

# Transcriptome Analysis of Mycobacterium leprae

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### What is a transcriptome analysis?







Analysis of mRNA transcripts to see the gene expression patterns

Quantifies the entire mRNA transcript to tell us about the cellular activity

RNA-seq used for non coding regions and to identify splice variants

How are the genes expressed?

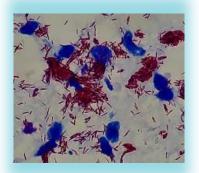
Splice variant = different variant of mRNA from same gene, but spliced in a different way

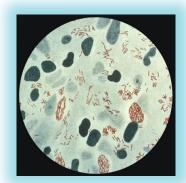
# Introduction

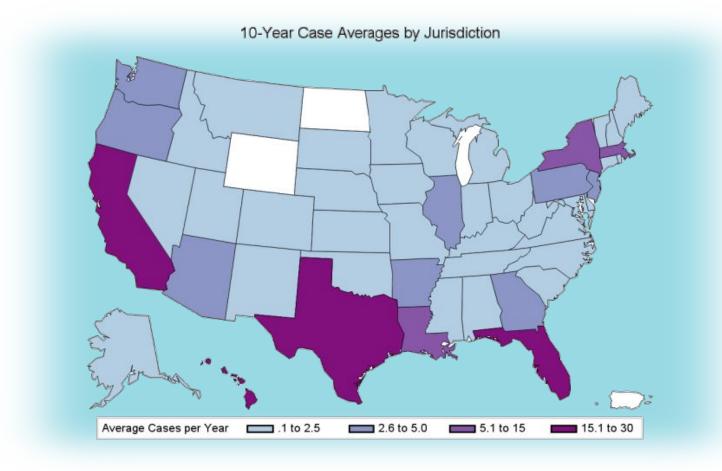
- Acid-fast, rod shaped, gram-positive,
  obligate intracellular bacterial parasite
- Targets peripheral nerves, epithelial mucosa, eyes, and skin
- Can we map the genes, that code for leprosy?
- Start with gff, fna, and fasta and 2 fastq.gz for each sample







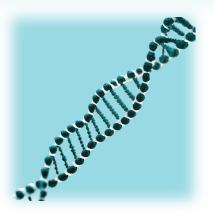




Average number of cases of leprosy per year in US (2004–2013) as reported by US HHS

# Methods

- Create index files
  Creates a structured table of contents
- Fastq to sam to bam
- Raw seq data>seq alignment map>
  compressed binary format
- Samtools sortOrganizes chronologically
- Stringtie assemblies
  RNA seq reads into transcripts



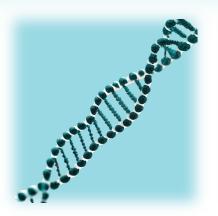






#### Methods Cont...

- Stringtie --merge
  Merge transcripts together in single string
- Cat stringtie\_merged.gff
  Counting the transcripts
- Gffcompare -r mleprae.gff
  Compares annotated to known
- Cat merged.status
  Checking the quality



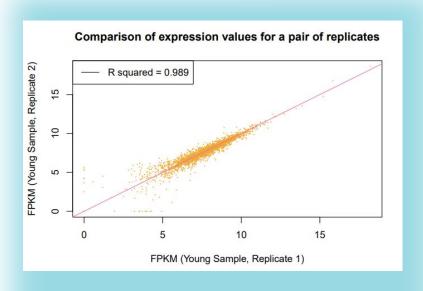




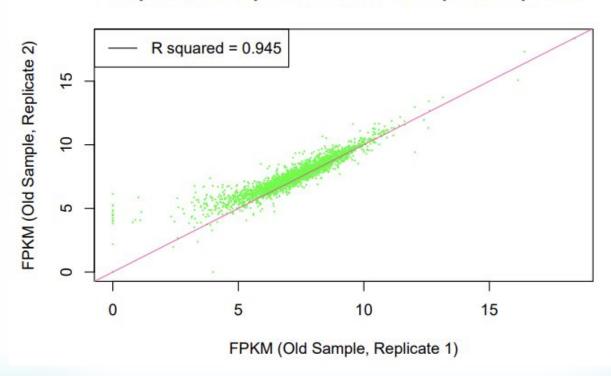


## Results

- R<sup>2</sup> closer to one indicates accuracy
  between predicted and actual expression
- FPKM is Fragment Per Kilobase of transcript per Million mapped reads
- Strong agreement betwee the replicates;
  highly consistent and reliable



