

# Representing Structure, Function and their Relationship

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- This work is funded by Vulcan Inc.
  - See <http://www.vulcan.com> and [www.projecthalo.com](http://www.projecthalo.com)

- [Project Overview](#)
- Representing Structure and Function
  - Representation and Reasoning needs
  - Upper ontology and the KR language
  - Representing structure
  - Representing Function
  - Representing structure function relationship
  - Answering questions
- Some open research problems

# Core Themes in Biology

**AURA**

					Challenge
	Structure and Function				Relating structure and function
	Regulation				Qualitative reasoning about dynamic processes
	Energy Transfer				Representing energy production, consumption
	Continuity and Change				Representing genetic change across generations
	Evolution				Models of population dynamics
	Science as a Process				Experimentation and hypothesis testing
	Interdependence in Nature				Represent large inter-related complex systems
	Science, Technology, Society				Represent technological and social forces

Structure and function are correlated at all levels of biological organization: *The form fits the function*



- Identify the requirements in terms of a set of questions
  - Diagnostic questions
    - Help assess the basics of KR&R
  - Educationally useful questions
    - The question must be of interest to teachers and students
    - The question must be “Google hard”
    - The question should not require solving an open-ended research problem

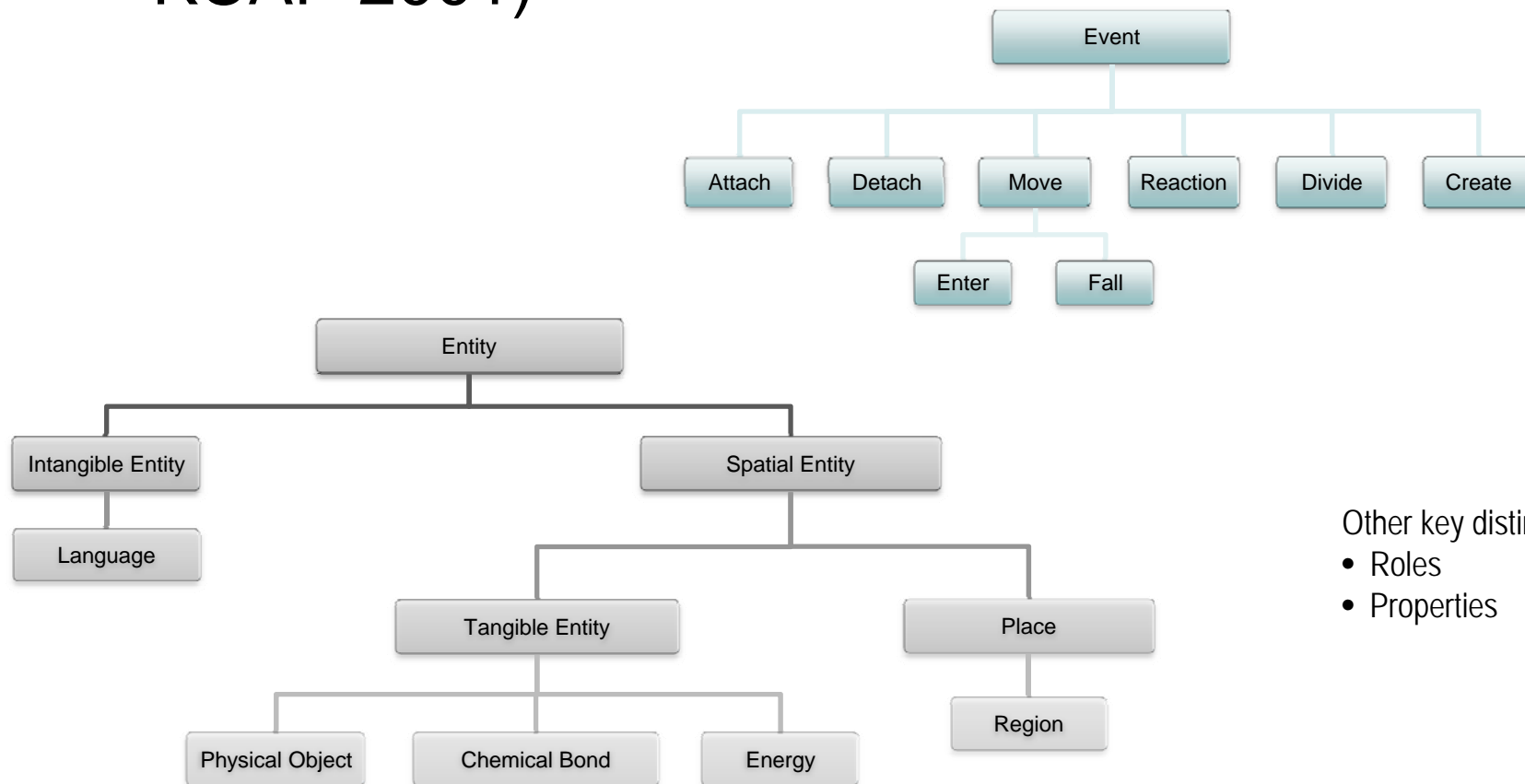
- What is the structure of X?
- What is the function of X?

- **Relate Structures to Functions**
  - What structure of Biomembrane facilitates a function of biomembrane, namely phagocytosis?
- **Qualitative Comparisons**
  - If the Loop of Henle gets longer, how will its function be impacted?
- **Detailed Comparisons**
  - What is the functional similarity between prions and viroids?
- **Similarity Reasoning**
  - Glucose is to Glycogen as ATP is to what?
- **Negatively Modified Structures Impacting Functions**
  - If hydrogen is removed from a saturated fatty acid, then how is its function impacted?



