



HAL
open science

Tracking a refined eIF4E-binding motif reveals Angel1 as a new partner of eIF4E.

Pauline Gosselin, Yvan Martineau, Julia Morales, Mirjam Czjzek, Virginie Glippa, Isabelle Gauffeny, Emmanuelle Morin, Gildas Le Corguillé, Stephane Pyronnet, Patrick Cormier, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Pauline Gosselin, Yvan Martineau, Julia Morales, Mirjam Czjzek, Virginie Glippa, et al.. Tracking a refined eIF4E-binding motif reveals Angel1 as a new partner of eIF4E.. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2013, 41 (16), pp.7783-92. 10.1093/nar/gkt569 . hal-01002440

HAL Id: hal-01002440

<https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-01002440v1>

Submitted on 6 Jun 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Tracking a refined eIF4E-binding motif reveals Angel1 as a new partner of eIF4E

Pauline Gosselin^{1,2,3}, Yvan Martineau⁴, Julia Morales^{1,2,3}, Mirjam Czjzek^{3,5,6},
Virginie Glippa^{1,2,3}, Isabelle Gauffeny^{1,2,3}, Emmanuelle Morin^{3,7,8},
Gildas Le Corguillé^{3,7,8}, Stephane Pyronnet⁴, Patrick Cormier^{1,2,3} and
Bertrand Cosson^{1,2,3,*}

¹UPMC Univ Paris 06, UMR 7150, Mer et Santé, Station Biologique, F-29680 Roscoff, France, ²CNRS, UMR 7150, Mer et Santé, Station Biologique, F-29680 Roscoff, France. ³Université Européenne de Bretagne, Bretagne, Roscoff, France, ⁴INSERM, UMR 1037, Centre de Recherche en Cancérologie de Toulouse, Toulouse 31432, France, ⁵UPMC Univ Paris 06, UMR 7139, Végétaux Marins et Biomolécules, Station Biologique, F-29680 Roscoff, France, ⁶CNRS, UMR 7139, Végétaux Marins et Biomolécules, Station Biologique, F-29680 Roscoff, France, ⁷UPMC Univ Paris 06, FR2424, ABiMS, Station Biologique, F-29680 Roscoff, France and ⁸CNRS, FR2424, ABiMS, Station Biologique, F-29680 Roscoff, France

Received December 10, 2012; Revised May 31, 2013; Accepted June 4, 2013

ABSTRACT

The initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) is implicated in most of the crucial steps of the mRNA life cycle and is recognized as a pivotal protein in gene regulation. Many of these roles are mediated by its interaction with specific proteins generally known as eIF4E-interacting partners (4E-IPs), such as eIF4G and 4E-BP. To screen for new 4E-IPs, we developed a novel approach based on structural, *in silico* and biochemical analyses. We identified the protein Angel1, a member of the CCR4 deadenylase family. Immunoprecipitation experiments provided evidence that Angel1 is able to interact *in vitro* and *in vivo* with eIF4E. Point mutation variants of Angel1 demonstrated that the interaction of Angel1 with eIF4E is mediated through a consensus eIF4E-binding motif. Immunofluorescence and cell fractionation experiments showed that Angel1 is confined to the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, where it partially co-localizes with eIF4E and eIF4G, but not with 4E-BP. Furthermore, manipulating Angel1 levels in living cells had no effect on global translation rates, suggesting that the protein has a more specific function. Taken together, our results illustrate that we developed a powerful method for identifying new eIF4E partners and open new perspectives for understanding eIF4E-specific regulation.

INTRODUCTION

The control of gene expression at the mRNA level is a complex process that is critical during many physiological events such as cell cycle, cell growth, differentiation, aging and cell death. In eukaryotes, the eukaryotic initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) plays essential roles at several steps of the mRNA life cycle: translation initiation, nuclear export [reviewed in (1)], cytoplasmic localization and stability control (2). The deregulation of eIF4E activities is a key component in cancer initiation and progression (3,4). Controlling eIF4E functions is therefore a crucial step in normal cell proliferation and survival.

During translation initiation, eIF4E binds the cap structure of mRNA and recruits eIF4G, a large scaffolding protein that acts as a docking site for several proteins required for bridging the ribosome and the mRNA (5,6). The interaction between eIF4E and eIF4G is inhibited in a competitive manner by the small translational repressor 4E-BP, which shares a consensus eIF4E-binding motif YxxxxLΦ (where x is a variable amino acid and Φ is a hydrophobic residue) with eIF4G (7). The motif-containing central peptide of 4E-BP (corresponding to residues 51–67 of human 4E-BP1) acts as a molecular mimic of eIF4G on the convex dorsal surface of eIF4E, forming an L-shaped structure with an extended chain region and a short α-helix (8). Nevertheless, the interaction with eIF4E does not depend only on the central peptide of 4E-BP as currently thought. In fact, the binding footprint of 4E-BP appears to be larger and involves fuzzy contacts between 4E-BP extremities and the eIF4E surface (9).

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +33 2 98 29 23 68; Fax: +33 2 98 29 23 24; Email: cosson@sb-roscoff.fr

In the nucleus, eIF4E promotes nucleocytoplasmic transport of a selected subset of mRNAs. These transcripts, such as cyclin D1 and ODC, are involved in cell cycle regulation (1,10,11) and carry a specific 4E-sensitivity element in their 3'UTR (12). Several key regulators of eIF4E-dependent mRNA export have been identified, most of them containing the consensus eIF4E-binding motif found in 4E-BP or eIF4G (13–15).

Beyond well-known regulators of mRNA export and translation initiation, some other eIF4E-interacting partners (4E-IPs) have been discovered (16). These 4E-IPs, such as Maskin, Bicoid, DDX3, 4E-T, Gemin5 and GIGYF2, play fundamental roles in cell cycle progression, metabolism, development, tumor formation and responses to various stimuli (2,17–21). Consequently, finding novel interacting partners of eIF4E would help to understand cellular mechanisms controlled by eIF4E activity.

In the present study, we used a new approach based on structural and *in silico* analyses to find new 4E-IPs. Using a refined eIF4E-binding motif to search databases for potential 4E-IPs, we found a CCR4 family member, Angell1, which displays an eIF4E-binding motif in its C-terminal domain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plasmids

Total RNA from 293 cells was prepared using Trizol purification, and reverse transcribed using the Superscript reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Angell1 cDNA was amplified and subcloned in different vectors as indicated in Supplementary Methods.

Antibodies

The antibodies used for western blotting and immunofluorescence are detailed in Supplementary Methods.

Phylogeny

The original alignment produced by T-Coffee (22)/M-Coffee (23) on 970 sites was optimized using trimAl (24). PhyML (25) was used to reconstruct a maximum likelihood (ML) phylogenetic tree (performed with the LG substitution model (26), 1000 bootstraps and 4 substitution rate categories). Sequences used are detailed in Supplementary Methods.

Cell lines

Growth conditions and Angell1-shRNA accession numbers are detailed in Supplementary Methods.

Immunoprecipitation and m⁷GTP purification

Details are given in Supplementary Methods.

Expression, production, eIF4E-binding assay

The wild-type and mutant proteins GST-A1 and GST-A1YA were overexpressed in *E. coli* [Rosetta (BL21), Novagen] and purified on a glutathione sepharose 4B

column (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The eIF4E-binding assay and immunoblot analysis are described in Supplementary Methods.

