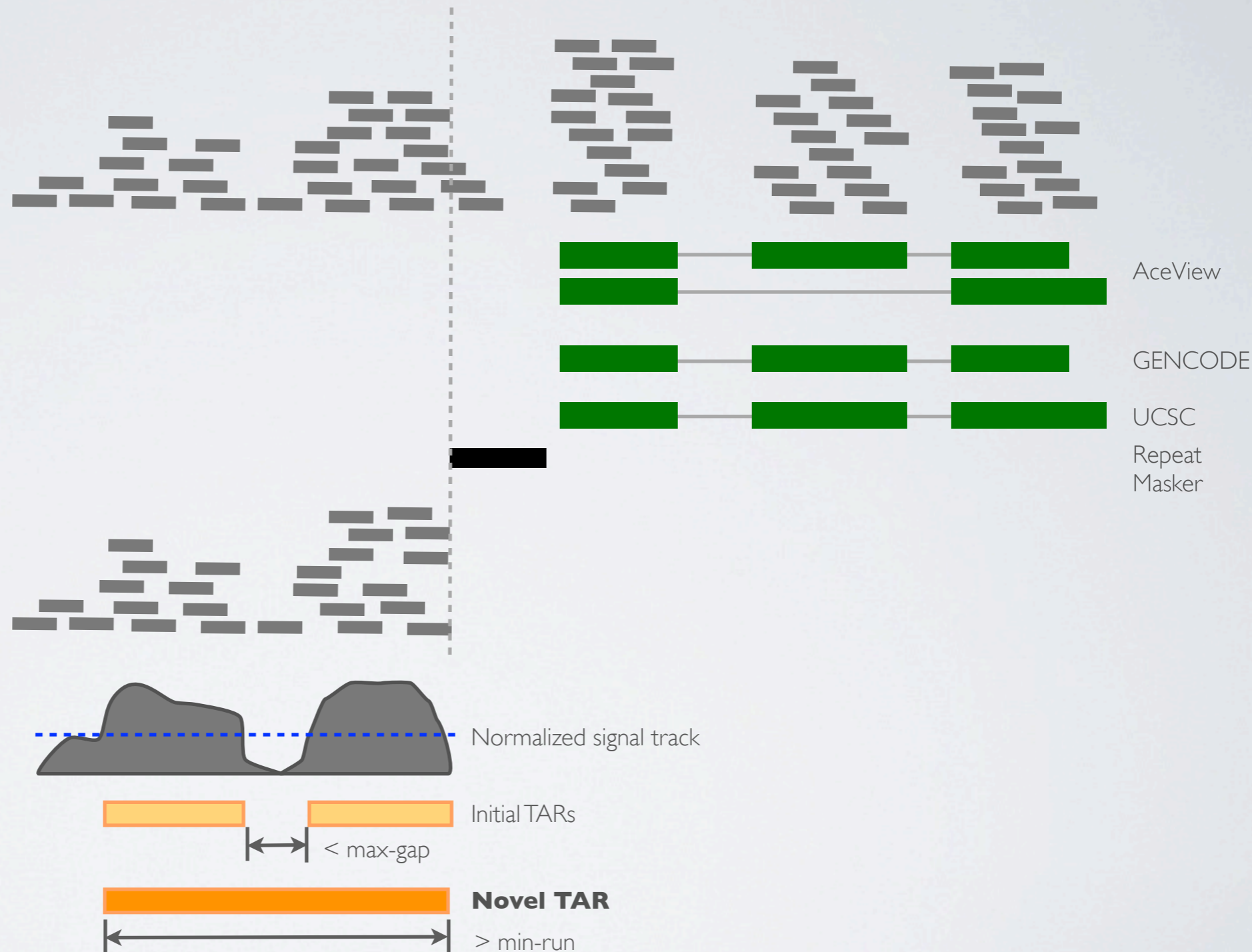


# NOVEL TRANSCRIPTIONALLY ACTIVE REGIONS (TARs)

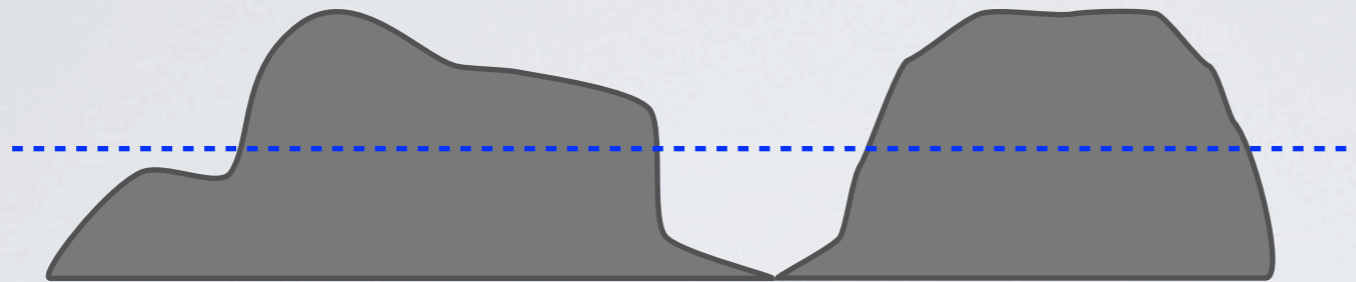
Andrea Sboner - 2011.04.15

# 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



Normalized signal track (per million mapped nucleotides)

$$r(g) = \frac{n(g)}{l(g) * M}$$

$$x(g) = \log_2(r(g) + 1)$$

$$\tilde{x}(g)$$

$$x_c = \text{quantile}(\vec{\tilde{x}}, 0.05)$$

