

# CG920 Genomics

## Lesson 6

### Protein Interactions in Gene Regulations

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INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována  
Evropským sociálním fondem  
a státním rozpočtem České republiky

# Literature

- Literature sources for Chapter 06:

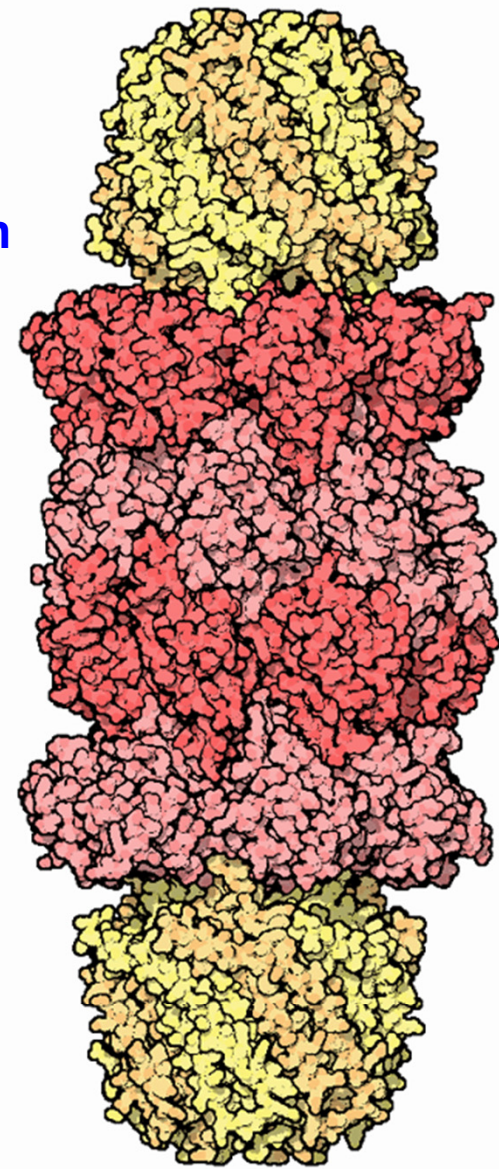
- Wilt, F.H., and Hake, S. (2004). **Principles of Developmental Biology**. (New York ; London: W. W. Norton).
- Ainger, K., Avossa, D., Morgan, F., Hill, S.J., Barry, C., Barbarese, E., and Carson, J.H. (1993). Transport and localization of exogenous myelin basic protein mRNA microinjected into oligodendrocytes. *J Cell Biol* 123, 431-441.
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- Hu, C.D., and Kerppola, T.K. (2003). Simultaneous visualization of multiple protein interactions in living cells using multicolor fluorescence complementation analysis. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 21, 539-545.
- Shahbadian, K., and Chartrand, P. (2012). Control of cytoplasmic mRNA localization. *Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS* 69, 535-552.
- Van Leene, J., Witters, E., Inze, D., and De Jaeger, G. (2008). Boosting tandem affinity purification of plant protein complexes. *Trends Plant Sci* 13, 517-520.
- Walter, M., Chaban, C., Schutze, K., Batistic, O., Weckermann, K., Nake, C., Blazevic, D., Grefen, C., Schumacher, K., Oecking, C., Harter, K., and Kudla, J. (2004). Visualization of protein interactions in living plant cells using bimolecular fluorescence complementation. *Plant J* 40, 428-438.

# Outline

- Functional importance of the specific interactions of proteins in the regulation of gene expression
  - Chromatin structure
  - Regulation of transcription
  - mRNA localization
  - Protein stability
  - Signal transduction
- Methods of analysis of protein interactions *in vivo*
  - Co-immunoprecipitation
  - The tandem affinity purification (TAP-tag)
  - Yeast two-hybrid assay (Y2H)
  - Bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC)
  - Membrane Recruitment Assay (MeRA)
- Practical use of methods for *in vivo* studies of protein interactions

# Importance of Protein Interactions

- **Functional importance of specific protein interactions**
  - Most of the proteins in the cell exist in the form of complexes which may further interact with each other
  - **Proteasome**
    - protein complex responsible for the degradation of obsolete proteins in the cell



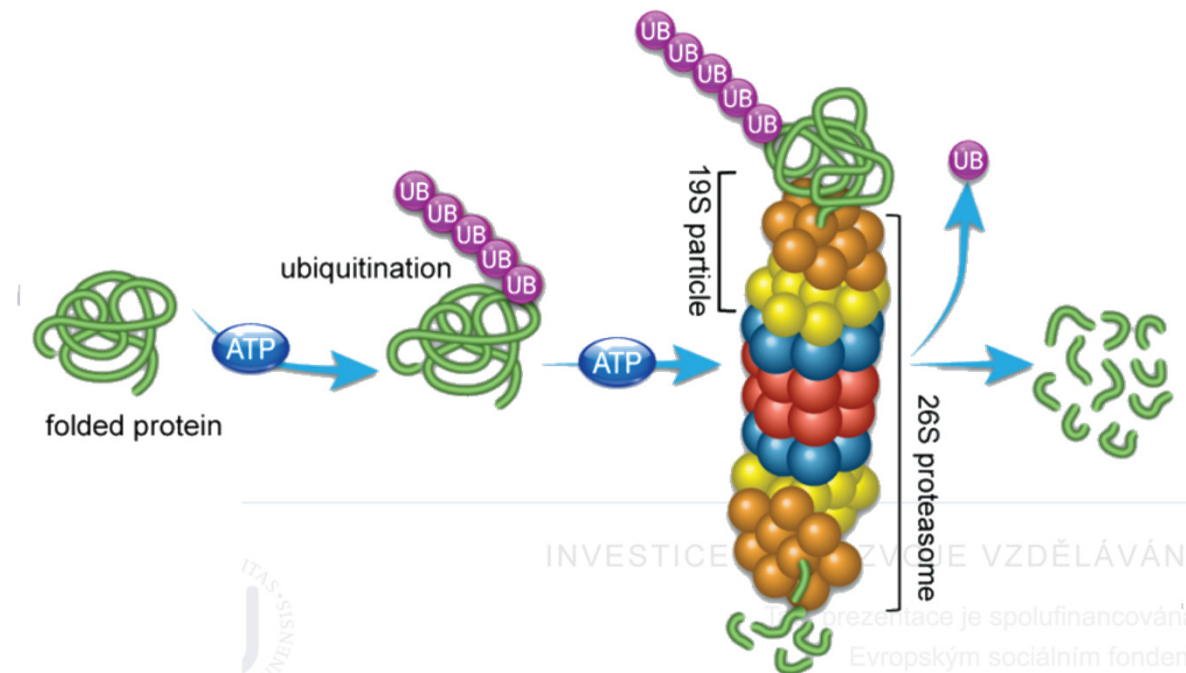
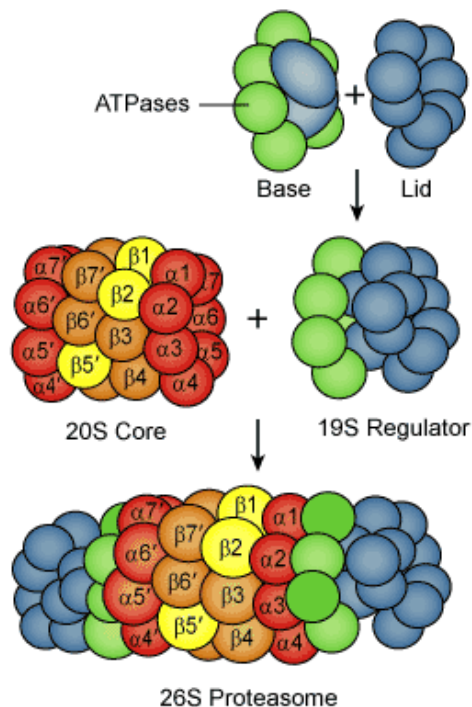


# The importance of protein interactions

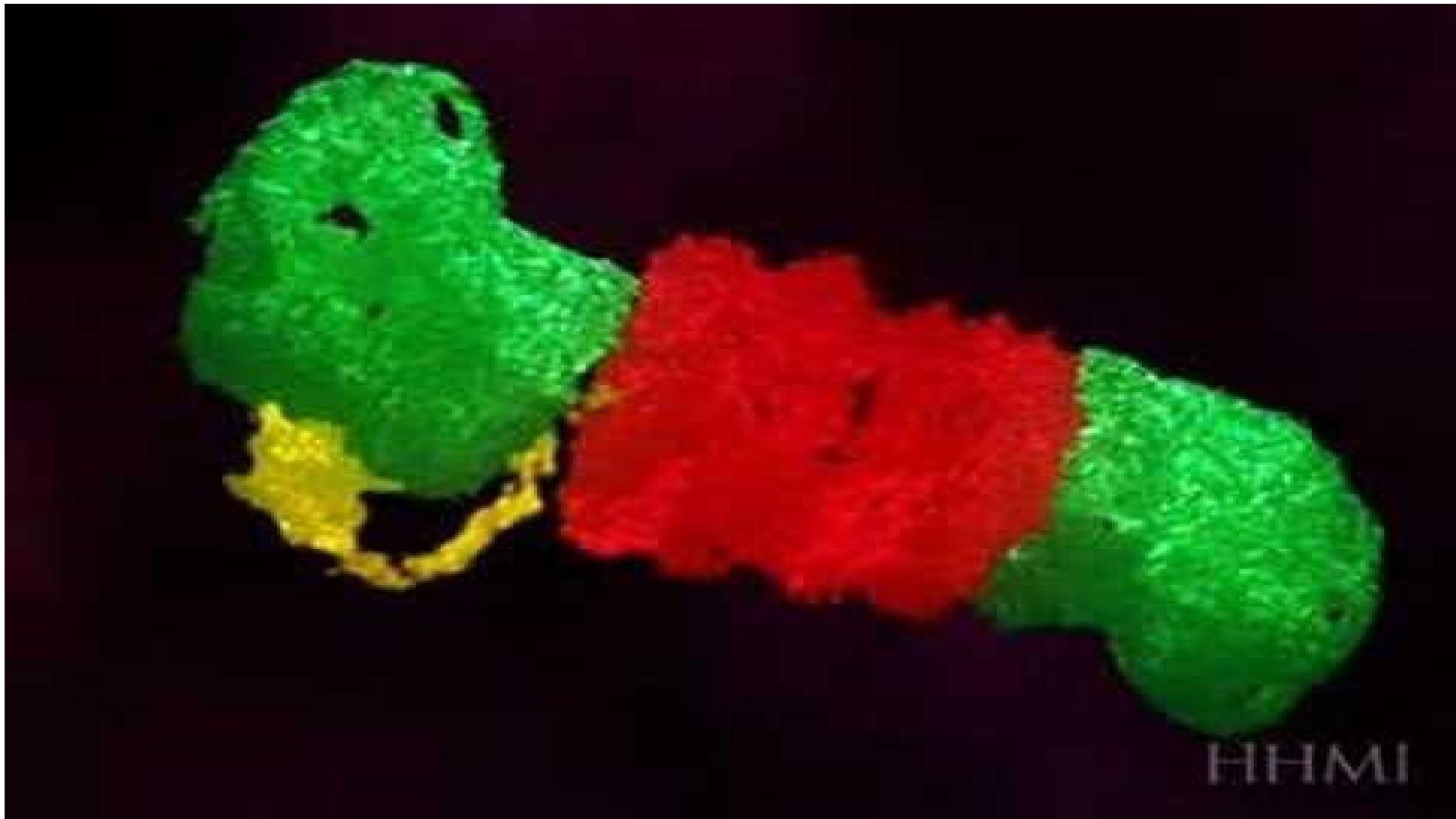
## Proteasome

- Consisting of a **core**, also being designated as **20S** and **regulatory portions** (19 or 11S)
- Allows **targeted degradation** of proteins labelled by a specific marker - small polypeptide (76 aa) called **ubiquitin**

