

SOFTWARE

Open Access

miRTar: an integrated system for identifying miRNA-target interactions in human

Justin Bo-Kai Hsu¹, Chih-Min Chiu^{1†}, Sheng-Da Hsu^{1†}, Wei-Yun Huang², Chia-Hung Chien¹, Tzong-Yi Lee³ and Hsien-Da Huang^{1,2*}

Abstract

Background: MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small non-coding RNA molecules that are ~22-nt-long sequences capable of suppressing protein synthesis. Previous research has suggested that miRNAs regulate 30% or more of the human protein-coding genes. The aim of this work is to consider various analyzing scenarios in the identification of miRNA-target interactions, as well as to provide an integrated system that will aid in facilitating investigation on the influence of miRNA targets by alternative splicing and the biological function of miRNAs in biological pathways.

Results: This work presents an integrated system, miRTar, which adopts various analyzing scenarios to identify putative miRNA target sites of the gene transcripts and elucidates the biological functions of miRNAs toward their targets in biological pathways. The system has three major features. First, the prediction system is able to consider various analyzing scenarios (1 miRNA:1 gene, 1:N, N:1, N:M, all miRNAs:N genes, and N miRNAs: genes involved in a pathway) to easily identify the regulatory relationships between interesting miRNAs and their targets, in 3'UTR, 5'UTR and coding regions. Second, miRTar can analyze and highlight a group of miRNA-regulated genes that participate in particular KEGG pathways to elucidate the biological roles of miRNAs in biological pathways. Third, miRTar can provide further information for elucidating the miRNA regulation, i.e., miRNA-target interactions, affected by alternative splicing.

Conclusions: In this work, we developed an integrated resource, miRTar, to enable biologists to easily identify the biological functions and regulatory relationships between a group of known/putative miRNAs and protein coding genes. miRTar is now available at <http://miRTar.mbc.nctu.edu.tw/>.

Background

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small non-coding RNA molecules that are ~22 nts sequences capable of suppressing protein synthesis. Deriving from ~70-120 nts precursor transcripts that fold into stem-loop structures and thought to be highly conserved in genome evolution, miRNAs regulate 30% or more of the human protein-coding genes [1,2]. Moreover, previous investigations suggest that miRNA target sites in mammals are preferentially conserved in mRNA sequences, especially in 3' UTR [3]. Since these miRNA-regulated genes are involved in various crucial cell processes including

apoptosis, differentiation and development, Gene Ontology (GO) or Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) pathways enrichment analysis are helpful in understanding the biological functions of miRNA [4-7]. For instance, the target genes of miR-124a such as ephrins B1, B2, and B3, ephrin receptors A2, A3, and B4, semaphorins 5A, 6A, 6C, and 6D, and plexins A3 and B2 are involved in nervous system development in the axon guidance pathway.

Our previous work, miRTarBase [8], which is the most updated collection of miRNA-target interactions (MTI), has accumulated 3,576 experimentally verified MTIs between 657 miRNAs and 2,297 target genes among 17 species by means of manually surveying pertinent literature. Moreover, numerous computational programs are available for identifying miRNA target sites. TargetScan [9], miRanda [10] and RNAhybrid [11] are three

* Correspondence: bryan@mail.nctu.edu.tw

† Contributed equally

¹Institute of Bioinformatics and Systems Biology, National Chiao Tung University, Hsin-Chu 300, Taiwan

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

computational tools for determining the most energetically favored hybridization sites of small to large RNAs. PicTar [12] is capable of identifying common targets of known miRNAs. DIANA-microT [13] system utilizes experimentally derived miRNA/mRNA binding rules. miRNAMap [14,15] and miRecords [16], miRGen [17,18] and GOMIR [19] provide the putative miRNA-target interactions by combining prediction from multiple programs.

The miRU [20], MicroInspector [21], RNA22 [22], EIMMO [6], StarMir [23] and MMIA [24] are web-based tools for identifying miRNA binding sites. MicroInspector can search miRNA binding sites for a user-defined target RNA sequence that is potentially regulated by an miRNA. MicroInspector allows for variations in temperature and energies and allows the selection of various miRNA databases to identify miRNA binding sites of different strengths. The miRU tool was developed to predict plant miRNA target genes in any plant that is likely to be regulated by a user-defined miRNA. The pattern-based approach incorporated in the RNA22 program identifies putative target sites independent of miRNA target conservation and calls these sites as 'target islands'. The EIMMO considers evolutionary distance and branching when scoring the degree of miRNA target conservation. Furthermore, Dang *et al.* posited the target structure-accessible model for predicting miRNA targets and could also be accessed on system called StarMir. MMIA combines the inverse expression profiles of miRNA and mRNA data and then predicts the target genes by TargetScan, PicTar and PITA. Not only the aforementioned targeting of the 3' UTR of transcripts, but also the possibility of the targeting by miRNA of the coding sequence (CDS) and 5'UTR regions of the transcripts, are the subject of extensive research [2,22,25-35]. Indeed, more than twenty miRNA target prediction tools were developed to identify potential candidates for miRNA-target interactions. However, most of them do not provide convenient functions for biologists in exploring the biological functions and regulatory relationships between miRNAs and protein coding genes. The comparison between the different miRNA target prediction tools are given in Table 1.

RNA alternative splicing plays important roles to regulate the gene expression in many biological processes among eukaryotic species. Recent studies have shown that more than 50% of genes undergo alternative splicing in humans [36-38]. Additionally, some researchers have observed that appropriate splice variants are involved in several cellular and developmental processes, including gender determination, apoptosis, axon guidance, cell excitation and contraction [39]. Relatedly, inappropriate alternative splicing causes the genetic disorders, because the expression of disease-related genes,

many of which encode influential proteins in cancer biology, including those that govern cell cycle control, proliferation, differentiation, signal transduction pathways, cell death, angiogenesis, invasion, motility and metastasis, become abnormal [39-42]. Moreover, generated spatio-temporal splicing variants can be divided into five classical forms, which are cassette exons, alternative 5' splice sites, alternative 3' splice sites, mutually exclusive exons and retained introns [39,43]. Furthermore, the variety of combinations of *cis*-elements and *trans*-factors make understanding this mechanism difficult [39,42,43].

In this work, we aim to provide an integrated resource to allow biologists to elucidate miRNA-target interactions affected by the alternative splicing considering that the location of miRNA target sites may be found in exons, which are alternatively spliced. Several previous investigations have studied the miRNA-target interactions affected by alternative splicing [25,26,31,32,34]. For instance, Duursma *et al.* reported that human DNA methyltransferase 3b (DNMT3b) gene can be repressed by miR-148 family [31] and that the miR-148 target sites are located in the DNMT3b exons, which is alternatively spliced. Furthermore, the gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) for a group of genes, which are targeted by one or more miRNAs, can provide an effective viewpoint to elucidate the miRNA functions in different biological process and pathways [44,45]. Previous investigations also analyzed the functions of miRNAs, mapping their putative target genes in several specific pathways [46-48], potentially elucidating the regulation of these biological pathways by means of miRNAs.

This work introduces an integrated resource that provides multiple analyzing functions for miRNA target identification and for the study of miRNA-target interactions, including the regulatory relationship between one miRNA and one gene, one miRNA and multiple genes, multiple miRNAs and one gene, and multiple miRNAs and multiple genes. Besides, miRTar identifies miRNA target sites against 3'UTR, as well as the coding regions and 5'UTR. This resource provides the information concerning that miRNA-target interactions are regulated by alternative splicing. Additionally, miRTar performs a gene set enrichment analysis for miRNA-regulated gene sets to decipher possible roles of miRNA in biological process and pathways.

