

Assessment of miRNA-controlled phenotypes from a functional perspective: the example of miR-34-guided control of cell proliferation

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<http://www.igh.cnrs.fr/equip/Seitz/GS02018.pdf>

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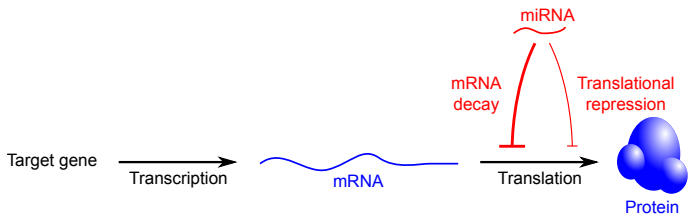
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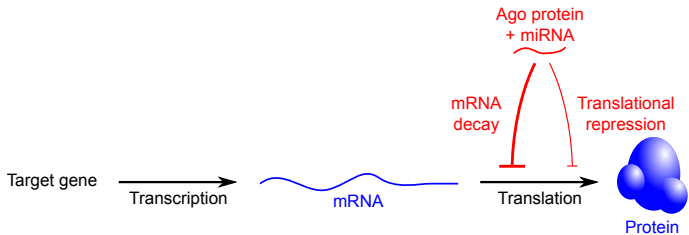
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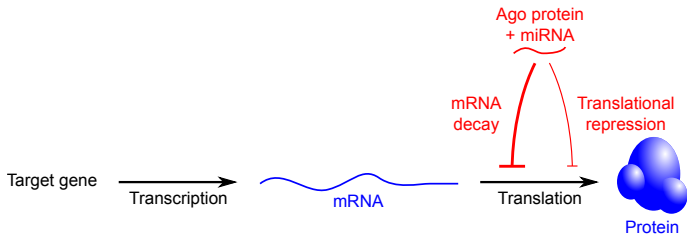
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miRNA sequences are known (for the most part); can we identify their targets ?

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- ▶ Sequence complementarity to the miRNA.

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- ▶ Sequence complementarity to the miRNA (select sites which were conserved in evolution).

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- ▶ Sequence complementarity to the miRNA (select sites which were conserved in evolution).
- ▶ Physically bind the miRNA effector complex.

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- ▶ Sequence complementarity to the miRNA (select sites which were conserved in evolution).
- ▶ Physically bind the miRNA effector complex.
- ▶ mRNA and protein level respond to miRNA.

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- ▶ Sequence complementarity to the miRNA (select sites which were conserved in evolution).
- ▶ Physically bind the miRNA effector complex.
- ▶ mRNA and protein level respond to miRNA (cannot distinguish direct from indirect targets).

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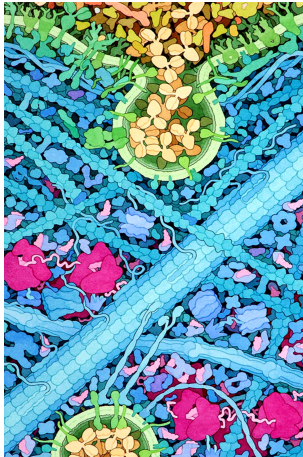
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(illustration by D. Goodsell, Scripps Research Institute and Rutgers University)

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Comparative genomics dogma:
if it is conserved, it must be functional.

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Comparative genomics dogma:
if it is conserved, it must be functional.

Computational prediction programs are useful, even if you identified miRNA targets by an experimental method (CLIP, differential transcriptomics, ...).

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- ▶ Experimental methods (CLIP and avatars): hundreds of targets per miRNA.
- ▶ Computational methods (seed matches, conserved in evolution): hundreds of targets per miRNA.

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miRNA-mediated repression is very modest (usually < 2-fold): lower than well tolerated fluctuations in gene expression (e.g., haplosufficiency).

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Relevance in cancer research: miR-34 represses cell proliferation (He *et al.*, 2007), but the mechanism is unknown.

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Relevance in cancer research: miR-34 represses cell proliferation (He *et al.*, 2007), but the mechanism is unknown. The only cancer-related miRNA clinical trial (miR-34 mimick “MRX34”) is a failure.

