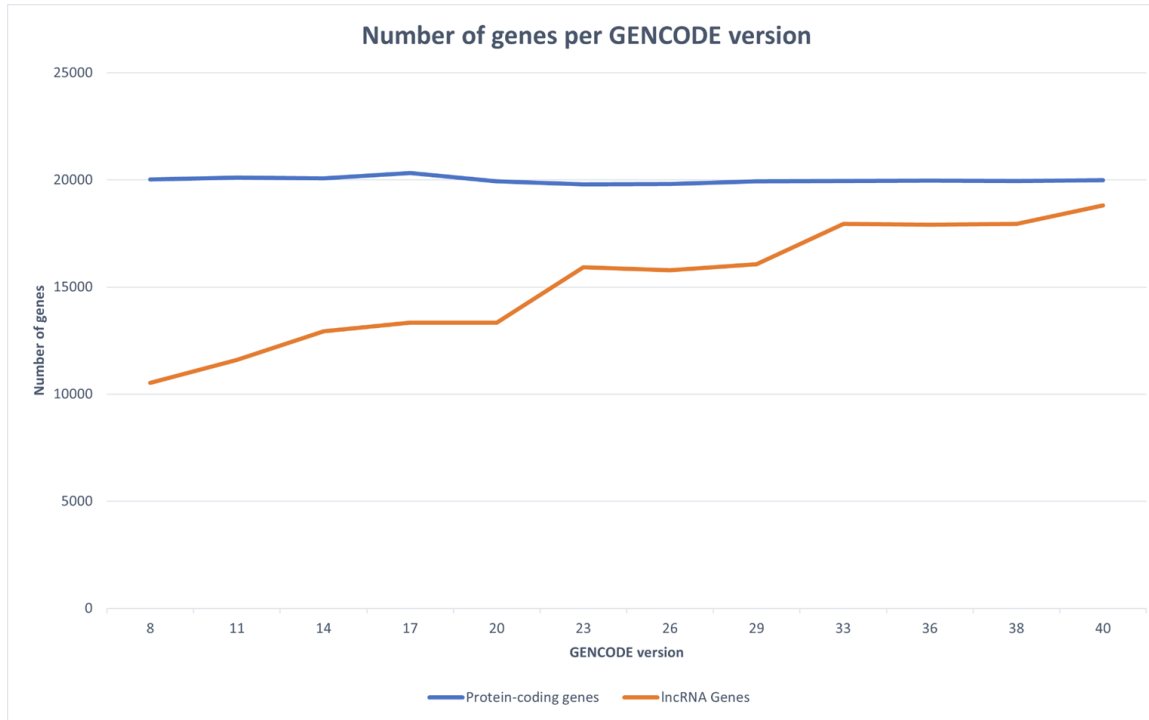


# Genomic landscape of conserved RNA secondary structure signatures and their homologs

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Benasque  
Université de Montréal  
August 2022

# Increasing number IncRNAs with every new GENCODE version



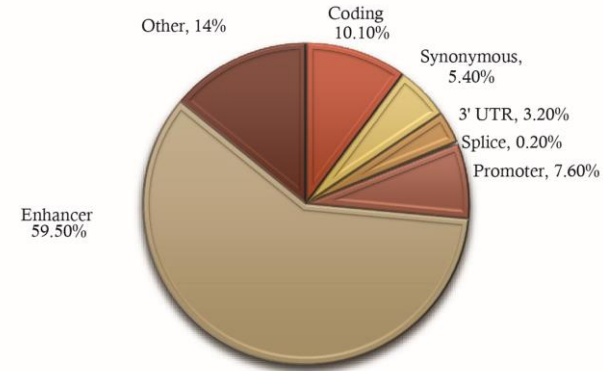
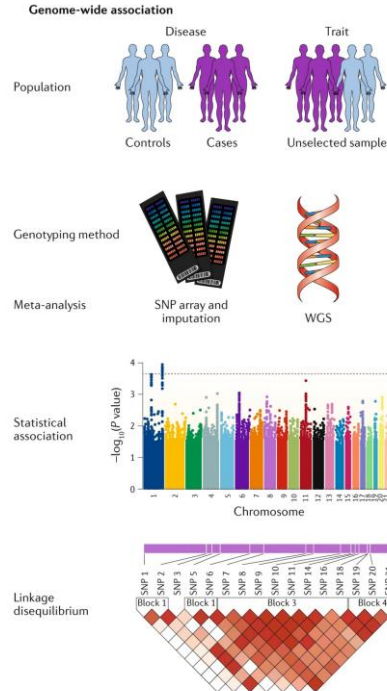
Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

Conclusion

# >90% of disease-associated mutation occur in non-coding genome



Vivian Tam *et al.* Nature rev Gen 2019.

K Farh *et al.* Nature 2015.

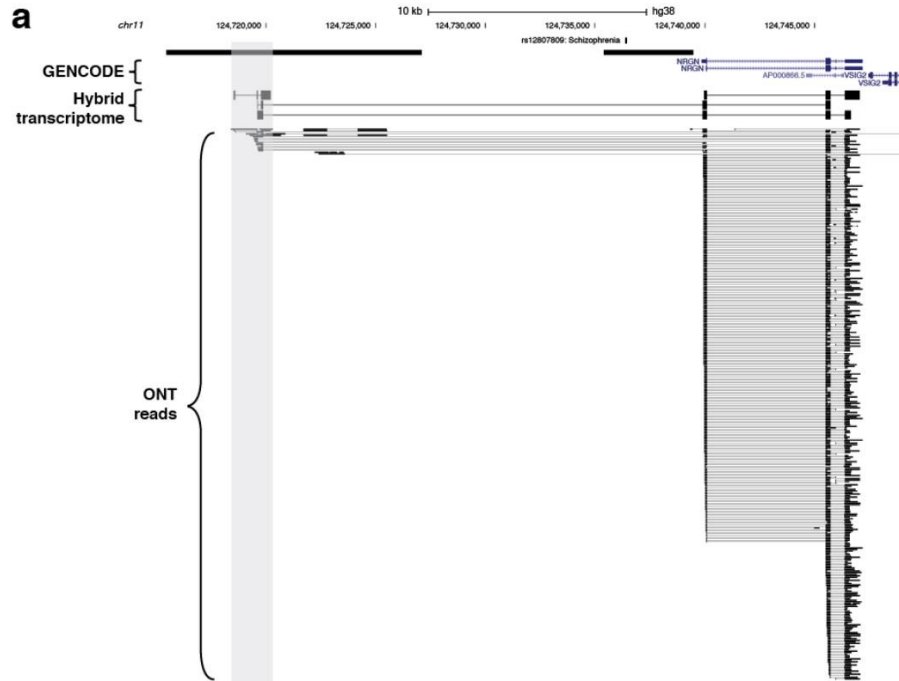
Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

Conclusion

# GWAS loci express lncRNAs



Simon A. Hardwick *et al.* Frontiers.2019.

Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

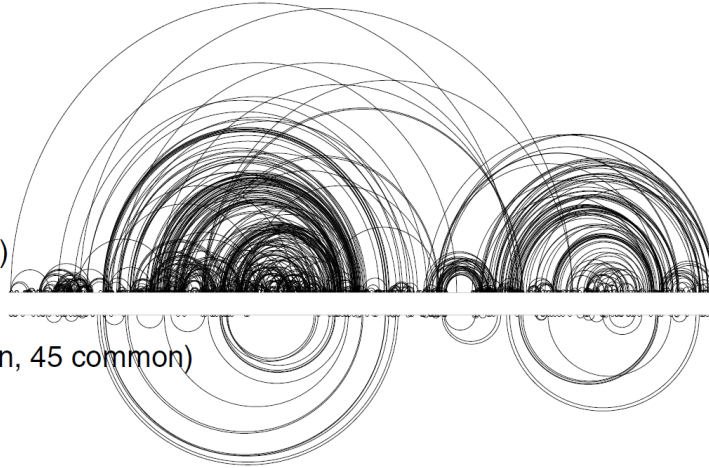
Conclusion

# Xist is modular and conserved in evolution

Human XIST  
(1386 DGs, 56 common)

Mouse Xist  
(108 DGs lifted to human, 45 common)

$p < 0.001$



Zipeng Lu *et al.* Nature Commu.2020.

Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

Conclusion

# Revisiting a previous study

8220–8236 *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2013, Vol. 41, No. 17  
doi:10.1093/nar/gkt596

Published online 11 July 2013

## Widespread purifying selection on RNA structure in mammals

Martin A. Smith<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Tanja Gesell<sup>3</sup>, Peter F. Stadler<sup>4,5,6,7</sup> and John S. Mattick<sup>1,2,8,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>RNA Biology and Plasticity Laboratory, Garvan Institute of Medical Research, 384 Victoria Street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, NSW 2010 Australia, <sup>2</sup>Genomics and Computational Biology Division, Institute for Molecular Bioscience, 306 Carmody Rd, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 4067 Australia, <sup>3</sup>Department of Structural and Computational Biology; and Center for Integrative Bioinformatics Vienna (CIBIV), Max F. Perutz Laboratories (MFPL), University of Vienna, Medical University of Vienna, Dr. Bohr-Gasse 9, A-1030 Vienna, Austria, <sup>4</sup>Bioinformatics Group, Department of Computer Science; and Interdisciplinary Center for Bioinformatics, University of Leipzig, Härtelstrasse 16–18, D-04107 Leipzig, Germany, <sup>5</sup>Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences, Inselstraße 22, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany, <sup>6</sup>Center for Non-coding RNA in Technology and Health, Department of Basic Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Faculty of Life Sciences University of Copenhagen, Grønnegårdsvej 3, 1870 Frederiksberg C Denmark, <sup>7</sup>Santa Fe Institute, 1399 Hyde Park Rd, Santa Fe, NM 87501, USA and <sup>8</sup>St Vincent's Clinical School, University of New South Wales, Level 5, de Lacy, Victoria St, St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, NSW 2010 Australia

Received January 30, 2013; Revised May 29, 2013; Accepted June 16, 2013

Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

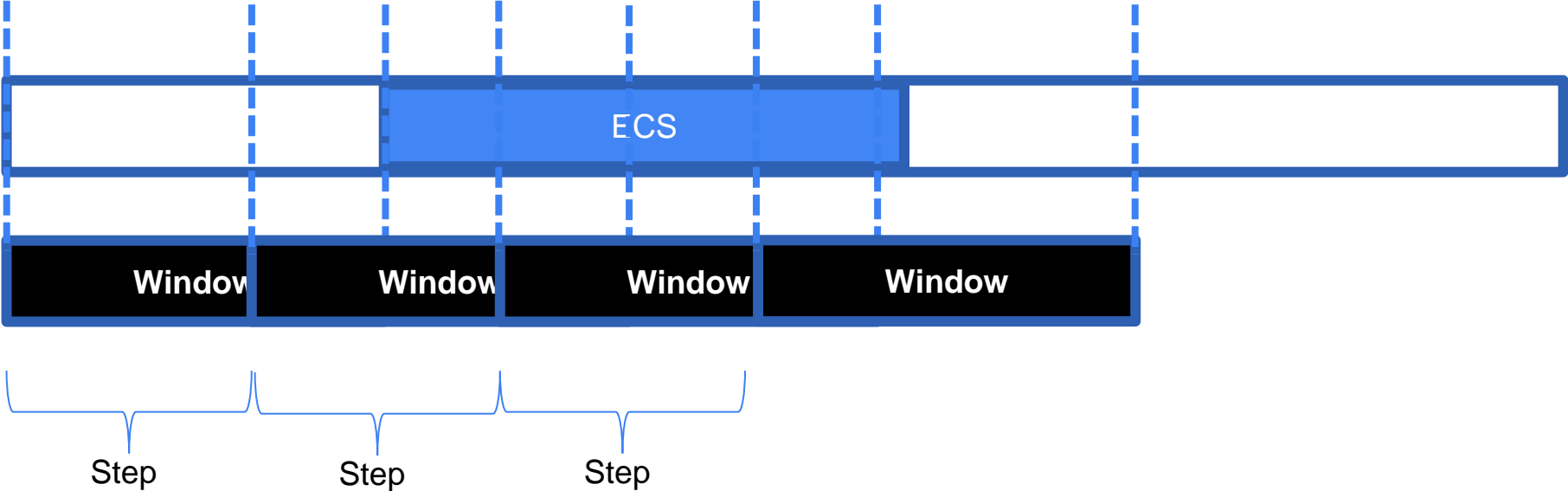
Conclusion

# Research problem

- Increasing number of lncRNAs but no systematic approach for functional annotation
- Hypothesis: Comparative sequence analysis to identify, classify and map functional RNA structures
- Objective: Provide a rational framework for deciphering the structure functions of lncRNAs



