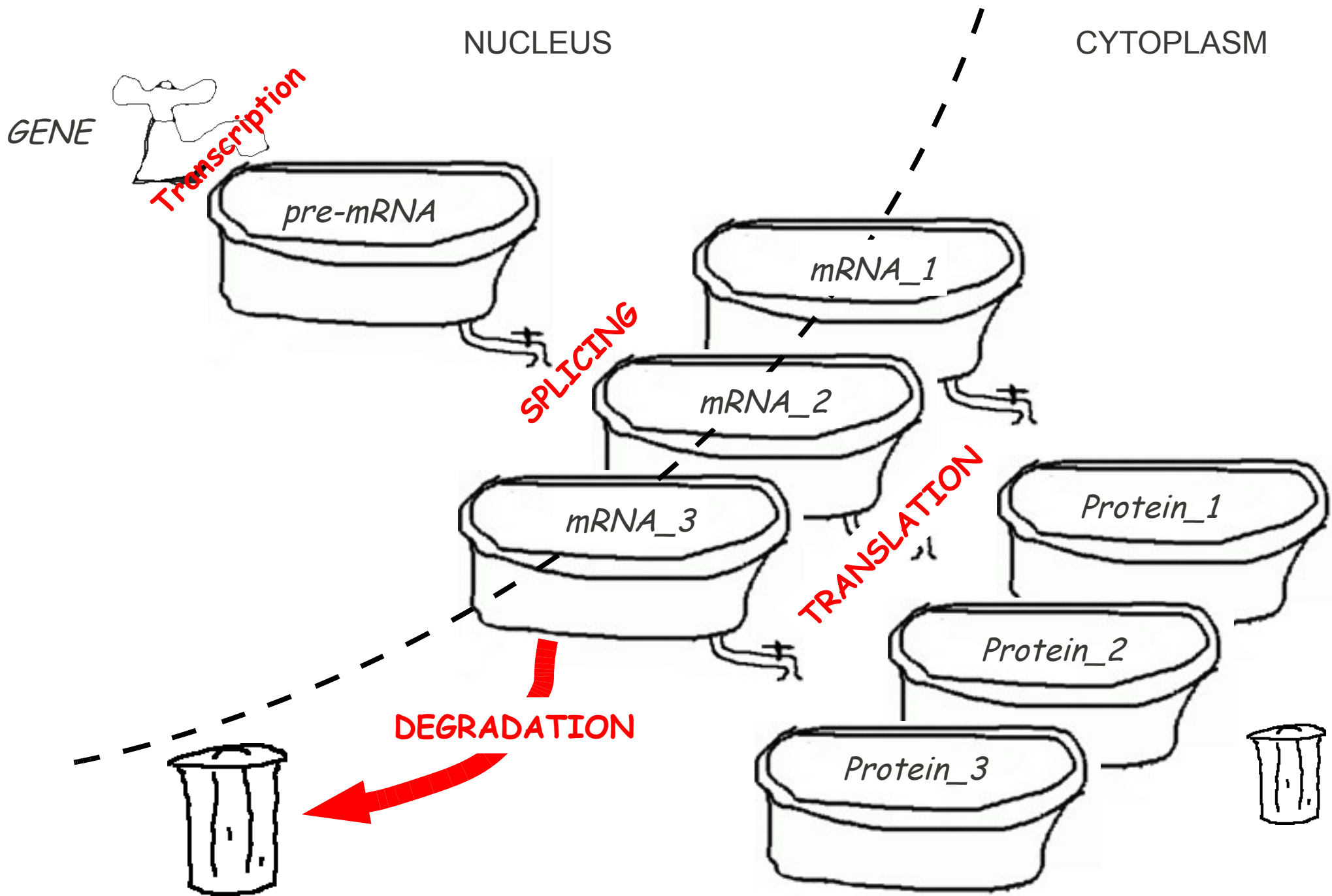
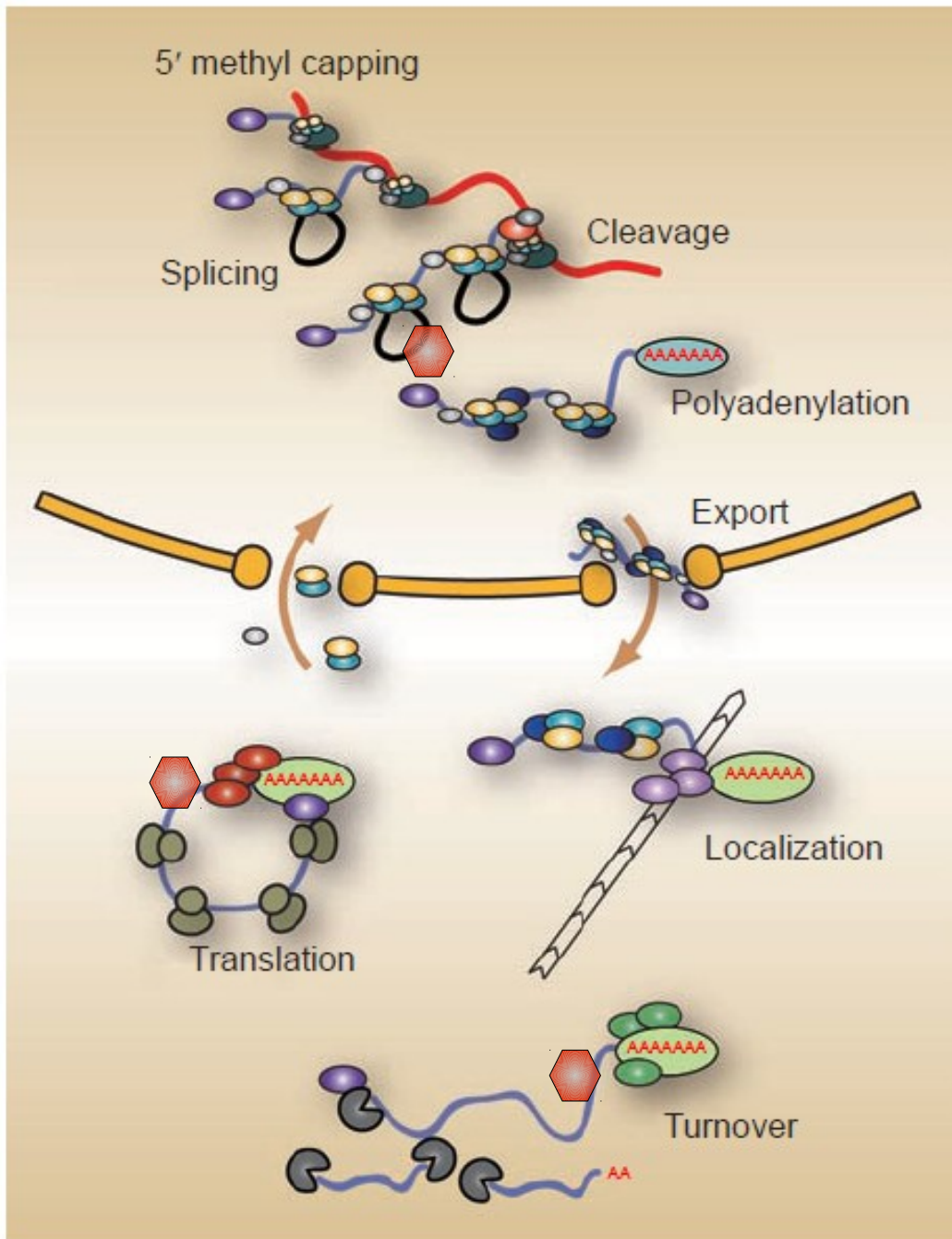


IDENTIFICATION OF RNA TARGETS FOR THE
REGULATORY RNA-BINDING PROTEIN **CELF1**
by
CLIP-Solid and RNAseq-Solid



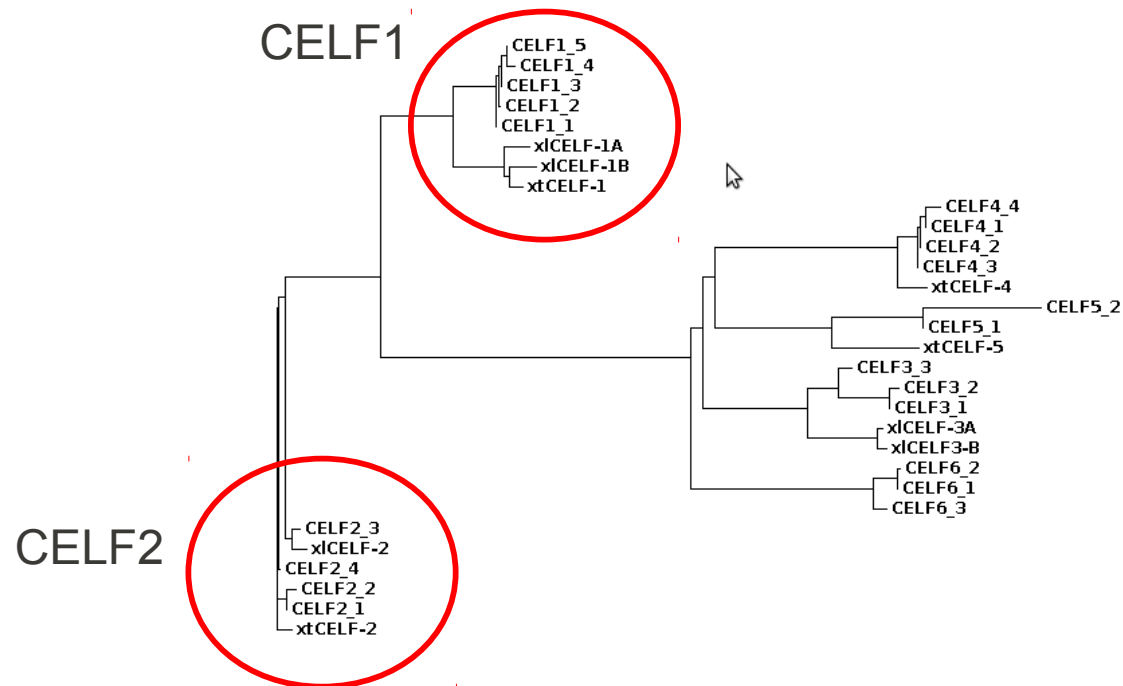
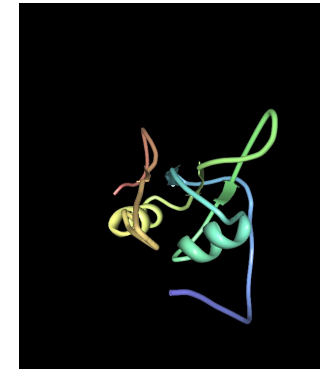
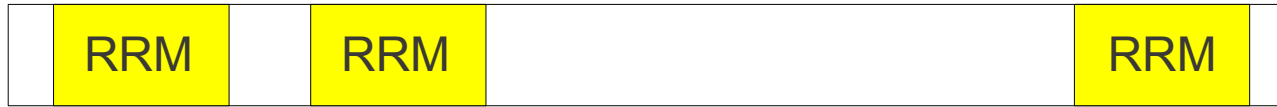




REGULATORY FACTORS :

- RNABPs (~ 600 annotated)
- small regulatory RNAs

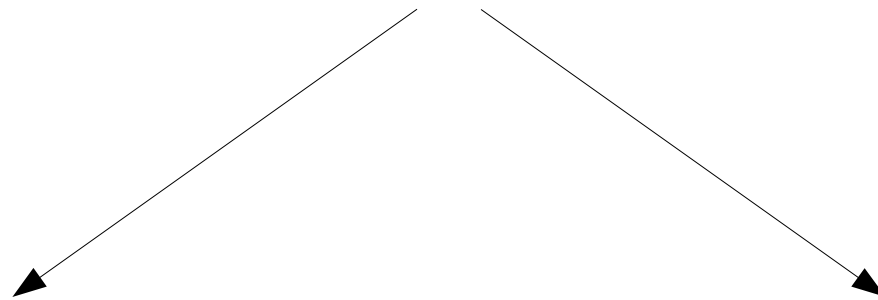
CELF PROTEINS



CELF1

MOLECULAR FUNCTIONS :

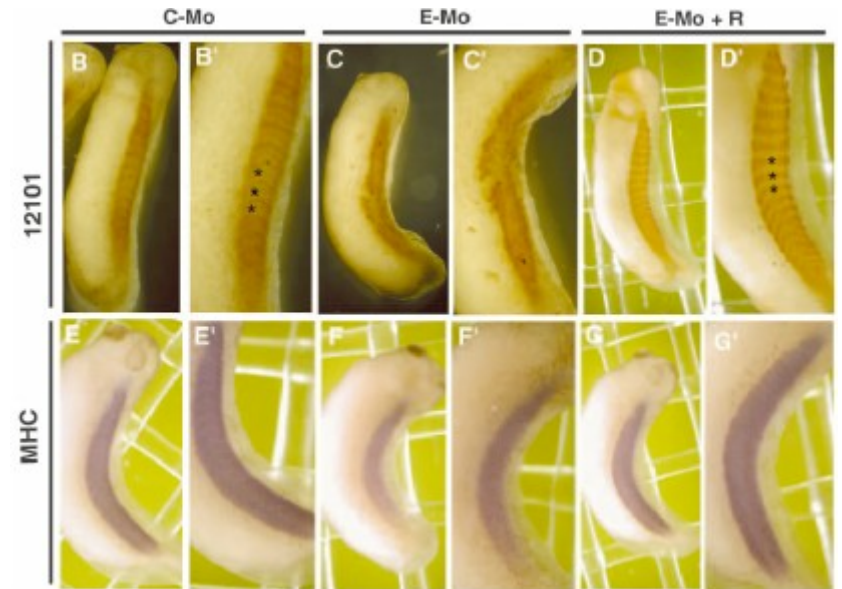
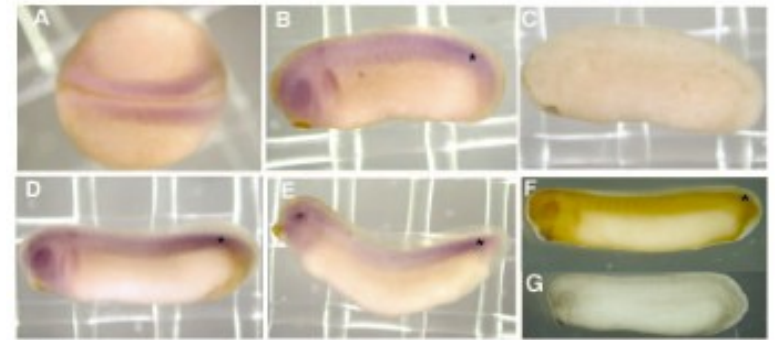
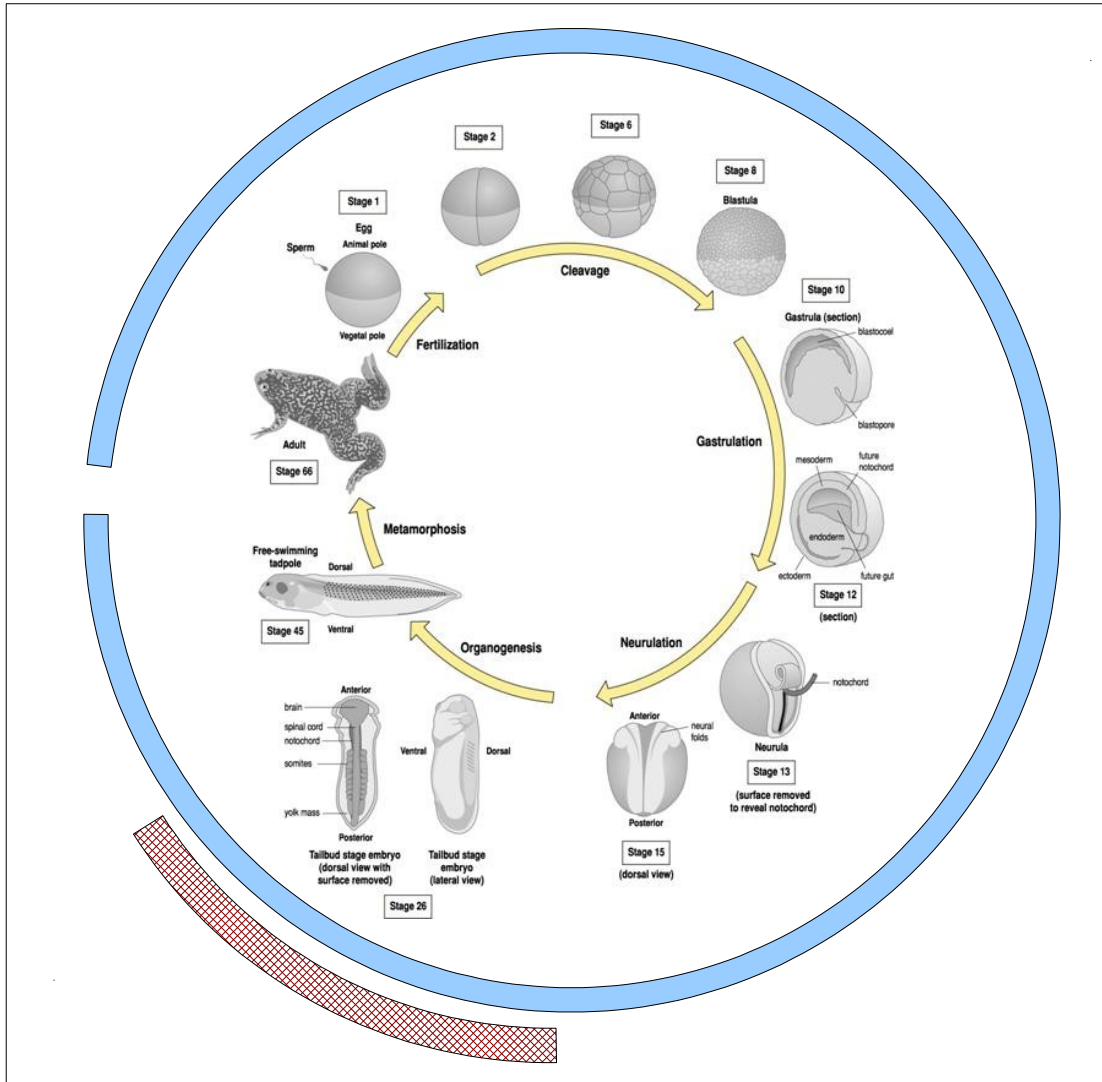
- alternative splicing regulation
- mRNA deadenylation targeting factor



