Identification of Proteins that Associate with CAKβ/PYK2

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ABSTRACT

Soluble cellular proteins were pulled down together with $CAK\beta$ protein tagged with FLAG-epitope and expressed in 293 cells. These proteins were identified by peptide fingerprinting combined with protein identification by mass spectrometric analysis using a MALDI-TOF

mass spectrometer. Seventy hits were obtained by database search. KIAA0555-related gene product, RNA binding protein 6 (DEF-3), a polybromo-1 related protein, and huntingtin interacting protein 1 (HIP-I) were among the strong candidates.

Key words: CAK β , Protein-protein interaction, MALDI-TOF mass

INTRODUCTION

Cell adhesion kinase β (CAK β , also called PYK2, RAFTK, and CadTK) is a focal adhesion kinase (FAK)-related protein tyrosine kinase. $CAK\beta$ and FAK share the same overall structure. Both FAK and CAK β contain conserved sites within their C-terminal domains for binding the integrin-associated protein, paxillin 1.2) and Hic- 5^{3} . In spite of this, CAK β does not strongly localize to focal adhesions in fibroblasts 3,4). In accordance with these observations, integins are the major cell surface receptors for the activation of FAK but not of CAKB. However, in some types of macrophages⁵⁾ and osteoclasts⁶, CAK β is indeed the kinase that is activated by ligation of integrin. Furthermore, CAKB N-terminal and kinase domains, when targeted to focal contact sites by the FAK-Cterminal domain in FAK-/- cells, can functionally substitute for FAK in rescuing the fibronectin-stimulated migratory and signaling defects⁷⁾. These findings indicate that downstream effects of $CAK\beta$ activation may be similar to those of FAK activation. That is, FAK and $CAK\beta$ should be related to common signalings that are either provoked by cell attachment to the extracellular matrix or by stimulations that activate $CAK\beta$, such as ligation to cellular receptors of growth factors, peptide hormones, antigens, and chemokines (reviewed by Sasaki T et al.⁸⁾ and Avraham H et al.⁹⁾). However, the mechanisms and direct effects of $CAK\beta$ and FAK activation are still elusive.

One of the most effective approaches to elucidate the function of signaling proteins is to study their associated proteins. In order to identify $CAK\beta$ -associated proteins, a recombinant $CAK\beta$ tagged with FLAG epitope was expressed in 293 cells and was then pulled down with anti-FLAG antibodies conjugated to agarose beads. Proteins pulled down together with the expressed $CAK\beta$ were applied to SDS-

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PAGE and identified by a protein identification method combining in-gel tryptic digestion, MALDI-TOF mass analysis and a search of the database.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Expression plasmids of the whole coding region of CAK β and hEfs1 were constructed by insertion of BamHI-EcoRI fragment of GST-CAK β ³⁾ and BstUI-StuI fragment of hEfs1¹⁰⁾, respectively, into BamHI site of pFLAG-CMV-5a by using a BamHI linker (New England Biolabs). Cells (20x10cm tissue culture dish of subconfluent 293 cells) were transfected either with FLAG-CAK β or with FLAG-hEfs1, at 7μ g of DNA per dish, by a Ca⁺⁺-phosphate mediated DNA transfection method¹¹⁾. FLAG-hEfs1 was used as a control to recognize nonspecifically bound proteins. Cells were collected 2 days after

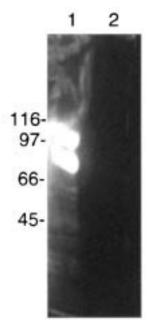


Fig. 1 Expression of FLAG-CAKβ protein in 293 cells. Subconfluent 293 cells were transfected either with FLAG-CAKβ (lane 1) or with FLAG-hEfs1 (lane 2). Cells were collected 2 days after transfection and lysed with lysis buffer. Lysate was centrifuged at 12000g for 10min and the resultant supernatant was mixed with 0.5 ml of anti-FLAG conjugated agarose beads (Sigma) at 4 °C overnight. Bound proteins were applied to SDS-PAGE with 10% acrylamide gel, transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane (Immobilon), and blotted with anti-CAKβ polyclonal antibody (Matsuya et al., 1998).

