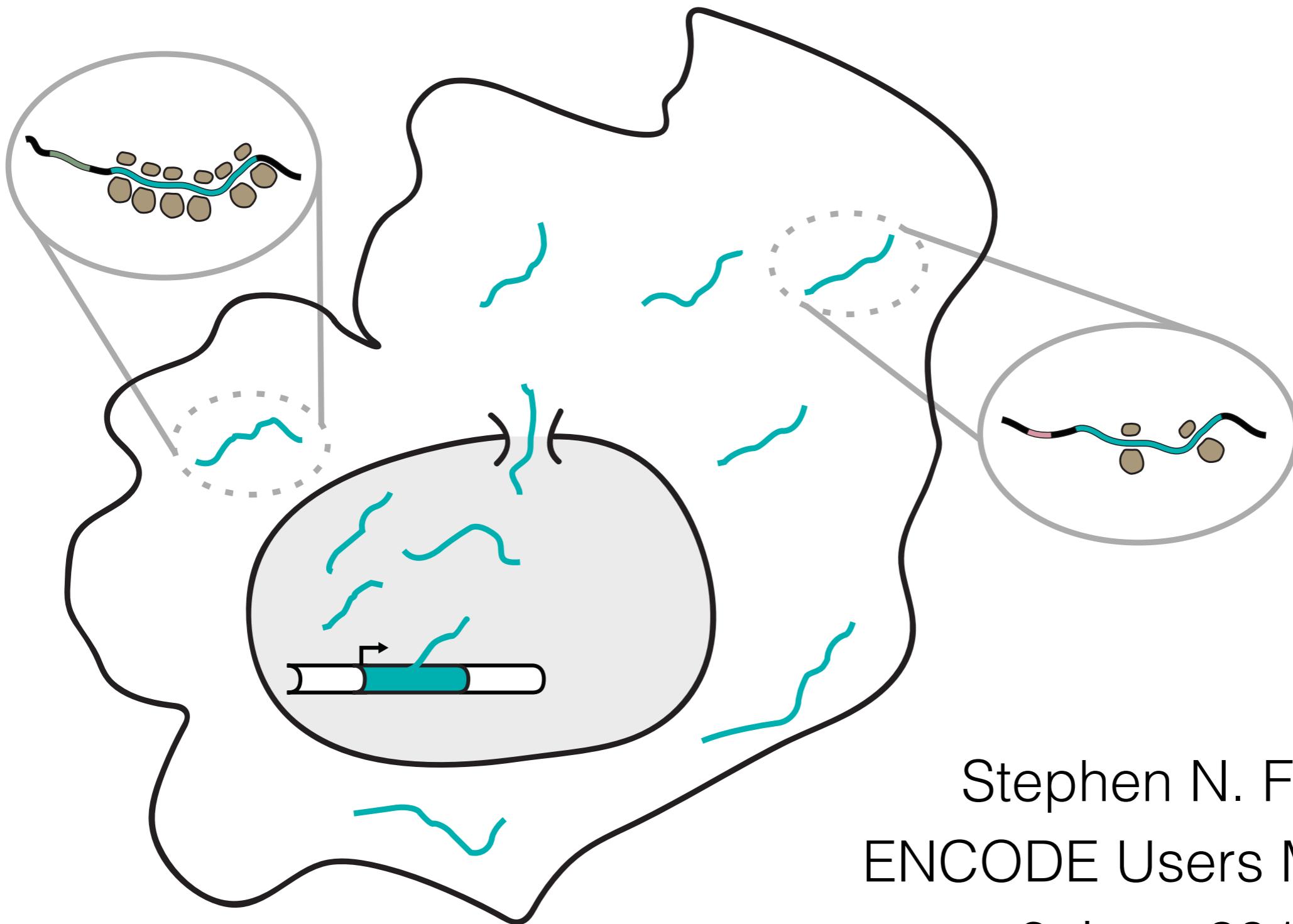




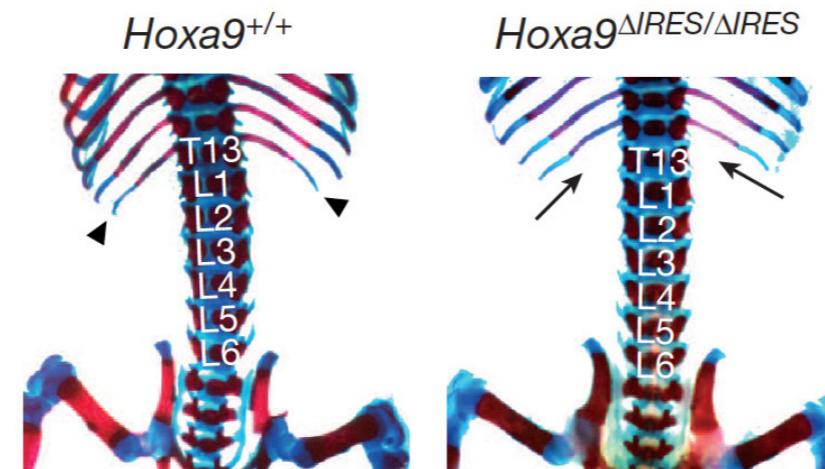
# The role of transcript-specific translation in human neuronal differentiation



Stephen N. Floor  
ENCODE Users Meeting  
8 June 2016

# Control of protein translation achieves precise gene expression

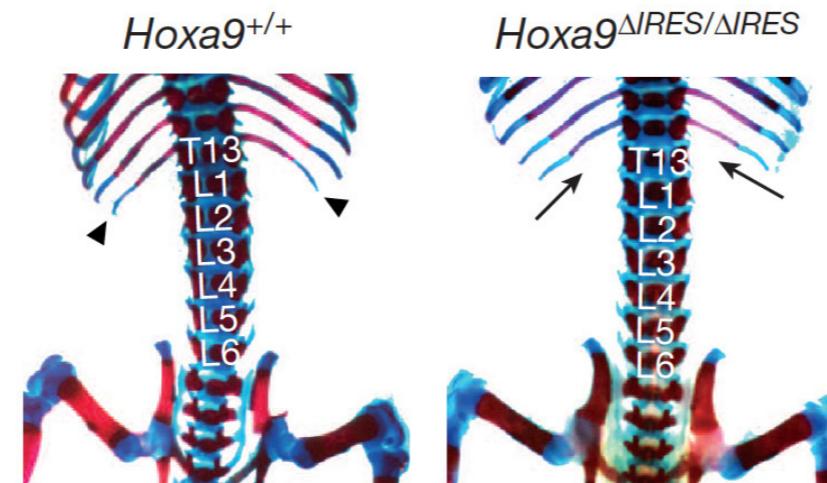
Spatially or temporally  
localized function



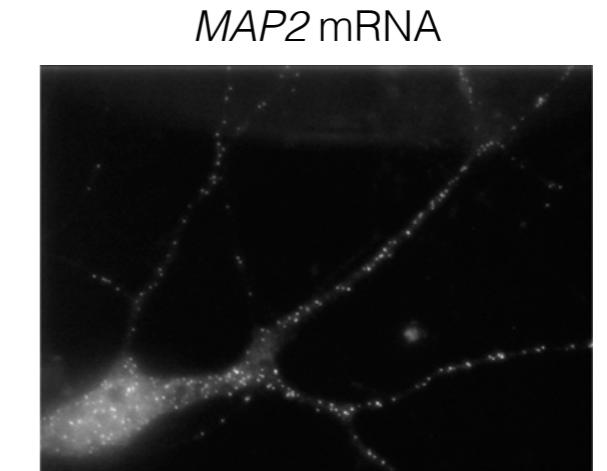
Xue, S. et al. and Barna, M. (2015)

# Control of protein translation achieves precise gene expression

Spatially or temporally  
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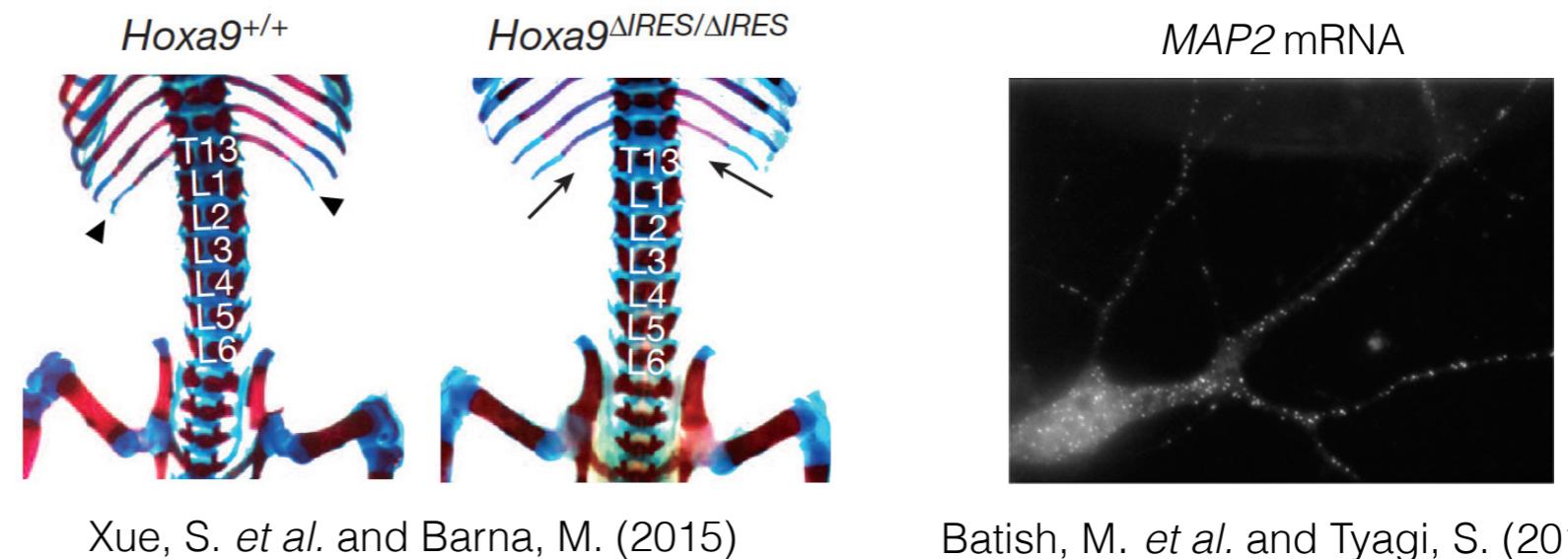
Xue, S. et al. and Barna, M. (2015)



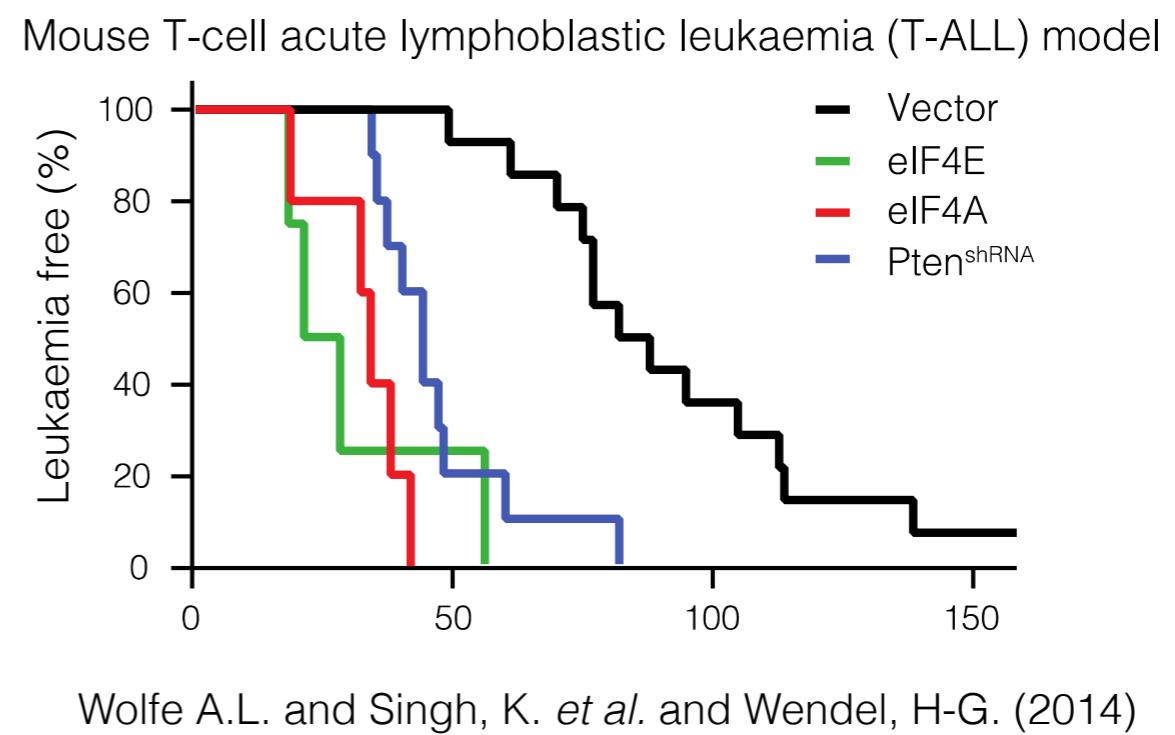
Batish, M. et al. and Tyagi, S. (2012)

