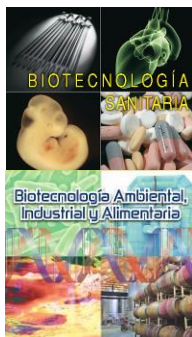


Crispr / cpf1 edition in the fission yeast to characterize the regulatory function of 3'UTR RNA loops in transcription termination

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ABSTRACT

The *wos2* gene encodes for the protein p23, which acts as a co-chaperone in the presence of the protein Hsp90. Their function is to fold proteins during a heat shock stress. This process is very similar both in human and the fission yeast *S.pombe*, our model organism in this project. It was previously discovered that there exist three mRNA sizes depending on the 3'UTR length. Interestingly, the abundance of each depends on growth temperature. We then hypothesized that the secondary structure of the 3'UTR RNA could dictate the termination site depending on temperature. We are trying to demonstrate this assumption as well as to develop a temperature sensitive switch to control gene expression by inserting the *wos2* 3'UTR in the 5'UTR of *rpl42S59Q* gene marker. This allele is resistant to cycloheximide whilst the deletion is not. This way we may easily assess gene expression. To this end, we are using the CRISPR/Cpf1 technology, to engineer the genome region of interest. We are in the process of checking engineered candidates.

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