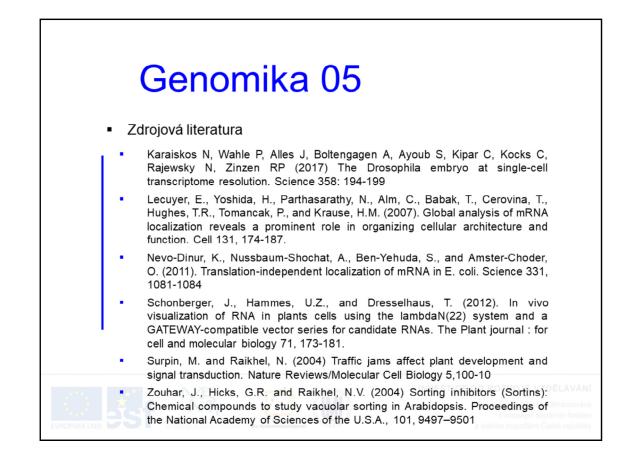


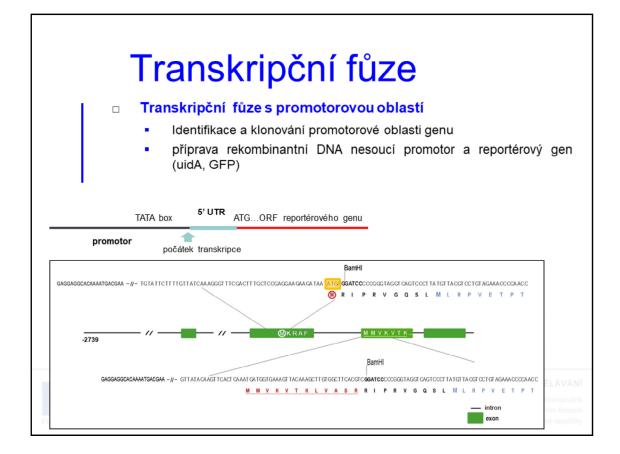
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Osnova
 Metody analýzy genové exprese
 Kvalitativní analýza exprese genů
 Příprava transkripční fůze promotoru analyzovaného genu s reporterovým genem (gen zpravodaj)
 Příprava translační fůze kódující oblasti analyzovaného genu s reporterovým genem
 Využití dostupných dat ve veřejných databázích
 Tkáňově a buněčně specifická analýza genové exprese
 Kvantitativní analýza exprese
 DNA a proteinové čipy
 Next gen transkripční profilování
 Regulace genové exprese v identifikaci funkce genů přístupy získané funkce
 T-DNA aktivační mutageneze
 Ektopická exprese a systémy regulovatelné genové exprese

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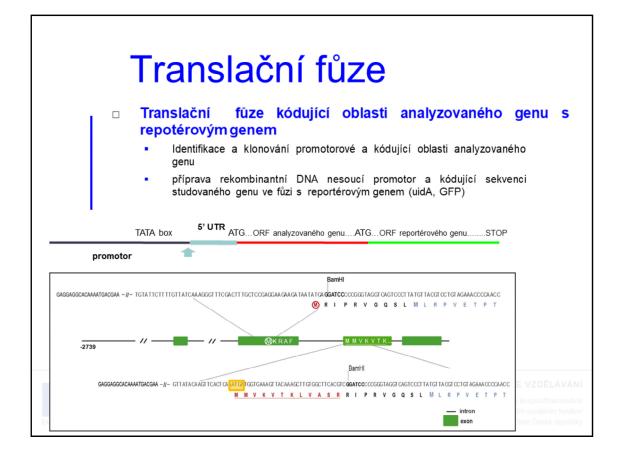












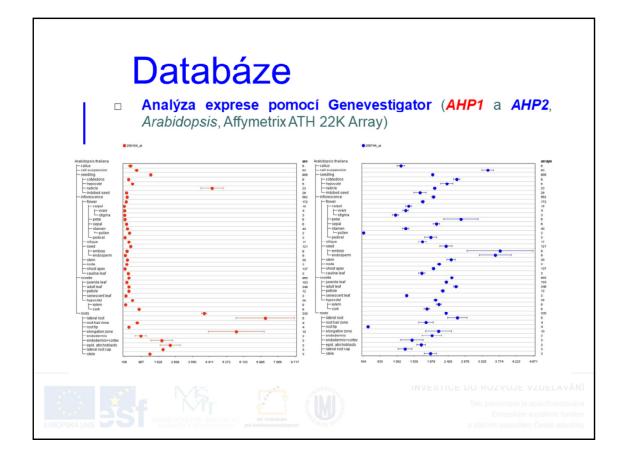
Translační fůze

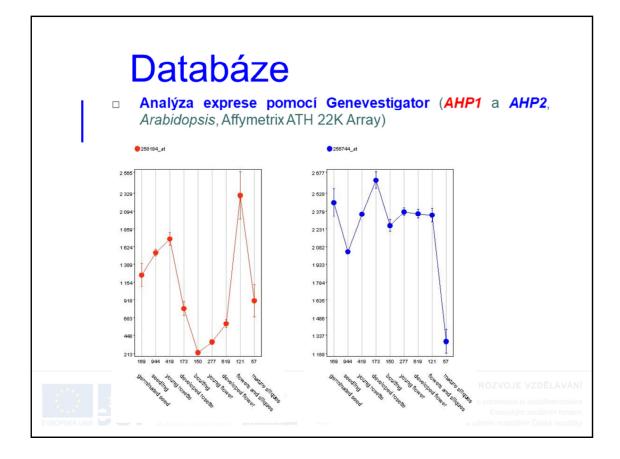
Translační fůze kódující oblasti analyzovaného genu s repotérovým genem

