

Plant DPPs III:

NUDIX/M49 proteins from *Physcomitrella patens* and *Arabidopsis thaliana*

Zrinka Karačić

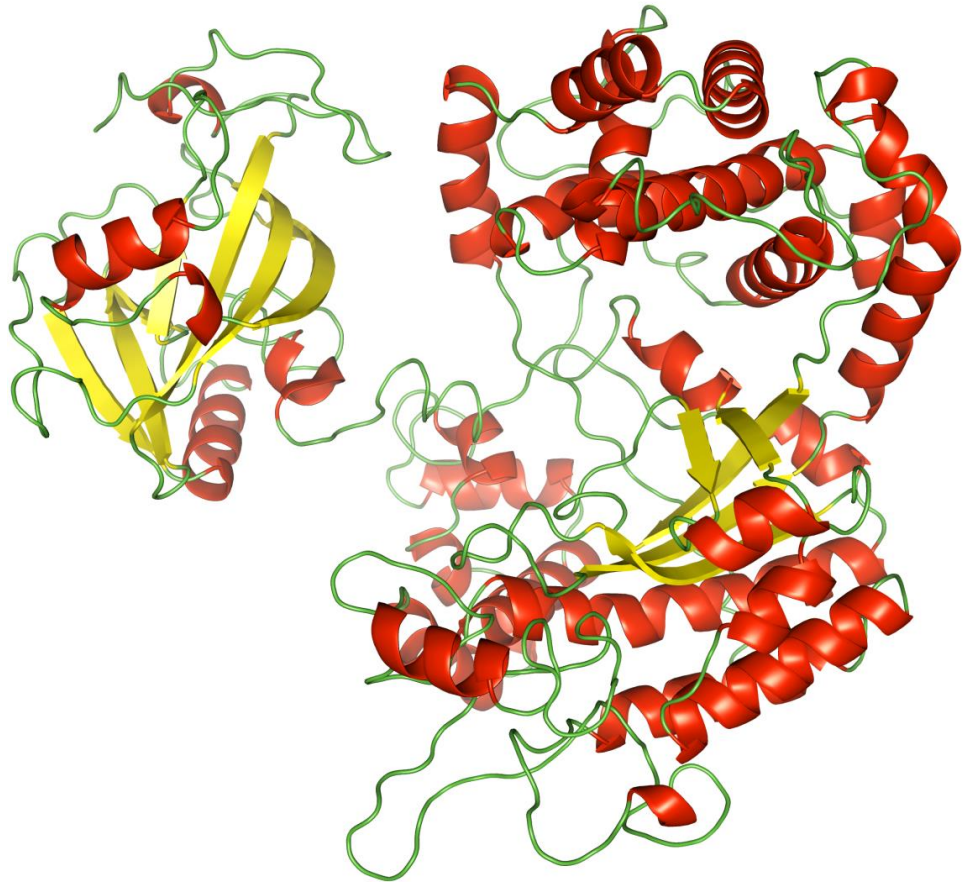
DPP III Minisymposium

Zagreb, March 21st 2016

One protein, two domains, three predicted activities

NUDIX – a fold;
a phosphatase superfamily
with nucleoside diphosphates
linked to X as substrates

M49* – DPP III with atypical
active site motif HEXXH



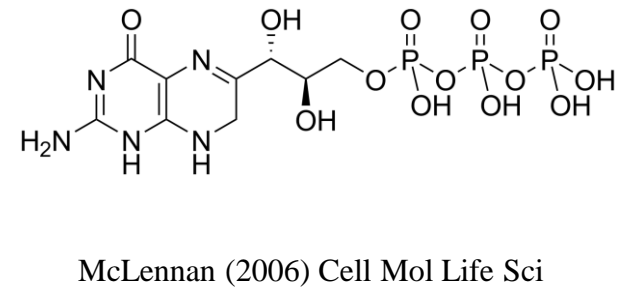
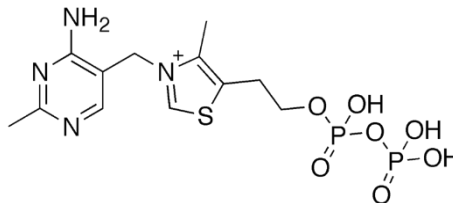
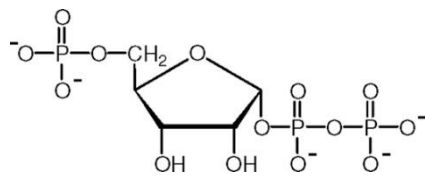
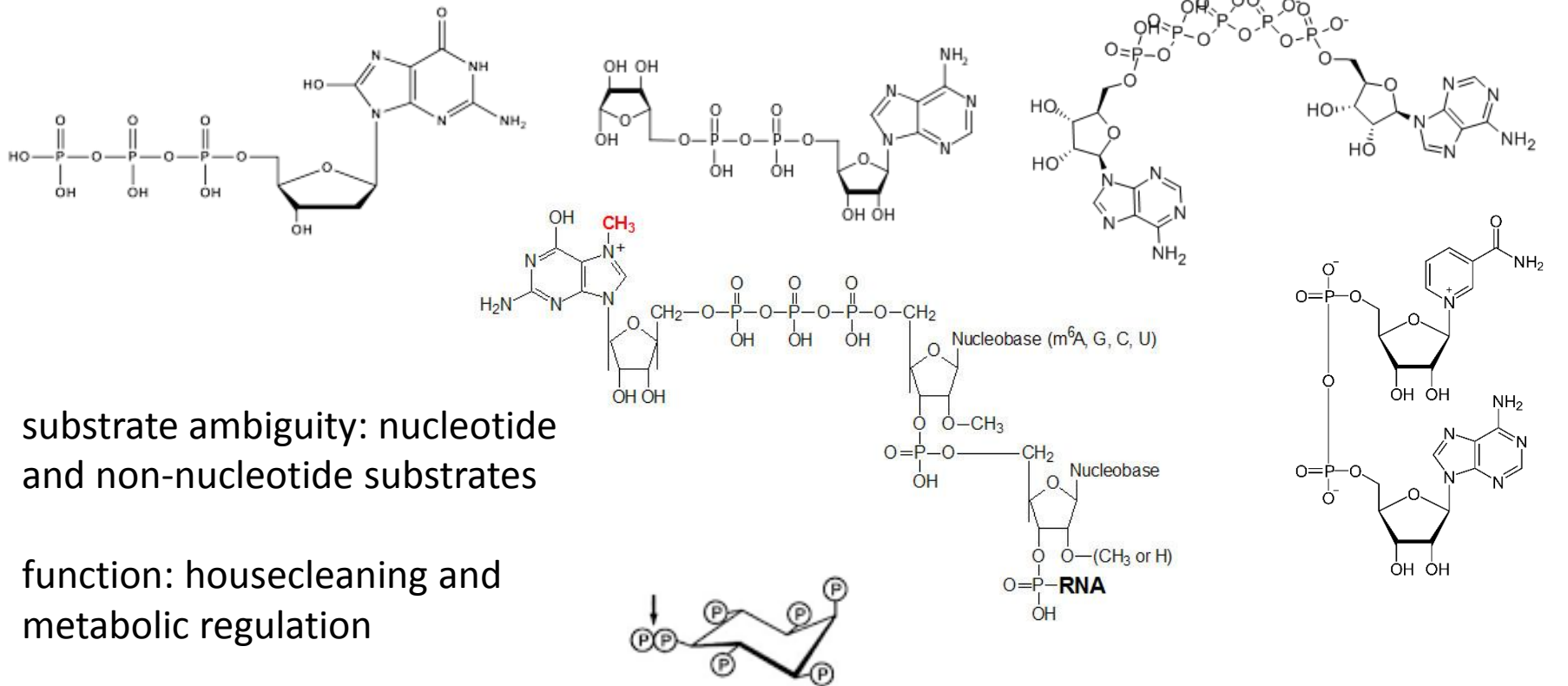
NUDIX/DPP III → ND