### 20S & 26S PROTEASOME

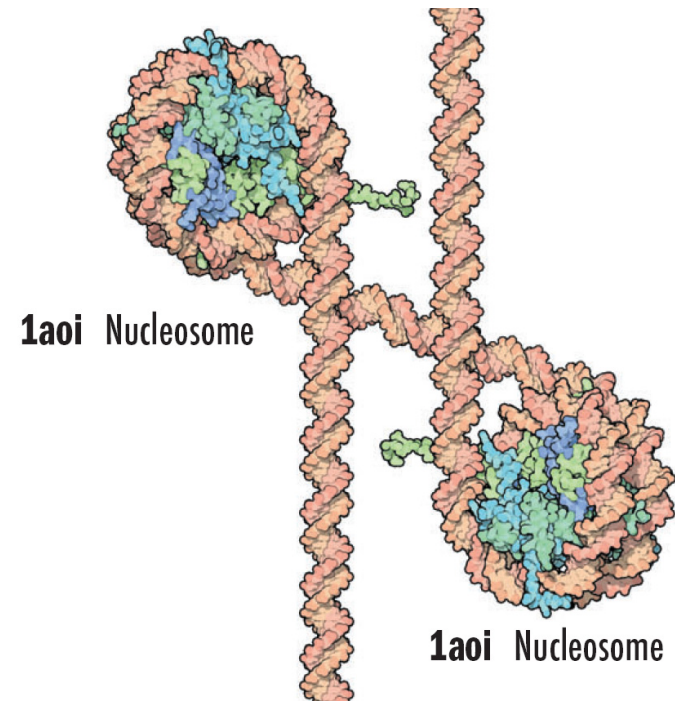


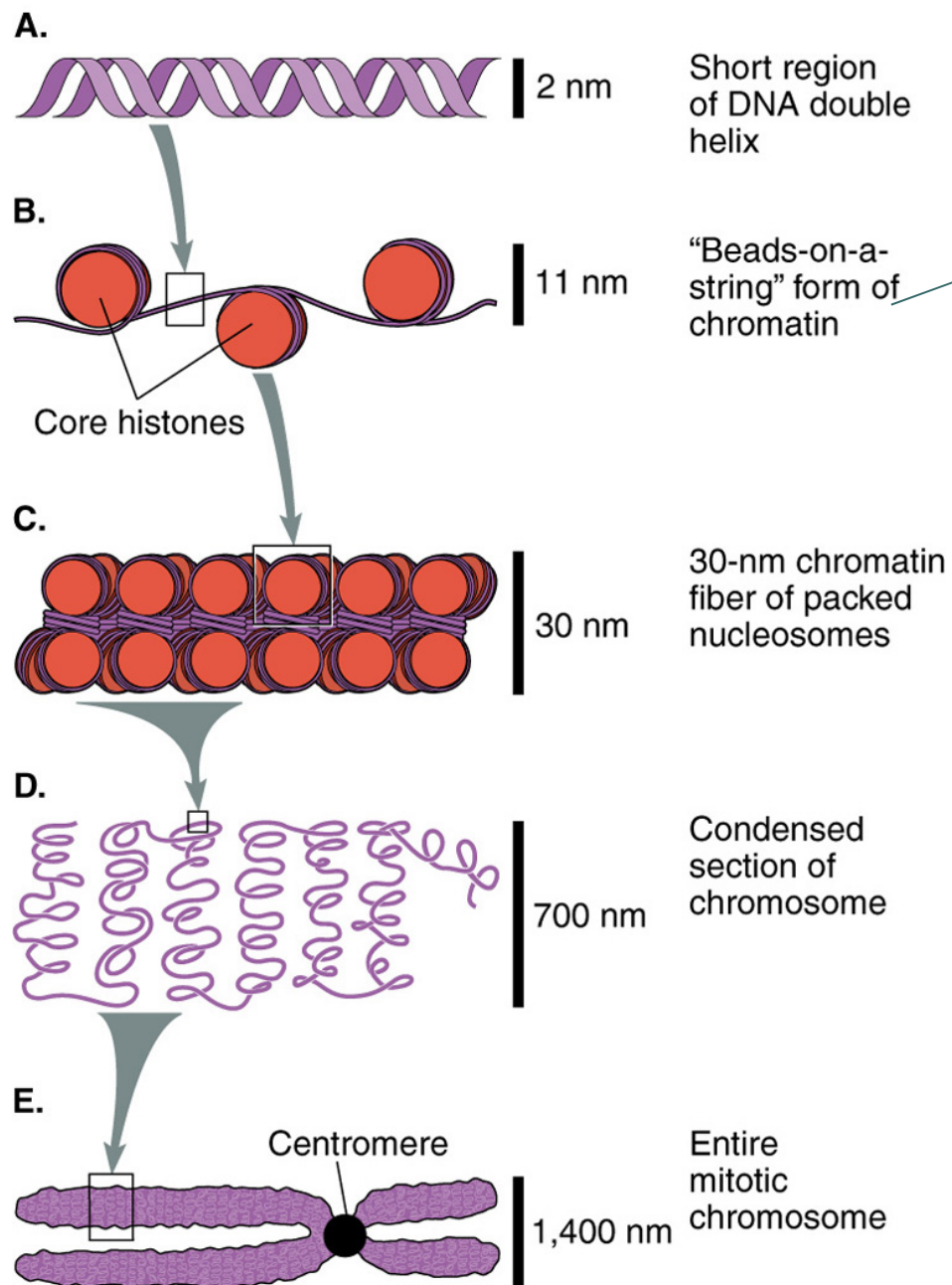
# Proteasome –targeted proteolysis



# Importance of Protein Interactions

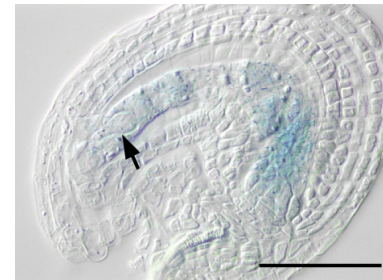
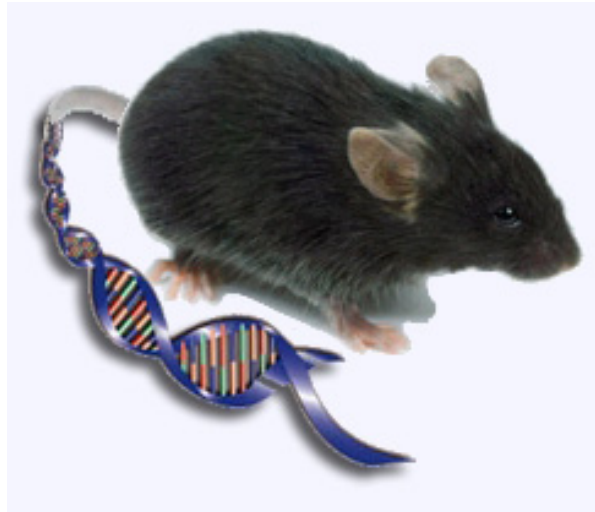
- Functional importance of specific protein interactions
  - Chromatin structure





Regulation by **histone acetyl transferases** or **histone deacteylases**

# DNA methylation in animals vs. in plants



methylation status

**CpG**

Cell-specific methylation allows maintain of tissue-specific gene expression profiles



Imprinting and “cell memory”



Mechanism of transcriptional regulation by DNA methylation mostly unknown



methylation status

**CpG or CpNpG**

**CpNpNp**



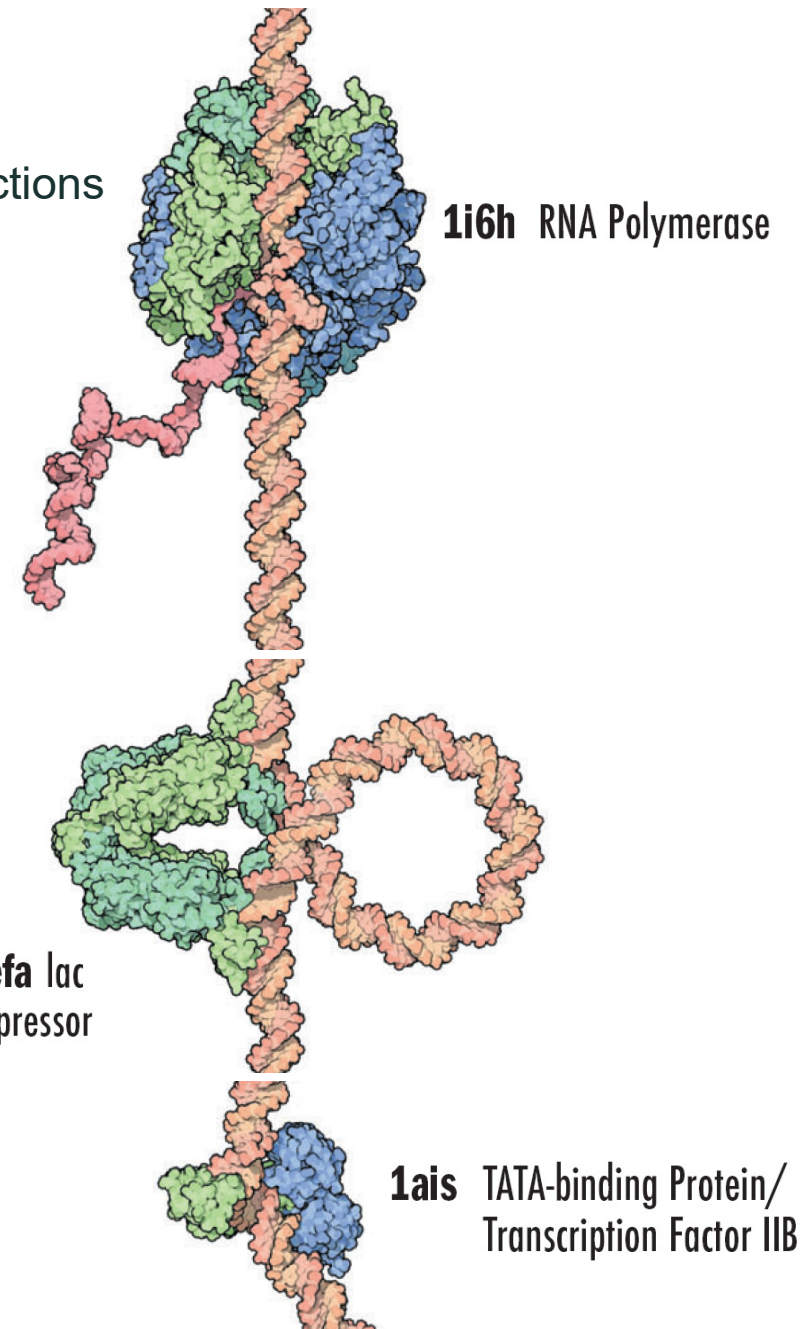
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# Importance of Protein Interactions

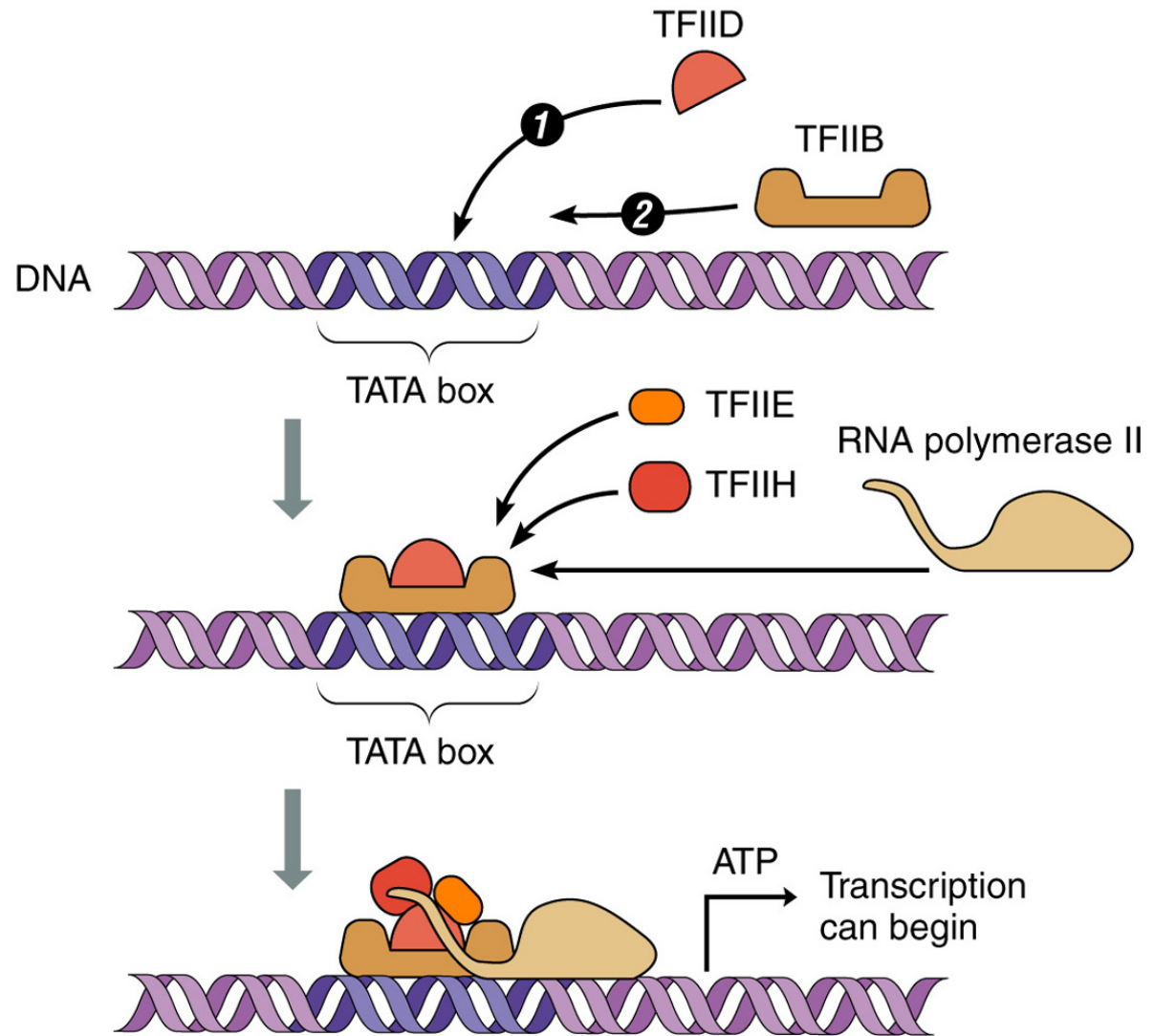
- Functional importance of specific protein interactions
  - Chromatin structure
  - Regulation of transcription



