

Scikit-ribo reveals precise codon-level translational control by dissecting ribosome pausing and codon elongation

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Biological Data Science



Cold
Spring
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The hidden treasure in genomics



The hidden treasure in genomics



Ribosome-Mediated Specificity

in Ho
Verte

Ribosome Profiling Reveals a Cell-Type-Specific

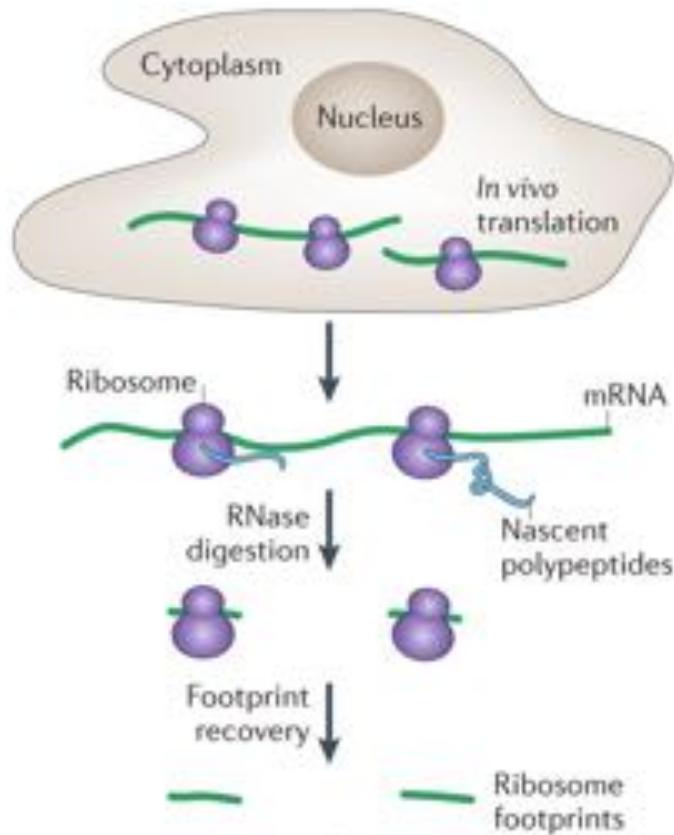
Tr

Dynamics of ribosome scanning and recycling

rev

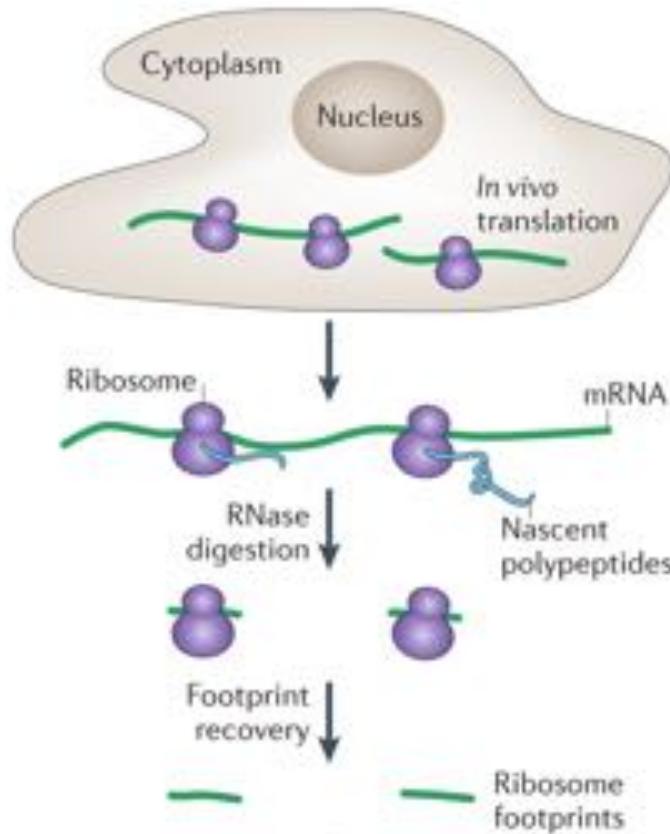
Ribosome profiling reveals features of normal
and disease-associated mitochondrial translation

What is ribosome profiling (Riboseq)?

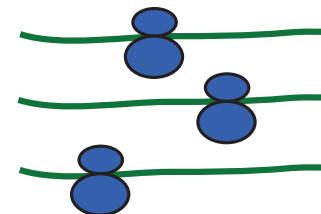


Ingolia et al. *Science*. (2009)
Ingolia. *Nat Rev Genet*. (2014)

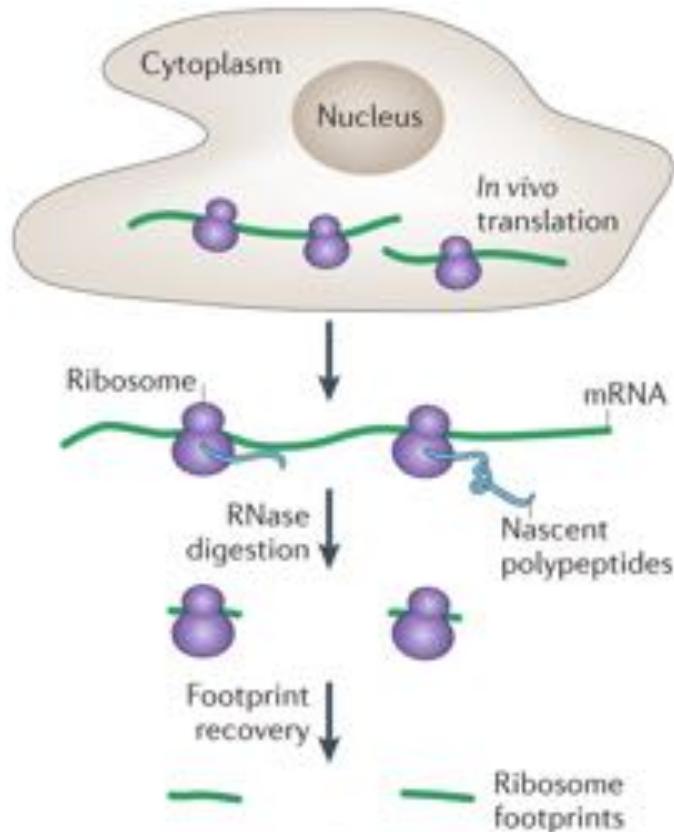
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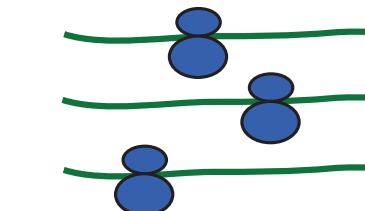
Normal translation efficiency (TE)



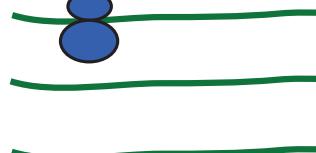
What is ribosome profiling (Riboseq)?



