



Components of complexes are horizontal divisions (I.e. “Insulin receptor complex” above has 4 subunits).

Members of sets (I.e. alternatives) are vertical divisions (I.e. “IRS” is a set with 3 members).

All the complexes and sets need to be flattened, I.e. a complex with a “simple” component and a sub-complex of 2 “simple” components is drawn as a complex of 3 “simple” components.

The rationale for the directionality is that usually there are more components of complexes than members of sets and hence we would get more width than height, which would allow the name of the complex to be accommodated within the boundaries of the node more easily.

Upon overlay with the expression data (or whatever other accession number - numerical value pairs) each division (representing just one sequence) will be coloured according to the value paired with the corresponding accession number.

BTW, the reactions are represented as small circles with arrows going in and out for the sake of convenience of drawing the connectors in Powerpoint. We could have hyperedges instead.

Reactions forming the pathway above can be seen at:

<http://www.reactome.org/cgi-bin/eventbrowser?ID=74716&ID=74715&ID=74707&ID=74711&ID=74712>