Site-specific Interactions of JBP with Base and Sugar Moieties in Duplex J-DNA

EVIDENCE FOR BOTH MAJOR AND MINOR GROOVE CONTACTS*

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β-D-Glucosyl-hydroxymethyluracil, also called base J, is an unusually modified DNA base conserved among Kinetoplastida. Base J is found predominantly in repetitive DNA and correlates with epigenetic silencing of telomeric variant surface glycoprotein genes. We have previously identified a J-binding protein (JBP) in Trypanosoma, Leishmania, and Crithidia, and we have shown that it is a structure-specific binding protein. Here we examine the molecular interactions that contribute to recognition of the glycosylated base in synthetic DNA substrates using modification interference, modification protection, DNA footprinting, and photocross-linking techniques. We find that the two primary requirements for J-DNA recognition include contacts at base J and a base immediately 5′ of J (J-1). Methylation interference analysis indicates that the requirement of the base at position J-1 is due to a major groove contact independent of the sequence. DNA footprinting of the JBP-J-DNA complex with 1,10-phenanthroline-copper demonstrates that JBP contacts the minor groove at base J. Substitution of the thymine moiety of J with cytosine reduces the affinity for JBP 15-fold. These data indicate that the sole sequence dependence for JBP binding may lie in the thymine moiety of base J and that recognition requires only two specific base contacts, base J and J-1, within both the major and minor groove of the J-DNA duplex.

In the DNA of kinetoplastid flagellates, a fraction of thymine is replaced by the modified base β-D-glucosyl-hydroxymethyluracil (called base J) (1–3). In all kinetoplastids, J is abundantly present in telomeric repeats (1). In the parasite Trypanosoma brucei, J is also found in the telomeric variant surface glycoprotein (VSG) gene expression sites involved in antigenic variation (4, 5). The presence of J in inactive telomeric repeats suggests that J may be involved in the transcriptional repression of VSG gene expression sites and thus antigenic variation (1, 4–8).

Our discovery of a J-binding protein (JBP) in kinetoplastids that specifically bind J-containing DNA indicates that proteins mediate J function (9). These proteins may then directly or indirectly lead to gene silencing and/or suppression of DNA recombination (6, 10), both of which are involved in the mechanism of antigenic variation. Understanding how JBP specifically recognizes and binds J-DNA may represent a first step in elucidating the function of J and its mechanism of action.

We have recently characterized the binding properties of recombinant JBP from Crithidia using synthetic J-DNA substrates that contained the glycosylated base in various sequences and contexts (11). These studies indicated that the JBP/J-DNA interaction is not just simple glucose recognition but rather requires the presentation of the glucose moiety within the major groove of a double-stranded DNA helix. The JBP/J-DNA interaction is not competed by free glucose or free base J, and JBP fails to recognize single-stranded J-DNA or a J-DNA/RNA duplex. Furthermore, the minimal J-DNA substrate for JBP recognition represents base J in the center of one helical turn of double-stranded DNA. These findings, as well as the relative sequence independence of JBP/J-DNA interaction in contrast to a 4-fold higher affinity of JBP for telomeric repetitive DNA, suggested that JBP may represent a structure-dependent binding protein.

To examine how JBP specifically recognizes and binds the unique modified base in DNA, we analyzed the site-specific interactions of JBP with base and sugar moieties in duplex J-DNA using modification interference-protection, DNA footprinting, and photocross-linking techniques. We report that JBP makes only two critical base contacts with J-DNA as follows: with base J itself and with the base immediately 5′ (position J-1) on the same strand. The requirement for the base at position J-1 is due to a sequence independent contact in the major groove. Footprint analysis indicates that JBP also contacts the minor groove at base J, and additional analysis suggests that this contact may be sequence-specific. That JBP recognition includes both major and minor groove interactions may allow some indication of a potential J-DNA binding motif and help explain the effect of DNA structure on the affinity for JBP.

**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

**Enzymes and Chemicals**—T4 DNA polynucleotide kinase and T4 DNA ligase were purchased from Invitrogen. [γ-32P]ATP was from PerkinElmer Life Sciences. All other chemicals were obtained from Sigma.

