

# Agenda • Day 1

- Introduction: What is an ontology and what is it useful for?
- Basic Formal Ontology: An upper-level ontology to support scientific research
- Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) and the Web Ontology Language (OWL)
- **The OBO Relation Ontology**

# Realist Perspectivalism

There is a multiplicity of ontological perspectives on reality, all equally veridical i.e. transparent to reality

# Two Cardinal Perspectives

**1. Occurrents vs. Continuants**

**2. Granularity**

**(Micro vs. Meso vs. Macro)**

# Instance-level relations

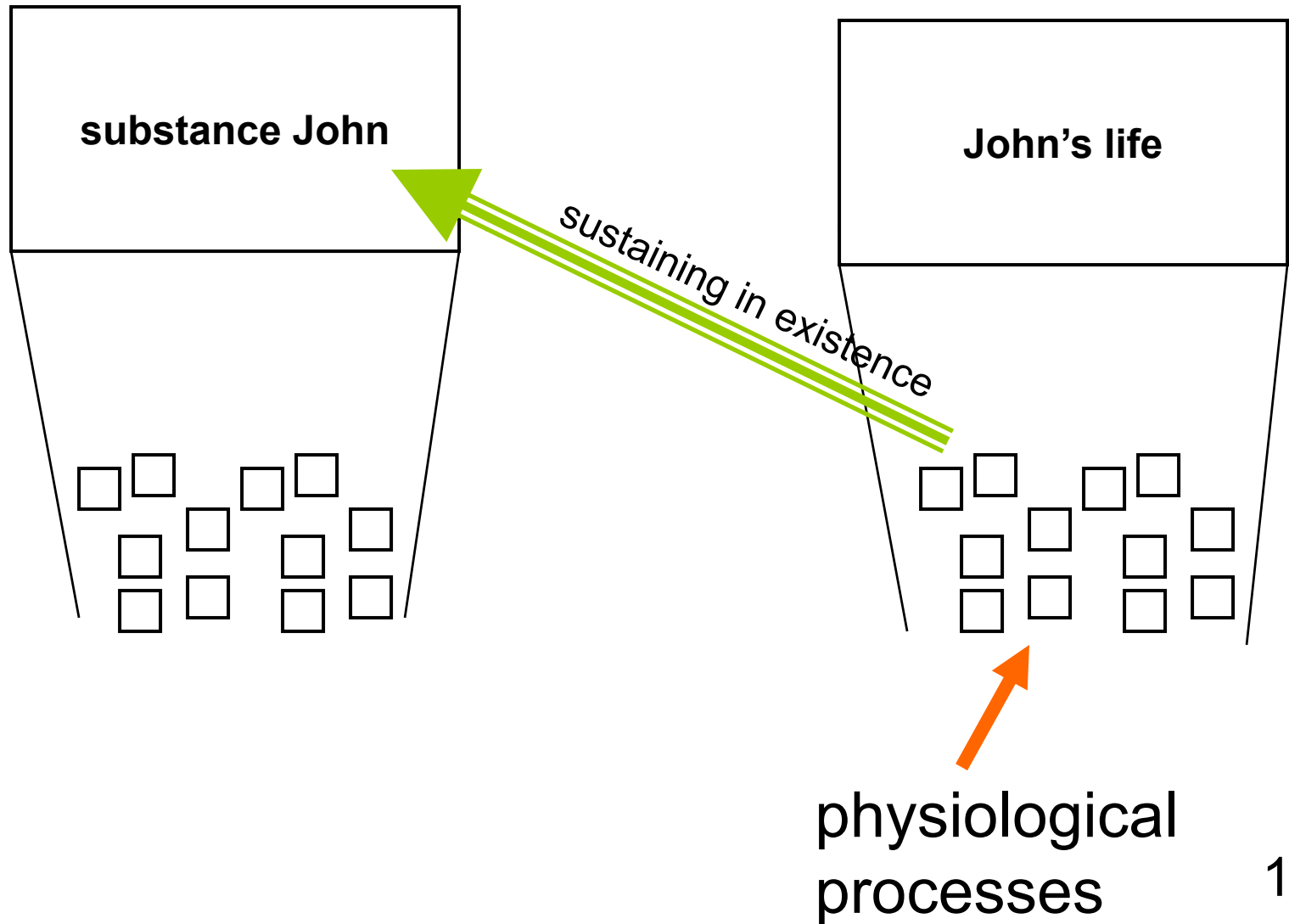
Mary's part is an instance-level part of Mary

# Instance-Level Part-Whole

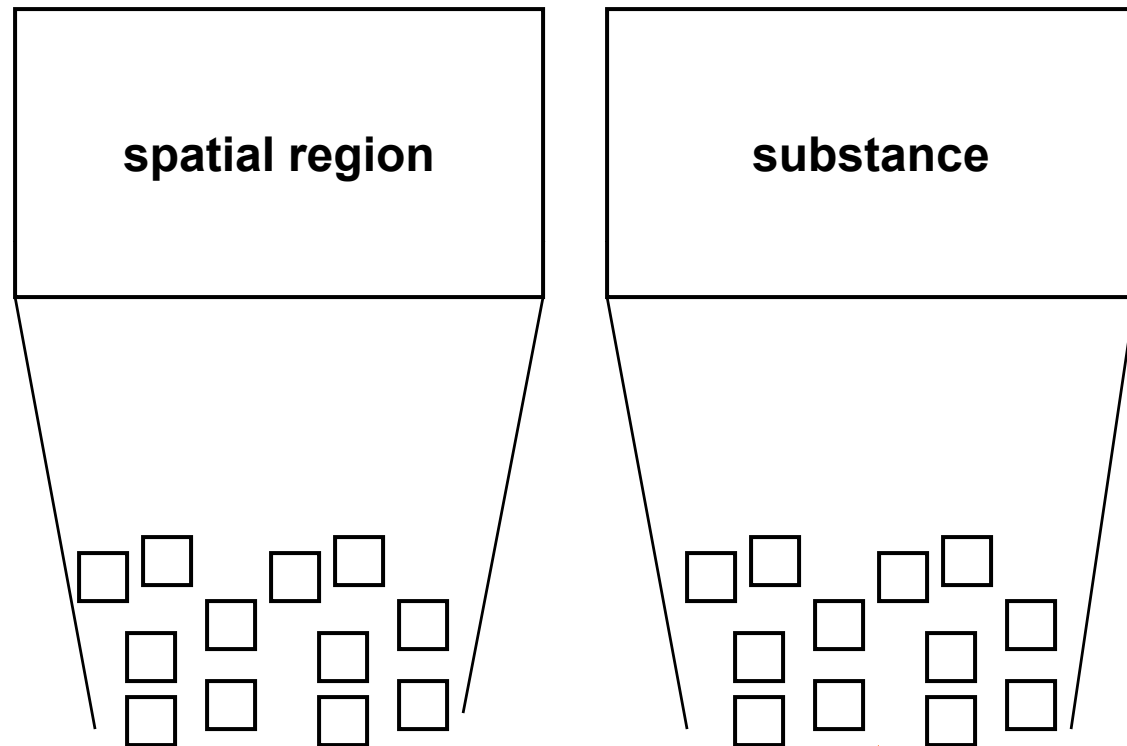
Basic relation which holds exclusively between entities of the same top-level ontological category



