

Domain architecture of a *Caenorhabditis elegans* AKAP suggests a novel AKAP function

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Abstract A-kinase anchoring proteins (AKAPs) are adapter proteins that are involved in directing cAMP-dependent protein kinase and some other signaling enzymes to certain intracellular locations. In this study, we investigate the domain architecture of an AKAP from *Caenorhabditis elegans* (AKAP_{CE}). We show that AKAP_{CE} shares two domains with the Smad anchor for receptor activation, a FYVE-finger and a transforming growth factor β (TGF β) receptor binding domain, suggesting that AKAP_{CE} may interact with a receptor belonging to the TGF β receptor family. This predicted novel AKAP function supports the recent view of AKAPs as adapter proteins that can be involved in various signaling pathways. © 2000 Federation of European Biochemical Societies. Published by Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Key words: A-kinase anchoring protein; Domain architecture; Transforming growth factor β signaling pathway; Smad anchor for receptor activation; *Caenorhabditis elegans*

1. Introduction

A-kinase anchoring proteins (AKAPs) are a family of proteins involved in targeting cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) to a variety of intracellular compartments [1]. Although structurally diverse, the AKAPs have a modular structure and share an α -helical domain corresponding to the PKA-binding site. The model for the function of AKAPs has evolved in the past years significantly [2]. According to the initial AKAP model, AKAPs were proteins consisting of a PKA-binding domain and a targeting domain. It was shown that different AKAPs were targeted to different cellular locations, e.g. to mitochondria, centrosomes, actin cytoskeleton, the Golgi, microtubules, plasma membrane, vesicles, endoplasmic reticulum, dendrites and nuclear membrane (reviewed in [1,3,4]). Along with the discovery that some AKAPs were able to bind not only PKA, but also other signaling enzymes, it became apparent that AKAPs have the ability to function

as scaffolding proteins. Further, the latest studies have shown that some AKAPs act as bridges in multiunit signaling complexes [5].

In this study, we use sequence-based bioinformatics methods to investigate the domain architecture of a *Caenorhabditis elegans* AKAP (AKAP_{CE}) [6,7], and we propose a novel function for AKAP_{CE} as a transforming growth factor β (TGF β) receptor binding protein. This study is also an example of the ways in which sequence-based bioinformatics methods can be applied to identify novel domains in multi-domain signaling proteins, and to formulate experimentally testable hypotheses about their function.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Sequences used in this study

The GenBank identifiers of the sequences used in this study are: AKAP-C. *elegans*, g3258651; SARA-*Homo sapiens*, g4759060; SARA-*Xenopus laevis*, g4092769; SARA-*Drosophila melanogaster*, g7595827; KIAA0305-*H. sapiens*, g2224551.

2.2. Methods

PSI-BLAST [8] was used for searching the NCBI non-redundant protein sequence database for sequence similarities. PSI-BLAST performs several iterative BLAST searches, using a position-specific score matrix generated from the significant hits found in the previous run. Pairwise BLAST [8,9] was used for finding local similarities in protein sequences and for generating local alignments. Other sequence alignments were generated with ClustalW [10,11] and shaded by T_EXshade [12]. Gene structure predictions were performed with GENSCAN [13].

The program MEME [14] was used to discover conserved sequence motifs in a set of sequences, and Meta-MEME [15] and MAST [16] were used to detect homologs sharing these motifs. MEME uses expectation maximization to identify motifs in a set of DNA or protein sequences [14]. Meta-MEME combines these motifs into a motif-based linear hidden Markov model (HMM), which is used to search for homologs sharing the motifs [15]. MAST is an alternative tool that can be used to search for homologs sharing a set of motifs [16]. MAST compares all sequences in a sequence database to a set of motifs, and calculates the corresponding *P*-values for matches.

A HMM of the PKA-binding domain was generated using HMMer [17]. Starting from an aligned set of sequences, HMMer builds a profile HMM that can be used to search for similar sequences. The difference between the motif HMM generated by Meta-MEME and the profile HMM generated by HMMer is that the motif model is based on modeling ungapped blocks of sequence motifs, whereas the profile model allows insertions and deletions anywhere in the target sequence [18].

The InterPro [19] and SMART [20] databases were searched to identify functional sites and domains in AKAP_{CE}. InterPro combines several databases that contain annotations for protein families, domains, motifs and functional sites [19]. SMART is a database of domains that exist in signaling proteins [20].