Immunofluorescence

Images were collected on a confocal Leica SP5 microscope using a 40× or 63× oil objective. Cells were prepared as described in Supplementary Methods.

Cell fractionation

For cell fractionation, the protocol is derived from Culjkovic-Kraljacic *et al.* (27). Briefly, around 2.10⁷ cells were washed twice in ice-cold PBS and collected (1000g for 3 min). Then cells were resuspended with slow pipetting in 500 μl of hypotonic lysis buffer (10 mM Tris pH8.0, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT) and vortexed for 4 s. After centrifugation at 1000g (4°C) for 3 min, supernatant (cytoplasmic fraction) was transferred into a fresh tube. Pellet fraction was washed with hypotonic lysis buffer and resuspended in 500 μl lysis buffer A (10 mM Tris pH 8.0, 140 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.5% NP40, 1 mM DTT). After centrifugation at 1000g (4°C) for 3 min, supernatant (microsomal fraction) was transferred into a fresh tube. Pellet-nuclear fraction was washed once and resuspended in 500 μl of lysis buffer A, transferred to a 5-ml round-bottom tube and 1/10 volume (50 μl) of detergent stock [3.3% (w/v) sodium deoxycholate, 6.6% (v/v) Tween 40, in DEPC H₂O] was added under slow vortexing (this prevents nuclei from clumping) and incubated on ice for 5 min. This suspension was transferred back to a 1.5 ml eppendorf and spun at 1000g at 4°C for 3 min. Supernatant-postnuclear fraction was transferred to a fresh tube. The pellet-nuclear fraction was washed with buffer A and resuspended in 500 μl of lysis buffer A supplemented with 0.1% SDS and sonicated.

RESULTS

Angell1, a member of the CCR4 family, acquired an eIF4E-binding motif in vertebrates

To find new eIF4E partners, our first approach was to look for sequences in protein databases that contained an eIF4E-binding consensus motif, YxxxxLΦ. However, scanning databases with the webserver Prosite (<http://www.expasy.org/tools/scanprosite>) did not produce any significant hits because the probability of finding this consensus motif randomly in databases is too high. To define a more accurate consensus sequence, we performed a structural analysis using the crystal structures of the complexes formed between eIF4E and peptides derived from well-known 4E-IPs: 4E-BP1 and eIF4GI [PDB ID: 1EJ4 and 1EJH, (8)]. We evaluated the change in the 3D structure after substituting each residue of the peptides from positions –3 to +6 (annotated from the conserved tyrosine of the consensus motif) using Turbo-Frodo software (28). The resulting set of sequences that were tolerated by the peptides and that could still interact

with eIF4E constituted the refined eIF4E-binding motif matrix (Figure 1A). Scanning the multi-species UniProtKb/Swiss-Prot database with Prosite revealed that the refined eIF4E-binding motif was present in 582 sequences (out of 5.10^5 protein sequences in the database, data not shown). As expected, we found orthologs of already known eIF4E-interacting proteins, such as eIF4Gs or 4E-BPs. Because functionally relevant sequences are expected to be conserved throughout evolution, orthologs that share the refined eIF4E-binding motif therefore have a greater probability of effectively binding eIF4E. By pairwise alignment of the 582 sequences containing the consensus motif, we found 19 groups of at least three orthologs that shared a coverage rate of >75% of their lengths and a percentage of identity >50%. Among these groups, 14 groups had not been previously characterized as binding partners of eIF4E (Supplementary Figure S1). To validate the functionality of each putative eIF4E-binding motif, we fused the human homolog motif of each group to yellow fluorescent protein (YFP) as carrier. Six of the 14 fusion proteins were successfully produced in rabbit reticulocyte lysate in presence of ^{35}S methionine before being transferred on an $m^7\text{GTP}$ chromatography column pre-loaded with GST-eIF4E. As expected, YFP fused to the eIF4GI motif was retained on the eIF4E column (Supplementary Figure S2, lane 11).

Interestingly, the YFP fused to the putative eIF4E-binding motif taken from a protein identified as Angel1 was also retained on the eIF4E column (Supplementary Figure S2, lane 15). Furthermore, the full-length Angel1 protein that we produced in rabbit reticulocyte lysate also bound to the eIF4E column (Supplementary Figure S3, lane 6). The Angel1 motif showed high similarity with the YxxxxL Φ motif in eIF4G and 4E-BP (Figure 1B). The replacement of the conserved tyrosine with an alanine in the eIF4G motif prevented binding to eIF4E (7). Importantly, we also observed that this mutation in the motif of Angel1 abolished the interaction with eIF4E (Supplementary Figure S3, lane 8). Never before mentioned as a potential 4E-IP, Angel1 has been described as a member of the CCR4 family due to its conserved C-terminal endo-exonuclease-phosphatase domain (EEP) found in CCR4 or Nocturnin proteins (Supplementary Figure S4) (29,30). The Angel1 locus comes from a duplication that occurred immediately prior to or early in vertebrate divergence (31), strongly suggesting that, through genome duplication in vertebrates, the ancestral gene coding for the Angel protein produced two paralogs coding for Angel1 and Angel2 (Figure 1C). Interestingly, we observed that the eIF4E-binding motif is only found in the C-terminal domain of Angel1 sequences (Figure 1C and Supplementary Figure S4). Therefore, we assumed

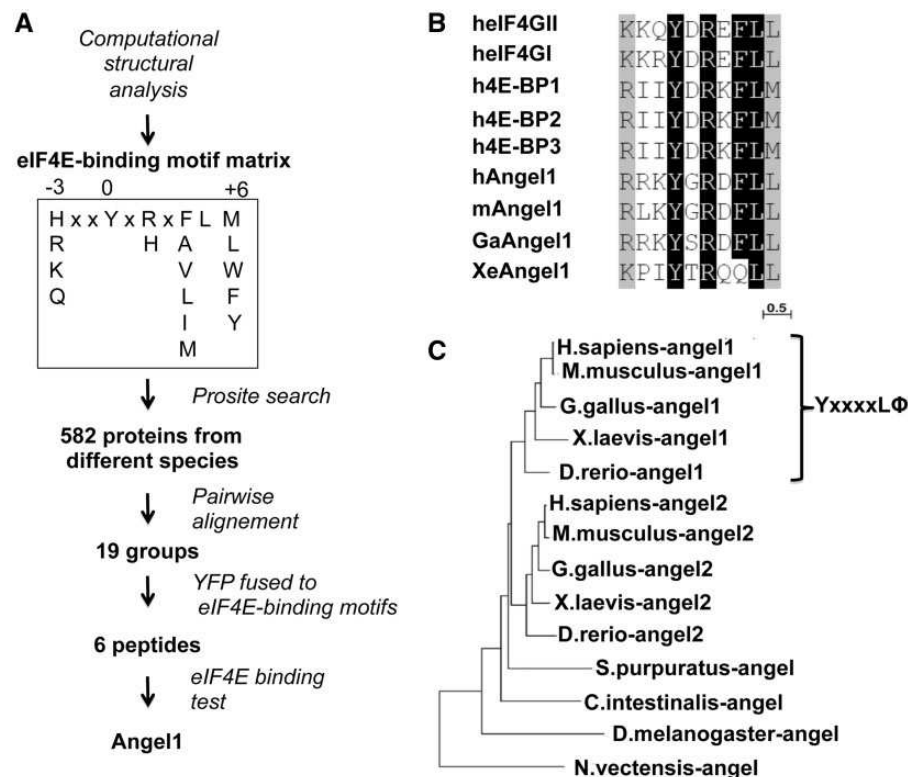


Figure 1. New screening reveals a novel 4E-IP, Angel1, which acquired an eIF4E-binding motif in vertebrates. (A) Combination of structural, *in silico* and $m^7\text{GTP}$ chromatography approaches reveal that Angel1 is a novel eIF4E-interacting protein. See text for details. (B) The putative eIF4E-binding motifs of Angel1 mouse (m), human (h), chicken (Ga) and Xenopus (Xe) were aligned over several eIF4E-binding proteins. Residues that were identical or conserved in >75% of the sequences are shaded in black and gray, respectively. The seven last amino acids correspond to the consensus eIF4E-binding motif YxxxxL Φ . (C) Unrooted phylogenetic tree of Angel-related sequences in 9 species. The presented tree was constructed using the Maximum Likelihood method (see S1). The brace indicates the sequences that contain the consensus motif (YxxxxL Φ).

