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# **PATOGENESI DELL'ANEMIA DI DIAMOND-BLACKFAN**

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### RIASSUNTO

Il ribosoma è il complesso macromolecolare deputato alla sintesi proteica. Per la biogenesi del ribosoma eucariotico è necessario l'intervento di oltre 200 proteine, che controllano la maturazione dei precursori degli rRNA. Gli rRNA maturi vengono inglobati, insieme alle proteine ribosomali, nelle subunità pre-40S e pre-60S; i due complessi, dopo ulteriori eventi maturativi, formeranno il ribosoma 80S funzionale.

Il ribosoma ha una funzione essenziale per la vita cellulare, ma le patologie causate da mutazioni in proteine ribosomali o in altre molecole coinvolte nel processo di biogenesi del ribosoma presentano un fenotipo limitato ad un difetto di funzioni specifiche. I pazienti, infatti, manifestano nella maggior parte dei casi aplasia midollare e/o un quadro malformativo.

In questo gruppo di malattie troviamo l'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan (DBA), una rara aplasia eritroide pura. La caratteristica clinica principale è l'anemia normocromica macrocitica, causata dall'incapacità dei progenitori eritroidi di differenziare. In circa un terzo dei soggetti affetti da DBA sono presenti malformazioni congenite.

Nel 1999 è stato scoperto il primo gene DBA, *RPS19*, codificante per una componente strutturale del ribosoma. Mutazioni in questo gene sono state trovate nel 25% dei pazienti. Successivamente, sono state evidenziate mutazioni anche in *RPS17*, *RPS24*, *RPL5*, *RPL11* e *RPL35a*, tutti geni che codificano per proteine ribosomali.

Recentemente è stato dimostrato che in condizioni di difetto di una RP si verifica un'alterazione a livello della biogenesi del ribosoma, con incapacità di portare a termine in maniera efficiente la maturazione degli rRNA. Tali dati non riescono però a spiegare perché nella DBA siano presenti disfunzioni soltanto a livello del midollo osseo e dell'embriogenesi.

Per chiarire la patogenesi della malattia sono state presentate diverse ipotesi. Una di queste propone l'esistenza di una funzione, presumibilmente tessuto-specifica, delle proteine ribosomali coinvolte nell'insorgenza della patologia, un'altra presuppone l'attivazione di un meccanismo di risposta allo stress ribosomale causato dal blocco maturativo a livello della biogenesi del ribosoma. E' stato ipotizzato che un tessuto ad elevato *turn-over*, quale quello emopoietico, possa essere più sensibile al conseguente difetto della sintesi proteica.

Per chiarire quale sia il meccanismo patogenetico alla base della DBA, nel mio corso di dottorato mi sono dapprima dedicata all'identificazione degli interattori di RPS19. La determinazione dei complessi proteici a cui una proteina si associa può, infatti, suggerire indicazioni sulle sue funzioni.

In seguito, abbiamo analizzato le differenze nei profili di espressione genica nella linea cellulare eritroleucemica umana TF-1. Queste cellule sono state trasdotte con siRNA contro RPS19 o con un siRNA *scramble* (controllo negativo). L'analisi è stata effettuata utilizzando tecniche ad alta resa che ci hanno permesso di evidenziare le alterazioni nell'espressione genica sia a livello dei trascritti sia delle proteine.

Dalla nostra indagine sperimentale è emerso che gli interattori di RPS19 sono proteine a localizzazione principalmente nucleare e nucleolare, molti coinvolti nella biogenesi ribosomale. Il 20% degli interattori da noi identificati è coinvolto nel metabolismo delle proteine; tra questi troviamo anche la metionina-tRNA sintetasi (MARS) ed un fattore di allungamento della sintesi proteica (EEF1B2). Dall'analisi del modello cellulare emerge che l'espressione di geni facenti parte di queste due categorie è deregolata a livello sia del trascrittoma sia del proteoma. I dati ottenuti risultano quindi in accordo tra loro e suggeriscono un difetto a livello della sintesi proteica e della biogenesi del ribosoma. Non sono emersi dati relativamente ad una seconda funzione eritroidespecifica di RPS19.

L'analisi di espressione ha poi sottolineato una deregolazione di geni coinvolti nel cancro. Ciò potrebbe spiegare l'aumentato rischio di sviluppare tumori che presentano questi pazienti. L'alterazione nell'espressione di geni implicati nella morte cellulare programmata è invece in linea con il fatto che nei soggetti affetti da DBA i progenitori eritrodi, incapaci di differenziare, vanno incontro ad apoptosi.

Ulteriori studi sono necessari per definire se lo stesso quadro è presente anche nei difetti delle altre RP mutate nei pazienti DBA.

## **CAPITOLO 1**

## INTRODUZIONE

## 1.1 IL RIBOSOMA

In tutti i tipi di cellule, la sintesi proteica avviene nei ribosomi. Questi complessi ribonucleoproteici furono scoperti all'inizio degli anni '40, ma il loro ruolo venne chiarito oltre un decennio più tardi ed il nome "ribosoma" fu assegnato solo nel 1958 (Hoagland *et al.*, 1958).

Ribosomi procariotici ed eucariotici presentano la stessa struttura di base, ma hanno dimensioni diverse. Ogni ribosoma è comunque composto da due subunità, la maggiore e la minore, di cui fanno parte specifici RNA ribosomali (rRNA) e proteine (RP). Il ribosoma procariotico ha un coefficiente di sedimentazione pari a 70S ed è composto dalla subunità 50S, comprendente 31 proteine e due molecole di rRNA, 23S e 5S, e dalla subunità 30S, formata da 21 proteine e un rRNA 16S (Maguire e Zimmermann, 2001). Nel caso del ribosoma eucariotico, che presenta invece un coefficiente di sedimentazione di 80S, le due subunità sono denominate 60S e 40S; la prima contiene tre molecole di rRNA, 5S, 5.8S e 28S, e 45 proteine, mentre la seconda contiene un solo rRNA, 18S, e 35 proteine. La regione compresa tra le due subunità rappresenta la superficie attiva del complesso, a livello della quale l'RNA messaggero (mRNA) e gli aminoacil-tRNA interagiscono (Fromont-Racine *et al.*, 2003).

Alle due subunità sono assegnati ruoli funzionali ben distinti. La maggiore catalizza due processi che hanno luogo nel centro peptidiltrasferasico del ribosoma: il primo consiste nella formazione del legame peptidico tra gli aminoacil-tRNA e il peptidil-tRNA durante la fase di allungamento della sintesi proteica, mentre il secondo riguarda l'idrolisi del peptidil-tRNA stesso alla fine del processo di traduzione. Mediante approfonditi studi biochimici sul ribosoma procariotico (Noller *et al.*, 1992), nonché grazie alla cristallizzazione del ribosoma archebatterico (Ban *et al.*, 2000; Nissen *et al.*, 2000) ed eubatterico (Harms *et al.*, 2001), è stato dimostrato che tale attività catalitica è svolta dalla componente a RNA del complesso (Nissen *et al.*, 2000).

La subunità minore ha invece il ruolo di legare l'mRNA ed è responsabile di garantire la fedeltà della traduzione, assicurando il corretto appaiamento degli aminoacil-tRNA con i codoni del messaggero (Ogle *et al.*, 2001).

Il ribosoma è inoltre coinvolto nel ripiegamento del polipeptide nascente nella corretta struttura secondaria, agendo così come una chaperonina (Yonath, 2005). Studi biochimici più recenti hanno evidenziato il coinvolgimento del ribosoma anche in altri meccanismi; tra questi troviamo un'attività mRNA elicasica, che ha la funzione di svolgere le eliche a valle durante la fase di allungamento della traduzione (Takyar *et al.*, 2005).

L'intensivo studio dei ribosomi batterico ed archebatterico ha fornito un'ampia mole di dati riguardo alla struttura ed alla funzione di questo complesso ribonucleoproteico; tali acquisizioni indubbiamente serviranno da base per comprendere il funzionamento del ribosoma eucariotico. Il ribosoma 80S però presenta componenti peculiari, che lo differenziano da quello procariotico e lo rendono ancora più complesso. Queste molecole includono alcune RP evolutivamente nuove, rRNA dalle sequenze più lunghe e addirittura una nuova molecola di rRNA, la 5.8S, omologa della regione 5' del 23S batterico. Dato che la struttura terziaria del ribosoma è conservata, ci si interroga su quale sia il ruolo di queste nuove componenti. Ad oggi ci sono evidenze di un loro coinvolgimento nella biogenesi del ribosoma stesso; non è escluso, però, che svolgano anche un ruolo funzionale (Dresios *et al.*, 2006).

## 1.1.1 BIOGENESI DEL RIBOSOMA

La biogenesi del ribosoma eucariotico avviene nel nucleolo. Il processo ha inizio con la sintesi dei pre-rRNA 45S e 5S mediante due diverse RNA polimerasi, rispettivamente la Pol I e la Pol III, e richiede il trasporto nel nucleo delle proteine ribosomali dal loro luogo di sintesi, il citoplasma. Gli rRNA maturi sono rilasciati dai pre-rRNA secondo un *pathway* complesso che coinvolge digestioni sia endo- sia esonucleolitiche (figura 1.1). Contemporaneamente, i pre-rRNA sono modificati e legati alle proteine ribosomali prima del trasporto dal nucleo al citoplasma dei precursori delle due subunità, denominati pre-40S e pre-60S. Tale processo avviene in maniera indipendente per ciascuno dei due complessi; infatti, la pre-40S è ulteriormente processata nel citoplasma, mentre la maturazione della pre-60S continua a livello nucleare. Inoltre, la formazione del

ribosoma eucariotico non richiede soltanto il coordinamento degli eventi di processamento ed assemblaggio, ma anche dell'ordine spazio-temporale di questi eventi che hanno inizio nel nucleolo e terminano nel citoplasma, permettendo di ipotizzare la presenza di diversi fattori in grado di determinare la correttezza del processo di assemblaggio e di trasporto dal nucleo al citoplasma delle strutture pre-ribosomali attraverso i pori nucleari. Da saggi in vitro di assemblaggio del ribosoma batterico è stato possibile comprendere che la formazione delle subunità ribosomali dalle singole proteine e dagli rRNA è un processo autoassemblante che richiede solo un'energia di attivazione iniziale (Nierhaus, 1991). In vivo, sono necessari fattori addizionali che diminuiscano l'energia di attivazione delle reazioni limitanti, sia nel ripiegamento dell'rRNA sia nel riarrangiamento delle interazioni rRNA-RP. Non è sorprendente che in E. coli siano state scoperte soltanto poche di tali proteine accessorie in grado di idrolizzare l'ATP, mentre negli eucarioti la situazione è molto più complessa e la maturazione degli rRNA richiede un gran numero di fattori pre-ribosomali (Fromont-Racine et al., 2003).



Figura 1.1 Schema del processamento dell'rRNA (da Choesmel *et al.*, 2008).

## 1.2 SINDROMI EREDITARIE DA INSUFFICIENZA MIDOLLARE

Le sindromi ereditarie da insufficienza midollare (IBMFS, *Inherited Bone Marrow Failure Syndromes*) costituiscono un gruppo eterogeneo di malattie

caratterizzate dall'incapacità del midollo osseo di produrre un numero adeguato di cellule ematiche e sono associate ad una riduzione dell'aspettativa di vita. L'insufficienza midollare, che può coinvolgere una come tutte e tre le linee emopoietiche, è solitamente presente già nell'infanzia, ma sono stati riscontrati casi in cui la malattia è stata diagnosticata in età adulta (Ganapathi e Shimamura, 2008).

Le principali patologie classificate in questa categoria sono la discheratosi congenita (MIM #305000), la sindrome di Shwachman-Diamond (MIM #260400), l'ipoplasia cartilagine-capillizio (MIM #250250) e l'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan (MIM #105650). In ciascuna di queste malattie sono state trovate mutazioni causative in geni codificanti per RP o molecole comunque coinvolte nel processo biogenetico del ribosoma (Liu e Ellis, 2006).

La caratterizzazione genetica di queste malattie non solo ha permesso di far luce sulla loro patogenesi, ma ha consentito anche di meglio comprendere sia la fisiologia dell'emopoiesi normale, sia alcuni importanti processi biologici, quali la biogenesi del ribosoma, la stabilità genomica ed il mantenimento dei telomeri.

## 1.2.1 DISCHERATOSI CONGENITA (DC)

La DC è una rara malattia ereditaria che presenta un'estrema eterogeneità sia clinica sia genetica. Classicamente è caratterizzata dalla triade fenotipica costituita da distrofia ungueale, leucoplachia delle mucose ed aplasia midollare. Quest'ultimo tratto fenotipico è, in generale, la principale causa di morte di questi pazienti, i quali presentano anche un aumentato rischio di sviluppare leucemie e tumori solidi (Ganapathi e Shimamura, 2008).

Ad oggi sono state identificate, nei pazienti, mutazioni nei geni *DKC1*, *TERT*, *TERC*, *TINF2*, *NOLA2* e *NOLA3* (Kirwan e Dokal, 2008; Vulliamy et al., 2008; Walne et al., 2007). I primi tre codificano ciascuno per una componente del complesso telomerasico, deputato al mantenimento della lunghezza dei telomeri durante la divisione cellulare. La discherina, NHP2 (alias NOLA2) e NOP10 (alias NOLA3) presentano però una funzione aggiuntiva. Infatti,

all'interno del nucleo, formano un complesso multiproteico, a cui si associa anche GAR1 (*alias* NOLA1), e vanno ad associarsi con gli RNA dell'H/ACA box, svolgendo un ruolo nella pseudouridilazione e nella maturazione dell'rRNA (Dokal e Vulliamy, 2003). E' stato inoltre osservato, mediante esperimenti effettuati in un topo ipomorfico DKC1<sup>m</sup>, che la discherina influenza l'espressione genica attraverso un controllo traduzionale su specifici mRNA. Il lavoro, infatti, suggerisce che, in assenza di questa proteina, ci sia un difetto nel meccanismo di traduzione IRES-mediato (Yoon *et al.*, 2006).

## **1.2.2 SINDROME DI SHWACHMAN-DIAMOND (SDS)**

La SDS è caratterizzata da una disfunzione a livello del pancreas esocrino, nonché da aplasia midollare. La neutropenia rappresenta la manifestazione più comune del difetto a livello del midollo osseo, ma possono essere presenti anche anemia e trombocitopenia. I pazienti SDS presentano alto rischio di sviluppare aplasia trilineare e leucemia mieloide acuta (AML), ma ad oggi non sono mai stati riportati casi di tumori solidi (Ganapathi e Shimamura, 2008).

Mutazioni bialleliche nel gene *SBDS* sono state riscontrate nel 90% dei pazienti. La proteina SBDS copurifica proteine coinvolte nel processamento dell'rRNA e

componenti della 60S, quindi è possibile supporre che almeno una delle sue funzioni riguardi la biogenesi del ribosoma. Dati sperimentali dimostrano che Sdo1 (ortologo di *SBDS* nel lievito) interagisce sia con fattori nucleolari coinvolti nella maturazione degli rRNA sia con RP, nonché con l'rRNA maturo; la proteina potrebbe quindi legare il complesso pre-60S e rimanervi associata durante il suo processamento ed il suo trasporto dal nucleo al citoplasma (Luz *et al.*, 2009).

Nel modello di lievito della SDS, i profili polisomiali dimostrano una riduzione della subunità 60S (Menne *et al.*, 2007).

## 1.2.3 IPOPLASIA CARTILAGINE-CAPILLIZIO

L'ipoplasia cartilagine-capillizio (CHH, *Chartilage-Hair Hypoplasia*) è una rara malattia con ereditarietà autosomica recessiva descritta per la prima volta in

una comunità Amish nel 1965 (McKusick *et al.*, 1965). Le caratteristiche cliniche principali sono il nanismo disarmonico, la disostosi metafisaria ed altre anomalie scheletriche. Dal punto di vista ematologico, i pazienti CHH presentano un'anemia ipoplastica macrocitica, linfopenia e neutropenia; la malattia è associata anche ad un aumentato rischio di sviluppare linfomi (Makitie *et al.*, 1995). Il gene responsabile è *RMRP* (Sulisalo *et al.*, 1993), il quale interviene nel clivaggio dei precursori degli rRNA (Schmitt e Clayton, 1993).

## **1.3 ANEMIA DI DIAMOND-BLACKFAN**

L'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan (DBA) è una rara ed eterogenea aplasia congenita pura della serie eritroide, che presenta un'incidenza in Europa pari a 5-7 casi per milione di nati vivi. La maggioranza dei casi è sporadica, ma il 20% circa dei pazienti presenta familiarità per la malattia, con trasmissione autosomica dominante. La penetranza è incompleta e l'espressività variabile, come dimostrato dall'estrema eterogeneità fenotipica (Campagnoli *et al.*, 2004). Sebbene la maggioranza dei pazienti sia di razza caucasica, tutte le etnie ne sono parimenti colpite. Il rapporto dei malati tra i due sessi è di circa 1:1 (Ramenghi *et al.*, 1999).

## 1.3.1. QUADRO CLINICO

La principale caratteristica della DBA è l'anemia, normocromica e macrocitica, evidente già alla nascita nel 25% dei casi e comunque diagnosticata entro il primo anno di vita nella quasi totalità dei pazienti; le altre linee emopoietiche sono invece normali. Il midollo osseo si presenta normocellulare, ma con un difetto selettivo a livello dei precursori eritroidi, causato presumibilmente dall'incapacità dei loro progenitori di differenziare. Altre caratteristiche cliniche dei pazienti DBA sono aumentati livelli sierici di acido folico, vitamina B<sub>12</sub>, eritropoietina (EPO) e adenosina deaminasi eritrocitaria (eADA) (Dianzani *et al.*, 1996).

In circa un terzo dei soggetti affetti sono inoltre riscontrabili malformazioni

congenite, in particolare dismorfismi cranio-facciali, nonché anomalie a carico dell'arto superiore, del cuore e dell'apparato uro-genitale (Lipton *et al.*, 2001).

## 1.3.2. TERAPIA

Il 75% dei pazienti risponde al trattamento con steroidi, che costituiscono quindi la terapia di prima scelta per la cura della DBA. La risposta è però molto variabile, sia da soggetto a soggetto, sia nello stesso paziente in tempi diversi: sono stati infatti registrati casi di remissione completa, così come sviluppo di steroido-resistenza. Nei casi in cui il trattamento con steroidi non è applicabile, l'alternativa è rappresentata dalla terapia trasfusionale cronica associata a ferro-chelazione, sebbene per i pazienti che debbano seguire tale via terapeutica l'aspettativa di vita venga drasticamente ridotta. Successi sono stati ottenuti anche con il trapianto di midollo osseo (BMT) o di cellule staminali (SCT), a cui comunque è associato un tasso di mortalità in conseguenza all'intervento (Freedman, 2000).

Più recentemente sono state sperimentate nuove vie terapeutiche, quali il trattamento con acido valproico (Jabr e Taher, 2006) o la somministrazione di leucina (Pospisilova *et al.*, 2007). In entrambi i casi, però, i dati disponibili si riferiscono ad un solo paziente e sono quindi necessari studi clinici più approfonditi.

## 1.3.3. CAUSE MOLECOLARI

Nel 1997 venne identificata in una paziente la traslocazione reciproca bilanciata t(X;19)(p21;q13). Ciò ha radicalmente cambiato l'approccio allo studio dell'eziopatogenesi della DBA, volgendo l'attenzione su geni scelti in base alla localizzazione cromosomica piuttosto che in base alla loro funzione fisiologica e permettendo di ipotizzare il coinvolgimento di un *locus* sul braccio lungo del cromosoma 19. E' stato possibile escludere il ruolo di un gene del cromosoma X in quanto, come precedentemente puntualizzato, il rapporto dei malati tra i due sessi è di circa 1:1 (Gustavsson *et al.*, 1997).

Successive analisi di linkage su famiglie multiplex hanno mostrato

un'associazione statisticamente significativa della DBA con il *locus* 19q13.2. Nel 1999, grazie al clonaggio del punto di rottura della traslocazione, è stato identificato il primo gene DBA, *RPS19* (MIM 603474). Il gene codifica per la proteina RPS19, componente strutturale della subunità minore del ribosoma. Successive analisi hanno riscontrato che circa un quarto dei pazienti DBA presenta mutazioni in questo gene, sempre su un singolo allele (Draptchinskaia *et al.*, 1999).

Dal 2006 ad oggi la lista dei geni coinvolti nell'insorgenza della malattia si è notevolmente allungata e comprende esclusivamente geni codificanti per RP: *RPS24* (2% dei casi, Gazda *et al.*, 2006a) e *RPS17* (due casi, Cmejla *et al.*, 2007; Gazda *et al.*, 2008) fanno parte della subunità piccola del ribosoma, mentre *RPL35a* (2% dei casi, Farrar *et al.*, 2008), *RPL5* (10% dei casi) e *RPL11* (6,5% dei casi, Gazda *et al.*, 2008) sono parte della subunità maggiore.

## 1.4 IL GENE *RPS19*

Il gene *RPS19* è composto da sei esoni e si estende per 11 kb. Il primo esone (372 bp) include la regione 5' UTR e, come molti altri mRNA codificanti per RPs, contiene un tratto di oligopirimidine di 13 nucleotidi (sequenza TOP) coinvolto nella regolazione traduzionale del messaggero. I restanti cinque esoni (435 bp) codificano per una proteina di 145 aminoacidi con peso molecolare di 16 kDa; il 3' UTR si estende poi per 40 nucleotidi. Le dimensioni previste per l'intero trascritto di RPS19 sono quindi di 847 bp (Draptchinskaia *et al.*, 1999).

La proteina, piccola, priva di motivi funzionali conosciuti ed ubiquitariamente espressa, è una componente strutturale della subunità minore del ribosoma, dove si colloca nelle vicinanze del sito di legame per eIF2 (Lutsch *et al.*, 1990).

La scoperta di mutazioni in *RPS19* nei pazienti affetti da DBA ha portato alla produzione di numerosi dati sperimentali volti ad una migliore comprensione del funzionamento di questa RP, al fine di identificarne i ruoli molecolari. Esperimenti di immunofluorescenza hanno dimostrato che RPS19 si localizza principalmente nel nucleo ed in modo particolare nel nucleolo, dove colocalizza con la più abbondante tra le proteine nucleolari, la nucleolina (Da Costa *et al.*,

2003). Come atteso, RPS19 è però presente anche nel citoplasma, soprattutto in qualità di costituente del ribosoma (Angelini *et al.*, 2007). Grazie all'utilizzo di mutanti delezionali all'N- o al C-terminale sono stati identificati due segnali di localizzazione nucleolare (NoS): uno comprende i primi 16 aminoacidi (Met1-Arg16), mentre il secondo si estende da Gly120 a Asn142. Mutazioni che cadono all'interno di questi NoS portano ad una drammatica diminuzione dei livelli della proteina (Da Costa *et al.*, 2003). Recenti esperimenti effettuati inibendo il proteasoma hanno inoltre dimostrato che questa errata localizzazione subcellulare porta ad un aumento della degradazione della proteina mutante (Angelini *et al.*, 2007; Crétien *et al.*, 2008).

Come altre RP, RPS19 possiede anche funzioni extra-ribosomali. Dimeri di RPS19 isolati da estratti di lesioni sinoviali nell'artrite reumatoide (Nishiura *et al.*, 1996) mostrano un'attività chemiotattica per i monociti (Shibuya *et al.*, 2001). Inoltre, RPS19 interagisce con FGF-2 (Soulet *et al.*, 2001), con la RPS19 *binding protein*, una proteina nucleolare la cui funzione è ad oggi sconosciuta (Maeda *et al.*, 2006), e con PIM-1, una serina-treonina chinasi la cui espressione è strettamente correlata con le citochine emopoietiche. *In vitro*, l'interazione tra RPS19 e PIM-1 conduce alla fosforilazione della proteina ribosomale (Chiocchetti *et al.*, 2005).

RPS19 si è inoltre dimostrata essenziale per la maturazione dell'rRNA 18S sia nel lievito (Léger-Silvestre *et al.*, 2005) sia nell'uomo (Flygare *et al.*, 2007; Choesmel *et al.*, 2007; Idol *et al.*, 2007).

L'elevata solubilità di RPS19 umana ha impedito per lungo tempo gli studi di cristallizzazione. Questo problema è stato recentemente risolto grazie alla scelta di utilizzare *Pyrococcus abissi*, un archebatterio ipertermofilo la cui RPS19 ha un'identità del 36% ed un'omologia del 57% con RPS19 umana. La struttura della RP ha potuto quindi essere definita come una matassa di sei  $\alpha$ -eliche contenenti gli aminoacidi *target* delle mutazioni missenso, come rappresentato in figura 1.2. Tali mutazioni, in base alla loro localizzazione all'interno di questa struttura tridimensionale, sono state catalogate in due classi, che sarebbero associate a conseguenze diverse sia sul ripiegamento della proteina sia sulla sua

funzione. La classe I (evidenziata in verde) coinvolge infatti residui localizzati nel *core* idrofobico della proteina. Si pensa quindi che possano essere fondamentali per il corretto ripiegamento e, di conseguenza, per la corretta funzione di RPS19. Le mutazioni della classe II (evidenziate in rosso) si collocano invece sulla superficie esterna della proteina e possono compromettere le sue interazioni con l'ambiente circostante e quindi la sua funzione, senza però che la struttura venga alterata. Gli aminoacidi colpiti da mutazioni di classe II sono molto più conservati rispetto a quelli di classe I: questo potrebbe riflettere la loro importanza per la funzione di RPS19 (Gregory *et al.*, 2007).

Una revisione di tutte le mutazioni di RPS19 identificate nei pazienti DBA e delle loro conseguenze funzionali è stata l'argomento di un lavoro a cui ho partecipato nel mio corso di dottorato (cfr. § 1.4.1).



**Figura 1.2** Struttura tridimensionale di RPS19. Le due classi in cui sono state catalogate le mutazioni missenso trovate nei pazienti DBA sono indicate con colori diversi (da Gregory *et al.*, 2007).

## 1.4.1 Hum Mutat. 29:911-920, 2008: RIASSUNTO DEL LAVORO

Ad oggi, sono state identificate in *RPS19* un totale di 77 mutazioni. La maggior parte sono delezioni dell'intero gene, traslocazioni o mutazioni che portano ad prodotto proteico tronco (nonsenso o spostamento della cornice di lettura). Questo suggerisce un meccanismo di aploinsufficienza alla base della DBA. Sono state anche identificate 22 mutazioni missenso, di cui sono disponibili diversi dati funzionali, risultanti da studi *in vitro*, sulle proteine mutanti. In questo lavoro abbiamo poi descritto sei mutazioni nuove.

Lo scopo di questa *review* è stato quello di classificare funzionalmente, per la prima volta, le mutazioni già note in letteratura. Sono state quindi definite tre classi funzionali. La prima comprende mutazioni che riducono i livelli del messaggero, quali grandi delezioni e traslocazioni, nonché mutazioni nonsenso e *frameshift* che introducono codoni di stop prematuri o generano mRNA privi del codone di stop. Nella seconda categoria troviamo invece quelle mutazioni che riducono i livelli proteici ed impediscono la localizzazione nucleolare delle proteine mutanti; questa classe comprende solamente mutazioni missenso. Nella terza categoria sono infine comprese sei mutazioni missenso che impediscono l'associazione della proteina mutante al ribosoma, ma non la sua localizzazione nucleolare.

Da questo lavoro emerge inoltre che i pazienti portatori di mutazioni in *RPS19* sono meno responsivi alla terapia steroidea e presentano una prognosi a lungo termine peggiore rispetto a quelli portatori di mutazioni in altri geni.

HUMAN MUTATION 29(7), 911-920, 2008

## MUTATION UPDATE

## RPS19 Mutations in Patients With Diamond-Blackfan Anemia

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Diamond-Blackfan anemia (DBA) is an inherited disease characterized by pure erythroid aplasia. Thirty percent (30%) of patients display malformations, especially of the hands, face, heart, and urogenital tract. DBA has an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance. De novo mutations are common and familial cases display wide clinical heterogeneity. Twenty-five percent (25%) of patients carry a mutation in the ribosomal protein (RP) S19 gene, whereas mutations in RPS24, RPS17, RPL35A, RPL11, and RPL5 are rare. These genes encode for structural proteins of the ribosome. A link between ribosomal functions and erythroid aplasia is apparent in DBA, but its etiology is not clear. Most authors agree that a defect in protein synthesis in a rapidly proliferating tissue, such as the erythroid bone marrow, may explain the defective erythropoiesis. A total of 77 RPS19 mutations have been described. Most are whole gene deletions, translocations, or truncating mutations (nonsense or frameshift), suggesting that haploinsufficiency is the basis of DBA pathology. A total of 22 missense mutations have also been described and several works have provided in vitro functional data for the mutant proteins. This review looks at the data on all these mutations, proposes a functional classification, and describes six new mutations. It is shown that patients with RPS19 mutations display a poorer response to steroids and a worse long-term prognosis compared to other DBA patients. Hum Mutat 29(7), 911-920, 2008. © 2008 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

KEY WORDS: Diamond-Blackfan anemia; ribosomal protein S19; erythropoiesis; ribosome biogenesis

#### INTRODUCTION

Protein is universally synthesized in the ribosome. This macromolecular ribonucleoprotein machinery consists of a small and a large subunit with slight eukaryote and prokaryote differences. The mammalian ribosome comprises four RNAs and 80 ribosomal proteins (RPs), of which 34 are common to eukaryotes, archaea, and eubacteria, 33 to eukaryotes and archaea, and 11 unique to eukaryotes [Lecompte et al., 2002].

That a human disease could be caused by an RP first became apparent when RPS19 (MIM\$ 603474) was shown to be mutated in 25% of Diamond-Blackfan anemia (DBA) patients [Draptchinskaia et al., 1999]. DBA (MIM\$ 105650) is a rare, heterogeneous pure red cell aplasia with an estimated incidence of about six per million live births in Europe [Campagnoli et al., 2004]. Its main clinical feature is normochromic and macrocytic anemia that nearly always becomes evident within the first year of life. Other hematopoietic lineages are usually free from evident abnormalities. The bone marrow is normocellular, but erythroid precursors are absent or markedly decreased in number, probably because their progenitors are proapoptotic and are unable to differentiate. The erythropoietic defect is associated with high serum levels of folic acid, vitamin B12, erythropoietin (EPO), and erythrocyte adenosine deaminase

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(eADA) [Campagnoli et al., 2004]. About one-third of patients present congenital craniofacial, upper limb, heart, and urogenital malformations [Lipton et al., 2001].

DBA is primarily treated with steroids and more than 70% of patients respond to the first course [Ball et al., 1996; Willig et al., 1999b; Campagnoli et al., 2004; Lipton et al., 2006]. The longterm response, however, is extremely variable: some patients go into remission, others develop steroid-resistance. If steroid therapy cannot be continued, chronic transfusion is mandatory and its

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long-term side effects result in a poorer prognosis. The only definitive and indeed curative alternative is stem cell transplantation (SCT) [Lipton et al., 2006].

The link between a RP defect and the development of anemia is still unclear, but the general view is now focused on a biogenesis defect of the ribosome [reviewed in Liu and Ellis, 2006]. The discovery of mutations in another five RP genes, i.e., RPS24 [Gazda et al., 2006], RPS17 [Cmejla et al., 2007], RPL354 [Farrar et al., 2007], RPL11 and RPL5 [Gazda et al., 2007], has enabled DBA to be classified as a ribosome-based disease. Other ribosomal disorders include dyskeratosis congenita, Treacher-Collins syndrome, Shwachman Diamond syndrome, and perhaps the cartilage hair hypoplasia (CHH) syndrome [reviewed in Liu and Ellis, 2006].

#### RPS19

The RPS19 gene (locus 19q13.2) encompasses six exons and spans 11 kb. The first exon spans 372 bp and is included in the 5' UTR region; like many other mRNAs encoding RPs, it contains an oligopyrimidine tract of 13 nucleotides (nt) (terminal oligopyrimidine [TOP] sequence) involved in translational regulation of the mRNA. The other five exons (435 bp) encode for a 145-amino acid (aa) protein (molecular weight [MW] 16kDa); the 3' UTR spans 40 nt. Thus, the predicted size of the whole RPS19 transcript is 872 bp (GenBank NM 001022.3). Synthesis of RPS19, like that of the other vertebrate RPs, is regulated predominantly at the translational level. Polysomal association of RP-mRNA changes according to the cell growth status [Meyuhas and Hornstein, 2000]. This regulation is dependent on the TOP sequence and on the PI3K signaling pathway. It has also been shown that amino acids stimulate the translation of RP-mRNA [Caldarola et al., 2004]. Oral administration of leucine to starved rats induced an increase in liver polysomal association of RP mRNAs [Anthony et al., 2001]. RPS19 is ubiquitously expressed. It is a structural component of the small subunit of the ribosome, and immunoelectron microscopy experiments suggest that it is located beside the eIF2 binding site [Lutsch et al., 1990]; it is a small protein and does not include known functional motifs.

Identification of *RPS19* mutations in DBA patients has prompted investigation of its molecular role(s). Immunofluorescence studies revealed that RPS19 is primarily located in the nucleus, particularly in the nucleolus, where it colocalizes with nucleolin, the most abundant nucleolar protein [Da Costa et al., 2003]. Obviously, RPS19 is also present in the cytoplasm, mostly as a ribosomal component [Angelini et al., 2007]. Two nucleolar localization signals (NoS) were identified by using N- and Cterminal deletional mutants: one comprises the first 16 aa (Met1-Arg16), the other spans from Gly120 to Asn142. Mutations that affect the nucleolar localization determine a dramatic decrease in protein levels; mislocalization is thought to accelerate degradation [Da Costa et al., 2003].

Like other RPs (such as RPL13 and RPL26), RPS19 has some extraribosomal functions. RPS19 dimers isolated from extracts of rheumatoid arthritis synovial lesion [Nishiura et al., 1996] display monocyte chemotactic activity [Shibuya et al., 2001]. Furthermore, RPS19 interacts with FGF-2 [Soulet et al., 2001], with RPS19 binding protein, a nucleolar protein whose function is still unknown [Maeda et al., 2006], and with PIM-1, a serinethreonine kinase whose expression is strictly related to hematopoietic cytokines. In vitro, interaction between RPS19 and PIM-1 leads to its phosphorylation [Chiocchetti et al., 2005]. The entire RPS19 interactome has been published: interestingly, most interactors are nucleolar, and include many RPs, preribosome components, and helicases [Orrù et al., 2007]. This is consistent with the finding that RPS19 is essential for the maturation of 18S rRNA [Flygare et al., 2007; Choesmel et al., 2007; Idol et al., 2007] and assembly of pre-40S particles [Léger-Silvestre et al., 2005]. Depletion of Rps19 in yeast causes strong inhibition of pre-rRNA cleavage at site A2 within ITS1 and of the subsequent maturation of the 3' end of 18S rRNA [Léger-Silvestre et al., 2005]. Similar effects are observed in human cells [Flygare et al., 2007; Choesmel et al., 2007; Idol et al., 2007]. Production of 40S ribosomal subunits and assembly to ribosomes of several nonribosomal factors thus depend on proper RPS19 function.

The high solubility of human RPS19 has hampered crystallization studies. This problem has now been solved thanks to *Pyrococcus abissi*, an hyperthermophylic archaeon whose RPS19 shares 36% identity and 57% similarity with human RPS19. The structure of RPS19 is a bundle of five α-helixes bearing amino acids that are the targets of missense mutations [Gregory et al., 2007].

#### RPS19 MUTATIONS

In this work we update the list of RPS19 mutations published by Campagnoli et al. [2004] and Orfali et al. [2004], and propose their classification in accordance with recently reported functional data. The DNA mutation numbering that we use is based on cDNA sequence according to international standards (www.hgvs. org/mutnomen). For cDNA nucleotide numbering, +1 corresponds to the A of the ATG translation initiation codon in the GenBank reference sequence NM\_001022.3. The initiation codon is codon 1. We include all of the 77 mutations so far reported and six new mutations from a total of 127 DBA families (Table 1). Clinical data are summarized in Supplementary Table S1 (available online at http://www.interscience.wilev.com/ipages/1059-7794/ suppmat), which also comprises the six patients with new mutations and four new patients with previously described mutations. The six new mutations (p.Phe21Ser, p.Trp52Cys, p.Thr76Pro, p.Ala135Thr, and c.412delG, c.417delA) have been validated by the following criteria: 1) they have been confirmed on a second sample and on a second PCR product: 2) for each patient the complete coding sequence has been determined to rule out the possibility of other mutations; 3) mutations at codons 21, 52, and 135 affect conserved amino acids, while the mutation at codon 76 involves a proline residue expected to disrupt the 3D structure; 4) the two missense mutations for which family members were available (p.Trp52Cys, p.Thr76Pro) segregate with the disease (see below); and 5) the two deletions are de novo mutations.

All the RPS19 mutations were found in heterozygosity with the wild-type sequence; this is consistent with the dominant inheritance pattern and with the evidence that the RPS19 knockout is lethal prior to implantation in mice [Matsson et al., 2004]. Mutations are heterogeneous and span the whole gene. A total of 37% (31/83) of the RPS19 mutations are transitions: eight nonsense, 17 missense, and six splice-site mutations. Of these, 11 (three nonsense and eight missense) are C > T mutations possibly caused by methyl-cytosine deamination at CpG dinucleotides. Two nonsense, nine missense and four splice site defects are transversions and account for the 18% of total mutations. Five mutations (6%) are caused by a slippage mechanism. They are all small insertions or deletions in regions with a single base repeat. The mutation subtypes are described below.

