Structural and functional characterization of interactions involving the Tfb1 subunit of TFIIH and the NER factor Rad2

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ABSTRACT

The general transcription factor IIH (TFIIH) plays crucial roles in transcription as part of the pre-initiation complex (PIC) and in DNA repair as part of the nucleotide excision repair (NER) machinery. During NER, TFIIH recruits the 3'-endonuclease Rad2 to damaged DNA. In this manuscript, we functionally and structurally characterized the interaction between the Tfb1 subunit of TFIIH and Rad2. We show that deletion of either the PH domain of Tfb1 (Tfb1PH) or several segments of the Rad2 spacer region yield yeast with enhanced sensitivity to UV irradiation. Isothermal titration calorimetry studies demonstrate that two acidic segments of the Rad2 spacer bind to Tfb1PH with nanomolar affinity. Structure determination of a Rad2–Tfb1PH complex indicates that Rad2 binds to TFIIH using a similar motif as TFIIEα uses to bind TFIIH in the PIC. Together, these results provide a mechanistic bridge between the role of TFIIH in transcription and DNA repair.

INTRODUCTION

The general transcription factor IIH (TFIIH) plays crucial roles in both transcription as part of the pre-initiation complex (PIC) and in DNA repair as part of the nucleotide excision repair (NER) machinery (1). The human TFIIH complex and the highly homologous budding yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) counterpart are composed of 10 subunits that can be divided into two sub-complexes, the core TFIIH complex [XPB/Ssl2, XPD/Rad3, p62/Tfb1, p52/Tfb2, p44/Ssl1, p34/Tfb4 and TTDA/Tfb5 (human/yeast)] and the CAK complex (cdk7/Kin28, cyclin H/Ccl1 and MAT1/Tfb3). As a component of the PIC, TFIIH is the only general transcription factor (GTF) to possess enzymatic activity. TFIIH helicase activities (XPB/Ssl2 and XPD/Rad3) are essential to the formation of the open complex during initiation (2), whereas its kinase activity (cdk7/Kin28) is required for the phosphorylation of the carboxyl-terminal domain (CTD) of RNA polymerase II (RNAP II) (3). As part of the NER machinery, TFIIH helps recruit other repair factors to the damaged DNA (4) and through its helicase activity assists in the elimination of helix-distorted DNA typically caused by UV-induced modifications of bases (5).

NER can be divided into two distinct pathways that differ in their mechanism of initial recognition of the damaged DNA (6). In transcription-coupled NER (TC-NER), RNAP II stalls on the damaged DNA site and recruits the Cockayne Syndrome group B protein (CSB/Rad26), whereas in global genome NER (GG-NER), the damaged site is recognized by the XPC–RAD23B/Rad4–Rad23 complex in combination with UV-damaged DNA-binding proteins (UV-DDBs). Following recognition of the damaged DNA site, the two NER pathways employ a series of common steps that include recruitment of TFIIH to the lesion to unwind the DNA, displacement of either the XPC–RAD23B or RNAPII–CSB complex by the 3'-endonuclease XPG/Rad2, recruitment of XPA/Rad14 and recruitment of the 5' endonuclease complex ERCC1–XPF/Rad10–Rad1. In both NER pathways, TFIIH functions by recruiting and stabilizing XPG/Rad2 on the damaged site (7).

XPG/Rad2 is a member of the flap-endonuclease (FEN) family of single-stranded DNA endonucleases that includes FEN-1, EXO-1 (exonuclease-1) and GEN-1 (gap endonuclease-1) (8). Based on sequence alignment,
the N (N-terminal) and I (internal) regions are highly conserved in all family members, and a variable-length spacer region (usually 20–70 residues) separates these two conserved regions. The crystal structure of a FEN–1–DNA complex demonstrated that the N and I region come together to form a single structural domain that serves as the catalytic core of the enzyme (9). XPG/Rad2 is an atypical member of the FEN family due to the fact that it contains an extended-spacer of over 600 amino acids. This extended spacer of XPG/Rad2 is highly acidic and is mostly disordered based on secondary structure predictions (10). This intrinsically disordered nature of the spacer region of Rad2 enables it to participate in protein–protein interactions with several different proteins including multiple subunits of TFIIH (10–13).