that the eIF4E-binding motif in the Angell sequence appeared simultaneously with or immediately after the duplication of the ancestral gene *angel* and has been conserved throughout the evolution of vertebrates, suggesting that it has functional relevance.

Angell is an eIF4E-interacting protein

To analyze the association between cellular Angell and eIF4E, HeLa S3 cell extracts underwent affinity chromatography on m⁷GTP-sepharose beads (Figure 2A). To exclude the possibility of RNA-mediated interactions, a cap-column assay was performed in the presence of RNase A. In our western blot experiments, Angell generally appeared as a doublet, probably owing to a post-transcriptional process that remains to be identified. The endogenous Angell protein was retained on the m⁷GTP column (Figure 2A, lane 2), as well as the eIF4E partner eIF4GI. In presence of free m⁷GTP, Angell was eluted together with eIF4E (Figure 2A, lane 4) and was not retained on m⁷-GTP beads (Figure 2A, lane 3). Noting that Angell, eIF4GI and 4E-BP1 all have a similar eIF4E-binding motif, we performed eIF4GI

immunoprecipitation using the same RNase-treated extract. As expected, we found that PABP and eIF4E were co-immunoprecipitated with eIF4GI, whereas 4E-BP1 and Angell did not (Figure 2A, lane 7). To further confirm the existence of the eIF4E/Angell complex in cells and to exclude any possible direct interaction of Angell with the cap structure, we performed eIF4E immunoprecipitation using the same RNase-treated extract. Angell co-precipitated with eIF4E, as well as eIF4GI and 4E-BP1, while PABP did not (Figure 2B, lane 3). These three eIF4E-binding partners therefore use the same binding motif, suggesting that endogenous Angell associates with a complex containing eIF4E through a direct protein-protein interaction. Altogether, these results indicate the existence of three mutually exclusive complexes, eIF4GI/eIF4E, 4E-BP1/eIF4E and Angell/eIF4E.

It was then important to assess the function of the potential eIF4E-binding motif YxxxxLΦ in the Angell sequence (Figure 2C). In HeLa S3 cells we expressed hemagglutinin (HA)-tagged Angell and its variant A1YA, in which the conserved Tyr₅₀₆ in the putative eIF4E-binding

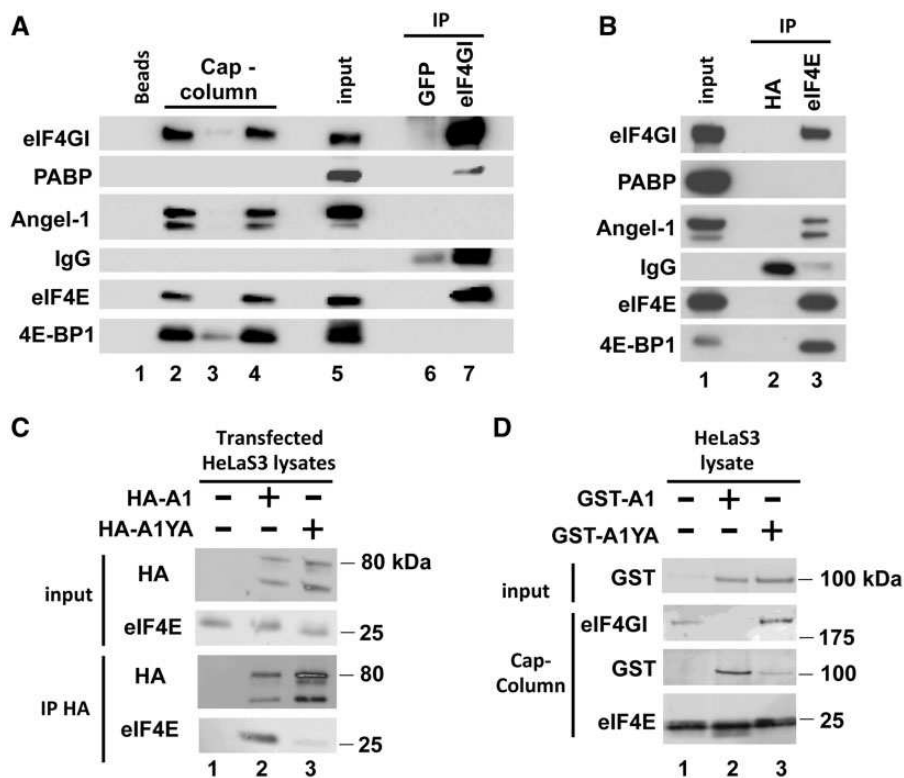


Figure 2. Angell interacts with eIF4E through its eIF4E-binding motif. (A, B) One HeLa S3 cell extract supplemented with RNase A was incubated with m⁷GTP beads or used to perform immunoprecipitation with indicated antibodies. Bound proteins were analyzed by western blotting. (A) Sepharose beads or m⁷GTP beads (cap-column assay) were incubated directly with Laemmli buffer (lanes 1 and 2). m⁷GTP beads were incubated with 200 μM free m⁷GTP; eluates (lane 4) and residual proteins attached to m⁷GTP beads (lane 3) were resolved on SDS-PAGE. Immunoprecipitations with anti-eIF4GI (lane 7) or isotype control antibody (anti-GFP, lane 6) contain immunoglobulin (IgG). Total lysate is presented in lane 5. (B) Immunoprecipitation using anti-eIF4E (lane 3) or isotype control antibody (anti-HA, lane 2) were performed with the same total lysate (lane 1) as in A. (C) Angell interacts with eIF4E through the conserved eIF4E-binding sequence. HeLa S3 cells were mock-transfected, or transfected with HA-A1 or HA-A1YA expressing vectors. Cell lysates were subjected to HA-immunoprecipitation. Whole lysates (input) and immunoprecipitates (IP HA) were analyzed by immunoblotting. (D) Angell competes with eIF4GI for binding to eIF4E *in vitro*. HeLa S3 cell lysates were supplemented with wild-type (lane 2) or mutant Angell (lane 3) GST-fusion protein (1 μg each) and incubated with m⁷GTP beads. 1/50 of total extracts (Input) and proteins bound to m⁷GTP beads (cap-column) were analyzed by western blot. The ability of recombinant wild-type or mutant Angell to bind endogenous eIF4E and displace eIF4GI was monitored using an anti-GST antibody.

site was replaced by an alanine. We first checked by western blot that the HA-A1 and HA-A1YA proteins were similarly expressed following transfection of HeLa S3 cells (Figure 2C, Input, lanes 2 and 3). HA-A1 and HA-A1YA expressed in cells had two major forms with sizes of 80 and 74 kDa (Figure 2C, lanes 2, 3), suggesting again that Angell is post-translationally modified. Because the exogenous Angell protein is HA-tagged at the N-terminus, one possibility is a C-terminal truncation of the protein. Performing anti-HA immunoprecipitation, HA-A1 brought down eIF4E (Figure 2C, lane 2), while HA-A1YA did not (Figure 2C, lane 3), demonstrating that the eIF4E-binding site of Angell is required for its association with eIF4E.

