



# TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

Gemma Giménez, Sabrina Ravelo, Clara Sala, Denisse Riqueros  
Structural Biology  
March 2022

# Introduction



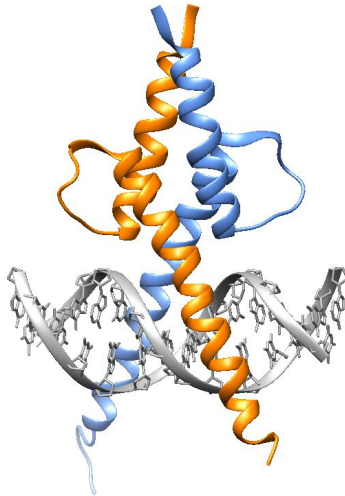
Transcription factors are proteins that **bind to DNA-regulatory sequences**, localized in the 5-upstream region of target genes in order to promote, or block the recruitment of RNA polymerase.

This may result in **increased or decreased gene transcription**, protein synthesis, and subsequent altered cellular function.

# Proteins

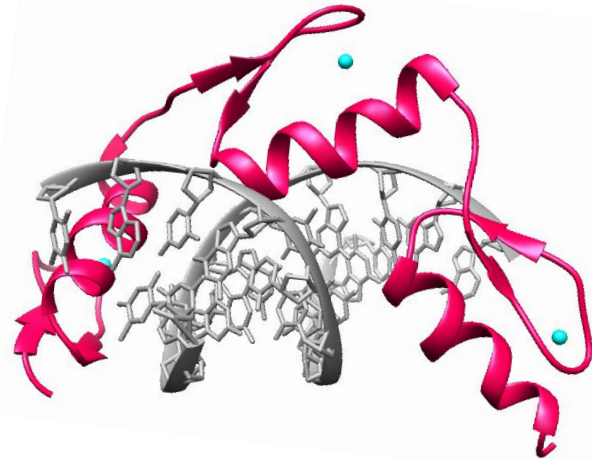
## BASIC HELIX-LOOP-HELIX DOMAIN (b-HLH)

MyoD



## ZINC-COORDINATING DNA BINDING DOMAIN

Zif268

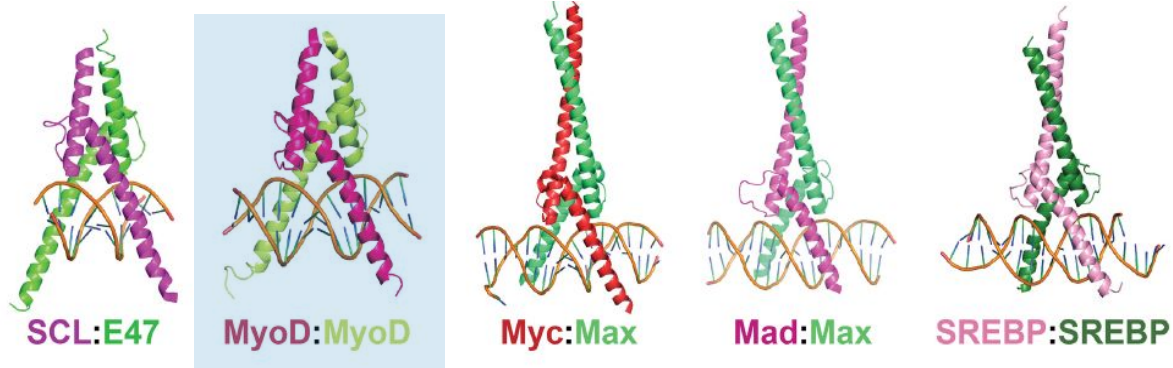


1.

# Helix-loop-helix

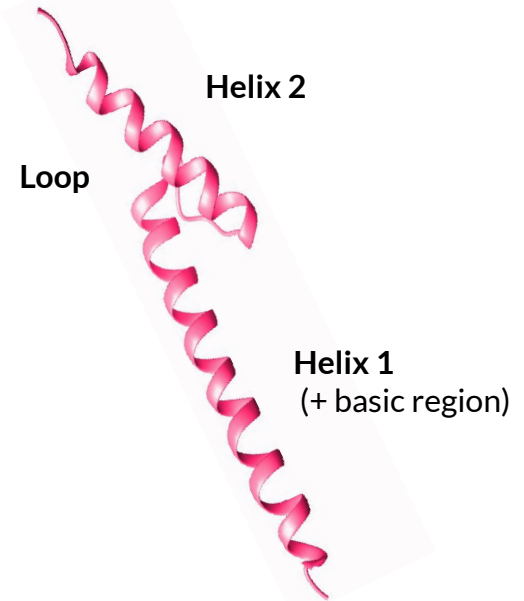
# Helix-loop-helix

The bHLH is a protein structural motif that characterizes one of the largest families of **dimerizing transcription factors**. They are able to form **homodimers** or **heterodimers**.



**Figure 1.** Murre C. Helix-loop-helix proteins and the advent of cellular diversity: 30 years of discovery. *Genes Dev.* 2019 Jan 1;33(1-2):6-25.

The bHLH domains fold into a **parallel, left-handed, four-helix bundle** with a well-defined **hydrophobic core**, that lies just above the DNA.



E-box: **CANNTG**

*MyoD*

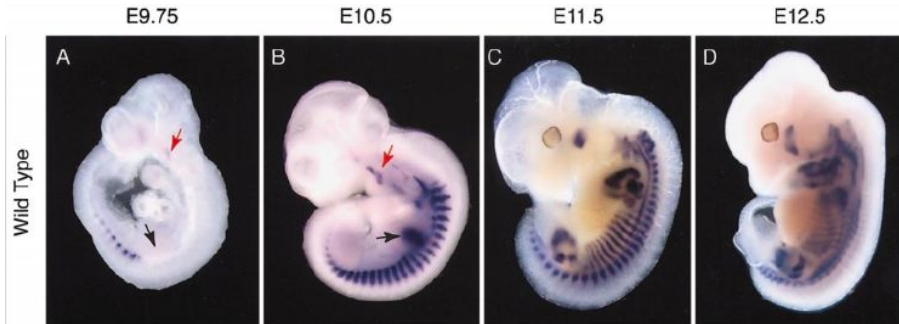
# Biological function

**Myoblast determination protein 1 (MyoD)** is part of the myogenic regulatory factor (MRF) family of TFs that control the determination and differentiation of skeletal muscle cells

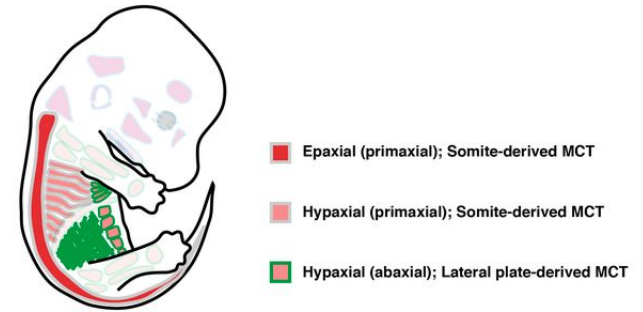
## FUNCTION

Master regulatory factor → enables myoblast proliferation during development

Reactivation during muscle regeneration (exercise or tissue damage)



**Figure 2.** Whole-mount in situ hybridization for MyoD mRNA in wild-type in mice embryos. Chen JC, Ramachandran R, Goldhamer DJ. Essential and redundant functions of the MyoD distal regulatory region revealed by targeted mutagenesis. *Dev Biol.* 2002 May 1;245(1):213-23.



**Figure 3.** Development of axial muscles in tetrapods. Sefton EM, Kardon G. Connecting muscle development, birth defects, and evolution: An essential role for muscle connective tissue. *Curr Top Dev Biol.* 2019;132:137-176.

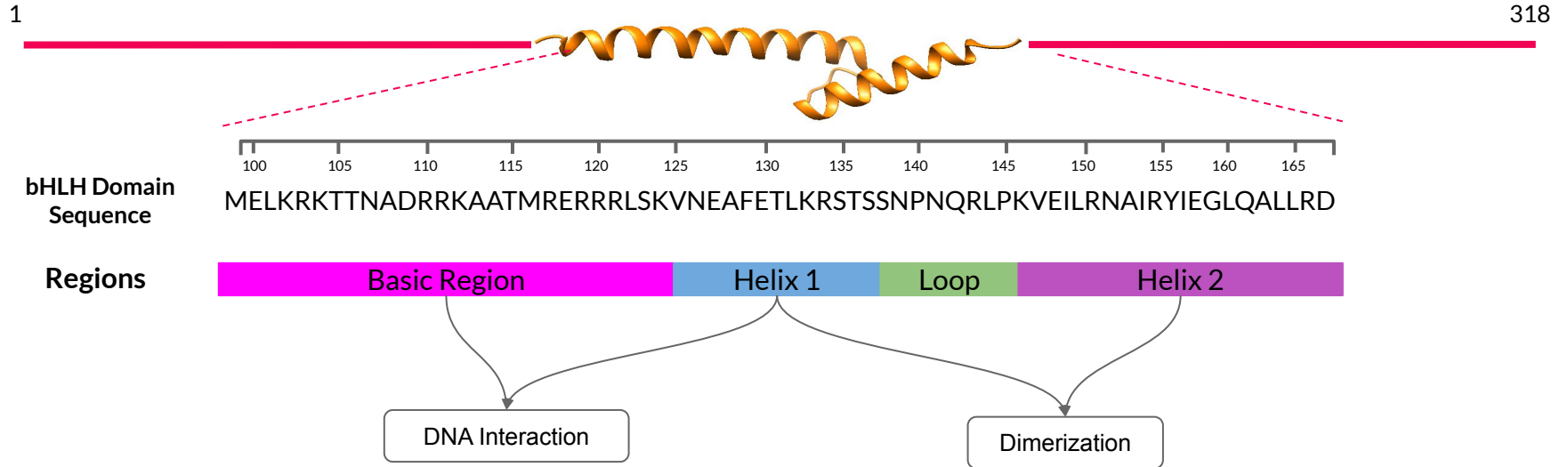
# SCOP classification

<b>Class</b>	All alpha proteins
<b>Fold</b>	HLH-like <i>4-helices; bundle, closed, left-handed twist; 2 crossover connections</i>
<b>Superfamily</b>	HLH, helix-loop-helix DNA-binding domain
<b>Family</b>	HLH, helix-loop-helix DNA-binding domain
<b>Protein</b>	Myod B/HLH domain
<b>Species</b>	Mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )



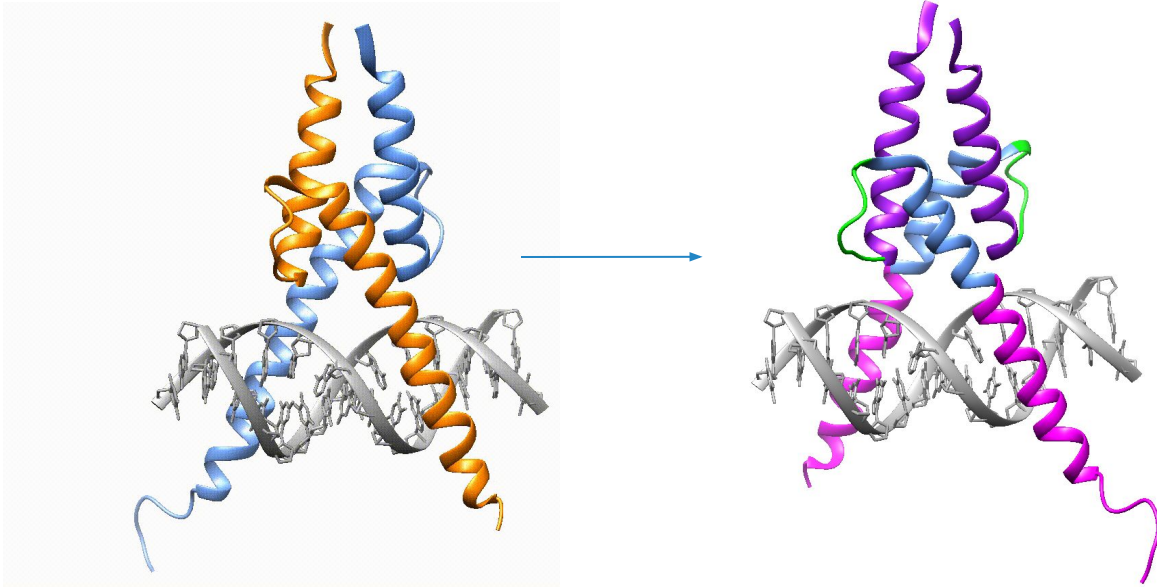
# General structure

## Sequence and regions



# General structure

## 3D structure



MyoD

Basic region

Helix 1

Helix 2

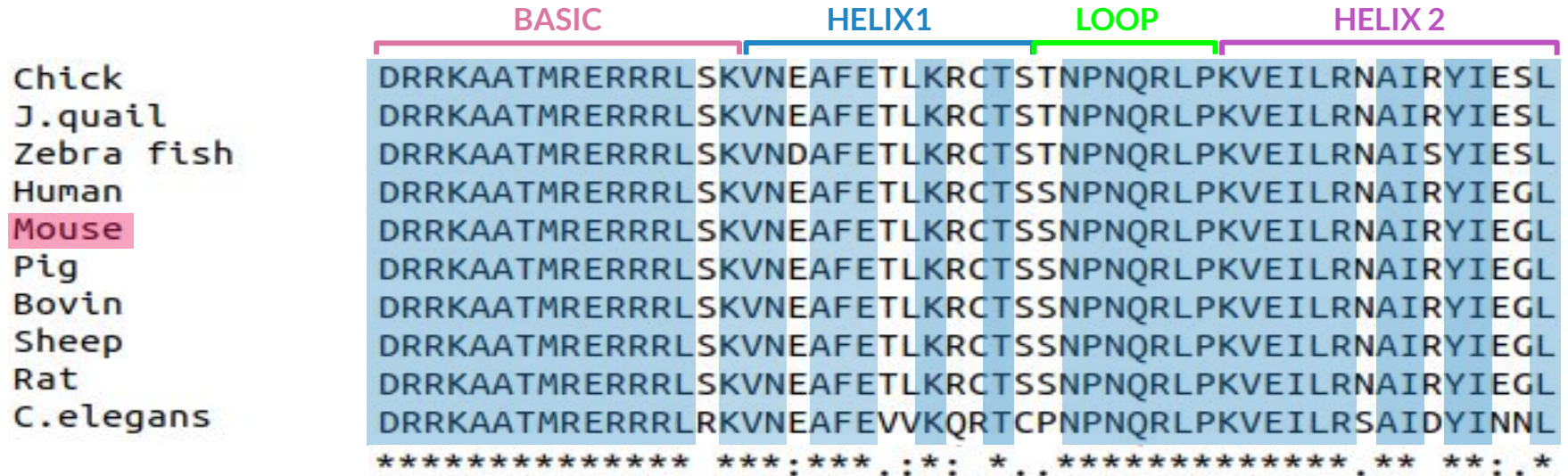
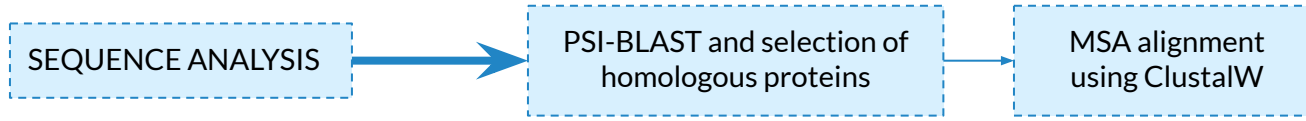
Loop



# Sequence and structure analysis

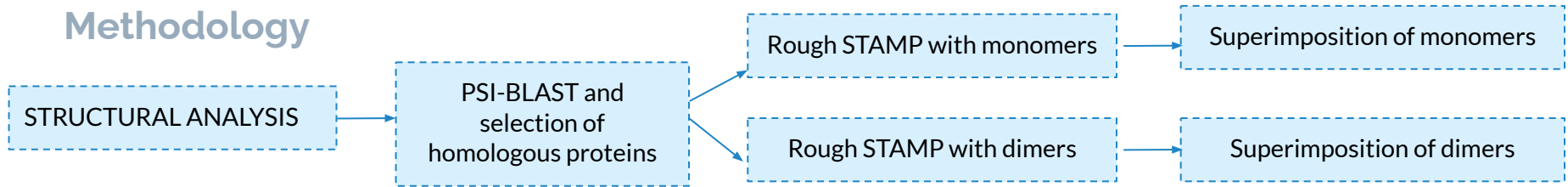
# MSA: Evolution among different species

## Methodology and multiple sequence alignment results



# Structural alignment: bHLH family

## Methodology

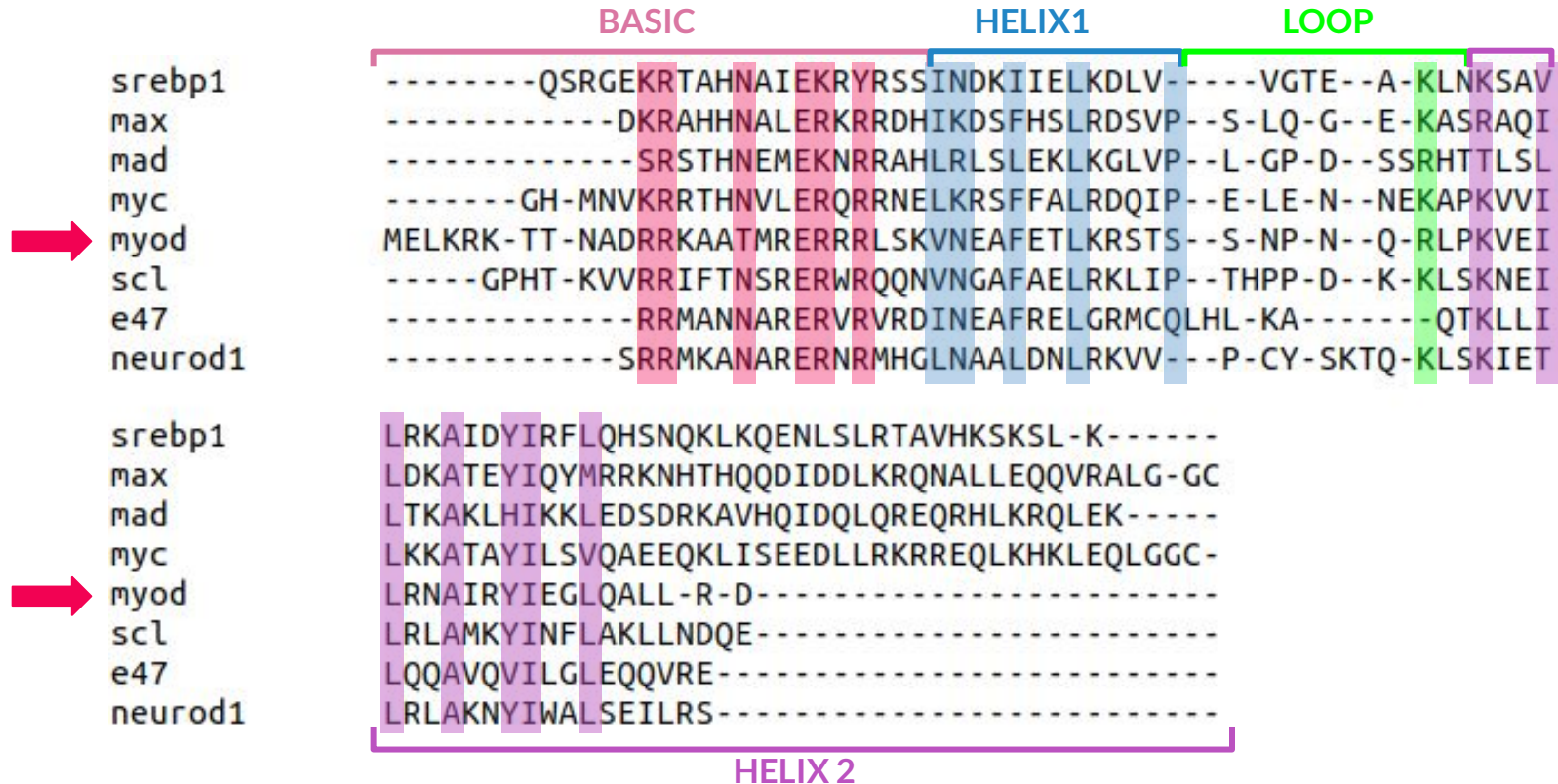


PDB ID	Resolution	Protein	Length
1MDY	2.80 Å	MyoD	68
		MyoD	62
1AM9	2.30 Å	SREBP1	82
		SREBP1	82
1NKP	1.80 Å	Myc	88
		Max	83

PDB ID	Resolution	Protein	Length
1NLW	2.00 Å	Mad	80
		Max	76
2YPB	2.87 Å	SCL	91
		E47	82
2QL2	2.50 Å	NeuroD1	60
		E47	60

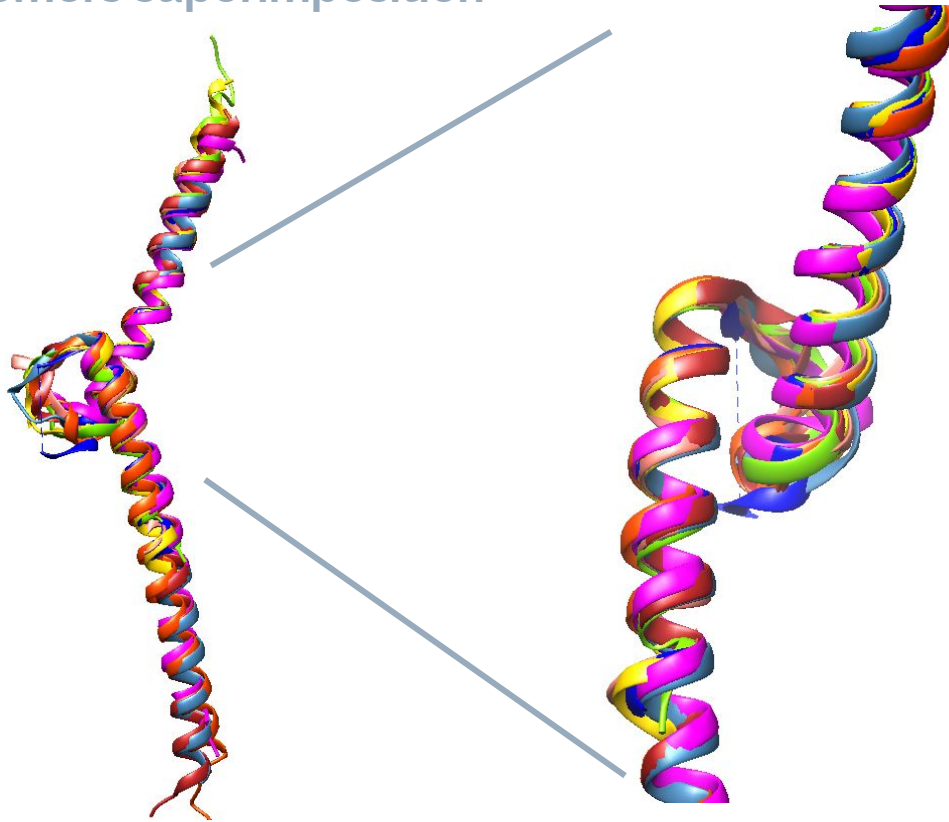
# Same family structures

## Structural alignment (monomers)



# bHLH family structures

## Monomers superimposition

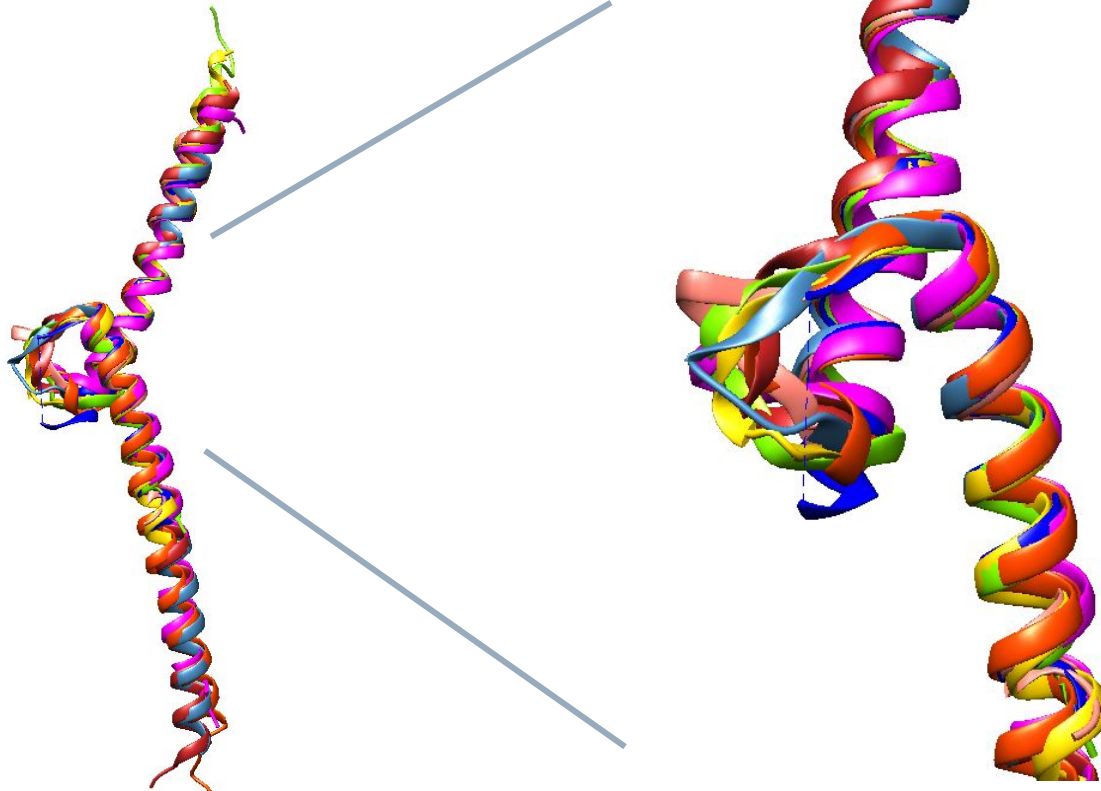


Sc = **6.74** RMS = **0.47** Len = **72** nfit = **49**

- SREBP1
- Myc
- NeuroD1
- Mad
- SCL
- MyoD
- Max
- E47

# bHLH family structures

## Monomers superimposition



Sc = **6.74** RMS = **0.47** Len = **72** nfit = **49**

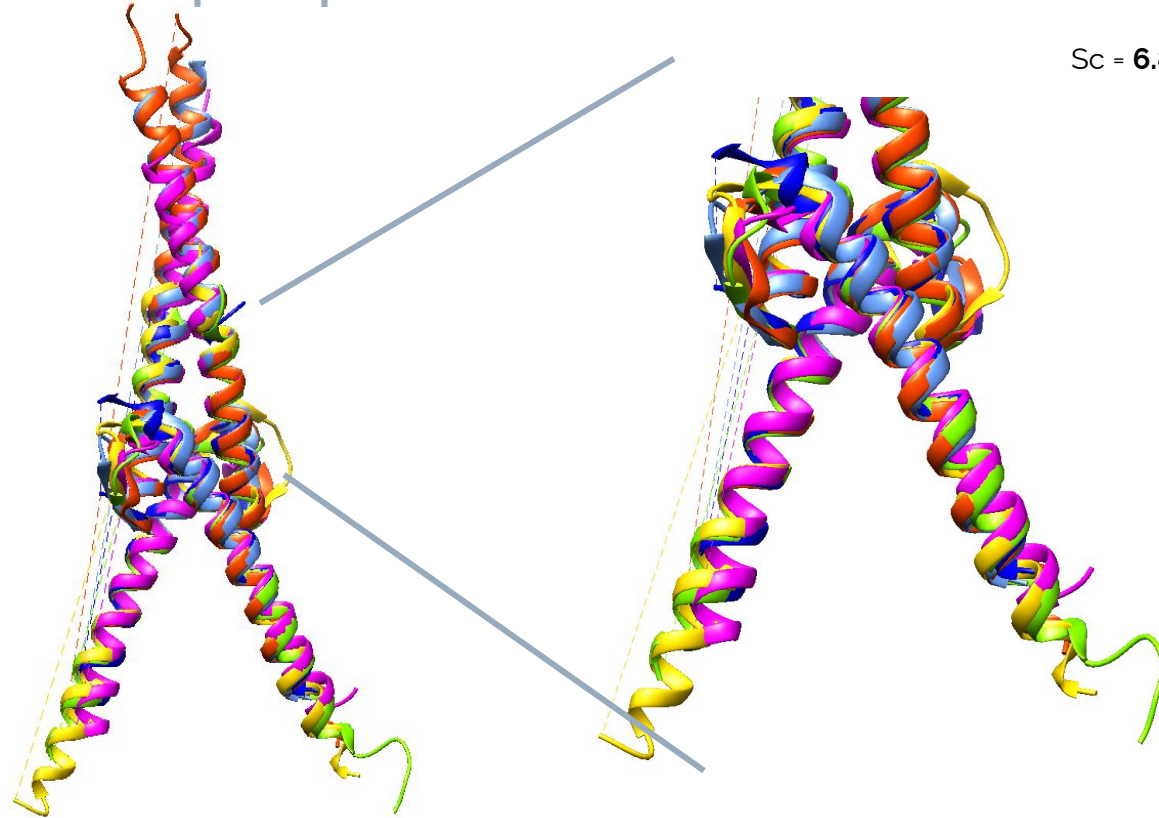
- SREBP1
- Myc
- NeuroD1
- Mad
- SCL
- MyoD
- Max
- E47