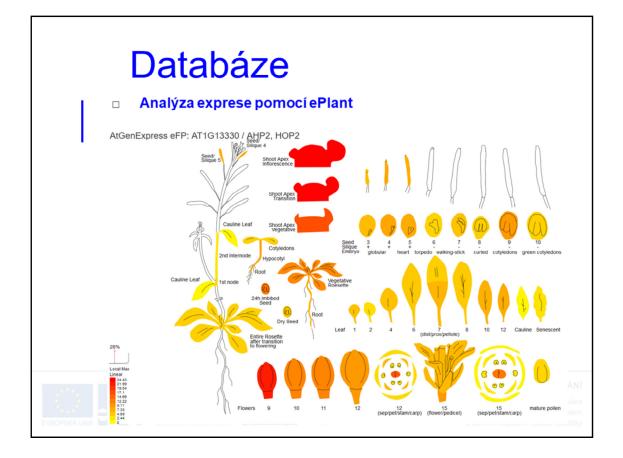
- příprava transgenních organismů nesoucích tuto rekombinantní DNA a jejich histologická analýza
- oproti transkripční fůzi umožňuje analyzovat např. intracelulární lokalizaci genového produktu (proteinu) nebo jeho dynamiku

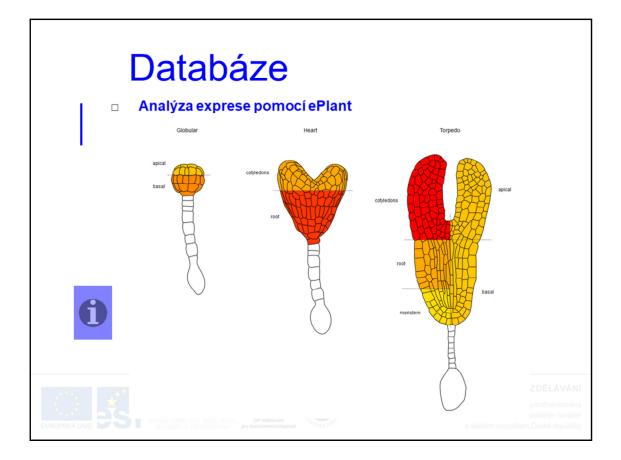


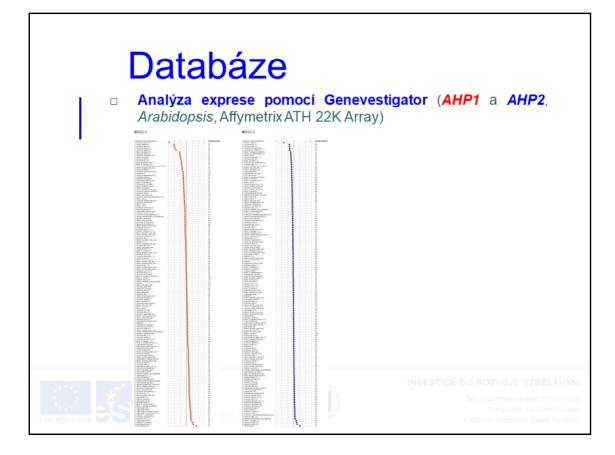




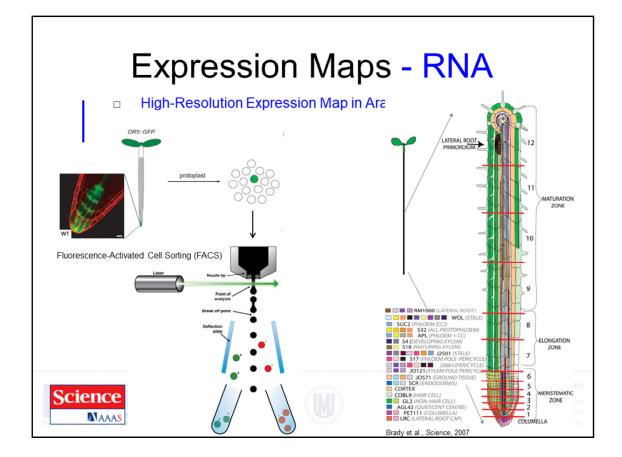




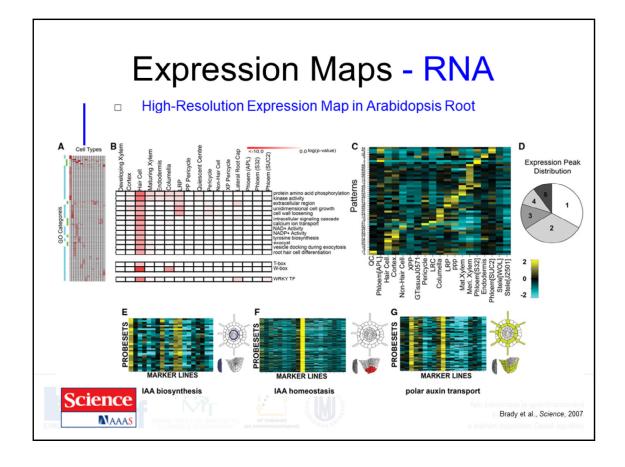




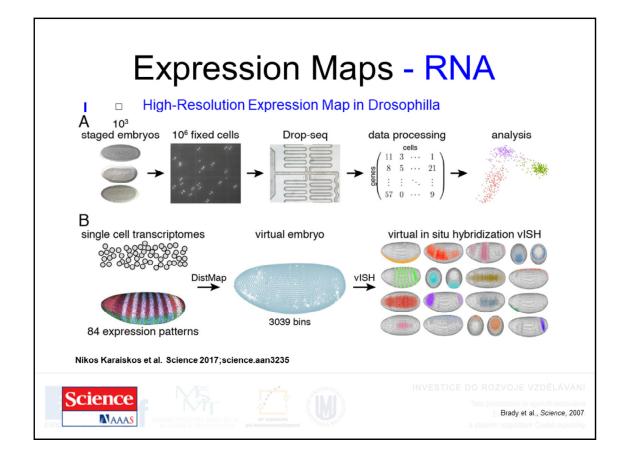




Microarray expression profiles of 19 fluorescently sorted GFP-marked lines were analyzed (3-9, 23, 24). The colors associated with each marker line reflect the developmental stage and cell types sampled. Thirteen transverse sections were sampled along the root's longitudinal axis (red lines) (10). CC, companion cells.



