

Biomedical Named Entity Recognition

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What is NER?



Figure 1: An example of NER application on an example text

NER In Biomedical

Medline - 20Million papers

GenBank

“N-acetylcysteine”

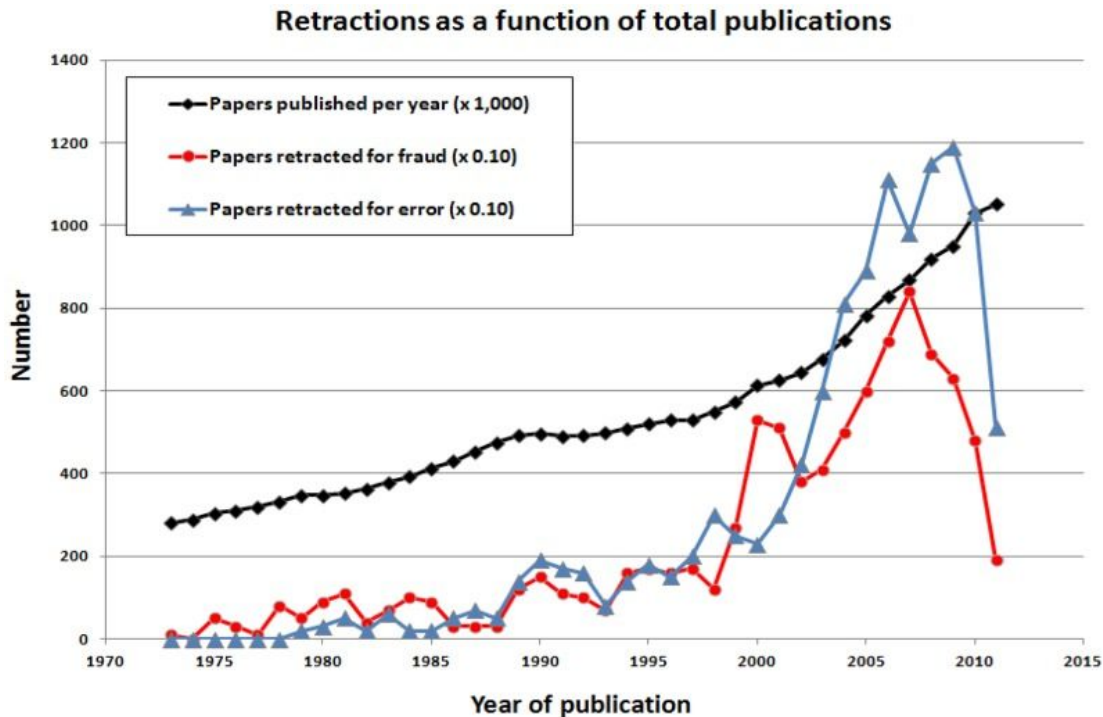
“N-acetyl-cysteine”

“NAcetylCysteine”

