

74539_Auto_Edited.docx

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 74539

Manuscript Type: SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Network pharmacology-based strategy for predicting therapy targets of Sanqi and Huangjing on Diabetes Mellitus

Sanqi and Sanqi and Huangjing on Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

A comprehensive literature search shows that Sanqi and Huangjing (SQHJ) can improve diabetes treatment *in vivo* and *in vitro*, respectively. However, the combined effects of SQHJ on diabetes mellitus (DM) are still unclear.

AIM

To explore the potential mechanism of *Panax notoginseng* (Sanqi in Chinese) and *Polygonati Rhizoma* (Huangjing in Chinese) for the treatment of DM using network pharmacology.

METHODS

The active components of SQHJ and targets were predicted and screened by network pharmacology through oral bioavailability and drug-likeness filtration using the Traditional Chinese Medicine Systems Pharmacology Analysis Platform (TCMSP database). The potential targets for the treatment of DM were identified according to the DisGeNET database. A comparative analysis was performed to investigate the overlapping genes between active component targets and DM treatment-related targets. We constructed networks of the active component-target and target pathways of SQHJ using Cytoscape software and then analyzed the gene functions. Using the STRING database to perform an interaction analysis among overlapping genes and a topological analysis, the interactions between potential targets were identified. Gene Ontology (GO) function analyses and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) enrichment analyses were conducted in DAVID.

RESULTS

We screened 18 active components from 157 SQHJ components, 187 potential targets for active components and 115 overlapping genes for active components and DM. The network pharmacology analysis revealed that quercetin, beta-sitosterol, baicalein, etc.

were the major active components. The mechanism underlying the SQHJ intervention effects on DM may involve nine core targets (TP53, AKT1, CASP3, TNF, IL6, PTGS2, MMP9, JUN, and MAPK1). The screening and enrichment analysis revealed that the treatment of DM using SQHJ primarily involved 16 GO enriched terms and 13 related pathways.

CONCLUSION

SQHJ treatment for DM targets TP53, AKT1, CASP3, and TNF and participates in pathways in leishmaniasis and cancer.

Key Words: Panax notoginseng (Sanqi in Chinese); Polygonati Rhizoma (Huangjing in Chinese); Diabetes mellitus; Active compounds; Network pharmacology; Hub genes.

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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disorder caused by genetic and environmental factors, and it has become a critical health problem worldwide due to its high prevalence and related disability and mortality^[1]. The global prevalence of DM among adults aged 20–79 years was 8.8% in 2015, and its incidence is increasing rapidly^[2]. Therefore, research on the pathogenesis and drugs of diabetes should be strengthened.

Herbal medicines present advantages over synthetic drugs that include fewer side effects and positive patient perceptions; thus, these medicines or their active natural ingredients have become increasingly popular around the world, especially for chronic metabolic diseases^[3]. Traditional Chinese medicine has played an important role in improving patient quality of life and curing disease^[4]. Panax notoginseng (Burk.) F. H. Chen (Sanqi in Chinese) has a long history of use as an herbal medicine^[5] and has been well investigated in the treatment of diabetes and diabetic complications^[6,7]. Polygonati Rhizoma (Huangjing in Chinese) presents pharmacological activity, including antifatigue, immune promotion, antiaging, blood glucose regulation, and lipid

regulation effects^[8-12]. A comprehensive literature search shows that Sanqi and Huangjing can improve the treatment of diabetes *in vivo* and *in vitro*, respectively.

¹ Due to the unsatisfactory therapeutic effects of monotherapy, combination therapy has become the preferred choice for diabetic patients^[13]. Two specific herbs are often used together for the treatment of certain diseases, and they are called herb pairs^[14]. However, the combined effects of SQHJ on DM are still unclear.