translational silencing

mRNA degradation

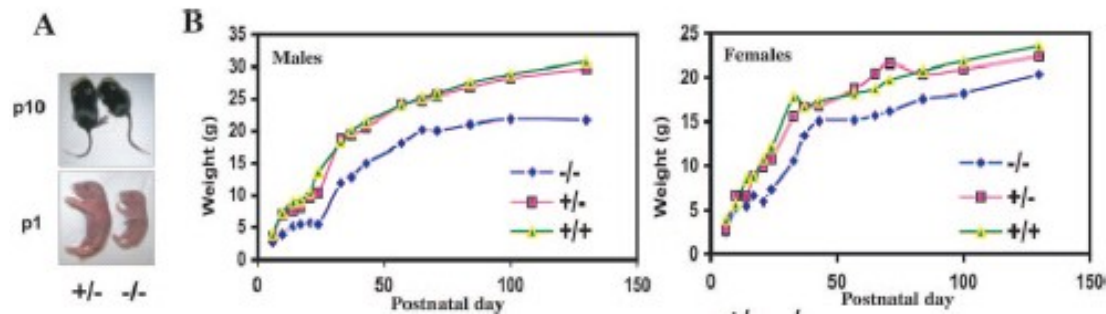
CELF1 FUNCTIONS IN XENOPUS



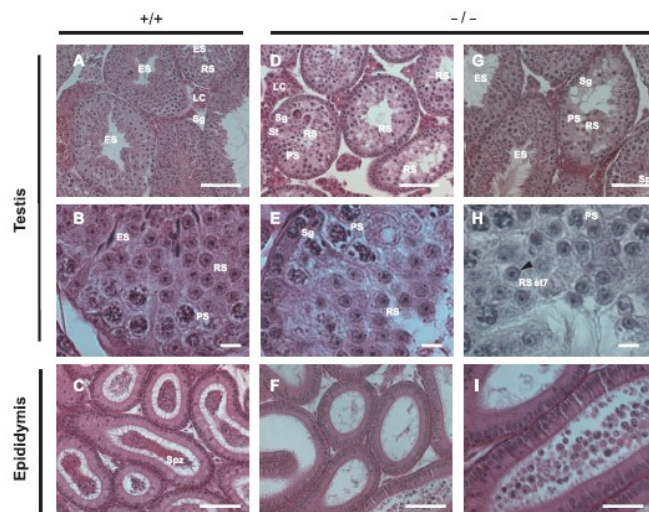
(Gautier-Courteille et al., Dev. 2004)

CELF1 FUNCTIONS IN MICE

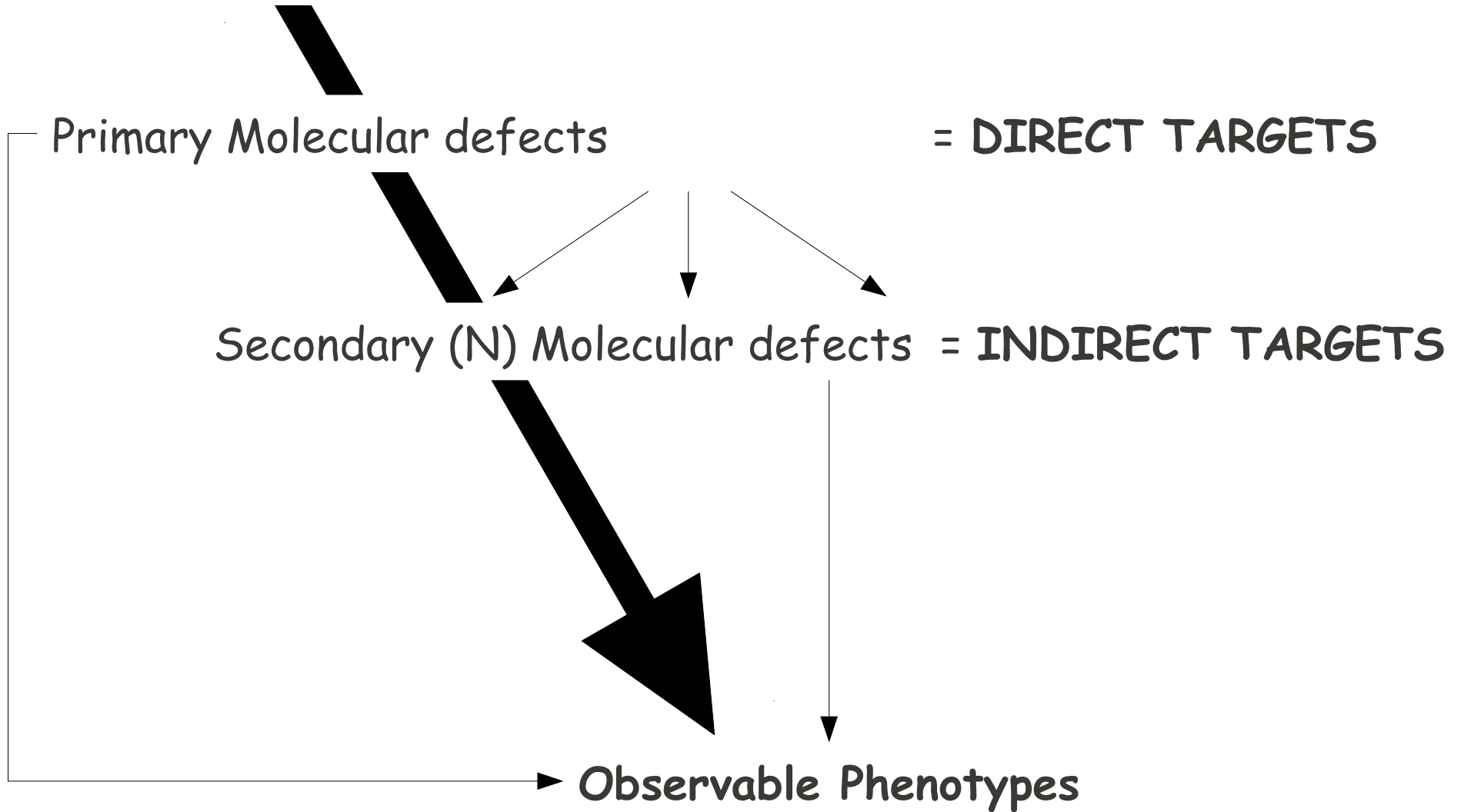
growth retardation phenotype



spermatogenesis defect



Functional Inactivation



Primary Molecular defects = **DIRECT TARGETS**

Identify RNA associated with CELF1

Secondary (N) Molecular defects = **DIRECT + INDIRECT TARGETS**

Search for **GENES** with altered expression
- microarray analysis on CELF1 deprived cells

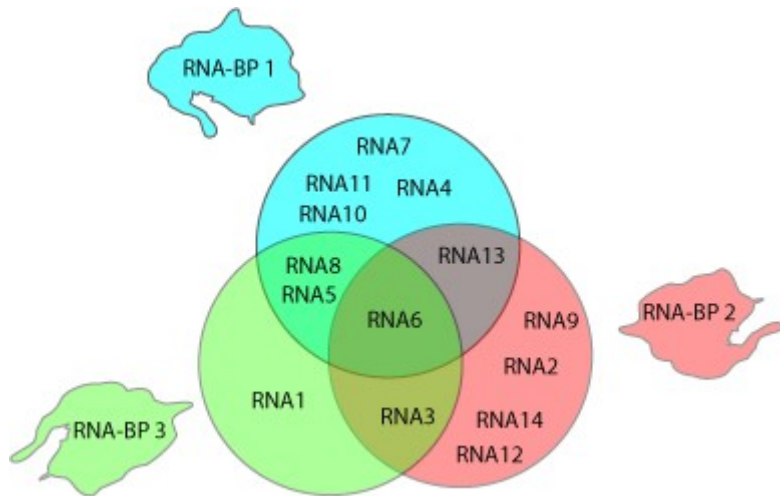
Primary Molecular defects = **DIRECT TARGETS**

Identify RNA associated with CELF1

- define molecular landscape of CELF 1 target *IN VIVO*
- determine sequences constraint defining the specificity of CELF 1 binding

Primary Molecular defects = **DIRECT TARGETS**

Identify RNA associated with CELF1



-3 hybrid screening

GENETIC

-SELEX

-GST pulldown

IN VITRO

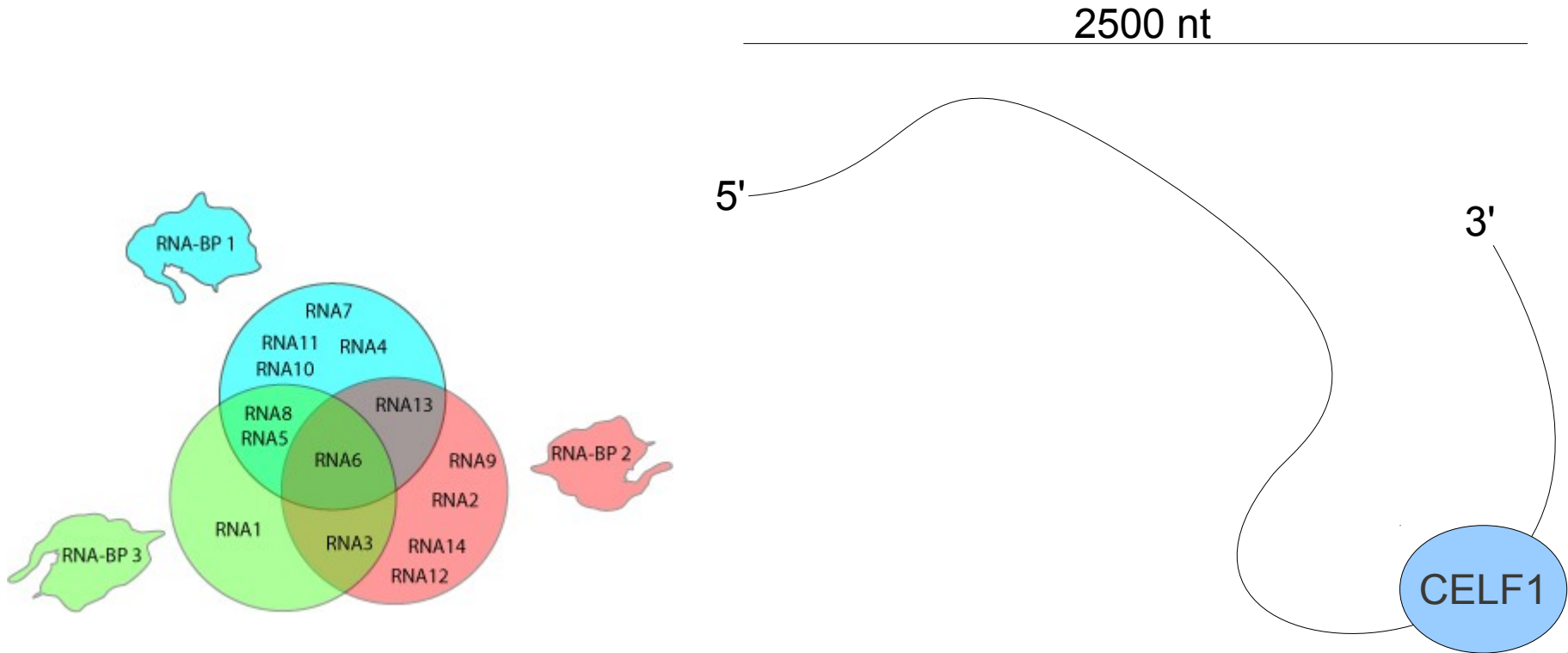
-Immunoprecipitation

-CLIP

IN VIVO

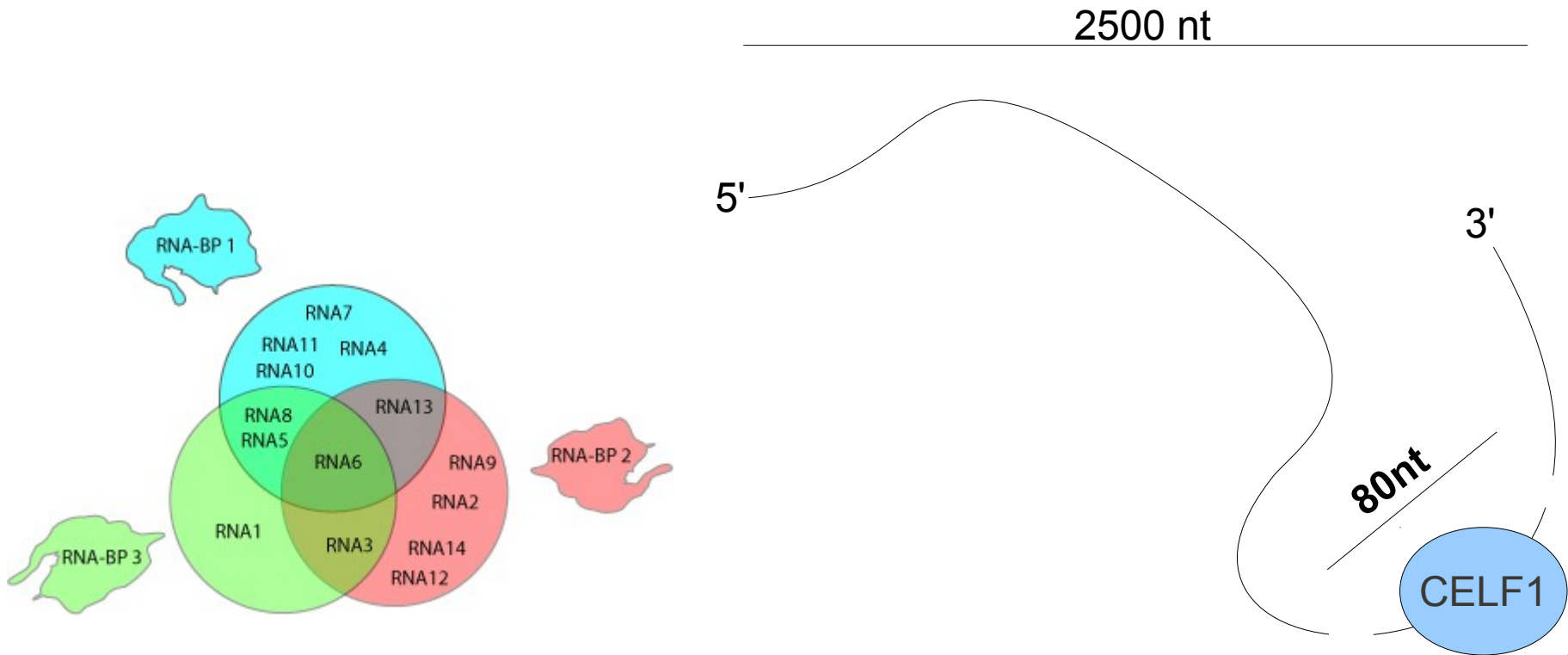
Primary Molecular defects = **DIRECT TARGETS**