- Component Library
  - An upper ontology of generic events and entities
- Prototypes: A KR language for making universally true statements
  - A tool accessible to biologists to build conceptual models

- A simple upper ontology designed to be accessible to domain experts (Barker et. al, KCAP 2001)



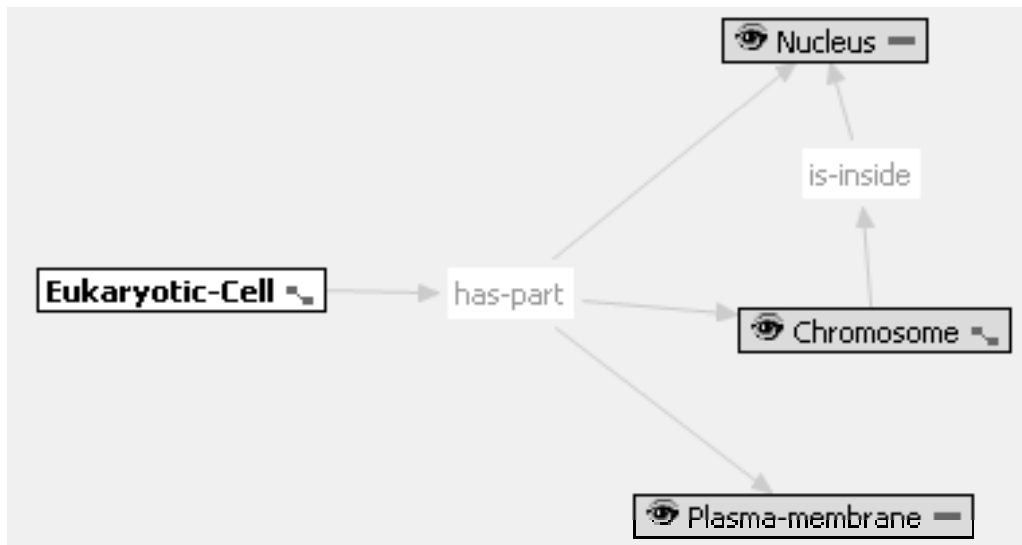
Other key distinctions:

- Roles
- Properties

- A vocabulary of relations to describe events

Event to Entity	Event to Event	Event to Value
agent	first-subevent	direction
object	next-event	distance
instrument	causes	duration
raw-material	enables	frequency
result	prevents	intensity
site	inhibits	rate
origin	by-means-of	

- A prototype is an axiom that follows the forall/exists quantification pattern (Clark, et. al, KCAP 2001)



```
(forall ?c  
  (=> (instance-of ?c Eucaryotic-Cell)  
    (exists ?x ?y ?z  
      (and  
        (instance-of ?x Nucleus)  
        (instance-of ?y Chromosome)  
        (instance-of ?z Plasma-Membrane)  
        (has-part ?c ?x) (has-part ?c ?y)  
        (has-part ?c ?z) (is-inside ?y ?x))))))
```

Prototypes are meant to be used by biologists  
Ontologists can use full first order logic

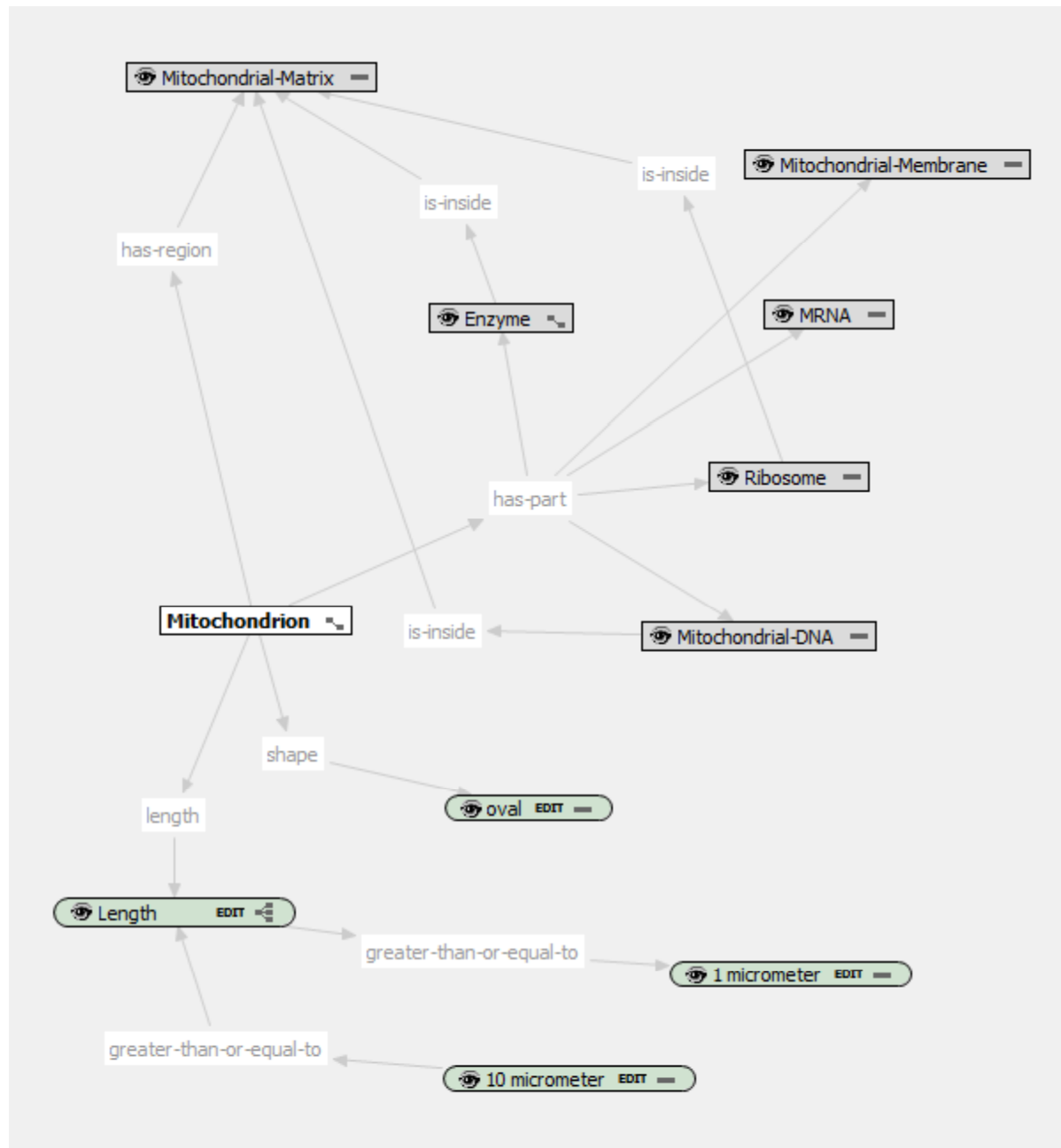
Cannot be expressed in OWL  
Require at least RIF-BLD