Implementation

The miRTar is a web-based system that runs on an Apache web server with a Linux operating system. Figure 1 presents in brief the intention that underlies miRTar, which is to design an analytical platform that allows researchers to focus on all possible scenarios in order to discuss the regulatory relationships between

Table 1 The comparisons of miRNA target prediction tools

Features	miRTar	DIANA-microT/ miRPath [47,68]	EIMMO [6]	miRU [20]	RNAhybrid [11]	STarMir [23]	RNA22 [22]	MMIA [24]
Species	Human	Human and mouse	Vertebrates, nematode, fly	Plants	Human, nematodes, flies	-	Vertebrates, nematode, fly	Human
* 1 to 1	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
* 1 to N	+	1 to All genes	+	-	+	+	-	+
* N to 1	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
* N to M	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
* All to M	+	All miRNAs to 1	+	-	-	-	-	-
* 1 to KEGG	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
miRNA targets on alternatively splicing exon	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
miRNA targets from mRNA	3'UTR, CDS, and 5'UTR	3'UTR	3'UTR	3'UTR, CDS, and 5'UTR	3'UTR	3'UTR, CDS, and 5'UTR	3'UTR, CDS, and 5'UTR	3'UTR
Known miRNAs	miRBase V15	-	miRBase V12	-	-	-	-	-
Accessibility of target site	+	-	-	-	-	Sfold	-	-
Conservation of target site	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Expression profile of miRNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Expression profile of target	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+

* 1 to 1 means the relation of one miRNA and one gene; 1 to N means the relation of one miRNA to multiple interesting genes; N to 1 means the relation of N miRNAs and one gene; N to M means the relation of N miRNAs and M genes; All to M means the relation of all miRNAs and M genes; 1 to KEGG means the relation of one miRNA and the genes of the selected KEGG map.

miRNAs and genes. After data are submitted to the system, miRTar identifies the miRNA target sites using TargetScan, miRanda, PITA, and RNAHybrid. The miRTar identifies the target sites against 3' UTR, 5' UTR and coding regions. Thus, the potential miRNA-target interactions between miRNAs and genes are constructed. For a gene set that may be regulated by a single miRNA, based on the gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA), a p-value is calculated to estimate the overrepresentation of genes in the KEGG pathways, to estimate the biological function of miRNA. Additionally, miRTar is able to provide the information of miRNA target sites within exons, which could either be alternatively spliced (AS) or constitutively spliced (CS).

Data collection

Figure 2 depicts the system flow of miRTar. miRTar utilizes several well-known resources, including the miRNA sequences, obtained from miRBase database Release 15 [49], gene information and relevant annotations, based on ASTD database Release 1.1 [50] and GenBank database Release 167 [51]. The splice variants of transcripts are obtained from this ASTD [50], UniGene database Release 217 [52] and GenBank database [51]. The biological

pathways are extracted from the KEGG/PATHWAY database Release 53.0 [53]. Table 2 lists all versions and data types obtained from external data sources, and the statistics concerning the data in the proposed resource.

Identifying miRNA target sites in human

First, TargetScanS was utilized to detect perfect Watson-Crick base pairing against all mRNA transcripts with lengths of at least six nucleotides. Four seed types, 8mer, 7mer-m8, 7mer-A1 and 6mer, which were defined clearly by the Bartel's group [1]. Detecting the perfect seed region considerably reduces the number of false-positive predictions, especially for the conserved seed types [1,2,54]. The latest version of miRanda [55] is also utilized to identify miRNA target sites. Notably, the terminal miRNA nucleotides - the first and last two nucleotides, no longer contribute to the miRanda score [56]. The cutoff of minimal free energy (MFE) of the miRNA:target duplex was set to -12 kcal/mol and the cutoff of miRanda score was set to 120. Hence, miRNA targets having MFEs lower than -12 kcal/mol and a score that exceeds 120, are identified in the miRTar. On the other hand, RNAhybrid and PITA, which were developed to identify the miRNA target sites against

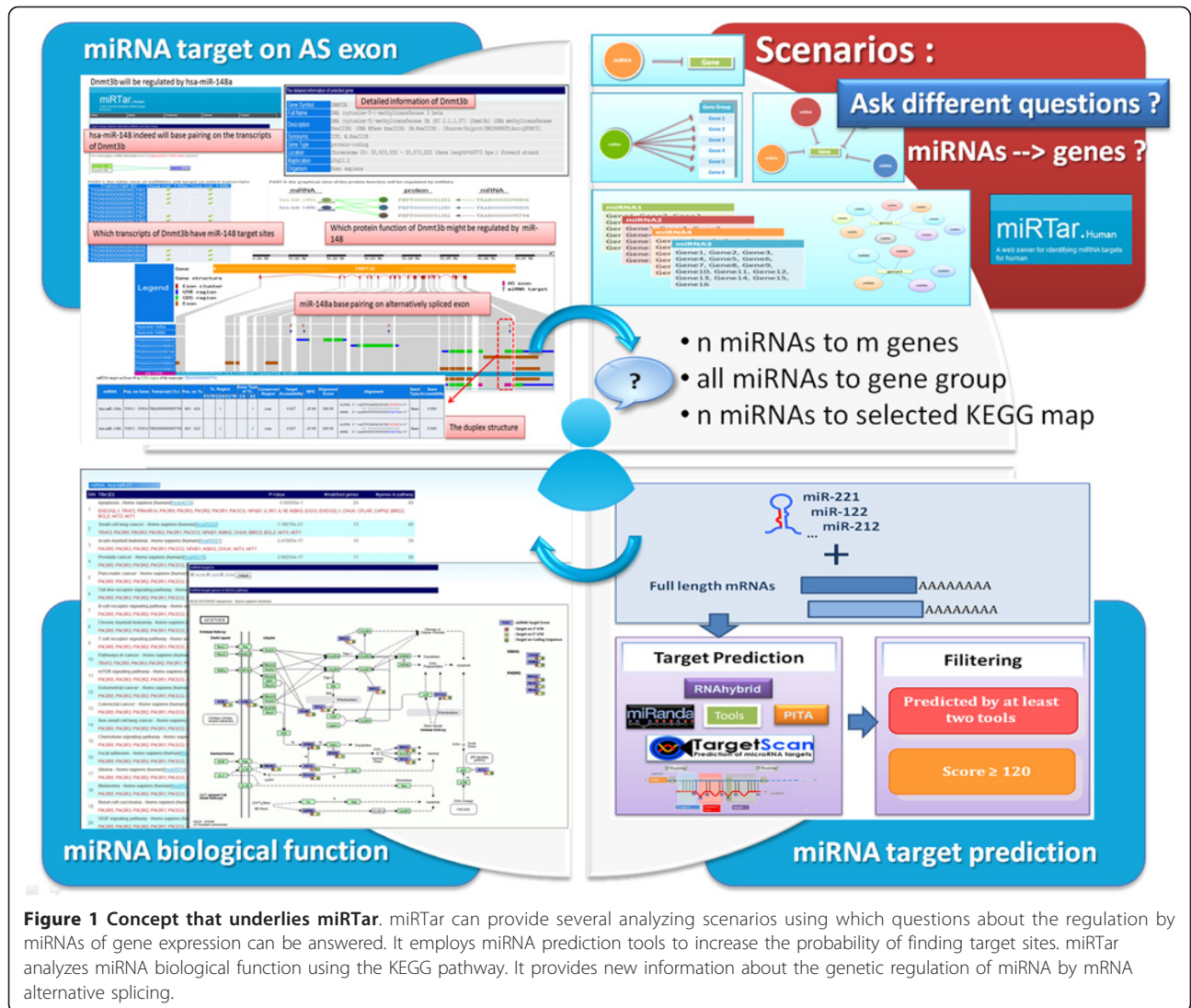


Figure 1 Concept that underlies miRTar. miRTar can provide several analyzing scenarios using which questions about the regulation by miRNAs of gene expression can be answered. It employs miRNA prediction tools to increase the probability of finding target sites. miRTar analyzes miRNA biological function using the KEGG pathway. It provides new information about the genetic regulation of miRNA by mRNA alternative splicing.

