

LIFE SCIENCES

seminar series

Frédéric Allain

ETH Zürich, Switzerland

Epigenetic, Splicing and Translation regulation by RRM containing proteins

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Thursday, 16:00 – 17:00

Seminar room 132, pavilion A11
University campus Bohunice

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RRMs are the most common types of RNA recognition modules, being present in about 1% of all human proteins. They adopt a typical $\beta\alpha\beta\beta\alpha\beta$ fold although N- and C-terminal extensions of these domains have been observed. We have recently characterized the NMR structures of three RRM proteins bound to RNA, in the context of their function in regulating epigenetic (Cyp33), splicing (SRSF1) and translation CPEB (Cytoplasmic polyadenylation element binding protein).

For all three RRM containing proteins, the mode of RNA recognition is very different allowing in each case to propose and explain the mechanism of action of these regulatory factors.