Conservation and Function of RNA 5-methylcytosine in Plants

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Abstract

Post-transcriptional methylation of RNA cytosine residues to 5-methylcytosine (m⁵C) is an important modification that regulates RNA metabolism, translation and stress responses and occurs in both eukaryotes and prokaryotes. Yet, to date, no transcriptome-wide identification of m⁵C sites has been undertaken in plants. Here, we present over a thousand m⁵C sites transcriptome-wide in mRNAs and ncRNAs (non-coding RNAs) in three tissue types; siliques, shoots and roots of Arabidopsis thaliana at single nucleotide resolution using high-throughput Illumina sequencing of bisulfite treated RNA (RBS-seq). We show that m⁵C methylation sites can be tissuespecific, or shared among the tissue types investigated. Among the shared m⁵C sites, some are differentially regulated between tissue types, while others are constitutively methylated at the same level across all three tissue types. Within mRNAs, the majority of m⁵C sites are located within coding sequences. A small, significant enrichment of m⁵C sites in 3'UTRs of mRNAs was observed when normalizing for length and sequence coverage. We also investigated ncRNAs and demonstrate conservation of rRNA and tRNA m⁵C sites across six species in the kingdom Plantae, suggesting important and highly conserved roles of this posttranscriptional modification.

We identified over 100 m⁵C sites in diverse RNA classes such as mRNAs, IncRNAs (long non-coding RNAs), snoRNAs (small nucleolar RNAs) and tRNAs mediated by *Arabidopsis* tRNA methyltransferase 4B (TRM4B) in siliques, shoots and roots. TRM4 plays broad roles in many organisms for mediating oxidative stress tolerance and balancing stem cell self-renewal and differentiation. We discovered that these roles are also conserved in plants, as *Arabidopsis trm4b* mutants have shorter primary roots, which is linked to a reduced capacity for cells to divide in the root meristem. Furthermore, *trm4b* mutants are also more sensitive to oxidative stress and have reduced stability of non-methylated tRNAs. Here, we extend the known m⁵C sites in tRNAs mediated by Transfer RNA aspartic acid methyltransferase 1 (TRDMT1) and find no evidence of m⁵C sites mediated by TRDMT1 in other RNA classes. Additionally we demonstrate that rRNA methylation requires the conserved RNA methyltransferase (RMTase) NSUN5. Our results also suggest functional

redundancy of the three predicted RMTase NOP2 paralogs in *Arabidopsis*. This thesis provides the first maps of the *Arabidopsis* m⁵C epitranscriptome and characterization of *Arabidopsis* genetic mutants needed to further probe functions of this new layer of gene regulation in plants.

Declaration

I certify that this work contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in my name in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference has been made in the text. In addition, I certify that no part of this work will, in the future, be used in a submission in my name for any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution without the prior approval of the University of Adelaide and where applicable, any partner institution responsible for the joint award of this degree.

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List of Publications

David R., Burgess A., Parker B., Pulsford K., Sibbritt T., Preiss T., and Searle, I. (2016) Transcriptome-wide mapping of RNA 5-methylcytosine in Arabidopsis mRNAs and ncRNAs. *In preparation*

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Burgess A., David R. and Searle, I. (2015) Conservation of tRNA and rRNA methylation in the kingdom Plantae. *BMC Plant Biology* 15(1), 199

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Abbreviations

- Ψ: Pseudouridine
- ABA: Abscisic Acid
- ACRF: Australian Centre for Plant Functional Genomics
- AdoMet: S-adenosyl-L-methionine
- ALKBH: ALKB Dioxygenase Homologue
- ALKBH5: Alkylation Repair Homologue Protein 5
- ANOVA: Analysis of Variance
- AtCPSF30: Arabidopsis thaliana Cleavage and Polyadenylation Specificity Factor 30
- AtELP1: Arabidopsis thaliana Elongator Protein 1
- AtFIB1: Arabidopsis thaliana Fibrillarin 1
- AtFIB2: Arabidopsis thaliana Fibrillarin 2
- AtFIB3: Arabidopsis thaliana Fibrillarin 3
- AtFIP37: Arabidopsis thaliana FKBP12 Interacting Protein 37
- ATMS1: Arabidopsis thaliana Methionine Synthase 1
- AtSRp30: Arabidopsis thaliana SR Protein 30
- AtTAD1: Arabidopsis thaliana tRNA-specific Adenosine Deaminase 1
- AtTRM7: Arabidopsis thaliana Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 7
- AtTRM10: Arabidopsis thaliana Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 10
- AtTRM11: Arabidopsis thaliana Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 11
- AtTRM82: Arabidopsis thaliana Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 82
- Aza-IP: 5-Azacytidine Immunoprecipitation
- bp: base pair
- **BS:** Bisulfite
- bsRNA-seq: RNA bisulfite sequencing
- Ca⁵C: 5-Carboxylcytosine
- Can-0: Canary Isles-0
- CDS: Coding Sequence
- cDNA: Complementary DNA
- Cm: 2'-O-Cytosine Methylation
- CMS: Cytosine-5-methylenesulfonate
- Col-0: Columbia-0