# Previous study used fixed window length



Introduction

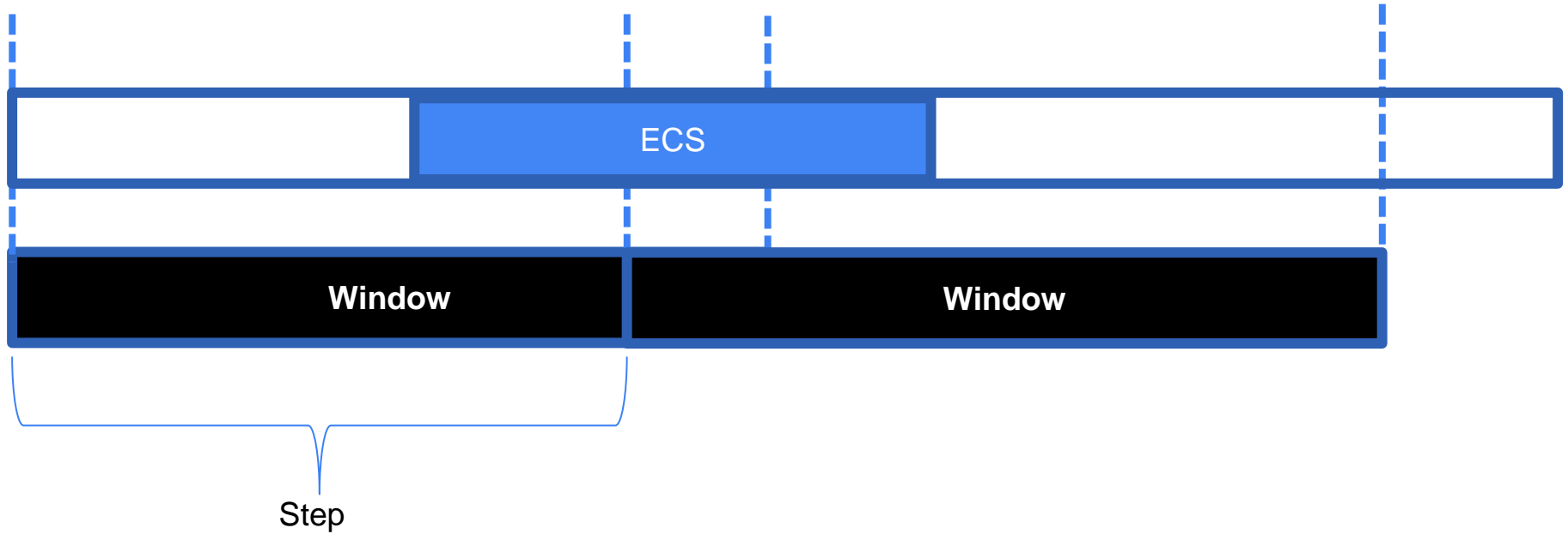
Experimental Approach

Results and Analysis

Conclusion



# Added noise if window is too large



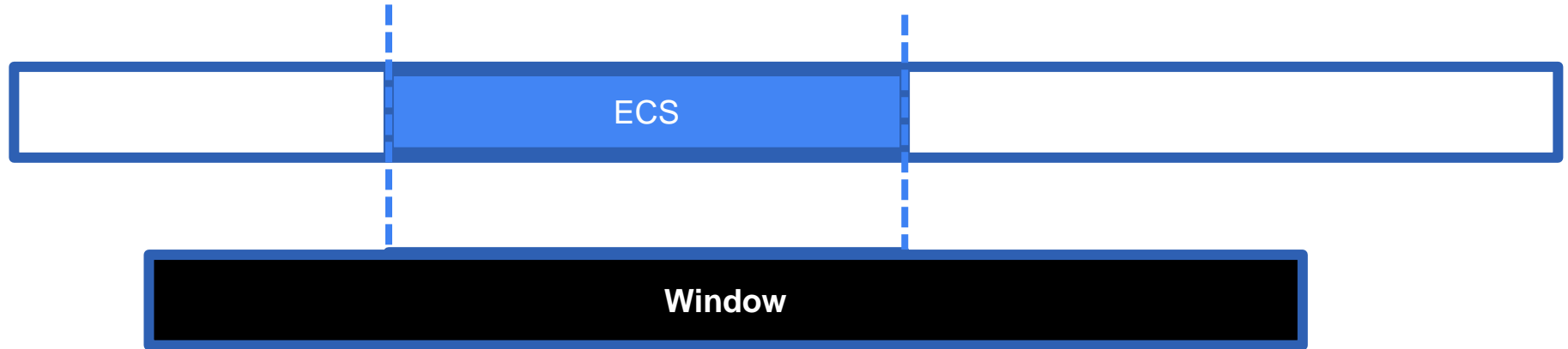
Introduction

Experimental Approach

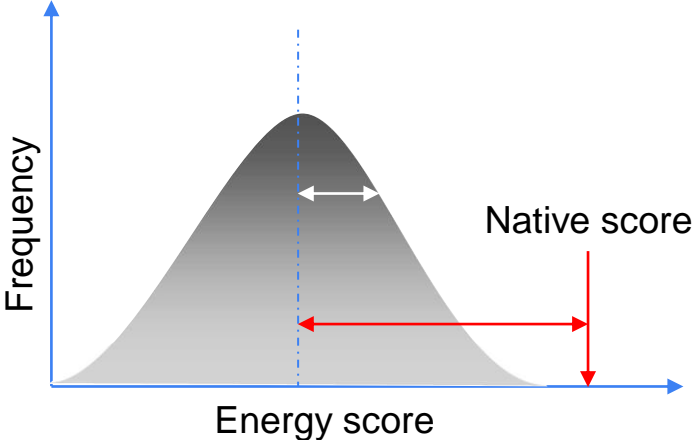
Results and Analysis

Conclusion

# RNALalifold: Dynamic window approach



# SISSIZ: Detection of functional RNA structures



Gesell et al. Bioinformatics 2006  
 Gesell et al. BMC Bioinformatics 2008

```

AC - GAGCGCAGAGA --- TGACTGAGACC - GAGGCACTACTTGAG
AGCGAGCGCAGAGG --- TTCTTGTTGCTGGAGGGACTGCTTGAG
AGCGAGCACAG - GCACCTGGTGAGGCAGGAGAC - AGCTGAG
AGCGAGAGCAGAGGCACCTCGTGAGGCAGGAGAC - AGCCCGAG
AGCGACTGCAGAGGCGGCTAG - - - - - AGGAAGC - - - - -