# bHLH family structures

## Dimers superimposition

Sc = **6.82** RMS = **0.84** Len = **173** nfit = **103**



- SREBP1-SREBP1
- Myc
- NeuroD1
- Mad-Max
- SCL-E47
- MyoD-MyoD
- Myc-max
- E47-NeuroD1



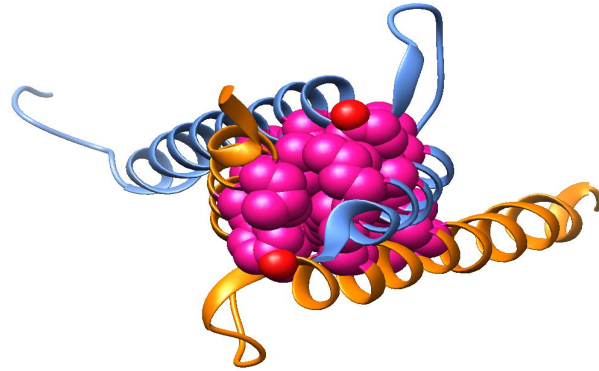
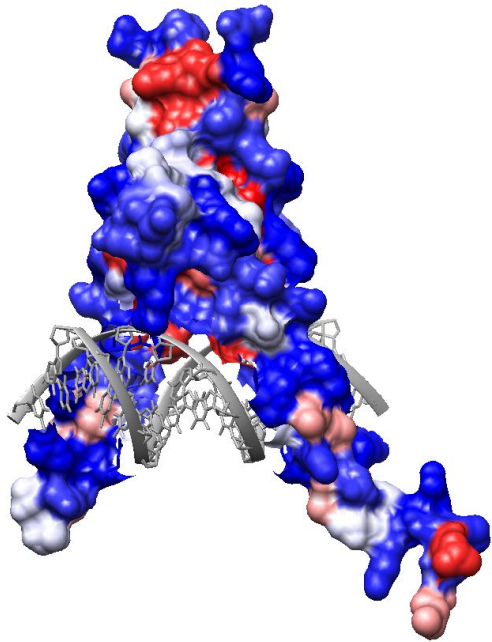
# Important residues and interactions

Dimer interactions

DNA-protein interactions

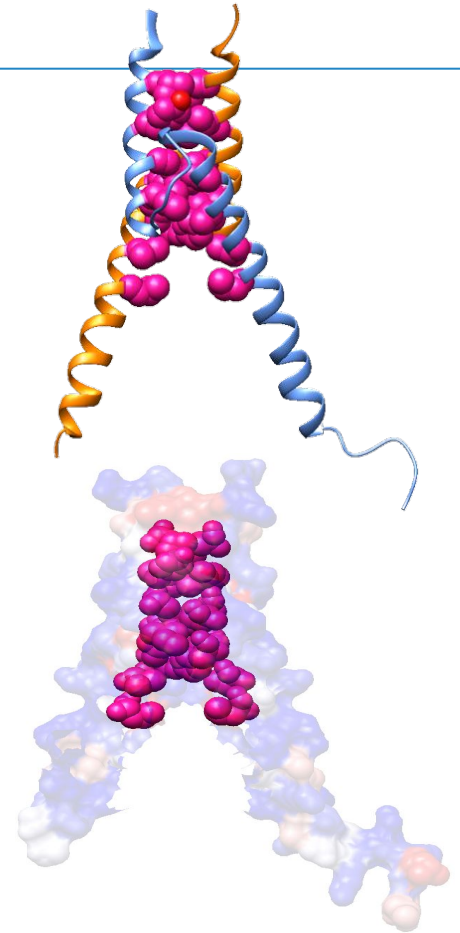
# Important residues and interactions

## Dimer interactions - Hydrophobic core



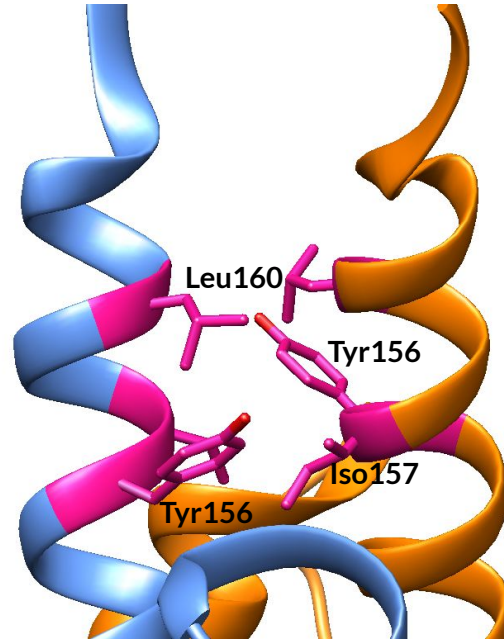
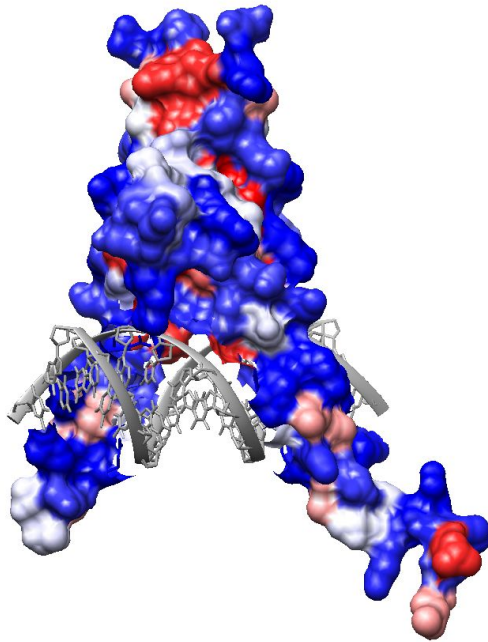
Hydrophilic

Hydrophobic



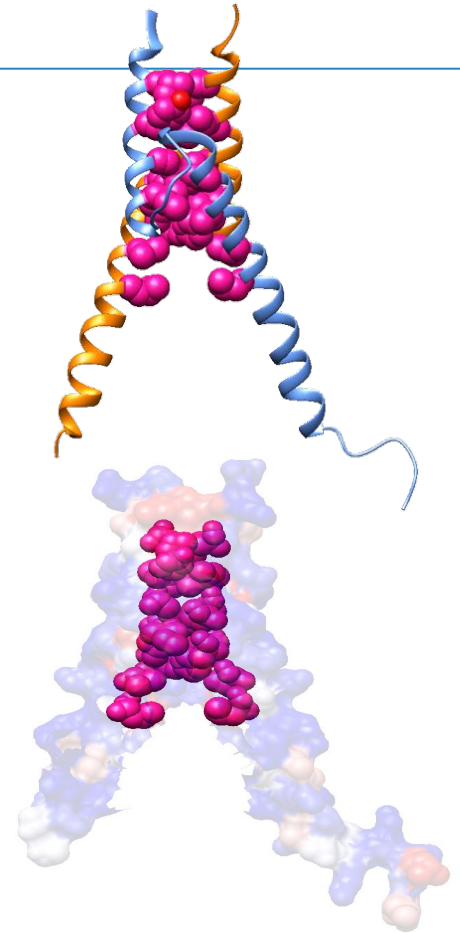
# Important residues and interactions

## Dimer interactions - Hydrophobic core



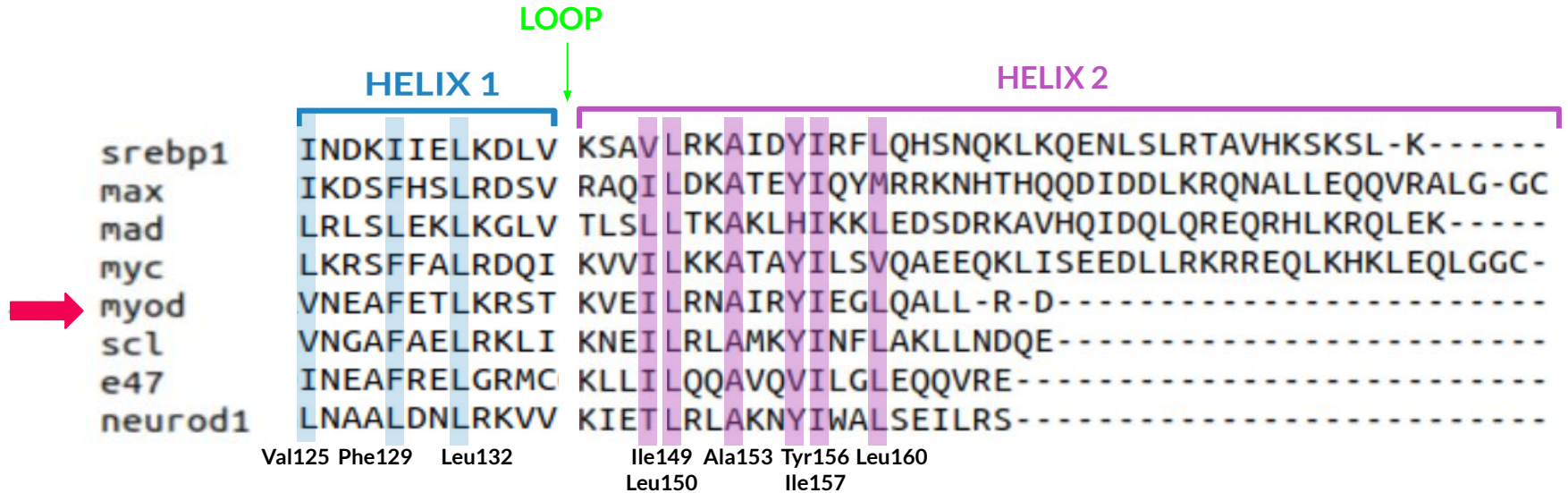
Hydrophilic

Hydrophobic



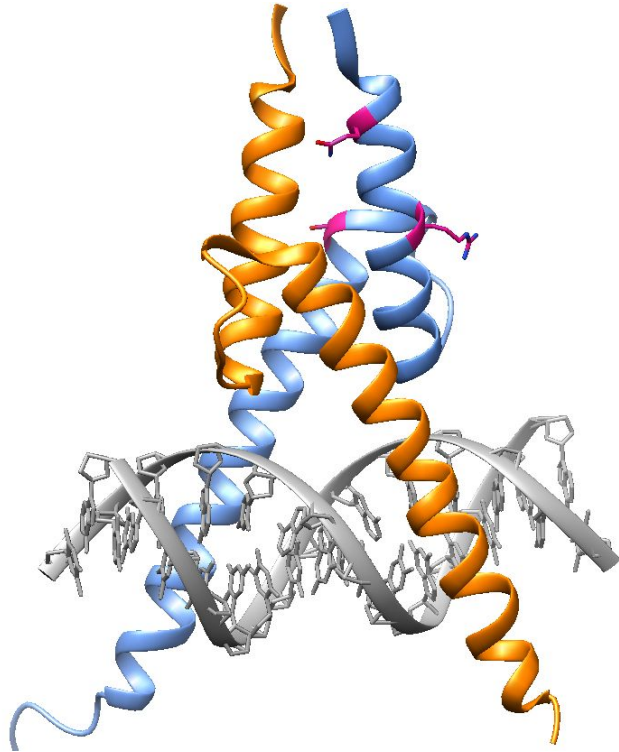
# Important residues and interactions

## Dimer interactions - Hydrophobic core

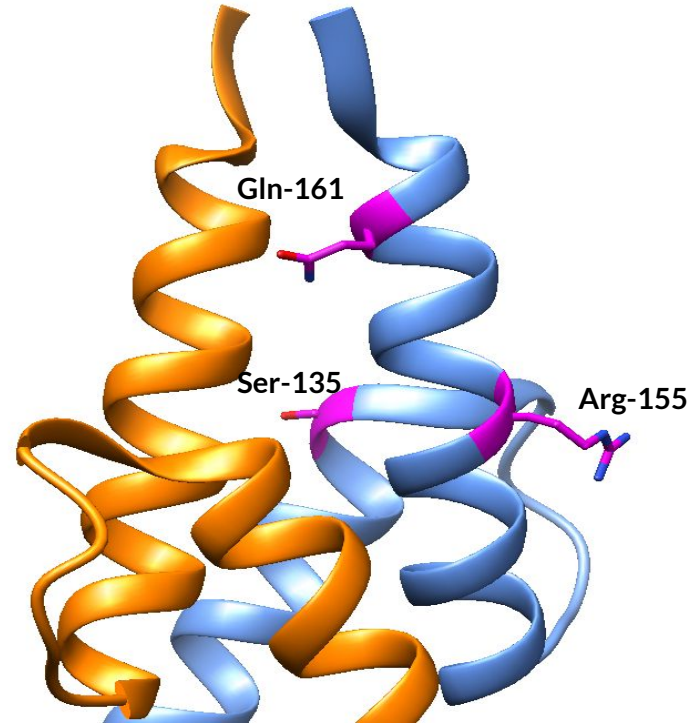


# Important residues and interactions

Dimer interactions - Dimerization specificity



Ser135  
Arg155  
Gln161





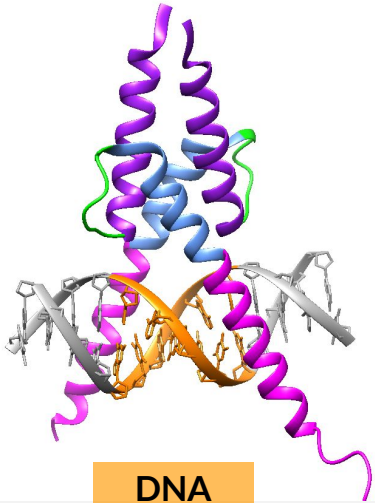
# Important residues and interactions:

## Dimer interactions - Dimerization specificity



# Dna interactions

## Specific and non-specific interactions



5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACAACT 5'

### SPECIFIC INTERACTIONS

-Direct contact between the basic region of MyoD and the **DNA base pairs**.

-Hydrogen bonds or van der Waals interactions

Primary basis for sequence selectivity

### NON SPECIFIC INTERACTIONS

-Independent of nucleotide sequence.

- Electrostatic interactions between basic residues and the sugar-phosphate backbone

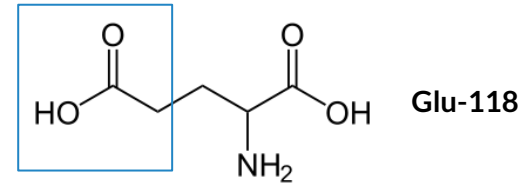
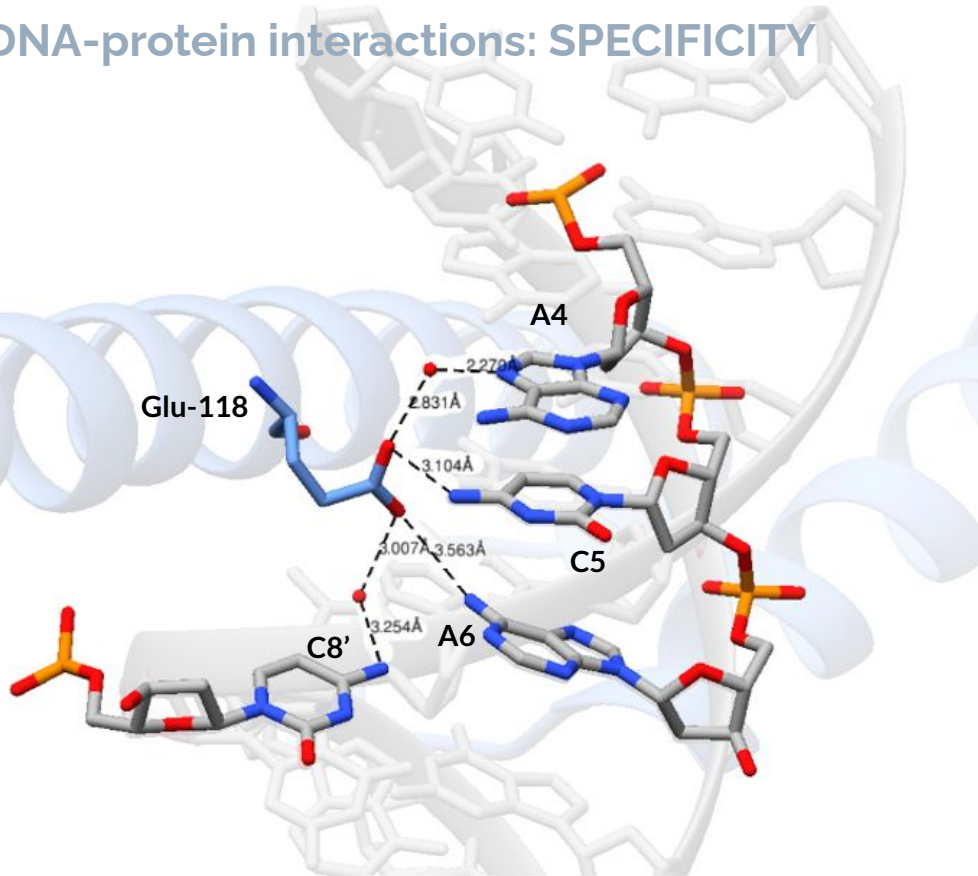
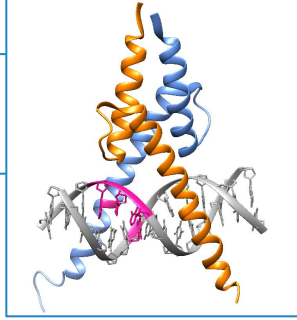
Important for stability





# Important residues and interactions

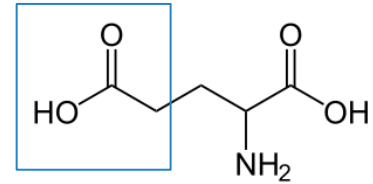
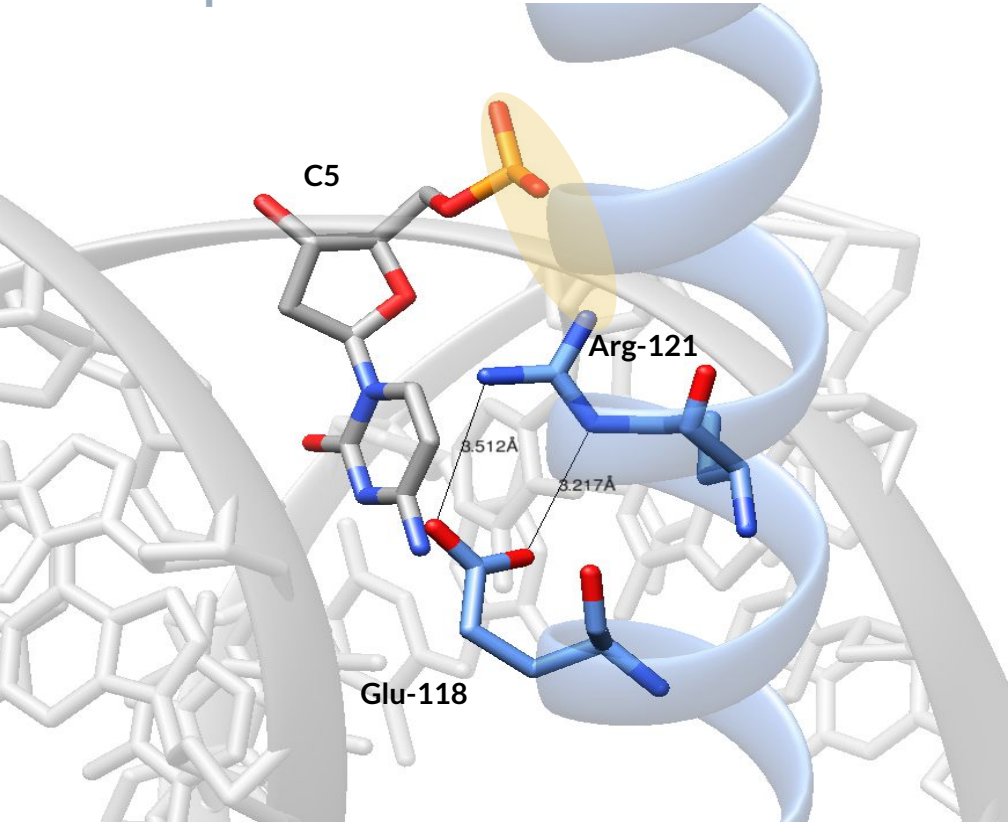
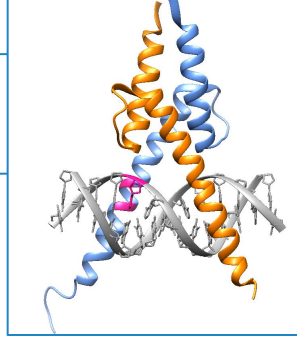
DNA-protein interactions: SPECIFICITY



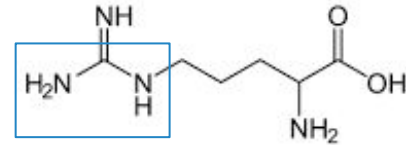
5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACAACT 5'

# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions: SPECIFICITY



Glu-118



Arg-121

5' TCAACCAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACAACT 5'

# Important residues and interactions

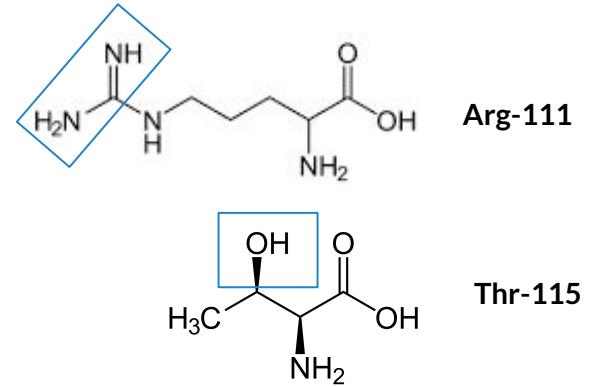
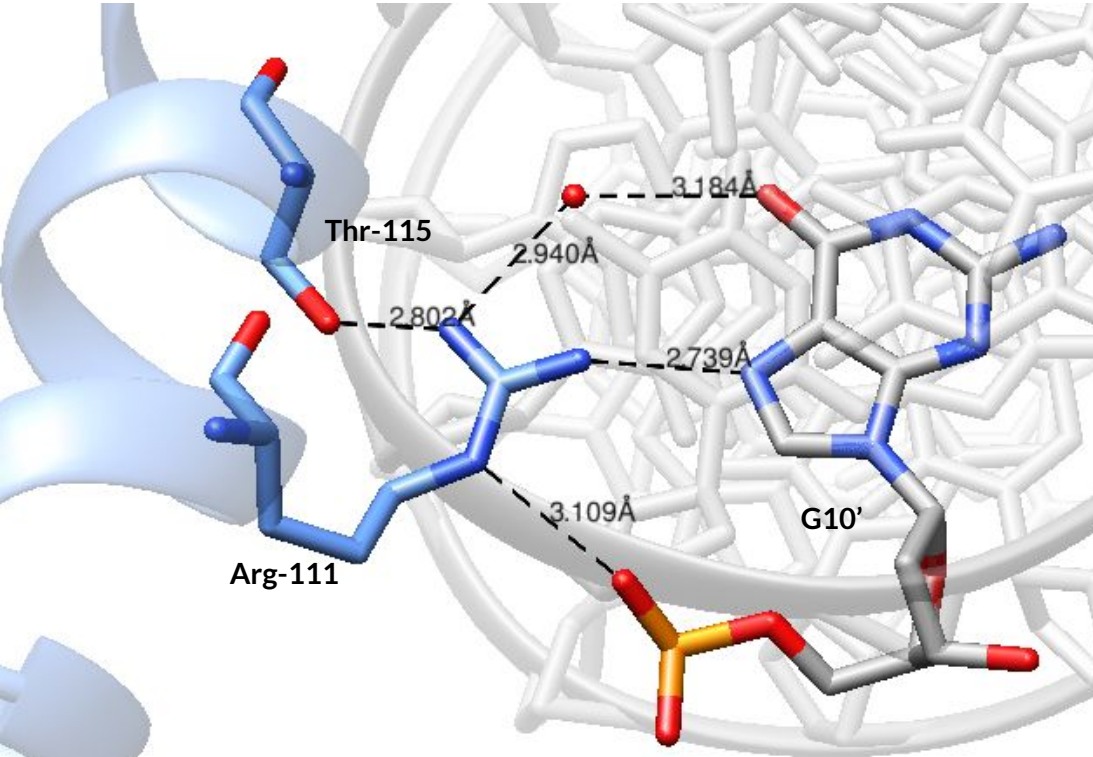
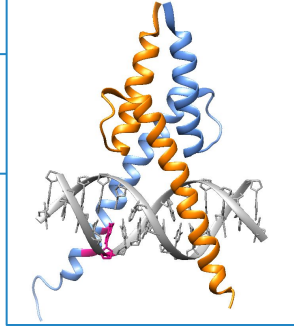
## DNA-protein interactions

		BASIC	
srebp1	-----	QSRG	EKRYRSSI
max	-----	DKRA	ERKRRDHI
mad	-----	SRST	HNEMKRRRAHL
myc	-----	GH-MNV	KRRTHNVLERQRRNEL
→ myod	MELKRK-TT-	NADRR	KAATMRERRRLSKV
scl	-----	GPHT-	KVVRRIFTNSRERWRQQNV
e47	-----	RRMANN	ARERVRVRDI
neurod1	-----	SRRM	KANARERNRMHGL