Mutation type	Region	cDNA mutation	Expected protein alteration	families	References
Nonsense				24	
	Exon 2	c.31C>T	p.Gln11X	4	Willig et al. [1999a]; Proust et al. [2003]; Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 2	0.34C > T	p.Gin12X	n e	Willig et al. [1999a]; Ortali et al. [2004] uniticated Propositi Meteorometed Proposi
	Exon 3	c.144C>A	nTor 48X	- I	Willigetal. [1777a]; Matson et al. [1777] Willigetal. [1999a]
	Exon 3	c.156G>A	p.Trp52X	-	Willigetal, [1999a]
	Exon 3	c.166C > T	p.Arg56X	2	Willig et al. [1999a]; Proust et al. [2003]
	Exon 4	c.280 C > T	p.Arg94X	ø	Draptchinskala et al. [1999]; Willig et al. [1999a]; Matsson et al. [1999];
					Proust et al. [2003]; Orfali et al. [2004]; this work
	Exon 4	c.340G>T	p.Glu114X		Idol et al. [2007]
	Exon 5	c.376C>T	p.Gln126X		Idol et al. [2007]
Missoneo	Exon 5	c.382C>1	p.6In128X	1 U	Proust et al. (2003)
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	Evon 2	0/07/07/07	purett var n MatTilla		Draptumentas et al. (2020) Ramanahi atal. (2000)
	Exon 2	536×T	n Met I le	• 6	Ramondoli et al. [2000]: Orfali et al. [2004]
	Exon 2	c36>A	p.Met1IIe	• 01	Proust et al. [2003]: this work
	Exon 2	c.43G>T	pVal15Phe	1	Willigetal. [1999a]
	Exon 2	c.53T >C	p.Leu18Pro	-	Ramenghi et al. [2000]
	Exon 2	c.53T >G	p.Leu18Arg	1	Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 2	c.62T > C	p. Phe 21Ser	-	This work
	Exon 3	c.140C>T	p. Pro47 Leu	1	Ramenghi et al. [2000]
	Exon 3	c.154T>C	p.Trp 52 Arg		Draptchinskala et al. [1999]
	Exon 3	c.156G>C	p.Trp 52 Cys	-	This work
	Exons 2 and 2	c.[43G>T; 164C>T]	p.[Val15Phe; Thr55Met]	1	Da Costa et al. [2003]
	5 Evon 3	A 167.6~ A	n Araffala	ę	Willigets1 [1999a]: Creatis et al. 19000]: Orfali et al. 19004]: this used
	Exon 3	c16965C	n.Ala57Pro	-	wing et al. [2004]. Orfali et al. [2004]
	Exon 4	c176C>T	p.Ser59Phe		Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 4	c.182 C > A	p.Ala61Glu	-	Willigetal. [1999a]
	Exon 4	c.184C>T	p.Arg62Trp	10	Draptchinskala et al. [1999];Willig et al. [1999a]; Ramenghi et al. [2000];
					Campagnoli et al. [2004]; Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 4	c.185G>A	p.Arg62GIn	7	Cmejla et al. [2000]; Gazda et al. [2001]; Proust et al. [2003]; Gazda et al.
		0 1101			[2004]
	Exon 4	C-1911 > C	p.Leu 04Pro		Leger-Silvestre et al. [2005] This much
	Evon 4	2006~ A	p. And IOI His	- 6	UNHrots 1000s1. Gasda atal 190041 UNHrots 1000s1. Gasda atal 190041
	Evon 5	2 2 2 2 2 C	p. regrounds	4 -	Willigetai. [1779a]; Oazua etai. [2004] Willigetai: [1999a]
	Exon 5	C3806> A	n.Gv127.Glu	•	Williotal, 1999al
	Exon 5	c.392T>G	p.Leu131Aro		Gazda et al. [2001]
	Exon 5	c.392T>C	p.Leul31Pro		Proust et al. [2003]
	Exon 5	c.403G>A	p.Ala135Thr	-	This work
Insertions and deletions				31	
	Exon 2	c.14_15insA	p.Val 6CysfsX 45		Draptchinskaia et al. [1999] December 1 (2000)
	Evon 2	0.20_32del	p.Lys/ SeffsA18 a Val9, Dhal4 dal		Proust et al. (2003) Decust at al. 1900.21
	Exon 2	c.36 37insAG	p.Glu13 Arofs X17		Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 2	c.53_54insAGA	p.Leu18_Ala19insGlu	1	Willigetal. [1999a]
	Exon 2	c.58delG	p. Ala 20ProfsX9	-	Campagnoli et al. [2004]
	Exon 3	c.104_105insA	p.Asp35GlufsX16		Draptchinskaia et al. [1999]
	Exon 3 c.[157	c.106_10/ insA 7_158 delinsAA: 160_161 insCT	p.1 hr30A snisA 15 p.1 Phe 53 Asn:		Cazda er al. [2004] Matsson et al. [1999]
			Tyr54 SerfsX 23]		
	Exon 4	c.196_206del	p.Leu66ArgfsX84		Cmejla et al. [2000]
	Exon 4	c.zzzdelC c.233 250del	p.met.ox p.lle78_Gln83delinsAng		Willigetar. [1999/94] Cmeilova et al. 2006a

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			TABLE 1. Continued		
Mutation type	Region	cDNA mutation	Expected protein alteration	Number of families	References
	Exon 4	c.238_239insG	p.Arg82ThrfsX72	-	Willig et al. [1999a]
	Exon 4	c.250_251delAG	p.Arg84LysfsX69	1	Willig et al. [1999a]
	Exon 4	c.250_251insA	p.Arg84LysfsX70	1	Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 4	c.274_304del	p.Phe92GlufsX9	1	Willig et al. [1999a]
	Exon 4	c.293_294 deIGT	p.Val 99GlyfsX 54	1	Willig et al. [1999a]
	Exon 4	c.307 delG	p.Val103SerfsX8	1	Matsson et al. [1999]
	Exon 4	c.328 deIC	p.Leu110X	1	Orfali et al. [2004]
	Exon 4	c.341delA	p. Lys115 ArgfsX 9	2	Willig et al. [1999a]; Gazda et al. [2004]
	Exon 4	c.344_345insAA	p. Asp 116 ArgfsX 9	1	Orfali et al. [2004]
	Exon 5	c.383_384 deIAA	p.Asp130SerfsX23	4	Willig et al. [1999a]; Ramenghi et al. [2000]; Campagnoli et al. [2004];
					Orfali et al. [2004]
	Exon 5	c.386_387 ins8	p.Leu131Lysfs	1	Cmejla et al. [2000]
	Exon 5	c.390_391deITC	p.Leu131GlyfsX22	1	Willig et al. [1999a]
	Exon 6	c.412delG	p.Val138Trpfs	-	This work
	Exon 6	c.417 delA	p.Ala140Leufs	1	This work
	Exon 6	c.435_*3del	p.HisM5Glnfs	-	Proust et al. [2003]
Splice-site mutations				14	
	Intron 1	c1-16>T	No protein	-	Draptchinskaia et al. [1999]
	Intron 1	c.1-1G>A	No protein	1	Campagnoli et al. [2004]
	Intron 2 and	c.[71+1G>A; 356+169_356+	No protein	-	Proust et al. [2003]
	4	170del]			
	Intron 2	c.71 +1_71 +4 delGTGA	No protein	1	Draptchinskaia et al. [1999]
	Intron 2	c.71+1G>A	No protein	1	Orfali et al. [2004]
	Intron 3	c.173-2A>T	p.Ala58_Thr60del	-	Willig et al. [1999a]; Gazda et al. [2004]
	Intron 3	c.173-1delG	p.Ala58_Thr60del	1	Willig et al. [1999a]; Gazda et al. [2004]
	Intron 3	c.173–1G>A	p.Ala58_Thr60del	-	Gazda et al. [2004]
	Intron 4	c.356+2T>A	p.Ser59AlafsX4 (ex. 4 del)	-	Willig et al. [1999a]
	Intron 4	c.357-1G>T	p.Glv120Trpfs (ex. 5 del)	1	Campagnoli et al. [2004]
	Intron 4	c.357-1G>A	p.Gly120Trpfs (ex. 5 del)	1	Campagnoli et al. [2004]
	Intron 4	c.356+1G>A	p. Ser59AlafsX4 (ex. 4 del)	1	Gazda et al. [2004]
	Intron 5	c.411+1G>A	p.Gly120Trpfs (ex. 5 del)	2	Ramenghi et al. [2000]; this work
Cytogenetic or large				6	
actenous		t(X:19) (n 21:n13)	NA	-	Gustavsson et al. [1997.a]
		+(8-10)/ a 25 a 12)	A N		Gustaveou et al. 1908
		t(1:19) (b 32:013)	NA		Campagnoli et al. [2004]
		Deletion of a complete allele	NA	2	Gustavsson et al. [1997b]; Gustavsson et al. [1998]
		Deletion of exon 5	p.Glv120Trpfs	2	Draptchinskaia et al. [1999]; Proust et al. [2003]
		LOH 3 to exon 3		1	Orfali et al. [2004]
		LOH 5 to exon 4		-	Orfali et al. [2004]
Total				127	

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o men). For cDNA nucleotide numbering, +1 corresponds to the A of the ATG translation \*GenBank Reference sequence: NM. 001022.3. DNA mutation numbering is based on cDNA sequence according to journal standards (www.hgvs.org/mutno initiation codon in the reference æquence, the initiation codon is codon 1.

#### Nonsense Mutations

A total of 24 families (24/127; 19%) carry nonsense mutations. p.Arg94X recurs in eight unrelated families and p.Gln11X, p.Gln12X, p.Trp33X, and p.Arg56X are detected in more than one patient; five mutations are unique. Most nonsense mutations are expected to cause haploinsufficiency by nonsense-mediated decay (NMD) of aberrant mRNA.

#### Missense

This is the most frequent subtype: 26 missense mutations in 49 families (49/127, 38%). Four mutations are reported for the first time: p.Phe21Ser, p.Trp52Cys, p.Thr76Pro, and p.Ala135Thr. p.Trp52Cys and p.Thr76Pro were inherited from the proband mothers, who had anemia in infancy, elevated adenosine deaminase (ADA) and hexadactyly, and isolated increased ADA, respectively. p.Thr76Pro was also found in a maternal aunt, who showed anemia in infancy and elevated ADA. Familial data were not available for p.Phe21Ser and p.Ala135Thr.

Several missense mutations independently recur in more than one patient, the most frequent being p.Arg56Gln, p.Arg62Trp, and p.Arg62Gln, found in seven, 10, and seven patients, respectively.

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Eight recurrent missense mutations are located in a highly conserved region between codons 52 and 62 (hotspot). Recent definition of the three-dimensional (3D) structure has helped to illustrate the effect of missense mutations [Gregory et al., 2007]. According to their location on this structure, Gregory et al. [2007] distinguished two classes of missense mutations (Fig. 1). Class I mutations affect residues located within the hydrophobic core of RPS19 and are thus expected to impair its folding and function. This class comprises p.Val15Phe, p.Leu18Pro, p.Phe21Ser, p.Ala57Pro, p.Ala61Glu, p.Leu64Pro, p.Gly127Glu, p.Leu131Pro, and p.Ala135Thr. Class II mutations, namely p.Pro47Leu, p.Trp52Arg, p.Trp52Cys, p.Arg56Gln, p.Ser59Phe, p.Arg62Trp, p.Arg62Gln, p.Arg101His, and p.Gly120Ser, are located on the surface of RPS19 and hence may affect its interaction with its environment and impair its function without altering its folding. The amino acid residues affected by class II mutations are much more conserved than those affected by class I mutations; this could reflect their importance for RPS19 function. Residues affected by class II mutations are located within two conserved patches, both presenting a strong positive charge. The first patch corresponds to the α-helix 3 formed by residues 52 to 67, which occupies a critical central position in the structure. The hotspot between codons 52



FIGURE 1. **a:** Ribbon model for RPS19 from *P. abyssi.* Missense mutations encountered in DBA patients have been labeled and colored according to their belonging to Class I (green and structural) or Class II (red and solvent exposed) as described in Gregory et al. [2007]. Deletions are colored in orange. Bold labeling corresponds to human numbering whereas gray labeling (underneath) corresponds to *P. abyssi* numbering. **b:** Sequence alignment of RPS19 orthologs. Various sequences of RPS19 in different species were aligned using PipeAlign software [Plewniak et al., 2003]. Missense mutations and deletions are colored as described in (a). Human and *P. abyssi* numbering are shown below and above the alignment, respectively. Secondary structure elements are displayed above the sequences.

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to 62 is comprised in this secondary structure, which is thought to be of critical importance in RPS19 folding and in the surface interactions. Significantly, class I mutations affecting residues outside this hotspot often alter the interactions of other helixes with the  $\alpha$ -helix 3 [Gregory et al., 2007].

#### **Deletions and Insertions**

A total of 31 families (31/127, 26%) carry 29 small deletions or insertions that span the entire gene and mostly shift the reading frame so as to cause premature or suppressed stop codons. Many of these mutations are expected to cause NMD or nonstop decay of mRNA. We report two new de novo single nucleotide deletions, c.412delG and c.417delA, that cause frameshift at codons 138 and 139, respectively, with suppression of the stop codon.

#### Splice-Site Defects

A total of 13 splice-site defects have been reported, all but one are unique mutations (14/127 families, 11%). In most cases the allele is suppressed by aberrant mRNA degradation.

#### Large Deletions and Rearrangements

Nine patients (7%) carry whole-gene deletions or gross rearrangements of chromosome 19 causing haploinsufficiency. These include three reciprocal translocations, two of which are unbalanced, two large deletions, and two intragenic deletions involving more than one exon. The intragenic deletions were found by loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of RPS19 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in two cases in which haplotype analysis was possible. It is likely that such mutations are underestimated because PCR-based techniques cannot reveal exon deletions; alternative mutation detection methods such as multiple ligationdependent probe amplification (MLPA) could provide a more complete picture.

#### POLYMORPHISMS

Many intragenic SNPs are listed in genomic databases (www.ensembl.org; www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP). Six (c.1-450T>C; c.71+80\_71+81insC; c.71+89C>G; c.356+ 14A>G; c.357-90C>T, and c.412-175C>T) located close to intron-exon boundaries and transmitted en bloc may be of assistance in evaluating the presence of the deletion in segregation studies [Proust et al., 2003; Orfali et al., 2004]. A frequent 4-bp insertion in the promoter (c.1-631\_1-632insGCCA) was once regarded as a mutation, but is now known to be a polymorphism [Huang et al., 2006].

#### FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Several works have examined the effects of RPS19 mutations on its functions in vivo and in vitro. Functional data are available for 25/83 mutations. The in vivo data include transcript expression, evaluation of protein synthesis, and ribosome biogenesis in cells from mutated patients.

Missense mutations have been subjected to intense study in vitro in the hope that their behavior could shed light on the pathogenesis of DBA. Mutants have been expressed in a yeast model: the yeast *RPS19B* ortholog has been mutagenized to ascertain its ability to support growth and ribosome biogenesis. The ability of human mutants to locate in the nucleolus and on translationally active ribosomes has also been studied in cell lines.

Our proposed functional classification is formed of three classes: 1) mutations that reduce mRNA level; 2) mutations that reduce protein levels and impair nucleolar localization; and 3) mutations that impair ribosomal association, but not nucleolar localization. Because of the lack of data, some functionally studied mutations are still unclassifiable (Supplementary Table S2).

#### Mutations That Reduce mRNA Levels

This class includes large deletions and translocations that cause allelic loss, but also nonsense mutations, and those leading to frameshift, which in turn generates a premature stop codon (PTC) or an mRNA without stop codon (nonstop mRNA). A PTC or a nonstop mRNA can induce a rapid turnover of the mRNA by NMD or nonstop mediated decay mechanisms [reviewed in Byers, 2002; Schell et al., 2002; Lykke-Andersen, 2002; Kuzmiak and Maguat, 2006]. Six mutations have been analyzed in detail at the mRNA level in lymphoblastoid cell lines from DBA patients [Chatr-Aryamontri et al., 2004]. It has been confirmed that allelic deletion decreases RPS19 mRNA to 50%, indicating that transcriptional or posttranscriptional compensation is absent. A transition in the 5th intron (c.411+1G>A), an exon 5 deletion (c.357\_411del), a frameshift mutation in exon 2 (c.14\_15insA), and a missense mutation at the start codon (p.Met1Val) cause a clear decrease in the mRNA steady state level. Since treatment with a translation inhibitor increases total RPS19 mRNA in all the cell lines with PTCs or nonstop mutations, this decrease is probably due to NMD and nonstop decay. The mRNA level has also been assessed by quantitative real-time RT-PCR of mononuclear cells from DBA patients [Gazda et al., 2004]. Four PTC mutations decreased mRNA, whereas a splice-site mutation (c.356+1G>A) generated a PTC at codon 124 in exon 5, but did not affect the mRNA level. This is consistent with the fact that mutations which create a PTC on the last exon or in the 50 to 55 nt upstream from the last exon-exon junction do not undergo NMD. Since exon 5 includes 55 nt, all PTC that map in exon 5 or 6 are not expected to induce NMD. These include c.341 delA. c.344\_345insAA, c.356+1G>A, c.196\_206del, c.238\_239insG, c.250\_251delAG, c.250\_251insA, c.293\_294delGT, c.383\_384de-IAA, c.390\_391deITC, p.Gln126X, and p.Gln128X. Decreased mRNA substantially reduced the RPS19 protein in the two cases studied [Gazda et al., 2004].

Three mutations that may decrease RPS19 mRNA level affect pre-rRNA processing [Flygare et al., 2007]. In this study, CD34 + mononuclear bone marrow cells from DBA patients displayed an increase in 21S pre-rRNA relative to the downstream species 18SE. This has also been observed in fibroblasts from two DBA patients with RPS19 mutations [Choesmel et al., 2007] and in an experimental model in which RPS19 was knocked down by RNA interference [Flygare et al., 2007; Choesmel et al., 2007]. Idol et al., 2007]. The fact that decreased RPS19 levels result in a functional defect in 40S ribosomal subunit maturation supports the view that ribosome biogenesis is involved in the etiology of DBA.

#### MutationsThat Reduce Protein Levels and Impair Nucleolar Localization

The effect of missense mutations has been investigated in a few experimental systems including Saccharomyces cerevisiae and mammalian cells. An extensive analysis on 11 mutations elicited by expression of mutated RPS19 in human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293 cells identified two classes with different functional properties [Angelini et al., 2007]. The first class (p.Val15Phe, p.Leu18Pro, p.Ala57Pro, p.Ala61Glu, and p.Gly127Glu) included mutations that caused a drastic increase in protein turnover. Degradation of the mutated RPS19 was shown to be partly mediated by the proteasome. In addition to this high instability, its intracellular localization was altered. Immunofluorescence microscopy failed to detect any signal in the nucleolus, where wild-type and other mutated RPS19 were clearly visible. The relationship between instability and absence in the nucleolus is not clear. These alterations are unlikely to be independent and hence may be responsible for each other. The missense mutations p.Val15Phe and p.Gly127Glu produced essentially similar results in another study and alteration of amino acid sequences necessary for nucleolar localization was suggested [Da Costa et al., 2003]. A recent study from Lam et al. [2007] showed that RPs normally accumulate very rapidly in the nucleolus but most are degraded because they are in excess with respect to the capacity of ribosome assembly. These findings are consistent with the idea that an RPS19 defectively assembled with the other ribosomal components would be turned over very quickly in the nucleolus [Angelini et al., 2007].

#### Mutations That Impair Ribosomal Association, But Not Nucleolar Localization

This class consists of six missense mutations (p.Pro47Leu, p.Trp52Arg, p.Arg56Gln, p.Arg62Trp, p.Arg62Gln, and p.Arg101His) [Angelini et al., 2007]. As already indicated, mutated RPS19 proteins are detected in the nucleolus by immunofluorescence microscopy. However, Western blot analysis of fractionated cytoplasmic extracts has shown that these mutations impair the assembly of RPS19 into a functional ribosome and hence alter ribosome biogenesis. Consistently with a ribosome defect, the two mutations p.Arg56Gln and p.Arg62Gln reduce translation efficiency in peripheral blood lymphocytes from DBA patients and in K562 cells expressing cDNA coding for mutated RPS19 [Cmejlova et al., 2006b].

#### Unclassified Mutations

Nine functionally-studied mutations still await specific classification. They include three nonsense and two frameshift mutations expected to cause a PTC, but not NMD. Some of these show normal mRNA or protein levels. The other four mutations include one in-frame deletion of three amino acids and three missense mutations. The mutant proteins have not been expressed in vitro and their behavior is uncertain. Deletion of residues 58 to 60 may affect interaction with other proteins.

Mutation p.Thr55Met has been found on the same allele as p.Val15Phe [Da Costa et al., 2003]. The protein carrying p.Val15Phe cannot reach the nucleolus and is unstable [Da Costa et al., 2003; Angelini et al., 2007], whereas p.Thr55Met localizes in the nucleolus [Da Costa et al., 2003]. These data suggest that p.Thr55Met may be a silent variant. Missense p.Leu64Pro, a new mutation, is localized in  $\alpha$ -helix 3 of the 3D structure. The proline residue may disrupt the entire folding, p.Gly120Ser, another new mutation, is located on the protein surface and may disrupt interaction with other proteins. Since no functional data are available for these mutants, they are provisionally included in this list.

The effect of RPS19 missense mutations has been studied in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. RPS19 mutated in positions equivalent to DBA mutations was introduced into an RPS19-null background. The yeast equivalent of the mutations p.Leu64Pro, p.Arg62Gln, p.Val15Phe, p.Arg56Gln, p.Ser59Phe, and p.Arg101His completely abolished cell growth [Léger-Silvestre et al., 2005; Gregory et al., 2007], whereas p.Ala61Glu, p.Gly120Ser, and p.Arg62Trp

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had only a limited impact on cell viability. The fact that these mutations are pathogenic (with the possible exception of p.Ala61Glu), but do not affect growth in yeast, suggests that the properties or function of its RPS19 are slightly different from those of the human form. The analysis also revealed a different effect of two mutations of the same amino acid (p.Arg62Gln and p.Arg62Tp). This may indicate that the p.Arg62Tp mutation has a more critical effect in human RPS19.

In conclusion, representatives from each class of mutations are associated with a ribosome biogenesis defect. This suggests that they all result in an insufficient production of ribosomes through their effects on mRNA level, protein level or ribosome assembly.

#### GENOTYPE-PHENOTYPE CORRELATION

A review of the literature confirms that RPS19 mutations are characterized by a wide variability of phenotypic expression. The same mutation is frequently associated with various degrees of anemia, different responses to treatment, and dissimilar malformations (Supplementary Table S1). Furthermore, familial cases demonstrate that RPS19 mutations associate with both overt DBA and minor phenotypes, such as isolated macrocytosis, isolated high eADA levels, or transient anemia.

We have observed differences in the incidence of congenital abnormalities in our patient classes: patients with mutations expected to suppress allele expression (nonsense and frameshift mutations) display a somewhat higher rate of somatic malformations than those with mutations that alter a single amino acid (missense mutations and in-frame insertions/deletions). Interestingly, chromosome rearrangements at locus 19q13.2 are always associated with multiple malformations. There is thus a specific group of patients with a significantly worse malformative status (p = 0.0002). A contiguous gene syndrome may partially account for this severe phenotype, which also includes mental retardation [Tentler et al., 2000].

Severity of anemia and response to treatment are similar for all mutation subtypes (Supplementary Table S1). In a previous report, we came to the conclusion that patients with gross chromosomal rearrangements show a poor response to steroid treatment (6/7 were transfusion-dependent) and that this subtype was associated with a poor prognosis [Campagnoli et al., 2004]. While this is still true, it is now clear that poor steroid sensitivity is common to all patients with RPS19 alterations. Their response to the first steroid course is 46% (42/91 patients whose data were available, two of them showing a partial response) compared with more than 70% of the overall DBA population [Ball et al., 1996; Willig et al., 1999b; Campagnoli et al., 2004; Lipton et al., 2006]. Over the last 10 years, clinical data from the main European and North American DBA registries have been published [Ball et al., 1996; Willig et al., 1999b; Campagnoli et al., 2004; Lipton et al., 2006]. Our review of these reports with data for over 800 DBA patients has shown that those with RPS19 mutations display a significantly lower sensitivity to steroids (p < 0.0001) and are significantly more likely to become transfusion dependent or require SCT (p<0.0001) (Table 2). As previously reported, their age of presentation of anemia seems lower, though not significantly.

A RPS19 mutation is constantly associated with high eADA levels. All 14 patients evaluated (11 from our series and three from the literature) [Gazda et al., 2001; Proust et al., 2003] had significantly higher activity than the controls. In three families, all relatives with the mutation had high enzyme activity, whereas it was always normal in those without it (data not shown). eADA

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TABLE 2. Comparison of Clinical Data of DBA Patients From the Overall European and American DBA Population and the Subgroup of RPS19 Mutated

	DBA population	<b>RPS19</b> mutated DBA patients	р
Number of patients <sup>4</sup> Age at diagnosis (median) Malformations Response to steroids (first course) Status at last follow-up <sup>4</sup> : 1. Remission 2. SD 3. TD 4. SCT	824 2 months to 3 months <sup>b</sup> 30-47% <sup>b</sup> 71% (505/708) 20% (135/668) 38.5% (237/668) 35.5% (237/668) 6% (39/668)	$\begin{array}{c} 130\\ 2 \text{ months}\\ 31\% (32/103)\\ 46\% (42/91)\\ 12\% (11/90)\\ 22\% (20/90)\\ 61\% (55/90)\\ 5\% (4/90)\end{array}$	No differences <sup>c</sup> No differences p<0.0001 p<0.0001 (groups 1+2 vs 3+4)

\*DBA patie etal., 2006] tient data from the DBA Registries of the United States/Canada, France/Germany, UK, and Italy [Ball et al., 1996; Williget al., 1999b; Campagnoli et al., 2004; Liptor et al., 2006]. "Complete clinical data were not available for all patients. "The range refers to different values from the different registries [Ball et al., 1996; Willig et al., 1999b; Campagnoli et al., 2004; Lipton et al., 2006]. "Mean age in RPS19 mutated patients 2.5 ± 3 months (mean age in patients with no RPS19 mutation from the Italian Registry, 5.9 ± 8 months). "Only alive patients were included. SD, steroid dependent; TD, transfusion dependent.

activity is thus a useful test for identification of DBA associated with an RPS19 mutation.

Some RPS19 mutations, i.e., p.Ala61Glu, p.Gly120Ser, p.Arg62Gln, and p.Arg62Trp, have little impact on cell growth and on 21S pre-rRNA accumulation in yeast [Léger-Silvestre et al., 2005; Gregory et al., 2007], whereas patients who carry them present classic DBA phenotypes, including malformations, high eADA levels, and variable response to steroids. p.Arg62Trp, in particular, is usually associated with a poor response to steroids and transfusion-dependence [Campagnoli et al., 2004].

#### CONCLUSION AND NEW TREATMENT PROSPECTS.

Our overview shows that DBA is mostly due to a haploinsufficiency mechanism, even if the molecular mechanisms are different.

Treatments tailored on the molecular effect of mutations are attracting great interest (for cystic fibrosis, see Kerem, [2005]). For example, mutations that reduce mRNA levels may respond to drugs that inhibit NMD [Kuzmiak and Maquat, 2006] or those that increase general or specific transcription (such as HDAC inhibitors) [Cao et al., 2005; Kernochan et al., 2005; Hirtz et al., 2005; Gardian et al., 2005; Insinga et al., 2005]. The function of mutants that lead to unstable proteins may be stabilized by treatment with proteasome inhibitors [Vij et al., 2006]. Mutations suitable for this treatment are those that modify the protein structure, but are still able to localize to the nucleolus and the functional ribosome. These properties, however, have not yet been described for any of the known RPS19 mutations. These hypotheses should be tested in vitro.

Gene therapy has also been proposed for DBA [Hamaguchi et al., 2002]. The lack of an animal model is a main drawback to evaluate its effect in vivo. In general, we feel that class I mutations are the most suitable for gene therapy. Although there is no indication that any missense mutation has a dominant-negative effect, we feel that in vitro and in vivo experiments are needed to ascertain the effect of the mutant transcript/protein in a gene therapy context.

Last, leucine administration has been proposed to boost protein synthesis [Cmejlova et al., 2006]. A single patient attained clinical remission after leucine supplementation [Pospisilova et al., 2007]. A controlled trial is needed to validate this approach.

In conclusion, we would like to stress the importance of the definition of RPS19 status in DBA patients. If our data are confirmed, this definition will be not only important for diagnosis,

but may also be relevant for prognosis and perhaps for patienttailored treatment.

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## 1.5 MODELLI ANIMALI CHE RICAPITOLANO LA DBA

Il primo tentativo di creare un topo *knock-out* (KO) per *RPS19* ha dimostrato che il gene è essenziale per la vita; gli embrioni omozigoti infatti muoiono prima dell'impianto (Mattson *et al.*, 2004). Al contrario, topi eterozigoti RPS19<sup>+/-</sup> si presentano con un fenotipo paragonabile a quello del *wild-type*, sia per quanto riguarda lo sviluppo embrionale sia a livello di crescita; anche il sistema emopoietico risulta normale (Mattson *et al.*, 2006).

Due studi recenti hanno proposto un modello di *Zebrafish* per comprendere il meccanismo patogenetico alla base della DBA. In entrambi i casi, l'espressione di RPS19 è stata abolita mediante *morpholino* (Danilova *et al.*, 2008; Uechi *et al.*, 2008). Nel lavoro di Uechi *et al.* si dimostra che la diminuzione dei livelli di RPS19 causa una drammatica riduzione del numero delle cellule ematiche, nonché malformazioni nelle regioni sia cefalica sia caudale degli embrioni. E' importante sottolineare che l'iniezione dell'mRNA *wild-type* di RPS19 porta alla reversione del fenotipo, mentre gli mRNA portatori delle mutazioni riscontrate nei pazienti DBA non permettono di ottenere significativi miglioramenti. Gli stessi autori hanno successivamente ridotto l'espressione di altre 20 RP ed hanno raggruppato i mutanti in base alla gravità del fenotipo; questo metodo ha permesso loro di individuare altre tre RP, tra cui Rpl35a, che causano un difetto emopoietico simile a quello causato da mutazioni in Rps19.

Il lavoro di Danilova *et al.* ha descritto nei mutanti per Rps19 un difetto a livello emopoietico e anomalie nello sviluppo che ricapitolano il fenotipo DBA. Inoltre, ridotti livelli di questa RP portano ad alterazioni nella trascrizione di p53 e p63. Risultati simili sono stati riscontrati in modelli di *Zebrafish* mutanti per Rps8, Rps11 e Rps18. Gli autori hanno proposto che lo stress ribosomale causato da ridotti livelli di RPS19, in *Zebrafish*, porti ad una upregolazione della famiglia di p53, con un conseguente sbilanciamento tra i componenti del *network*, che condurrebbe alle alterazioni nello sviluppo e nel differenziamento osservate in questi animali. Nel modello, il fenotipo veniva alleviato mediante la somministrazione di inibitori di p53. Quest'ultimo dato ha permesso di suggerire una nuova, controversa proposta di trattamento per i pazienti DBA.

Risulta, infatti, fondamentale ricordare che i soggetti affetti da anemia di Diamond-Blackfan presentano un aumentato rischio di sviluppare tumori (Campagnoli *et al.*, 2004).

Si è recentemente reso disponibile un nuovo modello DBA murino (McGowan *et al.*, 2008). Il topo è stato prodotto mediante mutagenesi chimica *random* che ha introdotto la mutazione R32L in RPS19. Presenta un fenotipo diverso da quello del topo KO per *RPS19* precedentemente descritto (Mattson *et al.*, 2006). In entrambi i casi, l'omozigosi risulta letale a livello embrionale, ma, mentre il topo *RPS19*<sup>+/-</sup> presenta un fenotipo sovrapponibile a quello del *wild-type*, nell'eterozigote R32L si riscontra un livello lievemente ridotto di eritrociti, aumentata apoptosi dei precursori eritrodi nel midollo osseo, dimensioni ridotte, nonché aree iperpigmentate sulle zampe anteriori e sulla coda. Tale fenotipo è molto simile a quello dei pazienti DBA, sebbene i topi non presentino malformazioni. Inoltre, la discromia non è solitamente un fattore clinico caratterizzante questa malattia. Per spiegare questo tratto fenotipico, gli autori hanno costruito l'ipotesi che prevede un'attivazione p53-dipendente di KITL (figura 1.3; Cui *et al.*, 2007).



**Figura 1.3** Modello patogenetico conseguente a mutazioni in diverse RP. Un ridotto dosaggio di Rps6, Rps19 o Rps20, in *Zebrafish*, determina la stabilizzazione di p53, che porta ad un fenotipo pleiotropico specifico per ogni tipo cellulare. I fenotipi sono annullati silenziando p53 (da McGowan *et al.*, 2008).

## 1.6 DBA E RIBOSOMI

Studi effettuati nel lievito sull'ortologo di RPS19 hanno dimostrato che la proteina è necessaria in un preciso *step* della maturazione della subunità 40S del ribosoma. In cellule di lievito prive di Rps19, la pre-40S si accumula nel nucleo; si determina, quindi, una diminuzione della subunità 40S matura nel citoplasma (Léger-Silvestre *et al.*, 2005). Partendo da questa osservazione, è stato monitorato il processamento dell'rRNA 18S, nonché la maturazione della subunità 40S, nella linea cellulare eritroleucemica umana TF-1 trasdotta con un siRNA in grado di ridurre l'espressione di RPS19 (Miyake *et al.*, 2005) e in cellule di pazienti portatori di mutazioni in *RPS19*. Questi esperimenti hanno dimostrato che il profilo polisomiale di queste cellule è alterato rispetto ai controlli: il numero di subunità 40S infatti risulta drammaticamente ridotto, mentre c'è un aumento delle subunità 60S, che possono maturare normalmente e quindi si accumulano; sia i ribosomi 80S sia i polisomi risultano diminuiti. Inoltre, è possibile riscontrare un accumulo del pre-rRNA 21S ed una conseguente diminuzione del 18S maturo (Flygare *et al.*, 2007).

Dopo la scoperta di mutazioni in *RPS24* nella DBA, sono stati eseguiti esperimenti simili in cellule di pazienti portatori di mutazioni in questo gene. I risultati ottenuti sono sovrapponibili per quanto riguarda i profili polisomiali, mentre relativamente al processamento del pre-rRNA si evidenzia un blocco ad un diverso *step* di maturazione, con un accumulo del precursore 30S (Choesmel *et al.*, 2008). La medesima linea sperimentale è stata seguita anche per analizzare le mutazioni in *RPL35a*. Tale indagine ha evidenziato profili polisomiali in cui le singole subunità, i ribosomi completi ed i polisomi sono drasticamente diminuiti, mentre il difetto a livello del processamento dell'rRNA colpisce i precursori dei componenti della subunità maggiore: si osserva infatti una diminuzione dell'rRNA 28S, accoppiata ad un accumulo di 45S e 41S (Farrar *et al.*, 2008).

Recentemente, sono stati eseguiti esperimenti volti a chiarire il ruolo di diverse RP nella biogenesi del ribosoma, per evidenziare eventuali aspetti comuni tra le RP trovate mutate nei pazienti DBA (Robledo *et al.*, 2008). Cellule HeLa sono

state trasfettate con siRNA volti ad abolire l'espressione di svariate RP, facenti parte sia della subunità piccola (RPS6, RPS7, RPS15, RPS16, RPS17, RPS19, RPS24, RPS25, RPS28) sia di quella grande (RPL5, RPL7, RPL11, RPL14, RPL26, RPL35a) e sono stati studiati gli effetti della mancanza di ciascuna RP sul processamento degli rRNA e sulla biogenesi del ribosoma. E' stato così dimostrato che la diminuzione dei livelli di una RP porta ad una diminuzione della quantità di tutte le proteine facenti parte di quella subunità, nonché dei ribosomi completi e dei polisomi. Inoltre, c'è un accumulo di specifici precursori degli rRNA, fatto che conferma un loro ruolo nel processamento dell'rRNA stesso. Costituiscono un'eccezione RPS25 e RPL26, la cui deplezione conferisce alle cellule un fenotipo intermedio tra il controllo e gli altri mutanti.

## **1.7 IPOTESI PATOGENETICHE**

La biogenesi del ribosoma è un processo cellulare essenziale; per questo sarebbe ovvio pensare che mutazioni in geni codificanti per RP causino una disfunzione cellulare globale. Rimane quindi da chiarire come l'alterazione di differenti *step* nel meccanismo di biogenesi del ribosoma risulti in specifici difetti fenotipici e perché il midollo osseo sia particolarmente suscettibile al malfunzionamento del ribosoma. La scoperta, nei pazienti DBA, di mutazioni in numerosi geni codificanti per RP lascia supporre che il processo biogenetico ribosomale svolga un ruolo di primo piano nell'insorgenza della malattia. Resta comunque da determinare se l'alterazione della biogenesi del ribosoma abbia conseguenze direttamente sul processo emopoietico oppure se l'insufficienza midollare dipenda da un difetto a livello della sintesi proteica, *in toto* o mediante una deregolazione di specifici trascritti.

Diverse ipotesi patogenetiche sono state proposte per spiegare come disfunzioni a livello ribosomale possano alterare il processo emopoietico. Il modello proposto da Ellis e Massey (2006) prevede che cellule in fase altamente proliferativa, quali sono i progenitori eritroidi, abbiano bisogno di mantenere elevati livelli di sintesi proteica per rispondere alla necessità di disporre di un'enorme quantità di emoglobina. Anche le cellule staminali

emopoietiche, il cui ciclo cellulare si svolge molto rapidamente, sarebbero particolarmente sensibili a questa ridotta produzione di ribosomi.

Recentemente, è stato osservato che il fattore trascrizionale Runx2, indispensabile per la morfogenesi scheletrica, controlla la trascrizione dei geni codificanti per l'rRNA. Ciò dimostra l'esistenza di un controllo tessuto-specifico della biogenesi del ribosoma (Young *et al.*, 2007).

Data la sorprendente variazione tessuto-specifica della quantità dei trascritti di diverse RP (Bortoluzzi *et al.*, 2001) è possibile che alcuni tessuti siano più suscettibili di altri alla ridotta produzione di specifiche RP, normalmente sintetizzate in quantità limitanti (Ellis e Massey, 2006). Dato che i livelli delle RP sono regolati in maniera coordinata per garantire un loro assemblaggio equimolare all'interno del ribosoma (Perry, 2007), la diminuita produzione di una determinata RP potrebbe indurre una downregolazione anche delle altre. Infatti, in cellule dove RPS19 risulti depleto sono riscontrabili bassi livelli anche di altre RP facenti parte della subunità 40S (Idol *et al.*, 2007). Inoltre, il profilo di espressione genica in due pazienti DBA non portatori di mutazioni in *RPS19* mostrano una ridotta espressione di altri geni codificanti per RP, a differenza di quanto avviene nell'anemia aplastica (Koga *et al.*, 2006).

E' anche possibile che un determinato difetto a livello del ribosoma possa avere conseguenze sulla traduzione di specifici trascritti, indispensabili per il corretto funzionamento del midollo osseo. E' noto infatti il meccanismo alla base della traduzione di mRNA portatori di una sequenza IRES, che prevede un legame al ribosoma e l'inizio della traduzione in maniera *cap*-indipendente (*review* Komar e Hatzoglou, 2005); questo *pathway* di controllo traduzionale è utilizzato dalla cellula per svariati geni coinvolti nella risposta allo stress. Tale sistema di regolazione risulta alterato in un topo ipomorfico DKC1<sup>m</sup>, sebbene l'importanza della pseudouridilazione degli rRNA nella traduzione IRES-mediata non sia, ad oggi, stata chiarita (Yoon *et al.*, 2006).

In letteratura è possibile rinvenire un numero crescente di esempi di regolazione traduzionale di specifici trascritti da parte di RP. RPL26 infatti lega la regione 5' UTR del messaggero di p53 e ne upregola l'espressione in risposta

al danno al DNA (Takagi *et al.,* 2005). RPL13a è fosforilata in risposta all'interferone gamma e lega la regione 3' UTR del messaggero della ceruloplasmina, inibendone la traduzione (Mazumder *et al.,* 2003).

Un esempio di regolazione post-traduzionale deriva dallo studio di RPL5, RPL11 e RPL23, che legano ed inibiscono MDM2, portando alla stabilizzazione ed all'attivazione di p53 (Zhang *et al.*, 2003). Partendo da quest'ultima osservazione è stata formulata una nuova ipotesi patogenetica. Infatti, la riduzione della sintesi di una RP o dell'rRNA nei pazienti DBA porterebbe ad un aumento di RP libere nel citoplasma. In particolare, l'aumentata concentrazione di RPL5 e RPL11 libere potrebbe indurre la stabilizzazione di p53. In queste condizioni, è possibile che alcuni tessuti, più sensibili di altri, vadano incontro ad arresto del ciclo cellulare ed apoptosi (Dianzani e Loreni, 2008).

