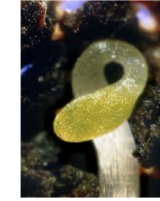


Experimental design

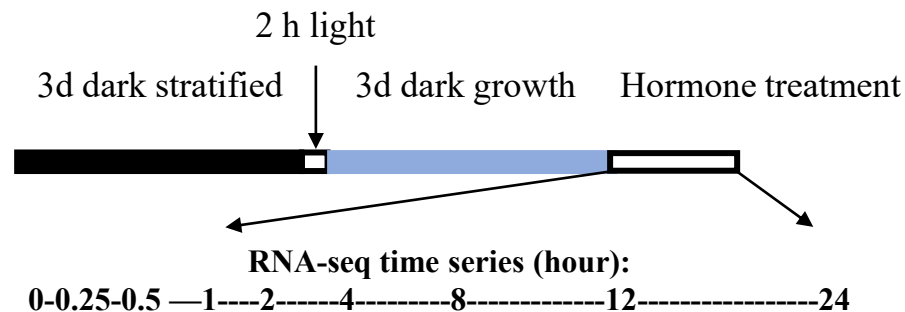
- Research model: whole etiolated(dark-grown) Arabidopsis seedlings



1 RNA-sequencing (RNA-Seq)

➤ Treatment: six hormones

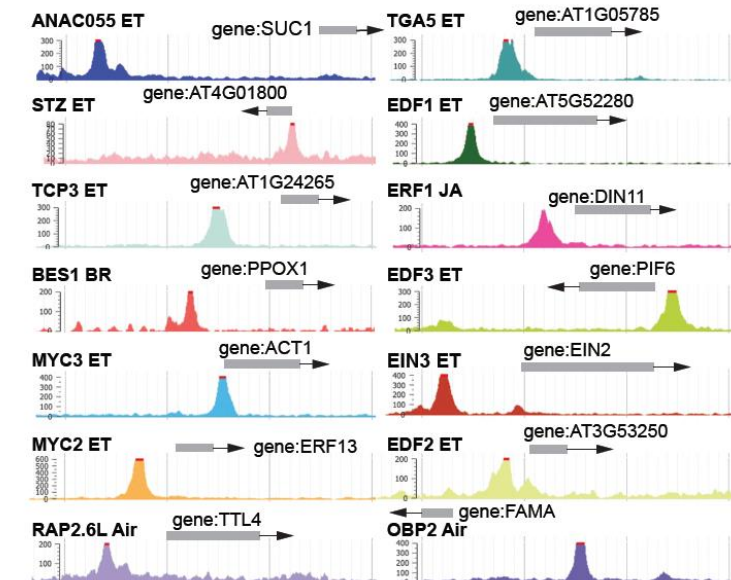
- ✓ unpublished Brassinosteroid (BR)
Salicylic acid (SA)
GR24 - Strigolactone/Karrikin (SL/KAR)
- ✓ published Absciscic acid (ABA)
Ethylene (ET)
Jasmonic acid (JA)