# Control of protein translation achieves precise gene expression

Spatially or temporally  
localized function

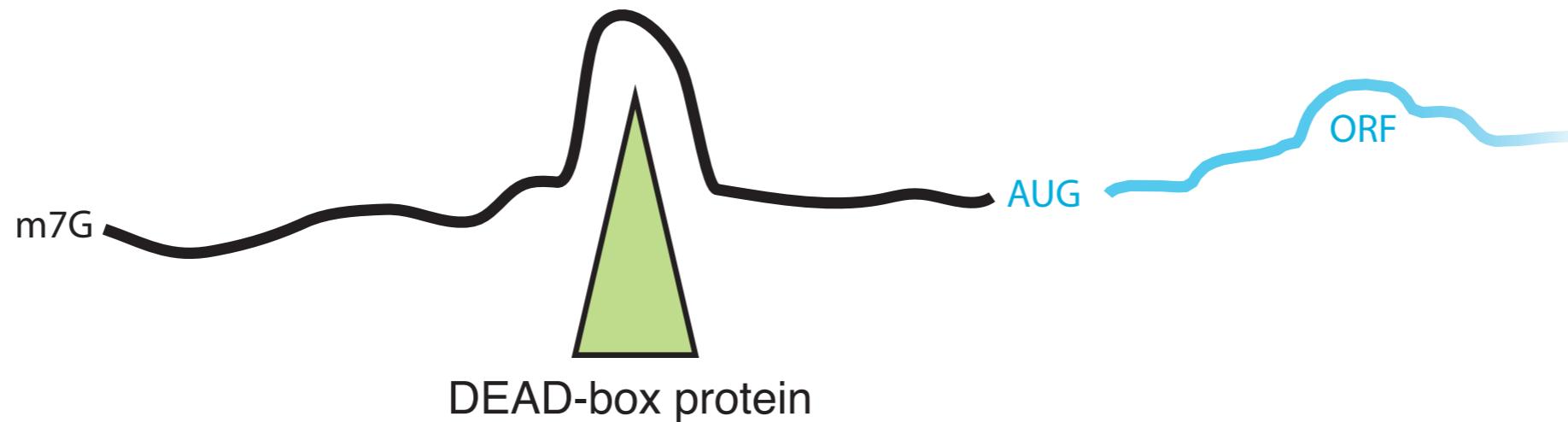


Suppression of  
proliferation



# Two models of translational control

I) Alleviate inhibition through the action of proteins (or RNAs)

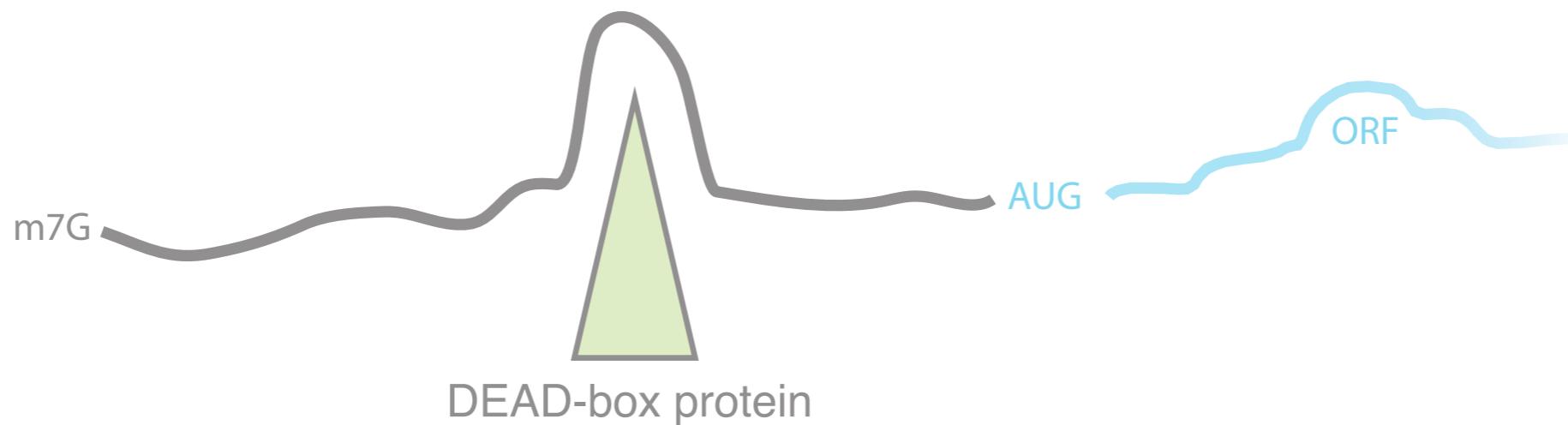


II) Excise inhibitory regions by altered transcription or splicing



# Two models of translational control

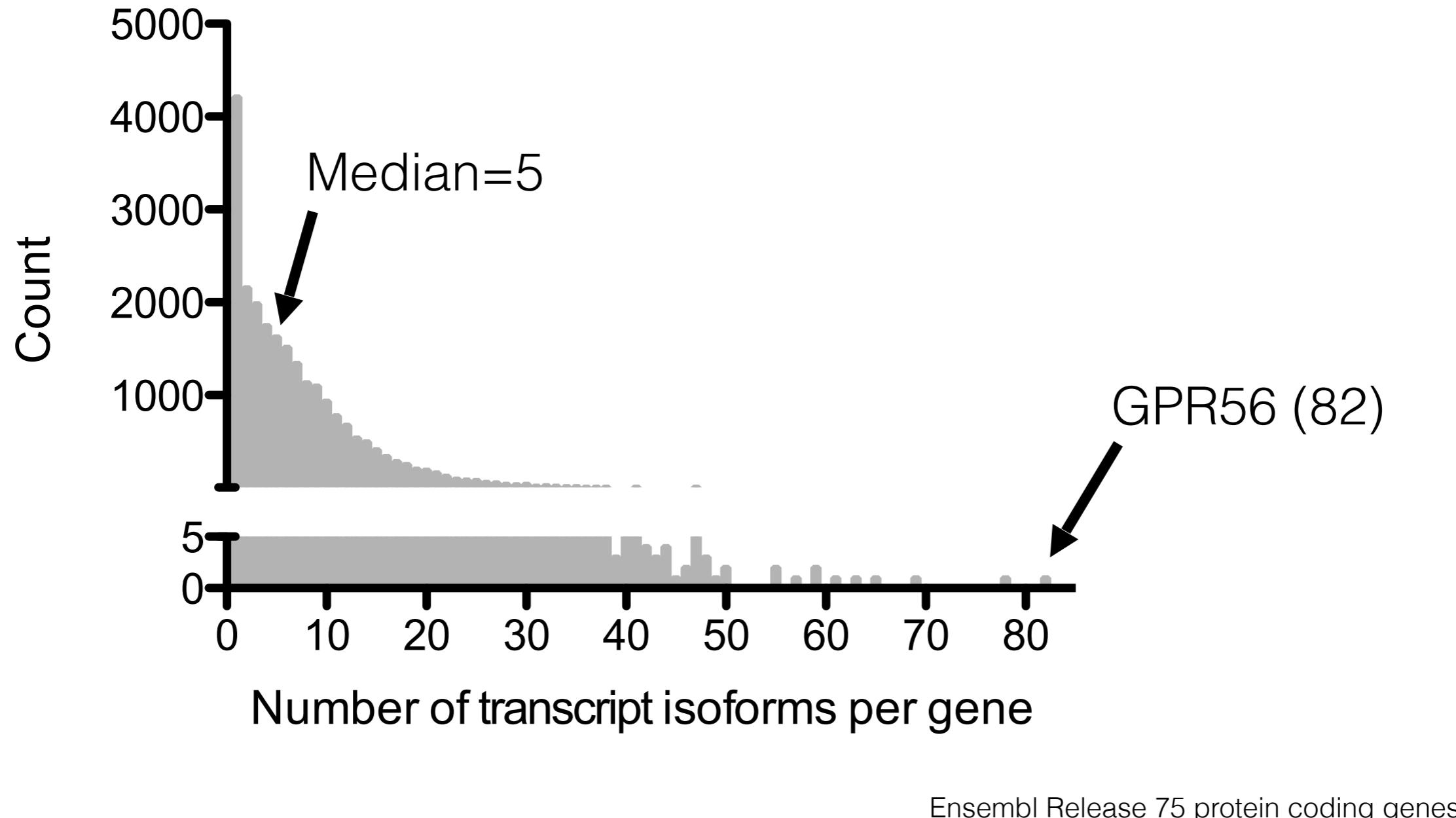
I) Alleviate inhibition through the action of proteins (or RNAs)



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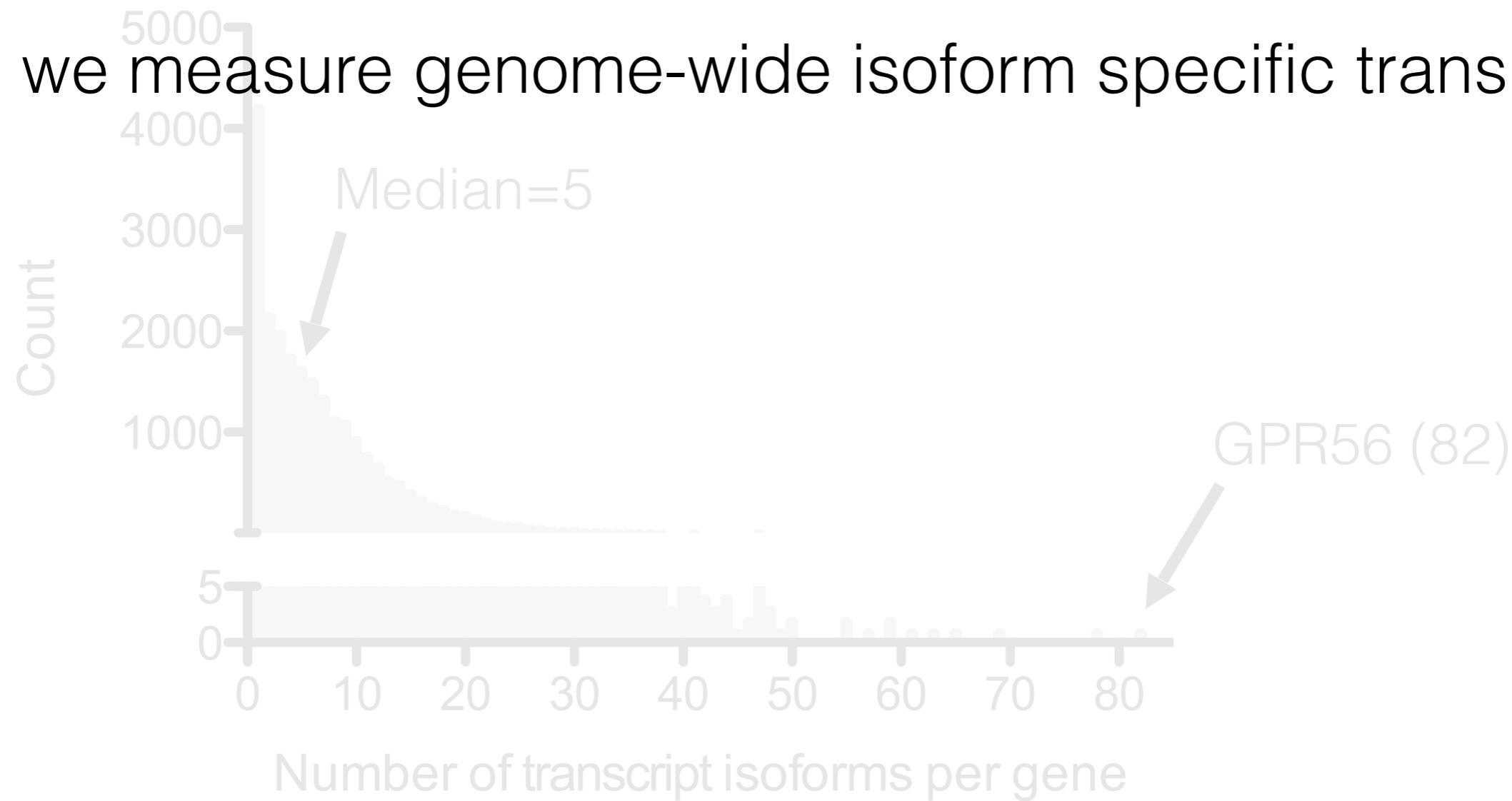


# Human genes have up to 80 annotated isoforms



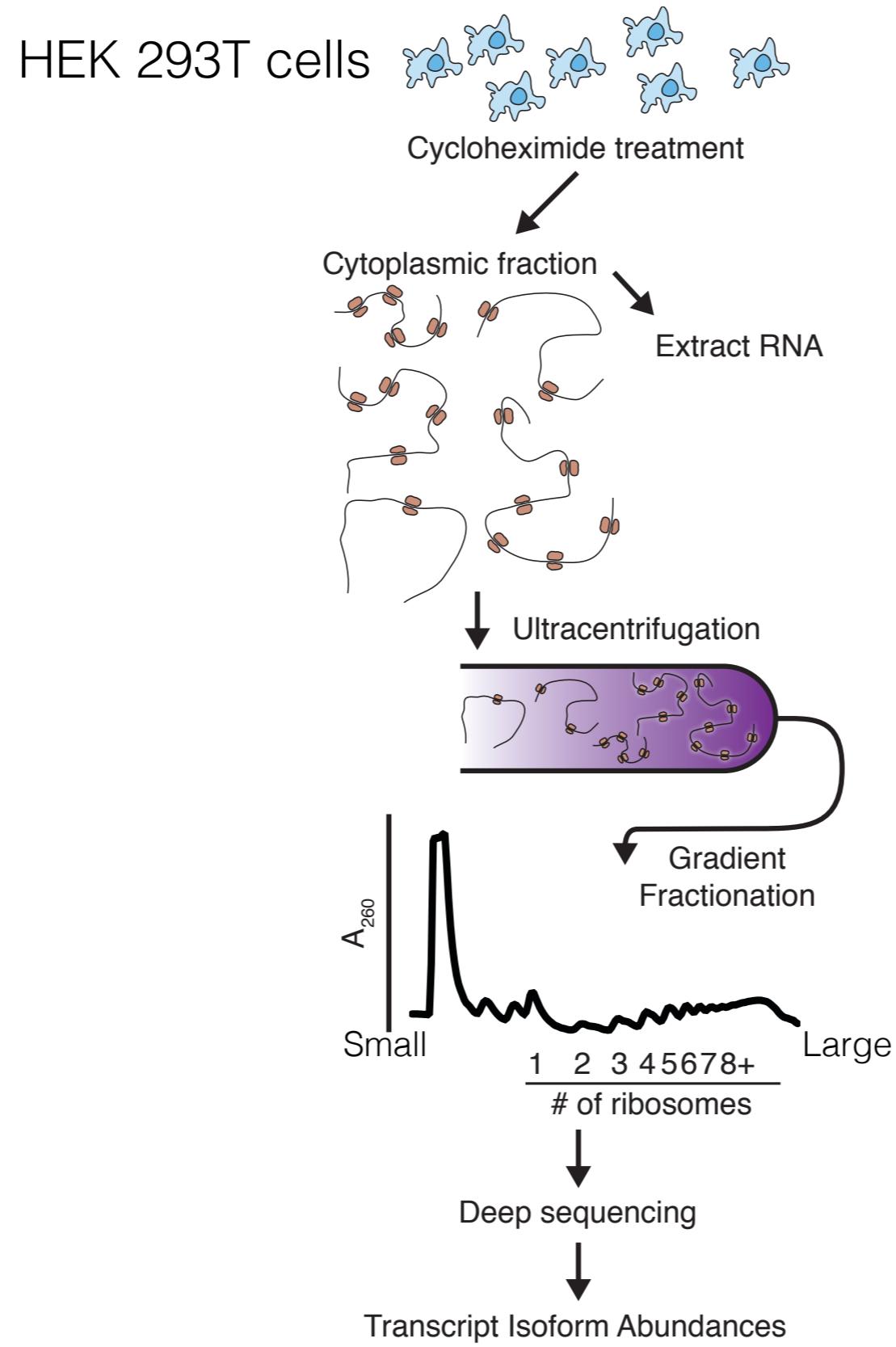
# Human genes have up to 80 annotated isoforms

Can we measure genome-wide isoform specific translation?