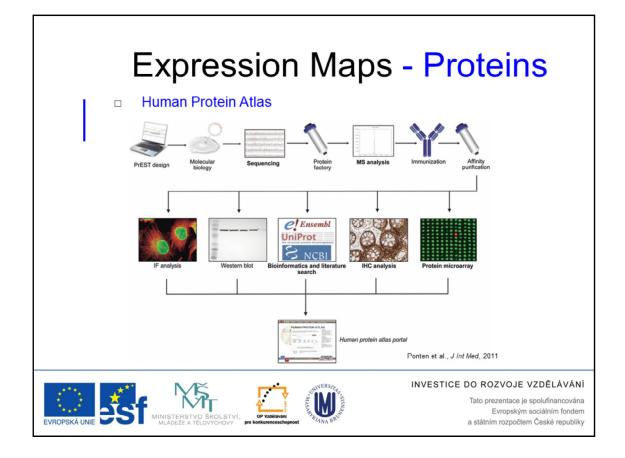
(A) The majority of enriched GO terms (hierarchically clustered) are associated with individual cell types (blue bar). A smaller number are present across multiple cell types (green bar). (fig. S2) (**B**) GO category enrichment for hair cells confirms a previous report (15). Enriched cis-elements and an enriched TF family were also identified. (C) From the top 50% of varying probe sets, 51 dominant radial patterns were identified. Pattern expression values were mean-normalized (rows) and log₂ transformed to yield relative expression indices for each marker line (columns). Marker line order is the same for all figures; see table S1 for marker line abbreviations. (**D**) Pattern expression peaks were found across one to five cell types. (E to G) Patterns where expression is enriched in single and multiple cell types support transcriptional regulation of auxin flux and synthesis. In all heat maps with probe sets, expression values were mean-normalized and log₂ transformed. Expression is false-colored in representations of a root transverse section, a cut-away of a root tip, and in a lateral root primordium. (E) Auxin biosynthetic genes (CYP79B2, CYP79B3, SUPERROOT1, and SUPERROOT2) are transcriptionally enriched in the QC, lateral root primordia, pericycle, and phloem-pole pericycle ($P = 1.99E^{-11}$, pattern 5). All AGI identifiers and TAIR descriptions are found in table S14. (F) Auxin amido-synthases GH3.6 and GH3.17 that play a role in auxin homeostasis show enriched expression in the columella, just below the predicted auxin biosynthetic center of the QC (P =8.82E⁻⁴, pattern 13). (G) The expression of the auxin transporter, PIN-FORMED2, and auxin transport regulators (PINOID, WAG1) are enriched in the columella, hair cells, and cortex ($P = 1.03E^{-4}$, pattern 31).



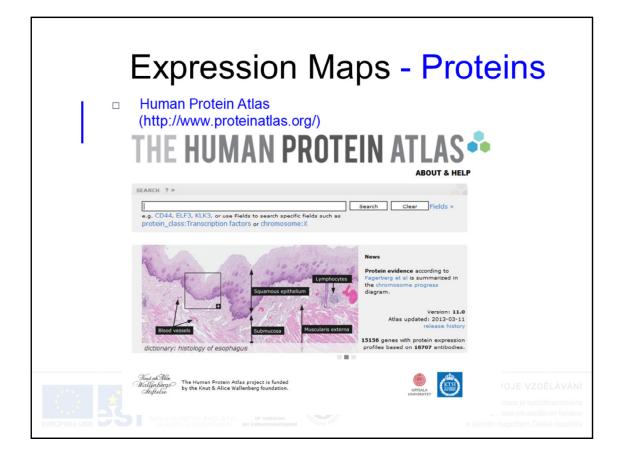
Deconstructing and reconstructing the embryo by single-cell transcriptomics combined with spatial mapping.

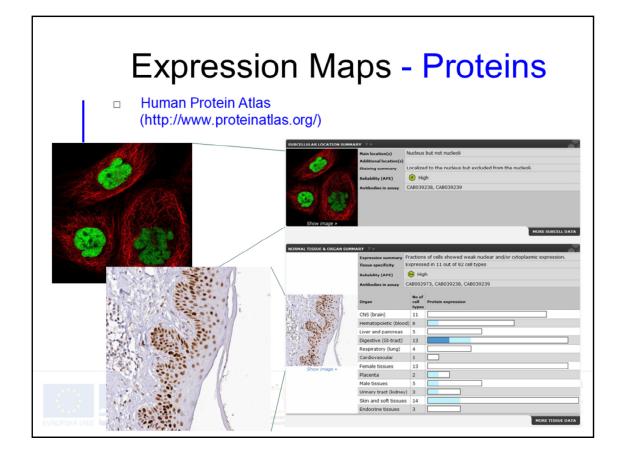
(A) Single-cell sequencing of the Drosophila embryo: ~1000 handpicked stage 6 fly embryos are dissociated per Drop-seq replicate, cells are fixed and counted, single cells are combined with barcoded capture beads, and libraries are prepared and sequenced. Finally, single-cell transcriptomes are deconvolved, resulting in a digital gene expression matrix for further analysis.

