

The DEAD-box Protein DDX43 (HAGE) Is a Dual RNA-DNA Helicase and Has a K-homology Domain Required for Full Nucleic Acid Unwinding Activity

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Running Title: Characterization of DDX43 helicase

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Table S1. DNA and RNA substrates and oligonucleotides used in this study

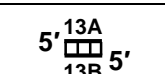
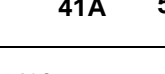
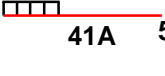
Substrate name	Structure or description ^a	Nucleotide sequence (5'→3')
5' tailed dsRNA (13 bp)		RNA-13B: GCGUCUUUACGGU RNA-41B: AAAACAAAACAAAACAAAACAAAUAGCACC GUAAGACGC
3' tailed dsRNA (13 bp)		RNA-13A: ACCGUAAAGACGC RNA-41A: GCGUCUUUACGGUGCUUAAAACAAAACAAA CAAACAAA
Blunt-end dsRNA (13 bp)		RNA-13B: GCGUCUUUACGGU RNA-13A: ACCGUAAAGACGC
5' tailed dsRNA (16 bp)		RNA-16B: GCGUCUUUACGGUGCU RNA-41B: AAAACAAAACAAAACAAAACAAAUAGCACC GUAAGACGC
DNA:RNA hybrid (16 bp)_ blunt end		DNA-16A: AGCACCGTAAAGACGC RNA-16B: GCGUCUUUACGGUGCU
DNA:RNA hybrid (16 bp)_ RNA bottom strand		DNA-16A: AGCACCGTAAAGACGC RNA-41A: GCGUCUUUACGGUGCUUAAAACAAAACAAA CAAACAAA
DNA:RNA hybrid (16 bp)_ DNA bottom strand		RNA-16A: AGCACCGUAAAGACGC DNA-41A: GCGTCTTTACGGTGCTTAAAACAAAACAAAACAAAACAAA
Fork dsDNA (19 bp)		DC26: TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTCCAGTAAAACGA CGGCCAGTGC T_{stem25}: GCGGTCCCAAAGGGTCAGTGCTGGCATTGCT GCCGGTCACG
5' tailed dsDNA (19 bp)		DC26: TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTCCAGTAAAACGA CGGCCAGTGC T_{stem}: GCACTGGCCGTCGTTTTAC
3' tailed dsDNA (19 bp)		DC: GTAAAACGACGGCCAGTGC T_{stem25}: GCGGTCCCAAAGGGTCAGTGCTGGCATTGCT GCCGGTCACG
Blunt-end dsDNA (19 bp)		DC: GTAAAACGACGGCCAGTGC T_{stem}: GCACTGGCCGTCGTTTTAC
Fork dsDNA (30 bp)		Fork 30/15-T: TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGGTGATGGTGTATTGAGT GGGATGCATGCA Fork 30/15-B: TGCATGCATCCCACTCAATACACCATCACCTT TTTTTTTTTTTTTT
Fork dsDNA (40 bp)		Fork 40/15-T: TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTACGAGCTAAATTAGAGC GACTGCACAACGTAAAGGTCCGT Fork 40/15-B: ACGGACCTTACAGTTGTGCAGTCGCTCT AATTTAGCTCGTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

Table S2 PCR primers used in this study

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	Used in this study
DDX43-F-NdeI	ACGT <u>CATATG</u> TCCCACCACGGAGGAGCTCCC	Forward primer to PCR amplify full-length DDX43 gene or its N terminus (NT) for cloning in <i>Nde</i> I site of pET28a vector
DDX43-R-XhoI	GCAT <u>CTCGAG</u> ATGAACTTCTTGGGCCTTCCTTG	Reverse primer to PCR amplify full-length DDX43 gene or its C-terminal helicase domain (HD) for cloning in <i>Xho</i> I site of pET28a vector
DDX43-NT-R-XhoI	GCAT <u>CTCGAG</u> AACCTCAGGATAACATTGAAAG	Reverse primer to PCR amplify DDX43 gene N terminus (NT) for cloning in <i>Xho</i> I site of pET28a vector
DDX43-HD-F-NdeI	ACGT <u>CATATG</u> GAAAACATTA AAAAGGCAGG	Forward primer to PCR amplify DDX43 C-terminal helicase domain (HD) for cloning in <i>Nde</i> I site of pET28a vector
DDX43-KH-F-NdeI	ACGT <u>CATATG</u> CCGCTGTGTTTTGCTTTGAAG	Forward primer to PCR amplify DDX43 KH domain for cloning in <i>Nde</i> I site of pET28a vector
DDX43-KH-R-XhoI	GCAT <u>CTCGAG</u> TTCTGAATTGTAATTTTCTTC	Reverse primer to PCR amplify DDX43 gene KH domain for cloning in <i>Xho</i> I site of pET28a vector
DDX43-G46D-F	GAGGGATATAGTGTCTGACAGAGGTGGTCTGCTGG	Forward primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-G46D
DDX43-G46D-R	CCAGCGACCACCTCTGTCTGACACTATATCCCTC	Reverse primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-G46D
DDX43-G84D-F	GTTGGCGCGGTAATCGATCGTGGTGGGTCAAA AAT	Forward primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-G84D
DDX43-G84D-R	ATTTTTGACCCACCACGATCGATTACCGCGCCA AC	Reverse primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-G84D
DDX43-G154D-F	CATTCCAACCTTCTGTTGATAAAGATGGAAGC ACAGATAAC	Forward primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-G154D
DDX43-G154D-R	GTTATCTGTGCTTCCATCTTTATCAACAGAAGG TTGGAATG	Reverse primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-G154D
DDX43-K292A-F	CAGACTGGAACAGGAGCGACATTGTGTTATTT A	Forward primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-K292A
DDX43-K292A-R	TAAATAACACAATGTCGCTCCTGTTCCAGTCTG	Reverse primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-K292A
DDX43-D396A-F	CCTACTTGGTTTTAGCTGAAGCAGACAAGATG	Forward primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-D396A
DDX43-D396A-R	CATCTTGTCTGCTTCAGCTAAAACCAAGTAGG	Reverse primer for site-directed mutagenesis of DDX43-D396A

Restriction digestion sites are underlined.

