



Research hotspots and development trends of microRNA in ischemia-reperfusion: network analysis of academic journals oriented by bibliometric and visualization

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Background: Ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury can occur in the heart, brain, liver, lung, kidney, and other important organs, and may greatly increase disease mortality. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have a variety of functions, including regulating cell differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis. In the past 10 years, many studies on miRNAs in IR have been conducted. This study involved a visual analysis of these studies, and a discussion of research hotspots, trends, and frontiers of this topic.

Methods: A total of 1,518 articles published between 2012 and 2022 on the topic of miRNA and IR and listed in the Web of Science database were analyzed visually using CiteSpace. Cooperative networks, literature citations, and keyword co-occurrence were analyzed.

Results: Of the 1,518 articles, most were published after 2018, and a rapid growth in numbers of publications was seen after 2019. Articles from China numbered the highest, followed by the United States and Canada. It has been found that many miRNAs are involved in the occurrence of IR, with various regulatory mechanisms and signaling pathways. The literature clustering generated by literature co-citation analysis and the keyword co-occurrence network showed that the previous miRNA research on IR had mainly focused on the following topics: myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, acute kidney injury, oxidative stress, and inflammatory response. More attention has been paid to long noncoding RNA (lncRNA) and exosomes, with much exploration having been conducted in these areas.

Conclusions: Although miRNA is involved in the occurrence and development of IR, as a clinical intervention target for IR, further research is still needed.

Keywords: MicroRNA (miRNA); ischemia-reperfusion (IR); CiteSpace; network; visualization analysis

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Introduction

Ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury refers to a syndrome in which the blood flow recovers after a period of organ or tissue ischemia, with the degree of tissue damage further aggravated and organ function further deteriorated than in ischemia. IR is common in clinical practice following ischemic stroke, hemorrhagic shock, organ transplantation, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and it increases mortality. Oxidative stress, energy metabolism, mitochondrial dysfunction, and inflammatory response are the factors leading to IR-related damage.

MicroRNA (miRNA) is a kind of single-stranded noncoding RNA with an average of 22 nucleotides. It induces messenger RNA (mRNA) degradation or inhibition by binding to the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) of target mRNA, and participates in the post transcriptional regulation of gene expression. MiRNA has many functions, including regulating cell differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis.

The number of studies on miRNA in IR has increased. It was also found that miRNA was involved in critical signaling pathways of apoptosis, oxidative stress, inflammatory by IR (1). In this study, CiteSpace visual analysis software (2,3) was used to visually analyze research on miRNA in IR in the last 10 years, and to explore the topic's research hotspots, trends, and frontiers, to provide valuable ideas for further research.

Highlight box

Key findings

- MiRNA is a hot spot in the study of IR. It participates in the occurrence of IR.

What is known and what is new?

- MiRNA can regulate apoptosis, inflammation, oxidative stress, and autophagy during IR.
- MiRNA regulation of apoptosis, inflammation, oxidative stress, and autophagy induced by IR involves a variety of target genes and signal pathways. Recent research focuses on the regulatory network of miRNA and lncRNA.

What is the implication, and what should change now?

- Although miRNA participates in the occurrence of IR, further research is needed for its true clinical application. The future research focus of miRNA in IR field may be the regulatory network of miRNA and other non-coding genes.

Methods

Literature search

The Web of Science database was used as the retrieval library. The search query was TS = (MicroRNA OR MicroRNA OR miRNA OR mir) AND TS = (Reperfusion Injury OR Reperfusion Damage OR Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury OR Injury, Ischemia-Reperfusion OR Ischemia-Reperfusion). The language of the search was English, the document type was article, the index used was SCI-Expanded, and the time span was 2012–2022. The search was performed on 2 May 2020. A total of 2020 relevant literature items were retrieved.

The titles and abstracts of the retrieved articles were independently screened by two reviewers from the research group to exclude literature unrelated to IR and miRNA. A third reviewer screened the literature in the case of difference of opinion between the first two reviewers. Finally, 1,518 published items were included.

Study methods

A total of 1,518 document records were exported in the plain text file format of “Full Records and Cited References”. Each document record contained the title, author, organization, keywords, abstract, references, citations, and other materials.

