

UCC Library and UCC researchers have made this item openly available. Please [let us know](#) how this has helped you. Thanks!

<b>Title</b>	GWIPS-viz: 2018 update
<b>Author(s)</b>	Michel, Audrey M.; Kiniry, Stephen J.; O'Connor, Patrick B. F.; Mullan, James P.; Baranov, Pavel V.
<b>Publication date</b>	2017-09-05
<b>Original citation</b>	Michel, A. M., Kiniry, S. J., O'Connor, Patrick B. F., Mullan, J. P. and Baranov, P. V. (2017) 'GWIPS-viz: 2018 update', Nucleic Acids Research, gkx790 (8pp). doi:10.1093/nar/gkx790
<b>Type of publication</b>	Article (peer-reviewed)
<b>Link to publisher's version</b>	<a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx790">http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx790</a> Access to the full text of the published version may require a subscription.
<b>Rights</b>	© The Authors 2017. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of Nucleic Acids Research. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ( <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/</a> ), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact <a href="mailto:journals.permissions@oup.com">journals.permissions@oup.com</a> <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/</a>
<b>Item downloaded from</b>	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10468/4844">http://hdl.handle.net/10468/4844</a>

Downloaded on 2019-04-22T03:59:21Z

# GWIPS-viz: 2018 update

Audrey M. Michel, Stephen J. Kiniry, Patrick B. F. O'Connor, James P. Mullan and Pavel V. Baranov\*

School of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland

Received August 08, 2017; Editorial Decision August 28, 2017; Accepted August 29, 2017

## ABSTRACT

The GWIPS-viz browser (<http://gwips.ucc.ie/>) is an on-line genome browser which is tailored for exploring ribosome profiling (Ribo-seq) data. Since its publication in 2014, GWIPS-viz provides Ribo-seq data for an additional 14 genomes bringing the current total to 23. The integration of new Ribo-seq data has been automated thereby increasing the number of available tracks to 1792, a 10-fold increase in the last three years. The increase is particularly substantial for data derived from human sources. Following user requests, we added the functionality to download these tracks in bigWig format. We also incorporated new types of data (e.g. TCP-seq) as well as auxiliary tracks from other sources that help with the interpretation of Ribo-seq data. Improvements in the visualization of the data have been carried out particularly for bacterial genomes where the Ribo-seq data are now shown in a strand specific manner. For higher eukaryotic datasets, we provide characteristics of individual datasets using the RUST program which includes the triplet periodicity, sequencing biases and relative inferred A-site dwell times. This information can be used for assessing the quality of Ribo-seq datasets. To improve the power of the signal, we aggregate Ribo-seq data from several studies into Global aggregate tracks for each genome.

## INTRODUCTION

Ribosome profiling (Ribo-seq) is a biochemical technique that utilizes high throughput sequencing that captures the mRNA fragments that are protected by actively translating ribosomes (1) thereby providing Genome-Wide Information on Protein Synthesis (GWIPS) (2). Ribo-seq was first carried out in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (1) and has since been used in many organisms resulting in a substantial growth in the number of published datasets. The numerous applications of the ribosome profiling technique as well as its limitations are described in details elsewhere (3–14). While the majority of Ribo-seq datasets represent foot-

prints of elongating ribosomes, a number of studies have used protocols for enriching footprints deriving from initiating ribosomes and more recently a modification of the ribosome profiling protocol allowed footprinting of scanning ribosomes (15).

To account for differences in mRNA abundance, most Ribo-seq studies also generate parallel datasets where total mRNA (or total RNA) is randomly degraded and subsequently sequenced. Here we refer to such datasets as mRNA-seq. To date, the majority of published Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq raw sequencing data have been deposited in NCBI's Sequence Read Archive (SRA) (16).

The GWIPS-viz browser (<http://gwips.ucc.ie/>) uses the functionality of the UCSC Genome Browser (17) to provide visualizations of Ribo-seq coupled with mRNA-seq controls so that users can freely explore pre-populated Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq tracks without the need to download, preprocess and align raw sequencing data to the corresponding genomes. Since its original publication (18), we have striven to expand the repertoire of Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq data hosted on GWIPS-viz. We have also incorporated additional tracks as well as improved visualizations to help users better interpret the Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq data.

## New genomes in GWIPS-viz

In 2014, GWIPS-viz provided Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq data for nine genomes: *Homo sapiens* (hg19), *Mus musculus* (mm10), *Danio rerio* (danRer7), *Caenorhabditis elegans* (ce10), *S. cerevisiae* (sacCer3), *Escherichia coli* K12 (ASM584\_v2), *Bacillus subtilis* (11/09/2009), human cytomegalovirus (HHV5 strain Merlin) and bacteriophage lambda (NC\_001416). Today GWIPS-viz provides Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq data for an additional 14 genomes: *Rattus norvegicus* (rn6), *Xenopus laevis* (v6.0), *Drosophila melanogaster* (dm3), *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* (TriTrypDb TREU927 – v 5.1), *Plasmodium falciparum* (ASM276v1), *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (ASM294v2), *Neurospora crassa* (or74a/GCF\_000182925.2\_NC12), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Nov-2013), *Zea Mays B73* (GCF\_000005005.1\_NC\_024459.1), *E. coli* BW25113 (GCF\_75055v1), *Caulobacter crescentus* (ASM2200v1), *Streptomyces coelicolor* (ASM20383v1), *Staphylococcus aureus* USA300\_FPR3757 (ASM1346 v1), *S. aureus* NCTC

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +353 21 420 5419; Fax: +353 21 420 5462; Email: p.baranov@ucc.ie

8325 (ASM1342 v1). In addition, the more recent hg38 version of the human genome assembly has been provided.

### New tracks in GWIPS-viz

As well as the addition of new genomes to GWIPS-viz, the number of hosted tracks has grown by 10-fold. This is largely a result of our automated computational pipeline for the integration of new Ribo-seq and mRNA-seq data for genomes already in the browser, bringing the total number of tracks to 1792 tracks across the 23 genomes. The increase has been particularly substantial for Ribo-seq data generated for human as well as for mouse and *S. cerevisiae*. New data since the original GWIPS-viz publication include: *H. sapiens* hg38 assembly (19–49), *H. sapiens* hg19 assembly (43,50–54), *M. musculus* (51,52,55–75), *R. norvegicus* (76–78), *D. rerio* (79–81), *X. laevis* (82), *C. elegans* (83–85), *D. melanogaster* (86–88), *T. brucei brucei* (89), *P. falciparum* (90), *S. cerevisiae* (15,64,82,85,91–109), *S. pombe* (82,110), *N. crassa* (111), *A. thaliana* (112–114), *Z. Mays B73* (115), *E. coli K12* (116–124), *E. coli BW25113* (125), *B. subtilis* (126), *C. crescentus* (127), *S. coelicolor* (128), *S. aureus USA300\_FPR3757* (129), *S. aureus NCTC 8325* (130). This expansion of datasets allows for improved cross-species comparison of orthologous genes while the availability of datasets from multiple research groups permits the assessment of technical reproducibility of the ribosome densities (131).

In addition to individual tracks reflecting Ribo-seq data generated under different conditions for each study, we aggregate each study's data into an *All* track. We then aggregate the *All* tracks from each study into a *Global Aggregate* track for each genome (Figure 1A–D). This has the effect of improving the overall Ribo-seq signal by reducing the contribution of dataset specific biases and stochastic noise due to low coverage. The increased number of datasets is expected to yield higher sensitivity. The *Global Aggregate* tracks are set as the default for each genome and users can turn on/off each study's data contribution to the aggregated data and then refine the visualizations by turning on/off individual tracks in each study. In addition, we provide *Global Aggregate* tracks through the UCSC Genome Browser for the human hg38 and hg19 assemblies.

