

Quantitative Methoden in der Molekularbiologie

10. Whole transcriptome analysis

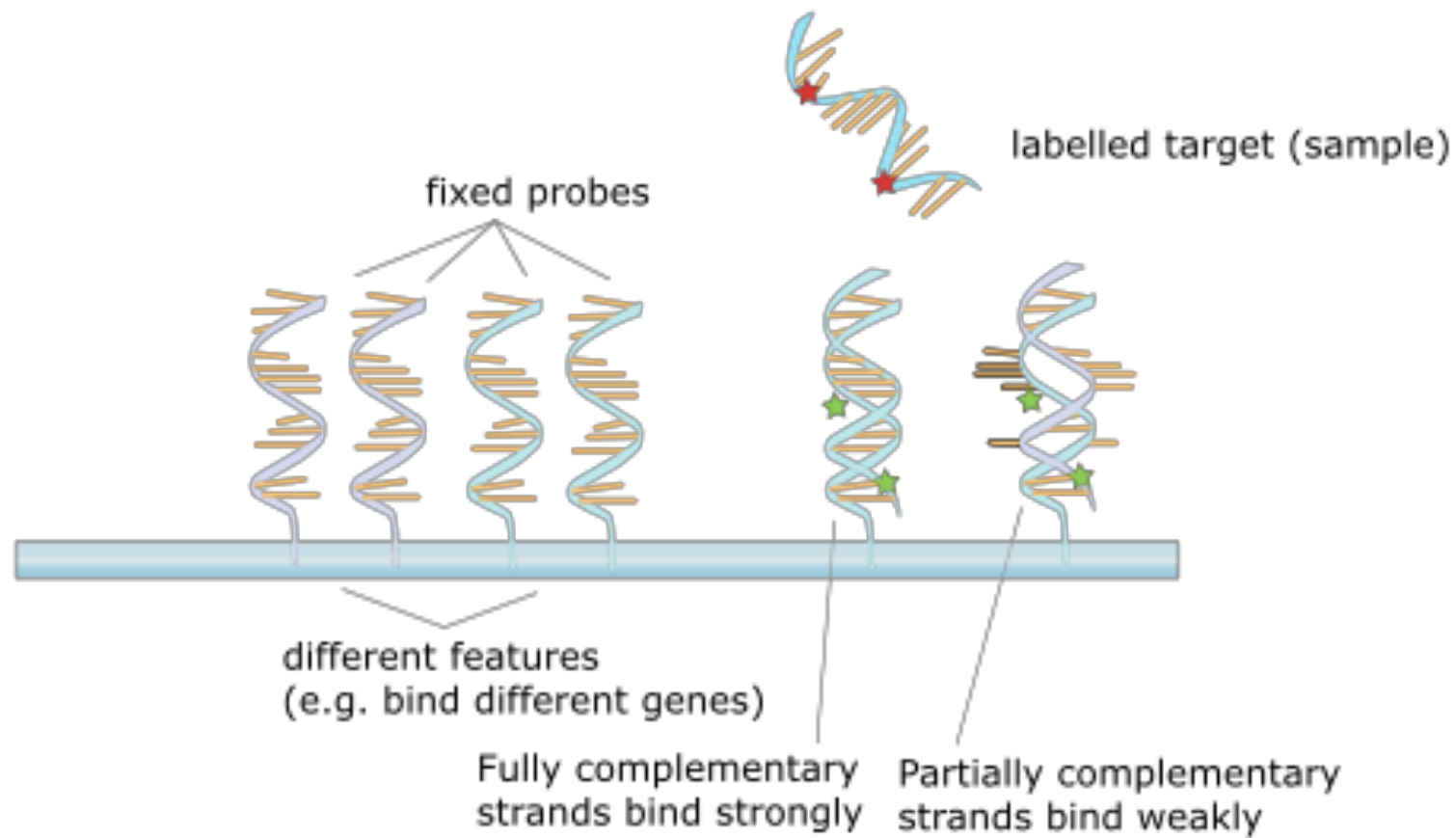
Outline

1. Expression microarrays

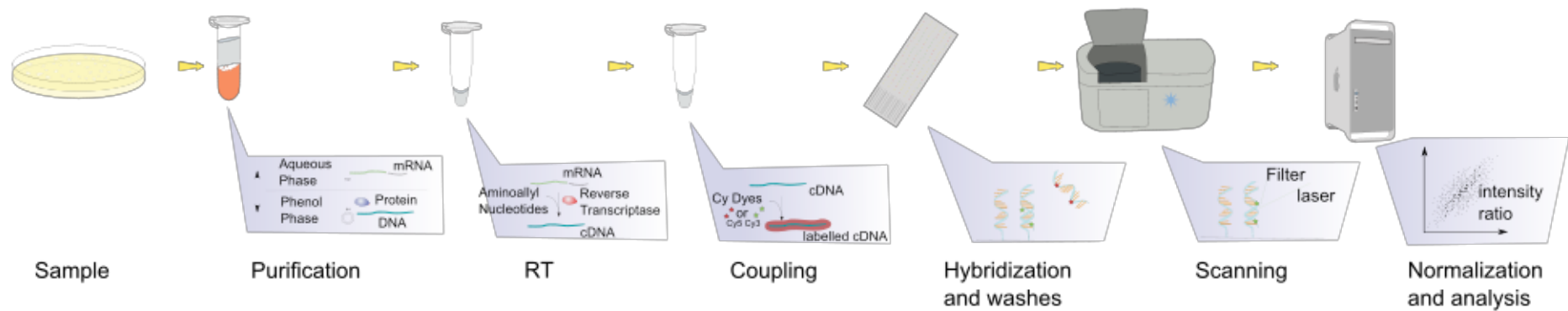
2. RNA-seq

3. Classification

