The *Caenorhabditis elegans* SOMI-1 zinc finger protein and SWI/SNF promote regulation of development by the *mir-84* microRNA

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Hundreds of microRNAs (miRNAs) have been discovered in metazoans and plants, and understanding of their biogenesis has advanced dramatically; however, relatively little is known about the cofactors necessary for miRNA regulation of target gene expression. In *Caenorhabditis elegans*, the conserved miRNA *let-7* and its paralogs, including *mir-84*, control the timing of stage-specific developmental events. To identify factors required for the activity of *mir-84* and possibly other miRNAs, we screened for mutations that suppress the developmental defects caused by overexpression of *mir-84*. Mutations in the *somi-1* gene prevent these defects without affecting the expression level of *mir-84*. Loss of *somi-1* also causes phenotypes similar to deletion of *mir-84*, showing that *somi-1* is necessary for the normal function of this miRNA. *Somi-1* encodes a zinc finger protein that localizes to nuclear foci and binds the promoters of *let-60/RAS*, *lin-14*, and *lin-28*, genes that may be targeted by *mir-84* and similar miRNAs. Genetic evidence shows that *somi-1* inhibits *lin-14* and induction of the vulval precursors by the *let-60/RAS* pathway. Proteomic and genetic screens identified conserved chromatin-remodeling and homeodomain transcription factor complexes that work with *somi-1* to regulate differentiation. Our results suggest that *somi-1* coordinates a nuclear response that complements the activity of *mir-84*.

**Keywords:** microRNAs; *mir-84*; *let-7*; SWI/SNF; chromatin; differentiation

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pluripotency of stem cells [for review, see Nimmo and Slack 2009]. Conservation of heterochronic miRNAs and their target mRNAs suggests that cofactors for the function of these miRNAs may also be broadly conserved.

Three *C. elegans* paralogs of *let-7*—*mir-84*, *mir-48*, and *mir-241*—act with *let-7* to control certain developmental events. These miRNAs are identical at the 5’ ends, but diverge at the 3’ ends [Lau et al. 2001]. *mir-84* is most similar (18 of 22 nt identity) to *miR-98* of humans and other vertebrates, shown using ClustalW to align *let-7* with 71 of its paralogs in 10 animal species [Supplemental Fig. S1]. Human *miR-98* targets the *HMGA2* oncogene [Hebert et al. 2007]. In *C. elegans*, cessation of molting in adults is directed by *let-7* redundantly with its paralogs [Abbott et al. 2005; Hayes et al. 2006]. Similarly, all three *let-7* paralogs redundantly down-regulate *hbl-1* during larval development, directing timing of divisions of the VPCs and hypodermal seam cells [Abbott et al. 2005].

While *mir-84* acts with its paralogs in these pathways, high gene dosage of *mir-84* is sufficient to induce precocious division of the VPCs to cause a penetrant defect in vulval morphogenesis so that animals never lay eggs, which then hatch within the parent [Hayes and Ruvkun 2005; Johnson et al. 2005]. To identify factors required for function of *mir-84* and potentially other miRNAs, we performed a genetic screen for suppressors of this defect, referred to as Somi (suppressor of overexpressed miRNA) mutants. Here, we describe the *somi-1* gene, which encodes a new class of zinc finger protein. In addition to suppressing the phenotypes induced by high *mir-84* gene dosage, loss of *somi-1* enhances heterochronic phenotypes caused by mutations in *let-7* and its paralogs, showing that *somi-1* itself regulates the timing of developmental events. SOMI-1 binds the promoters of particular genes that may be targets of *mir-84* and *let-7* and copurifies with a SWI/SNF-like chromatin-remodeling complex that promotes differentiation. Our results suggest that *somi-1* coordinates a nuclear response that complements regulation by these miRNAs.

**Results**

To explore the function of *let-7* and paralogous miRNAs, we generated transgenic strains that overexpress the *mir-84* miRNA [Hayes et al. 2006]. These animals produce precocious development of vulval and epidermal cells similar to *lin-14* and other precocious heterochronic mutants [Ambros and Horvitz 1984; Hayes and Ruvkun 2005; Johnson et al. 2005]. The VPCs divide precociously in animals bearing the *mgls45[mir-84++;+]* transgene [Supplemental Fig. S2], causing abnormal eversion of the vulva (the Evl phenotype) [Fig. 1A] that prevents all *mgls45*-bearing animals from laying eggs (Table 1).

To identify genes required for function of *mir-84* (and perhaps other miRNAs), we mutagenized *mir-84*-overexpressing animals and recovered the very rare eggs laid by the F3 mutant descendants, putative Somi mutants. We focused on the *somi-1(mg415)* mutant, which strongly suppressed the Evl phenotype. *somi-1* mutants appear superficially wild type, except that adults have slightly reduced body length, ~12% shorter in young adults [Fig. 1E,F]. Genetic mapping [see the Supplemental Material] placed *mg415* within a 1.9-map unit region of chromosome V. RNAi against one gene of the 412 tested in this interval, M04G12.4, enabled *mgls45*-bearing animals to lay eggs. Sequencing of M04G12.4 in the *mg415* mutant revealed a single cytosine-to-thymine transition (Fig. 2A) predicted to cause a glutamine to an ochre nonsense codon substitution [Fig. 2B]. Sequencing of other Somi mutants revealed that two of them, *mg431* and *mg432*, bear distinct nonsense mutations in *somi-1* [Fig. 2].