We imported the plain text file of the literature collection into CiteSpace v5.8 R3 software for visual analysis. The software options were set as follows: timespan: 2012–2022 (slice length =1) and selection criteria: top 50 per slice. The remaining parameter settings remained at the default values.

Observation indicators

By analyzing the authors, institutions, countries, journals, co-citations, and keywords of 1,518 literature items, we were able to further analyze the trend changes, hot spots, and current status of research on miRNA and IR.

Results

Publication of articles

Number of documents published in 10 years

As shown in *Figure 1*, from 2012 to 2014, relatively few

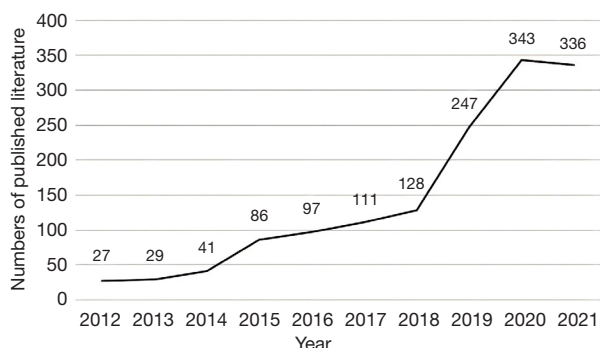


Figure 1 Number of documents published in 10 years.

Table 1 The top 5 authors of miRNA research in the field of IR

Frequency	Author	Institution	Country
10	Mingyu Liang	Medical College of Wisconsin	USA
8	Dan Wang	China Med Univ	China
6	Yang Li	China Med Univ	China
6	Jie Teng	Fudan University	China
6	Xiaoqiang Ding	Fudan University	China

MiRNA, microRNA; IR, ischemia-reperfusion.

studies were published on miRNA in the field of IR, with no more than 50 papers released per year. However, since 2015, with the gradual deepening of miRNA research, the number of published papers has gradually increased. Rapid growth was seen after 2019, with high numbers of publications persisting in 2020 and 2021, indicating that research on miRNA in the field of IR has been receiving increasing and continuous attention.

Analysis of authors, research institutions, and countries

Table 1 shows the top 5 authors of research on miRNA and IR in the past 10 years, indicating that they are relatively active in this research field. There are many connections between Mingyu Liang, Jie Teng, and Xiaoqiang Ding, indicating cooperative relationships among them (Figure 2).

We chose institution as the node type for co-occurrence analysis. Figure 3 shows that the institutions involved in research on miRNA in IR were widely distributed. It can be seen from the connection in the figure that there are cooperative relationships between research institutions. The top 5 institutions are university research institutions from China, including Fudan University, Nanjing Medical

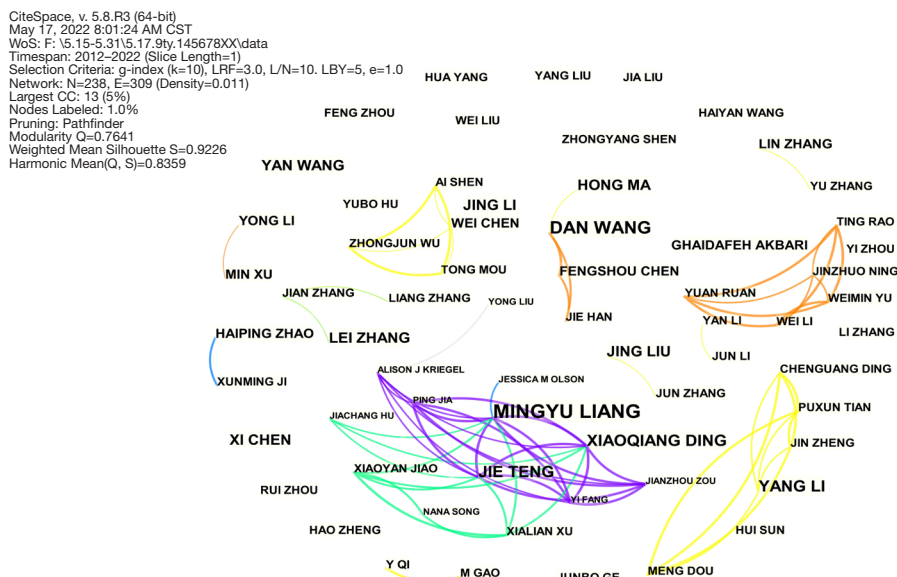


Figure 2 Author's cooperation map. N represents nodes/number, and E represents the connection between nodes. N=238, E=309, indicating that 1,518 papers were published by 238 authors, with 309 collaborations among them. The more connections between authors, the closer their cooperation. CST, China standard time; WoS, Web of Science; LRF, link retaining factor; L/N, links/notes; LBY, look back years; CC, connect component.

