

# Thermodynamics Governing Binding of *Homo sapiens* Centrin - *Homo sapiens* Sfi1p<sub>21</sub> Complexes

by

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## ABSTRACT

Centrin is a member of the EF-hand superfamily of calcium-binding proteins and has a molecular weight of ~20 kDa. In *Homo sapiens*, four centrin isoforms have been determined: centrin 1 (*Hscen1*), which is found in male germ cells, certain neurons and ciliated cells, centrin 2 (*Hscen2*) and centrin 3 (*Hscen3*) are expressed in all somatic cells, and centrin 4 (*Hscen4*) found in neurons. We focused our research on Sfi1, a centrin binding protein of 1242 amino acids and comprising 23 tandem centrin-binding sites (CBS). Specifically, we studied a soluble Sfi1 peptide comprised of the 21<sup>st</sup> centrin binding site (*HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*). *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* exhibits the hydrophobic triad (W<sub>1</sub>L<sub>4</sub>L<sub>8</sub>) which is found to be essential for the interaction between centrin and its biological targets. Using isothermal titration calorimetry, the interaction between *Hscen1* and *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* was analyzed at 25°C, 30°C, 35°C, and 40°C. At 35°C, the complex shows the highest stability ( $\Delta G = -10.2$  kcal/mol) and affinity ( $K_a = 1.7 \times 10^7$  M<sup>-1</sup>) with a favorable enthalpy ( $\Delta H = -29.0$  kcal/mol) and unfavorable entropy ( $-T\Delta S = 18.8$  kcal/mol). By a comparative thermodynamic analysis of the interaction of three human centrin isoforms (*Hscen1*, *Hscen2*, and *Hscen3*) with *HsSfi1* at 30°C, we found that *Hscen3-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex presented the highest stability and affinity interaction. From these results, we found that the stability on centrin-Sfi1p complex is dependent to the relative stability of centrin.

## RESUMEN

Centrin es un miembro de la superfamilia de la mano EF de proteínas enlazantes de calcio y tiene un peso molecular de ~20 kDa. En *Homo sapiens*, se ha determinado cuatro isoformas de centrin: centrin 1 (*Hscen1*), el cual se encuentra en células germinales masculinas, algunas neuronas y células ciliadas, centrin 2 (*Hscen2*) y centrin 3 (*Hscen3*) están expresadas en todas las células somáticas, y centrin 4 (*Hscen4*) encontrada en neuronas. Nosotros enfocamos nuestra investigación en Sfi1, una proteína que enlaza a centrin de 1242 aminoácidos y que tiene 23 sitios para enlazar centrin. Específicamente, estudiamos un péptido soluble de Sfi1 compuesto del 21<sup>un</sup> sitio de enlazar centrin (*HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*). *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* exhibe la tríada hidrofóbica ( $W_1L_4L_8$ ) el cual se ha encontrado que es esencial para la interacción entre centrin y sus objetivos biológicos. Utilizando calorimetría de titulación isotermal, la interacción entre *Hscen1* y *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* fue analizada a 25°C, 30°C, 35°C y 40°C. A 35°C, el complejo mostró la mayor estabilidad ( $\Delta G = -10.2$  kcal/mol) y afinidad ( $K_a = 1.7 \times 10^7 M^{-1}$ ) con una entalpía favorable ( $\Delta H = -29.0$  kcal/mol) y una entropía no favorable ( $-T\Delta S = 18.8$  kcal/mol). Por medio de un análisis comparativo de la interacción entre tres isoformas de centrin (*Hscen1*, *Hscen2*, and *Hscen3*) con *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* a 30°C, encontramos que el complejo *Hscen3*-*HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* presentó la interacción con mayor estabilidad y afinidad. Con estos resultados, se encontró que la estabilidad del complejo centrin-Sfi1p es dependiente de la estabilidad relativa de centrin.

## DEDICATION

First, I want to dedicate this thesis to **God** because He chose me in Him before the foundation of the world to be holy and without blemish before Him in love, predestinating me unto sonship through Jesus Christ to Himself, according to the good pleasure of His will (Ephesians 1:5-6, Holy Bible).

Also, this thesis is dedicated to my mother, **Leila Margarita**, my sister, **Jomary**, and my brother-in-law, **Eric**, for loving me, supporting me and motivating me in an unconditional way.

Finally, this thesis is dedicated to **my brothers and sisters in Christ**, my spiritual family, for their prayers, their care, shepherding and fellowship through all these years.

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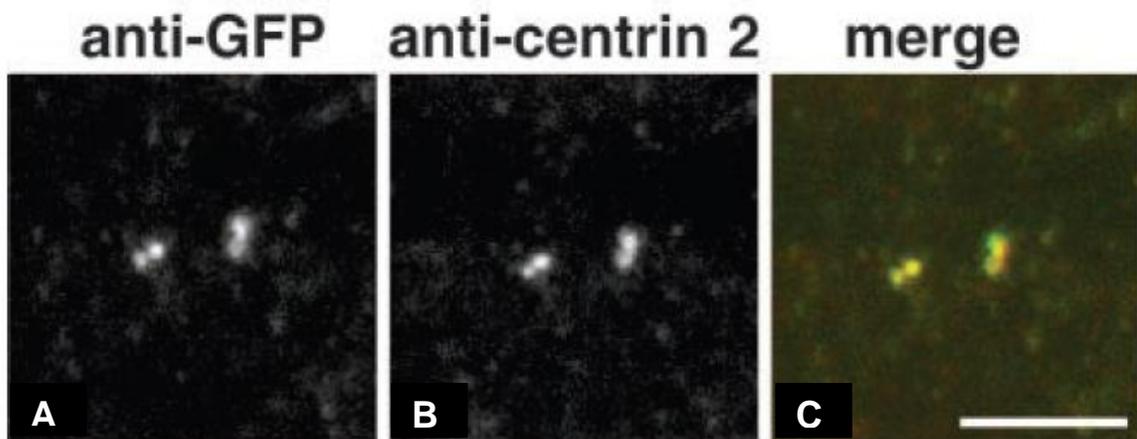
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# CHAPTER I

## JUSTIFICATION

The study of centrin and its biological targets can be used to determine one of the proteins biological functions. Centrin has many biological targets, which in the case of this research were focused on Sfi1 first identified in yeast. Sfi1 is a 1242 amino acid protein comprised of 23 tandem centrin binding sites (CBS), including the consensus pattern  $AX_7LLX_3F/LX_2WK/R$  where the X represents any residue [1, 2]. This centrin binding protein is mainly localized in the centrioles of higher eukaryotes [1]. More importantly, Sfi1 was determined to be co-localized with centrin in the centrioles (Figure 1). Early studies suggest that in order for centrin to carry out its role in spindle pole body (SPB) duplication in yeast and centriole duplication in mammals, this protein needs to interact with other biological targets, one of which is Sfi1 [1, 3]. The centrin-Sfi1p complex has previously been studied using other Sfi1's centrin binding sites [4, 5]. These studies have shown that the binding affinity between centrin and Sfi1 is moderately dependent on  $Ca^{+2}$  concentrations [4, 5].



**Figure 1.** Transfection of HeLa cells with GFP-*HsSfi1*. Staining of the centrosome region with anti-GFP-*HsSfi1* (A), anti-centrin 2 (B), and corresponding merged images (C) (*Adapted from Kilmartin 2003 [1]*).

Isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) is a powerful technique that directly measures the energy associated with the interaction between a protein or peptide and a target molecule. We are interested in studying protein-target peptide interactions. An ITC experiment is carried out by the addition of one of the proteins into the reaction cell containing the biological target. Also, the analysis of the data yields the stoichiometry ( $n$ ), its affinity constant ( $K_a$ ), the change in enthalpy of binding ( $\Delta H_B$ ), the change in entropy of binding ( $\Delta S_B$ ), and the change in Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G_B$ ) of binding [6]. These parameters help us to define the affinity and stability of the complex. Also, through further analysis we can determine if a conformational change occurs during complex formation.

In this research, we study specifically the interaction of *Homo sapiens* centrin with a soluble Sfi1 peptide comprised of the 21<sup>st</sup> centrin binding site (*HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*) using isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC). The results presented herein are novel in that they are a comparative study of the energetics of the binding process between full length centrins, specifically: *Hscen1*, *Hscen2*, and *Hscen3* with *HsSfi1p*. These studies will aid in further understanding the interaction between centrin and Sfi1p and establish their relative stability as complexes. The information provided may lead to drug design of inhibitors of the centrin-Sfi1p<sub>21</sub> complex. Thus, our interest in performing the proposed thermodynamics studies of centrin-Sfi1p<sub>21</sub> complexes.

## OBJECTIVES

The following are the proposed objectives concerning this study:

- To determine the thermodynamics governing the binding of the centrin-Sfi1 complex.
- To determine the relative stability of the centrin-Sfi1 complex.
- To determine the relative affinity of the centrin-Sfi1 complex.

## HYPOTHESIS

In this thesis, we propose the following working hypothesis. First, because the binding affinity between centrin and Sfi1p is moderately dependent on  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  concentrations [4] and each EF-hand motif within centrin binds  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  with different affinities, each centrin isoform can bind to Sfi1p with a different affinity. Also, because centrin may bind its biological targets constitutively through a hydrophobic surface [7-9] of the C-terminal domain, the affinity centrin exhibits for its biological target peptide is affected by key hydrophobic residues spatially located within the binding interface. Finally, we propose that the stability of the centrin-Sfi1p complex is dependent on the relative stability of centrin.

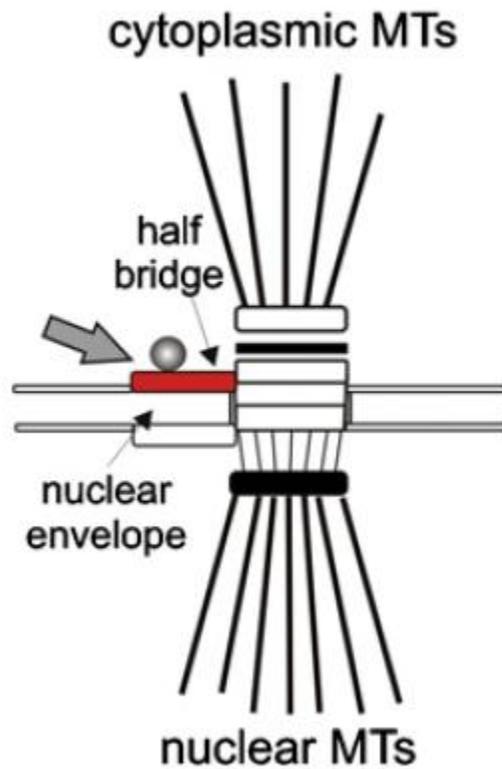
## CHAPTER II

### PREVIOUS WORK

#### **Centrin, a member of the EF-hand superfamily of calcium binding proteins**

Centrin is a calcium binding protein (CaBP) comprised of ~170 amino acids and a molecular weight of ~20 kDa. This protein was discovered in 1984 by Dr. Jeffrey L. Salisbury in the flagellar apparatus of *Tetraselmis Striata* where it is directly responsible for the contraction of calcium-sensitive structures [10]. Centrin is closely related to the ubiquitous calcium sensor calmodulin (CaM) and these calcium binding proteins share approximately 50% sequence identity. Hartman and Fedorov show that centrin is one of 350 “eukaryotic signature proteins” (ESPs), therefore this protein is found in eukaryotic cells but have no significant homology to proteins in archaea and bacteria. Thus, this protein is considered critical for the structure and function of the eukaryotic cell [3, 11]. Centrins were shown to be associated with the microtubule organizing center (MTOC) [12, 13]. Also, in yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Cdc31, a centrin homolog, is crucial in the cell cycle via its regulation of the duplication of the spindle pole body (SPB), which is critical to the MTOC shown in Figure 2 [14, 15]. The interaction between Cdc31 and Kar1 is required during the first stage of SPB. Also, Cdc31 recruits Msp3 at the half bridge of SPB. Furthermore, Cdc31

specifically interacts with other proteins, like Kic1, whose activity may regulate SPB duplication [14]. Figure 2 show the localization of Cdc31 at the half bridge of SPB.



**Figure 2.** Localization of Cdc31 at the half bridge of the spindle pole body. The localization of Cdc31 is indicated in red and by an arrow (*Adapted from Trojan et al. 2008 [14]*).

In green algae, *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* centrin (*Crcen*) plays an essential role in a cell-cycle-dependent duplication and separation of the MTOC [16]. Thus, *Crcen* is associated with the initiation of flagellar excision during the microtubule severing [17].

In higher eukaryotes, such as *Mus musculus* and *Homo sapiens*, there are four centrin isoforms which are centrin 1, centrin 2, centrin 3, and centrin 4 [3, 18]. In *Homo sapiens*, centrin 1 (*Hscen1*) and centrin 2 (*Hscen2*) have a sequence identity of approximately 84%, but only 53% identity with centrin 3 (*Hscen3*) (Scheme 1). Conversely, *Hscen1* and *Hscen2* are more closely related to *Crcen* than *Hscen3* [19]. The N-terminal domain, specially the first 20 amino acids shows the most variable region of the centrin sequences [3, 20]. In addition to the EF-hand motifs, the C-terminal half presents the most conserved region, particularly the short sequence -KKTSLY which has been identified as a phosphorylation consensus sequence for various kinases [3, 16]. This sequence is missing in *Hscen3* [3] (Scheme 1). Centrin 1 is an isoform that is restricted to the male germ cell, neurons and highly ciliated cells [3, 18, 20]. This isoform is localized at the base of the flagella within the sperm. During the first zygote division the sperm contributes the mother centriole to the ovum [21]. Recent clinical studies show that abnormalities in centrin 1 may be related to male infertility [22-24]. Contrary to centrin 1, centrin 2 and centrin 3 are ubiquitously expressed in all somatic cells. Centrin 2 is required for centriole separation and duplication, a key

event in cell division [25, 26]. Also, centrin 2 along with xeroderma pigmentosum group C (XPC) and small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO 2/3) regulates nucleotide excision repair (NER) in the nucleus [27-29]. Moreover, Resendes et al. in 2008 [30] showed that centrin 2 localizes to the nuclear pore and plays a functional role in mRNA export. Centrin 3, a centrin gene closely related to Cdc31 (Scheme 1), is involved in the duplication of the spindle poles in HeLa cells [19, 31]. *Homo sapiens* centrin 4 (*Hscen4*), a pseudogene, is found in neuronal cells within the brain [32]. The four isoforms of centrin are localized in the connecting cilium within the apparatus of the photoreceptor cells [16].

**A**

```

Hscen1      MASGFKKPSAASTGQKRKVAPKPELTEDQKQEVREAFDLFDVDSGSGTIDAKELKVAMRAL 60
Hscen2      MASNFKKANMASSSQRRMSPKPELTTEEKQEIREFDLFDADGTGTIDVKELKVAMRAL 60
Crcen       MSYKAKTVVSARRDQKK---GRVGLTEEKQEIREFDLFDTDGSGTIDAKELKVAMRAL 57
Hscen3      MSLALRSELVVDKTKRK---KRRELSEEKQEIKDFAFELFDTKDEAIDYHELKVAMRAL 57
Cdc31       MSKN-RSSIQSGPLN-----SELLEEKQEIYEAFSLFDMNNDGFLDYHELKVAMKAL 52
           *:  :.  :  * *:****: :*:** :  :* :*****:*

Hscen1      GFEPKKEEMKKMISEVDREGTGKISFNDFLAVMTQKMSEKDTKEEILKAFRLFDDDETGK 120
Hscen2      GFEPKKEEIKKMISEIDKEGTGKMNFDFLTVMTQKMSEKDTKEEILKAFRLFDDDETGK 120
Crcen       GFEPKKEEIKKMISEIDKDGSGTIDFEEFLTMMTAKMGERDSPREEILKAFRLFDDDNSGT 117
Hscen3      GFDVKKADVLIKILKDYDREATGKITFEDFNEVVTDWILERDPHEEILKAFRLFDDDDSGK 117
Cdc31       GFELPKREILDLDIIDEYDSEGRHLMKYDDFYIVMGEKILKRDPLEIKRAFQLFDDHTGK 112
           **: * :. :.:. : * :. : : : * :. : : :*. :** :** :*****:*.

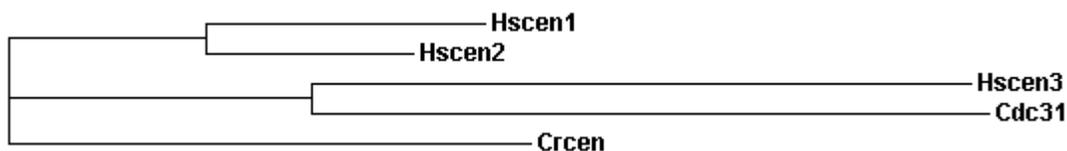
Hscen1      ISFKNLKRVAHELGENLTDEELQEMIDEADRDGDGEVNEEFLRIMKKTSLY 172
Hscen2      ISFKNLKRVAHELGENLTDEELQEMIDEADRDGDGEVSEQFLRIMKKTSLY 172
Crcen       ITIKDLRRVAKELGENLTHEELQEMIAEADRNDDNEIDEDEFIRIMKKTSLF 169
Hscen3      ISLRNLRRVARELGENMSDEELRAMIEEFDKDGDGEINQEEFIAIMTGDII-- 167
Cdc31       ISIKNLRRVAKELGETLTDEELRAMIEEFDLDGDGEINENEFIAICTDS--- 161
           *: :*:**.*****.: :*:** * * :.*. :. :*: * .