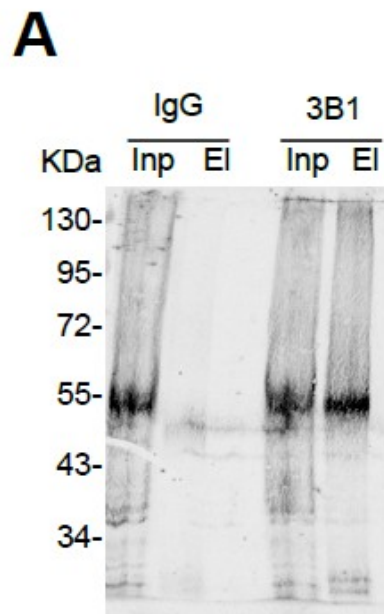
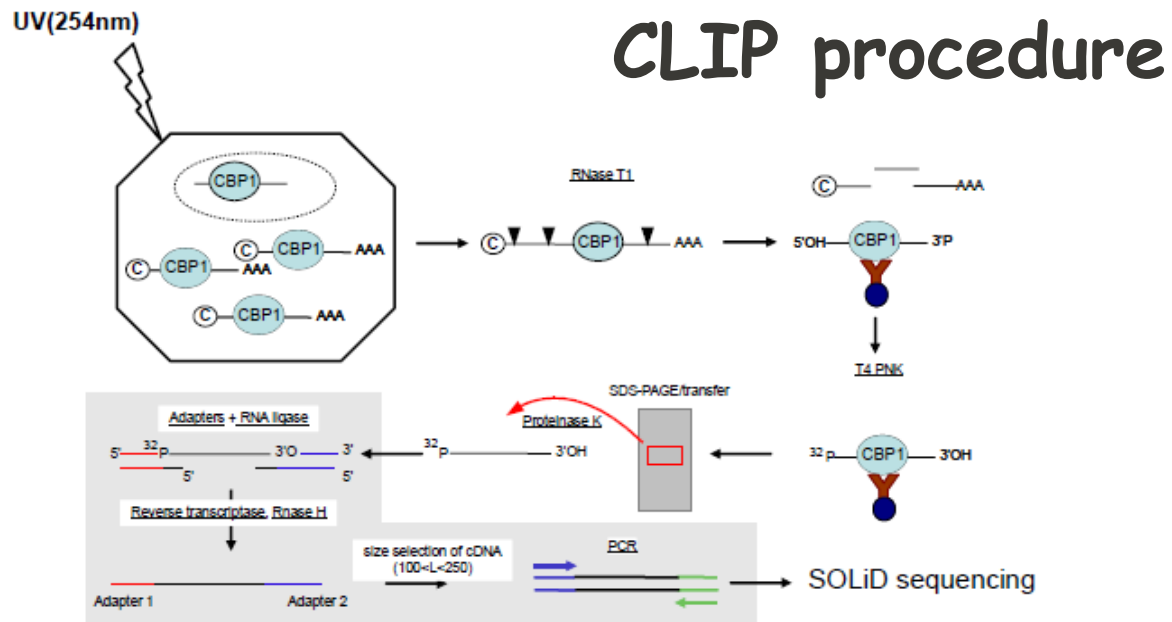
Identify RNA associated with CELF1
-CLIP-Solid



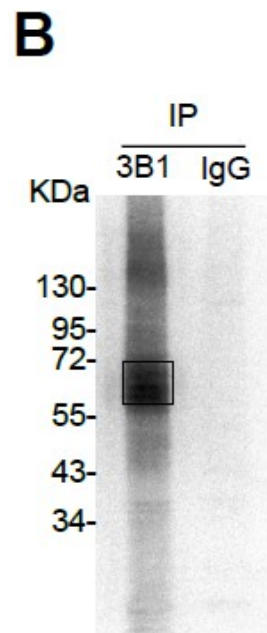
Primary Molecular defects = **DIRECT TARGETS**

Identify RNA associated with CELF1
-CLIP-Solid

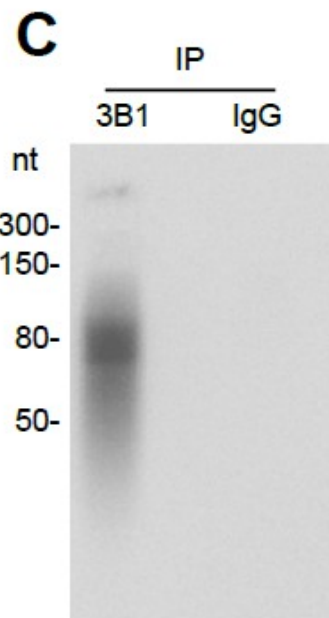




Proteins



RNA/proteins



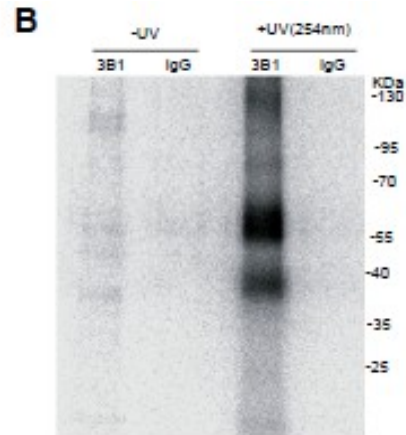
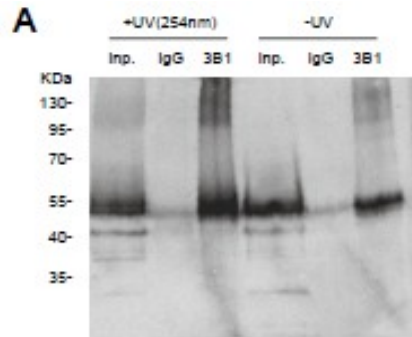
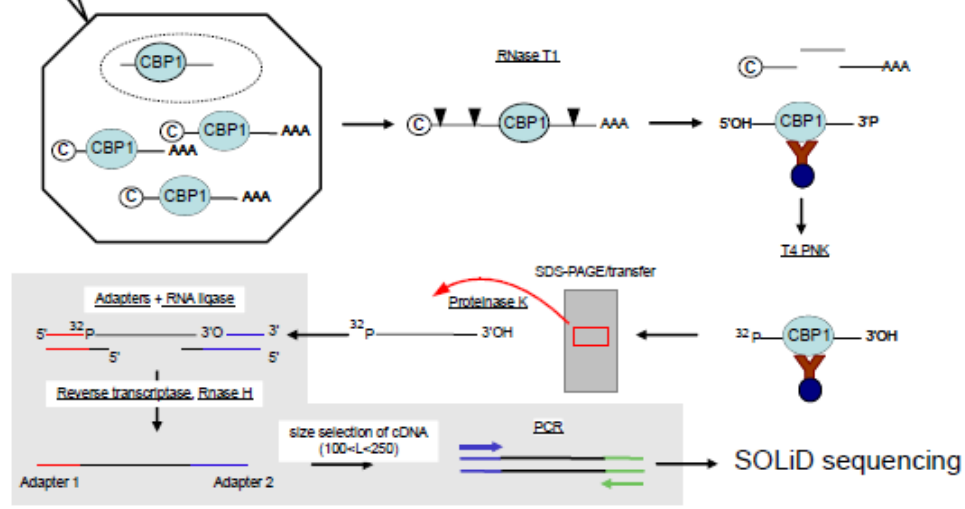
RNA



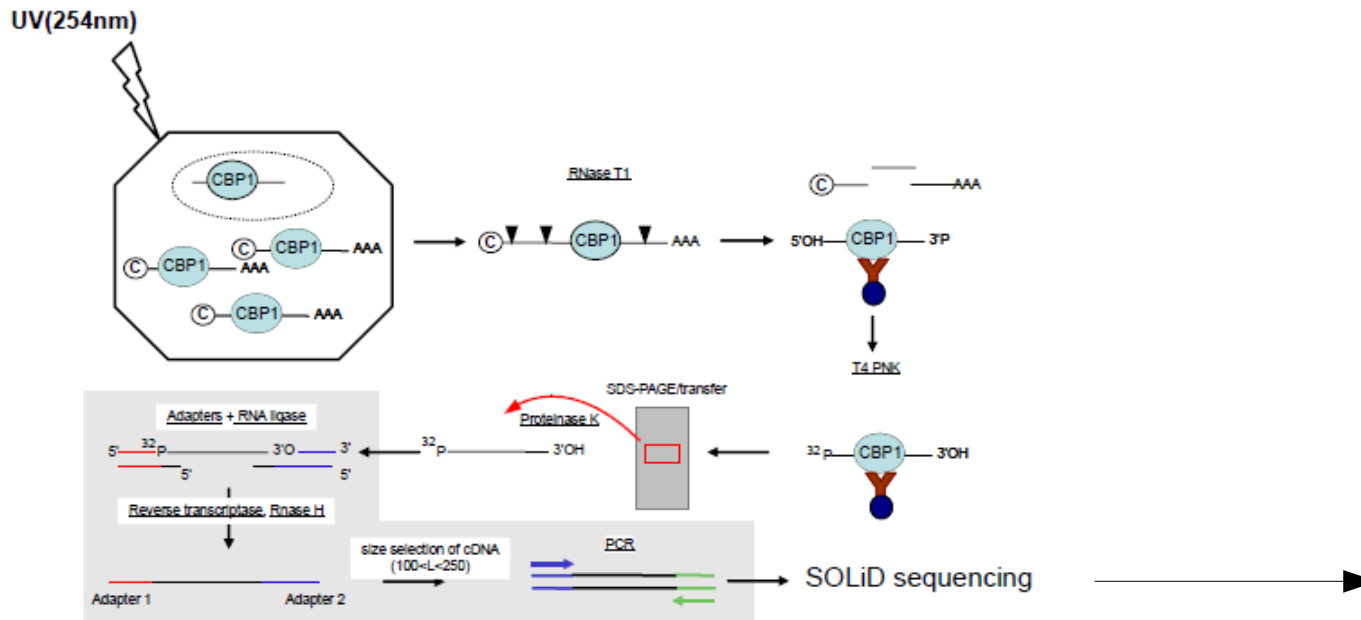
DNA

UV(254nm)

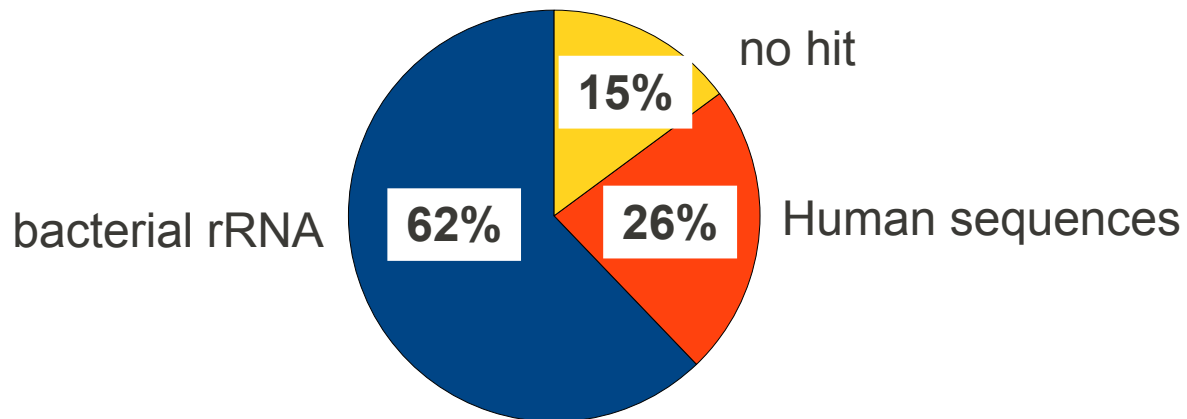
CLIP procedure



CLIP procedure



In house clonal sequencing

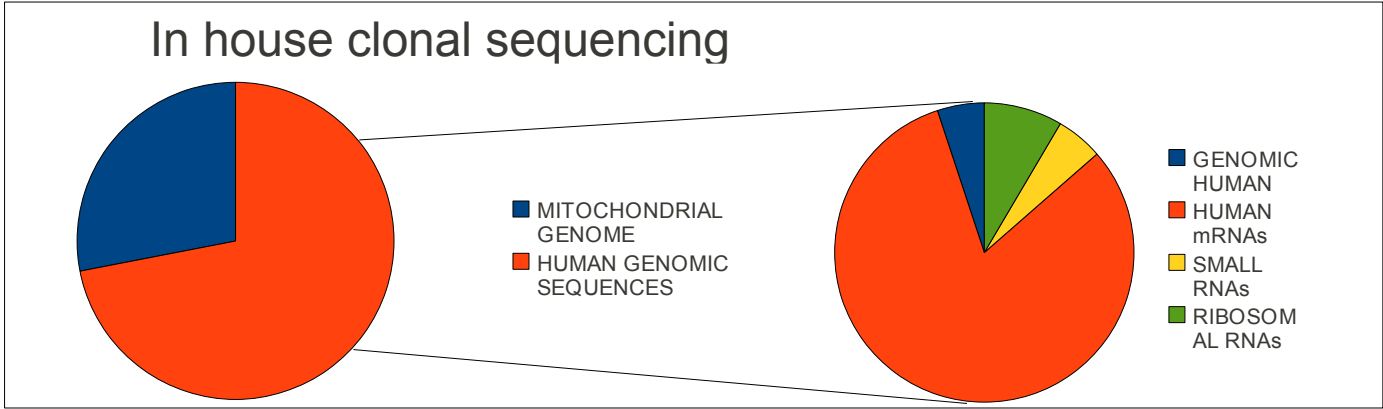
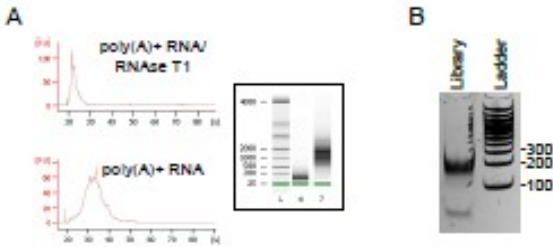
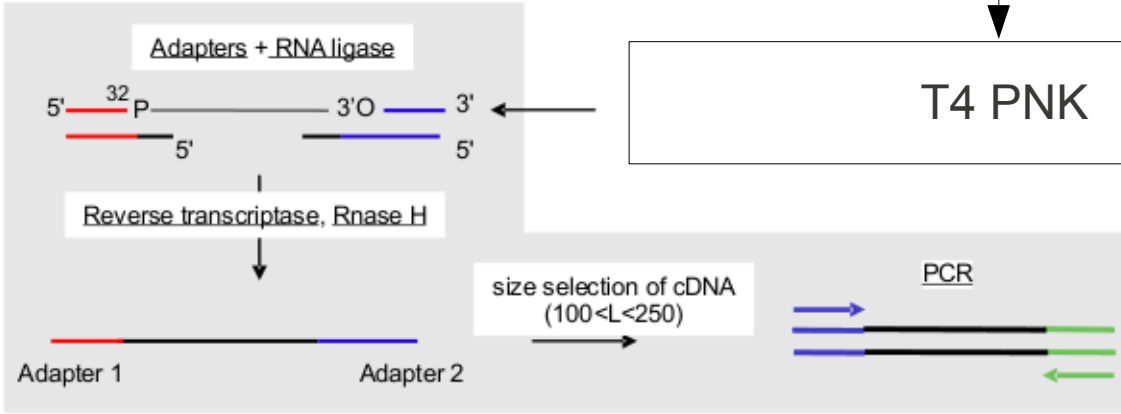


