

Small non-coding RNAs

-History on RNAi-discovery

-core-players (Argonaute proteins and small RNAs)

-miRNAs: -Expression
-miRNA families
-Biogenesis
-Silencing mechanism

-piRNAs: -Targets
-Mechanism of silencing
-Biogenesis of piRNAs (Clusters)

A long time ago...



+extra gene copies



Petunia (1990; Jorgensen)



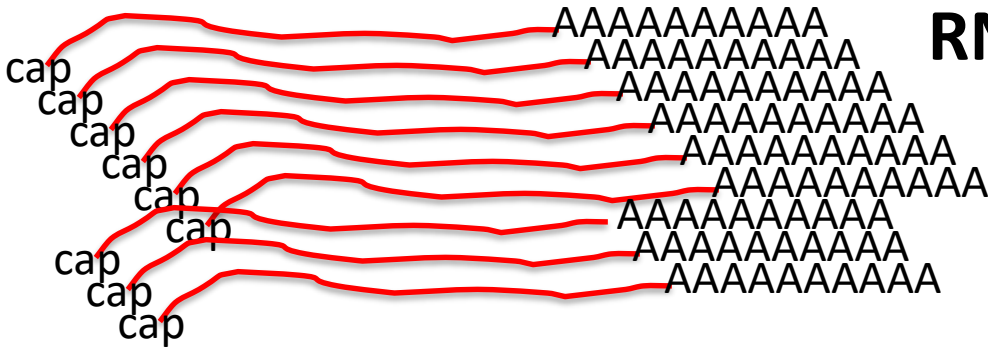
DNA:



5meC5meC5meC5meC5meC5meC

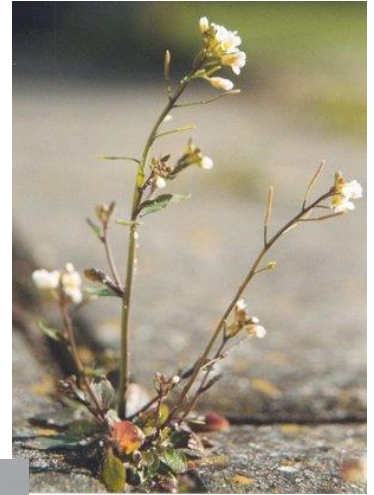


RNA:



Not plant-specific:

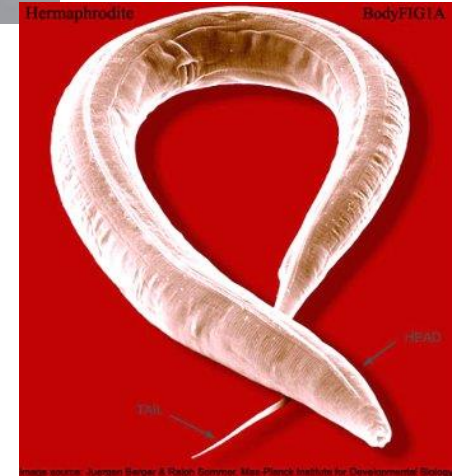
Arabidopsis thaliana



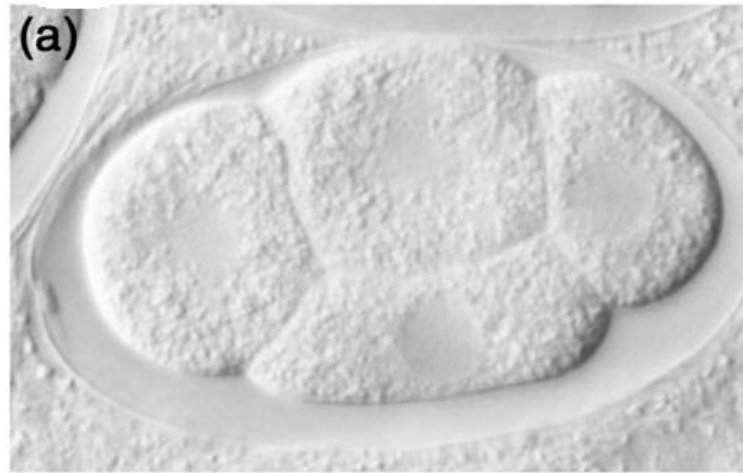
Drosophila melanogaster



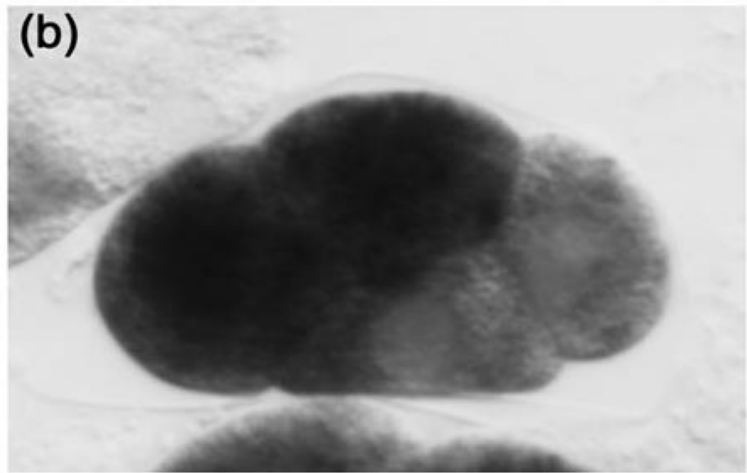
Caenorhabditis elegans



Observations in *C. elegans*



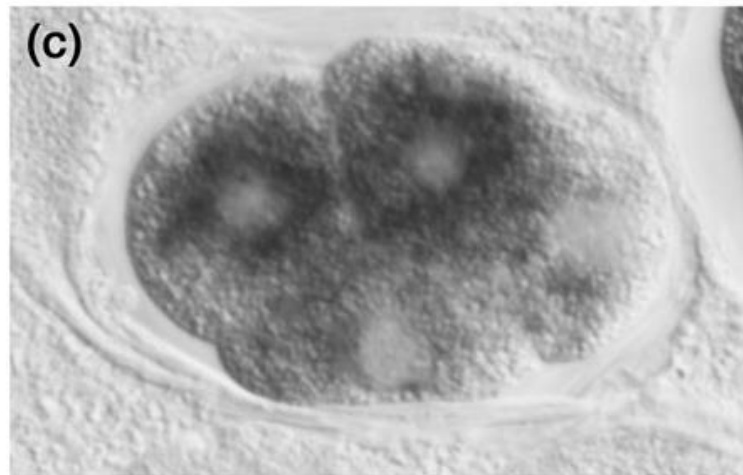
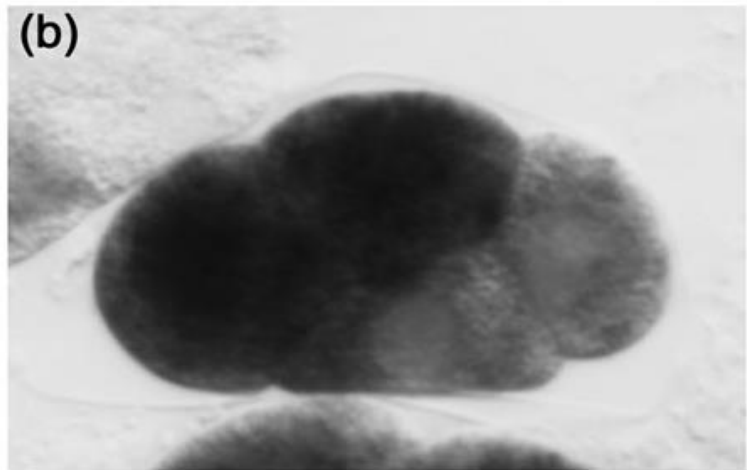
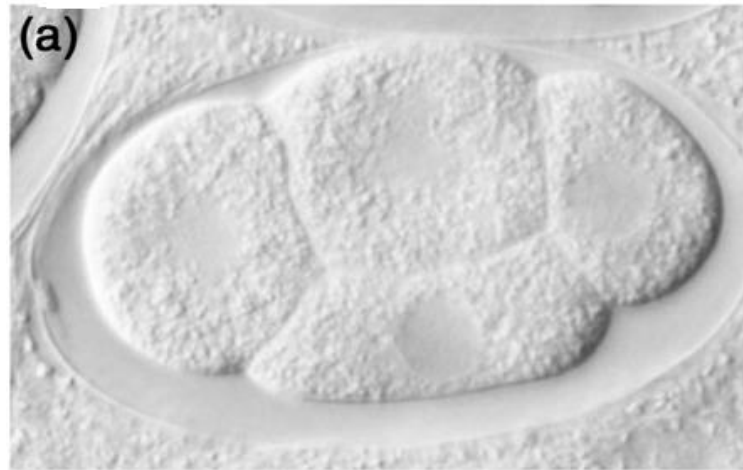
Control probe



mex-3 probe

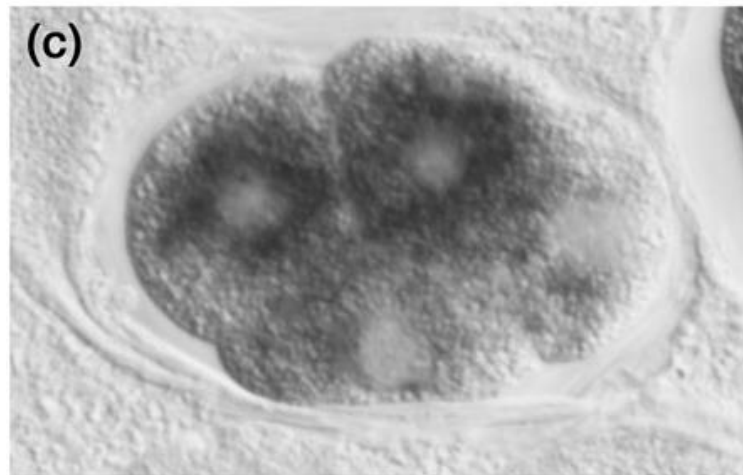
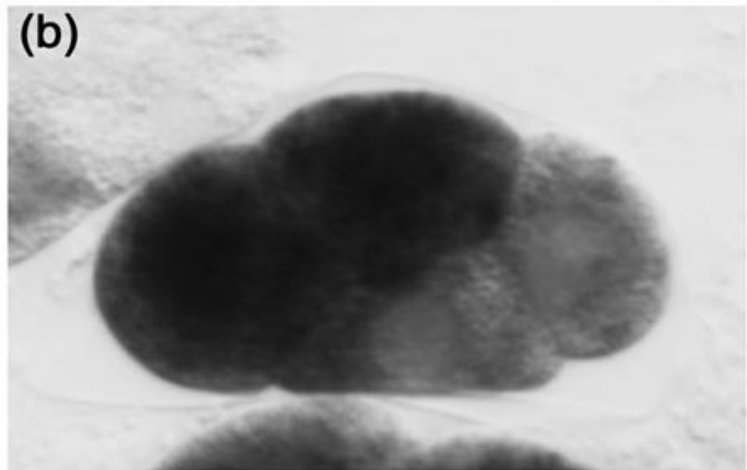
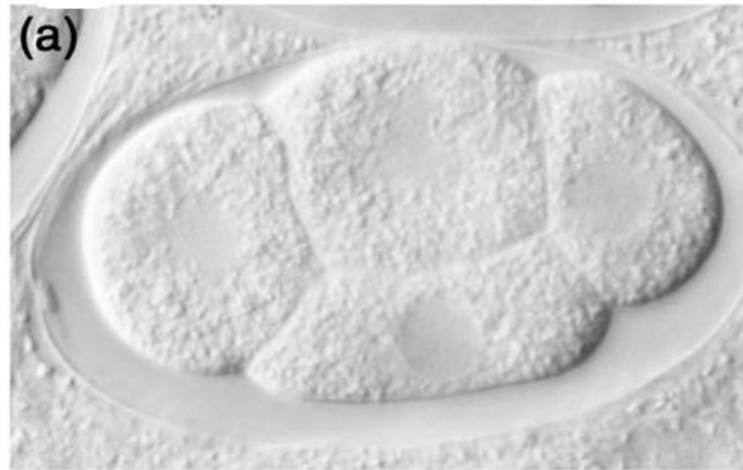
***mex-3* RNA staining**

Observations in *C. elegans*



+anti-sense RNA

Observations in *C. elegans*

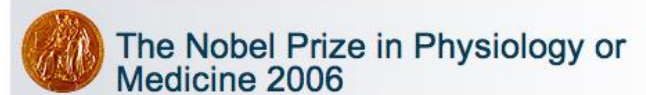


+anti-sense RNA

+double stranded RNA

RNAi Characteristics

- Very potent response to small amount of dsRNA
- Decreases RNA levels in cytoplasm
- Works only against cDNA sequences
- Can be inherited
- Systemic



"for their discovery of RNA interference - gene silencing by double-stranded RNA"



Photo: L. Cicero/Stanford

Andrew Z. Fire

🏆 1/2 of the prize

USA

Stanford University
School of Medicine
Stanford, CA, USA



Photo: R. Carlin/UMMAS

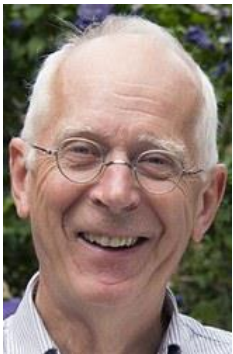
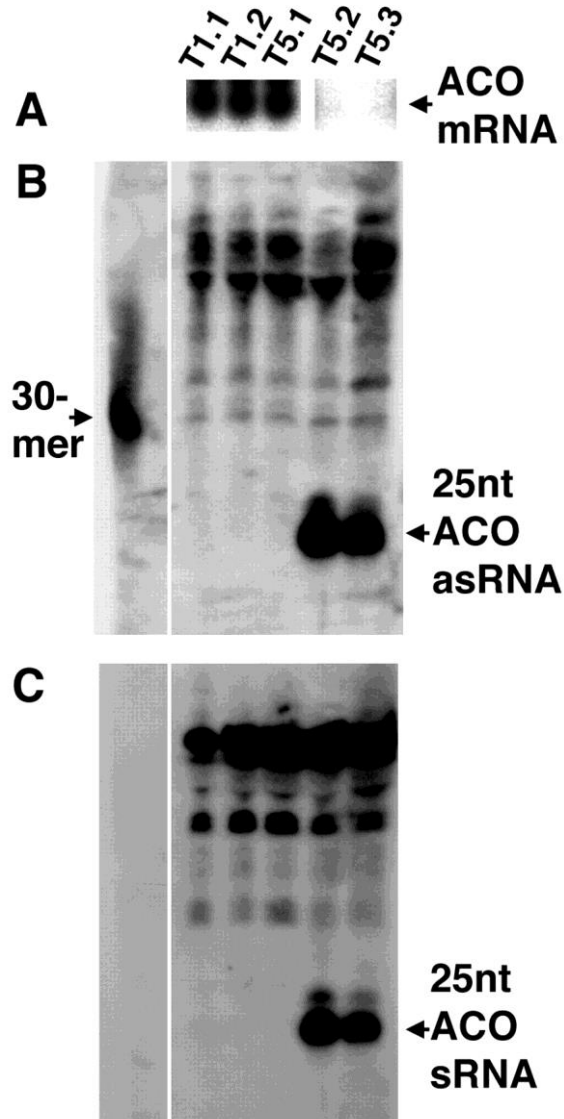
Craig C. Mello

