

Lecture 14: Gene expression --continued

B. Analyses of transcriptome

I. cDNA microarrays

II. Oligonucleotide arrays

III SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression)

VI MPSS (massively parallel signature sequence)

C. Protein expression pattern

Immunohistochemistry (p661-662)

Reporter (p798; 661-662)

Western blot

Mass spectrometry

Read 348-354

Fig. 10.6; 10.24; 10.25; 10.26; 10.28; 10.29

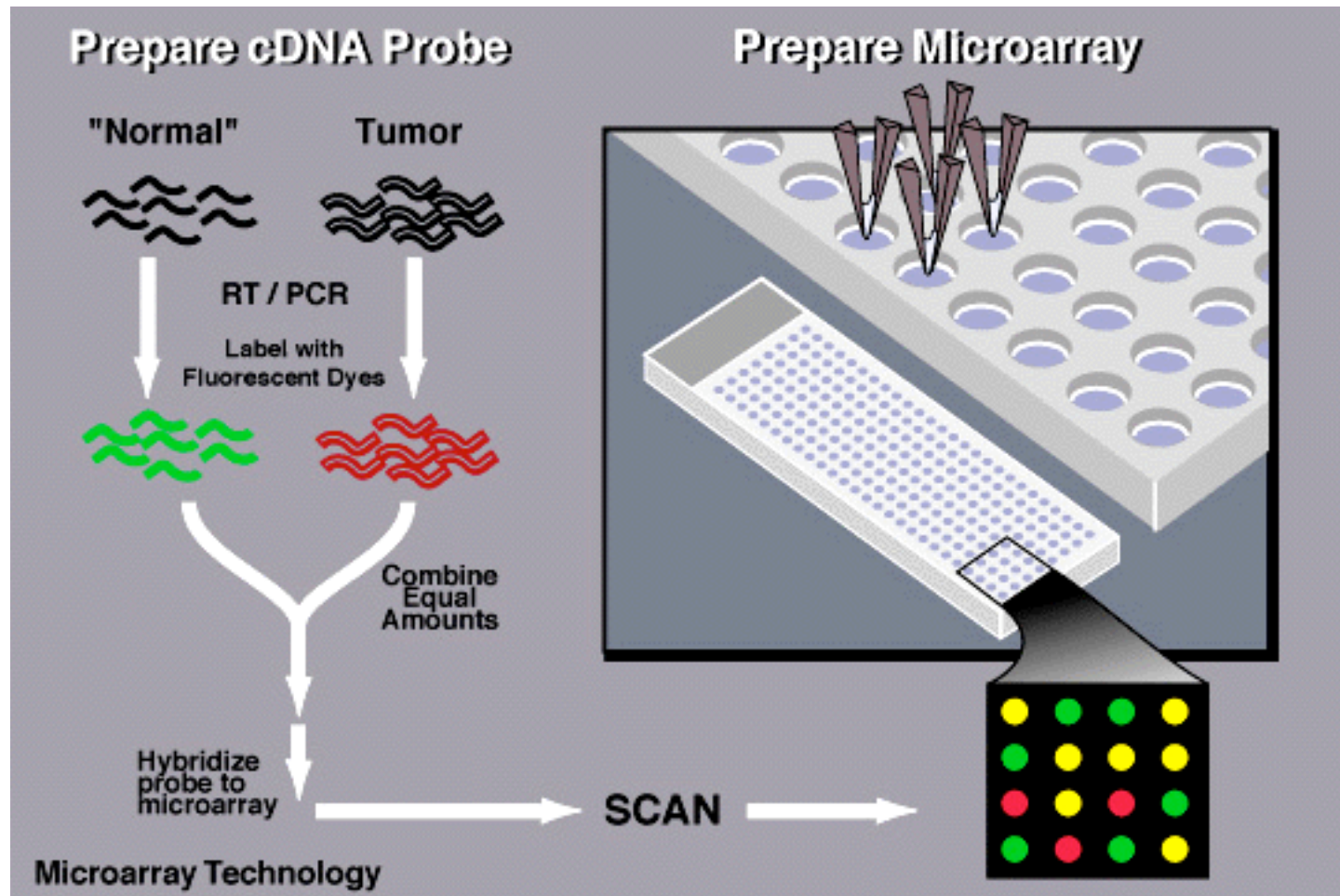
19.18; 19.25; 19.27

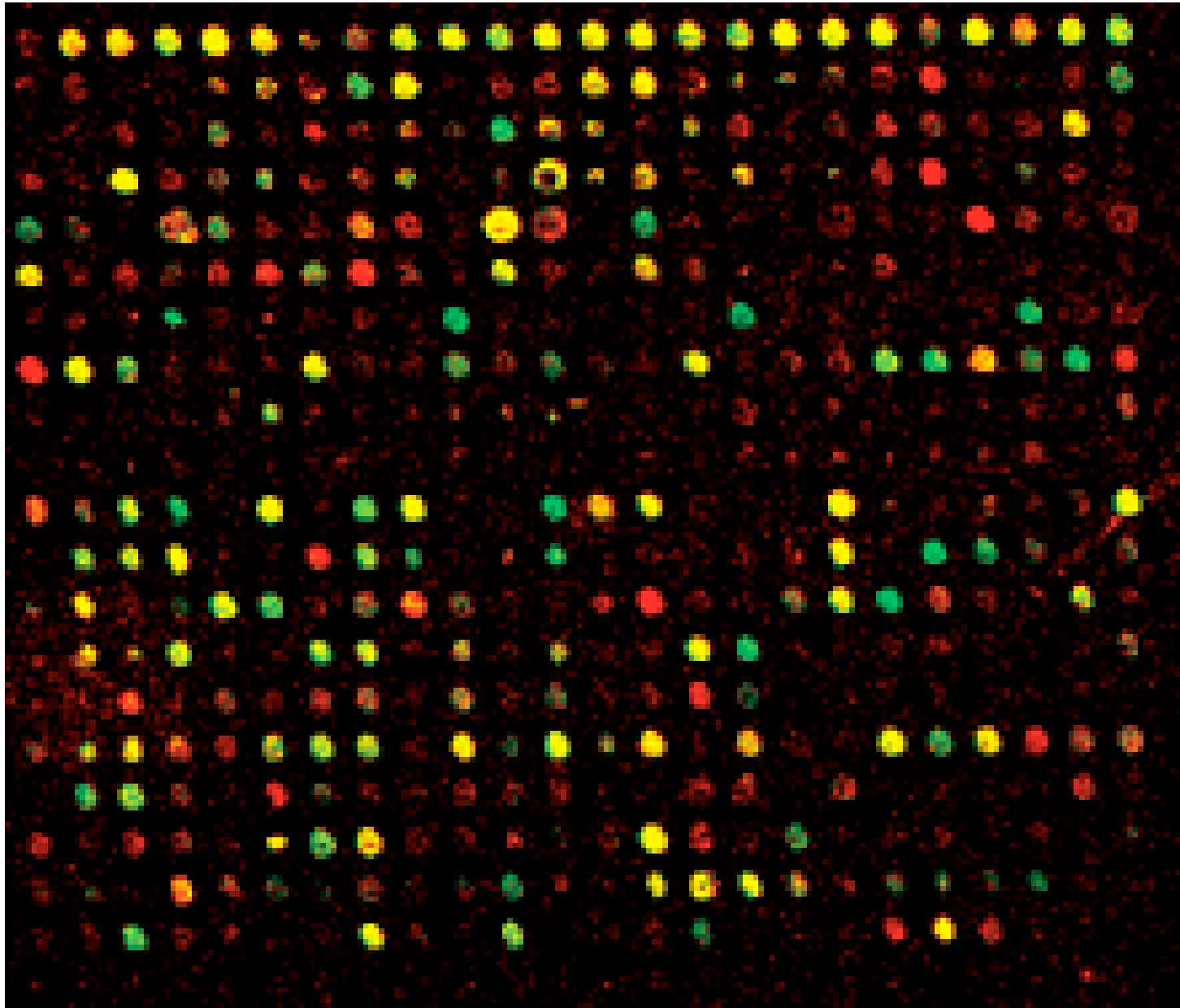
High throughput analyses of the transcriptome

