



FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL
ROTAVIRUS SYMPOSIUM

MARCH 14–16 2023 BALI INDONESIA

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Host long non-coding RNAs: key modulators in rotavirus infection dynamics

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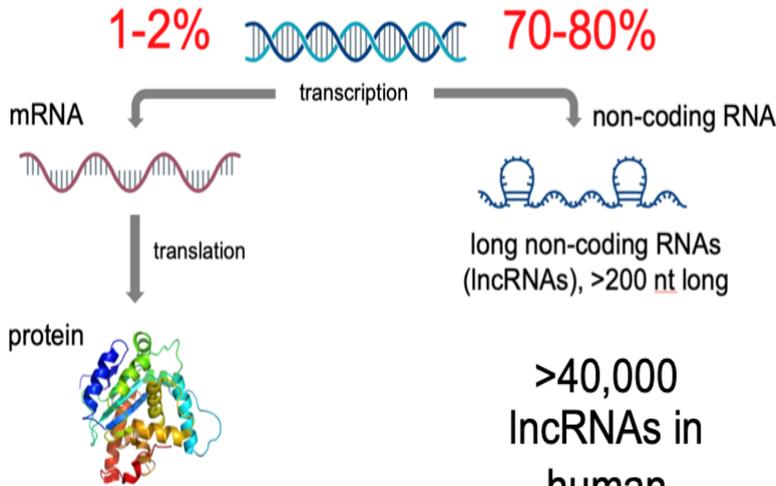
Kolkata, India



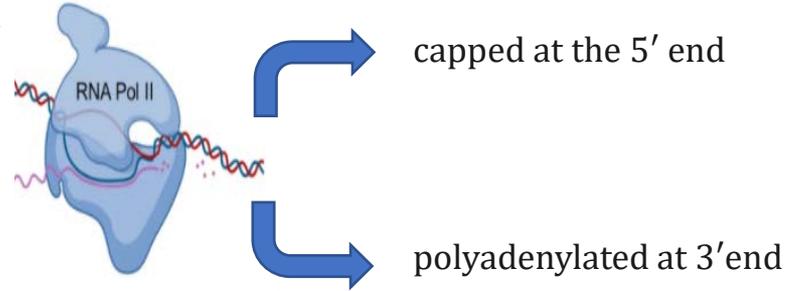
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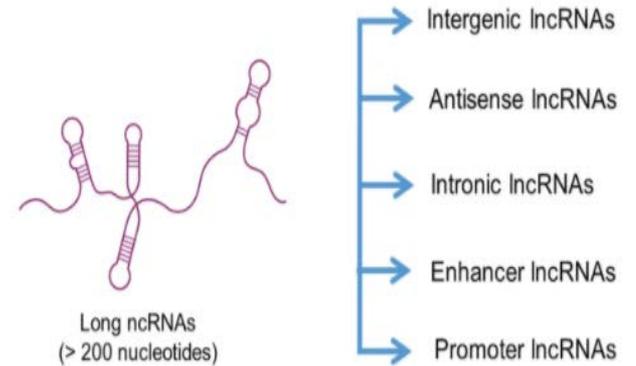
Long non coding RNA



Dan Lim Lab at UCSF

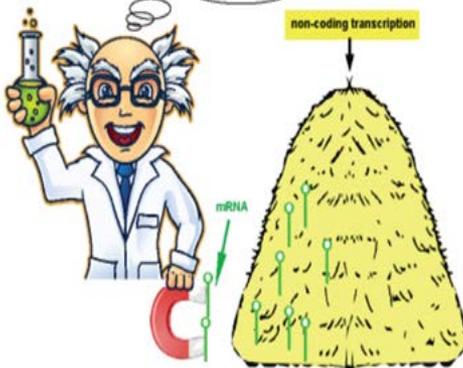


>40,000
lncRNAs in
human
genome



Joshi et al., 2020, *Reprod Biol Endocrinol*

Lets study the haystack...



