

# Comparative RNA-seq for analysis of regeneration in axolotl

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BMI/CS 776

[www.biostat.wisc.edu/bmi776/](http://www.biostat.wisc.edu/bmi776/)

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# Some motivation

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James Thomson



Ron Stewart

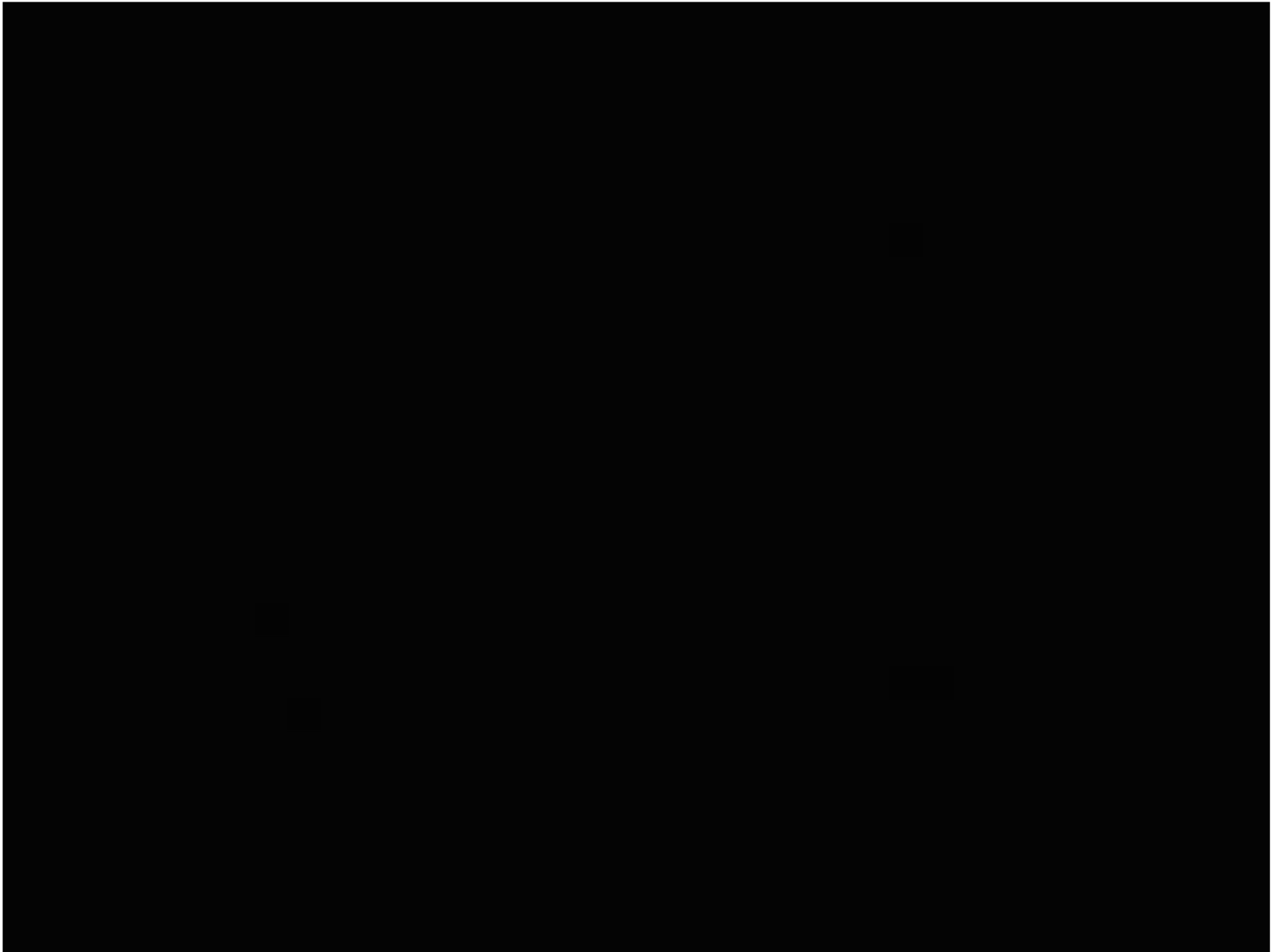


Axolotl

Regenerative Biology Laboratory, Morgridge Institute for Research, Madison, WI

# Axolotl limb regeneration

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David Gardiner - HHMI-UCI

