



Database, 2016, 1–13
doi: 10.1093/database/baw153
Original article



Original article

GeneBase 1.1: a tool to summarize data from NCBI gene datasets and its application to an update of human gene statistics

Allison Piovesan, Maria Caracausi, Francesca Antonaros,
Maria Chiara Pelleri* and Lorenza Vitale

Department of Experimental, Diagnostic and Specialty Medicine (DIMES), Unit of Histology, Embryology and Applied Biology, University of Bologna, Via Belmeloro 8, 40126 Bologna, Italy

*Corresponding author: Tel: +39-0512094100; Fax: +39-0512094110; Email: mariachiara.pelleri2@unibo.it

Citation details: Piovesan,A., Caracausi,M., Antonaros,F. *et al.* GeneBase 1.1: a tool to summarize data from NCBI gene datasets and its application to an update of human gene statistics. Database (2016) Vol. 2016: article ID baw153; doi:10.1093/database/baw153

Received 21 July 2016; Revised 28 October 2016; Accepted 31 October 2016

Abstract

We release GeneBase 1.1, a local tool with a graphical interface useful for parsing, structuring and indexing data from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Gene data bank. Compared to its predecessor GeneBase (1.0), GeneBase 1.1 now allows dynamic calculation and summarization in terms of median, mean, standard deviation and total for many quantitative parameters associated with genes, gene transcripts and gene features (exons, introns, coding sequences, untranslated regions). GeneBase 1.1 thus offers the opportunity to perform analyses of the main gene structure parameters also following the search for any set of genes with the desired characteristics, allowing unique functionalities not provided by the NCBI Gene itself. In order to show the potential of our tool for local parsing, structuring and dynamic summarizing of publicly available databases for data retrieval, analysis and testing of biological hypotheses, we provide as a sample application a revised set of statistics for human nuclear genes, gene transcripts and gene features. In contrast with previous estimations strongly underestimating the length of human genes, a 'mean' human protein-coding gene is 67 kbp long, has eleven 309 bp long exons and ten 6355 bp long introns. Median, mean and extreme values are provided for many other features offering an updated reference source for human genome studies, data useful to set parameters for bioinformatic tools and interesting clues to the biomedical meaning of the gene features themselves.

Database URL: <http://apollo11.isto.unibo.it/software/>

Introduction

Genome browsers such as the Map Viewer at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) (1), Ensembl (2) at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory-European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) and Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute and the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) Genome Browser (3) provide plenty of data about the human genome and genes, also downloadable in different types of text formats. However, they do not offer searches like the ones made possible by a fully structured database (4). In particular, numerical values for many features are not treated as database number fields, and summarization of the values in terms of mean, standard deviation (SD) and so on is often not available. When these statistics are provided (e.g. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/annotation_euk/Homo_sapiens/108/), they are based on fixed gene sets and cannot be dynamically created following searching for a set of genes with the desired characteristics (e.g. gene function or chromosomal location). Furthermore, the reported values (e.g. the length of the shortest gene) cannot be associated with the records of the specific genes having those values. Finally, different data tables presented as web pages for gene features and gene sequences are not related and cross-table searches in this sense are not possible (e.g. searching for introns ending with the CAGCAG sequence to readily identify possible candidate genes for subtle alternative splicing (5)).

To address these issues we improved GeneBase (1.0), a user-friendly local tool with a graphical interface incorporating data available in the NCBI Gene database and allowing users to perform original searches, calculations and analyses of the main gene-associated meta-information (6). The original GeneBase (1.0) has been revised adding in particular calculation and related fields leading to the release GeneBase 1.1 presented here which now allows summarization in terms of median, mean, SD and total for many quantitative parameters associated with genes, gene transcripts and gene features, dynamically calculated for any desired subset thus providing unique functionalities not offered by the NCBI Gene itself.

To demonstrate the utility of GeneBase 1.1 for understanding statistics about a whole set of genes, we provide an updated reference set of statistics of human nuclear gene parameters useful for human genome studies. Although we do not undervalue the relevance of repetitive DNA sequences which are estimated to account for 66–69% of the human genome (7), we will especially focus on sequences annotated as genes analysing data available in the NCBI Gene (1) database following parsing by GeneBase 1.1. The tool also allowed the selection of a curated subset of human nuclear genes with a

‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ Reference Sequence (RefSeq) status (8). The NCBI Gene database has arbitrarily been chosen as a reference data set because being part of an international effort, it represents data that is mostly presented also by other genome browsers such as Ensembl (2) and the UCSC Genome Browser (3) which are now based mainly on GENCODE (9). Due to the high concordance of GENCODE Basic set (Only full-length, protein-coding transcripts at protein-coding genes) with NCBI RefSeq database data as proved by Frankish and coll. (10), it may be derived that NCBI Gene may soundly be suitable for our purpose, although use of the other genome browsers might be a useful addition to the analysis of gene data.

In particular, here we show that substantial changes have modified these main statistics still typically provided in the literature as reference data. Numerical and statistical data related to the human genome are typically mentioned as general knowledge without citing a proper updated reference (11, 12) or from genome browser websites (13, 14). This is also due to a lack of a systematic reanalysis of these values which date back to February 2001 (15–17) in the recent literature, while the reanalysis of data provided by regularly updated genome browser websites is hampered by limitations presented above.

While showing potential of our tool for local parsing, structuring and dynamic summarizing of publicly available databases for data retrieval and analysis, we provide as a sample application a revised set of statistics for human nuclear genes which offers both an updated reference data set for human genome studies and interesting clues to the biomedical meaning of the gene features themselves.

Methods

Tool development

The original GeneBase (1.0) is a structured local database consisting of three main related tables (‘Gene_Summary’, ‘Gene_Table’ and ‘Gene_Ontology’) containing information such as gene nomenclature, structure and transcripts parsed from a desired NCBI Gene dataset through an initial Python script.

First, the original available Python executable script has been improved (<http://www.python.org/>, version 2.7) in order to obtain a ‘Gene_Table’ record also for genes lacking transcribed products but with a given genomic location, leading to the possibility to calculate, e.g. gene size of RNA transfers (tRNAs), that would have otherwise been impossible. The other script parsing functions remain unchanged, including the obtainment of the three tab-delimited files which then need to be loaded into GeneBase as provided, following the software documentation.

GeneBase 1.1 has been improved here compared with the original version especially in order to calculate specific gene and transcript feature statistics. In particular, fields related with other GeneBase 1.1 tables were added in the 'Gene_Summary' table in order to improve search opportunities showing, e.g. the length, the annotated strand and the transcript RefSeq status associated with each gene. A script automatically executed after the first import step was implemented in order to also calculate mature messenger RNA (mRNA), 5' and 3' UTR (untranslated region) lengths in the 'Gene_Table' table. This was not a trivial task due to the necessity to take the intron lengths that can be different for each isoform into account in the calculation. 'Transcripts' GeneBase 1.1 table has been expanded to also include mature transcript, CDS (coding DNA sequence), 5' and 3' UTR lengths and exon and coding exon number per transcript. 'Genes' table has been created in order to show an informational overview regarding gene lengths, transcript number for each gene and exon and coding exon number for the transcript isoform with the highest number of exons of each gene.

Furthermore, in 'Transcripts' and 'Genes' tables summary sections have been created in order to collect and calculate median, mean, SD and total values for all the available gene features. The summary section of the 'Reports' table, generated in the original GeneBase (1.0) version to easily provide mean exon and intron lengths, has been improved here by adding the median and the total length calculations for the current records shown in 'Gene_Table'. In particular, all the summary sections available in GeneBase 1.1 update the listed values depending on the current found record subset, thus statistics can be dynamically calculated for any desired subset of genes.

