

Gene of the month: *DICER1*: ruler and controllerMichelle Thunders , Brett Delahunt Pathology and Molecular
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thunders@otago.ac.nzAccepted 28 October 2020
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8 December 2020**ABSTRACT**

DICER1 is a highly conserved RNaseIII endoribonuclease that has a critical role in the biogenesis of microRNAs (miRNAs). miRNAs are small regulatory RNAs responsible for post-transcriptional gene silencing, controlling more than half of human protein-coding genes. This is achieved through the targeting and regulation of complementary RNA transcripts and has a well-documented role in post-transcriptional gene regulation and transposon repression. *DICER1* deficiency results in dysregulation of miRNAs, changing the expression of many genes. *DICER1* syndrome represents a collection of benign and malignant tumours arising from an autosomally inherited germline mutation leading to an inherited predisposition to cancer. The syndrome represents an unusual form of Knudson's two-hit hypothesis, where individuals with a pathogenic germline *DICER1* variant acquire a second trans-somatic missense *DICER1* mutation. This somatic mutation appears to have to occur in one of five hotspots codons and may contribute towards the incomplete penetrance observed within *DICER1* syndrome families. In this case, *DICER1* is haploinsufficient with only one deletion required and partial loss of function being advantageous to tumours over complete loss of function. As increasing data emerge reaffirming the pivotal role of *DICER1* in the maintenance of human physiology, *DICER1* is likely to become an increasingly attractive target for novel therapeutic strategies.

***DICER1* GENE FUNCTION**

DICER1 is essential for the maturation of almost all microRNAs (miRNAs).¹ It is a highly conserved double-stranded RNaseIII endoribonuclease and has a critical role in post-transcriptional gene silencing. *DICER1* cleaves precursor miRNAs (pre-miRNA) to produce 20–22 nucleotide-long mature regulatory miRNAs and short interfering RNAs (siRNAs). siRNAs and miRNAs act as guide molecules in RNA interference (RNAi) with the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) targeting sequenced matched targets in the three prime untranslated region (3'UTR) of specific mRNAs, to degrade them or prevent their translation.¹ RNAi is a method of gene regulation employed widely across eukaryotes whereby dsRNA can silence genes. *DICER1* has at least three distinct roles in RNAi pathways; processing pre-miRNAs to miRNAs and long dsRNA into siRNAs, loading small RNAs onto Argonaute proteins (AGO) to programme the RISC (RISC loading) and scaffolding protein–protein interactions between RNAi cofactors in the RISC-loading complex, the RISC and other complexes involved in endogenous RNAi processes.² RNA interference is a particularly powerful method

of gene control as each miRNA can target a large number of transcripts due to suboptimal complementarity. This is achieved through target and regulation of complementary RNA transcripts and has a well-documented role in post-transcriptional gene regulation and transposon repression. While this is important in the control and elimination of transcripts from mobile and repetitive DNA elements of the genome, it is also important in the degradation of exogenous RNA, for example, of viral origin.³

RNA interference is particularly important in neurogenesis, during embryonic development, when the utmost precision is required in terms of spatio-temporal control of gene expression. Experiments in mice show loss of *DICER1* results in severe disruption to neuronal cell differentiation.² Both *Argonaut* and *DICER1* have an evolutionary conserved role in chromosome function, including guiding chromatin modification and promoting chromosome segregation in mitosis and in meiosis regulating chromosome and genomic dosage. They also have a highly important role in genome defence against viruses, transposons development and cellular differentiation, tumour progression and in the resolution of DNA damage. It is believed that the ancestral role of *DICER1* is more associated with genome defence than with gene regulation.⁴ Viruses have an inbuilt counter measure to RNA interference and often encode viral suppressors of RNAi. A recent report has suggested that SARS-CoV-2 suppresses RNAi through preventing the recognition and cleavage of viral dsRNA by *DICER1*,⁵ a key way of evading the human immune system that could contribute to the pathogenicity of this particularly problematic coronavirus. *DICER1* is most known for its role in *DICER1* syndrome. The *DICER1* syndrome is a constellation of benign and malignant tumours whose clinical expression commences in childhood.⁶ In cancer, deregulation of miRNAs has a pro-oncogenic effect, the over-expression of one miRNA may act to inhibit the protein translation of a tumour suppressor gene, while the down regulation of another miRNA may increase the protein level of an oncogene.⁷