All three alleles of *somi-1* strongly suppressed the *somi-1(mg415)* mutant phenotype when they were outcrossed to wild type and introduced to a strain bearing an unmutagenized copy of *mgls45* [Fig. 1A,B; Table 1]. Similar results were obtained for a deletion mutation in M04G12.4 (*tm562*) that eliminates 530 base pairs (bp) encoding the final third of exon two and the following splice donor site. A transgene bearing the M04G12.4 ORF restored the Evl phenotype to *mgls45; somi-1(mg415)* animals [90%, n = 49] compared with siblings lacking the transgene (6%, n = 17), showing that *somi-1* is encoded by M04G12.4 [Table 1].
somi-1 directs miRNA-related development

somi-1 encodes a zinc finger protein with predicted nuclear localization

somi-1 encodes two differentially spliced C$_2$H$_2$-type zinc finger isoforms [Fig. 2A], with one lacking the N terminus encoded by the first exon. SOMI-1 is conserved in the nematodes Caenorhabditis briggsae and Caenorhabditis remanei [Fig. 2B], but database searches reveal no orthologs in organisms other than nematodes, although members of the zinc finger class of nucleic acid-binding proteins exist across phylogeny. The three nonsense mutations we identified in somi-1 are predicted to cause severely truncated SOMI-1 proteins lacking the zinc finger domain and nuclear localization signal [NLS], and thus are likely null alleles.

As a zinc finger protein, SOMI-1 is predicted to bind nucleic acids [Laity et al. 2001]. We found a single NLS in SOMI-1 [Fig. 2B], consistent with its nuclear localization [see below] and suggesting that it may regulate transcription or other nucleic acid processing mechanisms. In addition to the zinc finger domain, a similar sequence lacks the second histidine residue of a canonical zinc finger [Fig. 2B]. Seven consecutive proline residues at the C terminus are perfectly conserved in C. briggsae and C. remanei.

somi-1 facilitates mir-84 function in differentiation of the hypodermis

Loss of somi-1 suppressed not only precocious vulval development caused by mir-84 overexpression, but also precocious appearance of alae, cuticular structures secreted by the hypodermal seam cells, which normally form in adults. Animals bearing mgl45 formed alae precociously, at the third larval molt [70%, n = 30], but this defect was fully suppressed by the somi-1(mg415) mutation [n = 21] [Fig. 1C,D; Table 1].

mgl45 and its paralog, let-7, together direct terminal differentiation of the seam cells and exit from the molting cycle [Hayes et al. 2006]. Animals bearing the let-7(mg279) mutation, a weak allele that reduces abundance of let-7 RNA [Bracht et al. 2004], can fail to exit the molting cycle at the adult stage and instead enter a supernumerary molt. Loss of mir-84 enhances the penetrance of let-7(mg279) supernumerary molting [Hayes et al. 2006]. We reasoned that if somi-1 facilitates function of mir-84 in the hypodermis, then loss of somi-1 should also enhance let-7(mg279). We assayed supernumerary expression of a green fluorescent protein (GFP) reporter, mlt-10p:gfp-pest, which peaks in expression before each of the larval molts and is not expressed in wild-type adults [Frandsen et al. 2005]. When somi-1(mg415); let-7(mg279) double and let-7(mg279) single mutants were grown in synchrony, a much higher percentage of the double mutants expressed mlt-10p:gfp-pest at 72 h of growth [Fig. 3A,B]. let-7 mir-84 double mutant adults similarly express mlt-10p:gfp sooner after the fourth molt than let-7(mg279) single mutants [Supplemental Fig. S3; Hayes et al. 2006]. We obtained similar results when somi-1 was inactivated by RNAi in a let-7(mg279) mutant, but did not see supernumerary expression of mlt-10p:gfp-pest in wild-type or mir-84 single mutant animals in which somi-1 was inactivated [Supplemental Fig. S3] or in somi-1 single mutants [Fig. 3A]. Consistent with these results, inactivation of somi-1 enhanced the lethality of a let-7(n2853) point mutant [Table 2]. These results suggest that somi-1 and mir-84, together with let-7, direct terminal differentiation of the seam cells, exit from the molting cycle, and formation of the vulva. Furthermore, somi-1 is not merely required for phenotypes induced by expression of mir-84 from a transgene, but facilitates activity of the endogenous miRNA.

mgl45 and mir-241 act with mir-84 to control larval divisions of the seam cells and exit from the molting cycle in adults [Abbott et al. 2005]. Supernumerary expression of mlt-10p:gfp-pest in mir-48 mir-241 adults began earlier

Table 1. Loss of somi-1 suppresses the precocious development caused by overexpression of mir-84

| Genotype | Evl [ % [n]] | Alae formation at L4 stage [% [n]] | Alae formation at adult stage [% [n]] |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Wild type | 0% [20]      | 0% [10]                           | 100% [23]                           |
| mgl45[mir-84++] | 100% [22]b | 70% [30]a                         | nd                                  |
| mgl45+ | 81% [27]      | nd                                | nd                                  |
| somi-1(mg415) | 0% [20]      | 0% [10]                           | 100% [22]                           |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg415) | 10% [39]a | 0% [21]                           | 100% [11]                           |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg431)d  | 20% [50]a | nd                                | nd                                  |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg432)d  | 24% [45]a | nd                                | nd                                  |
| mgl45, somi-1(tm562) | 9% [45]a | 18% [11]b                        | 100% [12]                           |
| mgl45, control RNAi | 100% [103] | nd                                | nd                                  |
| mgl45, somi-1 RNAi  | 36% [74]a  | nd                                | nd                                  |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg415)c | 6% [17]    | 28% [18]                         | nd                                  |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg415), mgEx740[somi-1(+)]e | 90% [49]b | 75% [8]b                         | nd                                  |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg415)c | 6% [17]    | 17% [12]                         | 100% [9]                            |
| mgl45, somi-1(mg415), mgEx739[SOMI-1::GFP]e | 70% [27]a | 73% [11]b                        | 100% [6]                             |

[nd] Not determined.

aP < 0.0001 compared with control, Fisher’s exact test, two-tailed.
bP < 0.05 compared with control, Fisher’s exact test, two-tailed.
cOne side of each animal was examined by Nomarski optics, and the percentage of animals bearing complete or partial alae is indicated.
dSomi-1 was marked with wls54[scm::gfp] in these strains.
eSiblings that either carried or lacked the transgenes encoding somi-1 [mg2740 or mgEx739] were scored.
when somi-1 was inactivated by RNAi compared with animals exposed to dsRNA homologous to no worm gene (hereafter, control RNAi) (Fig. 3C). Animals lacking all three of these let-7 paralogs often burst at the last larval molt, similar to let-7-null mutants (Abbott et al. 2005). somi-1(RNAi) enhanced this lethality (43%, \( n = 273 \)) in mir-48 mir-241 mutants compared with control RNAi (27%, \( n = 268 \)). Thus, somi-1 acts with mir-48 and mir-241 to promote stability of the vulva and exit from the molting cycle, potentially by facilitating function of mir-84.

