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## Integration of multi-tissues data. An example from bovine embryos.

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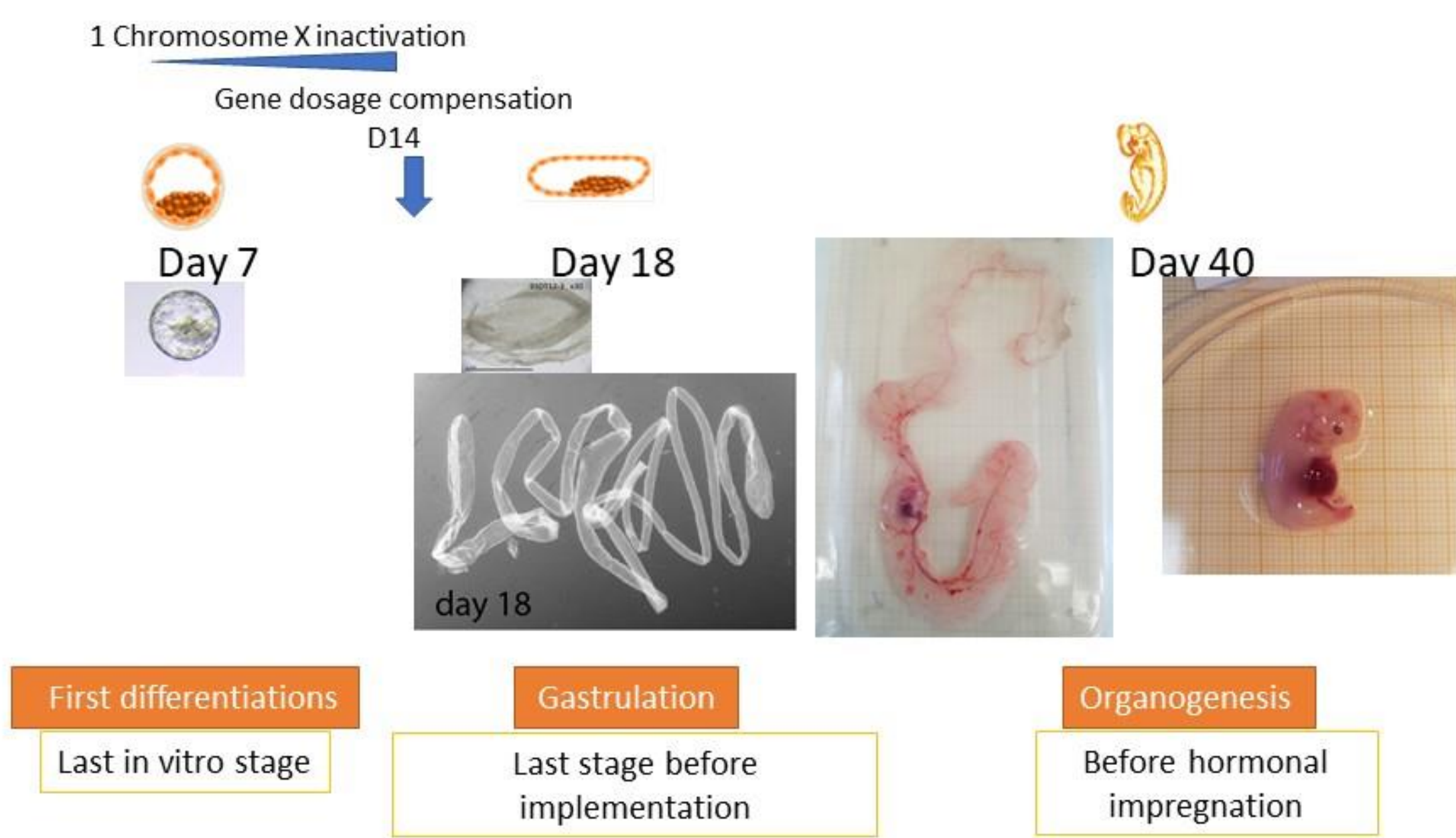


