

# Evolution of mitochondrial rRNAs

Gertraud Burger



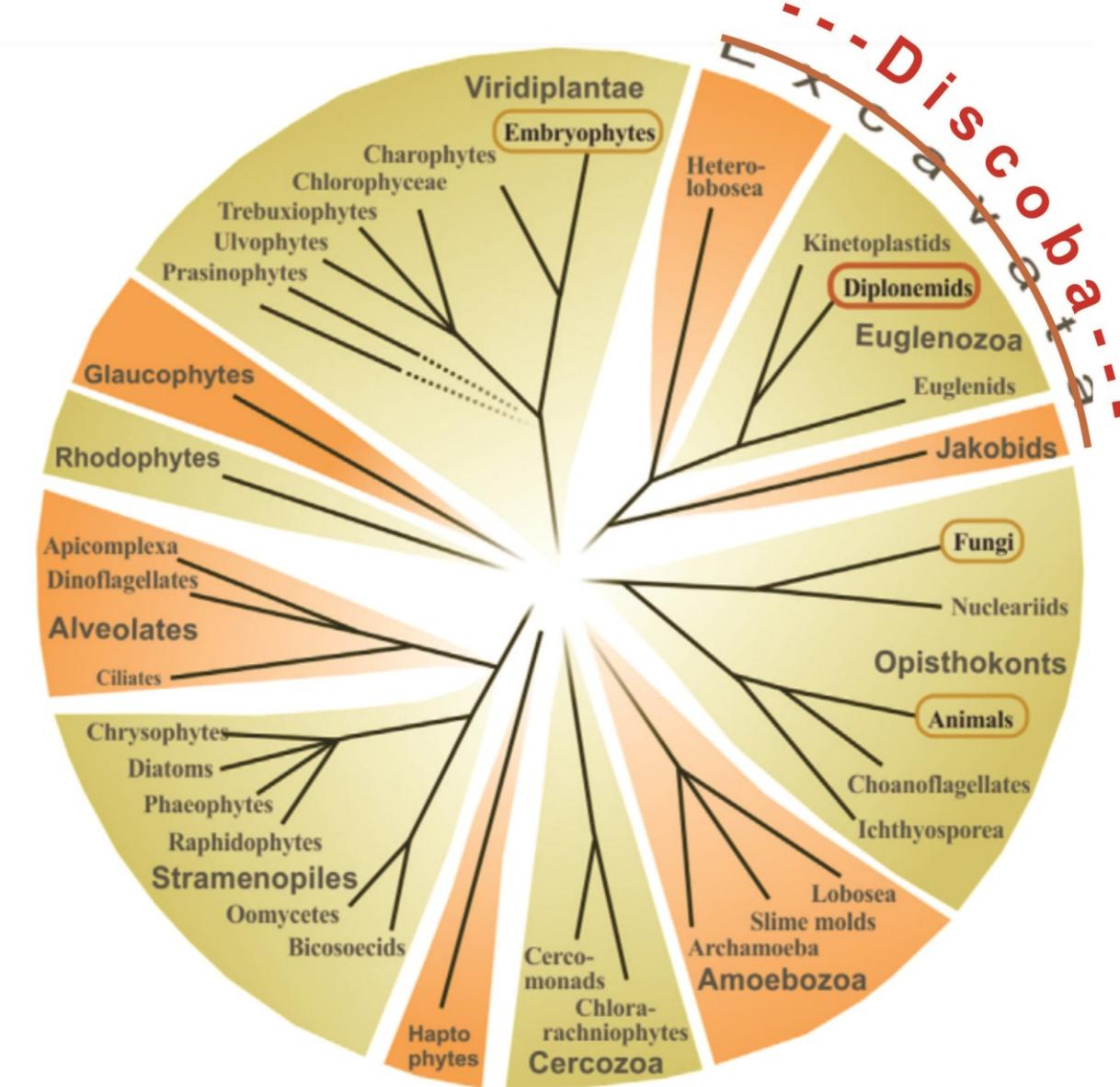
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Computational Approaches to RNA Structure and Function  
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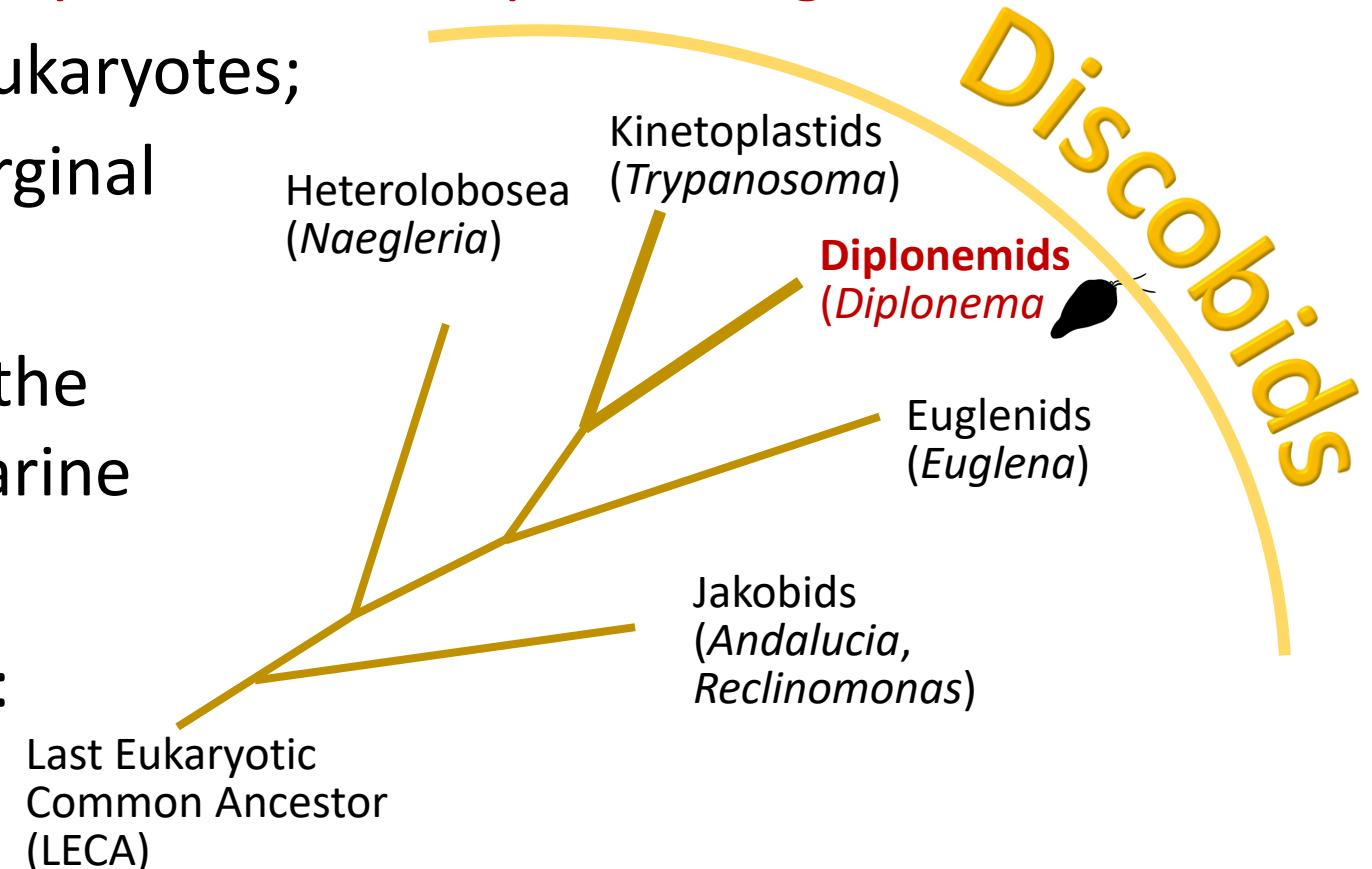
# Mt rRNA evolution in discobids

- Discobids: one of the ~10 eukaryotic supergroups (best-known supergroups are Plantae and {Animals/Fungi});
- Include very basally diverging, minimally derived (jakobids – most bacteria-like mt genome), moderately, and rapidly evolving taxa;
- Therefore, ideal for evolutionary studies.



