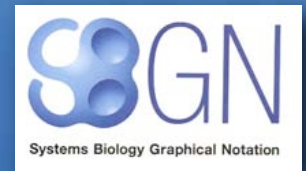


CellDesigner Tutorial

Akira Funahashi
Keio University
The Systems Biology Institute
22nd Aug. 2008

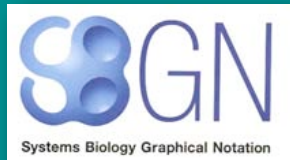


- Introduction of CellDesigner
 - SBML (Systems Biology Markup Language)
 - SBGN (Graphical Notation)
- How to build a model with CellDesigner
- How to create CellDesigner plugin

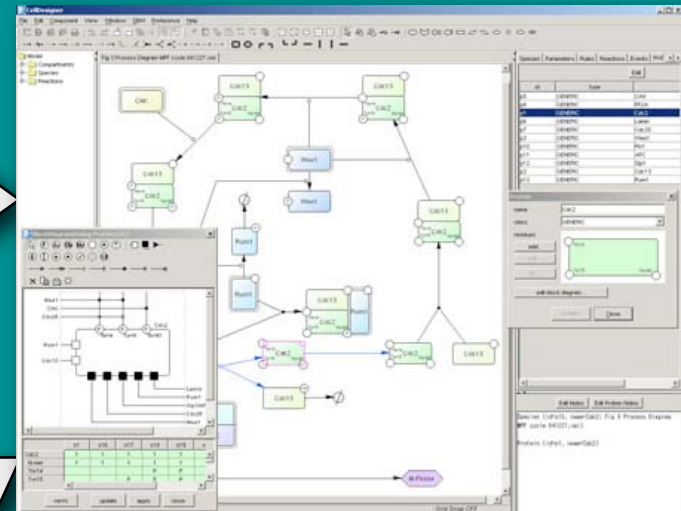


Model representation

Standard representation method of biological models

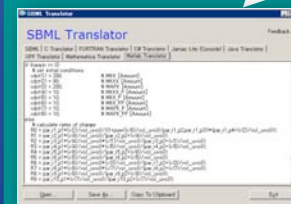
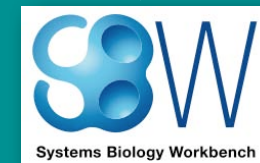
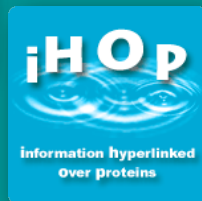


Software tools

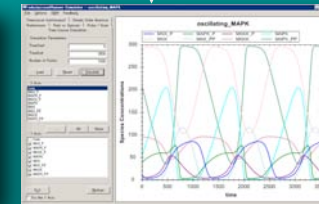


CellDesigner

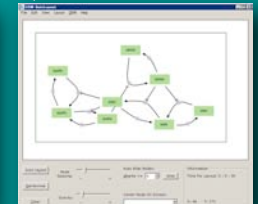
Database



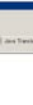
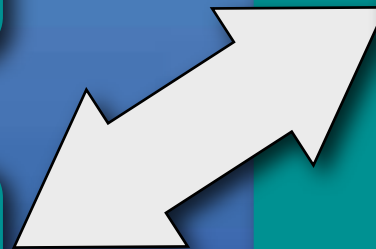
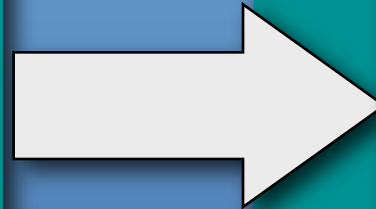
Translator



RoadRunner



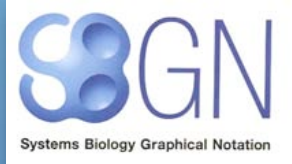
AutoLayout



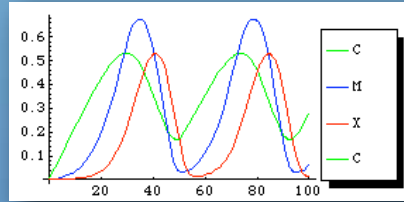
CellDesigner



+



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+



=

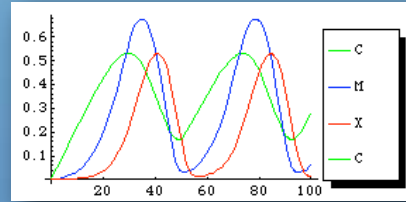
CellDesigner



+



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= CellDesigner

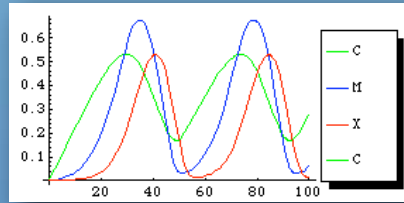
CellDesigner



+



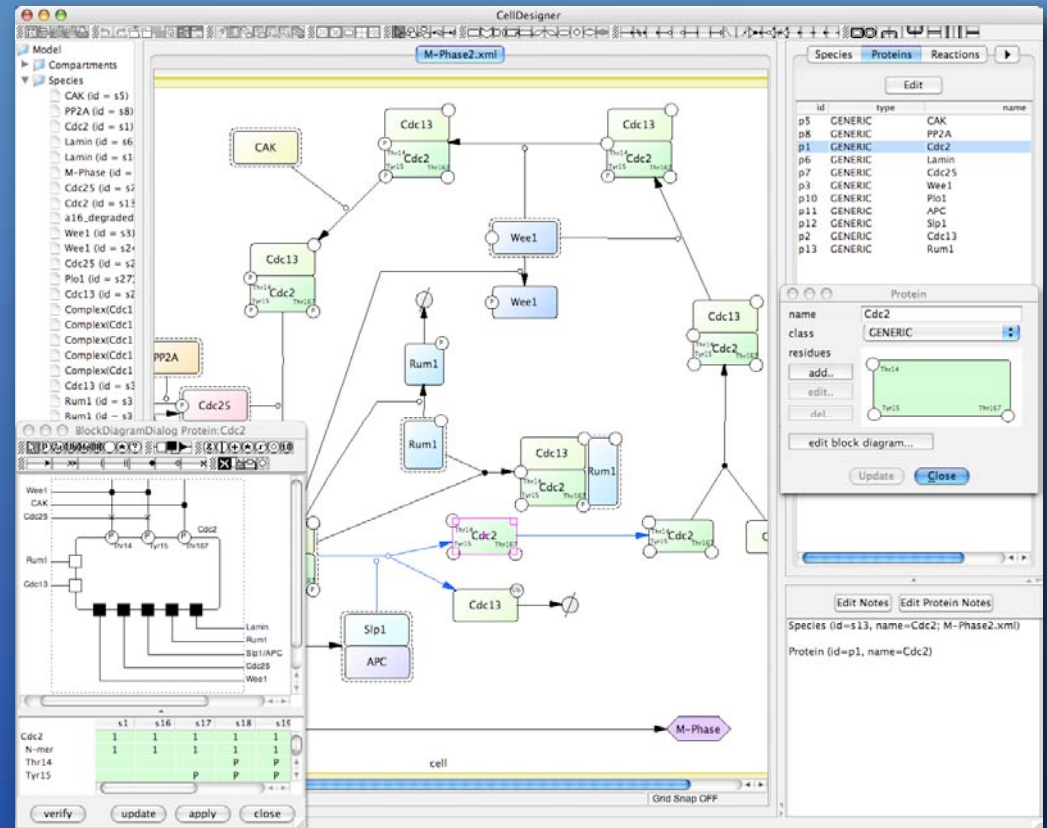
+



+



= CellDesigner



Modeling tool for biochemical and gene-regulatory network

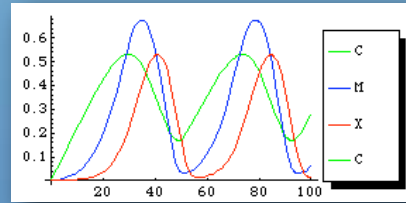
CellDesigner



+



+



+



= CellDesigner

The screenshot displays the CellDesigner interface with the following components:

- Species List (Left Panel):**

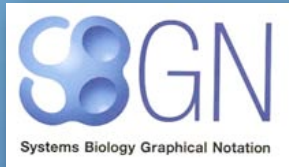
id	type	name
p5	GENERIC	CAK
p8	GENERIC	PP2A
p1	GENERIC	Cdc2
p6	GENERIC	Lamin
p7	GENERIC	Cdc25
p3	GENERIC	Wee1
p10	GENERIC	Plo1
p11	GENERIC	APC
p12	GENERIC	Slp1
p2	GENERIC	Cdc13
p13	GENERIC	Rum1
- Network Diagram (Center):** A complex biochemical network diagram showing interactions between species like CAK, Cdc13, Cdc2, Wee1, Rum1, Slp1, and APC. It includes various states (e.g., phosphorylated forms) and regulatory interactions.
- Simulation Plot (Bottom Left):** A graph titled 'ControlPanel MAPK.xml' showing the concentration of various species over time (0 to 900). The y-axis ranges from 0.00 to 306.82. The plot shows oscillatory behavior for several species.
- Protein Editor (Right Panel):** A detailed view of a protein (Cdc2) with fields for name, class, residues, and a block diagram for editing.

Modeling tool for biochemical and gene-regulatory network

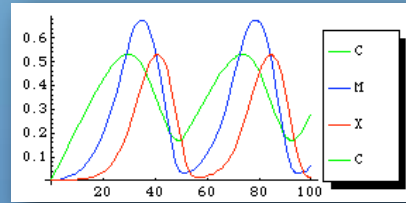
CellDesigner



+



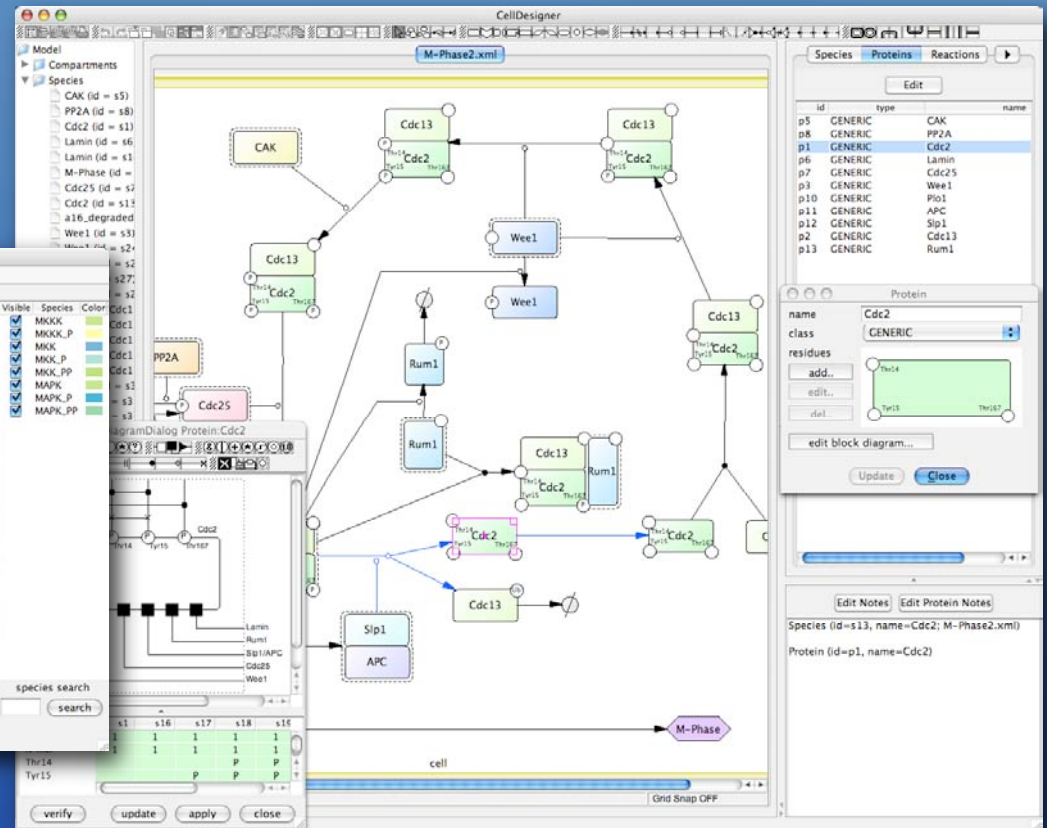
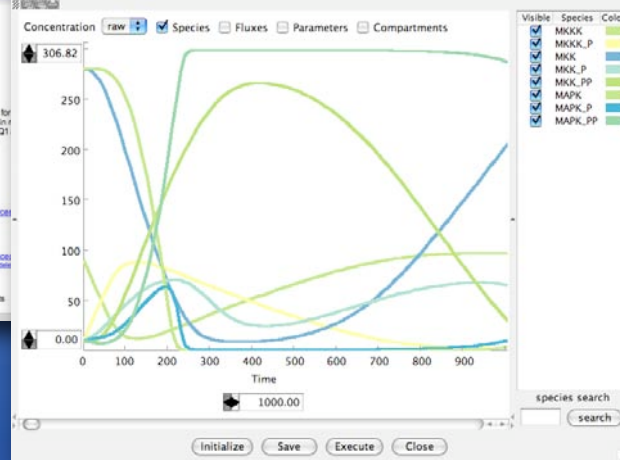
+



+

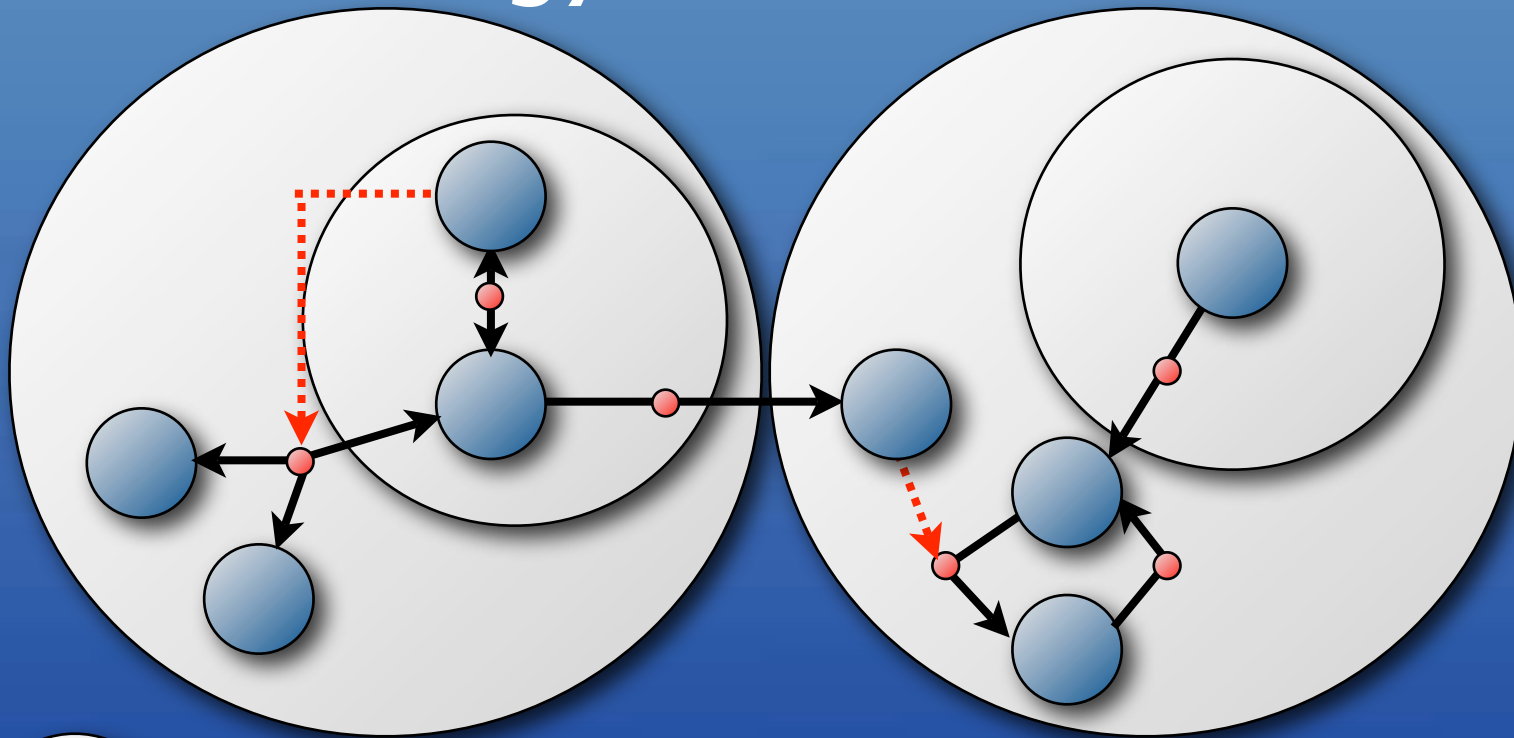


= CellDesigner



Modeling tool for biochemical and gene-regulatory network

- SBML (Systems Biology Markup Language)
- A machine-readable format (XML) for representing computational models in systems biology

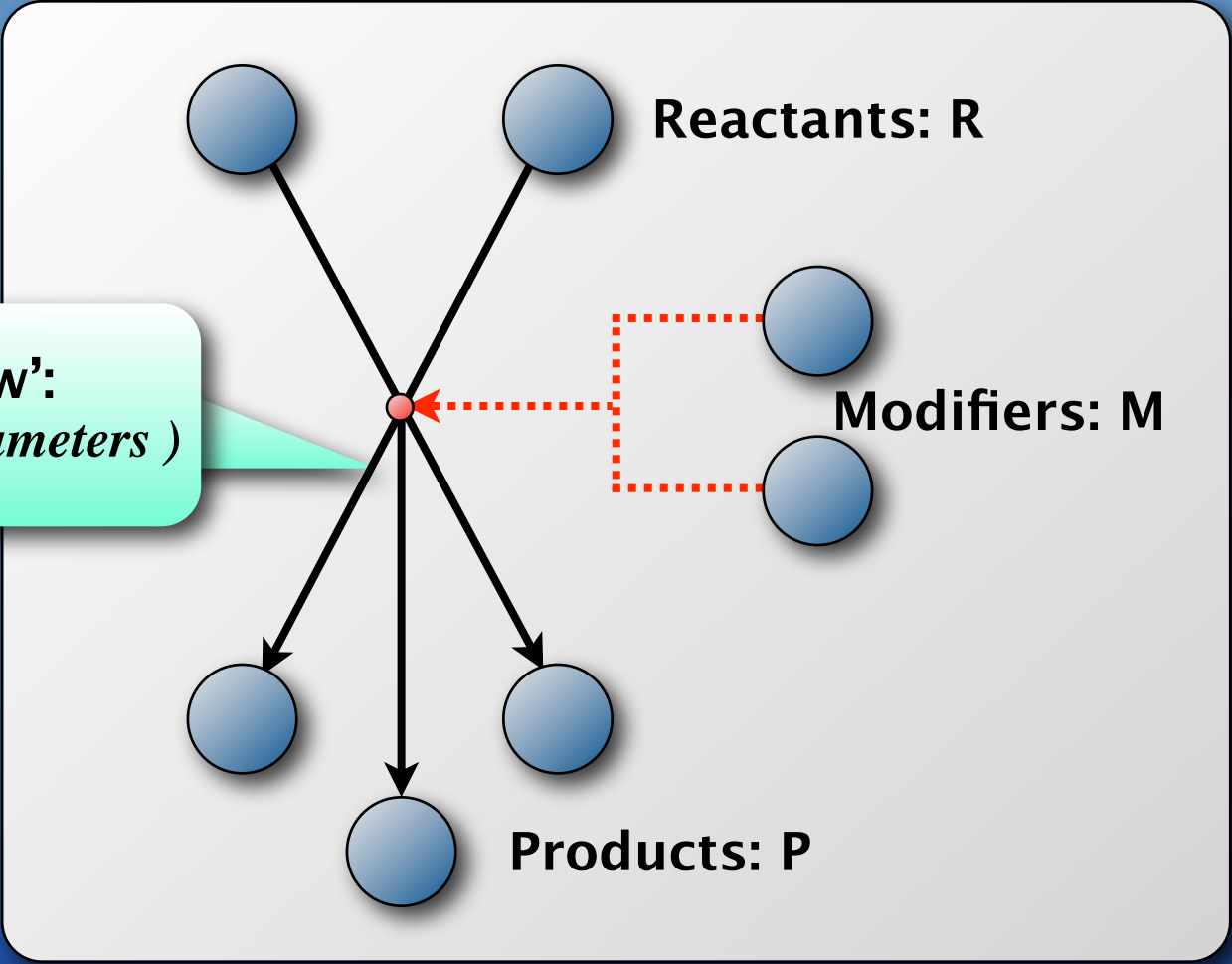


Compartment

Species

Reaction

'Kinetic law':
 $v = f(R, P, M, \text{parameters})$



Biochemical
reaction

SBML

Biochemical
reaction



What does SBML look like?

Biochemical
reaction

S1

S2

SBML

Biochemical
reaction

S1

S2

```
<listOfSpecies>  
  <species id="s1" name="s1" compartment="default"  
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>  
  <species id="s2" name="s2" compartment="default"  
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>  
</listOfSpecies>
```

Biochemical
reaction



```
<listOfSpecies>  
  <species id="s1" name="s1" compartment="default"  
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>  
  <species id="s2" name="s2" compartment="default"  
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>  
</listOfSpecies>
```

Biochemical
reaction



```
<listOfSpecies>
  <species id="s1" name="s1" compartment="default"
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>
  <species id="s2" name="s2" compartment="default"
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>
</listOfSpecies>
```


What does SBML look like?

Biochemical reaction



```
<listOfSpecies>
  <species id="s1" name="s1" compartment="default"
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>
  <species id="s2" name="s2" compartment="default"
initialAmount="0" charge="0"/>
</listOfSpecies>
<listOfReactions>
  <reaction id="re1" reversible="false" fast="false">
    <listOfReactants>
      <speciesReference species="s1"/>
    </listOfReactants>
    <listOfProducts>
      <speciesReference species="s2"/>
    </listOfProducts>
  </reaction>
  <kineticLaw formula="k*s1">
  </kineticLaw>
</listOfReactions>
```

Applications Supporting SBML

Over 130 software packages support SBML

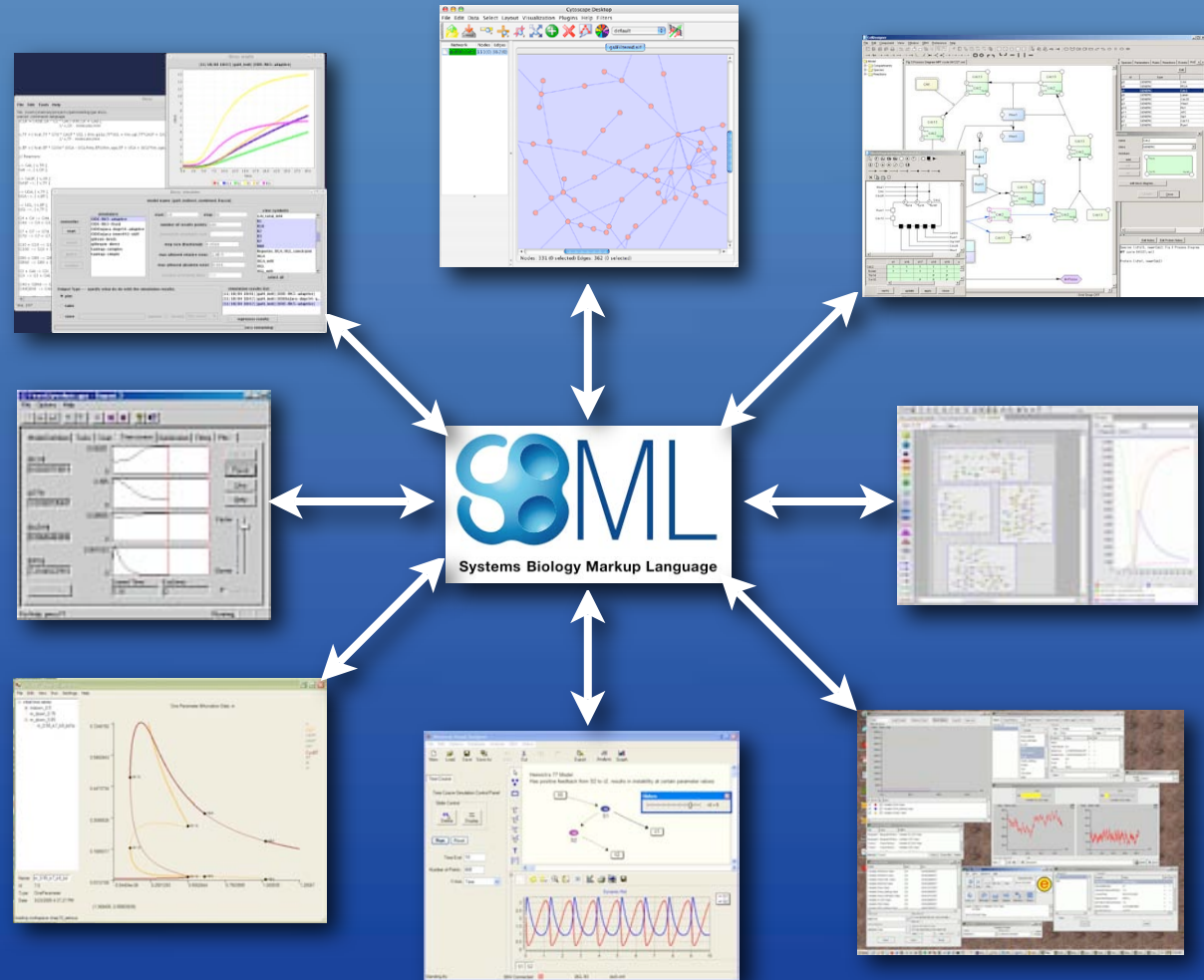
<http://sbml.org>

The screenshot shows the SBML.org website. At the top, it says "Main Page - SBML.org" and "http://sbml.org/Main_Page". The logo "SBML.org" is followed by "The Systems Biology Markup Language". Navigation links include News, Documents, Downloads, Forums, Facilities, Community, Events, and About. A search bar is also present.

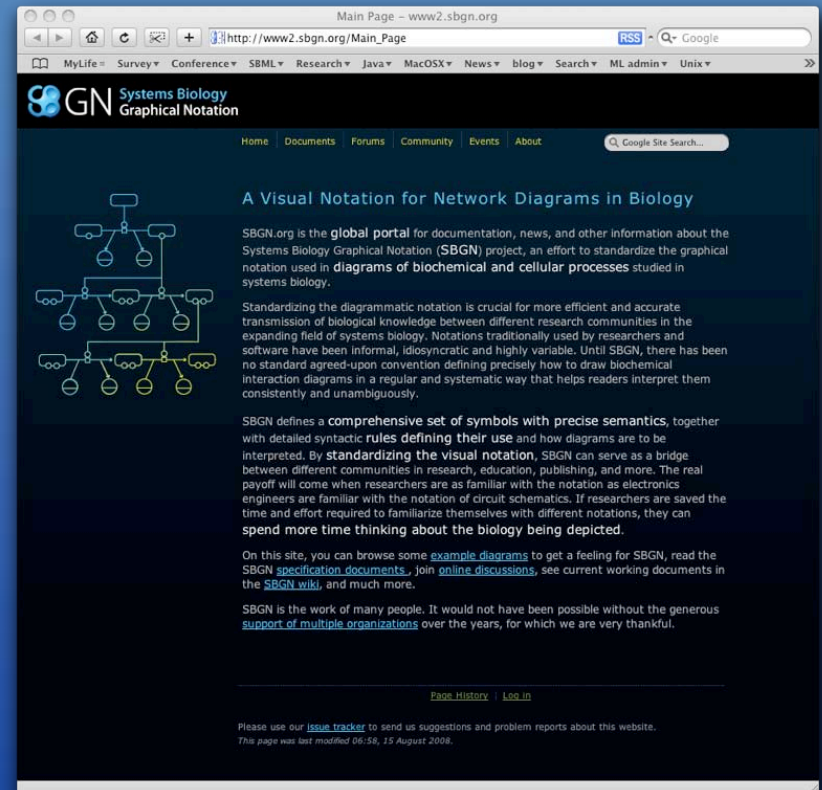
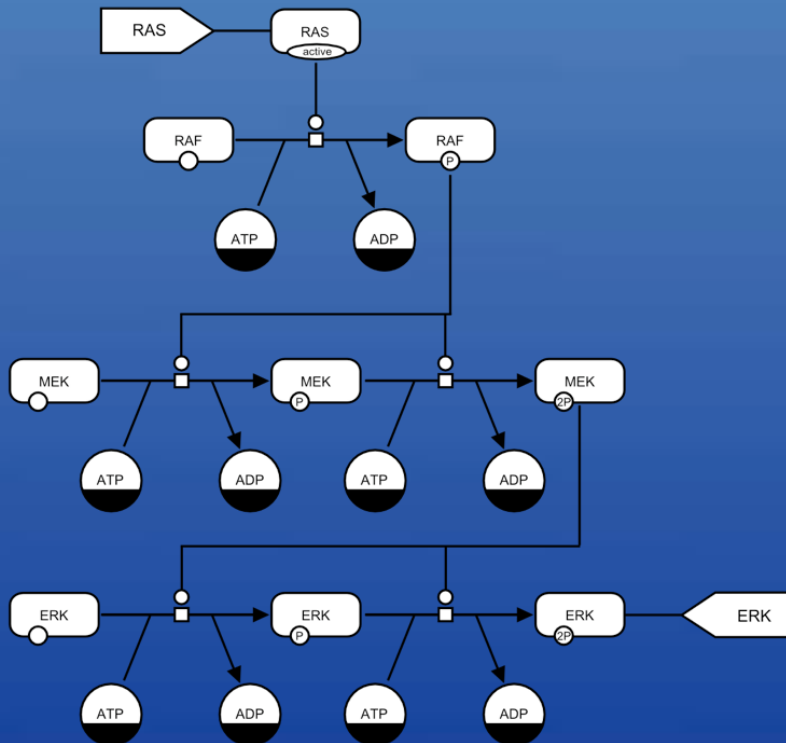
The main content area includes:

- The Systems Biology Markup Language (SBML)** is a computer-readable format for representing models of biochemical reaction networks in software. It's applicable to models of metabolism, cell-signaling, and many others.
- For the curious:** What is SBML? Read our **basic introduction** and then perhaps browse the **mailing lists** to get a sense for what's currently going on in the world of SBML.
- For modelers:** Are you looking for ready-to-run software that supports SBML? Take a look at our **SBML Software Guide**. Are you instead looking for ready-to-use models? Visit the **BioModels Database**, where you can find hundreds of tried and tested models.
- For software developers:** Are you interested in developing SBML support for your software? Read our **basic introduction** and then the **SBML specifications** to understand how to use SBML. After that, you may want to look at **libSBML**, an API library supporting many programming languages.