(B) Mapping cells back to the embryo: Single-cell transcriptomes are correlated with high-resolution gene expression patterns across 84 marker genes, cells are mapped to positions within a virtual embryo, and expression patterns are computed by combining the mapping probabilities with the expression levels (virtual in situ hybridization).

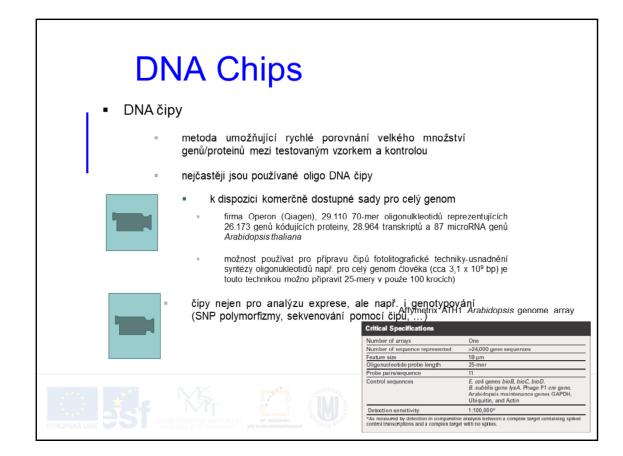


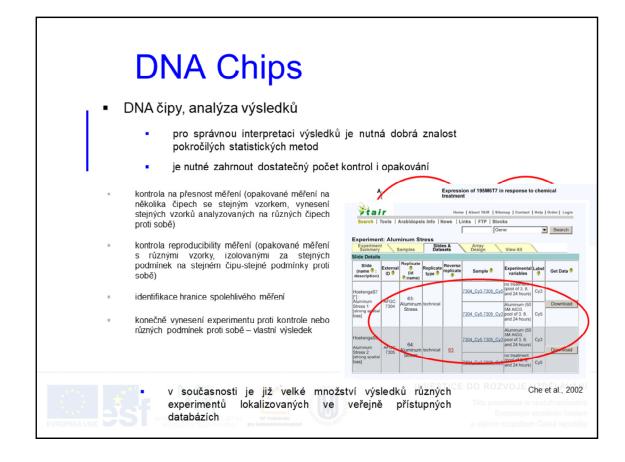
Schematic flowchart of the Human Protein Atlas. For each gene, a signature sequence (PrEST) is defined from the human genome sequence, and following RT-PCR, cloning and production of recombinant protein fragments, subsequent immunization and affinity purification of antisera results inmunospecific antibodies. The produced antibodies are tested and validated in various immunoassays. Approved antibodies are used for protein profiling in cells (immunofluorescence) and tissues (immunohistochemistry) to generate the images and protein expression data that are presented in the Human Protein Atlas (Ponten et al., *J Int Med*, 2011).