# Relations crossing the continuant/occurrent border are never part-relations

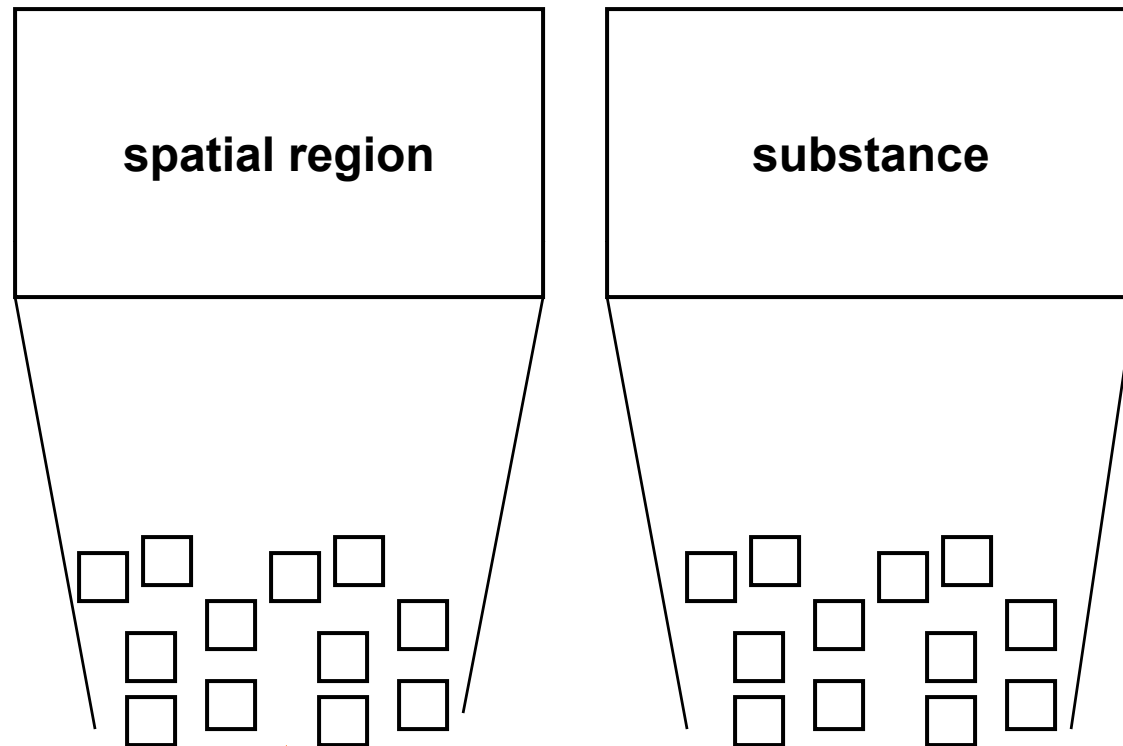


# Granularity



parts of substances are always substances

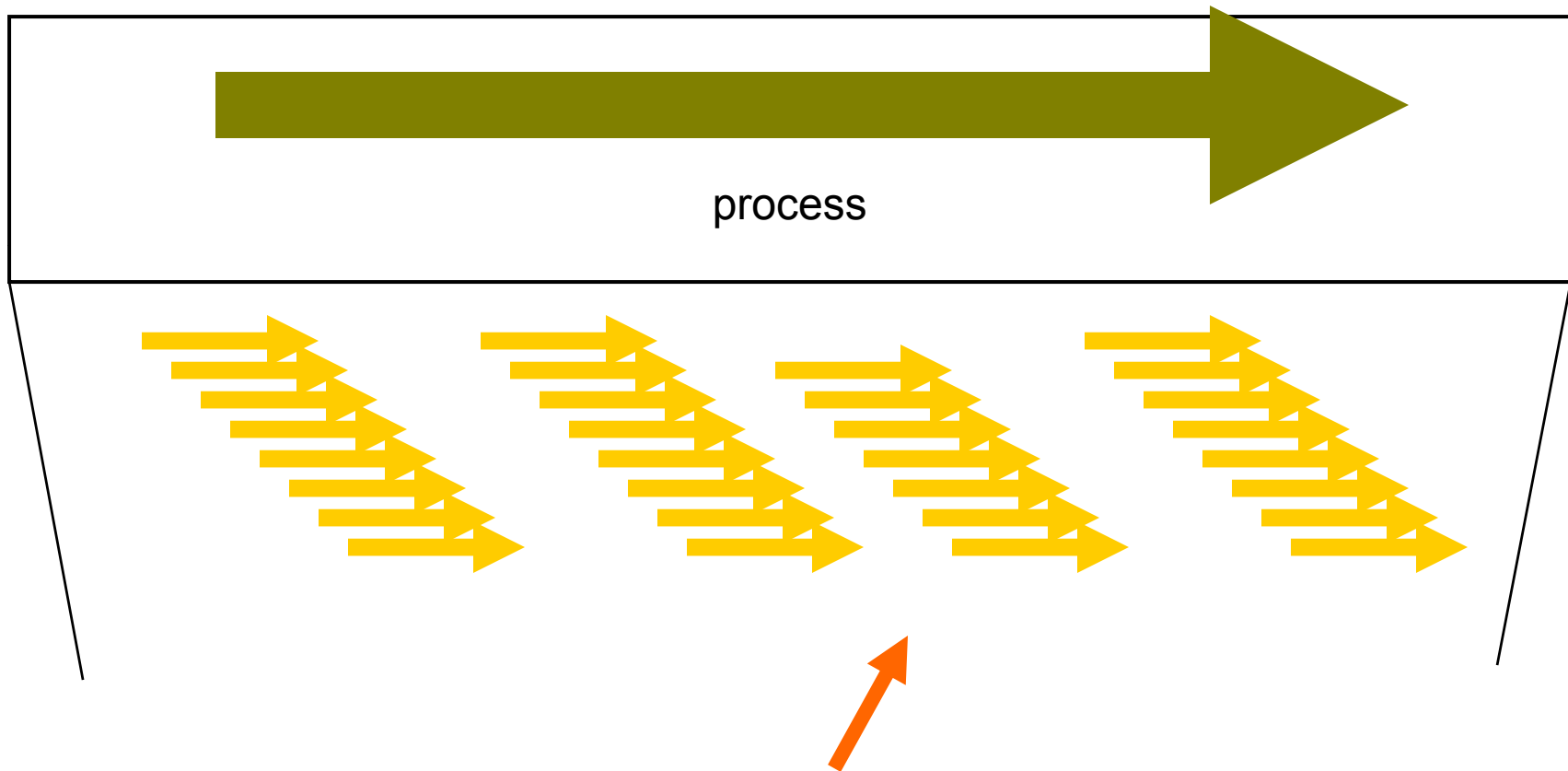
# Granularity



parts of spatial regions are always spatial regions



# Granularity



parts of processes are always processes

# Intra-granular and cross-granular parthood

## **across continuants**

Kevin's arm is part of Kevin

Kevin's molecule is part of Kevin

## **across occurrents**

Kevin's leg-movement is part of Kevin's  
running

Kevin's cytometabolism is part of  
Kevin's running

How link continuants and occurments  
together on the instance level?

via other formal relations, for  
example dependence

# DEPENDENCE

- one entity needs another entity to serve as its bearer
- quality depends on object  
John's suntan depends on John
- process depends on object  
John's sleeping depends on John

Objects participate in processes

# PARTICIPATION

(a species of dependence)

# Participation

A substance participates in a process

A runner participates in a race

A voter participates in an election

# Axes of variation of participation

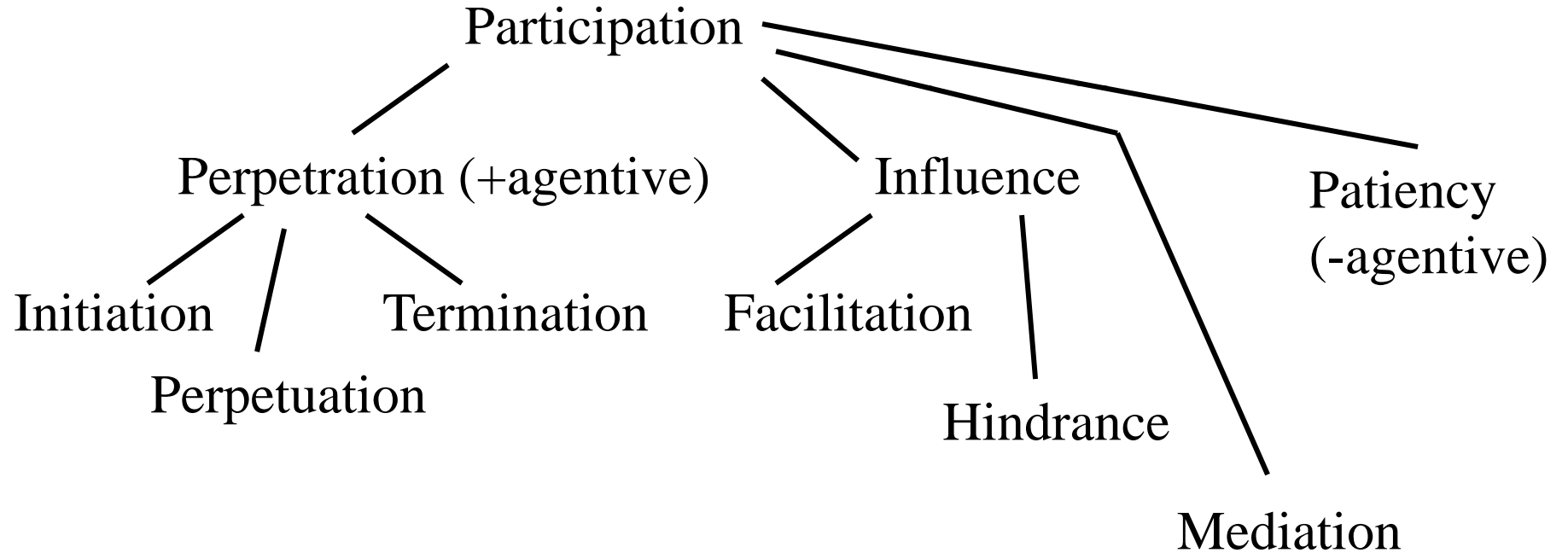
**activity/passivity**

**direct/mediated**

**benefactor/malefactor**

**(conducive to existence) [MEDICINE]**

# Subtypes of participation





# Initiation

A substance initiates a process:

