

# Logic based querying of integrated life sciences data

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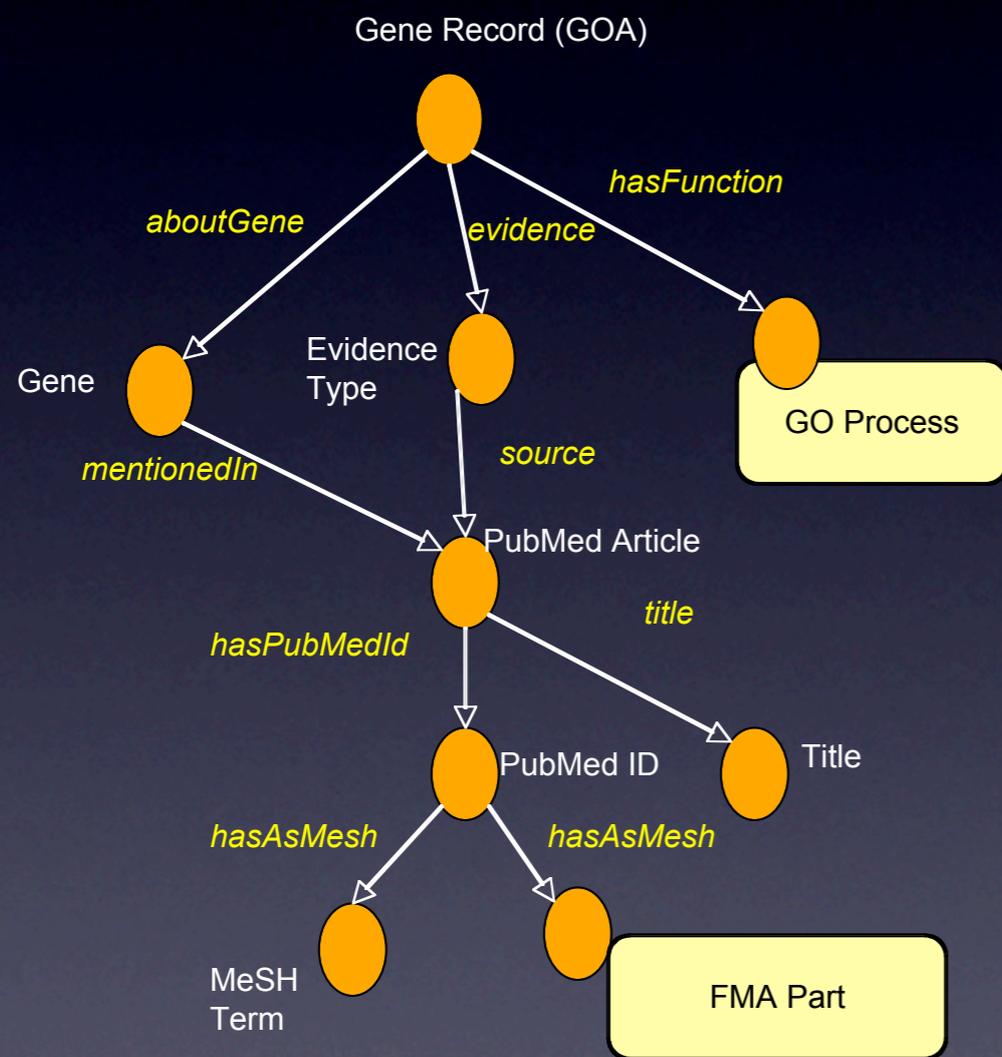
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# Can logic-based querying help?

- Building an integrated view of life sciences data (e.g., HCLS Banff Demo) is critical.
- Once integrated view is built, can logic-based querying provide additional value-add?
- In life sciences domain, many emerging ontologies that might help with semantic querying of data.
- Link the GOA and PubMed data to FMA, GO to see if logic based querying adds value.

# Semantic querying of the integrated data



Query not by keywords, but by subclasses and parts of a given GO process:  
e.g., *neuron development* expands to subprocesses such as *dendrite development*

Similarly, expand anatomical terms to their subparts e.g., *heart* expands to subparts such as *left ventricle*

# Challenges

- Instance data set 300M RDF triples
- Provide a web search, must operate in web time.
- Build an intuitive key word based UI.
- FMA: Challenging for DL Reasoners because it defines deep part-of hierarchies, and has-part hierarchies.
  - \* Use only the part-of hierarchy to reason
  - \* Incorporate a fast, EL++ algorithm into SHER (reasoner for very large datasets). Complete, even if negation exists in the data, but not in web time.



# Open issues

- Do we improve recall, but at the cost of precision?
- E.g., in FMA, it is possible to start with a higher level organ, and expand subparts to a cellular structure such as *ribosome*.
- Granularity of part-of relations (FMA defines many part of relations, but the OWL file collapses all part-ofs)
- Deeper problem when you have multiple inheritance? May be necessary to rank by depth of the hierarchy.