Predicted activities

domain	activity	conserved residues	substrate	assay
M49	peptidase – DPP III	E592	Arg ₂ -2NA	yes
NUDIX	phosphatase	E92, E96	?	yes
NUDIX	isomerase – IDI	?	IPP	yes

Gunawardana (2009) Comp Func Genomics
Ogawa (2005) JBC

Nudix phosphatase substrates



McLennan (2006) Cell Mol Life Sci

Model organisms

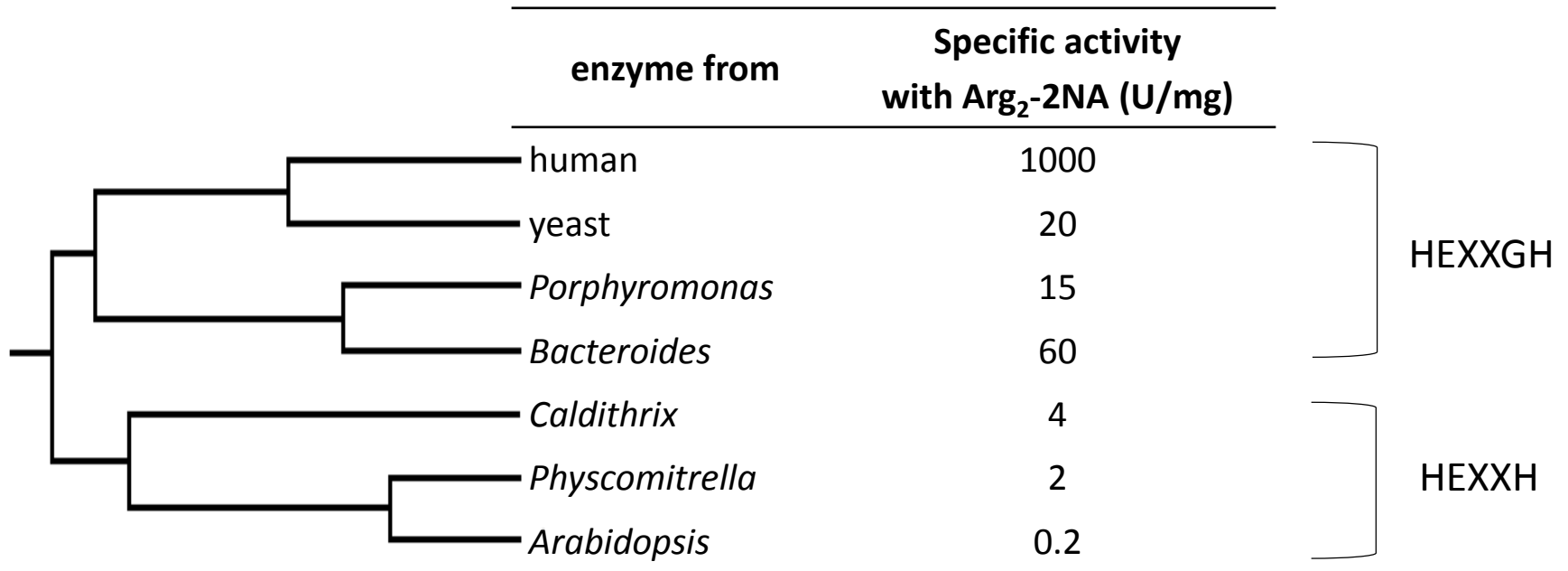


PpND

AtND

NUDIX/DPP III conserved in streptophytes!