 A sidebar contains "SBML News" with items like "KEGG2SBML 1.5.0 released!" and "SBML logo available". At the bottom, there are social media icons and a footer with "History | Log in" and "This page was last modified 03:25, 12 August 2009."



- A Visual Notation for Network Diagrams in Biology
- Representation of Biochemical and Cellular Processes studied in Systems Biology



<http://sbgn.org>

SBGN community

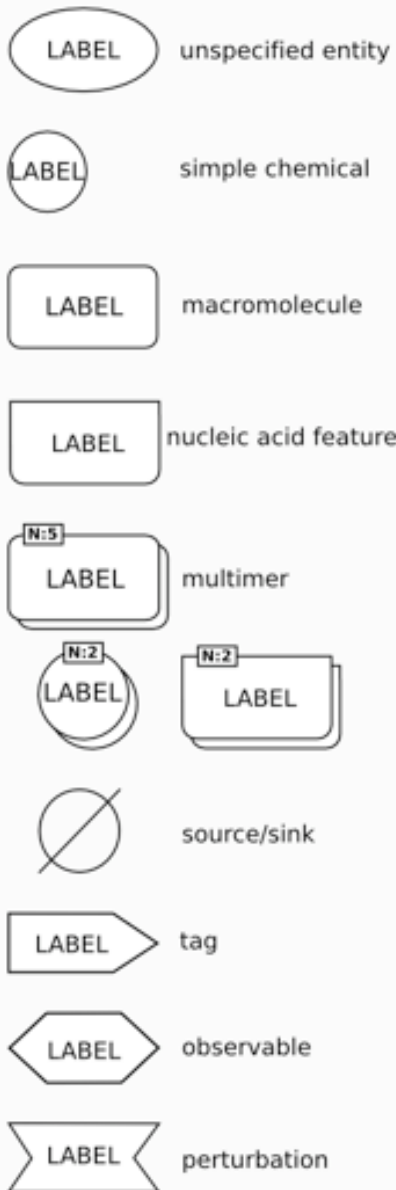
- BioModels Database (UK)
- BioNetGen (USA)
- BioPAX
- BioUML (Russia)
- CellDesigner (Japan)
- CellML (New Zealand)
- COPASI (Germany)
- Cytoscape (USA)
- Design Suite (USA)
- EPE, EPN (UK)
- INOH (Japan)
- JDesigner (USA)
- Narrator (UK)
- NetBuilder
- Panther (USA)
- ProcessDB
- ProMot (Germany)
- QBT (USA)
- SABIO-RK (Germany)
- SBML Layout extension
- Taverna (UK)
- VCell (USA)



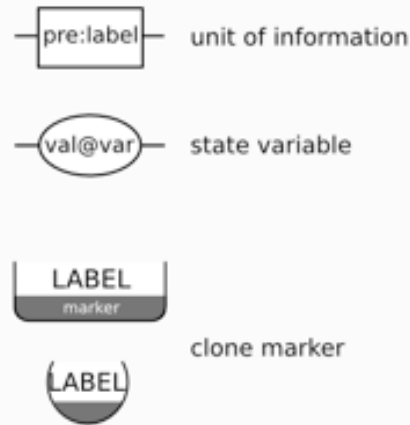
And more...

SYSTEMS BIOLOGY GRAPHICAL NOTATION REFERENCE CARD

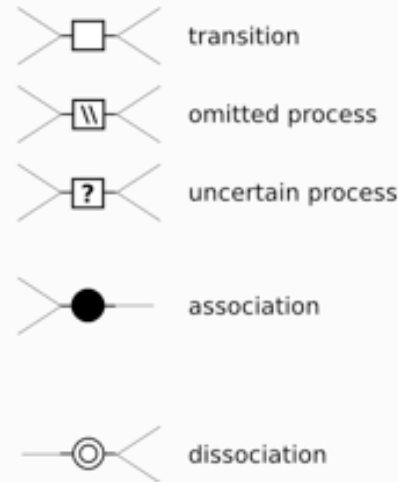
Entity Pool Nodes



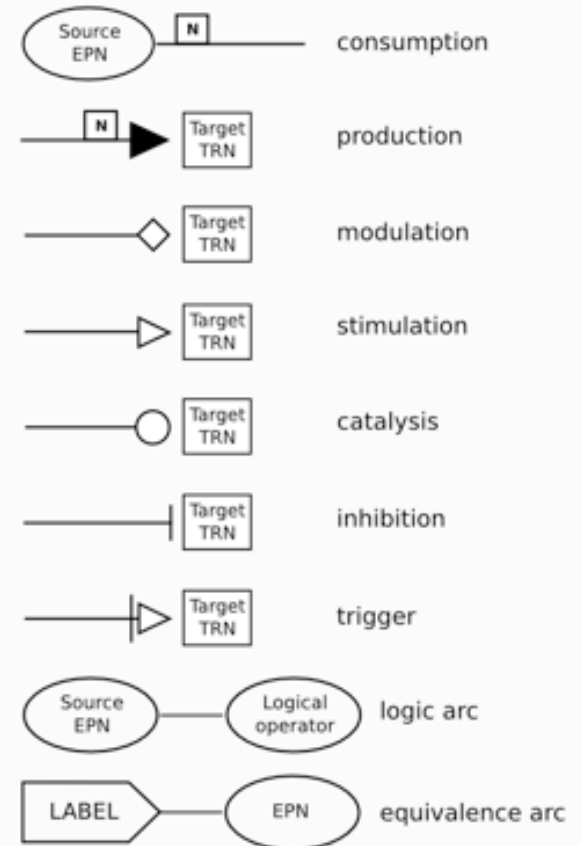
Auxiliary units



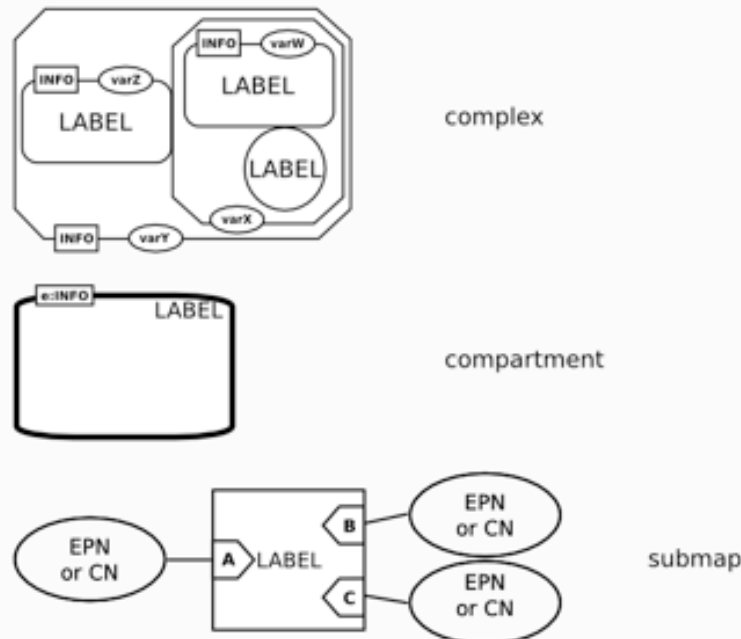
Process Nodes



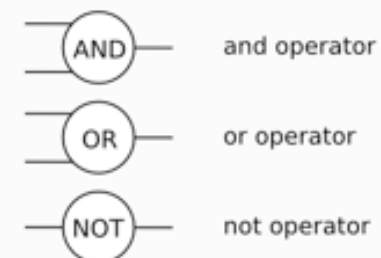
Connecting Arcs



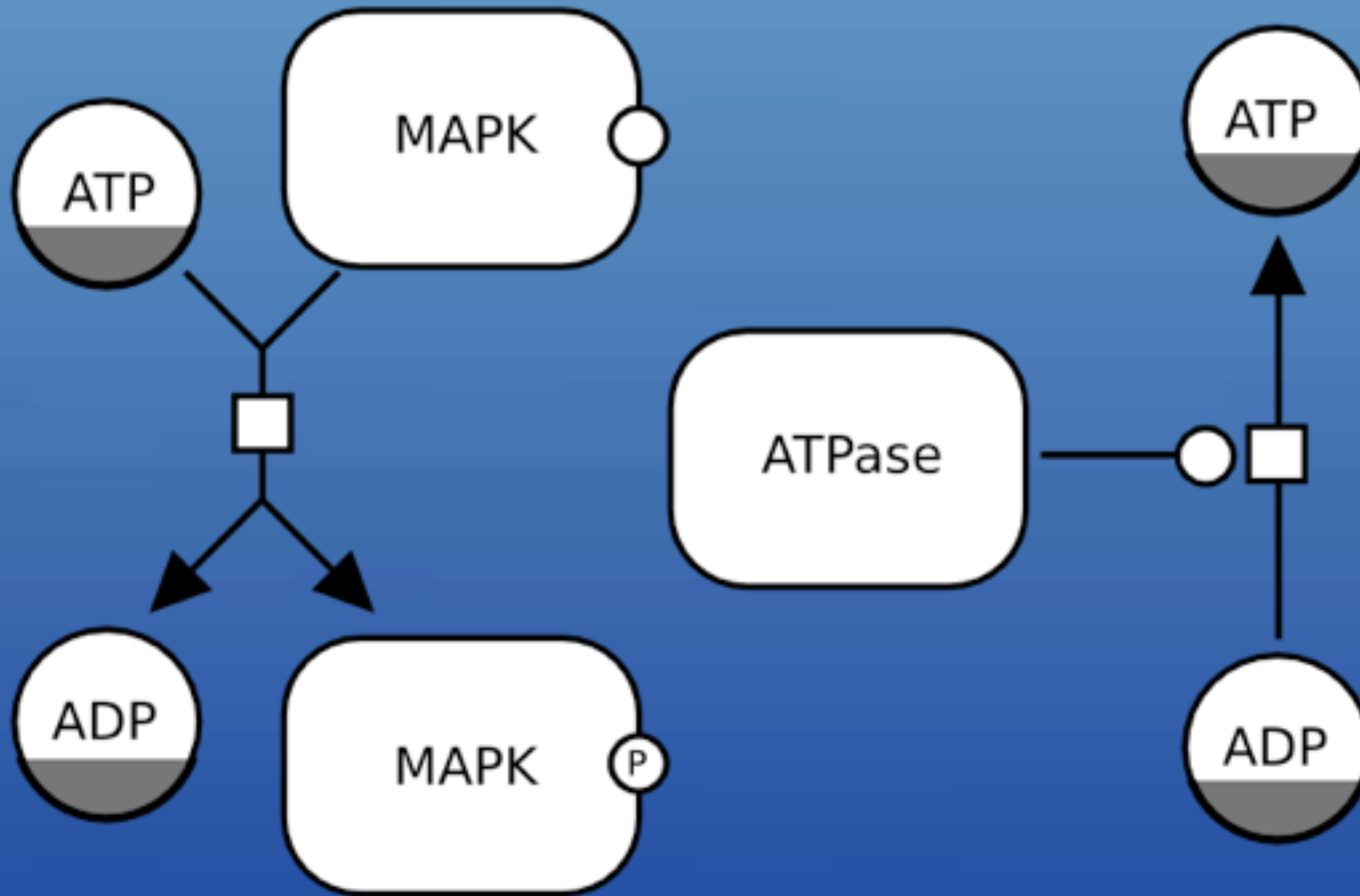
Container Nodes



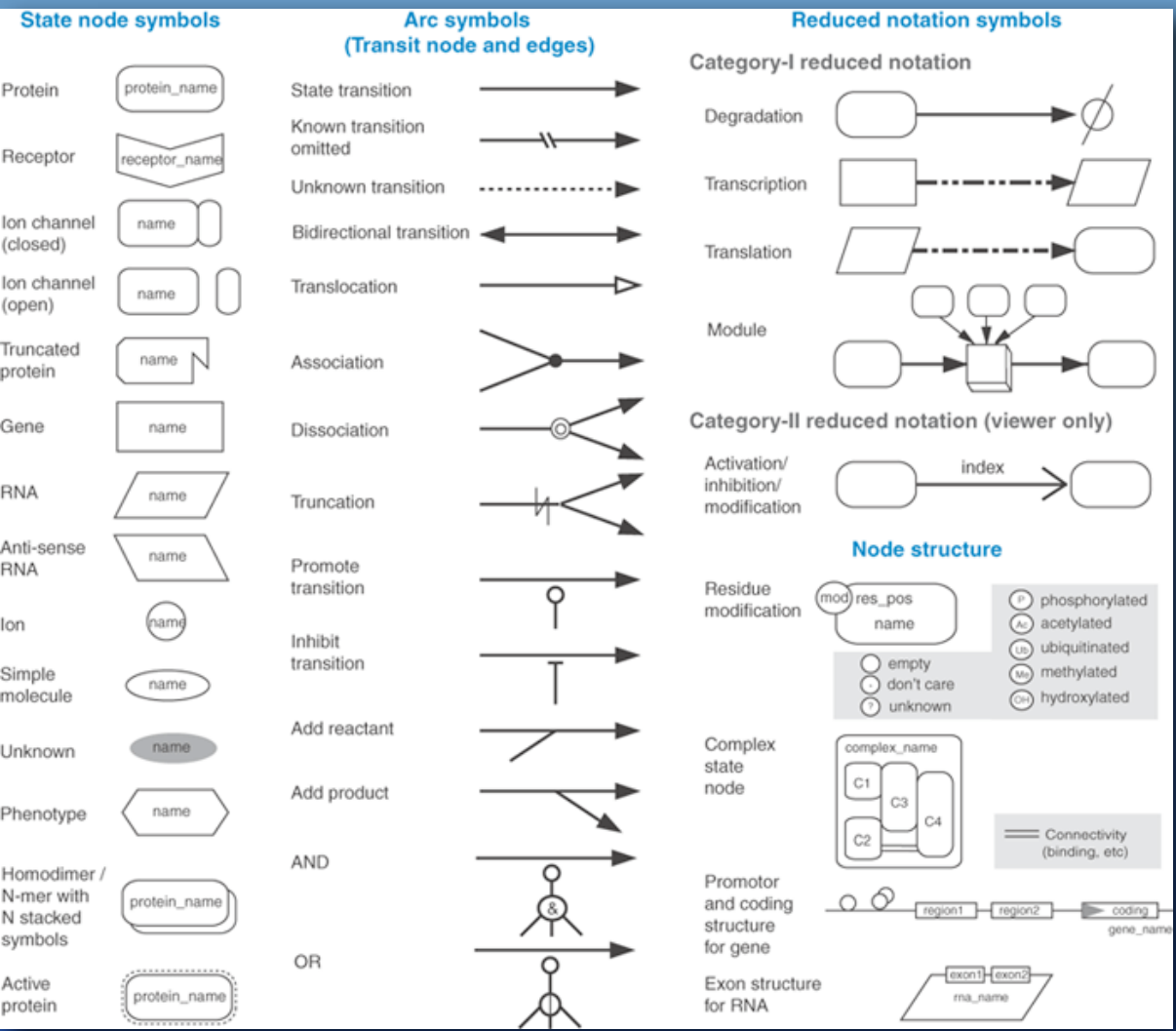
Logical Operators



SBGN Process Diagram Level-1



CellDesigner Notation



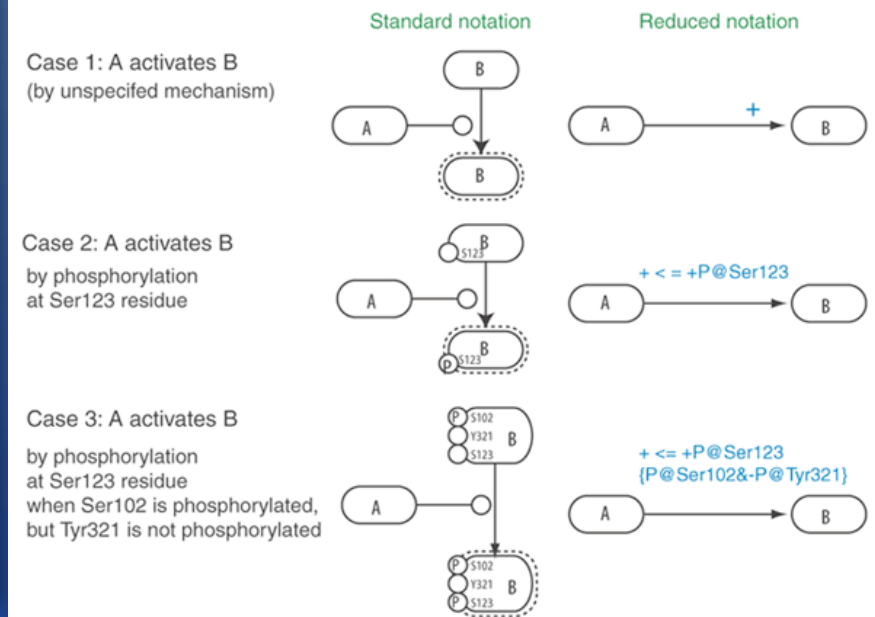
Syntax for index on category-II reduced notation

Source $\xrightarrow{\text{index}}$ Target

EffectDescription = Result ImmediateEffect Condition | SimpleSentence

Result = TRANSITION ('+' | '-' | empty) '<=' | empty
 ImmediateEffect = TERM_IE
 Condition = empty | '{' TERM_COND '}'
 SimpleSentence = ('+' | '-' | TRANSITION | '?')

TERM_IE = RESIDUE_IE | TERM_IE OP TERM_IE
 TERM_COND = RESIDUE_COND | TERM_COND OP TERM_COND
 RESIDUE_IE = ('+' | '-') MODIFICATION ('@' TYPE [0-9]+ SUBUNIT | empty)
 RESIDUE_COND = ('-' | empty) MODIFICATION '@' TYPE [0-9]+
 OP = ('&' | '|')
 MODIFICATION = (P | Me | Ac | Ub | Hy) | (P | M | A | U | H)
 TYPE = (Tyr | Ser | Thr) | (Y | S | T)
 SUBUNIT = empty | '/' SUBUNIT_NAME
 TRANSITION = [a-zA-Z][0-9]*
 SUBUNIT_NAME = [a-zA-Z0-9]+



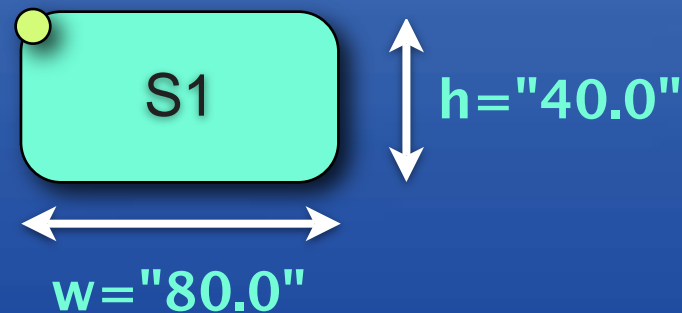
- Species type, Reaction type is stored in `<annotation>` for each species, reactions
- Layout information is stored separately

```
<sbml>  
  <model>  
    <annotation>  
      layout information  
    </annotation>  
    <listOfSpecies>  
      <species>  
        <annotation>species type</annotation>  
      </species>  
    </listOfSpecies>  
  </model>  
</sbml>
```



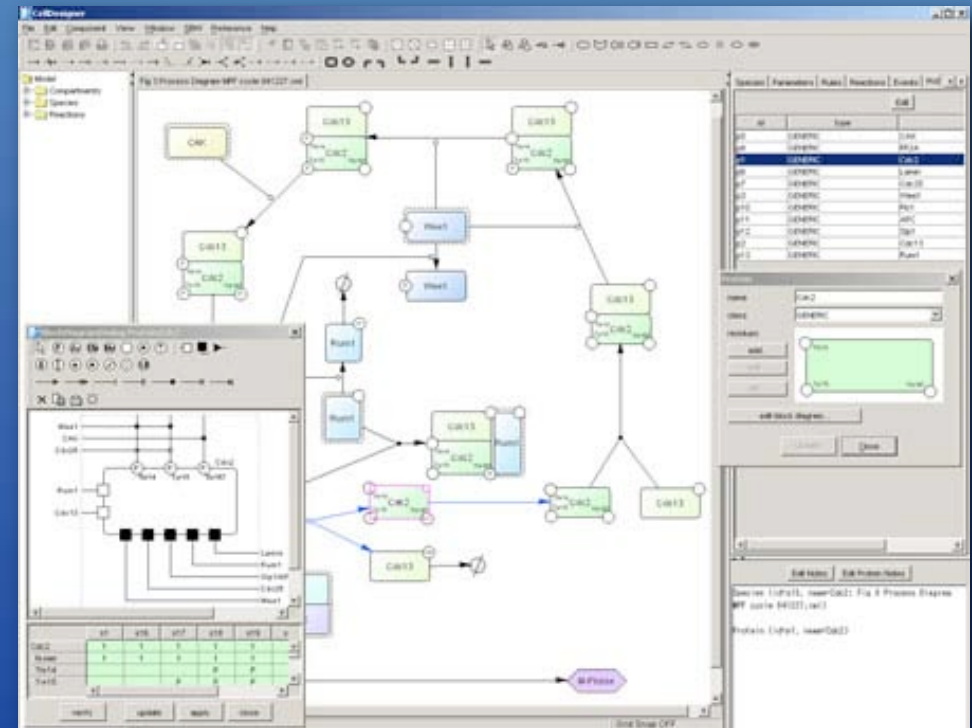
```
<celldesigner:speciesAlias compartmentAlias="ca3" id="a1" species="s1">  
  <celldesigner:activity>active</celldesigner:activity>  
  <celldesigner:bounds h="40.0" w="80.0" x="559.0" y="184.0">  
  </celldesigner:bounds>  
  <celldesigner:singleLine width="1.0"></celldesigner:singleLine>  
  <celldesigner:paint color="ffb3d2ff" scheme="Gradation">  
  </celldesigner:paint>  
</celldesigner:speciesAlias>
```

(559.0, 84.0)



CellDesigner 4.0.1

- SBML support
- Graphical notation (SBGN)
- Built-in simulator (SBML ODE Solver, COPASI)
- Integrate with Analysis tool, other simulators through SBW
- Database connection
- Export to PDF, PNG, etc.
- Freely available
- Supported Environment
 - Windows (XP or later)
 - Mac OS X (Tiger, Leopard)
 - Linux



<http://celldesigner.org>

What's new

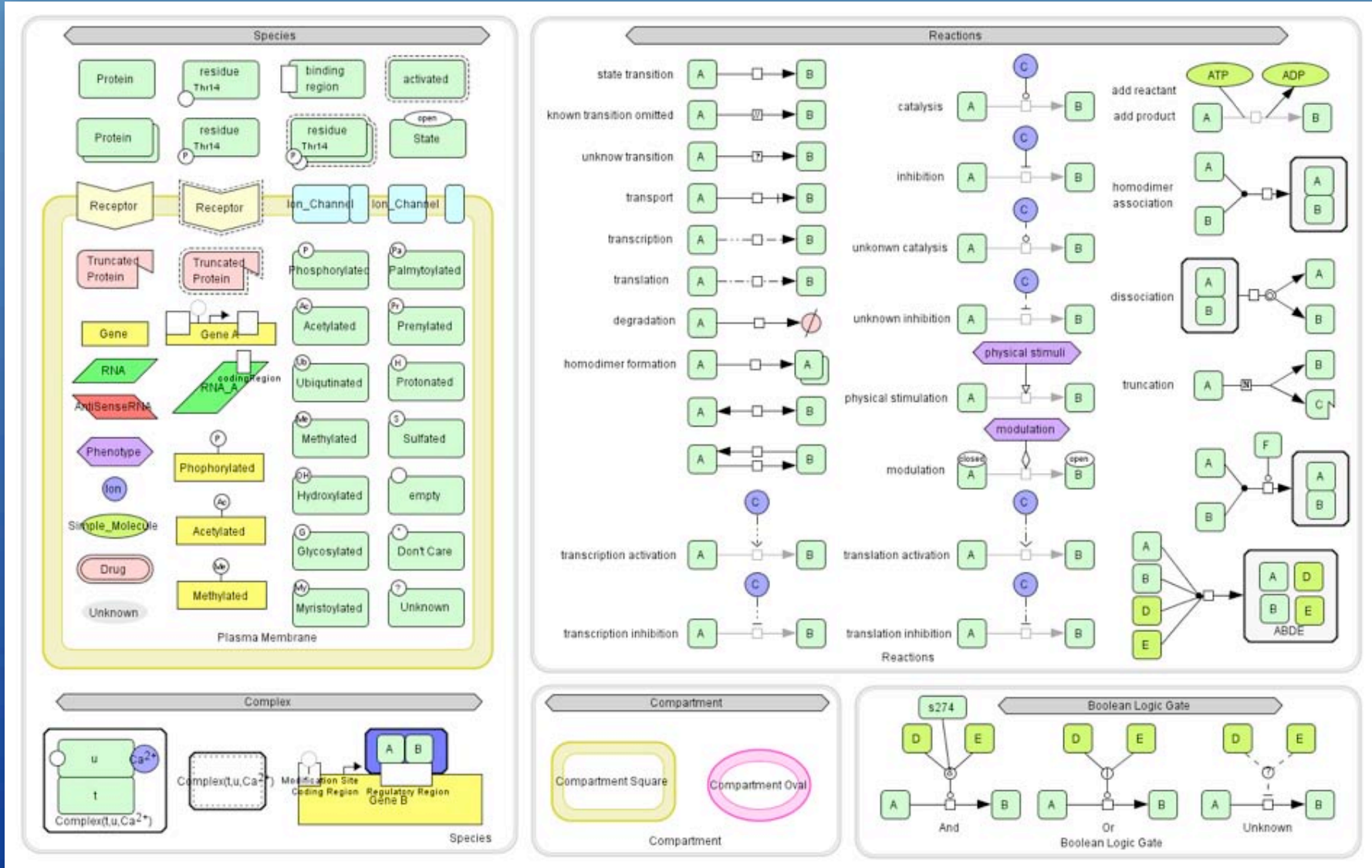
- Enhanced graphical notation (SBGN Level-1 draft)
- Integration with COPASI
- Plugin development framework
- GUI improvement
- Layer function
- libSBML 3

CellDesignerTM
Ver. 4.0.1



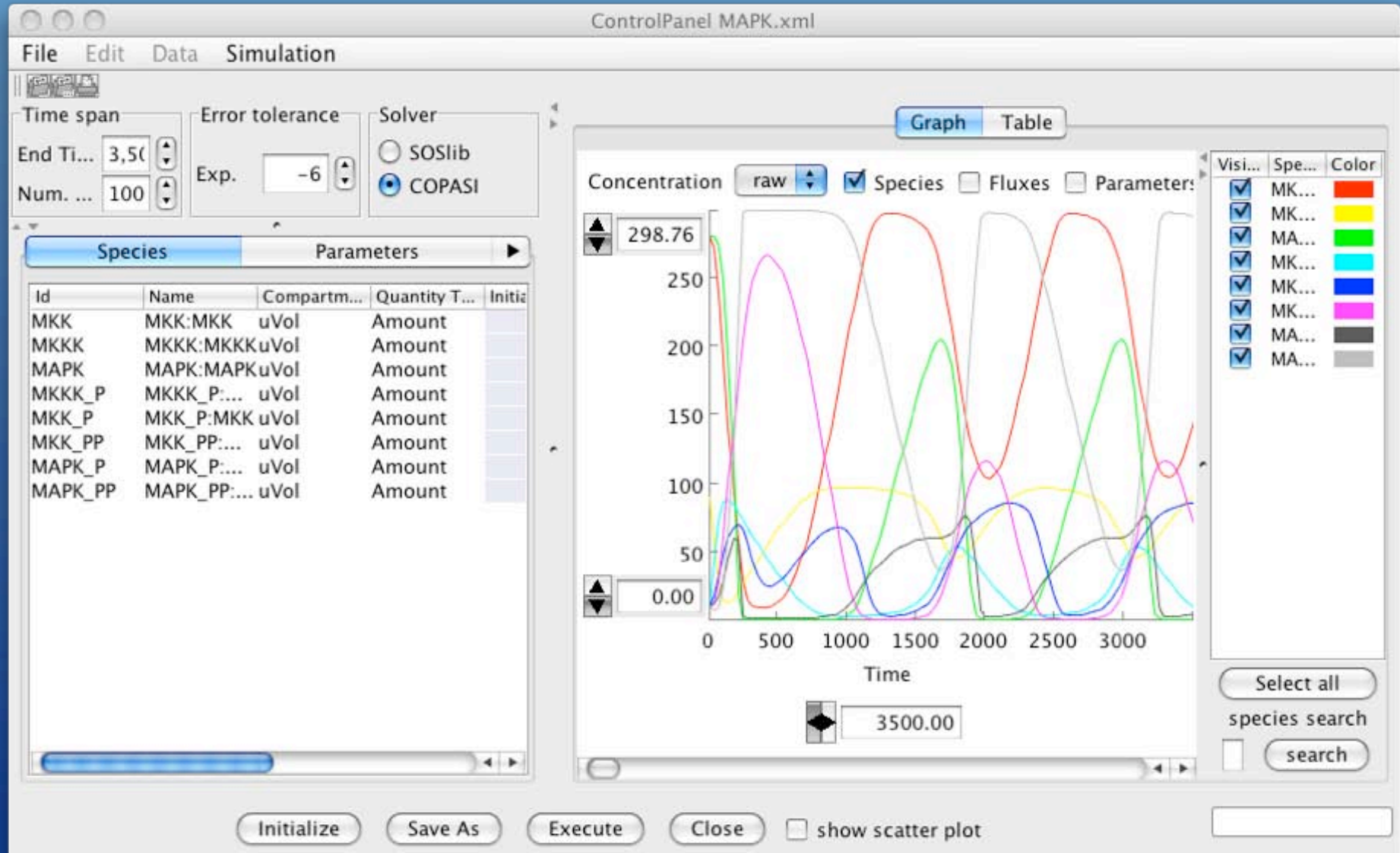
(C) 2003 - 2008 The Systems Biology Institute. All rights reserved.
<http://celldesigner.org>