# Goals

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- What are the axolotl **genes** that are responsible for this remarkable regenerative ability?
- Can this knowledge improve our medical treatments of severe wounds and tissue regeneration?

# Axolotl background

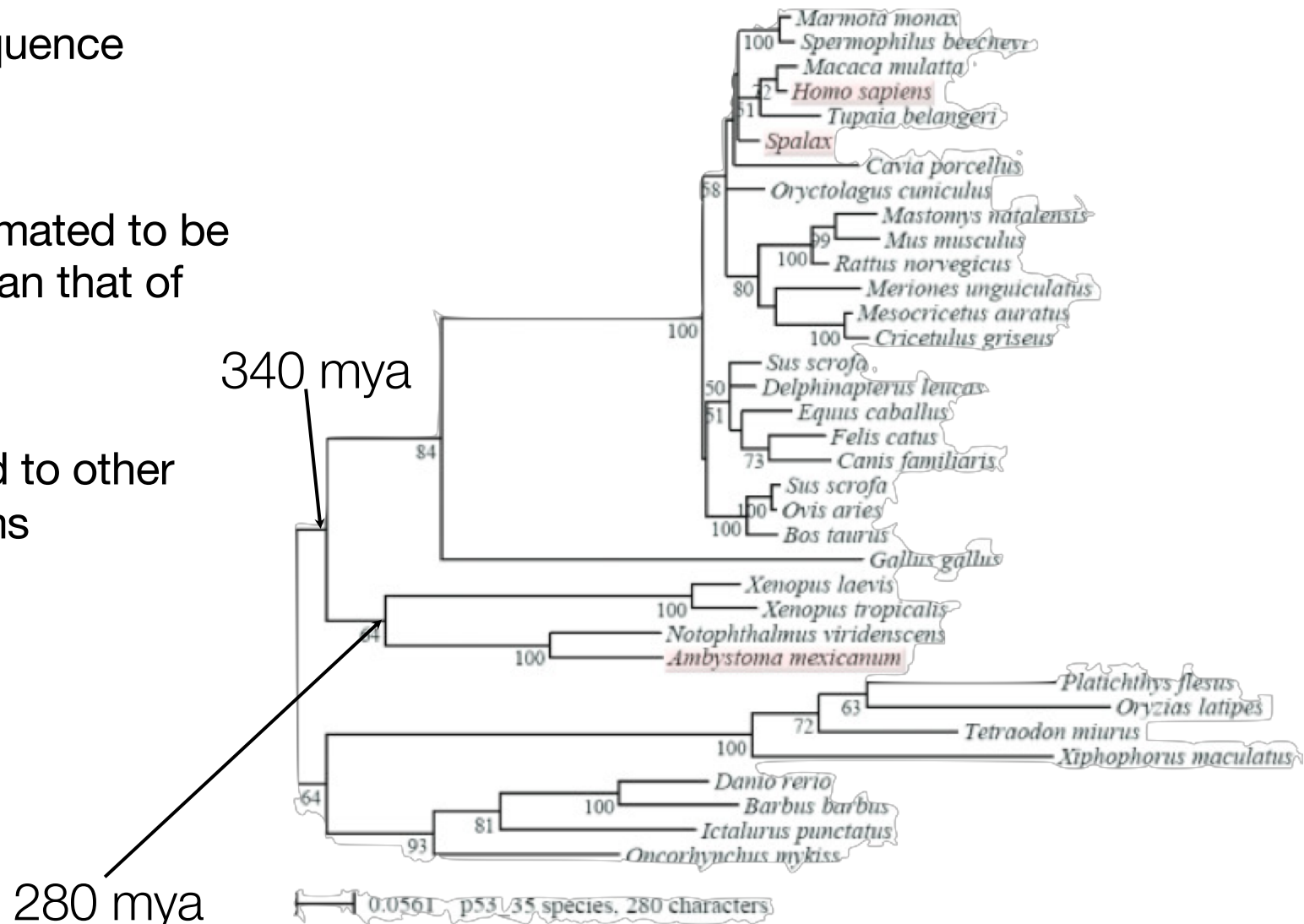
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- *Ambystoma mexicanum*
- Neotenuous
- Natural habitats
  - Lake Xochimilco (canals)
  - Lake Chalco (drained)
  - Endangered
- Commonly sold as pets
- Regenerative abilities
  - Limbs
  - Portions of Heart
  - Portions of Brain
  - Tail and spinal cord

