



BIOLOGY COLLOQUIUM

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Hosted by A/P Ge Ruowen



Noncoding RNA Regulation of Myeloid Transcription Factors, DNA Methylation, and Leukemia

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Tight regulation of myeloid transcription factors PU.1 and C/EBPα is necessary for proper hematopoietic stem cell function and granulopoiesis, and dysregulation of these genes can lead to development of leukemia. We have focused on regulation of these two genes by noncoding RNAs (ncRNAs). In the case of PU.1, we previously described a long antisense RNA that is initiated from a discrete promoter in intron 3 and extends past the transcription start site. This transcript is expressed at highest levels in T cells, in which PU.1 is not expressed, and can inhibit PU.1 protein. siRNAs which target this antisense transcript can increase PU.1 mRNA and protein, and induce differentiation of leukemic cells. There is a second long noncoding RNA in the PU.1 locus, which is initiated in the upstream regulatory element (URE), and extends for greater than 10 kb toward the transcription start site. This transcript is entirely nuclear, and its function is unknown. We are in the process of testing the function of both transcripts by using BAC transgenics in which transcription terminators have been used to abrogate expression of the noncoding RNA.

In the case of C/EBP α, we identified a ncRNA extending beyond the polyadenylation signal of the C/EBPα gene. In contrast to PU.1, this extracoding transcript correlates positively with C/EBP α mRNA, and siRNA knockdown of the ncRNA leads to a decrease in C/EBP α mRNA and increase in methylation of the locus. Overexpression of this ncRNA leads to an increase in expression of C/EBP α in a cell line (K562) in which C/EBP α is methylated and not expressed.

In summary, we have initiated studies of long noncoding RNAs in both the PU.1 and C/EBP α genes. The function of these RNAs appears to be completely different. In the case of PU.1, an antisense noncoding RNA downregulates PU.1 expression. In the case of C/EBP α, an extracoding RNA inhibits methylation of the locus and increases mRNA levels.