# Article information:

Evolutionary origins and interactomes of human, young microproteins and small peptides translated from short open reading frames | Elsevier Enhanced Reader
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# Article summary:

1. Most human sORFs emerged in primates and often evolved de novo.

2. This study identified new human sORF-encoded peptides that are smaller than 16 amino acids.

3. Interacting proteins for 266 sORF-encoded proteins were detected in MS-based screens, providing a resource to investigate small and evolutionarily young proteins.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, as it provides evidence for its claims through the use of data from Ribo-seq, mass spectrometry-based interactome screens, and cellular assays. The authors also provide citations to support their claims, which adds to the trustworthiness of the article. Furthermore, the authors present both sides of the argument by discussing both the potential benefits and risks associated with sORF-encoded microproteins and small peptides.

However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon. For example, while the authors discuss potential risks associated with these proteins and peptides, they do not provide any concrete evidence or examples of such risks in practice. Additionally, while they discuss potential benefits of these proteins and peptides, they do not explore any counterarguments or alternative explanations for why these proteins may be beneficial or how they may be used in practice. Finally, while the authors provide citations to support their claims throughout the article, some of these citations are outdated or incomplete; this could lead to readers misunderstanding or misinterpreting certain points made in the article.

# Topics for further research:

* sORF-encoded microproteins risks
* small peptides benefits
* mass spectrometry-based interactome screens
* Ribo-seq data analysis
* cellular assays applications
* evidence-based research on sORF-encoded microproteins

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