Glu118 Arg121

# Important residues and interactions

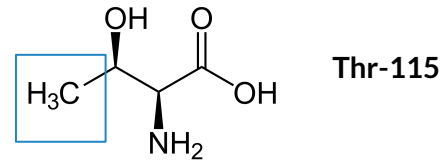
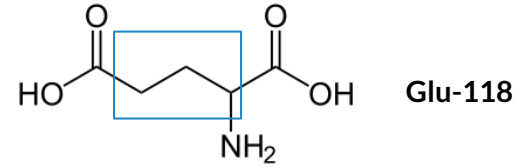
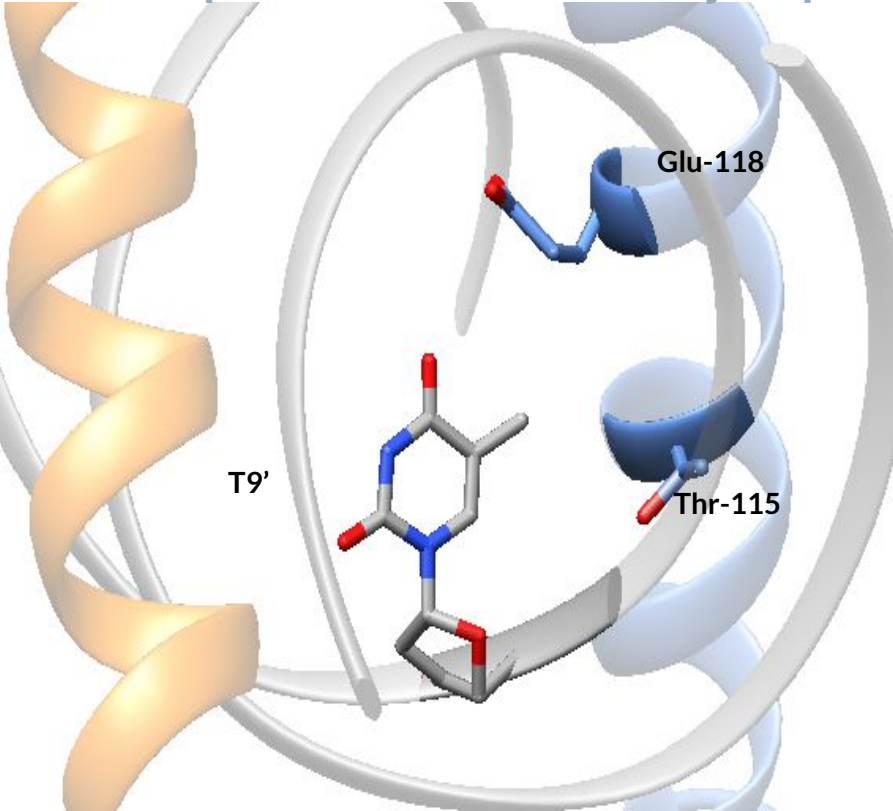
## DNA-protein interactions: SPECIFICITY



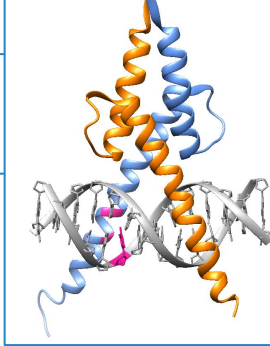
5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACA ACT 5'

# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions - Hydrophobic Pocket



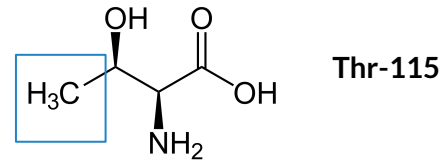
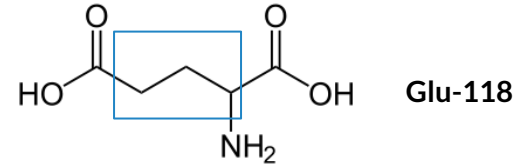
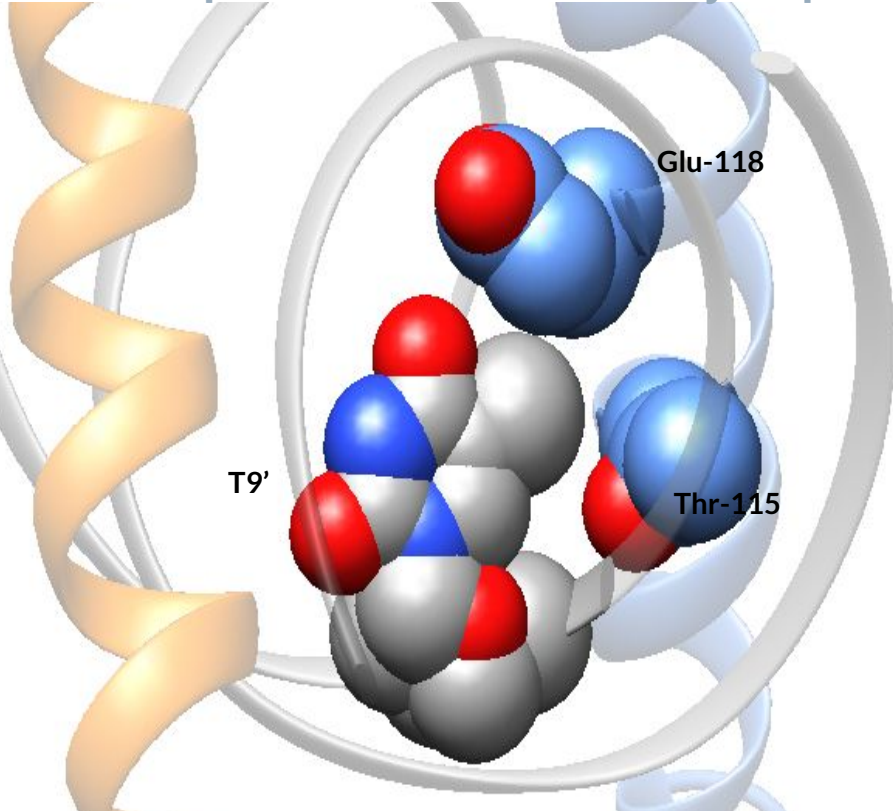
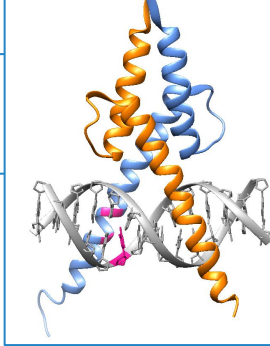
5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGICGACAACT 5'





# Important residues and interactions

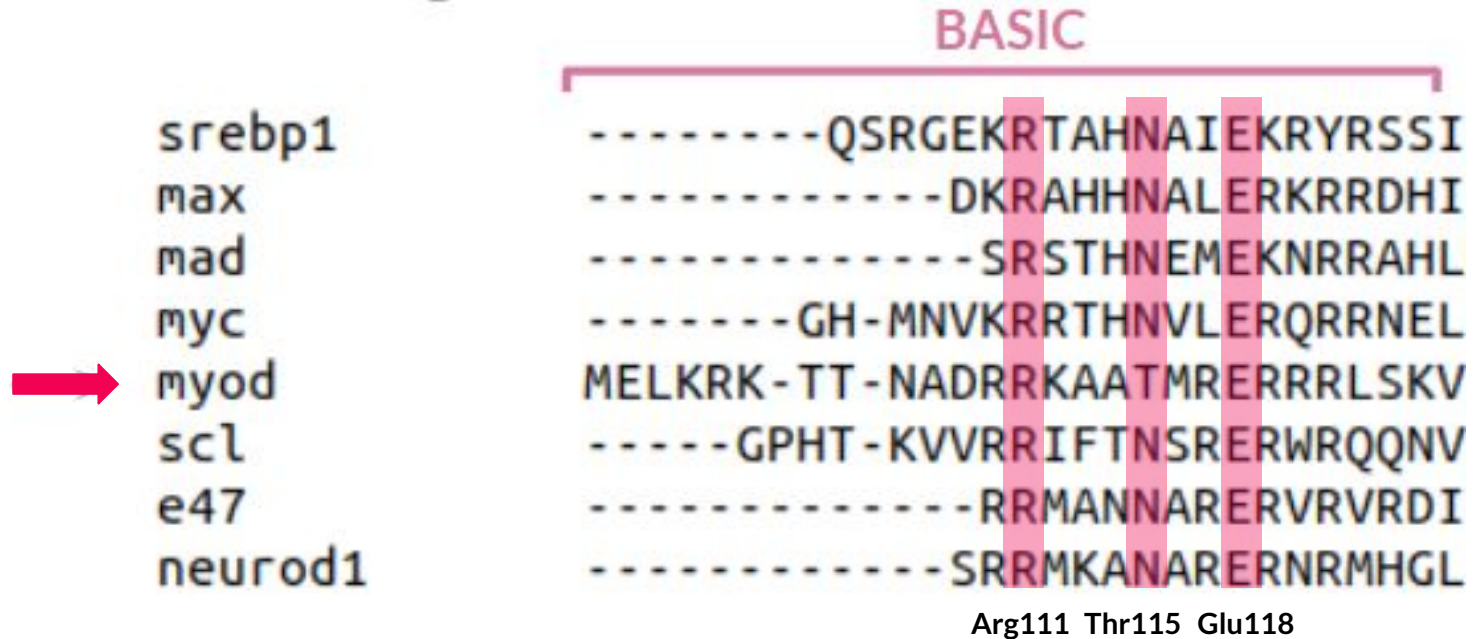
## DNA-protein interactions - Hydrophobic Pocket



5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGICGACAACT 5'

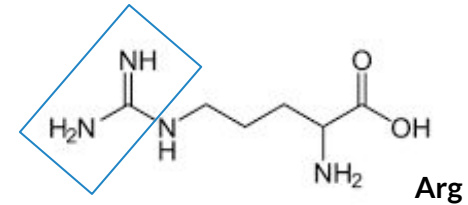
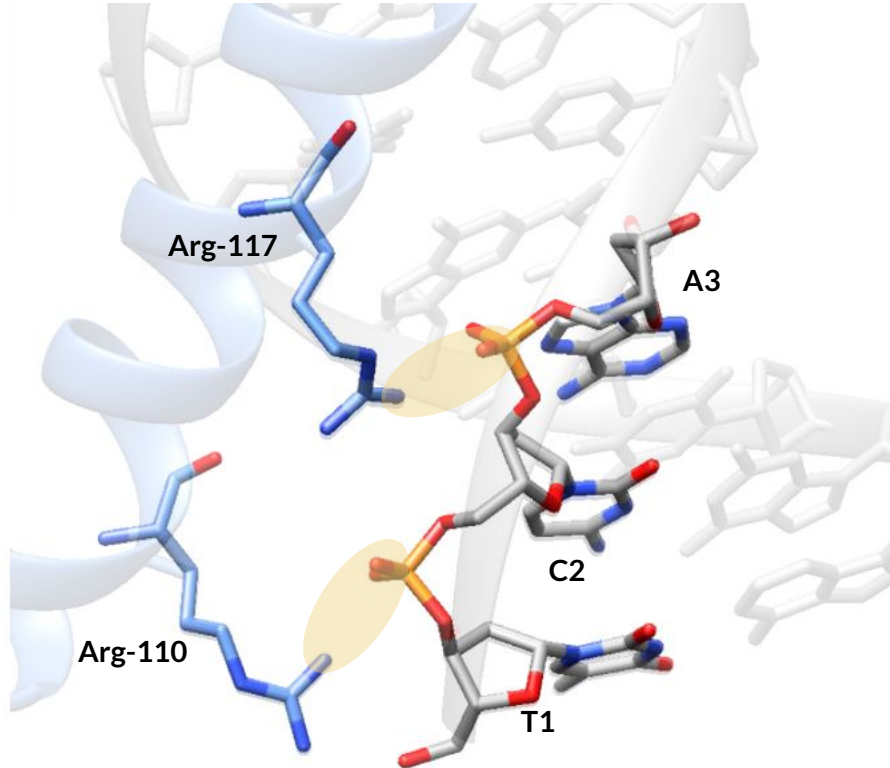
# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions

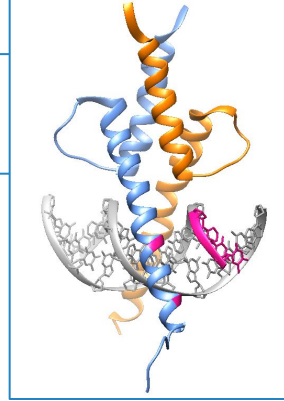


# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions: STABILIZATION



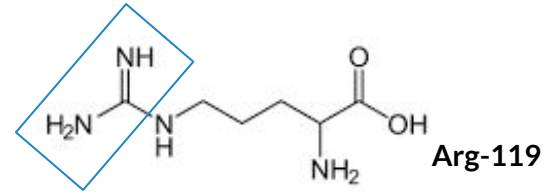
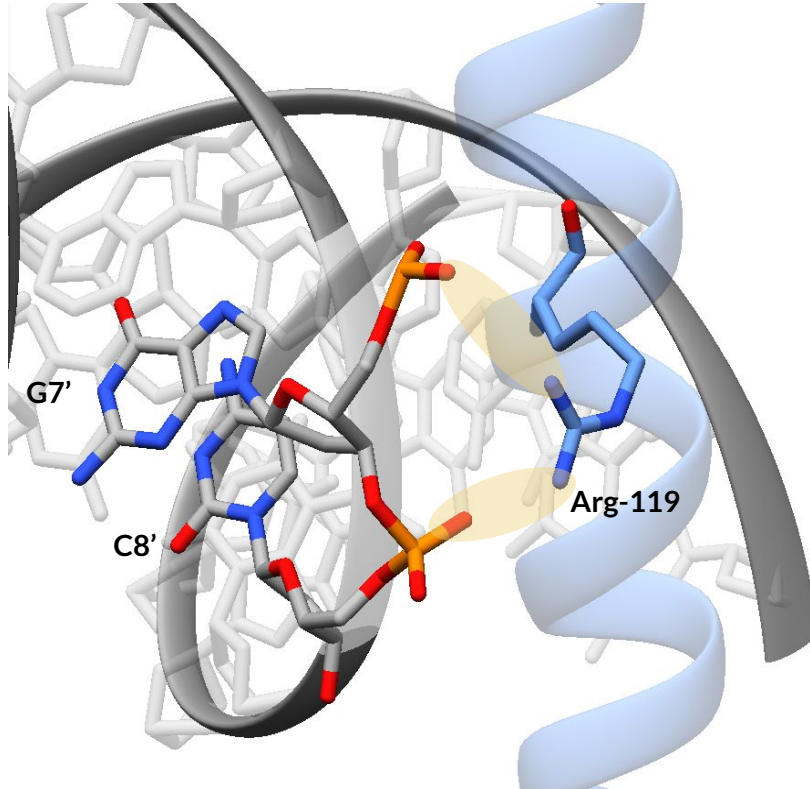
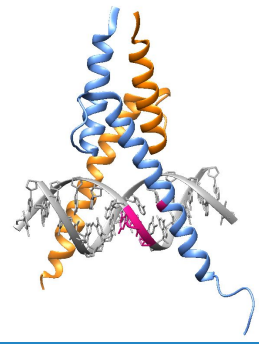
5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACA ACT 5'





# Important residues and interactions

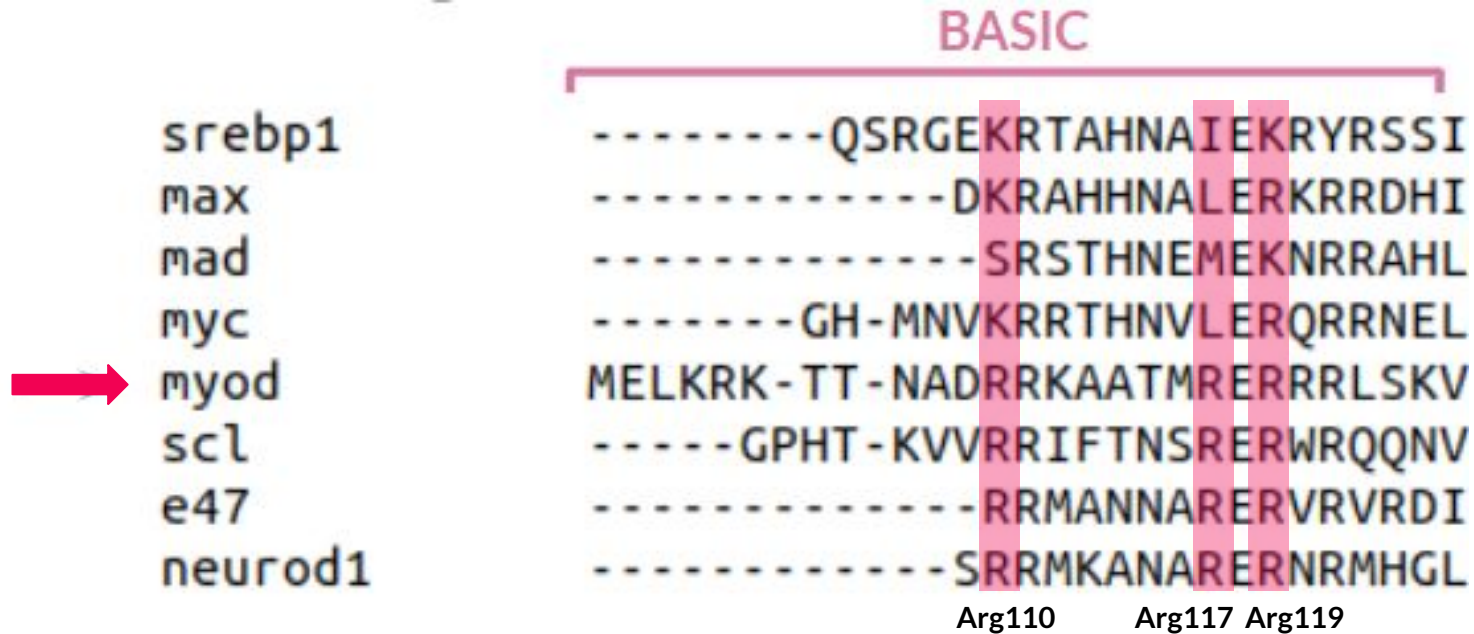
## DNA-protein interactions: STABILIZATION



5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACAAC 5'

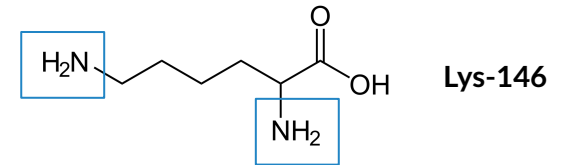
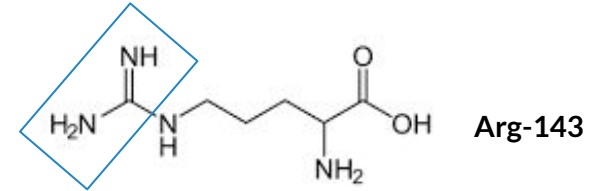
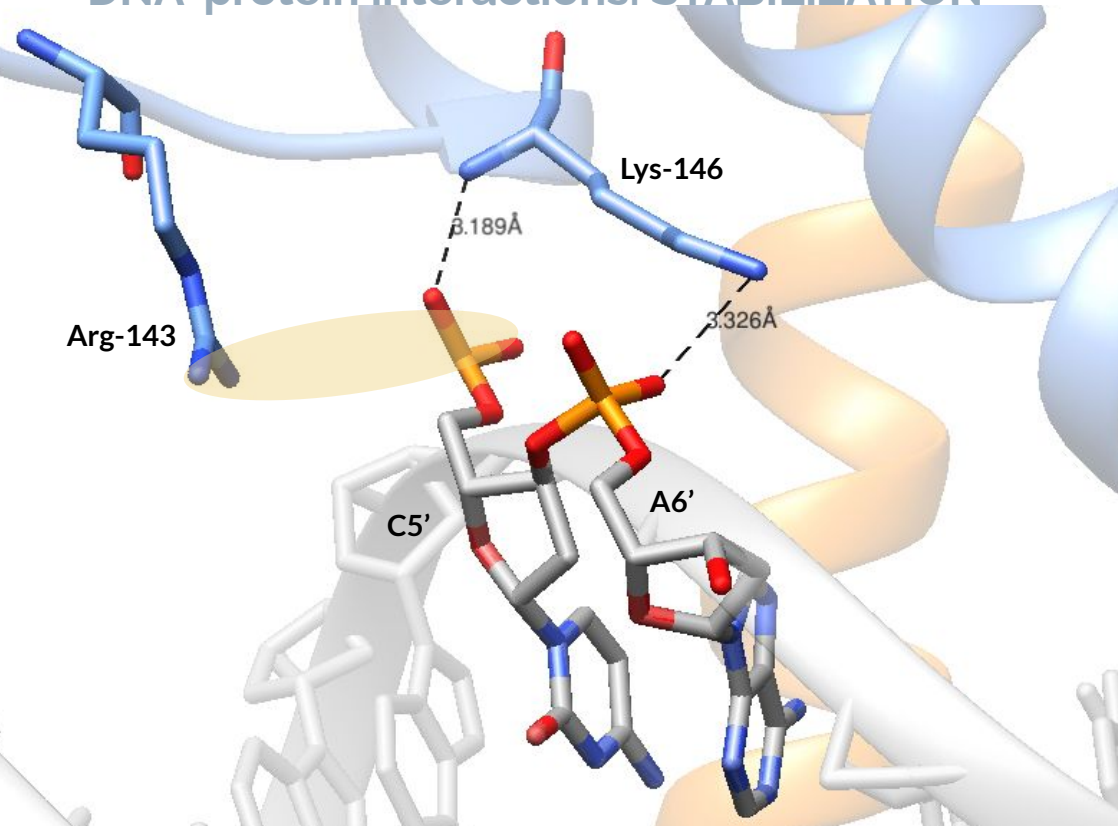
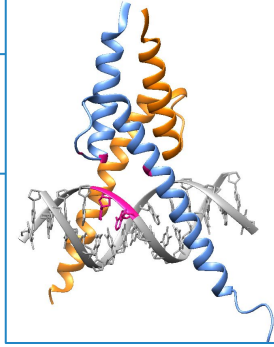
# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions



# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions: STABILIZATION



5' TCAACAGCTGTTGA 3'  
3' AGTTGTCGACAACT 5'

# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions

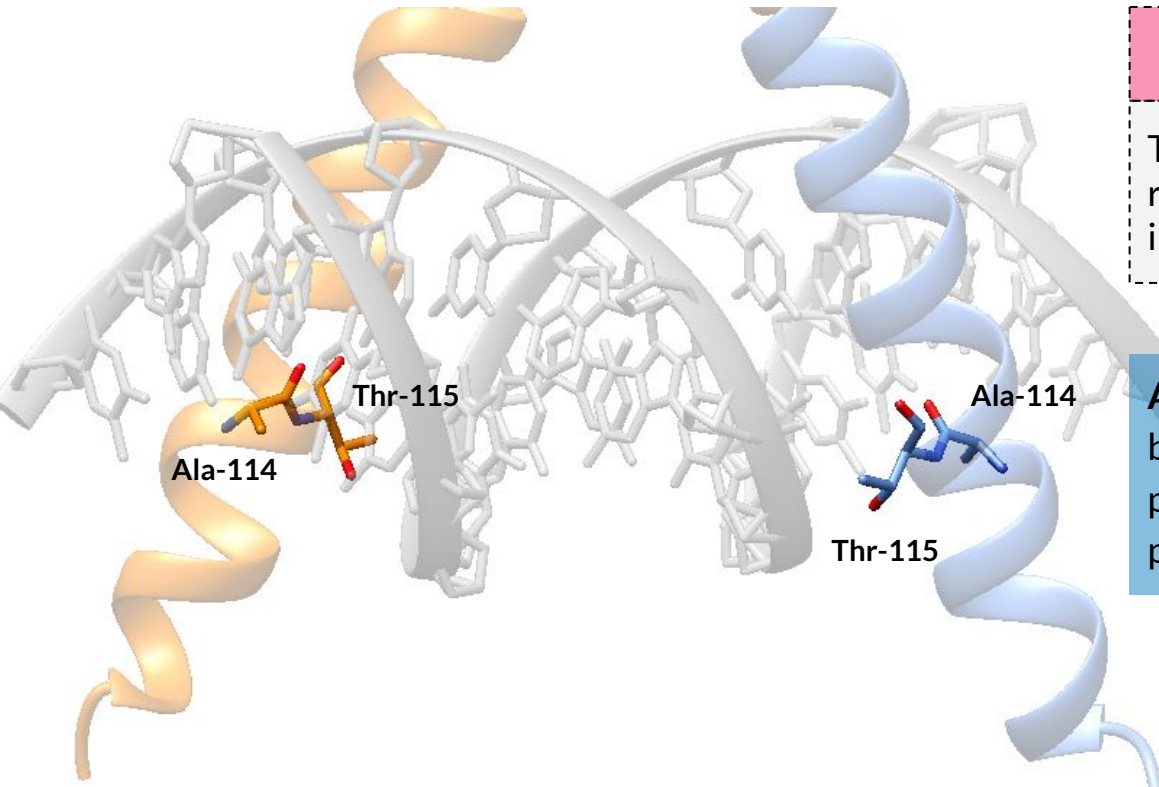
	HELIX 1	LOOP	
sreb1	INDKIIELKDLV	-----VGTE--A-KLNK	SAV
max	IKDSFHSLRDSV	P--S-LQ-G--E-KASR	RAQI
mad	LRLSLEKLKGLV	P--L-GP-D--SSRHTT	TLSL
myc	LKRSFFALRDQI	P--E-LE-N--NEKAPK	KVVI
→ myod	VNEAFETLKRST	S--S-NP-N--Q-RLPK	KVEI
scl	VNGAFAELRKLI	P--THPP-D--K-KLSK	KNEI
e47	INEAFRELGRMC	QLHL-KA-----QTK	KLLI
neurod1	LNAALDNLRKVV	---P-CY-SKTQ-KLSK	KIET
sreb1	LRKAIDYIRFLQHSNQLKQENLSLRTAVHKS	SKSL-K-----	
max	LDKATEYIQYMRRKNHTHQQDIDDLKRQNALLEQQV	RALG-GC	
mad	LTAKLHIKKLESDRKAVHQIDQLQREQRHLKRQLEK	-----	
myc	LKKATAYILSVQAEQKLI SEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLEQLGGC	-----	
→ myod	LRNAIRYIEGLQALL-R-D-----	-----	
scl	LRLAMKYINFLAKLLNDQE-----	-----	
e47	LQQAVQVILGLEQQVRE-----	-----	
neurod1	LRLAKNYIWALSEILRS-----	-----	

Arg143  
Lys146

HELIX 2

# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions: MYOGENIC CODE



### Myogenic code

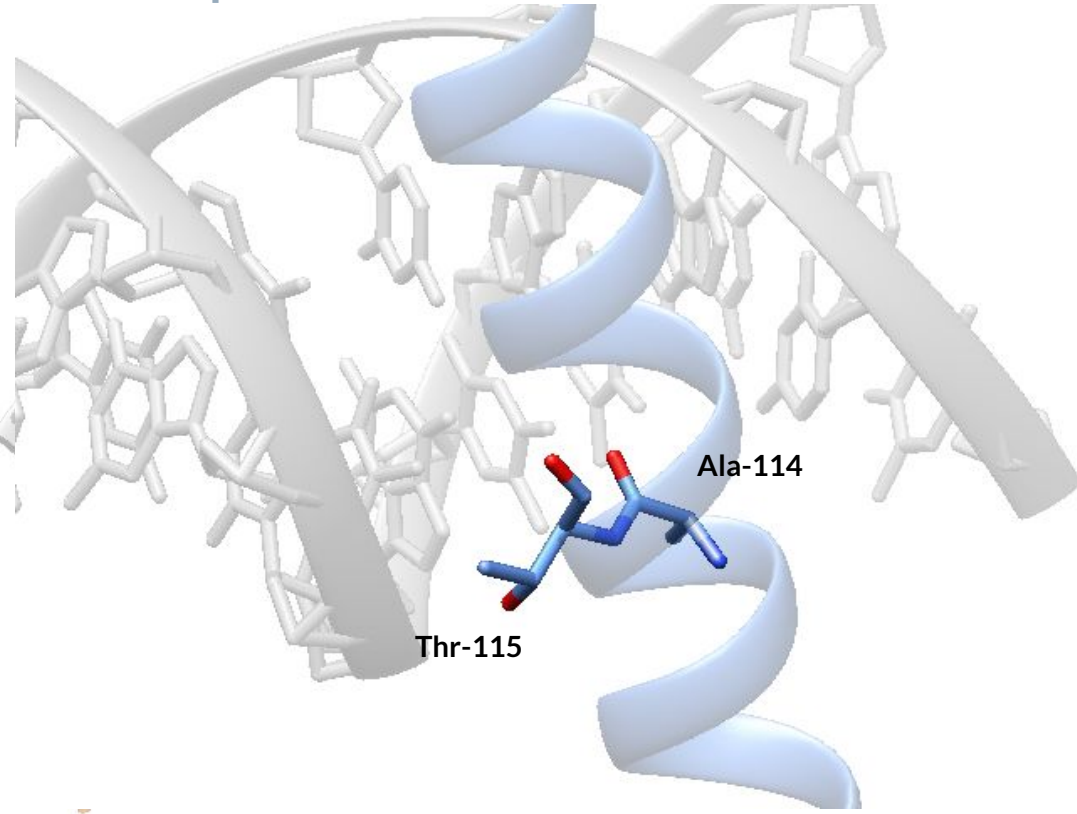
The myogenic code is a sequence of residues **absolutely required** for dominant induction of myogenesis by the MRFs.

