

Structural basis for the recognition of type-2 N-degron substrate by PRT1 E3 ubiquitin ligase

Department of Life Sciences
Korea University

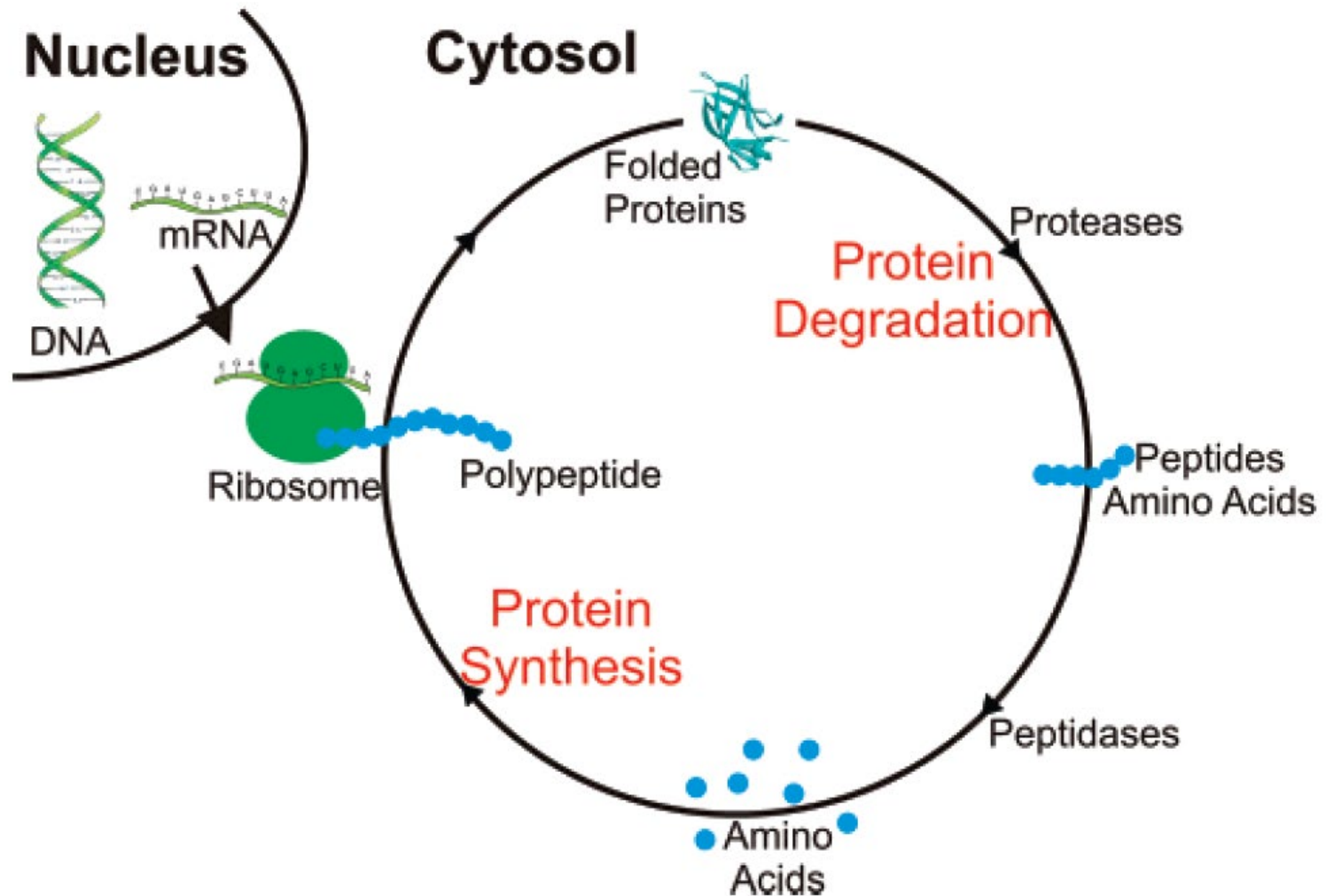
Hyun Kyu SONG



Human Life

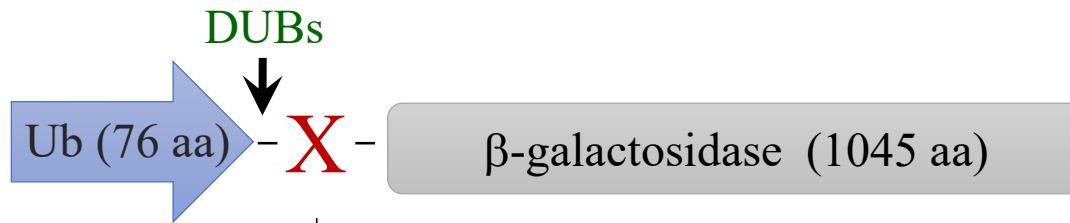


Life cycle of proteins



N-terminal destabilizing residues (N-degron)

Bachmair *et al.* & Varshavsky, Science (1986)



●●●●RLRGG-**X**HGSGAWLLP●●●●

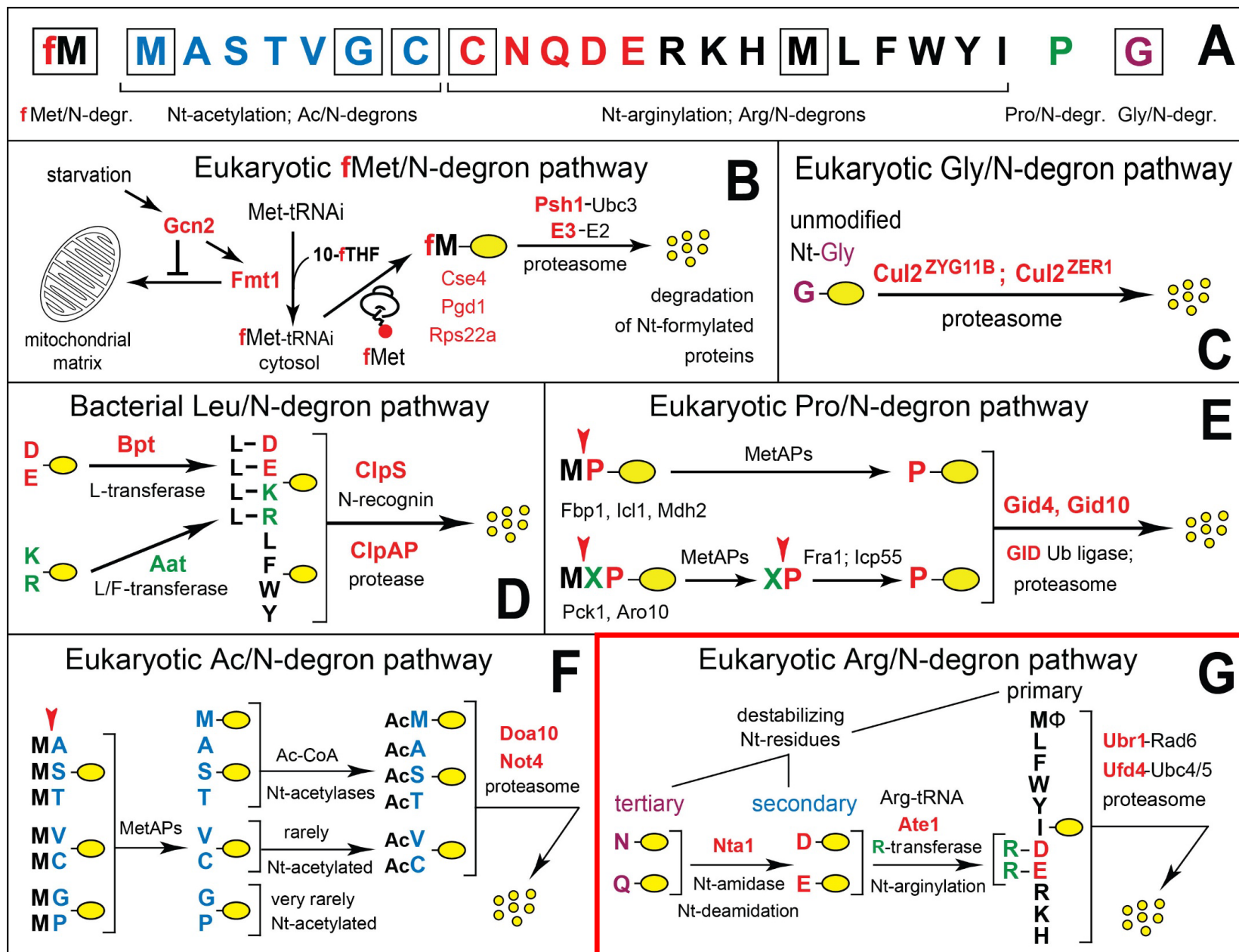
Residue X in ub-X-βgal	Radius of gyration of X (Å)	Deubiquitination of ub-X-βgal	$t_{1/2}$ of X-βgal
Met	1.80	+	} >20 hours
Ser	1.08	+	
Ala	0.77	+	
Thr	1.24	+	
Val	1.29	+	
Gly	0	+	
Ile	1.56	+	} ~30 minutes
Glu	1.77	+	
Tyr	2.13	+	} ~10 minutes
Gln	1.75	+	
Phe	1.90	+	} ~3 minutes
Leu	1.54	+	
Asp	1.43	+	
Lys	2.08	+	
Arg	2.38	+	
Pro	1.25	-*	~7 minutes

Stabilizing

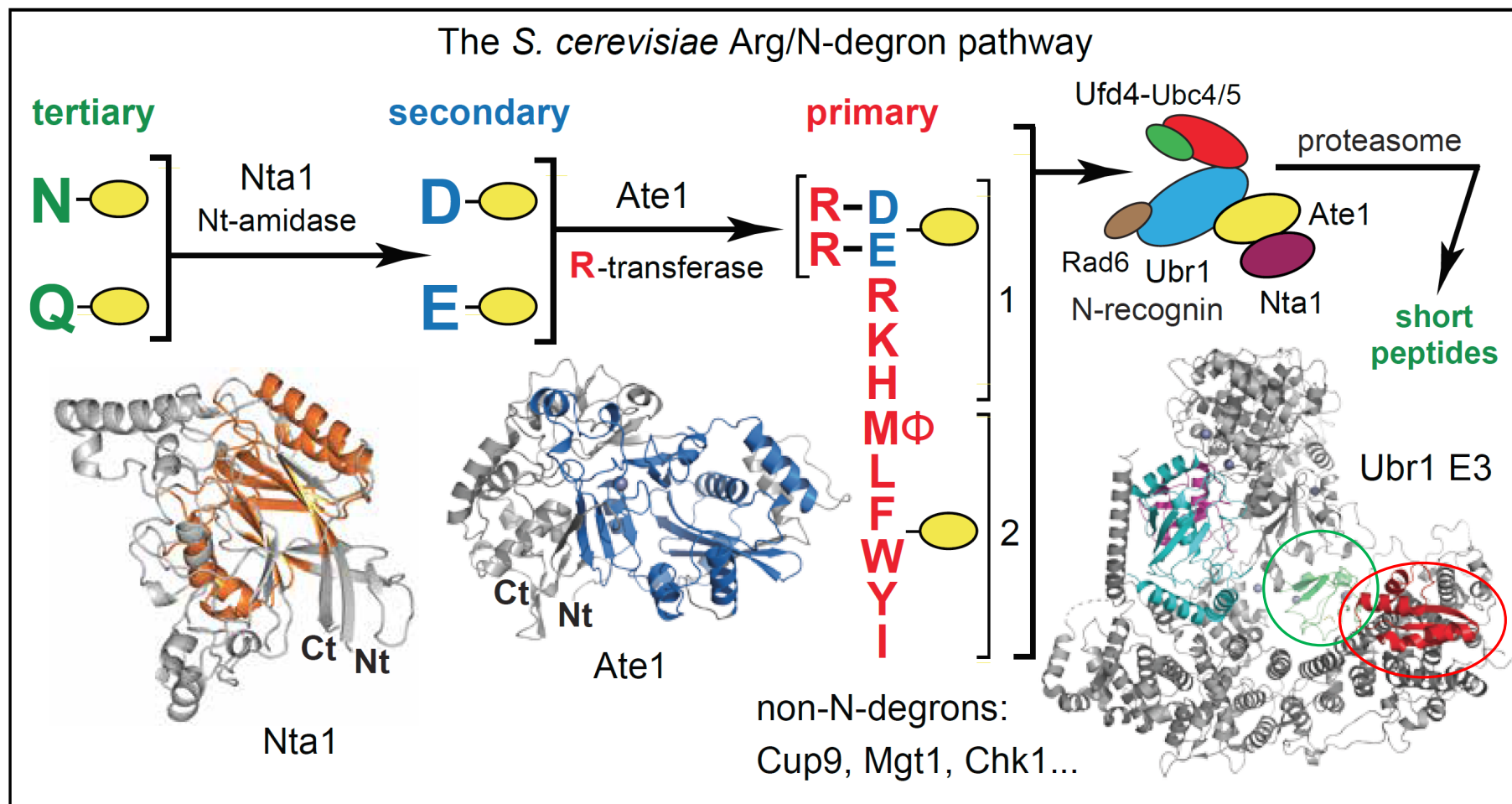
Destabilizing

The N-degron pathway

BH Kim *et al.*
PNAS (2022)