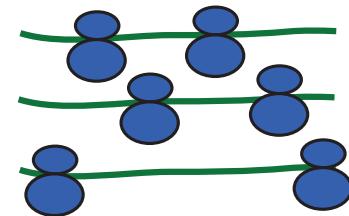
Normal translation efficiency (TE)



Less efficient translation



More efficient translation

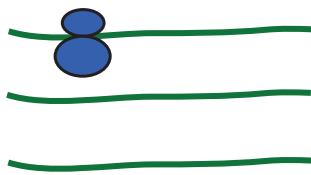


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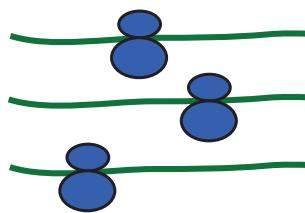
Calculate translational efficiency (TE)

Less efficient translation



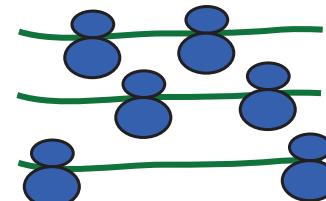
$$\log_2(TE) < 0$$

Normal translation efficiency (TE)



$$\log_2(TE) = 0$$

More efficient translation

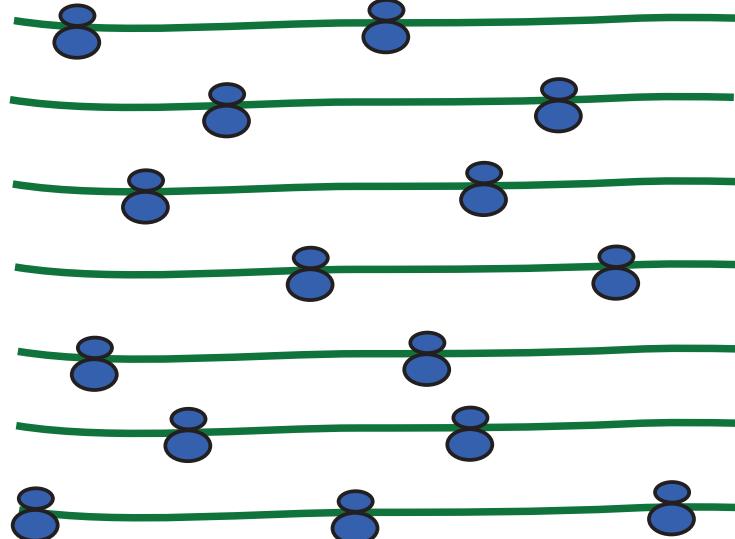


$$\log_2(TE) > 0$$

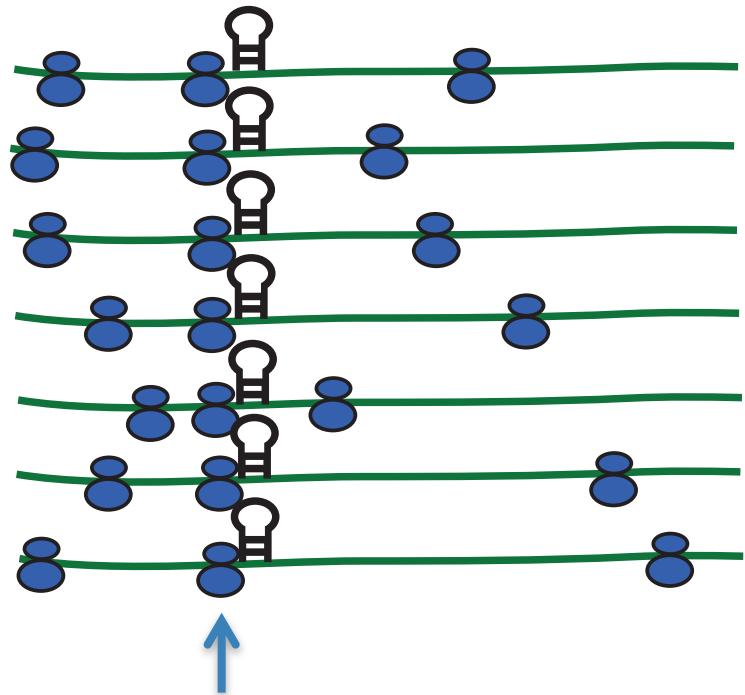
$$TE = \frac{\text{Riboseq rpk}m}{\text{RNAseq rpk}m}$$

Hypothesis: TE distribution could be skewed by ribosome pausing events.

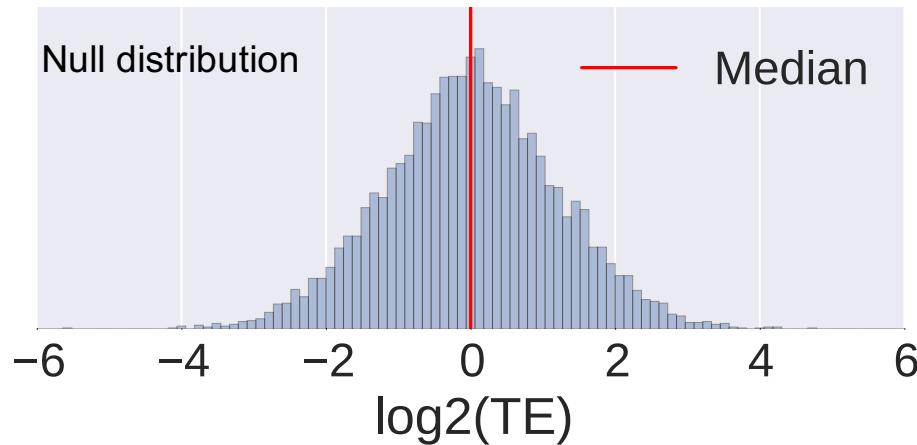
Ribosome footprints without bias



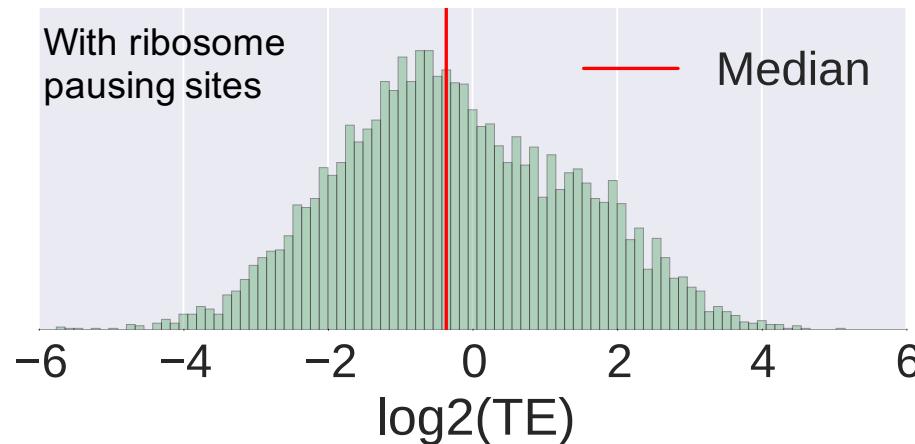
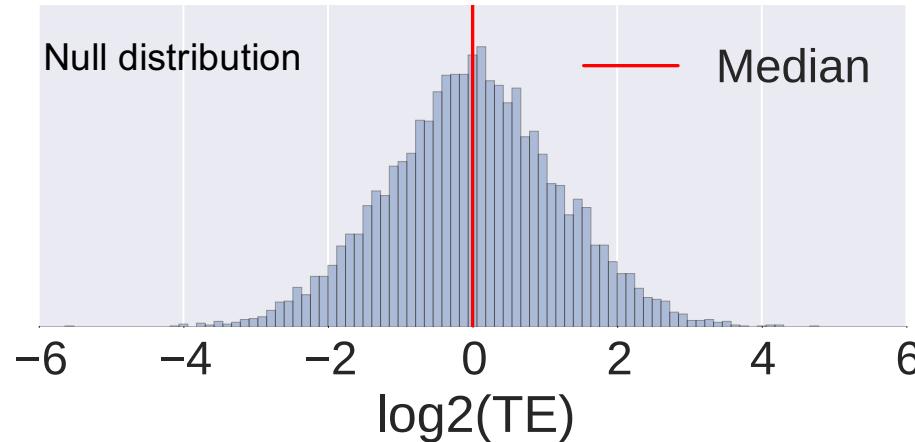
Ribosome footprints with pausing