The interaction between TFIIH and XPG/Rad2 is essential in NER for both the recruitment of XPG/Rad2 to the repair complex and for the stabilization of the repair complex on the damaged DNA (14). Mutations in both XPG and several TFIIH subunits are associated with DNA-repair associated diseases such as Xeroderma Pigmentosum (XP) and Cockayne Syndrome (CS) (15). Formation of the TFIIH–XPG/Rad2 complex involves multiple regions of XPG/Rad2 and several subunits of TFIIH including p62/Tfb1, XPB/Ssl2, XPD/Rad3 and p44/Ssl1 (12,16). In the case of XPG, residues between 184–210, 225–231, 554–730 in the spacer region and residues 1012–1186 in the C terminus have all been shown to play a role stabilizing the interaction with TFIIH and for optimal repair of DNA damage (10,11). Based on these results, it was postulated that different subunits of TFIIH form a series of interactions with XPG/Rad2 (10).

Several studies have shown that the p62/Tfb1 subunit of TFIIH plays a role in DNA-damage repair. Deletion of the extreme carboxyl-terminal (C-terminal) region (residues 532–642) of Tfb1 leads to a yeast mutant (tfb1-1) with decreased resistance to both temperature and UV irradiation (17). Other studies showed that Tfb1 directly interacts with Rad2, and that this interaction requires an acid-rich segment within the extended spacer region (13). In addition, the pleckstrin homology (PH) domain of human p62 (residues 1–108) directly binds to XPG, and deletion of this domain decreases the activity of XPG in an in vitro repair assay (18). The PH domains of p62 and Tfb1 (p62PH/Tfb1PH) are highly homologous and have been shown to bind acidic-rich domains present in several transcriptional regulatory proteins, including the large subunit of the general transcription factor IIE (TFIIEz) (19), the tumor suppressor protein p53 (20) and the Herpes Simplex Virion protein 16 (VP16) (21).

In this article, we evaluate the functional and structural roles of the PH domain of Tfb1 (Tfb1PH) in UV-damage repair. We demonstrate that deletion of Tfb1PH (residues 1–115) yields a yeast phenotype with a decreased resistance to UV irradiation. We then identify two acidic stretches within the spacer region of Rad2 (Rad2239–383 and Rad2242–690) that bind to Tfb1PH with nanomolar affinity. In addition, deletion of these two acidic segments in combination with a deletion corresponding to residues 225–231 of XPG (Rad2228–237) enhances the photosensitivity of yeast (11). We also determine the NMR structure of a complex between Tfb1PH and Rad2242–690 and show that Rad2 binds to Tfb1PH in a very similar manner as TFIIEz binds to the p62PH (22). These results indicate that the recruitment of Rad2 to the TFIIH complex requires multiple interactions within the spacer region, and that Rad2 binds to TFIIH by a similar mechanism as TFIIEz binds TFIIH in the PIC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Strains, media and vectors

All S. cerevisiae strains used are listed in Supplementary Table S1. The rad52 strain was a gift from Dr Pascal Chartrand (Université de Montréal) and the SHY186 strain was a gift from Dr Steve Hahn (Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center). All strains were grown either in a synthetic complete media (SC; 0.67% yeast nitrogen base without amino acids, 2% glucose and a mixture of amino acids and vitamins) lacking either tryptophan and uracil (SC-LW) or uracil (SC-U) to be selective or in a rich media (YPD; 1% yeast extract, 2% tryptone and 2% glucose). All yeast transformations were done using the modified lithium acetate protocol (23).

Plasmid preparation

The pRS314TFB1-6His plasmid (TFB1) was kindly provided by the laboratory of Dr S. Hahn. From this plasmid were constructed the N-terminal and C-terminal mutants, pRS314TFB1(Δ1-115)-6His (tfb1-ΔPH) and pRS314TFB1(Δ532-642)-6His (tfb1-1), respectively. The pRS316RAD2cmyc plasmid (RAD2) was generated by amplification of the RAD2 open reading frame (ORF) complemented by 400-bp upstream and 366-bp downstream on genomic DNA and insertion into pRS316. Mutant plasmids were obtained by overlapped PCR or QuikChange site-directed mutagenesis procedure (Stratagene). For details of the plasmid preparation, see Supplementary Methods.

