

# Deciphering the Nucleosome Interactome

Aleksandra Skrajna<sup>1,2</sup>, Dennis Goldfarb<sup>2,3</sup>, Katarzyna M. Kedziora<sup>4,5</sup>, Cousins E.M.<sup>2</sup>, Gavin D. Grant<sup>2,6</sup>, Cathy J. Spangler<sup>6</sup>, Emily H. Barbour<sup>1</sup>, Xiaokang Yan<sup>1</sup>, Nathaniel A. Hathaway<sup>1,2</sup>, Nicholas G. Brown<sup>2,6</sup>, Jeanette G. Cook<sup>2,6</sup>, Ben Major<sup>2,5</sup> and Robert K. McGinty<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Eshelman School of Pharmacy, <sup>2</sup>Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, <sup>3</sup>Department of Computer Science, <sup>4</sup>Computational Medicine Program, <sup>5</sup>Department of Genetics, <sup>6</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, <sup>7</sup>Department of Pharmacology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, USA. # Present address: D.G. and M.B.M. Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO.

## Abstract

Nuclear proteins bind chromatin to execute and regulate genome-templated processes. While studies of individual nucleosome interactions have suggested that an acidic patch on the nucleosome disk may be a common site for recruitment to chromatin, the pervasiveness of acidic patch binding and whether other nucleosome binding hot-spots exist remain unclear. Here we report a comprehensive nucleosome affinity proteomics screen to define the nucleosome interactome and to establish universal principles for nucleosome recognition. Overall, our interactome screen illuminates a highly competitive nucleosome binding hub and pairs about 300 proteins engaged in diverse nuclear processes with specific nucleosome surface requirements.

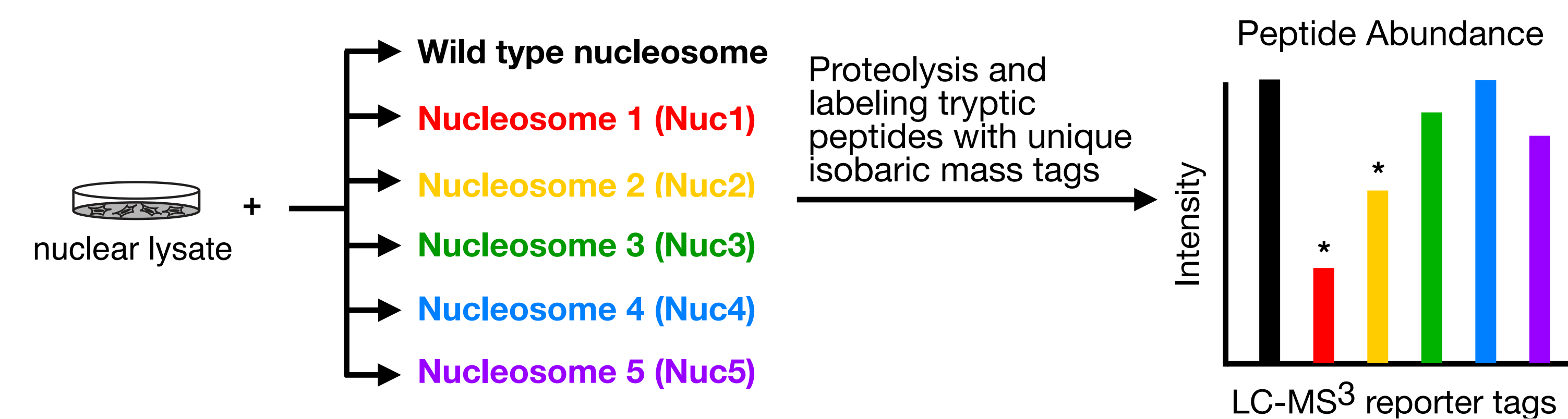
## Objectives

- I. Determine if the acidic patch is a hot spot for nucleosome binding.
- II. Identify if other hot-spots exist.
- III. Characterize novel nucleosome interactions.