Simulated *S. cerevisiae* data

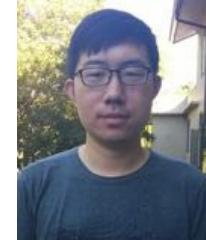


Simulated *S. cerevisiae* data - TE distribution are negatively-skewed by ribosome pausing events



Randomly imputed
ribosome pausing sites
to 20% of the genes

Ribosome pausing sites (peaks) finding by negative binomial mixture model



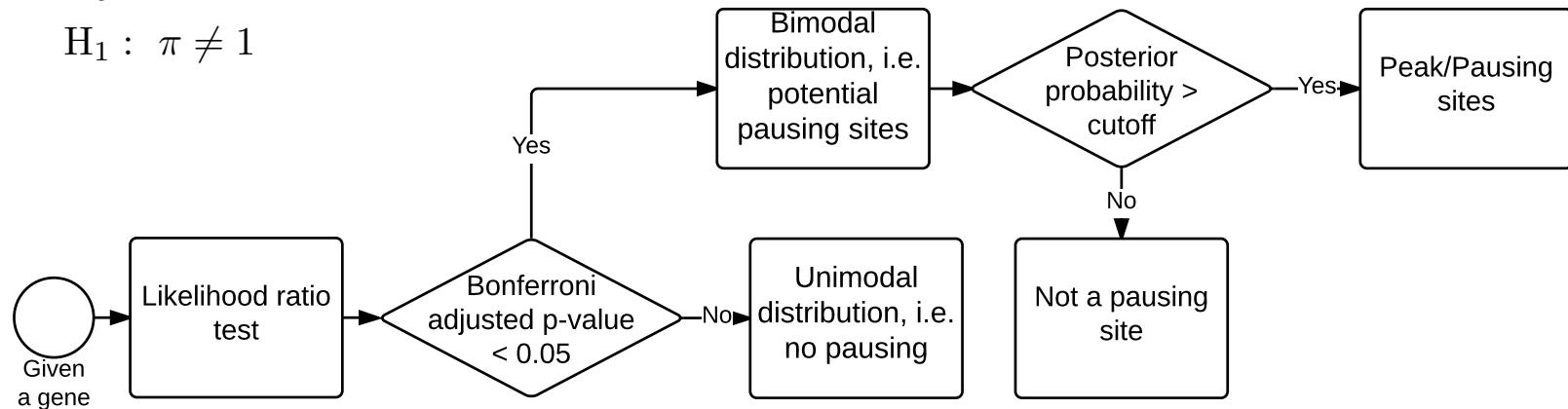
Yifei Huang

$$P(\mathbf{X}_i | \pi_i, \mu_i, k_i, r_i) = \prod_j \pi_i \mathcal{NB}(X_{ij} | \mu_i, r_i) + (1 - \pi_i) \mathcal{NB}(X_{ij} | k_i \mu_i, r_i),$$

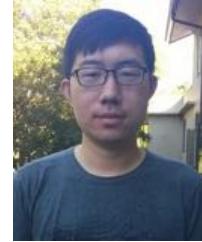
for gene i at position j, where $k \geq 5$

$$H_0 : \pi = 1$$

$$H_1 : \pi \neq 1$$



Ribosome pausing sites (peaks) finding by negative binomial mixture model



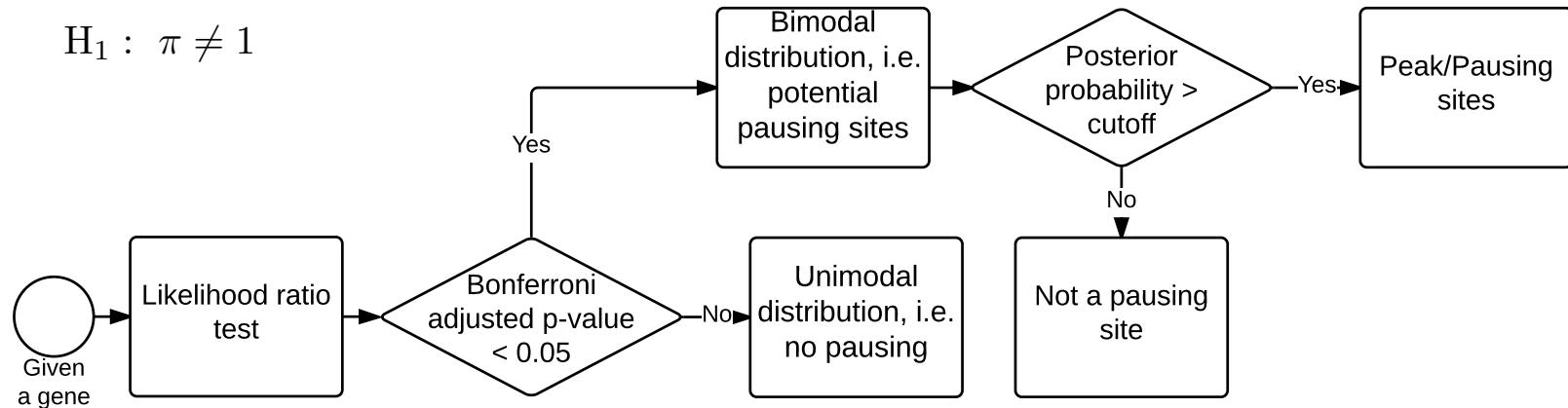
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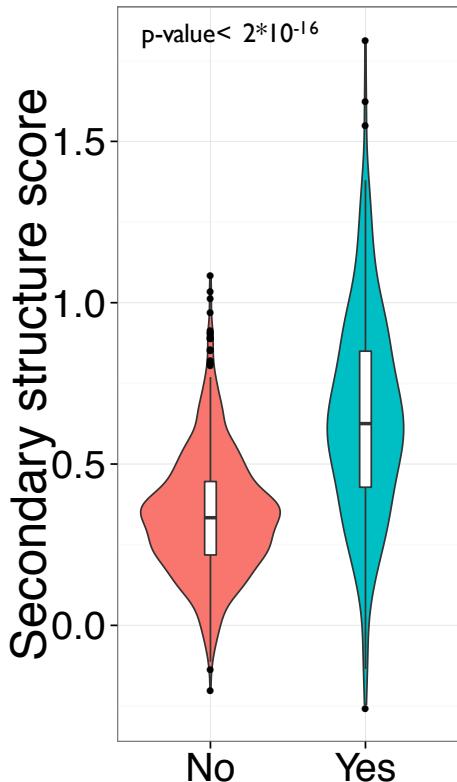
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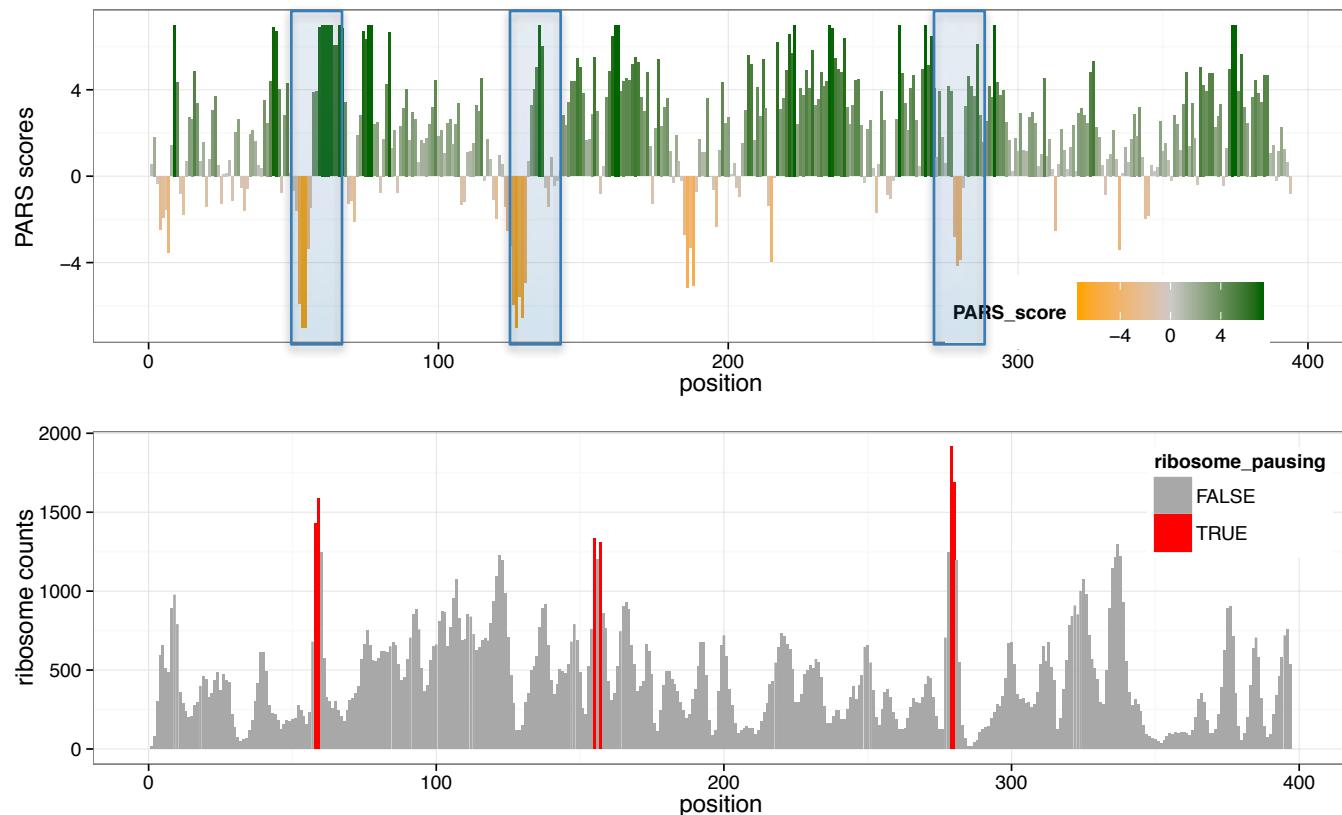
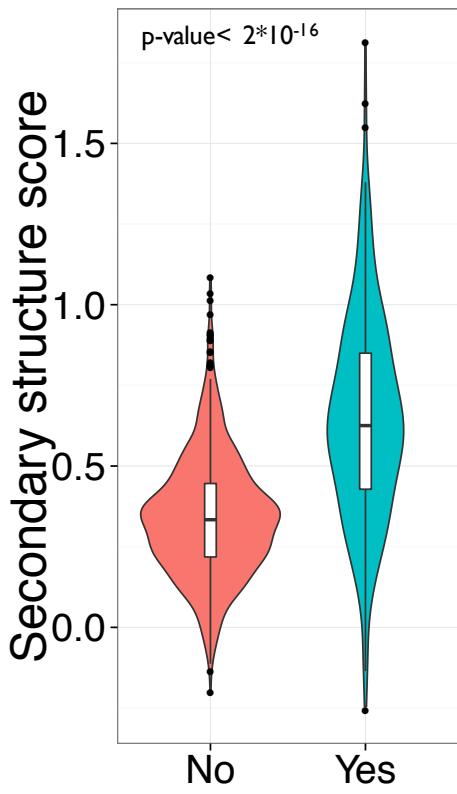