## Introduction

The increasing availability of large multi-tissue data sets which contain gene expression measurements across different tissues provided unprecedented opportunities to investigate transcriptome variation across tissues or time, and may reveal interactions between genes and tissues. The corresponding data set is a three-dimensional array: genes, individuals and tissues (or recording times). The "Partial Triadic Analysis", (PTA) is a well suited statistical tool to get a clear representation of a series of matrices, one for each tissue. It is an extension of PCA and allows one to find a structure common to every matrix and to study its stability across tissues

## Context

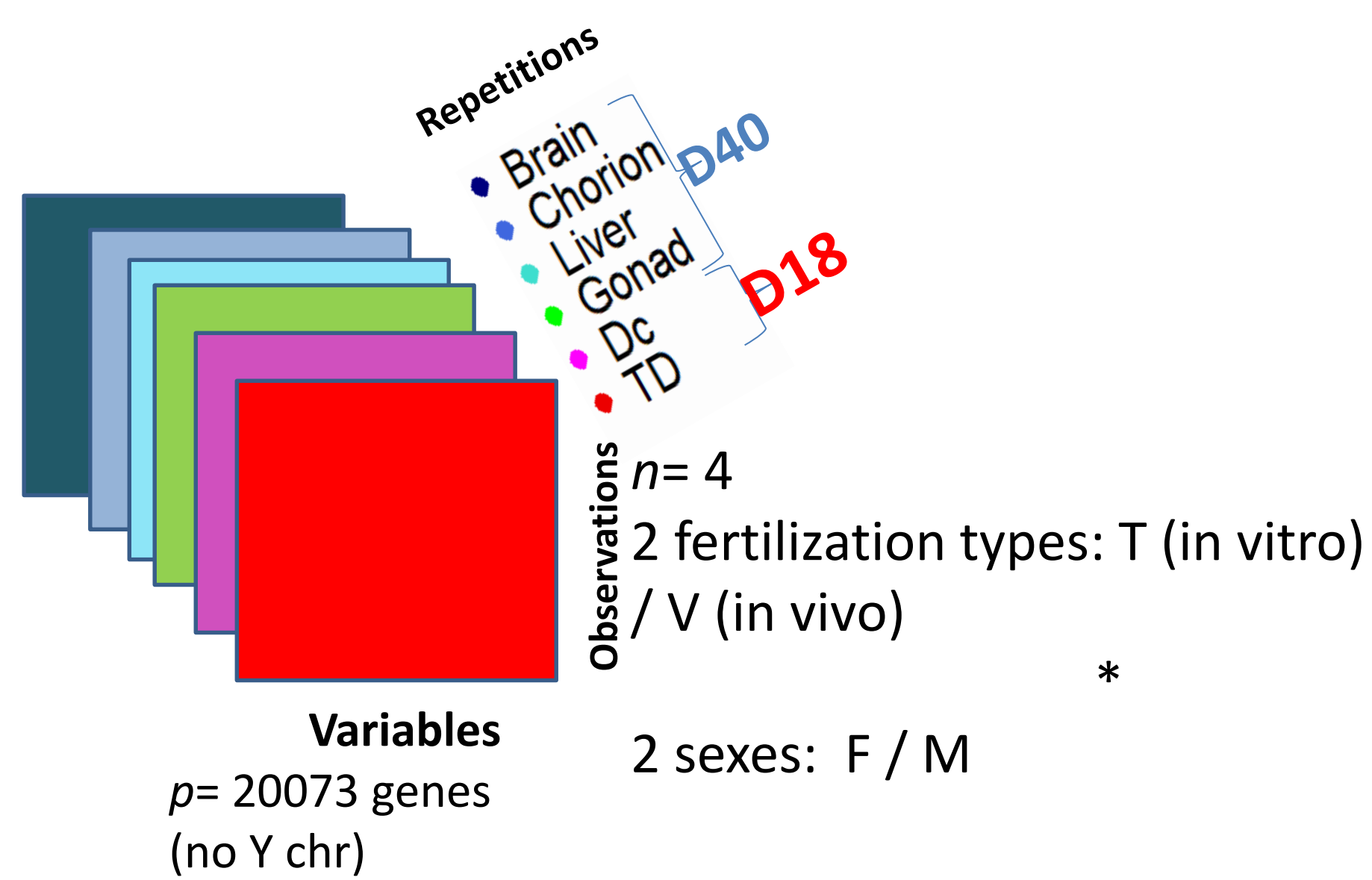
### Embryo Development 3 key stages



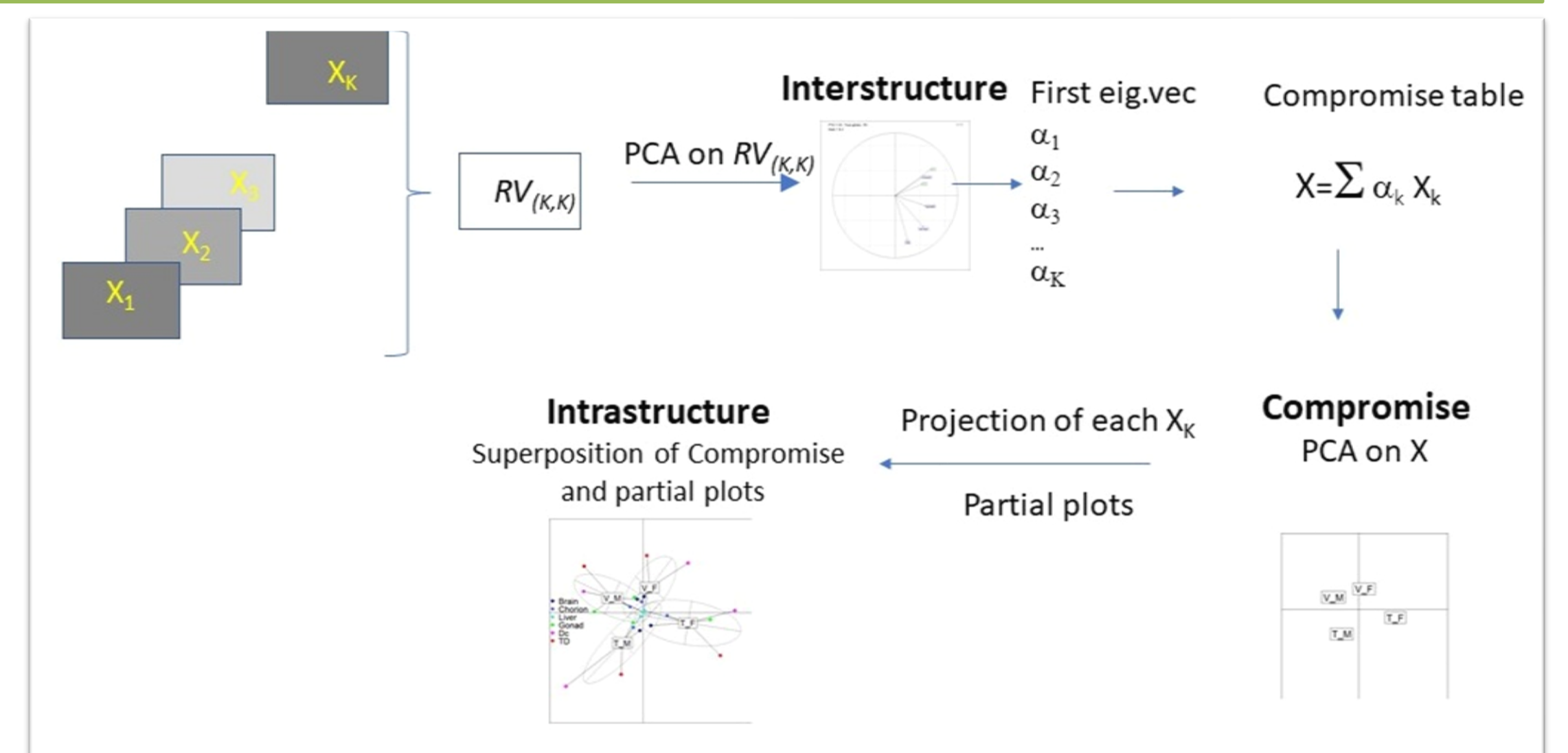
### 2 Fertilization types Development in vivo or in vitro from Day0 to Day7



