
The Characterisation of the Interaction between PcrA and RNA Polymerase

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Statement of Originality

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Contents

ABSTRACT	1
CHAPTER 1: GENERAL INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 RNA POLYMERASE	5
1.1.1 RNAP STRUCTURE	5
1.1.2 THE SIGMA (σ) FACTOR.....	8
1.1.3 COMPARISON OF RNAP HOLOENZYME AND ELONGATION COMPLEX	9
1.2 PROKARYOTIC TRANSCRIPTION	10
1.2.1 INITIATION.....	11
1.2.2 ELONGATION	14
1.2.3 TERMINATION.....	14
1.2.3.1 <i>Intrinsic termination</i>	14
1.2.3.2 <i>Rho-dependant termination</i>	17
1.3 TRANSCRIPTION FACTORS	20
1.3.1 GRE FACTORS	20
1.3.2 NUS FACTORS	20
1.3.3 MFD.....	22
1.3.4 DKSA.....	23
1.3.5 RFAH.....	23
1.3.6 δ SUBUNIT.....	24
1.4 DNA HELICASES	25
1.4.1 HELICASES IN TRANSCRIPTION	28
1.4.1.1 <i>SWI/SNF proteins – RapA and HARP</i>	28
1.4.1.2 <i>HelD</i>	30
1.4.1.3 <i>TFIILH</i>	31
1.4.2 PCRA, UVRD AND REP	33
1.5 PCRA	34
1.5.1 PCRA STRUCTURE.....	35
1.5.2 DNA BINDING PROPERTIES OF PCRA.....	37
1.5.3 PCRA HELICASE ACTIVITY	38
1.5.4 PCRA TRANSLOCATION	41
1.5.5 PROTEIN-PROTEIN INTERACTIONS OF PCRA	43
1.5.6 FUNCTIONS OF PCRA	44
1.5.6.1 <i>Plasmid rolling circle replication</i>	44
1.5.6.2 <i>RepD and PcrA during plasmid replication</i>	45
1.5.6.3 <i>Homologous recombination repair</i>	47
1.5.6.4 <i>Dismantling RecA filaments</i>	49
1.6 AIMS.....	51
CHAPTER 2: MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	55
2.1 MEDIA	55
2.1.1 SOLID GROWTH MEDIA	55
2.1.2 LIQUID GROWTH MEDIA	55
2.2 BACTERIAL STRAINS AND PLASMIDS.....	56
TABLE 2.1: BACTERIAL STRAINS USED AND CREATED IN THIS WORK	56
TABLE 2.2: PLASMIDS USED AND CREATED IN THIS WORK	58
2.2.1 STORING BACTERIAL STOCKS	62
2.2.1.1 <i>E. coli</i>	62
2.2.1.2 <i>B. subtilis</i>	62

