Most human genes undergo alternative splicing, and perhaps one of the most extreme examples is that of the calcitonin gene (CALCA), which produces two distinct peptide-hormone products: calcitonin (CT) in the thyroid gland and α-calcitonin gene-related peptide (α-CGRP) in the brain [35]. The two mature peptides have no amino acid sequence in common and arise from translation of alternatively spliced mRNAs. CT and α-CGRP are represented in RefSeq mRNA records NM_001033952 and NM_001033953, respectively, for the CALCA gene. The LRG record LRG_13 has been created for this gene.

The INK4a/ARF multifunctional tumor-suppressor locus [36] (CDKN2A) provides an additional example of the need to record all clinically relevant transcripts. The gene comprises four exons whose transcripts are alternatively spliced and encode both the p16\textsuperscript{INK4a} and p14\textsuperscript{ARF} tumor-suppressor proteins. The unexpected feature of this gene is that alternative first exons used by the two major transcripts result in the shared exon 2 being translated in different reading frames. The LRG record LRG_11 has been created for this gene.