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Short communication

Convergent evolution led ribosome inactivating proteins to interact with ribosomal stalk

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 13 October 2011

Received in revised form 29 December 2011

Accepted 30 December 2011

Available online 4 January 2012

Keywords:

Ribosome inactivating protein

Stalk

Phylogeny

ABSTRACT

Ribosome-inactivating proteins (RIPs) inhibit protein synthesis by depurinating an adenine on the sarcin–ricin loop (SRL) of the large subunit ribosomal RNA. Several RIPs interact with the C-terminal end of ribosomal stalk P proteins, and this interaction is required for their full activity. In contrast, the activity of Pokeweed Antiviral Protein is not affected by blocking this stalk component. Here, we provide evidence from phylogenetic analyses and sequence alignments suggesting that the interaction with the C-terminal end of P proteins evolved independently in different RIPs by convergent evolution.

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The large subunit of the eukaryotic ribosome has a long and protruding stalk formed by ribosomal P proteins. These proteins share a conserved, highly acidic motif at their C-terminal end. This motif is essential for the interaction of the ribosome with Elongation Factor 2 (EF-2); a GTPase protein which catalyzes the translocation of peptidyl-tRNA from the A to the P site, during the protein synthesis process (Lavergne et al., 1987).

Ribosome inactivating proteins (RIPs; EC 3.2.2.22) are toxins present in plants and bacteria (Stirpe, 2004). Early studies reported RIP activity in several fungi, such as in *Flammulina velutipes* (Ng and Wang, 2004; Wang and Ng, 2001), *Hypsizygus marmoreus* (Lam and Ng, 2001a), *Lyophyllum shimeji* (Lam and Ng, 2001b) and *Pleurotus tuber-regium* (Wang and Ng, 2001). However, even when N-terminal sequencing of purified polypeptides was performed, these sequences are too short for alignment construction and phylogenetic analysis. Classically, RIPs are

classified as type 1 and 2, according to the absence or the presence, respectively, of a lectin chain which mediates toxin cell entry. RIPs irreversibly modify ribosomes through its RNA N-glycosidase activity that depurinates an adenine residue in the conserved α -sarcin/ricin loop (SRL) of the 28S rRNA (Endo et al., 1987; Endo and Tsurugi, 1987, 1988; Hudak et al., 1999; Rajamohan et al., 2001). This modification prevents the interaction of the ribosome with EF-2. Although RIPs are able to cleave both prokaryotic and eukaryotic naked rRNA, its k_{cat} is 10^5 -fold lower than that for rRNA within an intact ribosome (Endo and Tsurugi, 1988). Some RIPs (e.g. ricin) are only active against eukaryotic ribosomes (Endo and Tsurugi, 1988). In contrast, other RIPs (e.g. Shiga toxin) inactivate both prokaryotic and eukaryotic ribosomes (Suh et al., 1998). These findings strongly suggest that ribosomal proteins are involved in rendering the rRNA susceptible to inactivation by RIPs, and that different RIPs would interact with different proteins. It has also been shown that some RIPs remove adenine residues from polynucleotides (Girbes et al., 2004).

Several RIPs, namely ricin (Chiou et al., 2008), trichosanthin (TCS) (Chan et al., 2007; Juri Ayub et al., 2008), shiga-like toxins 1 and 2 (SLT-1 and SLT-2) (Chiou et al., 2008; McCluskey et al., 2008), and maize RIP (MOD)

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described type 2 RIPs from *Poaceae*; *Sorghum* (XM_002459548), *Saccharum* (CA255160), *Zea* (AY105813) and *Phyllostachys* (FP092597), are phylogenetically closer to ricin (X52908.1), which is a RIP from the dicot plant *Ricinus communis*, than to other monocot RIPs (BS = 78, BPP = 0.99). Also, the phylogenetic tree suggests a close relationship between bacterial RIPs and *Poaceae* type 1 RIPs, although with low bootstrap support. This contrasts with the hypothesis that some bacterial RIPs (e.g. Shiga-like toxins) are more closely related to type 2 RIPs than to type 1 RIPs (Peumans and Van Damme, 2010).

