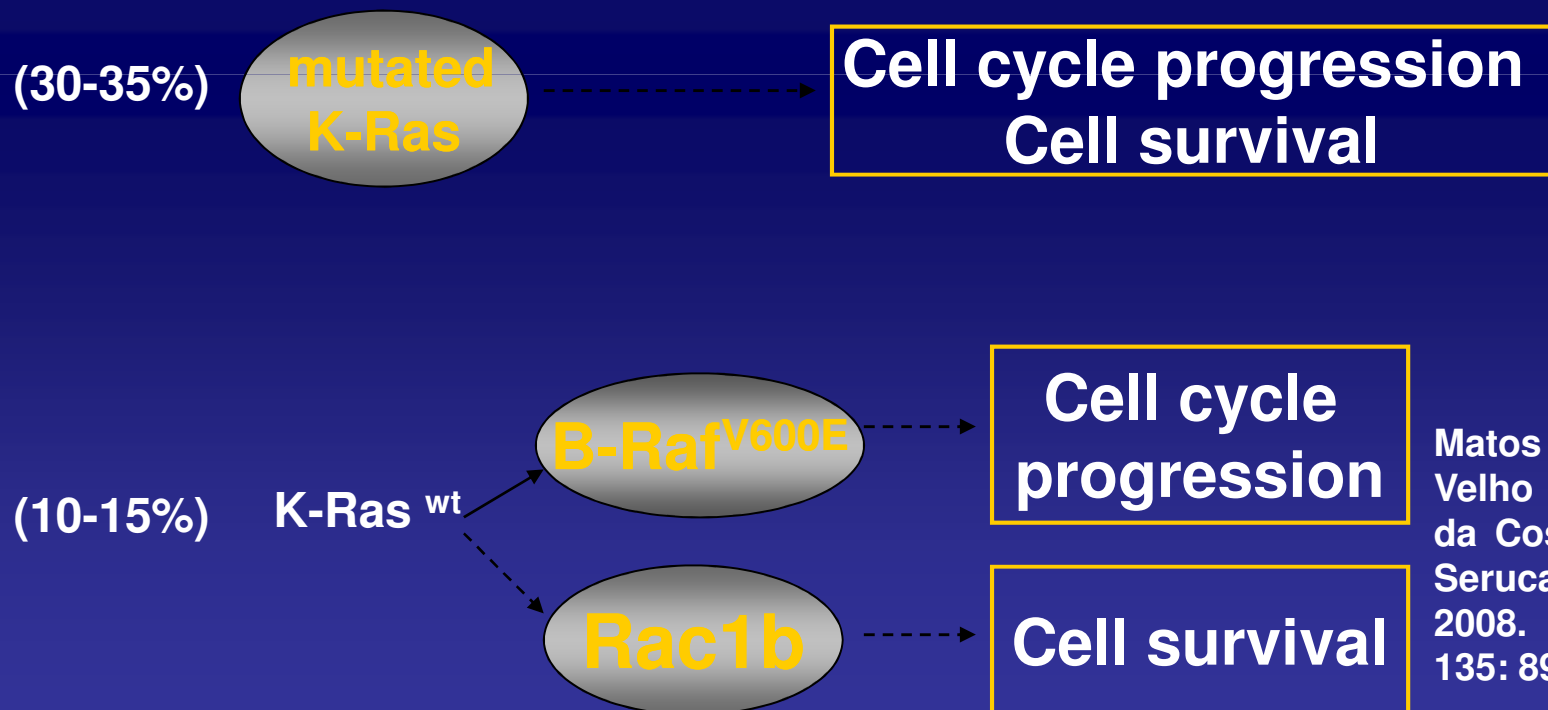


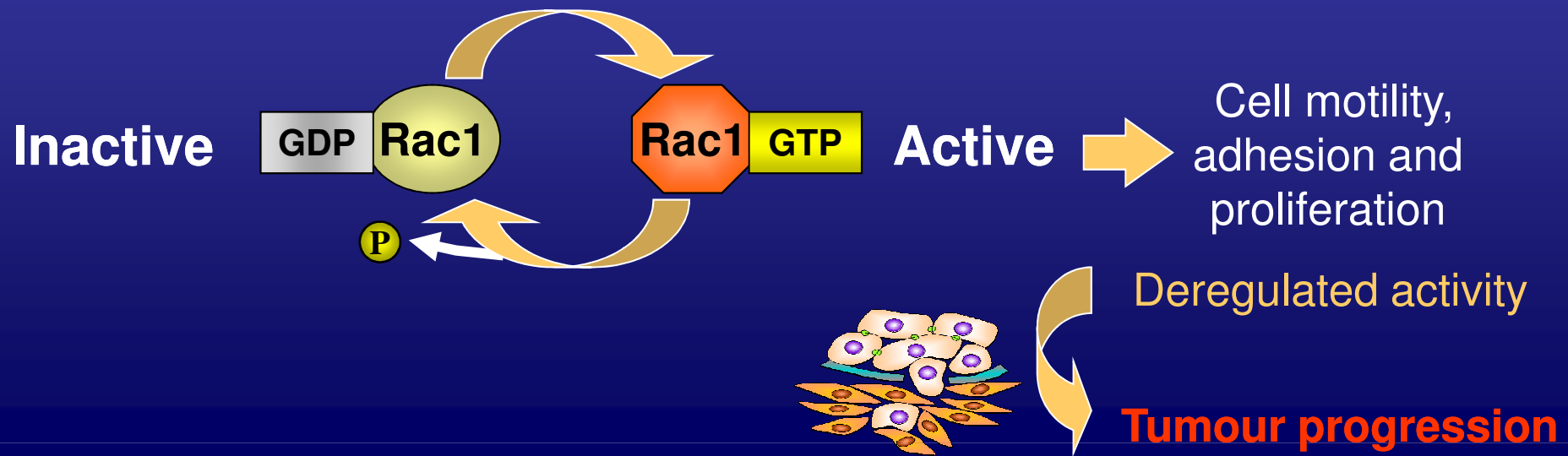
Colorectal tumorigenesis

The second most frequent cancer in European countries

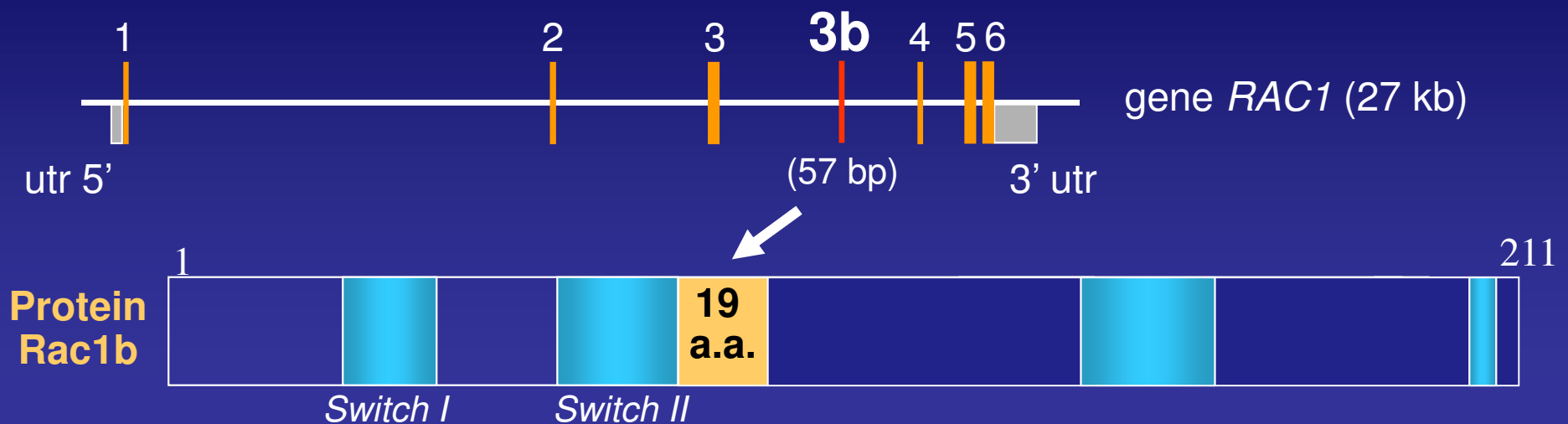


Matos P, Oliveira C, Velho S, Gonçalves V, da Costa LT, Moyer MP, Seruca R and Jordan P. 2008. Gastroenterology. 135: 899-906