- Structure of an entity represents its parts, their spatial arrangements and sizes

Meronymic	Spatial	Properties
has-part	is-at	length
has-region	is-inside	diameter
material	is-outside	height
possesses	abuts	area
element	is-between	depth
	is-along	volume

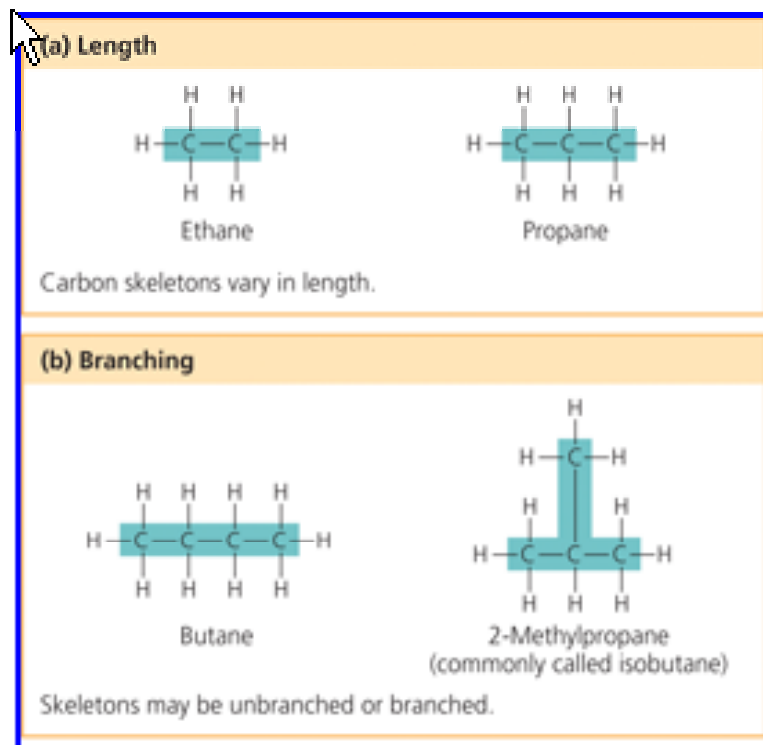
- Inspired by work of Maria Keet, but simplified for use by biologists:
  - It must make sense to say “X has Y” in English
  - X has-region Y if
    - Y is a region of space defined in relation to X
    - It does not make sense to associate Y with properties such as mass or density, but can be associated with measures such as length, area, or volume
  - X has material Y only if
    - Y is tangible and pervasive in X
  - X has element Y if
    - X is a set of entities of the same type (or sibling types) that Y is an instance of
  - X possesses Y only if
    - Y is Energy, bond or gradient
  - Otherwise X has part Y

# Example Structure Representation



# A difficult example: Carbon Skeleton

What should be the relationship between an organic molecule and a skeleton?



It is more than simply a set of entities

- Can have length and shape

Is not an entity in its own right

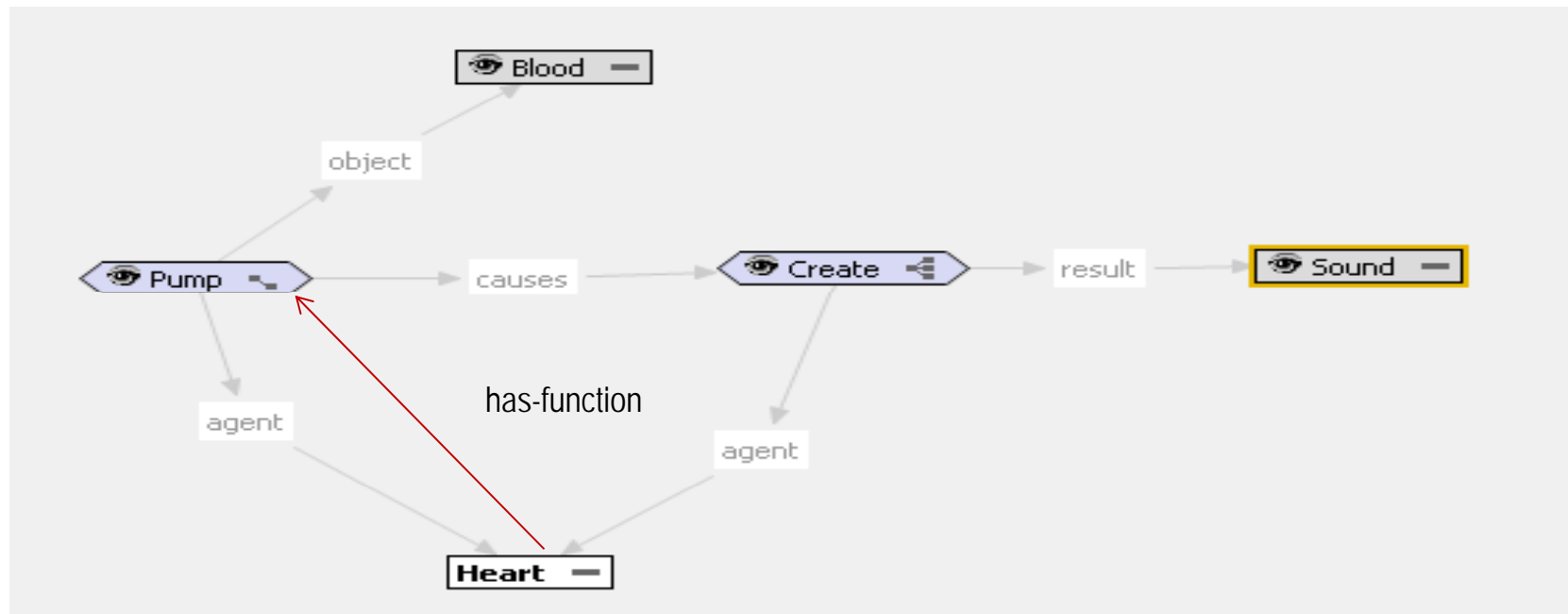
- Biologists do not associate mass with it