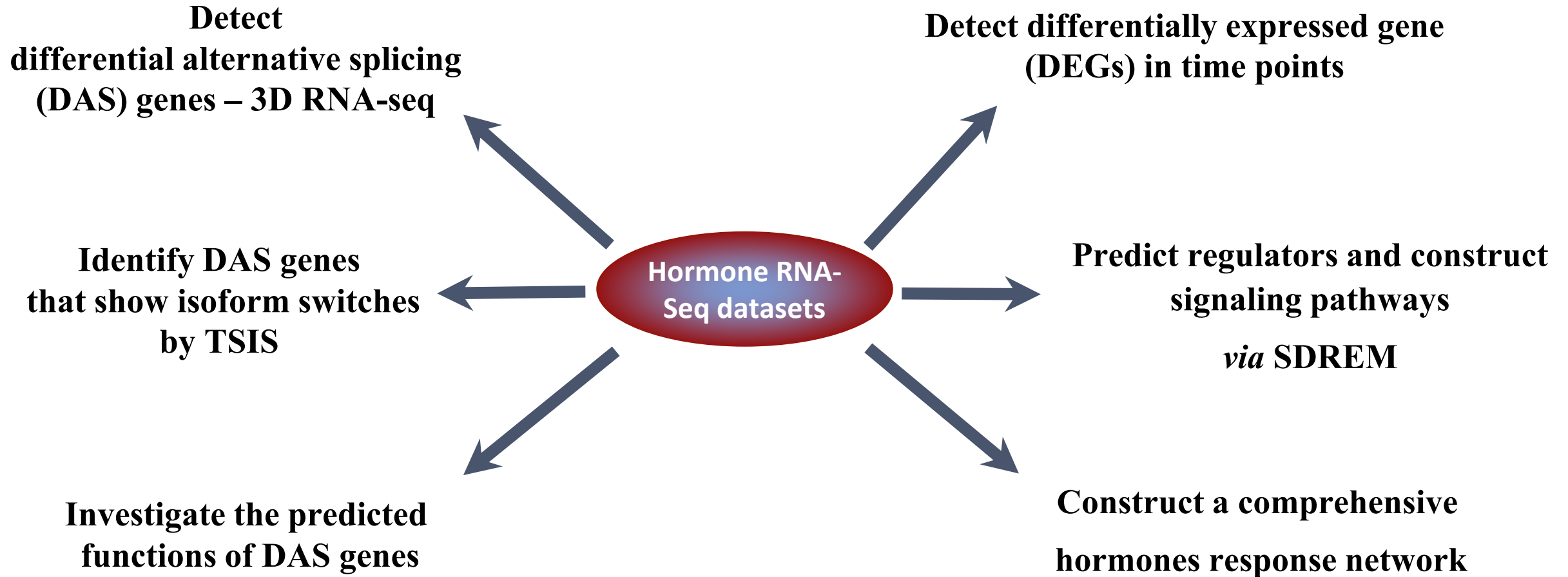
2 Chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing (ChIP-Seq)

➤ Treatment: air/hormone treatment for 2 h (BR, ET, JA, SA)

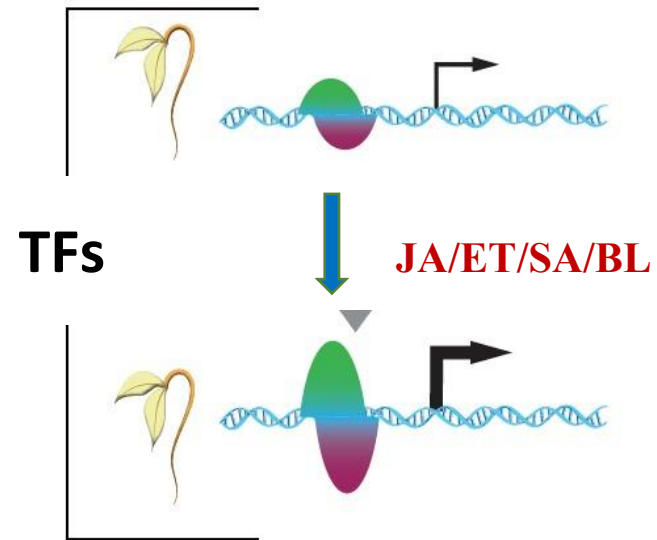
- ✓ 14 key TFs across multiple hormones:



Objects in RNA-seq analysis



Objects in ChIP-seq analysis

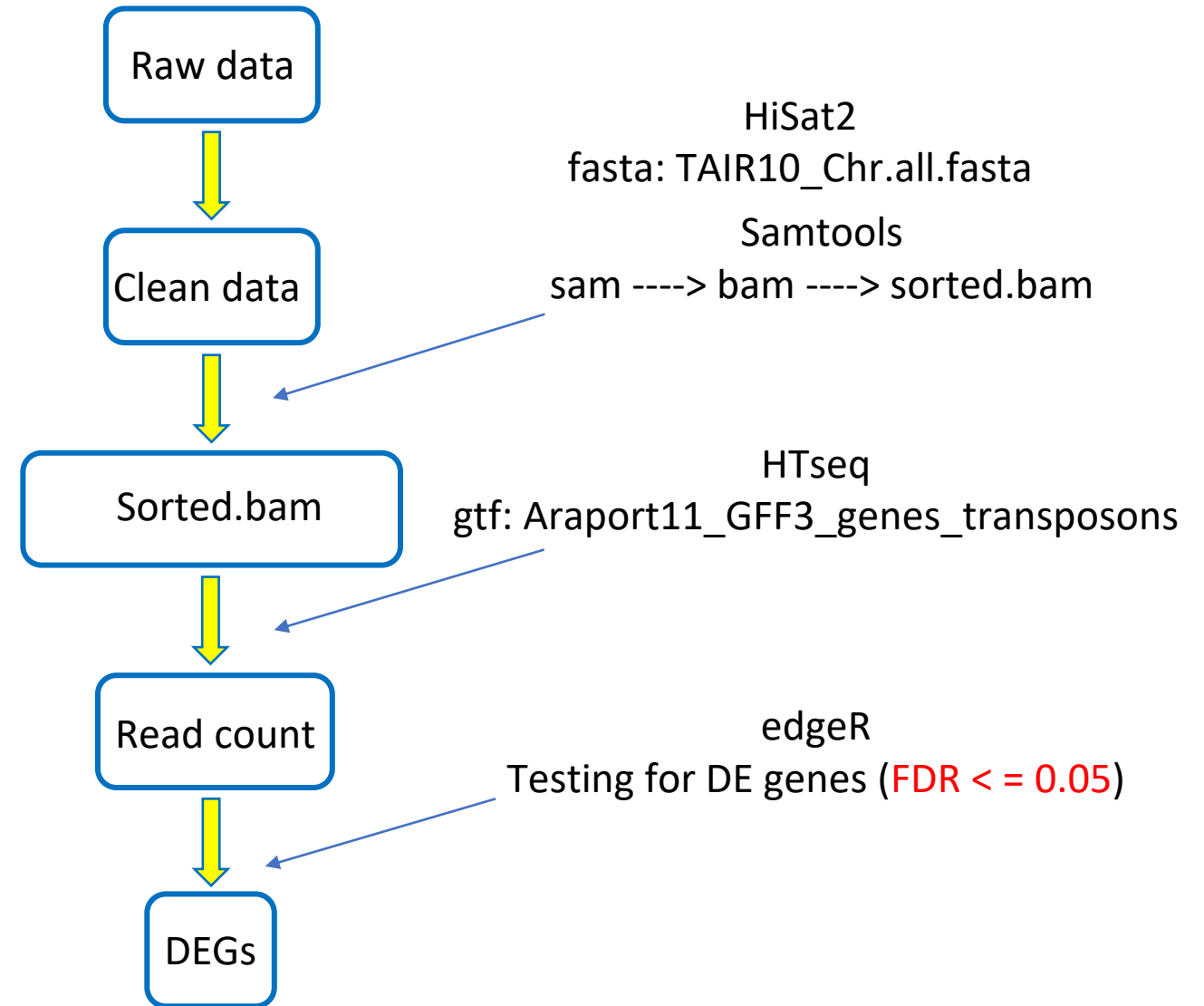
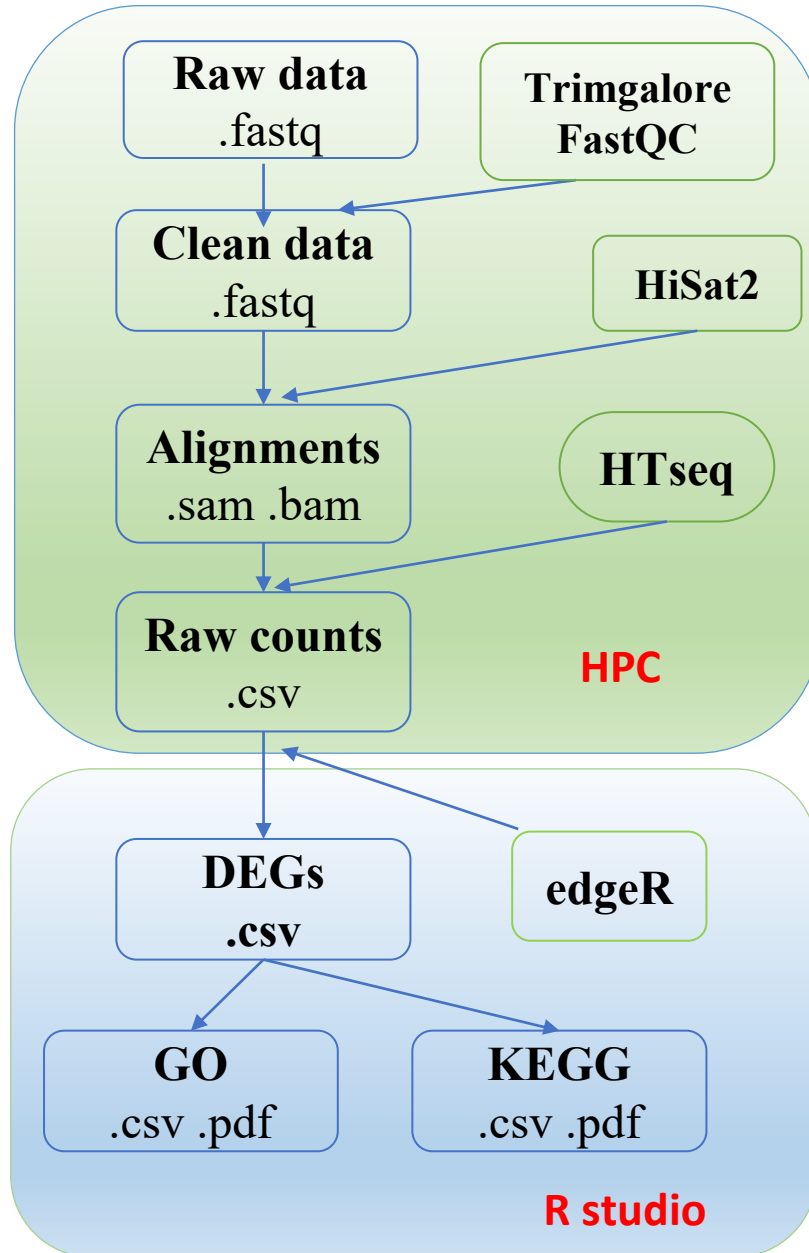


