TRANSCRIPTOMICS

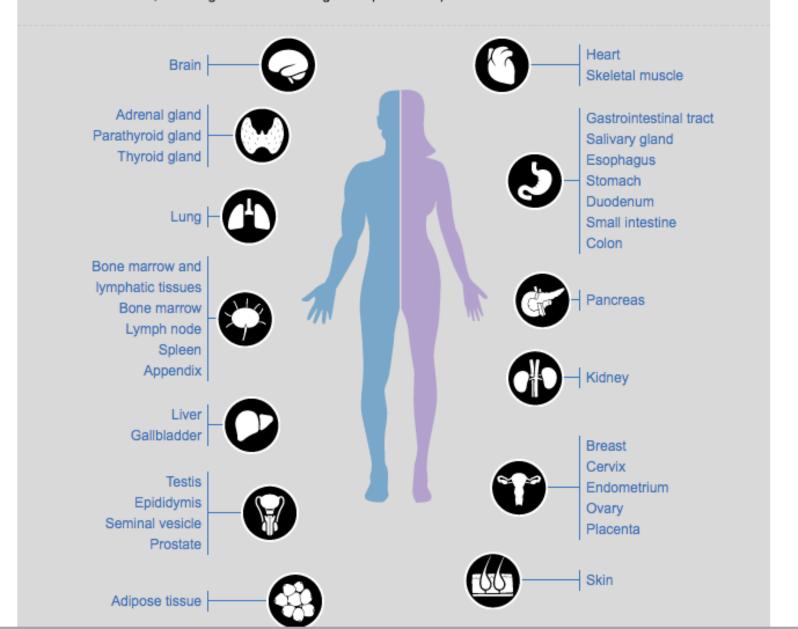
The study of the complete set of RNAs (transcriptome) encoded by the genome of a specific cell or organism at a specific time or under a specific set of conditions



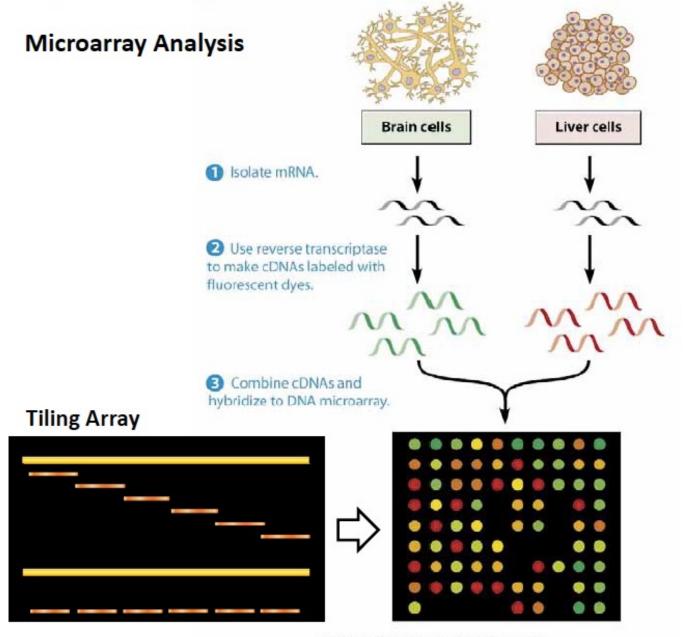
THE TISSUE AND ORGAN PROTEOMES

Explore the proteomes of specific tissues and organs

The expression for all protein-coding genes in all major tissues and organs in the human body can be explored in this interactive database, including numerous catalogues of proteins expressed in a tissue-restricted manner.