🏆 1/2 of the prize

USA

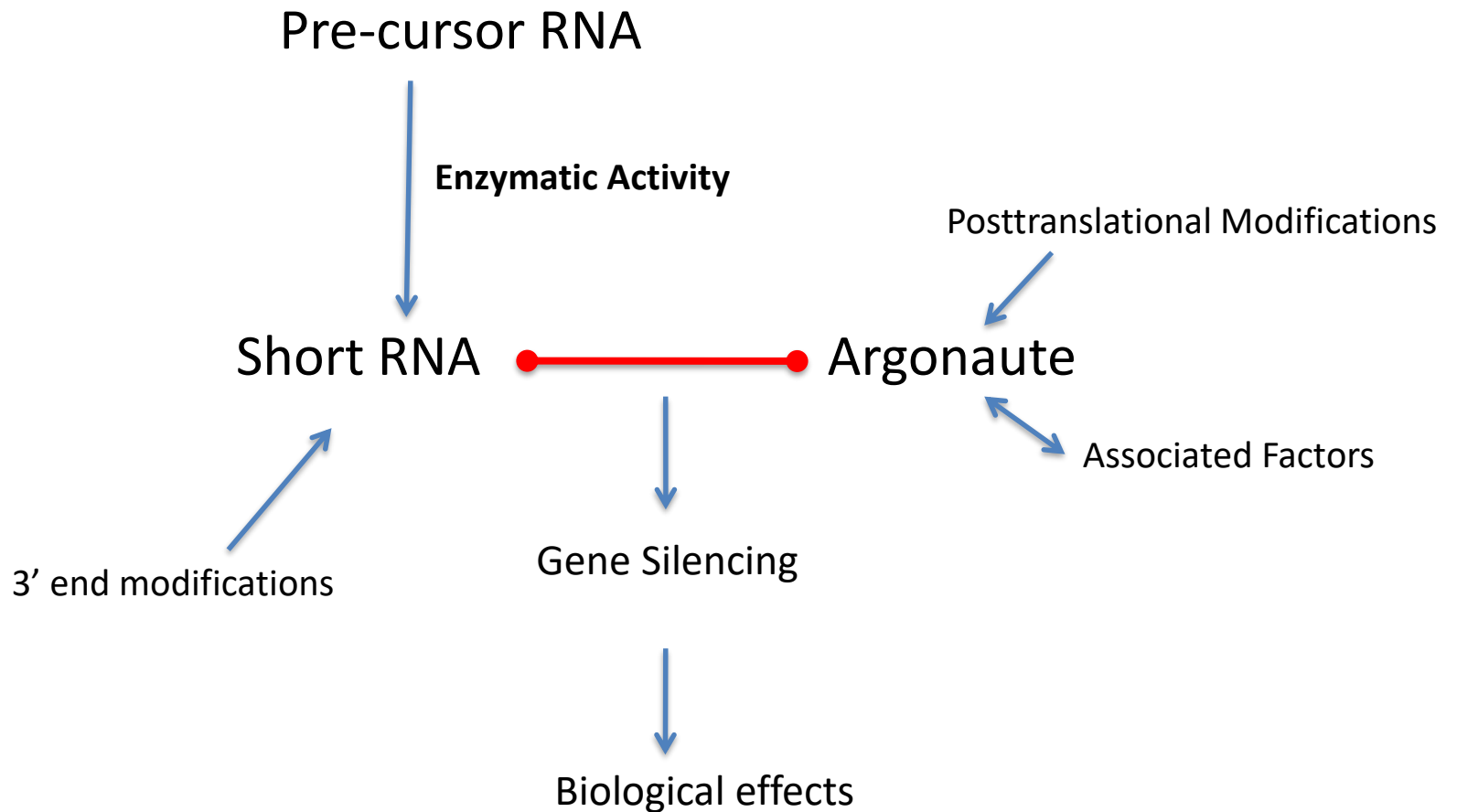
University of
Massachusetts Medical
School
Worcester, MA, USA

Discovery of small RNAs

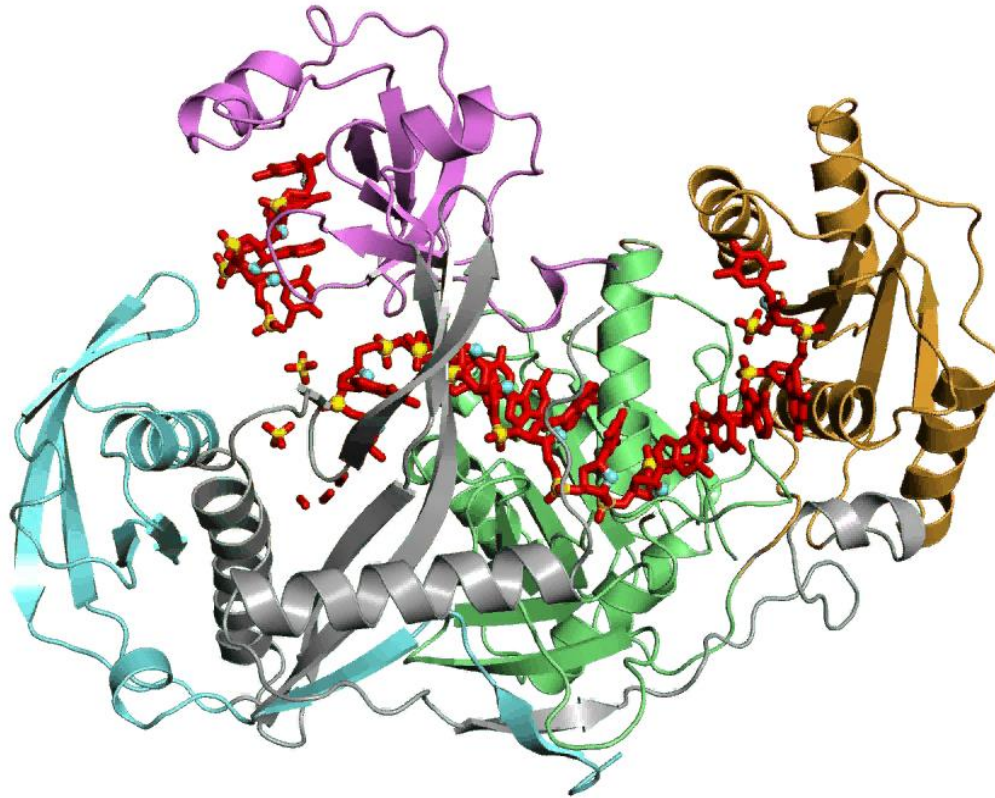


Hamilton & Baulcombe (1999) A species of small anti-sense RNA in posttranscriptional gene silencing in plants. Science 286:950-952

Core Mechanism

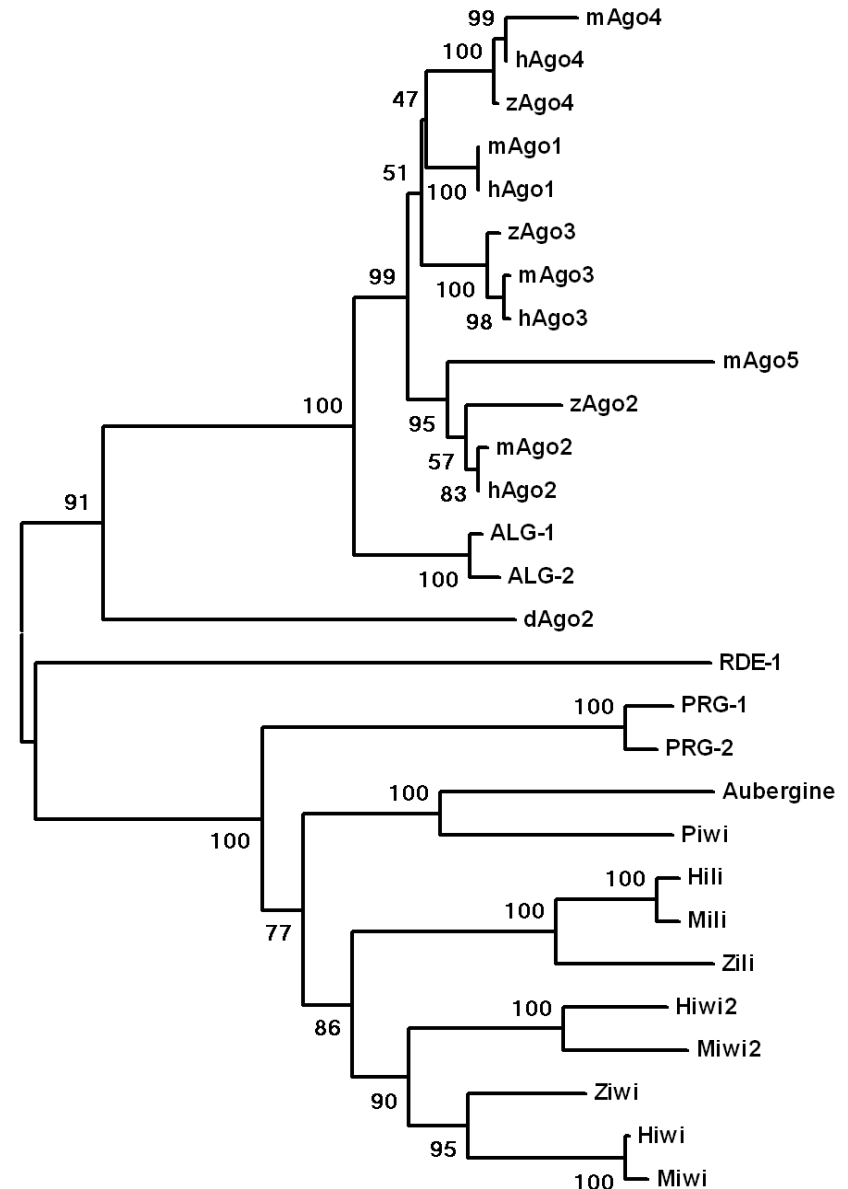
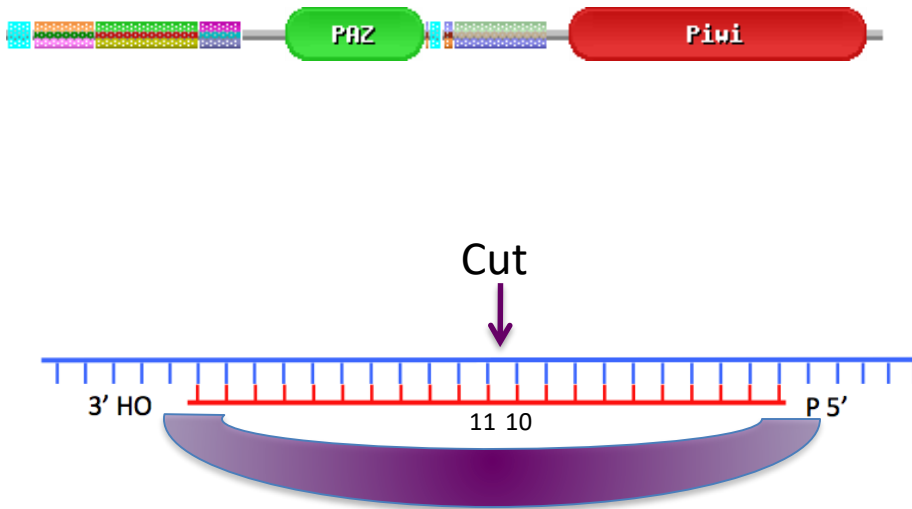