E' fondamentale sottolineare, infine, che molti geni implicati nelle IBMFS sono coinvolti in processi extra-ribosomali; è perciò ipotizzabile che anche i geni implicati nella DBA abbiamo dei ruoli, tuttora non noti, indipendenti da quello strutturale nel ribosoma.
# CAPITOLO 2

## SCOPO DEL LAVORO

SCOPO DEL LAVORO

## 2.1 SCOPO DEL LAVORO

Durante il mio corso di dottorato ho voluto cercare di chiarire i meccanismi patogenetici alla base dell'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan.

Obiettivo della ricerca era spiegare il motivo per cui mutazioni in una proteina ribosomale, quindi ubiquitariamente espressa, conducessero ad un fenotipo patologico soltanto in un tessuto specifico. Ci siamo focalizzati su RPS19, che fino al 2006 ha rappresentato l'unica causa molecolare nota della DBA. Sono state seguite due diverse vie sperimentali.

Dapprima ci siamo concentrati sulla ricerca di interattori di RPS19 utilizzando una tecnica di proteomica ad alta resa, la µLCMS/MS (µLiquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry). L'identificazione dei complessi multiproteici a cui una proteina prende parte può infatti suggerire nuovi ruoli ad essa attribuibili e, nel caso specifico, fare emergere delle nuove funzioni extra-ribosomali per la proteina di nostro interesse.

Inoltre, abbiamo eseguito studi di espressione, a livello sia trascrizionale sia di proteomica, in cellule TF-1 in cui l'espressione di RPS19 è stata abolita mediante siRNA, confrontate con cellule TF-1 di controllo trasdotte con un siRNA *scramble* (Miyake *et al.*, 2005). Con questo approccio ci siamo proposti di evidenziare i processi biologici alterati in condizioni di aploinsufficienza di una RP.

Fondamentale è stata la scelta del modello sperimentale. In entrambi i casi, sono state utilizzate linee cellulari eritroleucemiche umane, in quanto rappresentano un sistema simile al tessuto maggiormente colpito nei pazienti DBA.

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# **CAPITOLO 3**

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## 3.1 SCOPO DEL LAVORO

Quando è stato disegnato il progetto di ricerca che ha condotto ai risultati riportati in questo mio lavoro, mutazioni in *RPS19* rappresentavano l'unica causa molecolare nota della DBA, ma il rapporto di causa/effetto non era, e non è tuttora, stato definito. Lo scopo che ci siamo proposti è stato quello di far chiarezza sull'esistenza di una putativa funzione svolta da RPS19 e non strettamente legata al suo ruolo di componente strutturale del ribosoma.

Sono disponibili infatti dati sperimentali riguardanti altre RP, quali RPS6 (Ruvinsky e Meyuhas, 2006), RPL13 (Mazumder *et al.*, 2003), RPL26 (Takagi *et al.*, 2005), RPL5 e RPL11 (Zhang *et al.*, 2003), che attribuiscono a queste proteine ruoli funzionali indipendenti da quello strutturale. Tale ipotesi era inoltre suffragata da dati sperimentali ottenuti studiando l'ortologo di *RPS19* nel lievito, di cui si è dimostrato un coinvolgimento nel processamento degli rRNA (Léger-Silvestre *et al.*, 2005). Un ruolo simile è stato successivamente evidenziato anche nell'uomo (Flygare *et al.*, 2007; Choesmel *et al.*, 2007; Idol *et al.*, 2007).

Per chiarire eventuali nuove funzioni di RPS19 si è deciso di identificare i suoi interattori, dapprima mediante uno *screening* per *two-hybrid* nel lievito, che ha portato all'identificazione della serina-treonina chinasi PIM-1 (Chiocchetti *et al.*, 2005), e successivamente utilizzando una tecnica proteomica ad alta resa, la µLCMS/MS. Quest'ultimo approccio ha dato origine ai risultati presentati di seguito.

## 3.2 RISULTATI E CONCLUSIONI

Per isolare le proteine ed i complessi proteici con cui RPS19 è in grado di stabilire dei rapporti di interazione abbiamo sintetizzato, nei batteri, la proteina di fusione GST-RPS19. Tale prodotto proteico è stato utilizzato per purificare gli interattori, sia diretti sia indiretti, di RPS19 da un estratto proteico totale di cellule eritroleucemiche umane K562. La scelta della linea cellulare è stata dettata dalla necessità di avere un modello il più possibile simile al tessuto maggiormente colpito nei pazienti DBA. I complessi proteici così purificati sono

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stati sottoposti ad analisi mediante µLCMS/MS; l'utilizzo di questa tecnica, accoppiata all'analisi dei dati mediante opportuni strumenti bioinformatici, ha permesso l'identificazione di 159 *partner* proteici di RPS19, successivamente classificati secondo le seguenti categorie di Gene Ontology: NTPasi (ATPasi e GTPasi; 5 proteine), idrolasi/elicasi (19 proteine), isomerasi (2 proteine), chinasi (3 proteine), fattori di *splicing* (5 proteine), componenti strutturali del ribosoma (29 proteine), fattori di trascrizione (11 proteine), transferasi (5 proteine), trasportatori (9 proteine), proteine in grado di legare gli acidi nucleici (53 proteine). A questa lista si aggiungono una deidrogenasi, una ligasi, una peptidasi, un recettore ed un fattore di allungamento della sintesi proteica, nonché 13 proteine di funzione ignota.

Questi risultati sono stati validati tramite un saggio di purificazione per affinità seguito da rilevazione dell'avvenuta interazione mediante western blot. In corso d'opera si è inoltre reso disponibile un anticorpo monoclonale anti-RPS19, gentilmente fornitoci dal Prof. Fabrizio Loreni (Università "Tor Vergata", Roma), che ha permesso di confermare questi dati anche con saggi di co-immunoprecipitazione.

Il risultato di questo lavoro è stato significativo, in quanto a fianco di molti interattori a localizzazione nucleolare, che erano attesi in base alle conoscenze sulla localizzazione cellulare di RPS19, sono stati rinvenuti anche altri interattori quali chinasi, componenti del proteasoma ed integrine, che suggeriscono per RPS19 nuove funzioni che potrebbero aggiungere un tassello a quel complesso *puzzle* che è la comprensione della patogenesi della DBA.

E' interessante sottolineare che tra gli interattori identificati sono presenti, direttamente o indirettamente, proteine coinvolte in altre IBMFS. Ciò potrebbe suggerire un meccanismo patogenetico comune alla base di queste malattie.

Nel complesso, tuttavia, i processi biologici più rappresentati sono quelli legati alla biogenesi del ribosoma ed alla sua funzione traduzionale. Non è stato invece riscontrato, tra gli interattori, un fattore eritroide-specifico. Quindi questo studio suggerisce un ruolo precipuo di RPS19 connesso con la biogenesi del ribosoma e la sintesi proteica.

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pplemental Material can be found at: :://www.moponline.org/cgl/content/ful/M600156-MCP200

Research

## Analysis of the Ribosomal Protein S19 Interactome\*

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Ribosomal protein S19 (RPS19) is a 16-kDa protein found mainly as a component of the ribosomal 40 S subunit. Its mutations are responsible for Diamond Blackfan anemia, a congenital disease characterized by defective erythroid progenitor maturation. Dysregulation of RPS19 has therefore been implicated in this defective erythropoiesis, although the link between them is still unclear. Two not mutually exclusive hypotheses have been proposed: altered protein synthesis and loss of unknown functions not directly connected with the structural role of RPS19 in the ribosome. A role in rRNA processing has been surmised for the yeast ortholog, whereas the extracellular RPS19 dimer has a monocyte chemotactic activity. Three proteins are known to interact with RPS19: FGF2, complement component 5 receptor 1, and a nucleolar protein called RPS19-binding protein. We have used a yeast twohybrid approach to identify a fourth protein: the serinethreonine kinase PIM1. The present study describes our use of proteomics strategies to look for proteins interacting with RPS19 to determine its functions. Proteins were isolated by affinity purification with a GST-RPS19 recombinant protein and identified using LCMS/MS analysis coupled to bioinformatics tools. We identified 159 proteins from the following Gene Ontology categories: NT-Pases (ATPases and GTPases; five proteins), hydrolases/ helicases (19 proteins), isomerases (two proteins), kinases (three proteins), splicing factors (five proteins), structural constituents of ribosome (29 proteins), transcription factors (11 proteins), transferases (five proteins), transporters (nine proteins), DNA/RNA-binding protein species (53 proteins), other (one dehydrogenase protein, one ligase protein, one peptidase protein, one receptor protein, and one translation elongation factor), and 13 proteins of still unknown function. Proteomics results were validated by affinity purification and Western blot-

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ting. These interactions were further confirmed by coimmunoprecipitation using a monoclonal RPS19 antibody. Many interactors are nucleolar proteins and thus are expected to take part in the RPS19 interactome; however, some proteins suggest additional functional roles for RPS19. Molecular & Cellular Proteomics 6:382–393, 2007.

RPS191 is a structural component of the ribosomal 40 S subunit. It was considered to have only a structural role until its loss-of-function mutations were identified in patients with a rare hematological disease, Diamond-Blackfan anemia (DBA) (OMIM 105650) (1-3), DBA is characterized by defective erythroid progenitor maturation and is the first human disease due to mutations in a structural ribosomal protein. Dysregulation of RPS19 has thus been surmised as the cause of this defective erythropoiesis, although the link between them is still unclear. The finding that most RPS19 mutations suppress the expression of the allele has suggested that haploinsufficiency is the main cause of the defect (4, 5). However, some patients carry missense mutations in the RPS19 gene. Deficient nucleolar localization may lead to abnormal ribosome incorporation and has been found for four missense mutants (6, 7)<sup>2</sup>; this means that the disease mechanism may not be univocal.

RPS19 expression is increased during the intense proliferation at the start of erythropoiesis compared with the maturation of precursors at its close (8). Enhanced erythroid burstforming unit formation after overexpression of a wild type transgene in CD34+ bone marrow cells from DBA patients (9) and depressed in vitro erythropoiesis when RPS19 is knocked down (10) are other illustrations of its role

Like other ribosomal proteins (RPs), RPS19 translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus where it participates in ribosome biogenesis. In yeast its absence is associated with

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The abbreviations used are: RPS19, ribosomal protein S19; RP, ribosomal protein; GATA1, globin transcription factor 1; DBA, Diamond-Blackfan anemia; HPRD, Human Protein Reference Database; FGF, fibroblast growth factor; PCV, packed cell volume; NCL, nucleolin; µLC, microcapillary LC; NCBI, National Center for Biotechnology Information; IGF2BP1, insulin-like growth factor 2-binding protein 1; MCM, minichromosome maintenance-deficient protein; RNP, ribonucleoprotein; OMIM, Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man. <sup>2</sup> F. Loreni, manuscript in preparation.

abnormal rRNA cleavage and defective 40 S biogenesis (11, 12). It has recently been suggested that defective erythropoiesis in DBA is due to the faulty protein synthesis particularly evident in progenitors whose RPS19 levels are lower than in other tissues (13, 14).

We have used a yeast two-hybrid system to show that RPS19 binds PIM1, a ubiquitous serine-threonine kinase whose expression can be induced in erythropoietic cells by several growth factors, such as erythropoietin (15). We also showed that in human 293T cells PIM1 interacts with ribosomes and may be involved in translational control (15). A role in translational control of specific transcripts has been shown for other ribosomal proteins (*i.e.* RPL13 and RPL26) (16, 17).

It thus appears that RPS19, in addition to its structural role in the ribosome, is involved in ribosome biogenesis, specifically in rRNA processing and possibly in translation. These functions are probably assisted by interaction with different protein substrates.

In the study now reported, we used functional proteomics procedures to look for proteins interacting with RPS19 (18) and thus secure additional information regarding its function and regulation. We identified 159 RPS19-associated proteins. These included many ribosomal proteins and proteins with a known role in ribosome biogenesis. Furthermore the identification of proteins with other functions, such as translational control and splicing, indicates that RPS19 may also be involved in RNA processing/metabolism and translational control.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Cell Culture and Whole Cell Extract—Human erythroleukemia K562 cells (ATCC number CCL-243) were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium (Sigma) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Invitrogen), 100 units/ml penicillin, and 0.1 mg/ml streptomycin at 37 °C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

To prepare whole cell extract,  $10^{\circ}$  K582 cells were harvested and resuspended in 4 packed cell volumes (PCVs) of ice-cold buffer H (10 mm Tris-HCl, pH 7.9, 10 mm KCl, 2 mm EDTA, 20 µg/ml leupeptin, 8 µg/ml pepstatin A, 0.2 units/ml aprotinin, 2 mm PMSF, 5 mm DTT, 2 mm sodium metablsulfite). Cells were disrupted with 4 PCVs of a solution containing 50% glycerol and 25% sucrose and 1 PCV of saturated ammonium sulfate. Cell debris were removed by centrifugation at 35,000 rpm for at least 3 h, and proteins were precipitated with 0.33 g/ml ammonium sulfate. The protein pellet was resuspended in 1 ml of TM 0.0 buffer (50 mm Tris-HCl, pH 7.9, 12.5 mm MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mm EDTA, 1 mm DTT, 1 mm PMSF) and stored at  $-20^{\circ}$ C.

Expression and Punification of Fusion Proteins—The human RPS19 cDNA was amplified by RT-PCR (15) and cloned into pGEX-4T-1 (Amersham Bioeciences) to generate plasmid pGEX-RPS19. As a further control we used a pGST-NTGATA1 construct that encodes for a GST fusion protein with the N-terminal domain of the human GATA1 transcription factor (19).

GST, GST-RPS19, and GST-GATA fusion proteins were expressed in *Escherichia* coli cells, strain BL21, by induction with 0.5 mM isopropyl 1-thio- $\beta$ -o-galactopyranoside for 1 h at 37 °C. Bacteria were resuspended in PBS containing 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1  $\mu$ g/ml leupeptin, 1  $\mu$ g/ml aprotinin, and 1  $\mu$ g/ml pepstatin. Bacterial extracts were sonicated and centrifuged to remove cell debris. GST proteins were purified by affinity binding to GST-Bind<sup>TM</sup> resin (Novagen, Madison, WI). Protein samples were separated by SDS-PAGE and compared with known concentrations of bovine serum albumin after Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.

Affinity Purification – Whole cell extract was preincubated with GST resin (300  $\mu$ g of recombinant protein) for 1 h at 4 °C. Unbound proteins were then incubated with the same quantity and volume of GST-RPS19 resin overnight at 4 °C on a rocker. The resin was extensively washed with TM 0.1 buffer (0.1 w KCI in TM 0.0 buffer), and bound proteins were eluted with TM 0.5 buffer (0.5 w KCI in TM 0.0 buffer) and precipitated with 20% trichloroacetic acid. The pellets were washed twice with acetone, dried, and used for mass spectrometry. This experiment was repeated six times to provide enough samples.

Monoclonal Antibody against RPS19 - Immunization and screening for putative monoclonal antibodies have been carried out according to Cianfriglia et al. (20). Briefly BALB/c mice (age, 12 weeks) were repeatedly intraperitoneally injected (five times) with 30 µg of purified GST-human RPS19 (the first injection was diluted with Freund's complete adjuvant; the second injection, after 10 days, was diluted with Freund's incomplete adjuvant; the other boosters, every 4 days, were with saline solution). Hybrid cells were obtained by fusion of myeloma cells (SP2/0-AG-14) with polyethylene glycol (Sigma) and were screened by ELISA with recombinant GST-RPS19. Positive clones were expanded, and the supernatant was analyzed by Western blotting. Highly positive hybridomas were cloned by limiting dilution, and the stable line C3 was selected for the production of antibody specific for RPS19. The heavy chain isotype of C3 monoclonal antibody is IgG1 with k light chains as determined by a mouse hybridoma subtyping kit (Roche Applied Science).

Validation by Western Blot and Co-immunoprecipitation-To validate the MS/MS results, new preparations of GST-RPS19 pulldowns were subjected to Western blot analysis. Antibodies specific for PIM1 (Upstate, Charlottesville, VA), insulin-like growth factor 2-binding protein 1 (IGF2BP1) (IMP1), minichromosome maintenance-deficient protein 6 (MCM6), DDX5, and nucleolin (NCL) (C23) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA) were used according to the manufacturer's instructions. Monoclonal anti-STAU1 antibody was a gift from Dr. Luc DesGroseillers (21) (University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada) and used at a dilution of 1:1000. The polyclonal antibody against DKC1 was a gift from Philip Mason (Washington University, St. Louis, MO) (22) and used at a dilution of 1:5000. All immunoblot detections were carried out using horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies and enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham Biceciences) with the exception of the nucleolin blots where an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated secondary antibody was used (Sigma).

For co-immunoprecipitation analyses, 0.5% Triton X-100 was added to K562 whole cell extracts, prepared as described above. Extracts were precleared by incubation with protein G-agarose (Sigma) on a rocker for 1 h at 4 °C.

The supernatant was incubated with an anti-RPS19 monoclonal antibody (hybridoma supernatant) and with protein G-agarose on a rocker at 4 °C for 16 h. As a negative control, we used an antihemagglutinin monoclonal antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology).

Immunocomplexes were pelleted by centrifugation, extensively washed with Washing Buffer (TM 0.1 + 0.5% Triton X-100), resuspended in SDS-PAGE Sample Buffer (750 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.8, 5% SDS, 40% glycerol, 10% *β*-mercaptoethanol), and subjected to Western blot analysis using antibodies specific for PIM1, IGF2BP1, MCM6, DDX5, STAU1, DKC1, and NCL.

SDS-PAGE, In-gel Digestion, Peptide Mapping, and Mass Spectrometry—The six pellets obtained by affinity purification were resuspended in SDS-PAGE sample buffer and pooled for one-dimensional electrophoresis. The total volume for each sample (GST and GST-RPS19) was 50 µl. The two protein mixtures were fractionated by 8-18% SDS-PAGE. Molecular masses of protein bands were esti-

mated by using Precision Plus All Blue protein standards (Bio-Rad). Protein electrophoretic patterns were then visualized using GelCode Blue Stain Reagent (Pierce).

The GST-RPS19 and GST gel lanes were cut to create 65 2-mm slices per lane. Each slice was crushed and washed first with acetonitrile and then with 0.1 m ammonium bicarbonate. Protein samples were reduced by incubation in 10 mM dithiothreitol for 45 min at 56 °C and alkylated with 55 mM iodoacetamide in 0.1 m ammonium bicarbonate for 30 min at room temperature in the dark as described previously (23). The gel particles were then washed with 0.1 m ammonium bicarbonate and acetonitrile. Enzymatic digestions were carried out with modified trypsin (Sigma) (10 ng/µl) in 50 nm ammonium bicarbonate, pH 65, at 4 °C for 45 min. The enzymatic solution was then removed. A new aliquot of the buffer solution was added to the gel particles and incubated at 37 °C for 16 h. A minimum reaction volume sufficient for complete rehydration of the gel was used. Peptides were were were they washing the gel particles in acetonitrile at 37 °C for 15 min and voohilized.

The peptide extract volumes were divided in two to inject the peptide mixtures two times. The analysis were performed by µLCMS/MS with a Q-TOF hybrid mass spectrometer (Waters, Milford, MA) equipped with a Z-spray source and coupled on line with a capLC chromatography system (Waters) or alternatively by using the LC/MSD Trap XCT Ultra (Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA) equipped with a 1100 HPLC system and a chip cube (Agilent Technologies). After loading, the peptide mixture (7 µl in 0.5% TFA) was first concentrated and washed (i) at 1 µl/min onto a C18 reverse-phase precolumn (Waters) or (ii) at 4 µl/min in a 40-nl enrichment column (Agilent Technologies chip) with 0.1% formic acid as the eluent. The sample was then fractionated on a C<sub>1e</sub> reverse-phase capillary column (75  $\mu m$   $\times$  20 cm in the Waters system, 75  $\mu m$   $\times$  43 mm in the Agilent Technologies chip) at a flow rate of 200 nl/min with a linear gradient of eluent B (0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile) in A (0.1% formic acid) from 5 to 60% in 50 min. Elution was monitored on the mass spectrometers without any splitting device. Peptide analysis was performed using data-dependent acquisition of one MS scan (mass range from 400 to 2000 m/z) followed by MS/MS scans of the three most abundant ions in each MS scan. Dynamic exclusion was used to acquire a more complete survey of the peptides by automatic recognition and temporary exclusion (2 min) of ions from which definitive mass spectral data had been acquired previously. Moreover a permanent exclusion list of the most frequent peptide contaminants (keratins and trypsin doubly and triply charged peptides: 403.20, 517.00, 519.32, 525.00, 532.90, 559.32, 577.30, 587.86, 616.85, 618.23, 721.75, 745.90, 747.32, 758.43, 854.30, 858.43, 896.30, and 1082.06) was included in the acquisition method to focus the analyses on significant data

Data Analysis-Raw data from µLCMS/MS analyses were converted into a Mascot format text to identify proteins by means of the Matrix Science software (24). The protein search was governed by the following parameters: non-redundant protein sequence database (NCBInr, January 24, 2006 download, 3,229,765 sequences), specificity of the proteolytic enzyme used for the hydrolysis (trypsin), taxonomic category of the sample (Homo sapiens), no protein molecular weight was considered, up to one missed cleavage, cysteines as S-carbamidomethylcysteines, unmodified N- and C-terminal ends, methionines both unmodified and oxidized, putative pyro-Glu formation by Gln, precursor peptide maximum mass tolerance of 150 ppm. and a maximum fragment mass tolerance of 300 ppm. In the experience of the authors' laboratory all the MS/MS spectra displaying a Mascot score (24) higher than 38 show a good signal/noise ratio leading to an unambiguous interpretation of the data. Individual MS/MS spectra for peptides with a Mascot score (24) equal to 38 were inspected manually and only included in the statistics if a series



Fig. 1. **GST-RPS19** affinity purification. Proteins from K562 whole cell extract were affinity-purified using GST or GST-RPS19 resins. Bound proteins were eluted, resolved on an 8–18% SDS-polyacrylamide gel, and stained with colloidal Coomassie.

#### of at least four continuous y or b ions were observed.

In Silico Analysis – A list of primary (direct) and secondary (indirect) protein-protein interactions of RPS19 was created using the webavailable Human Protein Beference Database (www.hprd.org). In Aprill 2006, the database contained 20,097 human protein entries, 33,710 documented protein-protein interactions, and 171,677 links to the PubMed literature. Primary interactions of RPS19 were screened for protein interactors to define an *in silico* interaction map with the indirect protein partners. This map was then compared with the RPS19 protein partners identified in this study. In addition a list of primary interactions was created by HPRD for each identified protein.

Lastly the list of RPS19 protein partners was compared with the Nucleolar Proteome Database (www.lamondlab.com/NoPDB) (25) and with the Pre-Ribosomal Network yeast database (www.pre-ribosome.de/Home.html) (26). Ortholog Saccharomyces cerevisiae gene names were determined using the web-available database Ensembl (www.ensembl.org).

#### RESULTS

Identification of RPS19-interacting Proteins—To determine the RPS19 interactome in K562 cells, we performed LCMS/MS analysis of proteins purified by pulldown experiments on a GST-RPS19 affinity resin. The proteins eluted from the GST-RPS19 or the negative control GST resins were fractionated by 13-cm 8-18% SDS-PAGE and revealed by colloidal Coomassie stain (Fig. 1). SDS-PAGE indicated that the RPS19-associated proteins span a broad molecular weight range. The two major bands at 26 kDa (Fig. 1, *lane* GST) and at 43 kDa (Fig. 1, *lane* GST-RPS19) correspond to the bait proteins as verified by Western blotting with anti-GST antisera (data not shown). To check the efficiency of the

pulldown experiments, aliquots of the proteins eluted from the GST or the GST-RPS19 resins were analyzed by Western blotting using an anti-PIM1 antibody. PIM1 (*i.e.* the positive control) was identified in the GST-RPS19 lanes only (see Fig. 4).

The procedure described under "Experimental Procedures" gave 65 peptide mixture samples from each lane. The peptide extract volumes were divided in two to analyze peptide mixtures two times by  $\mu$ LCMS/MS. These duplicates showed a high level of reproducibility where in all cases identifications from the first analysis were confirmed from the second one. Peptide mixtures deriving from the GST lane constituted our control for the analysis of GST-RPS19 lane and were therefore always injected before the peptides from the GST-RPS19 lane. Mass spectrometry data were then analyzed with the Mascot software on the NCBI human protein sequence database. To select proteins that interact specifically with RPS19, we subtracted species common to the GST and GST-RPS19 lanes (Fig. 1). These proteins are shown in Supplemental Table 1.

Table I displays the complete list of RPS19 protein interactors identified in this study. Proteins are grouped according to their known function, and for each identification the human gene name, the corresponding protein name, and the ortholog S. cerevisiae gene name is reported. Supplemental Table 2 reports for each protein entry the identified peptides together with their sequences, the observed mass errors on the precursor peptides, the Mascot score for each peptide, and the protein sequence coverage expressed as the number of amino acids spanned by the identified peptides divided by the sequence length. All protein species identified by a single peptide were further checked. First the peptide sequence stretch, manually verified, was searched on the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) software at the NCBI web site (ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast) against human taxonomy. When other matches were possible, the candidate was removed from the list. The remaining single peptide protein species were added to the list only when involved in protein complexes known to interact with mRNA/rRNA or reported to interact with one of the proteins identified in this study (27-32). Fig. 2 (A-D) shows the MS full scan, the MS/MS scan, and the amino acid sequence relative to four identified RPS19associated proteins: IGF2BP1 (Fig. 2A), MCM6 (Fig. 2B), DDX5 (Fig. 2C), and STAU1 (Fig. 2D). STAU1 is an example of protein species identified by a single peptide. Supplemental Fig. S3 shows additional examples like CCT2 (A), DDX17 (B), and NOLA3 (C).

The 159 human proteins identified in this study were divided into Gene Ontology functional groups as shown in Fig. 3A: NTPases (ATPases and GTPases, five proteins), hydrolases/helicases (19 proteins), isomerases (two proteins), kinases (three proteins), splicing factors (five proteins), structural constituents of ribosome (29 proteins), transcription factors (11 proteins), transferases (five proteins), transporters (nine proteins), DNA/RNA-binding protein species (53 proteins), other (one dehydrogenase protein, one ligase protein, one peptidase protein, one receptor protein, and one elongation factor), and 13 proteins of still unknown function. They were also grouped according to their Gene Ontology cellular localization (Fig. 3B) and the biological processes in which they are involved (Fig. 3C). Moreover according to the Human Nucleolar Database, 101 are nucleolar proteins (Supplemental Table 3); many of these are part of the 90 S preribosome as assessed by comparison with the yeast Pre-Ribosomal Network (Supplemental Table 4).

Among the interactors we identified RPS8, a ribosomal protein found in a previous yeast two-hybrid study.<sup>3</sup> In the same study we also revealed PIM1 (15), which was not detected in the proteomics analysis despite its presence in the eluate from GST-RPS19 resin (Fig. 4) and in the immunoprecipitate obtained with the anti-RPS19 monoclonal antibody (Fig. 5). The difference is presumably ascribable to the sensitivity limitations of proteomics analysis compared with antibody-based assays.

Validation of MS/MS Data by Western Blotting and Immunoprecipitation—To corroborate the authenticity of the proteins identified by MS/MS, we confirmed the presence of representative proteins in the eluates from GST-RPS19 resins by immunoblotting: the serine-threonine kinase PIM1, IGF2BP1, MCM6, the DEAD box polypeptide 5 (DDX5), Staufen (STAU1), dyskerin (DKC1), and NCL (Fig. 4).

Affinity purification was also performed using as negative controls a GST-GATA1 protein and different amounts of the GST protein. The bound proteins were eluted from the resins and analyzed by Western blot using specific antibodies for three selected interactors (DDX5, DKC1, and NCL). All these negative controls confirmed the specificity of the interaction between RPS19 and the proteins analyzed (Supplemental Fig. S1).

In addition, we performed immunoprecipitations using K562 lysates and a monoclonal antibody to RPS19 to show that the same interactions occur in living cells. Immunoprecipitated proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and analyzed by Western blotting with specific antibodies (Fig. 5 and Supplemental Fig. S2). In Fig. 5 we omitted the results regarding the positive co-precipitation of STAU1 because the close co-migration of the immunoglobulin heavy chains affects the quality of the data (as shown in Supplemental Fig. 2A). Supplemental Fig. S2, A, B, and C, shows the whole image of the co-immunoprecipitation assay.

In Silico Analysis of RPS19-interacting Proteins and Comparison with in Vitro Strategies

We carried out an *in silico* proteomics analysis of proteins known to directly or indirectly interact with RPS19. Examination of the publicly available databases HPRD and PubMed showed that four proteins interact with RPS19 directly and

<sup>3</sup> A. Aspesi, M. Armiraglio, M. C. Santoro, and I. Dianzani, unpublished data.