To examine the role of somi-1 in miRNA-regulated temporal specification of the hypodermis, we observed expression of col-19::gfp (Abrahante et al. 1998). Synthesis of the adult-specific collagen COL-19 is directed by the LIN-29 transcription factor (Rougvie and Ambros 1995), and let-7 acts with its paralogs to promote full expression of col-19::gfp in the hypodermal syncytium and seam cells (Abbott et al. 2005; Hayes et al. 2006). Gravid let-7(mg279) mutants in which somi-1 was inactivated by RNAi expressed col-19::gfp in the seam cells but not the hypodermis (Fig. 3D), a phenotype similar to let-7(mg279) mir-84(tm1304) double mutants (Hayes et al. 2006). In contrast, the majority of let-7 mutants exposed to control RNAi expressed GFP in both the seam cells and hypodermis. Wild-type animals nearly all had full expression of col-19::gfp even upon RNAi against somi-1. These results confirm that somi-1 acts in the heterochronic pathway to specify developmental timing of the hypodermis.

Finally, we asked whether somi-1 is required for precocious development caused by overexpression of other let-7 family miRNAs. We expected loss of somi-1 to suppress the vulval defect caused by overexpression of mir-48 (Li et al. 2005), which is similar to that caused by overexpression of mir-84; however, worms bearing the veIs48 [mir-48(ve33)] transgene had a completely penetrant Vul phenotype even when somi-1 was inactivated by mutation or RNAi (Supplemental Table S1). In contrast, only 7% (\( n = 83 \)) of animals bearing a transgene that drives precocious expression of let-7 under the lin-4 promoter (Hayes and Ruvkun 2006) expressed col-19::gfp at the L4 stage when fed somi-1(RNAi) compared with 48% (\( n = 177 \)) of animals fed control RNAi (Supplemental Table S1). This suggests that function of mir-48 is not mediated by somi-1 and that somi-1 may promote inhibition of one or more targets that are specific to mir-84 and let-7 but not mir-48, at least when each miRNA is overexpressed.
Many protein-coding genes in the heterochronic pathway bear potential target sites for let-7 family miRNAs (Reinhart et al. 2000), and inactivation of some of these genes causes precocious developmental phenotypes like those caused by overexpression of mir-84 [Ambros and Horvitz 1984]. The lin-14 3’ UTR bears several potential targets for mir-84 [Hayes and Ruvkun 2005], and expression of mir-84 begins in the early L1 stage [Esquela-Kerscher et al. 2005; Hayes et al. 2006], suggesting that mir-84 may act with lin-4 during early larval development to regulate lin-14. Indeed, elevated expression of mir-84 inhibits lin-14 in a 3’ UTR-dependent way [Hayes and Ruvkun 2005]. The lin-14(n360) mutation, which prevents synthesis of LIN-14B but leaves LIN-14A unaffected, causes precocious formation of alae. This defect is suppressed when LIN-14A levels are elevated by loss of the lin-4 miRNA [Reinhart and Ruvkun 2001], suggesting loss of somi-1 could similarly raise expression of particular heterochronic genes. Indeed, only half of lin-14(n360) mutants formed alae at the L4 stage when somi-1 was inactivated, in contrast to all lin-14(n360) mutants fed control RNAi [Supplemental Table S1]. Similarly, the Evl phenotype was less penetrant upon inactivation of lin-14 in somi-1 mutants than in wild type [Supplemental Table S1]. Thus, loss of somi-1 may suppress the effects of overexpression of mir-84 at least in part by increasing expression of lin-14. In contrast, loss of somi-1 did not suppress the Evl phenotype of a temperature-sensitive allele of lin-14, and RNAi against other heterochronic genes caused similarly penetrant precocious phenotypes in wild-type and somi-1 mutant animals.

somi-1 is not required for expression of mir-84

Loss of somi-1 could suppress mir-84 overexpression phenotypes and phenocopy a mir-84-null mutant by reducing expression of mir-84. All animals with two copies of the mglIs45[mir-84++;] transgene (n = 22) but only 81% (n = 27) of animals with one copy of this transgene formed a vulval protrusion that prevented egg laying [Table 1], suggesting that loss of half of the expression of mir-84 from mglIs45 can only weakly suppress precocious vulval development. Northern blotting showed that loss of somi-1 did not alter the level of endogenous mir-84 in two independent experiments [Supplemental Fig. S4A], and expression of mir-84 from mglIs45 in a somi-1 mutant was similar to wild type in two cases and decreased by 44% in one case [Supplemental Fig. S4B]. Thus, change in mir-84 abundance

Table 2. Loss of somi-1 enhances the lethality of a let-7 point mutant

| Genotype | RNAi | Lethality [% [n]] |
|----------|------|-----------------|
| Wild type | Control | 0% [95] |
| Wild type | somi-1 | 0.6% [172] |
| let-7[n2853] | Control | 4% [566] |
| let-7[n2853] | somi-1 | 81% [505]* |

Wild-type or GR1434 L4 animals were placed on bacteria expressing dsRNA homologous to the indicated gene or no worm gene, and their progeny were scored for bursting at the L4-to-adult transition. *P < 0.0001 compared with control, Fisher’s exact test, two-tailed.
in total RNA was too small to account for the nearly complete suppression by loss of somi-1 of the vulva formation defect caused by mir-84 overexpression. Variation in expression of mir-84 from the transgene could be due to spontaneous partial silencing of the transgene, a process we do not believe somi-1 is involved in. Northern analysis cannot exclude the possibility that somi-1 is required for mir-84 expression in particular tissues. However, we found no change in expression of mir-84::gfp [Hayes et al. 2006] in a somi-1 mutant [data not shown]. These results suggest that somi-1 does not regulate expression of mir-84, but acts genetically downstream from mir-84.