transfection and washed twice with PBS. Cell packs were frozen at -80°C for up to a week. Cells were lysed with lysis buffer (0.1% Triton X-100, 150mM NaCl, 25mM Hepes pH7.2, 1mM EDTA, 50mM NaF, 1.5mM Na₃VO₄ and protease inhibitors) and ultra-centrifuged at 30,000 x g for 20min. The supernatant was mixed with 0.5 ml of agarose beads conjugated with anti-FLAG M2 monoclonal antibodies (Sigma) at 4°C overnight, washed twice with TBS and the bound proteins were eluted with 1.2ml of 100 μ g/ml FLAG peptide (Sigma) in TBS. The eluted proteins were concentrated with centricon 50, washed with TBS, added to SDS sample buffer, heated at 60°C for 1hr and applied to SDS-PAGE with 10% acrylamide gel. After electrophoresis, the gel was stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250, destained with 30% methanol and stored in deionized water until use. Ingel tryptic digestion and mass analysis were performed according by method used by Ishino et al.12).

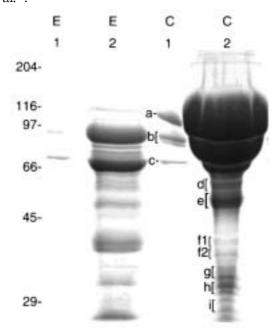


Fig. 2 Samples prepared as in Methods were run on SDS-PAGE. After electrophoresis, gel was stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue and then destained with 30% methanol. The name of each of the excised gel bands from which proteins were extracted for mass analysis are indicated. E:FLAG-Efs, C:FLAG-CAKβ, 1:one tenth of the sample, 2:the rest of the sample, M:molecular size marker (SDS-6H, Sigma)

Table 1 Results from MS-Fit search.

DNA/RN	A R	ELATED (23)				
PID BAND DESCRIPTION						
6634015	a	RNA binding protein (KIAA0324)				
15705403	b	proliferation potential-related protein PACT				
6634017	b	*KIAA0328 protein (Leucine zipper protein?)				
11968367	c	*novel KRAB box protein with 18 C2H2 type zinc finger domains				
3334456	c/f	2 *Activator 1 (RF-C) 140 kDa subunit (DNA-binding protein PO-GA)				
16878320	e	**Similar to KIAA0555 gene product (Leucine zipper protein?)				
7448104	f1	gene MSH2 protein (mismatch repair protein)				
498152	f1	Zinc finger protein 33A (DNA binding protein)				
464325	f1	DNA replication licensing factor MCM3 (P102 PROTEIN) (P1-MCM3)				
7573540	f1	RNA helicase				
10436199	f1	Similar to Cip1/Waf1-interacting zinc finger protein ciz1				
3702137	f1	dJ733D15.1 (Zinc-finger protein)				
1731434	f1	ZINC FINGER PROTEIN 41				
16551459	f1	unnamed protein product				
10432382	f2	novel protein similar to Xenopus laevis Sojo protein				
16877622	g	protein for MGC:9466 = interferon-gamma induced protein				
2995577	h	*unknown protein with AT hook (nuclear protein?)				
12643357	h	**RNA binding protein 6 (DEF-3) (lung cancer antigen NY-LU-12)				
14017821	h	KIAA1802 protein (Zinc finger protein)				
15126766	h	*RNA helicase				
13469731	h	breast cancer antigen NY-BR-1.1 with bZIP site				
4826485	i	*TSBP (Testis Specific Basic Protein)				
MDIA CD	/DII.	CODY A MA CD (C. DD CMDD) (C. AND DDV A MDD (11)				
		OSPHATASE/G PROTEINS AND RELATED (11)				
3123587	c	cGMP-dependent protein kinase				
2769645	c	ROS1 (transmembrane tyrosine-specific protein kinase)				
15426510	c	*Unknown (protein for MGC:15356) = vav-like protein				
16551971	e	**polybromo-1 related protein				
12697995	f1	KIAA1725 protein (Dual specificity protein phosphatase?)				
14133211	f2	KIAA0717 protein (Ras family ATP/GTP-binding protein)				
12963885	f2	prostate antigen PARIS-1, with PH and TBC domains				
1093486	g	*protein kinase C-related kinase:ISOTYPE=PRK1.1				
3043596	g :	KIAA0536 = AY029347 serine/threonine-protein kinase (PRP4)				
17380163	i :	Dynamin-related 120 kDa GTPase (Optic atrophy 1 gene protein)				
2209374	1	HsCdc7 protein kinase				
ENZYME	C/HC	OUSE-KEEPING (8)				
6760665	b	FLASH homolog RIP25 = caspase-8 associated protein 2				
15277263	b	*alternative name: G2~unknown function (BAT2)				
13959398	c	serine protease inhibitor Kazal type 5				
7105924	f1	choline dehydrogenase				
35053	f2	*uracil DNA glycosylase = glyceraldehyde-3-P dehydrogenase				