RNASEQ procedure

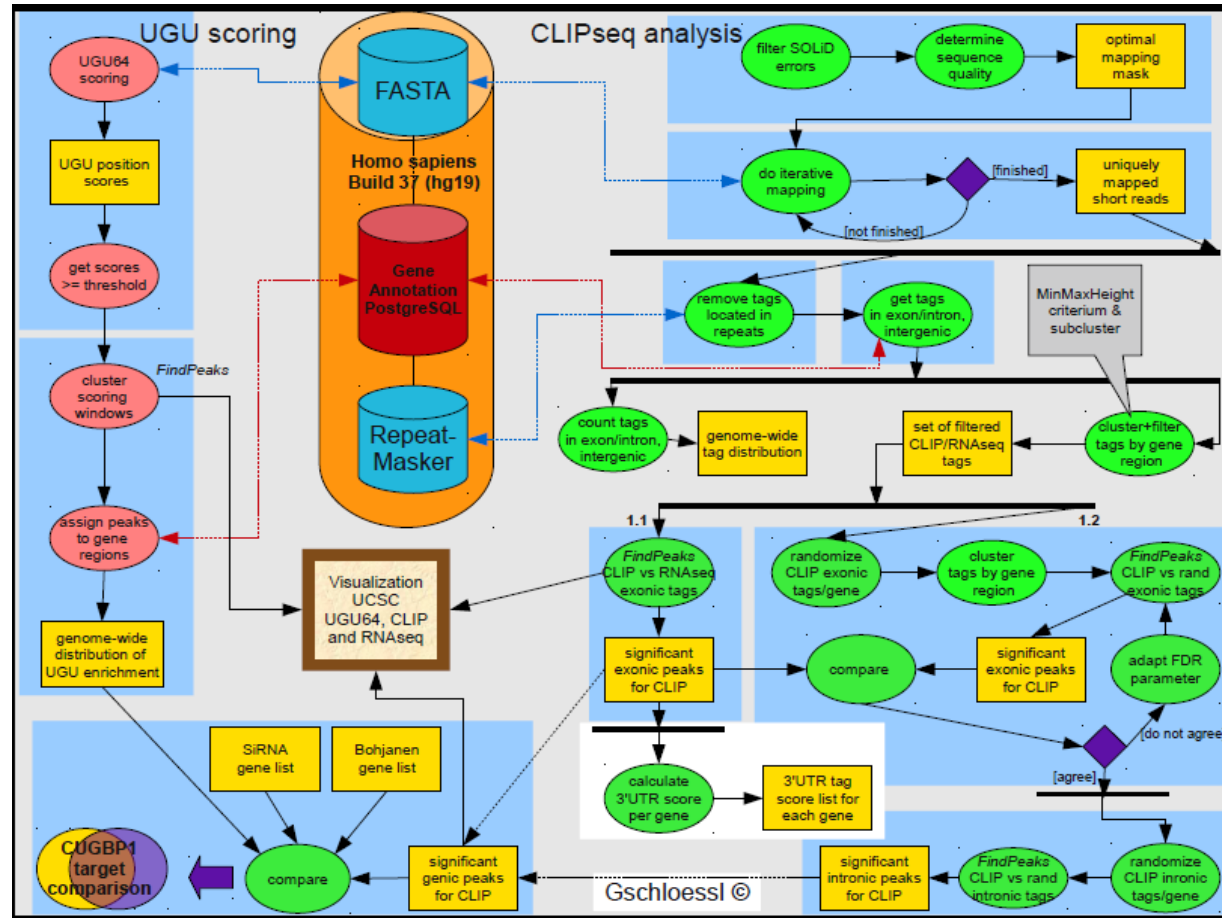
Hela Cells → TOTAL RNA → poly(A)+ RNA

Partial digest RNase T1

T4 PNK



MOTIF SCORING



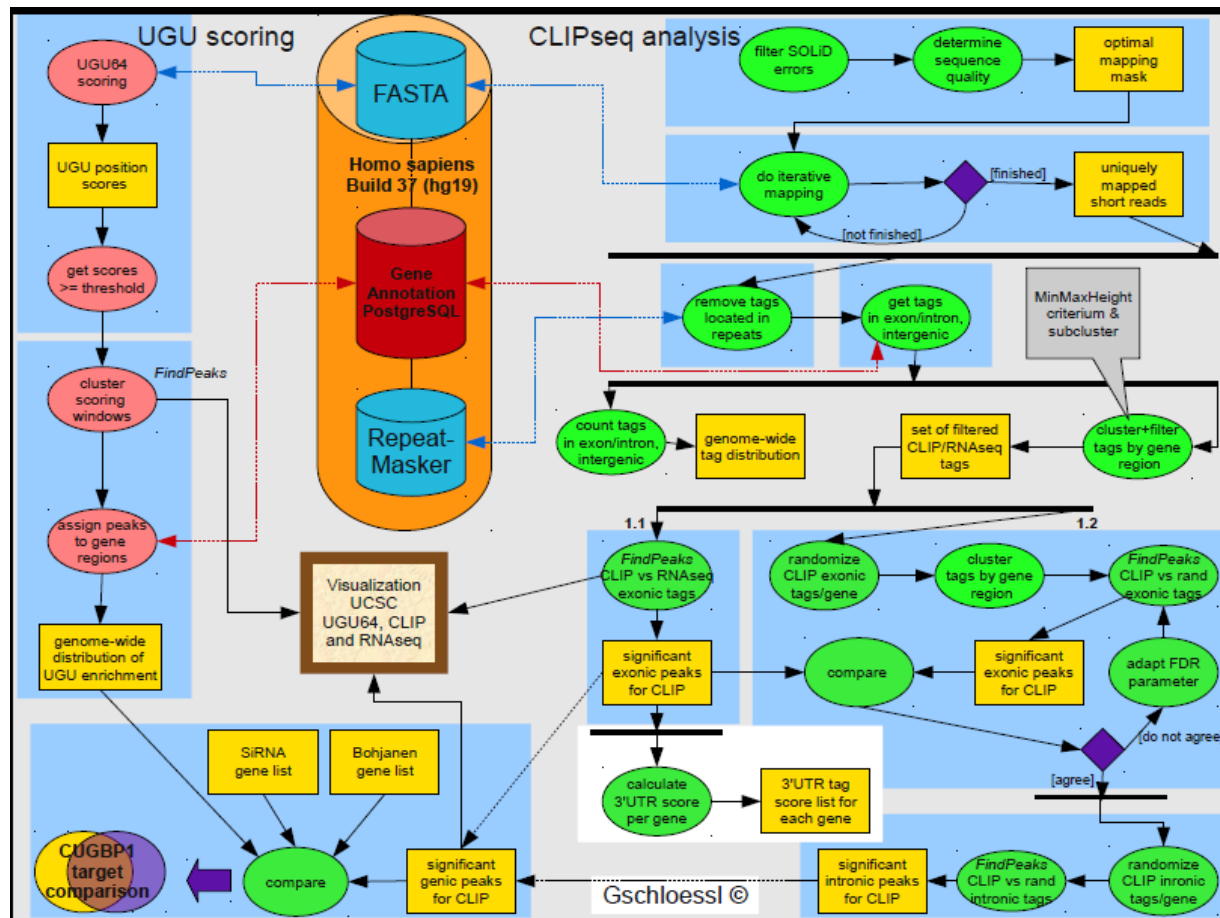
MAPPING (corona lite)

CLUSTER DEFINITION

DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

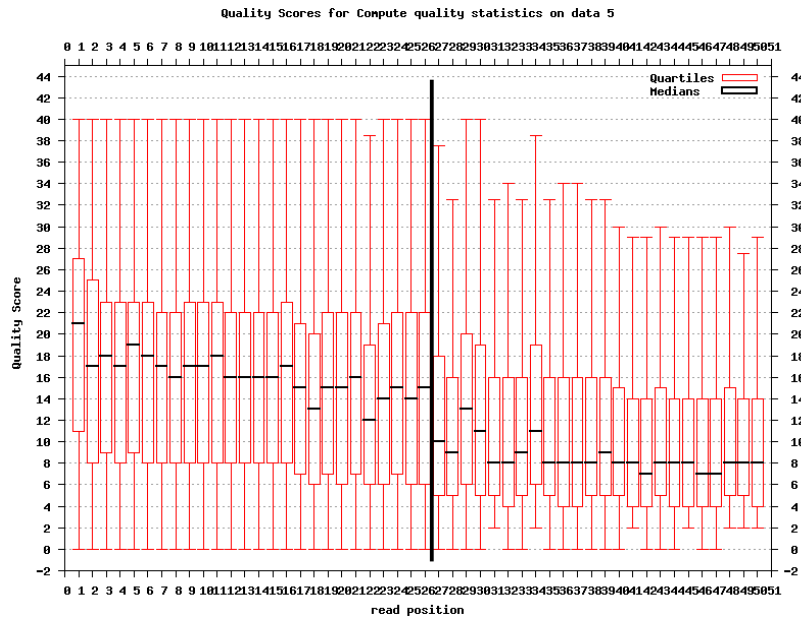
MAPPING (corona lite)



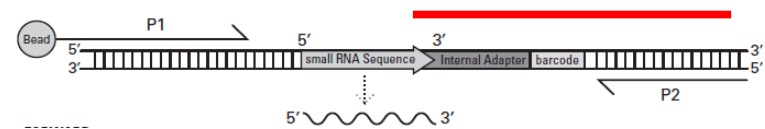
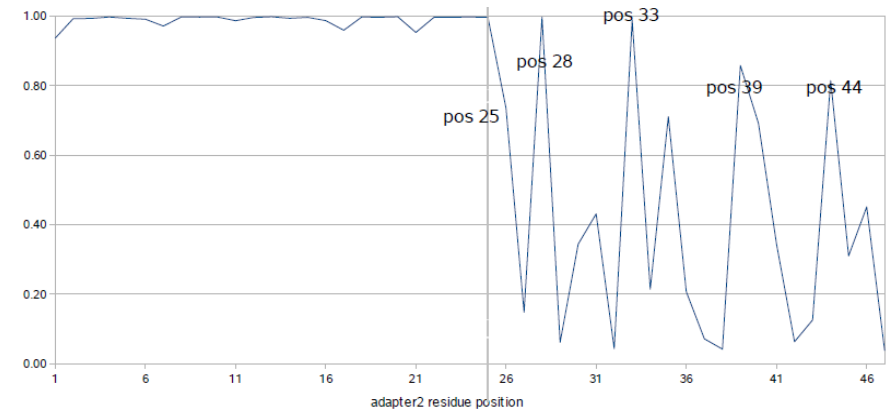
RNAs associated with CELF1

-CLIP-Solid

6 X 1/4 runs realised → 321 968 741 sequences

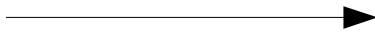



Phred quality analysis




Experimental quality analysis

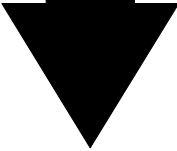
RNAs associated with CELF1 -CLIP-Solid

6 X 1/4 runs realised  321 968 741 sequences
83 000 000 **expected** human sequences



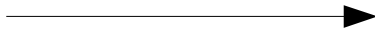
mapping hg19 / corona lite
(from l=30, 3mm
to l=24, 2 mm)

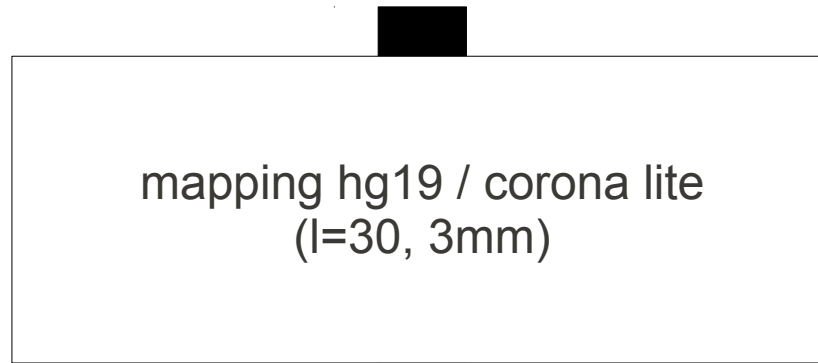




20 589 217 uniquely mapped (repeat masked)

