

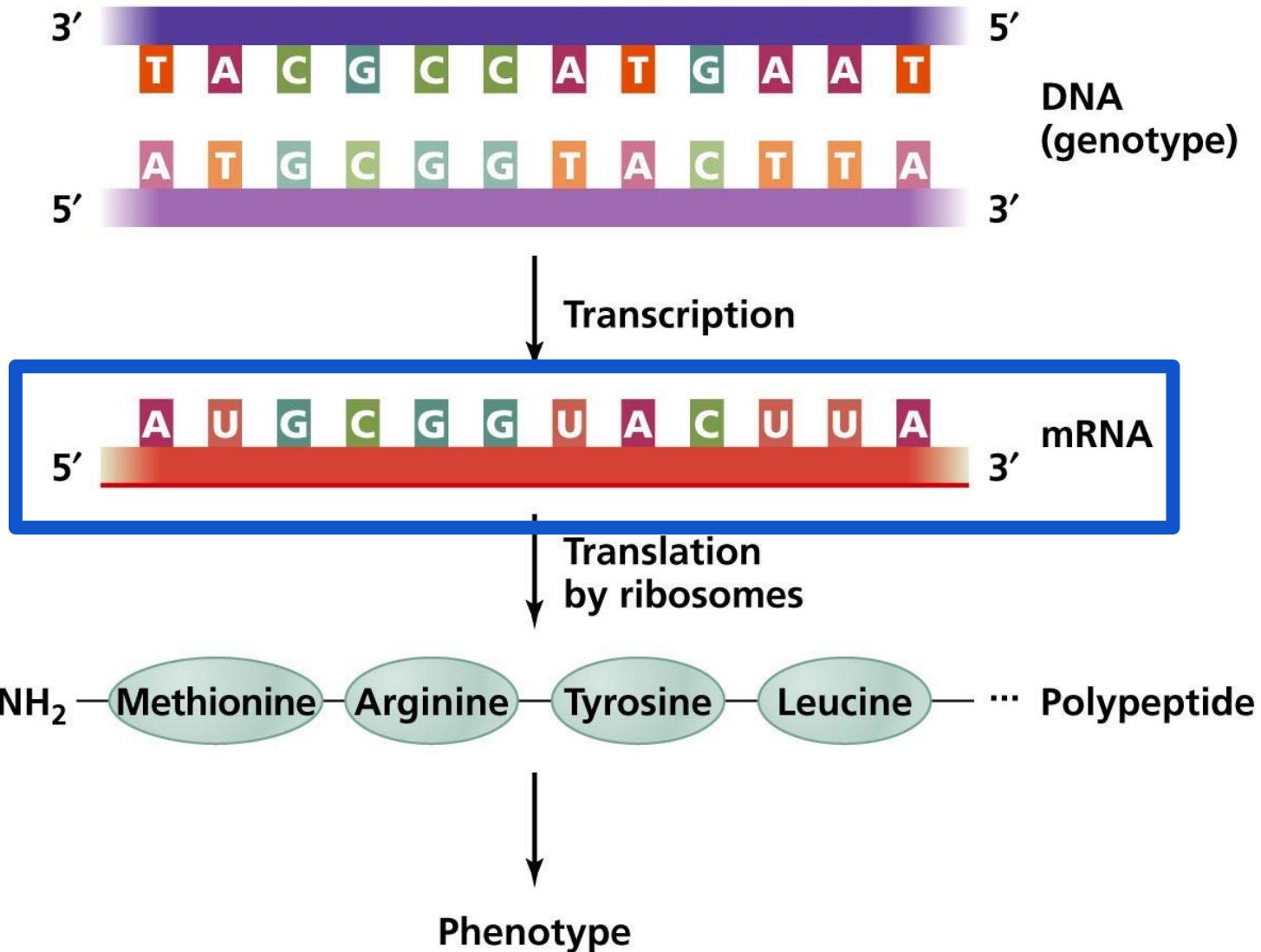
Kerry Zimdars & Ellen Siefkes

RNA-Seq: a revolutionary tool for transcriptomics

Zhong Wang, Mark Gerstein, and Michael
Snyder

What is the Central Dogma?

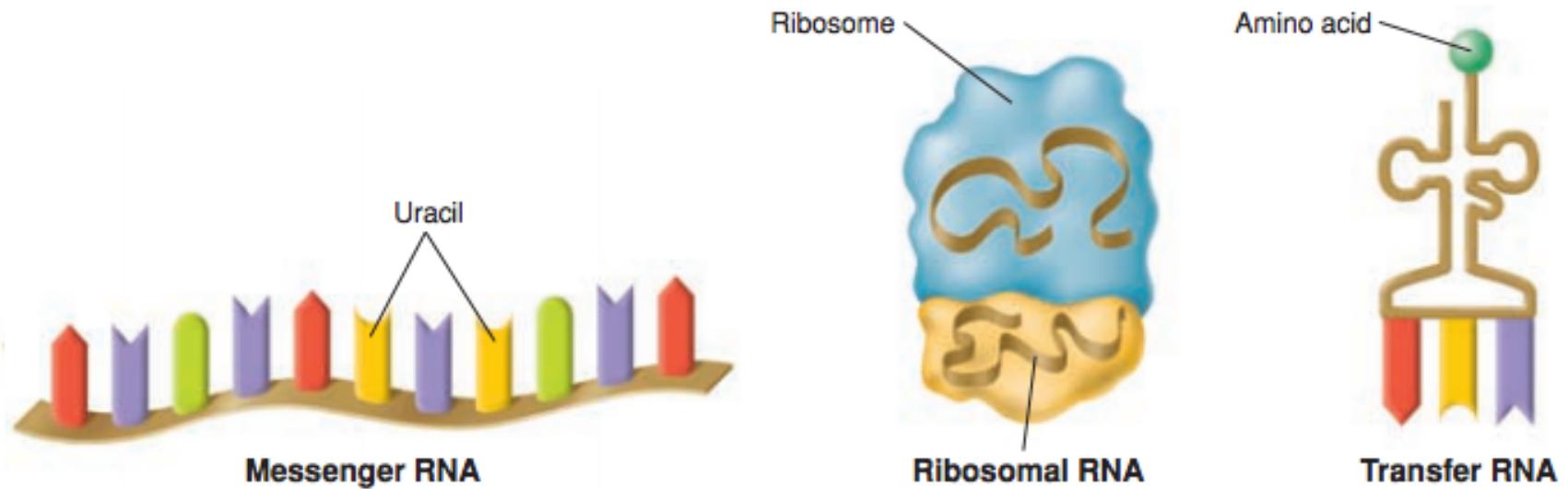
What is the Central Dogma?



What is a Transcriptome?

What is a Transcriptome?

The complete set of transcripts (RNA molecules) in a cell, and their quantity, for a specific developmental stage or physiological condition.



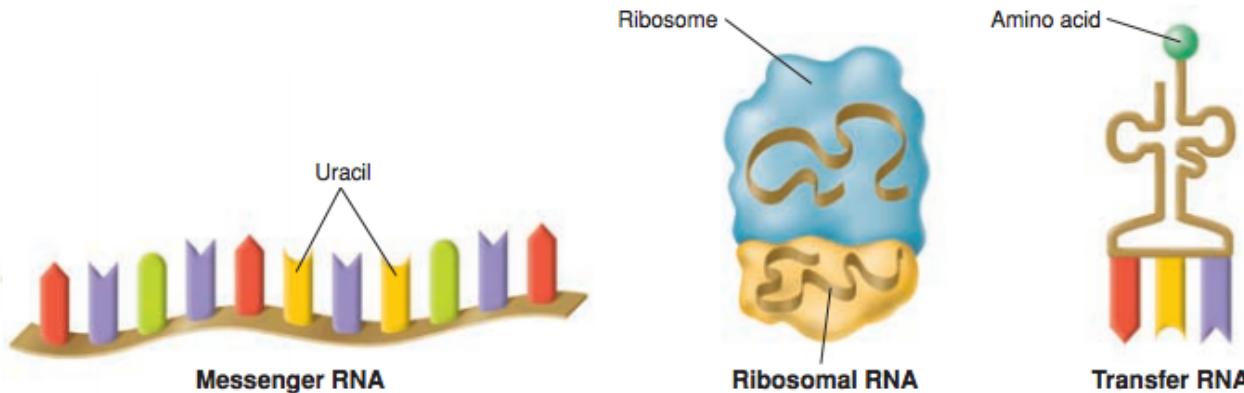
Types of RNA The three main types of RNA are messenger RNA, ribosomal RNA, and transfer RNA. Ribosomal RNA is combined with proteins to form ribosomes.

Why is understanding the transcriptome important?

1. interpret functional elements of genome

2. ?

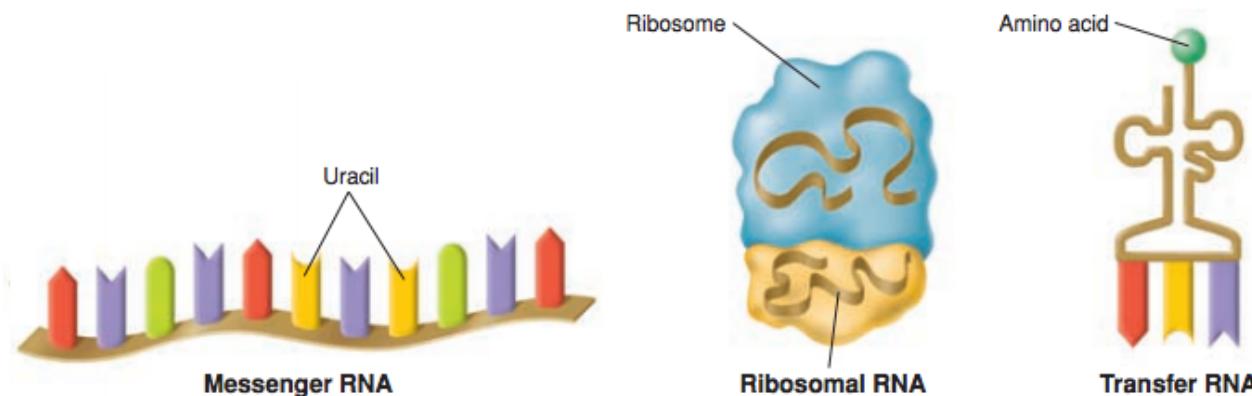
3. ?



Types of RNA The three main types of RNA are messenger RNA, ribosomal RNA, and transfer RNA. Ribosomal RNA is combined with proteins to form ribosomes.

Why is understanding the transcriptome important?

