

AILANI - Your scientific assistant for COVID-19



Your scientific assistant for helping you to gain a deeper understanding

 Enter keywords, phrases or any direct question...



Deeper Knowledge for Research Scientists and Public Authorities

Get a deeper insight in your knowledge

AILANI is a novel and unique semantic search enterprise solution for fast, easy and comprehensive knowledge discovery. It helps your scientists to get faster insight in existing public and proprietary knowledge and offers highly efficient possibilities to evaluate this knowledge in the short-term for better research decisions and results.

AILANI stands for Artificial Intelligence LANguage Interface. The platform combines semantic modeling, ontologies, linguistics and artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms in a self-refining system that delivers results based on interrelated meaning of facts.

AILANI delivers the most relevant results and puts them in a wider context for deeper analysis. Queries can be expressed in natural language and AILANI will provide you with relevant answers regardless of the quality of your search term.

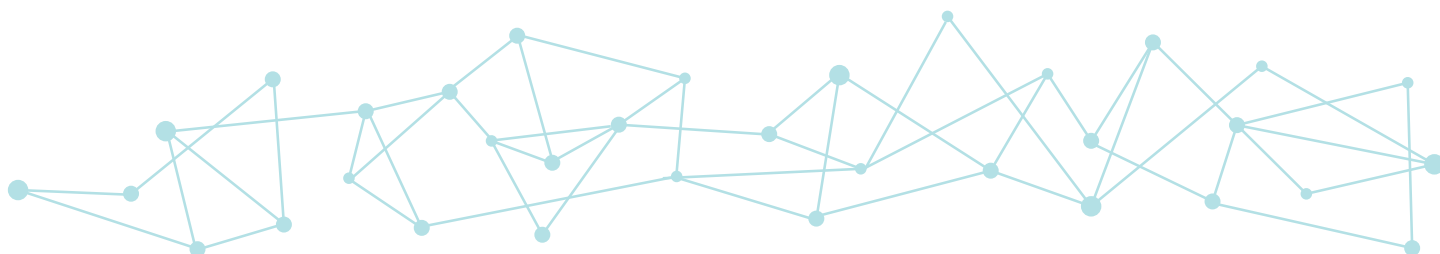
AILANI as Scientific Assistant for COVID-19

Showing the most relevant keyword results first, the user has the possibility to drill down on visual summaries of the results and associated categories such as disease, source or biological process.

Suggestions based on Artificial Intelligence Algorithms complete the list of results and deliver concrete answers, even if the original search term is vague or not directly relevant.

Smart Breadcrumbs allow you follow your search journey. Search can be saved at any time and recalled later.

Users of AILANI can easily set favourites and alerts, thus adapting the system to their individual search behaviours.



Examples for COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)

Where does SARS-CoV-2 originate?

The screenshot shows a search interface with the query "Where does SARS-CoV-2 originate?". The results are categorized under "Question Answering". Two direct answers are shown:

- Wuhan, China:** A paragraph explaining that a novel isolate of the SARS-CoV-2 virus with a D614G mutation in the Spike protein has emerged and surpassed others in prevalence. It mentions that this variant is a defining feature of the most prevalent clade (A2a) of SARS-CoV-2 genomes worldwide. A citation is provided: Daniloski, Z., Guo, X. & Sanjana, N. E. The D614G mutation in SARS-CoV-2 Spike increases transduction of multiple human cell types. *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press* (2020). doi:10.1101/2020.06.14.151357.
- bats:** A paragraph stating that in a market, non-aquatic animals like birds, snakes, marmots, bats, and rabbits were on sale. It suggests that SARS-CoV-2 is a new virus distinct from SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV but most probably originated in bats, similar to SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV.

On the right side, there is a "Wuhan, China" knowledge graph section with a table of geopolitical information:

Geopolitical Information (the People's Republic of China)	
Country	the People's Republic of China
Total Population	1372148.0
Unit (Population)	1000
borders to	the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Kingdom of Bhutan, the Republic of Tajikistan, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of

AILANI: The Artificial Intelligence Algorithm delivers Wuhan, China and bats as answers.

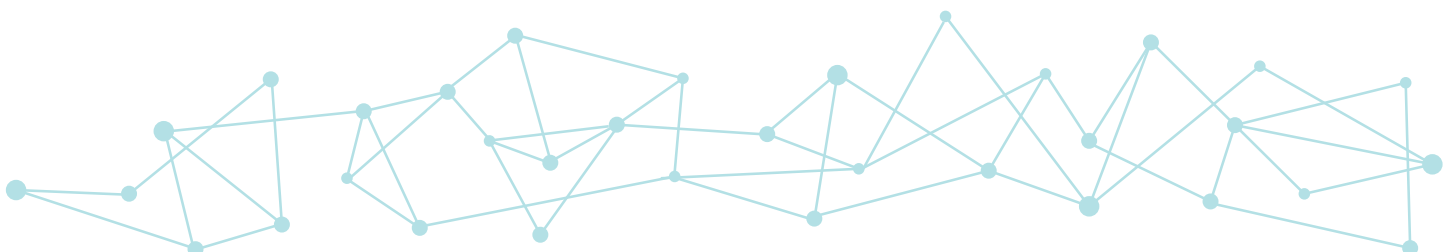
How does SARS-CoV-2 compare to MERS?