SOMI-1 is localized to nuclear foci and coexpressed with mir-84

To determine in which tissues somi-1 acts, we generated transgenes that fuse sequence 5’ of the transcriptional start of somi-1a to GFP. The somi-1p::gfp transcriptional fusion gene was expressed in the hypodermal seam cells [Fig. 4A] and the somatic gonad and VPCs [Fig. 4B]. This expression pattern is similar to that of reporters for mir-84 [Esquela-Kerscher et al. 2005; Johnson et al. 2005; Hayes et al. 2006] and shows that somi-1 is expressed in tissues that develop precociously when mir-84 is overexpressed. Somi cell expression of somi-1p::gfp was most common in L4 larvae and adults, suggesting that somi-1 is up-regulated upon differentiation of this tissue [data not shown]. The earliest somi-1p::gfp expression was in comma stage embryos [Fig. 4C], whereas mir-84::gfp expression was first detected in larvae [Hayes et al. 2006]. somi-1p::gfp was also expressed in body wall muscle [Fig. 4A] and certain neurons in the head [Fig. 4D] and tail [data not shown], which do not express mir-84::gfp. The partial overlap in spatial and temporal expression patterns of GFP reporters for somi-1 and mir-84 is consistent with somi-1 not only facilitating function of mir-84, but also acting independently of mir-84.

Immunofluorescence using antisera raised against a full-length His-SOMI-1A fusion protein confirmed the expression pattern revealed by somi-1p::gfp, except that hypodermal expression of SOMI-1 was more evident by immunostaining. SOMI-1 was detected in the nuclei of embryos beginning at the comma stage and in larvae of all stages and adults in hypodermal, body wall muscle, and most other cells in wild type [Fig. 4E] but not in a somi-1(mg415) mutant [Fig. 4F]. SOMI-1 was also detected in the somatic gonad, including the distal tip [Fig. 4G] and sheath cells [data not shown].

Fusion of the somi-1 promoter and genomic proteincoding sequence to the N terminus of GFP yielded a rescuing SOMI-1::GFP reporter (Table 1) that was typically localized to the nucleus but excluded from the nucleolus. SOMI-1::GFP was often concentrated in nuclear foci, which were most apparent in embryos [Fig. 5A], but could also be detected in larvae [Fig. 5B]. SOMI-1 immunofluorescence also concentrated in nuclear foci and colocalized extensively with DNA, as visualized by staining with diamino-2-phenylindole [DAPI] [Fig. 5C]. SOMI-1::GFP was expressed in the same tissues as the transcriptional somi-1p::gfp fusion gene as well as the hypodermal syncytium and gut [data not shown]. This expression pattern matches SOMI-1 immunostaining and suggests that enhancers embedded downstream from the start codon that are absent from somi-1p::gfp drive expression of somi-1 in some tissues.

SOMI-1 binds the promoters of particular heterochronic genes and let-60/RAS

Given the localization of SOMI-1 to nuclear foci, we expected that somi-1 might bind the promoters of particular heterochronic genes or others involved in development of the vulva and hypoderms. To test this, we performed...
somI-1 directs miRNA-related development

Figure 5. SOMI-1 localizes to nuclear foci. [A,B] mgls57[SOMI-1::GFP] expression. [A] SOMI-1::GFP in the nuclei of a comma stage embryo. The image corresponds to one deconvolved optical section. [B] SOMI-1::GFP in hypodermal and neuronal nuclei of an L2 larva. Five deconvolved optical sections were flattened into one image. [C] SOMI-1 immunostaining (green) in hypodermal nuclei near the tail of a wild-type adult with DNA visualized by DAPI. Images correspond to one deconvolved optical section. (A–C) Bars, 10 μm. Boxed areas are magnified in insets.

chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) on animals bearing SOMI-1::GFP. The promoter of let-60/RAS was enriched up to 4.6-fold over an intergenic control and that of lin-28 was enriched up to 3.2-fold in two independent experiments on L2 larvae [Fig. 6A, Supplemental Fig. S5B]. The lin-14a and lin-14b promoters were enriched variably in L2 animals [1.5-fold to 3.1-fold], but lin-14a, lin-28, and let-60 promoters were enriched more than fourfold in ChIP performed on a mixture of gravid adults and embryos [Fig. 6A; Supplemental Fig. S5]. We observed no or inconsistent enrichment of the promoters of let-7, mir-84, or other heterochronic or EGF/RAS pathway genes [lin-45/RAF and let-23/EGF-R], or those of selected transcription factors involved in vulval development, such as egl-5 and egl-13 [Fig. 6A; Supplemental Fig. S5].

