



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

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Denis Laloë, Aurélie Allais-Bonnet, Béatrice Mandon-Pepin, Luc Jouneau, Anne Frambourg, et al.. Integration of multi-tissues data. An example from bovine embryos.. 25eme congress of Animal Production Science. ASPA 2023, ASPA, Jun 2023, Bari, Italy. hal-04329926

HAL Id: hal-04329926

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04329926>

Submitted on 7 Mar 2024

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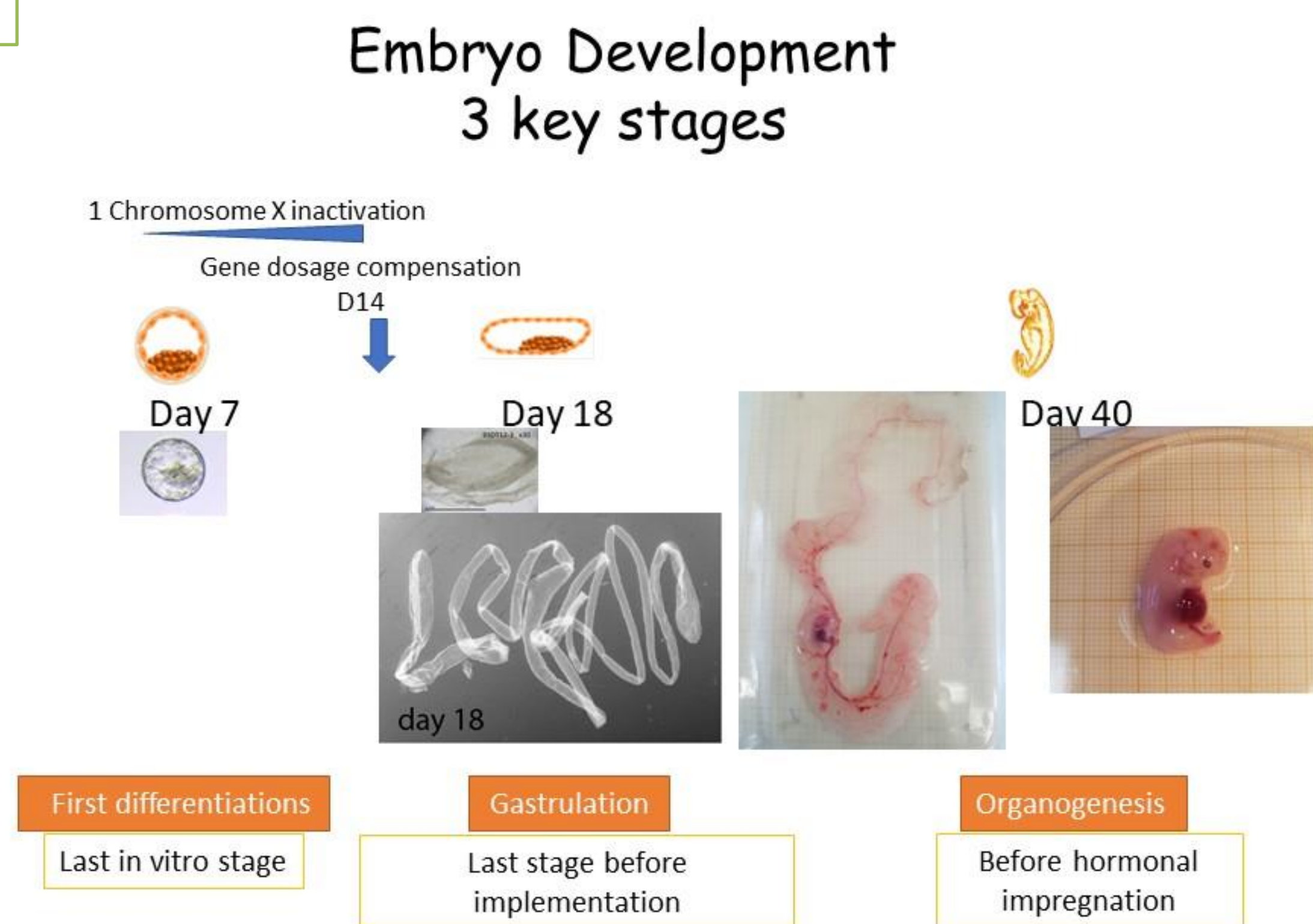
Integration of multi-tissues data. An example from bovine embryos