Structural biology of the Arg/N-degron pathway



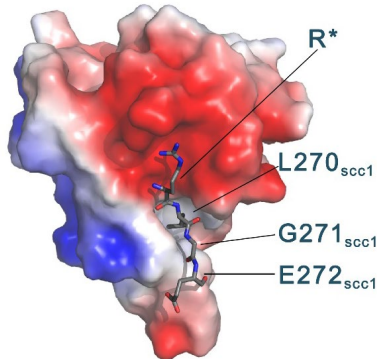
MK Kim *et al.* PNAS (2016)

BH Kim *et al.* PNAS (2022)
Van *et al.* JMB (2022)

WS Choi *et al.* Nat SMB (2010)
L Kim *et al.* Protein Sci (2021)
M Pan *et al.* Nature (2021)

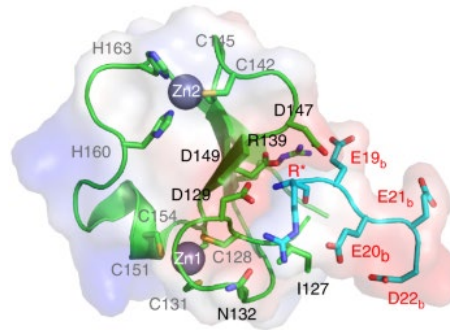
N-degron recognition by N-recognins

Ubr1-RLGS



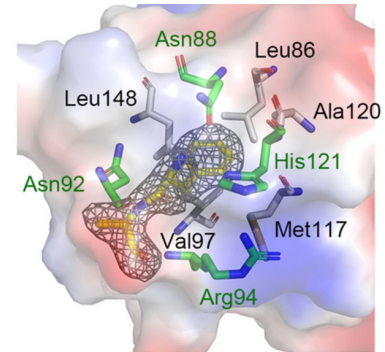
Choi *et al.* Nat SMB ('10)

p62/SQSTM1-REEED



Kwon *et al.* Nat Comms ('18)

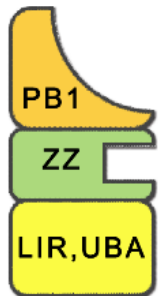
AtClpS1-FA



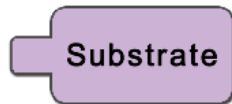
Kim *et al.* Protein Sci ('21)

N-recognin

N-degron



Mammal p62

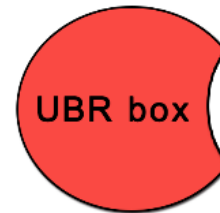


Type-1
or
Type-2

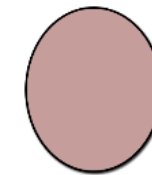
(R>>Y>W>H>K>F>>>P,E)

N-recognin

N-degron



Yeast Ubr1

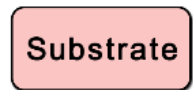


Substrate

Type-1
(R,K,H)



Plant PRT1



Type-2
(Y, F, W)



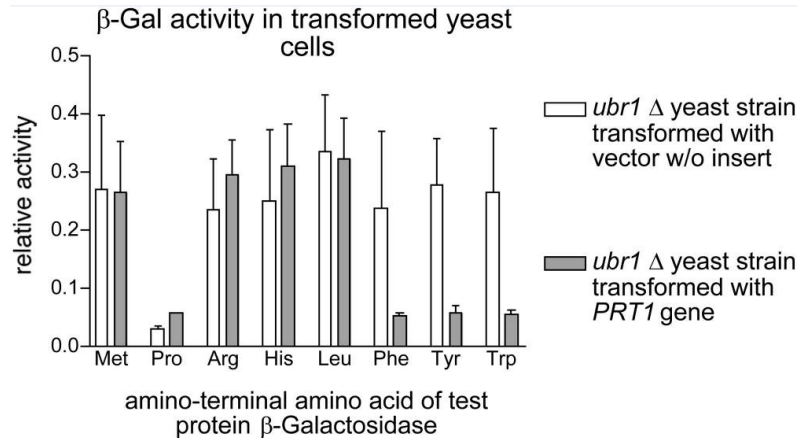
Bacteria ClpS



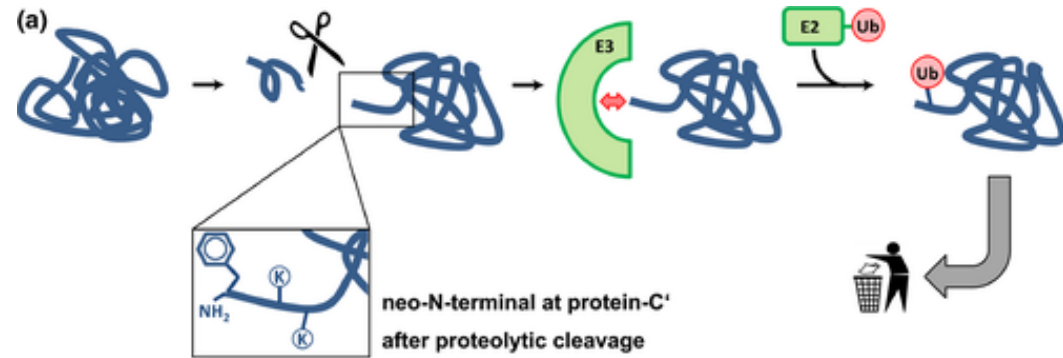
Substrate

Type-2
(L,F,W,Y,I)

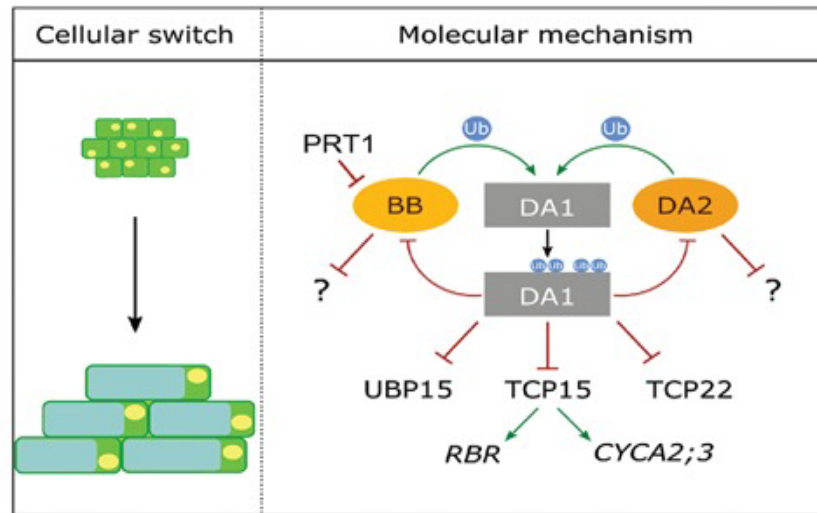
PRT1 (PROTEOLYSIS1) is a unique N-recognin E3 ubiquitin ligase



Sary *et al.* Plant Physiol (2003)

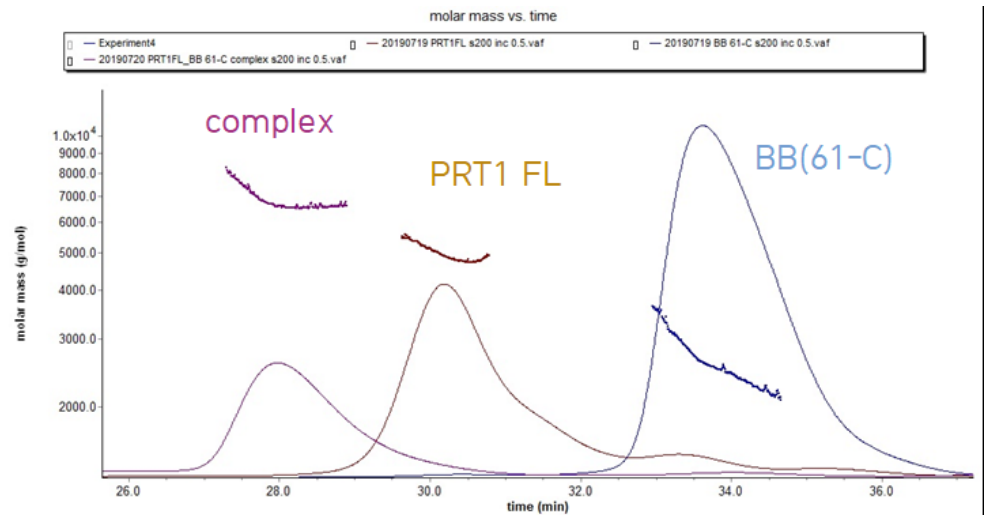
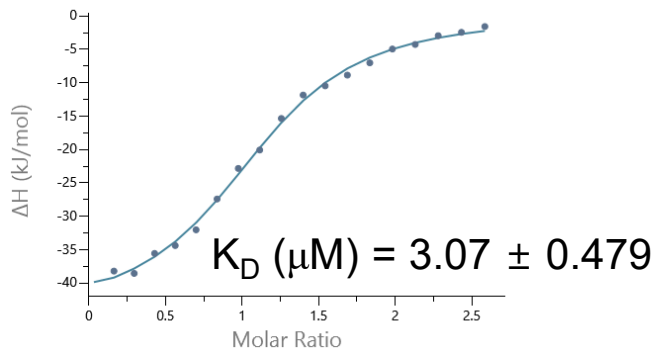
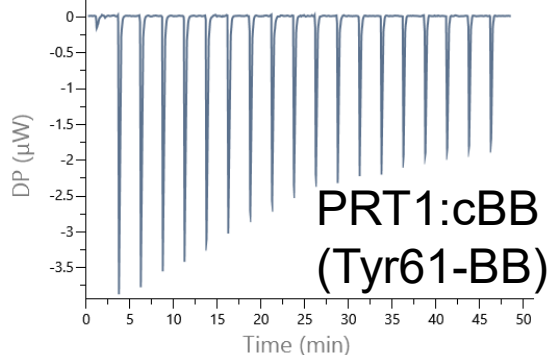
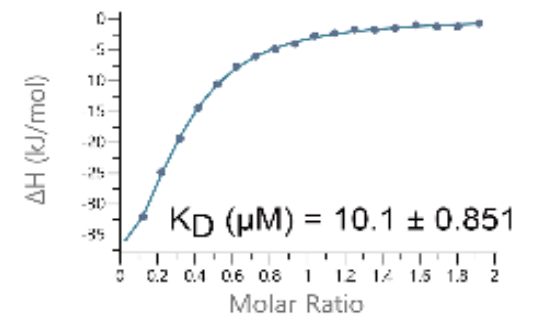
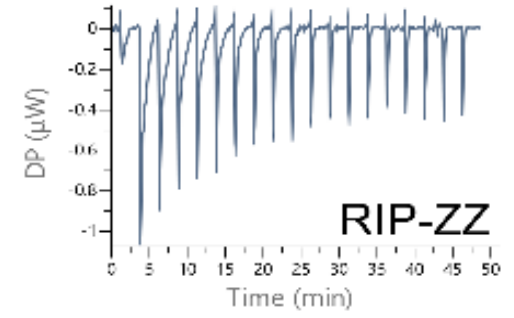
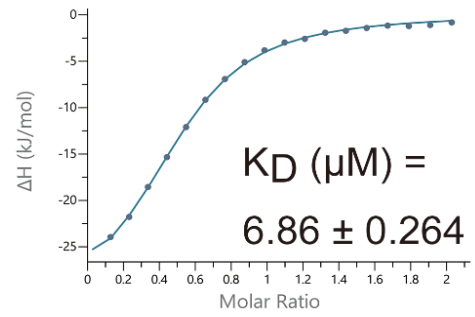
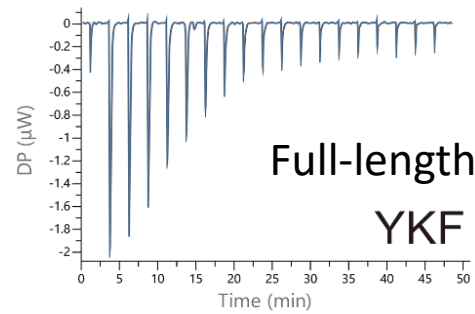
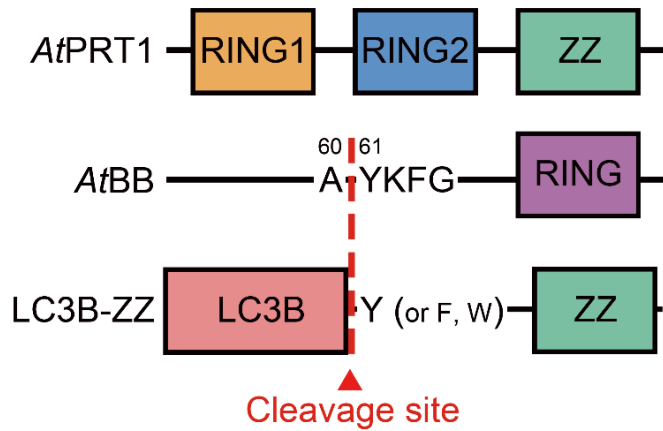


Mot *et al.* New Phytol (2018)



Dong *et al.* Genes Dev (2017)