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Abbreviations: AKAP, A-kinase anchoring protein; AKAP_{CE}, *Caenorhabditis elegans* AKAP; HMM, hidden Markov model; PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase; SARA, Smad anchor for receptor activation; TGF β , transforming growth factor β

Secondary structure predictions were performed using Jpred² [21] and PHD [22]. Jpred² combines predictions from six different secondary structure prediction algorithms that all use evolutionary information obtained from homologous sequences [21]. One of the secondary structure prediction methods included in Jpred² is PHD, a neural network-based method that has been reported to predict protein secondary structure at better than 72% accuracy [22].

3. Results

Searching the NCBI non-redundant protein sequence database using PSI-BLAST reveals four significant sequence homologs (E -values $< 10^{-25}$) for AKAP_{CE} in the initial search: SARA (Smad anchor for receptor activation) from *X. laevis*, *H. sapiens* and *D. melanogaster*, and an uncharacterized protein from *H. sapiens* (KIAA0305). Our sequence analysis shows that AKAP_{CE} shares two domains with SARA, which is involved in anchoring Smad2 and Smad3 to the TGF β receptor [23,24]. One domain, the FYVE zinc-finger, has been previously characterized [25–29]. The other, a novel ~ 530 residue domain, has been found to mediate the interaction between SARA and the TGF β receptor [23]. We call this domain the TGF β receptor binding domain. Fig. 1 presents the domain architecture of human and *Xenopus* SARA, and our predictions for the domain architecture of *Drosophila* SARA, AKAP_{CE} and KIAA0305.

The FYVE-finger resembles a double zinc-finger domain and binds specifically to intracellular membranes which contain phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate [25–27]. We find that AKAP_{CE} and its homologs (the SARA proteins and KIAA0305) have well-conserved FYVE-finger domains (Fig. 2a). However, in AKAP_{CE}, the second of the eight conserved cysteine residues (which coordinate two Zn²⁺ ions in FYVE-finger proteins [28]) is replaced by a gap, and an extra cysteine is located six residues upstream, at position 544.

The interaction between SARA and the TGF β receptor is mediated by regions located at the C-terminal region of the protein [23]. The C-terminal region, which is shown in Fig. 2b, is well conserved in AKAP_{CE} (E -value against the TGF β receptor binding domain in human SARA is 7×10^{-28}) and in KIAA0305 (E -value is 10^{-171}). In addition, secondary structure predictions of the AKAP_{CE} and its homologs are in

agreement for this domain. The domain has several well-conserved sequence motifs, indicating that this ~ 530 amino acid domain is functionally important. We observe two highly conserved regions within the domain (see Fig. 2b), implying some functional significance for these regions. No other sequence homologs could be detected for this domain by using motif-based sequence search programs Meta-MEME and MAST, and the domain was not detected by InterPro (release 1.0) or SMART.

Residues 236–255 have been shown experimentally to contain the PKA-binding site in AKAP_{CE} [6], and it is postulated that an amphipathic α -helix is likely involved in the binding. So far, no PKA-binding site has been identified in SARA. In order to investigate whether SARA contains a possible PKA-binding site, a profile HMM was generated using 17 known PKA-binding sites from 15 different AKAPs. The model is unable to identify any statistically significant putative PKA-binding site in SARA.

It is not known whether AKAP_{CE} or KIAA0305 binds Smads. We identified 22 different proteins that all bind Smads (most of them are reviewed by Wrana [30]). Using pairwise BLAST and comparative secondary structure predictions, we conclude that the Smad-binding domains are not well conserved at their sequence or secondary structure level. We were able to identify a putative Smad-binding site in KIAA0305 (residues 814–865, E -value 4×10^{-5}), which is similar to the Smad-binding site identified in SARA. No potential Smad-binding site could be identified in AKAP_{CE}.

4. Discussion

During the past years, the amount of available DNA and protein sequence data has been growing exponentially. This rapid growth renders it difficult to determine the function of each gene or protein experimentally. In order to facilitate a faster annotation process of unknown genes and proteins, a wide variety of sequence analysis methods have been developed, and are now widely used and accepted.