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

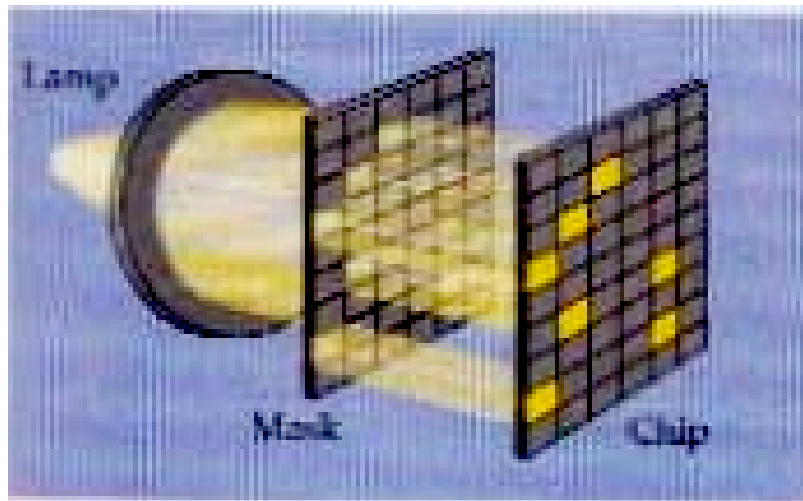
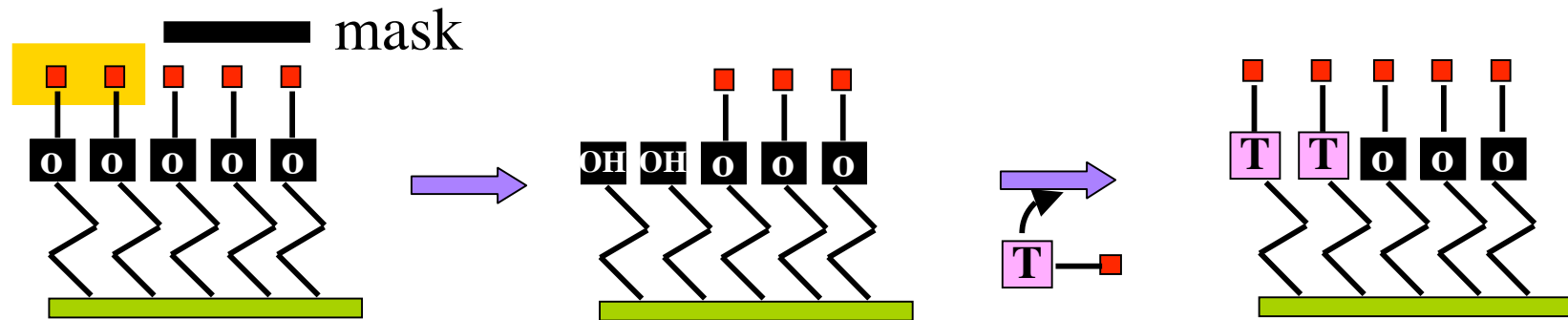
I. cDNA microarrays





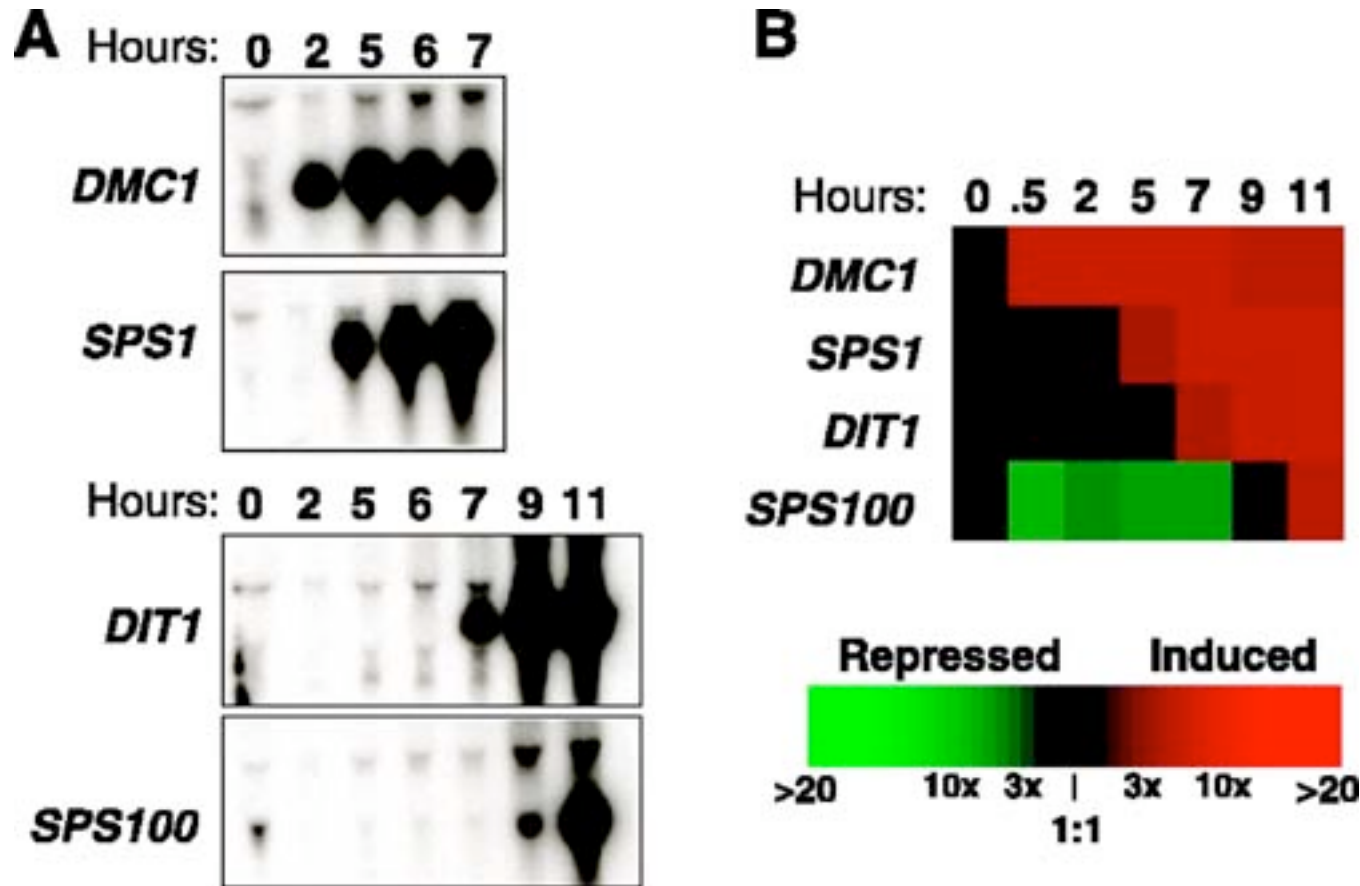
II. Oligonucleotide microarrays (Affymetrix GeneChip)