Principle



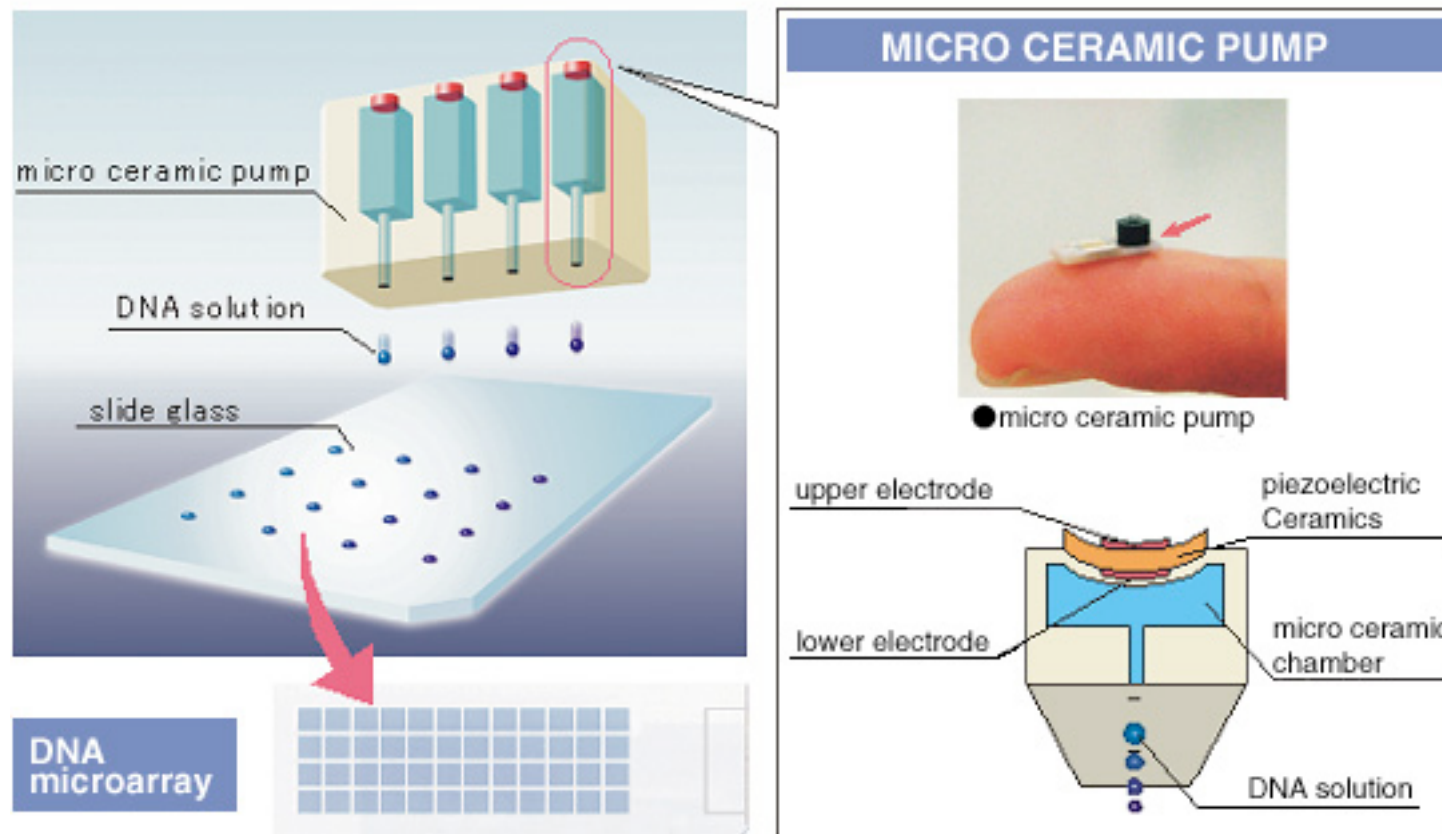
Microarray analysis workflow



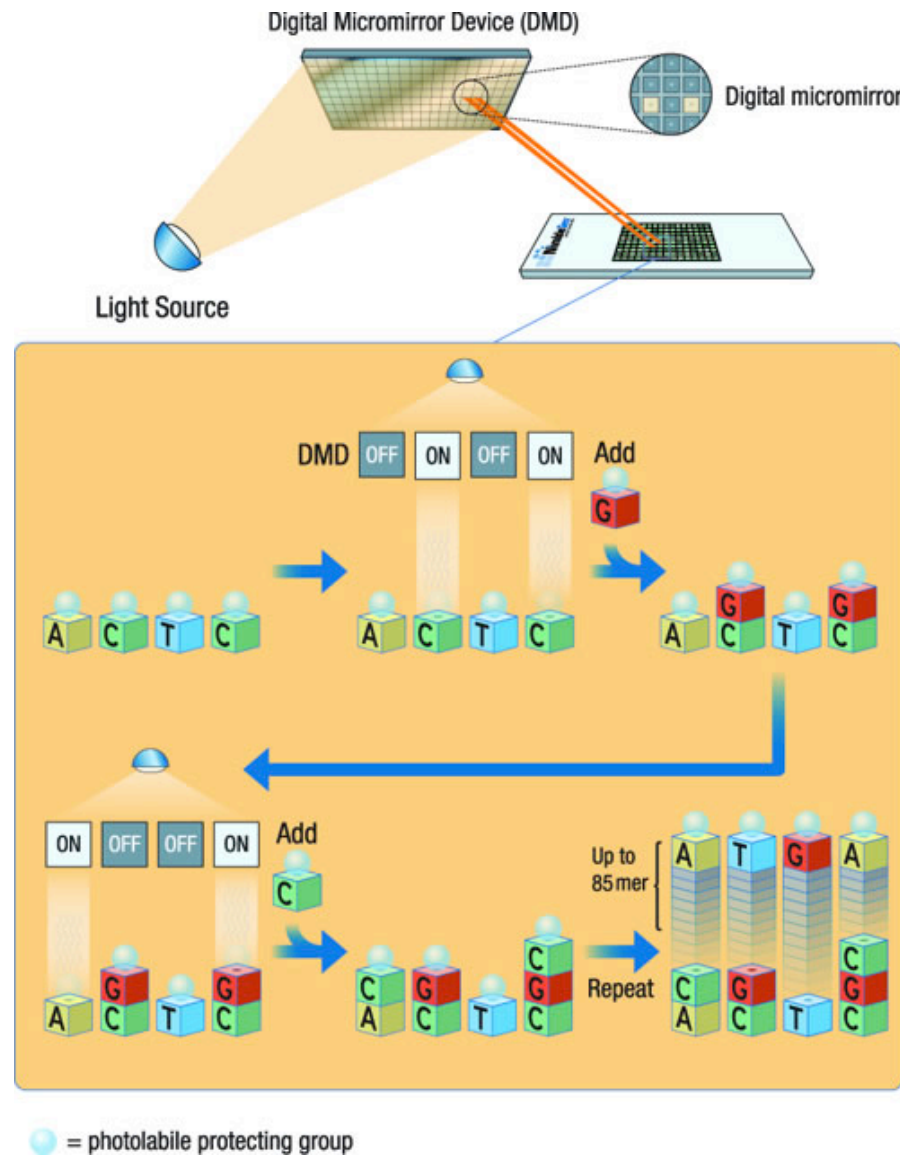
Affymetrix example



Fabrication: spotting



Fabrication: on-chip synthesis