Plasmid shuffling

Since TFB1 is an essential gene, plasmid shuffling was done in SHY186 to express the mutants in the tfb1 knockout background. pRS314TFB1WT-6His, pRS314TFB1(Δ1-115)-6His and pRS314TFB1(Δ532-642)-6His were individually transformed into SHY186 and selected on SC-LWU plates to obtain the wild-type TFB1, tfb1-ΔPH mutant and tfb1-1 mutant strains, respectively. The strains bearing the two plasmids were then grown 4 days in liquid SC-LW to remove the uracil pYCP50/TFB1-6His plasmid. During this period, the cultures were diluted (1/50) each day with fresh media. In the final dilution, 5-Fluoroorotic Acid (5-FOA; 1 mg/ml, Zymo Research) was added. The cells were then plated on SC-LW media and auxotrophy for uracil and/or tryptophan was analyzed on selective plates.
Sensitivity assays

Yeast strains were grown overnight at 30°C in complete, selective or YPD media, as indicated. The next day they were diluted to obtain an OD_{595} = 0.5–1. The cells were then harvested by centrifugation, washed and resuspended in sterile water to obtain an OD_{595} = 0.5. For UV-sensitivity assays, dilutions were plated on selective media (SC-LW for Tfb1 and SC-U for Rad2) and irradiated with UV light (XL-1000 UV crosslinker, SpectroLinker) at varying energy levels. The surviving colonies were counted after 3 days in the dark at 30°C. For bleomycin and temperature sensitivity assays, serial 10-fold dilutions (10^{-1}–10^{-9}) were made and 8 µl of each dilution was dropped on solid media: YPD ± 250 ng/ml bleomycin and SC-LW, respectively. For the temperature sensitivity assays, the plates were incubated for 3 days at 30°C and 37°C. For the bleomycin assay, the plates were incubated for 4 days at room temperature.

Cloning and purification of proteins

The GST–Tfb1PH (residues 1–115 of Tfb1) and GST–p53TAD2 (residues 20–73 of p53) were prepared as described (24). GST–Rad2642–690, GST–Rad2642–760 and GST–Rad2692–760 were prepared by inserting the appropriate region of Rad2 (Open Biosystems) into the pGEX-2T expression vector. The GST–Rad2642–760 was created from GST–Rad2642–690 by inserting a stop codon and adding a tyrosine at the C terminus (for spectrophotometry A_{280} quantification). All point mutants were made using the QuikChange II site-directed mutagenesis procedure (Stratagene). All coding sequences were verified by DNA sequencing. Tfb1PH and p53TAD2 were purified as described (24). Rad2 fragments and mutants were expressed as GST-fusion proteins in E. coli host strain TOPP2 purified over GSH resin (GE Healthcare) and cleaved with thrombin (Calbiochem) as previously described (24). Following cleavage with thrombin, the Rad2 proteins were purified over a Q-Sepharose High Performance (GE Healthcare) column and dialyzed into appropriate buffers for isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) studies. 15N-labeled and 13N/13C-labeled proteins were prepared in M9-minimal media containing 15NH4Cl (Sigma) and/or 13C-glucose (Sigma) as the sole nitrogen and carbon sources, respectively. For all experiments, the concentrations of proteins were determined from A_{280}.

ITC experiments

ITC titrations were performed as described (25), at 25°C in 20 mM sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5). All titrations fit a single-binding site mechanism with 1:1 stoichiometry and values are the average of two or more separate experiments.

NMR experiments

The NMR chemical shift perturbation and competition experiments were performed as previously described (for sample details please see Supplementary Methods). For the NMR structural studies of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex, four different samples containing 1.0 mM of the complex in a 1:1.25 ratio were used ([15N–Tfb1PH–Rad2642–690, 15N–13C–Tfb1PH–Rad2642–690, 15N–Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH and 15N/13C–Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH, respectively]. All NMR experiments were carried out in 20 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.5), 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT and 90% H2O/10% D2O or 100% D2O, at 300 K on Varian Unity Inova 500, 600 and 800 MHz spectrometers equipped with z-pulsed-field gradient units and triple resonance probes. All of the 1H, 13C and 15N resonances for Rad2642–690 and Tfb1PH were assigned as reported for free Tfb1PH (26). Briefly, 3D HNCO (27), 3D HNCACB (28), 3D CBCACONH (29), 3D (H/C/CO/NH) (30), 3D H/(CO)NH (30) and 3D HCHC–COSY (31) were used to assign the backbone and aliphatic side chains resonances. The aromatic side chains 1H, 13C and 15N resonances were assigned using a combination of 2D (HB)CB(CGCD)HD and 2D (HB)CB(CGCDCE)HE spectra (32). Interproton distance restraints were measured from 3D 15N-edited NOEY-HSQC and 13C-edited HMQC-NOEY spectra (33). The NMR data were processed with NMRPipe/ NMRDraw (35) and analyzed with NMRView (36) and Analysis from the CCPNMR suite (37).