Experimental Approaches Used to Characterize the Human Transcriptome

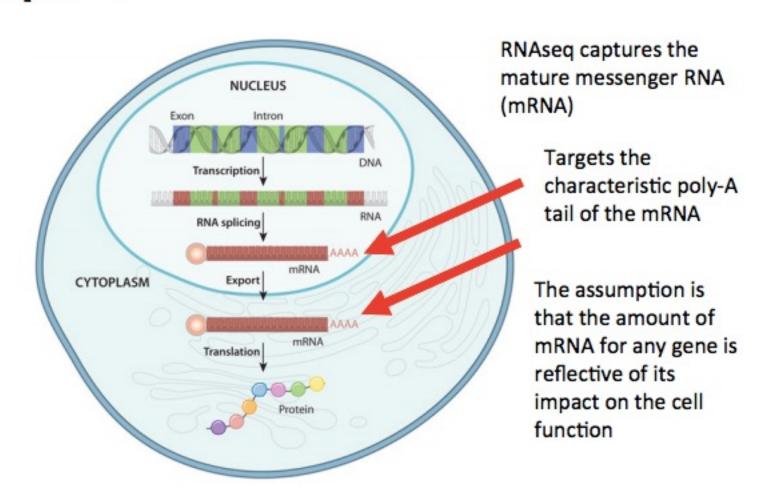


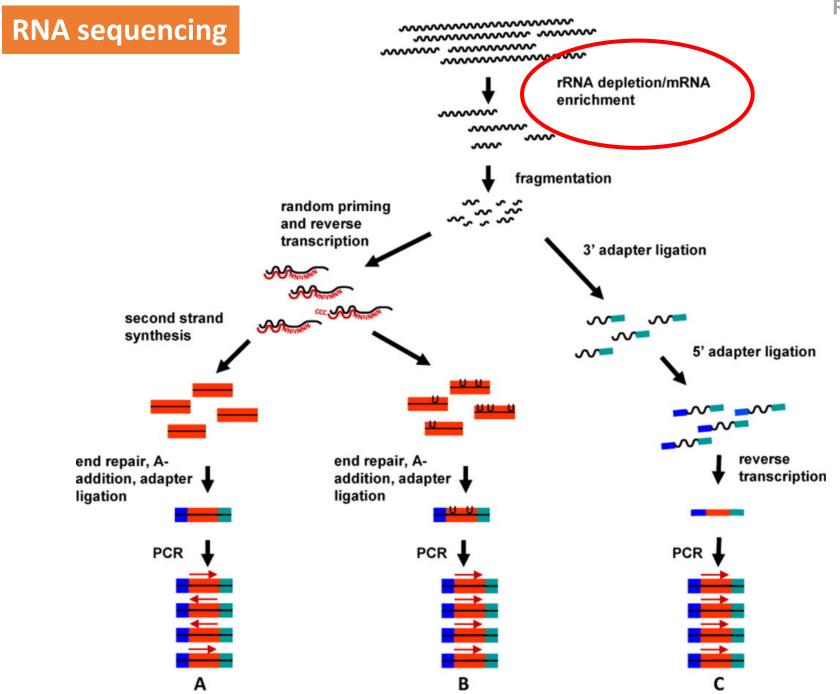
Why not sequence RNA?

RNA: Ribonucelic Acid

- Types of RNA
 - Ribosomal RNA (rRNA): catalytic component of ribosomes (about 80-85%)
 - Transfer RNA (tRNA): transfers amino acids to polypeptide chain at the ribosomal site of protein synthesis (about 15%)
 - Messenger RNA (mRNA): carries information about a protein sequence to the ribosomes (about 5%)
 - Other types
 - miRNA, siRNA,snRNA, dsRNA,...