Light deprotection

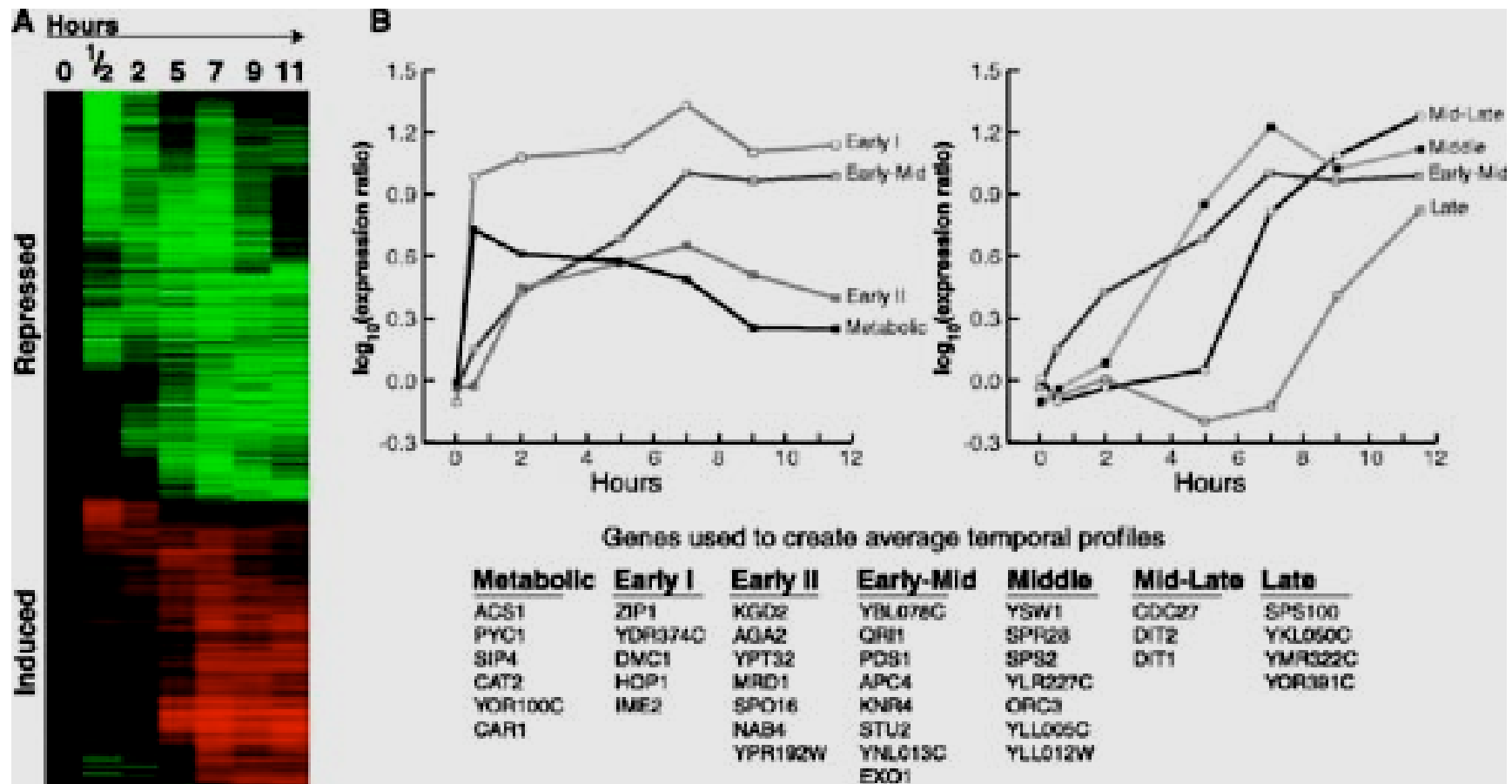


Sporulation gene expression profile in budding yeast

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



Several classes of sporulation gene expression after transfer to sporulation media

