1 FN1

Homo sapiens fibronectin 1 (FN1), transcript variant 3 gene encodes fibronectin, a glycoprotein present in a soluble dimeric form in plasma, and in a dimeric or multimeric form at the cell surface and in extracellular matrix. Fibronectin is involved in cell adhesion and migration processes including embryogenesis, wound healing, blood coagulation, host defense, and metastasis. The gene has three regions subject to alternative splicing, with the potential to produce 20 different transcript variants. However, the full-length nature of some variants has not been determined.

This among different species well conserved and extremely high expressed gene in human and bat is able to form lots of isoforms du to a large set of exons and introns. Between the human samples no big difference in expression regulation could be observed: till 7 h the gene is upregulated and afterwards downregulated, except the Ebola 23 h sample, which shows an equal amount of transcripts. In bat on the other hand, the Ebola samples show a downregulation between 3 h and 7 h and upregulation subsequently, while during Marburg infection the transcripts rise 2 fold and decreased till the 23 h sample. The bat samples without any infection show a downregulation to a constant level after 7 h only.

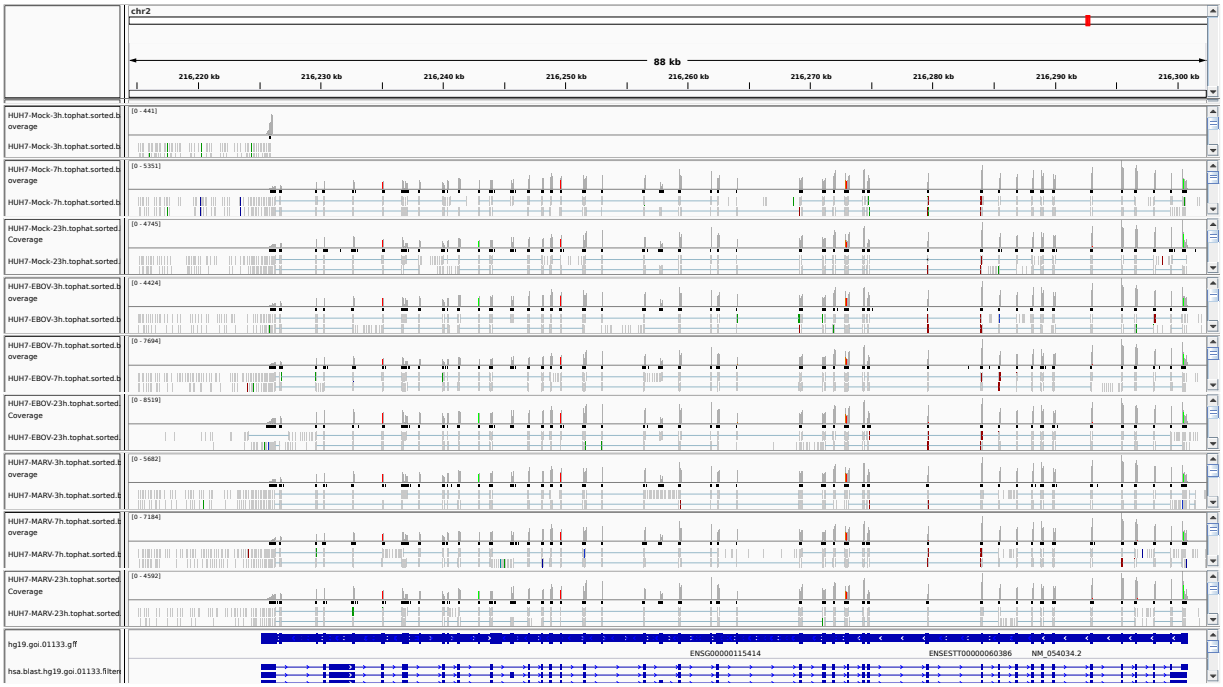

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene FN1.

