



# Gestational Diabetes Mellitus Regulatory Network Identifies hsa-miR-145-5p and hsa-miR-875-5p as Potential Biomarkers

Mona Zamanian Azodi <sup>1,\*</sup>, Mostafa Rezaei-Tavirani <sup>2,\*\*</sup>, Majid Rezaei-Tavirani<sup>3</sup> and Reza Mahmoud Robati <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Proteomics Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Proteomics Research Center, Faculty of Paramedical Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

<sup>4</sup>Skin Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

\*Corresponding author: Proteomics Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: mona.azodi@gmail.com

\*\*Corresponding author: Proteomics Research Center, Faculty of Paramedical Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: tavirany@yahoo.com

Received 2018 November 21; Revised 2019 March 14; Accepted 2019 April 17.

## Abstract

**Background:** Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is pregnancy-related diabetes with vital risks for both mother and the fetus. Molecular studies are one of the popular approaches for investigating mechanisms associated with the disease nature. One of which is through interaction network analysis via Cytoscape V. 3.6.1.

**Methods:** In this study, the miRNA expression array of GSE98043 from gene expression omnibus (GEO) database was retrieved and screened. We identified 12 DE miRNAs ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) and nine target hub-bottleneck genes (disease score  $> 1$ ) for GDM based on miRNA-target interactions created via plugin ClueGO + Cluepedia + STRING.

**Results:** MicroRNA-target information showed that the microRNAs are mostly up-regulated and hsa-miR-145-5p and hsa-miR-875-5p targets the most genes. Among target genes, IL6, GCG, APOB, and ALB have the highest associations with DE miRNAs. Gene ontology analysis based on biological processes identification via ClueGO + Cluepedia, in addition, showed that target hub-bottlenecks are mainly related to metabolism functions and any changes in this regulatory network could impose fundamental alterations in these processes.

**Conclusions:** It can be concluded that via these introduced miRNAs and their targets, the molecular tests for diagnosis and treatment of GDM can be improved after applying validation approaches.

**Keywords:** Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, MicroRNA, Gene, Regulatory Network

## 1. Background

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) with the estimated global incidence of between 0.6% to 15% is one of the most important pregnancy complications (1). This metabolic disorder is diagnosed or first appears during the second or third trimester at phase (2, 3), in which it can be both harmful for the mother and its offspring (4). Some of which are delivery complications (premature delivery, caesarean birth, birth injury, preeclampsia) as well as developing type II diabetes mellitus in the future (1). Since the diagnosis and treatment approaches of many diseases such as GDM is hampered due to the lack of putative biomarkers of which, high throughput molecular studies seemed promising in this regard (5). In fact, molecular studies could provide many perspectives for disease and advancing the medical approaches including screening, diagno-

sis, and treatment through evaluating mechanisms, which has recently become of great interest (6, 7). Biomarkers with high sensitivity and specificity could be identified for early interventions and low-cost screenings. There is a variety of omics research in this regard that are presented as genomics, proteomics, and metabolomics, which has been carried out for this metabolic disorder analysis (3, 4, 8). In addition, small non-coding RNA known as microRNAs associated with the disease state are also important to be explored for understanding the disease's underlying mechanisms such as GDM. In a way, the aberrant expression of these elements could influence the target genes' functions by degradation or translational inhibitions (9). The role of potential regulators and their target biomarkers is highlighted in the pathophysiology of gestational diabetes mellitus and could be applicable in early diagnosis of GDM and motherhood health improvements (10).

## 2. Objectives

In this study, two datasets of microRNAs and genes from STRING db related to GDM are utilized for a regulatory network analysis for this aim.