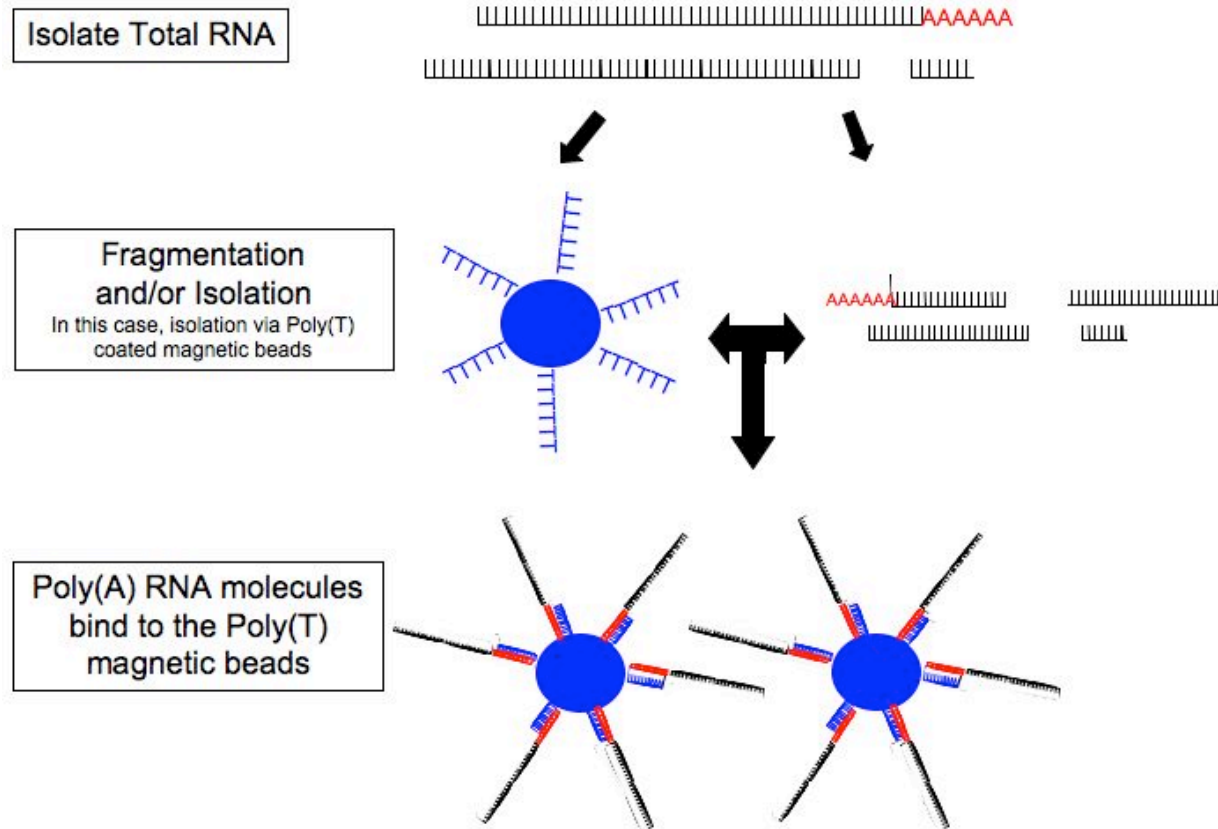


*NimbleGen
example*

Outline

1. Expression microarrays
2. RNA-seq
3. Classification

mRNA isolation/enrichment

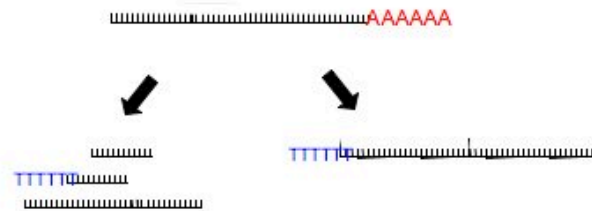


RNA seq

Magnetically isolate