The remaining choice is has-region

- behaves differently than a human skeleton



- Is function a primitive or a computed notion?



- It is a primitive notion and should be encoded by a biologist

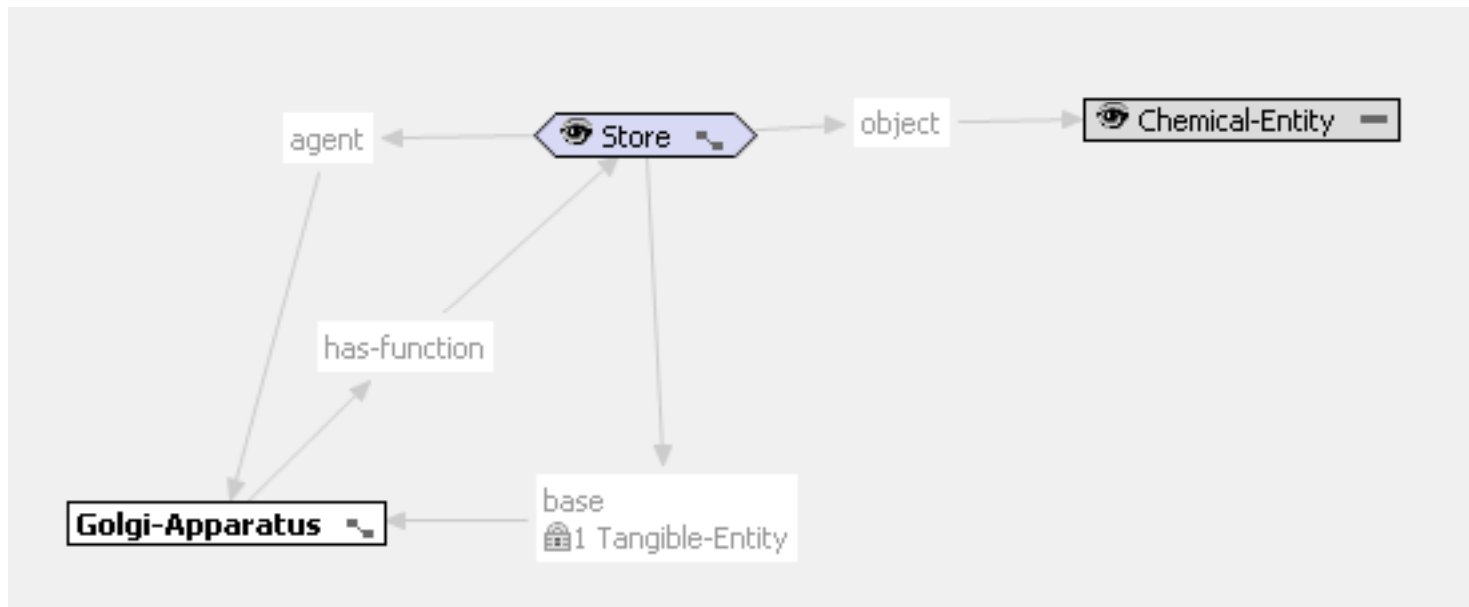
- What is a function?
  - We understand functions as “special” events in which an entity participates
  - Alternatively, a function is an event which is a reason for an entity’s existence
  - The “special” nature of functions will be indicated by using a new slot called **has-function**



- Types of functions
  - Inherent functions of an entity
    - These will appear on the entity’s concept graph
  - Contextual functions of an entity
    - These will appear on *another* entity or event’s concept graph