17426470	h	ubiquitin specific protease 9
3913330	h	CYTOCHROME P450 2A13 (CYPIIA13)
12698057	h	KIAA1756 protein = rat CPG2 ortholog (carboxypeptidase G2)
MEMBR A	ANE	/CYTOSKELETON/VESICLES (21)
2511666	a	NrCAM protein
12642366	a	*myosin VI
190406	a	profilaggrin (a major epidermal calcium-binding protein)
14211720	a	desmuslin
1346640	b	*MYOSIN HEAVY CHAIN, NONMUSCLE TYPE B
15212240	b	kinesin superfamily protein 1B
7529549	c	*novel protein similar to KIAA0884/NEUROFILAMENT TRIPLET M
15418997	c	capillary morphogenesis protein-1
13431562	c	**HUNTINGTIN INTERACTING PROTEIN 1 (HIP-I) (cytoskeleton protein)
13397859	f1	KIAA1590 (novel protein similar to KIF1)
12697913	f1	KIAA1684 = SNIP-b related protein
2511779	f1	beta III spectrin
6330522	f1	KIAA1209 protein (PH domain protein)
6960319	f1	adaptor-related protein complex AP-4 epsilon subunit
17389307	f2	Similar to leucine rich repeat (in FLII) interacting protein 2
4416404	g	nebulin
3478639	g	*delta-adaptin (clathrin coat adaptor subunit)
14285340	g	Trabeculin-beta

Trabeculin-beta like protein (similar to KIAA0728/KIAA0465)

KIAA0666 protein (Formin Homology 2 Domain protein)

KIAA1436 protein (prostaglandin F2 receptor negative regulator)

EXTRACELLULAR (1)

g

h

h

3510536 f1 collagen type IX alpha I chain, short form

UNKNOWN (6)

10799514

7243270

3327146

15147715	c	dJ501N12.5.1 (novel protein (contains FLJ20048))
16307470	f1	Unknown (protein for MGC:5365)
16553925	f1	unnamed protein product (no related sequences)
12053255	g	hypothetical protein (no related sequences)
3688350	g	similar to hypothetical proteins S.pombe C22F3.14C
4240195	h	KIAA0853 protein (function unknown)

Protein hits that were obtained both from the control and $CAK\beta$ lanes were subtracted from the list. Protein ID number (Entrez) and its brief explanation is shown for each entry. Entries indicated with two asterisks are the most reliable hits, followed by those with one asterisk.