Most importantly, Fig. 2 shows that those RIPs interacting with the ribosomal stalk (circles) are widely and patchy distributed across the phylogenic tree. Next, we analyzed whether the residues involved in the interaction with the stalk were conserved in different RIPs. Fig. 1 clearly shows that amino acids interacting with P proteins from TCS (K^{173} , R^{174} and K^{177}) (Chan et al., 2007; Too et al., 2009) and MOD (K^{143} , K^{144} , K^{145} , K^{146}) (Yang et al., 2010) are located on different regions of the peptide chain. Moreover, it is worth noting that these residues are not conserved in other RIPs that also interact with the stalk and for which the interacting residues have not been determined, such as ricin and SLT-1 and 2. These findings suggest that the ability to interact with

the ribosomal stalk arose independently and it represents a case of convergent or parallel evolution. Future studies mapping those residues that interact with the stalk in other RIPs would allow further testing of this model. We predict that unrelated RIPs will show different interacting residues.

In order to further test the hypothesis of convergent evolution, we analyzed stalk-interacting motifs in sequences closely related to MOD from the plant genera *Hordeum*, *Oryza*, *Triticum*, and *Zea*, and in sequences closely related to TCS from the plant genera *Cucurbita*, *Luffa*, *Momordica*, and *Trichosanthes* (Fig. 3). For instance, the stalk-interacting motif of TCS (KRADK) is conserved only in *Trichosanthes* species, but not in the homologous sequences from *Momordica*, *Luffa* and *Cucurbita*. A similar situation is observed in MOD-related sequences, where the motif KKKK is only present in some of the sequences from *Zea*. These observations strongly suggest that these stalk interacting motifs are located in regions highly variable and have evolved rather recently during evolution.

In conclusion, we have performed for the first time, Bayesian and Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic analyses of bacterial and plant RIP domains. All the evidence taken together (phylogenetic trees and sequence alignments), support the hypothesis that the ability of different RIPs to