GGCGAGCGCAGAGA - - - - - GCGGAGCAAGGC - - - - - CTGAG
AGCGAGCTTAGAAG - - - - - TCCGTGGGAGGTT - - - - - TAGCG
AGCGAGCGCAGAGC - - - - - GGCAAGCAGCGGCGGAGCTTGAG
AGCGAGCGCAGCGACGGTGGTTGGAGCGGAGGCGAAGC - TGGG
AGCGAGCGCAGAGA - - - TGGCTAGGGATGGAGATGCTGCTTGAG
GGCGAGCGCTGAGG - - - - - GAGGTTGGAATTT - GGTGAG
    
```

-55.76 (((((.....))))).((((.....))))  
 -0.86 .....((.....)).....  
 -8.56 (((.....))).....  
 -1.38 .....(......).....  
 -12.76 ....((((.....)))).....  
 -1.6 .....(......).  
 -8.63 .....(((.....)))...

# This project



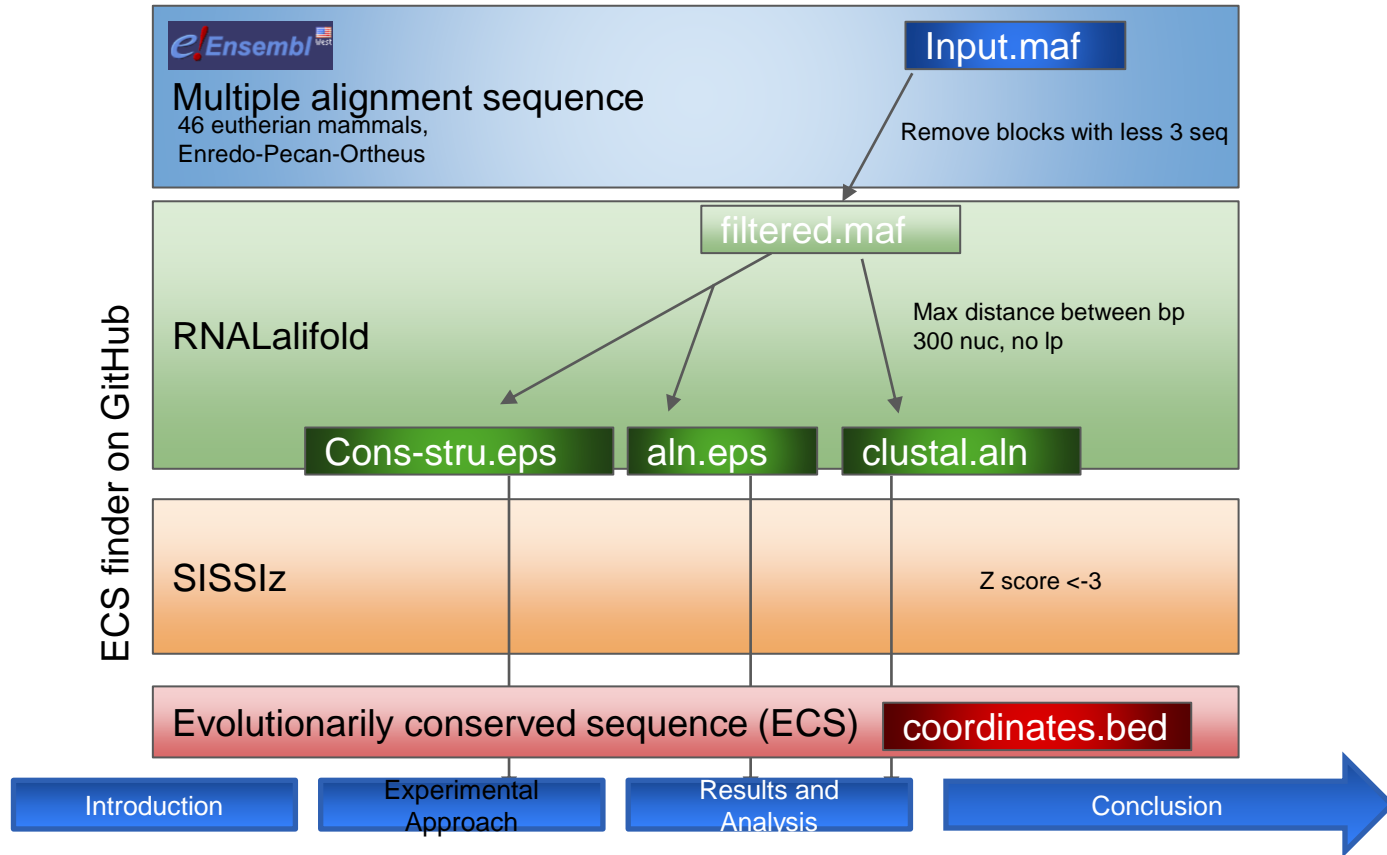
## Deeper alignments:

- 46 mammals instead of 35
- Greater variability
- Likely to increase the specificity at the expense of losing some sensitivity
- Harder to get a consensus structure