Supplemental Data Figure Legends

Figure S1. Structure and sequence of DDX43 protein.

(A) Cartoon depicting DDX43 protein with the conserved helicase motifs (in yellow), one potential KH domain (pink), and two GXXG motifs (olive green). (B) Sequence of DDX43 protein. Engineered mutants G46D, G84D, G154D, K292A, and D396A are indicated.

Figure S2. Chromatographic profiles of standard proteins.

Chromatographic profiles of standard proteins [blue dextran (2000 kDa), thyroglobulin (669 kDa), apoferritin (443 kDa), beta amylase (200 kDa), aldolase (158 kDa) and albumin (67 kDa) eluting from a Sephacryl S-300 column and its calibration curve (inset).

Figure S3. Purification and characterization of mutants K292A and D396A proteins.

(A) SDS-PAGE analysis of DDX43 K292A and D396A proteins eluting from a Sephacryl S-300 HR column. (B, C) Representative images of helicase reactions performed by incubating 0.5 nM 5' tail 13 bp duplex RNA substrate with increasing protein concentration of K292A (B) or D396A (C) at 37°C for 15 min. (D, E) Representative images of helicase reactions performed by incubating 0.5 nM 19 bp forked dsDNA substrate with increasing protein concentration of K292A (D) or D396A (E) at 37°C for 15 min. NE, no enzyme; WT, wild-type; filled triangle, heat denatured substrate control.

Figure S4. Unwinding activity of DDX43 protein on DNA:RNA hybrid substrates.

Representative images of helicase reactions by incubating increasing protein concentration (0-3 μM) at 37°C for 15 min with 0.5 nM of various 16 bp DNA:RNA hybrid substrates, blunt-end (A), bottom strand with RNA (B), bottom strand with DNA (C). (D) Quantitative analyses of DNA unwinding of DDX43 in panel A-C.

Figure S5. Annealing activity of DDX43 protein.

Representative image of annealing reactions with or without ATP for RNA substrate (A) and DNA substrate (B). NE: no enzyme; filled triangle: heat denatured RNA or DNA substrate control.

Figure S6. Effects of single-stranded tail length on DDX43 unwinding activity.

(A, B) Representative images of helicase reactions performed by incubating 0.5 nM of 8 nt 5' tail (A) or 18 nt 5' tail (B) 13-bp duplex RNA substrate with increasing protein concentration (0-3 μM) at 37°C for 15 min. (C) Quantitative analyses of RNA unwinding of DDX43 in panel A-B and Figure 2D. (D-E) Representative images of helicase reactions performed by incubating 0.5 nM of 15 nt 3' tail (D) or 25 nt 3' tail (E) 19-bp duplex DNA substrate with increasing protein concentration (0-3 μM) at 37°C for 15 min. (F) Quantitative analyses of DNA unwinding of DDX43 in panel D-E.

Figure S7. Optimization of cations and ATP:Mg²⁺ ratio for DDX43 unwinding.

(A, B) Representative images of helicase reactions performed by incubating 0.5 nM 5' tailed 13 bp duplex RNA (A) or 19 bp forked duplex DNA substrate (B) with indicated cations (2 mM) at the protein concentration of 3 μM at 37°C for 15 min. (C, D) Representative images of helicase reactions performed by incubating 0.5 nM 5' tailed 13 bp duplex RNA (C) or 19 bp forked duplex DNA substrate (D) with indicated ATP:Mg²⁺ ratio at the protein concentration of 3 μM at 37°C for 15 min.

Figure S8. Alignment of human DDX43 KH domain with others.

(A) Alignment of human DDX43 KH domain with other known KH domains. (B) Alignment of the KH domains from human DDX43 and its orthologues across species. The consensus were indicated below, and conserved amino acids are colored.

Figure S9. Sequence specificity binding of DDX43 KH domain.

Representative EMSA images for DDX43 KH domain proteins (0-3 μ M) incubated with 0.5 nM of dA₃₀ (left), dC₃₀ (middle), and 30-mer random DNA (right).

Figure S10. Purification and characterization of DDX43 N-terminal domain.

(A) Schematic representation of full-length DDX43 and its N-terminal domain (NT, top), and purified NT proteins (wild type and mutants, 1 μ g each) shown on Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE gel (bottom). (B-E) Representative EMSA images for the N-terminal domain proteins binding with 0.5 nM of 19 bp forked duplex DNA (B), ssDNA dT₃₀ (C), dsRNA (D), and blunt-end dsDNA (E). Arrow indicates the loading wells.