# Challenges with genomic studies of Axolotl

- No genome sequence available
  - genome estimated to be 10x larger than that of human
- Distantly related to other model organisms



# Prior gene expression studies in Axolotl

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- Microarrays
  - Exist, but not very complete
  - Limited amount of mRNA sequence data from Axolotl
  - No genome, so can't use predicted gene sequences

# Axolotl experimental setup

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## Samples

Stylopod (upper arm) (3)

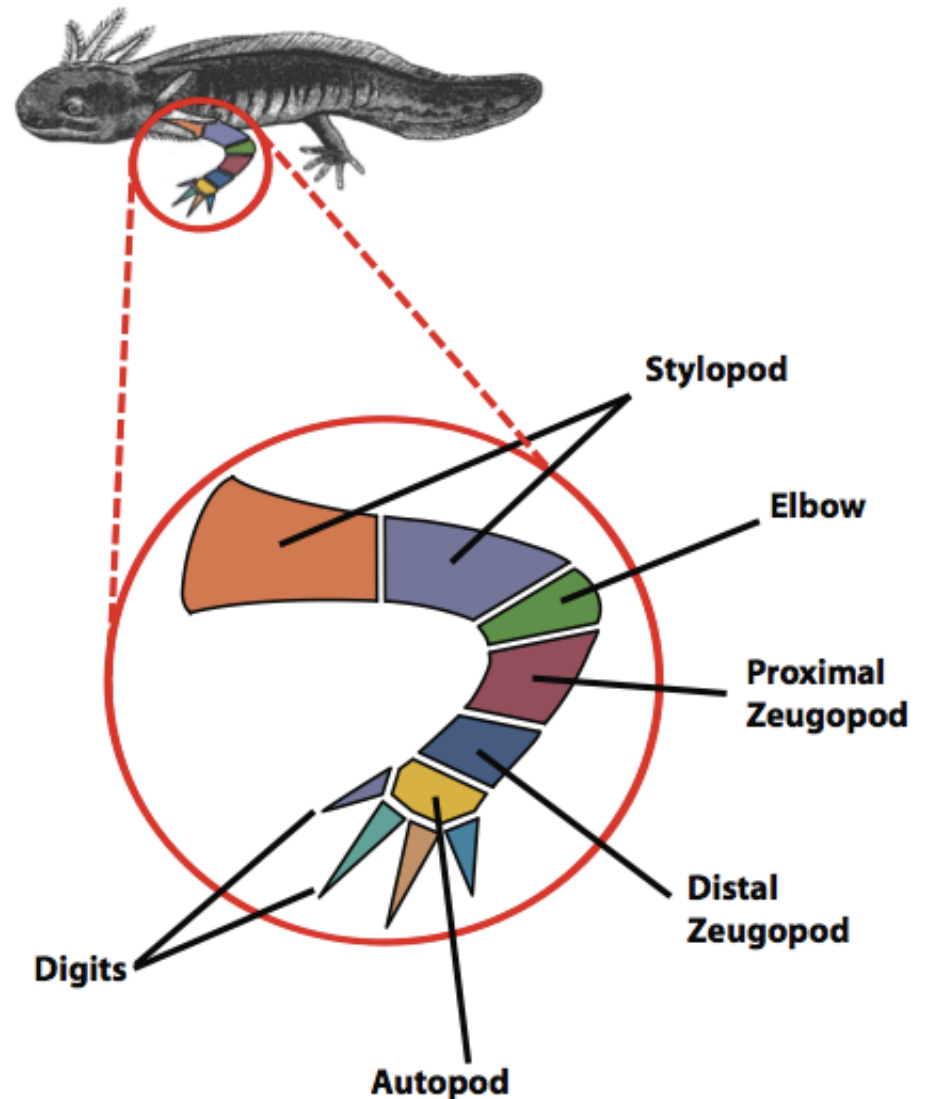
Zeugopod (lower arm) (3)