somI-1 facilitates regulation of let-60/RAS by mir-84

mir-84 regulates the C. elegans gene let-60, and let-7 regulates its human homolog, the oncogene RAS [Johnson et al. 2005]. Activating mutations in let-60 cause elevated induction of the VPCs, resulting in the appearance of ventral protrusions, the multivulva (Muv) phenotype [Beitel et al. 1990]. let-60(n1046) mutants in which somI-1 was inactivated by RNAi formed an average of 2.3 ± 1.0 (n = 214) ventral protrusions compared with 1.9 ± 1.0 (n = 221) for animals on control RNAi [P < 0.0001, Student’s t-test], consistent with somI-1 facilitating down-regulation of let-60 [Fig. 6B]. somI-1(RNAi) reduced 3.1-fold the percentage of adults with no ventral protrusions and increased 3.4-fold the percentage of adults with four protrusions compared with let-60(n1046) mutants treated with control RNAi [P < 0.01, Fisher’s exact test]. In contrast, somI-1(RNAi) in a mir-84-null mutant background had no effect on the number of ventral protrusions in let-60(n1046). Finally, the mean number of ventral protrusions in n1046 mutants that overexpressed mir-84 increased from 1.5 ± 1.0 [n = 146] to 2.1 ± 1.0 [n = 139] when somI-1 was inactivated. The percentage of mir-84++, let-60(gf) animals with no protrusions was reduced 2.5-fold and the percentage with three protrusions was increased 2.6-fold by inactivation of somI-1 [P < 0.01, Fisher’s exact test]. These data are consistent with mir-84 negatively regulating let-60/RAS in a somI-1-dependent way. Together with ChIP data showing binding of SOMI-1 to the let-60 promoter, they suggest that somI-1 inhibits expression of let-60 in VPCs that do not normally adopt vulval fates. The fact that deletion of mir-84 abolishes enhancement of let-60(gf) by loss of somI-1 suggests that somI-1 mediates a nuclear response to the activity of mir-84. Given that SOMI-1::GFP was not enriched at the promoter of mir-84 and loss of somI-1 did not appear to change expression of reporters for mir-84 in the VPCs [data not shown], somI-1 is more likely to mediate response to, rather than expression of, mir-84.

Suppression of a lin-14(lf) or enhancement of a let-60(gf) mutation by loss of somI-1 and the binding of SOMI-1::GFP to the promoters of these genes suggest that they may be up-regulated in a somI-1 mutant. However, quantitative real-time RT–PCR [qRT–PCR] analysis of total RNA from synchronously grown animals at various stages did not reveal up-regulation of lin-14, let-60, or other potential targets of mir-84. Indeed, these transcripts typically had slightly [approximately twofold] reduced abundance in a somI-1 mutant relative to wild type [data not shown]. A let-60p::gfp::let-60 3′ UTR reporter also did not show up-regulation in the VPCs of a somI-1 mutant, although the intense, ubiquitous expression of let-60p::gfp could mask such a change [data not shown]. Staining with LIN-14
antibody was also not obviously changed in somi-1 mutants [data not shown]. Mutation of somi-1 may cause changes in gene expression too subtle to detect with current methods that nonetheless cause phenotypic change. Alternatively, rather than affecting transcription, somi-1 could promote targeting of transcripts for miRNA-mediated silencing upon export to the cytoplasm. Supporting this possibility, the promoter from which an mRNA is transcribed can affect its regulation by miRNAs (Kong et al. 2008).

SOMI-1 copurifies with SWI/SNF-like proteins that promote miRNA-mediated differentiation

To examine how somi-1 acts with the mir-84 miRNA, we looked for proteins that bind to SOMI-1. Functional SOMI-1::GFP was purified from mixed stage extracts by immunoprecipitation followed by identification of copurifying proteins [Supplemental Fig. S6A] by mass spectrometry [LC-MS/MS]. This yielded several specific binding partners [Supplemental Table S2], although most were low in abundance, suggesting that they bind transiently, only in particular tissues, or at certain developmental stages.

We used RNAi tests to evaluate the functional importance of any specific binding partners. Because depletion of some interactors, such as SWSN-1 [Cui et al. 2004], causes an Evl phenotype in a wild-type background that could complicate interpretation of vulval phenotypes, we used hypodermal assays. We reasoned that reduced abundance of proteins that promote function of SOMI-1 should phenocopy somi-1, enhancing a let-7(mg279) mutant, whereas depletion of proteins that oppose function of SOMI-1 might suppress a somi-1; let-7 double mutant. Inactivation of several candidates significantly increased the percentage of synchronously growing let-7(mg279) worms that showed supernumerary expression of mlt-10::gfp or lacked expression of col-19::gfp [Fig. 7B, Supplemental Table S2, Supplemental Fig. S7A]. Most of the gene inactivations that enhanced let-7 in both assays correspond to components of a chromatin-remodeling complex similar to yeast SWI/SNF or RSC and human BAF and PBAF, respectively [Fig. 7A, Supplemental Table S2]. Functions of other categories of SOMI-1 interactors will be described separately. Depletion of the majority of SWI/SNF components for which RNAi clones were available enhanced let-7 in both assays (Fig. 7A). We did not observe supernumerary expression of mlt-10::gfp in wild-type animals treated with the RNAi clones we assayed [data not shown]. Only swsn-1 RNAi blocked expression of col-19::gfp in the majority of wild-type gravid adults [Supplemental Table S2, Supplemental Fig. S7B]. This homolog of BAF155, a core component of BAF and PBAF, may be especially sensitive to depletion.

To further examine the genetic interaction between SWI/SNF and let-7, we observed mlt-10::gfp expression over time in mutants grown on the RNAi clones that caused the most penetrant defects in the mlt-10::gfp assay. swsn-2.1 and tag-298 encode orthologs of accessory components that promote the function of SWI/SNF complexes and their recruitment to particular loci [Kwon and Wagner 2007; Moshkin et al. 2007]. Inactivation of swsn-2.1 and tag-298, like somi-1(RNAi), caused earlier onset of supernumerary

antibody was also not obviously changed in somi-1 mutants [data not shown]. Mutation of somi-1 may cause changes in gene expression too subtle to detect with current methods that nonetheless cause phenotypic change. Alternatively, rather than affecting transcription, somi-1 could promote targeting of transcripts for miRNA-mediated silencing upon export to the cytoplasm. Supporting this possibility, the promoter from which an mRNA is transcribed can affect its regulation by miRNAs [Kong et al. 2008].