¹ Network pharmacology is a new discipline based on the theory of systems biology, which analyzes the network of biological systems and selects specific signal nodes for multitarget drug molecular design^[15]. Therefore, we used ² network pharmacology to reveal the pharmacological mechanism of SQHJ in the treatment of DM according to the active components, potential targets, and pathways.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Screening of active compounds and target proteins

We used the Traditional Chinese Medicine System Pharmacology (TCMSP) database (<http://Lsp.nwu.edu.cn/tcmsp.php>) to identify the active ingredients of SQHJ. As a special database that contains many herbs, active constituents, and their targets, TCMSP is a traditional Chinese medicine database and analysis platform. It also includes the pharmacokinetic properties of active compounds, such as oral bioavailability (OB), drug-likeness (DL), and others. OB, as one of the most important pharmacokinetic parameters, indicates the ratio of the drug taken to the blood circulation^[16]. OB \geq 30% and DL \geq 0.18 are considered indicators for screening a clinical drug^[15]. In our study, we also used those indicators as our screening criteria. The UniProt database (<https://www.uniprot.org/>) was employed to convert the target name to the official name.

Acquisition of gene targets for DM

DisGeNET is a discovery platform that contains one of the largest publicly available collections of genes and variants associated with human diseases^[17]. The target genes

for DM in this study were collected from DisGeNet databases (<http://www.disgenet.org/>, update 2021-8-8) by entering the key word “diabetes”.

Intersection of drug targets and disease genes

Furthermore, we matched SQHJ targets with DM targets to obtain overlapping targets. The Venn Diagram Platform (<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/Venn/>) was used to draw a Venn diagram.

Network construction

We construct two networks: (1) a compound-target network (C-T network) and (2) a target-pathway network (T-P network). The Cytoscape 3.8.2 plug-in cytoHubba was used to construct the networks^[18].

PPI network construction

PPI data were attained from the STRING database (<https://stringdb.org/>), which is a database that can predict known protein interactions^[19]. Initially, the abovementioned overlapping therapeutic targets were subjected to PPI analysis using the STRING database. In the platform, “Multiple proteins” was selected and the species was set to “Homo sapiens”. Target interaction information was obtained according to a confidence score of 0.4. The results were imported into Cytoscape 3.8.2 software, where the interaction network was drawn and analyzed.

Identification of Hub Genes.

After establishing the PPI network, hub gene networks were constructed using Cytoscape 3.8.2. The Cytoscape plug-in cytoHubba was used to filter out hub genes. Important hub genes could be selected through calculation and analysis of the network structure and the weighted reconnection between nodes. The calculations were performed by the “Degree” method.

To further screen out key targets that play an important role in the pathogenesis of DM, the nodes with topological importance in the PPI network were filtered through a series of parameters using the Cytoscape plugin CytoNCA^[20]. We chose three parameters: degree centrality (DC), betweenness centrality (BC), and closeness centrality (CC). After a series of screenings, we finally obtained a PPI network

containing core genes, and it also showed the interaction between the important proteins. Furthermore, we matched the results of the plugin cytoHubba and CytoNCA through the Venn Diagram Platform (<https://bioinfogp.cnb.csic.es/tools/venny/>) to obtain hub genes.

Gene Ontology and KEGG pathway enrichment analyses

GO and KEGG enrichment analyses were obtained by DAVID (<https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>). The GO enrichment analysis includes the following three categories: biological process (BP), molecular function (MF), and cellular component (CC)^[21]. For the GO and KEGG enrichment analyses, the evaluation criteria included a *p* value < 0.001 and count > 5.

RESULTS

Screening of active compounds

A total of 157 bioactive ingredients were retrieved from the TCMSP database, with 119 types in Sanqi and 38 types in Huangjing. According to $OB \geq 30\%$ and $DL \geq 0.18$, 20 active ingredients were screened, and they included 8 types in Sanqi and 12 types in Huangjing. MOL001792 (DFV) and MOL000358 (beta-sitosterol) were common compounds in Sanqi and Huangjing. After the removal of duplicates, 18 ingredients were stored for further study (Table I).

Target Prediction and Analysis.

Sanqi has 169 potential targets, and Huangjing has 79 potential targets. A total of 187 SQHJ potential targets were obtained after removing duplicates. Meanwhile, 2359 DM-related genes were obtained from the DisGeNET database. Based on the intersection of drug and disease targets, we obtained 115 genes (Figure 1), which means that these genes could play a major role in SQHJ treatment for DM.