```

**B**

SeqA	Name	Length	SeqB	Name	Length	Score
1	Hscen1	172	2	Hscen2	172	83.72
1	Hscen1	172	3	Hscen3	167	53.29
1	Hscen1	172	4	Crcen	169	65.68
1	Hscen1	172	5	Cdc31	161	51.55
2	Hscen2	172	3	Hscen3	167	52.1
2	Hscen2	172	4	Crcen	169	69.82
2	Hscen2	172	5	Cdc31	161	54.04
3	Hscen3	167	4	Crcen	169	50.9
3	Hscen3	167	5	Cdc31	161	55.28
4	Crcen	169	5	Cdc31	161	49.07

**C**

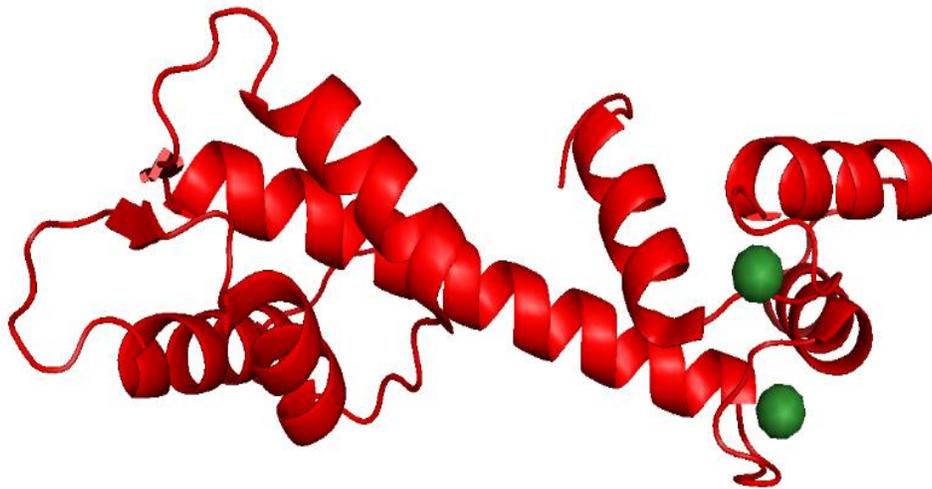


**Scheme 1.** Analysis of centrins amino acids sequence. (A) Sequence alignment of centrins. (B) Sequence identity results. (C) Phylogenetic relationship of centrins.

### *Centrin structure*

The most characteristic domains of centrin are the four helix-loop-helix EF-hand consensus motif (Figure 3). It is within the loop region that the residues that bind calcium are located and are described in a Cartesian coordinate system (X, Y, Z, -X, -Y, -Z) [33]. Because  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  is a “hard acid” metal ion, it likes to coordinate with “hard base” ligands. This provides an interaction dominated by ionic forces. Thus, the oxygen is the coordinating atom of choice. It is for this reason that we can observe in the ‘loop’ part of the EF-hand a region rich in aspartates and glutamates which are negatively charged amino acids. The residues that coordinate with calcium are in the positions 1(X), 3(Y), 5(Z), 7(-Y), 9(-X), and 12(-Z) (Scheme 2). The X, Y, Z, and -Z positions coordinate calcium through the aspartate and glutamate carboxylate. The -Y position coordinates calcium via the backbone carbonyl group, while the residues in the -X position coordinates indirectly with calcium through a water molecule. As we can see in Figure 4, the geometry adopted between the  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  and its ligands is pentagonal bipyramid [34-35]. These calcium binding sites define centrin as a member of the EF-hand superfamily of calcium binding proteins. A tethered helix is found between the second and third EF-hand motifs, thus generating a dumbbell arrangement with two independent domains. Trojan and his colleagues in 2008 [16] showed that although the four EF-hand motifs of centrin are highly conserved, each EF-hand motifs binds  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  with different affinities. Centrin undergoes conformational

changes from a close to an open domain upon binding  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  ions [33, 36]. In the  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$ -bound state (holo form), the hydrophobic amino acids that were buried in the apo form (without the  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  ion) are now exposed to the solvent. Thus, the  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  binding represent the most important, but not the only, molecular regulatory mechanism of centrin [16].



**Figure 3.** Ribbon structure of *Hscen2* (red) (PDB ID 2GGM). In this model representative of full length centrin comprised of four EF-hands. Two calcium ions (green spheres) are bind in helix-loop-helix motifs located in the C-terminal end of centrin 2 (*Adapted from Thompson et al. 2006 [45]*).

EF-hand 1												
	X		Y		Z		-Y		-X			-Z
Hscen1	D	V	D	G	S	G	T	I	D	A	K	E
Hscen2	D	A	D	G	T	G	T	I	D	V	K	E
Hscen3	D	T	D	K	D	E	A	I	D	Y	H	E
Mmcen4	D	I	D	G	S	G	T	I	D	L	K	E
Crcen	D	T	D	G	S	G	T	I	D	A	K	E
Cdc31	D	M	N	N	D	G	F	L	D	Y	H	E
HsCaM	D	K	D	G	D	G	T	I	T	T	K	E

EF-hand 2												
	X		Y		Z		-Y		-X			-Z
Hscen1	D	R	E	G	T	G	K	I	S	F	N	D
Hscen2	D	K	E	G	T	G	K	M	N	F	G	D
Hscen3	D	R	E	A	T	G	K	I	T	F	E	D
Mmcen4	D	K	E	G	T	G	T	I	C	F	E	D
Crcen	D	K	D	G	S	G	T	I	D	F	E	E
Cdc31	D	S	E	G	R	H	L	M	K	Y	D	D
HsCaM	D	A	D	G	N	G	T	I	D	F	P	E

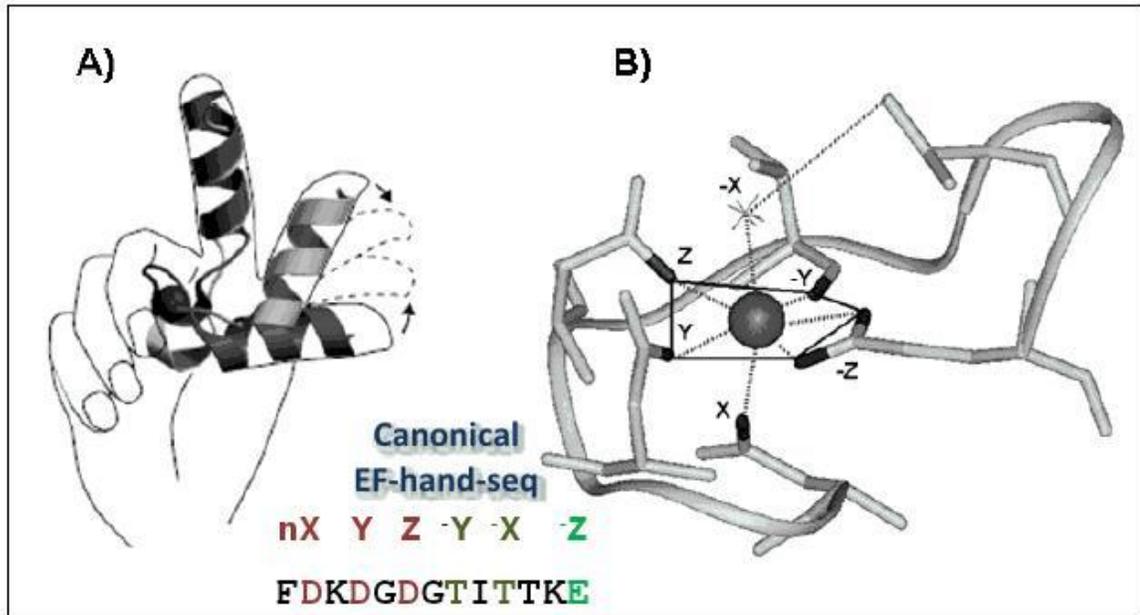
  

EF-hand 3												
	X		Y		Z		-Y		-X			-Z
Hscen1	D	D	D	E	T	G	K	I	S	F	K	N
Hscen2	D	D	D	E	T	G	K	I	S	F	K	N
Hscen3	D	D	D	D	S	G	K	I	S	L	R	N
Mmcen4	D	D	D	A	T	G	S	I	S	L	N	N
Crcen	D	D	D	N	S	G	T	I	T	I	K	D
Cdc31	D	D	D	H	T	G	K	I	S	I	K	N
HsCaM	D	K	D	G	N	G	Y	I	S	A	A	E

EF-hand 4												
	X		Y		Z		-Y		-X			-Z
Hscen1	D	R	D	G	D	G	E	V	N	E	E	E
Hscen2	D	R	D	G	D	G	E	V	S	E	Q	E
Hscen3	D	K	D	G	D	G	E	I	N	Q	E	E
Mmcen4	D	R	D	G	D	G	E	I	N	E	E	E
Crcen	D	R	N	D	D	N	E	I	D	E	D	E
Cdc31	D	L	D	G	D	G	E	I	N	E	N	E
HsCaM	D	I	D	G	D	G	Q	V	N	Y	E	E

**Scheme 2.** The EF-hand loop motifs in centrins and calmodulin. The four EF-hand loop motif in *Homo sapiens* centrins (*Hscen1*, *Hscen2*, and *Hscen3*), *Mus musculus* centrin 4 (*Mmcen4*), *Chlamydomonas reinhartii* centrin (*Crcen*), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* centrin homolog (*Cdc31*), and *Homo sapiens* calmodulin (*HsCaM*).



**Figure 4.** The EF-hand motif and calcium coordination (A) The EF-hand motif. (B) Calcium coordination. At position X and Y, the side chains of Asp or Asn are usually found; the side chains of Asp, Asn or Ser are found in Z and a backbone peptide carbonyl oxygen lies at -Y. -X commonly is a water molecule and -Z is a conserved bidentate ligand, Asp<sup>-</sup> or Glu<sup>-</sup> (*Adapted from Lewit-Bentley and Réty 2000 [34], Kretsinger, et. al., 1973 [35]*).

The C-terminal domain of *Crcen* plays a regulatory role that is dependent on the  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  binding state [7, 36, 37]. The N-terminal imparts stability and directs localization [37, 38]. Chazin's group in 2006 [38] stated that the N-terminal domain of *Crcen* may serve as a calcium sensor. *Crcen* binds  $\text{Ca}^{+2}$  ions with a dissociation constant ranging from 1 nM to 0.1 mM [3].

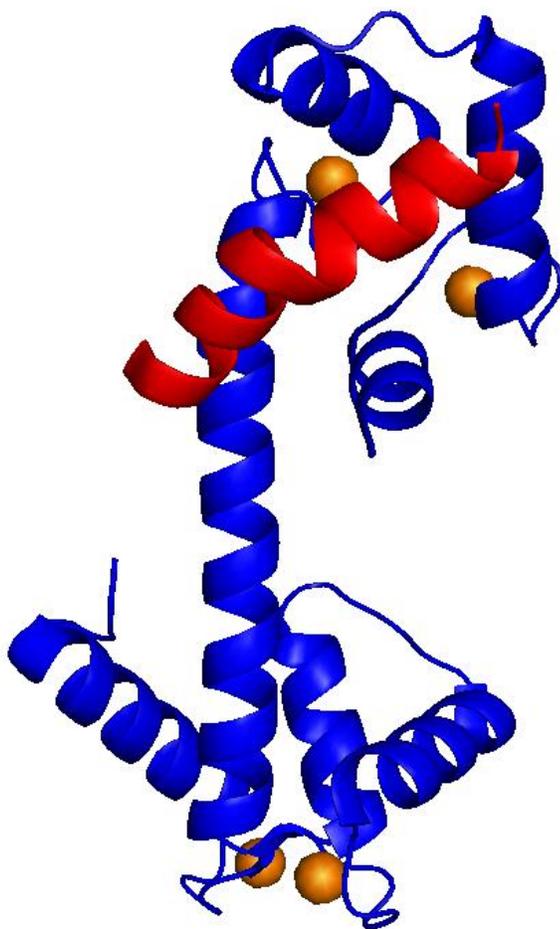
## Studies of Centrin-biological Target Complexes

### *Centrin-Melittin complex*

Melittin (MLT) is a peptide from bee venom composed of 26 amino acids (GIGAILKVLATGLPTLISWIKNKRKQ). This peptide was used as a model to study the interactions between calcium binding proteins and peptides [8, 39-43]. Observing its amino acids sequence, we can note that MLT is an amphipathic peptide because the first 20 amino acid are primarily hydrophobic residues whereas the C-terminal end has many positively charged residues. Cox and his co-workers in 2000 [8] reported for *Hscen2*-MLT complex (1:1 mole ratio) that the interaction between *Hscen2* and MLT exhibits a dissociation constant ( $K_d$ ) of 100 nM, whereas the estimation of the  $K_d$  of the complex between *Hscen3* fragment (residues E<sub>21</sub> through D<sub>112</sub>) and MLT is about 20-50 nM, i.e., a 2-3 fold higher affinity than that of *Hscen2*-MLT complex [44].

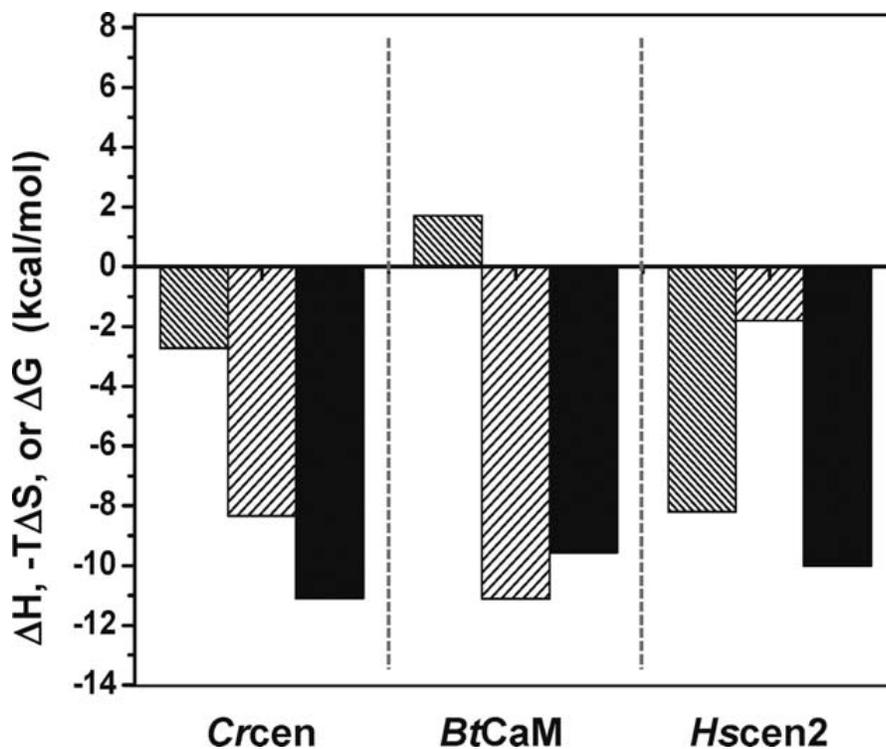
Many scientists have attempted to obtain a MLT-CaBP complex structure for the past 30 years. Pastrana's group has recently published the first of such structures involving full-length *Crcen* and MLT [37]. The structure of *Crcen*-MLT complex is presented in Figure 5. This crystal structure (PDB ID 3QRX) shows that MLT interacts with the C-terminal domain of *Crcen*. The binding orientation of MLT differs from the binding orientation of XPC shown in the *Hscen2*-XPC complex

(Figure 6) [45] because the N-terminal end of MLT is oriented towards the tethered helix of *Crcen*. The electron density map of this crystal structure shows that there are hydrophobic interactions between the N-terminal end of MLT and the tethered helix of *Crcen* [37]. In the amino acids sequence of MLT (discussed above) we can appreciate that the N-terminal end of MLT constitutes primarily hydrophobic residues. Thus, these results confirmed the importance of the hydrophobic interactions between the N-terminal end of MLT and the C-terminal domain of *Crcen*.



**Figure 5.** Ribbon structure of *Crcen*-MLT complex (PDB ID 3QRX). In this ribbon representation, *Crcen* is blue, MLT is red and the calcium ions are represented in orange spheres (*Adapted from Sosa et al. 2011 [37]*).

Thermodynamic studies of the *Crcen*-MLT complex were performed at 25°C by Pastrana's group [37] and the results obtained suggested that full-length *Crcen*-MLT complex formation is exothermic (negative enthalpy). By comparing the *Bos taurus* calmodulin-melittin (*BtCaM*-MLT) complex [39] with the *Crcen*-MLT complex, we can see that *Crcen*-MLT complex is more stable and has the highest affinity. However, the enthalpy change result of the *Hscen2*-MLT complex [8] has a more favorable binding than the other complexes mentioned. Finally, complex formation is driven by entropy for the *Crcen*-MLT complex (Figure 6).

