

KenMeSH: Knowledge-enhanced End-to-end Biomedical Text Labelling

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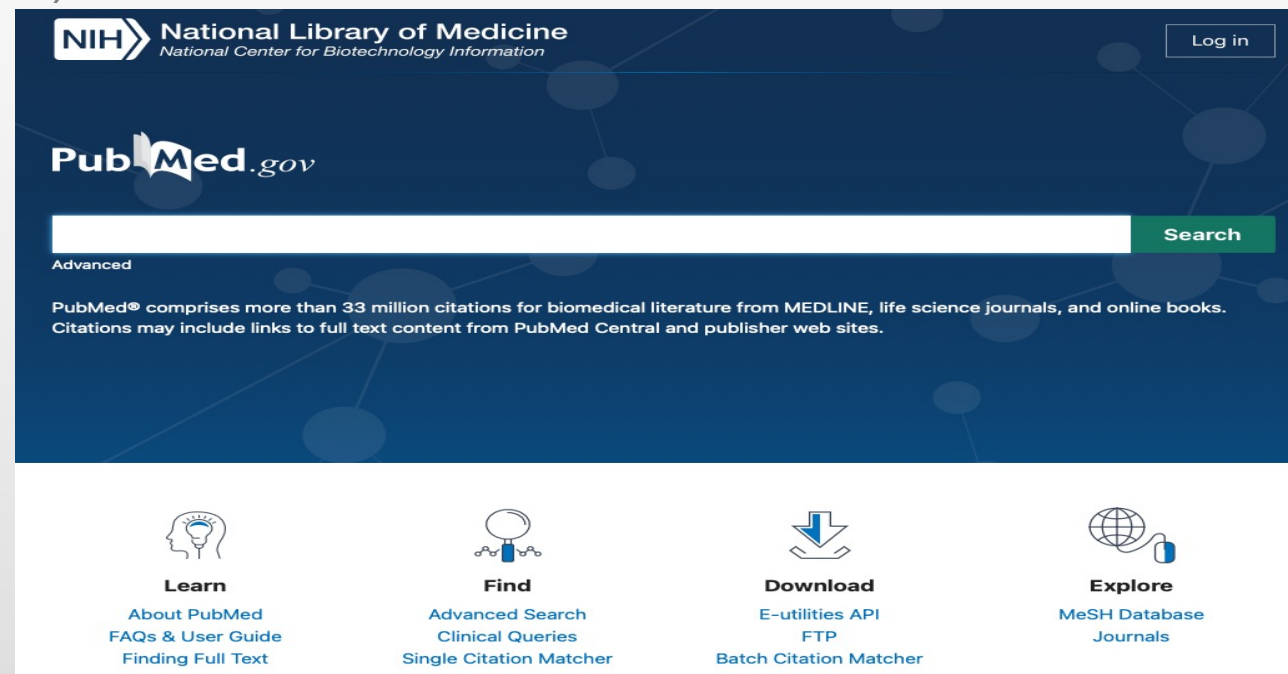
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⁴Unity Health Toronto, Toronto, Canada

