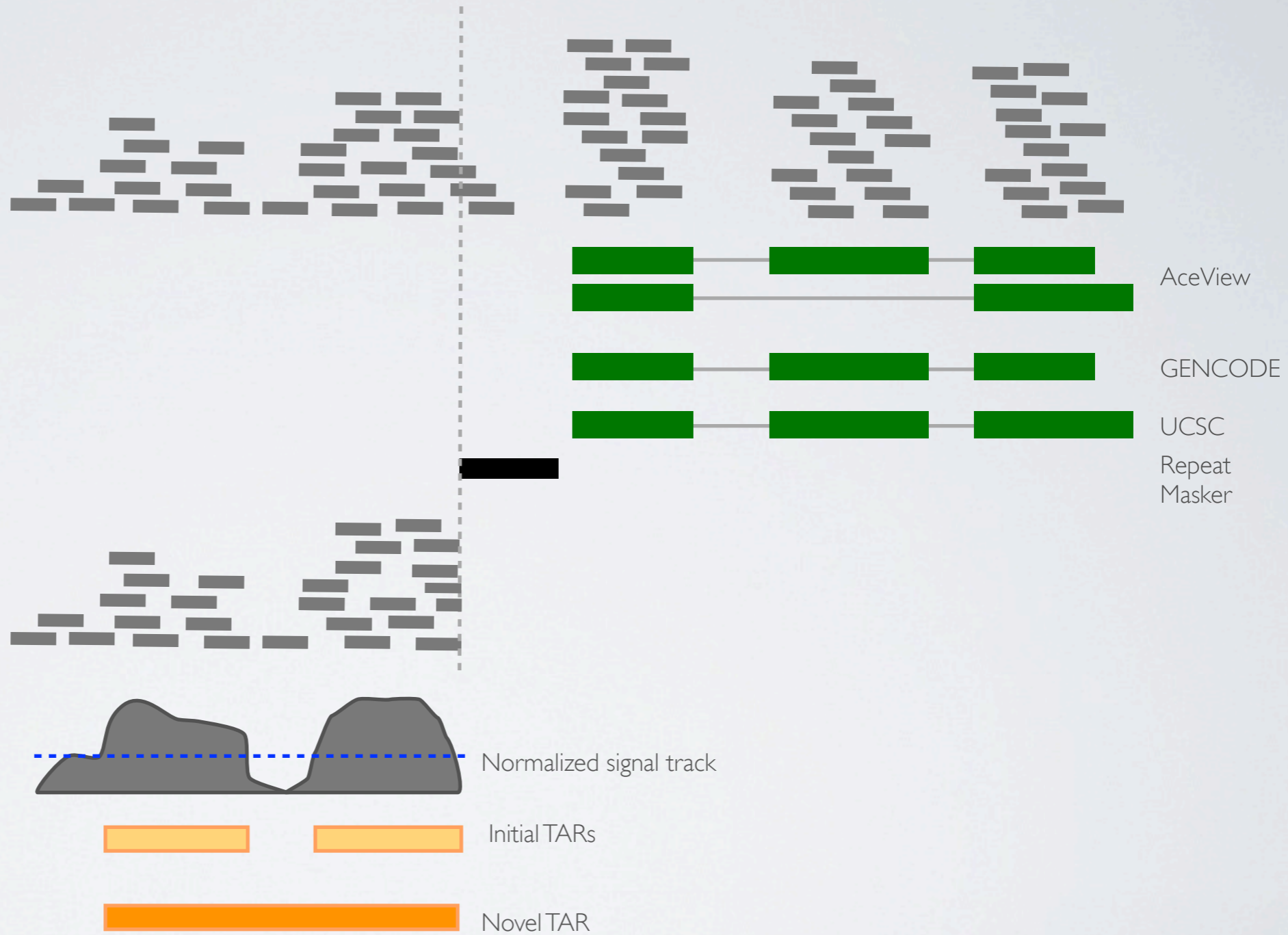


NOVEL TRANSCRIPTIONALLY ACTIVE REGIONS (TARs)

Andrea Sboner - 2011.04.08

DISCOVERY OF NOVEL TARs

- Reads overlapping gene annotation set -- AceView, GENCODE, UCSC, and repetitive regions are excluded
- Reads from all samples pooled together
- Max-gap, min-run algorithm to identify TARs