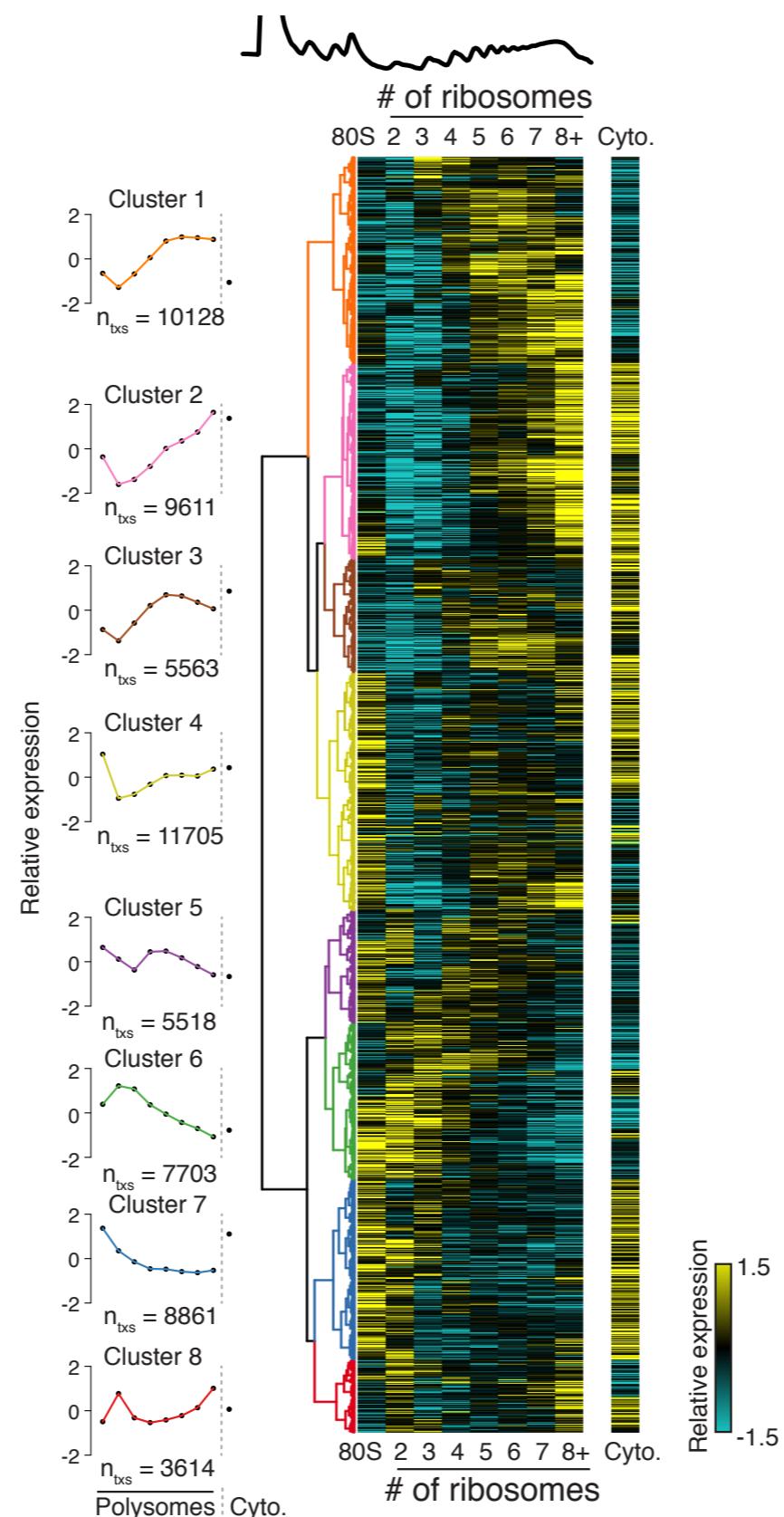


Ensembl Release 75 protein coding genes

# Transcript Isoforms in Polysomes sequencing (TrIP-seq)



# Diverse transcript-isoform specific polysome occupancy



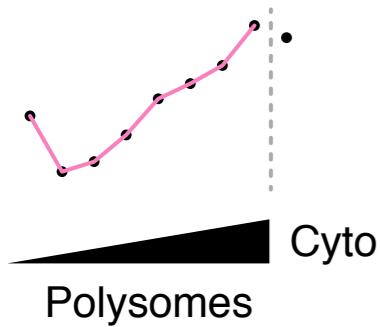
Hierarchical clustering of Spearman distance; partitioning by dendrogram height  
62,703 transcript isoforms represented

# Dependence of transcript features on translatability

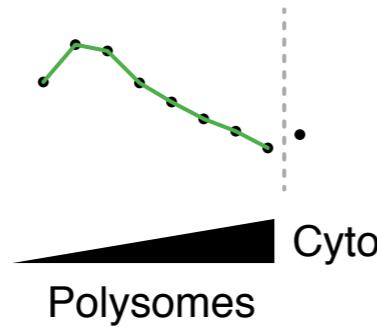
High  
polysomes

vs

Low  
polysomes

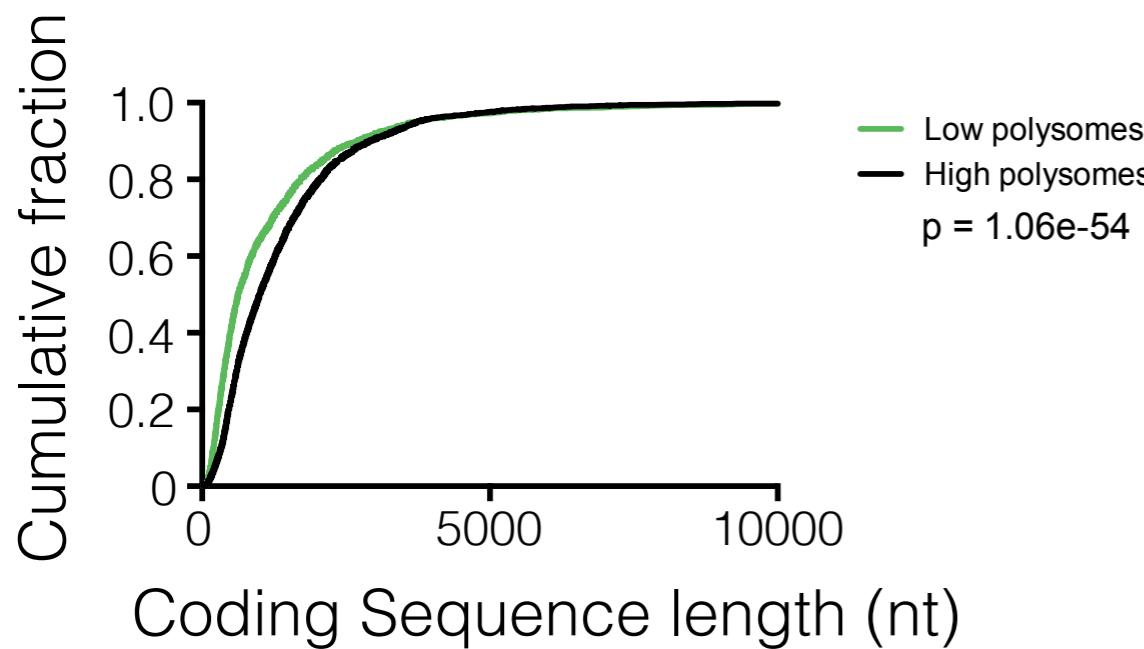
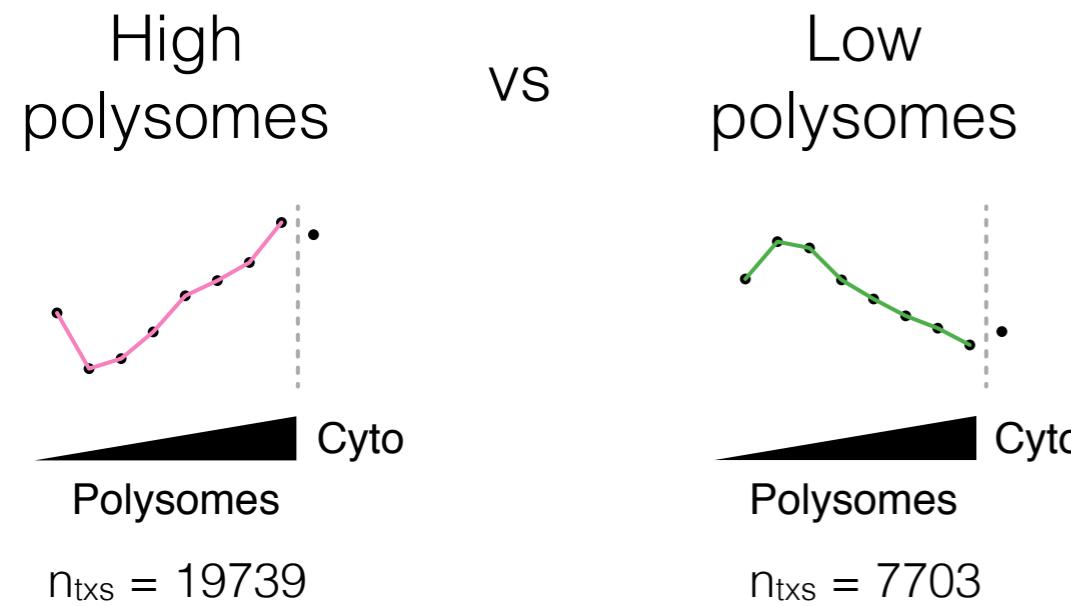


$n_{txs} = 19739$

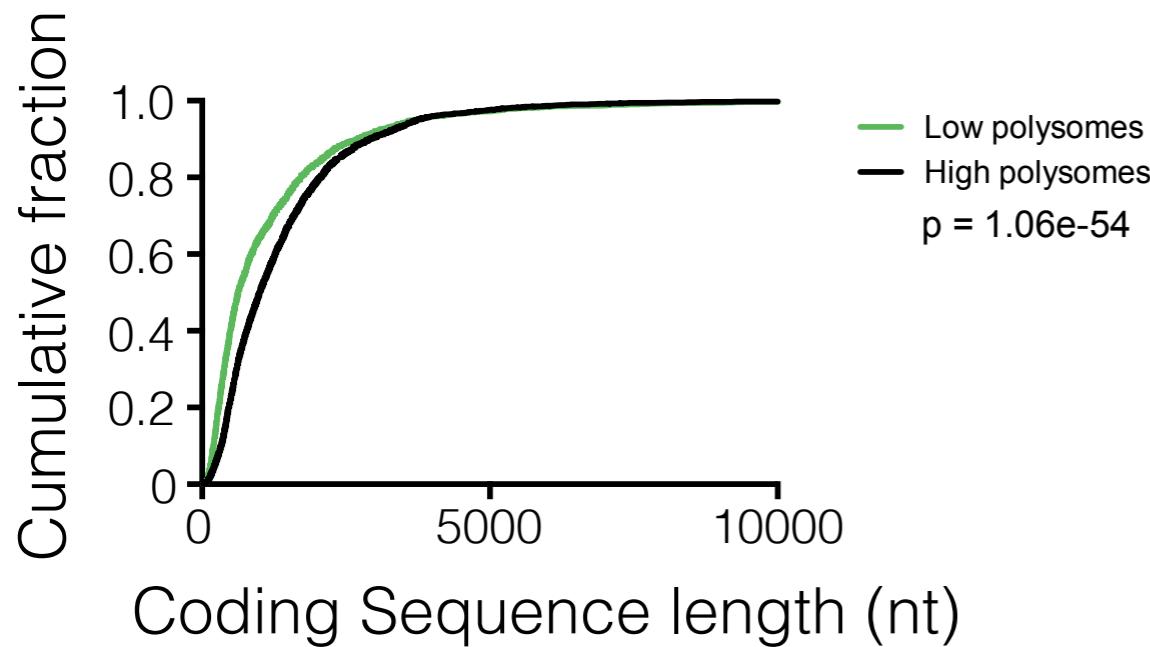
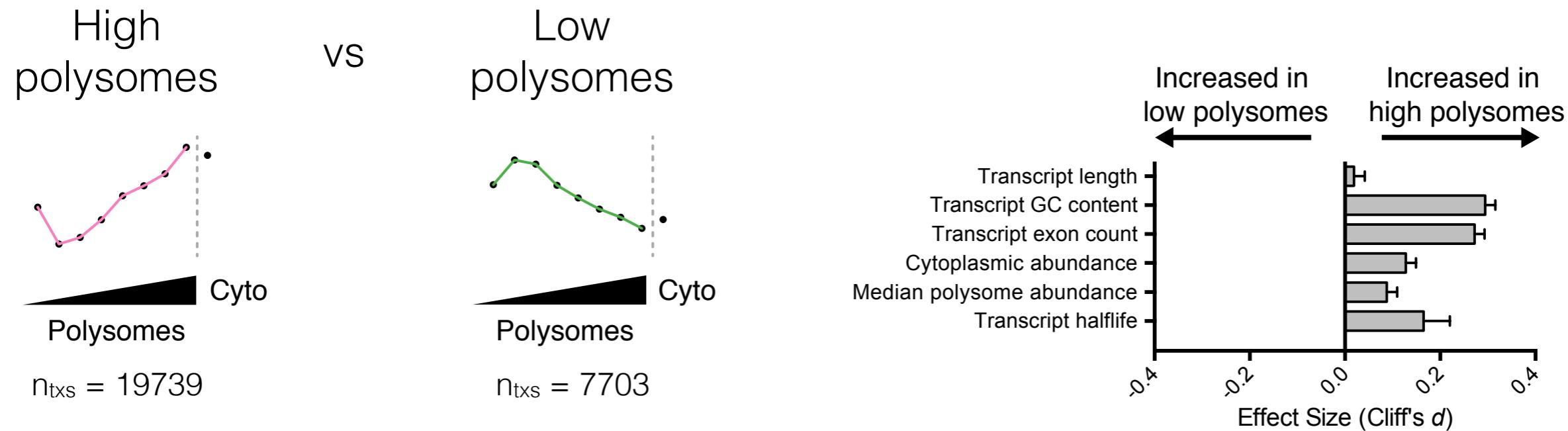