Autopod (hand) (3)

Digits (3)

30 day blastema (5)

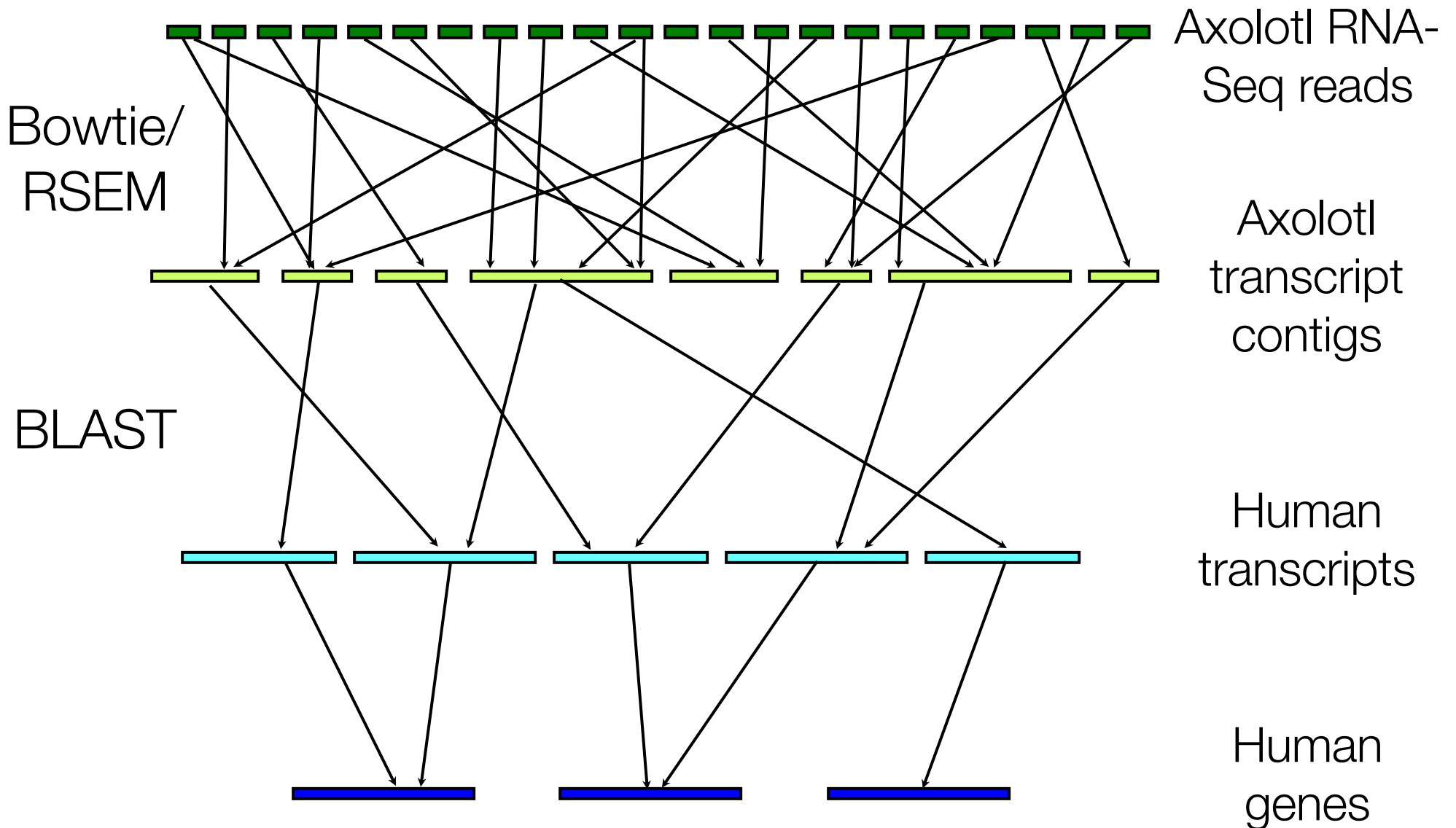
*Comparative RNA-seq analysis in the unsequenced axolotl: The oncogene burst highlights early gene expression in the blastema*  
R. Stewart, C. Rascón, S. Tian, J. Nie, C. Barry, L. Chu, R. Wagner, M. Probasco, J. Bolin, N. Leng, S. Sengupta, M. Volkmer, B. Habermann, E. Tanaka, J. Thomson, and C. Dewey  
*PLoS Computational Biology*. 9(3): e1002936. 2013.





