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Conformational switch of harmonin, a submembrane scaffold protein of the hair cell mechanoelectrical transduction machinery

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Mutations in the gene encoding harmonin, a multi-PDZ domain-containing submembrane protein, cause Usher syndrome type 1 (congenital deafness and balance disorder, and early-onset sight loss). The structure of the protein and biological activities of its three different classes of splice isoforms (a, b, and c) remain poorly understood. Combining biochemical and biophysical analyses, we show that harmonin-a1 can switch between open and closed conformations through intramolecular binding of its C-terminal PDZ-binding motif to its N-terminal supramodule NTD-PDZ1 and through a flexible PDZ2-PDZ3 linker. This conformational switch presumably extends to most harmonin isoforms, and it is expected to have an impact on the interaction with some binding partners, as shown here for cadherin-related 23, another component of the hair cell mechanoelectrical transduction machinery.

Keywords: conformation switch; PDZ domain; Usher syndrome

The sensory cells of the auditory organ, the hair cells, convert sound pressure waves into receptor electrical potentials through mechanoelectrical transduction. This process takes place in the hair bundle of the hair cell, an ensemble of actin-filled, stiff microvilli called stereocilia, organized in three rows of graduated height. The mechanosensitive ion channels involved in this process are located at the tips of the stereocilia of the short and middle rows [1]. They are gated by the tip-links, oblique fibrous links connecting the tip of a stereocilium to the side of the adjacent taller stereocilium [2]. Functional characterization of the genes underlying the various genetic forms of Usher syndrome type I (USH1), which defined by profound congenital deafness, vestibular dysfunction, and early-onset sight loss, has shown that USH1 proteins are critical components of the mechanoelectrical transduction machinery [3]. Cadherin-related proteins 23 (cdhr23, USH1D) and 15 (cdhr15, USH1F) make up the upper and lower parts of the tip-links, respectively [4,5]. Myosin VIIa (USH1B), sans (USH1G), and harmonin (USH1C) [6–12], through their interactions with...
cdhr23 and stereocilia actin filaments, are viewed as components of the upper part of the mechanoelectrical transduction machinery.

The PDZ (PSD-95/Dlg/ZO-1) domain-containing submembrane scaffold protein harmonin [13,14] interacts with cdhr23, myosin VIIa, and sans [6,8,9,15–18]. At least 10 different harmonin transcripts have been identified in the cochlea. They result from alternative splicing, and their predicted encoded proteins have been grouped into three subclasses (a, b, and c) on the basis of differences in their modular structures [14,19] (Fig. 1A). All contain an N-terminal domain (NTD) followed by two PDZ domains (PDZ1 and PDZ2) and a predicted coiled-coil domain (CC1). The proteins of a and b subclasses contain an additional PDZ domain (PDZ3) at the C-terminal end, which is preceded, in b isoforms, by a second predicted coiled-coil domain (CC2) and a proline–serine–threonine (PST)-rich sequence (Fig. 1A). PDZ domains mediate protein–protein interactions by binding to PDZ-binding motifs (PBMs), which are short amino-acid (aa) sequences usually located at the protein C terminus [20,21]. Harmonin isoforms of a and b, but not c, subclasses contain a C-terminal class I PBM (Fig. 1A). Deciphering the three-dimension structure of harmonin individual domains and their interactions within the entire protein is expected to improve our understanding of its scaffold function. The structures of the NTD, NTD-PDZ1 supramodule, and PDZ2 or PDZ3 individual domains of harmonin, alone or in complex with the class I PBMs of cdhr23 and sans, have been solved [12,22] (RIKEN Structural Genomics/Proteomics Initiative, Protein Data Bank 1V6B). We now show that harmonin can adopt two different structural states, ‘open’ and ‘closed’, as a result of the self-interaction between its PBM and NTD-PDZ1 supramodule, and that the switch between these conformations can affect the interaction with the tip-link component cdhr23.