# The discobid group **diplonemids**

- ‘New Kid on the discobid Block’ is diplonemids;
- Studied in our lab for their highly unusual RNA processing<sup>1</sup>;
- Marine heterotrophic micro-eukaryotes;
- Traditionally considered of marginal ecological importance;
- Recently recognized as one of the most diverse and abundant marine eukaryotic groups<sup>2</sup>;
- Least distant model organisms: trypanosomes.



(1) Burger G et al (2016) Trends Genet 2:535; (2) de Vargas et al (2015) Science 348

# Reminder

- Translation apparatus of mitochondria originates from that of their alpha-proteobacterial ancestor;
- Is distinct from the cytosolic system;
- RNA components: mt SSU rRNA, mt LSU rRNA, [sometimes mt 5S rRNA].

**What follows:** our work on mt rRNA in diplonemids;  
structures modeled manually with the help of phylogeny-based  
consensus models<sup>1</sup>, RNAfold<sup>2</sup>, and some covariance analysis.

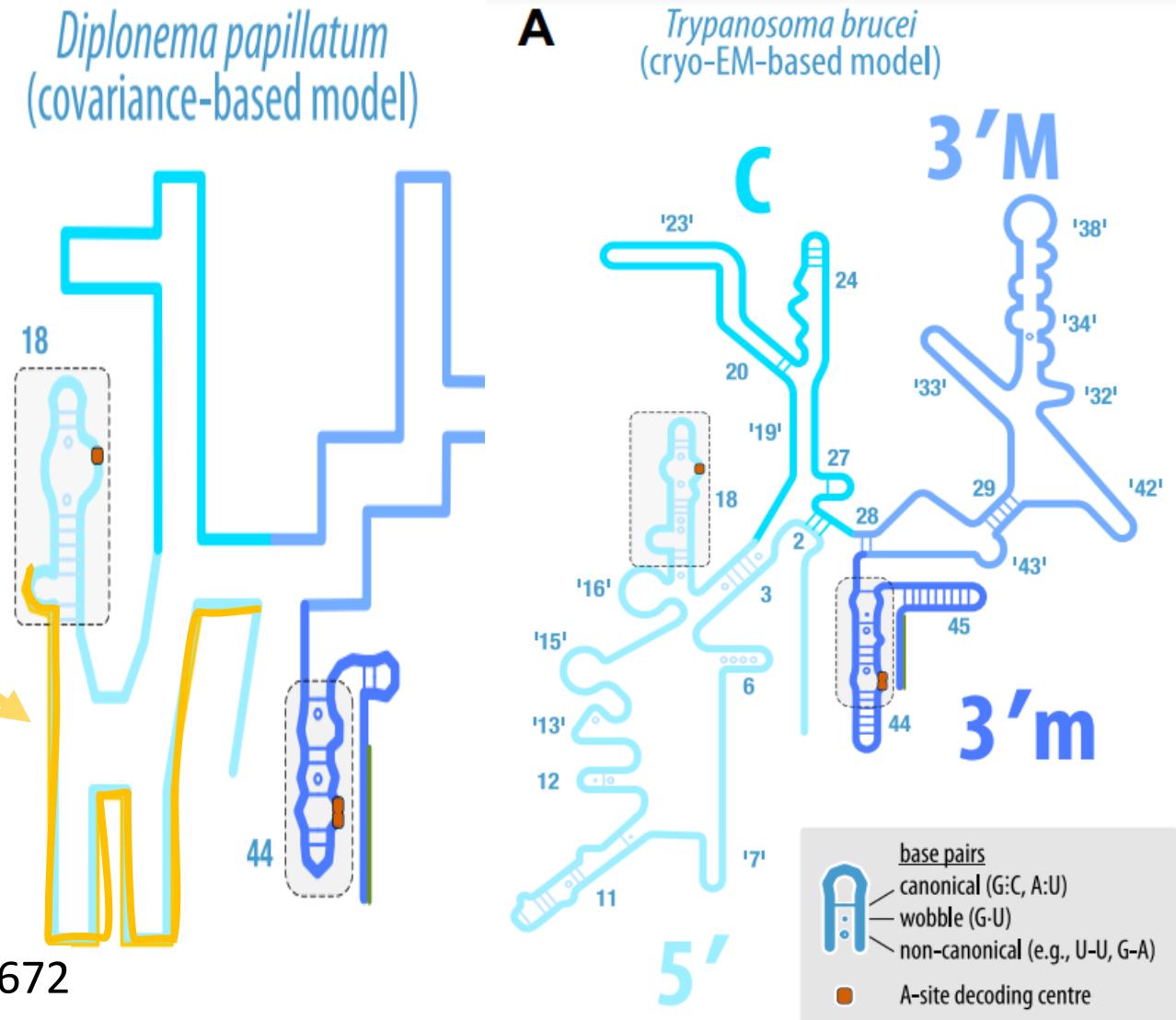


- (1) Comparative RNA Web (<http://www.rna.ccbb.utexas.edu>); Cannone et al (2002) BMC Bioinfo 3:2;  
(2) Gruber et al (2008) Nucleic Acids Res 36:W70

# The mt SSU-rRNA in diplomonemids

- Shortest molecule ever observed (~ 380 nt; ~25% of bacterial, 40% of trypanosome SSU rRNA);
- Only H18 and H44 readily recognizable (decoding center);
- ~ 40 inosine residues in 5' end (only case of I-containing rRNA);
- *Diplonema* model inspired by the *Trypanosoma* rRNA (cryoEM).