GENE STRUCTURE

Located on chromosome 14q32.13 the *DICER1* gene has 27 exons and encodes a 1922 amino acid protein approximately 200 kDa. *DICER1* in the mouse is found on the mouse chromosome 12E. *DICER1* is composed of three structurally rigid regions; RNase, Platform and PAZ connected by flexible hinges. The RNase region is made up of the two functional enzymatic domains RNAase III domains (RNaseIIIa and RNaseIIIb) and the bridging domain. The platform region is composed of the platform domain and the connector helix,



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Figure 1 Schematic of the protein domains in *DICER1*.

and the third region is the PAZ domain which binds the end of dsDNA. The distance between the PAZ and the RNaseIIIa domain equates the length of 25 base pairs of RNA making *DICER1* a molecular ruler recognising dsRNA and cleaving at a fixed specific distance from the helical end. As illustrated in figure 1, the *DICER1* protein domains are ordered as follows from the N to the C terminal: Helicase domain (comprising DEXD/H, TRBP-BD and HELICc), DUF283 domain, PAZ domain (comprising Piwi/Argonaute/Zwille), RNaseIIIa, RNaseIIIb and dsRBD.³ The DNase activity of the C-terminal fragment is critical for DNA fragmentation during apoptosis.¹

GENE MUTATIONS

DICER1 syndrome germline mutations can occur anywhere in the *DICER1* gene but typically result in loss of function of that gene copy and the prevalence of loss of function germline *DICER1* mutations has been estimated to be 1/10 600 in the general population.⁶ Most carriers with a germline *DICER1* variant live healthy lives, although with an increased risk of malignancy.⁷ Mutations in the *DICER1* gene are associated with aberrant cell proliferation and deregulation of cell growth by genes that typically regulate gonadogenesis. Approximately 87% of germline mutations are inherited in an autosomal dominant manner with incomplete penetrance, while 13% arise as de novo mutations, both resulting in improper cleavage and loss of *DICER1* function.⁸

In the *DICER1* syndrome, the related tumours typically acquire a second somatic mutation. The *DICER1* syndrome, therefore, follows Knudson's two-hit hypothesis but, there are exceptions, as the second mutation does not fully take out *DICER1* function, more so, it affects *DICER1*'s ability to process miRNAs, altering its function in specific cell types. The dysfunctional *DICER1* protein typically producing an abnormal mix of miRNAs. These somatic missense variations are typically found in five 'hotspot' codons in the RNaseIIIb domain (E1705, D1709, G1809, D1810, E1813) altering the cleavage capability of the protein and have been identified in almost all *DICER1*-associated tumours. Dysfunction of gene regulation, based on RNA interference, is a common feature in the pathogenesis of cancer so given its crucial role in miRNA and siRNA biogenesis, *DICER1* is an important gene to study from the carcinogenesis perspective. In cancer, widespread downregulation of miRNAs is a common observation. Suppressing *DICER1* enhances tumourigenic activities, supporting *DICER1* as a haploinsufficient tumour suppressor.⁹ The knocking down of *DICER1* expression suppress growth and tumourigenic capacity of human prostate cell lines, but enhances migratory capacities.¹⁰

GENE EXPRESSION

Copy number alterations of miRNAs and their regulatory genes are highly prevalent in cancer, particularly high copy abnormalities of *DICER1* and *AGO2*.⁷ Additionally, Dobrijević *et al* identified the SNP rs1057035 as a potential biomarker associated with the risk of developing cancer independent of *DICER1* syndrome, with the minor C allele protective against cancer susceptibility.¹¹ *DICER1* deficiency results in the dysregulation of miRNAs which, in turn, changes the expression of many genes. In mouse the loss of *DICER1* function blocks miRNA biogenesis

and impedes embryonic development. In experiments looking at conditional *DICER1* knockdowns, effects include reduced proliferation of neural progenitor cells, delayed cell cycle kinetics, dysregulated neuronal migration and differentiation, activated caspase 3 to induce apoptosis and induction of astrocyte differentiation, resulting in embryonic lethality, abnormal neuronal development and disrupted nervous system function.¹² *DICER1* deletions in the developing nervous system produce different contradictory outcomes dependent on the timing of the deletion. Most commonly, the response to *DICER1* ablation is increased apoptosis and senescence. Other consequences of *DICER1* ablation is that it severely affects limb morphogenesis, causes skin tissue disorganisation, impairment of embryonic stem cell differentiation and attenuation of specified functionality of differentiated B lymphocytes.