The screenshot shows a search interface with the query "How does SARS-CoV-2 compare to MERS?". The results are categorized under "Biomedical Concepts". Two documents are found:

- SARS-Like Coronavirus WIV1-CoV Does Not Replicate in Egyptian Fruit Bats (Rousettus aegyptiacus):** A paper by van Doremalen, Neeltje et al. (2018) reporting that ACE2 expression was identified in the nasal turbinates, apical olfactory epithelium, and subnasal glands, but not in the trachea or bronchi of Egyptian fruit bats. The paper reports that reporter particles pseudotyped with MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, or WIV1-CoV spike. BHK cells were transfected with the reporter particles, which caused a pandemic in 2002-2003. SARS-CoV is hypothesized to be the source.
- Development of animal models against emerging coronaviruses: From SARS to MERS coronavirus:** A paper by Sutton, Troy C. & Subbarao, Kanta (2015) examining viral dissemination throughout the respiratory tract by qRT-PCR. It demonstrated that vRNA could be detected in the nasal passages, trachea, mediastinal lymph nodes, conjunctiva, oronasal pharynx, and bronchi on day 3. Viral loads decreased by day 6 and vRNA could not be detected in the nasal passages and conjunctiva at this later time point.

On the right side, there is an "upper respiratory tract epithelium" knowledge graph section with a table of concept information:

upper respiratory tract epithelium	
Concept	upper respiratory tract epithelium
Definition	An epithelium that is part of an upper respiratory tract [Automatically generated definition]
Synonyms	upper respiratory tract epithelium, ...



AILANI: The Keyword Search delivers a specific epithelial SARS-CoV receptor as major difference to MERS-CoV and HCoV-EMC. The drill-down on „upper respiratory tract epithelium“ as anatomic structure of interest reveals differences in affected anatomic region and cell types between MERS, WIV-CoV and SARS-CoV.

How to avoid SARS-CoV-2 transmission?

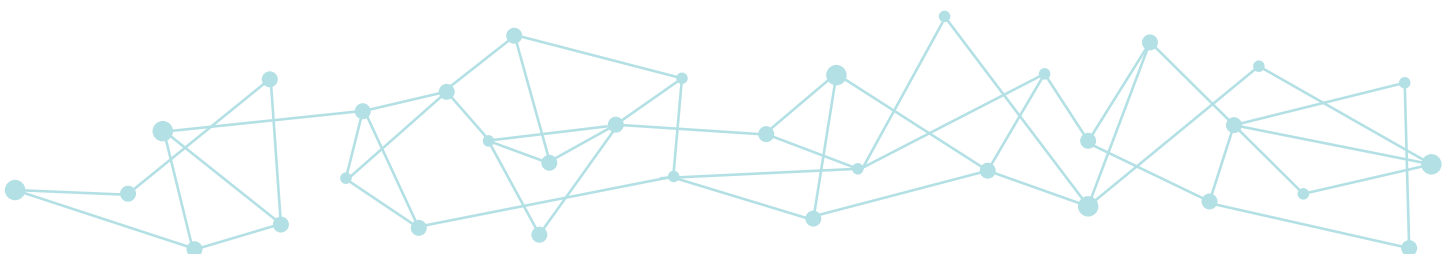
The screenshot displays the AILANI search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query "How to avoid SARS-CoV-2 transmission?". Below the search bar, the interface is divided into two main sections: "AILANI's view on things" and "All Answers".

AILANI's view on things: This section provides a summary of the search results. It states: "The answer to your question: **How to avoid SARS-CoV-2 transmission?** is likely: **understanding the in vivo characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 is a high priority.** Within the following larger text passage: Infection and Rapid Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Ferrets. Summary The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) emerged in China and rapidly spread worldwide. To prevent SARS-CoV-2 dissemination, understanding the in vivo characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 is a high priority. We report a ferret model of SARS-CoV-2 infection and transmission. @ Read more... this is the evidence I found: To prevent SARS-CoV-2 dissemination, **understanding the in vivo characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 is a high priority.**