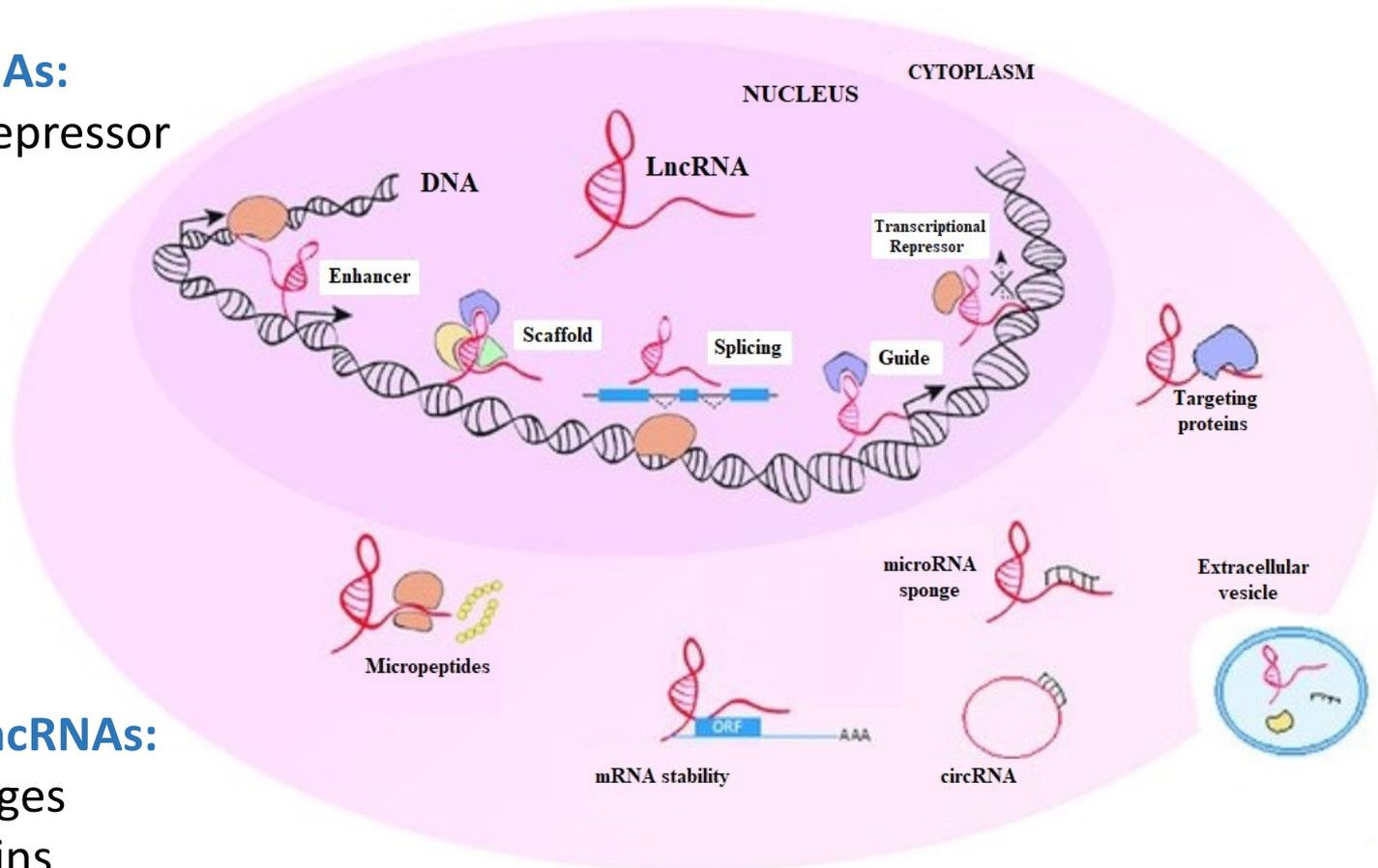
Sebastian's group: University of Copenhagen

- Previously, lncRNAs were considered as “dark matter” or “junk” in the genome.
- Now considered important physiological regulators of cell homeostasis, growth, and differentiation.

General molecular mechanism of lncRNAs

Nuclear lncRNAs:

- Enhancer/Repressor
- Splicing
- Scaffold
- Decoy
- Guide



Cytoplasmic lncRNAs:

- miRNA sponges
- Target proteins
- Promote or inhibit mRNA stability
- Secreted by extracellular vesicles for cell-cell communication

Significance of host lncRNAs in viral infection dynamics



Viral infection leads to **large alterations in the host transcriptome** and stimulates an antiviral host immune response involving numerous host cellular components and signaling pathways.



Recent data suggests that **host lncRNAs play crucial roles at the host pathogen interface** modulating viral infection.



Reports suggests host lncRNAs being significantly modulated during infection with **SARS-CoV virus**(Peng et al.,2010), **HCV**(Zhang, 2016), **PEDV** (Chen et al.,2019), **ZIKV** (Hu et al.,2017), **IAV** (Wang & Cen, 2020) etc.



But no studies have previously been performed to examine lncRNA expression profiling during rotavirus infection.

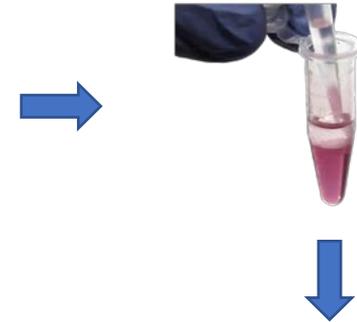
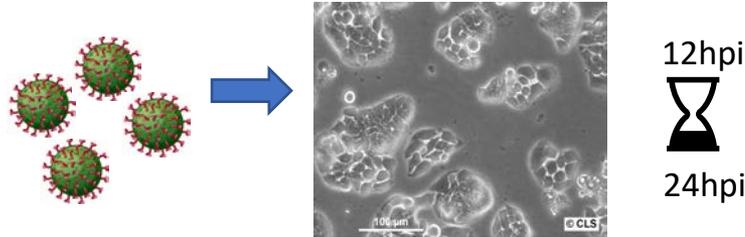


lncRNAs are key modulators of transcriptional and post-transcriptional processes. A deeper understanding of their regulation in manipulating rotaviral infection will provide a better insight.