We have also incorporated a new type of data into GWIPS-viz. Recently the Preiss group developed a technique called translation complex profile sequencing (TCP-seq), where ribosome subunits are cross-linked to mRNA, allowing footprinting of both elongating and scanning ribosomes (15). We now provide this data in the *Small Ribosomal Subunits (Footprints)* track group for *S. cerevisiae*. Given that TCP-seq is a powerful tool for studying translation initiation (132), we anticipate that the experimental protocol will be adapted for other species quite soon and we will strive to incorporate new TCP-seq data into GWIPS-viz as it becomes available.

For *S. cerevisiae* we also generated an additional gene annotation track from transcript isoform sequencing (TIF-seq) data (133). Given that Saccharomyces Genome Database (SGD) (134) and Ensembl (135) gene annotations for *S. cerevisiae* do not include UTR regions, and given that Ribo-seq has shown that extensive translation occurs in 5'

leader regions (1) and to a lesser extent in 3' trailer regions (97), we thought it useful to integrate the 5' leader and 3' trailer gene annotations as interpreted by (133) from their TIF-seq data for *S. cerevisiae*.

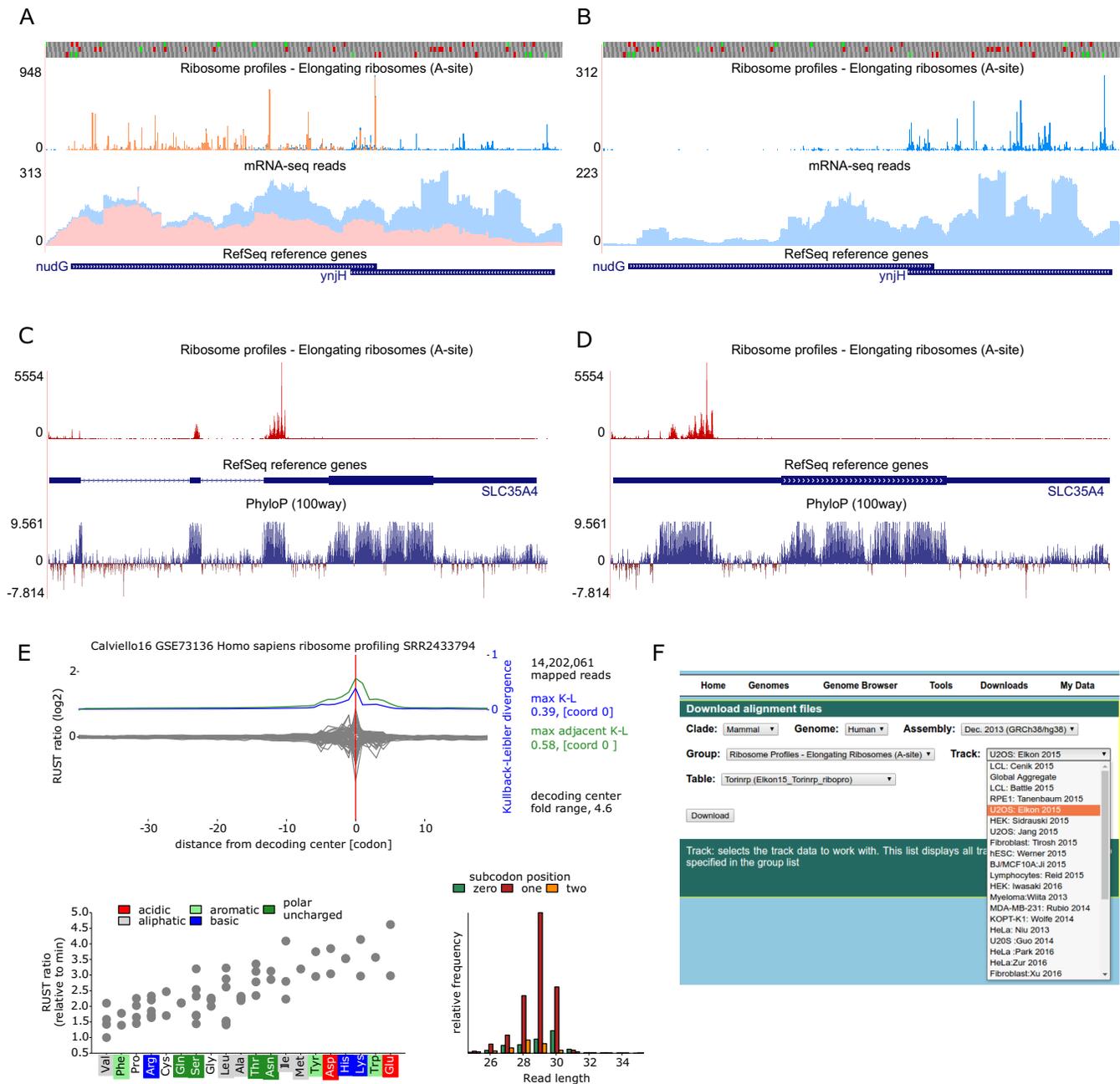
With respect to 5' leader region delineation, we incorporated Riken 5' cap analysis gene expression (CAGE) data (136) as a permanent track in the *Annotations Tracks and External Data* track group for the human hg19 assembly. At the time of the incorporation, Riken CAGE data tracks for other GWIPS-viz assemblies were not available for permanent track integration. However, as GWIPS-viz also now includes the UCSC Genome Browser's *Track Hub* functionality (137), we provide Riken's FANTOM5 tracks for hg38, hg19, mm9 and rn6 as public track hubs. While these tracks are hosted and managed by the Riken group on their own server, a simple connection makes it easy to explore their CAGE data in conjunction with our Ribo-seq/mRNA-seq tracks in GWIPS-viz.

Initially we did not provide UCSC Genome Browser's *custom track* feature (138) in GWIPS-viz. The *custom track* is only accessible to the user who uploads it, i.e. it is not a publicly available track. Many GWIPS-viz users, however, expressed an interest in the *custom track* feature as a means to explore their own Ribo-seq data in the context of published data and so we now include it. The *custom track* feature is also particularly useful for users of RiboGalaxy (139), a Galaxy based platform (140) that we have developed specifically for processing, mapping and analysing Ribo-seq data. Researchers can use the GWIPS-viz suite of tools in RiboGalaxy to generate Ribo-seq profiles that infer either the A-site (elongating ribosomes) or P-site (initiating ribosomes) from either the 5' end or the 3' end of Ribo-seq reads and the resulting profiles can be directly visualised as custom tracks in GWIPS-viz. The direct interface between GWIPS-viz and RiboGalaxy also allows data from GWIPS-viz to be retrieved into RiboGalaxy. We also provide a direct link to RiboGalaxy (<http://ribogalaxy.ucc.ie/>) from the GWIPS-viz homepage.

### Improvements in data visualizations

Previously for bacterial genomes (*E. coli K12*, *B. subtilis*) our Ribo-seq and mRNA-seq profiles on GWIPS-viz did not provide strand orientation information. Our Ribo-seq density plots also used the center-weighted approach (141) to infer ribosome A-sites. Since then, several studies have shown that inferring the ribosome decoding center from the 3' ends of bacterial Ribo-seq data is more accurate (124,142,143). We decided to carry-out an overhaul of our bacterial tracks and now provide strand orientation information using the UCSC Genome Browser overlay functionality (144) in addition to A-site inference using a fixed offset from 3' footprint ends (Figure 1A,B). We have extended these improvements to the new bacterial genomes we now host in GWIPS-viz (*E. coli BW25113*, *C. crescentus*, *S. coelicolor*, *S. aureus NCTC 8325*, *S. aureus USA300\_FPR3757*).