1. interpret functional elements of genome
2. reveal molecular constituents of cells and tissues
3. understand development and disease

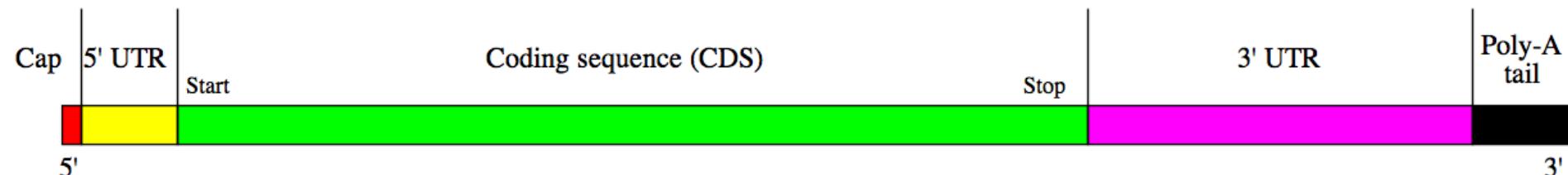


Types of RNA The three main types of RNA are messenger RNA, ribosomal RNA, and transfer RNA. Ribosomal RNA is combined with proteins to form ribosomes.

What are the key aims of transcriptomics?

What are the key aims of transcriptomics?

1. To catalogue **all** transcripts
2. To determine the transcriptional **structure** of genes*
3. To quantify the **changing** expression levels of each transcript



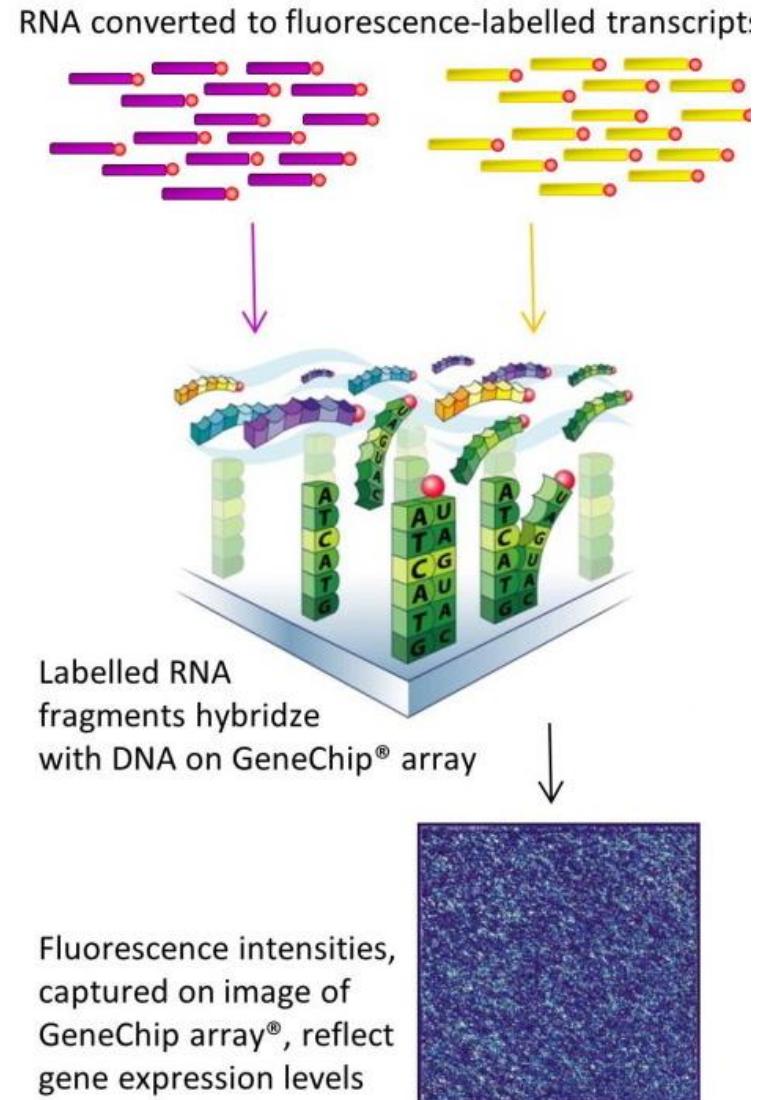
How do we study the transcriptome?

(Hint: 2 approaches)

How do we study the transcriptome?

1. Hybridization-based approaches

-Genomic tiling microarrays



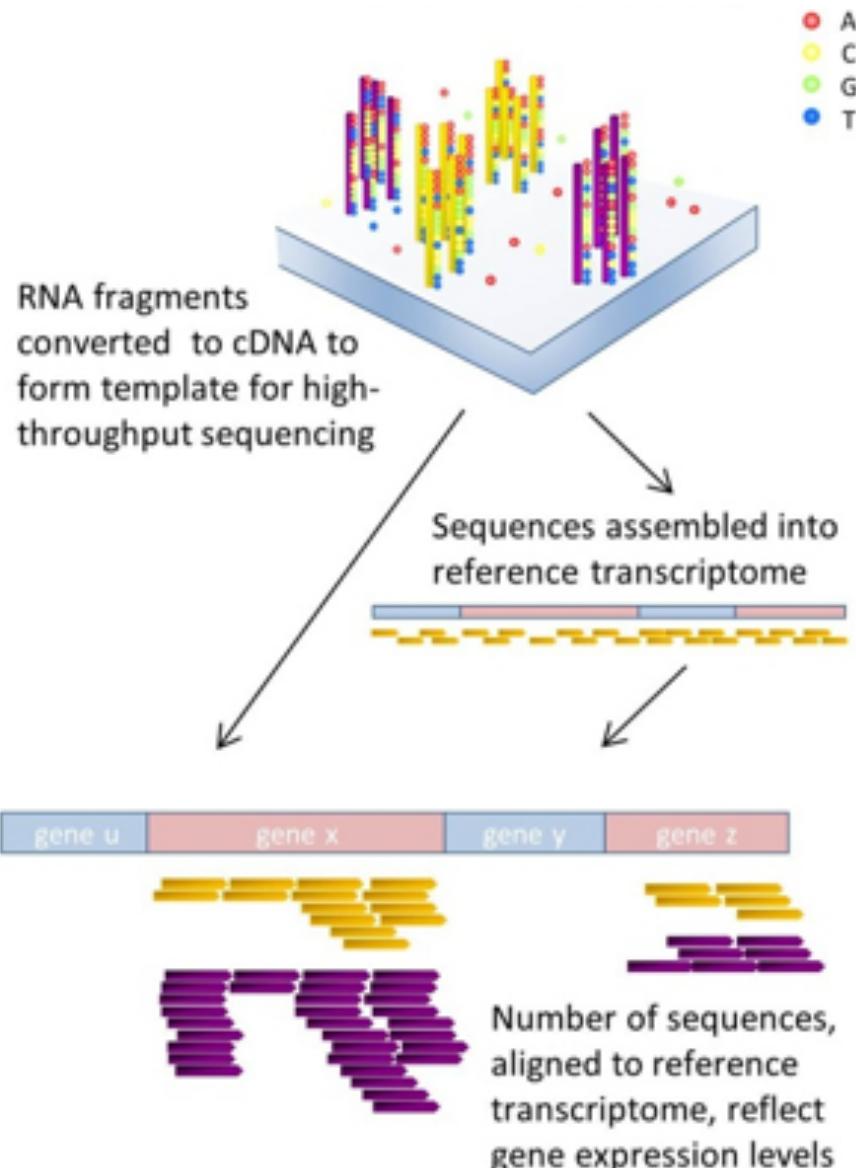
How do we study the transcriptome?

2. Sequence-based approaches

-Sanger sequencing

-Tag-based methods (SAGE, CAGE, MPSS)

-RNA-Seq



Hybridization-based Approaches

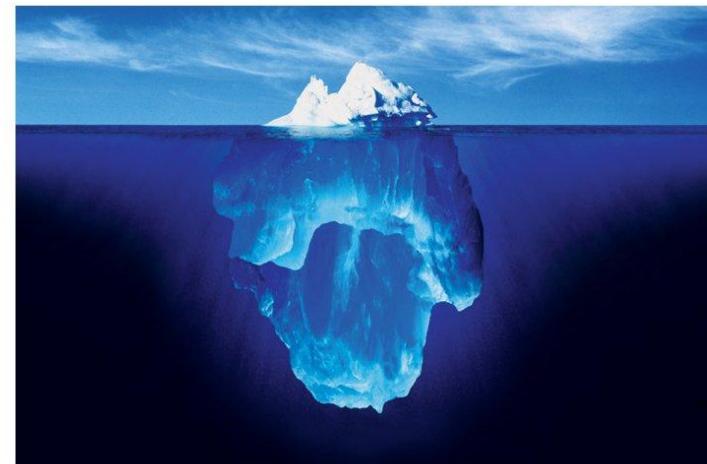
Positives:

- high throughput
- inexpensive*



Negatives:

- relies on current knowledge
- high background levels*
- limited dynamic range
- hard to compare across experiments



Sequence-based Approaches

Positives:

