Brief introduction to NeuroLex

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NeuroML 3rd Annual Workshop

London - 3/31/11

Overview

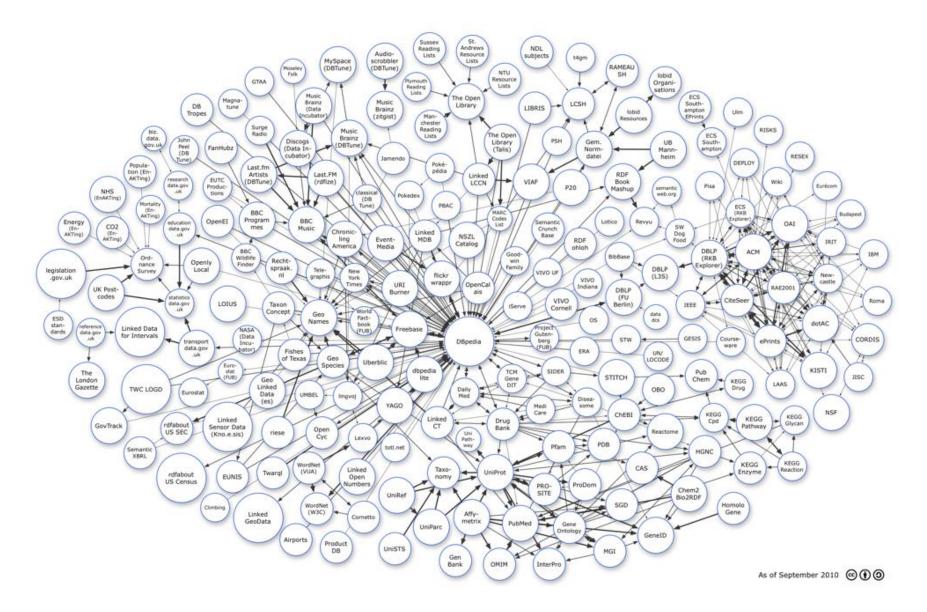
- Brief introduction to linked data
- Value of ontologies for neuroscience
- Neuroscience information framework: Using ontologies to index online neuroscience databases
- NeuroLex.org: Collaborative online management of neuroscience ontologies