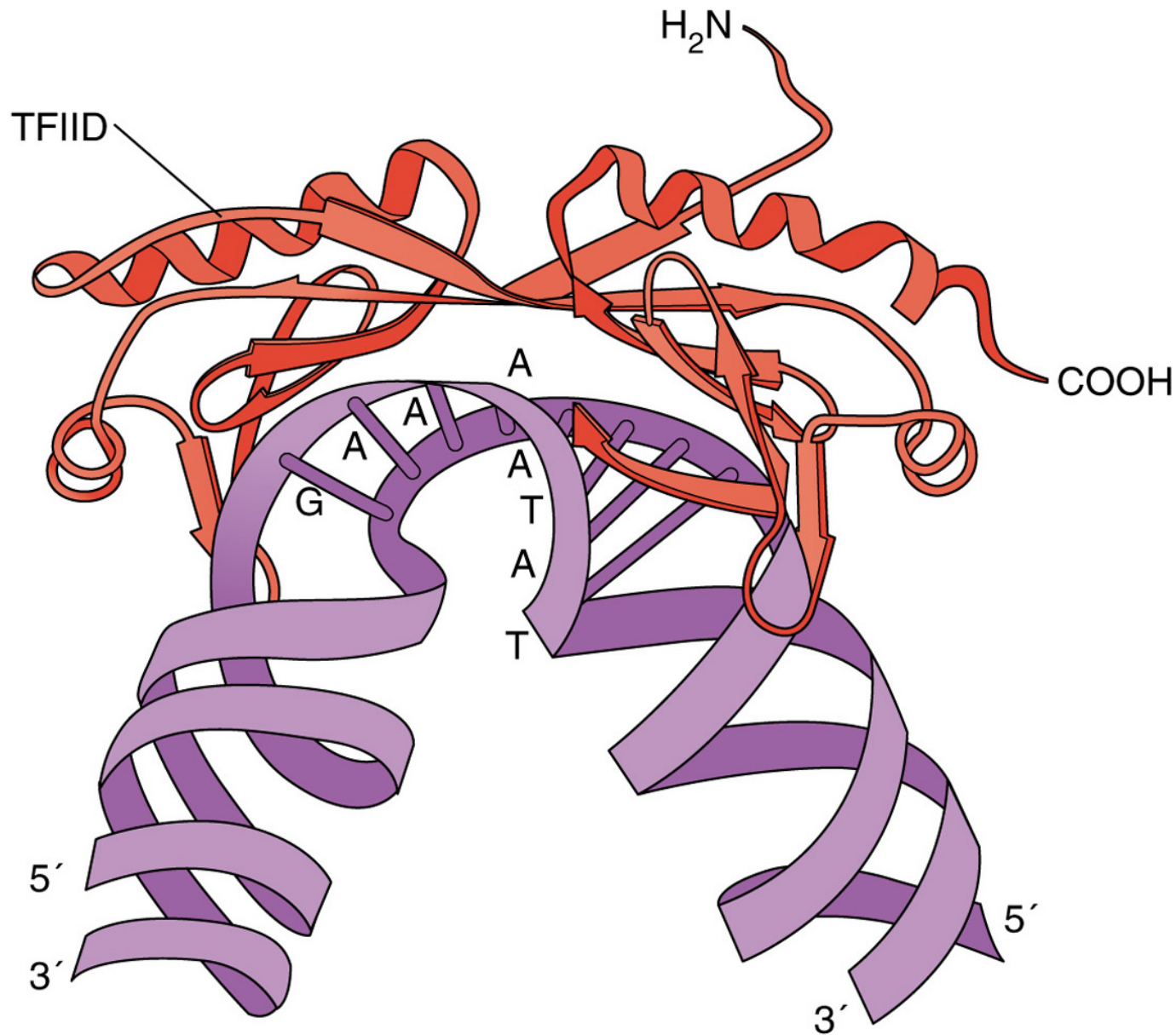


# Initiation of Transcription

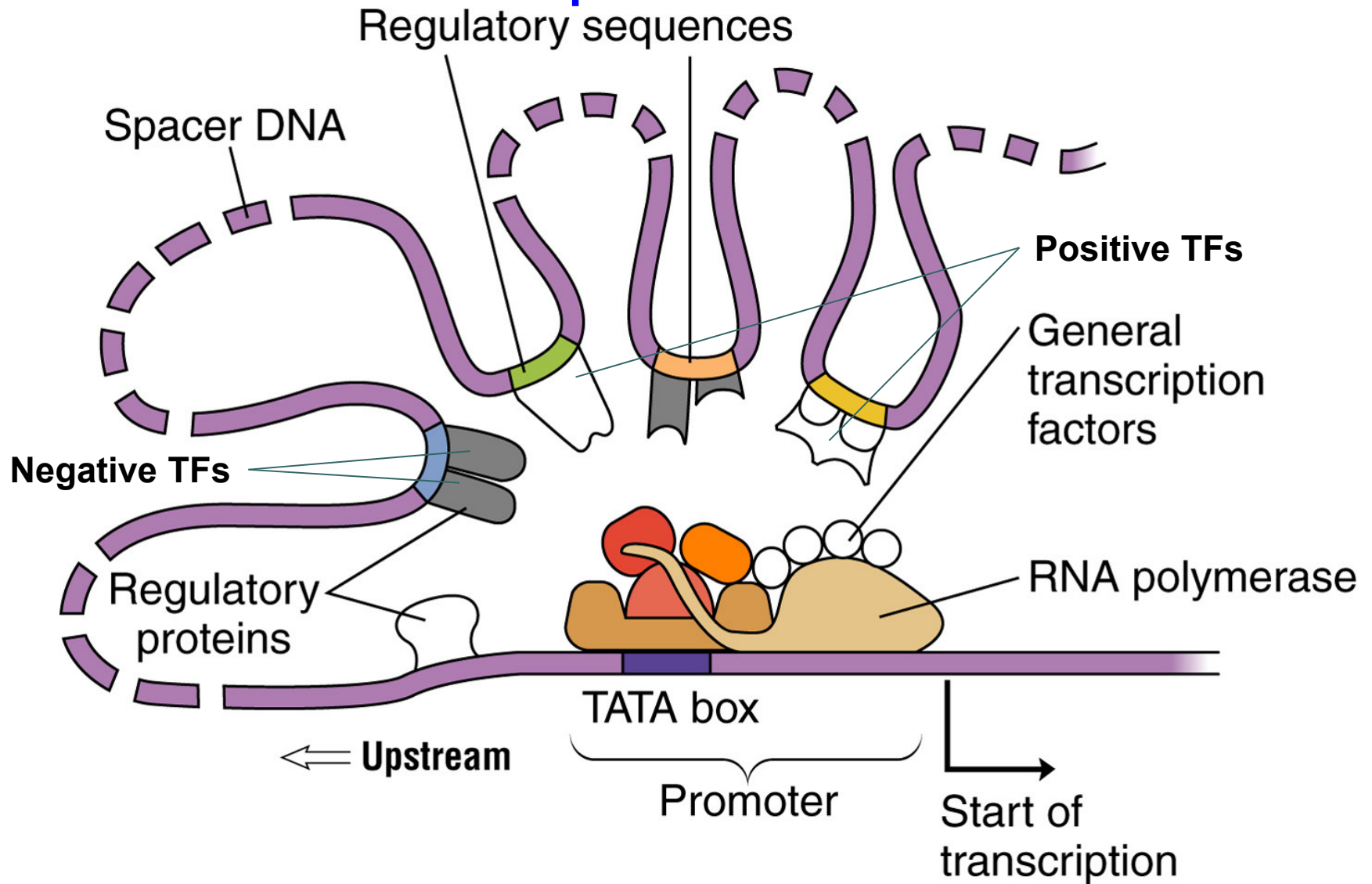
A.



B.



# Initiation of Transcription



# Transcriptional Regulation by TAFs

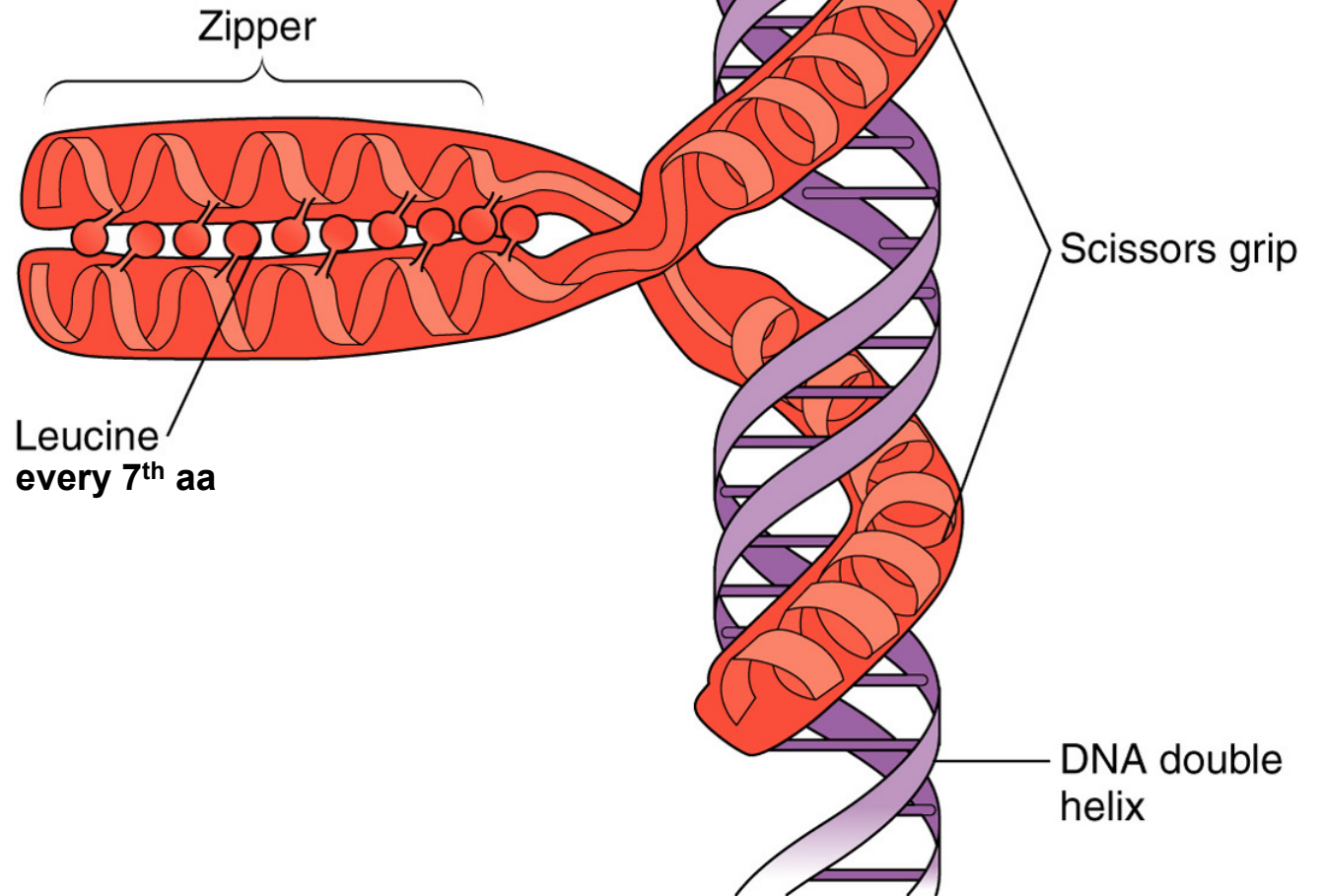
Signal recognition



Dimerization



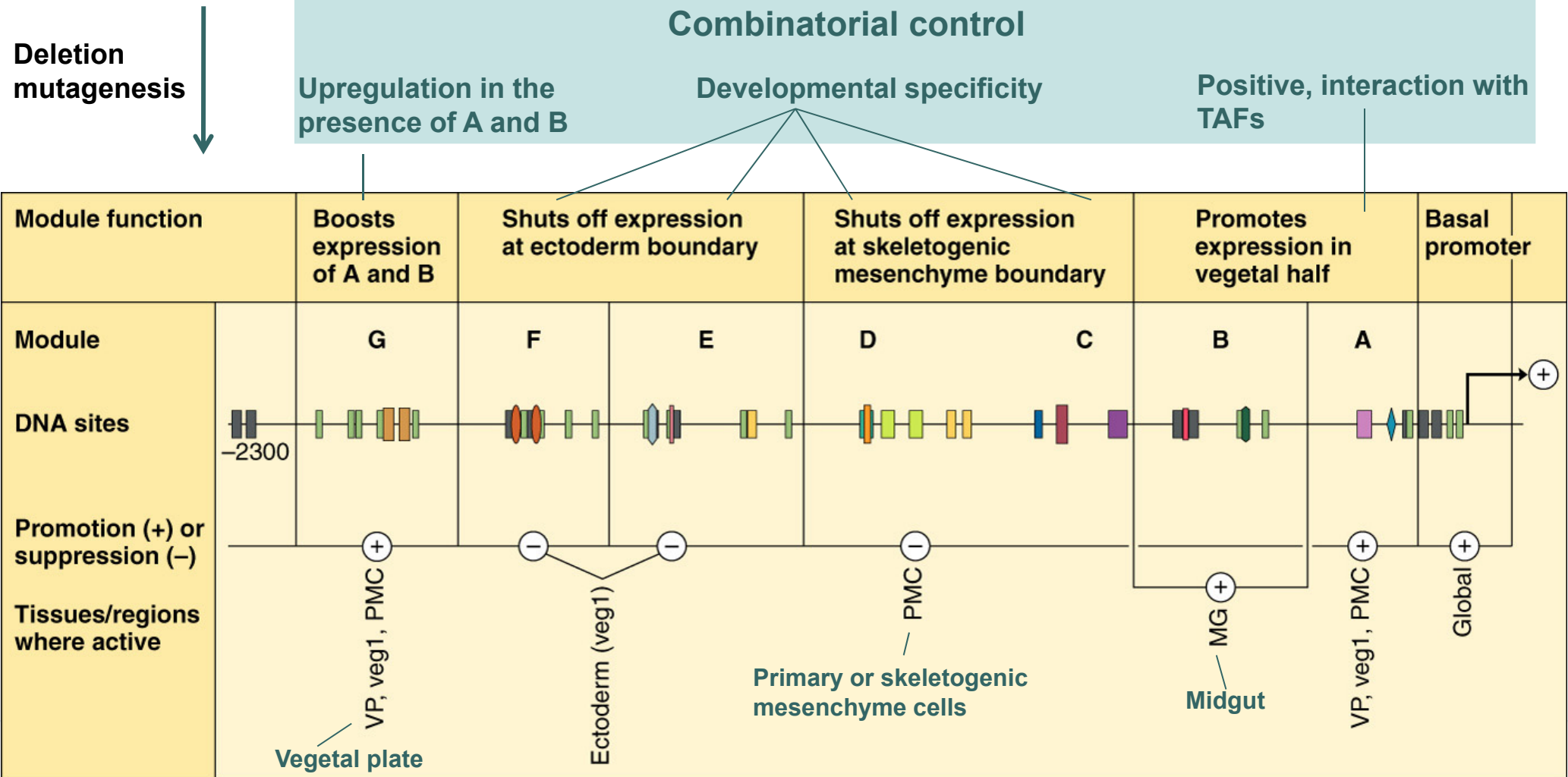
DNA binding and transcription activation