Table 1        Lidentification of PPS15-interacting proteins by tandem mass spectrometry        dare (Part)      Protein      Value of the protein (PAR)        Gene (Part)      Protein      Value of the protein (PAR)        MTPues activity      Offen of the protein (PAR)      Protein      Value of the protein (PAR)        MTPues activity      Offen of the protein (PAR)      NOT        DXX (28, 29, 47)      Growth-regulated nuclear to protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DXX (28, 29, 47)      RNA halcase (IFAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DXX (28, 29, 47)      RNA halcase (IFAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DXX (28, 29, 47)      RNA halcase (IFAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DXX (28, 29, 47)      RNA halcase (IFAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DXX (28, 29, 47)      RNA halcase (IFAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DXX (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2 <td colspan<="" th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th></td>	<th></th> <th></th> <th></th>			
dsRNA, double-stranded RNA; GPL, spycosylphosphatidylinositić, smoRNP, small nucleolar RNP; HLA, human leukoyte antigen.        Gene (Ref.)      Protein      Yeast gene        NTPase activity      GTP-binding protein NGB (d protein binding CRFG)      NOG1        RABT1B      RABT1B      RABT1B      NOG1        RABT1B      RABT1B      RABT1B      RABT1B        JUDX5 (28-30, 47)      Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      FINA helicase (ICG protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DEP2        DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 20      MAK5      DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 20      MAK5        DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 20      MAK5      DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 20      MAK5        DDX17 (28, 20, 17)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (puclear protein 0.U20)      DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (puclear protein 0.U20)      DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (puclear protein 0.U20)      DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      DEAT box polypeptide 51      PRP43        DVX38 (28, 20, 47)      DEAT box polypeptide 51      PRP43      DVX38      MCM2      MCM2      MCM8      MCM8	Identific	TABLE I ation of RPS19-interacting proteins by tandem mass spectrometry		
Gene (Ref.)      Protein      Yeast gene        NTPase activity (TPEP4 (2, 20, 47)      GTP-binding protein NGB (6 protein binding CRFG)      MOG1 PR0MCS        Proteascome 26 8 ATPase subunit 5      PP76 PR0MCS      Proteascome 26 8 ATPase subunit 5      PP77 PR0MCS        Proteascome 26 8 ATPase subunit 6      PP74 PR0MCS      Proteascome 26 8 ATPase subunit 6      PP74 PR0MCS        VAA-binding protein      CGTP-binding protein      CGTP-binding protein      PP73 PR0MCS      PP74 PR0MCS        UXA-binding protein      CGTP-binding protein      CGTP-binding protein      DCTP protein      PP73 PR0MCS      PP73 PR0MCS        D0X17 (28, 20, 47)      DPNA belicase (DGD box polypeptide 21)      DAX5 DDX18 (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 24      DDX21 (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 20      DDX17 (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 20      DDX17 (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50      DD710      DD707 (28, 20, 47)      DEAT box polypeptide 50      DD710      DD707 (28, 20, 20, 20)      DEAT box polypeptide 50      DD710      DD707 (28, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20, 20)      DD710 DX16 (28, 20, 20, 20, 20) <th>dsRNA, double-stranded RNA; GPI, gl</th> <th>yccsylphosphatidylinositol; snoRNP, small nucleolar RNP; HLA, human leukocyte</th> <th>antigen.</th>	dsRNA, double-stranded RNA; GPI, gl	yccsylphosphatidylinositol; snoRNP, small nucleolar RNP; HLA, human leukocyte	antigen.	
NTPlase activity      OTP-binding protein NGB (6 protein binding CRFG)      N/CG1        PRMC5      Proteascome 26 S ATPase subunit 5      PR77        PRMC6      Proteascome 26 S ATPase subunit 5      PR74        RAB11B      RAB11B member RAS concegene family      YP731        XAB1      VXA-binding protein 1, GTPase      N/PA3        Hydrolass/helicase activity      Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DBP2        DDX17 (26, 30, 47)      Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DBP2        DDX17 (26, 20, 47)      FRNA helicase (ICAD box polypeptide 16)      HAS1        DDX27 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box, Vision (DEAD box polypeptide 2)      MAK5        DDX37 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box, polypeptide 20      MAK5        DDX37 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box, polypeptide 20      DEAD box, polypeptide 30        DDX47 (26, 20, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      DEAT box polypeptide 30        DDX47 (26, 20, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      DEAH box polypeptide 30        DDX47 (26, 20, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2        MCM2      MCM2      MCM2      MCM2        MCM2      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2	Gene (Ref.)	Protein	Yeast gene	
GTPEP4 (28, 29, 47)      GTP-binding protein NGB (G protein binding CFFG)      NOG1        PSMC6      Proteasome 26 S ATPase subunit 6      PPT8        PABT1B      RABT1B      RABT1B      RABT1B        XABT1      XPA-binding protein 1, GTPase subunit 6      PPT3        JANT      XPA-binding protein 1, GTPase      IVPA3        DDXT7 (28, 30)      DDXT7 protein      PAST        DDXT8 (28, 29, 47)      RNA helicase (ICE protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DBP2        DDXT8 (28, 29, 47)      RNA helicase (ICE protein DEAD box polypeptide 21)      MAK5        DDXT8 (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      MAK5        DDXT8 (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      MAK5        DDXT8 (28, 29, 17)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      MAK5        DDXT8 (28, 29, 17)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      DXAT (29)        DDXAT (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      DXAT (20)        DDXAT (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      PAP43        DXAT (28, 20, 47)      DEAM box polypeptide 50 (pucleater protein GL2D)      PAP43        DXAT (28, 20	NTPase activity			
Proteasome 26 8 ATPase subunit 5      Proteasome 26 8 ATPase subunit 5      PAPTA        RAB11B      RAB11B member RAS encogene family      YP731        XAB1      XPA-binding protein (, DTPase      YP731        Phytrolass/helicase activity      Converting and transfer activity      PAPTA        DDX5 (26, 20, 47)      Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 21)      DDX51 (26, 20, 47)        DDX52 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box, polypeptide 24      MAK5        DDX52 (26, 20, 47)      DEAD box, polypeptide 24      MAK5        DDX52 (26, 20)      DEAD box, polypeptide 24      MAK5        DDX52 (26, 20)      DEAD box polypeptide 24      MAK5        DDX52 (26, 20)      DEAD box polypeptide 24      MAK5        DDX52 (26, 20)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nuclear protein GU2)      DEAT box polypeptide 50 (nuclear protein GU2)        DDX53 (26, 20)      DEAT box polypeptide 15      PFPL43        DVK50 (26, 20)      ATP-red pendent RNA Medicae (DEAD tox polypeptide 51)      DEP10        DVK50 (26, 20)      ATP-red pendent RNA Medicae (DEAD tox polypeptide 51)      DEP10        DVK50 (26, 20)      ATP-red pendent RNA Medicae (DEAD tox polypeptide 51)      DEP10        DVK50 (26, 20)      DEAT	GTPBP4 (28, 29, 47)	GTP-binding protein NGB (G protein binding CRFG)	NOG1	
Proteasome 26 6 AFPase subunit 6      PPT3        RAB11B      RAB112B      RAB11B      RAB112B      RAB11B      RAB112B      RAB11B      RAB112B	PSMC5	Proteasome 26 S ATPase subunit 5	RPT6	
RAB11B      RAB11B member RAS oncogene family      YPT31        XAB1      XPA-binding protein (, GTPase      NPA2        Hydrolass/helicase activity      Gowth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DBP2        DDX17 (28, 30)      DDX17 (70, 30)      RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 16)      HAS1        DDX21 (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 24      MAK5        DDX32 (28, 20, 47)      DEAD box, Visiofram (DEAD box polypeptide 3)      MAK5        DDX32 (28, 20)      DEAD box, polypeptide 50 (nuclear protein GU2)      DDX47 (28, 20)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nuclear protein GU2)        DDX32 (28, 20)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nuclear protein GU2)      DDX47 (28, 20, 31)      DEAT box polypeptide 51        DX433 (28, 20, 31)      DEAT box polypeptide 51      DEAT box polypeptide 51      DEAT box polypeptide 51        DX433 (28, 20, 31)      DEAT box polypeptide 51      DEAT box polypeptide 51      MCM2        MCM2      MCM2      MCM2      MCM2      MCM2        MCM2 (26)      Rurbinariantronoscense maintenance-deficient 7)      MCM2        MCM2 (26, 20)      DEAT box polypeptide 30      MTM4        MCM2 (26, 20, 31)      DEAT box polypeptide 30      MTM4 <t< td=""><td>PSMC6</td><td>Proteasome 26 S ATPase subunit 6</td><td>RPT4</td></t<>	PSMC6	Proteasome 26 S ATPase subunit 6	RPT4	
XAB1      XPA-binding protein 1, GTPase      NPA3        Hydrolase-helicase activity      Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DBP2        DDXT8 (28, 30, 17)      DDXT7 protein      FAS1        DDXT8 (28, 29, 47)      RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 21)      HAS1        DDXT8 (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box, x loofnorm (DEAD box polypeptide 21)      MAK5        DDXX7 (26)      DEAD box, x loofnorm (DEAD box polypeptide 3)      DDX41        DDXS7 (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nucleater protein GL2)      DE70        DDXS7 (28, 29, 31)      RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 51)      DBP10        DHX15 (28, 29, 41)      DEAH box polypeptide 15      PRP43        DHX16 (28, 29, 41)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2        MCM2      MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotn (5. carevisiae)      MCM2        MCM2 (28, 29, 41)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2        MCM2 (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2        MCM2 (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2        MCM2 (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2        MCM2 (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 30      MCM2	RAB11B	RAB11B member RAS oncogene family	YPT31	
Hydrocase Indicase activityGrowth-regulated nuclear & protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)DBP2DDX (7 (26, 30, 47)DDX 17 proteinDEAD (50x polypeptide 18)HAS1DDX (7 (26, 30, 47)RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 24)MAK5DDX (7 (26, 20, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24MAK5DDX (7 (26, 20, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24DDX5DDX (26, 20, 31)DEAD box polypeptide 35DEAD box polypeptide 35DDX (26, 20, 31)DEAD box polypeptide 35PFP19DHX (7 (26, 20)DEAH box polypeptide 35PFP19DHX (26, 20, 47)DEAH box polypeptide 36MCM2MCM2MCM2MCM6protein (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotin (5. carevisiae)MCM8p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC247RVVBL (26)Rund-Hiler viralicitic activity 2-Hile 2 (8. carevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5SWI/NEVF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator ofISW2VRN2 (26)Dhmt-Hiler protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)RAT1Isomerase activityCh5p homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PRH4Peptidyl-protein gator 33, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SVR02 (26, 20)Ch5p homolog (dyskerin)CBF5SPR30 (26)Splicing factor 35, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SVR02 (27, 20)G5 ribosomal protein L10RPL24 <tr< td=""><td>XAB1</td><td>XPA-binding protein 1, GTPase</td><td>NPA3</td></tr<>	XAB1	XPA-binding protein 1, GTPase	NPA3	
DDXC (28-30, 47)      Growth-regulated nuclear 0s protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)      DBP2        DDXT 8 (28, 29, 47)      RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 18)      HAS1        DDXT 8 (28, 29, 47)      RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 21)      MAK5        DDXT 8 (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box, N isoform (DEAD box polypeptide 21)      MAK5        DDXX (26)      DEAD box, N isoform (DEAD box polypeptide 3)      DDXX1        DDXS (28, 29, 47)      DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nuclear protein GU2)      DDX54 (28, 29, 31)        DDXG (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 51      PP10        DHX0 (28, 29, 41)      DEAH box polypeptide 53      MCM2        DHX0 (28, 29, 41)      DEAH box polypeptide 53      MCM2        DHX0 (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 54      MCM2        DHX0 (28, 29, 47)      DEAH box polypeptide 53      MCM2        MCM2      MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotin (5. carevisiae)      MCM2        MCM2      MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 3, motins (5, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 20	Hydrolase/helicase activity			
DDX17 (26, 30)DDX17 (PreteringDDX17 (26, 30)DDX17 (26, 30)DDX16 (26, 30, 47)RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 16)DDX2 (28, 29, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24DDX2 (28, 29, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24DDX37 (26)DEAD box polypeptide 24DDX47 (26, 20)DEAD box polypeptide 30DDX47 (26, 20)DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nucleoter protein GV2)DDX57 (28, 29)DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nucleoter protein GV2)DDX54 (26, 20)ATF-dependent RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 51)DFK05 (28, 29)ATF-dependent RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 51)DFK05 (28, 29)ATF-dependent RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 51)DFK05 (28, 29)ATF-dependent RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 51)DFK05 (28, 29)DEAH box polypeptide 30MCM2MCM2MCM8pt05MCM (MCM6 minic/hromoschre maintenance-deficient 7)MCM8MCM6MCM8pt05MCM (MCM6 minic/hromoschre maintenance-deficient 7)MCM8SWM2(26)Dhrt-like protein (5'-3' exoriboruclease 2)AW72 (28, 20)Dhrt-like protein (5'-3' exoriboruclease 2)MV2 (28, 20)Dhrt-like protein (5'-3' exoriboruclease 2)SW12 (28, 20)Ch5p hormobag (dyskerin)CBF5PRH0Splicing factor 30, suburit 1, 156 D0aSW2 (28, 20)Ch5p hormobag (dyskerin 10)SW2 (28, 20)Gasin factor 30, suburit 1, 156 D0aSW12 (26, 28, 20)Gos ribosomal protein L10aRPL24 (25, 28, 20)Gos ribosomal protein L24RPL24 (25, 28, 20) <td>DDX5 (28-30, 47)</td> <td>Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)</td> <td>DBP2</td>	DDX5 (28-30, 47)	Growth-regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)	DBP2	
DDX21 (25, 29, 47)Prior fractional (DSU protein) (DSD box polypeptide 21)PAG1DDX21 (29, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24MAKSDDX21 (29, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24MAKSDDX21 (29, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 24MAKSDDX21 (29, 47)DEAD box polypeptide 50 (nucleolar protein GL2)DDX21 (29, 47)DDX51 (28, 29, 31)RNA helicase (DEAH box polypeptide 54)DBP10DHX9 (28, 29, 31)RNA helicase (DEAH box polypeptide 54)DBP10DHX9 (28, 29, 31)RNA helicase (DEAH box polypeptide 36)MCM2MCM2MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitoth (8. carevisiae)MCM2MCM2MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7CDC47RURU2 (25)Rud-Hites 2RVB2SKNU212 (28, 29)Supersitier viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (8. carevisiae)MTR4SMRCA5SWI/VINF-related, actin-dependent regulator ofISW2AMCM4p105KhOM (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)RUR2SKNU212 (28, 29)Supersitier viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (8. carevisiae)MTR4SMRCA5SWI/VINF-related, actin-dependent regulator ofISW2SKNU212 (28, 29)Dhm1-like protein (5-3' exoribornuclease 2)RAT1Isomerase activityCbr5 homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PRH4Paptidy-proyli homerase HSRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP32SFRS10Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaRSF15SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 156 kDaRSF15SFRS10Splicing factor Ab, s	DDX17 (20, 30)	DDA17 protein	11401	
DDC4 (p3, 47)      The Intervent (DDC Det polyperbids 1)      MAK5        DDC4 (p3, 47)      DEAD box, Niedform (DEAD box, polyperbids 3)      DDC4 (p3, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	DDX10 (20, 29, 47)	RNA helicase (JEAD box polypeptide 16) RNA helicase II/Gu protein (DEAD hox not/mentide 21)	HADI	
DOUCH (28, 11)  DEAD box, Notpendent 20  ANKIS    DOUCH (28, 20)  DEAD box, protein abathat  DDEAD box, protein abathat    DDISS (28, 29)  DEAD box, protein abathat  DDEAD box, protein abathat    DDISS (28, 29)  DEAD box, protein abathat  DDEAD box, protein abathat    DDISS (28, 29, 31)  RNA helicese (DEAH box polypeptide 50)  PRP43    DHX3 (28, 29, 47)  DEAH box polypeptide 30  MCM2    DHX3 (28, 29, 47)  DEAH box polypeptide 30  MCM2    MCM2  MCM2 (MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitoth (S. carevisiae)  MCM2    MCM4  p105MCM (MCM3 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)  CDC47    RUB2 (25)  RuvB-like 2  Rower abathat  RV82    SMARCA5  SWI/VINF-related, actin-dependent regulator of chrometin, subfamily n, member 5  NV2    SMARCA5  SWI/VINF-related, actin-dependent regulator of chrometin, subfamily n, member 5  SMR2    DKC1 (25, 29)  Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptide  SRP72    PFH  Peptidyl-prohi isomerase H  SRP72    VRC0  Δ <sup>4</sup> -depentent/prohosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, d)    SFRS9 (28)  Splicing factor 30, subunit 1, 155 kDa  GUS1    SFRS9 (28)  Splicing factor Ag/Ser-rich 9  SFRS972    SFRS9 (28)  Splicing factor Ag/Ser-rich 10 </td <td>DD/24 (20, 20, 47)</td> <td>DEAD how notweetide 24</td> <td>MAKE</td>	DD/24 (20, 20, 47)	DEAD how notweetide 24	MAKE	
DescriptionDescriptionDescriptionDDXS0 (28, 29)DEAD box protein abstratiDDXS0 (28, 29)DFAD box polypeptide 50 (nucleotar protein GL2)DDXS1 (28, 29, 31)DRN helicase A (DEAH box polypeptide 9)DHX15 (28, 29, 31)DRAH box polypeptide 30MCM2MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotin (5. cerevisiae)MCM8p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)MCM8p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)MCM8p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)SWI21 (28, 20)Superkiller viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (8. correvisiae)MTR4sMARCA5SWI21 (28, 20)Superkiller viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (8. correvisiae)MCT1lisomerase activityCSNIC2A1 (25, 20)Cbf5p hormolog (dyakerin)CBF5SRP72Signal recognition particle 72SPRAC0A <sup>2</sup> -leopentenylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein kinase C, eliSPRAC1 (25, 20)Splicing factor 3b, aubunit 1, 155 kDaSF881Splicing factor 3b, aubunit 2, 145 kDaSF882Splicing factor 3b, aubunit 3, 130 kDaSF883Splicing factor 3b, aubunit 4, 100SF8843Splicing factor 3b, aubunit 1, 155 kDa	DDX3X (28)	DEAD box, polypeptide 24 DEAD box, X isoform (DEAD box polypeptide 3)	MANO -	
DDUS 	DDX41	DEAD box, x lesionn (DEAD box polypepide of		
DDXSr (28, 29)ATP-dependent FNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 54)DBP10DHX3 (28, 29, 31)RNA helicase A (DEAH box polypeptide 9)PRP43DHX5 (28, 29, 47)DEAH box polypeptide 36PRP43DHX6 (28, 29, 47)DEAH box polypeptide 36MCM2MCM2michtormosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotin (5. cerevisiae)MCM2MCM2pt05MC/M (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)MCM6MCM7pt65MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)RVB2SKIV2L2 (28, 29)Superkiller vitalicidic activity 2-like 2 (S. cerevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5SW/NSMF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator ofISW2ohromatin, subfamily a, member 5DKC1 (26, 29)Dhm1-like protein (5-3' exotibonuclease 2)RAT1Isomerase activityDKC1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptideSRP72SINR2A1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptideSRP72SRV21 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptideSRP72SRV22Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 310 kDaRSE1SF383Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFR59 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10Structual constituent of ribosomeB0 Sr ribosomal protein L14RPL 48RPL104 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L14RPL 48RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L14RPL 48RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L14RPL 48RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4 <td>DDX50 (28, 29)</td> <td>DEAD box protein abstract</td> <td></td>	DDX50 (28, 29)	DEAD box protein abstract		
DF99 (28, 29, 31)RNA helicase A (DEAH box polypeptide 9)PRP43DFN3 (28, 29, 47)DEAH box polypeptide 16PRP43DFN36 (28, 29, 47)DEAH box polypeptide 30MCM2MCM2MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitoth (S. cerevisiee)MCM2MCM6p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)MCM2MCM6p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47MCM6p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47MCM7p85MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47MVBL2 (25)RuvB-like 2(S. cerevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5Supertiller viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (S. cerevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5Supertiller viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (S. cerevisiae)MTR4Isomerase activityCbf5 homolog (dyskerin)CBF5DFN2 (28, 29)Chf5 homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PRH7Signal recognition particle 72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFF1510SFL16RPL10A (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL24RPL24, 26, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L27RPL24RPL24 (26, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27RPL24RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27RPL48RPL44 (25, 28, 29)60 S rib	DDX54 (28, 29)	ATP-dependent RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 54)	DBP10	
DHX15 [28, 29, 47)  DEAH box polypeptide 15  PRP43    DHX36  DEAH box polypeptide 36  MCM2    MCM2  MCM2  MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotin (8, carevisiae)  MCM2    MCM6  p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)  MCM2    MCM7  p85MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)  MCM2    MCM7  p85MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)  RUP2    RUVBL2 (25, 2)  RuvB-like 2  RV2    SKI72 (28, 20)  Superkiller viralicidic activity 2-like 2 (8, carevisiae)  MTR4    SMARCA5  SWI/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5  RV2    DKC1 (28, 20)  Dhm1-like protein (5-3' exoribonuclease 2)  RAT1    Isomerase activity  DKG1 (28, 20)  Cbf5 homolog (dyskerin)  CBF5    PRH  Peptidyl-prolyl isomerase H  Kinase activity  SRP2    CSNR2A1 (25, 20)  Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptide  CV51    SRP32  Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 KDa  KSP1    SF381  Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 KDa  KSF1    SF382  Splicing factor Ang/Ser-rich 9  SF72    SFRS10  Splicing factor Ang/Ser-rich 9  SF785 (28, 29)    SFRS10  Splicing factor Ang/Ser-rich 9 </td <td>DHX9 (28, 29, 31)</td> <td>RNA helicase A (DEAH box polypeptide 9)</td> <td></td>	DHX9 (28, 29, 31)	RNA helicase A (DEAH box polypeptide 9)		
DH30DEAH box polyopitide 38MCM2MCM2MCM2MCM2MCM2MCM2MCM8p105MCM (MCM0 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitoth (8, cerevisiae)MCM2MCM7p86MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47RUBL2 (25)Ruw8-like 2Reservisiae)MTR4SMARCA5Superkiller viralicicia cativity 2-like 2 (8, cerevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5SWI/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5RAT1Isomerase activityCbf5 homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PRHPeptidyl-prolyl isomerase HKinase activityCSNK241 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, $\alpha$ 1 polyopitideSRP72SR81Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRKO0 $\Delta^2$ -leopentemylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, d)SP815Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 KDaHSH155SF381Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 NDaRSE7SF383Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10SPL18RPL10 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL14RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L27RPL24RPL27 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL24RPL27 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL48 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL34RPL49 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL38RPL19 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL38RPL19 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3	DHX15 (28, 29, 47)	DEAH box polypeptide 15	PRP43	
MCM2MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)MCM2MCM6p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)MCM6MCM7p86MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47RUV8L2 (25)Ruv8-like 2RV82SKI7212 (26), 20)Superkiller viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (8, cerevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5SW//SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5ISW2RMV2 (29)Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)RAT1Isomerase activityCbr5 phomolog (dyskerin)CBF5PPHPetidyl-protyl isomerase HCBF5SRV22 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptideSRP72Signal recognition particle 72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRCO $\Delta^2$ -leopenteny/pyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, $\theta$ )SRP72SRS81Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 154 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 154 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 154 kDaRE11BF100 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10RPL48RP110 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L10RPL48RP12460 S ribosomal protein L10RPL48RP124 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L17RPL48RP124 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L17RPL48RP124 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosomal protein L17RPL48RP124 (25, 28, 20)60 S ribosom	DHX36	DEAH box polypeptide 36		
MCM8p105MCM (MCM8 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)MCM8MCM7p85MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47RUVBL2 (25)RuvB-like 2Struetsiles 2SKN212 (26, 20)Supertiller viralicitic activity 2-like 2 (8, cerevise)MTR4SMARCA5SW/SN7-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5NW2XRV2 (29)Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoriboruclease 2)RAT1Isomerase activityCM55 homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PFHPeptidy-prohl isomerase HCSN/241 (25, 29)CSN/241 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptide SRP72Signal recognition particle 72SR121Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SR281Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SR281Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDaRSE1SFR59 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9RF118RP114 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RP124 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL28RP124 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL28RP124 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL24RP124 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL28RP127 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL28RP128 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL28RP129 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL28RP129 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RP129 (25, 28, 29)60 S	MCM2	MCM2 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 2, mitotin (S. cerevisiae)	MCM2	
MCM7p65MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)CDC47RUVBL2 (25)RuvB-like 2RuvB-like 2RVB2SKTU2L2 (25, 26)Superkiller viralicidic activity 2-like 2 (8. cerevisiae)MTR4SMARCA5SWI/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5ISW2RAT1Isomerase activityRAT1Isomerase activityDhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)RAT1DKC1 (28, 29)Chr5p homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PPHPeptidyl-prolyl isomerase HCSNK2A1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptideSRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRK00 $\Delta^2$ -leopentaryl prohoperhet transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, fl)SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF7830 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL14 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL14RPL24ARPL24460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL24RPL24460 S ribosomal protein L4RPL28RPL24460 S ribosomal protein L7RPL6RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL6RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL6RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL8RPL6 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL6RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL6RPL74 (25, 28, 29) <t< td=""><td>MCM6</td><td>p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)</td><td>MCM6</td></t<>	MCM6	p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 6)	MCM6	
RUVBL2 (25)    RuV6-like 2    RV2      SKIV2L2 (28, 20)    Superkiller viralicidic activity 2-like 2 (S. cerevisiae)    MTR4      SMARCA5    SWI/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5    ISW2      VRV2 (29)    Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)    RA71      Isomerase activity    CBF5    PPIH      DKC1 (28, 20)    Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptide    SRP72      Signal recognition particle 72    Signal recognition particle 72    SRP72      SPR72    Signal recognition particle 72    SRP72      SPR72    Signal recognition particle 72    SRP72      SPR81    Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDa    CUS1      SF381    Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDa    CUS1      SF383    Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9    SFR510      Structural constituent of ribosome    RPL14 (25, 28, 29)    60 S ribosomal protein L10a    RPL18      RPL14 (28, 20, 23)    60 S ribosomal protein L24    RPL24    RPL24      RPL3 (25, 28, 29)    60 S ribosomal protein L24    RPL38      RPL4 (28, 28, 20, 30)    60 S ribosomal protein L24    RPL38      RPL4 (25, 28, 29)    60 S ribosomal pro	MCM7	p85MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome maintenance-deficient 7)	CDC47	
SKVI2L2 (28, 20)    Superkiller viralickic activity 2-like 2 (5. cerevise)    MTR4      SMARCA5    SWU/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5    ISW2      NRN2 (29)    Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoriboruclease 2)    RA71      Isomerase activity    CBF5    PPIH    Petidy-prolyl isomerase H      CSNK2A1 (25, 29)    Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptide    SRF72      SRF72    Signal recognition particle 72    SRF72      PHKCQ    Δ <sup>2</sup> -isopentemylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase 2, d)    VS1155      SF381    Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDa    HSH155      SF382    Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDa    CUS1      SF382    Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9    SF7870      SFRS9 (26)    Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10    Structural constituent of ribosome      STructural constituent of ribosome    OS ribosomal protein L10a    RPL4      RPL14 (28, 29, 32)    60 S ribosomal protein L24    RPL24A      RPL27A (25, 28, 29)    60 S ribosomal protein L4    RPL28      RPL4 (25, 28, 29)    60 S ribosomal protein L4    RPL48      RPL54 (25, 28, 29)    60 S ribosomal protein L4    RPL28 <tr< td=""><td>RUVBL2 (25)</td><td>RuvB-like 2</td><td>RVB2</td></tr<>	RUVBL2 (25)	RuvB-like 2	RVB2	
SMARCA5    SW//SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of chromatin, subfamily a, member 5    ////////////////////////////////////	SKIV2L2 (28, 29)	Superkiller viralicidic activity 2-like 2 (S. cerevisiae)	MTR4	
Application      Constraints      Subfamily 8, member 5        Jackson 1, 200      Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)      AAT1        Jackson 2, 201      Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)      AAT1        DKC1 (28, 20)      Cbf5p homolog (dyskerin)      CBF5        PPHH      Peptidyl-prolyl isomerase H      Stresson 2, at 1 polypeptide        SSNK2A1 (25, 29)      Casein kinase 2, at 1 polypeptide      SRP72        SRP72      Signal recognition particle 72      SRP72        PNKCQ      A <sup>2</sup> -leopentenylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, d)      SRP72        SRP38      Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDa      HSH155        SRS82      Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDa      RSE1        SFRS10      Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10      Structural constituent of ribosome        RPL14 (28, 29, 20)      60 S ribosomal protein L10a      APL4B        RPL14 (28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L24      RPL24        RPL24      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL3        RPL27 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L6      RPL3        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)	SMARCA5	SWI/SNF-related, matrix-associated, actin-dependent regulator of	ISW2	
XPN2 (29)Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoriboruclease 2)RAT1Isomerase activityDKC1 (28, 29)Cbf5p homolog (dyskerin)CBF5PPHPeptidyl-prolyl isomerase HKinase activitySRP72CSNK2A1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, $\alpha$ 1 polypeptideSRP72SRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRKCQ $\Delta^2$ -lsopentenylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, $\theta$ )SP381Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor Ag/Ser-rich 9SFR50 (28)SFR50 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFR510Structural constituent of ribosomeFNL24RPL24RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL28RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL26RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL24RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL3RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL34RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL24RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL24RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL34RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal pro		chromatin, subfamily a, member 5		
Isomerase activity DKC1 (28, 29)Cbf5p homolog (dyskerin) PeptidyL-protyl isomerase HCBF5PPIH CSNKC2A1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, a 1 potypeptide SRP72Signal recognition particle 72 Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRKCQ Splicing factor activity $\Delta^2$ -Isopentenylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, if)SRP72Splicing factor activity SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF382Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SF7850SFRS0 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SF78510Structural constituent of ribosomeFNL14 (28, 29, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL14 (28, 29, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L24RPL24RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL24RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL6 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL6 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L6RPL3RPL2 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L6RPL3RPL2 (25, 28,	XRN2 (29)	Dhm1-like protein (5'–3' exoribonuclease 2)	RAT1	
DKC1 (28, 29)Cbfs homolog (dyskerin)CBFsPPIHPeptidyl-prolyl isomerase HKinase activityCSNK/2A1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, α 1 polypeptideSRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRKCQΔ²-taopenterry/pyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, #)Splicing factor activitySplicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaCUS1SF381Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDaRSE1SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFRS70SFRS10Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL10A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL 48RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL 24ARPL27A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL 3RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL 48RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L6RPL 48RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7aRPL 48RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L6RPL 48RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L6RPL 48RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL 48RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL 48RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL 48RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL 48RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL 48RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein	lsomerase activity			
PPHPeptidyL-prolyl isomerase HKinase activityCasein kinase 2, $\alpha$ 1 polypeptideSRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72SRKCQ $\Delta^2$ -laopentenylpyrophoephate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, $d$ )Splicing factor activitySplicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDaRSE1SF383Splicing factor Ag/Ser-rich 9SFRS9 (28)SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Ag/Ser-rich 10Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL104 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL2400 S ribosomal protein L24RPL24ARPL274 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL3RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL6 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (2	DKC1 (28, 29)	Cbf5p homolog (dyskerin)	CBF5	
Kinase activityCasein kinase 2, $\alpha$ 1 polypeptideSRP72SRP72CSN/K/2A1 (25, 29)Casein kinase 2, $\alpha$ 1 polypeptideSRP72PRKOQ $\Delta^2$ -laopentenylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, $\theta$ )Splicing factor activitySplicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155S7381Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaRSE1SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFRS10SFRS10Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL14 (28, 29, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL244RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL28RPL24 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL4RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL27 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL6 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL6 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL48RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL24RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL24RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL24RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL24RPL9 (26, 29, 31, 32)60 S ribosomal protein P0RPL98RPL9 (25, 28, 29)	PPIH	Peptidyl-prolyl isomerase H		
CSNR2Ar (25, 29)Casen knase 2, a 1 polyspituleSRP72Signal recognition particle 72SRP72PRKCQ $\Delta^2$ -leopentenylpyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, #)Splicing factor activitySplicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDaRSE1SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFRS70Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL10A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL14RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L14RPL24RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL23RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL3RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL3RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein P2RPP0RPL9 (25	Kinase activity			
chr/r 2Signal recognition particle r/2Signal recognition particle recognitis recognite recog	CSNR2A7 (25, 29)	Casein kinase 2, a 1 polypeptide	00070	
PricedA -asopaniemy pyropriosphate transferate-line protein (protein kinase C, fr)Splicing factor activitySplicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDaRSE1SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9RSE1SFRS10Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL10A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL24RPL27A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL28RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL27A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL3RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL72 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL72 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL73 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L6RPL48RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL48RPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL2ARPL74 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL2ARPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL2ARPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL2ARPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein P0RPP0RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein P1RPP1ARPL9 (25)80 S ribosomal protein P1RPP2A </td <td>BRK20</td> <td>Signal recognition particle 72</td> <td>ORF/2</td>	BRK20	Signal recognition particle 72	ORF/2	
SR381Splicing factor 3b, subunit 1, 155 kDaHSH155SF382Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDaCUS1SF383Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDaRSE1SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9SFRS10Structural constituent of ribosome60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL18RPL14 (26, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L14RPL24ARPL2460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL24RPL37 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L27aRPL38RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL38RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL38RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL38RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL38RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL5 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL48RPL6 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL38RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL38RPL9 (25)60 S ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1RPP14 </td <td>Splicing factor activity</td> <td>Δ -isopentenyipyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, #)</td> <td></td>	Splicing factor activity	Δ -isopentenyipyrophosphate transferase-like protein (protein kinase C, #)		
Soluting lactorSplicing factorSplicing facto	ecopt	Splicing factor 3h, automit 1, 155 kDa	101155	
SF383      Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDa      ASE1        SFRS9 (28)      Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDa      ASE1        SFRS10      Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9      SFRS10      Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10        Structural constituent of ribosome      RPL10A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L10a      RPL18        RPL14 (28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L14      RPL24      RPL24        RPL24      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL3        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL3        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3	SE382	Splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDa	CUS1	
SFRS9 (28)Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 9Note 1SFRS10Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10Structural constituent of ribosomeRPL10A (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L10aRPL14 (28, 23, 32)60 S ribosomal protein L14RPL2460 S ribosomal protein L24RPL25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L24RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L23RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L3RPL3 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L4RPL4 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL7 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L7RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L8RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein L9RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein P1RPL9 (25, 28, 29)60 S ribosomal protein P1RPL9 (25)60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1RPL9 (25)40 S ribosomal protein S10RPS104RPS14 (25, 28)40 S	SE3B3	Splicing factor 3b, subunit 3, 130 kDa	BSE1	
SFRS10      Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10        Structural constituent of ribosome      RPL10A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L10a      RPL18        RPL14 (28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L14      RPL48      RPL24      RPL24        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L24      RPL38      RPL38        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL38        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL48        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL48        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL48        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL38        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL34        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL34        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL34        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL34        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL34        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL34        RP	SFRS9 (28)	Splicing factor Ara/Ser-rich 9	THE	
Structural constituent of ribosome      APL 104 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L10a      APL 18        RPL14 (26, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L14      APL 48      RPL24      60 S ribosomal protein L24      RPL24      RPL24      80 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL28        RPL27A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL33      RPL33      RPL33        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3      RPL3        RPL6 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL38        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL38        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL38        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL38        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL24        RPL91 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPS00        RPL92 (25)      60 S ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP28        RPS10 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein P2      RPS10A        RPS10 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS164 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        <	SFRS10	Splicing factor Arg/Ser-rich 10		
RPL10A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L10a      RPL1B        RPL14 (28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L14      RPL4B        RPL24      60 S ribosomal protein L24      RPL24A        RPL27A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL3B        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL3 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL3B        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL3 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL4 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL3B        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P2      RP90        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P2      RP90        RPL92 (25)      60 S acidic	Structural constituent of ribosome			
RPL14 (28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L14      RPL48        RPL24      60 S ribosomal protein L24      RPL24A        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL33        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL6 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL6B        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL7A (25, 28, 29, 32, 20, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 32, 20, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL7A (25, 28, 29, 32, 20, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 32, 20, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL2A      RPL2A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL39        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP28        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P1      RP90        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P1      RP90        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P1      RP91A	RPL10A (25, 28, 29)	60 S ribosomal protein L10a	RPL1B	
RPL24      60 S ribosomal protein L24      RPL24A        RPL27A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL28        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL48        RPL6 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL48        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL68        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL74        RPL74 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL74        RPL74 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL74        RPL74 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL88        RPL74 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL98        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL24        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL24        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL98        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP98        RPL70 (28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1      RP974        RPL9 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1      RPP14 </td <td>RPL14 (28, 29, 32)</td> <td>60 S ribosomal protein L14</td> <td>RPL4B</td>	RPL14 (28, 29, 32)	60 S ribosomal protein L14	RPL4B	
RPL27A (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L27a      RPL28        RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL4        RPL5 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL48        RPL6 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L6      RPL68        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL74 (25, 28, 29, 32)        RPL8 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL88        RPL8 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL34        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL34        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL34        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL34        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP08        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP14        RPL92 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP28        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS104        RPS14 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS162 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S	RPL24	60 S ribosomal protein L24	RPL24A	
RPL3 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L3      RPL3        RPL4 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL4B        RPL5 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L6      RPL4B        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3B        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3A        RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3A        RPL3 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL3A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL3A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPL92 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS162 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S16	RPL27A (25, 28, 29)	60 S ribosomal protein L27a	RPL28	
RPL4 (25, 26, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L4      RPL4B        RPL6 (25, 26, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L6      RPL6B        RPL7 (25, 26, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL7A (25, 26, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL8 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL8B      RPL8 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL2A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPL9 (25, 25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS162 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A	RPL3 (25, 28, 29)	60 S ribosomal protein L3	RPL3	
RPL6 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L6      RPL6B        RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL7 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL8 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3 (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL8 (25, 26, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7      RPL3      RPL2A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL9B        RPLP0 (28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPL92 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A	RPL4 (25, 28, 29)	60 S ribosomal protein L4	RPL4B	
RPL7 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L7        RPL7A (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7a      RPL8A        RPL8 (25, 26, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL2A        RPL9 (25, 28, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL9B        RPL0 (28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPL9B        RPLP (28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPLP (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPLP2 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS14B        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS16A	RPL6 (25, 28, 29, 31, 32)	60 S ribosomal protein L6	RPL6B	
RPL7A (25, 28, 29, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein L7a      RPL8B        RPL8 (25, 26)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL2A        RPL9 (25, 26, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL9B        RPLP0 (28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPL9 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPL9 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A	RPL7 (25, 28, 29)	60 S ribosomal protein L7		
RPL8 (25, 26)      60 S ribosomal protein L8      RPL2A        RPL9 (25, 26, 29)      60 S ribosomal protein L9      RPL9B        RPL9 (26, 29, 31, 32)      60 S ribosomal protein P0      RPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPL2 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S14      RPS14B        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS16A	RPL7A (25, 28, 29, 32)	60 S ribosomal protein L7a	RPL8B	
HPLB (25, 25, 29)      60 S nibosomal protein L9      HPLBP        RPLP0 (28, 29, 31, 32)      60 S nibosomal protein P0      RPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPL22 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S14      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS2	HPL8 (25, 28)	60 S ribosomal protein L8	RPL2A	
NPLP0 (26, 26, 31, 32)      00 S nbosomal protein P0      NPP0        RPLP1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      RPP1A        RPLP2 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 20)      40 S ribosomal protein S14      RPS14B        RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS16	HPL9 (25, 28, 29)	ou s ribosomal protein L9	HPL9B	
nrur 1      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P1 isoform 1      HPP1A        RPLP2 (25)      60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2      RPP2B        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 20)      40 S ribosomal protein S14      RPS14B        RPS16 (25, 26)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS2	AFLF0 (28, 29, 31, 32)	80.0 saidis viberand antais Dt is familit	APP0	
RPS10 (25)      60 Statute modernia protein P2      RPS20        RPS10 (25)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS10A        RPS14 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S14      RPS14B        RPS16 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein S10      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS2		ou s acidic ribosomal protein P1 Isotorm 1 60 S acidic ribosomal protein P2	RPP IA	
RPS10 (25)      40 S mbosoma protein 510      RPS10 (25, 29)        RPS16 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein 510      RPS14B        RPS16 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein 510      RPS16A        RPS16 (25, 29)      40 S ribosomal protein 510      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein 52      RPS2	DP910 (05)	40 9 ribosomal protein P2	DD910A	
RPS16 (25, 28)      40 S ribosomal protein S16      RPS16A        RPS2 (25, 32)      40 S ribosomal protein S2      RPS2	BPS14 (25, 20)	40 S ribosomal protein S14	RPS1/R	
RPS2 (25, 32) 40 8 ribosomal protein 82 RPS2	BPS16 (25, 28)	40 S ribosomal protein S16	RPS164	
. –	RPS2 (25, 32)	40 S ribosomal protein S2	RPS2	

TABLE I- continued			
Gene (Ref.)	Protein	Yeast gene	
RPS23 (25)	40 S ribosomal protein S23	RPS23A	
RPS24 (25)	40 S ribosomal protein S24	RPS24B	
HPS26 (28)	40 S ribosomal protein S20	RPS26B	
HP53 BP547 /25 28 201	40 S ribosomal protein S3 40 S ribosomal protein S4 X-linked	RP83 RP84A	
RPS5 (25, 26, 20)	40 S ribosomal protein S5	BP85	
RPS6 (31, 32)	40 S ribosomal protein S6	RPS6B	
RPS7 (25)	40 S ribosomal protein S7	RPS7A	
RPS8 (25, 28, 31, 32)	40 S ribosomal protein S8	RPS8B	
RPSA (28)	Ribosomal protein SA	RPS0A	
RSL1D1 (29)	PBK1 protein		
Transcription factor			
BAZ1B (25)	Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain, 1B		
HNRPD (25, 30)	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D2		
ILF2 (28-30) ILF2 (20-30, 92)	Interleukin enhancer binding factor 2 Nuclear factor associated with deRNA NEAR-2		
NKBE (20)	Transcription factor NBE		
PURA	Purine-rich element-binding protein A		
TAF15 (25)	TLS protein (TBP-associated factor 15)	NPL3	
TRIM28 (25)	Tripartite motif-containing 28		
UBTF (28)	Upstream binding transcription factor, RNA 4 polymerase I		
XPO5	Exportin 5	MSN5	
YBX1	DNA-binding protein B		
Transferase activity			
FDFT1	Famesyl-diphosphate famesyltransferase	ERG9	
F1SJ3 (29, 47)	HtsJ homolog 3 (E. coll)	SPB1	
NOL1 (28)	Proliferation cell publicar protein p120 (NOL protein 1)	NOP2	
ZC3HAV1	Zinc finger CCCH type, antiviral 1	NOF2	
Transporter activity	Lie mige over gps, anna i		
COPA	Coatomer protein complex, subunit α	COP1	
COPB2	Coatomer protein complex, subunit β 2	SEC27	
CSE1L	CSE1 chromosome segregation 1-like (yeast)	CSE1	
IPO4	Importin 4	KAP123	
IP07	Importin 7		
NPEPL1	Aminopeptidase-like 1		
STAUT	Stauten protein		
XPO1	Signal sequence receptor a	CRM1	
DNA/BNA/protein binding capacity	Exportin 1 (Onivi 1 homolog yeas)	GHWI	
AATE (25, 28, 29)	Ded protein (apoptosis-antagonizing transcription factor)	BFR2	
ACTR1B	ARP1 actin-related protein 1 homolog B, centractin β		
C1orf77	DKFZP547E1010 protein		
CCT2 (25, 29)	Chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 2 (β)	CCT2	
CCT8	Chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 8 (#)	CCT8	
CEBPZ (28, 29, 47)	CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein ζ	MAK21	
CENPC1	Centromere protein C 1	05001	
COPG	Coatomer protein complex, subunit y 1	SEC21	
DNAICO	Deal hemelea automik C. member 9		
FRI (28, 29, 47)	Fibrillarin, U3 small nucleolar interacting protein 1	NOP1	
FUSIP1 (29)	FUS-interacting protein (serine/arginine-rich) 1		
GNB2L1 (25)	Guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein), β polypeptide 2-like 1		
HIST1H1C (25)	Histone H1b		
HIST1H1D (25)	Histone H1 member 3		
HIST1H2AK (25)	H2A histone family		
HIST1H2BL (25, 29)	H2B histone family, member C		
HIST1H2BO (25)	Histone 1, H2bo		
HIST2H4 (28)	Historie 2 H4		
HNRPA2B1 (25, 28-30)	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A2/B1		
ninn:A3 (30)	neterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A3		