Angell and eIF4GI share the same consensus eIF4E-binding motif; we therefore expected that Angell was able to displace the eIF4G/eIF4E interaction. GST-A1 and GST-A1YA proteins were produced in bacteria and purified on glutathione sepharose. Recombinant proteins were incubated with HeLa cell extracts, and endogenous eIF4E was purified on an m⁷GTP column. Proteins associated with eIF4E were analyzed by western blotting (Figure 2D). GST-A1 associated with endogenous eIF4E, but GST-A1YA did so only weakly (Figure 2D, compare lanes 2 and 3). In particular, binding of GST-A1 to endogenous eIF4E impaired the interaction between eIF4E and endogenous eIF4GI (Figure 2D, compare lanes 2 and 3). These results demonstrate that, in cell extracts, recombinant Angell competes with eIF4GI for binding to eIF4E.

We next addressed whether Angell could also compete *in vivo* with eIF4G. HA-A1 and HA-A1YA were expressed in HeLa S3 cells and eIF4GI bound to eIF4E was monitored using a cap-column assay (Figure 3A). As expected, only HA-A1 bound efficiently to eIF4E, while HA-A1 and HA-A1YA were expressed at similar levels. However, HA-A1 did not alter the *in vivo* eIF4GI interaction with eIF4E (Figure 3A, compare lanes 1 and 2 with lanes 4 and 5).

Because eIF4E availability for eIF4G appears to be independent of Angell, we hypothesized that manipulating Angell levels in living cells would have only a marginal effect on global translation rates. To test this hypothesis, Angell was overexpressed and protein synthesis was measured by ³⁵S-methionine incorporation (Figure 3B). As expected, Angell overexpression did not affect the global protein synthesis rate. It is interesting to note that the overexpressed protein is localized in the perinuclear area (Figure 3C). Furthermore, polysome profiles in Sh-Angell-expressing cell lines were not affected (Supplementary Figure S5C).

It is well known that hypophosphorylated 4E-BP1 competes with eIF4GI for a common binding site on eIF4E (32); we therefore explored whether hypophosphorylated 4E-BP1 could disrupt the Angell–eIF4E interaction in living cells (Figure 4A). To induce *in vivo* 4E-BP1 hypophosphorylation, HeLa S3 cells were treated with PP242 (Figure 4A, lanes 2, 4, 8), an active-site mTOR inhibitor (33). Proteins from untreated and PP242-treated HeLa S3 cell extracts were immunoprecipitated using an anti-eIF4E antibody (Figure 4A, respectively

lanes 3 and 4) or purified on a cap-column (Figure 4A, lanes 7 and 8). As expected, the amount of 4E-BP1 bound to eIF4E increased significantly after PP242 treatment (Figure 4A, compare lanes 3 and 4; lanes 7 and 8, bottom panels) while the quantity of eIF4GI bound to eIF4E decreased (Figure 4A, top panels). Strikingly, the Angell association with eIF4E was not affected when cells were treated with PP242. Taken together these data demonstrate that the formation of the Angell/eIF4E complex is independent of the mTOR signaling pathway and its downstream target 4E-BP.

Therefore, our results demonstrate that Angell associates *in vivo* with eIF4E. However, eIF4E availability for eIF4G or 4E-BP—and consequently the global protein synthesis rate—are independent of this new eIF4E partner.

Angell is predominantly found in the cytoplasmic perinuclear area and co-localizes with eIF4E in small particles

Because eIF4E availability for eIF4G or 4E-BP is independent of Angell, we then explored whether Angell targets a specific pool of eIF4E. The cellular localizations of Angell and eIF4E proteins were examined (Figure 5). Indirect immunofluorescence with anti-Angell antibodies showed that Angell predominantly localizes in the cytoplasmic perinuclear area of HeLa S3 cells (Figure 5A). These results are in agreement with the localization of the overexpressed Angell protein (Figure 3C). As expected, no green fluorescence staining was seen after shutting down the expression of Angell with shRNA (Figure 5A, Supplementary Figure S5A and B). Double-labeling experiments using the anti-Angell and the anti-eIF4E antibodies were performed (Figure 5B). As previously demonstrated (34), eIF4E is also localized predominantly in the perinuclear area. However, strict co-localization of the two proteins was restricted to small particles as revealed by higher resolution examination (Figure 5B, lower right panel), thus confirming the idea that Angell targets only a fraction of eIF4E in the cell. Furthermore, the extinction of Angell expression did not affect the cellular localization of eIF4E (Supplementary Figure S5B), suggesting that eIF4E localization is independent of Angell.

Angell is mainly distributed in the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus

To gain insight into the perinuclear localization of Angell, we then investigated whether it is distributed in organelles that are usually found at the periphery of the nucleus. Angell localization was compared with that of Calnexin, an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) transmembrane protein acting as a chaperone in protein folding (35) and interacting directly with ribosomes (36). A double-label immunofluorescence experiment was performed with anti-Calnexin and anti-Angell antibodies (Figure 6A). Angell co-localized primarily with the ER in these cells. A double-label immunofluorescence experiment was then performed with the anti-Angell and an anti-GM130 antibody, targeting a constituent of the cis-Golgi matrix facilitating

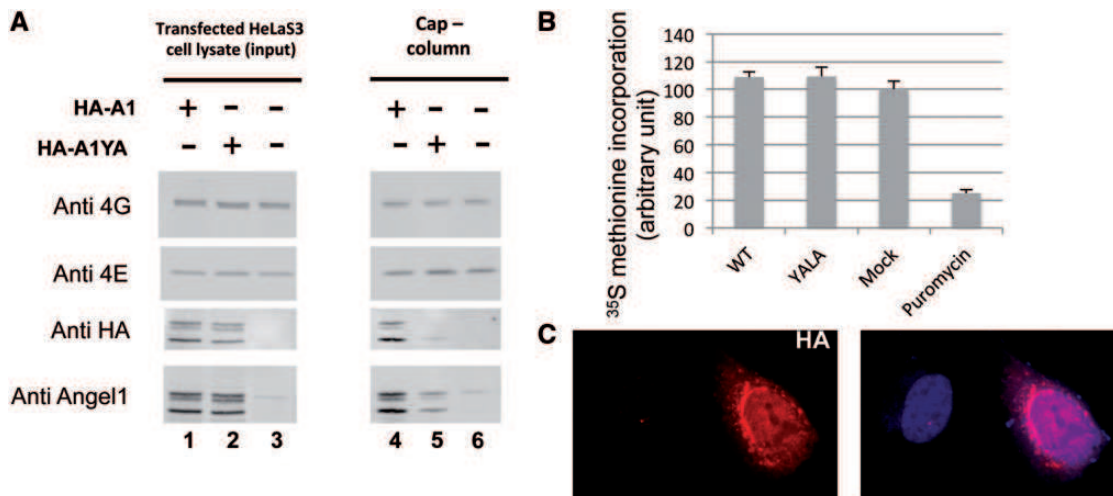


Figure 3. Overexpressed Angel1 neither competes with eIF4G nor affects general translation activity. HeLa S3 cells were mock-transfected, or transfected with HA-A1 or HA-A1YA expressing vectors. (A) Transfected cells were lysed and used for m⁷GTP chromatography and analyzed by immunoblotting. The membrane incubated with the anti-HA tag was then reprobed with the anti-Angel1 antibody. (B) In parallel, 24 h after transfection, cells were incubated with ³⁵S-methionine and treated as described in ref. 56 using TCA to precipitate labeled proteins. ³⁵S-methionine incorporation into proteins is expressed as a percentage of the mock-transfected control ($n = 5$). (C) Localization of HA-Angel1 was determined by indirect immunofluorescence with anti-HA and anti-Rat IgG-TRITC antibodies. Nuclei were stained with 1 μ g/ml of Hoescht.

