

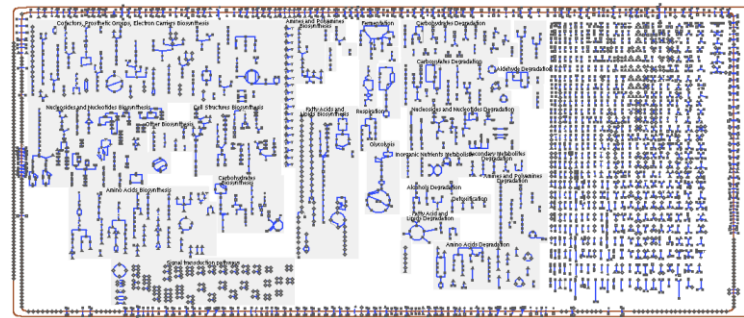
# About OMICS Group

OMICS Group International is an amalgamation of [Open Access publications](#) and worldwide international science conferences and events. Established in the year 2007 with the sole aim of making the information on Sciences and technology 'Open Access', OMICS Group publishes 400 online open access [scholarly journals](#) in all aspects of Science, Engineering, Management and Technology journals. OMICS Group has been instrumental in taking the knowledge on Science & technology to the doorsteps of ordinary men and women. Research Scholars, Students, Libraries, Educational Institutions, Research centers and the industry are main stakeholders that benefitted greatly from this knowledge dissemination. OMICS Group also organizes 300 [International conferences](#) annually across the globe, where knowledge transfer takes place through debates, round table discussions, poster presentations, workshops, symposia and exhibitions.

# About OMICS Group Conferences

OMICS Group International is a pioneer and leading science event organizer, which publishes around 400 open access journals and conducts over 300 Medical, Clinical, Engineering, Life Sciences, Pharma scientific conferences all over the globe annually with the support of more than 1000 scientific associations and 30,000 editorial board members and 3.5 million followers to its credit.

OMICS Group has organized 500 conferences, workshops and national symposiums across the major cities including San Francisco, Las Vegas, San Antonio, Omaha, Orlando, Raleigh, Santa Clara, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, United Kingdom, Valencia, Dubai, Beijing, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Mumbai.



# Analyzing Metabolomics Data with SmartTables

Peter D. Karp  
SRI International

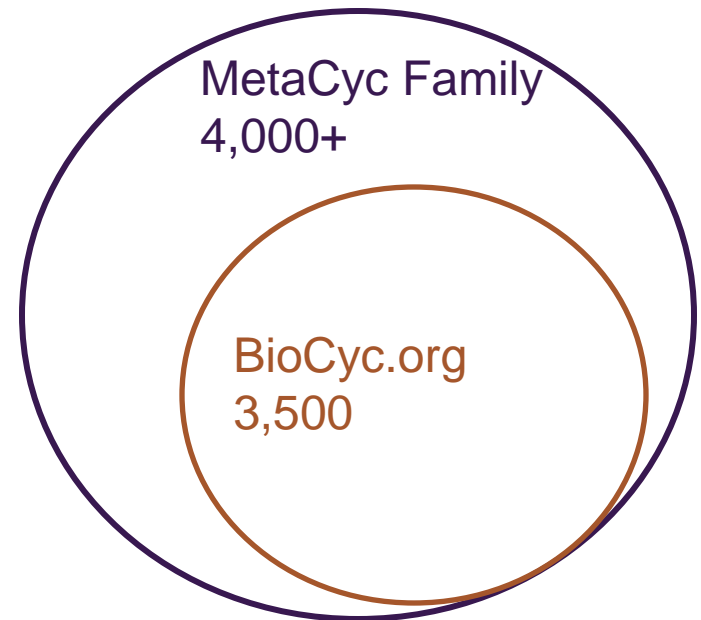
# Overview

- Overview of MetaCyc family of Pathway/Genome Databases (PGDBs)
- Overview of Pathway Tools software
- SmartTables

# MetaCyc Family of Pathway/Genome Databases



- 4,000+ databases from many institutions
- All domains of life with microbial emphasis
- Genomes plus predicted metabolic pathways
- DBs derived from MetaCyc via computational pathway prediction
- Common schema
- **Common controlled vocabularies**
- Managed using Pathway Tools software



*Archives of Toxicology* 85:1015 2011

# Curated Databases Within the MetaCyc Family

Database	Organism	Organization	Publications Curated From
MetaCyc	Multiorganism	SRI	35,000
EcoCyc	<i>E. coli</i>	SRI	25,000
HumanCyc	<i>H. sapiens</i>	SRI	
AraCyc	<i>A. thaliana</i>	TAIR/Carnegie Institution	2,282
YeastCyc	<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	SGD/Stanford/SRI	565
MouseCyc	<i>M. musculus</i>	MGD/Jackson Laboratory	

<http://biocyc.org/otherpgdbs.shtml>

## HumanCyc: Encyclopedia of *Homo sapiens* Genes and Metabolism

HumanCyc is a multi-functional database:

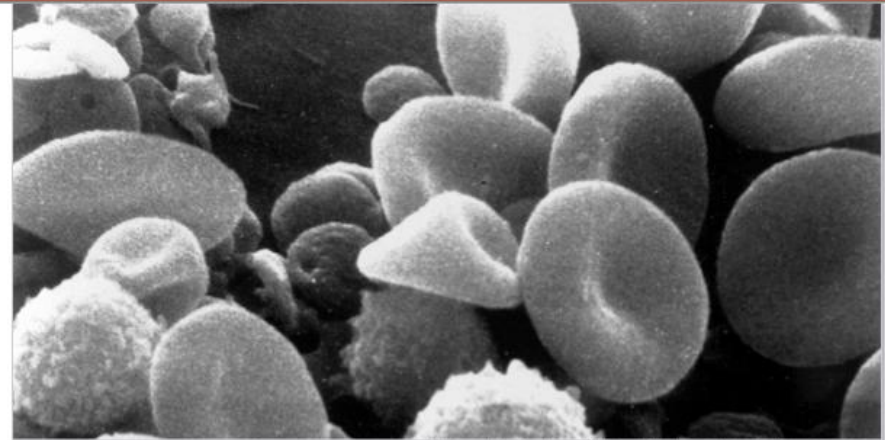
- It provides an encyclopedic reference on human metabolic pathways
- It provides a computer-queryable database of human metabolic pathways
- It provides a zoomable human metabolic map diagram
- It has been used to generate a steady-state quantitative model of human metabolism

### Getting Started

New to HumanCyc? Typical usage includes:

- Analyze human metabolomics and gene-expression data
- Search for a gene or pathway using the Quick Search, or use the Search menu for more options

For more information on HumanCyc, see our article "[Computational](#)



put in the public domain by NCI/Donald BlissBruce Wetzel and Harry Schaefer.

### Heme, Not Just the Red Pigment in Blood.

*Heme*, an iron-containing porphyrin, functions as a prosthetic group in numerous proteins. These range from components of the electron transport chain to many enzymes. No wonder the biosynthesis of *heme* is highly conserved in evolution!

