



Communication

miRTargetLink—miRNAs, Genes and Interaction Networks

Maarten Hamberg¹, Christina Backes¹, Tobias Fehlmann¹, Martin Hart², Benjamin Meder³, Eckart Meese² and Andreas Keller^{1,*}

¹ Chair for Clinical Bioinformatics, Saarland University, Saarbrücken D-66041, Germany; e.j.m.hamberg@gmail.com (M.Ham.); c.backes@mx.uni-saarland.de (C.B.); tobias.fehlmann@ccb.uni-saarland.de (T.F.)

² Department of Human Genetics, Saarland University, Homburg D-66421, Germany; marhar15@googlemail.com (M.Har.); hgeme@uks.eu (E.M.)

³ Internal Medicine, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg D-69120, Germany; benjamin.meder@med.uni-heidelberg.de

* Correspondence: andreas.keller@ccb.uni-saarland.de; Tel.: +49-174-168-4638

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Abstract: Information on miRNA targeting genes is growing rapidly. For high-throughput experiments, but also for targeted analyses of few genes or miRNAs, easy analysis with concise representation of results facilitates the work of life scientists. We developed miRTargetLink, a tool for automating respective analysis procedures that are frequently applied. Input of the web-based solution is either a single gene or single miRNA, but also sets of genes or miRNAs, can be entered. Validated and predicted targets are extracted from databases and an interaction network is presented. Users can select whether predicted targets, experimentally validated targets with strong or weak evidence, or combinations of those are considered. Central genes or miRNAs are highlighted and users can navigate through the network interactively. To discover the most relevant biochemical processes influenced by the target network, gene set analysis and miRNA set analysis are integrated. As a showcase for miRTargetLink, we analyze targets of five cardiac miRNAs. miRTargetLink is freely available without restrictions at www.ccb.uni-saarland.de/mirtargetlink.

Keywords: miRTargetkLink; miRNAs; genes; interaction networks

1. Introduction

Biochemical networks play a central role in life science research. Tools for visualizing and analyzing such networks have a long history. Among the most popular web-based applications is STRING. Originally implemented as a search tool for recurring instances of neighboring genes [1], STRING v10 has become a comprehensive protein-protein interaction database containing predicted and validated protein-protein target information [2]. The success of this web service and database is not only driven by the large amount of information in the database but also the intuitive manner in its running analyses. Entering one or several protein identifiers enables comprehensive analysis of protein-protein interactions and deriving important information on a network level.

With non-coding RNAs gaining importance in biomedical research, similar tools with respect to miRNA-gene interactions have been presented. We here exemplarily mention three web services that involve the analysis of miRNAs and target genes. Among the first tools, we published miRTrail [3]. Tailored for high-throughput omics analyses, deregulated genes, miRNAs and target information can be uploaded to find clusters. Hamed and co-workers presented TFmiR, a web service for constructing and analyzing transcription factor and miRNA co-regulatory networks in a disease-specific manner [4].

One further tool in a similar direction is TargetCompare, a web interface for studying multiple targets of pre-selected miRNAs [5].

Generally, web services of miRNA-gene interactions require file data upload (e.g., gene or miRNA expression) and are tailored for specific applications. The majority of available tools are designated predominantly for large-scale experimental data such as microarrays and high-throughput sequencing. Many researchers work, however, with single genes or miRNAs or, at most, with small sets. If regulatory information is included in respective research projects, targets are frequently extracted manually from databases and small networks are drawn manually or using tools such as Cytoscape [6]. Taking STRING as an archetype, we implemented miRTargetLink. Users can enter single miRNAs, genes or sets of miRNAs and genes (ranging from two or three up to very comprehensive sets from high-throughput experiments) in the web interface. Interaction networks based on the information from miRTarBase [7] and miRanda [8] are calculated and visualized. Users can modify the resulting network, e.g., only validated targets with strong evidence can be considered. For downstream analysis we have built an interface to GeneTrail2, an updated version of the GeneTrail web service [9].

