



## Editorial Special Issue on "Biological Network Approaches and Applications"

Seong Beom Cho D

Department of Biomedical Informatics, College of Medicine, Gachon University, 38-13, Dokgeom-ro 3 Street Namdon-gu, Incheon 21565, Republic of Korea; sbcho1749@gachon.ac.kr

Biological phenomena comprise various interactions between genes and molecules. With the advent of high-throughput technologies, a single experiment can produce a vast amount of information concerning such interactions. Moreover, the knowledge of these interactions, and the databases in which an abundance of information regarding their study is stored and analyzed, have been growing exponentially; therefore, proper methods for the representation and analysis of these data have become necessary and indispensable. To analyze and extract information from these data more efficiently, network-based methodologies are being widely applied in the fields of genomics and bioinformatics [1,2]. Consequently, various biological networks have been proposed and proven to be advantageous for the comprehension of complex interactions in biology and medicine [3]. These biological networks include the results of network model-based analyses and biological knowledge, which are summarized and represented by networks.

The network model is widely used in the analysis of transcriptomics data. Gene coexpression networks are determined via the computation of the co-expression of gene pairs, and significant results are presented in the form of networks, which are frequently used in the inference of gene functions [4]. Multivariate network models—such as Bayesian networks, Markov networks, and structural equation models—have been applied to identify causal regulatory relationships between genes [5]. These methods identify the gene modules or regulatory relationships that will aid our understanding of gene-regulatory networks.

Protein–protein interactions (PPIs) constitute a representative biological knowledge base that is widely used for the inference of gene functions and regulatory relationships [6]. Yeast two-hybrid experiments can yield a complete network between the proteins in a cell, with the results of these analyses being deposited in several databases. In addition to experimental data, heterogeneous information is integrated to infer PPIs, with the results augmenting the PPI network [7].

Since network models are flexible and powerful tools for the representation of data and knowledge, network-based integrative analyses of heterogeneous data are being actively implemented in biomedical research. In particular, this approach was applied to the analysis of The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) data, which comprise multi-omics data pertaining to sequences, epigenomics, and gene and protein expression [8]. Studies of TCGA data have adopted network methods to integrate these multi-omics data and have yielded many novel findings associated with cancer pathophysiology.

Network-based models can be developed using many statistical and machine learning methodologies. For the inference of biological networks from omics data and biological knowledge, pairwise measures or multivariate statistical models can be applied. The deep-learning-based identification of the structures of biological networks is an active research area [9]. It is expected that such models will provide more opportunities to discover novel findings.

This Special Issue presents articles concerning these issues. The recent progress in the research into biological networks and their applications in solving problems in the field of

## check for updates

**Citation:** Cho, S.B. Special Issue on "Biological Network Approaches and Applications". *Processes* **2023**, *11*, 307. https://doi.org/10.3390/pr11020307

Received: 12 January 2023 Accepted: 12 January 2023 Published: 17 January 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the author. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/). biomedical research will be introduced. Network models and methodologies, as well as the analytical results obtained using network models, will also be included.

Funding: No external funding supported this research.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

## References

- Barabási, A.-L.; Oltvai, Z.N. Network biology: Understanding the cell's functional organization. *Nat. Rev. Genet.* 2004, *5*, 101–113. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Guo, M.G.; Sosa, D.N.; Altman, R.B. Challenges and opportunities in network-based solutions for biological questions. *Brief. Bioinform.* 2021, 23, bbab437. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Yu, D.; Kim, M.S.; Xiao, G.; Hwang, T.H. Review of Biological Network Data and Its Applications. *Genom. Inform.* 2013, 11, 200–210. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Van Dam, S.; Võsa, U.; Van Der Graaf, A.; Franke, L.; De Magalhães, J.P. Gene co-expression analysis for functional classification and gene–disease predictions. *Brief. Bioinform.* 2018, 19, 575–592. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- 5. Mochida, K.; Koda, S.; Inoue, K.; Nishii, R. Statistical and Machine Learning Approaches to Predict Gene Regulatory Networks From Transcriptome Datasets. *Front. Plant Sci.* **2018**, *9*, 1770. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- 6. Koh, G.C.K.W.; Porras, P.; Aranda, B.; Hermjakob, H.; Orchard, S.E. Analyzing Protein–Protein Interaction Networks. *J. Proteome Res.* 2012, *11*, 2014–2031. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Su, X.-R.; Hu, L.; You, Z.-H.; Hu, P.-W.; Zhao, B.-W. Multi-view heterogeneous molecular network representation learning for protein–protein interaction prediction. *BMC Bioinform.* 2022, 23, 1–15. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Lee, B.; Zhang, S.; Poleksic, A.; Xie, L. Heterogeneous Multi-Layered Network Model for Omics Data Integration and Analysis. Front. Genet. 2020, 10, 1381. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- 9. Muzio, G.; O'Bray, L.; Borgwardt, K. Biological network analysis with deep learning. *Brief. Bioinform.* 2020, 22, 1515–1530. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

**Disclaimer/Publisher's Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.