Argonaute:RNA complex



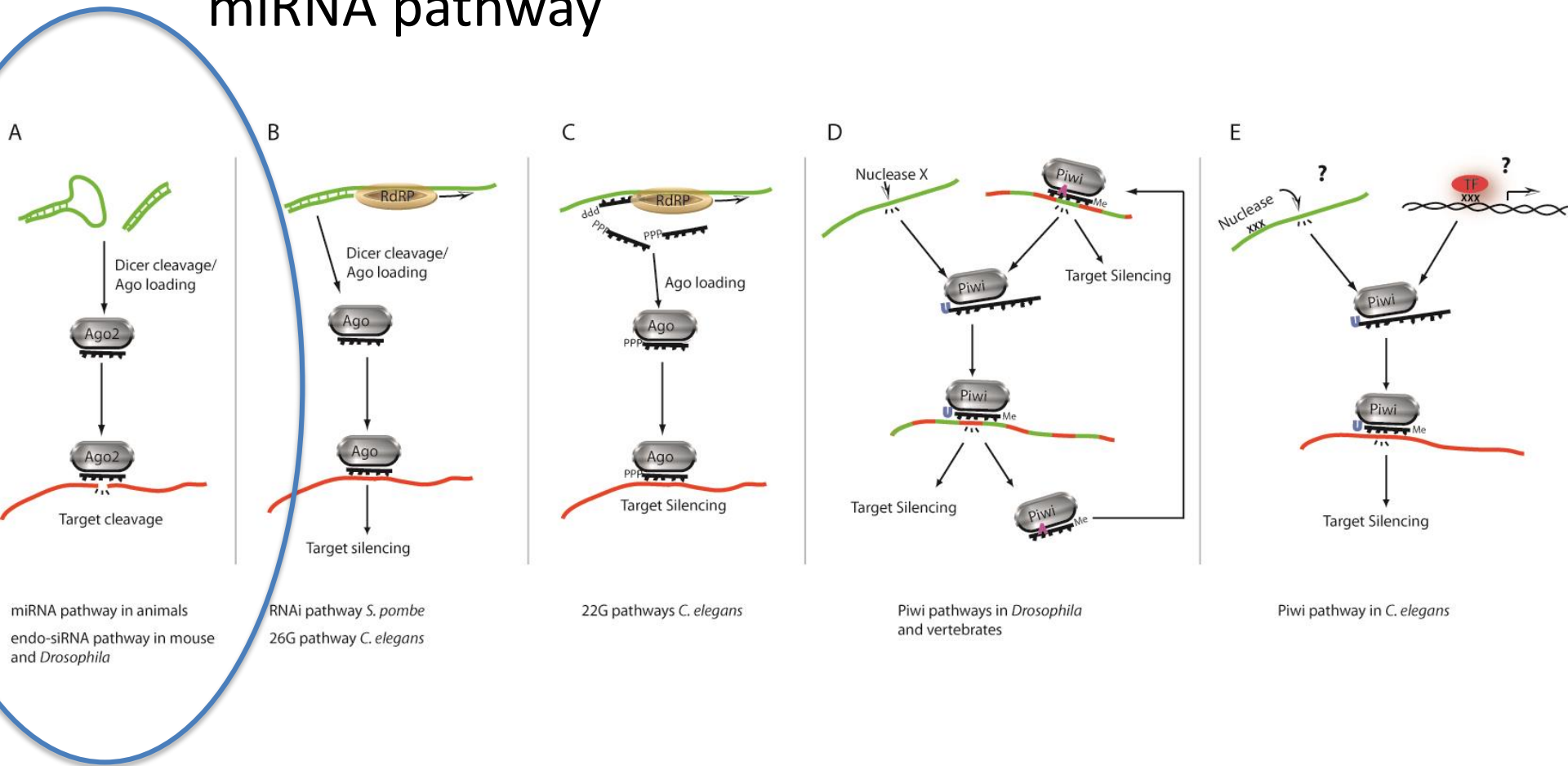
Argonaute Proteins

- PAZ and PIWI domain proteins
- Sub families:
 - AGO and PIWI



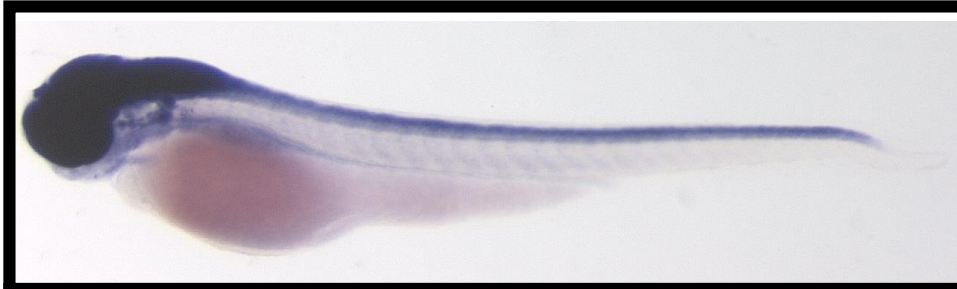
Many Different RNAi-like pathways exist

miRNA pathway



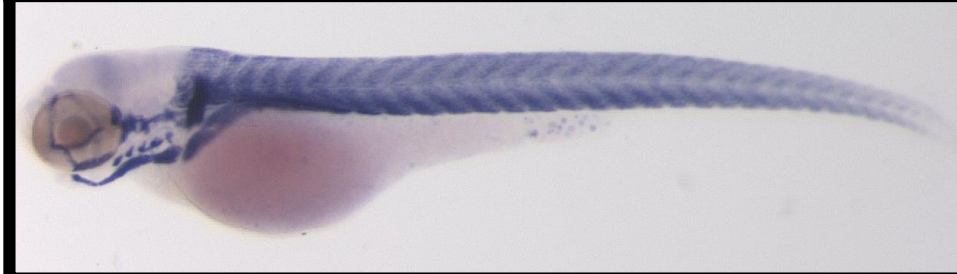
miRNAs are expressed as 'regular' genes

miR-124a



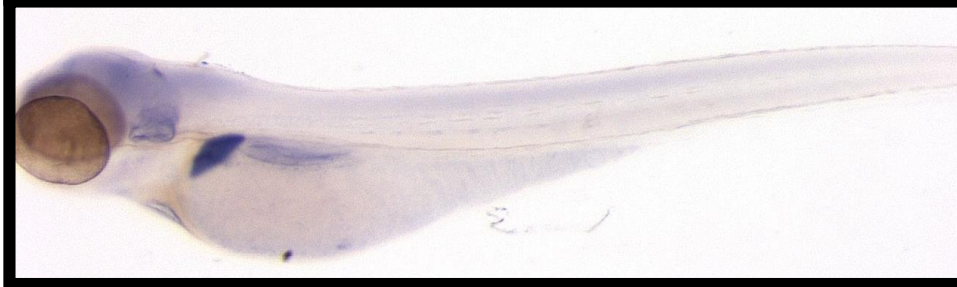
Brain-specific

miR-206



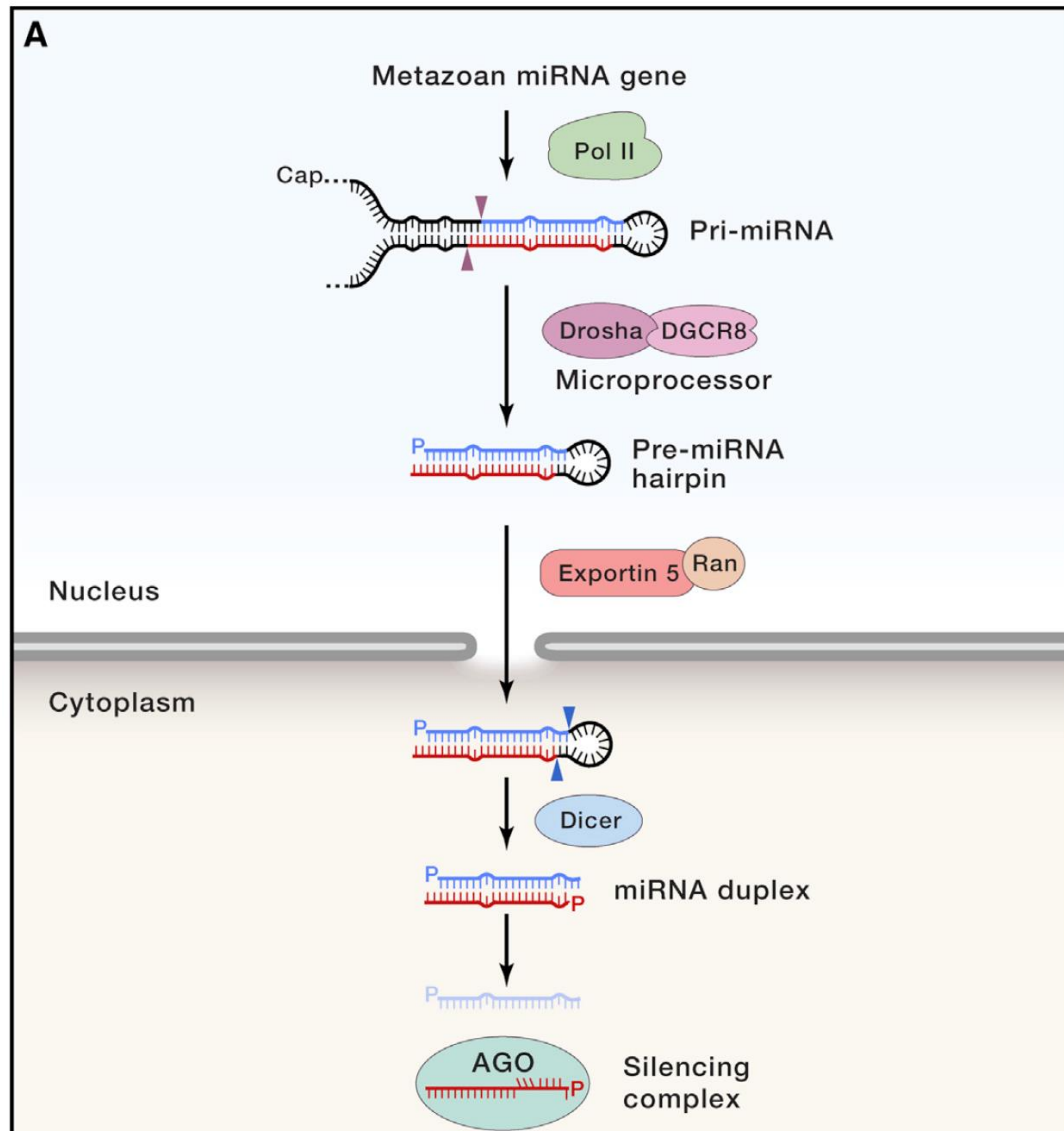
Muscle-specific

miR-122a

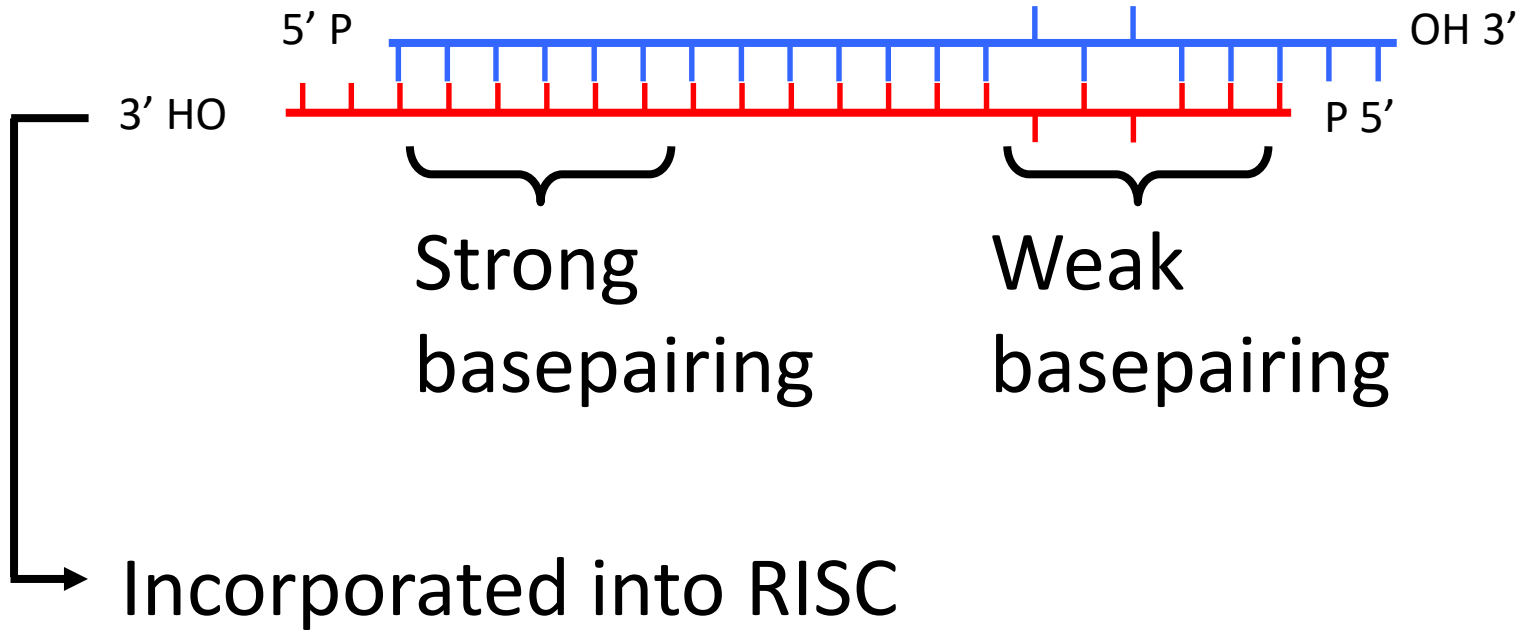


Liver-specific

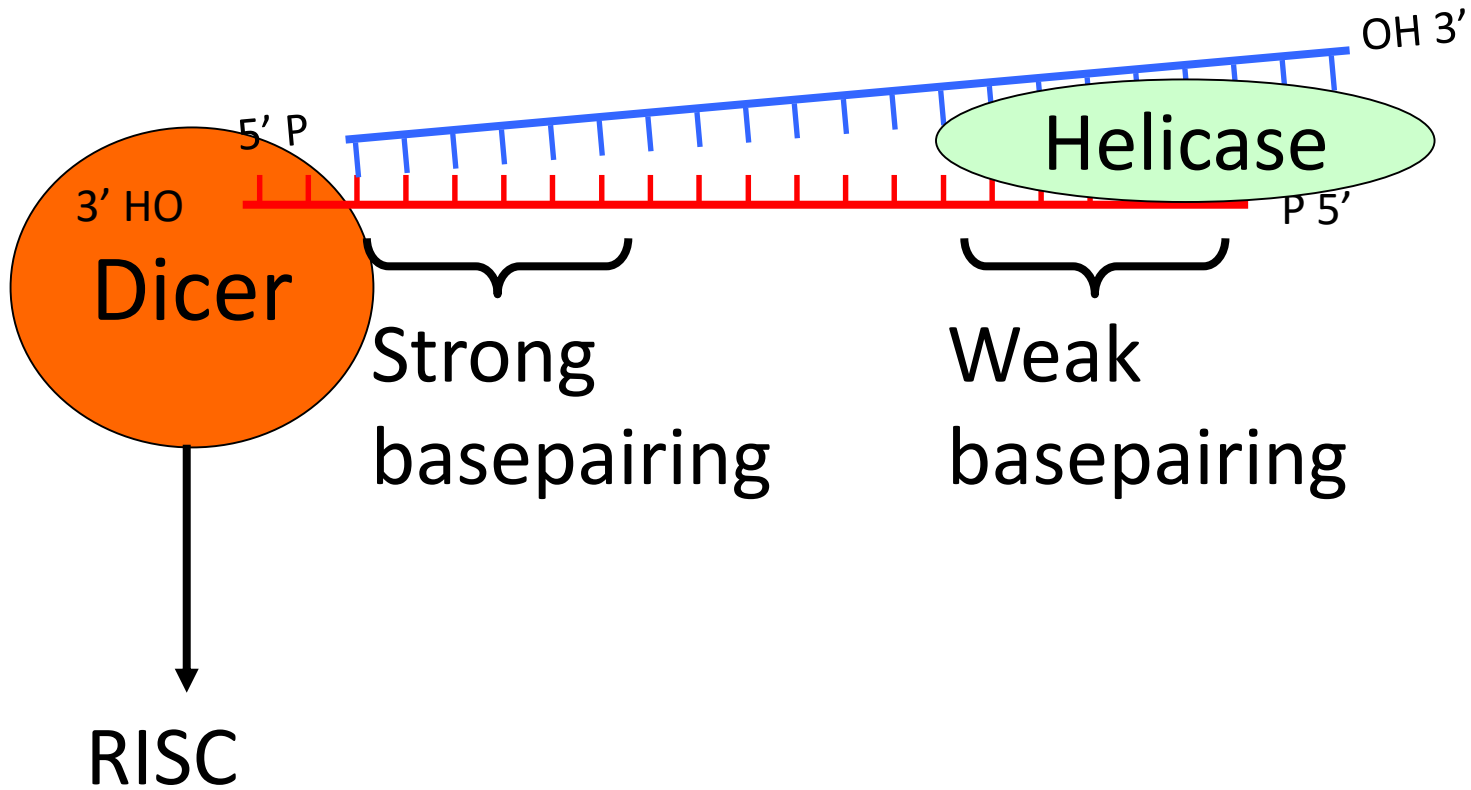
The miRNA pathway



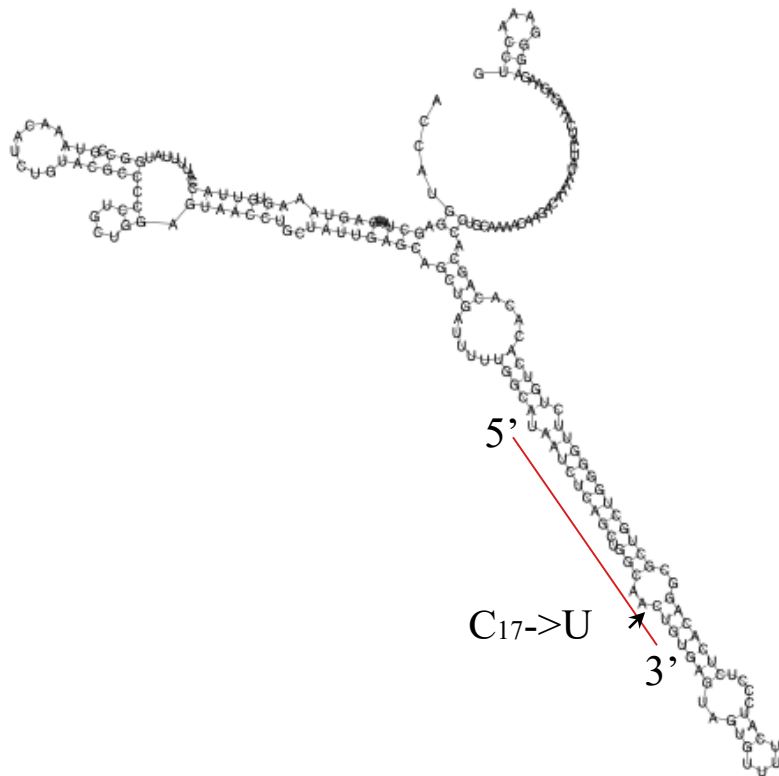
Which strand is selected?



