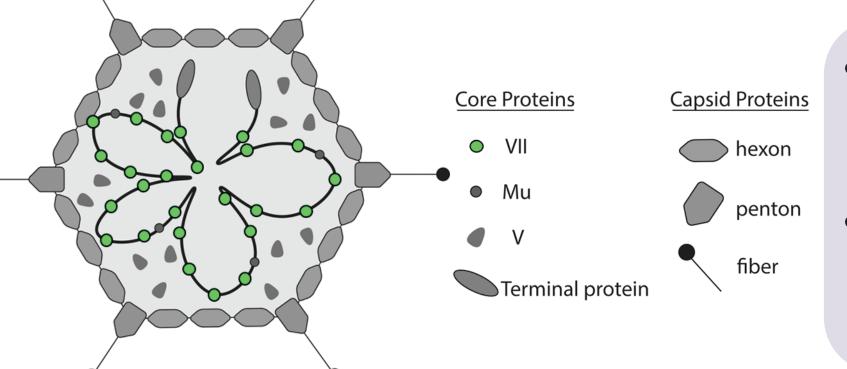
Leveraging the HMGB1/protein VII interaction to interrogate HMGB1 function in the nucleus

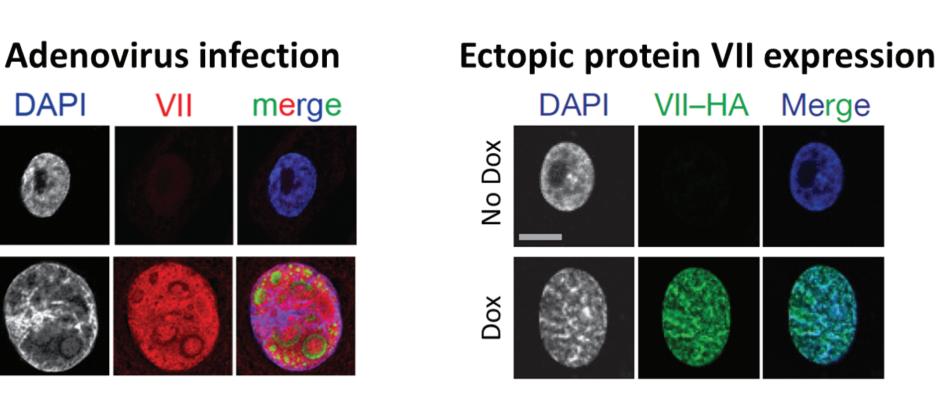
Robin Ka'ai¹, Daphne Avgousti²

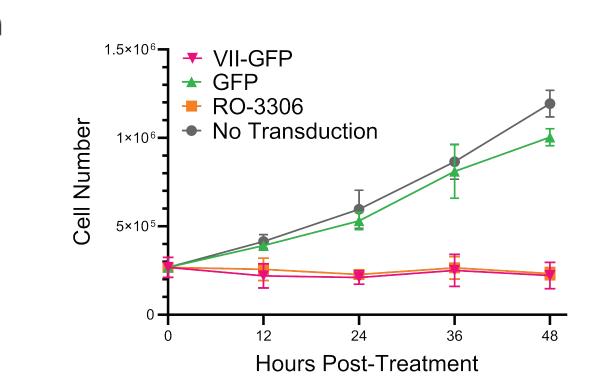
1) Program in Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Washington. 2) Division of Human Biology, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center.