The referee starts the race

The attorney initiates the process of appeal

# Perpetuation

A substance sustains a process:

The singer sings the song

The charged filament perpetuates the  
emission of light

# Termination

A substance terminates a process:

The operator terminates the projection of the film

The judge terminates the imprisonment of the pardoned convict

# REALIZATION

A very general relation between a dependent continuant entity and a process

The *power* to legislate is realized through the passing of a law

The *role* of antibiotics in treating infections is via the killing of bacteria

# Realization

the **execution** of a plan, algorithm

the **expression** of a function

the **exercise** of a role

the **realization** of a disposition

# Material examples

performance of a symphony

projection of a film

expression of an emotion

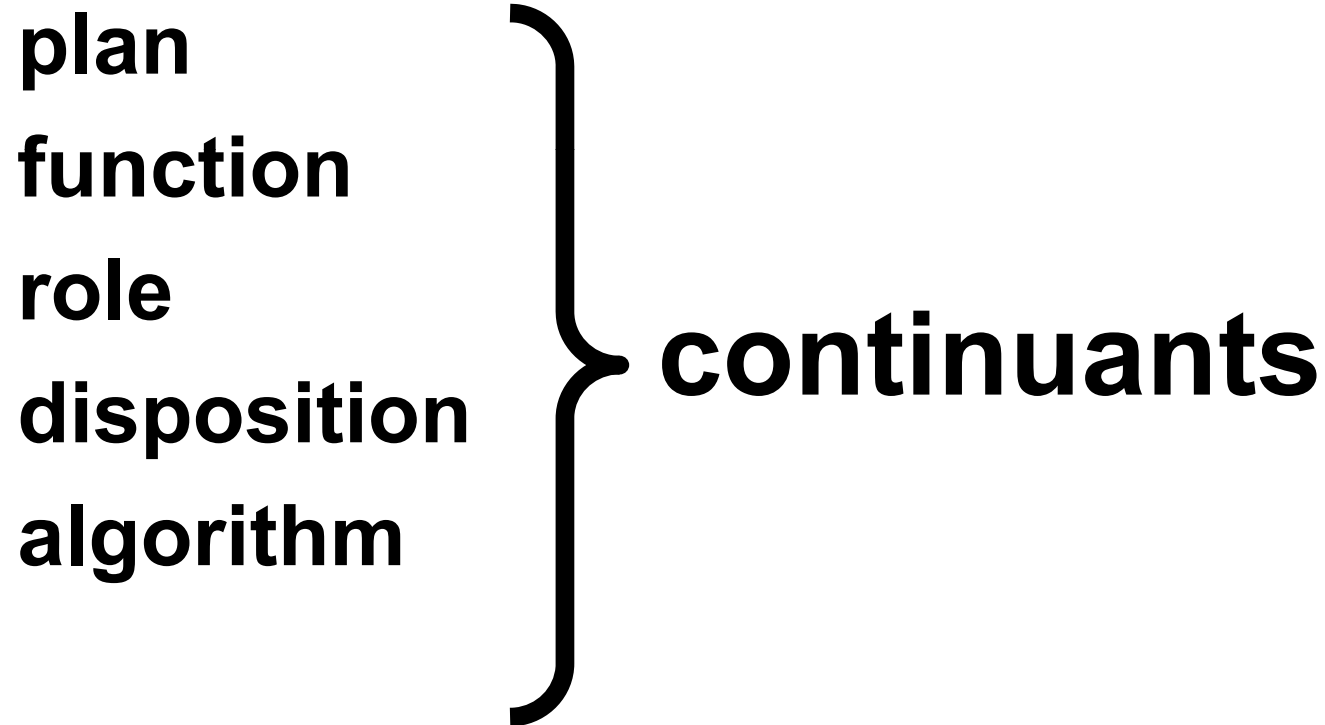
utterance of a sentence

application of a therapy

course of a disease

increase of temperature

# Realizable dependent entities



# Their realizations

**execution**

**expression**

**exercise**

**realization**

**application**

**course**



**occurents**



Continuant → Occurrent

**Participation**

Independent Continuant → Process

**Realization**

Dependent Continuant → Process

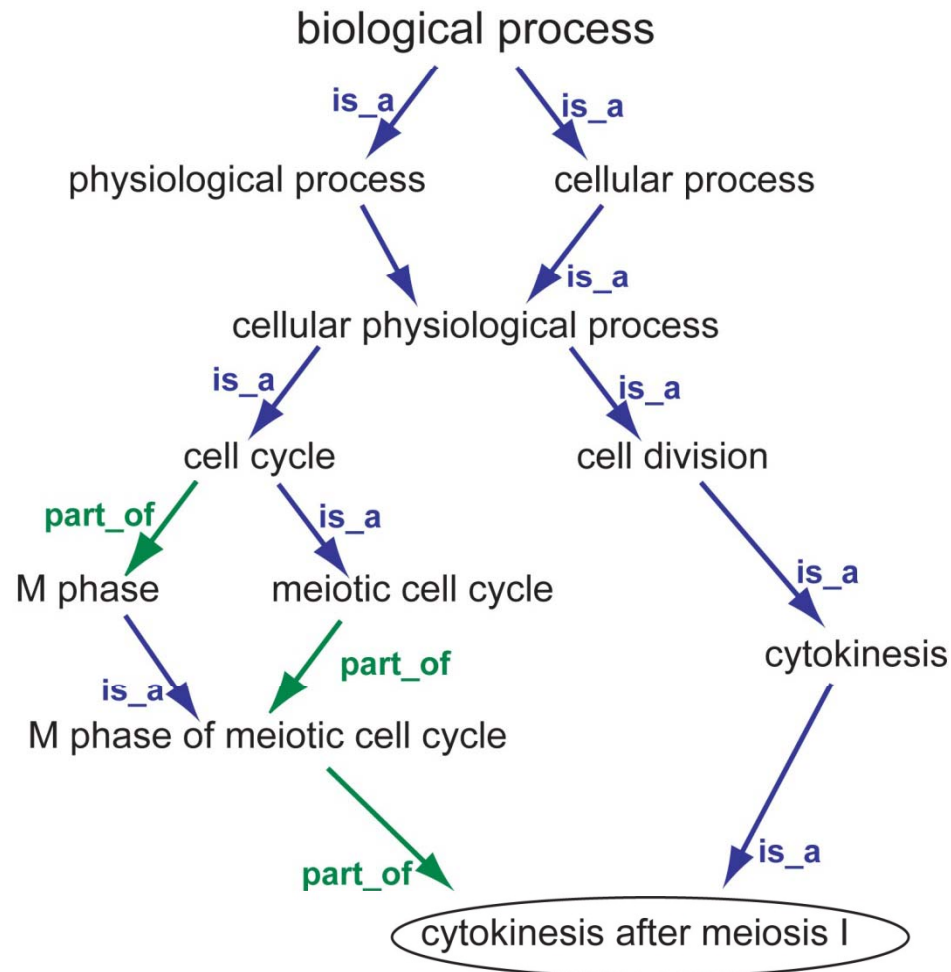
Still on the instance level

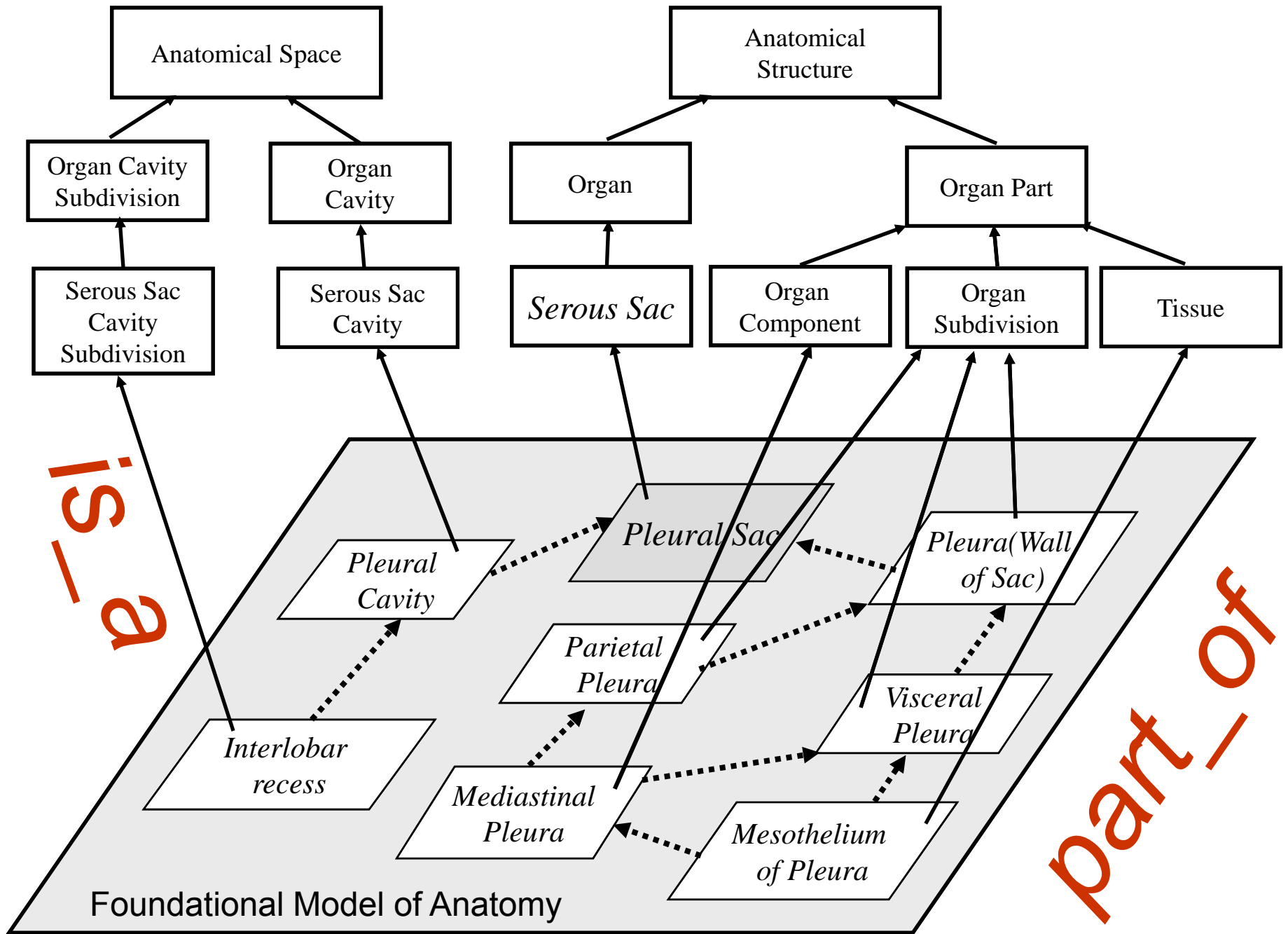
# Instance-Level Relations

part\_of, depends\_on, realizes, ...



