Plants silence transposons by DNA methylation¹. On the other hand, some transposons have activity to counteract the silencing. *VANDAL21* transposon encodes a protein named VANC, which induces DNA methylation loss, transcriptional de-repression and mobilization of *VANDAL21*². The loss of DNA methylation occurs in entire length of *VANDAL21* (Fig 1). However, the hypomethylation was very specific; other transposons are not affected. Currently we are studying evolution and anti-silencing mechanism of this protein.

ChIP-seq for VANC revealed that this protein is localized in non-coding regions of VANDAL21 (Fig 3). VANC also specifically binds these target sequences in vitro. Interestingly, effect of VANC on DNA methylation spread from the binding regions to the entire VANDAL21 region (but not outside of VANDAL21). Currently we are trying to understand molecular mechanisms of anti-silencing effect of VANC and its evolution.

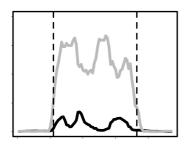


Fig 1 Introduction of *VANDAL21* transgene induces loss of DNA methylation in entire length of VANDAL21. Methylation is level is shown for *VANDAL21*. Black and gray show the transgenic and control lines, respectively.

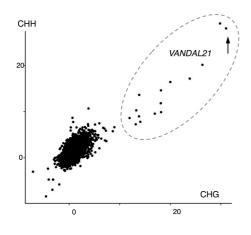


Fig 2 The loss of DNA methylation was specific for VANDAL21.

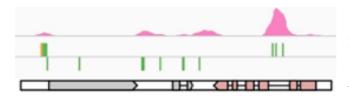


Fig 3 Localization of VANC protein within VANDAL21 (top). Econ/Intron structure of VANDAL21 is shown in bottom

References

- 1. Tsukahara S, Kobayashi A, Kawabe A, Mathieu O, Miura A, and Kakutani T (2009) Bursts of retrotransposition reproduced in Arabidopsis. *Nature* 303, 423-426.
- 2. Fu Y, Kawabe A, Etcheverry M, Ito T, Toyoda A, Fujiyama A, Colot V, Tarutani Y, Kakutani T (2013) Mobilization of a plant transposon by expression of the transposon-encoded anti-silencing factor. *EMBO J.* 32, 2407-2417
- 3. Hosaka A, Saito R, Takashima K, Sasaki T, Fu Y, Kawabe A, Ito T, Toyoda A, Fujiyama A, Tarutani Y, Kakutani T. (2017) Evolution of sequence-specific anti-silencing systems in Arabidopsis. *Nat Commun.* 8, 2161