

Text-mining methods used for information extraction in plant scientific papers

4. Entity categorization

Categorization

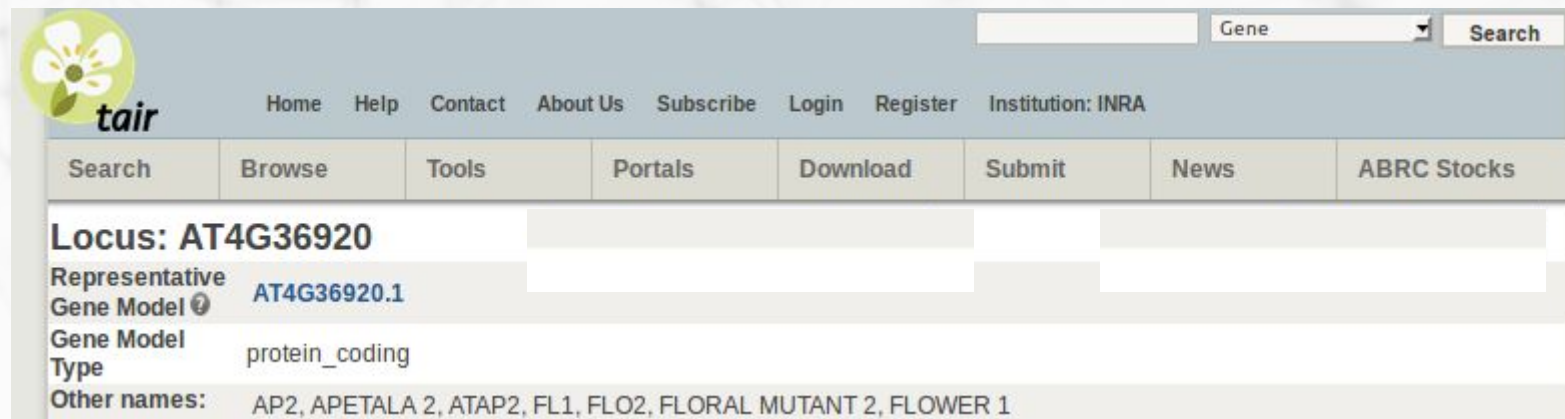
Different entities predicted could be similar to others, and be linked to a single category.

Categorization allows to extract the information and to go back to a superior level of conceptualization compared to the form of the raw text.

Categorization

In the case of synonyms: explains that AP2 and APETALA 2 are the same concept, and could be linked to a unique category such as AT4G36920 (locus of the gene)

- Improves the query of TDM results
- Allows link with external resources



The screenshot shows the TAIR website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'Gene' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with links: Home, Help, Contact, About Us, Subscribe, Login, Register, and Institution: INRA. A secondary navigation bar contains tabs: Search, Browse, Tools, Portals, Download, Submit, News, and ABRC Stocks. The main content area displays the entry for 'Locus: AT4G36920'. It includes a 'Representative Gene Model' section with a link to 'AT4G36920.1', a 'Gene Model Type' section with the value 'protein_coding', and an 'Other names' section listing 'AP2, APETALA 2, ATAP2, FL1, FLO2, FLORAL MUTANT 2, FLOWER 1'.

Ontology for Entity recognition & Categorization

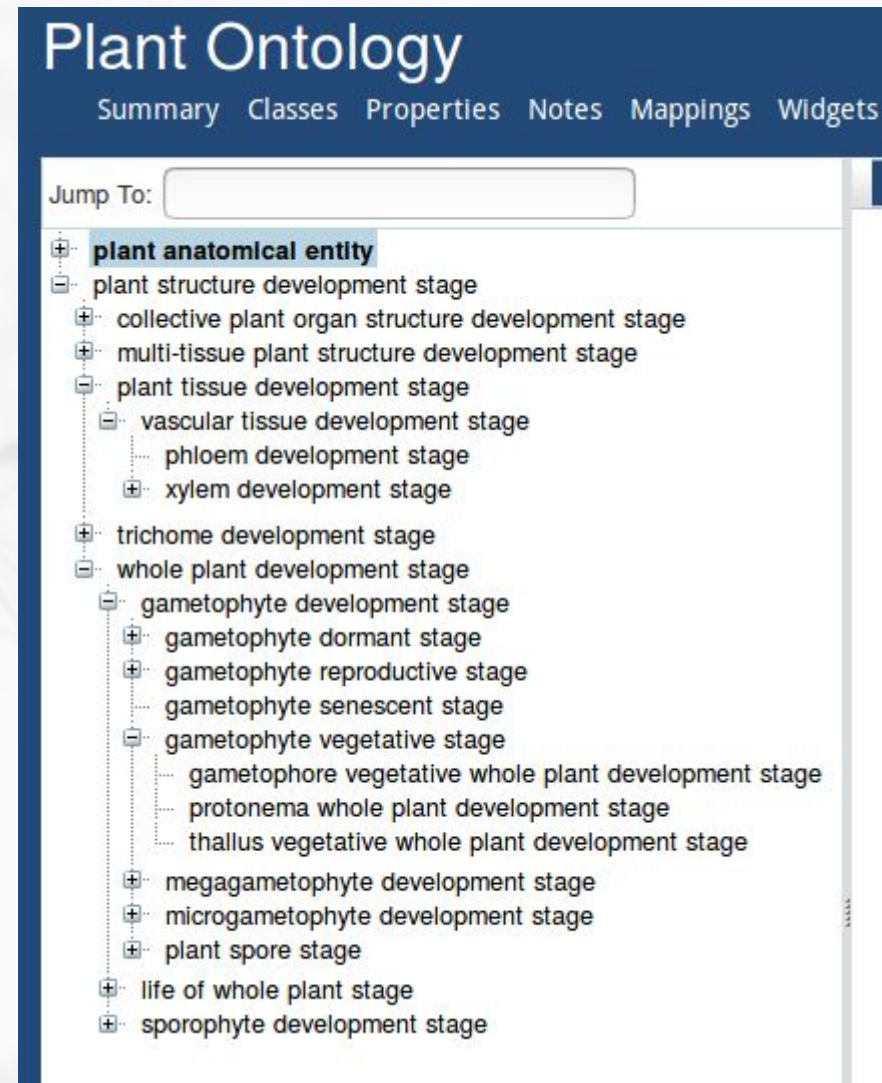
To detect and categorize some complex entities such as Development Phase or Tissue, we use ontologies.

An ontology is a semantic representation of knowledge. Concepts are organized and linked together by different relations, for example "is_a", "part_of", "has_part" ...

Example of an ontology

Plant Ontology

We can reason
and infer knowledge
from ontologies.



A plant ontology for TDM use

It will be built to allow detections of complex entities, such as Tissue, Developmental Phase, Pathway ...

It will be used for :

- Entity detection
- Categorization of predicted entities
- The interrogation of the final application