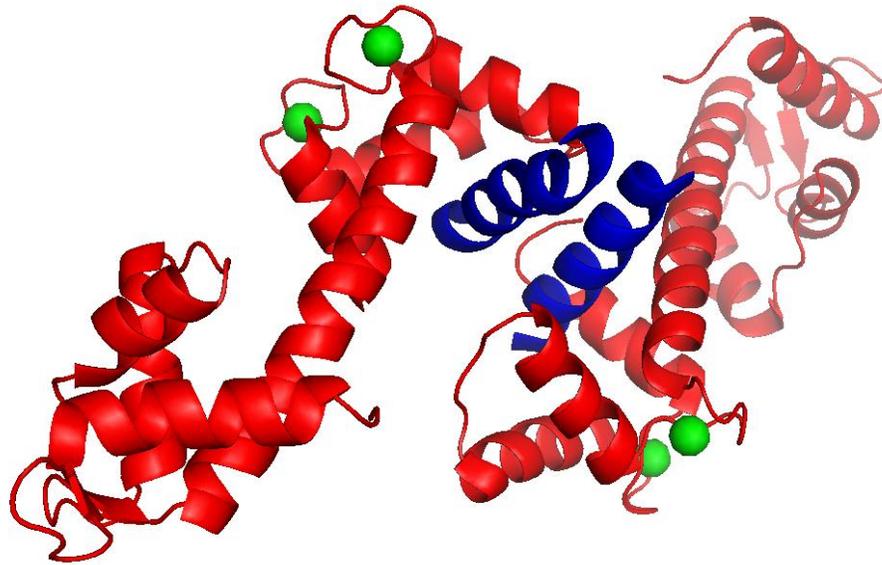


**Figure 6.** A comparative thermodynamic analysis of CaBP-MLT complexes. Comparison of the change in enthalpy of binding ( $\Delta H_B$ , narrow striped bars), the change in entropy of binding ( $-T\Delta S_B$ , wide striped bars), and the Gibbs free energy of binding ( $\Delta G_B$ , solid bars) for *Crcen*-MLT complex, *BtCaM*-MLT complex, and *Hscen2*-MLT complex at 25, 25, and 30°C and pH 7.4, 7.0, and 6.5, respectively (Adapted from Sosa et al. 2011 [37]).

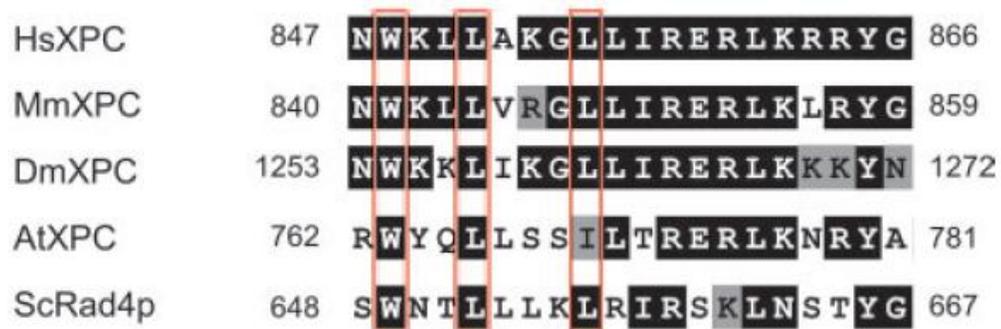
### *Centrin-XPC complex*

Nucleotide excision repair (NER) is a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) repair pathway for damage caused by UV radiation, carcinogens and chemotherapeutic agents. This DNA repair pathway consists of four steps: (1) damage recognition, (2) excision of the damaged DNA, (3) gap-filling by DNA polymerase activity, and (4) ligation [28]. Nishi et al. in 2005 [27] found that in order to stimulate NER, *Hscen2* must interact with XPC in the nucleus. Further studies showed that SUMO 2/3 also interacts with *Hscen2* and influences *Hscen2* localization to the nucleus. Moreover, the interaction between *Hscen2* and XPC is regulated by SUMO 2/3 [29]. Thompson and his co-workers in 2006 [45] characterized the crystal structure of full-length *Hscen2*-XPC complex (Figure 7, PDB ID 2GGM). The *HsXPC* peptide segment used in that experiment was  $_{847}\text{NWKLLAKGLLIRERLKR}_{863}$ . Only residues of the C-terminal domain of *Hscen2* interact with XPC. In Figure 7, *Hscen2* is similar to *Crcen* in that the protein adopts a dumbbell-like shape in which the N-terminal domain does not interact with the C-terminal domain [45]. The interface between *Hscen2* and XPC are extensively hydrophobic. In the sequence alignment shown in Figure 8, the centrin binding sites within XPC for *Homo sapiens*, *Mus musculus*, *Drosophila melanogaster*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a well conserved tryptophan ( $W_{848}$ ) is observed at position 848 within the sequence. Taking the tryptophan as the first position; there are also highly conserved leucines ( $L_{851}$  and  $L_{855}$ ) at the fourth and eighth positions, respectively. This is

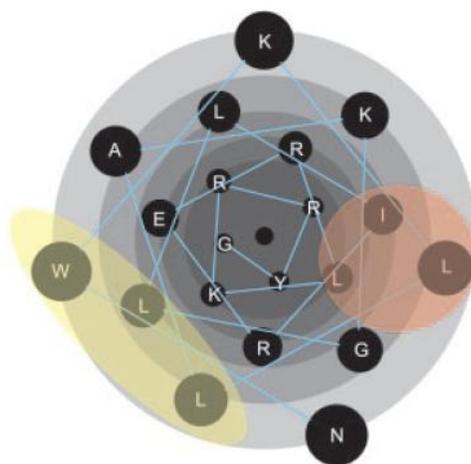
called the hydrophobic triad with the centrin binding motifs 1-4-8. This hydrophobic triad (W<sub>1</sub>L<sub>4</sub>L<sub>8</sub>) in the centrin binding site of XPC fits in the hydrophobic pocket located in the C-terminal domain of *Hscen2* [9, 45]. In the complex, the *HsXPC* peptide forms the  $\alpha$ -helical coiled-coil conformation. The highly conserved W<sub>1</sub>L<sub>4</sub>L<sub>8</sub> residues are situated on the same side of the  $\alpha$ -helix (Figure 9).



**Figure 7.** Ribbon structure of *Hscen2*-XPC complex (PDB ID 2GGM). *Hscen2* is red and XPC is blue. The C-terminal domain of *Hscen2* interacts with the XPC peptide (Adapted from Thompson et al. 2006 [45]).



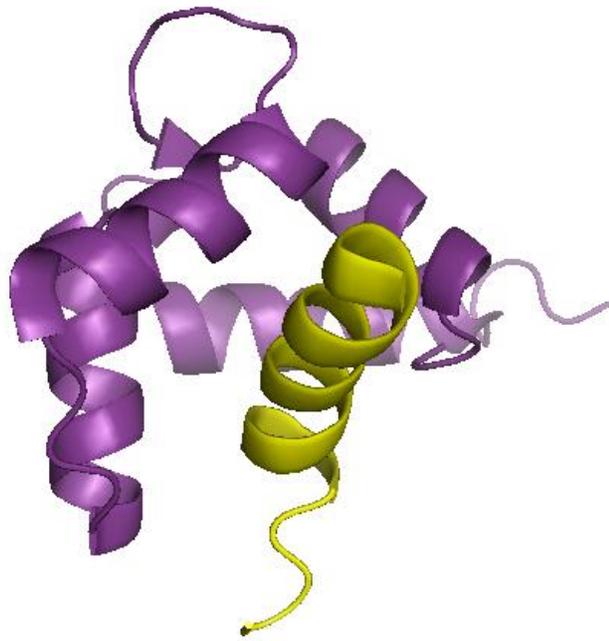
**Figure 8.** Sequence alignment of the centrin binding sites within XPC in five organisms. Evolutionary conservation of amino acid sequence of the putative centrin 2-binding domain among XPC homologs of *Homo sapiens* (Hs), *Mus musculus* (Mm), *Drosophila melanogaster* (Dm), *Arabidopsis thaliana* (At), and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Sc). The black shade presents identical amino acids in each organism, gray shaded represents conserved mutations and the red boxes identify the hydrophobic triad with the positions 1, 4, and 8 (Adapted from Nishi et al. 2005 [27]).



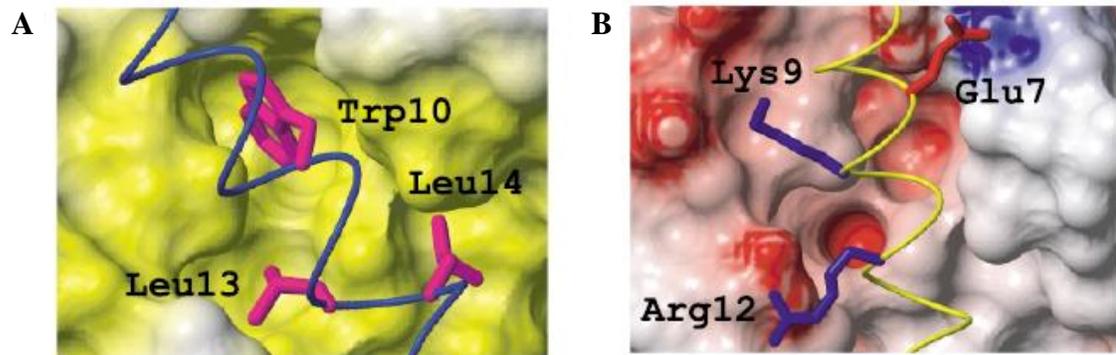
**Figure 9.** Helical wheel plot of the centrin binding site of XPC. The hydrophobic triad  $W_1L_4L_8$  is located in the same side of the  $\alpha$ -helix (*Adapted from Nishi et al. 2005 [27]*).

### ***Centrin-Kar1 complex***

Kar1 is another known biological target for centrin [46]. Like yeast centrin, Kar1 is an essential component of the SPB. Biggins et al. in 1994 [46] showed that one of the functions of Kar1 is to localize Cdc31 to the SPB. Schiebel and colleagues in 1995 [47] identified Kar1<sub>p239-257</sub> as the centrin binding site in Kar1. This peptide binds with high affinity only to the C-terminal domain of *Crcen* (C-*Crcen*) [48]. Figure 10 presents the structure of the C-*Crcen* - Kar1p complex. In the absence of C-*Crcen*, the Kar1p is a random coil; but during the interaction with centrin this peptide undergoes a conformational change to a helical secondary structure [9, 49]. These results are consistent with the ITC experiments carried out by Craescu's group [44, 50] where a negative entropy change (unfavorable entropic contribution) was found between the interaction of centrin and Kar1p. Figure 11A show that the hydrophobic residues Trp10, Leu13, and Leu14 of Kar1 are the key anchors which interact with the hydrophobic cavity located in C-*Crcen*. Trp10 is buried completely in the hydrophobic cavity of C-*Crcen* [7]. By fluorescence experiments, Chazin's group shows that Ca<sup>+2</sup> induced exposure of hydrophobic cavity of C-*Crcen* for the binding of Kar1p [49].



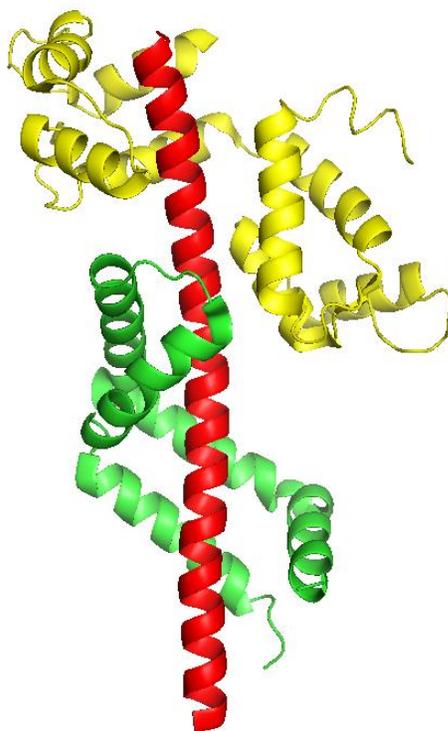
**Figure 10.** Ribbon structure of C-Crcen-Kar1p complex (PDB ID 1OQP). Kar1p (yellow) interact with the C-terminal domain of Crcen (purple). During the interaction, Kar1p adopts an  $\alpha$ -helix secondary structure (*Adapted from Hu and Chazin 2003 [7]*).



**Figure 11.** Key interactions stabilizing the complex of C-Crcen with Kar1p. **(A)** Representation of the interaction Trp10, Leu13, and Leu14 hydrophobic residues of Kar1p with the hydrophobic cavity of C-terminal domain of Crcen. **(B)** Electrostatic interaction in the binding interface between Crcen and Kar1p (*Adapted from Hu and Chazin 2003 [7]*).

### *Sac3-Cdc31-Sus1 ternary complex*

TREX-2 is a mRNA export complex consisting of Sac3, Thp1, Sus1, and the centrin homolog (Cdc31) in yeast. Thus, Cdc31 has a role in yeast mRNA export by interacting with the Sac3-Thp1-Sus1 complex. Previous studies show that the interaction between Sac3, Cdc31, and Sus1 is important in order to promote nuclear pore complex (NPC) association of TREX-2 and an efficient mRNA exporter. The structure of the ternary complex Cdc31-Sac3-Sus1 has recently been determined by Jani et al. in 2009 [52]. Cdc31 interacts specifically with Sac3 (Figure 12) [28, 51, 52]. In Figure 13A we can see that the centrin binding site of Sac3 also contains hydrophobic residues in position 1 and 4. Position 1 is occupied by a well conserved tryptophan residue consistent with other centrin binding sites (CBS) i.e., MLT, XPC, and Kar1 discussed above.



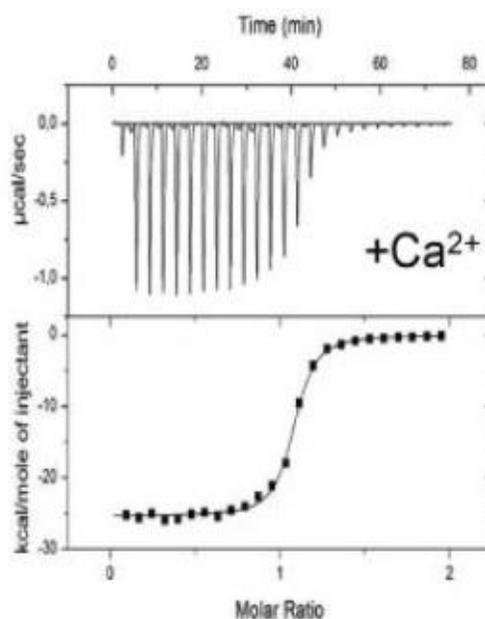
**Figure 12.** Ribbon structure of Sac3-Cdc31-Sus1 ternary complex (PDB ID 3FWB). Cdc31 is yellow, Sac3 is red and Sus1 is green. In this ternary complex, Cdc31 interact specifically with Sac3 (*Adapted from Jani et al. 2009 [52]*).

In 2011, Miron and his co-workers [50] carried out thermodynamics studies of the Cdc31-ScSac3 complex by isothermal titration calorimetry. Figure 13B shows the thermogram of the interaction between Cdc31 and the ScSac3p (Sac3 peptide  $_{797}$ KFFEKWQASYSQAKNRI $_{814}$ ) at 30°C. This thermogram exhibit a single site interaction which is exothermic ( $\Delta H = -25.4$  kcal/mol). The interaction between Cdc31 and Sac3p shows that each single Sac3 centrin binding site can bind one molecule of centrin with a high affinity constant ( $K_a = 2.2 \times 10^7$  M $^{-1}$ ) [48]. Also, fluorescence experiments carried out by this group [48] show that the tryptophan located in position 802 of Sac3p is embedded in an apolar environment from Cdc31. Together, these results show that hydrophobic residues found in the N-terminal end of this peptide of ScSac3 are critical in the interaction between Cdc31 and ScSac3.

A

	1	4	8	17
R18-ScSfi1-20 (680-699) (inverted)	R	F	KK	LVMKELQYNRKSIAQI
R19-ScSfi1-20 (710-729) (inverted)	K	W	IY	FTKVLVFEERVEDALE
R17-hSfi1-20 (641-660) (inverted)	T	V	W	AQLARHLVSHQHHL DAR
R17-hSfi1-12 (649-660) (inverted)	T	V	W	AQLARHLVS
P19-ScKAR1 (237-255)				KKRELIESKWHRLLFHDKK
P18-ScSac3 (797-814) (inverted)	I	R	N	KKAKSYSAGWKEFFK

B



**Figure 13.** Analysis of the interaction between Cdc31 with Sac3p. **(A)** Amino acid sequence of the centrin binding sites of many biological targets, including Sac3p. **(B)** ITC thermograms and isotherms (at 30°C) of binding of Sac3p with Cdc31 (*Adapted from Miron et al. 2011 [50]*).