Network Construction and Analysis

The active ingredients of SQHJ and the 115 targets are obtained using Cytoscape 3.8.2 (Figure 2). A total of 128 nodes (13 ingredients and 115 common targets) and 232 edges are depicted in Figure 2. The top 10 compounds and 9 genes are displayed based on

degree and ranked in descending order (Table II, Table III). As depicted, MOL000098 (quercetin) displayed the greatest number of target interactions (degree=97), followed by MOL000358 (beta-sitosterol, degree=42), MOL002714 (baicalein, degree=23), MOL000449 (DFV, degree=16) and MOL174 (stigmasterol, degree=13). The results showed that MOL000098 (quercetin), MOL000358 (beta-sitosterol), MOL002714 (baicalein) have more target proteins and play key roles in the interaction network; thus, they may be important core compounds.

In this network, certain targets, such as PTGS2, PTGS1, HSP90AA1, PIK3CG and ADRB2, corresponded to multiple compounds. These results suggested that SQHJ compounds acted synergistically on their targets based on the multicomponent and multitarget features of the herbal formula (Table III).

Our target-pathway network demonstrated interactions in multiple pathways, including crosstalk of the pathway terms and the transitive relation. The target-pathway network contained 33 nodes (20 DM-related target nodes and 13 pathway nodes) and 98 edges (Figure 3).

Construction and analysis of the target protein PPI network

To determine how overlapping genes interact, we uploaded their information to the STRING database and then constructed a PPI network, which contained 115 nodes and 1817 edges according to the high confidence (0.4) at the protein level (Figure 4A). The top ten target proteins (AKT1, IL6, TNF, TP53, CASP3, JUN, MAPK1, MMP9, PTGS2, and EGFR) were visualized by Cytoscape according to the degree (Figure 4B). Rank differences based on degree were not observed among the ten genes; thus, these genes are considered to play an important role in treating DM.

The results showed that the protein interactions involved 115 nodes and 1817 edges (Figure 5A). We then used the degree, betweenness, and closeness factors as the main parameters for critical target screening^[6]. In the first topological analysis, which was based on criteria of $DC \geq 39.161$, $BC \geq 0.553$, and $CC \geq 28$, 44 nodes and 746 edges were obtained, and among the 44 nodes, 20 yellow nodes represent the core targets obtained in the second topology analysis while 24 blue nodes represent the

noncore targets. After the third topological analysis, which was based on criteria of $DC \geq 0.501$, $BC \geq 1$, and $CC \geq 19$, 20 nodes (15 yellow nodes represent the core targets and 5 blue nodes represent the noncore targets) and 186 edges were obtained (Figure 5C). A PPI network (Figure 5D) was finally obtained, and it contained 15 nodes marked in yellow and 105 edges, indicating that there were 15 core targets obtained after the topological analysis, namely, MAPK14, IL1B, JUN, TNF, TP53, MMP9, PTGS2, IL6, CASP3, MYC, IL10, CXCL8, MAPK1, MMP2, and AKT1.

According to the intersection of the cytoHubba and CytoNCA results, 9 genes were identified that could play a major role in the SQHJ treatment for DM: TP53, AKT1, CASP3, TNF, IL6, PTGS2, MMP9, JUN, and MAPK1 (Figure 6).

Gene ontology enrichment analysis

GO enrichment analysis includes 3 different categories: BP, MF, and CC. We selected the top 16 terms according to the p and count values, as shown in Figure 7. The results indicated that SQHJ impacts DM through various GO terms in the BP category, including response to drug, response to hypoxia, apoptotic process, positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, enzyme binding, positive regulation of transcription, DNA-templated, inflammatory response, and positive regulation of gene expression. GO terms in the CC category included transcription factor binding, extracellular space, and positive regulation of cell proliferation. GO terms in the MF category were extracellular region, protein binding, sequence-specific DNA binding, cytosol, and protein homodimerization activity.

KEGG enrichment analysis

We uploaded these 115 genes to the DAVID database and performed a KEGG enrichment analysis. A total of 13 significant treatment pathways (Figure 8) were screened ($p < 0.001$, count > 5), including pathways in leishmaniasis, cancer, hepatitis B, colorectal cancer, toxoplasmosis, thyroid hormone signaling, tuberculosis, pertussis, proteoglycans in cancer, amoebiasis, influenza A, osteoclast differentiation and MAPK signaling. The top pathways were determined based on statistical significance and then

ranked in descending order (Table IV). We found¹ that a pathway includes multiple proteins, and one protein may also be involved in multiple pathways.

