courseName

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm authorName} \\ {\rm telegram: \ @authorName} \\ {\rm Github: \ mainRepoLink} \end{array}$

 $March\ 16,\ 2022$

Contents

Ι	nameOfPart01	2
1	Introduction 1.1 Transcriptomics	3
II	nameOfPart02	4
2	chapterName 2.1 sectionName	5 5 5

$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Part\ I} \\ {\rm nameOfPart01} \end{array}$

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Transcriptomics

Transcriptome: collection of mRNA species/transcripts in a cell at a given time

Microarrays can be used to measure levels of mRNA in a high-throughput fashion. Results of microarrays have to be normalized (Smyth & Speed, 2003) (Caddeo, Boffito, & Sartori, 2017) (Devlin & Nagahama, 2002)

$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Part~II} \\ {\rm nameOfPart02} \end{array}$

Chapter 2

chapterName

2.1 sectionName

References

Caddeo, S., Boffito, M., & Sartori, S. (2017). Tissue Engineering Approaches in the Design of Healthy and Pathological In Vitro Tissue Models. Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology, 5, 40. doi: 10.3389/fbioe.2017.00040

Devlin, R. H., & Nagahama, Y. (2002). Sex determination and sex differentiation in fish: an overview of genetic, physiological, and environmental influences. *Aquaculture*, 208 (3-4), 191–364.

Smyth, G. K., & Speed, T. (2003, December). Normalization of cDNA microarray data. *Methods* (San Diego, Calif.), 31(4), 265–273. doi: 10.1016/s1046-2023(03)00155-5