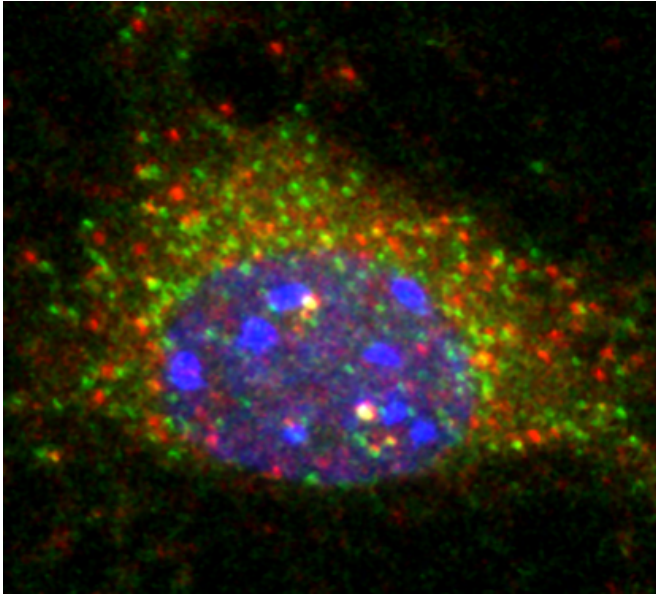


Co-expression of alternative gene products helps neurons take shape

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Co-expression of alternatively spliced Cdc42 variants in a hippocampal neuron is shown. Credit: Karen Yap

The human genome contains some 20,000-25,000 protein-coding genes, which is surprisingly similar to the number of genes in worms and flies. Where does complexity of our organism and behaviour come from? In many genes, coding regions called "exons" are separated by intervening "introns". Mammals may substantially increase their molecular complexity by removing introns and joining exons in a combinatorial manner. This process known as "alternative splicing" and allowing a single gene to generate multiple protein variants is especially prevalent in the mammalian brain. However, to what extent alternative splicing increases the number of functionally important proteins in individual neurons remains an open question.

A new study from the Centre for Developmental Neurobiology (CDN) at IoPPN, King's College

London carried out in collaboration with the Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore and the Department of Bioinformatics and Computational Biology, Genentech, USA suggests that [neurons](#) often co-express functionally distinct alternative products from the same gene. In a specific example of this scenario, co-occurrence of two alternative variants of the cell polarity factor Cdc42 in the same neuron was essential for proper development of a single axon and several functional dendrites. A fundamental implication of this finding is that alternative splicing may help individual cells increase diversity of their protein products thus facilitating acquisition of complex shapes and functions.

"Another important aspect of our study is that, at least for some genes, co-expression of alternative gene products appears to be an actively regulated process rather than being simply a result of "splicing noise". said Karen Yap of the CDN and first author of the study.

Dr Eugene Makeyev, last author from the CDN said "We are convinced that additional research in this area will further emphasize functional importance of isoform co-expression at a single-cell level".

Importantly, genetic modifications blocking [alternative splicing](#) of Cdc42 in mice result in incorrectly formed axons and dendrites and, ultimately, structural and behavioural abnormalities. This argues that balanced co-expression of two Cdc42 variants is essential for proper brain development. Future work exploring this possibility will likely produce new insights into mechanisms essential for human wellbeing and deregulated in disease.

More information: Karen Yap, Yixin Xiao, Brad A. Friedman, H. Shawn Je and Eugene V. Makeyev (2016) Polarizing the neuron through sustained co-expression of alternatively spliced isoforms. *Cell Reports*, in press.

Provided by King's College London

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