



Figure 8. Genes and regulatory elements in the X inactivation-center region. The key region on the mouse X chromosome comprising known elements involved in *Xist* gene regulation is illustrated, showing noncoding RNA (ncRNA) genes and protein-coding genes. The *Xpr* region, several hundred kilobases upstream of *Xist*, has been implicated in *trans*-interaction of Xic alleles in XX cells and as such is thought to be important for initiation of X inactivation. The expanded view illustrates the intron/exon structure of the *Xist* and *Tsix* loci, including the *Xite* elements that function as *Tsix* enhancers. The network of protein factors (boxes) and ncRNAs (ovals) implicated in *Xist* gene regulation is shown with arrows and bars indicating repressor and activator function, respectively. Note that RNF12 mediates degradation of REX1, which functions both as a *Xist* repressor and a *Tsix* activator.