**Alanine 114 and Threonine 115 (AT)** may be required to set the basic domain in a particular conformation required for the proper binding to the E-box.



# Important residues and interactions

## DNA-protein interactions: MYOGENIC CODE



### Myogenic code

The myogenic code is a sequence of residues **absolutely required** for dominant induction of myogenesis by the MRFs.

**Alanine 114 and Threonine 115 (AT)** may be required to set the basic domain in a particular conformation required for the proper binding to the E-box.

# ANNEX: Same family structures

## Multiple sequence alignment (MyoD in different species)

```
Chick      DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Cotja     DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Danre     DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Human     DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Mouse     DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Pig       DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Bovin     DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Sheep     DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Rat       DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV|
Caeel     DRRKAATMRERRRLRKV|
***** **:
```

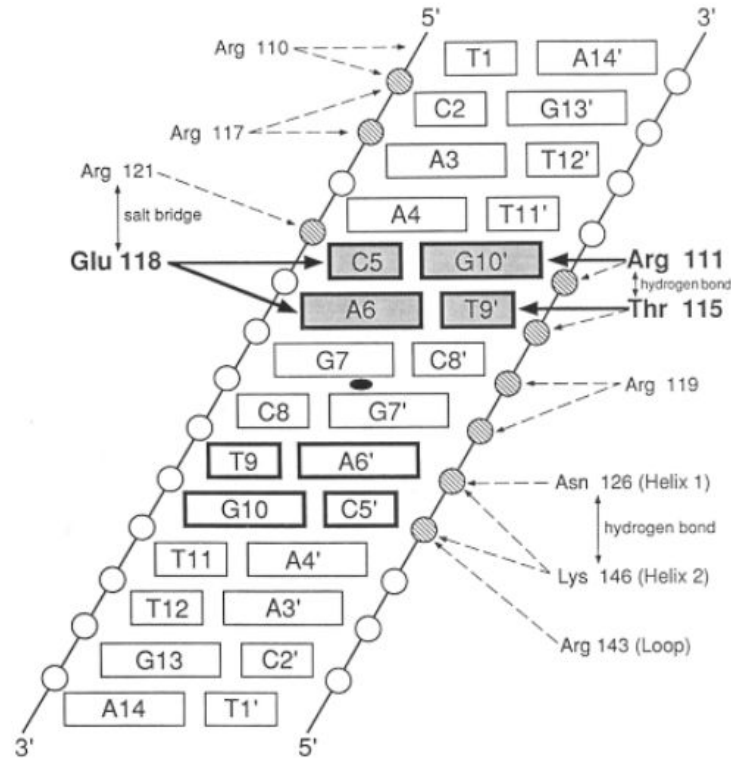
## Multiple sequence alignment (MRF family)

```
Myog_bHLH DRRRAATLREKRRLKVV
Myf6_bHLH DRRKAATLRERRRLKKI
MyoD_bHLH DRRKAATMRERRRLSKV
Myf5_bHLH DRRKAATMRERRRLKVV
***:***:***:***.***:
```

## Structural alignment (monomers)

```
                                BASIC
srebp1  -----QSRGEKRTAHNAIEKRYRSSI
max     -----DKRAHHNALERKRRDHI
mad     -----SRSTHNEMEKNRRAHL
myc     -----GH-MNVKRRTHNVLERQRRNEL
myod    MELKRK-TT-NADRRKAATMRERRRLSKV
scl     -----GPHT-KVVRRIFTNSRERWRQQNV
e47     -----RRMANNARERVVRDI
neurod1 -----SRRMKANARERNRMHGL
```

# Interactions summary



**Figure 4.** Ma PC, Rould MA, Weintraub H, Pabo CO. Crystal structure of MyoD bHLH domain-DNA complex: perspectives on DNA recognition and implications for transcriptional activation. *Cell*. 1994 May 6;77(3):451-9.



2.

# Zinc Fingers

# Zinc fingers

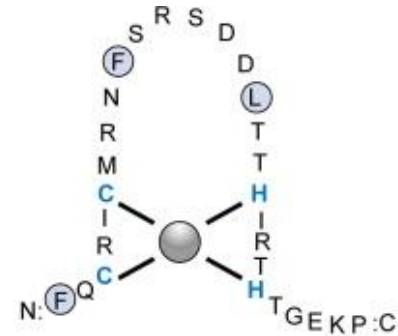
Small, functional, independently folded domain that requires coordination of one or more **zinc ions** to stabilize its structure.

1. C2H2 family
2. Zinc Ribon
3. Zinc binding loops
4. Gag Knuckle
5. Zn<sub>2</sub>/Cys<sub>6</sub>
6. Metallothionein
7. Treble clef
8. TAZ2 domain

C2H2 family

Zn is coordinated by two Cys and two His residues

They are transcription factors that function by recognition of specific DNA sequences



**Figure 5.** William J. Lennarz, M. Daniel Lane. (2013) Encyclopedia of biological Chemistry: Zinc Fingers. Academic Press

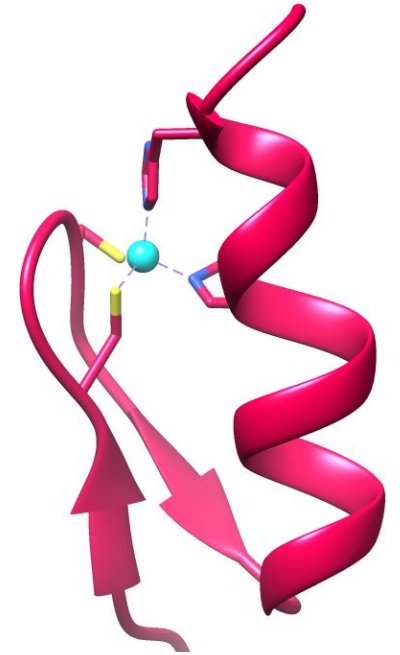
# *Zif268*

## Basic features

- Transcription factor
- Binds to the DNA sequence 5'-GCG(T/G)GGGCG-3'
- Key role in the regulation of cell survival, proliferation invasion and cell death.
- Oncogenic role → gastric and pancreatic cancer
- Tumor suppressor → gliomas and melanocytomas

# SCOP classification

<b>Class</b>	<i>Small proteins</i> <i>Usually dominated by metal ligand, heme, and/or disulfide bridges</i>
<b>Fold</b>	<i>Beta-beta-alpha zinc fingers</i> <i>(N-terminal beta-hairpin and C-terminal alpha-helical region; each part provides two zinc-coordinating residues)</i>
<b>Superfamily</b>	<i>Beta-beta-alpha zinc fingers</i>
<b>Family</b>	<i>Classic Zinc Fingers, C2H2</i>
<b>Protein</b>	<i>ZIF268</i>
<b>Organisme</b>	<i>Mus musculus (Mouse)</i>



# Zif268: general structure

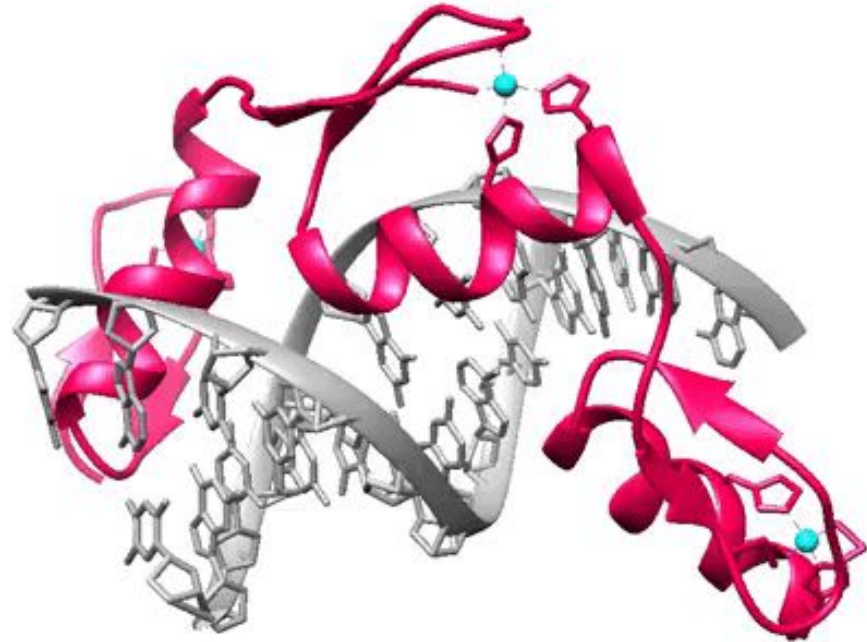
- 3 Zinc fingers
- Antiparallel  $\beta$ -sheet +  $\alpha$ -helix
- Zn + hydrophobic core

$\alpha$ -helix

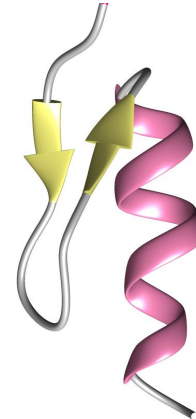
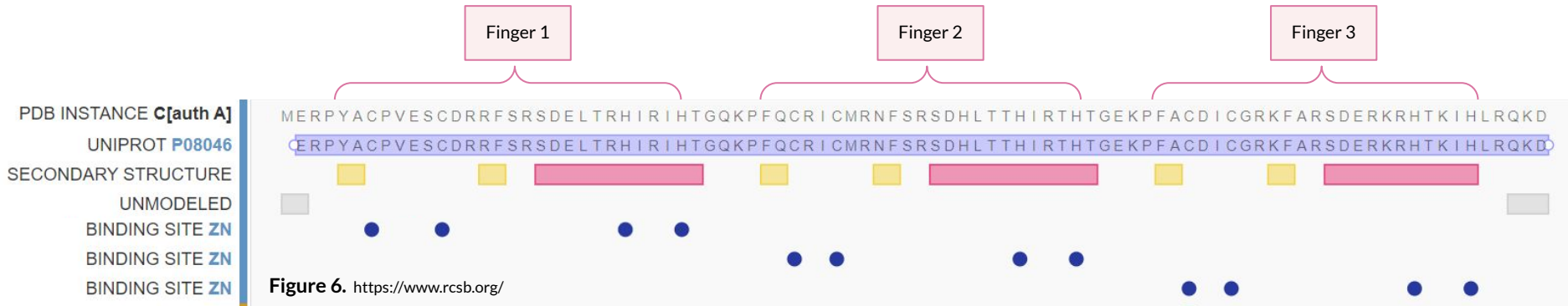
Specific DNA contacts

$\beta$ -sheet

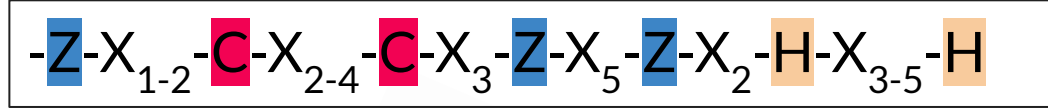
Non-specific DNA contacts



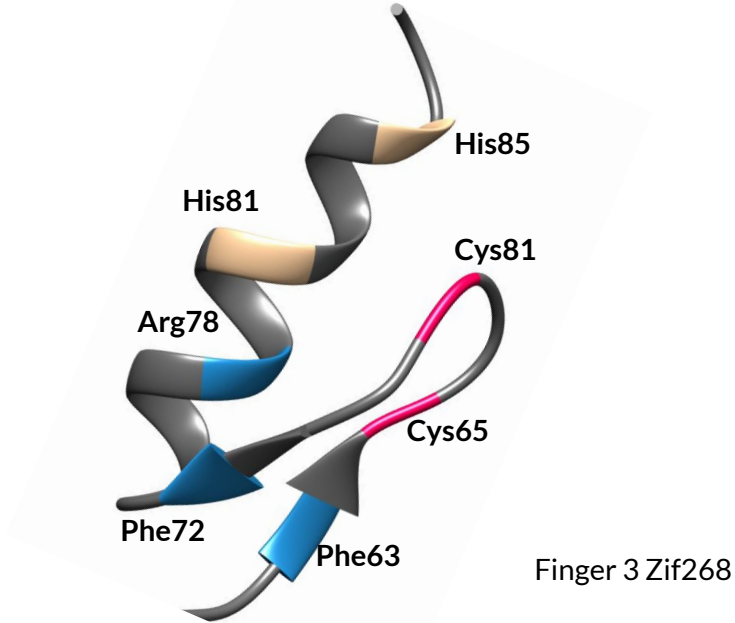
# 1AAY Second structure correlation



# C2H2 family: Consensus sequence



**C** = Cysteine residue  
**Z** = Hydrophobic residue  
**H** = Histidine residue  
**X** = Any residue

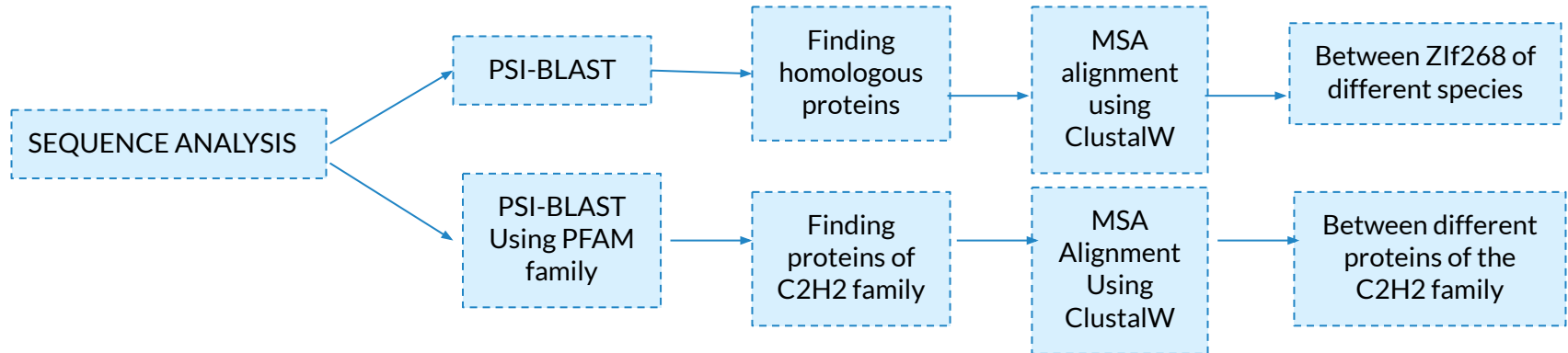




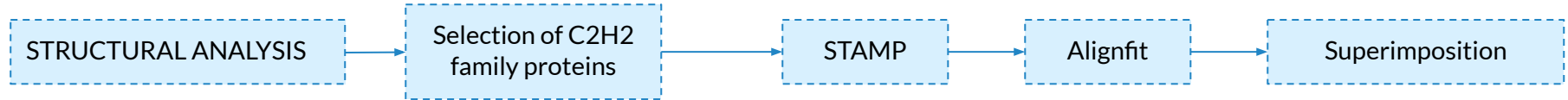


# Sequence and structure analysis

# Methodology



# Methodology

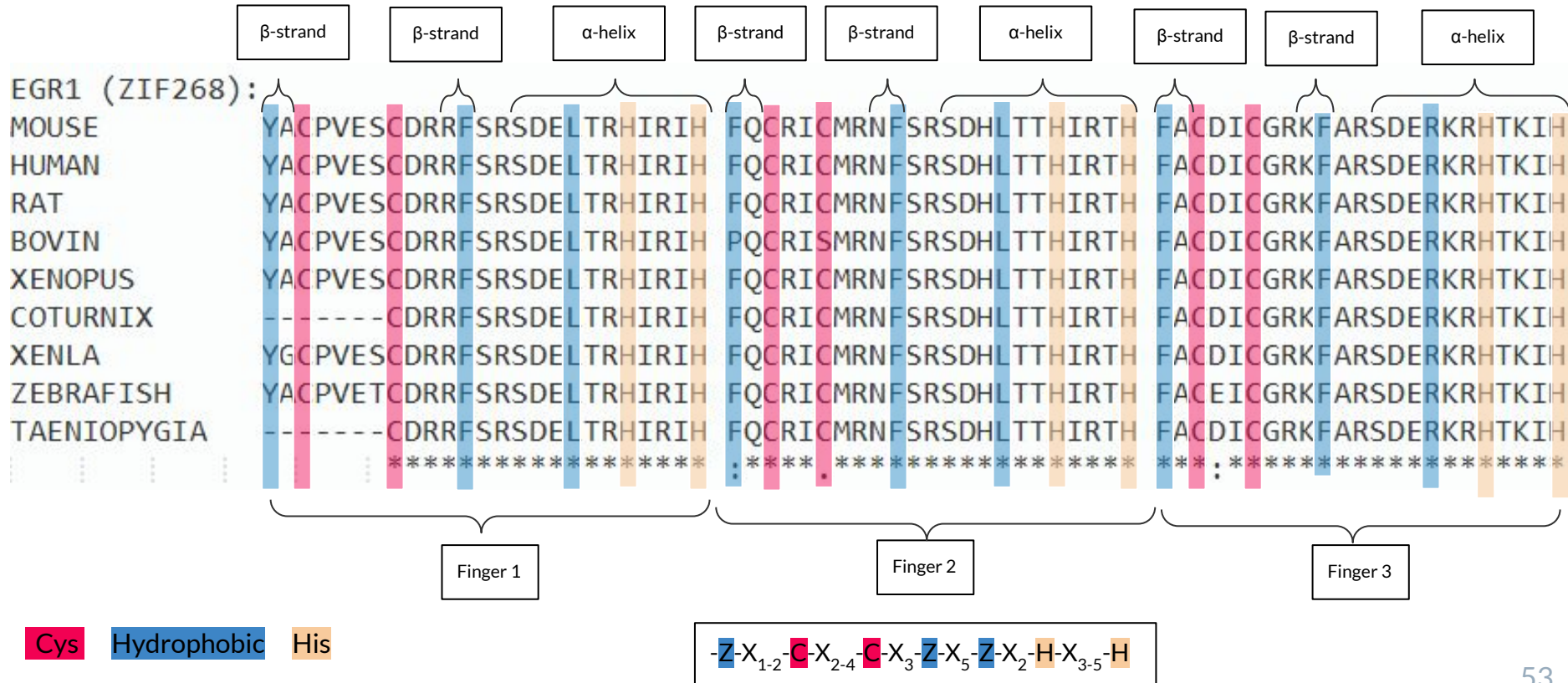


PDB ID	Resolution	Protein	Length	Organism
4r2e	1.80 Å	Wilms Tumor Protein	93	<i>Homo sapiens</i>
1aaY	1.60 Å	Zif268	90	<i>Mus musculus</i>
1ubd	2.50 Å	YY1	124	<i>Homo sapiens</i>
2gli	2,60 Å	Gli	155	<i>Homo sapiens</i>



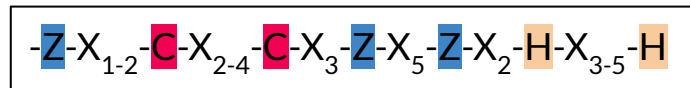
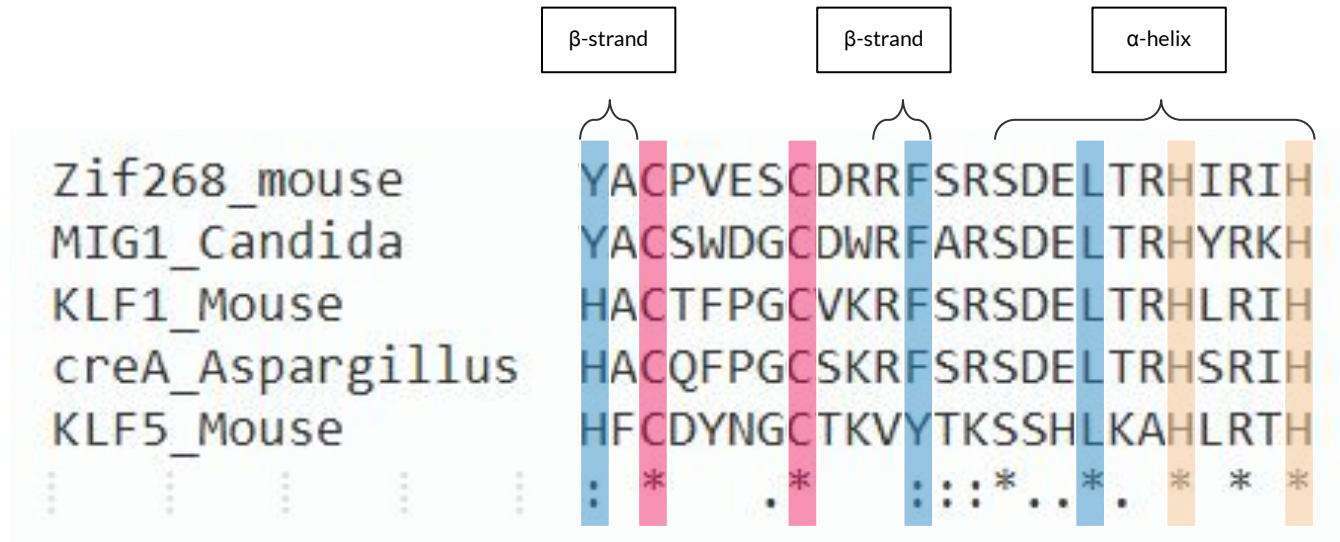
# Analyzing consensus sequence residues

# MSA: Residues conservation among different species



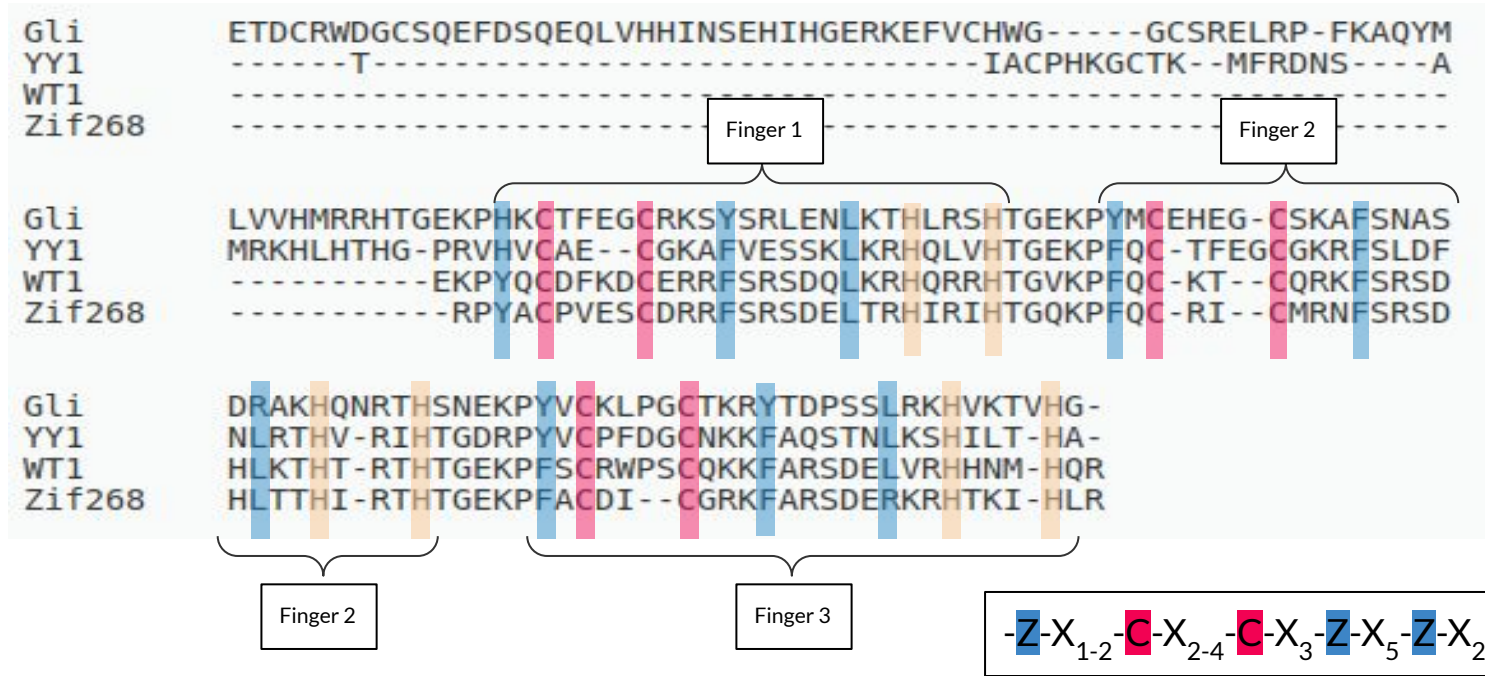
# MSA: Residues conservation among different C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> ZnF