# But ontologies are representations not of instances but of universals





# OBO Relation Ontology 1.0

<b><u>Foundational</u></b>	<i>is_a</i> <i>part_of</i>
<b><u>Spatial</u></b>	<i>located_in</i> <i>contained_in</i> <i>adjacent_to</i>
<b><u>Temporal</u></b>	<i>transformation_of</i> <i>derives_from</i> <i>preceded_by</i>
<b><u>Participation</u></b>	<i>has_participant</i> <i>has_agent</i>

“Relations in Biomedical Ontologies”,  
*Genome Biology*, April 2005

# Kinds of relations

<universal, universal>: *is\_a, part\_of, ...*

<instance, universal>: this explosion  
**instance\_of** the universal *explosion*

<instance, instance>: Mary's heart  
**part\_of** Mary

# Key idea

To define ontological relations like

*part\_of, develops\_from*

we need to take account not only of universals but also of their *instances* at specific *times*

(→ link to Electronic Health Record)

# Key idea

To define ontological relations like

*part\_of, develops\_from*

we need to take account of both  
universals and their *instances* and *time*

(→ link to Electronic Health Record)



# *part\_of* for occurrent universals is atemporal

*A part\_of B* =def.

given any particular **a**,

if **a** is an instance of *A*,

then there is some instance **b** of *B*

such that

**a** is an **instance-level part\_of b**

# *part\_of* for continuant universals is time-indexed

*A part\_of B* =def.

given any particular **a** and any time **t**,

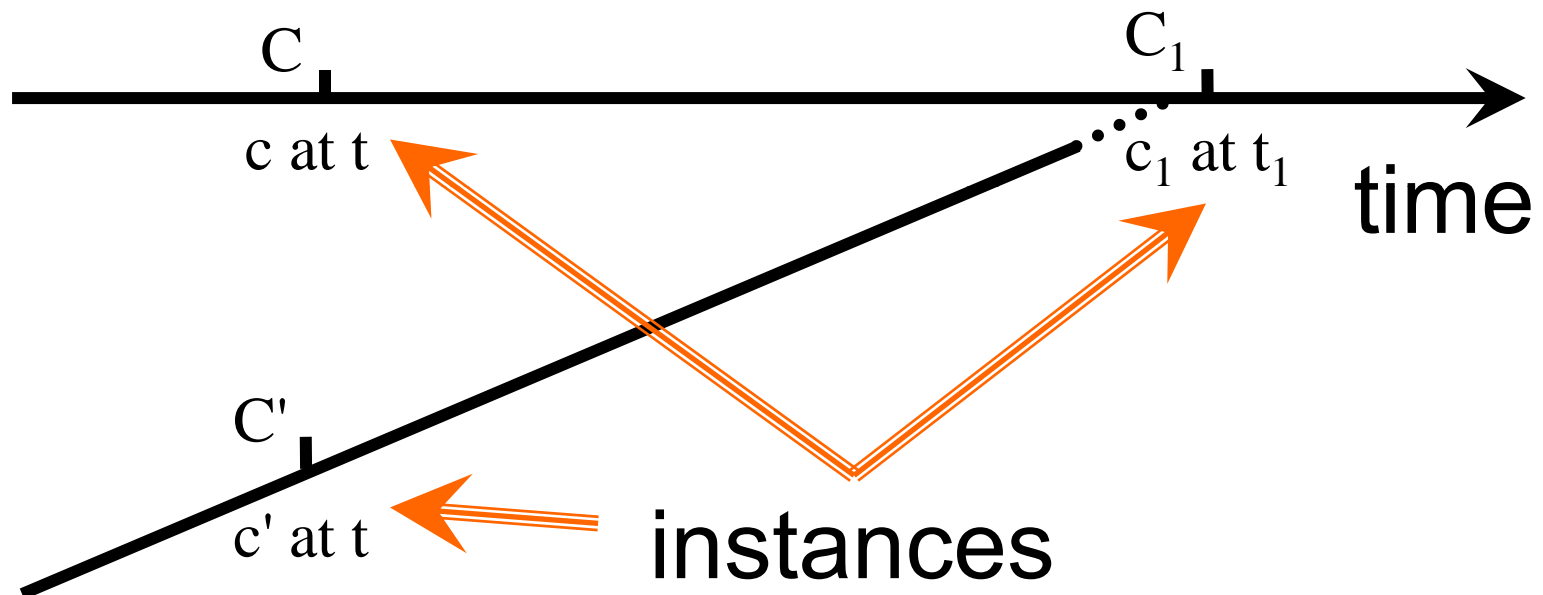
if **a** is an instance of *A* at **t**,