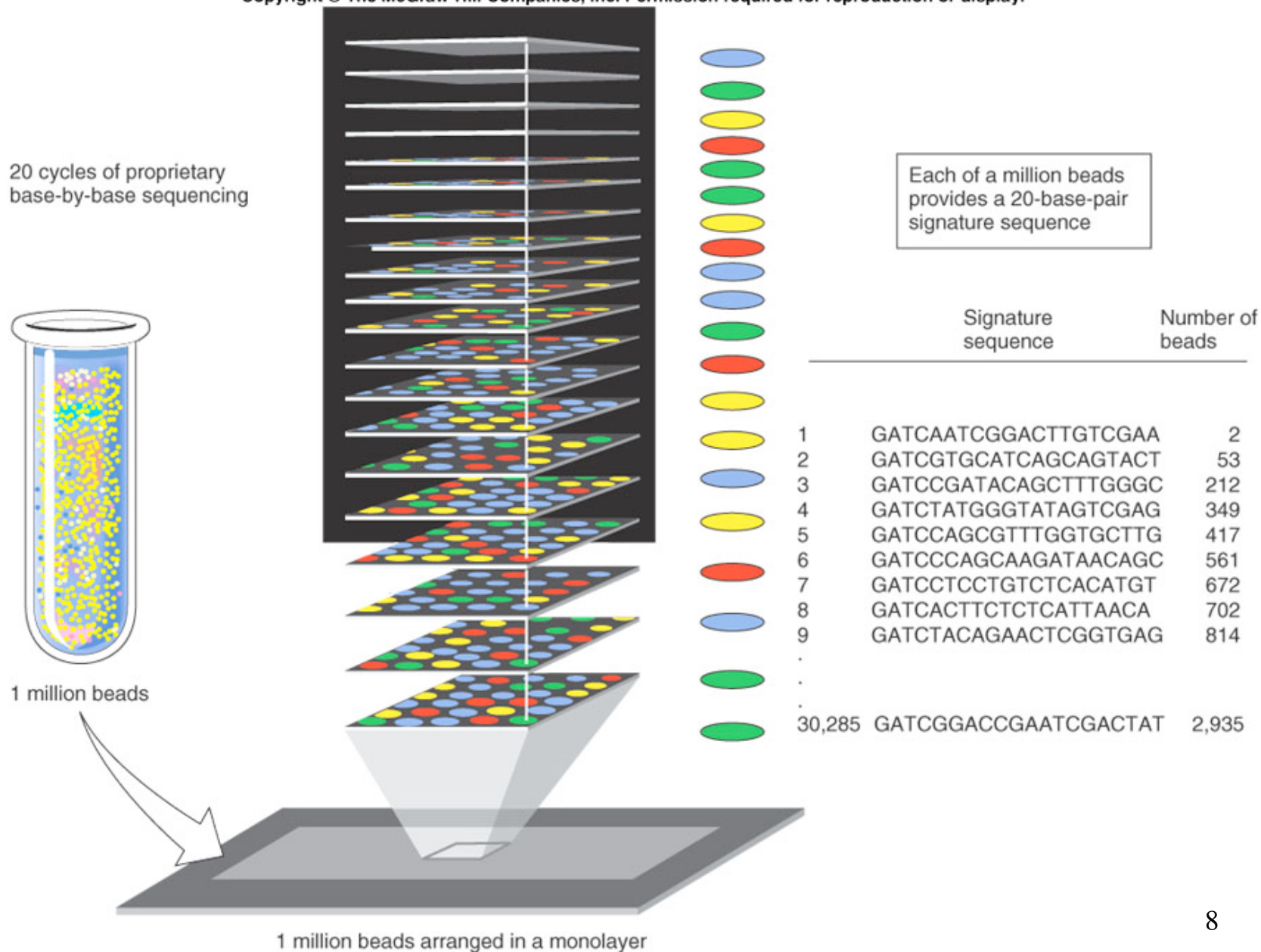


Survey of 1116 genes during sporulation in budding yeast
Chu et al., (1998) Science 282, 699-705

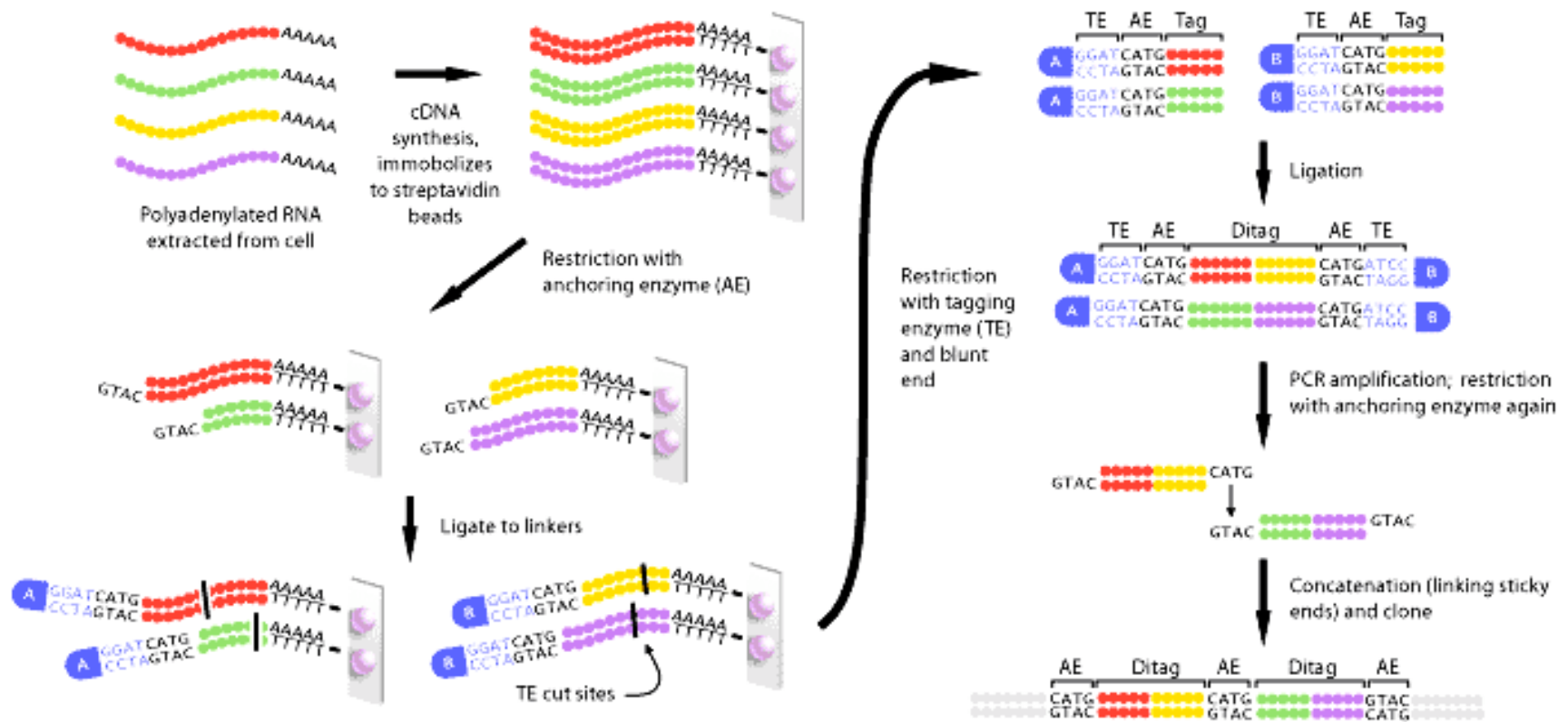
Fig. 10.28

MPSS: Massively Parallel Signature Sequencing

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.



SAGE: serial analysis of gene expression



Lecture 14: Gene expression --continued

B. Analyses of transcriptome

I. cDNA microarrays

II. Oligonucleotide arrays

III SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression)

VI MPSS (massively parallel signature sequence)

C. Protein expression pattern

Immunohistochemistry (p661-662)

Reporter (p798; 661-662)

