

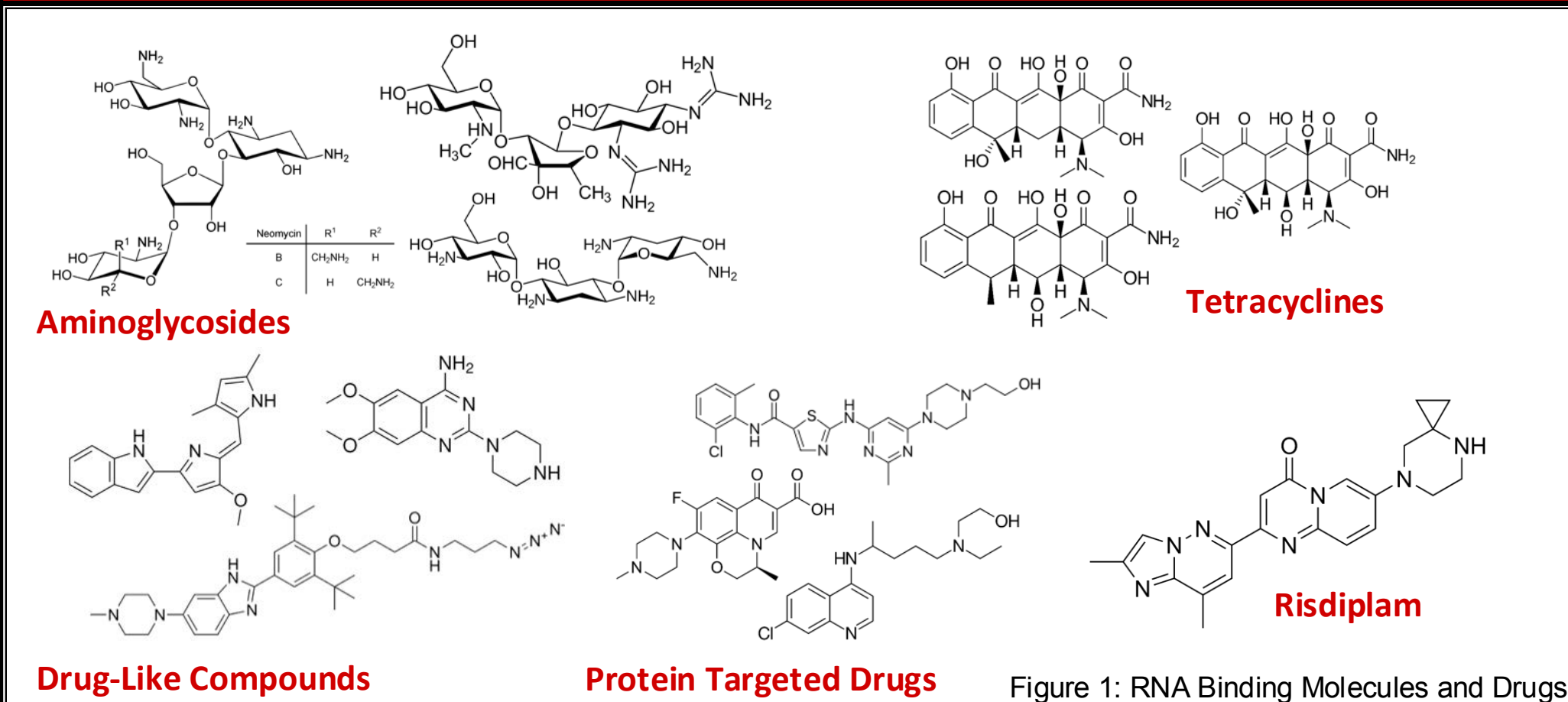
Background

- RNAs play critical and diverse roles in the cell ranging from protein translation and genetic regulation
- Dysfunction implicated in many diseases such as cancers and neurological disorders
- Structure of RNA presents significant challenges in conventional drug discovery
- Few RNAs have been drugged with ribosomal RNA being drugged extensively
- Most known chemical space of RNA-binding molecules lack drug-like characteristics
- Recent developments have found chemical space of RNA binders with drug-like properties
- Chemical space must be investigated to further development of RNA targeted therapeutics
- Current techniques to assess RNA-ligand interactions are either limited in their throughput or in the targets or molecules that can be evaluated