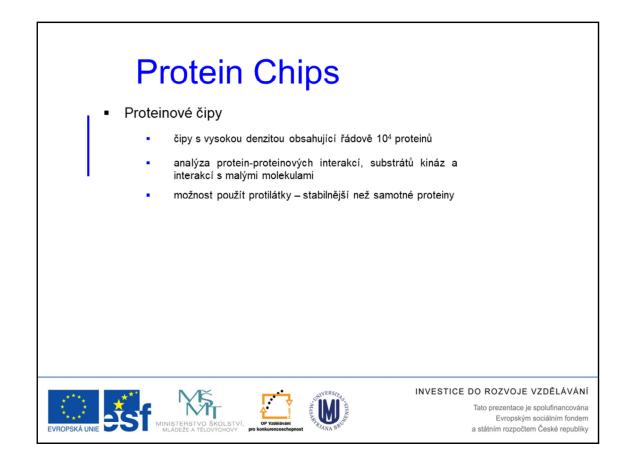


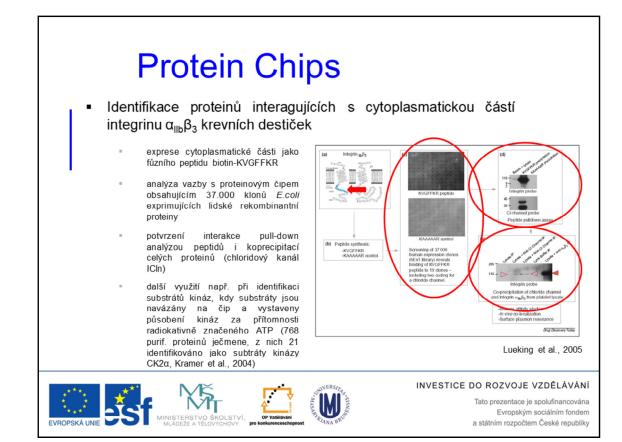


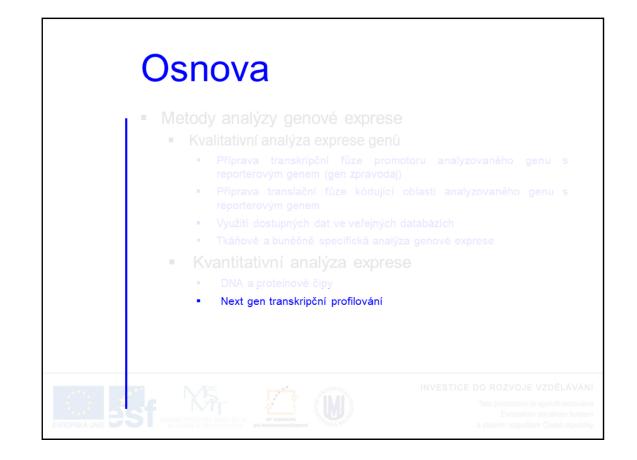


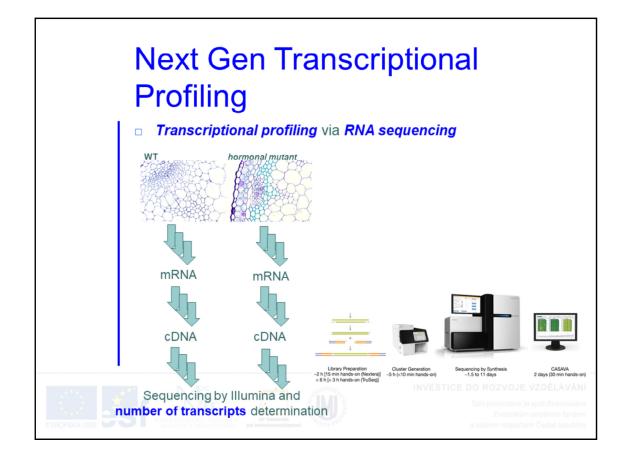






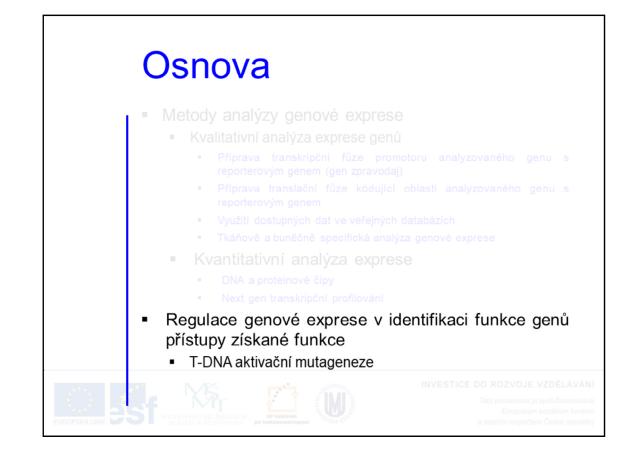




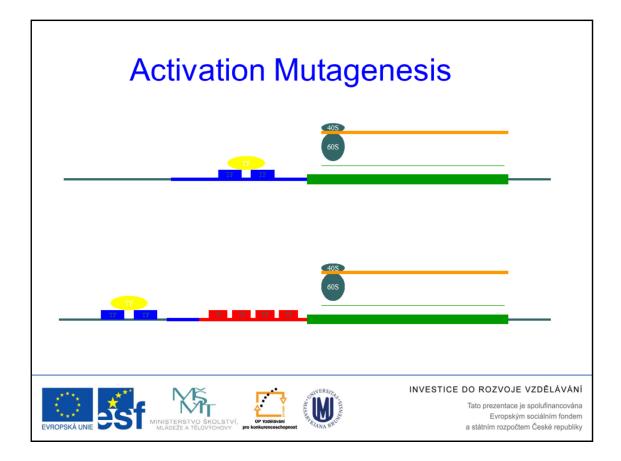


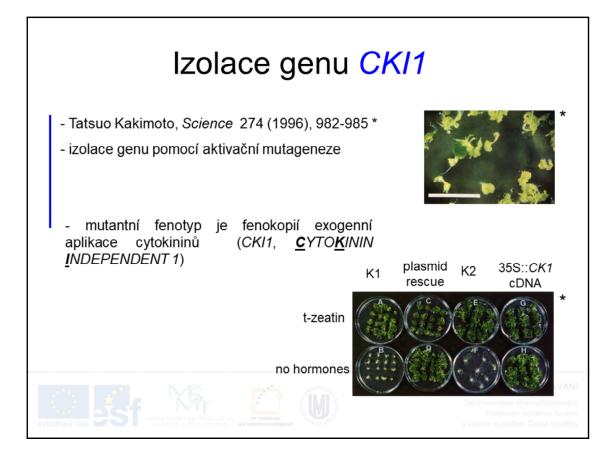
Results of –omics Studies vs Biologically Relevant Conclusions													
gene			locus	cample 1	sample 2	etatur	value 4	value 2	log2(fold change)	test stat			significan
-							-	-		1.79769e+		0,0003918	0
AT1G07795			1:2414285-2414987	WT	MT	OK			1.79769e+308	1.79769e+		4.67708e-	1 yes
HRS1			1:4558891-4558708	WT	мт	OK		0 0,696583	31.79769e+308	308 1.79769e+	6.61994e-06	05 0,0005350	yes 5
ATMLO14			1:9227472-9232298	WT	MT	ок		0,514809	1.79769e+308		9.74219e-05		5yes
NRT1.6			1:9400663-9403789	WT	MT	ок		0,877885	1.79769e+308	308	3.2692e-08		yes
AT1G27570			1:9575425-9582370	WT	MT	ок		2,0825	1.79709e+308		9.70039e-00		yes
AT1G60095			1:22159735- 22102419	WT	мт	ок		0,688588	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+ 308	9.95901e-08	9.84992e- 07	yes
AT1G03020			1:098200-098515	WT	MT	ок		0 1.78859	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+ 308	0,00913915	0.027795	8ves
AT1G13809			1:4662720-4663471	WT	MT	ок		3 55814	1.79769e+308	1.79769e+ 308	0,00021683		
