

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR

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Molecular genetic analysis of Teashirt-1 function in the mammalian nervous system

The mammalian gene Tshz1/TSHZ1 encodes a zinc finger homeodomain transcription factor, one of three members of the vertebrate Teashirt family. The ancestral gene was likely similar to tiptop (tio), which is a homologue of Drosophila teashirt (tsh), a homeotic and segment polarity gene essential for fly development. Both tio and tsh encode proteins with three atypical zinc fingers shared with the vertebrate Teashirt homologues. My group has previously generated classical and conditional mutations in all three murine Tshz genes. Our analyses have revealed important roles for Tshz1 in the development, radial migration and maturation of olfactory bulb granule cells and subsets of periglomerular cells and related these deficits to hyposmia in humans carrying heterozygous TSHZ1 mutations. Roles for Tshz1 in amygdalar development as well as in phrenic and hypoglossal motoneurons were revealed using further conditional mutants. My talk will review the functions of Tshz1/TSHZ1 in the mouse and human nervous systems, and then demonstrate, through collation of ChIP-seq data from the ENCODE consortium, that the human TSHZ1 protein binds subsets of genomic alternating purine pyrimidine sequences (aRYs) as well as some other sites that comprise distinct repeat elements. aRY sites bound by TSHZ1 occur in a set of genes implicated in nervous system development and function, including RBFOX2, TSHZ2, CDC42EP4, ZFHX3 and MEIS2. Evidence for a gene regulatory network controlled in part by TSHZ1 and aRY elements, whose functions may also encompass switching to a left-handed Z-DNA configuration (flipons), will be discussed.

Tuesday, 21.01.2025, 11:00 a.m.

Hosts: Donna & Thomas Jovin, Jochen Rink