CellDesigner 4 supports SBGN Level-1 draft



Integration with COPASI

Can call COPASI as a solver



Integration with COPASI

Can call COPASI as a solver

Copasi Time Course Simulation [MAPK.xml]

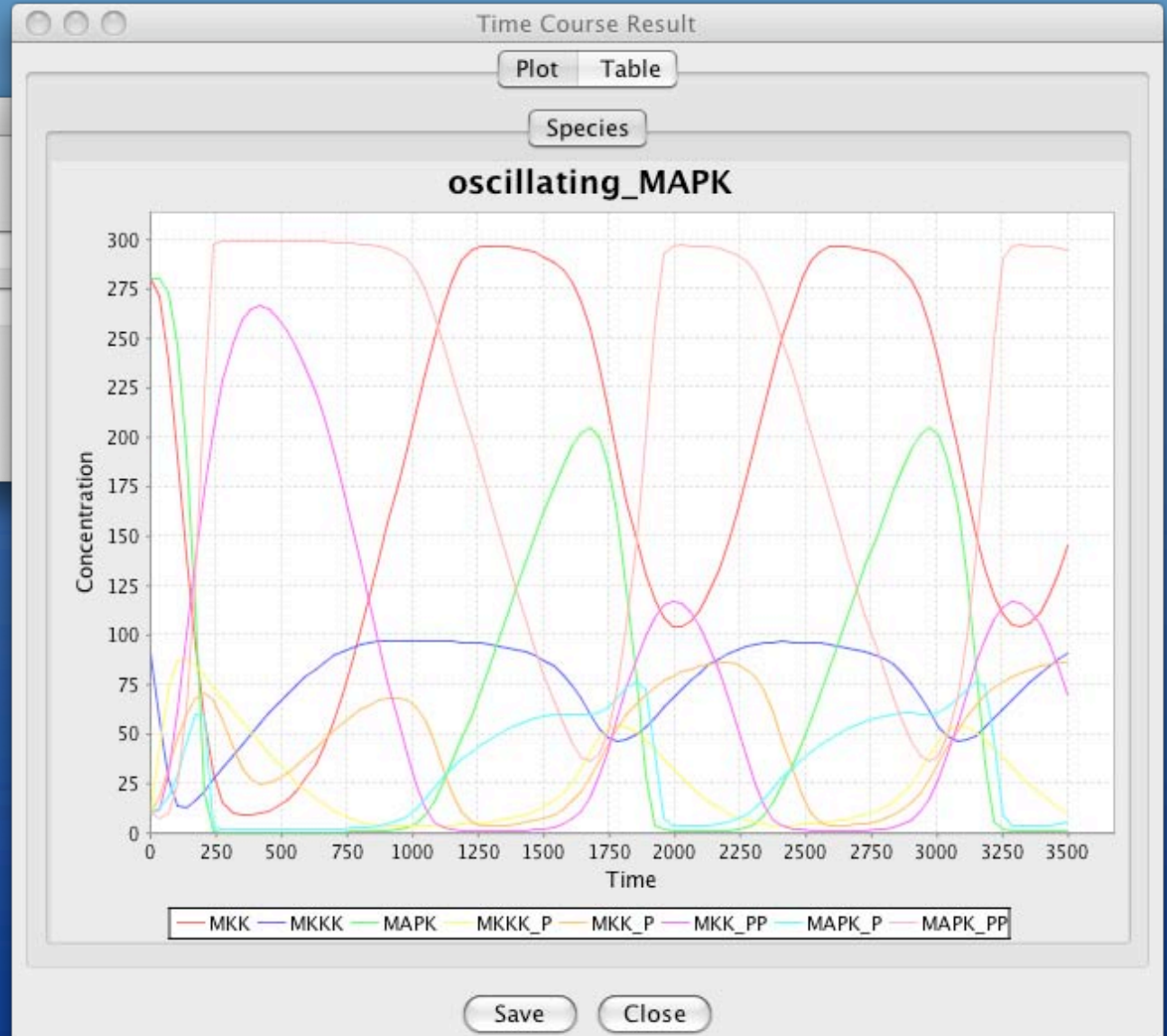
Time Course

Duration: 3500 Intervals: 100

Interval Size: 35.0 Start Output Time: 0.0

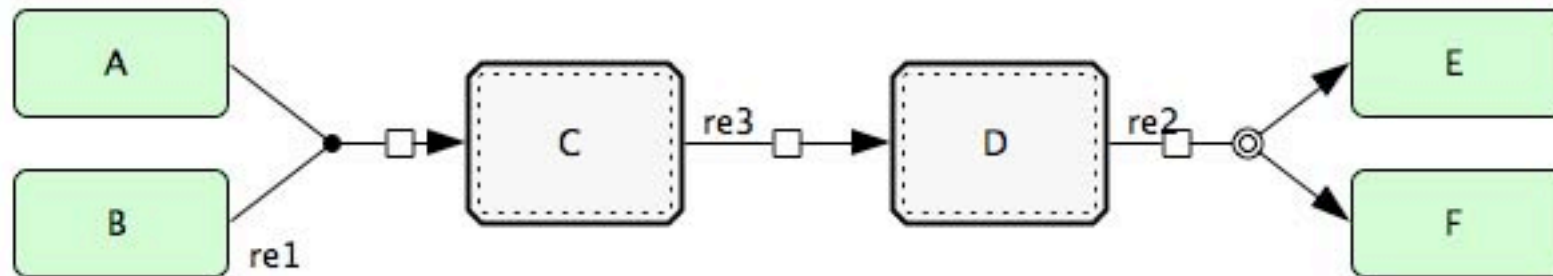
Show Method Parameters...

Run Create Default Report



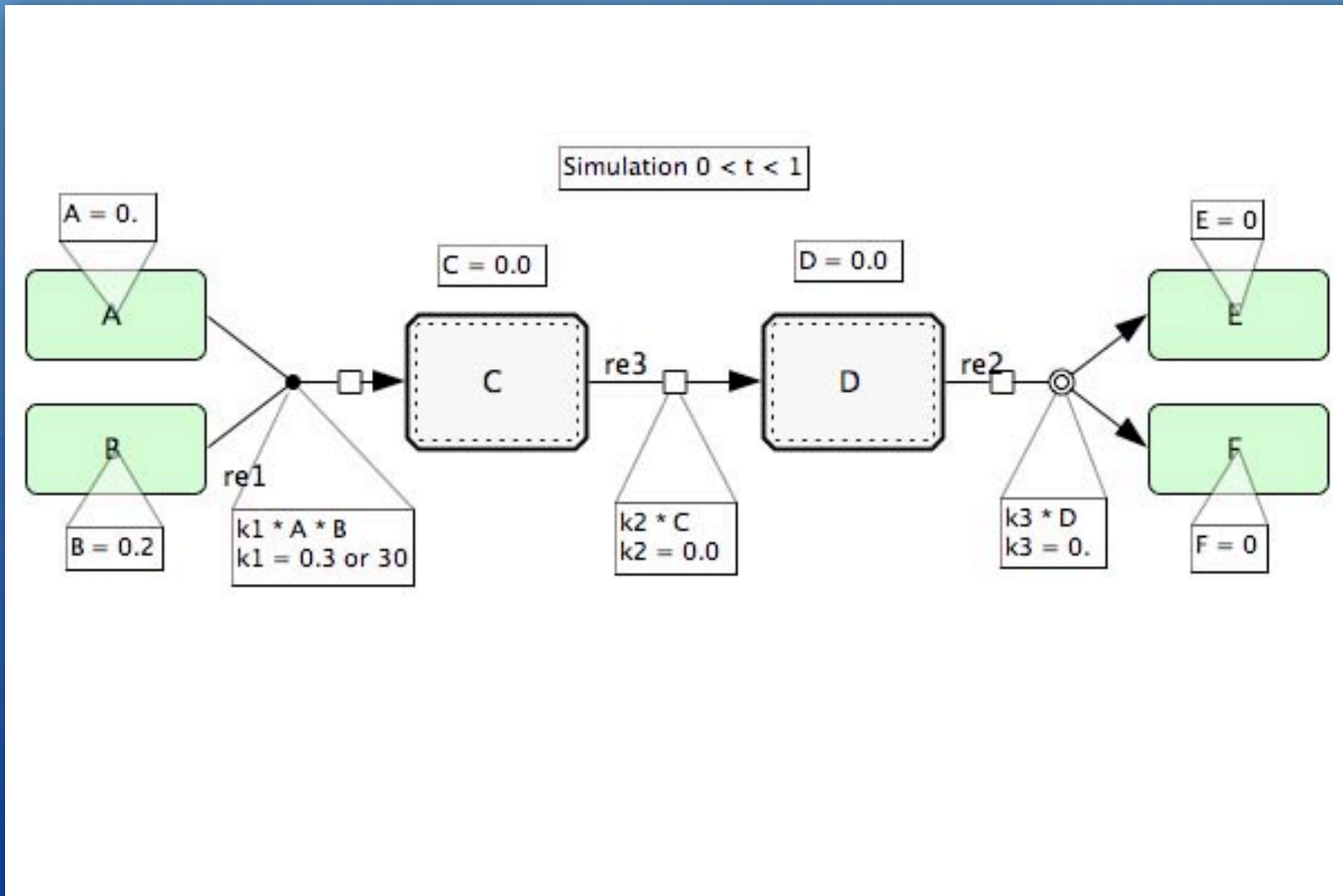
Layer function

- Add graphical / text object to your model



Layer function

- Add graphical / text object to your model



GUI improvement

Enhanced Kinetic Law Editor

Formula

$$v = \frac{V_m S}{K_m + S}$$

S:

V:

K:

OK Cancel

KineticLaw

math
View mode

Math
 Name

timeUnits:

substanceUnits:

SelectedReaction

Predefined Functions

NonPredefinedFunction
Mass_Action_Kinetics
Irreversible_Simple_Michaelis-Menten

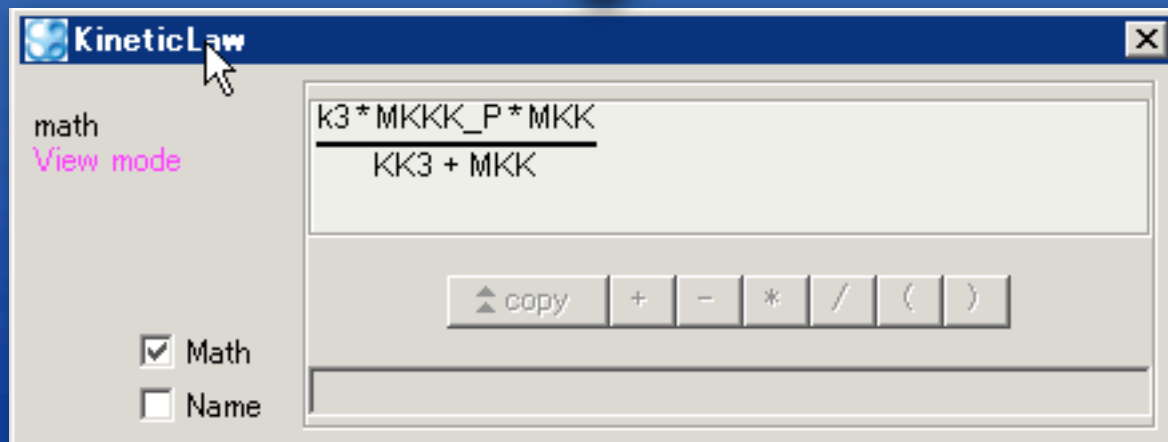
Species | Parameters | Rules

class	id	name	compart...	positionT...	quantity t...	in
PROTEIN	MKK	MKK	uVol	inside	Amount	28
PROTEIN	MKKK	MKKK	uVol	inside	Amount	90
PROTEIN	MAPK	MAPK	uVol	inside	Amount	28
PROTEIN	MKKK_...	MKKK	uVol	inside	Amount	10
PROTEIN	MKK_P	MKK	uVol	inside	Amount	10
PROTEIN	MKK_...	MKK	uVol	inside	Amount	10

Update Close

GUI improvement

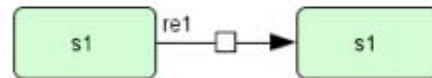
Enhanced Kinetic Law Editor



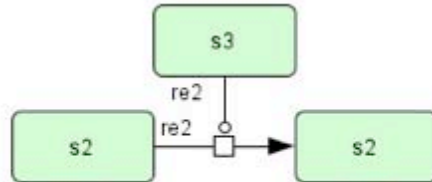
Macros

MACROS

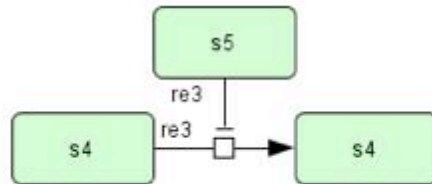
Macro1: State Transition



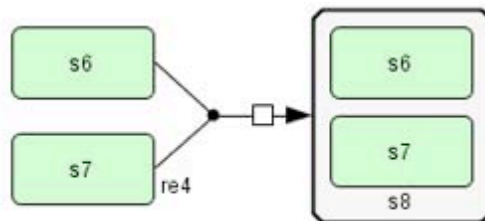
Macro2: Catalysis



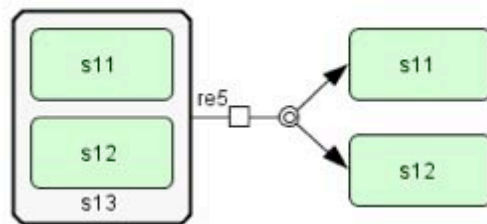
Macro3: Inhibition



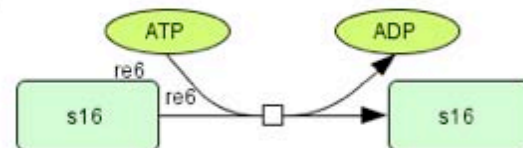
Macro4: Association



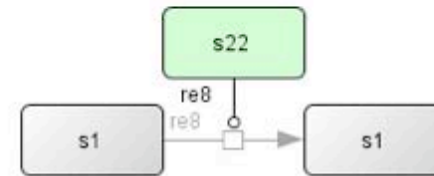
Macro5: Dissociation



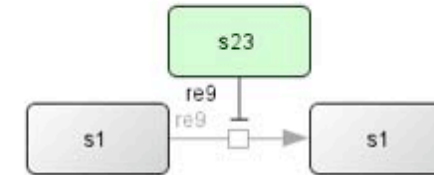
Macro6: ATP_ADG



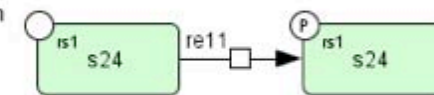
Macro7: Add Catalysis



Macro9: Add Inhibition



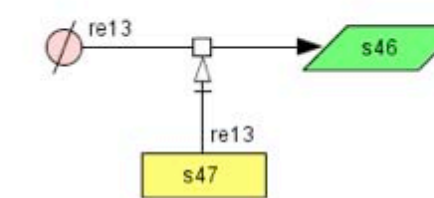
Macro10: Phosphorylation



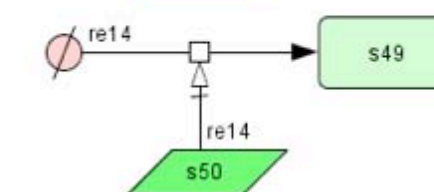
Macro11: Add Phosphate



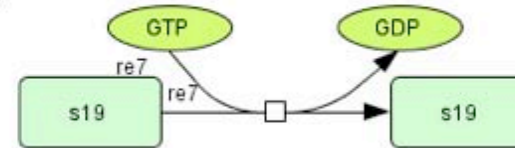
Macro12: Transcription



Macro13: Translation



Macro7: GTP_GDP



Plugin development

- Develop plugin on Eclipse
- Call plugin from [Plugin] menu on CellDesigner

```

private JLabel jLabelY = null;
private JTextField textName = null;
private JTextField textId = null;
private JTextField textX = null;
private JTextField textY = null;
private JPanel jPanel = null;
private JButton jButtonGET = null;
private JButton jButtonADD = null;

public static SamplePlugin plug;

/**
 * This is the default constructor
 */
public SamplePluginDialog(SamplePlugin _plugin) {
    plug = _plugin;
    initialize();
}

public SamplePluginDialog(Frame arg0) throws HeadlessException {
    initialize();
}

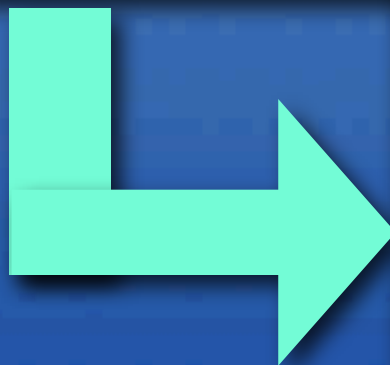
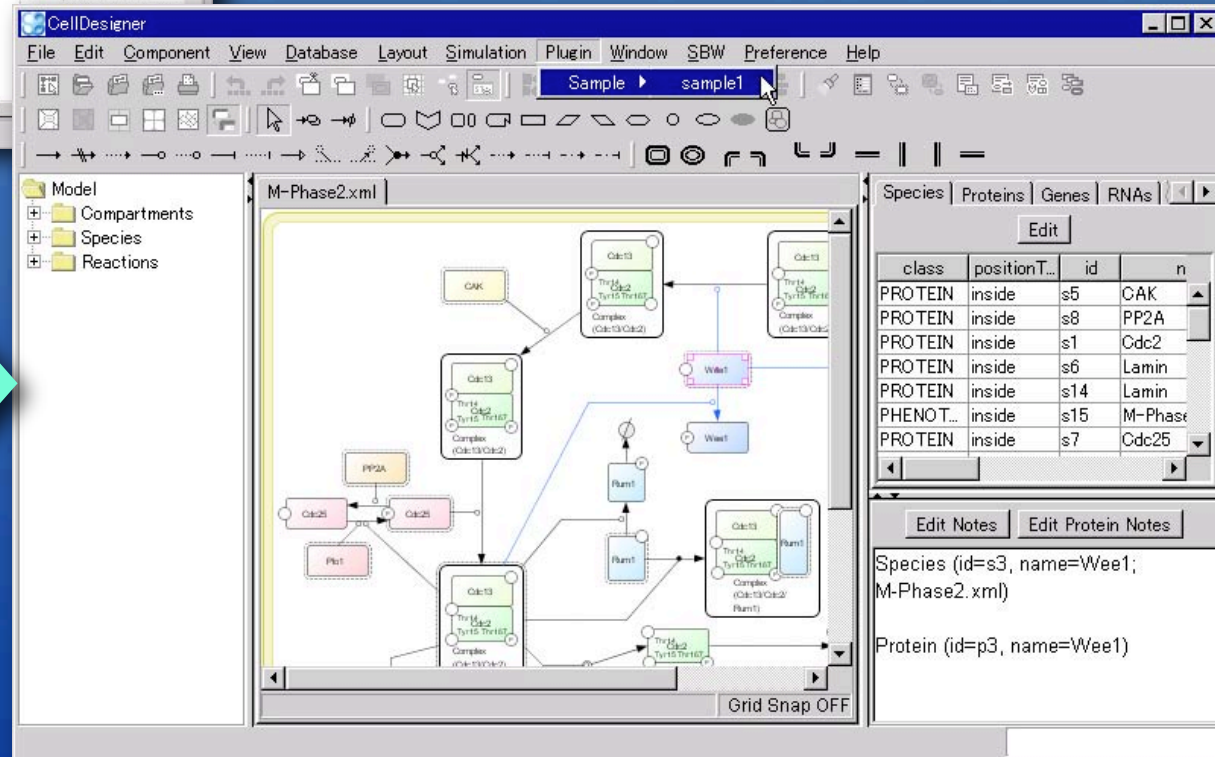
public SamplePluginDialog(Frame arg0, boolean arg1)
    throws HeadlessException {
    initialize();
}
    
```

```

public class SamplePlugin extends CellDesignerPlugin {

    PluginMenuItem item;

    /**
     *
     */
}
    
```



Please download CellDesigner 4.0.1 from

<http://celldesigner.org/>

The screenshot shows the CellDesigner.org website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for home, features, downloads, documents, models, forum, news, links, and contacts. Below this is a menu with options like Features, Download, Quick Tutorial, Documents, Help, Simulation, Model Repository, News, and Links. The main content area is titled "CellDesigner™: A modeling tool of biochemical networks" and includes a "Download CellDesigner" button. A large diagram of a biochemical network is displayed, along with text describing the tool's capabilities and a "CellDesigner 3.2 Released!" announcement. A "Headlines" section on the right lists recent news items, including a tutorial at ICSB-2006, version 3.2 releases, and a Mac OS X bug fix. The footer contains a URL: "http://sbw.kgi.edu/" and a small text "を新規ウィンドウで開く".

Installation



CellDesigner...



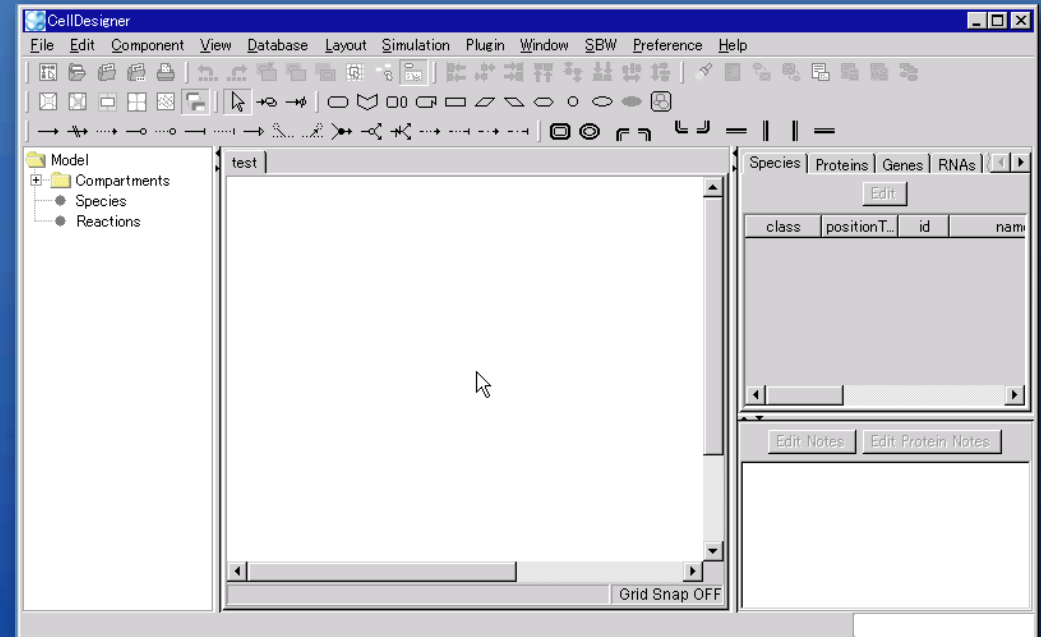
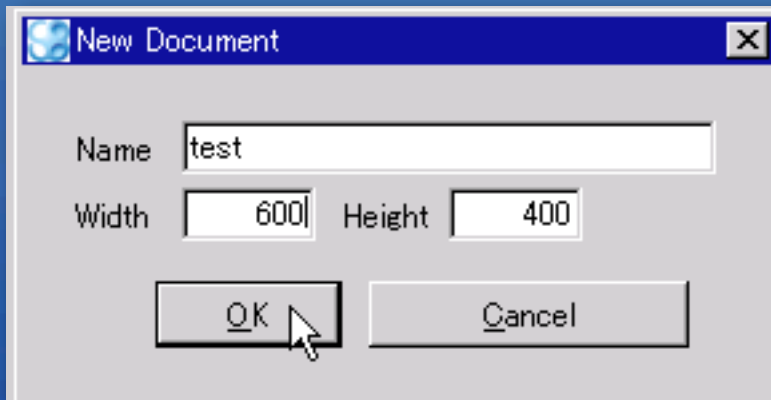
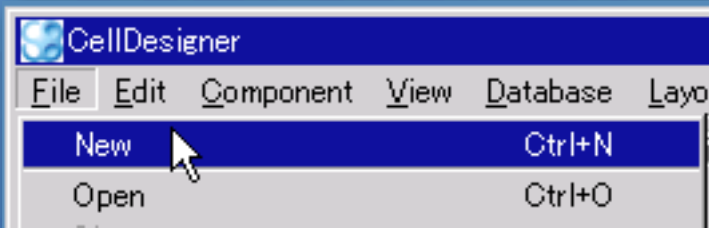
CellDesigner-4.0.1-osx-
installer



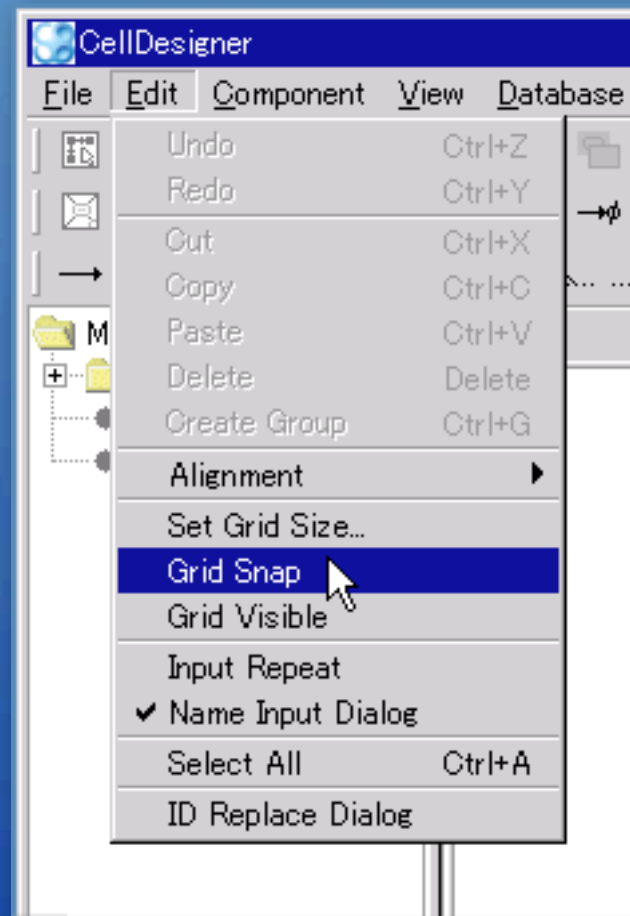
CellDesigner4.
0.1

● Create new model:

● [File] → [New] → input title → [OK]

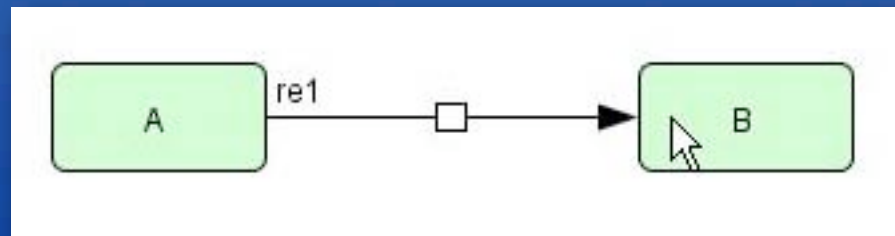
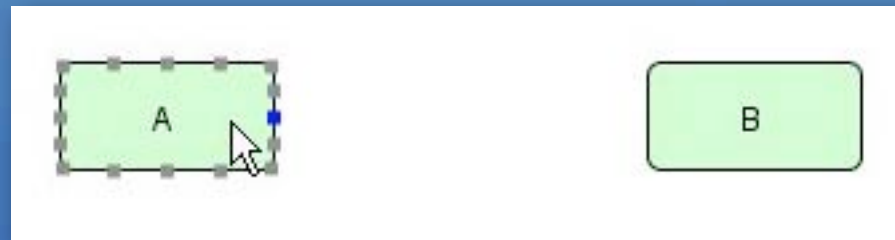