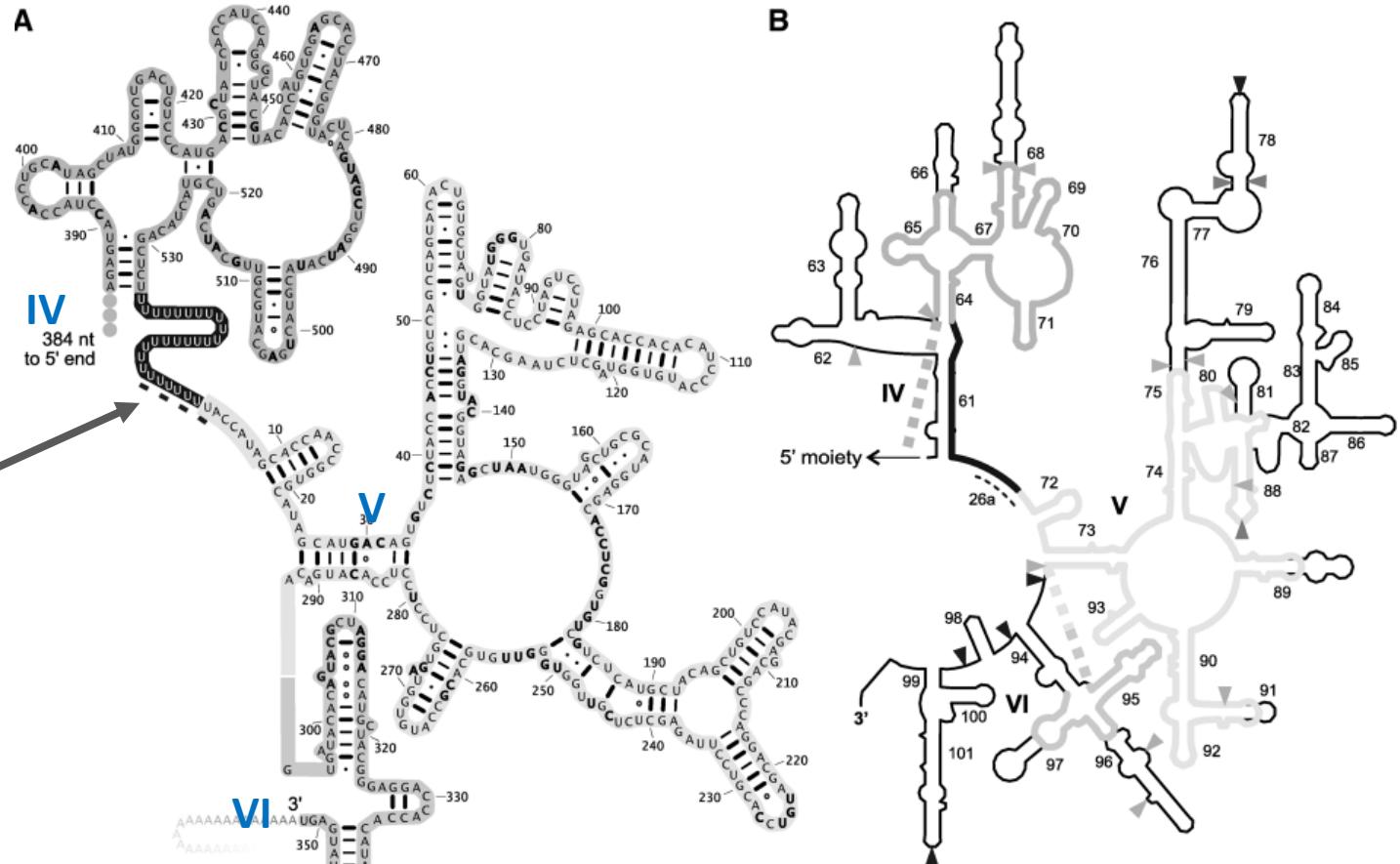
Valach M et al (2023) Nucleic Acids Res 42(4):2660-2672



# The mt **LSU**-rRNA in diplonemids



- Among the shortest observed (~ 910 nt, = ~25% of bacterial LSU rRNA);
- The 3' half has conserved elements, but not so the 5' portion;