The stage of gene expression we capture





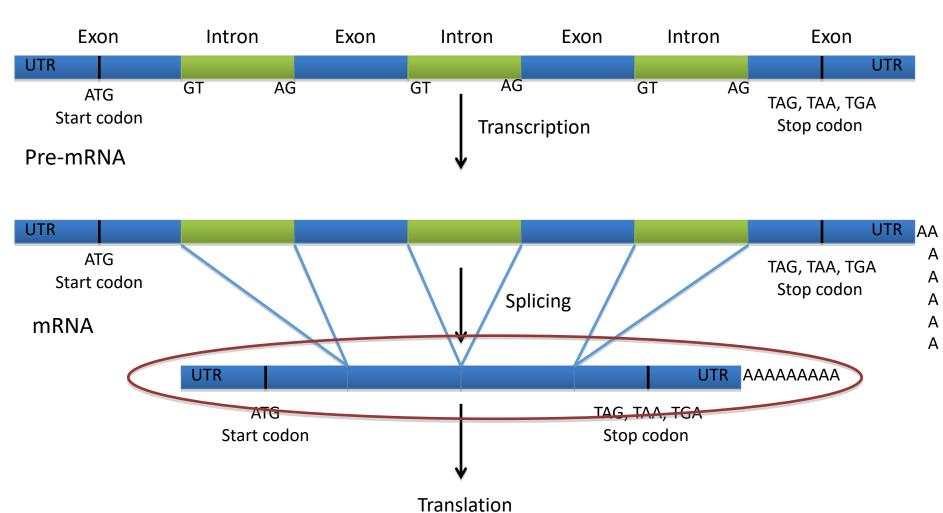
RNA sequencing

 Mapping-based transcriptomics (genome based)

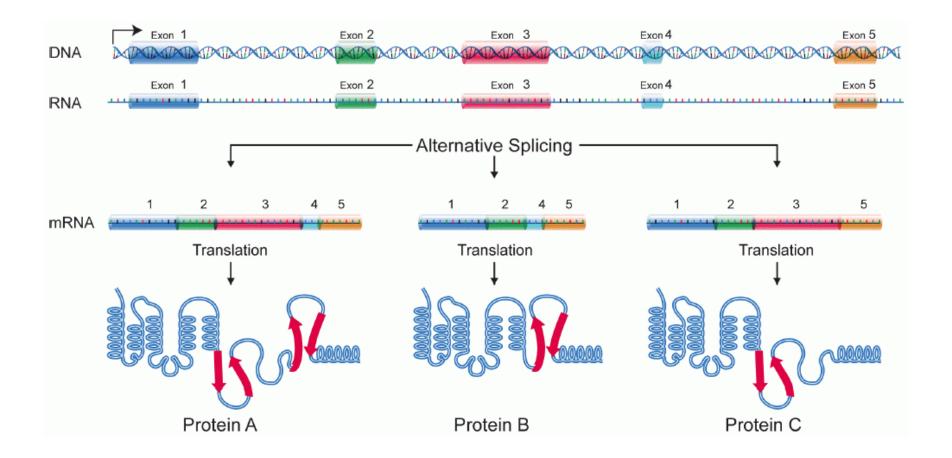
- Expression counts and differential expression
- (Alternative splicing)

RNA-seq

DNA

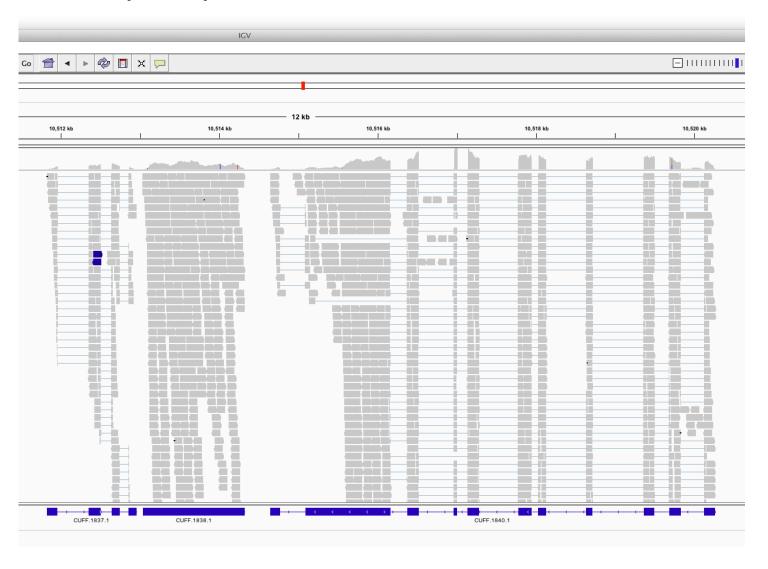


From DNA to Proteins



Source: Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alternative_splicing)