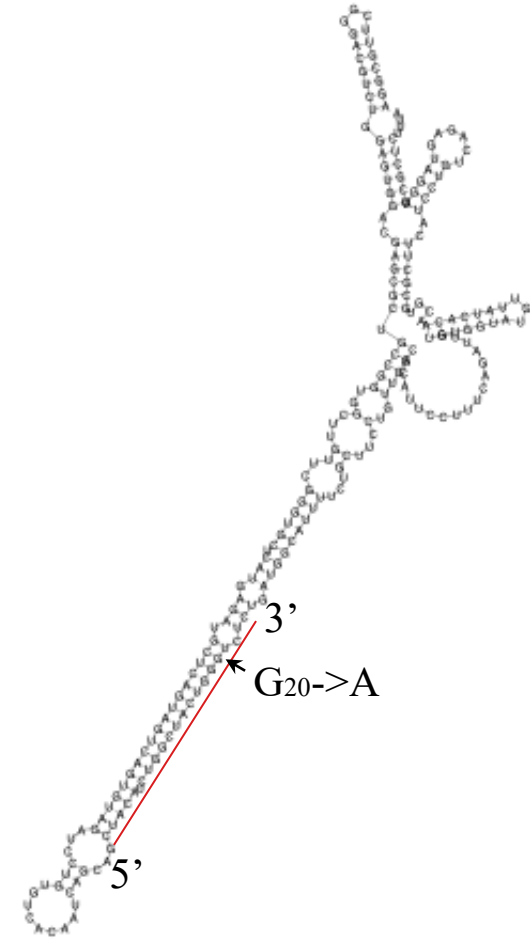
Which strand is selected?



miRNA point mutants in zebrafish

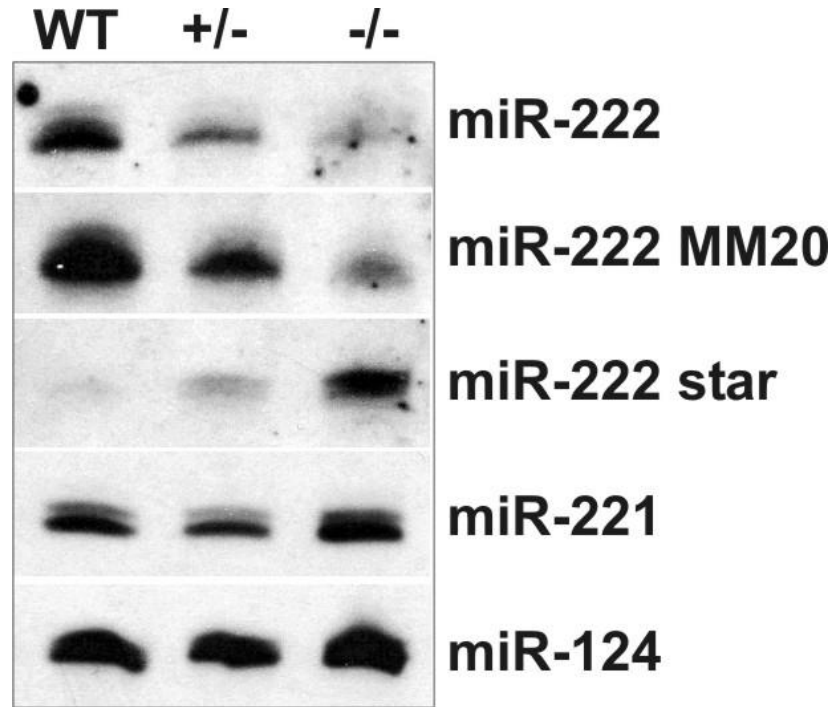


dre-miR-216



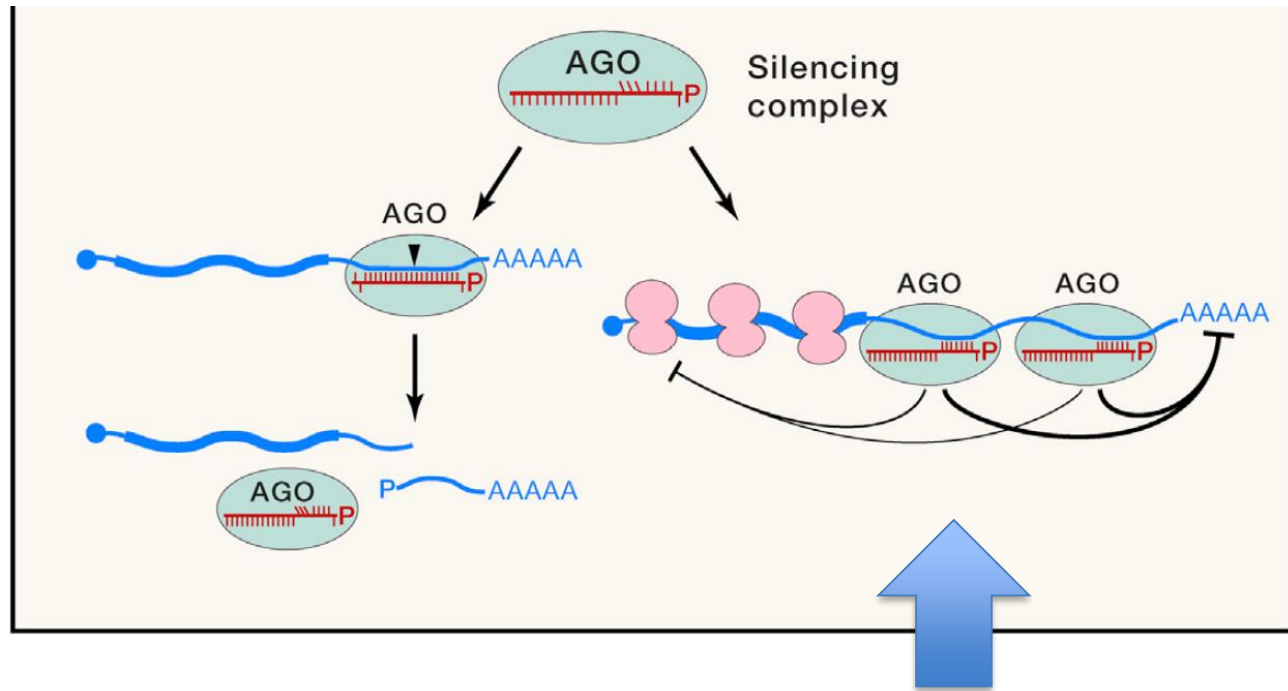
dre-miR-222

miR-222 expression in mutants



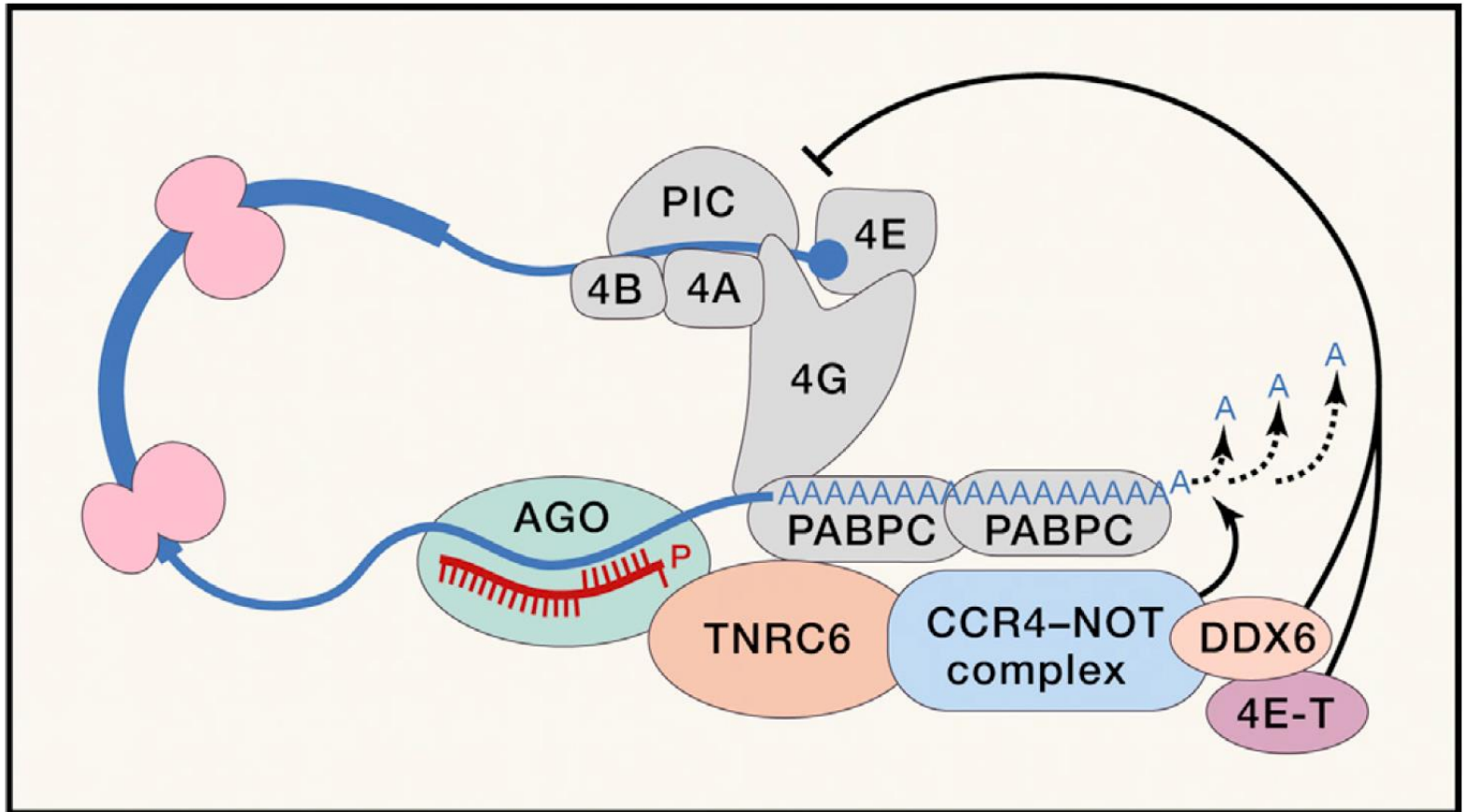
MM20: G - A

miRNA induced silencing

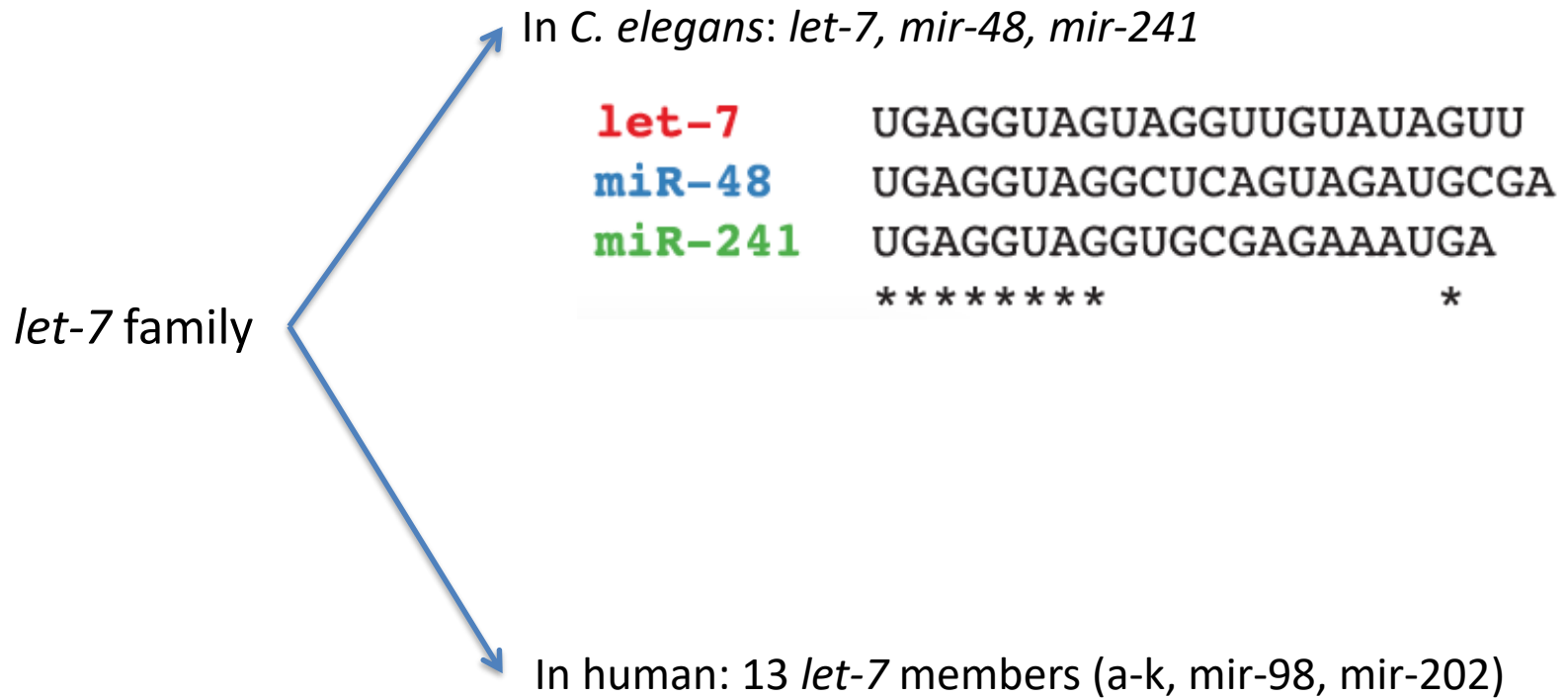


Dominant mechanism in animals

miRNA induced silencing



miRNA Families



Often organized in genomic clusters: One transcript containing multiple miRNA precursors

miRNA Take-home messages

miRNAs are bound by Argonaute proteins

miRNAs can be expressed tissue specifically

miRNAs are made from dsRNA precursors, through two main enzymes: Drosha and Dicer

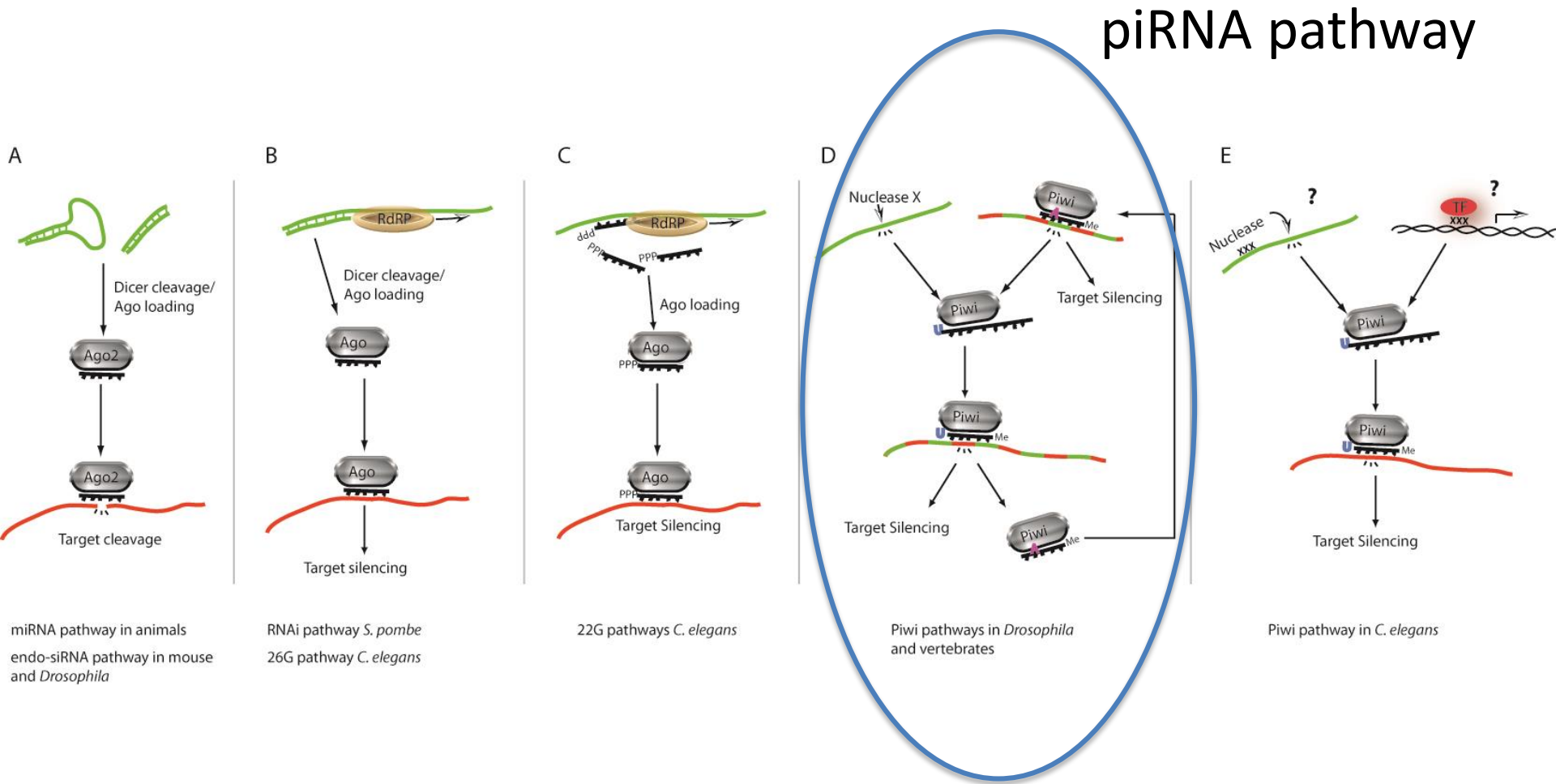
miRNAs in animals mostly do not cleave their target transcripts