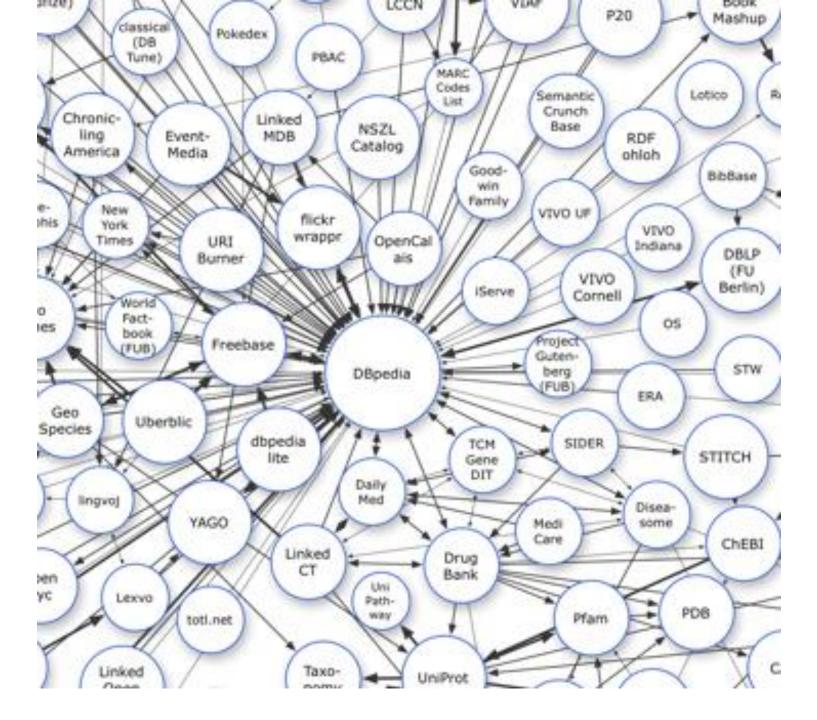
Programmatic resources

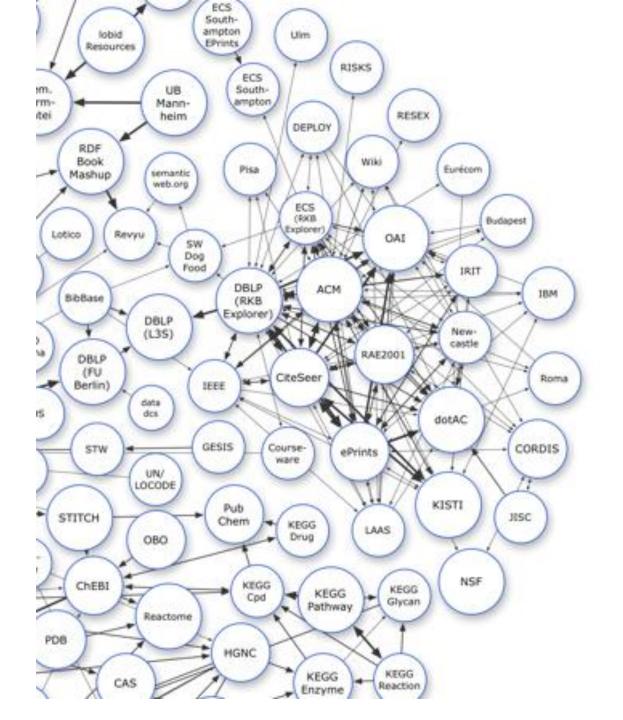
- NIF maintains the NIF vocabularies in different forms for different purposes
 - Neurolex Wiki: Lexicon for community review and comment
 - http://neurolex.org/wiki/NeuroLex SPARQL endpoint
 - NIFSTD: set of modular OWL files normalized under BFO and available for download
 - http://neuinfo.org/developers/
 - NCBO Bioportal for visibility and mapping services
 - http://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/45355

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO LINKED DATA

Open Linked Data Graph









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Germany

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the country. For other uses of terms redirecting here, see Germany (disambiguation).



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Germany (n) / d_armani/), officially the Federal Republic of Germany (German: Bundesrepublik Deutschland, pronounced ['bundesuepu_blick 'doytflant] (n) listen), [5] is a cour in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The territory of Germany cover 357,021 square kilometers (137,847 sq mi) and is influenced by a temperate seasonal clima With 81.8 million inhabitants in January 2010, [2] it is the most populated country located ent in Europe, has the largest population among member states of the European Union, and it is

also home to the third-largest number of international migrants worldwide. [6]

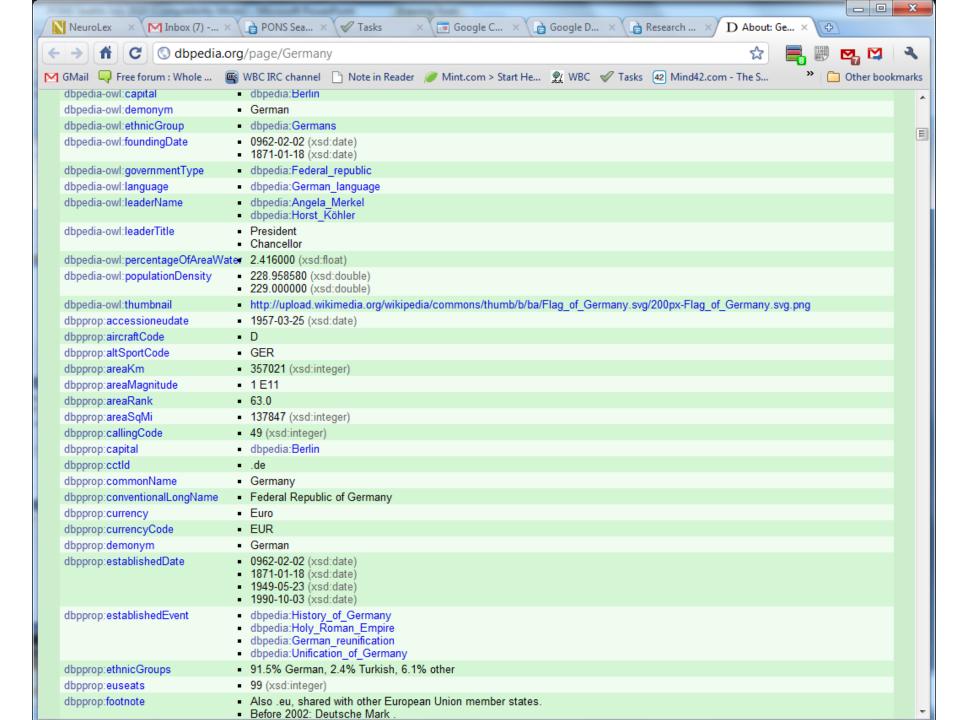
A region named Germania, inhabited by several Germanic peoples, has been known and documented before AD 100. Beginning in the 10th century, German territories formed a cent part of the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted until 1806. During the 16th century, northern Germany became the centre of the Protestant Reformation. As a modern nation-state, the country was first unified amidst the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. In 1949, after World War I Germany was divided into two separate states—East Germany and West Germany—along t lines of Allied occupation. Germany was reunified in 1990. West Germany was a founding member of the European Community (EC) in 1957, which became the European Union in 19 It is part of the Schengen zone and adopted the European currency, the euro, in 1999. [7][8][9]

Germany is a federal parliamentary republic of sixteen states (*Bundesländer*). The capital an largest city is Berlin. Germany is a member of the United Nations, NATO, G8, G20, OECD, the WTO. It is a major power with the world's fourth largest economy by nominal GDP and the fifth largest in purchasing power parity. It is the second largest exporter and third largest importer of goods. In absolute terms, Germany allocates the second biggest annual budget (and the second biggest annual budget).