$$\forall \tilde{x}(g) > 0$$

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

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

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

- From exon expression values:

- Determine the median value of each exons:

- Compute the 5th percentile of expressed exons:

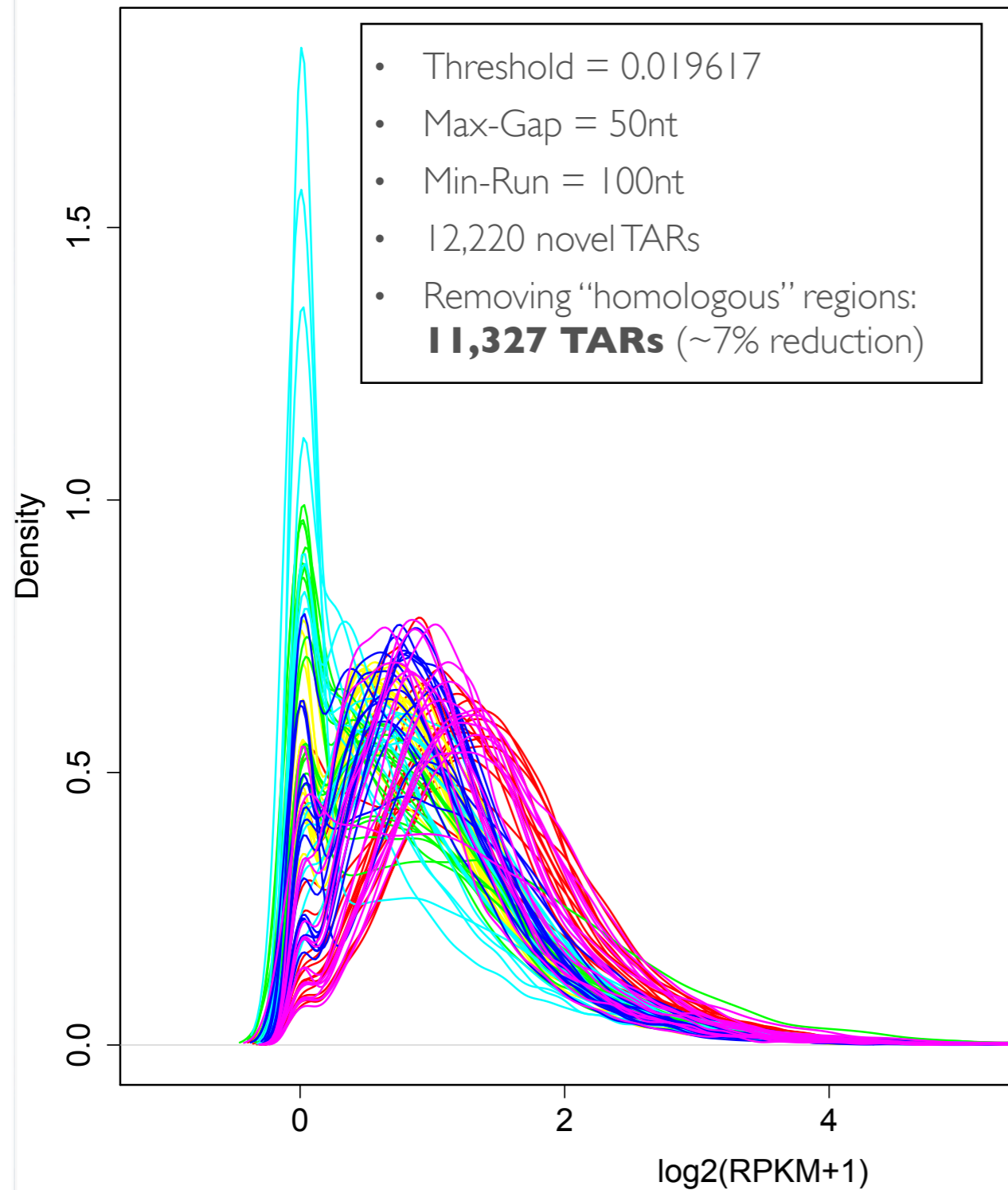
- Compute the corresponding RPKM value:

- Consider the median length of GENCODE exons:

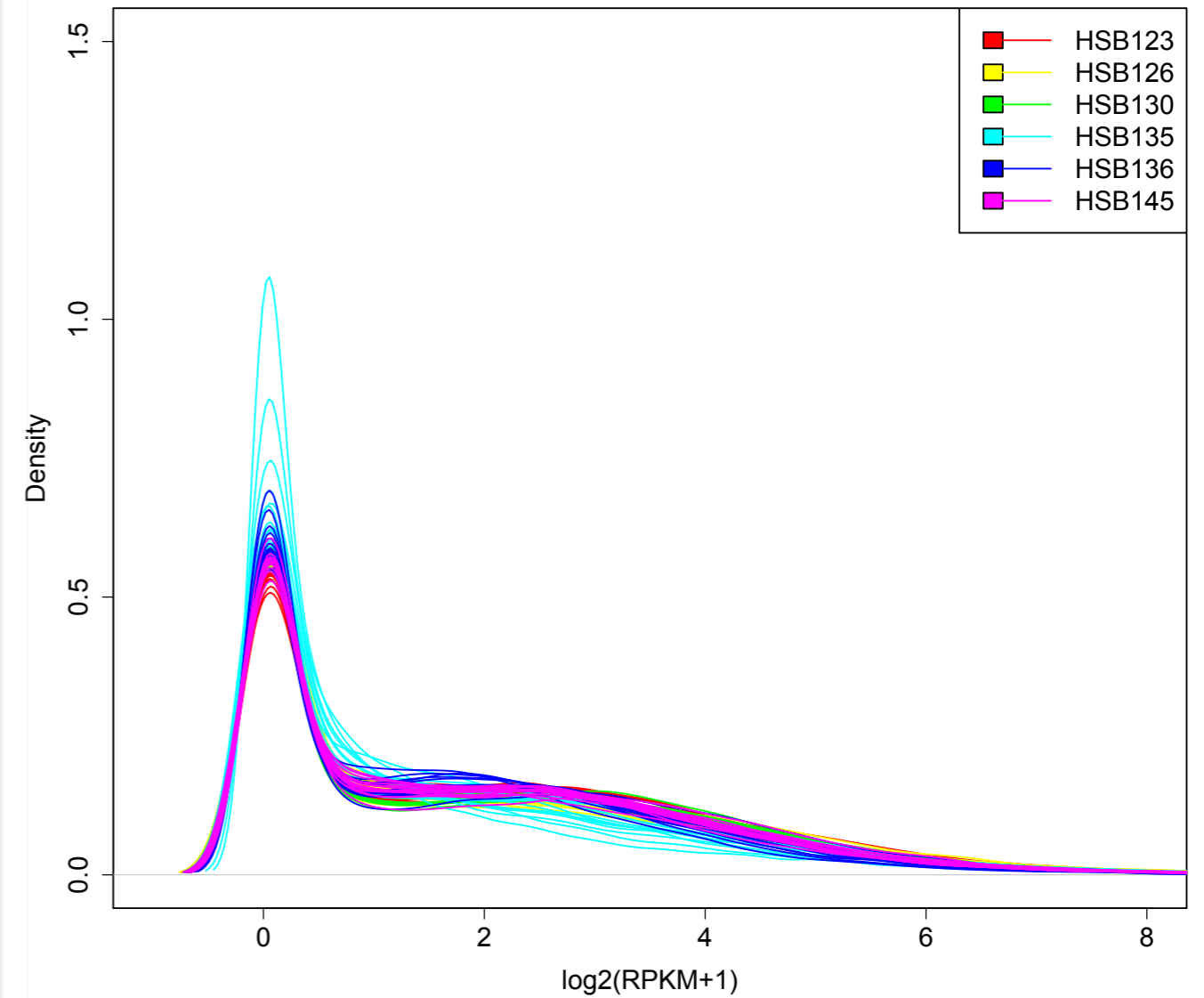
- Define *threshold* (normalized per million mapped nt):