3'UTR, were utilized herein to identify miRNA target sites within 3'UTR. In order to reduce false positive predictions generated by multiple miRNA target prediction tools, miRTar applies several criteria concerning both their biological evolution and their structural context. These criteria are described below.

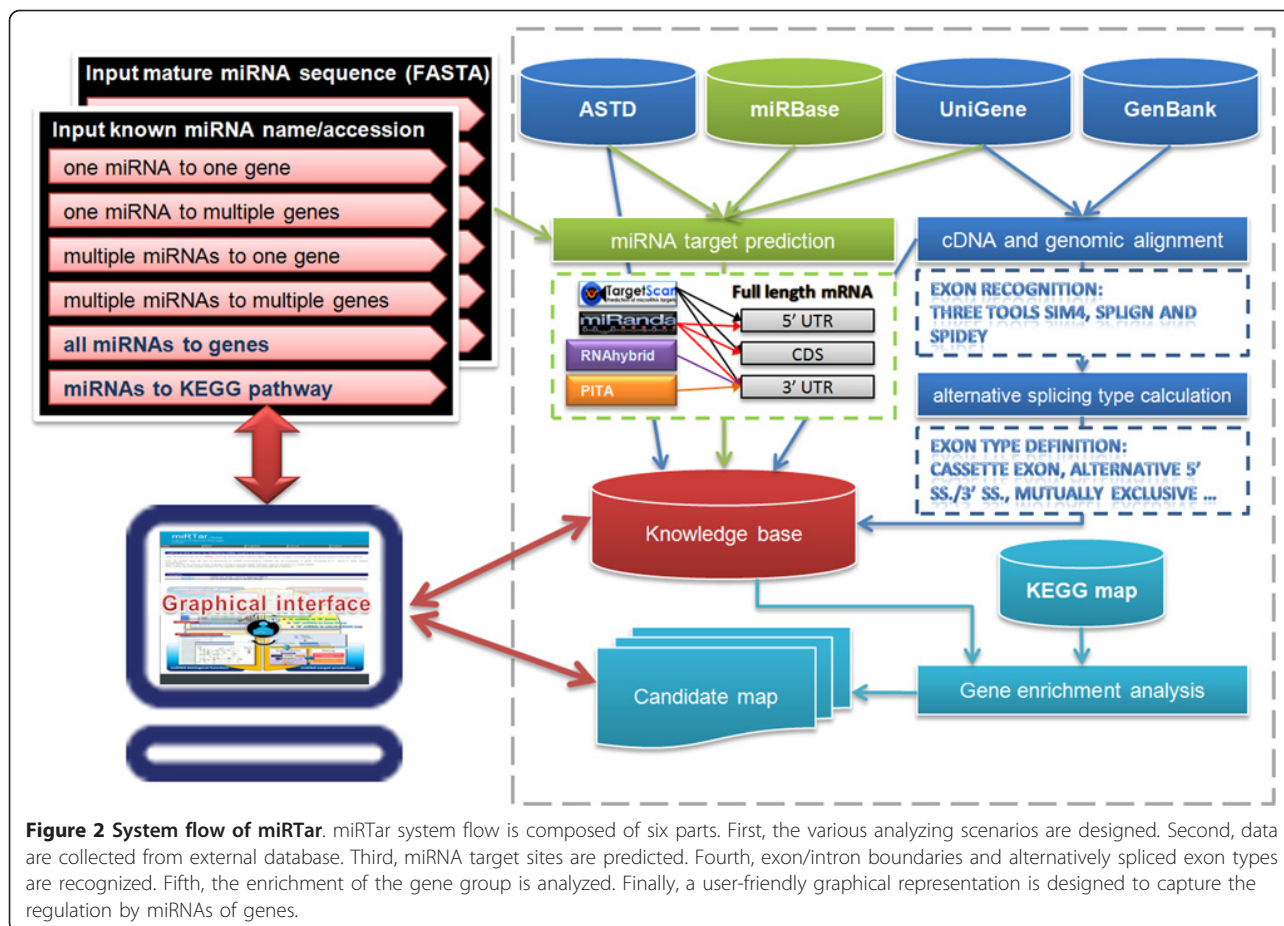
A. Target site in conserved region

Since target sites that are conserved across species are likely to be biologically functional, they are potential miRNA target sites. The UCSC PhastCons conservation score [57] is utilized to filter out the non-conserved predictions. Human data alignments were downloaded from the UCSC Genome Browser [58]. The lowest bound on the PhastCons conservation score at the predicted target site in a human is set to 0.5.

B. Target site in accessible regions

Conventional target prediction tools consider the complementarity between the miRNA and its target sequence, the

conservation of the target sites, and the kinetics and thermodynamics of the miRNA/target duplex. Although these properties are important in identifying miRNA target sites, the sequence context surrounding miRNA target sites reportedly affects the binding affinities and the regulation of miRNAs. Harlan *et al.* [59] hypothesized that single-strand miRNAs can only bind to stretches of free mRNA for potential target sites. Dang *et al.* [23] posited the target structure-accessible model for predicting miRNA targets and succeeded in interpreting published data concerning the *in vivo* activity of *C. elegans* reporter genes that contain modified lin-41 3'-UTR sequences. In this work, the RNAPfold [60] program was employed to manifest the concept of target site accessibility to reduce the number of false positive predictions. Therefore miRNAs hybridize to the target sites, which are more likely to be real if they are in more accessible regions. RNAPfold can exactly determine the local base-pairing probabilities and the



accessibilities of mRNA transcripts, which thus do not have to be computed from a Boltzmann-weighted sample of structures.

Exon/Intron boundary recognition

Recognition of the boundaries between exons and introns in gene transcripts has been studied for several years. Numerous technologies have been adopted to align

cDNAs against genomic sequences. In this work, the cDNA sequences are obtained from UniGene and the genomic sequences are obtained from GenBank [51]. Three tools are utilized to recognize these boundaries: SIM4 [61], splign [62], and spidey [63]. The exon/intron boundaries on the transcripts were confirmed by using at least two tools. A total of around one million exons from 150,000 transcripts in about 30,000 genes were recognized.

Table 2 Data statistics and data obtained from databases

Data source	Version	Data descriptions	Data amount
miRBase [49]	V.15	MicroRNA information (name, sequences,...)	1100
KEGG [53]	V. 53	The pathway maps	195
ASTD [50]	V. 1.1	Gene annotation mRNA sequences Protein information Alternative splicing events	16,715 93,467 34,545 78,165
GenBank [51]	V. 167	Gene annotation Genomic sequences Protein sequences	32,123 32,123 125,259
UniGene [52]	V. 217	mRNA sequences protein information (mRNA gi to protein gi)	137,654 125,259

Identifying different types of alternatively spliced exons

Five well-defined types of alternatively spliced exons are skipped exons, alternative 5' spliced sites, alternative 3' spliced sites, mutually exclusive exons and retained introns [43]. In this work, in order to identify different exon types, the collected transcripts from UniGene were aligned in a pairwise manner. First, the mRNA sequence was converted into a bit string of ones and zeros. Next, the logical operation (XOR, AND, OR), as discussed in SpliceInfo, is performed [64]. Furthermore, alternatively spliced exons from ASTD [50] can be downloaded from the website. Among these five types of alternatively spliced exons, the cassette exon has the most occurrence, followed in order by the alternative 5' splice sites and the alternative 3' splice sites; retained introns have the least (Table 3).