## Experimental design

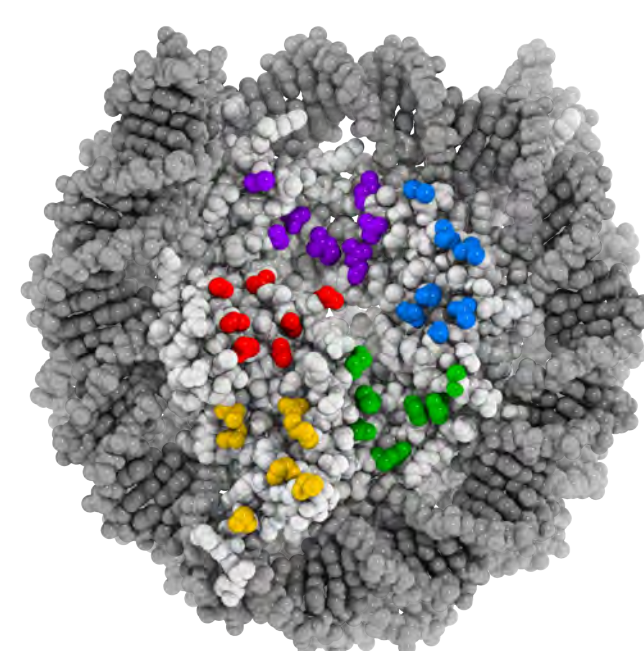
For the nucleosome interactome screen, a biotinylated nucleosome library, bearing mutations collectively disrupting the entire nucleosome disk surface, was used as bait in pulldowns from mouse embryonic stem cells nuclear lysates. Nucleosome binding proteins were trypsinized and labeled with isobaric mass tags for LCMS analysis.