[Learn More](#)

- Human pathways predicted from the human genome in 2004
  - Romero *et al*, *Genome Biology* 6(1):1-17 2004
- 295 pathways, 2600 reactions, 1700 metabolites
- Extensive query and visualization tools linking genome to metabolome
- HumanCyc.org

# Pathway Tools Software

Annotated Genome

+

PathoLogic



Pathway/Genome Database

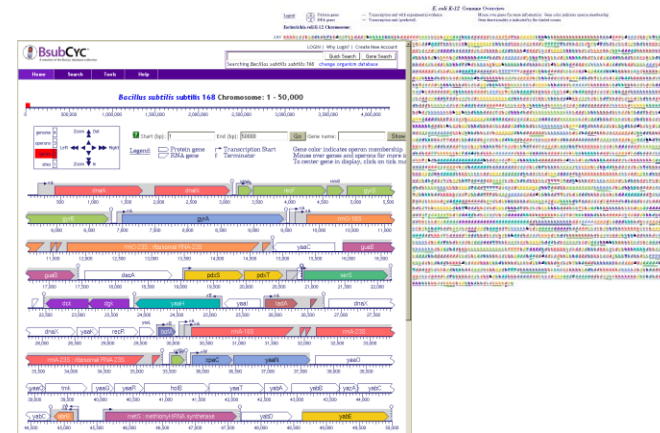
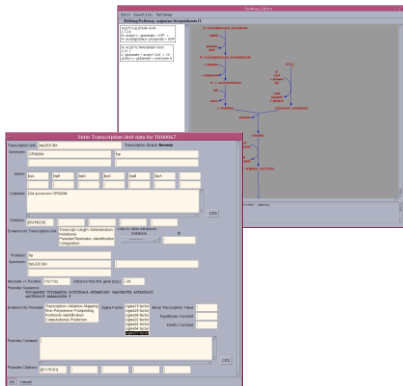
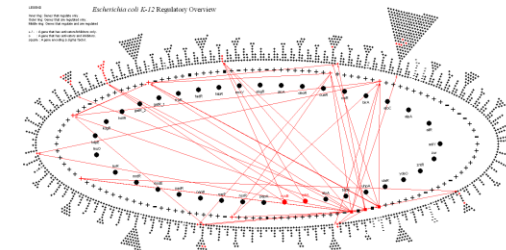
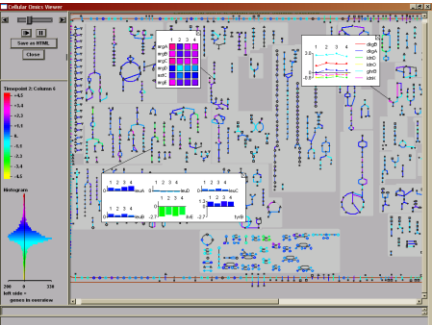
MetaFlux



Pathway/Genome Navigator



Pathway/Genome Editors



*Briefings in Bioinformatics* 11:40-79 2010



# Pathway Tools Enables Multi-Use Metabolic Databases

## Encyclopedia

**Homo sapiens Enzyme: arginase 1**

Gene: ARG1 Accession Number: HG04231 (HumanCyc)

Synonyms: Liver-type arginase, Type I arginase, liver-type arginase

Subunit composition of arginase 1 + [ARG1]  
Arginase 1 + ARG1

Summary:  
Arginase catalyzes the hydrolysis of L-arginine to form L-ornithine and urea through a metal-activated hydrolytic mechanism [Cov91]. It regulates L-arginine levels and provides L-ornithine for biosynthetic reactions that generate metabolites such as glutamate, glutamine, GABA, agmatine, polyamines, creatine, proline, and nitric oxide [Bin02]. Mammals express two isoforms of arginase. Cytosolic arginase 1 is highly expressed in liver and erythrocytes, and mitochondrial arginase 2 is expressed in other nonhepatic tissue [Yer98].

Human arginase 1 is an important member of the urea cycle, and functions in the net production of urea for excretion of excess nitrogen. It is abundant in the liver of ureotelic animals [Bennott06]. Arginase 1 is also expressed in certain nonhepatic tissues where it can also function in L-arginine homeostasis and influence the outcome of the immune response [Dio5]. Arginase 1 is a homotrimeric enzyme that binds two  $Mn^{2+}$  per subunit [Orlania02].

Recent work using *in situ* and quantitative PCR studies in mouse, reported that arginase 1 is the predominant isoform expressed during development and in the majority of organs [Corderbaum04].

Gene Citations: [Darks06], [Haraguch07], [Takiguchi08]

Locations: cytosol

Map Position: [131,741,483 -> 131,752,587] (77.19 centisomes) on Chromosome 6  Length: 11105 bp

Molecular Weight of Polypeptide: 34,735 kD (from nucleotide sequence), 35 kD (experimental)

Molecular Weight of Multimer: 105 kD (experimental)

pI: 10.0 [Nishibe77]

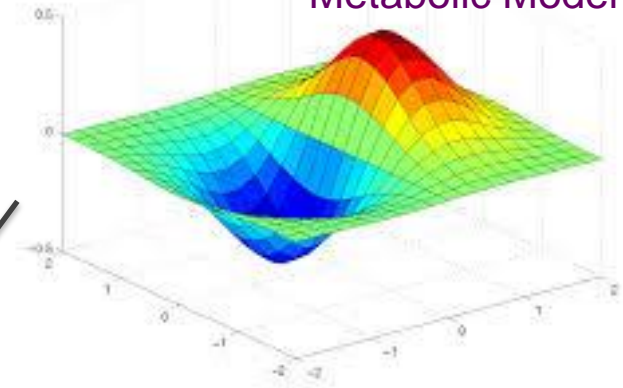
UniProt Links: Ensembl: ENSG00000118520, Entrez-gene:383, Entrez-Nucleotide:AL121575, Entrez-Nucleotide:AY074488, Entrez-Nucleotide:BC005301, Entrez-Nucleotide:BC020851, Entrez-Nucleotide:BI14502, Entrez-Nucleotide:K12662, Entrez-AAAS1776, Entrez-AAH05321, Entrez-AAI02653, Entrez-AAL71547, Entrez-CA31188, Entrez-CAB07071, GeneCards:ARG1, Medline:P05089, MOPID:P05089, Omls:207900, RefSeq:NM\_000045, RefSeq:NP\_000036, Swiss-Model:P05089, UCSC: Human Genome:NM\_000045, UniGene:332405, UniProt:P05089

Relationship Links: PDB-Structure:1WVA, PDB-Structure:1W9B, PDB-Structure:2AEB

Gene-Reaction Schematic:

GO Terms:

