



# Regulation and function of the *odd-skipped 2* transcription factor in *C. elegans*

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## Introduction

### *Odd-skipped* genes:

- Evolutionarily conserved transcription factors<sup>1</sup>
- Roles in mammalian tissue development including the colon<sup>2</sup>, intestine<sup>2</sup>, prostate<sup>2</sup>, lung<sup>2</sup>, kidney<sup>3,4</sup> and heart<sup>4</sup>
- In mammals, can help prevent lung, gastric and renal cell cancer<sup>5,6,7</sup>
- Known to regulate genes of the WNT pathway<sup>4,5</sup>
- Expressed in the *C. elegans* gut<sup>1</sup>
  - ODD-1 and ODD-2 expressed in the intestine<sup>1</sup>
  - ODD-2 also expressed in the rectal gland cells<sup>8</sup>

## Methods

### Screen for transcription factors that regulate *odd* genes

- Transcription factors knocked down using RNA interference (RNAi)
- Prioritized transcription factors that:
  - Were conserved in humans
  - Bound *odd-skipped* promoters<sup>9</sup> or were expressed in intestine/rectal gland
- Fluorescent reporter strains *odd-1::GFP* (JR2004) and *odd-2::GFP* (JR2005) used to visualize *odd-skipped* expression
- L4 worms or bleached L1 worms were subjected to feeding RNAi

### *Odd-2* RNAi in *egl-20* reporter (CF1045)<sup>10</sup>

- Created *Pegl-20::egl-20::GFP; rrf-3(pk1426)* strain (AG21)
- L4 worms subjected to *odd-2* feeding RNAi for two and three days
  - 2 days = experimental (microscopy of L1s)
  - 3 days = demonstrate functional *odd-2* RNAi by lethality