## 3. Methods

The current bioinformatics study is based on plasma miRNA expression profiling of GDM available online in gene expression omnibus (GEO) ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/)). The dataset was assigned with GEO series accession number of GSE98043, which was based on the platform of GPL21575 (Agilent-070156 Human\_miRNA\_V21.0\_Microarray\_046064) using SurePrint human miRNA microarray (11). This dataset provides four samples that all were chosen for this in-silico analysis. Human samples of healthy controls and gestational diabetes mellitus were compared in terms of expression profiling of DE miRNA via GEO2R (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/geo2r/>). Furthermore, the top 250 differentially expressed miRNAs in GDM were retrieved and those with the defined cut offs (P value (adj. P) of less than 0.05 and a fold change of at least 2 (> 2-fold change) as thresholds), were assigned for more analysis. Fold change measures the expression difference levels across the comparison of groups (12). In addition, the RNAs with miRNA ids (67 differentially expressed miRNAs) were then considered for more study as regulatory network identifications. The fold change values were obtained by the application of the below formula available in the excel software.

$$\text{Inverse Log} = (\text{base})^{\text{number}}$$

In which, base = 2 and number equals to the value of the log fold change.

On the other hand, a network of genes related to GDM was retrieved from STRING database considering the disease database search and assigning the cut of 0.4 confidence score (13). This protein-protein interaction (PPI) network is set for 100 most associated genes for GDM. The STRING db uses the Cytoscape version 3.7.0 ([www.cytoscape.org](http://www.cytoscape.org)) platform to construct a network of interest (14). Moreover, the disease score is one of the attributes obtained from the query. It indicates the association between the retrieved gene and the corresponding disease. The higher the score, the tighter the relationship of that node with the disease of query. The network of 100 related genes of GDM was then characterized for its central foundation known as hubs and bottlenecks. Genes with high centrality values of degree and betweenness centralities are called hubs and bottlenecks, respectively,

whose two values are known as hub-bottlenecks. This approach was with the use of NetworkAnalyzer application in Cytoscape (15). Following the identification of hub-bottlenecks of the protein-protein interaction network, differentially expressed miRNAs and their possible targets were created as a map via Cytoscape and its plug-in CluePedia via CluePedia miRanda-miRNAs V5-2012-87-19.txt.gz file and [mirecords.umn.edu/validated.miRNAs.2010-11-25.txt.gz](http://mirecords.umn.edu/validated.miRNAs.2010-11-25.txt.gz). The score of 0.6 as the default one was assigned for the both predicted and validated interactions (16). The ClueGO and CluePedia plugins assessed the gene annotation based on biological processes for genes that were connected to the microRNAs (17). This plug-in provides a pie chart view of gene ontology terms in sets of groups. The criteria for grouping genes for each term here is set as default cutoff options: gene per term: 3, gene percentage per term: 4. The term grouping strength was calculated by kappa statistics and the assigned cutoff was 0.5, (This score is between 0 - 1). In addition, the min and max level of ontology were set to 3 and 8 as the default option, respectively. The corrected method for P value was Bonferroni step down. The adjusted  $P \leq 0.05$  was obtained for both terms and groups. The groups with highest numbers of terms and the related genes are known as highlighted groups for the dataset query. The enrichment/depletion test for terms was set to two-sided (enrichment/depletion) based on hypergeometric (16, 17).

## 4. Results

Cross-comparison is used to evaluate if the expression profiles for these two groups of control and GDM are comparable (see Figure 1).

As depicted in Figure 1, symmetric distribution of gene expression in each sample is matched with the other samples. This pattern in all samples indicates that there is no disturbance in any samples, and therefore the data are median-centered across samples, and the cross comparison is valid.

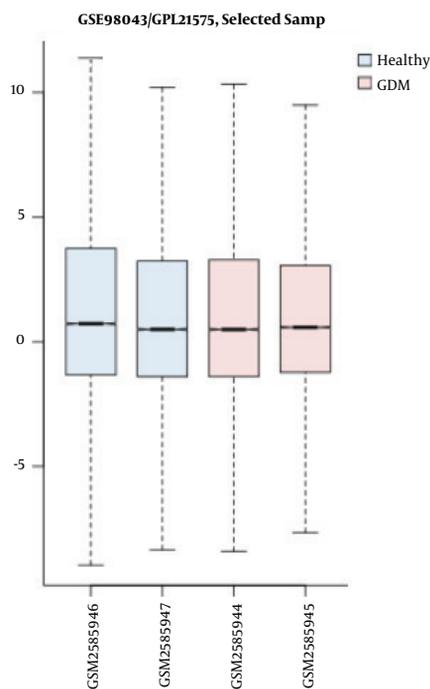
In other words, the analysis can proceed and data are valuable for further screening. A number of 87 differentially expressed miRNAs are obtained from the analysis with GEO2R. The next step was to evaluate PPI network analysis of GDM via STRING database (disease query), Cytoscape application. Numbers of 100 most related genes of GDM with the confidence score of 0.5 were queried (the data is not shown). To identify the hub-bottlenecks, the 20% of top central genes with the highest degree and betweenness were determined and the common nodes are list as a 24 hub-bottleneck genes in Table 1.