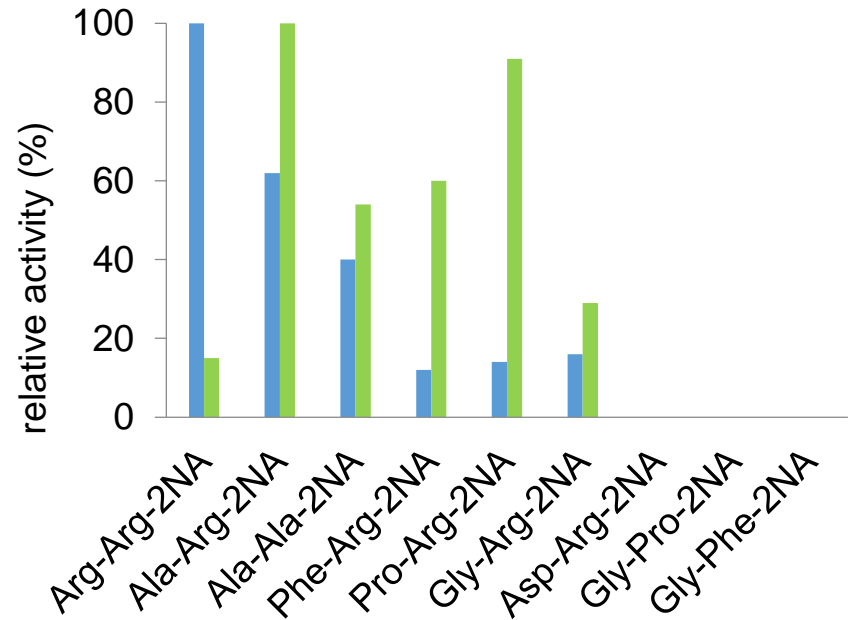
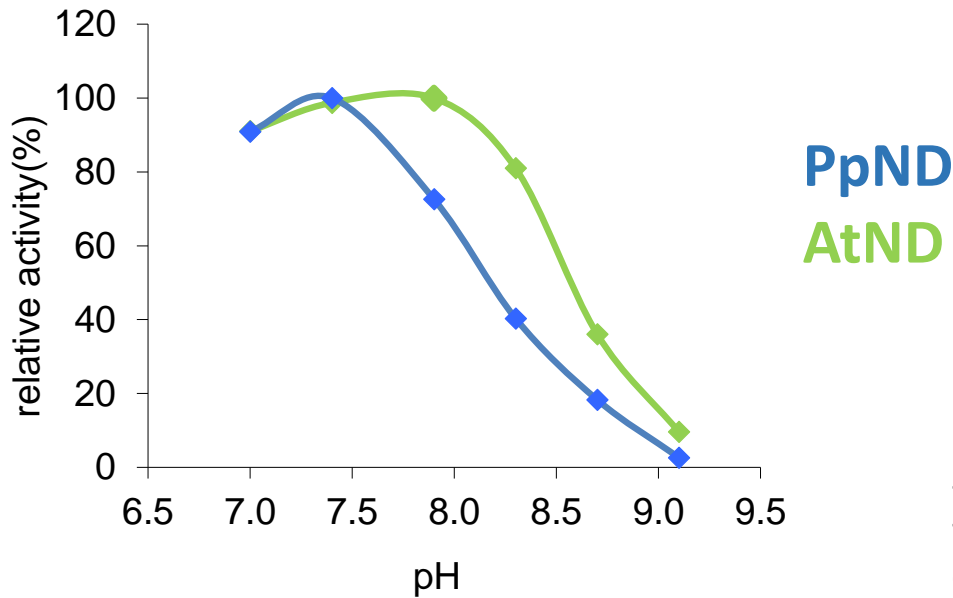
Peptidase activity



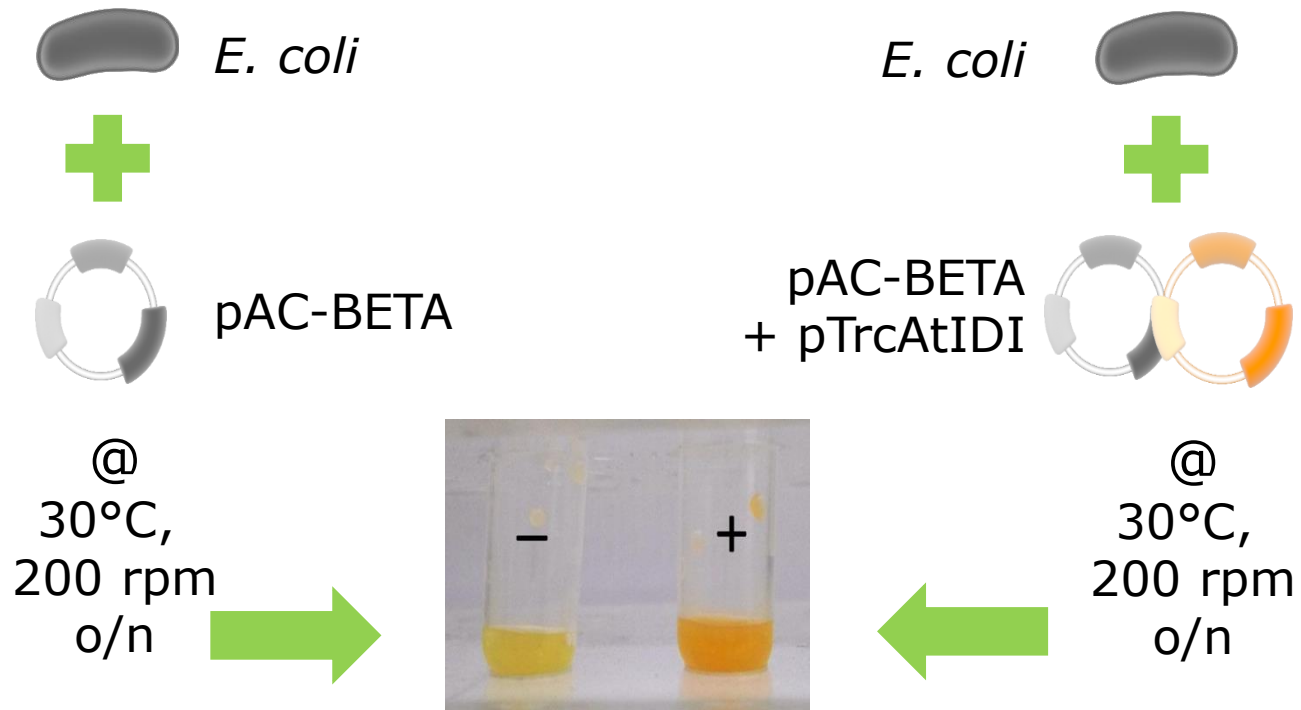
Replacing the HECCH motif in PpND with a hexapeptide

