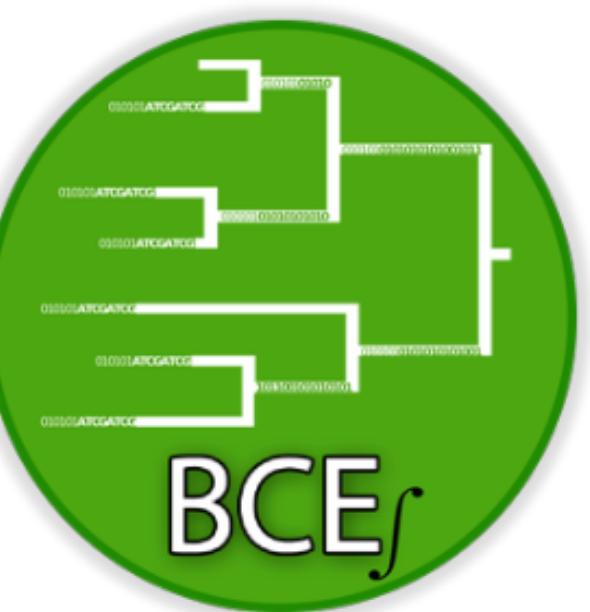




INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE BRAZILIAN SOCIETY

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Research Centre for
Greenhouse Gas Innovation



SpliceScape: A Pipeline for genome-wide splicing event detection.

Beatriz Rodrigues Estevam

Diego M. Riaño-Pachón

University of São Paulo (CENA/USP)

Introduction and objectives

A genome-wide process. Alternative splicing is a central process in gene expression. It is nearly ubiquitous in eukaryotes, affecting over 95% of human genes and similarly high rates in major plant species.

A Narrow Research Focus. Despite its prevalence, the vast majority of splicing research focuses on a very limited set of well-characterized gene isoforms. This narrow scope restricts our understanding of splicing products at the genome-wide scale.

Bias in genome-wide analysis. Moreover, existing large-scale splicing studies are built using heterogeneous computational methods, introducing significant bias, making it difficult to reliably compare splicing data across different studies, species, or conditions.

Possible Solution. An standardized computational pipeline offer a direct solution to this challenge. It could provide a robust framework for performing homogeneous, scalable, and reproducible analyses, paving the way for trustworthy discoveries in comparative splicing analysis.