										1.79769e+			
AT1G21550			1:7553100-7553876	WT	MT	OK			31.79769e+308	308 1.79769e+	0,00115582	1.91089e-	
AT1G22120			1:7806308-7809632 1:11238297-	WT	MT	OK	(0 0,617354	1.79769e+308	308 1.79769e+	2.48392e-08	05 0.0002851	yes 4
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APUM10			13255570	WT	MT	ОК		0,581031	1.79769e+308	308	7.87855e-06	05	yes
AT1G48700			1:18010728- 18012871	wт	MT	ок		0,556525	1.79769e+308		6.53917e-05	0,0003747	3 Byes
AT1G59077			1:21746209- 21833195	WT	MT	ок		138,886	1.79769e+308	1.79789e+ 308	0,00122789	0,0049681	8yes
AT1G80050			1:22121549- 22123702	wт	MT	ок			1.79769e+308	1.79769e+ 308	0.00117953		·
AT4G15242			4:8705788-8708997	WT	MT	OK	0.0093071				1.05873e-05		·
			5:12499071-										
AT5G33251 AT4G12520			12500433 4:7421055-7421738	WT	MT MT	OK OK	0,049837			-9,8119 -3,90043	0 9.60217e-05		0 yes 04 yes
			1:22100851-										
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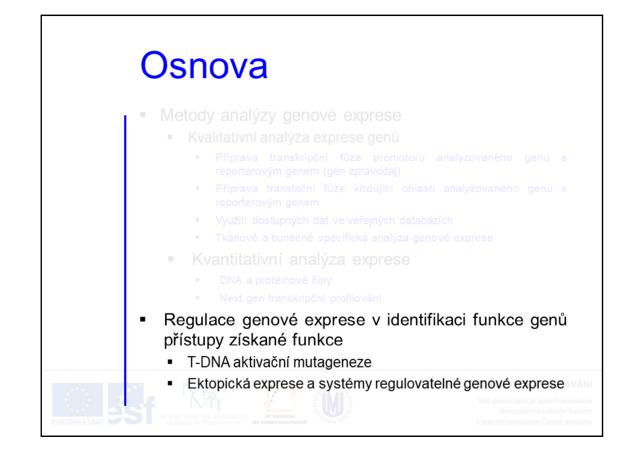
Excample of an output of transcriptional profiling study using Illumina sequencing performed in our lab. Shown is just a tiny fragment of the complete list, copmprising about 7K genes revealing differential expression in the studied mutant.