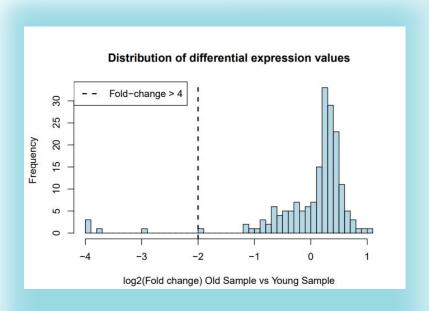
#### Comparison of expression values for a pair of replicates



## Results

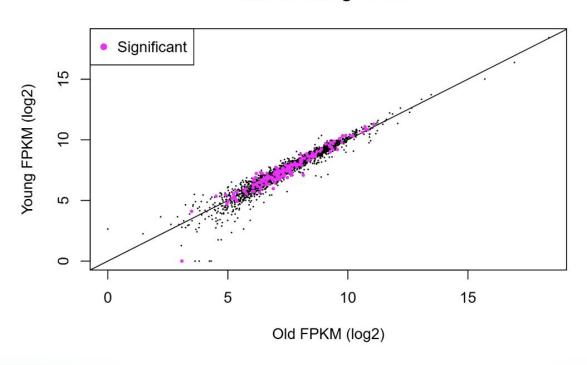
- This depicts the change in expression between two samples
- Pos fold change means inc in expression,
  neg fold change means dec in expression

- Black is not significantly differentially expressed
- Genes above the line are higher expressed in the young, below the line are higher expressed in the old



Few outliers which indicates significant up/downregulation

#### Old vs Young FPKMs



geneName	es transcriptNames	id
	gene-DIJ64_RS18560	1840
	gene-DIJ64_RS21400	1343
	gene-DIJ64_RS04330	887
	gene-DIJ64_RS21230	929
	gene-DIJ64_RS01285	249
	gene-DIJ64_RS01500	289
	gene-DIJ64_RS21165	831
	gene-DIJ64_RS10190	2115
	gene-DIJ64_RS22250	2934
	gene-DIJ64_RS18390	1644
	gene-DIJ64_RS15665	2375
	gene-DIJ64_RS06005	1234
	gene-DIJ64_RS00940	178
	gene-DIJ64_RS07865	1619
	gene-DIJ64_RS21750	1989
	gene-DIJ64_RS02640	534
	gene-DIJ64_RS11485	2385
	gene-DIJ64_RS14390	3001
	gene-DIJ64_RS07750	1597
	gene-DIJ64_RS11330	2352
	gene-DIJ64_RS08195	1689
	gene-DIJ64_RS18345	1612
	gene-DIJ64_RS15070	311
	gene-DIJ64_RS00270	50

#### List of genes in the transcripts

eccCa	secretes virulence factors into environment
coaA	mycolic acid synthesis (general development)
sucB	synthesize peptidoglycan
eccA	part of bacterial secretion pathway
Pgi	sugar metabolism and virulence factor
rpmG	encodes ribosomal protein S16
rpmE	involved in bacterial gene reg and chromatin structure
eccCa	bacterial protein secretion
uvrC	nucleotide excision repair (mut prevention)
Fgd	G nucleotide exchange factor/ structure
kasB	mycolic acid synthesis
ppc	replenishes kreb's cycle
fadD26	binding fatty acids
coaE	aids in CoA production
prcB	encodes parts of the proteasome core
thrC	encodes for threonine (amino acid) synthase
era	encodes GTPase protein for cell cycle
typA	regulates virulence and pathogenicity
regX	two-component sensory transduction protein
mhuD	encodes heme oxygenase enzyme to degrade heme
hisD	encodes for histidine
rfbA	encodes RmIA helpful for polysaccharides production
sucC	encodes beta subunit for succinyl-CoA