Recently we integrated the *multi-region exon-only* view (17), which is particularly useful for displaying Ribo-seq data for higher eukaryotes where exonic regions may be interrupted by long intronic regions (Figure 1C,D).



**Figure 1.** Exploring ribosome profiling data using GWIPS-viz. (A and B) Strand specific representation of the data for overlapping genes *nudG* and *ynjH* in the *E. coli* genome. In panel A, the Ribo-seq and mRNA-seq reads mapping to the forward strand (red) and to the reverse strand (blue) are both displayed. In panel B, only the reads mapping to the reverse strand are displayed. The profiles were generated using the *Global aggregate* tracks for *E. coli* in GWIPS-viz. (C and D) Aggregated human Ribo-seq data (red) at the *SLC35A4* locus show that most of translation takes place at the uORF that spans the first three exons rather than the CDS (50,146,147). The *exon-only* view of the *SLC35A4* locus improves the visualization of the translated uORF, the conservation of which is shown using the 100 vertebrates basewise conservation by PhyloP (148). (E) A RUST metafootprint profile that reveals the influence of mRNA codons on the relative read density in the vicinity of the ribosome is shown in grey in the top panel (145). The Kullback-Leibler divergence (blue for a single codon, green for adjacent codons) indicates the influence of each mRNA location on the frequency of ribosome footprint occurrence in the library. This is an example of a dataset with low sequencing biases, where the A-site codon influence is the highest. The lower left panel shows RUST estimates of relative codon decoding rates. The lower right panel shows the triplet periodicity signal (1,149) for individual read lengths. Panel E is taken from GWIPS-viz for study (20). (F) A screen-shot of the *Downloads* page that provides Ribo-seq and mRNA-seq read alignments for all tracks available in GWIPS-viz.

For higher eukaryotic datasets, we also now provide characteristics obtained with RUST (145). RUST utilizes Ribo-seq Unit Step Transformation to normalize ribosome profiling data. It further provides characteristics of ribosome profiling datasets among which is a metafootprint profile which shows the difference between observed (experimental) and expected (equiprobable) frequencies of specific sequences (commonly codons) in the vicinity of a ribosome footprint. The expectation is that the highest variation in codon frequencies should occur at the ribosome decoding center (A-site) (Figure 1E). A high variation at the end of footprints would occur due to sequencing biases. Thus, metafootprint profiles can be used for assessing the level of sequencing biases in individual datasets. Clicking on each study link in the GWIPS-viz genome page will open a new page with the link to the RUST quality plots which include the RUST metafootprint profile as well as a plot showing triplet periodicity for reads of different lengths. The RUST plots also include a panel that shows the relative inferred A-site dwell times for each amino acid.

### Downloading Ribo-seq and mRNA-seq alignments

Following user requests, we added the functionality to download our genomic alignments in bigWig format. While the *Table Browser* provides the option to download our Ribo-seq and mRNA-seq alignments in bedGraph format, many users requested our original alignment files. Hence, we built a separate *Downloads* page (Figure 1F) for this purpose. For each Ribo-seq study hosted on GWIPS-viz, users can download (1) ribosome profiles of elongating ribosomes (number of footprints whose inferred A-site match a specific coordinate), (2) Ribo-seq and (3) mRNA-seq coverage plots that provide the number of reads that map to each coordinate. Where available, data enriched with footprints of initiating ribosomes, represented as coordinates of inferred P-site codons, can also be downloaded. In addition, footprints of small ribosome subunits generated by TCP-seq (15) are available for download for *S. cerevisiae* as coverage plots.

### FUTURE PLANS

The development of an automated computational data integration pipeline has greatly helped us to keep pace with the flux of new Ribo-seq data for genomes already existing in GWIPS-viz. We do, however, still have some backlog in terms of Ribo-seq data generated for genomes that we need to manually add to GWIPS-viz. We are examining ways in how we can improve our capacity to add new genomes particularly genomes that are not hosted on the UCSC Genome Browser.

We also aim to continue to improve the visualizations of Ribo-seq data. We wish to extend the overlay functionality with strand-specific display to all the data tracks in GWIPS-viz (currently provided for bacterial genomes only). Conversely, we want to provide RUST characteristics for Ribo-seq data generated for bacteria. This requires adapting the RUST programming code to using 3' end offsetting for A-site inference which we plan to do soon. In addition, we want to use RUST parameters and other Ribo-seq specific parameters such as the triplet periodicity, to develop

a quality scoring method and provide this information on GWIPS-viz for each dataset. This will allow users to compare Ribo-seq datasets in terms of their quality across studies. It will also help us and our user-base to determine what governs Ribo-seq data quality and how it can be maintained and improved in future Ribo-seq data.

We also wish to avail of new functionality as it becomes available on the UCSC Genome Browser. For this reason, we have carried out several upgrades of the GWIPS-viz browser to keep in-line with the UCSC Genome Browser. The recent *exon-only* view is one such example which is particularly beneficial for eukaryotic organisms that extensively use RNA splicing, permitting genomic alignments of Ribo-seq data to be explored without intervening introns.

### DATA AVAILABILITY

GWIPS-viz is publicly and freely available at (<http://gwips.ucc.ie/>).

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the following people who have helped at different stages with the continuous development of GWIPS-viz: Vimalkumar Velayudhan, Claire A Donohue, Svetlana Koroteeva, Kevin O'Riordan, Matthias Claes and Sandor Dedeyne. We also wish to thank the UCSC Genome Browser Development team who have always been so generous with their help.

Finally, we wish to thank all the world-wide users of GWIPS-viz as well as those users who have posted questions and suggestions on our GWIPS-viz forum (<http://gwips.ucc.ie/Forum>).

### FUNDING

Science Foundation Ireland [12/IA/1335 to P.V.B]; A.M.M. and S.J.K. wish to acknowledge personal support from the Irish Research Council. Funding for open access charge: Science Foundation Ireland.

*Conflict of interest statement.* A.M.M. and P.V. B. are co-founders of Ribomaps Ltd., a company that offers ribosome profiling analysis that can be affected financially by the growing popularity of ribosome profiling.

### REFERENCES

- Ingolia, N.T., Ghaemmaghami, S., Newman, J.R. and Weissman, J.S. (2009) Genome-wide analysis in vivo of translation with nucleotide resolution using ribosome profiling. *Science*, **324**, 218–223.
- Weiss, R.B. and Atkins, J.F. (2011) Molecular biology. Translation goes global. *Science*, **334**, 1509–1510.
- Andreev, D.E., O'Connor, P.B., Loughran, G., Dmitriev, S.E., Baranov, P.V. and Shatsky, I.N. (2017) Insights into the mechanisms of eukaryotic translation gained with ribosome profiling. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, 513–526.
- Aramayo, R. and Polymenis, M. (2017) Ribosome profiling the cell cycle: lessons and challenges. *Curr. Genet.*, doi:10.1007/s00294-017-0698-3.
- Bartholomaeus, A., Del Campo, C. and Ignatova, Z. (2016) Mapping the non-standardized biases of ribosome profiling. *Biol. Chem.*, **397**, 23–35.
- Baudin-Baillieu, A., Hatin, I., Legendre, R. and Namy, O. (2016) Translation analysis at the genome scale by ribosome profiling. *Methods Mol. Biol.*, **1361**, 105–124.