$n_{txs} = 7703$

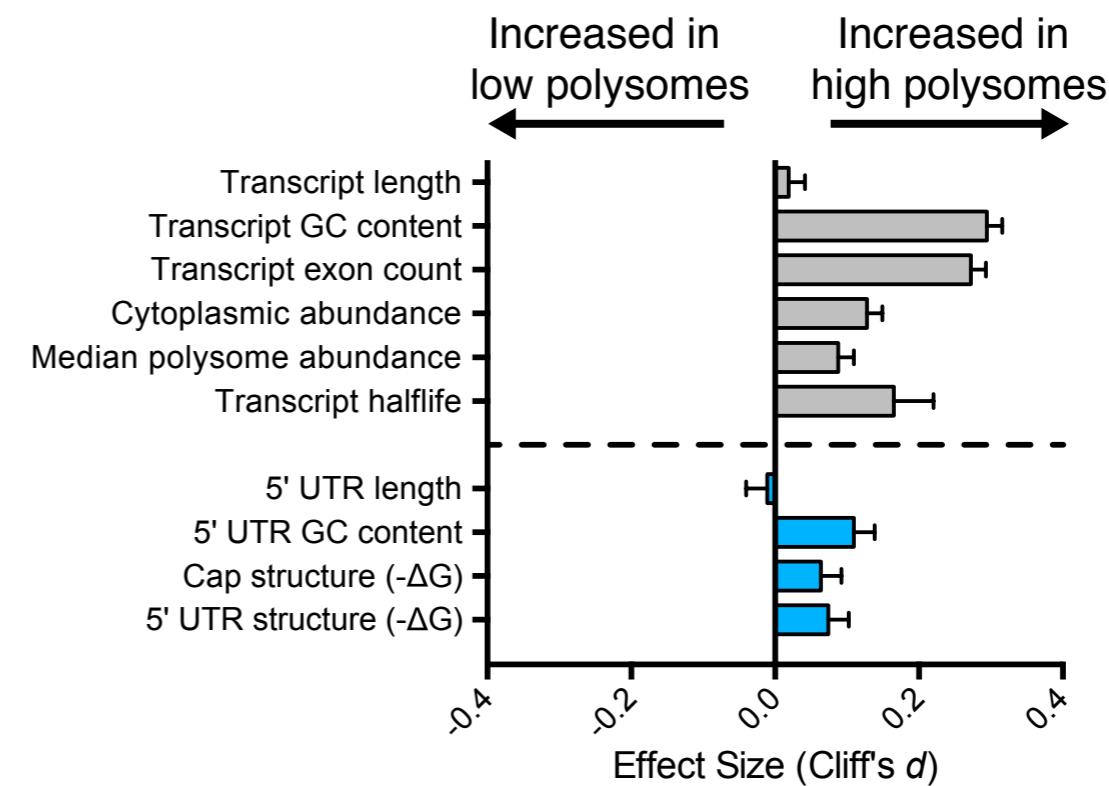
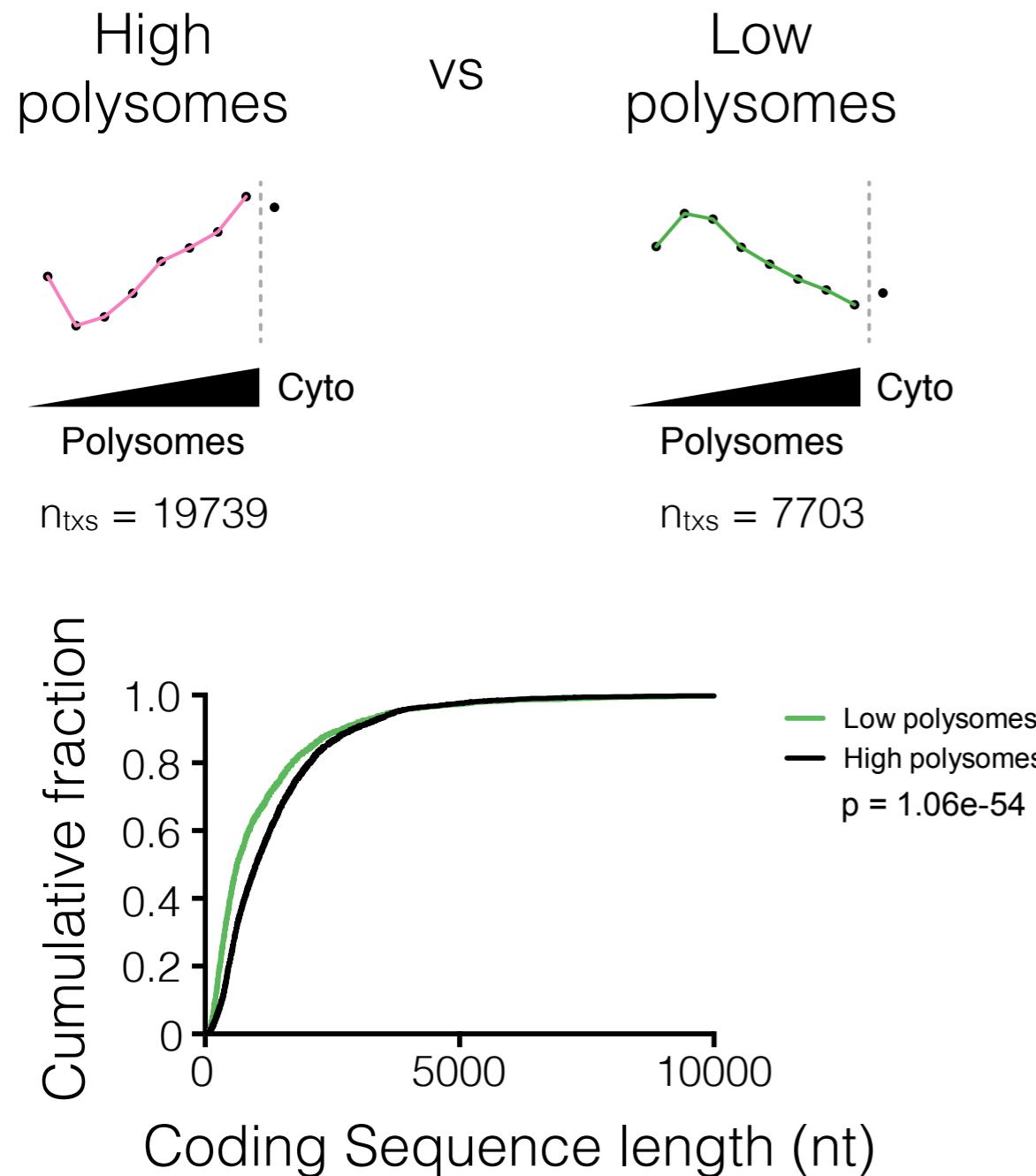
# Dependence of transcript features on translatability