HECCGH	0.08
HECLGH	0.04

Differences between plant DPPs III



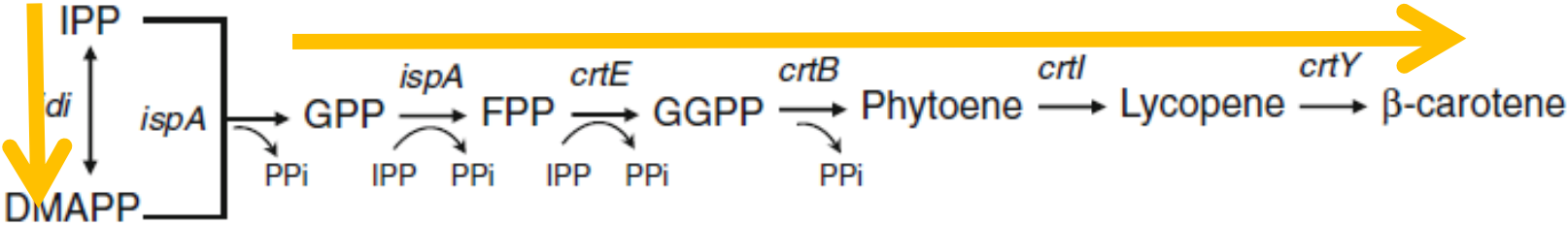
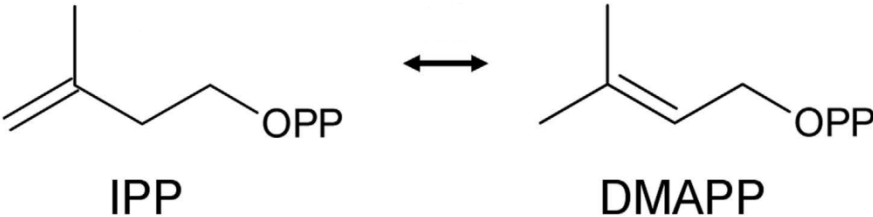
Color complementation assay for IDI activity