### Nucleosome affinity proteomics

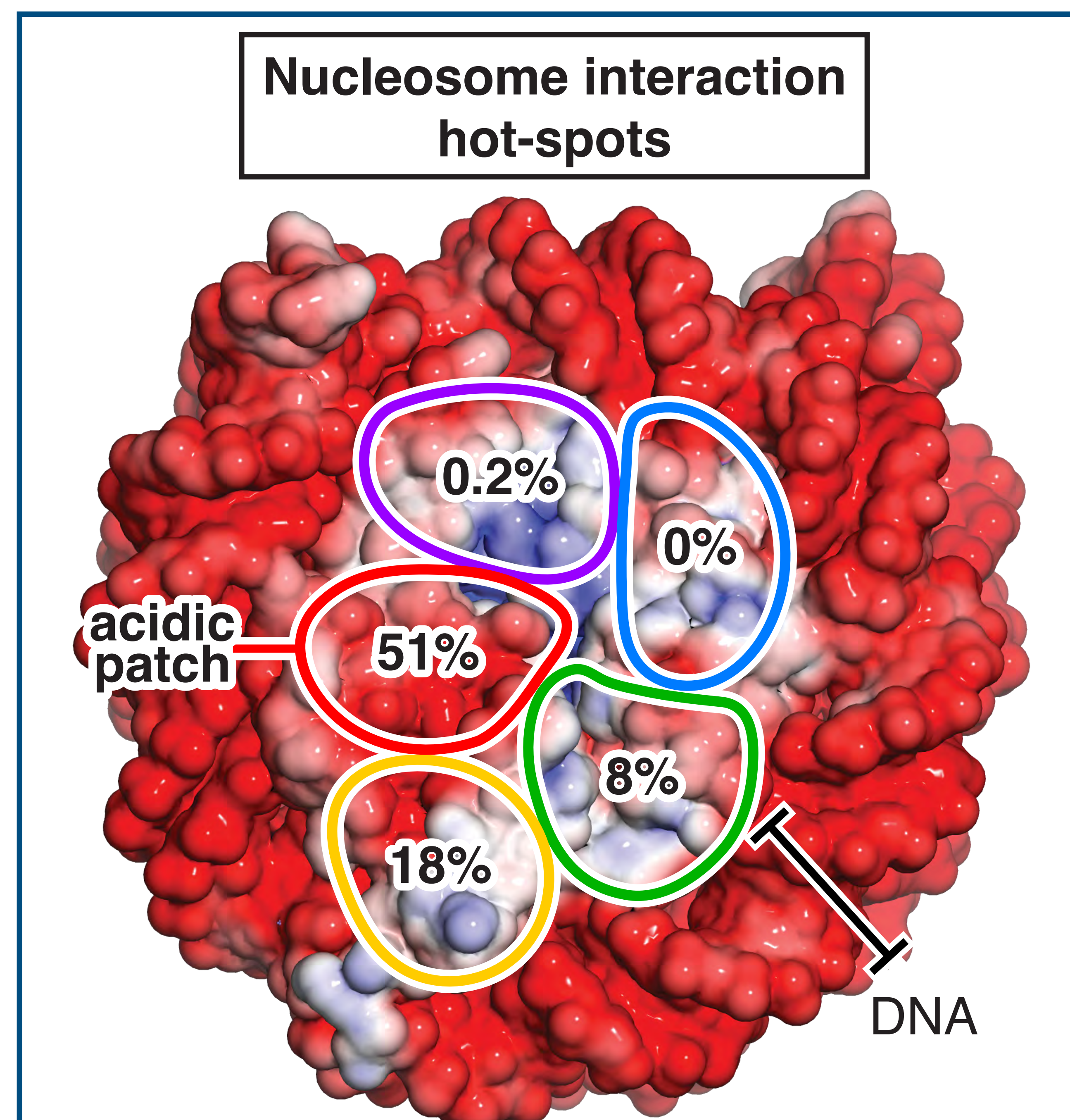


### Biotinylated Nucleosome library

Nuc1	Nuc2	Nuc3	Nuc5	Nuc4
acidic patch				
H2A	H2A	H2B	H2A	H3
E61A E64S N68A N89A D90A E91S	K15A Q24A Q47S E113A K116S K120S K125A	R92S Q95A R99S K108A K79S T80A E74A	N110A Q112S L116A K122S Q125A R129A R134S	E73S D77A Q27A L49A E52S K59S E63A
	H2B	H3	H3	H4
	K15A Q24A Q47S E113A K116S K120S K125A	R92S Q95A R99S K108A K79S T80A E74A	N110A Q112S L116A K122S Q125A R129A R134S	E73S D77A Q27A L49A E52S K59S E63A



## Conclusions



Percentages of proteins binding to outlined nucleosome disk surface patches identified in our nucleosome interactome screen

- over 50% of nucleosome binding proteins requires the acidic patch
- two acidic patch adjacent patches (yellow and green) contribute to nucleosome recognition but largely in acidic patch dependent manner