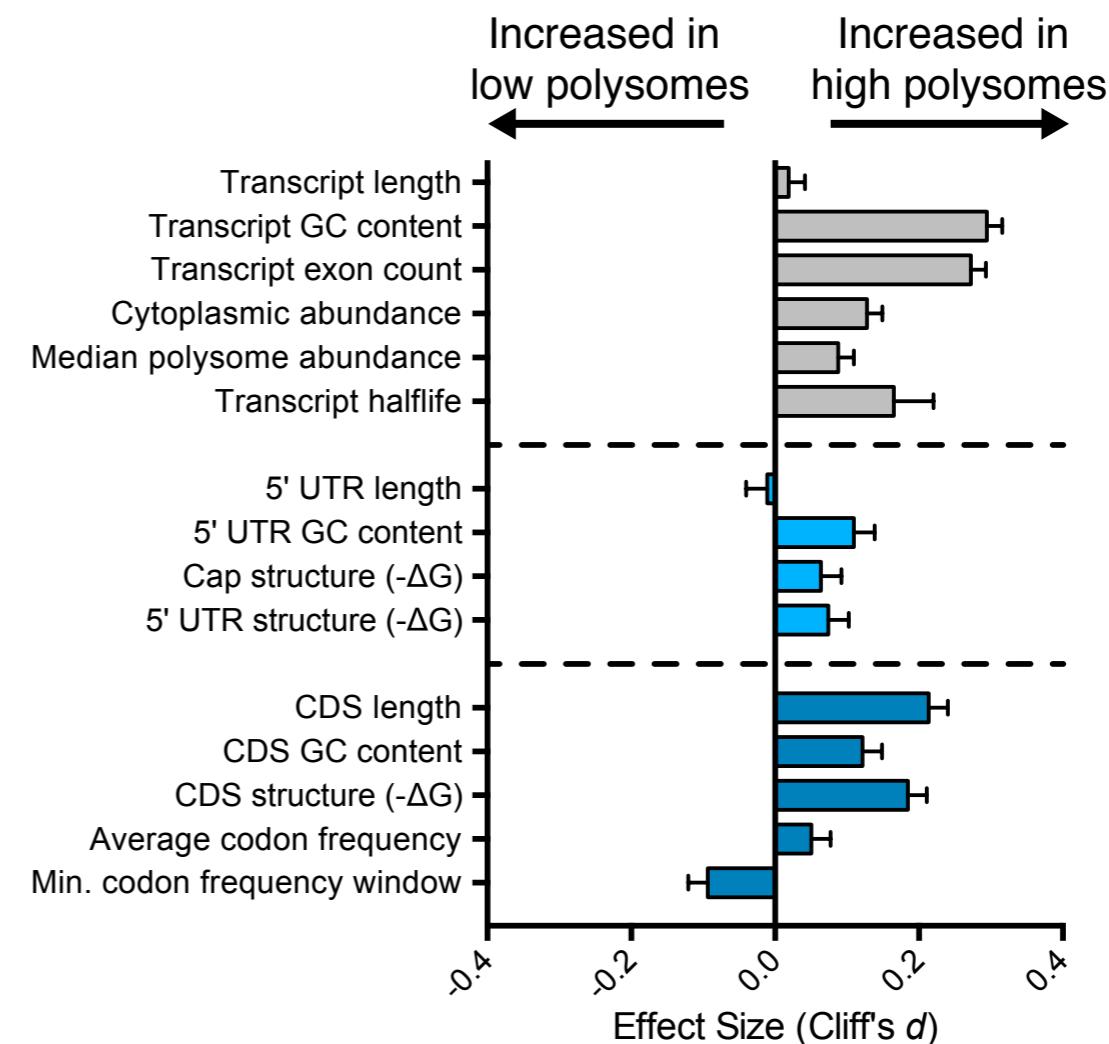
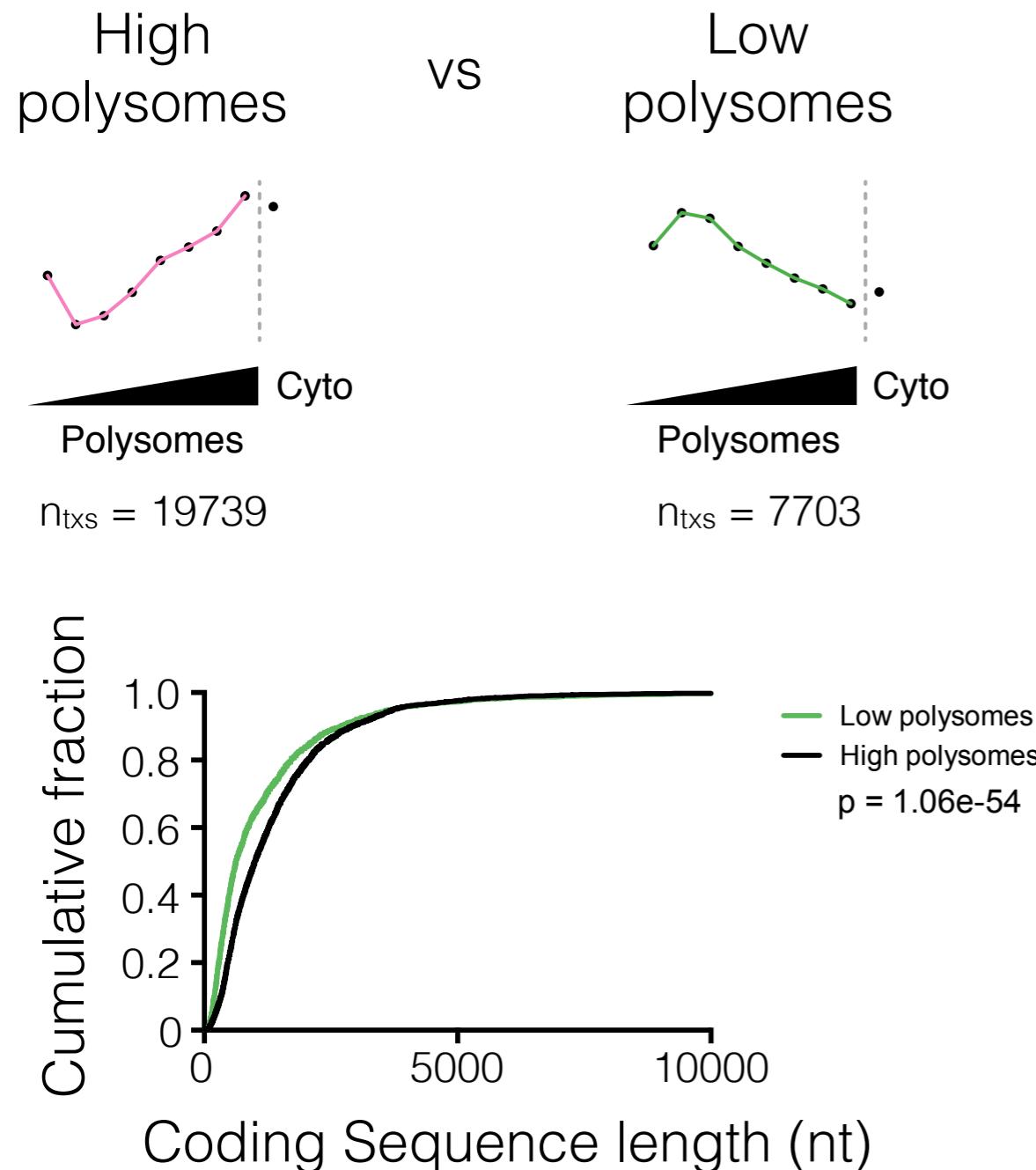
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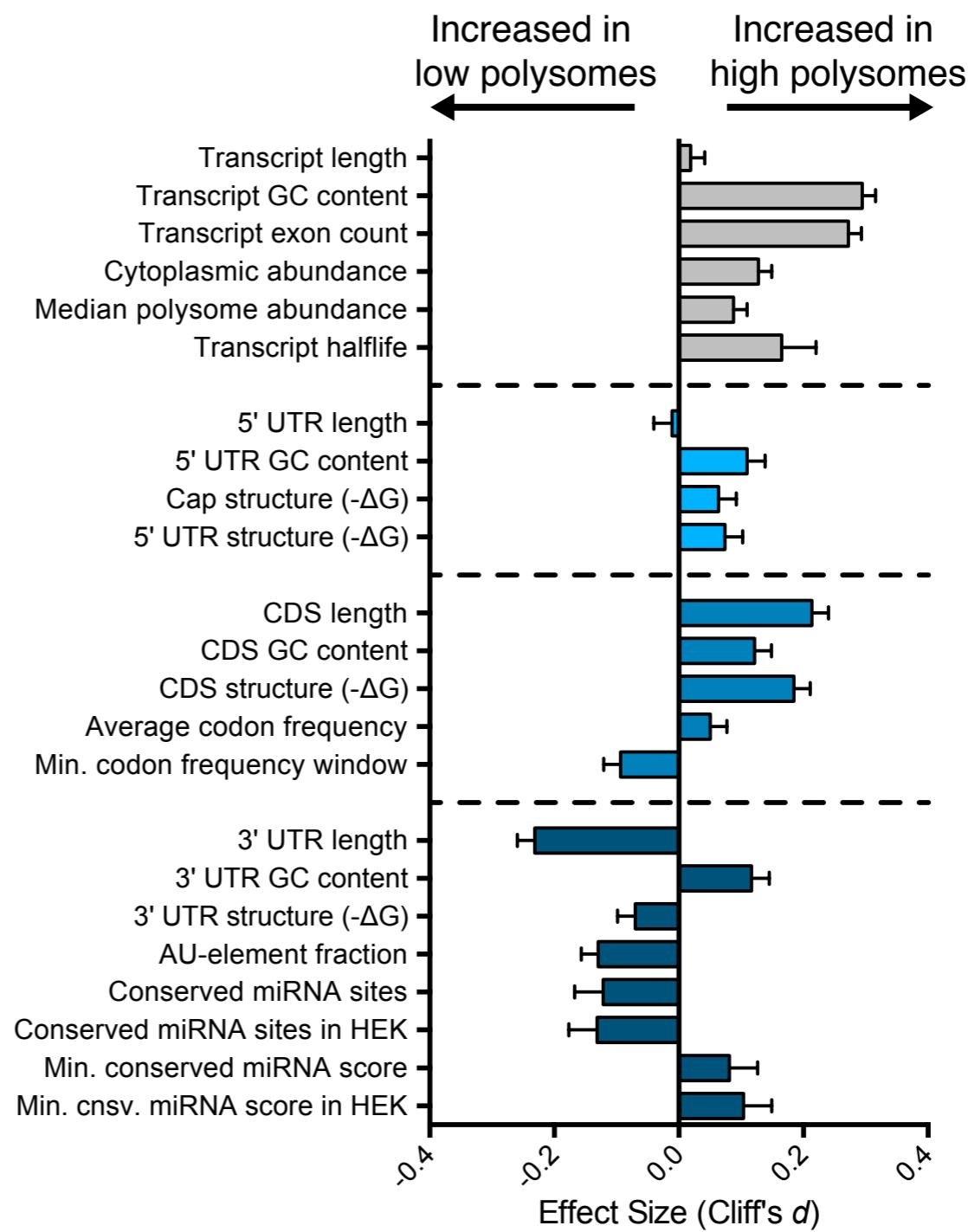
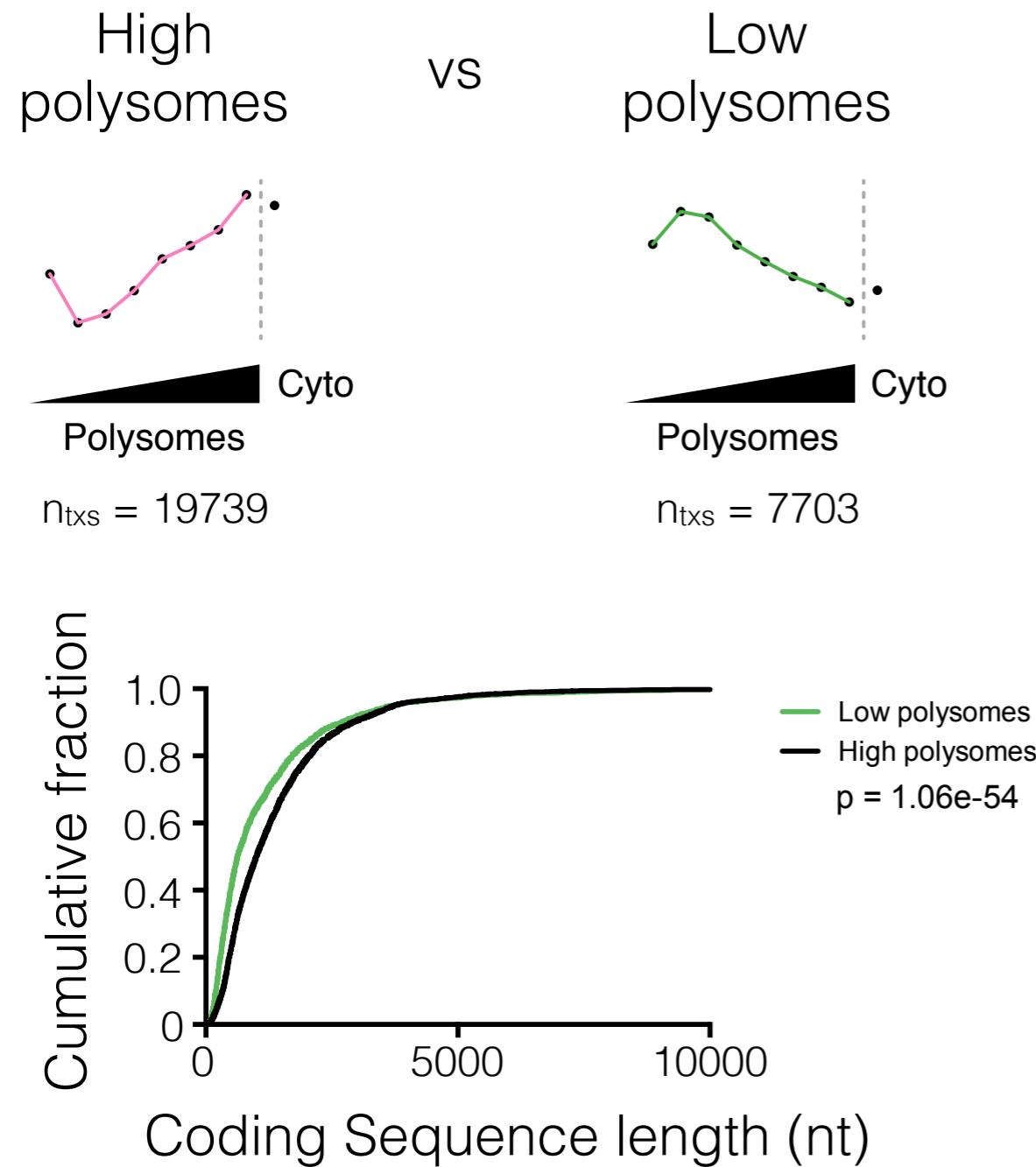
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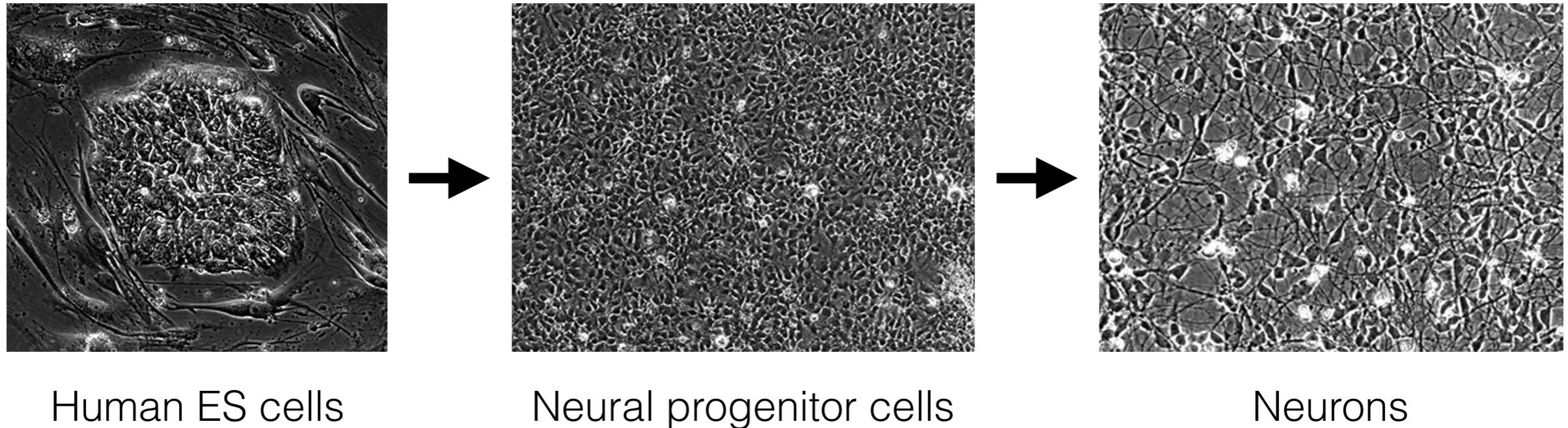
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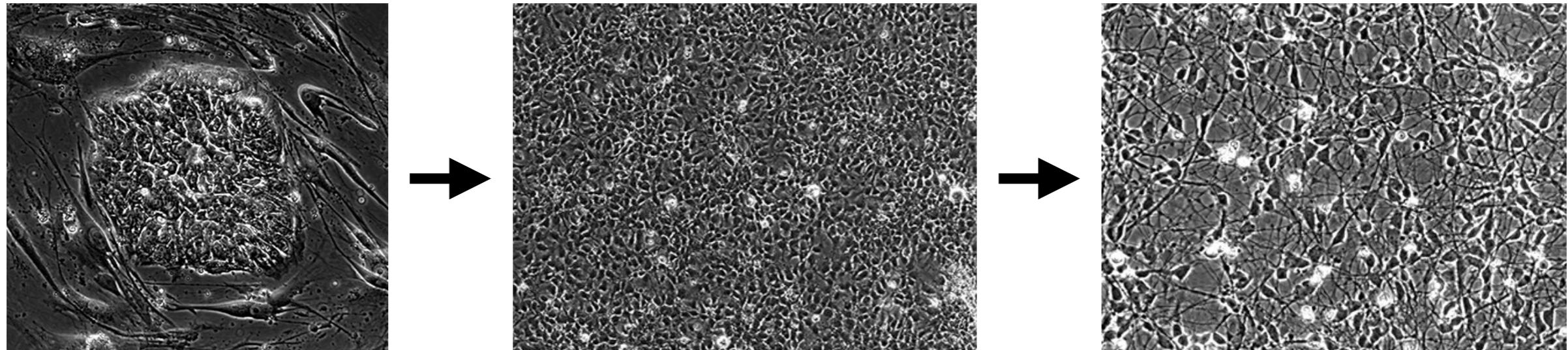
# Dependence of transcript features on translatability