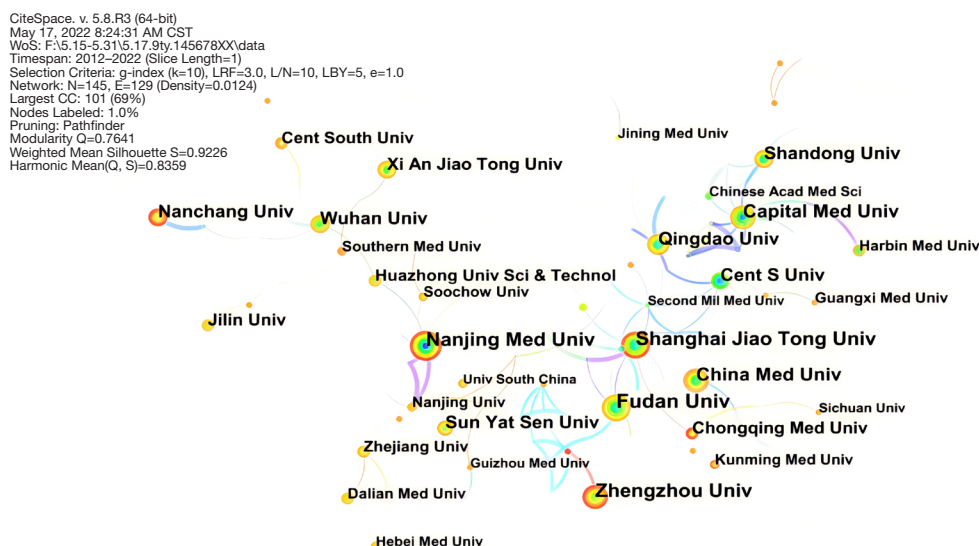


Figure 3 Analysis of institutions. N represents nodes/number, and E represents the connection between nodes. The larger the node in the figure, the higher the frequency of document publishing. CST, China standard time; WoS, Web of Science; LRF, link retaining factor; L/N, links/notes; LBY, look back years; CC, connect component.

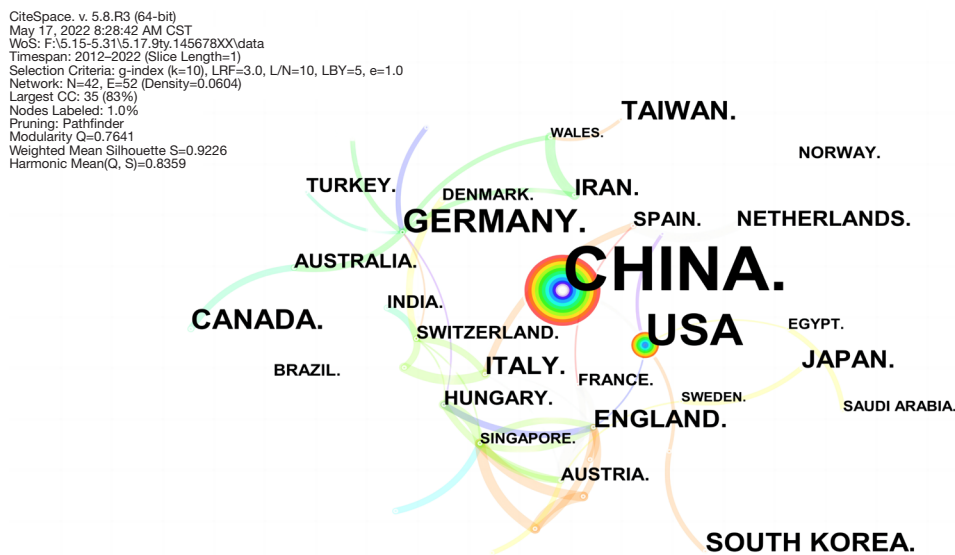


Figure 4 Analysis of countries/regions. N represents nodes/number, and E represents the connection between nodes. The larger the node, the higher the frequency of publication of articles in this country/region. CST, China standard time; WoS, Web of Science; LRF, link retaining factor; L/N, links/notes; LBY, look back years; CC, connect component.

