

# Autoregulation of expression of the yeast Dbp2p 'DEAD-box' protein is mediated by sequences in the conserved *DBP2* intron

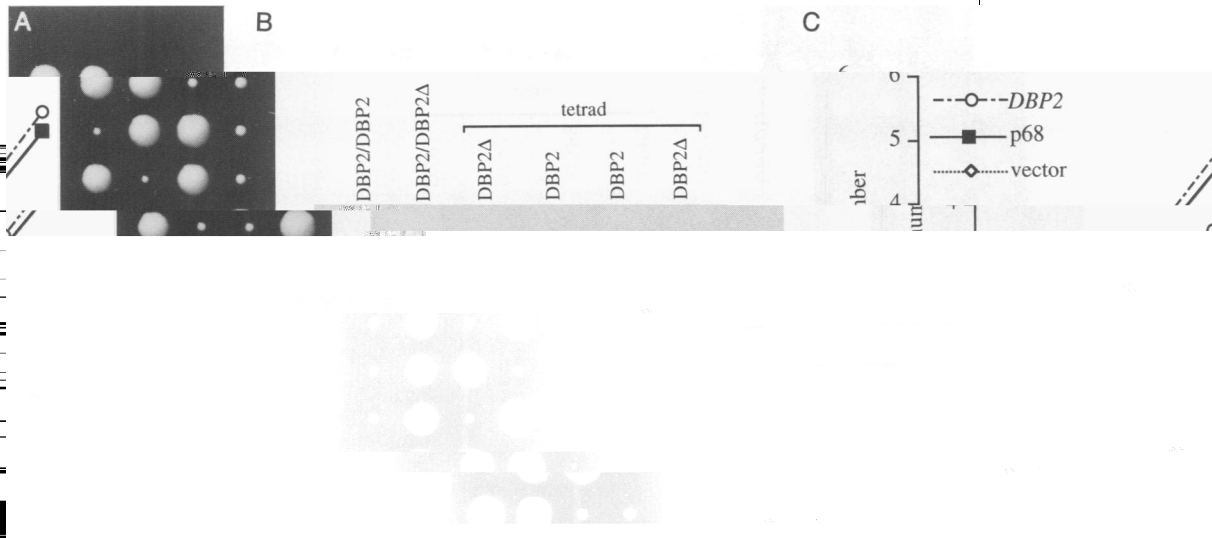
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for its length, 1001 nucleotides, which is twice that of any other known intron in *S.cerevisiae* (Rymond and Roebach, 1992). These unusual features suggest that the

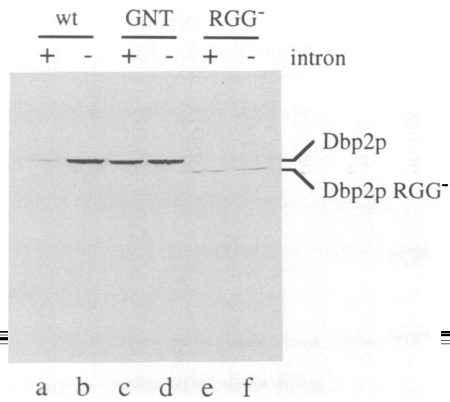
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participate in regulation of *DBP2* expression, or both. The

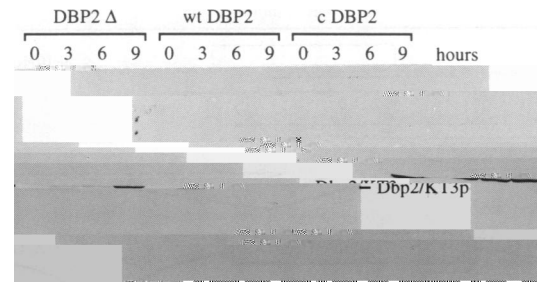


growth at 35°C for 4 days. (B) Western blot probed with MaD1 (a. parental diploid; b. heterozygous diploid; c-f. haploid progeny of a heterozygous





