Stm1 interacts with Cdc13, a regulator of the telomere replication in yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

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We tried to isolate and characterize the factors interacting with CDC13 in order to clarify the molecular aspects of telomere replication. Cdc13 interacts with Est1 and DNA polymerase α , and cdc13-1, one of the mutations in CDC13, cannot complete the telomere replication at restrictive temperature. This CDC13 gene, encoding a binding protein with a single G-rich strand at the telomere, is the regulator of telomere replication. In a 2-hybrid screening using CDC13 as bait, STM1 cDNA was isolated. Ts⁻ growth and the altered length of telomeres in cdc13-1 were restored by introduction of the STM1 gene on a multi-copy vector, but an out-break of single-stranded telomeres in the cdc13-1 cell was not restored. On the other hand, we found that a multi-copy of SGS1, encoding a helicase to unwind the guanine-quadruplex, inhibited suppression by STM1 to cdc13-1. We found similarity in amino acid sequence between C-termini of Stm1 and β -subunit of telomere binding complex in Oxytricha. Telomere binding complex in Oxytricha consists of α and β -subunits. The α -subunit binds to single G-rich strand like as Cdc13, and the β -subunit binds to guanine quadruplex like as Stm1. We demonstrated that the fusion of N-terminal interaction region in Cdc13 and C-terminal region in Stm1, which had similarity to β -subunit, could complement the CDC13 disruptant. Although STM1 itself was not essential for telomere replication, our findings suggested that STM1 genetically interacted with CDC13 and functioned at the telomeres.

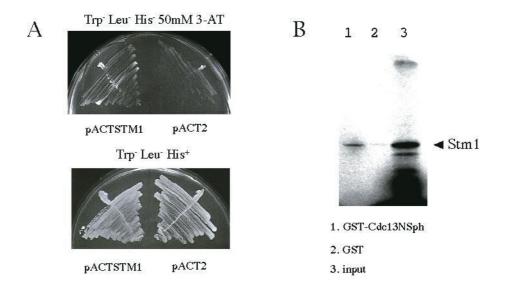


Figure. Stm1 binds to Cdc13. A. 2-hybrid analysis. Full length of CDC13 was fused with GAL4 DNA binding region, and it was inserted into CDC13 locus. Plasmid pACTSTM1 expresses fusion protein of Stm1 and GAL4 activation domain, and pACT is vectore alone. B. Pull-down experiment. In vitro synthesized Stm1 precipitated with N-terminal region of Cdc13 fused with glutatione S-transferase (GST).