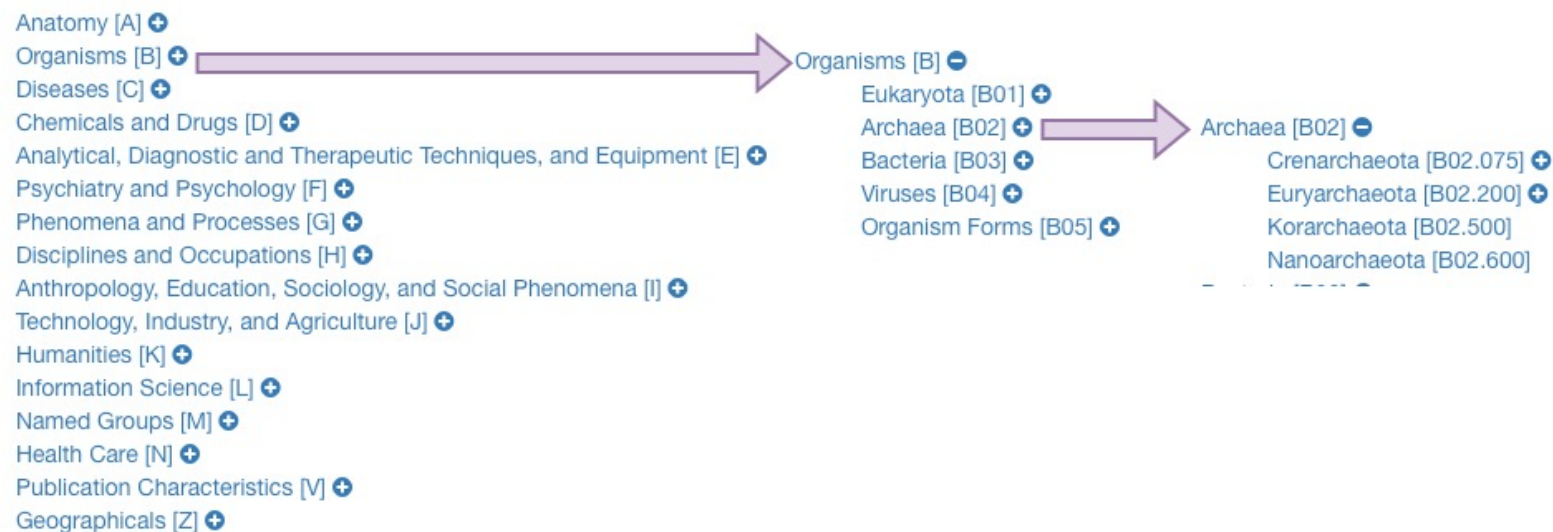
Background

- PubMed
 - Produced by the National Library of Medicine (NLM).
 - A free access search engine for abstracting and indexing biomedical citations.
 - Comprises more than 33 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE (as of Apr. 2022).



Background

- Medical Subject Headings (MeSH Terms)
 - Uses to index articles in the MEDLINE database
 - Controlled by National Library of Medicine (NLM)
 - Represents concepts in the biomedical literature
 - Organized hierarchically
 - 29, 369 main MeSH terms (as of 2021), and revised annually



Automatic MeSH Indexing Task

- An extreme multi-label text classification problem
 - Each MEDLINE citation is assigned to a set of MeSH terms
- Challenges:
 - Number of MeSH terms is large, and they have varying occurrence frequencies.
 - The number of MeSH terms assigned to each citation varies

> Brain. 2020 Feb 1;143(2):512-530. doi: 10.1093/brain/awz406.

Interfering with long non-coding RNA MIR22HG processing inhibits glioblastoma progression through suppression of Wnt/ β -catenin signalling

Mingzhi Han ^{1, 2}, Shuai Wang ¹, Sabrina Fritah ³, Xu Wang ¹, Wenjing Zhou ¹, Ning Yang ¹, Shilei Ni ¹, Bin Huang ¹, Anjing Chen ¹, Gang Li ¹, Hrvoje Miletic ^{2, 4}, Frits Thorsen ^{1, 2, 5}, Rolf Bjerkvig ^{2, 3}, Xingang Li ¹, Jian Wang ^{1, 2}

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 31891366 PMCID: PMC7009478 DOI: 10.1093/brain/awz406
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Abstract