1. Adenovirus protein VII compacts the viral genome and localizes to host chromatin during infection

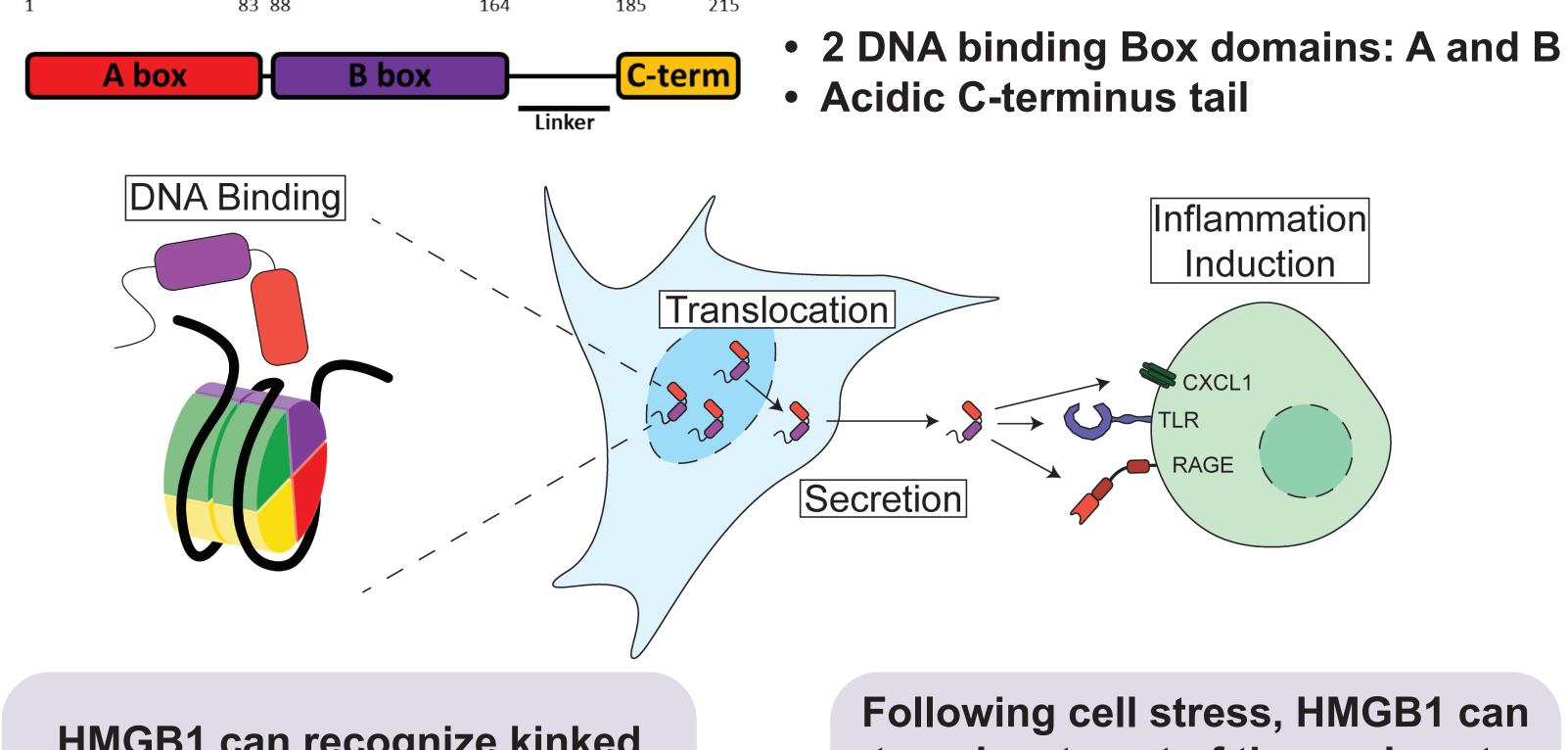


- Small, basic, virally-encoded protein essential to viral infection
- **Ectopic expression of VII is** sufficient to cause chromatin distortion and impede cell cycle





