



Figure 10. Separate establishment and maintenance of transcriptional silencing induced by a virus. The red vertical lines represent the interaction between the viral RNA containing the promoter sequence insert (pro) and the cognate DNA. The promoter DNA is assumed to be the target of the RNA silencing pathway to which methyl groups are introduced (Fig. 8). TGS initially occurs through de novo DNA methylation (pink hexagon symbols) of the promoter sequence, catalyzed by DRM2. Maintenance of silencing relies on the maintenance DNA methyltransferase, MET1 propagating methylation patterns through DNA replication and cell division.