and wash beads



Fragment and/or Reverse Transcribe

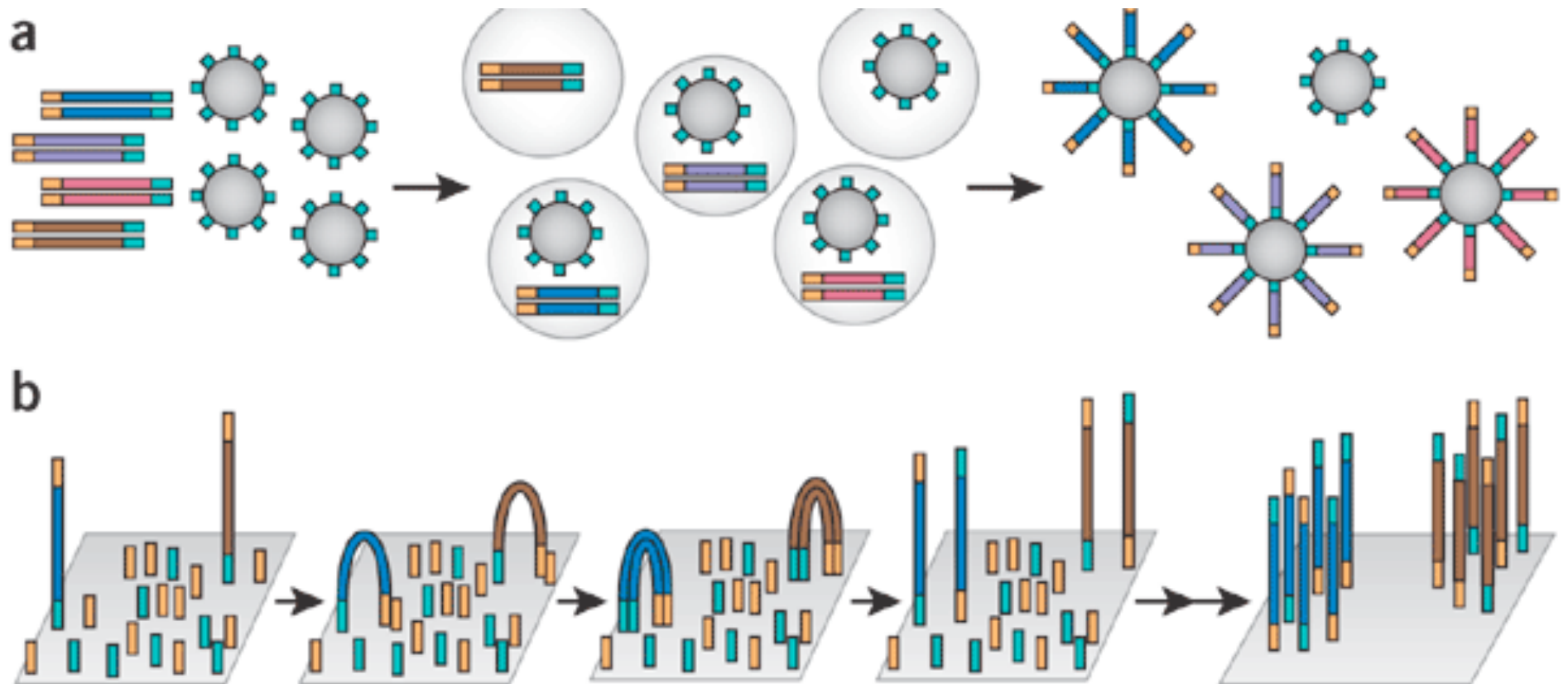


Fragmentation (if not done already),
size selection, and sequence



Illumina Solexa, Roche 454, or ABI SOLiD
Graphic shown here is Illumina