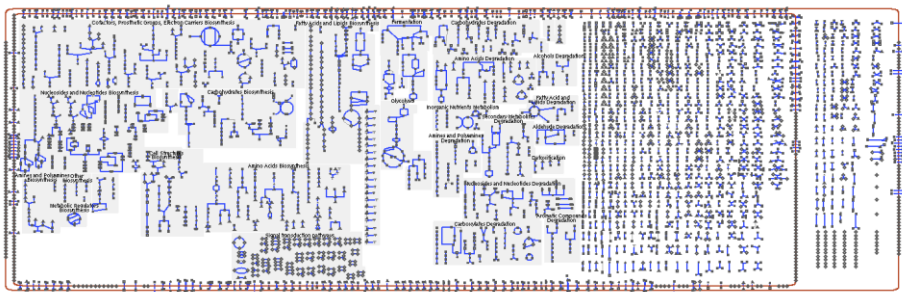
## Metabolic Model



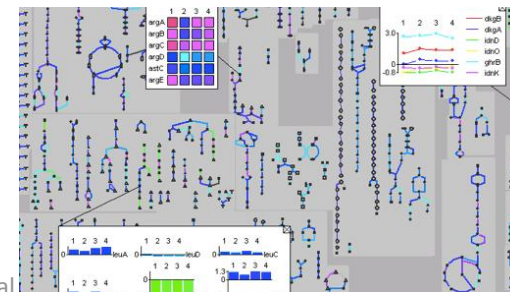
## Queryable Database



## Zoomable Metabolic Map



ational



## Omics Data Analysis

# SmartTables (formerly Web Groups)

- Collect lists of database objects
  - Genes, metabolites, pathways, sequence regions, ...
- Transform them into related objects  
(eg: transform list of genes → list of pathways)
- Filter and combine
- Share with public or specific collaborators
- Export to spreadsheet
- Omics analyses

# Accessing SmartTables



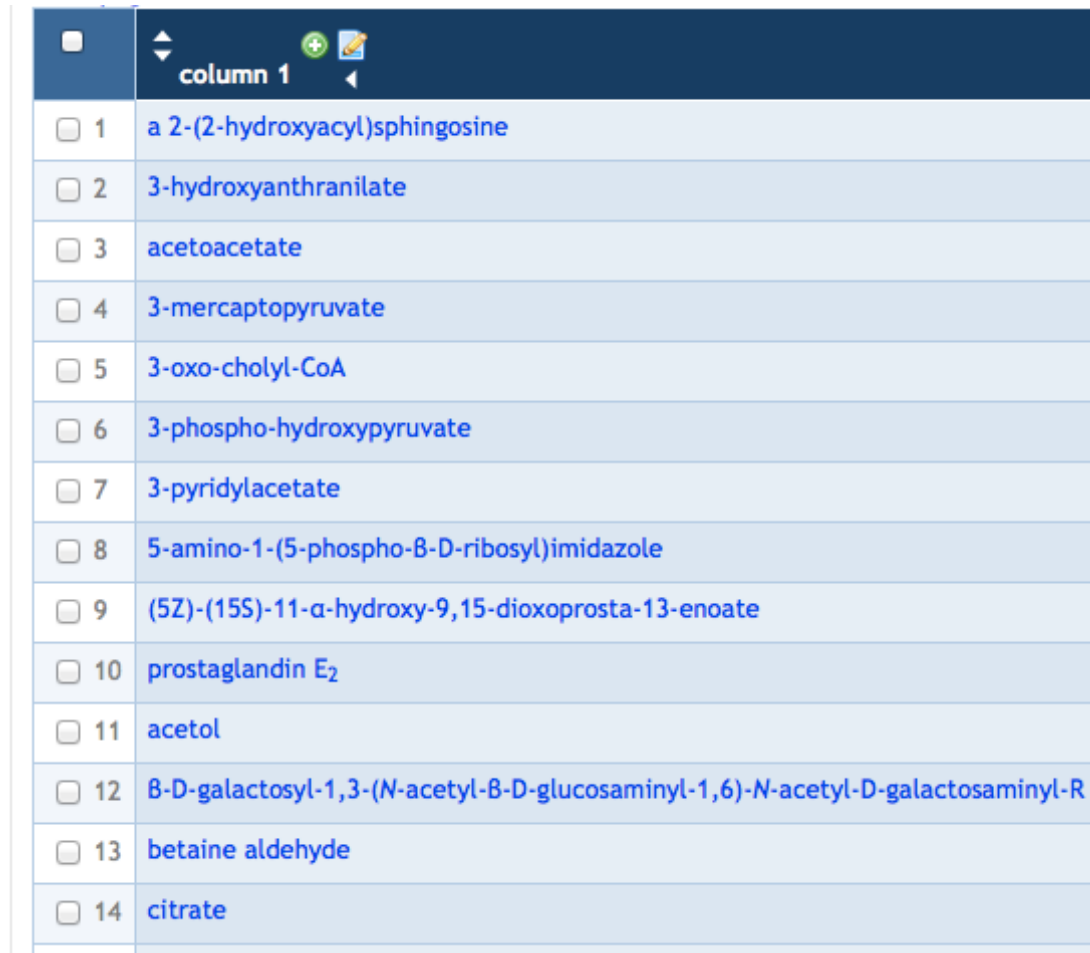
Sites ▾ Search ▾ Genome ▾ Metabolism ▾ Analysis ▾ **SmartTables ▾** Help ▾

## HumanCyc: Encyclopedia of *Homo sapiens* Genes and Metabolism

- BioCyc.org, HumanCyc.org, EcoCyc.org...
- To create saved SmartTables, create a (free) BioCyc account for yourself
- From the web menu:
  - SmartTables->My SmartTables

# Creating SmartTables: User-Defined SmartTables

- Create a SmartTable
  - Type in metabolite names
  - From search results
  - Upload a tab-delimited text file



The screenshot shows a user-defined SmartTable interface. At the top, there is a dark blue header bar with a white square icon on the left, a dropdown arrow, the text "column 1", and two small icons (a green plus sign and a blue document icon). Below the header is a list of 14 rows, each with a white square checkbox on the left and a metabolite name in blue text on the right. The metabolite names are: 1. a 2-(2-hydroxyacyl)sphingosine, 2. 3-hydroxyanthranilate, 3. acetoacetate, 4. 3-mercaptopyruvate, 5. 3-oxo-cholyl-CoA, 6. 3-phospho-hydroxypyruvate, 7. 3-pyridylacetate, 8. 5-amino-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole, 9. (5Z)-(15S)-11-α-hydroxy-9,15-dioxoprostanoic acid, 10. prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub>, 11. acetol, 12. β-D-galactosyl-1,3-(N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminyl-1,6)-N-acetyl-D-galactosaminyl-R, 13. betaine aldehyde, 14. citrate.

	column 1
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	a 2-(2-hydroxyacyl)sphingosine
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	3-hydroxyanthranilate
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	acetoacetate
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	3-mercaptopyruvate
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	3-oxo-cholyl-CoA
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	3-phospho-hydroxypyruvate
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	3-pyridylacetate
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	5-amino-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	(5Z)-(15S)-11-α-hydroxy-9,15-dioxoprostanoic acid
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	prostaglandin E <sub>2</sub>
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	acetol
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	β-D-galactosyl-1,3-(N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminyl-1,6)-N-acetyl-D-galactosaminyl-R
<input type="checkbox"/> 13	betaine aldehyde
<input type="checkbox"/> 14	citrate

# Using SmartTables: Browsing Attributes

Sites ▾ Search ▾ Genome ▾ Metabolism ▾ Analysis ▾ SmartTables ▾ Help ▾

[SmartTables directory](#) [SmartTables Help](#)

## SmartTable: Human Metabolomics Synthetic

[Click to add description](#)

66 rows of compounds from *H. sapiens*

Owner: [Peter Karp](#), Created: 25-Mar-2014 10:14:02

ADD TRANSFORM COLUMN

choose a transform... ?

