



# **Generative Graph Pattern Machine**

Zehong Wang, Zheyuan Zhang, Tianyi Ma,

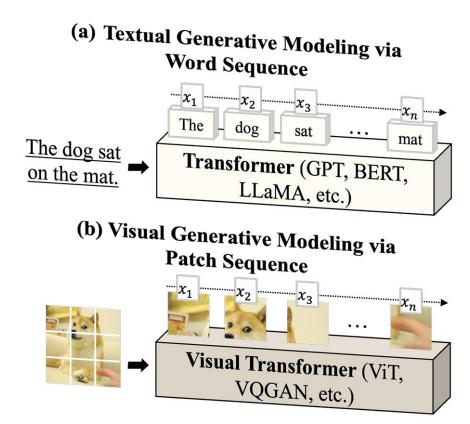
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## What Are Vocabularies in Text and Image?

- Text vocabulary preserves textual tokens
- Image vocabulary preserves image concepts.



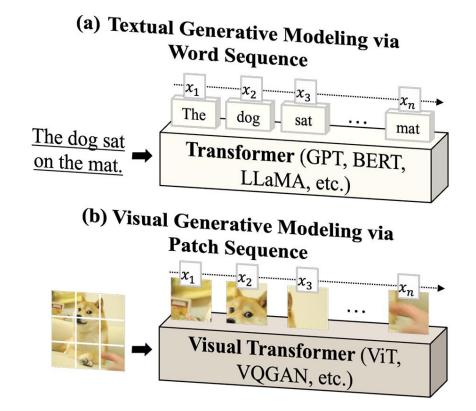
Wang, Z., Zhang, Z., Ma, T., Chawla, N. V., Zhang, C., & Ye, Y. Beyond Message Passing: Neural Graph Pattern Machine. In Forty-second International Conference on Machine Learning.

### **Extending Vocabulary to Graphs**

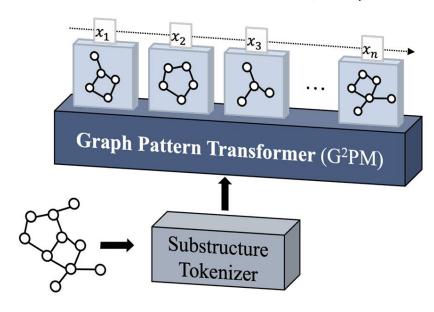
#### Graph vocabulary preserves substructure information.

Social network: triangle structure, star-like structure

S Molecule graph: ring-like structure, like benzene rings.



(c) Graph Generative Modeling via Substructure Sequence (Ours)

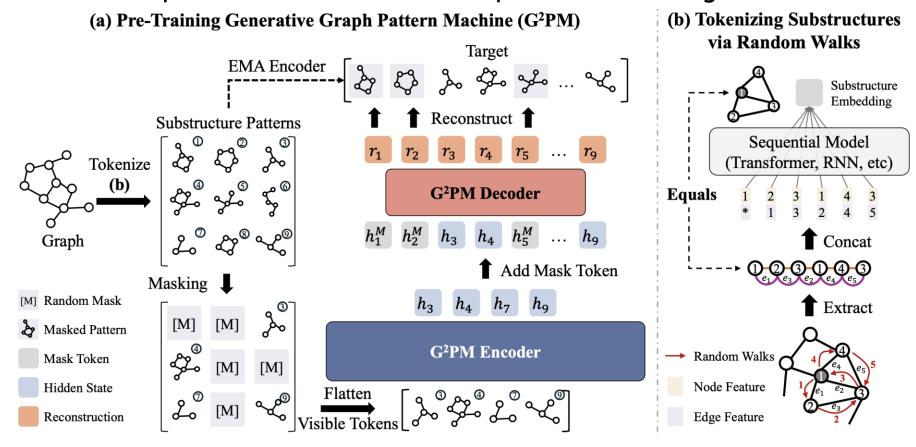


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### **Generative Graph Pattern Machine**

#### Learning from graph vocabularies

Masked token prediction enables self-supervised learning.



