CLONING AND IDENTIFICATION OF A CONSTITUTIVELY

EXPRESSED SPLICING ISOFORM OF ADAR1 (CIADAR1A) IN

Ctenopharyngodon idella

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ABSTRACT

Belonging to ADAR (adenosine deaminase acting on RNA) family, ADAR1 catalyzes the deamination of adenosine to inosine within dsRNA. In mammal, there are two well known splicing types, i.e. the interferon (IFN) inducible ~150 KD protein (ADAR1-p150) and the constitutively expressed ~110 KD protein with N-terminally truncated (ADAR1-p110). In our previous study, we have cloned the complete genome of grass carp ADAR1 (CiADAR1). In this study, we identified a new constitutively expressed splicing isoform gene, CiADAR1 (CiADAR1a). The complete genome of CiADAR1a has 15 exons and 14 introns. Different from that of CiADAR1, the transcriptional start site of CiADAR1a promoter is mapped within a truncate exon 2. Its full-length cDNA is comprised of a 5'UTR (359 bp), a 3'UTR (229 bp) and a 2952 bp ORF encoding a polypeptide of 983 amino acids. CiADAR1a contains one Z-DNA binding domain, three dsRNA binding motifs and a highly conserved hydrolytic deamination domain. Western blot showed that ADAR1a was constitutively expressed and did not change after stimulation with poly(I:C) in CIK cells. To further confirm whether the promoter activity is affected by IRF, we cloned CiADAR1a promoter sequence. CiADAR1a promoter is 1038 bp in length containing 4 IRF-E. In vivo, co-transfection of pcDNA3.1-IRF1 (and pcDNA3.1-IRF3 respectively) with pGL3-CiADAR1a promoter into CIK cells, the Dual luciferase activity did not change under CiIRF1 and CiIRF3 treatment respectively. It revealed that CiADAR1a is a constitutively expressed protein in vivo.

Keywords

Adenosine demination; ADAR1; IFN; RNA editing; Transcriptional regulation

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