WORKPLAN AND METHODOLOGY

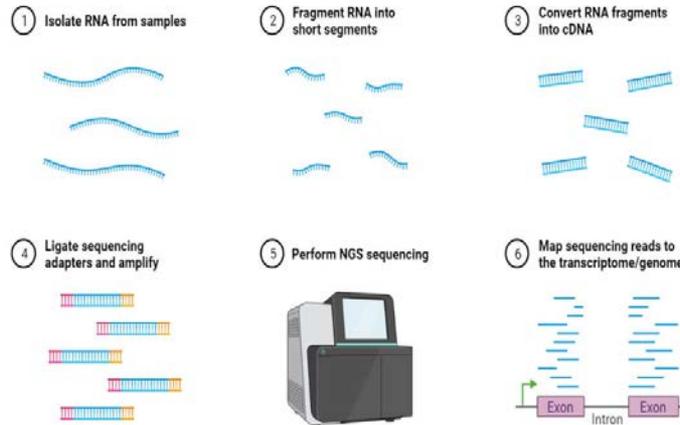
1. Expression profiling of lncRNAs in rotavirus infected cells:

➤ **HT-29 cells** were infected with the **RV-SA11** for two time points along with uninfected control.

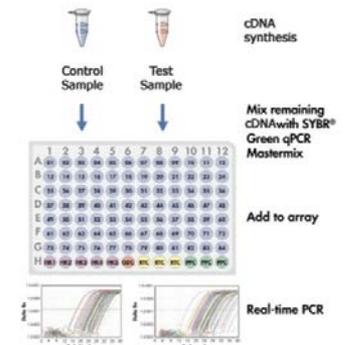


➤ After incubation total cell RNA was isolated and subjected to: **lncRNA PCR based array** and **RNA sequencing**.

RNA Sequencing

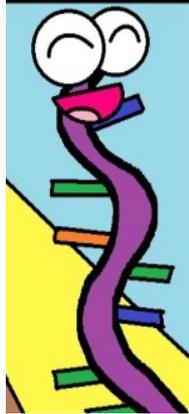


PCR-Array Exp.

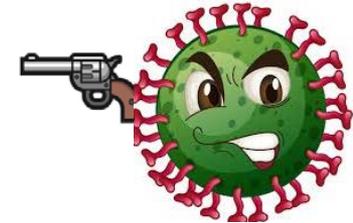


➤ Differentially regulated lncRNAs with fold change ≥ 5 in response to rotavirus infection were further validated and quantified by **qRT-PCR**.

2. Assessing the role of differentially expressed lncRNAs in the context of rotavirus infection biology:



Friend or Foe?



➤ To confirm the role of dysregulated lncRNA:

- knock-down of virus induced lncRNAs
- overexpression of virus repressed lncRNAs.

➤ To investigate the effects of these lncRNA knockdown/overexpression on viral infection and replication:

- **Western blot** to check **viral protein expression**.
- **qRT-PCR** to quantify **viral RNA synthesis**.
- Estimation of **infectious virus particle** by **plaque assay** .

3. Identification of key cellular components (DNA/mRNA/miRNA/proteins) targeted by differentially expressed lncRNAs and reveal their mechanisms of action in promoting or inhibiting rotavirus infection.

In-silico Identification of targets that associate with differentially expressed lncRNAs:



Analysis tools in LncTarD 2.0

Target Validation:

- **RNA-Immunoprecipitation** was done to study the **target protein interaction** with lncRNA.
- **Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR)** was performed to check the expression of lncRNA-regulated **mRNA or miRNA** in virus infected cells.

