### Evolution of snRNA

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#### **TBI** Winterseminar

Bled, Slovenia 23th February 2005

#### snRNA



- $snRNA := small nuclear RNA; snRNA \subset ncRNA$
- snRNP := ribonucleoprotein particles
- spliceosome = snRNP + proteins
- snRNA != snoRNA (small nucleolar RNA)

#### snRNA

Splicing - General Procedure What has be done so far? Aims Programs

# snRNP for Splicing

- U1, U2, U3, U5, U4/U6
- name from corresponding snRNA
- each contains snRNA + > 20 Proteine
- alternativly to main spliceosome: minor spliceosome U11, U12, U5var, U4atac/U6atac
- conserved Sm-binding site: PuAU<sup>n</sup>GPu, n ∈ {3,4,5,6} (not U6)

### Example: Yeast



### E complex, A complex



# B1 complex



# B2 complex















## What has be done so far?

- description of differt subunits in different taxons
- which parts essential
- which parts conservered
- very incomplete and confusing

## Lost in RNA-World

- Lost in RNA-World Non coding RNA and the Spliceosome in Eukaryotic Ancestor (Lesley J. Collins; 2004)
- Searching for ncRNA in eukaryotic genomes: Maximizing biological input with RNAmotif (Collins, Macke, Penny; 2004)



- find all subunits in all complete genomes which are known!
- find all copies!
- which are pseudogenes? how many of them?
- build phylogenetic tree
- publish new found U5, phylogenetic tree



- Blast
- RNAmotif
- Hypa



Taxon	Copies	Chromosomes
Homo	6	1(3),15(3)
Mus	6	1(1), 4(3), 9(2)
Rattus	9	2(1), 5(3), 7(1), 8(2), 13(1), 19(1)
Gallus	7	7(8)
Drosophila	7	2L(5), 3L(1), X(1)
Pan	7	1(3), 2(1), 8(1), 16(2)
Dog	7	2(1), 7(2), 10(1), 15(2), 17(1)





```
hairpin(%loop) = (stem:=.{3,10}) %loop ^stem
tata = TATA[CG][AU]
stopcodon=TGA|TA[GC]
```

```
hairpinTata=hairpin(tata);
hairpinStopcodon=hairpin(stopcodon);
```

hairpinTata2=(stem:=.{3,10}) (TATA[CG][AU]) ^stem; hairpinStopcodon=(stem:=.{3,10}) (TGA|TA[GC]) ^stem;