miRNAs in animals mostly inhibit translation and/or induce de-adenylation

Only part of the miRNA (mostly the 5' part) is involved in target recognition

Many many gene transcripts are targets of miRNAs

Many Different RNAi-like pathways exist



miRNA pathway in animals
 endo-siRNA pathway in mouse
 and *Drosophila*

RNAi pathway *S. pombe*
 26G pathway *C. elegans*

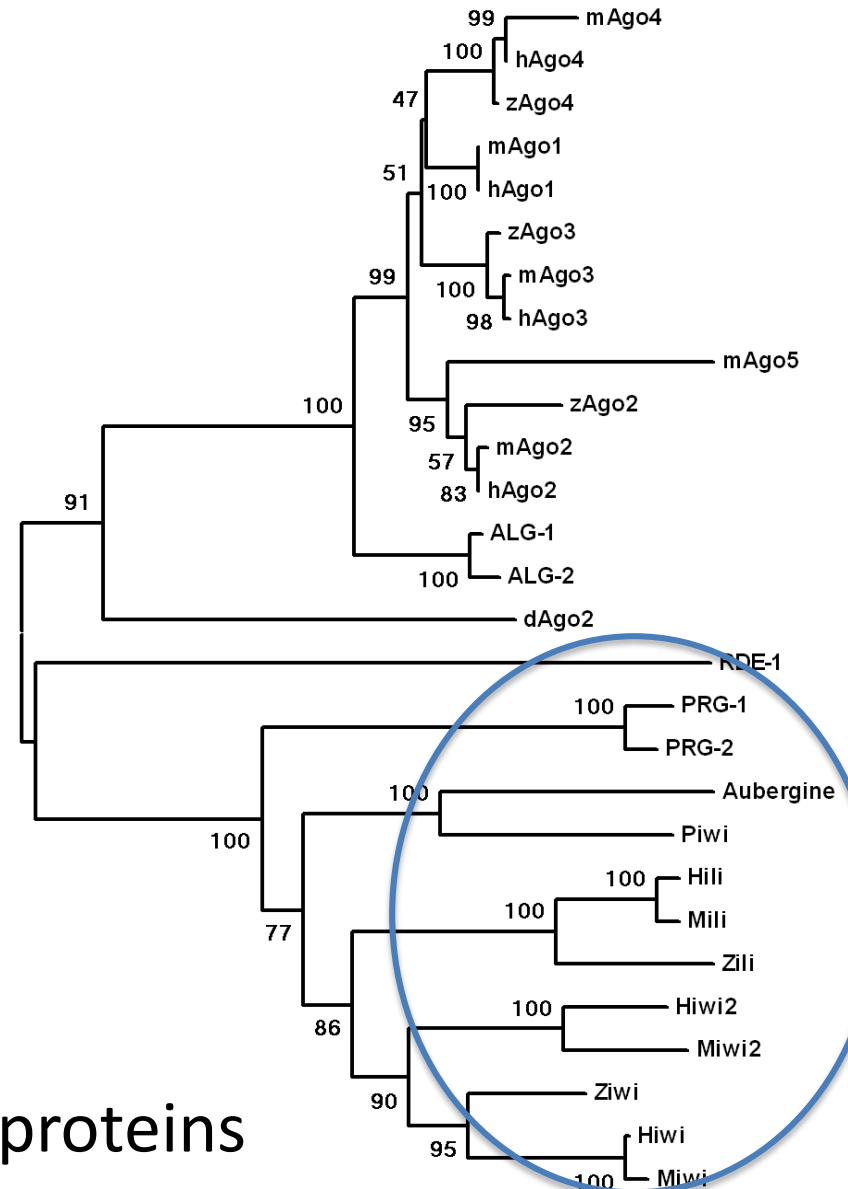
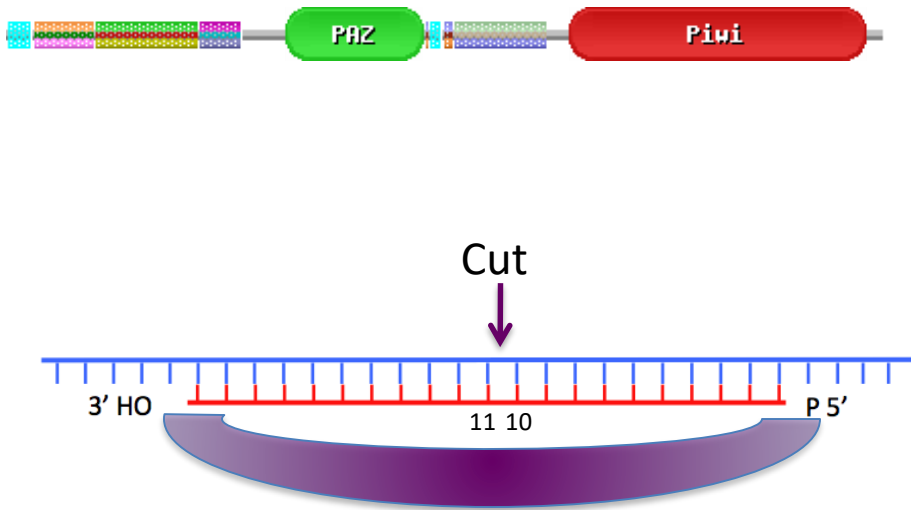
22G pathways *C. elegans*

Piwi pathways in *Drosophila*
 and vertebrates

Piwi pathway in *C. elegans*

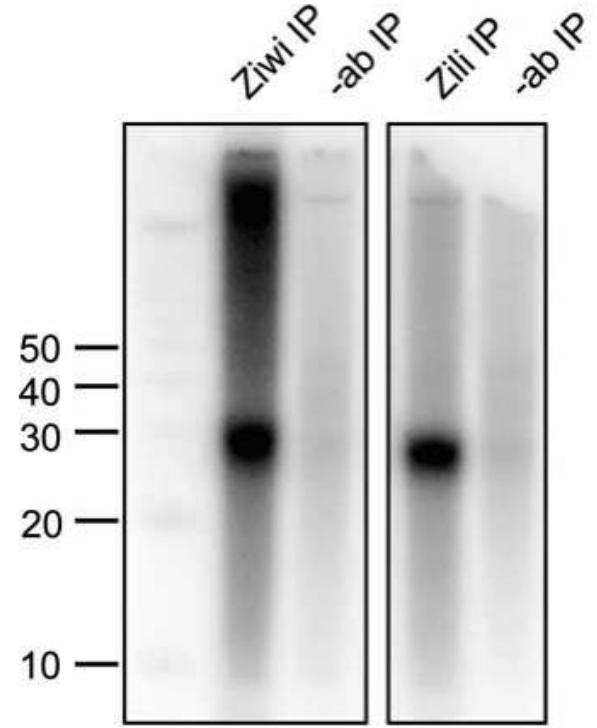
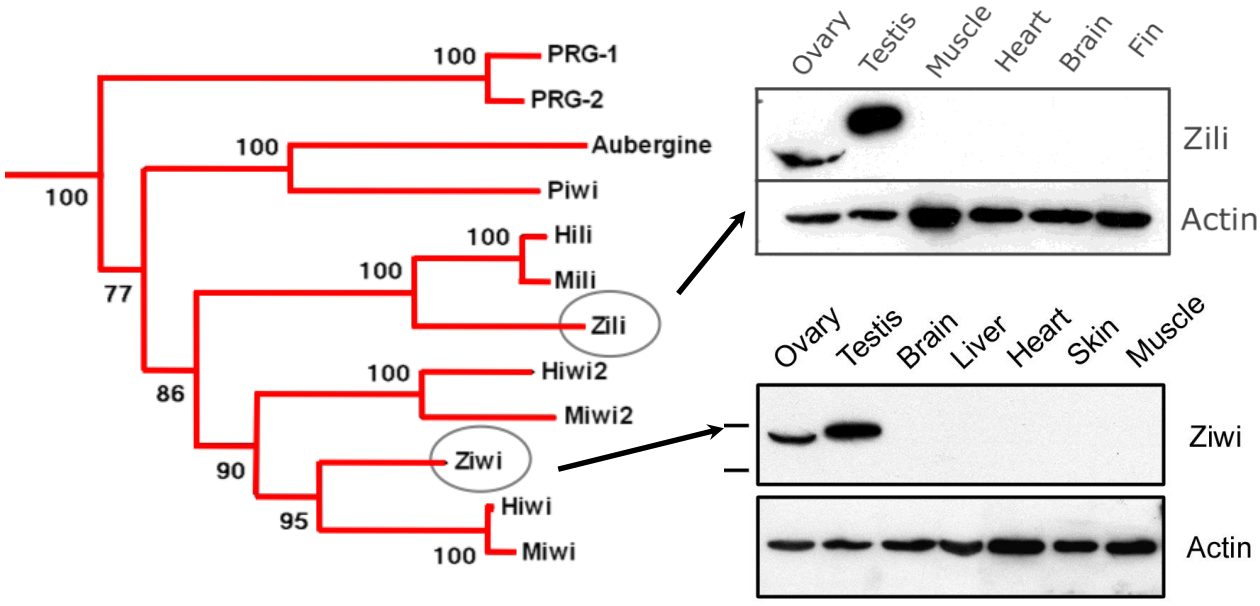
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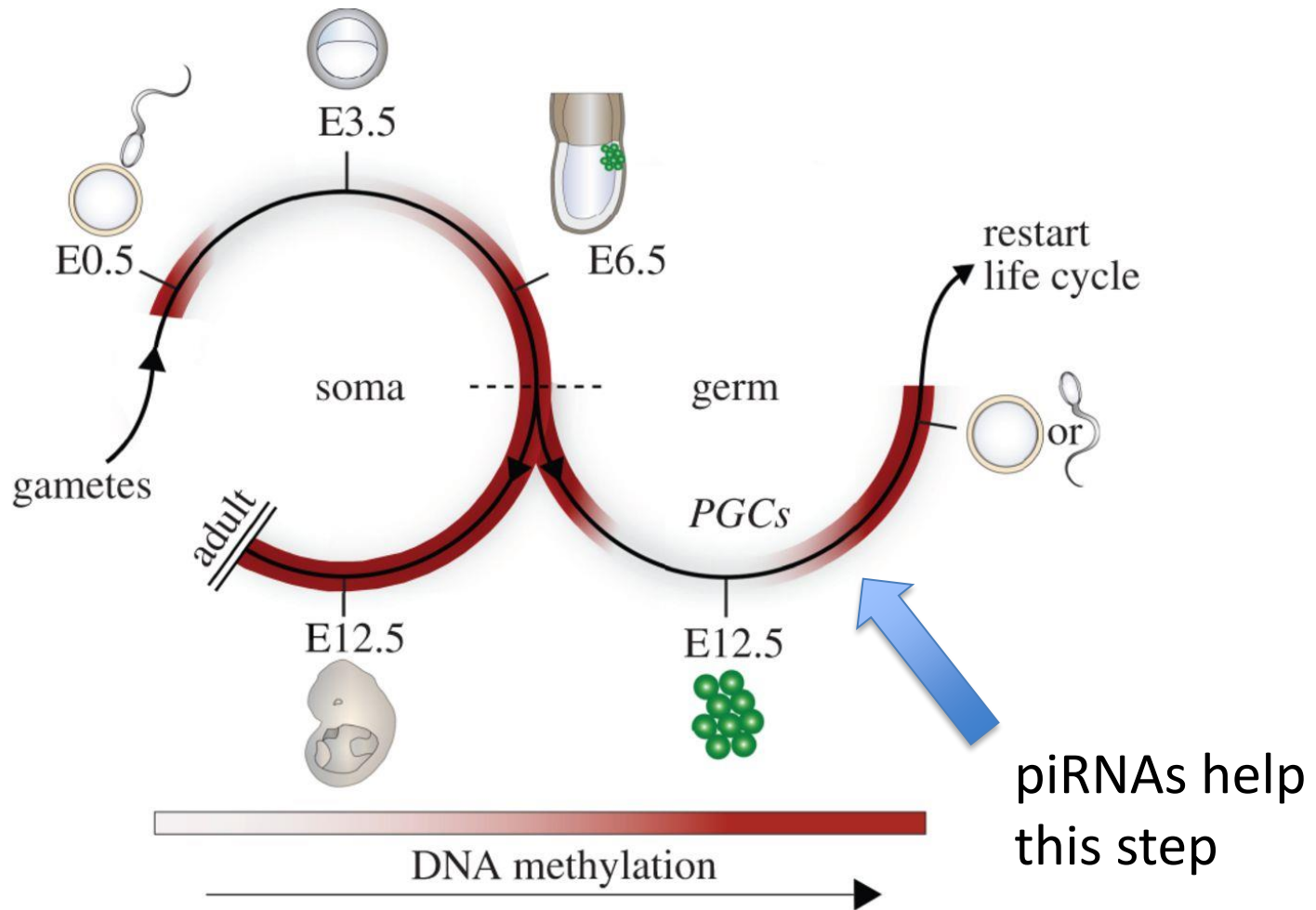
Piwi-proteins