RNA-seq - Spliced reads

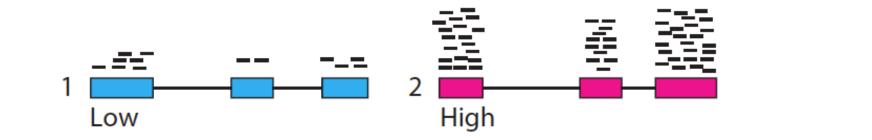


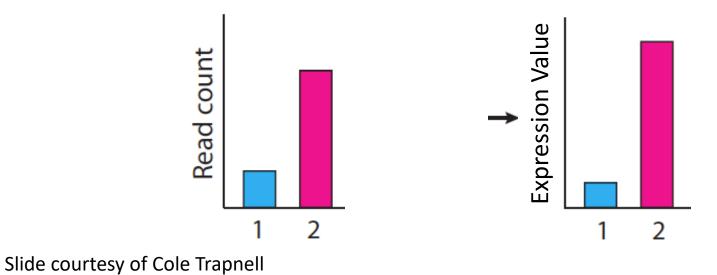
Differential Expression Analysis

- 1. Mapping & transcript reconstruction
- 2. Abundance estimation
- 3. Differential expression (gene level)
- 4. Enrichment analysis

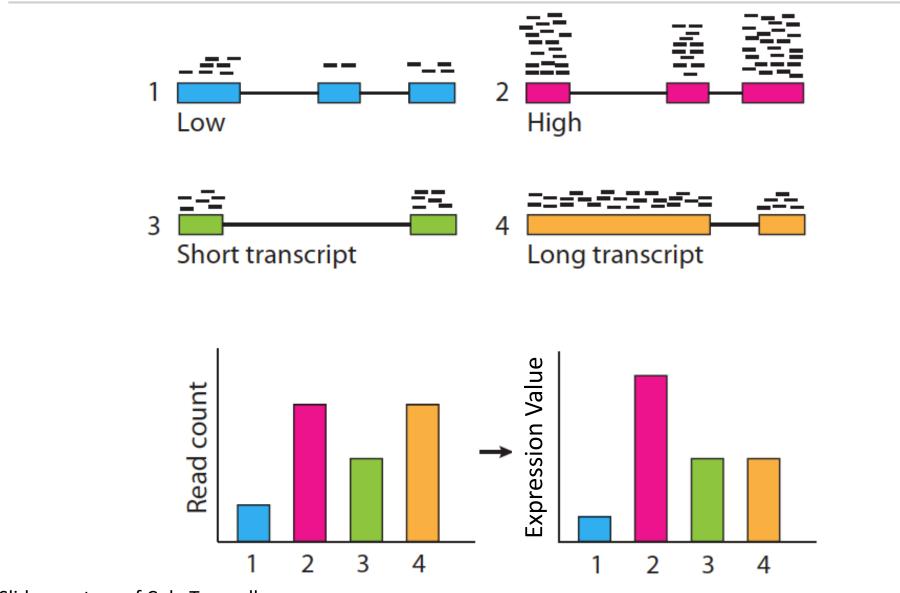
Abundance Estimation (Computing Expression Values)