MIN-GAP, MAX-RUN ALGORITHM: THRESHOLD DEFINITION

$$r(g) = \frac{n(g)}{l(g)*M} \quad x(g) = \log_2(r(g) + 1)$$

- From exon expression values:

$\tilde{x}(g)$ • Determine the median value of each exons:

$$x_c = \text{quantile}(\vec{\tilde{x}}, 0.05) \\ \forall \tilde{x}(g) > 0$$

- Compute the 5th percentile of expressed exons:

$$r_c = 2^{x_c} - 1$$

- Compute the corresponding RPKM value:

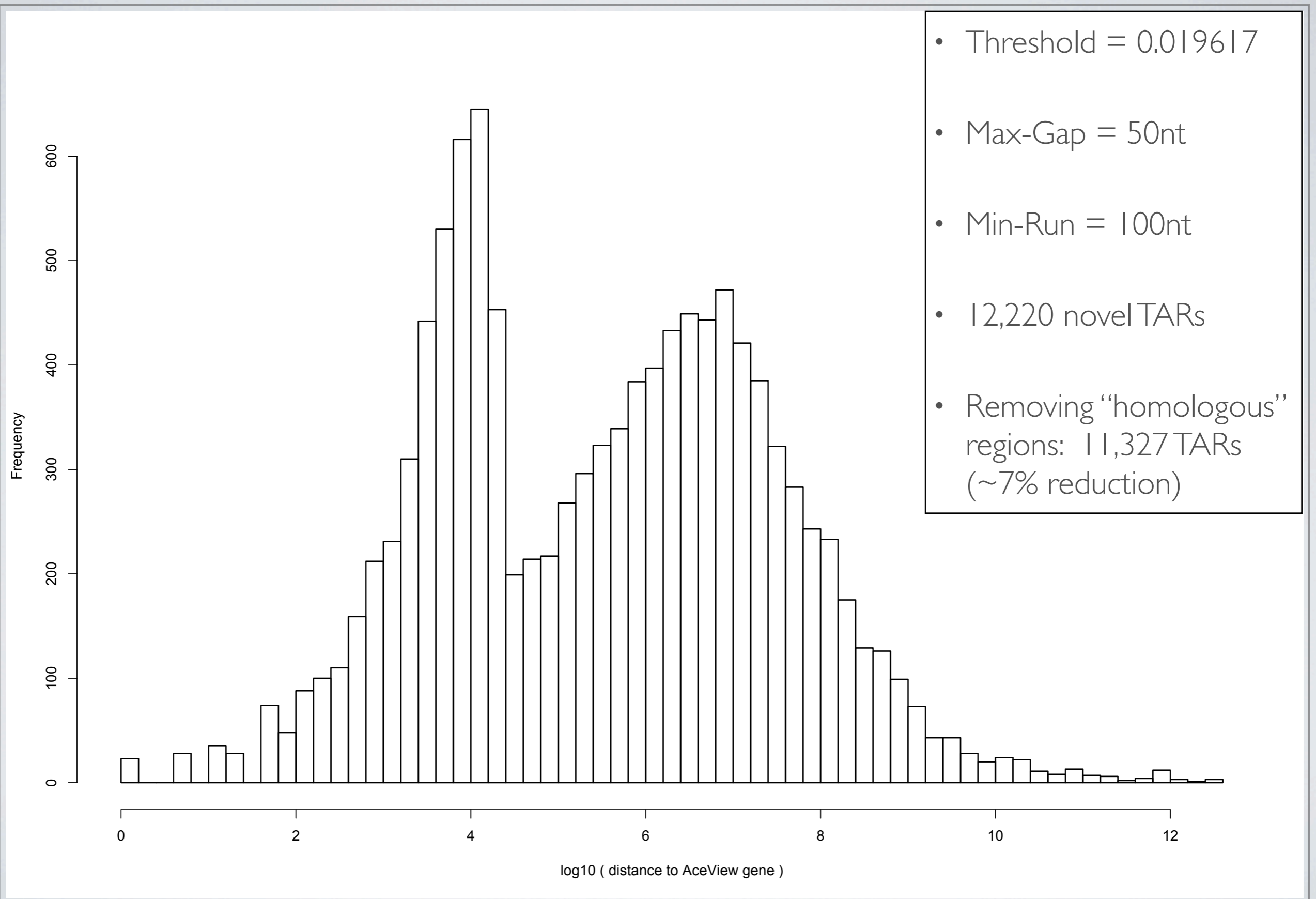
$$|\vec{L}| = 0.129Kb$$

- Consider the median length of GENCODE exons:

$$t_{bgr} = |\vec{L}| \cdot r_c$$

- Define *threshold* (normalized per million mapped reads):