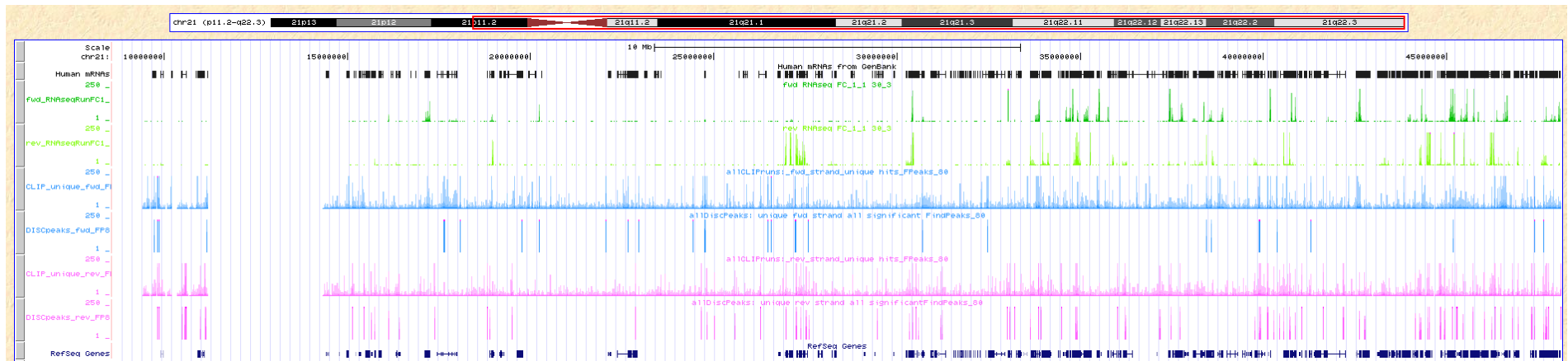
MAPPING / RNASEQ-Solid

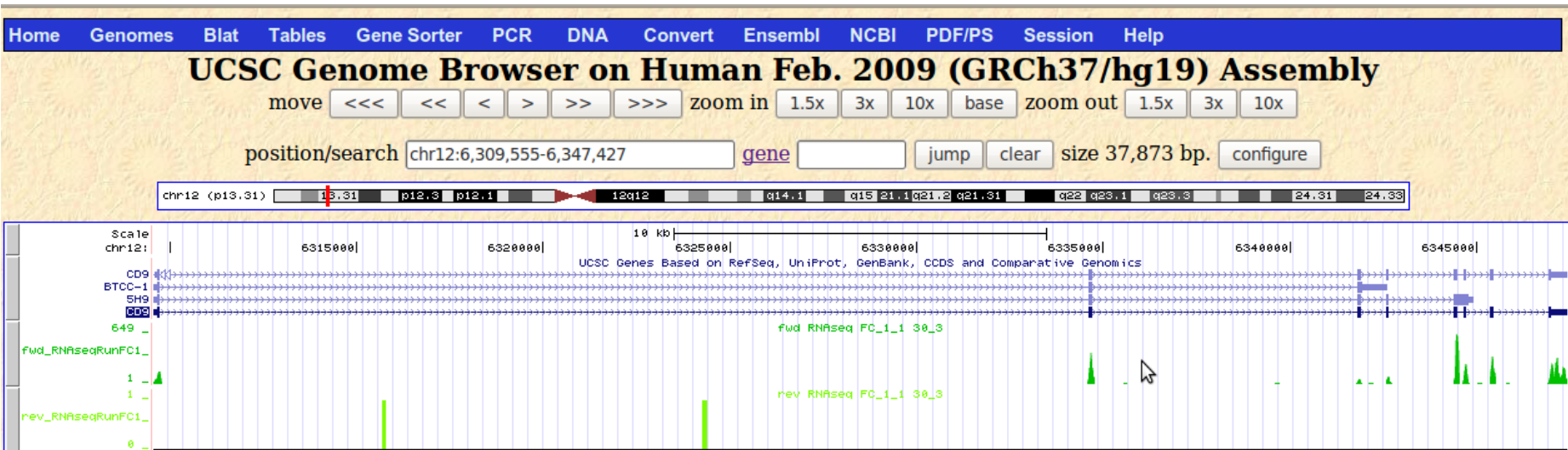
4 X 1/4 runs realised  347 347 696 sequences



79 869 723 uniquely mapped (repeat masked)

Chr 21 Landscape

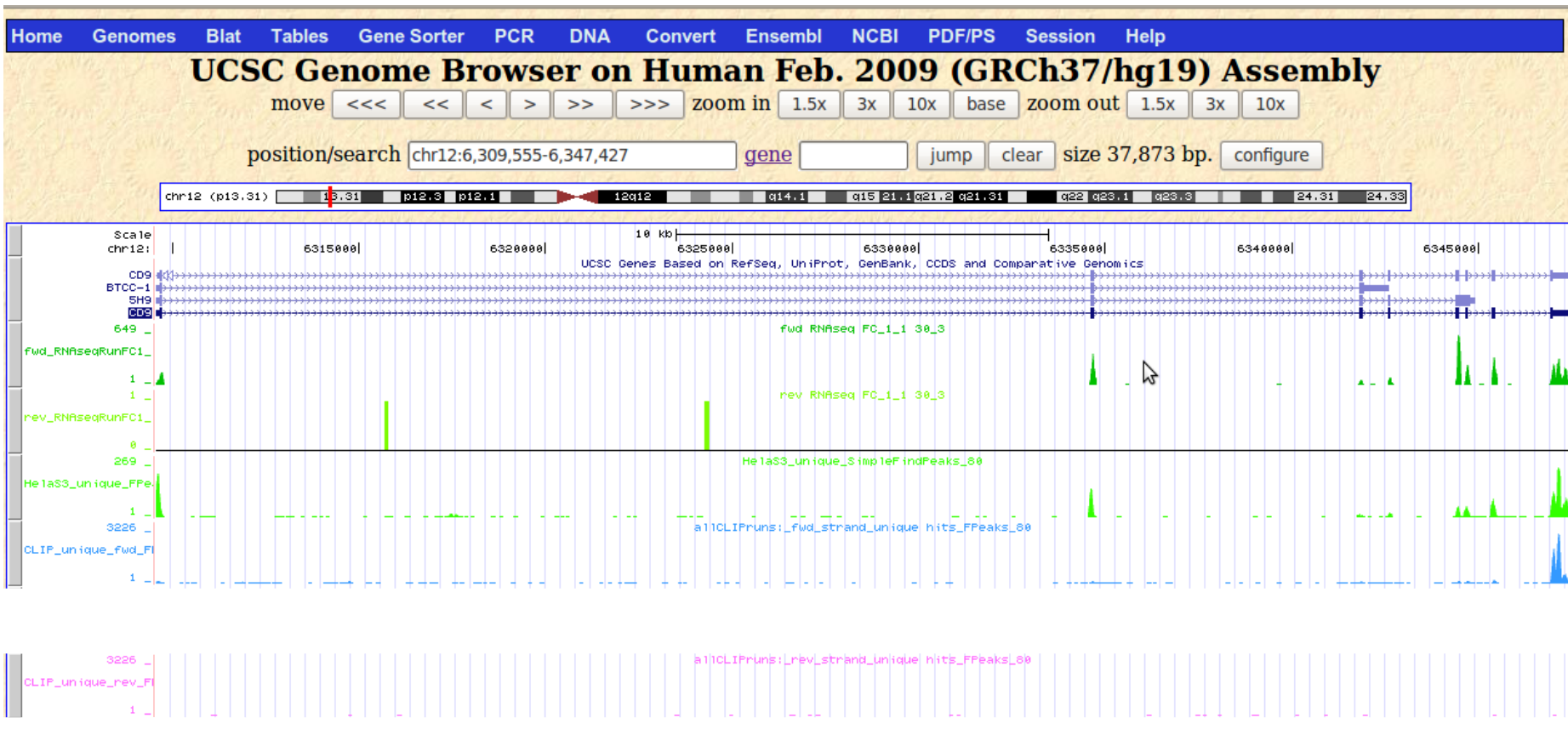




FWD
REV

The RNASEQ : - is strand specific
- cover the exons
- does not map on intronic sequences

94 % of the mapped tag are preceded by a G

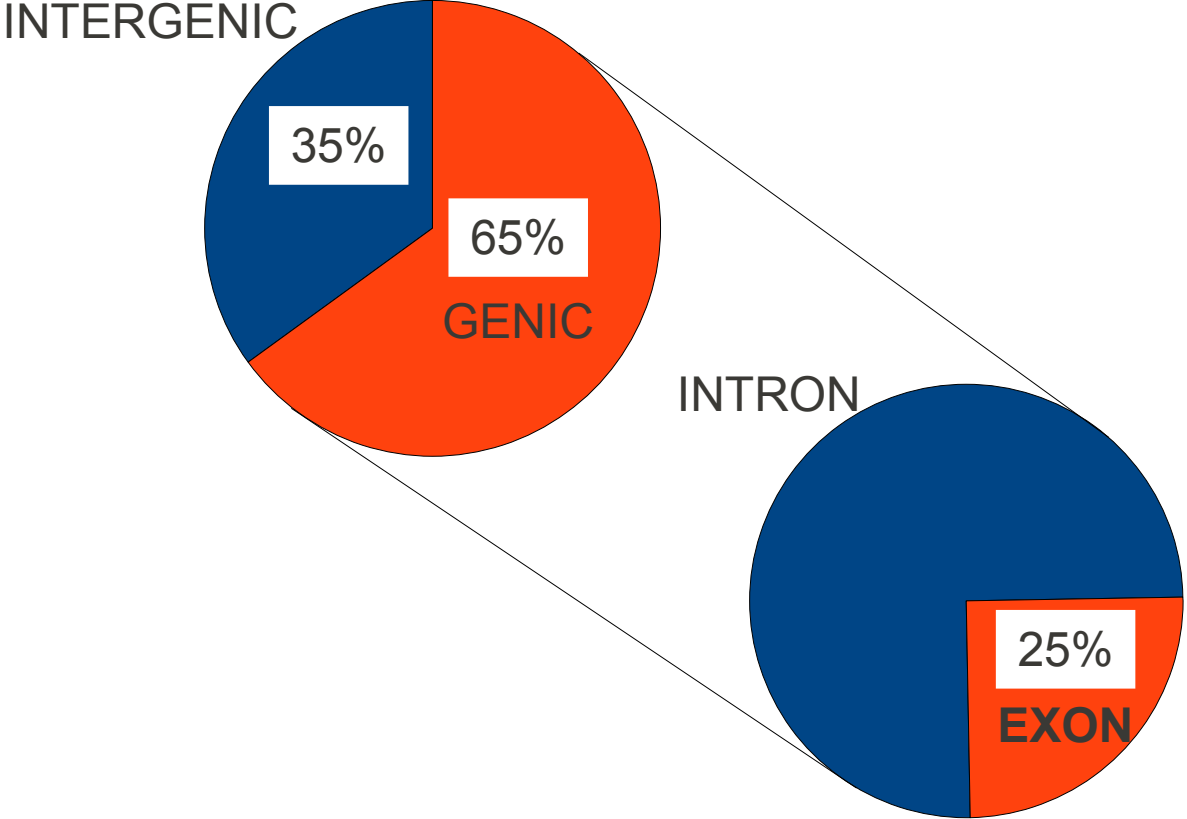


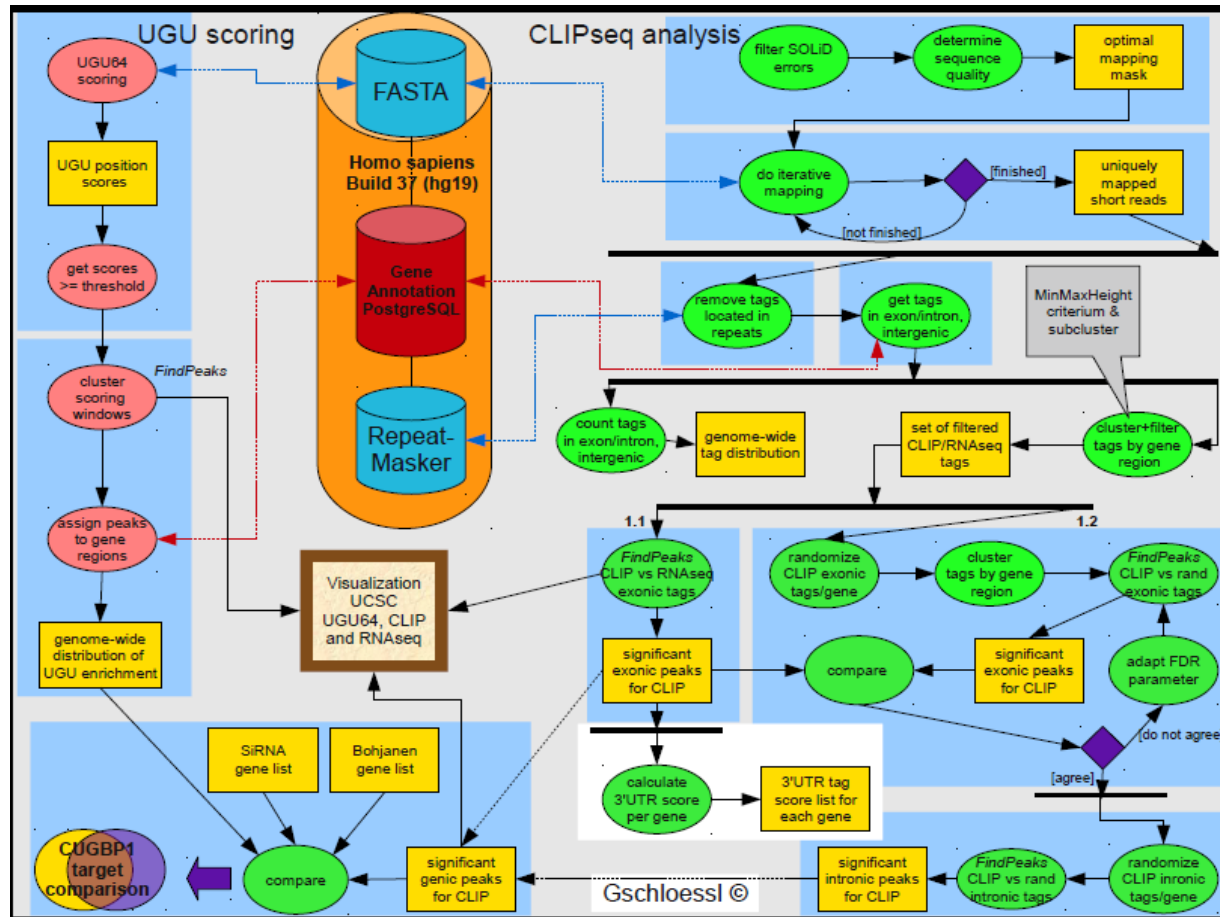
- The CLIPSEQ :
- is strand specific
 - cover both intronic and exonic sequences
 - cover specific regions of the genome

No enrichment for G residue upstream of sequence tag.

WHAT ARE THE ENRICHED REGIONS IN CLIP SEQ vs RNASEQ ?