ZZ-domain is responsible for N-degron recognition



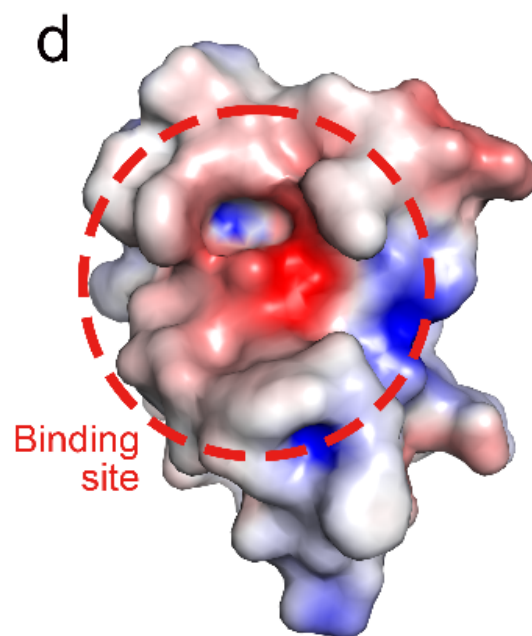
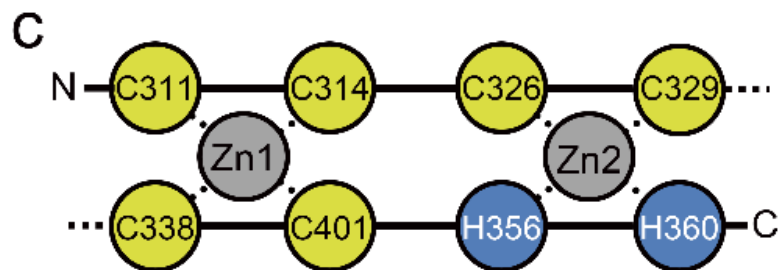
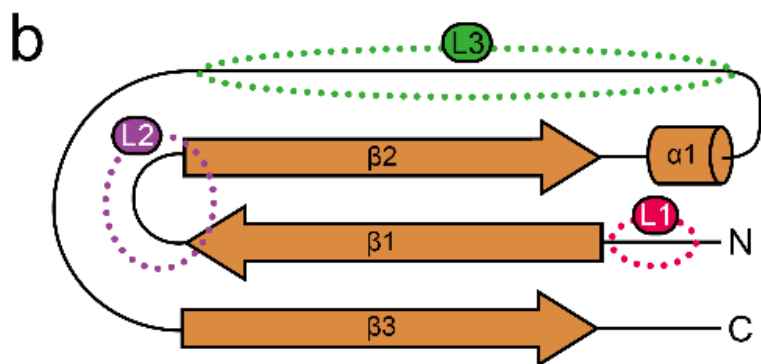
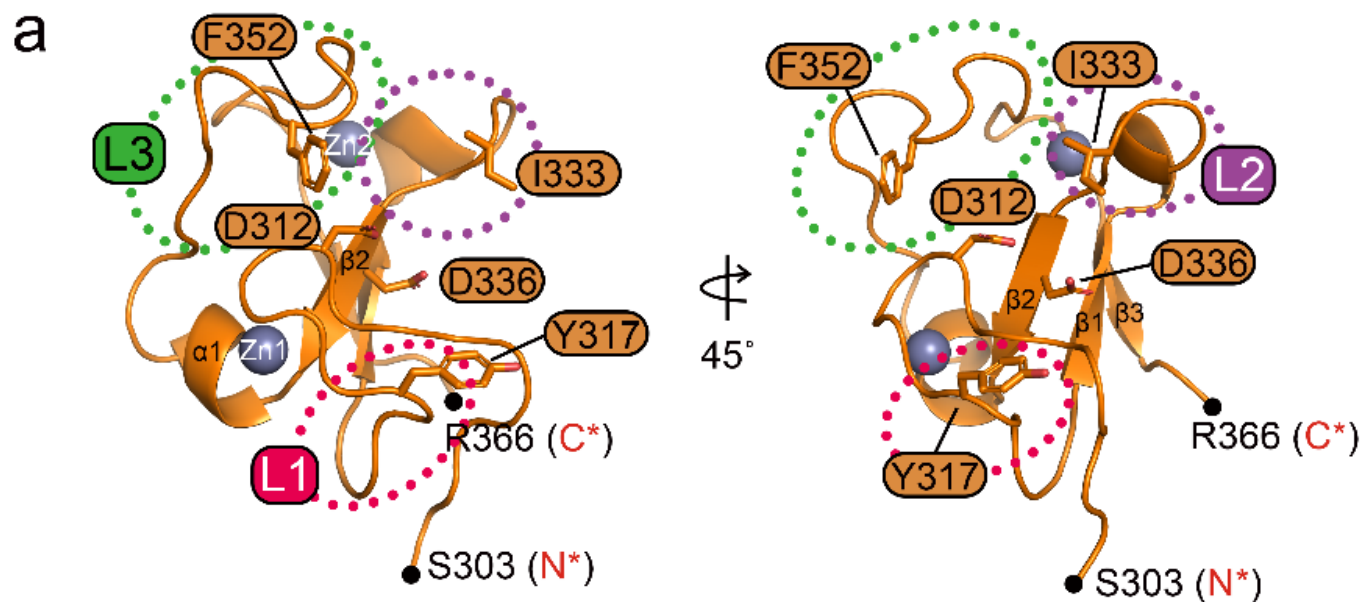
Data collection and phasing

	Apo PRT1 ^{ZZ}	YKFG-PRT1 ^{ZZ}	FKFG-PRT1 ^{ZZ}	WAAG-PRT1 ^{ZZ}
Data collection				
Space group	P 6 ₂ 2 2	P 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	I 4 ₁ 2 2
Cell dimensions				
a, b, c (Å)	78.0, 78.0, 70.5	48.3, 85.7, 86.0	48.7, 86.4, 89.8	106.3, 106.3, 97.1
α, β, γ (°)	90, 90, 120	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90	90, 90, 90
Wavelength (Å)	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28
Resolution (Å)	48.77–1.74	42.98–1.67	42.83–2.10	40.77–2.79
R _{merge}	0.084 (2.158)	0.160 (1.147)	0.174 (2.578)	0.126 (2.093)
I / σ (I)	32.13 (1.37)	20.09 (1.22)	11.57 (1.20)	18.48 (1.02)
Completeness (%)	97.24 (90.92)	98.62 (94.79)	99.67 (97.64)	99.56 (96.06)
Redundancy	21.4 (20.5)	6.8 (5.8)	14.0 (14.1)	28.8 (28.6)
Beamline	SP8 BL44XU	PAL 11C	SP8 BL44XU	SP8 BL44XU
SAD-Phasing				
No. of Zn atoms	2			
Initial figure of merit	0.124			

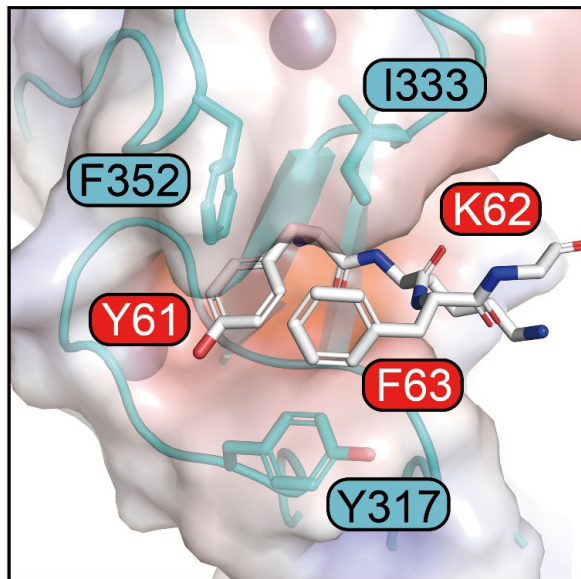
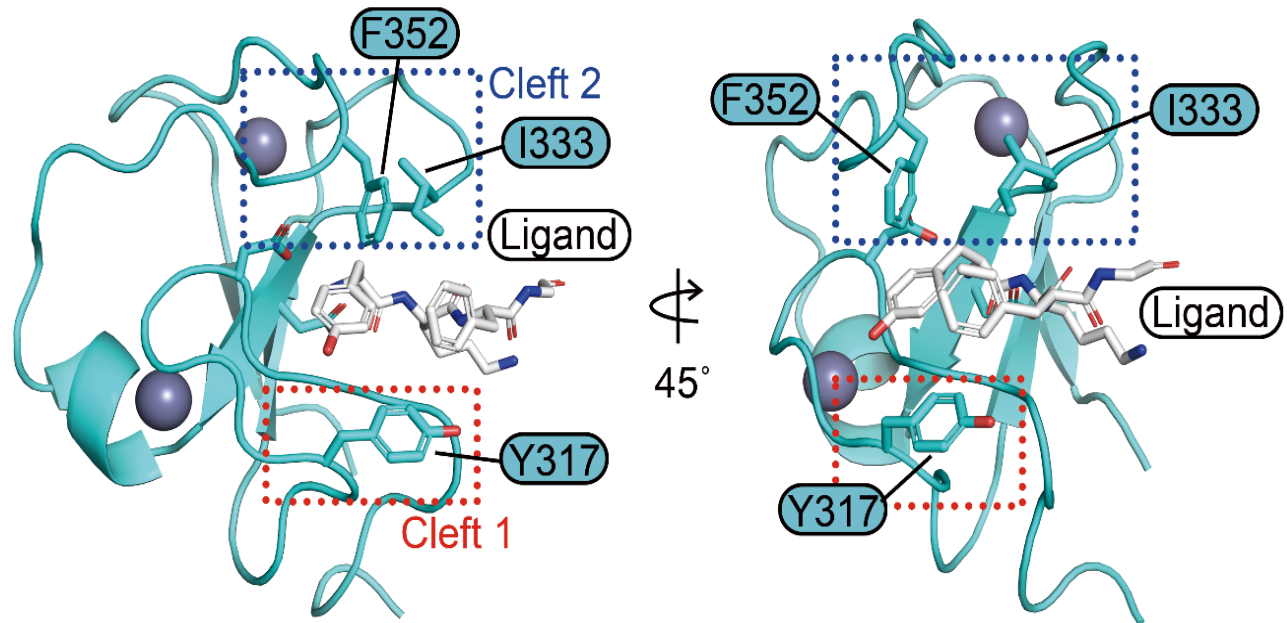
Refinement

	Apo PRT1^{ZZ}	YKFG-PRT1^{ZZ}	FKFG-PRT1^{ZZ}	WAAG-PRT1^{ZZ}
Refinement				
Resolution (Å)	48.77–1.74	42.98–1.67	42.83–2.1	40.77–2.79
No. reflections	13,069 (1,191)	41,345 (3,911)	22,752 (2,193)	7,204 (683)
R _{work}	0.2350 (0.3869)	0.2107 (0.3427)	0.2572 (0.4646)	0.2345 (0.4684)
R _{free}	0.2787 (0.4442)	0.2368 (0.3780)	0.2945 (0.4967)	0.2613 (0.4440)
No. of atoms	557	3,455	3,255	1,059
Macromolecules	496	3,202	3,228	1,050
Hetero-atoms	2 Zn	12 Zn, 2 Mg	12 Zn, 2 Mg	4 Zn, 1 SO ₄
Waters	33	239	13	-
Protein residues	59	405	408	136
B-factors (Å ²)	49.73	22.14	69.20	129.65
R.m.s. deviations				
Bond length (Å)	0.020	0.007	0.005	0.008
Bond angles (°)	1.73	1.01	0.66	0.95
Ramachandran stat.				
Favored (%)	100.00	98.71	98.47	98.48
Allowed (%)	0.00	1.29	1.53	1.52
Outliers (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

