

KJELDGAARD Lecture - Professor Christine Mayr

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Regulation of protein function by 3'UTRs

mRNAs are the templates for protein synthesis because the coding region is translated into the amino acid sequence. However, mRNAs contain additional elements for the regulation of protein function. These elements are predominantly located in their 3' untranslated regions (3'UTRs). We found that 3'UTRs can mediate the formation of protein-protein interactions that are otherwise not established. 3'UTR-dependent protein complex assembly regulates protein localization, protein activity, and enables alternative protein functions. In addition to protein complex formation, mRNAs also contribute to the organization of the cytoplasm through the formation of mesh-like membraneless organelles. 3'UTR-dependent translation within these subcellular compartments is another way to regulate protein function. Alternative 3'UTRs have emerged as major regulators of protein multi-functionality and of spatial cellular organization.

Short bio:

- Molecular and cell biologist Christine Mayr studies how 3'UTRs regulate protein functions and how mRNAs contribute to cytoplasmic organization. These elements can for example facilitate assembly of large membrane-less domains regulating important cellular decision processes.
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