7. Brar, G.A. and Weissman, J.S. (2015) Ribosome profiling reveals the what, when, where and how of protein synthesis. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **16**, 651–664.
8. Gobet, C. and Naef, F. (2017) Ribosome profiling and dynamic regulation of translation in mammals. *Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev.*, **43**, 120–127.
9. Ingolia, N.T. (2014) Ribosome profiling: new views of translation, from single codons to genome scale. *Nat. Rev. Genet.*, **15**, 205–213.
10. Michel, A.M. and Baranov, P.V. (2013) Ribosome profiling: a Hi-Def monitor for protein synthesis at the genome-wide scale. *Wiley Interdiscip. Rev. RNA*, **4**, 473–490.
11. Mumtaz, M.A. and Couso, J.P. (2015) Ribosomal profiling adds new coding sequences to the proteome. *Biochem. Soc. Trans.*, **43**, 1271–1276.
12. Parsons, M. and Myler, P.J. (2016) Illuminating parasite protein production by ribosome profiling. *Trends Parasitol.*, **32**, 446–457.
13. Stern-Ginossar, N. (2015) Decoding viral infection by ribosome profiling. *J. Virol.*, **89**, 6164–6166.
14. Stern-Ginossar, N. and Ingolia, N.T. (2015) Ribosome profiling as a tool to decipher viral complexity. *Annu. Rev. Virol.*, **2**, 335–349.
15. Archer, S.K., Shirokikh, N.E., Beilharz, T.H. and Preiss, T. (2016) Dynamics of ribosome scanning and recycling revealed by translation complex profiling. *Nature*, **535**, 570–574.
16. Kodama, Y., Shumway, M., Leinonen, R. and International Nucleotide Sequence Database, C. (2012) The Sequence Read Archive: explosive growth of sequencing data. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **40**, D54–D56.
17. Tyner, C., Barber, G.P., Casper, J., Clawson, H., Diekhans, M., Eisenhart, C., Fischer, C.M., Gibson, D., Gonzalez, J.N., Guruvadoo, L. et al. (2017) The UCSC Genome Browser database: 2017 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, D626–D634.
18. Michel, A.M., Fox, G., A.M.K., De Bo, C., O'Connor, P.B., Heaphy, S.M., Mullan, J.P., Donohue, C.A., Higgins, D.G. and Baranov, P.V. (2014) GWIPS-viz: development of a ribo-seq genome browser. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **42**, D859–D864.
19. Battle, A., Khan, Z., Wang, S.H., Mitrano, A., Ford, M.J., Pritchard, J.K. and Gilad, Y. (2015) Genomic variation. Impact of regulatory variation from RNA to protein. *Science*, **347**, 664–667.
20. Calviello, L., Mukherjee, N., Wyler, E., Zaubler, H., Hirsekorn, A., Selbach, M., Landthaler, M., Obermayer, B. and Ohler, U. (2016) Detecting actively translated open reading frames in ribosome profiling data. *Nat. Methods*, **13**, 165–170.
21. Cenik, C., Cenik, E.S., Byeon, G.W., Grubert, F., Candille, S.I., Spacek, D., Alsallakh, B., Tilgner, H., Araya, C.L., Tang, H. et al. (2015) Integrative analysis of RNA, translation, and protein levels reveals distinct regulatory variation across humans. *Genome Res.*, **25**, 1610–1621.
22. Crappe, J., Ndah, E., Koch, A., Steyaert, S., Gawron, D., De Keulenaer, S., De Meester, E., De Meyer, T., Van Criekinge, W., Van Damme, P. et al. (2015) PROTEOFORMER: deep proteome coverage through ribosome profiling and MS integration. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **43**, e29.
23. Elkon, R., Loayza-Puch, F., Korkmaz, G., Lopes, R., van Breugel, P.C., Bleijerveld, O.B., Altelaar, A.F., Wolf, E., Lorenzin, F., Eilers, M. et al. (2015) Myc coordinates transcription and translation to enhance transformation and suppress invasiveness. *EMBO Rep.*, **16**, 1723–1736.
24. Gawron, D., Ndah, E., Gevaert, K. and Van Damme, P. (2016) Positional proteomics reveals differences in N-terminal proteoform stability. *Mol. Syst. Biol.*, **12**, 858.
25. Guo, J.U., Agarwal, V., Guo, H. and Bartel, D.P. (2014) Expanded identification and characterization of mammalian circular RNAs. *Genome Biol.*, **15**, 409.
26. Ingolia, N.T., Brar, G.A., Rouskin, S., McGeachy, A.M. and Weissman, J.S. (2012) The ribosome profiling strategy for monitoring translation in vivo by deep sequencing of ribosome-protected mRNA fragments. *Nat. Protoc.*, **7**, 1534–1550.
27. Iwasaki, S., Floor, S.N. and Ingolia, N.T. (2016) Rocaglates convert DEAD-box protein eIF4A into a sequence-selective translational repressor. *Nature*, **534**, 558–561.
28. Jakobsson, M.E., Malecki, J., Nilges, B.S., Moen, A., Leidel, S.A. and Falnes, P.O. (2017) Methylation of human eukaryotic elongation factor alpha (eEF1A) by a member of a novel protein lysine methyltransferase family modulates mRNA translation. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, 8239–8254.
29. Jang, C., Lahens, N.F., Hogenesch, J.B. and Sehgal, A. (2015) Ribosome profiling reveals an important role for translational control in circadian gene expression. *Genome Res.*, **25**, 1836–1847.
30. Ji, Z., Song, R., Regev, A. and Struhl, K. (2015) Many lncRNAs, 5'UTRs, and pseudogenes are translated and some are likely to express functional proteins. *Elife*, **4**, e08890.
31. Malecki, J., Aileni, V.K., Ho, A.Y.Y., Schwarz, J., Moen, A., Sorensen, V., Nilges, B.S., Jakobsson, M.E., Leidel, S.A. and Falnes, P.O. (2017) The novel lysine specific methyltransferase METTL21B affects mRNA translation through inducible and dynamic methylation of Lys-165 in human eukaryotic elongation factor 1 alpha (eEF1A). *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, 4370–4389.
32. Mills, E.W., Wangen, J., Green, R. and Ingolia, N.T. (2016) Dynamic regulation of a ribosome rescue pathway in erythroid cells and platelets. *Cell Rep.*, **17**, 1–10.
33. Niu, Y., Zhao, X., Wu, Y.S., Li, M.M., Wang, X.J. and Yang, Y.G. (2013) N6-methyl-adenosine (m6A) in RNA: an old modification with a novel epigenetic function. *Genomics Proteomics Bioinformatics*, **11**, 8–17.
34. Park, J.E., Yi, H., Kim, Y., Chang, H. and Kim, V.N. (2016) Regulation of Poly(A) tail and translation during the somatic cell cycle. *Mol. Cell*, **62**, 462–471.
35. Raj, A., Wang, S.H., Shim, H., Harpak, A., Li, Y.I., Engelmann, B., Stephens, M., Gilad, Y. and Pritchard, J.K. (2016) Thousands of novel translated open reading frames in humans inferred by ribosome footprint profiling. *Elife*, **5**, e13328.
36. Reid, D.W., Shenolikar, S. and Nicchitta, C.V. (2015) Simple and inexpensive ribosome profiling analysis of mRNA translation. *Methods*, **91**, 69–74.
37. Rubio, C.A., Weisburd, B., Holderfield, M., Arias, C., Fang, E., DeRisi, J.L. and Fanidi, A. (2014) Transcriptome-wide characterization of the eIF4A signature highlights plasticity in translation regulation. *Genome Biol.*, **15**, 476.
38. Shi, H., Wang, X., Lu, Z., Zhao, B.S., Ma, H., Hsu, P.J., Liu, C. and He, C. (2017) YTHDF3 facilitates translation and decay of N6-methyladenosine-modified RNA. *Cell Res.*, **27**, 315–328.
39. Sidrauski, C., McGeachy, A.M., Ingolia, N.T. and Walter, P. (2015) The small molecule ISRIB reverses the effects of eIF2alpha phosphorylation on translation and stress granule assembly. *Elife*, **4**, e05033.
40. Su, X., Yu, Y., Zhong, Y., Giannopoulou, E.G., Hu, X., Liu, H., Cross, J.R., Ratsch, G., Rice, C.M. and Ivashkiv, L.B. (2015) Interferon-gamma regulates cellular metabolism and mRNA translation to potentiate macrophage activation. *Nat. Immunol.*, **16**, 838–849.
41. Tanenbaum, M.E., Stern-Ginossar, N., Weissman, J.S. and Vale, R.D. (2015) Regulation of mRNA translation during mitosis. *Elife*, **4**, e07957.
42. Tirosh, O., Cohen, Y., Shitrit, A., Shani, O., Le-Trilling, V.T., Trilling, M., Friedlander, G., Tanenbaum, M. and Stern-Ginossar, N. (2015) The transcription and translation landscapes during human cytomegalovirus infection reveal novel host-pathogen interactions. *PLoS Pathog.*, **11**, e1005288.
43. Wein, N., Vulin, A., Falzarano, M.S., Szigarto, C.A., Maiti, B., Findlay, A., Heller, K.N., Uhlen, M., Bakthavachalu, B., Messina, S. et al. (2014) Translation from a DMD exon 5 IRES results in a functional dystrophin isoform that attenuates dystrophinopathy in humans and mice. *Nat. Med.*, **20**, 992–1000.
44. Werner, A., Iwasaki, S., McGourty, C.A., Medina-Ruiz, S., Teerikorpi, N., Fedrigo, I., Ingolia, N.T. and Rape, M. (2015) Cell-fate determination by ubiquitin-dependent regulation of translation. *Nature*, **525**, 523–527.
45. Wiita, A.P., Ziv, E., Wiita, P.J., Urisman, A., Julien, O., Burlingame, A.L., Weissman, J.S. and Wells, J.A. (2013) Global cellular response to chemotherapy-induced apoptosis. *Elife*, **2**, e01236.
46. Wolfe, A.L., Singh, K., Zhong, Y., Drewe, P., Rajasekhar, V.K., Sanghvi, V.R., Mavrakis, K.J., Jiang, M., Roderick, J.E., Van der Meulen, J. et al. (2014) RNA G-quadruplexes cause eIF4A-dependent oncogene translation in cancer. *Nature*, **513**, 65–70.