GeneBase 1.1 was originally developed and improved here within the FileMaker Pro Advanced environment (FileMaker, Santa Clara, CA), a database management system with an intuitive user-friendly graphical interface for both Macintosh (Mac OS X) and Windows operating systems. Information has been fragmented into distinct fields as much as possible in order to facilitate independent data management. The normalization through relationships between the tables has been only partially realized in order to balance the elimination of redundancy and the speed of searches. Numbers are stored as numeric values allowing for instance record sorting by ascending or descending order and searches by range. Further data not present in the original NCBI Gene entries and extracted here from the available information is highlighted in red text. All data fields are indexed to ensure efficient data retrieval through the query options.

As for the original version, we do not provide a GeneBase 1.1 web tool because the FileMaker Pro

environment does not support the full features available in the local file when the file is published via a HTML (HyperText Markup Language) interface.

Human database construction

Improvement brought in GeneBase 1.1 makes it easier to extract statistical summary information about genes available in NCBI Gene. As a sample application of GeneBase 1.1, we provide a revised snapshot of statistics for human nuclear genes, making a stand-alone version of GeneBase 1.1 pre-loaded with available human gene data updated to January 2016 (GeneBase 1.1 Human). Although it will not be automatically kept up-to-date as other on-line gene browsers, we provide an empty template which may be used at any time to load *ab initio* the latest version or any desired subset of NCBI Gene data for any organism and by any user, following parsing by our scripts. In contrast with the first presentation of GeneBase (6), we decided to initially include in our study also gene models, in order to obtain a complete picture of human nuclear genes in the NCBI database. All the currently ('alive'/'live' qualification) available human gene entries were downloaded from NCBI Gene on 19 January 2016, using the following text query: 'Homo sapiens'[Organism] AND 'source_genomic'[properties] AND alive[property].

In order to integrate exon and intron nucleotide sequences, all the human chromosome sequences were downloaded from the NCBI Nucleotide database using Batch Entrez (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/batchentrez>) in FASTA format on 26 January 2016 (corresponding to GRCh38.p2, incorporating centromere models), parsed using the available Python executable script and imported into GeneBase 1.1 Human, thoroughly following the software documentation. Sequences are not required to calculate statistical summary information, thus if the user is interested only in gene features such as gene number and size statistics, this step is not necessary.

We made Mac OS X and Windows stand-alone software (of both GeneBase 1.1 pre-loaded and empty versions), including the FileMaker runtime with a user guide provided and the relative Python scripts for the initial data pre-processing and sequence calculations, freely available to all for basic use at <http://apollo11.isto.unibo.it/software/>. The freely distributed licensed runtime application allows full data import, records export in diverse file formats, as well as full record management and analysis and script execution. The downloading, parsing and import of gene entries, the downloading of chromosome sequences and the calculation of exon and intron sequences and the improvements are described in detail in the software documentation. An original copy of FileMaker Pro version 12

(or higher) is required only for the modification of the tool for personal purposes (creation of new fields, further calculation or additional relationship definition).

Sample application: statistics of the human gene features

In order to provide a revised set of statistics regarding human nuclear genes and transcripts through GeneBase 1.1 Human, we considered only genes with ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ RefSeq status, with at least one ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ transcript, excluding ‘not in current annotation release’ records (‘Genome_Annotation_Status’ field). This selection has already been proven successful in excluding from calculations model RefSeq records generated by automated pipelines (6). As mentioned above, GeneBase has been improved here and the fields useful for this gene selection are available in each software table. In particular, the exon and intron non-redundant sets were found counting only one exon or intron for each group of exons or introns present in multiple transcript isoforms. Specific GeneBase 1.1 searches performed to find numbers cited in Figures, Tables, [Supplementary data](#) and throughout the text are detailed in the [Supplementary Methods](#) file. The [Supplementary Methods](#) file also describes the standard ‘Find’ and ‘Sort’ FileMaker Pro functions which allow searching and sorting by any column in each GeneBase 1.1 table (please see the user guide provided at <http://apollo11.isto.unibo.it/software/> for further details).

Results

Database functionality

GeneBase 1.1 is now composed of six related tables: ‘Gene_Summary’, ‘Gene_Table’, ‘Gene_Ontology’, ‘Reports’, ‘Transcripts’ and ‘Genes’. The first three tables include information which needs to be extracted and parsed from NCBI Gene entries (please see the user guide provided at <http://apollo11.isto.unibo.it/software/> for further details), while ‘Reports’, ‘Transcripts’ and ‘Genes’ tables provide an overview of the main available gene and transcript features and summary sections created in order to collect and calculate their median, mean, SD and total values. In particular, a statistical summary for exon and intron lengths is available in the ‘Reports’ table. ‘Transcripts’ table provides statistical values for transcript length, CDS, 5’ and 3’ UTR lengths and exon and coding exon number per transcript. From ‘Genes’ table, it is possible to retrieve statistical values for the gene length, the number of transcripts per gene and the number of exons and coding exons for the longest transcript associated with each gene.

The most relevant functionality introduced in GeneBase 1.1 is that these statistics can be dynamically calculated for any desired subset of genes, making it easier to extract summary values for the subset of ‘REVIEWED’ and ‘VALIDATED’ human nuclear genes, as described below.

We obtained 59 801 entries from downloading all current live human records with a genomic gene source (Methods) from NCBI Gene available up to 19 January 2016.

Following the initial parsing and importing steps (Methods), the three main tables in GeneBase 1.1 Human database are constituted as follows: ‘Gene_Summary’ contains 59 801 records (one for each NCBI Gene entry). ‘Gene_Table’ contains 1 502 237 records (one record for each gene exon, including the downstream intron if an intron follows that exon), corresponding to 40 942 genes with 136 694 transcripts in total (equal to the ‘Transcripts’ table record number), excluding genes without annotated transcribed products. ‘Gene_Ontology’ contains 18 726 records in all, one for each gene with Gene Ontology information available.

The overall gene type composition of GeneBase 1.1 Human is shown in [Figure 1A](#) (including ‘REVIEWED’, ‘VALIDATED’, ‘PROVISIONAL’, ‘PREDICTED’, ‘INFERRED’ and ‘MODEL’ RefSeq status entries); [Figure 1B](#) is the representation of 22 451 GeneBase 1.1 Human gene entries with ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ RefSeq status, with at least one ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ transcript and excluding genes not in current annotation release, corresponding to a total of 45 541 transcripts, which is the subset that will be considered onwards. The available RefSeq statuses associated with genes and the corresponding RNAs are summarized in [Supplementary Table S1](#); it should be noted that the RefSeq status of a particular RNA may be different from the status assigned to the corresponding gene.

In order to integrate exon and intron nucleotide sequences, only entries with the ‘REVIEWED’ or the ‘VALIDATED’ RefSeq status having an ‘NM_’ or ‘NR_’ type of RefSeq RNA accession number (in order to exclude ‘XM_’ or ‘XR_’ model Refseq records generated by automated pipelines) were selected. After the chromosome sequence download, parsing and importing steps (Methods), a total of 459 868 ‘Gene_Table’ records were updated with exon, coding exon (for protein-coding transcript isoforms) and the corresponding downstream intron sequences up to 26 January 2016. The whole database including sequences has a size of 6.43 gigabytes following decompression.