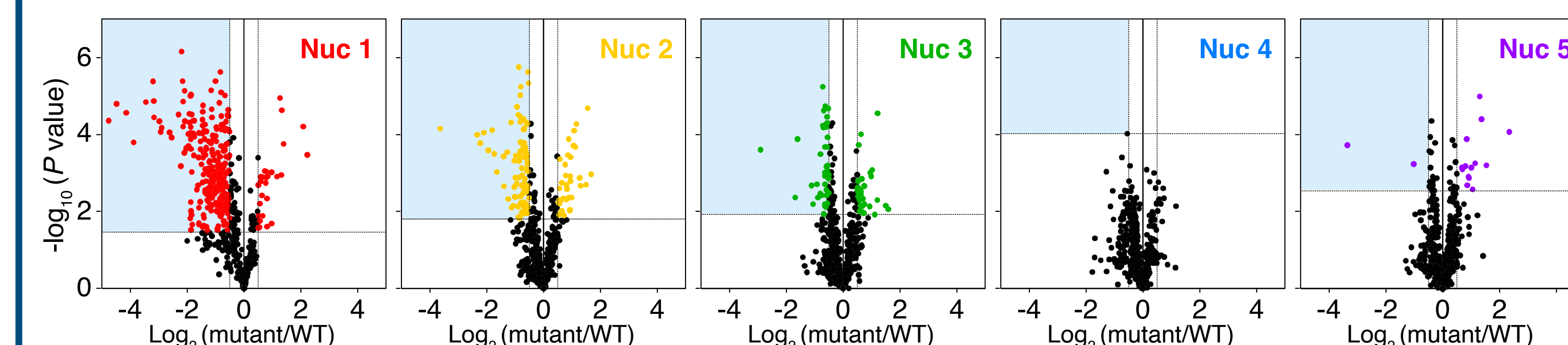
## Learn more

<https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkaa544>

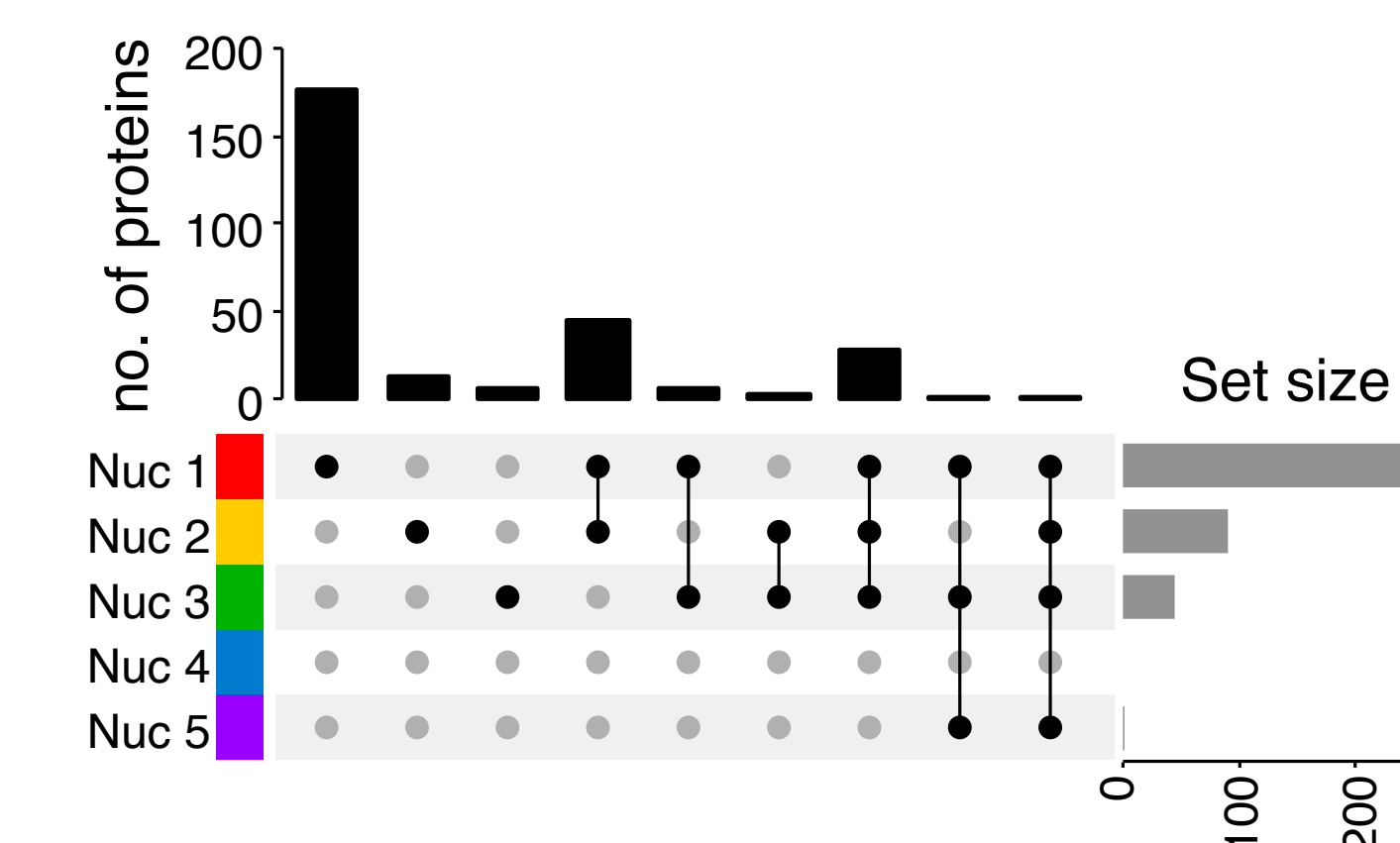
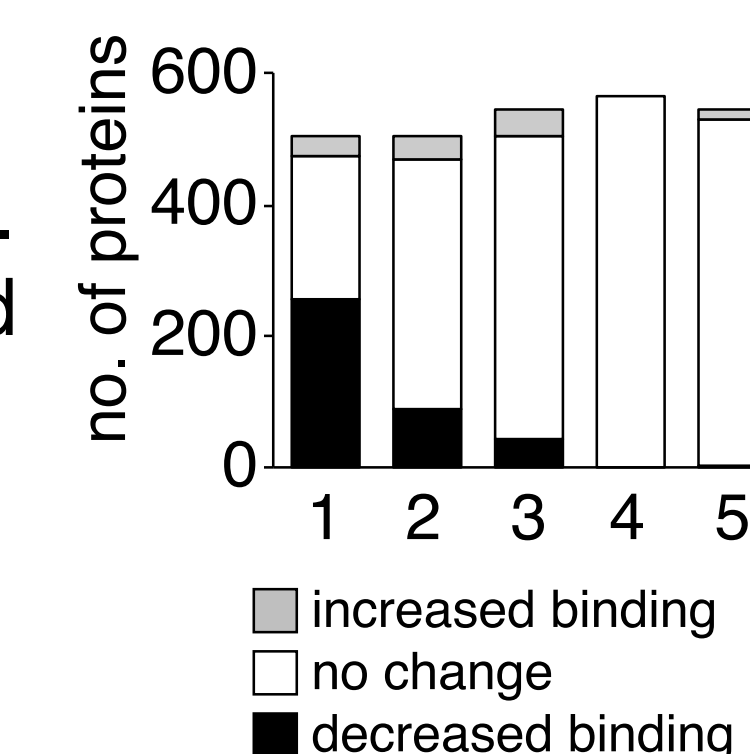
<https://youtu.be/3PRcMTWwscY>