47. Xu, B., Gogol, M., Gaudenz, K. and Gerton, J.L. (2016) Improved transcription and translation with L-leucine stimulation of mTORC1 in Roberts syndrome. *BMC Genomics*, **17**, 25.
48. Yoon, J.H., De, S., Srikantan, S., Abdelmohsen, K., Grammatikakis, I., Kim, J., Kim, K.M., Noh, J.H., White, E.J., Martindale, J.L. *et al.* (2014) PAR-CLIP analysis uncovers AUF1 impact on target RNA fate and genome integrity. *Nat. Commun.*, **5**, 5248.
49. Zur, H., Aviner, R. and Tuller, T. (2016) Complementary post transcriptional regulatory information is detected by PUNCH-P and ribosome profiling. *Sci. Rep.*, **6**, 21635.
50. Andreev, D.E., O'Connor, P.B., Fahey, C., Kenny, E.M., Terenin, I.M., Dmitriev, S.E., Cormican, P., Morris, D.W., Shatsky, I.N. and Baranov, P.V. (2015) Translation of 5' leaders is pervasive in genes resistant to eIF2 repression. *Elife*, **4**, e03971.
51. Gao, X., Wan, J., Liu, B., Ma, M., Shen, B. and Qian, S.B. (2015) Quantitative profiling of initiating ribosomes in vivo. *Nat. Methods*, **12**, 147–153.
52. Gonzalez, C., Sims, J.S., Hornstein, N., Mela, A., Garcia, F., Lei, L., Gass, D.A., Amendolara, B., Bruce, J.N., Canoll, P. *et al.* (2014) Ribosome profiling reveals a cell-type-specific translational landscape in brain tumors. *J. Neurosci.*, **34**, 10924–10936.
53. Rooijers, K., Loayza-Puch, F., Nijtmans, L.G. and Agami, R. (2013) Ribosome profiling reveals features of normal and disease-associated mitochondrial translation. *Nat. Commun.*, **4**, 2886.
54. Stumpf, C.R., Moreno, M.V., Olshen, A.B., Taylor, B.S. and Ruggero, D. (2013) The translational landscape of the mammalian cell cycle. *Mol. Cell*, **52**, 574–582.
55. Alvarez-Dominguez, J.R., Zhang, X. and Hu, W. (2017) Widespread and dynamic translational control of red blood cell development. *Blood*, **129**, 619–629.
56. Atger, F., Gobet, C., Marquis, J., Martin, E., Wang, J., Weger, B., Lefebvre, G., Descombes, P., Naef, F. and Gachon, F. (2015) Circadian and feeding rhythms differentially affect rhythmic mRNA transcription and translation in mouse liver. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **112**, E6579–E6588.
57. Blanco, S., Bandiera, R., Popis, M., Hussain, S., Lombard, P., Aleksic, J., Sajini, A., Tanna, H., Cortes-Garrido, R., Gkatza, N. *et al.* (2016) Stem cell function and stress response are controlled by protein synthesis. *Nature*, **534**, 335–340.
58. Castaneda, J., Genzor, P., van der Heijden, G.W., Sarkeshik, A., Yates, J.R. 3rd, Ingolia, N.T. and Bertvin, A. (2014) Reduced pachytene piRNAs and translation underlie spermiogenic arrest in Maelstrom mutant mice. *EMBO J.*, **33**, 1999–2019.
59. Cho, J., Yu, N.K., Choi, J.H., Sim, S.E., Kang, S.J., Kwak, C., Lee, S.W., Kim, J.I., Choi, D.I., Kim, V.N. *et al.* (2015) Multiple repressive mechanisms in the hippocampus during memory formation. *Science*, **350**, 82–87.
60. de Klerk, E., Fokkema, I.F., Thiadens, K.A., Goeman, J.J., Palmblad, M., den Dunnen, J.T., von Lindern, M. and t Hoen, P.A. (2015) Assessing the translational landscape of myogenic differentiation by ribosome profiling. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **43**, 4408–4428.
61. Eichhorn, S.W., Guo, H., McGeary, S.E., Rodriguez-Mias, R.A., Shin, C., Baek, D., Hsu, S.H., Ghoshal, K., Villen, J. and Bartel, D.P. (2014) mRNA destabilization is the dominant effect of mammalian microRNAs by the time substantial repression ensues. *Mol. Cell*, **56**, 104–115.
62. Fields, A.P., Rodriguez, E.H., Jovanovic, M., Stern-Ginossar, N., Haas, B.J., Mertins, P., Raychowdhury, R., Hacohen, N., Carr, S.A., Ingolia, N.T. *et al.* (2015) A regression-based analysis of ribosome-profiling data reveals a conserved complexity to mammalian translation. *Mol. Cell*, **60**, 816–827.
63. Fradejas-Villar, N., Seeher, S., Anderson, C.B., Doengi, M., Carlson, B.A., Hatfield, D.L., Schweizer, U. and Howard, M.T. (2017) The RNA-binding protein Secisbp2 differentially modulates UGA codon reassignment and RNA decay. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, 4094–4107.
64. Gerashchenko, M.V. and Gladyshev, V.N. (2017) Ribonuclease selection for ribosome profiling. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, e6.
65. Hornstein, N., Torres, D., Das Sharma, S., Tang, G., Canoll, P. and Sims, P.A. (2016) Ligation-free ribosome profiling of cell type-specific translation in the brain. *Genome Biol.*, **17**, 149.