In this manuscript we describe miRTargetLink, as well as its input, output and the functionality. We also mention current limitations and forward research directions. On the webpage of miRTargetLink [10], example input is provided and alongside other relevant information, a detailed tutorial is also available.

2. Results

One of the major goals of miRTargetLink, besides functionality, was a user-friendly interface. To provide a convenient and standardized solution that runs on state-of-the-art web browsers, miRTargetLink is implemented in php 5 and JavaScript. Interactions are stored in a MySQL database that is regularly updated. The interaction networks are generated with the networks visualization package from the VIS.js JavaScript library version 4 [11].

3. Data Input

An important feature of miRTargetLink is the straightforward data input. Single miRNA identifiers, gene identifiers or sets of miRNAs and genes can be copy-pasted in the web interface. No file data upload is required. For gene identifiers, the gene symbol is used, and miRNAs are uploaded following the current nomenclature that is also used by miRBase [12]. Since many research projects have been carried out on information from older miRBase versions (using the * annotation for minor forms of miRNAs), we implemented a web-based mapping tool that converts identifiers from older versions to the most recent annotation [13]. The converted IDs can then be provided to miRTargetLink. Gene and miRNA identifiers are matched automatically; if several hits are found for a provided ID, the user can select the right hit. If, for example, "let-7a" is entered, the three matching hits hsa-let-7a-2-3p, hsa-let-7a-3p and hsa-let-7a-5p are proposed by miRTargetLink. In the single gene/miRNA mode, the correct ID is selected by a radio button. In the multi-miRNA/gene mode, for each gene/miRNA the number of hits is shown and the correct ID can be selected from a drop-down list.

4. Constructing, Visualizing and Modifying Networks

From the input, target information is extracted from miRTarBase [7], one of the most comprehensive miRNA-gene target resources presently available. Predicted targets are added based on the miRanda algorithm. From the data, an interaction network is calculated and visualized.

As an example, for the single miRNA mode the network for miR-107 is presented in Figure 1, where the central brown node is the miRNA, the green nodes in the inner circle are validated targets with strong evidence (e.g., luciferase assay), the blue genes in the middle circle are validated by weak evidence (e.g., microarray), and the yellow nodes in the outer circle are the predicted targets. The second image is the result of removing the predicted targets. The representation in the lower left

frequently applied prediction algorithms. Adding other prediction tools can potentially improve the results provided by miRTargetLink. Before adding those, the performance of the different methods, however, has to be evaluated critically to validate interactions.

- (3) The miRNA-gene predictions are known to be error-prone. This means that some of the miRNA-gene interactions that have been validated by life scientists may have been negative. The negative experiments are usually not reported. We are implementing a database for negative miRNA-gene interactions and will integrate the information in miRTargetLink so that potential users also get the information on false positive predictions.

7. Discussion

With miRTargetLink we present a web interface facilitating low- and medium-throughput analysis of miRNAs and target genes. We mainly address applied life scientist researchers who work with single genes, miRNAs or small sets to facilitate tasks that are currently done on a daily basis but in a semi-automated fashion.

While miRTargetLink is not thought to be a replacement for existing high-throughput miRNA analytics tools that also include quantitative analysis (such as miRTrail [3], TFmiR [4] or TargetCompare [5]), our program can also be used for quantitative high-throughput miRNA and gene expression analyses, e.g., from microarrays or Next Generation Sequencing, we implemented straightforward data input and handling. Additional information along with a detailed tutorial is provided online. Currently implemented for *Homo sapiens*, we consider miRTargetLink an ongoing research project. Extension to other model organisms is a reasonable next step, together with additional background information such as false positive miRNA-gene interactions that have been proven to be wrong in functional experiments.

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Author Contributions: Maarten Hamberg and Andreas Keller conceived and designed miRTargetLink; Maarten Hamberg implemented the web-service; Andreas Keller performed the case study; Benjamin Meder contributed to the case study; Andreas Keller wrote the paper; Christina Backes, Tobias Fehlmann, Martin Hart and Eckart Meese supported the development, proof read the manuscript and tested the system.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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