SOMI-1 copurifies with SWI/SNF-like proteins that promote miRNA-mediated differentiation

To examine how somi-1 acts with the mir-84 miRNA, we looked for proteins that bind to SOMI-1. Functional SOMI-1::GFP was purified from mixed stage extracts by immunoprecipitation followed by identification of copurifying proteins [Supplemental Fig. S6A] by mass spectrometry [LC-MS/MS]. This yielded several specific binding partners [Supplemental Table S2], although most were low in abundance, suggesting that they bind transiently, only in particular tissues, or at certain developmental stages.

We used RNAi tests to evaluate the functional importance of any specific binding partners. Because depletion of some interactors, such as SWSN-1 [Cui et al. 2004], causes an Evl phenotype in a wild-type background that could complicate interpretation of vulval phenotypes, we used hypodermal assays. We reasoned that reduced abundance of proteins that promote function of SOMI-1 should phenocopy somi-1, enhancing a let-7(mg279) mutant, whereas depletion of proteins that oppose function of SOMI-1 might suppress a somi-1; let-7 double mutant. Inactivation of several candidates significantly increased the percentage of synchronously growing let-7(mg279) worms that showed supernumerary expression of mlt-10::gfp or lacked expression of col-19::gfp [Fig. 7B, Supplemental Table S2, Supplemental Fig. S7A]. Most of the gene inactivations that enhanced let-7 in both assays correspond to components of a chromatin-remodeling complex similar to yeast SWI/SNF or RSC and human BAF and PBAF, respectively [Fig. 7A, Supplemental Table S2]. Functions of other categories of SOMI-1 interactors will be described separately. Depletion of the majority of SWI/SNF components for which RNAi clones were available enhanced let-7 in both assays (Fig. 7A). We did not observe supernumerary expression of mlt-10::gfp in wild-type animals treated with the RNAi clones we assayed [data not shown]. Only swsn-1 RNAi blocked expression of col-19::gfp in the majority of wild-type gravid adults [Supplemental Table S2, Supplemental Fig. S7B]. This homolog of BAF155, a core component of BAF and PBAF, may be especially sensitive to depletion.

To further examine the genetic interaction between SWI/SNF and let-7, we observed mlt-10::gfp expression over time in mutants grown on the RNAi clones that caused the most penetrant defects in the mlt-10::gfp assay. swsn-2.1 and tag-298 encode orthologs of accessory components that promote the function of SWI/SNF complexes and their recruitment to particular loci [Kwon and Wagner 2007; Moshkin et al. 2007]. Inactivation of swsn-2.1 and tag-298, like somi-1(RNAi), caused earlier onset of supernumerary
expression of mlt-10::gfp in the let-7(mg279) mutant (Fig. 7C, Supplemental Fig. S6B). To ask whether these SWI/SNF components require somi-1 to inhibit the supernumerary molt, we inactivated tag-298 and swsn-2.1 in a somi-1(mg415); let-7(mg279) mutant background. We observed further enhancement (Fig. 7D, Supplemental Fig. S6C), indicating that SWI/SNF acts at least in part independently of SOMI-1 to inhibit the supernumerary molt. Consistent with this, an mCherry::TAG-298 fusion protein partly colocalized with SOMI-1::GFP in hypodermal nuclei but was also in parts of nuclei that lacked SOMI-1::GFP (Supplemental Fig. S8).

Finally, inactivation of unc-62, ceh-20, or ceh-40, which encode cofactors of homeobox [Hox] transcription factors [Van Auken et al. 2002], strongly restored expression of col-19::gfp in let-7 mir-84 or somi-1; let-7 adults (Supplemental Tables S2, S3; Supplemental Fig. S9). Inactivation of three of 46 additional homeodomain genes that we screened by RNAi—ceh-6/POU3F3, ceh-12/MNX1, and ceh-13/HOXB1—restored expression of col-19::gfp to the hypodermis of both let-7 mir-84 and somi-1; let-7 adults (Supplemental Table S3). Only a single peptide corresponding to UNC-62 suggested physical interaction of SOMI-1 with these factors. Thus, somi-1 may oppose the activity of Hox complexes that promote larval fates in the hypodermis, but this regulation may be indirect. Consistent with this possibility, inactivation of sop-2 or sor-1, which globally repress Hox gene expression, enhances the lethal bursting phenotype of let-7(mg279) [Zhang et al. 2006; Parry et al. 2007].

**Discussion**

Enrichment of SOMI-1 at the promoters of lin-14, lin-28, and let-60/RAS, transcripts of which may be targets of let-7 and mir-84, and the requirement for somi-1 for the defects caused by misexpression of mir-84 and let-7 suggest that somi-1 mediates a nuclear response to the activity of these miRNAs. Genetic and ChIP evidence suggest that SOMI-1 inhibits lin-14 and let-60/RAS in a way that complements their regulation by miRNAs (Supplemental Fig. S10). The identification of SOMI-1 and its interactors gives insight into how cytoplasmic inhibition of the target mRNAs of let-7 and its paralogs is translated into changes in chromatin structure and gene expression that promote differentiation. somi-1 provides competence to respond to mir-84: Like deletion of mir-84, somi-1-null mutations alone cause no dramatic defects in developmental timing, but somi-1 is required for the defects caused by elevated expression of mir-84, and its loss phenocopies the developmental timing deficits in a let-7 mutant background conferred by loss of mir-84.

*let-7* promotes differentiation of the hypodermis in part by inhibiting lin-41 to allow the function of LIN-29, which effects a transcriptional switch from larval to adult components of the cuticle [Rougvie and Ambros 1995; Slack et al. 2000]. The fact that somi-1 acts with *let-7* to promote full expression of the adult-specific collagen gene *col-19*, transcription of which is activated by LIN-29, means that somi-1 acts at least in part in the canonical heterochronic
pathway. But the identification of targets of let-7 in addition to lin-41 [Abrahante et al. 2003; Lin et al. 2003; Grosshans et al. 2005] and the fact that overexpression of mir-84 partly suppresses the supernumerary molting phenotype of a lin-29-null mutant [Hayes et al. 2006] indicate that factors in addition to LIN-29 promote differentiation of the hypodermis and exit from the molting cycle.