Revision of human nuclear gene feature statistics

The subset of the 22 451 ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ gene entries with at least one ‘REVIEWED’ or

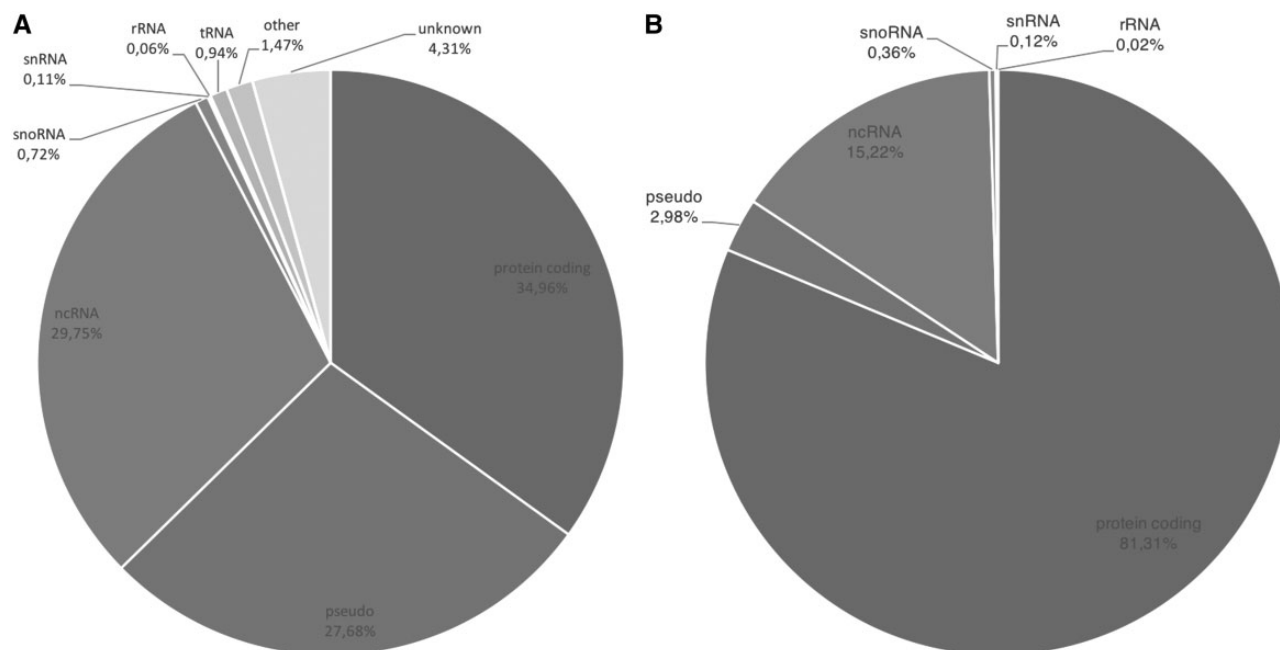


Figure 1. (A) Gene type composition of GeneBase 1.1 Human entries for a total of 59 801 genes and (B) for 22 451 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' genes with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript (genes not in current annotation release are excluded). Gene type labels are derived from 'Gene_Type' field of GeneBase 1.1 Human 'Gene_Summary' table as annotated in NCBI Gene as follows: protein-coding, pseudo (pseudogenes), ncRNA (non-coding RNA), snoRNA (small nucleolar RNA), snRNA (small nuclear RNA), rRNA (ribosomal RNA), tRNA (transfer RNA), 'other' and 'unknown'.

'VALIDATED' transcript (excluding genes not in current annotation release) available in GeneBase 1.1 Human for each human chromosome is shown in Figure 2 (Table 1) and includes a total of 18 255 protein-coding genes, 668 pseudogenes and 3528 non-coding genes (Supplementary Table S2). The location of the 50.42% of genes has the transcript sequence on the DNA strand annotated as 'plus'.

In the considered subset of 'REVIEWED' and 'VALIDATED' entries, Table 2 shows statistics about number and length of both protein-coding and non-coding genes; transcript (Supplementary Figure S1), exon (Figure 3A, Supplementary Figure S2) and intron (Figure 3B) data are provided in Tables 3 and 4. Supplementary Table S3 gives these statistics for protein-coding and non-coding genes counted together.

It can be noted that the 66.56% of considered genes (14 944 out of the total of 22 451 genes) transcribes for at least two transcript isoforms. Regarding splicing, out of a total of 414 385 available intron sequences, the overriding majority (98.95%, 410 038 introns) presents canonical splice donor and acceptor sites (GT and AG, respectively); 0.87% (3,594 introns) are of the GC-AG type and 0.11% (439 introns) AT-AC; among the remaining, the majority uses at one boundary one canonical splice site (GT or AG) in combination with a non-canonical one at the other boundary (Supplementary Table S4).

Data on the length of the specific mRNA regions are available in Table 5. The main known non-coding RNA types are in Supplementary Table S5.

About 39.35% of the sequences of nuclear DNA correspond to genes coding for proteins. In our data set, only 4.59% of the sequences of nuclear DNA correspond to non-coding genes. Protein-coding and non-coding genes together account for the 43.95% of chromosome sequences. The remaining part of the genomic DNA, approximately 1/2, seems to be extragenic DNA or intergenic, since it does not contain canonical genes and is interposed between them.

In addition, considering the non-redundant set of exons (without accounting for the occurrence of an exon more times in different transcript isoforms), on average, only 4.43% of the DNA sequence of a gene is part of a mature mRNA which is constituted by the sum of exons only; exons thus correspond to 1.74% of the total genome. Since, in turn, only 44.03% of the exon sequences is encoding *stricto sensu*, i.e. consists of triplets of bases which can be effectively translated into a sequence of amino acids, it can be deduced that <1% (0.77%) of the genome is coding in the strict sense, which corresponds to a total of 23.7 Mbp if we consider the non-redundant set of coding exons (counting only one coding exon for each group of exons present in multiple transcript isoforms). The remaining fraction of the nuclear DNA gene sequence is mainly

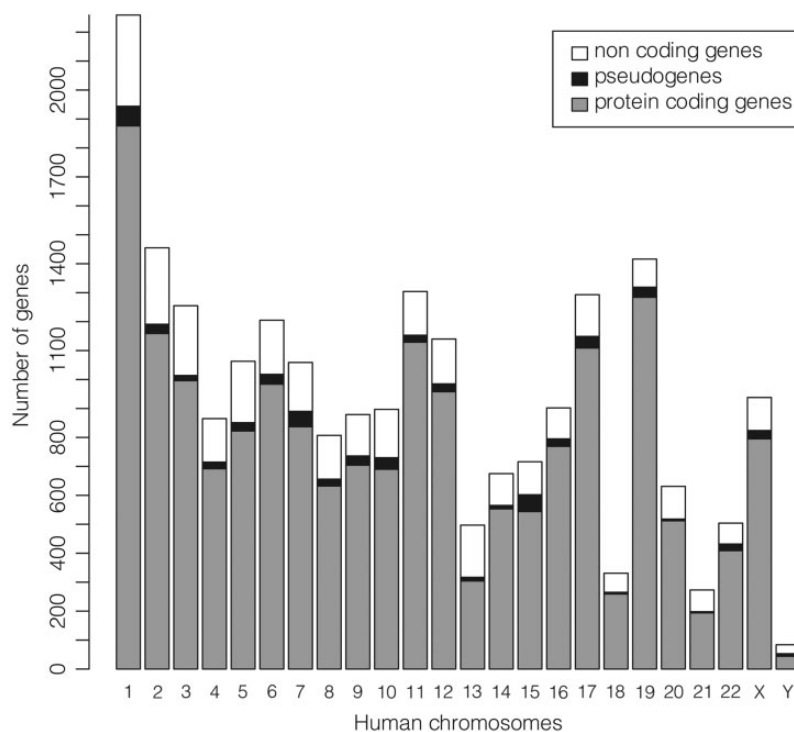


Figure 2. Number of 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' genes with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript in GeneBase 1.1 Human (genes not in current annotation release are excluded) divided in protein-coding genes, pseudogenes and non-coding genes (which include genes for ribosomal RNAs, small nucleolar RNAs, small nuclear RNAs and non-coding RNAs) for each human chromosome. See Table 1 and [Supplementary Table S2](#) for more details.

composed of introns, transcribed but not translated sequences localized to the 5' and 3' ends of the gene (5' and 3' UTR) and regulatory regions.