**Materials and methods**

**Production of harmonin fragments**

Different fragments of harmonin-a1 (GenBank NM_023649 were produced and purified as previously described [9]: harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF (amino acids 1–544), NTD-PDZ1 (amino acids 1–203), PDZ2 (amino acids 197–308), PDZ2-Cter (amino acids 197–548), PDZ2-CterΔLTFF (amino acids 197–544), PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L (amino acids 197–380), PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L (amino acids 197–437), and CC (amino acids 298–388). The integrity of these proteins was verified by mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF: Bruker Daltonics, Germany).

**Recombinant expression vectors**

A recombinant modified pcDNA3.1 expression vector encoding Flag-tagged full-length harmonin-a1 or flag-tagged harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, and recombinant pCMV vectors encoding Myc-tagged LTFF (GenBank NM_176847), the Myc-tagged cytoplasmic fragment of cadherin-related 23 (GenBank AY563163.1), or the Myc-tagged myosin VIIa tail (GenBank AA03679.1) were engineered for transient expression in transfected HEK293 cells. Cells were transfected with the DNA of interest (2 µg), using Lipofectamine Plus Reagent.

**Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) experiments**

SPR experiments were performed on a ProteOn XPR 36 system (Bio-Rad) equilibrated with a buffer containing 200 mM KCl, 50 mM Tris pH 8, 0.5 mM TCEP (Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine), and 1 mM EDTA. Biotinylated peptides were captured on a Neutravidin-immobilized NLC sensor chip (Biorad) as ligands, over which the different harmonin fragments were allowed to flow as analytes at a rate of 20 µL·min⁻¹ for 2 min. The steady-state SPR responses (Req, experimental or extrapolated) were plotted against the concentration (C) of analyte and fitted with the following equation: $R_{eq} = (R_{\text{max}} \times C)/(K_d + C)$, where $K_d$ is the equilibrium dissociation constant and $R_{\text{max}}$ is the maximal binding capacity of the surface (BIAevaluation 4.1 software; Biacore).

**Ultracentrifugation experiments**

Harmonin samples (5–20 µM) in 300 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 8, 0.5 mM TCEP, 1 mM EDTA were centrifuged in a Beckman Coulter XLI analytical ultracentrifuge at 20 °C in an AN60-Ti rotor equipped with 12-mm double-sector Epon centerpieces. Protein concentration was determined as a function of radial position and time by measuring absorbance at 280 nm. Samples were spun for 8 h at 142 000 × g. We calculated each c(s) distribution with Sednterp with a fitted frictional ratio f/f₀.
Data acquisition and primary reduction

Data for all constructs (full-length harmonin-a1, harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, NTD-PDZ1, NTD-PDZ1-PDZ2, PDZ2-Cter, PDZ2-Cter-ΔLTFF, CC1 region) were collected on an in-house SAXS instrument (Bruker, Nanostar) with a Microstar rotating anode (λ = 1.54 Å), a double multilayer focusing optics, scatterless slits, and a Vantec 2000 detector. We placed 30 µL of sample in a quartz capillary thermalized...
cell (2.0 mm diameter) inserted into an evacuated sample chamber. A dozen 20-min frames were recorded for the sample and for the buffer. In some cases (full-length harmonin-a1, harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, PDZ2-Cter, PDZ2-Cter-ΔLTFF), these experiments showed that the solutions contained a fraction of aggregates and/or oligomers. Aggregates/oligomers were separated from isolated proteins, by collecting the SAXS data at the SWING beamline of the SOLEIL synchrotron (Gif-sur-Yvette, France) with an size-exclusion HPLC column (Agilent Bio Sec-3) online with the SAXS measuring cell (a 1.5 mm diameter quartz capillary in an evacuated sample chamber) [23]. All protein constructs were diluted in the buffer, containing 25 mM Tris pH 8.0, 300 mM KCl, and 0.5 mM TCEP.

