# Article information:

AI文献溯源与追踪:单篇文献|citexs赛特新思  
<https://www.citexs.com/paperLinker?pmid=10.1093%2Fjxb%2Ferv433>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the use of AI-based literature tracing and tracking to identify gene networks associated with anthocyanin regulation in apple, pear, and tea plants.

2. It examines the effect of promoter methylation on MdMYB1 expression and its role in determining the level of anthocyanin accumulation in skins of two non-red apple cultivars.

3. The article also looks at the purple foliage coloration in tea plants, which is caused by activation of the R2R3-MYB transcription factor CsAN1, as well as the regulatory network modules that regulate fruit acidity in diverse apples.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of AI-based literature tracing and tracking to identify gene networks associated with anthocyanin regulation in apple, pear, and tea plants. The article is well researched and provides detailed information about the effects of promoter methylation on MdMYB1 expression and its role in determining the level of anthocyanin accumulation in skins of two non-red apple cultivars. Additionally, it looks at the purple foliage coloration in tea plants, which is caused by activation of the R2R3-MYB transcription factor CsAN1, as well as the regulatory network modules that regulate fruit acidity in diverse apples.

The article appears to be reliable and trustworthy overall; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, while it does provide an overview of AI-based literature tracing and tracking for identifying gene networks associated with anthocyanin regulation, it does not explore any potential risks or drawbacks associated with this technology. Additionally, while it does provide evidence for its claims regarding promoter methylation on MdMYB1 expression and its role in determining anthocyanin accumulation levels, it does not present any counterarguments or alternative points of view on these topics. Furthermore, while it does provide a comprehensive overview of AI-based literature tracing and tracking for identifying gene networks associated with anthocyanin regulation, it does not discuss any other potential applications or uses for this technology beyond what is discussed within this particular article.

In conclusion, while this article appears to be reliable overall due to its comprehensive coverage on AI-based literature tracing and tracking for identifying gene networks associated with anthocyanin regulation in apple, pear, and tea plants; there are some potential biases that should be noted such as lack of exploration into potential risks or

# Topics for further research:

* Potential risks of AI-based literature tracing and tracking
* Alternative points of view on promoter methylation and MdMYB1 expression
* Other applications of AI-based literature tracing and tracking
* Effects of anthocyanin accumulation on fruit acidity
* Regulatory network modules for purple foliage coloration in tea plants
* Ethical implications of AI-based literature tracing and tracking

# Report location:

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