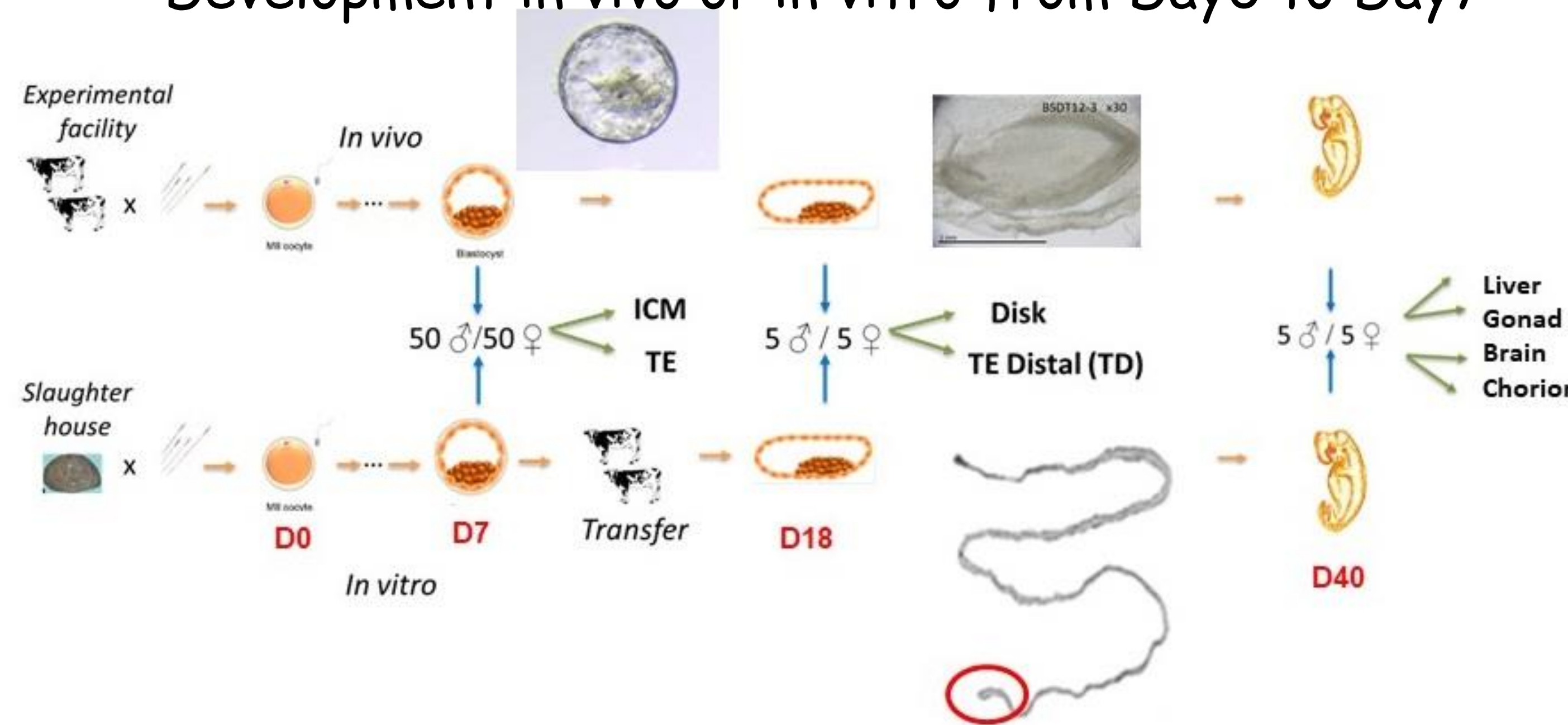
Introduction

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