Clustal 2.1 multiple sequence alignment



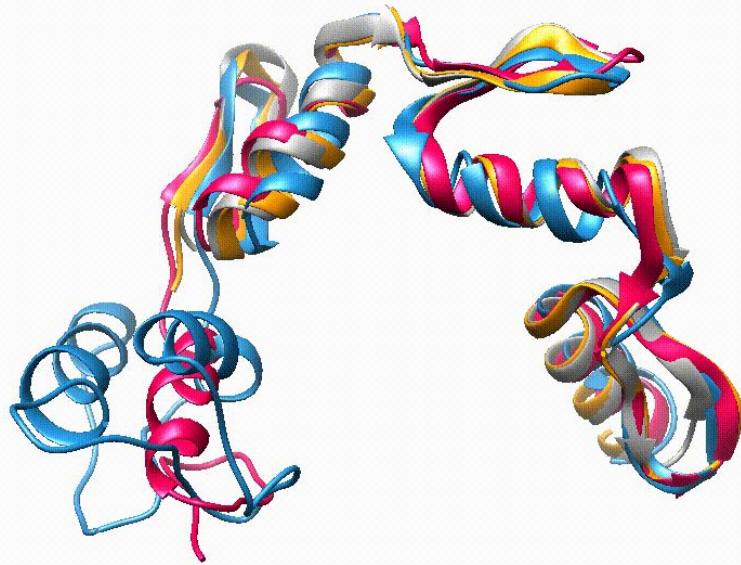
Cys    Hydrophobic    His

# Structural analysis among different C2H2 ZnF





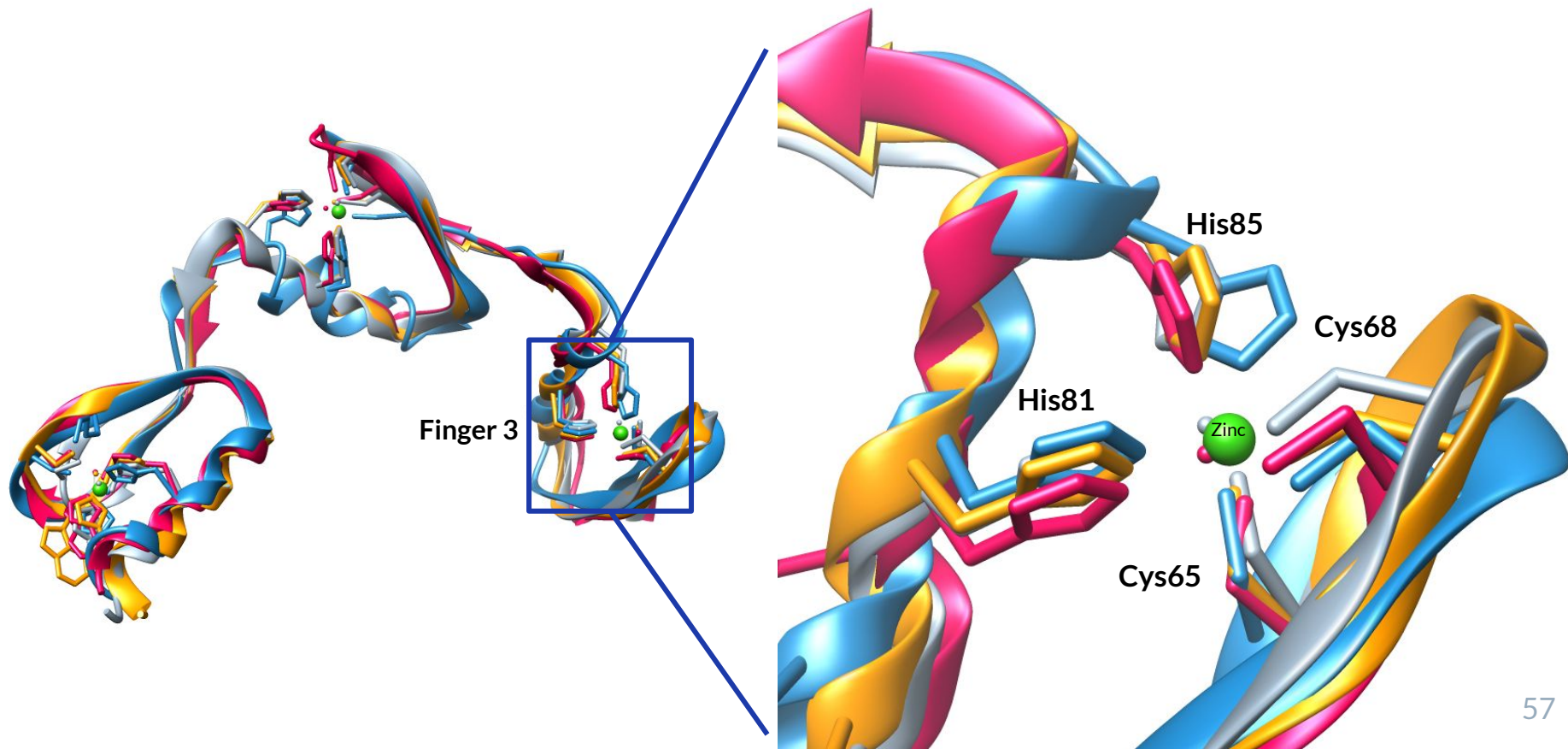
# Superimposition




- YY1C
- GliA
- WT1A
- Zif268A

Sc = **6.18** RMS = **1.74** Len = **156** nfit = **82**

# Superimposition with Zn atoms

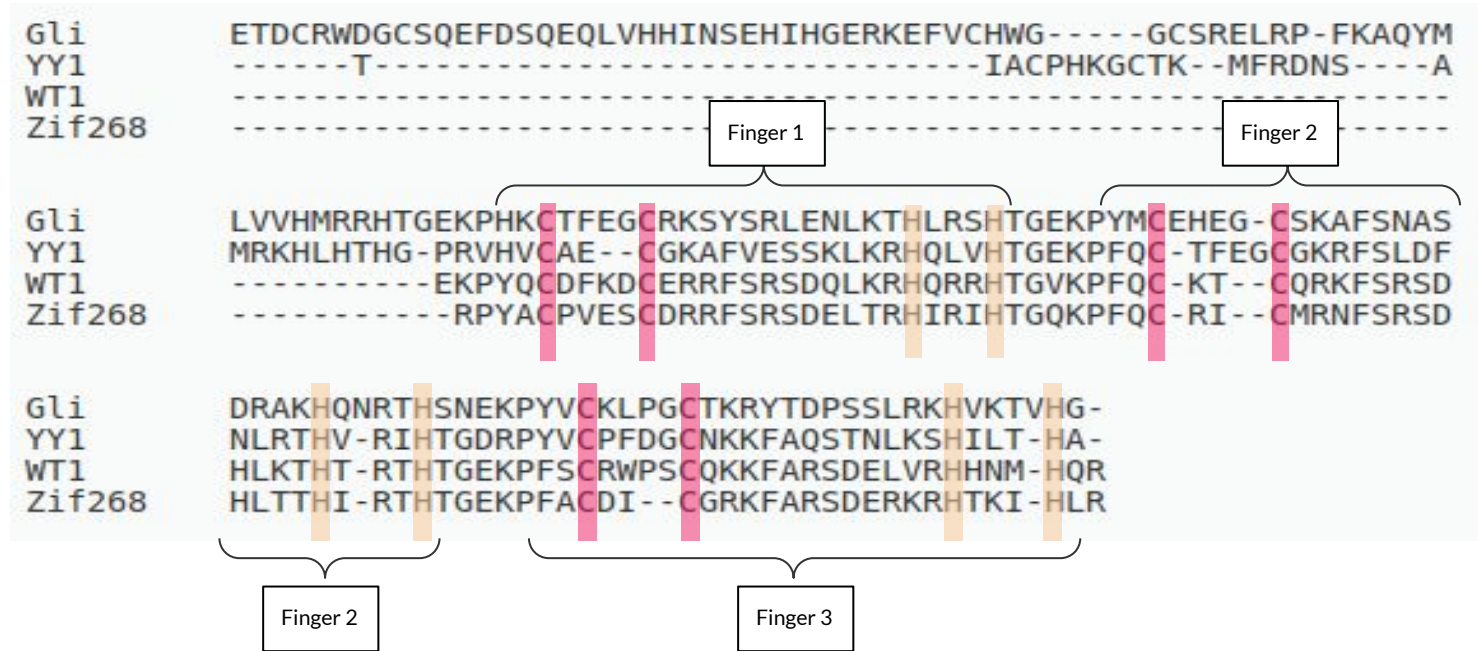




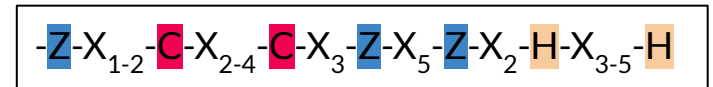
# Key residues

(Consensus sequence)

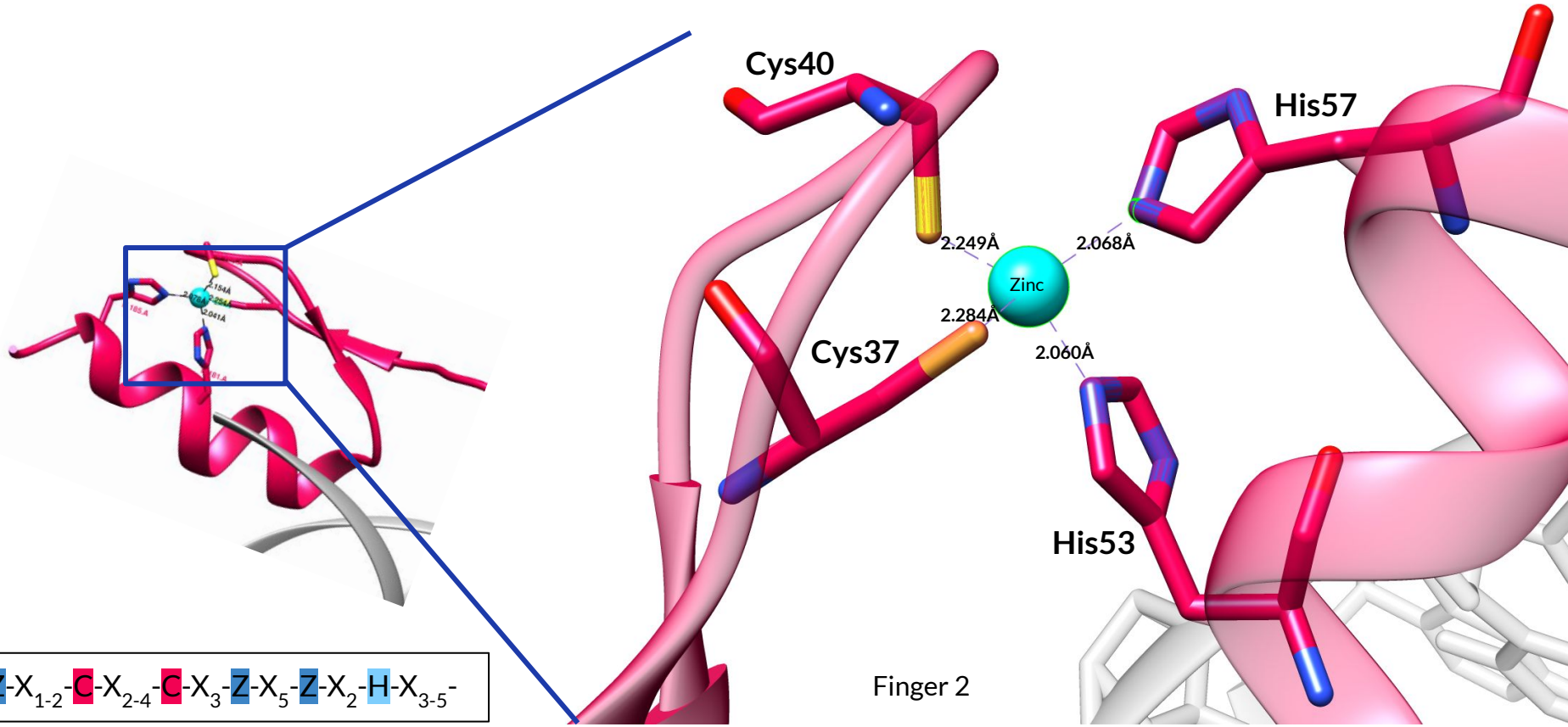
# Conservation of residues



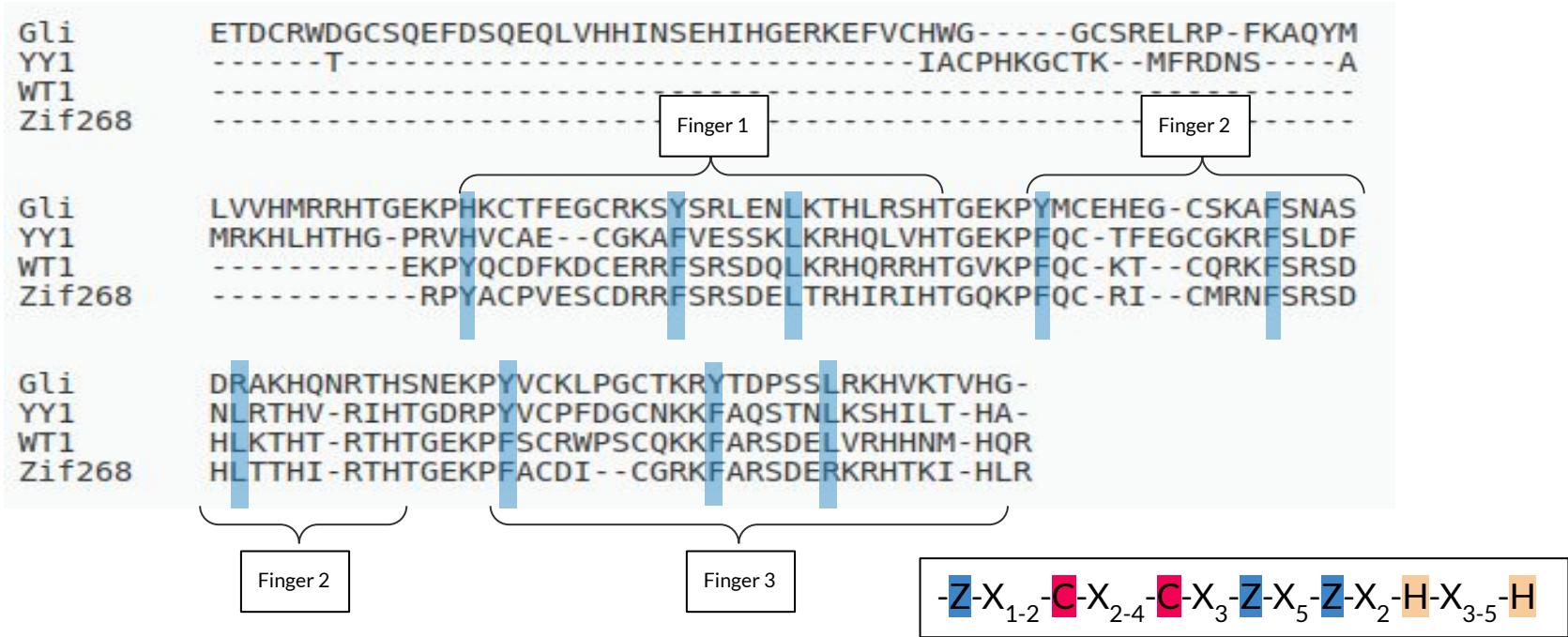
Cys His



# Residues involved in Zn binding



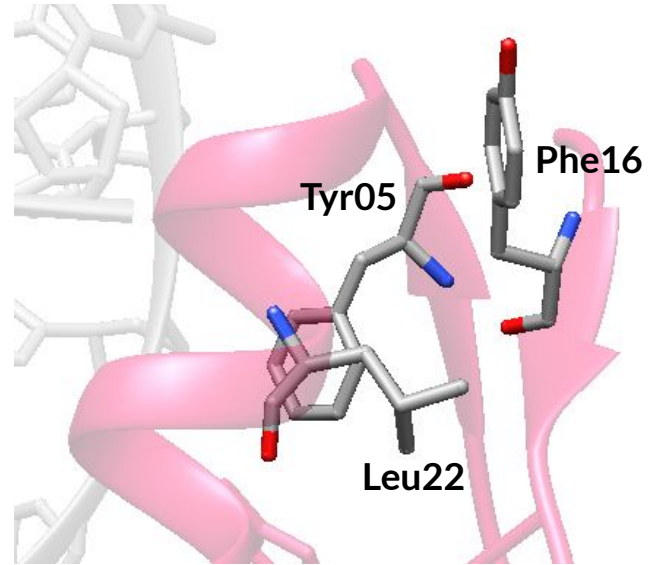
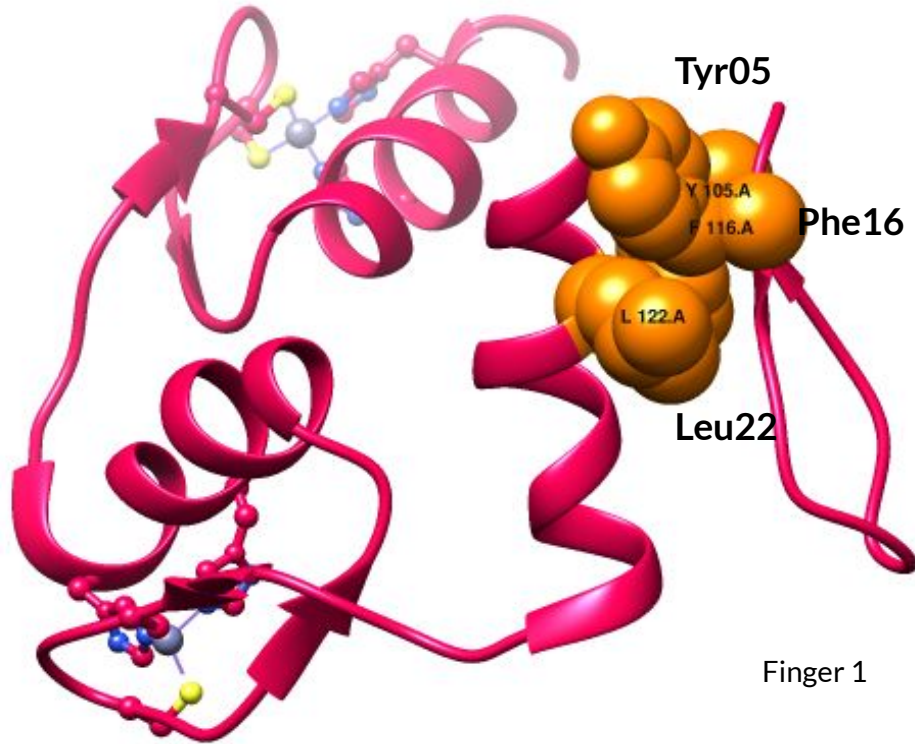
# Conservation of residues



Hydrophobic

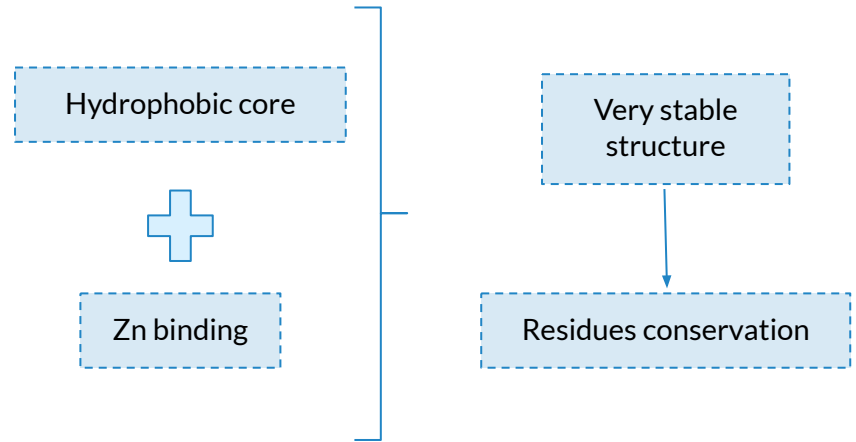
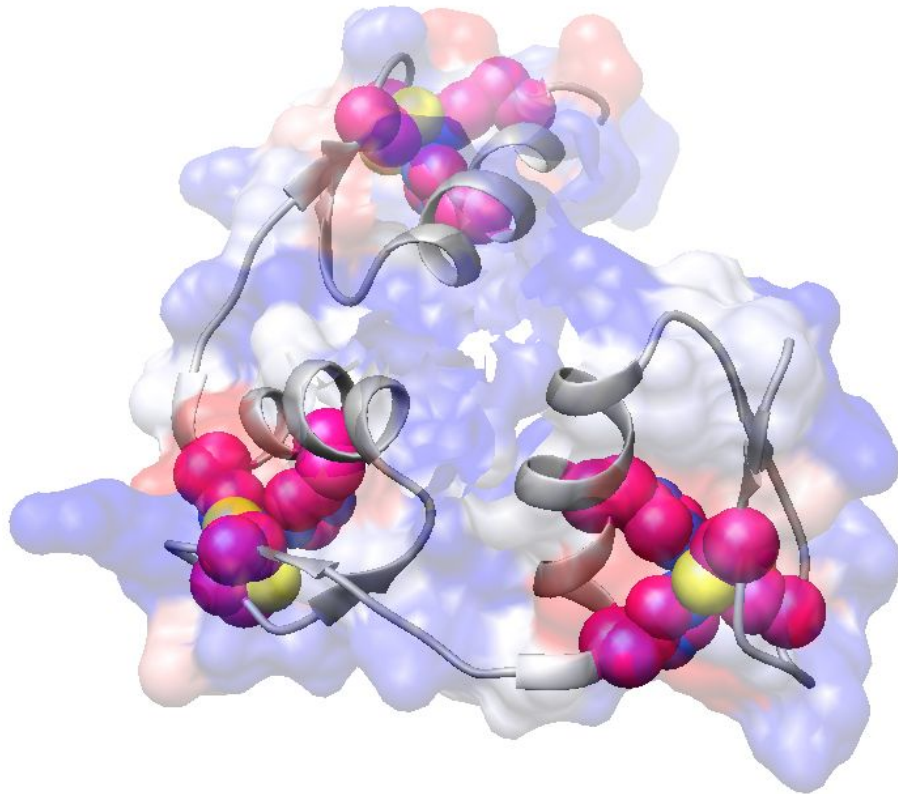


# Hydrophobic core





# Hydrophobic core in the different fingers



Hydrophilic

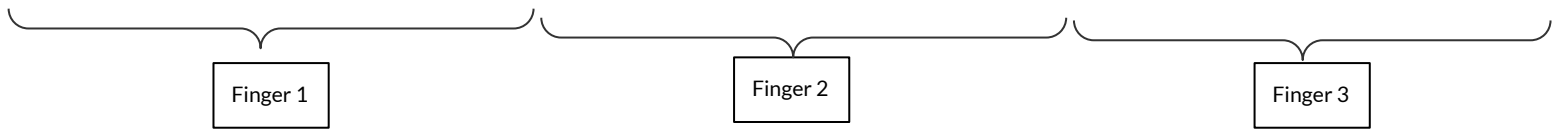


Hydrophobic

# Residues conservation among species

EGR1 (ZIF268):

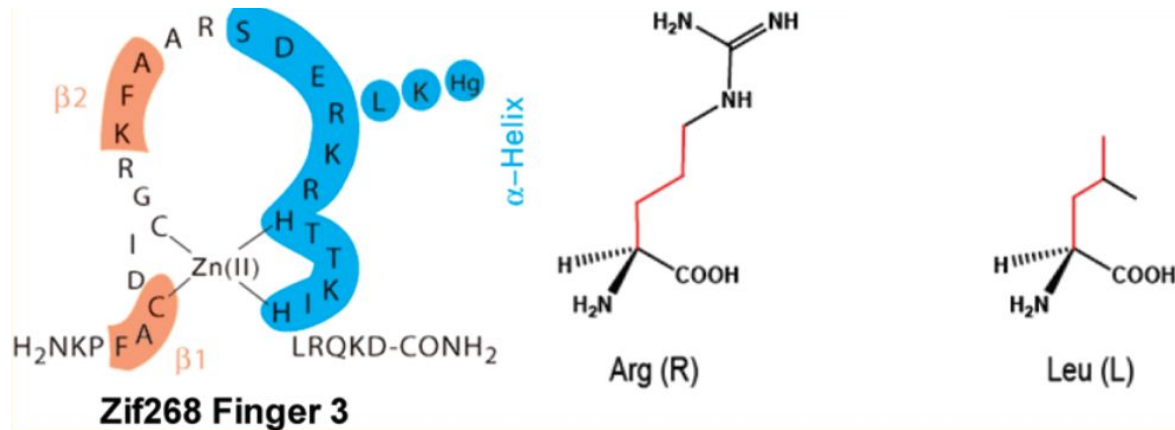
MOUSE	YACPVE	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
HUMAN	YACPVE	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
RAT	YACPVE	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
BOVIN	YACPVE	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	PQCRIS	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
XENOPUS	YACPVE	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
COTURNIX	-----	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
XENLA	YGCPVE	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
ZEBRAFISH	YACPVET	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACEIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
TAENIOPYGIA	-----	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRH	IRIH	FQCRIC	MRNF	SRSD	HLTTH	IRTH	FACDIC	GRKF	FARSD	ERKRHT	KIHK
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



Cys    Hydrophobic    His

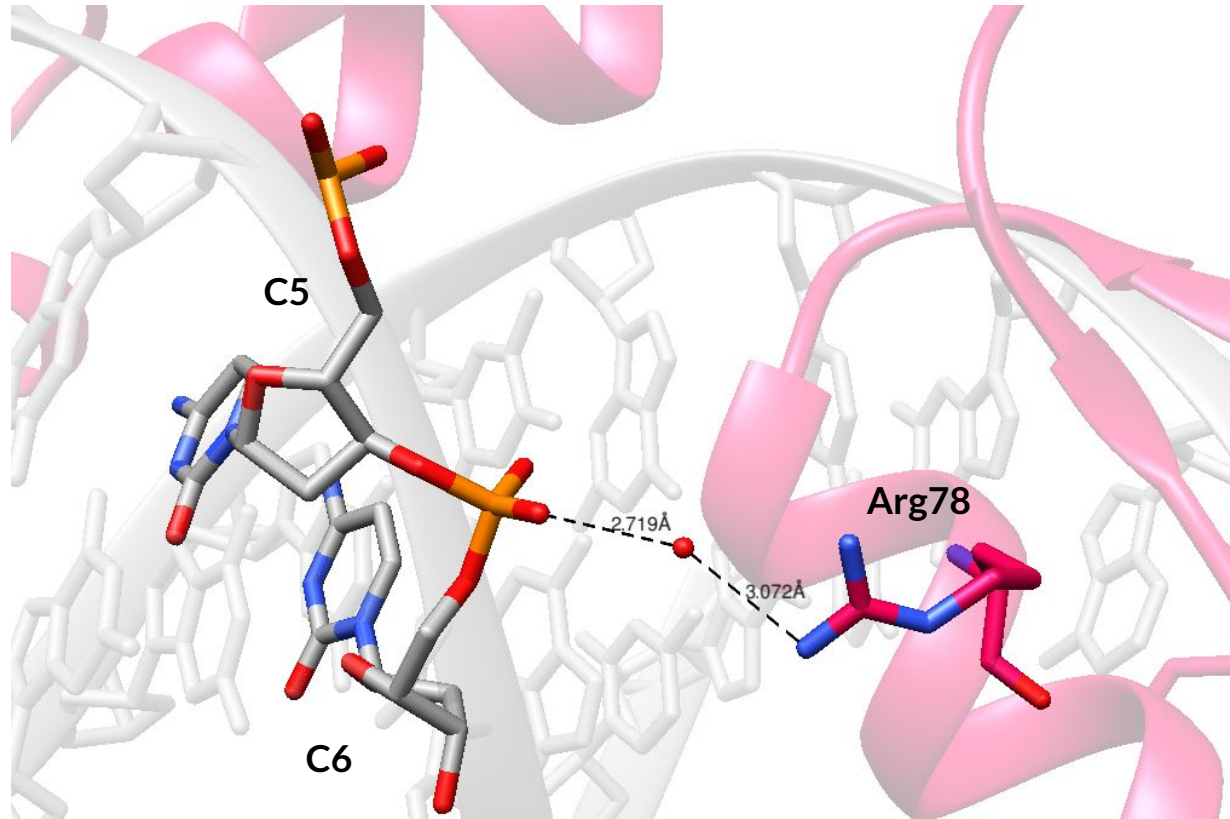
# Zn Finger 3: Arg78 residue

- 1) Aliphatic carbon side chain of this Arg residue contributes to the proper formation of the hydrophobic core
- 2) Leu mutants had no ability to bind DNA
- 3) Arg78 water-mediated interaction with phosphate is essential for DNA binding



**Figure 7.** Negi, S., Imanishi, M., Sasaki, M., Tatsutani, K., Futaki, S., & Sugiura, Y. (2011). An arginine residue instead of a conserved leucine residue in the recognition helix of the finger 3 of Zif268 stabilizes the domain structure and mediates DNA binding. *Biochemistry*, 50(28), 6266-6272.