A small number of loci facilitate the function of mir-84. Our screen recovered three alleles of somi-1, about one-sixth of the mutants found in the screen of the F2 progeny of the mutagenized worms. In addition, in a screen of the RNAi clones from chromosome four, about one-sixth of the genome, none robustly enabled egg laying in mir-84-overexpressing animals [Hayes and Ruvkun 2005]. It is unlikely that this is because RNAi is ineffective in generating the Somi phenotype, because somi-1 loss of function is phenocopied well by RNAIs. Thus, identification of a small number of additional Somi mutants may facilitate a relatively complete picture of how mir-84 regulates development.

**Molecular function of SOMI-1**

A molecular function of SOMI-1 is suggested by its identity as a zinc finger protein, its localization to nuclear foci, and its enrichment at particular loci. Many zinc finger proteins are transcription factors, although the zinc fingers may also mediate interaction with RNA or proteins [Laity et al. 2001]. Some proteins with a single zinc finger, such as SUPERMAN in Arabidopsis and the Trithorax-like GAGA factor in Drosophila, bind specific DNA sequences (Dathan et al. 2002), meaning that SOMI-1 could target other factors to particular loci. The nuclear foci formed by SOMI-1-specific GFP likely reflect endogenous SOMI-1 function, because somi-1 loss of function is phenocopied well by RNAIs. Thus, identification of a small number of additional Somi mutants may facilitate a relatively complete picture of how mir-84 regulates development.

**Chromatin-remodeling complexes and differentiation**

It is increasingly clear that not only are new DNA sequence-specific transcription factors expressed during tissue differentiation, but the composition of general transcription factor complexes such as TFIID, Mediator, and SWI/SNF changes as well [D’Alessio et al. 2009]. For example, the SWI/SNF subunits Baf45a and Baf53a act in neural progenitors of mice, but their replacement with Baf45b and Baf53b drives differentiation into post-mitotic neurons [Lessard et al. 2007]. This switch is promoted by miRNAs mir-9* and mir-124 [Yoo et al. 2009].

Our results, together with prior identification of lss-4/ARID1 as a target of let-7 [Grosshans et al. 2005], suggest that let-7 could promote a similar shift from LSS-4-containing BAF-like complexes to PBAF-like complexes containing PBRM-1, TAG-298/BRD7, and SWSN-7/ARID2 that act with SOMI-1 to promote differentiation of the hypodermis. Arid1a (the ortholog of LSS-4) and Arid2 are diminished compared with other SWI/SNF components upon differentiation of mouse embryonic stem cells [Kaeser et al. 2008], suggesting that down-regulation of LSS-4/Arid1a upon differentiation of particular tissues may be conserved. LSS-4 did not copurify with SOMI-1-specific GFP, in contrast to PBAF-specific subunits PBRM-1/Polybromo, TAG-298/BRD7, and SWSN-7/ARID2 [Kwon and Wagner 2007; Kaeser et al. 2008]. Furthermore, three different lss-4 RNAi clones caused the majority of let-7(mg279) mutants to burst at the vulva, an effect that we observed for no other SWI/SNF component nor somi-1 [Supplemental Table S2]. This may seem to contradict the identification of lss-4 as a suppressor of let-7 [Grosshans et al. 2005], but both the activity of lss-4 during larval growth and its down-regulation in adults may be needed for normal development. Our RNAi conditions may have more strongly inactivated lss-4 at the time of vulval specification. Unique association of the bursting phenotype with lss-4(RNAi) and absence of LSS-4 from the SOMI-1-specific GFP purification are consistent with SOMI-1 acting specifically with PBAF-like complexes to promote differentiation.

Vertebrate orthologs of the PBAF subunits that act with somi-1 and let-7 to promote differentiation of the hypodermis have analogous roles. The human ortholog of TAG-298, BRD7, is a candidate tumor suppressor required for p53-mediated senescence and potentially other differentiation events [Burrows et al. 2010; Drost et al. 2010]. BAF56C, the vertebrate ortholog of SWSN-2.1, mediates interactions between BAF complexes and transcription factors [Débril et al. 2004] and promotes skeletal muscle differentiation [Simone et al. 2004]. Regulation of the vertebrate ortholog of LIN-41 by let-7 is proposed to control muscle differentiation [Lancman et al. 2005], raising the possibility that let-7 and BAF60c cooperate in this process.

SWI/SNF complexes in the balance appear, like somi-1, to inhibit VPC induction. Worms mutant for swsn-1, which encodes a core component of all SWI/SNF complexes, have an impenetrant Muv phenotype that is synergistically enhanced by mutation of lin-15, an inhibitor of lin-3/EGF expression [Cui et al. 2004]. In contrast, mutations in several SWI/SNF accessory subunits impair vulval induction [Cui et al. 2006; Lehner et al. 2006]. Mutations in accessory subunits may both positively and negatively affect transcription of various target genes, as observed for inactivation of the orthologs of lss-4 and tag-298 in mammalian cells [Kaeser et al. 2008].