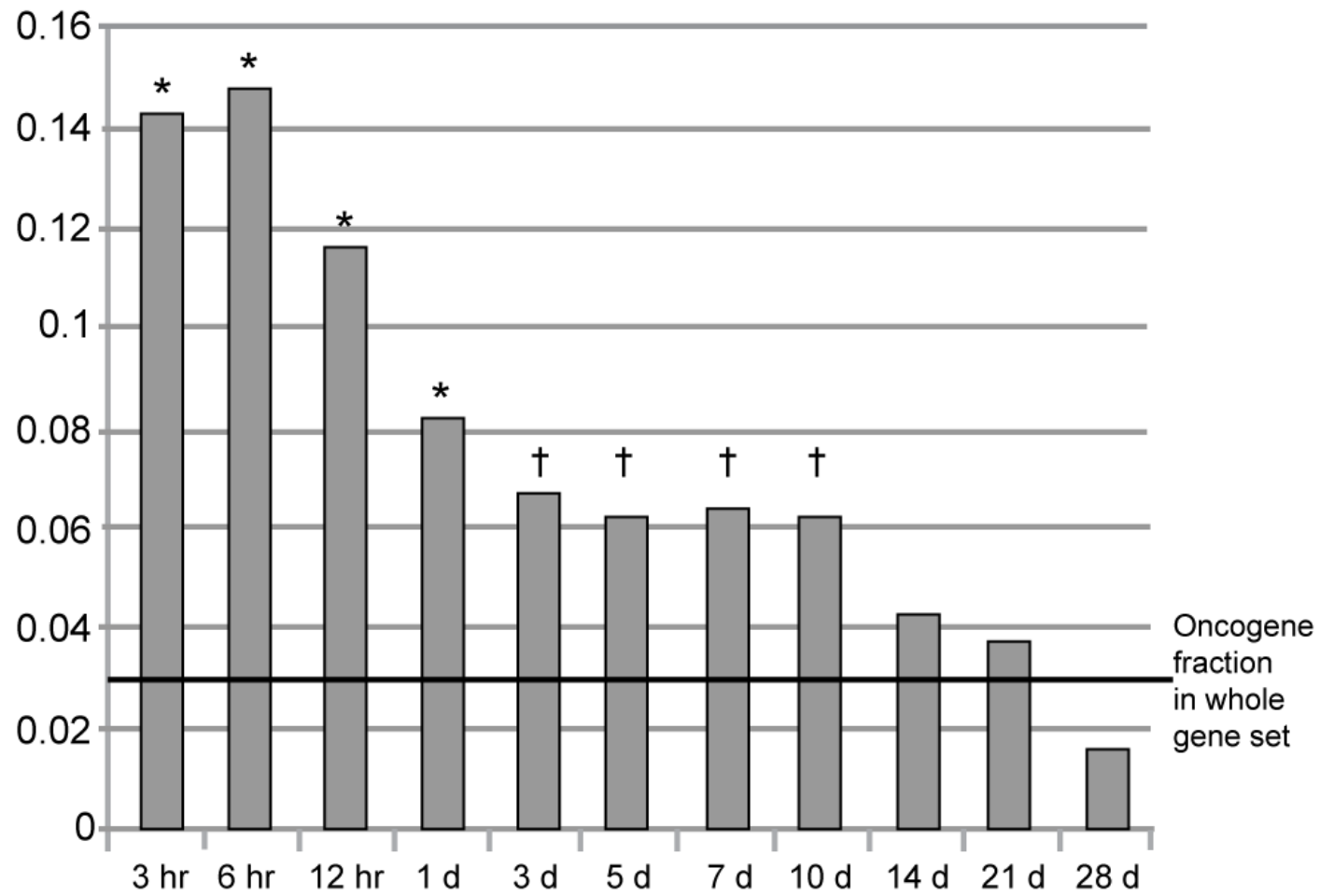
# Human-based analysis of axolotl transcription

