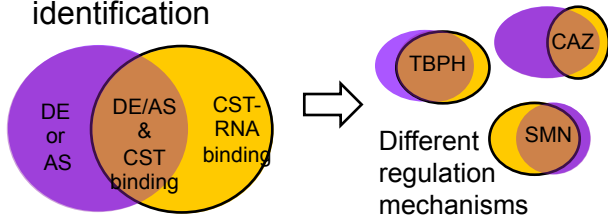
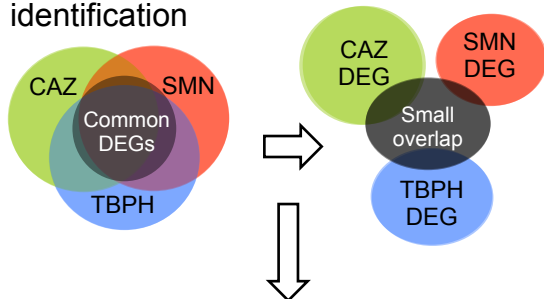


1 RNAseq and RIPseq Bioinformatic analysis → DEG and CST-RNA binding targets

Gene regulation Mechanism identification



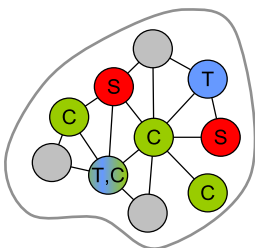
Common DEG target identification



3 CST kd Functional impact evaluation

Functional module alteration is proportional to the number of elements deregulated by each kd

CAZ impact	$\frac{\# \text{ CAZ DEG in Mod 1}}{\text{Total proteins in Mod 1}}$
SMN impact	$\frac{\# \text{ SMN DEG in Mod 1}}{\text{Total proteins in Mod 1}}$
TBPH impact	$\frac{\# \text{ TBPH DEG in Mod 1}}{\text{Total proteins in Mod 1}}$



Select Functional Modules with >20% minimal impact for all CAZ, SMN and TBPH kd

4 Selected Functional Modules exploration:

Network includes all DEGs found on selected modules and highlights common DEGs in inner network

Combination of DEG and RNA binding info might help to decipher CST mechanisms of gene regulation on specific molecular pathways

Different network aesthetics help to evaluate molecular commonalities and relations between CAZ, SMN and TBPH targets

- Housekeeping protein functional roles in neuron context
- DEGs molecular roles in cytoskeleton signaling according to FlyBase gene description

2 Neuron-specific Functional modules characterization

Although DEG overlap is small, CST models share similar pathohistological hallmarks that suggest they regulate functionally related targets

2.1 Neuron-PPI network

2.1.1 RNAseq profile of 15 fly tissues (FlyBase database)
Neuron expressed proteins - above 1stQ in neuron

2.1.2 Fly physical PPI data (APID repository)



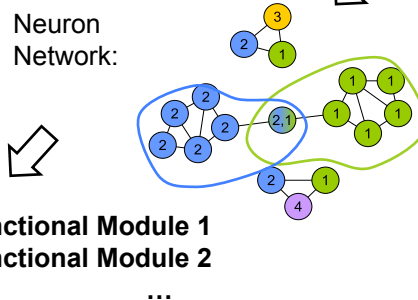
FEA result:

2.2 Neuron Net Functional Enrichment

Critical to identify housekeeping protein tissue-specific roles



2.3 Functional Module: Groups of PPI pairs annotated under the same enriched term



Cytoskeleton signaling regulation Is a hallmark along selected modules