In vitro clonal amplification

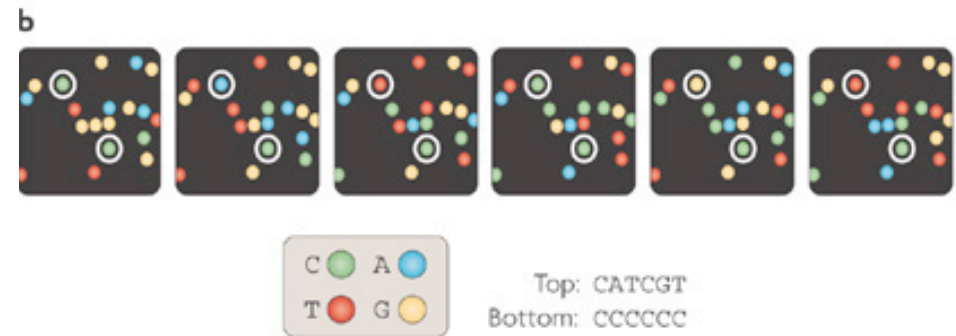
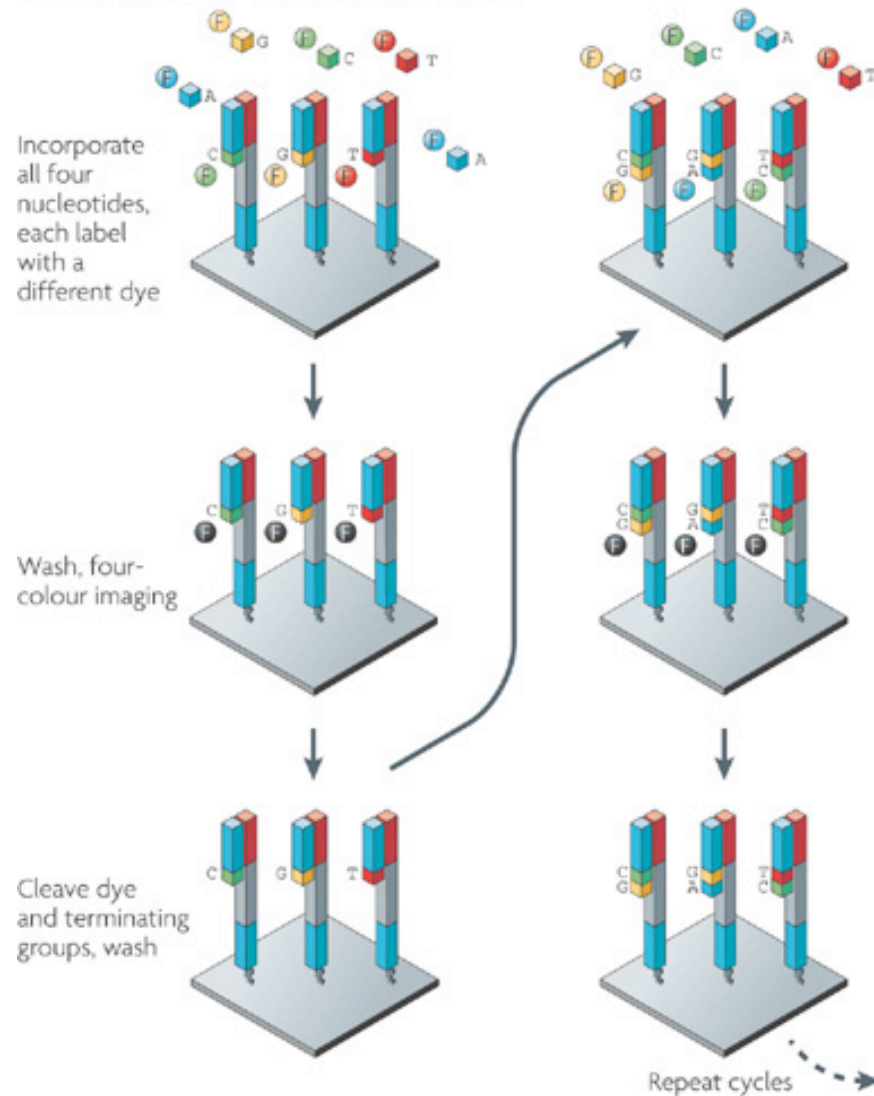


Adapters may include sample specific tags.

Shendure J & Ji H. Nature Biotech 26, 2008, 1135 – 1145.