**Preparation of Oligonucleotide Substrates**—J-containing DNA oligos were synthesized as described previously (11). Synthesis of 5-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy)methyl)-2′-deoxyctydine-containing DNA oligo was

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performed using a similar procedure as described for J (12). Standard non-modified oligonucleotides were purchased from Invitrogen. Bromodeoxyuridine and bromodeoxyxycytidine-modified oligos were purchased from Oligos Etc. Oligos were 5'-end labeled with γ-<sup>32</sup>P-ATP and purified by exclusion chromatography. Labeled oligos used in the modifications were hybridized to DNA gel by annealing on a 20% sequencing gel. For double-stranded DNA substrates, the labeled oligo was annealed to its non-labeled complementary strand by heating in a 3-fold excess of the complementary strand for 5 min at 95°C in 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.9, 50 mM KCl, followed by slow cooling to room temperature. The oligos were verified by native gel analysis to be double-stranded. The DNA strands corresponding to the base J-containing strand will be referred to as the J-strand and the complementary strand as the A-strand.

**Purification of Recombinant JBP—Crithidia fusciculata JBP was expressed in Escherichia coli and purified by metal affinity chromatography as described previously** (11).

**Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assays**—The standard binding reaction (20 μl) contained 35 mM Hepes-NaOH, pH 7.9, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 50 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂, 10 μg of bovine serum albumin, 2 μg of poly(dI-dC)-poly(dI-dC), 4 μg of α-casein and the indicated amounts of protein and radiolabeled DNA substrates. The reactions were incubated for 15 min at room temperature and analyzed on a 4.5% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel (19:1) using 0.5 mM Tris-HCl, 20 mM NaAc, 0.5 mM EDTA for 60 min at room temperature. After drying, the gels were exposed to film and to a PhosphorImager screen for quantitation. Distamycin A (100 μM) was cleaved with piperidine, and analyzed by denaturing gel electrophoresis and free DNA fractions were recovered after native gel electrophoresis, incubation with purified JBP protein as described above. Protein-bound ladders of the labeled DNA were loaded on the same gel for comparison. The cleavage patterns were visualized by autoradiography and quantitated by phosphorimagery. G (GAAACAGGTACGGCAGAAGCCAGA) was prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide and stored at −20°C. Chromomycin A₃ (100 μM) was prepared in dimethyl sulfoxide and stored at −20°C.

**Determination of the Apparent Equilibrium Dissociation Constants of the JBP-J-DNA Complex**—The dissociation constant (K<sub>d</sub>) was measured as the concentration of JBP at which half of the maximal target J-DNA was bound as described previously (11).

**Missing-base Interference Assay**—This method was adapted from Ording et al. (13). End-labeled DNA was resuspended in 15 μl of H<sub>2</sub>O in a microcentrifuge tube. Partial depurination was obtained by adding 1.5 μl of pipedine formate, pH 2, and incubating at 25°C for 15 min. Partial depurination was obtained by adding 20 μl of hydrazine and incubating for 25 min at 25°C. Both reactions were stopped by adding 200 μl of stop solution (0.5 M NaAc, 0.5 mM EDTA). After two ethanol precipitations, the pellets was washed with 95% ethanol, dried, and resuspended in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8). The reaction times and reagent concentrations here are approximate and were adjusted depending on the length or base composition of the oligonucleotide.

The modified oligo was then annealed to the complementary strand (present at 2-3-fold molar excess) and used as a substrate in the JBP binding reaction, as described above. The reaction conditions were such that ~80% of the input DNA was bound by the enzyme. Binding was allowed to proceed for 5 min at 25°C, after which time the different samples were loaded onto the 6% native gel. After autoradiography of the wet gel, bound and free DNA were excised, eluted in TE buffer, phenol-chloroform extracted, ethanol-precipitated, and dried. Further purification was performed using the QIAquick Nucleotide Removal Kit (Qiagen), as directed by the manufacturer. The isolated modified DNA was then subjected to pipedine cleavage at 95°C for 30 min (14) followed by drying and resuspension in 30 μl of H<sub>2</sub>O. After another cycle of drying and resuspension, the samples were dried and dissolved in 15 μl of formamide loading buffer and loaded on a 20% sequencing gel (14). The cleavage patterns were visualized by autoradiography and quantitated by phosphorimagery. G + A and C + T Maxam-Gilbert sequencing ladders of the labeled DNA were loaded on the same gel for comparison (but not shown).