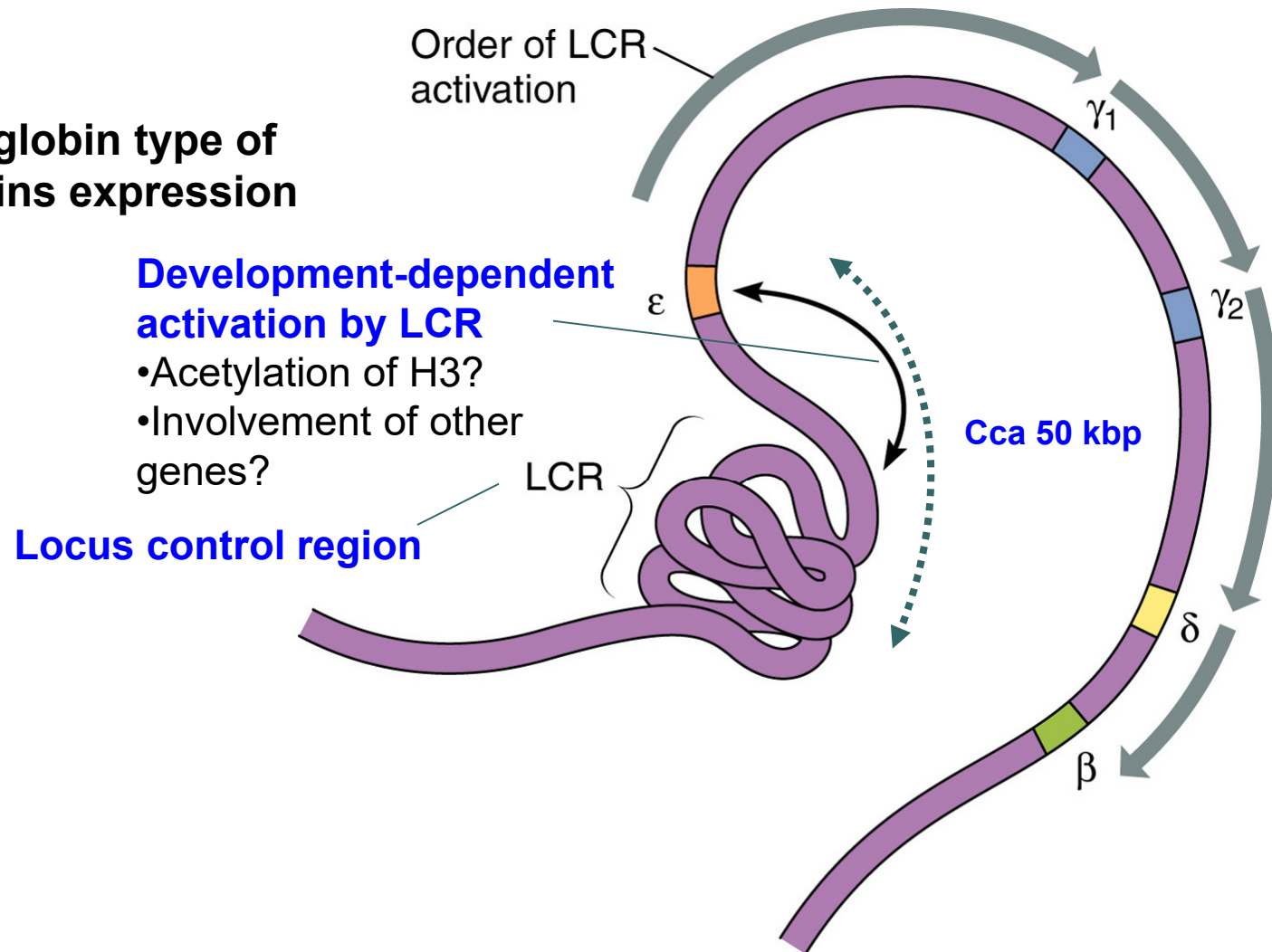
# Multifactorial Promoters Control

## *ProENDO16:REPORTER* (sea urchin)



# Multifactorial Promoters Control

## Regulation of $\beta$ -globin type of hemoglobin chains expression



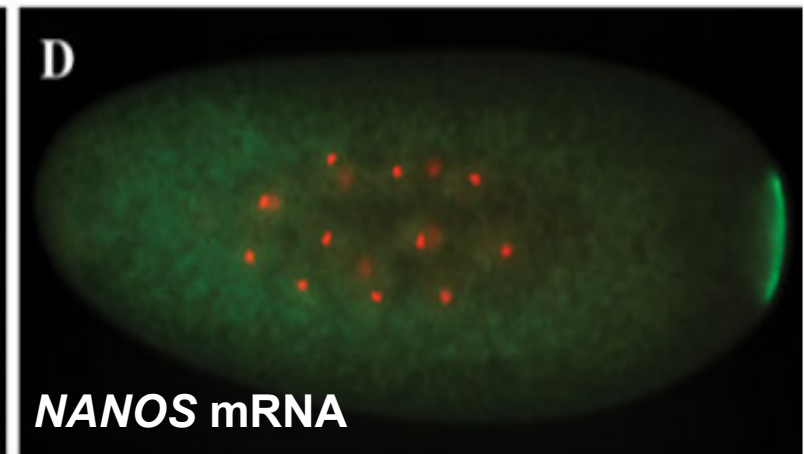
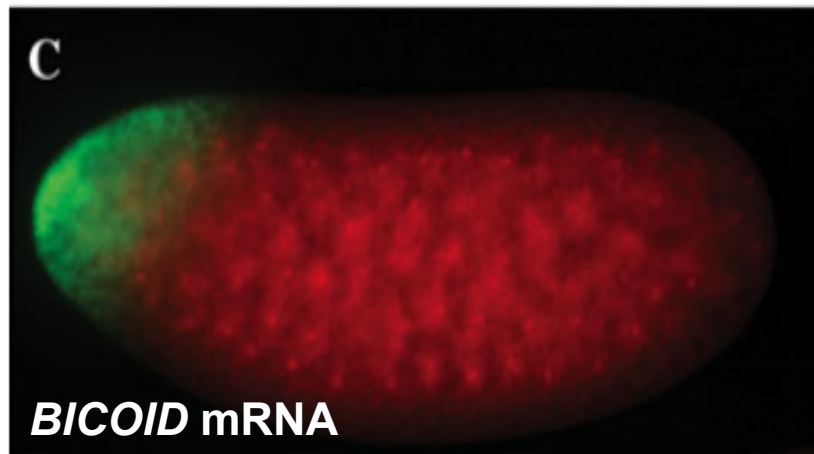
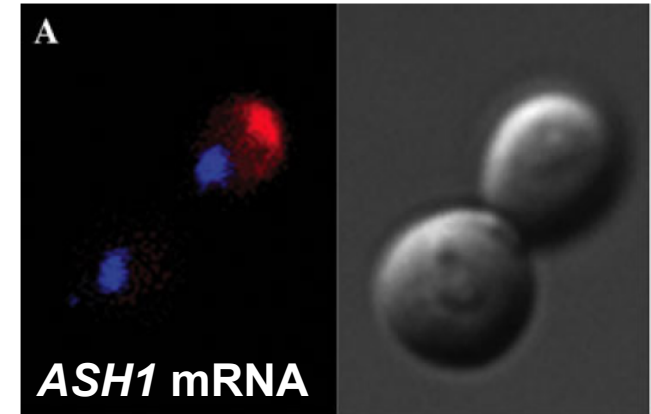


# Importance of Protein Interactions

- Functional importance of specific protein interactions
  - Chromatin structure
  - Regulation of transcription
  - mRNA localization

# mRNA localization

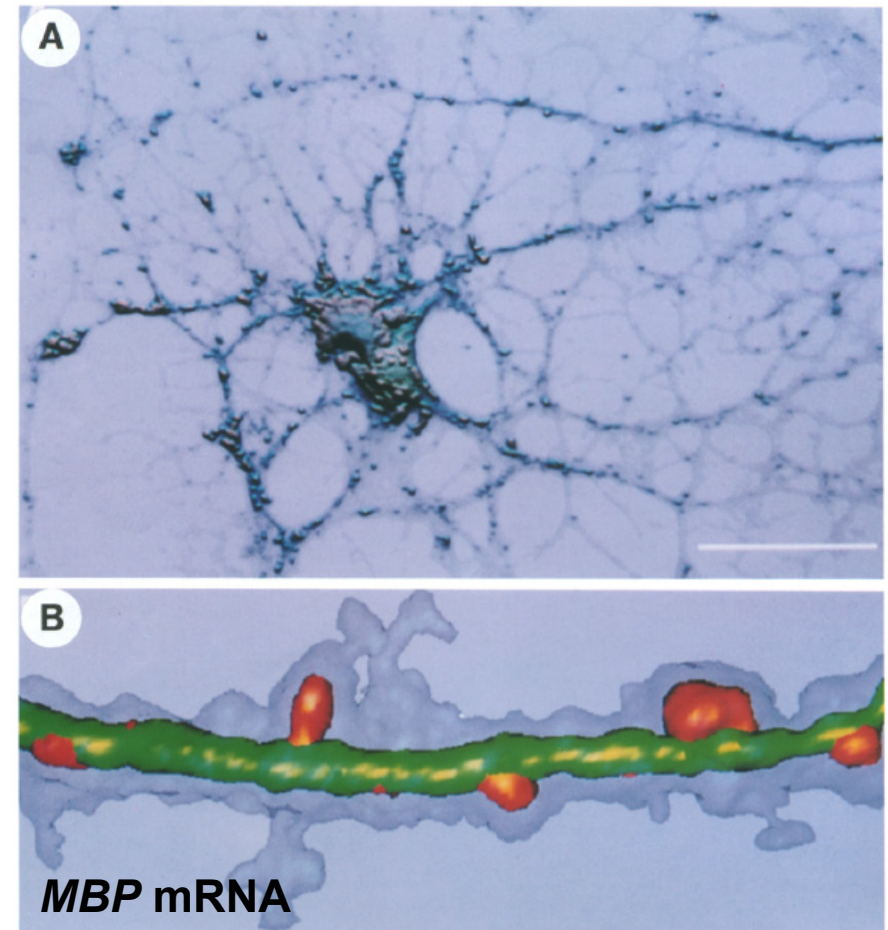
- Importance of mRNA localization
  - Control over spatiotemporal localization of gene product (protein)
    - Asymmetric cell division during development
    - Embryo polarization



Shahbadian and Chartrand, 2012

# mRNA localization

- **Role of mRNA localization**
  - Attenuating the expression of potentially toxic proteins
    - Localization of expression of **MYELIN BASIC PROTEIN (MBP)** into myelination regions of nerve cells



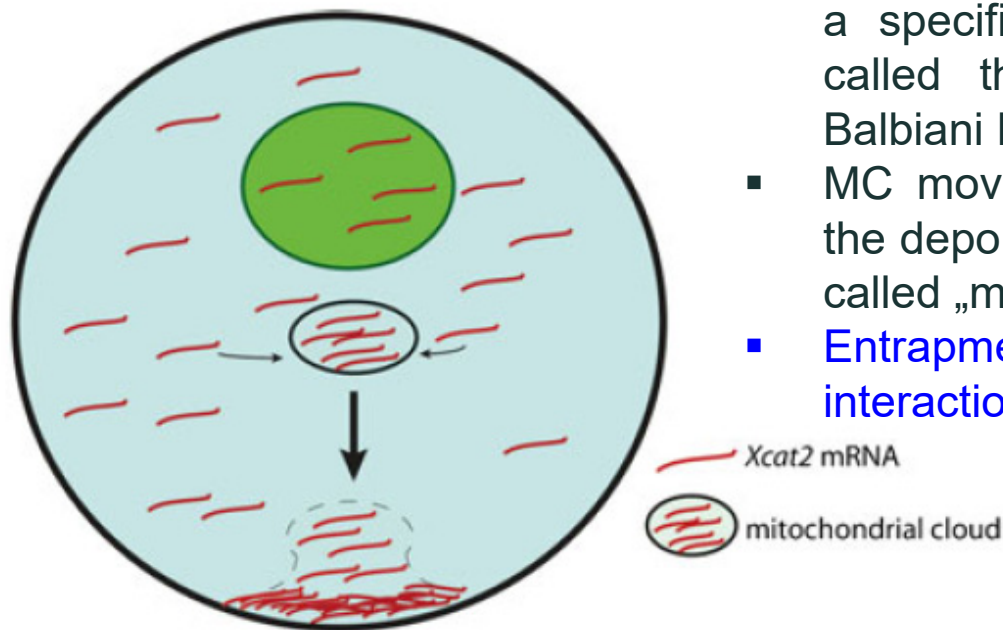
Ainger et al., 1993

# mRNA localization

## Mechanisms

- **Diffusion and entrapment of mRNA**

- During the early stages of *Xenopus* oogenesis, *Xcat-2* mRNA is restricted to a specific structure in the cytoplasm called the **mitochondrial cloud** (MC, Balbiani body)
- MC movement is partly dependent on the depolymerization of microtubuls (so-called „molecular motor“)
- **Entrapment** on the **vegetal pole** via interaction of MC and ER



Shahbadian and Chartrand, 2012

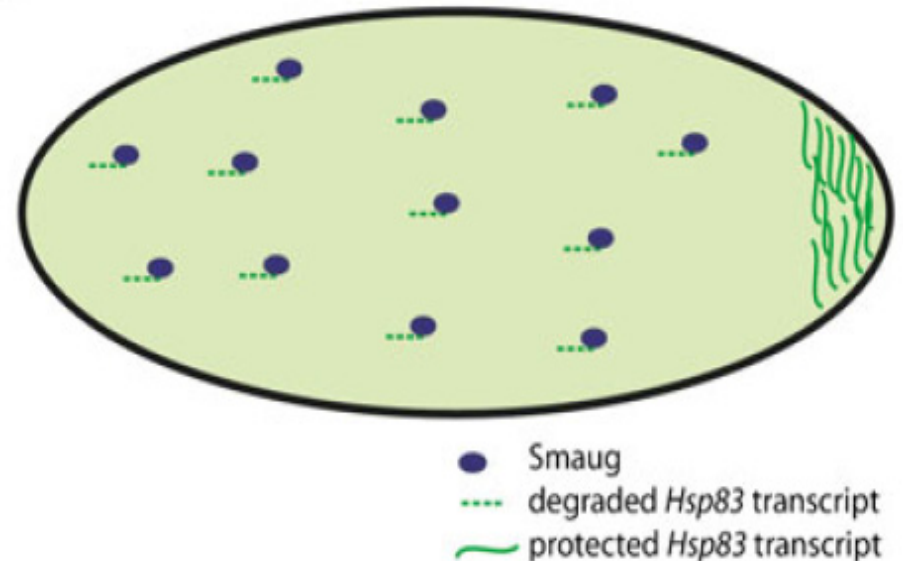
# mRNA localization

## Mechanisms

Shahbadian and Chartrand, 2012

### Localized mRNA degradation

- During embryogenesis in *Drosophila m.* *Hsp83* mRNA is localized at the posterior pole of embryo, similarly to *NANOS* mRNA
- *Hsp83* mRNA is localized in the whole embryo, however, it is destabilized by cis elements both in 3'UTR (HDE) and in coding region (HIE).
- HIE elements are recognized by SMAUG protein, which mediates binding of degradation complex CCR4/POP2/NOT
- In the posterior pole the *Hsp83* mRNA is protected from the effects of SMAUG by the so-called HPE element in 3'UTR; mechanism of this protection is still unknown

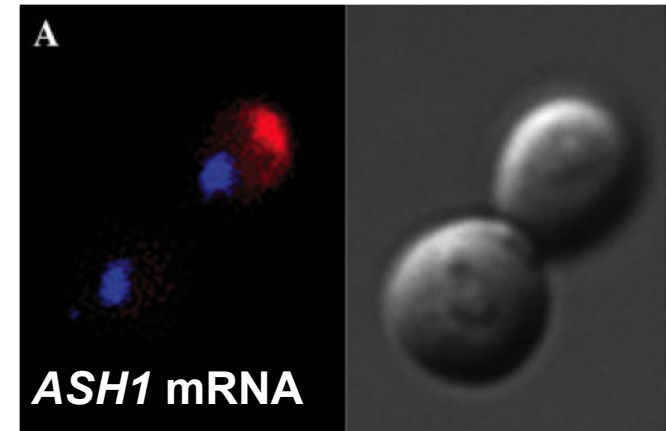
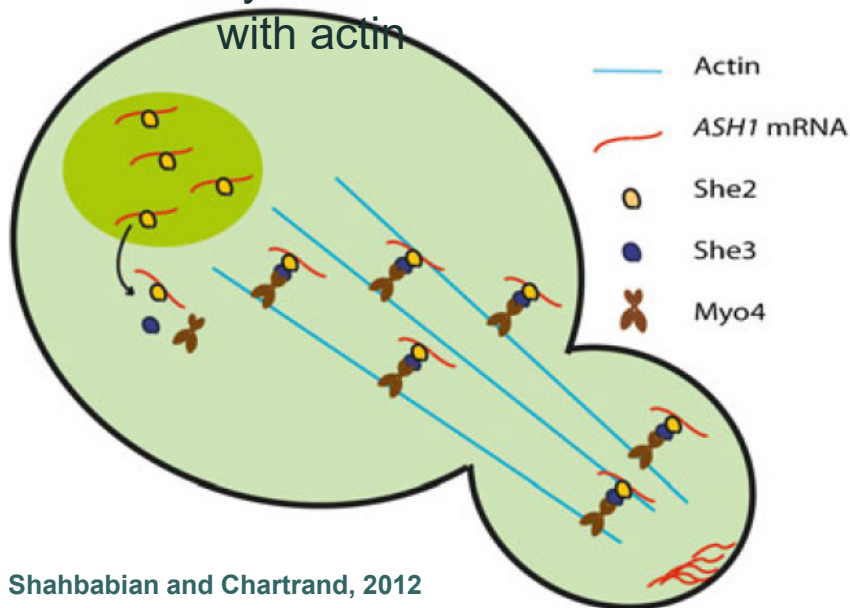




# mRNA localization

## Mechanisms

- **Active transport of mRNA**
  - Asymmetric Synthesis of HO1 (ASH1) is repressor of the HO endonuclease in *S. cerevisiae*; inhibition of HO results in inhibition of mating-type switching in daughter cells
  - *ASH1* mRNA is actively transported by „molecular motors“ associated with actin



Shahbadian and Chartrand, 2012

- *ASH1* mRNA contains 4 *cis* elements (3 in the coding sequence and 1 in the 3'UTR), which are recognized by RNA-binding protein **SHE2**
- **SHE2** interacts with **SHE3**, an adaptor protein, which links **SHE2** to the molecular motor **MYO4**, which then binds to actin and allows transport of *ASH1* mRNA into the daughter cell