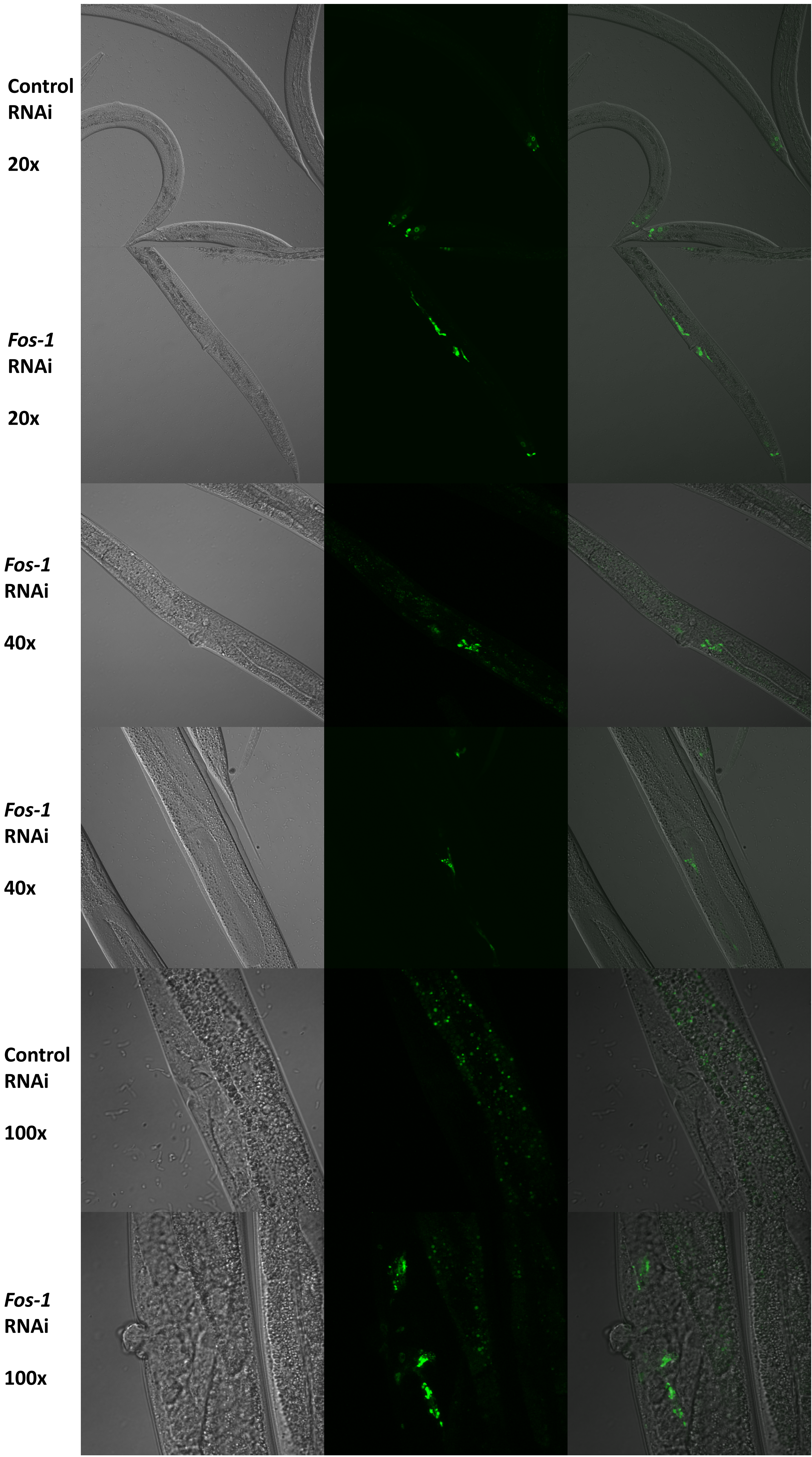
## Results

### Effect of transcription factor knockdown on *odd-2* expression

Gene	<i>Odd-1</i> (Number of replicates)	<i>Odd-2</i> (Number of replicates)
<i>blmp-1</i>	No effect (3)	Reduced intestinal (2)
<i>ceh-14</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (2)
<i>ces-1</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (2)
<i>ces-2</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (2)
<i>daf-16</i>	No effect (1)	Not yet tested (0)
<i>dpl-1</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (1)
<i>dve-1</i>	No effect (2)	Reduced intestinal (1)
<i>egl-5</i>	No effect (3)	No effect (2)
<i>fos-1</i>	Increased intestinal (4)	Reproductive tissue expression (3)
<i>ham-1</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (1)
<i>jun-1</i>	Increased intestinal (1)	No effect (1)
<i>lim-7</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (2)
<i>lin-35</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (2)
<i>lin-48</i>	No effect (1)	Reduced intestinal (1)
<i>nfy-1</i>	No effect (3)	No effect (2)
<i>nhr-17</i>	Reduced intestinal (5)	No effect (3)
<i>nhr-35</i>	No effect (1)	Not yet tested (0)
<i>nhr-49</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (1)
<i>pha-4</i>	No effect (2)	No effect (1)
<i>pqm-1</i>	Reduced intestinal* (3)	Increased intestinal* (2)
<i>unc-120</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (1)
<i>unc-62</i>	No effect (3)	Increased intestinal (2)
<i>zag-1</i>	No effect (1)	No effect (1)

\*Slower development

### ODD-2::GFP expression after RNAi treatment



Max intensity GFP Z projections and a representative brightfield slice.

### EGL-20::GFP expression after RNAi treatment



## Conclusions

- *Fos-1* knockdown caused ectopic expression of ODD-2 in/around the germline/vulva
- FOS-1, JUN-1, UNC-62 and PQM-1 knockdown increased *odd* expression while NHR-17, PQM-1, DVE-1, BLMP-1 and LIN-48 knockdown decreased *odd* expression
- No obvious effect of *odd-2* RNAi on *egl-20* expression

## Future Directions

- Verify RNAi results in a *fos-1* mutant strain
- Examine ectopic ODD-2 expression at different developmental stages
- Identify specific cells ectopically expressing *odd-2*
- Test effect of *odd-2* on other Wnt pathway genes

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