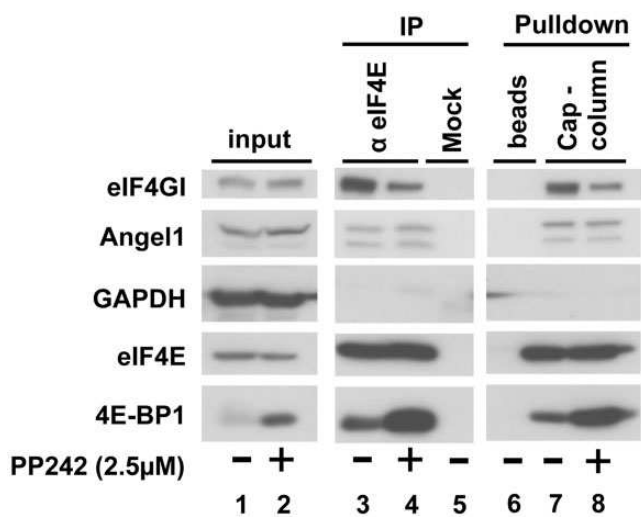


Figure 4. Angel1-eIF4E interaction is not sensitive to mTOR inhibition. HeLa S3 cells were treated with or without 2.5 μ M PP242 (mTOR inhibitor) for 1 h. Cell extracts were incubated with m⁷GTP beads (cap-column, lanes 7 and 8), α -eIF4E-sepharose beads (lanes 3 and 4) or sepharose beads alone (lanes 5 and 6), as described in Figure 2A and B. Whole cell lysates (lanes 1 and 2) and bound proteins were analyzed by immunoblotting.

ER-Golgi transport (37). As shown in Figure 6B, the higher fluorescence intensity for Angel1 and GM130 were significantly polarized on the same side of the nucleus and showed an incomplete overlap, with Angel1 displaying a wider overall distribution than the Golgi apparatus. We then addressed the specific localization of Angel1 by subcellular fractionation (Figure 6C). Western blotting was used to probe for Calnexin (ER marker), GM130 (Golgi Marker), Histone H1 (nucleus marker), eIF4E, eIF4GI, 4E-BP1 and Angel1 (Figure 6C). Angel1

was mostly present in the perinuclear (P) and microsomal (M) fractions, containing the ER and Golgi markers. We also found traces of Angel1 in cytosolic and nuclear fractions (C & N). eIF4E and eIF4GI were enriched in the cytoplasm and microsomal fractions (C & M), whereas 4E-BP1 was primarily located in the cytosol (C). Thus, Angel1 appears primarily associated with the ER.

DISCUSSION

We identified Angel1 as a novel 4E-IP with a new strategy based on a structural and *in silico* analysis using phylogeny as a selective filter. We demonstrated the physiological interaction between Angel1 and eIF4E (Figure 2). Given that the interaction occurs through an eIF4E-binding motif similar to those found in most 4E-IPs, and that recombinant Angel1 competes with eIF4G to bind to eIF4E (Figure 2D), we infer that Angel1 binds to the interaction site located on the dorsal surface of eIF4E. The eIF4E-binding motif of Angel1 appears in the vertebrate lineage by the acquisition of an extra exon of 111 nucleotides encoding 37 amino acids (Supplementary Figure S6). We did not find the origin of this exon, suggesting that it appeared by gene transfer from a non-sequenced organism or by generation of a completely new sequence in the *angel1* gene.

We demonstrated that the binding of Angel1 to eIF4E is not sensitive to the mTOR pathway and is not affected by an increase in the eIF4E/4E-BP association (Figure 4), suggesting that 4E-BP and Angel1 do not interact with the same fraction of eIF4E in cells. Interestingly, cell fractionation showed that Angel1 and 4E-BP are not co-distributed in cells, with 4E-BP co-fractionating with cytosolic fractions while Angel1 co-distributes with the ER and Golgi elements (Figure 6C). Consequently, the

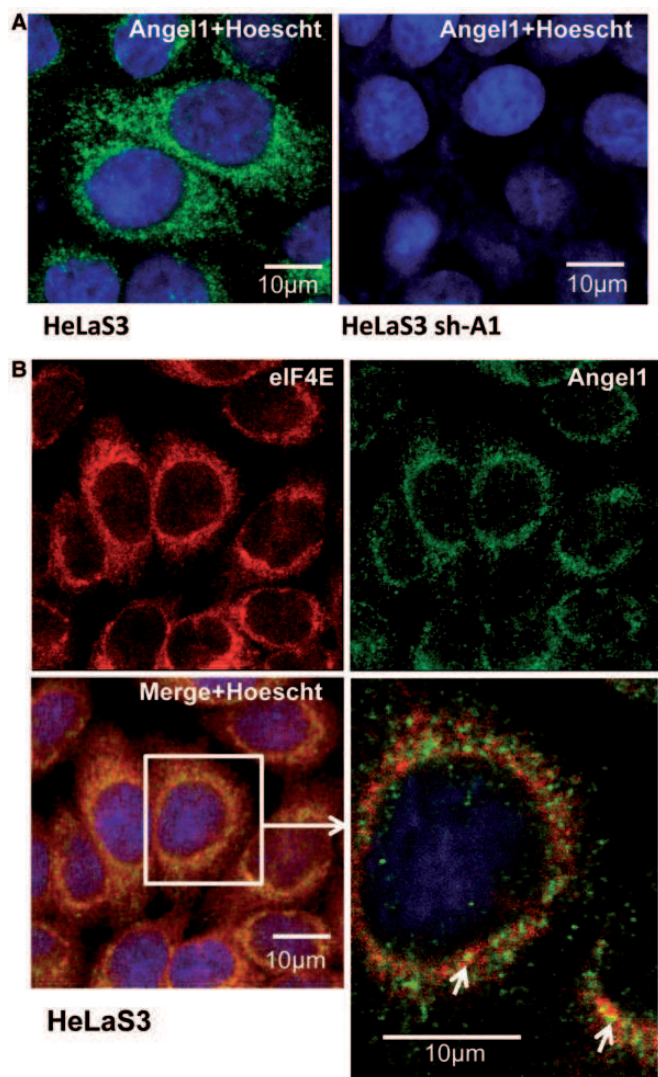


Figure 5. Angell co-localizes specifically with eIF4E in small perinuclear granules. (A) Immunofluorescence staining was performed with the anti-Angell antibody (Sigma) and an Alexa 488-conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody (green) on HeLa S3 cells or sh-Angell expressing cell lines. Nuclei were stained with 1 μ g/ml of Hoescht. The subcellular localization of Angell was visualized using confocal microscopy. (B) Immunofluorescence staining was performed on HeLa S3 cells with the anti-Angell and Alexa 488-conjugated anti-rabbit (green) and an anti-eIF4E-specific polyclonal Alexa 555-conjugated antibody (red). Co-localization of Angell and eIF4E appears in yellow and is indicated by white arrows.

association between Angell and eIF4E seems to occur in a 4E-BP-free cellular area, providing an explanation for the binding of Angell to eIF4E following PP242 treatment (Figure 4).