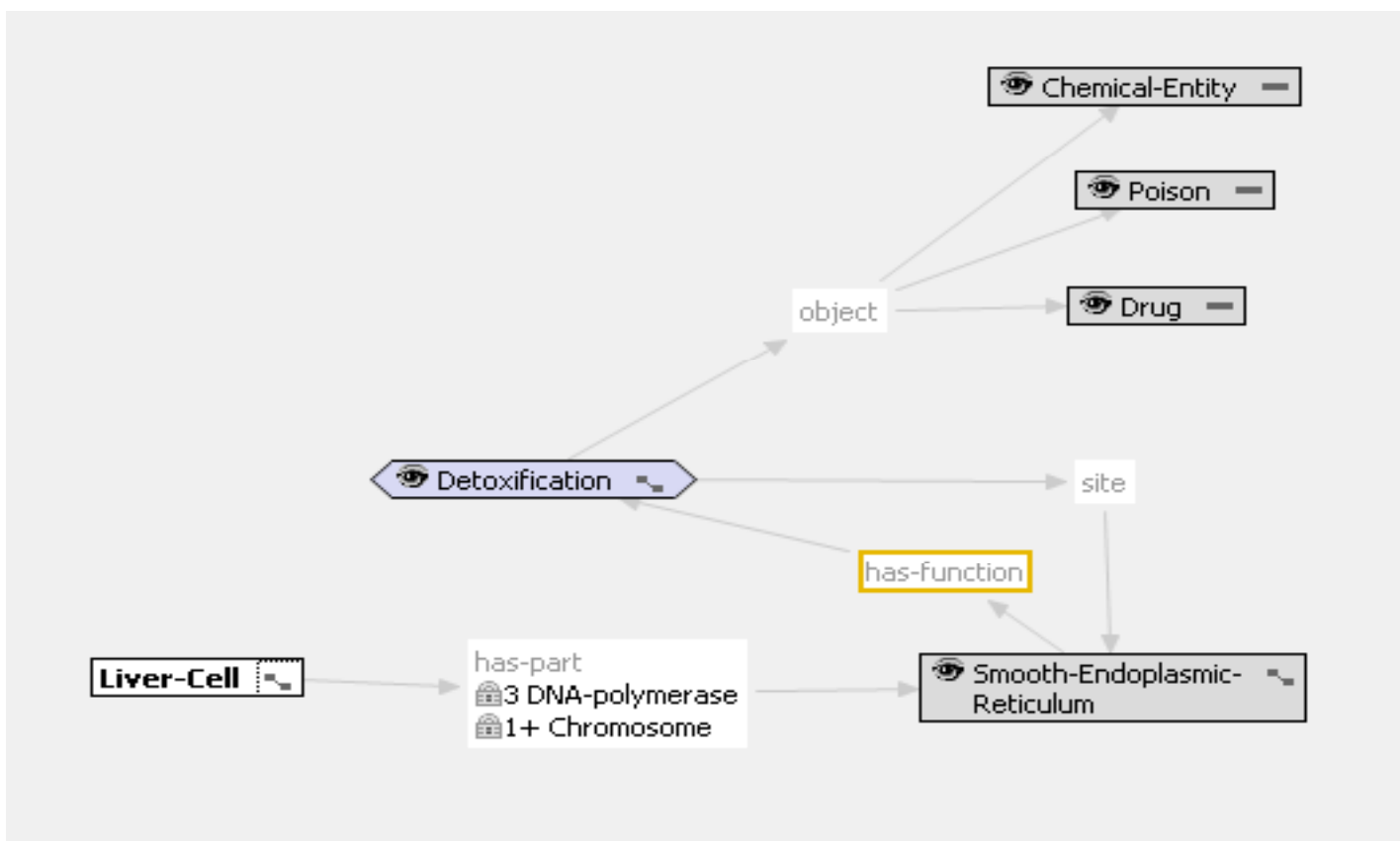
# Example of an Inherent Function

- An inherent function of a Golgi Apparatus is to store chemicals
  - This is true regardless of which specific type of cell it is a part of
  - Inherent functions are placed on the Entity Cmap, using the has-function slot