To quantitate the degree of interference at each base following modification, percent bound was determined by phosphorimagery and normalized to the position where modification had the least effect on JBP binding. This resulted in a degree of interference for each band or base. JBP does not bind DNA that lacks base J (11). Therefore, by representing base J removal as the maximal level of inhibition (100%), the data are expressed as relative percent inhibition.

**Methylation Interference Assay**—The labeled DNA oligo was pre-methylated by treatment with 0.5% dimethyl sulfate for 5 min at 25°C. Modification was halted by the addition of d-mercaptopropanol (14), and the DNA was recovered by ethanol precipitation as described above. The modified oligo was hybridized to the complementary strand and incubated with purified JBP protein as described above. Protein-bound and free DNA fractions were recovered after native gel electrophoresis, cleaved with piperidine, and analyzed by denaturing gel electrophoresis as described above for the missing-base interference assay.

**Methylation Protection Assay**—Binding reactions were scaled up 5-fold and fractionated by native gel electrophoresis. The reactions were constituted such that about half of the input DNA was bound by the enzyme. A discrete JBP-[<sup>32</sup>P]J-DNA complex was resolved from free labeled J-DNA and excised separately from the gel. The gel slices were then soaked in 300 μl of TE containing 0.5% DMS for 10 min at 25°C. The reaction was terminated by washing the gel slice with stop buffer (1.5 mM sodium acetate, pH 7, 1 mM β-mercaptoethanol) and eluting the DNA by soaking overnight at 37°C in stop buffer. DNA was precipitated, cleaved with piperidine, and analyzed by denaturing gel electrophoresis as described above.

**1,10-Phenanthroline Protection Assay**—Binding reactions were scaled up and fractionated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis as described for the methylation protection assay. Free and bound DNAs were then digested in situ by the nuclease activity of the 2:1 J-DNA-complex (15). Briefly, after electrophoresis, the entire gel was immersed into a clean Pyrex dish containing 200 ml of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0. Next, 20 ml of a solution containing 2 mM 1,10-phenanthroline, 0.45 mM CuSO₄ (prepared just prior to use by mixing 1 ml of 40 mM 1,10-phenanthroline in 100% ethanol, 1 ml of 9 mM cupric sulfate in water, and 19 ml of H<sub>2</sub>O) was added to the solution. The gel was then rinsed with distilled water, and free and bound J-DNAs were eluted from the gel as described above. The DNA was extracted with phenol/chloroform, precipitated with ethanol, and run on a 20% sequencing gel and analyzed as described above.

**UV Cross-linking Analysis**—The 20-mer bromo-substituted DNA substrate was prepared by 5'-end labeling of the Br-containing A-strand, followed by hybridization to the unlabeled J-strand. Cross-linking reactions (20 μl) containing 0.1 pmol of DNA and 0.5 pmol of JBP in a standard reaction mixture were incubated for 5 min at 25°C in a microtiter plate. The samples were then irradiated for the times indicated using a 312 nm transilluminator situated 2.2 cm above the samples (on ice). The samples were denatured in 1% SDS followed by 10% SDS-PAGE. The cross-linked adducts were visualized by autoradiography of the dried gel. The extent of cross-linking is expressed as percent of input DNA in the protein adduct representing an average of three independent experiments.

### Results

#### Missing-base Interference

We have shown previously that JBP recognizes J only in duplex DNA and that the binding is relatively independent of the DNA sequence context (11) (Table I). To characterize further the sequence dependence of JBP binding, we tested the ability of JBP to recognize the thymine moiety of base J. A synthesized DNA substrate containing the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>K&lt;sub&gt;d&lt;/sub&gt; (nM)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tel-1J</td>
<td>40 ± 2.6&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSG-1-J</td>
<td>140 ± 8.3&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSG-G</td>
<td>120 ± 2.1&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>VSG-C</td>
<td>143 ± 15&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSK-1-J</td>
<td>110 ± 2&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glc-T</td>
<td>131 ± 5&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glc-C</td>
<td>2180 ± 100&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<sup>a</sup> See Ref. 10.

