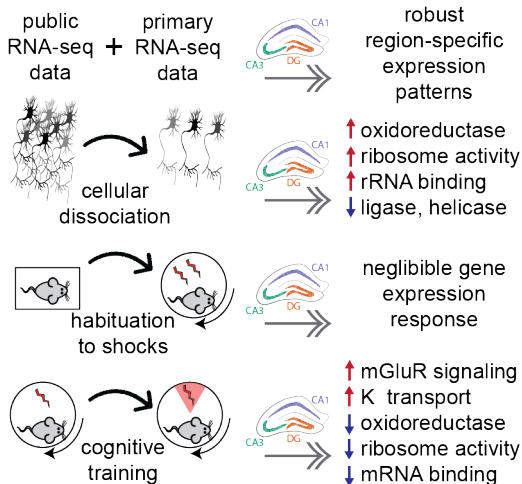


Identifying and calibrating the effects of cellular dissociation for transcriptomics in neuroscience

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Hofmann | Andre Fenton

May 30, 2017

Graphical Abstract



Materials & Methods

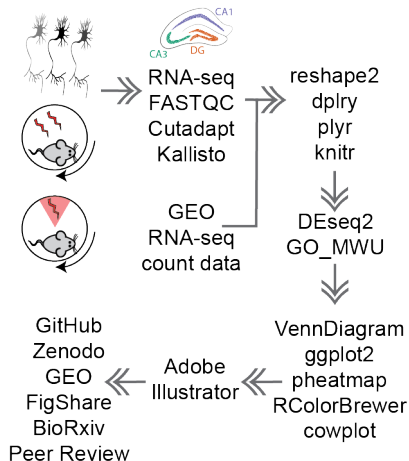


Figure 1

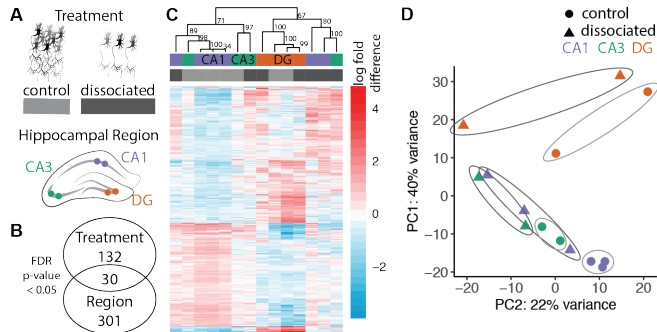


Figure 2

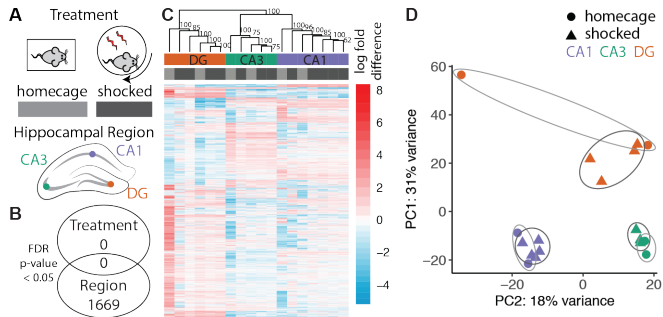


Figure 3

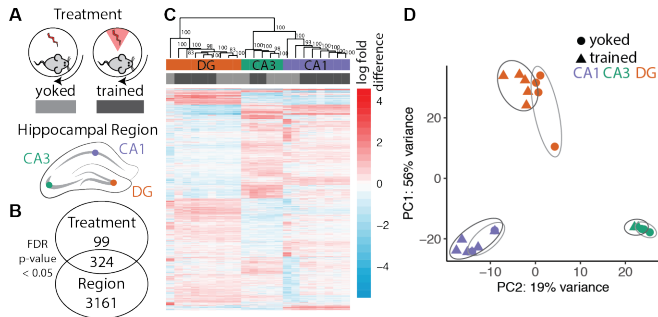
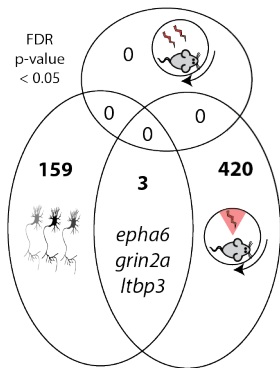


Figure 4

A. Treatment-induced gene expression changes



B. Dissociation-induced molecular functions

74/325 structural molecule
42/88 structural constituent of ribosome
15/55 rRNA binding
8/128 helicase
19/245 ligase, forming carbon–nitrogen bonds
32/433 ligase
12/62 oxidoreductase, acting on NAD(P)H
50/596 oxidoreductase
10/36 oxidoreductase, acting on NAD(P)H, quinone or similar
11/66 hydrogen ion transmembrane transporter

UP

Down

$p < 0.00001$
 $p < 0.0001$
 $p < 0.001$



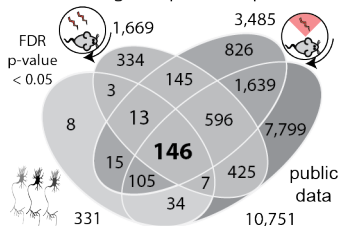
C. Cognitive training -induced molecular functions

180/801 poly(A) RNA binding
20/87 structural constituent of ribosome
10/38 oxidoreductase, acting on NAD(P)H, quinone or similar
11/25 glutamate receptor
128/801 signal transducer
105/678 receptor
13/68 hydrogen ion transmembrane transporter
143/735 transmembrane transporter
80/357 calcium ion binding



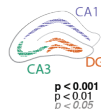
Figure 5

A. Shared region-specific expression



B. Enriched region-specific cellular compartments and molecular functions

17/522 synapse part
 10/210 postsynaptic density
 28/1239 neuron part
 11/237 synaptic membrane
 15/506 synapse
 21/818 integral component of plasma membrane
 6/65 Rho guanyl-nucleotide exchange factor
 7/110 Ras guanyl-nucleotide exchange factor
 4/26 calcium channel regulator
 4/24 proteoglycan binding



Graphical Abstract