Long non-coding RNAs play critical roles in tumour progression. Through analysis of publicly available genomic datasets, we found that MIR22HG, the host gene of microRNAs miR-22-3p and miR-22-5p, is ranked among the most dysregulated long non-coding RNAs in glioblastoma. The main purpose of this work was to determine the impact of MIR22HG on glioblastoma growth and invasion and to elucidate its mechanistic function. The MIR22HG/miR-22 axis was highly expressed in glioblastoma as well as in glioma stem-like cells compared to normal neural stem cells. In glioblastoma, increased expression of MIR22HG is associated with poor prognosis. Through a number of functional studies, we show that MIR22HG silencing inhibits the Wnt/ β -catenin signalling pathway through loss of miR-22-3p and -5p. This leads to attenuated cell proliferation, invasion and in vivo tumour growth. We further show that two genes, SFRP2 and PCDH15, are direct targets of miR-22-3p and -5p and inhibit Wnt signaling in glioblastoma. Finally, based on the 3D structure of the pre-miR-22, we identified a specific small-molecule inhibitor, AC1L6JTK, that inhibits the enzyme Dicer to block processing of pre-miR-22 into mature miR-22. AC1L6JTK treatment caused an inhibition of tumour growth in vivo. Our findings show that MIR22HG is a critical inducer of the Wnt/ β -catenin signalling pathway, and that its targeting may represent a novel therapeutic strategy in glioblastoma patients.

Keywords: Wnt/ β -catenin signalling; glioblastoma; lncRNA; miRNA; small-molecule inhibitor.
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Figures

Figure 1 MIR22HG expression is elevated in...
Figure 2 MIR22HG promotes cell growth and...
Figure 3 MIR22HG knockdown decreases invasive ability...

Publication types

> Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

MeSH terms

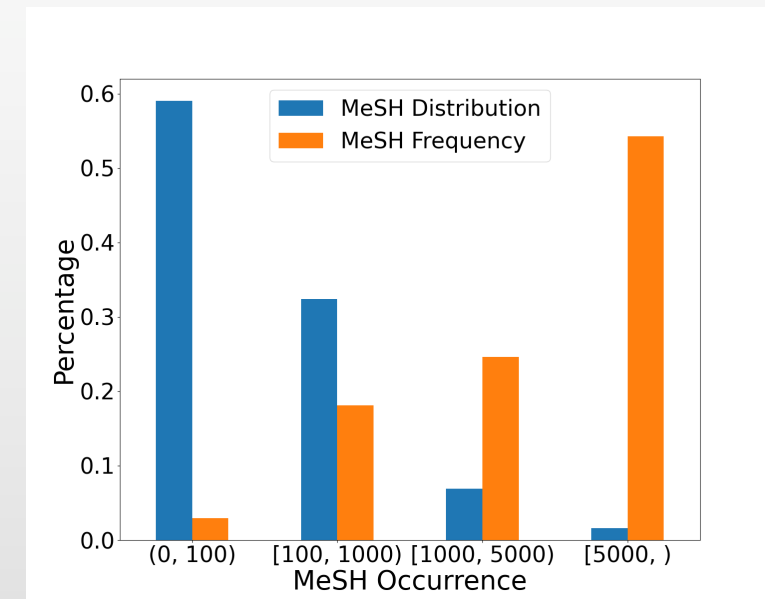
- > Animals
- > Cell Line, Tumor
- > Cell Movement / genetics
- > Cell Proliferation / genetics
- > Gene Expression Regulation, Neoplastic / genetics
- > Glioblastoma / genetics*
- > Glioma / genetics
- > Male
- > Mice, Nude
- > MicroRNAs / genetics*
- > RNA, Long Noncoding / genetics
- > Wnt Signaling Pathway / genetics*
- > beta Catenin / genetics*

Substances

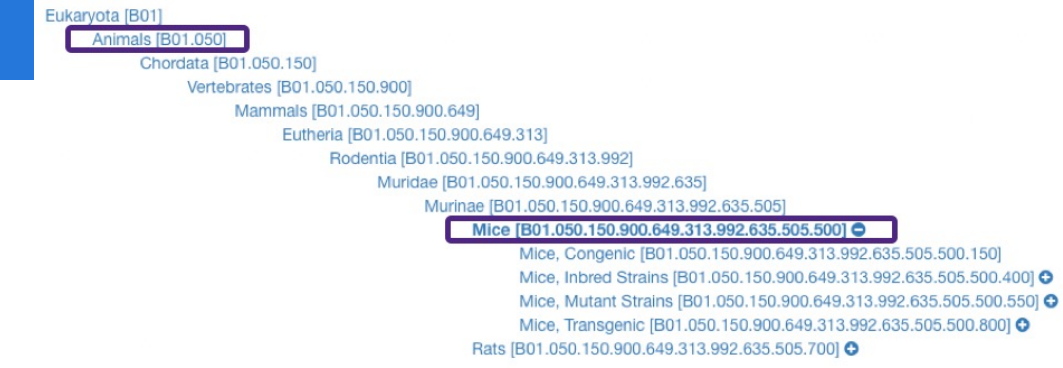
- > MicroRNAs
- > Mirn22 microRNA, mouse
- > RNA, Long Noncoding
- > beta Catenin