Western blot

Mass spectrometry

Read 348-354

Fig. 10.6; 10.24; 10.25; 10.26; 10.28; 10.29

19.18; 19.25; 19.27

Fig. 19.25

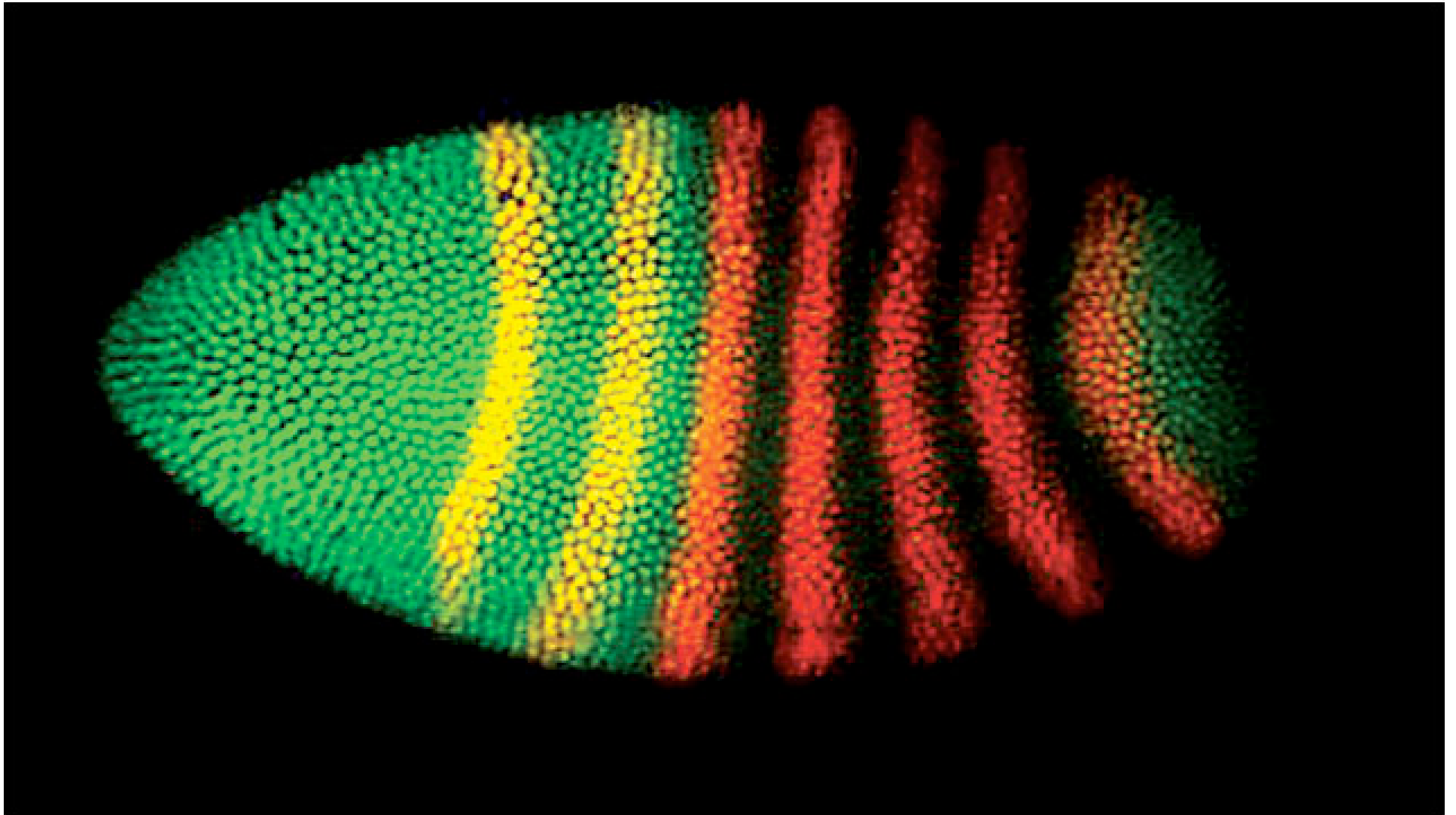
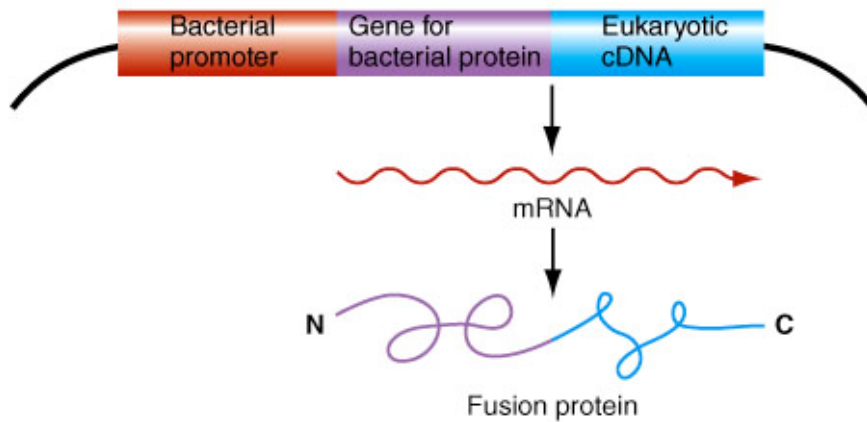