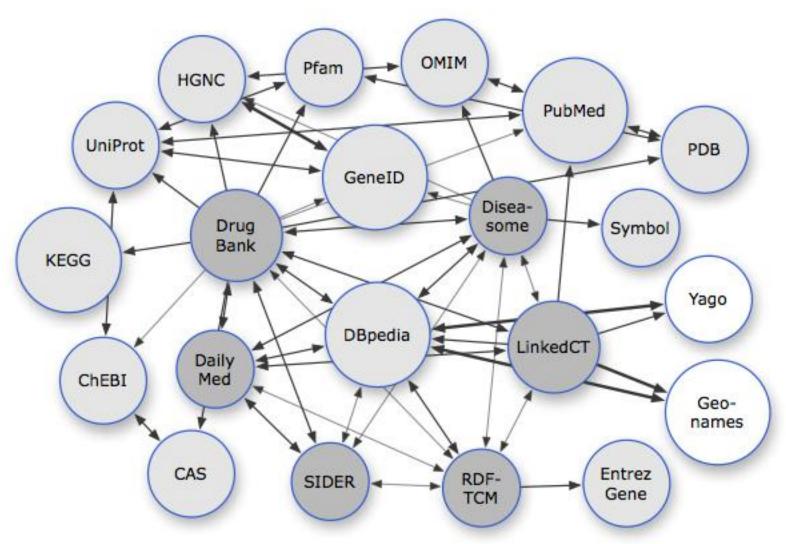
Location of Germany (dark green) – on the European continent (light green & dark grey) – in the European Union (light green) — [Legend]		
Capital (and largest city)	Berlin 52°31'N 13°23'E	
Official language(s)	German ^[1]	
Ethnic groups	91.5% German, 8.5% other ^[1]	
Demonym	German	
Government	Federal Parliamentary republic	
-President	Christian Wulff (CDU)	
-Chancellor	Angela Merkel (CDU)	
-President of the Bundestag	Norbert Lammert (CDU)	
Formation		
-Holy Roman Empire	2 February 962	
-Unification	18 January 1871	
-Federal Republic	23 May 1949	
-Reunification	3 October 1990	
EU accession	25 March 1957	
Area		
-Total	357,021 km ² (63rd)	
-Water (%)	137,847 sq mi 2.416	
Population		
-Jan. 1, 2010 estimate	81,757,600 ^[2] (14th)	
-Nensity	229/km² (55th)	