# genes	# genes (rpkm > 100)	# genes with pausing	# ribosome pausing sites identified
6664	1252	94	180

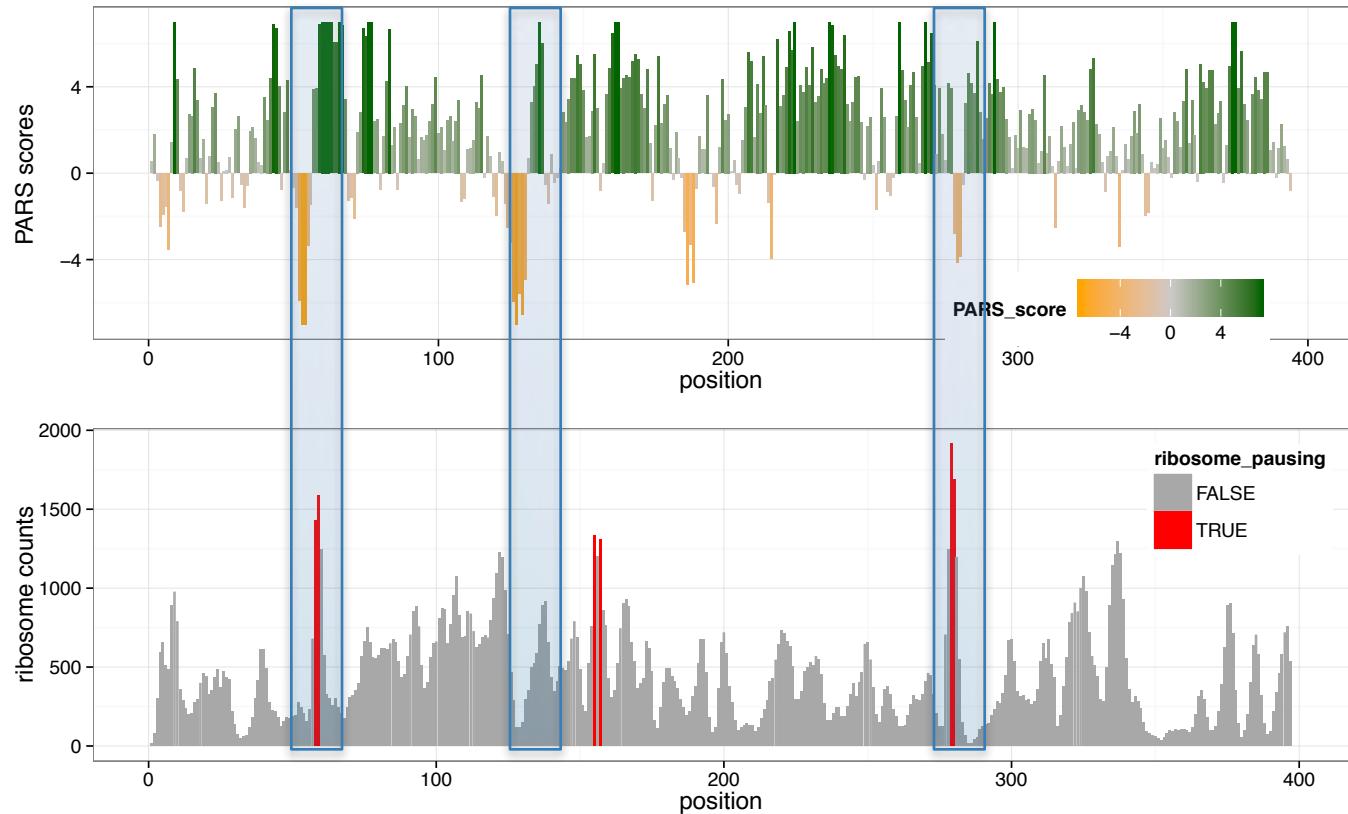
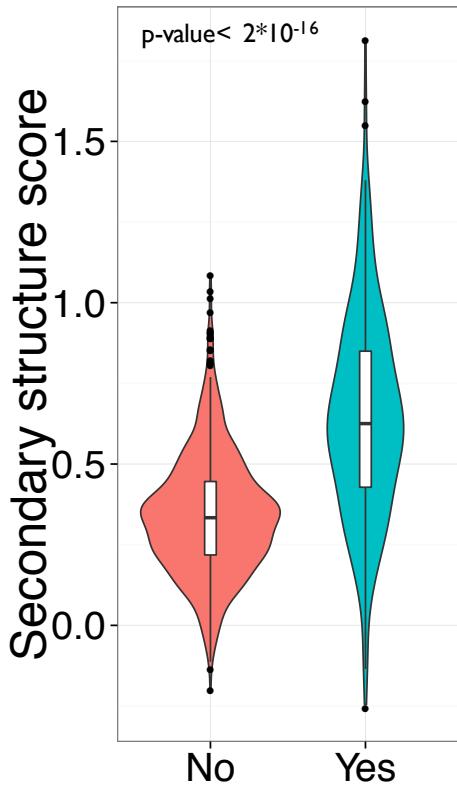
mRNA with stronger secondary structure tend to have ribosome pausing events