- Tract of ~ 30 Us in domain IV;
- No notable structural similarity to the *Trypanosoma* rRNA.



Structure model for *D. papillatum*

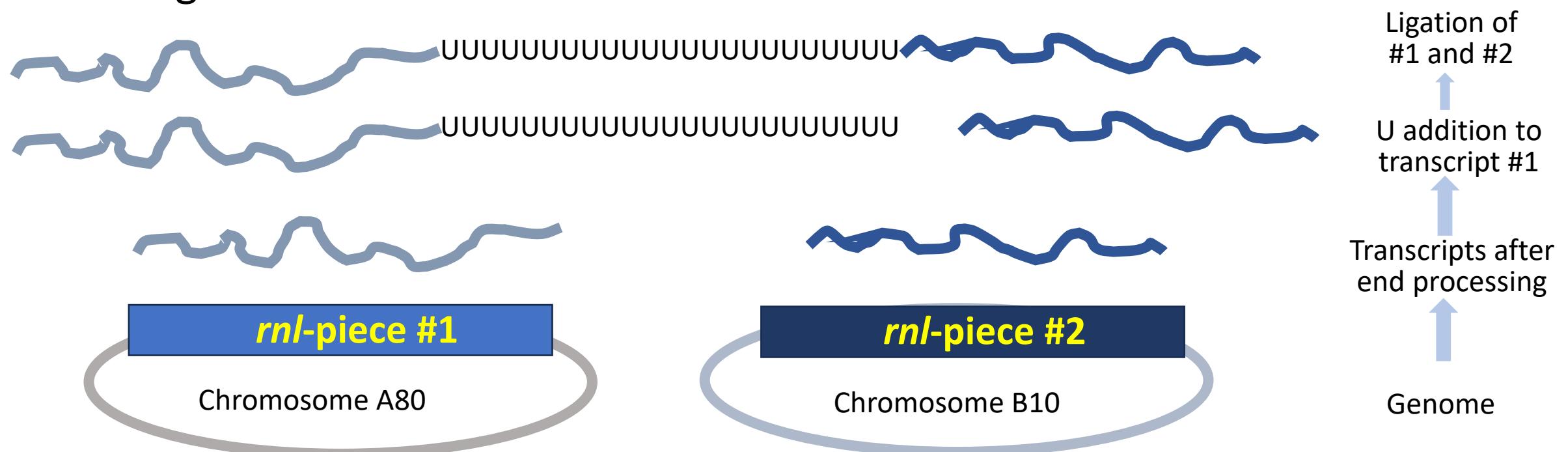
Superimposed on *E. coli* structure  
(black lines: elements **absent** from *D.p.*)