Ξ





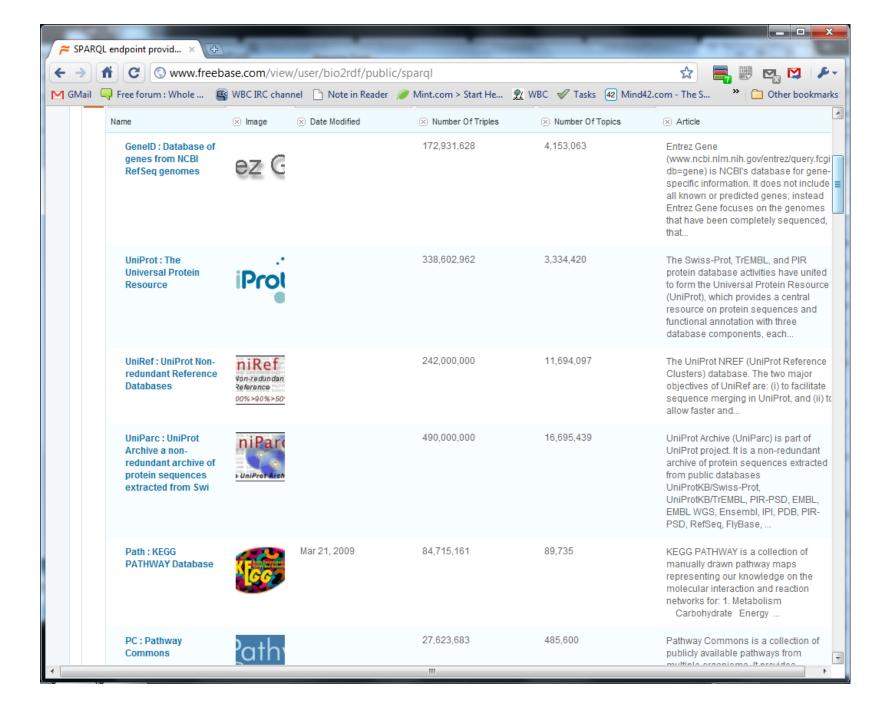
Biological Linked Data

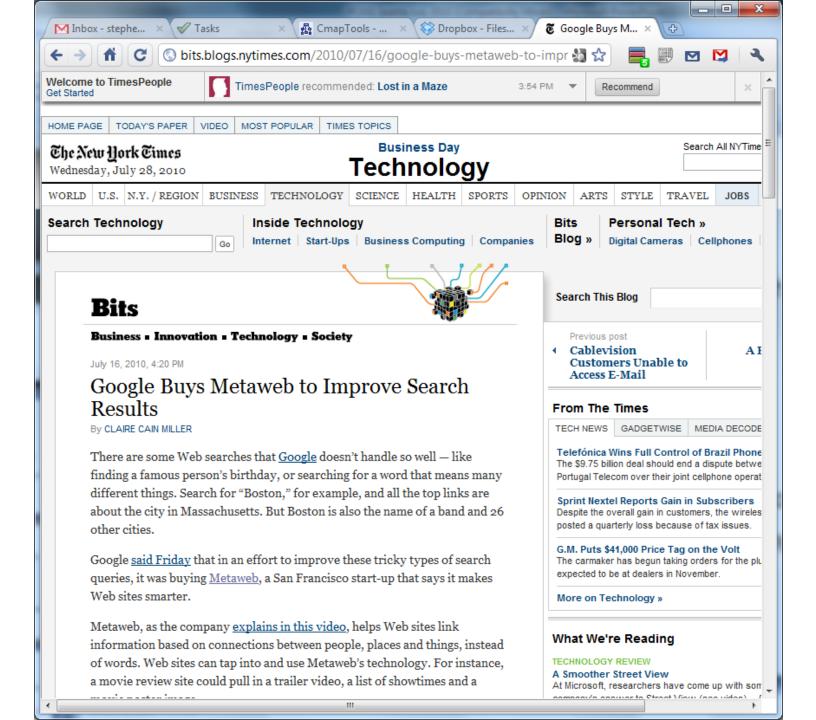


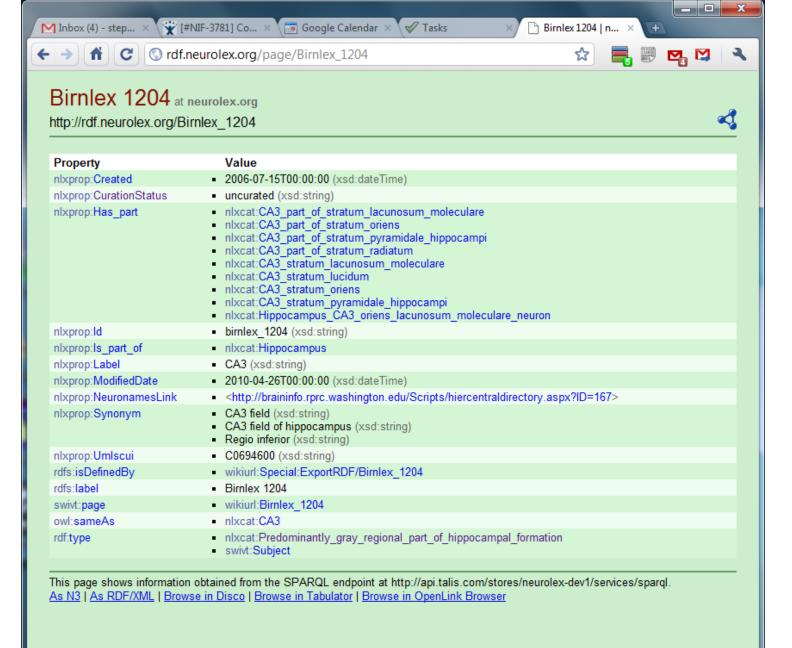
World Wide Web Consortium's Health Care and Life Sciences Interest Group



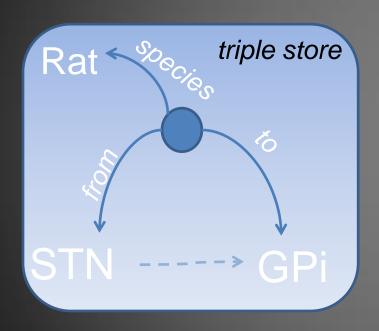
Working now on a Translational Medicine Ontology & Knowledge Base!!!