2.3 DNA WORK	63
2.3.1 POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (PCR)	63
2.3.1.1 Oligonucleotide primers.....	63
2.3.1.2 Polymerase Chain Reactions.....	66
2.3.1.3 Mutagenic PCR	67
2.3.1.3.1 Designing mutagenic oligonucleotide primers.....	67
2.3.1.3.2 PCR reactions.....	67
2.3.2 DNA AGAROSE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS	68
2.3.3 GEL EXTRACTION AND PURIFICATION	68
2.3.4 RESTRICTION DIGEST	68
2.3.5 DNA LIGATION	69
2.3.6 SMALL-SCALE PLASMID PREPARATIONS FROM <i>E. COLI</i>	69
2.3.6.1 Alkaline lysis method.....	69
2.3.6.2 Promega Kit Prep.....	69
2.3.7 PLASMID DNA SEQUENCING	70
2.3.7.1 Sequencing of mutations.....	70
2.3.8 CHLOROFORM EXTRACTION OF CHROMOSOMAL DNA FROM <i>B. SUBTILIS</i>	70
2.4 TRANSFORMATION PROTOCOLS.....	71
2.4.1 COMPETENT <i>E. COLI</i> CELLS	71
2.4.1.1 <i>E. coli</i> DH5 α	71
2.4.1.2 <i>E. coli</i> BL21 (DE3) pLysS and <i>E. coli</i> ER2566	72
2.4.2 <i>B. SUBTILIS</i> TRANSFORMATION	72
2.5 PROTEIN WORK	73
2.5.1 PROTEIN OVERPRODUCTION	73
2.5.1.1 Protein induction.....	73
2.5.1.2 Protein trial induction and solubility check.....	73
2.5.2 SDS-POLYACRYLAMIDE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS (SDS-PAGE)	74
2.5.2.1 Gel cassette preparation & gel casting	74
2.5.2.3 Gel removal & staining	75
2.5.3 WESTERN BLOT	75
2.5.3.1 Western blot.....	75
2.5.3.2 Far-Western blot	76
2.5.3.3 Antibody dilutions used in the Western and far-Western blot.....	77
2.5.4 PROTEIN PURIFICATION	77
2.5.4.1 Purification of PcrA	77
2.5.4.1.1 Lysis.....	77
2.5.4.1.3 Ammonium sulphate precipitation.....	78
2.5.4.1.4 Phenyl sepharose – hydrophobicity chromatography.....	78
2.5.4.1.5 Heparin affinity chromatography.....	79
2.5.4.1.6 Dialysis.....	80
2.5.4.2 Nickel affinity purification of His-tagged proteins.....	80
2.5.4.2.1 On-column refolding and nickel affinity purification of insoluble His-tagged proteins	81
2.5.4.2.2 Nickel affinity purification of insoluble His-tagged proteins	81
2.5.5 DETERMINATION OF PROTEIN CONCENTRATION	81
2.6 AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY.....	82
2.6.1 PREPARING THE AFFI-GEL COLUMN.....	82
2.6.2 RUNNING THE AFFI-GEL COLUMN.....	83
2.6.3 CLEANING THE AFFI-GEL COLUMN.....	83
2.7 GROWTH CURVES	84
2.7.1 <i>B. SUBTILIS</i> GROWTH CURVES	84
2.7.2 GROWTH CURVES USING THE PLATE READER	84
2.8 MICROSCOPY	85
2.8.1 LIQUID CULTURES FOR MICROSCOPY.....	85

2.8.2 IMAGE PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS	85
2.9 TANDEM AFFINITY PURIFICATION	86
2.9.1 CONSTRUCTION OF STRAINS	86
2.9.2 FLAG AFFINITY PURIFICATION.....	86
2.9.3 CALMODULIN-BINDING PEPTIDE AFFINITY PURIFICATION.....	87
2.9.4 ACETONE PRECIPITATION	87
2.10.5 OVERPRODUCTION AND NICKEL AFFINITY PURIFICATION OF THE TEV PROTEASE	88
2.10 SINGLE PARTICLE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PCRA-RNAP COMPLEX.....	88
2.10.1 IMAGE ACQUISITION	88
2.10.2 PARTICLE PICKING	89
2.10.3 RECONSTRUCTIONS	89
CHAPTER 3: PCRA AND RNA POLYMERASE IN VITRO INTERACTION STUDIES	93
3.1 INTRODUCTION	93
3.1.1 YEAST TWO-HYBRID ASSAY.....	93
3.1.2 PROTEIN INTERACTION STUDIES	95
3.1.2.1 <i>Affinity chromatography</i>	95
3.1.2.1 <i>Far-Western blot</i>	96
3.1.3 PCRA AND UVRD	97
3.1.4 AIMS.....	100
3.2 RESULTS.....	101
3.2.1 PROTEIN PURIFICATION	101
3.2.1.1 <i>B. subtilis PcrA</i>	101
3.2.1.2 <i>G. stearothermophilus PcrA</i>	103
3.2.1.3 <i>E. coli UvrD</i>	106
3.2.2 ESTABLISHING THE PCRA-RNAP INTERACTION	111
3.2.2.1 <i>Affinity chromatography</i>	111
3.2.2.2 <i>Far-Western blot analysis</i>	114
3.2.3 INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERACTION IN GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA.....	116
3.2.3.1 <i>E. coli RNAP affinity chromatography</i>	116
3.2.3.2 <i>UvrD far-Western blot analysis</i>	118
3.2.4 RNAP STRUCTURE ANALYSIS.....	120
3.2.5 INVESTIGATING THE PCRA C-TERMINAL DOMAIN (CTD)- β SUBUNIT INTERACTION	123
3.2.5.1 <i>Vector construction and protein purification</i>	123
3.2.5.2 <i>Far-Western blot analysis</i>	124
3.2.5.3 <i>Further defining the PcrA CTD - β subunit interaction</i>	127
3.2.5.3.1 β subunit sub-fragments – vector construction.....	127
3.2.5.3.2 <i>Far-Western blot analysis</i>	130
3.2.6 PCRA N-TERMINAL DOMAIN (NTD) – β' SUBUNIT INTERACTION	132
3.2.6.1 <i>Vector construction and protein purification</i>	132
3.2.6.2 <i>Initial far-Western blot analysis</i>	136
3.2.6.3 <i>Modeling the interaction sites on PcrA structure</i>	138
3.2.6.4 <i>Further analysis of the PcrA NTD-β' subunit interaction</i>	140
3.2.6.4.1 <i>NTD vector construction and overproduction</i>	140
3.2.6.4.2 <i>Far-Western blot analysis</i>	146
3.2.7 FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE PCRA NTD- β' SUBUNIT INTERACTION	151
3.2.7.1 β' subunit sub-fragment – <i>protein overproduction</i>	151
3.2.7.2 <i>Far-Western blot analysis</i>	154
3.3 DISCUSSION.....	155
3.3.1 MODELING THE INTERACTION	155
3.3.2 EXTENDING THE INTERACTION INTO GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA	159
3.4 CONCLUSIONS.....	160
CHAPTER 4: MUTAGENIC ANALYSIS OF THE PCRA CTD – β SUBUNIT INTERACTION ..	163