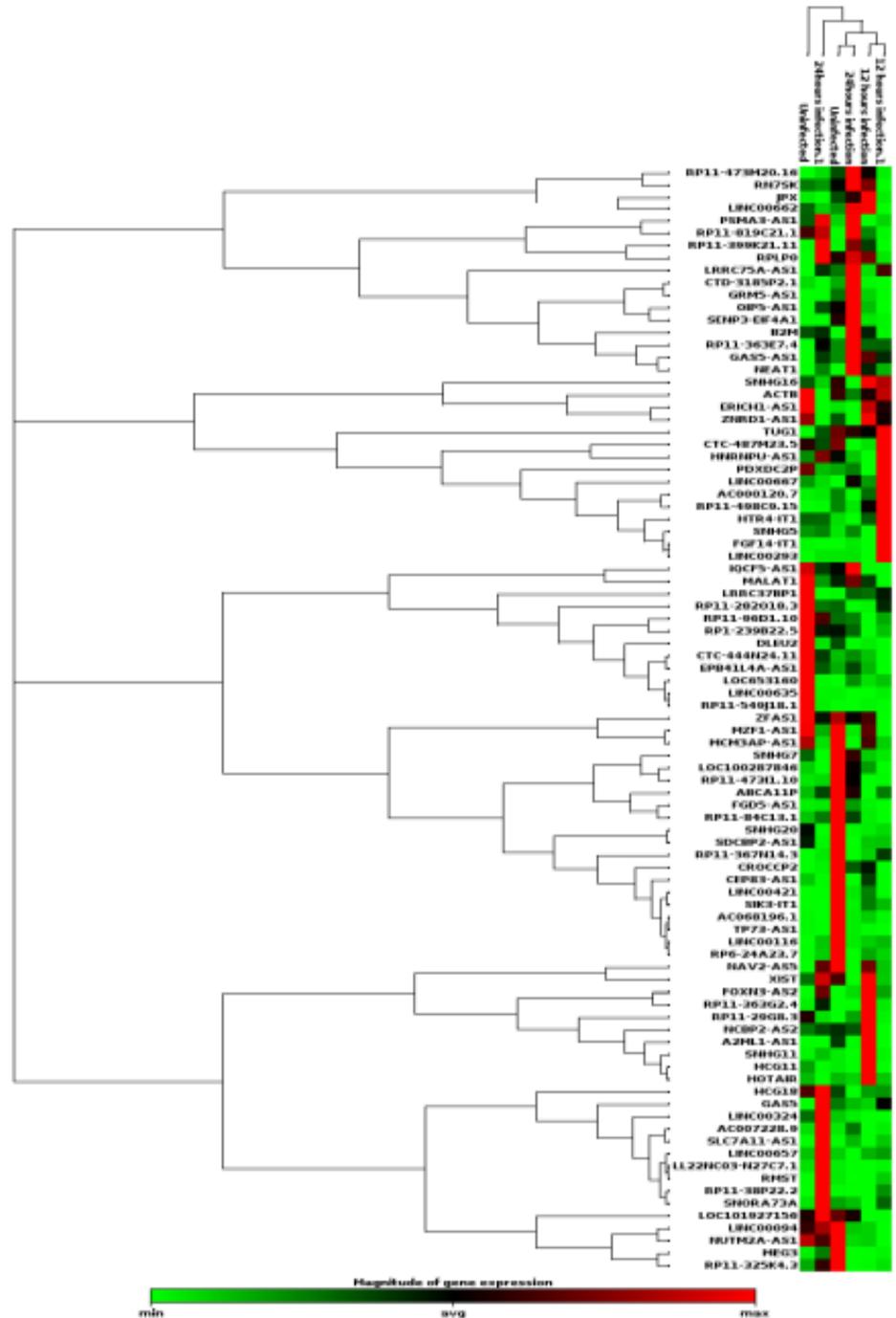
Differential expression of cellular lncRNAs in response to RV infection are screened and identified by a qPCR based microarray:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	A2ML1-AS1	ABCA11P	AC000120.7	AC007228.9	AC016629.8	AC068196.1	AC104820.2	CEP83-AS1	CROCCP2	CTC-444N24. 11	CTC-487M23. 5	CTD-3185P2. 1
B	DLEU2	EPB41L4A-AS1	ERICH1-AS1	FAM211A-AS1	FGD5-AS1	FGF14-IT1	FLJ31306	FOXN3-AS2	GAS5	GAS5-AS1	GRM5-AS1	HCG11
C	HCG18	HNRNPU-AS1	HOTAIR	HTR4-IT1	IQCF5-AS1	JPX	LINC00094	LINC00116	LINC00293	LINC00324	LINC00338	LINC00421
D	LINC00635	LINC00657	LINC00662	LINC00667	LL22NC03-N2 7C7.1	LOC653160	LRRC37BP1	MALAT1	MCM3AP-AS1	MEG3	NAV2-AS5	NCBP2-AS2
E	NEAT1	NUTM2A-AS1	OIP5-AS1	PDXDC2P	RMST	RP11-1134I14. 8	RP11-282O18. 3	RP11-29G8.3	RP11-325K4.3	RP11-363E7.4	RP11-363G2. 4	RP11-367N14. 3
F	RP11-38P22.2	RP11-399K21. 11	RP11-473I1. 10	RP11-473M20. 16	RP11-498C9. 15	RP11-549J18. 1	RP11-819C21. 1	RP11-84C13.1	RP11-96D1.10	RP1-239B22.5	RP6-24A23.7	SDCBP2-AS1
G	SENP3-EIF4A1	SIK3-IT1	SLC7A11-AS1	SNHG11	SNHG16	SNHG5	SNHG7	TP73-AS1	TUG1	XIST	ZFAS1	ZNRD1-AS1
H	ACTB	B2M	RPLP0	RN7SK	SNORA73A	HGDC	RTC	RTC	RTC	PPC	PPC	PPC

84 lncRNAs , 5 House-keeping genes and 7 other control genes for Human genomic DNA contamination, Reverse transcription control, positive PCR control primer pairs were coated inside the 96 well-qPCR array plate.