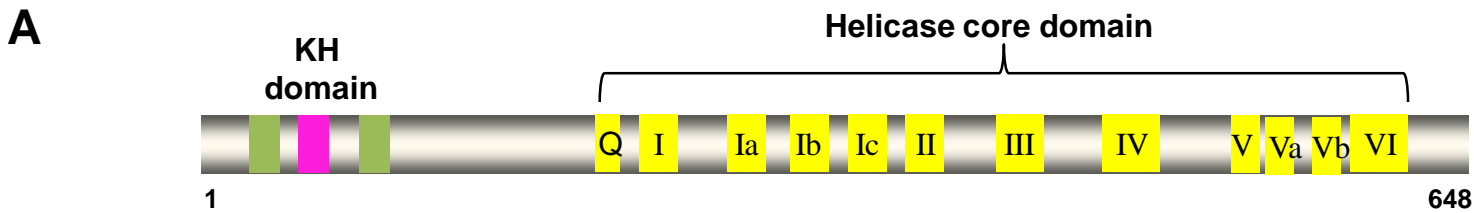
Figure S11. Comparison of nucleic acids binding ability between DDX43 N-terminal domain and helicase domain.

Representative EMSA images for DDX43 N-terminal domain (NT) and helicase core domain (HD) proteins (0-3 μ M) incubated with 0.5 nM 19 bp fork duplex DNA (upper) or 13 bp 5' tailed duplex RNA (bottom).

Figure S12. Unwinding activity of DDX43 protein on chimeric substrates.

(A-F) Representative images of helicase reactions by incubating increasing protein concentration (0-3 μ M) at 37°C for 15 min with 0.5 nM substrates of 14 bp dsRNA with RNA tail (A), 14 bp dsRNA with DNA tail (B), 16 bp DNA:RNA hybrid with RNA tail (C), 16 bp DNA:RNA hybrid with DNA tail (D), 14 bp dsRNA with RNA adjacent to duplex region (E), or 14 bp dsRNA with DNA adjacent to duplex region (F). (G) Quantitative analyses of the unwinding of DDX43 in panel A-F.

Fig. S1



B

MSHHGGAPKASTWVVASRRSSTVSRAPERRPAEELNRTGPEGYSVGRGGR-50
G46D

WRGTSRPPEDVAAGHEELPLCFALKSHFVGAVIGRGGSKIKNIQSTTNTT-100
G84D

IQIIQEQPESLVKIFGSKAMQTKAKAVIDNFVKKLEENYNSECGIDTAFQ-150

PSVGRKDGSTDNNVVAGDRPLIDWDQIREEGLKWQKTKWADLPPIKKNFYK-200
G154D

ESTATSAMSKVEADSWRKENFNITWDDLKDGEKRPIPNPTCTFDDAFQCY-250

PEVMENIKKAGFQKPTPIQSQAWPIVLQGIDLIGVAQTGTGKTLCYLMPG-300
Q I
Ia K292A

FIHLVLQPSLKGQRNRPGMLVLTPTRELALQVEGECCKYSYKGLRSVCVY-350
Ib Ic II

GGGNRDEQIEELKKGVDIIIAIPGRLNDLQMSNFVNLKNITYLVLDEADK-400
III D396A

MLDMGFEPQIMKILLDVRPDRQTVMTSATWPHSVHRLAQSYLKEPMIVYV-450
IV

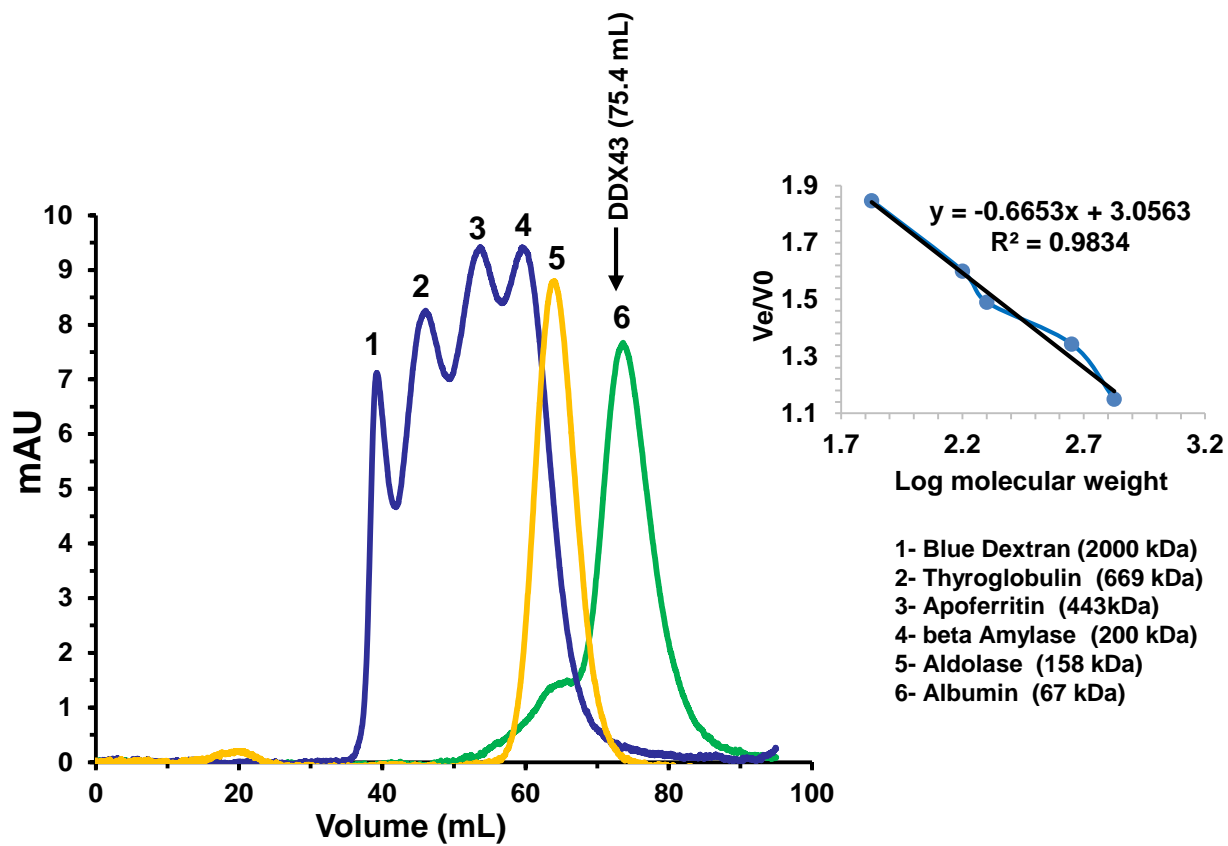
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V Va