ADD PROPERTY COLUMN

Database Links ?

ENRICHMENTS

choose an enrichment... ?

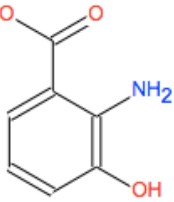
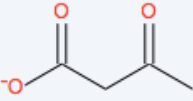
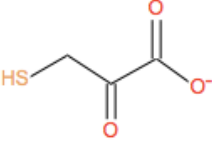
Show paged Show all

<input type="checkbox"/>	column 1	ChEBI	HMDB	KEGG
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	3-hydroxyanthranilate	36559		C00632
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	acetoacetate	13705		C00164
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	3-mercaptopyruvate	57678		C00957
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	3-oxo-cholyl-CoA			
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	3-phospho-hydroxypyruvate	18110		C03232
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	3-pyridylacetate			
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	5-amino-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole	2655		C03373
	(E)-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole	57400		C04707

# Using SmartTables: Browsing Attributes





column 1	Molecular-Weight	Monoisotopic-Molecular-Weight
3-hydroxyanthranilate	152.129	153.04259
acetoacetate	101.082	102.03169
3-mercaptopyruvate	119.115	119.98811
3-oxo-cholyl-CoA	1152.048	1155.3766
3-phospho-hydroxypyruvate	181.018	183.9773
3-pyridylacetate	136.13	137.04768
5-amino-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole	294.18	295.05695
(5Z)-(15S)-11-α-hydroxy-9,15-dioxoprostanoic acid	349.446	350.20932
prostaglandin E <sub>2</sub>	351.462	352.22498
acetol	74.079	74.03678
betaine aldehyde	102.156	102.09189
citrate	189.101	192.02701
nicotine-1'-N-oxide	178.233	178.11061
glutarate semialdehyde	115.108	116.04734
trans-1,2-dihydrobenzene-1,2-diol	112.128	112.05243
D-gluconate 6-phosphate	273.113	276.02463

# Using SmartTables: Browsing Attributes

	column 1	SMILES	Structure of compound
1	3-hydroxyanthranilate	<chem>C1(C=C(C(N)=C(O)C=1)C([O-])=O)</chem>	
2	acetoacetate	<chem>CC(=O)CC([O-])=O</chem>	
3	3-mercaptopyruvate	<chem>C(C(C(=O)[O-])=O)S</chem>	

# Using SmartTables: Browsing Attributes

Show paged Show all

<input type="checkbox"/>	column 1  	Mechanism 	Regulates 
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	3-hydroxyanthranilate		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	acetoacetate	COMPETITIVE	Regulation of acetyl-coA synthetase by acetoacetate
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	3-mercaptopyruvate		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	3-oxo-cholyl-CoA		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	3-phospho-hydroxypyruvate		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	3-pyridylacetate		
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	5-amino-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole		
<input type="checkbox"/> 8	(5Z)-(15S)-11-α-hydroxy-9,15-dioxoprostanoic acid		
<input type="checkbox"/> 9	prostaglandin E <sub>2</sub>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 10	acetol		
<input type="checkbox"/> 11	betaine aldehyde		
<input type="checkbox"/> 12	citrate		
<input type="checkbox"/> 13	nicotine-1'-N-oxide		
<input type="checkbox"/> 14	glutarate semialdehyde	ALLOSTERIC	Regulation of succinate semialdehyde dehydrogenase by glutarate semialdehyde
<input type="checkbox"/> 15	trans-1,2-dihydrobenzene-1,2-diol		



# SmartTable Transformations

- Create new columns that are computed from existing columns

# Transformations: Reactions and Pathways of Metabolite

ADD TRANSFORM COLUMN		ADD PROPERTY COLUMN	ENRICHMENTS
Pathways of compound ?		choose a property ?	choose an enrichment... ?
Show page   Show all	column 1	Reactions of compounds	Pathways of compound
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	3-hydroxyanthranilate	$3\text{-hydroxyanthranilate} + \text{oxygen} \rightarrow \text{aminocarboxymuconate semialdehyde} + \text{H}^+$ $3\text{-hydroxy-L-kynurenine} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{-hydroxyanthranilate} + \text{L-alanine} + \text{H}^+$	L-kynurenine degradation tryptophan degradation to 2-amino-3-carboxymuconate semialdehyde
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	acetoacetate	$\text{succinyl-CoA} + \text{acetoacetate} \rightarrow \text{succinate} + \text{acetoacetyl-CoA}$ $\text{acetoacetate} + \text{ATP} + \text{coenzyme A} \rightarrow \text{acetoacetyl-CoA} + \text{AMP} + \text{diphosphate}$ $\text{acetoacetate} + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{acetone} + \text{CO}_2$ $\text{acetoacetate}_{[\text{extracellular space}]} + \text{H}^+_{[\text{extracellular space}]} \rightarrow \text{acetoacetate}_{[\text{cytosol}]} + \text{H}^+_{[\text{cytosol}]}$ $(S)\text{-3-hydroxybutanoate} + 2\text{-oxoglutarate} = (R)\text{-2-hydroxyglutarate} + \text{acetoacetate}$ $4\text{-fumaryl-acetoacetate} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{fumarate} + \text{acetoacetate} + \text{H}^+$ $(R)\text{-3-hydroxybutanoate} + \text{NAD}^+ \leftrightarrow \text{acetoacetate} + \text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$ $(S)\text{-3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA} \rightarrow \text{acetoacetate} + \text{acetyl-CoA}$	leucine degradation I tyrosine degradation ketogenesis acetone degradation I (to methylglyoxal) ketolysis
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	3-mercaptopyruvate	$\text{hydrogen cyanide} + 3\text{-mercaptopyruvate} \rightarrow \text{pyruvate} + \text{thiocyanate} + \text{H}^+$ $2\text{-oxoglutarate} + \text{L-cysteine} \rightarrow \text{L-glutamate} + 3\text{-mercaptopyruvate}$	L-cysteine degradation II
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	3-oxo-cholyl-CoA	$\text{NAD(P)}^+ + \text{choloyl-CoA} = \text{NAD(P)H} + 3\text{-oxo-cholyl-CoA} + \text{H}^+$	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	3-phospho-hydroxypyruvate	$3\text{-phospho-D-glycerate} + \text{NAD}^+ \rightarrow 3\text{-phospho-hydroxypyruvate} + \text{NADH} + \text{H}^+$ $3\text{-phospho-L-serine} + 2\text{-oxoglutarate} \leftarrow 3\text{-phospho-hydroxypyruvate} + \text{L-glutamate}$	serine biosynthesis (phosphorylated route)
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	3-pyridylacetate	$4\text{-}(3\text{-pyridyl})\text{-butanoate} \rightarrow 3\text{-pyridylacetate}$	nicotine degradation IV nicotine degradation III
<input type="checkbox"/> 7	5-amino-1-(5-phospho-8-D-ribosyl)imidazole	$\text{ATP} + 2\text{-}(\text{formamido})\text{-N}^1\text{-}(5\text{-phospho-8-D-ribosyl})\text{acetamidine} \rightarrow \text{ADP} + 5\text{-amino-1-(5-phospho-8-D-ribosyl)imidazole} + \text{phosphate} + \text{H}^+$ $5\text{-amino-1-(5-phospho-D-ribosyl)imidazole-4-carboxylate} + 2\text{H}^+ \leftarrow 5\text{-amino-1-(5-phospho-8-D-ribosyl)imidazole} + \text{CO}_2$	inosine-5'-phosphate biosynthesis 5-aminoimidazole ribonucleotide biosynthesis