Piwi Proteins are usually germ cell specific

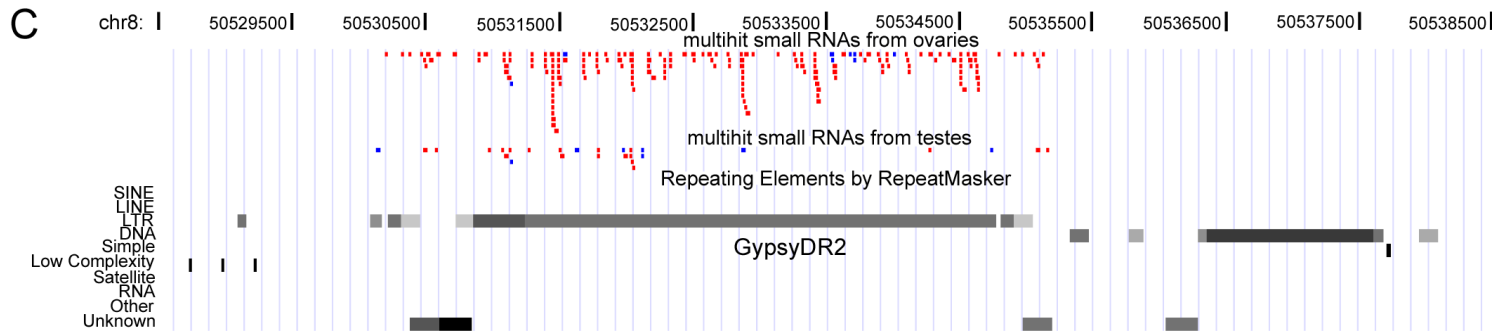
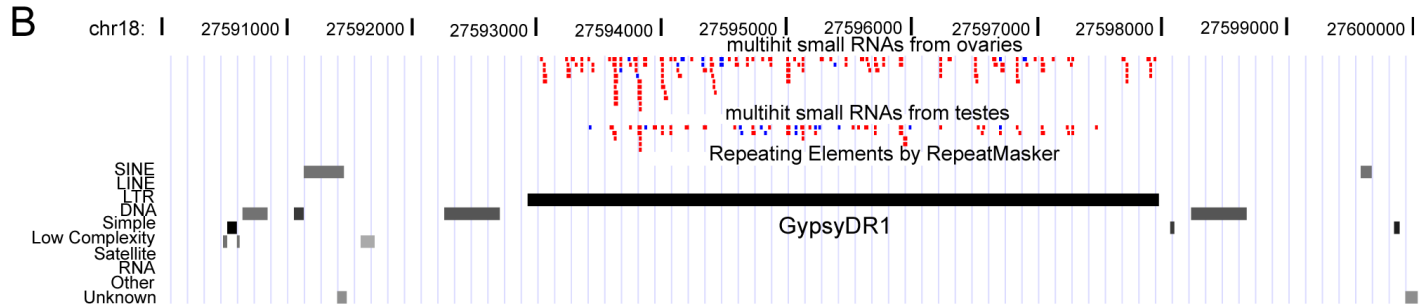
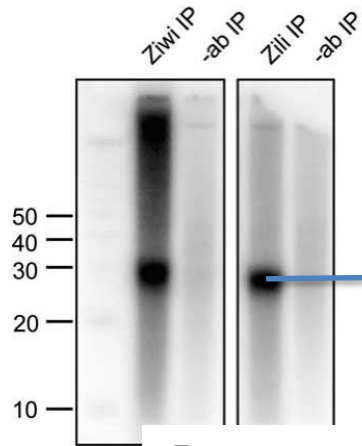


Houwing et al Cell 2007
Houwing et al EMBO J 2008

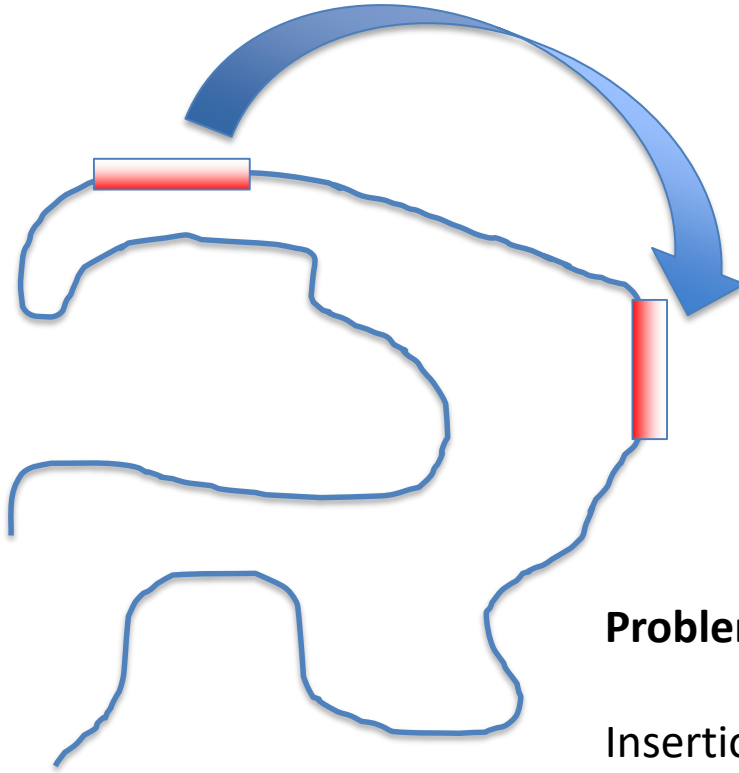
Why specifically in germ cells?



Piwi Proteins target transposons



Transposable Elements = Jumping genes



Problems associated with transposition:

Insertional mutagenesis

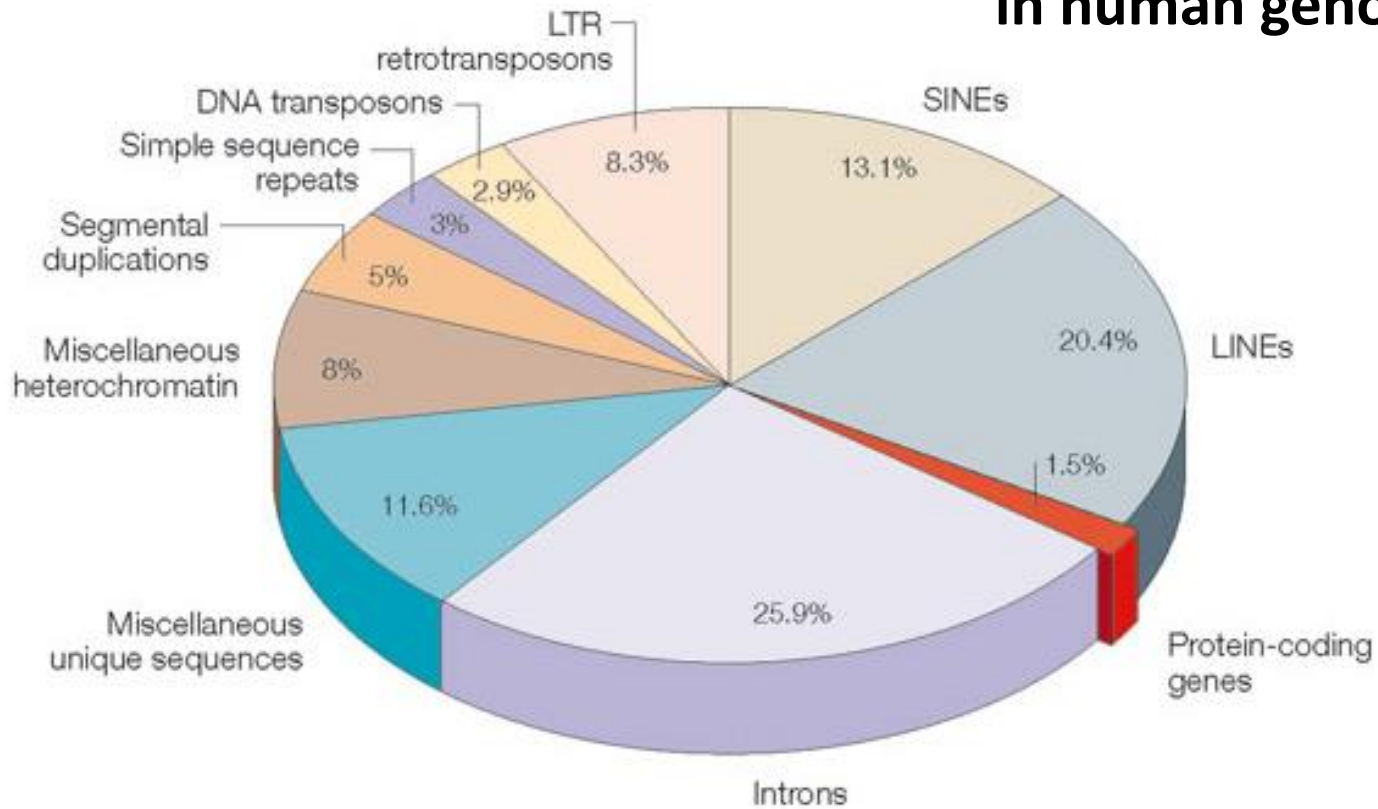
Non-allelic homology

Generation of pseudogenes

Increase in copy number over time

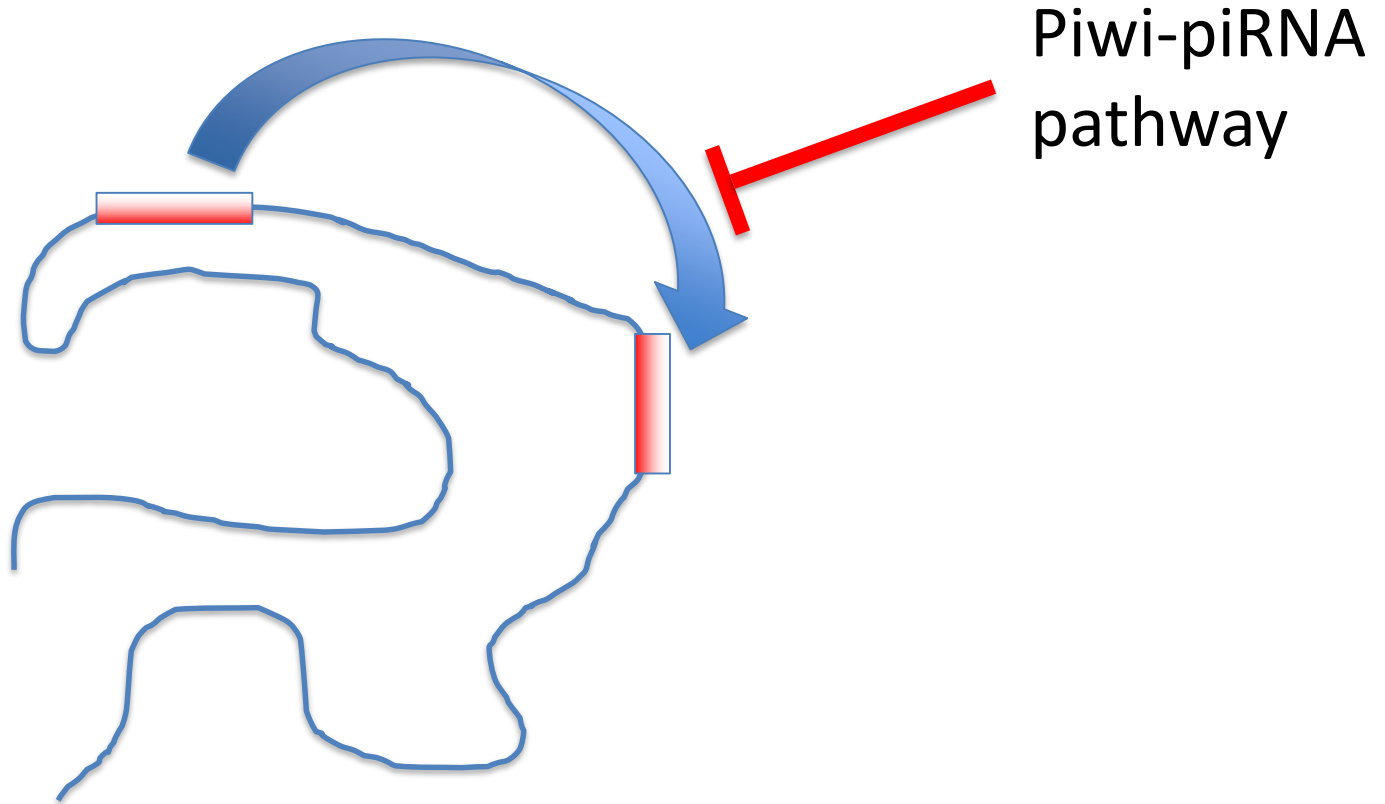
TEs are major constituents of our genomes