Discussion

We have presented here an improved, new version of our original GeneBase (1.0), a tool with a graphical interface able to parse, structure and index the whole text-based NCBI Gene content (6). Remarkably, the tool offers the possibility to manage sequences related to gene features, providing the way to integrate analysis of nucleic acid sequences and structural and functional annotation of gene sequence elements. For example, the availability of Gene Ontology is also relevant because function conservation may still be present without any sequence similarity (18).

Main changes in the new version 1.1 regard the addition of number fields useful for calculating characteristic length of the gene elements and the implementation of new tool tables useful in order to show related information about genes and transcripts, also giving the opportunity to find new relationships among their features. In particular, summary sections have been created in order to collect and calculate median, mean, SD and total values for all the available features. These values automatically update depending on the current found record subset, giving users

the freedom to customize statistics which can be dynamically calculated for any desired subset of genes.

Advances implemented in the 1.1 version of GeneBase have been critical in making the use of the tool possible for the innovative purpose of generating a set of detailed statistics about a set of genes. As a sample application of GeneBase 1.1, we have provided an analysis of main statistics for annotated human nuclear genes updated to January 2016. GeneBase 1.1 has been filled with all known human nuclear genes (GeneBase 1.1 Human) as previously described (6), except for the inclusion of gene models; this decision has caused the presence in the database of a high number of genes without a transcribed product, as expected, giving on the other hand the opportunity to include genes for tRNAs.

Several results obtained by GeneBase 1.1 Human offer the possibility to obtain quantitative parameters associated with genes, gene transcripts and gene features as interesting clues to their biomedical meaning as discussed below.

The total number of human protein-coding genes and pseudogenes annotated in the NCBI Gene up to January 2016 (and thus available in GeneBase 1.1 Human, [Supplementary Table S2](#)) and in GENCODE (http://www.ensembl.org/Homo_sapiens/Info/Annotation) data sets is almost comparable (20 909 and 16 555 versus 20 313 and 14 453, respectively), while there is a greater difference

Table 1. Human chromosome lengths and number of genes

| Chromosome | Length (Mb) ^a | Number of genes per chromosome in NCBI Genome ^a | Number of genes per chromosome in GeneBase 1.1 without selection | Number of 'REVIEWED' and 'VALIDATED' genes per chromosome in GeneBase 1.1 Human ^b |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 248.96 | 9823 | 5523 | 2259 |
| 2 | 242.19 | 7746 | 4215 | 1455 |
| 3 | 198.30 | 5855 | 3287 | 1255 |
| 4 | 190.21 | 4905 | 2649 | 865 |
| 5 | 181.54 | 5006 | 2795 | 1063 |
| 6 | 170.81 | 5843 | 3364 | 1205 |
| 7 | 159.35 | 5426 | 3010 | 1059 |
| 8 | 145.14 | 4292 | 2383 | 807 |
| 9 | 138.39 | 4670 | 2509 | 879 |
| 10 | 133.80 | 4385 | 2379 | 897 |
| 11 | 135.09 | 5571 | 3235 | 1304 |
| 12 | 133.28 | 4942 | 2731 | 1140 |
| 13 | 114.36 | 2880 | 1537 | <u>497</u> |
| 14 | 107.04 | 3965 | 2220 | 675 |
| 15 | 101.99 | 3791 | 2081 | 716 |
| 16 | 90.34 | 3763 | 2206 | 902 |
| 17 | 83.26 | 4686 | 2694 | 1293 |
| 18 | 80.37 | <u>2062</u> | <u>1118</u> | <u>331</u> |
| 19 | 58.62 | 4480 | 2694 | 1416 |
| 20 | 64.44 | 2600 | 1435 | 631 |
| 21 | 46.71 | <u>1526</u> | 834 | <u>273</u> |
| 22 | 50.82 | <u>2314</u> | <u>1356</u> | 504 |
| X | 156.04 | 3690 | 2416 | 938 |
| Y | 57.23 | 1092 | 574 | 84 |
| Total | 3088.27 | 50 704 | 59 245 ^c | 22 448 ^d |

Mb: megabase.

^aThese columns shows numbers reported at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome> accessed on 19 January 2016 (when NCBI Gene entries were also downloaded for parsing and import in GeneBase 1.1).

^bThis column shows the number of gene entries with 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' RefSeq status, with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript, excluding 'not in current annotation release' records in the 'Gene_Summary' table of GeneBase (Methods; [Supplementary Methods File](#)).

^cThe three remaining genes (to reach the total of 59 801 genes) are 65 genes with unknown and 491 empty 'Chromosome' field.

^dThe three remaining genes (to reach the total of 22 451 genes) are three pseudogenes with unknown location (Gene IDs: 100233156, 283788, 389834).

Bold: minimum and maximum values for each column. Underlined: the three smallest numbers of genes per chromosome, beyond chrY.

See [Supplementary Table S2](#) for more details on gene types.

Table 2. Known human nuclear gene numbers and lengths

| | Protein-coding genes | Non-coding genes |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Total number of entries ^a | 18 255 | 4196 |
| Median number per chr | 737 per chr | 175 per chr |
| Mean number per chr | 761 per chr | 175 per chr |
| SD | 400 per chr | 75 per chr |
| Minimum number | 44 (chrY) | 40 (chrY) |
| Maximum number | 1876 (chr 1) | 383 (chr1) |
| Median length | 26 288 bp | 11 155 bp |
| Mean length | 66 577 bp | 33 803 bp |
| SD | 130 398 bp | 68 302 bp |
| Shortest | 189 bp (<i>KRTAP6-2</i> , chr21) | 60 bp (<i>MIR4722</i> , chr16) |
| Longest | 2 473 559 bp (<i>RBFOX1</i> , chr16) | 1 033 350 bp (<i>PTCHD1-AS</i> , chrX) |
| Total length | 1 215 363 666 bp | 141 838 888 bp |

SD: standard deviation; chr: chromosome; bp: base pair.

^aWe considered only protein-coding or non-coding genes with 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' RefSeq status, with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript, excluding 'not in current annotation release' records in the 'Gene_Summary' and 'Genes' tables of GeneBase 1.1 Human as explained in the 'Methods' section and in the [Supplementary Methods File](#).

The mean, minimum and maximum gene numbers are also available in [Supplementary Table S2](#).