Clustergram of differential expression of lncRNAs in mock infected and rotavirus infected cells at 12 hpi and 24 hpi. The **red** colour represents **upregulation** whereas the **green** represents **downregulation** of lncRNAs during rotavirus infection.

Ct values were normalized against housekeeping genes (ACTB).



Rotavirus infection triggered **downregulation of 19 lncRNAs** and **upregulation 15 lncRNAs** among 84 lncRNAs at both 12 hpi and 24 hpi.

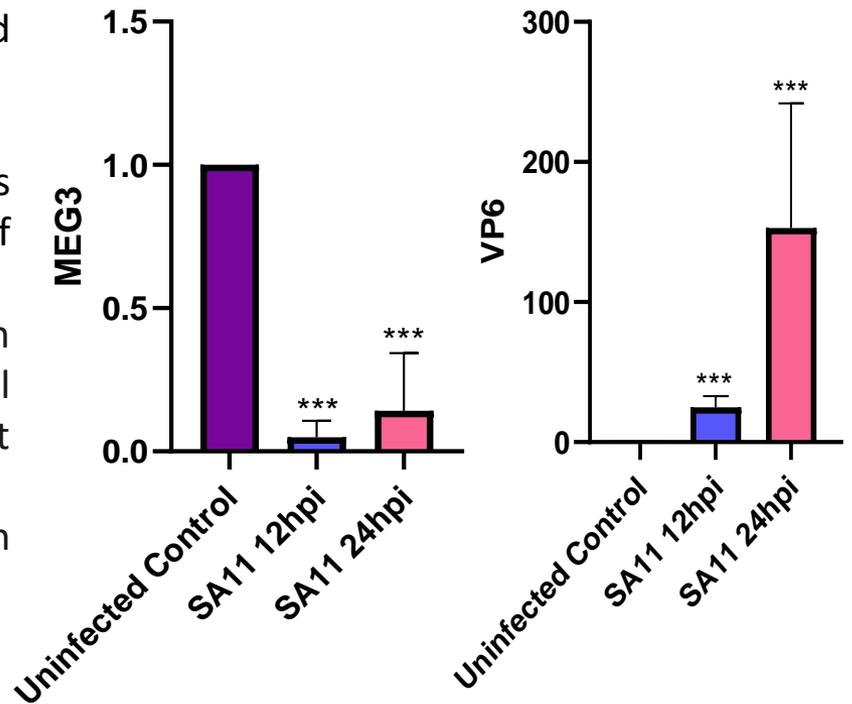
	Position	Gene Symbol	Fold regulation(comparing to control group)	
			12 hpi	24hpi
Downregulated genes				
1	A01	A2ML1-AS1	-6.36	-3.29
2	A05	MZF1-AS1	-11.27	-11.74
3	A06	AC068196.1	-3.26	-15.74
4	A08	CEP83-AS1	-20.4	-158.97
5	B01	DLEU2	-67.49	-31.8
6	B12	HCG11	-3.17	-26.78
7	C07	LINC00094	-11.64	-2.33
8	C11	SNHG20	-11.58	-49.11
9	D01	LINC00635	-58.3	-806.94
10	D10	MEG3	-50.36	-36.04
11	E02	NUTM2A-AS1	-10.12	3.26
12	E06	LOC100287846	-10.68	-8.13
13	E07	RP11-282018.3	-5.71	-20.45
14	E09	RP11-325K4.3	-15.77	-7.03
15	F06	RP11-549J18.1	-3.5	-11.76
16	F12	SDCBP2-AS1	-4.66	-14.05
17	G07	SNHG7	-5.92	-3.8
18	G08	TP73-AS1	-5359.62	-1398.37
19	D08	MALAT1	-5.59	-1.67

	Position	Gene Symbol	Fold regulation(comparing to control group)	
			12hpi	24hpi
Upregulated genes				
1	B06	FGF14-IT1	3.77	2.24
2	B08	FOXN3-AS2	1597.76	820.31
3	B10	GASS-AS1	3.46	3.96
4	B11	GRM5-AS1	3.69	56.26
5	C09	LINC00293	2.53	5.14
6	E05	RMST	2.27	4.62
7	E10	RP11-363E7.4	4.15	9.19
8	E11	RP11-363G2.4	137.89	4.41
9	F01	RP11-38P22.2	7.09	13.06
10	F02	RP11-399K21.11	3.41	75.87
11	F04	RP11-473M20.16	5.6	11.95
12	G03	SLC7A11-AS1	466.5	10217.95
13	G09	TUG1	3.5	2.28
14	D04	LINC00667	3.61	2
15	E01	NEAT1	1.75	2.51

These results suggest rotavirus infection dysregulate the expression of lncRNAs which may have important role in rotavirus replication and pathogenesis.

