

# Lecture 13: High throughput analyses of gene expression

## A. RNA expression pattern

Northern

qRT-PCR

FISH and RNA in situ

Reporter

## B. Analyses of transcriptome

I. cDNA microarrays

II. Oligonucleotide arrays

## C. Protein expression pattern

Immunohistochemistry

Western blot

Mass spectrometry

# Functional classification of expressed genes

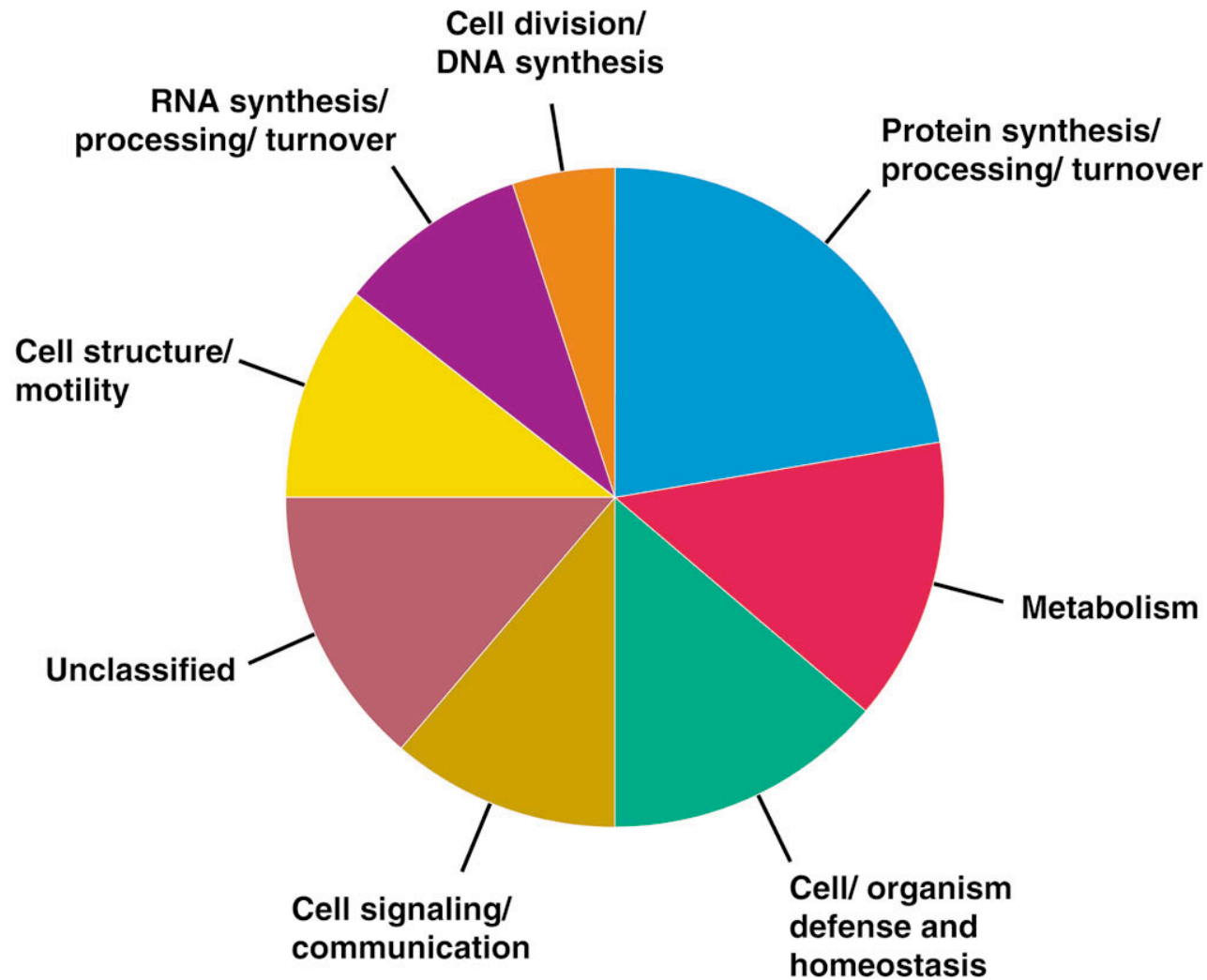


Fig. 12.17

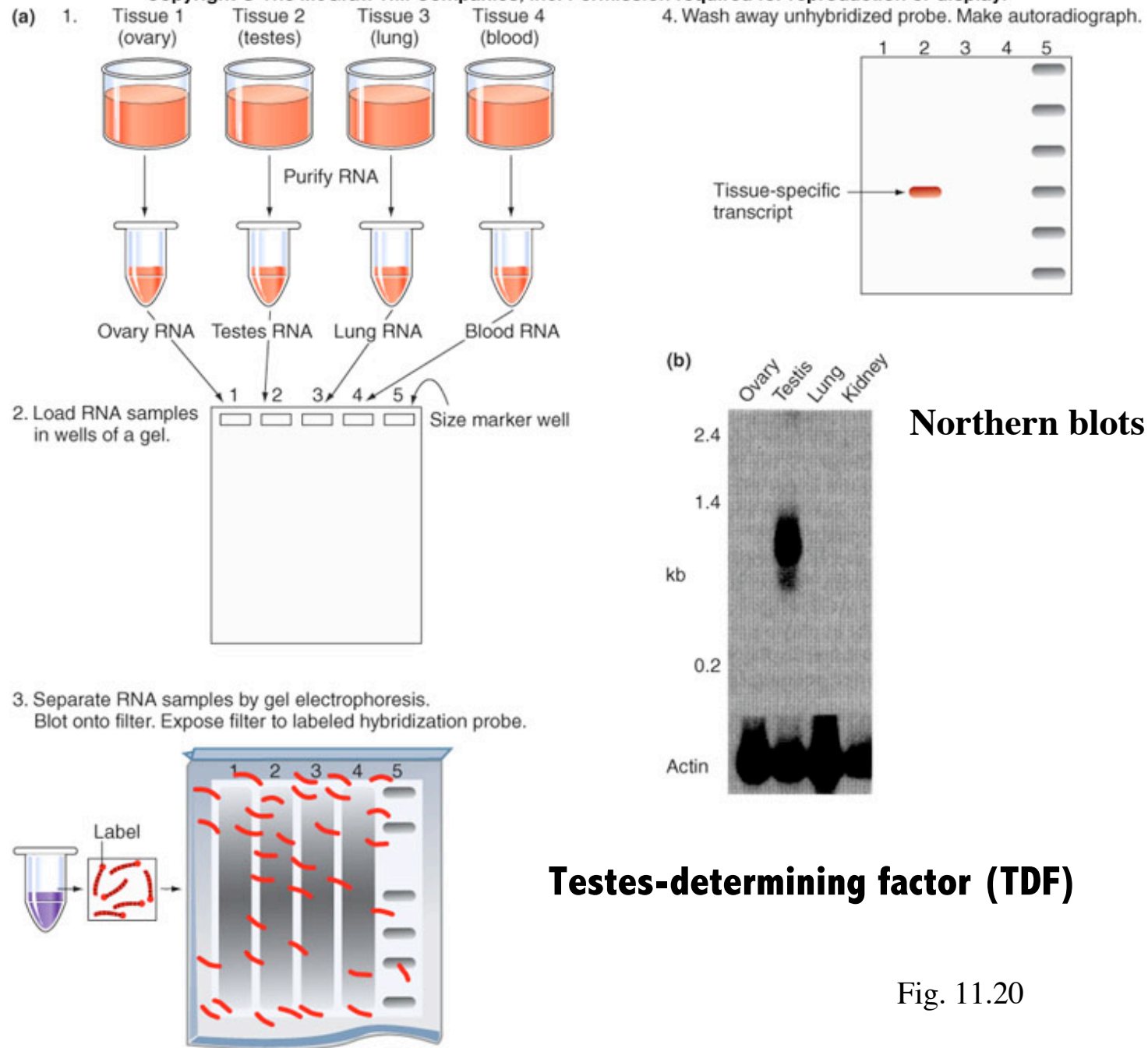
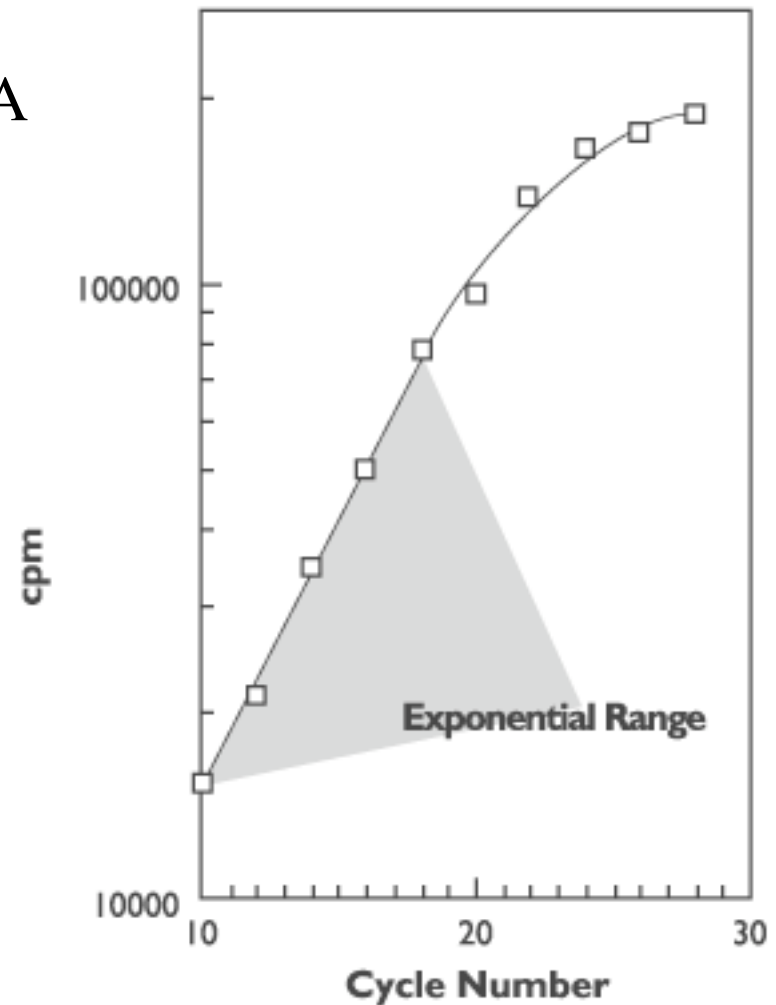
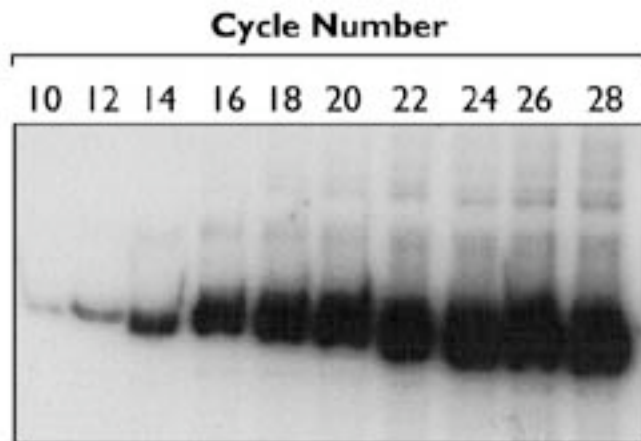
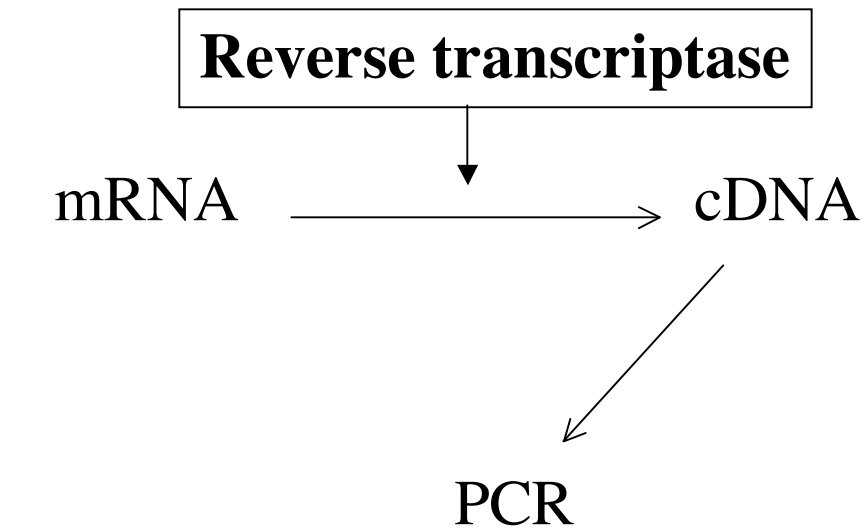
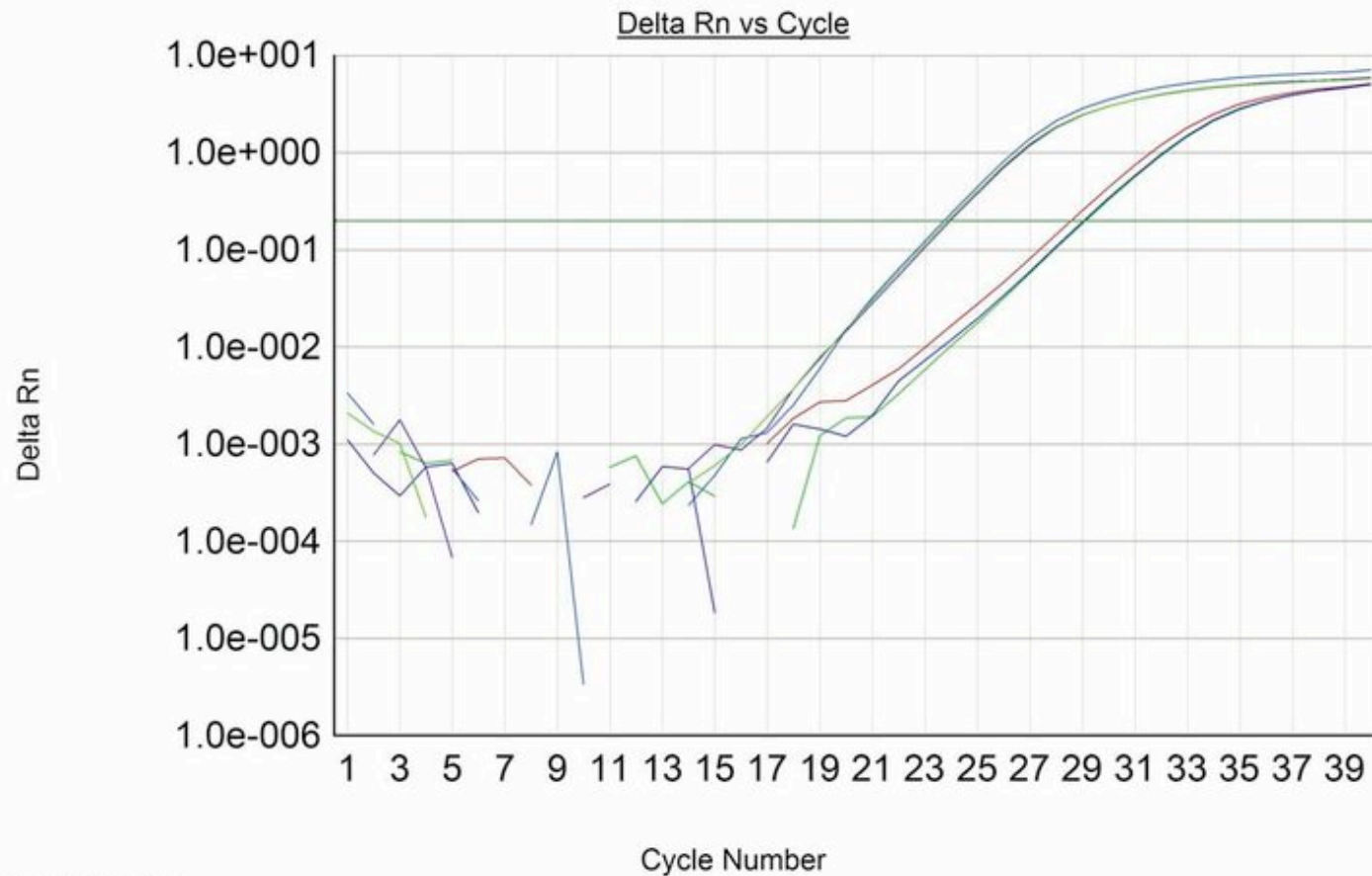