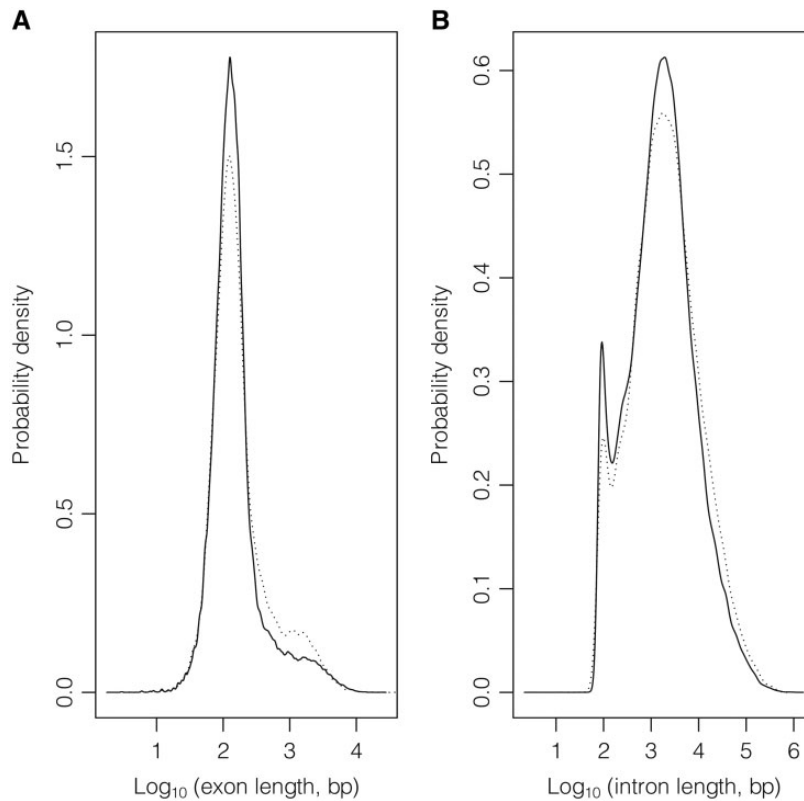


Figure 3. Exon (A) and intron (B) length distributions considering GeneBase 1.1 Human ‘Gene_Table’ records with a ‘VALIDATED’ or ‘REVIEWED’ RefSeq status, with an ‘NM_’ (protein-coding RNAs, continuous lines) or ‘NR_’ (non-coding RNAs, dotted lines) type of corresponding RefSeq RNA accession number, belonging to ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ genes excluding those not in current annotation release.

between the numbers of non-coding genes (18 882 versus 25 180). In addition, considering in GeneBase 1.1 Human the subset of genes with at least one RNA having a ‘REVIEWED’ or ‘VALIDATED’ RefSeq status for our sample application trimmed 81% of non-coding genes (from 18 882 to 3528 entries retained) and 95% of pseudo-genes (from 16 555 to 668 gene entries retained), while it did not affect protein-coding genes in a large measure (from 20 909 to 18 255). On one hand, this reflects the great uncertainty still surrounding non-coding genes; on the other hand, this protein-coding gene subset represents the most reliable data confirmed by the fact that this number (18 255) is very close to the last estimate (19 000) obtained through the analysis of large-scale proteomic experiments (19). Furthermore, since all these kinds of analyses depend on the chosen gene entry subset, the classification system and are subject to the accuracy of the input dataset, we decided to perform this selection in order to exclude erroneous data that were not manually verified (6, 20, 21).

It is unlikely that the data shown here could undergo significant changes when those related to genes that still remain to be characterized in detail will be included. Furthermore, we always study a consensus ideal genome in no more existing cells due to the theoretical impossibility

to determine the whole sequence in living cells (22). However, human gene feature estimates differ significantly from those reported in the first preliminary article on the sequence of the human genome published in Nature (15) and have never been systematically revised since then. For example, the average size of a human protein-coding gene had been evaluated as 27 kbp (median: 14 kbp) (15), whereas now analysing the currently available data, it is of 67 kbp (median: 26 kbp, Table 2). This is likely due to a progressive increase in the genomic organization determination accuracy of the genes following the burst of expressed sequence tags (EST) database (23), in which >5.2 million of human transcript related sequences were deposited from 2001 to 2007, therefore after the publication in 2001 of the two human genome seminal reports. This subset accounts for 61% of the whole human EST database, allowing over the years the progressive merging of EST clusters mapped in the UniGene database into longer transcripts thus bridging gaps between apparently different loci. On average, a non-coding gene is half as long (34 kbp, Table 2). The absolute size, however, may vary across a range of variation of four orders of magnitude (10 000 times). Using an original method for transcriptome mapping (24), including systematic UniGene based conversion of gene identifiers (25), the estimation of the average

Table 3. Human protein-coding transcript (mRNA), exon and intron numbers and lengths

| | mRNAs | Exons | Coding Exons ^b | Introns | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number | Total of entries ^a | 37 608 | 412 641 | 384 289 | 375 033 |
| | Median | 4.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| | Mean | 5.4 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.0 |
| | SD | 5.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 8.9 |
| | Min | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | (3984 genes) | (948 transcripts, 942 genes) | (2560 transcripts, 1856 genes) | (1724 transcripts, 1441 genes) |
| | Max | 28 | 363 | 362 | 362 |
| | (<i>CACNA1G</i> , chr17) | (<i>TTN</i> , chr2) | (<i>TTN</i> , chr2) | (<i>TTN</i> , chr2) | |
| Length | Median | 2787 bp | 133 bp | 122 bp | 1,632 bp |
| | | | non-redundant: 141 bp | | |
| | | | 126 bp ^c | non-redundant: 122 bp | non-redundant: 1710 bp |
| | | | non-redundant: 130 bp ^c | | |
| | Mean | 3392 bp | 309 bp | 163 bp | 6,355 bp |
| | | | non-redundant: 365 bp | | |
| | | | 161 bp ^c | non-redundant: 171 bp | non-redundant: 6990 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 175 bp ^c | | | |
| SD | 2600 bp | 725 bp | 256 bp | 20 649 bp | |
| | | non-redundant: 810 bp | | | |
| | | 214 bp ^c | non-redundant: 290 bp | non-redundant: 23 493 bp | |
| | | non-redundant: 240 bp ^c | | | |
| Shortest ^d | 186 bp | 2 bp | 1 bp | 30 bp | |
| | (<i>DEFB133</i> , chr6) | (<i>SEPT7</i> , exon 2) | (<i>GSTP1</i> , last base of exon 1) | (<i>MST1L</i> , intron 9) | |
| Longest | 109 224 bp | 24 927 bp | 21 693 bp | 1 160 411 bp | |
| | (<i>TTN</i> , chr2) | (<i>ZBTB20</i> , exon 5, last, with 422 coding bp only) | (<i>MUC16</i> , exon 3) | (<i>ROBO2</i> , intron 2) | |
| Total | 127 583 379 bp | 127 583 379 bp | 62 554 408 bp | 2 383 497 318 bp | |
| | | non-redundant: | non-redundant: | non-redundant: | |
| | | 53 827 863 bp | 23 698 355 bp | 940 173 183 bp | |

SD: standard deviation; min: minimum; max: maximum; chr: chromosome; bp: base pair.

