

WikiFactMine for Phytochemistry



Mining the scientific literature for facts

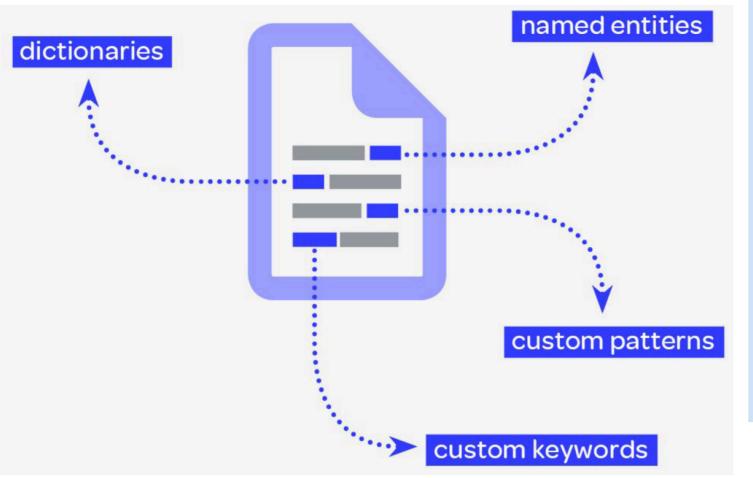
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Introduction

Understanding phytochemical diversity and metabolism can answer many important scientific questions and provide economically important information; forming the foundation for metabolic engineering of plant compounds. Phytochemical database resources exist but much information on their association with species, enzymes and places without the standardised format and metadata required to enable machine analysis. In some cases it is painstakingly extracted manually, but this approach is not scalable.

Semi-automated extraction of phytochemical data across the full-text open access literature is anticipated to significantly extend previous abstract-only coverage. Here we present an open source pipeline and preliminary results for terpene data mining.

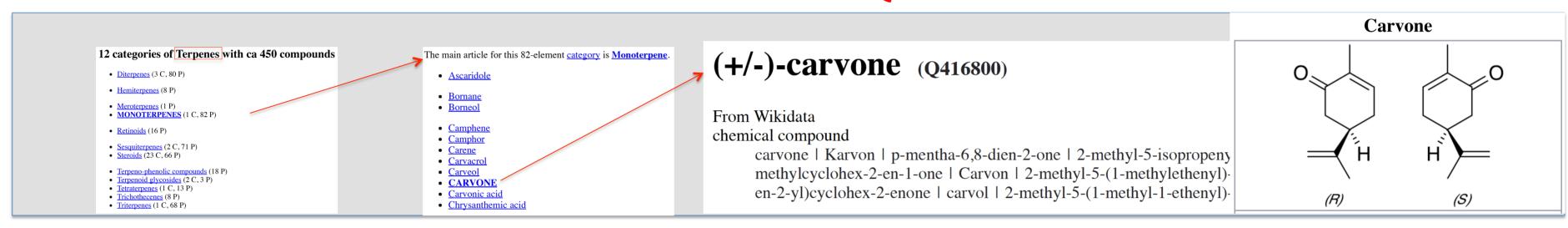


ContentMine and Wikidata

Wikidata is "Wikipedia for machines" and supports
ContentMine's FullContent search of the Bioscience literature.
We go beyond keywords to automatically generated
structured dictionaries with thousands of terms and aliases.
FullContent means not just words, but structured documents,
tables and diagrams. We (and you) can search the whole
literature (via EuropePMC or Crossref) every day automatically
or retrospectively for your sub-areas of interest.
Example:

Find facts about terpenes emitted by conifers in Indonesia. We autogenerate 3 large dictionaries for all terpenes, conifers and Indonesian place/island names in Wikidata.