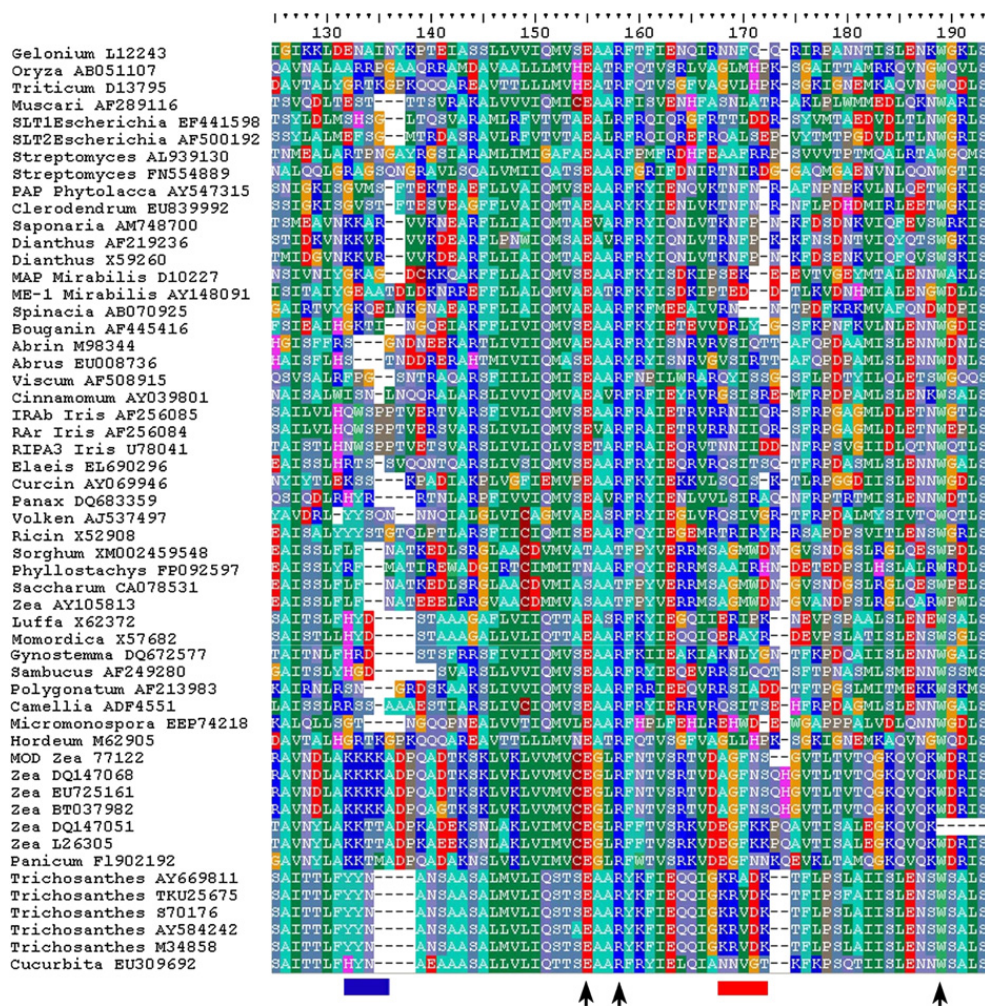


Fig. 1. Continued

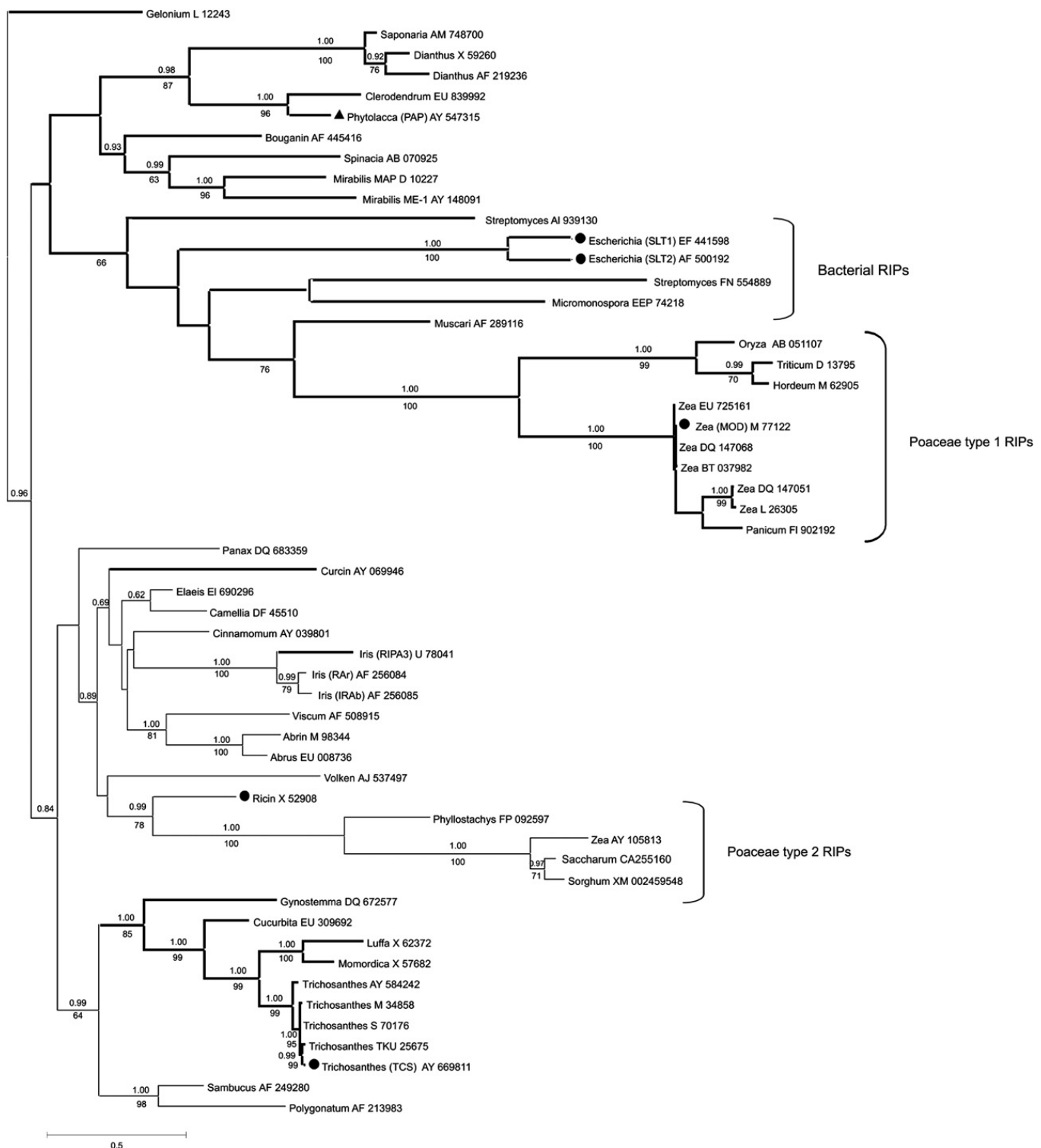


Fig. 2. Most likely phylogenetic tree of RIPs. Numbers above branches indicate Bayesian Posterior Probabilities (BPP) and numbers below branches are Bootstrap (BS) support values from the ML analysis. Type 1 and type 2 plant RIPs are indicated by thick and thin lines, respectively. RIPs interacting and non-interacting with ribosomal stalk are indicated with circles and triangles, respectively. GenBank accession numbers are shown for each sequence. Shiga toxin is not included because it only has one amino acid difference comparing to Shiga-like toxin 1.