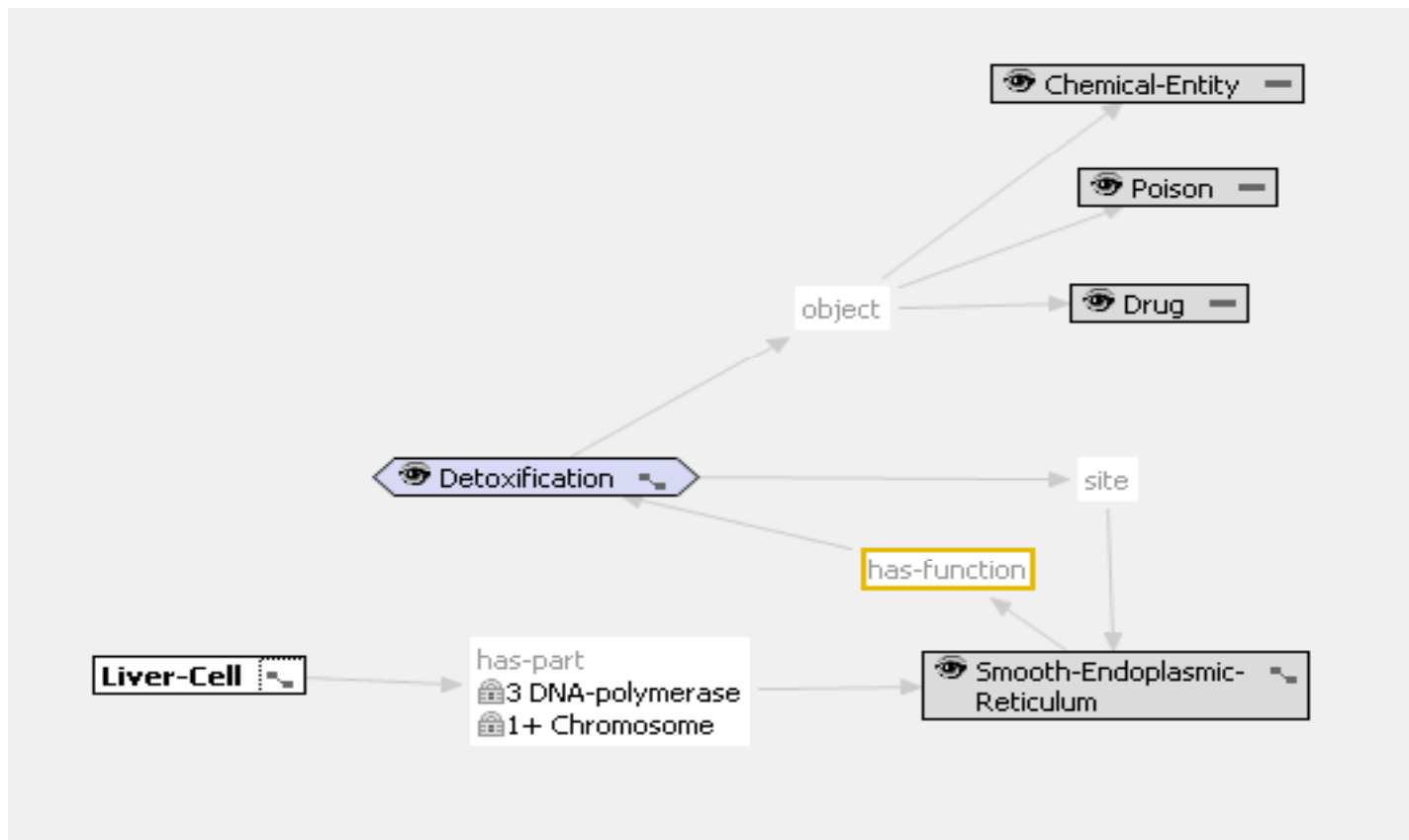


# Example of Function in an Environment

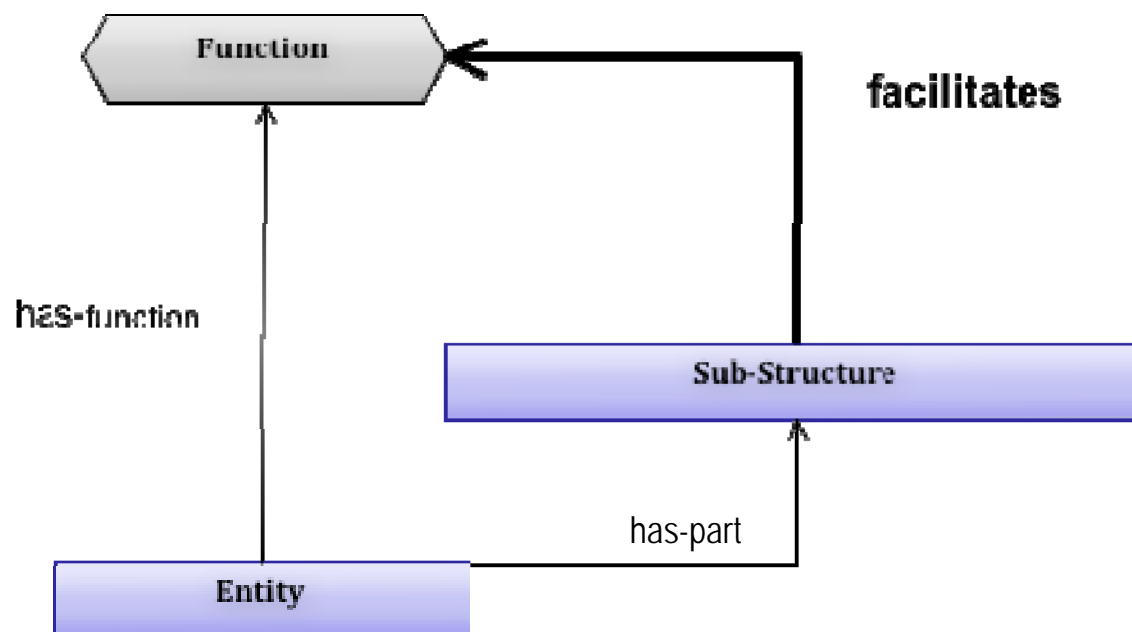
- Not every smooth ER detoxifies drugs
- However, drug detoxification is the function of a smooth ER in a liver cell



- We know how an entity participates in a function



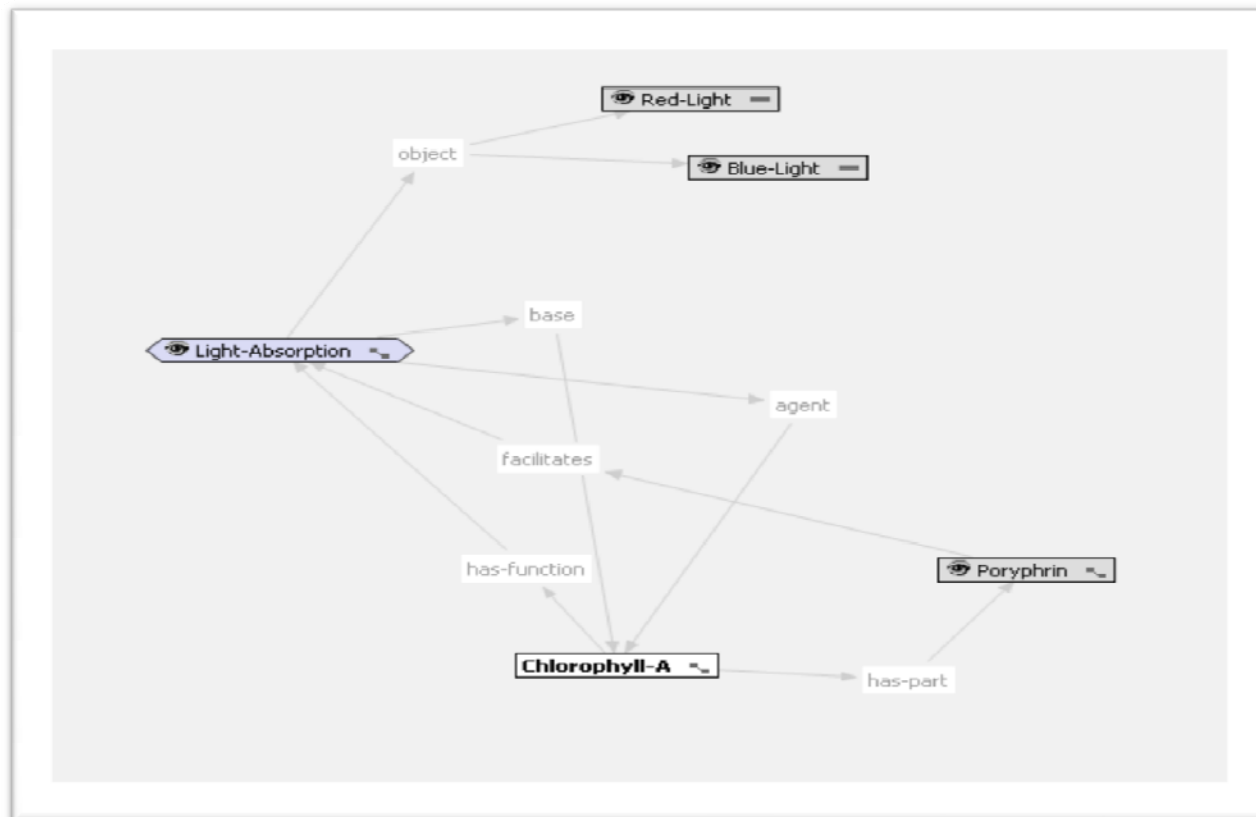
- We do not know how an entity participates in a function