**Table 1.** The List of Hub-Bottleneck Elements of the Protein-Protein Interaction Network Analysis from STRING Database for GDM

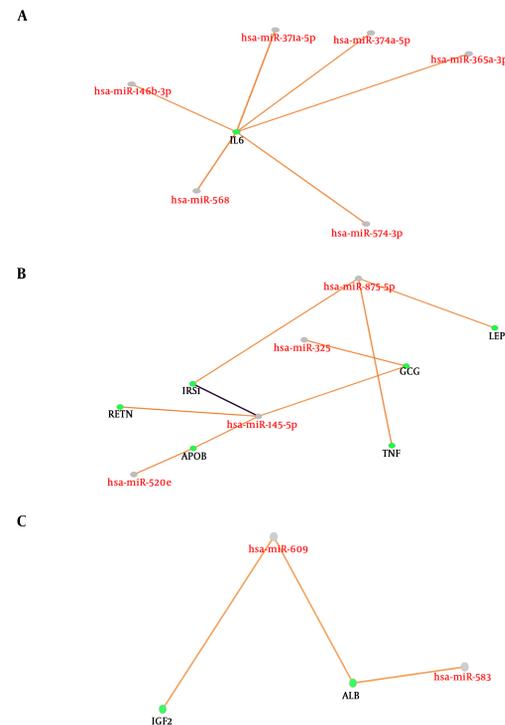
Row	Display Name	Degree	BC	Disease Score
1	INS	58	0.2	3.5
2	ALB	44	0.1	1.3
3	LEP	41	0.04	2.5
4	IGF1	39	0.03	1.4
5	GCG	38	0.05	1.5
6	ADIPOQ	38	0.04	2.5
7	IL6	36	0.03	1.7
8	PPARG	35	0.04	1.6
9	TNF	32	0.05	1.7
10	IRS1	28	0.01	5
11	RETN	28	0.01	1.9
12	IGF2	23	0.02	1.3
13	APOB	22	0.008	1.1
14	GCK	22	0.03	5

Correlation between DEmicorRNAs and genes of GDM provides further essential knowledge about its mechanisms. The next step is to identify miRNA target hub-bottleneck genes through CluePedia analysis to explore their relationships. This is a way to get additional information on progression of GDM. A number of 67 microRNAs from 87 queried ones were retrieved in CluePedia and

by adding the 14 hub-bottlenecks to these microRNAs together with the genes is 81 nodes and 18 interactions (the data is not shown). For understanding the relationship between these two types of datasets, a regulatory network was aimed to construct as clear in [Figure 2](#) and [Table 2](#).



**Figure 1.** Value distribution presented as boxplot for groups of two healthy and two disease samples. The blue boxes show controls and the pink ones refer to GDMs. Lateral axis: names of samples, longitudinal axis: the genes. The GSM is the identifier for the accession number of each samples.



**Figure 2.** Cooperative miRNAs and their nine common target genes arrow in orange is predicted. Among all the microRNAs and genes, only there are three clusters (A, B, and C) of nine genes and 12 microRNAs arrow in purple is validated. All scores are set to 0.6. MicroRNAs are highlighted in red labels and grey nodes while genes are the green nodes with black labels.