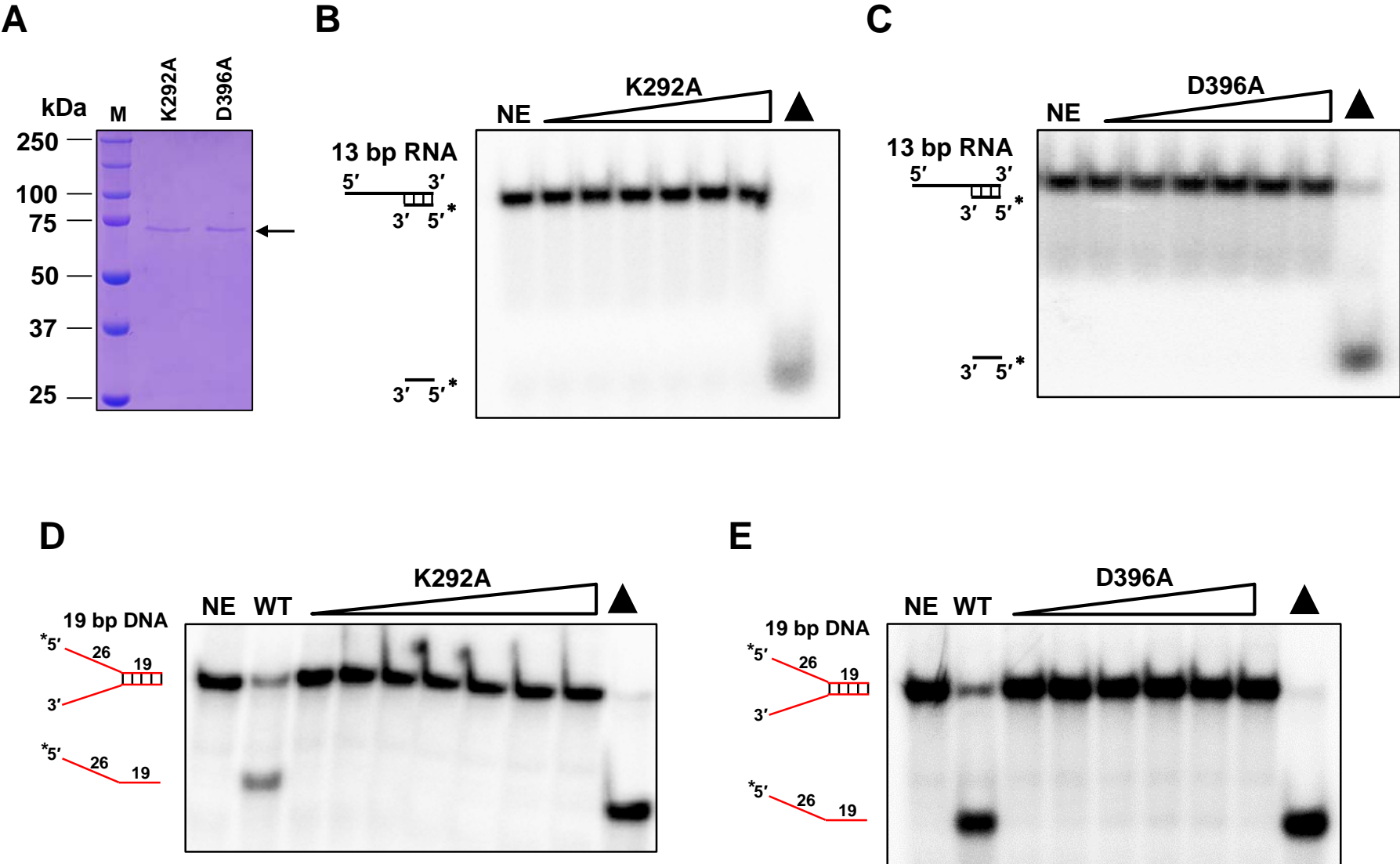
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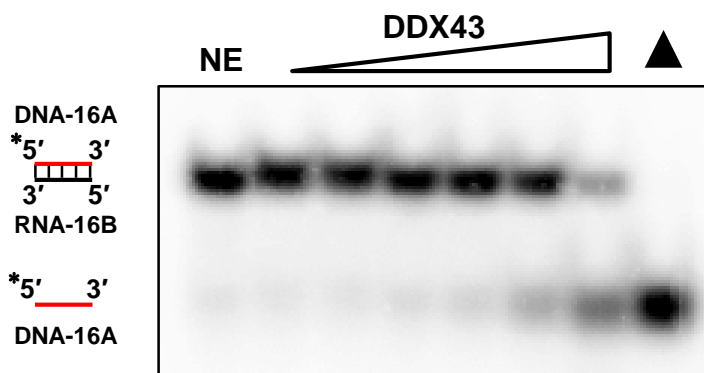
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Fig. S2