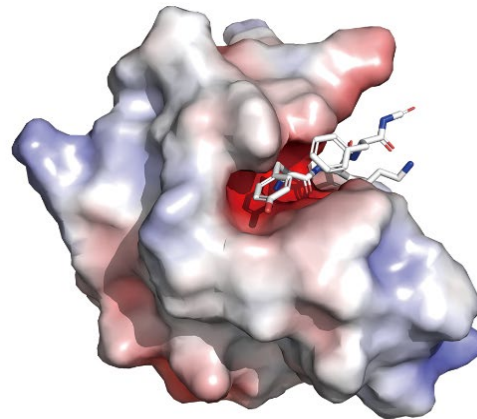
Apo ZZ-domain structure of PRT1



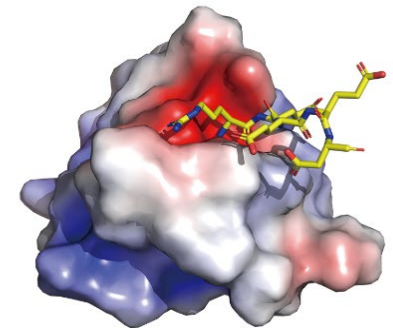
N-degron complex structure



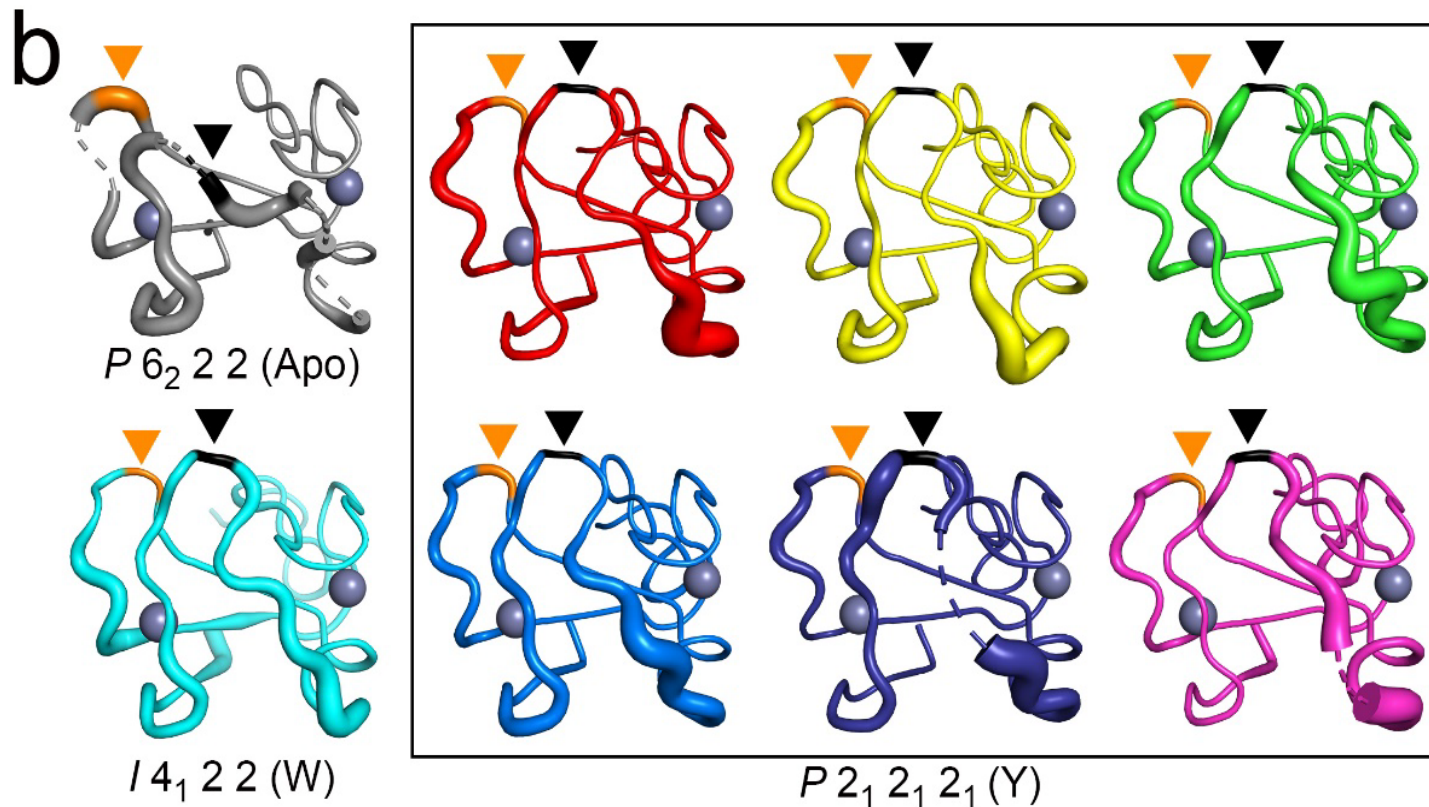
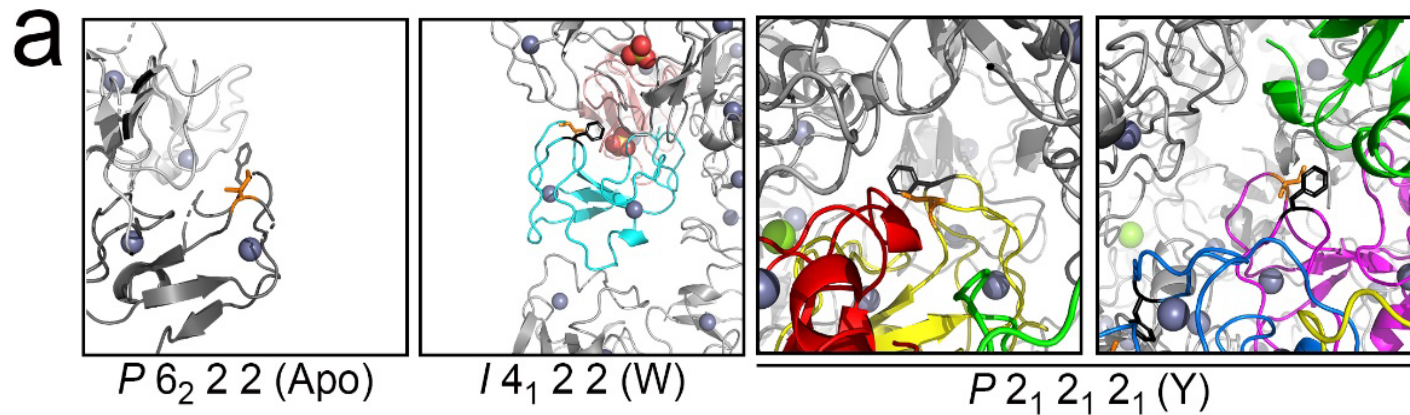
PRT1-ZZ



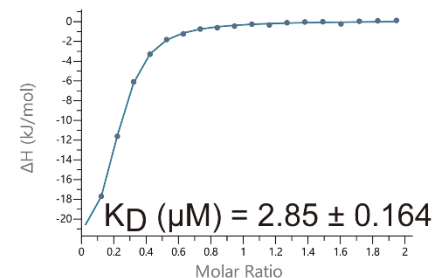
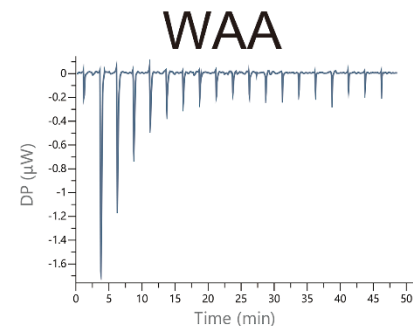
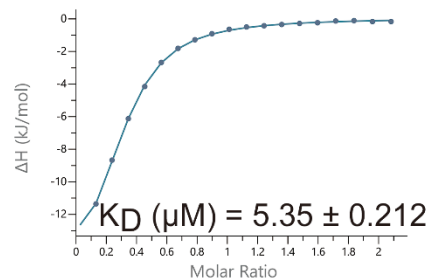
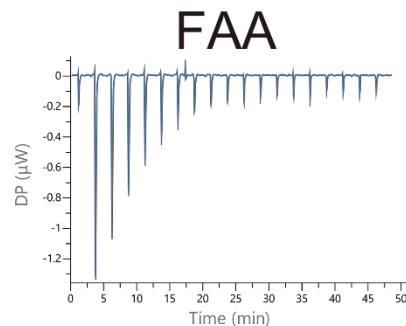
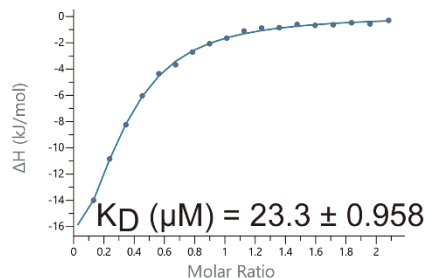
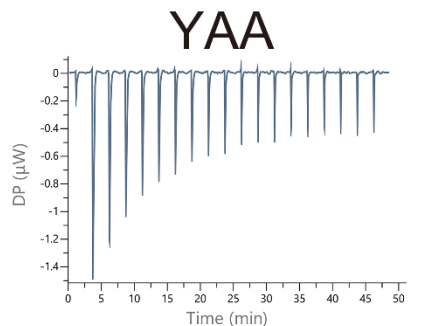
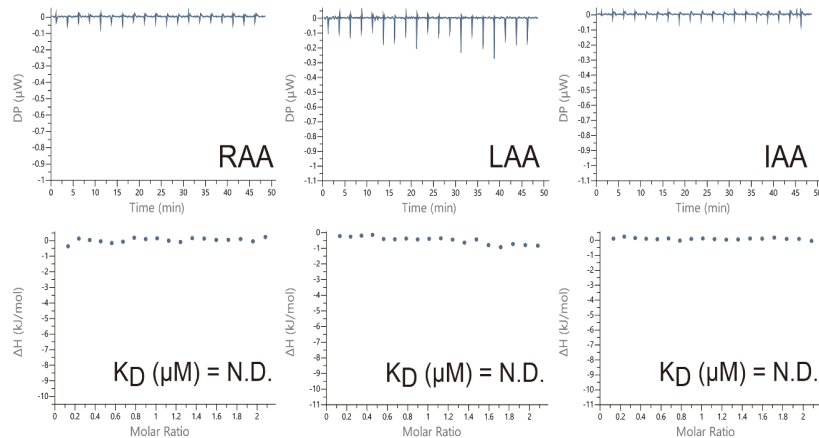
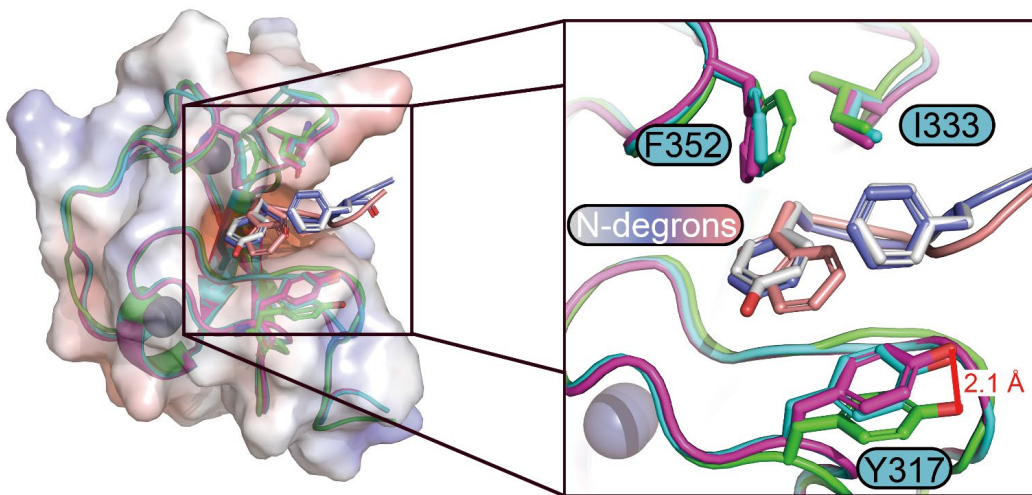
p62/SQSTM1-ZZ