INTELLIGENT QUERIES



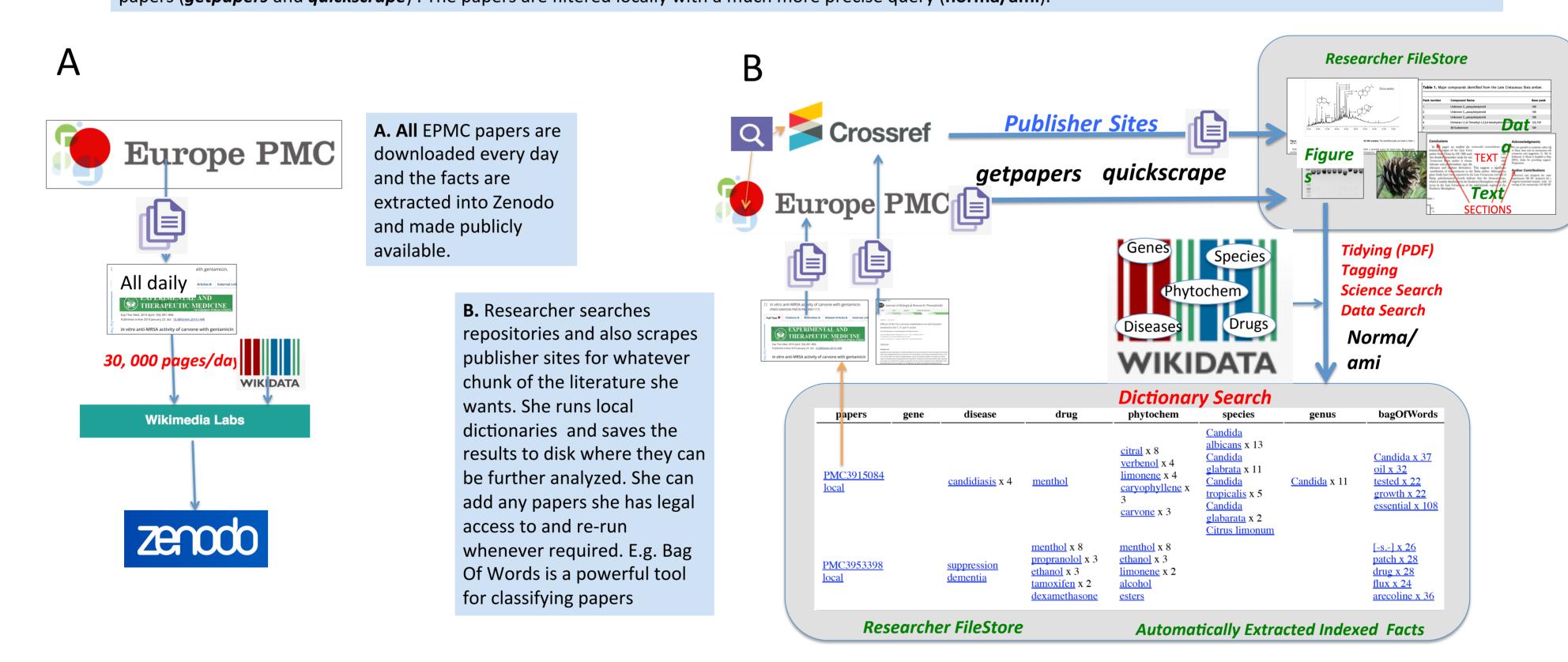
Reusable WikiFactMine Dictionaries. We expand the Wikidata term *terpene* automatically to ~450 items (such as *carvone*) giving >1000 precise search terms and data. Similarly in a few seconds we can generate dictionaries of conifers (1899); and Indonesian islands (6344) making broad queries precise.



Search Strategies.

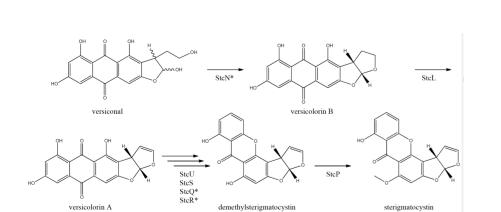
(A) Daily search. All new Open publications (300-1000) on EuropePMC are downloaded to WikimediaLabs, indexed by dictionaries, and the extracted facts (dictionary hits) stored in Zenodo (CERN's Open repository). Each paper may have hundreds or thousands of facts.

(B) On-Demand. A researcher, especially those doing systematic reviews. creates a fairly general query in her field with a range of dates, journals, etc. and downloads papers (getpapers and quickscrape). The papers are filtered locally with a much more precise query (norma/ami).



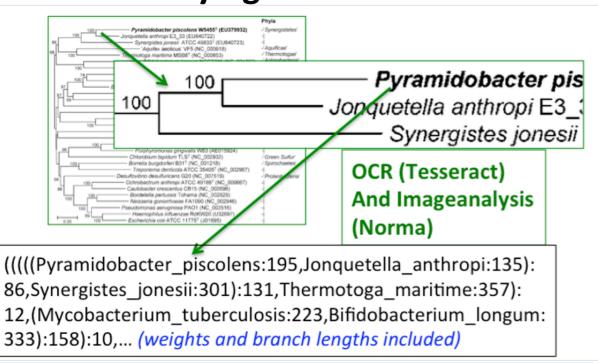
INTELLIGENT CONTENT

(Bio)chemical transformations



A. Diagrams of Chemical and biochemical reactions can be automatically extracted from PDFs into the Researcher's filestore.

Phylogenetics



B. Phylogenetic trees can be automatically extracted from bitmap diagrams or PDFs, and species names verified. Mounce, Murray-Rust, Wills: http://doi.org/10.3897/rio.3.e13589

Tables and graphs

Table 1. Chemical composition of the essential oil from Origanum majorana obtained Hydrodistillation RI** Compound F1 (%) Monoterpene 1028 α-Thujene 1.0 1030 0.4 1139 5.8 0.3 1156 1.1 1171 1179 0.2 a-Terpinene 6.5 2.1 2.3

C. Tables and graphs can be automatically extracted into researcher's filestore and turned into CSV tables or spectra. Designed for re-use with your favourite tools (R, Python, etc.)

All software (Apache2) and Data (CC0) are Open. http://github.com/ContentMine. ContentMine.org is a not-for-profit UK company. We thank The Shuttleworth Foundation for a Fellowship to PMR and The Wikimedia Foundation for funding for TA and CM. Contact peter@contentmine.org.