**Table 2.** The List of Differential Expressed MicroRNAs and Their Target Genes ( $P \leq 0.05$ )

Row	MicroRNAs	Target Gene	FC	EP
1	hsa-miR-371a-5p	IL6	7.56	D
2	hsa-miR-374b-5p	IL6	57.30	D
3	hsa-miR-365a-3p	IL6	16.33	U
4	hsa-miR-146b-3p	IL6	46.52	U
5	hsa-miR-568	IL6	7.80	U
6	hsa-miR-574-3p	IL6	10.62	U
7	hsa-miR-325	GCG	10.05	U
8	hsa-miR-520e	APOB	11.47	U
9	hsa-miR-145-5p*	APOB, IRS1, RETN, GCG	37.53	U
10	hsa-miR-609	ALB, IGF2	20.40	D
11	hsa-miR-583	ALB	11.15	U
12	hsa-miR-875-5p	TNF, LEP, IRS1	14.52	D

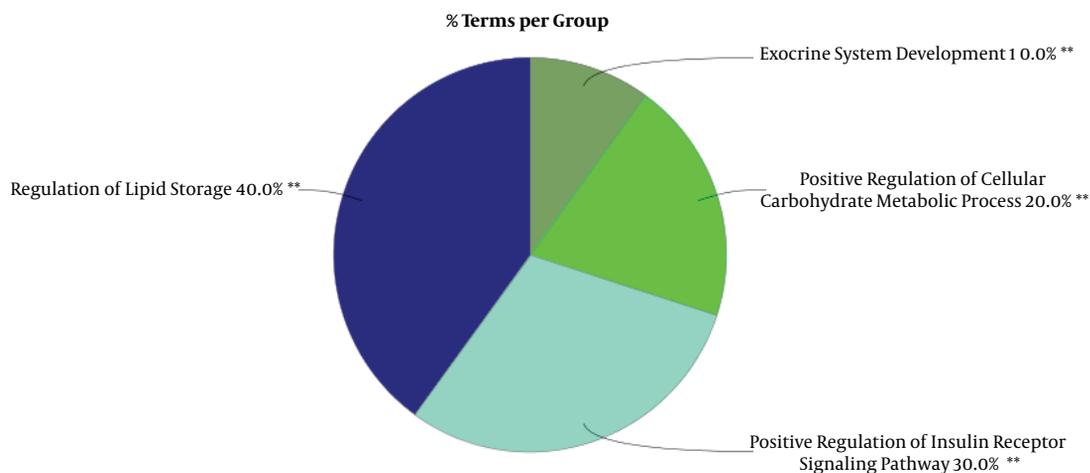
FC, EP, D, and U in [Table 2](#), refer to fold change, expression pattern, down-regulation, and up-regulation, respectively. Differential expressed hsa-miR-145-5p, which is listed in the row 9 and assigned with asterisk, is associated with IRS1 with the score of 68 and validated via western blot, qPCR, and reporter assay is based on miRTarBase database as well.

To gain a better insight of hub-bottleneck genes corresponding to these miRNAs, gene annotation and action view was performed via ClueGO + CluePedia (See [Figure 3](#)).

## 5. Discussion

Decoding the molecular mechanisms underlying diseases such as GDM is necessary for the diagnosis and treatment approaches (18). MicroRNAs as a class of noncoding small RNAs with some features of steadiness and flexibility have shown potential in the biomarkers category (19, 20). They are reported to be putative for shedding light into the etiopathogenesis in different disease conditions (21). Linkage between miRNA modification expression and diabetes complications has been suggested by many studies (22-24). In view of this fact, the microRNAs that have crucial influence in GDM pathogenesis are explored by this study in terms of interaction features. Additionally, GDM related genes are also evaluated via network analysis and consequently the relationships between both molecular profiles (DEMs and associated genes) are investigated in terms of interaction properties known as regulatory networks. GEO2R and R statistical analyzer examined the dataset of non-coding RNA profiling by array. The cross-comparison by boxplot indicated that the data are statistically approved for determinations of differential expression profiles of microRNAs between normal and GDM cases. Among the top 250 differentially expressed microRNAs, 87 ones were characterized which were used for