**45% Transposons
in human genome**

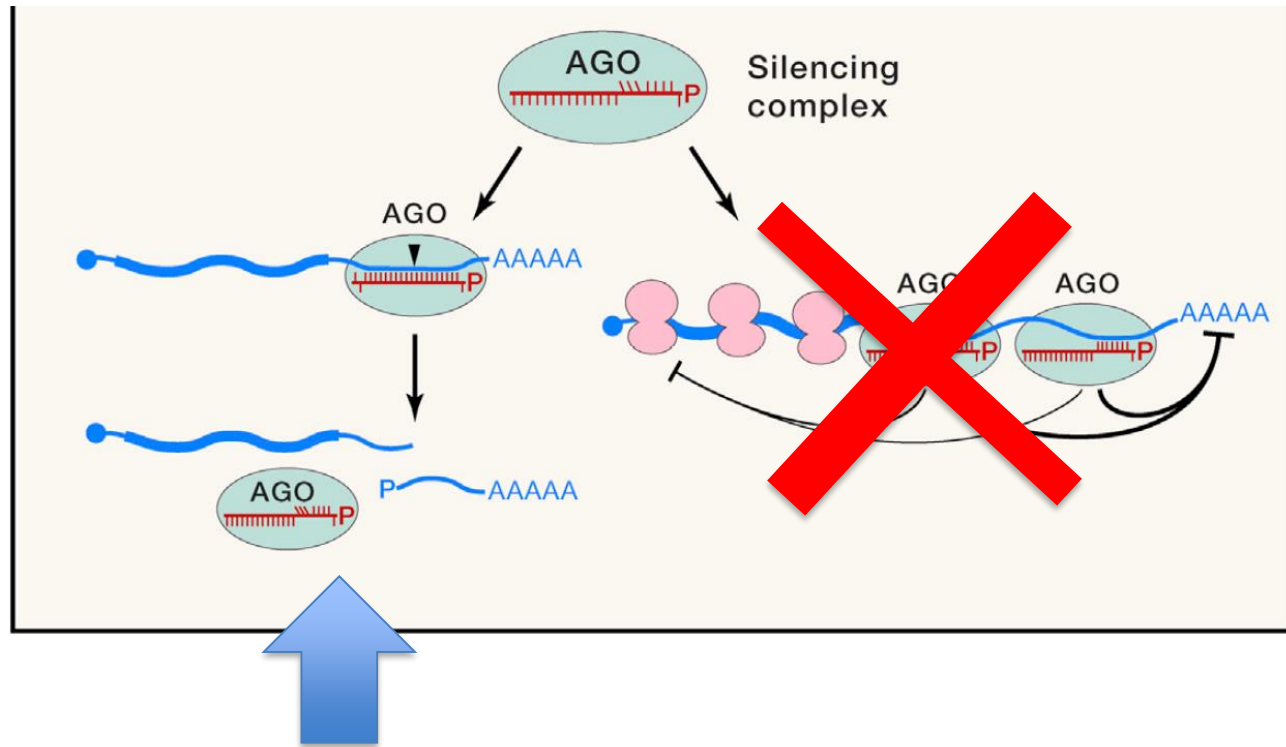


Ryan Grogory, Nat Rev Genet 2005 6; 699-708

Piwi proteins silence transposons

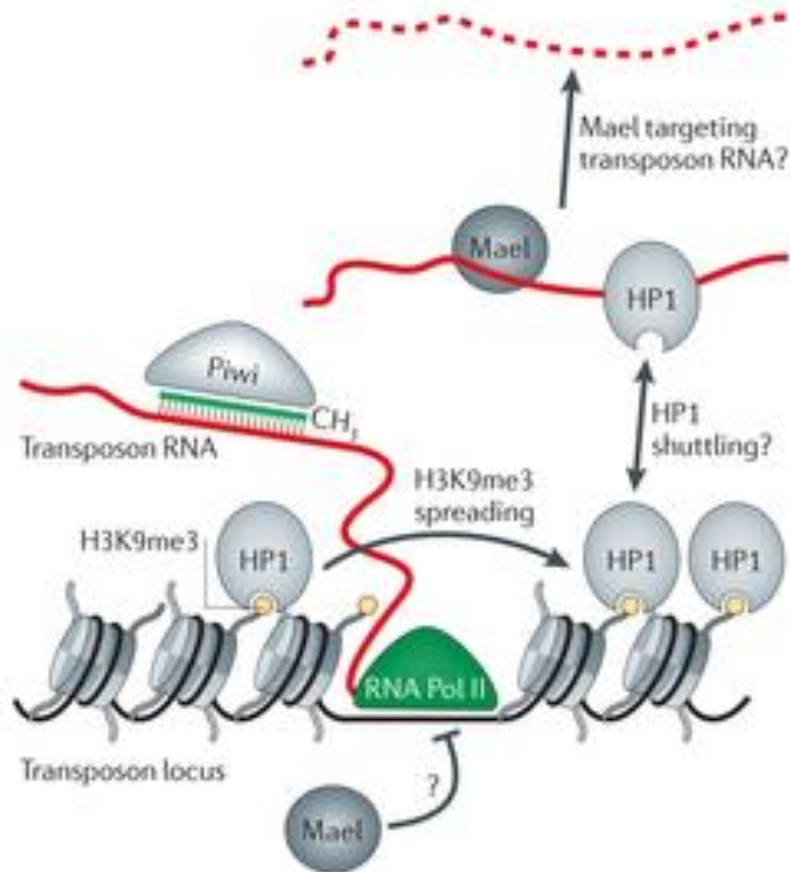


piRNA induced silencing - I



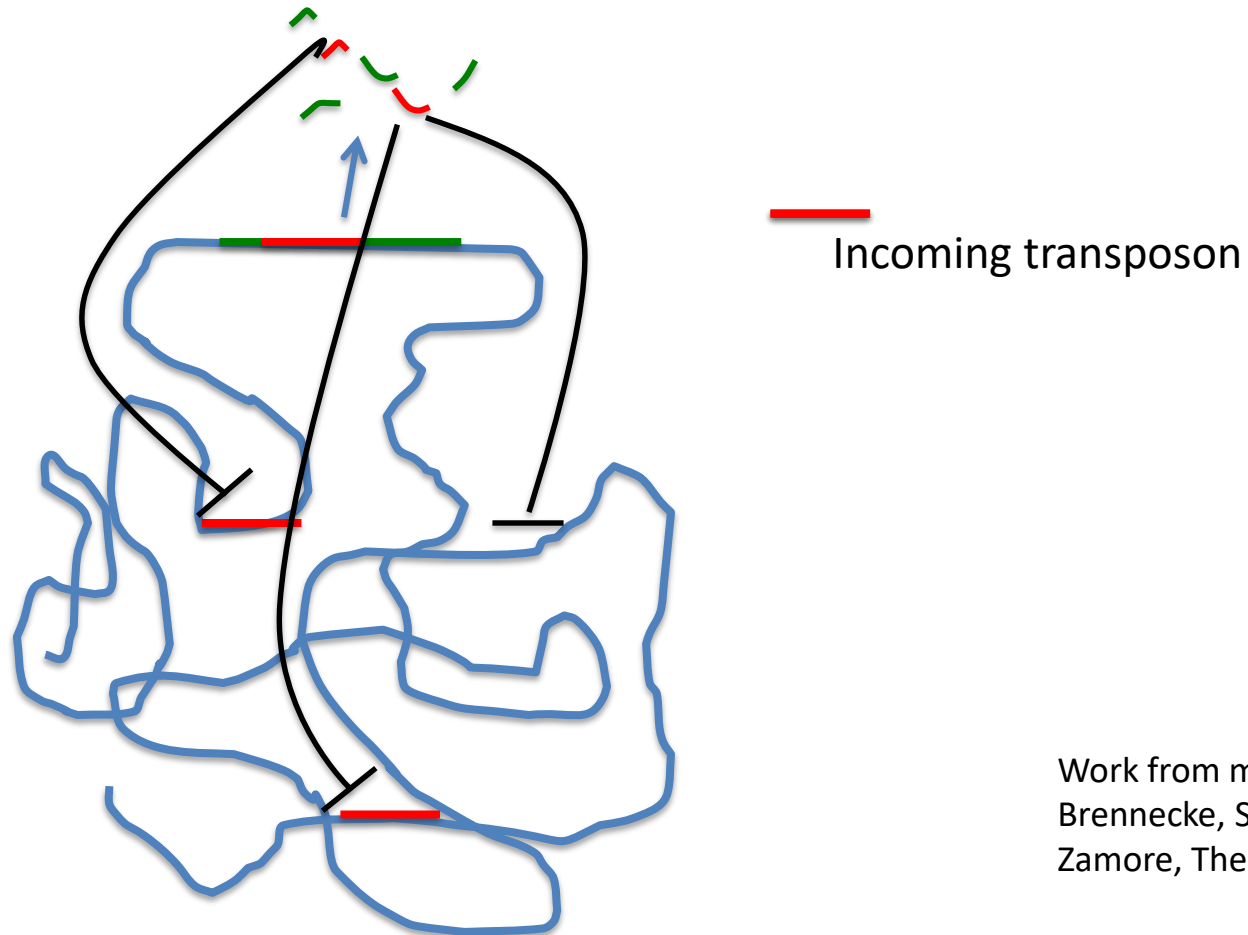
Piwi proteins cleave their target transcripts

piRNA induced silencing - II



Piwi-piRNAs can induce heterochromatin

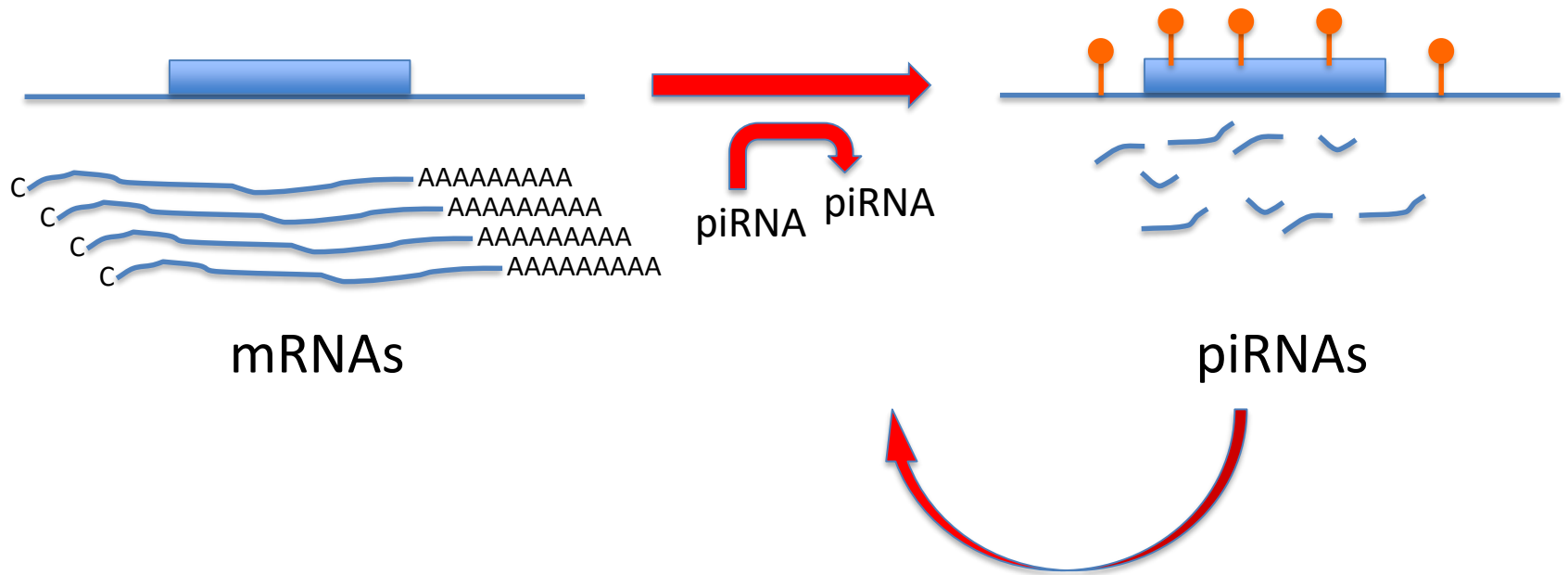
How to identify a transposon?



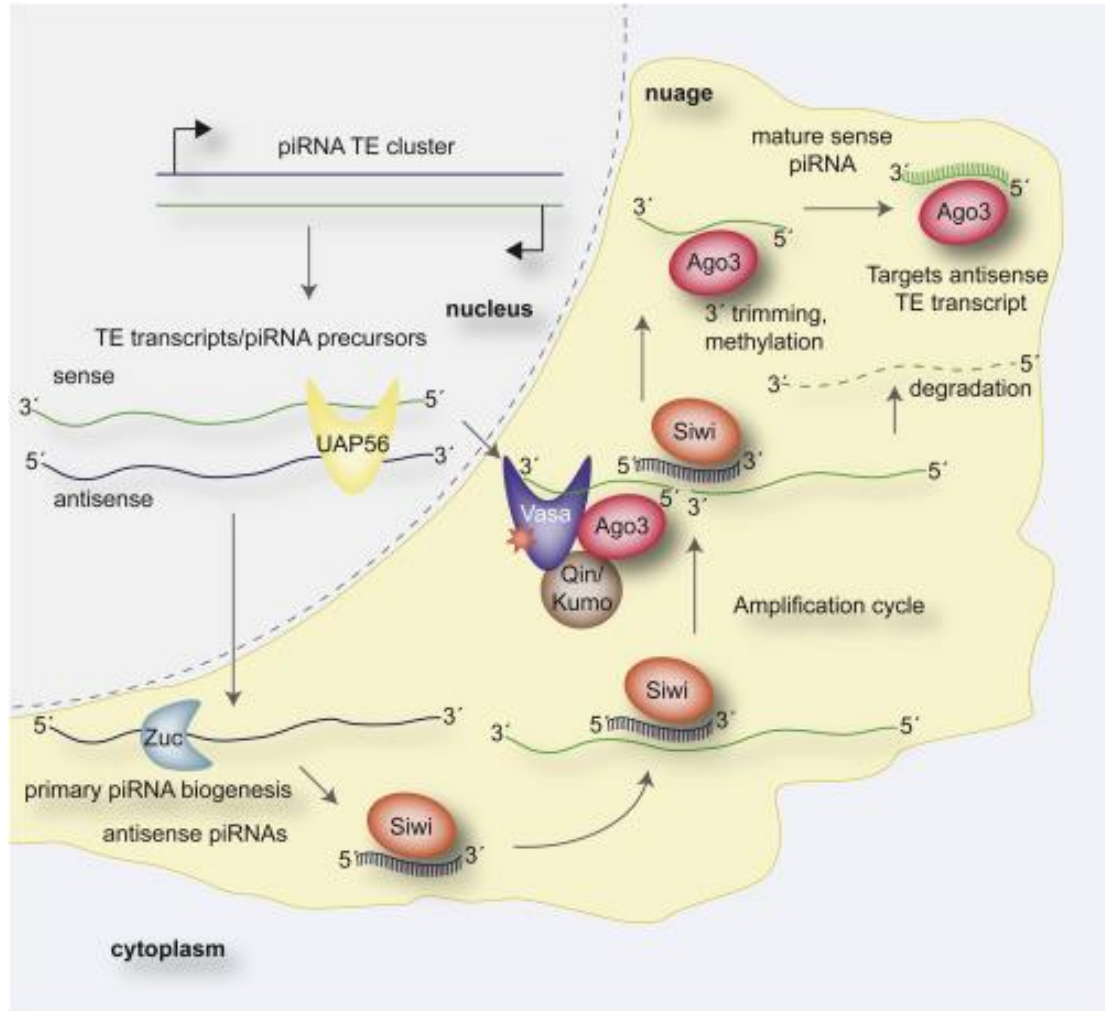
Work from many labs:
Brennecke, Siomi, Hannon,
Zamore, Theurkauf

Specialized chromatin at piRNA clusters that helps piRNA biogenesis!

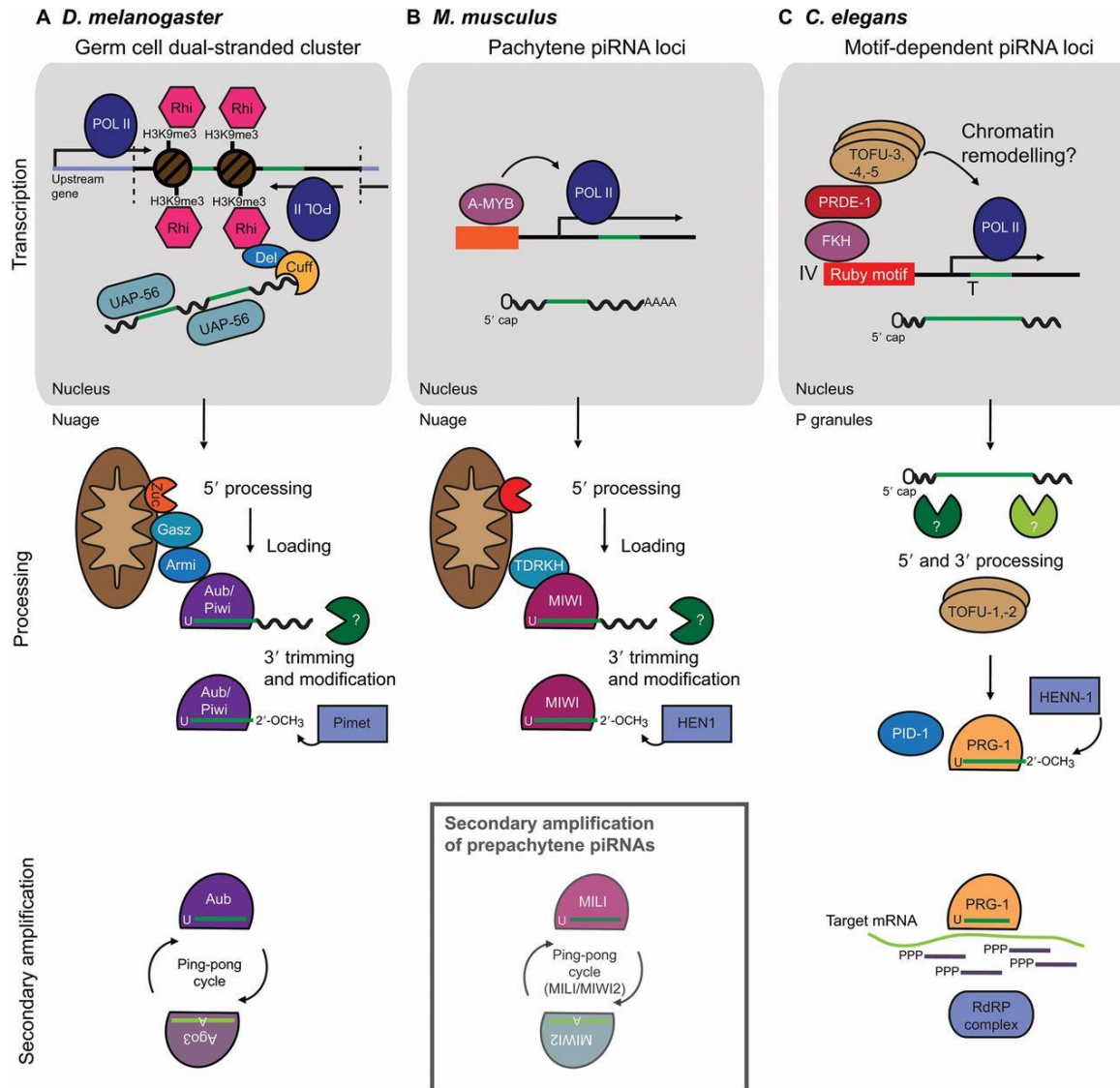
piRNAs act as initiators of an epigenetic switch



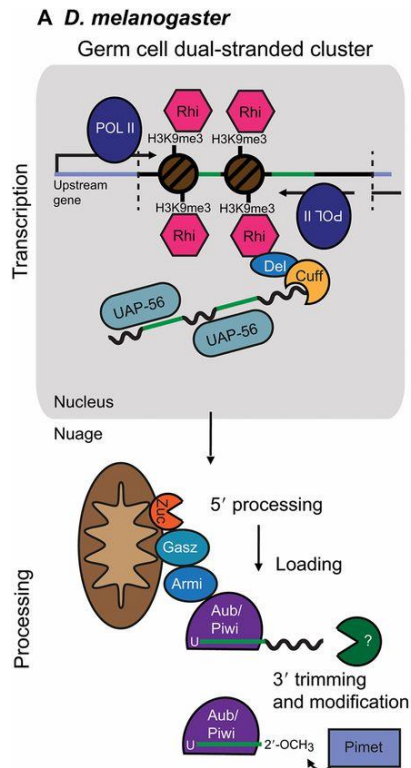
How are ssRNAs turned into piRNAs?