GENOME-WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF CELF1 CLIP READS



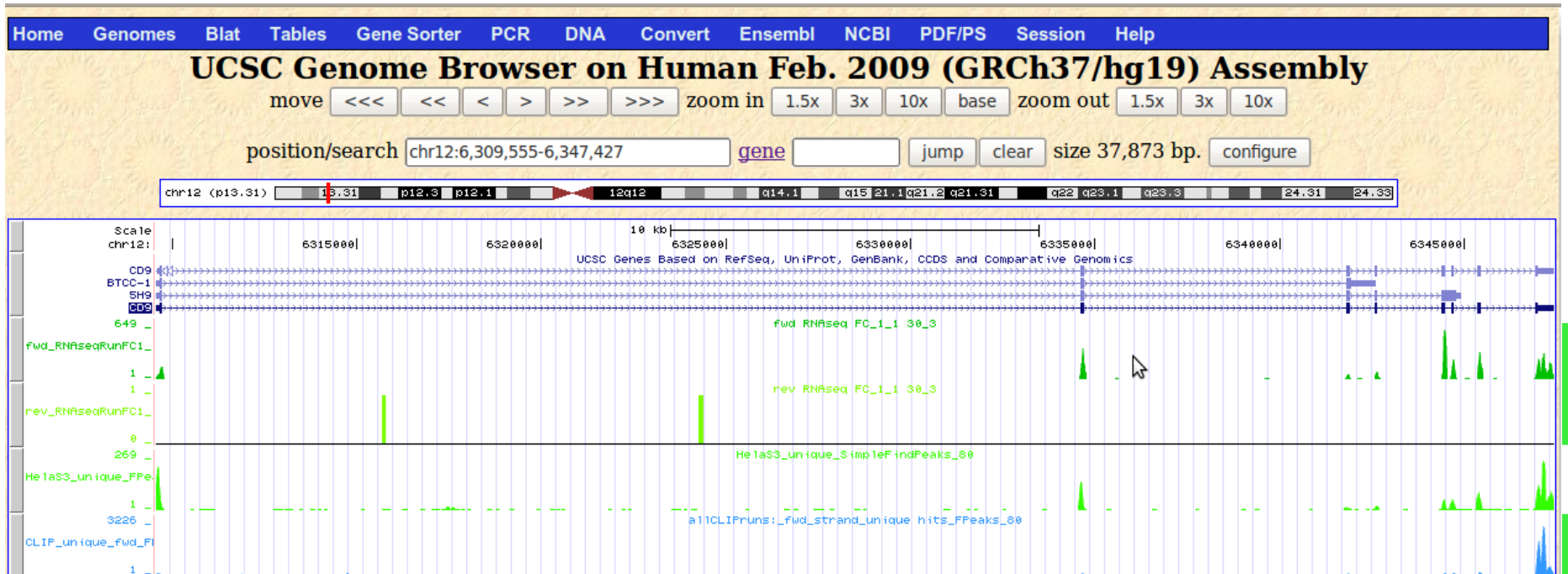


CLUSTER DEFINITION

DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

FindPeaks 3.1: a tool for identifying areas of enrichment from massively parallel short-read sequencing technology

Anthony P. Fejes^{1,*}, Gordon Robertson¹, Mikhail Bilenky¹, Richard Varhol¹, Matthew Bainbridge² and Steven J. M. Jones^{1,*}

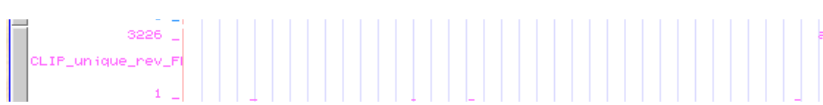


fwd

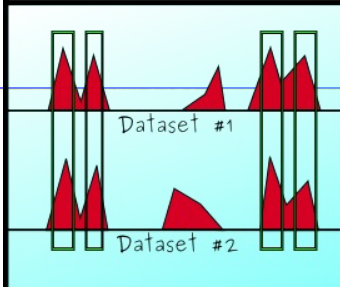
rev

fwd

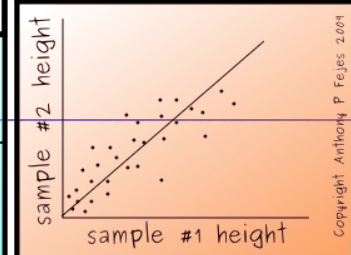
rev



The first step of the compare function is to identify locations with similar peaks in both sets of reads

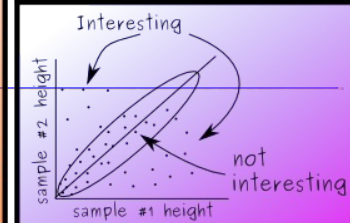


These points are plotted and a symmetrical best-fit regression line is calculated



The best-fit line removes the need to normalize

The distribution of all peak pairs around the line are calculated and points close to the line are removed



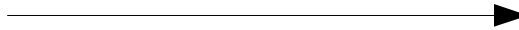
Any points remaining are statistical outliers

TRANSCRIPT-WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF CELF1 CLUSTERS

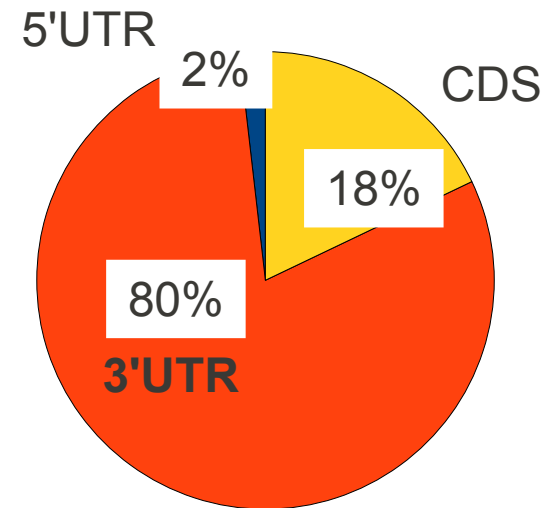
CELF1 CLIP vs RNA-SEQ

FINDPEAKS on exonic reads

2788 enriched clusters



1277 GENES



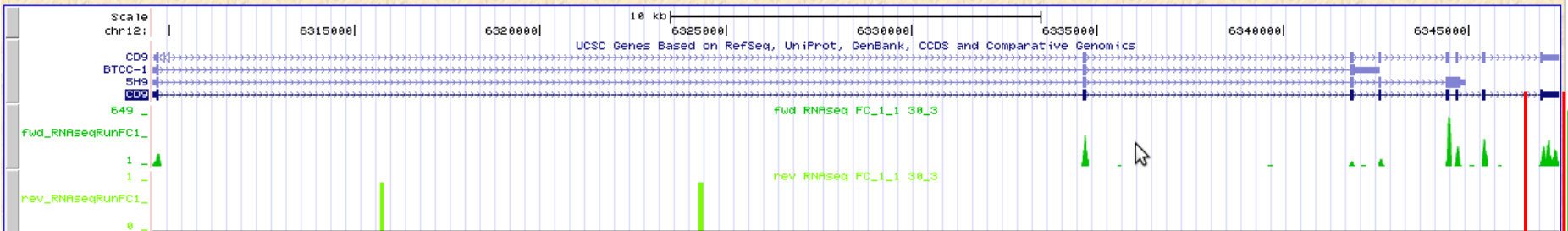
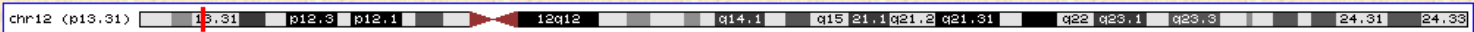
In mRNAs 3'UTR are the major binding sites for CELF1

DO PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED TARGET CONFIRM THE VALIDITY OF THE CELF1 CLIP ?

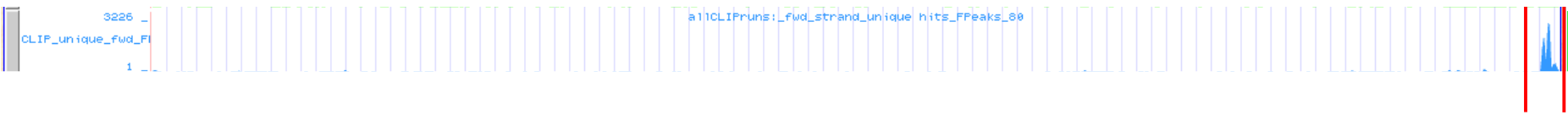
UCSC Genome Browser on Human Feb. 2009 (GRCh37/hg19) Assembly

move <<<< << < > >> >>>> zoom in 1.5x 3x 10x base zoom out 1.5x 3x 10x

position/search chr12:6,309,555-6,347,427 gene jump clear size 37,873 bp. configure



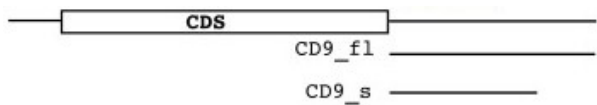
fwd
rev



fwd

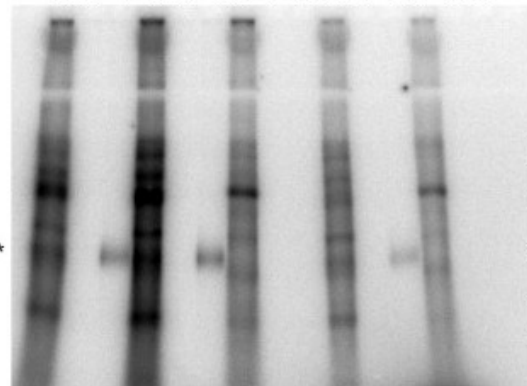


rev

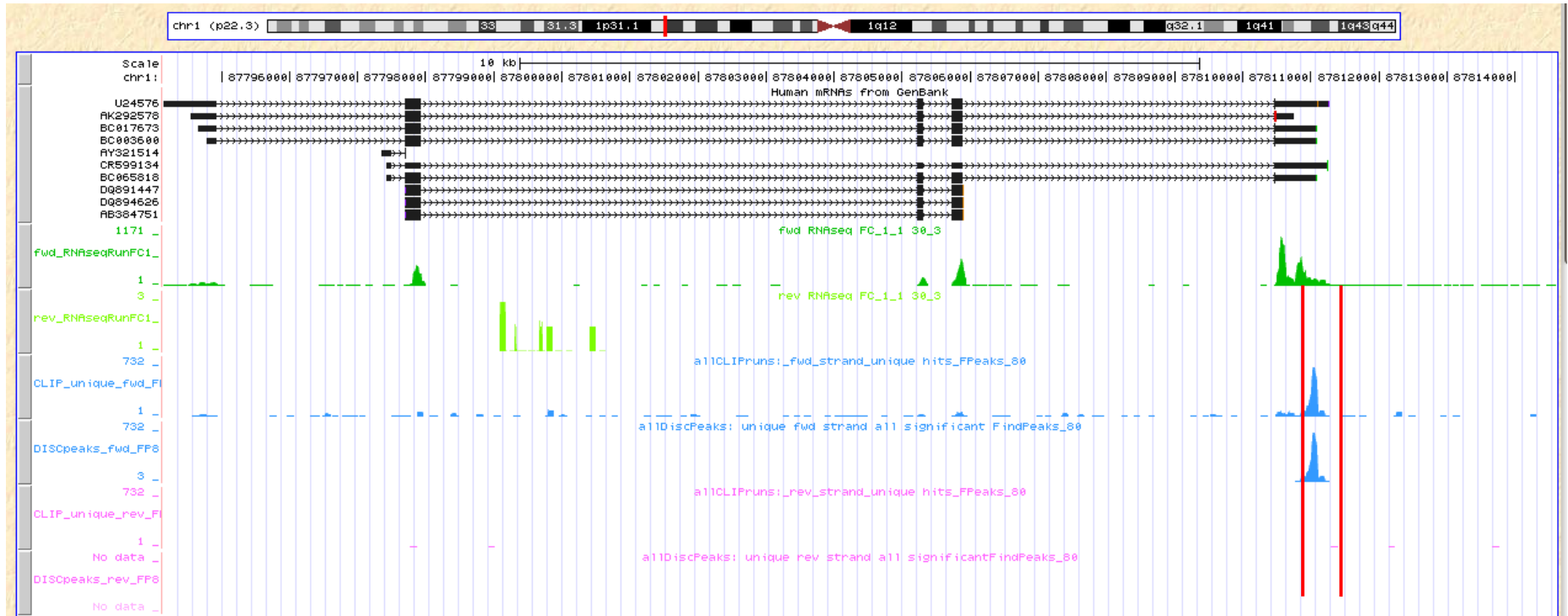


CD9f1 CD9s CD9flas C-jun GbORF

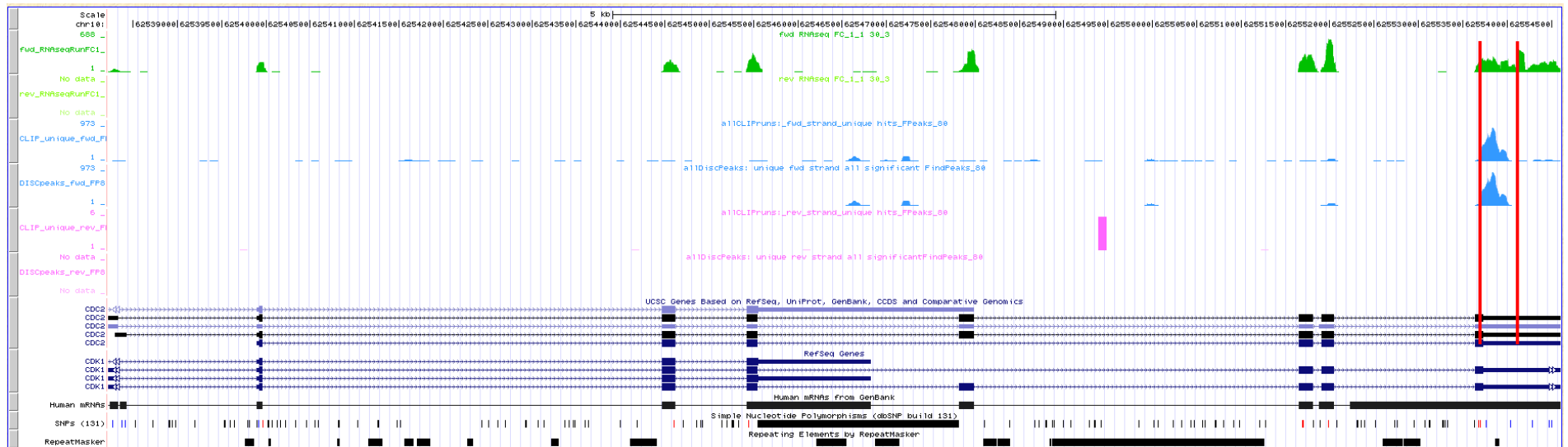
Inp IgG CBP1 Inp IgG CBP1 Inp IgG CBP1 Inp IgG CBP1 Inp IgG CBP1 M



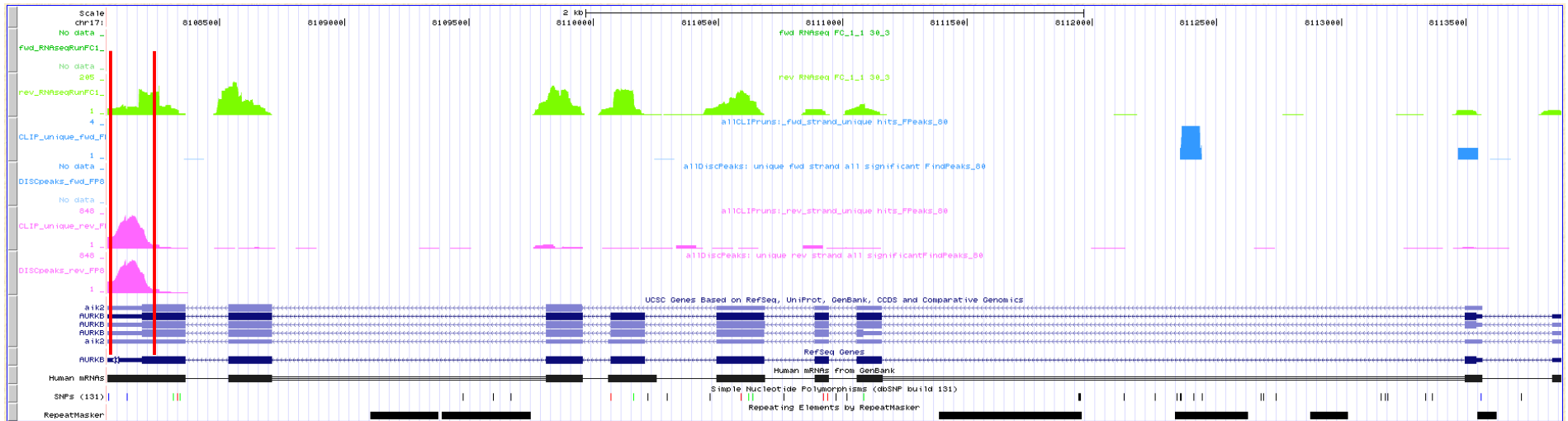
LMO4



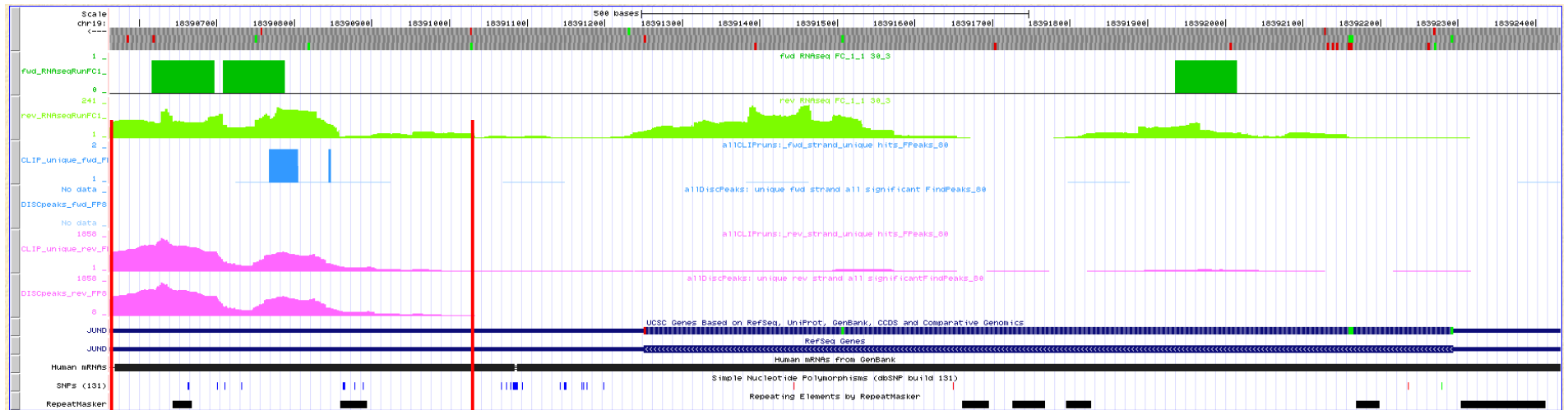
CDK1



AURKB



JUND



ARE CELF1 BINDING TARGETS CONSERVED ACROSS SPECIES ?

