proteins of interest, rather than for obtaining interactions for hundreds or thousands of genes or proteins. For bulk interactions, we recommend that you directly download databases from individual PSICQUIC (or other) providers.

Approximately thirty databases currently implement PSICQUIC. They all

- Support the molecular interaction query language (MIQL)
- Use a controlled vocabulary describing interactions and detection methods
- Communicate via SOAP or REST
- Return results in XML or a tab-delimited form
- May be interrogated programmatically or via a URL in a web browser

```
> library(PSICQUIC)
> psicquic <- PSICQUIC()
> providers(psicquic)
```

[1] "APID"	"BioGrid"	"bhf-ucl"
[4] "ChEMBL"	"DIP"	"HPIDb"
[7] "InnateDB"	"InnateDB-All"	"IntAct"
[10] "mentha"	"MPIDB"	"MatrixDB"
[13] "MINT"	"Reactome"	"Reactome-FIs"
[16] "BIND"	"Interporc"	"I2D"
[19] "I2D-IMEx"	"InnateDB-IMEx"	"MolCon"
[22] "UniProt"	"MBInfo"	"BindingDB"
[25] "VirHostNet"	"Spike"	"BAR"
[28] "EBI-GOA-nonIntAct"		

## 2 Quick Start: find interactions between Myc and Tp53

A simple example is the best introduction to this package. Here we discover that BioGrid, Intact, Reactome, STRING and BIND each report one or more interactions between human Myc and Tp53:

```

> library(PSICQUIC)
> psicquic <- PSICQUIC()
> providers(psicquic)

[1] "APID"           "BioGrid"         "bhf-ucl"
[4] "ChEMBL"         "DIP"             "HPIDb"
[7] "InnateDB"       "InnateDB-All"    "IntAct"
[10] "mentha"         "MPIDB"           "MatrixDB"
[13] "MINT"           "Reactome"        "Reactome-FIs"
[16] "BIND"           "Interporc"       "I2D"
[19] "I2D-IMEx"       "InnateDB-IMEx"   "MolCon"
[22] "UniProt"        "MBInfo"          "BindingDB"
[25] "VirHostNet"     "Spike"           "BAR"
[28] "EBI-GOA-nonIntAct"

> tbl <- interactions(psicquic, id=c("TP53", "MYC"), species="9606")
> dim(tbl)

```

```
[1] 8 16
```

Note that the several arguments to the *interactions* method are unspecified. They maintain their default values, and act as wildcards in the query.

How many of the approximately twenty-five data sources reported interactions?

```

> table(tbl$provider)

      BIND      BioGrid InnateDB-All      IntAct Reactome-FIs      mentha
      1          1          2          1          1          2

```

What kind of interactions, detection methods and references were reported? (Note that the terms used in the controlled vocabularies used by the PSICQUIC data sources are often quite long, complicating the display of extractions from our data.frame. To get around this here, we extract selected columns in small groups so that the results will fit on the page.)

```

> tbl[, c("provider", "type", "detectionMethod")]

      provider      type
1      BioGrid psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)
2 InnateDB-All psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)
3 InnateDB-All psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)
4      IntAct      psi-mi:MI:0914(association)
5      mentha      psi-mi:MI:0914(association)
6      mentha psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)
7 Reactome-FIs      -
8      BIND      -
      detectionMethod
1 psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)
2 psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)
3      psi-mi:MI:0030(cross-linking study)
4      psi-mi:MI:0676(tandem affinity purification)
5      psi-mi:MI:0676(tandem affinity purification)
6 psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)
7      psi-mi:MI:0046(experimental knowledge based)
8      psi-mi:MI:0030(crosslink)

```

These are quite heterogeneous. The well-established “tandem affinity purification” proteomics method probably warrants more weight than “predictive text mining”. Let’s focus on them:

```

> tbl[grep("affinity", tbl$detectionMethod),
+      c("type", "publicationID", "firstAuthor", "confidenceScore", "provider")]

      type      publicationID
1 psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)      pubmed:21150319
2 psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)      pubmed:21150319
4      psi-mi:MI:0914(association)      pubmed:21150319|imex:IM-16995
5      psi-mi:MI:0914(association)      pubmed:21150319
6 psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)      pubmed:21150319
      firstAuthor      confidenceScore      provider
1      Agrawal P (2010)      <NA>      BioGrid
2      Agrawal et al.(2010)      lpr:108|hpr:108|np:1      InnateDB-All
4      Agrawal et al. (2010)      intact-miscore:0.35      IntAct
5      -      mentha-score:0.236      mentha
6      -      mentha-score:0.236      mentha

```

This result demonstrates that different providers report results from the same paper in different ways, sometimes omitting confidence scores, and sometimes using different (though related) terms from the PSI controlled vocabularies.