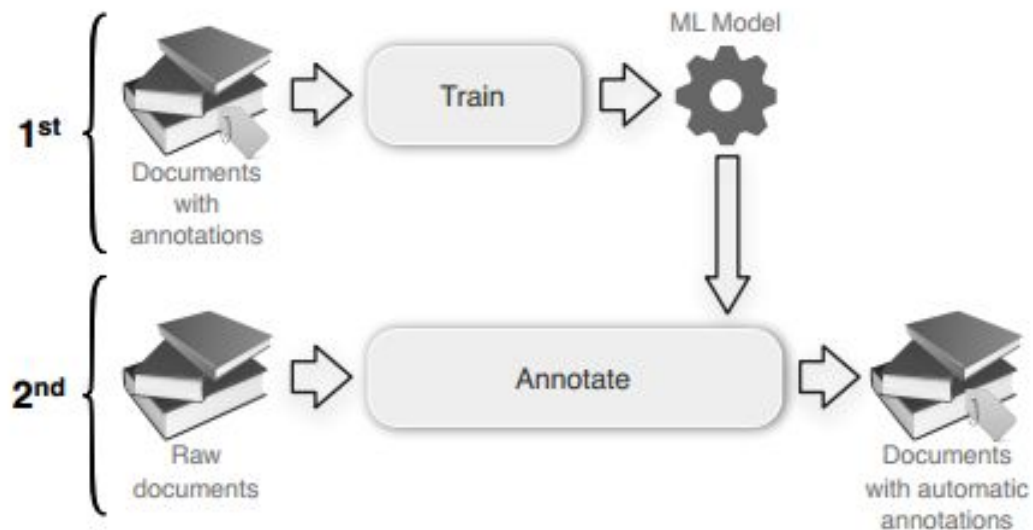
TCF

T-cell factor

Tissue Culture Fluid



Machine Learning Approach



Corpora

Entity	Corpus	Type	Size (sentences)
Gene and Protein	GENETAG [7]	Sentences	20000
	JNLPBA [6] (from GENIA [8])	Abstracts	22402
	FSUPRGE [9]	Abstracts	≈29447*
	PennBioIE [10]	Abstracts	≈22877*
Species	OrganismTagger Corpus [11]	Full texts	9863
	Linnaeus Corpus [12]	Full texts	19491
Disorders	SCAI Disease [13]	Abstracts	≈3640*
	EBI Disease [14]	Sentences	600
	Arizona Disease (AZDC) [15]	Sentences	2500
	BioText [16]	Abstracts	3655
Chemical	SCAI IUPAC [17]	Sentences	20300
	SCAI General [18]	Sentences	914
Anatomy	AnEM ¹	Sentences	4700
Miscellaneous	CellFinder ²	Full texts	2100

Corpora Example

```
### 14008307
### [On trypsin inhibitor activity of amniotic fluid.]
[ 9 10 |0
On 10 12 |0
trypsin 13 20 |0
inhibitor 21 30 |0
activity 31 39 |0
of 40 42 |0
amniotic 43 51 |0
fluid 52 57 |0
. 57 58 |0
] 58 59 |0
```

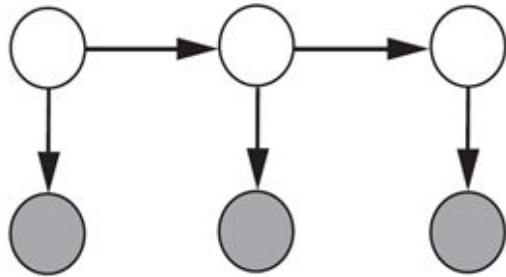
```
### 8428048
### Psoriasis and 2,3-biphosphoglycerate blood level.
Psoriasis 8 17 |0
and 18 21 |0
2,3 22 25 |B-IUPAC
- 25 26 |I-IUPAC
biphosphoglycerate 26 44 |I-IUPAC
blood 44 49 |0
level 51 56 |0
. 56 57 |0
```