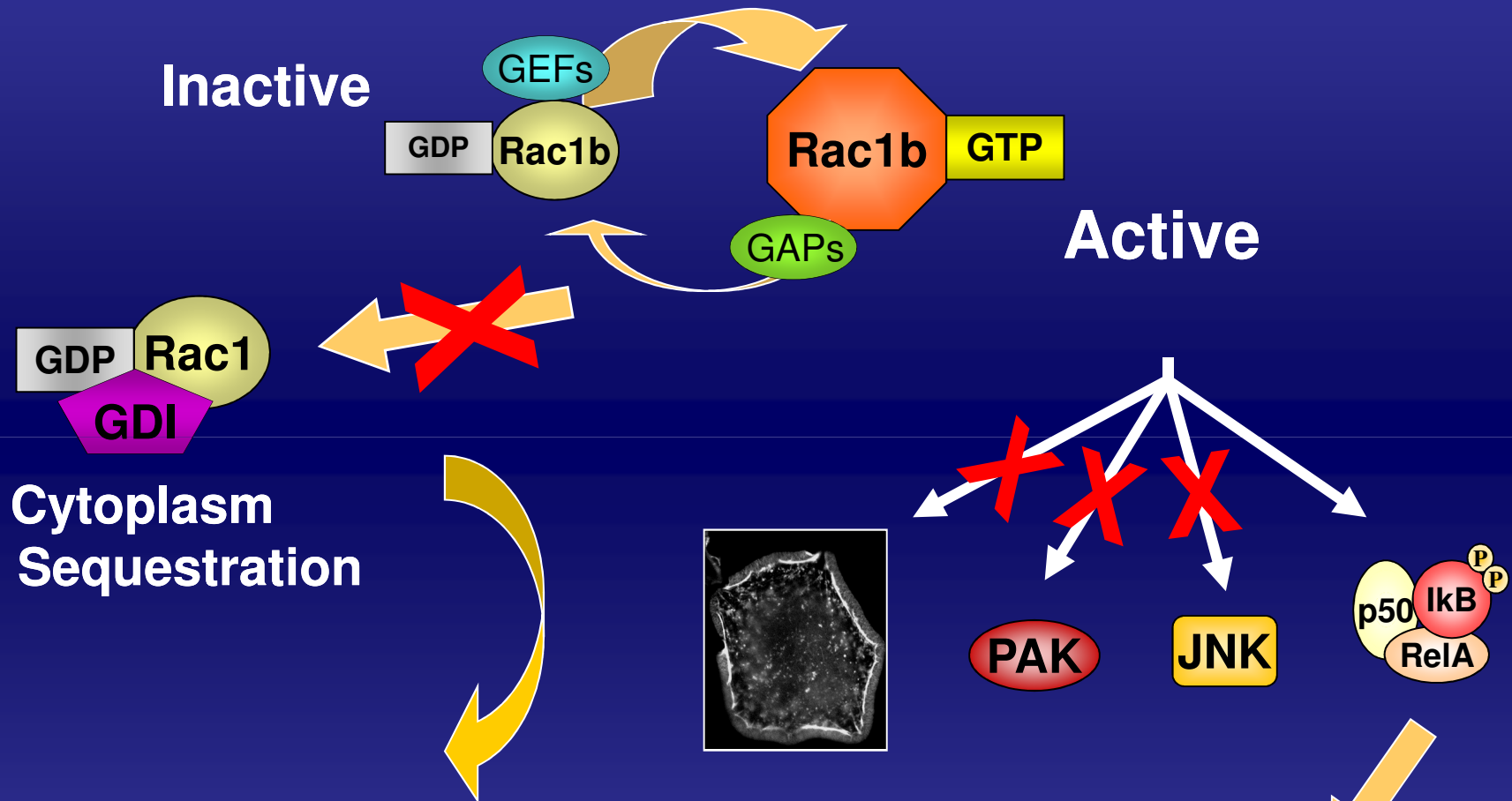
Rac1 is a member of the Rho-GTPases family (Rho: *Ras* *homologue*)



Rac1b – a Rac1 splice variant



Rac1b differs in regulation and signalling

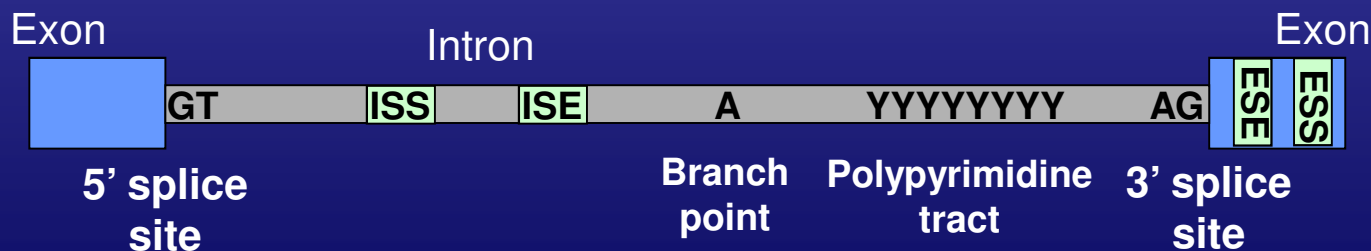


Cytoplasm Sequestration

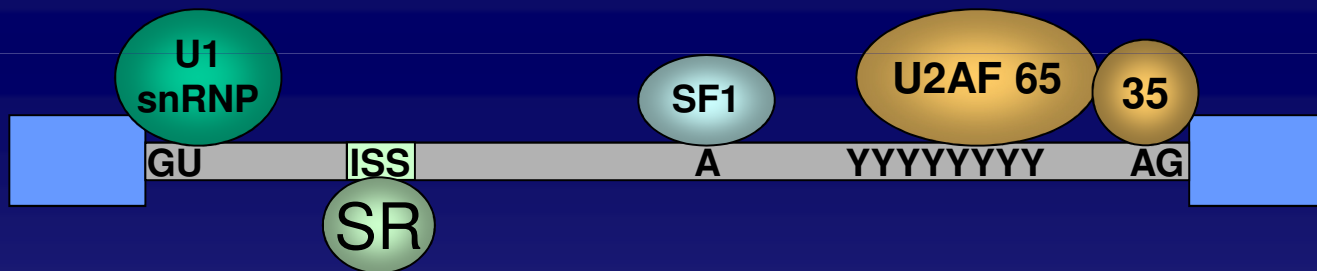
Rac1b is activated *in vivo* to much higher levels than Rac1

Cell survival
Cell cycle progression

How is Rac1b splice site recognition regulated in colorectal tumour cells?



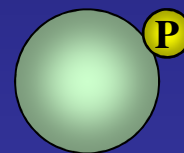
Mutation



Relative SF concentration

Nucleus

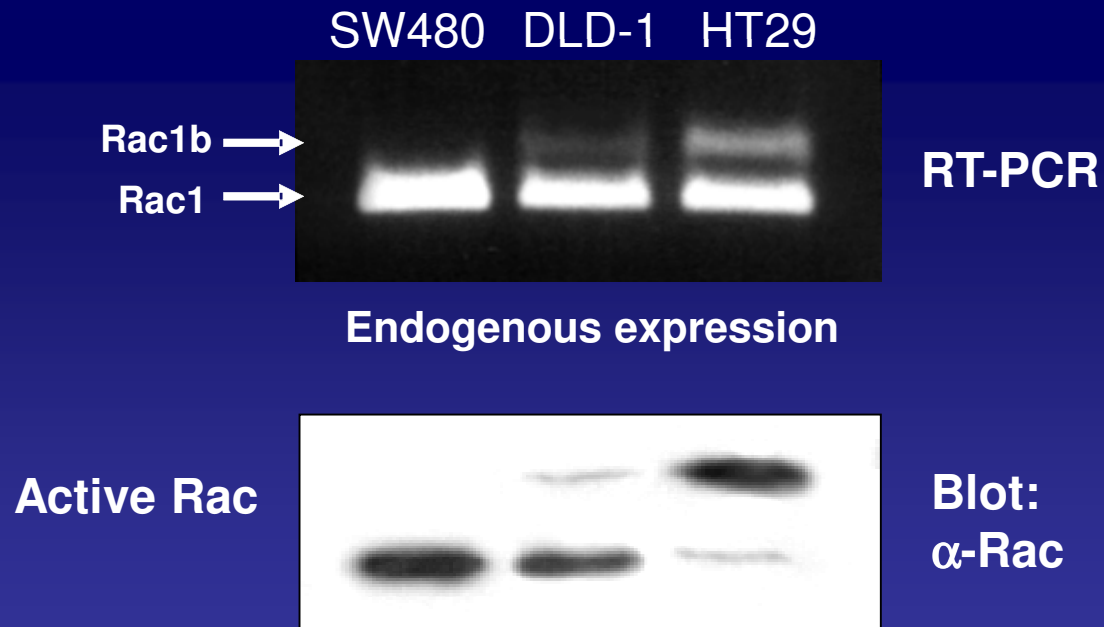
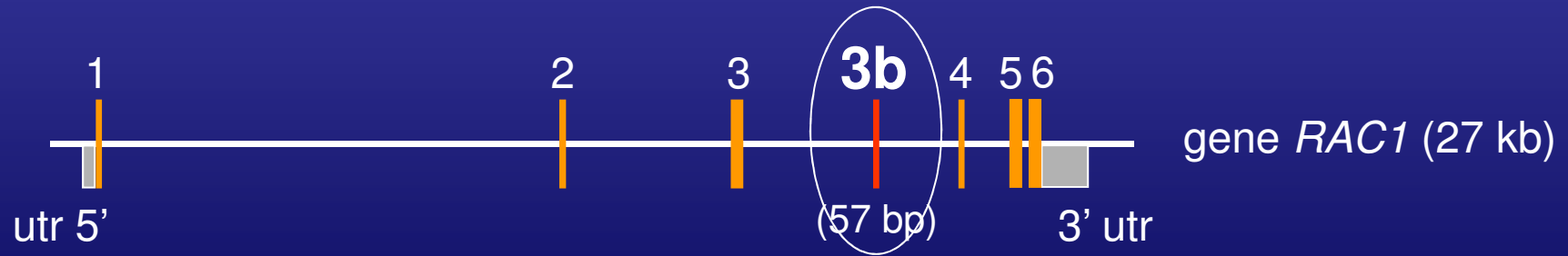
Cytoplasm



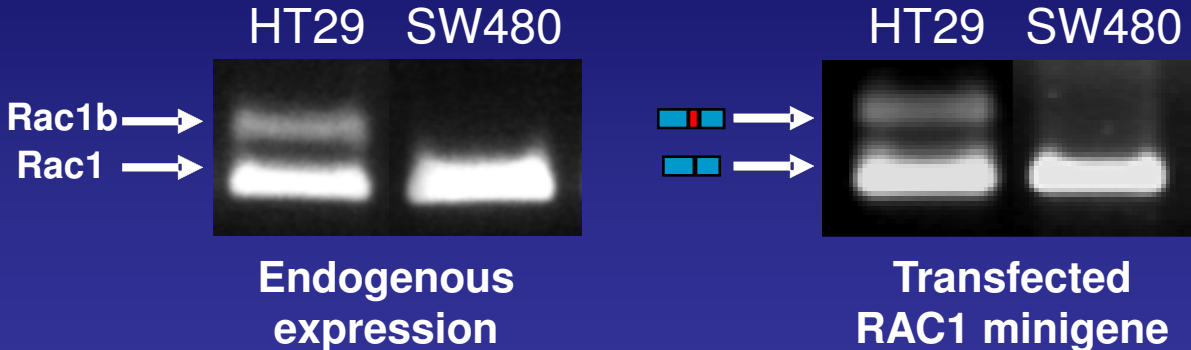
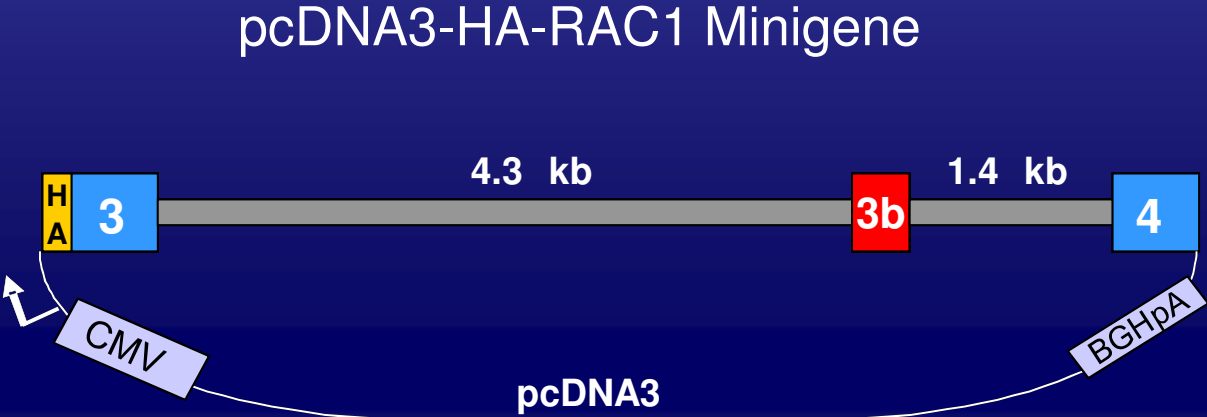
Post-translational SF modifications