ChIP-seq data analysis

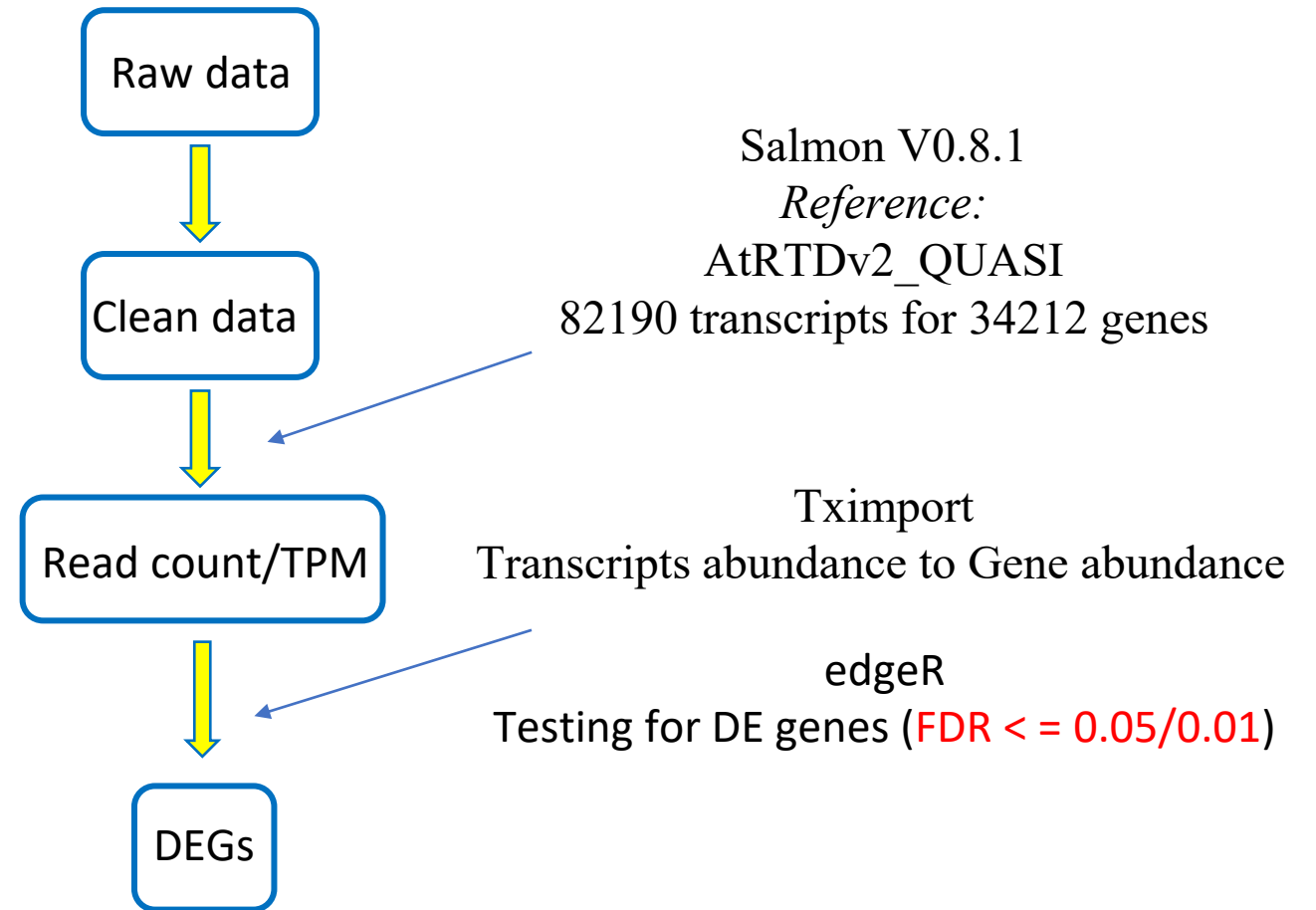
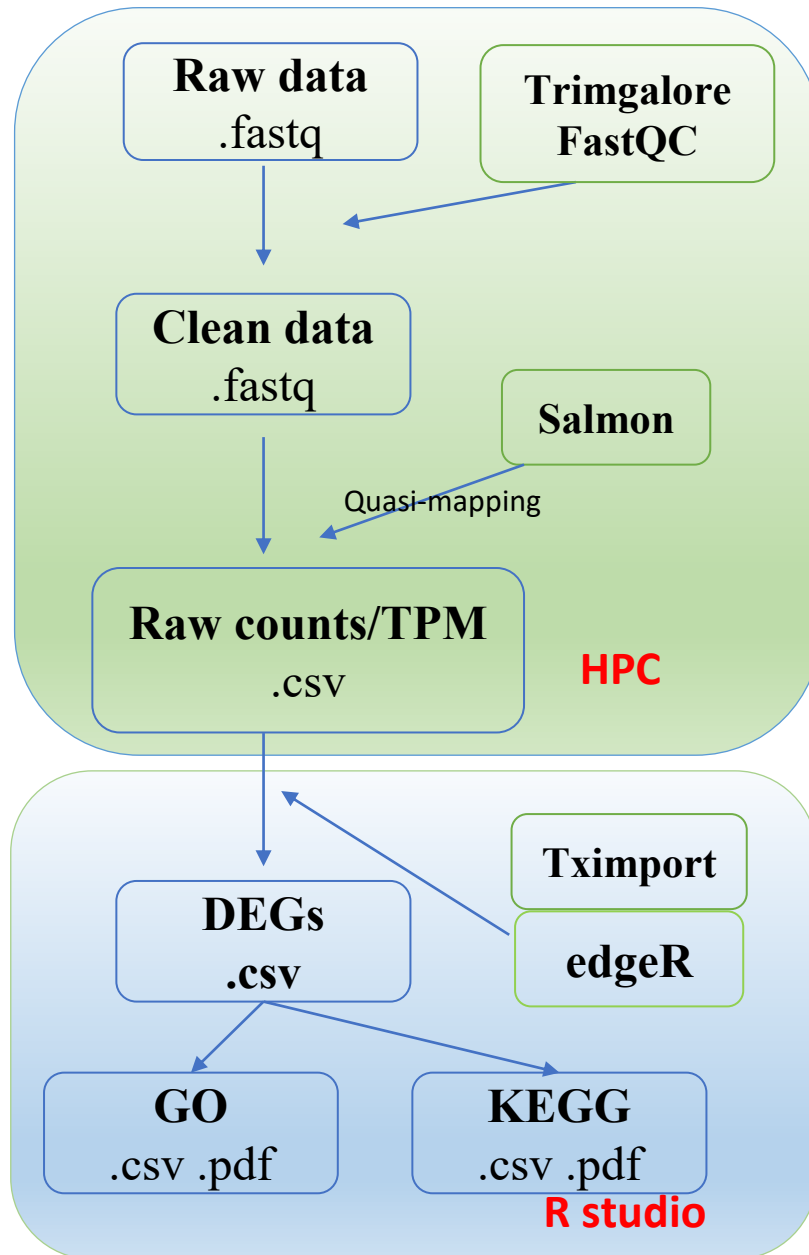


