

RESEARCH

Open Access



InteGO2: a web tool for measuring and visualizing gene semantic similarities using Gene Ontology

Jiajie Peng^{1,4†}, Hongxiang Li^{2†}, Yongzhuang Liu², Liran Juan³, Qinghua Jiang³, Yadong Wang^{2*} and Jin Chen^{4,5*}

From 11th International Symposium on Bioinformatics Research and Applications (ISBRA '15) Norfolk, VA, USA. 7-10 June 2015

Abstract

Background: The Gene Ontology (GO) has been used in high-throughput omics research as a major bioinformatics resource. The hierarchical structure of GO provides users a convenient platform for biological information abstraction and hypothesis testing. Computational methods have been developed to identify functionally similar genes. However, none of the existing measurements take into account all the rich information in GO. Similarly, using these existing methods, web-based applications have been constructed to compute gene functional similarities, and to provide pure text-based outputs. Without a graphical visualization interface, it is difficult for result interpretation.

Results: We present *InteGO2*, a web tool that allows researchers to calculate the GO-based gene semantic similarities using seven widely used GO-based similarity measurements. Also, we provide an integrative measurement that synergistically integrates all the individual measurements to improve the overall performance. Using HTML5 and cytoscape.js, we provide a graphical interface in *InteGO2* to visualize the resulting gene functional association networks.

Conclusions: *InteGO2* is an easy-to-use HTML5 based web tool. With it, researchers can measure gene or gene product functional similarity conveniently, and visualize the network of functional interactions in a graphical interface. *InteGO2* can be accessed via <http://mlg.hit.edu.cn:8089/>.

Keywords: Gene Ontology, Semantic similarity, Web tool

Background

The hierarchical structure and the detailed gene annotation of Gene Ontology (GO) provide biologists a convenient tool to identify enriched gene sets in high-throughput omics-based experiments. In GO, the ontology terms represent biological knowledge and describe functions for genes and gene products. GO consists of three categories, i.e. molecular function (MF), biological process (BP) and cellular component (CC). GO

provides rich information as an integrated resource and is convenient to study gene functional similarity [1, 2]. With GO, biologists can quickly test their biological hypotheses and design new experiments [1].

Various computational tools have been developed to identify functionally similar genes or gene products by comparing the annotated GO terms. According to the types of information in GO they use, these methods have been divided into three categories: 1) edge-based measurements, 2) node-based measurements, and 3) hybrid measurements [3, 4]. In the first category, tools are fully dependent on the structure of GO, so that these tools simply treat the terms at the same topological level equally [5]. In the second category, tools consider both the gene annotation and the common ancestors of the target terms.

*Correspondence: ydwang@hit.edu.cn; jinchen@msu.edu

†Equal contributors

²School of Computer Science and Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China

⁴Department of Energy Plant Research Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

But they neglect the complex topology of GO [6, 7]. In the third category, tools focus on the topological property of the GO structure but neglect the gene annotations [8].

Since none of the existing GO-based gene function similarity measurements can consider all the information in GO (i.e., hierarchical structure, gene annotation, all common ancestors, most informative common parent, *etc.*), we recently proposed two integrative measurements successively to unite the advantage of the existing measures [9, 10]. Our measurements automatically select and integrate seed measurements with a meta-heuristic search based method. In the following text, we briefly introduce our measurements; please refer to the algorithmic details at [9]. Our algorithm has three steps. First, given a background gene set which includes a lot of genes, all their ranked similarity values are pre-calculated with all the selected GO-based semantic similarity measurements (called seed measurements). Second, for every gene pair in user's input, the most appropriate seed measurements are selected with a grouping method. Finally, we develop a meta-heuristic search model and estimate its parameters by maximizing the distances between distinct EC groups which are manually curated. The algorithm has been tested on MF category, BP category, and protein sequence data. The experimental results indicate that our integrative measurement performs significantly better than the existing measurements.

Various web-based applications have been developed to calculate gene functional similarities based on Gene Ontology. The web-based approach is favorable since users do not need to install tools and maintain the GO data on their computers. The existing web-based GO applications include GossToWeb [11], ProteInOn [12], FunSimMat [13] and G-SESAM [14]. While choosing the best measurement for a specific gene set is critical, none of the aforementioned web-based applications provide a solution. On top of it, most of these tools use the pure text-based format as output. Simply listing gene-to-gene similarity values in a big table neglects the fact that such data visualization is far beyond the direct perception of the human eyes. Biologists face challenges to effectively reduce vast and diverse data into representations that can be interpreted in a biological context. Moreover, there is currently no tools that allow researchers to wander around gene-to-gene associations and make discoveries by following intuition or simple serendipity.