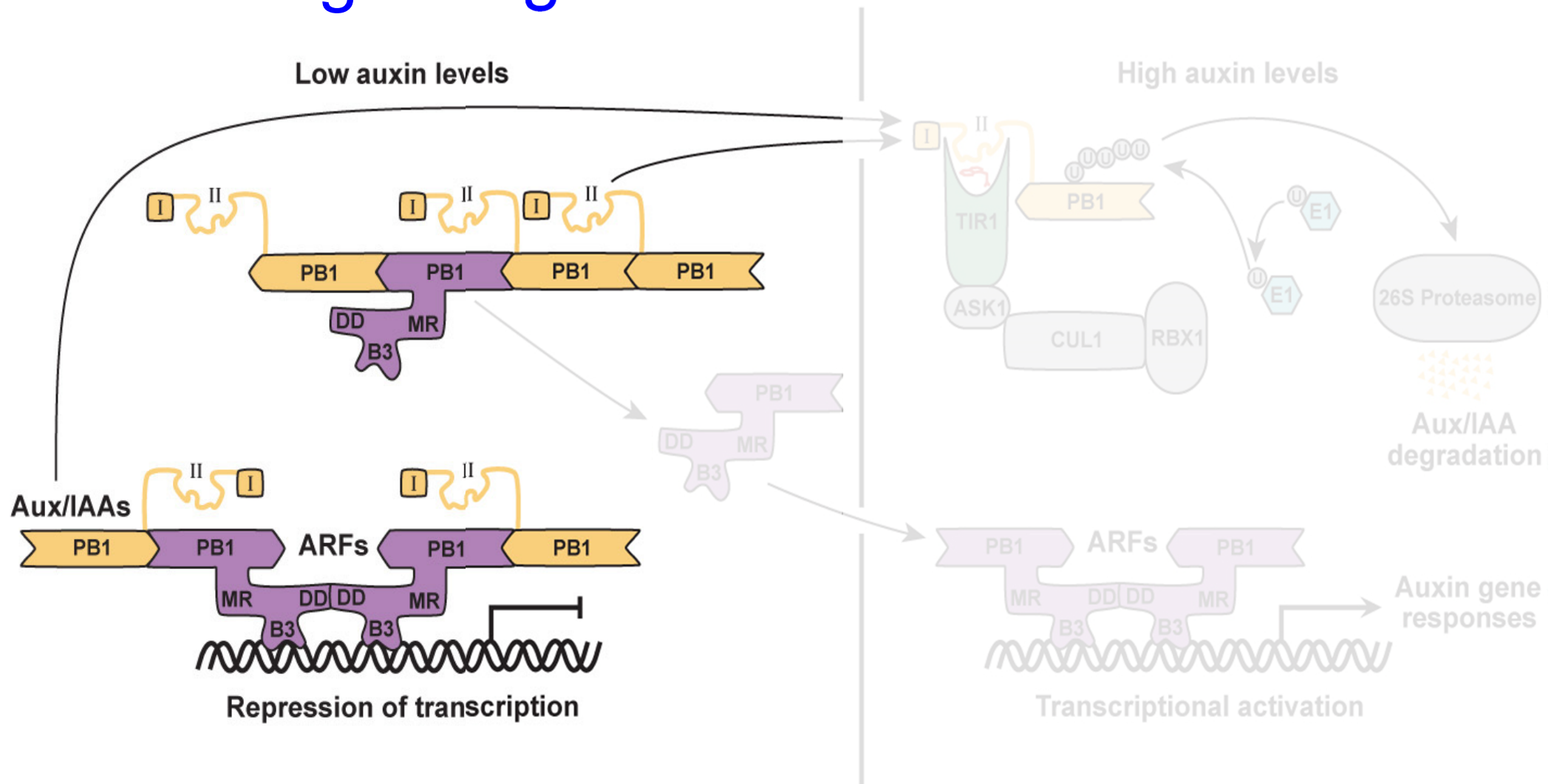
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  - hnRNA splicing

# Importance of Protein Interactions

- Functional importance of specific protein interactions
  - Chromatin structure
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  - mRNA localization
  - hnRNA splicing
  - Protein stability

# Auxin Signalling



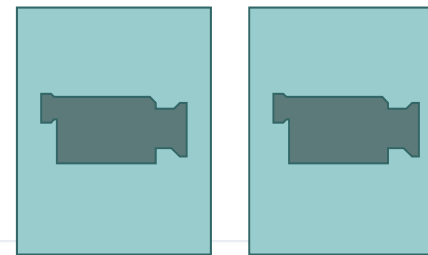
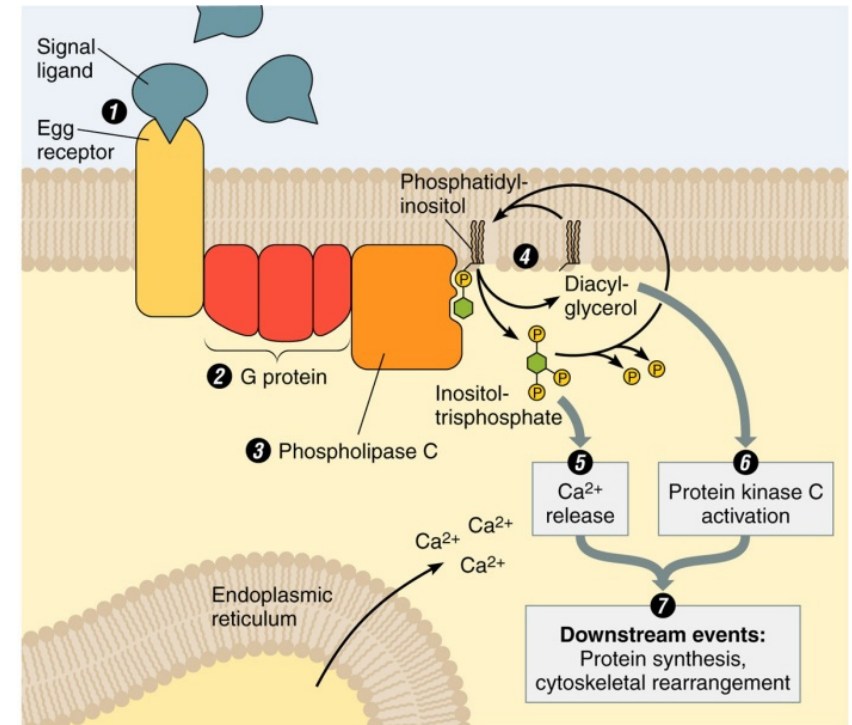
Jing and Strader, *Plant Structural Biology, Hormonal Regulations* (2018)

# Importance of Protein Interactions

- Functional importance of specific protein interactions
  - Chromatin structure
  - Regulation of transcription
  - mRNA localization
  - hnRNA splicing
  - Protein stability
  - Signal transduction

# Signal transduction

- PI and signal transduction
  - through G protein and phospholipase C
  - Signalling cascades using cAMP



# Outline

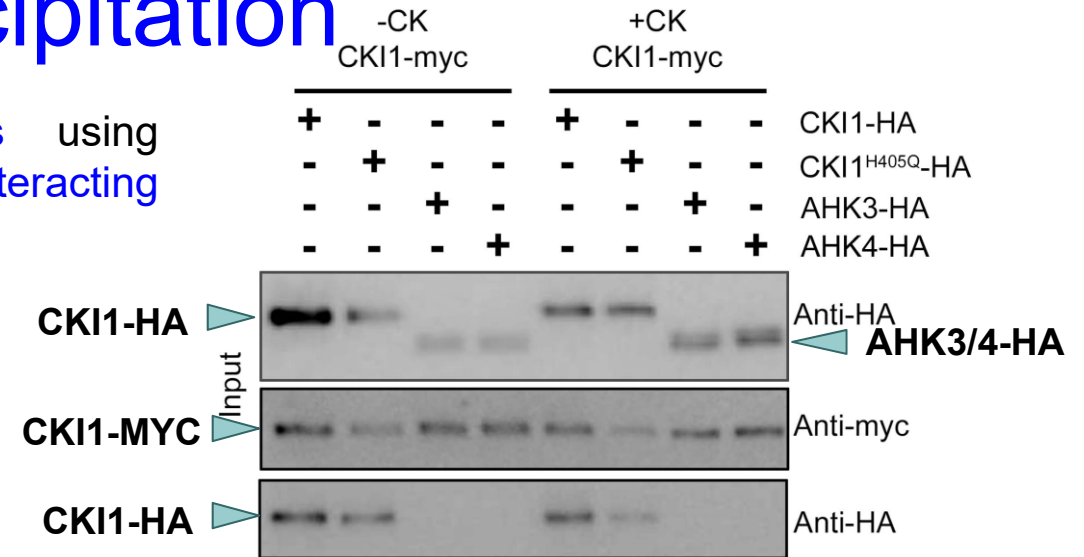
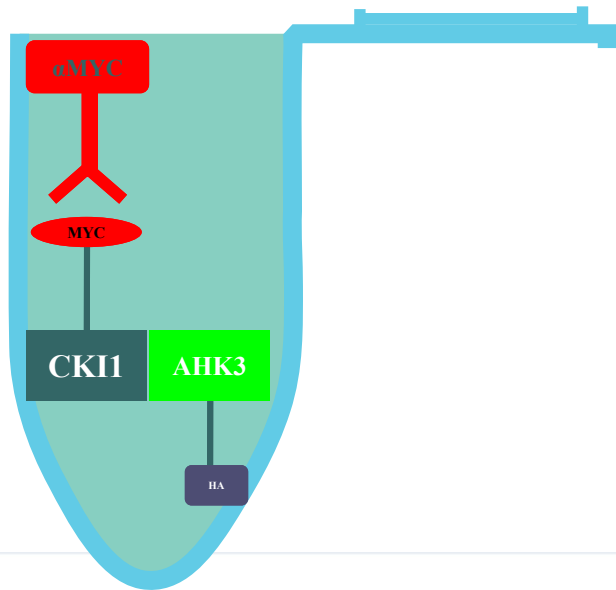
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  - Co-immunoprecipitation



# PI *in vivo*

## Co-immunoprecipitation

- Isolation of protein complexes using antibodies recognizing one of the interacting proteins



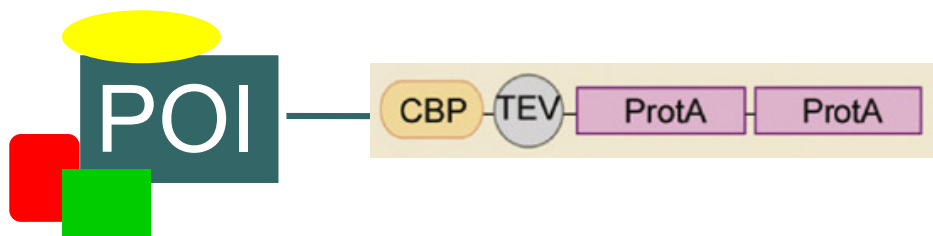
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# PI *in vivo*

## Tandem affinity purification (TAP-tag)

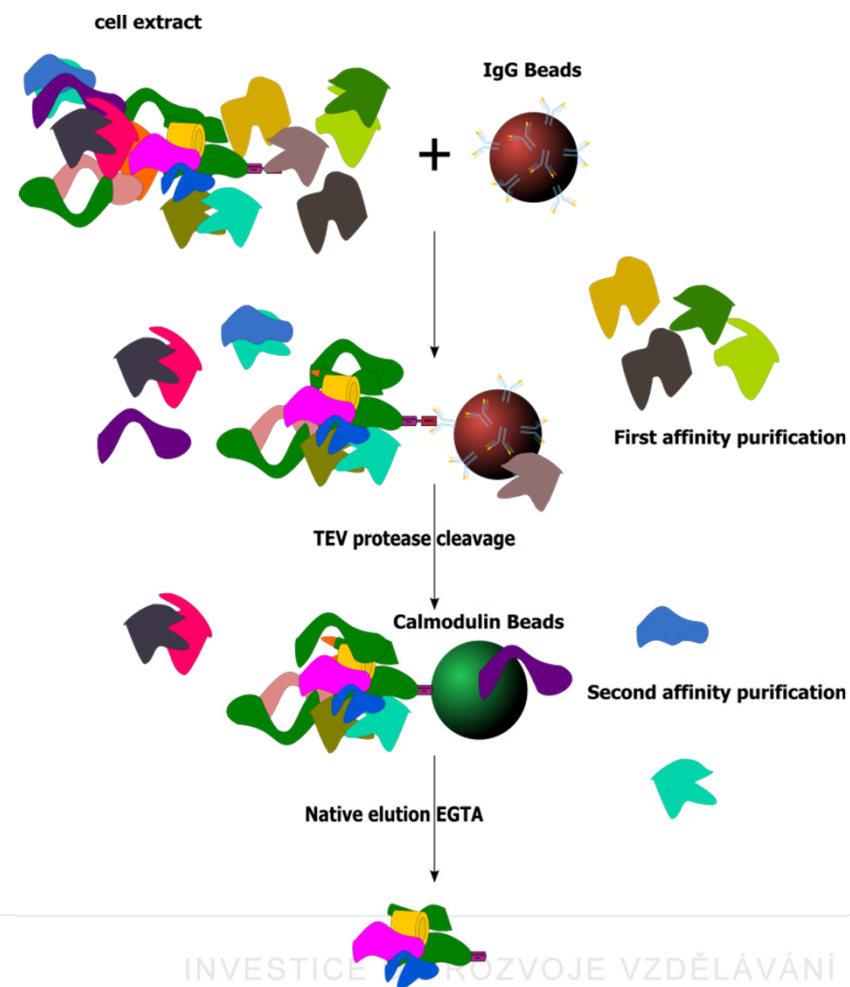
- Isolation of protein complexes using recombinant proteins fused with two different binding domains - tags



- calmodulin-binding protein (CBP)
- IgG binding domains of protein A (ProtA)
- TEV (tobacco etch virus) protease recognition site

- Isolated protein complexes are separated using 1D ELFO and then identified by MS

- Advantage:** using two independent protein domains for affinity purification -> therefore high specificity



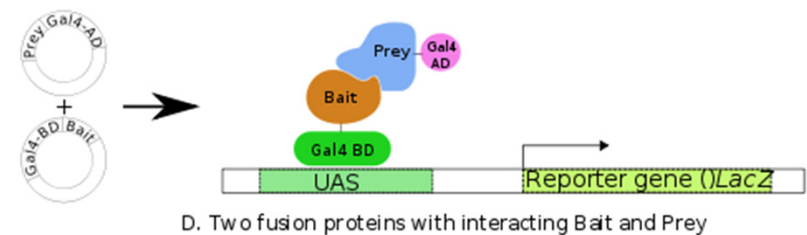
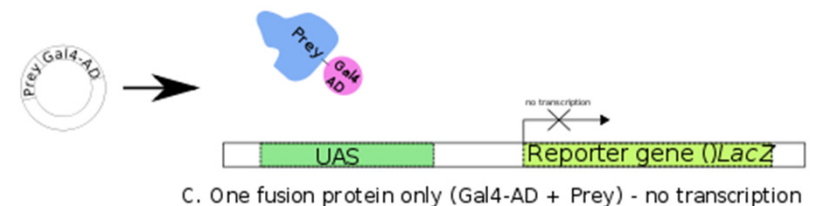
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# PI *in vivo*

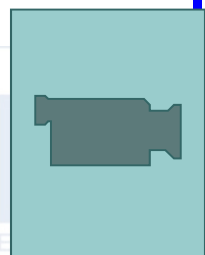
## Yeast two-hybrid assay (Y2H)