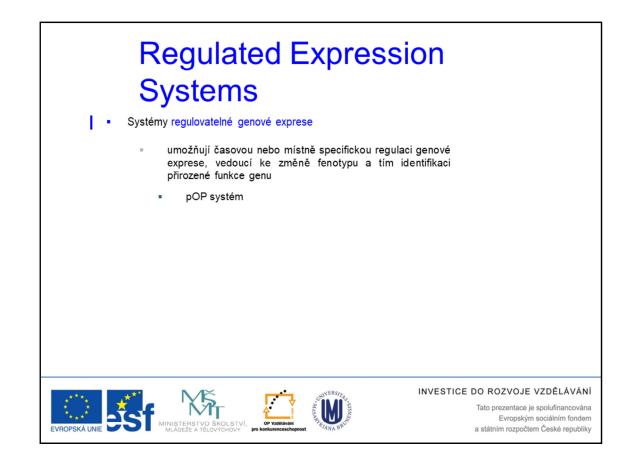


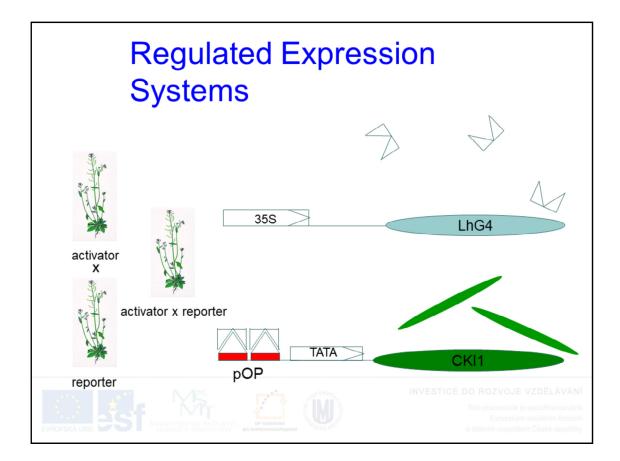


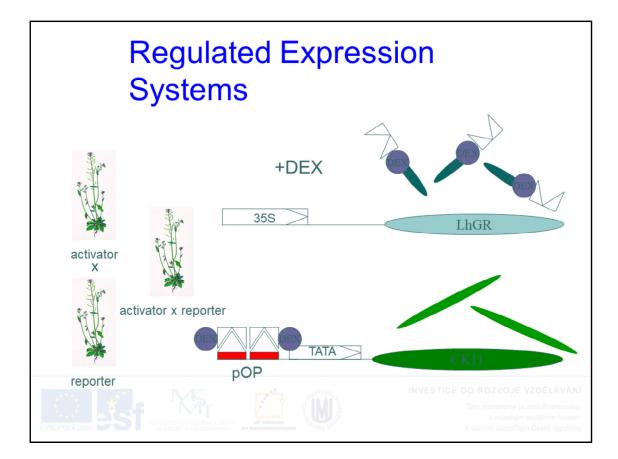


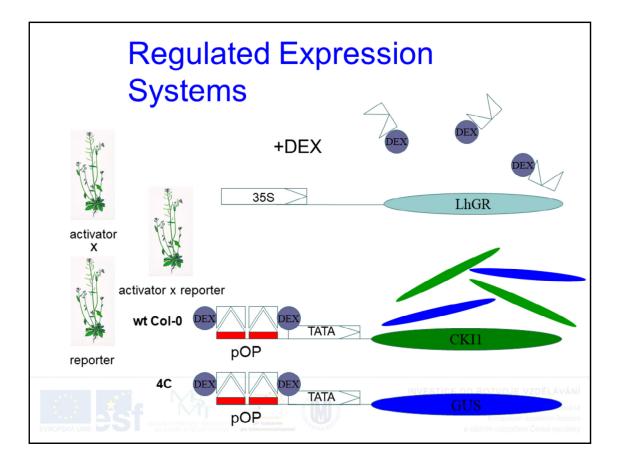


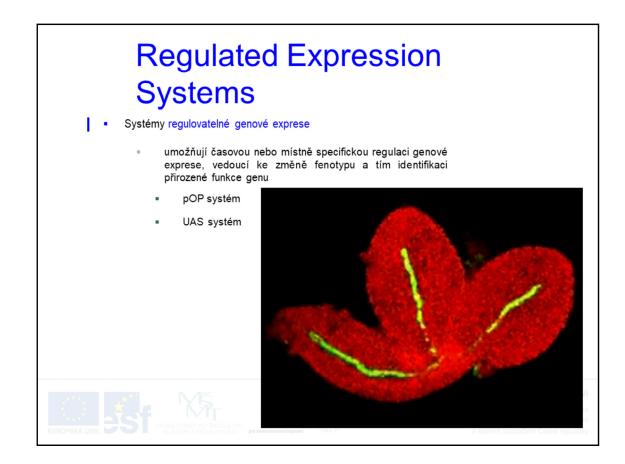


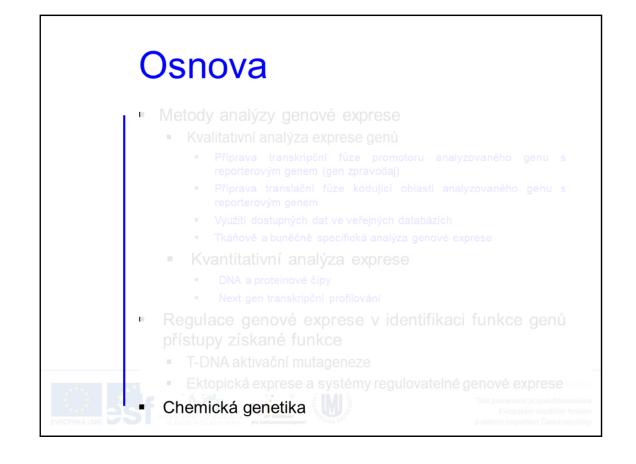






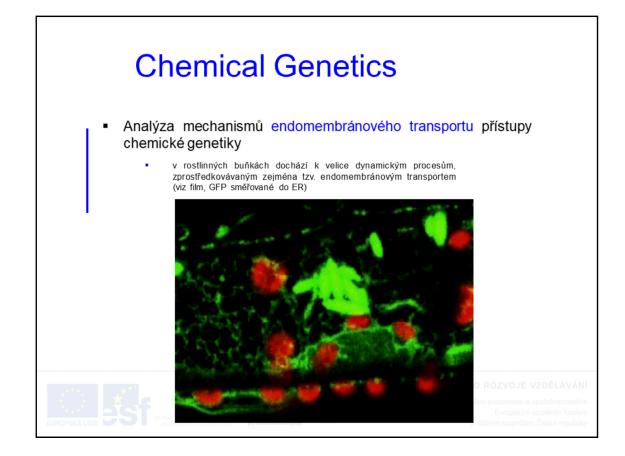


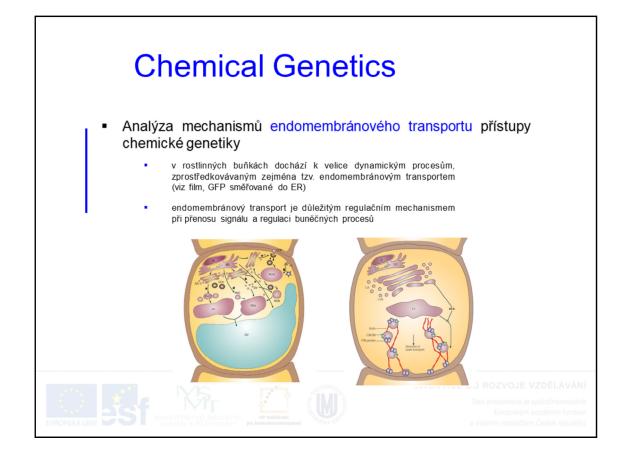


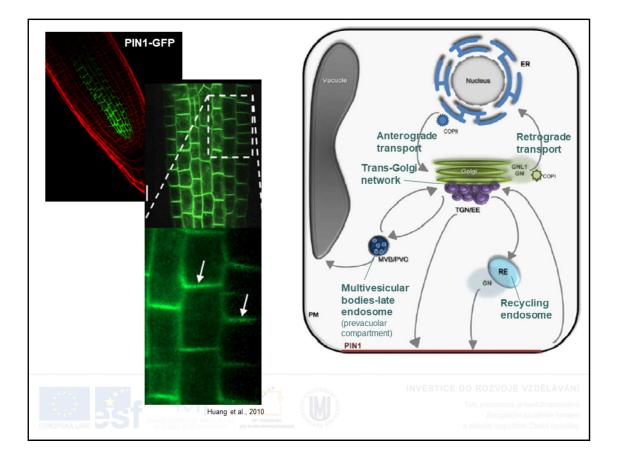


Ch	emical Geneti	ics	
 Nové trendy chemická genetika pojem chemická genetika – více než 50.000/120.417 záznamů v databázi PubMed (16.10. 2008/15.11. 2018, nárůst >240%) 			
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CI	nemical Genetics	
 Nové t 	rendy	
	chemická genetika	
· ·	pojem chemická genetika – více než 50.000/82.357 z databázi PubMed (16.10. 2008/23.10. 2014, nárůst 65%)	záznamů v
	podobně jako v případě genetiky, existují i zde přístupy " přímé" a "reverzní"	y .
-	oproti přístupům "klasické" genetiky není <mark>předměten</mark> zájmu gen ale <mark>protein</mark>	1
	chemická genetika se snaží identifikovat buď cílový proteir po chemickém působení a následných fenotypových změnách ("přímá" chemická genetika) nebo naopak chemikálie schopné interakce s proteinem zájmu ("reverzní" chemická genetika)	ו ג
	za tímto účelem jsou prováděna <mark>vyhledávání v knihovnách</mark> nejrůznějších <mark>chemických látek</mark> (tisíce položek, komerčně přístupné)	2
	příklad: analýza endomembránového transportu u rostlin	







In the figure, there is simplified scheme of vesicle trafficking pathways, regulated by GNOM and its closest relative, GNOM-LIKE1 (GNL1).

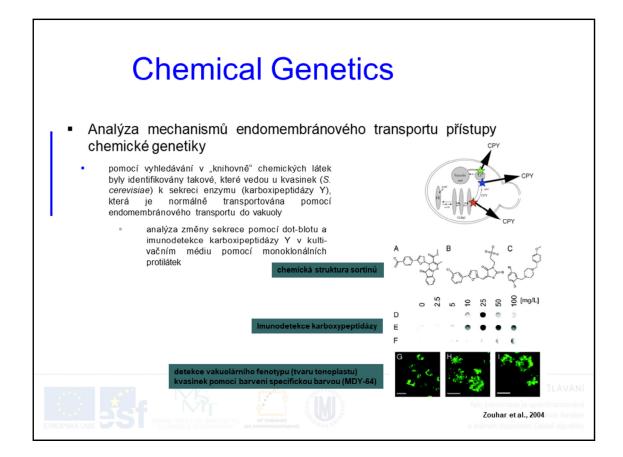
Secretory and membrane proteins are synthesised at the ER (blue) and passed onto the Golgi apparatus (green) by anterograde trafficking in COPII-coated vesicles.