# Transformations: Genes of Pathway

Show paged Show all

	column 1	Reactions of compounds	Pathways of compound	Genes of pathway
1	3-hydroxyanthranilate	3-hydroxyanthranilate + oxygen → aminocarboxymuconate semialdehyde + H <sup>+</sup> 3-hydroxy-L-kynurenine + H <sub>2</sub> O → 3-hydroxyanthranilate + L-alanine + H <sup>+</sup>	L-kynurenine degradation tryptophan degradation to 2-amino-3-carboxymuconate semialdehyde	ACMSD DHTKD1 CCBL1 GOT2 CCBL2 AADAT AFMID KMO KYNU HAAO IDO1 IDO2 TDO2
2	acetoacetate	succinyl-CoA + acetoacetate → succinate + acetoacetyl-CoA acetoacetate + ATP + coenzyme A → acetoacetyl-CoA + AMP + diphosphate acetoacetate + H <sup>+</sup> → acetone + CO <sub>2</sub> acetoacetate <sub>[extracellular space]</sub> + H <sup>+</sup> <sub>[extracellular space]</sub> → acetoacetate <sub>[cytosol]</sub> + H <sup>+</sup> <sub>[cytosol]</sub> (S)-3-hydroxybutanoate + 2-oxoglutarate = (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate + acetoacetate 4-fumaryl-acetoacetate + H <sub>2</sub> O → fumarate + acetoacetate + H <sup>+</sup> (R)-3-hydroxybutanoate + NAD <sup>+</sup> ↔ acetoacetate + NADH + H <sup>+</sup> (S)-3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA → acetoacetate + acetyl-CoA	leucine degradation I tyrosine degradation ketogenesis acetone degradation I (to methylglyoxal) ketolysis	BCAT1 BCAT2 MCCC2 MCCC1 AUH HMGCL HMGCLL1 IVD TAT HPD HGD GSTZ1 FAH ACAT1 HMGCS2 BDH1 CYP2U1 CYP2S1 CYP4X1 CYP2A6 AKR1B1 AKR1B10 CYP2E1

# Transformations: New SmartTable from Column

Compounds of pathway Choose a property

1 2 3 4 Next Show all

	Pathways of compound from Human Metabolomics Synthetic	Genes of pathway	Compounds of pathway
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	4-hydroxybenzoate biosynthesis	TAT	L-tyrosine 2-oxoglutarate L-glutamate 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate ATP AMP diphosphate 4-hydroxybenzoate NAD <sup>+</sup> coenzyme A 4-coumaryl-CoA H <sup>+</sup> 4-hydroxybenzoyl-CoA acetyl-CoA NADH 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)lactate 4-coumarate H <sub>2</sub> O
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	5-aminoimidazole ribonucleotide biosynthesis	PPAT PFAS GART	5-amino-1-(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)imidazole 2-(formamido)-N <sup>1</sup> -(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)acetamidine 10-formyl-tetrahydrofolate tetrahydrofolate N <sup>2</sup> -formyl-N <sup>1</sup> -(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)glycinamide glycine ATP H <sup>+</sup> ADP phosphate N <sup>1</sup> -(5-phospho-β-D-ribose)glycinamide L-glutamate diphosphate 5-phospho-β-D-ribosylamine 5-phospho-α-D-ribose 1-diphosphate

# Other Operations on SmartTables

- Set union, intersection, difference among two SmartTables
- Filter SmartTable rows to keep/reject all rows containing specified value or substring or regular expression
- Share SmartTable with public or specified users
- Freeze SmartTable for publication

# Enrichment Analysis

- Statistical method to find classes of objects that have more or less objects than would be expected by chance
- \* Based on the Hypergeometric Distribution
- Can perform enrichment, depletion, or both
- Multiple ontologies can be used in Pathway Tools
- \* Multiple testing correction optional

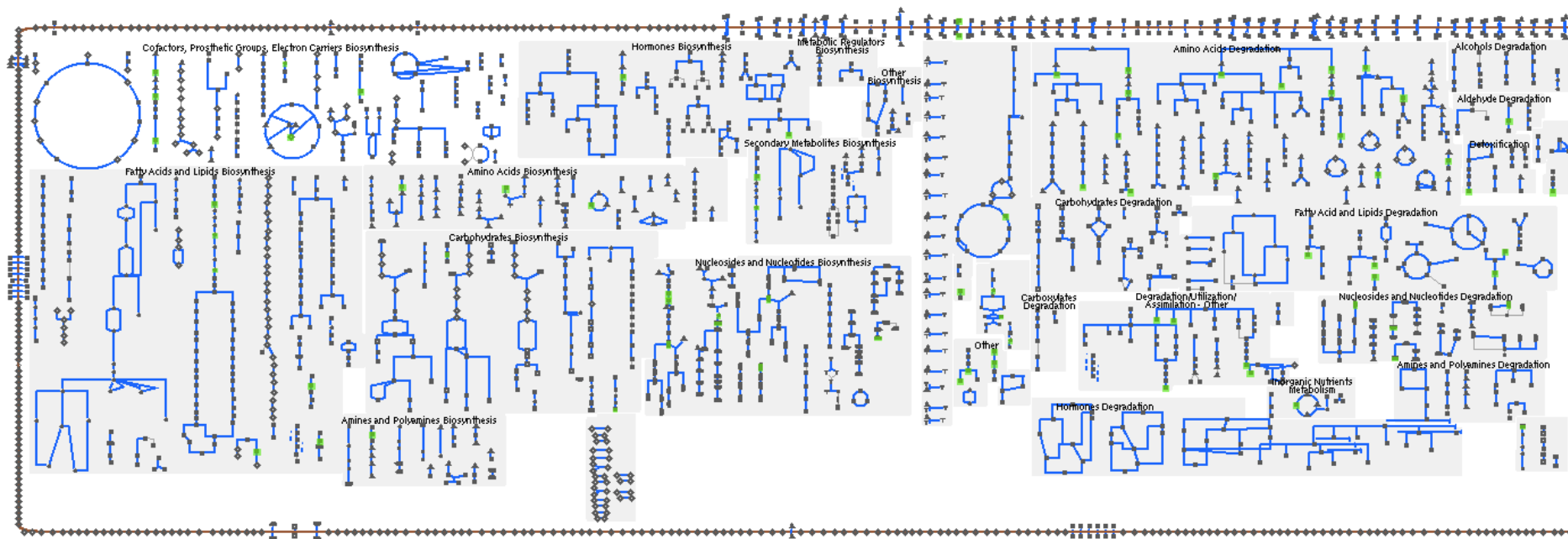
# Enrichment Analysis

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	NAD <i>de novo</i> biosynthesis	0.01065204	nicotinate adenine dinucleotide formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	tryptophan degradation to 2-amino-3-carboxymuconate semialdehyde	0.010885004	formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	NAD Biosynthesis	0.014184234	nicotinate adenine dinucleotide formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	NAD Metabolism	0.01838762	nicotinate adenine dinucleotide formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	tryptophan utilization II	0.030494805	formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate serotonin nicotinate adenine dinucleotide
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	tryptophan degradation	0.04628297	formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate
	tryptophan utilization I	0.050800793	formate N-formylkynurenine 3-hydroxyanthranilate