⁷ **DISCUSSION**

In the current work, we predicted the possible molecular mechanisms of SQHJ in DM using network pharmacology. Eighteen potential active ingredients and 9⁸ corresponding potential targets were retained. According to the degree ranking in the ingredient-target network, the top 5 active ingredients are quercetin, beta-sitosterol, baicalein, DFV, and stigmasterol. Previous studies showed that quercetin alleviates ferroptosis of pancreatic β cells in type 2 diabetes²²; beta-sitosterol attenuates insulin resistance in adipose tissue *via* IRS-1/Akt-mediated insulin signaling in high-fat diet- and sucrose-induced type 2 diabetic rats⁹²³; baicalein alleviates the erectile dysfunction associated with streptozotocin-induced diabetes²⁴; and stigmasterol prevents glucolipotoxicity-induced defects in glucose-stimulated insulin secretion²⁵ and has potential beneficial effects on the treatment of type 2 DM²⁶. The above literature shows that quercetin, beta-sitosterol, baicalein, and stigmasterol are related to DM. However, few studies have been performed on DFV. We speculate that the above components are the main ingredients of SQHJ underlying its anti-DM effects. Compound DFV still needs further experimental study.

According to the PPI network and degree ranking of the main targets, cellular tumor antigen p53 (TP53), RAC-alpha serine/threonine-protein kinase (AKT1), Caspase-3 (CASP3), tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 13B (TNF), interleukin-6 (IL6), prostaglandin G/H synthase 2 (PTGS2), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP9),²² transcription factor AP-1 (JUN), and mitogen-activated protein kinase 1 (MAPK1) are the hub genes involved in the activity of SQHJ against DM. Many literature studies have shown that these hub genes are related to DM. TP53, is a stress response gene in cell biology²⁷ that is upregulated in high glucose-treated podocytes and mesangial cells²⁸. Akt1 is related to diabetes^{29,30}. Streptozotocin diabetic rats exhibit increased expression of CASP3³¹, and high glucose increases the expression of cleaved CASP3³².

Inflammation is widely accepted to be responsible for the pathogenesis of hyperglycemia and its complications^[33]. TNF- α and IL-6 protein levels are increased in renal glomeruli and tubules^[34]. Moreover, phosphorylation of p38, JNK, and ERK1/2 is increased in diabetic control rats compared with control rats, and associated increases in the levels of TNF- α and IL-6 are also observed^[35]. IL6 plays a crucial role in insulin resistance and obesity and ¹is increased in obese persons, thus ²revealing that IL6 is the major contributor to insulin resistance in diabetic conditions^[36]. PTGS is a key rate-limiting enzyme for the synthesis of prostaglandins from arachidonic acid^[37]. PTGS2 (COX-2) is increased by proinflammatory factors^[38]. The expression of IL-6 and COX-2 is remarkably upregulated in the peripheral blood of DM cerebral infarction patients^[39]. High COX-2 and iNOS levels are associated with type 2 DM^[40]. MMP-9 is associated with diabetic retinopathy^[41,42] and β -cell loss^[43]. MAPK1 is associated with the regulation of miR-483-5p effects under high glucose conditions^[44]. In total, the above targets are related to diabetes, through which SQHJ may prevent DM. ²³JUN directly interacts with specific target DNA sequences to regulate gene expression^[45]. Downregulated MAPK1 expression plays a protective role in lipopolysaccharide-induced podocyte damage in diabetic nephropathy^[46]. Huangjing downregulates the expression of CASP3^[47] and has potential anti-inflammatory effects ⁵in mice, and the anti-inflammatory effect may be mediated, at least in part, by inhibiting the mRNA expression of a panel of inflammatory mediators, including COX-2, TNF- α , and IL-6^[48]. In summary, TP53, AKT1, CASP3, TNF, IL6, PTGS2, MMP9, JUN, and MAPK1 are ²¹important targets for the treatment of DM.