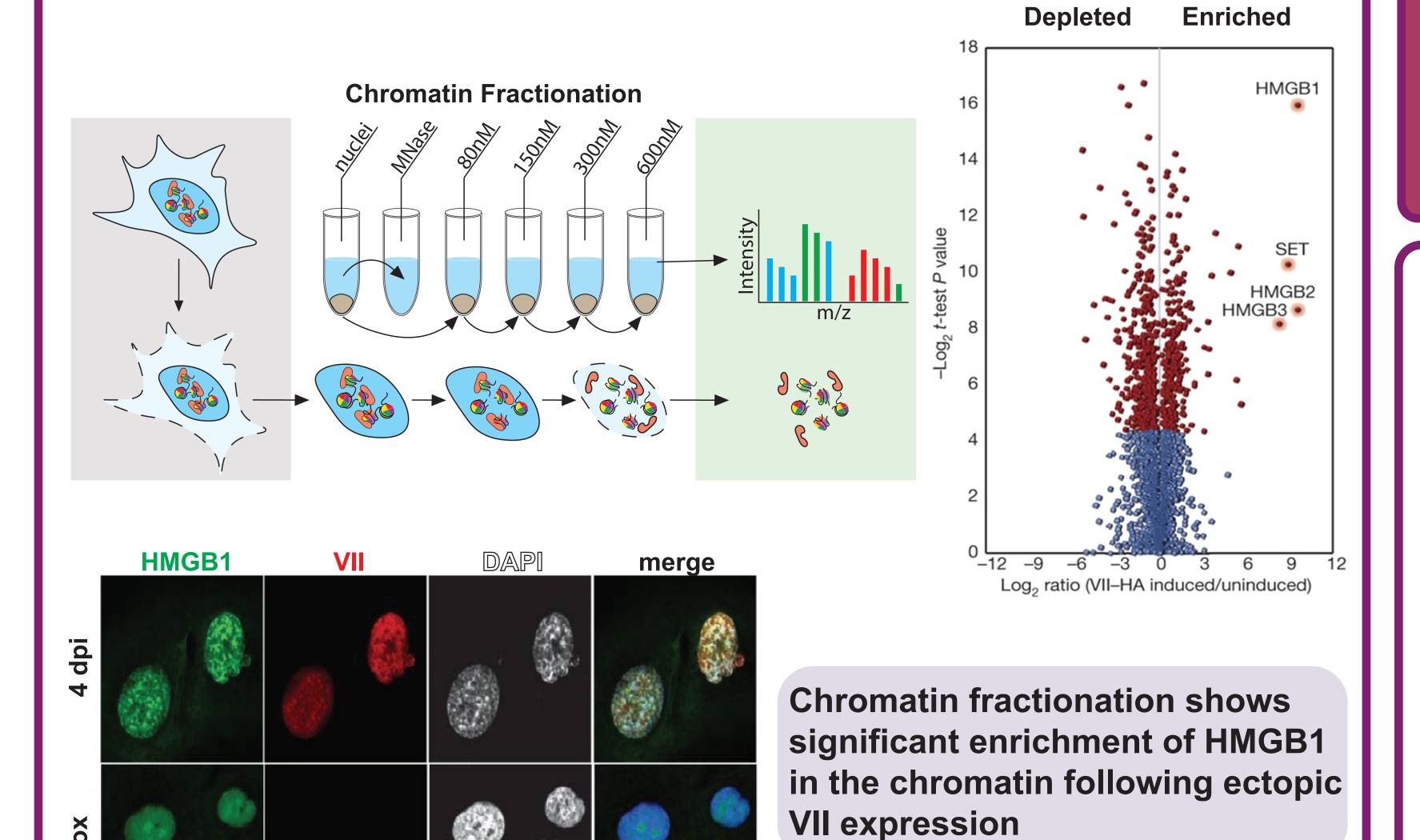
3. HMGB1 is a ubiquitous nuclear protein



HMGB1 can recognize kinked forms of DNA or bend linear DNA at extreme angles to create a kinked confirmation in vitro

translocate out of the nucleus to be secreted into the extracellular space, acting as an alarmin and inducing inflammatory responses