## Zn Finger 3: Arg78 residue





# Analyzing residues involved in DNA binding

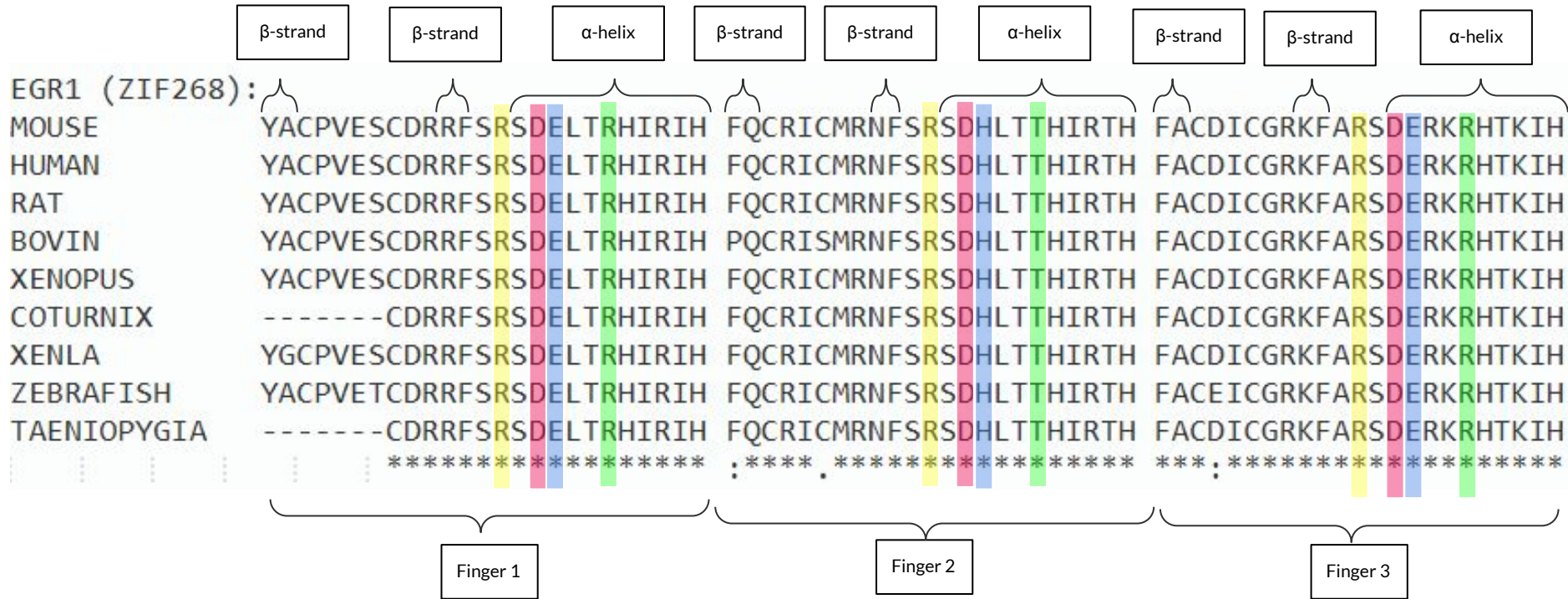


# Key residues

(DNA binding specific)



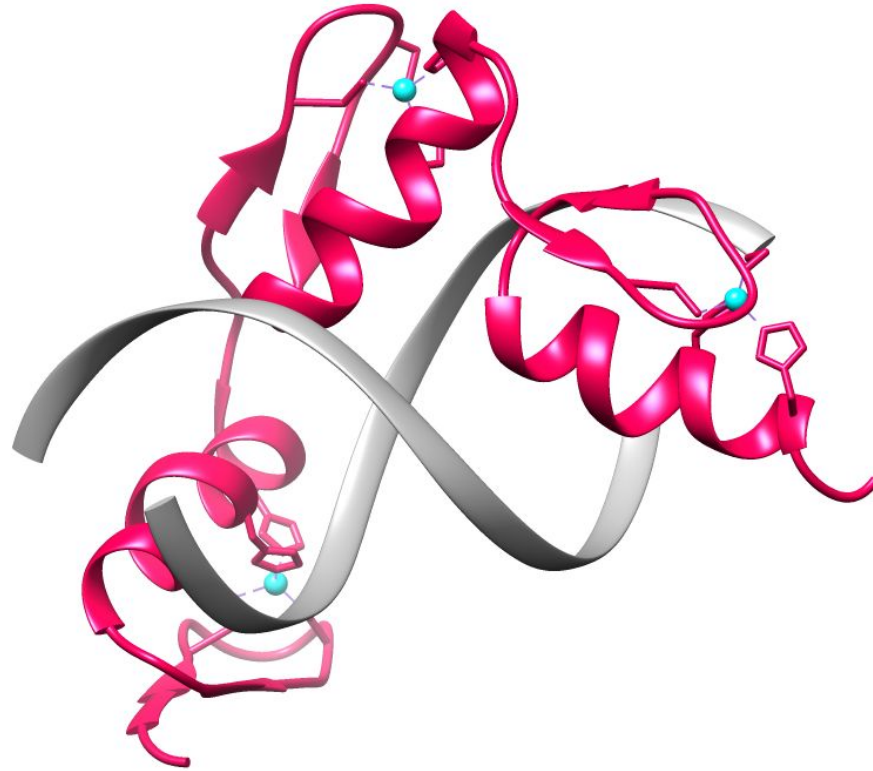
# Residues conservation among species



Position -1   Position 2   Position 3   Position 6

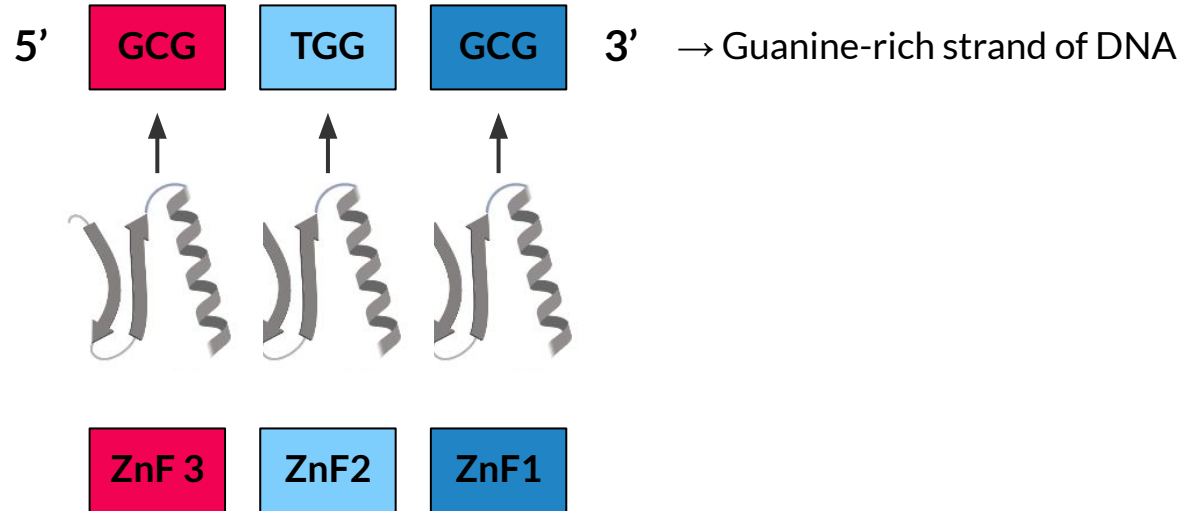


# DNA Specific Interactions

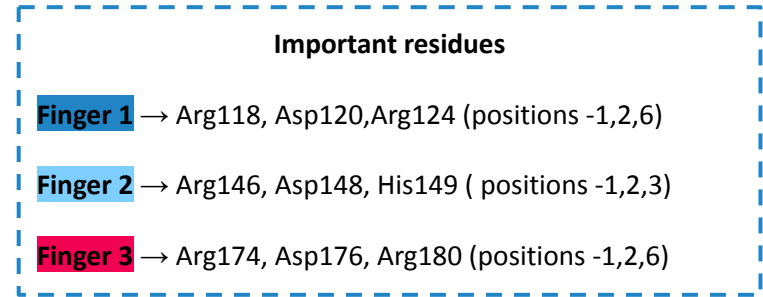
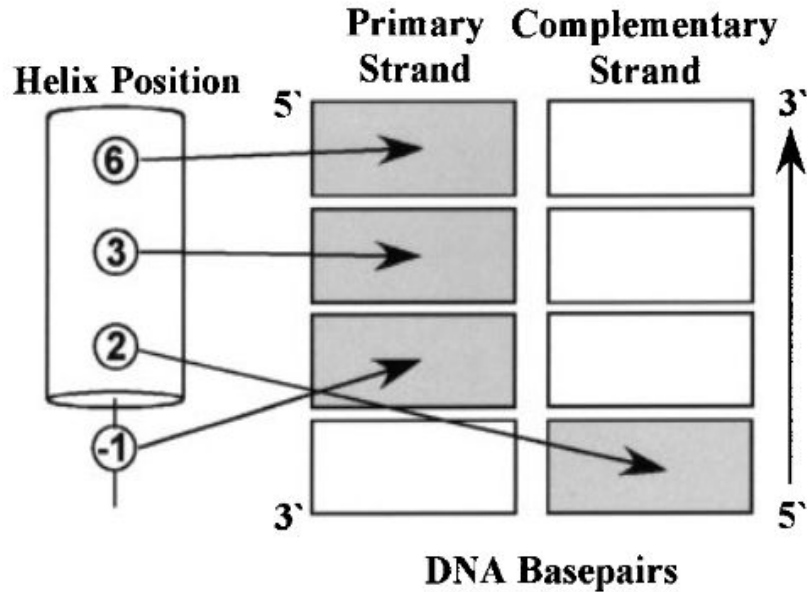


# DNA-binding consensus sequence

Zif268 consensus binding site



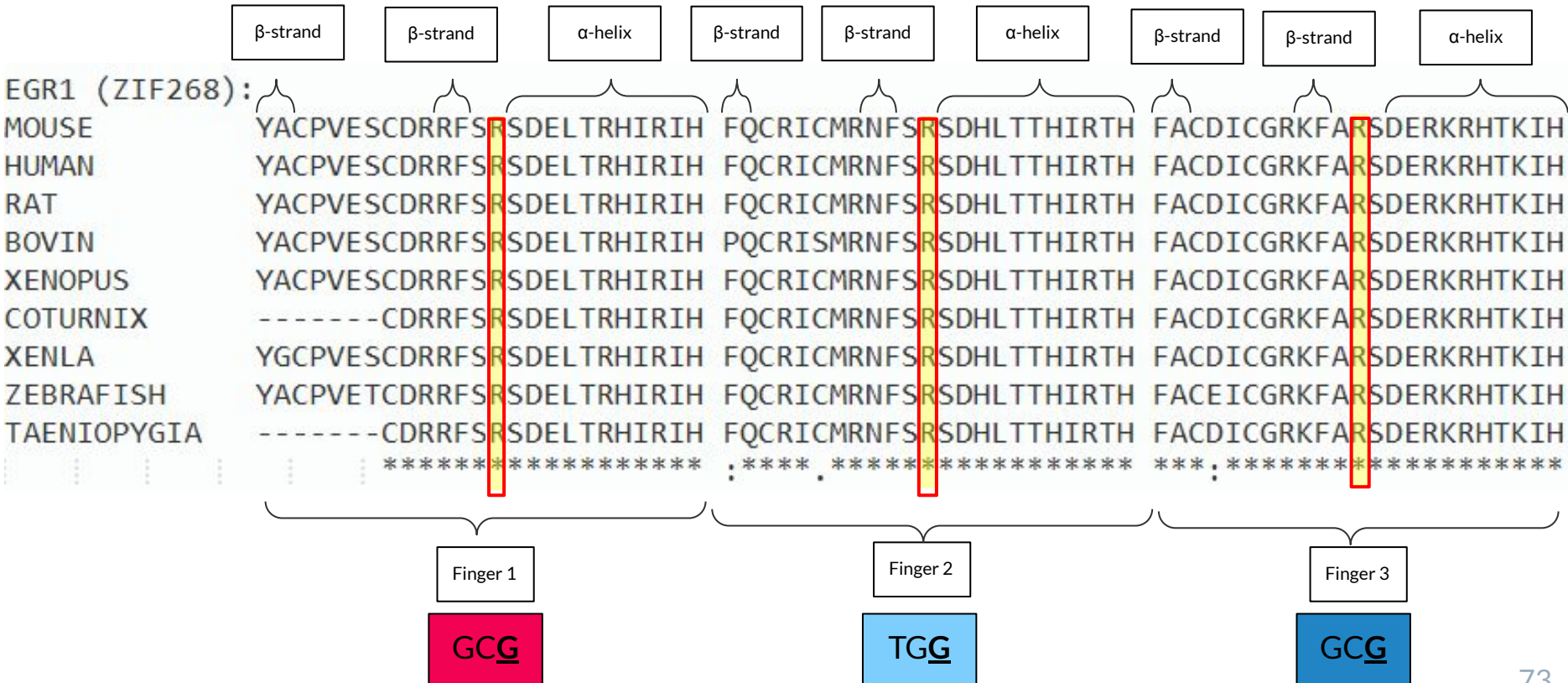
# Residues involved in specific DNA binding



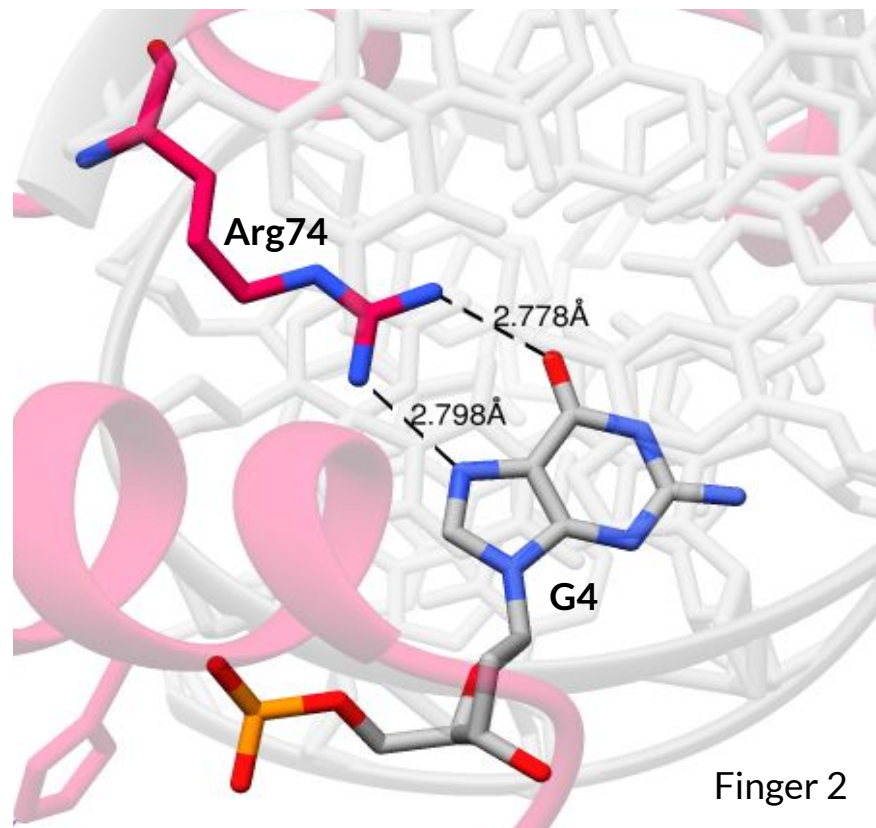
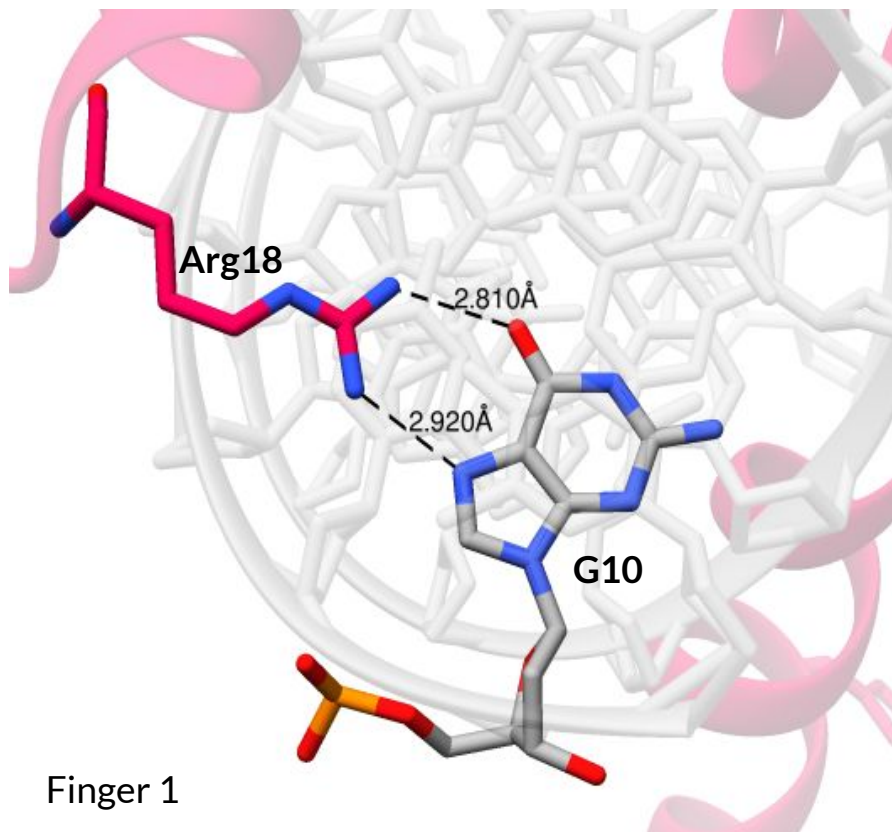
**Figure 8.** Miller, J. C., & Pabo, C. O. (2001). Rearrangement of side-chains in a Zif268 mutant highlights the complexities of zinc finger-DNA recognition. *Journal of molecular biology*, 313(2), 309-315.

# Position -1

Position -1 Position 2 Position 3 Position 6

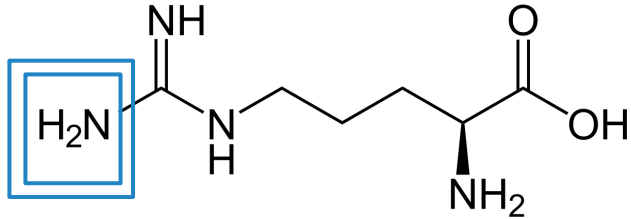


# Position -1

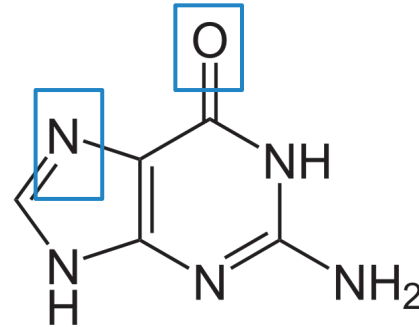


# Position -1

Arginine



Guanine

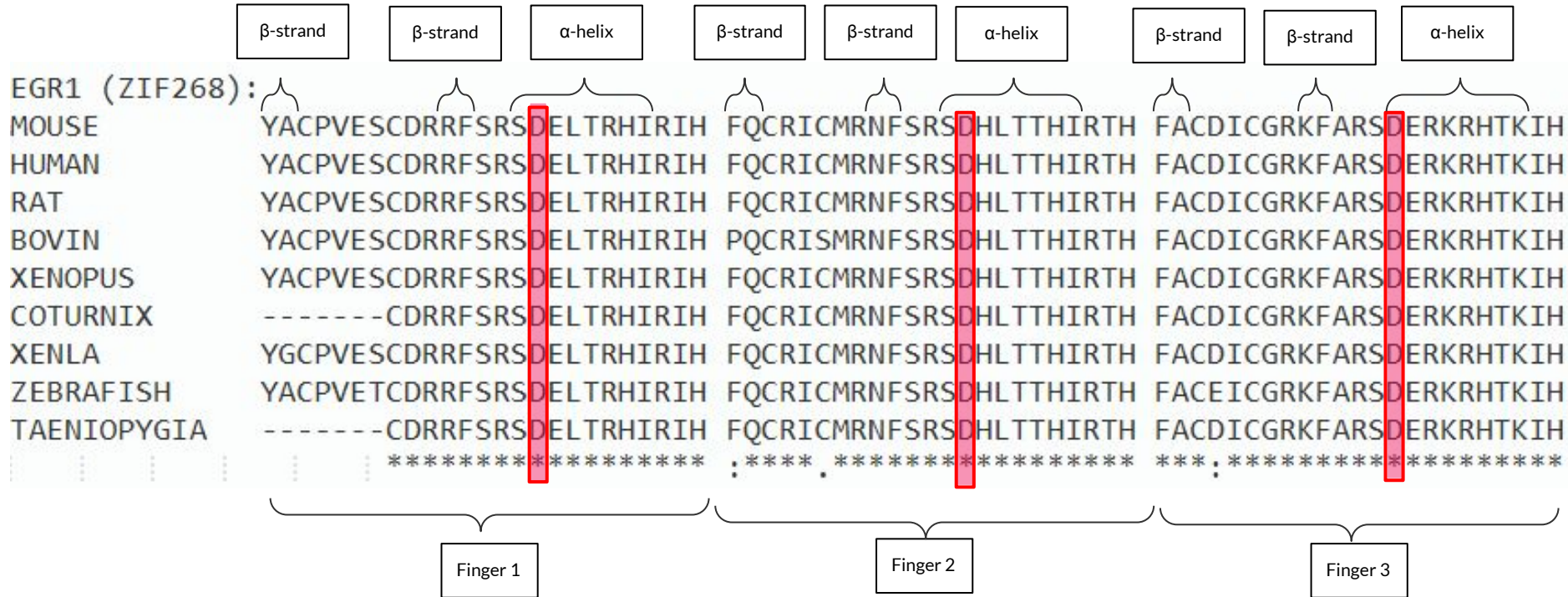


R18A mutation results in 100-fold loss affinity



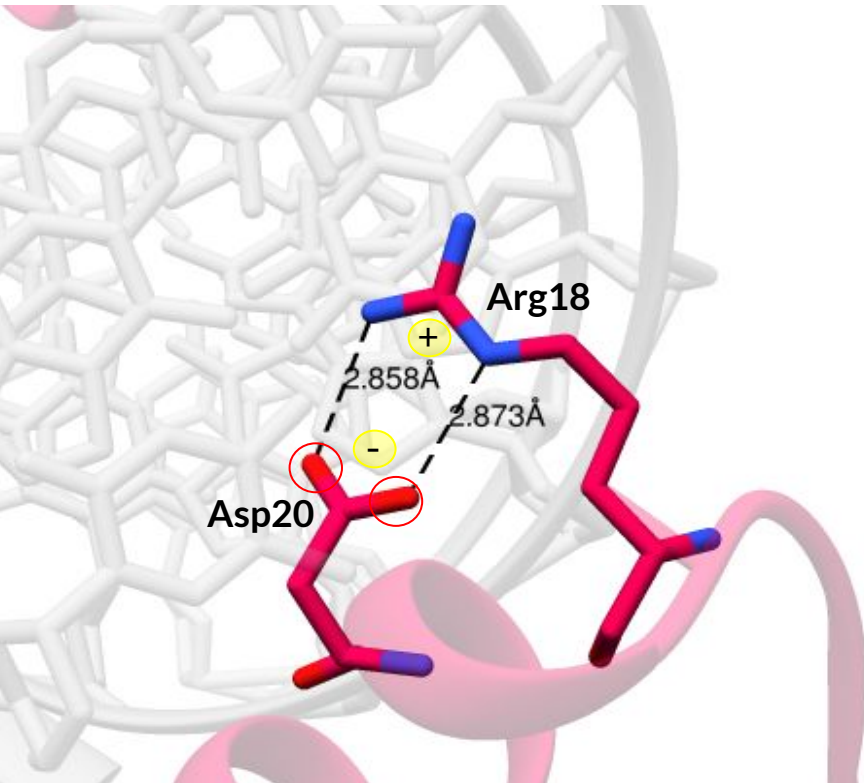
# Position 2

Position -1 **Position 2** Position 3 Position 6

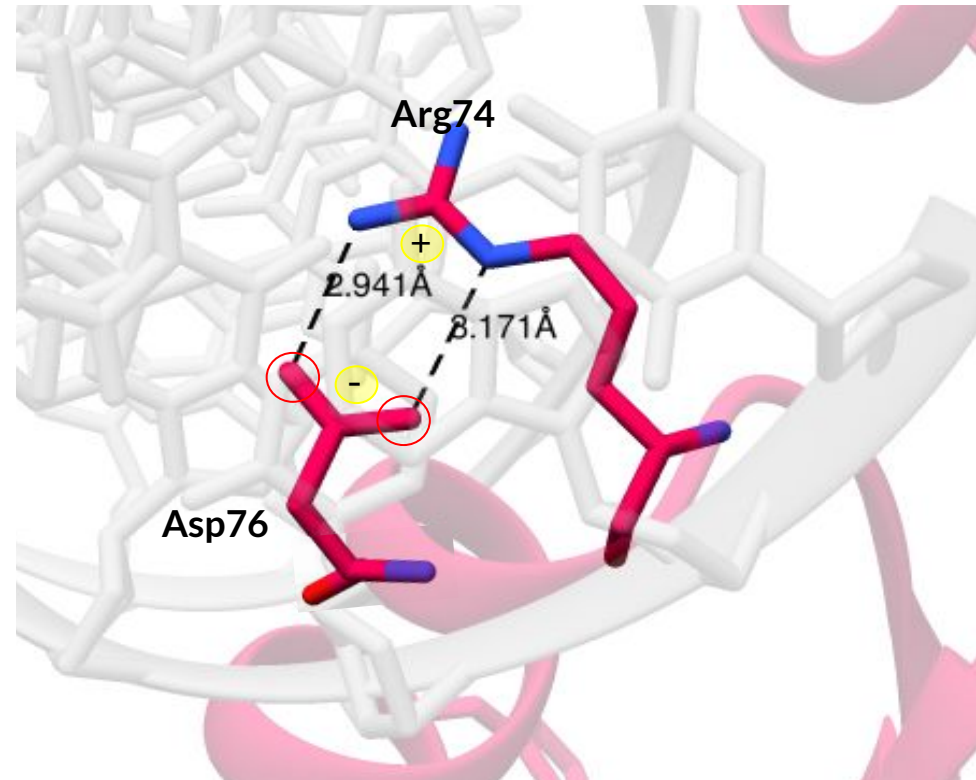


## Position 2: Interaction with position -1 residue

Finger 1

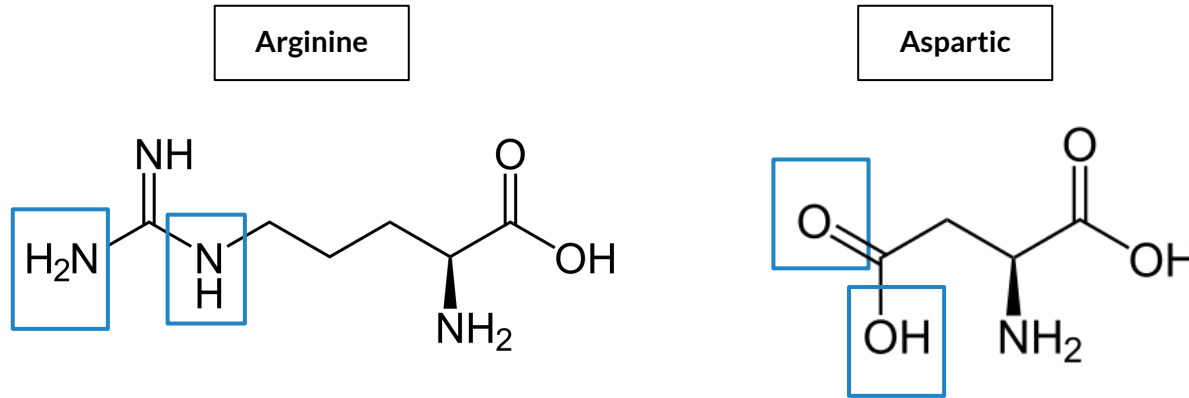


Finger 2



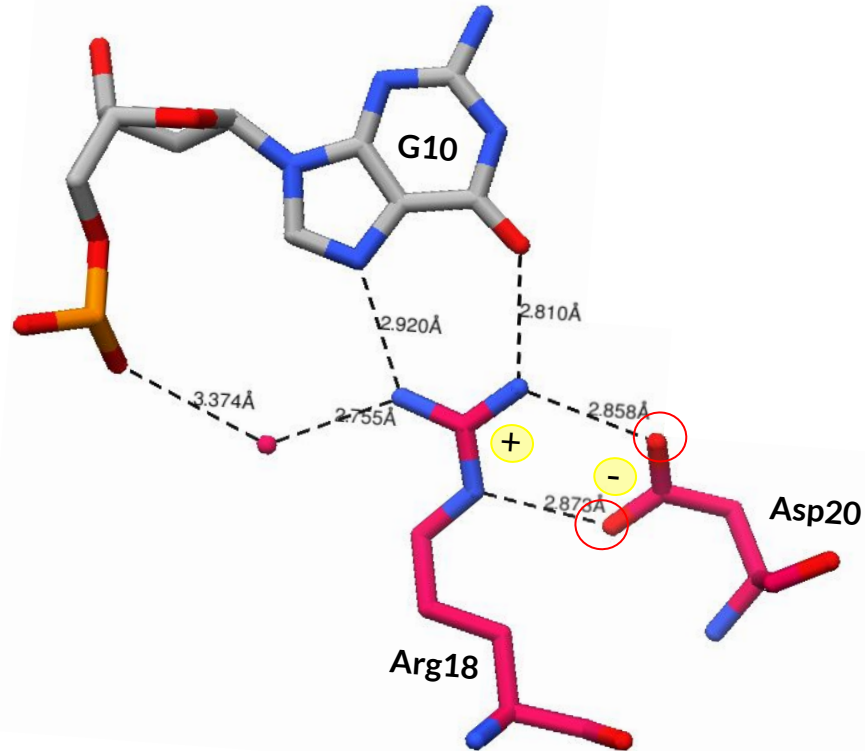


## Position 2: Interaction with position -1 residue



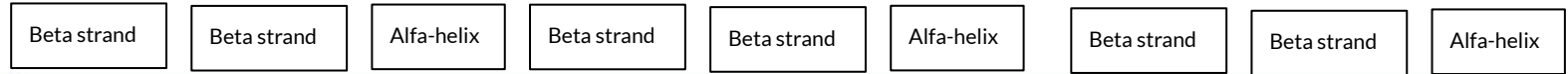
D20A mutation results in a reduced specificity for guanine