Ex: E1A / hnRNP A1 / p38 MAPK
CD44 / Sam 68 / ERK MAPK

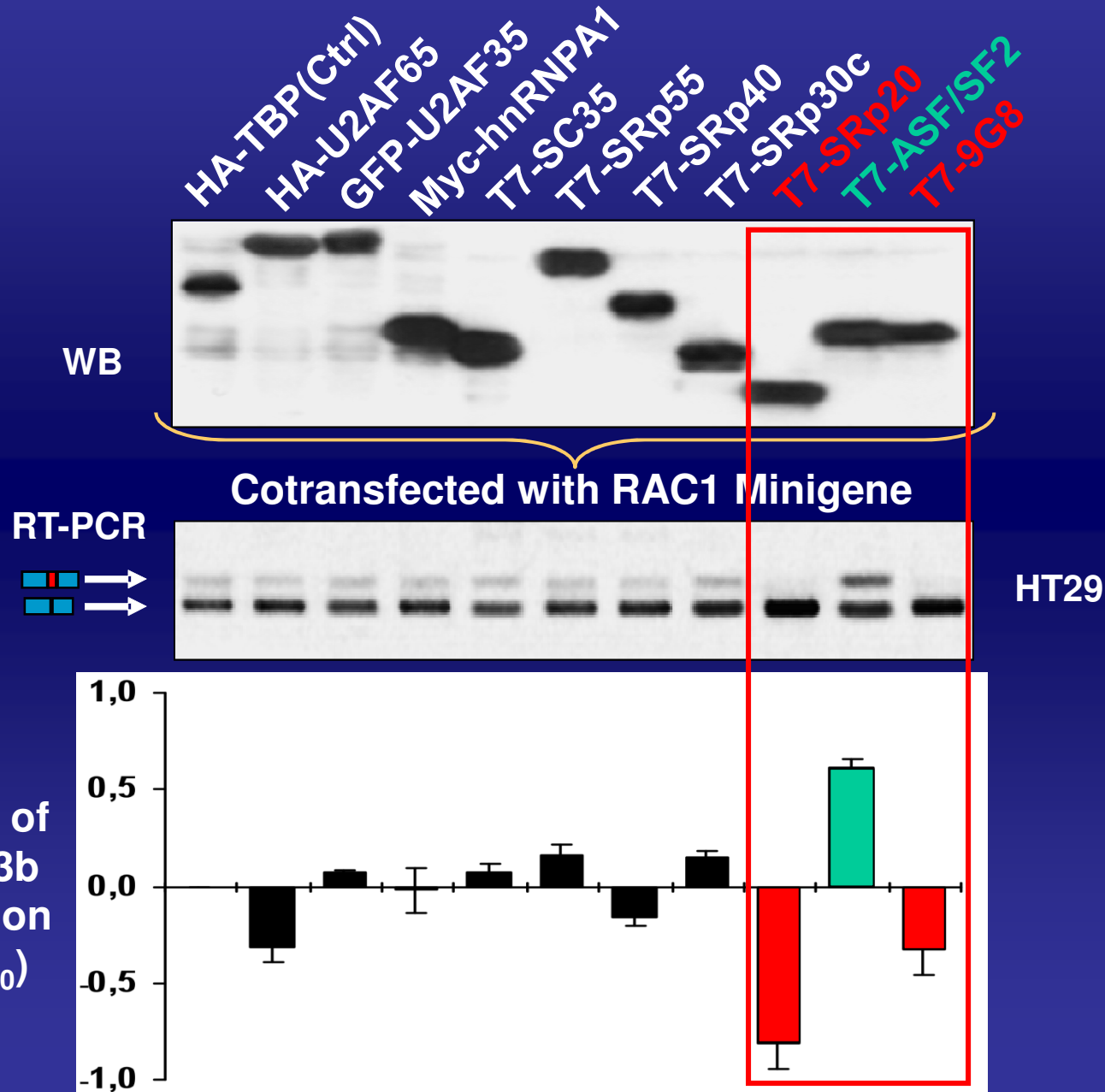
Genomic mutations determine exon 3b inclusion/exclusion?



Which are the regulatory sequence elements that determine exon 3b inclusion/exclusion?

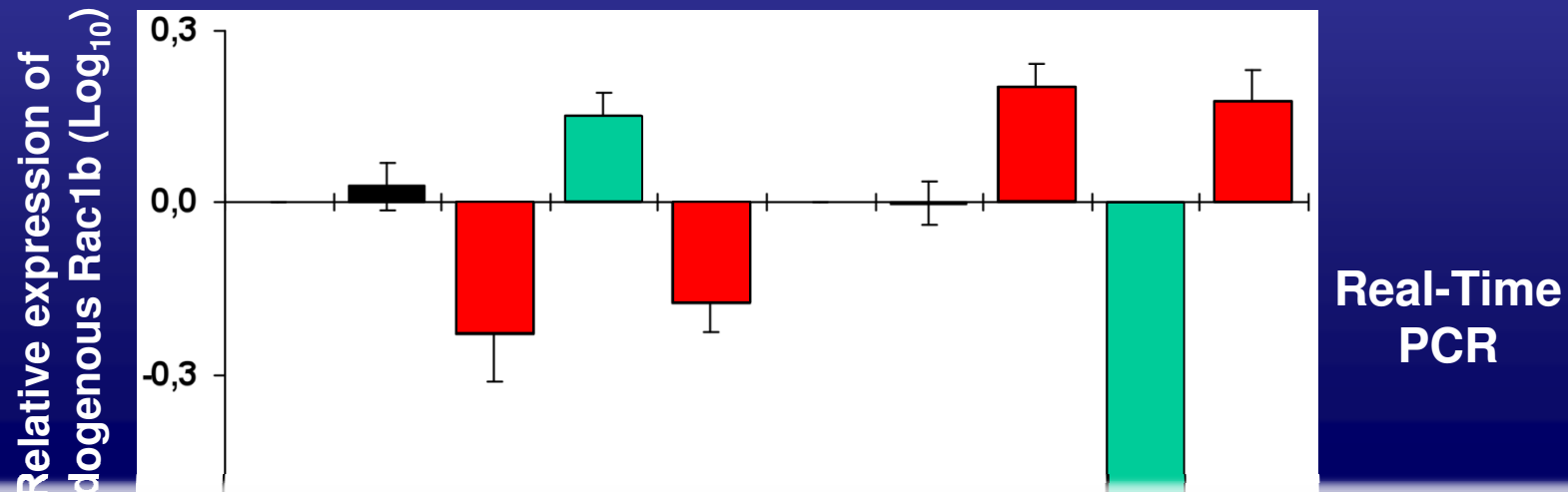


Which splicing factors could be involved?



Hypothesis:

Antagonistic splicing factor activities regulate Rac1b splicing



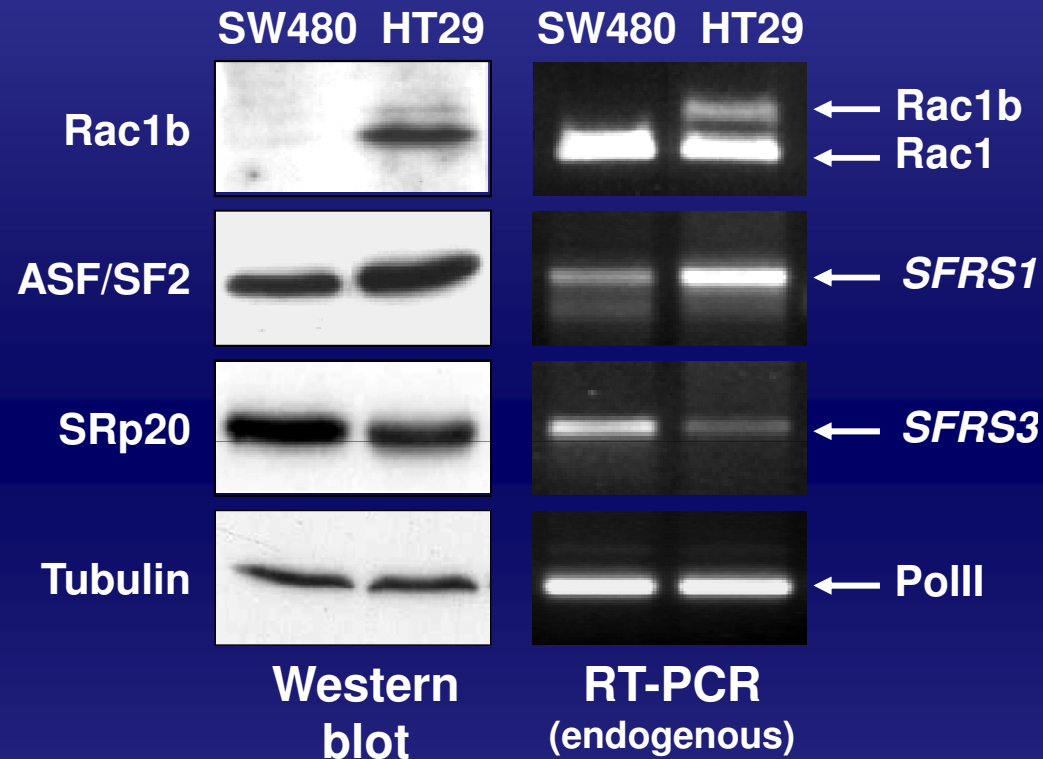
ASF/SF2 acts as an enhancer of alternative Rac1b splicing whereas SRp20 acts as a silencer