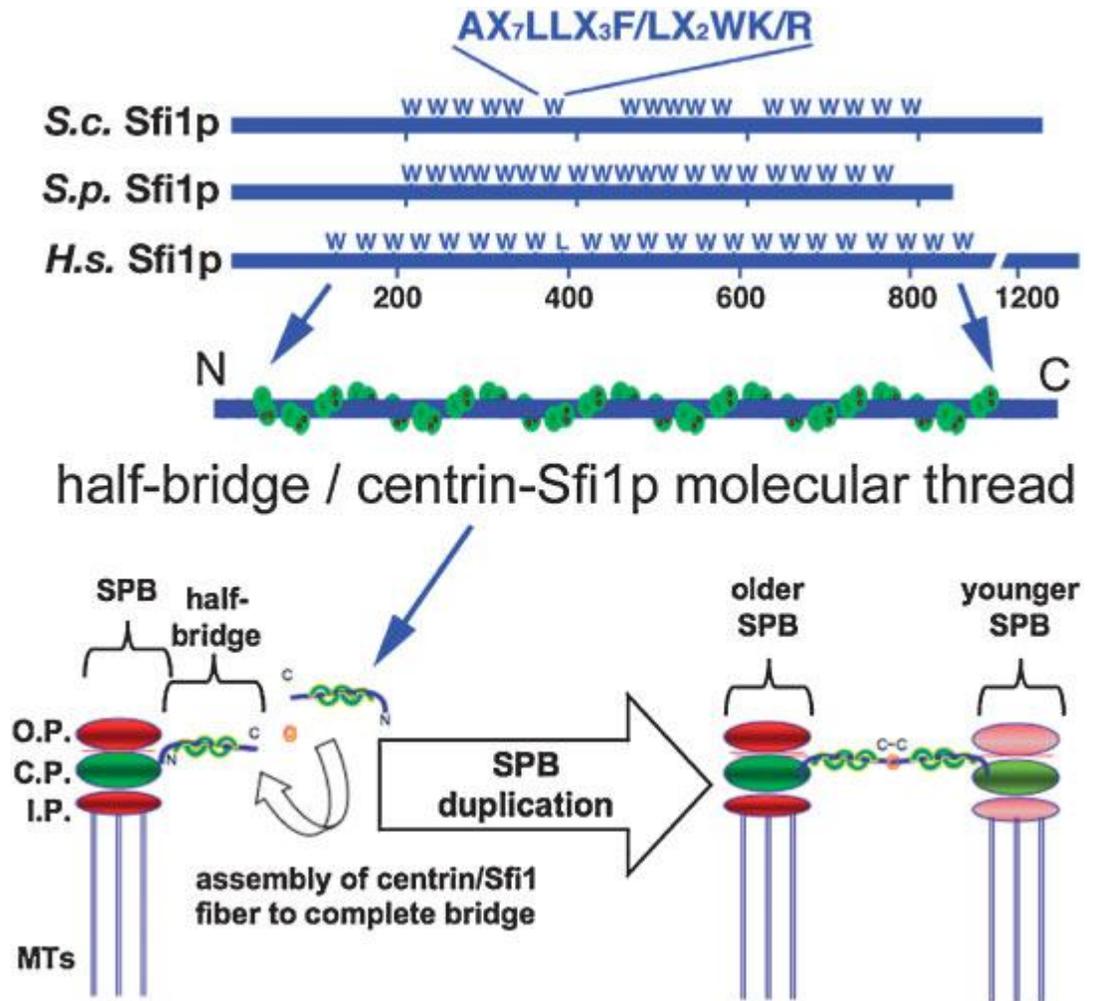
## Sfi1, a centrin binding protein first identified in yeast

Sfi1 is a protein that was discovered by Ma et al. in 1999 in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Sc) [53]. Sfi1 is an essential protein for the G<sub>2</sub>/M transition within the cell cycle [1, 53]. In yeast Sfi1, like Cdc31 (centrin homolog), is localized to the half bridge within the spindle pole body (SPB). Early studies show that there is a lack of homology in the N-terminal and C-terminal domains of Sfi1 in different species [2]. By pull down experiments, Kilmartin in 2003 [1] published his *in vivo* and *in vitro* results confirming that Sfi1 interacts with centrin. In *Homo sapiens* Sfi1 (HsSfi1) and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Sfi1 (ScSfi1), there are 23 and 17 tandem centrin binding sites, respectively. These centrin binding sites have the consensus sequence AX<sub>7</sub>LLX<sub>3</sub>F/LX<sub>2</sub>WK/R where the X represents any residue (Figure 14). The gap distance between the centrin binding sites in ScSfi1 is between 23 and 35 residues [1-2]. In the case of HsSfi1, the gap distance between the centrin-binding sites is about 10 amino acids [4]. This short distance gap between centrin binding sites allows centrins to interact with one another [2, 54]. Craescu and his co-workers carried out studies of the interaction between centrin fragments and Sfi1p by ITC and showed that the binding affinity between centrin and Sfi1p is moderately dependent of calcium concentrations [4-5]. In 2006, Li et al. [54] published the structure of Cdc31-ScSfi1 complex (Figure 15). The fragment of ScSfi1 presented in Figure 15 consists of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> centrin binding sites (N<sub>218</sub> through H<sub>306</sub>). Each centrin binding site interacts with one centrin. This figure

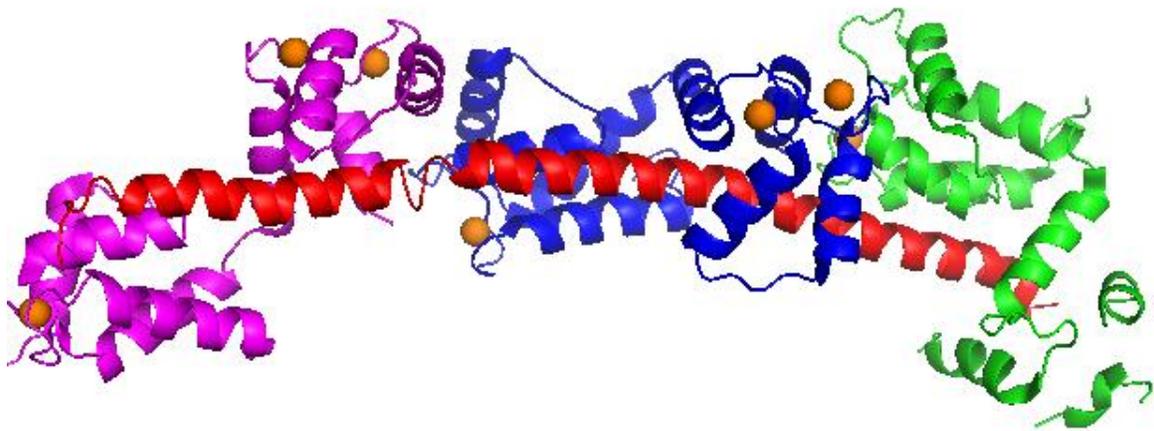
also shows that the N-terminal domain of Cdc31 interacts with the N-terminal half of ScSfi1, whereas the C-terminal domain of Cdc31 interacts with the C-terminal half of ScSfi1. In the Sfi1p centrin binding site (comprised of only 23 residues), one of the most conserved residues is a tryptophan situated within the C-terminal end of each centrin binding site (Figure 16). Fluorescence and NMR studies made by Craescu's group [4] show that the tryptophan residue located in the C-terminal end of the Sfi1 centrin binding site interacts with the hydrophobic surface situated in the C-terminal domain of centrin 2 including residues 94-172. The centrin binding site seen for XPC [45] with the 1-4-8 type is also present in Sfi1p<sub>17</sub> [4]. But, contrary to XPC, the centrin binding sites of Sfi1 flipped orientation for comparison purposes from C-terminal to the N-terminal end (positions 8, 4, and 1) [1, 4-5]. In the centrin binding sites, the first and fourth are always occupied with hydrophobic residues but the eighth position is less conserved because it can be hydrophobic, but also have charged or polar residues (Figure 13A).

The interaction between centrin and Sfi1 has an essential role in SPB duplication. The N-terminal of Sfi1 is associated with the mother SPB. Kilmartin's group proposed in 2006 [54] that during the SPB duplication, the half bridge elongates through tail-to-tail binding and assembly of the centrin-Sfi1 fibers. This binding is mediated by the Sfi1 C-terminal of the older and newer centrin-Sfi1 fibers. Thus, the half bridge provides an anchor site at the N-terminal of the new

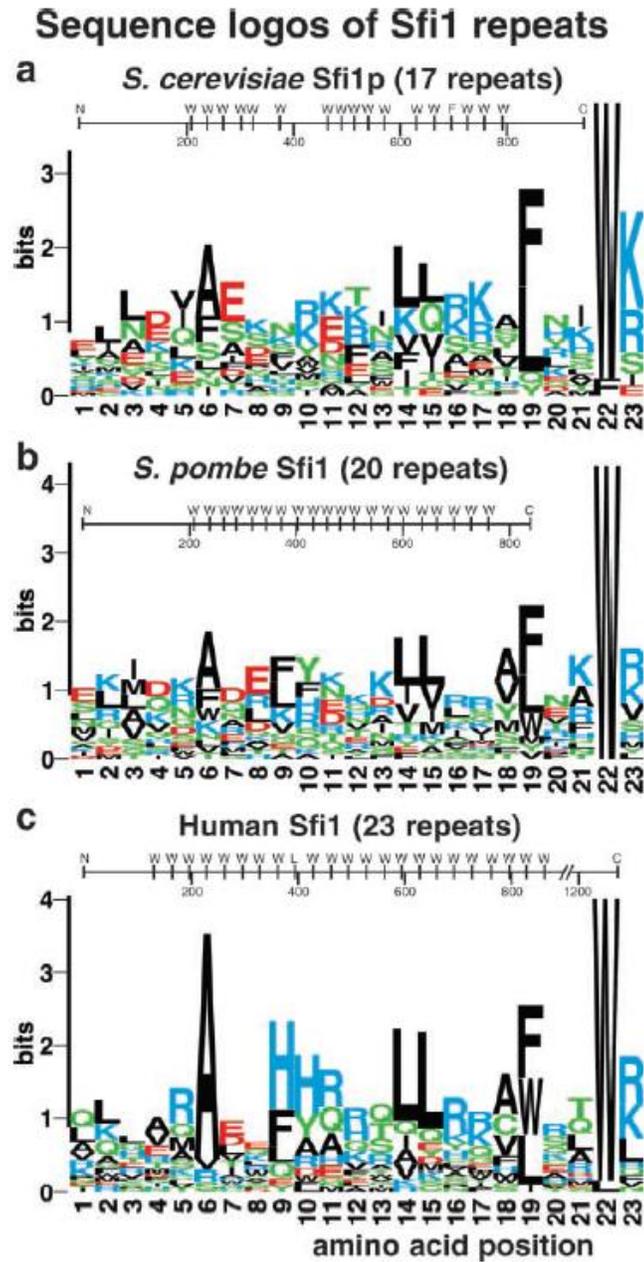
centrin-Sfi1 fiber where a satellite structure forms which initiates the assembly of a new daughter SPB. Thus, this 'bridge' allows the connection of between the two SPBs. (Figure 14) [3, 54].



**Figure 14.** Duplication of the yeast spindle pole body is regulated by Sfi1/centrin. Schematic representation of the centrin binding sites (W) in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Sc), *Saccharomyces pombe* (Sp), and *Homo sapiens* (Hs) Sfi1. The centrin-Sfi1p complex forms a fundamental unit of the spindle pole body duplication (Bottom) (Adapted from Salisbury 2007 [3]).



**Figure 15.** Ribbon structure of Cdc31-ScSfi1 complex (PDB ID 2DOQ). In this complex, we can see three centrin binding sites in Sfi1 (N<sub>218</sub> through H<sub>306</sub>) that interact with three centrans (purple, blue, and green) with Ca<sup>+2</sup> bound (orange spheres) (*Adapted from Li et al. 2006 [55]*).



**Figure 16.** Sequence logos of Sfi1 repeats in *S. cerevisiae* and potential homologues in *S. pombe* (*SpSfi1*), *H. sapiens* (*HsSfi1*) (Adapted from Kilmartin 2003 [1]).

## Isothermal Titration Calorimetry

ITC is a powerful tool to carry out thermodynamic studies of protein-protein interactions. The reaction cell in the ITC contains one of the reactants; the titrant is added by injection in small volumes, and stirred. The reference cell contains the buffer or water without the macromolecule. The amount of power needed to maintain a constant temperature difference between a reaction cell and the reference cell during the titration is measured by the calorimeter (Figure 17). These two cells are surrounded by an adiabatic jacket. Heaters located on the reference cell, reaction cell and the jacket are activated when necessary to maintain identical temperature between all components [55]. Thus, the heat absorbed (endothermic) or released (exothermic) by the chemical reaction is obtained from the integral of the power curve over the appropriate time (Figure 18) [56]. For an exothermic reaction, the temperature in the reaction cell will increase, and the feedback power will be deactivated to preserve equal temperatures between the reaction cell and the reference cell. For an endothermic reaction, the reverse will occur. In Figure 18A, each peak corresponds to one injection and Figure 18B represents the integral heat effect due to the binding as a function of the molar ratio. In this figure we can see an exothermic reaction where the peaks are progressively smaller with each injection. This is because there is less free protein available for binding. When the protein is saturated, the peak height represents the background level. It is

important to note that the heat absorbed or released during an ITC experiment is proportional to the fraction of the bound ligand. For this reason, it is very important to determine the initial concentrations of the protein and the ligand with a high degree of precision.

ITC is a technique that allows simultaneous determination of all binding parameters: the affinity constant ( $K_a$ ), change in Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G_B$ ), the change in enthalpy ( $\Delta H_B$ ), the change in entropy ( $\Delta S_B$ ), and the stoichiometry ( $n$ ) [57]. At a constant temperature ( $T$ ), the change in Gibbs free energy is given by:

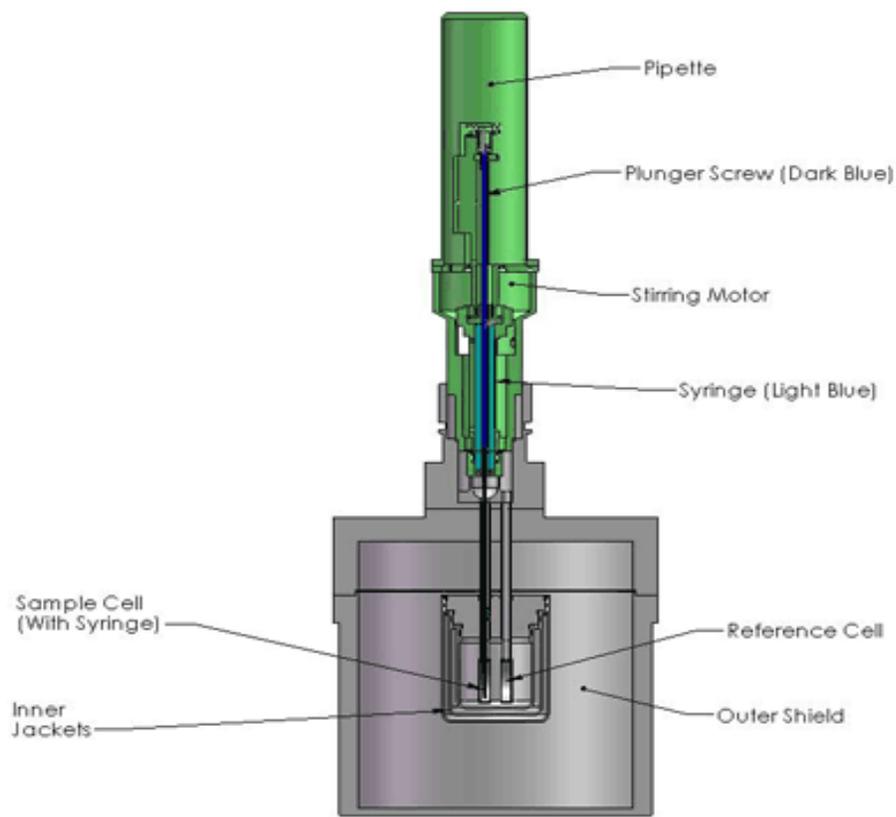
$$\Delta G_B^\circ = -RT \ln K_a = \Delta H_B^\circ - T\Delta S_B^\circ \quad (1)$$

where  $R$  is the gas constant. The ITC is the only technique where these parameters can be directly and accurately determined from a single experiment [6].  $\Delta H_B$  represents the experimentally measured quantity in calorimetry. The binding enthalpy provides us information about the competition between protein-ligand interactions (e.g. hydrogen bonds, salt bridges, hydrophobic interactions). A favorable enthalpy indicate that the protein established good interactions such as hydrogen bonds, salt bridges, and hydrophobic interactions with its biological target and the interactions are strong enough to compensate the unfavorable enthalpy associated with the loose of the interaction with the surrounding water molecules. A large unfavorable enthalpy means that the polar groups of the

protein lose the interaction with the solvent without being able to form interactions with its biological target [58]. The binding entropy reflects changes in solvation entropy and changes in the conformation of the proteins within the complex entropies. The changes in solvation entropy are favorable when the binding of the biological target occurs with the protein. Thus, favorable solvation entropy is associated with the binding energy of hydrophobic groups. The conformational entropy change is unfavorable when the binding process involves the loss of conformational degrees of freedom of both the protein and its biological target [58].  $K_a$  is a measure of the affinity of the interaction.  $\Delta G_B$  can give us information about the stability of the complex [59]. Figure 19 illustrate the components of the binding energy involved in the interaction between a small molecule and its target. The stoichiometry is determined from the titration equivalence point (Figure 18B). In addition, by repeating the titration at different temperatures, we can determine the change in binding heat capacity ( $\Delta C_p$ ) during the reaction:

