#### **Evolution of the Vertebrate Y RNA Cluster**

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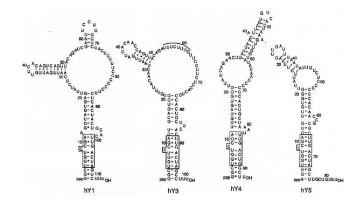
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#### **Outline**

- **Introduction**
- 2 The Y RNA Cluster
- 3 Evolution
- Discussion

#### What are Y RNAs?



Human Y RNAs: 4 paralogs located in a single cluster on Chr. 11

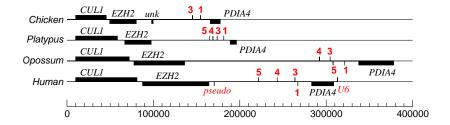
#### What are Y RNAs?

- Short non-protein-coding RNAs
- Transcribed by RNA polymerase III (like tRNAs, U6 RNA, vault RNAs, ...)
- Part of the Ro ribonucleoparticle
- Located in close proximity in humans, mouse, and xenopus
- direct role for DNA replication
- In human: many pseudogenes, apparently only a single functional cluster

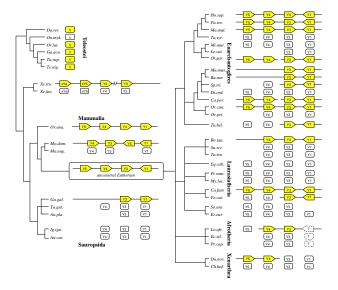
### Previously known facts

- 4 Y RNAs in human but only two in mouse
- generally well conserved in mammals
- 2 Y RNAs in chicken
- 4 Y RNAs in xenopus, relation with mammalian ones unknown
- there are Y RNAs in teleost fishes

#### **Genomic Location**



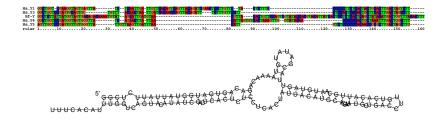
#### **Inventory**



#### **Deviant Y1 in Afrotheria**

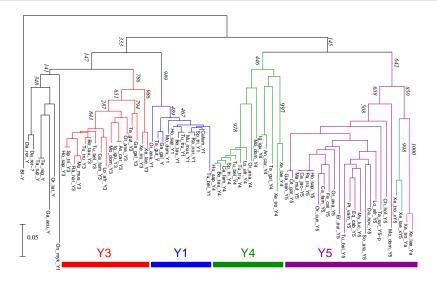


### **An Amphioxus Candidate**

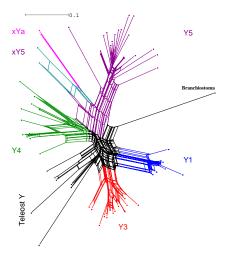


found using fragrep

### **Neighborjoining Tree**



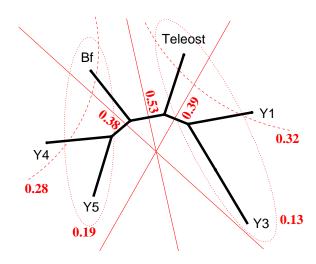
# **Neighbor Net**



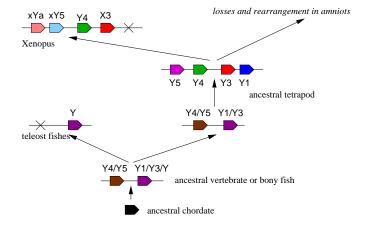
### Splits between groups

- Assume that Y1, Y3, Y4, Y5 (incl xY5 and xYa), and teleost Y are monophyletic
- Choose one sequence from each of these 5 groups plus the Amphioxus sequence
- For each combination compute a neighborjoining tree
- Extract the three non trivial splits from this tree
- Record the most frequently occuring splits
  This defines the strict consensus tree from the three most frequent splits

### **Splits between groups**



#### Summary: The most likely szenario



### **Open Questions**

- Y RNAs have also been reported in C. elegans and in the bacterium Deinococcus radiodurans
- So far, no successful search for Y RNAs in flies, basal deuterostomes, plants, etc, although the Ro protein is evolutionarily old

## **Acknowlegements**

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