University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Zhengzhou University, and China Medical University. Their publication frequencies were 48, 46, 46, 44, and 39, respectively. The size of intermediary centrality reflected the importance of the node to the whole network. The top 3 intermediaries

were Shanghai Jiaotong University (0.61), Nanjing Medical University (0.47), and Tongji University (0.44).

Figure 4 shows the top 5 countries (or regions) with the largest number of published articles on miRNA in the field of IR: China (1,249 publications), the United States

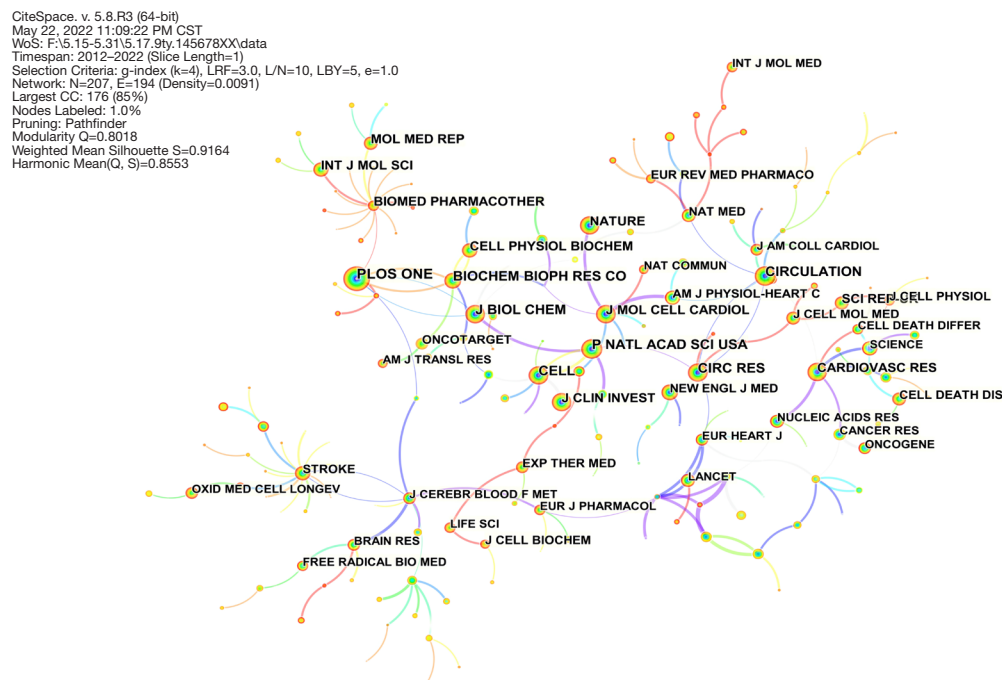


Figure 5 Analysis of the citation of journals. N represents nodes/number, and E represents the connection between nodes. The larger the node, the more times the journal is cited. CST, China standard time; WoS, Web of Science; LRF, link retaining factor; L/N, links/notes; LBV, look back years; CC, connect component.

(141 publications), Canada (38 publications), Taiwan (19 publications), and South Korea (16 publications). China was found to be a major role-player in the study of miRNA and IR.

Analysis of journals and literature citation

Analysis of the citation of journals

As can be seen from *Figure 5*, in the past 10 years, the top 5 journals cited were *PLoS One* (766 times), *Circulation* (559 times), *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* (547 times), *Circulation Research* (536 times), and *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA)* (524 times). This suggests that these 5 journals have published important articles on miRNA and IR.

Analysis of literature citation

We summarized the references cited in the 1,518 articles. *Table 2* shows the top 10 cited articles, of which 6 were reviews and 4 were research reports. The content included the detection of miRNA, miRNA and cerebral IR, cardiac IR, and renal IR.