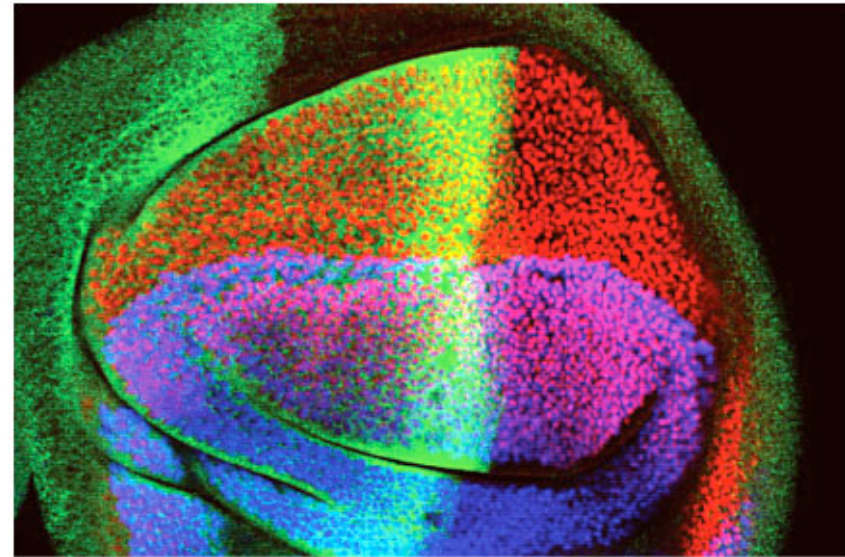
Fig. 19.18

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

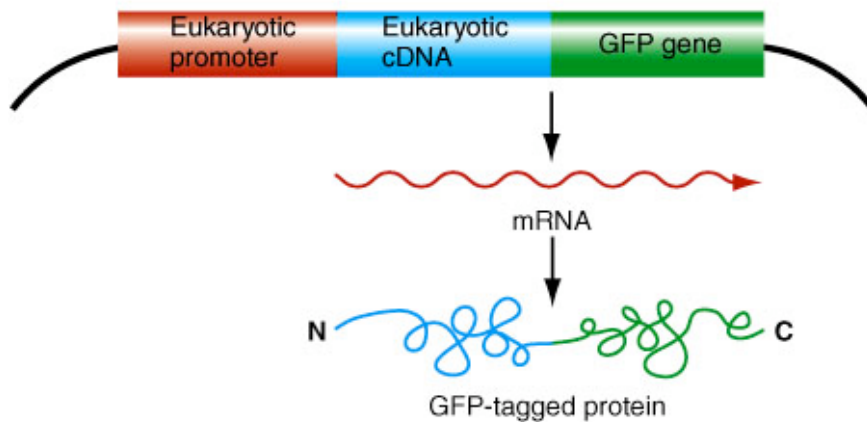
(a) Fusion protein gene in *E. coli*



(b) A tissue stained with fluorescent antibodies



(c) Tagging a protein with GFP



(d) A mouse with a GFP-tagged transgene