Cellular stress response also has a role in the control of *DICER1* complex activity via interactions with stress granules. Under stress, *DICER1* and *AGO2* interact more with RNA binding proteins that are normally found in stress granules. Experiments, using chemical stress inducers to bring about the induction of stress granules, resulted in reduced *DICER1* activity, overexpression of stress granule resident proteins and mutant amyotrophic lateral sclerosis-causing proteins. The opposite was observed when stress granule formation was blocked and miRNA biogenesis recovered.¹³ Erroneous expression of *DICER1* has also been associated with autoimmune disorders with both loss and upregulation contributing to a range of pathologies including ankylosing spondylitis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and autoimmune thyroid disorders.¹⁴ Potentially more subtle effects of timing and extent of gene expression during embryogenesis could contribute to human facial variation as, in a study by Liu *et al*, SNP rs7161418 in *DICER1* was one of 12 SNPs from 10 genes significantly associated with facial morphology in the Han Chinese populations.¹⁵

Ageing is associated with decreased expression of *DICER1* and changes in its diurnal expression pattern.¹⁶ Impairment of *DICER1* can result in accumulation of Alu RNA. Alu transposable elements (typically 300bp length) are the most common mobile element in the human genome, making up a 10% contribution to the genome. Alu transcripts are kept at a low level, up to 1000 per cell so there must be a mechanism controlling this, if not there would be pathogenic consequences. It is not clear what this mechanism is, but may include endonucleolytic processing of Alu transcripts by *DICER1*. A recent study has reported that *DICER1*-dependent degradation of Alu RNAs is crucial for ameliorating detrimental effects in both human and mouse retinal cells.¹⁶ Accumulation of Alu is associated with loss of mitochondrial integrity, release of mitochondrial nucleic acids and the activation of the inflammasome and cell death.¹⁷ *DICER1* forms a heterodimer with a double-stranded RNA editing enzyme, Adenosine Deaminase RNA Specific (ADAR) and is targeted towards destroying Alu. The heterodimer regulates the switch from RNA to protein-centric immunity

DICER1 SYNDROME

By the age of 10 years, 5.3% of *DICER1* germline mutation carriers develop a *DICER1*-associated neoplasm. By 20 years of age this has risen to 9.4% and by 50 years of age the incidence is 31.5%.¹⁸ A significant percentage of individuals with the *DICER1* syndrome have macrocephaly, additionally structural renal and ocular abnormalities are found as non-tumour expression.¹⁹ The most common tumours associated with the *DICER1* syndrome are cystic nephroma and pleuropulmonary

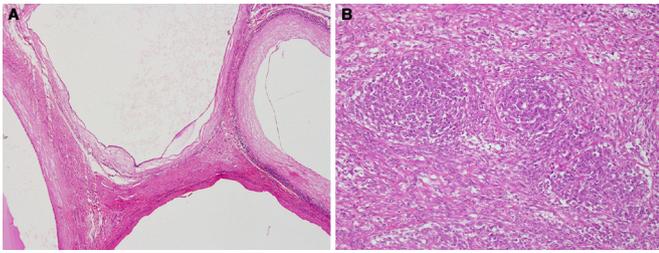


Figure 2 Histology from the *DICER1* index family.²¹ (A) Cystic nephroma consisting of noncommunicating epithelial lined cysts with dense fibrous septa. (B) Pleuropulmonary blastoma comprising nests of blastema-like cells within sheets of primitive mesenchymal cells.

blastoma (PPB).²⁰ The initial report of a familial association of these tumours was in 1993 and this involved three siblings, two with cystic nephroma and the third with PPB (figure 2A,B).²¹ PPB is the most common paediatric lung neoplasm.²² The tumour develops as multilocular cysts on the surface of the pleura, having aggregates of rhabdomyoblasts and primitive cartilage in the septa (PPB type 1). A proportion of PPB type 1 will develop a mixed solid and cystic morphology, with tumour nodules consisting of primitive cells and rhabdomyoblasts (PPB type 2). Eventually the sarcomatous component will completely overgrow the cystic structures to produce a solid tumour consisting of poorly differentiated sarcoma (PPB type 3). It is unknown if all PPB type 1 will eventually evolve into PPB type 2 and PPB type 3.²³

Cystic nephroma are benign multiloculated tumours of the kidney that occur most frequently in children, with 9.2% having a familial association with PPB.²⁴ Histologically identical tumours are also seen in individuals >30 years of age with a strong female predominance.²⁵ The cystic nephromas in this older group are sporadic and unrelated to the *DICER1* syndrome. In a manner somewhat similar to PPB, cystic nephroma may rarely undergo malignant progression and develop into a sarcoma consisting of poorly differentiated primitive cells, which is termed anaplastic sarcoma of kidney.²⁶ Wilms tumour has been reported in association with PPB and in a recent case report *DICER1* mutation was confirmed.^{25 27}

