

RNA produced initially as a mirror copy of DNA is in higher eukaryotes subject to a process named splicing that removes part of the RNA sequence that do not code for protein. Splicing is a complicated and multistep process that not only has to remove introns by efficient selection of splice sites but also often have to distinguish between alternative splice sites in a process called alternative splicing. To do this efficiently splicing has the ability to reach back and control the speed at which RNA is being produced. Our project aims to define the molecular players involved in this crosstalk.