<sup>b</sup> This study.

<sup>c</sup> X refers to the modified base β-g-glucosyl-hydroxymethyltosine.
glucose linked to cytosine binds JBP with ~17-fold lower affinity (Table I) than J-DNA in which the glucose was attached to the thymine base. Thus, JBP was able to distinguish between thymine and cytosine bases containing the glucose moiety. The difficulty in synthesizing modified DNA substrates containing glucosylated A or G has precluded further analysis of the thymine specificity of JBP binding. However, this result suggests JBP makes a specific contact with the thymine moiety of base J.

To identify precisely the bases in J-DNA that contribute to the binding of JBP, we used a missing-base footprint-interference analysis (13, 16). This method allows the importance of every base in the J-DNA substrate for JBP binding to be analyzed. In this approach the DNA is sparingly depurinated or depyrimidinated and then reacted with JBP. The bound and unbound fractions of J-DNA were separated, cleaved with piperidine, and analyzed on a sequencing gel to determine the positions of base removal. Positions where removal of the base greatly reduced binding of the JBP protein were taken as bases directly involved in J-DNA recognition. When the VSG-G J-DNA substrate was used, the missing-base interference analysis revealed that two bases on the J-containing strand are important for JBP binding (Fig. 1A). The data for both the J- and A-strand (not shown) are summarized in Fig. 1C. As expected, the removal of base J (position 0) has the greatest effect on JBP binding, essentially shifting all the DNA to the unbound fraction (Fig. 1A). However, unexpectedly, the specific removal of the adjacent base at position −1 on the same J-strand (referred to as position J-1) resulted in a similar inhibition of JBP binding (Fig. 1, A and C). This effect is independent of sequence, because we see a similar result if the base at position J-1 is G, C, or T (Figs. 1 and 2 and data not shown). In other positions surrounding J and J-1 on the same J-strand as well as all positions of the A-strand, only a minor or less striking effect of base removal was seen. This minor effect extends to −4–6 bp flanking base J, depending on the substrate analyzed (see below). This is similar to the minimal J-DNA substrate of 5 bp of duplex required flanking base J for JBP binding (11). Two potential exceptions to this minor effect are positions J −2 and J +1 (Fig. 1A). However, when these effects are quantitated (Fig. 1C), we see that removal of these bases results in ~30% inhibition or less (31 and 19% for J −2 and J +1, respectively) compared with the maximal interference due to J removal. Therefore, we include these as minor or less important effects (see “Discussion”).

Disregarding the obvious effect at J−1, overall the substrates analyzed indicate a relatively symmetrical binding site surrounding base J (Figs. 1C and 2A). However, the interference pattern for the telomeric substrate may indicate an asymmetrically bound protein with minor interference effects extending preferentially along the 5′-side (minus positions) of base J (Fig. 2B). It may be significant that this apparent differential binding pattern reflects the differential binding affinity of JBP for this substrate (11) (Table I). However, further studies are needed to test this hypothesis.

Methylation Interference and Protection—Whereas the missing-base interference analysis allows the investigation of every base in J-DNA and its requirement for JBP binding, it does not distinguish between potential critical minor or major groove interactions. Treatment of DNA with dimethyl sulfate (DMS) methylates the N-7 of guanines in the major groove and the N-3 of adenosines in the minor groove (14, 17). We performed the

solid boxes represent results from base removal and methylation, respectively. Error bars representing the S.E. of the results in three independent experiments are shown.
reaction under conditions where only guanine methylation led to strand breakage. This procedure allowed us to address specific contacts in the major groove by testing whether pre-methylation of certain guanines affects JBP binding. By using the VSG-G substrate, we found that the presence of methylated guanine at position J-1 significantly interfered with JBP binding. In contrast, when none of guanines on either strand, including the J-1 position, are protected from methylation (Fig. 1C), the singly bromo-substituted substrates are indicated above each of the set of reactions. A/J represents the non-brominated J-DNA control. The length of time for each cross-linking reaction is indicated above each lane. The extent of cross-linking for each DNA substrate after 20 min, as described under “Experimental Procedures,” is indicated below each set of reactions. Protein size standards were run on the same gel and are indicated on the left.