In the cell fractionation experiment, Angell co-distributed with a pool of eIF4GI and eIF4E (Figure 6C). Distribution of eIF4GI and eIF4E in microsomal and perinuclear fractions is in accordance with studies by Willet *et al.* (34,38), which show that a sub-fraction of initiation factors is associated with cellular structures and has perinuclear localization in fibroblasts (34). More importantly, a fraction of eIF4E and eIF4GI is

associated with the Golgi apparatus, and some of these factors co-localize with active sites of translation, while 4E-BP is localized in the cytosol (38). Our immunofluorescence experiments revealed that Angell has a specific perinuclear localization, strongly associated with the ER and the Golgi apparatus (Figures 5 and 6), thereby corroborating the distribution of Angell in cell fractionation (Figure 6C). Moreover, Angell partially co-localized with eIF4E in specific particles in the perinuclear area (Figure 5B), suggesting that Angell interacts with a specific pool of eIF4E associated with the ER or the Golgi apparatus. Using known amounts of recombinant GST-Angell and GST-eIF4E (39) proteins, we determined that the ratio of eIF4E:Angell in HeLa S3 cell extracts is 5:1 (data not shown). This value is much higher than 1:1 ratio observed for eIF4E:4E-BP (40) and the 2:1 ratio observed for eIF4E:eIF4GI (41). We therefore conclude that Angell is not broadly distributed in the cell, but rather is concentrated in the endoplasmic reticulum and/or Golgi apparatus.

In eukaryotic cells, mRNAs are not homogeneously distributed in the cytoplasm. High-throughput technologies have recently uncovered that subcellular targeting of mRNAs is a widespread phenomenon (42,43). Interestingly, a substantial proportion of mRNAs are localized in the ER independently of the classical signal sequence/SRP pathway (44). Our polysome analysis of HeLa S3 cells showed that Angell is not associated with polysomes (Supplementary Figure S7B) and may be involved in large RNP complexes. Co-localization of eIF4E with Angell in perinuclear particles, as well as the co-staining of Angell with the Golgi apparatus and the ER, suggests that Angell may be involved in the regulation of specific eIF4E-bound mRNAs localized in the ER and Golgi compartments. Because these mRNAs may represent a small proportion of the total cellular mRNAs, it is not surprising that Angell overexpression or knockdown did not drastically affect general translation activity (Figure 3 and Supplementary Figure S5C). In accordance with the localization of Angell, overexpressed HA-Angell also displayed a perinuclear pattern (Figure 3C).

Notably, we showed that, by adding recombinant Angell to a cell extract, Angell is able to compete *in vitro* with eIF4G for binding with eIF4E (Figure 2D). However we failed to observe this competition *in vivo* after HA-Angell overexpression (Figure 3). This discrepancy may be due to different Angell:eIF4G ratios to eIF4E. In that case, Angell may compete with eIF4G only in cellular areas where this ratio is high enough to repress translation of specific localized mRNAs. Nevertheless, we cannot exclude the possibility that Angell/eIF4E and eIF4G/eIF4E complexes may be independent and co-exist in the cell. In that case, Angell/eIF4E may serve a more specific—still unknown—function related to the ER.

CCR4 proteins belong to the endonuclease-exonuclease-phosphatase (EEP) group and display a Mg^{2+} -dependent 3'-5' deadenylase activity that functions in the first step of the degradation of poly(A) mRNAs (45). The C-terminal domain of Angell displays significant homology with the conserved EEP domain carrying the

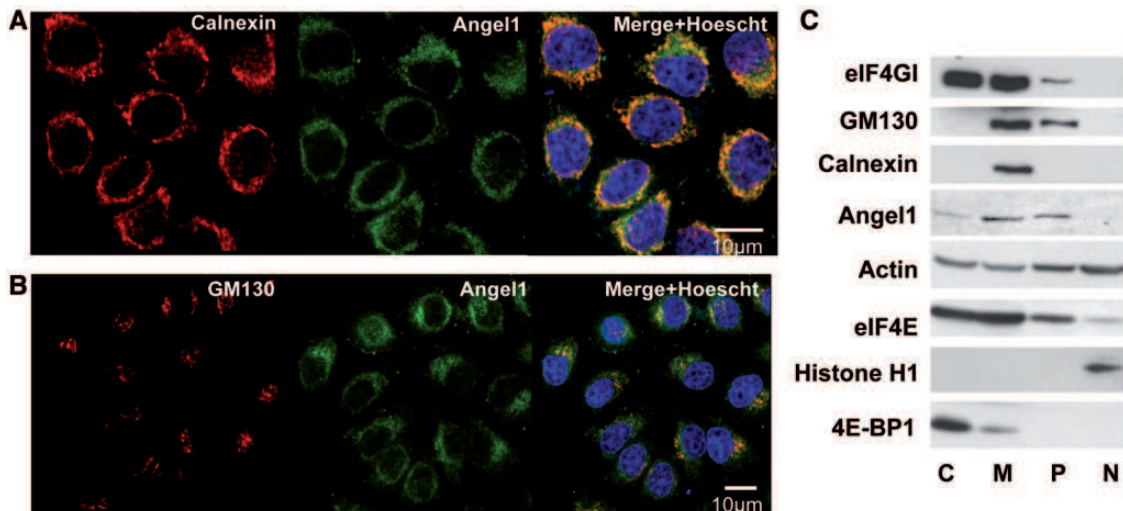


Figure 6. Angell1 is co-distributed with the ER and the Golgi apparatus. Co-localization of Angell1 and Calnexin (A), or GM130 (B) was determined by indirect immunofluorescence with respectively anti-Angell1 and Alexa 488-conjugated anti-rabbit (green), anti-Calnexin and Cy3-conjugated anti-mouse (red) or anti-GM130 and Cy3-conjugated anti-mouse antibodies (red). Subcellular localization of Angell1, Calnexin and GM130 were visualized using confocal microscopy. Co-localization between Angell1 and Calnexin (A), and Angell1 and GM130 (B) appears in yellow on the merged images (right panels). (C) Angell1 co-fractionated with Golgi and ER elements. HeLa S3 cells underwent subcellular fractionation. Nuclear (N), microsomal (M), perinuclear (P) and cytosolic fractions (C) were analyzed by western blotting with the indicated antibodies.

deadenylase function of CCR4 (30,46). Although exonuclease 3'-5' activity has been shown in Angell orthologs in yeast (47,48), we failed to detect any specific nuclease activity of the recombinant GST-Angell1 protein, consistent with previous observation for affinity-purified Angell1 from human cells (42). However, Angell1 has been shown to interact with CAF1B (49), which has deadenylase activity (50), suggesting that Angell1 may recruit CAF1B in eIF4E complexes. In our model, Angell1 would have two functions for regulating specific mRNAs and bringing them into translationally silenced particles. Impeding eIF4G-eIF4E interaction locally may inhibit translation, and CAF1B recruitment would lead to deadenylation of the mRNA. Specific mRNAs, following export from the nuclear pore complex, reside in association with the ER membrane in translationally silenced mRNPs, sequestered by Angell1 that interacts with eIF4E. Taken together, our results provide clear evidence that Angell1 is a new interacting partner of eIF4E and opens new perspectives for understanding the regulation of compartmentalized protein expression and eIF4E functions.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Data are available at NAR Online: Supplementary Figures 1–7, Supplementary Methods and Supplementary References [51–56].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Nahum Sonenberg, Xavier Fant and Simon Morley for antibodies, and Vincent Legagneux and Dominique Morello for helpful discussions.