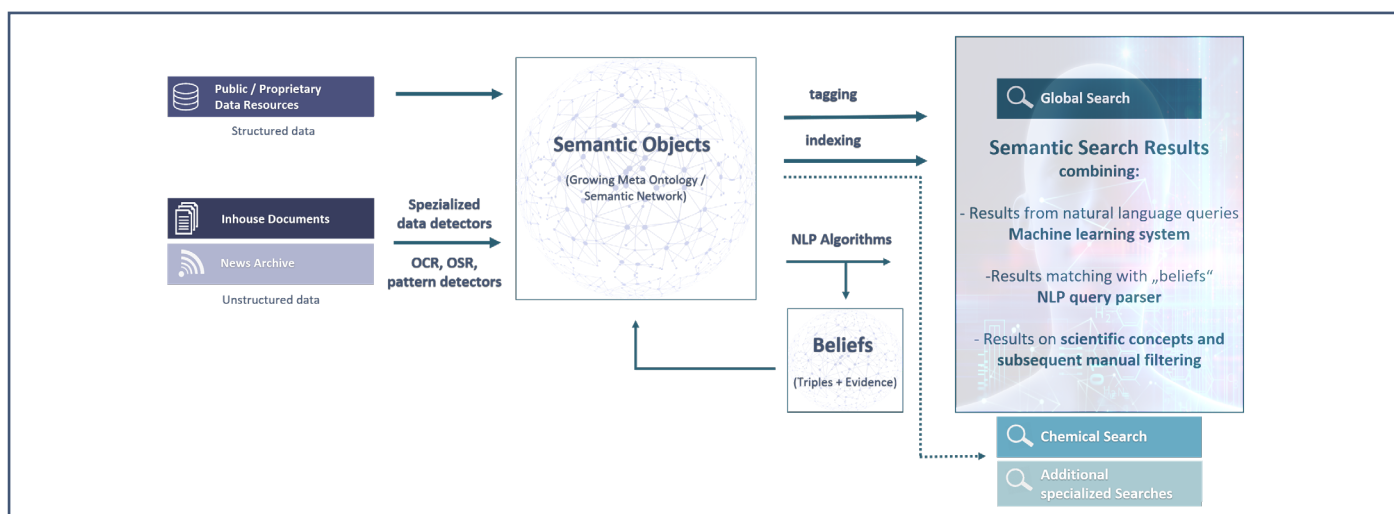
All Answers: This section lists search results. The first result is: **in accordance with general social distancing principles**. During this SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, especially, telemedicine is a great tool for minimising physical contact and avoiding SARS-CoV-2 transmission **in accordance with general social distancing principles.** Source: Kort, N. P. *et al.* Resuming elective hip and knee arthroplasty after the first phase of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic: the European Hip Society and European Knee Associates recommendations; *Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy*; (2020). doi:10.1007/s00167-020-06233-9; Resuming elective hip and knee arthroplasty after the first phase of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic: the European Hip Society and European Knee Associates recommendations.

The second result is: **understanding the in vivo characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 is a high priority.** To prevent SARS-CoV-2 dissemination, **understanding the in vivo characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 is a high priority.** Source: Kim, Young-II *et al.* Infection and Rapid Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Ferrets; *Cell Host & Microbe*; (2020). doi:10.1016/j.chom.2020.03.023; Infection and Rapid Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Ferrets.

AILANI retrieves answers such as social distancing principles and understanding the in vivo characteristics of SARS CoV-2.



How does AILANI work?



Based on the semantic core technology of Biomax, AILANI provides an extensible search framework that automatically maintains a growing and evolving semantic network. This “meta-ontology” supplements and extends more than 60 life science ontologies that are automatically updated and can be extended with any additional public or proprietary ontology with just a few mouse clicks.

There are many different ways to connect structured and non-structured data resources to the system. The system can interface with existing document management systems. Relational databases can be connected directly. Web services can be accessed and crawlers can sift through shared data repositories. Repositories of scanned documents are analyzed using optical character recognition (OCR) and documents that were previously subjected to OCR can be re-analyzed using current advanced neural network-based algorithms to improve results.

Specialized “data detectors” detect and extract data types and patterns specific to any business area. For example, in chemistry and pharmacology, two-dimensional chemical structures embedded in scanned reports are detected using optical structure recognition (OSR), extracted and translated into searchable chemical notations. Corporate identifiers can be detected with specialized pattern detectors and represented as

“semantic objects”; in this way, any one of these objects can become a focal point related to all associated real-world data.

Concepts represented by ontologies and other “semantic objects” in the knowledge network are tagged and indexed for fast search access. Text analysis with natural language processing algorithms extract enriched triples, so-called “beliefs” of typed associations between the managed semantic objects.

The extracted beliefs describe the semantics of an association between “real-world” objects typically found in specific domains (like the life sciences, materials sciences or chemistry). These associations are enriched with sentences that support the assertion and additional meta-data, for example a ranking score. Beliefs augment the managed body of knowledge and over time build up to establish a priceless corporate-wide repository of knowledge.

Acknowledgement

The integration of COVID-19/SARS-CoV-2 specific sources was supported by the European Commission’s Seventh Framework Research Programme project PREPARE (FP7-Health n°602525).



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