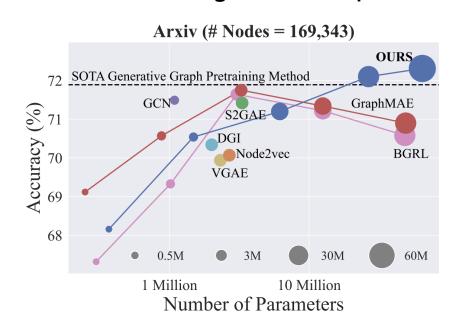
Wang, Z., Zhang, Z., Ma, T., Zhang, C., & Ye, Y. (2025). Scalable Graph Generative Modeling via Substructure Sequences. NeurIPS 25.

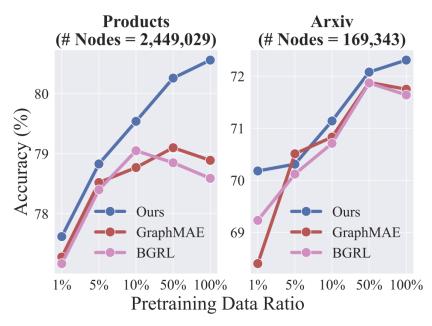
## Generative Graph Pattern Machine (G<sup>2</sup>PM) [NeurlPS'25]

### • G<sup>2</sup>PM Enable Scalability on Graphs

**Model Scaling**: G<sup>2</sup>PM achieves scalability up to 60M parameters, whereas existing methods saturate on 3M parameters.

**⊘Data Scaling**: G<sup>2</sup>PM shows robust improvements with more training data, whereas existing methods peak at small data ratios.





Wang, Z., Zhang, Z., Ma, T., Zhang, C., & Ye, Y. (2025). Scalable Graph Generative Modeling via Substructure Sequences. NeurIPS 25.

## Generative Graph Pattern Machine (G<sup>2</sup>PM) [NeurIPS'25]

- G<sup>2</sup>PM Enable Scalability on Graphs
- G<sup>2</sup>PM Enable Transferability Across Graphs

Table 4: **Cross-domain transferability** performance across diverse source and target datasets. Parentheses indicate the performance gap compared to training from scratch on the target graph.

Source	Arxiv		HIV	
Target	Products	HIV	Arxiv	PCBA
GNN [55, 68] GPM [63]	78.3 (1.2 \( \psi\) 82.0 (0.6 \( \psi\)	70.1 (5.7 \( \psi\) 74.3 (2.7 \( \psi\))	71.1 $(1.0 \downarrow)$ 71.4 $(1.5 \downarrow)$	71.9 ( <b>1.6</b> ↑) 76.4 ( <b>1.3</b> ↑)
BGRL [48] GraphMAE [21]	78.8 ( <b>0.2</b> †) 77.5 ( <b>1.4</b> \$\display\$)	72.5 (3.8 \( \psi\) 74.7 (3.1 \( \psi\)	68.6 (1.9 \( \psi\) 69.9 (1.9 \( \psi\)	72.9 (0.6 \( \)) 73.4 (0.2 \( \))
$G^2PM$	81.3 (0.7 †)	<b>76.8</b> (1.9 ↓)	<b>72.6</b> ( <b>0.3</b> †)	77.9 (2.3 ↑)

Table 5: Cross-domain pre-training results on text-attributed graphs processed by [32], where node features are aligned via a textual encoder.

Pretrain	Arxiv + FB15K237 + ChemBL			
Downstream	Arxiv	FB15K237	HIV	
	(Academia)	(Knowledge Graph)	(Molecule)	
BGRL [48]	$70.8 \pm 0.2$	$86.5 \pm 0.3$	$68.5 \pm 1.6$ $64.1 \pm 0.5$	
GraphMAE [21]	$70.3 \pm 0.3$	$87.8 \pm 0.4$		
OFA [32]	$71.4 \pm 0.3$	84.7 ± 1.3	$72.0 \pm 1.6$	
GFT [60]	$71.9 \pm 0.1$	89.3 ± 0.2	$72.3 \pm 2.0$	
$G^2PM$	$72.5 \pm 0.1$	$88.9 \pm 0.5$	74.1 ± 1.3	