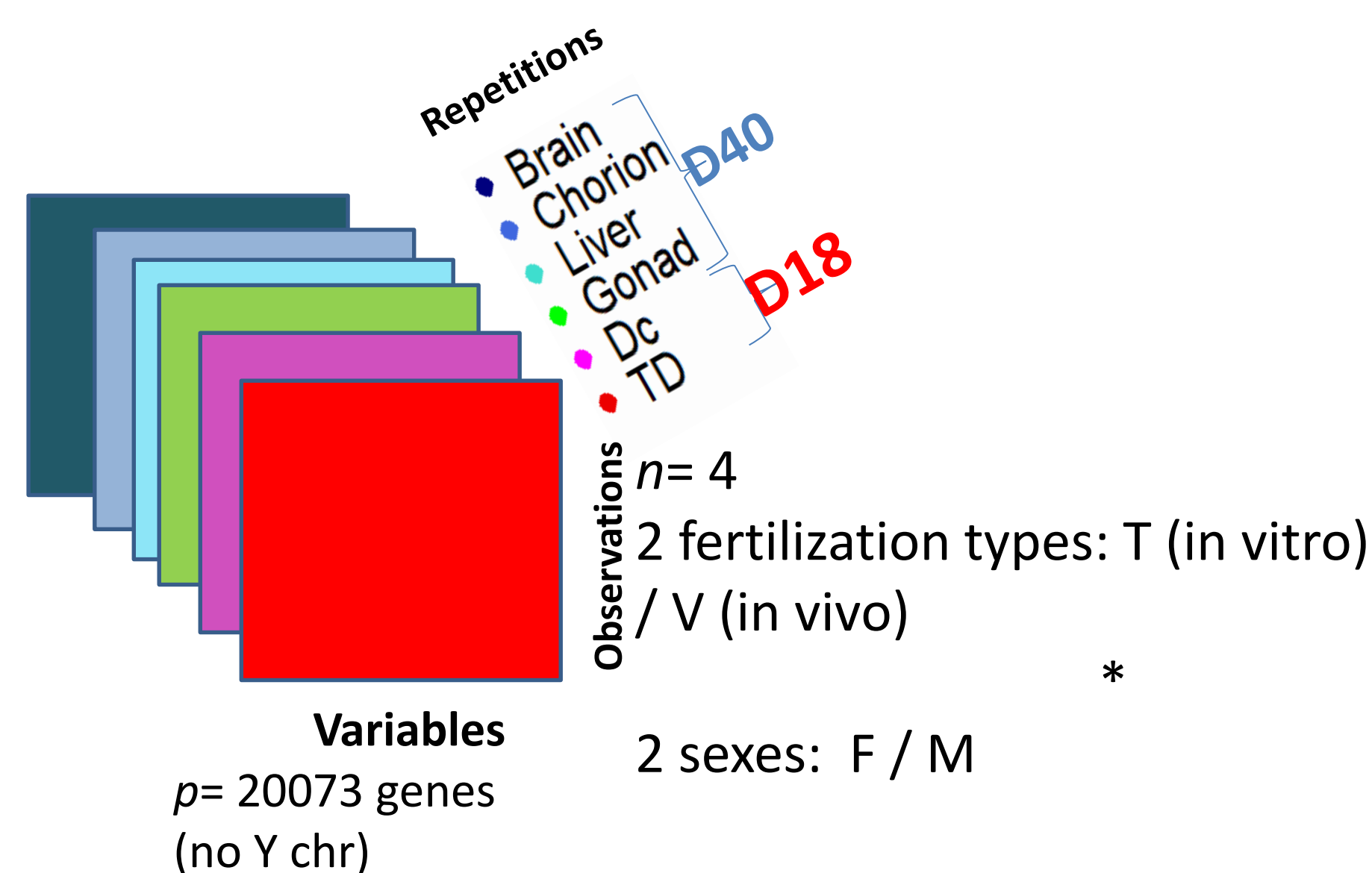
Context



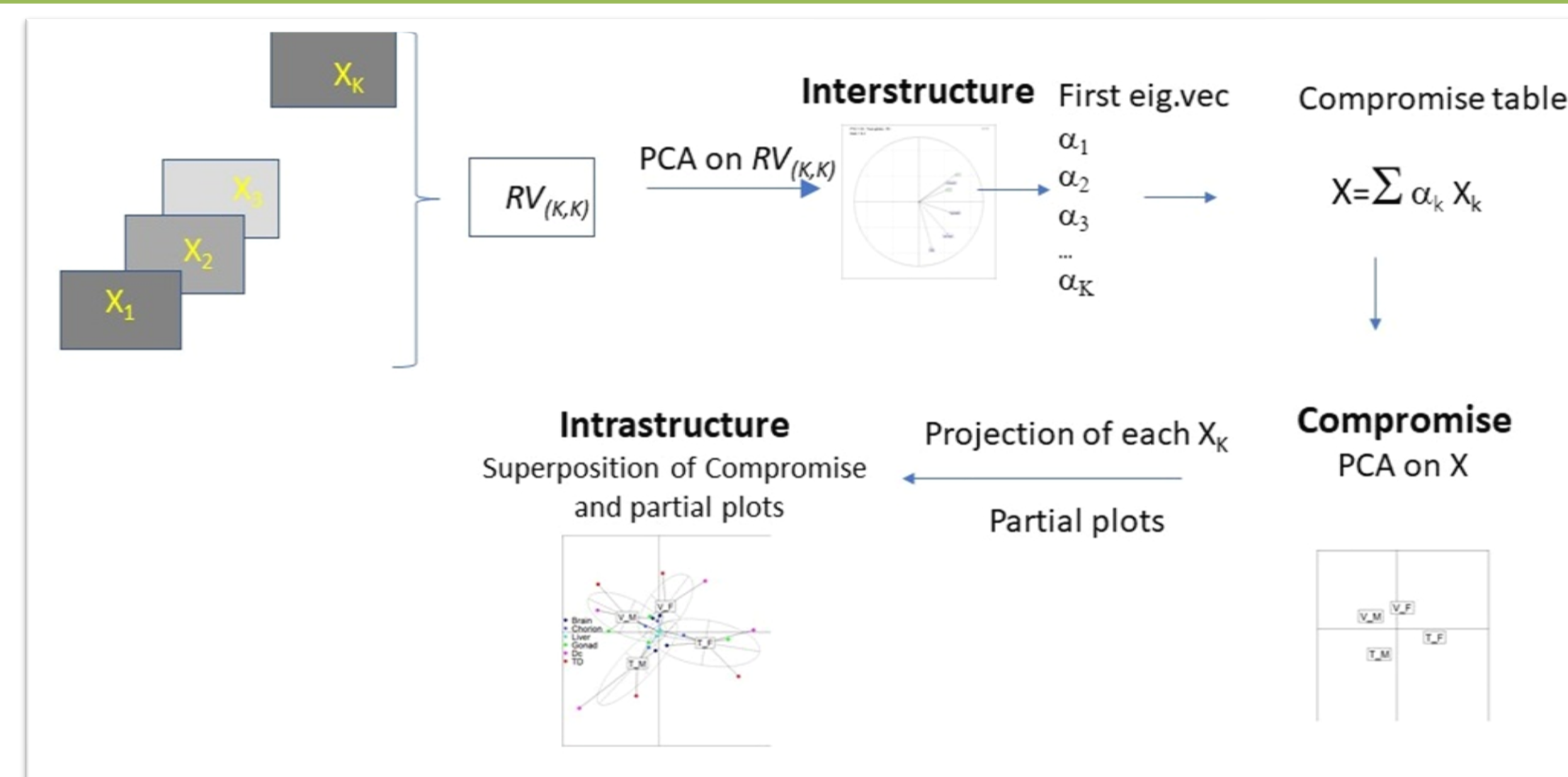
2 Fertilization types Development in vivo or in vitro from Day0 to Day7