For example, Chlorophyll-A contains the functional group CH<sub>3</sub>. The text says that CH<sub>3</sub> facilitates Chlorophyll-A's function of absorbing violet-blue light, but does not say how.

# Structure Function Relationship

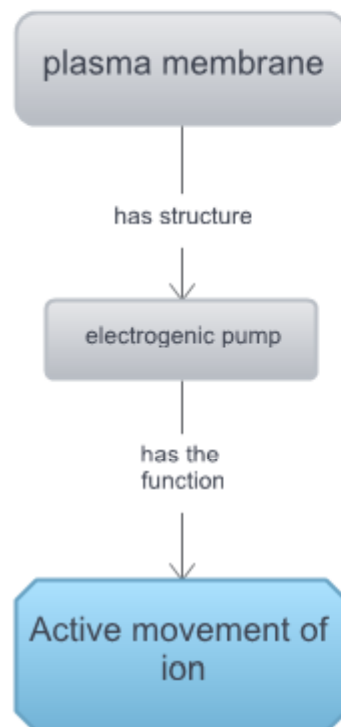
- We do not know how an entity participates in a function



- Create an ABOX
  - Instantiate every concept in the knowledge base and compute the individuals it is related to up to depth three
- Path finding
  - Find all possible paths between two individuals



*What structures of a plasma membrane facilitate a function of the plasma membrane, namely active movement of ions?*



The [membrane](#) at the boundary of every [cell](#) that acts as a selective barrier, regulating the cell's chemical composition.

An [ion transport protein](#) that generates [voltage](#) across a [membrane](#).

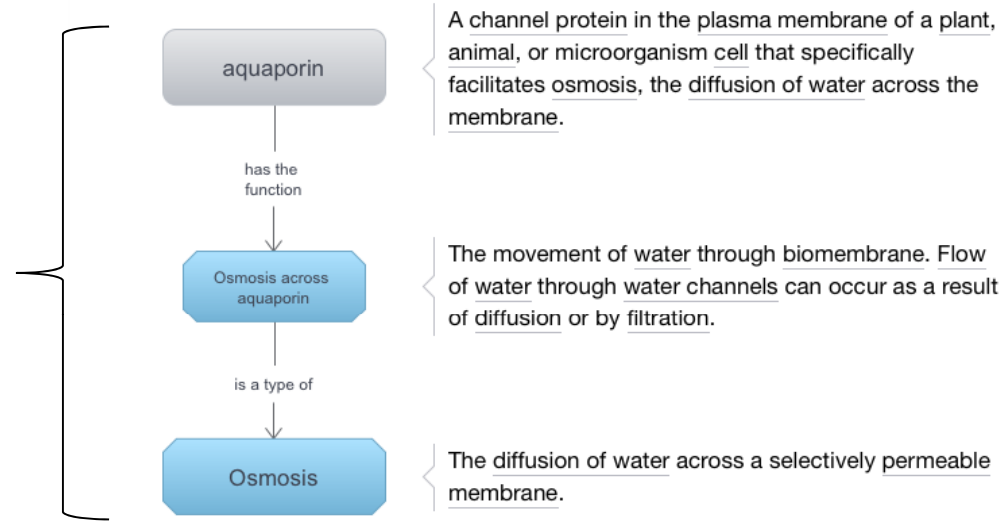
The [proteins](#) mediate the movement of [ions](#) to move across a [membrane](#).

# Path-Based Similarity Reasoning

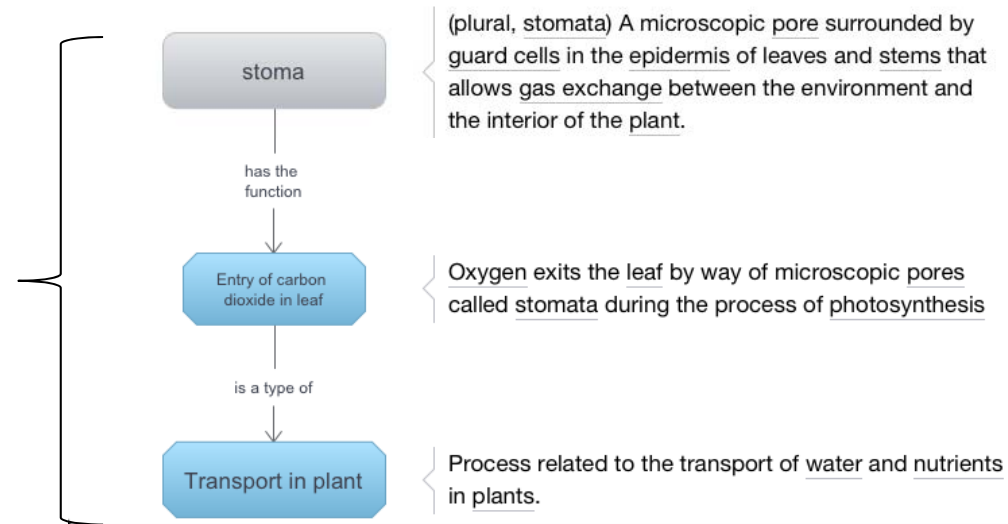
Aquaporin is to osmosis as stoma is to what?