# RESULTS

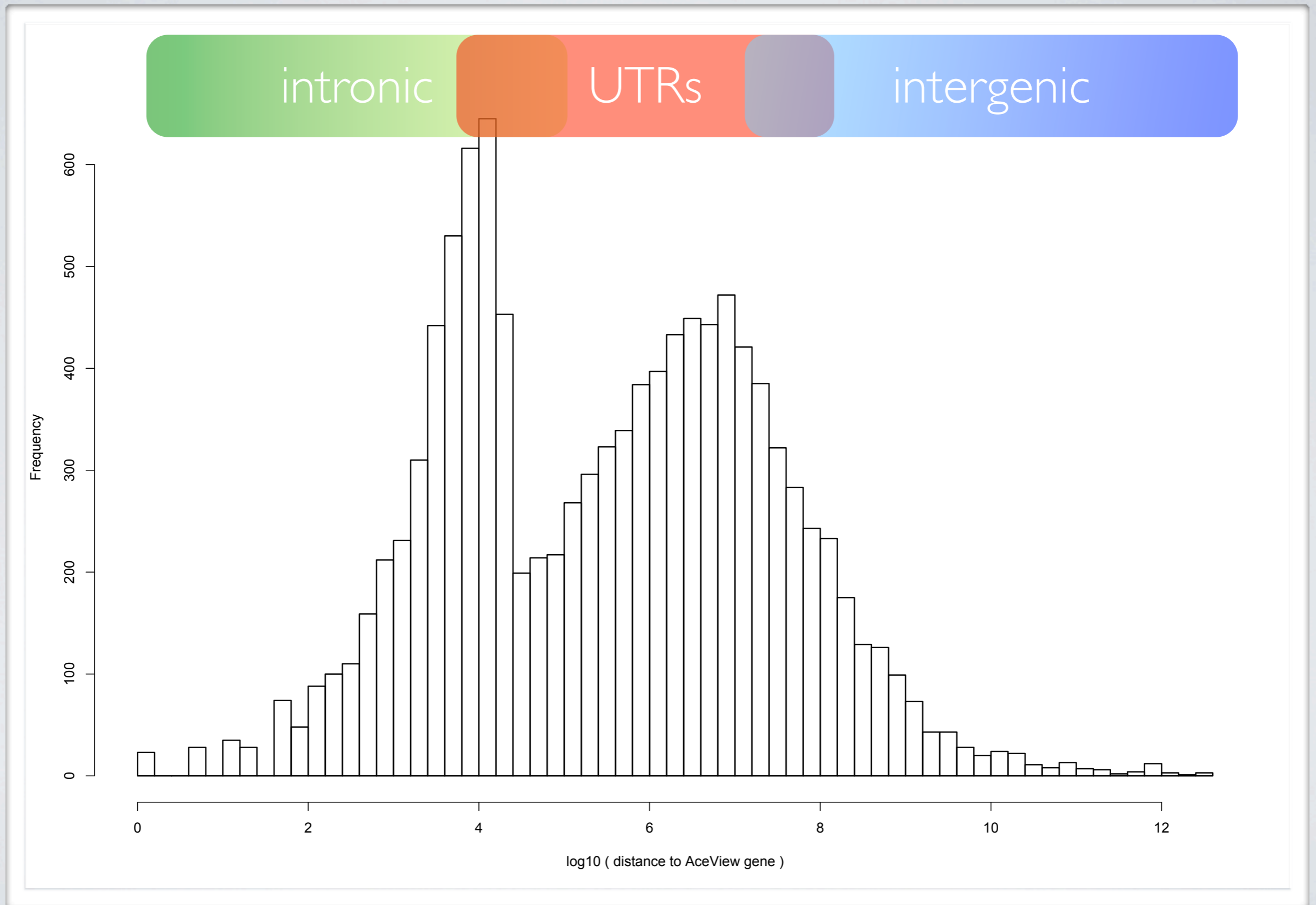
Novel TAR expression



Gene expression



# DISTANCE FROM GENES

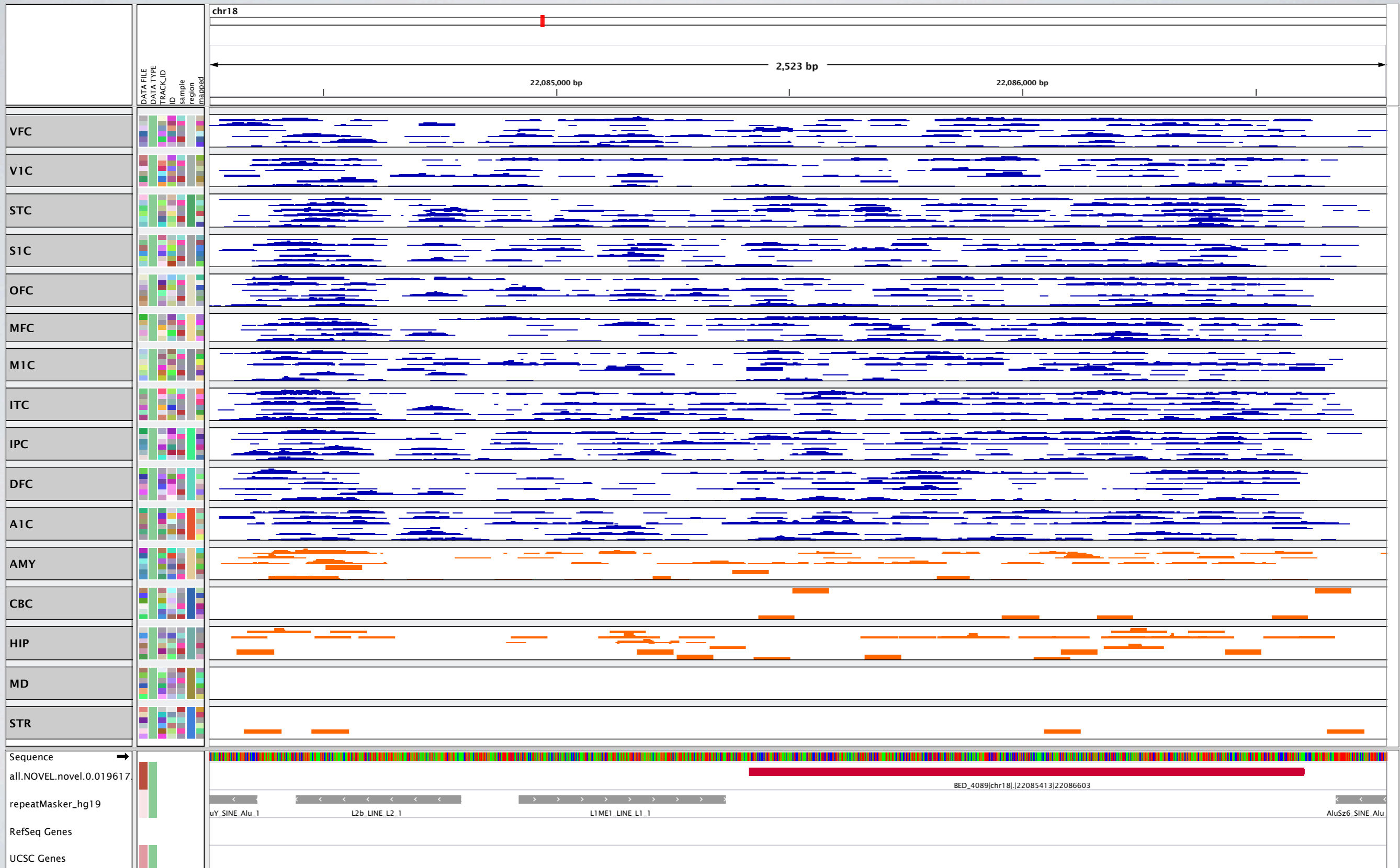


# DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION (PRELIMINARY)

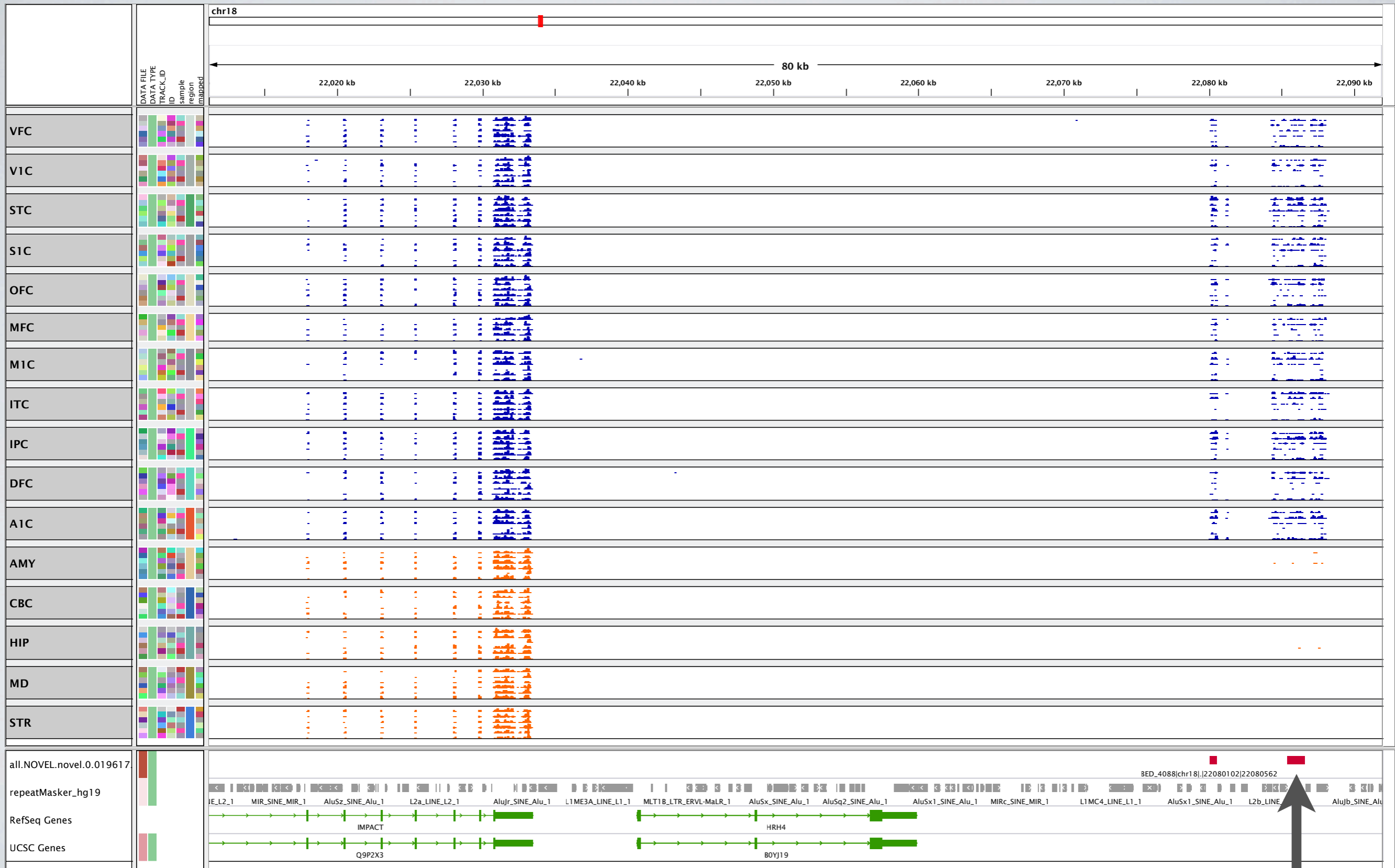
- Normalized by the number of mapped nucleotides
- t-test test between neocortex (NCX) and the “rest” (AMY, CBC, HIP, MD, STR)

cutoff	Raw p-values	BH	Bonferroni
0.05	4180	3242	1067
0.01	3045	2359	900

# 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