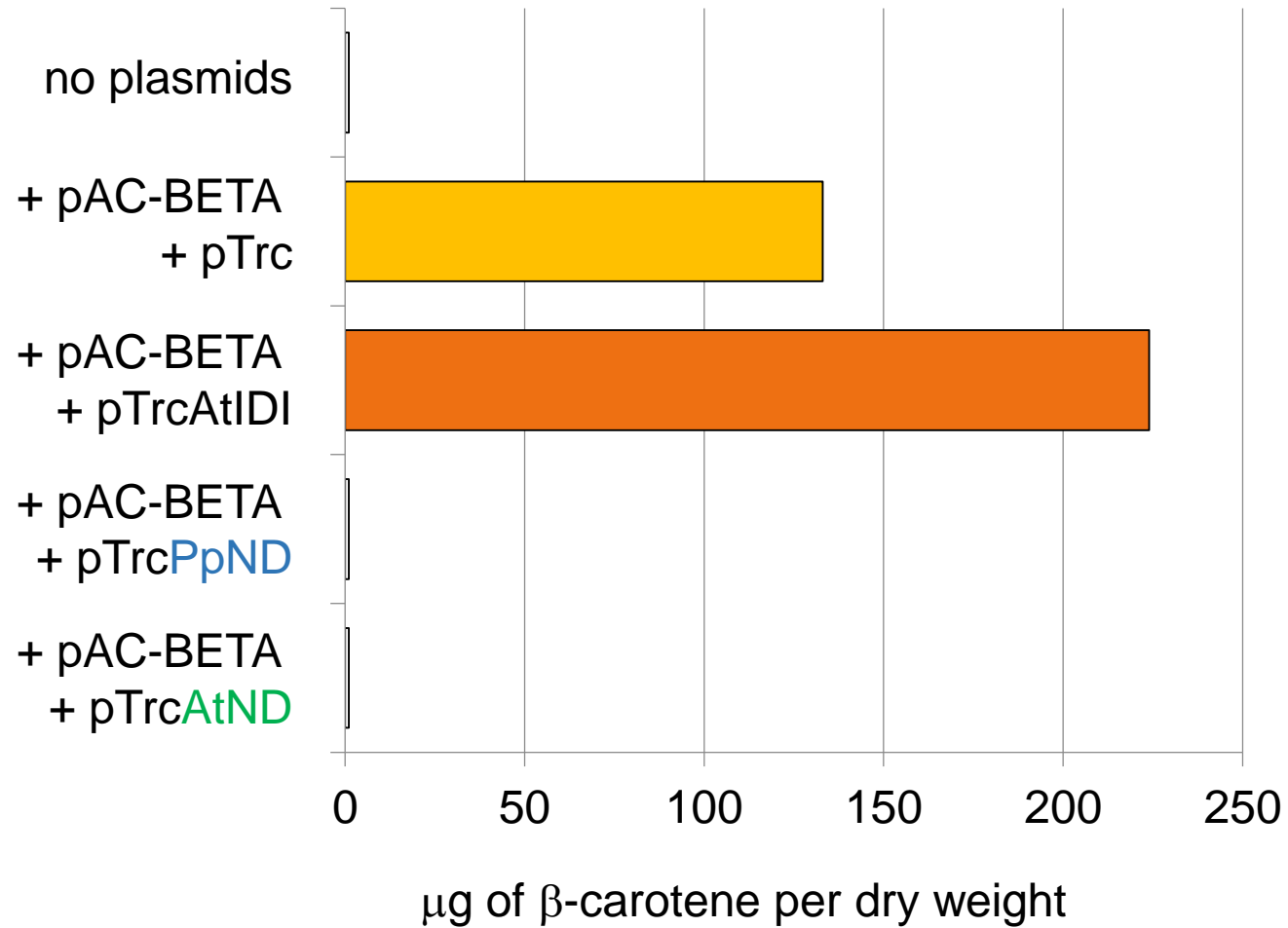
Sun (1996) JBC

IDI increases β -carotene content

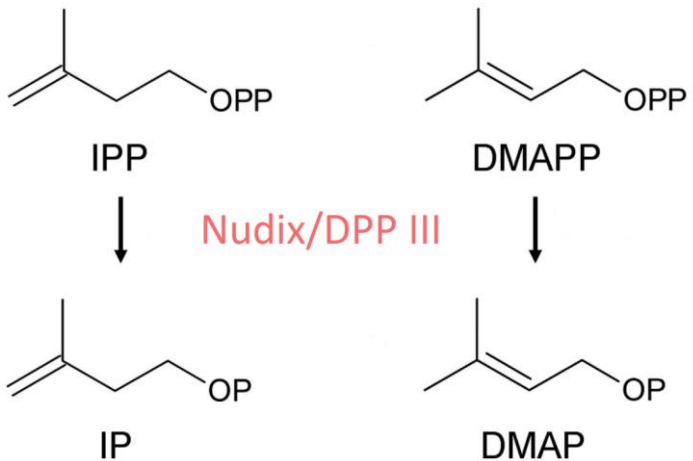
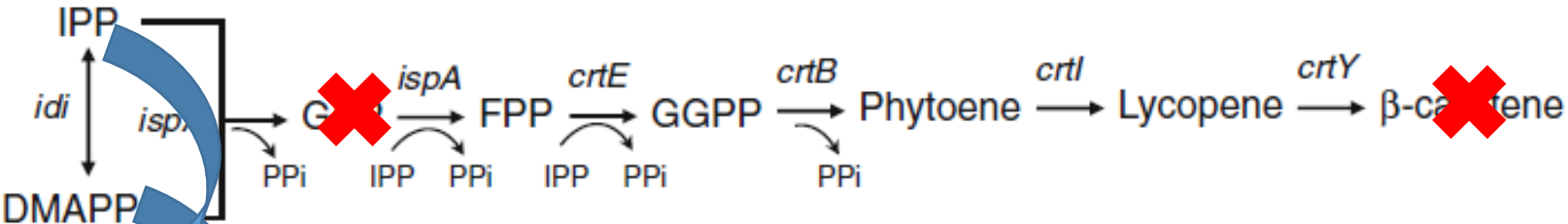
IDI: isopentenyl diphosphate isomerase



NDs are not isomerases!



IPP loss causes β -carotene loss?



Nudix hydrolase

NUDIX motif: **GXXXXXEXXXXXXXXREUXEEXGU** (U = I, L or V)

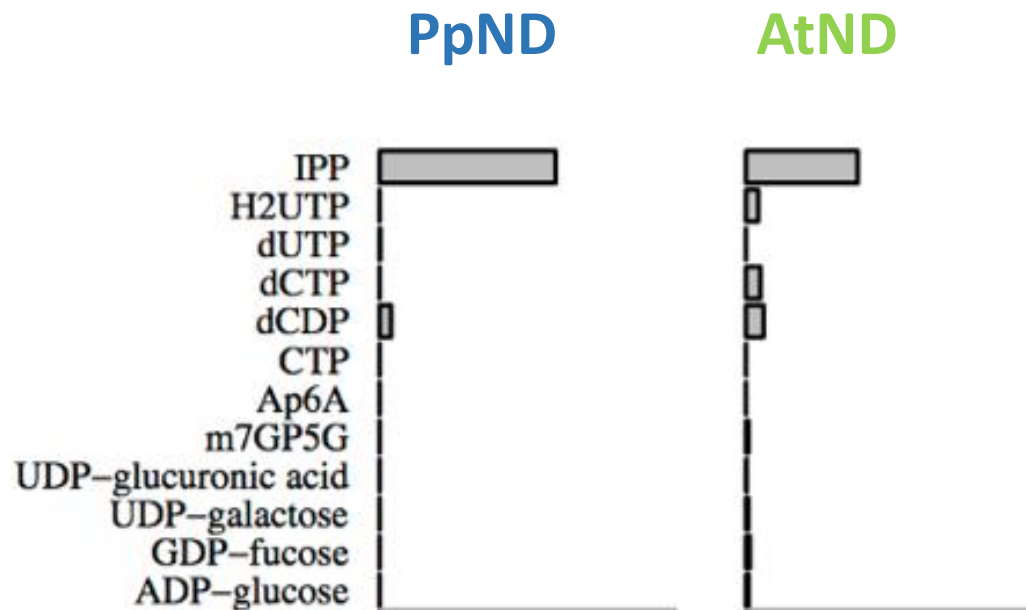
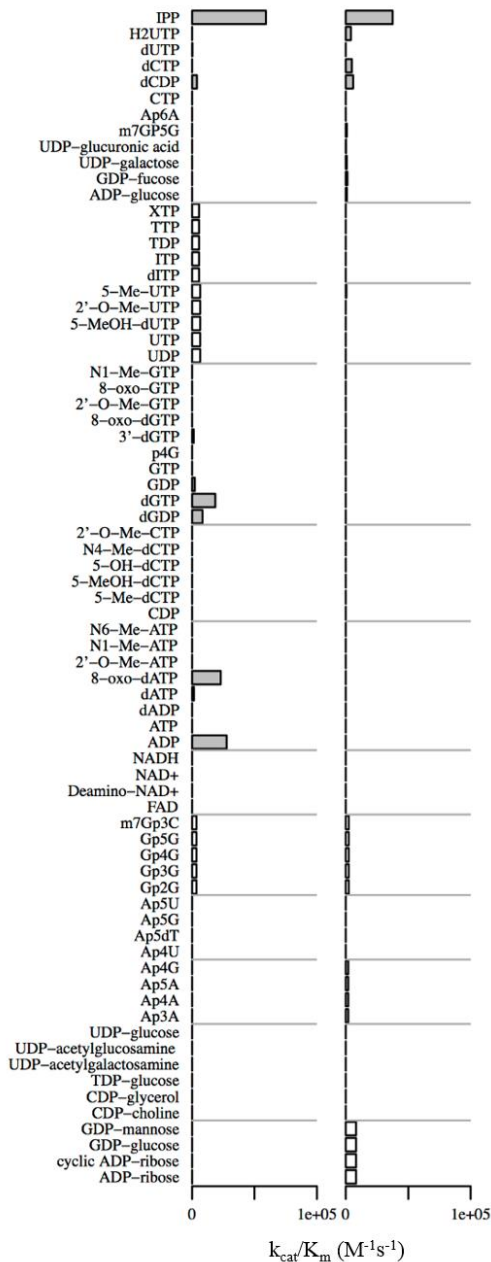
NDs: **GHISAGDXSLXXAXRELXEELGU**