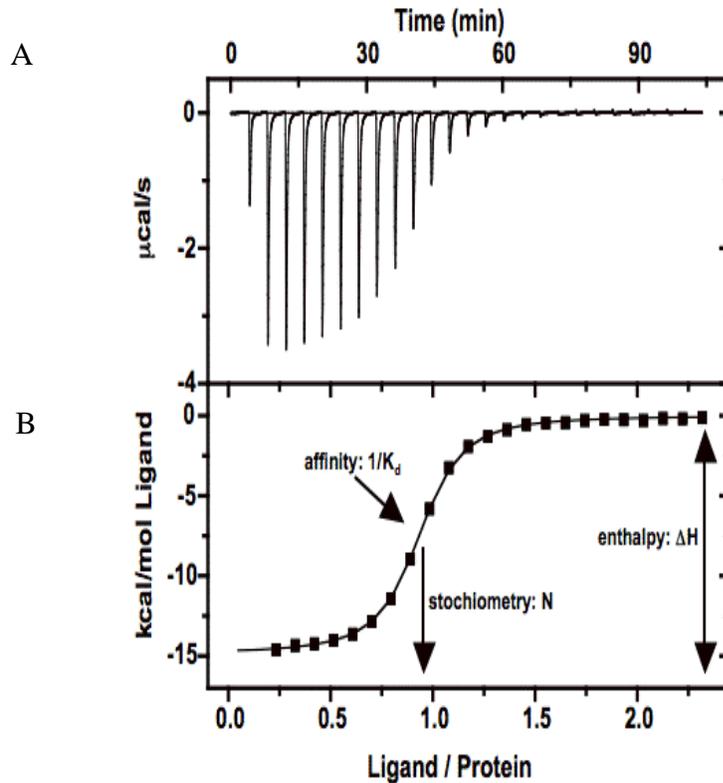
$$\Delta C_p = \frac{\partial \Delta H}{\partial T} \quad (2)$$

$\Delta C_p$  has been used to estimate the amount of polar and nonpolar surface buried on formation of the complex [56]. The increase in  $\Delta C_p$  is caused by the hydration change of proteins. The change in hydration is closely related to change in polar and nonpolar solvent accessible area [60].

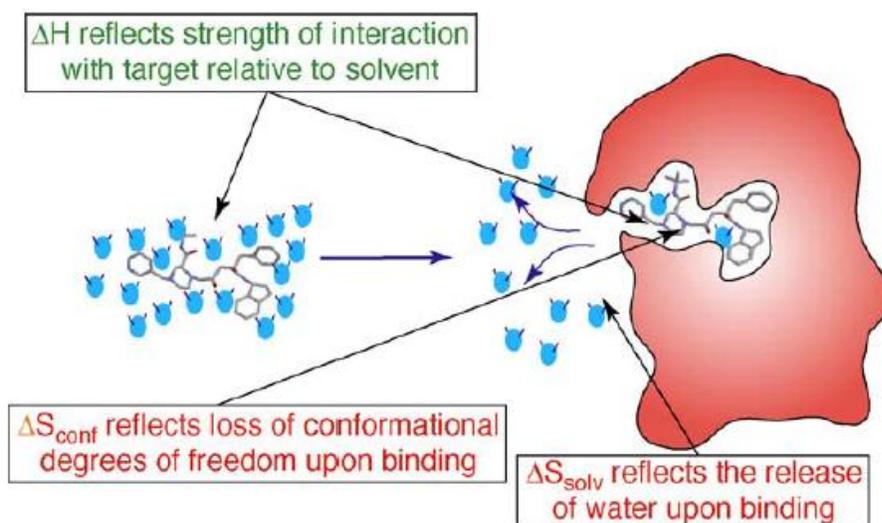


**Figure 17.** Diagram of ITC cells and syringe. The sample cell and the reference cell are contained within the adiabatic jacket. The ITC measures the heat as a function of time that must be added to the sample cell in order to maintain a temperature difference equal to zero between the two cells at the designated temperature for an experiment (<http://www.microcal.com/technology/itc.asp>).

## Isothermal Titration Calorimetry (ITC)



**Figure 18.** Representation of ITC data. **(A)** The upper panel is the power data and **(B)** the lower panel is the integrated enthalpy. (<http://www.endocytosis.org/techniqs/ITC.html>)



**Figure 19.** Illustration of the binding energy involved in an interaction between a small molecule (red) and its target. The change in enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) reflects strength of interaction with target relative to solvent, i.e. water (cyan). The change in entropy reflects changes in solvation entropy ( $\Delta S_{\text{solv}}$ ) and changes in conformation of the molecule ( $\Delta S_{\text{conf}}$ ) (Adapted from Freire 2004 [58]).

## CHAPTER III

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### *Protein and Peptide Preparation*

Wild type of centrin were expressed, isolated, and purified following a protocol established in our laboratory as previously described [61]. The peptide (*HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*: AQQLQLERAVQHHRQLLLEGLARWKTHLLQ) was purchased from Abgent (San Diego, CA). The Mass Spectrometry (MS) and the High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) results carried out by Abgent were included in this thesis to presents the molecular mass and the purity of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*. In order to remove the trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) from the peptide, 100  $\mu$ L of HCl 0.1 M was added to the peptide and then lyophilized. Then, in order to remove the HCl from the peptide, 100  $\mu$ L of deionized water was added to the peptide and then lyophilized (this procedure was repeated four consecutive times). Protein and peptide concentrations were determined using a JASCO model V-560 UV/Vis Spectrophotometer. The extinction coefficient ( $\epsilon$ ) of *Hscen1* and *Hscen2* is 1,490  $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$  at 280 nm; the  $\epsilon$  of *Hscen3* and *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* are 8,480  $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$  and 5,500  $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$  at 280 nm, respectively.

### ***Isothermal Titration Calorimetry:***

Titration experiments were carried out using a VP-ITC microcalorimeter (MicroCal LLC, Northampton, MA). The buffer for all experiments was 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 4 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and 4 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> at pH 7.4. The experimental temperatures were 25 °C, 30 °C, 35 °C, and 40 °C. The protein and peptides of interest were exhaustively dialyzed against the buffer of choice prior to the isothermal titration experiments using a dialysis membrane (Spectrum Laboratories, Inc.) with a cutoff of 500 Da. Typical concentrations of *Hscen1* and *Hscen3* ranged between 100-224 μM and 48-64 μM, respectively. The concentration of *Hscen2* used in this experiment was 112 μM. The peptide concentration ranged between 8-10 μM. All the solutions were degassed for at least 10 min prior to use.

### ***Analysis of ITC Data***

The ITC power data was integrated and analyzed using MicroCal Origin software, and values for the change in enthalpy of binding ( $\Delta H_B$ ), the change in entropy ( $\Delta S_B$ ), the association constant ( $K_a$ ) and the stoichiometry of the binding ( $n$ ) were determined. The change of in Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G_B$ ) was calculated using equation (1).  $\Delta C_p$  was obtained by the linear best fit of the  $\Delta H$  versus temperature data.

## ***Crystallization Assay***

Crystals were grown using the hanging drop vapor diffusion method at room temperature. The crystals presented in Figure 28 were obtained by mixing 2  $\mu\text{L}$  of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* (0.150 mg/mL, 1:1.5 mole ratio) solution with 2  $\mu\text{L}$  of a precipitant solution containing 50% (v/v) 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol (MPD) in 0.1 M Tris pH 8.5. These crystals appeared after seven weeks. In this pre-screening assay, QIAGEN<sup>®</sup> EasyXtal Pre-screen Assay (QIAGEN Inc., Valencia, CA) was used. This pre-screen assay contained 24 different precipitants in solution (Table 1)

**Table 1. QIAGEN® EasyXtal pre-screen suite composition table.**

Well	Chemical 1	Chemical 2	Buffer
A1	4.3 M Sodium chloride		
A2	1.5 M Sodium chloride		
A3	30% (v/v) Glycerol	2 M Ammonium sulfate	
A4	15% (v/v) Glycerol	2 M Ammonium sulfate	
A5	30% (v/v) PEG 400		
A6	15% (v/v) PEG 400		
B1	3.2 M Ammonium sulfate		
B2	1.1 M Ammonium sulfate		
B3	40% (v/v) 2-propanol		
B4	15% (v/v) 2-propanol		
B5	30% (w/v) PEG 4000		
B6	12% (w/v) PEG 4000		
C1	3 M Na/K phosphate pH 7.0		
C2	1 M Na/K phosphate pH 7.0		
C3	65% (v/v) MPD		
C4	23% (v/v) MPD		
C5	30% (w/v) PEG 8000		
C6	12% (w/v) PEG 8000		
D1	2 M Ammonium sulfate		0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
D2	2 M Ammonium sulfate		0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
D3	50% (v/v) MPD		0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
D4	50% (v/v) MPD		0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
D5	20% (w/v) PEG 4000		0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
D6	20% (w/v) PEG 4000		0.1 M Tris pH 8.5

**Abbreviations:**

PEG = Polyethylene glycol

MPD = 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol

The crystals presented in Figure 29 were obtained by mixing 2  $\mu$ L of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* (15.9 mg/mL total protein, 1:1.5 mole ratio) solution with 2  $\mu$ L 50% (v/v) MPD in 0.1 M sodium acetate. The crystal shown in Figure 30 was obtained by mixing 1  $\mu$ L of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* (15.9 mg/mL total protein, 1:1.5 mole ratio) solution with 1  $\mu$ L 40% (v/v) 2-propanol. These crystals presented in Figures 29 and 30 appeared after 2-5 days. These precipitant solutions were prepared using the highest purity reagents commercially available in the Pastrana laboratory. The precipitating agents were all purchased from Hampton Research (Aliso Viejo, CA). The precipitant solutions used in this assay are presented in Table 2 (A and B).

**Table 2.** Pre-screen assay suite composition tables (A and B). These precipitant solutions were prepared in Dr. Pastrana's Laboratory.

**A**

Well	Chemical	Buffer
A1	10% PEG 4000	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
A2	15% PEG 4000	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
A3	20% PEG 4000	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
A4	25% PEG 4000	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
A5	20% 2-propanol	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
A6	35% 2-propanol	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
B1	40% 2-propanol	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
B2	40% MPD	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
B3	45% MPD	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
B4	50% MPD	0.1 M Sodium acetate pH 4.6
B5	10% PEG 4000	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
B6	15% PEG 4000	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
C1	20% PEG 4000	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
C2	25% PEG 4000	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
C3	20% 2-propanol	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
C4	35% 2-propanol	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
C5	40% 2-propanol	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
C6	40% MPD	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
D1	45% MPD	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
D2	50% MPD	0.1 M HEPES pH 7.4
D3	20% 2-propanol	
D4	35% 2-propanol	
D5	40% 2-propanol	

**B**

Well	Chemical	Buffer
A1	10% PEG 4000	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
A2	15% PEG 4000	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
A3	20% PEG 4000	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
A4	25% PEG 4000	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
A5	20% 2-propanol	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
A6	35% 2-propanol	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
B1	40% 2-propanol	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
B2	40% MPD	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
B3	45% MPD	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5
B4	50% MPD	0.1 M Tris pH 8.5

Abbreviations discussed above.

# CHAPTER IV

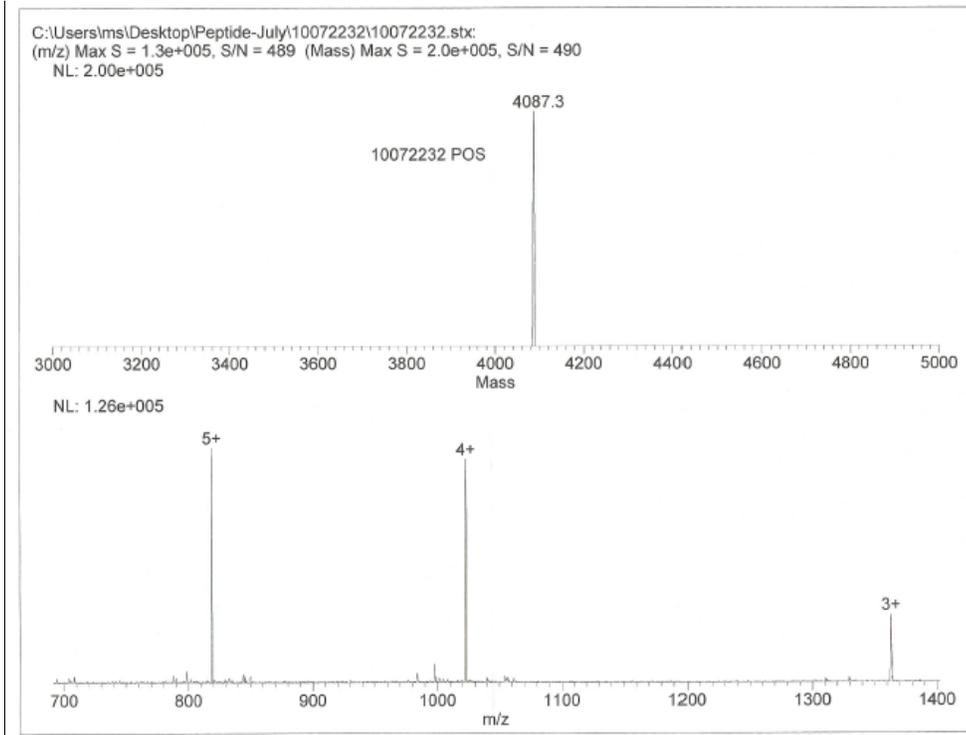
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Analysis of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*

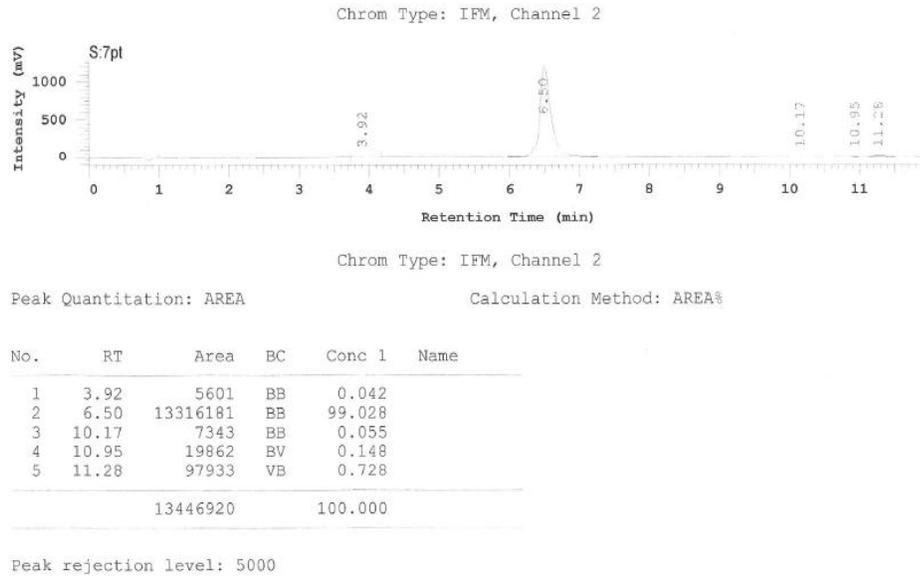
#### *Mass Spectrometry and High Performance Liquid Chromatography*

The molecular weight and the purity *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* (Acetyl-AQRLQLERAVQHHRQLLLEGLARWKTHHLLQ-NH<sub>2</sub>) were determined by Mass Spectrometry (MS) and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) analyses, respectively. These analyses were carried out by Abgent after the synthesis of this peptide. The calculated molecular weight for *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* is 4086.57 Da while the experimental molecular weight obtained by the MS report was 4087.3 Da (Figure 20A). The purity of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* obtained by the HPLC report was >95% (Figure 20B). Thus, these results show that the *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* purchased has a high purity.

A



B



**Figure 20** Mass Spectrometry and HPLC results from *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*. **(A)** Mass Spectrometry report showed that the molecular weight of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* was 4087.3 m/z. **(B)** HPLC results confirmed that *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* was obtained with >95%.