^aWe considered only protein-coding genes with 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' RefSeq status, with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript, excluding 'not in current annotation release' records in GeneBase 1.1 Human software. Non-coding RNA produced by a protein-coding gene are excluded, selecting only transcripts with an 'NM_' RNA accession number type (Methods and Supplementary Methods File). In particular, mRNA data were derived from the 'Genes' and 'Transcripts' tables, while exon and intron data from 'Gene_Table' and 'Reports' tables. Exon and intron non-redundant sets were found counting only one exon or intron for each group of exons or introns present in multiple transcript isoforms. A comprehensive analysis including both non-coding and protein-coding genes is available in the Supplementary Table S3.

^bIn this column, numbers and lengths are shown considering only the protein-coding portion of exons, including stop codons.

^cThese values were calculated excluding 37 608 records corresponding to the last exon, which is usually the longest one (Supplementary Figure S2). (Values considering last exons only: 1264 bp median, 1782 bp mean, 1709 SD. Values considering non-redundant last exons only: 1177 bp median, 1716 bp mean, 1683 bp SD).

^dExon and intron minimum lengths are adjusted following manual curation as described (6) because the starting database contains some artefactual data.

human gene length was useful in order to determine the significance of over- or under-expressed genomic segments equivalent to single gene size in the whole normal human heart transcriptome map (26).

The largest currently known human gene, *RBFOX1* (RNA binding protein, fox-1 homolog 1), spans 2.47 Mbp on chr16 (Table 2). The other known human genes

exceeding 2 Mbp in length are *CNTNAP2* (contactin associated protein-like 2, spanning 2.30 Mbp on chr7), *PTPRD* (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type D, 2.30 Mbp on chr9) and *DMD* (dystrophin, 2.22 Mbp on chrX). It is reasonable to think that the length of a gene can be one of the factors that influence its probability of being interrupted when there is a chromosomal lesion or to

Table 4. Human non-coding RNA, exon and intron numbers and lengths

| | Non-coding RNAs | Exons | Introns |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Number | Total of entries ^a 7933 | 47 521 | 39588 |
| | | non-redundant: 24 783 | non-redundant: 21 297 |
| Median | 1 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| | per gene | per transcript | per transcript |
| Mean | 1.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| | per gene | per transcript | per transcript |
| SD | 0.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| | per gene | per transcript | per transcript |
| Min | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (4728 genes) | (554 transcripts and genes) | (908 transcripts, 792 genes) |
| Max | 52 (<i>UTY</i> , chrY) | 51 | 50 |
| | | (<i>LOC100499484-C9ORF174</i> , chr9) | (<i>LOC100499484-C9ORF174</i> , chr9) |
| Length | Median | 1787 bp | 141 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 153 bp | 1855 bp |
| | | 125 bp ^b non-redundant: 130 bp ^b | non-redundant: 2089 bp |
| Mean | 2168 bp | 362 bp | 7897 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 405 bp | |
| | | 177 bp ^a | non-redundant: 9873 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 199 bp ^a | |
| SD | 2037 bp | 863 bp | 22 390 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 979 bp | |
| | | 237 bp ^b | non-redundant: 26 807 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 296 bp ^b | |
| Shortest | 60 bp | 4 bp | 31 bp |
| | (<i>MIR4722</i> , chr16) | (<i>MT1IP</i> , exon 2) | (<i>UCKL1-AS1</i> , unique intron) |
| Longest | 91 671 bp | 91 671 bp | 499 303 bp |
| | (<i>KCNQ1OT1</i> , chr11) | (<i>KCNQ1OT1</i> , unique exon) | (<i>C8orf37-AS1</i> , intron 2) |
| Total | 17 200 281 bp | 17 200 281 bp | 312 610 461 bp |
| | | non-redundant: 10 040 755 bp | non-redundant: 210 269 817 bp |

SD: standard deviation; min: minimum; max: maximum; chr: chromosome; bp: base pair.

^aWe considered only genes with 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' RefSeq status, with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript, excluding 'not in current annotation release' records in GeneBase 1.1 Human software. Here only transcripts with an 'NR_' RNA accession number type (Methods and Supplementary Methods File) are selected, corresponding to 5890 genes (since also non-coding RNAs can be transcribed from a protein-coding gene). In particular, transcript data were derived from the 'Genes' and 'Transcripts' tables, while exon and intron data were derived from 'Gene_Table' and 'Reports' tables. Exon and intron non-redundant sets were found counting only one exon or intron for each group of exons or introns present in multiple transcript isoforms. A comprehensive analysis including both non-coding and protein-coding genes is available in the Supplementary Table S3.

^bThese values were calculated excluding 7933 records corresponding to the last exon, which is usually the longest one (Supplementary Figure S2). (Values considering non-redundant last exons only: 821 bp median, 1287 bp mean, 1775 SD. Values considering non-redundant last exons only: 676 bp median, 1161 bp mean, 1851 bp SD).

Table 5. Human mRNA region numbers and lengths

| | 5' UTR | CDS | 3' UTR |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Median length | 203 bp | 1278 bp | 938 bp |
| Mean length | 259 bp | 1663 bp | 1470 bp |
| SD | 228 bp | 1901 bp | 1620 bp |
| Shortest | 0 bp | 75 bp (<i>MTRNR2L1</i> , chr17) | 0 bp |
| Longest | 14705 bp (<i>SAYS1</i> , chr6) | 107 976 bp (<i>TTN</i> , chr2) | 24 505 bp (<i>ZBTB20</i> , chr3) |
| Total length | 9 740 061 bp | 62 554 408 bp | 55 288 737 bp |

SD: standard deviation; UTR: untranslated region; CDS: coding DNA sequence; bp: base pair; chr: chromosome.

We considered only genes with 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' RefSeq status, with at least one 'REVIEWED' or 'VALIDATED' transcript, excluding 'not in current annotation release' records in GeneBase 1.1 Human software. In particular, data were derived from the 'Transcripts' table. Here only transcripts with an 'NM_' RNA accession number type (Methods and Supplementary Methods File) are selected. 5' and 3' UTRs minimum lengths are subjected to the quality of the RefSeq annotation.

mutate following point errors of DNA replication. Interestingly, for these genes mutations and clinical phenotypes have been described (27–29) and since their correlations with gene length do not yet appear to have been systematically studied to date, investigations in the field will be made easier by the systematic dataset we present here.

The chromosome (chr) with the smallest number of genes is chrY, followed by chr21 (which is also the shortest), chr18 and chr13. Significantly, since 1959–1960, the only three autosomal trisomies allowing live births have known to be the ones of human chromosomes 13, 18 and 21 (13). Only after 2000, we know that these chromosomes are exactly the three having the lowest number of genes in absolute in the human genome (497, 331 and 273 known genes respectively, according to GeneBase 1.1 Human database, Table 1). In these cases, despite the three not being the shortest of the human genome, the survival is progressively worsening (30) in proportion to the gene number on the chromosome suggesting that the damage derived from the general over-expression of an entire set of genes may be somewhat compensated until a certain point.

Alternative promoters, splicing and polyadenylation are the main processes leading to complex multi-transcript systems (31–33). The gene with the highest number of protein-coding transcript isoforms (10) is *CACNA1G* (calcium voltage-gated channel subunit alpha1G, chr7, Table 3), recently associated with spinocerebellar ataxia (34). The gene with the overall highest number of described protein-coding and non-coding transcript isoforms is *UTY* (ubiquitously transcribed tetratricopeptide repeat containing, Y-linked) with at least 77 known alternative transcripts (Table 4 and Supplementary Table S3) of which the full role is still unclear (35, 36).