interact with the ribosomal stalk evolved independently, as a result of convergent or parallel evolution.

Since bacterial ribosomes lack P proteins (their L7/L12 orthologous proteins have no acidic C-terminal ends), it is reasonable to postulate that the ability to interact with the P protein motif originated during evolution of eukaryotic

EF-2. Our conclusion about the parallel evolution of this ability in different RIPs, suggests that interaction with the stalk gives an adaptive advantage and does not have strong sequence constraints, which makes it easy for different proteins to acquire this feature. Our results suggest that the ability to interact with the stalk, and

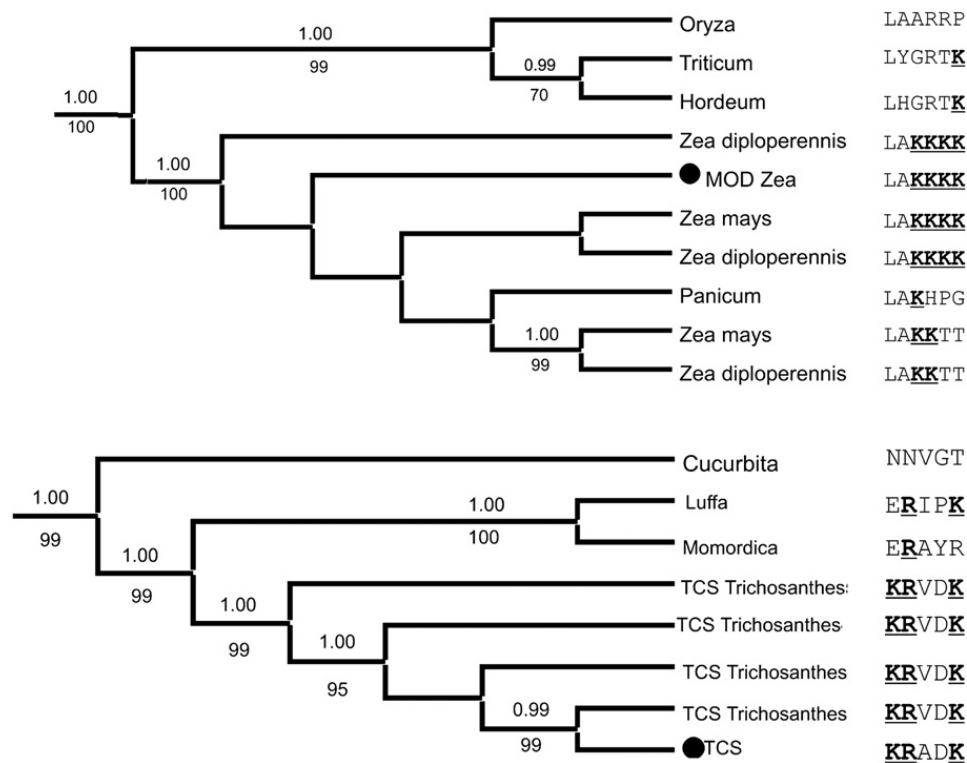


Fig. 3. Inferred phylogenetic relationships amongst RIPs closer to MOD and TCS, along with the amino acids sequences from the stalk interacting motif. Residues responsible for the interaction are shown in bold and underlined.

probably with other ribosomal proteins, has developed independently, during the evolution of different RIPs, leading to enhanced activity.

Acknowledgments

We thank to Tomás Duffy for helpful comments and criticisms about the manuscript. M.V.S.P. and M.J.A. are members of the CONICET Research Career. A CONICET PhD fellowship to W. J. L. is also acknowledged. This work has been funded by grants from CONICET (Res 182-09) and ANPCyT (PICT 2007-00723) to M.J.A.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Ethical statement

The authors have no ethical statement to declare.

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