- Isolation of protein complexes using recombinant proteins, each fused to a part of Gal4 transcription factor
  - One of the proteins (bait) fused to DNA-binding domain of Gal4 (Gal4-BD)
  - The other protein (prey) fused to activation domain of Gal4 (Gal4-AD)
- Protein interactions enable reconstitution of binding domains with activation domain and triggers the expression of a reporter gene
  - Visual detection (blue color, LacZ)
  - Auxotrophic selection (growth on medium lacking histidine, His)
- Method used for searching for interaction partners in expression libraries of individual organisms



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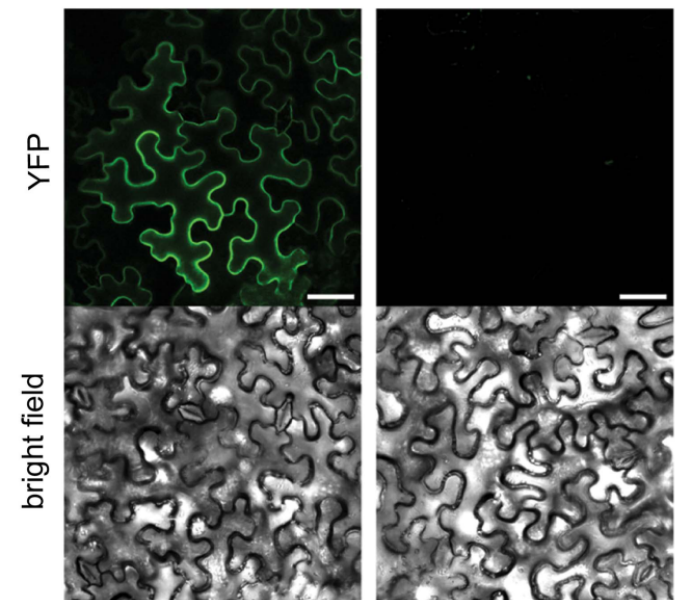
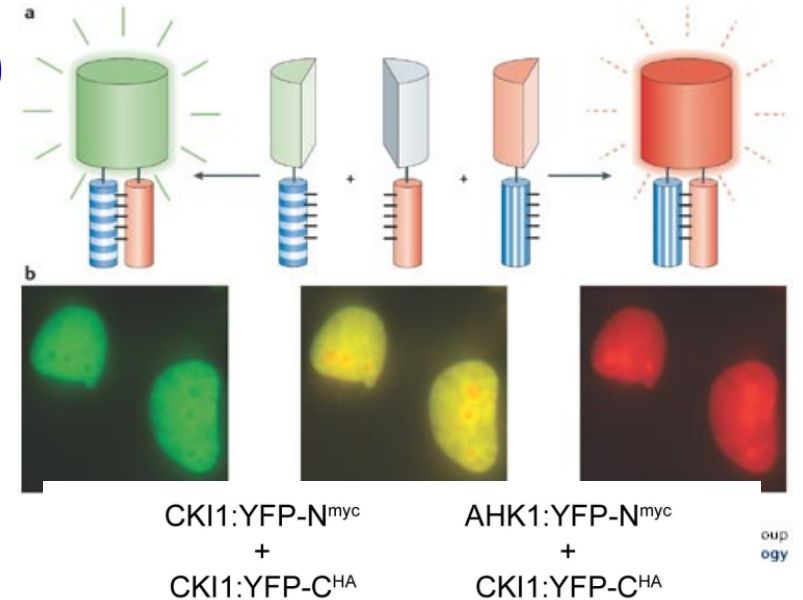
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  - Bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC)

# PI *in vivo*

## Bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC)

- Protein interaction is detected by reassociation of the fluorescent protein
- Each of the potential interaction partners is fused to one of the subunits of the fluorescent protein, e.g. YFP
- In case of interaction, the fluorescence appears
- Apart from identification of the interaction, this method allows you to localize the interaction within the cell





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# PI *in vivo*

## Membrane Recruitment Assay (MeRA)

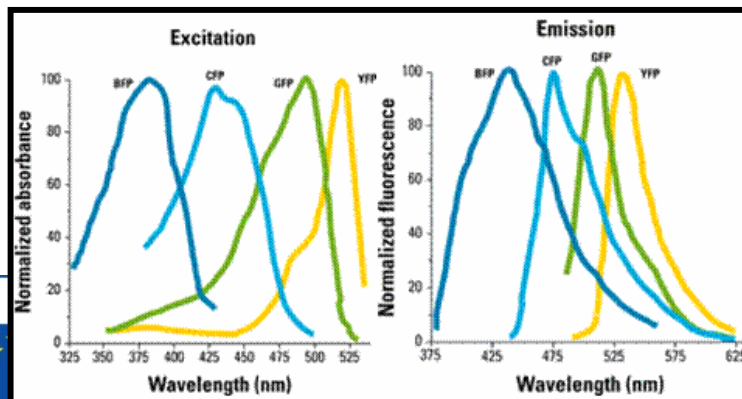
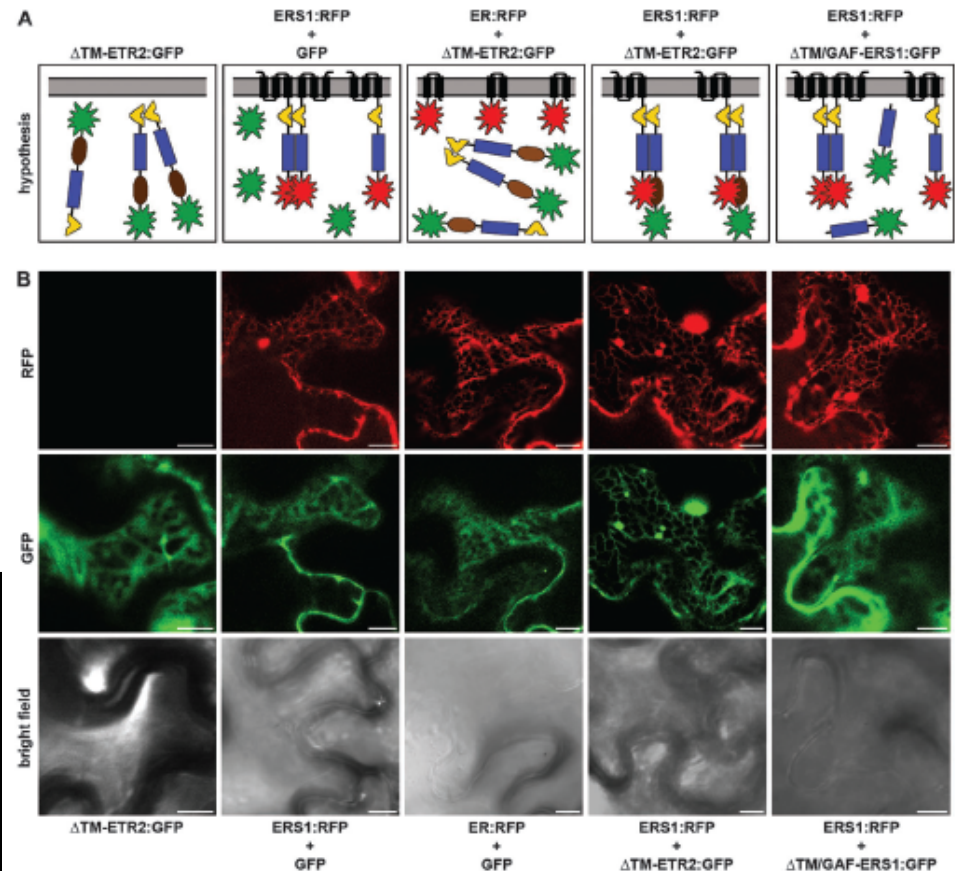
- Method for identification of interactions of cytoplasmic proteins with the membrane proteins



Membrane protein is fused with a fluorescent protein

Potential interaction partner is fused with another fluorescent protein with different emission spectra

In case of interaction the localization of the cytoplasmic protein is changed – it is colocalized on the membrane with the membrane protein

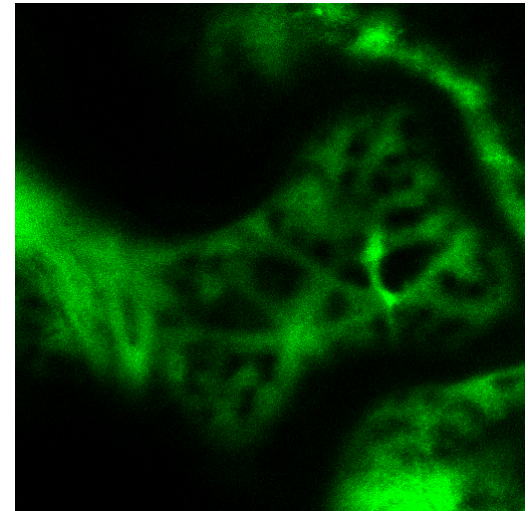
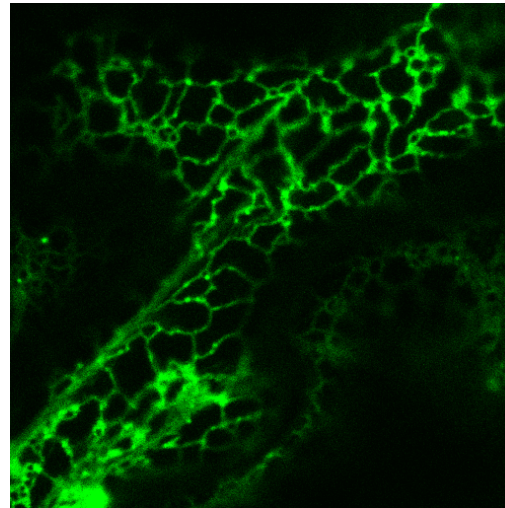
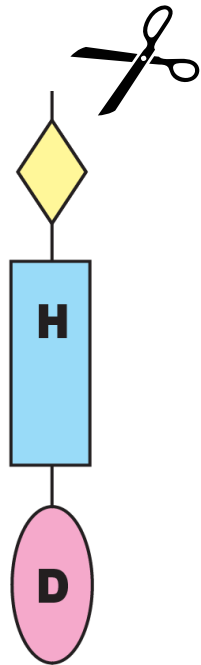


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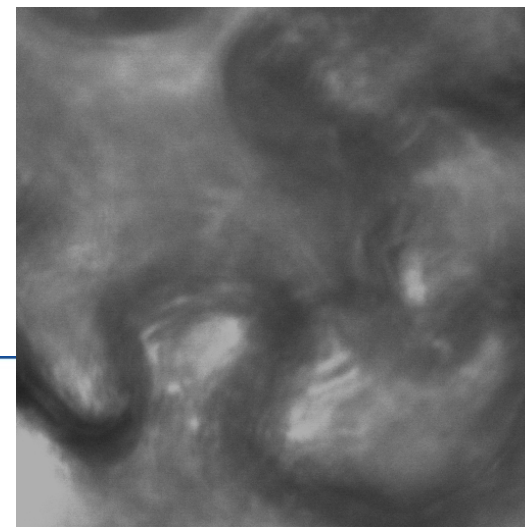
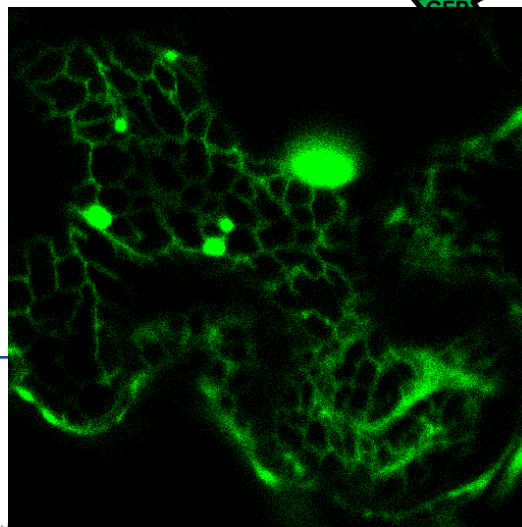
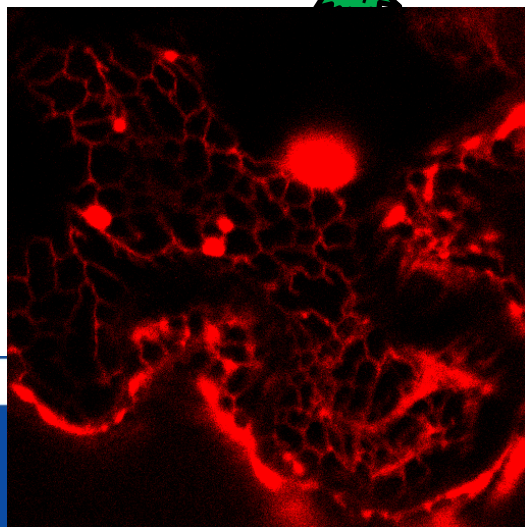
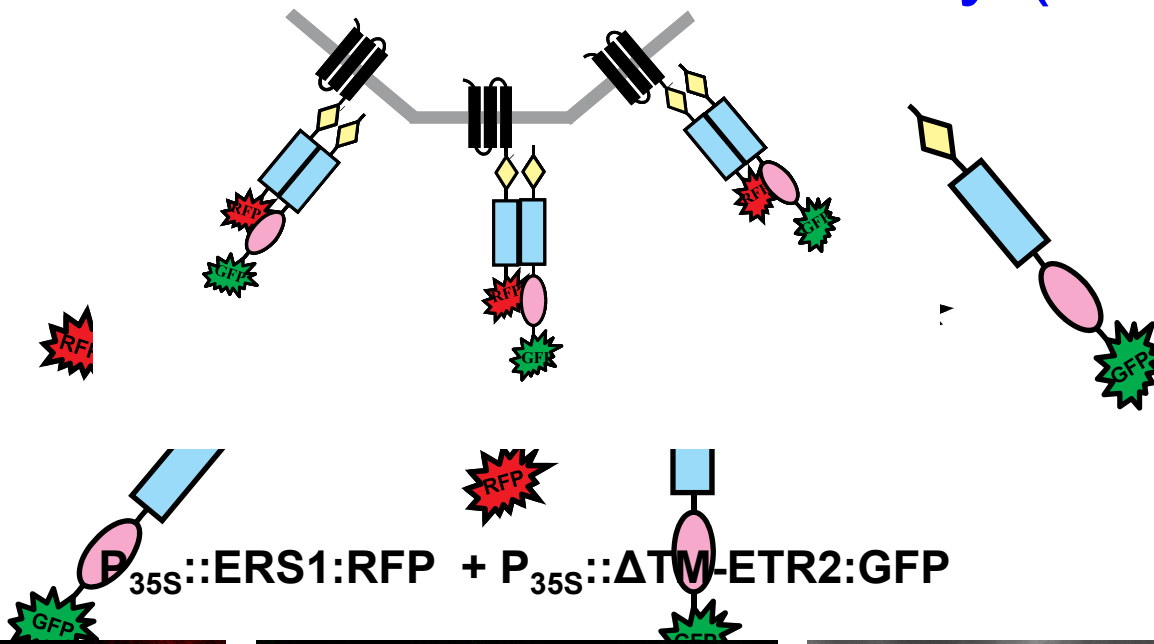
# PI *in vivo*