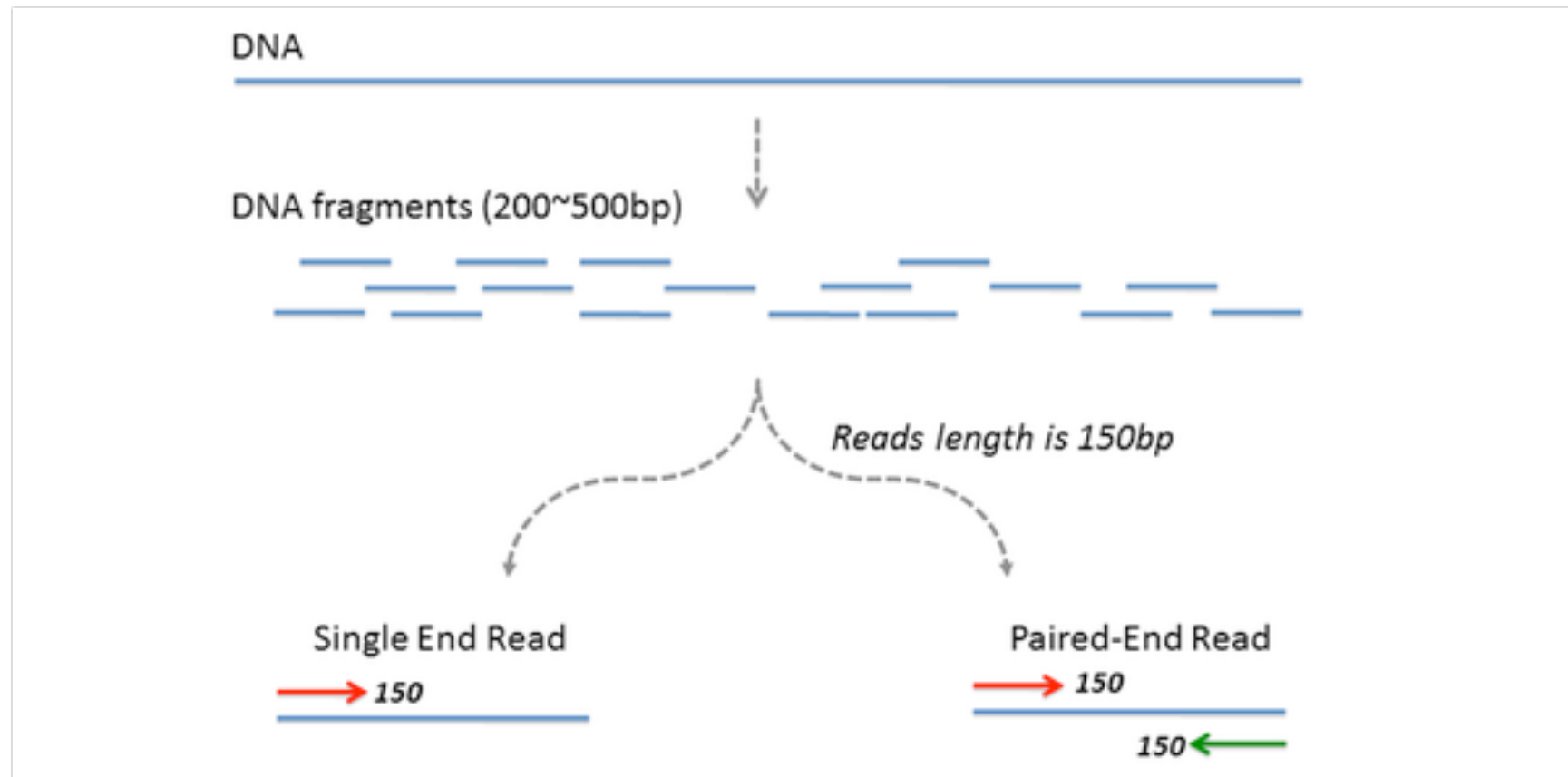
Next generation sequencing: Illumina

a Illumina/Solexa — Reversible terminators

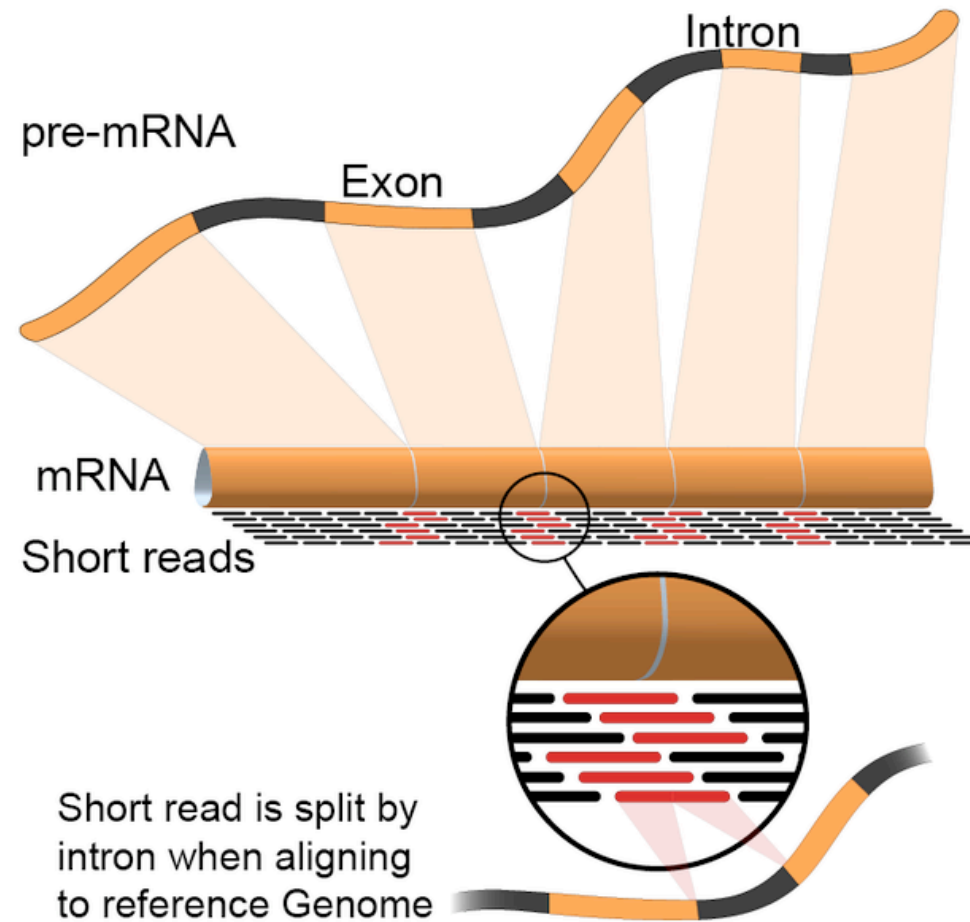


Reversible terminator chemistry

Single-end vs. Paired-end sequencing



Mapping to reference genome



Assembly by mapping

TAGGATTCGATGCTAGCGGCTAGGCGTAGCGGCTATAGCGCGCGTATATGCGTATC

TAGGATTCGA

TAGGATTCGATGCTAGCG

TAGGATTCGATGCTAGCGGCTA