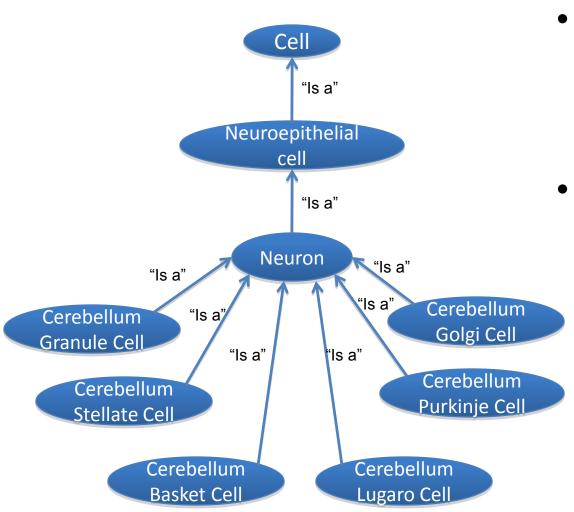
What is a "triple"?:



1) subject +	2) relation +	3) object = triple!
	to	GPi
	from	STN
	snecies	Rat

VALUE OF ONTOLOGIES FOR NEUROSCIENCE

Shared ontologies for neuroscience provide a structured way to organize concepts



- Ontologies provide a formalism for the conceptual bridge between data
- Goal: represent terminological knowledge in a machine analyzable form
 - Taxonomy
 - Relationships
 - Supports reasoning and inference

Value of ontologies for neuroscience

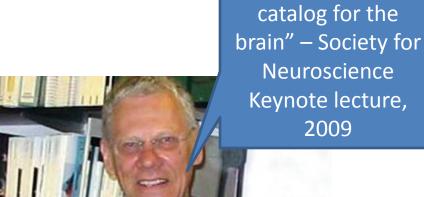
Parts of Cerebellum

Click the + next to "Cerebellum" to see its parts



- Cerebellum
 - Posterior lobe of the cerebellum
 - Flocculonodular lobe
 - Anterior lobe of the cerebellum
 - ⊕ Deep cerebellar nuclear complex
 - Cerebellar cortex
 - Climbing fiber

 - - Cerebellar Serotonergic Afferents
 - Prepositus Nuclear Complex



"We need a parts

Larry Swanson,
University of Southern
California

Inferred incoming projections for Cerebellum

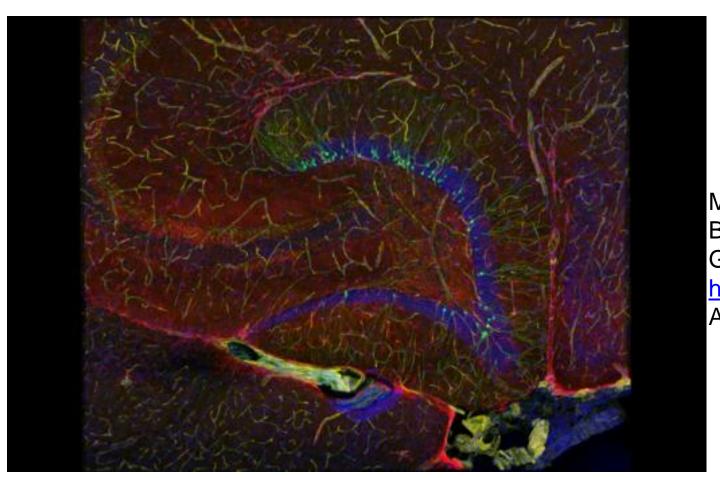
Receives projections from Central cervical spinocerebellar tract, Cerebellar Serotonergic Afferents, Climbing fiber, Posterior spinocerebellar tract, and Rostral spinocerebellar tract

Neurons in Cerebellum

Cerebellum Golgi cell, Cerebellum Lugaro cell, Cerebellum Purkinje cell, Cerebellum basket cell, Cerebellum granule cell, Cerebellum stellate cell, Cerebellum unipolar brush cell, and Golgi II cell are neurons that can be found in Cerebellum or its parts.

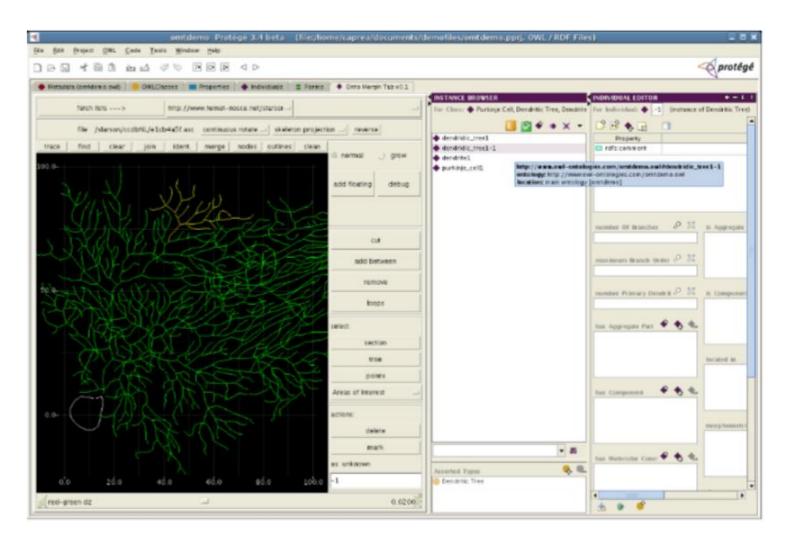


Confocal image stacks



Masako Terada, Eric Bushong, Fred Gage, Mark Ellisman http://ncmir.ucsd.edu Amira