Fig. 11.20

# RT-PCR: measuring mRNA level



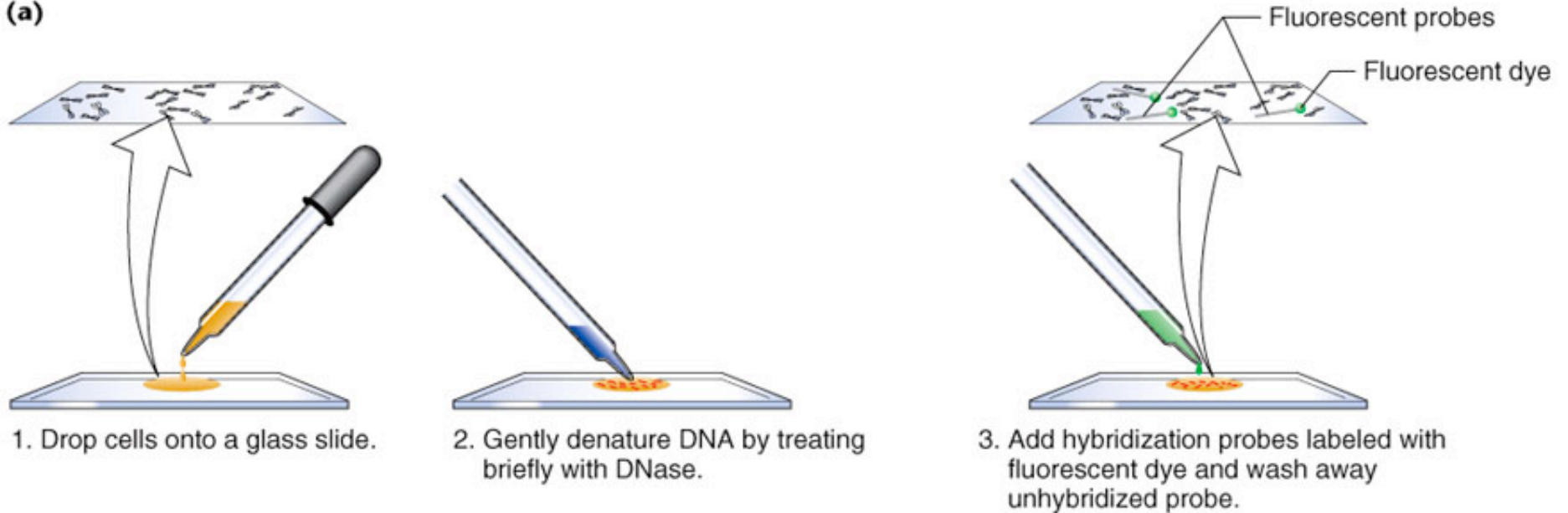
# Quantitative Real Time PCR (or QRT-PCR)



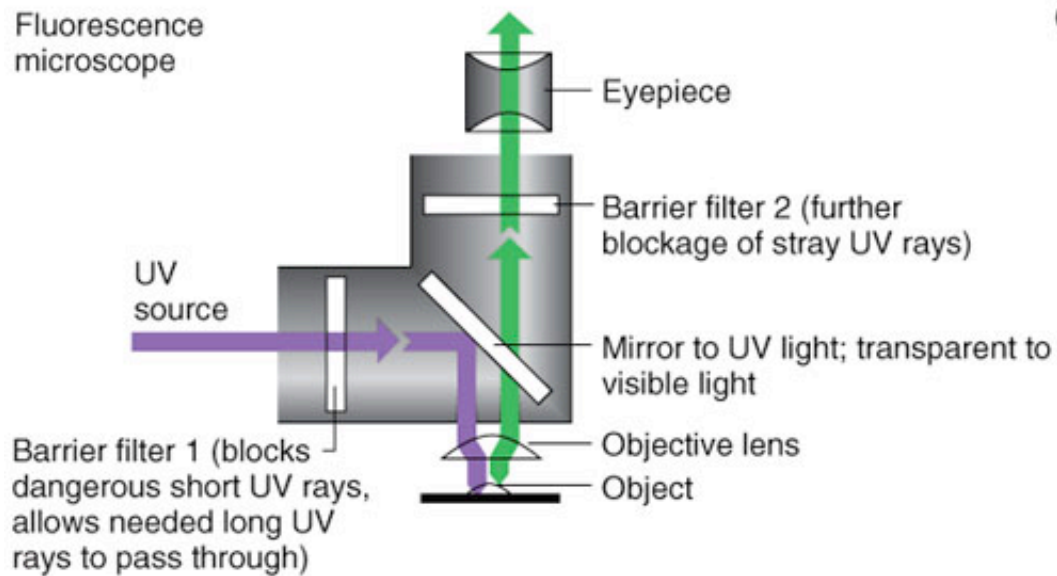
Selected Detector: All  
Well(s): A1-A3,C1-C3  
Document: 280505.sds (Absolute Quantification)

Fig. 10.6 (7.21) FISH: Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization

(a)

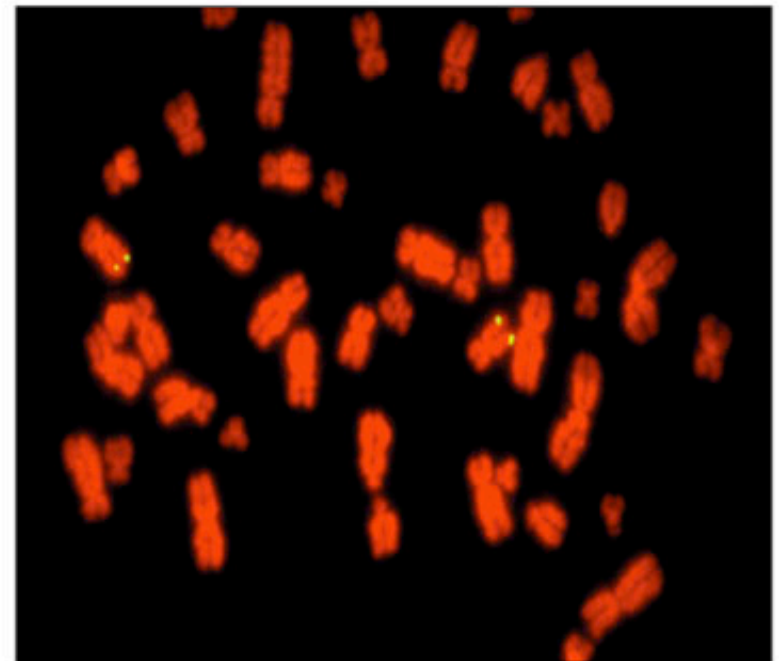


Fluorescence microscope



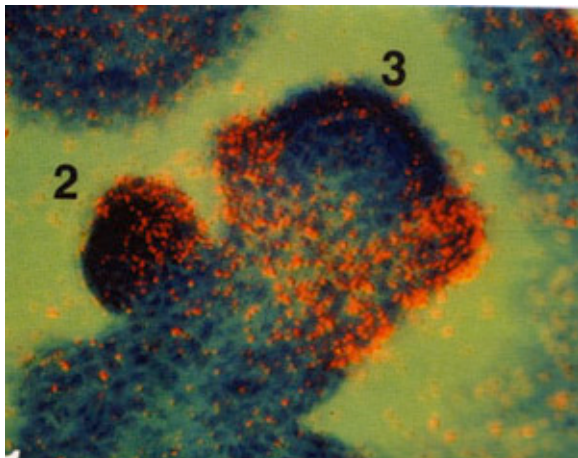
4. Expose to ultraviolet (UV) light.  
Take picture of fluorescent chromosomes.

(b)