Structure calculations

The NOE-derived distance restraints were divided into four classes defined as strong (1.8–2.8 Å), medium (1.8–4.0 Å), weak (1.8–5.0 Å) and very weak (3.3–6.0 Å). Backbone dihedral angles were derived with the program TALOS+ (38). The structure of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex was calculated using the program CNS (39). The quality of the structures was analyzed by the programs PROCHECK-NMR (40) and MOLMOL (41). The figures were generated with the program PyMol (42).

RESULTS

tfb1-APH yeast display enhanced sensitivity to UV damage

To investigate the in vivo role of the PH domain of the Tfb1 (Tfb1PH) in repair of damaged DNA, we constructed a tfb1-APH mutant strain (deletion of residues 1–115). First, we tested the sensitivity of the tfb1-APH yeast to UV irradiation and compared it to the wild-type TFB1 and the tfb1-1 yeast strains. The tfb1-1 mutant yeast strain serves as our positive control as it has been shown to have decreased resistance to UV irradiation (17). The survival curves show that both tfb1-APH and tfb1-1 are significantly more sensitive to UV irradiation than the TFB1 wild-type strain (Figure 1a). The photosensitivity of the tfb1-APH yeast to UV irradiation is not due to a decrease in protein levels as the Tfb1-APH and Tfb1 proteins are expressed at similar levels (Supplementary Figure S1a). Next, we performed drop tests to evaluate the ability of tfb1-APH to repair DNA damage induced by bleomycin. The tfb1 wild-type strain, the tfb1-APH mutant strain and a rad2 strain (RAD2 knockout)
The results are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. (a) The survival of TFB1 (blue), tfb1-ΔPH (red) and tfb1-1 (+ control; black) yeast was determined following increasing doses of UV irradiation. The y-axis represents the percentage of surviving cells (normalized to the number of viable cells not exposed to UV light) and the x-axis shows the energy level of the UV irradiation applied (J/m²). The results are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. (b) The survival of TFB1, tfb1-ΔPH, rad2 (− control) and rad52 (+ control) yeast was determined before (left) or after (right) exposure to bleomycin. The yeast strains were incubated on plates containing YPD ± 250 μg/ml bleomycin and survivors were determined by spotting 8 μl of cells in serial dilutions (10⁻¹–10⁻⁶). The assay was repeated three times, and a typical set of results is shown. (c) The survival of TFB1 (− control), tfb1-ΔPH and tfb1-1 (+ control) yeast was determined following growth at either 30°C (left) or 37°C (right). The survivors were assayed by spotting 8 μl of cells in serial dilutions (10⁻¹–10⁻⁶) on SC-LW plates. This assay was repeated three times and a typical set of results is shown.

all grow similarly in either the presence or absence of bleomycin and the only strain displaying enhanced sensitivity to bleomycin is the rad52 (RAD52 knockout) positive control (Figure 1b). Taken together, these results suggest that Tfb1PH plays a specific role in NER induced by UV irradiation.

tfb1-ΔPH yeast show normal growth at 37°C

In addition to displaying a UV sensitivity phenotype, the tfb1-1 yeast are also sensitive to growth at high temperatures (17). Therefore, we tested whether or not tfb1-ΔPH yeast also display a similar growth phenotype. The TFB1, tfb1-ΔPH and tfb1-1 yeast were all grown at both 30°C and 37°C, and the drop test shows that tfb1-1 is the only strain sensitive to growth at 37°C (Figure 1c). The tfb1-ΔPH and the TFB1 strains grow similarly when incubated at 37°C, indicating that the PH domain of the Tfb1 protein is not required for growth at higher temperatures. This further supports that the sensitivity to UV irradiation observed with the tfb1-ΔPH strain is due to a loss of function associated with removal of Tfb1PH and not to instability associated with the protein as seen with the truncated protein expressed by tfb1-1 yeast at 37°C.

An acid-rich segment of the Rad2 spacer region binds Tfb1PH with high affinity

Previous studies have shown that Rad2 interacts with Tfb1 and residues 642–900 of Rad2 are sufficient for binding (13). This Tfb1-binding region of Rad2 includes an acid-rich segment from the spacer region (residues 642–760) that is required for the interaction (13). Based on these results and the fact that p62PH was shown to be required for interaction with XPG (18), we were interested to determine if the acid-rich segment between residues 642–760 of Rad2 binds directly to Tfb1PH. To test this, the apparent dissociation constant (Kd) for the interaction between Tfb1PH and Rad2642–760 was determined by ITC experiments. The ITC experiments show that there is an interaction between these two protein segments, but the stoichiometry of the binding (N = 0.52) suggests that Rad2642–760 contains two distinct Tfb1PH-binding sites (Supplementary Figure S2a).