then there is some instance **b** of *B*

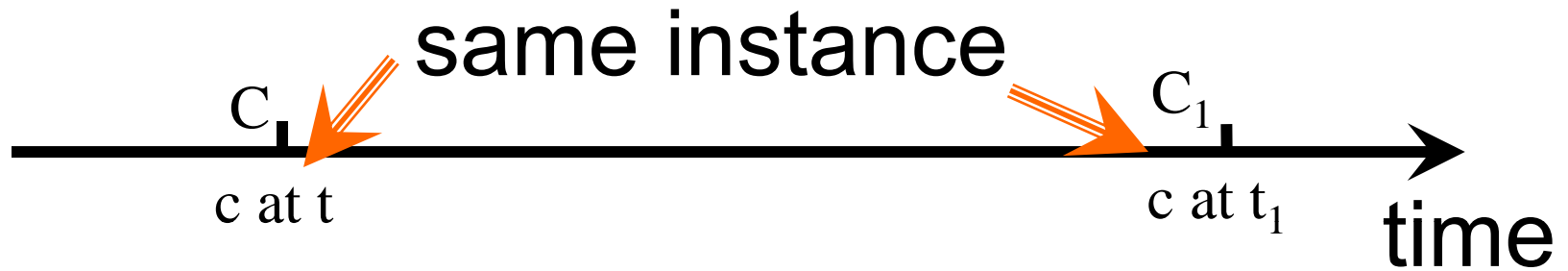
such that

**a** is an **instance-level part\_of b** at **t**

***derives\_from***  
***(ovum, sperm → zygote ... )***



# *transformation\_of*

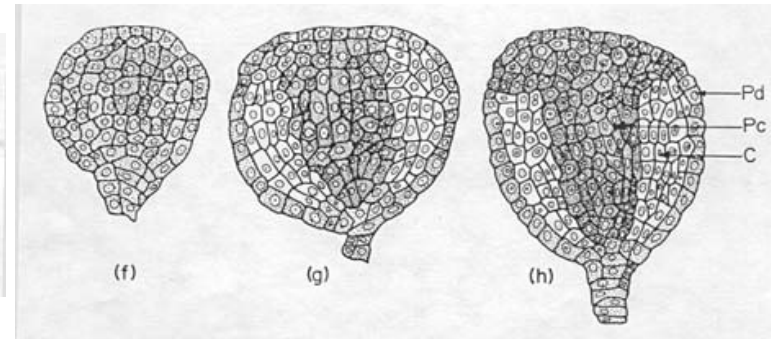
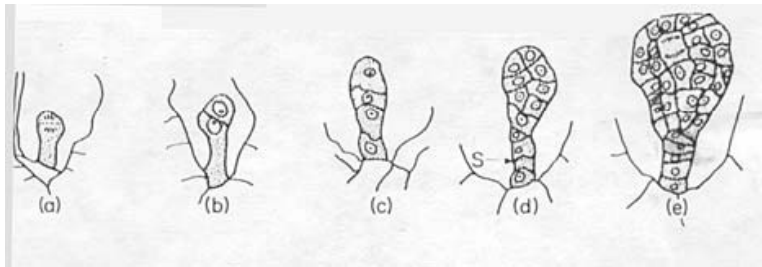


pre-RNA → mature RNA  
child → adult

# *transformation\_of*

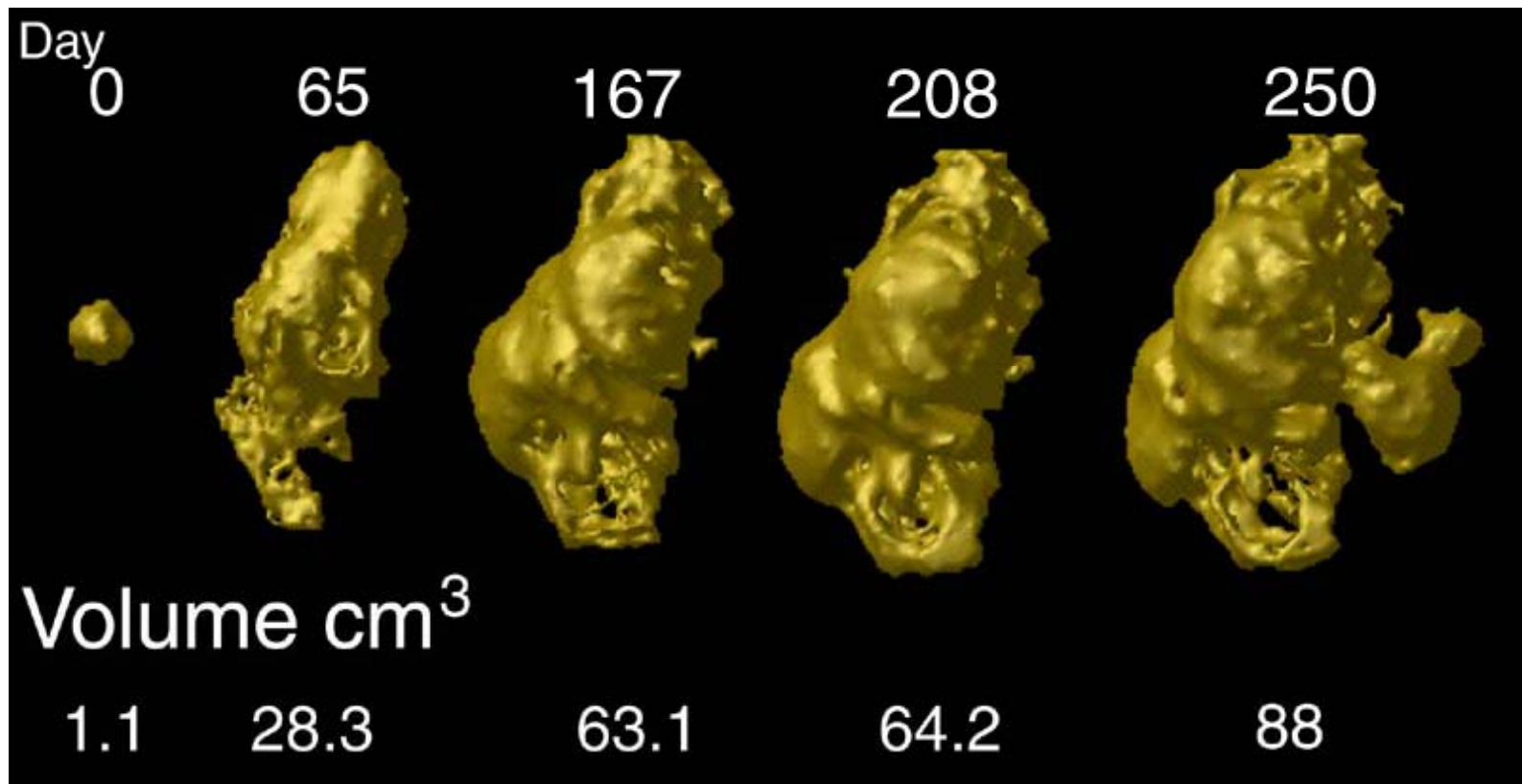
$C_2$  *transformation\_of*  $C_1$  =def. any instance of  $C_2$  was at some earlier time an instance of  $C_1$

- fetus *transformation\_of* embryo
- larva *transformation\_of* pupa
- adult *transformation\_of* child



embryological development

# tumor development



# *is\_a* (for occurrents)

*A is\_a B* =def

For all *x*, if *x* **instance\_of** *A* then *x*  
**instance\_of** *B*

*cell division is\_a biological process*



# *is\_a* (for continuants)

*A is\_a B* =def

For all  $x, t$  if  $x$  **instance\_of**  $A$  at  $t$  then  $x$   
**instance\_of**  $B$  at  $t$

*abnormal cell is\_a cell*

*adult human is\_a human*

**but not:** *adult is\_a child*

# These definitions should support cross-ontology reasoning

Whichever *A* you choose, the instance of *B* of which it is a part will be included in some *C*, which will include as part also the *A* with which you began

The same principle applies to the other relations in the OBO-RO:

*located\_at, transformation\_of,  
derived\_from, adjacent\_to, etc.*

*A part\_of B, B part\_of C ...*

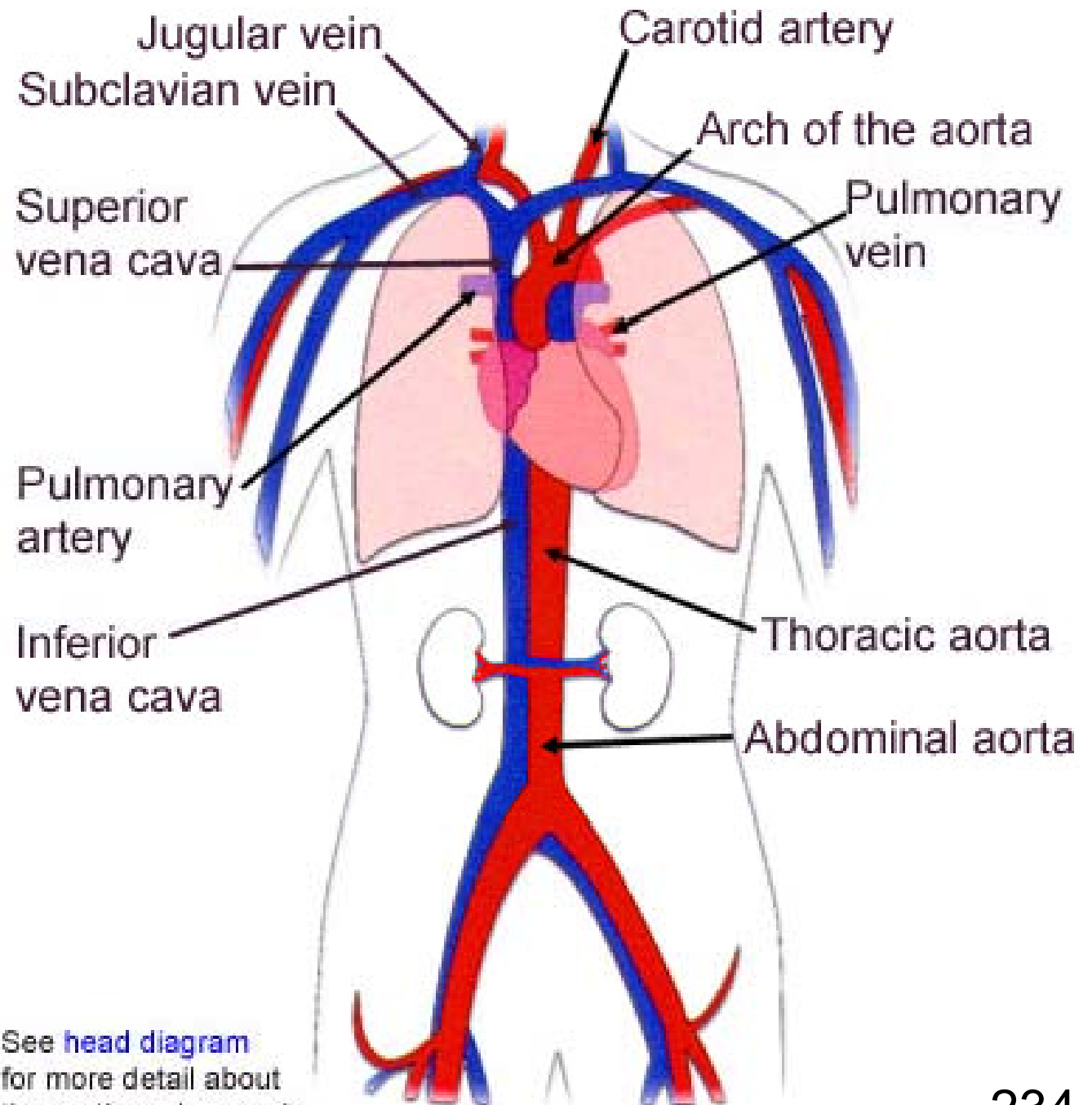
The **all-some** structure of the definitions  
in the OBO-RO allows  
cascading of inferences