Calculating expression of genes and transcripts





Calculating expression of genes and transcripts



Slide courtesy of Cole Trapnell

Normalized Expression Values

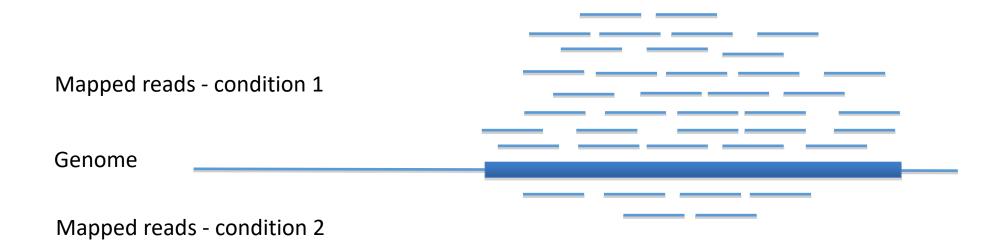
 Transcript-mapped read counts are normalized for both length of the transcript and total depth of sequencing.

Reported as: Number of RNA-Seq Fragments
 Per Kilobase of transcript
 per total Million fragments mapped

FPKM

Differential Expression Analysis Using RNA-Seq

Differential expression



Diff. Expression Analysis Involves

- Counting reads
- Statistical significance testing

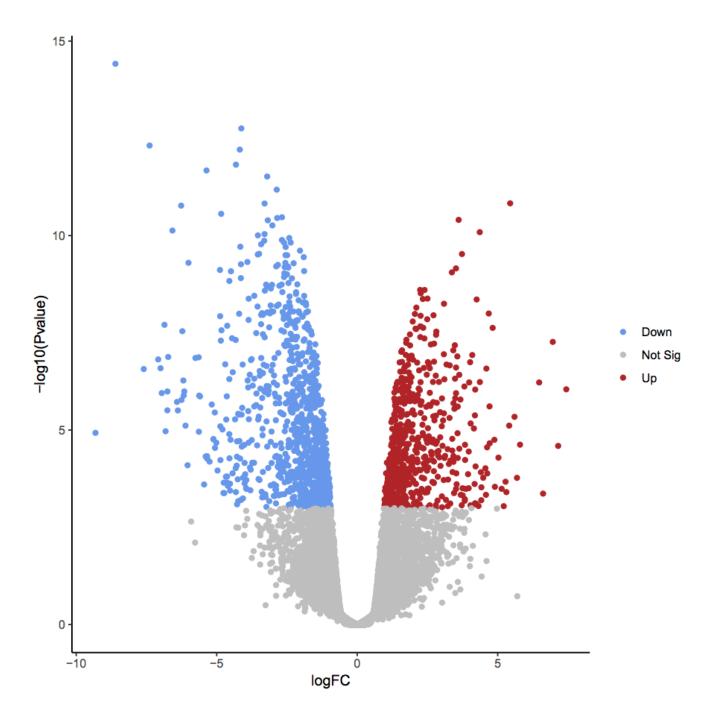
	Sample_A	Sample_B	Fold_Change	Significant?
Gene A	1	2	2-fold	No
Gene B	100	200	2-fold	Yes

More Counts = More Statistical Power

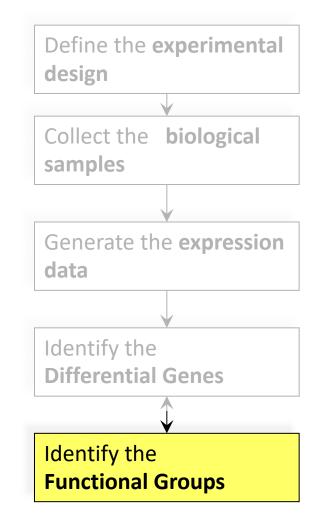
Example: 5000 total reads per sample.

Observed 2-fold differences in read counts.