Based on sequence comparison with known Tfb1PH/p62PH-binding sites from the C-terminal domain of TFIIEα (TFIEαCTD) (22) and the transactivation domains (TADs) of p53 (p53TAD2) (20) and VP16 (VP16C) (21), we identify three segments within Rad2642–760 into two segments (Rad2642–690) to determine the Kd values of the individual segments (Figure 2). Preliminary NMR studies show that Rad2642–760 is disordered in the unbound form as predicted (Supplementary Figure S2b). Given the fact that Rad2642–760 is disordered and that two of the three sites overlap (650–670 and 661–681), we chose to partition Rad2642–760 into two segments (Rad2642–690 and Rad2692–760) to determine the Kd values of the individual segments (Figure 2b). By ITC, we determine that Rad2642–690 (Kd = 190 nM) binds with much higher affinity to Tfb1PH than Rad2692–760 (Kd = 4.6 μM). These results support the presence of two binding sites and indicate that Tfb1PH binds preferentially to the segment Rad2642–690.

The Tfb1PH/p62PH binding sites from TFIIEαCTD, p53TAD2 and VP16C all contain hydrophobic residues that are crucial for forming the interaction interface (19–21). Based on sequence alignment, we postulate that
Phe670 and Val673 of Rad2642–690 play an important role in forming the interface between Rad2642–690 and Tfb1PH. To test the importance of these two hydrophobic residues, we prepared proline mutants (F670P and V673P) and measured their binding to Tfb1PH by ITC. The ITC studies show that neither the F670P nor V673P mutant of Rad2642–690 bind with appreciable affinity.

Rad2642–690, p53TAD2 and TFIIEαCTD bind a common site on Tfb1PH

To identify the binding site for Rad2642–690 on Tfb1PH, NMR chemical shift perturbation studies were performed. In these experiments, addition of unlabeled Rad2642–690 to 15N-labeled Tfb1PH cause significant changes in the 1H and 15N chemical shifts for several Tfb1PH signals in the 1H–15N HSQC spectrum (Supplementary Figure S3a and S3b). When mapped onto the structure of Tfb1PH, the residues exhibiting significant chemical shift changes are located in strands β5, β6, β7 and the helix H1 (Figure 3a) and the changes are very similar to those observed when p53TAD2 (Figure 3b) and TFIIEαCTD (Supplementary Figure S3c) bind to Tfb1PH.

To confirm that Rad2642–690 shares a common binding site on Tfb1PH with p53TAD2 and TFIIEαCTD (19), NMR competition experiments were performed. In the first experiment, we add a substoichiometric concentration of unlabeled Tfb1PH (0.4 mM) to a sample containing 15N-labeled p53TAD2 (0.5 mM) and, as expected, we observe significant changes in 1H and 15N chemical shifts in the 1H–15N HSQC spectra of p53TAD2 (Figure 3c). We subsequently added an equimolar amount of unlabeled Rad2642–690 (0.5 mM) to the 15N-p53TAD2–Tfb1PH sample and observe that the 1H and 15N resonances of p53TAD2 which shift upon formation of the p53TAD2–Tfb1PH complex returned to the values of the free form of p53TAD2 (Figure 3d). Taken together with previous results showing that TFIIEαCTD and p53TAD2 compete for binding to Tfb1PH (19), these results demonstrate that TFIIEαCTD, p53TAD2 and Rad2642–690 all share for a common binding site on Tfb1PH.

NMR structure determination of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex

To structurally compare complexes of Tfb1PH involved in transcription and in DNA repair, we determined the structure of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex. The structure of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex (PDB code 2LOX) is well defined by the NMR data (Table 1). The 20 lowest-energy structures (Figure 4a) are characterized by good backbone geometry, no significant restraint violation and low pairwise rmsd values (Table 1). In complex with Rad2642–690, the Tfb1PH structure is virtually identical to its free form showing a typical PH domain fold consisting of a seven-stranded β-sandwich (β1–β7) flanked on one side by a long α helix (H1) (24). Rad2642–690 exists in an extended conformation devoid of any regular secondary structural element with residues 664–678 forming the interface with Tfb1PH. This is consistent with the 1H–15N HSQC spectra of the titration of 15N-labeled Rad2642–690 with Tfb1PH as it is these residues that display significant changes in their 1H and 15N chemical shifts (Supplementary Figure S4).

Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH binding interface

In the complex, Rad2642–690 binds in an extended form to two adjacent shallow grooves on the surface of Tfb1PH. The first groove is formed by residues Gln49, Ala50, Thr51, Pro52, Met59, Leu60, Arg61 and Met88 from...
strands β5, β6 and β7 of Tfb1PH (Figure 4b). Phe670 of Rad2 inserts into this groove where it is in position to form a cation–π interaction with Arg61. In addition, Leu665 and Leu669 of Rad2 make van der Waals interactions with Met59 and Lys57 of Tfb1PH. The second groove is composed of Leu48, Ala50, Lys101 and Gln105, Ile108, Lys112 of Tfb1PH and accommodates Val673 and Thr675 of Rad2 (Figure 4c). Val673 is anchored on one side of this groove through van der Waals interactions of its two-methyl groups and the side chains of Leu48, Ala50, Lys101 and Gln105 of Tfb1PH. Thr675 is anchored on the other side of the groove where its methyl group interacts with the side chains of Gln105, Ile108 and Lys112.

Although the majority of the interactions within the two grooves are van der Waals contacts, an extensive series of positively charged residues on the surface of Tfb1PH (Lys47, Lys57, Arg61, Arg86, Lys97, Lys101 and Lys112) surround the two grooves, where they function to position the negatively charged Rad2462-690. The NMR structures support the formation of two potential salt bridges between acidic residues of Rad2462-690 and basic residues of Tfb1PH. The first one is between Glu667 of Rad2462-690 and either Arg61 or Arg86 of Tfb1PH (Supplementary Figure S5a), and the second one is between Asp672 of Rad2462-690 and Lys47 of Tfb1PH (Supplementary Figure S5b).

A second acid-rich segment of the Rad2 spacer region binds to Tfb1PH

Previous studies have shown that several segments within the Rad2/XPG spacer region interact with numerous subunits of TFIIH (10–13). Therefore, the remaining residues of the Rad2 spacer region (residues 100–641) were analyzed for additional Tfb1PH-binding sites based on their sequence similarity to TFIIEαCTD, p53TAD2 or Rad2462-690. Through this search, one potential site was identified between residues 359–383 (Rad2359-383; Figure 5a), and ITC studies show that Rad2359-383 binds to Tfb1PH ($K_d = 130 \text{ nM}$) with a similar affinity as Rad2462-690 (Figure 5a). Interestingly, the predicted Tfb1PH-binding site within Rad2359-383 is very similar to the Tfb1PH-binding site in Rad2462-690.

To identify the mode of binding for Rad2359-383 to Tfb1PH, NMR chemical shift perturbation and competition studies were performed. Addition of unlabeled
Rad2359–383 to 15N-labeled Tfb1PH causes significant changes in the 1H and 15N chemical shifts for several Tfb1PH signals in the 1H–15N HSQC spectra (Supplementary Figure S6). When mapped onto the structure of Tfb1PH, the residues exhibiting significant chemical shift changes are located in strands β5, β6, β7 and the helix H1 (Figure 5b) and the changes are very similar to those observed with Rad2642–680 and at the C terminus (676–690) of Rad2 were not included in the calculation.

To examine the in vivo role of the two Tfb1PH-binding sites of Rad2 following exposure to UV irradiation, yeast mutants were created in which the key segments were deleted either alone or in combination. Initially, either residues 367–378 (rad2-AD2) or residues 642–760 (rad2-AD3) of RAD2 were deleted and the resulting mutant strains were tested for survival under increasing doses of UV irradiation. In comparison to the wild-type RAD2 strain, neither of the two mutant strains shows an enhancement in sensitivity to UV radiation (Figure 6a).

UV-sensitive phenotype, a third mutant was constructed in which both residues 367–378 and residues 642–760 of Rad2 (rad2-ΔD2ΔD3) were deleted. When compared to the RAD2 strain, survival curves again indicate that the rad2-ΔD2ΔD3 fails to induce an enhancement in sensitivity to UV irradiation (Figure 6a).

Previous studies have shown that residues 225–231 within the spacer region of XPG (XPGΔ225–231) play an important role in binding to TFIIH, and these residues are deleted in certain patients with XP/CS syndrome (11). To determine if the corresponding residues of Rad2 (residues 228–237) play an important role in yeast survival following exposure to UV irradiation, a mutant in which residues 228–237 of Rad2 were deleted (rad2-ΔD1) was tested for its survival following exposure to UV irradiation. Consistent with what has been observed with XPGΔ225–231 patients, the rad2-ΔD1 yeast display a significant enhancement in sensitivity to UV irradiation in comparison to the RAD2 strain (Figure 6b). However, the rad2-ΔD1 strain is significantly less sensitive to UV irradiation than rad2 (Figure 6b).