Material



Method: The Partial Triadic Analysis

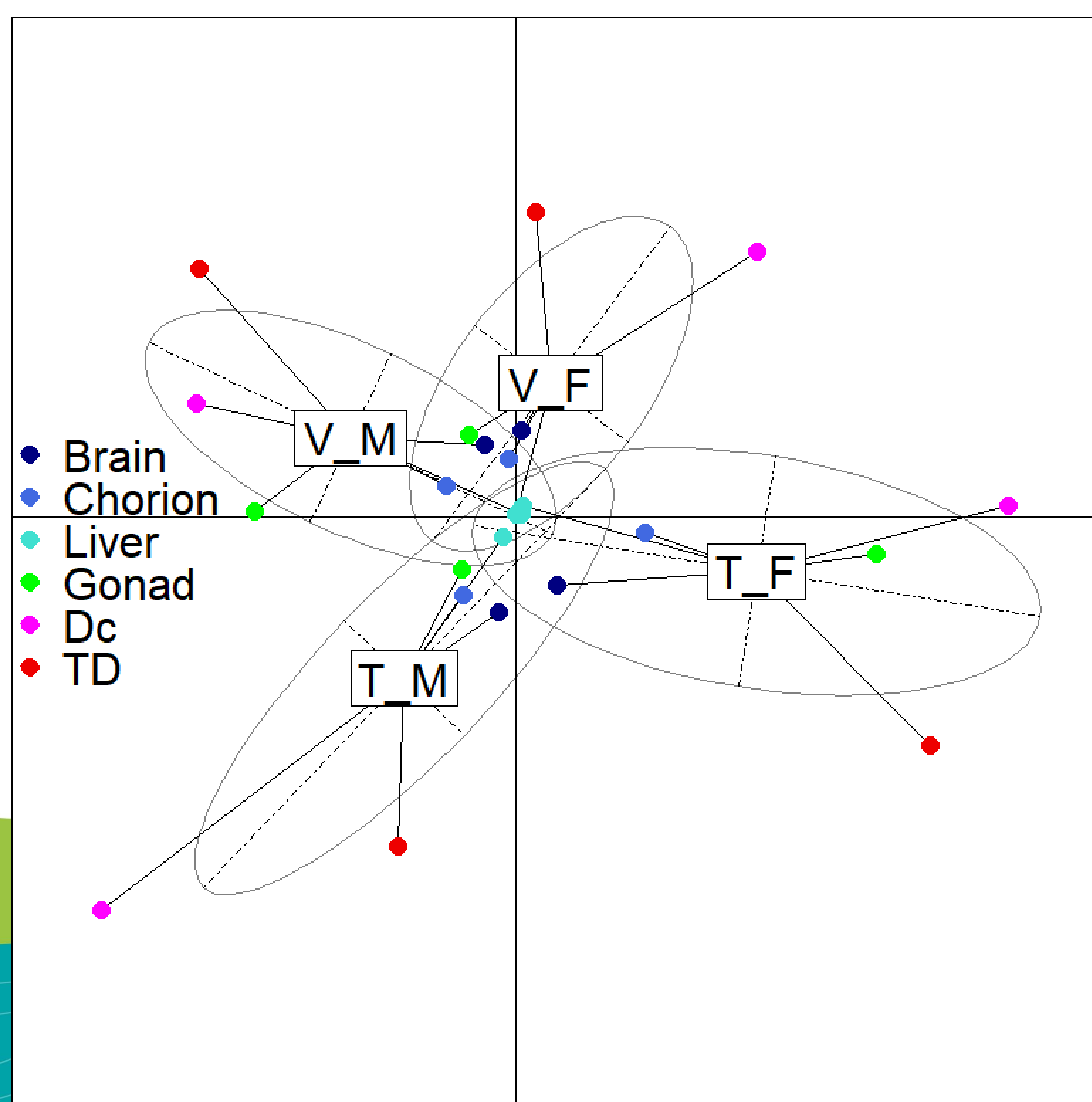


Results: Observations