### ***HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* sequence analysis.**

*Homo sapiens* Sfi1 full-length protein is comprised of 1242 amino acids and contains twenty three tandem centrin binding sites, as shown in Figure 21A. The 21<sup>st</sup> centrin binding site of Sfi1 was chosen in order to characterize the thermodynamic features of the interaction between centrin and this peptide. Figure 21B presents a comparison of the sequence of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* with Sfi1's centrin binding sites previously studied [4]. In the sequence of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* we can note the consensus motifs AX<sub>7</sub>LLX<sub>3</sub>F/LX<sub>2</sub>WK/R presented by Kilmartin [1]. Also, *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* has various polar and charged residues. As a result, *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* is a soluble peptide. Figure 21C depicts the sequence alignment of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* and known centrin binding peptides. Some peptides are in an inverted representation (C-terminal end to N-terminal end) in order to highlight the conserved hydrophobic residues. These residues located in positions 1, 4, and 8 represent the hydrophobic residues found to be important for the interaction between centrin and Sfi1p. The first position is occupied with the well conserved tryptophan. The first and fourth are always occupied with hydrophobic residues but the eighth position is less conserved because it can be hydrophobic but also charged or polar residues. As discussed in the previous chapter, in the complex between centrin and its biological targets these hydrophobic residues are in the hydrophobic surface exposed by the C-terminal domain of centrin. Some centrin binding peptides, like *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* and *HsPOC5p<sub>1-3</sub>*, also have conserved hydrophobic residues in the 17<sup>th</sup> position. The

secondary structure of centrin's biological target during the complex is  $\alpha$ -helix (Figures 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14). In order to study the localization of these conserved hydrophobic residues in the structure of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*, the amino acid sequence of this peptide was plotted as a helical wheel (Figure 22) [62]. In the C-terminal end of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*, we can see that the hydrophobic surface consists of the hydrophobic triad W<sub>1</sub>L<sub>4</sub>L<sub>8</sub>. These hydrophobic residues are located in the same side of the  $\alpha$ -helix. Together, these results show that the hydrophobic triad W<sub>1</sub>L<sub>4</sub>L<sub>8</sub> located in the C-terminal end of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* is critical for the interaction between centrin and this peptide.

**A** MKNLLTEKCISSHNHFQKVIKQRMEKKVDSRYFKDGAVKKPYSAKTLSNKKSSASFGIRREL PSTSHLVQ  
 YRGHTTCTRQGRRLRELRI RCVARKFLYLWIRMTFGRVFP SKARFYEQRLLRKVFE EWKEEWWVFQHEWK  
 LCVRADCHYRYLYLNLMFQ TWKTYVRQQQEMRNKYIRA EVDHAKQKMRQAWKSWLIYVVVRRTKLQMQTT  
 ALEFRQRIILRVVWSTWRQRLGQVRVSRALHASALKHRALSLQVQAWSQWREQLLYVQKEKQKVVSAVKH  
 HQHWQKRRFLKAWLEYLQVRRVKRQQNEMAERFHHVTVLQIYFCDWQQAWERRESLYAHHAQVEKLARKM  
 ALRRAFTHWKHYMLLCAEEAAQFEMAEHHRHSQLYFCFRALKDNVTHAHLQQIRRNLAHQHGVTL LHR  
 FWNLWRSQIEQKKERELLPLLHAAWDHYRIALLCKCIELWLQYTQKRRYKQLLQARADGHFQQORALPAAF  
 HTWNRLWRWRHQENVLSARATRFHRETLEKQVFSLWRQKMFQHRENRLAERMAILHAERQLLYRSWFMWH  
 QQAAARHQEQEWQTVACAHHRHGRLKKAFC LWRESAQGLRTER TGRVRAAEFHMAQLLRWAWSQWRECLA  
 LRGAERQKLMRADLHHQHSVLHRALQAVVTYQGRVRSILREVAARESQHNRQLLRGALRRWKENTMARVD  
 EAKKTFQASTHYRRTICSKVLVQWREAVSVQMYRQ QEDCAIWEAQKVLDRGCLRTWFORWWDCSRRSAQ  
 QRLQLERAVQHHRQLLLEGLARWKTHHLQCVRKRL LHRQSTQLLAQRLSRTCFRQWRQQLAARRQEORA  
 TVRALWFWAFSLQAKVWATWLAFLVLERRRKARLQWALQAYQGQLLQEGATRLLRF AASMKASRQQLQAO  
 QQVQAAHSLHRAVRRCATLWKQKVLGRGGKQPLAAIAPSRKVT FEGPLLNR IAAGAGDGTLET KRPQAS  
 RPLGALGR LAEEPHALELNTAHSARKQPRRPHFLLEPAQSQRPKPQEHGLGMAQPAAPSLTRPFLAEA  
 PTALVPHSPLPGALSSAPGPKQPPTASTGPELLLLPLSSFMPCGAAAPARVSAQRATPRDKPPVPSSLAS  
 VDPHLLLPGDFSATRAGPGLSTAGSLDLEAELEEIQQQLLHYQTTKQNLWSCR RQASSLRWLELNREE  
 GPEDEQEVEQQVQKELEQVEMQIQLLAEELQAQRQPIGACVARIQALRQALC

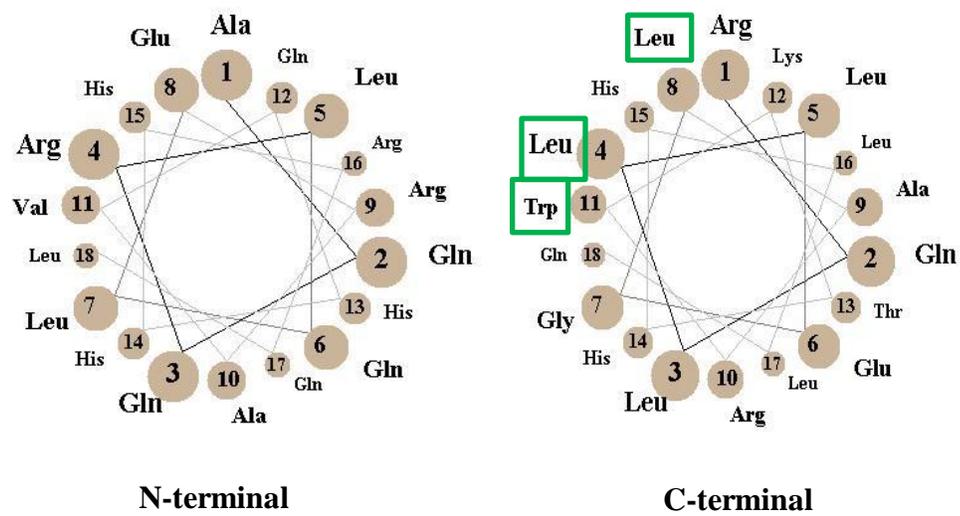
**B**

Centrin binding site sequence	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	X	X	X	F/L	X	X	W	K/R
HsSfi1p <sub>1</sub> (112-129)	A	R	F	Y	Y	E	Q	R	L	L	R	K	V	F	E	E	W	K
HsSfi1p <sub>12</sub> (477-494)	A	D	G	H	F	Q	Q	R	A	L	P	A	A	F	H	T	W	N
HsSfi1p <sub>17</sub> (642-659)	A	D	L	H	H	Q	H	S	V	L	H	R	A	L	Q	A	W	V
HsSfi1p <sub>21</sub> (778-795)	A	V	Q	H	H	H	R	Q	L	L	L	E	G	L	A	R	W	K

**C**

						1		4		8					17																			
<i>HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub></i> (769-801) inverted		Q	L	L	H	H	T	K	W	R	A	L	G	E	L	L	Q	R	H	H	Q	V	A	R	E	L	Q	L	R	Q	Q	A		
<i>HsXPC</i> (847-863)						N	W	K	L	L	A	K	G	L	L	I	R	E	R	L	K	R												
<i>ScKar1</i> (239-257)		K	K	R	E	L	I	E	S	K	W	H	R	L	L	F	H	D	K	K														
<i>HsPOC5p<sub>1</sub></i> (142-173) inverted		N	T	K	L	G	S	S	W	L	D	L	V	N	E	M	K	Q	L	N	E	D	S	V										
<i>HsPOC5p<sub>2</sub></i> (237-262) inverted		A	R	V	H	G	I	R	W	H	F	F	T	R	M	L	E	I	K	E	K	Q	K	G	I	A	H	S	L	S	S	I	V	
<i>HsPOC5p<sub>3</sub></i> (270-295) inverted		Q	K	Q	V	V	S	R	W	V	K	W	V	K	K	L	L	T	R	Q	Y	Y	Q	D	A	L	K	G	E	Y	V	D	Q	R
<i>MLT</i> (43-64) inverted		Q	K	R	K	N	K	I	W	S	I	L	T	P	L	G	T	A	L	V	K	L	I	A	G	I	G							
<i>ScSac3</i> (797-814) inverted	I	R	N	K	K	A	Q	S	Y	S	A	Q	W	K	E	F	F	K																

**Figure 21.** Sequence analysis of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*. (A) FASTA full-length sequence of *HsSfi1*. (B) Sequence alignment of some centrin binding sites of *Sfi1*. (C) Sequence alignment of known centrin binding peptides including *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*.



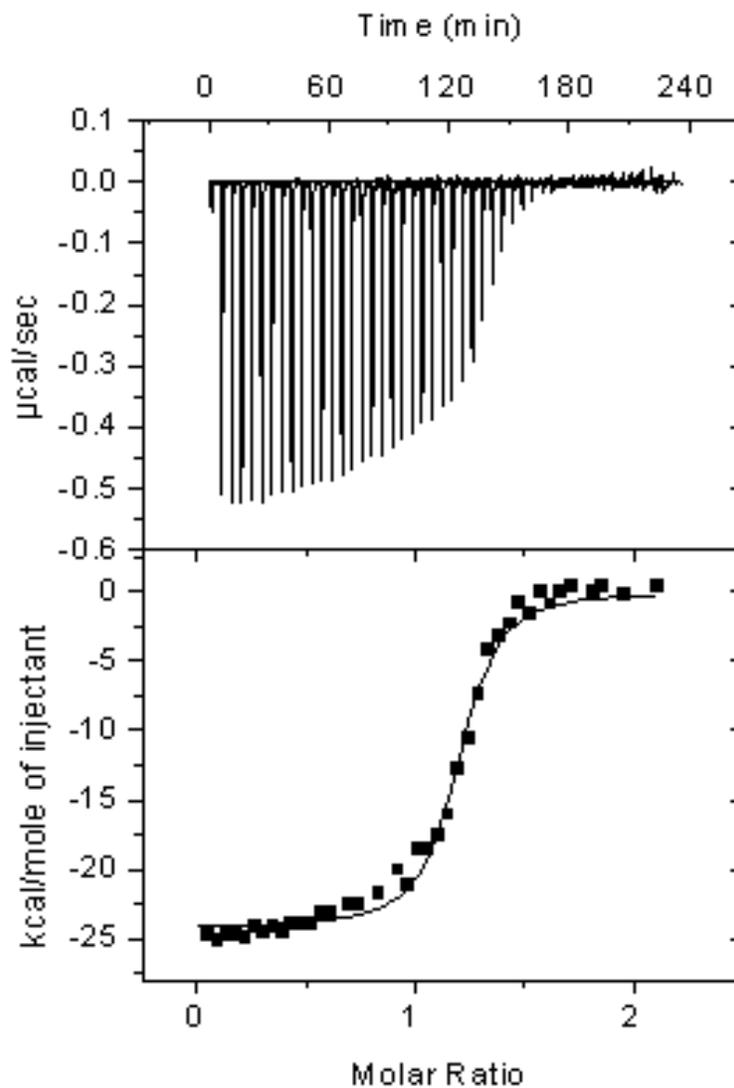
**Figure 22.** Helical wheel plot of the N-terminal and C-terminal ends of *HsSfi1p*<sub>21</sub>. The hydrophobic triad W<sub>1</sub>L<sub>4</sub>L<sub>8</sub> is identified with a box colored in green.

## Thermodynamic analyses and crystallization of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex

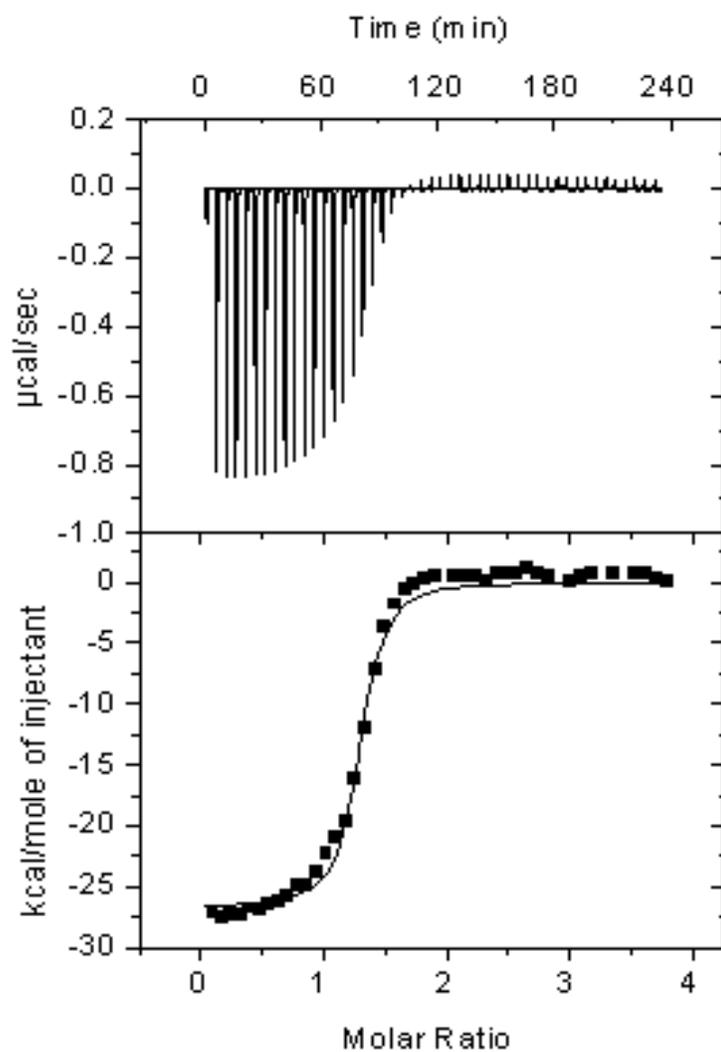
The analyses of the interaction between *Hscen1 wild type* (WT) and *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* were carried out by the ITC. Figures 23-26 present the results of the ITC experiments carried out at 25°C, 30°C, 35°C, and 40°C. At each temperature, the process of the interaction was exothermic (negative enthalpy). Also, in each experiment the stoichiometry of the interaction was always close to 1 which means that only one molecule of centrin binds one molecule of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*. The experimental data was best fitted using the single-site binding model. Table 1 summarizes the thermodynamic parameters of the *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex. The interactions that occur in the interface between *Hscen1* and *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* (such as hydrogen bonding, salt bridges, hydrophobic interactions, etc.) are more favorable ( $\Delta H = -29.0$  kcal/mol) at 35°C. The results obtained of  $-T\Delta S$  present an unfavorable entropic component ( $-T\Delta S = 18.8$  kcal/mol). The main contribution to the negative entropy change is probably because *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* was undergoing a transition from being a more flexible structure to an ordered, bound structure as a result of the interaction between *Hscen1* and this peptide. The large binding enthalpy and binding entropy compensate the high value of the affinity constant ( $K_a = 1.7 \times 10^7$  M<sup>-1</sup>) and the binding Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G = -10.2$  kcal/mol), thus, indicating highest affinity and stability. Interestingly, this protein-peptide interaction is favorable in a temperature closest to the human body temperature (~37°C). From the analysis of the binding enthalpies as a function of temperature, we can

determine the change in heat capacity (Figure 27). The  $\Delta C_p$  obtained by the slope was  $-0.2524 \text{ kcal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$ . Because there is a relation between change in heat capacity and the burial surface area, these negative  $\Delta C_p$  may be due to a decrease in exposure of the hydrophobic surface as a result of the interaction between *Hscen1* and *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*. These results provided the assurance of a stable complex that could be used for the crystallization assays discussed below.