## Membrane Recruitment Assay (MeRA)



# PI *in vivo*

## Membrane Recruitment Assay (MeRA)



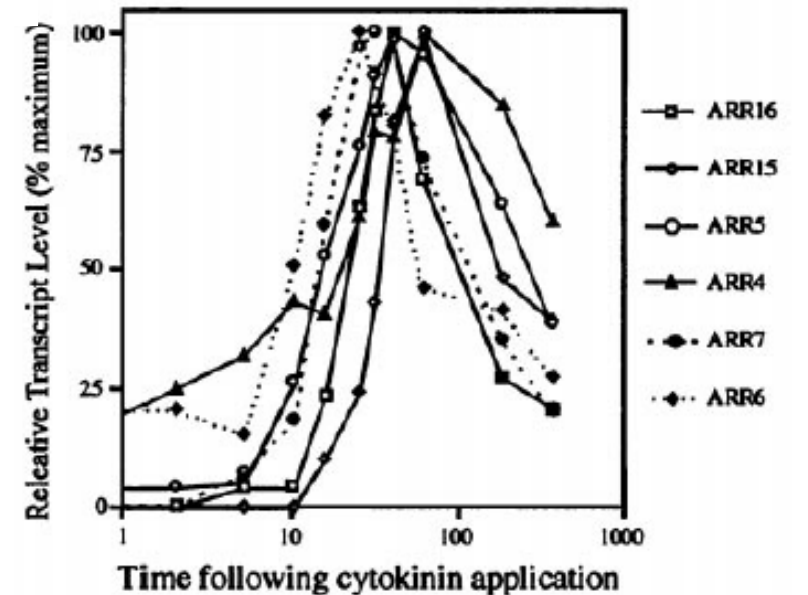
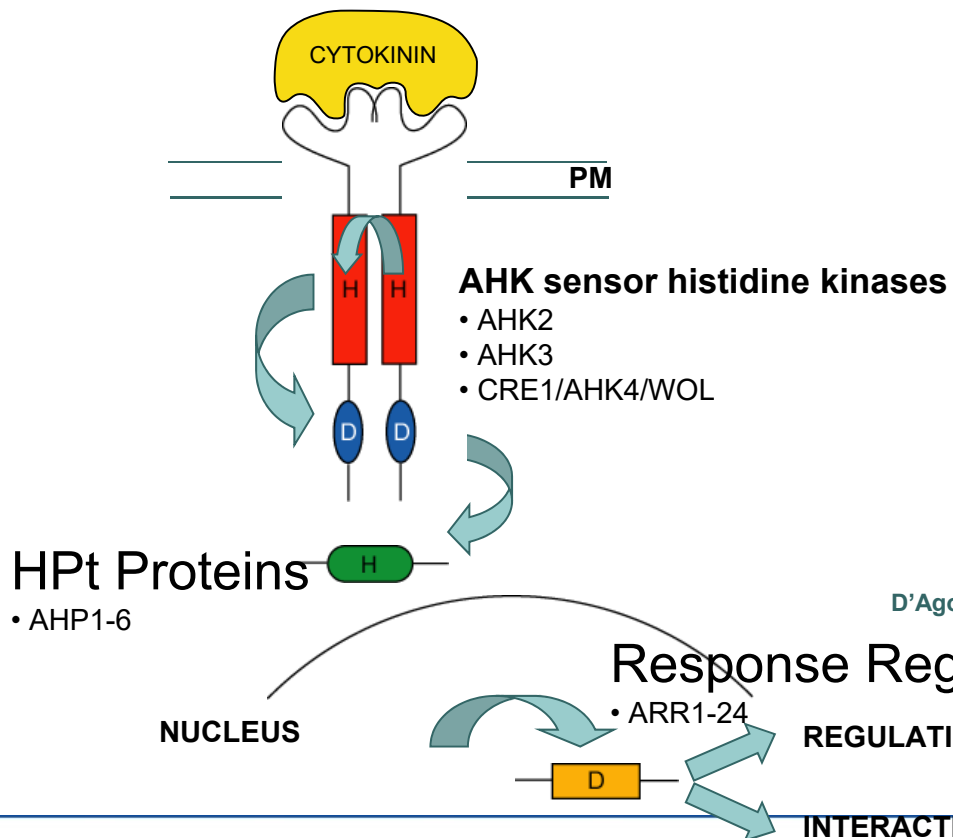
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# Signal Transduction via MSP

## Recent Model of the CK Signaling via Multistep Phosphorelay (MSP) Pathway

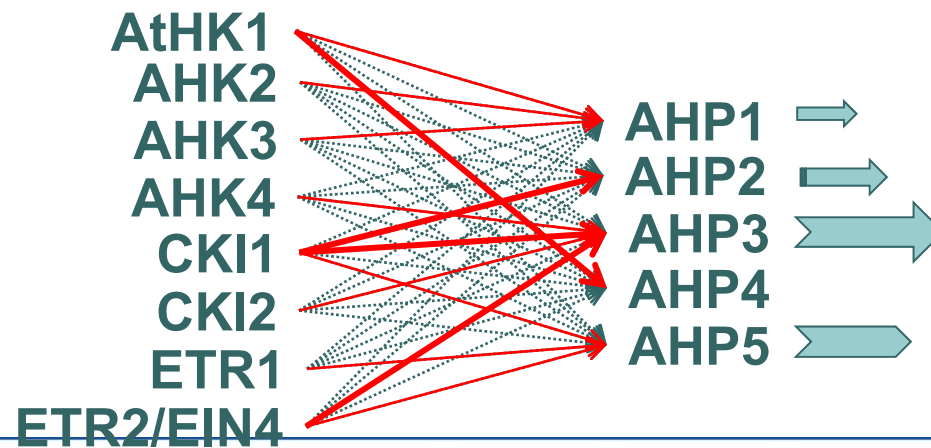
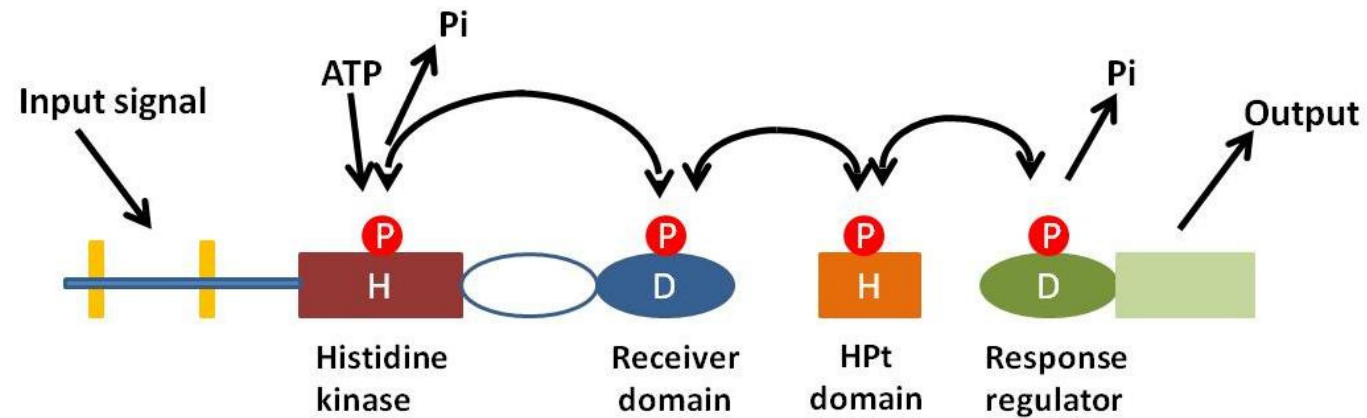


D'Agostino et al., Plant Phys, 2000

CK primary response genes  
- Type-A ARR expression

# Is there any specificity in plant MSP?

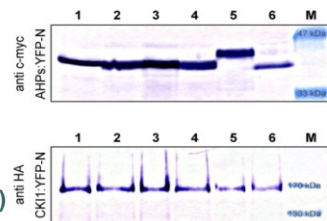
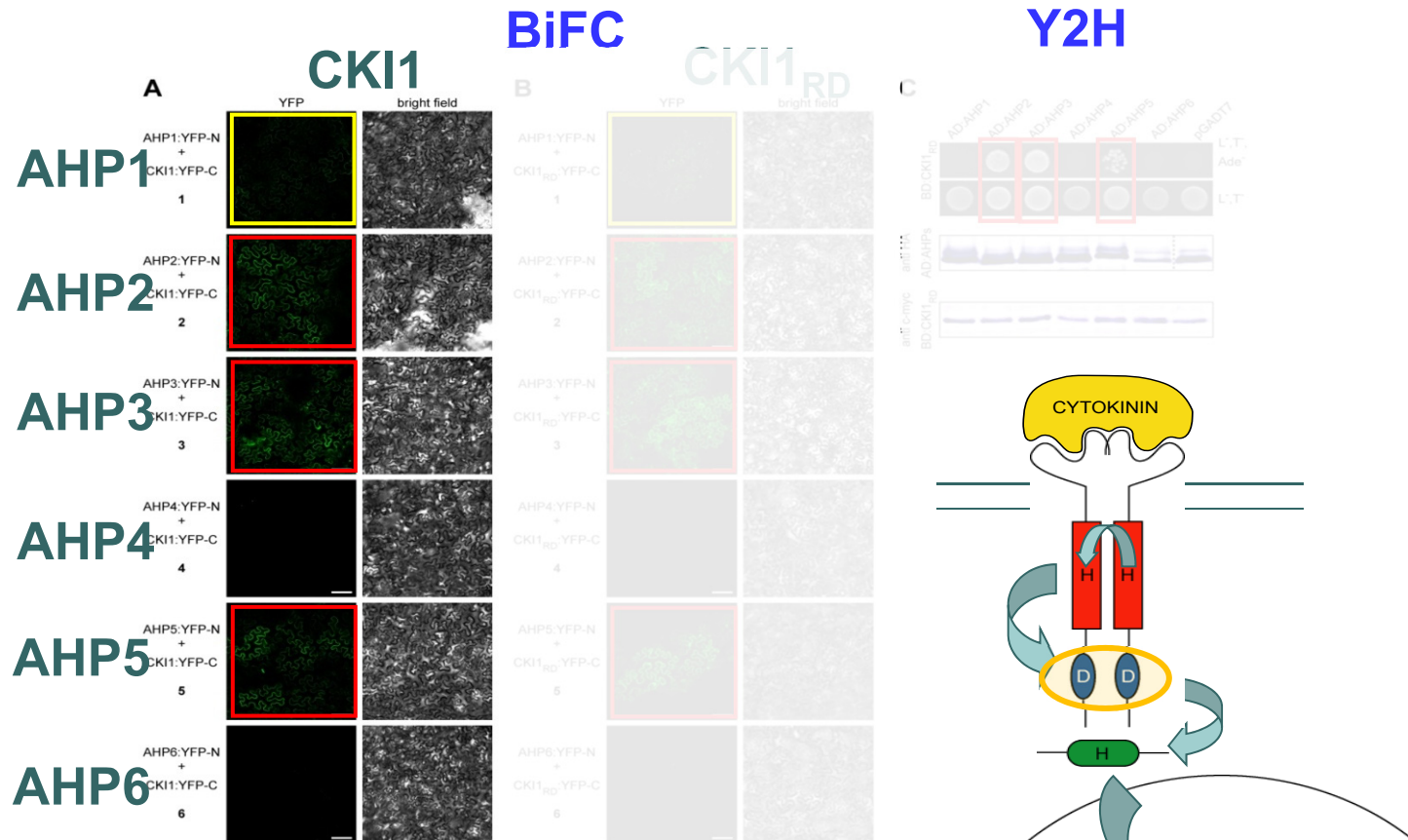
- Is there *a signalling specificity of MSP* in plants?





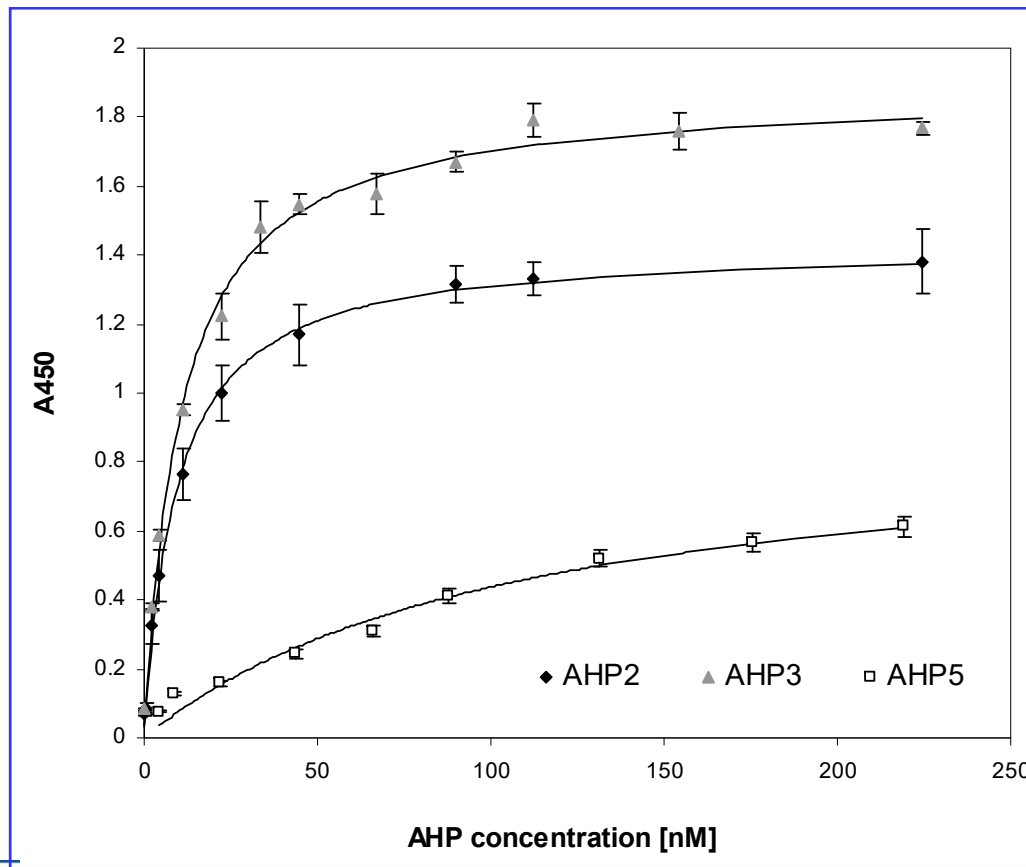
# Specificity of CKI1 signalling

- CKI1 interacts *in vivo* with only subset of AHPs



# Specificity of CKI1 Signalling

- **Specificity of CKI1 interaction** was confirmed *in vitro*



**AHP3:  $K_d \sim 10,5$  nM**

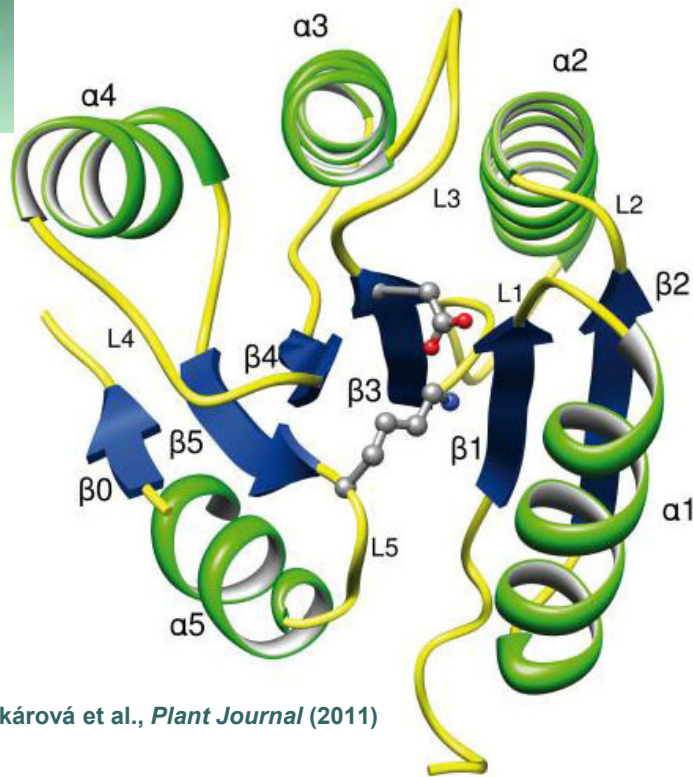
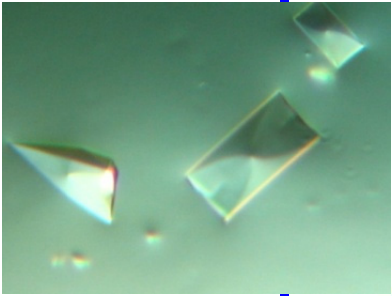
**AHP2:  $K_d \sim 9,17$  nM**