In this study, we have used sequence-based bioinformatics methods to understand the functional role of AKAP_{CE}. AKAP_{CE} is an example of an adapter protein that consists

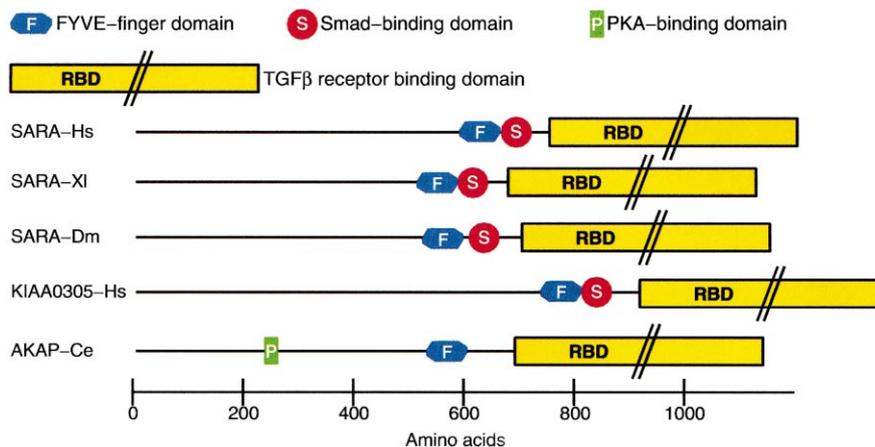


Fig. 1. Domain architecture of the AKAP_{CE} homologs. Abbreviations of the species used: Hs, *H. sapiens*; XI, *X. laevis*; Dm, *D. melanogaster*; Ce, *C. elegans*. The presence of a Smad-binding domain in KIAA0305 is uncertain. The extent of the TGF β receptor binding domain has been truncated.

in the AKAP_{CE} FYVE-finger domain. A multiple sequence alignment of 17 FYVE-finger domains presented by Kutateladze et al. [33] shows three sequences that have two or three residue long gaps around the first conserved cysteine, indicating that gaps are tolerated in this area.

The TGF β receptor binding domain has not been characterized earlier, and the extent of this domain and the details of the interactions between the receptor and SARA are largely unknown. We observe that the sequence similarity between SARA, KIAA0305 and AKAP_{CE} is statistically highly significant for this domain. Two highly conserved regions and several conserved sequence motifs were identified, suggesting structurally or functionally important regions. The fully conserved residues in the sequence motifs would be excellent candidates for mutational studies to characterize the interaction between the domain and the receptor.

There are two domains in SARA and in AKAP_{CE} that differ, the PKA-binding domain in AKAP_{CE} and the Smad-binding domain in SARA. The PKA-binding domain identified in AKAP_{CE} is located in the N-terminal part of the protein. So far, no domains have been identified in the N-terminal part of SARA, which covers 500 or 600 residues, depending on species. Thus, it is highly probable that the N-terminal part of SARA contains one or more domains. Our attempt to use a HMM to identify a putative PKA-binding domain in SARA did not yield any statistically significant hits. However, given that the PKA-binding domain is short (~ 20 residues) and shows only a limited number of conserved residues, no definite conclusions can be drawn at this point about the presence of a PKA-binding domain. Recent studies also show that, in addition to the α -helical PKA-binding domain most often found in AKAPs, other types of PKA-binding domains do exist. Diviani et al. [34] report that pericentrin binds PKA through a binding domain that is structurally different from the one traditionally observed in AKAPs.

The second differing domain is the Smad-binding domain, which is located immediately after the FYVE-finger domain in SARA. The structure of the SARA Smad-binding domain bound to the MH2-domain of Smad2 has been determined [24], indicating that the domain has a fold of its own. Our study of 22 Smad-binding proteins shows that the sequence similarity between the Smad-binding domains is generally low, and there are probably many different types of Smad-binding domains. Thus, our finding that AKAP_{CE} does not have a region with a high sequence similarity to any known Smad-binding domain does not guarantee that AKAP_{CE} would not bind Smads.

In summary, we have identified putative FYVE-finger and TGF β receptor binding domains in AKAP_{CE}, suggesting that AKAP_{CE} may interact with the TGF β signaling pathway by recruiting PKA to a receptor belonging to the TGF β receptor family. Our findings are supported by recent experiments, which show that PKA is stimulated by three TGF β superfamily members: TGF β 1, activin and bone morphogenetic protein 2 [35–37]. Although the TGF β signaling pathway is known to interact with several other signaling pathways, no experimental information exists about the possible role of AKAPs in TGF β signaling. Thus, the interaction proposed in this study is novel. This study also demonstrates that AKAPs are adapter proteins that control specificity and selectivity within various signaling pathways.

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