Vector SRp55 SRp20 ASF/SF2 9G8 siCtrl siSRp55 siSRp20 siASF/SF2 si9G8

Overexpression Depletion

ASF/SF2 activates exon 3b recognition SRp20/9G8 inhibit exon 3b recognition

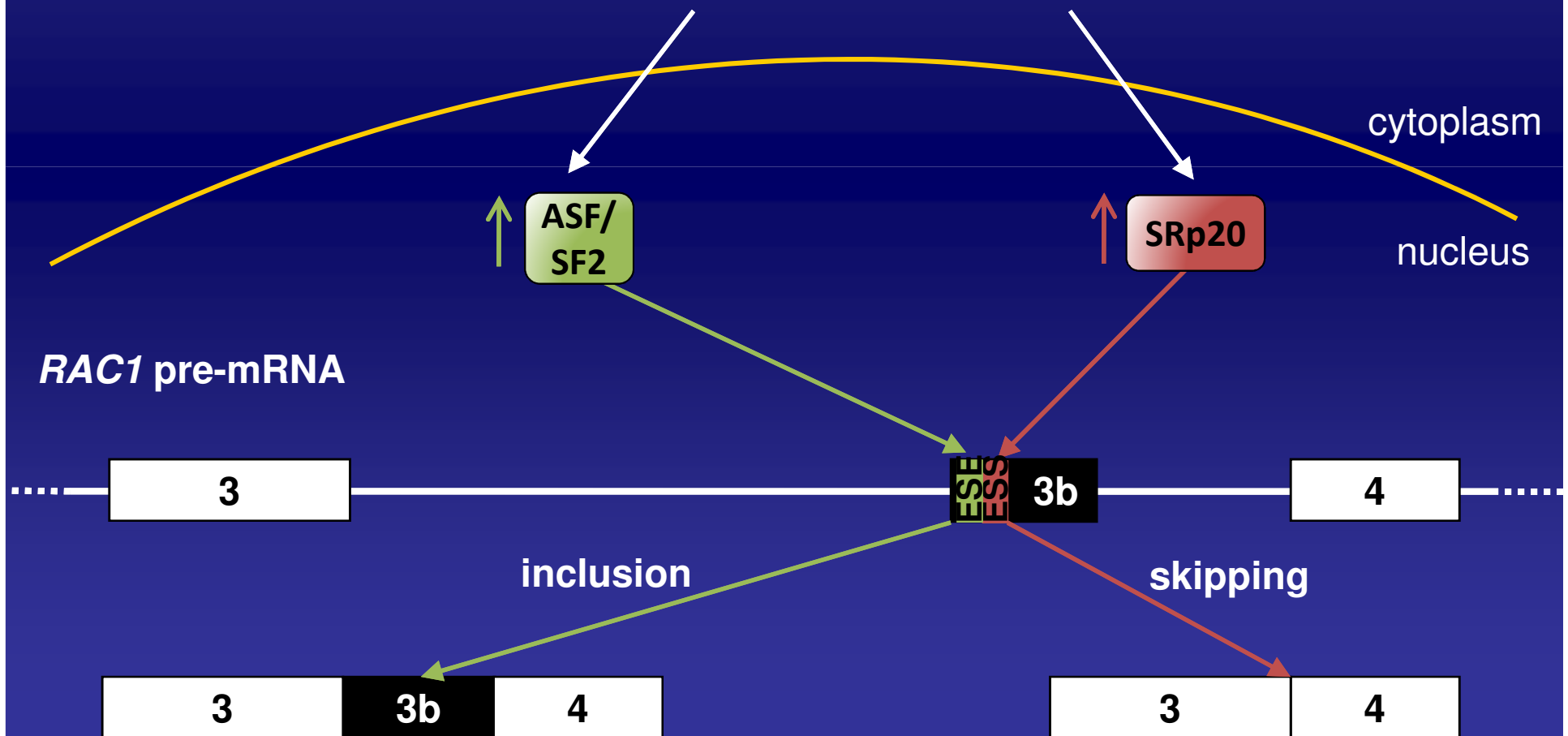
Correlation of endogenous expression levels



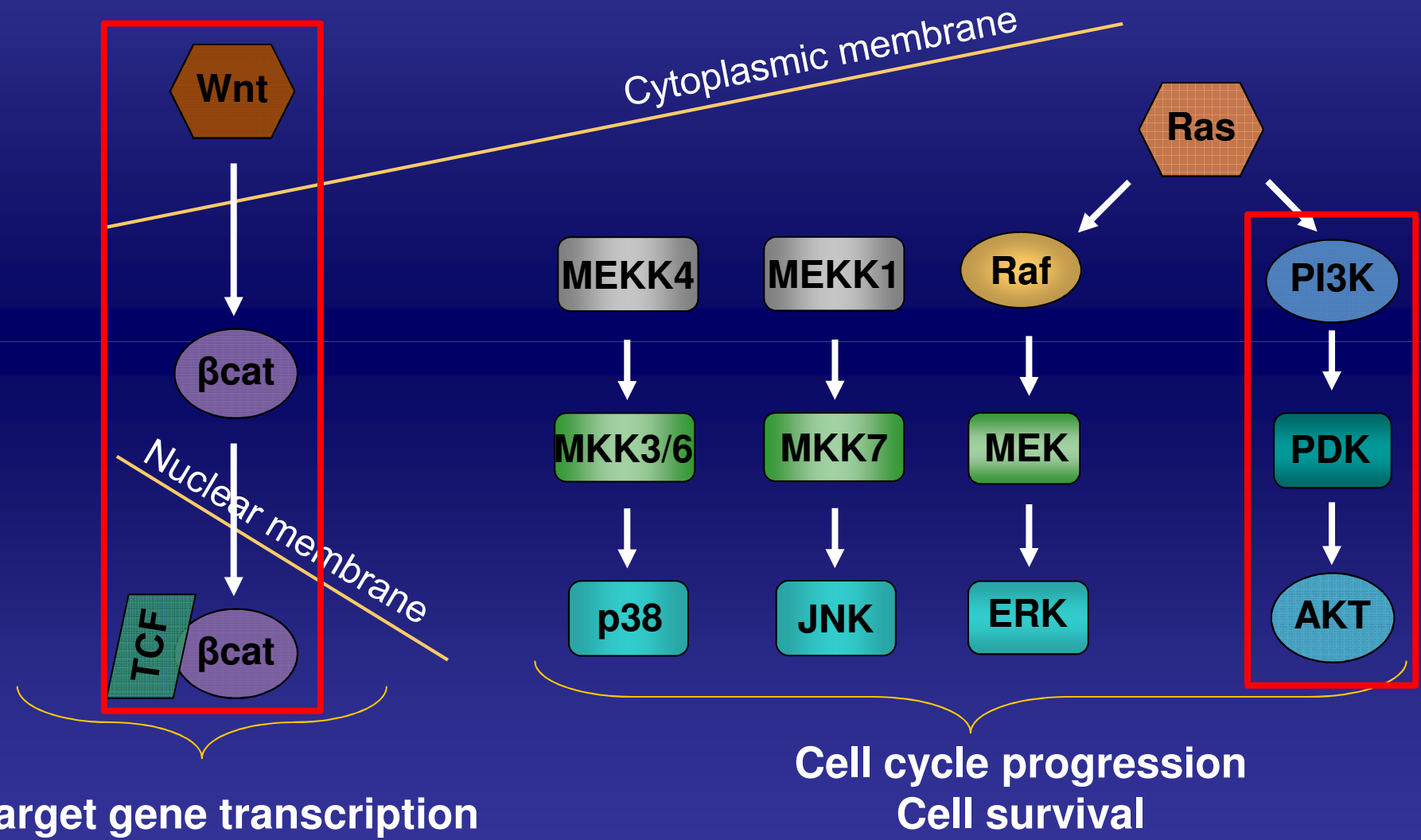
Endogenous levels of ASF/SF2 and SRp20 transcripts and proteins correlate in two different colorectal cell lines with the different Rac1b levels they express

How can the expression or activity of ASF/SF2 and SRp20 be regulated in colorectal cancer cells?

