The selective RNA-binding protein QKI: a key player in glia development and myelination

Diseases relevant to QKI function:

- Myelin repair in multiple sclerosis
- White matter impairment in schizophrenia
- Glioma tumorigenesis
QKI transgene (tg) rescues impaired myelinogenesis and axonal degeneration in the qk<sup>v</sup> mutant

Zhao et al., J Neurosci 26:11278; Zhao et al., PNAS 107:19061; Mandler et al., Nucleic Acids Res 42:7319
Long non-coding RNA (IncRNA) governs nuclear function of neuronal splicing factors, which in turn controls alternative splicing of schizophrenia risk factors key for neuronal network development.