- high throughput
- precise gene expression levels

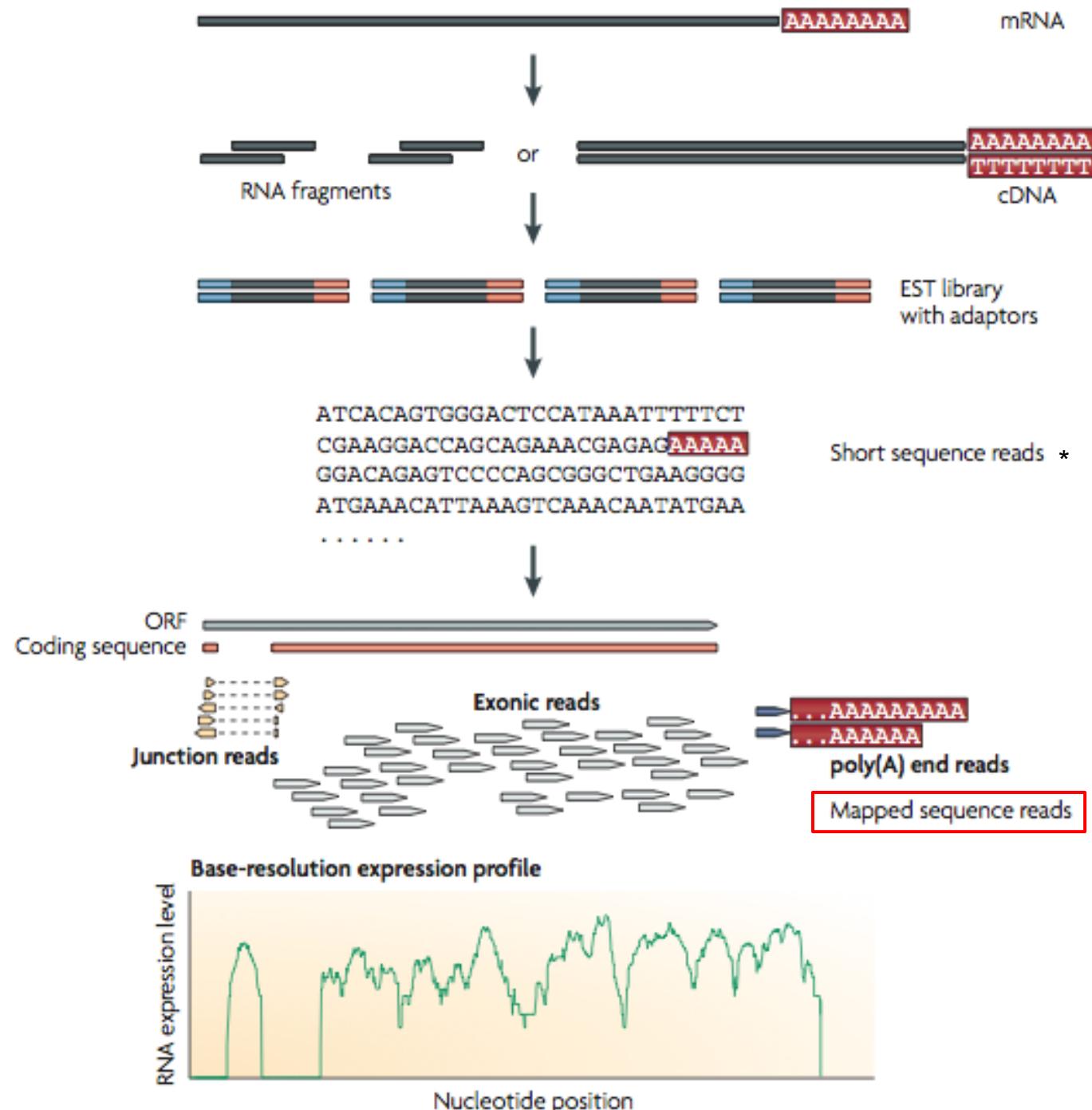


Negatives:

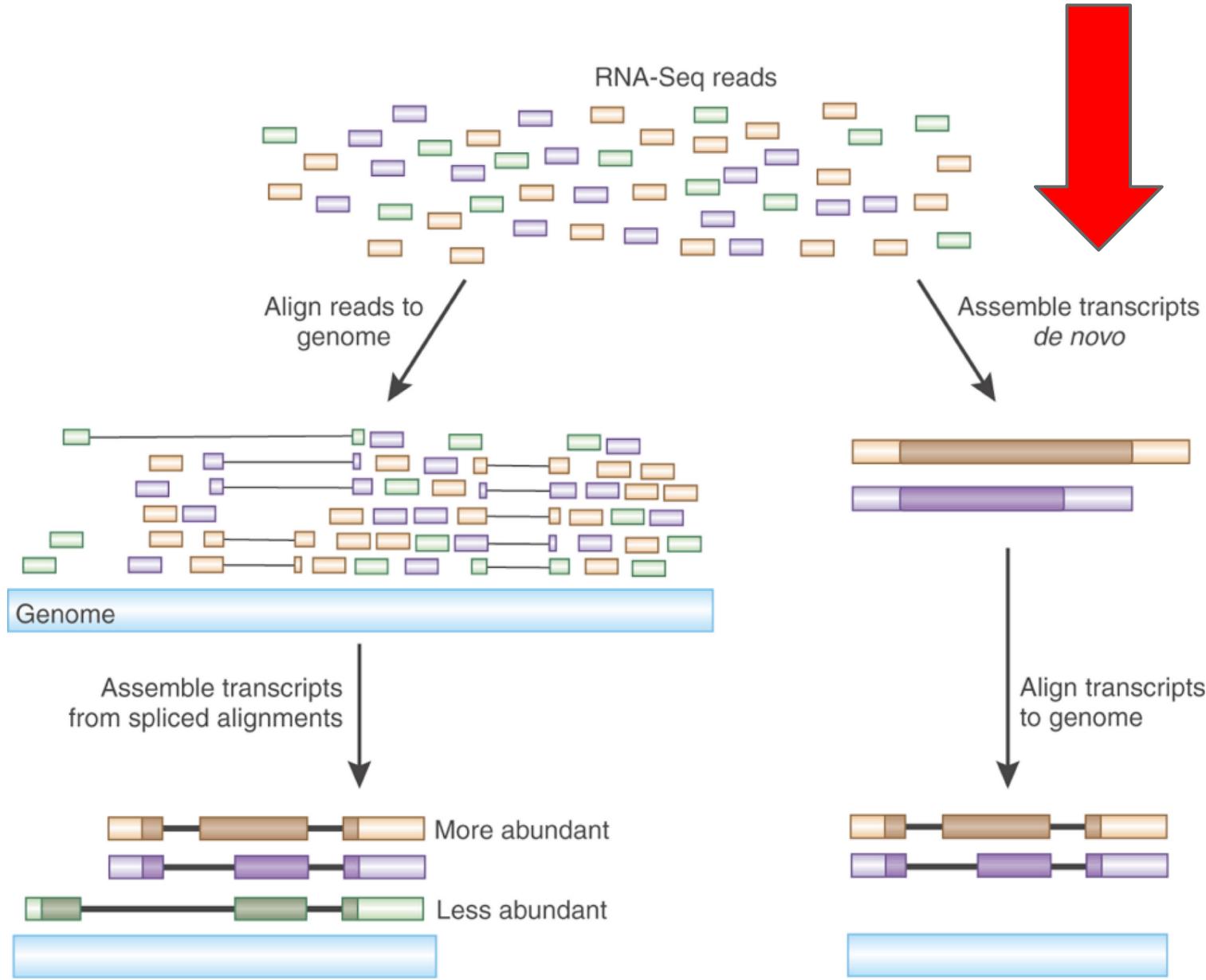
- expensive
- short tags are hard to map*
- only partial analysis



RNA-Seq

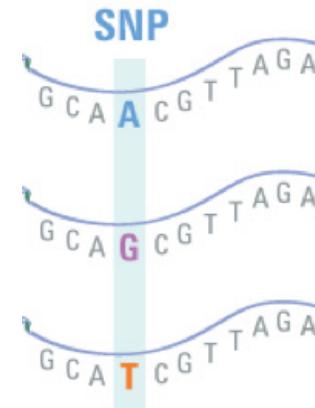


RNA-Seq



What are the key advantages of RNA-Seq?

1. Not limited to existing genomic sequences



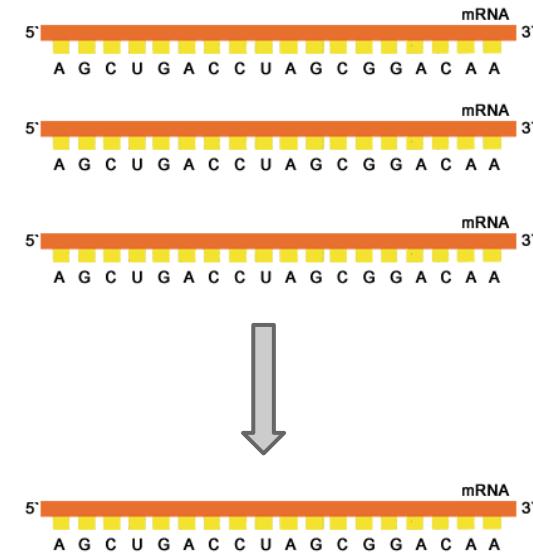
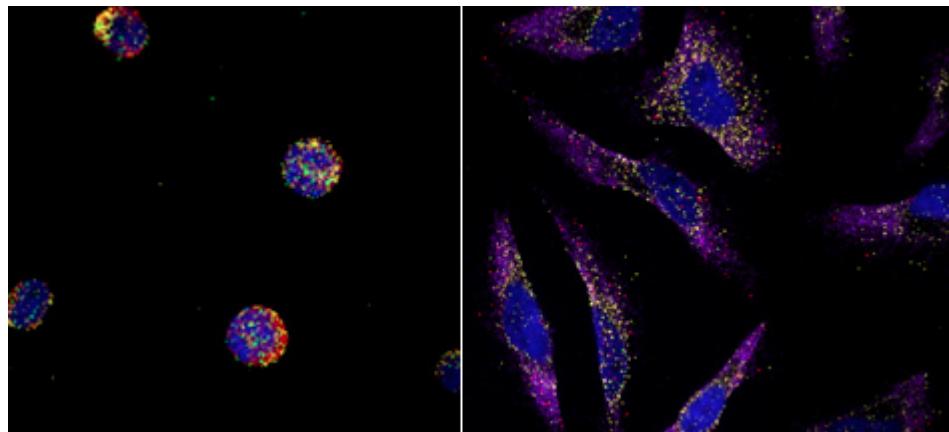
ButterflyL <http://butterflywebsite.com/gallery/maier20.htm>

GG: <http://themedicalbiochemistrypage.org/images/spliceconsensus.jpg>

SNP: http://www.broadinstitute.org/files/news/stories/full/SNP_260x260.jpg

Key Advantages

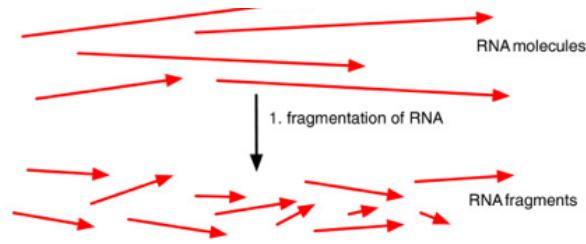
2. Low/No background signal



What are challenges of RNA-Seq?

What are challenges of RNA-Seq?

1. Library construction



2. Bioinformatic challenges



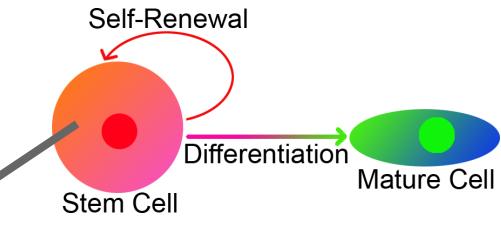
3. Coverage vs. Cost



library: <http://genomebiology.com/content/figures/gb-2011-12-3-r22-1.jpg>
bioinfo: http://www.uptimeus.com/pictures/Services/ist2_4610923-binary-code.jpg
money: <http://www.onravens.net/ravendaily/files/2013/10/money-03.jpg>

So why bother with it?

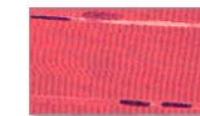
It provides an unprecedented global view of the transcriptome!