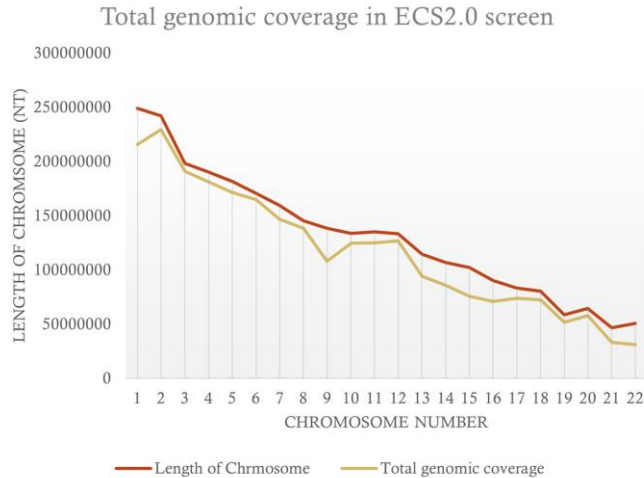
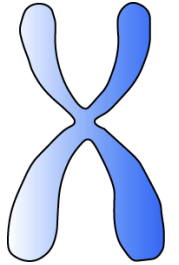
## Dynamic window:

- RNALalifold instead of RNAalifold
- Locally more stable regions of interest
- Likely to increase sensitivity

# Analytic pipeline



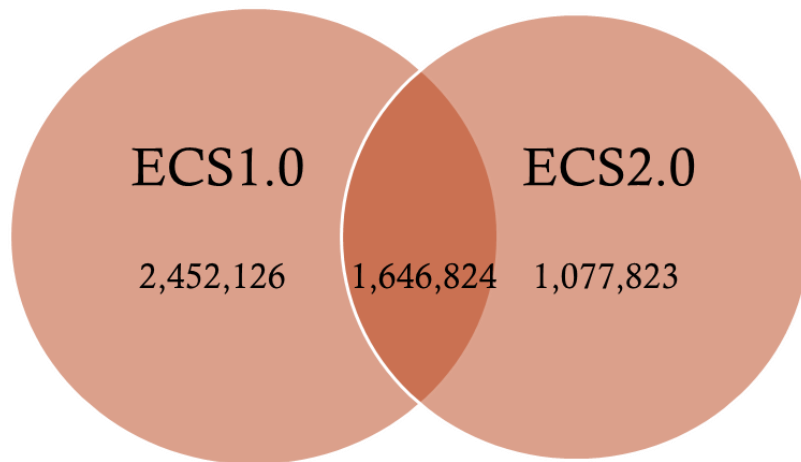
# Detection of evolutionarily conserved RNA secondary structures (ECS)



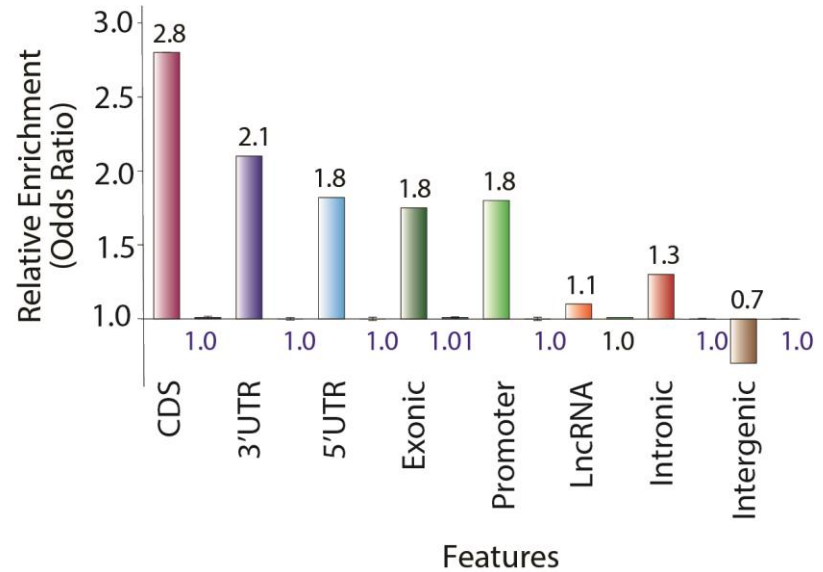
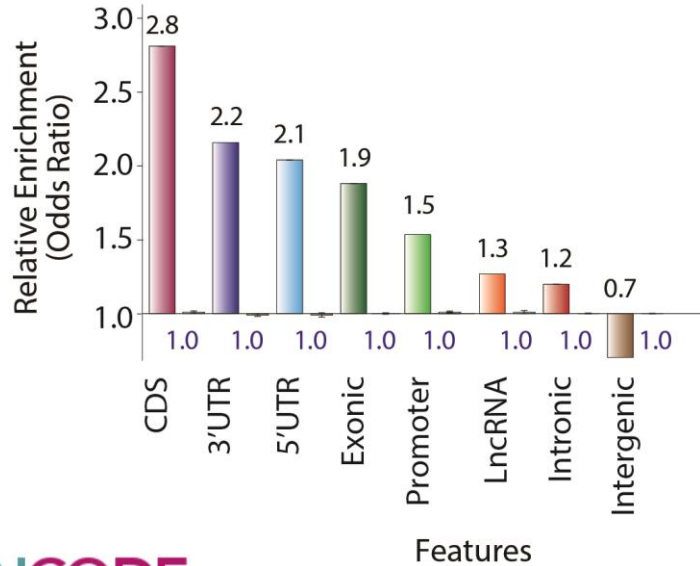
- 89% of the human genome sampled
- > 2 million evolutionarily conserved structures
- 6% genome is conserved at the secondary structure level
- Process completed in over 48,700 CPU hours ( $\approx$  6 years)

# Revisited approach generated fewer predictions

- 60% of the hits had been identified in our 2013 study
- Revisited approach generated fewer predictions but likely to be more accurate