**Data analysis**

Data were first analyzed with Foxtrot, the Swing in-house software suite, and with PRIMUS software [24] (https://www.embl-hamburg.de/biosaxs/primus.html). Selected identical frames corresponding to the elution peak were averaged. The scattering of the elution buffer before void volume was recorded and subtracted from all protein scattering curves. The radius of gyration ($R_g$) was evaluated with the Guinier approximation [25] and from the distance distribution function $P(r)$ calculated with GNOM [26]. Two independent determinations of the molecular mass were obtained with SaxsMow2 [27] and ScaTter3 [28] available from http://saxs.ifsc.usp.br/ and https://b1231.als.lbl.gov/scatter/, respectively. The atomic coordinates of the crystal structure of NTD-PDZ1 (PDB code 3K1R) were used to calculate its scattering pattern and to fit the calculated curve to the experimental one. We then used BUNCH [29] to model the conformation in solution of NTD-PDZ1-PDZ2 by a combination of rigid-body and ab initio modeling. This program repeated 100 times allowed us to identify the optimal positions and orientations of the NTD-PDZ1 (PDB code 3K1R) and PDZ2 (PDB code 2KBS) domains and to determine the probable conformations of the linker between them. CRYSSOL [30] was then used to adjust the curve calculated according to the Bunch model to the experimental curve. An ideal modeling method for highly flexible, partly or fully unstructured proteins such as ΔLTFF or the CC1 region involves the construction of a description from ensembles of conformations with the EOM (Ensemble Optimization Method) package [31,32]. The RANCH program within EOM creates a large (10 000) pool of random conformations from chains of dummy residues describing the unstructured parts of the protein. The atomic model previously obtained for NTD-PDZ1-PDZ2 and the crystal structure of PDZ3 (PDB code 1V6B) were used to describe the structured parts of the protein. The dummy residues were subsequently replaced by complete residues, with the programs PD2 [33] and SCWRL4 [34], before the calculation of all scattering patterns with CRYSSOL. The last step was performed by the GAJOE program within EOM, which fits the experimental curve by averaging the calculated scattering patterns of an ensemble of conformations by a genetic algorithm protocol. The quality of fit was assessed by the $\chi^2$ test. The GAJOE program was run 10 times and yielded equally good fits with different ensembles containing a few tens of conformations. Finally, in the case of the full-length harmonin-a1, GAJOE was applied to two pools of conformations, the ‘unfolded’ pool previously used to describe harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, and a ‘folded’ pool consisting of conformations in which PBM interacts with the NTD-PDZ1 module. The volume fractions of the ‘unfolded’ and ‘folded’ conformations were further refined with OLIGOMER [24].

**Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) experiments**

NMR samples were prepared in a solution containing 250 mM KCl, 0.5 mM TCEP, 50 mM Tris pH 8, and 1 mM EDTA. For NMR titration experiments, the dried peptide was dissolved in this buffer to achieve a final peptide concentration of 1 mM. NMR experiments were carried out at 25°C on a Varian Inova 600 MHz spectrometer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA).

**Co-immunoprecipitation experiments**

Human embryonic kidney cells (HEK293) were transfected in the presence of Lipofectamine Plus Reagent (Invitrogen), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The cell pellets were solubilized by sonication in 50 mM Tris pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1% Triton, supplemented with an EDTA-free cocktail of protease inhibitors (Roche). Immunoprecipitation was performed with anti-Flag-M2 antibody-conjugated agarose beads (Sigma). The immunoprecipitates were electroblotted onto nitrocellulose sheets and probed with an anti-cMyc polyclonal antibody (Sigma, 1:500 dilution). Horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody (Amersham) and the ECL chemiluminescence system (Pierce) were used for detection.

**Determination of the proportion of PDZ domain-containing proteins containing a PBM**

The Ensembl Gene IDs (ENSMUSG) of all PDZ domain-containing proteins (exhaustive list published by [20]) were retrieved with Biomart. We recovered the corresponding Ensembl protein ID (ENSMUSP) and protein sequence from Ensembl Gene ID. The four C-terminal residues of each protein were categorized as class I, class II, class III PBM, or non-PBM sequences.
Results and Discussion

Role of the C-terminal PBM of harmonin in the overall conformation of the protein