more analysis to be included in the regulatory network construction. The genes for the regulatory network analysis, were obtained from protein-protein interaction network analysis of disease query study of GDM from STRING database. The network was analyzed based on topology features, degree and betweenness centrality and a list of the most central ones are obtained as the [Table 1](#). In this table, INS, assigned with asterisk, as the most central gene in the network is also highly related to GDM. These essentials were then analyzed together with DE microRNAs in CluePedia. It was found that nine genes from 14 hub-bottlenecks of protein-protein interaction network were in relationship with RNAs. Of the 67 microRNAs, 12 ones are in connection with genes, including hsa-miR-371a-5p, hsa-miR-374b-5p, hsa-miR-365a-3p, hsa-miR-146b-3p, hsa-miR-568, hsa-miR-574-3p, hsa-miR-325, hsa-miR-520e, hsa-miR-145-5p, hsa-miR-609, hsa-miR-583, hsa-miR-875-5p. Therefore, not all of the genes showed interactions with the DE microRNAs. The interacting genes are shown in [Figure 2](#), as three clusters of A, B, and C. In cluster A, IL6 is the gene that is the target of 6 microRNAs. Cluster B, 6 genes namely RETN, IRS1, APOB, GCG, TNF, and LEP are present with 4 microRNAs. In this sub-network, both validated and confirmed interactions exists. In cluster 3, 2 genes of ALB and IGF2 interact with two microRNAs. These genes and microRNAs together may play important role in GDM. Expression modifications of these microRNAs in these three cluster could have impact on the target genes. Based on [Table 2](#), eight of these 12 miRNA are down-regulated whereas four are up-regulated. Besides, the most common DEMiRNAs are hsa-miR-374b-5p, hsa-miR-146b-3p, and hsa-miR-145-5p which are highlighted in light blue. The latest one is targeting the highest number of hub-bottlenecks in the regulatory cluster. The first two, both interacting with IL6. The expression pattern of which is down-regulated for the



**Figure 3.** A pie chart view of biological processes associated with the query genes. Frequency of each groups is shown based on percentage. The double asterisk refers  $P \leq 0.001$ .

first one and up-regulation for the two last ones, respectively. In addition, two miRNAs (hsa-miR-875-5p and hsa-miR-145-5p) have the highest numbers of target genes. The first one is down regulated (14.52) and the last one is up regulated (37.53). The fold change measures show that the alterations are high and with great P values ( $P = 0.008$  and  $P = 0.0008$ ), respectively. To get a more resolution of nominated genes of GDM, a literature survey of the ones of interest was followed. IL6, GCG, APOB, and ALB are selected for further evaluations since they are the most targeted genes in the regulatory network. Among them, ALB as indicated in Table 1, is the most central gene in the network. IL6 is a chemokine that has been reported to be increased in GDM that is the indication of activation of the immune system in this disease (25, 26). GCG as another target for miRNAs, known as glucagon-like-peptide 1 protein, has a validated contribution in GDM. In this disease, GCG as an important insulin regulator, decreases significantly (27). APOB as the other important gene in our category has a potential effect in diabetes risk. Its increment has a link with type 2 diabetes and GDM as an indicator for a later risk of heart disease (28, 29). ALB, the last gene, the low levels of which in serum and increment in urinary of patients with type 2 diabetes has been reported (30, 31). Moreover, the linkage of the hub-bottlenecks of the regulatory network with the four over-significant biological processes groups shows that the query critical genes are involved in more than 80% biological terms which are associated with metabolism especially carbohydrates and

lipids. On the whole, most of the microRNAs with differential expression in GDM are up-regulated. Among them, those with highest numbers of targeting (miR-145-5p and hsa-miR-875-5p) in the constructed regulatory network (DE miRNAs + genes associated with GDM) could be more essential. Furthermore, the most targeted hub-bottlenecks known as IL6, GCG, APOB, and ALB in the regulatory network are also crucial. Therefore, the introduced panel of hub-bottlenecks and DE miRNAs could be the suitable nominees for investigating as biomarkers (as drug targets and diagnostic agents) related to GDM. This analysis is a valuable criterion to validate the screened microRNA and genes.

### 5.1. Conclusions

In summary, DE micro RNAs (hsa-miR-145-5p and hsa-miR-875-5p) and targeted genes of IL6, GCG, APOB, and ALB were identified as the key contributors of the regulatory network. These candidates can provide deeper understanding of underlying mechanisms of GDM and can be the significant parts of development and progression of GDM. Consequently, these possible biomarker signatures could be applicable for clinical and medication interventions after applying further validation studies.