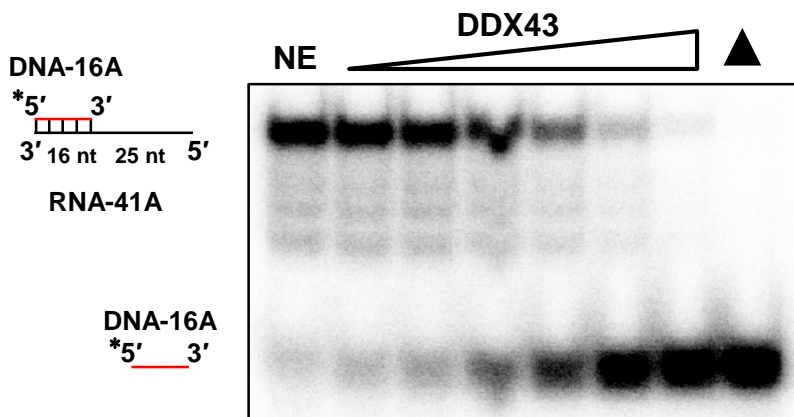




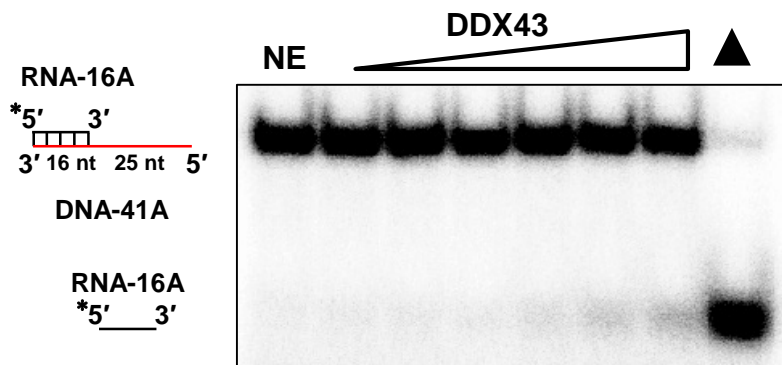
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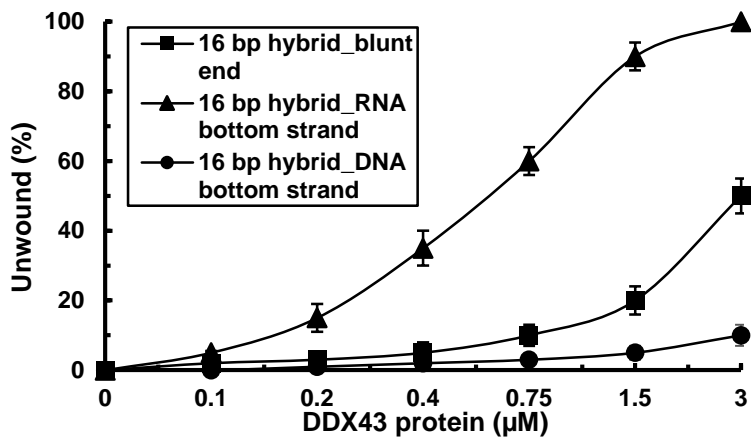
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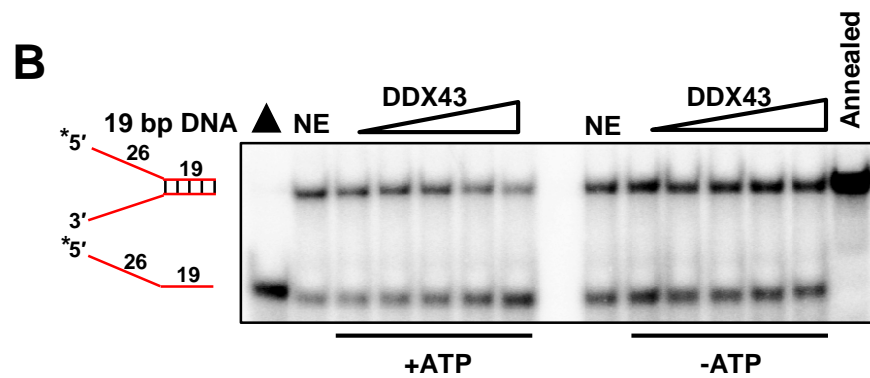
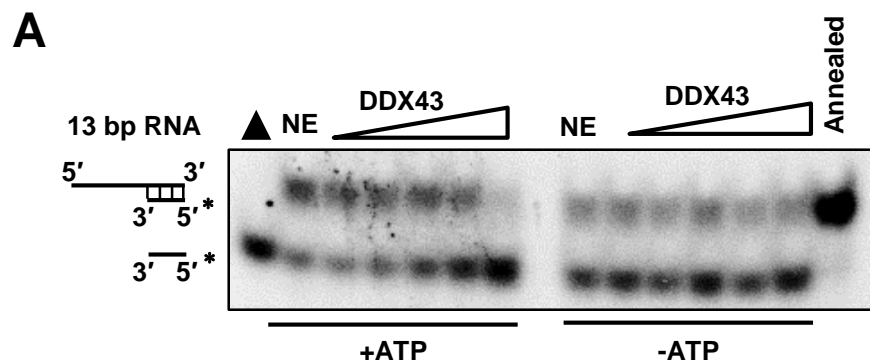