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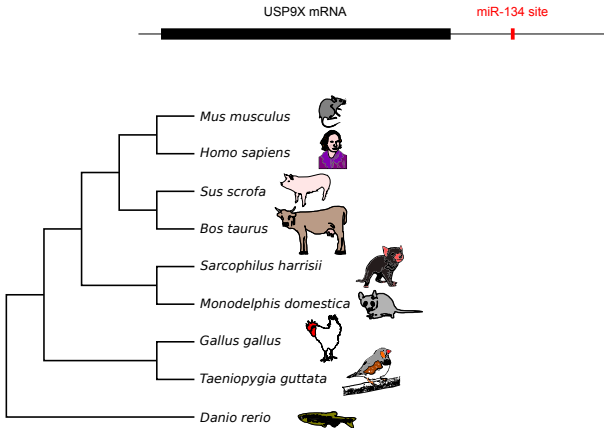
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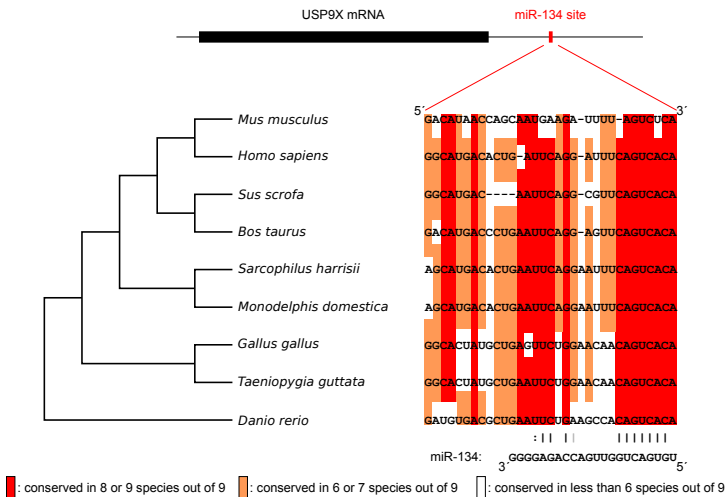
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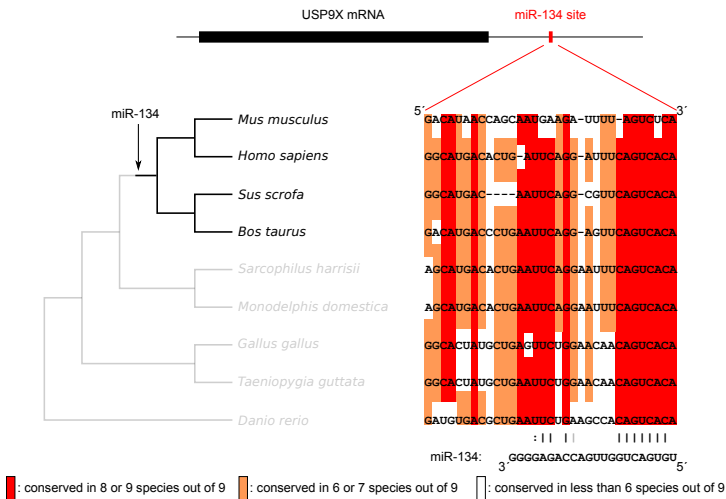
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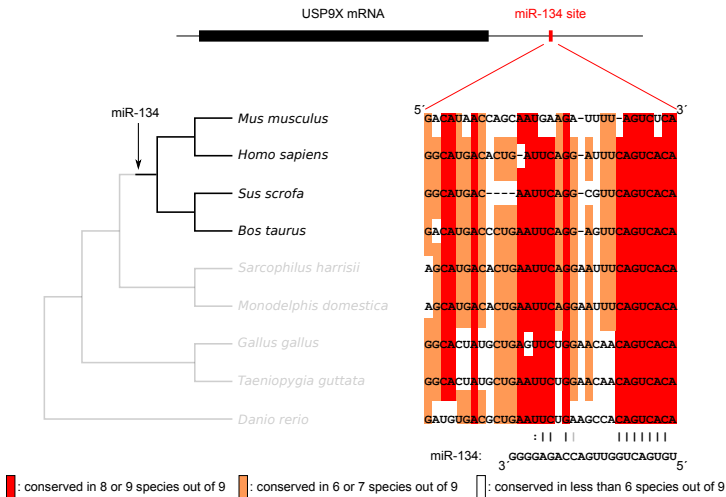
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miR-34 and proliferation

He *et al.*, 2007: over-expression of miR-34 represses cell proliferation in various human and murine cell lines.