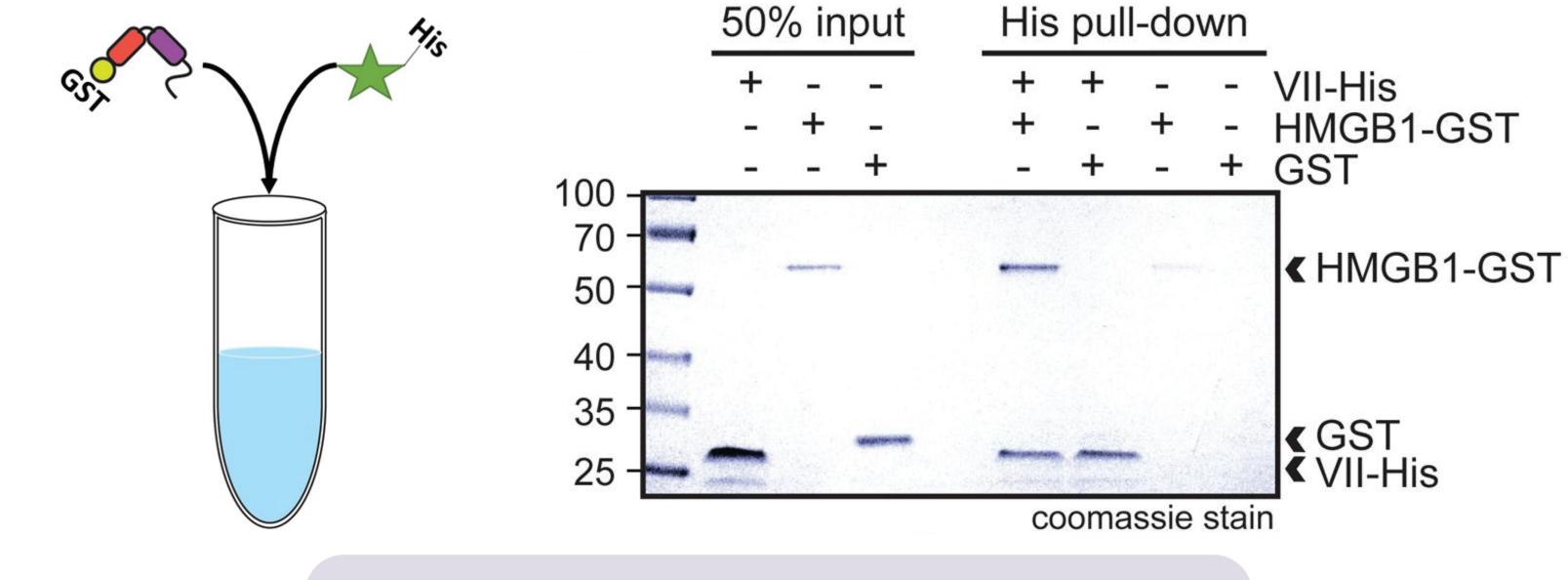
2. Expression of protein VII leads to the mislocalization of HMGB1



Hypothesis

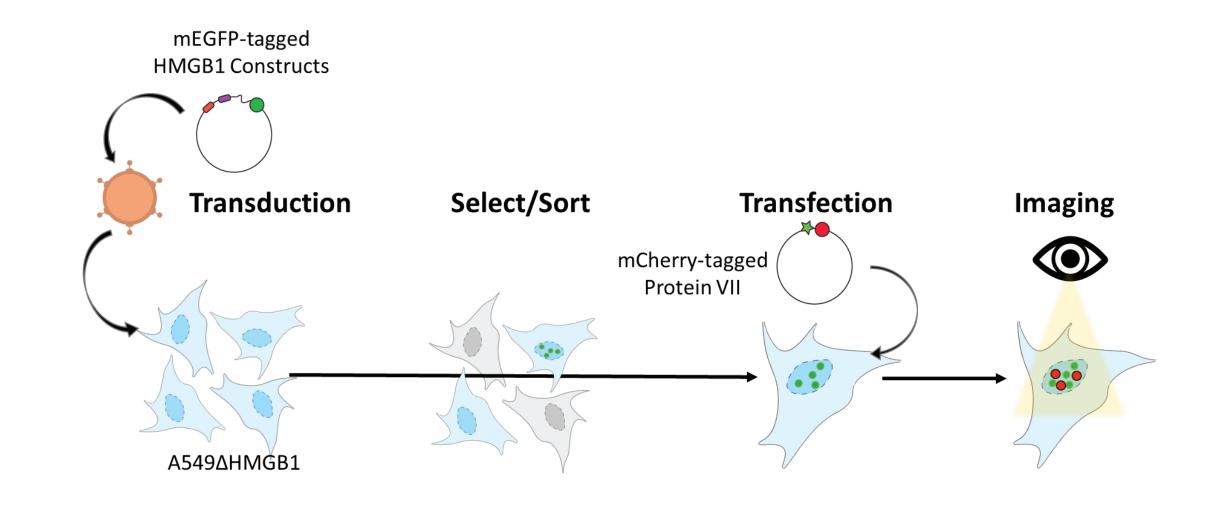
The enrichment of HMGB1 in the chromatin fraction during protein VII expression is due to a direct interaction with protein VII