- Enable [Grid Snap] will help you draw your model much easier



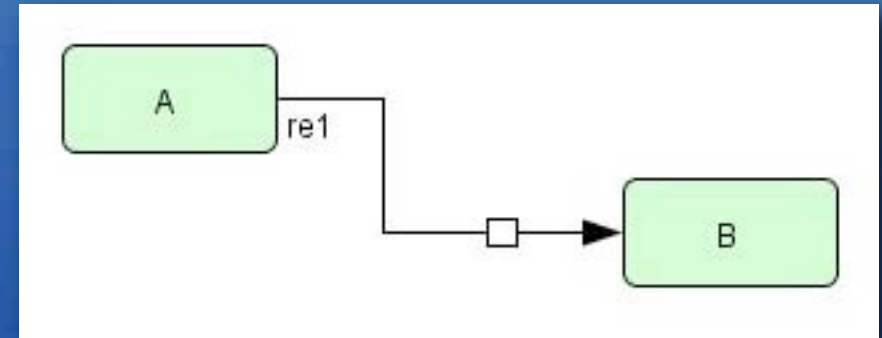
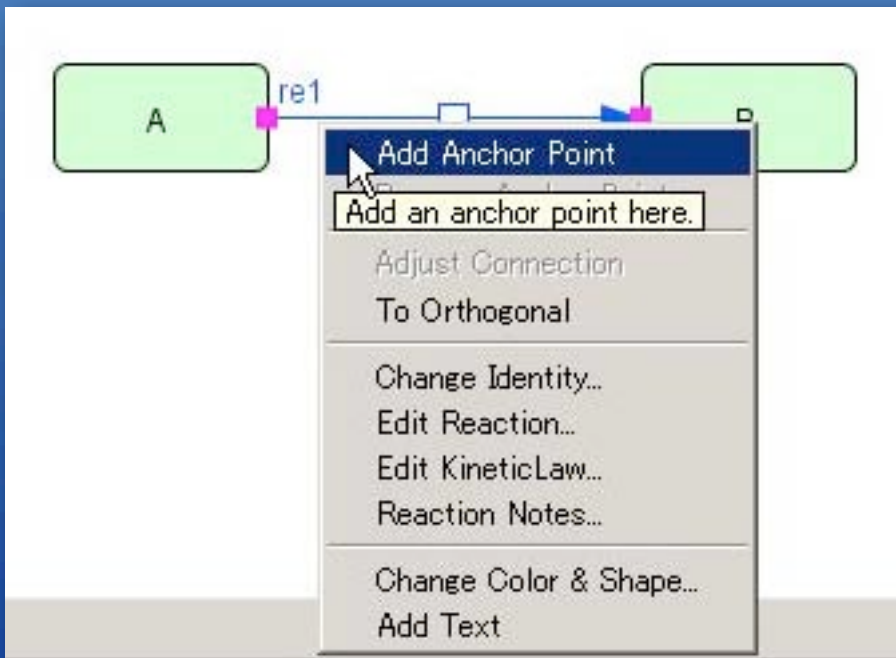
Create Reaction

- Create Protein “A” and “B”
- Draw “State transition” arrow from “A” to “B”



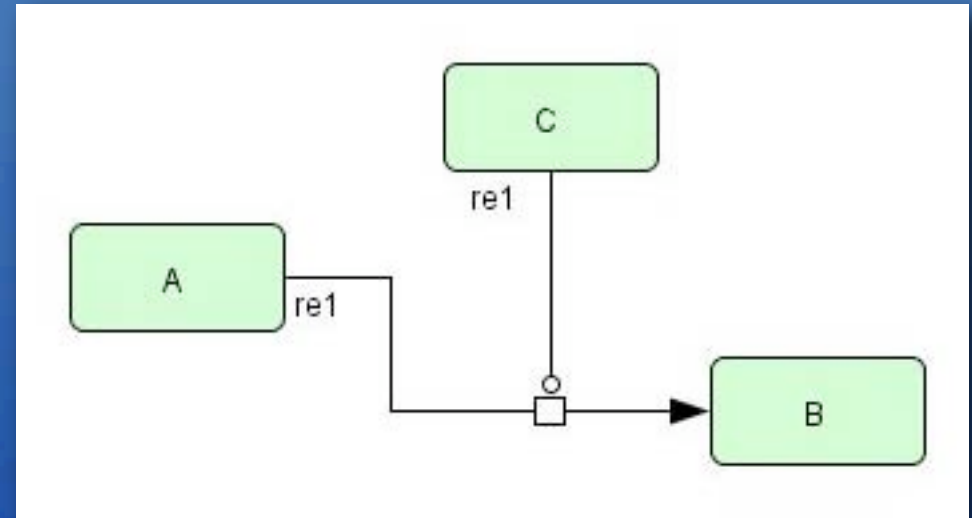
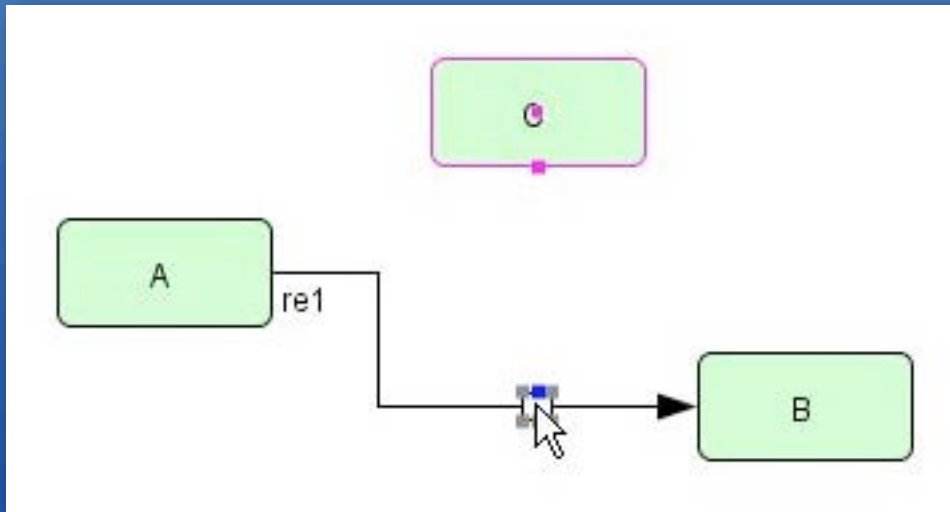
Add Anchor Point

- Add 2 anchor points to reaction
- Drag reaction and anchor point to change its shape



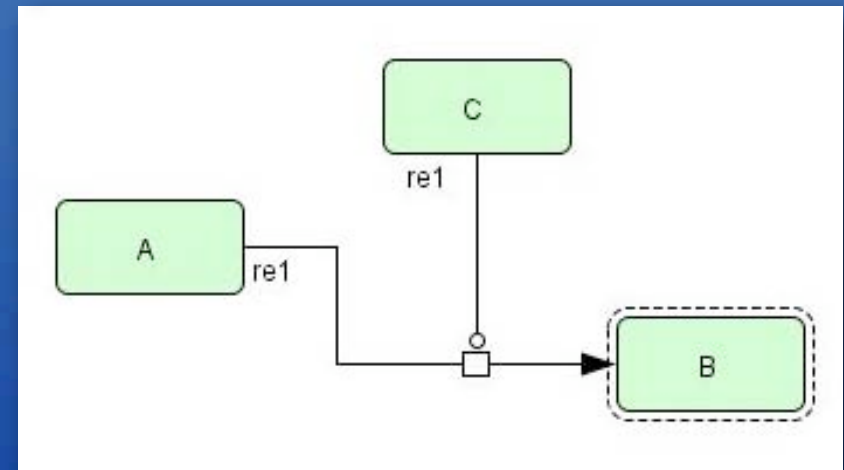
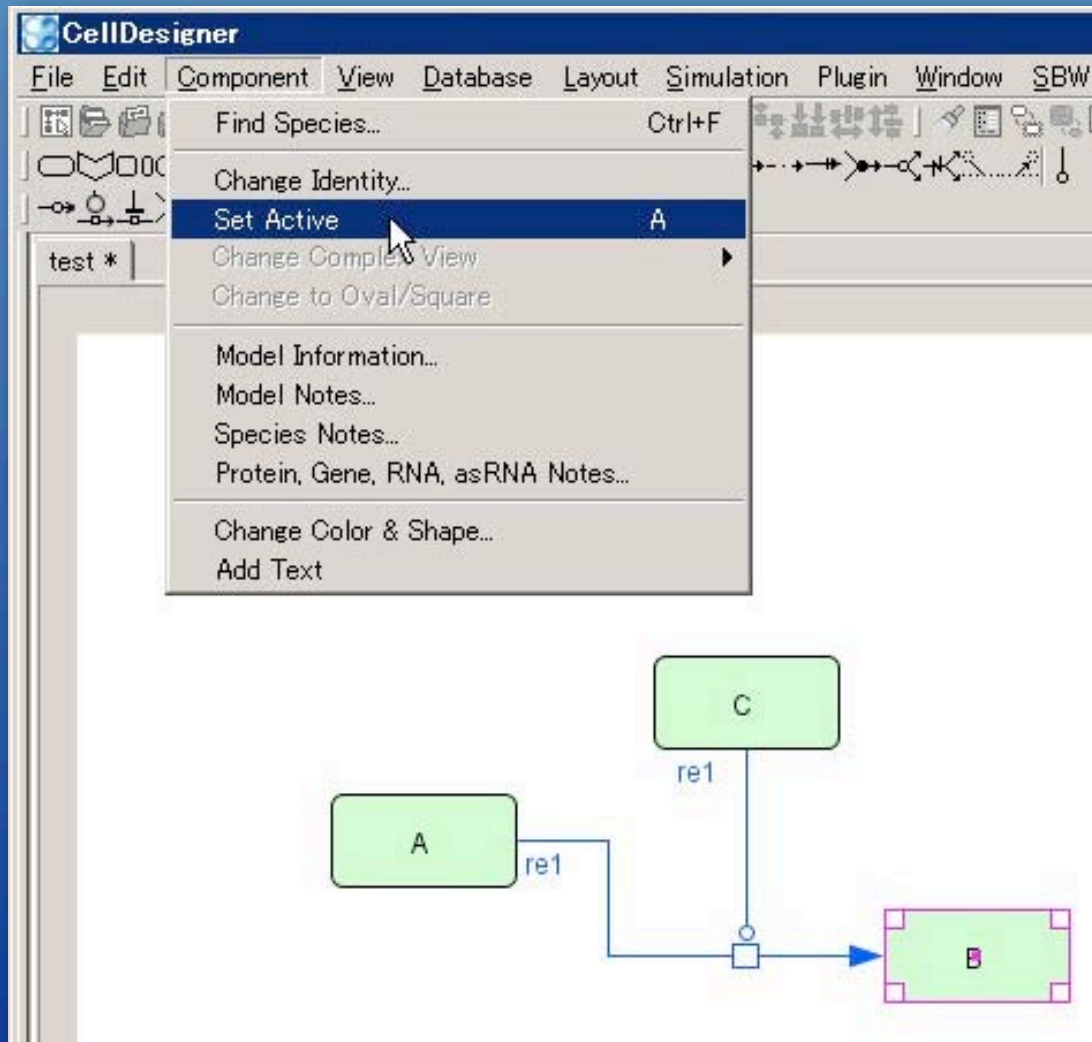
Add Catalysis reaction

- Add Protein “C”
- Add Catalysis reaction from “C” to the reaction



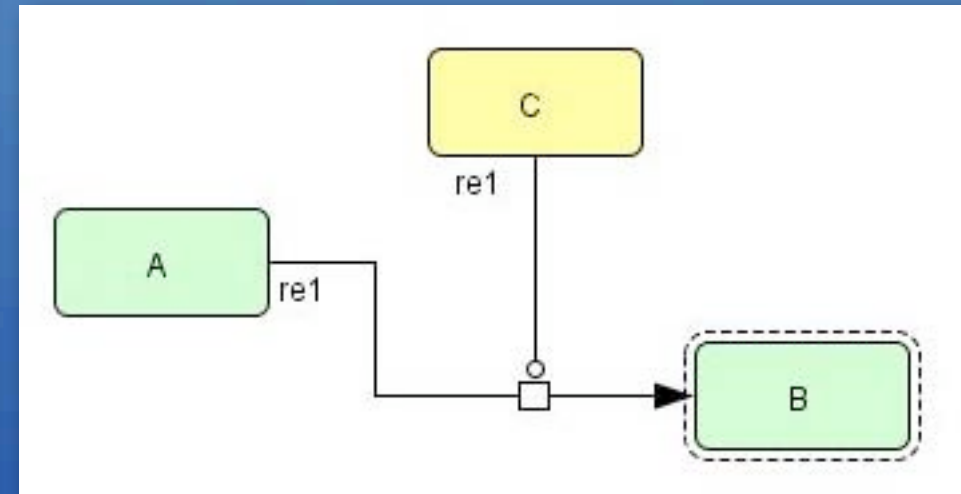
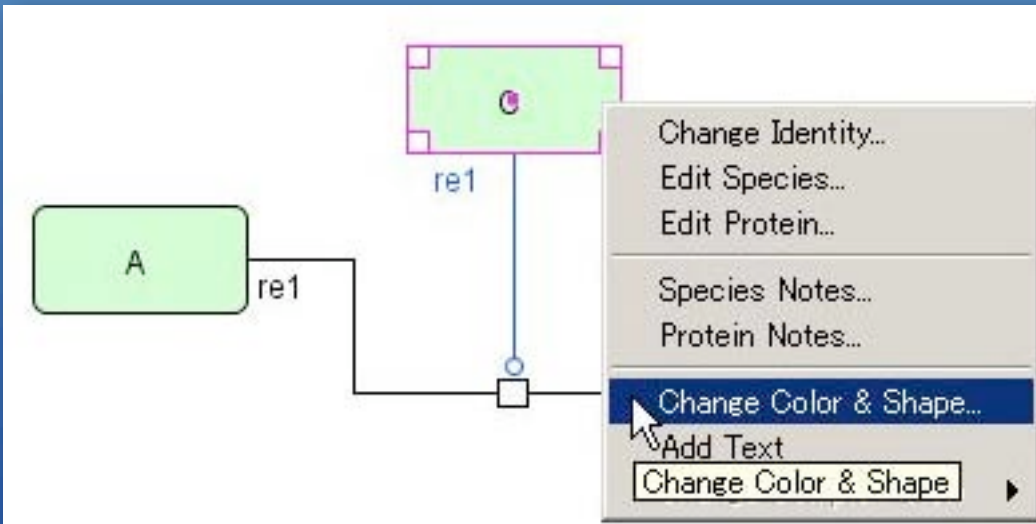
Set Active state

- Select Protein “B”
- [Component] → [Set Active]



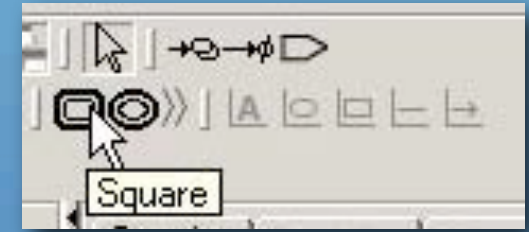
Change Color

- Right click on Protein “C”
- Select [Change Color & Shape...]

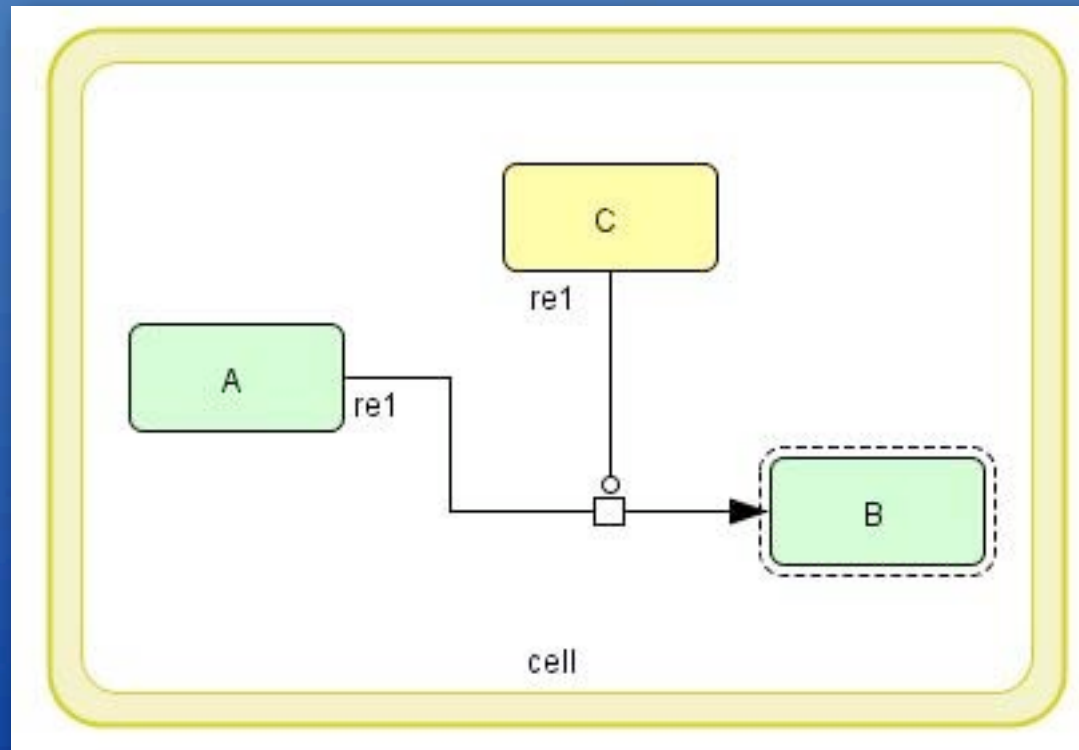


Compartment

- Click [Compartment] icon

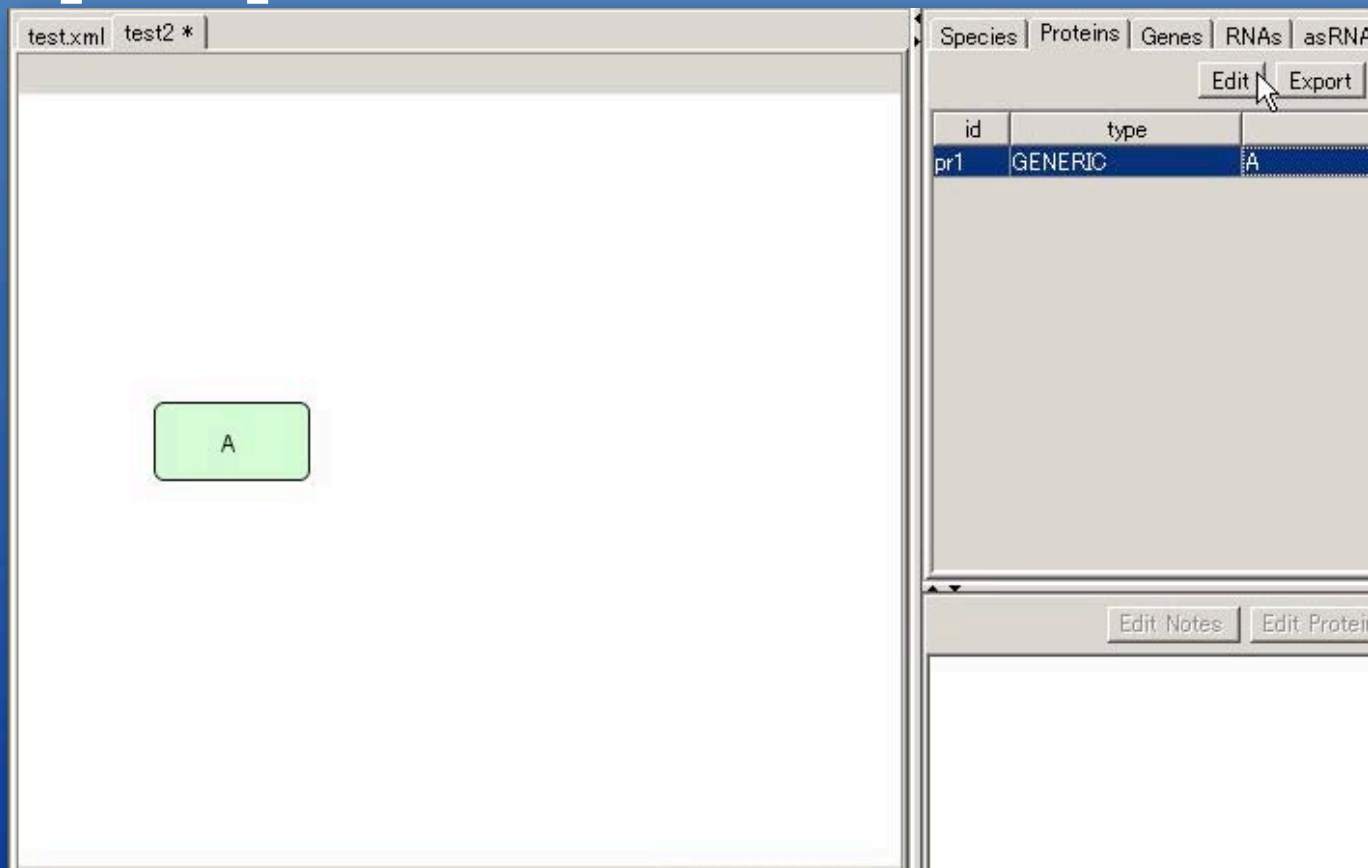


- Drag mouse cursor to specify its area
- Input name of compartment



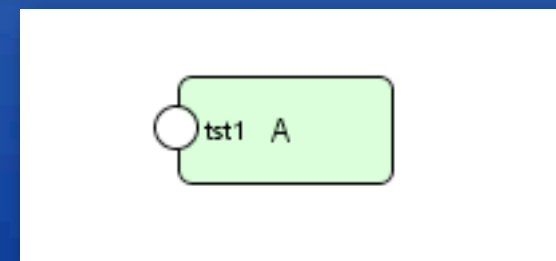
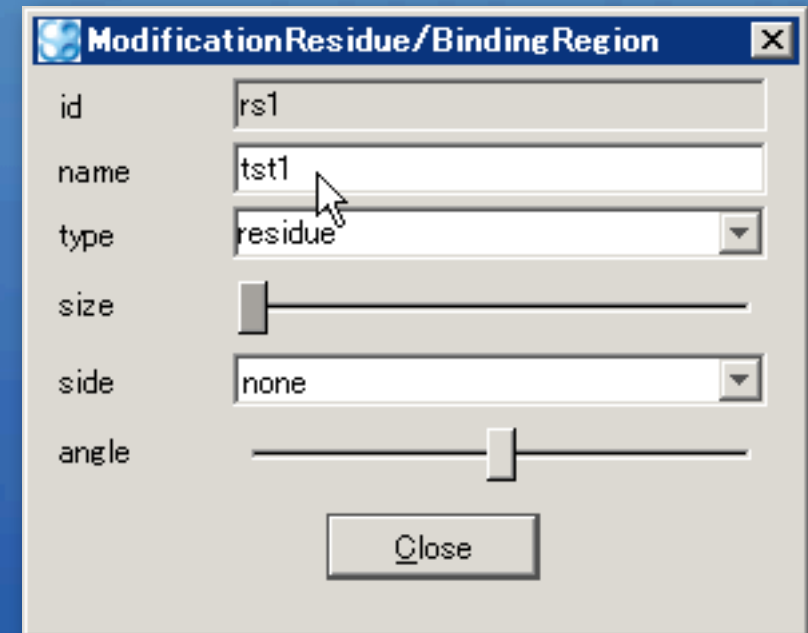
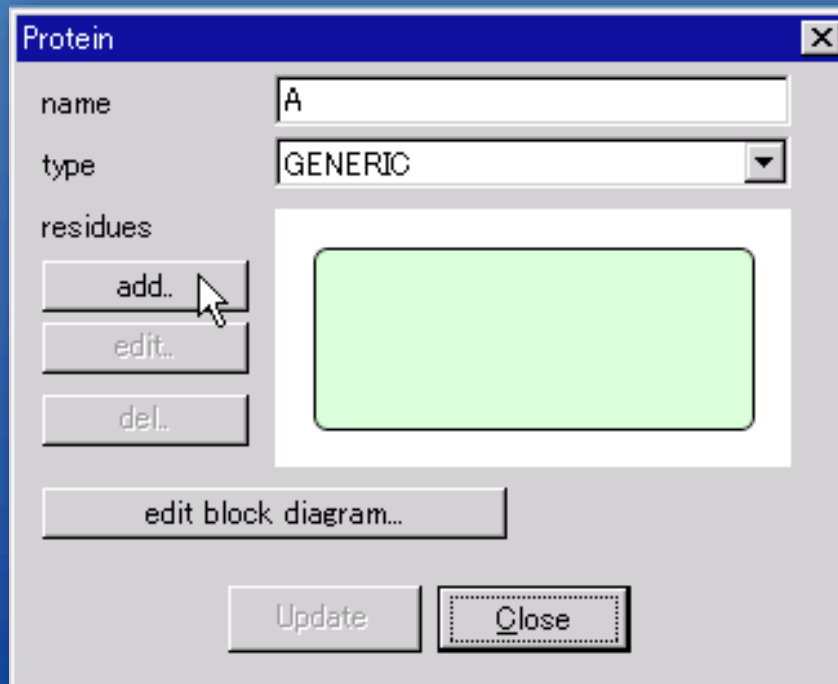
Add Residue to Protein

- Create new model (test2)
- Create Protein “A”
- Select Protein “A” in [Proteins] Tab
- Click [Edit] button



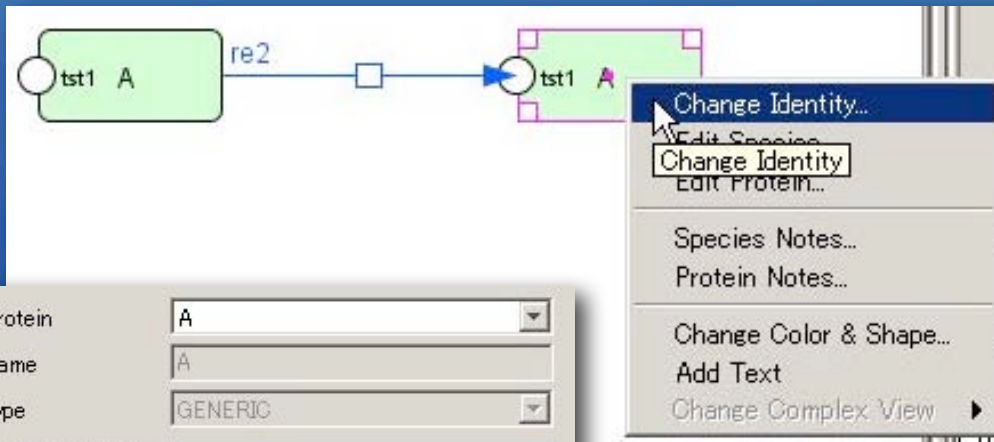
Add Residue to Protein

- Click [add] button on [Protein] dialog
- Input name for the residue (tst1)
- Click [Close] button
- Click [Update] Button



Add Residue to Protein

- Copy & Paste Protein “A” and then draw “State Transition” arrow
- Right Click on “A” (right side) and select [Change Identity...]
- Click residue “tst1” in Dialog
- Select [phosphorylated] in modification



protein: A

name: A

type: GENERIC

residues/regions

add. edit. del.

tst1

residues/regions

add. edit. del.

