1 NQO1

This gene is a member of the NAD(P)H dehydrogenase (quinone) family and encodes a cytoplasmic 2-electron reductase. This FAD-binding protein forms homodimers and reduces quinones to hydroquinones. This protein's enzymatic activity prevents the one electron reduction of quinones that results in the production of radical species. Mutations in this gene have been associated with tardive dyskinesia (TD), an increased risk of hematotoxicity after exposure to benzene, and susceptibility to various forms of cancer. Altered expression of this protein has been seen in many tumors and is also associated with Alzheimer's disease (AD). Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized.

The gene NQO1 is significantly downregulated in Ebola infected cells in human from 7 h to 23 h after infection.

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene NQO1.Shows significant downregulation in ebola dataset from 7h to 23h timepoint

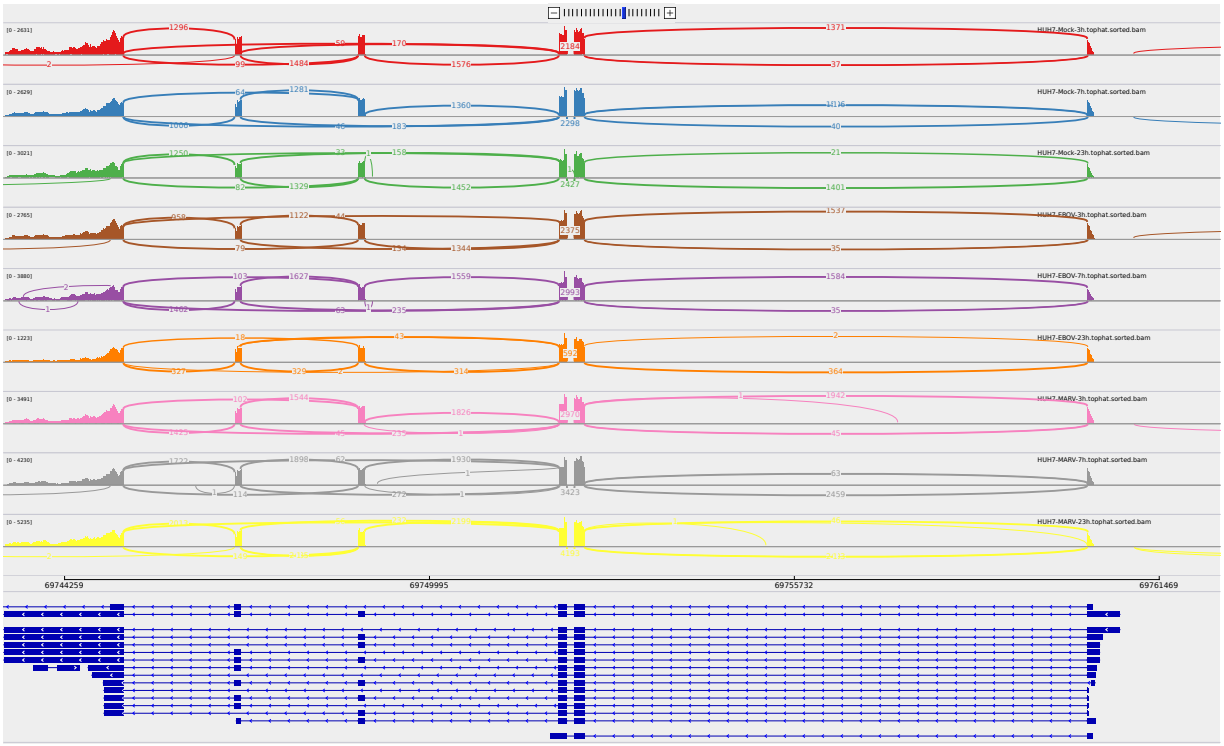

Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene NQO1.

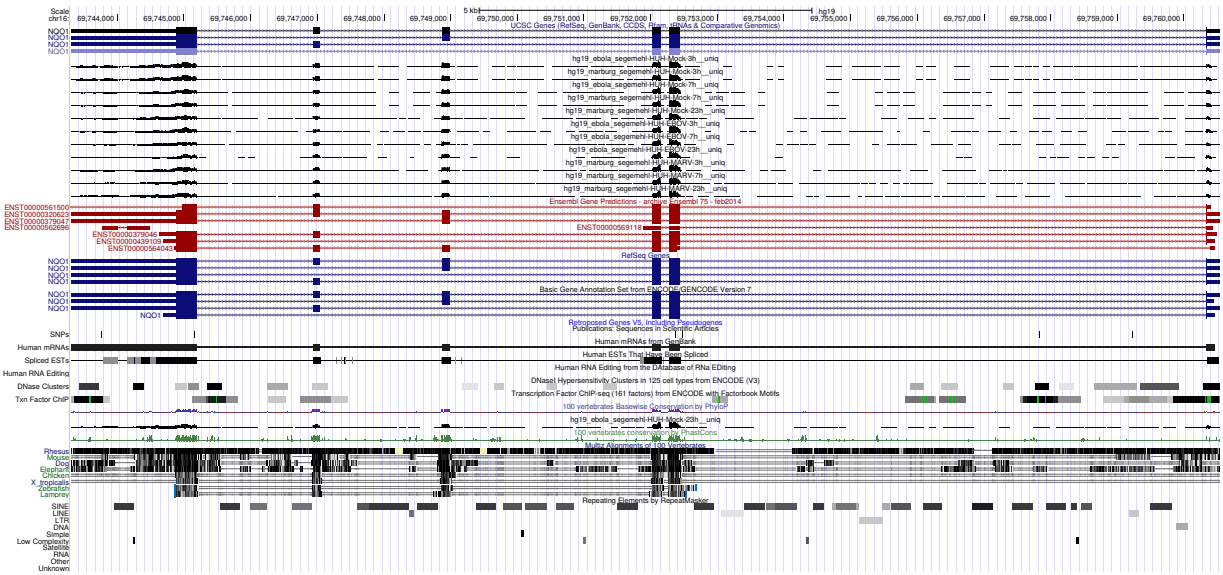

Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene NQO1. Shows significant downregulation in ebola dataset from 7h to 23h timepoint