(i) within ontologies

(ii) between ontologies

(iii) between ontologies and EHR  
repositories of instance-data

Continuity  
Attachment  
Adjacency



See [head diagram](#)  
for more detail about  
the aortic arch vessels.

# Modes of Connection

Modes of connection:

- *attached\_to* (muscle to bone)
- *synapsed\_with* (nerve to nerve, nerve to muscle)
- *continuous\_with* (= share a fiat boundary)

**$a$  continuous\_with  $b$**   
**=  $a$  and  $b$  are continuant instances**  
**which share a fiat boundary**

This relation is always symmetric at the instance level:

if  $x$  **continuous\_with**  $y$  , then  $y$   
**continuous\_with**  $x$

# ***continuous\_with*** **(relation between universals)**

*A continuous\_with B =Def.*

for every instance  $x$  of  $A$  at  $t$

there is some instance  $y$  of  $B$  at  $t$  such that

$x$  **continuous\_with**  $y$  at  $t$

***continuous\_with*** as a relation between universals is not always symmetric

Consider *lymph node* and *lymphatic vessel*:

Each lymph node is continuous with some lymphatic vessel, but there are lymphatic vessels (e.g. lymphs and lymphatic trunks) which are not continuous with any lymph nodes



## instance level

this nucleus is adjacent to this cytoplasm

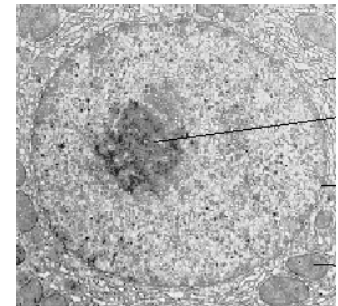
implies:

this cytoplasm is adjacent to this nucleus

## universal level

*nucleus adjacent\_to cytoplasm*

**Not:** *cytoplasm adjacent\_to nucleus*



*Adjacent\_to* as a relation between universals is not always symmetric

Consider

*seminal vesicle adjacent\_to urinary bladder*

**Not:** *urinary bladder adjacent\_to seminal vesicle*

# Applications

Expectations of symmetry e.g. for interactions  
may hold only at the instance level

if  $A$  interacts with  $B$ , it does not follow that  $B$   
interacts with  $A$

if  $A$  is expressed simultaneously with  $B$ , it does  
not follow that  $B$  is expressed simultaneously  
with  $A$