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# The oncogene burst

Fraction of Upregulated Genes That Are Oncogenes

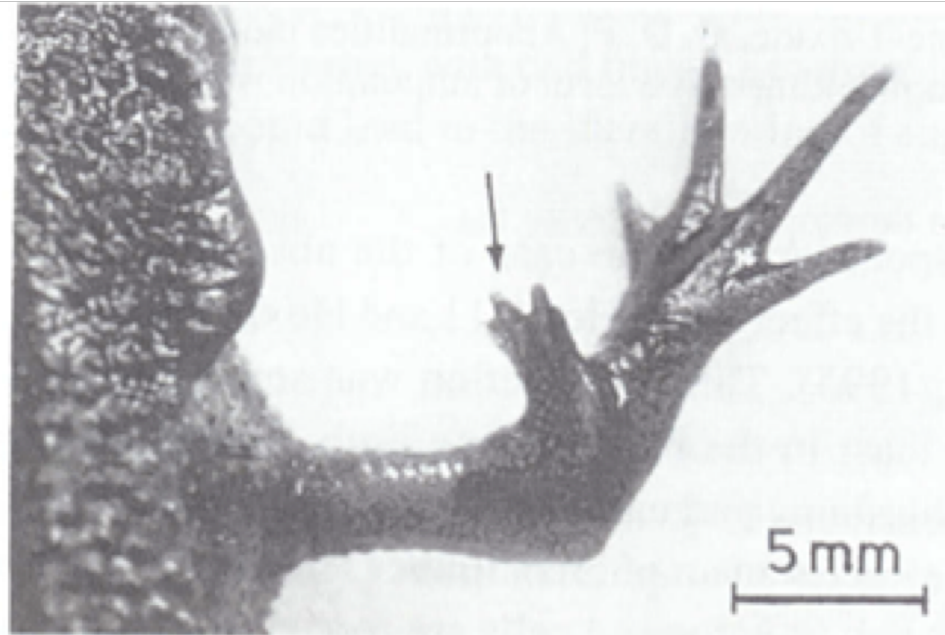


\* P value < 1e-5 by Fisher's exact test

† P value < 0.05 by Fisher's exact test

# Regeneration as controlled cancer

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**Figure 11.1** Induction of supernumerary limb formation in the Japanese newt *Cynops pyrrhogaster* by carcinogen treatment. The carcinogen used was N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine.

P Tsonis, Limb Regeneration, 1996, Cambridge University Press

Limb Regeneration -- Oncogenes and tumor suppressors  
“Controlled Cancer” --> development and differentiation  
Salamanders very resistant to tumorigenesis by carcinogens