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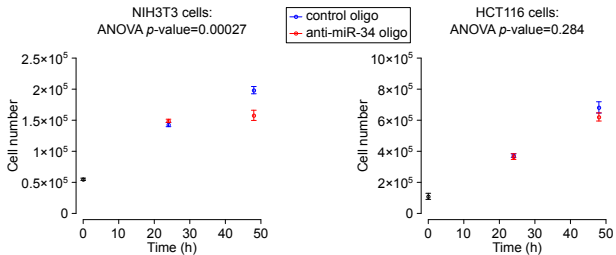
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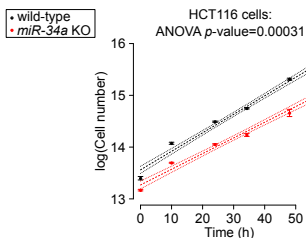
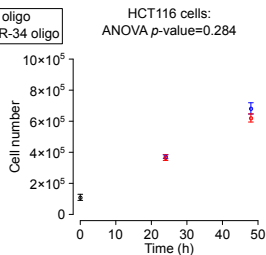
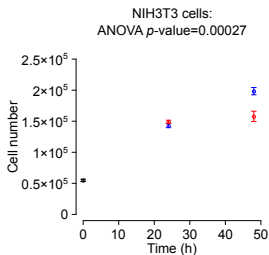
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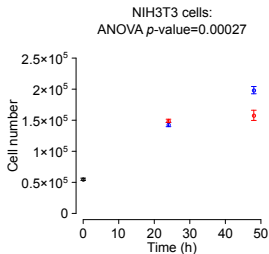
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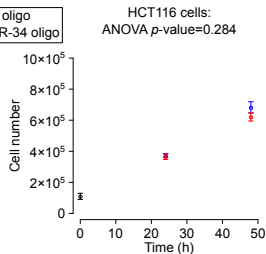
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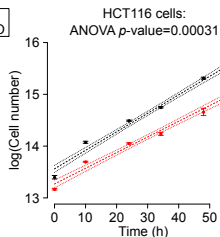
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— control oligo
— anti-miR-34 oligo



• wild-type
• miR-34a KO



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Most known miRNA “targets” are probably not *functionally* targeted.

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Most known miRNA “targets” are probably not *functionally* targeted.

Observing a molecular event does not mean that it has a biological function.

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Most known miRNA “targets” are probably not *functionally* targeted.

Observing a molecular event does not mean that it has a biological function.

The effect of miR-34 on proliferation could have been mis-understood. Necessity for a proper biological understanding (not piling up long lists of molecular interactors !).

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I. Busseau
L. Martinez
B. Li
H. Konishi