	SampleA	Sample B	Fisher's Exact Test (P-value)
geneA	1	2	1.00
geneB	10	20	0.098
geneC	100	200	< 0.001

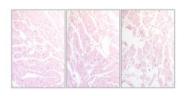


Analysis Workflow



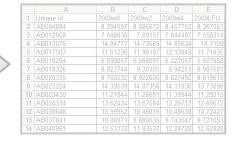




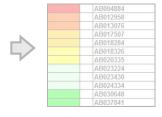




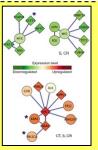


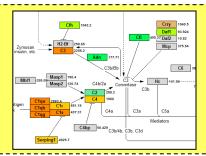












Basic Assumption

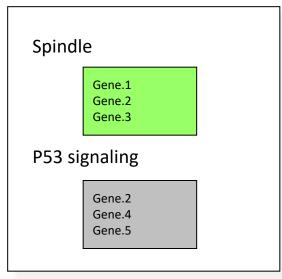
 Genes involved in the same biological processes, functions, or localizations present correlated behaviors in terms of expression levels, signal intensities, allele occurrences, and so on.

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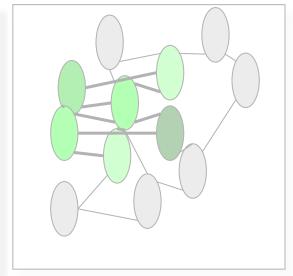
We can therefore apply statistical tests to find perturbed pathways.

Identification of Functional Groups

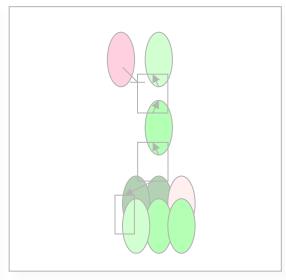
GENE SETS



NETWORKS



PATHWAYS



Score the set depending on the gene expression of its member genes

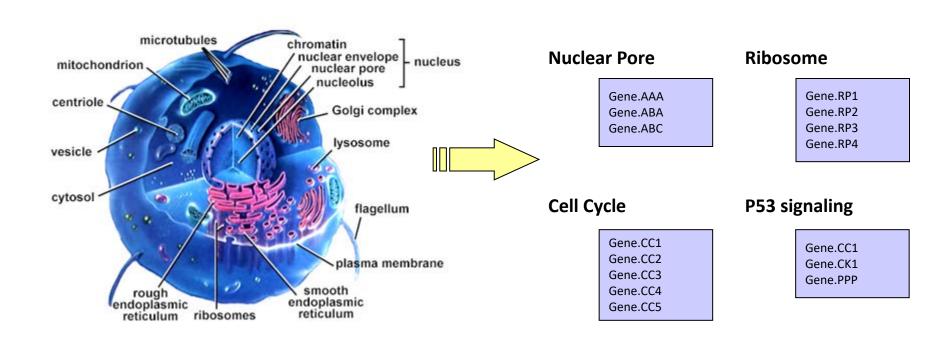
Just visual, or Identify modules satisfying some joint gene expression and topology

requirement

Just visual, or Score the pathways exploiting gene expression and topology

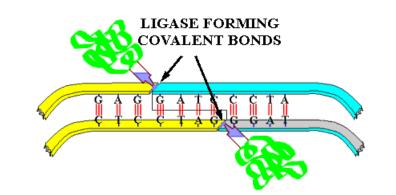
What's Gene-set Enrichment Analysis?