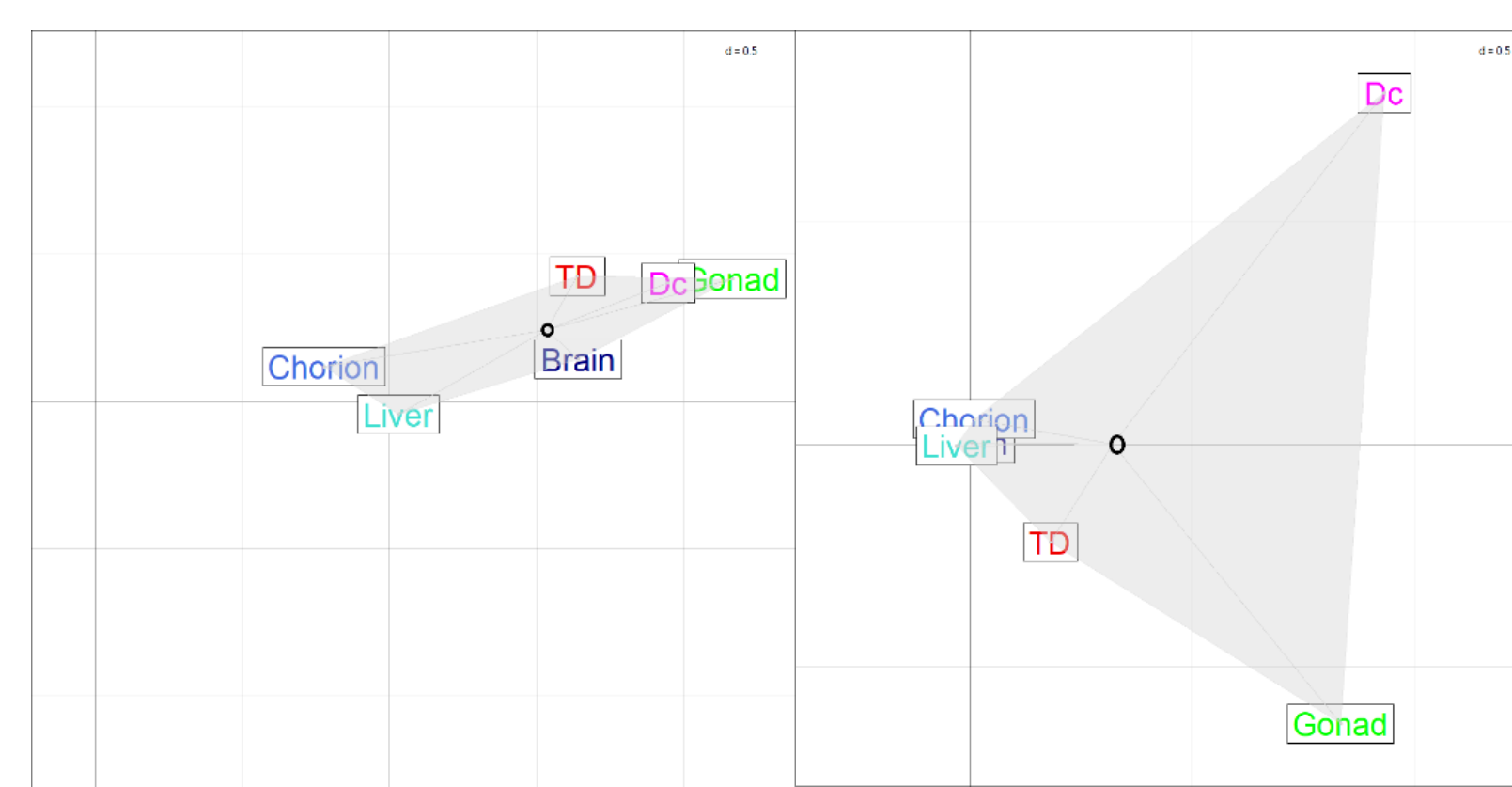
Inertias per tissue

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