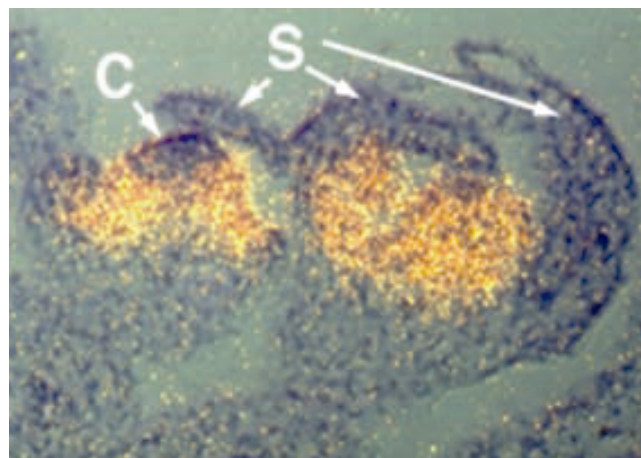


# RNA in situ hybridization

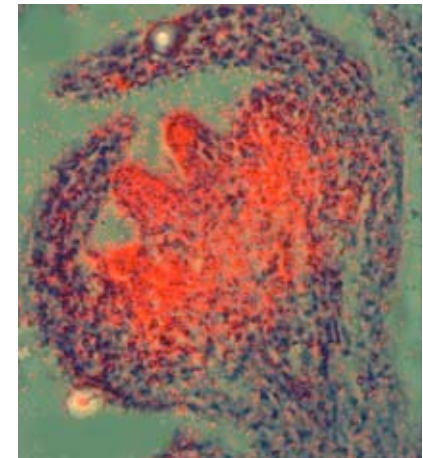
**A (AP1)**



**B (AP3)**



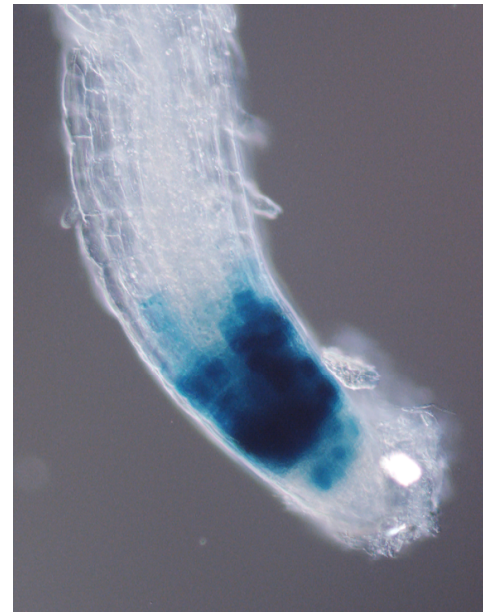
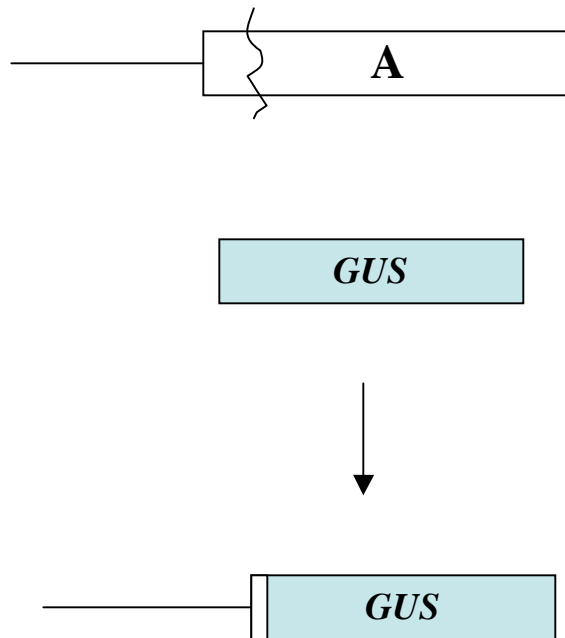
**C (AG)**





Reporter genes reports gene expression level and patterns

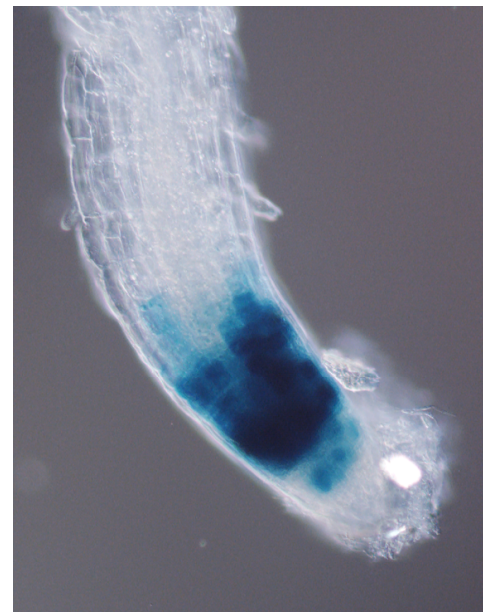
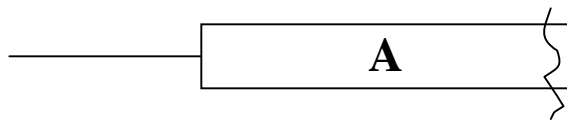
Promoter::*GUS* ( $\beta$ -glucuronidase)





Reporter genes reports gene expression level and patterns

Promoter::gene A-GUS chimeric protein





Before stress

After stress

Control

PC-Luc

RD29A-Luc

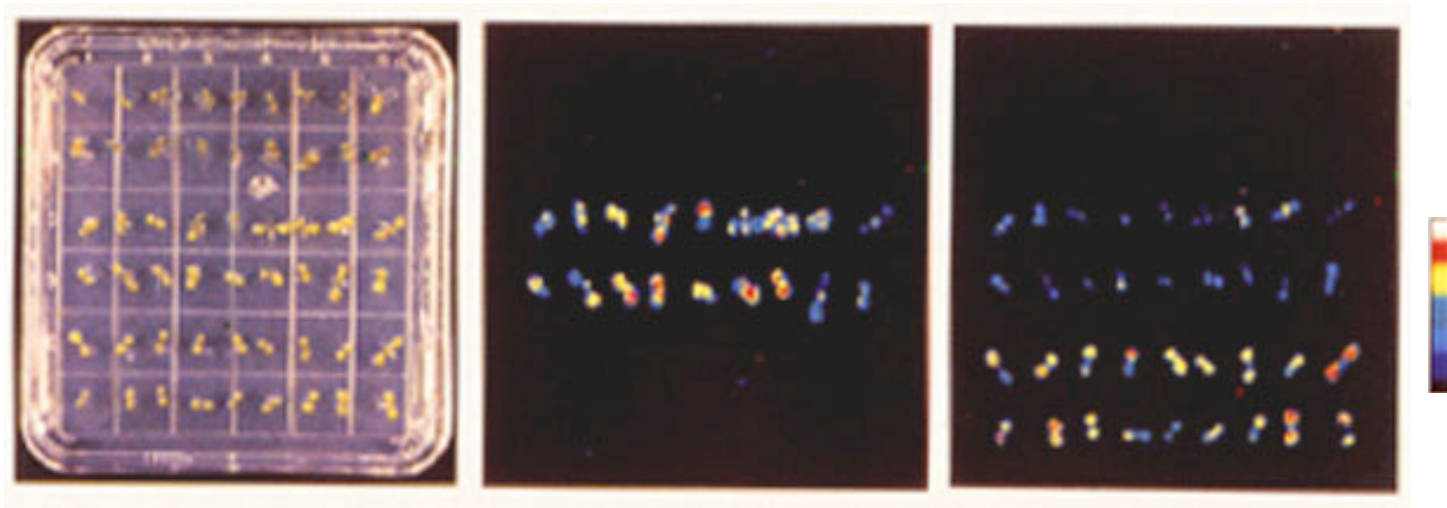
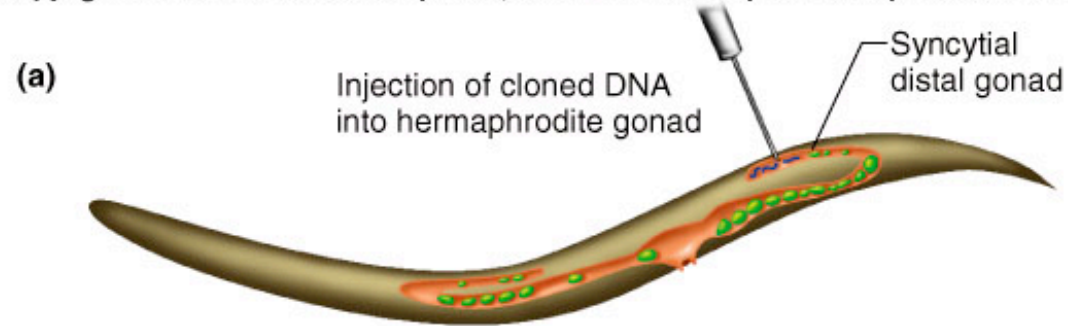