The average size of a human intron is 6355 bp in protein-coding genes and 7897 in non-coding genes, but in larger genes a single intron of 1 Mbp upper length (Tables 3 and 4; Supplementary Table S3) can be found. Again this estimation is substantially different from the one provided in the first genome draft of 3365 bp for protein-coding gene introns (15). The longest intron (1 60411 bp) belongs to *ROBO2* (roundabout guidance receptor 2, chr3). Due to the presence of artefactual data in some records, manual curation is needed when considering extremely low values, as previously discussed (6). Following validation as described (6), we confirm that there are no human (and actually of any species) introns shortest than 30 bp (Table 3). About 554 protein-coding and 948 non-coding transcripts (corresponding to a total of 1496 genes) are intronless (monoexonic), representing 3.3% out of the total considered transcript set.

The average length of a human exon is only 309 bp in protein-coding genes and 362 bp in non-coding genes, but also in this case the existing variability within the human genome is very high. Notably, thanks to the GeneBase 1.1 architecture, it is possible to analyse exon lengths which vary a lot depending on whether it is a first, internal or terminal exon and whether it is coding or not (Supplementary Figure S2). For example, excluding last exons, whose sequence is mainly non-coding (because they typically contain the stop codon), the mean exon length in protein-coding genes is of 161 bp, again an estimation substantially different from the mean value provided in the first genome draft of 145 bp (for protein-coding gene internal exons). The ratio between intron and exon length (6355:309 and 7897:362 bp for protein-coding and non-coding transcripts, respectively) is about 21:1. If exon and intron lengths of protein-coding and non-coding transcripts are comparable, the factor accounting for the different gene lengths (one double of the other) is the mean number of exons, which is equal to 11 for protein-coding genes versus 6 of non-coding genes.

The average size of a human mRNA is 3392 bp (Table 3) of which only half (49.03%, Tables 3 and 5), on average, is coding. This average size much lower than that of the gene is the operative basis making the insertion of most human cDNAs (complete human DNA copy of mRNA) in many types of vectors used for gene transfer into cells possible. The mean mRNA size is included between the 28S and 18S rRNA sizes (5070 and 1869 bp, respectively, Supplementary Table S5), thus explaining the typical intensity pattern of mRNA fractioned in agarose gels with an enrichment between 28S and 18S rRNA bands. Table 5 also shows the artefactual 0 bp length of the 5' and 3' UTRs, thus in a certain number (203) of entries only the coding sequence has been registered. This reflects the well-known and still present difficulties in the determination of the full-length RNA (9), especially at the 5' end (37, 38) and the characterization analyses in this field are still necessary. Notably, the extended length of 3' UTR in comparison to 5' UTR may have a biological explanation because it is enriched in several regulatory motifs such as adenylate uridylylate (AU)-rich elements and binding sites for microRNAs, RNA-binding proteins and long non-coding RNAs (11).

The reference values for human gene elements also have a crucial key application in high throughput RNA sequencing methods (RNA-Seq), where alignment software often gives the possibility to configure custom parameter settings such as minimum and maximum intron lengths, essential for novel junction discovery (as for example in the TopHat mapper tool available in Galaxy platform, <https://usegalaxy.org/>). Other parameters are, e.g. mean mRNA length,

mean exon length (including last exons) and average number of exons per transcript (14). Parameters of protein-coding genes that were recently estimated differently considering different databases (13), in absence of a systematic revision, include the average genomic size of genes [27 kbp in (13) versus 67 kbp here], the average number of transcripts per gene [1.4–2.7 in (13) versus 5 here], the average number of exons per transcript [7.7–10.9 in (13) versus 11 here], the average exon size [122 bp in (13) versus 161 bp here] and the total exonic genome size [78 Mbp in (13) versus 128 Mbp here]. Recent studies estimate that >85% of the genome is transcribed (39), a portion greater than the 1/2 that we have found considering only characterized sequences, pointing out again that a great effort is still needed in the annotation process for all reasons highlighted in this discussion.

In conclusion, here we present an original tool which allows parsing, structuring and dynamic summarizing data from NCBI Gene data bank. Furthermore it makes the analysis of the main gene and transcript structure parameters possible also following the search for a set of genes with the desired characteristics. In addition, we show its usefulness for a systematic revision of the main reference parameters updated to January 2016 for a description of the human nuclear gene structure. Beyond the other possible applications described here, it might be useful to design experiments for poorly characterized annotated genome regions, as in our current annotation effort of the recently defined highly restricted Down Syndrome critical region (HR-DSCR) for example, which to date does not contain known genes (40) and is fundamental to understanding genotype–phenotype relationships of Down syndrome and for identifying new therapeutic approaches (41). This analysis finally paves the way for similar studies in other organisms, possibly providing new insight on gene and genome evolution.

Availability

GeneBase 1.1 (both pre-loaded with human nuclear gene data and empty versions), the user guide and the relative Python scripts for the initial data pre-processing and sequence calculations are publicly available at <http://apollo11.isto.unibo.it/software/>.

Acknowledgements

We wish to sincerely thank the Fondazione Umano Progresso, Milano, Italy for their fundamental support to our research on trisomy 21 and to this study. We thank all the other people that very kindly contributed by individual donations to support part of the fellowships as well as hardware and software. In particular, we are

profoundly grateful to Matteo and Elisa Mele, to the Costa family, ‘Gruppo Arzdore’, ‘Parrocchia di Dozza’ and ‘Associazione Turistica Pro Loco di Dozza’ (Dozza, Bologna, Italy). We are grateful to Kirsten Welter for her kind and expert revision of the manuscript.

Funding

This work was supported by donations from Fondazione Umano Progresso and from other donors acknowledged below which supported the purchase of the hardware and software that were necessary to conduct the research. Fellowships for AP and MCP have been mainly funded by the Fondazione Umano Progresso, Milano, Italy. MC’s fellowship has been co-funded by donations from Fondazione Umano Progresso, Milano, Italy and by a grant from Fondazione Del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna, Bologna, Italy. The fellowship for FA has been mainly funded by donations from ‘Gruppo Arzdore’, Dozza, (BO), Italy and by the Natali family, Petriolo (MC), Italy, in memory of Leonardo Natali. Funding to pay the Open Access publication charges for this article was provided by donations to our Laboratory of Genomics for the study of trisomy 21.

Conflict of interest. None declared.

Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at *Database* Online.

References

1. Agarwala,R., Barrett,T., Beck,J. *et al.* (2016) Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 44, D7–D19.
2. Aken,B.L., Ayling,S., Barrell,D. *et al.* (2016) The Ensembl gene annotation system. *Database (Oxford)*, 2016, baw093.
3. Speir,M.L., Zweig,A.S., Rosenbloom,K.R. *et al.* (2016) The UCSC Genome Browser database: 2016 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 44, D717–D725.
4. Piovesan,A., Vitale,L., Pelleri,M.C. *et al.* (2013) Universal tight correlation of codon bias and pool of RNA codons (codonome): the genome is optimized to allow any distribution of gene expression values in the transcriptome from bacteria to humans. *Genomics*, 101, 282–289.
5. Vitale,L., Lenzi,L., Huntsman,S.A. *et al.* (2006) Differential expression of alternatively spliced mRNA forms of the insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor in human neuroendocrine tumors. *Oncol. Rep.*, 15, 1249–1256.
6. Piovesan,A., Caracausi,M., Ricci,M. *et al.* (2015) Identification of minimal eukaryotic introns through GeneBase, a user-friendly tool for parsing the NCBI Gene databank. *DNA Res.*, 22, 495–503.
7. de Koning,A.P., Gu,W., Castoe,T.A. *et al.* (2011) Repetitive elements may comprise over two-thirds of the human genome. *PLoS Genet.*, 7, e1002384.
8. O’Leary,N.A., Wright,M.W., Brister,J.R. *et al.* (2016) Reference sequence (RefSeq) database at NCBI: current status, taxonomic expansion, and functional annotation. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 44, D733–D745.