Identification of CUG-BP1/EDEN-BP target mRNAs in *Xenopus tropicalis*

Antoine Graindorge¹, Olivier Le Tonquèze¹, Raphaël Thuret², Nicolas Pollet²,
H. Beverley Osborne¹ and Yann Audic^{1,*}

**137 mRNAs (/ 3000 tested)
with human orthologs are
specifically enriched
in CELF1 IP in XENOPUS**



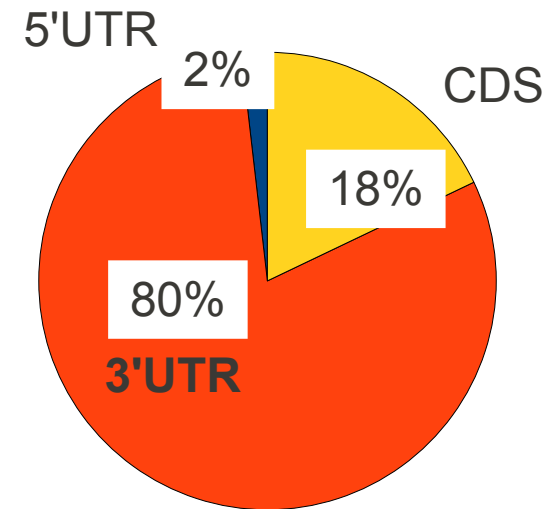
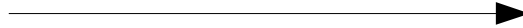
**43 are identified as CELF1
targets in Hela cells**

TRANSCRIPT-WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF CELF1 CLUSTERS

CELF1 CLIP vs RNA-SEQ

FINDPEAKS on exonic reads

2788 enriched clusters



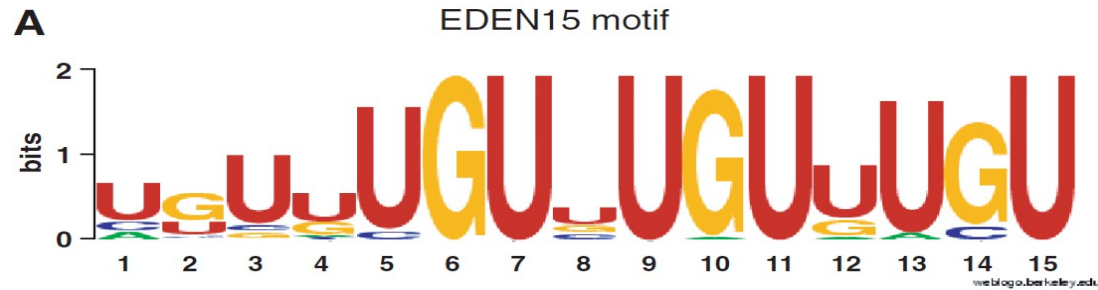
In mRNAs 3'UTR are the major binding sites for CELF1

ARE THE CELF 1 CLUSTERS ENRICHED IN
POTENTIAL BINDING SITES FOR CELF1 ?

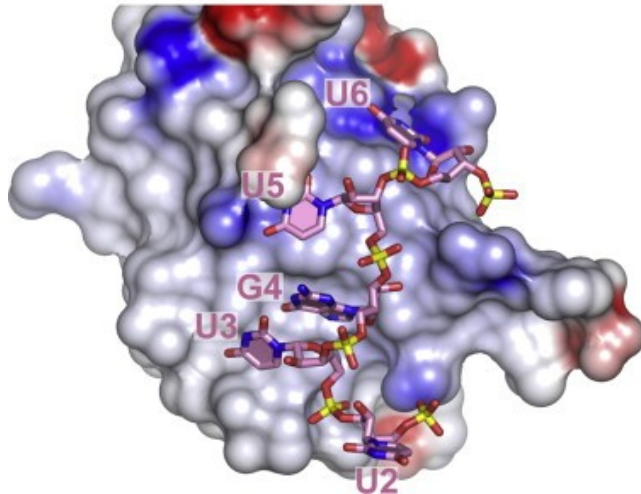
CUG-BP1/CELF1 requires UGU-rich sequences for high-affinity binding

Julien MARQUIS^{*1}, Luc PAILLARD[†], Yann AUDIC[†], Bertrand COSSON^{†2}, Olivier DANOS^{*}, Christine LE BEC^{*} and H. Beverley OSBORNE^{†3}

^{*}Généthon, CNRS UMR 8115, 1 bis rue de l'Internationale 91002 Evry cedex 2, France, and [†]CNRS UMR 6061, Génétique et Développement, IFR 140 GFAS, Université de Rennes 1, Faculté de Médecine, 2 Avenue Léon Bernard, CS 34317, 35043 Rennes Cedex, France

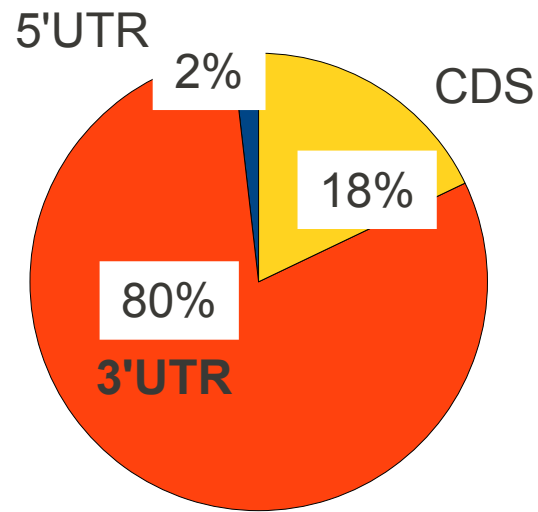


CUGBP1 RRM2



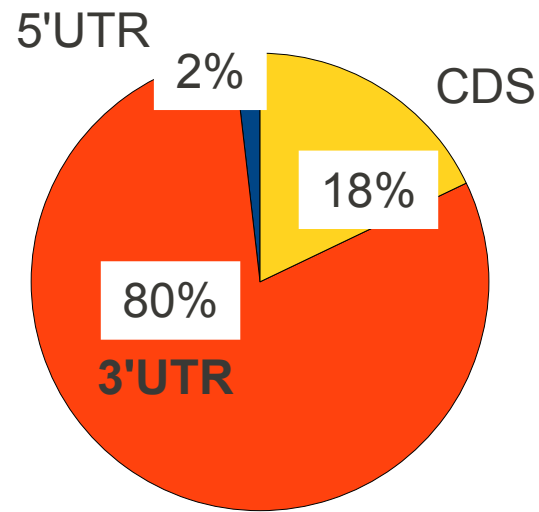
Structural Insights into RNA Recognition by the Alternate-Splicing Regulator CUG-Binding Protein 1

Marianna Teplova,¹ Jikui Song,¹ Hai Yan Gaw,¹ Alexei Teplov,¹ and Dinshaw J. Patel^{1,*}

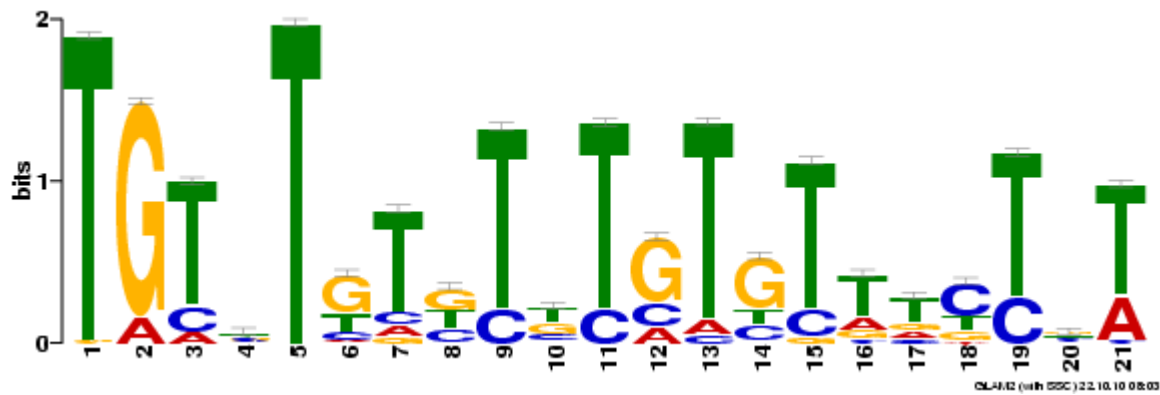


R'MES
 Hoebeke, M. and Schbath, S. (2006). R'MES: Finding Exceptional Motifs,

word	count	expect	sigma2	score	rank
gtgtgt	1472	633.09	635.12	33.29	4096
tgtgtg	1674	850.57	798.05	29.15	4095
ttgttt	1429	878.34	765.65	19.9	4094
ttgttt	1402	878.34	765.65	18.92	4093
tatata	536	245.36	250.25	18.37	4092
cctccc	633	323.98	300.65	17.82	4091



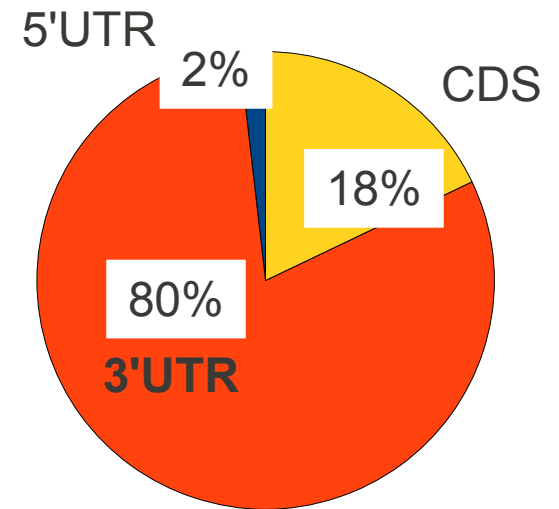
**Gapped Local Alignment of Motifs
on TOP 100 CLUSTERS**



TRANSCRIPT-WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF CELF1 CLUSTERS

CELF1 CLIP vs RNA-SEQ

FINDPEAKS on exonic reads



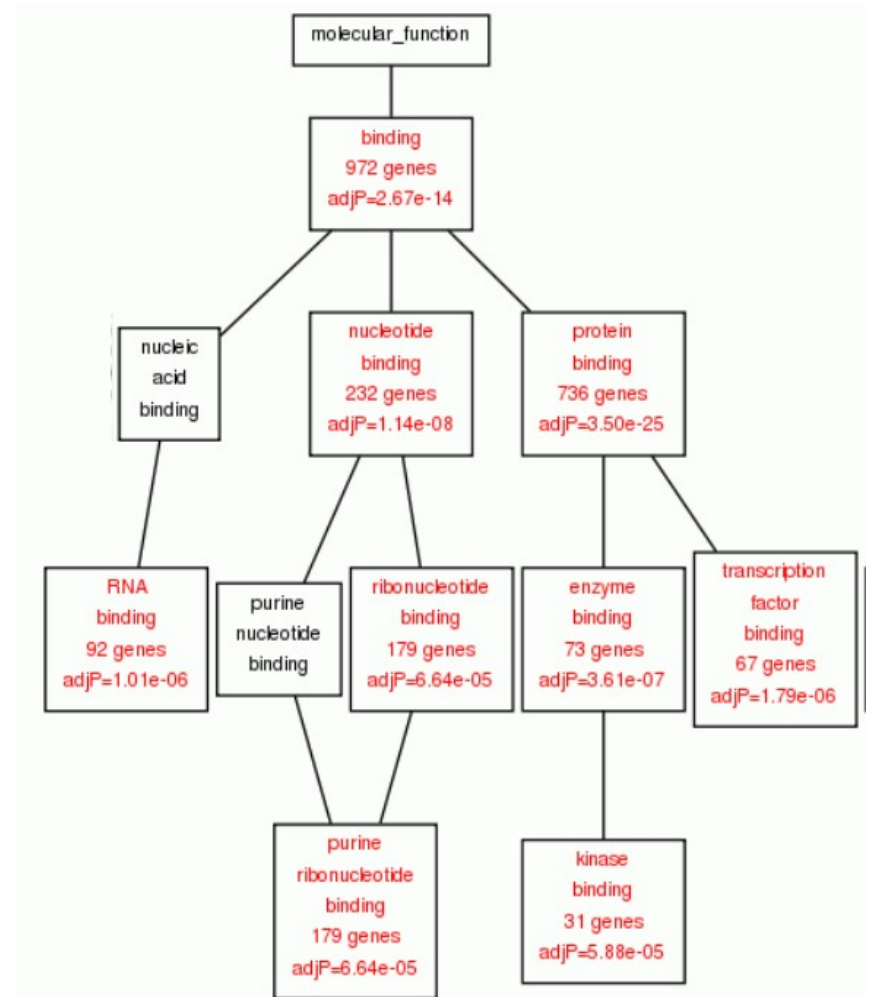
IS THERE ANY ENRICHMENT IN SOME BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CELF1 TARGETS ?