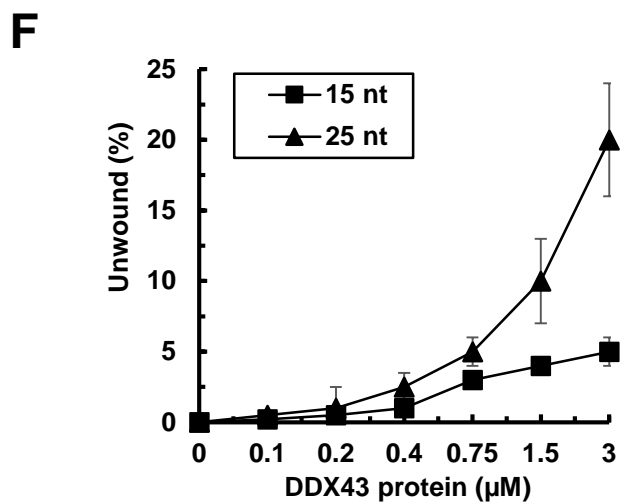
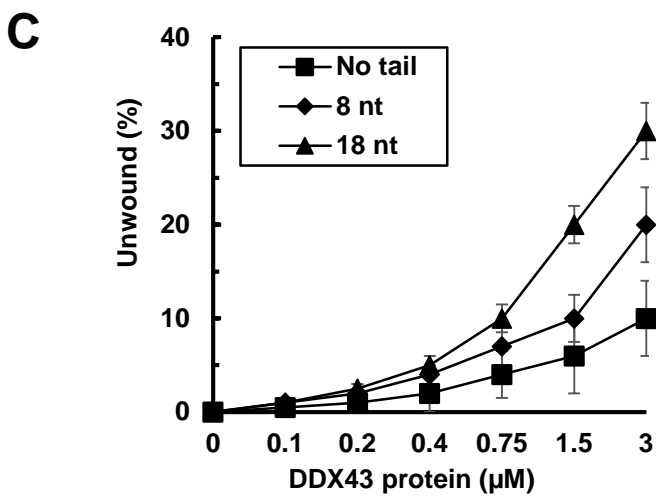
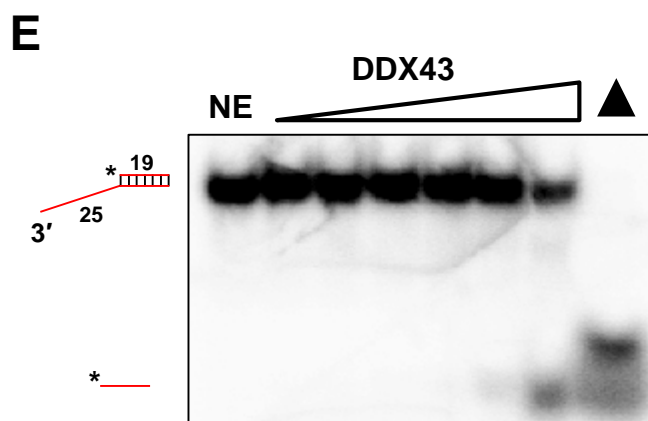
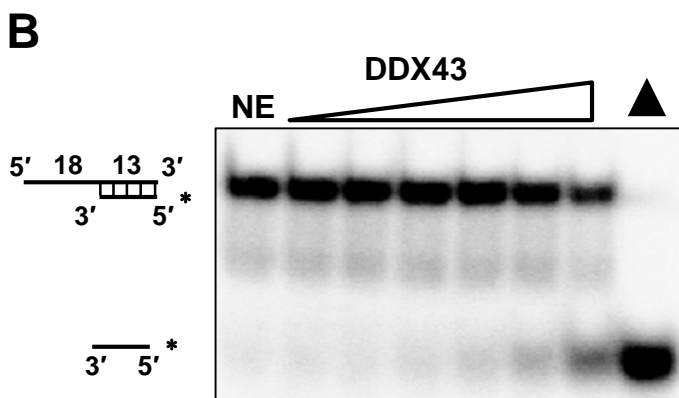
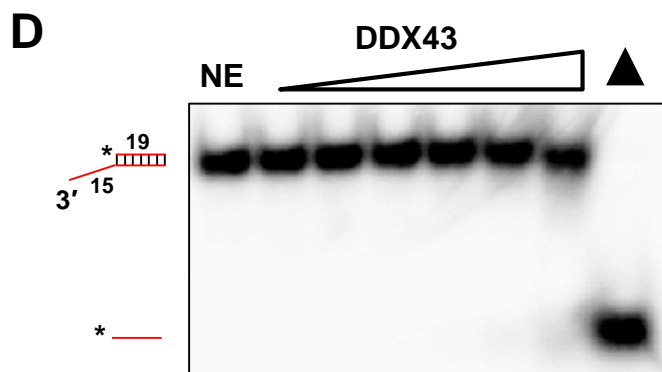
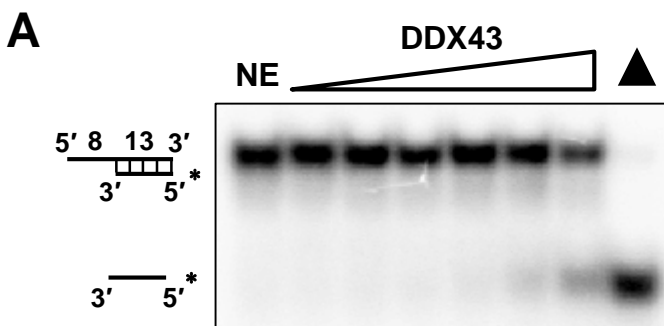
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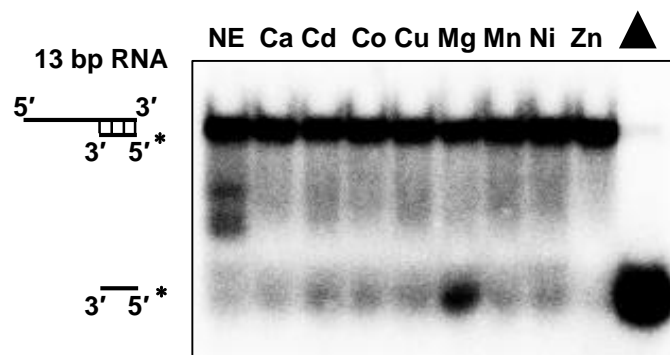
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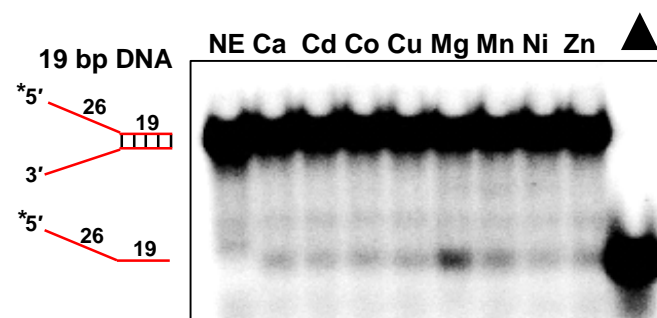