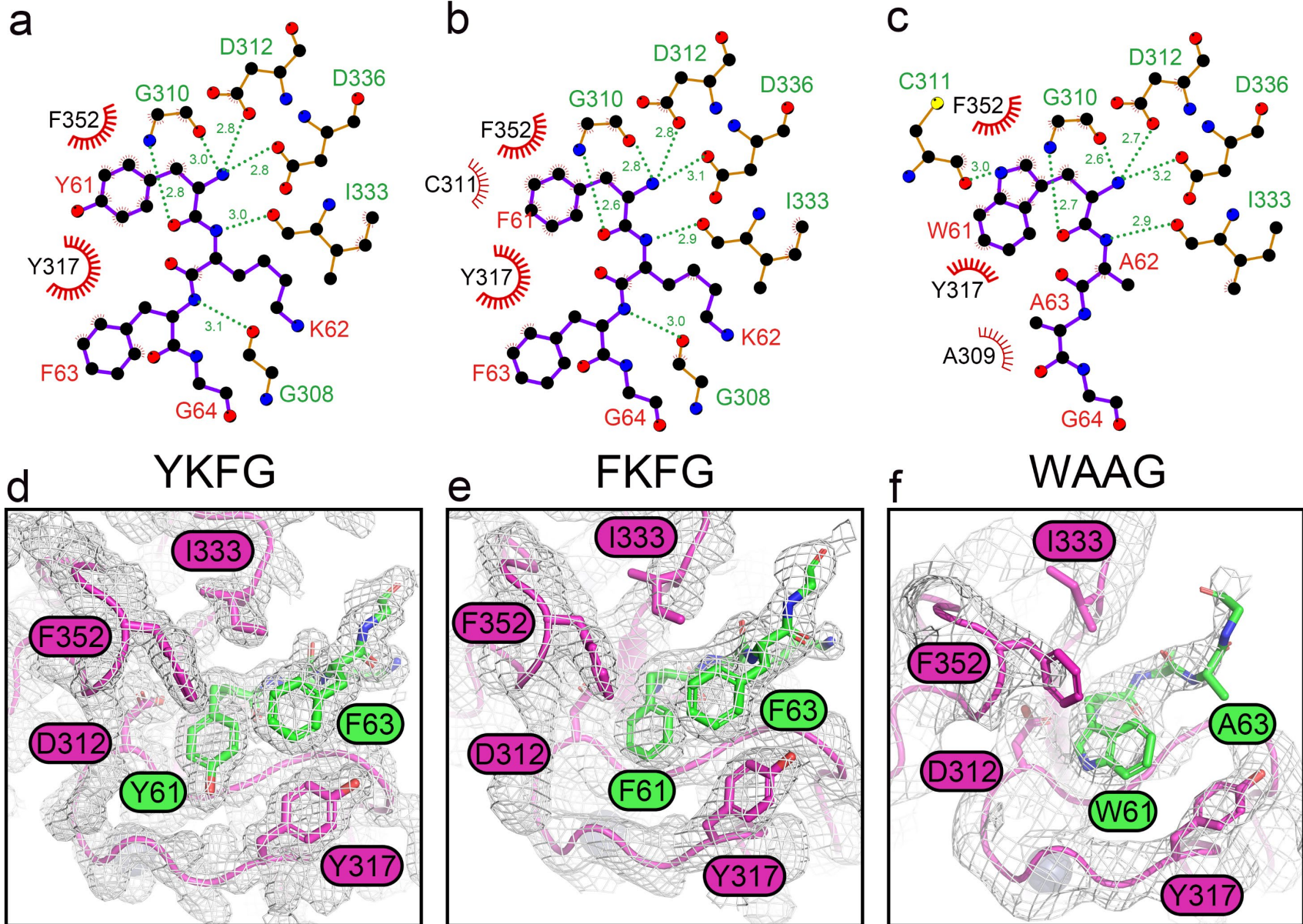
Crystal packing analysis and B-factors



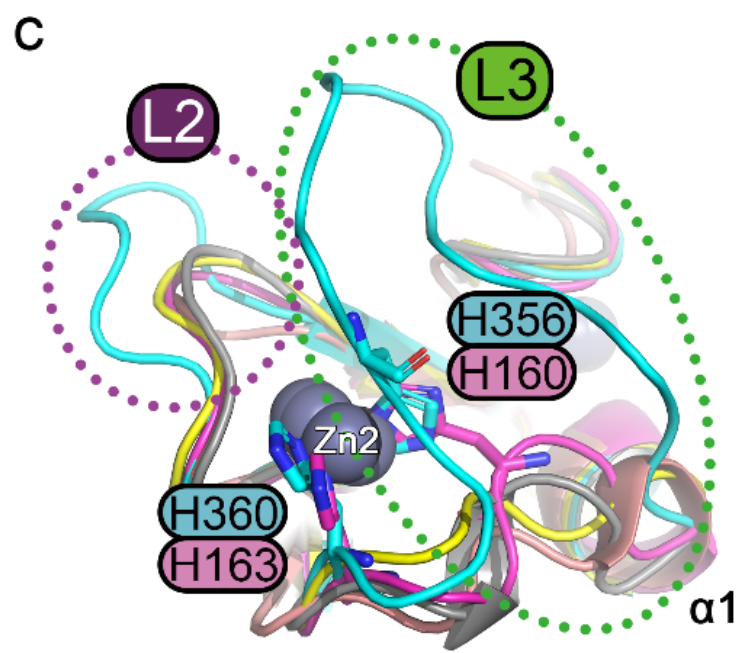
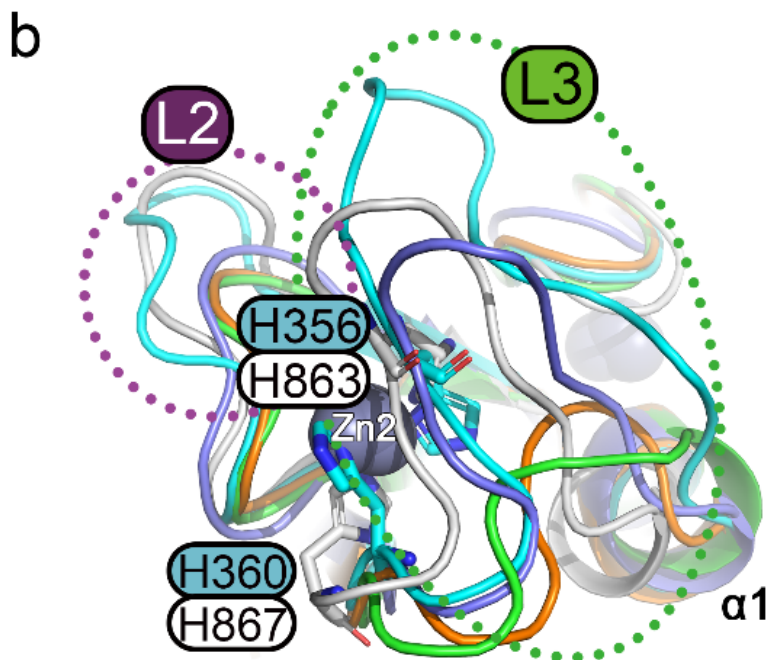
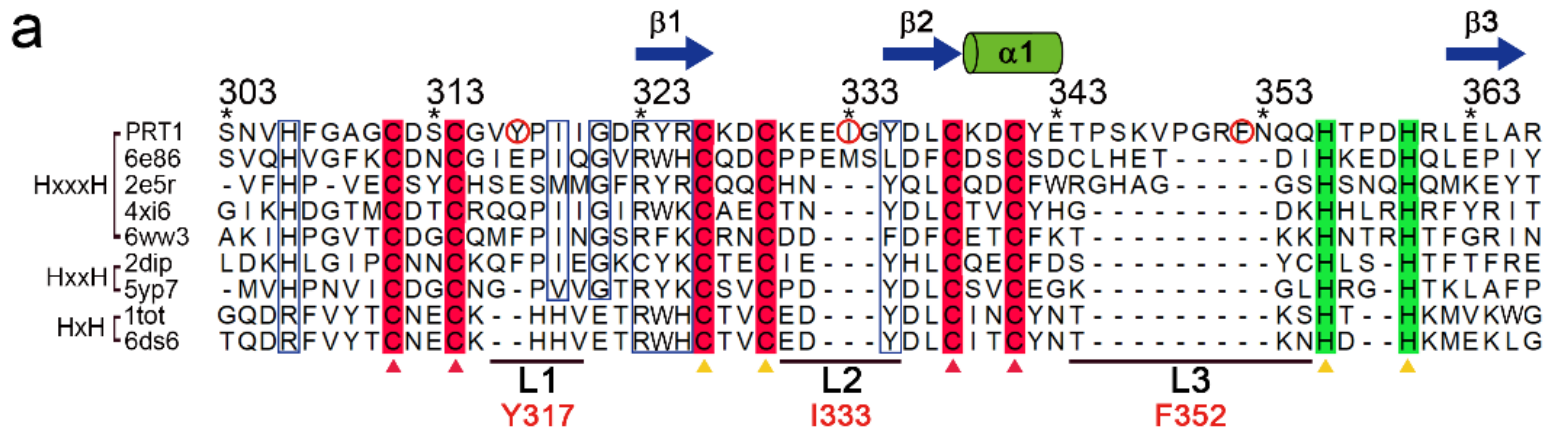
Specificity for the aromatic N-degrons



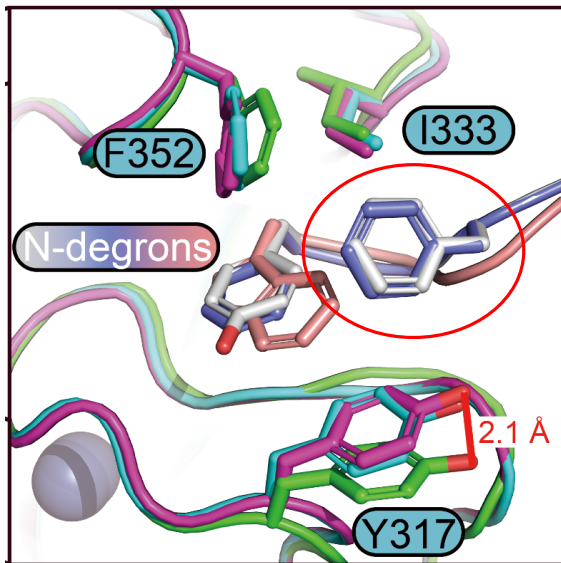
Hydrophobic interaction between PRT1 and BB



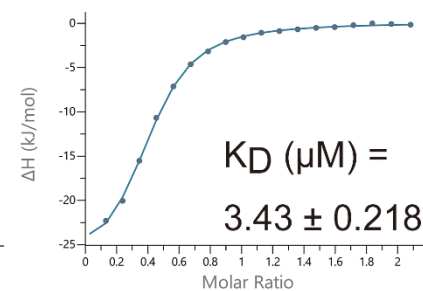
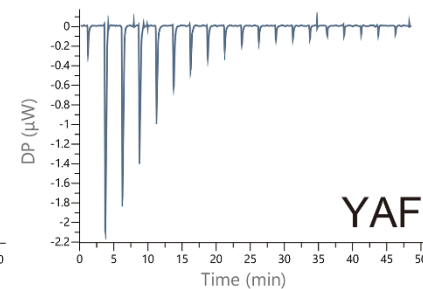
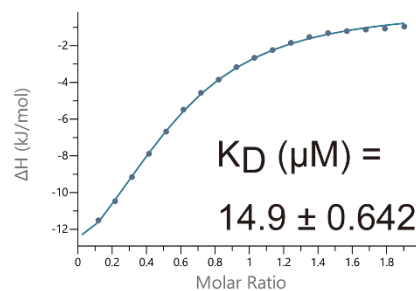
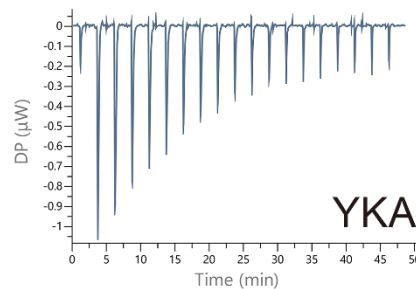
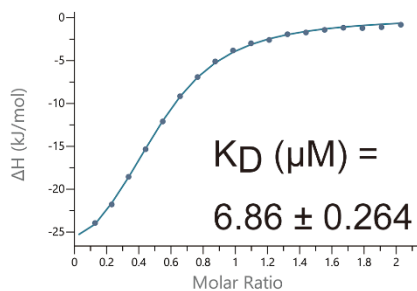
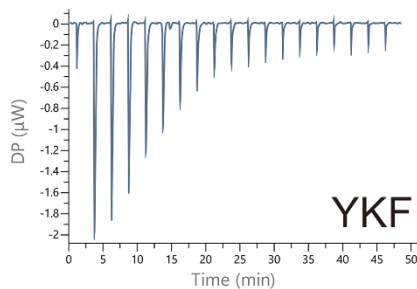
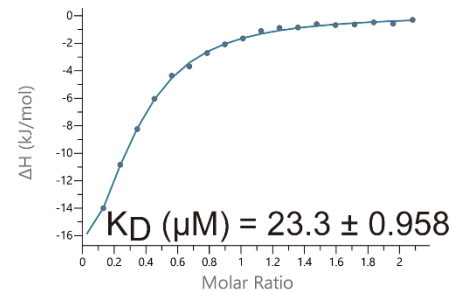
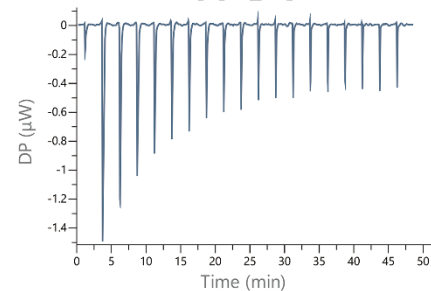
Unique conformational change in PRT1-ZZ



Role of the 3rd residue in N-degron

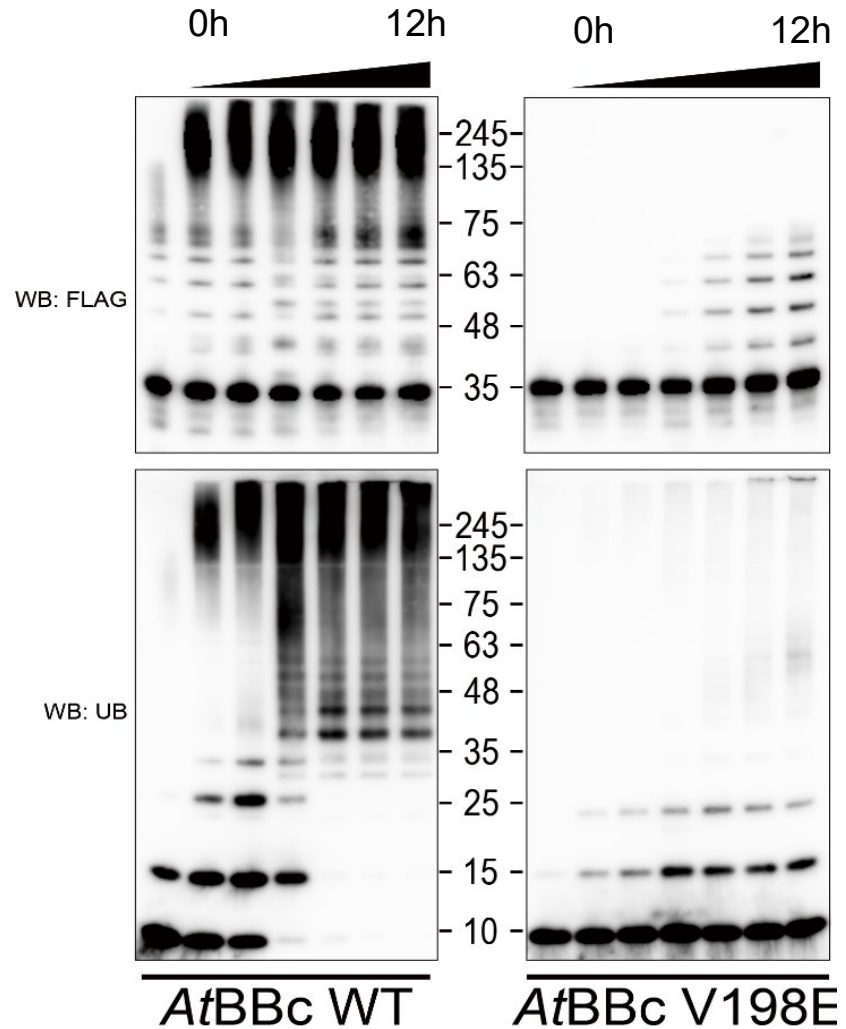
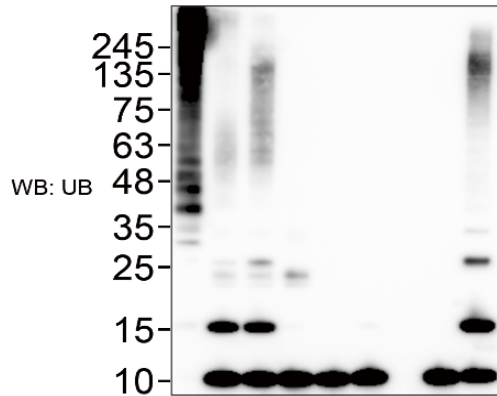
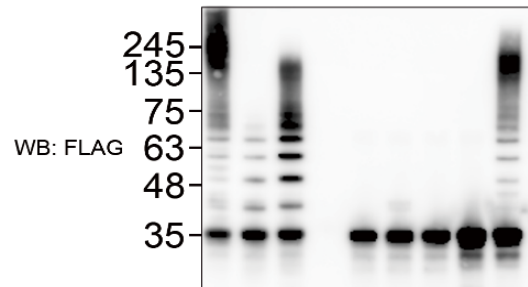