Related information

GEO Profiles
Gene
Gene (GeneRIF)
MedGen
Nucleotide (RefSeq)
Nucleotide (RefSeq)
Taxonomy via GenBank



Motivations



VENUE (METADATA)
TITLE (TEXT)
AUTHORS (METADATA)

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ABSTRACT (TEXT)

Abstract

Long non-coding RNAs play critical roles in tumour progression. Through analysis of publicly available genomic datasets, we found that MIR22HG, the host gene of microRNAs miR-22-3p and miR-22-5p, is ranked among the most dysregulated long non-coding RNAs in glioblastoma. The main purpose of this work was to determine the impact of MIR22HG on glioblastoma growth and invasion and to elucidate its mechanistic function. The MIR22HG/miR-22 axis was highly expressed in glioblastoma as well as in glioma stem-like cells compared to normal neural stem cells. In glioblastoma, increased expression of MIR22HG is associated with poor prognosis. Through a number of functional studies, we show that MIR22HG silencing inhibits the Wnt/ β -catenin signalling pathway through loss of miR-22-3p and -5p. This leads to attenuated cell proliferation, invasion and in vivo tumour growth. We further show that two genes, SFRP2 and PCDH15, are direct targets of miR-22-3p and -5p and inhibit Wnt signalling in glioblastoma. Finally, based on the 3D structure of the pre-miR-22, we identified a specific small-molecule inhibitor, AC1L6JTK, that inhibits the enzyme Dicer to block processing of pre-miR-22 into mature miR-22. AC1L6JTK treatment caused an inhibition of tumour growth in vivo. Our findings show that MIR22HG is a critical inducer of the Wnt/ β -catenin signalling pathway, and that its targeting may represent a novel therapeutic strategy in glioblastoma patients.

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Figures

Figure 1 MIR22HG expression is elevated in...

Figure 2 MIR22HG knockdown decreases cell growth and...

Figure 3 MIR22HG knockdown decreases invasive ability...

Figure 4 MIR22HG activates the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway...

Figure 5 miR-22-3p and miR-22-5p mediate MIR22HG...

Figure 6 SFRP2 and PCDH15 are downstream...

All figures (7)

Similar articles (METADATA)

Similar articles

LncRNA MIR22HG inhibits growth, migration and invasion through regulating the miR-10a-5p/NCOR2 axis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells.

Wu Y, Zhou Y, Huan L, Xu L, Shen M, Huang S, Liang L.
Cancer Sci. 2019 Mar;110(3):973-984. doi: 10.1111/cas.13950. Epub 2019 Feb 23.
PMID: 30680848 [Free PMC article](#).

Long non-coding RNA MIR22HG inhibits cell proliferation and migration in cholangiocarcinoma by negatively regulating the Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway.

Hu X, Tan Z, Yang Y, Yang P.
J Gene Med. 2019 May;21(5):e3085. doi: 10.1002/jgm.3085. Epub 2019 Apr 15.
PMID: 30856284

Upregulated lncRNA SNHG1 contributes to progression of non-small cell lung cancer through inhibition of miR-101-3p and activation of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway.

Cui Y, Zhang F, Zhu C, Geng L, Tian T, Liu H.
Oncotarget. 2017 Mar 14;8(11):17785-17794. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.14854.
PMID: 28147312 [Free PMC article](#).

