



Figure 9. The Scan RNA Model for Control of DNA Deletion

Bidirectional transcription of a large portion of the germ-line genome occurs early in development and leads to the production of scnRNAs. These are then transported into the maternal macronucleus where any encounter with a homologous sequence will trigger their removal from the active pool. The remaining, micronucleus-specific RNAs are redirected to the developing macronucleus, where they target H3K9 methylation to homologous sequences, signaling their removal from the genome. Model adapted from Mochizuki et al. (2002).