Fig. C.8

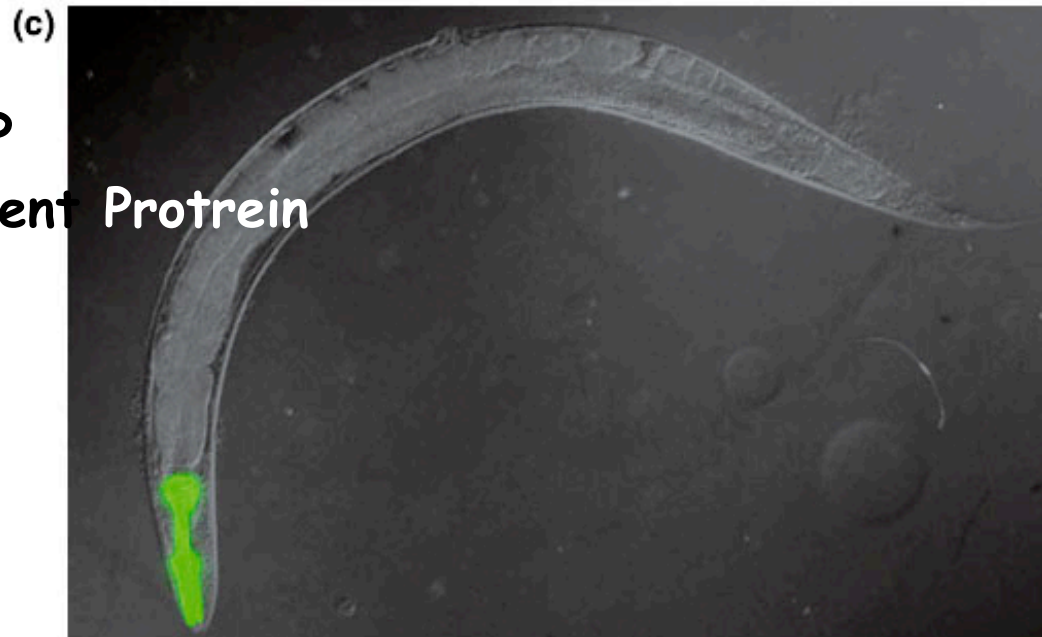


## Reporter

**LacZ**  
( $\beta$ -galactosidase)



**GFP**  
Green fluorescent Protein



## Summary of reporter genes

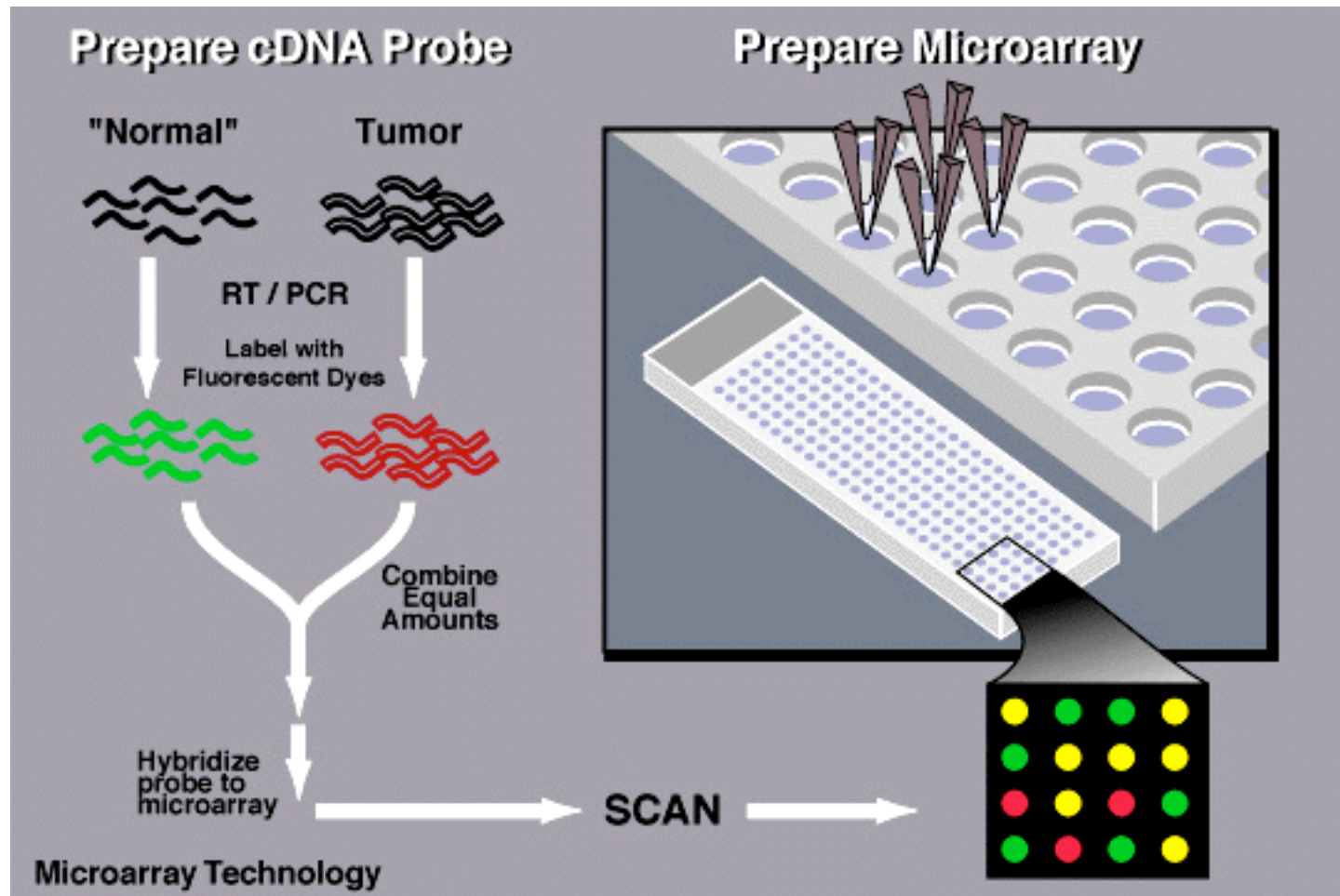
<u>Name</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Substrate</u>	<u>Visual</u>
<b>GUS</b> ( $\beta$ -glucuronidase)	<b>E.coli</b>	<b>5-bromo-4-chloro 3-indoyl- 1-glucuronide (X-gluc)</b>	<b>Blue</b>
<b>LacZ</b> ( $\beta$ -galactosidase)	<b>E. coli</b>	<b>X-gal</b>	<b>Blue</b>
<b>LUC</b> (Luciferase)	<b>Firefly</b>	<b>luciferin &amp; ATP</b>	<b>emitting light</b>
<b>GFP</b> (Green Flourescent Protein)	<b>Jelly fish</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>Green</b>

# High throughput analyses of the transcriptome

Documenting gene expression on a genome wide scale

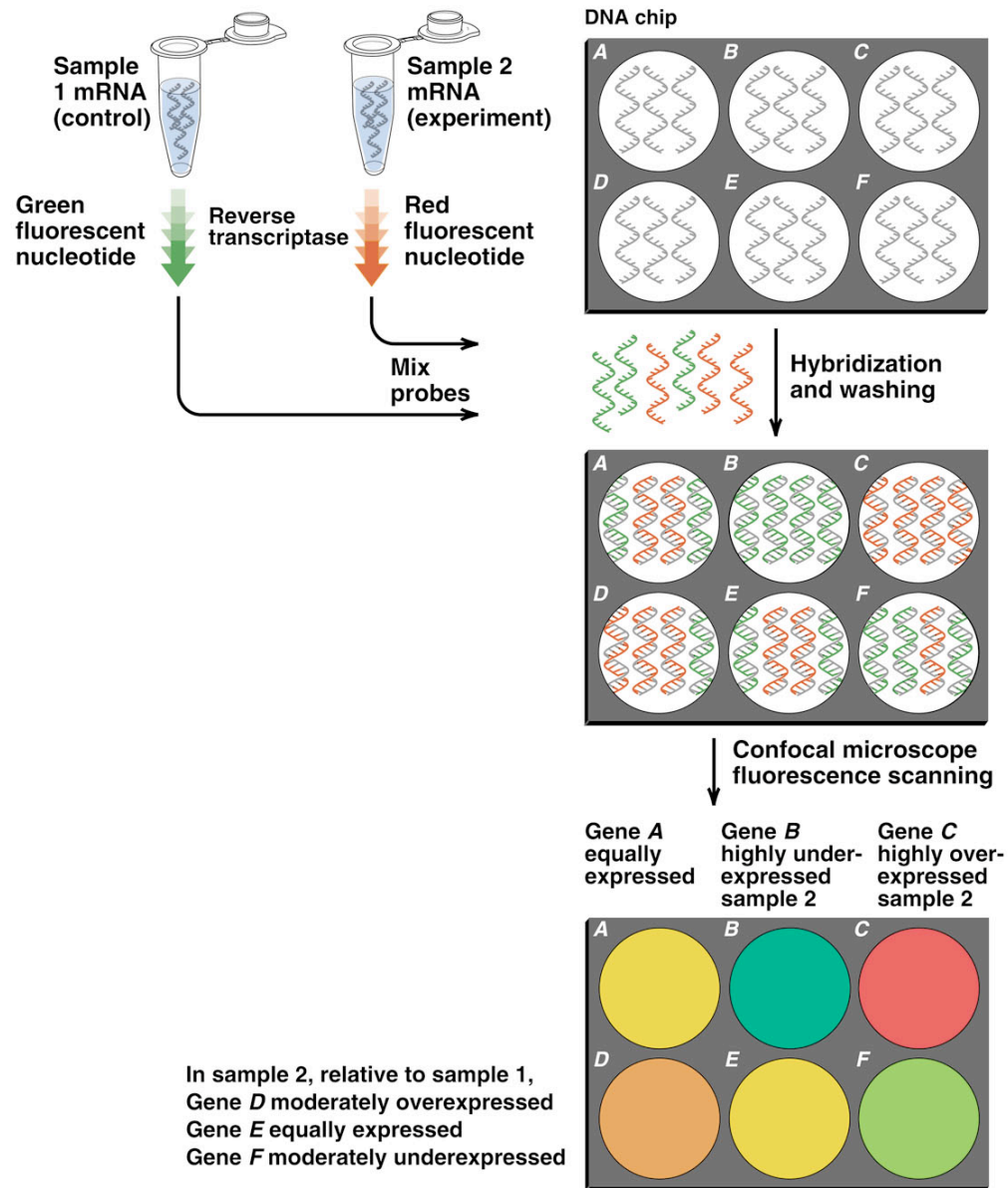
Transcriptome: complete set of transcripts and their relative expression levels in a particular cell or tissue under defined conditions