Machine Learning Methods

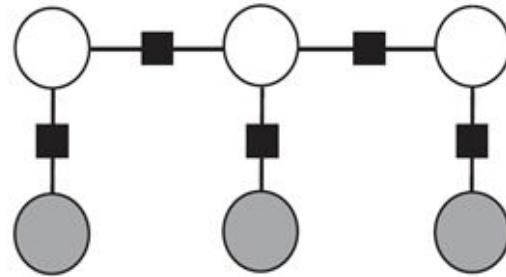
CRF

HMM

MEMM



(a) HMM



(b) CRF

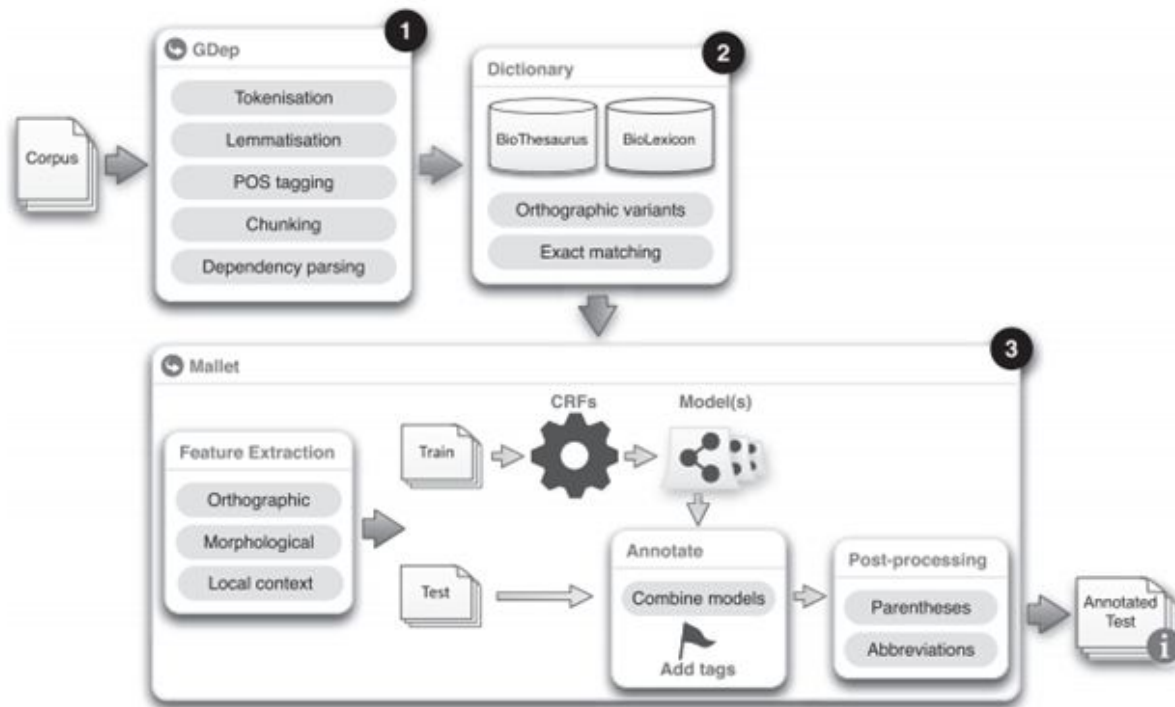
TOOLS

		Open Source								Closed Source				
		2005 ABNER	2008 BANNER	2008 CBR-Tagger	2005 GENIA Tagger*	2012 Gimil	2007 Lingpipe	2010 NERSuite*	2004 POSBioTM	2008 AllAGMT	2004 Fin04	2007 IBM Watson	2006 NERBio	2004 Zho04
Reference		[3]	[2]	[32]	[1]	-	[33]	[6]	[4]	[10]	[5]	[7]	[9]	[20]
Programming Language		Java	Java	Java	C++	Java	Java	C++	Java	-	-	-	-	-
Corpora	GENETAG	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	
	JNLPBA	X			X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Features	Orthographic	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Morphological	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Linguistic		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Context	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
	Lexicons		X			X					X	X		X
Model	CRF	X	X			X		X	X	X			X	
	MEMM				X						X			
	HMM						X							X
	SVM													X
	CBR			X										
	ASO											X		
	Semi-supervised Combination					X				X		X		X
Post-Processing	Parentheses		X			X				X		X		
	Abbreviation		X			X								X
	Lexicon								X					
	Pattern-based												X	

*No complete information is available. Extracted from source code analysis.

GIMLI

- GENETAG
- JNLPBA
- CRF



Evaluation of GIMLI

GENETAG

	Protein
P	90.22%
R	84.32%
F1	87.17%

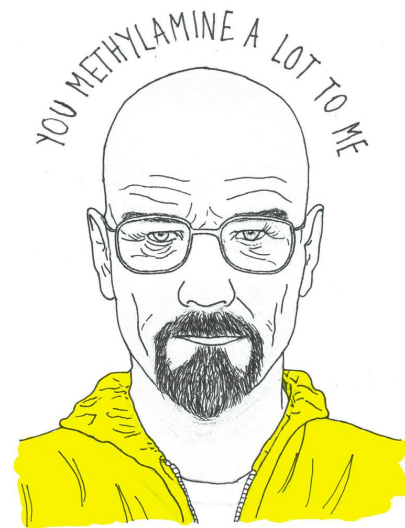
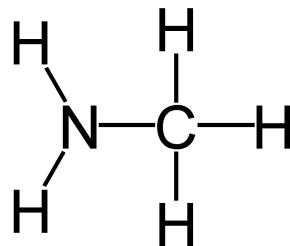
JNLPBA