We analyzed the effect of the PBM on overall protein structure in a comparative analysis of the harmonin-a1 isoform (a1 full-length, amino acids 1-548, GenBank accession number NM_023649) and a truncated form of this protein lacking the C-terminal PBM (a1 ΔLTFF, amino acids 1-544) (Fig. 1A). We found that a1 full-length and a1 ΔLTFF had different elution volumes in a size-exclusion chromatography experiment, with a1 full-length having a higher elution volume than a1 ΔLTFF (Fig. 1B), potentially reflecting differences in molecular shape or oligomerization state. We performed analytical ultracentrifugation experiments to distinguish between these two possibilities. Sedimentation velocity experiments at protein concentrations of 1.5–13 μM resulted in curves that, when extrapolated to zero concentration, yielded a sedimentation coefficient in solution (S_{20,w}) and a frictional ratio (f/C_6) of 3.5 ± 0.1 S and 1.6, respectively, for a1 full-length, and of 3.1 ± 0.1 S and 1.7, respectively, for a1 ΔLTFF (Fig. 1C). These values indicate that both the full-length harmonin-a1 and a1 ΔLTFF are monomers in solution. Both have an estimated molecular mass of 63 kDa, consistent with the results of sedimentation equilibrium experiments. The lower sedimentation coefficient for a1 ΔLTFF than for the full-length protein indicates that these two proteins have different shapes. The calculated frictional ratio was characteristic of elongated molecules in both cases (typical values for globular proteins are 1.1–1.2), but a1 ΔLTFF was presumably more elongated than the full-length protein.

We, thus, investigated the possible existence of an intramolecular interaction between the PBM of harmonin and its own PDZ domains, by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and surface plasmon resonance (SPR) techniques. A peptide consisting of the C-terminal PBM (amino acids 1-192) and PDZ2 domain (amino acids 197-388), which all of the PDZ2/3 linker was intrinsically unstructured (Fig. S1B). We then focused on the N-terminal region of the PDZ2/3 linker, amino acids 295-447) is the most likely candidate region of the protein. We studied solutions containing the full-length protein, harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, or a protein fragment lacking the NTD-PDZ1 supramodule (PDZ2-Cter or PDZ2-Cter ΔLTFF that also lacks the PBM; Fig. S2) by small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) (Fig. 2). The various parameter values deduced from the SAXS scattering curve I(q) are listed in Table S1. The deduced molar masses showed that all these molecules were monomeric. The distance distribution function p(r), which characterizes the shape of the molecule in real space, was similar for PDZ2-Cter and PDZ2-Cter ΔLTFF, and was typical of extended objects (Fig. 2A). By contrast, p(r) differed between a1 full-length and a1 ΔLTFF (Fig. 1D), and this difference was reflected in the radius of gyration (R_g) values (R_g(P(r)) = 44.2 Å versus 50.4 Å, respectively). Overall, SAXS experiments indicated that a1 ΔLTFF was more extended than the full-length protein, which is consistent with the results of the analytical ultracentrifugation experiments, again suggesting that the C-terminal PBM is able to fold back onto the N-terminal region of the protein.

The linker region between PDZ2 and PDZ3 (PDZ2/3 linker, amino acids 295-447) is the most likely candidate region capable of mediating the ability of harmonin-a1 to fold back. However, structural data concerning this region, which is predicted to contain a coiled-coil domain (CC1), are currently lacking. We used both circular dichroism (CD) and SAXS techniques coupled to secondary structure predictions to determine the structure of the PDZ2/3 linker region. We first studied two protein fragments containing the PDZ2 domain, together with the entire PDZ2/3 linker region, PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L (amino acids 197-388) (Fig. S2). CD spectroscopy analysis allowed us to examine the presence of α helices, β strands, and non-structured elements. A comparison between the CD spectra of the PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L and PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L’ harmonin fragments showed that the C-terminal region of the PDZ2/3 linker was intrinsically unstructured (Fig. S1B). We then focused on the N-terminal region of the PDZ2/3 linker (amino acids 298-388), which all algorithms (LOGICOILS, COILS, MULTICOILS) have predicted to adopt a coiled-coil domain, either the C-terminal PBM of harmonin-a1 can fold back to interact with its own NTD-PDZ1 supramodule.