# Paint Metabolomics Data onto Cellular Overview – Boolean Data

## Cellular Overview of *Homo sapiens*

Pan left/right/up/down the entire diagram by holding the left mouse button, click on an object for more info, right-click (ctrl-click for Mac) for menu

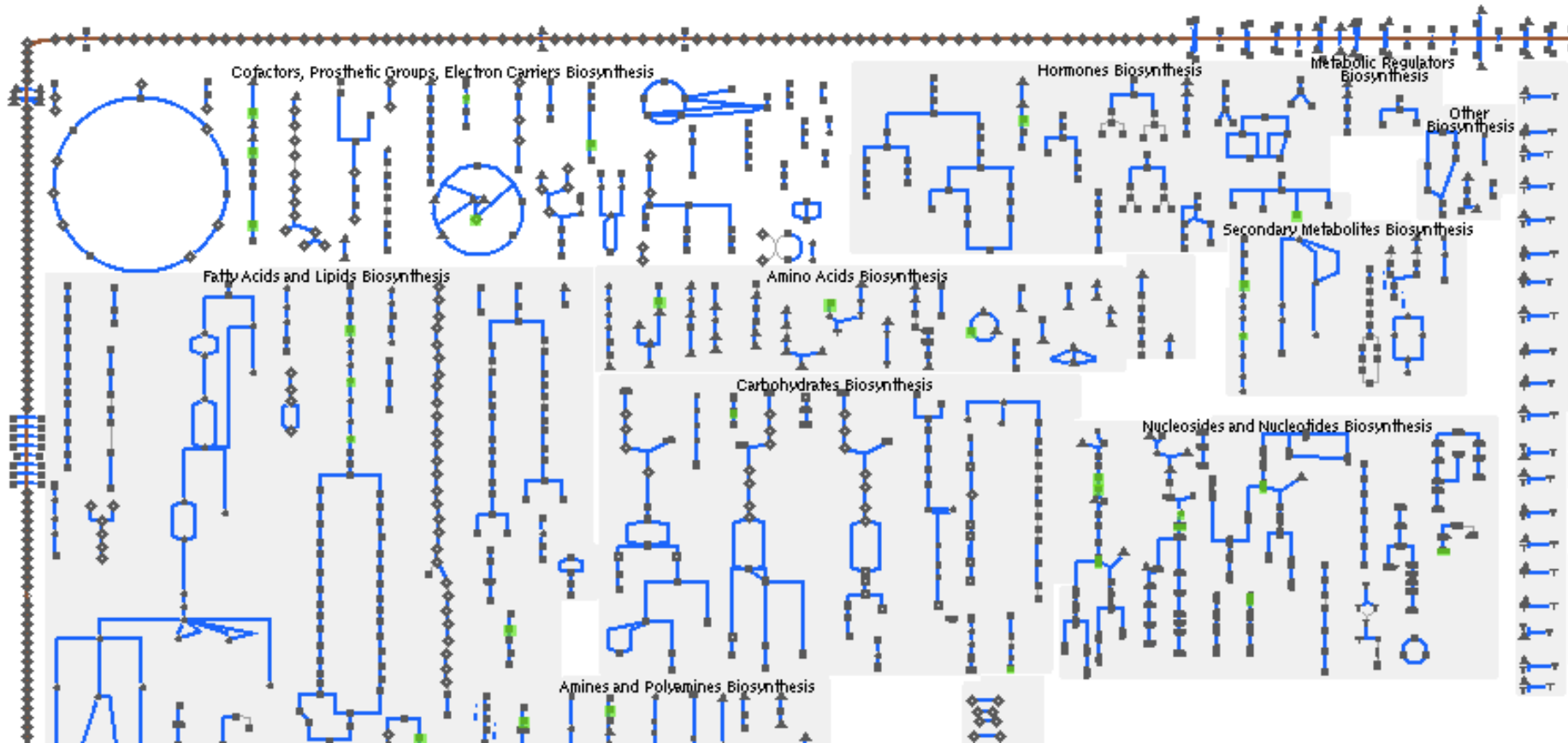




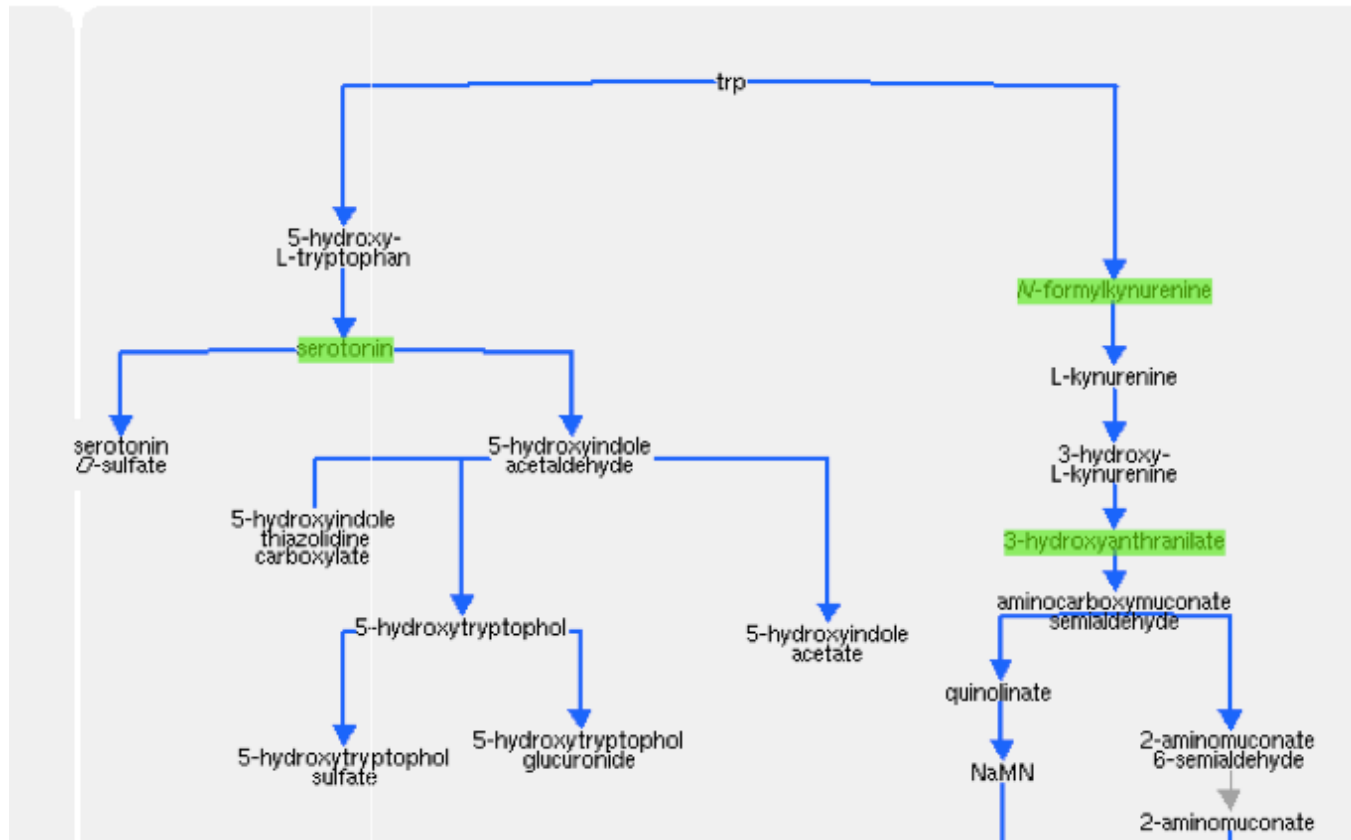
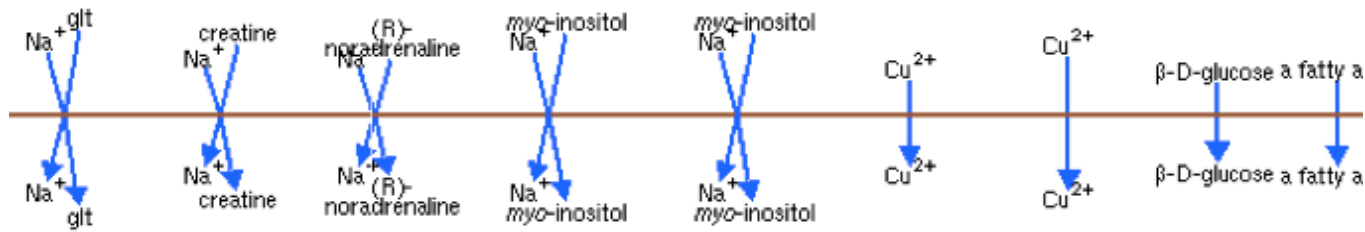
# Paint Metabolomics Data onto Cellular Overview