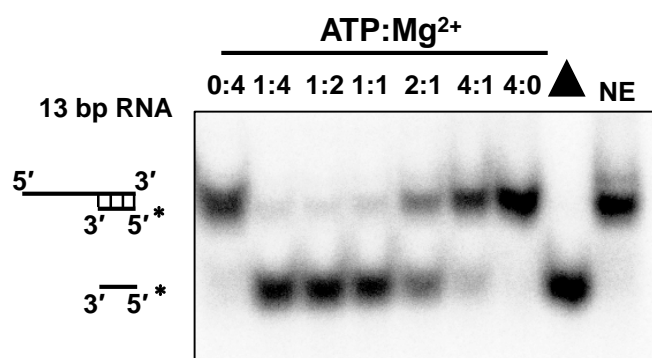
A



B



C



D

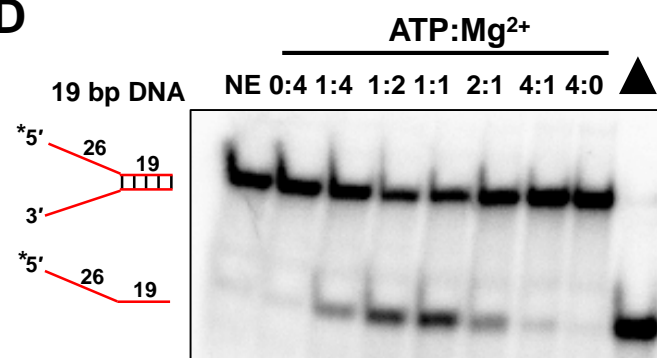
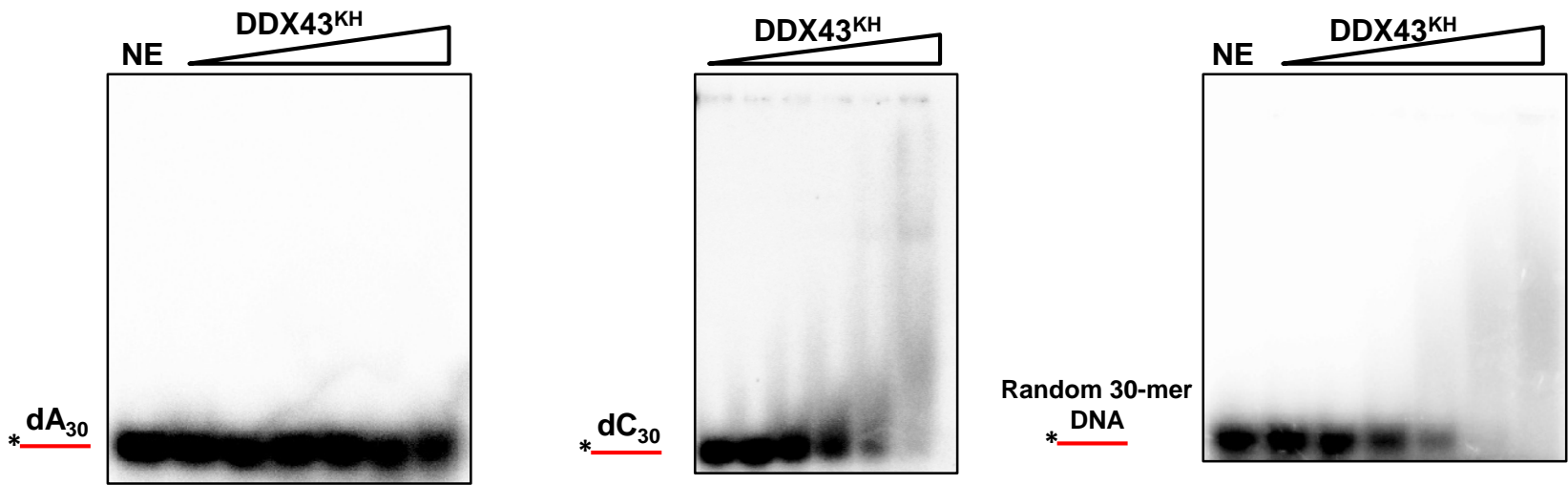