66. Howard, M.T., Carlson, B.A., Anderson, C.B. and Hatfield, D.L. (2013) Translational redefinition of UGA codons is regulated by selenium availability. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **288**, 19401–19413.
67. Hurt, J.A., Robertson, A.D. and Burge, C.B. (2013) Global analyses of UPF1 binding and function reveal expanded scope of nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. *Genome Res.*, **23**, 1636–1650.
68. Ingolia, N.T., Brar, G.A., Stern-Ginossar, N., Harris, M.S., Talhouarne, G.J., Jackson, S.E., Wills, M.R. and Weissman, J.S. (2014) Ribosome profiling reveals pervasive translation outside of annotated protein-coding genes. *Cell Rep.*, **8**, 1365–1379.
69. Janich, P., Arpat, A.B., Castelo-Szekely, V., Lopes, M. and Gatfield, D. (2015) Ribosome profiling reveals the rhythmic liver transcriptome and circadian clock regulation by upstream open reading frames. *Genome Res.*, **25**, 1848–1859.
70. Laguesse, S., Creppe, C., Nedialkova, D.D., Prevot, P.P., Borgs, L., Huyssseune, S., Franco, B., Duysens, G., Krusy, N., Lee, G. *et al.* (2015) A dynamic unfolded protein response contributes to the control of cortical neurogenesis. *Dev. Cell*, **35**, 553–567.
71. Neri, F., Rapelli, S., Krepelova, A., Incarnato, D., Parlato, C., Basile, G., Maldotti, M., Anselmi, F. and Oliviero, S. (2017) Intragenic DNA methylation prevents spurious transcription initiation. *Nature*, **543**, 72–77.
72. Reid, D.W., Chen, Q., Tay, A.S., Shenolikar, S. and Nicchitta, C.V. (2014) The unfolded protein response triggers selective mRNA release from the endoplasmic reticulum. *Cell*, **158**, 1362–1374.
73. Reid, D.W., Tay, A.S., Sundaram, J.R., Lee, I.C., Chen, Q., George, S.E., Nicchitta, C.V. and Shenolikar, S. (2016) Complementary roles of GADD34- and CREP-containing eukaryotic initiation factor 2alpha phosphatases during the unfolded protein response. *Mol. Cell Biol.*, **36**, 1868–1880.
74. Sendoel, A., Dunn, J.G., Rodriguez, E.H., Naik, S., Gomez, N.C., Hurwitz, B., Levorse, J., Dill, B.D., Schramek, D., Molina, H. *et al.* (2017) Translation from unconventional 5' start sites drives tumour initiation. *Nature*, **541**, 494–499.
75. You, K.T., Park, J. and Kim, V.N. (2015) Role of the small subunit processome in the maintenance of pluripotent stem cells. *Genes Dev.*, **29**, 2004–2009.
76. Andreev, D.E., O'Connor, P.B., Zhdanov, A.V., Dmitriev, R.I., Shatsky, I.N., Papkovsky, D.B. and Baranov, P.V. (2015) Oxygen and glucose deprivation induces widespread alterations in mRNA translation within 20 minutes. *Genome Biol.*, **16**, 90.
77. Ori, A., Toyama, B.H., Harris, M.S., Bock, T., Iskar, M., Bork, P., Ingolia, N.T., Hetzer, M.W. and Beck, M. (2015) Integrated transcriptome and proteome analyses reveal organ-specific proteome deterioration in old rats. *Cell Syst.*, **1**, 224–237.
78. Schafer, S., Adami, E., Heinig, M., Rodrigues, K.E., Kreuchwig, F., Silhavy, J., van Heesch, S., Simaite, D., Rajewsky, N., Cuppen, E. *et al.* (2015) Translational regulation shapes the molecular landscape of complex disease phenotypes. *Nat. Commun.*, **6**, 7200.
79. Bazzini, A.A., Johnstone, T.G., Christiano, R., Mackowiak, S.D., Obermayer, B., Fleming, E.S., Vejnar, C.E., Lee, M.T., Rajewsky, N., Walther, T.C. *et al.* (2014) Identification of small ORFs in vertebrates using ribosome footprinting and evolutionary conservation. *EMBO J.*, **33**, 981–993.
80. Chew, G.L., Pauli, A., Rinn, J.L., Regev, A., Schier, A.F. and Valen, E. (2013) Ribosome profiling reveals resemblance between long non-coding RNAs and 5' leaders of coding RNAs. *Development*, **140**, 2828–2834.
81. Lee, M.T., Bonneau, A.R., Takacs, C.M., Bazzini, A.A., DiVito, K.R., Fleming, E.S. and Giraldez, A.J. (2013) Nanog, Pou5f1 and SoxB1 activate zygotic gene expression during the maternal-to-zygotic transition. *Nature*, **503**, 360–364.
82. Subtelny, A.O., Eichhorn, S.W., Chen, G.R., Sive, H. and Bartel, D.P. (2014) Poly(A)-tail profiling reveals an embryonic switch in translational control. *Nature*, **508**, 66–71.
83. Arnold, A., Rahman, M.M., Lee, M.C., Muehlhaeuser, S., Katic, I., Gaidatzis, D., Hess, D., Scheckel, C., Wright, J.E., Stetak, A. *et al.* (2014) Functional characterization of *C. elegans* Y-box-binding proteins reveals tissue-specific functions and a critical role in the formation of polysomes. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **42**, 13353–13369.
84. Hendriks, G.J., Gaidatzis, D., Aeschmann, F. and Grosshans, H. (2014) Extensive oscillatory gene expression during *C. elegans* larval development. *Mol. Cell*, **53**, 380–392.

