1 TXN

The Homo sapiens thioredoxin (TXN), transcript variant 2 protein encoded by this gene acts as a homodimer and is involved in many redox reactions. The encoded protein is active in the reversible S-nitrosylation of cysteines in certain proteins, which is part of the response to intracellular nitric oxide. This protein is found in the cytoplasm. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Both species Human and Bat show an expression of this gene, whereof the level in RAE is much higher. The HG19 samples for MOCK show an upregulation between both timepoints 3 to 7h and 7 to 23h. During ebola infection first the transcription was increased two fold and is afterwards downregulated. The marburg infection shows straight upregulation up to two fold from 7h to 23h. I contrast the behaviour of expression profiles changes in the RAE samples. For MOCK the transcripts decrease, infected by ebola, they decrease first and increase again after 7h and during the marburg infection the gene is up-, then even two fold upregulated.

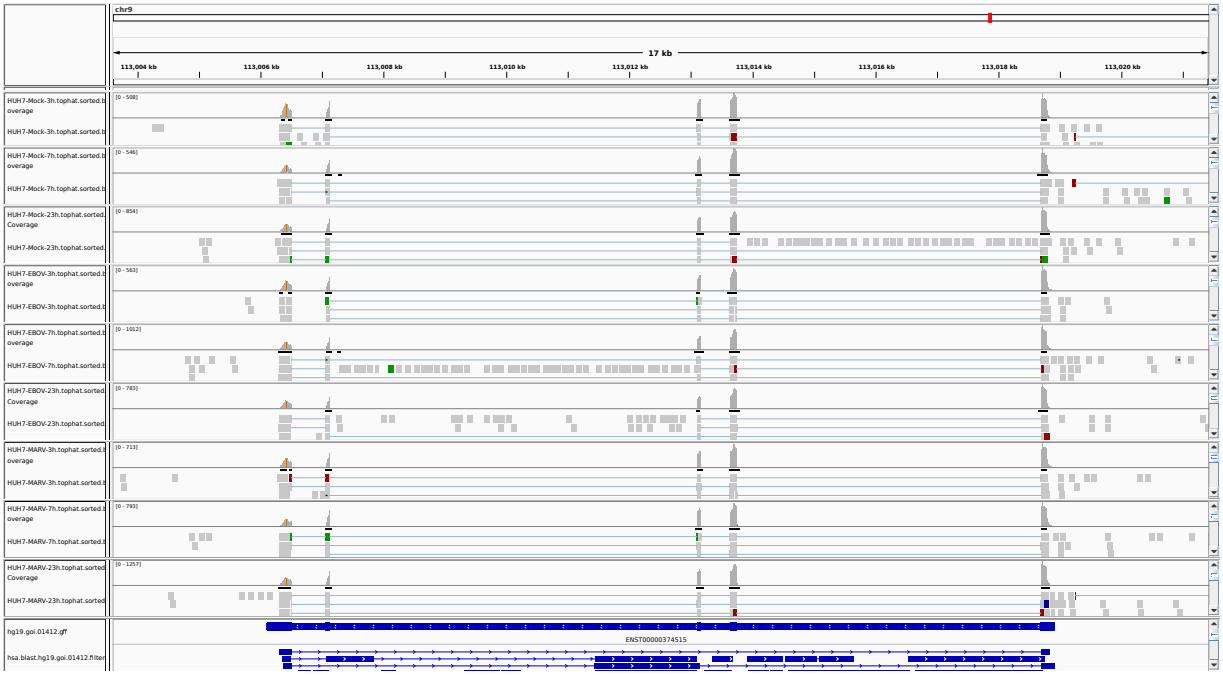

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene TXN.