**AHP5:  $K_d \sim 108$  nM**

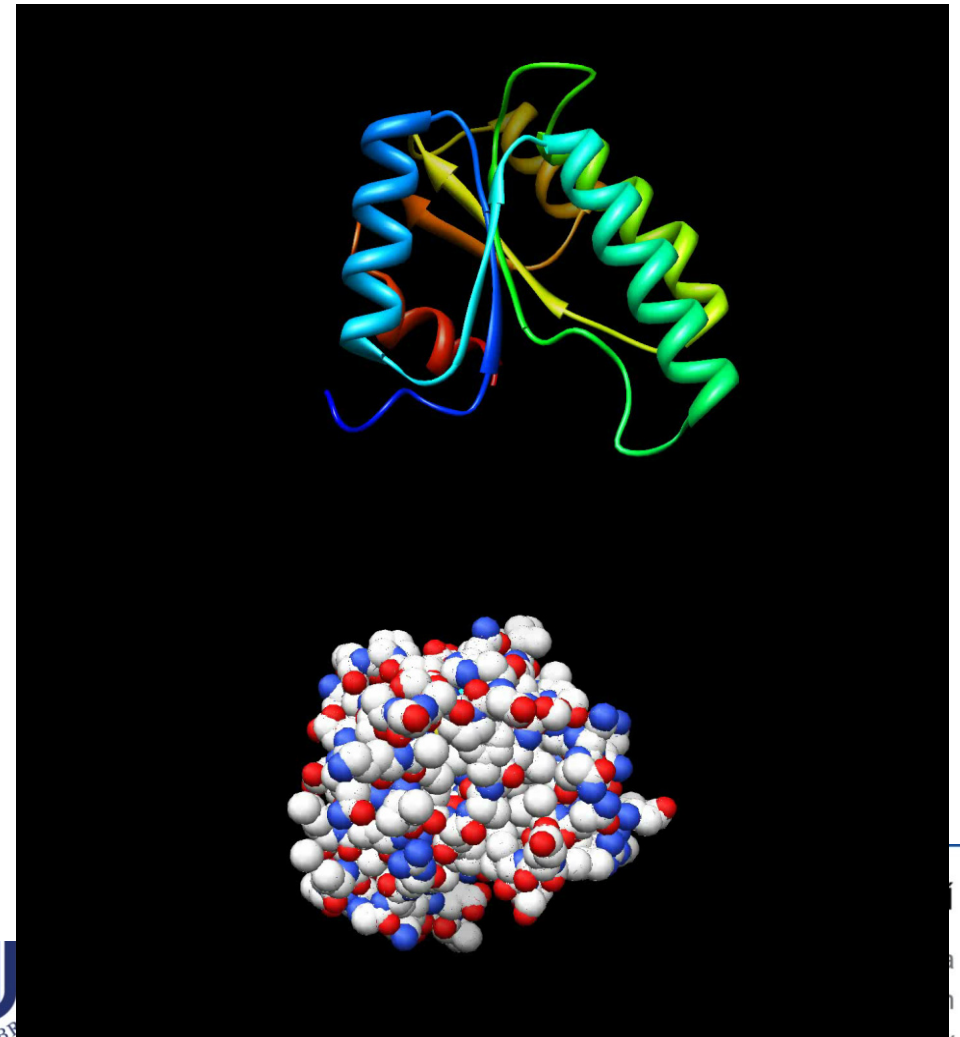
Pekárová et al., *Plant Journal* (2011)

# Structure of CKI1<sub>RD</sub>

- X-ray crystallography revealed conserved  $(\alpha/\beta)_5$  structural fold of CKI1<sub>RD</sub>

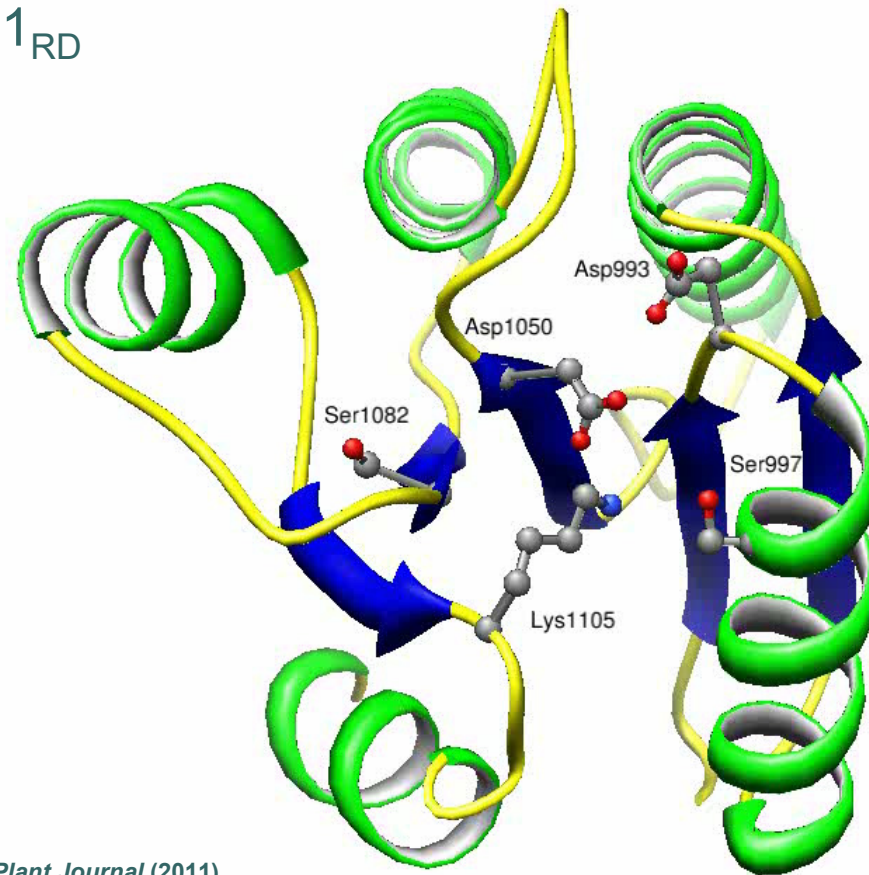


Pekárová et al., *Plant Journal* (2011)



# Dynamics of CKI1<sub>RD</sub>

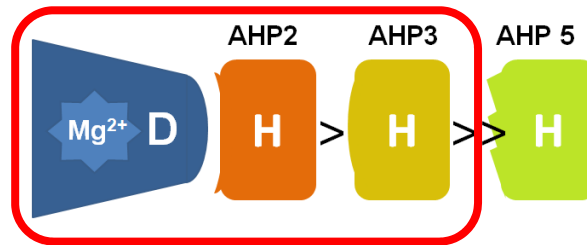
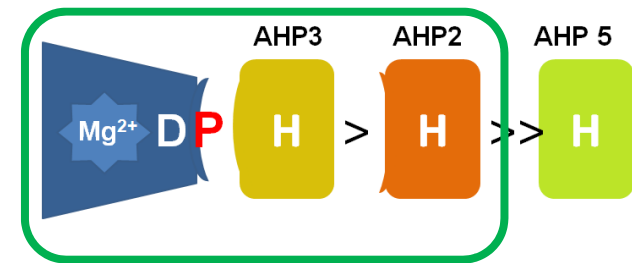
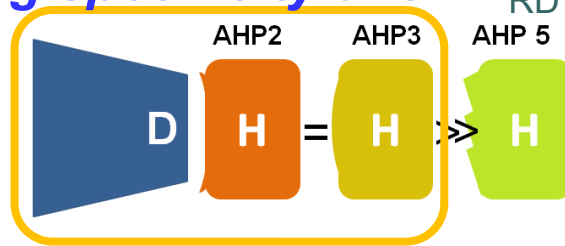
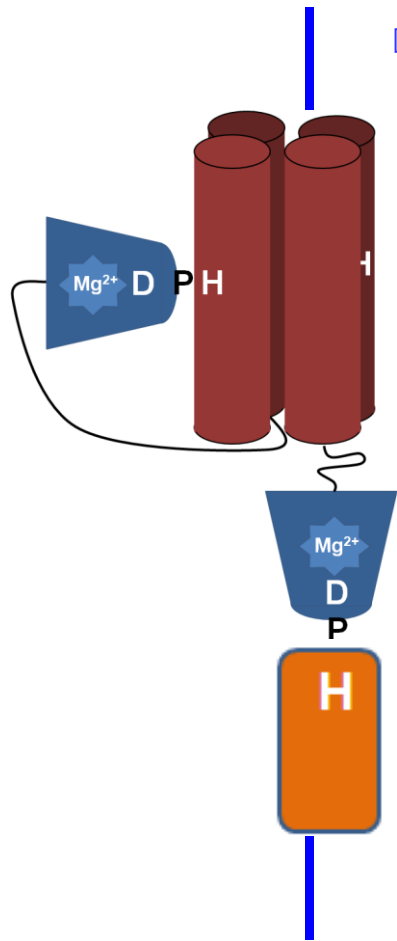
- *Mg<sup>2+</sup> binding* leads to *remodelling of active centre* of CKI1<sub>RD</sub>



Pokárová et al., *Plant Journal* (2011)

# CKI1<sub>RD</sub> structural changes are associated with its binding specificity

- *Mg<sup>2+</sup>*- and *BeF<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>*-induced *structural changes fine-tune binding specificity of CKI1<sub>RD</sub>*



Ligand

0

Mg<sup>2+</sup>

BeF<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

AHP2

9.17 ± 0.49

6.2 ± 0.98

11.6 ± 2.0

AHP3

10.5 ± 0.73

12.9 ± 0.72

8.0 ± 0.42

AHP5

108 ± 18

152 ± 26

119 ± 32

Pekárová et al., *Plant Journal* (2011)



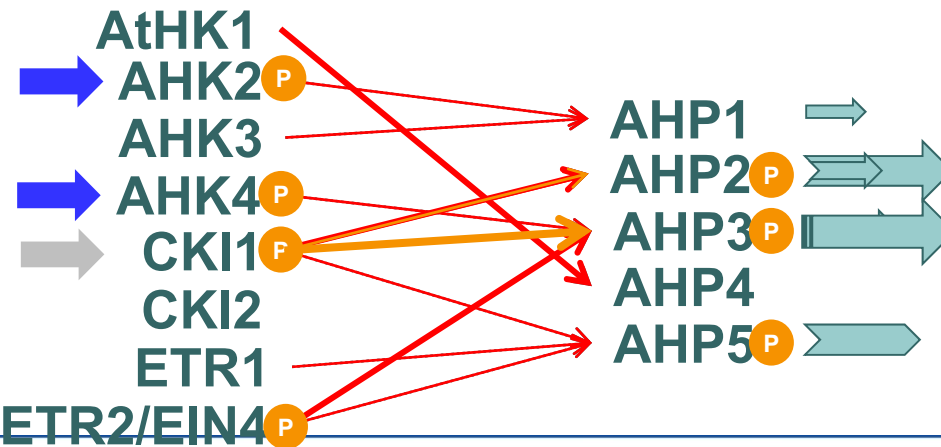
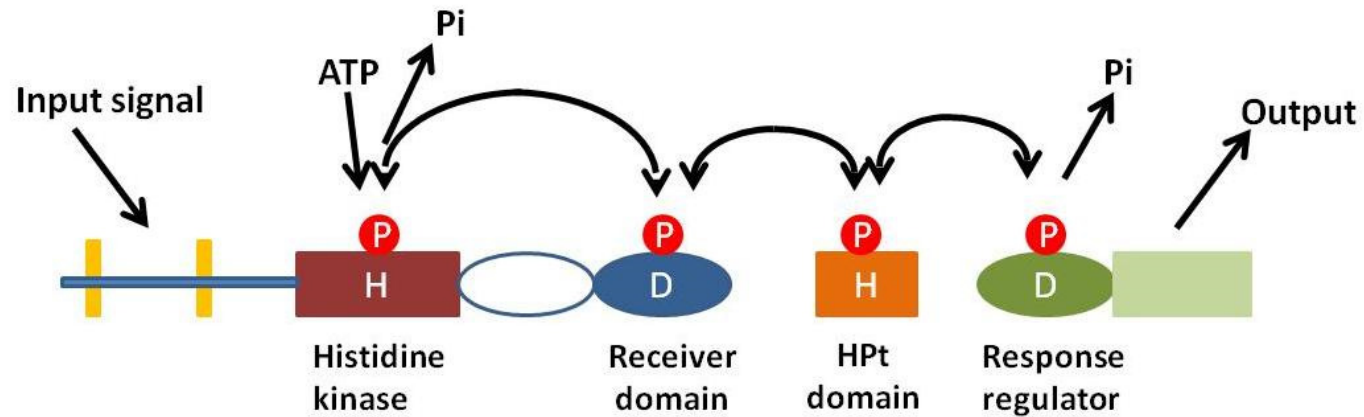
ÁVÁNÍ

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n fondem  
republiky



# Model Suggestion

- **YES**, there is *signalling specificity of MSP* in plants.



# Summary

- Functional importance of the specific interactions of proteins in the regulation of gene expression
  - Chromatin structure
  - Regulation of transcription
  - mRNA localization
  - mRNA stability
  - Protein stability
  - Signal transduction
- Methods of analysis of protein interactions *in vivo*
  - Co-immunoprecipitation
  - The tandem affinity purification (TAP-tag)
  - Yeast two-hybrid assay (Y2H)
  - Bimolecular fluorescence complementation (BiFC)
  - Membrane Recruitment Assay (MeRA)
- Practical use of methods for *in vivo* studies of protein interactions

# Discussion



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Tato prezentace je spolufinancována  
Evropským sociálním fondem  
a státním rozpočtem České republiky