	Protein	DNA	RNA	Cell Type	Cell Line	Overall
P	71.53%	74.56%	68.42%	80.44%	61.54%	72.85%
R	78.11%	64.68%	66.10%	62.73%	56.00%	71.62%
F1	74.68%	69.27%	67.24%	70.49%	58.64%	72.23%

ChemSpot

- Chemicals can be named in various heterogeneous forms.
- Trivial names (e.g. water), brand names (e.g. Voltaren®), (IUPAC) names [e.g. adenosine 3',5'-(hydrogen phosphate)], generic or family names (e.g. alcohols), company codes (e.g. ICI204636), molecular formulas (e.g. COOH) and identifiers of various databases.
- Abbreviations introduce a lot of synonyms
- Error prone to; brackets, whitespaces, spelling errors, tokenization errors.
- e.g. methylamine and menthylamine

IUPAC=International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry



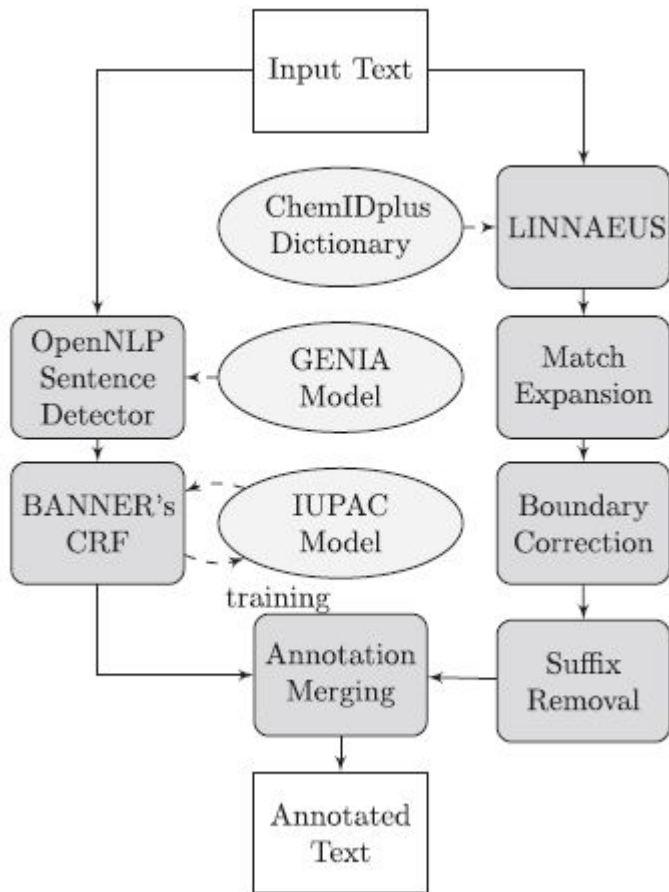
ChemSpot

Hybrid system that uses both CRF and Dictionary

- Cover the different naming conventions for entities commonly subsumed under the term 'chemical'.
- CRF for IUPAC entities since morphologically more complex than other chemical entities
- Dictionary for brand names, drugs and small molecules since these hardly follow any rule and are best captured by an exhaustive dictionary

CRF

- Sentence boundaries not defined in the corpus
- Better than HMM
- Better than MEMM
 - Label bias problem
- Tagging uses Viterbi Algo.



Dictionary

- Search is slow
 - 260 393 concepts
 - 1 378 808 terms
- LINNAEUS
 - Deterministic finite state automata
 - Linear time

Dictionary



Search

Clear

History

Help

Input Text	"... inactivation was slowed by MgATP in the case of N6-CH3-N6-R-ATP [R = (CH2)4N(CH3)CO(CH2)5NHCOCH2I]."
LINNAEUS	"... inactivation was slowed by MgATP in the case of N6-CH3-N6-R-ATP [R = (CH2)4N(CH3)CO(CH2)5NHCOCH2I]."
Match Expansion	"... inactivation was slowed by MgATP in the case of N6-CH3-N6-R-ATP [R = (CH2)4N(CH3)CO(CH2)5NHCOCH2I]."
Boundary Correction	"... inactivation was slowed by MgATP in the case of N6-CH3-N6-R-ATP [R = (CH2)4N(CH3)CO(CH2)5NHCOCH2I]."