Value of ontologies for neuroscience: structuring data

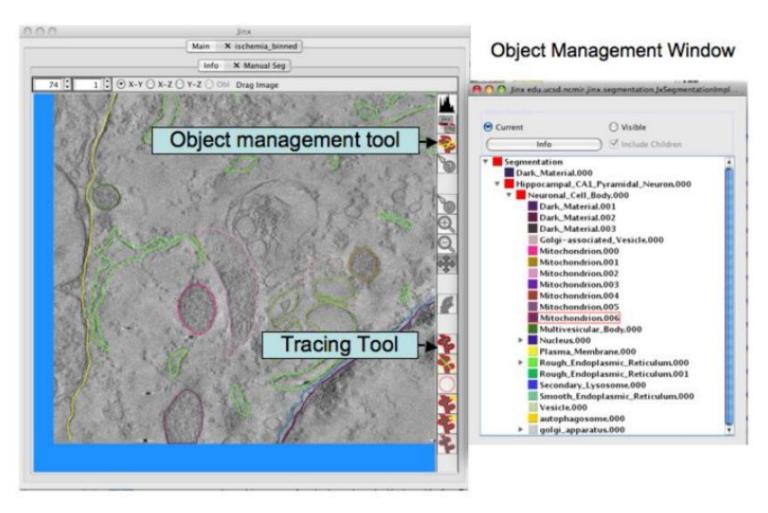


Electron microscopy



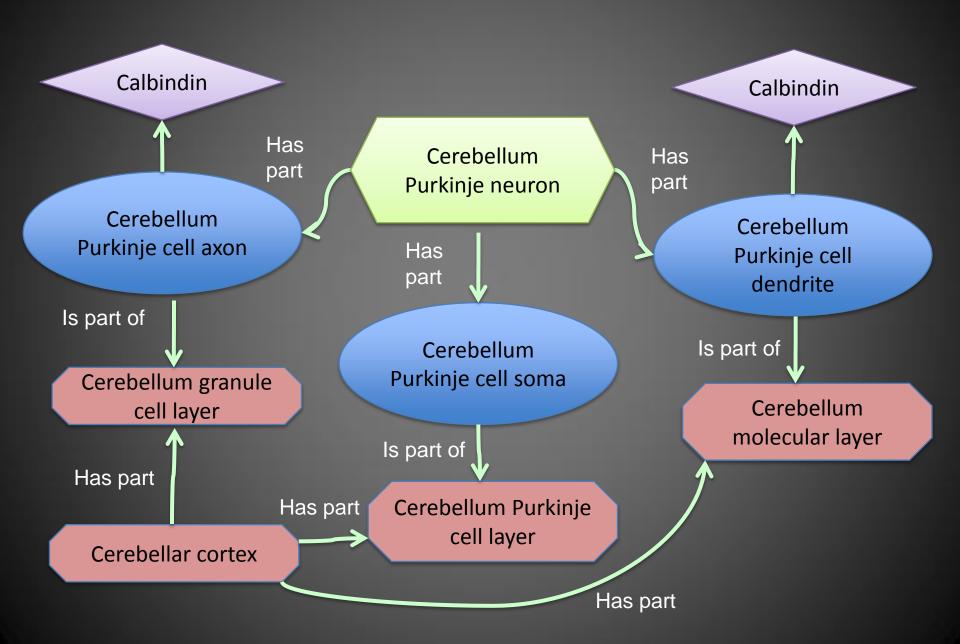
Eric Bushong, Mark Ellisman http://ncmir.ucsd.edu Amira

Value of ontologies for neuroscience: structuring data



http://ncmir.ucsd.edu/downloads/jinx.shtm

Shared building blocks



NEUROSCIENCE INFORMATION FRAMEWORK: USING ONTOLOGIES TO INDEX ONLINE NEUROSCIENCE DATABASES

NIF in action (http://neuinfo.org)



NEUROSCIENCE INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



▼ ABOUT

About NIF

Release Notes 3.1

People

Publications

Presentations

Brochures

FAQ

NIF PRODUCTS

NIF COMPONENTS

NIF COMMUNITY

NEUROLEX

REGISTER A RESOURCE

THE NIF FORUM

Ask the NIF Community: Where can I find ...?