metal binding and catalytic site

substrate specificity determined by the N-terminal extension or by residues in variable loop regions

PpND and AtND sent to prof. Brenner's lab in Berkeley

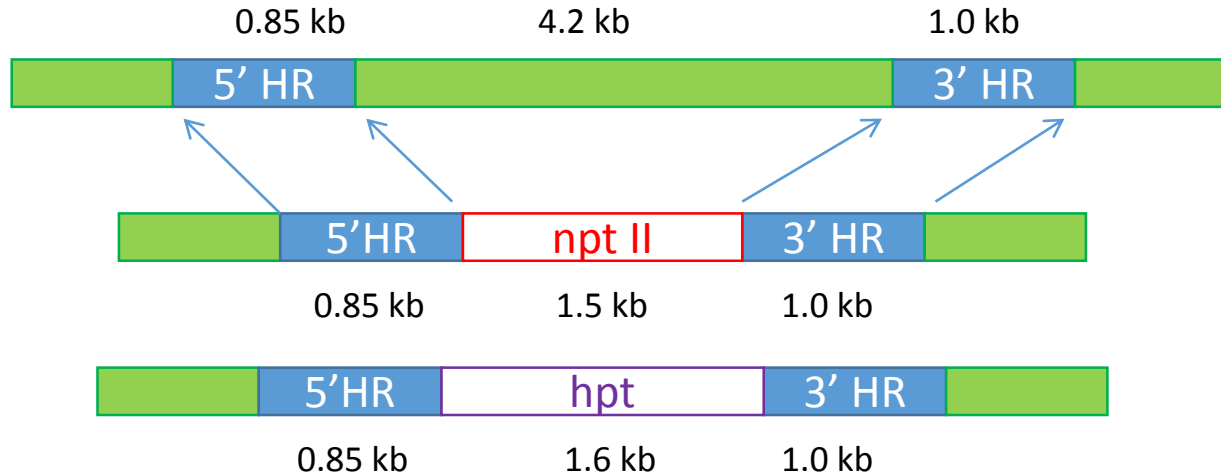
McLennan(2006) Cell Mol Life Sci



	k_{cat}/K_M ($M^{-1} s^{-1}$)	
IPP	$1.9 \cdot 10^4$	$1.8 \cdot 10^4$
8-oxo-dATP	$1.1 \cdot 10^4$	
ADP	280	
dGDP	170	
dGTP	185	

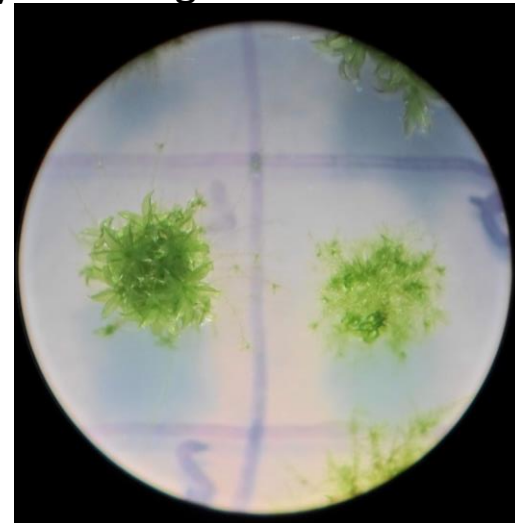
Knockout produced in *Physcomitrella patens*