Gene (Ref.)      Protein      Yeast gene        HNRPC (55, 28, 30)      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein D-like (A, + U-rich element RNA binding factor)      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein D-like (A, + U-rich element RNA binding factor)        HNRPC (25)      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein D-like (A, + U-rich element RNA binding factor)      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein U like 2        HNRP (25)      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein U like 2      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein U like 2        HNRP (25)      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein U like 2      Helstrogeneous nuclear ribonuclocprotein U like 2        HNRP (26)      Horn MA-binding protein 1      KG7:EBP1      HG7:EBP1        HG7:EBP1      HG7:EBP1      Horn MA-binding protein 1      HG7:EBP1        HG7:EBP1      Horn MA-binding protein 1      HG7:EBP1      HY0 (50, COR037C-A        HV2AF (26, 20)      Hytopeticial protein Textly A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar FNPe)      SR1        NUCLS (25, 25, 20, A1)      Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar FNPe)      SR1        PAXFIP (25, 20)      PAVPC-Lorientroting protein 1      MAXf11        PMN      Ph1, demoestme-associated protein 1      MAXf11        PMN (26)      FNA binding rodin protein hat a member 1 (H/ACA small nucle	TABLE I— continued			
IMPRO2 (25, 28, 30)      Heterogeneous nuclear ritonucleoprotein C        HNRPDL (25)      Heterogeneous nuclear ritonucleoprotein Dilke (k + U-rich element RNA binding factor)        HNRPF (25)      Heterogeneous nuclear ritonucleoprotein F        HNRPR (25, 30-22)      Heterogeneous nuclear ritonucleoprotein U like 2 HPT-BP7 4        HNRPF (25, 30-22)      Heterogeneous nuclear ritonucleoprotein U like 2 HPT-BP7 4        HRPS (28)      Heterogeneous nuclear ritonucleoprotein U like 2 HPT-BP7 4        IGF22P1      IGF21r ImRNA-binding protein 1 Koct (IGF1 ImRNA-binding protein 1 KOL54 (25, 28, 20, 47)      IMP2 KRP7 (20)        NOL54 (25, 28, 20, 47)      Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/ACA amall nucleolar RNPs)      GART KRP7 KRP7 (25, 29)        NOL54 (25, 29, 20, 47)      Nucleolar protein 1 Nucleolar protein 1 PRW      MAKT1 PP22R1A        PP2P2R1A      PP2P3 (GerTM protein protein 1 PRAF1P1 (25, 29)      MAKT1 RAF1B        RAF1B      RAF1B (GerTM protein protein 1 PRAF1P1 (25, 29)      RAF1B RAF1B        RAF1B      RAF1B member RAS concogene family RAF1B      RAF1B RAF1B        RAF1B      RAF1B member RAS concogene family RAF1B      RAF1B RAF1B        RAF1B      RAF1B      RA	Gene (Ref.)	Protein	Yeast gene	
HNRPEL      (25)      Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D-like (A + U-fich element RNA binding factor)        HNRPF      Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein R        HNRPF (25)      Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein II (inclind) datachment factor A)        HNRPU (25, 20-32)      Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein U (inclind)        HRT2BP3      HF1-BF74        IGF21BP1      IGF1-II mRNA-binding protein 1        IGF22BP3      Kocrt (IGF1-II mRNA-binding protein 3)        IMP3 (26)      US social mRAA-binding protein 3)        IMP3 (26)      Integrin jA4-binding protein 1        IGF22BP3      Kocrt (IGF1-II mRNA-binding protein 3)        IMP3 (26)      Notesian        INDEA (25, 28, 29, 20)      Integrin jA4-binding protein 1        NOLA1 (25, 28)      Notesian        NOLA1 (25, 28)      Notesian        NOLA1 (25, 28)      PAXPLCInteracting protein 1        PAKPL (25, 20)      PAXPLCInteracting protein 1        PAKPL (25, 20)      PAXPLCInteracting protein 1        PAKPL (25, 20)      RATI (36/TIT protein protein phosphatae 2A)        RAM19      RAB118        RAM19      RAB118        RAM18      RAB118 <t< td=""><td>HNRPC (25, 28, 30)</td><td>Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein C</td><td></td></t<>	HNRPC (25, 28, 30)	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein C		
HNRPF      Heterogeneous nuclear thorus/looprotein F        HNRPR (25)      Heterogeneous nuclear thorus/looprotein N        HNRPU (25, 30-32)      Heterogeneous nuclear thorus/looprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)        HNRPU (25, 30-32)      Heterogeneous nuclear thorus/looprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)        HNRPU (25, 30-32)      Heterogeneous nuclear thorus/looprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)        HNRPU (25, 20, 20)      Integrin βA-binding protein 1        IGS2BP3      Koct (1GF-II mRNA-binding protein 3)        IMP3 (28)      US sonome subunit blogeneeis protein Nip7 hornolog (5. cerevisiee)        NVLA (28, 20, 31, 32)      Nucleolin        NULLS (25, 20)      Nucleolin protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar Rotein RA)        PAKIPI (25, 20)      PAK/PI (Scaff) member RAS concegene family        RAB1B      RAB1B member RAS concegene family        RAP1B      RAB1B member RAS concegene family        RABMX (26)      RNA binding motif rotei	HNRPDL (25)	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D-like (A + U-rich element RNA binding factor)		
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	HNRPF	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein F		
HNRPU (25, 20-32)      Heterogeneous nuclear inbonucleoprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)        HNRPU2      Heterogeneous nuclear inbonucleoprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)        HNRPU2      Heterogeneous nuclear inbonucleoprotein ( IGF2BP1        IGF2IBF1      IGF-II mRNA-binding protein 1        IGF22BF2      IGF-II mRNA-binding protein 6)        IMP3 (28, 20, 20)      Integrin β4-binding protein 1        IVAR (28, 20, 31, 32)      Nucleolin        NVF7 (20)      OC 5 ribocome subunit biogeneois protein 10/Protein 20/Protein 10/Protein 10/Protein 20/Protein 20/Prot	HNRPR (25)	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein R		
HNRPUL2Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein U-like 2HP1ER3HP1-EP74IGF2BP1IGF-II mRNA-binding protein 1IGF2BP3Koct (GF-II mRNA-binding protein 3)IMP3 (28)U3 enoRNP protein 3 homologIMP3 (28)NucleolinNDL1 (25, 29)NucleolinNDL4 (25, 28)Nucleolin protein findity A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleoler RNP9)GAR1NNP7NOLA (25, 28, 29, 47)NNop56PAKPC3 (25, 28, 29, 47)NNop56PAKPC4 (26, 20)PAKPLC-Interacting proteinPAKP17 (25, 20)PAKPLC-Interacting protein 1PAKP18RAB18RAB18RAB18RAB19RAP18 member RAS encogene familyRAM19 (28, 29)RNA binding motif protein, X-Inited (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RNP2RNA binding motif protein, X-Inited (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RNP2Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SMRP4 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NSMRP4 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NSMRP4 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NRBM19 (26, 20)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NSMRP4 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NSMRP6 (25, 30)Surfat protein 6SMRP6 (25, 30)Surfat protein 6	HNRPU (25, 30–32)	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)		
HP1BP3HP1-BP74HP1-BP74IGF2BP1IGF-II mRNA-binding protein 1IGF2BP3IGF2BP3Koct (IGF-II mRNA-binding protein 3)IMP3IGF2BP3U3 enc/NP protein 3 homologIMP3IGF2BP3Integrin $\beta4$ -binding protein 1TF6IVAR (28, 29, 31, 32)NucleolinNS81NP7 (20)60 5 ribocome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (5, cerevisies)NB77NOLA (25, 28, 20, 47)Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar RNPs)GAR1NOLA (25, 28)Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar RNPs)GAR1NOLA (25, 28)PA/FUC-Interacting protein 1MAK11PARTIP1 (25, 20)PA/FUC-Interacting protein 1MAK11PNNPPP2R1ASer/The protein protein phosphatase 2A)RAR18RAR18RAP18RAP18 member RAS encogane familyRSR1RAR19 (28, 29)RNA binding motif 19 protein, X-linked (petrogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RBMX (28)RNA binding motif 19 protein polypeptide A (U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A)SMP2SAR73Sourous cell carcino polypeptide GSM02SARPA (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide GSM02SMRPA (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide GSM02SMRPA (25, 28)Surfart protein 0SM02SMRPA (25, 28)Surfart protein 0SM02SMRPA (26, 28)Surfart protein 0SM02SMRPA (25, 28)Surfart protein 0Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide G<	HNRPUL2	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein U-like 2		
Gr22P7(Gr-1 mNRA-Linding protein 1 (Gr22P3)(Gr-1 mNRA-Linding protein 3)(MP3)IMP3 (28)U3 eroRNP protein 3 homologIMP3IMP3 (28)U3 eroRNP protein 3 homologIMP3IVRA (28, 29)Hypothetical protein The L/20425YCR027-ANCL (25, 29, 31, 32)NucleolinNRP1NVC1 (25, 28)Nucleolin protein fmilly A member 1 (H/AGA small nucleolar RNP9)GAR1NVC1 (25, 28)Nucleolin protein fmilly A member 1 (H/AGA small nucleolar RNP9)GAR1NULA1 (25, 28)Nucleolin protein fmilly A member 1 (H/AGA small nucleolar RNP9)GAR1PAKPC (26)PAKPC-Interacting proteinMAK11PAKPC (26, 20)PAKPLC-Interacting protein 1 (ABH18)MAK11PRNPPD2R1A (Ber/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)RAB18RAB18RAB18 member RAS encogene family (RAB13)RSR1RAM19 (26, 20)RNA binding motif protein, X-Inited (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein (G SMRP1 (25, 28))Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASMRPA1 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASMR2SMRPA1 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASMR2SMRPA2 (25, 28)Surfet protein 6SMR2SMRPA3 (25, 28)Surfet p	HP1BP3	HP1-BP74		
IntroductionNote 1 (03-1) Introduction protein 3)IMPSINTRO (25, 28, 29, 21, 32, 20)US anoNNP protein 3 homologIMPSINTRO (26, 29, 31, 32)NucleolinNORAUNUP7 (20)00 5 ribecome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (5. cerevisise)NIP7NOLA (25, 28, 29, 47, 10)Nucleolin family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleokr RNPs)GAR1NOLA (25, 28, 29, 47, 10)Nucleolir protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleokr RNPs)GAR1NOLA (25, 28, 29, 47, 10)Nucleolir protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleokr RNPs)GAR1NOLA (25, 29)PAVPCIC-Interacting protein 1MAK111PNNProtein family A member 24MAK111PNNPPP2R1A (58/TMP protein protein protein protein 24MAK111PNNPP2R1A (58/TM protein protein protein 24MAK111PNNPP2R1A (58/TM protein protein protein 24MRD1RAP1BRAP1B member RAS oncogene familyRSR1RBMX (26)RNA binding moti protein, X-inked (peterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RNPC2RNA-binding region-containing protein 2SAR73Squarous cell carcinoma ardigen recognized by T cells 3SNRPA1 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 anall nuclearSNRPA2 (25, 28)Surfet protein 6SNRPA3Surfet protein 6SNRPA3Surfet protein 6SNRPA4Surfet protein 6SNRPA3Methicnine-rFNA synthetaseMAR3Methicnine-rFNA synthetaseMAR43Methicnine-rFNA synthetaseMAR51EUAryotic tr	IGF2BP1	IGF-II mHNA-binding protein 1		
Interol (26)  Cost anomaly protein 3 nomolog  Interol    ITGBLEP (25, 28, 29)  Integring P4-binding protein  TRP    IVAR (28, 29)  Hypothetical protein PL/20225  NVCR0870-4    NOL (26, 29, 31, 22)  Nucleoin  NRP1    NVC (25, 29)  Nucleoin  NRP1    NOLAT (25, 29)  Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (HACA small nucleolar RNPs)  GAR1    NOLAT (25, 29, 20, 47)  Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (HACA small nucleolar RNPs)  GAR1    PABPC3 (20, 10)  Poly(A)-binding protein  MAKT1    PAN  PARPC3 (20, 10)  Poly(A)-binding protein  MAKT1    PARP (25, 29, 29)  PAVCPLC-Interacting protein 1  MAKT1    PAN  PP2RTA (Ber/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)  RAF18    RAF18  RAF18 member RAS concogene family  RSF1    RAF18  RAF18 member RAS concogene family  RSF1    RAF173  Squanous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3  SNRPA1 (25, 26)    SNRPA2  Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A (U2 small nuclear  SMR22    SNRPA3 (25, 28)  Signal recognition particle 64  SMR24    SNRPA8  Signal recognition particle 64  SRP28    SNRPA8  Signal recognition particle 64  SRP26    SNRPA8  Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa	IGF2BP3	Koci (IGF-II MRNA-binding protein 3)	14100	
Integrin (24, 26)Integrin (34-mining proteinIntegrin (34-mining proteinIVAR (26, 26)Hypothetical protein F L20225VGR087C-ANUE (26, 26, 31, 82)NucleolinNSR1NVF7 (20)00 5 ribecome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (5, cerevisiee)NIP7NULA (25, 28)Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/AGA small nucleolar RNPs)GAR1NULA (25, 28)Poly(A)-binding proteinMAK11PARTIP (25, 29)PAVFCI-Interacting protein 1MAK11PNNPPP2R1A (36-min protein Protei	IMP3 (28) ITCR 4 PR / 25 - 29 - 20)	US shoking protein 3 nomolog	TIER	
Linn (Lon, Lar)  Try Journal protein Local Data  NoR1    NOL (26, 20, 31, 32)  Nucleolin  NoR1    NPF (20)  00 5 ribecome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (5. cerevisiae)  NiP7    NOLAT (25, 28)  Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (HACA small nucleolar RNPs)  GAR1    NOLAT (25, 28)  PABPC3 (30)  Poly(A)-binding protein  MAKT1    PABPC3 (30)  POLY(A)-binding protein  MAKT1    PARP (25, 29)  PAVCPLC-Interacting protein 1  MAKT1    PARP (25, 29)  PAVCPLC-Interacting protein 1  MAKT1    PARP (25, 29)  PAVCPLC-Interacting protein 1  MAKT1    PARP (25, 29)  RNA-binding region-containing protein 2  RSP1    RABTB  RABTB member RAS oncogene family  RSP1    RAMT (28, 29)  RNA-binding region-containing protein 2  SRP1    RMK1 (28, 20)  RNA-binding region-containing protein 2  SRP1    RMPC (2, 28)  Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 amall nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 a	IVAR (28, 20)	Hypothetical protein EL 120425	VCB087C-4	
NDP (20)Non-Section (NP)Non-Section (NP)NetriceNP7 (20)60 S ribosome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (S. cerevisise)NiP7NOLAT (25, 28)Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (MACA small nucleolar RNPs)GAR1PAKTIP (25, 29)PAKVPLC-Interacting proteinMAKTIPNNPinin, demosome-associated proteinMAKTIPNNPPP2R1A (Scr/In protein Propertian Science and Science	NCI (28, 29, 31, 32)	Nucleolin	NSB1	
NOLAT (25, 28)Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (tVACA small nucleolar RNPs)GAR1 SKTNOLAT (25, 28, 29, 47)Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (tVACA small nucleolar RNPs)GAR1 SKTPABPC3 (30)PO(A)Abinding proteinMAK11PARC12 (25, 28)PAKPLC-Interacting protein 1MAK11PNNPhin, democome-associated proteinMAK11PPNPhin, democome-associated proteinMAK11PNNRAB18RAB18 member RAS oncogene familyRSR1RAB18RAB18 member RAS oncogene familyRSR1RBM19 (26, 29)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RBM72 (25, 25)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SAR73Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3SNRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SNRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SNRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SNRPA1 (25, 26)Sumall nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SNRPA1 (25, 28)Signal recognized proteinSNRPA1State proteinSNRPA1State protein 6SNRPA1State protein 7Dehydrogenase activityState protein 6SRP88Signal peptidase complex 18 kDaState protein factor activityEEF182Dehydrogenase activityEukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Unknown functionEBNA182 (25, 28, 29)GRA11GPI-anchored protein 12 (FAP14) (InADPA-asociated protein 10 (FPAP14) (In	NIP7 (29)	60 S ribosome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (S. cerevisise)	NIP7	
NOLSA (25, 28, 29, 47)hNop58Sitter optimized in the day of the constraint of the day of the constraint of the day of th	NOLA1 (25, 28)	Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/ACA amall nucleolar BNPa)	GAR1	
PABPCS (30)Poly(A)-binding proteinPAK(IP1 (25, 29)PAK(PLC-interacting protein 1MAK11PNNPinin, desmosome-associated proteinMAK11PNNPP2R1APP2R1A (Ser/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)RAB18RAB18RAB18 member RAS oncogene familyRSR1RAB19 (Se, 29)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RMX (28)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RMX (28)RNA-binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RMX (28, 29)RNA-binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RMX (28, 29)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclearSMO2SMRPA1 (25, 29)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclearSMO2SMRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclearSMO2SMRPA1 (25, 26)Surfet protein 6SMO2SMRPA3Signal recognition particle 68SRP88SURF6 (25, 26)Surfet protein 6SRP84SURF6 (25, 26)Surfet protein 6SEC11Dehydrogenase activityEularation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Ugae activityEularation elongation factor activityEEF182REEF8Receptor accessory protein 6SEC11Taraelation elongation factor activityEularation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Unknown functionEBNA1-binding protein 2EBP2GRAP1GPI-anchored protein	NOL5A (25, 28, 29, 47)	hNop56	SIK1	
PAKCPLC-interacting protein 1      MAK11        PNN      Pinin, desmosome-associated protein      MAK11        PNN      PP2R1A      PP2R1A (Ser/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)      RAF18        RAB18      RAB18      RAB18      RAB18      RAB18        RAB18      RAB18      RAB18      RAB18      RAB18        RAB19 (S8, 29)      RNA binding motif 19      MRD1        RBMX (S6)      RNA binding motif 19      MRD1        RBMX (S6)      RNA binding motif 19      MRD1        RBMX (S6)      RNA-binding region-containing protein 2      SAR73        Symposition particle arcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3      SMM2        SMRPG (25)      Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'      SMM2        SMRPG (25)      Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A      SmM2        SMRPG (25, 26)      Surfeit protein 6      RRP14        SVNCRIP (30)      NS1-associated protein      Olypeptide A'        Other function      DPYD      Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase      GL71        Ligase activity      Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa      SEC11        Receptor activity	PABPC3 (30)	Poly(A)-binding protein		
PNN      Pinit, deemosoma-sasociated protein        PPP2B1A      PPP2R1A (Ser/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)        RAB1B      RAB1B member RAS oncogene family        RAP1B      RAP1B member RAS oncogene family        RAM10 (28, 29)      RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogenecus nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)        RIMX (26)      RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogenecus nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)        RIMX (26, 29)      RNA-binding region-containing protein 2        SAR73      Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3        SNRPA1 (25, 26)      Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (UZ small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A')        SNRPA1 (25, 26)      Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A        SNRPN      Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A        SNRPR (26)      Surfeit protein 6        SWRCR (20)      No1s-associated protein        Other function      Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase        Dehydropenase activity      ESC111        Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa      SEC11        Receptor activity      ELVaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2        MARS      Methionine-tRNA synthetase      MES1        Peptidase activity      ELVaryotic translation elongation fac	PAK1IP1 (25, 29)	PAK/PLC-interacting protein 1	MAK11	
PPP2R1APPP2R1A (Ser/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)RAB1BRAB1BRAB1BRAB1BRAP1BRAP1BRAP1BRAP1B member RAS oncogene familyRBM12(28, 29)RNA binding motif rotein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RIMC2RNA binding region-containing protein 2SART3Squarous cell carcinoma antigan recognized by T cells 3SNRPA1 (25, 28)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 amall nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A')SNRPG (25)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASNRPG (25, 28)Signal recognized polyteptide BSNRPG (25, 28)Surfat protein 6SNRPG (25, 28)Surfat protein 6SNRPG (25, 28)Surfat protein 6SUPCP (20)Surfat protein 6SUPCP (20)Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseCither functionEDehydrogenase activityESEC111Signal peptidase complex 16 kDaSEC1121Signal peptidase complex 16 kDaReceptor activityEREFR8Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Unknown functionEEBNA1BP2 (25, 28, 29)EBNA1-binding protein 2Bendration elongation factor activityEEREFR8GPI-anchored protein 137 precursorHDCMA18PHypothetical protein DKE2p64K112.1 (HDCMA18P)LORC382217Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12P2A) (1-2P2A) (template-activity factor 117, 104CMA18P)LOC282217Similar to SET protein (GAAD)NOC21 (28, 29)Nucleolar	PNN	Pinin, desmosome-associated protein		
RAB1BRAB1BRAB1B member RAS oncogene familyRSR1RAP1BRAP1B member RAS oncogene familyRSR1RBM19 (28, 29)RNA binding motif 19MRD1RBMX (26)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogenecus nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RMX (26)RNA-binding region-containing protein 2SART3SART3Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3SNRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 amall nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A')SNRP6 (25)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASNRP88Signal recognition particle 68SRP88SURF6 (25, 26)Surfet protein 6RRP14SVFCRIP (30)NS1-associated proteinRRP14SVFCRIP (30)NS1-associated proteinGL71Ligase activityDehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseMES1Paptidase activitySEC11Signal peptidase complex 18 kDaSEC11REER6Receptor activityEukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Unknown functionEEN12Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Unknown functionEEN41-binding protein 2EBP2EBP2EBP2QR/271GP1-anchored protein p137 precursorHypothetical protein (MAS2)MGC3731Hypothetical protein (fAAD)NOC2NOC22 (28, 29)Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (8. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein activating factor 1) (TA-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein 11) (PHAP1) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)NOC31 (29)Nucleolar protein fNM sentero	PPP2R1A	PPP2R1A (Ser/Thr protein phosphatase 2A)		
RAP1BRAP1BRAP1B member RAS oncogene familyRSTRBM19 (28, 29)RNA binding motif 19MRD1RBM19 (28, 29)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)MRD1RBM2 (28)RNA-binding region-containing protein 2SART3SART3Squarmous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3SNRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SNRPG (25)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASNRP6 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASNRP6 (25, 26)Surfeit protein 6SNRP6 (25, 26)Surfeit protein 6SVINCRIP (30)NS1-associated proteinOther functionDehydrogenaseDehydrogenase activityDehydrogenaseDPVDDehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseSEC111.1Signal recognits Protein 6Receptor accessory protein 6Translation elongation factor activityREFR6Receptor accessory protein 6Translation elongation factor activityEEF182Eukaryotic translation elongation factor activityEER0GPL-anchored protein D137 precursorHDCMA18PHypothetical protein DKT2p564(K112.1 (HCCMA18P)LOC38217Similar to SET protein (Drosephatese 2 kinhibitor 12PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activated DNase) (IGAAD)MGC3731Hypothetical protein DKT2p564(K112.1 (HCCMA18P)NOC21 (28, 29)Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (8. cerevisiae; hypothetical proteinNOC31 (29)Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (8. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein<	RAB1B	RAB1B member RAS oncogene family		
RBM/19 (28, 29)RNA binding motif 19MRD1RBM/2 (26)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)RNPC2RNA-binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'SSART3Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3SNRP41 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'Small nuclearSNRP8Signal nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide ASNRP8SNRP8Signal recognition particle 66SRP68SURF6 (25, 26)Surfet protein 6RRP14SYNCRIP (30)NS1-associated proteinREF1Other functionDehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseGLT1Ligaes activitySignal peptidase complex 16 kDaSEC11MRR8Methionine-tRNA synthetaseMES1Peptidase activitySignal peptidase complex 16 kDaSEC11REER6Receptor accessory protein 6SEC11Translation elongation factor activityEBNA1-binding protein 2EBP2CHA18P2 (25, 28, 29)EBNA1-binding protein 2EBP2CHA18P2 (25, 28, 29)EBNA1-binding protein 137 precursorHDCMA18PLOC389217Similar to SET protein (Drosephatase 2 kinitiktor (2PP2A) (1-2PP2A) (1	RAP1B	RAP1B member RAS oncogene family	RSR1	
RBMX (28)    RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein (3)      RNPC2    RNA-binding region-containing protein 2      SART3    Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3      SNRPA1 (25, 28)    Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A 1      SNRPG (25)    Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A 1      SNRP6 (25, 28)    Signal recognition particle 66      SVNFRF (25, 28)    Surfeit protein 6      SVNFRF (25, 28)    Surfeit protein 6      SVNFRF (26, 28)    Surfeit protein 6      SVNFRF (26, 28)    Surfeit protein 6      SVNCRF (26, 28)    Surfeit protein 6      Dehydrogenase activity    Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase      Dehydrogenase activity    Signal peptidase complex 18 kDa      SEC111    Receptor accessory protein 6      Translation elongation factor activity    Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      Unknown function    EBNA15-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein 10 KP2p564X112.1 (HDCMA18P)    LOC382217      Similar to SET protein DC79153    NOC2    DK2p564C186.1)      NOC32 (29)    Nucleolar compl	RBM19 (28, 29)	RNA binding motif 19	MRD1	
HNPC2HNA-binding region-containing protein 2SART3Squamous cell carcinoma antigen recognized by T cells 3SNRPA1 (25, 26)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclear inbonucleoprotein polypeptide A)SNRPG (25)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide GSNRPASmall nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NSRP68Signal recognition particle 66SNRP(3 (25, 28)Surfeit protein 6SNRP(8 (25, 28)Surfeit protein 6SNRP(8 (25, 28)Surfeit protein 6SNRP(8 (26, 28)Surfeit protein 6SNRP(8 (26)Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseUgase activityDehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseMARSMethionine-IRNA synthetaseMARSMethionine-IRNA synthetaseMARSReceptor activityEED711/1Signal peptidase complex 18 kDaSEC111Signal peptidase complex 18 kDaReceptor activityEUkaryotic translation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Uninown functionEBNA1-binding protein 2EENA1EP (25, 28, 29)EBNA1-binding protein 2GRAP1GPI-anchored protein pIS7 precursorHDCMA18PHypothetical protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor (2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template- activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein 10) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)MGC3731Hypothetical protein LOC79159NOC21 (28, 29)Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (8. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein DK72p564C186.1)NOC32 (29)Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL14075)NOC32 (29)	RBMX (28)	RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)		
SNRP3 (25, 26)    Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A')    SMRP3 (25, 26)      SNRP4 (25, 26)    Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'    SMRP3 (25)      SNRPN    Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A'    SMRP3 (25)      SNRP4 (25, 28)    Signal recognition particle 68    SRP68      SVNCRIP (30)    NS1-associated protein 0    RP14      SYNCRIP (30)    NS1-associated protein    RP14      Dehydrogenase activity    Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase    GLT1      Ligase activity    MARS    Methionine-rRNA synthetase    ME31      Peptidase activity    Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa    SEC11      Receptor activity    Receptor accessory protein 6    SEC11      Receptor activity    EURAIDP2 (25, 28, 29)    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GRAP1    GP1-anchored protein D137 precursor    EBP2    GPIAP1      HDCMA18P    EST protein (brosphatea 2A inhibitor (2PP2A) (t-2PP2A) (template- activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (PLA-DR-associated protein 10) (PHAP10) (nhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (GAAD)    NOC2      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC21    NOC3      NOC21 (28, 29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 3 hom	HNPC2	RNA-binding region-containing protein 2		
Owner Art (ES, ES)Comman fuctors in bonucleoprotein polypeptide A)Signal muclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A)SNRPG (25)Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide GSM/2SNRPNSmall nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide NSRP68SURP6 (25, 26)Surfeit protein 6RRP14SYNCRIP (30)NS1-aseociated proteinRRP14Other functionDehydrogenase activityRES1DPYDDehydropyrimidine dehydrogenaseGLT1Ligase activityMethionine-tRNA synthetaseMES1Peptidase activitySignal peptidase complex 16 kDaSEC11REEP6Receptor activityEEF182Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 $\beta$ 2Unknown functionEBNA1-binding protein 2EBP2GPI-anchored protein DKZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)LOC389217Similer to SET protein (phosphatese 2A inhibitor (I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activiting factor I) (TAF-I) (HA-DR-aseociated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of grazzyme A-activated DNase) (GAAD)NOC3MGC3731Hypothetical protein LCC79150NOC2NOC3NOC32L (28)Nucleolar complex-aseociated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC2NOC3NOC32L (29)Nucleolar complex-aseociated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC2NOC3NOC32L (29)Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein 10 (hypothetic	SAR13 SNBP41 (25, 28)	Squamous ceri carcinoma antigen recognized by 1 ceris 3 Small nuclear ribonucleopratein polynantide A7 (112 small nuclear		
SNRPN  Similal nuclear incontactoprotein polypeptide 3  SM2    SNRPN  Small nuclear incontactoprotein polypeptide 3  SM2    SRP8  Signal recognition particle 66  SRP88    SURF6 (25, 26)  Surfeit protein 6  RP14    SYNCRP (30)  NS1-associated protein  RP14    Other function  Dehydrogenase activity  RE51    Dehydrogenase activity  Methionine-tRNA synthetase  ME51    Peptidase activity  Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa  SEC11    Receptor activity  REEF6  Receptor accessory protein 6    Translation elongation factor activity  Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2  EBP2    Unknown function  EBN41BP2 (25, 28, 29)  EBN41-binding protein 2  EBP2    GRIAP1  GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor  HDCMA18P    LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (hosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159  NOC2    NOC31 (28)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (8. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC2  NOC3    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOC10    NOC31 (28, 29, 47)  Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOP70	SNR17 AT (25, 20)	ribonuclea inconceptorem polypeptide A (oz anian nacieal ribonuclea polypeptide A)	01/22	
SRP68    Signal recognition particle 66    SRP68      SURF6 (25, 26)    Surfait protein 6    RRP14      SYNCRIP (30)    NS1-associated protein    RRP14      Other function    Dehydrogenase activity    RES1      DPYD    Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase    GLT1      Ligase activity    MARS    Methionine-tRNA synthetase    MES1      Peptidase activity    SEC11    Signal peptidase complex 18 kDa    SEC11      Receptor activity    Receptor accessory protein 6    SEC11    SEC11      Receptor activity    Receptor accessory protein 6    SEC11    SEC11      Receptor activity    Receptor accessory protein 6    SEC11    SEC11      Receptor activity    REFR8    Receptor accessory protein 6    SEC11      Receptor activity    REFR8    SEC11    SEC11      REFR8    Classociated protein 137 precursor    EBP2      GRIAP1    GP1-anchored protein p137 precursor    FBP2      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein (NEF2p564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (template-activiting factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein 10) (PAP10) (nhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    NOC21	SNRPG (25)	Small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide G	SIMAZ	
SURFC (25, 26)  Suffeit protein 6  RRP14    SYNCRIP (30)  NS1-associated protein  RRP14    Other function  Dehydrogenase activity  GLT1    Dehydrogenase activity  MARS  Methionine-tRNA synthetase  MES1    Peptidase activity  Signal peptidase complex 18 kDa  SEC11    Receptor activity  Sec11.1  Signal peptidase complex 18 kDa  SEC11    Receptor activity  REFR  Receptor accessory protein 6  SEC11    Translation elongation factor activity  EBF182  Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2  EBP2    GPIAP1  GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor  EBP2  GPIAP1    HDCMA18P  Hypothetical protein (bhosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (1-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein 10) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)  NOC2    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein L0 C79159  NOC21  NOC3    NOC2L (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC3  NOC3    NOC3L (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL21 (28, 09, 47)  Pescatilit notif protein 10  Pescatile rotein In 0PP2    NOL22 (28, 29, 47)  Pescatilit noto	SRP68	Signal recognition particle 68	SRP68	
SYNCRIP (30)    NS1-associated protein      Other function    Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase    GLT1      Dehydrogenase activity    Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase    GLT1      Ligase activity    MARS    Methionine-tRNA synthetase    MES1      Peptidase activity    Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa    SEC11      Receptor activity    Faceptor accessory protein 6    SEC11      Translation elongation factor activity    ELF182    Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      Unknown function    EBNA15P2 (25, 26, 29)    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    EBP2      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor (I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    NOC2      NGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC22    NUcleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (8. cerevisie; hypothetical protein NOC2      NOC32 (29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (8. cerevisie; hypothetical protein 10    NOC3      NOL20 (26, 29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    EHP2      NOL21 (28, 29, A)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    EHP2	SUBF6 (25, 28)	Surfeit protein 6	RBP14	
Other function    Dehydrogenase activity      DPYD    Dehydropynimidine dehydrogenase    GLT1      Ligase activity    MARS    Methionine-tRNA synthetase    MES1      Peptidase activity    Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa    SEC11      Receptor activity    Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa    SEC11      Receptor activity    Receptor accessory protein 6    SEC11      Translation elongation factor activity    Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2    Unknown function      EBNA1BP2 (25, 28, 29)    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    EBP2      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKE2p564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)    EBP2      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    NOC2      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein 10 (Pypothetical protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of DKE2p564C188.1)    NOC2      NOC2L (28, 29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC3    NOC3      NOC31 (29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    ENP2      NOL10 (25, 29)    Nucleolar protein family A, member 3	SYNCRIP (30)	NS1-associated protein		
Dehydrogenase activity DPYD      Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase      GL71        Ligase activity      MARS      Methionine-tRNA synthetase      MES1        Peptidase activity      Signal peptidase complex 18 kDa      SEC11        Receptor activity      Receptor accessory protein 6      SEC11        Translation elongation factor activity      Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      ElbNa1BP2 (25, 28, 29)        Unknown function      EBNA1-binding protein 2      EBP2        GP/AP1      GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor      EBP2        HOCMA18P      Hypothetical protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      NOC21        MGC3731      Hypothetical protein 10C/79159      NOC21        NOC2L (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC2        NOC2L (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC3        NOL10 (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC3        NOL10 (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC3        NOL21 (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothe	Other function	•		
DPYD  Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase  GLT1    Ligase activity  MARS  Methionine-tRNA synthetase  MES1    Peptidase activity  SEC11.1  Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa  SEC11    Receptor activity  Receptor accessory protein 6  SEC11    Translation elongation factor activity  EEF182  Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2    Unknown function  EBNA1BP2 (25, 26, 29)  EBNA1-binding protein 2  EBP2    GPIAP1  GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor  EBP2    HDCMA18P  Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)  EBP2    LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)  NOC2    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159  NOC2    NOC31 (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiæ); hypothetical protein DC79159  NOC3    NOC31 (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiæ)  NOC3    NOL10 (26, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL14075)  ENP2    NOL23 (25)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL14075)  ENP2    NOL24 (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescallio homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOC7    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescallio homolog 1 contain	Dehydrogenase activity			
Ligase activity  MARS  Methionine-tRNA synthetase  MES1    Peptidiase activity  SEC11L1  Signal peptidase complex 18 kDa  SEC11    Receptor activity  REEP6  Receptor accessory protein 6  SEC11    Translation elongation factor activity  EEF182  Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2    Unknown function  EBNA1BP2 (25, 26, 29)  EBNA1-binding protein 2  EBP2    GPIAP1  GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor  EBP2    HDCMA18P  Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)  EBP2    LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)  NOC2    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159  NOC2    NOC31 (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiæ); hypothetical protein DKF2p564C13  NOC3    NOC31 (29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL14075)  ENP2    NOLA3 (25)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL14075)  ENP2    NOLA3 (25)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein 120 (BRET domain  NOC7    RBM12B  ENAL  Feecadilio homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOP7	DPYD	Dehydropyrimidine dehydrogenase	GLT1	
MARS      Methionine-rRNA synthetase      MES1        Peptidase activity      SEC111      Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa      SEC11        Receptor activity      REEP6      Receptor accessory protein 6      SEC11        Translation elongation factor activity      Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      Unknown function      EBNA1BP2 (25, 26, 29)      EBNA1-binding protein 2      EBP2        GPIAP1      GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor      HDCMA18P      Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)      EBP2        LOC389217      Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      NOC21 (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae) hypothetical protein DKFZp564C180.1)      NOC3        NOC31 (29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)      NOC3      NOC3        NOL10 (28, 29)      Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)      ENP2      NOC3        NOL23 (25)      Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein 1240075)      ENP2      NOP10        PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)      Pescallio homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      NOP7      NOP7	Ligase activity			
Peptidase activity  SEC11 L1  Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa  SEC11    Receptor activity  REEP6  Receptor accessory protein 6  Final Activity    Translation elongation factor activity  EEF182  Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2    Unknown function  EBNA1-binding protein 2  EBP2    GPIAP1  GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor  EBP2    HDCMA18P  Hypothetical protein DKF2p564(K112.1 (HDCMA18P)  LOC389217    LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159  NOC2    NOC31 (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC3 NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOP10    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRC1 domain  NOP7    BBM12B  ENA binding motif protein 12B  NOP7	MARS	Methionine-tRNA synthetase	MES1	
SECTICI  Signal peptidase complex 16 kDa  SECTI    Receptor activity  Receptor accessory protein 6  Receptor accessory protein 6    Translation elongation factor activity  EEF182  Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2    Unknown function  EBNA1-binding protein 2  EBP2    GPIAP1  GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor  EBP2    HDCMA18P  Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)  EBP24 (5, 28, 29)    LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC2L (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC2 DKFZp564C18.1)    NOC3L (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL10 (26, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL/14075)  ENP2    NOLA3 (25)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOP10    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRC1 domain  NOP7    BBM12B  FNA binching notif protein 12B  Paterian 12B	Peptidase activity	Circul	05011	
REEP6    Receptor accessory protein 6      Translation elongation factor activity    Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      Unknown function    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    EBP2      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)    EBP2      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (1-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC2L (28, 29)      NOC3L (29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiæ; hypothetical protein NOC2 DKF2p564C13)    NOC3      NOL10 (26, 29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL/14075)    ENP2      NOLA3 (25)    Nucleolar protein family A, member 3    NOP10      PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)    Pescadilio homolog 1 containing BRC1 domain    NOP7      BBM/12B    FRUM binding motif protein 12B    FRUM binding motif protein 12B	SECTILI Desertes estisites	Signal peptidase complex 18 KDa	SECTI	
Translation elongation factor activity    Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      Unknown function    EBNA1BP2 (25, 26, 29)    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    FBP2      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)    EBP2      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC22      NOC31 (29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiæ; hypothetical protein NOC2 DKFZp564C13)    NOC3      NOL10 (26, 29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiæ)    NOC3      NOL21 (25, 28, 29, 47)    Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain    NOP7      PBM12B    END410    Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain    NOP7	DEEDS	Popenter accessory protein 6		
The statust is even gattern lactor is detrived.    Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 β 2      Unknown function    EBNA15P2 (25, 26, 29)    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae) hypothetical protein DKFZp564C186.1)    NOC2      NOC31 (29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    ENP2      NOL10 (26, 29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    ENP2      NOLA3 (25)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein 124075)    ENP2      NOLA3 (25)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein 124075)    ENP2      NOP10    Pescallilo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain    NOP7      BBM12B    ENA binding motif protein 12B    NOP7	Translation elongation factor activity	neceptor accessory protein o		
Unknown function    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    EBP2      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)    EDC389217      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (1-2PP2A) (template-activating factor 1) (TAF-1) (HLA-DR-associated protein 1) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159      NOC2L (28, 29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein NOC2 DKFZp564C186.1)      NOC3L (29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)    NOC3 NOC3 NOC1 (26, 29)      NOL10 (26, 29)    Nucleolar protein family A, member 3    NOP10      PES1 (25, 28, 29, 47)    Pescalillo homolog 1 contain BRC1 domain    NOP7      BBM12B    BNA bincling motif protein 12B    Complex-associated 12B	FFF1B2	Eukarvotic translation elongation factor 1.6.2		
EBNA1BP2 (25, 28, 29)    EBNA1-binding protein 2    EBP2      GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor    HDCMA18P      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKF2p564Ch112.1 (HDCMA18P)      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159      NOC2L (28, 29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein DKF2p564C186.1)      NOC3L (29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)    NOC3      NOL10 (26, 29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)    ENP2      NOLA3 (25)    Nucleolar protein family A, member 3    NOP10      PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)    Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRC1 domain    NOP7      BBM12B    BNA binding motif protein 12B    PC1    NOP7	Unknown function	Earling one can be and a standard of the contract of the contr		
GPIAP1    GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor      HDCMA18P    Hypothetical protein DKF2p564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)      LOC389217    Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template- activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)      MGC3731    Hypothetical protein LOC79159      NOC2L (28, 29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein DKF2p564C186.1)      NOC3L (29)    Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)      NOL10 (26, 29)    Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)      ENP2 NOLA3 (25)    Nucleolar protein family A, member 3      PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)    Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      PBM12B    FINA bincling motif protein 12B	EBNA1BP2 (25, 28, 29)	EBNA1-binding protein 2	EBP2	
HDCMA18P  Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)    LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor 12PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template- activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC2L (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiæ; hypothetical protein DKFzp564C186.1)  NOC3    NOC3L (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiæ)  NOC3    NOL10 (26, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)  ENP2    NOLA3 (25)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOP10    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOP7    BBM12B  ENA bincling motif protein 12B  NOP7	GPIAP1	GPI-anchored protein p137 precursor		
LOC389217  Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template- activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC2L (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein DKF2p564C186.1)  NOC3    NOC3L (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)  ENP2    NOLA3 (25)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOP10    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescadilio homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOP7    BBM12B  ENA bincling motif protein 12B  NOP7	HDCMA18P	Hypothetical protein DKFZp564K112.1 (HDCMA18P)		
activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC2L (26, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein DKF2p584C186.1)  NOC2    NOC3L (29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)  ENP2    NOL33 (25)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOP10    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOP7    BBM12B  ENA birding motif protein 12B  NOP7	LOC389217	Similar to SET protein (phosphatase 2A inhibitor I2PP2A) (I-2PP2A) (template-		
granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)    MGC3731  Hypothetical protein LOC79159    NOC2L (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein  NOC2    DKF2p584C186.1)  NUcleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)  NOC3    NOL10 (28, 29)  Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)  ENP2    NOLA3 (25)  Nucleolar protein family A, member 3  NOP10    PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)  Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain  NOP7    BBM12B  ENA birding motif protein 12B  NOP7		activating factor I) (TAF-I) (HLA-DR-associated protein II) (PHAPII) (inhibitor of		
MGC3731      Hypothetical protein L0C79159        NOC2L (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein      NOC2        DKFZp564C186.1)      NUcleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)      NOC3        NOL10 (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)      NOC3        NOL10 (28, 29)      Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)      ENP2        NOLA3 (25)      Nucleolar protein family A, member 3      NOP10        PEST (25, 28, 29, 47)      Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      NOP7        BBM12B      ENA birding motif protein 12B      ENA birding motif protein 12B		granzyme A-activated DNase) (IGAAD)		
NOC3L (28, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 2 homolog (s. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein      NOC2        NOC3L (29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (s. cerevisiae)      NOC3        NOL10 (26, 29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (s. cerevisiae)      NOC3        NOL10 (26, 29)      Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)      ENP2        NOLA3 (25)      Nucleolar protein femily A, member 3      NOP10        PEST (25, 29, 29, 47)      Pescalillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      NOP7        BBM12B      ENA birding motif protein 12B      ENA	MGC3731	Hypothetical protein LOC79159	1000	
NOC3L (29)      Nucleolar complex-associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)      NOC3        NOL10 (26, 29)      Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)      ENP2        NOLA3 (25)      Nucleolar protein family A, member 3      NOP10        PES1 (25, 28, 29, 47)      Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      NOP7        BBM12B      ENA binding motif protein 12B      ENA binding motif protein 12B	NOG2L (28, 29)	Nucleolar complex-associated 2 nomolog (8. carevisiae; hypothetical protein DKE7p584C186.1)	N002	
NOLI0 (28, 29)      Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)      ENP2        NOLA3 (25)      Nucleolar protein family A, member 3      NOP10        PES1 (25, 28, 29, 47)      Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      NOP7        BBM12B      ENA binding motif protein 12B      ENA binding motif protein 12B	NOC3L (20)	Nuclealer complex-associated 3 homolog (8, cerevisiae)	NOCS	
NOLA3 (25)      Nucleolar protein family A, member 3      NOP10        PES1 (25, 28, 29, 47)      Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain      NOP7        BBM12B      BNA birding motif protein 12B      NOP7	NOL 10 (28, 29)	Nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FL-114075)	ENP2	
PES1 (25, 28, 29, 47) Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain NOP7 BBM12B BNA binding motif protein 12B	NOLA3 (25)	Nucleolar protein family A, member 3	NOP10	
BBM12B BNA binding motif protein 12B	PES1 (25, 28, 29, 47)	Peecadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain	NOP7	
The second	RBM12B	RNA binding motif protein 12B		
RP13-36C9.1 Cancer/testis antigen CT45-2	RP13-36C9.1	Cancer/testis antigen CT45-2		
SYNGR2 Synaptogyrin 2	SYNGR2	Synaptogyrin 2		



Fig. 2. Protein identification by tandem mass spectrometry. MS full scan, MS/MS scan, and amino acid sequence of IGF2BP1 (A), MCM6 (B), DDX5 (C), and STAU1 (D) are shown. Each MS/MS spectrum shows the predicted peptide sequence and the tryptic identified fragment. In protein sequences identified peptides are underlined.  $\bullet$ , m/z signal fragmented. In D,  $\square$  indicates peaks fragmented in previous scans.