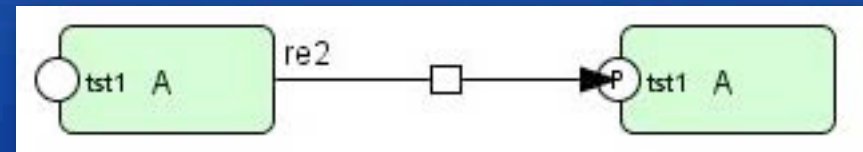
tst1

modification: empty

state: empty

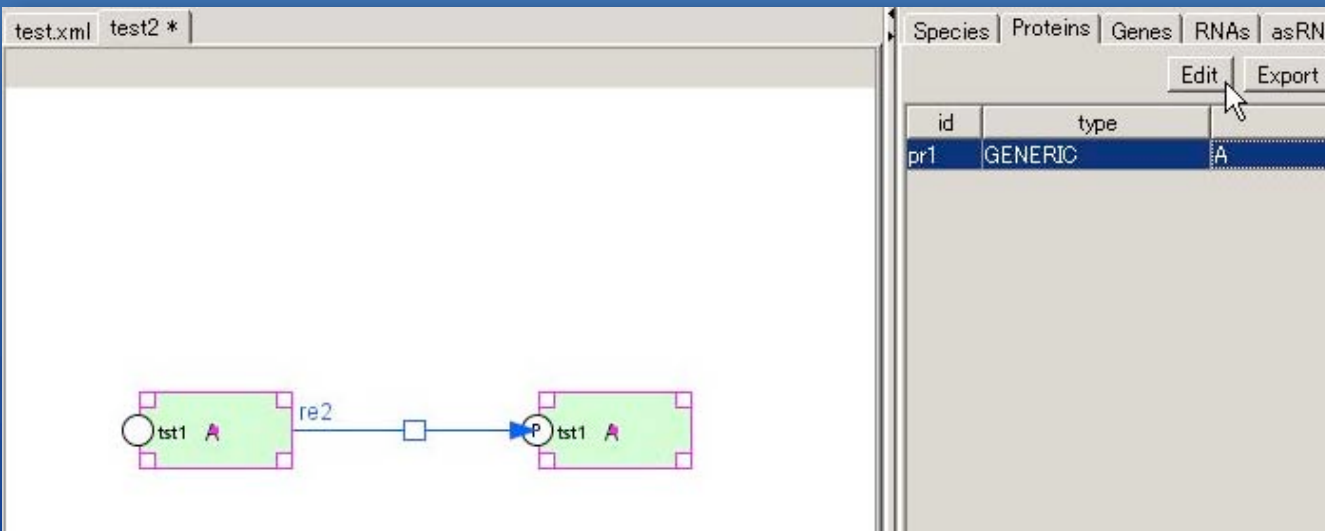
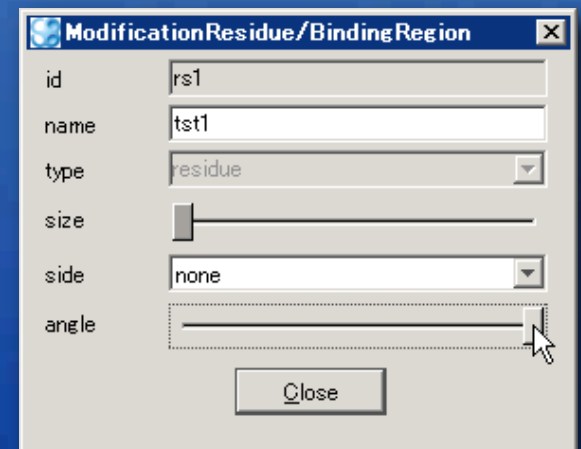
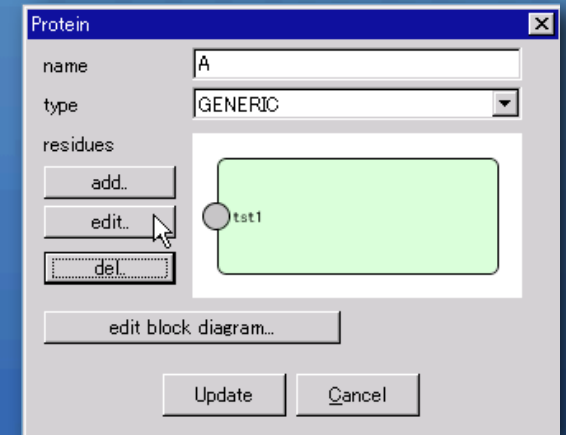
text input: phosphorylated, acetylated, ubiquitinated, methylated, hydroxylated

Apply



Change position of Residue

- Select Protein “A” in [Proteins] Tab
- Click [Edit] button
- Click residue “tst1” in Dialog
- Click [edit] button
- Drag [angle] slidebar



Complex

- Create new model (test3)
- Create Proteins “A” and “B”
- Copy & Paste both “A” and “B”

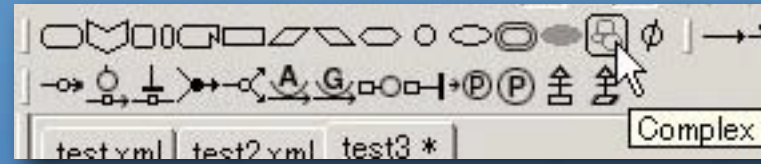
The screenshot shows a software interface with a main workspace and a right-hand panel. The workspace contains four green rounded rectangular buttons arranged in two rows: the top row has two buttons labeled 'A', and the bottom row has two buttons labeled 'B'. A mouse cursor is positioned over the workspace. The right-hand panel has tabs for 'Species', 'Proteins', 'Genes', 'RNAs', and 'as'. The 'Proteins' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

id	type	
pr1	GENERIC	A
pr2	GENERIC	B

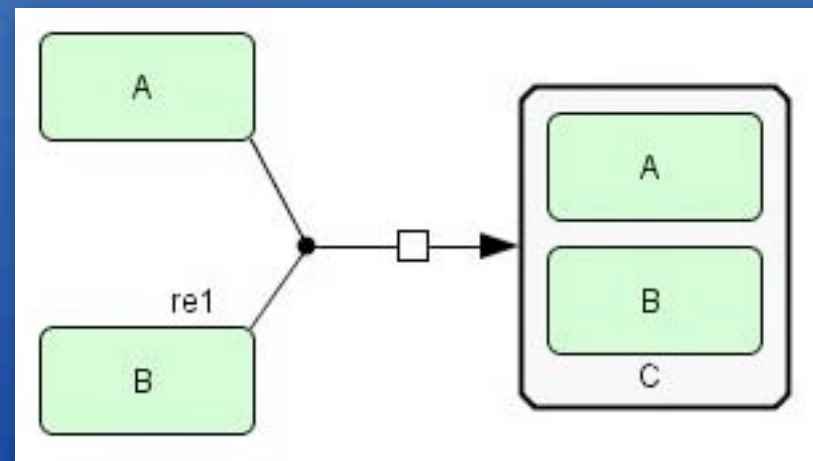
Below the table, there are buttons for 'Edit' and 'Exp'. At the bottom of the panel, there are buttons for 'Edit Notes' and 'Edit P'.

Complex

- Click [Complex] icon and create complex “C”

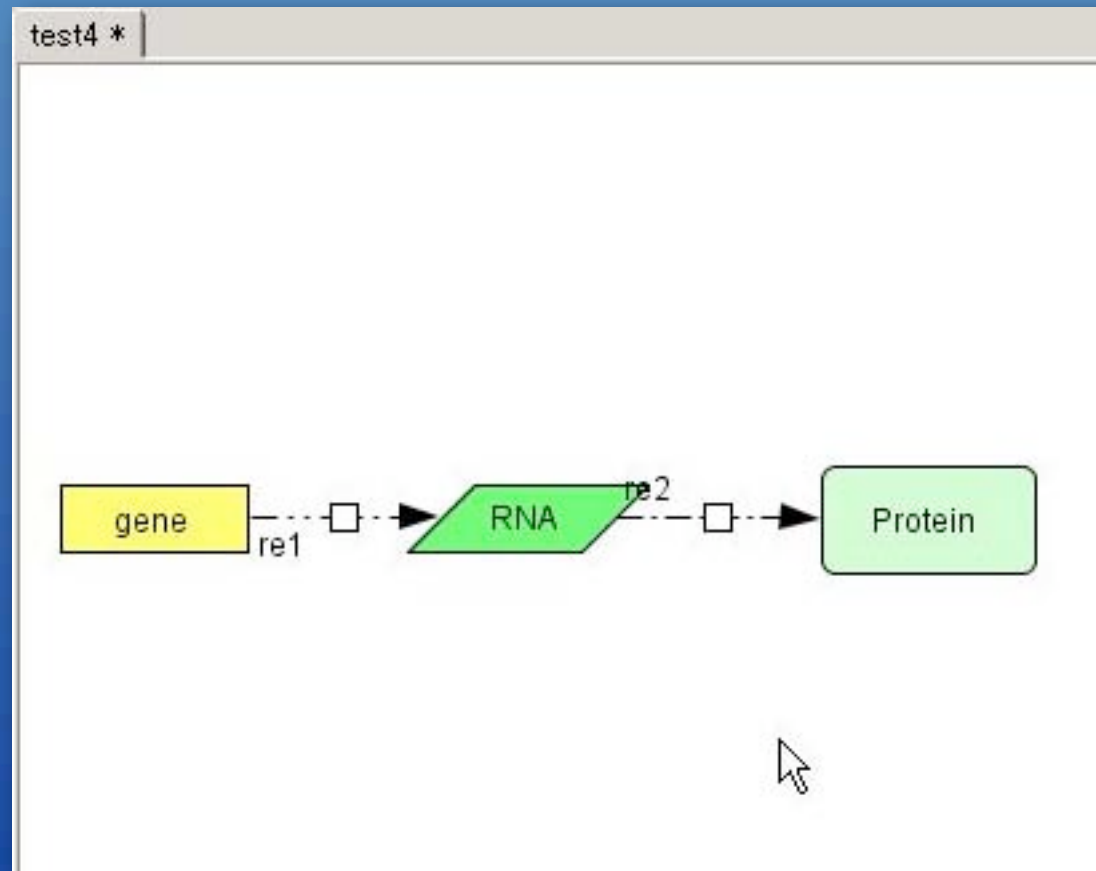


- Drag Protein “A” and “B” into complex C
- Draw “Heterodimer Association” arrow



Gene & RNA

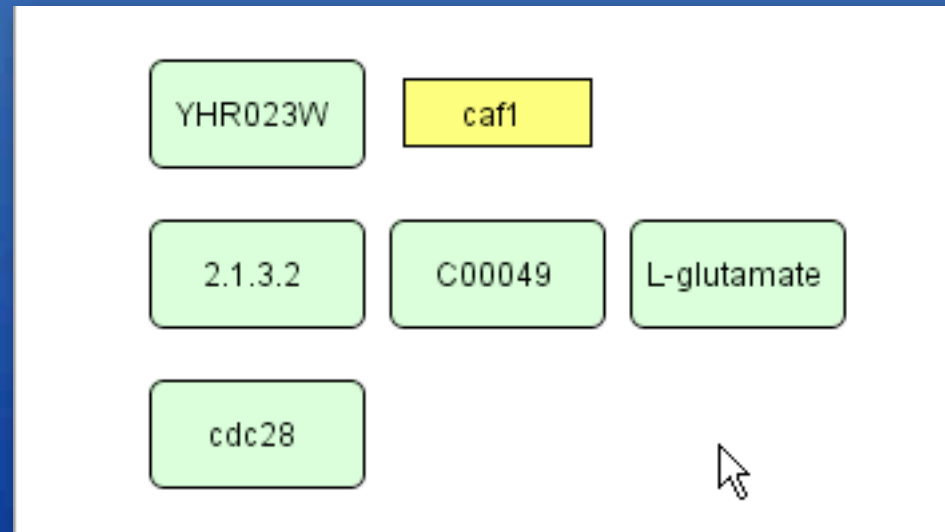
- Create new model (test4)
- Create gene, RNA and Protein
- Draw “Transcription” and “Translation”



See “geneRNA40.xml” for more examples

Database connection

- Search Database by Name:
 - SGD
 - DBGET
 - iHOP
 - Entrez Gene
 - Genome Network Platform



Database connection

- Search Database by Notes:

- PubMed: **PMID: 123456**

- Entrez Gene: **GeneID: 4015**

The screenshot shows a software interface with two main panels. The left panel displays a metabolic pathway diagram with three components: A (green rounded rectangle), B (green rounded rectangle), and LOX (blue rounded rectangle). A reaction arrow labeled 're1' connects A and B, with a small white square above it. The LOX component is positioned below the reaction. The right panel shows a data table with columns 'id', 'type', and 'name'. The table contains three rows: 'pr1' (GENERIC, A), 'pr2' (GENERIC, B), and 'pr3' (GENERIC, LOX). Below the table are buttons for 'Edit Notes', 'Edit Protein Notes', and 'Components Notes'. A tooltip is visible over the 'Components Notes' button, displaying the text: 'Reaction (id=re1, name=, PMID: 123456'. The interface also includes a 'Grid Snap ON' button at the bottom.

id	type	name
pr1	GENERIC	A
pr2	GENERIC	B
pr3	GENERIC	LOX

Reaction (id=re1, name=, PMID: 123456)

Database connection

Search Database by Notes:

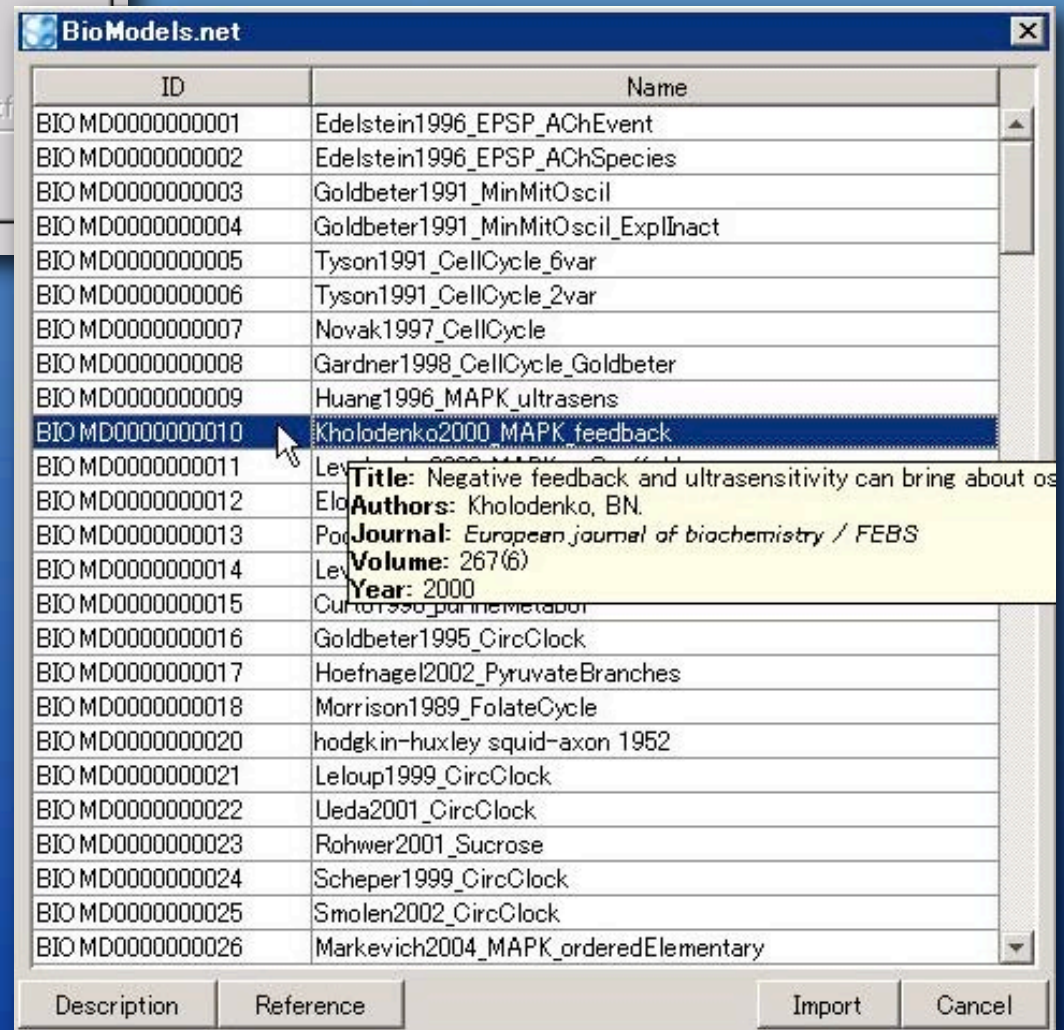
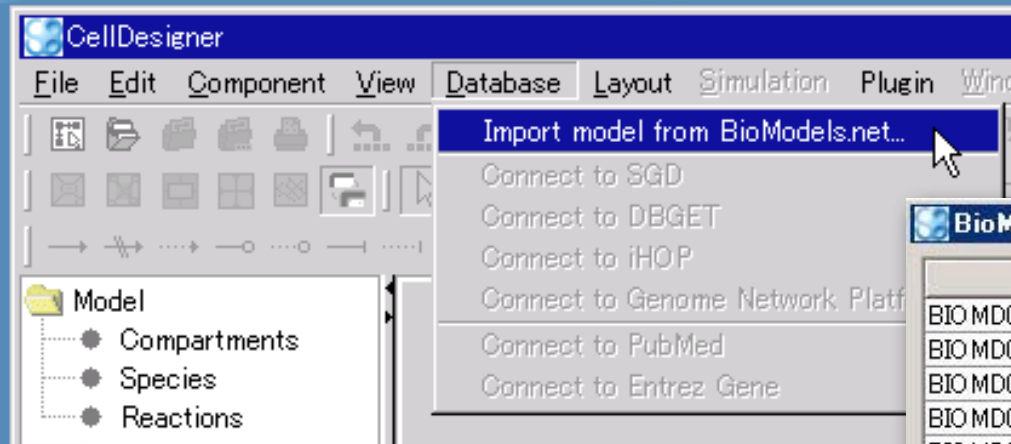
- PubMed: **PMID: 123456**
- Entrez Gene: **GeneID: 4015**

The screenshot shows a software interface with two main panels. The left panel displays a diagram with two green boxes labeled 'A' and 'B'. An arrow labeled 're1' points from box A to box B, with a small white square on the arrow. Below this, a blue box labeled 'LOX' is shown with red corner handles, indicating it is being edited or positioned. The right panel features a tabbed interface with tabs for 'Species', 'Proteins', 'Genes', 'RNAs', 'asRNAs', and 'Reactions'. The 'Proteins' tab is active, showing a table with columns 'id', 'type', and 'name'. The table contains three rows: 'pr1' (GENERIC, A), 'pr2' (GENERIC, B), and 'pr3' (GENERIC, LOX), with the third row highlighted. Below the table are buttons for 'Edit' and 'Export'. At the bottom of the right panel, there are buttons for 'Edit Notes' and 'Edit Protein Notes', and a text area containing the following information:

```
Species (id=s3, name=LOX; test5)
Protein (id=pr3, name=LOX)
GeneID: 4015
```

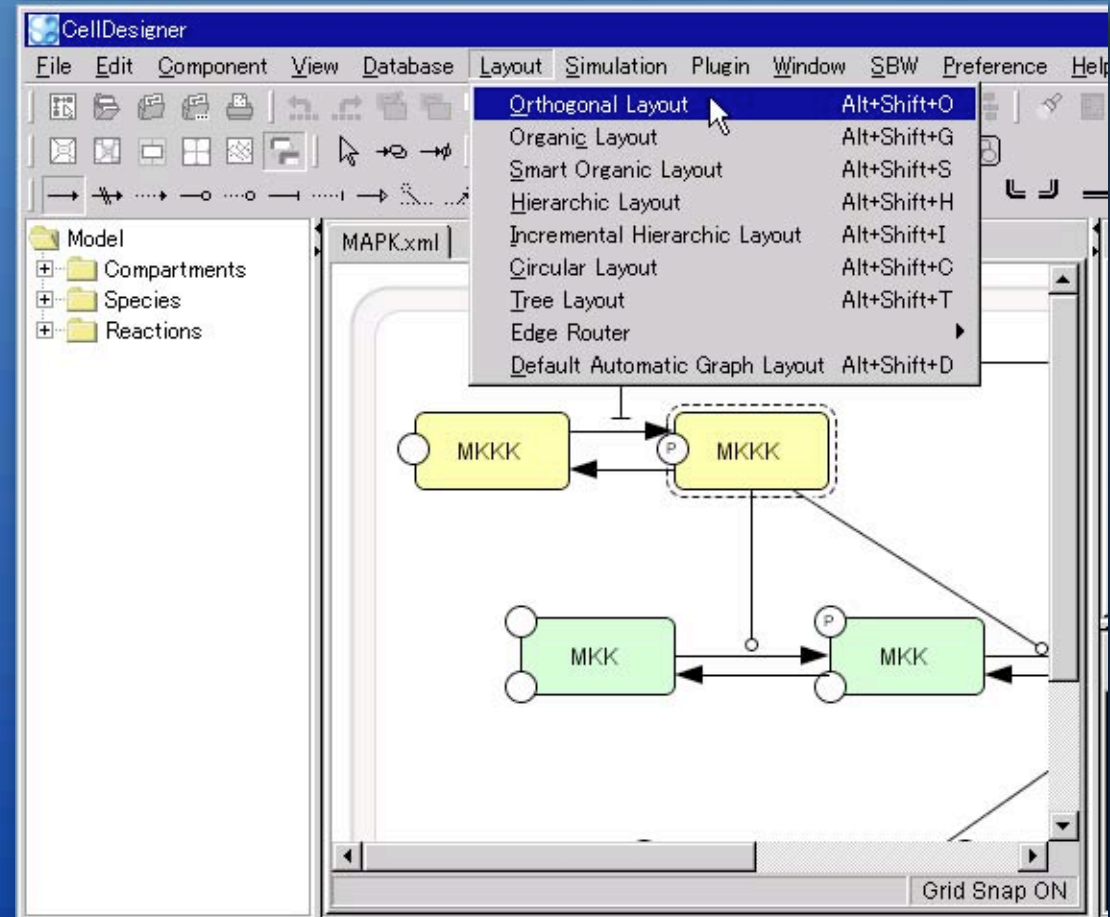
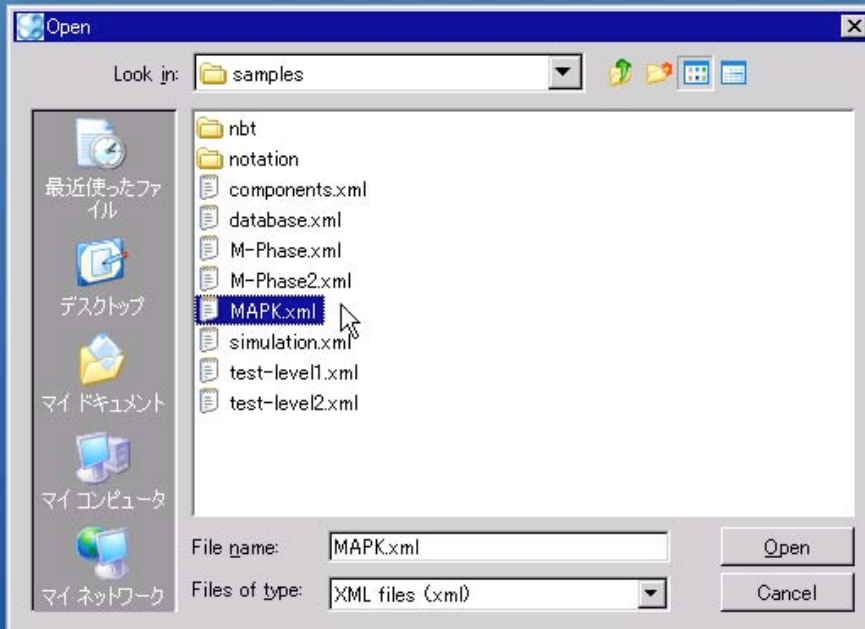
The bottom status bar of the interface indicates 'Grid Snap ON'.

Import model from BioModels.net

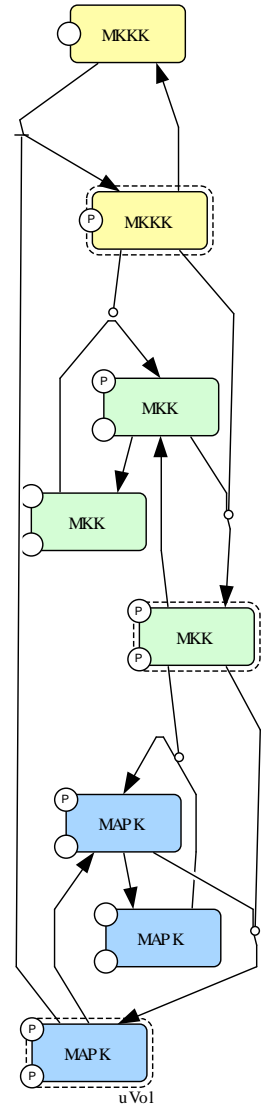
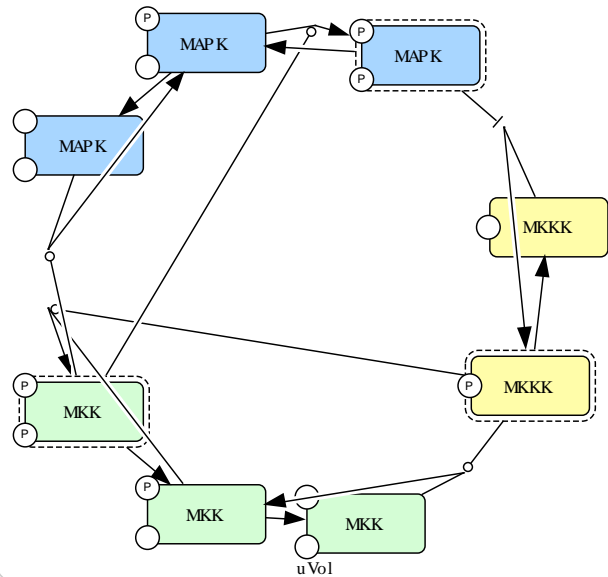
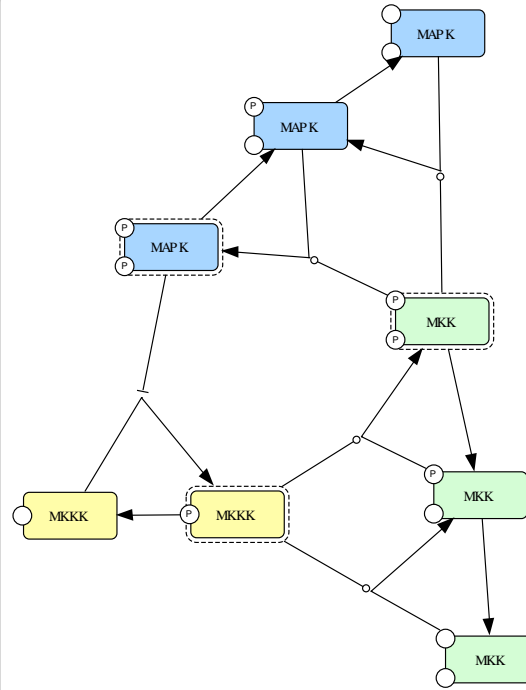
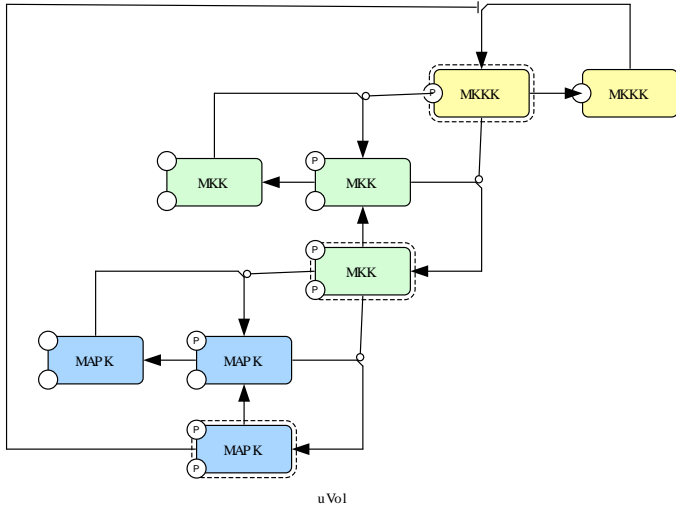


Auto layout

- [File] → [Open] → samples/**MAPK.xml**
- [Layout] → [Orthogonal Layout]

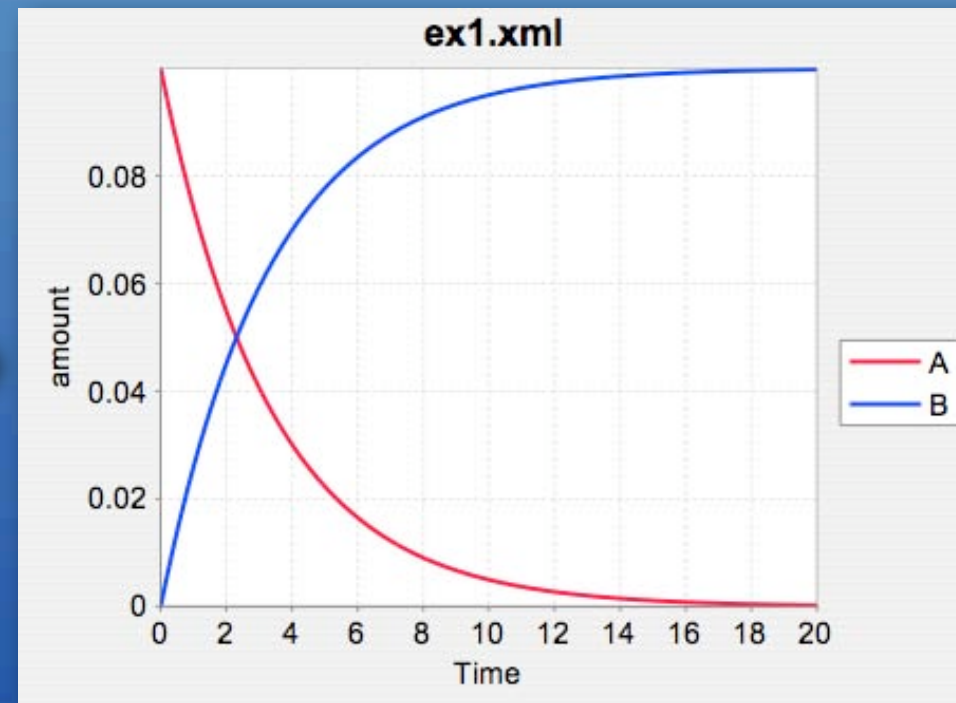
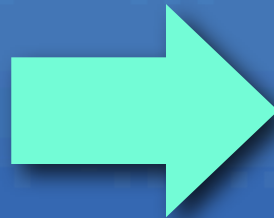
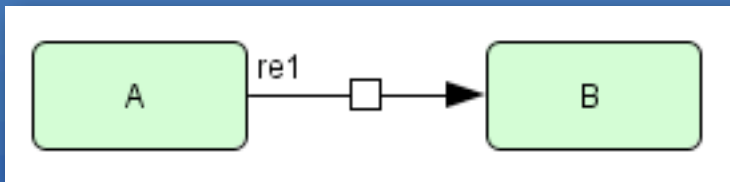


Auto layout



Simulation (ex1)

- Create following biochemical reaction
- Click [Simulation] → [ControlPanel] and call SBML ODE Solver



$$d[B]/d[t] = k * [A]$$

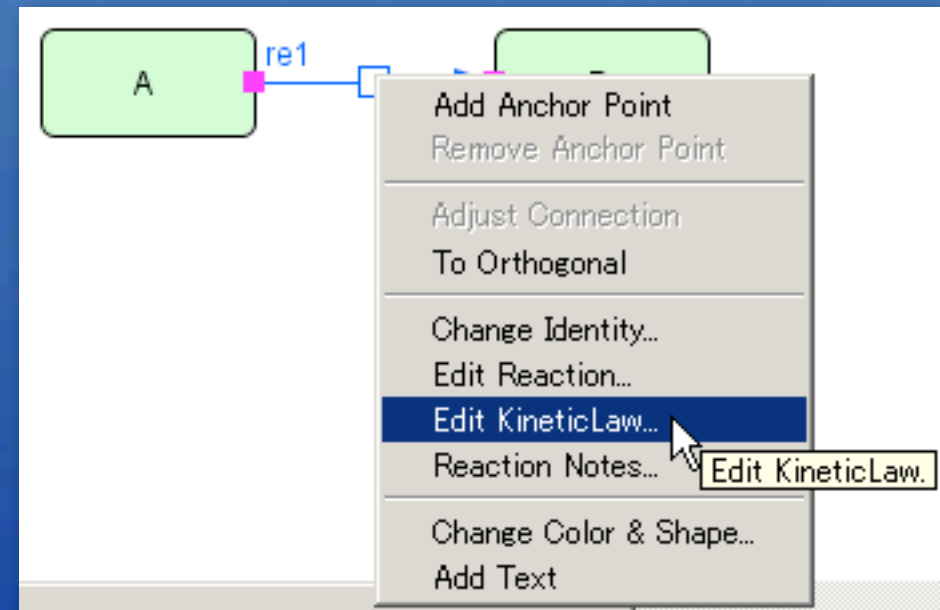
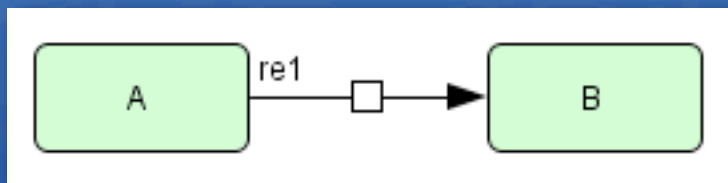
$$k = 0.3$$

$$A = 0.1$$

$$B = 0$$

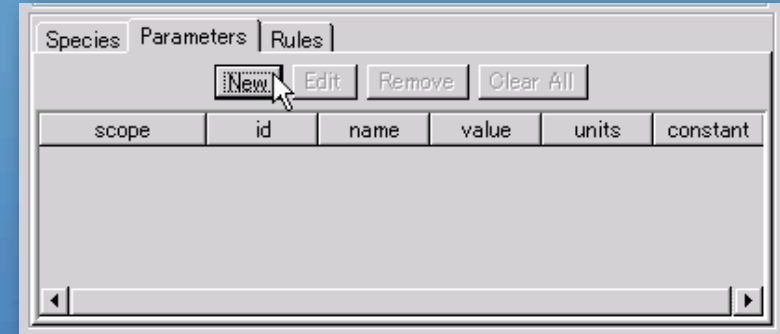
Simulation (ex1)

- Create new model (ex1)
- Create reaction
- Right click on the reaction and select [Edit KineticLaw...]