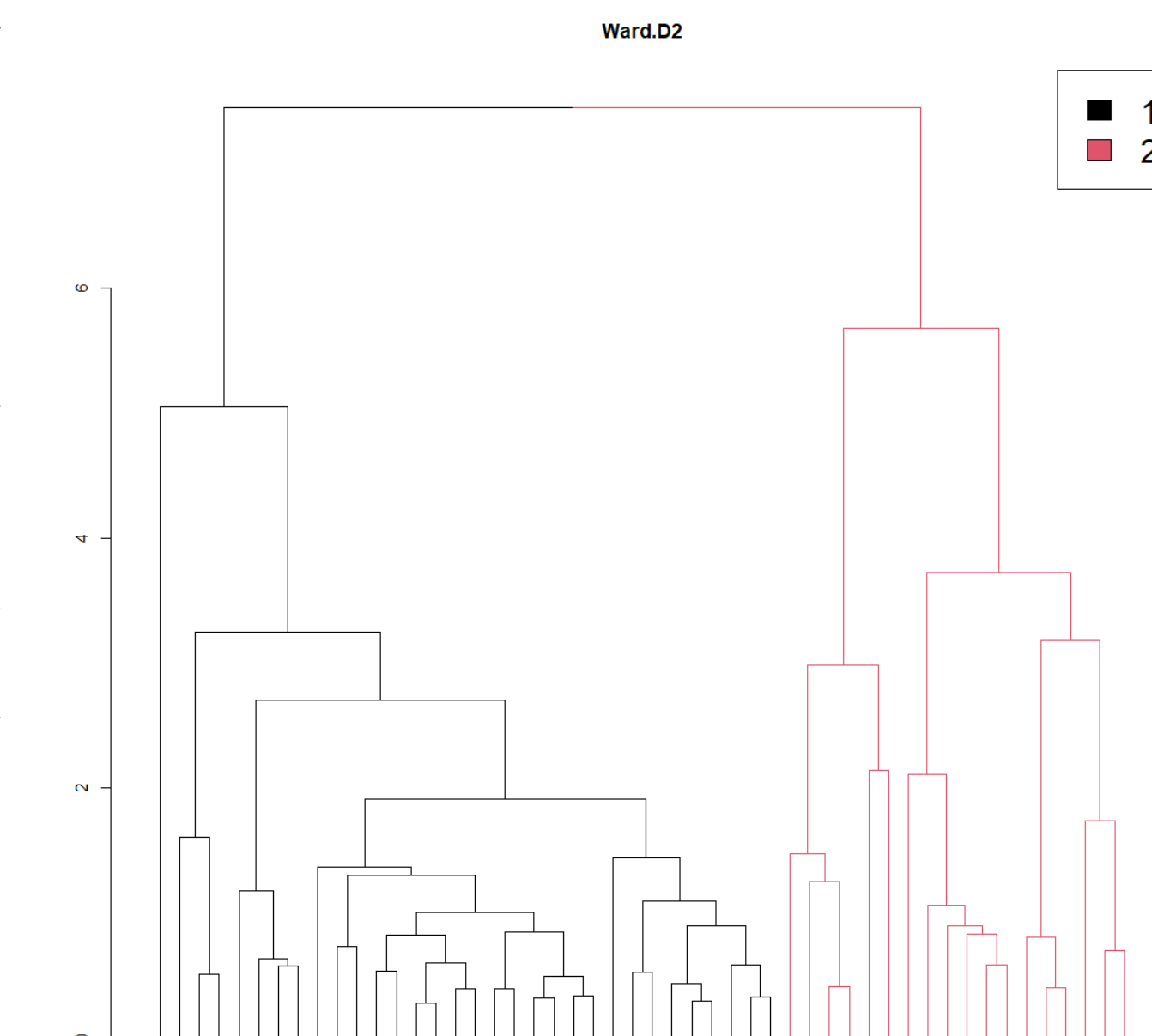
PTA Plot (Compromise + Partial plots)



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.