Harmonin-a can switch between ‘open’ and ‘closed’ conformations

To gain insight into the tertiary structure of harmonin-a1, we studied solutions containing the full-length protein, harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, or a protein fragment lacking the NTD-PDZ1 supramodule (PDZ2-Cter or PDZ2-Cter ΔLTFF that also lacks the PBM; Fig. S2) by small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) (Fig. 2). The various parameter values deduced from the SAXS scattering curve I(q) are listed in Table S1. The deduced molar masses showed that all these molecules were monomeric. The distance distribution function p(r), which characterizes the shape of the molecule in real space, was similar for PDZ2-Cter and PDZ2-Cter ΔLTFF, and was typical of extended objects (Fig. 2A). By contrast, p(r) differed between a1 full-length and a1 ΔLTFF (Fig. 1D), and this difference was reflected in the radius of gyration (R_g) values (R_g(P(r)) = 44.2 Å versus 50.4 Å, respectively). Overall, SAXS experiments indicated that a1 ΔLTFF was more extended than the full-length protein, which is consistent with the results of the analytical ultracentrifugation experiments, again suggesting that the C-terminal PBM is able to fold back onto the N-terminal region of the protein.

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parallel or antiparallel [35–37]; hence the name ‘CC1’ attributed to the entire region. CD spectra revealed that about 70% of the CC1 region consisted of α helices (Fig. 1B). The SAXS pattern of the CC1 region alone in solution was used to characterize the conformations adopted by this region. Fig 2B and 2C shows the scattering pattern I(q) obtained with a dimensionless Kratky plot and the distance distribution function P(r) derived from I(q), respectively. These two plots are characteristic of a fully unfolded
polypeptide. We pursued this analysis by first building 10 000 conformations of the predicted CC1 region, taking into account the results of secondary structure prediction programs, which suggested that three stretches of amino acids at positions 302-324, 329-352, and 356-569 were probably α-helical. Atomic models of these three α-helices were obtained with the tertiary structure prediction program Phyre2 [38]. In all 10 000 conformations, the interhelical linkers were constructed as short chains of residues in random conformations that just satisfied the polypeptide chain constraints. In the last stage of the analysis, we used the GAJOE program to select from among the pool of 10 000 conformations the ensembles of conformations (typically comprising a few tens of conformations) for which the average scattering pattern of the ensemble provided a good fit to the experimental curve (Fig. 2D). Together, these results indicate that the CC1 region in solution does not have the predicted typical structure of a rigid coiled-coil domain. Instead, it seems to consist of a flexible necklace of α-helices oriented randomly relative to each other, potentially capable of accommodating the folding back of the C-terminal PBM of harmonin onto its NTD-PDZ1 supramodule. We will, therefore, refer to this domain hereafter as the α-helix (AH) domain (Fig. 3A).

We then built a structural model of the full-length harmonin-a1 and a1 ΔLTFF, using the previously reported crystal structures of NTD-PDZ1, PDZ2, and PDZ3 [12,22], RIKEN Structural Genomics/Proteomics Initiative, Protein Data Bank 3K1R, 2KBS, 1V6B, respectively. First, we determined the SAXS patterns of the NTD-PDZ1 and NTD-PDZ1-PDZ2 protein fragments experimentally (Fig. 2E,F). We found that the conformation of NTD-PDZ1 in
solution was identical to its crystal conformation, and we were able to identify the likely position of the PDZ2 domain with respect to the NTD-PDZ1 supramodule. We built models of 10 000 different conformations of harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, by connecting PDZ3 to PDZ2 with a flexible linker containing the...
three helices of the AH domain, linked by chains of residues in random conformations. The ensembles of conformations best accounting for the experimental curve (Fig. 2G) each included several tens of unfolded conformations exploring the entire space, and the distribution of gyration radii within these ensembles was similar to that of the complete pool (Fig. 2H), suggesting that the PDZ2/3 linker is indeed flexible in the absence of the C-terminal PBM. An example of representative conformations is shown in Fig. 3A. None of the ensembles from this pool of 10 000 unstructured conformations was able to account for the SAXS scattering curve of full-length harmonin-a1. We needed to create an additional pool of conformations in which the PDZ2/3 linker folded back such that the harmonin PBM came into contact with the NTD-PDZ1 module and interacted with it. The interaction between the PBM and NTD-PDZ1 was modeled on the basis of the solved structure for sans-PBM and harmonin (Protein Data bank: 3K1R) described by Yan et al. [12]. The SAXS pattern of full-length harmonin-a1 was then perfectly fitted (Fig. 2I) by ensembles containing roughly equal numbers of conformations from the ‘extended’ and ‘folded’ pools. Fig. 2B presents an example of back-folded conformations, in which the PBM interacts with the NTD-PDZ1 supramodule. In conclusion, the SAXS data indicate that the full-length harmonin-a1 exists in solution as an equilibrium between ‘closed’ and ‘open’ conformational states, probably due to the flexible nature of the AH domain in the central region of the protein.