CPSF30: Cleavage and Polyadenylation Specificity Factor 30

CYCB1: Cyclin B1

CYCB1;1:GUS: Cyclin B1 Promoter Driving the GUS Reporter Construct

D: Dihydrouridine

DAG: Days After Germination

DAP: Days After Pollination

dCAPS: Derived Cleaved Amplified Polymorphic Sequences

DIM1: Adenosine Dimethyl Transferase 1

DIM1A: Adenosine Dimethyl Transferase 1A

DIM1B: Adenosine Dimethyl Transferase 1B

DIM1C: Adenosine Dimethyl Transferase 1C

DM: Differential Methylation

DNA: Deoxyribonucleic Acid

DNMT2: DNA Methyltransferase 2

F1: First Generation Hybrid

f⁵C: 5-Formylcytosine

FDR: False Discovery Rate

FTO: Fat Mass and Obesity Associated Protein

G2-M: Cell Growth Stage 2 - Mitosis

GFP: Green Fluorescent Protein

GO: Gene Ontology

GUS: β-Glucuronidase

H₂O₂: Hydrogen Peroxide

HAMR: High-throughput Annotation of Modified Ribonucleotides

HeLa: Henrietta Lacks Human Cervical Cancer Cells

Hen-16: Henriksjfall-16

hm⁵C: 5-Hydroxymethylcytosine

HNRNP: Heterogeneous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein

HNRNPA2B1: Heterogeneous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein A2B1

HNRNPC: Heterogeneous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein C

HPLC: High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography

HuR: Human Antigen R

I: Inosine

i⁶A: N⁶-Isopentenyladenosylation

IGV: Integrative Genomics viewer

IncRNA: Long Non-coding RNA

m¹G: 1-Methylguanosine

m²G: 2-Methylguanosine

m₂⁶A: N-6 Dimethylation

m³C: 3-Methylcytosine

m³T: 3-Methylthymidine

m³U: 3-Methyluridine

m⁴C: N4-Methylcytosine

m⁴Cm: N4, 2'-O-Dimethylcytosine

m⁵C: 5-Methylcytosine

m⁶A: N⁶-Methyladenosine

m⁷G: 7-Methylguanosine

MAG5: MAIGO5

MALAT1: Metastasis Associated Lung Adenocarcinoma Transcript 1

METTL3: Methyltransferase Like 3

METTL14: Methyltransferase Like 14

miCLIP: Methylation Individual-Nucleotide-Resolution Crosslinking and

Immunoprecipitation

miRNA: Micro RNA

mRNA: Messenger RNA

MS: Mass Spectrometry

MS Media: Murashige and Skoog Media

MTA: Adenosine Methyltransferase A

MTB: Adenosine Methyltransferase B

NAT: Natural Antisense Transcript

NaCI: Sodium Chloride

ncRNA: Non-coding RNA

NOP2: Nucleolar Protein 2

NOP2A: Nucleolar Protein 2A

NOP2B: Nucleolar Protein 2B

NOP2C: Nucleolar Protein 2C

NSUN2: NOP2/Sun Domain Protein 2

NSUN5: NOP2/Sun Domain Protein 5

nt: Nucleotide

OLI2: Oligocellula 2

PAR: Photosynthetic Active Radiation

PAMPs: Pathogen Associated Molecular Patterns

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction

PRC2: Polycomb Repressive Complex 2

PTC: Peptidyl Transferase Center

PUS: Pseudouridine Synthase

PUS1: Pseudouridine Synthase 1

PUS4: Pseudouridine Synthase 4

PUS7: Pseudouridine Synthase 7

QC: Quiescent Center

q-RT-PCR: Quantitative - Reverse Transcription - Polymerase Chain Reaction

R: Resistance

RAM: Root Apical Meristem

RBS-seq: Illumina RNA BiSulfite Sequencing

RBS-amp-seq: RNA Bisulfite Amplicon Sequencing

RBP: RNA Binding Protein

RCM1: rRNA Cytosine Methyltransferase 1

RCMT9: RNA Cytosine Methyltransferase 9

RIP: RNA Immunoprecipitation

R-Luc: Renilla Luciferase

RMTase: RNA Methyltransferase

RNA: Ribonucleic Acid

RNA-seq: Illumina RNA Sequencing

RNMT: RNA Methyltransferase

RPKM: Reads per Kilobase of Transcript per Million Mapped Reads

rRNA: Ribosomal RNA

SCS9: Suppressor of CSB3 9

s.d: Standard Deviation

s.e: Standard Error

S1: Sensor 1

S2: Sensor 2

S3: Sensor 3

siRNA: Small Interfering RNA snoRNA: Small Nucleolar RNA snoRNP: Small Nucleolar Ribonucleoprotein Complex SNP: Single Nucleotide Polymorphism snRNA: Small Non-coding RNA SR: Serine/Arginine Rich SRSF2: SR Splicing Factor 2 SRSF3: SR Splicing Factor 3 SRSF10: SR Splicing Factor 10 SVR1: Suppressor of Variegation 1 t⁶A: Threonylcarbamoyladenosylation TAIR: The Arabidopsis Information Resource **T-DNA: Transfer-DNA TERC: Telomerase RNA Component TET: Ten-Eleven Translocation** TLC: Thin Layer Chromatography TRDMT1: Transfer RNA Asp Methyltransferase 1 TRM: Transfer RNA Methyltransferase TRM4: Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 4 TRM4A: Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 4A TRM4B: Transfer RNA Methyltransferase 4B TRM4B-OX: TRM4B – Over Expressor tRNA: Transfer RNA 3'UTR: 3' Untranslated Region 5'UTR: 5' Untranslated Region WT: Wild Type WTAP: Wilm's Tumor 1 Associating Protein X-gal: 5-Bromo-4-Chloro-3-Indolyl-β-D-Galactopyranoside XIST: X-inactive Specific Transcript YTHDC1: YTH Domain Containing 1 YTHDF1: YTH Domain Family 1 YTHDF2: YTH Domain Family 2