Connective tissue



Epithelial tissue



Muscle tissue

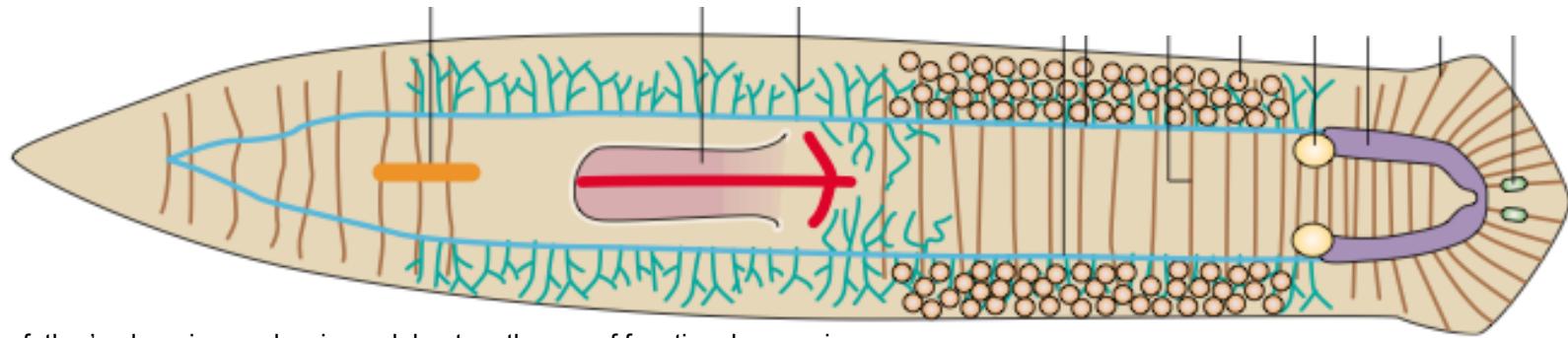


Nervous tissue



A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and mammals

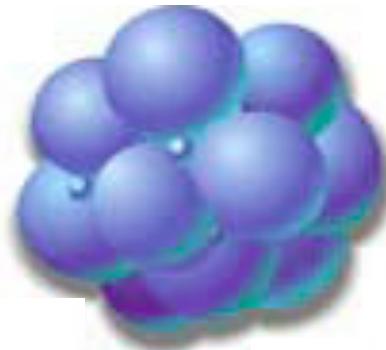
Labbe, Irimia, Currie Lin, Zhu, Brown, Ross, Voisin,
Bader, Blencowe & Pearson



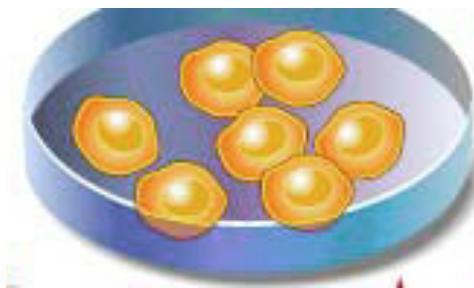
Not your father's planarian: a classic model enters the era of functional genomics

What is a stem cell?

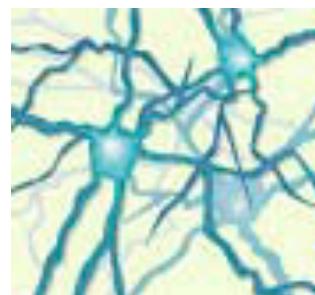
ADULT STEM CELLS



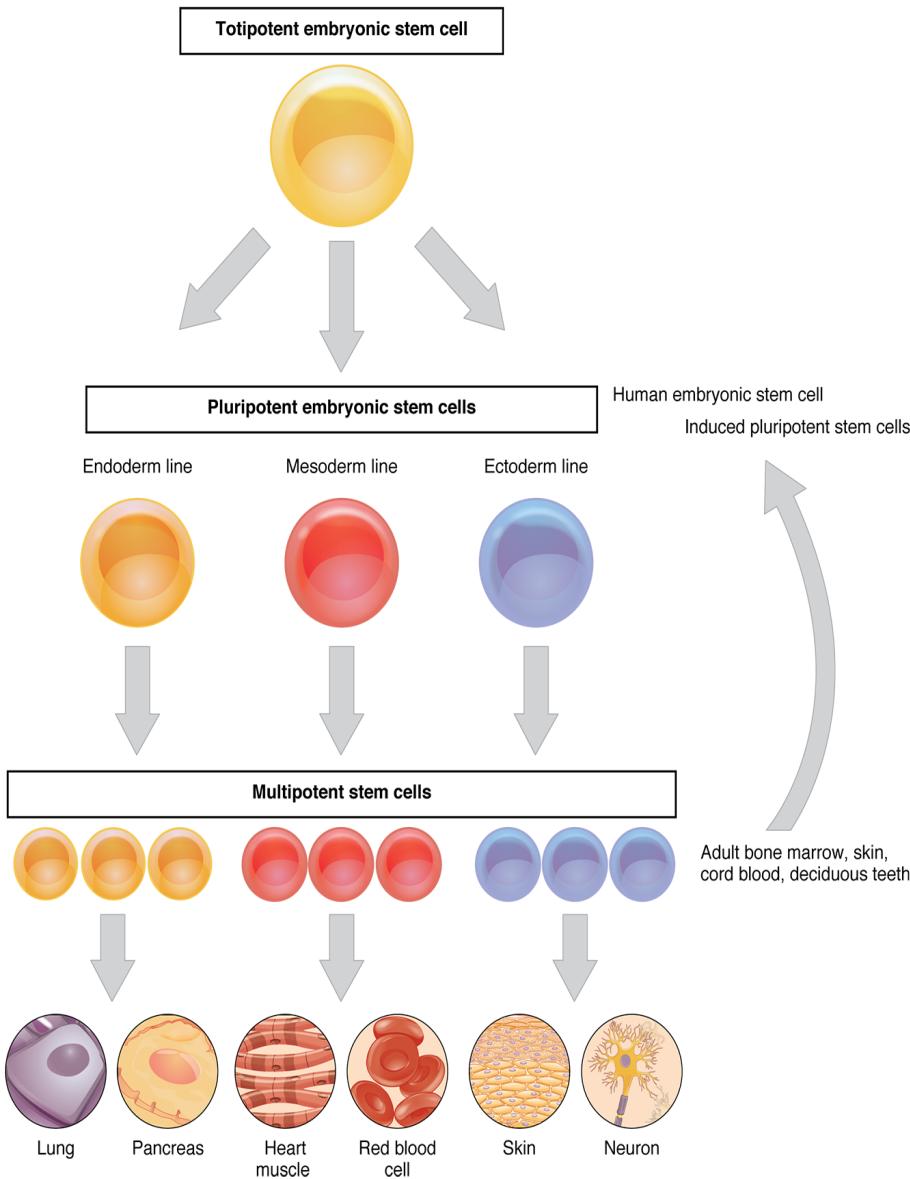
STEM CELL PROGENY



DIFFERENTIATED CELLS



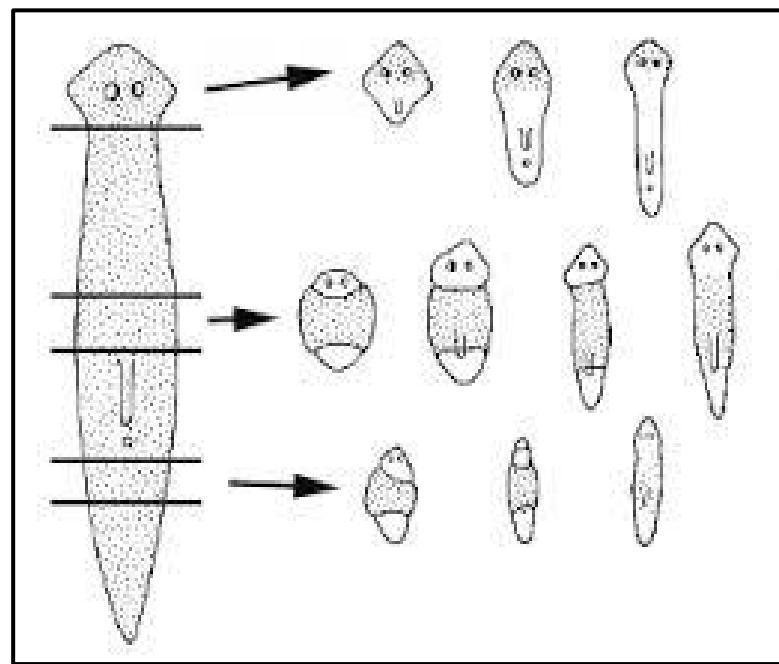
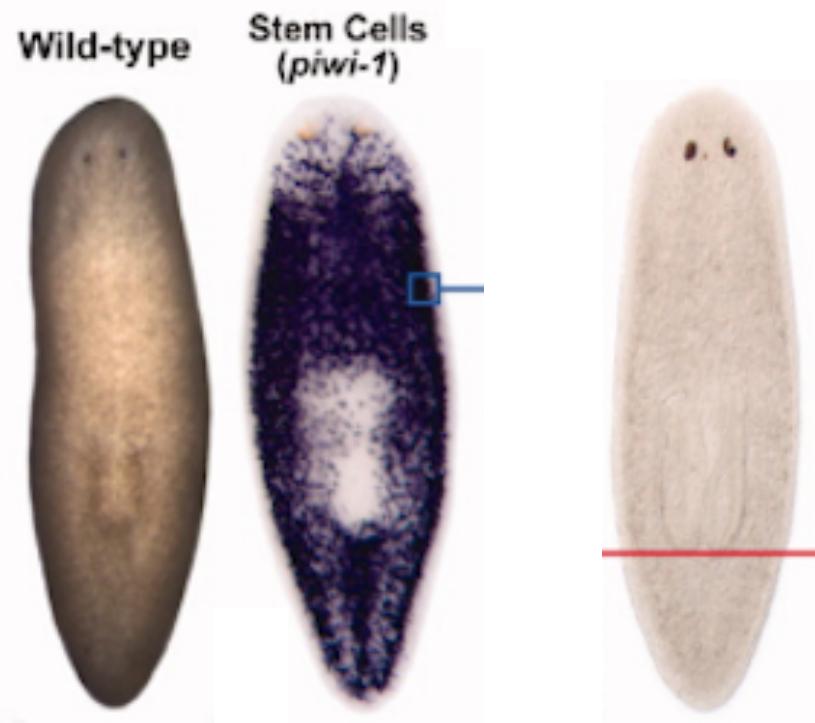
Totipotency and Pluripotency



Totipotency: cells that can form all cell types in an organism, including extraembryonic

Pluripotency: cells that give rise to all cell types that make up a body

Planaria have stem cells & regeneration abilities



Schmedtea mediterranea- grow and shrink

A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and mammals

Planaria as a model organism

<http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive/planarian-regeneration-and-stem-cells>

How do we sort stem cells from planaria?