# I. cDNA microarrays





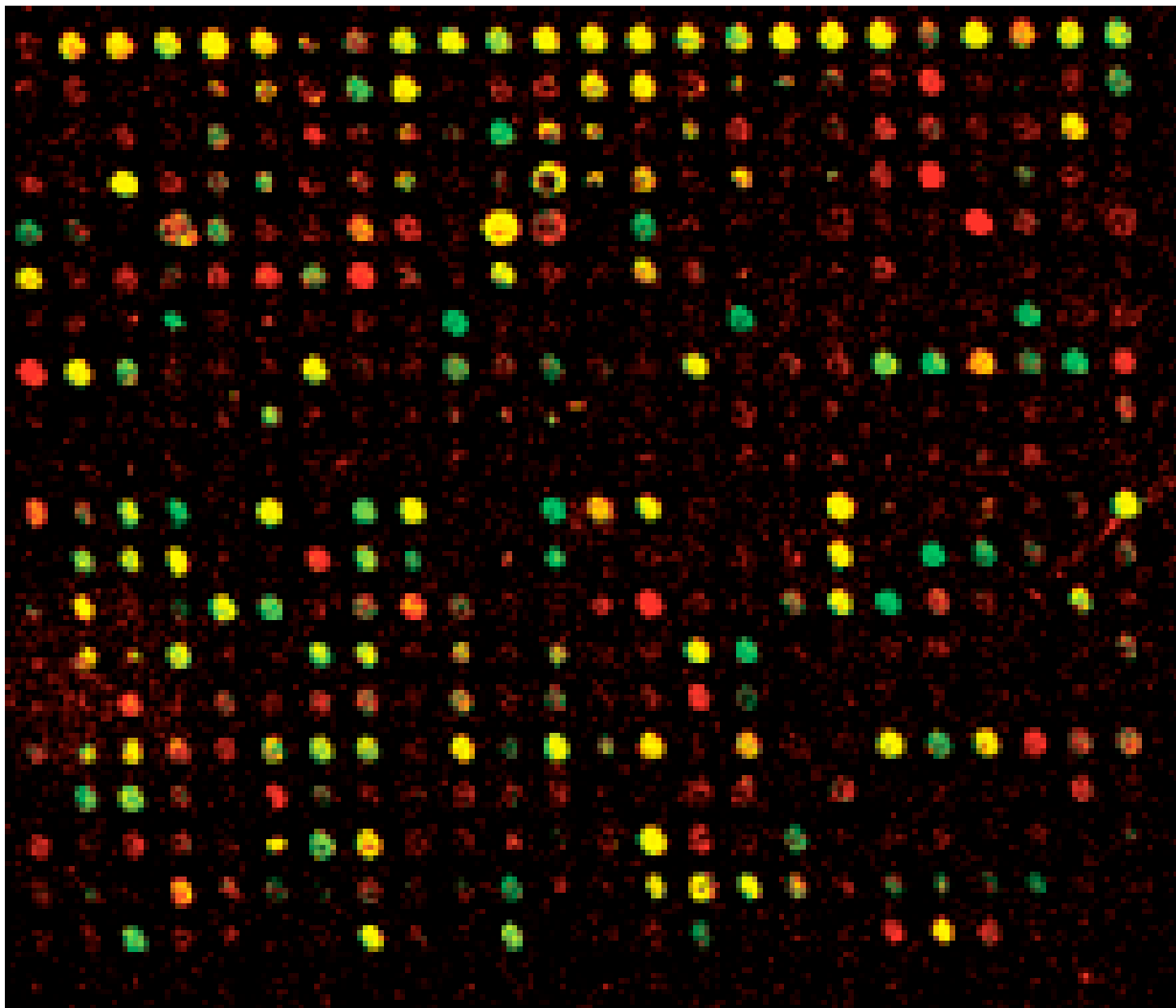
## Use of DNA microarrays (chips)



Fluorescently tagged cDNA probes are hybridized to DNA spots in the microarray for studying differential expression of thousands of genes at a time in two mRNA samples

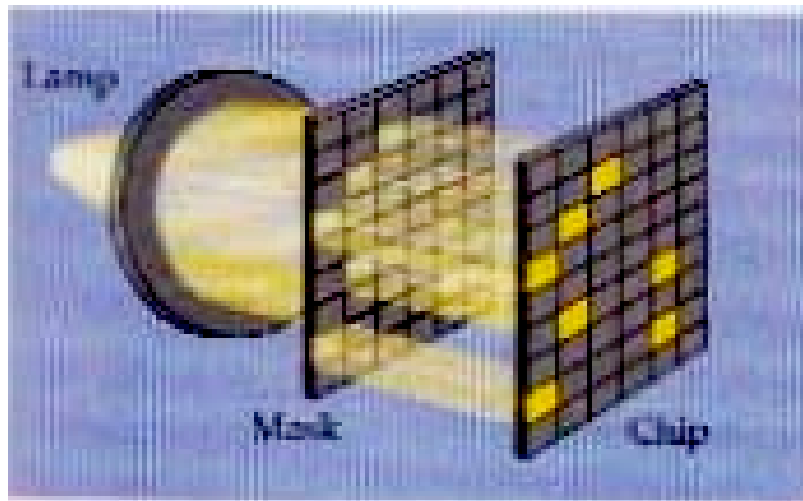
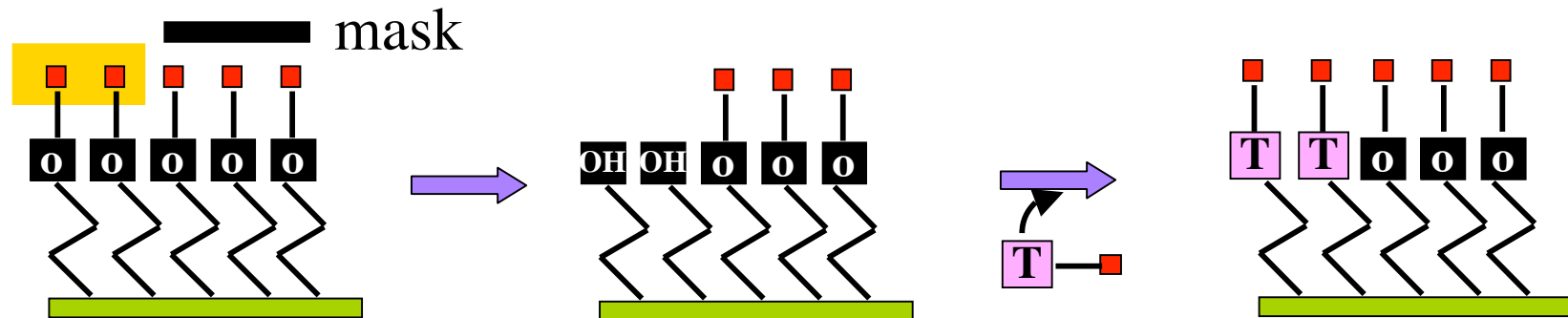
Fig. 12-21