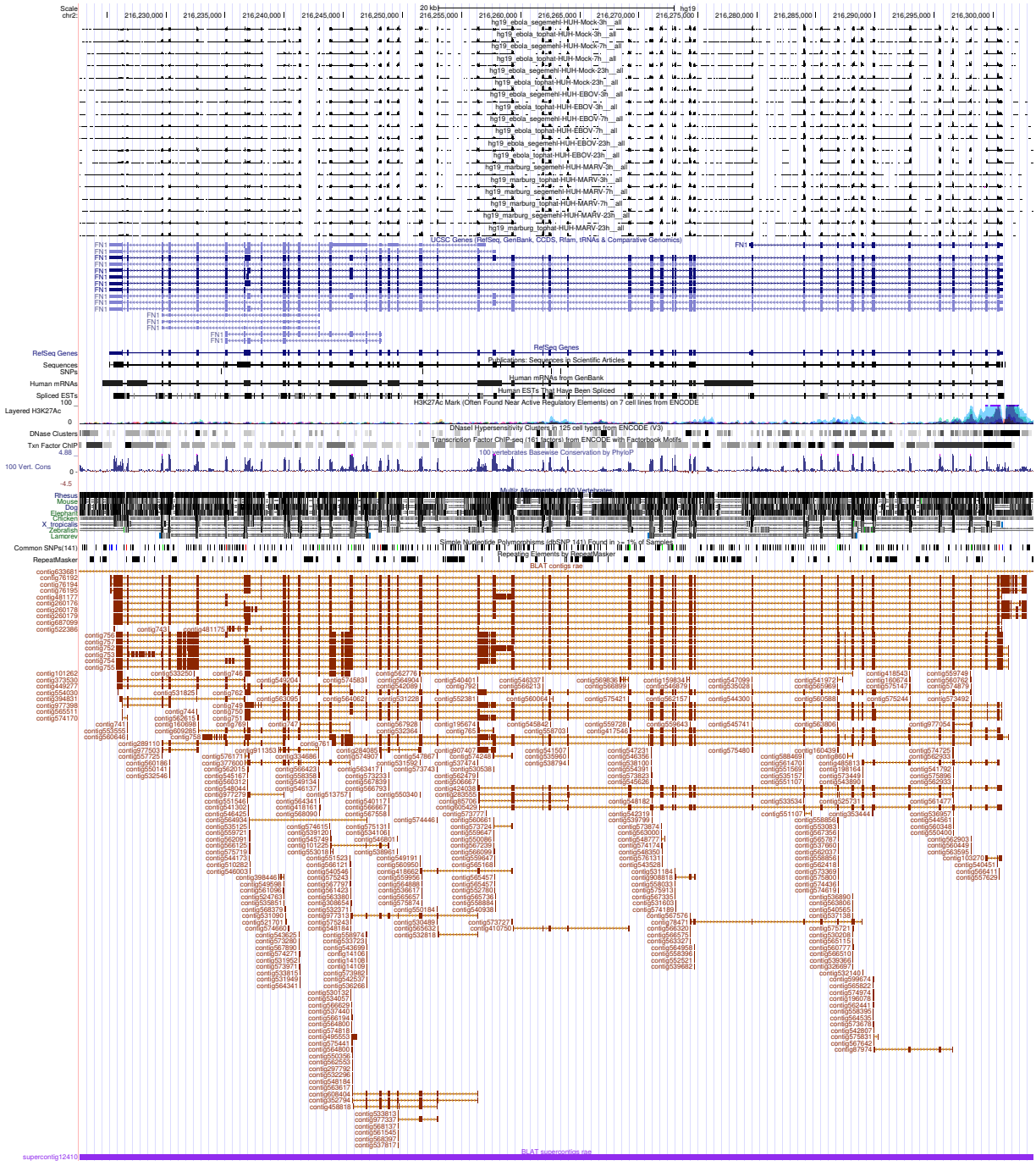

Figure 2: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene FN1.