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Commentary

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Transcriptomics and Metabolomics

Kallitsis Jannis*

Introduction

The transcriptome is that the set of all RNA transcripts, including coding and non-coding, in a private or a population of cells. The term also can sometimes be wont to ask all RNAs, or simply mRNA, counting on the actual experiment. The term transcriptome may be a portmanteau of the words transcript and genome; it's related to the method of transcript production during the organic process of transcription. Whole-transcriptome analysis is of growing importance in understanding how altered expression of genetic variants contributes to complex diseases like cancer, diabetes, and heart disease. Analysis of genome-wide differential RNA expression provides researchers with greater insights into biological pathways and molecular mechanisms that regulate cell fate, development, and disease progression.

We offer an in depth range of products, from microarray labeling reagents to next-generation sequencing reagents and instrumentation, to assist capture the complexity of whole-transcriptome analysis for your research. The transcriptome is but one measure of the cellular status. Other inventories of cellular content also are critical; these include measurements of pathway end products like nucleotides, amino acids, fatty acids, and cofactors, also because the building blocks from which anabolic pathways originate. In addition, metabolomics strives to also quantify the amount of each pathway intermediate in the cell. Moreover, means of measuring the proteome still evolve, though the measures focus upon apoprotein instead of functional.

The transcriptome is that the set of all RNA molecules, including mRNA, rRNA, tRNA, and other noncoding RNA, isolated from one cell or a population of cells. Transcriptomics is that the high-throughput study of cellular organic phenomenon under specific conditions by cataloging the entire set of RNA transcripts, including mRNA and non-coding RNAs. Transcriptomics enables a genome-wide analysis of transcription at single nucleotide resolution, including determination of the relative abundance of transcripts, unbiased identification of other splicing events and post-transcriptional RNA editing events, and detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

This method is advantageous over the prevailing methods, like microarrays and expression sequence tags. Transcriptome data from a species are often analyzed within the context of its sequenced genomes or closely related genome to achieve biological sample-specific transcript isoforms, novel transcribed regions and to refine gene models including identification of latest genes, additionally to the differential organic phenomenon analysis. However, many plant species of importance currently lack a sequenced genome or a closely related reference genome and thus, believe the de novo methods for generating transcript models and transcriptome assemblies. Here we describe various tools used for de novo transcriptome assembly and discuss the info management practices and standards.

An organism's genes are expressed, that's transcribed from the genome's DNA code into messenger RNA (mRNA) code, and subsequently, could also be translated into proteins that function within the organism's cells.Some genes are expressed quite others, some at different life stages, and a few at different times consistent with environmental conditions or the state of the organism or the individual cell. This complex regulation of organic phenomenon means the organism's cells can answer their environment, and to the event of the organism. Enhancing fatty acid synthesis (FAS) in maize (Zea mays) has tremendous potential nutritional and economic benefits due to the rapidly growing demand for vegetable oil. In maize kernels, the endosperm and the embryo are the main sites for synthesis and accumulation of starch and oil, respectively. So far, breeding efforts to achieve elevated oil content in maize have resulted in smaller endosperms and therefore lower yield. Directly changing their carbon metabolism may be the key to increasing oil content in maize kernels without affecting yield. To test this hypothesis, the intracellular metabolite levels were compared in maize embryos from two different maize lines, ALEXHO S K SYNTHETIC (Alex) and LH59, which accumulate 48% and 34% of oil, respectively. Comparative metabolomics highlighted the metabolites and pathways that were active in the embryos and important for oil production. To complement the strong targeted platform, non-targeted metabolomic methods have been developed to greatly expand coverage of the metabolome across many biochemical classes of metabolites. In collaboration with Agilent Technologies, Inc., the laboratory has created one of the world's largest retention-time-indexed spectral libraries of metabolites for use in non-targted GC/MS analyses, allowing rapid identification of metabolites that reveal novel biochemical pathways.

***Corresponding author:** Kallitsis Jannis, Department of Chemistry, University of Patras, Greece, E-mail: j.kallitsis@upatras.gr

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Author Affiliation Top

Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering, University Of Connecticut, USA