4. HMGB1 binds directly to adenovirus protein VII in vitro



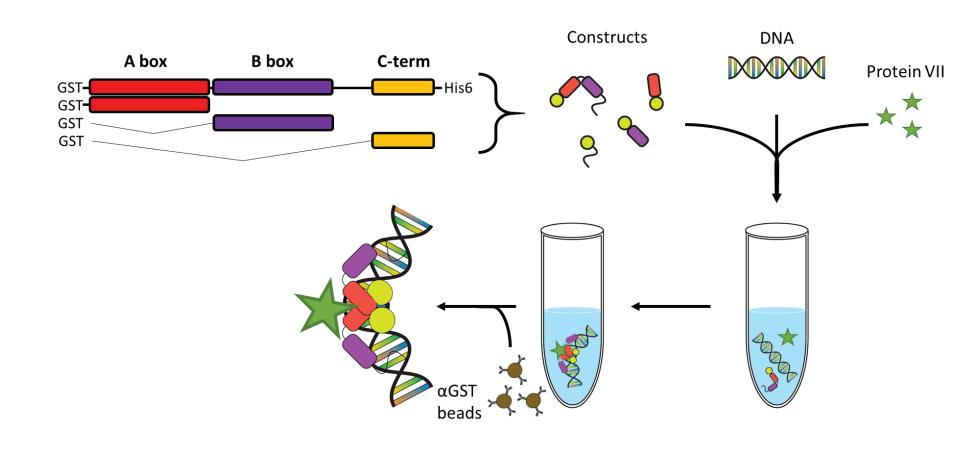
Preliminary pulldown experiments show that protein VII can directly bind HMGB1 in vitro

5. Defining the interaction between HMGB1 and adenovirus protein VII

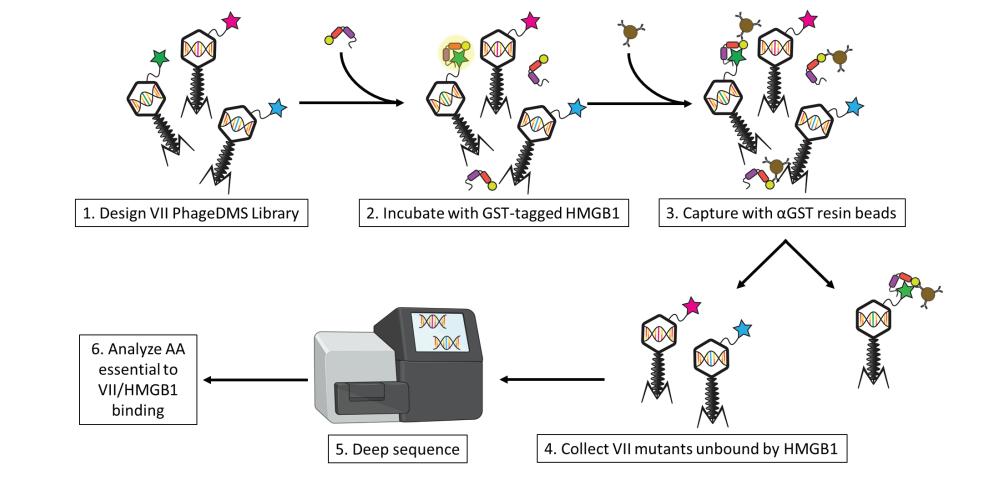


A549 cells expressing VII

Hypothesis: The mislocalization of HMGB1 during protein VII expression is domain-specific



Hypothesis: Binding of HMGB1 by protein VII is modulated in the presence of DNA



Hypothesis: Amino acids essential for the HMGB1/protein VII interaction can be mapped using DMS methods

6. Future Direction

Working model: Adenovirus protein VII immobilizes HMGB1 on the host chromatin during infection to halt its translocation from the nucleus

What other host factors are essential for this mislocalization?

CRISPR screen

Where does protein VII immobilize HMGB1 on the chromatin?

FRAPP/ChIP-seq

References/Acknowledgements

References: 1. Avgousti DC et al, Nature 2016 2. Lymch KL et al, BioRxiv 2020





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