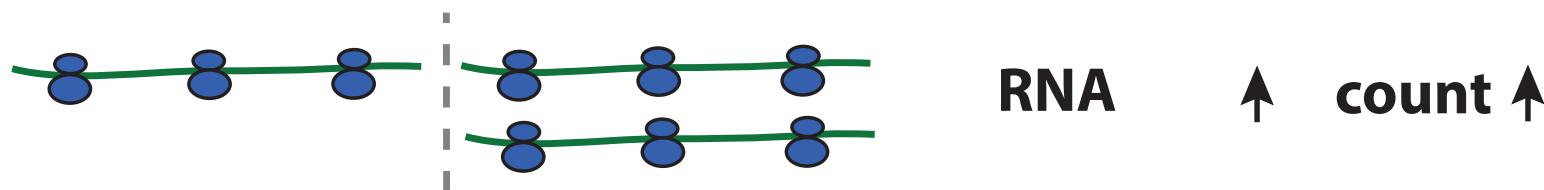
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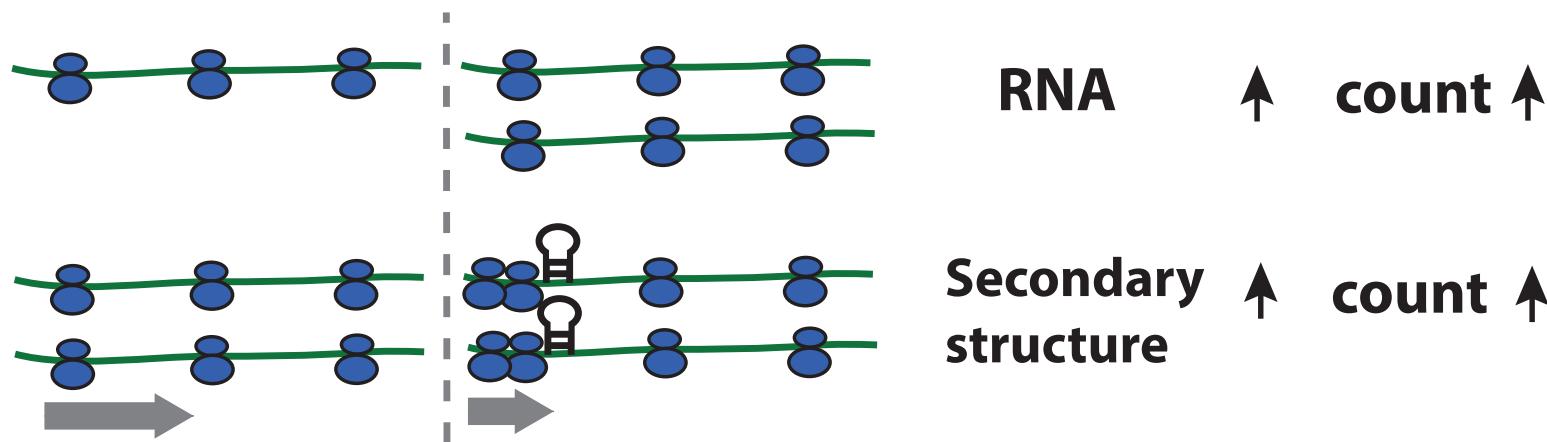
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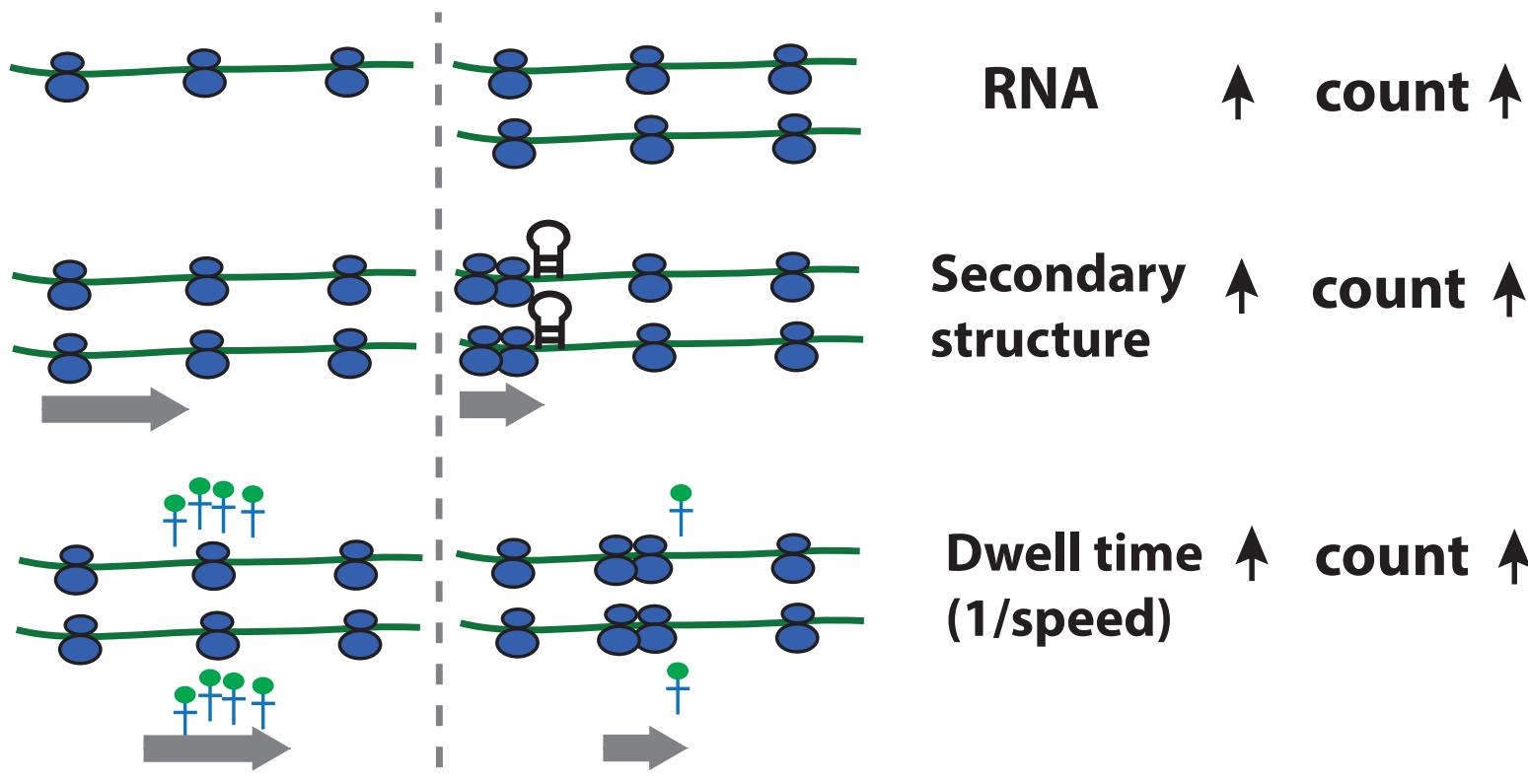
Simplifying the generalized linear model (GLM)