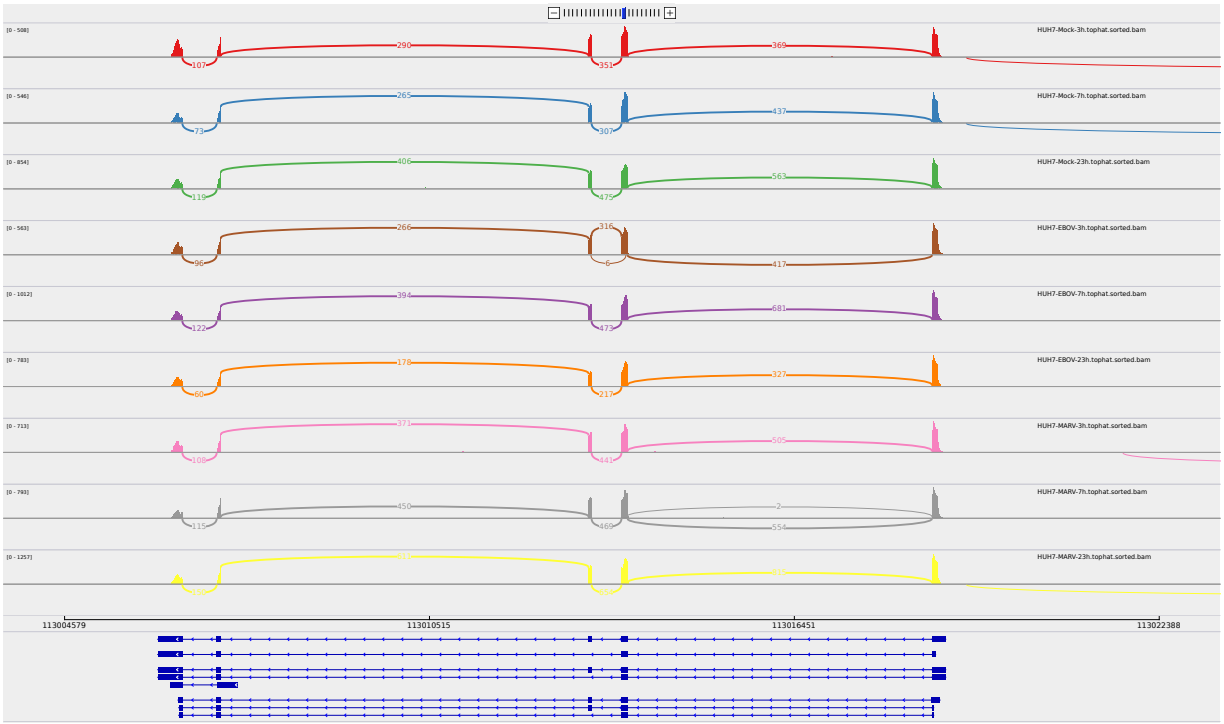

Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene TXN.

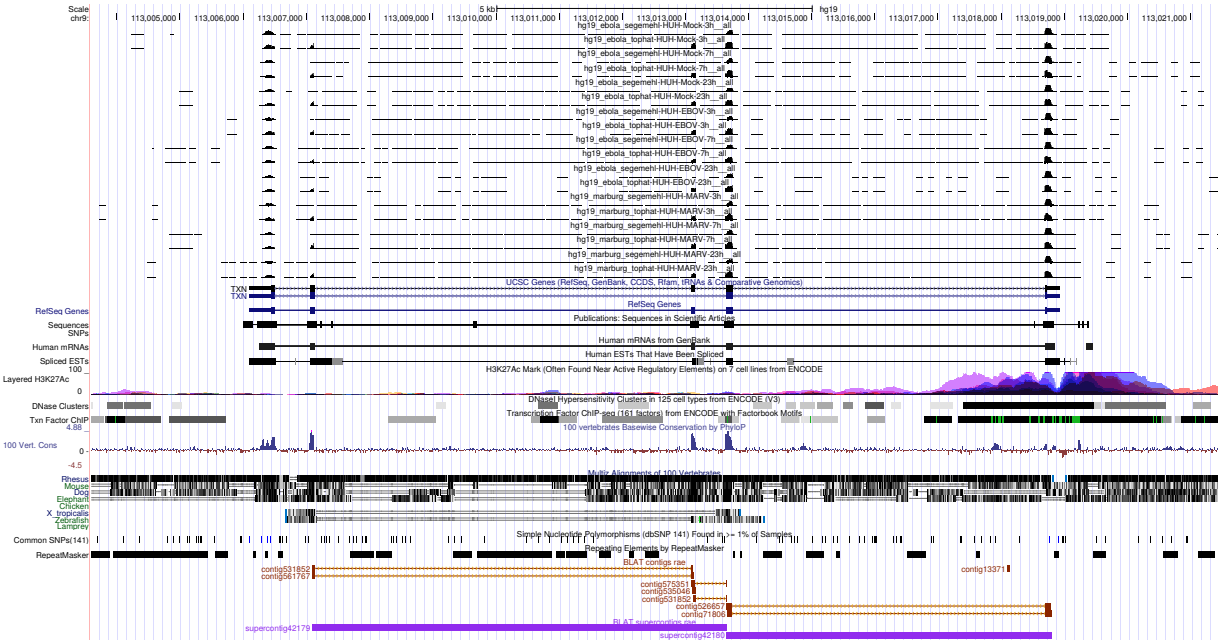

Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene TXN.