Research hotspots and evolution trends of miRNA in the field of IR

Analysis of keyword co-occurrence

We selected “keyword” as the node type. Based on a time slice of 1 year, the information of the top 50 for each time slice and the map of keyword co-occurrence were obtained (*Figure 6*). The top 15 keywords were expression (451 times), IR injury (438 times), apoptosis (356 times), miRNA (284 times), protect (273 times), activation (214 times), cell (188 times), mechanism (176 times), reperfusion injury (166 times), heart (155 times), injury (147 times), oxidative stress (147 times), infection (137 times), disease (124 times), and promotion (122 times).

Analysis of keyword citation bursts

It can be seen from *Figure 7* that the early keyword citation bursts were mainly in the aspect of cardiac IR. With the deepening of research, research hotspots were further diversified, with recent hotspot focused on long noncoding RNA (lncRNA), exosomes, kidney, and cerebral IR injury. Through the evolution of keyword hotspots, it can be seen that many studies have been carried out on lncRNA and

Table 2 The top 10 cited literature items

Ranking	Total frequency of citations	Author	Title	Citation	Main content
1	30	Yu Di (4)	<i>MicroRNAs expression and function in cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury (review)</i>	<i>J Mol Neurosci.</i> 2014;53(2):242-250	MiRNAs (miR-15a/b, miR-21, miR-29b/c, miR-124, miR-145, miR-181, miR-200 family, miR-338, miR-422a, miR-497, and miR let 7 family) in cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury
2	25	Zhi-Xing Fan (1)	<i>The role of microRNAs in regulating myocardial ischemia reperfusion injury (review)</i>	<i>Saudi Med J.</i> 2015;36(7):787-793	MiRNAs in myocardial IR injury
3	25	Thomas X. Lu (5)	<i>MicroRNA (review)</i>	<i>J Allergy Clin Immunol.</i> 2018;141(4):1202-1207	The major technological platforms for miRNA
4	24	Meng-Yu Wu (6)	<i>Current mechanistic concepts in ischemia and reperfusion injury (review)</i>	<i>Cell Physiol Biochem.</i> 2018;46(4):1650-1667	Highlight the latest mechanistic insights into reperfusion-injury-induced cell death
5	24	Jue Wang (7)	<i>Long non-coding RNA H19 induces cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury via activation of autophagy</i>	<i>Aging Dis.</i> 2017;8(1):71-84	The role of lncRNA H19 and H19 gene variation in cerebral IR injury
6	24	Xiao-Ping Ren (8)	<i>MicroRNA-320 is involved in the regulation of cardiac ischemia/reperfusion injury by targeting heat-shock protein 20</i>	<i>Circulation.</i> 2009;119(17):2357-2366	MiR-320 is involved in the regulation of IR-induced cardiac injury
7	23	Xiaohong Wang (9)	<i>MicroRNA-494 targeting both proapoptotic and antiapoptotic proteins protects against ischemia/reperfusion-induced cardiac injury</i>	<i>Circulation.</i> 2010;122(13):1308-1318	MiR-494 is involved in the cardioprotective effects against IR-induced injury
8	23	Pouran Makhdoumi (10)	<i>MicroRNAs regulate mitochondrial apoptotic pathway in myocardial ischemia-reperfusion-injury (review)</i>	<i>Biomed Pharmacother.</i> 2016;84:1635-1644	Molecular mechanisms of miRNA-regulated mitochondrial functions during ischemia/reperfusion injury
9	22	Jonathan G. Godwin (11)	<i>Identification of a microRNA signature of renal ischemia reperfusion injury</i>	<i>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.</i> 2010;107(32):14339-14344	Identification of a miRNA signature of renal ischemia reperfusion injury
10	21	Yumei Ye (12)	<i>The role of microRNA in modulating myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury (review)</i>	<i>Physiol Genomics.</i> 2011;43(10):534-542	MiR-1, miR-21, miR-29, miR-92a, miR-133, miR-199a, and miR-320 in IR injury and/or remodeling after myocardial infarction

MiRNA, microRNA; IR, ischemia-reperfusion; lncRNA, long noncoding RNA.

exosomes in gene research in recent years. It is worth noting that among the highlighted keyword references in *Figure 7*, miRNA-21 ranks 14th and is the only miRNA that appears on this ranking.

