

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Model exchange with the NeuroML model database

Sharon M Crook^{1,2*}, Suzanne Dietrich³

From The Twenty Third Annual Computational Neuroscience Meeting: CNS*2014
Québec City, Canada. 26-31 July 2014

The Neural Open Markup Language project, NeuroML, is an international, collaborative initiative to develop a language for describing and sharing complex, multiscale neuron and neuronal network models [1]. The project focuses on the key objects that need to be exchanged among software applications used by computational neuroscientists. Examples of these objects include descriptions of neuronal morphology, the dynamics of ion channels and synaptic mechanisms, and the connectivity patterns of networks of model neurons. This modular approach brings additional benefits: not only can entire models be published and exchanged in this format, but each individual object or component, such as a specific calcium channel or excitatory synapse, can be shared and re-implemented in a different model. The use of a standardized description language based on XML also facilitates the development of tools that promote simulator interoperability.

The NeuroML Model Database (NeuroML-db.org) is a relational database that provides a means for exchanging multiscale NeuroML model descriptions and their components. There are several existing, curated model databases that include neuroscience models in multiple formats such as ModelDB [2] and the BioModels Database [3], which provide excellent resources for sharing diverse, published neuroscience models in multiple formats. In contrast, NeuroML-db is more focused, including only NeuroML models. This emphasis allows the database design and search to take advantage of this specific format, and in particular, allows for efficient searches over sub-components of models. In addition, the NeuroML Model Database can be used to search over public models developed as part of the Open Source

Brain (OSB) initiative, which provides a software infrastructure for the collaborative development and evaluation of models [4]. NeuroML is the preferred model description format for OSB, and OSB models that are described using NeuroML version 2.0 can be flagged for automatic inclusion in NeuroML-db.

An overarching design goal for the database is to provide a simple keyword search interface. Because many search terms involve terminology from neuroscience, we complement a metadata-based keyword search with a mechanism that can provide information about the biological meaning of the keywords, where this semantic information is available through an existing ontology for neuroscience called NeuroLex [5]. Through implicit query reformulation, this semantic information is used to expand the search results. For example, if the query is a single brain region, all cell and network models for cells and networks from that region and its sub-regions are provided to the user.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Dr. Maryann Martone and Dr. Anita Bandrowski for their help with ongoing interactions regarding NeuroLex. This work was supported in part by grant R01EB014640 from the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering and by grant R01MH081905 from the National Institutes of Mental Health.

Authors' details

¹School of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA. ²School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA. ³School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona 85609, USA.

Published: 21 July 2014

References

1. Gleeson P, Crook S, Cannon R, Hines M, Billings G, Farinella M, Morse TM, Davision A, Ray S, Bhalla U, Barnes SR, Dimitrova YD, Silver RA: **NeuroML: a simulator-independent language for describing data-driving models of neurons and networks with a high degree of biological realism.** *PLoS Computational Biology* 2010, **6**:e1000815.

* Correspondence: sharon.crook@asu.edu

¹School of Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA

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

2. Hines M, Morse T, Migliore M, Carnevale NT, Shepherd GM: **ModelDB: a database to support computational neuroscience.** *Journal of Computational Neuroscience* 2004, **17**:7-11.
3. Le Novere N, Bornstein B, Broicher A, Courtot M, Donizelli M, Dharuri H, Li L, Sauro H, Schilstra M, Shapiro B, et al: **BioModels Database: a free, centralized database of curated, published, quantitative kinetic models of biochemical and cellular systems.** *Nucleic Acids Research* 2006, **34**: D689-691.
4. Gleeson P, Piasini E, Crook S, Cannon R, Steuber V, Jaeger D, Solinas S, D'Angelo E, Silver RA: **The Open Source Brain Initiative: enabling collaborative modelling in computational neuroscience.** *BMC Neuroscience* 2012, **13**(Suppl 1):O7.
5. Larson SD, Maynard S, Imam F, Martone M: **NeuroLex.org – A semantic wiki for neuroinformatics based on the NIF Standard Ontology.** *Frontiers in Neuroscience Conference Abstract: Neuroinformatics 2009.*

doi:10.1186/1471-2202-15-S1-P171

Cite this article as: Crook and Dietrich: **Model exchange with the NeuroML model database.** *BMC Neuroscience* 2014 **15**(Suppl 1):P171.

**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