Fig. 3. Classification of the identified proteins according to Gene Ontology molecular function (A), cellular localization (B), and biological processes (C). ER, endoplasmic reticulum.

### that 32 interact indirectly (Table II).

The already known primary interactors of RPS19 reported in the *in silico* analysis were not identified in this proteomics study. However, they were identified interacting with RPS19 in very particular conditions. In the case where FGF2 was reported to interact with free RPS19, in fact the GST pulldown experiment was performed with only the cytoplasmic extracts of NIH3T3 or ECV304 cells (33). In the case of complement component 5 receptor, the protein-protein interaction was reported in extracts of a rheumatoid arthritis synovial lesion when a covalent dimer of RPS19 by transglutamination occurs (34). In the case of RPS19-binding protein the specific antibody is not available (35) to perform an antibody-based assay to complement mass spectrometric data.

Our analysis shows that several proteins identified in this



Fig. 4. **GST-RPS19** pulldown. Proteins from K562 whole cell extracts were affinity-purified with GST and GST-RPS19 resins. Total lysates (K562 *lysate*) and bound proteins eluted from the GST control resin (GST) or the GST-RPS19 resin (GST-*RPS19*) were analyzed by Western blotting with antibodies specific to the indicated proteins. All blots were revealed by the chemiluminescence method except for NCL, which was revealed by alkaline phosphatase.

study interact with each other. DDX5, PES1, DDX21, GTPBP4, NOL5A, and NCL, for example, interact with RPL4, RPL6, RPL7a, RPL10a, RPLP0, and RPS3. Their relationship with RPS19, however, is not illustrated in the HPRD database nor in the literature, and they are therefore new RPS19 partners.

#### DISCUSSION

This study represents the first global, high throughput functional proteomics approach to identify the proteins that interact with RPS19. Our analysis of the GST-RPS19 pulldown revealed 159 proteins, most of them not previously known to associate with RPS19. On the other hand, *in silico* analysis and PubMed data show that many proteins interact with each other. They may thus participate with RPS19 in the same multiprotein complex or complexes.

It is known that ribosomal proteins are involved at different stages of ribosome biogenesis and/or in distinct translation steps (36). In particular, they have been thought to play a central role in rRNA processing, protein assembly, RNA folding, transport of the ribosomal precursors, stabilization of the subunit structure, and/or interaction with other factors required for either ribosome biogenesis or translation (37-39). Their involvement in cotranslational processes, such as the interaction with protein folding factors at the exit tunnel of the





Fig. 5. Co-immunoprecipitation. Proteins from K562 cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with a monoclonal anti-RPS19 or an antihemagglutinin antibody as negative control. Immunocomplexes were fractionated by SDS-PAGE, blotted on nitrocellulose, and revealed by the specific antibodies. All blots were revealed by the chemilumines cence method except for NCL, which was revealed by alkaline phosphatase. *IP*, immunoprecipitate; *HA*, hemagglutinin.

ribosome (40, 41), cotranslational translocation (42, 43), and important enzymatic activities for ribosome function, e.g. the mRNA helicase activity of bacterial ribosomes (44), has also been proposed.

Interestingly most proteins reported in this study, such as nucleolar or ribosomal proteins, play a role in processes related to RPS19. It should be stressed that we used a total cell lysate and not a nuclear extract and that the complex formation was extracellular. Nevertheless proteins abundant in cytoplasm were not found. This suggests that the structure of the recombinant RPS19 protein is functionally suitable to recruit multiple cellular partners.

Comparison with the Human Nucleolar Database showed that two-thirds of the RPS19 interactome is composed of nucleolar proteins (Supplemental Table 3). As expected, a large group of interactors includes other structural ribosomal proteins. RPS19 is part of the 40 S ribosomal subunit: we have found 14 proteins that share this location (*i.e.* S2, S3, S4X, S5, S6, S7, S6, S10, S14, S16, S23, S24, S26, and SA). Many proteins belong to the pre-40 S nucleolar complex

TABLE || Identification of RPS19-interacting proteins by in silico proteomics Priman RPS19 Complement component 5 receptor 1 Fibroblast growth factor 2 PIM1 RPS19-binding protein econdary Complement component 5 receptor 1 Complement component 5 RPS19 GNAI2 G protein-coupled receptor 77 Fibroblast growth factor 2 Apoptosis inhibitor 5 Protein-arginine N-methyltransferase 1 FGF receptor 1 RPS19 CD44 Vitronectin Chemokine, CXC motif, ligand 13 Glypican 4 Translokin Casein kinase II, α 1" RPL6" FGF receptor 2 FGF receptor 4 Syndecan 3 FGF-binding protein 1 Perlecan Platelet factor 4 Glypican 3 Casein kinase 2, α 2 PIM1 NFATC1 Sorting nexin 6 p100 EBNA2 coactivator p100 HP1 B Nuclear mitotic apparatus protein 1 HP1 γ Dynactin 1 Dynein CDC 25A Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A Protein tyrosine phosphatase U2 HSP90A SNX6

\* Proteins identified in this study.

(Supplemental Table 4). We have also found 11 proteins belonging to the 60 S subunit (L3, L4, L6, L7, L7a, L8, L9, L10a, L14, L24, and L27a).

The identification of RPs belonging to the small and the large subunits suggests that we have purified components of the preribosome (90 S), the structure formed before processing of the pre-rRNA. The subsequent cut at a specific site (A2) divides these subunits. The preribosome is a highly dynamic structure that comprises more than 150 non-ribosomal proteins with various activities, including nucleases, RNA helicases, GTPases, AAA ATPases, kinases, etc. (for reviews, see Refs. 45 and 46). We have, indeed, found 23 of 31 proteins with orthologs in the yeast preribosome network that belong to the 90 S subunit. Many interactors are shared between

RPS19 and parvulin, a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase involved in early ribosome biogenesis (i.e. L3, L4, L6, L7, L7a, L8, L10a, L14, S3, S4X, S6, S8, and DDX18) (47).

The interaction with most of the RPs essential for the transport of the small subunit from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (*i.e.* RPS10, RPS26, RPS3, and RPS2) and to the exportin XPO (known to control the 40 S and 60 S export) suggests a role for RPS19 in this process. This is in agreement with two recent reports of its involvement in the early processing of rRNA (11) and possibly in its export from the nucleus (12). Concordantly the greater portion of the RPS19-interacting proteins identified in this study includes proteins involved in pre-rRNA processing, such as RNA helicases, and major components of the box C-D small nucleolar RNAs (48, 49), such as fibrillarin and Nop56.

We also found major components of the H/ACA box small nucleolar RNP complex, *i.e.* dyskerin, NOLA1, and NOLA3. This complex (that includes a fourth protein, NOLA2) is required for the site-specific pseudouridylation of rRNA involved in the early stages of ribosome biogenesis (50). Both 18 S rRNA production and rRNA pseudouridylation are impaired if any one of the four proteins is depleted.

A further group of interactors includes proteins controlling protein synthesis, such as proteins involved in cotranslational translocation (42, 43) (such as signal recognition particle 66) and translation regulators, such as IGF2BP1 and STAU1. Other ribosomal proteins (*i.e.* RPL13 and RPL26) (16, 17) are known to regulate translation of specific transcripts. It is intriguing that RPS19 could have a similar role. Our previous studies showing interactions of PIM1 and RPS19 on the 40 S subunit suggested such a role (15).

Lastly this study identified proteins with more diverse cellular functions. These included proteins such as integrins, proteasome components, and kinases. Further studies are needed to clarify their involvement in the RPS19 interactome.

The scenario disclosed by our study clearly shows that RPS19 is definitely involved in RNA processing and metabolism and perhaps in translation control. Although it must be stressed that our results do not take the spatial-temporal dimension of RPS19 interactome into account, future experiments will be directed toward the comprehension of this point.

It is intriguing that among the direct or indirect RPS19 interactors we also found proteins involved in pathologies with phenotypes similar to DBA (14). These include the following: 1) DKC1, responsible for dyskeratosis congenita (OMIM 305000), that shares bone marrow failure with DBA; 2) RPL24, whose spontaneous defect in mice produces growth retardation and skeletal malformations (51); 3) TCOF1, responsible for the Treacher-Collins syndrome (OMIM 154500), which shares some malformations with DBA, and that interacts with NOL5A and UBTF; and 5) SBDS (OMIM 260400), responsible for the Schwachman-Diamond syndrome, that interacts with nucleolin. This suggests a link between the

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ribosomal diseases, possibly a common pathogenetic mechanism.

In short, we have identified several new protein interactions with RPS19. This should lead to a fuller understanding of its activities and a more complete picture of its cellular roles and/or regulation. A clearer understanding of the function of RPS19 could help to elucidate the pathogenesis of DBA.

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## SUPPLEMENTAL DATA



**Supplementary Figure S1**. Affinity purification including a negative control. Proteins from K562 whole cell extracts were affinity-purified with GST, GST-RPS19 and GST-GATA resins. In the lane named GST 5x pulldown we used a quantity of GST protein five fold higher than in the GST-pulldown lane. Total lysates (K562 lysate) and bound proteins eluted from the GST control resin (GST), the GST-RPS19 resin (GST-RPS19) or the GST-NTGATA1 resin (GST-GATA) were analysed by western blotting with antibodies specific to the three selected interactors, as indicated. All blots were revealed by the chemiluminescence method except the for NCL which was revealed by the alkaline-phosphatase.



## Figure S2B





**Supplementary Figure S2**. Co-immunoprecipitation (whole images). Proteins from K562 cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with a monoclonal anti-RPS19 or an anti-HA antibody as negative control. Immunocomplexes were fractionated by SDS-PAGE and blotted on nitrocellulose. After the transfer, the nitrocellulose was cut (dotted lines) and incubated with the indicated antibodies. All blots were revealed by the chemiluminescence method except for NCL which was revealed by the alkaline phosphatase. Single or double asterisk indicate immunoglobulin heavy or light chains, respectively. The differences in intensity depend on the antibody concentrations (the anti-RPS19 is a hybridoma supernatant) and exposures.







**Supplementary Figure S3**. Protein identification by tandem mass spectrometry. MS full scan, MS/MS scan and amino acid sequence of CCT2 (A), DDX17 (B), and NOLA3 (C). Each MS/MS spectrum shows the predicted peptide sequence and the tryptic identified fragment.  $\blacklozenge$  m/z signal fragmented

IDENTIFIED MASS ERROR MASCOT SEQUENCE GENE **PEPTIDE SEQUENCE** SCORE COVERAGE (ppm) DLTDYLMK 4 38 14% ACTB 53 40 QEYDESGPSIVHR EITALAPSTMK 85 38 DLYANTVLSGGTTMYPGIADR 5 38 BXDC2 ILIFSSR 132 48 15% 50 FVLNLIK 121 LFVINEVCEMK 90 57 FLVQNIHTLAELK 105 38 NFQIIEEDAALVEIGPR 142 38 DCD **ENAGEDPGLAR** 35 40 20% 38 DAVEDLESVGK 43 DDB1 LFMLLLEK 114 50 1% EEF1G **KLDPGSEETQTLVR** 52 38 11% 21 38 LDPGSEETQTLVR ALIAAQYSGAQVR 14 38 QAFPNTNR 38 53 EGFR MLLVDELR 120 38 1% ILMVGLDAAGK 90 53 HBZ ISTQADTIGTETLER 88 10% 67 HEJ1 EQYSAVIIAK 26 41 15% HSPA6 TTPSYVAFTDTER 41 2% 150 HSPCB DNSTMGYMMAK 116 75 1% ITGAX **ESHVAMHR** 45 2% 110 IAPPASDFLAHIQK 80 40 K-ALPHA-1 DVNAAIATIK 110 39 2% KRT1 4% **SLDLDSIIAEVK** 150 52 WELLQQVDTSTR 150 51 85 94 8% KRT14 QFTSSSSMK

Supplemental Table 1. Analysis of GST control lane by tandem mass spectrometry.

	VTMQNLNDR	63	73	
	MSVEADINGLR	142	80	
	CEMEQQNQEYK	120	47	
KRT19	VLDELTLAR	104	54	2%
KRT9	MTLDDFR	150	38	8%
	TLLDIDNTR	104	40	
	QEYEQLIAK	141	43	
	QVLDNLTMEK	69	38	
	VQALEEANNDLENK	2	54	
KTR10	DAEAWFNEK	90	91	5%
	LENEIQTYR	123	46	
	ALEESNYELEGK	107	83	
KTR15	IMATTIDNSR	72	107	5%
	QGVEADINGLR	80	50	
RGD1307877	LALDIEIATYR	1	74	3%
SPATA	AVAPSIIFFDELDALAVER	72	89	7%
TSR1	QIDAPGDPFPLNPR	68	70	7%
	LLHIVGYGDFQMK	72	38	
	LEEMFPDEVDTPR	63	42	
	LLLLDTQQEAGMLLR	46	83	
TUBB4	LAVNMVPFPR	74	40	10%
	ISVYYNEATGGK	53	39	
	IMNTFSVVPSPK	89	38	
	AILVDLEPGTMDSVR	123	41	
ZNF561	SFTNFSQLYAPVK	110	130	3%

GENE	IDENTIFIED PEPTIDE SEQUENCE	MASS ERROR (ppm)	MASCOT SCORE	SEQUENCE COVERAGE
NTPase activity				
GTPBP4	LPTIDPNTR	107	38	12%
	LALGQINIAK	125	38	
	QSLEYLEQVR	138	38	
	TLLLCGYPNVGK	147	50	
	ADVDVQPYAFTTK	149	40	
PSMC5	GVCTEAGMYALR	89	38	20%
	VDPLVSLMMVEK	123	71	
	GVCTEAGMYALR	150	65	
	VPDSTYEMIGGLDK	110	50	
	VHVTQEDFEMAVAK	100	40	
	TMLELLNQLDGFEATK	125	38	
PSMC6	EMFNYAR	91	38	1%
RAB11B	DHADSNIVIMLVGNK	112	42	7%
XAB1	SMSLVLDEFYSSLR	120	83	4%
Hydrolase/helicase activity	<u>,</u>			
DDX5	QVSDLISVLR	107	40	10%
	APILIATDVASR	88	45	
	TTYLVLDEADR	96	50	
	RLMEEIMSEKENK	140	39	
	TGTAYTFFTPNNIK	110	46	
DDX17	APILIATDVASR	98	38	2%
DDX18	NGTGVLILSPTR	12	53	9%
	EPLYVGVDDDK	150	44	
	LGNGINIIVATPGR	50	78	
	SAEAQKLGNGINIIVATPGR	144	38	
DDX21	DFSDITKK	112	38	42%
	LHGELQDR	140	38	
	TIIFCETK	150	38	
	IGVPSATEIIK	150	38	
	EQLGEEIDSK	150	39	
	APQVLVLAPTR	133	40	

**Supplemental table 2.** Identification of RPS19 interacting proteins by tandem mass spectrometry.

	TAITVEHLAIK	106	38	
	NGIDILVGTPGR	147	48	
	GVTFLFPIQAK	150	38	
	STYEQVDLIGK	122	38	
	TFSFAIPLIEK	110	38	
	RIGVPSATEIIK	128	38	
	EAQELSQNSAIK	136	45	
	EQLGEEIDSKVK	139	39	
	GRAPQVLVLAPTR	140	48	
	STYEQVDLIGKK	142	40	
	EEYQLVQVEQK	150	38	
	NGSFGVLVATNVAAR	147	40	
	LLDSVPPTAISHFK	109	38	
	EGAFSNFPISEETIK	138	49	
	NEEPSEEEIDAPKPK	127	40	
	WQLSVATEQPELEGPR	111	40	
	TFHHVYSGKDLIAQAR	105	38	
	LLDSVPPTAISHFKQSAEK GLDIPEVDLVIQSSPPKDVESY	148	38	
	IHR	109	40	
DDX24	DKLDILGAAETGSGK	95	76	2%
DDX3X	VGSTSENITQK	146	38	4%
	VRPCVVYGGADIGQQIR	147		40
DDX41	SGNTGIATTFINK	150	44	2%
DDX50	VLVLAPTR	111	44	5%
	VLVATNVAAR	145	38	
	LSSNAVSQITR	107	50	
	TFSFAIPLIER	57	48	
DDX54	LLVEFAR	147	41	27%
	TSFFLVR	141	48	
	ELALQTLK	144	39	
	TIPVILDGK	129	48	
	AGLTEPVLIR	146	39	
	ATIFEINASSR	124	74	
	LVHVAVEMSLK	117	47	
	SGGFQSMGLSYPVFK	74	40	
	LPGGHQTVLFSATLPK	144	38	
	LQSVEYVVFDEADR	78	45	
	TIPVILDGKDVVAMAR	106	38	
	EMDLVGLGLHPLFSSR	150	38	
	LFEMGFAEQLQEIIAR	84	69	

	AKEMDLVGLGLHPLFSSR	96	38	
	GLDIPLLDNVINYSFPAK	112	38	
	MEDQFAALHENPDIIIATPGR VPOSVVDFFDSGLOSTLFASL	5	54	
	ELR	85	49	
DHX9	LGGIGQFLAK	119	40	21%
	MLNMIR	105	43	
	LNMATLR	113	38	
	MGGEEAEIR	115	38	
	MTPSYEIR	106	38	
	LSMSQLNEK	96	40	
	DFVNYLVR	146	38	
	VFDPVPVGVTK	138	38	
	DVVQAYPEVR	59	40	
	TPLHEIALSIK	122	38	
	AAMEALVVEVTK	133	38	
	KVFDPVPVGVTK	93	39	
	LAAQSCALSLVR	146	40	
	YPSPFFVFGEK	127	38	
	SFIAEMTIYIK	120	38	
	ETPFELIEALLK	135	39	
	YQILPLHSQIPR	143	38	
	GISHVIVDEIHER	106	38	
	QPAIISQLDPVNER	150	40	
	VQSDGQIVLVDDWIK	111	38	
	ELDALDANDELTPLGR	52	38	
	GMTLVTPLQLLLFASK	109	38	
	QLYHLGVVEAYSGLTK	96	42	
	AIEPPPLDAVIEAEHTLR	30	38	
	KFESEILEAISQNSVVIIR	3	40	
	NELMYQLEQDHDLQAILQER LGGIGOFLAKAIFPPPLDAVIF	7	38	
	AEHTLR	150	38	
	DINTDFLLVVLR	142	38	
DHX15	EVDDLGPEVGDIK	148	54	2%
DHX36	ELDILLQEK	146	38	3%
	NLQSDVLMTVVK	108	63	
	ASLLDDYQLPEILR	110	69	
MCM2	VAVGELTDEDVK	149	38	6%
	QLVAEQVTYQR	147	49	
	DTVDPVQDEMLAR	112	53	
	YDPSLTFSENVDLTEPIISR	148	81	

MCM6	YLQLAEELIRPER	147	46	7%
	EIESEIDSEEELINK	17	76	
	LFLDFLEEFQSSDGEIK	143	45	
MCM7	AGILTTLNAR	150	38	4%
	SITVLVEGENTR	147	47	
RUVBL2	TTEMETIYDLGTK	20	70	3%
SKIV2L2	ALFATETFAMGINMPAR	110	38	2%
SMARCA5	FEYLLK	147	48	14%
	EILFYR	139	43	
	FDWFLK	116	39	
	DIDILNSAGK	147	44	
	YLVIDEAHR	117	52	
	LDSIVIQQGR	106	61	
	FITDNTVEER	33	64	
	KANYAVDAYFR	83	62	
	TLQTISLLGYMK	130	45	
	LRLDSIVIQQGR	122	38	
	LGFDKENVYDELR	150	38	
	ESEITDEDIDGILER	121	70	
	TPEEVIEYSAVFWER	43	62	
	NFTMDTESSVYNFEGEDYR	34	61	
XRN2	TGGYLTESGYVNLQR	88	38	6%
	ELTMASLPFTFDVER	115	38	
	AALEEVYPDLTPEETR	102	38	
	VQMIMLAVGEVEDSIFK	105	35	
Isomerase activity				
DKC1	LHNAIEGGTQLSR	140	41	6%
	ALETLTGALFQRPPLIAAVK	150	38	
PPIH	IIDGLLVMR	105	61	10%
	IELFADVVPK	115	69	
Kinase activity				
CSNK2A1	ALDYCHSMGIMHR	112	55	4%
SRP72	LTNAEGVEFK	144	43	10%
	VLANNSLSFEK	147	38	
	GTQGATAGASSELDASK	135	63	
	TVSSPPTSPRPGSAATVSAST	146	38	

## SNIIPPR

PRKCQ	AKGQSLQDPFLNALR	6	41	2%
Splicing factor act	<u>ivity</u>			
SF3B1	TEILPPFFK	76	43	8%
	QLVDTTVELANK	145	42	
	LLVDVDESTLSPEEQK	122	38	
	ILVVIEPLLIDEDYYAR	113	40	
	MVMETIEKIMGNLGAADIDH			
	К	107	38	
	AAGLATMISTMRPDIDNMD			
	EYVR	109	55	
SF3B2	YGPPPSYPNLK	150	40	3%
	GIEKPPFELPDFIK	150	38	
SE3B3	SVAGGEVYTYK	126	55	11%
51565		1/7	30	11/0
		03 T41	38	
	ELAVGI VDNTVB	123	53	
		150	38	
		107	50 67	
		107	90	
		42 83	90 46	
	FLAAFMAAAFLNENLPESIEG	63	40	
	APK	114	60	
		1.4.4		1.09/
SFR59		144	44	10%
	IYVGNLPIDVR	24	38	
SFRS10	VDFSITK	150	38	12%
	YGPIADVSIVYDQQSR	133	7	
Structural costitu	ent of Ribosome			
RPL10A	DTLYEAVR	20	46	10%
	KYDAFLASESLIK	74	50	
	GTAAAAAAAAAAAA	60	96	1.8%
	VAVVSEGDHAGK	113	50	1070
		15	68	
		13	00	
RPL24	VFQFLNAK	148	52	13%
	ΤΑΜΑΑΑΚΑΡΤΚ	97	70	
RPL27A	TGAAPIIDVVR	99	71	7%

RPL3	HGSLGFLPR	20	38	2%
RPL4	NIPGITLLNVSK	142	44	3%
RPL6	YYPTEDVPR	147	51	3%
RPL7	ASINMLR	145	38	31%
	KVLQLLR	138	38	
	SVNELIYK	145	38	
	EVPAVPETLK	129	38	
	SVNELIYKR	71	38	
	IALTDNALIAR	76	47	
	AGNFYVPAEPK	92	38	
	KAGNFYVPAEPK	5	42	
RPL7A	AGVNTVTTLVENK	148	76	7%
RPL8	AVVGVVAGGGR	85	61	5%
RPL9	TILSNQTVDIPENVDITLK	90	49	10%
RPLPO	EDLTEIR	131	38	2%
RPLP1	AAGVNVEPFWPGLFAK	117	41	14%
RPLP2	LASVPAGGAVAVSAA	50	38	31%
RPS10	IAIYELLFK	135	64	5%
RPS14	IEDVTPIPSDSTR	14	46	9%
RPS16	DILIQYDR	122	38	40%
	ALVAYYQK	90	38	
	ТАТАVАНСК	84	38	
	GPLQSVQVFGR	75	38	
	VNGRPLEMIEPR	150	38	
	GGGHVAQIYAIR	95	38	
RPS2	GTGIVSAPVPK	68	60	11%
RPS23	VANVSLLALYK	67	87	8%
RPS24	QMVIDVLHPGK	54	69	22%
	TTGFGMIYDSLDYAK	60	70	

RPS26	GHVQPIR	100	70	17%
	LHYCVSCAIHSK	98	49	
RPS3	ELTAVVQK	34	38	30%
	KFVADGIFK	68	42	
	TEIIILATR	150	57	
	AELNEFLTR	54	49	
	ELAEDGYSGVEVR	56	57	
	KPLPDHVSIVEPK	144	43	
	DEILPTTPISEQK	41	38	
RPS4X	LSNIFVIGK	131	51	18%
	YALTGDEVK	90	38	
	TIRYPDPLIK	150	38	
	TDITYPAGFMDVISIDK	5	50	
RPS5	QAVDVSPLR	10	44	4%
				<b>6</b> .4(
RPS6		20	56	8%
	DIPGLTDTTVPR	39	61	
RPS7	AIIIFVPVPQLK	60	41	6%
RPS8	LTPEEEEILNK	8	47	5%
RPSA	LLVVTDPR	150	50	25%
	SDGIYIINLK	70	52	
	FAAATGATPIAGR	33	51	
	AIVAIENPADVSVISS	46	70	
	YIYK	15	38	
RSI 1D1	FFTTPSK	72	38	33%
	SPNPSTPR	128	40	0070
		41	38	
		10	38	
	BLIPSUGR	19	38	
	VPVSVNLLSK	5	42	
		18	38	
	KVPVSVNI I SK	84	44	
		37	28	
		8	<u>م</u>	
		 ∕/1	28	
		71 26	100	
		20 110	50	
		110	20	
	ATTICLUEIFQLVFIGN	54	20	

	DEPNSTPEKTEQFYR	5	39	
Transcription factor				
BAZ1B	GGLGYVEETSEFEAR	150	75	1%
HNRPD	IFVGGLSPDTPEEK	74	78	12%
	EYFGGFGEVESIELPMDNK	9	74	
ILF2	VLQSALAAIR	67	90	25%
	KLDPELHLDIK	150	38	
	ILPTLEAVAALGNK	70	77	
	VKPAPDETSFSEALLK INNVIDNLIVAPGTFEVQIEEV	23	69	
	R	150	38	
	AQDPSEVLTMLTNETGFEISS SDATVK	150	51	
ILF3	AYAALAALEK	118	63	14%
	LFPDTPLALDANK	127	83	
	VADNLAIQLAAVTEDK	36	63	
	EPPLSLTIHLTSPVVR	78	52	
	VLAGETLSVNDPPDVLDR VADNLAIQLAAVTEDKYEILQ	89	55	
	SVDDAAIVIK	57	46	
NKRF	DIEQIIR	131	44	13%
	EIPPADIPK	150	42	
	INYTYMLTR	92	43	
	LLTDGYACEVR	131	52	
	TNPEYIYAPLK	84	54	
	VILESEVIAEAVGVK	130	64	
PURA	FFFDVGSNK LIDDYGVEFEPAELPEGTSLTV	94	65	11%
	DNK	33	59	
TAF15	GEATVSFDDPPSAK	150	44	2%
TRIM28	LSPPYSSPQEFAQDVGR	139	46	2%
UBTF	DYEVELLR	122	39	13%
	KKDYEVELLR	148	38	
	HPELNISEEGITK	82	40	
	ITLTELILDAQEHVK	143	38	
XPO5	DPLLLAIIPK	145	45	3%
	LFSSVTFETVEESK	62	61	

	QGETQTELVMFILLR	62	70	
YBX1	GAEAANVTGPGGVPVQGSK	53	57	10%
	SVGDGETVEFDVVEGEK	5	105	
Transferase activity				
FDFT1	ALDTLEDDMTISVEK	86	71	6%
	AIIYQYMEEIYHR	140	94	
FTSJ3 <sup>29,47</sup>	FQFLQK	150	38	13%
	EVEVQAK	102	54	
	TSVTDFLR	150	48	
	AANPVDFLSK	141	42	
	DLIDNSFNR	128	38	
	AEAVVNTVDISER	150	53	
	ILDPEGLALGAVIASSK	78	79	
	SDDDGFEIVPIEDPAK LTEVQDDKEEEEEENPLLVPL	51	38	
	EEK	138	38	
NAT10	SMDLSEYIIR	150	38	4%
	LDYLGVSYGLTPR		41	
	LGQAELVVIDEAAAIPLPLVK		41	
NOL1	GVNLDPLGK	119	39	14%
	DLAQALINR	137	60	
	IQDIVGILR	145	51	
	GADSELSTVPSVTK	137	38	
	VLLDAPCSGTGVISK	46	44	
	LGVTNTIISHYDGR	131	50	
	ELLLSAIDSVNATSK	30	78	
	LVPTGLDFGQEGFTR SPEAKPLPGKLPKGAVQTAG	72	53	
	К	137	47	
ZC3HAV1	ASLEDAPVDDLTR	150	44	2%
Transporter activity				
СОРА	MHSLLIK	63	38	13%
	VWDISGLR	105	38	
	TALNLFFK	147	44	
	GFFEGTIASK	150	47	
	VLTIDPTEFK	106	51	
	TLDLPIYVTR	126	56	
	NLSPGAVESDVR	105	55	
	EYIVGLSVETER	86	55	
	DADSITLFDVQQK	54	65	

	SILLSVPLLVVDNK	126	61	
	GITGVDLFGTTDAVVK	113	51	
	VTTVTEIGKDVIGLR	69	59	
	LLELGPKPEVAQQTR	71	56	
	ASNLENSTYDLYTIPK	8	43	
COPB2	GSNNVALGYDEGSIIVK	121	75	3%
CSE1L	TGNIPALVR	128	50	14%
	VIVPNMEFR	149	62	
	SANVNEFPVLK	144	58	
	DAAIYLVTSLASK	126	49	
	ALTLPGSSENEYIMK	60	52	
	LVLDAFALPLTNLFK	66	38	
	YGALALQEIFDGIQPK	68	53	
	AADEEAFEDNSEEYIR	42	66	
	LLQTDDEEEAGLLELLK	98	86	
IPO4	QGCTVAEK	121	67	2%
	LLMASPTR	90	65	
IPO7	ETENDDLTNVIQK	110	64	3%
	ENIVEAIIHSPELIR	117	68	
NPEPL1	YHAAVLTNSAEWEAACVK	58	44	3%
STAU1	VSVGEFVGEGEGK	38	43	3%
SSR4	FFDEESYSLLR	112	69	6%
XPO1	YVVGLIIK	121	38	7%
	IYLDMLNVYK	148	45	
	EFAGEDTSDLFLEER	40	84	
	LLSEEVFDFSSGQITQVK	46	62	
	MAKPEEVLVVENDQGEVVR	14	40	
DNA/RNA/protein binding	capacity			
AATF	DKGGPEFSSALK	150	41	2%
ACTR1B	DWNDMER	120	67	2%
C1orf77	LGRPIGALAR	91	69	10%
CCT2	GATQQILDEAER	112	58	2%
ССТ8	DIDEVSSLLR	118	46	2%

CEBPZ	ALLVQVVNK	133	40	10%
	EQIDTLFK	127	39	
	QTLLLRPGGK	122	38	
	MLSALLTGVNR	148	38	
	QAMFLNLVYK	65	39	
	LYQHEINLFK	150	38	
	ELLITDLLPDNR	136	40	
	DKQNIFEFFER	109	40	
	EESQIPVDEVFFHR	69	38	
	KLETEETVPETDVETK	59	40	
CENPC1	VSDEEDK	58	80	3%
	QMPPVGSK	89	55	
	ILATDVSSK	95	95	
COPG	SIATLAITTLLK	148	69	5%
	SLEELPVDIILASVG	32	51	
	LLLLDTVTMQVTAR	126	95	
DHX30	IPOLLER	100	51	17%
DINGO		120	39	1770
	VPGEMYPVK	123	38	
	FYLTTLGOR	92	50	
	AVAGWEEVIR	148	76	
		146	48	
	AIFOOPPVGVR	99	38	
		98	47	
	EHYLEDILAK	130	38	
		77	53	
		89	40	
		128	72	
	GVI MAGI YPNI IOVR	90	44	
	AVDEAVILLQEIGVLDQR	121	55	
	VR	23	38	
	WQDRSSRENYLEENLLYAPSL R	132	38	
				<b></b>
DNAJC9	ELGLDEGVDSLK	150	41	8%
	ISLEDIQAFEK	150	43	
FBL	TNIIPVIEDAR	120	62	11%
	NLVPGESVYGEK	150	38	
	VSISEGDDKIEYR	150	52	
FUSIP1	DAEDALHNLDR	8	57	6%
GNB2L1	DVLSVAFSSDNR	99	66	4%
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HIST1H1C	ALAAAGYDVEK	63	42	12%
	SETAPAAPAAPAPAEK	40	40	
HIST1H1D	ALAAAGYDVEK	72	46	10%
	ASGPPVSELITK	125	57	
HIST1H2AK	NDEELNK	110	38	5%
HIST1H2BL	LLLPGELAK	112	38	7%
HIST1H2BO	QVHPDTGISSK	123	50	17%
	AMGIMNSFVNDIFER	90	53	
HIST2H4	ISGLIYEETR	93	65	36%
	DNIQGITKPAIR	136	48	
	TVTAMDVVYALK	141	80	
	TVTAMDVVYALKR	142	38	
HNRPA2B1	DYFEEYGK	28	38	8%
	TLETVPLER	75	40	
	IDTIEIITDR	76	47	
HNRPA3	LFIGGLSFETTDDSLR	45	94	5%
HNRPC	VPPPPPIAR	22	58	9%
	SDVEAIFSK	70	51	
	KSDVEAIFSK	62	61	
HNRPDL	DLTEYLSR	70	46	3%
HNRPF	SSQEEVR	70	85	13%
	TEMDWVLK	98	90	
	VHIEIGPDGR	110	56	
	DLSYCLSGMYDHR	123	48	
	QSGEAFVELGSEDDVK	57	54	
HNRPR	LFVGSIPK	150	43	8%
	ENILEEFSK	150	46	
	TGYTLDVTTGQR	30	57	
	NLATTVTEEILEK	116	79	
	DLYEDELVPLFEK	12	48	
HNRPU	FIEIAAR	89	38	5%

	GYFEYIEENK	100	41	
	YNILGTNTIMDK	141	38	
	NFILDQTNVSAAAQR	78	97	
HNRPUL2	EEAYHSR	112	46	2%
	ANFSLPEK	109	38	
HP1BP3	SGASVVAIRK	101	40	9%
	GASGSFVVVQK	65	40	
	YIIHKYPSLELER	147	47	
	SSAVDPEPQVK	112	38	
IGF2BP1	MVIITGPPEAQFK	150	39	10%
	LLVPTQYVGAIIGK	149	50	
	TVNELQNLTAAEVVVPR	10	54	
	LYIGNLNESVTPADLEK	21	50	
IGF2BP3	ALQSGPPQSR	10	38	
	IPVSGPFLVK	5	38	
	QKPCDLPLR	9	51	
	DQTPDENDQVVVK	9	43	
	SITILSTPEGTSAACK	6	66	
IMP3	LYALGLVPTR	140	52	5%
ITGB4BP	ETEEILADVLK	31	63	4%
LYAR	FQNWMK	150	78	3%
	QQAWIQK	95	48	
NCL	ALELTGLK	145	38	17%
	TGISDVFAK	124	42	
	GIAYIEFK	131	41	
	NDLAVVDVR	110	68	
	EVFEDAAEIR	150	73	
	GFGFVDFNSEEDAK	147	38	
	FGYVDFESAEDLEK	73	75	
	GLSEDTTEETLKESFDGSVR	91	43	
	TLVLSNLSYSATEETLQEVFEK	28	67	
NIP7 <sup>29</sup>	LHVTALDYLAPYAK	142	62	10%
NOLA1	FYIDPYK	105	38	13%
	VDEIFGQLR	18	38	
	VPYFNAPVYLENK	6	49	
NOL5A	VVSLSEYR	148	40	1%

PABPC3	IVATKPLYVALAQR	150	56	2%
PAK1IP1	GEQYVVIIQNK	142	61	12%
	FLSESVLAVAGDEEVIR	103	77	
	IDIYQLDTASISGTITNEK	14	83	
PNN	LLALSGPGGGR	140	38	5%
	IEFAEQINK	120	42	
	LTEVPVEPVLTVHPESK	117	42	
PPP2R1A	LSTIALALGVER	120	50	2%
RAB1B	QWLQEIDR	98	49	4%
RAP1B	LVVLGSGGVGK	85	40	6%
RBM19	NLPYTSTEEDLEK	117	38	5%
	ILGENEEEEDLAESGR	146	92	
	VLLPEGGITAIVEFLEPLEAR	127	64	
RBMX	ALEAVFGK	72	50	13%
	IVEVLLMK	137	59	
	LFIGGLNTETNEK	91	57	
	GFAFVTFESPADAK	60	61	
RNPC2	IESIQLMMDSETGR	116	36	8%
	TDASSASSFLDSDELER	16	94	
SART3	IQLIFER	150	38	4%
	SALQALEMDR	148	44	
	EFESAIVEAAR	133	85	
	LAEYQAYIDFEMK	12	60	
SNRPA1	SLTYLSILR	94	46	4%
SNRPG	HVQGILR	80	42	9%
SNRPN	VLGLVLLR	104	48	10%
	GENLVSMTVEGPPPK	19	52	
SRP68	ALLQQQPEDDSKR	133	39	2%
SURF6	LLQEALK	65	48	2%
SYNCRIP	LFVGSIPK	120	44	2%

	TGYTLDVTTGQR	30	57	
Other function				
Dehydrogenase activity				
DPYD	VKEALSPIK	120	43	1%
Ligase activity				
MARS	ITQDIFQQLLK	148	37	5%
	GFVLQDTVEQLR	145	62	
	FFGGYVPEMVLTPDDQR	5	40	
Peptidase activity				
SEC11L1	VGEIVVFR	107	70	4%
Receptor activity				
REEP6	NVKPSQTPQPK	150	77	6%
Translation elongation fac	tor activity			
EEF1B2	SPAGLQVLNDYLADK	12	82	15%
	YGPADVEDTTGSGATDSK	28	74	
Unknown function				
EBNA1BP2 <sup>25,28,29</sup> DLEWVER	95	38	14%	
	QAQAAVLAVLPR LDVTLGPVPEIGGSEAPAPQN	150	40	
	К	120	39	
GPIAP1	QILGVIDKK	150	38	1%
HDCMA18P	MGEEVIPLR	149	39	4%
	SSAVVELDLEGTR	147	38	
LOC389217	LSQMQNK	110	62	1%
MGC3731	DPLLSQR	120	72	3%
NOC2L	QLAIHLR	60	45	4%
	EIQLEISGK	106	38	
	LEDLNFPEIK	105	46	
NOC3L	LGQASLGVIK	142	76	8%
	SPLLPAVLEGLAK	137	54	
	FYLENLEQMVK	77	38	
	YSSEVATESPLDFTK	84	40	
	SMLMEQDPDVAVTVR	6	47	