Since multiple segments of the Rad2 spacer region participate in binding to TFIIH, we next tested if mutations of key residues within the Tfb1PH-binding sites of Rad2 could enhance the photosensitivity of the rad2-ΔD1 strain. To do this, a yeast strain deleted of residues 228–237 in combination with proline mutations of the four key hydrophobic residues (W372P, V375P, F670P and V673P) within the spacer region of XPG (XPGΔ225–231) was prepared and tested for survival following exposure to UV irradiation. Interestingly, the rad2-ΔD1PPP yeast display a significant enhancement in sensitivity to UV irradiation in comparison to rad2 (Figure 6b). These results are consistent with the hypothesis that multiple segments of the Rad2 spacer region participate in a series of interactions leading to TFIIH and it is not the result of decreased levels of Rad2 as the Rad2 mutant proteins are expressed at similar levels to the wild-type Rad2 (Supplementary Figure S1b).

**DISCUSSION**

TFIIH is unique among the GTFs in that it also plays an important role in DNA repair as a key component of the NER pathway. In NER, TFIIH serves several functions through the helicase activity of its XPD/Rad3 and XPB/ Ssl2 subunits as well as through protein–protein interactions with other repair factors. It has been previously shown that multiple subunits of TFIIH interact with several other DNA repair factors including XPC/Rad4, XPG/Rad2 and CSB/Rad26, and these interactions help to stabilize the repair complex (13,43). Despite the importance of these protein–protein interactions, prior to this work there were no high-resolution structures reported of a complex involving any of the subunits of TFIIH and a repair factor. In this manuscript, we have functionally and structurally examined the interaction between the Tbf1 subunit of TFIIH and the repair factor Rad2 from budding yeast. We demonstrate that deletion of either the
Tfb1PH or several different segments of the spacer region of Rad2 yield yeast mutants that display an enhanced sensitivity to UV irradiation. By ITC analysis, we show that two acid-rich segments of the Rad2 spacer region bind to Tfb1PH with high affinity. NMR chemical shift perturbation and competition studies indicate that the two segments of Rad2 (Rad2359–383 and Rad2642–690) compete for a common binding site on Tfb1PH and that this is the same site required for interaction with TFIIEaCTD and p53TAD2. The 3D structure of a complex formed by Tfb1PH and one of the acid-rich segments of Rad2 (Rad2642–690) reveals that Rad2 binds to Tfb1PH in an extended form much like TFIIEaCTD, but not in a helical structure as observed with p53TAD2 and VP16C (20–22).

Rad2 and XPG are unique members of the FEN-1 nuclease family by virtue of the fact that they directly interact with TFIIH and contain an extended spacer region (>600 amino acids) between their highly conserved N and I regions. A direct comparison of the spacer region of Rad2 and XPG is difficult since their sequences are not as highly conserved as their N and I regions, and this is consistent with the fact that both spacer regions are predicted to be intrinsically unstructured. However, the XPG and Rad2 spacer regions do share common features including a high percentage of acidic amino acids and the ability to interact with multiple subunits of TFIIH including p62/Tfb1. Based on binding studies, it has been proposed that TFIIH recruits XPG/Rad2 to the repair complex through a series of weak interactions and that the spacer region plays a key role in this recruitment (10). Our results demonstrating that two segments within the spacer region of Rad2 bind the Tfb1PH are consistent with the idea of multiple interactions between Rad2 and TFIIH. Although deletion of either or both of the Tfb1PH binding sites does not directly result in a UV phenotype in yeast, mutations of the key hydrophobic residues within these binding sites enhances the sensitivity when combined with deletion of residues 228–237 that are homologous to residues 225–231 of XPG. This region of XPG has been shown to be important for binding to TFIIH and it is deleted in patients with XP/CS (Xeroderma Pigmentosum/Cockayne Syndrome) (11). It is also clear that this domain is important for repair of UV-induced DNA damage in yeast, but the exact mechanism by which this region interacts with TFIIH is currently unknown. However, our in vivo results with the mutations within these three segments of Rad2 in yeast are consistent with
the critical role of residues 225–231 in DNA repair in humans and the hypothesis that the Rad2 spacer forms multiple interactions with TFIIH that are required for NER.