# ECS are enriched in various functional motifs



CHES database

Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

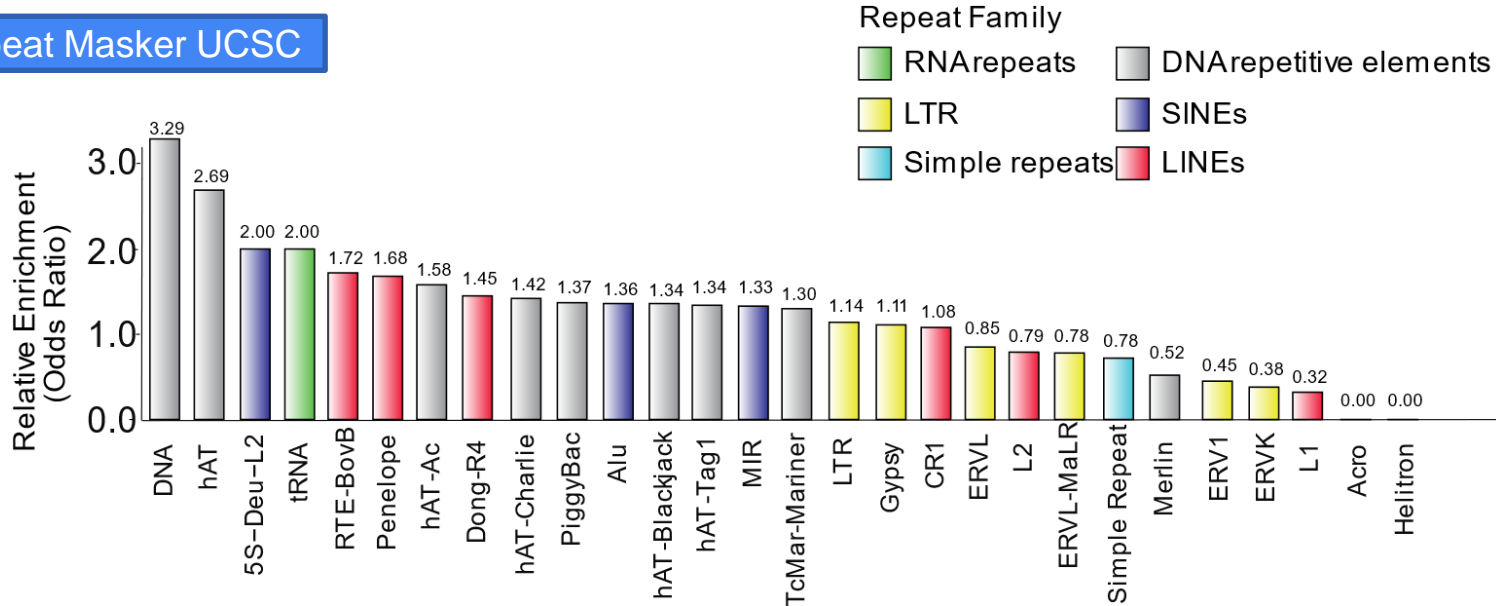
Results and  
Analysis

Conclusion



# ECS are enriched in various transposable elements

Repeat Masker UCSC



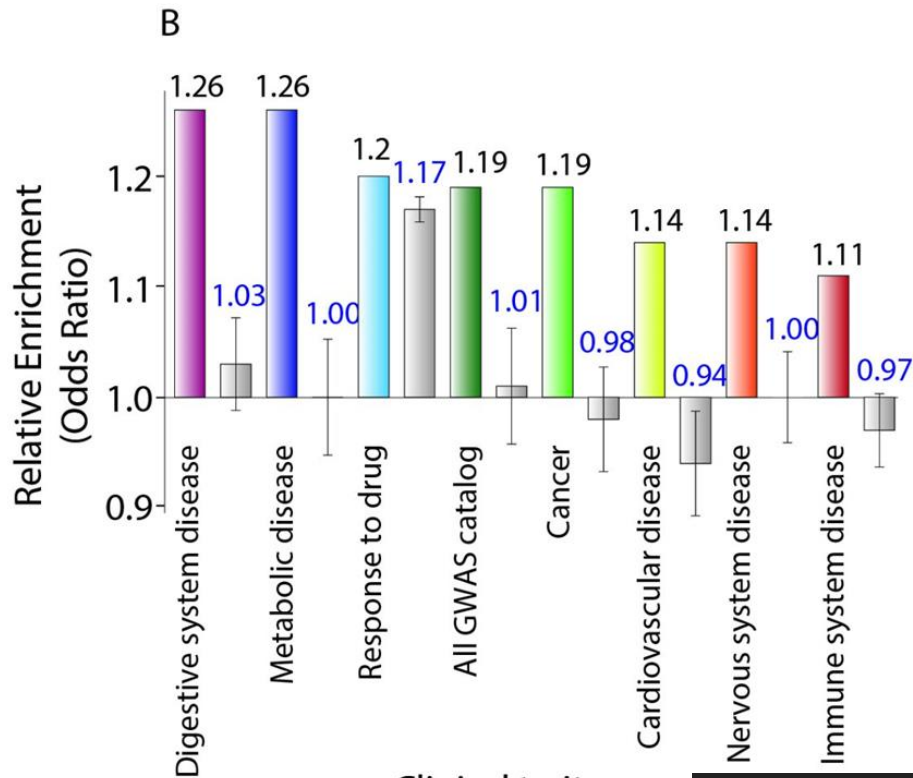
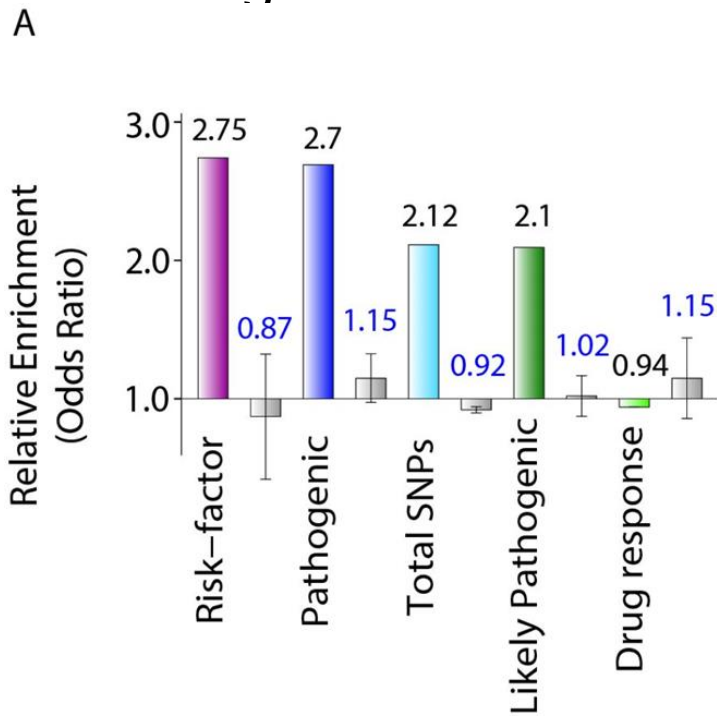
Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