85. Nedialkova, D.D. and Leidel, S.A. (2015) Optimization of codon translation rates via tRNA modifications maintains proteome integrity. *Cell*, **161**, 1606–1618.
86. Aspden, J.L., Eyre-Walker, Y.C., Phillips, R.J., Amin, U., Mumtaz, M.A., Brocard, M. and Couso, J.P. (2014) Extensive translation of small Open Reading Frames revealed by Poly-Ribo-Seq. *Elife*, **3**, e03528.
87. Dunn, J.G., Foo, C.K., Belletier, N.G., Gavis, E.R. and Weissman, J.S. (2013) Ribosome profiling reveals pervasive and regulated stop codon readthrough in *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Elife*, **2**, e01179.
88. Kronja, I., Yuan, B., Eichhorn, S.W., Dzek, K., Krijgsveld, J., Bartel, D.P. and Orr-Weaver, T.L. (2014) Widespread changes in the posttranscriptional landscape at the *Drosophila* oocyte-to-embryo transition. *Cell Rep.*, **7**, 1495–1508.
89. Vasquez, J.J., Hon, C.C., Vanselow, J.T., Schlosser, A. and Siegel, T.N. (2014) Comparative ribosome profiling reveals extensive translational complexity in different *Trypanosoma brucei* life cycle stages. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **42**, 3623–3637.
90. Caro, F., Ah Yong, V., Betegon, M. and DeRisi, J.L. (2014) Genome-wide regulatory dynamics of translation in the *Plasmodium falciparum* asexual blood stages. *Elife*, **3**, e04106.
91. Albert, F.W., Muzzey, D., Weissman, J.S. and Kruglyak, L. (2014) Genetic influences on translation in yeast. *PLoS Genet.*, **10**, e1004692.
92. Baudin-Baillieu, A., Legendre, R., Kuchly, C., Hatin, I., Demais, S., Mestdagh, C., Gautheret, D. and Namy, O. (2014) Genome-wide translational changes induced by the prion [PSI<sup>+</sup>]. *Cell Rep.*, **8**, 439–448.
93. Beupere, C., Wasko, B.M., Lorusso, J., Kennedy, B.K., Kaerberlein, M. and Labunsky, V.M. (2017) CAN1 arginine permease deficiency extends yeast replicative lifespan via translational activation of stress response genes. *Cell Rep.*, **18**, 1884–1892.
94. Cai, Y. and Futcher, B. (2013) Effects of the yeast RNA-binding protein Whi3 on the half-life and abundance of CLN3 mRNA and other targets. *PLoS One*, **8**, e84630.
95. Dhungel, N., Eleuteri, S., Li, L.B., Kramer, N.J., Chartron, J.W., Spencer, B., Kosberg, K., Fields, J.A., Stafa, K., Adame, A. et al. (2015) Parkinson's disease genes VPS35 and EIF4G1 interact genetically and converge on alpha-synuclein. *Neuron*, **85**, 76–87.
96. Gerashchenko, M.V. and Gladyshev, V.N. (2014) Translation inhibitors cause abnormalities in ribosome profiling experiments. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **42**, e134.
97. Guydosh, N.R. and Green, R. (2014) Dom34 rescues ribosomes in 3' untranslated regions. *Cell*, **156**, 950–962.
98. Jungfleisch, J., Nedialkova, D.D., Dotu, I., Sloan, K.E., Martinez-Bosch, N., Bruning, L., Raineri, E., Navarro, P., Bohnsack, M.T., Leidel, S.A. et al. (2017) A novel translational control mechanism involving RNA structures within coding sequences. *Genome Res.*, **27**, 95–106.
99. Lareau, L.F., Hite, D.H., Hogan, G.J. and Brown, P.O. (2014) Distinct stages of the translation elongation cycle revealed by sequencing ribosome-protected mRNA fragments. *Elife*, **3**, e01257.
100. Nissley, D.A., Sharma, A.K., Ahmed, N., Friedrich, U.A., Kramer, G., Bukau, B. and O'Brien, E.P. (2016) Accurate prediction of cellular co-translational folding indicates proteins can switch from post- to co-translational folding. *Nat. Commun.*, **7**, 10341.
101. Pop, C., Rouskin, S., Ingolia, N.T., Han, L., Phizicky, E.M., Weissman, J.S. and Koller, D. (2014) Causal signals between codon bias, mRNA structure, and the efficiency of translation and elongation. *Mol. Syst. Biol.*, **10**, 770.
102. Schmidt, C., Kowalinski, E., Shanmuganathan, V., Defenouillere, Q., Braunger, K., Heuer, A., Pech, M., Namane, A., Berninghausen, O., Fromont-Racine, M. et al. (2016) The cryo-EM structure of a ribosome-Ski2-Ski3-Ski8 helicase complex. *Science*, **354**, 1431–1433.
103. Sen, N.D., Zhou, F., Harris, M.S., Ingolia, N.T. and Hinnebusch, A.G. (2016) eIF4B stimulates translation of long mRNAs with structured 5' UTRs and low closed-loop potential but weak dependence on eIF4G. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **113**, 10464–10472.
104. Sen, N.D., Zhou, F., Ingolia, N.T. and Hinnebusch, A.G. (2015) Genome-wide analysis of translational efficiency reveals distinct but overlapping functions of yeast DEAD-box RNA helicases Ded1 and eIF4A. *Genome Res.*, **25**, 1196–1205.
105. Thiaville, P.C., Legendre, R., Rojas-Benitez, D., Baudin-Baillieu, A., Hatin, I., Chalancon, G., Glavic, A., Namy, O. and de Crecy-Lagard, V. (2016) Global translational impacts of the loss of the tRNA modification t6A in yeast. *Microb. Cell*, **3**, 29–45.
106. Yerlikaya, S., Meusburger, M., Kumari, R., Huber, A., Anrather, D., Costanzo, M., Boone, C., Ammerer, G., Baranov, P.V. and Loewith, R. (2016) TORC1 and TORC2 work together to regulate ribosomal protein S6 phosphorylation in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Mol. Biol. Cell*, **27**, 397–409.
107. Young, D.J., Guydosh, N.R., Zhang, F., Hinnebusch, A.G. and Green, R. (2015) Rli1/ABCE1 recycles terminating ribosomes and controls translation reinitiation in 3' UTRs in vivo. *Cell*, **162**, 872–884.
108. Zid, B.M. and O'Shea, E.K. (2014) Promoter sequences direct cytoplasmic localization and translation of mRNAs during starvation in yeast. *Nature*, **514**, 117–121.
109. Zinshteyn, B. and Gilbert, W.V. (2013) Loss of a conserved tRNA anticodon modification perturbs cellular signaling. *PLoS Genet.*, **9**, e1003675.
110. Duncan, C.D. and Mata, J. (2014) The translational landscape of fission-yeast meiosis and sporulation. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.*, **21**, 641–647.
111. Yu, C.H., Dang, Y., Zhou, Z., Wu, C., Zhao, F., Sachs, M.S. and Liu, Y. (2015) Codon usage influences the local rate of translation elongation to regulate co-translational protein folding. *Mol. Cell*, **59**, 744–754.
112. Hsu, P.Y., Calviello, L., Wu, H.L., Li, F.W., Rothfels, C.J., Ohler, U. and Benfey, P.N. (2016) Super-resolution ribosome profiling reveals unannotated translation events in *Arabidopsis*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **113**, E7126–E7135.
113. Liu, M.J., Wu, S.H., Wu, J.F., Lin, W.D., Wu, Y.C., Tsai, T.Y., Tsai, H.L. and Wu, S.H. (2013) Translational landscape of photomorphogenic *Arabidopsis*. *Plant Cell*, **25**, 3699–3710.
114. Lukoszek, R., Feist, P. and Ignatova, Z. (2016) Insights into the adaptive response of *Arabidopsis thaliana* to prolonged thermal stress by ribosomal profiling and RNA-Seq. *BMC Plant Biol.*, **16**, 221.
115. Lei, L., Shi, J., Chen, J., Zhang, M., Sun, S., Xie, S., Li, X., Zeng, B., Peng, L., Hauck, A. et al. (2015) Ribosome profiling reveals dynamic translational landscape in maize seedlings under drought stress. *Plant J.*, **84**, 1206–1218.
116. Bartholomaeus, A., Fedyunin, I., Feist, P., Sin, C., Zhang, G., Valleriani, A. and Ignatova, Z. (2016) Bacteria differently regulate mRNA abundance to specifically respond to various stresses. *Philos. Trans. A Math. Phys. Eng. Sci.*, **374**, 20150069.
117. Guo, M.S., Updegrave, T.B., Gogol, E.B., Shabalina, S.A., Gross, C.A. and Storz, G. (2014) MicL, a new sigmaE-dependent sRNA, combats envelope stress by repressing synthesis of Lpp, the major outer membrane lipoprotein. *Genes Dev.*, **28**, 1620–1634.
118. Haft, R.J., Keating, D.H., Schwaegler, T., Schwalbach, M.S., Vinokur, J., Tremaine, M., Peters, J.M., Kotlajich, M.V., Pohlmann, E.L., Ong, I.M. et al. (2014) Correcting direct effects of ethanol on translation and transcription machinery confers ethanol tolerance in bacteria. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **111**, E2576–E2585.
119. Hwang, J.Y. and Buskirk, A.R. (2017) A ribosome profiling study of mRNA cleavage by the endonuclease RelE. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **45**, 327–336.
120. Latif, H., Szubin, R., Tan, J., Brunk, E., Lechner, A., Zengler, K. and Palsson, B.O. (2015) A streamlined ribosome profiling protocol for the characterization of microorganisms. *Biotechniques*, **58**, 329–332.
121. Li, G.W., Burkhardt, D., Gross, C. and Weissman, J.S. (2014) Quantifying absolute protein synthesis rates reveals principles underlying allocation of cellular resources. *Cell*, **157**, 624–635.
122. Mohammad, F., Woolstenhulme, C.J., Green, R. and Buskirk, A.R. (2016) Clarifying the translational pausing landscape in bacteria by ribosome profiling. *Cell Rep.*, **14**, 686–694.
123. Subramaniam, A.R., Zid, B.M. and O'Shea, E.K. (2014) An integrated approach reveals regulatory controls on bacterial translation elongation. *Cell*, **159**, 1200–1211.
124. Woolstenhulme, C.J., Guydosh, N.R., Green, R. and Buskirk, A.R. (2015) High-precision analysis of translational pausing by ribosome profiling in bacteria lacking EFP. *Cell Rep.*, **11**, 13–21.