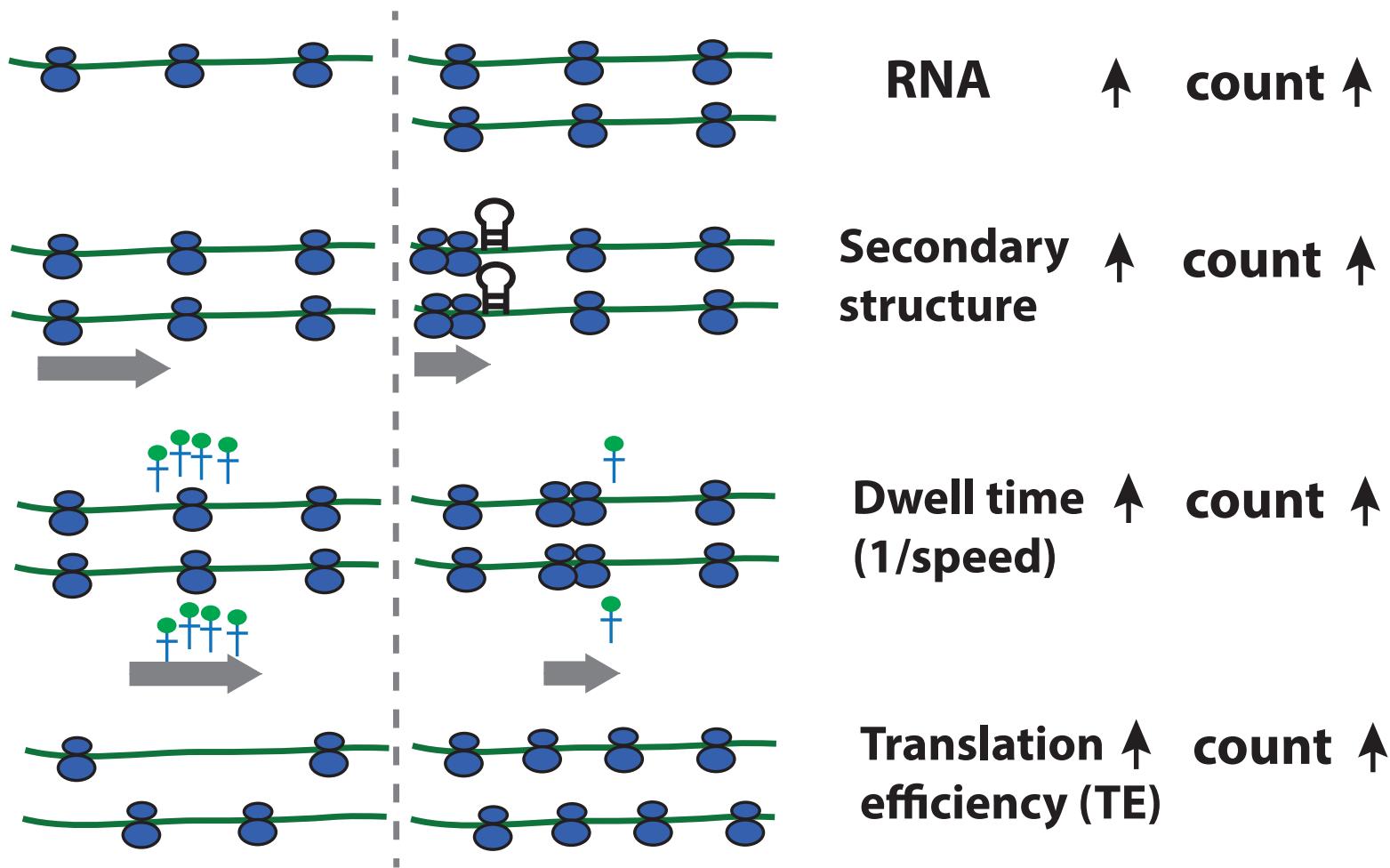
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Joint inference of protein TE and codon dwell time using GLM, while accounting for secondary structure

GLM for joint inference of TE and codon dwell time:

$$Y_{ij} \sim NB(\text{mean} = \mu_{ij}, \text{dispersion} = \alpha), \text{ for gene i, position j}$$

$$g(\mu^{ij}) = \beta_0 + \underbrace{x_m^i}_{\text{mRNA}} + \underbrace{\beta_t^i}_{\text{TE}} + \underbrace{\beta_c^k}_{\text{codon}} + \underbrace{\beta_s x^{ij}}_{\text{secondary structure}}$$