Valach M et al (2014) Nucleic Acids Res 51:6443-6460



# Side note: Unusual rRNA features arise through editing

- **U tract** in *Diplonema*'s mt LSU-rRNA arises through U appendage and RNA ligation





## Side note ctnd: Unusual rRNA features arise through editing

- **Inosines** in *Diplonema*'s mt SSU-rRNAs occur by post-transcriptional A-to-I deamination (experimentally demonstrated; the ~100-nt long regions also undergoes massive C-to-U RNA editing)



-> 'Detect' inosines in transcripts via searching A/G differences in sequence comparison of genome and transcriptome (instead of painstaking experimental screening).

# The diplonemid mito-ribosome



- Is mito-ribosome as reduced as are mt-rRNAs?
- Recently established genetic transformation methodology<sup>1</sup> and nuclear genome sequence<sup>2</sup> of the type species *Diplonema papillatum* allowed analysis of the mt-ribosomal protein composition.

**Miniature RNAs are embedded in an exceptionally protein-rich mitoribosome via an elaborate assembly pathway**

Matus Valach <sup>①,\*†</sup>, Corinna Benz <sup>②,\*†</sup>, Lisbeth C. Aguilar <sup>③</sup>, Ondřej Gahura <sup>②</sup>,  
Drahomíra Faktorová <sup>②,4</sup>, Alena Zíková <sup>②,4</sup>, Marlene Oeffinger <sup>①,3,5</sup>, Gertraud Burger <sup>①</sup>,  
Michael W. Gray <sup>⑥</sup> and Julius Lukeš <sup>②,4</sup>

Nucleic Acids Res (2023) 42:2260

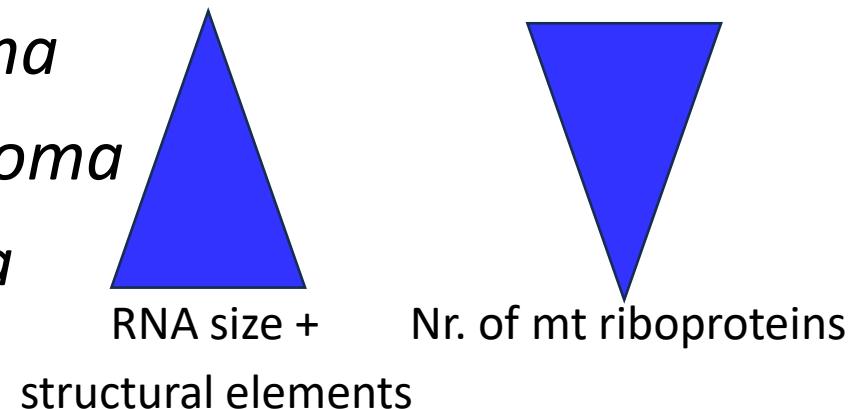
(1) Kaur B et al (2018) Environ Microbiol 20:1030-1040. (2) Valach M et al (2023) BMC Biol 21:99