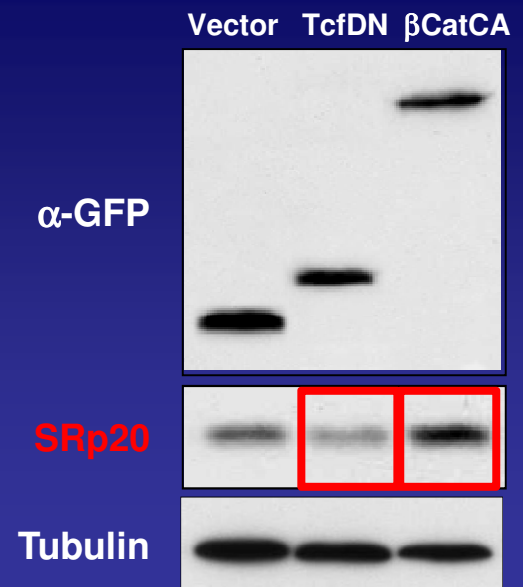
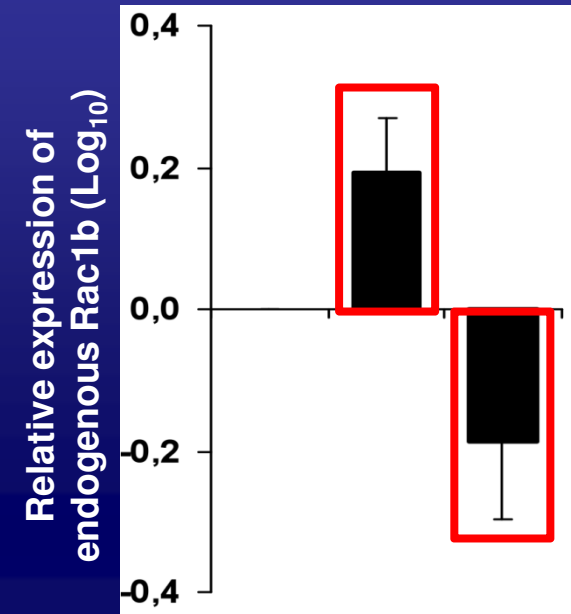
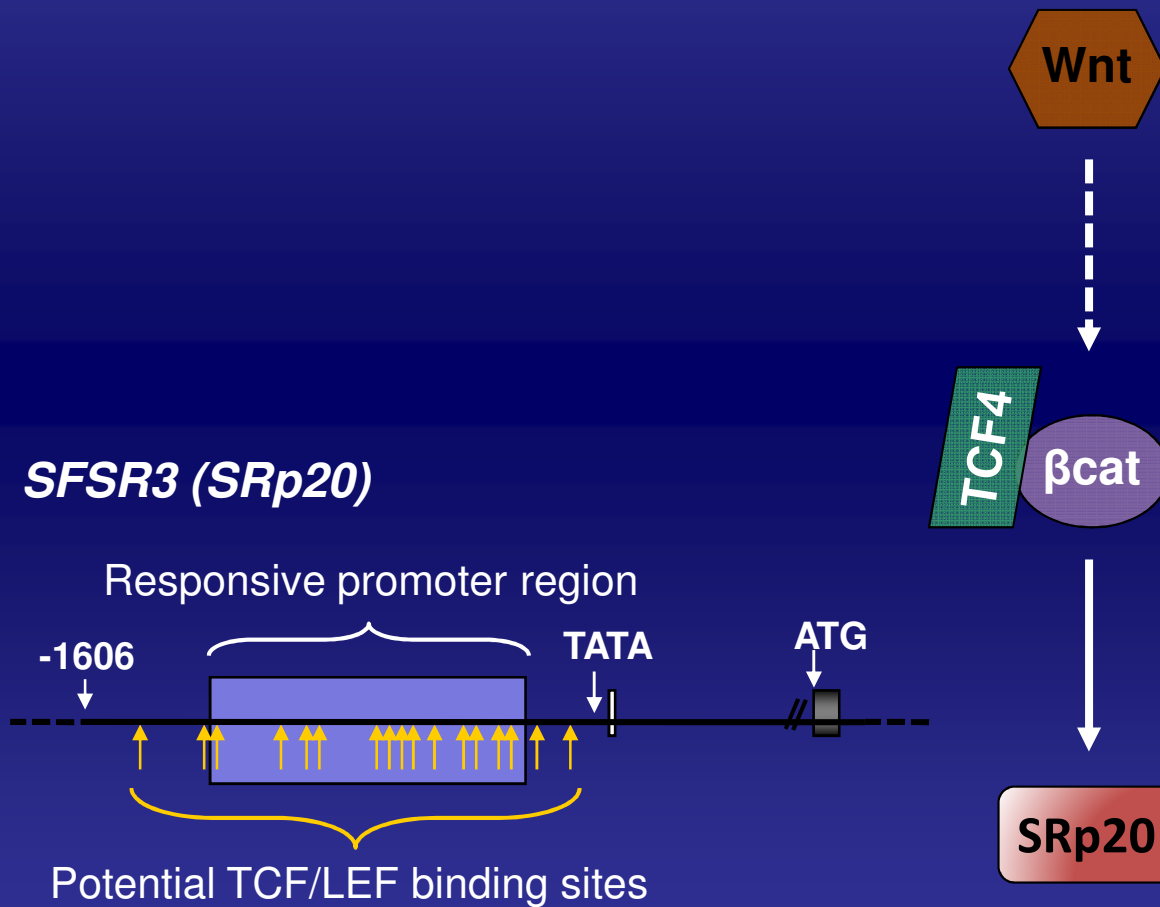
? Cellular signals ?



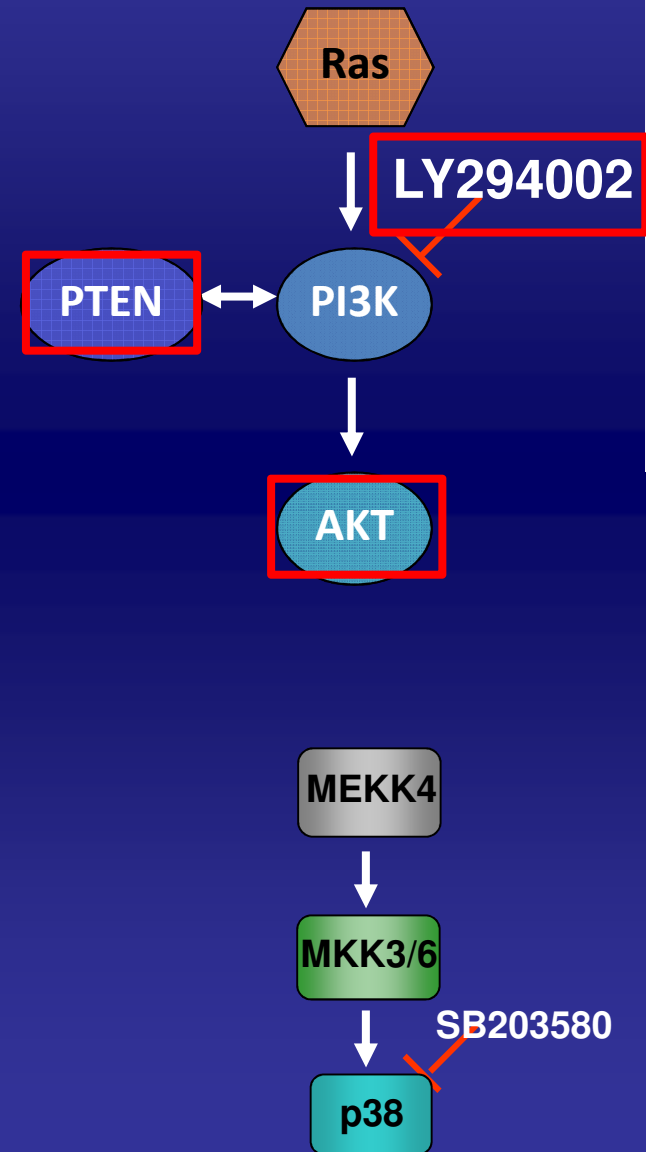
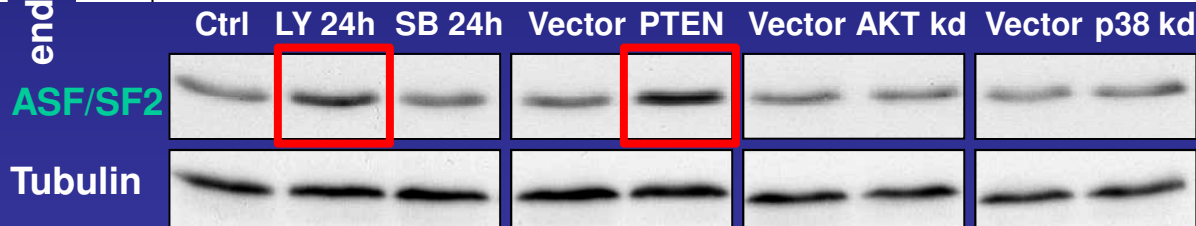
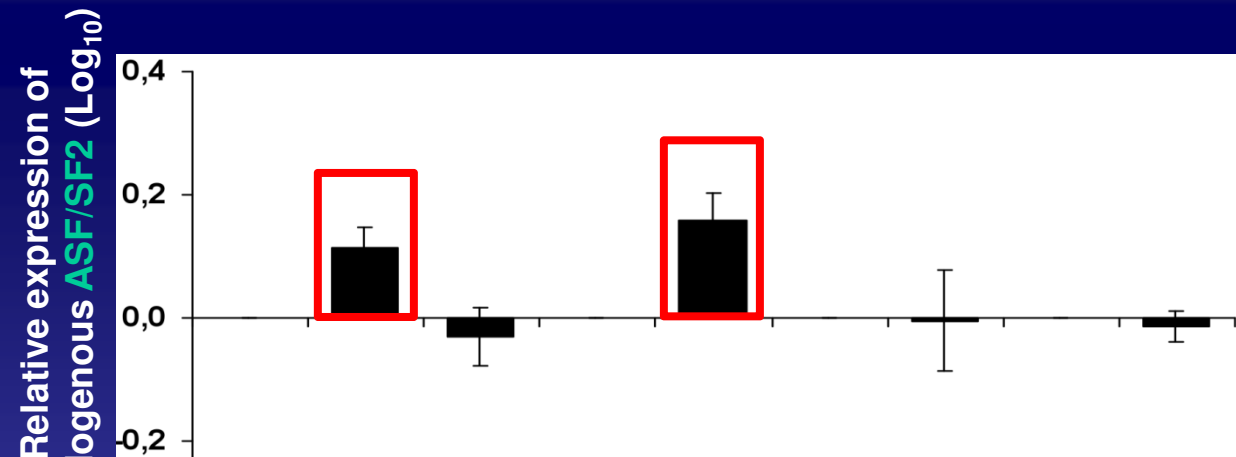
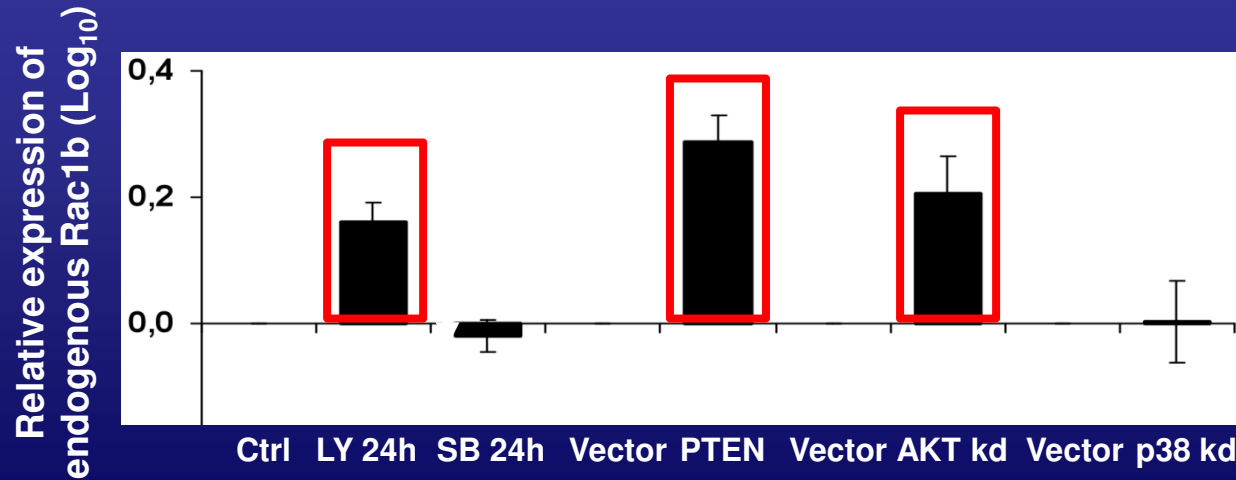
How can the expression or activity of ASF/SF2 and SRp20 be regulated in colorectal cancer cells?