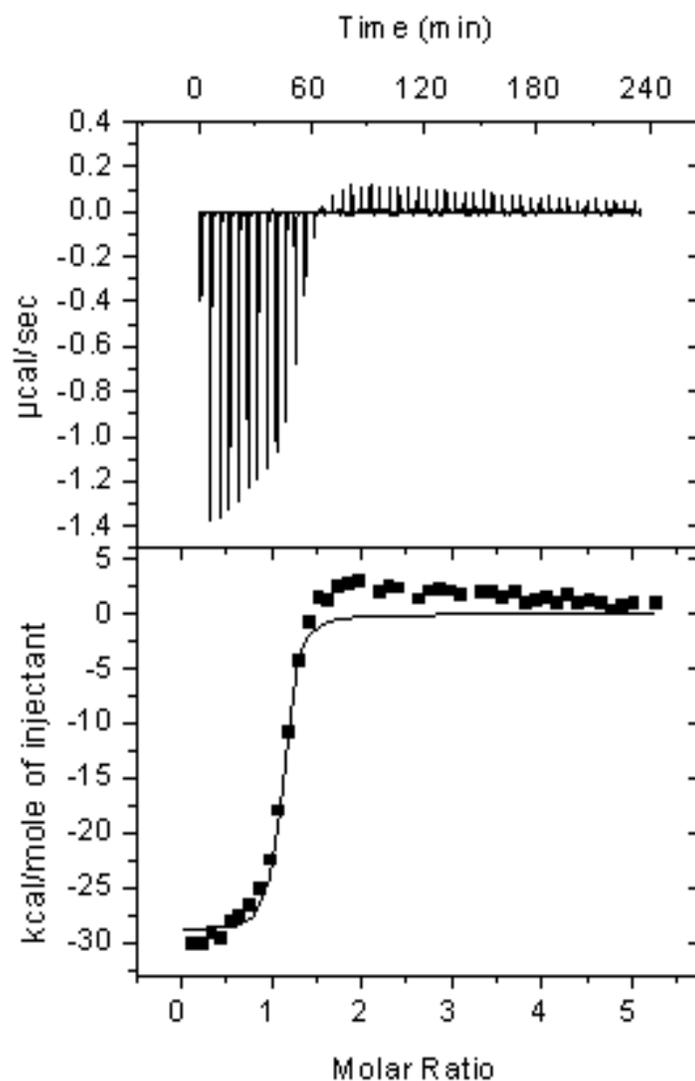
In order to determine and understand the structure of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex, pre-screen crystallization assays were carried out. Figures 28-30 show the crystal obtained by the hanging drop vapor diffusion method at room temperature. The concentrations of the *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex were  $0.150 \text{ mg/mL}$  (Figure 28) and  $15.9 \text{ mg/mL}$  (Figures 29-30) with a 1:1.5 mole ratio. The average size for the micro crystals presented in Figure 28 was  $\sim 55 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , while the size of the crystals presented in Figure 29 and 30 were  $158.19 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  and  $201.86 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. The crystals shown in Figure 29 are needle shaped.



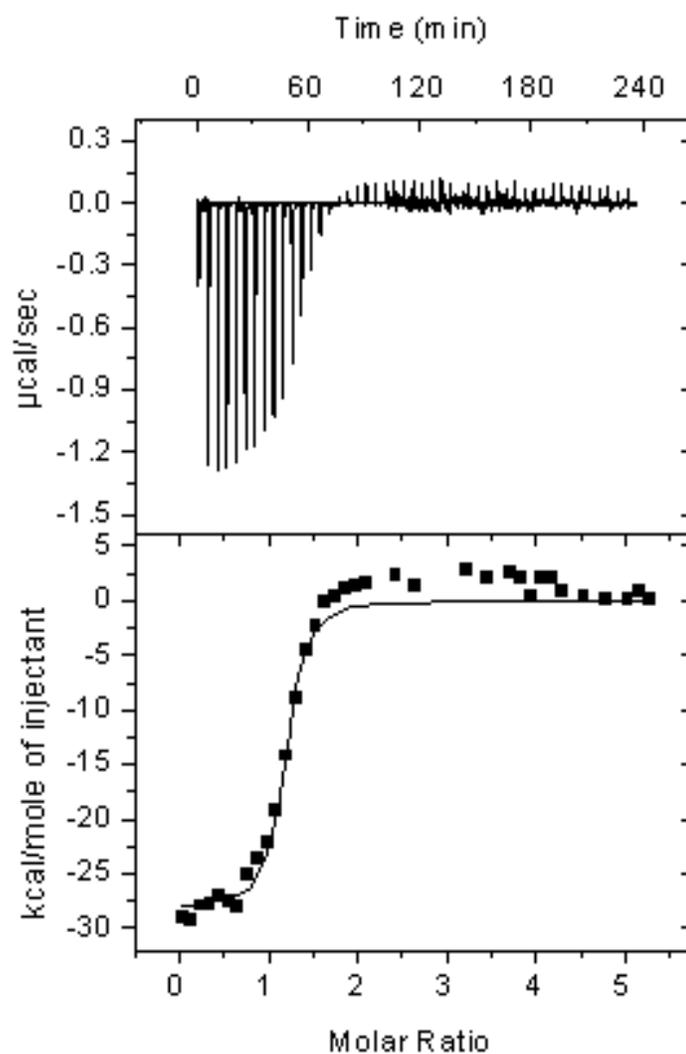
**Figure 23.** ITC isotherms of the interaction between *Hscen1* (WT) with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at 25°C. The upper panels show the raw data and the lower panels show the integrated enthalpy fitted to a single site-binding model.



**Figure 24.** ITC isotherms of the interaction between *Hscen1* (WT) with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at 30°C. The upper panels show the raw data and the lower panels show the integrated enthalpy fitted to a single site-binding model.



**Figure 25.** ITC isotherms of the interaction between *Hscn1* (WT) with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at 35°C. The upper panels show the raw data and the lower panels show the integrated enthalpy fitted to a single site-binding model.



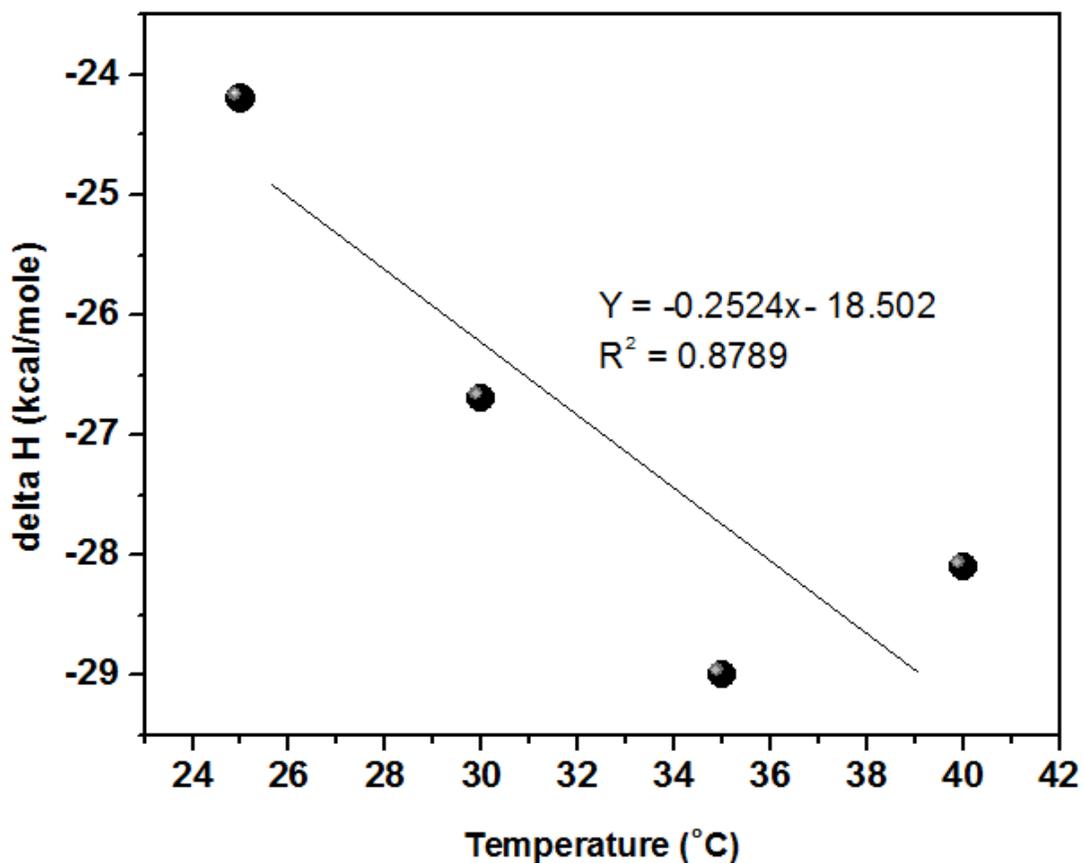
**Figure 26.** ITC isotherms of the interaction between *Hscen1* (WT) with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at 40°C. The upper panels show the raw data and the lower panels show the integrated enthalpy fitted to a single site-binding model.

**Table 3.** Summary of the thermodynamic data of the interaction between *Hscen1* (WT) and *HsSfi1*p<sub>21</sub> at 25 °C, 30 °C, 35 °C, and 40 °C. The stoichiometry of binding is always close to 1.

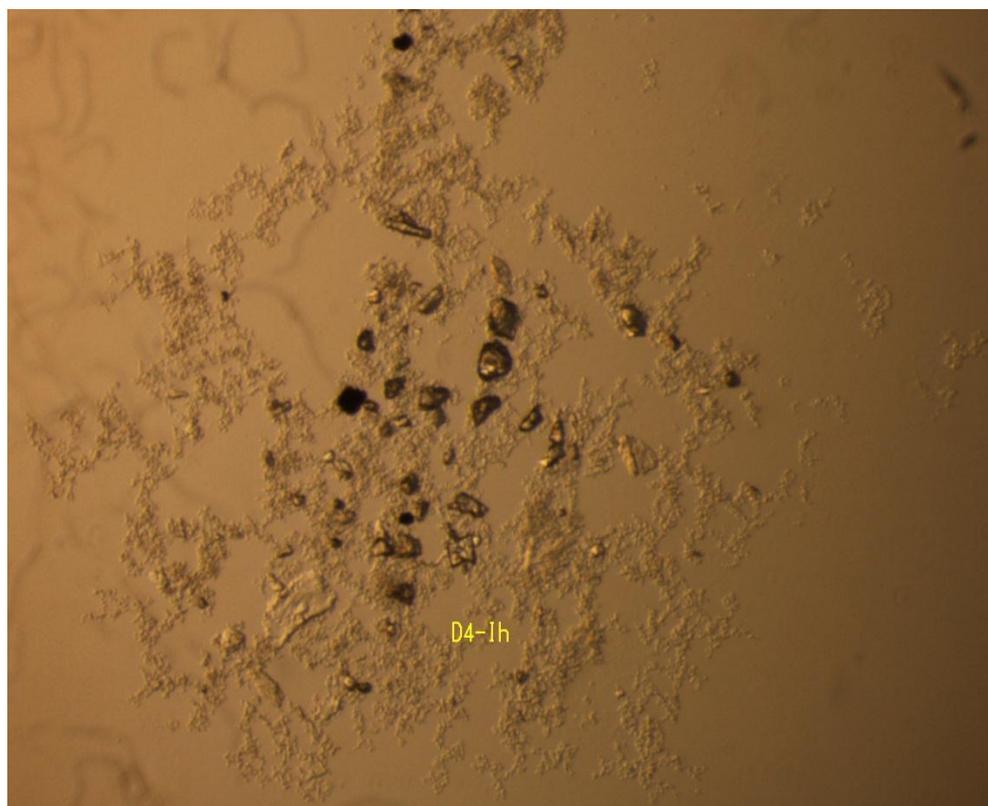
Temperature (°C)	K <sub>a</sub> (error) (10 <sup>7</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> )	ΔG (kcal/mol)	ΔH (error) (kcal/mol)	-TΔS (kcal/mol)
25	1.5 (0.1)	-9.8	-24.2 (0.1)	14.5
30	1.6 (0.2)	-10.0	-26.7 (0.2)	16.7
35	1.7 (0.6)	-10.2	-29.0 (0.7)	18.8
40	1.0 (0.3)	-10.1	-28.1 (0.6)	18.1

Note: The ITC profile was rendered the best fit when the Chi-squared (Chi<sup>2</sup>) value obtained range within 10<sup>5</sup>-10<sup>6</sup>.

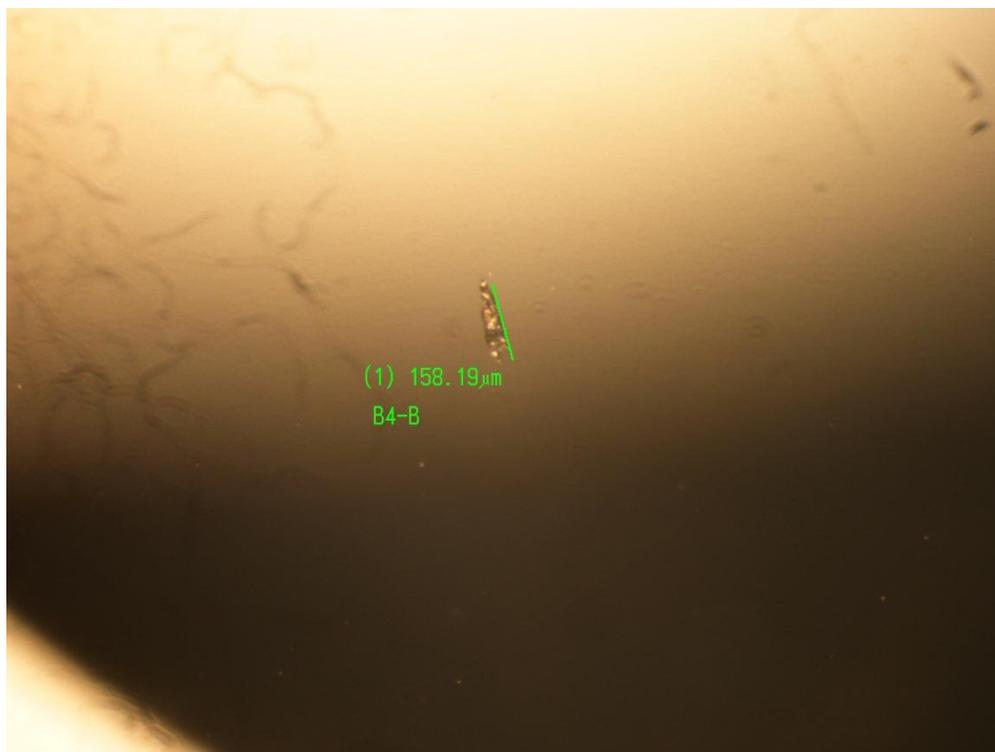
**Binding enthalpies of *Hscen1* (WT) – *HsSfi1*p<sub>21</sub> complex as a function of temperature**



**Figure 27.** Determination of the change in heat capacity by the graph of  $\Delta H$  as a function of temperature. The slope of the graph represents  $\Delta C_p$  (in kcal/ mol °C).



**Figure 28.** Optimization micro crystals of *Hscen1-HsSfi1*<sub>p21</sub> complex. The precipitant solution used was 50% (v/v) 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol (MPD) in 0.1 M Tris pH 8.5



**Figure 29.** Optimization of needle crystals of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex. The precipitant solution used was 50% (v/v) MPD in 0.1 M sodium acetate.

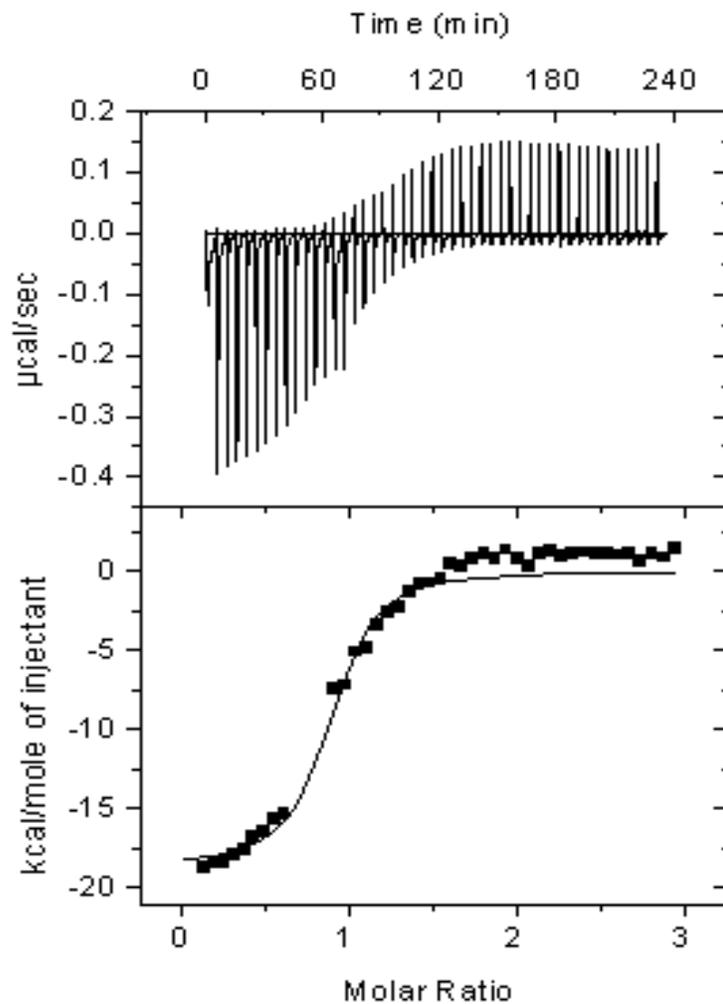


**Figure 30.** Optimization of crystals of *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex. The precipitant solution was 40% v/v 2-propanol.

