tarity of the single stranded oligonucleotide may be complementary with at least 6, e.g., at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 15 or more consecutive nucleotides of the PRC2-associated region.

[0047] The PRC2-associated region may map to a position in a chromosome between 50 kilobases upstream of a 5'-end of the UTRN gene and 50 kilobases downstream of a 3'-end of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may map to a position in a chromosome between 25 kilobases upstream of a 5'-end of the UTRN gene and 25 kilobases downstream of a 3'-end of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may map to a position in a chromosome between 12 kilobases upstream of a 5'-end of the UTRN gene and 12 kilobases downstream of a 3'-end of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may map to a position in a chromosome between 5 kilobases upstream of a 5'-end of the UTRN gene and 5 kilobases downstream of a 3'-end of the UTRN gene.

[0048] The genomic position of the selected PRC2-associated region relative to the UTRN gene may vary. For example, the PRC2-associated region may be upstream of the 5' end of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may be downstream of the 3' end of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may be within an intron of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may be within an exon of the UTRN gene. The PRC2-associated region may traverse an intron-exon junction, a 5'-UTR-exon junction or a 3'-UTR-exon junction of the UTRN gene.

[0049] The single stranded oligonucleotide may comprise a sequence having the formula X-Y-Z, in which X is any nucleotide, Y is a nucleotide sequence of 6 nucleotides in length that is not a human seed sequence of a microRNA, and Z is a nucleotide sequence of varying length. In some embodiments X is the 5' nucleotide of the oligonucleotide. In some embodiments, when X is anchored at the 5' end of the oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide does not have any nucleotides or nucleotide analogs linked 5' to X. In some embodiments, other compounds such as peptides or sterols may be linked at the 5' end in this embodiment as long as they are not nucleotides or nucleotide analogs. In some embodiments, the single stranded oligonucleotide has a sequence 5'X-Y-Z and is 8-50 nucleotides in length. Oligonucleotides that have these sequence characteristics are predicted to avoid the miRNA pathway. Therefore, in some embodiments, oligonucleotides having these sequence characteristics are unlikely to have an unintended consequence of functioning in a cell as a miRNA molecule. The Y sequence may be a nucleotide sequence of 6 nucleotides in length set forth in Table 1.

[0050] The single stranded oligonucleotide may have a sequence that does not contain guanosine nucleotide stretches (e.g., 3 or more, 4 or more, 5 or more, 6 or more consecutive guanosine nucleotides). In some embodiments, oligonucleotides having guanosine nucleotide stretches have increased non-specific binding and/or off-target effects, compared with oligonucleotides that do not have guanosine nucleotide stretches.

[0051] The single stranded oligonucleotide may have a sequence that has less than a threshold level of sequence identity with every sequence of nucleotides, of equivalent length, that map to a genomic position encompassing or in proximity to an off-target gene. For example, an oligonucleotide may be designed to ensure that it does not have a sequence that maps to genomic positions encompassing or in proximity with all known genes (e.g., all known protein coding genes) other than UTRN. In a similar embodiment, an oligonucleotide may be designed to ensure that it does not have a sequence that maps to any other known PRC2-associated region, particularly PRC2-associated regions that are functionally related to any other known gene (e.g., any other known protein coding gene). In either case, the oligonucleotide is expected to have a reduced likelihood of having off-target effects. The threshold level of sequence identity may be 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 99% or 100% sequence identity.

[0052] The single stranded oligonucleotide may have a sequence that is complementary to a PRC2-associated region that encodes an RNA that forms a secondary structure comprising at least two single stranded loops. In has been discovered that, in some embodiments, oligonucleotides that are complementary to a PRC2-associated region that encodes an RNA that forms a secondary structure comprising one or more single stranded loops (e.g., at least two single stranded loops) have a greater likelihood of being active (e.g., of being capable of activating or enhancing expression of a target gene) than a randomly selected oligonucleotide. In some cases, the secondary structure may comprise a double stranded stem between the at least two single stranded loops. Accordingly, the region of complementarity between the oligonucleotide and the PRC2-associated region may be at a location of the PRC2 associated region that encodes at least a portion of at least one of the loops. In some cases, the region of complementarity between the oligonucleotide and the PRC2-associated region may be at a location of the PRC2-associated region that encodes at least a portion of at least two of the loops. In some cases, the region of complementarity between the oligonucleotide and the PRC2-associated region may be at a location of the PRC2 associated region that encodes at least a portion of the double stranded stem. In some embodiments, a PRC2-associated region (e.g., of an lncRNA) is identified (e.g., using RIP-Seq methodology or information derived therefrom). In some embodiments, the predicted secondary structure RNA (e.g., lncRNA) containing the PRC2-associated region is determined using RNA secondary structure prediction algorithms, e.g., RNAfold, mfold. In some embodiments, oligonucleotides are designed to target a region of the RNA that forms a secondary structure comprising one or more single stranded loop (e.g., at least two single stranded loops) structures which may comprise a double stranded stem between the at least two single stranded loops.

[0053] The single stranded oligonucleotide may have a sequence that is has greater than 30% G-C content, greater than 40% G-C content, greater than 50% G-C content, greater than 60% G-C content, greater than 70% G-C content, or greater than 80% G-C content. The single stranded oligonucleotide may have a sequence that has up to 100% G-C content, up to 95% G-C content, up to 90% G-C content, or up to 80% G-C content. In some embodiments in which the oligonucleotide is 8 to 10 nucleotides in length, all but 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 of the nucleotides of the complementary sequence of the PRC2-associated region are cytosine or guanosine nucleotides. In some embodiments, the sequence of the PRC2-associated region to which the single stranded oligonucleotide is complementary comprises no more than 3 nucleotides selected from adenine and uracil.

[0054] The single stranded oligonucleotide may be complementary to a chromosome of a different species (e.g., a mouse, rat, rabbit, goat, monkey, etc.) at a position that encompasses or that is in proximity to that species' homolog