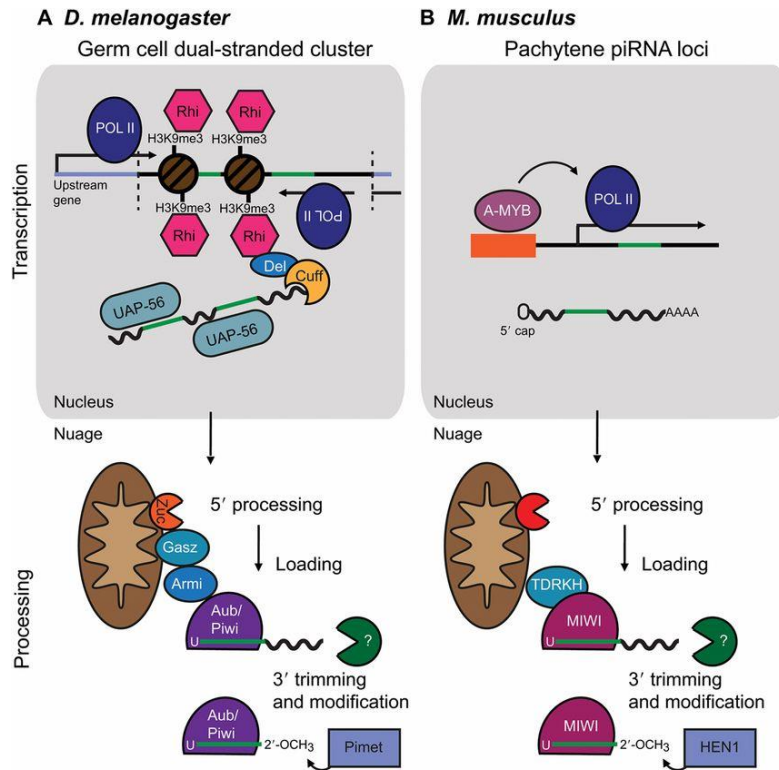
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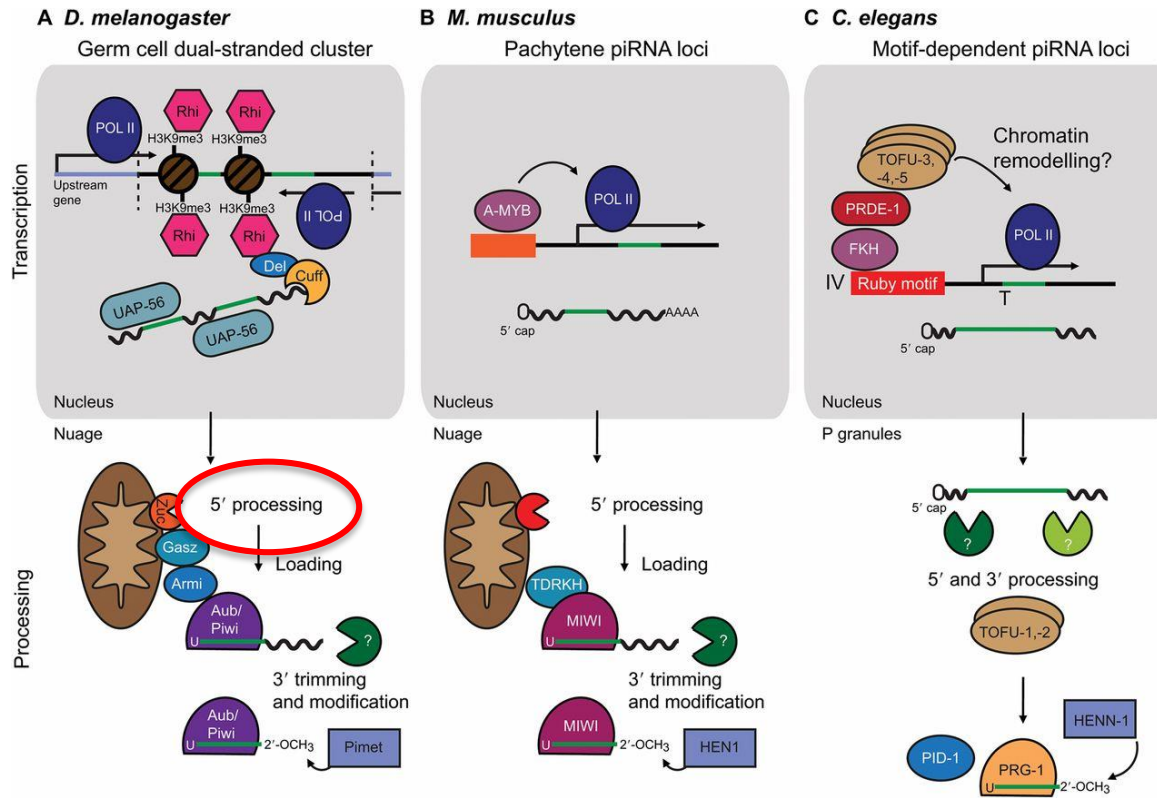
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How are ssRNAs turned into piRNAs?

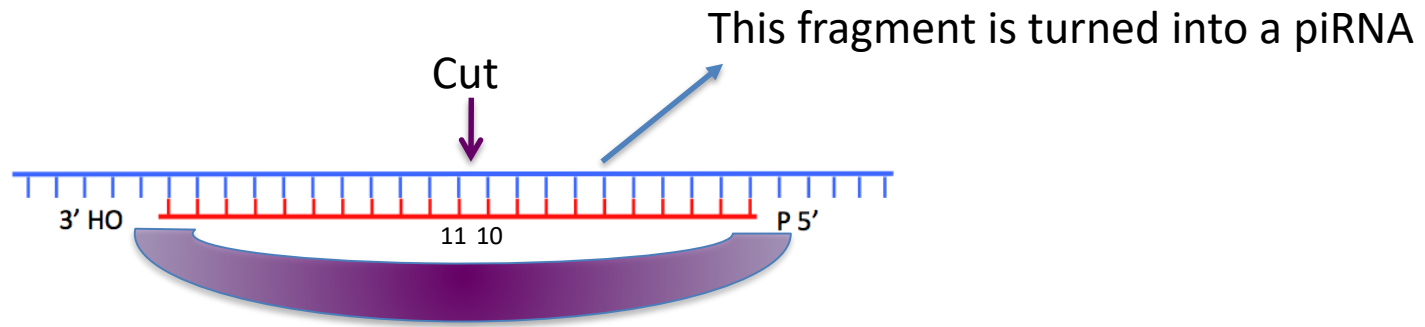


How are ssRNAs turned into piRNAs?

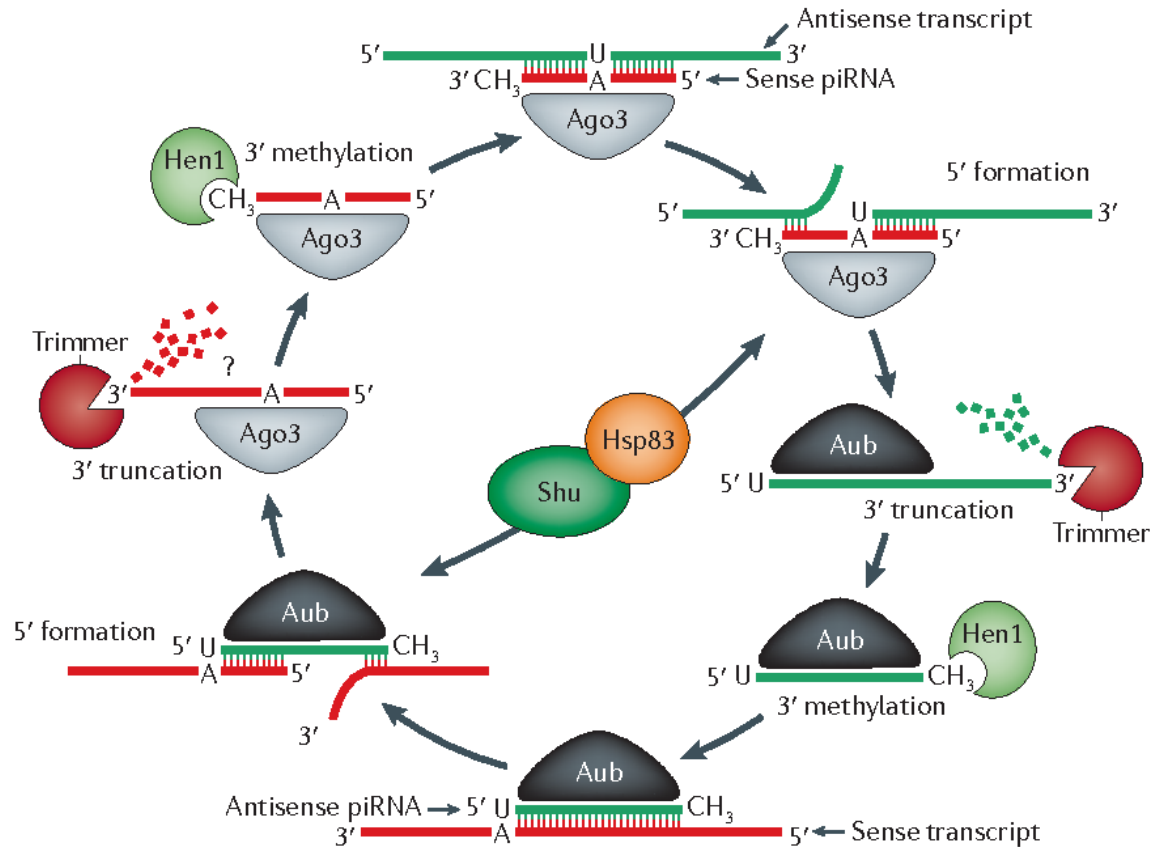


5' processing by endonucleases

Piwi itself:

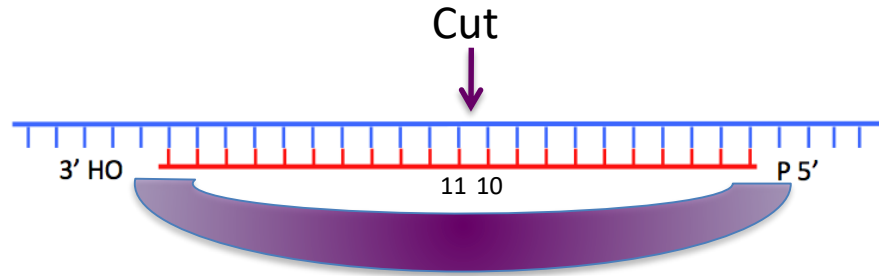


5' processing by endonucleases

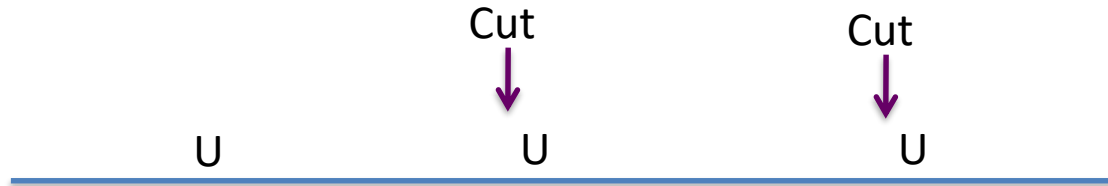


5' processing by endonucleases

Piwi itself:

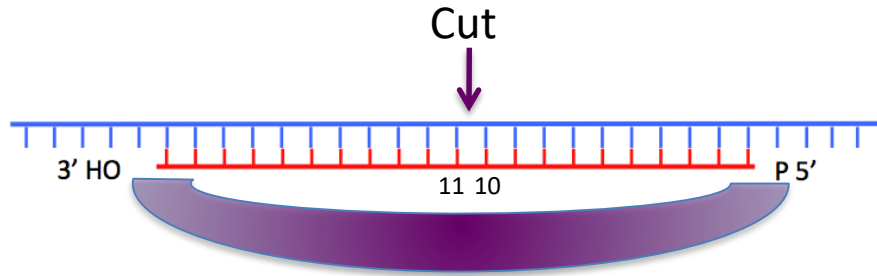


Zucchini:

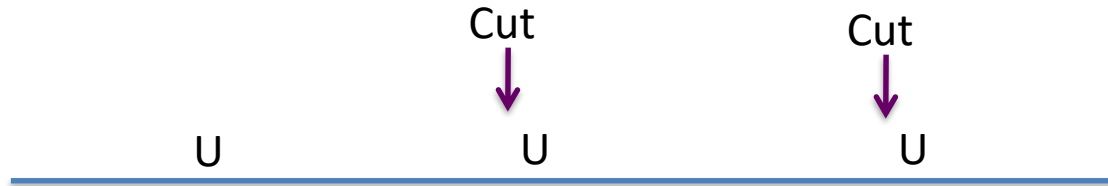


5' processing by endonucleases

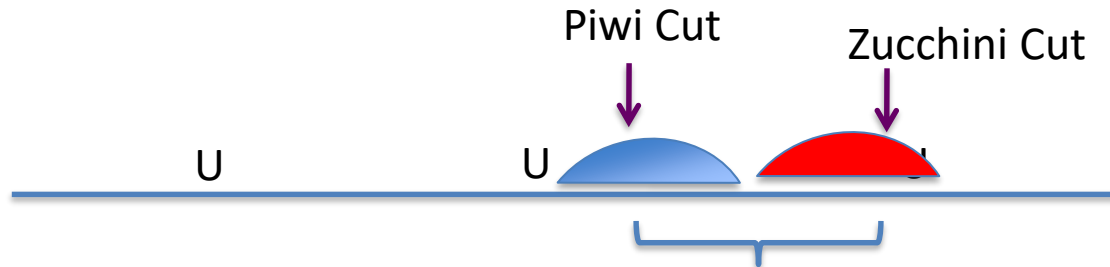
Piwi itself:



Zucchini:



Combination:



piRNA Take-home messages

piRNAs are bound by specialized Argonaute proteins: Piwi proteins

piRNAs and Piwi proteins are mostly germ cell specific (in arthropods also somatic)

piRNAs and Piwi proteins repress activity of transposable elements
(in mosquitoes also viruses)

piRNAs cleave their target transcripts

Nuclear Piwi-piRNA complexes induce heterochromatin

Affects of piRNAs on chromatin are driven through recognition of nascent transcripts

piRNA-driven chromatin drives piRNA biogenesis from ssRNA

Biogenesis occurs in dense, peri-nuclear aggregates (phase-separated structures)

Biogenesis involves many different nucleases and can differ between species