NOL10	QLTFTLKR	150	40	2%
	LLEQQELR	146	38	
NOLA3	VLMTQQPRPVL	139	45	17%
PES1	GSATNYITR	20	56	1%
RBM12B	YAFVMFK	145	38	16%
	GVGLGEALVK	149	44	
	NFPFDVTK	144	38	
	NLSLSIDER	124	44	
	FLGTEVLLR	150	67	
	AENPYLFLR	142	41	
	DSSVELFLSSK	148	77	
	GLPYLVNEDDVR	145	56	
	LLGLPFIAGPVDIR	108	42	
	DPPIYSVGAFENFR	67	42	
	FFADFLLAEDDIYLLYDDK	90	40	
	FLYKDENRTR	43	40	
RP13-36C9.1	VAVDPETVFK	144	53	13%
	IFEMLEGVQGPTAVR	12	58	
SYNGR2	AGGSFDLR	90	42	4%

GENE	PROTEIN	YEAST GENE
CM2	MCM2 minichromosome maintenance	MCM2
	deficient 2, mitotin (S. cerevisiae)	
MCM6	p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome	MCM6
	maintenance deficient 6)	
MCM7	p85MCM protein (MCM7 minichromosome	CDC47
	maintenance deficient 7)	
GTPBP4	GTP/binding protein NGB (G protein	NOG1
	binding CRFG)	
DDX5	growth regulated nuclear 68 protein	DBP2
	(DEAD box polypeptide 5)	
DDX17 <sup>28</sup>	DDX17 protein	
DDX18	RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 18)	HAS1
DDX21	RNA helicase II / Gu protein	
	(DEAD box polypeptide 21)	
DDX24 <sup>29</sup>	DEAD box polypeptide 24	MAK5
DDX3X	dead box, X isoform (DEAD box	
	polypeptide 3)	
DDX41	DEAD box protein abstrakt	
DDX50	DEAD box polypeptide 50	
	(Nucleolar protein GU2)	
DDX54	ATP/dependent RNA helicase	DBP10
	(DEAD box polypeptide 54)	
DHX9	RNA helicase A (DEAH box polypep. 9)	
DHX15	DEAH box polypeptide 15	PRP43
RUVBL2 <sup>25</sup>	RuvB-like 2	RVB2
SMARCA5	SWI/SNF related, matrix associated,	ISW2
	actin dependent regulator of chromatin,	
	subfamily a, member 5	
XRN2	Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)	RAT1
DKCI	Cbt5p homolog (dyskerin)	
РРІН	peptidyl prolyl isomerase H	
CSNK2A1 <sup>25</sup>	casein kinase 2, alpha 1 polypeptide	
SRP72	signal recognition particle 72	SRP72
SF3B2	splicing factor 3b, subunit 2, 145 kDa	CUS1
SFRS10	splicing factor arg/ser rich 10	
RPL10A <sup>25,28,29</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L10a	RPL1B
RPL14	60S ribosomal protein L14	RPL4B
RPL24	60S ribosomal protein L24	RPL24A
RPL27A <sup>25,28,29</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L27a	RPL28
RPL3 <sup>25,28,29</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L3	RPL3
RPL4 <sup>25,28,29</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L4	RPL4B

RPL6 <sup>25,28,29,32</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L6	RPL6B
RPL7 <sup>25,29</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L7	
RPL7A <sup>25,28,29,31</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L7a	RPL8B
RPL8 <sup>25,28</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L8	RPL2A
RPL9 <sup>25,28</sup>	60S ribosomal protein L9	RPL9B
RPLP2 <sup>25</sup>	60S acidic ribosomal protein P2	RPP2B
RPS10 <sup>25</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S10	RPS10A
RPS14 <sup>25,29</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S14	RPS14B
RPS16 <sup>25</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S16	RPS16A
RPS2 <sup>25,31</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S2	RPS2
RPS23 <sup>25</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S23	RPS23A
RPS24 <sup>25</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S24	RPS24B
RPS4X <sup>25</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S4, X-linked	RPS4A
<b>RPS5</b> <sup>25,28,29</sup>	40S ribosomal proteinS5	RPS5
RPS6	40S ribosomal protein S6	RPS6B
<b>RPS7</b> <sup>25</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S7	RPS7A
RPS8 <sup>25,28,31</sup>	40S ribosomal protein S8	RPS8B
RPSA	ribosomal protein SA	<b>RPS0A</b>
RSL1D1	PBK1 protein	
BAZ1B <sup>25</sup>	bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain, 1B	
HNRPD <sup>25</sup>	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D2	
ILF2 <sup>30</sup>	interleukin enhancer binding factor 2	
ILF3 <sup>30</sup>	nuclear factor associated with dsRNA NFAR-2	
TAF15 <sup>25</sup>	TLS protein (TBP-associated factor 15)	NPL3
TRIM28 <sup>25</sup>	tripartite motif-containing 28	
UBTF	upstream binding transcription factor, RNA polymerase I	
FTSJ3	FtsJ homolog 3 ( <i>E. coli</i> )	SPB1
NOL1	proliferating cell nuclear protein p120 (NOL protein 1)	NOP2
XPO1	exportin 1 (CRM1 homolog yeast)	CRM1
AATF <sup>25,28,29</sup>	Ded protein (Apoptosis antagonizing transcription factor)	BFR2
CCT2 <sup>25,29</sup>	chaperonin containing TCP1, subunit 2 (beta)	CCT2
CEBPZ	CCAAT/enhancer binding protein zeta	MAK21
COPG	coatomer protein complex, subunit gamma 1	SEC21
FBL	fibrillarin, U3 small nucleolar interacting protein 1	NOP1

GNB2L1 <sup>25</sup>	Guanine nucleotide binding protein (G protein), beta polypeptide 2-like 1	
HIST1H1C <sup>25</sup>	Histone H1b	
HIST1H1D <sup>25</sup>	Histone H1 member 3	
HIST1H2AK <sup>25</sup>	Histone 1 H2Ak	
HIST1H2BL <sup>25</sup>	H2B histone family, member C	
HIST1H2BO <sup>25</sup>	Histone 1, H2bo Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein	
HNRPA2B1 <sup>25,28,29</sup>	A2/B1	
HNRPC <sup>25,30</sup>	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein C Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein D-like	
HNRPDL <sup>23</sup>	(A+U-rich element RNA binding factor)	
HNRPF	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein F	
HNRPR <sup>23</sup>	Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein R	
HNRPU <sup>25,30</sup>	heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein U (scaffold attachment factor A)	
HP1BP3	HP1-BP74	
IMP3 <sup>28</sup>	U3 snoRNP protein 3 homolog	IMP3
ITGB4BP <sup>25,28,29</sup>	integrin beta 4 binding protein	TIF6
NCL	Nucleolin	
NIP7 <sup>29</sup>	60S ribosome subunit biogenesis	NIP7
NOLA1 <sup>25</sup>		GAR1
NOL5A <sup>25,28</sup>	hNop56	
PAK1IP1 <sup>25</sup>		MAK11
RBM19		MRD1
RBMX <sup>28</sup>	RNA binding motif protein, X-linked (heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein G)	
RNPC2	RNA-binding region containing protein 2	
SAR13	recognised by T cells 3	
SNRPA1 <sup>25,28</sup>	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A' (U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide A')	
SNRPG <sup>25</sup>	small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide G	SMX2
SURF6 <sup>25,28</sup>	surfeit protein 6	RRP14
SYNCRIP	NS1 associated protein	
EEF1B2	eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 beta 2	
IPO4	importin 4	KAP123
EBNA1BP2 <sup>25,28,29</sup>	EBNA1 binding protein 2	
MGC3731	hypothetical protein LOC79159 nucleolar complex associated 2 homolog (S	
NOC2L <sup>28,29</sup>	cerevisiae; hypothetical protein)	NOC2

NOC3L	nucleolar complex associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)	NOC3
NOL10 <sup>29</sup>	nucleolar protein 10 (hypothetical protein FLJ14075)	ENP2
NOLA3 <sup>25</sup>	nucleolar protein family A, member 3	NOP10
PES1 <sup>25,28</sup>	Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain	NOP7

GENE	PROTEIN	YEAST GENE	FOUND IN
AATF	Ded protein (Apoptosis antagonizing transcription factor)	BFR2	90S*, Pre 40S
COPG	Coatomer protein complex, subunit gamma 1	SEC21	Late 40S
DDX18	RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 18)	HAS1	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
DDX24	DEAD box polypeptide 24	MAK5	90S, Pre 60S
DDX5	Growth regulated nuclear 68 protein (DEAD box polypeptide 5)	DBP2	90S, Late 40S, Late 60S
DDX54	ATP/dependent RNA helicase (DEAD box polypeptide 54)	DBP10	90S, Pre 60S
DHX15	DEAH box polypeptide 15	PRP43	90S, Pre 60S, Pre 40S
EBNA1BP2	EBNA1 binding protein 2	EBP2	90S, Pre 60S
FBL	Fibrillarin, U3 small nucleolar interacting protein 1	NOP1	90S, Pre 40S
FTSJ3	FtsJ homolog 3 (E. coli)	SPB1	90S, Pre 60S
GTPBP4	GTP/binding protein NGB (G protein binding CRFG)	NOG1	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
IMP3	U3 snoRNP protein 3 homolog	IMP3	90S, Pre 40S
IPO4	Importin 4	KAP123	Late 60S
ITGB4BP	Integrin beta 4 binding protein	TIF6	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
MCM2	Minichromosome maintenance MCM2 deficient 2, mitotin (S. cerevisiae)	MCM2	90S
MCM6	p105MCM (MCM6 minichromosome maintenance deficient 6)	MCM6	Pre 60S
NIP7	60S ribosome subunit biogenesis protein Nip7 homolog (S. cerevisiae)	NIP7	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
NOC2L	Nucleolar complex associated 2 homolog (S. cerevisiae; hypothetical protein DKFZp564C186.1)	NOC2	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
NOC3L	Nucleolar complex associated 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae)	NOC3	90S, Pre 60S
NOL1	Proliferating cell nuclear protein p120 (NOL protein 1)	NOP2	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
NOL5A	Nucleolar protein family A member 1 (H/ACA small nucleolar RNPs)	SIK1	90S, Pre 40S
NOLA1	hNop56	GAR1	90S
PAK1IP1	PAK/PLC-interacting protein 1	MAK11	Late 60S
PES1	Pescadillo homolog 1 containing BRCT domain	NOP7	90S, Pre 60S, Late 60S
RBM19	RNA binding motif 19	MRD1	Pre 40S
RPL8	60S ribosomal protein L8	RPL2A	Late 60S
RPLP2	60S acidic ribosomal protein P2	RPP2B	90S, Pre 40S

Supplemental Table 4. Interactors found in the Pre-Ribosome Database.

RPS23	40S ribosomal protein S23	RPS23A	Late 60S
TAF15	TLS protein (TBP-associated factor 15)	NPL3	90S
XAB1	XPA binding protein 1, GTPase	NPA3	90S, Late 60S, Late 40S
XRN2	Dhm1-like protein (5'-3' exoribonuclease 2)	RAT1	Late 60S

\*genes classified as "found in 90S" in the present table include those classified as "earlypre40S" and "early pre-60S" in the Database.

# **CAPITOLO 4**

# **PROFILI DI ESPRESSIONE GENICA**

## 4.1 SCOPO DEL LAVORO

Dal 2006 ad oggi, nei pazienti DBA sono state identificate mutazioni in *RPS24* (Gazda *et al.*, 2006a) e *RPS17* (Cmejla *et al.*, 2007), componenti della subunità minore del ribosoma, così come in *RPL35a* (Farrar *et al.*, 2008), *RPL5* e *RPL11* (Gazda *et al.*, 2008), facenti parte della subunità maggiore. Tali dati, in aggiunta alle già note mutazioni in *RPS19* (Draptchinskaia *et al.*, 1999), hanno permesso di classificare definitivamente la DBA tra le ribosomopatie.

Si è reso necessario quindi disporre di un modello che mimasse ciò che accade in una linea cellulare eritroide in condizioni di aploinsufficienza per una RP.

Il nostro piano sperimentale ha previsto quindi di analizzare le variazioni globali dell'espressione genica, sia a livello del trascrittoma sia del proteoma, in una linea cellulare in cui i livelli proteici di una RP fossero ridotti del 50% circa. Per fare questo, abbiamo scelto di utilizzare cellule TF-1 trasdotte con siRNA che aboliscono l'espressione di RPS19 o con un siRNA *scramble*, utilizzato come controllo negativo. Ci siamo serviti di tale modello sperimentale perché sembra ben ricapitolare la condizione dei pazienti DBA (Miyake *et al.*, 2005), riservandoci di confermare i risultati ottenuti in linee cellulari downregolate anche per altre RP coinvolte nell'insorgenza della patologia.

Le differenze di espressione tra le cellule trasdotte con i siRNA contro RPS19 rispetto a quelle con il siRNA *scramble* sono state valutate utilizzando tecniche ad alta resa: i *microarray* (piattaforma Affimetrix) hanno permesso di analizzare le variazioni a livello del trascrittoma, mentre la 2D-DIGE (2D *Differential In Gel Electrophoresys*) ha potuto evidenziare le proteine differenzialmente espresse.

Quello che ci siamo proposti di ottenere dall'utilizzo simultaneo di queste due tecniche è un quadro completo dei processi biologici maggiormente colpiti in cellule sottoposte a stress causato dalla ridotta quantità di una proteina ribosomale. La scelta di una linea cellulare eritroleucemica umana permette, inoltre, di sottolineare alterazioni patologiche tessuto-specifiche e questo potrebbe indicare la strada da seguire per capire come mutazioni in geni codificanti per proteine ubiquitariamente espresse possano provocare un fenotipo prevalentemente a livello del midollo osseo.

E' inoltre opportuno ricordare che tutte le malattie facenti parte del gruppo

IBMFS sono causate da mutazioni in proteine legate al ribosoma, quindi questo tipo di approccio potrebbe fornire dati di interesse non solo per quanto riguarda l'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan, ma anche per altre patologie simili.

## 4.2 MATERIALI E METODI

## 4.2.1 LINEA CELLULARE

Per questo lavoro sono state utilizzate cellule TF-1 trasdotte con due diversi siRNA (denominati in seguito siRNA 1 e siRNA 2) in grado di abolire l'espressione di RPS19 e con un siRNA *scramble* (SCR), utilizzato come controllo negativo. Le linee cellulari sono state ottenute mediante una collaborazione con il Prof. Stefan Karlsson (Università di Lund, Svezia; Miyake *et al.*, 2005). Le cellule sono state coltivate in terreno RPMI-1640 (Sigma-Aldrich) al 10% di siero fetale bovino (Invitrogen Gibco), addizionato di antibiotici (100 U/mI penicillina e 0.1 mg/mI streptomicina) e di 5 ng/mI di GM-CSF (R&D Systems), in un incubatore a 37 °C con atmosfera satura di vapore acqueo e al 5% di CO<sub>2</sub>. Per indurre l'attivazione trascrizionale dei siRNA, le cellule sono state trattate con 0,5 μg/mI di doxiciclina (Sigma-Aldrich).

## 4.2.2 CURVE DI DOWNREGOLAZIONE

Per la nostra indagine, abbiamo deciso di utilizzare condizioni sperimentali in cui i livelli proteici di RPS19 fossero ridotti del 50% circa. Per scegliere le condizioni ottimali, le cellule TF-1 siRNA 1, 2 e SCR sono state trattate con doxiciclina per sei giorni. Dal giorno 0 al giorno 6, 10<sup>5</sup> cellule sono state raccolte e lisate in *sample buffer* (750 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.8, 5% SDS, 40% glicerolo, 10% β-mercaptoetanolo). Questo lisato è stato successivamente caricato su un gel SDS-PAGE al 12,5% di acrilammide e trasferito su una membrana di nitrocellulosa (Bio-Rad). Per determinare l'entità della diminuzione di RPS19, la proteina è stata rilevata con un anticorpo monoclonale specifico fornito dal Prof. Fabrizio Loreni (Università "Tor Vergata", Roma). Il controllo della quantità di proteine caricate sul gel è stato effettuato mediante l'utilizzo di un anticorpo anti-β-actina (Sigma-Aldrich) seguendo le specifiche tecniche suggerite dal produttore. I risultati sono stati quantificati mediante il *software* informatico

Quantity One (Bio-Rad), che ha permesso la normalizzazione dei dati.

## 4.2.3 ESTRAZIONE DELL'RNA, MICROARRAY ED ANALISI DEI DATI

Questo lavoro è stato effettuato in collaborazione con il Prof. Stefano Gustincich (SISSA, Trieste).

Dopo aver somministrato la doxiciclina per 3 giorni alle TF-1 siRNA 2 e per 4 giorni alle TF-1 siRNA 1 e SCR, per tutte e tre le linee cellulari sono state raccolte 5\*10<sup>6</sup> cellule, da cui è stato estratto l'RNA totale utilizzando il TRIzol® Reagent (Invitrogen) secondo le istruzioni fornite dal produttore; l'RNA è stato successivamente purificato con il RNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN), sottoposto al controllo qualità mediante l'Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies) e quantificato con lo spettrofotometro NanoDrop 1000 (Thermo Scientific). Per ogni linea cellulare sono stati preparati due replicati biologici. 6 µg di ogni campione sono stati marcati e amplificati secondo il protocollo standard sviluppato da Affimetrix. L'RNA marcato è stato ibridato su un Affymetrix GeneChip Human Genome U133A 2.0 Array contenente oltre 18.000 trascritti. Gli array ibridati sono stati colorati, lavati (GeneChip Fluidics Station 450) e successivamente analizzati (GeneChip Scanner 3000 7G). Il rilevamento delle sonde ed i valori di intensità sono stati calcolati dai dati grezzi utilizzando l'Affymetrix GeneChip Operating Software (GCOS). Ulteriori processamenti dei dati sono stati effettuati in ambiente R (http://www.r-project.org/) utilizzando pacchetti dal progetto BioConductor software (http://www.bioconductor.org/). E' stata inoltre applicata la normalizzazione Robust Multi-Array Average (RMA) (Irizarry et al., 2003). I dati normalizzati sono stati filtrati in base al rilevamento delle sonde, in modo che solo le sonde che danno il segnale "Present" in almeno un array vengano incluse nell'analisi (McClintick e Edenberg, 2006). Sonde con valori di intensità inferiori a 100 in tutti gli array sono state escluse dall'analisi statistica. I dati sono quindi stati importati nel software MultiExperiment Viewer (MeV) (Saeed et al., 2003) e l'analisi statistica è stata effettuata mediante il modulo SAM (Significance Analysis of Microarrays; Tusher et al., 2001), implementato come descritto sul sito web http://wwwstat.stanford.edu/~tibs/SAM/. E' stato applicato un False Discovery Rate (FDR)

del 10% per identificare i geni differenzialmente espressi in maniera statisticamente significativa nelle cellule trasdotte con i siRNA contro RPS19 rispetto a quelle con il siRNA SCR. L'analisi funzionale dei geni differenzialmente espressi è stata effettuata mediante l'uso del *software* Ingenuity Pathways Analysis (http://www.ingenuity.com/).

## 4.2.4 REAL-TIME RT-PCR

I risultati ottenuti dal *microarray* sono stati validati mediante qRT-PCR, analizzando indipendentemente le linee cellulari TF-1 siRNA 1 e 2. Sono stati scelti 7 geni (*CCND2, EIF4B, EPOR, FTH1, GARS, LTA4H, MYC*) rappresentativi di un ampio *range* di variazione di espressione tra le cellule con il siRNA SCR e quelle con i siRNA contro RPS19.

500 ng di RNA totale sono stati retrotrascritti a cDNA mediante il High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems) e utilizzando dei *random primers*. Alla Power SYBR® Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) sono stati aggiunti 1 µl di cDNA e *primer* specifici elencati in tabella 4.1, ottenendo una miscela di reazione dal volume finale di 25 µl; la qPCR è stata effettuata mediante lo strumento AbiPrism®7000 (Applied Biosystems). Per tutti gli esperimenti, ogni campione di cDNA è stato analizzato in triplicato. I valori di Ct sperimentali sono stati normalizzati sul gene della β-actina, che è stato utilizzato come controllo endogeno in quanto l'analisi mediante *microarray* non ne ha evidenziato variazioni di espressione. I valori dell'espressione genica sono stati calcolati utilizzando come calibratore le cellule TF-1 siRNA SCR, con la formula 2<sup>-ddCt</sup>, dove dCt è Ct<sub>gene</sub>-Ct<sub>endo</sub> e ddCt è dCt<sub>TF-1(1-2)</sub>-dCt<sub>TF-1(SCR)</sub>. Le differenze nell'espressione genica nelle cellule contenenti il siRNA SCR rispetto a quelle con i siRNA contro RPS19 sono state analizzate mediante il *t* test per campioni indipendenti.

GENE	PRIMER	SEQUENZA
	Forward	ATCCTCGTGGTCATCCTG
EPOR	Reverse	CCTTCAAACTCGCTCTCTG
<b>FTU1</b>	Forward	GAACTACCACCAGGACTCAG
FINI	Reverse	TGAGATTGGTGAAGAAAGTATTTGG
MAYC	Forward	TTCGGGTAGTGGAAAACCAG
WITC	Reverse	CTGCTGCTGGTAGAAGTTC
EIEAD	Forward	CTCTTTCCCTCTCCCAACAT
LIF4D	Reverse	CATAGGTGCTTCCTCCACC
CARS	Forward	GATGTCTGATAAGAAGTGTTCTGTC
GANS	Reverse	AGACACTGGAGGGGATAGAT
	Forward	CTC ACG GTC CAG TCT CAG
LTA4N	Reverse	TCCCTTGTAACTTTGTCTTTCTCC
	Forward	TTGTGATGCC CTGACTGAGC
CCND2	Reverse	GTTGGTCCTGACGGTACGG

### 4.2.5 ESTRATTO PROTEICO, 2D-DIGE ED ANALISI DEI DATI

Questa parte del lavoro è stata effettuata in collaborazione con la Prof.<sup>ssa</sup> Margherita Ruoppolo (Università "Federico II", Napoli).

Dopo 4 giorni di trattamento con doxiciclina, 10<sup>7</sup> cellule sono state raccolte e lisate nel tampone di lisi (7 M urea, 2 M tiourea, 30 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5, 4% CHAPS (w/v), 1x Complete EDTA free (Roche Applied Science)). I *debris* cellulari sono stati rimossi mediante centrifugazione a freddo a 14.000 rpm per 30 minuti; le proteine contenute nel sovranatante sono state poi precipitate con il 2D Clean Up Kit (GE Healthcare) e risospese in 100 µl di Resuspension Buffer (7 M urea, 2 M tiourea, 30 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5, 4% CHAPS (w/v)).

Per evitare di avere artefatti dovuti all'eterogeneità dei campioni, sono stati preparati quattro replicati biologici per ogni linea cellulare. Gli otto campioni sono quindi stati marcati con Cy2, Cy3 e Cy5 seguendo il protocollo del Ettan DIGE User Manual (18-1173-17, GE Healthcare). Per dare significatività statistica alla nostra analisi sono stati quindi fatti quattro gel indipendenti.

50 µg di lisato di TF-1 siRNA 1 e TF-1 siRNA SCR sono stati marcati con 400 pmol di Cy3 o Cy5. Per evitare che i risultati venissero alterati da artefatti causati dalla marcatura, il Cy3 e Cy5 sono stati randomizzati tra i lisati. Ogni coppia di campioni marcata con Cy3/Cy5 è stata poi unita ad uno standard (ottenuto

dalla miscela in parti eguali di tutti gli otto campioni analizzati) marcato con Cy2. I campioni marcati sono stati quindi preparati per l'analisi mediante 2D-DIGE e fatti correre insieme sullo stesso gel, utilizzando un range di pH tra 4 e 7. Le strip IPG sono state reidratate, in assenza del campione proteico, con 350 µl di tampone di reidratazione (350 µL DeStreak Rehydration Solution, 0.5% Pharmalyte, 0.5% tampone IPG) per 16 ore a temperatura ambiente e successivamente trasferite nel sistema Ettan IPGphor (GE Healthcare) per l'isoelectric focusing. In seguito, le proteine sono state ridotte con l'Equilibration Buffer (6 M urea, 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 30% glicerolo (v/v), 2% SDS, 0.5% DTT) per 15 minuti. Infine, sono state alchilate per 15 minuti in un tampone contenente 4,5% di iodoacetammide (IAA) e separate nella seconda dimensione. Dopo l'elettroforesi, il gel è stato acquisito in uno scanner Typhoon 9400 (GE Healthcare). L'immagine è stata analizzata con il Decyder software, versione 5.2 (GE Healthcare). Il rilevamento e la quantificazione degli spot sono stati effettuati mediante il modulo Differential In-Gel (DIA), mentre l'associazione proteina/spot in gel diversi è stata fatta mediante il modulo Biological Variation Analysis (BVA). L'intensità degli spot è stata comparata tra i due tipi cellulari e l'analisi con il t test di Student ha permesso di evidenziare le differenze statisticamente significative. Solo quegli spot la cui differenza di intensità, dopo la normalizzazione, risultava maggiore di 1,20 volte (t test: p<0.05) sono stati considerati statisticamente significativi.

L'identificazione mediante spettrometria di massa è stata effettuata come indicato in Orrù *et al.*, 2007.

#### 4.2.6 VALIDAZIONE DEI RISULTATI OTTENUTI DALLA 2D-DIGE

Per validare i risultati ottenuti dall'analisi 2D-DIGE abbiamo downregolato nuovamente le cellule, che sono state lisate in *sample buffer*.

Dopo separazione mediante SDS-PAGE e trasferimento su una membrana di nitrocellulosa, le proteine annessina VII,  $\beta$ -actina, lamina B1, nucleolina e vinculina sono state rilevate con specifici anticorpi (Sigma-Aldrich per la  $\beta$ -actina, Santa Cruz Biotechnologies per tutte le altre) utilizzati seguendo le istruzioni fornite dal produttore.

I dati sono stati normalizzati sul GAPDH, rilevato con un anticorpo specifico (Sigma-Aldrich) utilizzato come suggerito dalla ditta produttrice.

# 4.3 RISULTATI

Le curve di downregolazione da noi disegnate ci hanno permesso di individuare, per ogni linea cellulare, la durata ottimale del trattamento con doxiciclina per poter avere una riduzione del 50% circa dei livelli proteici di RPS19 (dato non mostrato). Gli esperimenti descritti in seguito sono stati quindi effettuati downregolando le cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 e SCR per 4 giorni, mentre per le cellule TF-1 siRNA 2 la durata del trattamento è stata di soli 3 giorni.

## 4.3.1. PROFILI DI ESPRESSIONE GENICA – ANALISI DEL TRASCRITTOMA

Per identificare i geni la cui espressione viene modificata dalla downregolazione di RPS19, è stato effettuato uno studio di espressione su tutto il genoma, utilizzando gli array Affymetrix GeneChip Human Genome U133A 2.0, che hanno permesso di analizzare 18.400 trascritti, tra cui 14.500 geni ben caratterizzati. L'analisi è stata eseguita su due linee cellulari TF-1 trasdotte con un siRNA in grado di ridurre i livelli intracellulari di RPS19 (TF-1 siRNA 1 e 2); le due linee cellulari sono state considerate come replicati biologici. Il controllo negativo è invece costituito da cellule TF-1 trasdotte con un siRNA SCR (TF-1 siRNA SCR). Sono state incluse nell'analisi statistica soltanto quelle sonde che hanno dato un segnale "Present" e intensità superiore a 100 in tutti gli array. E' stata così generata una lista di 192 sonde differenzialmente espresse in maniera statisticamente significativa, delle quali 121 risultano upregolate e 71 downregolate nelle cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 e 2 rispetto al controllo; i risultati sono mostrati in tabella 4.2. Tali sonde corrispondono a 165 geni, dei quali 104 sono upregolati e 61 downregolati nelle cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 e 2 rispetto a quelle di controllo.

Per individuare le funzioni molecolari ed i processi biologici alterati nelle cellule TF-1 trasdotte con i siRNA 1 e 2 rispetto a quelle trasdotte con il siRNA SCR, abbiamo analizzato i dati ottenuti mediante il *software* Ingenuity Pathways Analysis. Tale elaborazione ha identificato un arricchimento statisticamente

significativo dei geni appartenenti alle seguenti vie metaboliche (tabella 4.3): metabolismo dell'azoto (*ASNS, CA2, CCDC92, CTH, GLS*), metabolismo di glicina, serina e treonina (*CTH, GARS, PSAT1, PHGDH, SHMT2*), trasduzione del segnale degli eicosanoidi (*LTA4H, LTC4S, PTGS1, TBXA2R, TBXAS1*), metabolismo del glutammato (*CCDC92, EPRS, GLS*), metabolismo degli aminozuccheri (*CYB5R4, HK1, GM2A*).

Inoltre, l'analisi delle funzioni molecolari dei geni annotati ha rivelato, come mostrato in tabella 4.4, un arricchimento in geni implicati nelle seguenti funzioni biologiche: morte cellulare (58 geni), malattie genetiche (76 geni), morfologia tissutale (32 geni), crescita e proliferazione cellulare (60 geni), malattie ematologiche (32 geni).

Per validare i dati ottenuti dall'analisi mediante *microarray*, abbiamo selezionato sette geni scelti tra quelli differenzialmente espressi nelle cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 e 2 rispetto alle cellule di controllo, per i quali sono stati effettuati degli esperimenti di *Real-Time* RT-PCR sugli stessi campioni utilizzati per l'analisi mediante *microarray*. E' stata quindi confermata l'espressione di *CCND2, EPOR* e *FTH1*, upregolati nelle cellule trasdotte con i siRNA 1 e 2 rispetto alle cellule TF-1 siRNA SCR, e di *EIF4B, GARS, LTAH4* e *MYC*, che invece risultano downregolati. Tutti i geni sono risultati differenzialmente espressi in maniera statisticamente significativa nelle cellule interferite rispetto a quelle di controllo. La figura 4.1 mostra il confronto tra le variazioni ottenute con qRT-PCR ed i risultati del *microarray*; i dati presentano una variazione nella stessa direzione per tutti i geni esaminati, indipendentemente dalla tecnica utilizzata.

GENE NAME	GENE SYMBOL	FC	
ribosomal protein S19	RPS19	0,11	
ribosomal protein S19	RPS19	0,13	
asparagine synthetase	ASNS	0,23	
phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase	PHGDH	0,29	
phosphoserine aminotransferase 1	PSAT1	0,29	
cystathionase (cystathionine gamma-lyase)	СТН	0,30	
carbonic anhydrase II	CA2	0,31	
cystathionase (cystathionine gamma-lyase)	СТН	0,33	
solute carrier family 38, member 1	SLC38A1	0,38	
leucine rich repeat neuronal 3	LRRN3	0,39	
3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A synthase			
1 (soluble)	HMGCS1	0,41	
inhibin, beta E	INHBE	0,42	
leucine rich repeat neuronal 3	LRRN3	0,43	
ring finger protein 144	RNF144	0,43	
DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C, member 12	DNAJC12	0,46	
leukotriene A4 hydrolase	LTA4H	0,47	
neurofibromin 1 (neurofibromatosis, von			
Recklinghausen disease, Watson disease)	NF1	0,48	
acetyl-Coenzyme A carboxylase alpha	ACACA	0,49	
Abelson helper integration site 1	AHI1	0,49	
chromatin licensing and DNA replication factor 1	CDT1	0,50	
MCM4 minichromosome maintenance deficient 4			
(S. cerevisiae)	MCM4	0,50	
3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A synthase			
1 (soluble)	HMGCS1	0,50	
chromosome 7 open reading frame 23	C7orf23	0,51	
eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4B	EIF4B	0,52	
lysophosphatidylglycerol acyltransferase 1	LPGAT1	0,52	
solute carrier family 7 (cationic amino acid			
transporter, y+ system), member 5	SLC7A5	0,54	
monocyte to macrophage differentiation-			
associated	MMD	0,54	
polymerase (RNA) I polypeptide D, 16kDa	POLR1D	0,55	
thyroglobulin	TG	0,55	
glioma tumor suppressor candidate region gene 2	GLTSCR2	0,55	
ubiquitin protein ligase E3B	UBE3B	0,56	
target of myb1 (chicken)-like 1	TOM1L1	0,56	
dUTP pyrophosphatase	DUT	0,56	
pleckstrin and Sec7 domain containing 3	PSD3	0,57	
BCL2-like 11 (apoptosis facilitator)	BCL2L11	0,57	
phosphodiesterase 4D interacting protein			
(myomegalin)	PDE4DIP	0,57	
glutamyl-prolyl-tRNA synthetase	EPRS	0,58	
pantothenate kinase 3	PANK3	0,59	
c-myc binding protein	MYCBP	0,59	

**Tabella 4.2**Risultati dell'ibridazione dell'RNA estratto da cellule TF-1 trasdotte coni siRNA 1, 2 e SCR sul *microarray* Affimetrix.

ELOVL family member 5, elongation of long chain		
fatty acids (FEN1/Elo2, SUR4/Elo3-like, yeast)	ELOVL5	0,59
minichromosome maintenance deficient 6		
homolog (S. cerevisiae)	MCM6	0,60
serine hydroxymethyltransferase 2		
(mitochondrial)	SHMT2	0,60
ring finger protein 10	RNF10	0,60
transmembrane protein 97	TMEM97	0,60
kinesin 2	KNS2	0,60
cyclic AMP phosphoprotein, 19 kD	ARPP-19	0,60
glycyl-tRNA synthetase	GARS	0,60
ribosomal protein L22	RPL22	0,61
methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase		
(NADP+ dependent) 2. methenvltetrahvdrofolate		
cyclohydrolase	MTHFD2	0,61
exonuclease NEF-sp	LOC81691	0.61
ribosomal protein L13a	RPL13A	0.62
NA	NA	0.62
dermatan sulfate epimerase	DSE	0.62
EH domain binding protein 1	EHBP1	0.62
histone cluster 3. H2a	HIST3H2A	0.62
protein phosphatase 4, regulatory subunit 2	PPP4R2	0.63
cytochrome P450 family 2 subfamily R		0,00
polypeptide 1	CYP2R1	0.63
ribosomal protein L3	RPL3	0.63
nuclear protein, ataxia-telangiectasia locus	NPAT	0.64
kinesin family member 1B	KIF1B	0.64
tetratricopentide repeat domain 17	TTC17	0.65
transmembrane protein 97	TMFM97	0,65
24-debydrocholesterol reductase	DHCR24	0,65
solute carrier family 25 (mitochondrial carrier	DITCIZ	0,00
adenine nucleotide translocator) member 6	SI C25A6	0.67
ribosomal protein 13	RPI 3	0.68
v-myc myelocytomatosis viral oncogene homolog		0,00
(avian)	MYC	0.69
ankyrin reneat and KH domain containing 1		0,69
nituitary tumor-transforming 1	PTTG1	0,69
ribosomal protein 13	RPI 3	0,05
ribosomal protein L3	RPI 3	0,71
ribosomal protein L3	RPI 3	0,71
FOS-like antigen 1	FOSI 1	1 /1
F71-like factor 1 (ets domain transcription factor)	FL F/	1,41
transmembrane protein 30B		1 / 2
solute carrier family 9 (sodium/hydrogen		1,42
evchanger) member 1 (antinorter Na+/H+		
amiloride sensitive)	SI CQA1	1 / 3
thromboxane A synthese 1 (platelet sytochrome	JECJAI	1,45
$P_{150}$ family 5 subfamily $\Lambda$	ΤΒΥΛς1	1 / 2
G nrotein nathway suppressor 2	GDC3	1,45 1 //
cytochrome P450 family 26 subfamily A	01.52	1,44
nolvnentide 1	CVD26A1	1 //
nhosnhatidylinositol-A-nhosnhate 5-kinase type		⊥,44 1 /⊑
phosphalidymosilor-4-phosphale o-kinase, lype	TICONTO	1,43

I, beta		
interferon-induced protein with tetratricopeptide		
repeats 3	IFIT3	1,46
protein arginine methyltransferase 2	PRMT2	1,46
phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate synthetase 1	PRPS1	1,48
paraspeckle component 1	PSPC1	1,48
microtubule-associated protein, RP/EB family,		
member 1	MAPRE1	1,48
NA	NA	1,49
caspase 2, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase		
(neural precursor cell expressed, developmentally		
down-regulated 2)	CASP2	1.51
thromboxane A2 receptor	TBXA2R	1.51
inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase, 40kDa	INPP5A	1.52
chromosome 19 open reading frame 28	C19orf28	1.52
SI C2A4 regulator	SI C2A4RG	1 54
dachshund homolog 1 (Drosonhila)		1 55
dual specificity phosphatase 6	DUSP6	1,55
SH2 domain hinding glutamic acid-rich protein	DOSFO	1,55
		1 55
like 5		1,55
zinc ninger protein 555	2115333	1,55
		1 5 6
of vLA-4 receptor)	IIGA4	1,56
		1,56
linker for activation of 1 cells		1,56
dedicator of cytokinesis 4	DOCK4	1,56
differentially expressed in FDCP 6 homolog	D	
(mouse)	DEF6	1,56
coiled-coil domain containing 69	CCDC69	1,57
copine l	CPNE1	1,58
adipose differentiation-related protein	ADFP	1,59
methyl CpG binding protein 2 (Rett syndrome)	MECP2	1,59
dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 2	DDAH2	1,59
neurocalcin delta	NCALD	1,60
chromosome 9 open reading frame 95	C9orf95	1,60
dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 2	DDAH2	1,61
carbohydrate (chondroitin) synthase 1	CHSY1	1,61
prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 1		
(prostaglandin G/H synthase and cyclooxygenase)	PTGS1	1,61
GM2 ganglioside activator	GM2A	1,61
tropomyosin 1 (alpha)	TPM1	1,61
lysine-rich coiled-coil 1	KRCC1	1,61
cut-like 1, CCAAT displacement protein		
(Drosophila)	CUTL1	1,62
ganglioside-induced differentiation-associated		,
protein 1	GDAP1	1.63
IKAROS family zinc finger 1 (Ikaros)	IKZF1	1.64
interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 1	IRAK1	1 64
lectin galactoside-hinding soluble 1 (galectin 1)		1.6/
hevokinase 1	HK1	1 6/
maternally expressed 2	MEGS	1 65
DVD and CAPD domain containing		1,05
PTD and CARD domain containing	PICAKD	1,05

dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase 2	DDAH2	1,65
GM2 ganglioside activator	GM2A	1,66
zinc finger protein 467	ZNF467	1,66
EMI domain containing 1	EMID1	1,67
methyl CpG binding protein 2 (Rett syndrome)	MECP2	1,67
cytochrome b5 reductase 4	CYB5R4	1,68
coiled-coil domain containing 92	CCDC92	1,69
plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor	PLAUR	1,69
RNA binding motif, single stranded interacting		
protein 1	RBMS1	1,69
, hypothetical protein MGC14376	MGC14376	1,69
PDZ and LIM domain 7 (enigma)	PDLIM7	1,69
centaurin, delta 3	CENTD3	1,70
tribbles homolog 2 (Drosophila)	TRIB2	1,70
hypothetical protein FLJ11286	FLJ11286	1,70
filamin A interacting protein 1-like	FILIP1L	1,71
mitochondrial ribosomal protein S10	MRPS10	1,72
phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis,		,
class F	PIGF	1.73
Mdm4, transformed 3T3 cell double minute 1,	-	<b>,</b> –
p53 binding protein (mouse)	MDM1	1.73
eukarvotic translation initiation factor 2. subunit		<b>,</b> -
1 alpha, 35kDa	EIF2S1	1.73
erythropoietin receptor	EPOR	1.76
cvclin D2	CCND2	1.77
myeloid differentiation primary response gene		_,
(88)	MYD88	1.77
coiled-coil domain containing 47	CCDC47	1.77
potassium large conductance calcium-activated		_,, ,
channel, subfamily M beta member 3	KCNMB3	1.77
hypothetical protein FL 110357	FL 110357	1.78
vav 1 oncogene	VAV1	1.79
leukotriene C4 synthase	LTC4S	1.80
peter pan homolog (Drosophila)	PPAN	1.80
RAS guanyl releasing protein 2 (calcium and DAG-		_,
regulated)	RASGRP2	1.81
brain abundant, membrane attached signal		1,01
protein 1	BASP1	1.81
leukocyte-associated immunoglobulin-like	27.01 2	_,=_
recentor 1	LAIR1	1 82
integrin alpha M (complement component 3		1,02
recentor 3 subunit)	ITGAM	1 82
Ec fragment of IgE high affinity I recentor for:		1,02
alnha nolvnentide	FCFR1A	1 82
homeohox A1	ΗΟΧΔ1	1 84
interferon-stimulated transcription factor 3	HOWLE	1,01
gamma 48kDa	ISGE3G	1 85
plasminogen activator urokinase recentor	PLALIR	1,05
early growth response 1	FGR1	1 85
glutaminase	GIS	1 86
interleukin 15 recentor alpha	U 15RA	1 26
nrotein tyrosine nhosphatase recentor type D	DTDRU	1 20
protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type, D	TIFNU	1,09