Fig. S9



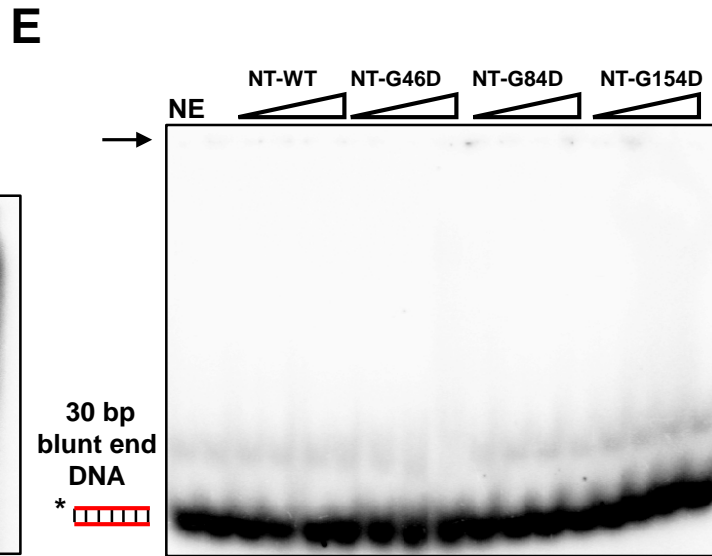
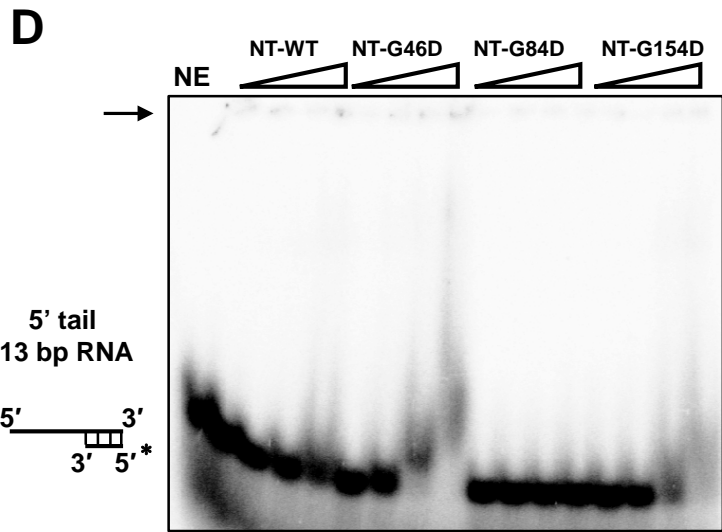
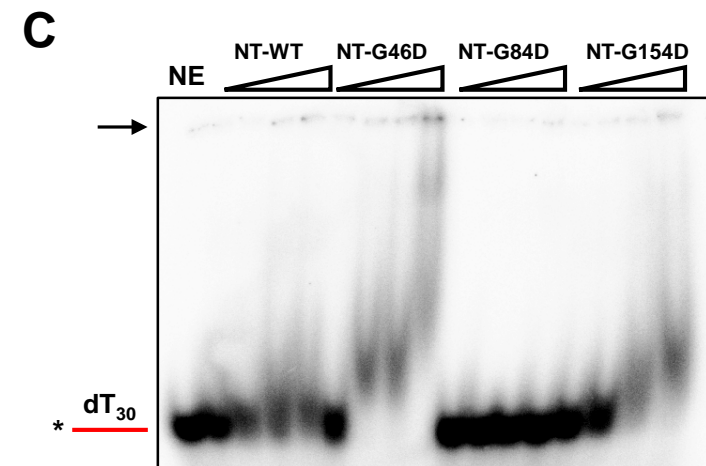
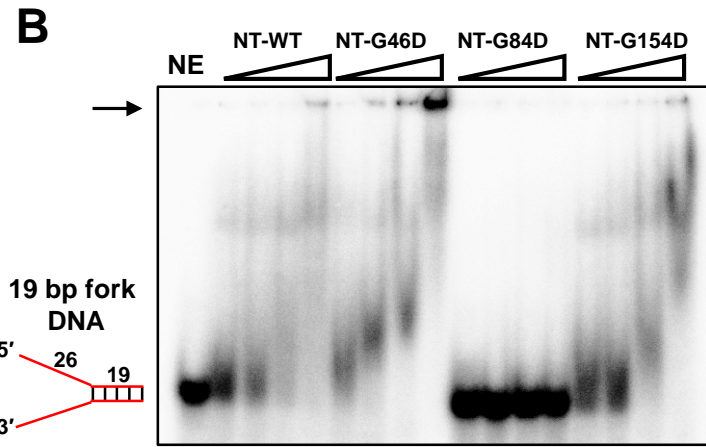
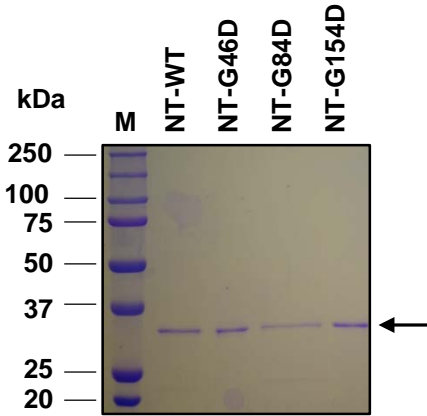
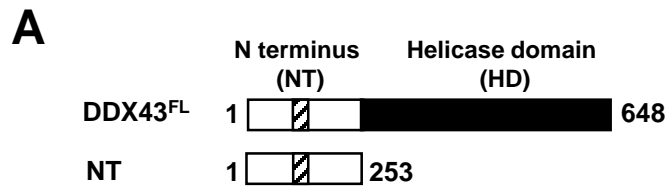


Fig. S11