1205 GENES

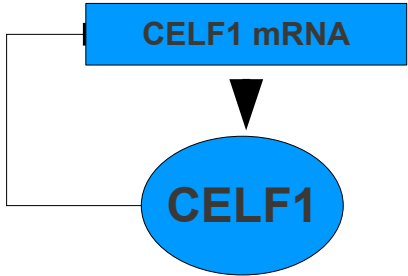
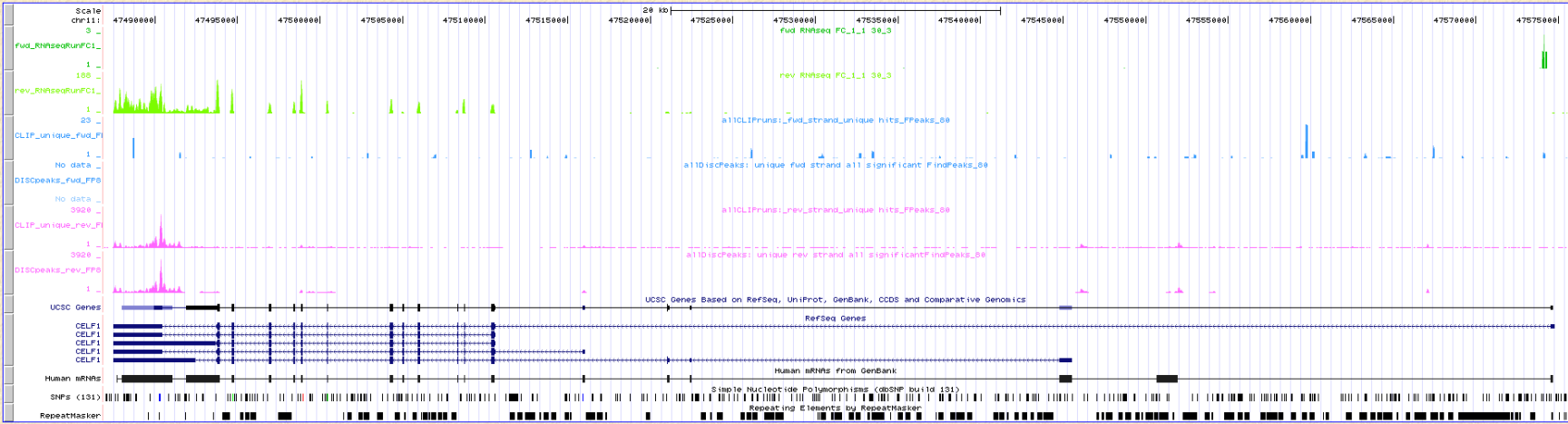


WebGestalt

alt GO Analysis for Bioinf... × <http://bioinf...mp=1287911473> × Anchored HTML File of EIDs

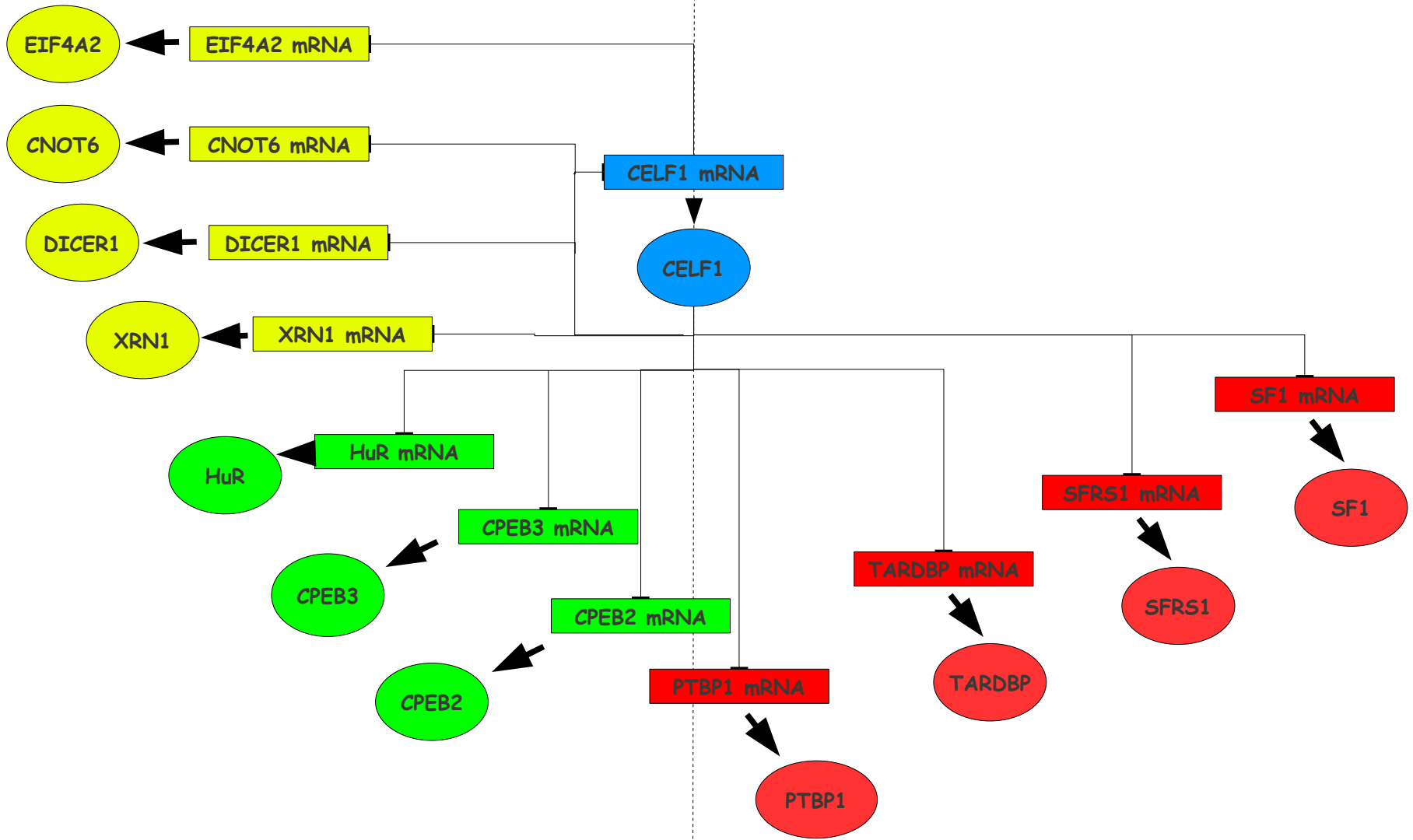


CELF1



mRNA stability and translation

Splicing regulation



CONCLUSIONS

- Genome wide landscape for CELF1 mRNAs targets
- Widespread association of CELF1 with mRNAs
- Enrichment for potential CELF1 binding motif in the target sequences
- CELF 1 is probably self regulatory
- CELF 1 binds (controls ?) a large number of RNA BP involved in cytoplasmic and/or nuclear regulation of gene expressions

PERSPECTIVES

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF CELF 1 BINDING ?

- MOLECULAR CONSEQUENCES :
 - TRANSCRIPTOME
 - POLYSOMAL ANALYSIS
 - SPLICING

-

CNRS-UMR6061 Genetic and Development

Gene Expression and Development

Carole Gautier-Courteille

Serge Hardy

Vincent Legagneux

Olivier Le Tonquèze

Hubert Lerivray

Stephanie Mottier

Agnès Méreau

Marie Cibois

Luc Paillard

Maud Noiret

Gaëlla Boulanger

Yann Audic

Bernhard Gschloessl

former lab member

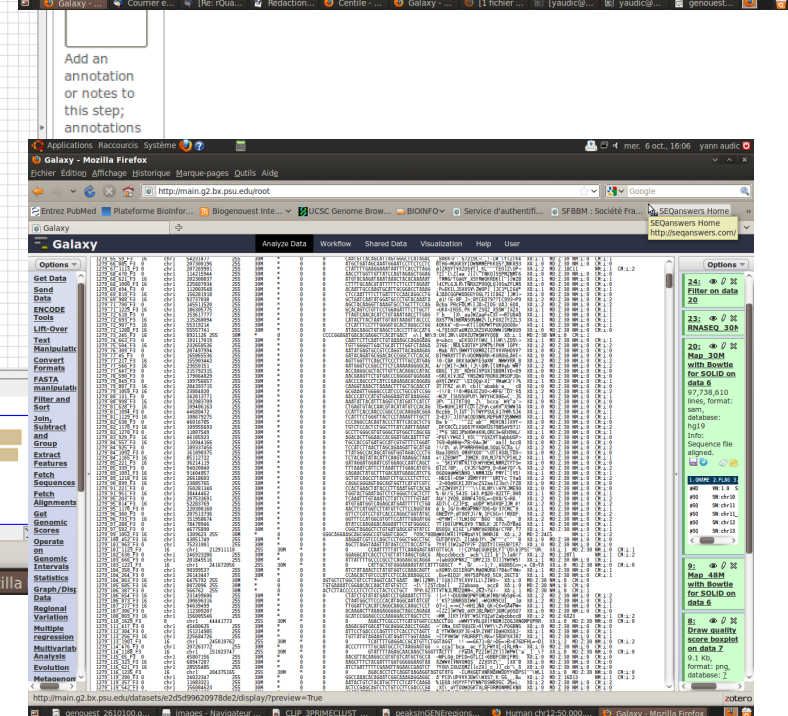
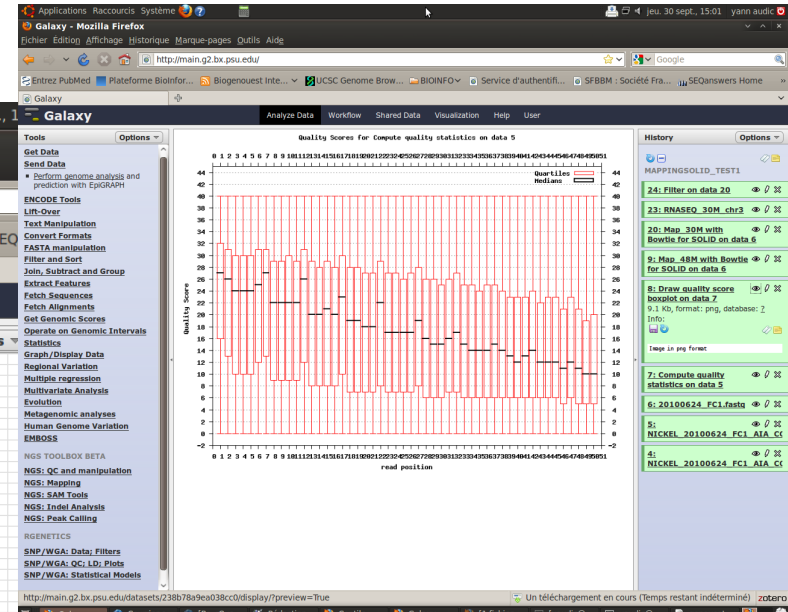
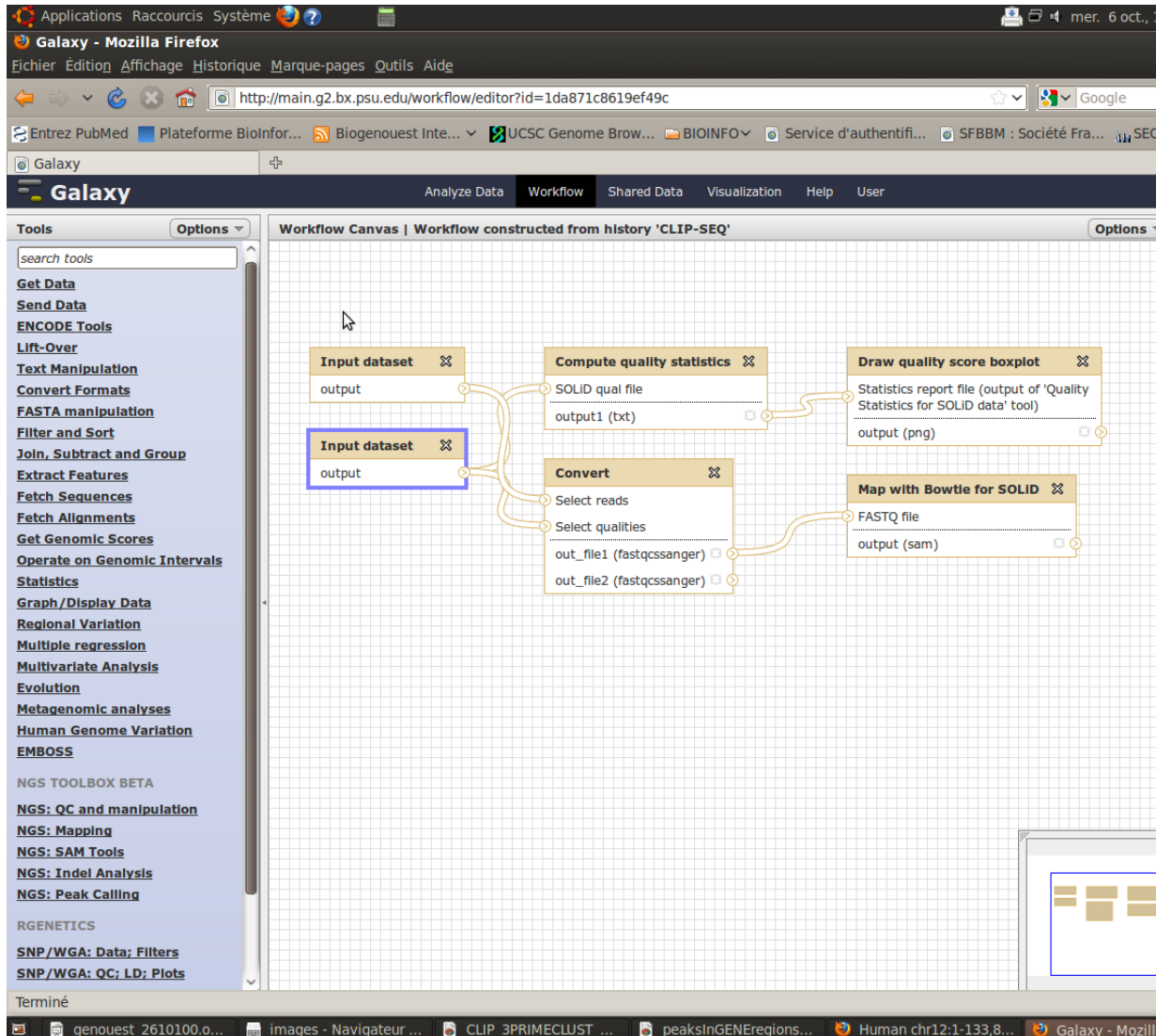
Antoine Graindorge



Corinne Cruaud
Corine Da Silva

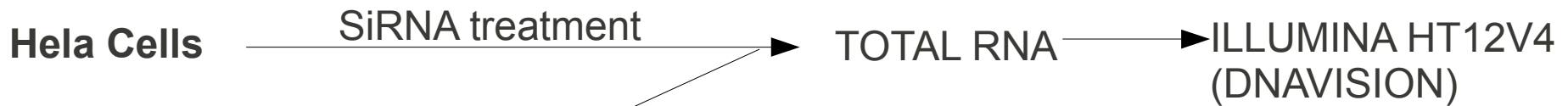


ET MAINTENANT ? MAPPING -> GALAXY FRAMEWORK QUANTIFICATION RNA SEQ -> GALAXY FRAMEWORK (RQUANT /RDIFF)



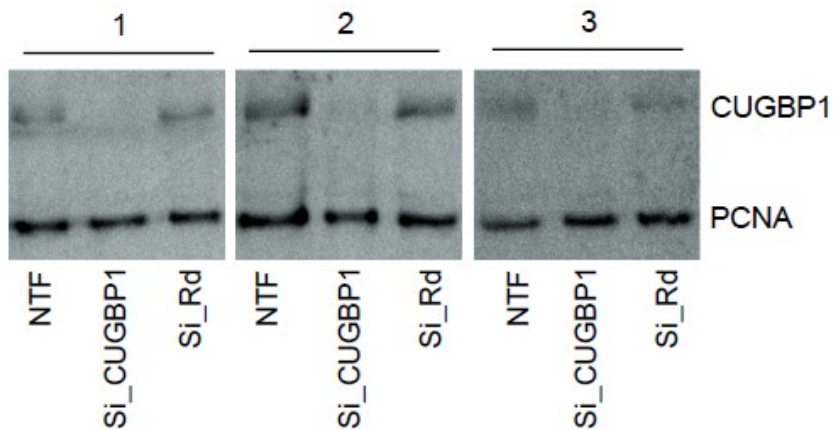
Secondary (N) Molecular defects = **INDIRECT TARGETS**

Search for **GENES** with altered expression
- microarray analysis on CELF1 deprived cells



PROTEINS

Significance
Analysis of
Microarrays



CLIP procedure

