Hypothesis: network of RNAs and their influence on life

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Πως το RNA επηρεάζει την ζωή στην γη, και πως μπορούμε να μελετήσουμε τον ρόλο του σε σχέση με τις κυτταρικές μορφές ζωής, των οποίων η οργάνωση ελέγχεται από το RNA και τις πρωτεΐνες.

Διαλέξεις στα πλαίσια της επιστήμης της Αστροβιολογίας.

The continued unearthing of **new roles for RNAs** in the form of activities pertaining to the non-coding portions of DNA, is testified to by a spate of discoveries — for example snoRNAs, microRNAs, siRNAs, snRNAs, exRNAs, piRNAs, Xist, HOTAIR and spliceosomes. Such RNAs, in general, are involved in a vast number of processes from DNA replication (in the form of primer requirements), coding, decoding, code translation, peptide bond formation, ribozymatic activities; control of gene expressions, cellular defence against invading mobile genetic elements and even self-processing. This warrants a new postulation that the overall control of cellular life forms may well reside in a 'network of RNAs', whilst the informational genetic code necessary for life's perpetuation still rests with DNA.

Nevertheless these RNA networks would be passed on from one generation to the next. It should not go unnoticed that RNA's full activity within a cell is masked by an overwhelming presence of a vast diversity of proteins and the fact that we have not been able to assign a full role to the remaining non-coding DNAs. To this effect it is now becoming clear that there are no such things as 'junk' nucleic acids; everything in the cell has a part to play and is sooner or later utilised.

In this presentation I shall highlight RNA's influence on life on Earth and suggest how the role of RNA can be tested in favour of cellular life forms being organised and controlled by RNA/protein.