**Fig. 2. Modification-interference analysis of VSG-1J and Tel-1J.** Analysis of J-DNA substrates VSG-1J and Tel-1J was performed as in Fig. 1. A summary of the data is shown, using the same symbols as in Fig. 1C. The results presented are representative of three independent experiments.

**Fig. 3. UV cross-linking of JBP to bromopyrimidine-substituted J-DNA.** The 20-mer bromo-substituted J-DNA substrate (VSG-G), singly substituted in the A-strand at positions indicated in A, was prepared by 5'-end-labeling the Br-containing strand, followed by hybridization to the unlabeled complementary J-strand oligo. Cross-linking reactions were performed for 0, 10, and 20 min as described under “Experimental Procedures,” and samples were run on a 10% SDS-PAGE. An autoradiograph of the gel is shown in B. The singly bromo-substituted substrates are indicated above each of the set of reactions. A*/J represents the non-brominated J-DNA control. The length of time for each cross-linking reaction is indicated above each lane. The extent of cross-linking for each DNA substrate after 20 min, as described under “Experimental Procedures,” is indicated below each set of reactions. Protein size standards were run on the same gel and are indicated on the left.

**Photocross-linking—** Specific contacts between JBP and pyrimidine bases in the major groove can be inferred from the DMS protection and interference studies described above. To probe pyrimidine-specific contacts and further elucidate the major groove occupancy by JBP, we have investigated the photocross-linking of JBP to duplex J-DNA molecules substituted at single positions with either 5-bromocytosine or 5-bromouracil. The bromine in the pyrimidine ring is situated within the major groove of the DNA helix. Upon excitation by UV light, a covalent adduct between the activated pyrimidine and protein can result if a substituent of the polypeptide is situated in close proximity. The substrates used for UV cross-linking were 20-mer J-DNA duplexes (VSG-G). Bromopyrimidines were introduced at six positions in the A-strand which was then 5'-end-labeled and hybridized to an unlabeled complementary J-oligo (Fig. 3A). Control experiments established that bromo substitution had no effect on the ability of JBP to bind J-DNA (data not shown).

Cross-linking of bromo-J-DNA to JBP was assayed by the formation of an SDS-stable complex of ~120 kDa detected by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 3B). For all substrates tested, the formation of a protein-DNA adduct was absolutely dependent on 312 nm UV irradiation, and the yield of photoproduct (especially in the case of the +1 BrdUrd substrate) increased with duration of UV exposure (Fig. 3B). Cross-linking of control J-DNA lacking the brominated nucleotide (A*/J) was minimal (0.05% cross-linking). Obvious variability in the efficiency of cross-linking was observed according to the position of the bromo-substituted pyrimidine base. The highest level of cross-linking (1.6%) was obtained for the +1 bromodeoxycytidine J-DNA (Fig. 3B), suggesting that JBP was in intimate contact with the +1C base in the major groove of the J-DNA helix. Taken together with the missing-base interference data, the residue at positions +1 on the A-strand is in close proximity with JBP in the major groove but does not make an essential base contact. The remaining base substitutions on the minus positions of the J-DNA substrate resulted in little increase in cross-linking than the non-modified control. This lack of cross-linking on the minus posi-
chromomycin-binding sites. The bold. BaseJ site tested and its corresponding sequence are indicated on the right.

mycin A3 would specifically disrupt JBP binding. The disruption of the DNA binding activity of minor groove-binding specificity in DNA interaction has proven useful for selective dis-

preference for GC- or AT-rich regions, respectively. This spec-

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are propagated over 100 bp and compete with binding of pro-

high concentrations can induce structural changes in DNA that

In fact, it has been demonstrated that minor groove binders at

blocks the interaction of TBP with the TATA element (19), had

no effect on JBP binding to any of the J-DNA substrates tested

C). In contrast, distamycin A at concentrations up to 10 μM (Fig. 4B) is indicated above each lane. The J-DNA sub-

strate is able to bind the drug but not propagate the inhib-

tion at base J. The ability of chromomycin A3 to inhibit effectively JBP binding even up to 30 μM (Fig. 4B). When base J is moved to replace a thymine adjacent to this GC-rich element (i.e. VSG-A), we now see nearly 90% inhibition of JBP binding at 0.5 μM chromomycin A3 (Fig. 4C). In contrast, distamycin A at concentrations up to 10 μM, 5-fold greater than the concentration which completely blocks the interaction of TBP with the TATA element (19), had no effect on JBP binding to any of the J-DNA substrates tested (data not shown).