Effects of Alternative splicing to miRNA regulation

Following the prediction of miRNA target sites against all human transcripts, alternative splicing information were considered for elucidating the miRNA-target interactions affected by alternative splicing. We utilize two data sets of alternatively spliced exons to study how alternative splicing mechanism controls miRNA-target interactions. The first data set was obtained from ASTD [50] and the second data set was derived from the gene annotation in UniGene [52] and GenBank [51].

Table 4 presents the percentage of putative miRNA targets that are located on the transcripts that have been collected by miRTar. Since the average length of CDS is larger than the average length of 5' UTR and 3' UTR, generally the miRNA target sites are more probable to occur within the CDS regions than within 5' UTR and 3' UTR. Moreover, Table 5 gives the distributions of miRNA target sites within different types of alternatively spliced exons. The miRNA target sites are identified more often in cassette exons higher than in other types of alternatively spliced exons. The distribution is similar to the percentages of splicing exons given in Table 3. Accordingly, miRNA target sites located in alternatively spliced exons of a specific gene presents various potential regulatory relationships between the

Table 3 Statistics of the various types of alternative splicing exons between two different data sources

	Data source	
	ASTD	UniGene
No. of cassette exon	34,435	9,361,222
No. of alternative 5' splice sites	6,469	1,030,325
No. of alternative 3' splice sites	3,720	913,112
No. of mutually exclusive exon	3,384	9,401
No. of intron retention	9,639	75,481

Table 4 Statistics of miRNA target site locations

	Transcripts from ASTD	Transcripts from UniGene
*MFE	< = -12 kcal/mol	
*Score	> 120	
5'UTR	10.46%	9.32%
CDS	67.12%	65.83%
3'UTR	22.41%	24.85%

* miRNA target prediction parameters MFE: Minimum Free Energy of duplex; Score: alignment score of duplex.

miRNA and the gene which can be further investigated. Thus, if an miRNA targets an alternatively spliced exon, the target site can be conditionally spliced out and cannot be included in the gene transcripts. Therefore, RNA alternative splicing can cause incomplete gene suppression by an miRNA and affect miRNA regulations in diverse protein functions.

GSEA for miRNA-regulated genes

After the prediction of miRNA targets, miRTar performs a gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) for the miRNA-regulated genes in the KEGG pathway maps. It allows users to conveniently observe the biological pathway in which the miRNA-regulated genes participate, and to determine the regulatory networks of miRNA-regulated genes.

As shown in Figure 3, the first step of the analysis is to determine the enrichment of specific miRNA target gene groups in various KEGG pathway maps. These maps are ranked by the number of p-values of the miRNA target genes in the biological pathway. The "Title [ID]" column provides the names of the KEGG pathway maps in which the miRNA target genes are involved; the "matched genes" column presents the number of miRNA target genes in each map; and the

Table 5 Statistics of miRNA target sites within different types of alternatively spliced exons between two different data sources

		Data source	
		ASTD	UniGene
*MFE		< = -12 kcal/mol	
*Score		> 120	
**AS	cassette exon	11.98%	52.70%
	alternative 5' SS	0.76%	6.80%
	alternative 3' SS	0.99%	7.55%
	mutually exclusive	0.92%	0.19%
	intron retention	3.92%	1.26%
CS (Constitutively spliced exon)		81.43%	31.50%

*miRNA target prediction parameters: MFE (Minimum Free Energy of duplex); Score (alignment score of duplex).

**AS: alternatively spliced exon.

miRNA: hsa-miR-21			
S/N	Title [ID]	P-Value	#genes in pathway
1	Apoptosis - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa04210] ENDOGL1; TRAF2; PRKAR1A; PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IL1R1; IL1B; IKBK; EXOG; ENDOGL1; CHUK; CFLAR; CAPN2; BIRC2; BCL2; AKT3; AKT1	0.00000e-1	20
2	Small cell lung cancer - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa05222] TRAF2; PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; BIRC2; BCL2; AKT3; AKT1	1.18578e-21	13
3	Acute myeloid leukemia - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa05221] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; AKT3; AKT1	2.41585e-17	10
4	Prostate cancer - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa05215] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; BCL2; AKT3; AKT1	2.86204e-17	11
5	Pancreatic cancer - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa05212] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; BCL2; AKT3; AKT1	3.30356e-17	11
6	Toll-like receptor signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa04620] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IL1B; IKBK; CHUK; AKT3; AKT1	1.84709e-16	11
7	B cell receptor signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa04662] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; AKT3; AKT1	4.12520e-16	10
8	Chronic myeloid leukemia - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa05220] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; AKT3; AKT1	4.12520e-16	10
9	T cell receptor signaling pathway - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa04660] PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; AKT3; AKT1	3.40123e-14	10
10	Pathways in cancer - Homo sapiens (human)[hsa05200] TRAF2; PIK3R5; PIK3R3; PIK3R2; PIK3R1; PIK3CG; NFKB1; IKBK; CHUK; BIRC2; BCL2; AKT3; AKT1	3.50114e-13	13

Figure 3 Analysis to identify miRNA target genes in KEGG pathway maps. Maps are ranked by the number of p-values of miRNA target genes in the pathway. Title (Map ID): miRNA targeted genes. Matched genes: Number of miRNA target genes. Genes in pathway: All genes.

“gene in pathway” column presents all of the genes in each map.

Figure 4 shows the second step of the analysis. The miRNA target genes are marked in “slate blue” in the KEGG pathway map, and the colors of traffic lights are utilized to represent the states of the miRNA target regions (3' UTR, 5' UTR and CDS). Users can focus in observing the miRNA target region of interest through changing the state in a biological pathway.

The approximate runtime of miRTar

Users can identify the miRNA targets on a set of groups of genes by using multiple miRNA sequences. The execution time of ten randomly selected miRNAs against the gene set (in FASTA format around 20 MB file sizes) was computed on a PC server with eight CPU-cores. The miRNA target genes were predicted on average in 8.38 s for each miRNA, indicating that the proposed method can be utilized to identify the miRNA targets throughout the genome.

Results

Case study of alternatively spliced target-containing exon

To demonstrate the functionality of miRTar in realizing the functional interactions between mature miRNAs and alternative pre-mRNA splicing, the miRNA (miR-

148) and the protein coding gene DNA methyltransferase 3b (Dnmt3b) were considered as a case study. Duursma et al's work [31] has shown that miR-148 can suppress Dnmt3b gene expression, targeting its protein coding region. One of its splice variants Dnmt3b3 mRNA lacks the target sites of miR-148. Additionally, the relative abundance of these splice variants results from the interactions between miRNAs and mRNA isoforms.