Substance Identification

(automatic) (automatic)

Data is available for 415,154 records.

Toxicity

Test: (any) between () (mg/kg or ppm)

Species: (any)

Route: (any)

Effect: (any)

Toxicity data is available for 139,289 records.

Physical Properties

Melting Point between ()

Either Measurement Type

Physical property data is available for 25,442 records and was provided by SRC, Inc.

Locator Codes

(any) AND (any)

Structure

Draw

Powered by ChemAxon's Marvin

Use: Marvin for JavaScript

Import MOL

Structure Search Options

- Substructure Search
- Similarity Search 80 %
- Exact (parent only)
- Flex (parent, salts, mixture)
- Flexplus (parent, all variations)

3D courtesy of MN-AM's CORINA Classic.

Structure data is available for 326,754 records.

Molecular Weight

between ()

Molecular weight data is available for 326,754 records.

Search Clear History Help

Comparison with Other Tools

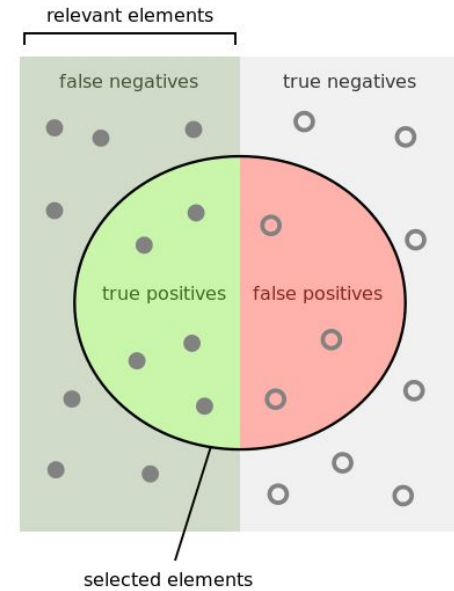
	IUPAC training corpus	IUPAC test corpus			SCAI corpus		
		P	R	F	P	R	F
OSCAR3 (Kolárik <i>et al.</i>)					52	72	60
OSCAR3 (Hettne <i>et al.</i>)					45	82	58
OSCAR3					41.4	81.6	54.9
OSCAR4		2.3	81.5	4.4	45.7	76.5	57.3
CRF (Klinger <i>et al.</i>)	X	86.5	84.8	85.6			
CRF (our impl.)	X	61.7	80.1	69.7	88.3	28.1	42.6
Dictionary (Hettne <i>et al.</i>)					71	37	49
Dictionary (our impl.)					60.8	56	58.3
ChemSpot	X				67.3	68.9	68.1

State of the Art

- Gimli => Gene and protein NER
- Chempot => Chemical, protein and other IUPAC NER
- For statistical approaches
 - CRF > MEMM > HMM
 - HMM - Limited features
 - MEMM - Label bias problem
 - CRF overcomes the problem by a global normalizer
- Deep learning emerged in many fields
- No tools in Biomedical NER yet!

Evaluation

- Data is trained over %80 and tested over %20
- In some cases K-fold cross validation
- Metrics used are;
 - Precision:
 - Recall:
 - F-measure: Harmonic mean of precision & recall



How many selected items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$

How many relevant items are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$

Usecases

- Relation extraction
 - Protein to protein (PPI)
 - “The distribution of actin filaments is altered by profilin overexpression,” the interaction between protein entities “actin” and “profilin” would be extracted
 - Some other interactions gene/disease, protein/chemical
 - Helps scientist in drug development
- Classification
- Topic modeling

Conclusion

- Important part of NLP
- Essential for real world tasks and medicine development
- CRF is mostly used
- Room for improvement - deep learning ?

Thank you for listening...