Acc. # 13431562. HUMAN. HUNTINGTIN INTERACTING PROTEIN 1 (HIP-I). 8/80 matches (10%). 111634.8 Da, pI = 5.14.

Acc. # 12643357. HUMAN. RNA-BINDING PROTEIN 6 (DEF-3/NY-LU-12/G16) 9/63 matches (14%). 128616.9 Da, pI = 5.93.

m/z submitted	MH ⁺ matched	Delta ppm	start	end	Peptide Sequence (Click for Fragment Ions)	$\begin{array}{c} m/z\\ \text{submitted} \end{array}$	MH ⁺ matched	Delta ppm	start	end	Peptide Sequence (Click for Fragment Ions)
1416.7378	1416.7308	4.9619	400	410	(R) <u>RQREDTEKAQR</u> (S)	1167.6100	1167.6156	-4.8031	841	850	(K) <u>SSSKKEMSKR</u> (D)
1416.7378	1416.7586	-14.6869	486	497	(K) <u>TQEQLEVLESLK(Q)</u>	1294.6387	1294.6252	10.4265	209	218	(R)EQSRSDFRNR (D)
1448.7690	1448.7498	13.3029	823	835	(K) <u>NSRWTEGLISASK</u> (A)	1422.6935	1422.6977	-2.9738	859	871	(R) <u>GVTRFQENASEGK</u> (A)
1741.8896	1741.8833	3.6272	883	898	(K) <u>ADKDSPNLAQLQQASR</u> (G)	1506.7088	1506.6924	10.9055	937	948	(R) <u>EEQTKKENEEDK</u> (L)
1814.9624	1814.9401	12.2988	431	445	(K) <u>EKYSELVQNHADLLR</u> (K)	1650.8313	1650.8424	-6.7741	1101	1113	(K)RQSNETYRDAVRR (V)
2031.0565	2031.0471	4.6485	469	485	(K) <u>KELEDSLERISDQGQRK</u> (T)	1662.8140	1662.7935	12.3619	936	948	(K) <u>REEQTKKENEEDK</u> (L)
2273. 2010	2273.1672	14.8847	447	466	(K) <u>NAEVTKQVSMARQAQVDLER</u> (E)	1850.8795	1850.8745	2.6674	432	446	(K) $\underline{TARDAQRDLQDQDYR}(T)$
2473. 2531	2473.2357	7.0309	937	956	$(R) \underline{QEMDSQVRVLELENELQKER}(Q) \\$	2162.9852	2162.9678	8.0503	119	136	$(R)\underline{DIHSGDFRDREGPPMDYR}(G)$
2530.3308	2530.3048	10.2779	447	468	(K)NAEVTKQVSMARQAQVDLEREK(K)	2295.0659	2295.0390	11.7283	239	258	(R)GSGTTDLDFRDRDTPHSDFR(G)

Acc. # 16878320. HOMO SAPIENS. (BC017354) Similar to KIAA0555 gene product . 8/82 matches (9%), 94934.6 Da, pI = 5.88.

Acc. # 16551971. HOMO SAPIENS. (AK056541) unnamed protein product . 8/82 matches (9%). 121647.3 Da, pI = 6.51.