Wnt signalling pathway affects Rac1b expression

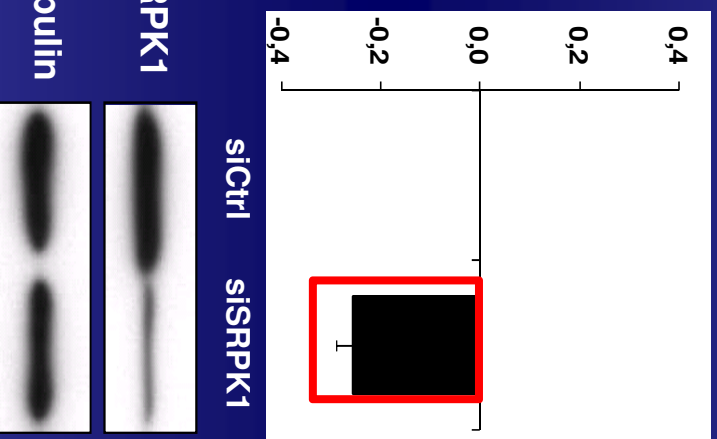


PI3-kinase signalling pathway affects Rac1b expression

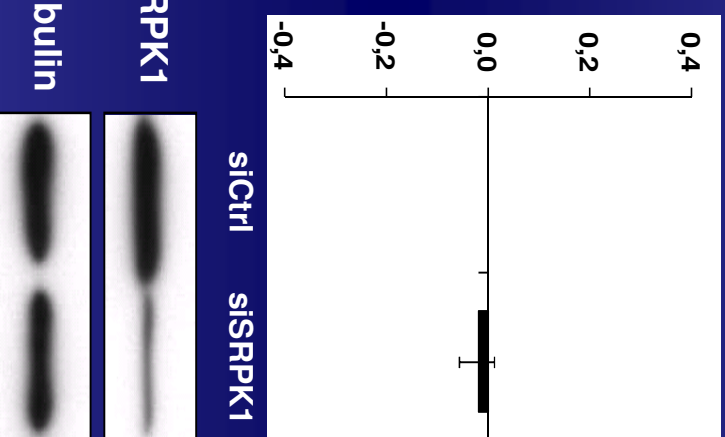


Depletion of SRPK1 also affects Rac1b expression

Relative expression of endogenous Rac1b (Log_{10})



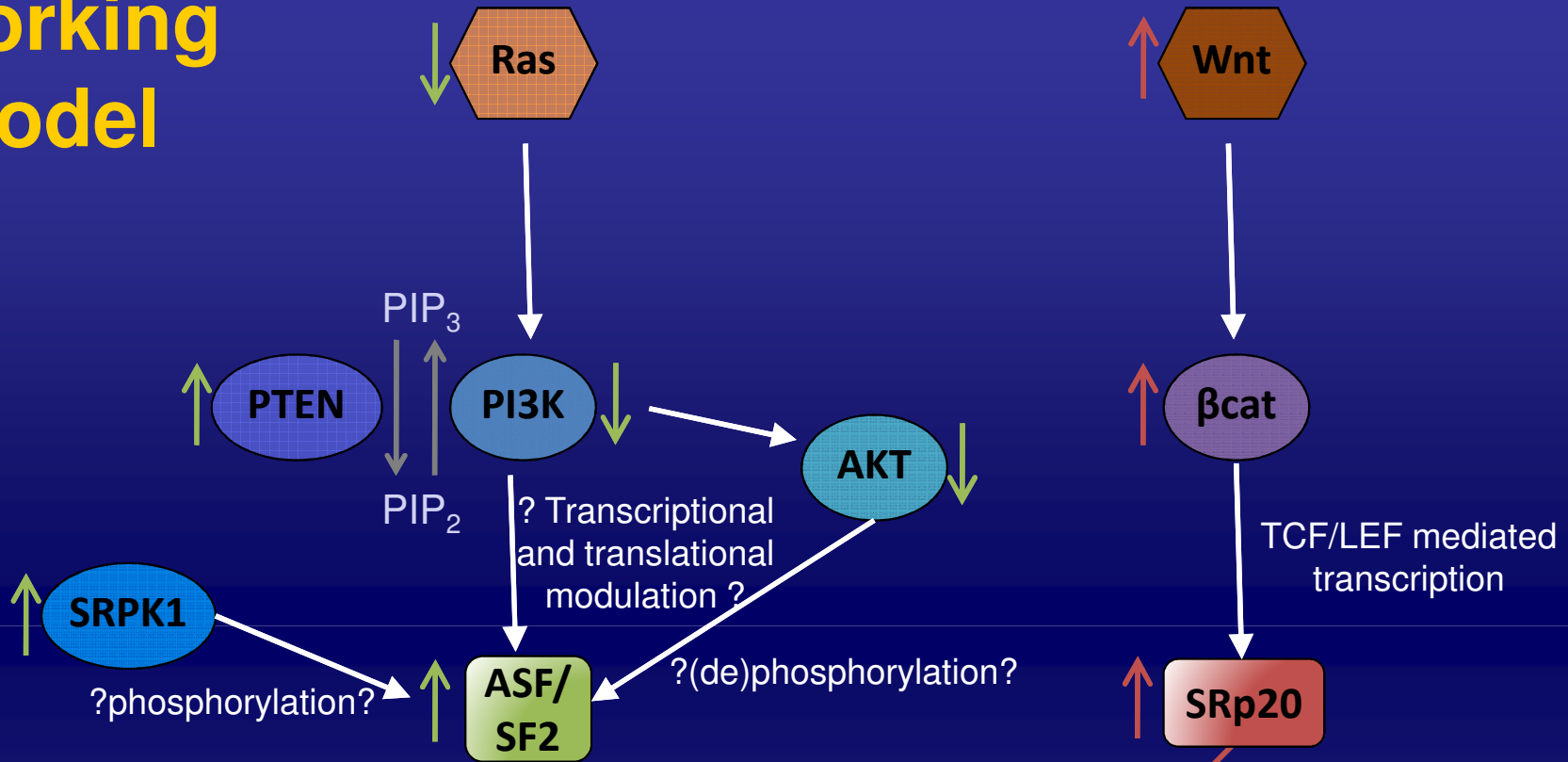
Relative expression of endogenous ASF/SF2 (Log_{10})



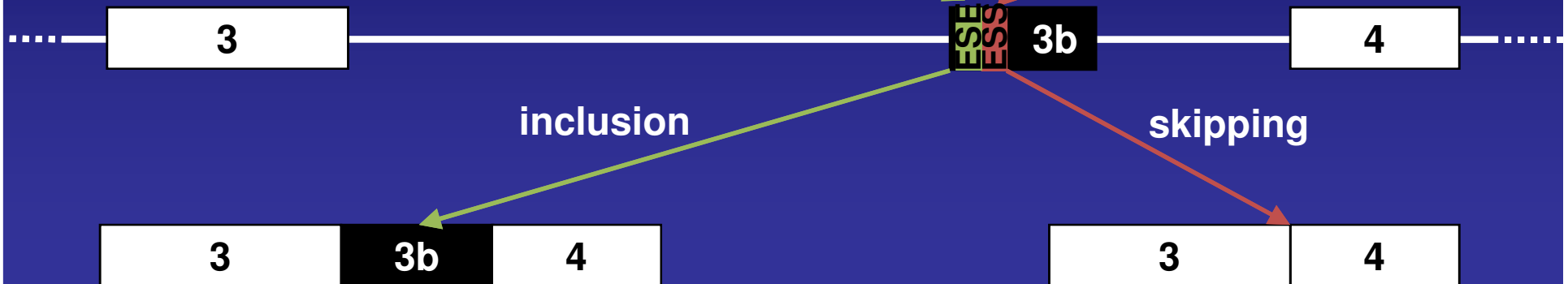
Conclusions:

- ✓ Splicing factor ASF/SF2 acts as an enhancer of alternative Rac1b splicing whereas SRp20 acts as a silencer.
- ✓ The levels of ASF/SF2 and SRp20 transcript and protein correlate with Rac1b expression in colorectal cells.
- ✓ PI3-kinase and Wnt signalling pathways synchronize the expression of ASF/SF2 and SRp20, respectively, and together regulate whether alternative exon 3b is included or skipped during splicing of the Rac1 pre-mRNA.