Keyword clustering graph

By using a log-likelihood ratio algorithm to cluster and classify closely related keywords, a keyword clustering graph was obtained (*Figure 8*). The clustering map of keywords summarized the research concerns in this field.

As shown in *Figure 8*, the keywords were aggregated into 9 clusters: #0 myocardial information, #1 oxidative stress, #2 cerebral ischemia/reperfusion input, #3 reperfusion input, #4 ischemic stroke, #5 informatory response, #6 stroke, #7 acute childhood input, and #8 ischemia/reperfusion. The larger the number of the cluster number, the less keywords were included in the cluster. On the contrary, the smaller the number, the more keywords were included in the cluster. The lines between the internal nodes of the tag title cluster represent the co-occurrence relationship. The more lines,

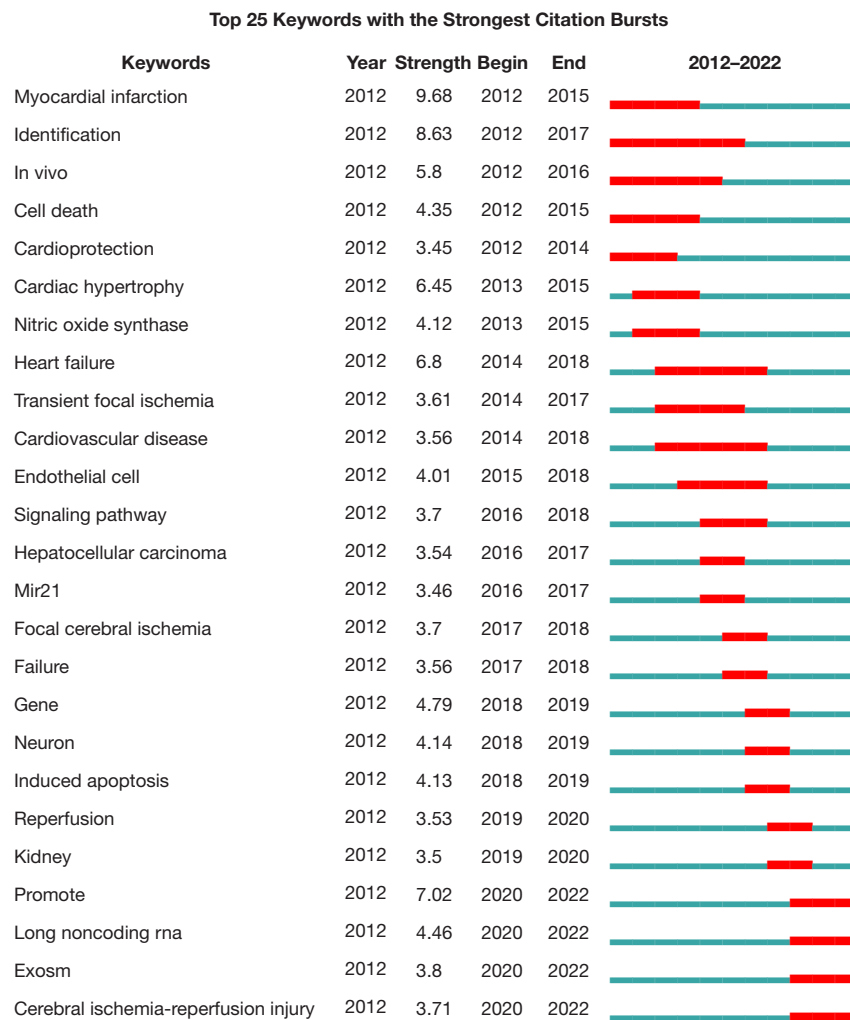


Figure 7 The emergence of keyword references in the past 10 years, in which the red line represents the emergence period of keyword references. The longer the red line is, the longer the emergence time of the keyword reference is. The more the red line is to the right, the newer the emergence time of the keyword reference is.

tubular epithelial cells (21), myocardial fibroblasts (22), bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (23), human urine-derived stem cells (24), macrophages (25), cochlear spiral ganglion progenitor cells (26), and human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells (hUCMSCs) (27) are involved in the occurrence and development of IR.