Conclusion

# Non-coding ECSs are enriched in disease-associated SNPs



**ClinVar**  
Clinically relevant variation

CTGATGGTATCGGGCCAGAGATA  
AGTTNAGGATGTGTGAGTBAAG  
AGGGCTGGGAAAAATCGAGGGC  
GATGGTGGATGTATGACTGTAGAG  
CAGGTTGGATCAAGGTTACAGAA  
GCACCTGACTCTCTCGCATTTGG

Clinical significance value

Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

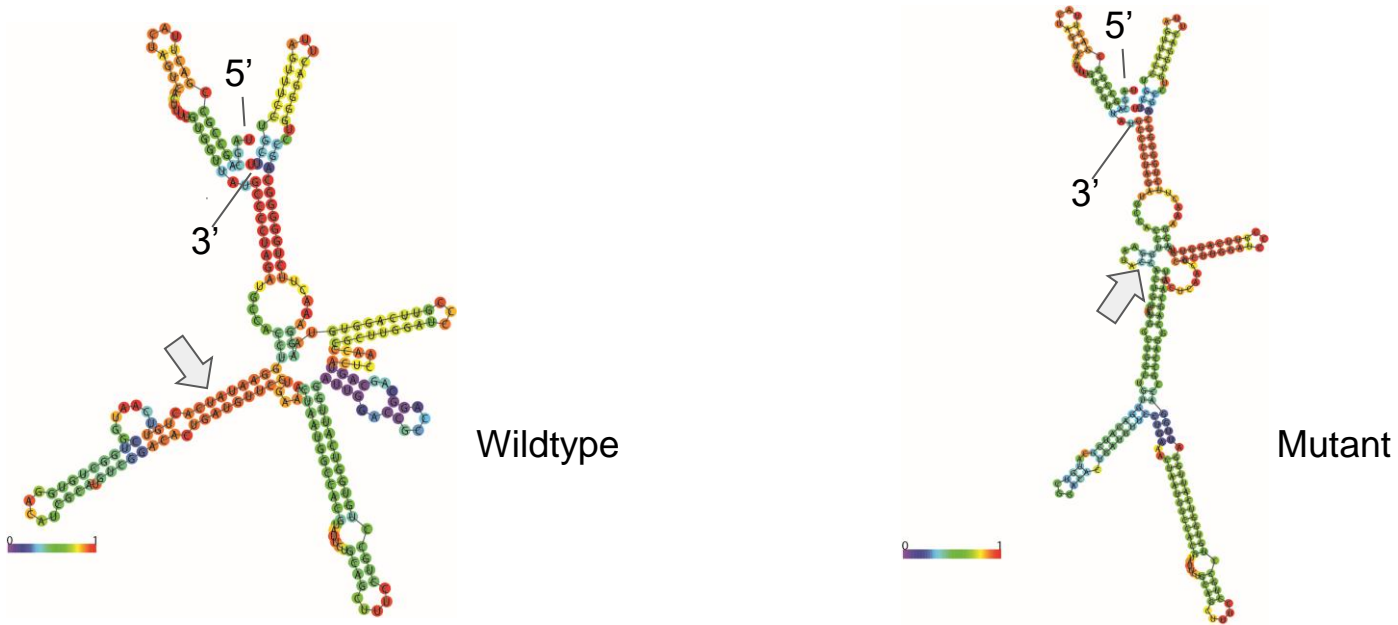
Clinical traits

Conclusion



GWAS Catalog

# Identified 23 pathogenic-associated SNPs that have riboSNitch potential



Introduction

Experimental  
Approach

Results and  
Analysis

Conclusion

# Do these structures occur elsewhere in the genome ?

Evolutionarily conserved sequence (ECS) `coordinates.bed`

High confidence subset  
>25 species  
<10% gaps  
MPI between 60-95%  
<-3.5 Z-score  
< -10 kcal/mol MFE  
< -10 pseudo energy