**Fig. 4.** Western blot probed with KT3 antibody to detect exogenous

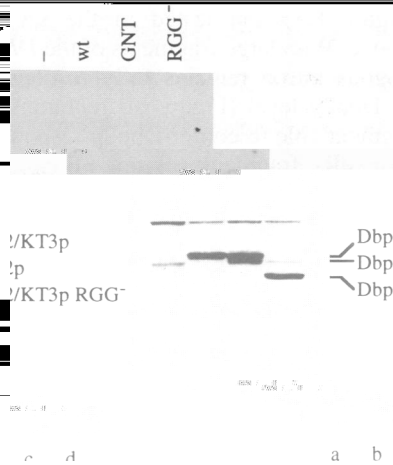


**Fig. 6.** Western blot probed with KT3 showing that endogenous

*Dbp2p* can suppress exogenous *DBP2* expression. KT3-tagged wild-type *Dbp2p* was expressed from the *GAL1* promoter in strains with the null (*DBP2Δ*), wild-type (*DBP2*) or intronless allele (*cDBP2*) at the chromosomal *DBP2* locus (yIB12/1, 12/2 and 37, respectively). The plasmid (pIG85) conv of *DBP2* contains the *DBP2* intron. Exogenous

*Dbp2p* in a wild-type strain containing plasmids expressing *DBP2*

*DBP2* production was induced by growing cells in galactose for the



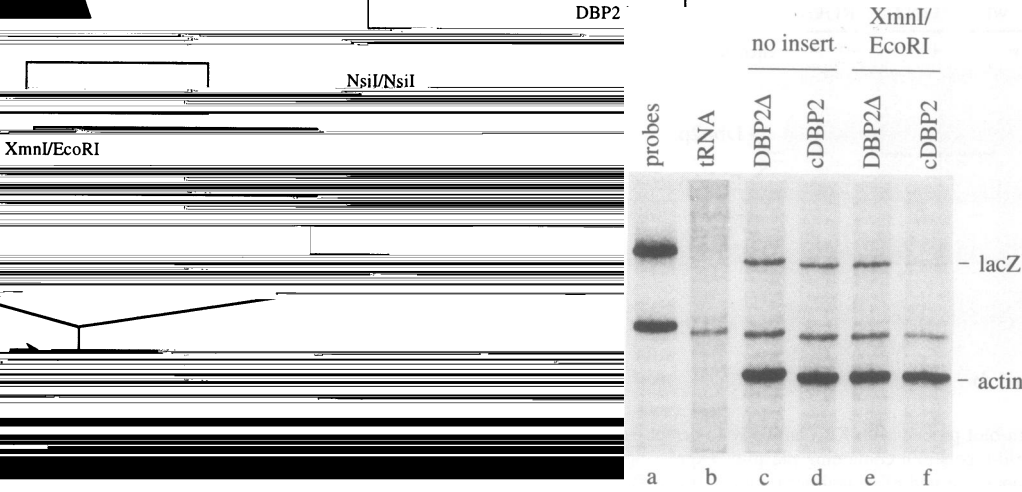
intron. Lanes a and b: wild-type *DBP2*; lanes c and d: GNT mutant

*DBP2*; lanes e and f: RGG<sup>-</sup> mutant *DBP2*. RGG<sup>-</sup> *Dbp2p* runs faster than wild-type and GNT point-mutant protein because it lacks 49

**A**

MeiL MeiY

A

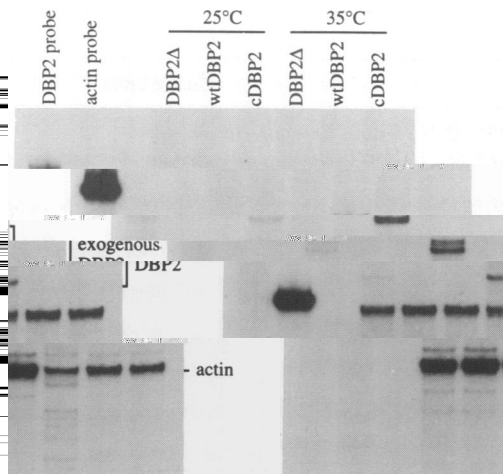


B

2.5

DBP2 Δ ☐

Fig. 9. Dbp2p feedback decreases heterologous reporter expression at



processing event (Fournier and Maxwell, 1993; Sollner-Webb, 1993).