MEG3: Maternally expressed gene 3 transcript variant 1

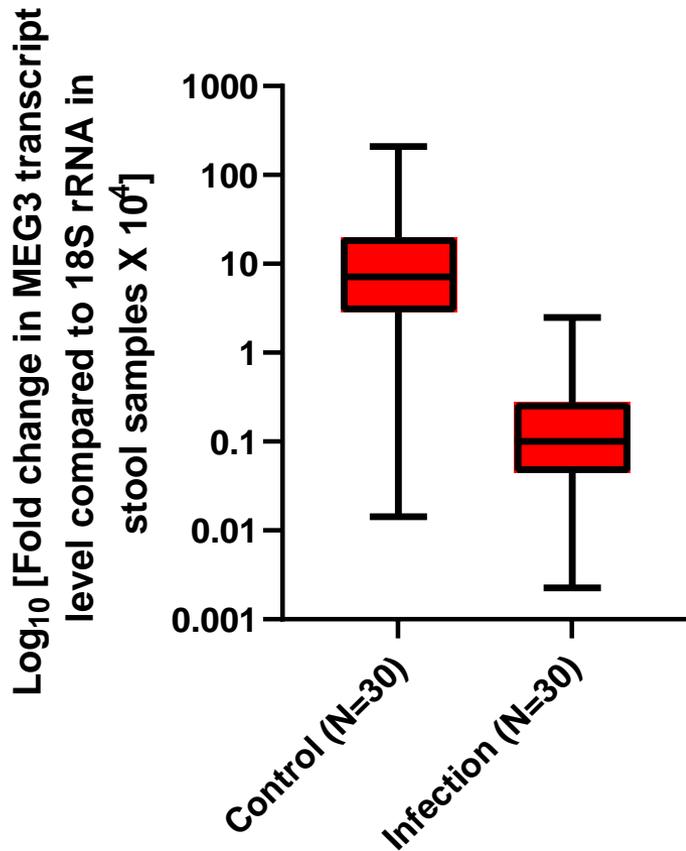
- This gene is a maternally expressed imprinted gene.
- 1,595 bp linear ncRNA
- Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been transcribed from this gene and all of them are lncRNAs.
- Several functional studies in cancer have shown that this lncRNA controls expression of several tumor suppressor genes and oncogenes (Xu et al.,2022)
- MEG3 was reported to play antiviral function in RSV infection(Tao et al.,2018)



Transcript expression detected by qRT-PCR

Gene symbol	Fold regulation in RV compared to uninfected control	
	SA11 12hpi	SA11 24hpi
MEG3	-50.36	-36.04

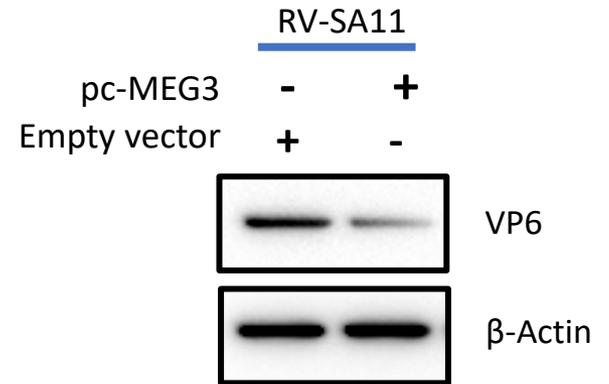
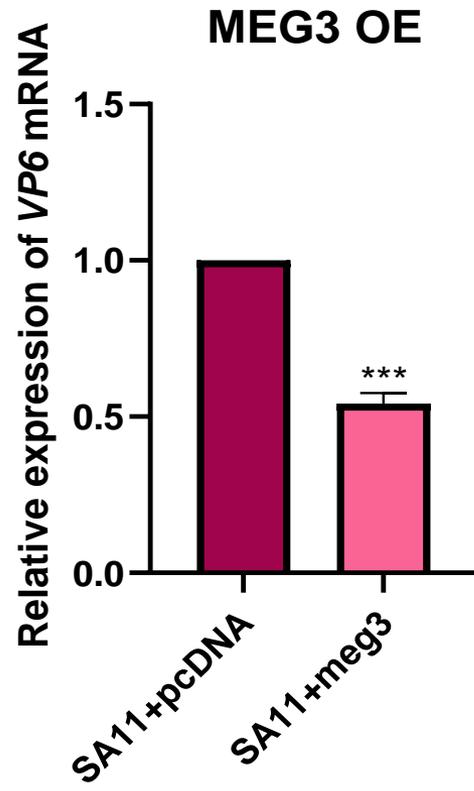
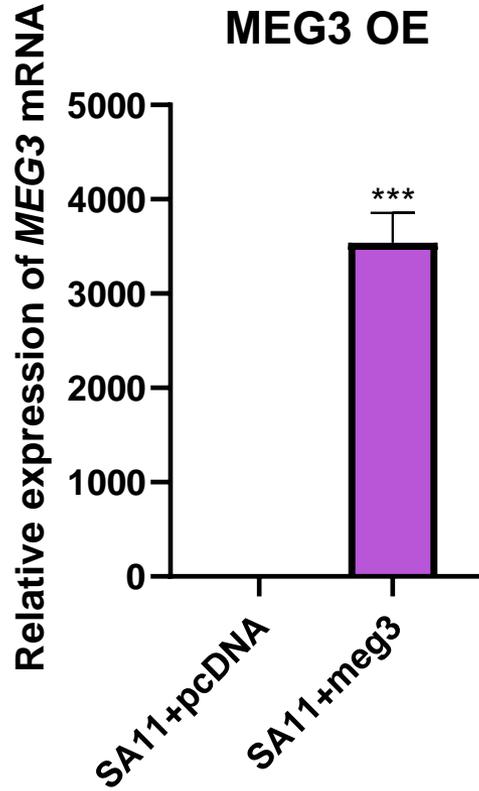
RNA from patient stool samples were tested for MEG3 expression :