Working model



RAC1 pre-mRNA

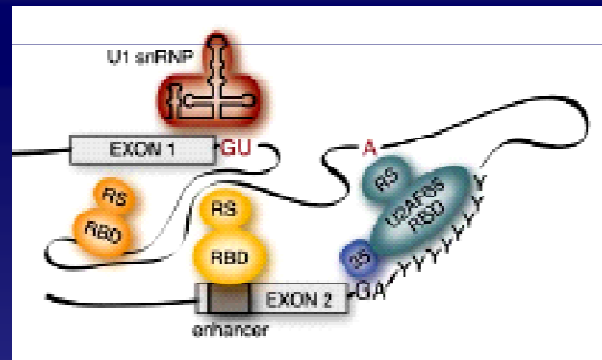


Acknowledgements:

- Margarida Gama-Carvalho and Maria Carmo Fonseca, Harald König, Javier Cáceres, Donald Tindall, BM Burgering, Stefan Ludwig and Ulf Rapp, Chris Smith and Juan Valcárcel for providing plasmids used in this study
- FCT for the funding of this PhD
- Peter Jordan and the Onco lab for everything



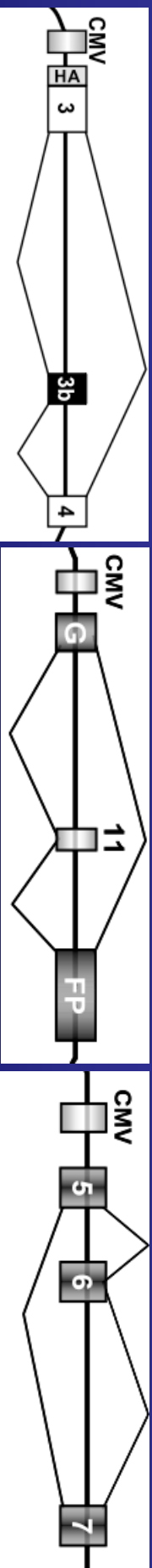
Alternative splicing of tumour-related Rac1b is regulated by upstream signalling pathways



Vânia Gonçalves, Paulo Matos and Peter Jordan

November 2011

Effect of SF2 and SRp20 on splicing of different minigenes

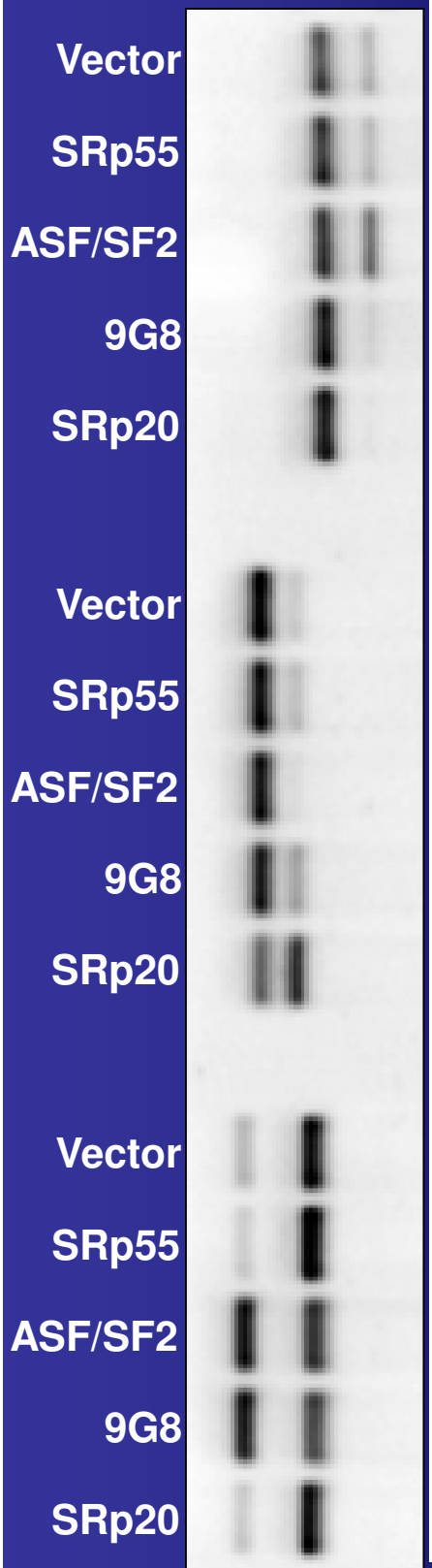
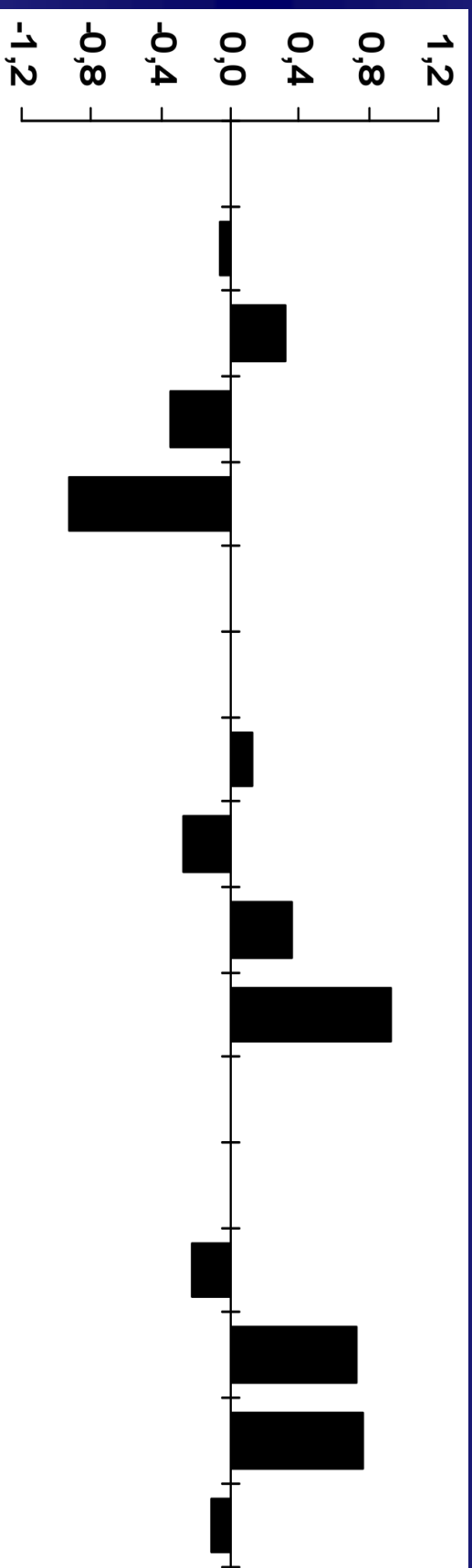


RAC1 minigene

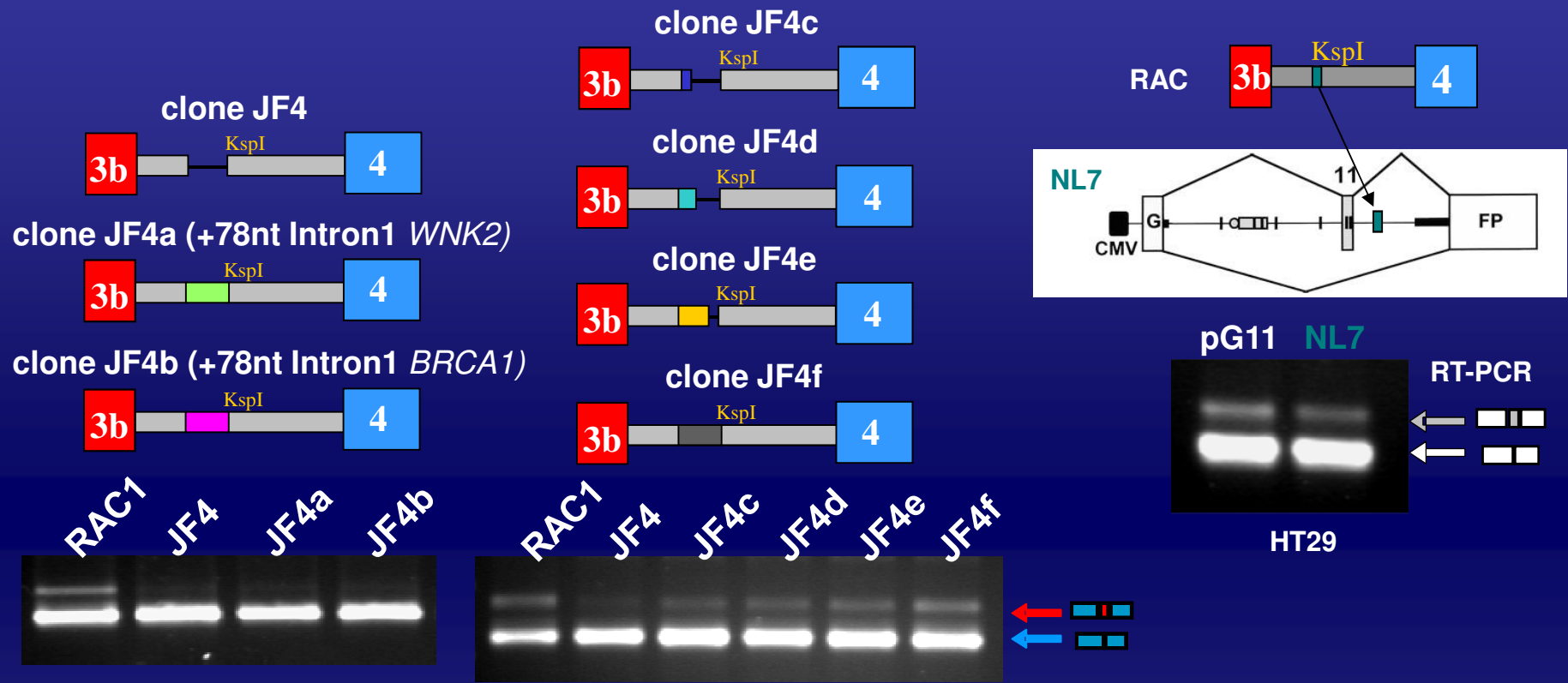
pg11 minigene

FAS minigene

Alternative vs. constitutive transcript (Log₁₀)