It is desirable to develop an instant interactive web-based application that allows researchers to intuitively explore gene functional similarities and associations, and to visualize the results with an easy-to-use web interface. In this paper, we present *InteGO2*, which, comparing with the existing semantic similarity web tools, has the following major advantages:

- *InteGO2* is an integrative solution toward automatically choosing and weighing gene functional similarity measurements for the user provided gene set.
- *InteGO2* has an easy-to-use HTML5 based web interface. It can effectively visualize the network of genes based on their functional similarities.
- *InteGO2* is available for 98 species and supports 24 kinds of popular Gene ID types.

Methods

InteGO2 is a Browser/Server (BS) architecture-based web application. The back end is implemented using Python 2.7 and the web develop framework web.py. MySQL is used for data management. In the front end, Asynchronous JavaScript and XML (AJAX) and JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) are used for efficient data transmission between the browser and server. HTML5 canvas and cytoscape.js [15] are used as the graphics engine for the visualization. The GO annotations of all organisms are downloaded from the GO website (<http://www.geneontology.org/>) and are updated automatically to ensure that the most recent annotations are used. *InteGO2* embed a gene ID mapping API provided by UniProt website (<http://www.uniprot.org/>). A user can submit a gene list to web tool using one of the 98 different gene ID types.

Results and Discussion

InteGO2 provides a convenient way to calculate and visualize the functional association between genes based on GO. The user guide of *InteGO2* is included in Additional file 1. There are two main operations to use *InteGO2*: 1) to submit a gene list and specify parameters, and 2) to visualize and download the gene functional similarities.

User inputs

The first user interface of *InteGO2* requires inputs in three categories: the input genes and related information (Fig. 1a), choosing similarity measurement and GO category (Fig. 1b), and user information (Fig. 1c). In the first category, a user can input a gene list (or gene pair list) and select the organism and the type of gene name. Currently, 24 organisms are supported (Table 1). Using the ID mapping API from uniProt, we support up to 98 different types of gene IDs belonging to 24 species.

In the second category, a user can choose a similarity measurement and a GO category. A recent measurement [5] and six widely-used similarity measurements [6–8, 16–18] are available to choose. Also, we provide an integrative measurement of all the aforementioned approaches [9]. The description of these measurements is in subsection 2.4.

In the third category, a user can leave an email address and the name of the experiment, so that notification will

Step 1: Input the gene list or gene pair list

Select the organism Homo sapiens (9606) ▾

Select the type of input set gene list gene pair list

Sample gene list for test Click [here](#) to fill sample gene in form. (The sample contains 30 genes for Homo sapiens(9606), the type of gene name is UniProtKB.)

Provide your list / pair list Enter gene list or gene pair here

OR upload your own file:

The input format is one gene per line or one gene pair per line split with space letter.

Select the type of gene name UniProtKB AC/ID ▾

(a)

Step 2: Select measurements and Gene Ontology categories

Select the similarity measurement Integrative Approach (InteGO2) ▾

Select GO category Molecular Function Biological Process Cellular Component

(b)

Step 3: Submission Information (Optional)

Your Email Email Address

Experiment Name a reference name for your job

(c)

Fig. 1 The user input interface of *InteGO2*. The inputs are grouped into three categories: **a** the input genes and related information, **b** choosing similarity measurement and GO category, and **c** user information

be sent to the user when the job is done. Once all the information is submitted, we validate it for error checking. The validation process checks the format of input genes or gene pairs and all the user specified parameters. The user is notified immediately if any error is found. After that, we calculate the gene-to-gene similarities using the user specified measurement and construct a functional association network.

Note that all the submitted jobs are maintained on the backend server by a job scheduler. Once a job is finished, its job id will be sent to the user who submitted the job, if the user's email address is provided. If a user does not leave the email address, the user should keep the submission webpage unclosed, so that the experimental results can be displayed on the same webpage. The experimental results will be kept on the back end server for at least two

weeks. In addition we also keep the detailed information of the calculation process, such as the number of genes in the input list that cannot be measured because of lack of GO annotations.

