

and thus to avoid learning the properties of the noise in PPI networks. Once the data of such quality becomes available for human and other species, it should be used to train species-specific models.

Our new network modeling approach can be applied not only to model PPI networks, but also to model other real-world networks. Since the distribution of points in a metric space is crucial for properties of geometric graphs, by learning this distribution from real-world networks we can generate model networks with different structural properties and in that way model networks arising in different applications.

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