### 3 Retrieve all Myc interactions found by Agrawal et al, 2010, using tandem affinity purification

These reports of TP53/Myc interactions by detection methods variously described as “affinity chromatography technology” and “tandem affinity purification”, both accompanied by a reference to the same recent paper (“**Proteomic profiling of Myc-associated proteins**”, Agrawal et al, 2010), suggests the next task: obtain all of the interactions reported in that paper.

```
> tbl.myc <- interactions(psicquic, "MYC", species="9606", publicationID="21150319")
```

How many were returned? From what sources? Any confidence scores reported?

```
> dim(tbl.myc)
```

```
[1] 1190 16
```

```
> table(tbl.myc$provider)
```

BioGrid	InnateDB-All	IntAct	mentha
107	108	452	523

```
> table(tbl.myc$confidenceScore)
```

intact-miscore:0.35	intact-miscore:0.53	intact-miscore:0.56
402	29	9
intact-miscore:0.60	intact-miscore:0.64	intact-miscore:0.67
1	1	3
intact-miscore:0.69	intact-miscore:0.79	intact-miscore:0.97
3	1	3
lpr:108 hpr:108 np:1	mentha-score:0.126	mentha-score:0.236
108	294	168
mentha-score:0.309	mentha-score:0.332	mentha-score:0.416
1	17	26
mentha-score:0.454	mentha-score:0.49	mentha-score:0.554
2	2	4
mentha-score:0.623	mentha-score:0.731	mentha-score:0.74
1	1	1
mentha-score:0.891	mentha-score:0.967	mentha-score:1
2	1	3

### 4 Gene symbols for input, “native” identifiers for results

PSICQUIC queries apparently expect HUGO gene symbols for input. These are translated by each provider into each provider’s native identifier type, which is nearly always a protein id of some sort. The results returned use the protein identifier native to each provider – but see notes on the use of our IDMapper class for converting these protein identifiers to gene symbols and entrez geneIDs. If you submit a protein identifier in a query, it is apparently used without translation, and the interactions returned are limited to those which use exactly the protein identifier you supplied. Thus the use of gene symbols is recommended for all of your calls to the *interactions* method.

Here is a sampling of the identifiers returned by the PSICQUIC providers:

- refseq:NP\_001123512
- uniprotkb:Q16820
- string:9606.ENSP00000373992—uniprotkb:Q9UMJ4
- entrez gene/locuslink:2041—BIOGRID:108355

## 5 Add Entrez GeneIDs and HUGO Gene Symbols

Though informative, this heterogeneity along with the frequent absence of entrez geneIDs and gene symbols limits the immediate usefulness of these results for many prospective users. We attempt to remedy this with the IDMapper class, which uses biomaRt and some simple parsing strategies to map these lengthy identifiers into both geneID and gene symbol. At this point in the development of the PSICQUIC package, this step – which adds four columns to the results data.frame – must be done explicitly, and is currently limited to human identifiers only. Support for additional species will be added.

```
> idMapper <- IDMapper("9606")
> tbl.myc <- addGeneInfo(idMapper, tbl.myc)
> print(head(tbl.myc$A.name))

[1] "MYC" "MYC" "MYC" "MYC" "MYC" "MYC"

> print(head(tbl.myc$B.name))

[1] "MYC"      "MAX"      "KNDC1"    "LECT1"    "MICALL2"  "MIEP"
```

## 6 Retrieve Interactions Among a Set of Genes

If the *id* argument to the *interactions* method contains two or more gene symbols, then all interactions among all possible pairs of those genes will be retrieved. Keep in mind that the number of unique combinations grows larger non-linearly with the number of genes supplied, and that each unique pair becomes a distinct query to each of the specified providers.

```
> tbl.3 <- interactions(psicquic, id=c("ALK", "JAK3", "SHC3"),
+                       species="9606", quiet=TRUE)
> tbl.3g <- addGeneInfo(idMapper, tbl.3)
> tbl.3gd <- with(tbl.3g, as.data.frame(table(detectionMethod, type, A.name, B.name, provider)))
> print(tbl.3gd <- subset(tbl.3gd, Freq > 0))
```

	detectionMethod				
		type	A.name	B.name	provider Freq
114	psi-mi:MI:0006(anti bait coimmunoprecipitation)				
116	psi-mi:MI:0113(western blot)				
164	psi-mi:MI:0113(western blot)				
309	psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)				
357	psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)				
393	psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)				
651	psi-mi:MI:0046(experimental knowledge based)				
663	psi-mi:MI:0046(experimental knowledge based)				
885	psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)				
933	psi-mi:MI:0004(affinity chromatography technology)				
114	psi-mi:MI:0914(association)	ALK	JAK3	APID	1
116	psi-mi:MI:0914(association)	ALK	JAK3	APID	1
164	psi-mi:MI:0914(association)	ALK	SHC3	APID	1
309	psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)	ALK	JAK3	BioGrid	2
357	psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)	ALK	SHC3	BioGrid	1
393	psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)	-	-	InnateDB-All	3
651	-	JAK3	ALK	Reactome-FIs	1
663	-	SHC3	ALK	Reactome-FIs	1
885	psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)	ALK	JAK3	mentha	2
933	psi-mi:MI:0915(physical association)	ALK	SHC3	mentha	1

## 7 References

- Aranda, Bruno, Hagen Blankenburg, Samuel Kerrien, Fiona SL Brinkman, Arnaud Ceol, Emilie Chautard, Jose M. Dana et al. "PSICQUIC and PSISCORE: accessing and scoring molecular interactions." *Nature methods* 8, no. 7 (2011): 528-529.
- Agrawal, Pooja, Kebin Yu, Arthur R. Salomon, and John M. Sedivy. "Proteomic profiling of Myc-associated proteins." *Cell Cycle* 9, no. 24 (2010): 4908-4921.