- Break down cellular function into gene sets
 - Every set of genes is associated to a specific cellular function, process, component or pathway



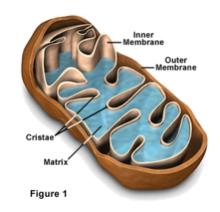
Gene Ontology (GO)

- Gene Ontology is:
 - a hierarchically-structured,
 - Functional categories are organized hierarchically, i.e. a system of inter-related sets with increasing scope specificity
 - (parent-child relations)
 - controlled vocabulary
 - Functional categories are defined by experts, and then must be used consistently for annotation
 - for gene product function annotation
 - Gene products (i.e. proteins) are annotated using GO functional categories ("terms")
 - It is general for all species



Ligase Activity

CELLULAR COMPONENT

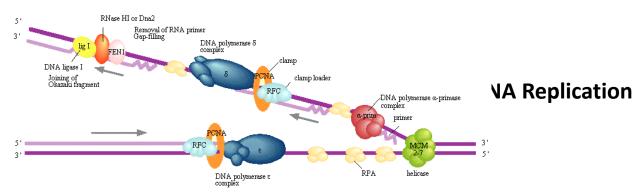


Mitochondrion

BIOLOGICAL PROCESS

MOLECULAR

FUNCTION



Gene Ontology: Partitions

• GO has three independent partitions, which are not interconnected:

- Molecular Function

- Describes biochemical activities, in-vitro binding specificities, etc...
- Example: Ligase Activity, Kinase Activity, DNA Binding

Cellular Component

- Describes parts of the cell
- Example: Mitochondrion, Spindle Microtubule

Biological Process

- Describes processes at the intra-cellular and organism level
- Example: DNA Replication, Apoptosis, Development

Gene Ontology: Partitions

First-level children (list)

MOLECULAR FUNCTION

- I @GO:0045735 nutrient reservoir activity
- I @GO:0010860 proteasome regulator activity
- I @GO:0003824 catalytic activity
- I @GO:0030528 transcription regulator activity
- I @GO:0042056 chemoattractant activity
- I @GO:0045499 chemorepellent activity
- I @GO:0031386 protein tag
- I @GO:0030234 enzyme regulator activity
- I @GO:0005198 structural molecule activity
- I @GO:0005215 transporter activity
- I @GO:0008369 obsolete molecular function
- I @GO:0045182 translation regulator activity
- I @GO:0005488 binding
- I @GO:0016209 antioxidant activity
- I @GO:0016247 channel regulator activity
- I @GO:0060089 molecular transducer activity
- I @GO:0016530 metallochaperone activity
- I @GO:0009055 electron carrier activity

CELLULAR COMPONENT

- I @GO:0045202 synapse
- I @GO:0019012 virion
- I @GO:0005623 cell
- I @GO:0031974 membrane-enclosed lumen
- I @GO:0008370 obsolete cellular component
- I @GO:0005576 extracellular region
- I @GO:0043226 organelle
- I OGO:0055044 symplast
- I @GO:0032991 macromolecular complex
- I @GO:0044421 extracellular region part
- I @GO:0044422 organelle part
- I @GO:0044423 virion part
- I @GO:0044456 synapse part
- I @GO:0044464 cell part

BIOLOGICAL PROCESS

- I @GO:0002376 immune system process
- I @GO:0040007 growth
- I @GO:0051234 establishment of localization
- GGO:0000003 reproduction
- I @GO:0043473 pigmentation
- I @GO:0016032 viral reproduction
- I @GO:0050896 response to stimulus
- I @GO:0008371 obsolete biological process
- I @GO:0051704 multi-organism process
- I @GO:0009987 cellular process
- @GO:0008152 metabolic process
- I @GO:0016265 death
- GO:0022414 reproductive process
- I @GO:0022610 biological adhesion
- PR @GO:0048518 positive regulation of biological process
- NR @GO:0048519 negative regulation of biological process
- I @GO:0023046 signaling process
- I @GO:0023052 signaling
- GGO:0032501 multicellular organismal process
- GO:0032502 developmental process
- I @GO:0040011 locomotion
- R @GO:0050789 regulation of biological process
- GO:0048511 rhythmic process
- I @GO:0071554 cell wall organization or biogenesis
- I @GO:0051179 localization
- I @GO:0065007 biological regulation
- I @GO:0001906 cell killing
- I @GO:0016043 cellular component organization
- I @GO:0044085 cellular component biogenesis