Target genes
(TF-Gene interaction information)

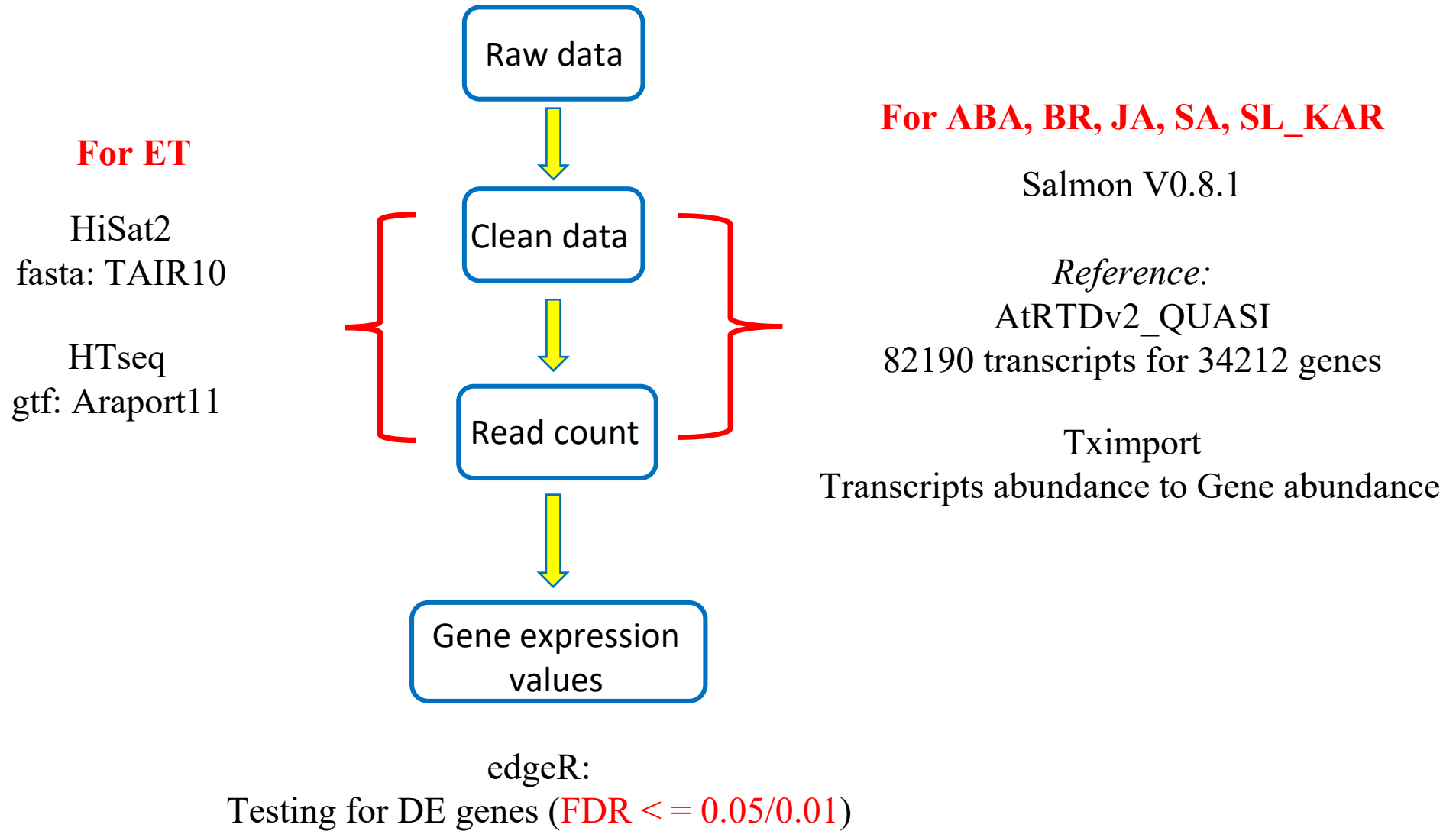
Workflow of RNA-seq analysis (ET RNA-seq data)