RESULTS



DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION (PRELIMINARY)

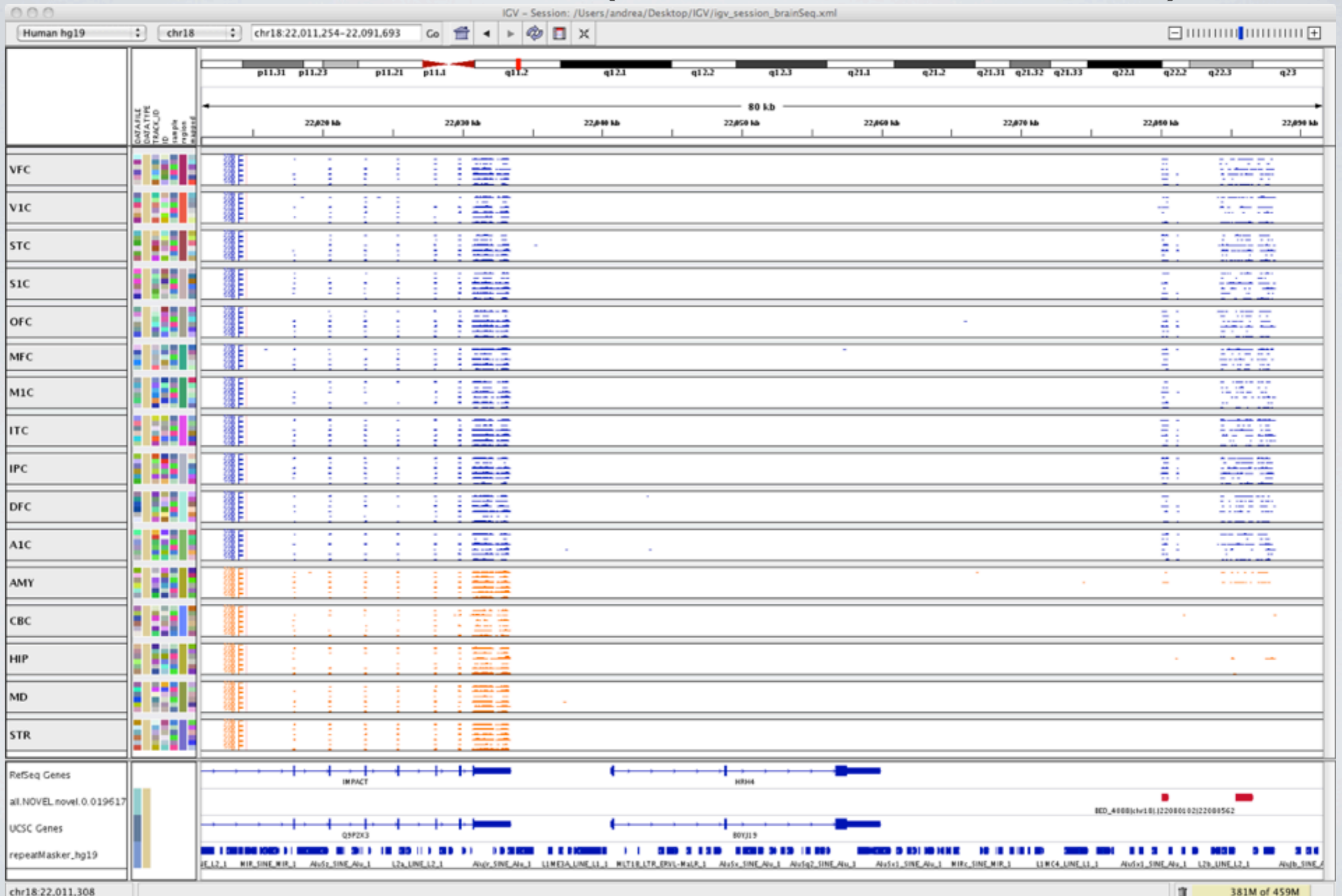
- Normalized by the number of mapped nucleotides
- t-test test between neocortex (NCX) and the “rest” (AMY, CBC, HIP, MD, STR)