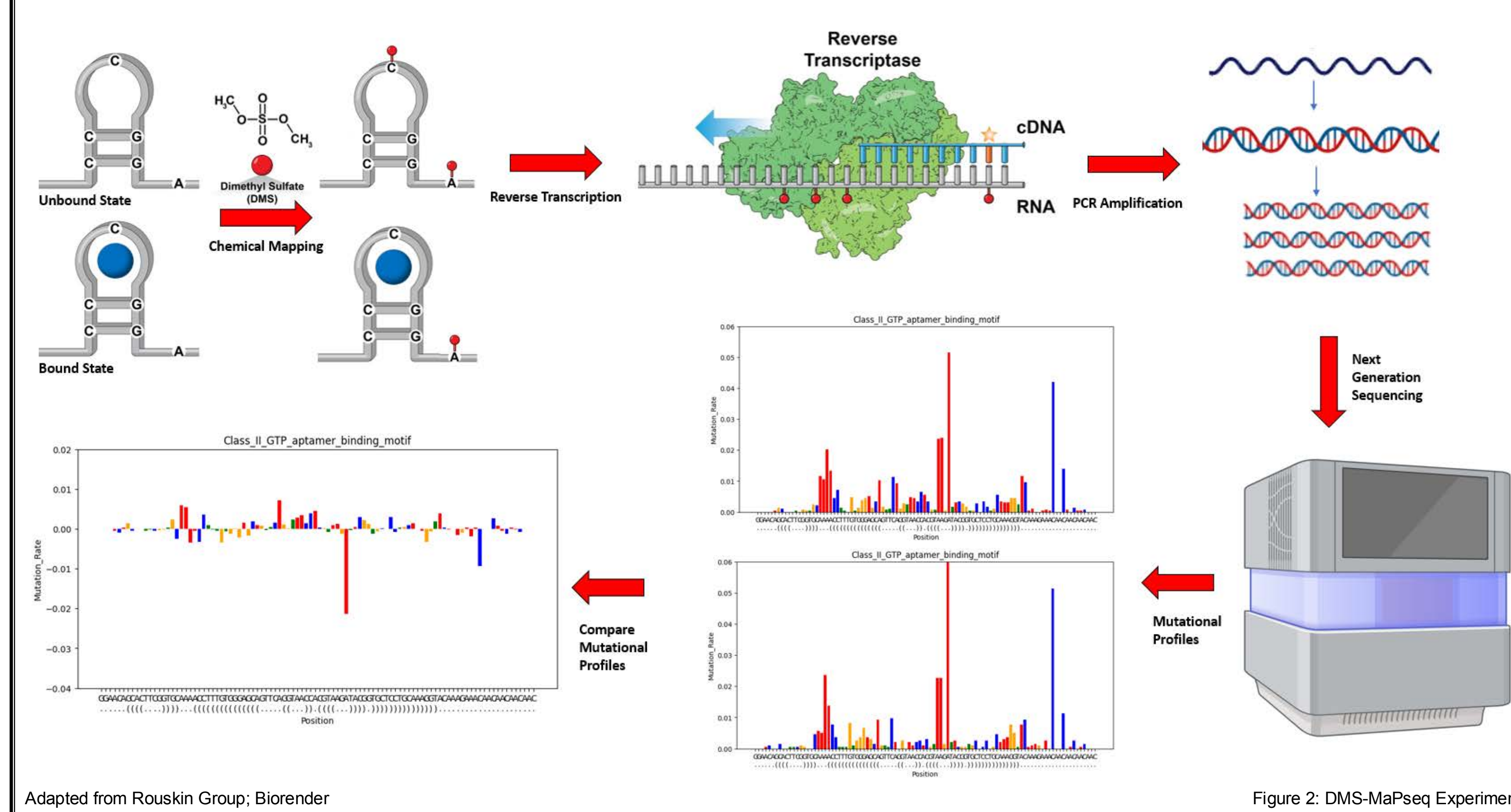
Purpose

- Further develop chemical probing as a technique to evaluate RNA-ligand interactions
- Advent of multiplex sequencing allows for evaluation of thousands of RNAs in single experiments
- Standardize this technique by using known set of RNA binding motifs with their known binders
- Provide basis for high-throughput assays for the discovery of novel RNA binding molecules