The GO enrichment analysis showed that the protective effect of SQHJ against DM ^{mainly} included response to drugs, response to hypoxia, etc. The enrichment of GO biological processes involves more pathways. Therefore, we speculate that biological processes may be the main mechanism underlying the effects of SQHJ treatment on DM.

The KEGG pathway analysis showed enrichment in the following pathways: leishmaniasis, cancer, hepatitis B, colorectal cancer, toxoplasmosis, thyroid hormone

signaling pathway, tuberculosis, pertussis, proteoglycans in cancer, amoebiasis, influenza A, osteoclast differentiation and MAPK signaling. Previous studies have shown that the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway plays a critical role during the process of inflammation, insulin resistance and neuroinflammation combined with DM^[49,50]. Osteoclast differentiation and bone absorption are inhibited by high blood glucose^[51]. Hyperglycemia plays a role in aberrant osteoclast differentiation that leads to an increased capacity for bone resorption^[52]. Male patients and patients with chronic pulmonary disease or DM present a higher risk of developing severe pneumonia after influenza A infection^[53]. Diabetic patients are at higher risk for severe complications after amoebic infection^[54]. Some pertussis infections may be a risk factor for type 1 DM^[55]. Evidence for a positive association between DM and tuberculosis has been found in many studies regardless of the study design and population, and the two diseases may complicate each other to different extents^[56]. Although a statistically significant relationship was not observed between diabetes and toxoplasmosis, further investigations are needed^[57,58]. Diabetes has been associated with an increased risk of cancer, including breast cancer and colorectal cancer^[59]. Individuals with chronic HBV infection or anti-HBc positivity may have an increased risk of diabetes, and the association may be modified by the different statuses of metabolism-related variables and age^[60]. DM modifies the clinical presentation of cutaneous leishmaniasis, enhances proinflammatory cytokine production, and impairs the response to antimony therapy^[61]. To date, few studies have focused on the effects of cancer pathways, the thyroid hormone signaling pathway, pertussis, and proteoglycans in cancer on DM. Therefore, the leishmaniasis, hepatitis B, colorectal cancer, toxoplasmosis, tuberculosis, amoebiasis, influenza A, osteoclast differentiation and MAPK signaling pathways may be potential pathways for the treatment of DM.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the active ingredients of SQHJ and the potential mechanisms underlying their effects on DM were explored using network pharmacology methods.

We screened 5 ingredients and identified 9 hub targets in the relevant pathways. This work provides new clues on SQHJ pharmacological targets and pathways in DM. We speculated that SQHJ was effective for the treatment of DM; however, experiments must be performed to verify these results.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Sanqi and Huangjing (SQHJ) ameliorated diabetes mellitus (DM) *in vivo* and *in vitro* respectively. However, the combined effects of SQHJ on DM is unclear yet.

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Research motivation

To provide objective basis for the treatment of DM with traditional Chinese medicine.

Research objectives

To explore the potential mechanism of Panax notoginseng (Sanqi in Chinese) and Polygonati Rhizoma (Huangjing in Chinese) for the treatment of DM using network pharmacology.

Research methods

Active components of SQHJ and targets were predicted and screened by network pharmacology on the Traditional Chinese Medicine Systems Pharmacology Analysis Platform, DisGeNET database, STRING database, Gene Ontology (GO) function and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) enrichment analysis.

Research results

18 active components from 157 SQHJ components, 187 potential targets for active components and 115 overlapping genes for active components and DM were screened. Quercetin, beta-sitosterol, baicalein and so on were the major active components. The mechanism of intervention of SQHJ in treating DM may involve nine core targets (TP53,

AKT1, CASP3, TNF, IL6, PTGS2, MMP9, JUN, and MAPK1). The treatment of DM using SQHJ primarily involved 16 GO enriched terms and 13 related pathways.

Research conclusions

SQHJ treats DM by targeting TP53, AKT1, CASP3, and TNF and participating Pathways in Leishmaniasis, Pathways in cancer, and so on.

Research perspectives

SQHJ were effective for the treatment of DM. In the future, experiments will be needed to verify the results.

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