Inhibition of protein binding by minor groove binders did not directly indicate the importance of minor groove interactions. In fact, it has been demonstrated that minor groove binders at high concentrations can induce structural changes in DNA that are propagated over 100 bp and compete with binding of pro-

tions includes the base in the −1 position on the A-strand which is hydrogen-bonded to the essential J-1 base.

Minor Groove Interactions—Chromomycin A3 and distamy-

cin A are reversible minor groove-binding drugs with sequence preference for GC- or AT-rich regions, respectively. This specific-

ity in DNA interaction has proven useful for selective dis-

ruption of the DNA binding activity of minor groove-binding proteins (18–20). With the presence of several GC-rich regions present in our J-DNA substrates, we asked whether chromo-

mycin A3 would specifically disrupt JBP binding.

As we demonstrated previously by using the gel shift assay, JBP binds with high affinity to short J-DNA substrates result-

ing in a shifted JBP J-DNA complex (11). Here we used the gel shift assay to ask whether minor groove-binding drugs would inhibit JBP binding. Chromomycin A3 at 0.5–1.0 μM nearly completely blocks JBP binding to the Tel-1J substrate (Fig. 4A). However, using another J-DNA substrate with a GC-rich element farther away from base J (VSG-1J), we see an inability of chromomycin A3 to inhibit effectively JBP binding even up to 30 μM (Fig. 4B). When base J is moved to replace a thymine adjacent to this GC-rich element (i.e. VSG-A), we now see nearly 90% inhibition of JBP binding at 0.5 μM chromomycin A3 (Fig. 4C). In contrast, distamycin A at concentrations up to 10 μM, 5-fold greater than the concentration which completely blocks the interaction of TBP with the TATA element (19), had no effect on JBP binding to any of the J-DNA substrates tested (data not shown).

Inhibition of protein binding by minor groove binders did not directly indicate the importance of minor groove interactions. In fact, it has been demonstrated that minor groove binders at high concentrations can induce structural changes in DNA that are propagated over 100 bp and compete with binding of pro-

teins in the major groove (21–23). To test whether the chromomy-

cin-induced inhibition of JBP binding can spread farther along DNA, we analyzed a J-DNA substrate containing two J molecules 10 bp apart (VSG-2J10). This substrate is able to bind to two molecules of JBP (11). By using this substrate we only see inhibition of the second molecule of JBP binding, presumably due to the single proximal GC-rich sequence, even at up to 30 μM chromomycin (Fig. 4D and data not shown). Thus, this substrate is able to bind the drug but not propagate the inhibitory effects any further than −7–9 bp along the DNA.

To address directly whether JBP makes specific contacts in the minor groove, we performed DNA footprinting analysis with 1,10-phenanthroline-copper.

1,10-Phenanthroline-copper is a chemical nuclease that se-

lectively cleaves the phosphodiester bond in the floor of the minor groove through oxidative attack of the C-1’ and to a lesser extent the C-4’ hydrogen of deoxyribose in a sequence-