HELP

4th INCF Congress of Neuroinformatics >

Registered with NIF? Place this icon on your site.



Search for Neuroscience Resources

SEARCH TIPS | WHAT IS THIS? (example searches: cerebellum, "pulvinar nucleus", gene:snca)

Welcome to NIF 3.1

The Neuroscience Information Framework is excited to announce the release of NIF 3.1. With improved search and many added products, NIF 3.1 also boasts a new look and feel on the web. To introduce you to the new website, we have created a YouTube video and a Tutorial on the new search interface. You may also wish to view our release notes. As always, we look forward to your comments.

What is NIF?

A dynamic inventory of Web-based neuroscience resources: data, materials, and tools accessible via any computer connected to the Internet. An initiative of the NIH Blueprint for Neuroscience Research, the Neuroscience Information Framework advances neuroscience research by enabling discovery and access to public research data and tools worldwide through an open source, networked environment.



Community News & Events

NIF Data Spotlight: AddGene – What was that plasmid? March 28th. 2011 07:00 AM

This week's NIF Data Spotlight: AddGene. Visit us each Monday for the NIF Data Spotlight to find a highlight of the database of the ... read more »

NIFarious Ideas: Science collects data, the Brain improvises March 11th. 2011 06:00 AM

□ Twitter

Webinar is TOMORROW Mar 29 11AM PST. Please join us as we explore KEfED. Knowledge Engineering from Experimental Design http://bit.ly/eaGeYq 1 day ago

NIF launches the Monday blog feature: NIF Data Spotlight, a new neuroscience

NIF NAVIGATOR

LITERATURE →

PubMed (19717944)

Open Access (125650)

DATA TYPE →

Animals (247941)

Antibodies (890571)

Brain Activation Foci (56591)

Clinical_Trials (95779)

Connectivity (25443)

Dataset (358981)

Disease (669)

Drugs (51608)

Grants (2651235)

Images (598108)

Microarray (9535440)

Models (575)

Pathways (43013)

People (377)

Plasmids (10505)

Software (816)

NERVOUS SYSTEM LEVELS →

Brain Regions (48887)

Cellular Level (21847)

Genes (22544758)

Molecular Level (103770)

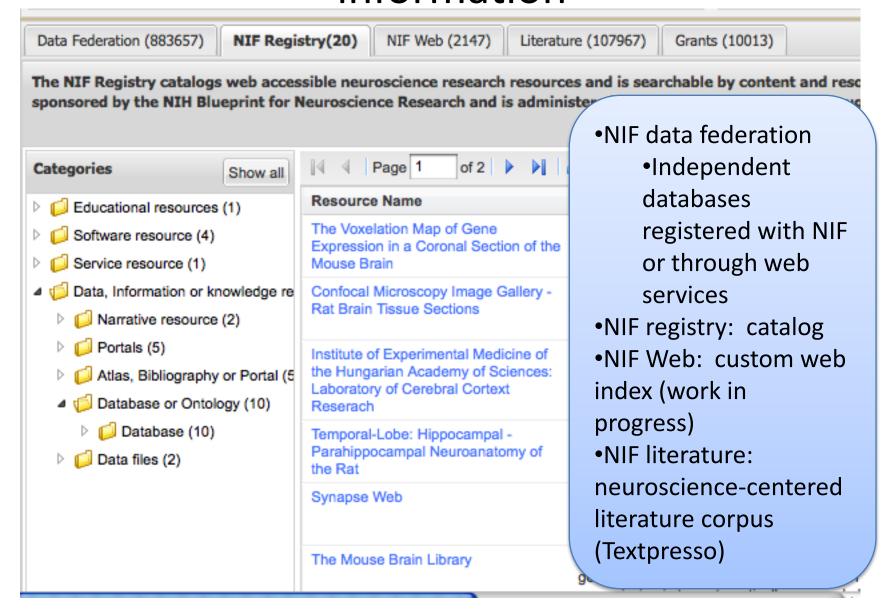
Multi-Level (2850991)

Nervous System Function (57890)

NIF REGISTRY (3589) →



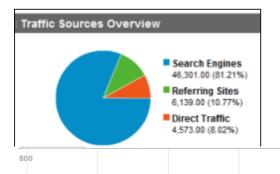
NIF searches across multiple sources of information