YAA

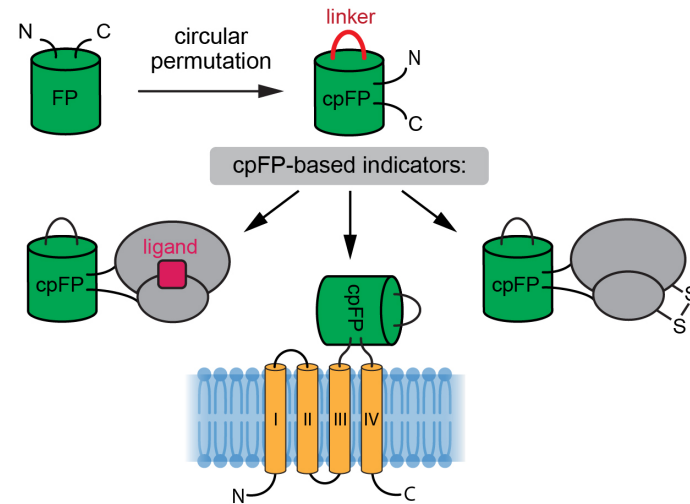
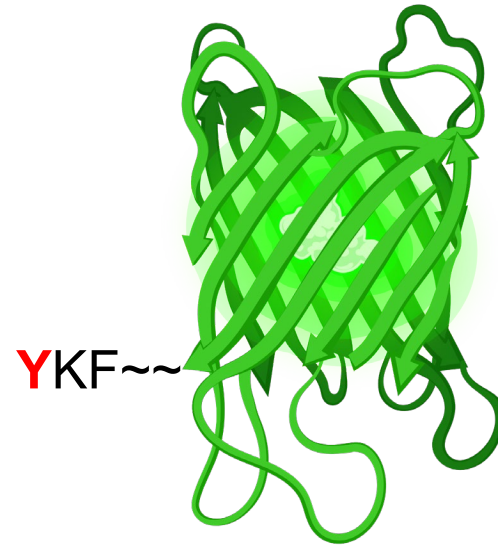
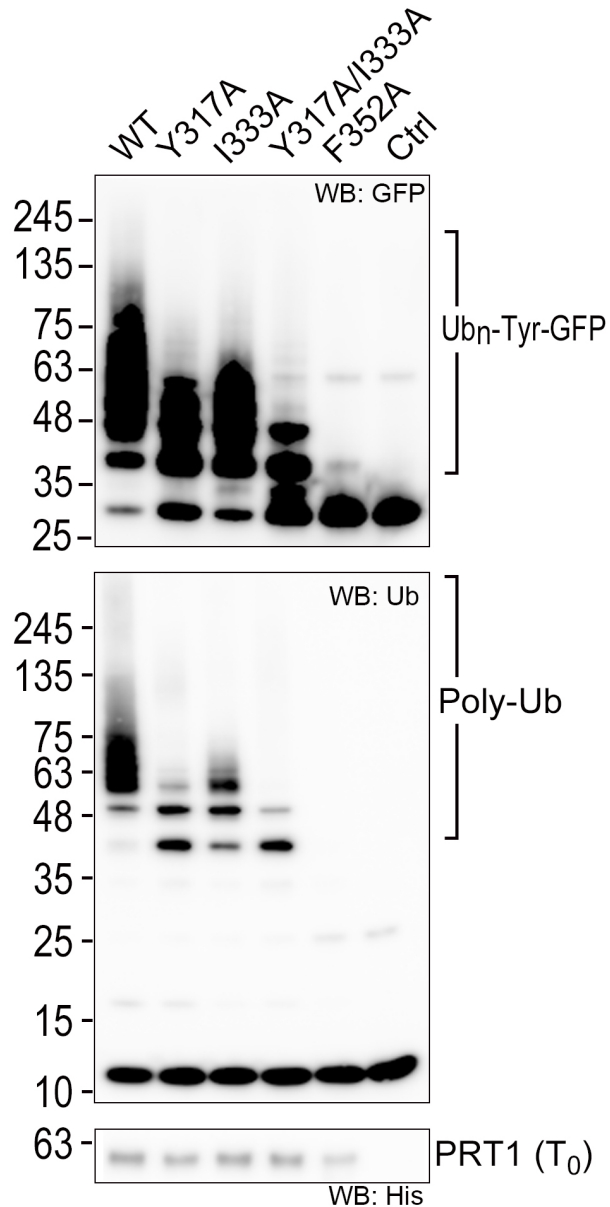


Modified BB substrate for ubiquitylation: V198E

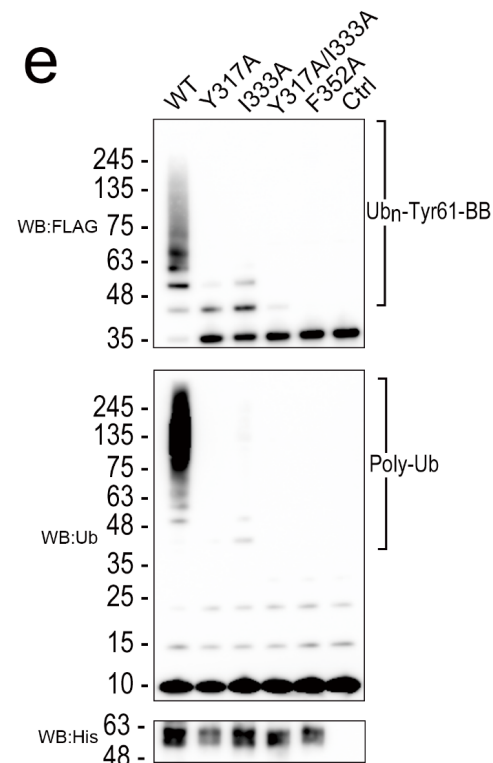
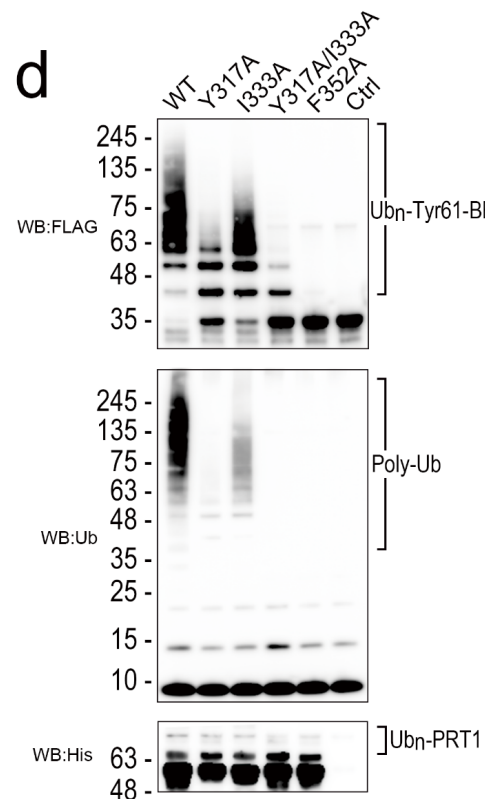
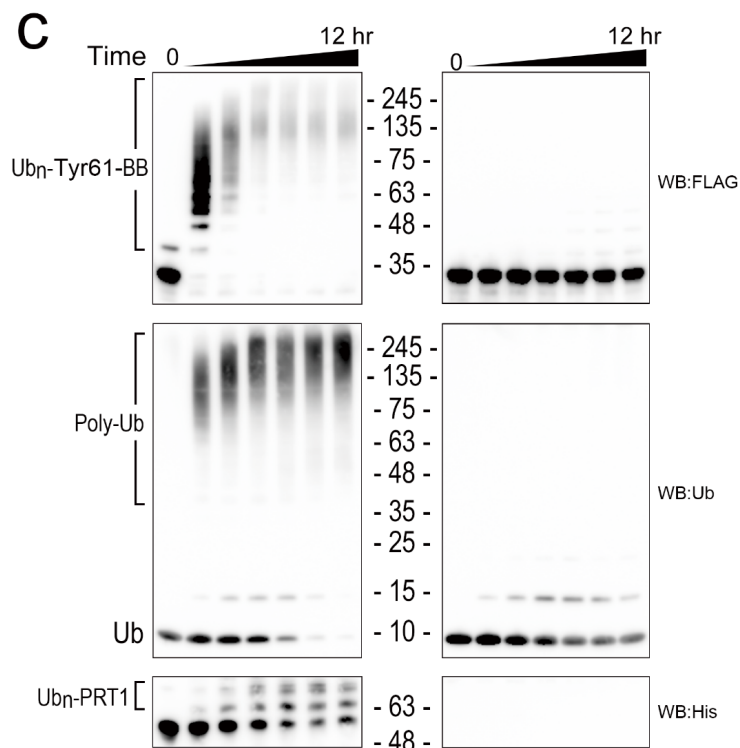
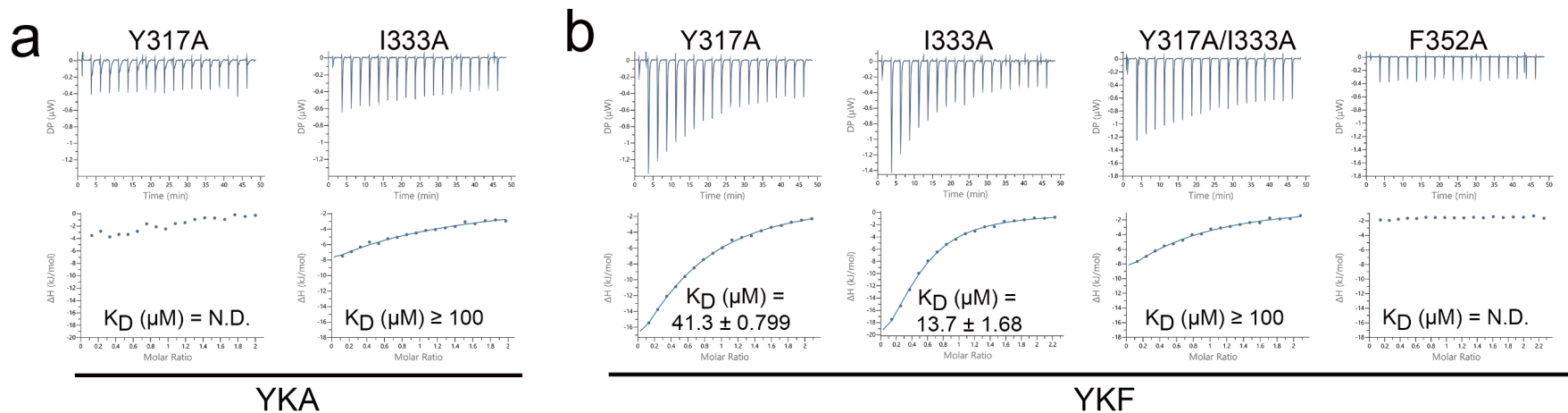
	WT	V198E	V236E						
AtBBc-FLAG	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<i>h</i> UBA1 - E1	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<i>At</i> UBC8 - E2	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Ub	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
ATP	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
MgCl ₂	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-



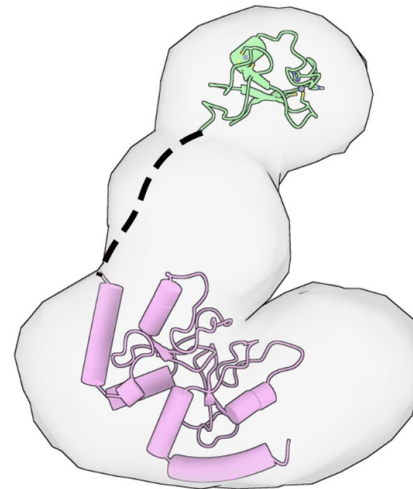
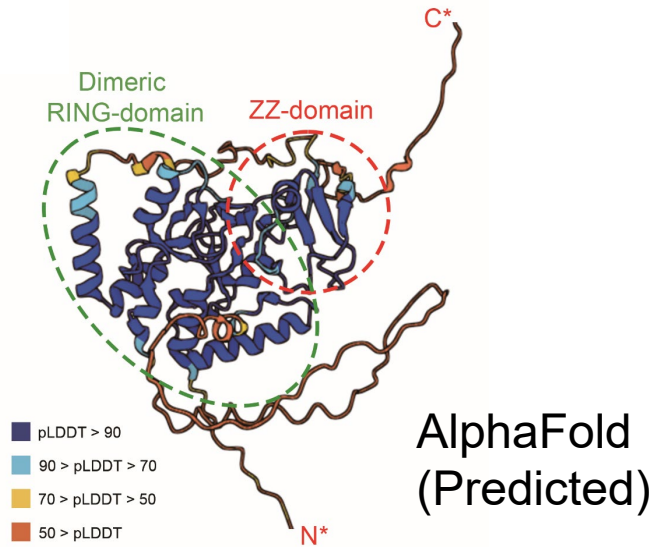
Model substrate for ubiquitylation: YKF-cpGFP