# Currently analyzing translation in differentiating neurons



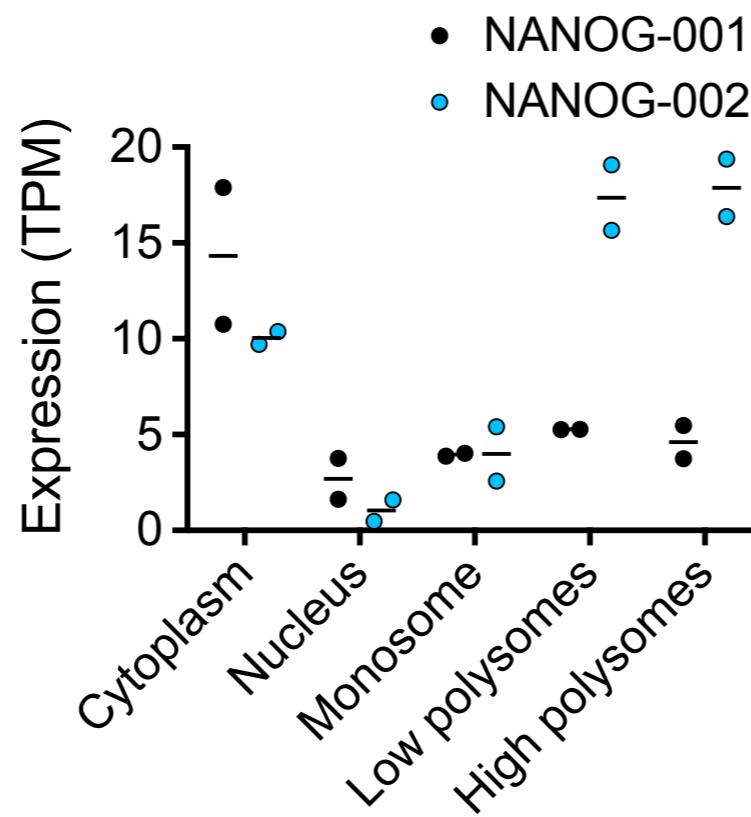
# Currently analyzing translation in differentiating neurons