Visualization interface

The visualization interface of *InteGO2* (Fig. 2) shows the resulting gene association network in the center of the web page, in which a node represents a gene, and an edge indicates that the similarity score between the two corresponding genes is greater than an edge similarity threshold. Interactive browsing of the network can be performed conveniently using the mouse: scroll to zoom out or zoom in, left click to select a node, long-left click and drag to move the network, and long-right click a node to activate the node operation panel (Fig. 2g). Using the node

Table 1 List of available organisms in *InteGO2*. Annotated entity count field represents the number of annotated entity. Annotation count field represents the total number of annotations in the annotation file. (Noted that this table may be changed, since the annotation file is updated with the official Gene Ontology website automatically. This table was generated at Feb. 6th, 2015)

	Taxon	Annotated entity count	Annotation count
1	Schizosaccharomyces pombe	5382	39377
2	Aspergillus nidulans	139805	512389
3	Candida albicans	46843	249940
4	Dictyostelium discoideum	8176	62688
5	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	6380	94253
6	Arabidopsis thaliana	30495	239953
7	Rattus norvegicus	20897	352450
8	Gallus gallus	14555	115998
9	Canis lupus familiaris	20342	146570
10	Bos taurus	20418	159295
11	Homo sapiens	45085	455674
12	Sus scrofa	20128	138431
13	Danio rerio	19392	152332
14	Drosophila melanogaster	14614	101879
15	Caenorhabditis elegans	20341	135664
16	Pseudomonas aeruginosa PAO1	1043	1979
17	Leishmania major	644	1905
18	Plasmodium falciparum	2305	5976
19	Trypanosoma brucei	3531	8667
20	Escherichia coli	3770	45976
21	Solanaceae	309	561
22	Dickeya dadantii	124	296
23	Oryza sativa	41141	49292
24	Magnaporthe grisea	11274	27618

operation panel, a user can add the current gene to a gene list of interest shown in panel A, change node color, and lock a node for multiple node operations.

A user can adjust the edge similarity threshold by dragging the threshold bar or inputting a specific value, and the network will change simultaneously (Fig. 2a). To help choose the appropriate edge similarity threshold, the overall edge similarity scores distribution is displayed (Fig. 2b). A user can select different graph layouts for graph visualization (Table 2). A user can also select subnetworks by specifying a gene subgroup (see Fig. 2h).

The gene information panels (Fig. 2d,e,f) show the recently selected genes, current gene, and the neighbors of the recently selected gene respectively. By clicking

a gene ID, a user can fetch more detailed information about the gene from NCBI (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene) and the GO term information from Amigo (amigo.geneontology.org).

An illustrative example of using *InteGO2*

We use the sample gene list in *InteGO2* website as the example to demonstrate how to use *InteGO2*. First, we set the parameters in Fig. 1a as follows: the organism is *Homo sapiens*, the type of input is “gene list”, and the gene list is the sample gene list provided by the website in the UniProtKB AC/ID format. Second, in Fig. 1b we select “Integrative Approach (*InteGO2*)” to be the GO similarity measurement and Molecular Function to be the GO category used in the measurement. The parameters in Fig. 1c are optional, but we still enter an email address and provide the experiment name. Finally, we click the “submission” button.

Once our job is finished, we select “Display the visualization of similarity” to view the experimental results using the visualization interface (Fig. 2). By changing the gene-to-gene similarity threshold in Fig. 2a, we generate two gene functional association networks with a different number of nodes and edges (see Fig. 3), and visualize them by selecting two different graph layouts, i.e., concentric and cola (see Fig. 4). Given the gene functional association network in the right figure in Fig. 3, we choose three genes (*Q6IQ55*, *P49840* and *Q9BZX2*) as the interested genes, add them into a blank box in Fig. 2a, and click the “select” button. Then the subnetwork that only includes the selected genes is highlighted (see the right figure in Fig. 5). We further add all the neighbor of the selected genes into the highlighted network (see the left figure in Fig. 5) and save it to local hard drive as the final output.

GO-based semantic similarity measures

Eight GO-based semantic similarity measures are available in our web tool *InteGO2*. In this subsection, we will introduce the eight measurements briefly.