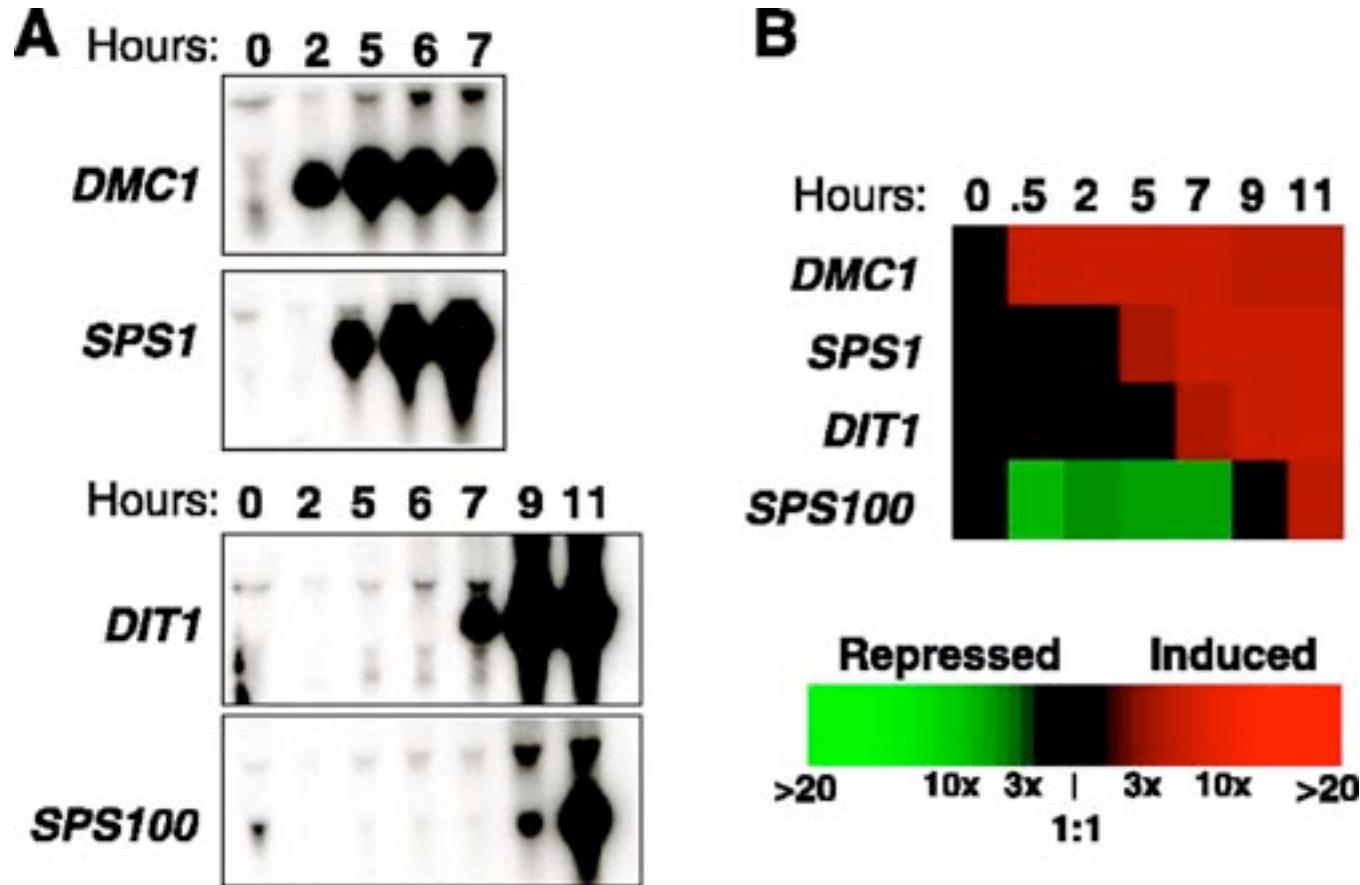
## II. Oligonucleotide microarrays (Affymetrix GeneChip)

Light deprotection

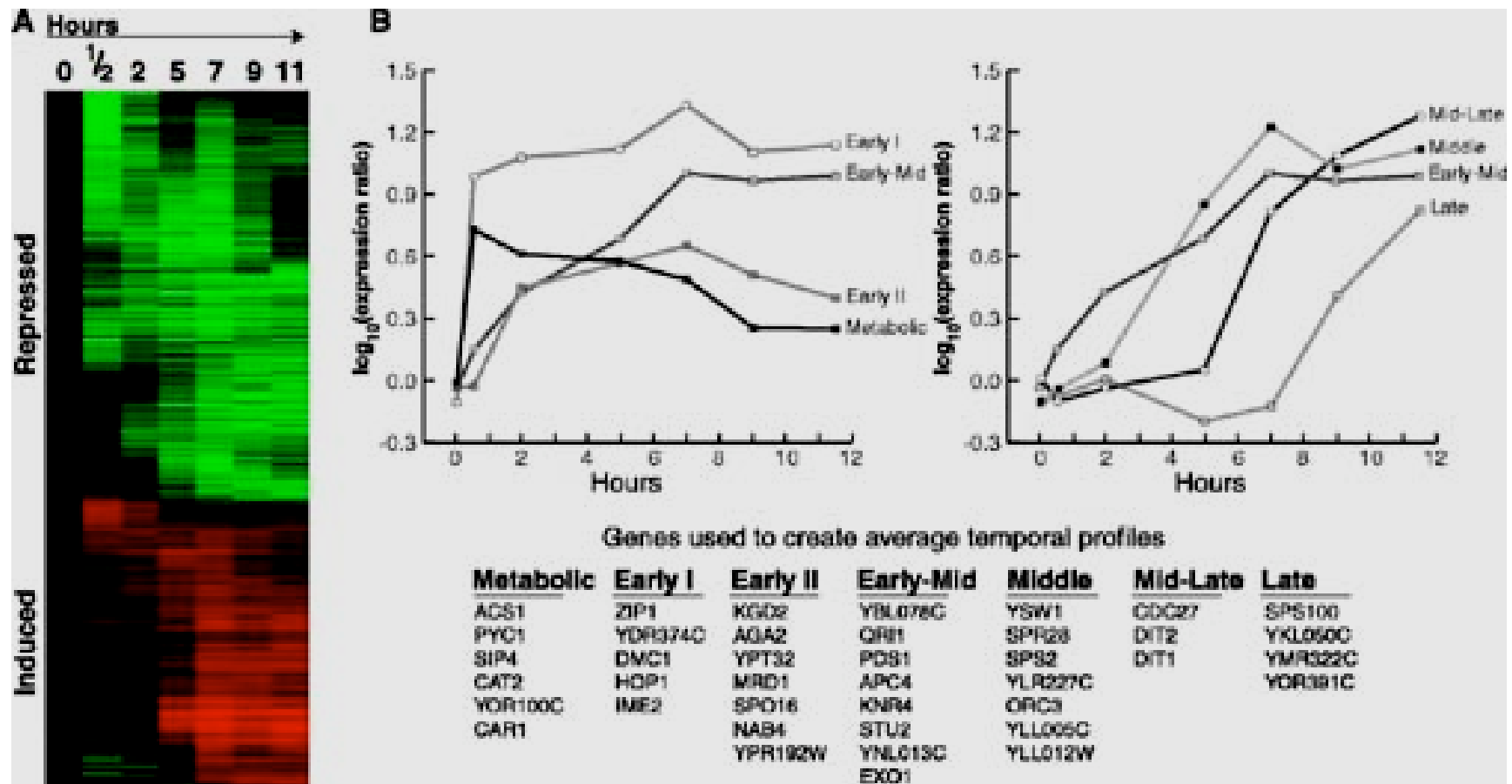


# Sporulation gene expression profile in budding yeast

Chu et al., (1998) Science 282, 699-705



Several classes of sporulation gene expression after transfer to sporulation media



Survey of 1116 genes during sporulation in budding yeast  
 Chu et al., (1998) Science 282, 699-705