TAGGATTCGATGCTAGCGGCTAGGCG

ATTCGATGCTAGCGGCTAGGCGTAG

GATGCTAGCGGCTAGGCGTAGCAGCTA

GCTAGCGGCTAGTCGTAGCAGCTATAGCGCGCGTA

AGCGGCTAGTCGTAGCAGCTATAGCGCGCGTATAT

GTCGTAGCAGCTATAGCGCGCGTATATGC

CGTAGCAGCTATAGCGCGCGTATATGC

AGCTATAGCGCGCCTATATGCGTATC

TATAGCGCGCGTATATGCGTATC

CGCGCGTATATGCGTATC

GCGTATATGCGTATC

Coverage: 6x

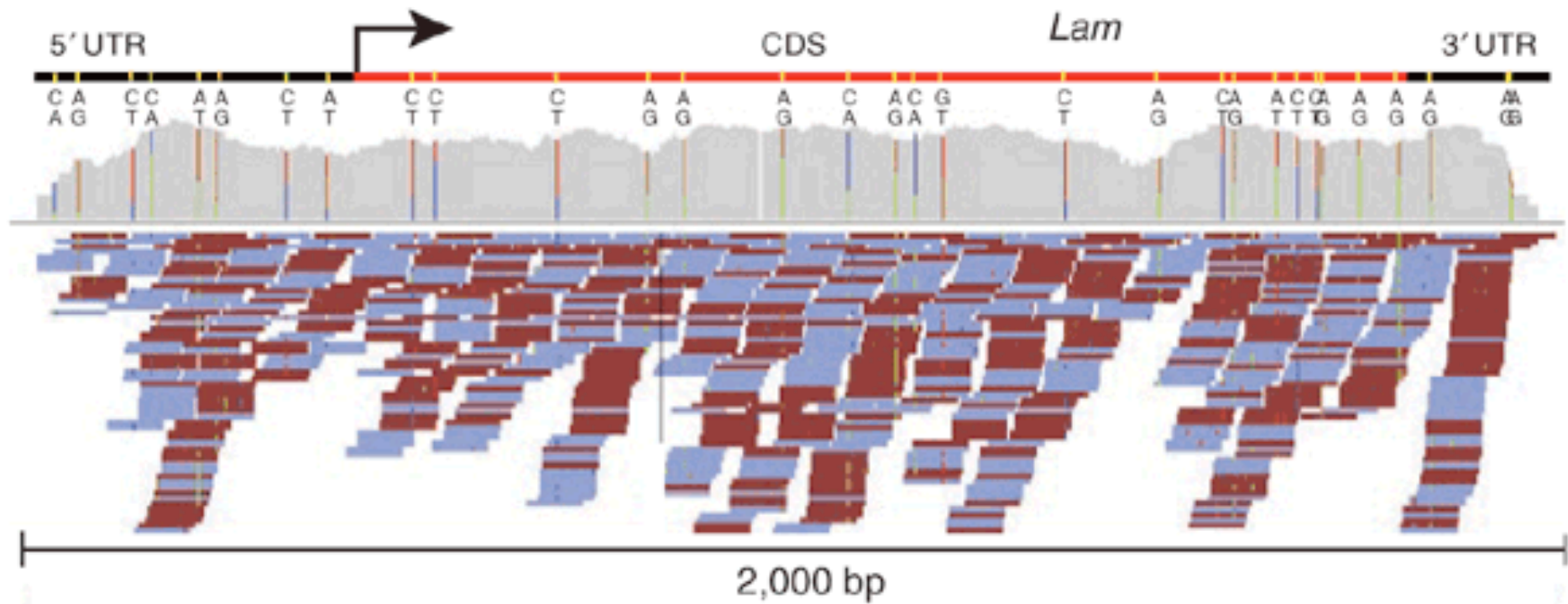
Homozygous
Single Nucleotide
Polymorphism