nptII and hpt constructs used to transform protoplasts

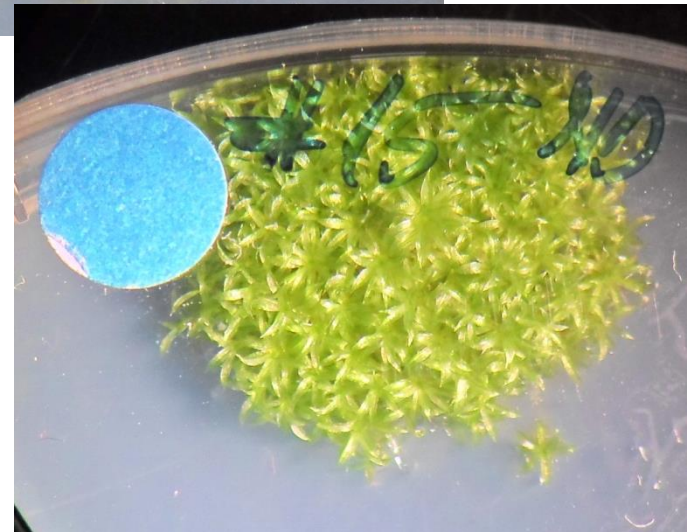
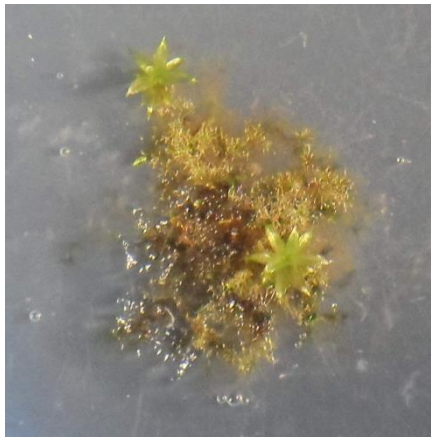
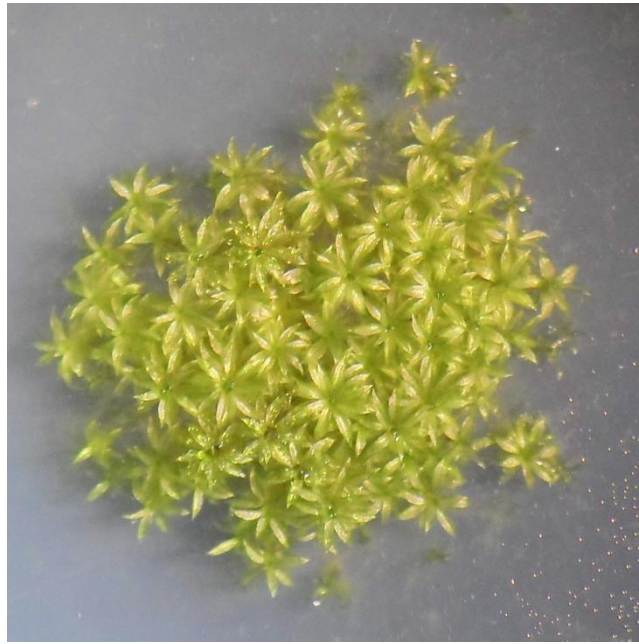


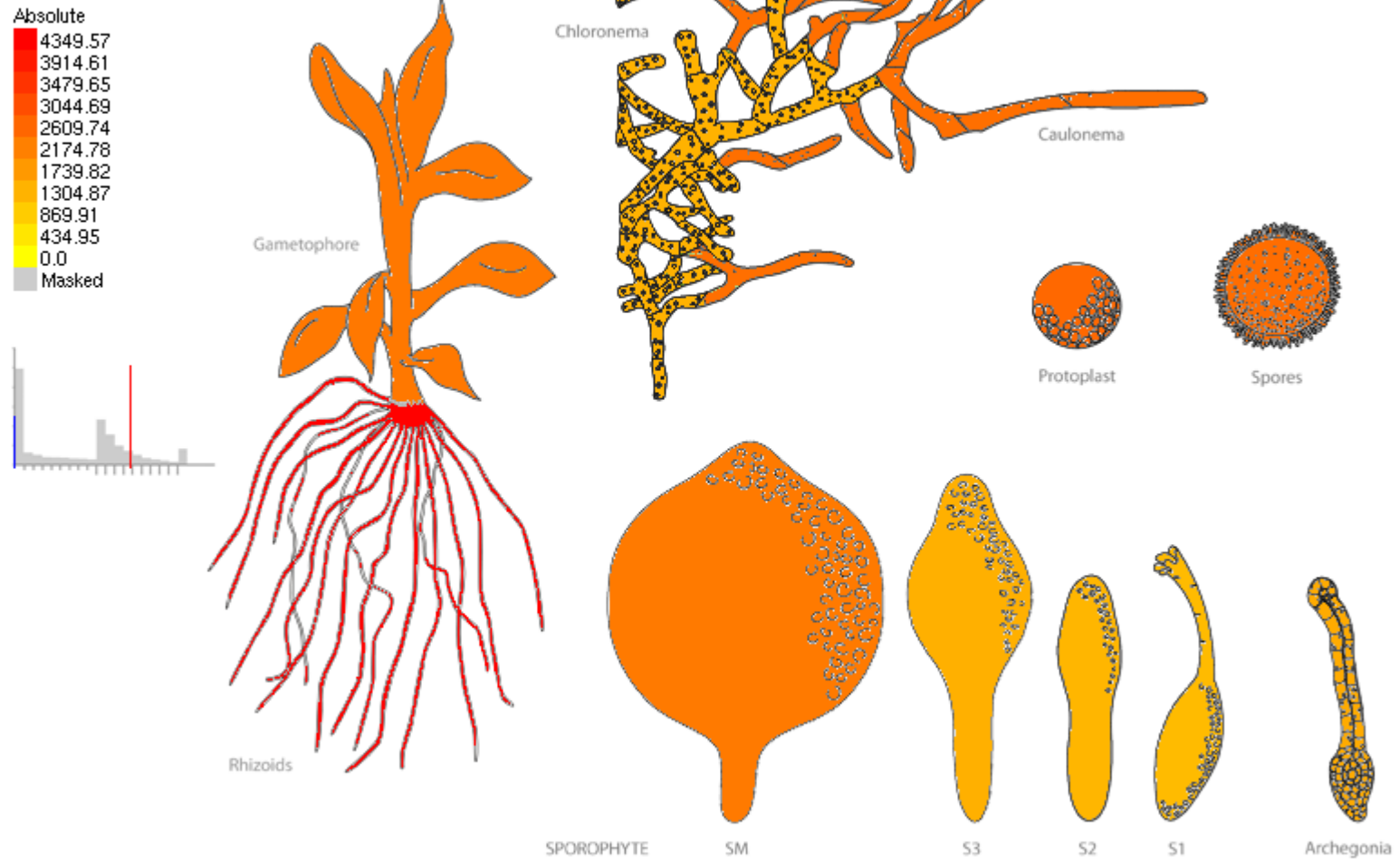
antibiotic resistance cassettes inserted into genome by homologous recombination
removed START codon and exons 1-12 (of total 20)

RT-PCR results still to come, but 8 lines
show proper integration of HRs,
and we need 3 independent lines!



