*Ambrosia* RNAseq manuscript: figures

2022-10-30

|  |
| --- |
| Fig. 1: Principal Component Analysis of gene expression patterns among the three tissues. All three tissues are distinct, with the largest difference between IM and the other two tissues. |

|  |
| --- |
| Fig. 2: Venn Diagram of overlap among (A) all DEGs and (B) the top-50 DEGs per comparison. Especially among top-DEGs, many genes are shared across comparisons. |

|  |
| --- |
| Fig. 3: Heatmap of expression levels of the 61 genes that are among the top-50 DEG in one or more of the three tissue comparisons. In the large majority of these genes, the expression level in DM+S is lowest, that in IM+S is intermediate, and highest in IM. Genes are clustered and ordered by expression pattern similarity, not the strength/significance of DE. The color of each cell represents the log10-transformed expression level for one gene in one sample. |

|  |
| --- |
| Fig. 4: Volcano plots of differential expression patterns in the three tissue comparisons. Non-significant genes are in gray, whereas significant genes (DEGs) have tissue-specific colors. A negative log-fold change indicates that the expression level of the second group (e.g. IM+S in the leftmost panel) is higher than that in the second group (DM+S in the leftmost panel). |

|  |
| --- |
| Fig. 5: Boxplot showing the expression levels of select genes across tissues. NOTE: THESE SPECIFIC GENES ARE MEANT AS AN EXAMPLE, SHOULD REPLACE BY INTERESTING GENES. |

|  |
| --- |
| Fig. 6: Overrepresented GO terms among DEGs with higher expression levels in the second-listed tissue (e.g., higher in IM in the second and third column). Only GO terms with an adjusted p-value below 0.001 are shown. Grey boxes mean that the term was not significantly overrepresented. For colored boxes, the color shows the -log10 of the adjusted p-value, with higher values indicating a lower p-value, and the numbers in the boxes represent the number of DEGs for the focal term. Terms are separated into the three main GO term groups: Biological Process (BP), Cellular Component (CC), and Molecular Function (MF). |