DICER1 mutations have been reported in 50%–60% of Sertoli-Leydig cell tumours.^{28 29} These tumours are the most frequently encountered ovarian sex-cord stromal tumour in association with PPB, while tumours resembling juvenile granulosa cell tumour have also been reported.³⁰ Interestingly two siblings, who both carried germline *DICER1* mutations (E1705K and C801X) developed ovarian SLCT and multinodular goitre simultaneously.³¹ Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the urogenital tract has been occasionally reported in patients with *DICER1* mutations. Mutation of *DICER1* was found in two cases of cervical embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma from a series of 52 tumours,³² while cervical embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma was seen in three families with *DICER1* germline mutations.³³ Ovarian embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma was associated with cystic nephroma and thyroid goitre in a 6-year-old girl with *DICER1* mutations.³⁴ Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of unspecified site and thyroid goitre was reported in the cousin of a 2-year-old woman previously diagnosed with PPB and cystic nephroma.³⁵ Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of bladder was diagnosed in a 12-year-old girl at 6 months of age along with pulmonary cysts.³⁶ She underwent enucleation of the right eye for a ciliary body medulloepithelioma when aged 3 years.

Ciliary body medulloepithelioma is a childhood embryonal tumour which may be teratoid or non-teratoid. Four cases of ciliary body medulloepithelioma were identified in a review of a series of ~600 cases of PPB. Three tumours (1 teratoid and 1 non-teratoid), were in patients with PPB. The ages of these patients ranging from 6 to 9 years, while the fourth tumour was in a patient's father.³⁷ Ciliary body medulloepithelioma was diagnosed in a female at age 3.3 years who earlier been diagnosed with embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of the bladder and lung cysts.³⁶ A further case of ciliary body medulloepithelioma and PPB was reported from a child with germline *DICER1* mutation.²⁸

Multinodular goitre is frequently seen in individuals with *DICER1* syndrome being diagnosed in 30% of females and 13% of males by the age of 20 years.³⁸ *DICER1* mutation also predisposes to a variety of thyroid tumours with follicular adenomas, follicular carcinomas, papillary carcinomas being reported. Somatic *DICER1* mutations have also been associated with thyroid carcinosarcomas and teratomas.³⁹ Recently somatic mutations of the *DICER1* gene were seen in five of six patients diagnosed with poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma.⁴⁰ In *DICER1* carrier females, there was found to be a high rate of developing *DICER1*-related multinodular goitre.⁴¹

Three children with PPB and cystic nephroma also had juvenile polyps of the small intestine. In two of the cases the polyps presented with intussusception.^{24 42} *DICER1* mutation has also been reported in four patients with pineoblastoma from a series of 21 tumours.⁴³ In this series, three of the patients were shown to have germline mutations. In a series of 13 cases of pituitary blastoma, there was a familial association with the *DICER1* syndrome in five cases, while nine patients were shown to have *DICER1* germline mutations.⁴⁴ Other rare tumours associated with *DICER1* mutations are peritoneal sarcoma,⁴⁵ intracranial sarcoma⁴⁶ and nasal chondromesenchymal hamartoma.⁴⁷

CONCLUSION

Although mostly known for its role in the *DICER1* syndrome, *DICER1* has a far wider and crucial role in control of gene expression. Loss or aberrant *DICER1* expression contributes to a wide range of human pathologies including those that are autoimmune, neurological, reproductive and cardiovascular, with the pathogenesis largely due to deregulation of miRNA expression. Additionally, it is emerging that *DICER1* has other functions unrelated to small RNA processing, such as roles in autophagosome formation, passive RNA binding, control of nuclear pore components and antiviral control.³ This makes *DICER1* an attractive target for development of novel treatments, not only for cancer but also for other human conditions whereby a multi-system approach could be a successful treatment strategy.

Take home messages

- ▶ *DICER1* has an important role in the biogenesis of microRNAs.
- ▶ *DICER1* deficiency results in dysregulation of miRNAs, changing the expression of many genes.
- ▶ *DICER1* syndrome represents a collection of benign and malignant tumours arising from a germline mutation leading to an inherited predisposition to cancer.
- ▶ The pivotal role of *DICER1* in the maintenance of human physiology makes *DICER1* an increasingly attractive target for novel therapeutic strategies.

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