Possible phenotype difference





Physcomitrella eFP Browser at bar.utoronto.ca Ortiz-Ramírez *et al.*, Molecular Plant, 2015 / Winter *et al.*, 2007

The different tissue types were isolated from wildtype *Physcomitrella patens* (Gransden) grown in controlled conditions at 25 °C with 16h light and 50% humidity. Induction of gametangia and sporophyte development was conducted in short day conditions at 17 °C and 50% humidity. Tissues were sampled in triplicate and processed for hybridization on NimbleGen v1.6 *P. patens* 135k arrays (32741 probe sets). Expression data were normalized by RMA. Drawings by Marcela H. Coronado.

Future experiments:

describing and explaining the phenotype of the knockout

gene and protein expression under stress conditions

knockout metabolomics (plant hormones, terpenoids, peptidome?)

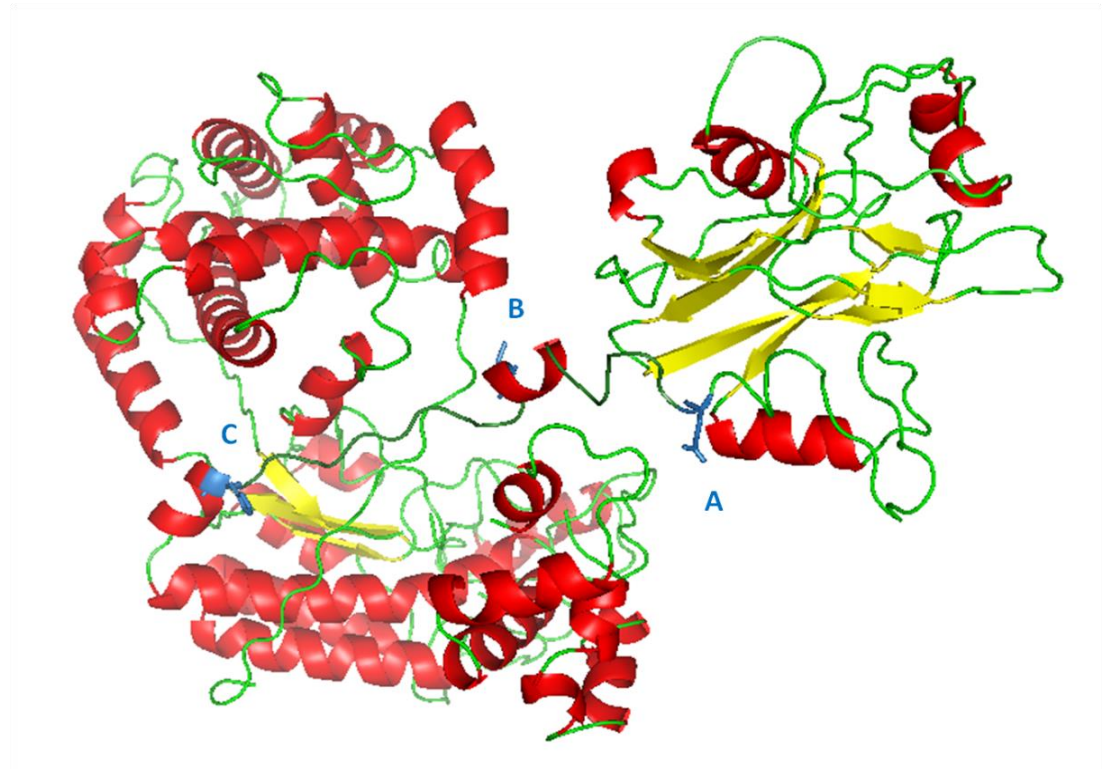
Separation of domains

„fragments” cloned with
C-terminal His-tags

NUDIX fragments (23-26 kDa)
not soluble

M49 fragments (63-65 kDa)
soluble with lower activity than
wild-type, but lost activity at -8 °C

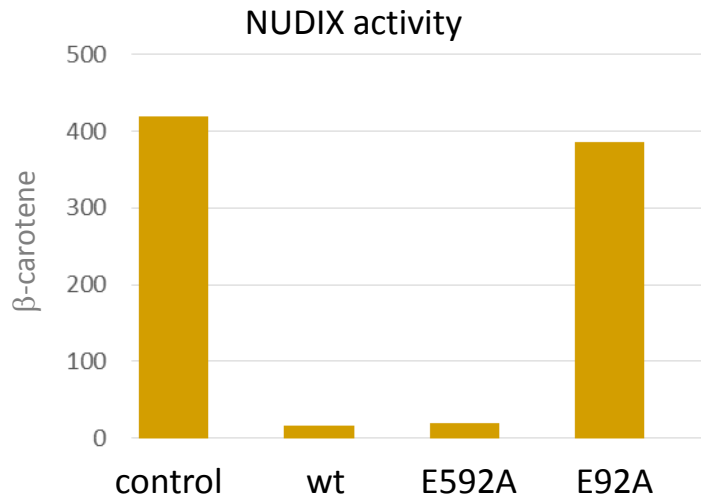
fragment	specific activity
A	0.0
B	0.11
C	0.06



Preparation of inactive mutants



wild type	RELQEE	HEXXH	YES	YES
E592A	RELQEE	HACCH	YES	NO
E92A	RALQEE	HEXXH	NO	YES



DPP III activity	
wild type	4,0
E592A	0,0
E92A	3,0

Acknowledgments



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Stefanie Müller

Arabidopsis
peptidase
phosphatase
M49
housecleaning
dual
NUDIX
protein
DMAPP
plants
moss
fusion
IPP
activity
enzyme
REUXEE
HEXXH
Physcomitrella
DPP11
gene