RNA Editing Project

In Silico Analysis Pipeline of RNA Motifs

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Outline

- Background
- Research Question
- Data Description
- Pipeline
- Results
- Next Steps

Background

Many physiological and functional aspects of RNA editing are not well understood

Distinguishing true RNA editing sites is challenging due to:

- Genomic Variation [4]
- Low frequency[2]
- Various types of modifications (site-selective/ hyper-editing) [2]
- Sequencing Artifacts
- PCR Errors

By examining the motifs and providing evidence that discovered RNA edit sites are bona fide ADAR-edited sites, the project aims to quality control the filtering approach of MARINE software

Dataset Description

- 123 samples of wild-type and knockouts linked to Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Databases: REDIportal, dbSNP, Craig Venter HuRef SNPs

Example of MARINE Output:

site_id	barcode	contig	position	ref	alt	strand	count	coverage	conversion	feature_nam	feature_strar	feature_type	feature_con
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr14	95544529	Α	G	+	4	4	A>G	GLRX5	+	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr2	27067657	Α	G	+	1	1	A>G	AGBL5	+	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr17	1783116	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	SMYD4	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr7	12233526	Α	G	+	1	1	A>G	TMEM106B	+	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr1	37493849	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	MEAF6	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr4	82893670	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	THAP9-AS1	-	IncRNA	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr4	82893670	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	SEC31A	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC.	AACCGCGC	chr1	230869142	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	C1orf198	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr1	8012028	T	С	+	1	2	T>C	ERRFI1	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC.	AACCGCGC	chr2	112756248	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	CKAP2L	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr12	10847109	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	PRR4	-	protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC.	AACCGCGC	chr12	10847109	T	С	+	1	1	T>C	PRH1		protein_codi	A>G
AACCGCGC	AACCGCGC	chr1	92837557	Α	G	+	6	11	A>G	RPL5	+	protein_codi	A>G

Pipeline

get_stream.py

class FileLoader(sample.tsv, fasta.fa)

class SequenceMatcher(contig, position, feature_strand, num_neighbor)

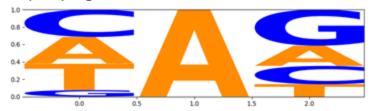
class NucleotideCounter(expanded_stream):

generate_logo.py folder_path -file 1.csv -file 2.csv -file 3.csv class FileLoader(folder_path, output_path) class FigureGenerator(normalized_df, output_path, title)

file.csv

ΑТ	C T	G₹	ΤT
287045	260170	238542	181899
967656	0	0	0
247839	175978	391569	152270

example.png



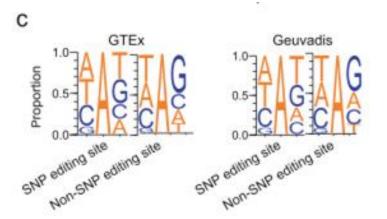
References

RESEARCH Open Access

Human A-to-I RNA editing SNP loci are enriched in GWAS signals for autoimmune diseases and under balancing selection



The nucleotides neighboring both the non-SNP and SNP editing sites show a pattern consistent with known ADAR preference. The motif is characterized by the underrepresentation of G upstream to the editing site.



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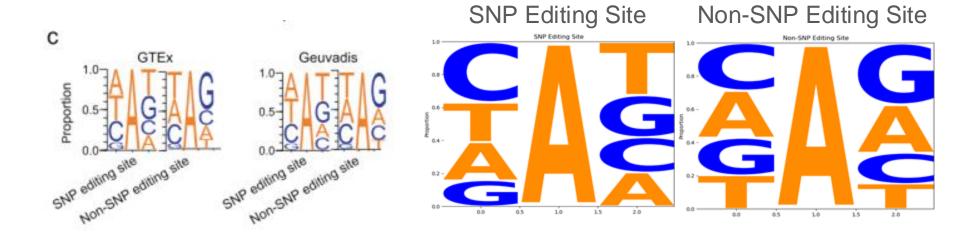


Rewriting the transcriptome: adenosine-toinosine RNA editing by ADARs

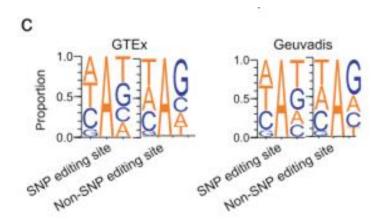
Carl R. Walkley^{1,2*} and Jin Billy Li^{3*}

ADAR has a preferred sequence motif neighboring the targeted adenosine, in particular the 5' and 3' nearest neighboring positions to the editing site, with the depletion and enrichment of G upstream and downstream of the editing site, respectively [50, 112, 113].

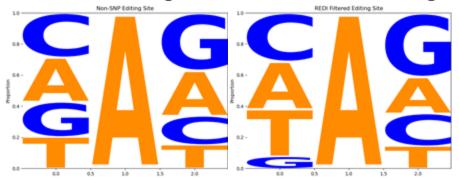
Results

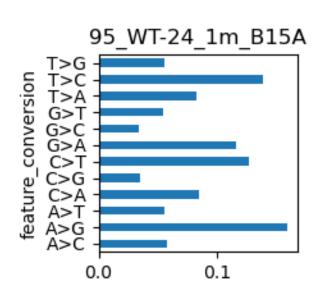


Results

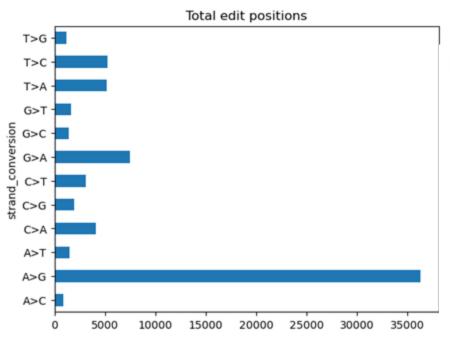


Non-SNP Editing Site REDI Filtered Editing Site





Results



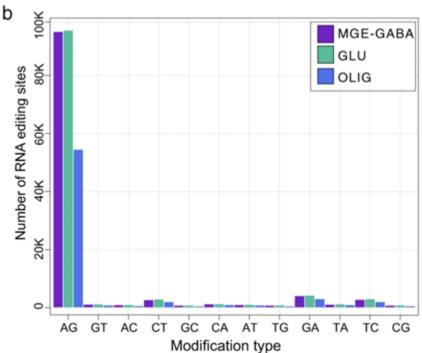
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Cellular and genetic drivers of RNA editing variation in the human brain

Winston H. Cuddleston, Junhao Li, Xuanjia Fan, Alexey Kozenkov, Matthew Lalli, Shahrukh Khalique, Stella Dracheva, Fran A. Mukamel & Michael S. Breen [™]

Nature Communications 13, Article number: 2997 (2022) | Cite this article

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Next Steps

- Regenerate the figures with a new filtering algorithm
- Confirm that the novel sites have similar motifs and are in line with the context of REDIportal data
- Continue to optimize the script for ease of use and efficiency