HuR Revealed as a Novel Target for Cytochrome c under DNA Damage

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A. Velázquez-Cruz^I, F. Rivero-Rodríguez^I, K. González-Arzola^I, S.M. García-Mauriño^I, A. Díaz-Quintana^I, M.A. De la Rosa^I, I. Díaz-Moreno^I

^IInstituto de Investigaciones Químicas (IIQ) – cicCartuja, Universidad de Sevilla – CSIC, 41092, Seville, Spain

Human antigen R (HuR) is a ubiquitously expressed RNA Binding Protein (RBP), whose coding region comprises three independent RNA Recognition Motifs (RRMs) and a hinge region between RRM 2 and 3; where the nucleo-cytoplasmic shuttling sequence is located. This RBP regulates the splicing, stability and translation of a diverse range of mRNAs, including that of Cytochrome c (Cc). Cc, in turn, is a multi-functional heme protein which plays a moonlighting role in cells, participating in their energetics, DNA damage response and apoptosis. We recently detected the interaction between HuR and Cc in cells submitted to DNA damage by co-immunoprecipitation assays. Moreover, the signaling networks of HuR and Cc converge by targeting ANP32B and SET/TAF-1 β proteins which act as PP2A inhibitors. These findings suggest a novel cell death pathway regulated by the Cc-HuR axis.

To explore the structural features of the Cc-HuR complex, we performed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) titrations using the following HuR constructs: RRM12, RRM23 and RRM3. We first tried HuR RRM12, but did not observe any interaction with Cc. Next, we examined HuR RRM23 and RRM3 constructs, which were purified using the anionic detergent N-Laurylsarcosine (sarkosyl) in order to overcome the poor solubility of the third domain of HuR. NMR titrations using 15 N-labeled 14 N-HuR RRM23 or 14 N-HuR RRM3. However, the 1D-NMR Met80- ϵ CH $_3$ resonance of reduced 14 N-HuR RRM23 construct. Thus, we speculate that sarkosyl encapsulates HuR inside detergent micelles.

Accordingly, we dispensed with sarkosyl and fused HuR RRM23 and RRM3 constructs with a GST tag to enhance HuR solubility. Indeed, HuR RRM3 has successfully been purified, allowing us to perform further structural analyses.