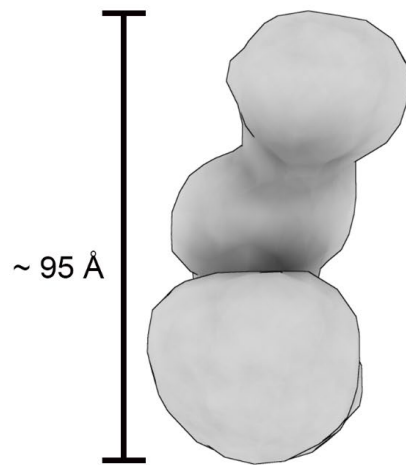
Ubiquitylation: binding and activity correlation



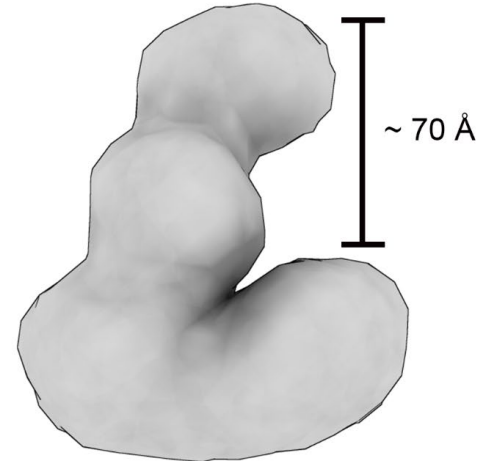
Overall structure of PRT1 (SAXS)



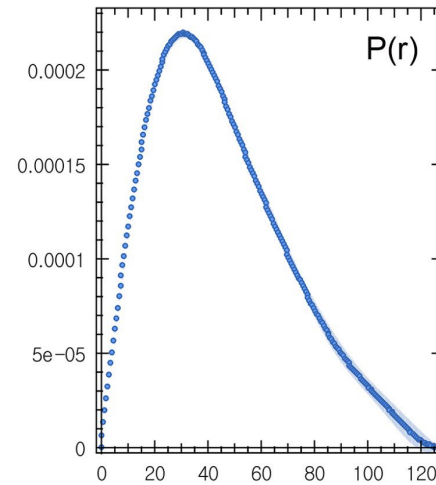
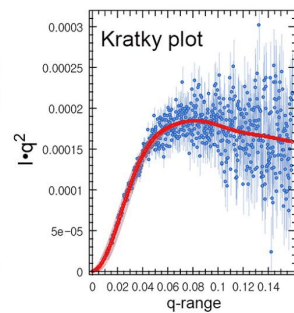
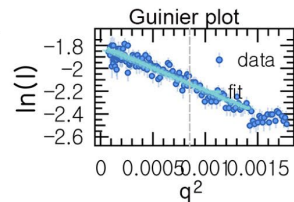
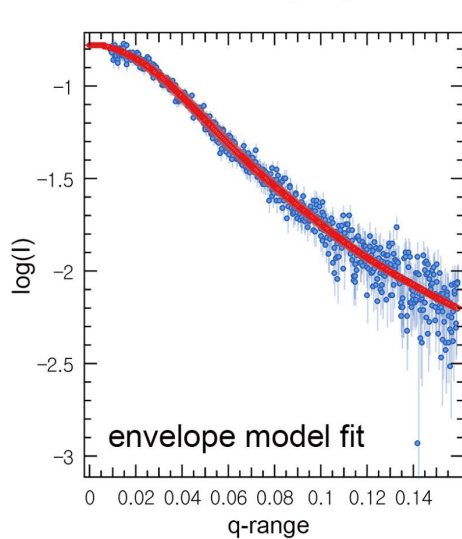
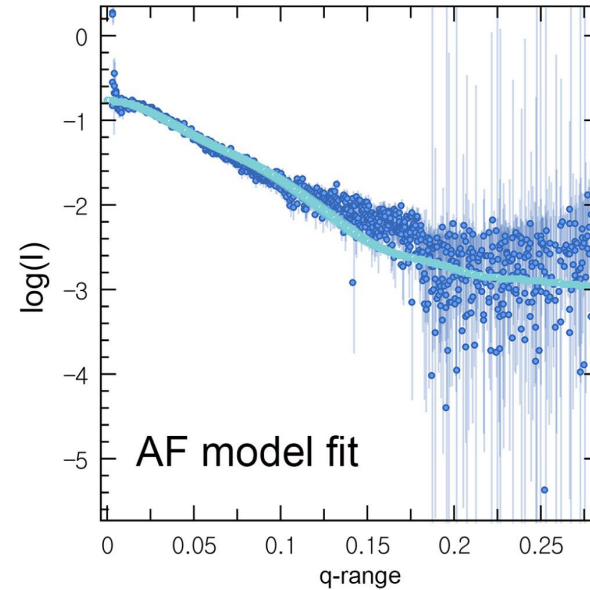
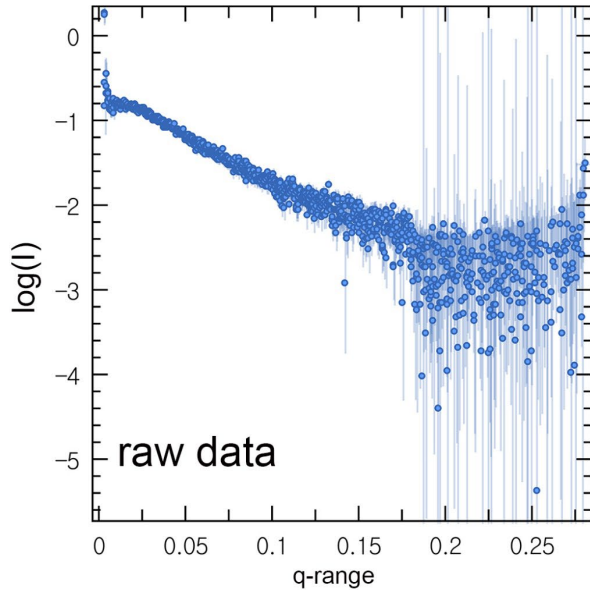
‘L’



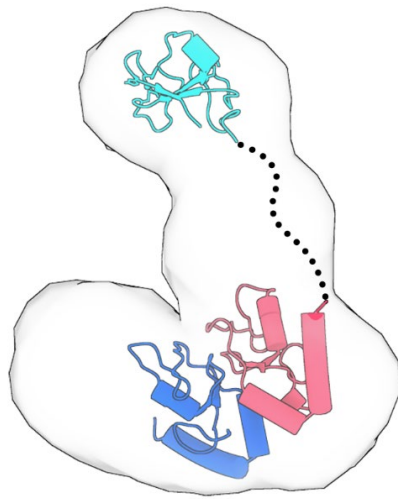
90°



SAXS data analysis (protein sample vs AF model)

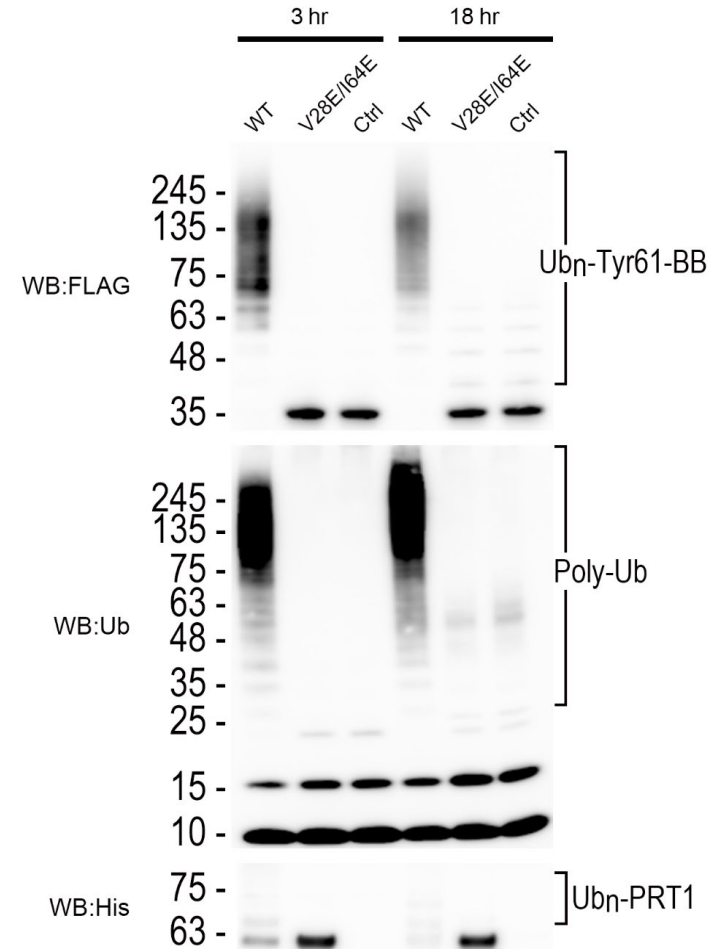
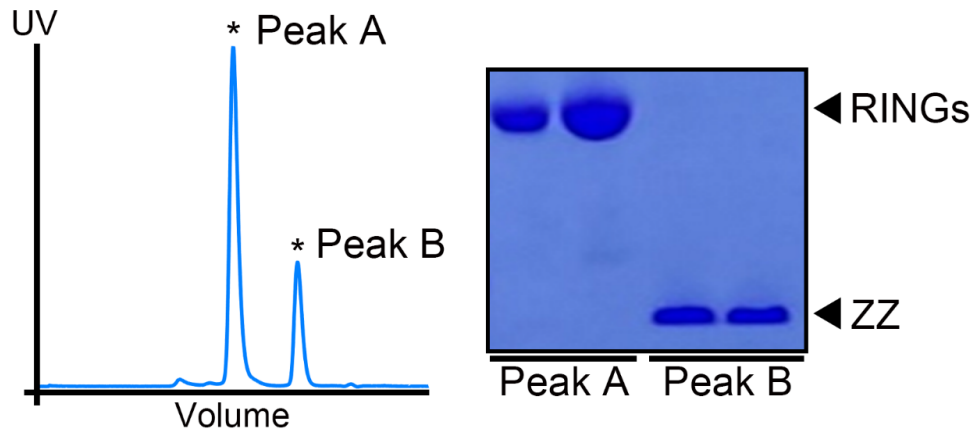


RING1 and ZZ-domain migrate separately

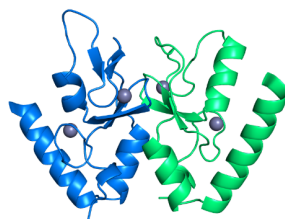
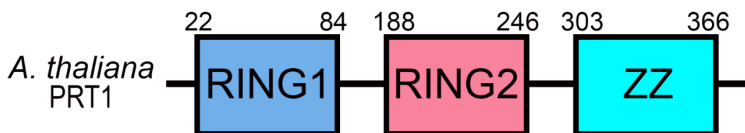


RING1 is critical for ubiquitylation

V28, I64 (putative E2 binding residues)



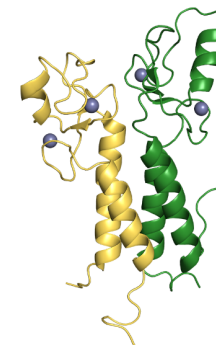
Intramolecular RING dimerization of PRT1



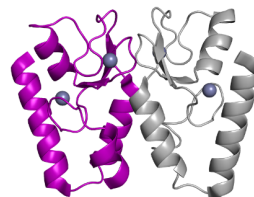
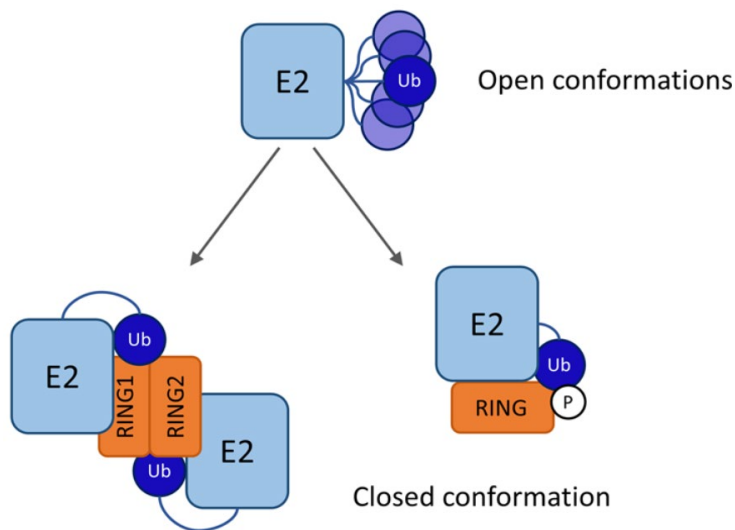
PRT1 AlphaFold
Intramolecular dimer



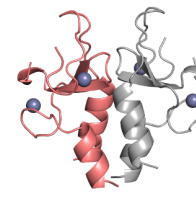
RING1B-BMI1 6wi8
Heterodimer
RMSD: 2.772



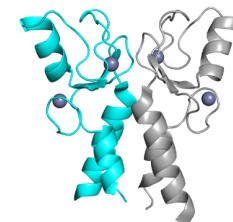
BRCA1-BARD1 1jm7
Heterodimer
RMSD: 1.760



