



Figure 7. A template model for control of DNA deletion. Bidirectional transcription (a) of a large portion of the germline genome occurs early in development and leads to the production of scnRNAs (b). These are then transported into the maternal macronucleus (c) where they encounter homologous sequences (d), which triggers their removal from the active pool. The remaining micronucleus-specific RNAs are redirected to the developing macronucleus (e), where they mark homologous sequences (f), signaling their removal from the genome (g).