# Interaction between position -1 and position 2



# Position 3

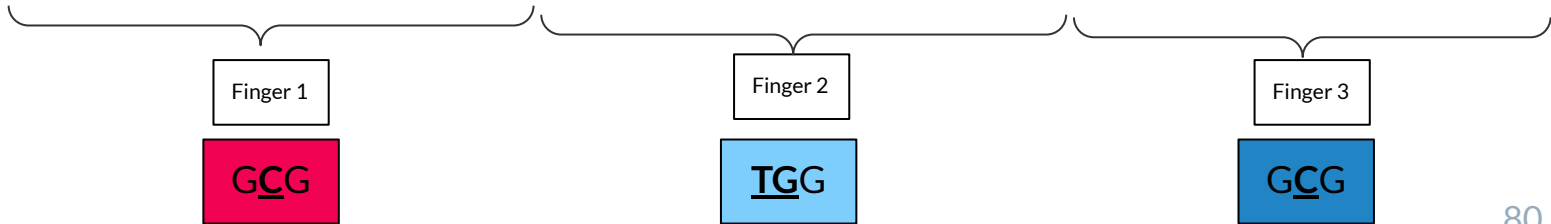
Position -1 Position 2 **Position 3** Position 6



EGR1 (ZIF268):

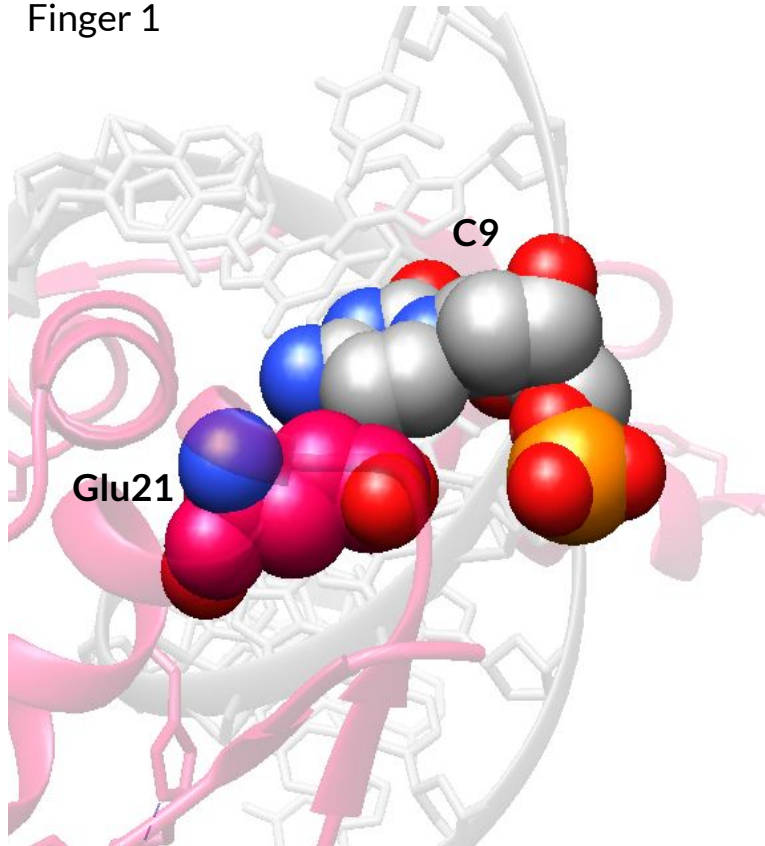
MOUSE	YACPVE	SCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
HUMAN	YACPVE	SCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
RAT	YACPVE	SCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
BOVIN	YACPVE	SCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	PQCRIS	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
XENOPUS	YACPVE	SCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
COTURNIX	-----	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
XENLA	YGCPVE	SCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
ZEBRAFISH	YACPVE	TCDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACEIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI
TAENIOPYGIA	-----	CDRRF	SRSD	ELTRHIRI	H	FQCRIC	MRNFS	SRSD	H	LTTHIR	TH	FACDIC	GRKFAR	SRSD	H	ERKRHT	KI	HI

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

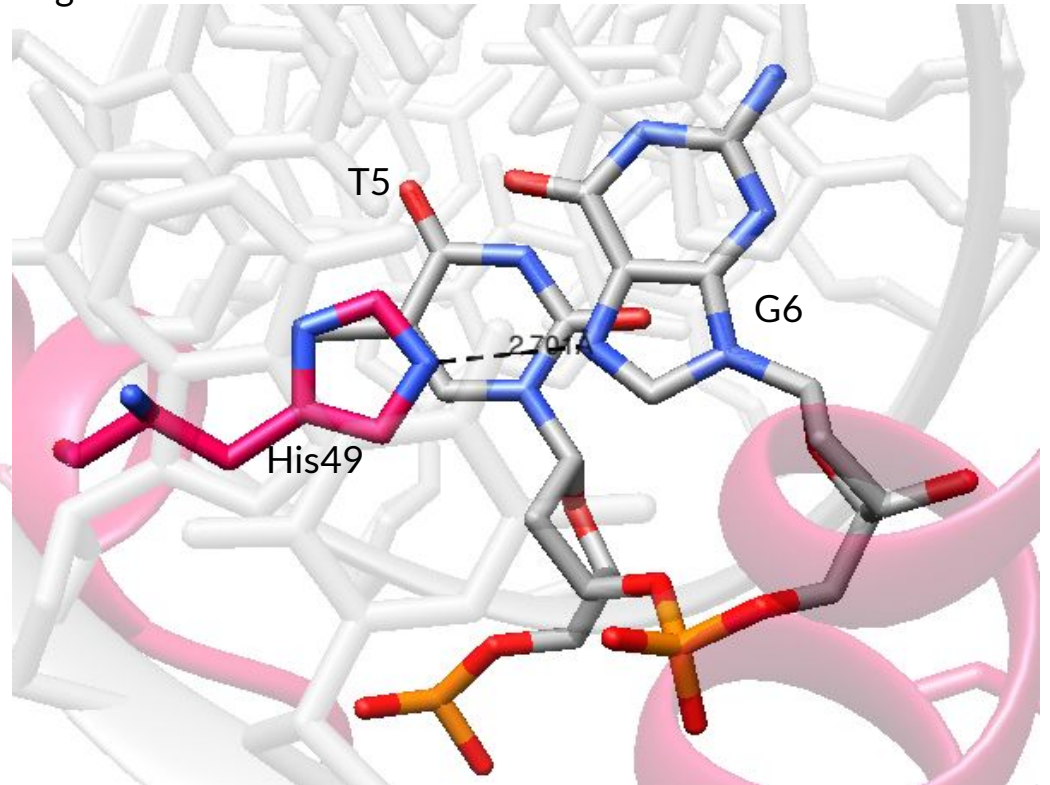


# Position 3

Finger 1

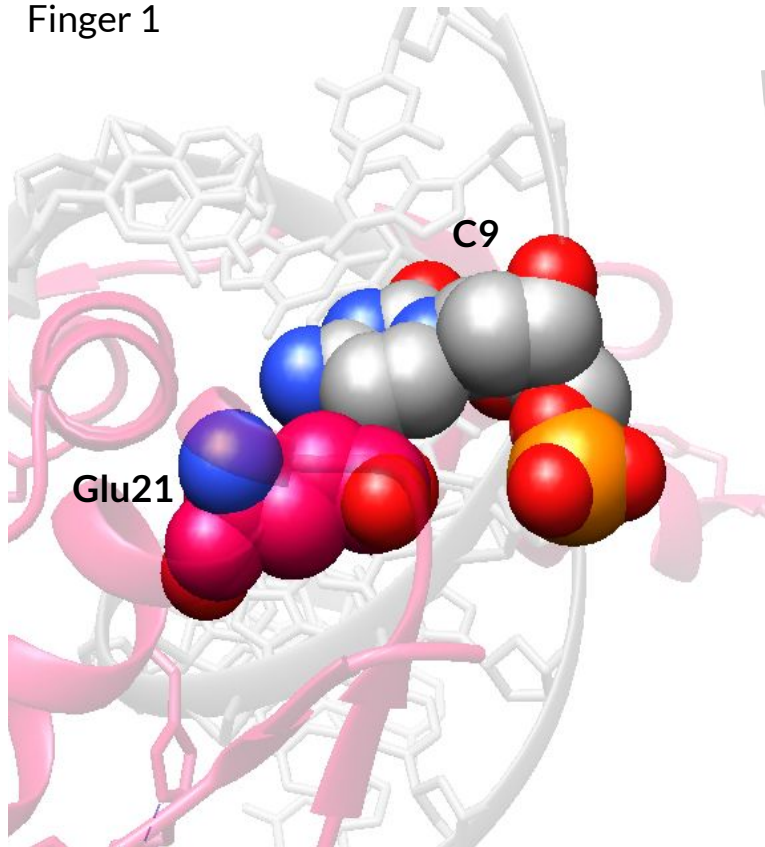


Finger 2

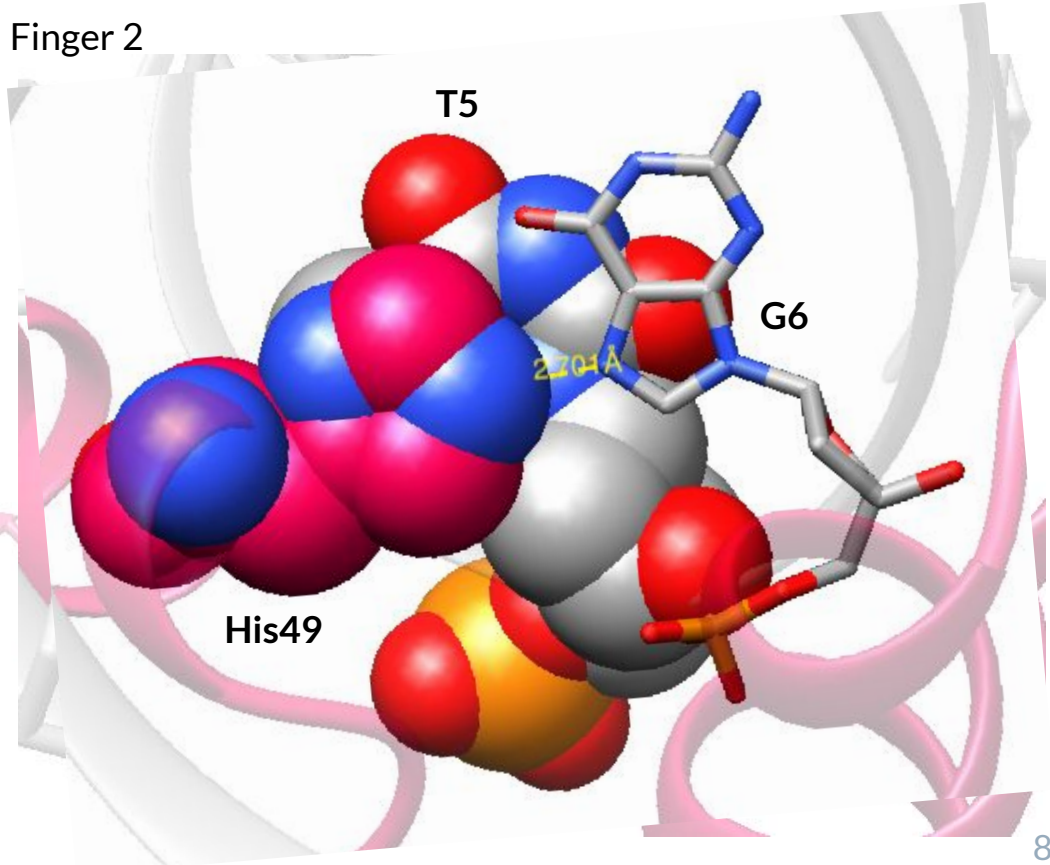


# Position 3

Finger 1



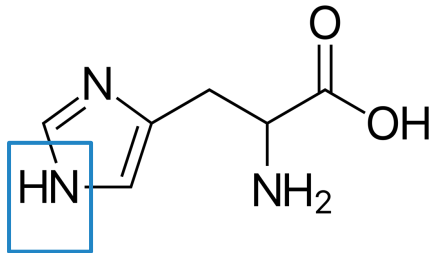
Finger 2



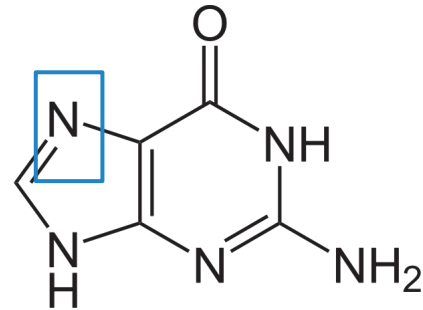
# Position 3

H bond

Histidine



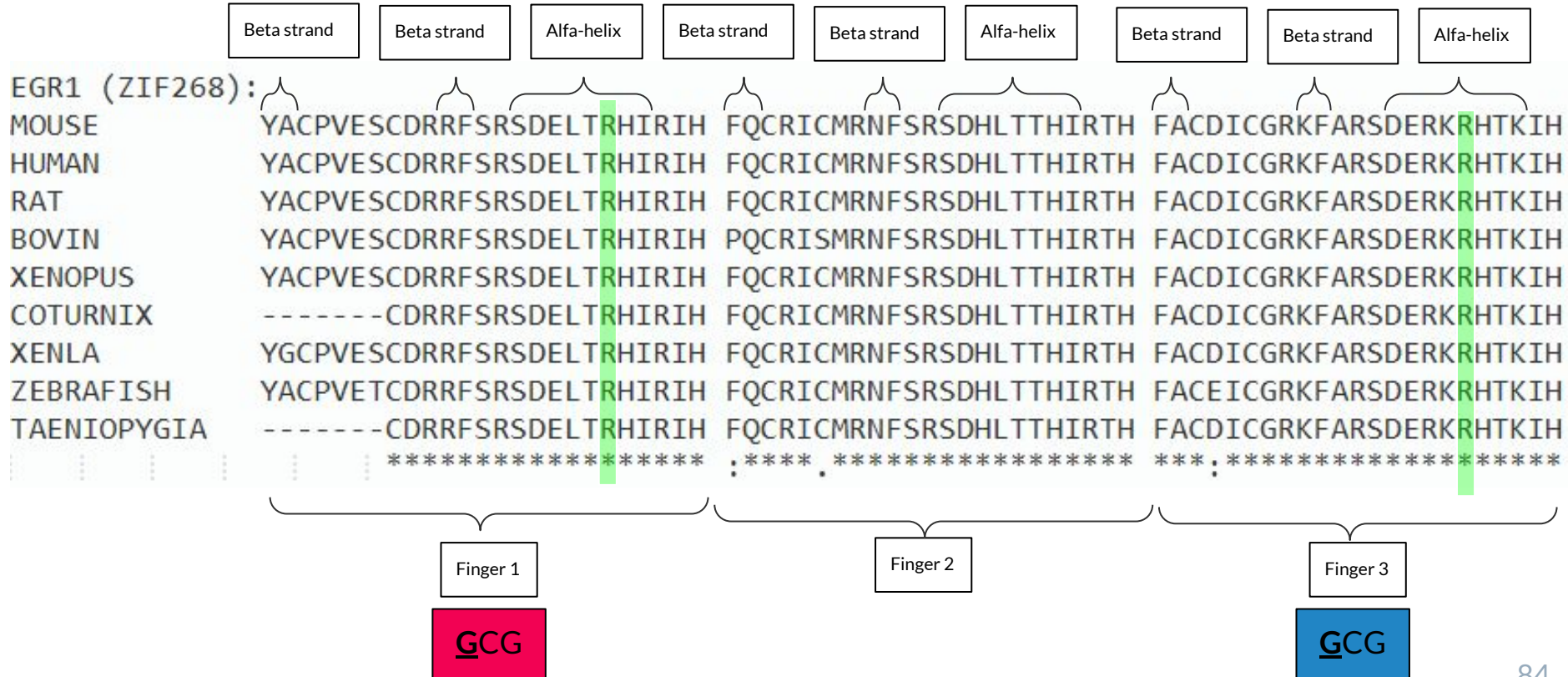
Guanine



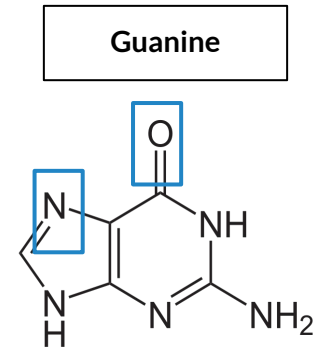
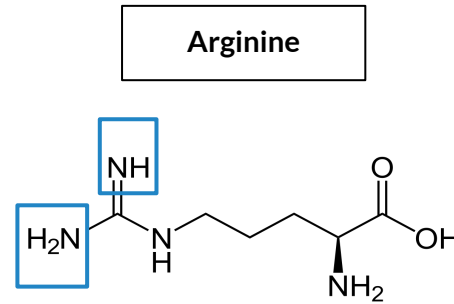
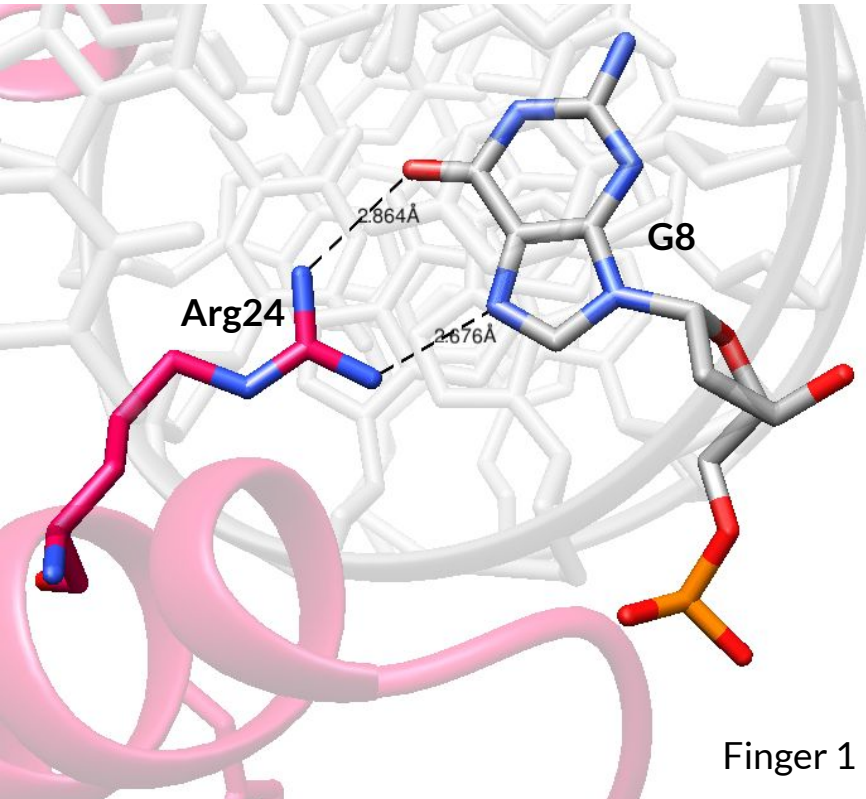


# Position 6

Position -1   Position 2   Position 3   **Position 6**



# Position 6



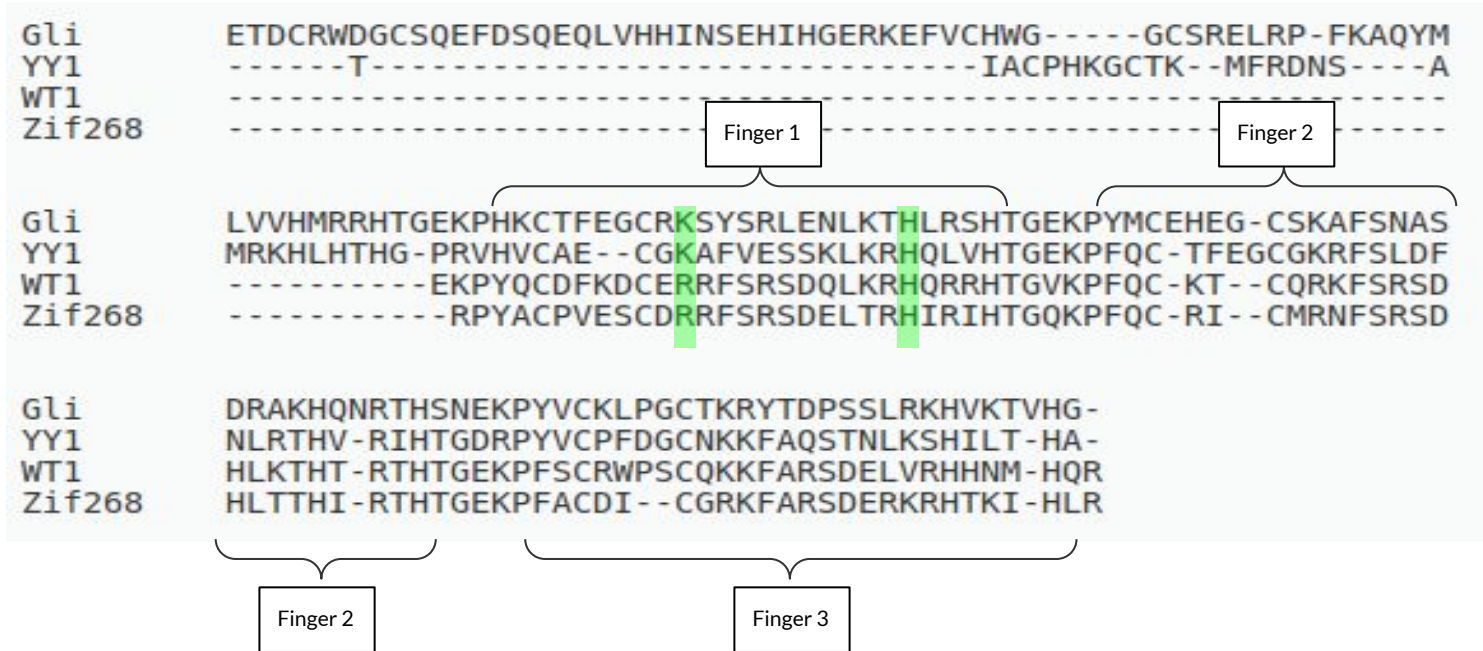




# Key residues

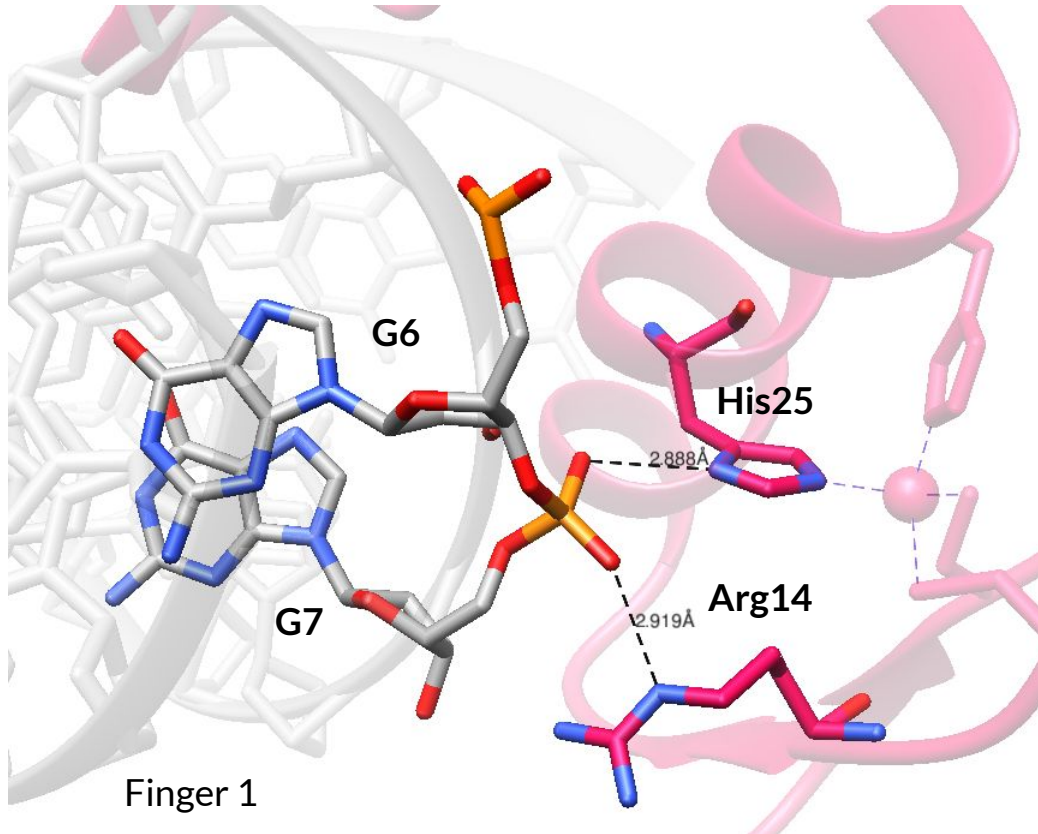
(non-specific DNA binding)

# DNA non-specific interactions: Arg 14 and His25

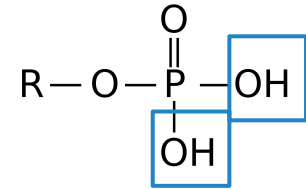


Residue involved in non-specific interaction

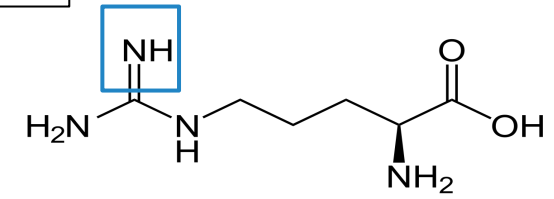
# DNA non-specific interactions: Arg 14 and His25



