

#### Characterization of a new Post Translational Modification of Neurofibromin: atypical structural requirements for its SUMOylation

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# **Characterization of a new Post Translational Modification** of Neurofibromin:





atypical structural requirements for its SUMOylation

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## Nf1 and SUMO

## • Neurofibromin, Nf1, the protein encoded by *NF1* gene

• *NF1* is a tumor-suppressor gene which encodes Neurofibromin, Nf1. • Nf1 is a giant multidomain protein (isoform 1/2 2818/2839 aa). • Initially characterized by its Ras-GAP activity, Nf1 is also involved in numerous other pathways due to its numerous partners.



• Nf1 post-translational modifications

• Nf1 colocalizes with PML nuclear bodies

(Godin *et al.*, 2012) PML: ProMyelocytic Leukemia

PML Nuclear Bodies



#### Shift (green) partially localizes with PML Bodies

### • SUMO, a post-translational modification

• Reversible Post Translational Modification (PTM) • Rare event: steady-state, SUMOylation is usually less than 5% • Multiple functional roles : protein/protein interaction, protein stability, protein subcellular localization • Several neurodegenerative diseases rely on SUMO modification • SUMO-based therapies are currently developed



#### **Phosphorylation**: C-Terminal Domain has been shown to be phosphorylated by PKA (interaction with 14-3-3) and PKCε (nuclear entry). **Display Ubiquitination**: Nf1 is negatively regulated by different ubiquitin ligases which induce its proteasomal degradation.

(red, PML-NBs) which are hot spots of SUMOylation. Shifts Nf1 and PML proteins belong to the same multiprotein complex

• SUMOylation occurs on Lys residues belonging to a consensus sequence (WKxE/D, W being an hydrophobic residue, x any residue) or via the help of the SIM domain of the substrate which allows the recruitment of the E2, Ubc9.

## The SecPH domain of Nf1 is SUMOylated on its Lys1731 and 1634-

## SecPH domain of NF1

• The SecPH domain contains the highest number of SUMOylation consensus sites, 5 sites are predicted to be SUMOylated



• As evidenced by the recently resolved CryoEM structures of Nf1 dimer, it is exposed at the surface of the dimer and it is proned with its adjacent GRD domain, to a structural rearrangement, • Pleckstrin Homology (PH) domains are enriched in SUMOylation substrates,

• SecPH might play an important role in Nf1 function as it could allosterically affect GRD Ras-GAP function and as it interacts with many partners (lipids, VCP, LIMK2, 5HT6, caveolin).



SecPH is characterized by 4 bands of monoSUMOylation

## SecPH SUMOylated Lys determination Each Lysine has been substituted by Arginine either individually (left), in combination



**Band 2 disappears in K1731R mutant Band 3 disappears in K1634R mutant**   K1731 and 1634 localization 3-protrusion ♦ K1731 and 1634 are

surface exposed

K1731 in Nf1

## 3D structure of Nf1



## • K1731 pathogenicity

In the gnomAD database a c.5192A>G (p.Lys1731Arg) missense variant of NF1 was found associated with two NF1-patients for which the *in silico* predictions of deleterious effects by SIFT and PolyPhen-2 software were

Skinghly conserved in most metazoan Nf1 orthologues

## **Molecular mechanisms of SUMOylation**

## K1731 SUMOylation does not depend on ΨKxE/D consensus site



♦ K1731 remains modified independently of the inverted SUMO consensus sequence ΨKxE/D surrounding it



• K1731 SUMOylation does not depend on its SIM domain



**SUMO** SIM of SecPH SecPH

> SecPH SIM domain is not accessible to SUMO binding as it is surrounded by **β-strands**

**Proposed model for** SecPH SUMOylation on K1731

• The loop 1723-1729 of SecPH contributes to the recognition of K1731 for SUMOylation

 Residues R1748 and K1750 of the βprotusion are essential for SecPH





SecPH SUMOylation on its K1731 relies on a tertiary structural environment around this amino acid, which has never been described in the literature so far.



<sup>t</sup>♦ K1731 SUMOylation of SecPH is mediated by two surface-exposed structural elements the PH domain, the loop 1723-1729 and the  $\beta$ -protrusion, which form a complex composite "structural motif" for recruiting Ubc9 and positioning it on K1731. ♥ This mechanism is totally atypical.

 $\bigcirc$  Link to NF1 disease: some pathogenic patients harbour single mutation in this loop or in the  $\beta$ -protusion.