**Impact of harmonin topology on the interaction with binding partners**

The closed conformation of harmonin-a1 resembles the auto-inhibited conformation of another PDZ domain-containing scaffold protein of the hair bundle, NHERF-1, in which the C-terminal PBM interacts with the first and second PDZ domains of the protein [39]. We, thus, investigated the impact of the open and closed conformations of harmonin-a on its interactions with other USH1 proteins. Co-immunoprecipitation experiments were carried out on co-transfected HEK293 cells producing the cytoplasmic region of cdhr23 (USH1D), the entire myosin VIIa (USH1B) tail, or sans (USH1G), and either full-length harmonin-a1 or harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF. Western-blot analysis showed no significant difference in binding between sans or the entire myosin VIIa tail and full-length harmonin-a1 or harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF. By contrast, a smaller amount of the cdhr23 cytoplasmic fragment was coprecipitated with the full-length harmonin-a1 than with harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF (Fig. 4A). We also showed, in single-molecule pull-down experiments that the cytodomain of cdhr23 and, to a lesser extent, the myosin VIIa tail bound preferentially to harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF, whereas sans invariably bound to full-length harmonin-a1 and harmonin-a1 ΔLTFF (Fig. 4B). The sans C-terminal PBM peptide has been shown to bind to the harmonin NTD-PDZ1 supramodule with high affinity (Kd = 1 μM) [12], stronger than that for the interaction between the C-terminal PBM of harmonin and its NTD-PDZ1 domain shown.
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Author contributions

AB, DD and CP designed the research project. AB, EP and SN purified the recombinant proteins. AB, BR, FC, PE, BB and DD did the biophysical experiments. AB, PE, BR and DD analyzed the results. AB, AE, JPH, DD and CP wrote the article.

References

Supporting information

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in the supporting information tab for this article:

Fig. S1. (A) Intramolecular interaction between the PBM and NTD-PDZ1 domains of harmonin. The interaction of the NTD-PDZ1 domain of harmonin-a1 with an immobilized biotinylated synthetic peptide containing the C-terminal 16 amino-acid residues of harmonin-a1 including the PBM was analyzed by SPR. Different concentrations of NTD-PDZ1 (0.6–19 μM) were injected in a randomized order. The binding affinity was fitted using the maximum response values. The $K_d$ value was determined as 61 μM. RU, resonance unit. (B) Circular dichroism (CD) spectroscopy analysis of the secondary structure of the harmonin-a1 fragment connecting PDZ2 and PDZ3. CD spectra were recorded between 180 nm and 250 nm on a Jasco 600 CD spectropolarimeter, as described in the Materials and Methods. Protein secondary structures were predicted by the deconvolution of CD spectra. The coiled-coil (CC) fragment (amino acids 298-388) contains more helical structure and less random structure than the PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L’ (amino acids 197-380) and PDZ2-PDZ2/3 L (amino acids 197-437) fragments.

Fig. S2. Diagram and SDS/PAGE analysis of the harmonin fragments used for biophysical studies. The domains of harmonin (NTD: N-terminal domain; PDZ: postsynaptic density, disc large, zonula occludens; CC: coiled-coil; PST: proline-serine-threonine rich; PBM: PDZ-binding motif) and the corresponding amino-acid positions are indicated. The apparent molecular masses (kDa) of the protein fragments analyzed by SDS/PAGE are consistent with the values calculated from their amino-acid sequences.

Table S1. SAXS data and scattering-derived parameters: $R_g$, $D_{max}$, molecular mass (MM).

Table S2. List of all PDZ domain-containing proteins in man.