Aquaporin, which is a hydrophobic substance is to Osmosis as stoma is to Transport in plant. Here are the similar relationships:

Model Relation

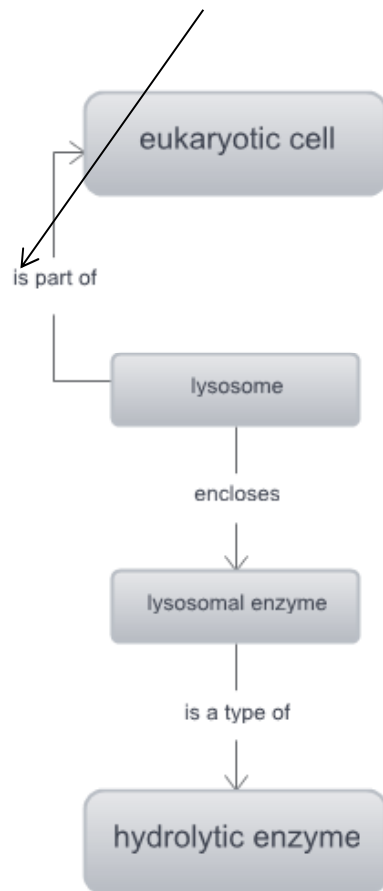


Path Similar Relation



## *What is the structural relationship between hydrolytic enzymes and eukaryotic cells?*

Only structural slots



A type of [cell](#) with a [membrane](#)-enclosed [nucleus](#) and [membrane](#)-enclosed [organelles](#). [Organisms](#) with [eukaryotic cells](#) ([protists](#), [plants](#), [fungi](#), and [animals](#)) are called [eukaryotes](#).

A [membrane](#)-enclosed [sac](#) of [hydrolytic enzymes](#) found in the [cytoplasm](#) of [animal cells](#) and some [protists](#).

[Lysosomal enzymes](#) are synthesized in the [cytosol](#) and the [endoplasmic reticulum](#). Some important [lysosomal enzymes](#) include [lipase](#), [carbohydrase](#), [proteases](#), [nucleases](#) and [phosphoric acid](#)

[Hydrolytic enzymes](#) are [enzymes](#) which are involved in break-down of biological [molecules](#)

- What are some longer-term research problems?
  - Specifying the structure at multiple levels of detail and from multiple perspectives
  - Defining spatial slots for the whole book

# Deep Knowledge Representation Challenge Workshop

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## Call For Participation

[Example Topics](#)

[Submissions](#)

[Key Dates](#)

▼ [Challenges](#)

[Hard Sentences](#)

Co-located with [K-CAP 2011](#)

Date: June 26, 2011

Location: Banff, Alberta, Canada

Format: Full-Day Workshop

## Welcome

▼ [Challenge](#)

▶ [Questions](#)

[Problem Features](#)

[Criteria for Solution Assessment](#)

[Committees](#)

[Important Dates](#)

[Submission](#)

## Welcome

# 2nd Deep Knowledge Representation Challenge (DKRC2012)

Co-located with [QR 2012](#)

Date: July 17, 2012

Location: Playa Vista, California, USA

Format: Half-Day Workshop



This event is sponsored by AI<sup>2</sup>



This is an IAOA Supported Event

- Specify practical modeling problems in a formal and research context
- Generate interest in experimental approach to modeling
- Provide topics for student projects/theses

## Problem Features

The challenge has a number of features whose handling in the solutions seems of key importance, including:

- Qualitative descriptions of quantities
- Qualitative distinct states of behaviour and behaviour changing landmarks
- Multiple levels of detail (e.g. main process versus decomposed sub-steps)
- Perspective (e.g. chemical reactions/molecules versus amount/flow)
- Advanced qualitative inferences, including: handling ambiguity, feedback, comparative analysis, and processes at different time-scale.
- Multiple problem-solving tasks
  - Question answering
  - Answer explanation
  - Readiness for dialogue

### Question 1

At one point in the process of glycolysis, both dihydroxyacetone phosphate (DHAP) and glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate (G3P) are produced. Isomerase catalyzes the reversible conversion between these two isomers. The conversion of DHAP to G3P never reaches equilibrium and G3P is used in the next step of glycolysis. What would happen to the rate of glycolysis if DHAP were removed from the process of glycolysis as quickly as it was produced?

**Answer:** Glycolysis is likely to stop, or at least slow it down. The conversion of the two isomers is reversible, and the removal of DHAP will cause the reaction to shift in that direction so more G3P is converted to DHAP. If less (or no) G3P were available, the conversion of G3P into DHAP would slow down (or be unable to occur).

- Structure, Behavior & Function (Chandrasekran, 2000)
- Basic Foundational Ontology (Arp & Smith, 2008)
- General Formal Ontology (Herre, et. al., 2006)
- DOLCE (Borgo et. al. 2010)

- Our goal is to capture the content of a complete biology textbook by December 2013
- We are addressing core ontology design problems in an experimental context
- First cut detailed design of structure/function completed
- Designs for more core themes to come!