FUNDING

Ligue Nationale Contre le Cancer, the Fondation ARC pour la Recherche sur le Cancer, Région Bretagne and Conseil Général du Finistère; Fondation de France and Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale (FRM) post-doctoral fellowships (to Y.M.); INSERM-Université Paul Sabatier and La Ligue Contre le Cancer (“Comités de Hautes-Pyrénées et de Lot et- Garonne” and “Equipes Labellisées” programs) (to S.P.). Funding for open access charge: CNRS.

Conflict of interest statement. None declared.

REFERENCES

- Strudwick, S. and Borden, K.L. (2002) The emerging roles of translation factor eIF4E in the nucleus. *Differentiation*, **70**, 10–22.
- von der Haar, T., Gross, J.D., Wagner, G. and McCarthy, J.E. (2004) The mRNA cap-binding protein eIF4E in post-transcriptional gene expression. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.*, **11**, 503–511.
- Lazaris-Karatzas, A., Montine, K.S. and Sonenberg, N. (1990) Malignant transformation by a eukaryotic initiation factor subunit that binds to mRNA 5' cap. *Nature*, **345**, 544–547.
- Clemens, M.J. (2004) Targets and mechanisms for the regulation of translation in malignant transformation. *Oncogene*, **23**, 3180–3188.
- Gross, J.D., Moerke, N.J., von der Haar, T., Lugovskoy, A.A., Sachs, A.B., McCarthy, J.E. and Wagner, G. (2003) Ribosome loading onto the mRNA cap is driven by conformational coupling between eIF4G and eIF4E. *Cell*, **115**, 739–750.
- Sonenberg, N. and Hinnebusch, A.G. (2009) Regulation of translation initiation in eukaryotes: mechanisms and biological targets. *Cell*, **136**, 731–745.
- Mader, S., Lee, H., Pause, A. and Sonenberg, N. (1995) The translation initiation-factor Eif-4e binds to a common motif shared by the translation factor Eif-4-gamma and the translational repressors 4e-binding proteins. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **15**, 4990–4997.