1) Integrative approach (*InteGO2*)

The framework of *InteGO2* is shown in Fig. 6. The whole process contains two parts: one part is gene-to-gene similarity calculation (left) for the input gene set G ; the other part is model training (right), in which the parameters of *InteGO2* are estimated using a training set T by maximizing the distances between distinct EC groups; In *InteGO2*, two key problems are solved, i.e. to choose the most appropriate seed measures for each gene pair from all the candidate measures and to appropriately integrate the selected seed measures.

InteGO2 is an integrative measure of computing similarity. It automatically selects appropriate seed measures and then integrates them using a meta-heuristic search

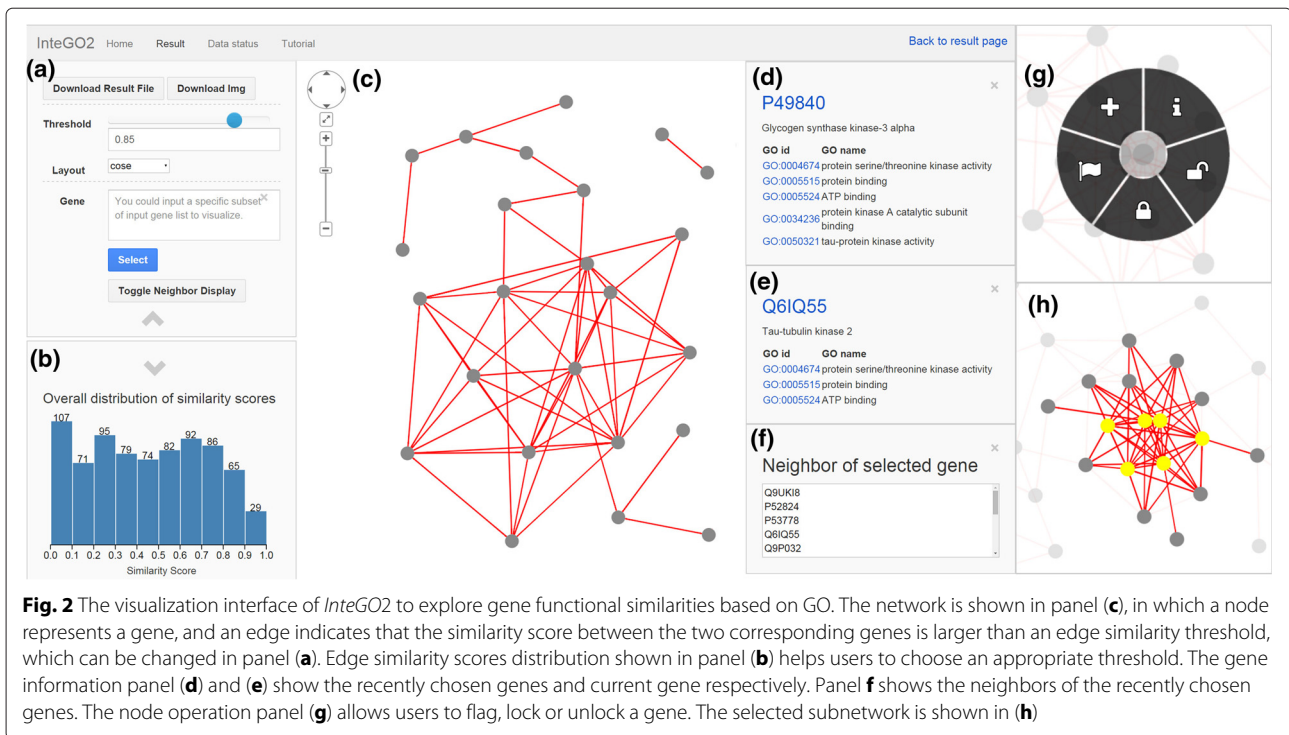


Fig. 2 The visualization interface of *InteGO2* to explore gene functional similarities based on GO. The network is shown in panel (c), in which a node represents a gene, and an edge indicates that the similarity score between the two corresponding genes is larger than an edge similarity threshold, which can be changed in panel (a). Edge similarity scores distribution shown in panel (b) helps users to choose an appropriate threshold. The gene information panel (d) and (e) show the recently chosen genes and current gene respectively. Panel f shows the neighbors of the recently chosen genes. The node operation panel (g) allows users to flag, lock or unlock a gene. The selected subnetwork is shown in (h)

method [9]. *InteGO2* has three steps. First, calculate all the similarity scores using all the candidate measures and rank them, resulting in a ranked matrix M_r . Second, a grouping process is applied on M_r to identify the common features of all measures, with which we define seed measures for each gene pair, saved in S_{can} . Third, integrate all the measures in S_{can} with an addition model, in which the weight of each component is estimated by

