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## 2.2. Analyzing the functional impact [2.75pg]

We have extensive experience in network studies and functional interpretation of coding mutations. Variants in genes can have a wide spectrum of effects, which are largely governed by the diverse biological networks in which the gene participates.

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We have integrated multiple biological networks to investigate gene functions. We found that functionally significant and highly conserved genes tend to be more central in various networks [23505346] and positioned on the top level of regulatory networks [22955619]. Incorporating multiple network and evolutionary properties, we have developed a computational method - NetSNP [23505346] to quantify the indispensability of each gene. This method shows its strong potential for interpretation of variants involved in Mendelian diseases and in complex disorders probed by genome-wide association studies.

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We also plan to develop approaches to quantify variant-specific effects.

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We have also developed specific tools to help quantify specific types of transcripts that require special processing, particularly pseudogenes and fusion transcripts [25157146, 22951037, 20964841]. We have applied our expertise in RNA-Seq analysis to analyze and compare the transcriptomes of human, worm, and fly, using ENCODE and modENCODE datasets. We found a striking similarity between the processes regulating transcription in these three distant organisms [21177976, 25164755, 22955620].

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A powerful way to integrate diverse genomic data is through representations as networks.

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Further studies showed relationships between selection and protein network topology (for instance, quantifying selection in hubs relative to proteins on the network periphery [18077332, 23505346]).

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To identify pseudogenes in the human genome, we developed PseudoPipe, the first large-scale pipeline for genome wide human pseudogene annotation [16574694]. We also obtained the "high confidence" pseudogenes by combining computational predictions with extensive manual curation [22951037, 25157146], and identified

parent gene sequence from which the pseudogene arises based on their sequence comparisons\cite{22951037}

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We will prioritize genetic variants impacting non-coding RNA elements in a way that is consistent ,,invert with the approach taken for TF binding sites,

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[[MRS2MG (31 July) cut RNA variant burden tests (not sure whether this belongs here or with hotspots section) but can add back in.]]

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In order to define structural variations with highly impactful events, we will assess their influence on

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