### Footnotes

**Authors' Contribution:** Mona Zamanian Azodi, Mostafa Rezaei-Tavirani designed the study and wrote

the manuscript. Majid Rezaei-Tavirani and Reza Mahmoud Robati supervised and revised the manuscript.

**Conflict of Interests:** There is no conflict of interest.

**Ethical Considerations:** The ethical code for this study is IR.SBMU.RETECH.REC.1397.671.

**Funding/Support:** This work is supported by Proteomics Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences.

## References

- Guo Y, Han Z, Guo L, Liu Y, Li G, Li H, et al. Identification of urinary biomarkers for the prediction of gestational diabetes mellitus in early second trimester of young gravidae based on iTRAQ quantitative proteomics. *Endocr J*. 2018;**65**(7):727–35. doi: [10.1507/endocrj.Ej17-0471](https://doi.org/10.1507/endocrj.Ej17-0471). [PubMed: [29760307](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29760307/)].
- Leitner M, Fragner L, Danner S, Holeschovsky N, Leitner K, Tischler S, et al. Combined metabolomic analysis of plasma and urine reveals AHBA, tryptophan and serotonin metabolism as potential risk factors in gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). *Front Mol Biosci*. 2017;**4**:84. doi: [10.3389/fmolb.2017.00084](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmolb.2017.00084). [PubMed: [29312952](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29312952/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5742855](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5742855/)].
- Sebastiani G, Guarino E, Grieco GE, Formichi C, Delli Poggi C, Ceccarelli E, et al. Circulating microRNA (miRNA) expression profiling in plasma of patients with gestational diabetes mellitus reveals upregulation of miRNA miR-330-3p. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)*. 2017;**8**:345. doi: [10.3389/fendo.2017.00345](https://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2017.00345). [PubMed: [29312141](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29312141/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5732927](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5732927/)].
- Roverso M, Brioschi M, Banfi C, Visentin S, Burlina S, Seraglia R, et al. A preliminary study on human placental tissue impaired by gestational diabetes: A comparison of gel-based versus gel-free proteomics approaches. *Eur J Mass Spectrom (Chichester)*. 2016;**22**(2):71–82. doi: [10.1255/ejms.1412](https://doi.org/10.1255/ejms.1412). [PubMed: [27419900](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27419900/)].
- Atan NAD, Koushki M, Ahmadi NA, Rezaei-Tavirani M. Metabolomics-based studies in the field of Leishmania/leishmaniasis. *Alexandria J Med*. 2018;**54**(4):383–90. doi: [10.1016/j.ajme.2018.06.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajme.2018.06.002).
- Mansouri V, Rezaei Tavirani S, Zadeh-Esmael MM, Rostami-Nejad M, Rezaei-Tavirani M. Comparative study of gastric cancer and chronic gastritis via network analysis. *Gastroenterol Hepatol Bed Bench*. 2018;**11**(4):343–51. [PubMed: [30425814](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30425814/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC6204252](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6204252/)].
- Kentsis A, Lin YY, Kurek K, Calicchio M, Wang YY, Monigatti F, et al. Discovery and validation of urine markers of acute pediatric appendicitis using high-accuracy mass spectrometry. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2010;**55**(1):62–70 e4. doi: [10.1016/j.annemergmed.2009.04.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annemergmed.2009.04.020). [PubMed: [19556024](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19556024/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4422167](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4422167/)].
- Enquobahrie DA, Williams MA, Qiu C, Meller M, Sorensen TK. Global placental gene expression in gestational diabetes mellitus. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2009;**200**(2):206 e1–13. doi: [10.1016/j.ajog.2008.08.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajog.2008.08.022). [PubMed: [18845290](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18845290/)].
- Babashah S, Sadeghizadeh M, Tavirani MR, Farivar S, Soleimani M. Aberrant microRNA expression and its implications in the pathogenesis of leukemias. *Cell Oncol (Dordr)*. 2012;**35**(5):317–34. doi: [10.1007/s13402-012-0095-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s13402-012-0095-3). [PubMed: [22956261](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22956261/)].
- Guay C, Roggli E, Nesca V, Jacovetti C, Regazzi R. Diabetes mellitus, a microRNA-related disease? *Transl Res*. 2011;**157**(4):253–64. doi: [10.1016/j.trsl.2011.01.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trsl.2011.01.009). [PubMed: [21420036](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21420036/)].
- Barrett T, Wilhite SE, Ledoux P, Evangelista C, Kim IF, Tomashevsky M, et al. NCBI GEO: archive for functional genomics data sets-update. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2013;**41**(Database issue):D991–5. doi: [10.1093/nar/gks1193](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gks1193). [PubMed: [23193258](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23193258/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3531084](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3531084/)].
- Asadzadeh-Aghdaei H, Zamanian-Azodi M, Rezaei-Tavirani M, Zadeh-Esmael MM, Shalmani HM. Investigation of health benefits of cocoa in human colorectal cancer cell line, HT-29 through interactome analysis. *Gastroenterol Hepatol Bed Bench*. 2019;**12**(1):67–73.