Table 2 The layouts supported in the visualization interface. The six layouts supported in the visualization interface of *InteGO2*

Name	Description
concentric	The concentric layout positions nodes in concentric circles. Users could select this layout to put the graph in the middle of the explorer.
breadth-first	The breadth-first layout puts nodes in a hierarchy, based on a breadth-first traversal of the graph. The hierarchical structure of the gene functional association network is shown in this layout.
circle	The circle layout puts nodes in a circle. From a circle layout, the user could easily find the nodes with high degree and low degree.
cose	The cose (Compound Spring Embedder) layout uses a force-directed simulation to lay out compound graphs. This layout helps the users to find the density region of the network.
cola	The cola layout uses a force-directed physics simulation with several sophisticated constraints.
grid	The grid layout puts nodes in a well-spaced grid.

applying a learning process on a training set. Experimental results using ECs and pathways show that *InteGO2* performs better than the existing measures. It also indicates that *InteGO2* is robust against the unavailability of candidate measures. It is noted that an algorithm called *InteGO* was proposed in the previous work to unify different measures [10], which can be considered as a simplified case of *InteGO2*. The new functional association maps generated based on the gene-to-gene similarities based on *InteGO2*, together with the existing biological networks, may provide more biological insights into gene function and regulation.

2) Information content-based (Resnik)

Information Content (IC) of the lowest common ancestor (LCA) is a popular GO term similarity measurement [7], which combines IC and ontology structure. Given a GO term t , its IC can be calculated as $IC(t) = -\log(|G_t|/|G|)$, where G and G_t represent gene sets annotated to root term and t respectively. Given two GO terms t_a and t_b , we define G_{LCA} as gene set annotated to the LCA of t_a and t_b . The similarity of GO term t_a and t_b is computed by Eq. 1.

$$Sim_{Resnik}(t_a, t_b) = IC(LCA) = -\log \frac{|G_{LCA}|}{|G|} \quad (1)$$

3) Normalized information content-based (Schlicker)

Given two GO terms t_a and t_b , Schlicker et al. proposed a method to measure their similarity as Eq. 2. The first part of Eq. 2 used IC of t_a and t_b to normalized the IC of their

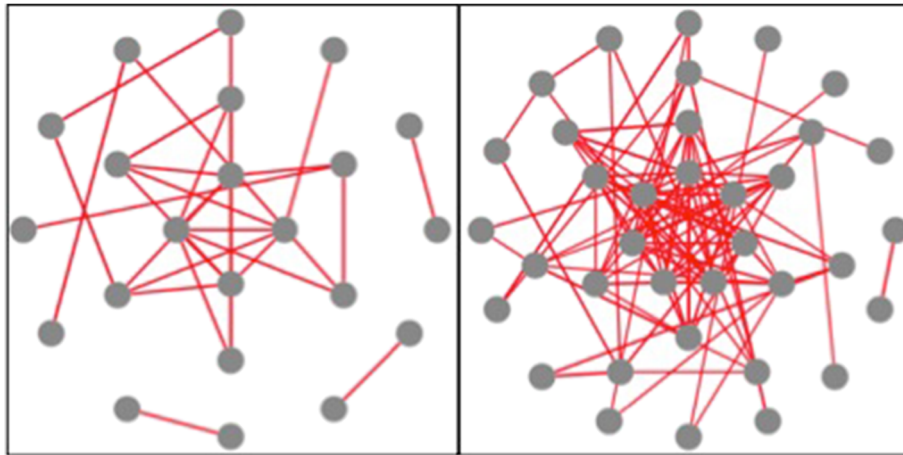


Fig. 3 An illustrative example of two networks with different thresholds. An illustrative example of two gene functional association networks with different gene-to-gene similarity thresholds(all the other parameters are the same).The threshold used in the left figure and the right figure are 0.9 and 0.8 respectively

LCA. The second part of Eq. 2 is a weighting score decided by the level of their LCA in GO.