RNA was isolated from 30 Rota positive and 30 Rota negative diarrheal stool samples and real-time RT-PCR was done for MEG3.

MEG3 transcripts were low in expression in rota-positive samples than in rota-negative samples.

MEG3 overexpression reduced rotavirus infection :



In silico study revealed association of MEG3 with PI3K

lncTurD 2.0 Home Browser Search

Detail Search Results

Basic Information

Disease Name : Endometrial carcinoma

Regulator : MEG3

Target : PI3K

Clinical application :

Regulator dysregulation in Circulating Tumor Cells :

Target dysregulation in Circulating Tumor Cells :

Regulatory Type : binding/interaction

Level Of Regulation : RNA-protein

Regulation Direction : interact

Experimental method for lncRNA-target : RIP

Expression Pattern : downregulation

Experimental method for lncRNA expression : qPCR

Spotlight Selection | 1 July 2010

Rotavirus Nonstructural Protein 1 Suppresses Virus-Induced Cellular Apoptosis To Facilitate Viral Growth by Activating the Cell Survival Pathways during Early Stages of Infection

Authors: Parikshit Bagchi, Dipanjan Dutta, Shiladitya Chattopadhyay, Anupam Mukherjee, Umesh Chandra Halder, Sagartirtha Sarkar, Nobumichi Kobayashi, Satoshi Komoto, Koki Taniguchi, Mamta Chawla-Sarkar | [AUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS](#)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00225-10> • [Check for updates](#)

PLOS PATHOGENS

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Activation of PI3K, Akt, and ERK during early rotavirus infection leads to V-ATPase-dependent endosomal acidification required for uncoating

Mahmoud Soliman, Ja-Young Seo, Deok-Song Kim, Ji-Yun Kim, Jun-Gyu Park, Mia Madel Alfajaro, Yeong-Bin Baek, Eun-Hyo Cho, Joseph Kwon, Jong-Soon Choi, Mun-Il Kang, Sang-Ik Park, Kyoung-Oh Cho

Version 2 Published: January 19, 2018 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006820>

