



MEETING ABSTRACT

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High-throughput sequencing reveals novel microRNAs in the Bovine Leukemia Virus (BLV)-induced ovine model of leukemia

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Bovine Leukemia Virus (BLV), a delta-retrovirus related to human T-cell leukemia virus-1 (HTLV-1), is associated with the development of B-cell leukemia in experimentally-infected sheep. Using this outbred animal model of B-cell transformation, oncogenic modifications reflected in altered microRNA expression can be identified and compared as the disease progresses. We have analyzed the miRNome of transformed B-cells isolated from leukemic sheep. Using Taqman Low Density Array (TLDA) assays and High-Throughput (HT) sequencing of small RNA libraries, we identified differentially-expressed microRNAs associated with B-cell transformation. For miRBase database-matched sheep orthologs there was a good overall quantitative correlation between data generated with both techniques. Furthermore, deep sequencing identified variants of mature microRNA transcripts, indicating that iso-mir distribution might be of biological significance. Finally, HT sequencing revealed unknown candidate microRNAs which were confirmed both in silico using miRDeep and experimentally using stem-loop RT-QPCR methods. Target prediction tools (miRanda, targetscan) suggest that these microRNAs might target both cellular and viral mRNAs. Down-regulation of viral mRNAs might contribute to tumor-associated virus silencing and play a role in immune escape mechanisms. Ongoing work aims at the validation of bioinformatics predictions of microRNA targets. Altogether, this work should lead to a better understanding of the microRNA-mRNA regulation network associated with leukemia progression.

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