$$Sim_{Schlicker}(t_a, t_b) = \frac{2 \times IC(LCA)}{IC(t_a) + IC(t_b)} \times \left(1 - \frac{|G_{LCA}|}{|G|}\right) \tag{2}$$

4) Topology information based (Wang)

Different with the gene annotation based measurements, Wang et al. developed a GO topology based method that considers all the ancestor terms [8]. Let t_a and b be a GO term and its ancestor term. We define the maximal semantic contribution of the linkages from t_a to p as the semantic contribution of t_a to p . The similarity of GO

term t_a and t_b is defined as follows.

$$Sim_{Wang}(t_a, t_b) = \frac{\sum_{p \in P_a \cap P_b} (S_{t_a,p} + S_{t_b,p})}{\sum_{p \in P_a} S_{t_a,p} + \sum_{p \in P_b} S_{t_b,p}} \tag{3}$$

where P_a and P_b represent the sets of all the ancestors of t_a and t_b respectively.

5) Union information-based (simUI)

Let g_1 and g_2 be two genes. T_1 and T_2 represent the set of GO terms annotation g_1 and g_2 . simUI [16] measures similarity as Eq. 4.

$$GeneSim_{simUI}(g_1, g_2) = \frac{|T_1 \cap T_2|}{|T_1 \cup T_2|} \tag{4}$$

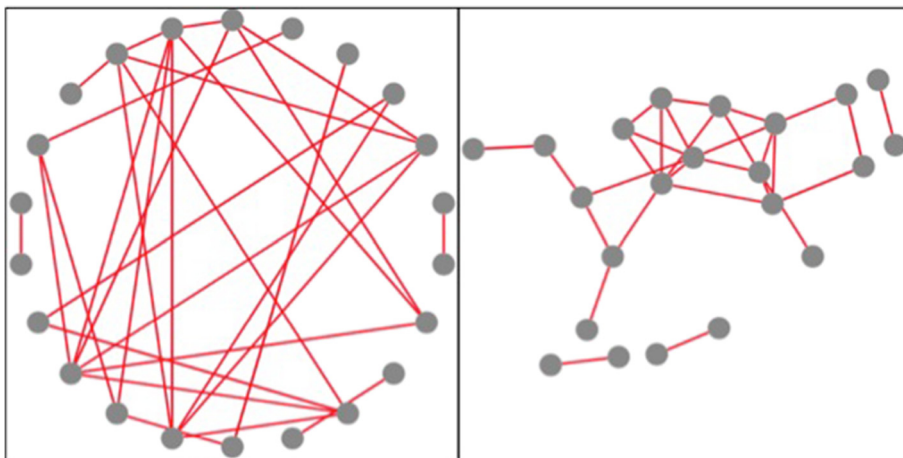


Fig. 4 An illustrative example of visualizing a network with two different graph layouts. An illustrative example of visualizing a gene functional association network (left figure in Fig. 3) with two different graph layouts

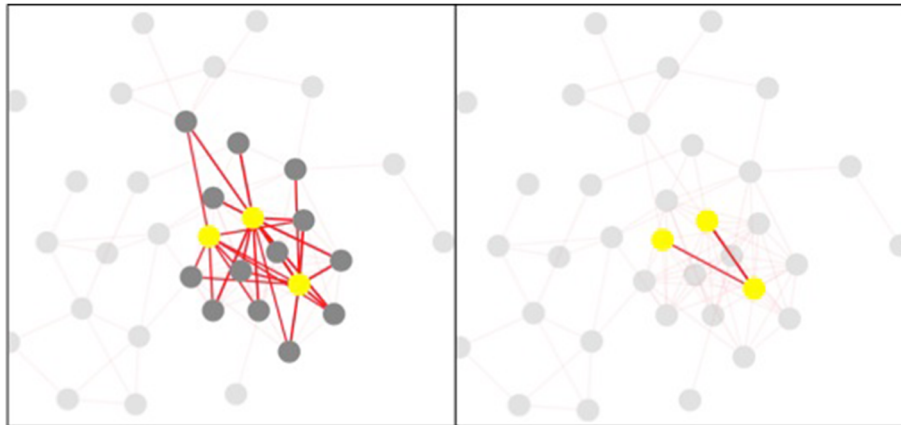


Fig. 5 An illustrative example of selecting interested genes to construct subnetworks. The right figure shows three interested genes (Q6IQ55, P49840 and Q9BZX2) are selected, and the left figure shows that all the direct neighbors of the interested genes are selected as well

6) Graph information content (simGIC)

Combining simUI and Resnik measure, simGIC sums information content (IC) of the terms, not just count the terms [17].