It is interesting to compare our structure of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex with the other structures of complexes involving Tfb1PH and p62PH. Structures have been solved with Tfb1PH bound to three acidic TADs [p53TAD2 (20), VP16C (21) and EKLFTAD2 (44)] and p62PH bound to TFIIE αCTD (22). p53TAD2 and VP16C both form 9-residue α-helices upon binding to Tfb1PH in a coupled folding and binding mechanism. Comparison of the p53TAD2–Tfb1PH structure with the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH structure indicates that p53TAD2 and Rad2642–690 bind along slightly different grooves on Tfb1PH, but share a common anchor point involving Phe54 on p53TAD2 and Phe670 on Rad2 (Figure 7a and b–e). In contrast, EKLFTAD2 and TFIIExCTD bind in more elongated conformation as seen with Rad2642–690 and follow very similar trajectories. In particular, there are a number of similarities between the interface of the Rad2642–690–Tfb1PH complex and the interface of the TFIIExCTD–p62PH complex (Figure 7a–f). The N-terminal region of TFIIExCTD binds to p62PH in an extended form and interacts with strands β5, β6 and β7. Rad2642–690 binds to Tfb1PH in a very similar extended conformation and the interface it forms with Tfb1PH is almost identical (Figure 7a–c). In particular, Phe670 and Val673 of Rad2 make similar van der Waals contacts as Phe387 and Val390 of TFIIE αCTD in the TFIIE αCTD–p62PH complex (Figure 7d–f). In addition, there are similar electrostatic interactions in both complexes between positively charged residues of the PH domains and negatively charged residues of either Rad2 or TFIIEx. The main difference between the two structures is that TFIIExCTD contains an ordered region that separates two disordered acidic regions (Figure 7c). NMR studies with a longer segment of the Rad2 spacer region (Rad2642–760) indicate that this segment does not contain a folded domain in the free form (Supplementary Figure S2), as observed with the free form of TFIIE αCTD.

Like PH domains in many cytosolic signaling proteins, the Tfb1PH/p62PH provides an excellent scaffold for protein–protein interactions that are important for the regulation of both transcription and NER in the
Figure 6. Multiple regions of the Rad2 spacer are required for repair of UV damage. (a) The survival of RAD2 (blue), rad2-AD1 (red), rad2-AD2 (black), rad2-AD3 (orange) and rad2-AD2D3 (aqua) yeast was determined following increasing doses of UV irradiation. The y-axis represents the percentage of surviving cells (normalized to the number of viable cells not exposed to UV light) and the x-axis shows the energy level of the UV irradiation applied (J/m²). The results are the mean ± SEM of three independent experiments. (b) The survival of RAD2 (blue), rad2 (black), rad2-AD1 (red) and rad2-AD1PPPP (aqua) yeast was determined following increasing doses of UV irradiation. The y-axis represents the percentage of surviving cells (normalized to the number of viable cells not exposed to UV light) and the x-axis shows the energy level of the UV irradiation applied (J/m²). The results are the mean ± SEM of four independent experiments.

Figure 7. The structures of the Rad2642-690-Tfb1PH and TFIIEaCTD-p62PH interfaces are remarkably similar. (a–c) Ribbon diagrams of the lowest energy structures of the Rad2642-690-Tfb1PH (a; PDB code 2LOX), the p53TAD2-Tfb1PH (b; PDB code 2GS0) and the TFIIEaCTD-p62PH (c; PDB code 2RNR) complexes. Tfb1PH (a and b) and p62PH (c) are shown in blue, Rad2642-690 (a) in yellow, p53TAD2 (b) in green and TFIIEaCTD (c) in red. In panels (d–f), the 3D structure of Tfb1PH (d–e) and p62PH (f) are shown as molecular surfaces (blue) and Rad2642-690 (d), p53TAD2 (e) and TFIIEaCTD (f) are shown as ribbons in yellow, green and red, respectively. Selected residues of Rad2642-690 (d), p53TAD2 (e) and TFIIEaCTD (f) at the binding interface are also shown.
nucleus. The similarity between the Rad2_{642–690}–Tfb1PH and the TFIIExCTD–p62PH interfaces allows us to define a Tfb1PH-binding motif that consists of an aromatic residue (W or F) followed by two acidic residues and a valine residue located within a highly acidic segment (see Figures 2a and 5a). The reason for the two Tfb1PH binding motifs within the spacer region of Rad2 is not clear at this point in time, but this may reflect the highly dynamic nature of the TFIIH–Rad2 complex during NER. In addition, the remarkable similarity between the interfaces of the Rad2_{642–690}–Tfb1PH and the TFIIExCTD–p62PH complexes provides a clear mechanistic link for the role of the Tfb1/p62 subunit of TFIIH in both transcription and NER.

**ACCESSION NUMBER**
2LOX.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**
Supplementary Data are available at NAR Online: Supplementary Tables 1 and 2, Supplementary Figures 1–6, Supplementary Methods and Supplementary Reference [45].

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