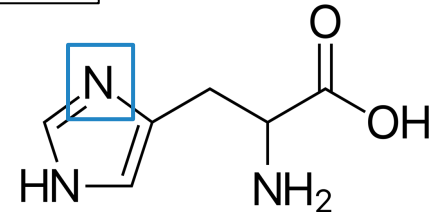
Phosphate group



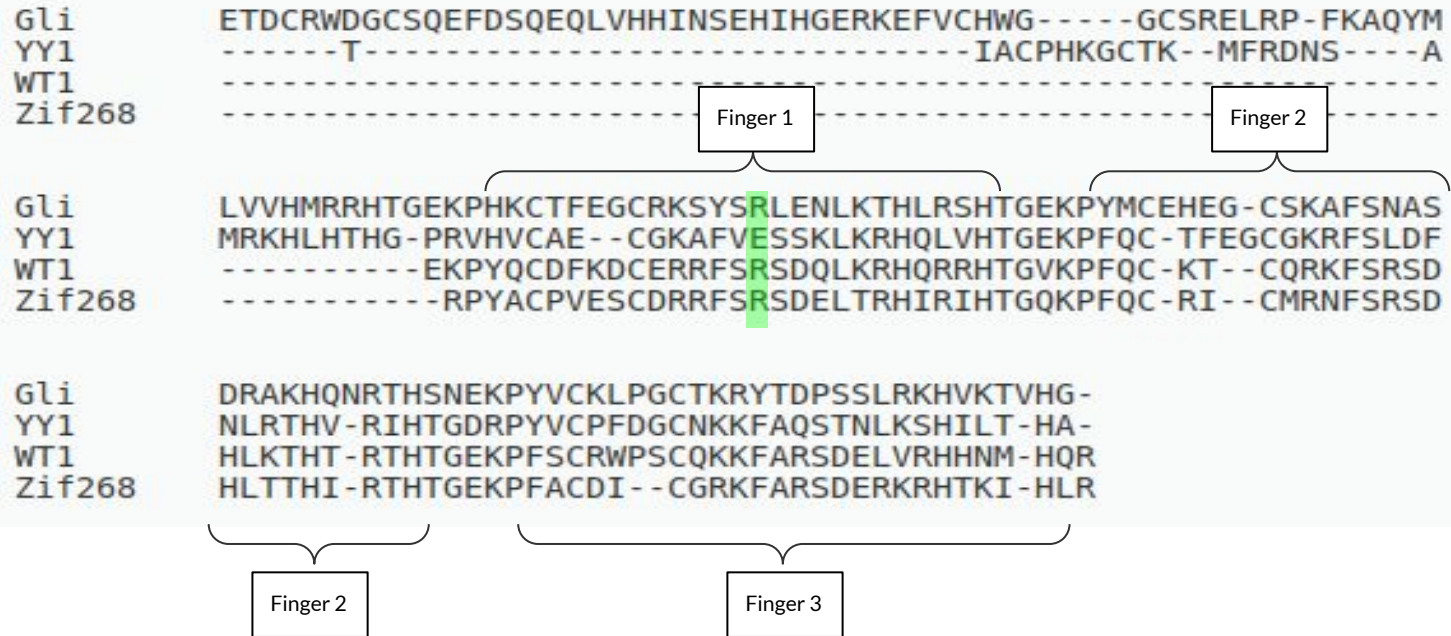
Arginine



Histidine

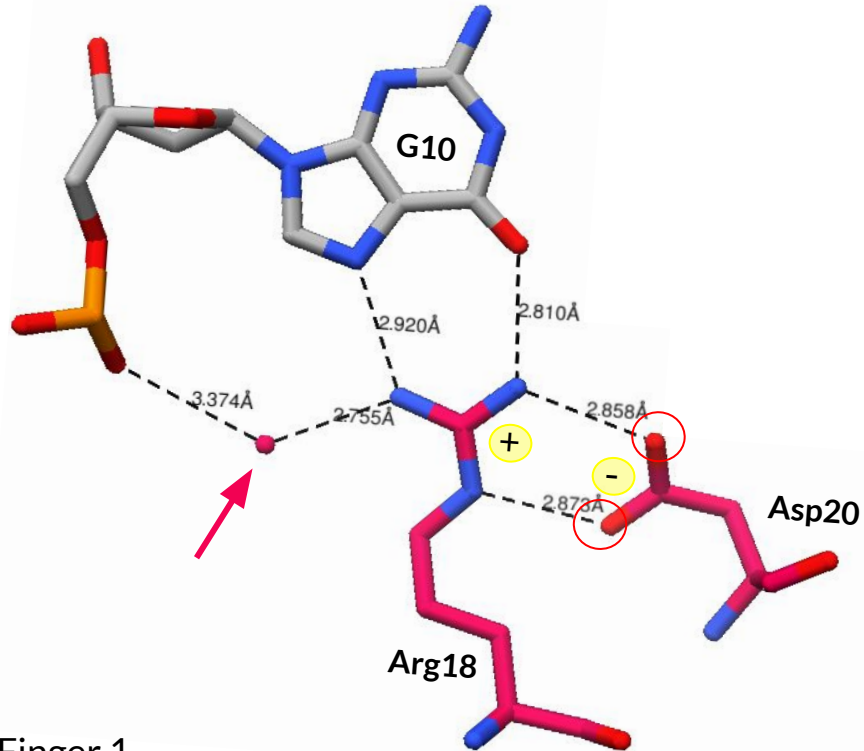


# DNA non-specific Interactions: Arg 18



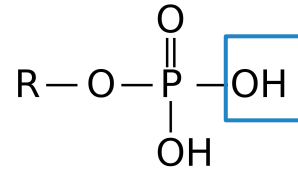
Residue involved in non-specific interaction

# DNA nos-specific interactions: Arg 18

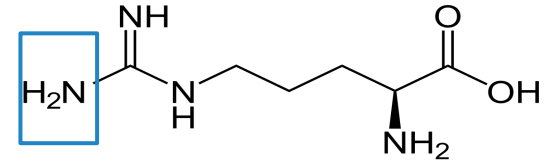


Finger 1

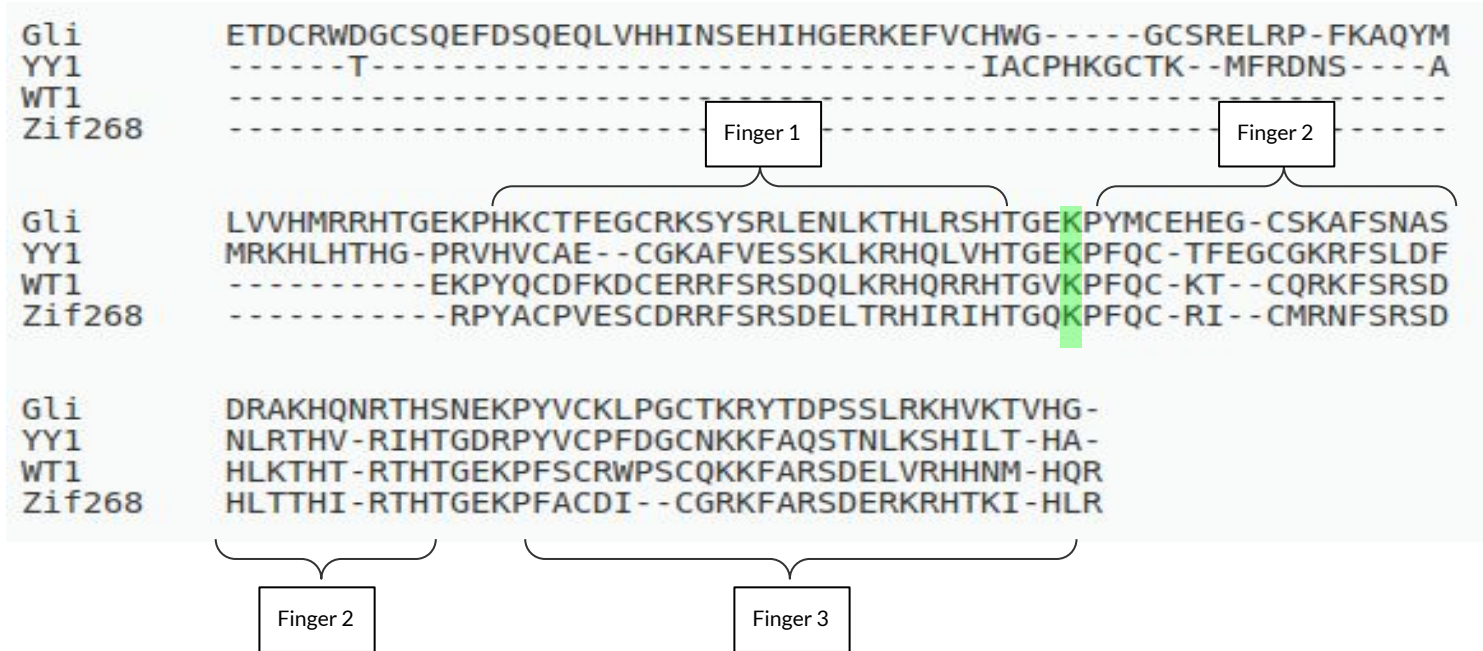
Phosphate group



Arginine

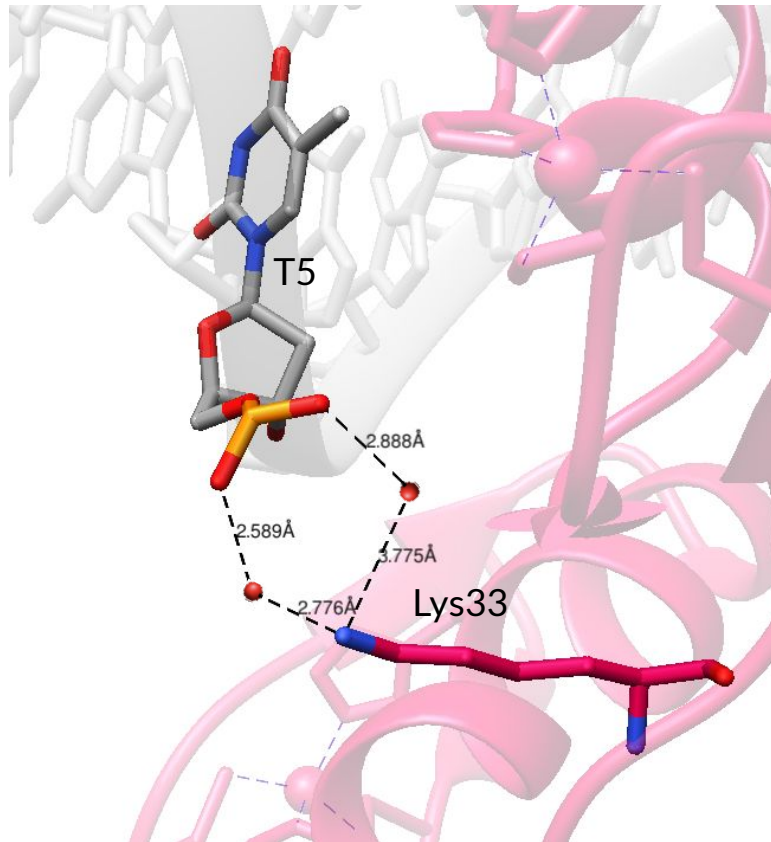


# DNA non-specific interactions: Lys33

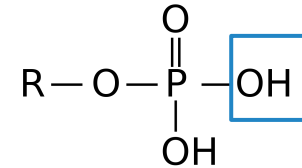


Residue involved in non-specific interaction

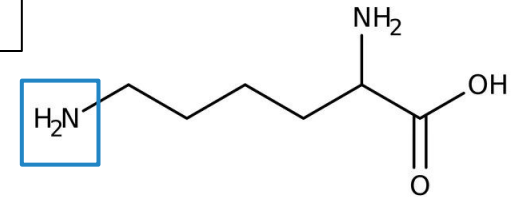
# DNA non-specific Interactions: Lys33



Phosphate group



Lysine



Linker region between finger 1 and finger 2



# DNA non-specific interactions: Lys61

CLUSTAL W(1.60) multiple sequence alignment

```
Gli      ETDCRWDGCSQEFDSEQLVHHINSEHIERKEFVCHWG-----GCSRELRP-FKAQYM
YY1     -----T-----IACPHKGCTK--MFRDNS----A
WT1     -----
Zif268  -----
```

Finger 1

Finger 2

```
Gli      LVVHMRRHTGEKPHKCTFEGCRKSYSRLENLKTHLRSHTGEKPYMCEHEG-CSKAFSNAS
YY1     MRKHLHTHG-PRVHVCAE--CGKAFVESSKLKRHQLVHTGEKPFQC-TFEGCGKRFSLDF
WT1     -----EKPYQCDFKDCERRFSRSDQLKRHQRRTGKPFQC-KT--CQRKFSRSD
Zif268  -----RPYACPVESCDRRFSRSDDELTRHIRIHTGQKPFQC-RI--CMRNFSRSD
```

```
Gli      DRAKHQNRTHSNEKPYVCKLPGCTKRYTDPSSLRKHVKTVHG-
YY1     NLRTHV-RIHTGDRPYVCPFDGCNKKFAQSTNLKSHILT-HA-
WT1     HLKTHT-RTHTGKPFSCRWPSCQKKFARSDELVRHHNM-HQR
Zif268  HLTTHI-RTHTGKPFACDI--CGRKFARSDEKRRHTKI-HLR
```

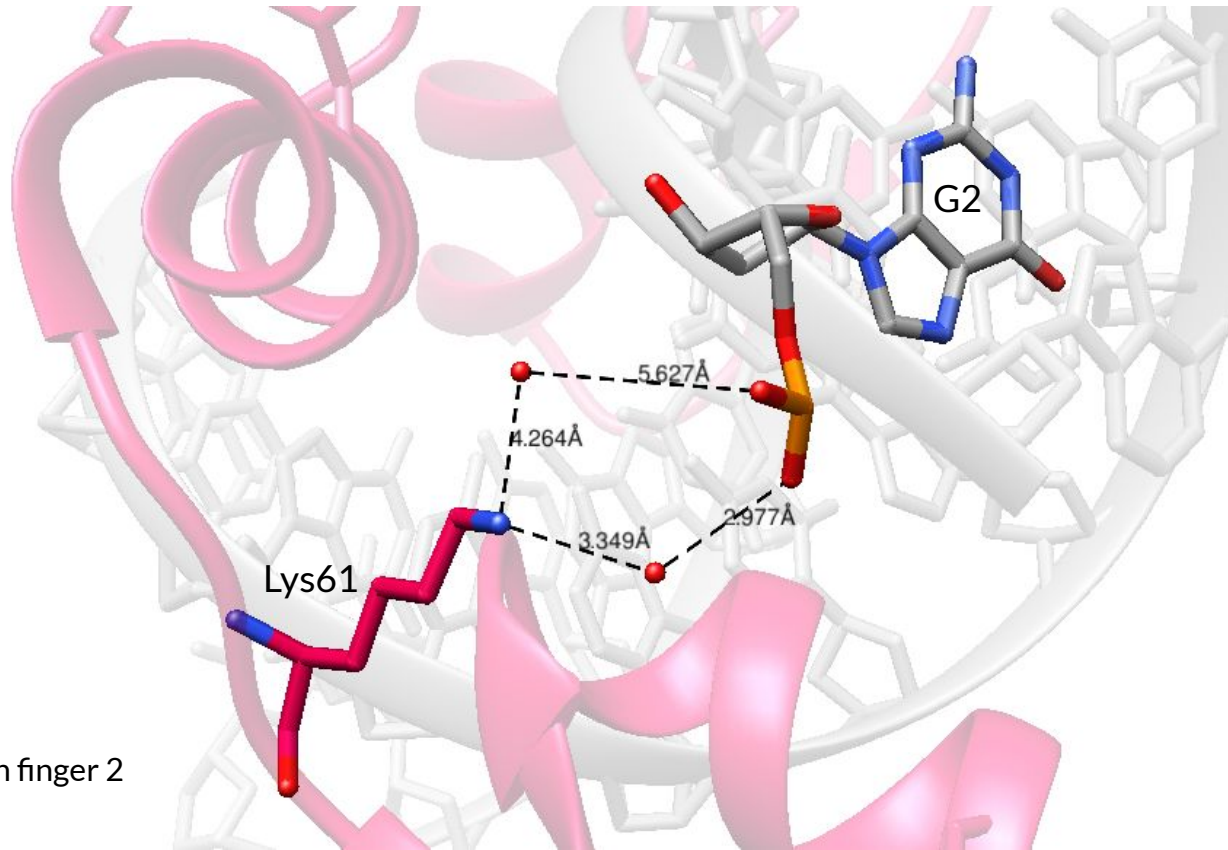
Finger 2

Finger 3

Residue involved in non-specific interaction



# DNA non-specific Interactions: Lys61



Linker region between finger 2  
and finger 3



# Conclusions

# Conclusions

## Structure

MyoD and Zif268, which are structurally different can perform a similar function as transcription factors and bind to DNA.

## Conservation

Conservation of HLH and ZnF domains is high, demonstrating the huge importance of them for their function as transcription Factors.

## Hydrophobic and basic residues

Hydrophobic residues are essential for protein stability and basic residues are highly important for DNA-binding.

## DNA-binding specificity

These transcription factors have different DNA binding specificity since the sequences interacting are not the same.

## Stability and function

Stabilization of its structure is required in order to perform their function of DNA binding.

Thank you for your  
attention!

# Pem questions

## 1. Select the correct answers about MyoD:

1. According to SCOP it belongs to the helix loop helix family.
2. It binds specifically to the E-box (CAGCTG)
3. Some hydrophobic residues help to stabilize the protein.
4. Its helix 2 is the one that binds to the DNA.
  - a) 2 and 4
  - b) 1, 2 and 3**
  - c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - d) 4
  - e) None the above

## 2. b/HLH proteins like MyoD bind to DNA through the region:

- a. Helix 1 (H1)
- b. Basic region**
- c. Helix 2 (H2)
- d. Loop
- e. All of the above

## 3. In transcription factors, the contacts made with the phosphates of the DNA are:

- a. Specific contacts
- b.  $\pi$  stacking
- c. Unspecific contacts**
- d. Water mediated contacts
- e. Hydrophobic contacts

## 4. The binding domain of MyoD recognizes the:

- a. Major groove of the DNA.**
- b. Minor groove of the DNA
- c. Both of the above are correct
- d. An specific region of minor groove of the DNA
- e. All of them are correct.

## 5. Select the WRONG answer/s about the conservation of MyoD:

1. Basic residues needed for DNA-binding in helix 1 are highly conserved among species and other bHLH proteins
2. Hydrophobic residues are not conserved among species because they are not needed for the proper binding to the DNA
3. The myogenic code is conserved among the Myogenic Regulatory Factor family (MRFs)
4. Residues located in the loop are highly conserved among other members of the bHLH family of transcription factors.
  - a) 2 and 4**
  - b) 1, 2 and 3
  - c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - d) 4
  - e) None the above

# Pem questions

## 6. Select the correct answers about Zif268:

1. According to SCOP it belongs to the helix loop helix family.
2. It has 4 zinc fingers
3. It is involved in the transcriptional activation of numerous muscle-specific genes
4. It is a transcription factor
  - a) 1,2,3,4
  - b) 1,2,3
  - c) 1 y 3
  - d) 2 y 4
  - e) 4

## 7. Which of the following are specific interactions of Zif268 with DNA? Indicate the true statement.

- a) Arg 18 of finger 1 with guanine
- b) Lys33 with the 5' phosphate of base 5
- c) Cys17 with Zn ion
- d) Lys61 with the 5' phosphate of base 2
- e) Arg98 with 5' phosphate of base 3

## 8. Which is the consensus sequence of C2H2 family?

- a)  $-.Z-X_{1-2}-F-X_{2-4}-C-X_3-Z-X_5-Z-X_2-H-X_{3-5}-C$
- b)  $-.Z-X_{1-2}-F-X_{2-4}-C-X_3-Z-X_5-Z-X_2-C-X_{3-5}-H$
- c)  $-.Z-X_{1-2}-C-X_{2-4}-C-X_3-Z-X_5-Z-X_2-Y-X_{3-5}-H$
- d)  $-.Z-X_{1-2}-C-X_{2-4}-C-X_3-Z-X_5-Z-X_2-H-X_{3-5}-H$
- e)  $-.Z-X_{1-2}-G-X_{2-4}-C-X_3-Z-X_5-Z-X_2-H-X_{3-5}-H$

## 9. Which are the most different zinc fingers regarding the DNA binding specificity?

- a. Finger 1 and 3
- b. Finger 1 and finger 5
- c. Finger 1 and finger 2
- d. Finger 4 and finger 3
- e. All of them are exactly the same

## 10. Regarding the hydrophobic core of Zif268, select the false statement:

- a. It allows the stabilization of the zinc finger structure
- b. The residues involved are highly conserved
- c. In the three zinc fingers the residues forming the hydrophobic core are exactly the same.
- d. Tyr05, Phe16 and Leu22 are some residues forming the hydrophobic core.
- e. All of the above are true

# Bibliography

1. Branden C, Tooze J. Introduction to protein structure. 2a ed. New York: Garland; 1999.
2. Finkelstein AV, Ptitsyn OB. Protein Physics: A Course of Lectures. San Diego: Elsevier Science & Technology; 2002.
3. Creighton TE. The Biophysical chemistry of nucleic acids & proteins. S.I: Helvetian Press; 2010.
4. Murre C. Helix-loop-helix proteins and the advent of cellular diversity: 30 years of discovery. *Genes Dev.* 2019;33(1-2):6-25.
5. Phillips SE. Built by association: structure and function of helix-loop-helix DNA-binding proteins. *Structure.* 1994;2(1):1-4.
6. Weirauch MT, Hughes TR. A catalogue of eukaryotic transcription factor types, their evolutionary origin, and species distribution. *Subcell Biochem.* 2011;52:25-73.
7. Pérez Sirkin DI, Lafont AG, Kamech N, Somoza GM, Vissio PG, Dufour S. Conservation of Three-Dimensional Helix-Loop-Helix Structure through the Vertebrate Lineage Reopens the Cold Case of Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone-Associated Peptide. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne).* 2017;8:207.
8. Ma PC, Rould MA, Weintraub H, Pabo CO. Crystal structure of MyoD bHLH domain-DNA complex: perspectives on DNA recognition and implications for transcriptional activation. *Cell.* 1994;77(3):451-9.
9. Grove CA, De Masi F, Barrasa MI, Newburger DE, Alkema MJ, Bulyk ML, Walhout AJ. A multiparameter network reveals extensive divergence between *C. elegans* bHLH transcription factors. *Cell.* 2009;138(2):314-27.
10. Shirakata M, Friedman FK, Wei Q, Paterson BM. Dimerization specificity of myogenic helix-loop-helix DNA-binding factors directed by nonconserved hydrophilic residues. *Genes Dev.* 1993;7(12A):2456-70.
11. Vaquerizas JM, Kummerfeld SK, Teichmann SA, Luscombe NM. A census of human transcription factors: function, expression and evolution. *Nat Rev Genet.* 2009;10(4):252-63.
12. Jones S. An overview of the basic helix-loop-helix proteins. *Genome Biol.* 2004;5(6):226.
13. Murre C, Bain G, van Dijk MA, Engel I, Furnari BA, Massari ME, Matthews JR, Quong MW, Rivera RR, Stuiver MH. Structure and function of helix-loop-helix proteins. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* 1994;1218(2):129-35.

# Bibliography

14. Davis RL, Cheng PF, Lassar AB, Weintraub H. The MyoD DNA binding domain contains a recognition code for muscle-specific gene activation. *Cell*. 1990;60(5):733-46.
15. Wendt H, Thomas RM, Ellenberger T. DNA-mediated folding and assembly of MyoD-E47 heterodimers. *J Biol Chem*. 1998;273(10):5735-43.
16. Hernández-Hernández JM, García-González EG, Brun CE, Rudnicki MA. The myogenic regulatory factors, determinants of muscle development, cell identity and regeneration. *Semin Cell Dev Biol*. 2017;72:10-18.
17. Rebar, E. J., & Pabo, C. O. Zinc finger phage: affinity selection of fingers with new DNA-binding specificities. *Science*. 1994;263(5147), 671-673.
18. Cassandri, M., Smirnov, A., Novelli, F., Pitolli, C., Agostini, M., Malewicz, M., ... & Raschellà, G. Zinc-finger proteins in health and disease. *Cell death discovery*. 2017;3(1):1-12.
19. Laity, J. H., Lee, B. M., & Wright, P. E. Zinc finger proteins: new insights into structural and functional diversity. *Current opinion in structural biology*. 2001;11(1):39-46.
20. Wang, B., Guo, H., Yu, H., Chen, Y., Xu, H., & Zhao, G. The role of the transcription factor EGR1 in cancer. *Frontiers in Oncology*. 2021;11:775.
21. Rebar, E. J., & Pabo, C. O. Zinc finger phage: affinity selection of fingers with new DNA-binding specificities. *Science*. 1994;263(5147):671-673.
22. Pace, N. J., & Weerapana, E. Zinc-binding cysteines: diverse functions and structural motifs. *Biomolecules*. 2014;4(2):419-434.  
Negi, S., Imanishi, M., Sasaki, M., Tatsutani, K., Futaki, S., & Sugiura, Y. An arginine residue instead of a conserved leucine residue in the recognition helix of the finger 3 of Zif268 stabilizes the domain structure and mediates DNA binding. *Biochemistry*. 2011;50(28):6266-6272.
23. Elrod-Erickson, M., Rould, M. A., Nekludova, L., & Pabo, C. O. Zif268 protein-DNA complex refined at 1.6 Å: a model system for understanding zinc finger-DNA interactions. *Structure*. 1996;4(10):1171-1180.
24. Pavletich, N. P., & Pabo, C. O. Zinc finger-DNA recognition: crystal structure of a Zif268-DNA complex at 2.1 Å. *Science*. 1991;252(5007):809-817.





# TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS

Gemma Giménez, Sabrina Ravelo, Clara Sala, Denisse Riqueros  
Structural Biology  
March 2022

# ANNEX: Same family structures

## Structural alignment (dimers)

CLUSTAL W(1.60) multiple sequence alignment

```
SREBP1-SREBP1      -----QS-RGEKRTAHNAIEKRYRSSINDKIIELKDLV--V-GTEAK-LNKSAVLRKA
Myc-Max            -----GHMNVKRRTHNVLERQRRNELKRSFFALRDQI--PE-LENNEKAPKVVLKKA
Mad-Max            -----SRSTHNEMEKNRRAHLRLSLEKLGKLV--PL-GPDSRHTTLLSLLTKA
SCL-E47            -----GPHTKVVRRIFTNSRERWRQQNVNGAFAELRCLI--PTHPPDKK-LSKNEILRLA
MyoD-MyoD          MELKRK-TTNADRRKAATMRERRRRLSKVNEAFETLKRSTS-S--NPNQR-LPKVEILRNA
E47-NeuroD1        -----RRMANNARERVRVDINEAFRELGRMCQLHL-K--A--QTKLLILQQA
```

```
SREBP1-SREBP1      IDYIRFLQHSNQKQKQENLSLRTAVHKSLS-L-----KS-----RGE-KRTAHN
Myc-Max            TAYILSVQAEQKLI SEEDLLRKRREQLKHKLEQLGGC-D-----KRAHHN
Mad-Max            KLHIKKLESDRKAVHQIDQLQREQRHLKRQLE-----KK-----RAHHN
SCL-E47            MKYINFLAKLLNDQ-----ESLEEKDL-RDRE-RRMANN
MyoD-MyoD          IRYIEGLQALLR-----D-----TTNAD-RRKAAT
E47-NeuroD1        VQVILGLEQQVR-----E-----SRRMKAN
```

```
SREBP1-SREBP1      AIEKRYRSSINDKIIELKDLV-----VG-TEAKLNKSAVLRKAIDYIRFLQHSNQKQKQE
Myc-Max            ALERKRRDHIDKDSFHSLRDSVP--S-LQ-G-EKASRAQILDKATEYIQYMRRNKHTHQD
Mad-Max            ALERKRRDHIDKDSFHSLRDSVP--S-LQ-G-EKASRAQILDKATEYIQYMRRNKHTHQD
SCL-E47            ARERVRVDINEAFRELGRMCQMHLKSD--KAQTKLLILQQAVQVILGLEQQVRERNLN
MyoD-MyoD          MRERRRRLSKVNEAFETLKRSTS----SNPN-QRLPKVEILRNAIRYIEGLQALLRD----
E47-NeuroD1        ARERNRMHGLNAALDNLKRVVP----CYSKTQKLSKIETLRLAKNYIWALSEILRS----
```

```
SREBP1-SREBP1      NLSLRTAVHKS-----
Myc-Max            IDDLKRQNALLEQQVRALGGC
Mad-Max            IDDLKRQNALLEQQV-----
SCL-E47            -----
MyoD-MyoD          -----
E47-NeuroD1        -----
```