## Cellular Overview of *Homo sapiens*

Pan left/right/up/down the entire diagram by holding the left mouse button, click on an object for more info, right-click (ctrl-click for Mac) for menu

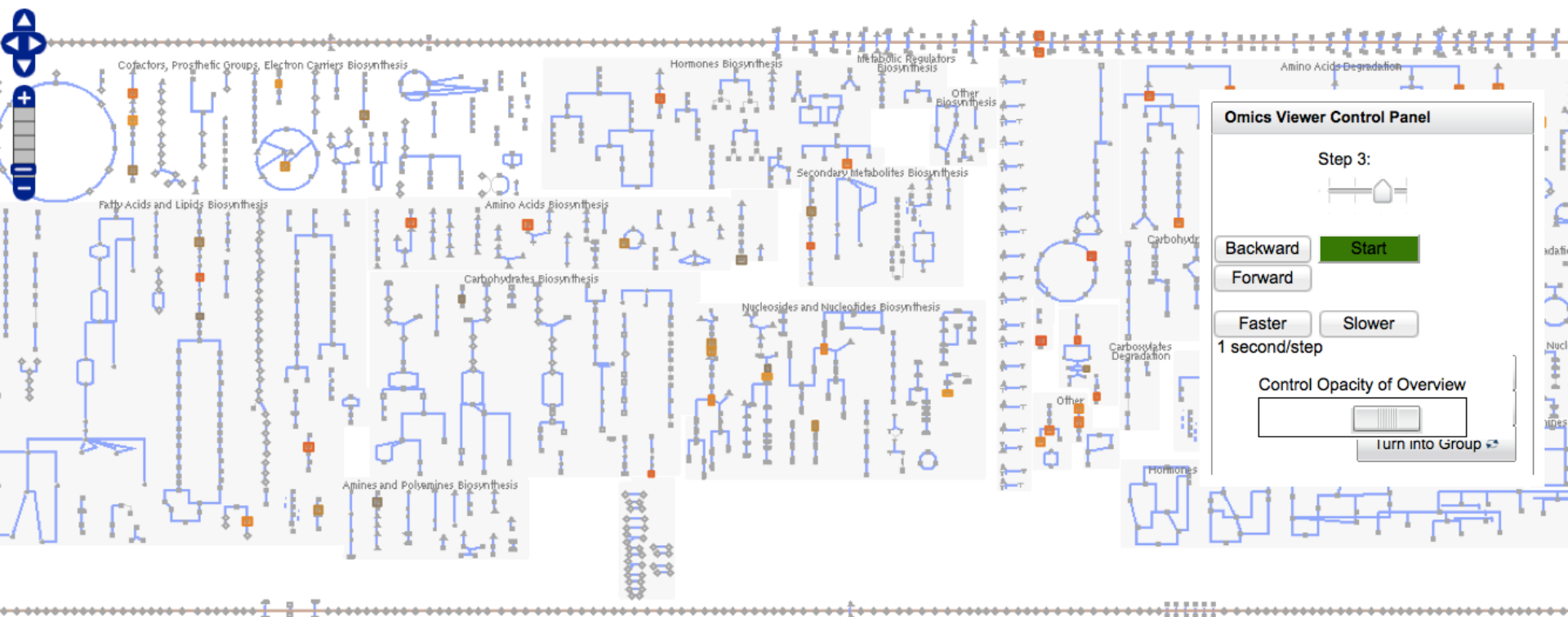


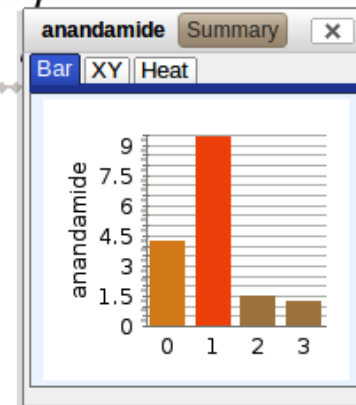
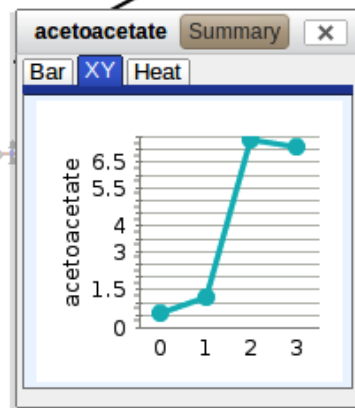
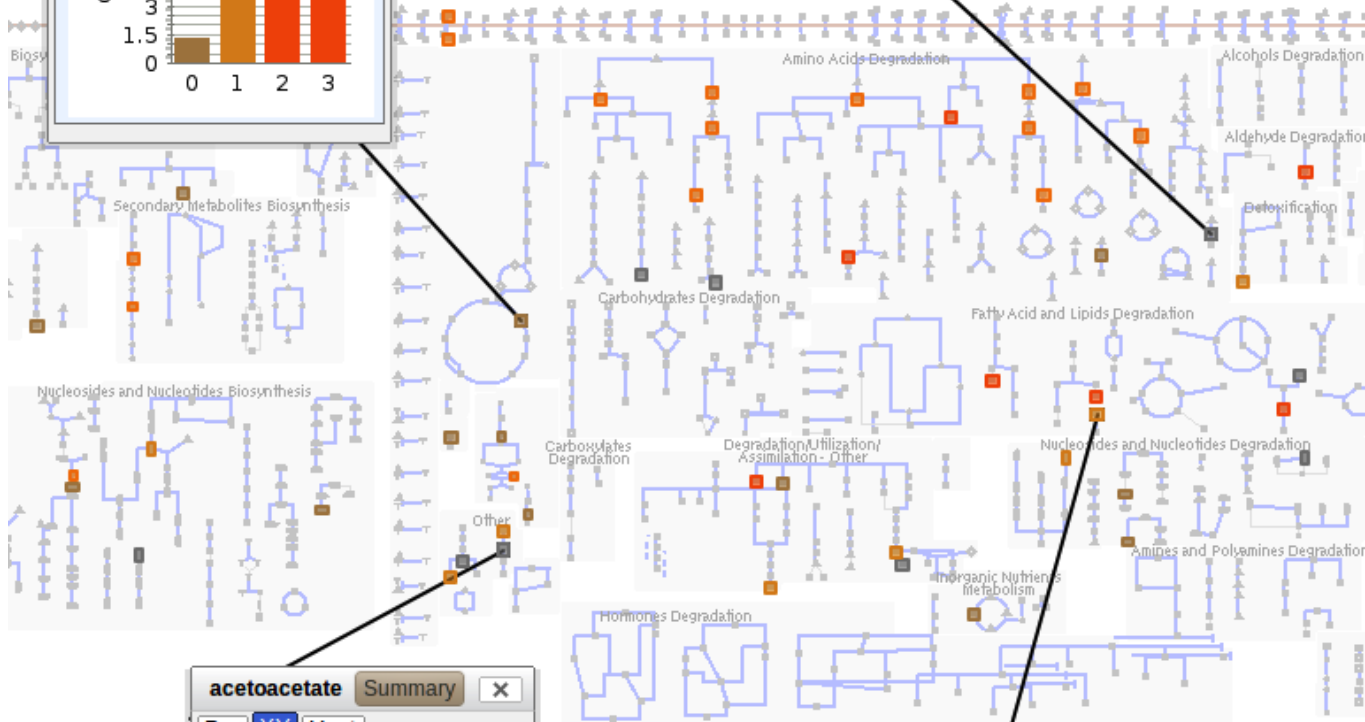