where $g(\cdot)$ is a log link function, $\mu_{ij} = E(Y_{ij})$,

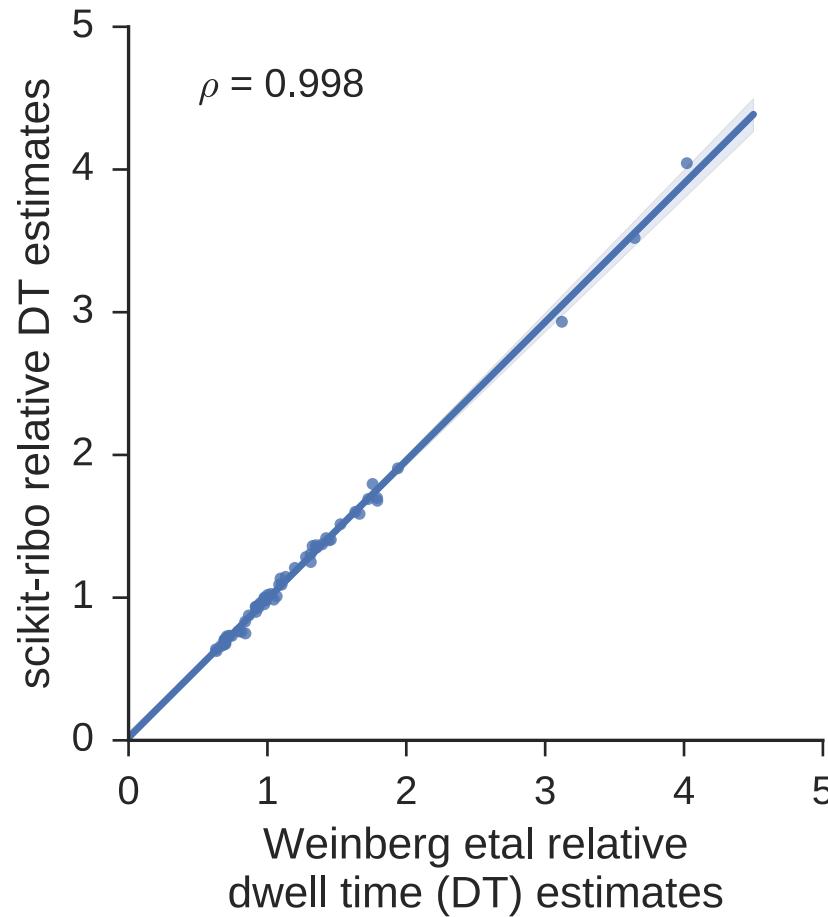
x_m^i is mRNA abundance for gene i,

β_t^i is translational efficiency for gene i,

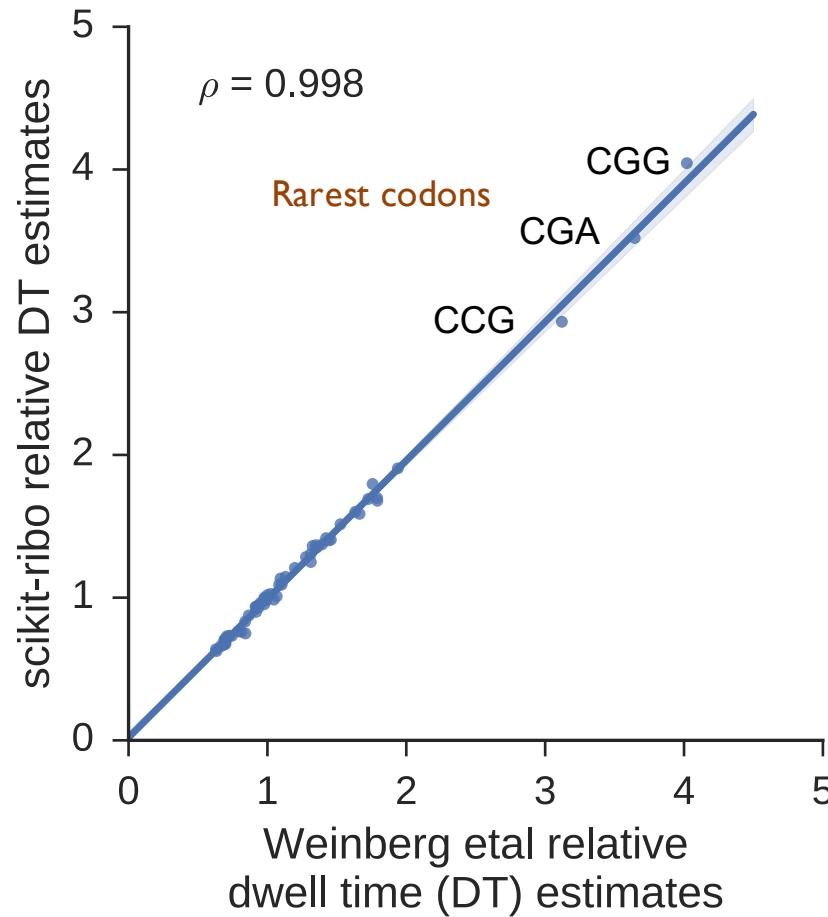
β_c^k is dwell time for codon k,

$\beta_s x^{ij}$ is secondary structure effect at position j for gene i.

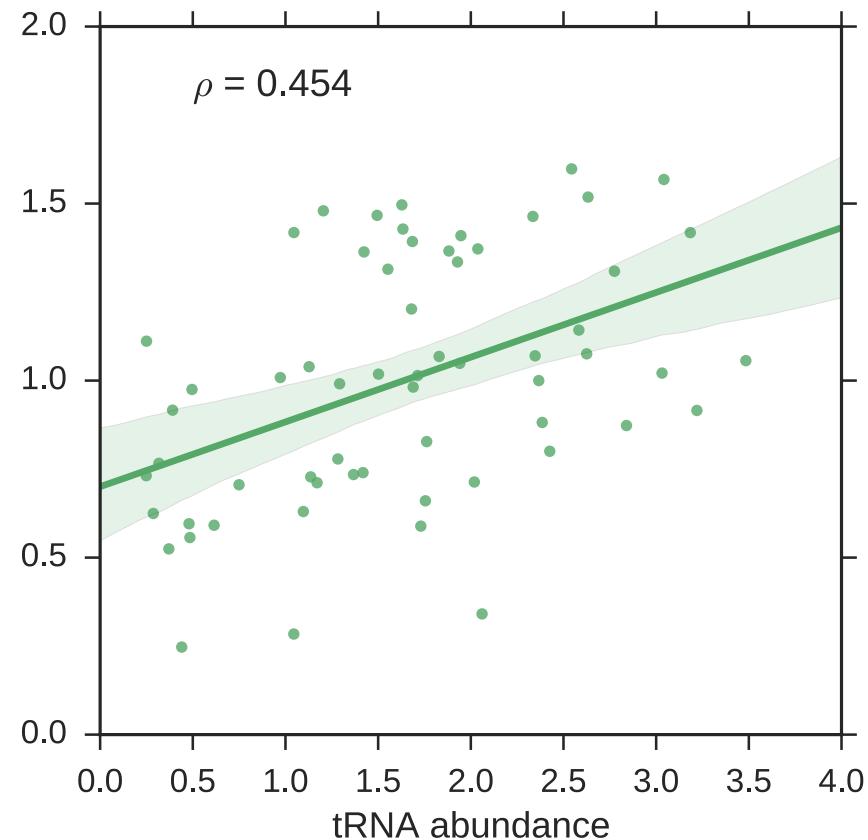
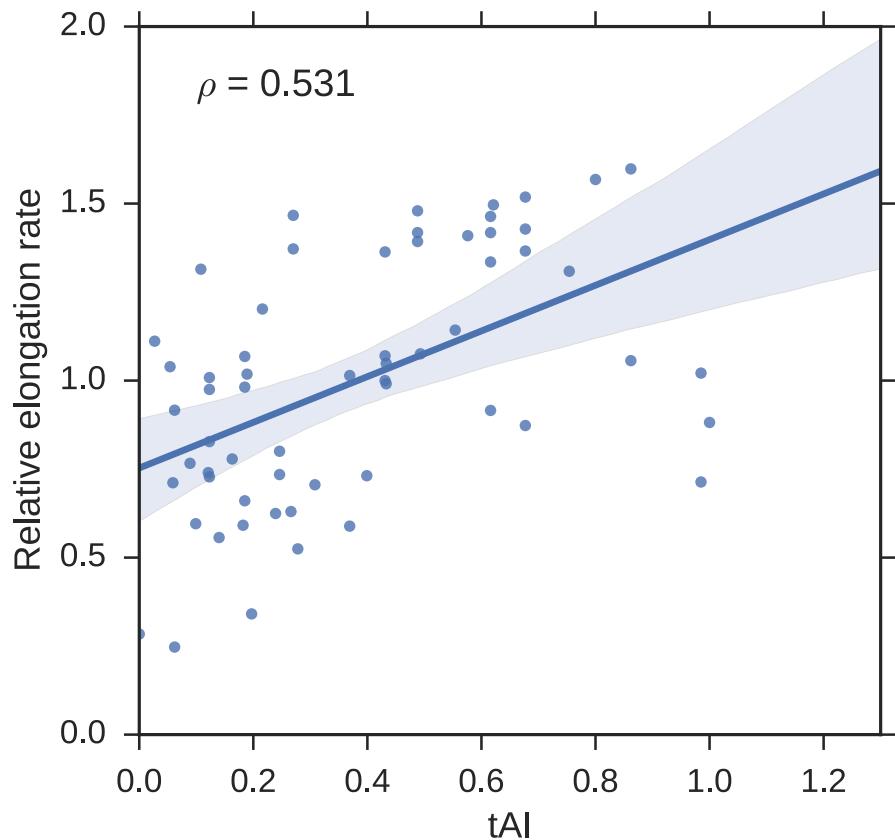
Scikit-ribo perfectly reproduced relative codon dwell time from Weinberg et al