Upon submission of the miRNA miR-148 and Dnmt3b gene using the miRTar web interface, miR-148 target sites prediction in all of the regions (5'UTR, CDS and 3'UTR) of gene transcripts is executed. Alternatively or constitutively spliced exons on the transcripts are annotated. Subsequently, based on the tables and graphs presented on the miRTar, miR-148 targets to CDS and 3'UTR of the Dnmt3b transcripts. The region of interaction is located in the alternatively spliced exons. Consequently, parts of the Dnmt3b transcripts can splice out the exon, resisting regulation by miR-148. The complementary sequences between of miR-148 and the transcripts are similar to those found in previous research [31]. Hence, miRTar has the potential power to elucidate the regulatory aspect of functional interactions (in which miRNA targets alternatively spliced exons), as shown in Figure 5.

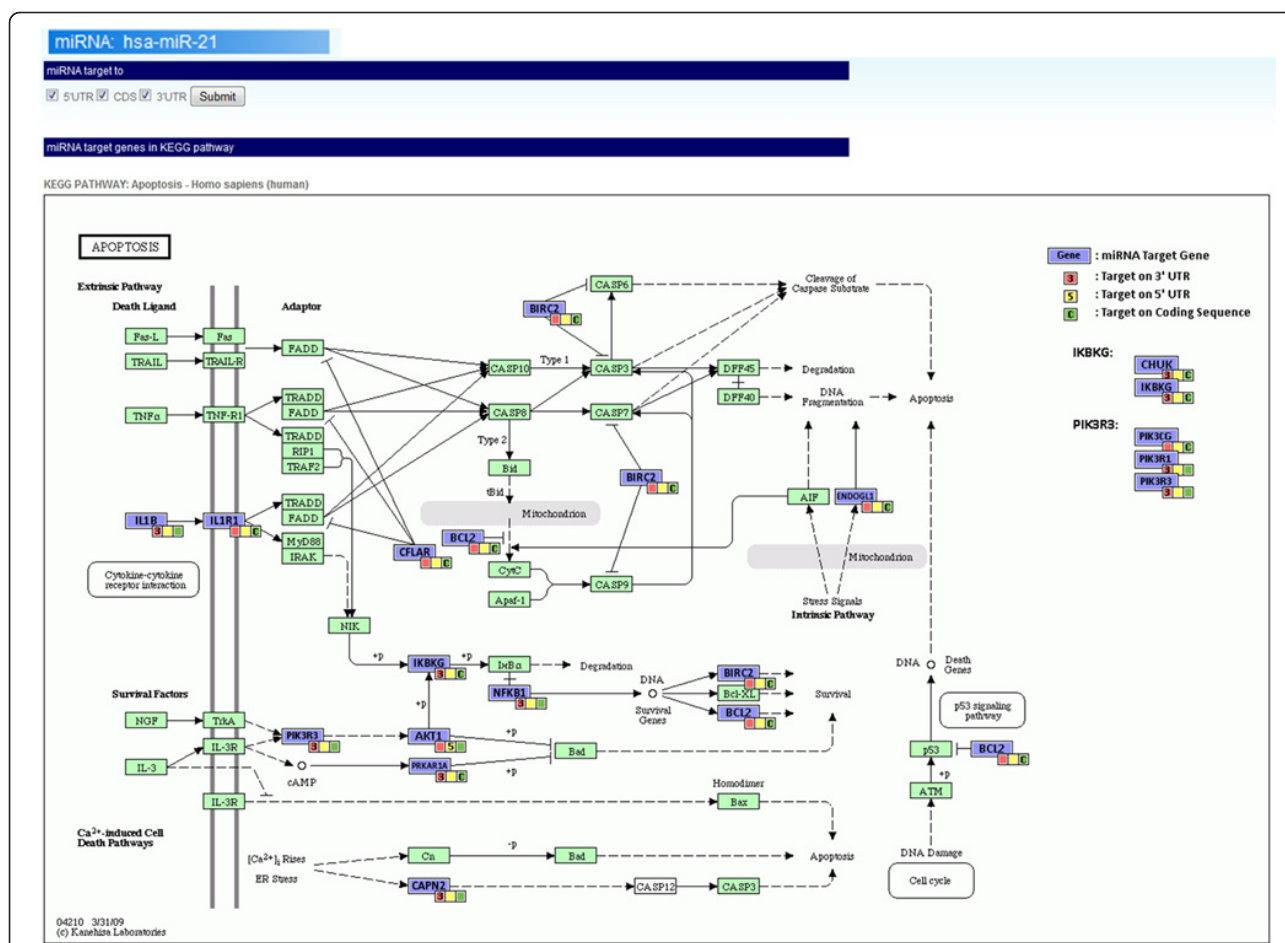


Figure 4 miRNA target genes in KEGG pathway map. Colors represent miRNA target genes and status of target region in KEGG pathway map. Red square: miRNA target on 3' UTR. Yellow square: miRNA target on 5' UTR. Green square: miRNA target on coding sequence. Purple square: miRNA target gene.

Case study of cancer-associated gene group

Analysis of the regulatory roles of miRNA in a biological pathway is one of the main functions of the miRTar system. Many studies have demonstrated that miRNA participates in various biological processes, including development, cell differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. In this work, the apoptosis-related properties of miRNAs and groups of genes are taken from research data [65] that have been established experimentally. To use the data as case study, KEGG pathway analysis of miRTar is carried out.

After the aforementioned data were submitted to miRTar, the results concerning the miRNAs indicated that each miRNA putatively regulates various gene groups by predicting the target on the transcripts of the genes. Additionally, the function of these gene groups in the biological pathway is associated with apoptosis. Hence, the results as shown in Figures 3 and 4 demonstrates that human miRNA hsa-miR-21 might be an important

regulator in the apoptosis pathway when most of the biological functions of the target genes are involved in it. Many other miRNAs were also observed in this case study, but not shown in the Figures. The results can imply that the important regulatory roles of these miRNAs in the biological pathway are consistent with previous findings. Therefore, miRTar can be utilized to elucidate the possible function of miRNA in the KEGG pathways.

Comparison with other miRNA target prediction web servers

The discovery of hundreds of miRNA genes has raised questions concerning how a specific miRNA regulates a specific gene, and what is the specific function of miRNA in a group of genes, among others. Most of miRNA target prediction tools can merely identify putative interactions between an miRNA and its targets, but they do not allow either gene set enrichment analysis