9. Harrow,J., Frankish,A., Gonzalez,J.M. *et al.* (2012) GENCODE: the reference human genome annotation for The ENCODE Project. *Genome Res.*, 22, 1760–1774.
10. Frankish,A., Uszyczynska,B., Ritchie,G.R. *et al.* (2015) Comparison of GENCODE and RefSeq gene annotation and the impact of reference geneset on variant effect prediction. *BMC Genomics*, 16, S2.
11. Schwerk,J., and Savan,R. (2015) Translating the untranslated region. *J. Immunol.*, 195, 2963–2971.
12. Uddin,B., Chen,N.P., Panic,M. *et al.* (2015) Genome editing through large insertion leads to the skipping of targeted exon. *BMC Genomics*, 16, 1082.
13. Speicher,M., Antonarakis,S.E., and Motulsky,A.G. (2010) *Vogel and Motulsky's Human Genetics: Problems and Approaches*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg.
14. Kim,D., Pertea,G., Trapnell,C. *et al.* (2013) TopHat2: accurate alignment of transcriptomes in the presence of insertions, deletions and gene fusions. *Genome Biol.*, 14, R36.
15. Lander,E.S., Linton,L.M., Birren,B. *et al.* (2001) Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome. *Nature*, 409, 860–921.
16. Venter,J.C., Adams,M.D., Myers,E.W. *et al.* (2001) The sequence of the human genome. *Science*, 291, 1304–1351.
17. Makalowski,W. (2001) The human genome structure and organization. *Acta Biochim. Pol.*, 48, 587–598.
18. Doglio,L., Goode,D.K., Pelleri,M.C. *et al.* (2013) Parallel evolution of chordate cis-regulatory code for development. *PLoS Genet.*, 9, e1003904.
19. Ezkurdia,I., Juan,D., Rodriguez,J.M. *et al.* (2014) Multiple evidence strands suggest that there may be as few as 19,000 human protein-coding genes. *Hum. Mol. Genet.*, 23, 5866–5878.
20. Zhang,D.L., Ji,L., and Li,Y.D. (2004) Analysis, identification and correction of some errors of model refseqs appeared in NCBI Human Gene Database by in silico cloning and experimental verification of novel human genes. *Yi Chuan Xue Bao*, 31, 431–443.
21. Zhang,D.L., Li,Y.D. and Ji,L. (2004) Correction of five different types of errors of model REFSEQs appeared in NCBI human gene database only by using two novel human genes C17orf32 and ZNF362. *Yi Chuan Xue Bao*, 31, 325–334.
22. Strippoli,P., Canaider,S., Noferini,F. *et al.* (2005) Uncertainty principle of genetic information in a living cell. *Theor. Biol. Med. Model.*, 2, 40.
23. Boguski,M.S., Lowe,T.M. and Tolstoshev,C.M. (1993) dbEST—database for expressed sequence tags. *Nat. Genet.*, 4, 332–333.
24. Caracausi,M., Vitale,L., Pelleri,M.C. *et al.* (2014) A quantitative transcriptome reference map of the normal human brain. *Neurogenetics*, 15, 267–287.
25. Lenzi,L., Frabetti,F., Facchin,F. *et al.* (2006) UniGene Tabulator: a full parser for the UniGene format. *Bioinformatics*, 22, 2570–2571.
26. Caracausi,M., Piovesan,A., Vitale,L. *et al.* (2016) Integrated transcriptome map highlights structural and functional aspects of the normal human heart. *J. Cell. Physiol.*, doi: 10.1002/jcp.25471. [Epub ahead of print].
27. Bill,B.R., Lowe,J.K., Dybuncio,C.T. *et al.* (2013) Orchestration of neurodevelopmental programs by RBFOX1: implications for autism spectrum disorder. *Int. Rev. Neurobiol.*, 113, 251–267.
28. Verkerk,A.J., Mathews,C.A., Joesse,M. *et al.* (2003) CNTNAP2 is disrupted in a family with Gilles de la Tourette syndrome and obsessive compulsive disorder. *Genomics*, 82, 1–9.
29. Tuffery-Giraud,S., Beroud,C., Leturcq,F. *et al.* (2009) Genotype-phenotype analysis in 2,405 patients with a dystrophinopathy using the UMD-DMD database: a model of nationwide knowledgebase. *Hum. Mutat.*, 30, 934–945.
30. Vendola,C., Canfield,M., Daiger,S.P. *et al.* (2010) Survival of Texas infants born with trisomies 21, 18, and 13. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A*, 152a, 360–366.
31. Facchin,F., Vitale,L., Bianconi,E. *et al.* (2011) Complexity of bidirectional transcription and alternative splicing at human RCAN3 locus. *PLoS One*, 6, e24508.
32. Casadei,R., Pelleri,M.C., Vitale,L. *et al.* (2014) Characterization of human gene locus CYR1: a complex multi-transcript system. *Mol. Biol. Rep.*, 41, 6025–6038.
33. de Klerk,E., and T Hoen,P.A. (2015) Alternative mRNA transcription, processing, and translation: insights from RNA sequencing. *Trends Genet.*, 31, 128–139.
34. Morino,H., Matsuda,Y., Muguruma,K. *et al.* (2015) A mutation in the low voltage-gated calcium channel CACNA1G alters the physiological properties of the channel, causing spinocerebellar ataxia. *Mol. Brain*, 8, 89.
35. Laaser,I., Theis,F.J., de Angelis,M.H. *et al.* (2011) Huge splicing frequency in human Y chromosomal UTY gene. *Omics*, 15, 141–154.
36. Walport,L.J., Hopkinson,R.J., Vollmar,M. *et al.* (2014) Human UTY(KDM6C) is a male-specific N-methyl lysyl demethylase. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 289, 18302–18313.
37. Frabetti,F., Casadei,R., Lenzi,L. *et al.* (2007) Systematic analysis of mRNA 5' coding sequence incompleteness in *Danio rerio*: an automated EST-based approach. *Biol. Direct.*, 2, 34.
38. Casadei,R., Piovesan,A., Vitale,L. *et al.* (2012) Genome-scale analysis of human mRNA 5' coding sequences based on expressed sequence tag (EST) database. *Genomics*, 100, 125–130.
39. Hangauer,M.J., Vaughn,I.W., and McManus,M.T. (2013) Pervasive transcription of the human genome produces thousands of previously unidentified long intergenic noncoding RNAs. *PLoS Genet.*, 9, e1003569.
40. Pelleri,M.C., Cicchini,E., Locatelli,C. *et al.* (2016) Systematic re-analysis of partial trisomy 21 cases with or without Down syndrome suggests a small region on 21q22.13 as critical to the phenotype. *Hum. Mol. Genet.*, pii: dddw116. [Epub ahead of print].
41. Strippoli,P., Pelleri,M.C., Caracausi,M. *et al.* (2013) An integrated route to identifying new pathogenesis-based therapeutic approaches for trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome) following the thought of Jérôme Lejeune. *Sci. Postprint*, 1, e00010.