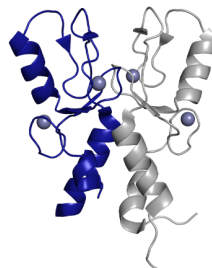
RNF8 4orh
Homodimer
RMSD: 2.991



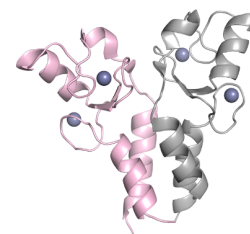
TRIM5α 4tkp
Homodimer
RMSD: 4.000



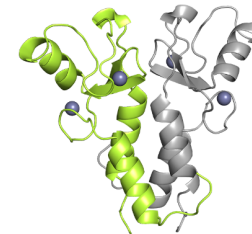
TRIM21 6fga
Homodimer
RMSD: 1.987



TRIM25 5eya
Homodimer
RMSD: 1.162

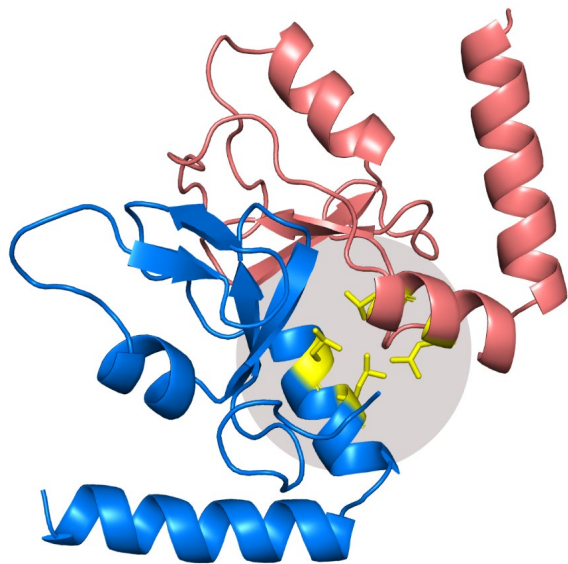


TRIM37 3lrq
Homodimer
RMSD: 1.764

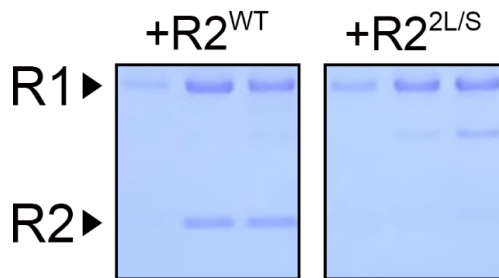
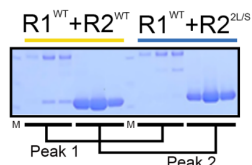
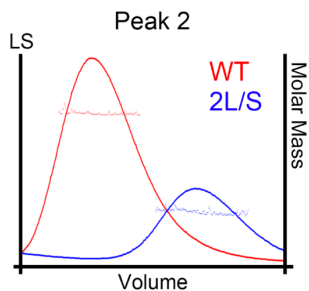
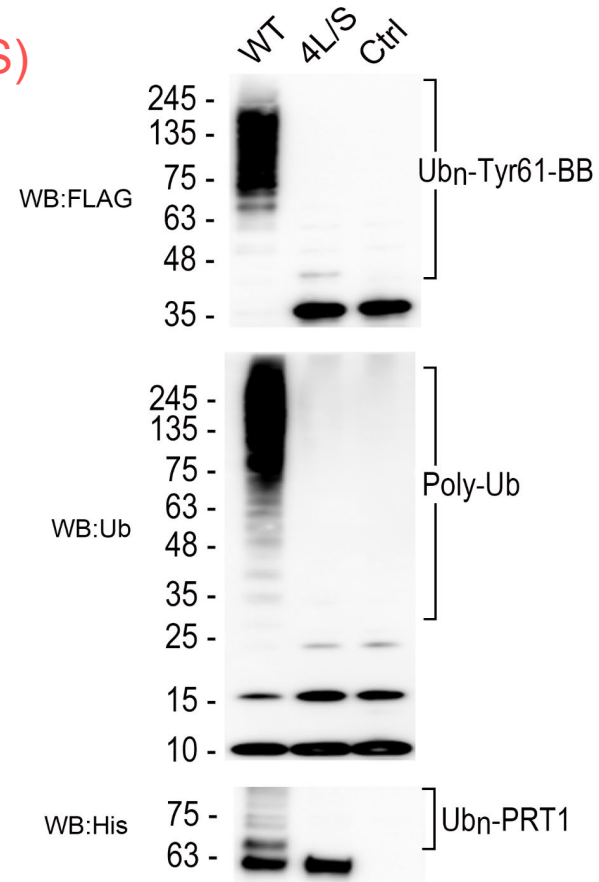
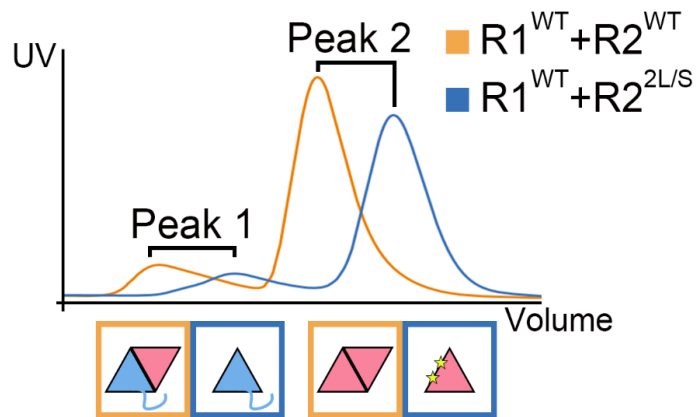


TRIM69 6yxe
Homodimer
RMSD: 3.318

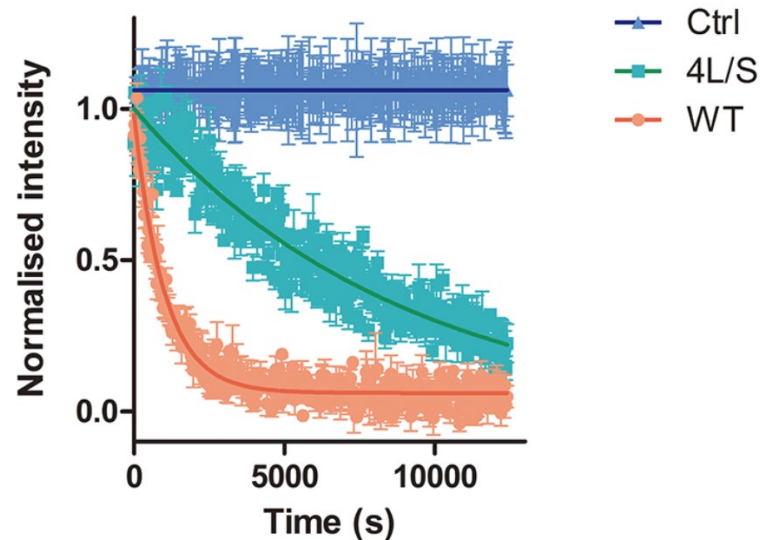
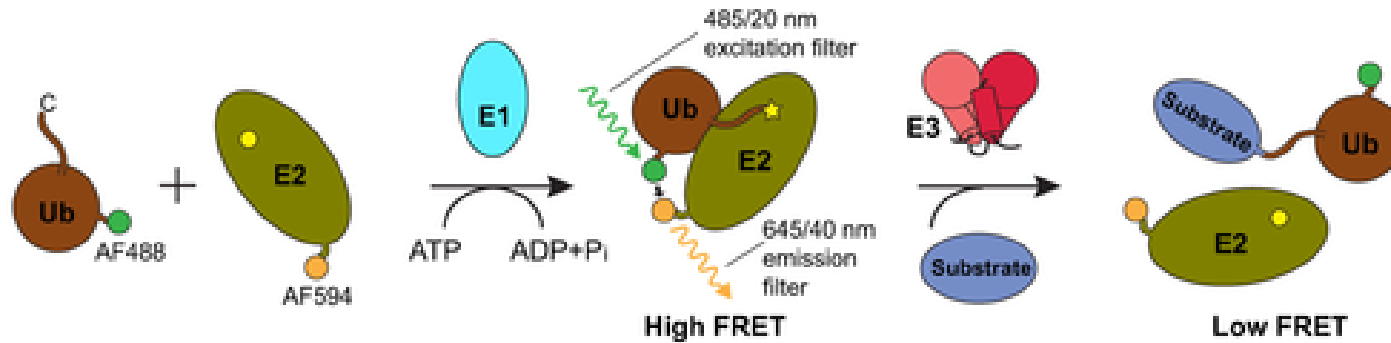
RING dimer is critical for ubiquitylation activity



4L/S:
 L79S/L82S in RING1 &
 L246S/L249S in RING2: 2L/S)

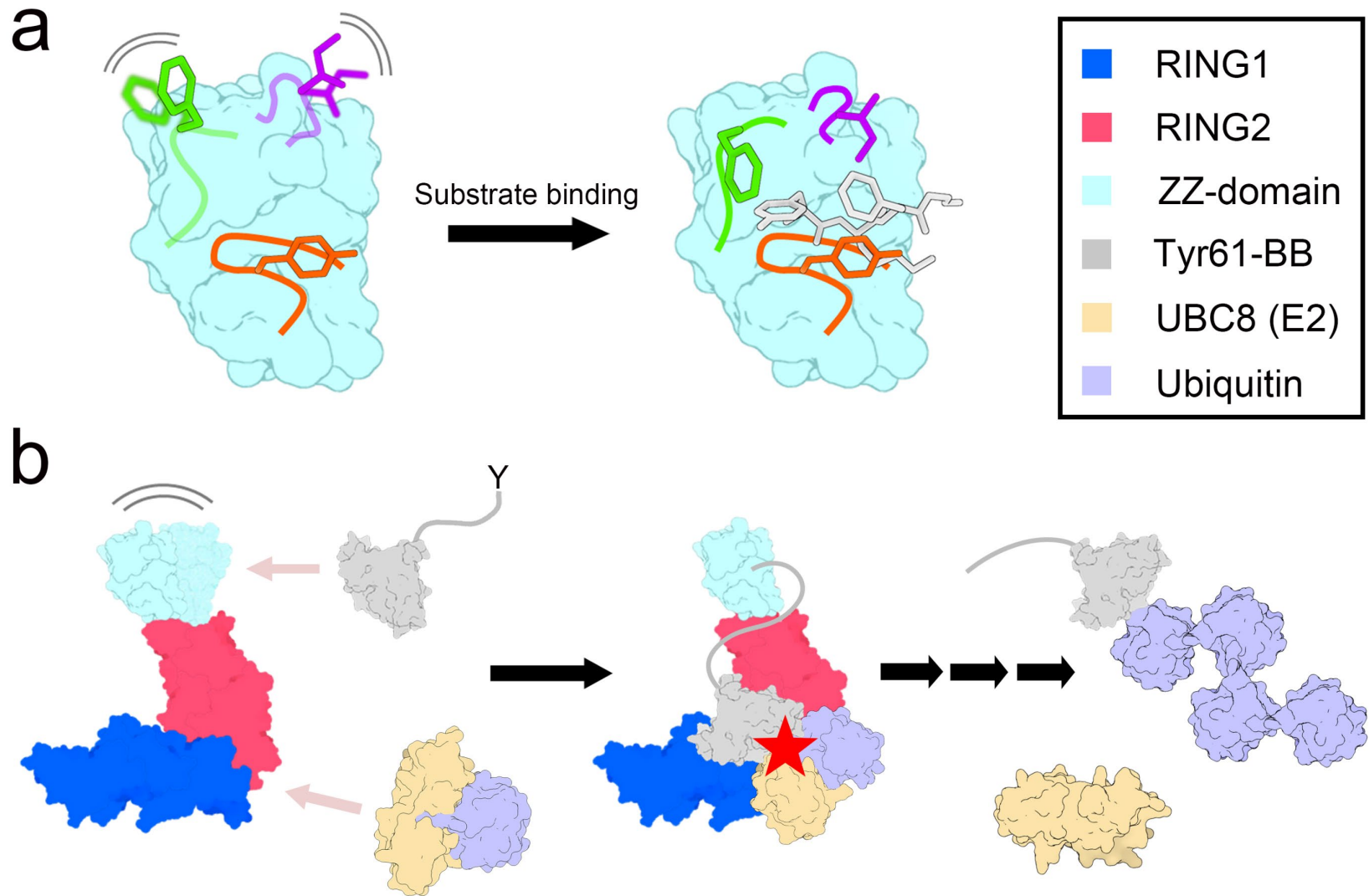


Ub discharge assay



	WT	4L/S
Half-life (sec)	696.6	6212
k (Decay rate)	$9.9951e^{-3}$	$1.1116e^{-3}$

Mode of action of PRT1



Summary

1. ZZ-domain recognizes the bulky hydrophobic type-2 N-degrons by the 3 key residues (Y317, I333, and F352).
2. The conformational change of long loops is the unique feature of PRT1.
3. The 3rd residue (Phe) of cleaved BB (Tyr61-BB substrate) is also participated in stabilizing the interaction.
4. The interaction between N-degron and PRT1 affects the ubiquitylation activity.
5. Intramolecular RING heterodimer is a key for the robust ubiquitylation of PRT1 N-recognin.

Acknowledgements



Thanks to Lab members

Woo Seok Yang

Hejeong Shin

Minsang Kim

Ju Yeon Lee

Facilities

< X-ray >

PAL 11C

Spring-8 BL44XU

< SAXS >

PAL 4C