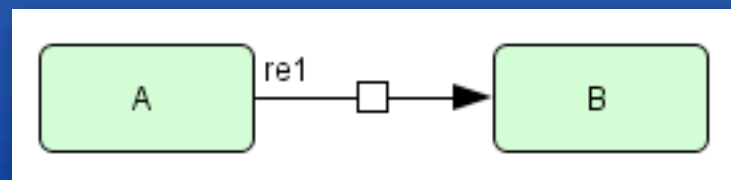
Simulation (ex1)

- Click [New] button on [Parameters] tab



- Input values as follows:

- id: **k**
- name: **k**
- value: **0.3**



$$d[B]/d[t] = k * [A]$$

$$k = 0.3$$

$$A = 0.1$$

$$B = 0$$

Simulation (ex1)

- Select parameter “k”
- Click top most text field
- Click [copy] button
- Click [*] button
- Select Protein “A”
- Click top most text field
- Click [copy] button

$$d[B]/d[t] = k * [A]$$

k = 0.3
A = 0.1
B = 0

The screenshot shows the KineticLaw software interface. The 'math' field contains the rate law $k*s1$. The 'SelectedReaction' diagram shows a reaction from species s1 (A) to species s2 (B). The 'Predefined Functions' list includes 'NonPredefinedFunction', 'Mass_Action_Kinetics', and 'Irreversible_Simple_Michaelis-Menten'. The 'Parameters' table is as follows:

scope	id	name	value	units	constant
local:Reaction(r...	k	k	0.3		true

Simulation (ex1)

- Double click [initialQuantity] column for Protein "A"

MAPK.xml ex1 *

Species Proteins Genes RNAs asRNAs Rea

Edit Export

compart...	positionT...	quantity t...	initialQuantity	st
default	inside	Amount	0.0	
default	inside	Amount	0.0	

Edit Notes Edit Protein Notes

Species (id=s1, name=A; ex1)

Protein (id=pr1, name=A)

- Set value as **0.1**

$$d[B]/d[t] = k * [A]$$

$$k = 0.3$$

$$A = 0.1$$

$$B = 0$$

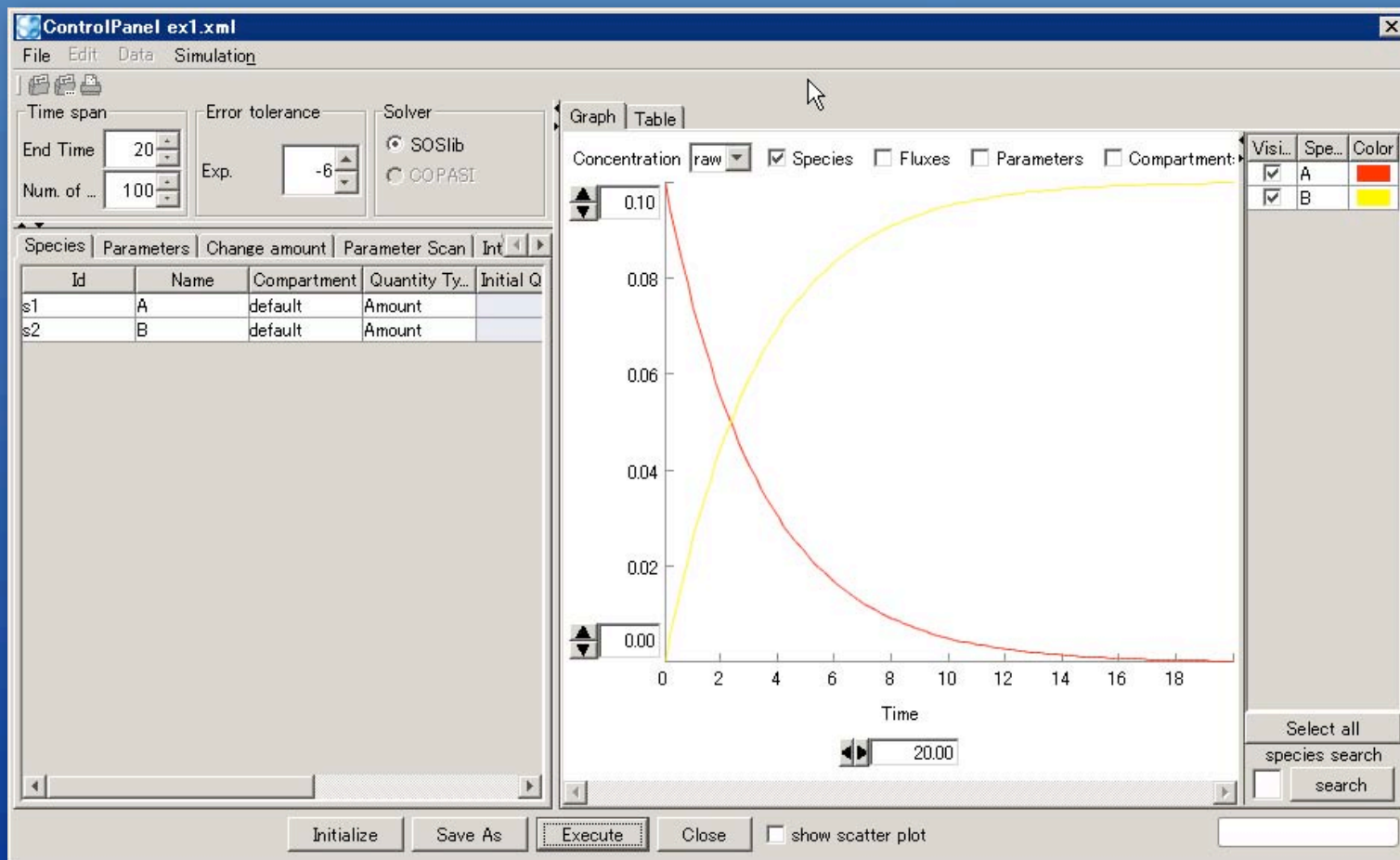
Simulation (ex1)

- Click [Simulation] → [ControlPanel]
- Set [End Time] to 20
- Click [Execute] button

Time span

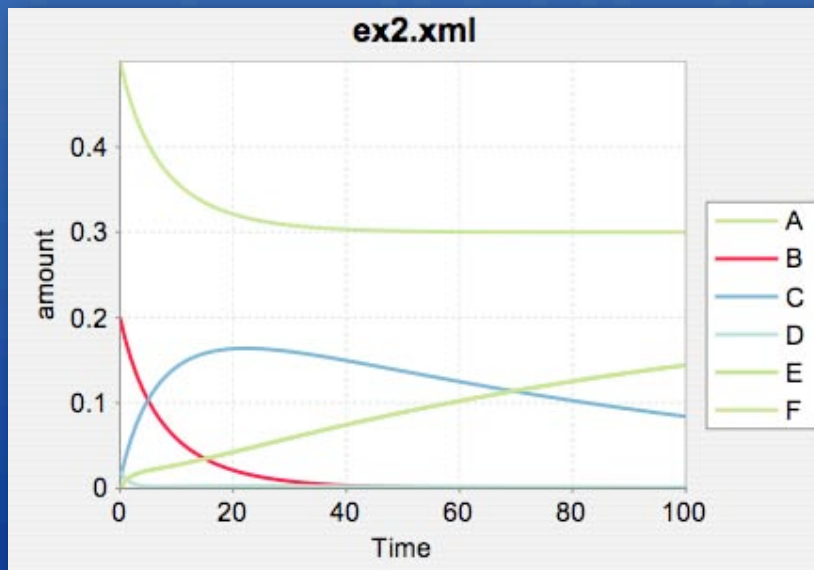
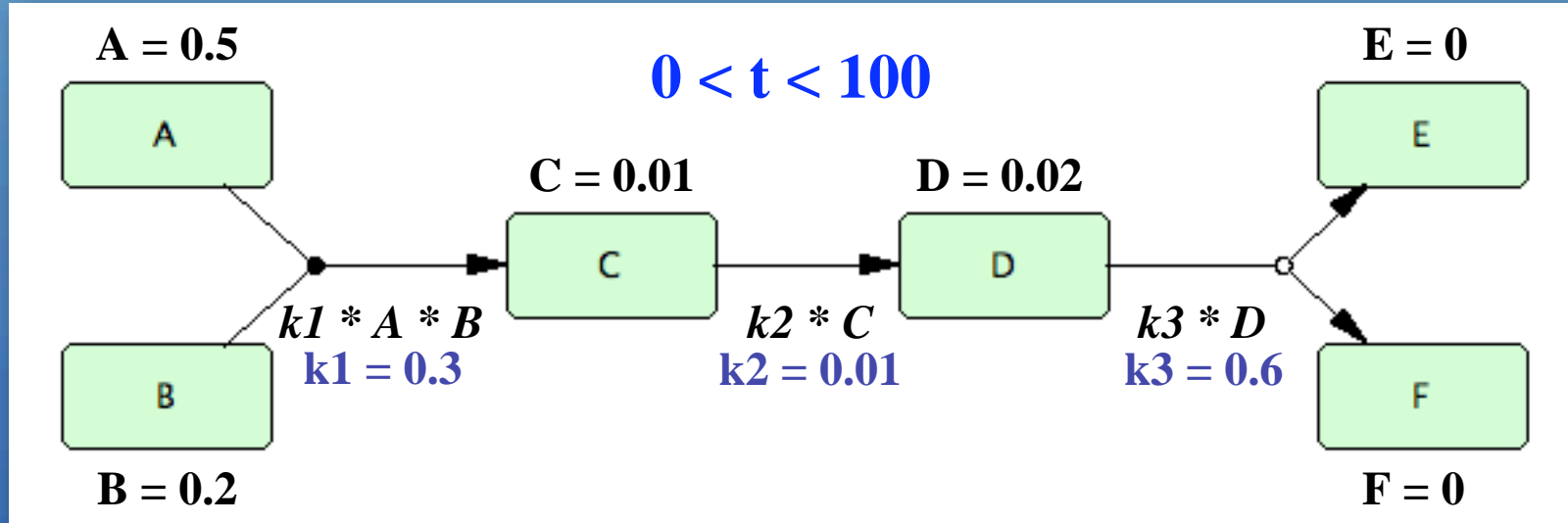
End Time

Num. of Points



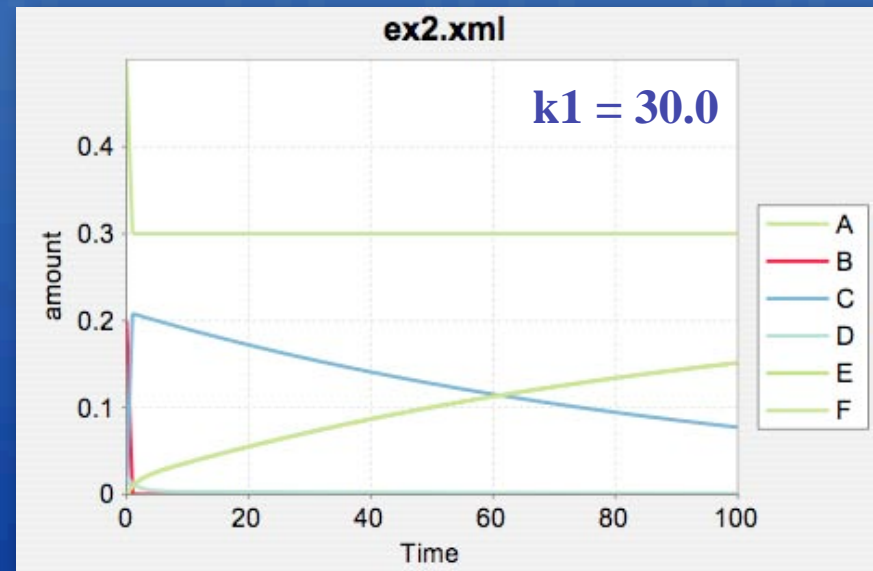
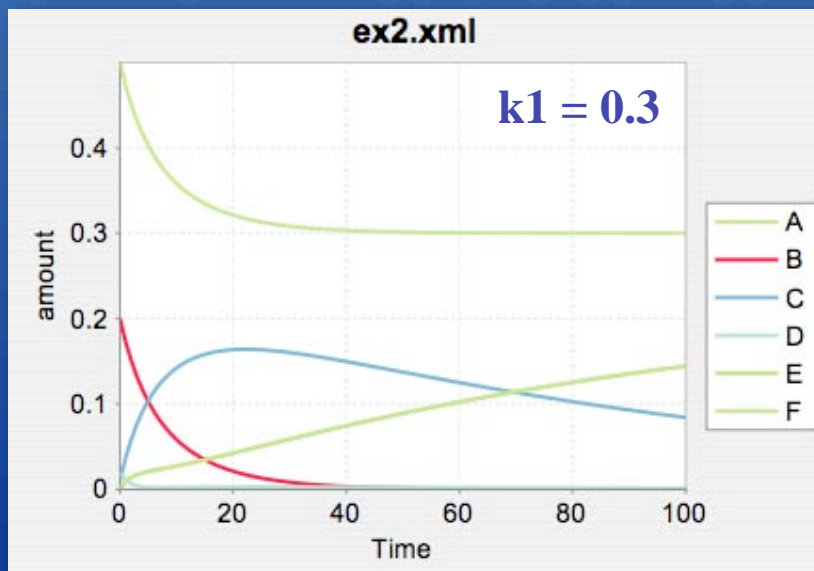
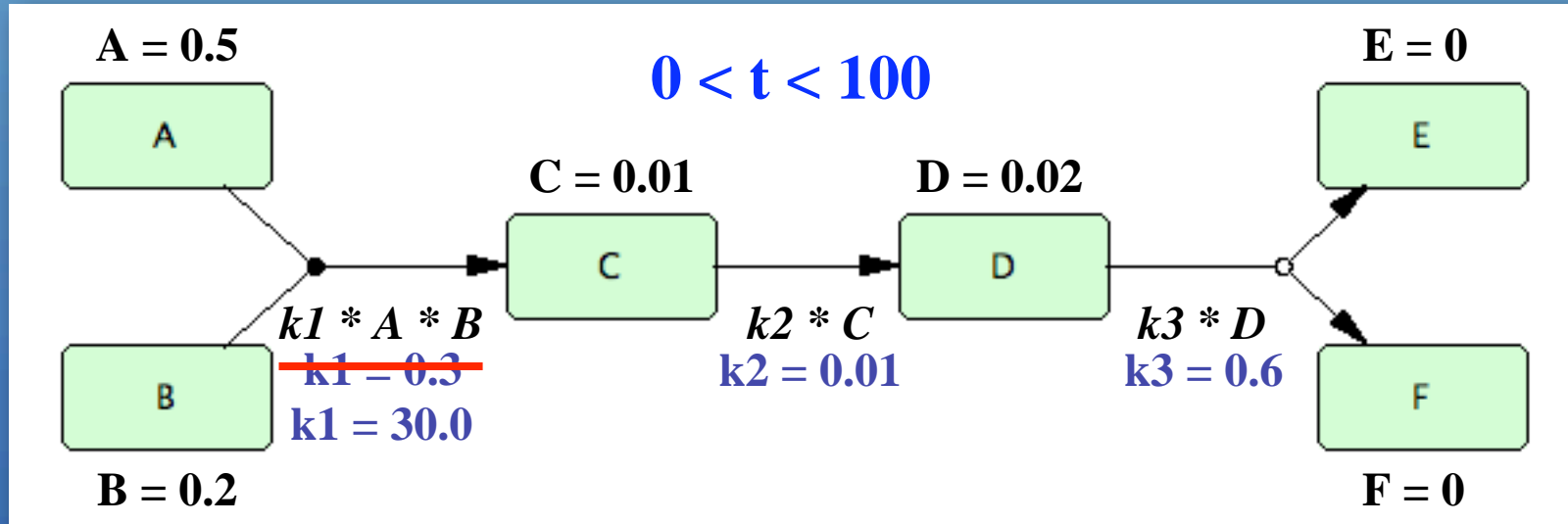
Simulation (ex2)

- Create following biochemical reactions
- Execute simulation from [ControlPanel]



Simulation (ex2)

Change parameter k_1 to 30.0



Simulation (ex2)

- Click [Parameters] tab
- Double click [Value] column for k1
- Change parameter k1 to **30.0**

ControlPanel lesson2_1.xml

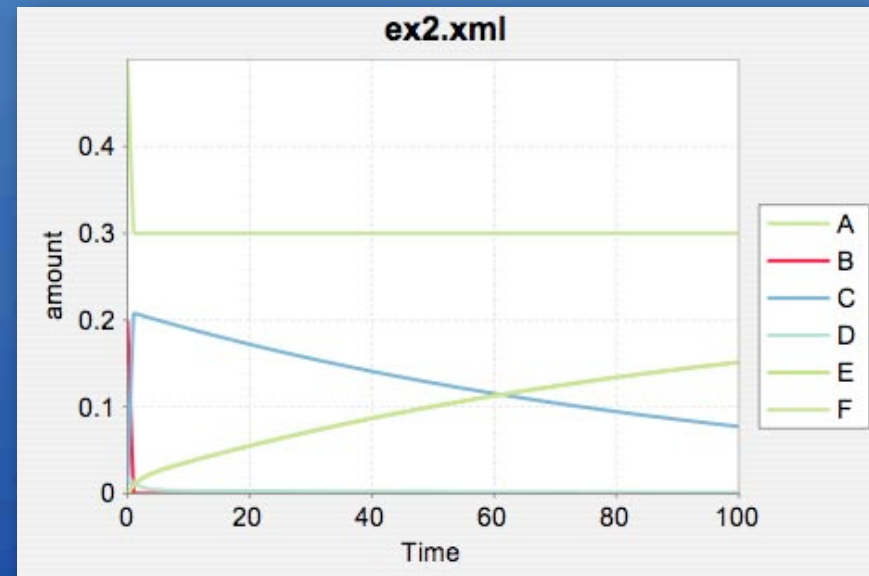
File Edit Data Simulation

Time span: End Time 100, Num. of ... 100

Error tolerance: Exp. -6

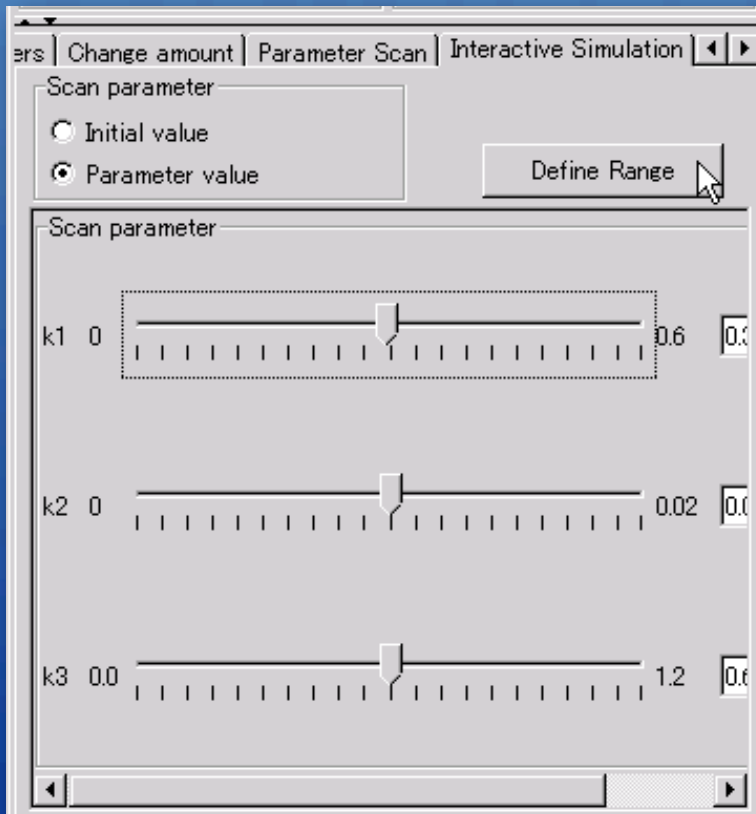
Solver: SOSlib, COPASI

Scope	Id	Name	Value	Unit
local:Reactio...	k1		0.30	
local:Reactio...	k2		0.01	
local:Reactio...	k3		0.60	



Simulation (ex2)

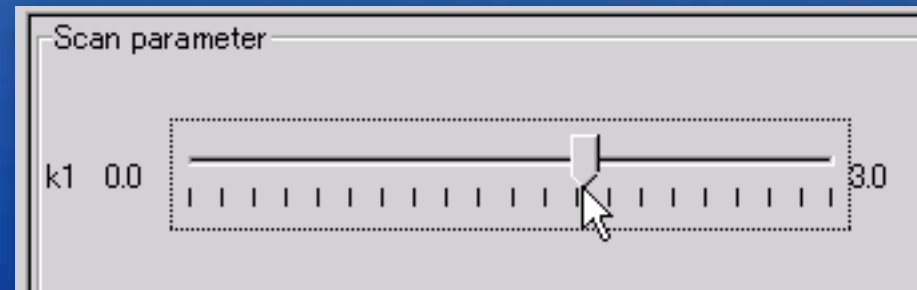
- Click [Interactive Simulation] tab
- Click [Parameter value] radio button
- Click [Define Range] button
- Click [Max] column for k1 and set value as **3.0**



Define Slider Range

Id	Min	Max	Current
k1	0.0	3.00	0.30
k2	0.0	0.02	0.01
k3	0.0	1.20	0.60

Drag sliderbar for k1



Plugin development



Plugin development

- Develop plugin on Eclipse
- Call plugin from [Plugin] menu on CellDesigner

```

private JLabel jLabelY = null;
private JTextField textName = null;
private JTextField textId = null;
private JTextField textX = null;
private JTextField textY = null;
private JPanel jPanel = null;
private JButton jButtonGET = null;
private JButton jButtonADD = null;

public static SamplePlugin plug;

/**
 * This is the default constructor
 */
public SamplePluginDialog(SamplePlugin _plugin) {
    plug = _plugin;
    initialize();
}

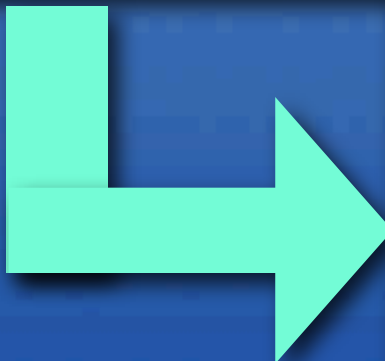
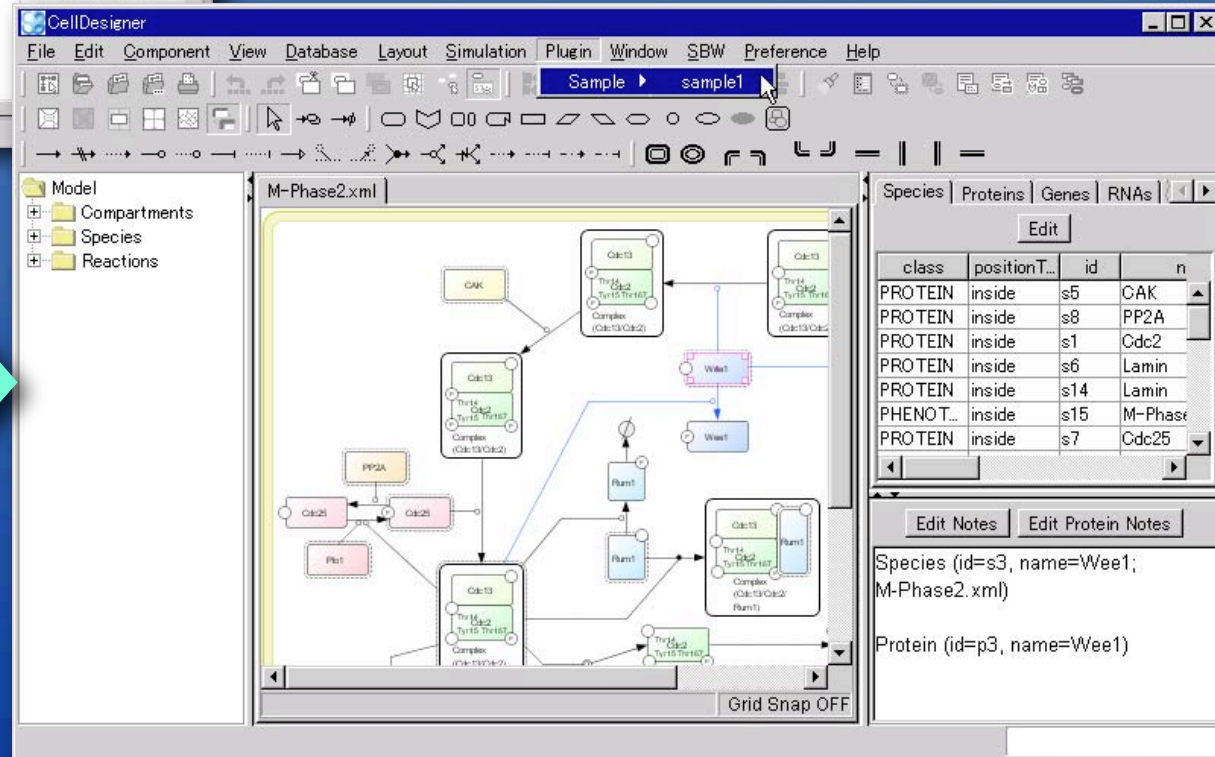
public SamplePluginDialog(Frame arg0) throws HeadlessException {
    initialize();
}

public SamplePluginDialog(Frame arg0, boolean arg1)
    throws HeadlessException {
    initialize(arg0, arg1);
}

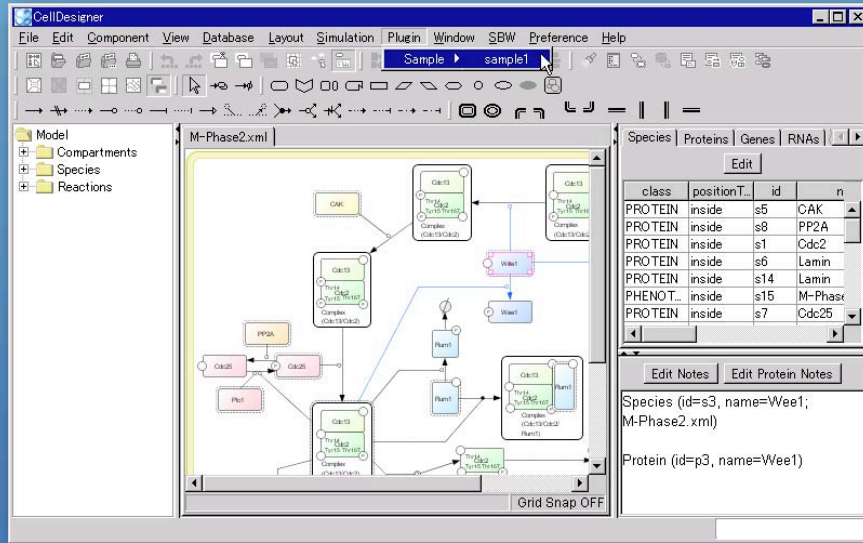
public class SamplePlugin extends CellDesignerPlugin {

    PluginMenuItem item;

    /**
     *
     */
}
    
```



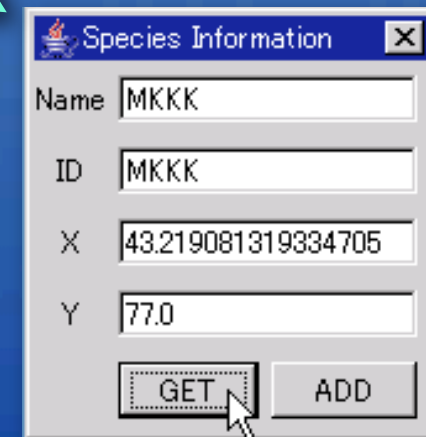
Plugin



CellDesigner

- Get object (species, reaction, etc.) information

- Add / modify object (species, reaction, etc.)