- Szklarczyk D, Franceschini A, Wyder S, Forslund K, Heller D, Huerta-Cepas J, et al. STRING v10: Protein-protein interaction networks, integrated over the tree of life. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2015;**43**(Database issue):D447–52. doi: [10.1093/nar/gku1003](https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gku1003). [PubMed: [25352553](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25352553/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4383874](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4383874/)].
- Kohl M, Wiese S, Warscheid B. Cytoscape: Software for visualization and analysis of biological networks. *Methods Mol Biol*. 2011;**696**:291–303. doi: [10.1007/978-1-60761-987-1\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60761-987-1_18). [PubMed: [21063955](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21063955/)].
- Saito R, Smoot ME, Ono K, Ruscheinski J, Wang PL, Lotia S, et al. A travel guide to Cytoscape plugins. *Nat Methods*. 2012;**9**(11):1069–76. doi: [10.1038/nmeth.2212](https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.2212). [PubMed: [23132118](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23132118/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3649846](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3649846/)].
- Bindea G, Galon J, Mlecnik B. CluePedia Cytoscape plugin: Pathway insights using integrated experimental and in silico data. *Bioinformatics*. 2013;**29**(5):661–3. doi: [10.1093/bioinformatics/btt019](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btt019). [PubMed: [23325622](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23325622/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3582273](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3582273/)].
- Bindea G, Mlecnik B, Hackl H, Charoentong P, Tosolini M, Kirilovsky A, et al. ClueGO: A Cytoscape plug-in to decipher functionally grouped gene ontology and pathway annotation networks. *Bioinformatics*. 2009;**25**(8):1091–3. doi: [10.1093/bioinformatics/btp101](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btp101). [PubMed: [19237447](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19237447/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC2666812](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC2666812/)].
- Zamanian Azodi M, Rezaei-Tavirani M, Rostami Nejad M, Rezaei-Tavirani M. Human prolactinoma: A view of protein-protein interaction pattern. *Int J Endocrinol Metab*. 2018;**16**(4). e67332. doi: [10.5812/ijem.67332](https://doi.org/10.5812/ijem.67332). [PubMed: [30464775](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30464775/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC6216114](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6216114/)].
- Fan L, Yu X, Huang Z, Zheng S, Zhou Y, Lv H, et al. Analysis of microarray-identified genes and MicroRNAs associated with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. *Mediators Inflamm*. 2017;**2017**:1804240. doi: [10.1155/2017/1804240](https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/1804240). [PubMed: [28588348](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28588348/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5446886](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5446886/)].
- Srivastava A, Goldberger H, Dimtchev A, Ramalinga M, Chijioke J, Marian C, et al. MicroRNA profiling in prostate cancer—the diagnostic potential of urinary miR-205 and miR-214. *PLoS One*. 2013;**8**(10). e76994. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0076994](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0076994). [PubMed: [24167554](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24167554/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3805541](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3805541/)].
- Contino G, Vaughan TL, Whiteman D, Fitzgerald RC. The evolving genomic landscape of Barrett's esophagus and esophageal adenocarcinoma. *Gastroenterology*. 2017;**153**(3):657–673 e1. doi: [10.1053/j.gastro.2017.07.007](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2017.07.007). [PubMed: [28716721](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28716721/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC6025803](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6025803/)].
- Kantharidis P, Wang B, Carew RM, Lan HY. Diabetes complications: The microRNA perspective. *Diabetes*. 2011;**60**(7):1832–7. doi: [10.2337/db11-0082](https://doi.org/10.2337/db11-0082). [PubMed: [21709278](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21709278/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3121430](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3121430/)].
- Snoek BC, Verlaet W, Babion I, Novianti PW, van de Wiel MA, Wiltling SM, et al. Genome-wide microRNA analysis of HPV-positive self-samples yields novel triage markers for early detection of cervical cancer. *Int J Cancer*. 2019;**144**(2):372–9. doi: [10.1002/ijc.31855](https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.31855). [PubMed: [30192375](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30192375/)].
- Selvamani A, Lewis D, Lewis B, Spohn MJ, Sohrabji F. Abstract WP196: MicroRNA and IGF-1 as predictive biomarkers for stroke outcomes. *Stroke*. 2019;**50**(Suppl\_1). doi: [10.1161/str.50.suppl\\_1.WP196](https://doi.org/10.1161/str.50.suppl_1.WP196).
- Kuzmicki M, Telejko B, Szamatowicz J, Zonenberg A, Nikolajuk A, Kretowski A, et al. High resistin and interleukin-6 levels are associated with gestational diabetes mellitus. *Gynecol Endocrinol*. 2009;**25**(4):258–63. doi: [10.1080/09513590802653825](https://doi.org/10.1080/09513590802653825). [PubMed: [19408175](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19408175/)].

