Using dotears to build causal Gene Regulatory Networks on Genome-wide Perturb-seq

Jackson Bentley, Hector Sanchez, Albert Xue, Harold Pimentel

Introduction -

Gene regulatory networks describe the causal relationships between multiple different genes their expression levels. and methodological advances like dotears¹ allow inference of causal regulatory networks from interventional data. We apply dotears to a single cell genome-wide CRISPR screen to uncover regulatory relationships in lipid pathways.



screen





Interventional Network

Motivation

Perturb-seq screens use CRISPR interventions to interrogate network structure.













Cells





Cell by matrix



lentivirus containing sgRNA encodes a gene knockdown target.



after lentiviral uptake, expression of the target is reduced.



high-dimensional transcriptomic readout reveals network changes after target knockout/suppression.

University of California, Los Angeles

Results



Discussion

We preprocessed single-cell RNA-seq data and ran dotears on a subset of genes. Two of the genes were shown to have a prominent influence within the networks TCP1 were importance of these genes within the network indicates that dotears correctly identified TCP1 and CCT3 as chaperonin molecules, which is consistent with prior research³.

1. Xue, Albert., arxiv (2023). 2. Replogle, Joseph. Cell (2022). 3. Brackley KI, Grantham J. Activities of the chaperonin containing TCP-1 (CCT): implications for cell cycle progression and cytoskeletal organisation. Cell Stress Chaperones. 2009