Probable
Sequencing Error

Heterozygous
Single Nucleotide
Polymorphism

Quantification

a



Normalization of coverage

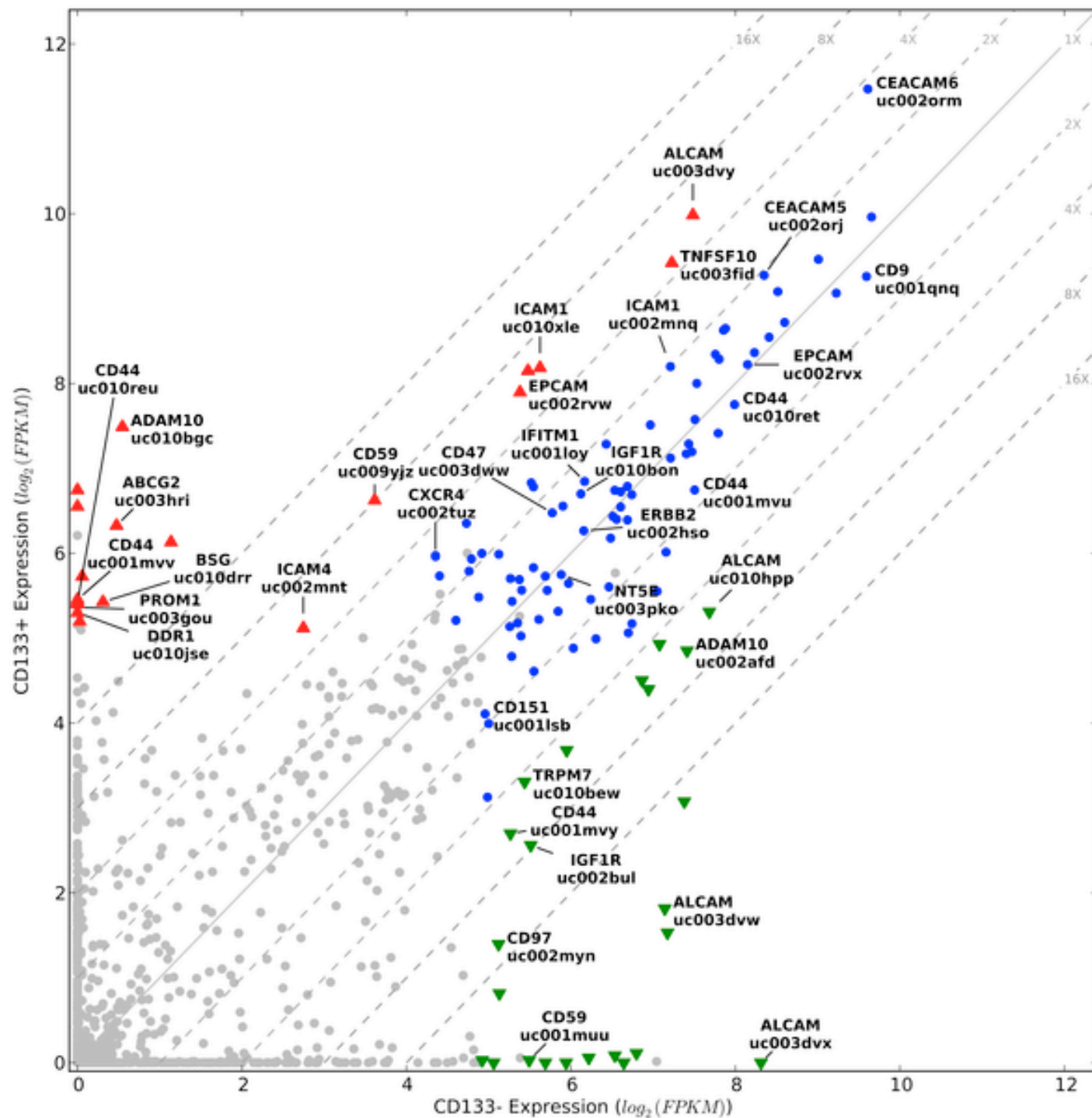
Per position or for fixed sequence lengths (e.g. amplicons):

$$\text{RPM} = \frac{\text{Number of mapped reads (per position or per sequence)}}{\text{Total number of mapped reads (in million)}}$$

For features of differing lengths (e.g. mRNAs):

$$\text{RPKM} = \frac{\text{Number of mapped single-end reads (per feature)}}{\text{Length of feature (in kbp)}} \div \frac{\text{Total number of mapped reads (in million)}}{1}$$

$$\text{FPKM} = \frac{\text{Number of mapped paired-end sequenced fragments (per feature)}}{\text{Length of feature (in kbp)}} \div \frac{\text{Total number of mapped reads (in million)}}{1}$$



Transcriptome Sequencing of Tumor Subpopulations Reveals a Spectrum of Therapeutic Options for Squamous Cell Lung Cancer

Barrett et al., PLOS ONE 2013

Alzheimer's and miRNA