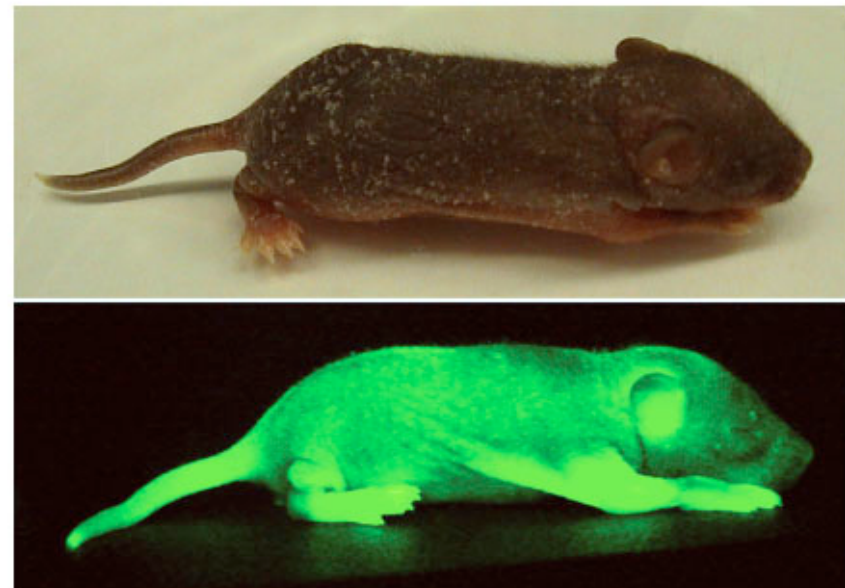
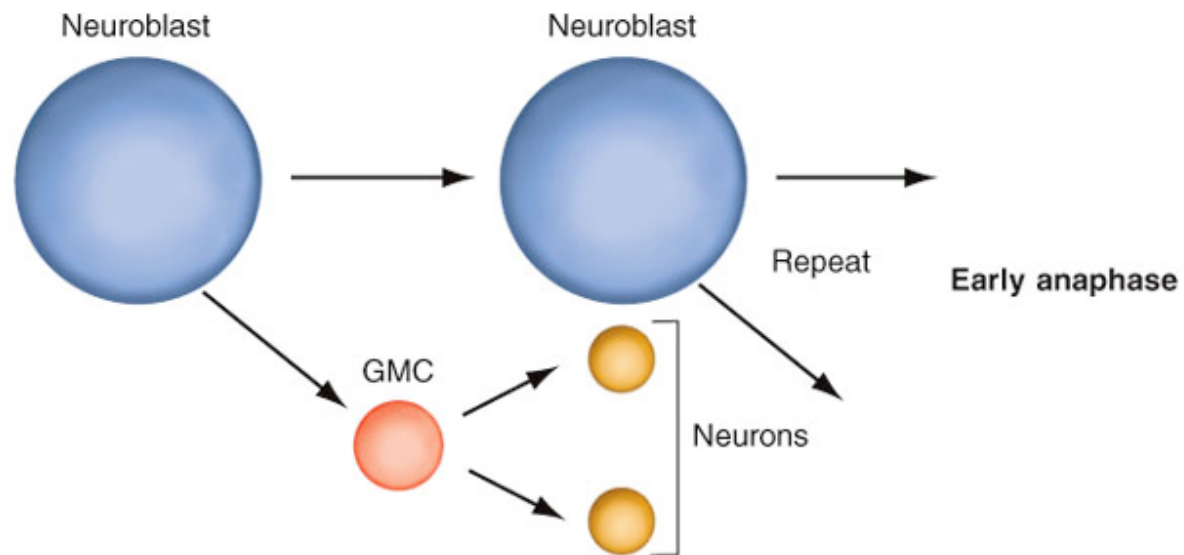




Fig. 19.27

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

(a) Asymmetric neuroblast stem cell divisions



(b) Asymmetric distribution of Prospero protein

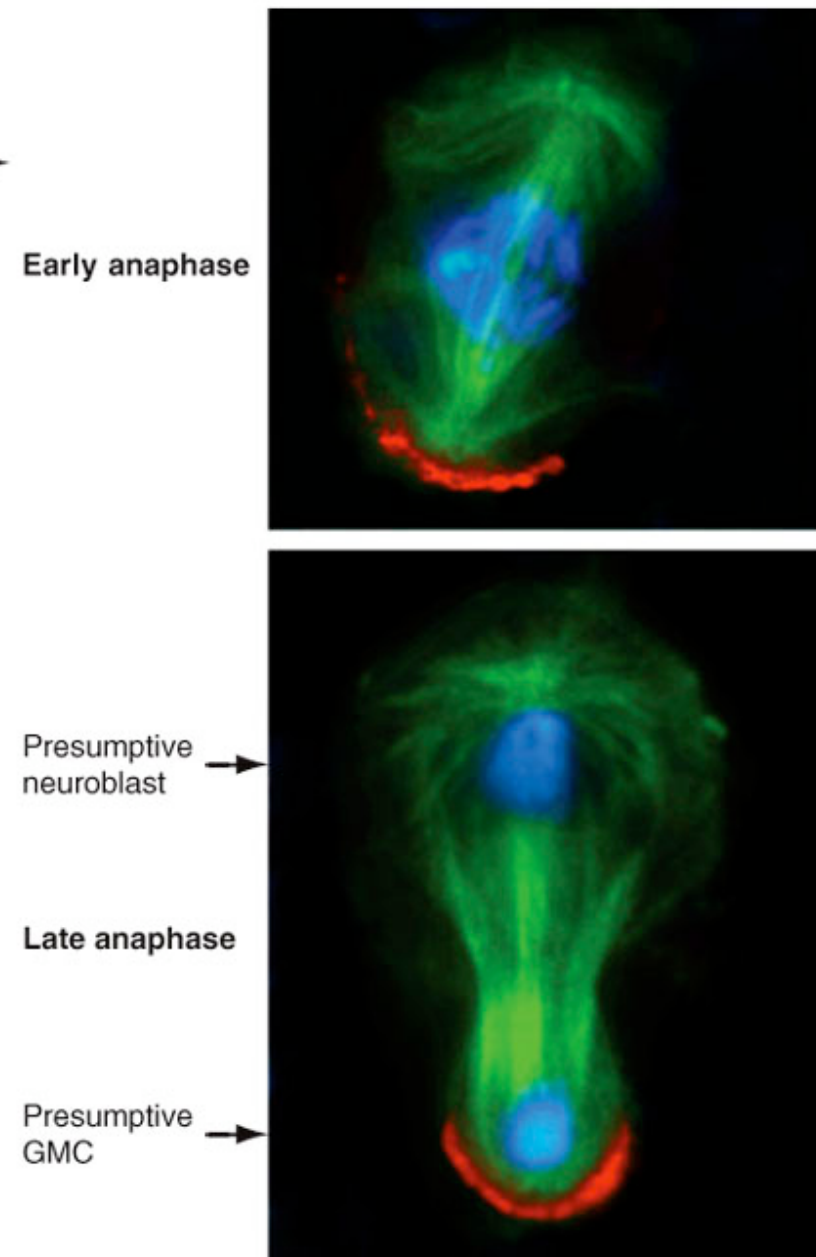
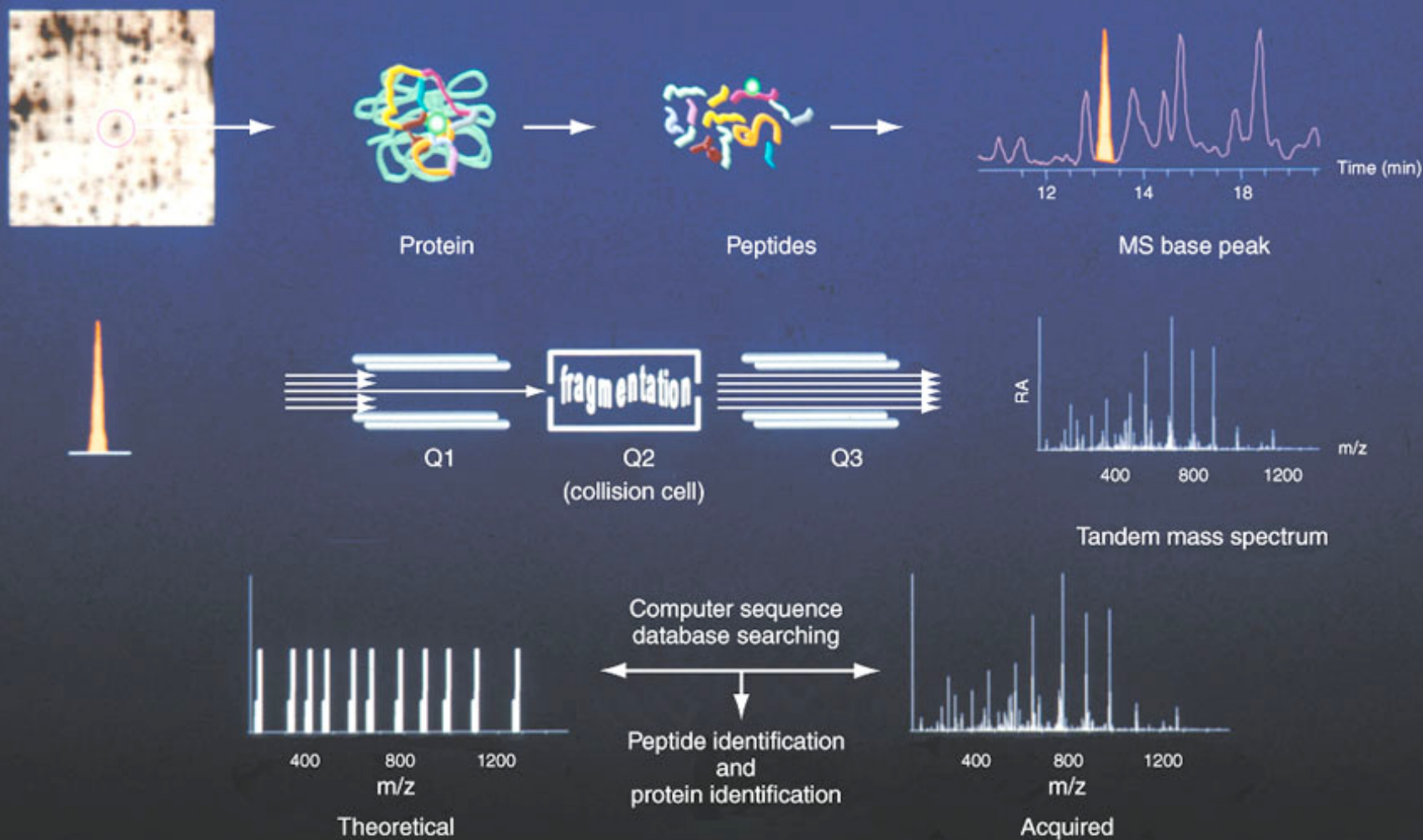