m/z submitted	MH ⁺ matched	Delta ppm	start	end Peptide Sequence (Click for Fragment Ions)	m/z submitted	MH ⁺ matched	Delta ppm	start	end Peptide Sequence (Click for Fragment Ions)
1473.7852	1473.7735	7.8972	318	329 (R) <u>ETEKQCKPLLER(</u> N)	1404.7201	1404.7348	-10.4611	818	828 (K) <u>HLHNDVEKERK</u> (E)
1473.7852	1473.7913	-4 . 1525	784	795 (R) <u>IRDLEDKTDIQK</u> (R)	1473.7852	1473.7742	7.4548	321	331 (K) <u>KKYPDYYQQIK(</u> M)
1667.8332	1667.8175	9.3785	761	773 (R) <u>KSREYDCQILQER</u> (M)	1582.7759	1582.7865	-6.7216	164	177 (K) <u>NAKTYNEPGSQVFK(</u> D)
1689.8649	1689.8482	9.9093	164	178 (K) <u>KQVDEALSNMIQADK</u> (I)	1805.8987	1805.8896	5.0353	758	771 (R) <u>LDLFQEHMFEVLER</u> (A)
1705.8501	1705.8761	-15.2415	735	748 (K) <u>FGELLSEKQQEELR</u> (T)	2441.2586	2441.2676	-3.7063	1009	1031 (R) <u>DVPLPVVRVASVFANADKGDDEK</u> (N)
1800.0119	1800.0100	1.0287	322	336 (K) <u>QCKPLLERNKCLAKR(</u> N)	2708.3870	2708.3758	4.1370	167	189 (K) <u>TYNEPGSQVFKDANSIKKIFYMK</u> (K)
1811.9756	1811.9867	-6.1017	394	408 (K) <u>LQVIEQQNIIDELTR</u> (D)	2910.3201	2910.3654	-15.5697	343	366 (K) <u>LKNQEYETLDHLECDLNLMFENAK</u> (R)
2295.1142	2295.1012	5.6240	263	283 (K) <u>REIPGRAGDGSEHCSSPDLRR(</u> (N)	2940.5233	2940.5583	-11.9249	1005	1031 (R) <u>FVPRDVPLPVVRVASVFANADKGDDEK(</u> (N)
2708.3870	2708.4154	-10.4743	774	795 (R)MELLQQAHQRIRDLEDKTDIQK(R)					

Fig. 3 Detailed results of four hits selected from the MS-Fit search results. m/z submitted: mass data obtained from sample analyses, MH matched: theoretical mass data in the data base, Delta ppm: difference between submitted and calculated masses, start end: the amino acid numbers of the peptide sequence.

Table 2 Proteins hits obtained both from the control and $CAK\beta$ lanes.

DNA/RN.	A RELATED(13)							
10434634	nuclear receptor transcription cofactor like protein							
462325	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1 (HSP70.1) (HSP70-1/HSP70-2)							
4240211	KIAA0861 protein (DBL's big sister/MCF2 transforming sequence-like)							
121059	GC-rich sequence dna-binding factor (GCF) (TCF-9)							
14250918	SMC5 protein (SMC:structural maintenance of chromosomes)							
12643886	ATP-dependent RNA helicase DDX20/DEAD-box protein 20/DP103/GEMIN3							
13279176	Similar to putative nuclear protein							
6330893	KIAA1254 protein (cell cycle progression restoration 8 protein CCP8)							
12006358	Tara (similar to putative nuclear protein)							
4704204	novel Mitosis-specific Chromosome Segregation protein SMC1-like							
14250918	SMC5 protein							
1142657	X2 box repressor (transcription factor REST like protein)							
288565	DNA topoisomerase II							
	PHOSPHATASE/G PROTEINS AND RELATED (5)							
13272526	protein kinase NYD-SPK (serine/threonine kinase 31)							
2281289	receptor tyrosine phosphatase IA-2beta/X/pi/ICAAR/IAR-like							
7243103	KIAA1361 protein (STE20-like serine/threonine-protein kinase)							
4589542	KIAA0949 protein (CITRON protein)							
179395	breakpoint cluster region (bcr)							
	ANE/CYTOSKELETON (5)							
12644170								
6692822	nebulette (a 107kD nebulin-like protein in cardiac muscle)							
2506774	keratin 8, type II cytoskeletal							
7512516	hypothetical protein DKFZp434A128.1 (similar to myosin)							

EXTRACELLULAR (2)