IR occurs in many organs. The research on miRNA and IR involves not only the heart, liver, kidney, and brain, but also the spinal cord (28), lung (29), intestine (30), and other organs. However, the keyword clustering network map in *Figure 8* shows only miRNA and myocardial infarction IR, miRNA and brain IR, and miRNA and kidney IR in the clustering range, suggesting that the heart, brain, and

kidney are the most common organs for IR, generating more interest from researchers.

Oxidative stress (31), inflammatory response (32), microvascular embolism, calcium overload, autophagy, and apoptosis are involved in the pathogenesis of IR injury (6), and miRNA research that involves IR also involves the above mechanisms. However, from the keyword cluster, we found that the research focused more on oxidative stress and inflammatory response. In renal IR, miR-27a-3p simulates the oxidative stress induced by hypoxia/reoxygenation (H/R) *in vitro* by increasing reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels, reducing Grb2 expression, and down-regulating PI3K-Akt signals (33). In the intestinal IR model, when miR-23a-5p was

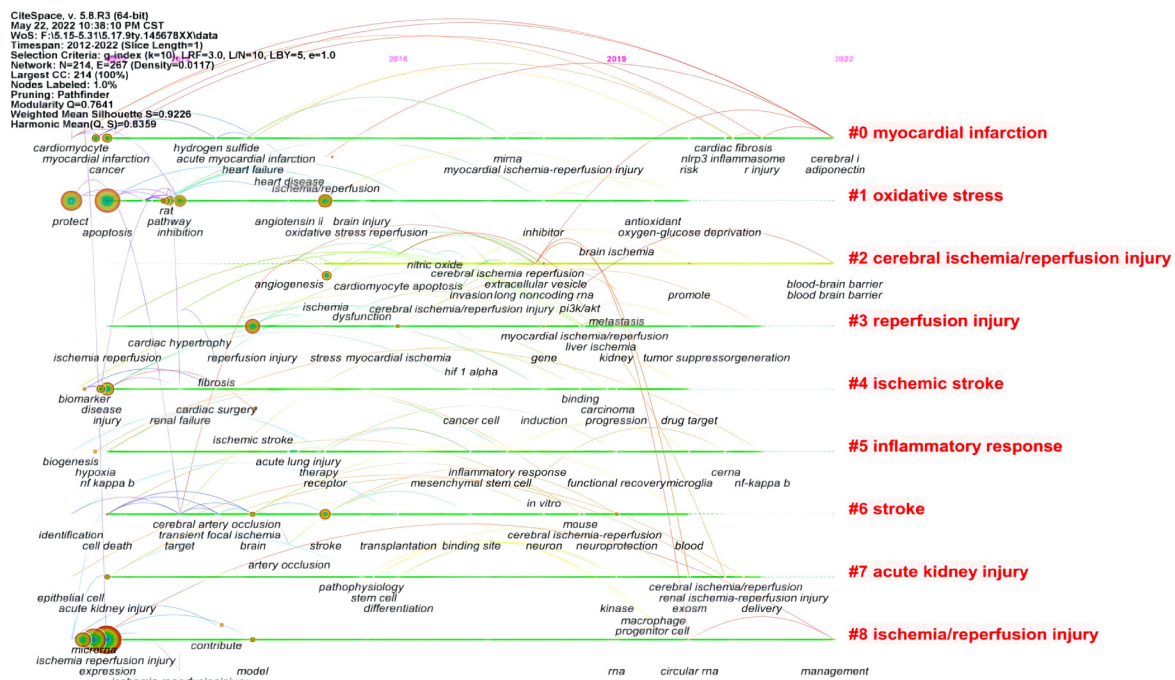


Figure 8 The closer the node is to the left, the earlier the keyword first appeared in the research field. N represents nodes/number, and E represents the connection between nodes. The larger the node, the higher the occurrence frequency. On the right side of the figure, keywords are aggregated into nine clusters. CST, China standard time; WoS, Web of Science; LRF, link retaining factor; L/N, links/notes; LBV, look back years; CC, connect component.