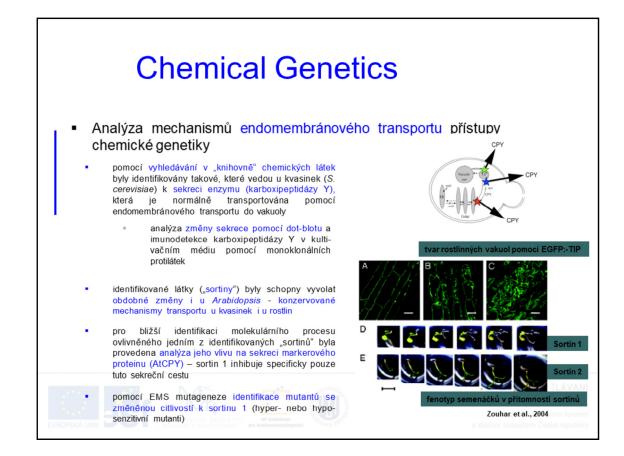
The retrograde route from the Golgi apparatus to the ER is regulated by the ARF-GEFs GNOM (GN) and GNL1, which regulate the recruitment of COPI coats to the Golgi membrane. On the secretory route, proteins are transported to the sorting station, the trans-Golgi network (TGN; lilac).

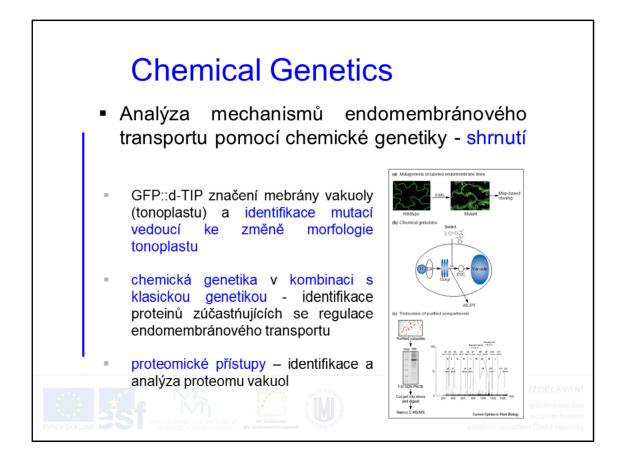
From there, proteins are either transported to the vacuole (grey) via multivesicular bodies (MVB, also called prevacuolar compartment, PVC, which corresponds to the late endosome; deep blue) or trafficked to the plasma membrane (PM).

Plasma membrane proteins like the auxin efflux carrier PIN1 (red), which accumulates at the basal PM at steady state, are continually internalised and trafficked to the TGN, which resembles the early endosome (EE) in plants.

From the TGN, PIN1 is recycled to the plasma membrane via the recycling endosome (RE; light blue). This pathway is regulated by the ARF-GEF GNOM.







Shrnutí
 Metody analýzy genové exprese Kvalitativní analýza exprese genů Příprava transkripční fůze promotoru analyzovaného genu s reporterovým genem (gen zpravodaj) Příprava translační fůze kódující oblasti analyzovaného genu s reporterovým genem Využití dostupných dat ve veřejných databázích Tkáňově a buněčně specifická analýza genové exprese MVA a proteinové čipy Next gen transkripční profilování
 Regulace genové exprese v identifikaci funkce genů přístupy získané funkce T-DNA aktivační mutageneze Ektopická exprese a systémy regulovatelné genové exprese Chemická genetika

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Tato prezentace je spolufinancována Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky