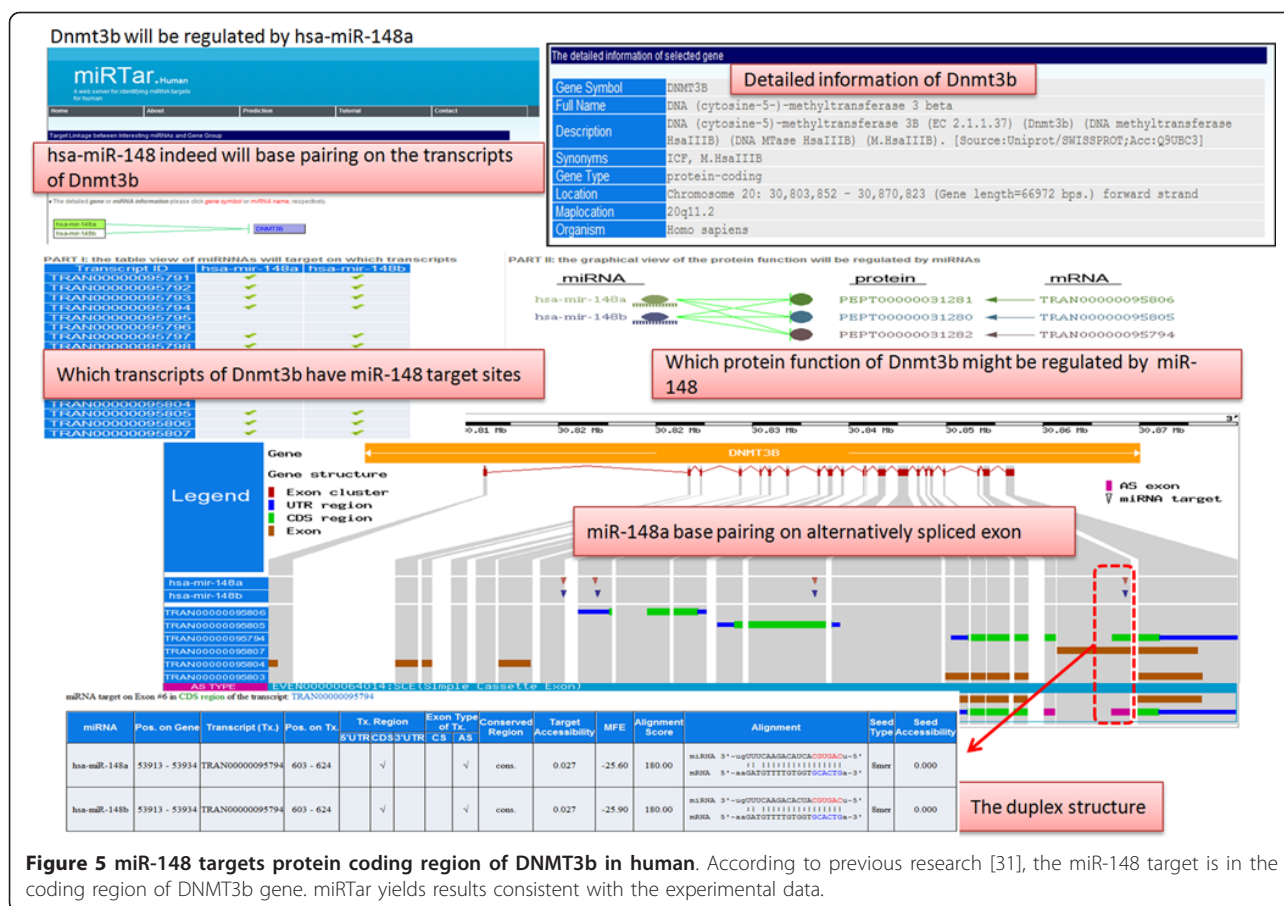


Figure 5 miR-148 targets protein coding region of DNMT3b in human. According to previous research [31], the miR-148 target is in the coding region of DNMT3b gene. miRtar yields results consistent with the experimental data.

for miRNA-regulated genes or the analysis of alternative splicing effects to miRNA-target interactions. Numerous analyzing scenarios, with various combinations of miRNAs and genes or KEGG maps input to miRtar can be considered to yield preliminary answers. Table 1 lists the comparisons among miRtar and other miRNA target prediction tools or web servers. The miRtar provides the most convenient way for miRNA target prediction analysis and presents the most plentiful information for miRNA-target interactions such as KEGG pathways and alternative splicing information. Besides, miRtar integrated several external databases in advance. For instance, the sequences and annotations of miRNAs and genes were stored in the resource. It only requires inputting the accessions for miRNA and genes into miRtar instead of inputting the sequences of miRNAs and genes, which should be prepared by the users when using other tools or web servers.

Discussion

In this work, we aim to develop an integrated system for identifying miRNA-target interactions rather than to develop a new algorithm for identifying miRNA target genes. Further information including KEGG pathways

and alternative splicing of genes were presented and analyzed. The miRtar system can identify putative miRNA target sites on transcript sequences of genes under the severe constraints that have been discussed in previous studies. In miRtar, the default parameters are set based on the analysis 972 known miRNA target sites, collected in miRtarBase [8]. Seventy-six percent of known miRNA-target interactions can be identified under the criteria $MFE < -7$ and alignment score $> = 125$.

As given in Table 5, part of miRNA targets are located in alternative splicing exon regions that means the site in the exon of one mRNA isoform is recruited, but is not in another mRNA isoform of the same gene. In this work, the proportion of this kind of target sites is larger than 50% in all of the predicted sites on human species. Therefore, when discussing the regulatory relationship between miRNAs and target genes, it is important to have another point of view in RNA alternative splicing. Accordingly, one of the directions is that the observation of miRNA base-pairing in the particular region of the gene-exon sequence may be comprised alternatively spliced exons. This information is useful in discussing the possible regulatory relationship between RNAi and

RNA alternative splicing, which has been mentioned in previous investigations [31,66]. Notably, the prediction of miRNA targets in miRTar involves not only 3' UTR but also 5' UTR and CDS, implying that the protein products of one gene might also be repressed by the miRNA targeting of the CDS and UTR.

Another direction concerns the possible roles of miRNA in biological processes. Whereas several studies have identified genes that are regulated by miRNAs, the mechanisms of these miRNAs-associated mechanisms are not well known. Therefore, miRTar adopts the enrichment method in the KEGG pathway of the gene group to evaluate each the potential biological functions of miRNA. Moreover, when using miRTar to predict known miRNA target sites, some of them cannot be identified based on the default predictive parameters. For example, one research [67] shows that one of the experimental data can be targeted by hsa-let-7a on FOXA1, but miRTar can't detect any miRNA:target base pairing interaction in 3' UTR of gene transcripts (Additional file 1).

Conclusions

The miRTar develops an integrated resource for deciphering miRNA-target interaction networks, and provides a broad range of analyzing scenarios for miRNA-target interactions, including one miRNA to one gene, one miRNA to multiple genes, and others, to help biologists understand the regulation between the miRNAs and target genes. By integrating several external databases and analyzing tools, miRTar can provide further information for elucidating miRNA regulation affected by alternative splicing. Besides, miRTar can enable biologists to easily identify the biological functions and regulatory relationships between a group of known/putative miRNAs and protein coding genes.

Availability and requirements

The miRTar system is freely available at <http://mirtar.mbc.nctu.edu.tw/human/>.

Additional material

Additional file 1: hsa-let-7a can target on FOXA1. The previous research [67] shows the duplex structure of let-7a and the transcript of FOXA1. For the standard seed criteria, only one wobble base pair is allowed in it. The duplex structure in this figure, however, there are too many wobble base pairs (shows in yellow color) in the seed region (shows in green color) to be skipped in the results of miRTar.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the National Science Council of the Republic of China for financially supporting this research under Contract No. NSC 98-2311-B-009-004-MY3 and NSC 99-2627-B-009-003. This work was

supported in part by the UST-UCSD International Center of Excellence in Advanced Bio-engineering sponsored by the Taiwan National Science Council I-RiCE Program under Grant Number: NSC-99-2911-I-010-101. This work was also partially supported by MOE ATU. Ted Knoy is appreciated for his editorial assistance.

Author details

¹Institute of Bioinformatics and Systems Biology, National Chiao Tung University, Hsin-Chu 300, Taiwan. ²Department of Biological Science and Technology, National Chiao Tung University, Hsin-Chu 300, Taiwan. ³Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Yuan Ze University, Chungli 320, Taiwan.

Authors' contributions

HDH conceived and supervised the study. JBKH, CMC, WYH and SDH were responsible for the design, computational analyses, implementation of the system, and drafting the manuscript. CHC and TYL were in charge of manuscript revision and data update. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Received: 9 November 2010 Accepted: 26 July 2011

Published: 26 July 2011

References

1. Bartel DP: MicroRNAs: target recognition and regulatory functions. *Cell* 2009, **136**(2):215-233.
2. Lewis BP, Burge CB, Bartel DP: Conserved seed pairing, often flanked by adenosines, indicates that thousands of human genes are microRNA targets. *Cell* 2005, **120**(1):15-20.
3. Friedman RC, Farh KK, Burge CB, Bartel DP: Most mammalian mRNAs are conserved targets of microRNAs. *Genome Res* 2009, **19**(1):92-105.
4. Lall S, Grun D, Krek A, Chen K, Wang YL, Dewey CN, Sood P, Colombo T, Bray N, Macmenamin P, et al: A genome-wide map of conserved microRNA targets in *C. elegans*. *Curr Biol* 2006, **16**(5):460-471.
5. Stark A, Brennecke J, Russell RB, Cohen SM: Identification of *Drosophila* microRNA targets. *PLoS Biol* 2003, **1**(3):E60.
6. Gaidatzis D, van Nimwegen E, Hausser J, Zavolan M: Inference of miRNA targets using evolutionary conservation and pathway analysis. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2007, **8**:69.
7. Grun D, Wang YL, Langenberger D, Gunsalus KC, Rajewsky N: microRNA target predictions across seven *Drosophila* species and comparison to mammalian targets. *PLoS Comput Biol* 2005, **1**(1):e13.
8. Hsu SD, LF M, Wu Wei-Yun, Liang Chao, Huang Wei-Chih, Chan Wen-Ling, Tsai Wen-Ting, Chen Goun-Zhou, Lee Chia-Jung, Chiu Chih-Min, Chien Chia-Hung, Wu Ming-Chia, Huang Chi-Ying, Tsou Ann-Ping, Huang Hsien-Da: miRTarBase: a database curates experimentally validated microRNA-target interactions. *Nucleic Acids Research* 2011.
9. Lewis BP, Shih IH, Jones-Rhoades MW, Bartel DP, Burge CB: Prediction of mammalian microRNA targets. *Cell* 2003, **115**(7):787-798.
10. Enright AJ, John B, Gaul U, Tuschl T, Sander C, Marks DS: MicroRNA targets in *Drosophila*. *Genome Biol* 2003, **5**(1):R1.
11. Rehmsmeier M, Steffen P, Hochsmann M, Giegerich R: Fast and effective prediction of microRNA/target duplexes. *Rna* 2004, **10**(10):1507-1517.
12. Krek A, Grun D, Poy MN, Wolf R, Rosenberg L, Epstein EJ, MacMenamin P, da Piedade I, Gunsalus KC, Stoffel M, et al: Combinatorial microRNA target predictions. *Nat Genet* 2005, **37**(5):495-500.
13. Kiriakidou M, Nelson PT, Kouranov A, Fitziev P, Bouyioukos C, Mourelatos Z, Hatzigeorgiou A: A combined computational-experimental approach predicts human microRNA targets. *Genes Dev* 2004, **18**(10):1165-1178.
14. Hsu SD, Chu CH, Tsou AP, Chen SJ, Chen HC, Hsu PW, Wong YH, Chen YH, Chen GH, Huang HD: miRNAMap 2.0: genomic maps of microRNAs in metazoan genomes. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2008, **36** Database: D165-169.
15. Hsu PW, Huang HD, Hsu SD, Lin LZ, Tsou AP, Tseng CP, Stadler PF, Washietl S, Hofacker IL: miRNAMap: genomic maps of microRNA genes and their target genes in mammalian genomes. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2006, **34** Database: D135-139.
16. Xiao F, Zuo Z, Cai G, Kang S, Gao X, Li T: miRecords: an integrated resource for microRNA-target interactions. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009, **37** Database: D105-110.
17. Alexiou P, Vergoulis T, Gleditsch M, Prekas G, Dalamagas T, Megraw M, Grosse I, Sellis T, Hatzigeorgiou AG: miRGen 2.0: a database of microRNA