# Mt rRNAs & ribosomes across discobids

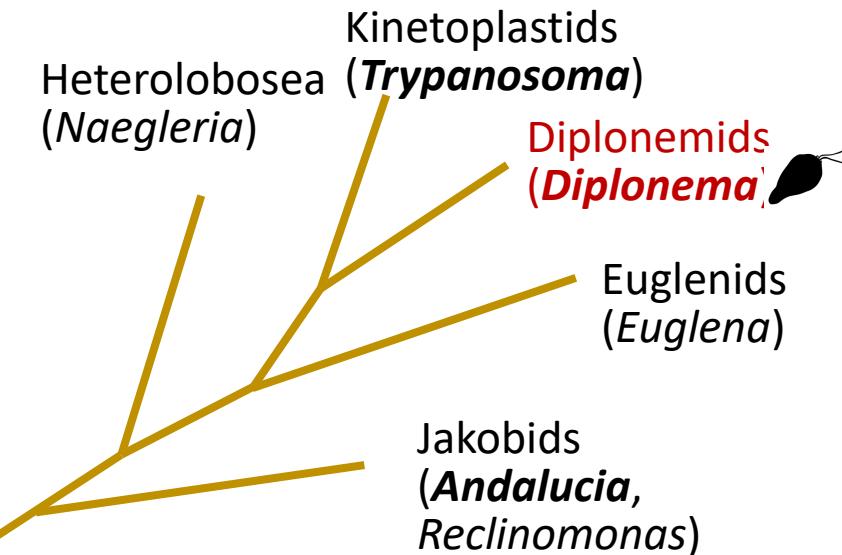
 *Diplonema*

*Trypanosoma*

*Andalucia*



Numbers...



Discoban species	Size mt SSU-rRNA	Size mt LSU-rRNA	# of mt r-proteins	# of core proteins	# access. prots   # shared with:
<i>Diplonema</i>	380 nt	910 nt	130	36/54	94   32 Tryp
<i>Trypanosoma</i> (1)	611 nt	1,150 nt	122	34/54	88   32 Dipl
<i>Andalucia</i> (2,3)	1,250 nt	2,570 nt	75	52/54	
Yeast	1,570 nt	3,290 nt	84	51/54	

(1) Ramrath et al 2018 Science 362; (2) Gray et al 2019 BMC Biol 18:22; (3) Burger et 2013 Genome Biol Evol 5:418



# Speculations

- The extra mitoribosomal proteins in diplomonemids replace missing rRNA structural elements;
- The numerous, clustered inosines and the long U tract in mt rRNAs cause
  - less rigid structures
  - more alternative structures;
- The extra mitoribosomal proteins in diplomonemids also assure that rRNAs assume their functional structure.

To test these ideas ...



## Experimental

# Next steps

- Resolve *Diplonema* mt rRNA & mitoribosome structure by CryoEM [Naschberger (KAUST, SA) & Tobiasson (NCBI)];
- Identify & map additional mt-rRNA modifications by RNA mass spectrometry (R. Ross, Thermo Fisher Scientific).

*In silico ! colaboraciones son bienvenidas !*

- Now, sequences from 10 other diplonemids are available for **rigorous computational** analyses of the mt rRNAs, to
  - cope with the pronounced sequence divergence;
  - consider inosines in base pairing;
  - eventually compare CryoEM-derived and MFE rRNA structures.

# Acknowledgements

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## **Collaborations (presented projects)**

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Julius Lukeš (Parasitology Institute BC CAS, Budweis, Czech Republic)

Marlene Oeffinger (IRCM, Montreal, Canada; affinity purify & MS)

Andreas Naschberger (KAUST, Saudi-Arabia; CryoEM)

Victor Tobiasson (NCBI, USA; CryoEM-data analysis)

Robert Ross (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA; RNA MS).



**THE END**

# The mt LSU-rRNA in diplomonemids ctnd



- No evident similarity to the *Trypanosoma* rRNA structure.