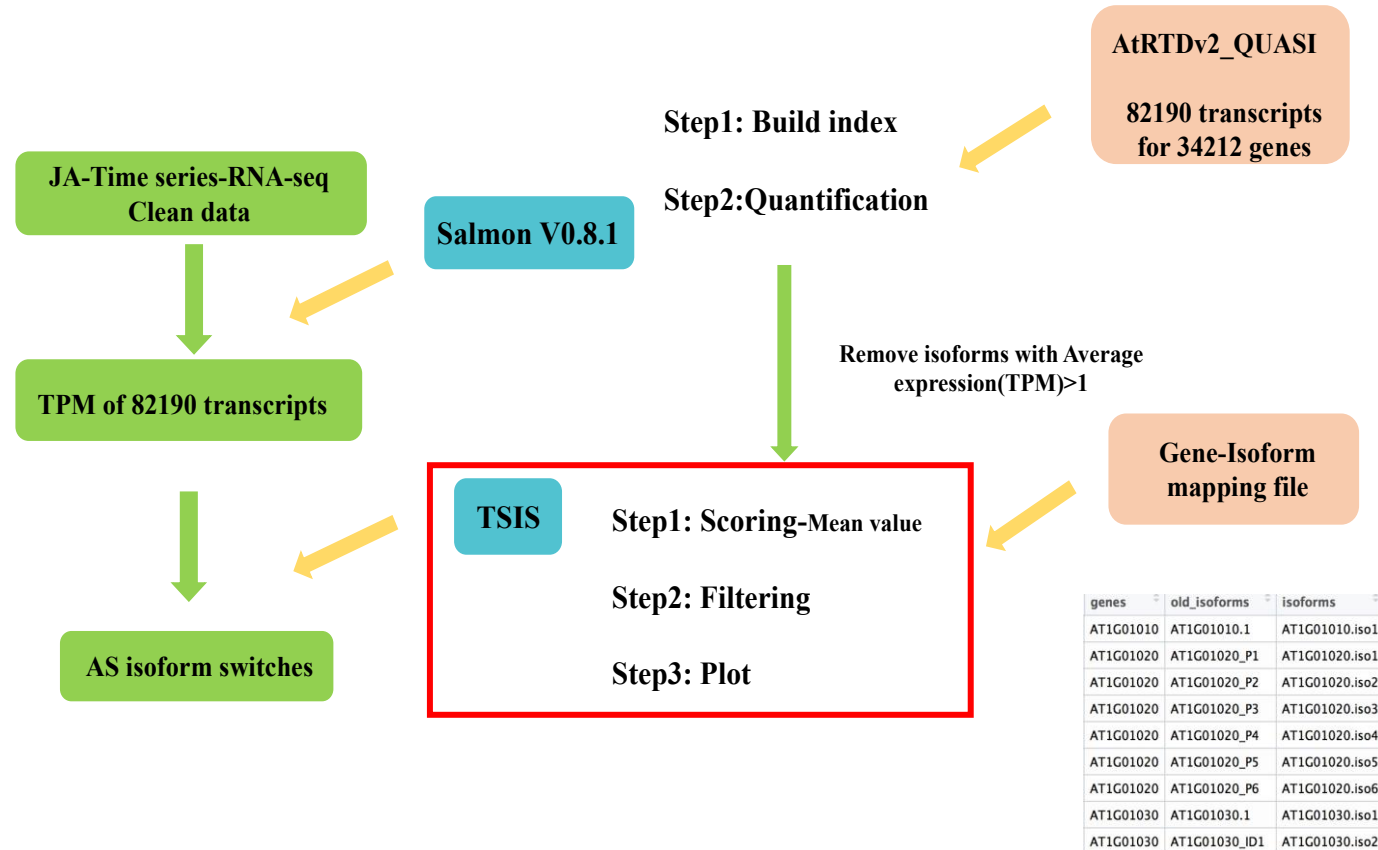
Workflow of RNA-seq analysis (ABA, BR, JA, SA, SL_KAR RNA-seq data)



Overview of RNA-seq analysis



Workflow of detecting alternative splicing isoform switch events



Step 1: Scoring

Calculate the average expression values of the replicates for each time-point for each isoform.

Determine the switch points

Step 2: Filtering

The switch points divide the time series frame into intervals.

The probability: the sum of the frequencies that one isoform is more or less abundant than the other > 0.5

The differences: the sum of average abundance differences of the two isoforms > 1

The p-values: the significance of the differences between the isoform abundances > 0.05

The min time point in interval: a measure of whether the effect of the switch is transient or long lived > 1

Step 3: Plot

Interactive visualizations of the isoform switch profiles.

Workflow of ChIP-seq data analysis