Wnt/ β -catenin signaling cascade: A promising target for glioma therapy.

He L, Zhou H, Zeng Z, Yao H, Jiang W, Qu H.
J Cell Physiol. 2019 Mar;234(3):2217-2228. doi: 10.1002/jcp.27186. Epub 2018 Sep 17.
PMID: 30277583 [Review](#).

Crosstalk between long non-coding RNAs and Wnt/ β -catenin signalling in cancer.

Yang G, Shen T, Yi X, Zhang Z, Tang C, Wang L, Zhou Y, Zhou W.
J Cell Mol Med. 2018 Apr;22(4):2062-2070. doi: 10.1111/jcmm.13522. Epub 2018 Feb 1.
PMID: 29392884 [Free PMC article](#) [Review](#).

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Publication types

[Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

MeSH terms

- > Animals
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- > Cell Movement / genetics
- > Cell Proliferation / genetics
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- > Wnt Signaling Pathway / genetics*
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Related information

GEO Profiles

Gene

Gene (GeneRIF)

MedGen

Nucleotide (RefSeq)

Nucleotide (RefSeq)

Taxonomy via GenBank

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Ovid Technologies, Inc.

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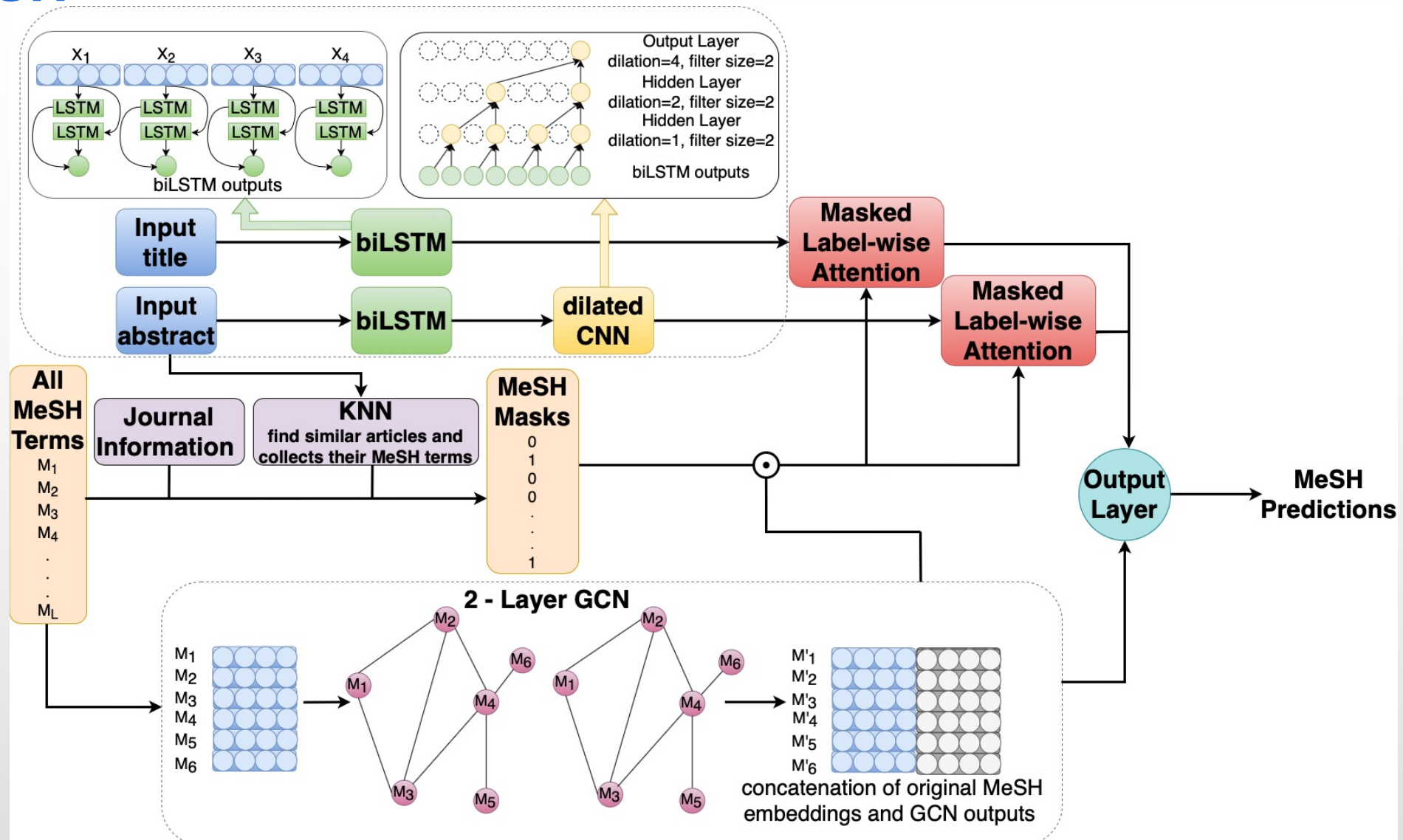
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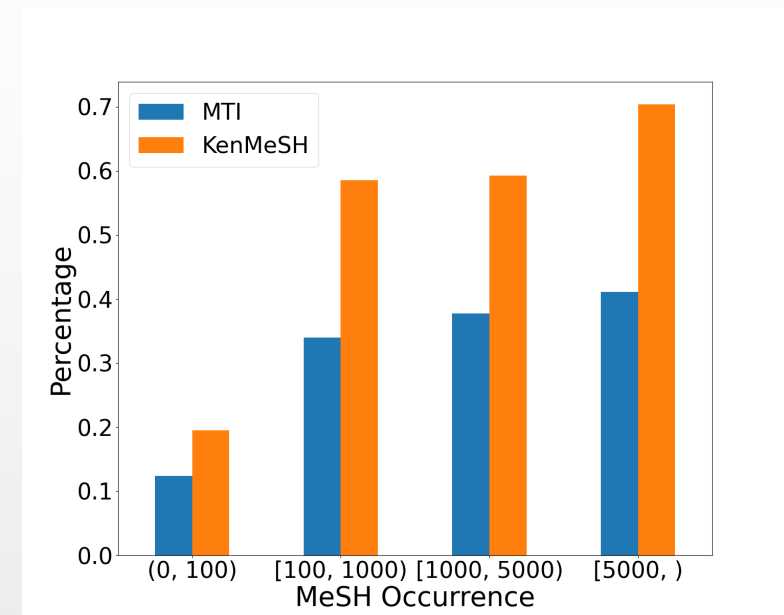
KenMeSH