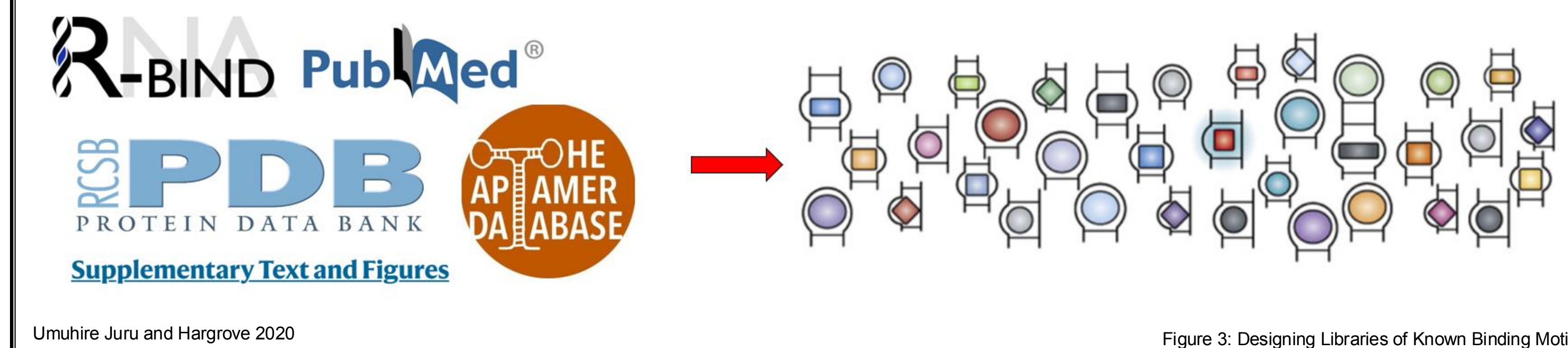
RNA Binding Molecules



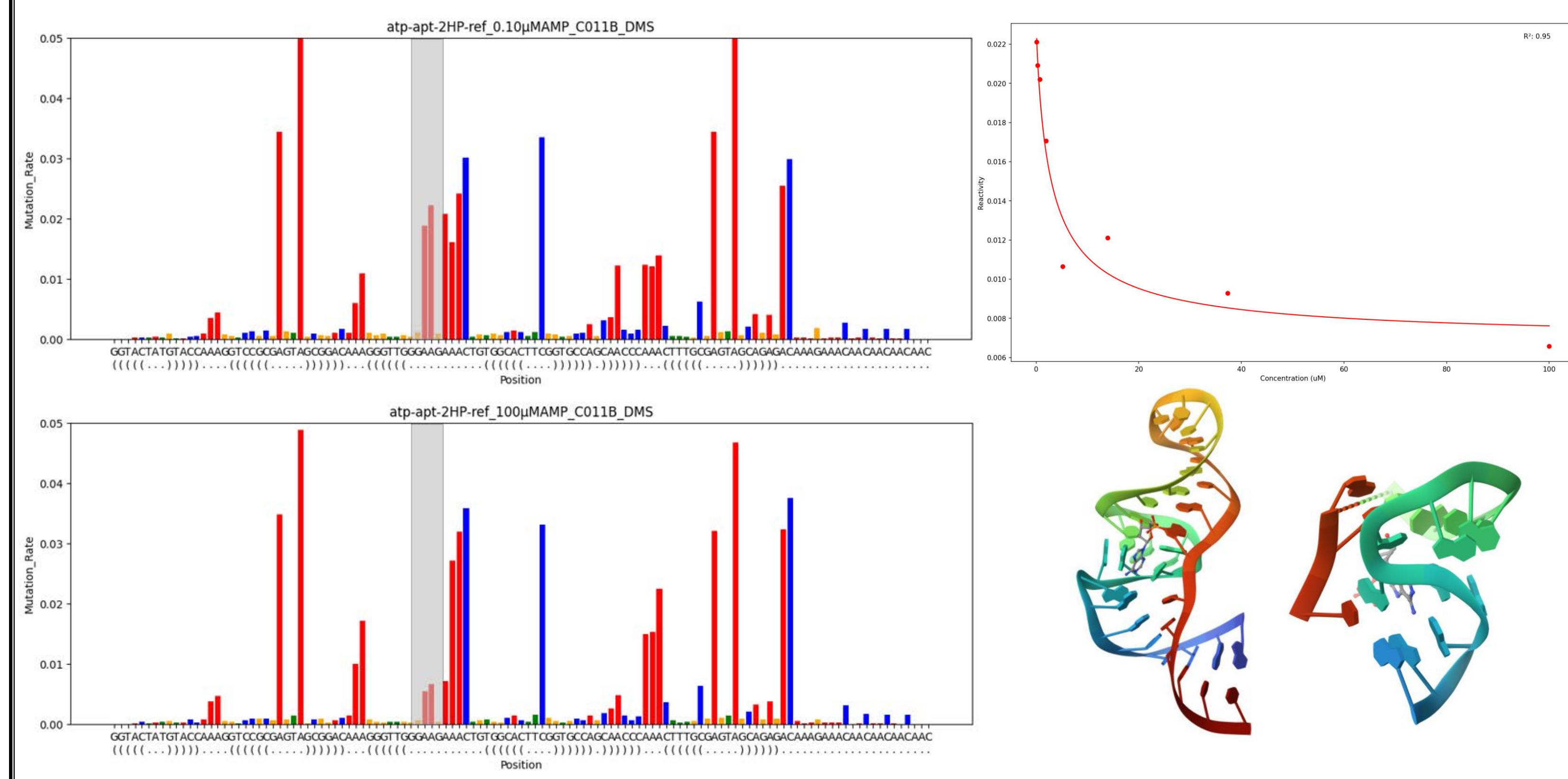
DMS-MaPseq Overview



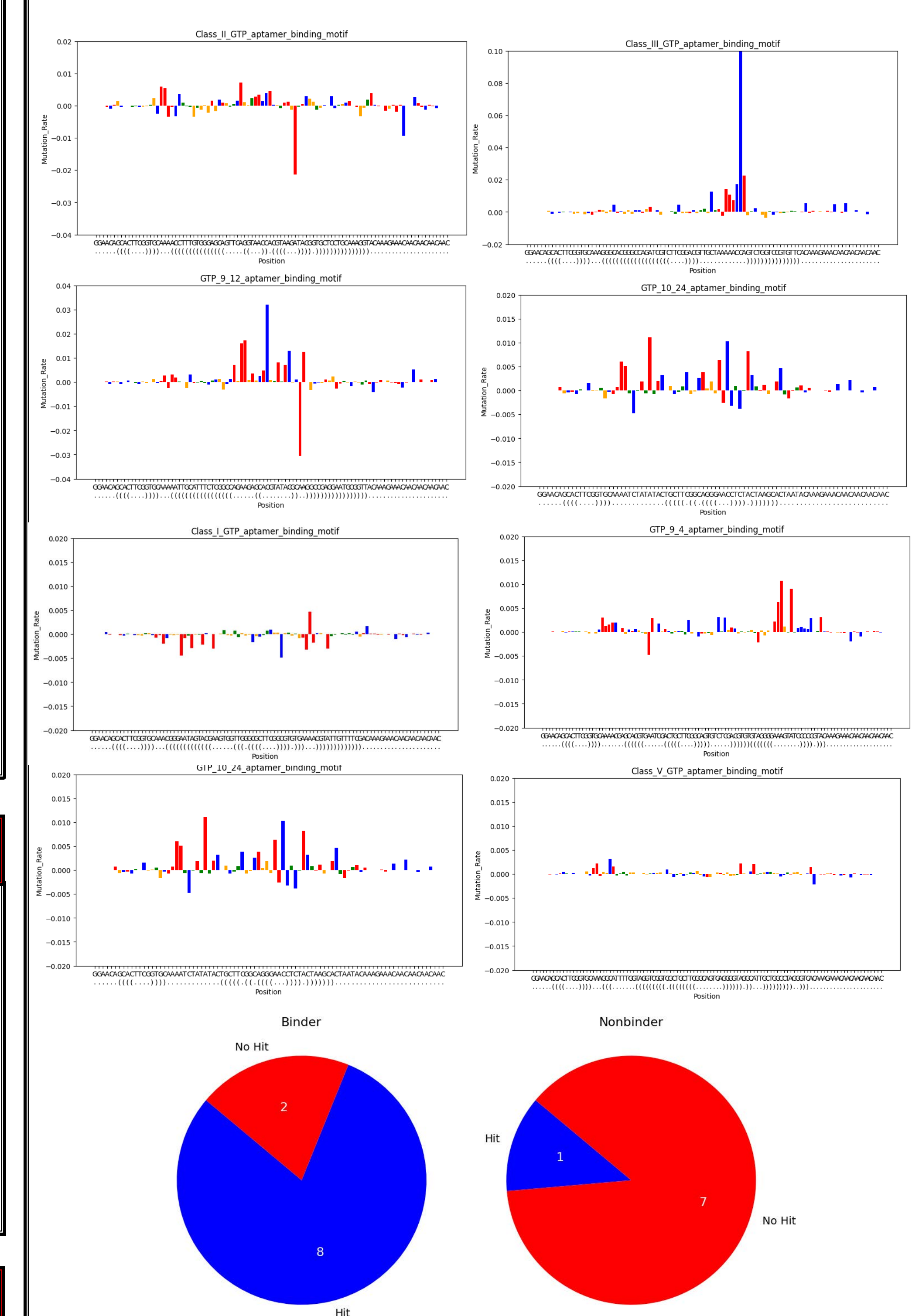
Collection of Known Binding Motifs



ATP Aptamer Analysis



Initial Results



Discussion

- Replicate experiments for higher resolution data
- Test other ligands on libraries
- Determine generalizability of technique
- Perform experiments at elevated pH to probe Uracil and Guanine
- Test other chemical probes such as SHAPE

Acknowledgments

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