105475

3242753 carboxypeptidase

87169 collagen alpha 2(VI) chain

myosin-binding protein C, skeletal muscle

RESULTS

Expression of FLAG-tagged CAKβ protein was confirmed by western blot analysis (Fig.1). The larger one of the double bands recognized by anti-CAK β antibody migrated close to the 116kDa marker and may have represented the whole molecule of CAK β . The smaller band possibly represented degraded product. Migration profiles of proteins which bound either directly or indirectly to the FLAG-column and were eluted with buffer containing FLAG-peptide are shown in Fig.2. Although many common protein bands at about the same migration distances were seen between the lanes of $CAK\beta$ and control, there were also specific bands that were seen only in one of these lanes. Each of the prominent bands that were seen only in the $CAK\beta$ lane, and the corresponding part of the control lane, were excised from the gel and subjected to the mass analysis as described in Materials and Methods. The results from the analysis are shown in Table 1. Entries with more than eight peptide matches (as shown in Fig.3) are considered as "most reliable hits", and indicated with two asterisks. Entries with 6 or 7 peptide matches usually result, because, empirically, several non-specific hits with 6 or 7 peptide matches usually resulted from a single MS-Fit search. Only a few parts of these hits, which show a similar tendency in each of the discrepancies between matched peptide masses and theoretical values, are considered to represent the tendency of mass discrepancies in mass spectrometric analyses, and are indicated with one asterisk. Entries that were found in the data from both lanes could represent proteins that have bound nonspecifically to the column. These hits may also provide us with important information for further experiments of this kind and thus are shown in Table 2.

DISCUSSION

The results obtained here should be carefully interpreted because not all of the entries obtained here may represent "true hits". Empirically, about half of the hits marked with one as-

terisk may represent proteins that were actually in the gel. However, even if the given hits are "true", at least some of them may still not be $CAK\beta$ -binding proteins, because the control hits obtained here may not cover all of the proteins bound to the column nonspecifically.

Nuclear proteins and membrane/cytoskeletal proteins were prominent among the hits obtained (Table 1). However, this may not directly reflect the localization of $CAK\beta$ within the cell, and may have resulted from the protocol applied for this experiment, because nuclear and membrane/cytoskeletal proteins are also prominent for non-specific hits (Table 2).

We selected four hits that are most likely, in terms of reliability of database search results, to have CAK β binding properties. KIAA0555related gene product, DEF-3 (RNA binding protein 6), a polybromo-1 related protein, and huntingtin interacting protein 1 (HIP-I) are among these proteins. Three of them are supposed to be proteins that bind to polynucleotides. KIAA 0555-related gene product (GenBank accession No.AAH17354) has a sequence related to a basic region zipper mediating sequence-specific DNAbinding followed by a leucine zipper, shared by the bZIP superfamily of eukaryotic DNAbinding transcription factors¹³⁾. DEF-3 is a lung cancer-related RNA binding protein¹⁴⁾. Polybromo-1 is a protein with five bromodomains and a BAH domain (GenBank accession No.BAB71210). Bromodomain is found in a variety DNA-binding proteins and can interact with acetylated lysine¹⁵⁾. It may be involved in protein -protein interactions and may play a role in assembly or activity of multi-component complexes involved in transcriptional activation. BAH domain, which is shared by proteins involved in DNA methylation, replication and transcriptional regulation¹⁵⁾, may link these functions. HIP-I is expected to be the only cytoskeletal protein among the four. HIP-I binds specifically to the N-terminus of human huntingtin¹⁶. HIP-I has an Epsin N-terminal homology domain and I/L WEQ domain. Epsin N-terminal homology domain, a domain of unknown function, is found in proteins involved in clathrin-mediated endocytosis and cytoskeletal machinery 17,18 , while I/LWEQ domain is shown to bind to F-actin 19 . Because CAK β is a protein which is indicated to be linked to cytoskeletal reconstruction and also to specific gene expression, a clearer understanding of possible bindings of CAK β to these four protein could be very important for elucidation of the role and effect of CAK β activation.

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