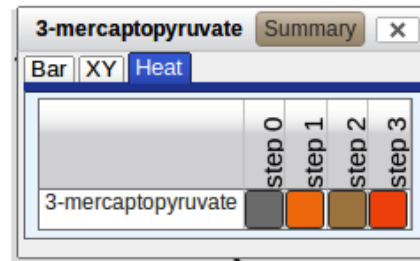
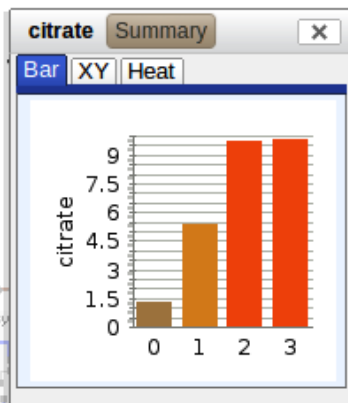
# Paint Metabolomics Data onto Cellular Overview

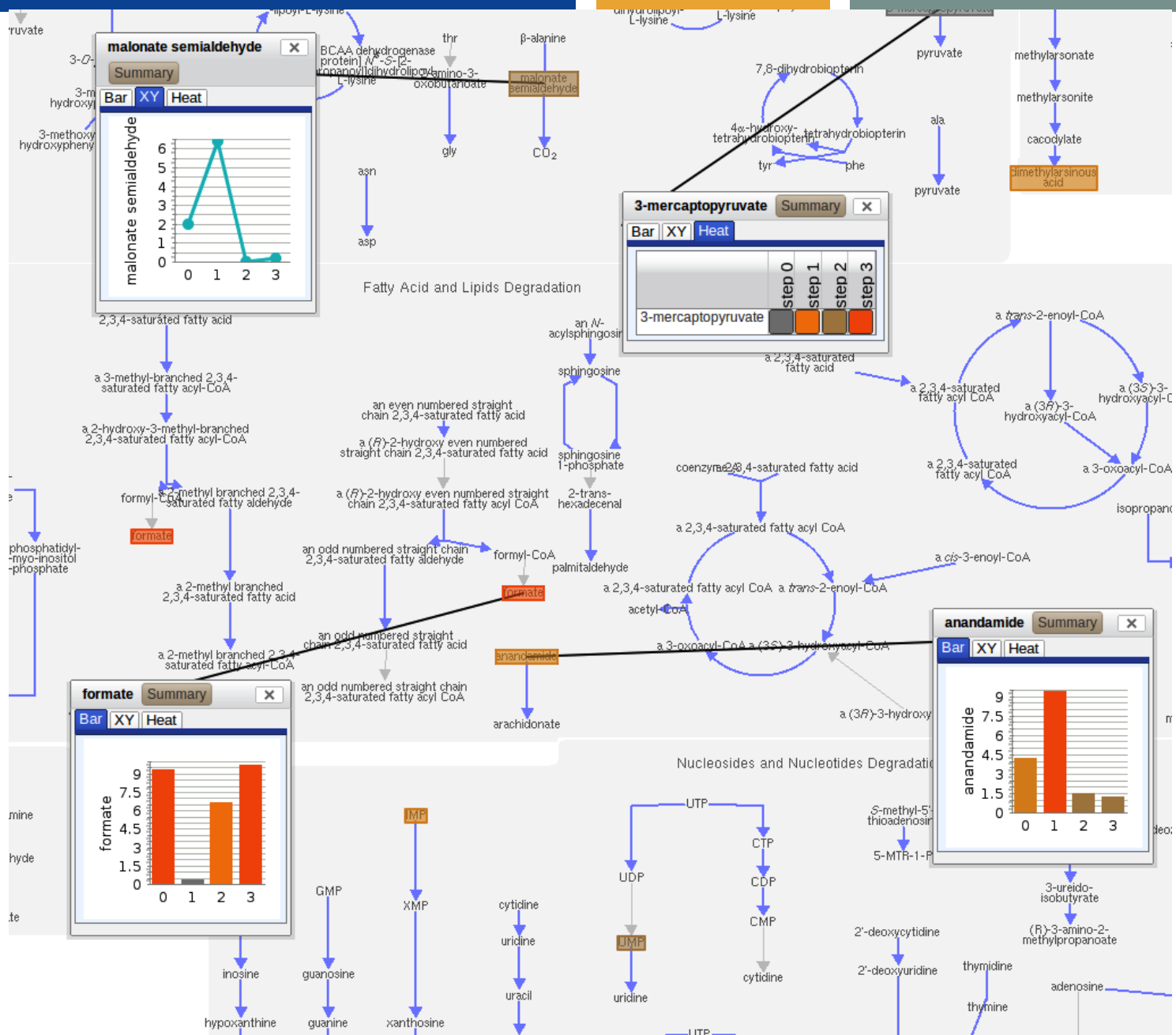


# Paint Metabolomics Data onto Cellular Overview – Animation of Numeric Data

Cellular Overview of *Homo sapiens*







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