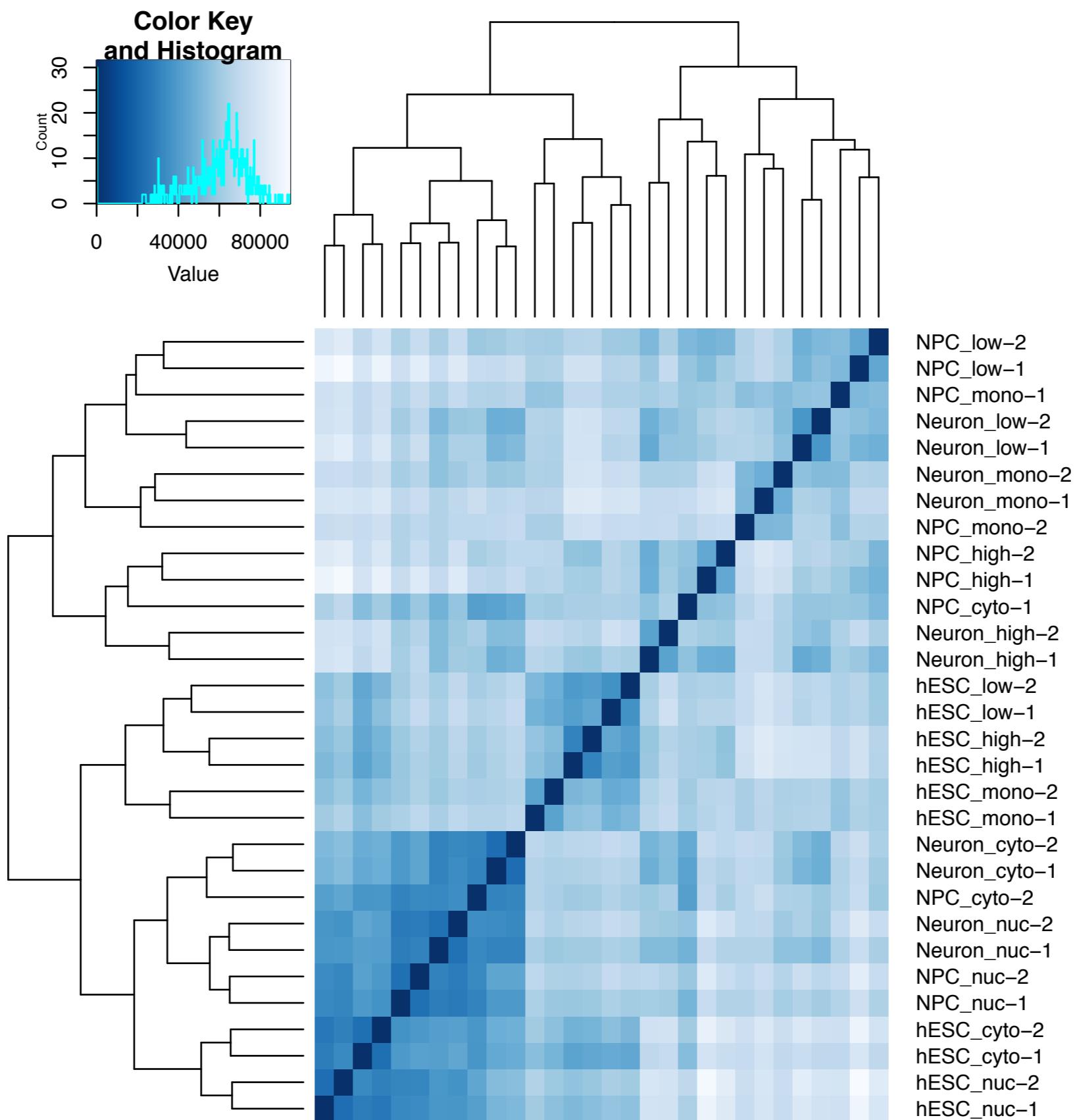
Human ES cells

Neural progenitor cells

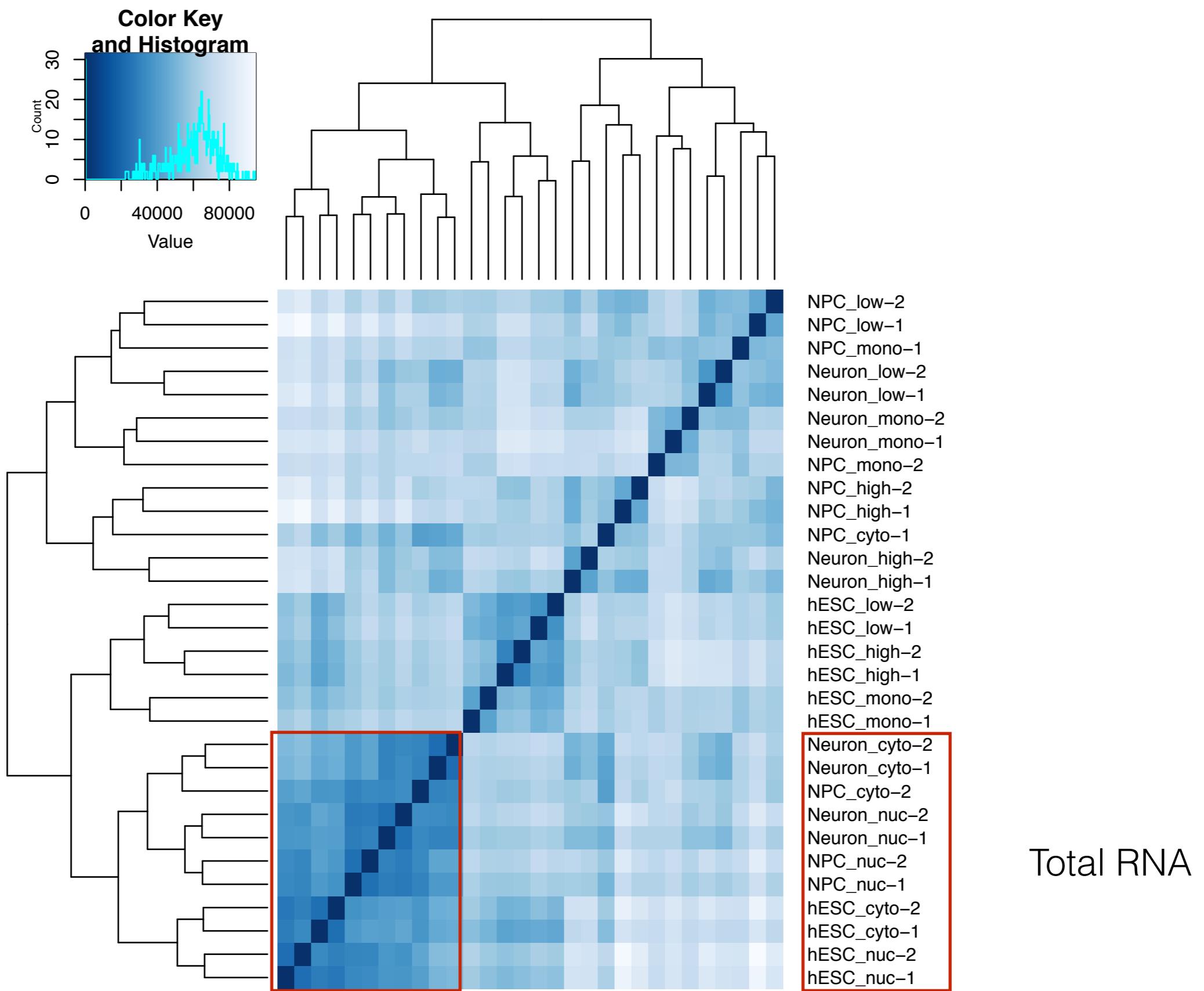
Neurons



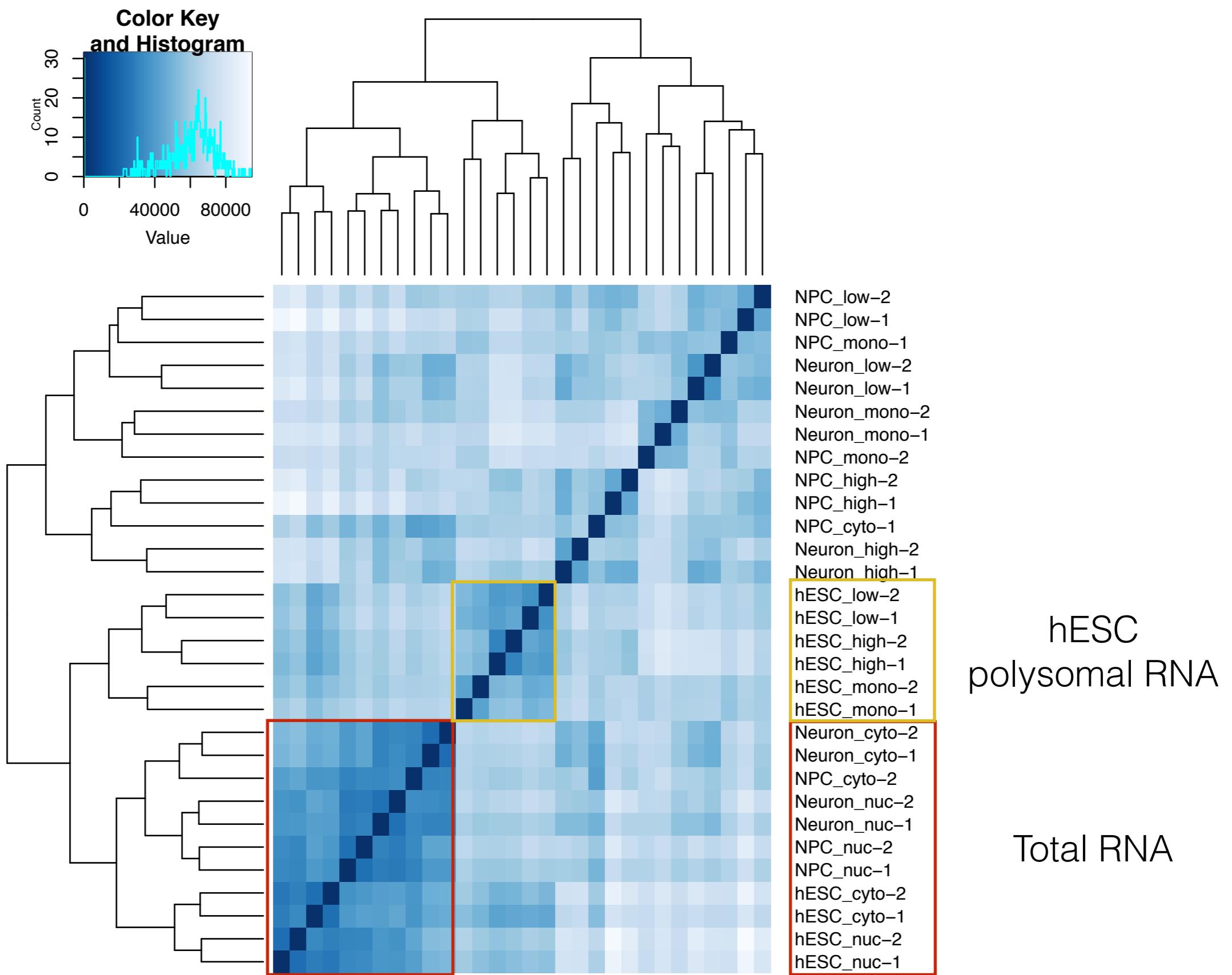
# Translated RNA clusters by cell type



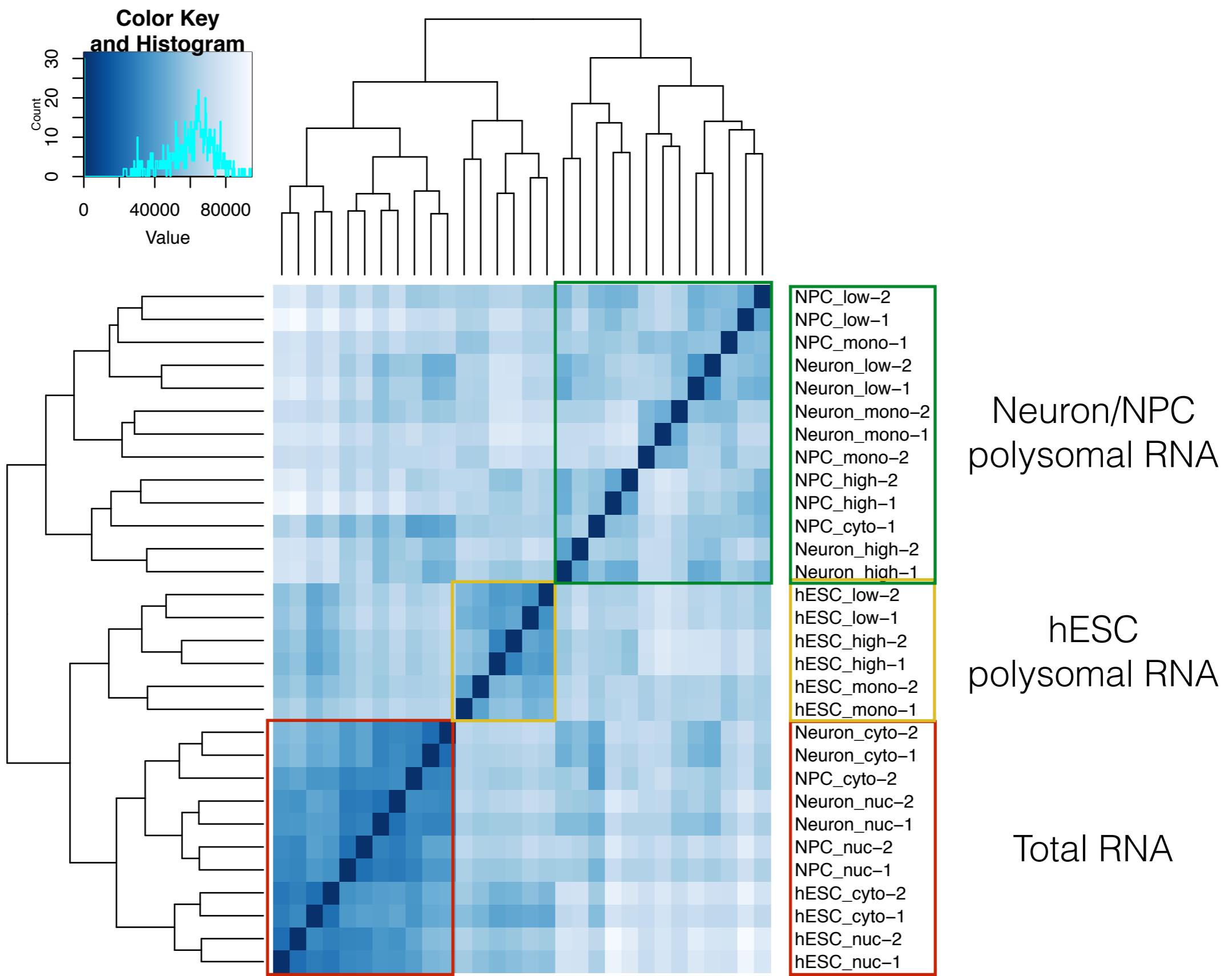
# Translated RNA clusters by cell type



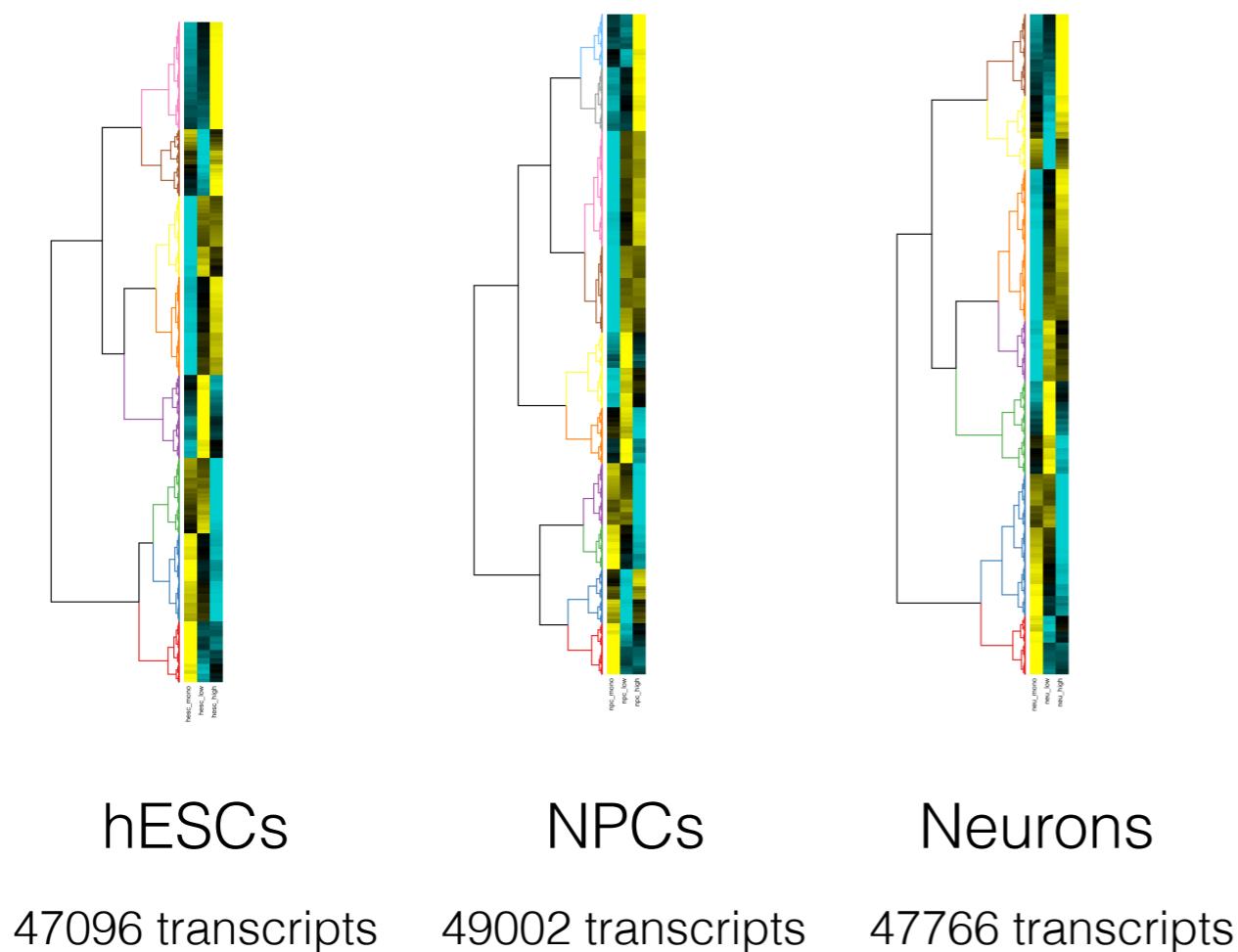
# Translated RNA clusters by cell type



# Translated RNA clusters by cell type

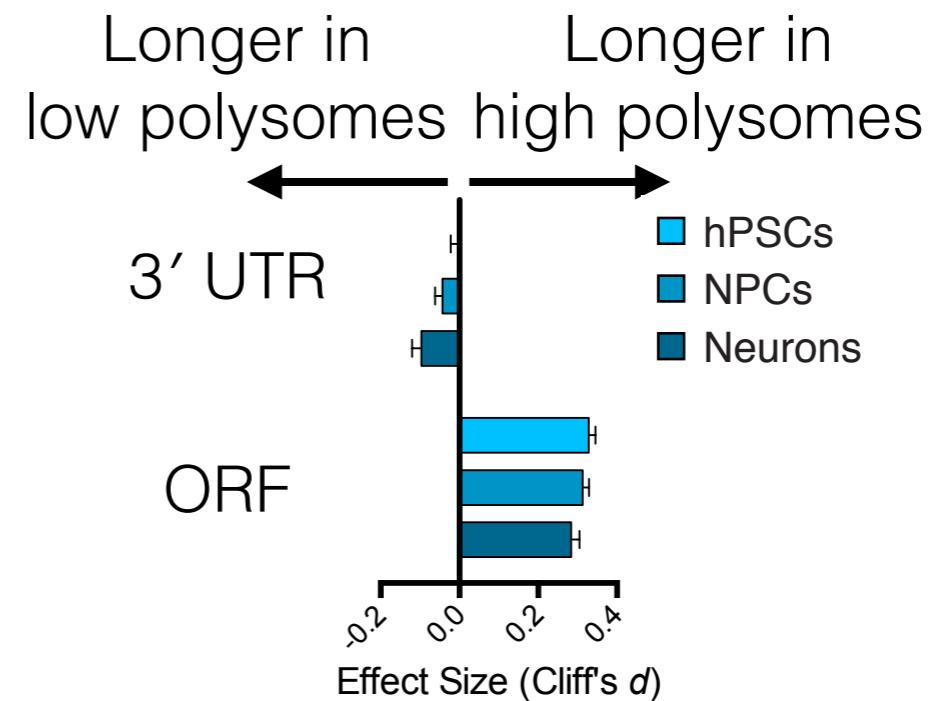
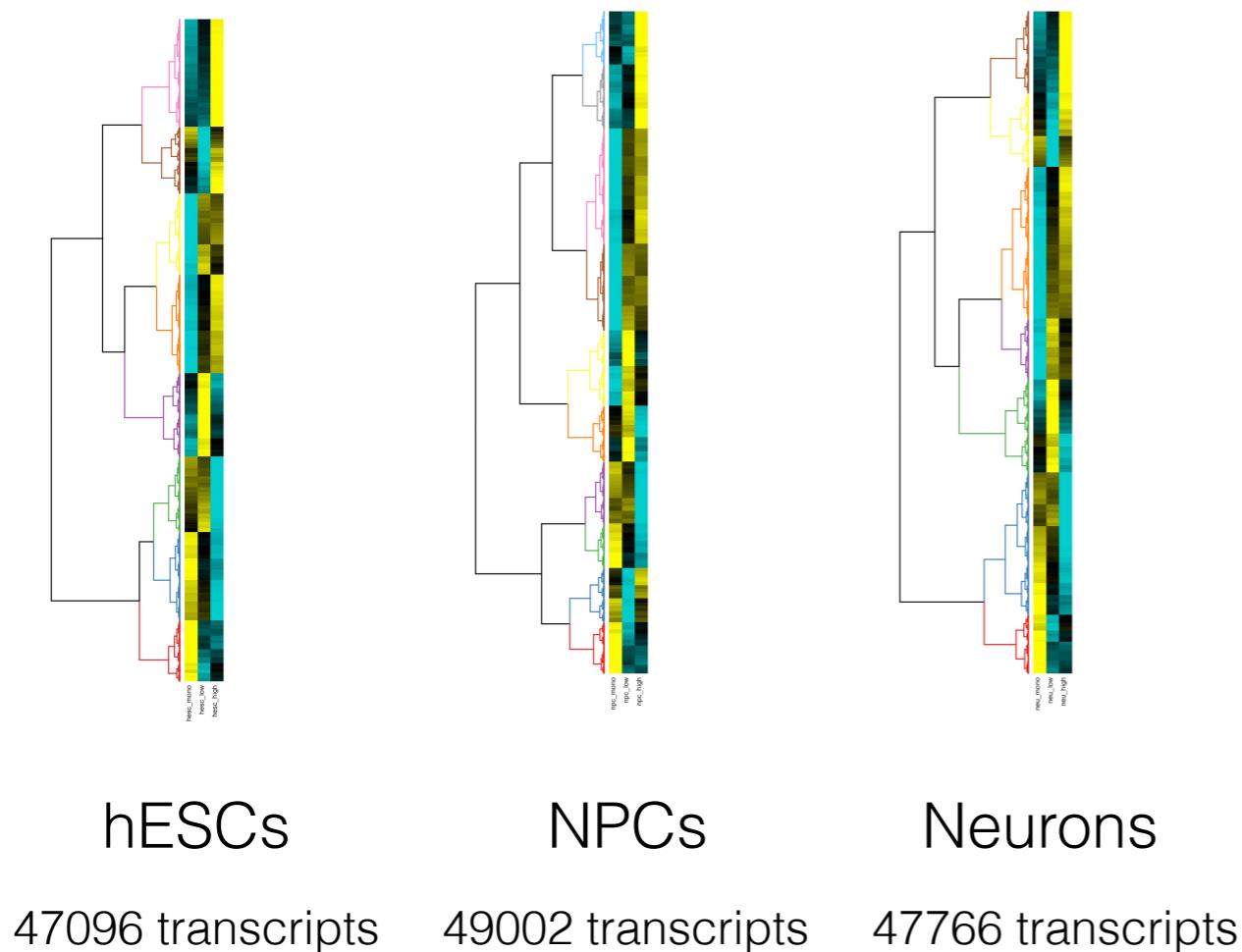


# 3' UTRs have cell type dependent effects on translation



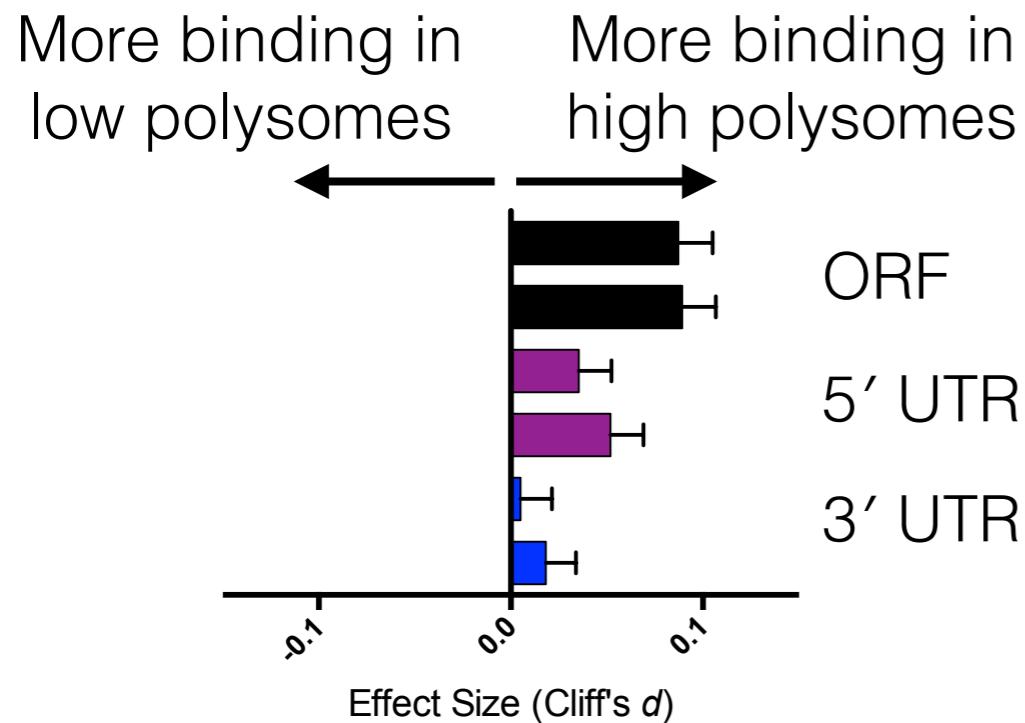
Hierarchical clustering of regularized log transformed data by Euclidean distance  
cluster partitioning by dendrogram height