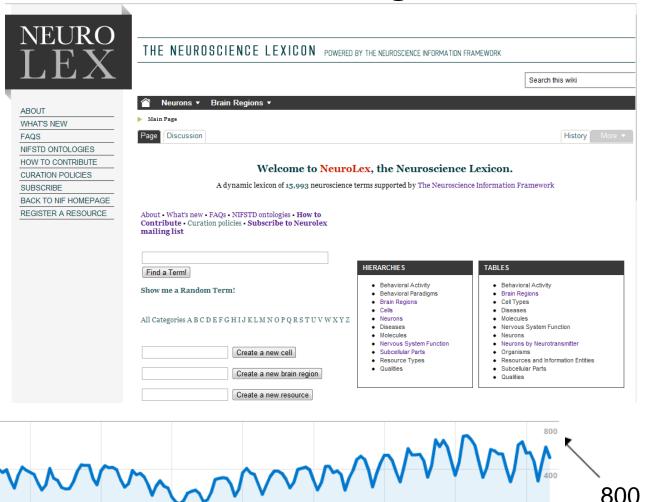
NEUROLEX.ORG: COLLABORATIVE ONLINE MANAGEMENT OF NEUROSCIENCE ONTOLOGIES

An online ontology for neuroscience

- Built using the same open source software that runs Wikipedia
- Extra functionality to create ontologies
- Allows anyone to edit or create new concepts
- 16,000 concepts

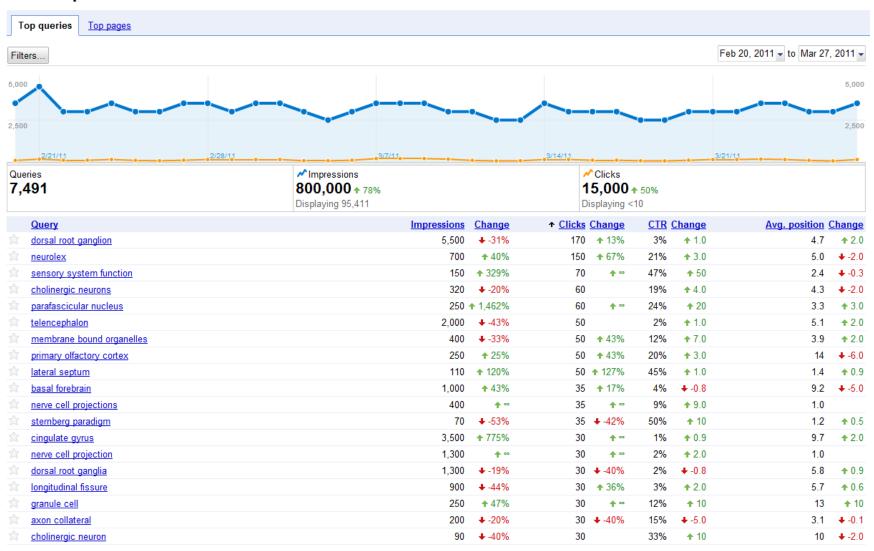


NeuroLex.org



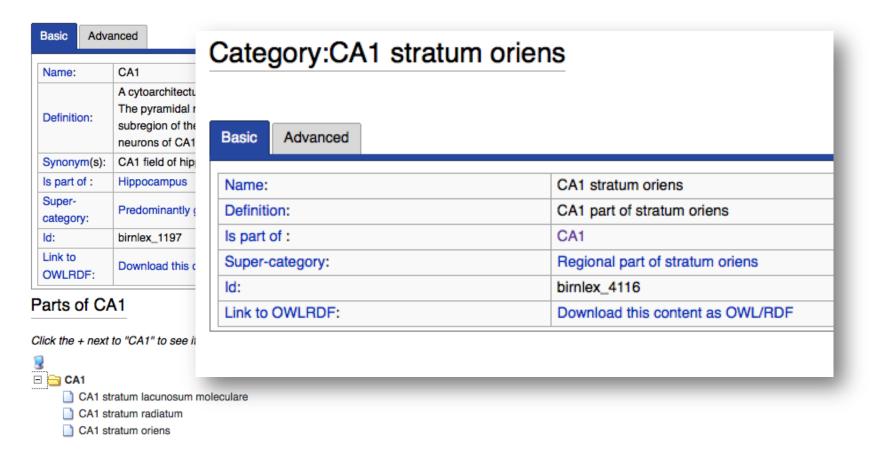
NeuroLex is being found spontanously online

Search queries



Categories linked through explicit relationships

Category:CA1



Neurons in CA1

Hippocampus CA1 IS-II neuron, Hippocampus CA1 IS-III neuron, Hippocampus CA1 IS-III neuron, Hippocampus CA1 LM(R) PP neuron, Hippocampus CA1 basket cell, Hippocampus CA1 neurogliaform cell, Hippocampus CA1 oriens lacunosum moleculare neuron, Hippocampus CA1 stratum oriens neuron, Hippocampus CA1 trilaminar neuron are neurons that can be found in CA1 or its parts.

Who makes sure the data is reliable?





Curators with the NIH-funded Neuroscience Information Framework and volunteers with the International **Neuroinformatics Coordinating Facility**



Flexibility

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