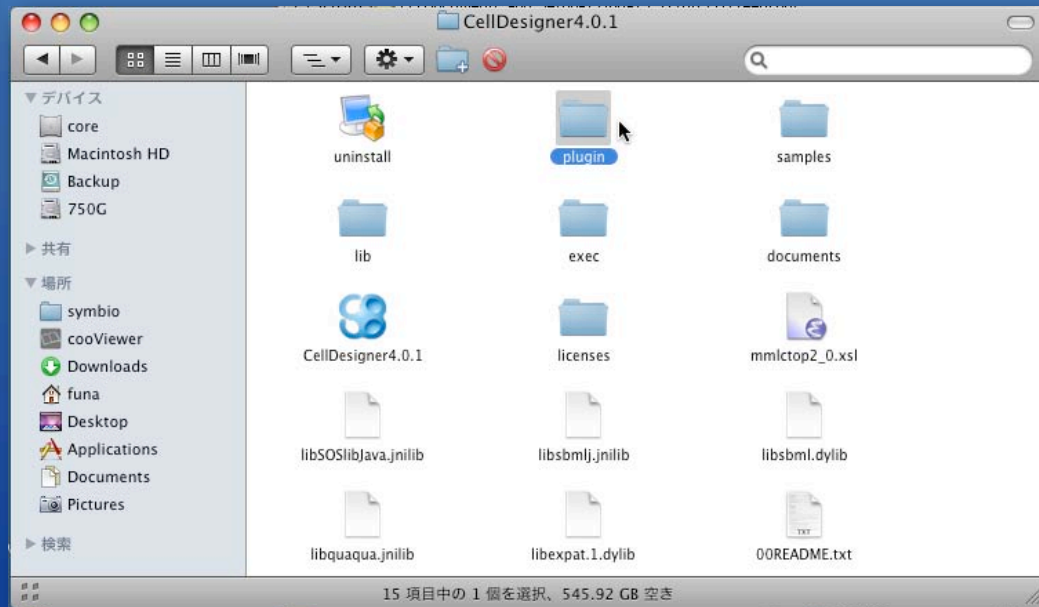
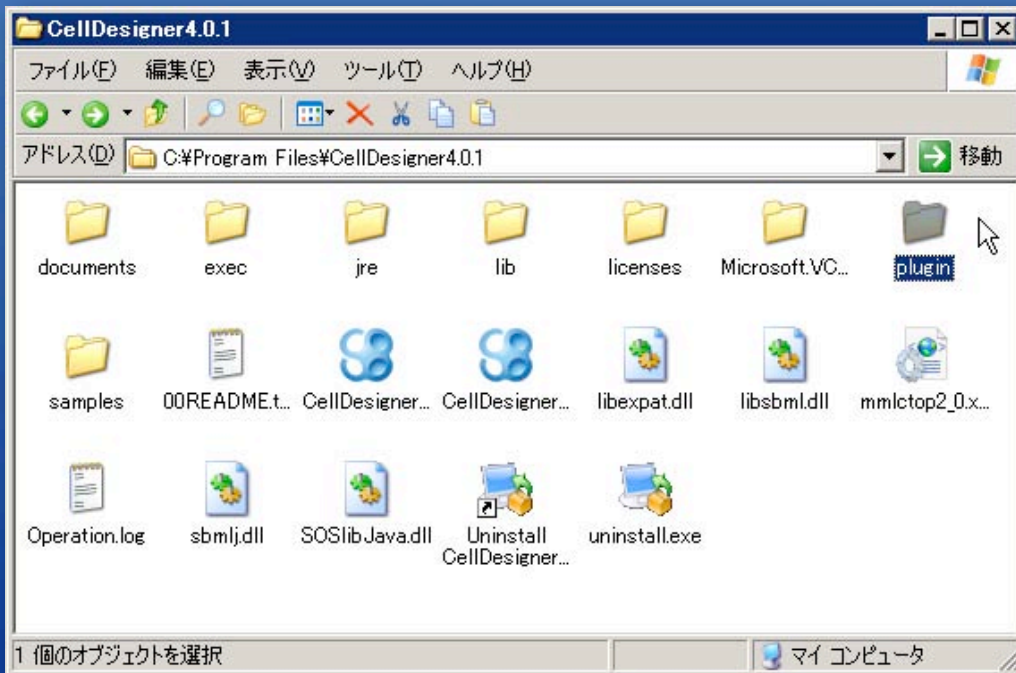


Plugin

- CellDesigner 4.0 or higher
- JDK 1.5.0 or higher
- Eclipse 3.4.0 (may work on earlier version)

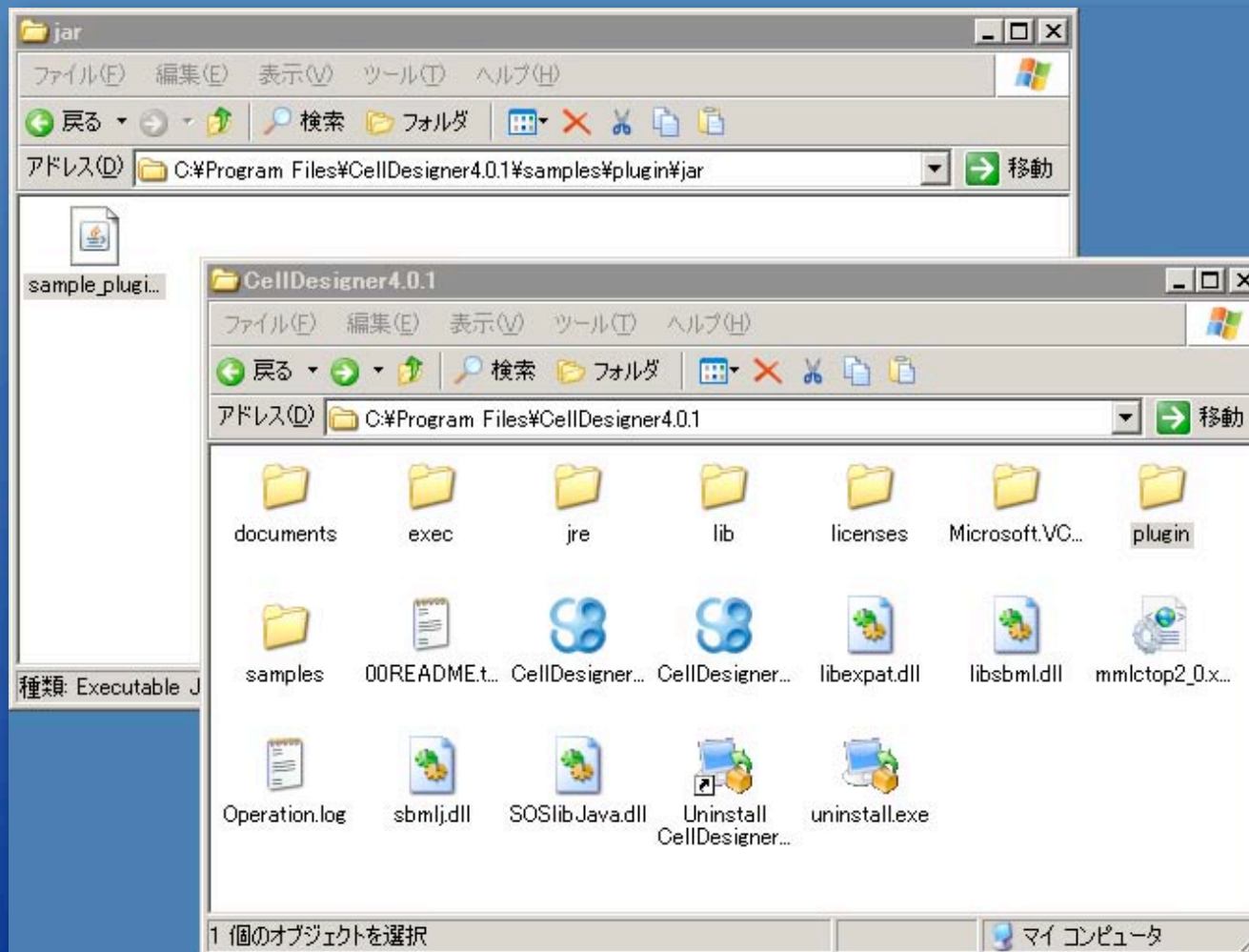
How to Install Plugins

- Copy plugin file (.jar file) to CellDesigner's **plugin** folder
- Windows: C:/Program Files/CellDesigner4.0.1/plugin
- MacOSX: /Applications/CellDesigner4.0.1/plugin



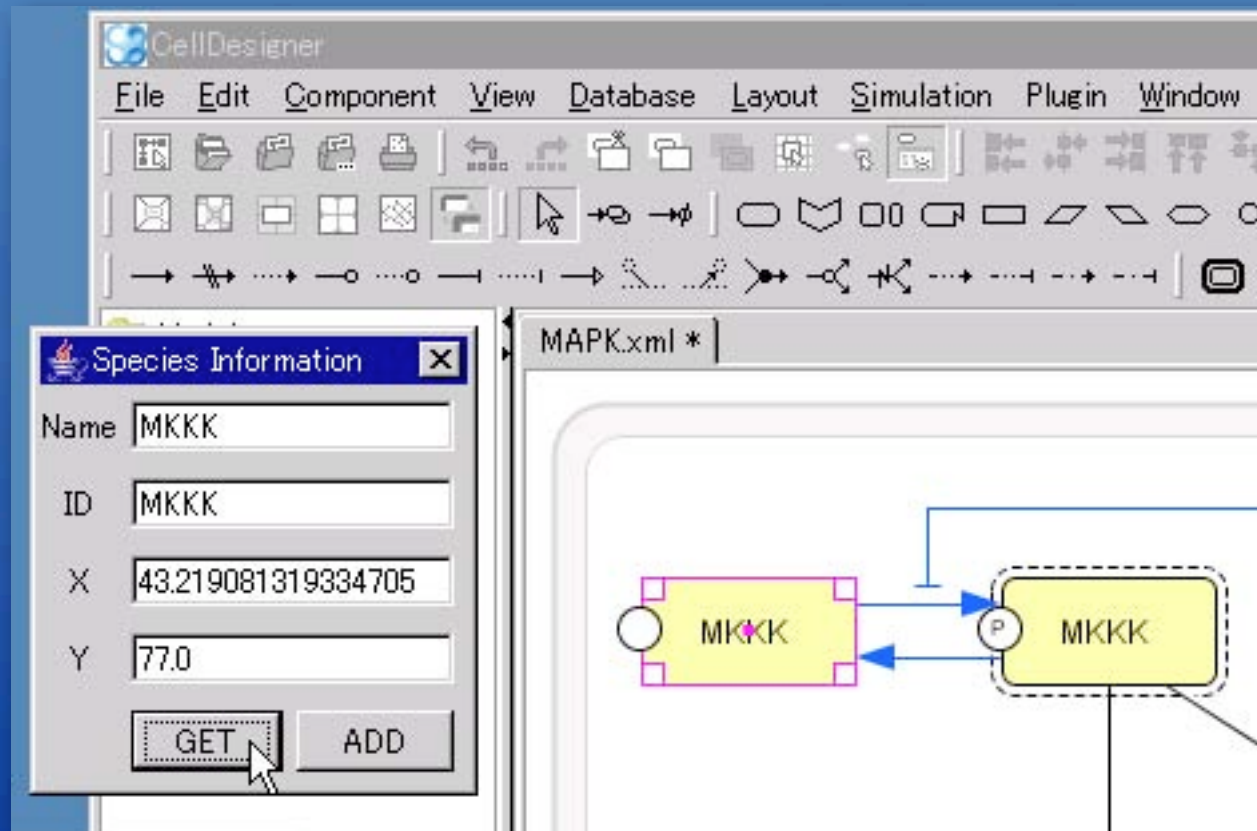
Sample plugin

- Copy **sample_plugin.jar** in **samples/plugin/jar** folder to **plugin** folder
- Restart CellDesigner



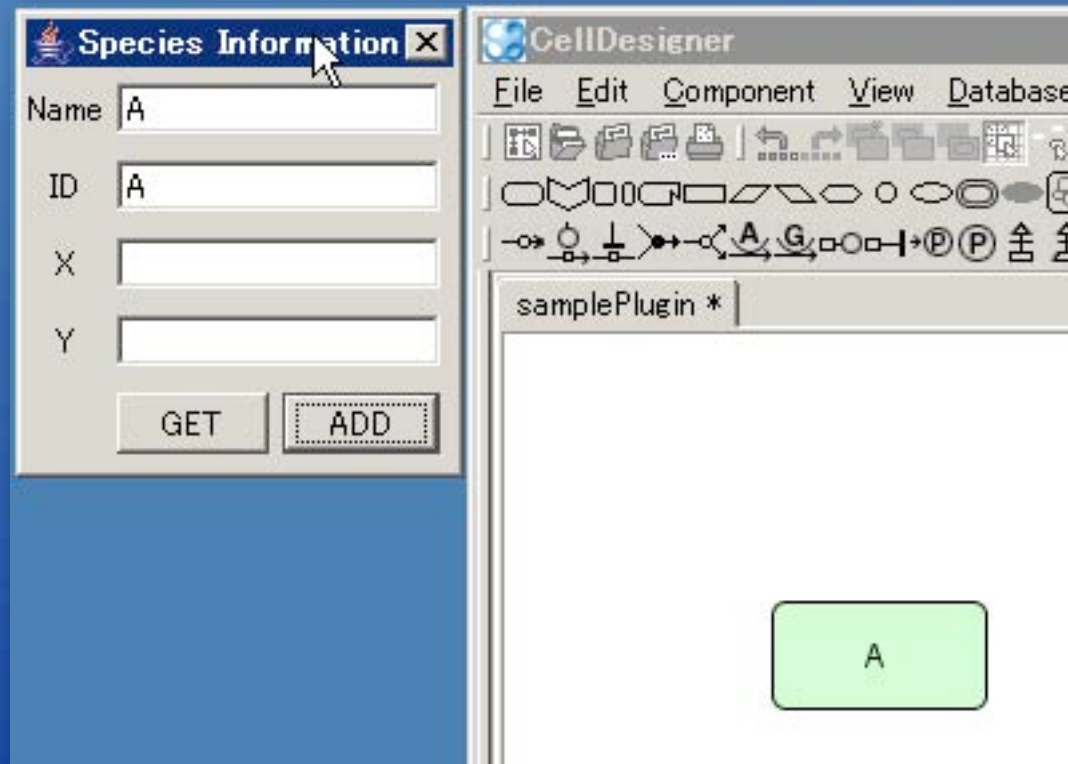
Sample plugin

- [File] → [Open] → samples/MAPK.xml
- [Plugin] → [Sample Plugin1] → [Open Sample Plugin1 dialog]
- Select **MKKK** and click [GET]



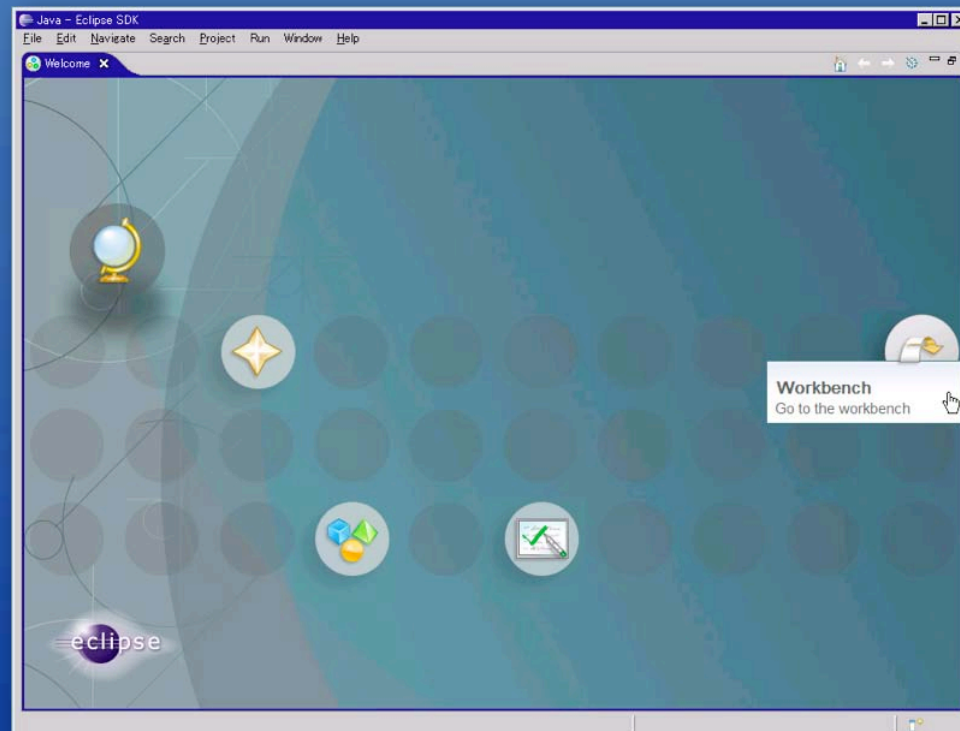
Sample plugin

- Create new model
- Input Species Information and click [ADD]



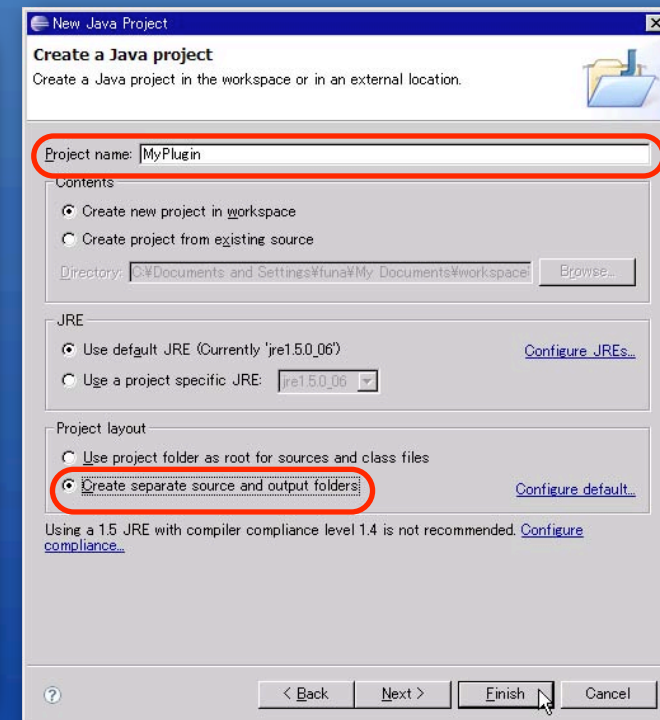
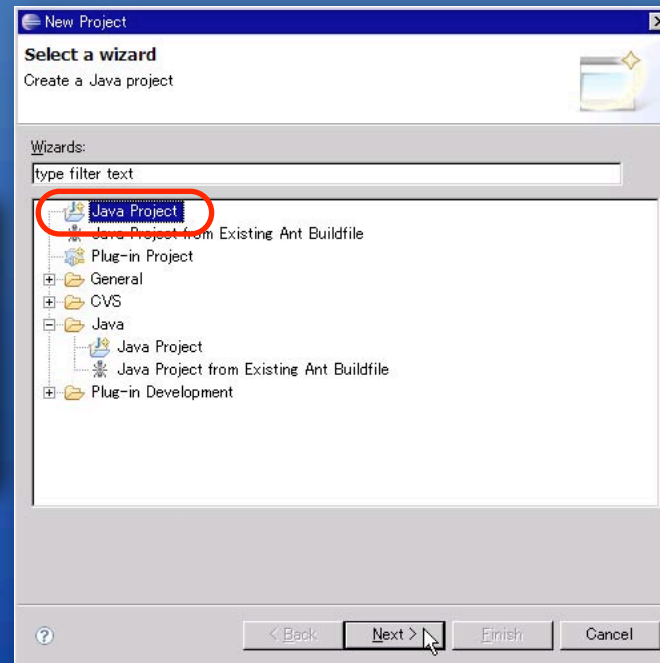
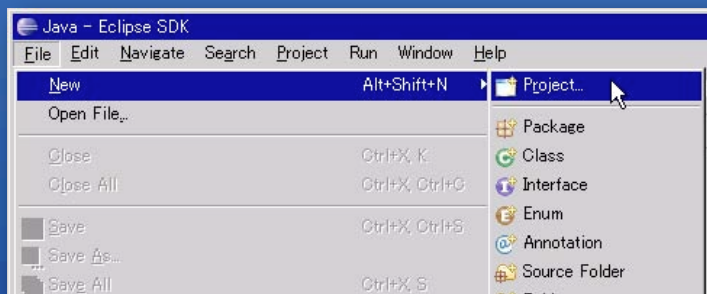
How to build your plugin

- Download Eclipse 3.4 from
 - <http://www.eclipse.org/>
- Launch Eclipse and specify your workspace (ex. Desktop/workspace)
- Click [Workbench] icon



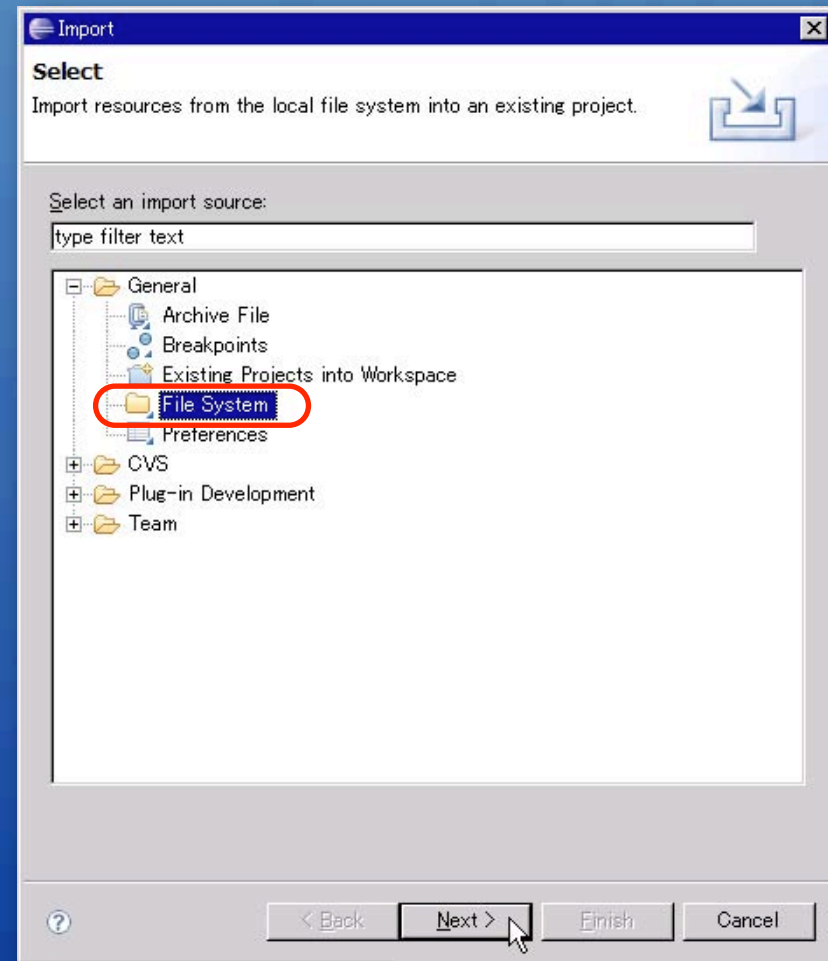
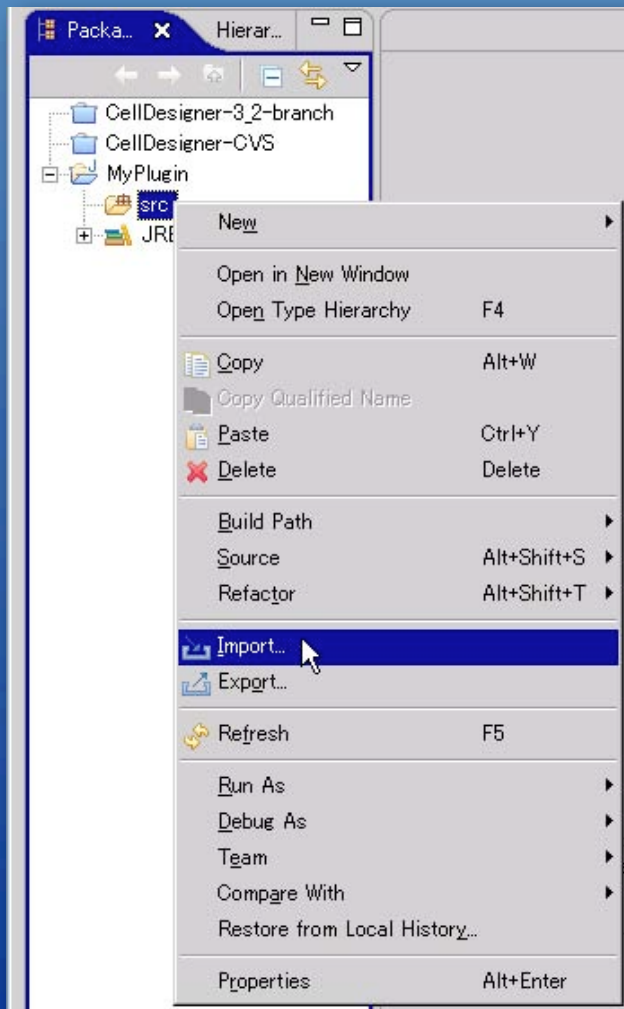
Create new project

- [File] → [New] → [Project]
- Select “**Java Project**” and click [Next]
- Input “Project name” (**MyPlugin**) and select [**Create separate source and output folders**]



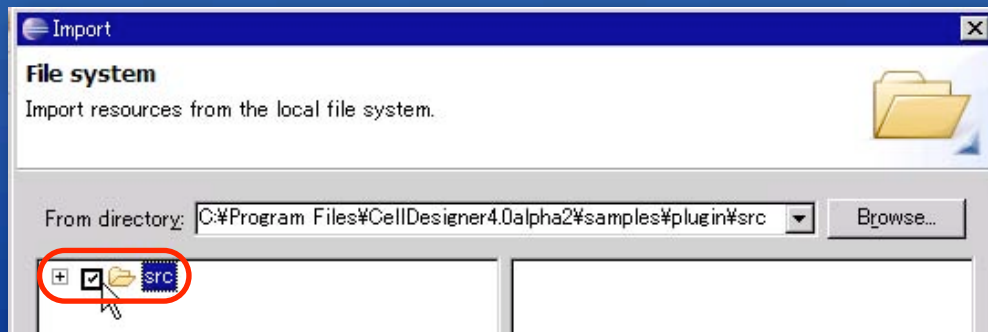
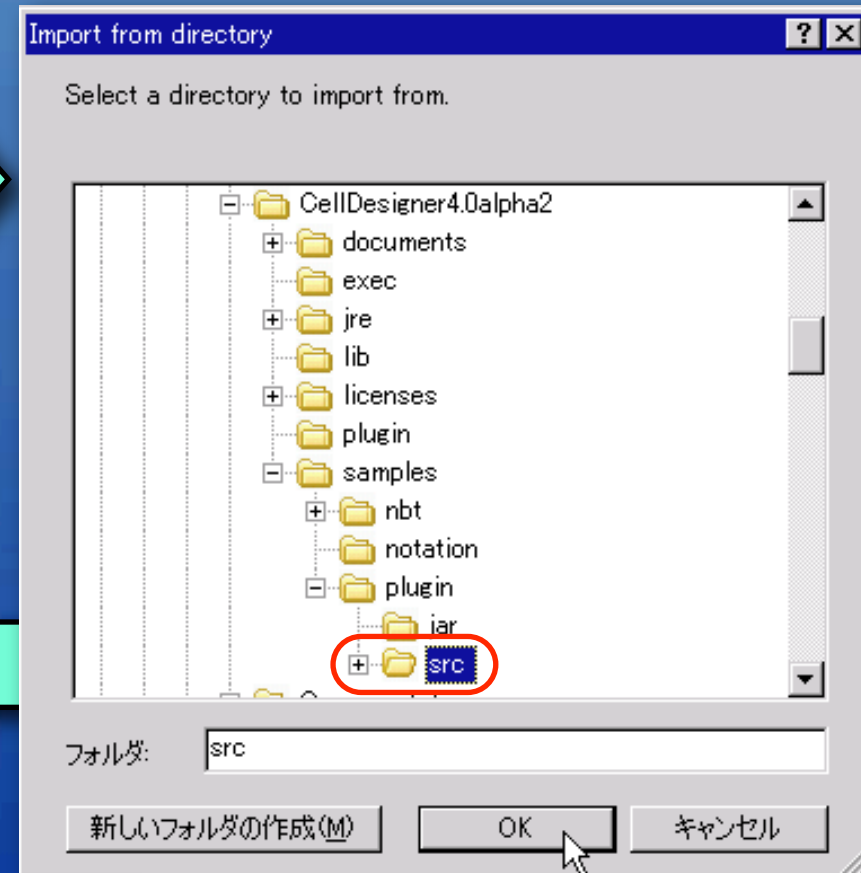
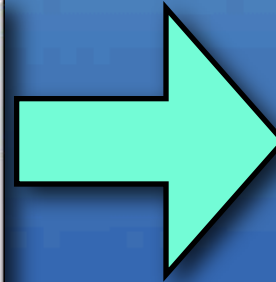
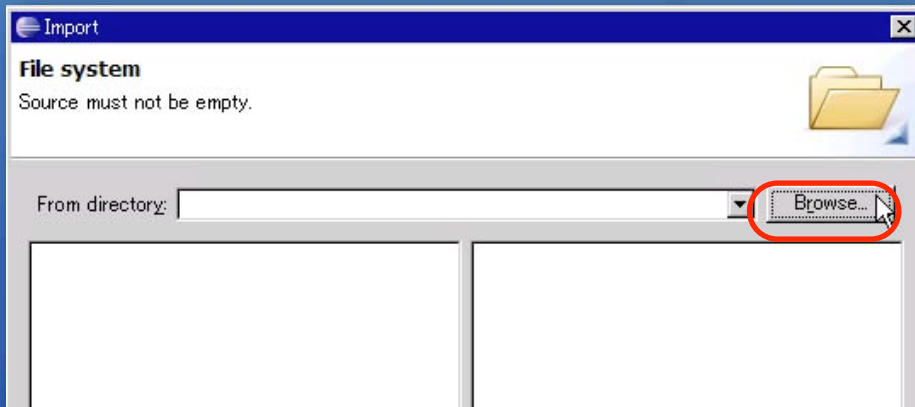
Import sample source

