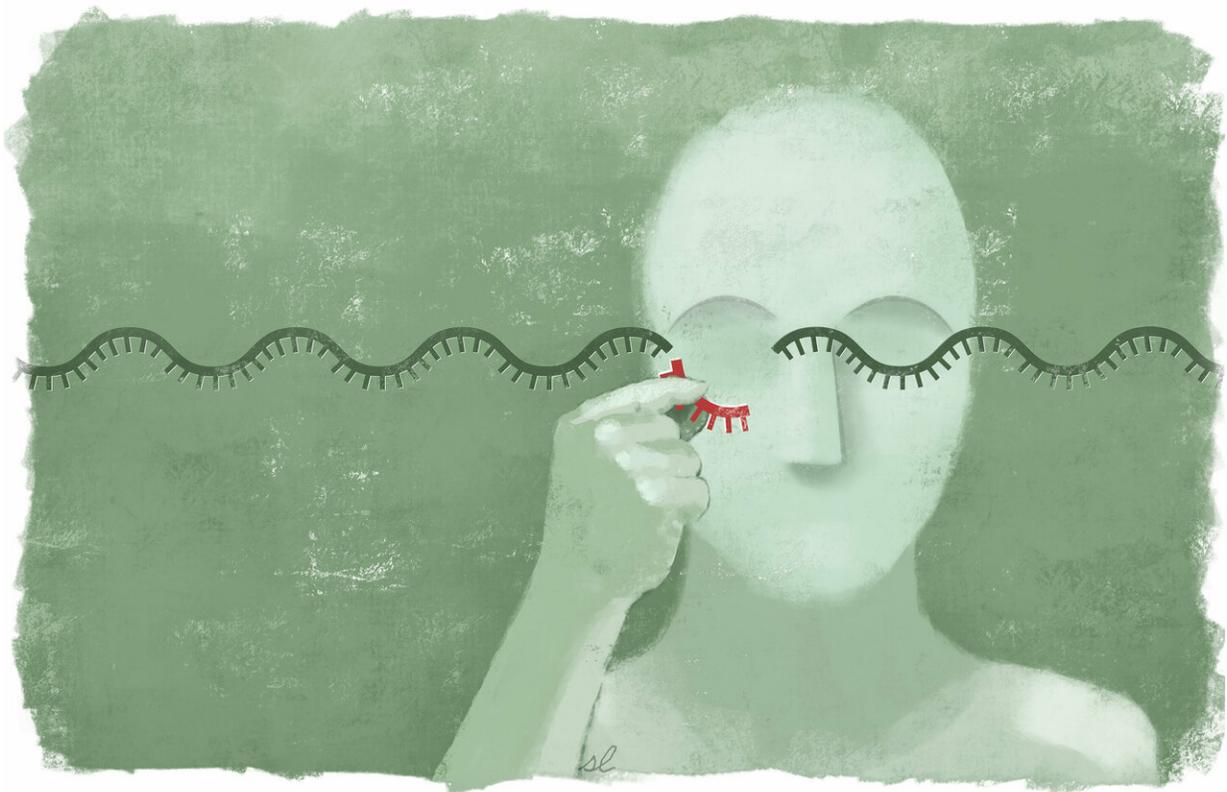


Researchers uncover a group of introns in yeast that possess surprising stability and function

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Researchers have discovered that full-length introns — that is, those that have been cut out but remain otherwise intact — can persist and carry out useful biological functions. Credit: Steven Lee/Whitehead Institute

A research team from Whitehead Institute has uncovered a surprising and previously unrecognized role for introns, the parts of genes that lack the instructions for making proteins and are typically cut away and rapidly destroyed. Through studies of baker's yeast, the researchers identified a highly unusual group of introns that linger and accumulate, in their fully intact form, long after they have been freed from their neighboring sequences, which are called exons. Importantly, these persistent introns play a role in regulating yeast growth, particularly under stressful conditions.

The researchers, whose work appears online in the journal *Nature*, suggest that some introns also might accumulate and carry out functions in other organisms.

"This is the first time anyone has found a biological role for full-length, excised introns," says senior author David Bartel, a member of the Whitehead Institute. "Our findings challenge the view of these introns as simply byproducts of gene expression, destined for rapid degradation."

Imagine the DNA that makes up your genes as the raw footage of a movie. The exons are the scenes used in the final cut, whereas the introns are the outtakes—shots that are removed, or spliced out, and therefore not represented in the finished product.

Despite their second-class status, introns are known to play a variety of important roles. Yet these activities are primarily confined to the period prior to splicing—that is, before introns are separated from their nearby exons. After splicing, some introns can be whittled down and retained for other uses—part of a group of so-called "non-coding RNAs." But by and large, introns have been thought to be relegated to the genome's cutting room floor.

Bartel and his Whitehead Institute colleagues, including world-renowned

yeast expert Gerald Fink, now add an astonishing new dimension to this view: Full-length introns—that is, those that have been cut out but remain otherwise intact—can persist and carry out useful biological functions. As reported in their *Nature* paper, the team discovered that these extraordinary introns are regulated by and function within the essential TORC1 growth signaling network, forming a previously unknown branch of this network that controls cell growth during periods of stress.

"Our [initial reaction](#) was: 'This is really weird,'" recalls first author Jeffrey Morgan, a former graduate student in Bartel's lab who is now a postdoc in Jared Rutter's lab at the University of Utah. "We came across genes where the introns were much more abundant than the exons, which is the exact opposite of what you'd expect."

The researchers identified a total of 34 of these unusually stable introns, representing 11 percent of all introns in the yeast, also known as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Surprisingly, there are very few criteria that determine which introns will become stable introns. For example, the genetic sequences of the introns or the regions that surround them are of no significance. The only defining—and necessary—feature, the team found, is a structural one, and involves the precise shape the introns adopt as they are being excised from their neighboring exons. Excised introns typically form a lasso-shaped structure, known as a lariat. The length of the lasso's handle appears to dictate whether an [intron](#) will be stabilized or not.

Remarkably, both yeast and introns have been studied for several decades. Yet until now, these unique introns went undetected. One reason, Bartel and his colleagues believe, is the conditions under which yeast are typically grown. Often, researchers study yeast that are growing very rapidly—so-called log-phase growth. That is because abnormalities are often easiest to detect when cells are multiplying quickly.

"Biologists have focused heavily on log-phase for very good reasons, but in the wild, yeast are very rarely in that condition, whether it's because of limited nutrients or other stresses," says Bartel, who is also professor of biology at MIT and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator.

He and his colleagues decided to grow yeast under more stressful circumstances, and that is what ultimately led them to their discovery. Although their experiments were confined to yeast, the researchers believe it is possible other organisms may harbor this long-overlooked class of introns—and that similar approaches using less-often-studied conditions could help illuminate them.

"Right now, we can say it is happening in [yeast](#), but we'd be surprised if this is the only organism in which it is happening," Bartel says.

More information: Excised linear introns regulate growth in yeast, *Nature* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-018-0828-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0828-1) , www.nature.com/articles/s41586-018-0828-1

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