



X-box promoter motif searches: from *C. elegans* to humans to novel candidate ciliopathies

G Lauter, K Tammimies, A Bieder, R Torchet, H Matsson, M Peyrard, J Burghoorn, E Castren, J Kere, I Tapia-Páez, et al.

► To cite this version:

G Lauter, K Tammimies, A Bieder, R Torchet, H Matsson, et al.. X-box promoter motif searches: from *C. elegans* to humans to novel candidate ciliopathies. *Cilia*, 2015, 4 (S1), pp.P56. 10.1186/2046-2530-4-S1-P56 . pasteur-03681672

HAL Id: pasteur-03681672

<https://pasteur.hal.science/pasteur-03681672>

Submitted on 30 May 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

X-box promoter motif searches: from *C. elegans* to humans to novel candidate ciliopathies

G Lauter^{1*}, K Tammimies¹, A Bieder¹, R Torchet¹, H Matsson¹, M Peyrard¹, J Burghoorn¹, E Castren², J Kere¹, I Tapia-Páez¹, P Swoboda¹

From Cilia 2014 - Second International Conference
Paris, France. 18-21 November 2014

Objective

Ciliary defects are known to cause severe genetic disorders, collectively called ciliopathies. We attempt to identify genes involved in human ciliopathies by making use of the evolutionarily conserved X-box promoter motif recognized by ciliogenic RFX transcription factors.

Methods

We use bioinformatics tools to identify potential RFX target genes across species. We currently focus on genes associated with human dyslexia, the most common learning disorder. In human cell culture systems we test the functionality of X-box motifs, determine target gene expression levels in dependence to RFX and cilia development, and visualize their subcellular protein localization by immunocytochemistry.

Results

Following the methodology of X-box searches developed in *C. elegans*, we have identified many X-box containing genes in the human genome. Luciferase gene reporter assays show that the dyslexia candidate genes DYX1C1, KIAA0319 and DCDC2 possess a functional X-box motif. Analogous to expression profiles of known cilia markers, DYX1C1, KIAA0319 and DCDC2 gene expression increases during the first 24 h after induction of ciliogenesis. Furthermore, expression levels of DYX1C1, KIAA0319 and DCDC2 change in response to siRNA-mediated knockdown of RFX factors. In line with a proposed ciliary function, the proteins of DYX1C1 and DCDC2 localize at the cilium.

Conclusions

The evolutionarily conserved X-box promoter motif can be used to identify potential ciliary genes across species. Human dyslexia candidate genes DYX1C1, KIAA0319 and DCDC2 possess a functional X-box motif and are regulated by RFX factors. Human cell lines thus provide an easily accessible and rapid way to test X-box functionality.

Authors' details

¹Department of Biosciences and Nutrition, Karolinska Institute, Huddinge, Sweden. ²Neuroscience Center, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

Published: 13 July 2015

doi:10.1186/2046-2530-4-S1-P56

Cite this article as: Lauter et al.: X-box promoter motif searches: from *C. elegans* to humans to novel candidate ciliopathies. *Cilia* 2015 **4**(Suppl 1):P56.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit



¹Department of Biosciences and Nutrition, Karolinska Institute, Huddinge, Sweden

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article