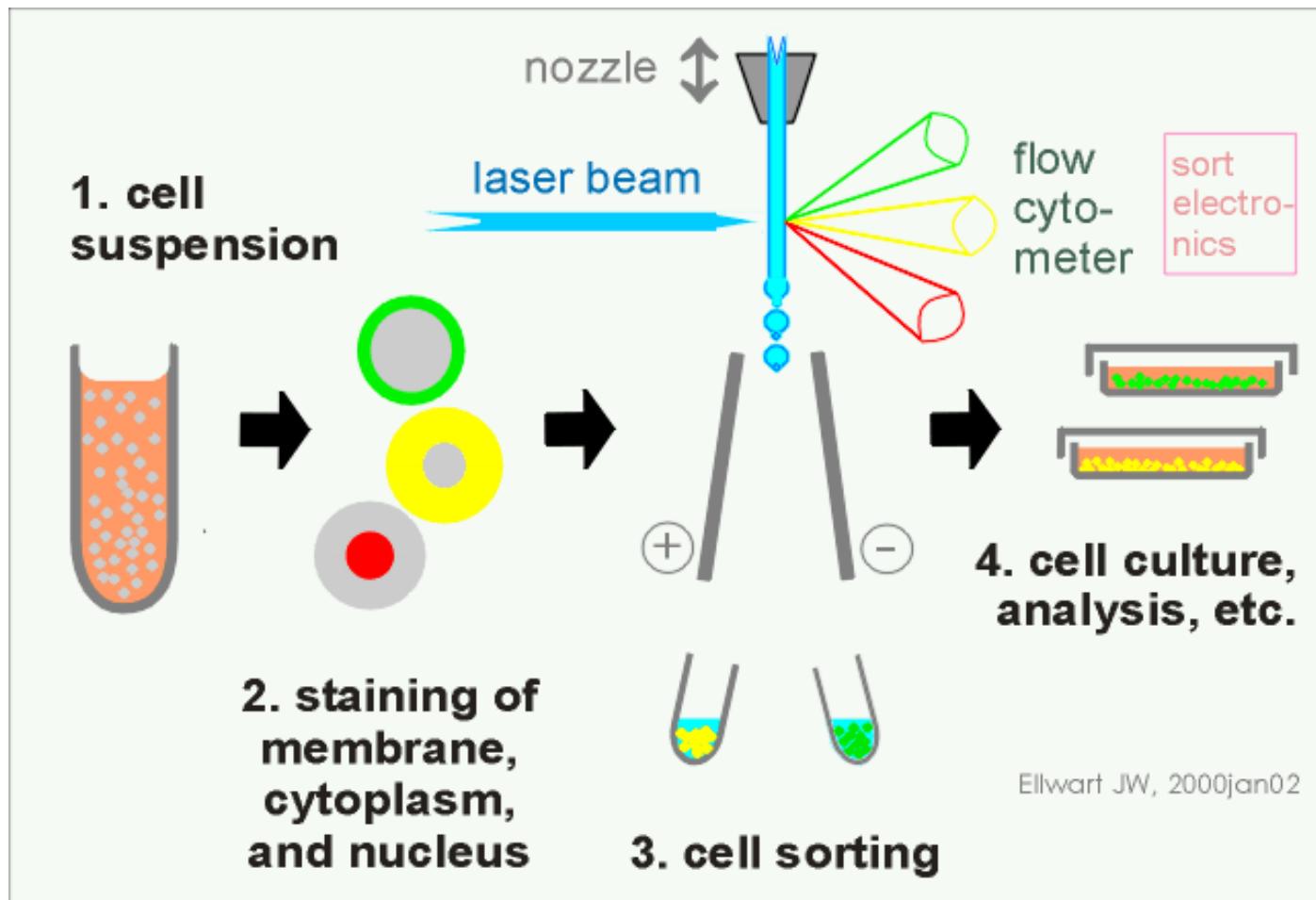
How do we sort stem cells from planaria?

FACS

Fast

Objective

Quantitative

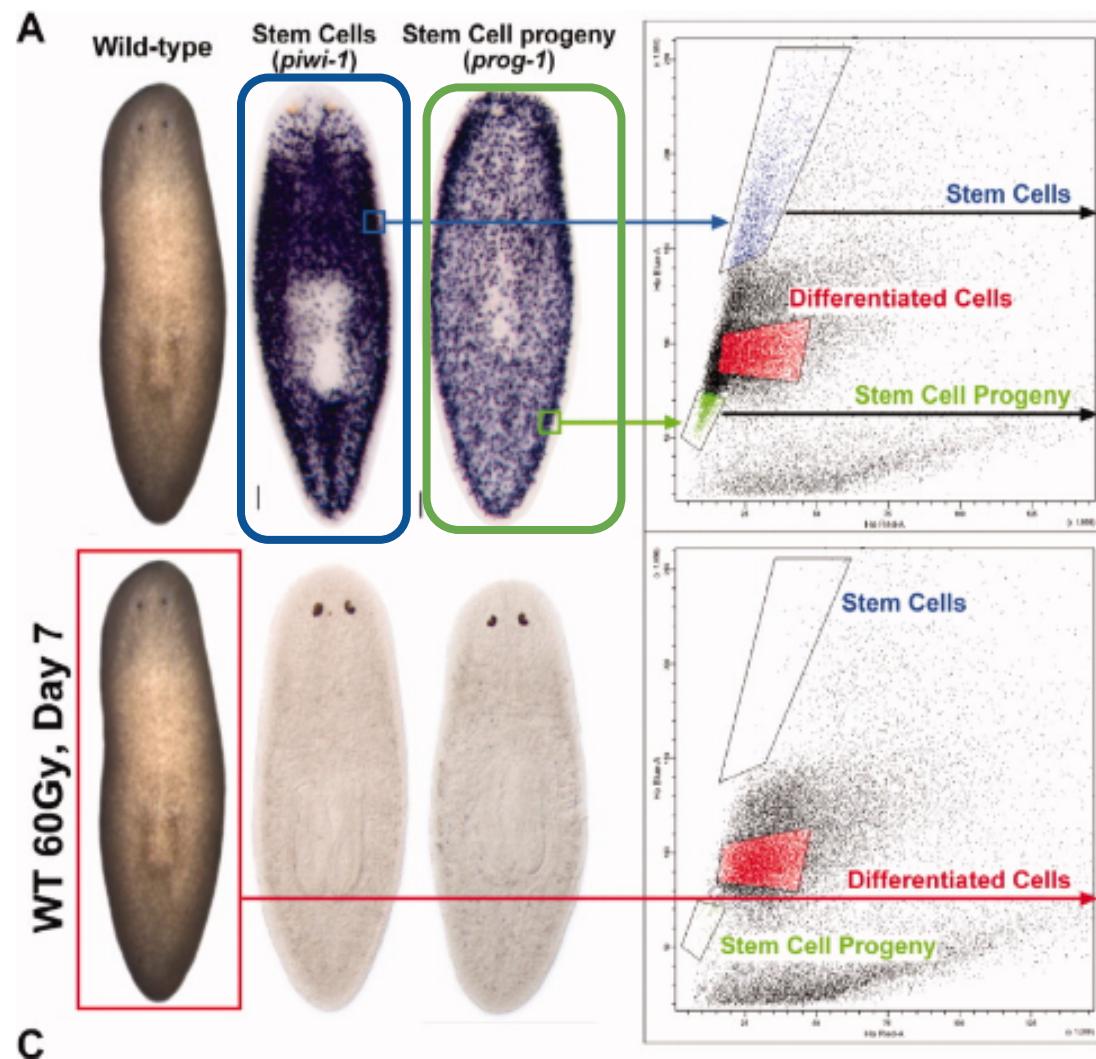


Fluorescence-activated cell sorter

Using FACS in Planaria

piwi-1 stem cell marker

prog-1 stem cell progeny marker



A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and mammals

Why was ontology used in this paper?

Planarian gene ontology



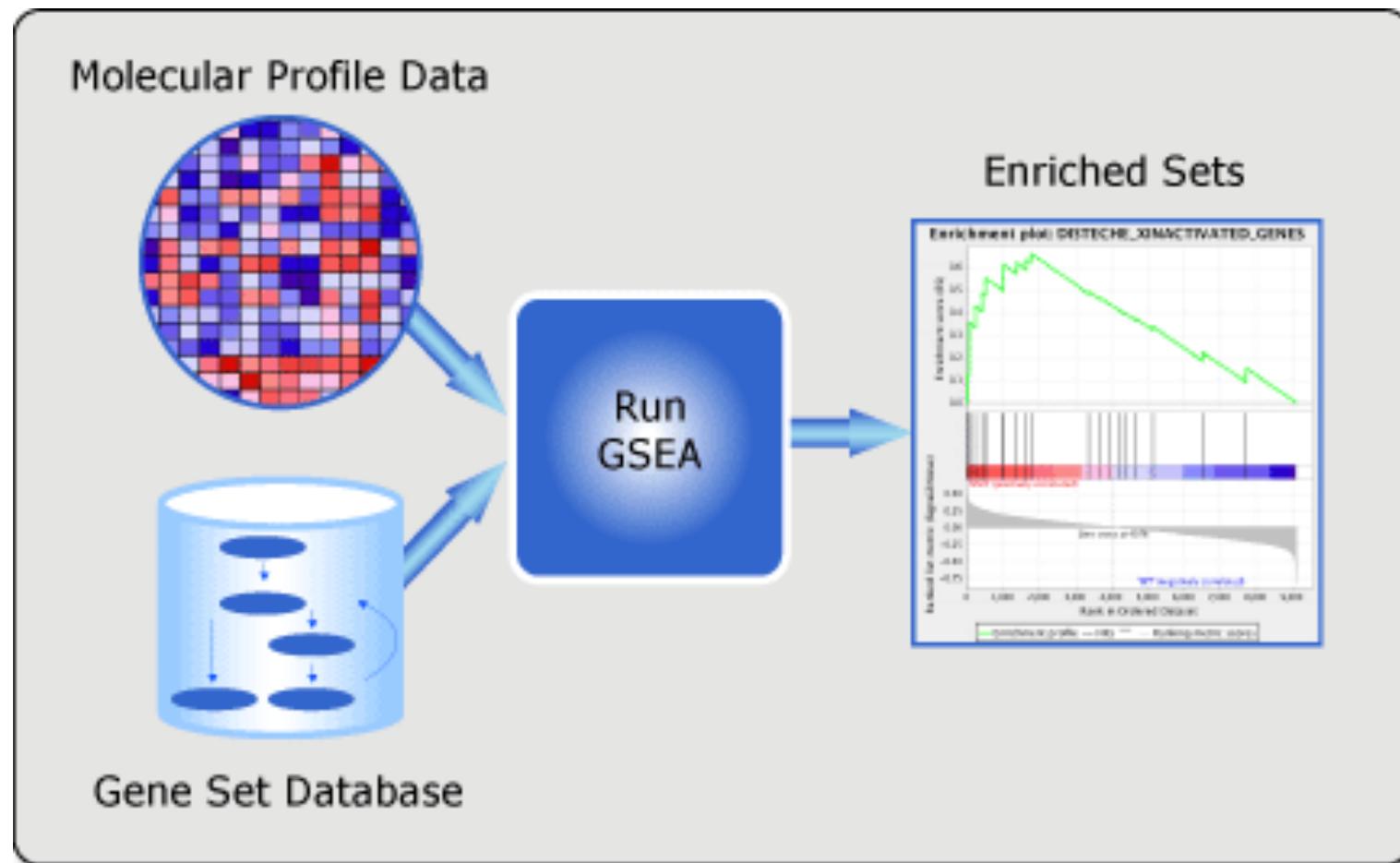
Screenshot of the MGD (Mouse Genome Database) homepage. It includes a logo with a mouse icon, a 'Job Openings' button, and a navigation bar with links for Home, Genes, Phenotypes, Human Disease, Expression, Recombinases, and Function.