Fig. 10.29



RNA interference

post-transcriptional gene suppression (PTGS)

[RNAi movie](http://www.nature.com/focus/rnai/animations/index.html) www.nature.com/focus/rnai/animations/index.html

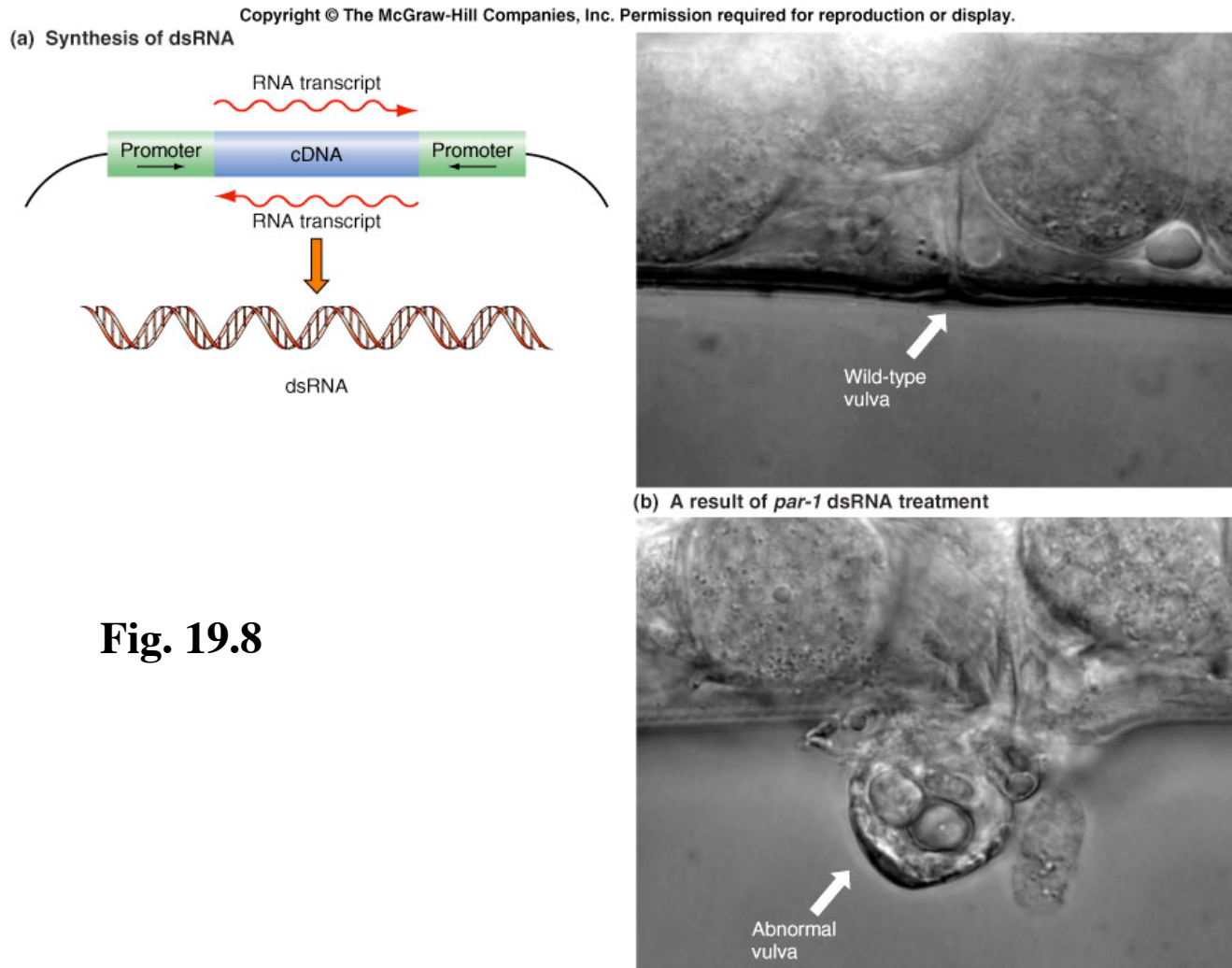
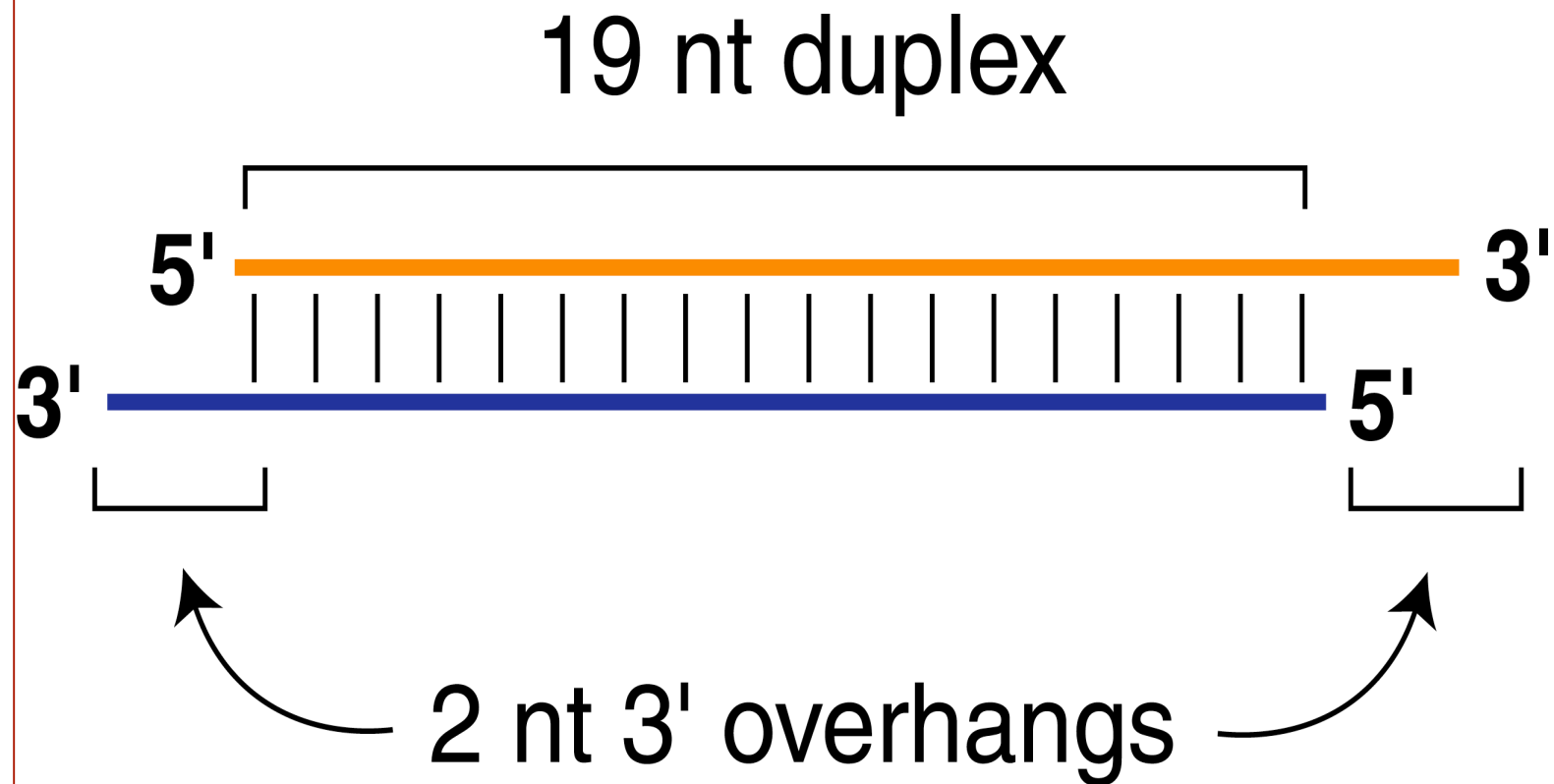


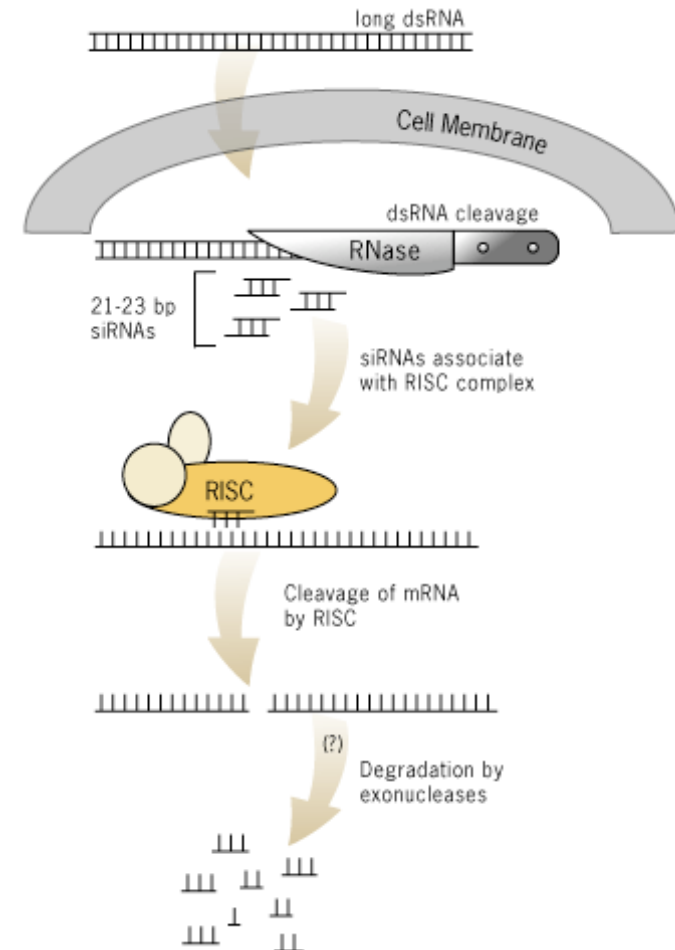
Fig. 19.8

siRNAs have a defined structure



RNAi mechanism

- **Cellular RNase recognizes dsRNA**
- **Cleaves to small (23 bp) fragments**
- **Fragments hybridize to transcripts**
- **RNA-dependent RNA polymerase forms dsRNA**
- **RISC nuclease chews up dsRNA**



RNAi mechanism

- **Function of RNAi likely used to detect:**
 - genome-invading transposable genetic elements and double-stranded (ds) RNA viruses
 - Other abnormal gene expression
- **Initially characterized in the following:**
 - *C. elegans*
 - Antisense injection resulted in predicted phenotype
 - **Plants**
 - Resistance to spread of virus