## Patterns of transcriptional regulation of about 2500 genes

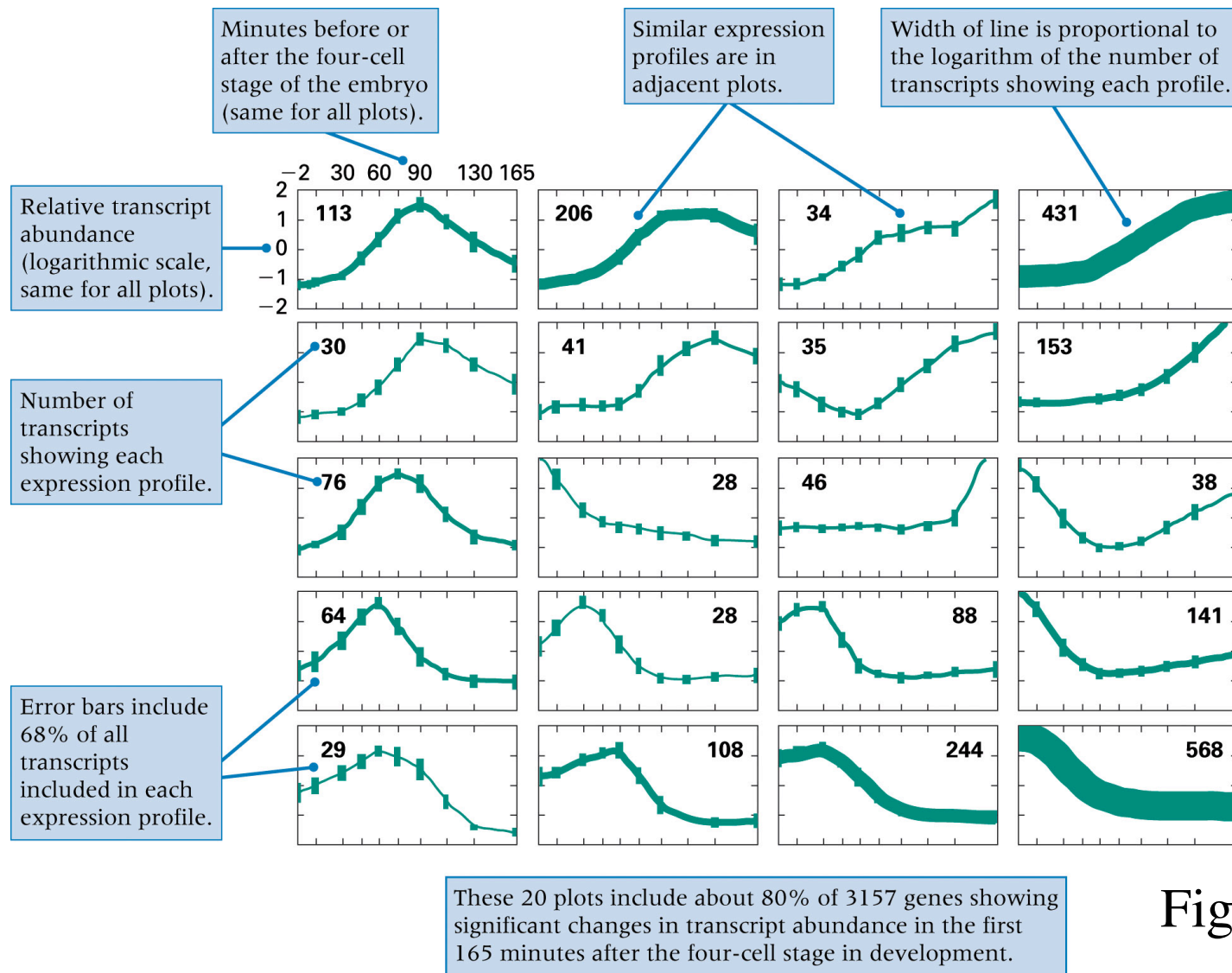


Fig. 12.22

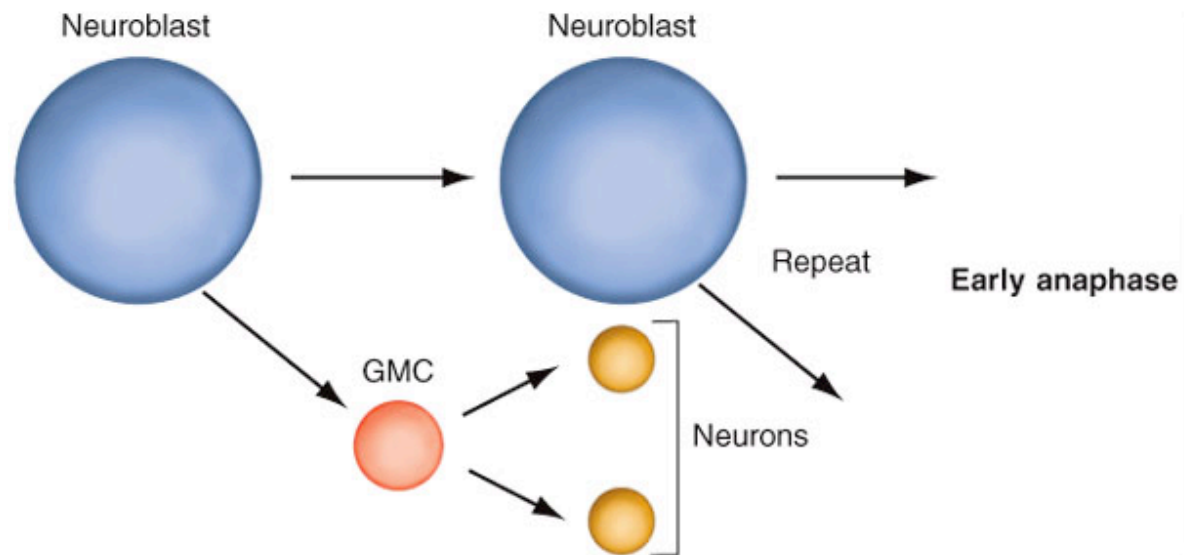
# Western blot



Fig. 19.27

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(a) Asymmetric neuroblast stem cell divisions



(b) Asymmetric distribution of Prospero protein

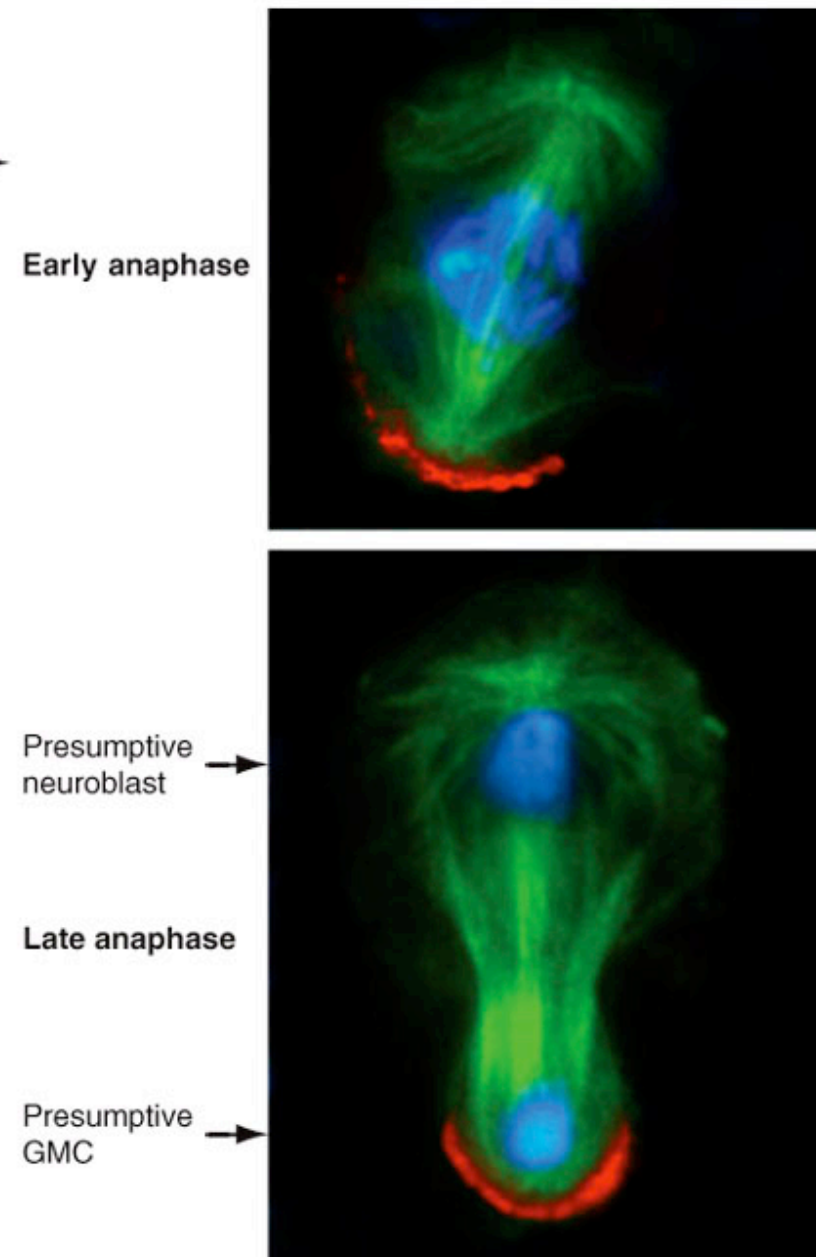




Fig. 10.29