4,432 planarian transcripts were assigned as 1:1:1 orthologs

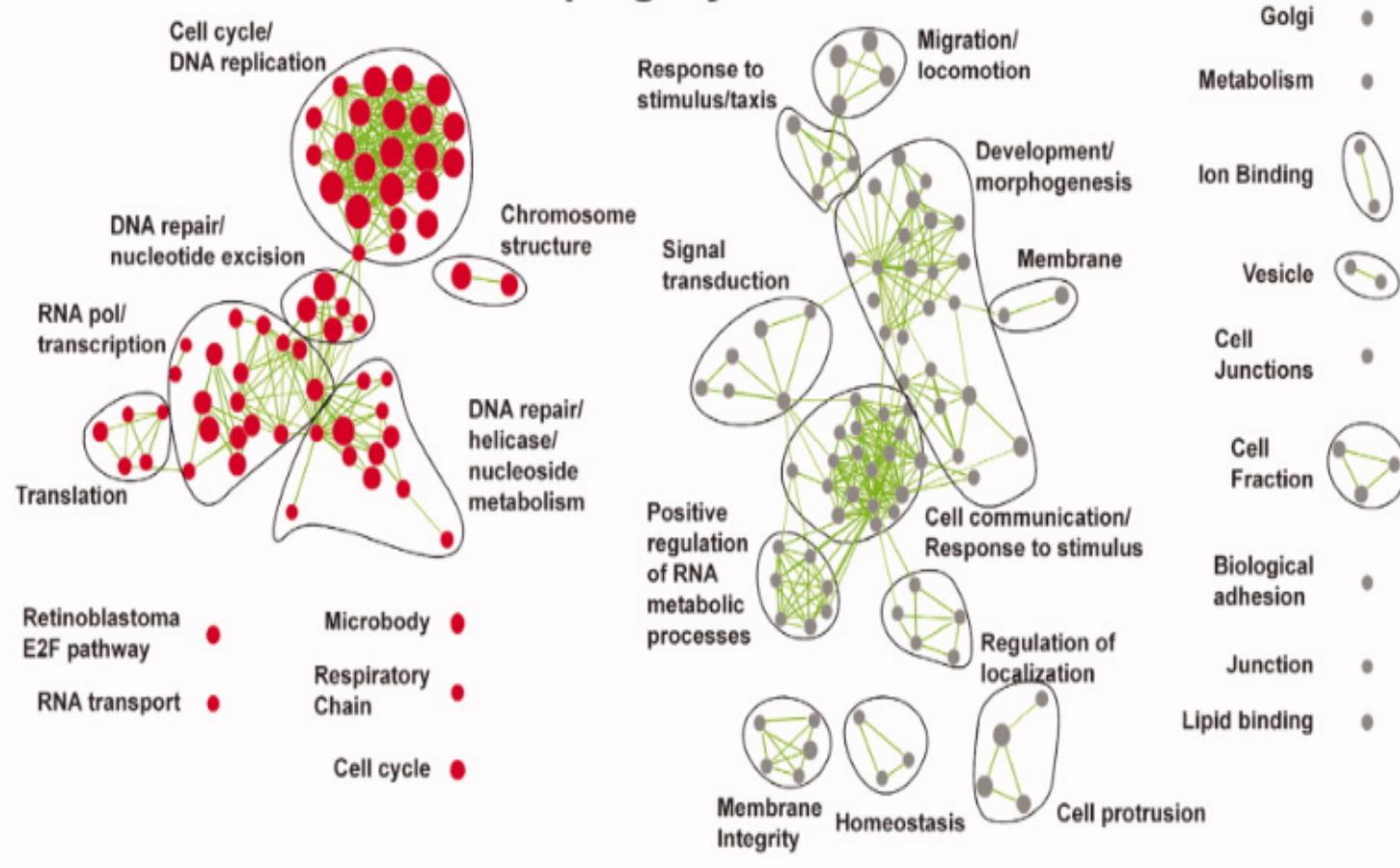
<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi> <http://www.informatics.jax.org/function.shtml> <http://www.geneontology.org/>

Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA)



Are cell pathways similar between stem cells & stem cell progeny in planaria?

A: Stem cells vs. stem cell progeny



mammals

Stem cell:

-Retinoblastoma pathway

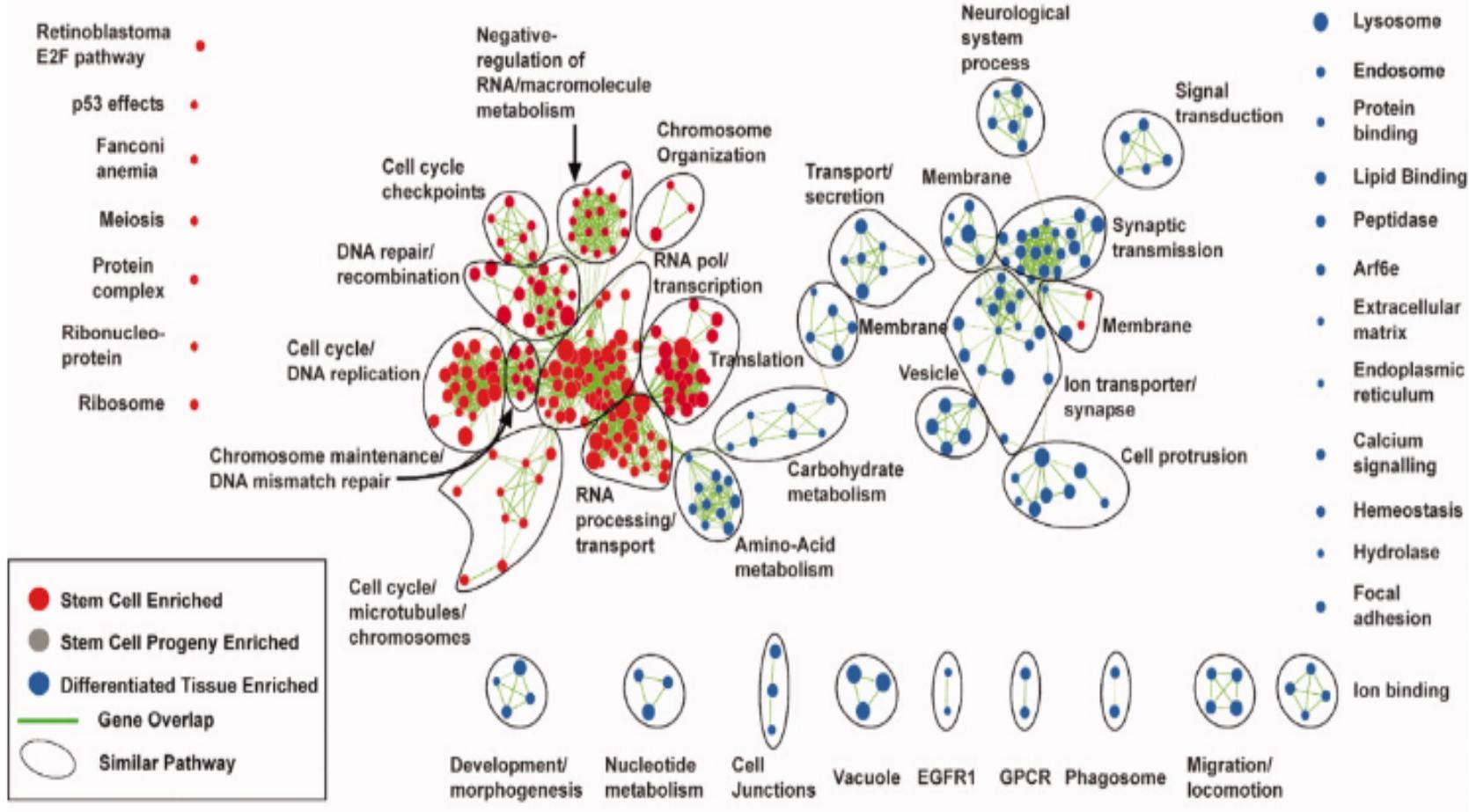
Progeny cells:

-processes associated with differentiated cells

Are cell pathways similar between stem cells & differentiated cells in planaria?

A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and

B: Stem cells vs. differentiated tissues



Stem cells:

- cell cycle pathways
- tumor suppressor pathways

Differentiated cells:

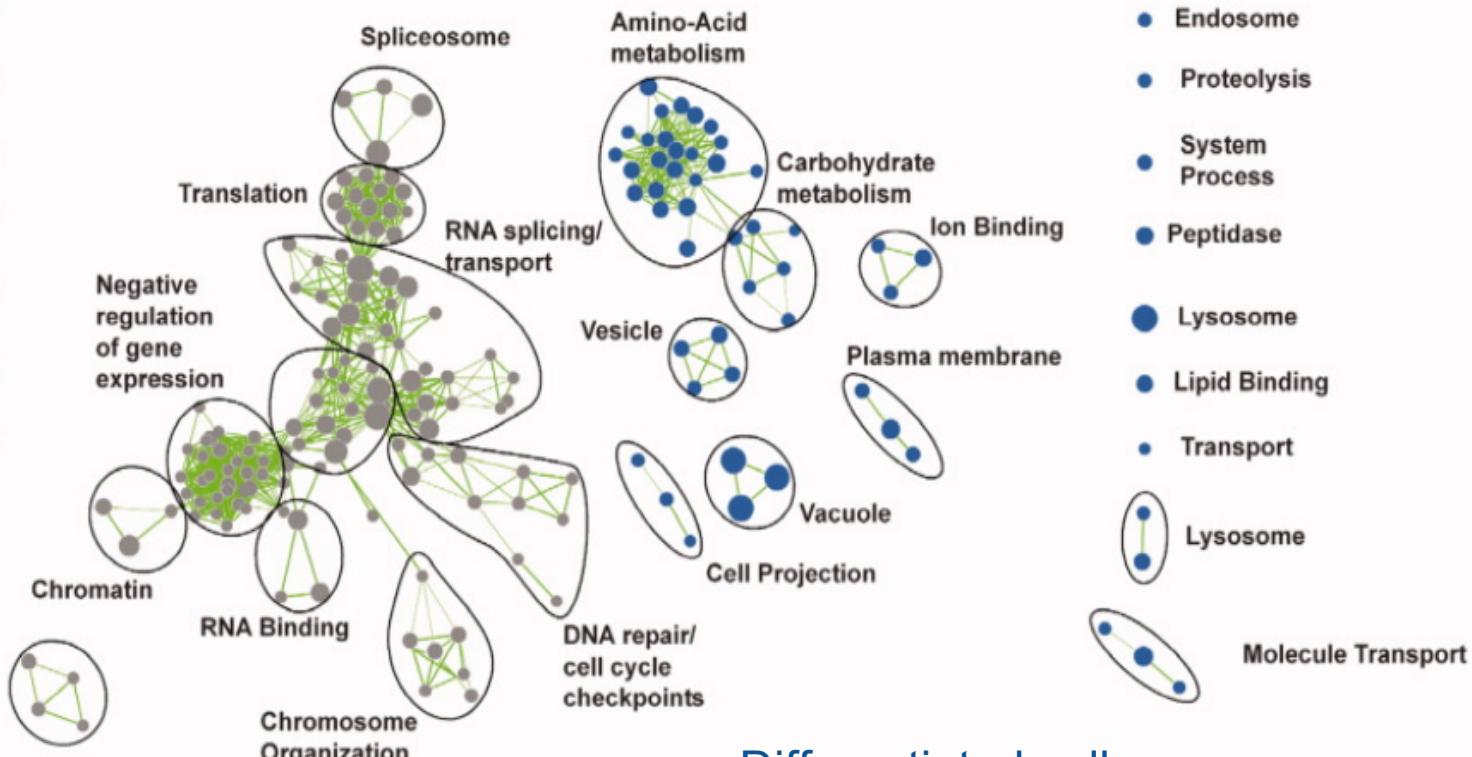
- nervous system function
- cell signaling
- metabolism

Are cell pathways similar between stem cell progeny & differentiated cells in planaria?

A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and mammals

C: Stem cell progeny vs. differentiated tissues

p53 effects	•
Cellular component	•
Apoptosis	•
Development	•
Protein processing	•
Nucleoplasm	•
Nuclear transport	•
Cell cycle/ DNA replication	•



Progeny cells:
- *p53* pathway

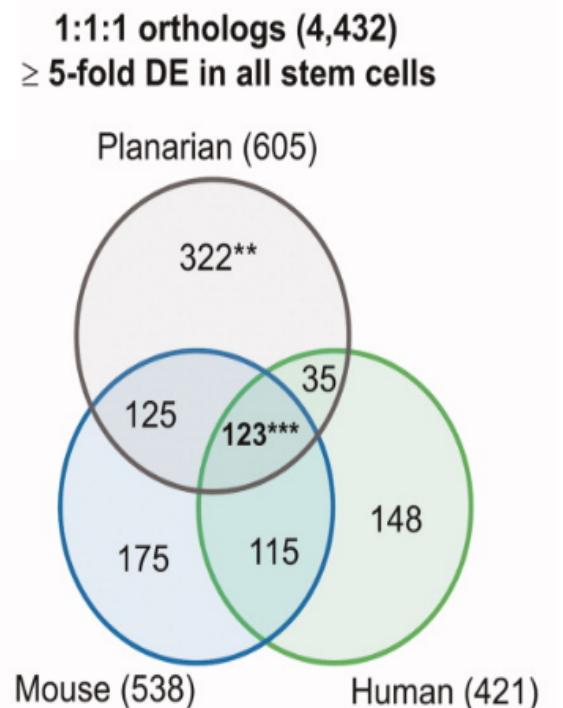
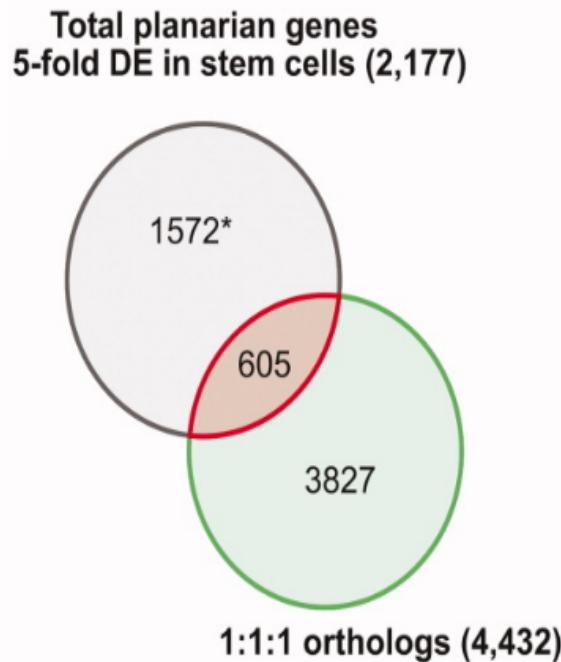
Differentiated cells:

- nervous system function
- cell signaling
- metabolism

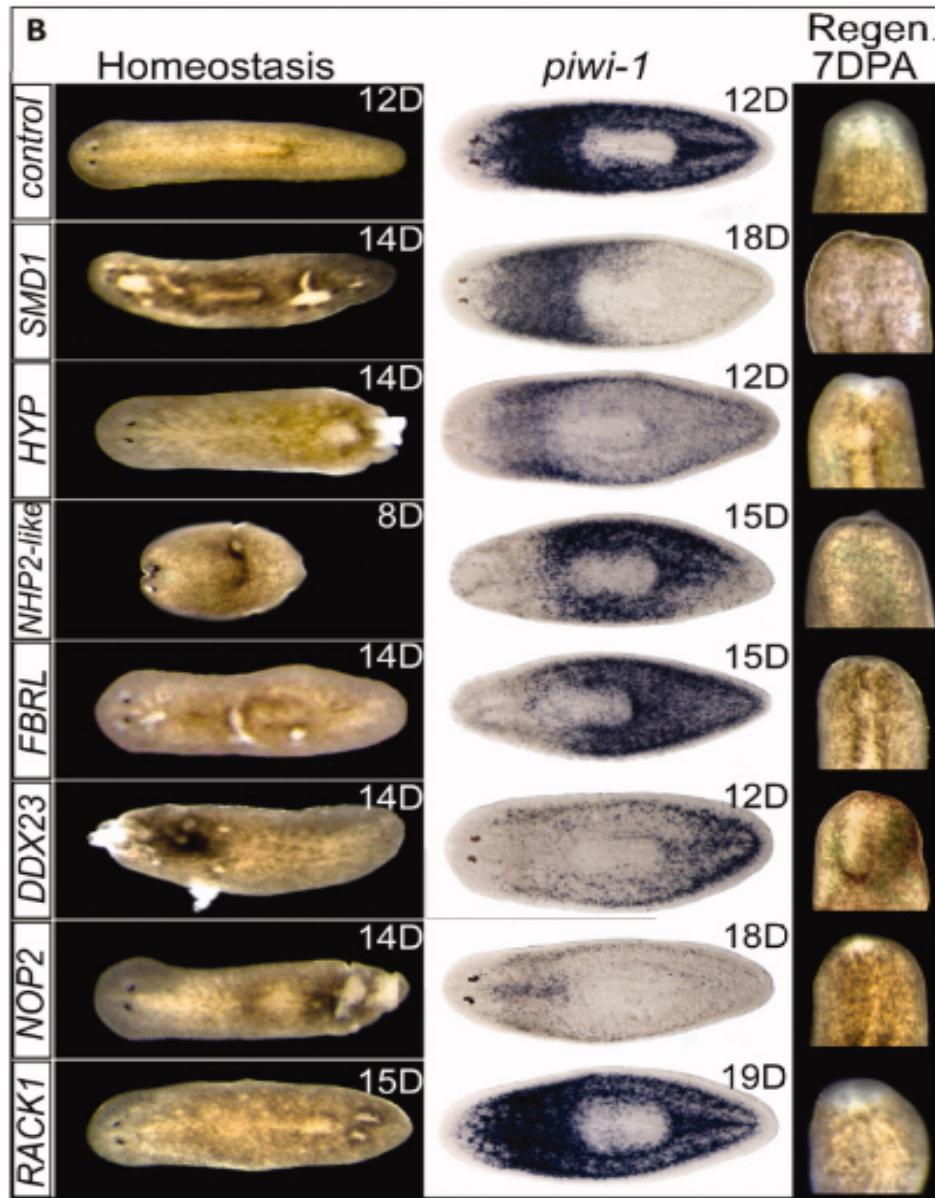
How many genes are conserved in mammals and planarians?

4,432 orthologs were assigned from planarian transcripts
-605 overlapped with genes in planarian stem cells

605 planarian genes are compared to mammalian genes
-123 common between all species