4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	163
4.1.1 MUTAGENIC YEAST TWO-HYBRID ASSAY	163
4.1.1.1 <i>Other protein partners</i>	167
4.1.2 INTEGRATION OF <i>PCRA</i> MUTATIONS INTO THE <i>B. SUBTILIS</i> CHROMOSOME.....	169
4.1.3 <i>IN VITRO</i> INTERACTION STUDIES	169
4.1.4 AIMS	170
4.2 RESULTS	170
4.2.1 <i>IN VITRO</i> MUTAGENIC INTERACTION STUDIES	170
4.2.1.1 <i>PcrA C-terminal domain (CTD) mutants</i>	170
4.2.1.2 <i>Full length PcrA mutants</i>	173
4.2.2 <i>IN VIVO</i> MUTAGENESIS	175
4.2.2.1 <i>Vector construction and integration</i>	175
4.2.2.2 <i>Transformation efficiency</i>	178
4.2.2.3 <i>Growth kinetics of pcrA mutant strains</i>	182
4.2.2.4 <i>Further cytological analysis of pcrA mutant strains</i>	184
4.2.2.5 <i>Mutagenic tandem affinity purifications (TAP-tag)</i>	186
4.3 DISCUSSION	188
4.4 CONCLUSIONS	193
CHAPTER 5: PCRA AND RNAP IN COMPLEX –	197
SINGLE PARTICLE ANALYSIS USING NEGATIVE STAINING AND TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY	197
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	197
5.1.1 SINGLE PARTICLE RECONSTRUCTION.....	197
5.1.2 AIMS	200
5.2 RESULTS	200
5.2.1 TEM AND PARTICLE PICKING	200
5.2.2 3D RECONSTRUCTION	202
5.3 DISCUSSION	207
5.3.1 ANALYSIS OF THE 3D RECONSTRUCTION MODEL OF THE PCRA-RNAP COMPLEX	207
5.3.2 DOCKING OF THE PROTEIN STRUCTURES INTO THE 3D MODEL	209
5.4 CONCLUSION.....	212
CHAPTER 6: GENERAL DISCUSSION.....	215
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	215
6.2 EXAMINING THE PCRA-RNAP INTERACTION.....	216
6.2.1 THE PCRA RNAP INTERACTION IN <i>B. SUBTILIS</i>	216
6.2.2 MUTAGENIC ANALYSIS OF THE PCRA CTD B SUBUNIT INTERACTION	217
6.2.3 MODELLING THE PCRA-RNAP INTERACTION	218
6.2.3.1 <i>Single particle reconstruction of the PcrA-RNAP complex</i>	218
6.2.3.2 <i>Examining the path of the DNA in the PcrA-RNAP interaction</i>	221
6.2.4 THE INTERACTION BETWEEN UVRD AND RNAP IN <i>E. COLI</i>	230
6.3 ROLES FOR PCRA DURING TRANSCRIPTION.....	231
6.3.1 REMOVING STALLED RNAP AT DNA-PROTEIN CROSS-LINKS	232
6.3.2 REMOVING STALLED RNAP AT REPLICATION-TRANSCRIPTION COLLISION SITES	233
6.3.3 REMOVING STALLED RNAP AT DNA LESIONS	235
6.3.4 MODEL OF PCRA ROLES	236
6.4 CONCLUSIONS	238
REFERENCES.....	241

