

陈柱成研究组揭示染色质重塑复合物的结构和调节

Zhucheng Chen Reported the Structure and regulation of the chromatin remodeller

【Nature 系列】2016 年 12 月 15 日，清华大学生命学院、结构生物学高精尖创新中心陈柱成研究组在《自然》(Nature)发表题为“Structure and regulation of the chromatin remodeller ISWI”的研究论文。该工作解析了嗜热酵母的 ISWI 蛋白以及 ISWI 蛋白与组蛋白 H4 复合物的原子分辨率结构；结合相应的生化实验，揭示了 ISWI 蛋白的自抑制、被底物识别与激活以及感知接头 DNA 的长度，发挥染色质组装功能的分子机理。

ISWI 是多个染色质重塑复合物的催化亚基。ISWI 驱动核小体在基因组 DNA 上滑动，调控基因转录、异染色质形成、X-染色体失活以及其它重要的染色质活动。ISWI 蛋白的催化核心是一个自主的染色质重塑分子机器，其运作受严格的调控。ISWI 活性受到 AutoN 结构域和 NegC 结构域的抑制作用，确保 ISWI 分子机器在没有结合底物时不会消耗 ATP 的能量。这些抑制作用分别被底物核小体的组蛋白 H4 尾巴和接头 DNA 拮抗。然而，组蛋白 H4 的乙酰化修饰削弱其对 ISWI 激活，这些多层次的调控作用确保细胞形成正确的高级染色质结构，保证正常的生命活动。

该研究揭示了 ISWI 的 AutoN 包含两个抑制元件，均与 core2 结合，使得 ISWI 处于抑制状态。组蛋白 H4 尾巴与 core2 的一个负电荷表面结合，与其中一个 AutoN 抑制元件有竞争关系，从而解析了 H4 激活 ISWI 以及乙酰化作用细调 ISWI 活性的分子机理。进一步生化研究表明 ISWI 蛋白的 NegC 与 core2 存在相互作用，这种相互作用是 ISWI 蛋白通过 HSS 结构域感知接头 DNA 长度、发挥染色质组装功能的分子基础。



Structure and regulation of the chromatin remodeller ISWI 染色质重塑复合物 ISWI 的结构和调节

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Abstract

ISWI is a member of the SWI2/SNF2 family of chromatin remodellers, which also includes Snf2, Chd1, and Ino80. ISWI is the catalytic subunit of several chromatin remodelling complexes, which mobilize nucleosomes along genomic DNA, promoting replication progression, transcription repression, heterochromatin formation, and many other nuclear processes. The ATPase motor of ISWI is an autonomous remodelling machine⁶, whereas its carboxy (C)-terminal HAND-SAND-SLIDE (HSS) domain functions in binding extranucleosomal linker DNA. The activity of the catalytic core of ISWI is inhibited by the regulatory AutoN and NegC domains, which are in turn antagonized by the H4 tail and extranucleosomal DNA, respectively, to ensure the appropriate

chromatin landscape in cells. How AutoN and NegC inhibit ISWI and regulate its nucleosome-centring activity remains elusive. Here we report the crystal structures of ISWI from the thermophilic yeast *Myceliophthora thermophila* and its complex with a histone H4 peptide. Our data show the amino (N)-terminal AutoN domain contains two inhibitory elements, which collectively bind the second RecA-like domain (core2), holding the enzyme in an inactive conformation. The H4 peptide binds to the core2 domain coincident with one of the AutoN-binding sites, explaining the ISWI activation by H4. The H4-binding surface is conserved in Snf2 and functions beyond AutoN regulation. The C-terminal NegC domain is involved in binding to the core2 domain and functions as an allosteric element for ISWI to respond to the extranucleosomal DNA length.