7) Term overlap (TO)

Let g_1, g_2 be two genes and T_1, T_2 be the sets of GO terms annotating g_1, g_2 respectively [18]. TO method computes the similarity score as follows.

$$GeneSim_{TO}(g_1, g_2) = |T_1 \cap T_2| \tag{5}$$

8) Hybrid relative specificity similarity (HRSS)

Let t_a and t_b be two GO terms. To consider the topological information of GO, relative specificity similarity (RSS) measure the distance from t_a, t_b to their closest leaf terms and the distance from t_a, t_b to their most recent common ancestor (MRCA). Based on RSS, Wu et al. proposed Hybrid Relative Specificity Similarity (HRSS) employing adapting topology, information content and most

informative common ancestor [5]. The similarity score between t_a and t_b is computed by following equations.

$$Sim_{HRSS}(t_a, t_b) = \frac{1}{1 + dist(MICA, t_a) + dist(MICA, t_b)} \times W \tag{6}$$

$$W = \frac{IC(root) - IC(MICA)}{IC(root) - IC(MICA) + \frac{IC(t_a) - IC(MIL_a) + IC(t_b) - IC(MIL_b)}{2}} \tag{7}$$

where $root$ represents the root term of GO; $MICA$ represents the most informative common ancestor of t_a and t_b ; MIL_a and MIL_b are the most informative child leaf of t_a and t_b respectively; $dist(x, y)$ represents the distance from x to y in GO; $IC(x)$ represents the information content (IC) of x .

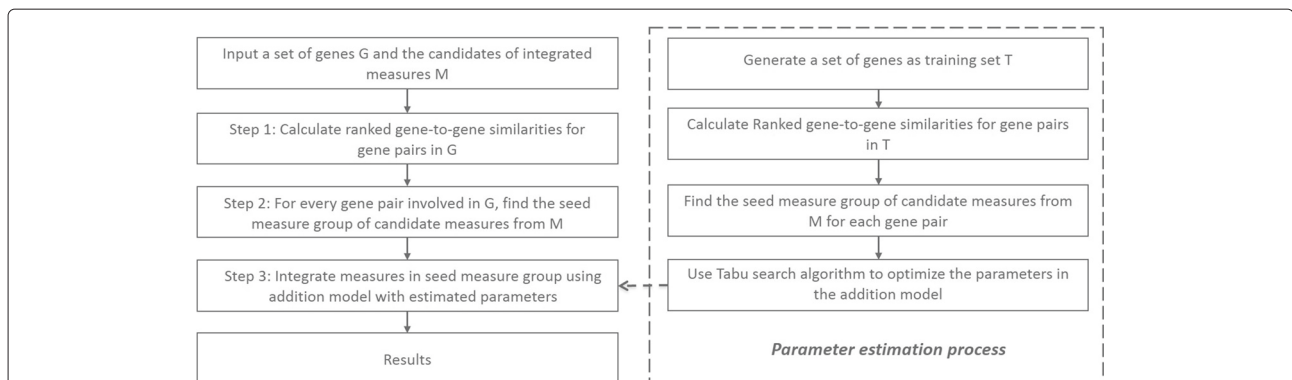


Fig. 6 Framework of InteGO2. Framework of InteGO2 for calculating gene-to-gene similarities for a input gene set (left) and for estimating the parameters in the integration model (right)

Conclusions

The Gene Ontology (GO) is a widely used bioinformatics resource. Various methods and web tools have been proposed to compute gene functional similarities based on GO. However, these tools only provide text file or web page includes similarity scores as final output for users, ignoring the appropriate visualization interface for result interpretation.

In this paper, we developed an easy-to-use web tool, named InteGO2, which allows users to conveniently measure gene functional similarity with eight different measures and visualize the resulting gene functional association networks with a web interface. InteGO2 supports up to 98 different of gene IDs belonging to 24 species. The GO data used in InteGO2 tool could be updated automatically to keep consistent with the most recent data from the official website of GO. In summary, InteGO2 is an easy-to-use web tool for researchers to measure and visualize GO-based gene functional similarities.