independent manner (24, 25). Any protein that blocks access to the C-1’ or C-4’ hydrogen will prevent cleavage by this reagent. By using this footprint reagent, we find protection by JBP on the J-strand at J, J + 1, and to a lesser extent J + 2 and on the A-strand from +2 to −3 positions (Fig. 5A). A summary of the potential contacts is presented in Fig. 6. Quantitation of the footprint indicates the protection to be significant for base J and positions 0 to −3 on the opposing A-strand (Fig. 5A). We see no evidence of minor groove interaction at the base at J-1. Because only the removal of base J had a significant effect on JBP binding (Figs. 1 and 2), it follows that the only critical minor groove interaction is at base J. The ability of chromomy-
By using several independent DNA footprinting methods, we find that JBP does not make any sequence-specific contacts with the bases surrounding the modified base J. We find that the only critical contacts in J-DNA required for JBP binding are present on the J-containing strand and include major and minor groove interactions at base J and a major groove contact at the base at position J-1 (highlighted in blue and red, respectively, in Fig. 6). The contact at J-1 appears to be sequence-independent, whereas substitution of glucosylated hydroxymethyluracil with glucosylated hydroxymethylcytosine resulted in a 17-fold reduction in affinity for JBP, suggesting that the contact at base J is thymine base-specific. These results indicate that the sole sequence dependence of the JBP/J-DNA recognition may lie in the thymine moiety of base J itself. DMS interference studies suggest that the requirement for the J-1 base is due to contact with JBP in the major groove. However, once JBP is bound to J-DNA none of the guanines in the J-DNA duplex, including the one at J-1, are protected from methylation. Rather, there is an increase in methylation at the J-1 position, indicative of a local conformational change upon JBP binding. This hypermethylation corresponds to approximately a 2-fold increase in the degree of methylation at the J-1 position, relative to the adjacent guanine residues, following JBP binding. Although this increase is not large, it is significant if we take into account the essential nature of the base at this position and the effect of pre-methylation on JBP binding (see Fig. 1C). This lack of methyl protection, especially at J-1, suggests that JBP, once bound, does not interact tightly with DNA surrounding base J. Taken together, the data suggest that it is the base as well as the glucose moiety of base J that are the key identity elements of the JBP/J-DNA interaction.

Whereas JBP may not make many essential contacts or any sequence-specific contacts with the surrounding bases, the sequence context of J does affect the ability of JBP to recognize the J-DNA substrate. We have reported previously (11) that JBP has an ~4-fold higher affinity for base J in a telomeric repetitive sequence context. In addition, we found that JBP binding requires base J within at least one helical turn of the B-form double-stranded helix. Thus, these differences in binding may be due to structural differences in DNA that enhance the JBP/J-DNA interaction. It is possible that certain sequences (i.e. repetitive DNA elements) may allow an increased accessibility to both major and minor grooves as well as have an inherent increase in overall DNA flexibility, thus enhancing the conformational change in the DNA helix upon binding JBP.
Although this idea is consistent with the data, it is highly speculative at the present time.

JBP is a novel protein, and the JBPs of *T. brucei*, *C. fasciculata*, and *Leishmania tarentolae* show similarity throughout their sequence (9). Included is a region present in all three JBPs that is homologous to the Myb DNA-binding motif (9). This binding motif is a derivative of the helix-turn-helix (HTH)-type DNA-binding domains which, in its simplest form, is composed of a two to three turn helix (H2), a four residue turn (T), and a four turn "recognition" helix (H3). Upon binding DNA, the recognition helix is localized within the DNA major groove of its target site and responsible for most of the base-specific DNA contacts (29). While at the present time there is no direct evidence for a essential role of the Myb domain in binding of JBP to DNA, the requirement for the glucose moiety in the major groove of DNA and the chemical probing of the JBP-J-DNA complex presented here are consistent with a single HTH-like motif being involved in JBP/J-DNA interaction.

To ensure stable and proper recognition of the target DNA, several HTH-type proteins must make additional, and sometimes extensive, specific and nonspecific DNA contacts. In many cases residues in the primary sequence distal to the HTH are involved in additional contacts with DNA (29). For example, the HTH motifs of the eukaryotic homeodomains (30, 31) and the telomeric binding proteins (32, 33) make base contacts in both grooves of DNA with the recognition helix of the HTH in the major groove and the N-terminal arm in the adjacent minor groove. The predicted contacts between JBP and both grooves of J-DNA that we have reported here are remarkably similar. Therefore, sequence comparison and biochemical analysis of the JBP/J-DNA interaction suggests that JBPs contain a DNA-binding fold very similar to that of the Myb/homeodomain/telomere-binding type. To examine this in further detail, efforts are underway to crystallize the JBP-J-DNA complex.

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