

DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "ROLE OF NON-CODING RNAs IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES" carried out by Ms. Megha RD, Ms. Mounika Rao, Ms. Nidhi Hookeri and Ms. Shruthi Selvaraj bearing University Seat Number 1MS15BT021, 1MS15BT024, 1MS15BT028 and 1MS15BT048 respectively, bonafide students of Department of Biotechnology, Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bengaluru in fulfillment of the Mini Project under the affiliation of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2015-2019. It is certified that all corrections/ suggestions indicated for the internal assessment have been incorporated in the report. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Project Work prescribed for the said degree.

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Date: 02-May-2018

To Whom It May Concern

Certified that the project work entitled "Role of non-coding RNA in Cardiovascular diseases" was carried out at Shodhaka Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd. by Ms. Megha R D [USN No.:1MS15BT021], Ms. Mounika Rao [USN No.: 1MS15BT024], Ms. Nidhi Hookeri [USN No.:1MS15BT028] and Ms. Shruthi Selvaraj [USN No.:1MS15BT048], students of Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, an autonomous college affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University in partial fulfillment for the award of B.E Biotechnology, from 1st February 2018 to 02nd May 2018. It is certified that they have completed the project satisfactorily.

For Shodhaka Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.

Kshitish Acharya Director

PhD

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report is based on my original work except for citations and quotations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously and concurrently submitted by any other student/person or at any other institutions or for any other purpose.

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APPROVAL FOR SUBMISSION

I certify that this project report entitled "ROLE OF NON-CODING RNAs IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES" was prepared by Megha RD, Mounika Rao, Nidhi Hookeri, Shruthi Selvaraj, bonafide students of Department of Biotechnology, Ramaiah Institute of Technology, Bengaluru in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Biotechnology under the affiliation of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2015-2019. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for internal assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project Work prescribed for the degree.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
CERTIFICATE	i
DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL OF SUBMISSION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
ABSTRACT	X
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Cardiovascular disease	1
1.1.1 Myocardial Infarction	1
1.1.2 Biomarkers as diagnostic tools for Myocardial Infarction	1
1.2 Non-coding molecules	2
1.2.1 Importance of non-coding RNA in Myocardial Infarction	2
1.3 PubMed	3
1.3.1 History of PubMed	3
1.3.2 Utilization of PubMed	3
1.4 Biocuration	5
1.4.1 Role of biocurators in biological and biomedical research	5
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.1 Historical papers on MI	6
2.2 ncRNA in other diseases	6
2.3 Biomarkers in MI	8
2.4 Microarray technique for detection of ncRNA	9
2.5 RNA sequencing technique for detection of ncRNA	9
3. OBJECTIVES	11

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS	12
4.1 Workflow	12
4.2. Protocol to execute Goal 1a	12
4.2.1 Screening for Research papers that reported biomolecules involved in MI	_
4.2.2. The standard query sets #1 and #2 were subjected to comprehensive s PubMed	
4.2.3. Advanced search page	14
4.3. Protocol to execute Goal 1b	15
4.4. Protocol to execute Goal 1c	16
4.5. Protocol to execute Goal 2	16
5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	17
5.1. Results for Protocol to execute Goal 1a	17
5.2. Results for Protocol to execute Goal 1b	17
5.3. Results for Protocol to execute Goal 1c	21
5.4. Results for Protocol to execute Goal 2	22
5.4.1. Retrieval of coding and non-coding biomolecules through biocuration	22
5.4.2. Comment on non-coding biomolecules retrieved through biocuration	23
5.4.3. Comments on coding biomolecules retrieved through biocuration	29
6. CONCLUSIONS	36
7. FUTURE SCOPE	37
O DEEEDENCES	20

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	Page No.
Table 5.1 Tabulation of non-coding molecules repeated three times or more	22
Table 5.2 Tabulation of coding molecules repeated three times or more	23
Table 5.3 List of identified non-coding and coding biomolecules concluded as significant	in MI25
Table 5.4 Results of biocuration of non-coding molecules	28
Table 5.5 Results of biocuration of coding molecules	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page No.
Figure 1.1: Human heart	
Figure 1.3 Snapshot of PubMed web page	
Figure 1.5 Snapshot of PubMed web page showing 'CREATE ALERT' and 'FILTER APPLICATION'	
Figure 4.1 Workflow (Future work enclosed within '') Figure 4.2 Screenshot of query set #1	
Figure 4.3 Screenshot of query set #2	17
Figure 4.4 Screenshot displaying the advanced option on PubMed	17
Figure 4.5 Screenshot of Advanced search page on PubMed	18
Figure 4.6 Compilation of the non-coding biomolecules data retrieved from PubMed	19
Figure 5.1 Brief Explanation of comprehensive search used on PubMed	20
Figure 5.2 Snapshot of excel sheet showing sorted non-coding biomolecules	21
Figure 5.3 Snapshot of excel sheet showing sorted coding biomolecules	22
Figure 5.4 Graphical representation of the frequency of non-coding molecules reported three	ee times or
more in papers	23
Figure 5.5 Graphical representation of the frequency of coding molecules reported three times.	nes or more
in papers	25

ABSTRACT

World health organization (WHO) had estimated 17.7 million deaths due to cardiovascular disease (CVD) worldwide in the year 2015. 7.6 million of these deaths were due to Coronary heart disease in particular, with Myocardial Infarction (MI) being the main manifestation of CVDs. Most research work is focused on finding a cure for MI, however, minimal research is done on deducing the pathway involved in MI and determining biomarkers that could indicate the probability of suffering from MI well before its onset. Recent discoveries prove that ncRNAs have the ability to affect the translation and stability of mRNA and also regulate gene expression. Although individual studies have been done to identify ncRNAs that are involved in MI, no such mass scale bioinformatics study has been done for meticulous determination of a particular ncRNA that plays a significant role in triggering pathways that lead to MI. This study is aimed at retrieving biological molecules reported to be significant in causing the disease, by performing a detailed analysis on the data collected and drawing a logical relevance between the differential expression of ncRNAs in healthy and diseased humans. Standard and comprehensive search techniques were used to efficiently collect relevant papers on PubMed. The 2,247 papers thus obtained, were thoroughly biocurated to obtain biological molecule data reported in the cases of MI and were further cumulated systematically in MS Excel sheets. This intricate screening technique helped in the retrieval and standardization of 84 non-coding biomolecules from 174 individual papers and 117 coding biomolecules from 194 individual papers. These biomolecules have been found to show differential expression when compared in healthy and diseased MI patients. Further research on the identified non-coding and coding biomolecules can determine their future as potential biomarkers that can help mitigate or delay the progression of MI. According to our study, the coding molecules that are most used as biomarkers in MI are Interleukin and Toll-like receptors and the noncoding RNAs most used as biomarkers are miR-133 and miR-208