The most economical model predicts that autoregulation of *DBP2* expression exploits one of the general functions of the *DBP2* gene. This is difficult to test until the normal

function of the *DBP2* gene is known. Northern blotting of the *DBP2* null strain suggests that there is a defect in

splicing of the *RP28* intron, although several other introns

are spliced normally (unpublished data). Since pre-mRNA

secondary structure can strongly influence the efficiency with which splicing signals are used (Eperon *et al.*, 1988;

Chebli *et al.*, 1989; Deshler and Rossi, 1991; Goguel *et al.*, 1993), loss of an RNA helicase could readily produce

a rather selective splicing defect, and autoregulation of

production of such a helicase would amount to a simple

**Fig. 10.** Dbp2p feedback does not lead to accumulation of *DBP2*

The mechanism of *DBP2* autoregulation is not clear from our data. Transcriptional repression or pausing is

Table I. Yeast strains used in the present studies

Strain	Genotype	Source/cross
ASZ3	<i>a/α ade2-/ade2-1 ura3-1/ura3-1 leu2-3,112/leu2-3,112 trp1-1/trp1-1 his3-11,15/his3-11,15 can1-100/can1-100</i>	P. Linder
vIB12	<i>a/α ade2-1/ade2-1 ura3-1/ura3-1 leu2-3,112/leu2-3,112 trp1-1/trp1-1 his3-11,15/his3-11,15 can1-100/</i>	ASZ3 + pIB3
	<i>can1-100 DBP2/dbp2Δ1::URA3</i>	
vIB15	<i>a/α ade2-1/ade2-1 ura3-1/ura3-1 leu2-3,112/leu2-3,112 trp1-1/trp1-1 his3-11,15/his3-11,15 can1-100/</i>	ASZ3 ± pIB8
	<i>can1-100 DBP2/cDBP2</i>	
vIB36	<i>a/α ade2-1/ade2-1 ura3-1/ura3-1 leu2-3,112/leu2-3,112 trp1-1/trp1-1 his3-11,15/his3-11,15 can1-100/</i>	vIB15 <sup>a</sup>
	<i>can1-100 cDBP2/cDBP2</i>	
vIB12/2	<i>α ade2-1 ura3-1 leu2-3,112 trp1-1 his3-11,15 can1-100 DBP2</i>	vIB12

casamino acids for trp and ura selection; SC minus relevant amino acids for selection of other markers (Guthrie and Fink, 1991). For induction of the *GAL1* promoter, cells were transferred directly from 2% glucose

L1 is controlled at the level of splicing and turnover of the precursor RNA. *EMBO J.*, 6, 3493–3498.  
Chapon.C. and Legerain.P. (1992) A novel gene, *spp91-1*, suppresses the

to 2% galactose-containing media. Two-step gene replacement was done

splicing defect and the pre-mRNA nuclear export in the *prn9-1* mutant.

by selecting on ura<sup>-</sup> medium for integration of pLB8 linearized at codon 496 (the intron splits codon 425) followed by counterselection on

*EMBO J.*, 11, 3279–3288.  
Chebli.K., Gattoni.R., Schmitt.P., Hildwein.G. and Stevenin.J. (1989)

medium containing 5-fluoro-orotic acid. Construction of the *cDBP2* and

The 216-nucleotide intron of the E1A pre-mRNA contains a hairpin

*DBP2Δ* strains was verified by Southern blotting.

structure that permits utilization of unusually distant branch acceptors

### Northern blotting and RNase protection

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The Northern blots were probed with fragments corresponding to the last 150 bp of the *DBP2* open reading frame (Figure 3A) and the last 0.9 kb of the actin open reading frame (Figure 3B). *DBP2* RNA

dependent ATPase, shares extensive sequence homology with two other pre-mRNA splicing factors. *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 18, 6447.  
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