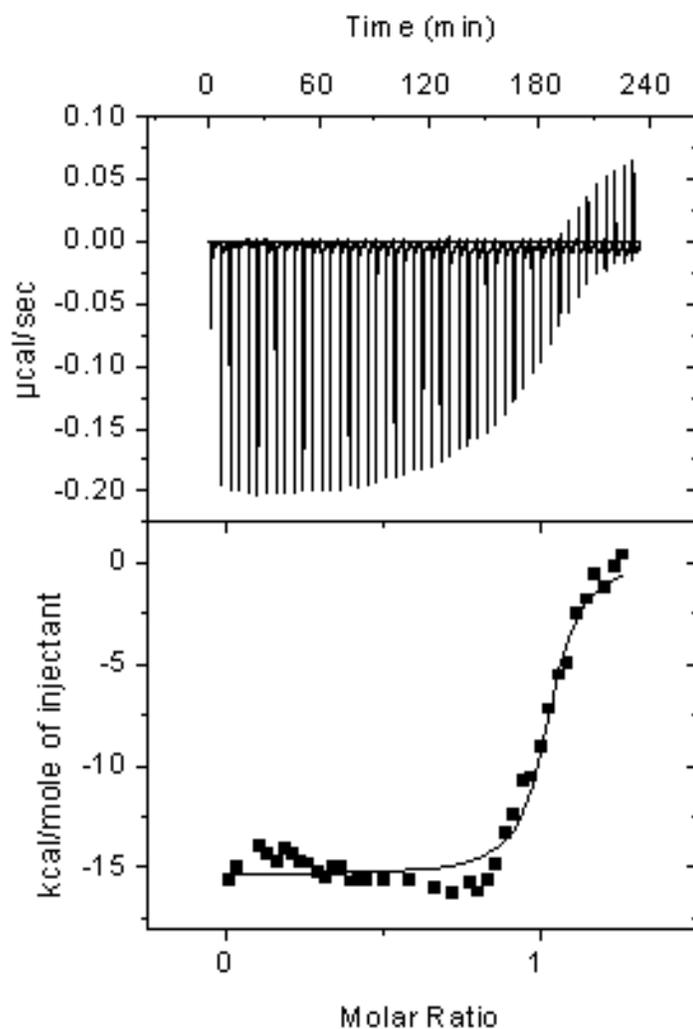
## A comparative analysis of the interaction between human centrin isoforms and HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>

In order to carry out a comparative analysis of the interaction between *Hscen1*, *Hscen2*, and *Hscen3* with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*, ITC experiments were performed at 30°C to obtain the thermodynamic parameters of these interactions (Figure 31-32). As in the case of *Hscen1* (Figure 24), the interactions between *Hscen2* and *Hscen3* with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* were exothermic. The ITC data of these two experiments were best fitted in the single-site binding model. Also, the stoichiometry of these complexes was 1:1. Table 2 presents the thermodynamic parameters of these complexes. *Hscen3-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex presents the most stable interaction ( $\Delta G = -10.7$  kcal/mol) (Figure 33). Also, this complex corresponds to the highest affinity ( $K_a = 5.1 \times 10^7 M^{-1}$ ). *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex has a more favorable enthalpy ( $\Delta H = -26.7$  kcal/mol) and an unfavorable entropy ( $-T\Delta S = 16.7$  kcal/mol). *Hscen2-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex had the lower affinity constant ( $K_a = 0.9 \times 10^7 M^{-1}$ ). Analysis of the thermal stability of centrins carried out by Pastrana's group by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), CD, and FTIR experiments performed in the temperature range of 10- 130°C suggest that *Hscen3* is the most stable isoform of human centrin. Together, these results revealed that the stability of the interaction between centrin and Sfi1p is dependent on the relative stability of centrin. Moreover, these results show that each centrin isoform binds *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* with a different affinity. Finally, these results may be applied towards the

understanding of centrin-Sfi1 interactions in general and the potential for phenotype rescue by using a different isoform of centrin.



**Figure 31.** ITC isotherms of the interaction between *Hscen2* (WT) with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at 30°C. The upper panels show the raw data and the lower panels show the integrated enthalpy fitted to a single site-binding model.

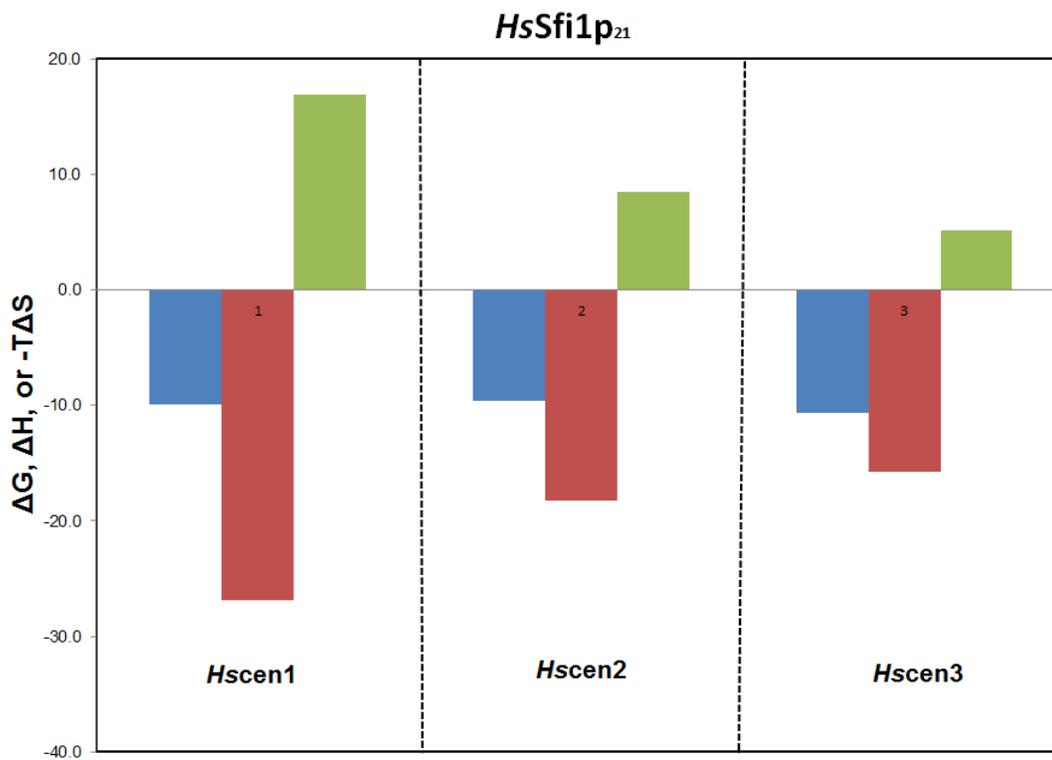


**Figure 32.** . ITC isotherms of the interaction between *Hscen3* (WT) with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at 30°C. The upper panels show the raw data and the lower panels show the integrated enthalpy fitted to a single site-binding model.

**Table 4.** Summary of the thermodynamic data of the interaction between *Homo sapiens* centrin isoforms with *HsSfi1p*<sub>21</sub> at 30°C. The stoichiometry of binding is always close to 1.

Protein	Peptide	K <sub>a</sub> (10 <sup>7</sup> M <sup>-1</sup> )	ΔG (kcal/mol)	ΔH (kcal/mol)	-TΔS (kcal/mol)
<i>Hscen1</i> (WT)	<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>21</sub>	1.6 (0.2)	-10.0	-26.7 (0.2)	16.7
<i>Hscen2</i> (WT)	<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>21</sub>	0.9 (0.2)	-9.6	-18.2 (0.5)	8.5
<i>Hscen3</i> (WT)	<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>21</sub>	5.1 (0.8)	-10.7	-15.8 (0.1)	5.1

Note: The ITC profile was rendered the best fit when the Chi-squared (Chi<sup>2</sup>) value obtained 10<sup>5</sup>.



**Figure 33.** A comparative thermodynamic analysis of the interactions of *Homo sapiens* centrins and *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>*. Comparison of the enthalpic ( $\Delta H$ , red bar) and entropic ( $-T\Delta S$ , green bar) contributions to Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G$ , blue bar) of the interaction of *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* with *Hscen1*, *Hscen2*, and *Hscen3*, respectively. The experiments were carried out at 30°C and pH 7.4.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS

In this research, isothermal titration calorimetry was presented as a powerful tool to carry out thermodynamics studies of protein-protein interactions between *Homo sapiens* centrins and Sfi1p. By this technique, the thermodynamics governing binding of the full length centrin-Sfi1p<sub>21</sub> complex was determined. The interaction between *Hscen1* and *HsSfi1* is favored at 35°C which is near body temperature. The negative  $\Delta C_p$  could be explained as a result of a decrease in exposure of hydrophobic surface as a result of the interaction between *Hscen1* and *HsSfi1*<sub>21</sub>. These results support the fact that the hydrophobic triad located in the C-terminal end of *HsSfi1*<sub>21</sub> which is present in many of the centrin biological targets is essential for the interaction with a hydrophobic surface located in the C-terminal domain of centrin. By binding with calcium, centrin undergoes conformational changes that exposed this hydrophobic surface and allows the interaction with Sfi1p. As a result of the hydrophobic interactions that occur between centrin and Sfi1p, the hydrophobic surface area that is located in the interface decreased, and hence, a negative change in heat capacity was observed.

The results of the comparative analysis of the interaction of the human centrins with *HsSfi1*<sub>21</sub> show that the stability of the interaction between centrin

and Sfi1p is affected by the relative stability of centrin. Because human centrin 3 is the most stable centrin isoform, its interaction with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* presents the highest stability and affinity, followed by *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* and *Hscen2-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complexes, respectively.

## CHAPTER VI

### FUTURE WORK

The crystals obtained in this research will be analyzed by X-Ray diffraction to obtain its diffraction pattern to allow for the determination of a novel *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* complex structure and determine the numbers of calcium binding sites that are required for complex interaction. Also, the structure of the centrin-Sfi1p<sub>21</sub> complex should be determined and analyze and the hydrophobic interactions that are observed should be analyzed. Further investigation of the interaction between mutant centrins with Sfi1p by ITC will be useful in order to determine the amino acids that affect significantly the binding of centrin with Sfi1p. Also, it will very helpful to carry out ITC experiments of *Hscen2* and *Hscen3* with *HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* at different temperatures in order to determine the  $\Delta C_p$  of the binding and compare these results with the  $\Delta C_p$  of the *Hscen1-HsSfi1p<sub>21</sub>* obtained in this research thesis. Azimzadeh et al. in 2009 [63] show that POC5 is a biological target of centrin. This protein has Sfi1p-like centrin binding sites, thus, it will be useful to perform thermodynamic studies of the interaction between centrin and POC5 by ITC in order compare the affinity and stability of the interactions between Sfi1p and POC5p with centrin.

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# APPENDIX A

## Publications

- Pastrana-Rios, B., De Orbeta, J., Meza, V., Reyes, M., Narváez, D., Gómez, A.M., Rodríguez-Nassif, A., Almodovar, R., Díaz-Casas, A., Robles, J., Ortiz, A.M., Irizarry, L., Campbell, M., and Colón M. (2012) Relative stability of human centrin's and its relationship with their calcium binding sites. *Submitted to Biochemistry.*

## Presentations

- Poster Presentation. 2012 Lilly Academy Technical Forum. San Juan, Puerto Rico. April 13, 2012.
- Poster Presentation. IFPAC/PAT Summer Summit. San Juan, Puerto Rico. June 12-13, 2012.

## APPENDIX B

**Table.** Summary of centrin-biological target complexes cited in this thesis.

<b>Protein</b>	<b>Peptide</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Cdc31 (full length)	Sc Sfi1 (N <sub>218</sub> -H <sub>306</sub> )	Li et al. 2006 [1]
Hscen2 (T <sub>94</sub> -Y <sub>172</sub> )	Hs Sfi1 (R <sub>641</sub> -T <sub>660</sub> )	Martinez-Sanz et al. 2006 [4-5]
Crcen (G <sub>93</sub> -F <sub>169</sub> )	Kar1 (K <sub>239</sub> -K <sub>257</sub> )	Hu et al. 2003 [7]
Hs cen2 (full-length)	MLT (full length)	Durussel et al. 2000 [8]
Crcen (full length)	MLT (full length)	Sosa et al. 2011 [37]
Hs cen3 (E <sub>21</sub> -D <sub>112</sub> )	MLT (full length)	Cox et al. 2005 [44]
Hscen2 (full length)	Hs XPC (N <sub>847</sub> -R <sub>863</sub> )	Thompson et al. 2006 [45]
Cdc31 (full length)	ScSac3 (E <sub>753</sub> -S <sub>805</sub> )	Jani et al. 2009 [52]
Cdc31 (full length)	ScSac3 (K <sub>797</sub> -I <sub>814</sub> )	Miron et al. 2011 [50]

# APPENDIX C

**Scheme.** Sequence alignment of the 23 tandem centrin binding sites of *Homo sapiens* Sfi1. The positions marked in green represents conserved positions constitute primarily with hydrophobic residues in the CBS.

	1	10	20	30	33																												
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>1</sub> (103-135)	T	F	G	R	V	F	P	S	K	A	R	F	Y	Y	E	Q	R	L	L	R	K	V	F	E	E	W	K	E	E	W	W	V	F
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>2</sub> (136-168)	Q	H	E	W	K	L	C	V	R	A	D	C	H	Y	R	Y	Y	L	Y	N	L	M	F	Q	T	W	K	T	Y	V	R	Q	Q
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>3</sub> (169-201)	Q	E	M	R	N	K	Y	I	R	A	E	V	H	D	A	K	Q	K	M	R	Q	A	W	K	S	W	L	I	Y	V	V	R	
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>4</sub> (202-234)	R	T	K	L	Q	M	Q	T	T	A	L	E	F	R	Q	R	I	I	L	R	V	W	W	S	T	W	R	Q	R	L	G	Q	V
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>5</sub> (225-267)	R	V	S	R	A	L	H	A	S	A	L	K	H	R	A	L	S	L	Q	V	Q	A	W	S	Q	W	R	E	Q	L	L	Y	V
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>6</sub> (268-300)	Q	K	E	K	Q	K	V	V	S	A	V	K	H	H	Q	H	W	Q	K	R	R	F	L	K	A	W	L	E	Y	L	Q	V	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>7</sub> (301-333)	R	V	K	R	Q	Q	N	E	M	A	E	R	F	H	H	V	T	V	L	Q	I	Y	F	C	D	W	Q	Q	A	W	E	R	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>8</sub> (334-366)	E	S	L	Y	A	H	H	A	Q	V	E	K	L	A	R	K	M	A	L	R	R	A	F	T	H	W	K	H	Y	M	L	L	C
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>9</sub> (367-399)	A	E	E	A	A	Q	F	E	M	A	E	E	H	H	R	H	S	Q	L	Y	F	C	F	R	A	L	K	D	N	V	T	H	A
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>10</sub> (400-432)	H	L	Q	Q	I	R	R	N	L	A	H	Q	Q	H	G	V	T	L	L	H	R	F	W	N	L	W	R	S	Q	I	E	Q	K
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>11</sub> (434-467)	E	R	E	L	L	P	L	H	A	A	W	D	H	Y	R	I	A	L	L	C	K	C	I	E	L	W	L	Q	Y	T	Q	K	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>12</sub> (468-500)	R	Y	K	Q	L	L	Q	A	R	A	D	G	H	F	Q	Q	R	A	L	P	A	A	F	H	T	W	N	R	L	W	R	W	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>13</sub> (501-533)	H	Q	E	N	V	L	S	A	R	A	T	R	F	H	R	E	T	L	E	K	Q	V	F	S	L	W	R	Q	K	M	F	Q	H
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>14</sub> (534-566)	R	E	N	R	L	A	E	R	M	A	I	L	H	A	E	R	Q	L	L	Y	R	S	W	F	M	W	H	Q	Q	A	A	A	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>15</sub> (567-599)	H	Q	E	Q	E	W	Q	T	V	A	C	A	H	H	R	H	G	R	L	K	K	A	F	C	L	W	R	E	S	A	Q	G	L
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>16</sub> (600-632)	R	T	E	R	T	G	R	V	R	A	E	F	H	M	A	Q	L	L	R	W	A	W	S	Q	W	R	E	C	L	A	L	R	
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>17</sub> (633-665)	G	A	E	R	Q	K	L	M	R	A	D	L	H	H	Q	H	S	V	L	H	R	A	L	Q	A	W	V	T	Y	Q	G	R	V
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>18</sub> (666-698)	R	S	I	L	R	E	V	A	A	R	E	S	Q	H	N	R	Q	L	L	R	G	A	L	R	R	W	K	E	N	T	M	A	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>19</sub> (699-731)	V	D	E	A	K	K	T	F	Q	A	S	T	H	Y	R	R	T	I	C	S	K	V	L	V	Q	W	R	E	A	V	S	V	Q
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>20</sub> (736-768)	Q	Q	E	D	C	A	I	W	E	A	Q	K	V	L	D	R	G	C	L	R	T	W	F	Q	R	W	D	C	S	R	R	S	
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>21</sub> (769-801)	A	Q	Q	R	L	Q	L	E	R	A	V	Q	H	H	H	R	Q	L	L	L	E	G	L	A	R	W	K	T	H	H	L	Q	C
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>22</sub> (802-834)	V	R	K	R	L	L	H	R	Q	S	T	Q	L	L	A	Q	R	L	S	R	T	C	F	R	Q	W	R	Q	Q	L	A	A	R
<i>HsSfi1p</i> <sub>23</sub> (835-867)	R	Q	E	Q	R	A	T	V	R	A	L	W	F	W	A	F	S	L	Q	A	K	V	W	A	T	W	W	F	S	L	Q	A	K