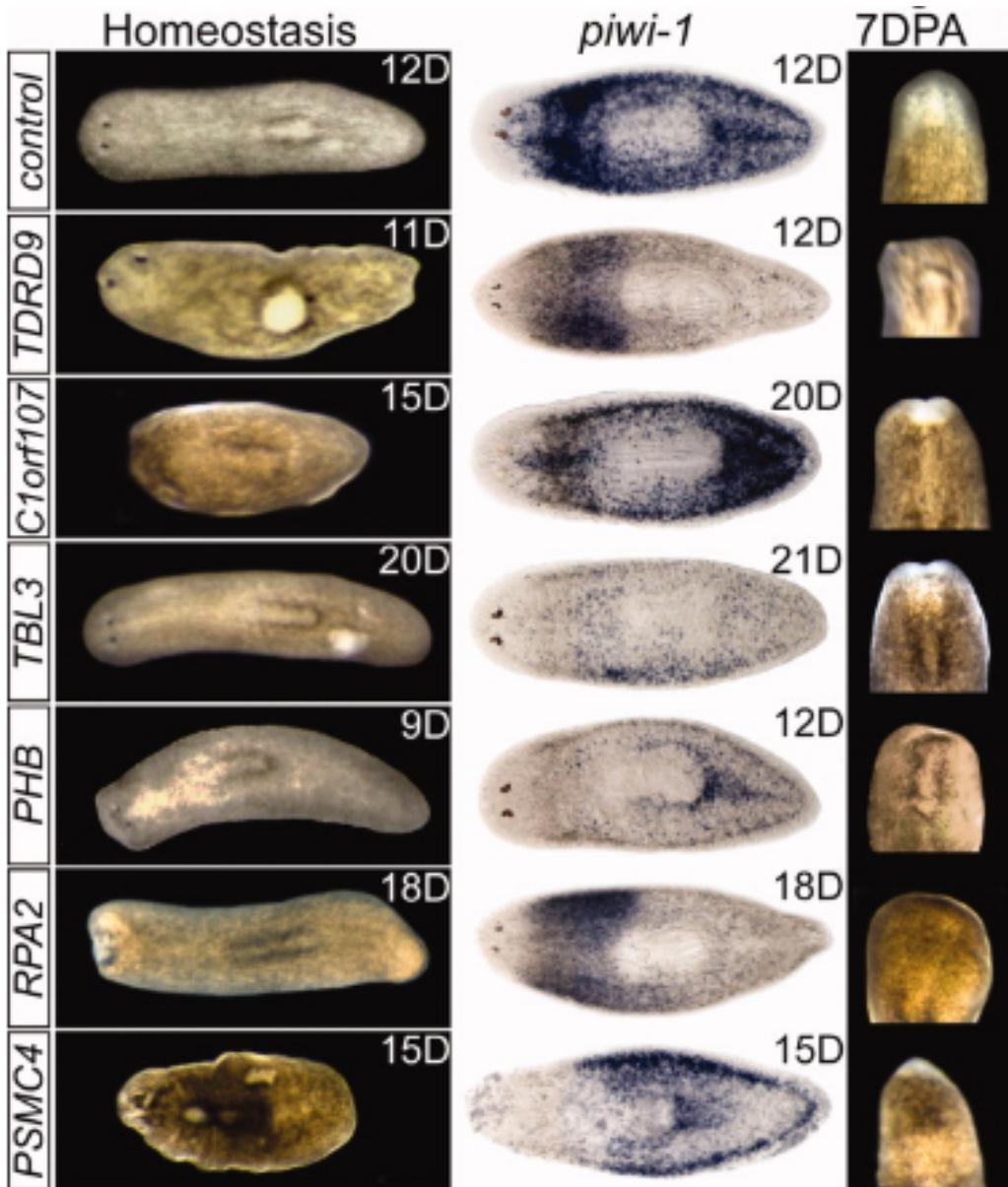
Do gene KOs affect stem cell expression and function?



RNAi induced KO of genes with no 1:1:1 ortholog but have 5 fold increase in differential gene expression in planaria models.

A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and mammals

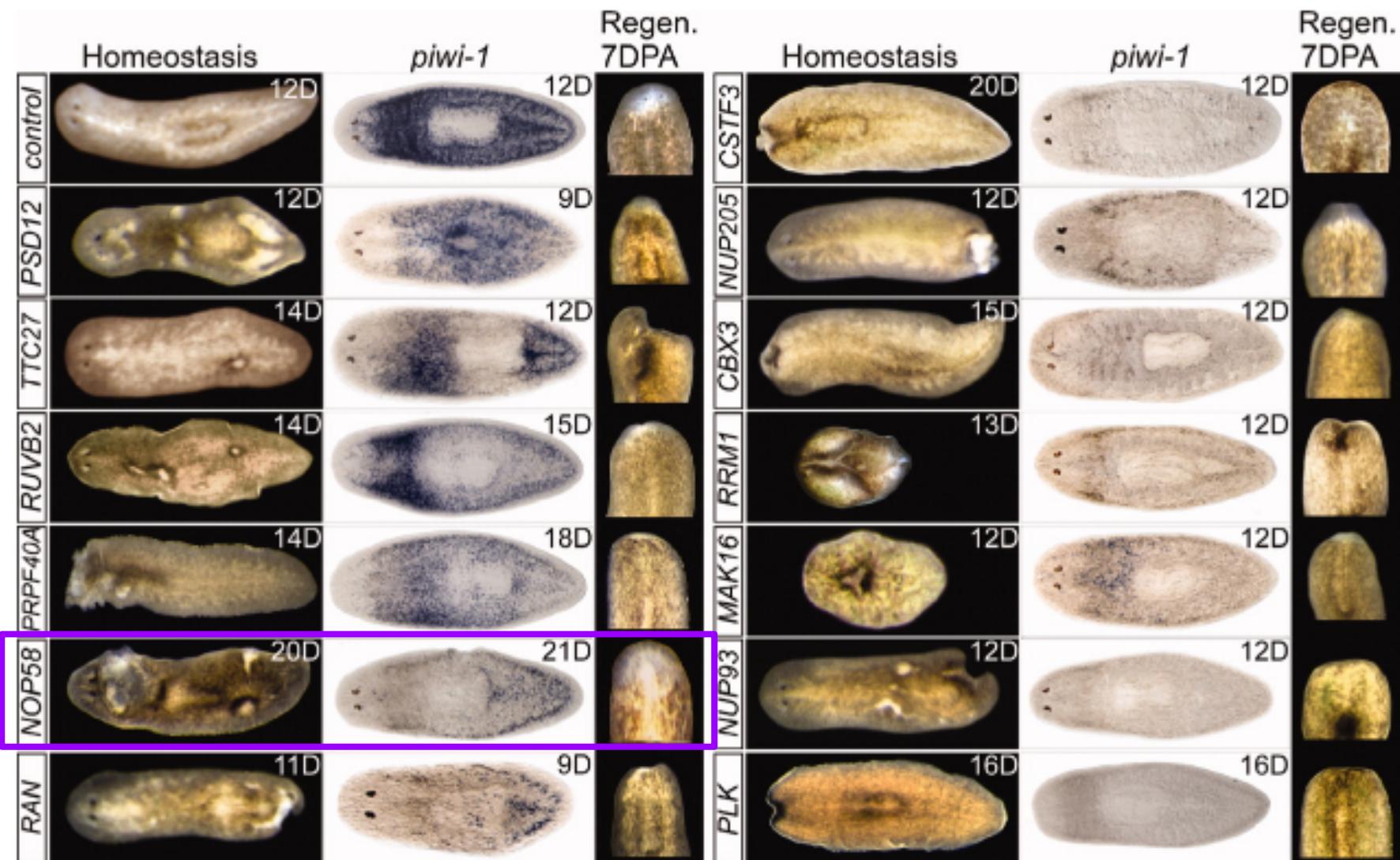
Do gene KOs affect stem cell expression and function?



RNAi induced KO of 1:1:1 planarian gene orthologs. These genes are only differentially expressed in planarian stem cells **not** mammalian embryonic stem cells.

A comparative transcriptomic analysis reveals conserved features of stem cell pluripotency in planarians and mammals

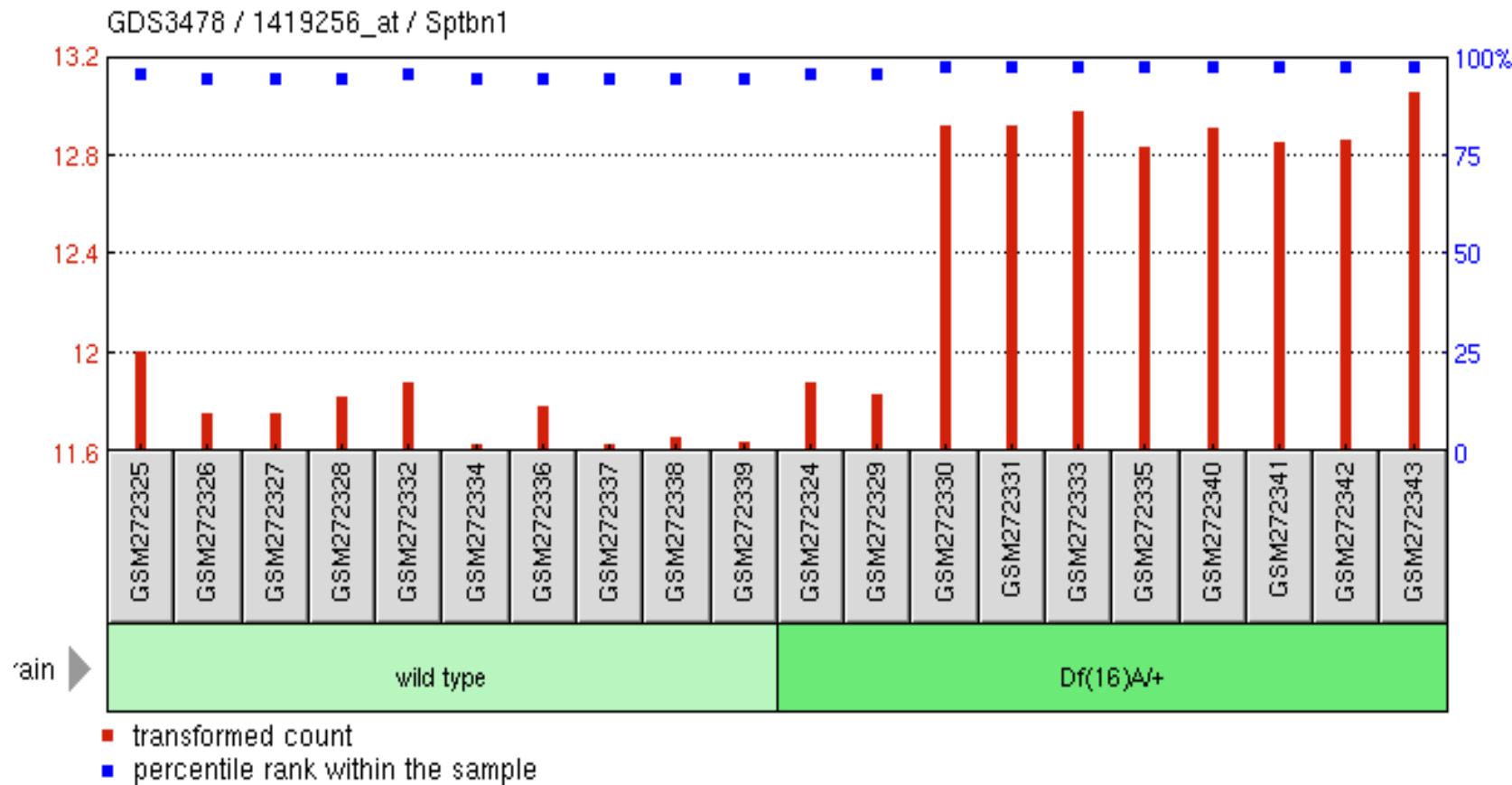
Do gene KOs affect stem cell expression and function?



Planarian data now available

GEO: public functional genomics data repository
Gene expression omnibus

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/tools/profileGraph.cgi?ID=GDS3478:1419256_at



What is the importance of studying stem cells in planaria?



Importance of studying stem cells in planaria

- Comparative between invertebrates and mammals
- Recognize conserved genetic programs
 - both mammals and planarians represent core, stem cell networks
- Functions and circuitry in stem cells that control self-renewal and pluripotency in multiple organisms <https://macrocritters.wordpress.com/tag/planaria/>