Research Paper

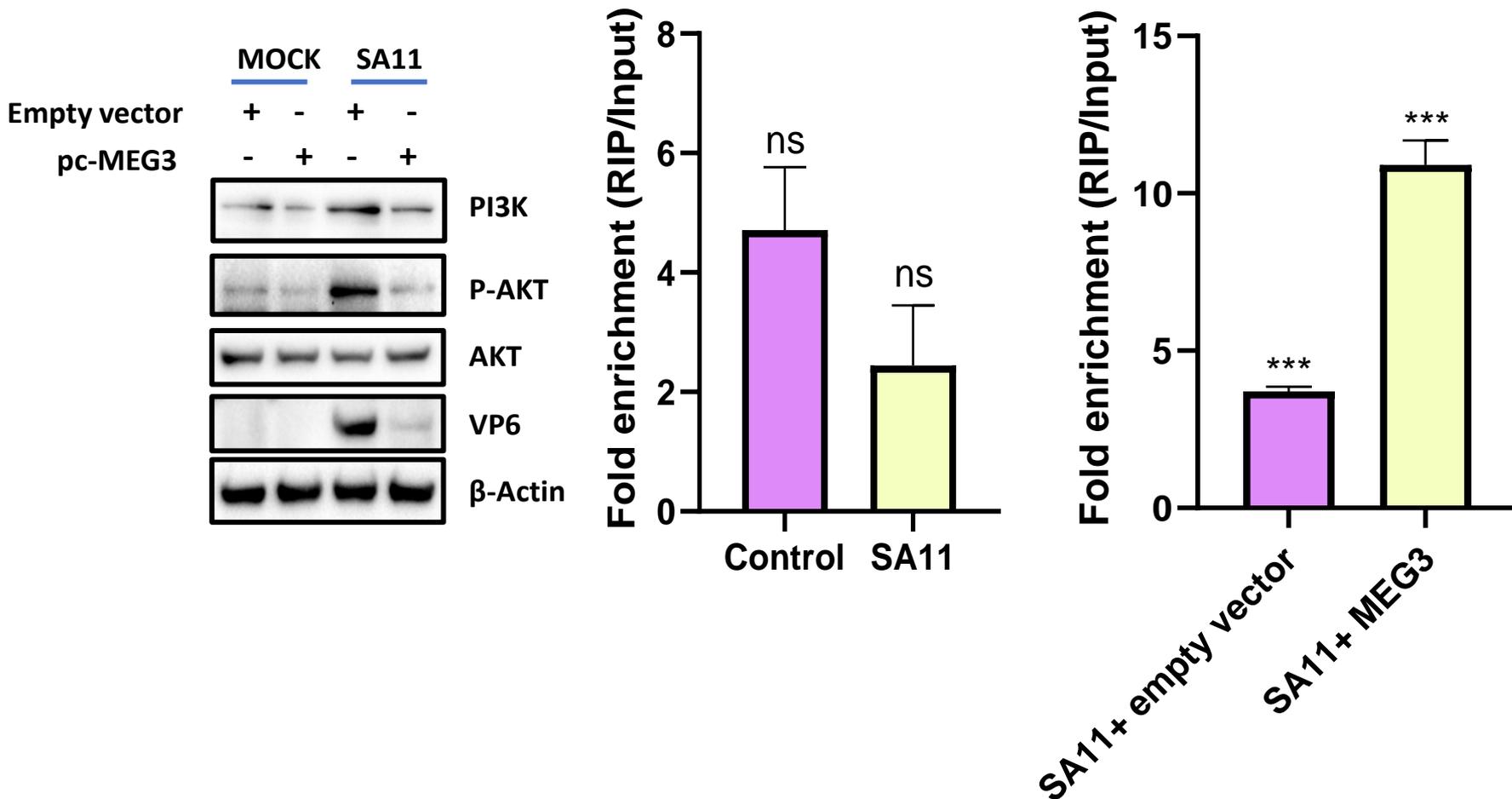
PI3K-Akt-mTOR axis sustains rotavirus infection via the 4E-BP1 mediated autophagy pathway and represents an antiviral target

Yuebang Yin, Wen Dang, Xinying Zhou, Lei Xu, Wenshi Wang, Wanlu Cao, ...show all

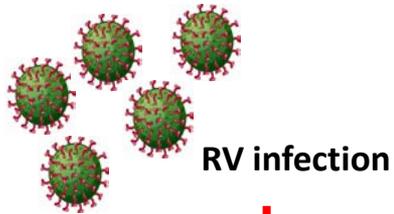
Pages 83-98 | Received 17 Jan 2017, Accepted 29 Apr 2017, Accepted author version posted online: 05 May 2017, Published online: 01 Jun 2017

[Download citation](#) <https://doi.org/10.1080/21505594.2017.1326443> [Check for updates](#)

MEG3 overexpression resulted in downregulation of rotavirus induced PI3K-AKT pathway



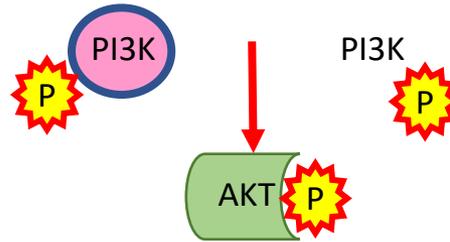
MEG3 interacts with PI3K directly and downregulate its activation



RV infection

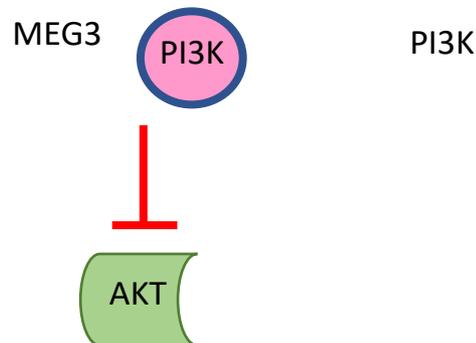


MEG3 ↓



RV infected condition:
MEG3 expression is reduced and
PI3K-AKT signalling is
activated by RV.

MEG3 ↑



MEG3 Overexpression:
MEG3 binds to PI3K.
PI3K-AKT signalling is
downregulated

Acknowledgement



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- **Dr. Shanta Dutta**, Director, ICMR-NICED.
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- **Organizers of Rotavirus Symposium** for giving me the opportunity to present my work.





Thank
you