# 3' UTRs have cell type dependent effects on translation



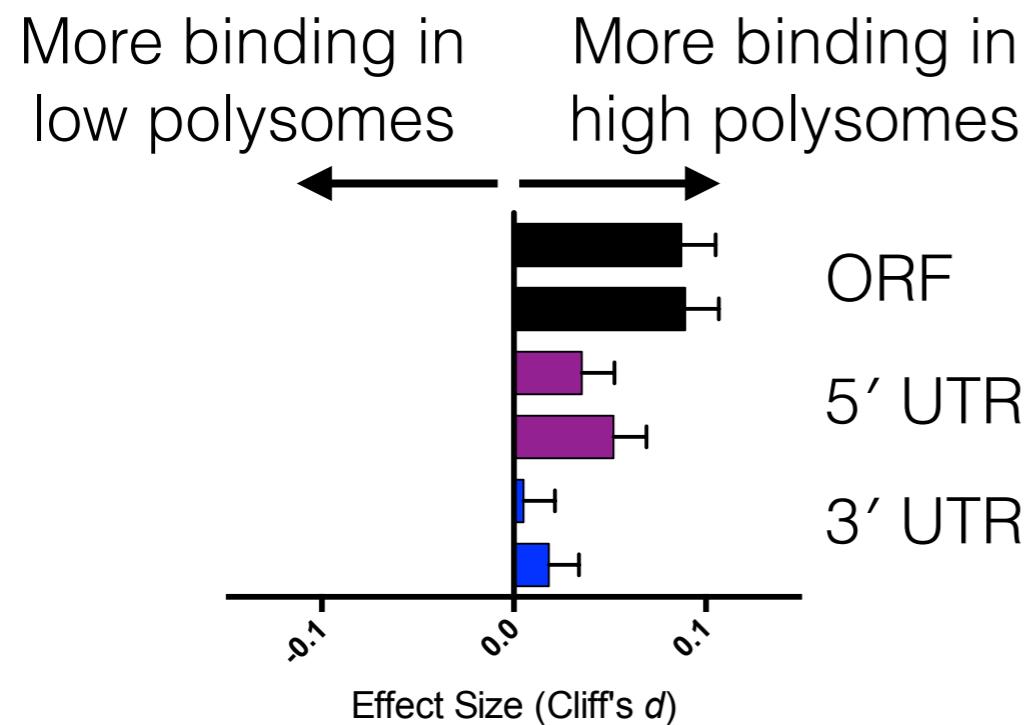
Features contrasted between  
transcripts of the same gene

# Insights from ENCODE RNA binding protein data

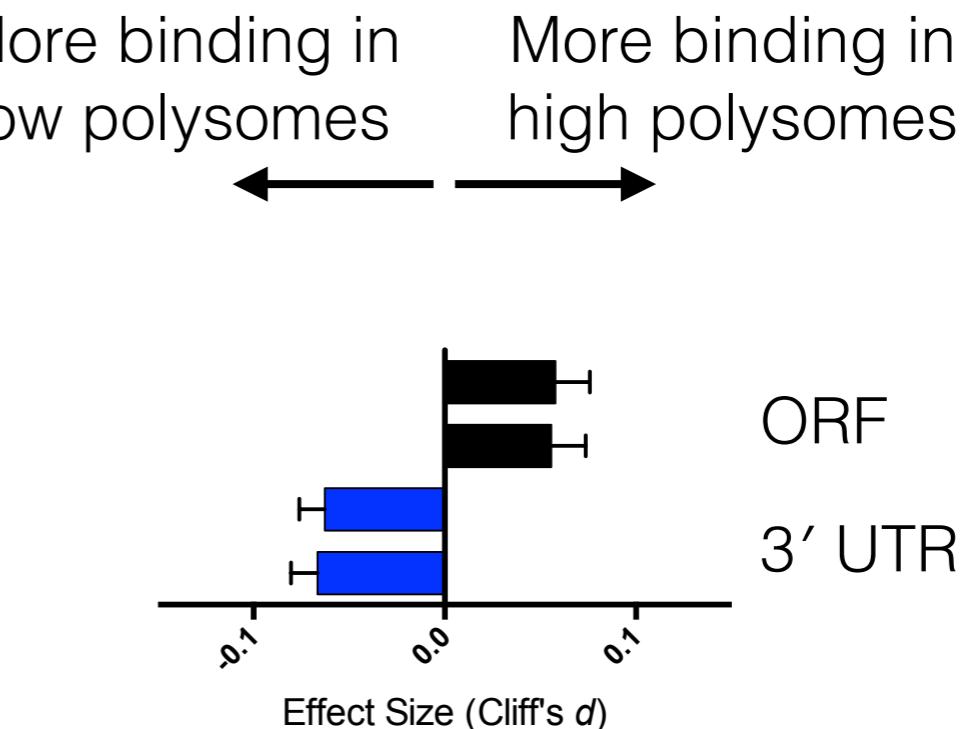


FMR1

# Insights from ENCODE RNA binding protein data

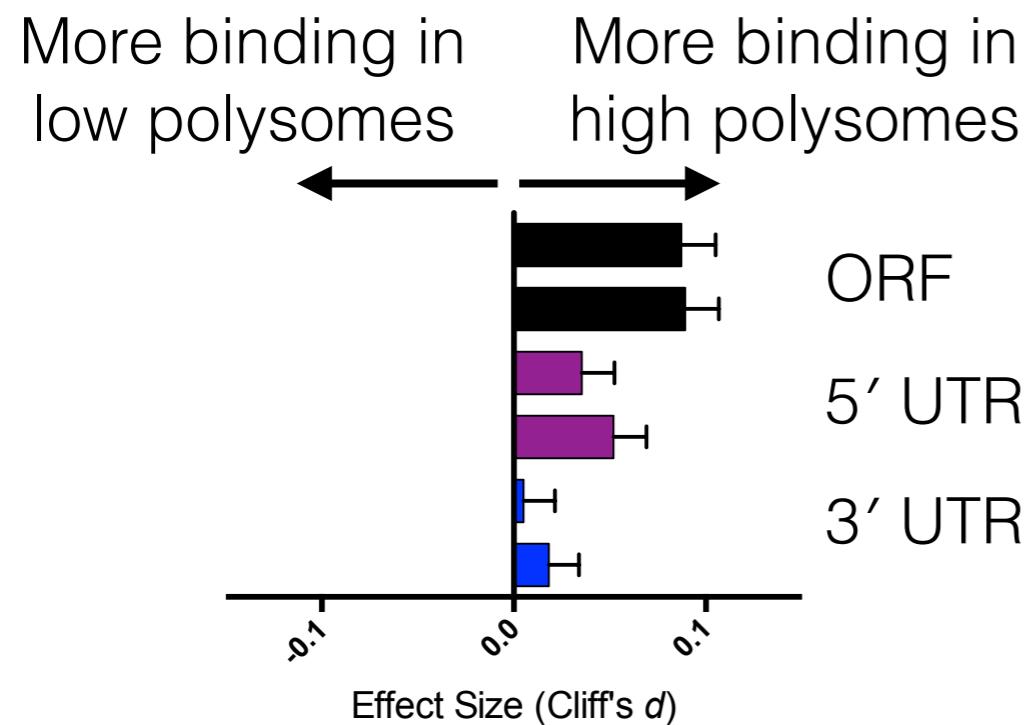


FMR1

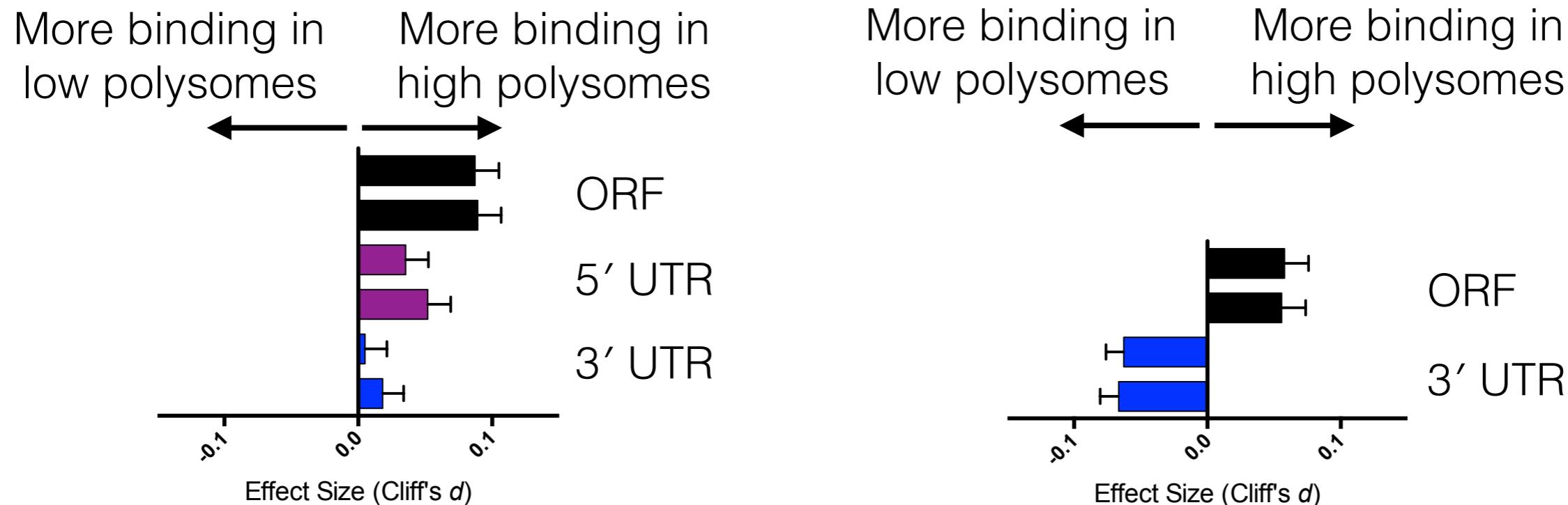


SF3B4

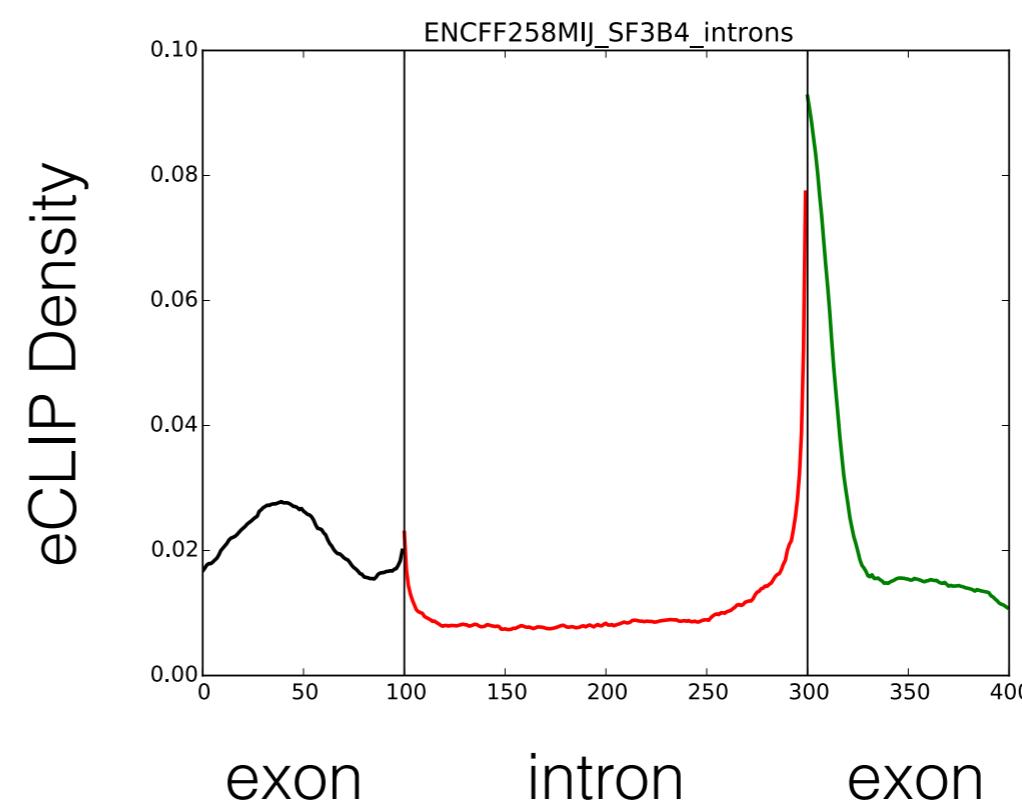
# Insights from ENCODE RNA binding protein data



FMR1



SF3B4



# Acknowledgements

Collaborators:

DDX3:  
Yoon-Jae Cho  
Howard Chang  
Kevan Shokat  
Eckhard Jankowsky

hESC/NPC/Neurons:

Dirk Hockemeyer  
Helen Bateup

Thanks to:

Kendall Condon  
Yun Bai  
Akshay Tambe  
Amy Lee

Doudna Lab

Computing:

Doudna lab  
Pachter lab  
LBL  
UC Berkeley BRC



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