PBX1	1,92
FTHP1	1,93
TMEM158	1,95
NR1H3	1,95
IGFBP7	1,96
NKG7	1,96
RBMS1	1,97
DUSP6	1,98
GLS	2,00
PIGF	2,00
TBXA2R	2,00
DUSP6	2,00
RBMS1	2,01
CCND1	2,01
KIAA0125	2,01
CXorf9	2,06
MPL	2,08
ANGPT1	2,11
WNT11	2,12
PIGK	2,12
TYROBP	2,19
CDH2	2,23
PLVAP	2,23
SLA	2,23
RBMS1	2,29
FTH1	2,30
ANGPT1	2,38
DIO2	2,39
SEMA3C	2,50
GPR37	2,54
NRP1	2,75
NA	3,00
	PBX1 FTHP1 TMEM158 NR1H3 IGFBP7 NKG7 RBMS1 DUSP6 GLS PIGF TBXA2R DUSP6 RBMS1 CCND1 KIAA0125 CXorf9 MPL ANGPT1 WNT11 PIGK TYROBP CDH2 PLVAP SLA RBMS1 FTH1 ANGPT1 DIO2 SEMA3C GPR37 NRP1 NA

Ingenui Canonio Pathwa	ity cal iys	-Log(P- value)	Ratio	Molecules
Nitroge Metabo	n blism	3,88E+00	3,76E-02	CA2, GLS, CCDC92, CTH, ASNS
Glycine and T Metabo	, Serine Threonine Dlism	3,24E+00	3,47E-02	PSAT1, PHGDH, GARS, CTH, SHMT2
Eicosan Signalir	oid Ig	3,24E+00	5,95E-02	LTA4H, LTC4S, TBXA2R, PTGS1, TBXAS1
Glutam Metabo	ate blism	2,11E+00	3,85E-02	GLS, CCDC92, EPRS
Aminos Metabo	ugars blism	1,68E+00	2,88E-02	HK1, CYB5R4, GM2A

**Tabella 4.3**Analisi mediante il *software* Ingenuity Pathway Analysis dei risultatiottenuti dal *microarray; canonical pathways.* 

**Tabella 4.4**Analisi mediante il *software* Ingenuity Pathway Analysis dei risultatiottenuti dal *microarray; top biological functions.* 

Category	P-value	Molecules
Cell Death	8,76E-07-1,28E-02	IL15RA, KIF1B, PTTG1, SH3BGRL3, FCER1A, CCND1, SLC9A1, MYC, SLC25A6, GPR37, TRIB2, FOSL1, ITGA4, LAIR1, GPS2, EPOR, IRF9, CDH2, CCND2, ITGAM, CASP2, DACH1, VAV1, ACACA, TMEM158, HOXA1, NRP1, FTH1, TPM1, CA2, PYCARD, DUSP6, TBXA2R, IKZF1, ARAP3, IGFBP7, INPP5A, EIF2S1, ASNS, DEF6, IRAK1, ELF4, HK1, MPL, DUT, PRMT2, ANGPT1, TYROBP, MYD88, EGR1, PTGS1, PLAUR, NF1, DHCR24, CTH, BCL2L11, WNT11, LGALS1
Genetic Disorder	4,25E-06-1,28E-02	KLC1, MCM6, IL15RA, KIF1B, CYP26A1, UBE3B, PTTG1, GARS, FCER1A, PIP5K1B, SLC9A1, CCND1, MYC, ZNF395, PRPS1, SLC25A6, GPR37, SLC7A5, FOSL1, NKG7, TMEM97, ITGA4, RPL3, GPS2, EPOR, GM2A, BASP1, NR1H3, EPRS, CDH2, PDLIM7, CCND2, ITGAM, AHI1, LTC4S, VAV1, TBXAS1, RPL13A, HOXA1, FTH1, TG, RNF10, CA2, TPM1, DUSP6, TBXA2R, IKZF1, IGFBP7, INPP5A, EIF2S1, MCM4, MPL, ARPP-19, PHGDH, CYP2R1, PSAT1, PDE4DIP, ANGPT1, MECP2, MYD88, TYROBP, MAPRE1, EGR1, PTGS1, RPS19, PLAUR, GDAP1, MMD, CUX1, NF1, DHCR24, CTH, WNT11, BCL2L11, EHBP1, LGALS1
Cellular Growth and Proliferation	7,46E-06-1,28E-02	IL15RA, PTTG1, PBX1, DOCK4, CCND1, MYC, SLC25A6, TCEB3, SLC7A5, FOSL1, EIF4B, RASGRP2, IFIT3, LAIR1, EPOR, PIGF, NR1H3, CDH2, ITGAM, CCND2, CASP2, DACH1, VAV1, ACACA, HOXA1, FTH1, TG, NRP1, TPM1, CDT1, DUSP6, TBXA2R, IKZF1, IGFBP7, TOM1L1, IRAK1, DEF6, SASH3, HK1, ELF4, GLTSCR2, MPL, ADFP, MEG3, MYCBP, ANGPT1, MECP2, MYD88, MAPRE1, EGR1, PTGS1, RPS19,

PLAUR, CUX1, DHCR24, NF1, CTH, BCL2L11, WNT11, LGALS1

IL15RA, PYCARD, PTTG1, TBXA2R, FCER1A, PBX1, IKZF1, CCND1, DEF6, MYC, MPL, RASGRP2, ITGA4, LAIR1, ANGPT1, TYROBP, EPOR, NPAT, MYD88, EGR1, PTGS1, RPS19, PLAUR, ITGAM, CCND2, NF1, CASP2, VAV1, BCL2L11, FTH1, LGALS1, NRP1



**Figura 4.1** Confronto tra le variazioni ottenute mediante qRT-PCR e *microarray*. Un *t* test a due code per campioni indipendenti è stato calcolato sui valori di Ct ottenuti mediante qRT-PCR delle TF-1 siRNA 1 e TF-1 siRNA 2 confrontati con quelli delle TF-1 siRNA SCR (n=6). Sono riportati i livelli di variazione dell'espressione degli mRNA relativamente al controllo (posto pari a 1). I dati sono stati normalizzati utilizzando la  $\beta$ -actina come controllo endogeno. ¶ p<0.05; \*p<0.01; \*\*p<0.001

Hematological Disease 1,11E-05-1,28E-02

#### 4.3.2. PROFILI DI ESPRESSIONE GENICA – ANALISI DEL PROTEOMA

Per le analisi di espressione genica a livello del proteoma è stato scelto di utilizzare solo due linee cellulari: le TF-1 siRNA 1 e le TF-1 siRNA SCR trattate per 4 giorni con doxiciclina. Per effettuare questa analisi, 10<sup>7</sup> cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 e una pari quantità di cellule TF-1 siRNA SCR sono state downregolate per RPS19 come sopra descritto e sono successivamente state lisate come indicato in §4.2.5. I campioni sono stati poi separati mediante un gel bidimensionale, che ha fornito il *pattern* di *spot* rappresentato in figura 4.2. In totale, sono stati ottenuti 94 *spot* differenzialmente espressi nelle cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 rispetto alle TF-1 siRNA SCR. Ognuno di questi è stato analizzato tramite spettrometria di massa e, mediante un opportuno *software* informatico, sono state identificate 80 proteine. Dato che alcuni *spot* corrispondevano ad un'identificazione proteica multipla (tabella 4.5), solo a 77 di loro (corrispondenti a 53 proteine) è stato possibile assegnare una variazione di *fold-change* (tabella 4.6).

I risultati ottenuti sono stati analizzati mediante il programma bioinformatico Ingenuity Pathway Analysis, che ha permesso di clusterizzare tali risultati come indicato in tabella 4.7. Tale analisi ha evidenziato che i *pathway* maggiormente colpiti dall'aploinsufficienza di RPS19 riguardano le vie di trasduzione del segnale che regolano le funzioni di seguito descritte: la diapedesi leucocitaria (*ACTB, ACTG1, ACTN4, MSN, RAP1A, RAP1B, VCL*), le integrine (*ACTB, ACTG1, ACTN4, RAP1A, RAP1B, TLN1, VCL*), il citoscheletro actinico (*ACTB, ACTG1, ACTN4, MSN, MYH9, VCL*), le giunzioni occludenti (*ACTB, ACTG1, MYH9, SPTAN1, VCL*) ed i fattori di crescita dell'endotelio vascolare (VEGF) (*ACTB, ACTN4, VCL*).

Inoltre, l'analisi delle funzioni molecolari dei geni annotati ha rivelato, come mostrato in tabella 4.8, un arricchimento in geni implicati nel cancro (40 geni), nelle malattie gastrointestinali (17 geni), nella modificazione post-traduzionale (8 geni), nel *folding* delle proteine (6 geni), nelle malattie genetiche (35 geni).

Per validare i dati ottenuti dall'analisi mediante 2D-DIGE, abbiamo selezionato cinque proteine (annessina VII,  $\beta$ -actina, lamina B1, nucleolina e vinculina) scelte tra quelle che risultavano differenzialmente espresse nelle cellule TF-1

siRNA 1 rispetto alle TF-1 siRNA SCR. Queste sono state analizzate mediante western-blot utilizzando anticorpi specifici (figura 4.3).

L'annessina VII è stata identificata in uno *spot* ad identificazione multipla, insieme alla ornitina aminotransferasi (gene *OAT*). Il *fold-change* assegnato allo *spot* è pari a -1,61, ma da questo dato non possiamo risalire all'entità della variazione di ciascuna delle due proteine. Dall'analisi mediante western-blot riscontriamo una diminuzione dell'annessina VII e, per il futuro, ci proponiamo di verificare con questo metodo anche la variazione dell'espressione dell'ornitina aminotransferasi.

Per quanto riguarda la  $\beta$ -actina, non è stato invece possibile evidenziare, mediante il western-blot, le variazioni proteiche osservate con la 2D-DIGE.

Recentemente è stato pubblicato un articolo scientifico (Petrak *et al.*, 2008) in cui gli autori si sono occupati di verificare quali proteine risultino essere differenzialmente espresse più di frequente negli esperimenti di 2D-DIGE. Tra queste si trova la  $\beta$ -actina. E' importante osservare che le proteine citate in Petrak *et al.* sono molto abbondanti nella cellula, quindi ci si attende che le loro variazioni siano più facilmente identificabili rispetto a variazioni di proteine meno espresse. Proprio il fatto che questa proteina sia così abbondante nella cellula rende però difficile la visualizzazione delle sue variazioni mediante western-blot, perché si rischia di avere un segnale a saturazione. L'utilizzo di un gel bidimensionale potrebbe essere, anche in questo caso, una buona soluzione. Infatti la  $\beta$ -actina è stata identificata in più *spot*, che però nel nostro gel SDS-PAGE confluiscono in una sola banda. La separazione su un gel 2D delle diverse forme della proteina, unitamente all'utilizzo di un anticorpo policionale, potrà permettere di osservare le differenze evidenziate dalla 2D-DIGE anche mediante western-blot.

La lamina B1, nell'analisi mediante 2D-DIGE, è stata identificata in diversi *spot*, con *fold-change* sia positivo sia negativo. Ciò potrebbe essere dovuto alla presenza, nel nostro estratto cellulare, di diverse forme della proteina, probabilmente interessate da differenti modificazioni post-traduzionali. Mediante western-blot tali differenze di espressione non hanno potuto essere visualizzate in quanto questa tecnica sperimentale è più sensibile della 2D-DIGE

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a livello quantitativo, ma l'utilizzo di un gel monodimensionale SDS-PAGE non ci permettere di discriminare tra le diverse forme di una proteina. Ci proponiamo quindi di effettuare un'analisi su un gel bidimensionale.

Anche la vinculina nella 2D-DIGE è identificata in due *spot* diversi, che presentano valori di *fold-change* non in accordo tra loro. Dato che lo *spot* a più alto peso molecolare corrisponde ad una diminuzione di quantità della proteina nelle cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 rispetto al controllo, mentre quello a più basso peso molecolare indica livelli proteici più elevati, possiamo ipotizzare un aumento della degradazione di questa proteina. Dall'analisi mediante western-blot siamo in grado di evidenziare soltanto una diminuzione della vinculina, probabilmente perché l'anticorpo utilizzato è monoclonale. In futuro intendiamo quindi procurarci un anticorpo policlonale, che possa identificare varie forme della proteina, ed effettuare un gel bidimensionale.

Per quanto riguarda la nucleolina, l'anticorpo di cui disponiamo rileva elevati livelli di segnale aspecifico, probabilmente da ascrivere al fatto che si tratta di un anticorpo policlonale. Tali segnali aspecifici rendono imprecisa la quantificazione e quindi la valutazione della differenza di espressione. Dato che questa proteina, nell'esperimento di 2D-DIGE, è stata identificata in un unico *spot*, ripeteremo l'esperimento con un anticorpo monoclonale, che permetterà una quantificazione più precisa delle differenze di espressione nelle cellule TF-1 siRNA 1 rispetto alle TF-1 siRNA SCR.

SPOT	GENE	GENE ID	MW	T-test	RATIO	SCORE/ n pep
15/6	ASMTL	8623	69	0,099	1,55	160/3
1540	ACTG1	71	42	0,099	1,55	101/2
000	MSH2	4436	105	0,013	1,54	458/8
900	UBA1	7317	118	0,013	1,54	164/3
	MYH9	4627	226	0,019	1,53	190/4
2113	SNX1	6642	59	0,019	1,53	124/2
	SYNCRIP	10492	70	0,019	1,53	100/2
1966	FKBP4	2288	52	0,025	1,51	162/3
1000	LCP1	3936	70	0,025	1,51	93/2
	AARS	16	106,8	0,0028	-1,38	1009/16
941	UBA1	7317	117,8	0,0028	-1,38	325/6
	HSPA8	3312	71	0,0028	-1,38	218/3
	AARS	16	106,8	0,069	-1,38	440/7
946	CASP14	23581	27,7	0,069	-1,38	193/3
	ACTB	60	41,7	0,069	-1,38	103/2
1/16	GARS	2617	83,1	0,045	-1,38	329/6
1410	MSN	4478	67,8	0,045	-1,38	203/4
1027	VIM	7431	54	0,029	-1,4	401/7
1927	TUBA1C	84790	50	0,029	-1,4	356/5
	VAT1	10493	42	0,016	-1,4	161/3
2201	DNAJA2	10294	46	0,016	-1,4	149/3
2201	PA2G4	5036	44	0,016	-1,4	152/3
	SERPINB1	1992	43	0,016	-1,4	93/2
1621	LTA4H	4048	69	0,064	-1,41	506/8
1031	ILF3	3609	95	0,064	-1,41	110/2
901	TRIM28	10155	88	0,014	-1,43	97/2
091	AARS	16	106	0,014	-1,43	181/3
	TUBA1B	10376	50	0,0031	-1,45	422/6
1184	RNH1	6050	50	0,0031	-1,45	172/3
	TUBB2B	347733	50	0,0031	-1,45	115/2
1005	WARS	7453	53	0,0025	-1,48	399/7
1905	TUBA1A	7846	50	0,0025	-1,48	122/2
2210	ANXA7	310	53	0,039	-1,61	298/5
2219	OAT	4942	48	0,039	-1,61	236/4
15/5	LMNB1	4001	66	0,011	-1,68	365/7
1545	HSP90AA1	3320	85	0,011	-1,68	121/2
	VIM	7431	54	0,046	-2,09	213/4
2167	HSP90AB1	3326	83	0,046	-2,09	154/3
	IKIP	121457	39	0,046	-2,09	120/2
	WARS	7453	53	0,016	-2,19	184/3
2362	HNRNPH1	3187	49	0,016	-2,19	109/2
	SEPT2	4735	41	0,016	-2,19	100/2

**Tabella 4.5**Risultati dell'analisi 2D-DIGE. Spot ad identificazione proteica multipla.

GENE	GENE ID	MW	T-test	RATIO	SCORE/n pep
ACLY	47	120.8	0.048	1.26	118/2
ACTB	60	42	0.13	1.91	143/3
ACTB	60	42	0.0048	1.89	154/3
ACTB	60	42	0.074	1.67	269/5
ACTB	60	42	0.012	1.48	269/5
ACTB	60	42	0.027	1.46	135/3
ACTG1	71	42	0.088	1.59	378/7
ACTN4	81	104.8	0.00096	-1.36	183/4
ANXA1	301	39	0.0048	-1.7	482/7
ASMTL	8623	68.8	0.039	1.27	250/4
C20orf3	57136	46.5	0.018	1.26	173/3
CDKN2A	1029	16.5	0.033	1.47	100/2
CLIC1	1192	27	2.30E-05	1.15	428/6
CTPS	1503	67	0.049	-1.25	121/2
DDAH2	23564	29.6	0.0031	1.29	409/6
EEF1	1937	50.1	0.018	1.26	251/4
EEF1D	1936	31	0.0052	1.36	229/3
EEF2	1938	95	0.0017	1.93	372/6
EEF2	1938	95	3.80E-05	1.74	195/3
EFTUD2	9343	109	0.087	1.54	284/5
EFTUD2	9343	109.4	0.0063	1.34	117/2
EIF3K	27335	25	0.026	1.36	92/2
EIF4A1	1973	46	0.11	1.52	280/4
EIF4A1	1973	46	0.099	1.4	418/6
ENO1	2023	47.2	0.048	, 1.26	215/3
FKBP4	2288	, 52	0.12	-1.26	144/3
FLNA	2316	280	0,12	1,26	121/3
GANAB	23193	107	0,12	1,34	336/6
GANAB	23193	107	0,0063	1,34	310/5
HBB	3043	16	0,038	1,45	136/2
HNRNPH1	3187	49	0,013	2,39	127/2
HNRNPH1	3187	49	0,05	-1,29	98/2
HSPA8	3312	71	0,19	1,36	307/5
HSPA9	3313	74	0,19	1,36	980/15
ILF2	3608	43	0,099	1,4	124/2
ILF3	3609	95	0,0027	1,55	264/4
IMMT	10989	84	0,12	1,26	490/9
LCP1	3936	70	0,027	1,46	327/5
LCP1	3936	70	0,0061	1,46	104/2
LDHB	3945	37	0,021	1,42	373/7
LMNB1	4001	66	0,0061	1,46	714/11
LMNB1	4001	66,4	0,044	1,37	554/8
LMNB1	4001	66	0,048	-1,49	464/9
MCM7	4176	118	0,05	-1,41	526/9
MCM7	4176	81	0,004	-1,56	122/2
NCL	4691	77	0,027	1,46	111/2

**Tabella 4.6**Risultati dell'analisi 2D-DIGE. Spot univocamente identificati.

NUMA1	4926	238	0,00011	2,19	1112/19
P4HA1	5033	61	0,086	-1,35	101/2
PAFAH1B3	5050	26	0,026	-1,53	116/2
PSMD	5717	47,5	0,048	1,26	266/4
RAP1A	5906	21	0,00096	-1,74	139/3
RAP1B	5908	20,8	0,053	1,87	126/3
RCN2	5955	37	0,011	2,23	150/2
RPSA	3921	33	0,099	-1,55	92/2
SERPINB1	1992	43	0,057	1,8	387/7
SERPINB1	1992	43	0,21	1,41	497/8
SPTAN1	6709	284	0,0025	1,56	586/10
STMN1	3925	17,3	0,0079	-1,8	195/4
STRAP	11171	38	0,041	-1,8	216/3
TCP1	6950	60,3	0,039	1,27	504/7
TCP1	6950	60	0,049	-1,25	373/6
TLN1	7094	270	0,0093	2,17	1029/16
TLN1	7094	270	0,0031	1,75	1055/16
TLN1	7094	270	0,041	1,4	1176/19
TLN1	7094	270	0,044	1,4	108/2
TPR	7175	266	0,044	1,4	1170/19
TPR	7175	267	0,0063	1,36	257/5
TUBA1A	22142	50,1	0,018	1,26	241/3
TUBA1B	10376	50	0,046	1,41	242/3
TUBA1C	84790	50	0,0011	-1,61	314/4
VCL	7414	124	0,000056	2,09	1127/18
VCL	7414	124	0,00094	-1,51	1043/19
VIM	7431	54	0,0019	2,81	388/7
VIM	7431	54	0,00097	2,52	549/11
VIM	7431	54	0,00042	1,98	614/11
VIM	7431	54	0,028	1,49	739/12
VIM	7431	54	0,016	-2,28	439/8

**Tabella 4.7**Analisi mediante il *software* Ingenuity Pathway Analysis dei risultatiottenuti dalla DIGE: *canonical pathways*.

Ingenuity Canonical Pathways		-Log(P- value)	Ratio	Molecules
Leukocyte Signaling	Extravasation	4,24E+00	3,63E-02	RAP1B, ACTB, ACTN4, VCL, RAP1A, ACTG1, MSN
Integrin Signa	ling	4,12E+00	3,54E-02	RAP1B, ACTB, TLN1, VCL, ACTN4, RAP1A, ACTG1
Actin Cytoskeleton Signaling		3,04E+00	2,64E-02	ACTB, MYH9, ACTN4,
Tight Junction Signaling		2,95E+00	3,05E-02	ACTB, MYH9, SPTAN1, VCL, ACTG1
VEGF Signaling		2,78E+00	4,21E-02	ACTB, ACTN4, VCL, ACTG1

Category	P-value	Molecules
Cancer	1,27E-06-4,86E-02	CDKN2A, ILF2, HNRNPH1, SERPINB1, PA2G4, TPR, LMNB1, EEF1D, NCL, STMN1, VCL, FLNA, HSP90AB1, ANXA1, TCP1, ANXA7, TUBA1C, LCP1, EEF2, VIM, TRIM28, ACLY, ACTG1, RAP1A, STRAP, HSPA8, P4HA1, TUBA1A, IMMT, MSH2, ENO1, EIF4A1, MSN, SNX1, MYH9, HSP90AA1, ACTN4, UBA1, RPSA, MCM7
Gastrointestinal Disease	1,27E-06-4,64E-02	CDKN2A, HNRNPH1, ILF2, PA2G4, VIM, ACLY, ACTG1, HSPA8, P4HA1, TUBA1A, HSP90AB1, MSH2, ANXA1, TCP1, HSP90AA1, TUBA1C, UBA1
Post-Translational Modification	4,08E-06-1,7E-02	HSPA8, P4HA1, HSP90AB1, OAT, FKBP4, TCP1, HSP90AA1, DNAJA2
Protein Folding	4,08E-06-5,7E-03	HSPA8, HSP90AB1, FKBP4, TCP1, HSP90AA1, DNAJA2
Genetic Disorder	2,32E-05-4,8E-02	CDKN2A, SERPINB1, ILF2, GARS, LMNB1, LDHB, EEF1G, TUBB2B, STMN1, HBB, HSP90AB1, FLNA, TCP1, TUBA1C, VCL, LCP1, EEF2, ACTB, VIM, ACLY, TUBA1B, ACTG1, HSPA8, P4HA1, TUBA1A, MSH2, ENO1, EIF4A1, FKBP4, HSP90AA1, MYH9, ACTN4, UBA1, RPSA, EIF3K

**Tabella 4.8**Analisi mediante il *software* Ingenuity Pathway Analysis dei risultatiottenuti dalla DIGE: *top biological functions*.



**Figura 4.2** Gel bidimensionale preparativo effettuato utilizzando un gradiente di pH tra 4 e 7 per la prima dimensione ed un SDS-PAGE al 10% per la seconda. I cerchi rossi indicano gli *spot* differenzialmente espressi, che sono poi stati escissi dal gel ed utilizzati per l'identificazione proteica mediante spettrometria di massa. Ogni proteina è indicata, nell'immagine, con il nome del gene.



Figura 4.3Western-blot con anticorpi specifici per annessina VII, β-actina, laminaB1, nucleolina, vinculina, GAPDH e RPS19. I risultati sono discussi nel testo.
#### 4.4 **DISCUSSIONE**

In questo lavoro è stato effettuato uno studio di espressione genica globale, che tiene conto sia delle variazioni a livello del trascrittoma sia di quelle delle proteine, per caratterizzare i processi biologici e le funzioni molecolari alterate in una linea cellulare eritropoietica umana in cui i livelli proteici di RPS19 sono stati ridotti del 50%. E' stato scelto questo modello sperimentale in quanto ben ricapitola la condizione dei pazienti DBA (Miyake *et al.*, 2005).

E' interessante sottolineare che, incrociando le due analisi, è possibile trovare soltanto tre geni in comune, la cui espressione varia nella stessa direzione sia nel *microarray* sia nella 2D-DIGE. Tali geni sono: *DDAH2* (upregolato), *GARS* (downregolato) e *LTA4H* (downregolato). Occorre ricordare che i livelli di una proteina sono sottoposti a differenti sistemi di regolazione, quindi non stupisce il rinvenimento di grandi differenze tra il profilo di espressione del trascrittoma e quello del proteoma.

Nell'esperimento di proteomica differenziale si osservano variazioni dei livelli di espressione di molte proteine del citoscheletro facenti parte del complesso actinico. La riorganizzazione del citoscheletro è un evento critico per la progressione del ciclo cellulare e la sua alterazione potrebbe essere alla base del difetto proliferativo osservato nella DBA. E' noto dalla letteratura che topi KO per GSN (gelsolina, un regolatore della polimerizzazione dei filamenti actinici) presentano un difetto a livello della maturazione eritroide e del meccanismo di enucleazione (Silacci *et al.*, 2004).

In letteratura esistono due studi di espressione effettuati su cellule di pazienti DBA. Nel lavoro di Gazda *et al.* hanno eseguito un'analisi dei profili di espressione genica nelle cellule CD34<sup>+</sup> (multipotenti, eritroidi e mieloidi) isolate dal midollo osseo di tre pazienti DBA portatori di mutazioni in *RPS19* ed in remissione completa (ovvero pazienti che non abbiano seguito alcun trattamento terapeutico per almeno 10 anni), confrontati con controlli sani (Gazda *et al.*, 2006b). Koga *et al.* hanno invece studiato cellule mononucleate CD4<sup>+</sup> ottenute da sangue periferico di due pazienti DBA con mutazioni non note confrontati con due soggetti affetti da anemia aplastica acquisita (Koga *et al.*, 2006). Paragonando i dati di Gazda *et al.* con quelli ottenuti dal nostro studio, è

possibile identificare 12 geni (*CA2, CDH2, ELOVL5, FTH1, HK1, IGFBP7, ITGA4, LGALS1, PHGDH, PTPRD, RBMS1, TBXA2R*) che variano nel nostro esperimento ed in almeno un tipo cellulare analizzato da Gazda *et al..* Tra questi, cinque (*FTH1, PHGDH, HK1, RBMS1, ELOVL5*) variano nella stessa direzione in entrambi i lavori. Dalla nostra analisi emerge inoltre la downregolazione, nelle cellule con difetto di RPS19 rispetto a quelle di controllo, di tre geni codificanti per proteine ribosomali (*RPL3, RPL13a* e *RPL22*). Lo stesso *pattern* è stato osservato nei due studi precedenti (Gazda *et al.,* 2006b; Koga *et al.,* 2006).

L'analisi di proteomica differenziale ha evidenziato l'overespressione di vari fattori d'inizio (EIF3K e EIF4A1) e di allungamento (EEF1, EEF2, EEF1D e EFTUD2) della traduzione. Di recente nel nostro laboratorio è stata fatta un'analisi di espressione genica su fibroblasti di pazienti portatori di mutazioni in RPS19 confrontati con fibroblasti di soggetti sani (Avondo F, Roncaglia P, Krmac H, Crescenzio N, Garelli E, Armiraglio M, Castagnoli C, Campagnoli MF, Ramenghi U, Gustincich S, Santoro C, Dianzani I. Fibroblasts from patients with Diamond-Blackfan anaemia show abnormal expression of genes involved in protein synthesis, amino acid metabolism and cancer. 2009. BMC Genomics, submitted). Anche per questa analisi sono risultate variazioni di espressione di fattori d'inizio della traduzione (EIF3, EIF2, EIF4E), nonché di interattori di EIF2 e di EIF4 (EIF3S6IP e EIF4EBP1) e di un fattore di allungamento della sintesi proteica (EEF1D). In questo secondo studio, gli mRNA sopra citati risultano invece downregolati. Il fatto che questi dati non siano in accordo tra loro fa supporre che tali geni siano sottoposti ad un controllo a livello sia trascrizionale sia traduzionale. Occorre comunque sottolineare che nei due lavori sono state utilizzate linee cellulari diverse.

E' poi interessante sottolineare che nell'indagine mediante *microarray*, così come in quella di proteomica differenziale, è stata evidenziata una downregolazione di diverse aminoacil-tRNA sintetasi. E' stato infatti dimostrato che, nel nostro modello sperimentale, si osservano sia una riduzione dell'espressione degli mRNA di *EPRS* e *GARS*, sia diminuiti livelli proteici di AARS, GARS, WARS. Inoltre, anche nello studio di espressione su fibroblasti di pazienti DBA precedentemente citato, è stata osservata una downregolazione

di un ampio gruppo di aminoacil-tRNA sintetasi (*QARS, SARS, GARS, LARS* e *WARS*). I dati ottenuti da queste tre analisi indipendenti ed effettuate su linee cellulari diverse risultano quindi in accordo tra loro.

Le aminoacil-tRNA sintetasi (ARS) catalizzano l'aminoacilazione dei tRNA e sono quindi enzimi fondamentali per il mantenimento della fedeltà della sintesi proteica. Inoltre, le ARS contribuiscono alla regolazione del metabolismo aminoacidico, processo strettamente regolato nonché essenziale per la biogenesi e la funzione del ribosoma. La triptofanil-tRNA sintetasi (*WARS*) viene upregolata in seguito a trattamento con IFNγ, così come l'indolamina 2,3diossigenasi (*IDO*), enzima responsabile della degradazione del triptofano. Quindi l'azione sinergica di questi due meccanismi permette alla cellula di disporre sia di un *pool* di Trp-tRNA, sia di triptofano libero da utilizzare per la sintesi proteica (Boasso *et al.*, 2005; Shaw *et al.*, 1999; Yasui *et al.*, 1986). Nei pazienti DBA, è stato ipotizzato un ridotto catabolismo dell'eme (Rey *et al.*, 2008); è interessante notare che questa molecola è in grado di stimolare il catabolismo del triptofano, aumentando l'attività enzimatica sia di IDO sia di WARS (Thomas *et al.*, 2001; Wakasugi, 2007).

Inoltre, sono state proposte funzioni non canoniche per la glutamil-prolil-tRNA sintetasi (EPRS), che risulterebbe coinvolta nella regolazione traduzionale di specifici geni contenenti un elemento GAIT nella regione 3' UTR (Sampath *et al.*, 2004). Il gene *EPRS* risulta essere downregolato a livello trascrizionale nelle cellule deprivate di RPS19 rispetto alle cellule di controllo e lo stesso risultato è stato ottenuto nel nostro studio di espressione sui fibroblasti dei pazienti DBA. La ridotta espressione di questo gene suggerisce quindi la possibilità che la regolazione traduzionale di specifici trascritti possa avere un ruolo nell'insorgenza della malattia.

Infine, analizzando le funzioni molecolari maggiormente colpite dalla riduzione dei livelli di RPS19, riscontriamo un'importante alterazione a livello dei geni coinvolti nella morte cellulare programmata: la maggioranza dei geni identificati risulta essere overespresso. Nei pazienti DBA i progenitori eritroidi, nel midollo osseo, vanno infatti incontro ad apoptosi perché incapaci di differenziare (Perdahl *et al.*, 1994).

Mediante l'analisi di proteomica differenziale sono state inoltre evidenziate alterazioni dei livelli proteici di fattori coinvolti nell'insorgenza del cancro, quali *CDKN2A*; è noto che i pazienti DBA presentano un aumentato rischio di sviluppare tumori (Campagnoli *et al.*, 2004).

Concludendo, lo studio dei profili di espressione genica da noi effettuato ha evidenziato una deregolazione di geni coinvolti nella biogenesi del ribosoma e nella sintesi proteica, ma ha sottolineato anche, per la prima volta, il coinvolgimento di enzimi responsabili del metabolismo aminoacidico.

Riteniamo quindi interessante approfondire l'ipotesi secondo cui la patogenesi dell'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan possa dipendere dalla alterata regolazione della traduzione di specifici trascritti.

# CAPITOLO 5

## CONCLUSIONI

CONCLUSIONI

### 5 CONCLUSIONI

Il ribosoma è il complesso ribonucleoproteico responsabile della sintesi proteica. Negli eucarioti, presenta un coefficiente di sedimentazione di 80S, è composto da quattro molecole di rRNA e circa 80 proteine. La biogenesi del ribosoma è un processo molto complesso, coinvolge infatti oltre 200 proteine non ribosomali, che ha inizio nel nucleolo e si conclude nel citoplasma. Proprio per l'elevato numero dei fattori coinvolti, il meccanismo è finemente regolato a livello sia trascrizionale sia traduzionale (Fromont-Racine *et al.*, 2003).

Benché i ribosomi siano presenti in tutti i tipi di cellule, mutazioni in proteine ribosomali o in fattori coinvolti nella biogenesi di questo complesso conducono ad un gruppo di malattie, le IBMFS, dal fenotipo simile, caratterizzato principalmente da insufficienza midollare, presenza di malformazioni ed alta incidenza di tumori. Sono classificate tra le IBMFS la discheratosi congenita, la sindrome di Shwachman-Diamond, l'ipoplasia cartilagine-capillizio e l'anemia di Diamond-Blackfan (Liu e Ellis, 2006).

La DBA è una rara aplasia eritroide pura congenita, caratterizzata da anemia normocromica e macrocitica. Il midollo osseo si presenta normocellulare, ma con un difetto selettivo a livello dei precursori eritroidi. Il 30% dei pazienti è affetto da malformazioni congenite, in particolare dismorfismi cranio-facciali e all'arto superiore. Nei pazienti affetti da anemia di Diamond-Blackfan si riscontra, inoltre, un aumentato rischio di sviluppare tumori. La terapia di prima scelta è il trattamento con steroidi e la principale alternativa terapeutica è rappresentata dalle trasfuzioni croniche, le quali però hanno pesanti effetti collaterali (Campagnoli *et al.*, 2004).

Oggi, è nota la causa molecolare della malattia nella metà circa dei pazienti: sono state trovate infatti mutazioni in *RPS19* (Draptchinskaia *et al.*, 1999), *RPS24* (Gazda *et al.*, 2006a), *RPS17* (Cmejla *et al.*, 2007; Gazda *et al.*, 2008), *RPL35a* (Farrar *et al.*, 2008), *RPL5* e *RPL11* (Gazda *et al.*, 2008), tutti geni che codificano per proteine ribosomali.

Lo scopo del mio lavoro di dottorato è stato quello di gettare luce sul meccanismo patogenetico alla base della DBA, in particolare sul nesso tra il difetto in una RP e l'aplasia midollare.

CONCLUSIONI

Per fare questo, abbiamo utilizzato due strategie. Da un lato abbiamo identificato l'interattoma completo di RPS19, dall'altro abbiamo valutato i profili di espressione genica, a livello sia del trascrittoma sia del proteoma, in una linea cellulare in cui i livelli proteici di RPS19 erano ridotti del 50% circa.

E' stata utilizzata come modello sperimentale una linea cellulare eritroide. Ciò ha permesso di valutare sia le interazioni proteiche sia le variazioni dell'espressione genica in maniera tessuto-specifica. Il fatto di esserci serviti di tecnologie ad alta resa ha inoltre consentito di analizzare i complessi molecolari a cui RPS19 prende parte ed i processi cellulari alterati dall'aploinsufficienza di questa RP in modo sistematico.

L'interattoma di RPS19 comprende svariate proteine nucleolari coinvolte nel processo biogenetico del ribosoma, nonché diverse RP. Tali risultati sono perciò in accordo con i dati che dimostrano un difetto nella biogenesi del ribosoma in presenza di bassi livelli di una RP (Robledo *et al.*, 2008).

Inoltre, il 20% degli interattori da noi identificati sono coinvolti nel metabolismo delle proteine. Tra questi troviamo anche la metionina-tRNA sintetasi (MARS) ed un fattore di allungamento della sintesi proteica (EEF1B2). L'espressione di geni facenti parte di queste due categorie risulta essere deregolata a livello sia del trascrittoma sia del proteoma in una linea cellulare downregolata per RPS19, nonché nei fibroblasti dei pazienti DBA. Ciò suggerisce un nesso tra mutazioni in una RP e alterazione della sintesi proteica, generale o specifica.

In conclusione, la nostra indagine sperimentale ha chiarito alcuni aspetti del meccanismo patogenetico alla base della DBA. Infatti, dai dati ottenuti si può supporre che tali risultati siano validi anche per le altre RP trovate mutate nella DBA.

Per indagare se le funzioni in cui è coinvolta RPS19 siano condivise anche dalle altre RP mutate nei pazienti DBA, vogliamo verificare, mediante western-blot, che anche queste RP siano presenti nell'interattoma di RPS19.

Inoltre, verranno preparate delle linee cellulari trasdotte con siRNA in grado di abolire l'espressione anche delle altre RP coinvolte nell'insorgenza della DBA. Tale sistema sarà ideale per confermare la compromissione dei processi biologici già osservati alterati nelle cellule downregolate per RPS19.

Inoltre, vorremmo effettuare un'analisi mediante *microarray* per valutare la differenza di espressione dei micro-RNA (miRNA) nel sistema cellulare utilizzato per gli esperimenti sopra descritti. Questo potrebbe permettere di verificare se le variazioni osservate nell'esperimento di proteomica differenziale siano dovute ad una regolazione a livello traduzionale.

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