- genomic information and regulation. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2010, **38** Database: D137-141.
18. Megraw M, Sethupathy P, Corda B, Hatzigeorgiou AG: **miRGen: a database for the study of animal microRNA genomic organization and function.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2007, **35** Database: D149-155.
 19. Roubelakis MG, Zotos P, Papachristoudis G, Michalopoulos I, Pappa KI, Anagnostou NP, Kossida S: **Human microRNA target analysis and gene ontology clustering by GOMir, a novel stand-alone application.** *BMC Bioinformatics* 2009, **10**(Suppl 6):S20.
 20. Zhang Y: **miRU: an automated plant miRNA target prediction server.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005, **33** Web Server: W701-704.
 21. Rusinov V, Baev V, Minkov IN, Tabler M: **MicroInspector: a web tool for detection of miRNA binding sites in an RNA sequence.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005, **33** Web Server: W696-700.
 22. Miranda KC, Huynh T, Tay Y, Ang YS, Tam WL, Thomson AM, Lim B, Rigoutsos I: **A pattern-based method for the identification of MicroRNA binding sites and their corresponding heteroduplexes.** *Cell* 2006, **126**(6):1203-1217.
 23. Long D, Lee R, Williams P, Chan CY, Ambros V, Ding Y: **Potent effect of target structure on microRNA function.** *Nat Struct Mol Biol* 2007, **14**(4):287-294.
 24. Nam S, Li M, Choi K, Balch C, Kim S, Nephew KP: **MicroRNA and mRNA integrated analysis (MMIA): a web tool for examining biological functions of microRNA expression.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009, **37** Web Server: W356-362.
 25. Place RF, Li LC, Pookot D, Noonan EJ, Dahiya R: **MicroRNA-373 induces expression of genes with complementary promoter sequences.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2008, **105**(5):1608-1613.
 26. Easow G, Teleman AA, Cohen SM: **Isolation of microRNA targets by miRNP immunopurification.** *RNA* 2007, **13**(8):1198-1204.
 27. Grimson A, Farh KK, Johnston WK, Garrett-Engle P, Lim LP, Bartel DP: **MicroRNA targeting specificity in mammals: determinants beyond seed pairing.** *Mol Cell* 2007, **27**(1):91-105.
 28. Kloosterman WP, Wienholds E, Ketting RF, Plasterk RH: **Substrate requirements for let-7 function in the developing zebrafish embryo.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2004, **32**(21):6284-6291.
 29. Stark A, Lin MF, Kheradpour P, Pedersen JS, Parts L, Carlson JW, Crosby MA, Rasmussen MD, Roy S, Deoras AN, et al: **Discovery of functional elements in 12 Drosophila genomes using evolutionary signatures.** *Nature* 2007, **450**(7167):219-232.
 30. Nakamoto M, Jin P, O'Donnell WT, Warren ST: **Physiological identification of human transcripts translationally regulated by a specific microRNA.** *Hum Mol Genet* 2005, **14**(24):3813-3821.
 31. Duursma AM, Kedde M, Schrier M, le Sage C, Agami R: **miR-148 targets human DNMT3b protein coding region.** *RNA* 2008, **14**(5):872-877.
 32. Forman JJ, Legesse-Miller A, Collier HA: **A search for conserved sequences in coding regions reveals that the let-7 microRNA targets Dicer within its coding sequence.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2008, **105**(39):14879-14884.
 33. Orom UA, Nielsen FC, Lund AH: **MicroRNA-10a binds the 5'UTR of ribosomal protein mRNAs and enhances their translation.** *Mol Cell* 2008, **30**(4):460-471.
 34. Tay Y, Zhang J, Thomson AM, Lim B, Rigoutsos I: **MicroRNAs to Nanog, Oct4 and Sox2 coding regions modulate embryonic stem cell differentiation.** *Nature* 2008, **455**(7216):1124-1128.
 35. Zhou X, Duan X, Qian J, Li F: **Abundant conserved microRNA target sites in the 5'-untranslated region and coding sequence.** *Genetica* 2009.
 36. Wang ET, Sandberg R, Luo S, Khrebtkova I, Zhang L, Mayr C, Kingsmore SF, Schroth GP, Burge CB: **Alternative isoform regulation in human tissue transcriptomes.** *Nature* 2008, **456**(7221):470-476.
 37. Chen L, Zheng S: **Studying alternative splicing regulatory networks through partial correlation analysis.** *Genome Biol* 2009, **10**(1):R3.
 38. Johnson JM, Castle J, Garrett-Engle P, Kan Z, Loerch PM, Armour CD, Santos R, Schadt EE, Stoughton R, Shoemaker DD: **Genome-wide survey of human alternative pre-mRNA splicing with exon junction microarrays.** *Science* 2003, **302**(5653):2141-2144.
 39. Ghigna C, Valacca C, Biamonti G: **Alternative splicing and tumor progression.** *Curr Genomics* 2008, **9**(8):556-570.
 40. Srebrow A, Kornblihtt AR: **The connection between splicing and cancer.** *J Cell Sci* 2006, **119**(Pt 13):2635-2641.
 41. Brinkman BM: **Splice variants as cancer biomarkers.** *Clin Biochem* 2004, **37**(7):584-594.
 42. Wang GS, Cooper TA: **Splicing in disease: disruption of the splicing code and the decoding machinery.** *Nat Rev Genet* 2007, **8**(10):749-761.
 43. Cartegni L, Chew SL, Krainer AR: **Listening to silence and understanding nonsense: exonic mutations that affect splicing.** *Nat Rev Genet* 2002, **3**(4):285-298.
 44. Cui Q, Yu Z, Purisima EO, Wang E: **Principles of microRNA regulation of a human cellular signaling network.** *Mol Syst Biol* 2006, **2**:46.
 45. Iliopoulos D, Malizos KN, Oikonomou P, Tsezou A: **Integrative microRNA and proteomic approaches identify novel osteoarthritis genes and their collaborative metabolic and inflammatory networks.** *PLoS One* 2008, **3**(11):e3740.
 46. Nam S, Kim B, Shin S, Lee S: **miRgator: an integrated system for functional annotation of microRNAs.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2008, **36** Database: D159-164.
 47. Papadopoulos GL, Alexiou P, Maragkakis M, Reczko M, Hatzigeorgiou AG: **DIANA-mirPath: Integrating human and mouse microRNAs in pathways.** *Bioinformatics* 2009, **25**(15):1991-1993.
 48. Wang X: **miRDB: a microRNA target prediction and functional annotation database with a wiki interface.** *RNA* 2008, **14**(6):1012-1017.
 49. Griffiths-Jones S, Saini HK, van Dongen S, Enright AJ: **miRBase: tools for microRNA genomics.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2008, **36** Database: D154-158.
 50. Koscielny G, Le Texier V, Gopalakrishnan C, Kumanduri V, Riethoven JJ, Nardone F, Stanley E, Fallsehr C, Hofmann O, Kull M, et al: **ASTD: The Alternative Splicing and Transcript Diversity database.** *Genomics* 2009, **93**(3):213-220.
 51. Benson DA, Karsch-Mizrachi I, Lipman DJ, Ostell J, Sayers EW: **GenBank.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009, **37** Database: D26-31.
 52. Sayers EW, Barrett T, Benson DA, Bryant SH, Canese K, Chetverin V, Church DM, DiCuccio M, Edgar R, Federhen S, et al: **Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009, **37** Database: D5-15.
 53. Kanehisa M, Goto S, Furumichi M, Tanabe M, Hirakawa M: **KEGG for representation and analysis of molecular networks involving diseases and drugs.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2010, **38** Database: D355-360.
 54. Brennecke J, Stark A, Russell RB, Cohen SM: **Principles of microRNA-target recognition.** *PLoS Biol* 2005, **3**(3):e85.
 55. John B, Enright AJ, Aravin A, Tuschl T, Sander C, Marks DS: **Human MicroRNA targets.** *PLoS Biol* 2004, **2**(11):e363.
 56. Wang Y, Sheng G, Juranek S, Tuschl T, Patel DJ: **Structure of the guide-strand-containing argonaute silencing complex.** *Nature* 2008, **456**(7219):209-213.
 57. Siepel A, Bejerano G, Pedersen JS, Hinrichs AS, Hou M, Rosenbloom K, Clawson H, Spieth J, Hillier LW, Richards S, et al: **Evolutionarily conserved elements in vertebrate, insect, worm, and yeast genomes.** *Genome Res* 2005, **15**(8):1034-1050.
 58. Rhead B, Karolchik D, Kuhn RM, Hinrichs AS, Zweig AS, Fujita PA, Diekhans M, Smith KE, Rosenbloom KR, Raney BJ, et al: **The UCSC Genome Browser database: update 2010.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2010, **38** Database: D613-619.
 59. Robins H, Li Y, Padgett RW: **Incorporating structure to predict microRNA targets.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2005, **102**(11):4006-4009.
 60. Bernhart SH, Hofacker IL, Stadler PF: **Local RNA base pairing probabilities in large sequences.** *Bioinformatics* 2006, **22**(5):614-615.
 61. Florea L, Hartzell G, Zhang Z, Ruben GM, Miller W: **A computer program for aligning a cDNA sequence with a genomic DNA sequence.** *Genome Res* 1998, **8**(9):967-974.
 62. Kapustin Y, Souvorov A, Tatusova T, Lipman D: **Splign: algorithms for computing spliced alignments with identification of paralogs.** *Biol Direct* 2008, **3**:20.
 63. Wheelan SJ, Church DM, Ostell JM: **Spidey: a tool for mRNA-to-genomic alignments.** *Genome Res* 2001, **11**(11):1952-1957.
 64. Huang HD, Hornig JT, Lin FM, Chang YC, Huang CC: **SpliceInfo: an information repository for mRNA alternative splicing in human genome.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005, **33** Database: D80-85.
 65. Wang Y, Lee CG: **MicroRNA and cancer-focus on apoptosis.** *J Cell Mol Med* 2009, **13**(1):12-23.
 66. Chen CJ, den Boon JA, Chen IH, Newton MA, Stanhope SA, Cheng YJ, Shen Gupta S, Hildesheim A, Sugden B, Ahlquist P: **MicroRNA 29c is down-regulated in nasopharyngeal carcinomas, up-regulating mRNAs encoding extracellular matrix proteins.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2008, **105**(15):5874-5878.

67. Lin YC, Hsieh LC, Kuo MW, Yu J, Kuo HH, Lo WL, Lin RJ, Yu AL, Li WH: Human TRIM71 and its nematode homologue are targets of let-7 microRNA and its zebrafish orthologue is essential for development. *Mol Biol Evol* 2007, **24**(11):2525-2534.
68. Maragkakis M, Reczko M, Simossis VA, Alexiou P, Papadopoulos GL, Dalamagas T, Giannopoulos G, Goumas G, Koukis E, Kourtis K, et al: DIANA-microT web server: elucidating microRNA functions through target prediction. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009, **37** Web Server: W273-276.

doi:10.1186/1471-2105-12-300

Cite this article as: Hsu et al.: miRTar: an integrated system for identifying miRNA-target interactions in human. *BMC Bioinformatics* 2011 12:300.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