APPENDICES	263
APPENDIX I: PCRA PROTEIN SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT	265
APPENDIX II: MEDIA AND BUFFERS	269
APPENDIX III: REFINEMENT LOOP FOR THE SINGLE PARTICLE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PCRA-RNAP COMPLEX	279
APPENDIX IV: PCRA PROTEIN SEQUENCE IDENTITY AND SIMILARITY	281
APPENDIX V: PCRA STRUCTURE	285

Abstract

RNA polymerase (RNAP) is the highly conserved multi-subunit enzyme that carries out transcription in all life forms. RNAP in bacterial species carries out all forms of RNA transcription (mRNA, rRNA and tRNA) and requires the interaction of additional factors to produce full length transcripts. The process of transcription is complex and new information is constantly emerging about the protein-protein interactions involved in the RNAP complex and the functional significance of these interactions.

This project aimed to characterise the interaction between the DNA helicase, PcrA and RNAP in the model Gram-positive organism *Bacillus subtilis*. This interaction was originally identified in a genomic library screen performed to identify novel transcription factors. The characterisation of the interaction provided information that allowed potential roles for PcrA during transcription to be hypothesized. The PcrA-RNAP interaction was shown to be strong, resistant to high salt concentrations. The interaction was shown to be stable and could withstand salt concentrations which disrupted the interaction between RNAP and known transcription factor GreA. Furthermore, the interaction studies showed that there were multiple binding sites on both PcrA and RNAP. Two sites of interaction between PcrA and RNAP were identified in this study. Firstly, the PcrA CTD (amino acid 577-739) binds to the β subunit (amino acids 1-400) and secondly, the PcrA NTD (amino acids 85-310) interacts with the β' subunit (amino acids 1-102 and 228-310). The sites of interaction were investigated using a combination of techniques, including far-Western blotting, mutagenesis and single particle analysis. Extensive work was completed to identify the

regions of interaction in both PcrA and RNAP. This required the use of many different PcrA and RNAP protein fragments, which were created in this study. Additionally, mutagenic analysis was used to identify the specific amino acids involved in the interaction.

Excitingly, the characterisation of the PcrA-RNAP interaction in *B. subtilis* led to the investigation of this interaction in other bacteria. This work confirmed an interaction between PcrA and RNAP in closely related Gram-positive bacterium *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* and also between UvrD and RNAP in the Gram-negative bacterium *Escherichia coli*. The extension of this interaction into other bacterial species increases the significance of the interaction and indicates that the function of helicase binding to RNAP is conserved in both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria.

The identified regions of interaction were used in conjunction with the PcrA-RNAP complex structure, to present a model of the interaction, which confirms PcrA binds to the upstream face of RNAP. The PcrA NTD- β' subunit interacting regions and the PcrA CTD- β subunit interacting regions were docked into the PcrA-RNAP complex structure. From the model of interaction it was hypothesised that PcrA was translocating upstream of RNAP in order to remove stalled RNAP complexes.