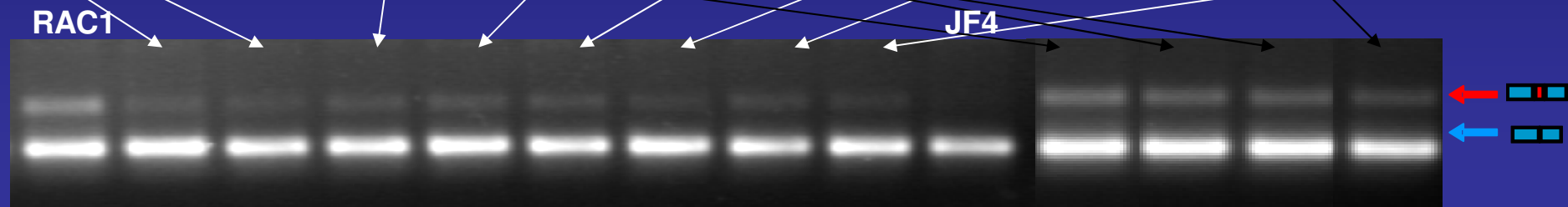


Contribution of intronic regulatory elements

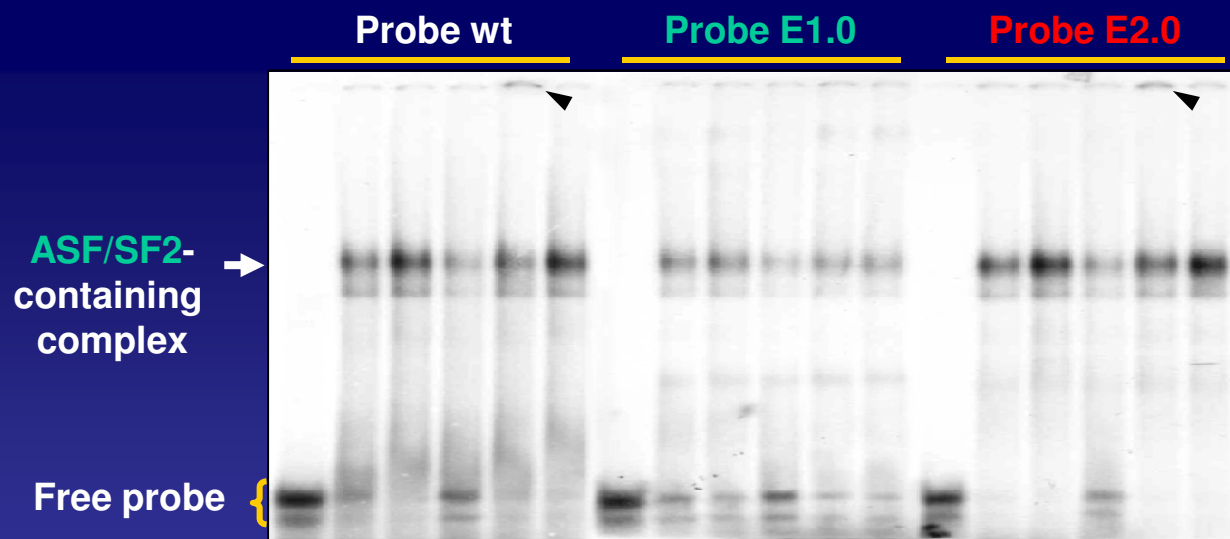
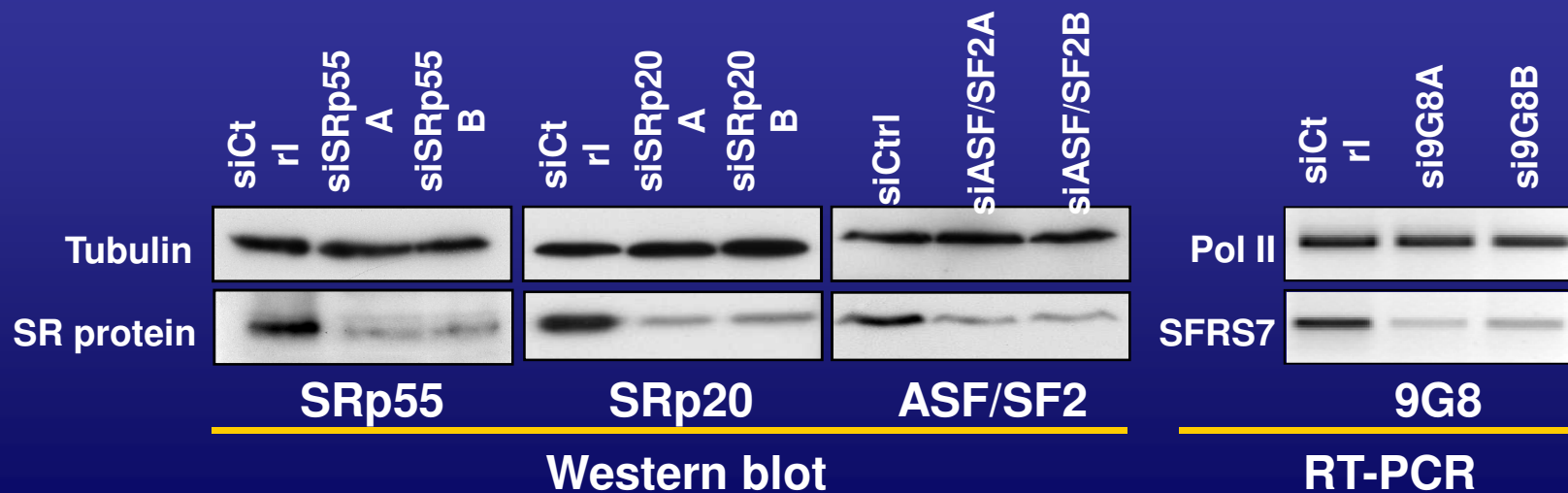


Intron 3b mutations

TGGTGGGGCTGTCTGGGCGTGGCTGTGCA G T G T G C T G A C T A A C C C C A C C G T G C T T G A G A T G G T G T G C T G G G T C C C G C G G T G A T T C T T G G A C G A G C T T G T G C A T G



SFs endogenous depletion by specific siRNAs / ASF/SF2 EMSA



ASF/	NE																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Probe	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
α-ASF/SF2	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
α-GFP	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
µg nucl extr	0	.	1	1	1	1	0	.	1	1	1	1	0	.	1	1	1

Which are the regulatory sequence elements that determine exon 3b inclusion/exclusion?

Exon 3b
(Conserved nt)

RAC1(Ctrl) - GTTGGAGAAACGTACGGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

Mut E1.0 - GTTGGACAAATGTACGGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

Mut E1.1 - GTTGGACAAACGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

Mut E1.2 - GTTGGAGAAATTGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

Mut E1.C - GTTGGAGACACGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

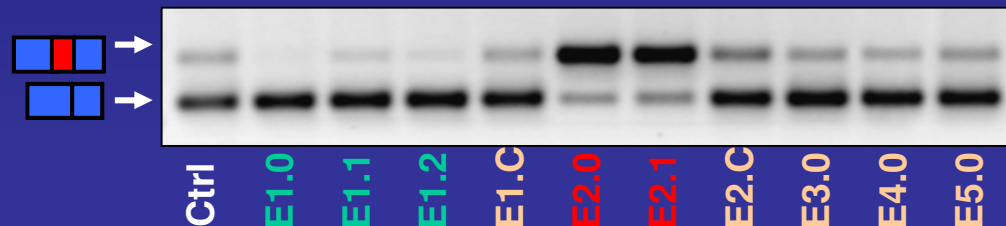
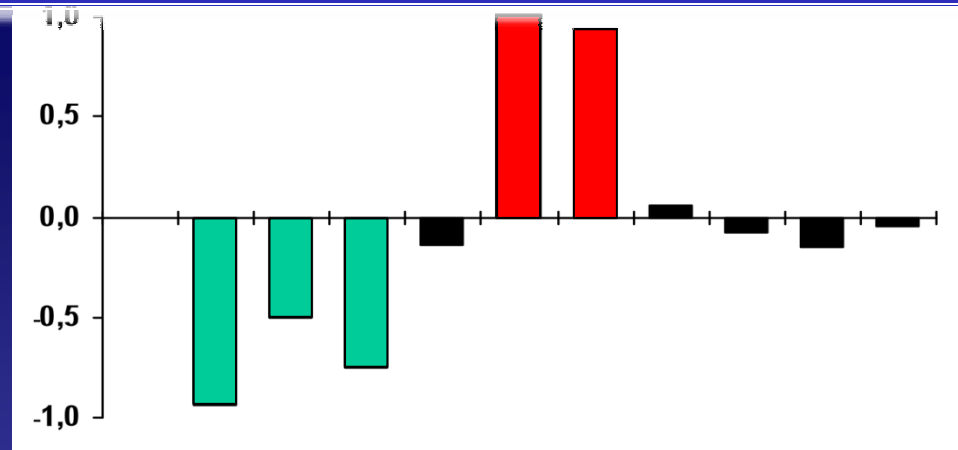
Mut E2.0 - GTTGGAGAAACGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

Mut E2.1 - GTTGGAGAAACGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

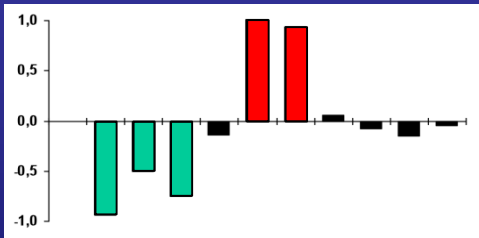
Mut E2.C - GTTGGAGAAACGTAAGGATATAACCTCCCGGGGCAAAGACAAGCCGATTGCC

Alternative exon 3b contains an exonic splice enhancer element followed by a silencer element

Alternative vs constitutive transcript (Log₁₀)



Rac1 exon 3b contains binding sites for ASF/SF2 and SRp20



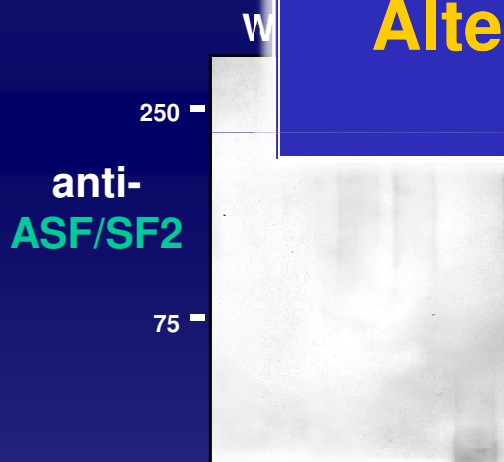
EMSA
(electrophoretic mobility shift assay)

Probe wt

Probe E1.0

Probe E2.0

Alternative exon 3b is recognized by ASF/SF2 and SRp20



rASF/SF2	-	-	-	-	-
Probe wt	+	+	+	+	-

Free probe



rASF/SF2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold Probe	-	-	-	+		-	-	-	+		-	-	-	+		-	-	-	+

Implications for colorectal tumorigenesis