26. Hassiakos D, Eleftheriades M, Papastefanou I, Lambrinouadaki I, Kap-pou D, Lavranos D, et al. Increased maternal serum interleukin-6 concentrations at 11 to 14 weeks of gestation in low risk pregnancies complicated with gestational diabetes mellitus: Development of a prediction model. *Horm Metab Res.* 2016;**48**(1):35–41. doi: [10.1055/s-0034-1395659](https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1395659). [PubMed: [25565094](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25565094/)].
27. Lencioni C, Resi V, Romero F, Lupi R, Volpe L, Bertolotto A, et al. Glucagon-like peptide-1 secretion in women with gestational diabetes mellitus during and after pregnancy. *J Endocrinol Invest.* 2011;**34**(9):e287–90. doi: [10.3275/7799](https://doi.org/10.3275/7799). [PubMed: [21666414](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21666414/)].
28. Ley SH, Harris SB, Connelly PW, Mamakeesick M, Gittelsohn J, Wolever TM, et al. Association of apolipoprotein B with incident type 2 diabetes in an aboriginal Canadian population. *Clin Chem.* 2010;**56**(4):666–70. doi: [10.1373/clinchem.2009.136994](https://doi.org/10.1373/clinchem.2009.136994). [PubMed: [20110448](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20110448/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5123873](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5123873/)].
29. Retnakaran R, Qi Y, Connelly PW, Sermer M, Hanley AJ, Zinman B. The graded relationship between glucose tolerance status in pregnancy and postpartum levels of low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol and apolipoprotein B in young women: Implications for future cardiovascular risk. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2010;**95**(9):4345–53. doi: [10.1210/jc.2010-0361](https://doi.org/10.1210/jc.2010-0361). [PubMed: [20631030](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20631030/)].
30. Stehouwer CD, Gall MA, Twisk JW, Knudsen E, Emeis JJ, Parving HH. Increased urinary albumin excretion, endothelial dysfunction, and chronic low-grade inflammation in type 2 diabetes: Progressive, interrelated, and independently associated with risk of death. *Diabetes.* 2002;**51**(4):1157–65. doi: [10.2337/diabetes.51.4.1157](https://doi.org/10.2337/diabetes.51.4.1157). [PubMed: [11916939](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11916939/)].
31. Pretorius E, Lipinski B, Bester J, Vermeulen N, Soma P. Albumin stabilizes fibrin fiber ultrastructure in low serum albumin type 2 diabetes. *Ultrastruct Pathol.* 2013;**37**(4):254–7. doi: [10.3109/01913123.2013.778929](https://doi.org/10.3109/01913123.2013.778929). [PubMed: [23672265](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23672265/)].