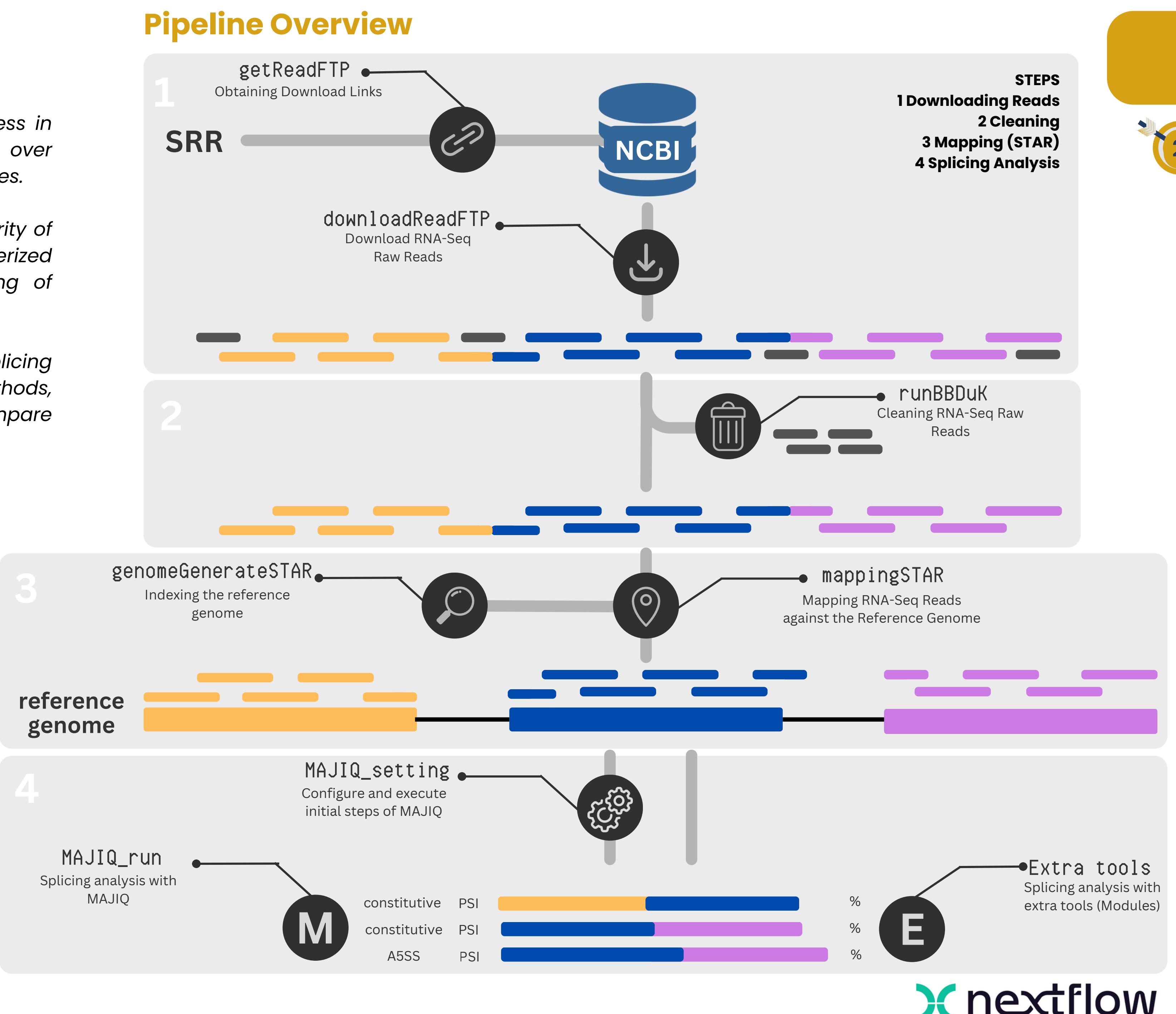
Key Objectives

To develop an automated pipeline for homogeneous large-scale detection of splicing that:

- 1 *is adaptable to computational resources.*
 - 2 *can capture different splice types.*
 - 3 *can capture de novo events.*
 - 4 *can capture conserved splicing-related sequences.*
 - 5 *allows the addition of new splice detection modules*

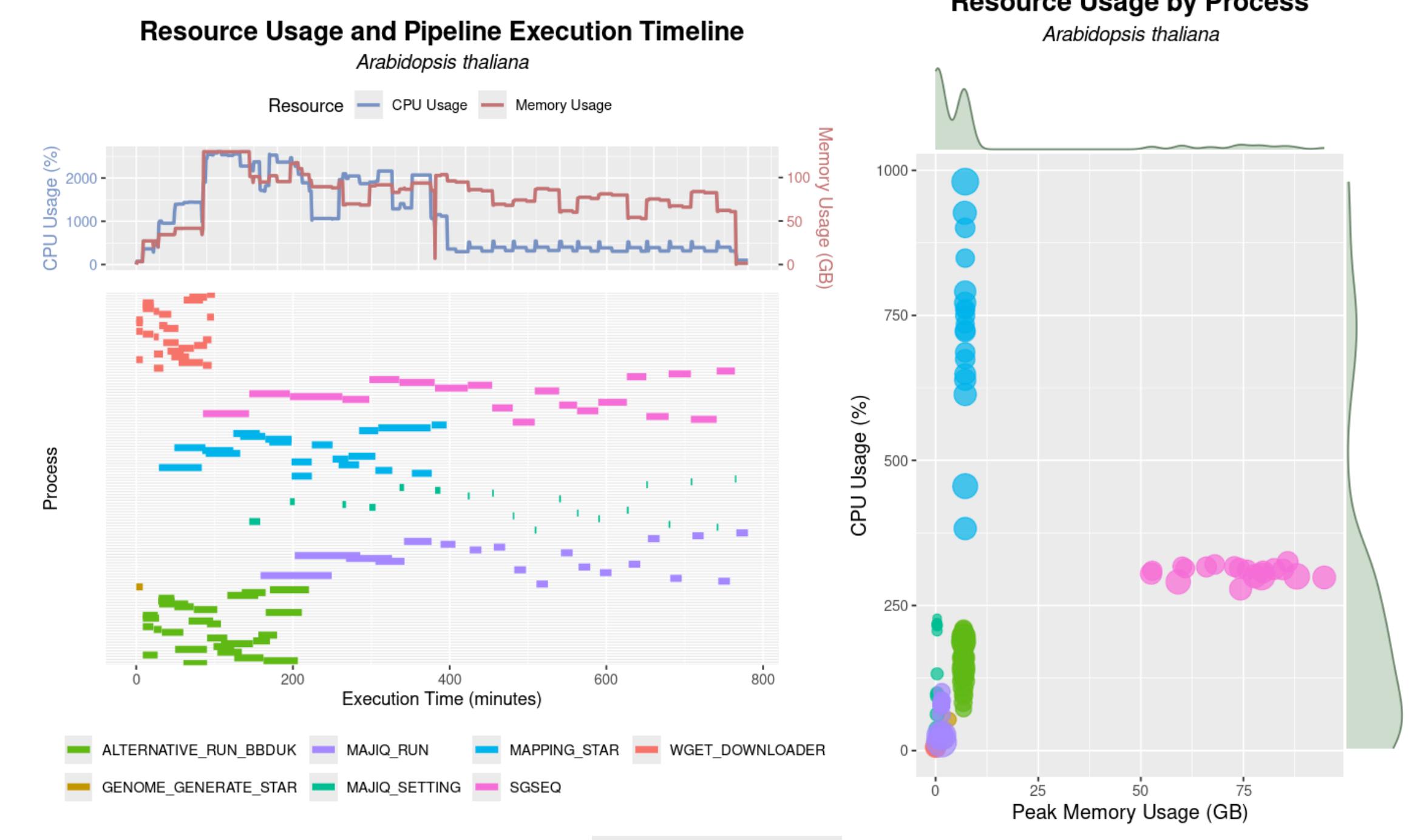
Material and Methods

Testing Data and Tools



Performance Analysis

Is SpliceScape adaptable to computational resources?



Key points

SpliceScape provides a **scalable**, **reproducible**, and **standardized** solution for genome-wide identification of **splicing events from RNA-seq data**. It allows customization based on computational resources and helps standardize splicing landscapes, likely reducing methodological biases.