Results

<i>Method</i>	<i>Micro-average Measure</i>			<i>Example Based Measure</i>		
	<i>MiF</i>	<i>MiP</i>	<i>MiR</i>	<i>EBF</i>	<i>EBP</i>	<i>EBR</i>
<i>MTI</i>	0.390	0.379	0.402	0.393	0.378	0.408
<i>HGCN4MeSH</i>	0.524	0.763	0.399	0.529	0.762	0.405
<i>DeepMeSH</i>	0.639	0.669	0.612	0.631	0.667	0.627
<i>BERTMeSH</i>	0.667	0.696	0.640	0.657	0.700	0.650
<i>FullMeSH (Full)</i>	0.651	0.683	0.623	0.643	0.680	0.639
<i>BERTMeSH (Full)</i>	0.685	0.713	0.659	0.675	0.717	0.667
<i>KenMeSH</i>	0.745 ± 0.021	0.864 ± 0.011	0.655 ± 0.027	0.738 ± 0.018	0.863 ± 0.011	0.644 ± 0.022

Table 1: Comparison to previous methods across two main evaluation metrics. Methods marked as *Full* are trained on entire PMC articles, others on abstracts and titles only. Bold: best scores in each column.



Thank you!

Codes are available at:

<https://github.com/xdwang0726/KenMeSH>