## Material



## Method: The Partial Triadic Analysis

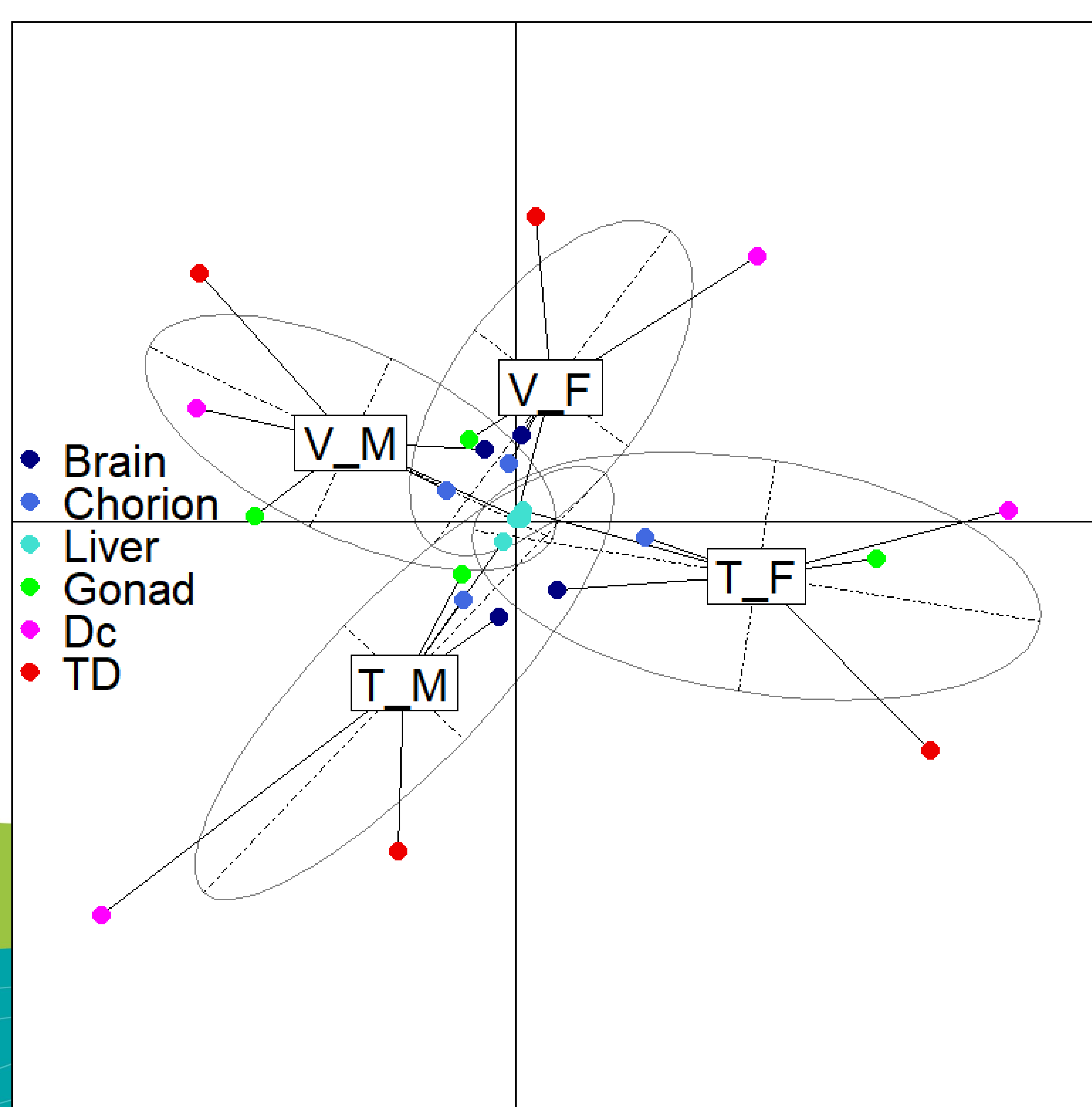


## Results: Observations

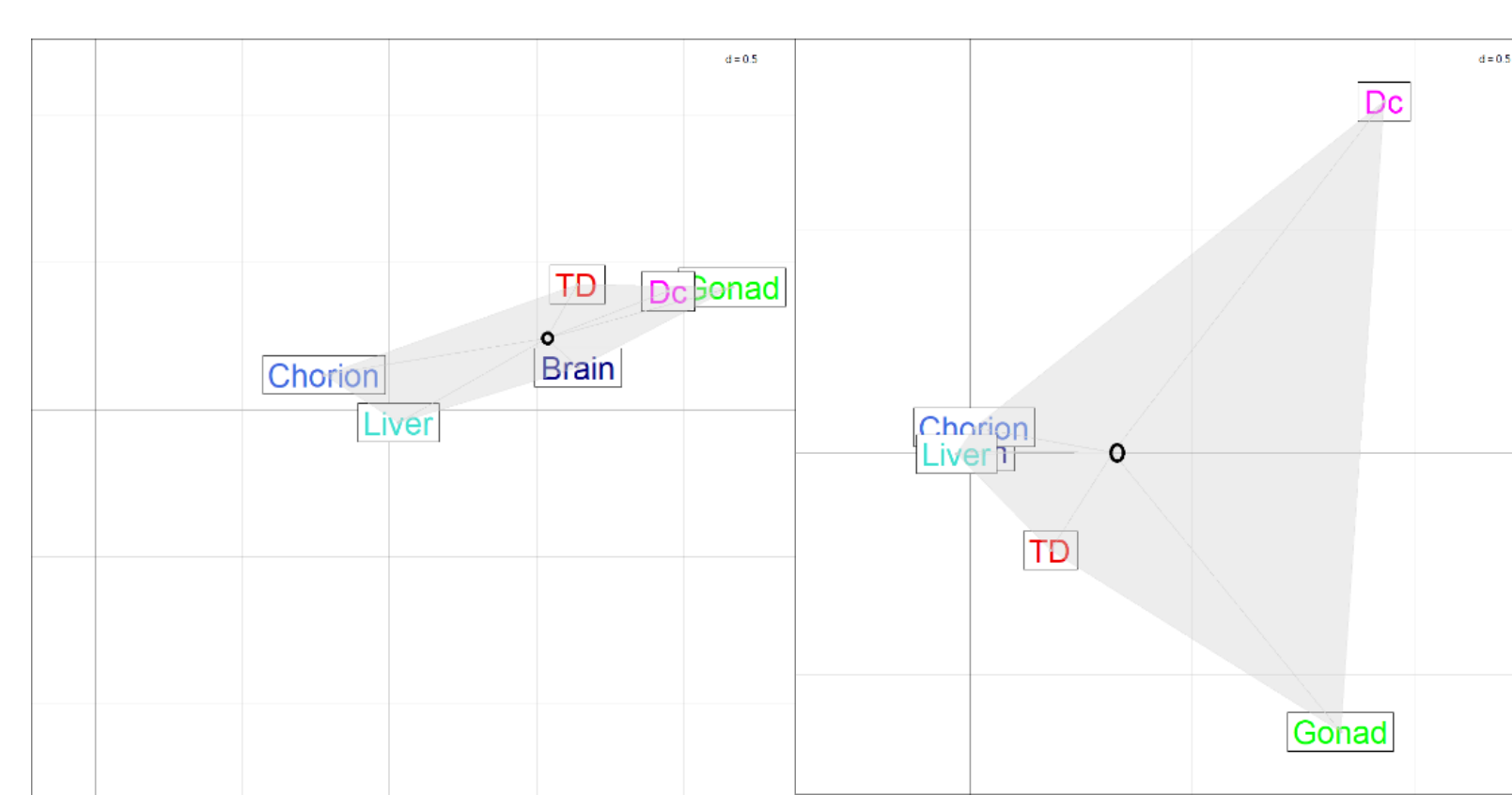
### Inertias per tissue

Tissue	Inertia
Brain	140
Chorion	212
Liver	70
Gonad	451
Dc	878
TD	1036

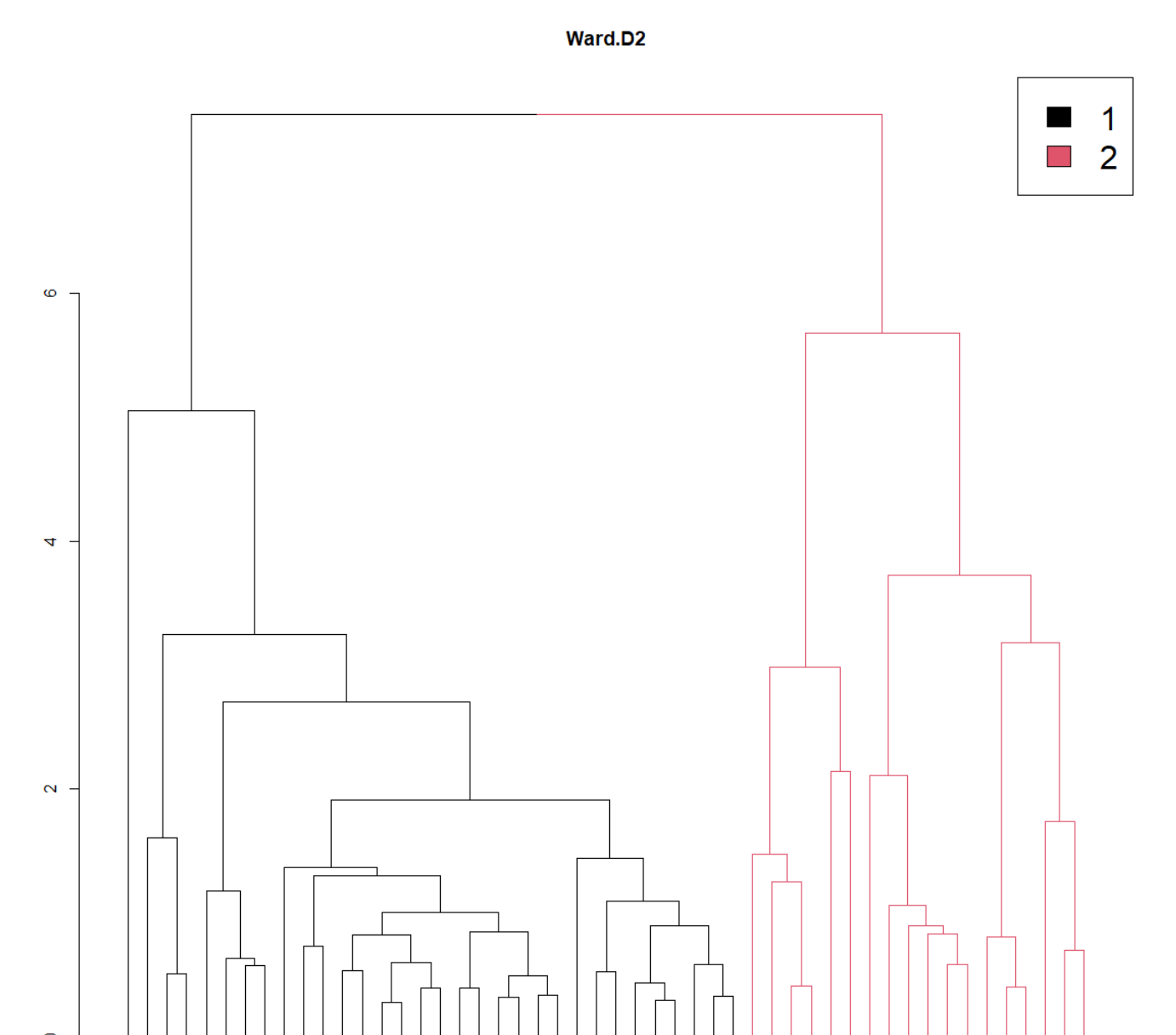
### PTA Plot (Compromise + Partial plots)



## Results: Gene profiles



## Clustering (50 first genes)



## Conclusion

Very interestingly, PTA evidenced a group of functionally related genes (cluster1) over expressed in several female tissues, especially in gonad and embryonic disc (but in liver). In vitro production of embryos increases their expression in gonads whatever the sex and tends to exacerbate the female overexpression in the disc. Research for functional enrichments showed their involvement in the regulation of cell surface receptors.