# *transformation\_of*

*A transformation\_of B =Def.*

Every instance of *A* was at some earlier time an instance of *B*

– *adult transformation\_of child*

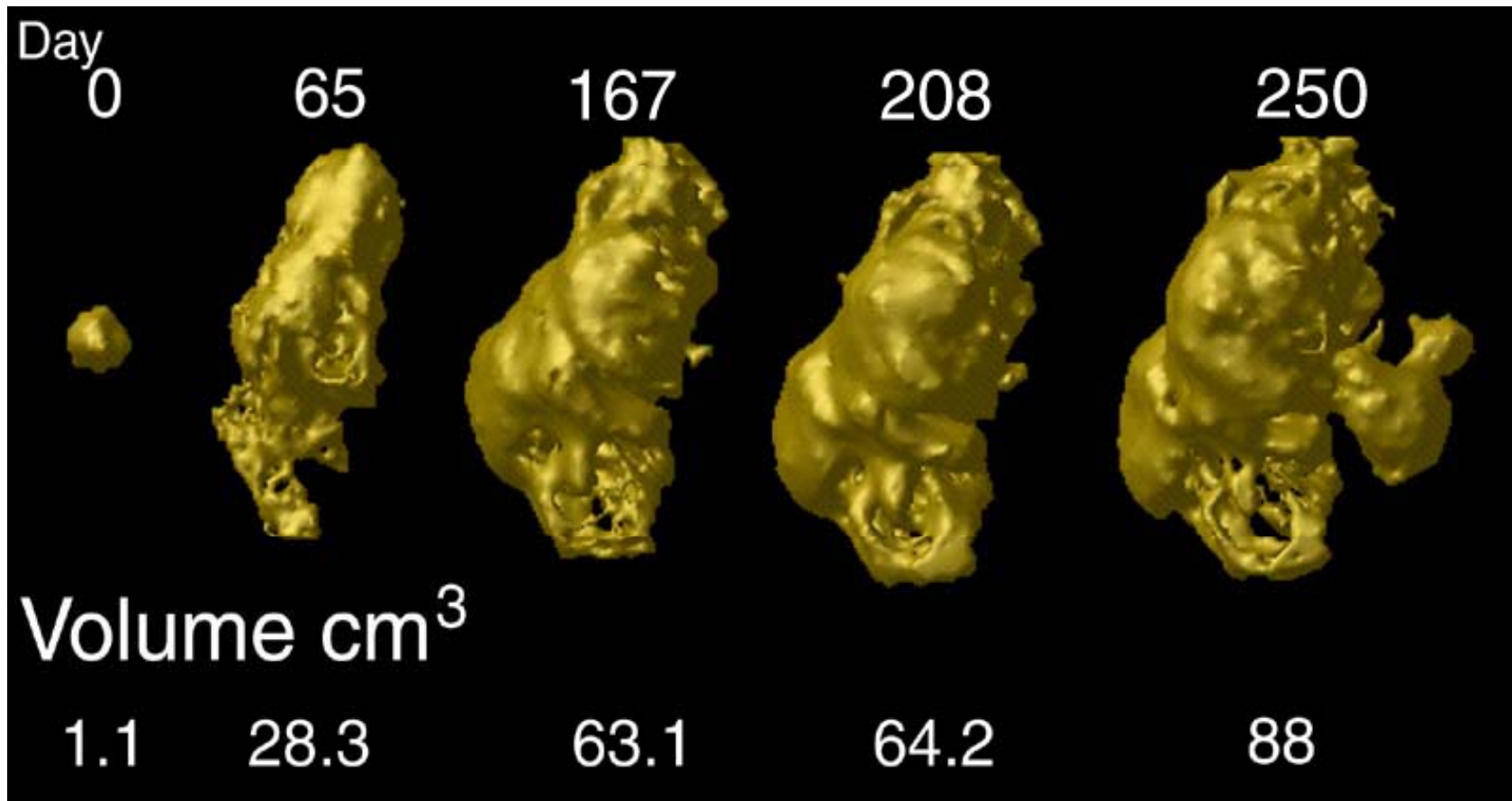
# *transformation\_of*



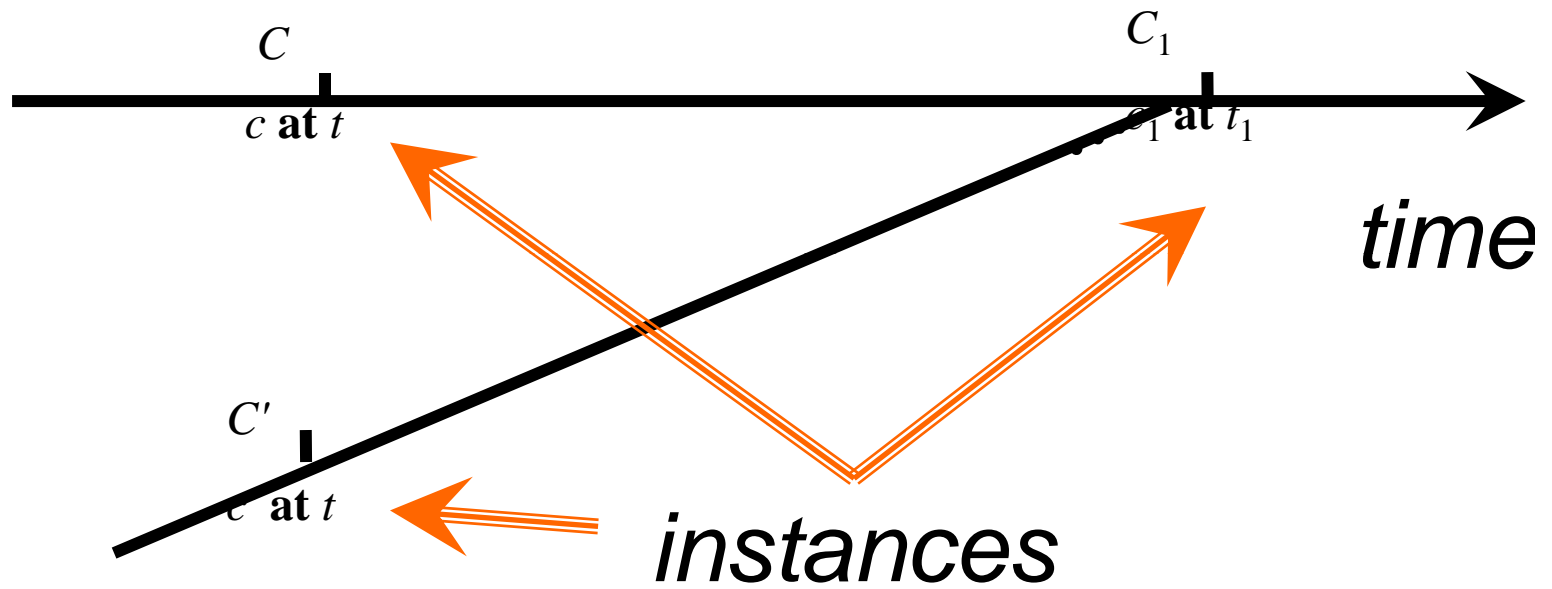
**pre-RNA**  $\longrightarrow$  **mature RNA**

**child**  $\longrightarrow$  **adult**

# tumor development

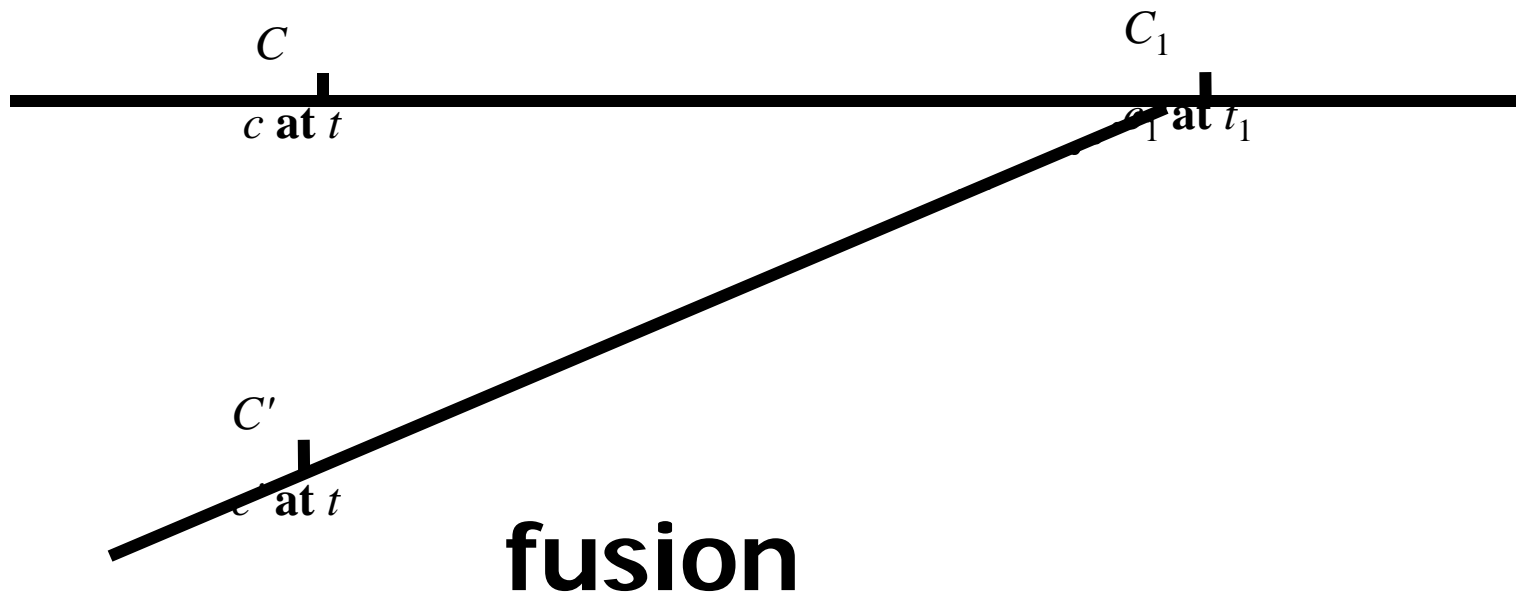


# *derives\_from*



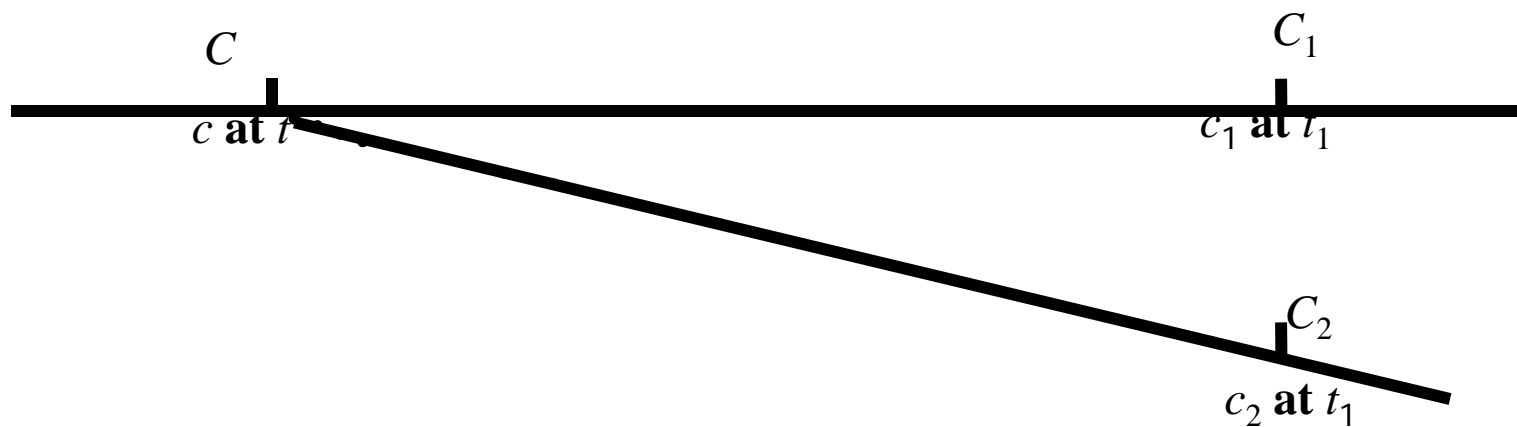
*zygote derives\_from*      *ovum*  
   *sperm*

