# Extensive transcriptional heterogeneity revealed by isoform profiling

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#### Overview

- Transcript isoforms (TIF): RNAs that traverse the same region on genome, but have different start and end sequences
- Study was carried out in yeast
- Identify TIF variation and its functional relevance

- Identify Transcript isoforms (TIFs) with TIF-Seq
- TIF variations and their categories
- Potential biological functions of TIFs

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# **Transcript Isoform**

- Compared yeast grown in two conditions: glucose and galactose
- Totally over 1.88 million unique TIFs found, over 776,000 supported by at least two reads
- Distribution of 5' and 3' ends of TIFs consistent with previous annotation



## mTIF



#### 371,087 mTIFs genome-wide

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## mTIF variation categories







- Find Transcript isoform (TIF) with TIF-Seq
- TIF variations and their categories
- Potential biological functions of TIF

# Functional correlation of TIF variations

- RBP binding sites variation
- uORF variation and re-annotation
- Contribute to protein diversity: truncated N-terminal transcripts, C-terminal truncation

#### **RBP** binding sites

- Many genes with putative RBP binding sites express mTIFs with different combinations of binding sites
- Variable UTR regions between mTIFs are enriched for binding sites



#### uORF

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703 genes (286 + 417) express alternative mTIFs both with and without uORF. A possible transcriptional control of posttranscriptional regulatory potential



#### **Re-annotating** some uORF?

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- mTIFs containing only the uORF were detected
- Genes containing genuine uORF are significantly less translated than those where the uORFs are indenpendent



#### Re-annotating uORF - Example





#### **Protein Diversity**



### Summary

- Nearly 2 million different RNA transcripts identified for a yeast genome with about 6,000 protein coding genes
- Different TIFs have the potential to alter the coding and regulatory capacity of RNA

Some caveats:

- TIF-Seq only works on mature mRNA;
- Efficiency of reverse transcription is an issue;
- Can not handle alternative splicing