

VARIANT CALLING Whole Genome Sequencing





Whole Genome Sequencing

Virilizer (Vir), first isolated from *Drosophila*melanogaster, plays a role in sex determination. In
humans, its homologue and METTL3 are involved in
N6-adenosine methylation (m⁶A) writing. As m⁶A of
mRNA is an important process in most eukaryotes, it is
very important to understand its role and the status of
factors accompanying this modification. Whole
genome sequencing enables the genome-wide
mutation profiling in the *vir-1* mutant of *Arbidopsis*.



Features

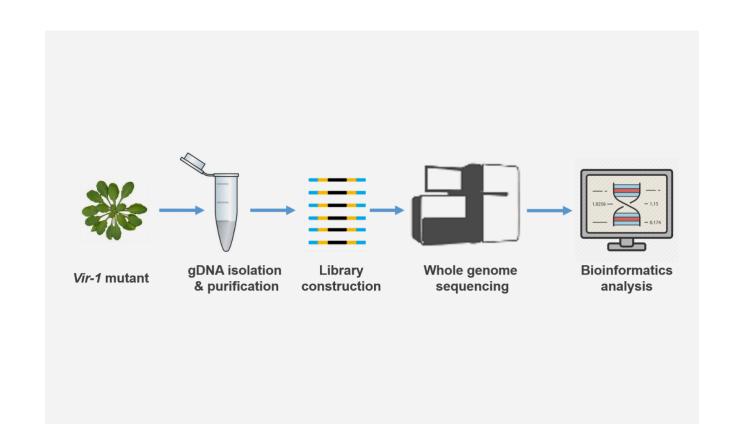
- Single base-pair resolution
- Genome-wide variation profiling (SNPs, InDels, CNVs, SVs)
- De novo assembly or reference-based assembly



Applications

- Create a reference genome
- Population evolution and phylogenetic studies
- Disease research, drug discovery and development, and personalized medicine





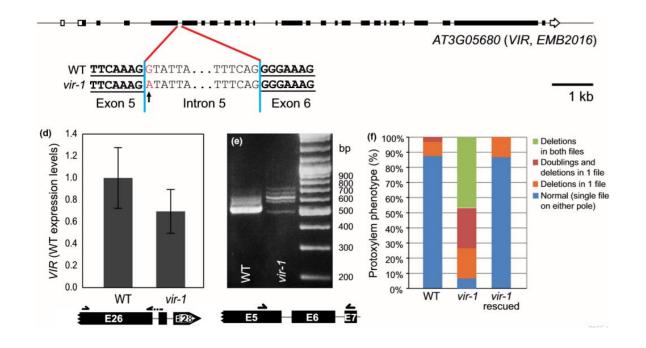
Assay Overview

The vir-1 mutant was isolated in an ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS) mutagenesis screening for reduced and irregular AHP6prom:GFP expression (AHP6 is a factor required for protoxylem formation in Arabidopsis). Total DNA was extracted and subjected to whole genome sequencing on Illumina instruments, so as to identify the mutations and functions of Virilizer in Arabidopsis.

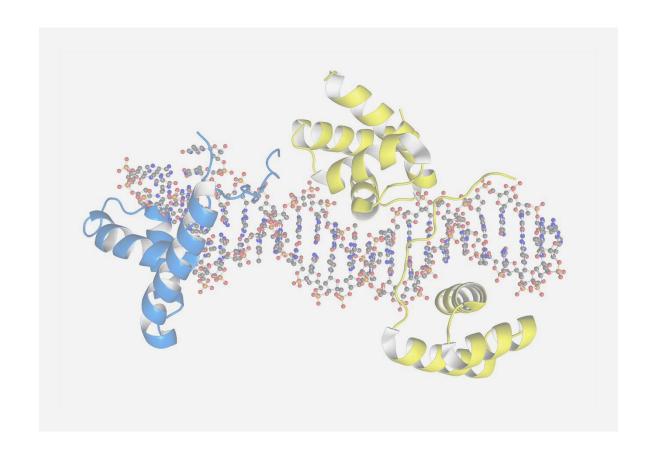


Data Overview

The *vir-1* mutation (orthologous to the splicing regulator/m6A writer protein Virilizer) is caused by a G-to-A conversion at the first nucleotide of the 5th intron of the VIR gene. Although the *vir-1* mutation does not significantly change VIR expression levels at a0.05, it leads to numerous predominantly wrongly spliced VIR transcripts as detected by RT-PCR.







Conclusions

Researchers use combined methods of genetics, proteomics and RNA biochemistry to investigate a core set of m⁶A write proteins in A. thaliana, which includes MTA, MTB, FIP37, Virilizer and the E3 ubiquitin ligase HAKAI.

Reference:

Růžička K, Zhang M, Campilho A, et al. Identification of factors required for m6A mRNA methylation in Arabidopsis reveals a role for the conserved E3 ubiquitin ligase HAKAI. New Phytologist, 2017, 215(1): 157-172.