- Click **[+]** button next to **[MyPlugin]**
- Right click **“src”** folder and click **[Import]**
- Select **[File system]** and click **[Next]**



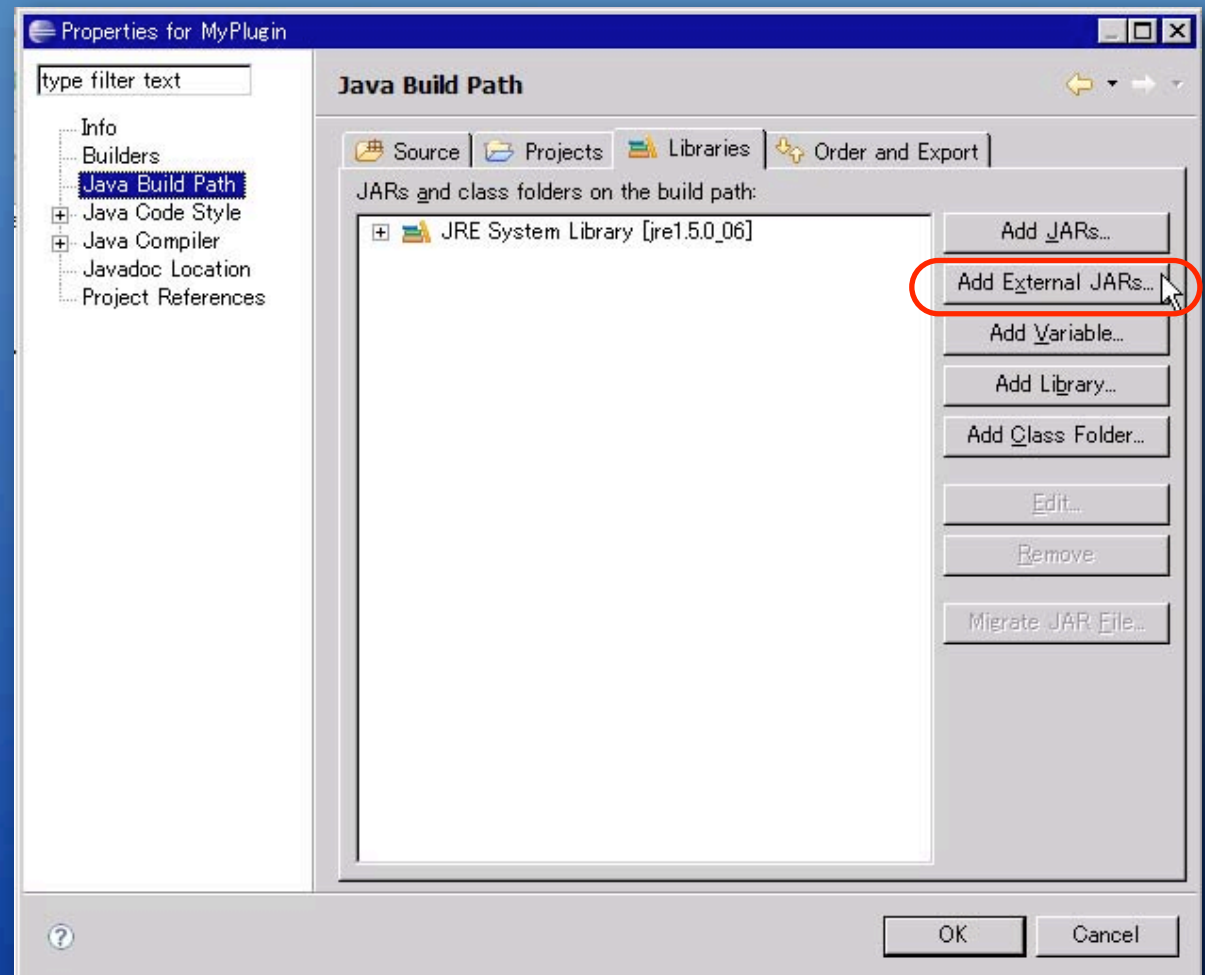
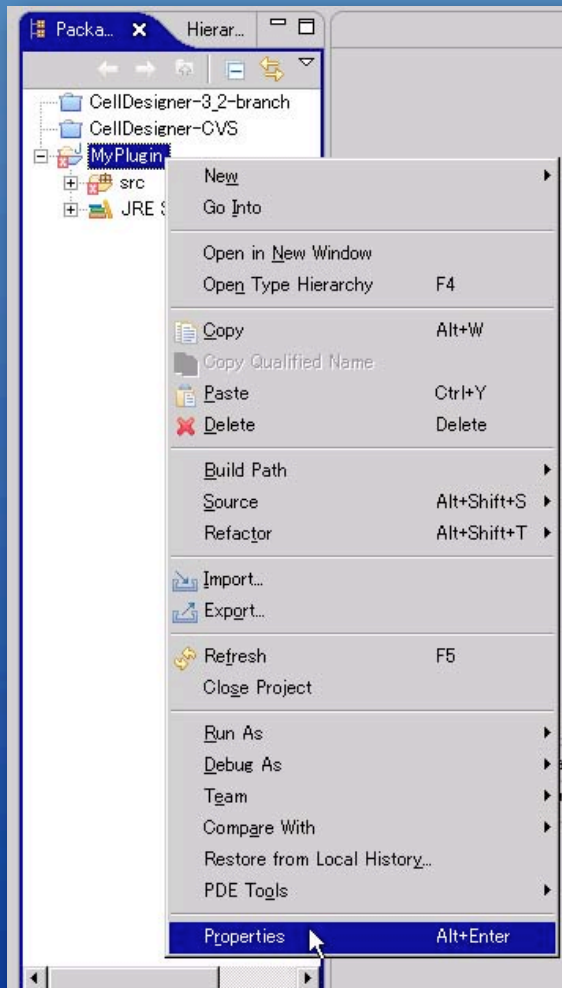
Import source file

- Click [Browse] button next to “From directory”
- Select “C:\Program Files \CellDesigner4.0.1\samples\plugin\src” and click [OK]
- Click check box next to “src” folder



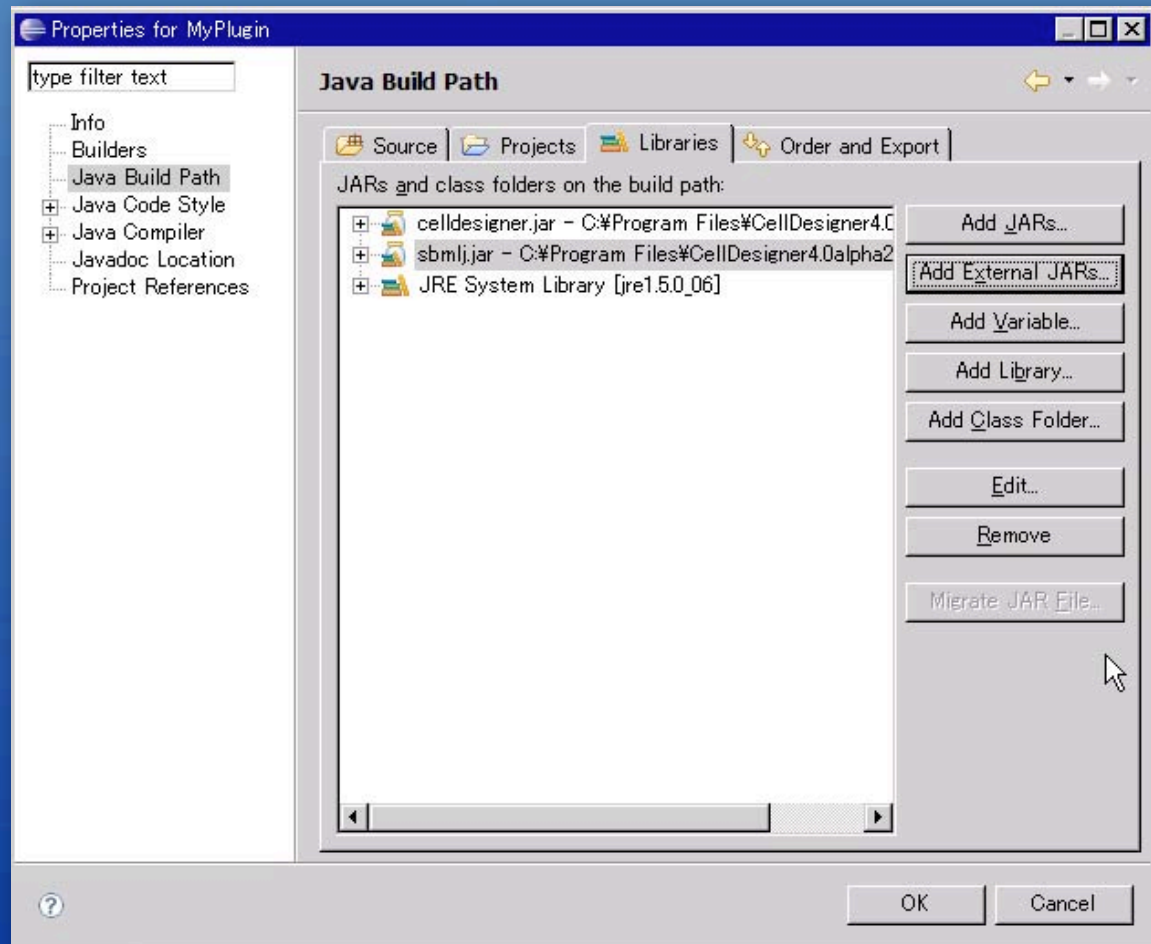
Select Java Build Path

- Right click [MyPlugin] → [Properties]
- Click [Java Build Path] and click [Libraries] tab
- Click [Add External JARs] button



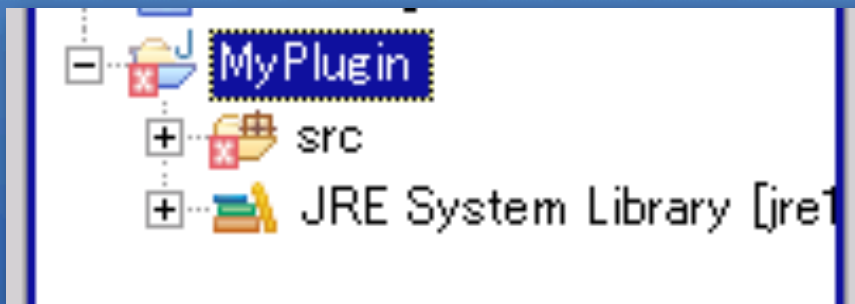
Select Java Build Path

- Select following .jar files
 - C:\Program Files\CellDesigner4.0.1\exec\celldesigner.jar
 - C:\Program Files\CellDesigner4.0.1\lib\sbmlj.jar

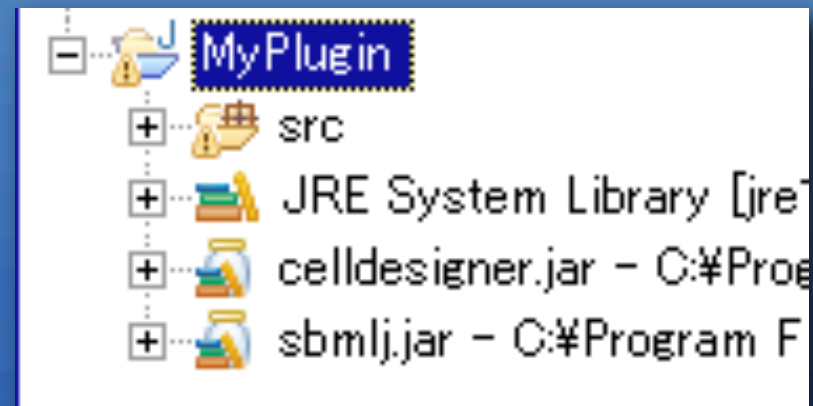


Compile

- Imported java source files are automatically compiled and java class files are generated in the "bin" directory of your project directory



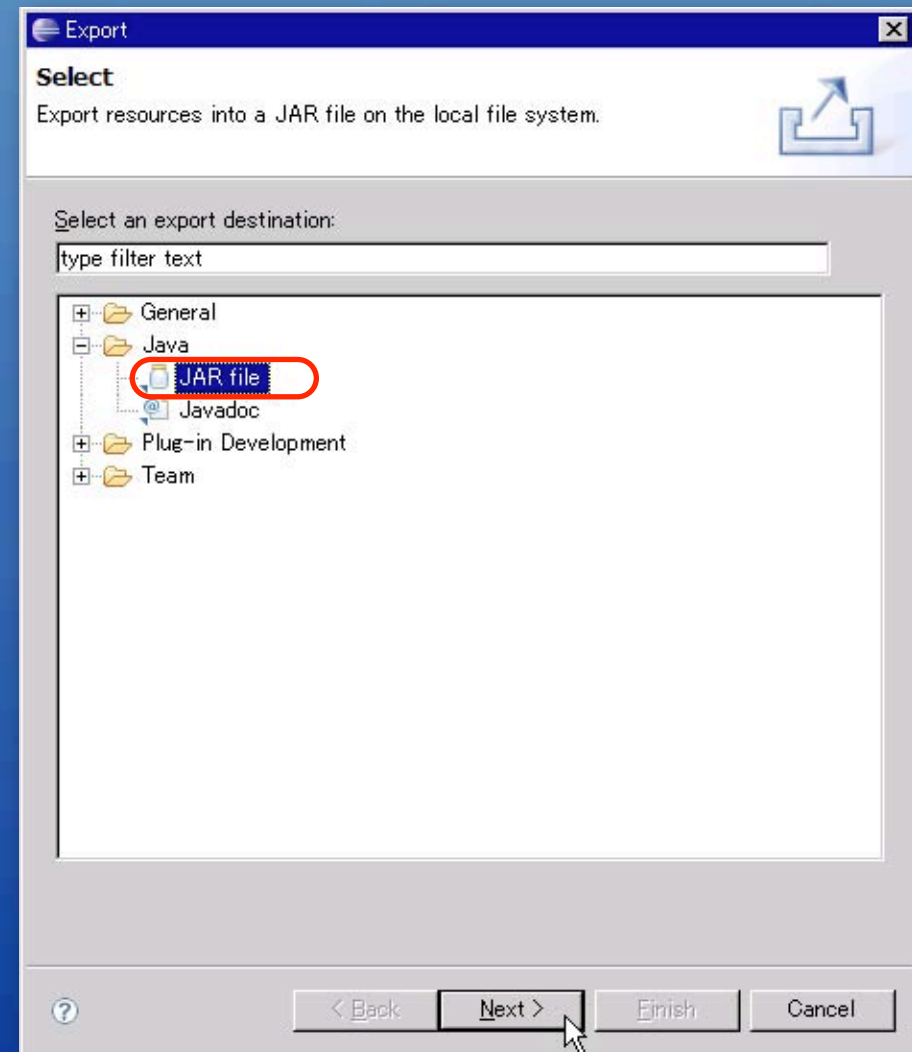
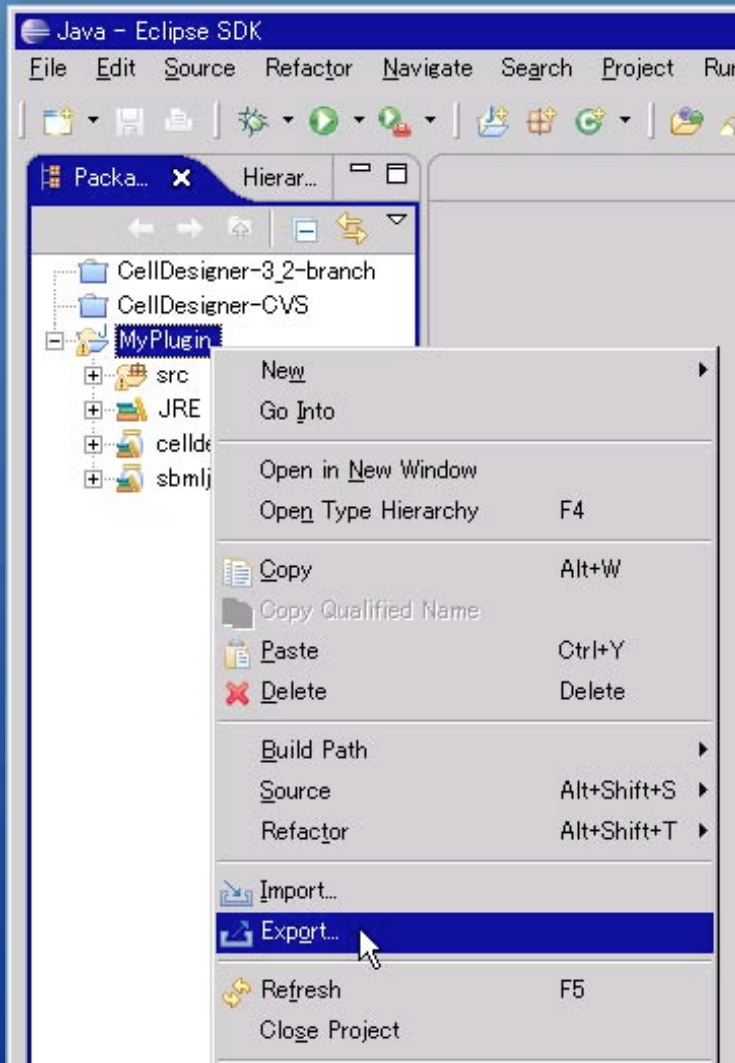
NG



OK

Generate jar files

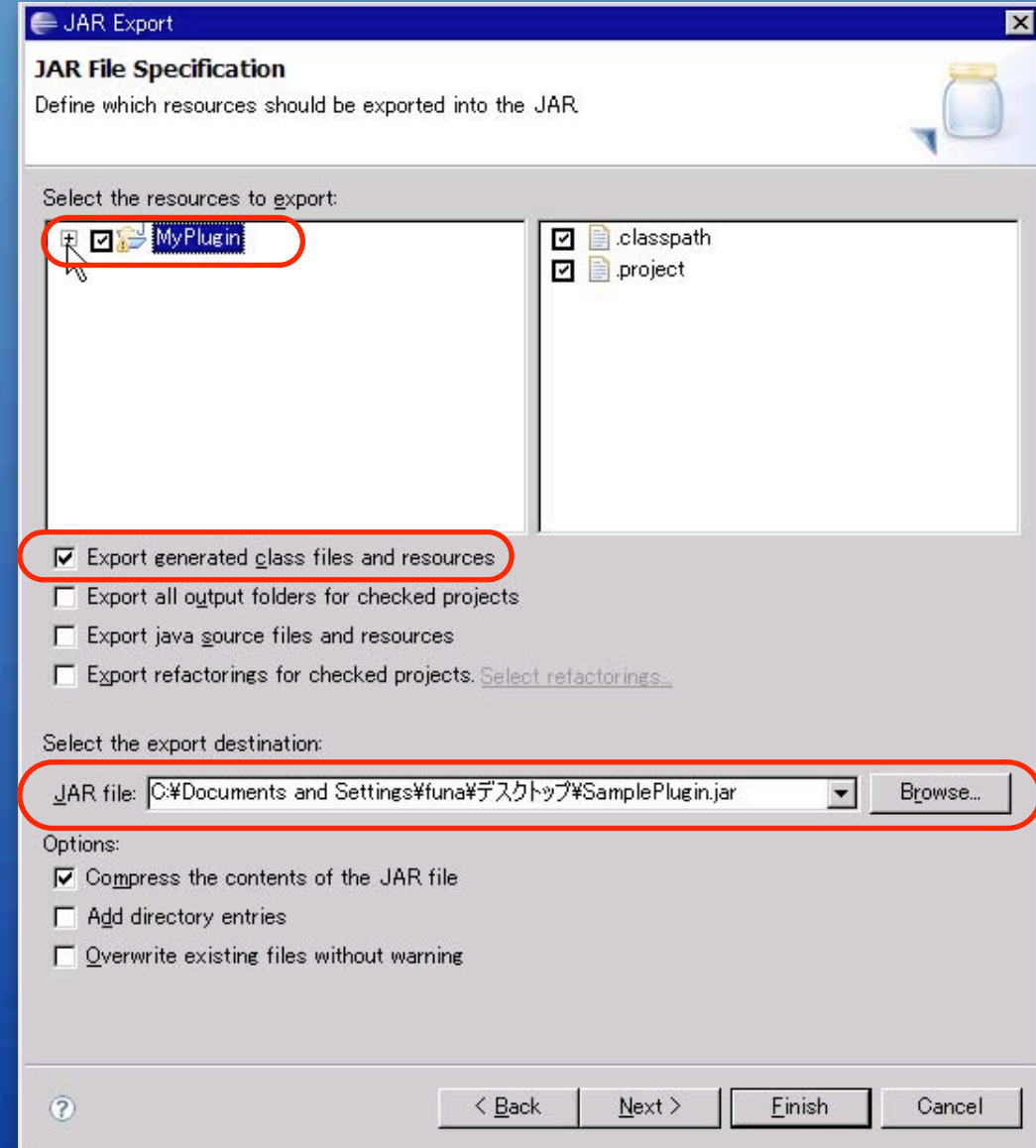
- Right click [MyPlugin] → [Export]
- Select [JAR file] and click [Next]



Generate jar files

- Check your project (**MyPlugin**)
- Select [Export generated class files and resources]
- Specify JAR file

Put jar file to plugin folder



How to implement plugin

- Write your plugin class
 - extend **CellDesignerPlugin** class
- Write an action class
 - extend **PluginAction** class
- Create menu and menu item
 - use **PluginMenu, PluginMenuItem**
- Register PluginMenu to CellDesigner
 - use **addCellDesignerPluginMenu()**
- Implement some methods to receive events from CellDesigner

1. Write your plugin class

- Your plugin class must extend the **CellDesignerPlugin** class. CellDesigner will call the constructor of your plugin class to instantiate it.

```
public class SamplePlugin extends CellDesignerPlugin {  
    // Constructor  
    public SamplePlugin() {  
  
    }  
}
```

2. Write action class

- Write an action class which extends the **PluginAction** class for an action event that would be passed when the plugin menu is selected on CellDesigner.

```
public class SampleAction extends PluginAction {  
  
    public SampleAction(SamplePlugin plugin) {  
        // Write your code for constructor  
    }  
  
    public void myActionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {  
        // Write your code for action event  
    }  
}
```

3. Create menu and item

- Use **PluginMenu** class and **PluginMenuItem** class to create menus on CellDesigner. Register the action class to the **PluginMenuItem** for CellDesigner to invoke the action.

```
public class SamplePlugin extends CellDesignerPlugin {  
    // Constructor  
    public SamplePlugin() {  
        PluginMenu menu = new PluginMenu("Sample");  
        SampleAction action = new SampleAction(this);  
        PluginMenuItem item = new PluginMenuItem("Sample1",  
        action);  
        menu.add(item);  
        addCellDesignerPluginMenu(menu);  
    }  
}
```

4. Register PluginMenu

- Use following methods to register PluginMenu to CellDesigner
 - **addCellDesignerPluginMenu()**
 - Register menu to Plugin menu
 - **addSpeciesPopupMenu()**
 - **addReactionPopupMenu()**
 - **addCompartmentPopupMenu()**
 - Register menu to right-clicked pop-up menu

5. Implement methods

- Implement **following methods** to receive events from CellDesigner (**required**).

```
public class SamplePlugin extends CellDesignerPlugin {  
    public SamplePlugin() {} // Constructor  
    public void addPluginMenu() {} // add PluginMenu  
  
    public void SBaseAdded(PluginSBase sbase) {}  
    public void SBaseChanged(PluginSBase sbase) {}  
    public void SBaseDeleted(PluginSBase sbase) {}  
    public void modelOpened(PluginSBase sbase) {}  
    public void modelSelectChanged(PluginSBase sbase) {}  
    public void modelClosed(PluginSBase sbase) {}  
  
}
```

- Plugin can get following information
 - Selected model (SBML)
 - **PluginModel** getSelectedModel()
 - All opened model (SBML)
 - **PluginListOf** getAllModels()
 - Selected node on model
 - **PluginListOf** getSelectedAllNode()
 - All nodes on model
 - **PluginListOf** getAllSpeciesNodes()

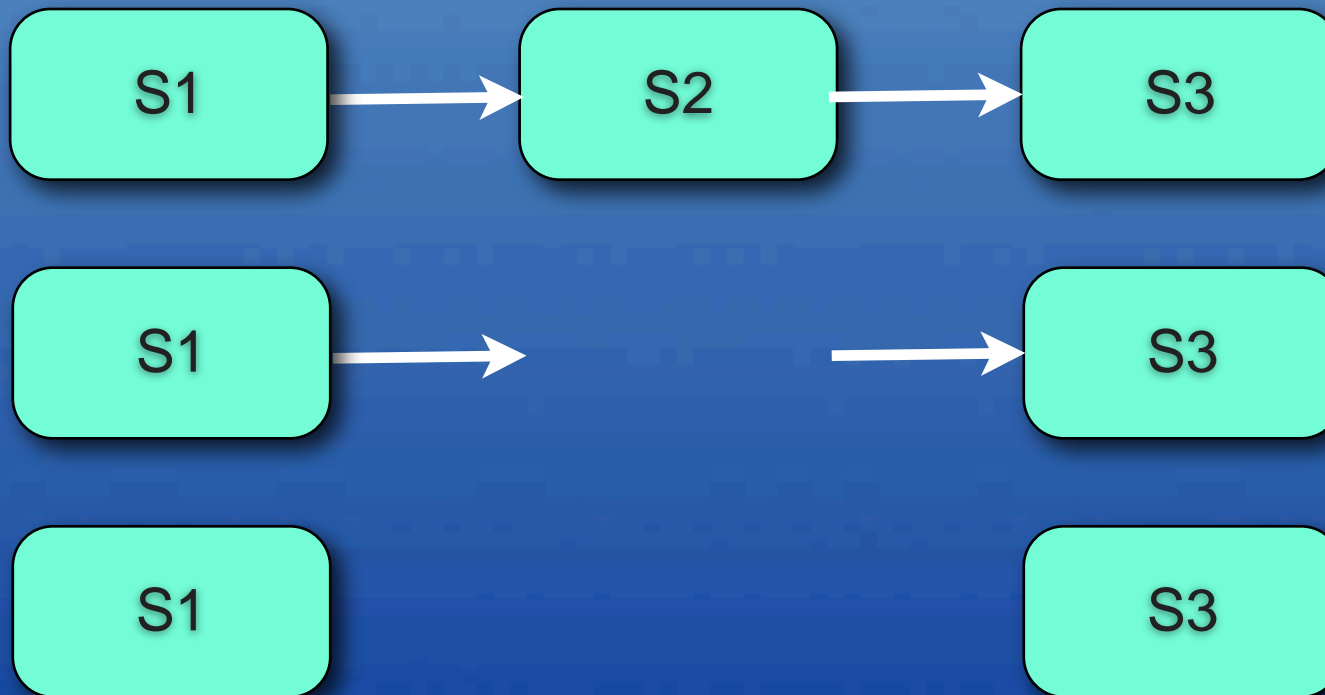
Notification from Plugin

- You can implement functions to add, update and delete PluginSBase in CellDesignerPlugin. The Plugin can notify CellDesigner these changes via CellDesignerPlugin interface.
 - notifySBaseAdded(**PluginSBase** sbase)
 - notifySBaseChanged(**PluginSBase** sbase)
 - notifySBaseDeleted(**PluginSBase** sbase)

Restriction

- Some actions trigger sequential actions. You have to implement the sequential actions in your plugin.

Example: delete species S2



Example code

● Get Species properties from CellDesigner

```
private void getSelectedSpecies() {  
    PluginListOf lof = plugin.getSelectedSpeciesNode();  
    if (lof.size() != 0) {  
        // get PluginSpeciesAlias  
        PluginSpeciesAlias alias = (PluginSpeciesAlias)lof.get(0);  
  
        // get position  
        double x = alias.getX();  
        double y = alias.getY();  
  
        // get Species  
        PluginSpecies sp = alias.getSpecies();  
        String name = sp.getName();  
        String id = sp.getId();  
    }  
}
```

(100, 150)

S1

Example plugin

<http://celldesigner.org/~funa/plugintutorial.jar>

- Get SpeciesAlias info
 - Print out SpeciesAlias info (for debug)
- Change SpeciesAlias property
 - Change color, size, position of Proteins depend on its name (work with MAPK.xml)
- Visualize InitialAmount
 - Change color of Species when its InitialAmount < 20.0



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