Clustal.aln

input.stk: alignment block+ consensus  
secondary structure

Infernal

E-value < 0.1



model.cm

**Covariance models:  
Probabilistic models  
combining sequence  
alignment and structure  
topology**

Introduction

Approach

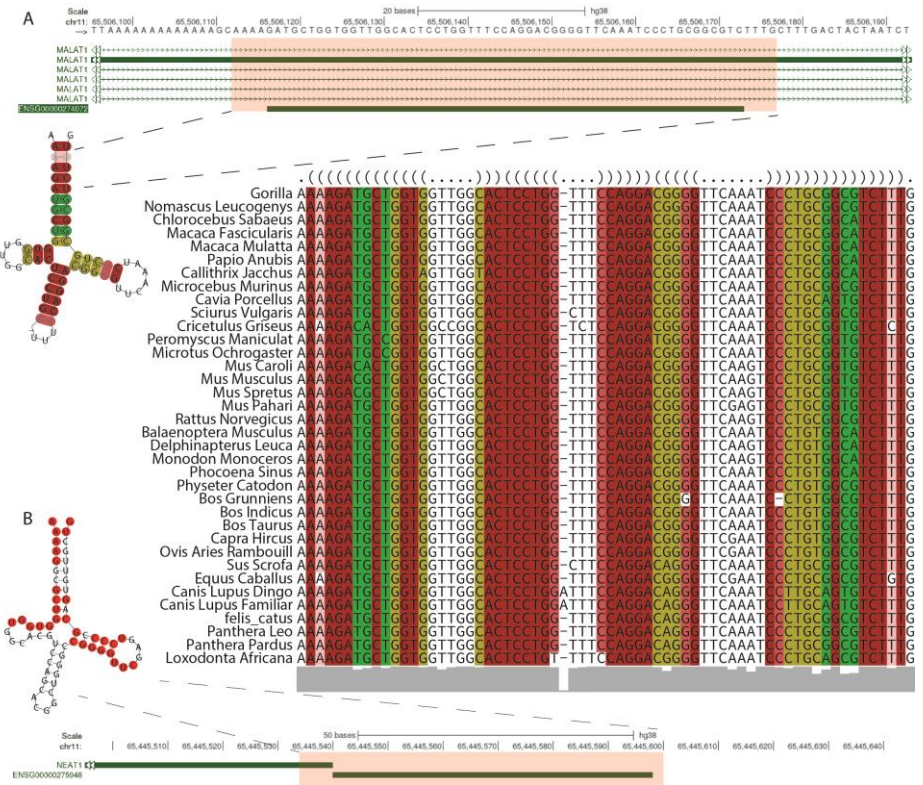
Analysis

Conclusion

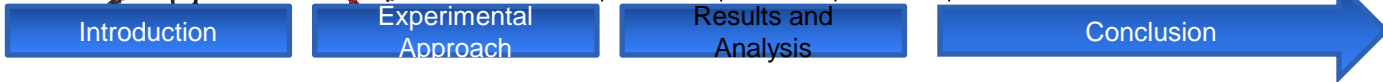
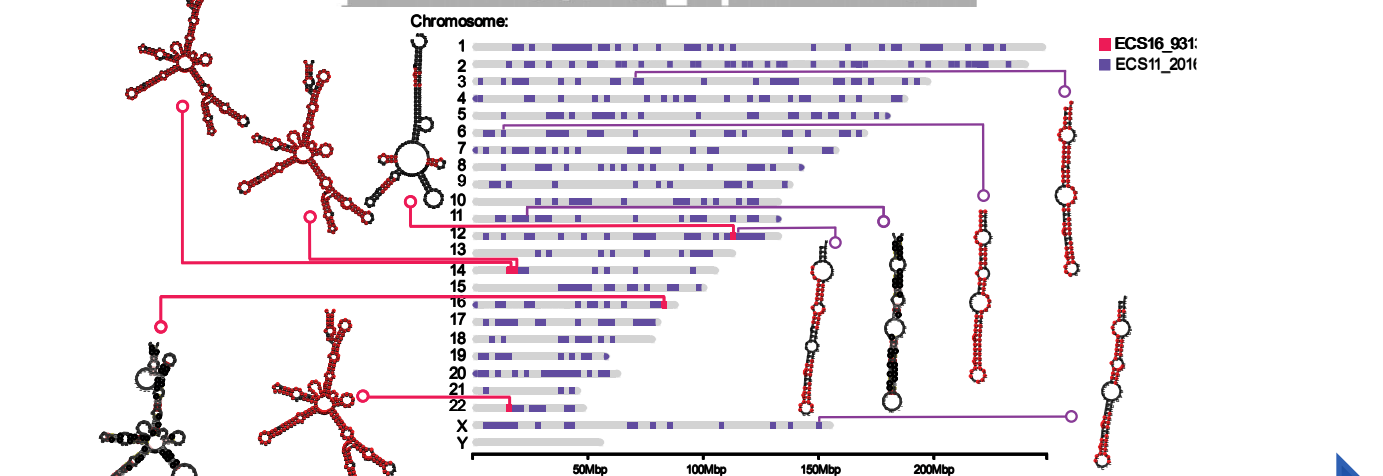
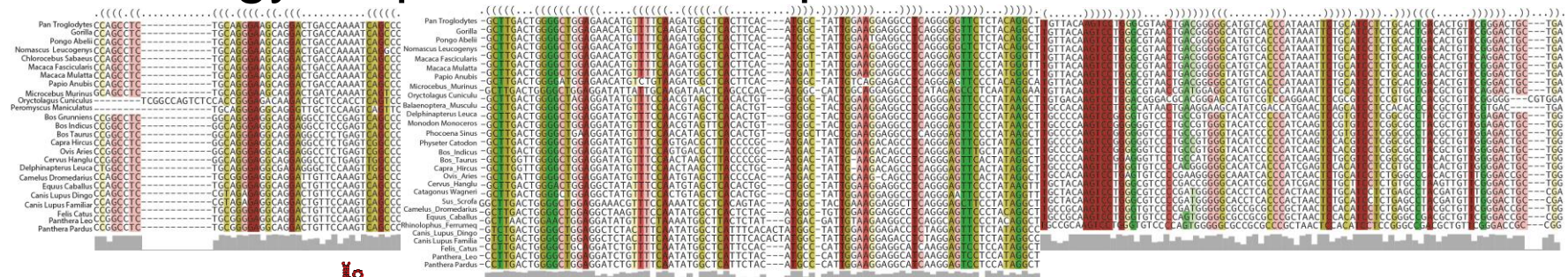
# Identified 809,432 homologs from a subset of 23,818 ECS motifs

ECS

Homolog

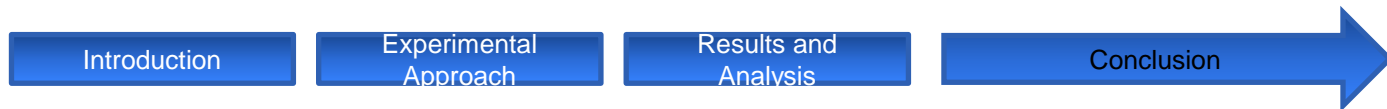


# Homology map from a non-repeat ECS model



# Take home message

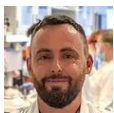
- ECSs are enriched in single nucleotide variants associated with various diseases and overlap over a thousand different splice sites associated with pathogenic diseases
- Some ECS have hundreds of homologs containing repetitive elements
- We can generate a network map of conserved structures and their homologs throughout the human genome





# Acknowledgements

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