8. Marcotrigiano, J., Gingras, A.C., Sonenberg, N. and Burley, S.K. (1999) Cap-dependent translation initiation in eukaryotes is regulated by a molecular mimic of eIF4G. *Mol. Cell*, **3**, 707–716.
9. Gosselin, P., Oulhen, N., Jam, M., Ronzca, J., Cormier, P., Czjzek, M. and Cosson, B. (2011) The translational repressor 4E-BP called to order by eIF4E: new structural insights by SAXS. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **39**, 3496–3503.
10. Rousseau, D., Kaspar, R., Rosenwald, I., Gehrke, L. and Sonenberg, N. (1996) Translation initiation of ornithine decarboxylase and nucleocytoplasmic transport of cyclin D1 mRNA are increased in cells overexpressing eukaryotic initiation factor 4E. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **93**, 1065–1070.
11. Cohen, N., Sharma, M., Kentsis, A., Perez, J.M., Strudwick, S. and Borden, K.L. (2001) PML RING suppresses oncogenic transformation by reducing the affinity of eIF4E for mRNA. *EMBO J.*, **20**, 4547–4559.
12. Culjkovic, B., Topisirovic, I., Skrabanek, L., Ruiz-Gutierrez, M. and Borden, K.L. (2006) eIF4E is a central node of an RNA regulon that governs cellular proliferation. *J. Cell. Biol.*, **175**, 415–426.
13. Topisirovic, I., Culjkovic, B., Cohen, N., Perez, J.M., Skrabanek, L. and Borden, K.L. (2003) The proline-rich homeodomain protein, PRH, is a tissue-specific inhibitor of eIF4E-dependent cyclin D1 mRNA transport and growth. *EMBO J.*, **22**, 689–703.
14. Topisirovic, I., Kentsis, A., Perez, J.M., Guzman, M.L., Jordan, C.T. and Borden, K.L. (2005) Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E activity is modulated by HOXA9 at multiple levels. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **25**, 1100–1112.
15. Topisirovic, I., Siddiqui, N., Lapointe, V.L., Trost, M., Thibault, P., Bangeranye, C., Pinol-Roma, S. and Borden, K.L. (2009) Molecular dissection of the eukaryotic initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) export-competent RNP. *EMBO J.*, **28**, 1087–1098.
16. Rhoads, R.E. (2009) eIF4E: new family members, new binding partners, new roles. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **284**, 16711–16715.
17. Richter, J.D. and Sonenberg, N. (2005) Regulation of cap-dependent translation by eIF4E inhibitory proteins. *Nature*, **433**, 477–480.
18. Gebauer, F. and Hentze, M.W. (2004) Molecular mechanisms of translational control. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **5**, 827–835.
19. Shih, J.W., Wang, W.T., Tsai, T.Y., Kuo, C.Y., Li, H.K. and Wu Lee, Y.H. (2012) Critical roles of RNA helicase DDX3 and its interactions with eIF4E/PABP1 in stress granule assembly and stress response. *Biochem. J.*, **441**, 119–129.
20. Pacheco, A., Lopez de Quinto, S., Ramajo, J., Fernandez, N. and Martinez-Salas, E. (2009) A novel role for Gemin5 in mRNA translation. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **37**, 582–590.
21. Morita, M., Ler, L.W., Fabian, M.R., Siddiqui, N., Mullin, M., Henderson, V.C., Alain, T., Fonseca, B.D., Karashchuk, G., Bennett, C.F. et al. (2012) A novel 4EHP-GIGYF2 translational repressor complex is essential for mammalian development. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **32**, 3585–3593.
22. Notredame, C., Higgins, D.G. and Heringa, J. (2000) T-Coffee: A novel method for fast and accurate multiple sequence alignment. *J. Mol. Biol.*, **302**, 205–217.
23. Wallace, I.M., O'Sullivan, O., Higgins, D.G. and Notredame, C. (2006) M-Coffee: combining multiple sequence alignment methods with T-Coffee. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **34**, 1692–1699.
24. Capella-Gutierrez, S., Silla-Martinez, J.M. and Gabaldon, T. (2009) trimAl: a tool for automated alignment trimming in large-scale phylogenetic analyses. *Bioinformatics*, **25**, 1972–1973.
25. Guindon, S., Dufayard, J.F., Lefort, V., Anisimova, M., Hordijk, W. and Gascuel, O. (2010) New algorithms and methods to estimate maximum-likelihood phylogenies: assessing the performance of PhyML 3.0. *Syst. Biol.*, **59**, 307–321.
26. Le, S.Q. and Gascuel, O. (2008) An improved general amino acid replacement matrix. *Mol. Biol. Evol.*, **25**, 1307–1320.
27. Culjkovic-Kraljacic, B., Baguet, A., Volpon, L., Amri, A. and Borden, K.L. (2012) The oncogene eIF4E reprograms the nuclear pore complex to promote mRNA export and oncogenic transformation. *Cell Rep.*, **2**, 207–215.
28. Roussel, A. and Cambillau, C. (1989) TURBO-FRODO. *Silicon Graphics Geometry Partners Directory*. Mountain View, CA, Silicon Graphics.
29. Kurzik-Dumke, U. and Zengerle, A. (1996) Identification of a novel *Drosophila melanogaster* gene, angel, a member of a nested gene cluster at locus 59F4,5. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, **1308**, 177–181.
30. Dupressoir, A., Morel, A.P., Barbot, W., Loireau, M.P., Corbo, L. and Heidmann, T. (2001) Identification of four families of yCCR4- and Mg²⁺-dependent endonuclease-related proteins in higher eukaryotes, and characterization of orthologs of yCCR4 with a conserved leucine-rich repeat essential for hCAF1/hPOP2 binding. *BMC Genomics*, **2**, 9.
31. Lipovich, L., Hughes, A.L., King, M.C., Abkowitz, J.L. and Quigley, J.G. (2002) Genomic structure and evolutionary context of the human feline leukemia virus subgroup C receptor (hFLVCR) gene: evidence for block duplications and de novo gene formation within duplicons of the hFLVCR locus. *Gene*, **286**, 203–213.
32. Gingras, A.C., Raught, B. and Sonenberg, N. (2001) Regulation of translation initiation by FRAP/mTOR. *Genes Dev.*, **15**, 807–826.
33. Feldman, M.E., Apsel, B., Uotila, A., Loewith, R., Knight, Z.A., Ruggiero, D. and Shokat, K.M. (2009) Active-site inhibitors of mTOR target rapamycin-resistant outputs of mTORC1 and mTORC2. *PLoS Biol.*, **7**, e38.
34. Willett, M., Flint, S.A., Morley, S.J. and Pain, V.M. (2006) Compartmentalisation and localisation of the translation initiation factor (eIF) 4F complex in normally growing fibroblasts. *Exp. Cell Res.*, **312**, 2942–2953.
35. Trombetta, E.S. and Helenius, A. (1998) Lectins as chaperones in glycoprotein folding. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.*, **8**, 587–592.
36. Delom, F. and Chevet, E. (2006) *In vitro* mapping of calnexin interaction with ribosomes. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, **341**, 39–44.
37. Alvarez, C., Garcia-Mata, R., Hauri, H.P. and Sztul, E. (2001) The p115-interactive proteins GM130 and giantin participate in endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi traffic. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **276**, 2693–2700.
38. Willett, M., Brocard, M., Davide, A. and Morley, S.J. (2011) Translation initiation factors and active sites of protein synthesis co-localize at the leading edge of migrating fibroblasts. *Biochem. J.*, **438**, 217–227.
39. Oulhen, N., Boulben, S., Bidinosti, M., Morales, J., Cormier, P. and Cosson, B. (2009) A variant mimicking hyperphosphorylated 4E-BP inhibits protein synthesis in a sea urchin cell-free, cap-dependent translation system. *PLoS One*, **4**, e5070.
40. Duncan, R.F. and Song, H.J. (1999) Striking multiplicity of eIF4E-BP1 phosphorylated isoforms identified by 2D gel electrophoresis regulation by heat shock. *Eur. J. Biochem.*, **265**, 728–743.
41. Fierro-Monti, I., Mohammed, S., Matthiesen, R., Santoro, R., Burns, J.S., Williams, D.J., Proud, C.G., Kassem, M., Jensen, O.N. and Roepstorff, P. (2006) Quantitative proteomics identifies Gemin5, a scaffolding protein involved in ribonucleoprotein assembly, as a novel partner for eukaryotic initiation factor 4E. *J. Proteome Res.*, **5**, 1367–1378.
42. Mili, S., Moissoglu, K. and Macara, I.G. (2008) Genome-wide screen reveals APC-associated RNAs enriched in cell protrusions. *Nature*, **453**, 115–119.
43. Lecuyer, E., Yoshida, H. and Krause, H.M. (2009) Global implications of mRNA localization pathways in cellular organization. *Curr. Opin. Cell. Biol.*, **21**, 409–415.
44. Pyhtila, B., Zheng, T., Lager, P.J., Keene, J.D., Reedy, M.C. and Nicchitta, C.V. (2008) Signal sequence- and translation-independent mRNA localization to the endoplasmic reticulum. *RNA*, **14**, 445–453.
45. Chen, J., Chiang, Y.C. and Denis, C.L. (2002) CCR4, a 3'-5' poly(A) RNA and ssDNA exonuclease, is the catalytic component of the cytoplasmic deadenylase. *EMBO J.*, **21**, 1414–1426.
46. Dlakic, M. (2000) Functionally unrelated signalling proteins contain a fold similar to Mg²⁺-dependent endonucleases. *Trends Biochem. Sci.*, **25**, 272–273.
47. Faber, A.W., Van Dijk, M., Raue, H.A. and Vos, J.C. (2002) Ngl2p is a Ccr4p-like RNA nuclease essential for the final step in 3'-end processing of 5.8S rRNA in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *RNA*, **8**, 1095–1101.
48. Feddersen, A., Dedic, E., Poulsen, E.G., Schmid, M., Van, L.B., Jensen, T.H. and Brodersen, D.E. (2012) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Ngl3p is an active 3'-5' exonuclease with a specificity towards

- poly-A RNA reminiscent of cellular deadenylases. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **40**, 837–846.
49. Wagner, E., Clement, S.L. and Lykke-Andersen, J. (2007) An unconventional human Ccr4-Caf1 deadenylase complex in nuclear cajal bodies. *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, **27**, 1686–1695.
50. Bianchin, C., Mauxion, F., Sentis, S., Seraphin, B. and Corbo, L. (2005) Conservation of the deadenylase activity of proteins of the Caf1 family in human. *RNA*, **11**, 487–494.
51. Mamane, Y., Petroulakis, E., Martineau, Y., Sato, T.A., Larsson, O., Rajasekhar, V.K. and Sonenberg, N. (2007) Epigenetic activation of a subset of mRNAs by eIF4E explains its effects on cell proliferation. *PLoS One*, **2**, e242.
52. Fawal, N., Savelli, B., Dunand, C. and Mathe, C. (2012) GECA: a fast tool for gene evolution and conservation analysis in eukaryotic protein families. *Bioinformatics*, **28**, 1398–1399.
53. Katoh, K., Misawa, K., Kuma, K. and Miyata, T. (2002) MAFFT: a novel method for rapid multiple sequence alignment based on fast Fourier transform. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, **30**, 3059–3066.
54. Wilkerson, M.D., Ru, Y. and Brendel, V.P. (2009) Common introns within orthologous genes: software and application to plants. *Brief. Bioinform.*, **10**, 631–644.
55. Nolan, R.D. and Arnstein, H.R. (1969) The dissociation of rabbit reticulocyte ribosomes into subparticles active in protein synthesis. *Eur. J. Biochem.*, **10**, 96–101.
56. Parsyan, A., Shahbazian, D., Martineau, Y., Petroulakis, E., Alain, T., Larsson, O., Mathonnet, G., Tettweiler, G., Hellen, C.U., Pestova, T.V. *et al.* (2009) The helicase protein DHX29 promotes translation initiation, cell proliferation, and tumorigenesis. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, **106**, 22217–22222.