## Selected results

### Pervasiveness of acidic patch binding



Volcano plots show nucleosome binding changes in each disk patch mutant nucleosome relative to WT nucleosomes. Horizontal and vertical lines designate 5% FDR and 1.4-fold change significance thresholds, respectively. Protein hits with significantly decreased binding are highlighted with blue background. Graph on the right summarizes changes in binding to mutant nucleosomes.



Upset plot showing number of significantly decreased proteins in subsets of mutant nucleosomes, listed below, demonstrates that ~80% of proteins that recognize patches 2 and 3 (yellow and green) are also dependent on the acidic patch.

### Selected acidic-patch binding protein hits

Epigenetic regulators	Transcription	Nuclear/cytoplasmic transport
<b>DNA modifiers</b> Dnmt3b Dnmt1 Tet1	<b>Histone modifiers</b> Tada2a Tada3 Mbip Ruvbl2 Yeats2 Zzz3 Ruvbl1 Yeats4 Brd8 Dmap1 Ep400 Trapp Kat2b Ehmt2 Rnf2 Sap18 Baz1b Vrk1 Kdm2a Ogt	<b>RNA metabolism</b> Polr2a Polr2b Paf1 Cdk12 Cdc73 Ctr9 Taf2 Dido1 Supt6h Znf638 Trerf1 Utf1 Sub1 Bclaf1 Ewsr1 Ccar1 Saftb Sltm
<b>Remodelers</b> Smarcc1 Smarcd1 Smarca4 Smarca5 Arid1a Actl6a Hells	<b>Cell cycle control</b> Anapc1 Anapc2 Cdc27 Anapc4 Bub1 Anapc5 Cdc16 Bub3 Cdc23 Cdc20 Bub1b Cenpe Tlcr Znf207 Kif20a Kif20b Pcm1 LRWD1 Ccnb1 Pcnt Zc3hc1 Ppp1ca	<b>Nuclear/genome architecture</b> Ahctf1 Nup160 Nup133 Nup43 Nup107 Nup37 Nup98 Smc1a Lmnb1 Tmpo
<b>Other</b> Mphosph8 Dnttip1 Jarid2 Aebp2	<b>DNA repair</b> Mre11a Rad50 Mdc1 Trip12 Bard1 Rif1 Bod1 Blm	<b>Other</b> Hmg2 Wdr76 Senp3 Wdr18 Dek* Vps72 Hnx9 Mitbp Cdc5: Actr6*
<b>DNA replication</b> Orc1 Orc5 Atrx	<b>Processing</b> Cpsf1 Cpsf2 Cpsf3 Fip111	<b>Export</b> Thoc1 Thoc2 Alyref Ddx39a Ncbp1

\*DEK is dependent on all but Nuc4 and Ttip11 and Actr6 are dependent on Nuc1 and Nuc3.