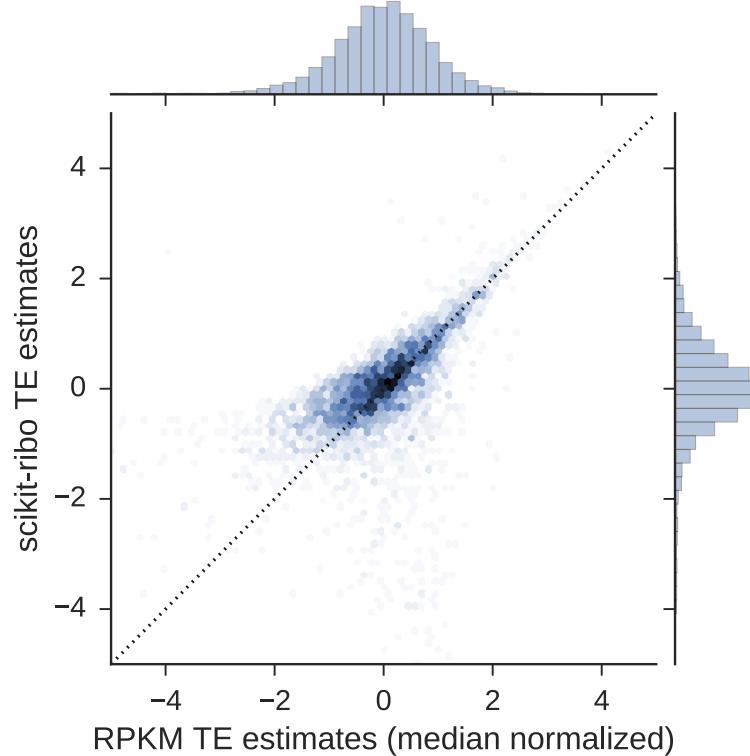
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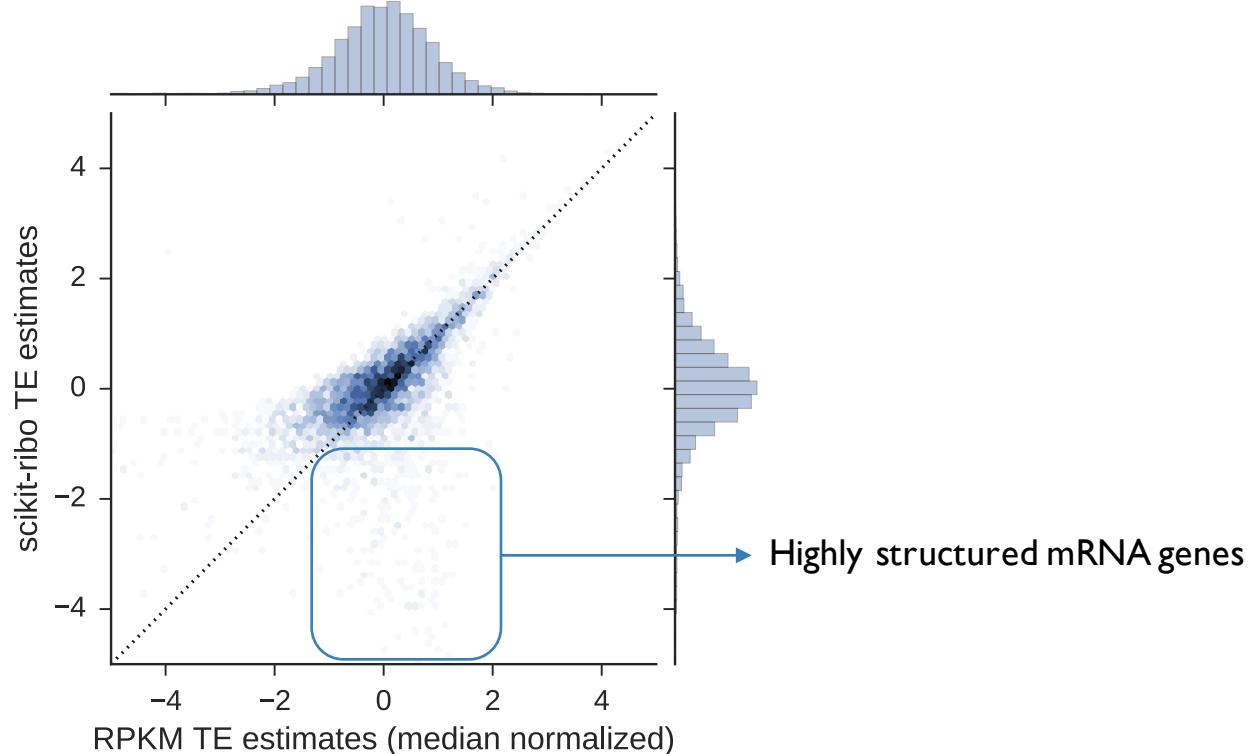
Significant correlation between tRNA abundance and codon elongation rates



GLM estimates vs. RPKM-based estimates reveals systematic bias in typical Riboseq analysis

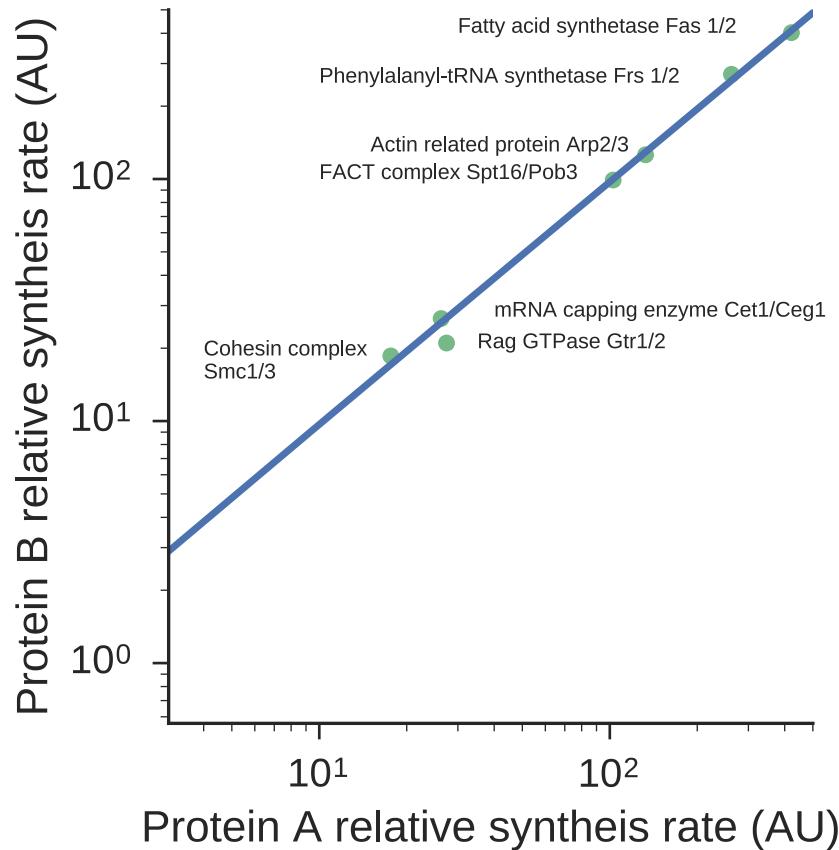


GLM estimates vs. RPKM-based estimates reveals systematic bias in typical Riboseq analysis



The rpkm based approach overestimated TE of highly structured mRNA, while the rest of the mRNA were slightly under-estimated, as hypothesized.

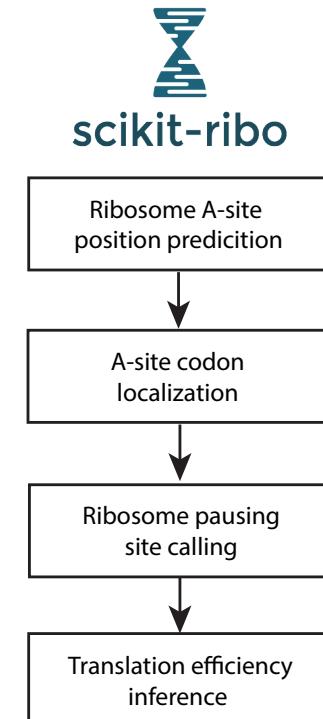
Accurate TE estimation supported by proportional synthesis for heterodimeric complexes in *S. cerevisiae*.



Summary

Discussed:

- 1) Introduced scikit-ribo for joint analysis of Riboseq and RNAseq data.
- 2) Identified biases in Riboseq data due to ribosome pausing.
- 3) Corrected biases and revealed underlying biology
- 4) Joint inference of codon elongation rate and protein TE
- 5) Revealed precise translational control at codon level



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