SFB 960-/BZR – Kolloquium

Donnerstag 05. März 2020, 14.00 Uhr Neubau Biologie H 53



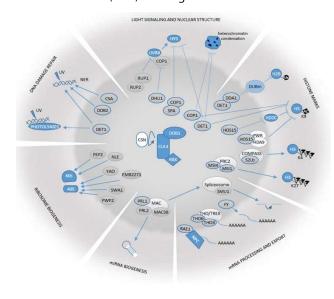
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Ubiquitination machineries controlling transcription factor activity and chromatin states during plant photomorphogenesis

DE-ETIOLATED1 CONTROL OF TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR ACTIVITY AND CHROMATIN STATES

Light is a powerful stimulus that controls a multitude of developmental responses through massive gene expression reprograming. This requires a fine control of the activity of specific transcription activators and the modification of chromatin marks, as well as an intense protein turnover regulated by the ubiquitin-proteasome system. DE-ETIOLATED1 (DET1) is a DDB1-CULLIN4 Associated Factor that, together with COP10 and DDA1, constitutes the CDDD substrate adaptor module within CRL4 E3 ubiquitin ligases. DET1 is a classic photomorphogenesis repressor which mode of action is not completely understood. In etiolated seedlings, DET1 facilitates CRL4-COP1-SPA activity towards HY5 destabilization. Yet DET1 can also directly interact with Histone 2B (H2B) and regulates histone H2B monoubiquitination (H2Bub).



Host: Prof. Dr. Klaus Grasser Cell Biology and Plant Biochemistry In this context, we recently found that the CDDD subunit DDA1 directly interacts with SAGA-INTERACTING FACTOR (SGF11), which is part of a deubiquitination module (DUBm). Recognition of SGF11 by DDA1 recruits the CRL4-CDDD module to ubiquitinate and degrade the DUBm in a DET1- and dark- dependent manner. Therefore, Arabidopsis *det1* mutants display reduced levels of H2Bub mark as a consequence of the accumulation of DUBm and increased H2Bub deubiquitination activity. Noticeably, a mutation in *HY5* seems to be sufficient to partially restore *det1* H2Bub deficient levels, indicating that there is a link between CRL4-CDDD regulated targets; the HY5 transcription factor and the H2B ubiquitination/deubiquitination machineries.

Here, we will present recent results on the functional interactions between CRL4-CDDD, chromatin remodelling and different transcriptional machineries that shape plant development in response to light cues.