**two continuants fuse to form a new continuant**



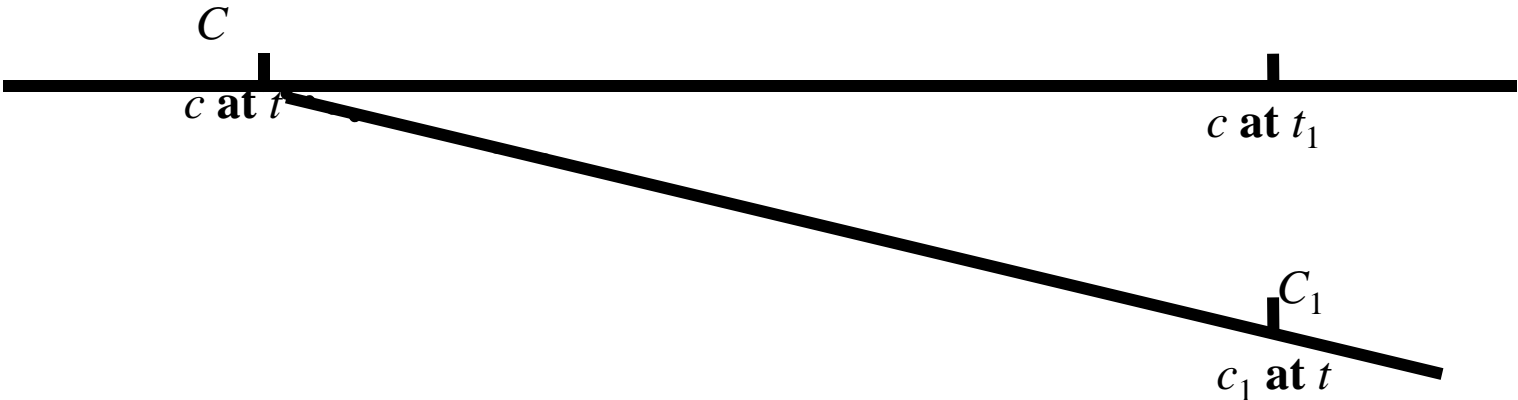


**one initial continuant is replaced by two  
successor continuants**



**fission**

**one continuant detaches itself from an initial continuant, which itself continues to exist**



**budding**

# Primitive Relations

- **c instance\_of C at t** - a primitive relation between a continuant instance and a universal which it instantiates at a specific time
- **p instance\_of P** - a primitive relation between a process instance and a universal which it instantiates holding independently of time
- **c part\_of c1 at t** - a primitive relation between two continuant instances and a time at which the one is part of the other
- **p part\_of p1, r part\_of r1** - a primitive relation of parthood, holding independently of time, either between process instances (one a subprocess of the other), or between spatial regions (one a subregion of the other)

# Primitive Relations

- **c located\_in r at t** - a primitive relation between a continuant instance, a spatial region which it occupies, and a time
- **r adjacent\_to r1** - a primitive relation of proximity between two continuants
- **t earlier t1** - a primitive relation between two times
- **c derives\_from c1** - a primitive relation involving two distinct material continuants c and c1
- **p has\_participant c at t** - a primitive relation between a process, a continuant, and a time

# Defined Instance-Level Relations

**p occurring\_at t** =def. for some c, p  
**has\_participant c at t.**

**p preceded\_by p1** =def. for all t, t1, if p  
**occurring\_at t** and p1 **occurring\_at t1**,  
then t1 **earlier t**

# Defined Instance-Level Relations

**t first\_instant p** =def. **p occurring\_at t**,  
and for all t1, if t1 **earlier t**, then not **p occurring\_at t1**

**t last\_instant p** =def. **p occurring\_at t**  
and for all t1, if t **earlier t1**, then not **p occurring\_at t1**

# Overlaps on the level of instances

**x overlaps y at t** =def. there is some z such that z is **part\_of x at t** and z is **part\_of y at t**

# Overlaps on the level of universals

*X overlaps Y* =def. for every t and every x, if x **instance\_of** X at t, then there is some instance y of Y at t such that (x **overlaps** y at t)

Note that it can be the case that *X overlaps Y* as thus defined, even though Y does not *overlap X*.

Thus uterine tracts *overlaps* urinogenital sysem

but not uriongenital system *overlaps* uterine tract (because of male urinogenital systems)



# Proposed new relations on the level of universals

about – between an information object  
and an object to which it refers

inheres\_in

depends\_on

output\_of

has\_input

has\_function

has\_quality

realization\_of

from [http://www.bioontology.org/wiki/index.php/RO:Main\\_Page](http://www.bioontology.org/wiki/index.php/RO:Main_Page)

# New relations

*A depends\_on* B =def. every instance of A is such that it cannot exist unless some instance of B exists

*apoptosis depends\_on cell*

*death depends\_on organism*

...

# New Gene Ontology 'Regulates' Relations

def: "A relation between a process and a process. A regulates B if the unfolding of A affects the frequency, rate or extent of B. A is called the regulating process, B the regulated process"

A regulates B =def. A is a process type and B is a process type and every instance of A is such that its unfolding affects the frequency, rate or extent of some instance of B.

# Positive and Negative Regulation

**positively\_regulates** def: "A regulation relation in which the unfolding of the regulating process *increases* the frequency, rate or extent of the regulated process"

**negatively\_regulates** def: "A regulation relation in which the unfolding of the regulating process *decreases* the frequency, rate or extent of the regulated process"

# The Granularity Gulf

most existing data-sources are of fixed,  
single granularity

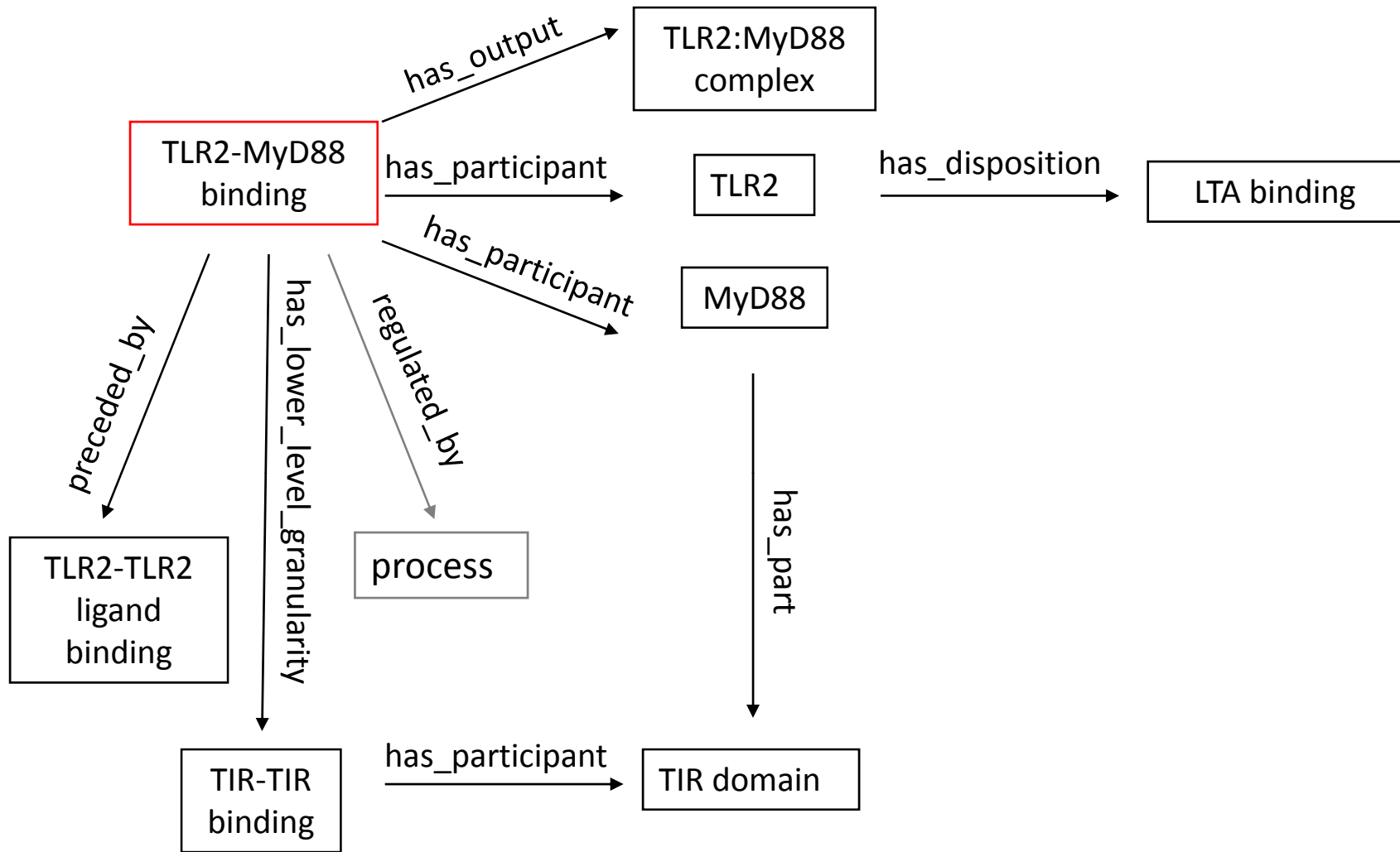
many (all?) clinical phenomena  
*cross* granularities

# Advantages of the methodology of enforcing commonly accepted coherent definitions

promote quality assurance (better coding)

guarantee automatic reasoning across ontologies and across data at different granularities

yields connection to times and instances in EHR



# TLR-2 signalling pathway

with thanks to Lindsay Cowell