Additional file

Additional file 1: User guide. (PDF 608 kb)

Acknowledgements

This project has been funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, grant no. DE-FG02-91ER20021 to J.C.; the National High Technology Research and Development Program of China grant (no. 2012AA020404 and 2012AA02A602) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China grant (no. 61173085) to Y.W.

Declarations

This article has been published as part of *BMC Genomics* Volume 17 Supplement 5, 2016. Selected articles from the 11th International Symposium on Bioinformatics Research and Applications (ISBRA '15): genomics. The full contents of the supplement are available online <https://bmcgenomics.biomedcentral.com/articles/supplements/volume-17-supplement-5>.

Funding

The publication costs for this article were funded by the corresponding author's institution.

Availability of data and materials

All data sets are available at <http://mlg.hit.edu.cn:8089/>.

Authors' contributions

JC and YW designed the web tool framework; JP and HL implemented the web tool; JC, JP and HL wrote this manuscript; YL and LJ helped design the visualization interface; QJ helped design the input interface. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that there are no competing interests.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Author details

¹School of Computer Science, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, China. ²School of Computer Science and Technology, Harbin Institute of

Technology, Harbin, China. ³School of Life Science and Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China. ⁴Department of Energy Plant Research Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA.

⁵Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA.

Published: 31 August 2016

References

1. The Gene Ontology Consortium. Gene Ontology Consortium: going forward. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2015;43(D1):D1049–56.
2. Peng J, Wang T, Wang J, Wang Y, Chen J. Extending gene ontology with gene association networks. *Bioinformatics.* 32(8):1185–94.
3. Peng J, Uygun S, Kim T, Wang Y, Rhee SY, Chen J. Measuring semantic similarities by combining gene ontology annotations and gene co-function networks. *BMC Bioinformatics.* 2015;16:1.
4. Pesquita C, Faria D, Falcao A, Lord P, Couto F. Semantic similarity in biomedical ontologies. *PLoS Comput Biol.* 2009;5(7):e1000443.
5. Wu X, Pang E, Lin K, Pei Z. Improving the measurement of semantic similarity between gene ontology terms and gene products: Insights from an edge-and ic-based hybrid method. *PLoS ONE.* 2013;8:e66745.
6. Schlicker A, Domingues F, Rahnenfhrer J, Lengauer T. A new measure for functional similarity of gene products based on Gene Ontology. *BMC bioinformatics.* 2006;7:302.
7. Resnik P. Semantic similarity in a taxonomy: An information-based measure and its application to problems of ambiguity in natural language. *J Artif Intell Res.* 1999;11:95–130.
8. Wang Z, Du Z, Payattakool R, Philip Y, Chen F. A new method to measure the semantic similarity of GO terms. *Bioinformatics.* 2007;23:1274–81.
9. Peng J, Li H, Jiang Q, Wang Y, Chen J. An integrative approach for measuring semantic similarities using gene ontology. *BMC Syst Biol.* 2014;8(Sup 5):S8.
10. Peng J, Wang Y, Chen J. Towards integrative gene functional similarity measurement. *BMC Bioinformatics.* 2014;15(Sup 2):S5.
11. Caniza H, et al. GOssTo: a user-friendly stand-alone and web tool for calculating semantic similarities on the Gene Ontology. *Bioinformatics.* 30(15):2235–6.
12. Faria D, Pesquita C, Couto FM, Falcão A. ProteinOn: A web tool for protein semantic similarity. Technical reports: Universidade de Lisboa; 2007.
13. Schlicker A, Albrecht M. FunSimMat update: new features for exploring functional similarity. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2010;38(suppl 1):D244–8.
14. Du Z, et al. G-SESAME: web tools for GO-term-based gene similarity analysis and knowledge discovery. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2009;37(suppl 2):W345–9.
15. Lopes CT, et al. Cytoscape Web: an interactive web-based network browser. *Bioinformatics.* 2010;26(18):2347–8.
16. Gentleman R. Visualizing and Distances Using GO. 2005. <http://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/vignettes/GOstats/inst/doc/GOvis.pdf>.
17. Pesquita C, et al. Evaluating GO-based semantic similarity measures. *Annu Bio-Ontologies Meeting.* 2007;37:38–40.
18. Lee H, Hsu A, Sajdak J, Qin J, Pavlidis P. Coexpression analysis of human genes across many microarray data sets. *Genome Res.* 2004;14:1085–94.