cutoff	Raw p-values	BH	Bonferroni
0.05	3425	2136	403
0.01	2170	1288	295

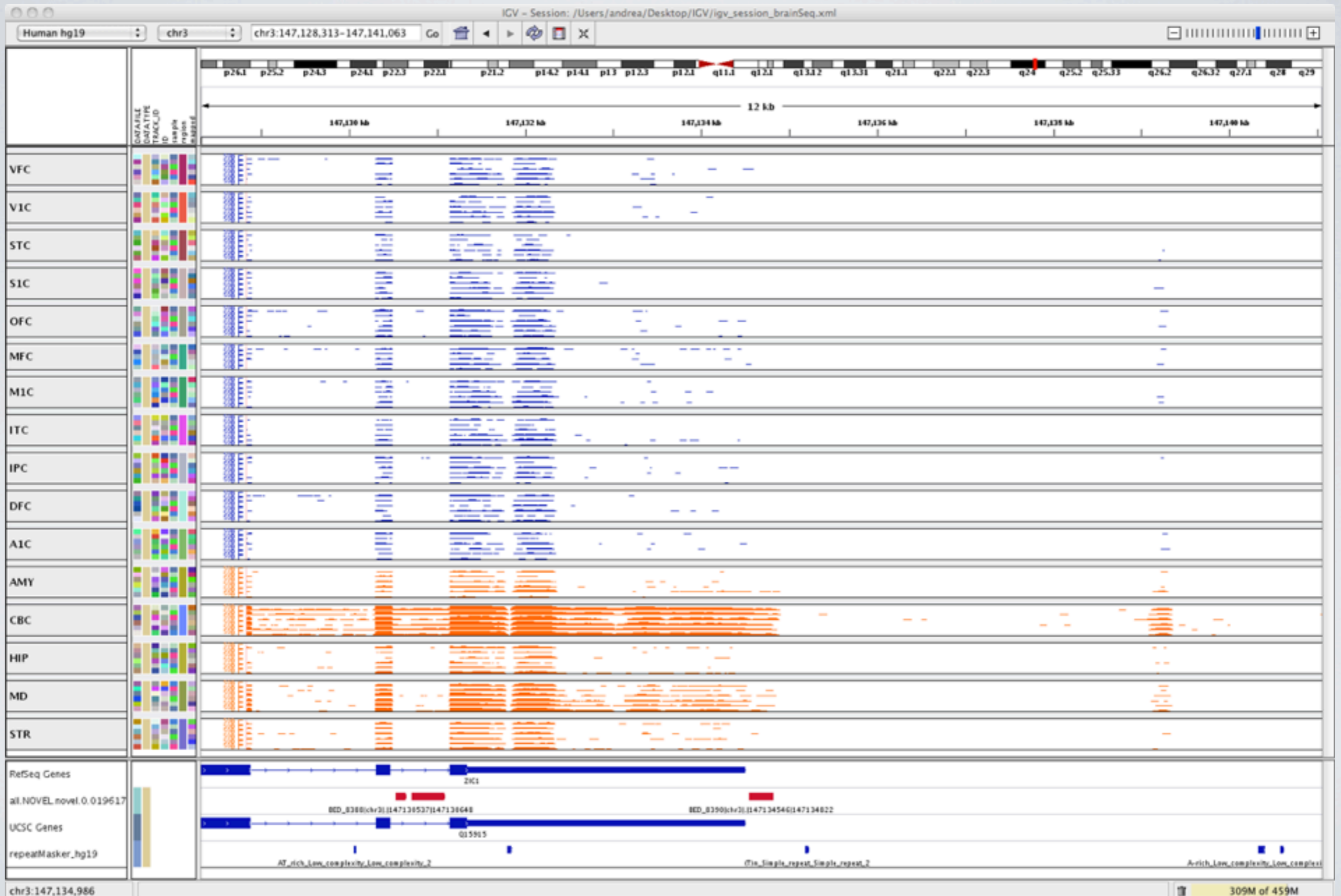
EXAMPLE



EXAMPLE (ZOOM-OUT)



ANOTHER EXAMPLE



FUTURE STEPS

- Analyze “intronic”, “UTR”, and intergenic novel TARs
- Classify them with incRNA to determine their “non-coding” potential