In *C. elegans*, SWI/SNF complexes act with several signaling pathways to control the fate of hypodermal cells. For example, the larval asymmetric division of the T cell, the most posterior of the seam cells, which differentiate under the control of let-7 at the adult stage, is regulated by SWI/SNF, together with Wnt signaling [Sawa et al. 2000], the Hox protein NOB-1/Abd, and cofactors.
somi-1 may regulate several aspects of vulval development

We showed here that somi-1 interacts genetically or physically with regulators of vulval development. One or more of these interactions may explain why loss of somi-1 suppresses the precocious vulval development that results when mir-84 is overexpressed. Activation of a let-60/RAS–MAP kinase cascade in the P6.p cell by expression of lin-3/EGF in the adjacent anchor cell during the L3 stage specifies 1° vulval fate. RAS signaling also inhibits expression of lin-12/Notch in P6.p, establishing lateral inhibition that specifies 2° vulval fate in the neighboring VPCs (Sternberg 2005). Given that mir-84 targets let-60, elevated expression of mir-84 might be expected to cause a let-60(lf) phenotype. However, let-60 hypomorphs are vulvalless, due to lack of the inductive signal (Beitel et al. 1990). The precocious divisions of the VPCs and Evl phenotype of mir-84-overexpressing animals are more like those of lin-14 and lin-28 mutants. lin-14 and lin-28 control the timing of re-entry of the VPCs into the cell cycle, thus regulating when they can respond to signals that specify cell fate (Euling and Ambros 1996; Ambros 1999; Li and Greenwald 2010). SWI/SNF proteins also have a role in vulva formation. The simplest hypothesis is that mir-84 overexpression causes precocious down-regulation of lin-14 in the VPCs, which is suppressed by up-regulation of lin-14 in a somi-1 mutant. This is consistent with suppression of lin-14(lf) mutations by inactivation of somi-1. Given the binding of SOMI-1 to the promoters of lin-14, lin-28, and let-60/RAS and its physical interaction with SWI/SNF components, somi-1 may influence vulval development at multiple levels.

Functions of paralogous miRNAs

Many miRNAs are members of paralogous families, which may redundantly regulate the same or related target mRNAs (Lau et al. 2001; Miska et al. 2007). In some cases, loss of single members of paralogous families has yielded phenotypes (Reinhart et al. 2000), but deletion of paralogs of let-7, for example, caused obvious defects only in animals lacking two or more of these miRNAs (Abbott et al. 2005). Overexpression of particular miRNAs can reveal the function of members of paralogous families: Overexpression of lin-4 or let-7 causes precocious heterochronic phenotypes opposite of those caused by a loss-of-function mutation of each miRNA (Feinbaum and Ambros 1999, Reinhart et al. 2000). Similarly, apoptosis was inhibited by increased expression of the bantam miRNA in Drosophila, but was promoted by deletion of bantam (Brenneck et al. 2003). One concern is that off-target effects could result if an overexpressed miRNA binds to target sequences it would not regulate at physiological levels of expression. Yet the phenotypes caused by overexpression of mir-84 [precocious development of hypodermal and vulval tissues] are consistent with loss-of-function phenotypes of genes in the heterochronic pathway, in which let-7 and its paralogs act. Genetic screens for suppression of the phenotypes conferred by overexpression of miRNAs can also identify components of the pathways in which they act.

somi-1 is required for the precocious phenotypes that result when mir-84 is overexpressed, but is dispensable for similar defects caused by elevated expression of mir-48. This suggests that these paralogous miRNAs, identical in their 5’ “seed” sequences and both expressed in the VPCs and seam cells during larval development (Li et al. 2005, Hayes et al. 2006), may recognize at least partly distinct sets of targets even when overexpressed. The miRNA 5’ seed sequence is proposed to be most important in target selection (Doench and Sharp 2004), but complementarity of the 3’ end of let-7 to its target sites is important for regulation of lin-41 (Vella et al. 2004), and additional determinants influence target site function (Didiano and Hobert 2006, Bartel 2009).

Materials and methods

Mutagenesis screen

C. elegans of genotype mglS45[mir-84++;] I, wls54[scm::gfp] V were mutagenized with ethylmethane sulfonate. Rare eggs laid by the progeny of ~3700 F1 animals were picked to new plates to establish putative Somi mutant strains. Male tail defects caused by overexpression of mir-84 [data not shown] hampered assignment of the Somi isolates to complementation groups.

Rescue of somi-1

An 8-kb fragment containing 5 kb of M04G12.4 coding sequence and predicted 3’ UTR and 3 kb of sequence upstream was amplified from C. elegans genomic DNA with Expand High-Fidelity polymerase [Roche] and primers GH183 5’-caacccgggGCAGAA AATTAGGTCTGGAATGC-3’ [sequence homologous to somi-1 is capitalized] and GH176 5’-TACTGGCGGTTCATGTTCC-3’. Three separate PCRs were pooled for injections at 0.5 ng/µL with plasmid specifying ttx-3::dsRed [courtesy of Ho Yi Mak] at 50 ng/µL, yielding transgene mgEx740, which was crossed into strain GR1576 to create strain GR1579 mgEx740[somi-1(+);] mglS45 [mir-84++;] I, somi-1(mg415) V.

Assay for egg laying defects

L4 larvae or adults that formed a clear vulval protrusion were scored as Evl. Otherwise, animals were moved singly to plates and typically scored the next day for ability to lay eggs. Those unable to lay eggs were scored as Evl. In RNAi experiments, animals grown for two generations on RNAi bacteria were moved as adults to lay eggs were scored as Evl. Otherwise, animals were moved singly to plates and scored as Evl. Growing animals were not scored.

Microscopy

Images were captured on a Zeiss Axioplan microscope using a Hamamatsu ORCA-ER digital camera and Openlab [Improvision]
or Axiovision [Zeiss] software. Deconvolution was done with Axiovision.

RNAi

RNAi was performed essentially as described by Fraser et al. [2000] and modified by Hayes et al. [2006], where the lin-28 RNAi clone is described. Typically, L4 larvae were placed on RNAi bacteria and their F₁ progeny were scored. Control bacteria expressed dsRNA homologous to no worm gene.

ChIP

In brief, worms were frozen and ground under liquid nitrogen. The resulting powder was cross-linked using 1% formaldehyde in PBS and sonicated. SOMI-1::GFP was immunoprecipitated with polyclonal rabbit-α-GFP antibody [Clontech] and Protein A Dynal beads [Invitrogen]. Protein–DNA complexes were eluted and treated with RNase A and proteinase K. DNA was purified with a ChIP DNA purification kit [Zymo Research] and analyzed by qPCR.

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