inhibited, the cell damage caused by H/R was reduced and the ROS level was reduced (30). As demonstrated in *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments of myocardial ischemia, inhibition of miR-218-5p can reduce the activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and the levels of ROS, malondialdehyde (MDA), and superoxide dismutase, as well as tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), and IL-6 expression (34). Similarly, in another myocardial IR model, down-regulation of miR-15b-5p expression improved infarct size and apoptosis after myocardial IR injury in mice, and reduced MDA in myocardial tissue and IL-6 and TNF- α content in the blood (35). TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-6 are inflammatory factors. More studies have found that miRNA affects the inflammatory response induced by IR. MiR-455-5p reduces the level of C-C chemokine receptor type 5 mRNA and protein, inhibits microglia activation, and reduces TNF- α and IL-1 β (36). In renal IR injury model, overexpression of miR-194 targeting Ras homology enriched in brain (Rheb) inhibits the secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, including IL-6, IL-1 β , and TNF- α (37). By targeting CREB binding protein (CBP), miR-22 regulates the CBP/AP-1 pathway to

reduce TNF- α and IL-6 during myocardial IR injury (38).

In the keyword citation bursts (Figure 7), miRNA-21 not only ranks 14th, but is also the only miRNA that appears on this ranking. It involves the intestines, heart, kidney, liver, spinal cord, lung, and other organs, especially in cardiac IR. The mediated signal pathways between miRNA-21 and IR are Akt/Bcl-2/Bax (39), PTEN/AKT (40,41), SMAD2 (42), CPEG3 (43), AKT/mTOR (44), PTEN/AKT/mTOR (45), and TLR4/NF- κ B (46). Among these, most research was focused on the PTEN/AKT signaling pathway. This suggests that miRNA-21 and the PTEN/AKT signaling pathway are the latest and future research targets in the field of miRNA and IR.

In the study of miRNA in IR, different miRNAs have different target genes. MiR-429 protects neurons from oxygen-glucose deprivation and reoxygenation (OGD/R)-induced damage through target GATA-binding protein 4 (GATA4) (47). MiR-24-3p targets Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 (Keap1) gene and protects myocardial cells from IR injury by activating Nrf2-Keap1 pathway (48). MiR-34c targets Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7) to down

regulate NF- κ B/MAPK axis and alleviated nerve injury caused by I/R (49). The up regulation of miR-30e can alleviate myocardial IR injury through targeted inhibition of SRY-related high mobility group-box gene 9 (SOX9) (50). MiR-374a-5p negatively regulates the expression of mitogen-activated protein kinase 6 (MAPK6), which can improve myocardial cell damage in ischemic models *in vivo* and *in vitro* (51). It can be seen that even for the same organ of IR, there are different miRNAs, different miRNA target genes and different pathway mechanisms, which indicates that the regulation and interaction of miRNAs are complex. Their operation may not only affect targeted genes, but also affect other unrelated mRNA. In the IR field, in addition to the role of a single miRNA, more detailed and comprehensive studies are needed to clarify the complexity of the regulatory network of miRNA, protein coding genes and other non-coding genes (52). For example, miRNA-miRNA, circular RNA (circRNA)-miRNA-mRNA, circRNA-lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA network may be the research hotspot of miRNA in IR field in the future.

MiRNA plays a role in IR. However, few of them enter clinical transformation. In the future clinical aspect, we hope to further study whether circulating miRNA can be used as a potential marker for IR diagnosis and prognosis. The treatment of miRNA is promising. But many challenges related to miRNA delivery limit its efficacy (53). With the deepening of research, we believe that treatment methods based on miRNA or using miRNA mimics or miRNA inhibitors can be applied to clinical treatment, including improving medical materials, such as miRNA mimics or miRNA inhibitors microspheres can be considered in the coating of vascular stents implanted during acute myocardial infarction or acute ischemic stroke to reduce the occurrence of IR.

Conclusions

Through our visual analysis, it was shown that miRNA in IR has attracted considerable research attention. Many miRNAs, target genes and signal transduction pathways are involved in the process of IR. This poses a challenge for the prospect of miRNA as a clinical intervention target for IR, and further research is needed.

Acknowledgments

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Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <https://atm.amegrouops.com/article/view/10.21037/atm-22-5677/coif>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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