125. Kannan, K., Kanabar, P., Schryer, D., Florin, T., Oh, E., Bahroos, N., Tenson, T., Weissman, J.S. and Mankin, A.S. (2014) The general mode of translation inhibition by macrolide antibiotics. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **111**, 15958–15963.
126. Subramaniam, A.R., Deloughery, A., Bradshaw, N., Chen, Y., O'Shea, E., Losick, R. and Chai, Y. (2013) A serine sensor for multicellularity in a bacterium. *Elife*, **2**, e01501.
127. Schrader, J.M., Zhou, B., Li, G.W., Lasker, K., Childers, W.S., Williams, B., Long, T., Crosson, S., McAdams, H.H., Weissman, J.S. *et al.* (2014) The coding and noncoding architecture of the *Caulobacter crescentus* genome. *PLoS Genet.*, **10**, e1004463.
128. Jeong, Y., Kim, J.N., Kim, M.W., Bucca, G., Cho, S., Yoon, Y.J., Kim, B.G., Roe, J.H., Kim, S.C., Smith, C.P. *et al.* (2016) The dynamic transcriptional and translational landscape of the model antibiotic producer *Streptomyces coelicolor* A3(2). *Nat. Commun.*, **7**, 11605.
129. Basu, A. and Yap, M.N. (2016) Ribosome hibernation factor promotes *Staphylococcal* survival and differentially represses translation. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **44**, 4881–4893.
130. Davis, A.R., Gohara, D.W. and Yap, M.N. (2014) Sequence selectivity of macrolide-induced translational attenuation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **111**, 15379–15384.
131. Michel, A.M., Ahern, A.M., Donohue, C.A. and Baranov, P.V. (2015) GWIPS-viz as a tool for exploring ribosome profiling evidence supporting the synthesis of alternative proteoforms. *Proteomics*, **15**, 2410–2416.
132. Baranov, P.V. and Loughran, G. (2016) Catch me if you can: trapping scanning ribosomes in their footsteps. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.*, **23**, 703–704.
133. Pelechano, V., Wei, W. and Steinmetz, L.M. (2013) Extensive transcriptional heterogeneity revealed by isoform profiling. *Nature*, **497**, 127–131.
134. Cherry, J.M., Hong, E.L., Amundsen, C., Balakrishnan, R., Binkley, G., Chan, E.T., Christie, K.R., Costanzo, M.C., Dwight, S.S., Engel, S.R. *et al.* (2012) *Saccharomyces Genome Database*: the genomics resource of budding yeast. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **40**, D700–D705.
135. Aken, B.L., Ayling, S., Barrell, D., Clarke, L., Curwen, V., Fairley, S., Fernandez Banet, J., Billis, K., Garcia Giron, C., Hourlier, T. *et al.* (2016) The Ensembl gene annotation system. *Database (Oxford)*, **2016**, baw093.
136. FANTOM Consortium and the RIKEN PMI and CLST (DGT), Forrest, A.R., Kawaji, H., Rehli, M., Baillie, J.K., de Hoon, M.J., Haberle, V., Lassmann, T. *et al.* (2014) A promoter-level mammalian expression atlas. *Nature*, **507**, 462–470.
137. Karolchik, D., Barber, G.P., Casper, J., Clawson, H., Cline, M.S., Diekhans, M., Dreszer, T.R., Fujita, P.A., Guruvadoo, L., Haeussler, M. *et al.* (2014) The UCSC Genome Browser database: 2014 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **42**, D764–D770.
138. Fujita, P.A., Rhead, B., Zweig, A.S., Hinrichs, A.S., Karolchik, D., Cline, M.S., Goldman, M., Barber, G.P., Clawson, H., Coelho, A. *et al.* (2011) The UCSC Genome Browser database: update 2011. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **39**, D876–D882.
139. Michel, A.M., Mullan, J.P., Velayudhan, V., O'Connor, P.B., Donohue, C.A. and Baranov, P.V. (2016) RiboGalaxy: A browser based platform for the alignment, analysis and visualization of ribosome profiling data. *RNA Biol.*, **13**, 316–319.
140. Afgan, E., Baker, D., van den Beek, M., Blankenberg, D., Bouvier, D., Cech, M., Chilton, J., Clements, D., Coraor, N., Eberhard, C. *et al.* (2016) The Galaxy platform for accessible, reproducible and collaborative biomedical analyses: 2016 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **44**, W3–W10.
141. Oh, E., Becker, A.H., Sandikci, A., Huber, D., Chaba, R., Gloge, F., Nichols, R.J., Typas, A., Gross, C.A., Kramer, G. *et al.* (2011) Selective ribosome profiling reveals the cotranslational chaperone action of trigger factor in vivo. *Cell*, **147**, 1295–1308.
142. Martens, A.T., Taylor, J. and Hilsner, V.J. (2015) Ribosome A and P sites revealed by length analysis of ribosome profiling data. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **43**, 3680–3687.
143. O'Connor, P.B., Li, G.W., Weissman, J.S., Atkins, J.F. and Baranov, P.V. (2013) rRNA:mRNA pairing alters the length and the symmetry of mRNA-protected fragments in ribosome profiling experiments. *Bioinformatics*, **29**, 1488–1491.
144. Rosenbloom, K.R., Armstrong, J., Barber, G.P., Casper, J., Clawson, H., Diekhans, M., Dreszer, T.R., Fujita, P.A., Guruvadoo, L., Haeussler, M. *et al.* (2015) The UCSC Genome Browser database: 2015 update. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **43**, D670–D681.
145. O'Connor, P.B., Andreev, D.E. and Baranov, P.V. (2016) Comparative survey of the relative impact of mRNA features on local ribosome profiling read density. *Nat. Commun.*, **7**, 12915.
146. Kim, M.S., Pinto, S.M., Getnet, D., Nirujogi, R.S., Manda, S.S., Chaerkady, R., Madugundu, A.K., Kelkar, D.S., Isserlin, R., Jain, S. *et al.* (2014) A draft map of the human proteome. *Nature*, **509**, 575–581.
147. Vanderperre, B., Lucier, J.F., Bissonnette, C., Motard, J., Tremblay, G., Vanderperre, S., Wisztorski, M., Salzet, M., Boisvert, F.M. and Roucou, X. (2013) Direct detection of alternative open reading frames translation products in human significantly expands the proteome. *PLoS One*, **8**, e70698.
148. Pollard, K.S., Hubisz, M.J., Rosenbloom, K.R. and Siepel, A. (2010) Detection of nonneutral substitution rates on mammalian phylogenies. *Genome Res.*, **20**, 110–121.
149. Michel, A.M., Choudhury, K.R., Firth, A.E., Ingolia, N.T., Atkins, J.F. and Baranov, P.V. (2012) Observation of dually decoded regions of the human genome using ribosome profiling data. *Genome Res.*, **22**, 2219–2229.