A. Sergeeva
N. Pinzón
S. Mockly
M. Szabo



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▶ CLIP and avatars

▶ Overconservation statistics

▶ Issues with miRNA over-expression

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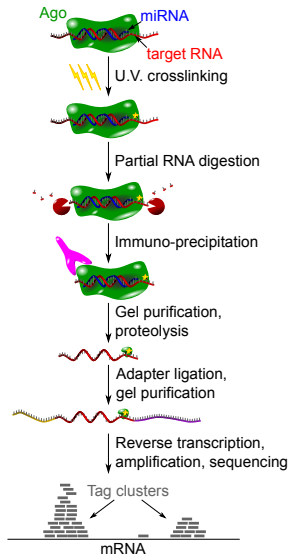
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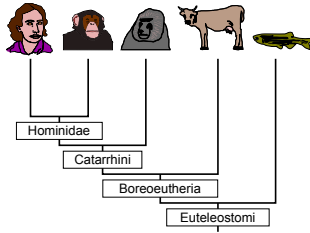
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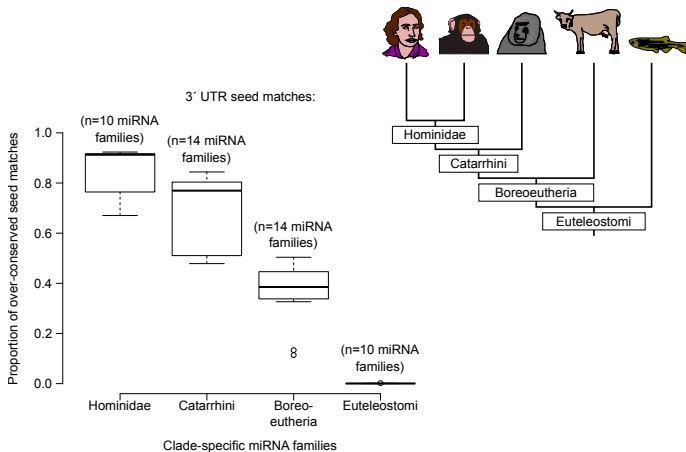
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▶ Comparison to prediction programs

▶ Effect of tree architecture

◀ Return

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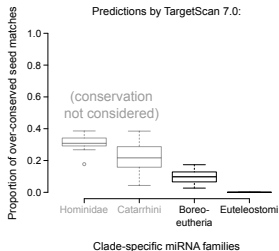
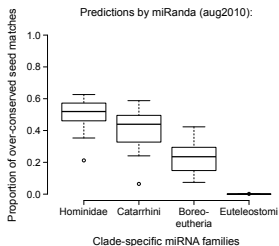
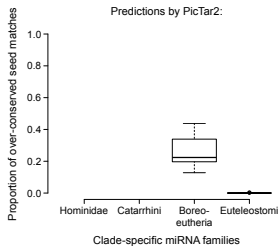
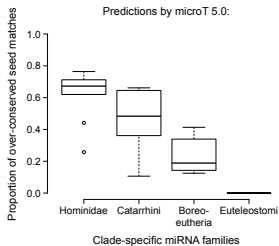
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Over-conservation in prediction programs



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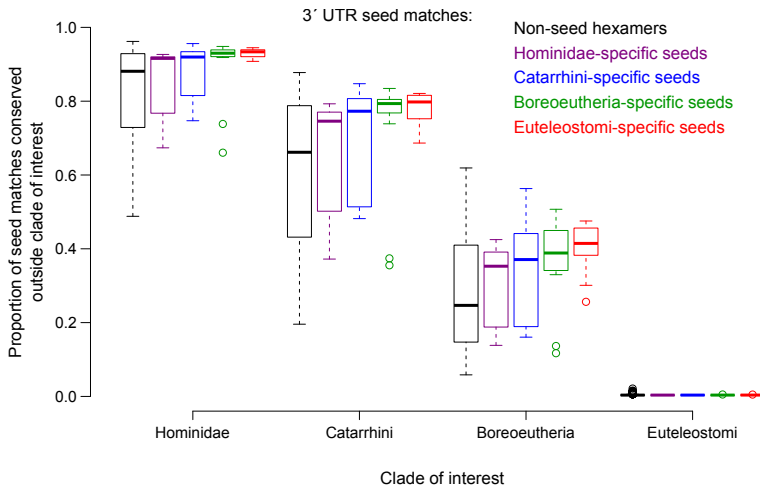
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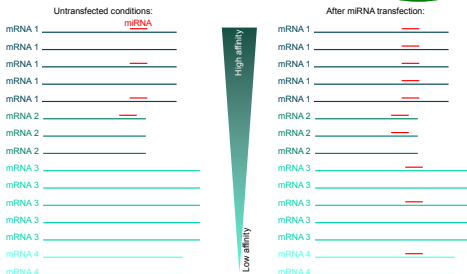
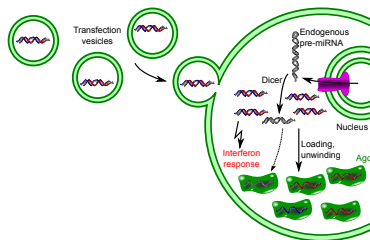
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Issues with miRNA over-expression



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