Recognition of the polyubiquitin proteolytic signal

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Polyubiquitin chains linked through Lys48 are the principal signal for targeting substrates to the 26S proteasome. Through studies of structurally defined, polyubiquitylated model substrates, we show that tetraubiquitin is the minimum signal for efficient proteasomal targeting. The mechanism of targeting involves a simple increase in substrate affinity that is brought about by autonomous binding of the polyubiquitin chain. Assigning the proteasomal signaling function to a specific polymeric unit explains how a single ubiquitin can act as a functionally distinct signal, for example in endocytosis. The properties of the substrates studied here implicate substrate unfolding as a kinetically dominant step in the proteolysis of properly folded proteins, and suggest that extraproteasomal chaperones are required for efficient degradation of certain proteasome substrates.

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Introduction

Proteolysis is frequently used to regulate processes that require rapid alterations in protein levels, including cell cycle progression (e.g. Koepp et al., 1999). Most regulated proteolysis in eukaryotes occurs by a mechanism in which conjugation to the conserved protein ubiquitin (Ub) targets substrates for degradation by 26S proteasomes (Hochstrasser, 1996; Hershko and Ciechanover, 1998). Substrates of the Ub–proteasome pathway include soluble proteins of the cytosol and nucleus, and proteins of the endoplasmic reticulum that have been ejected into the cytoplasm (Sommer and Wolf, 1997). Ub also mediates the turnover of certain plasma membrane proteins by targeting them for endocytosis, leading to proteolysis in the lysosome (Hicke, 1997). How the proteasomal and endocytic Ub targeting signals are distinguished is not yet understood.

Substrates of the Ub–proteasome pathway are marked for degradation by covalent ligation to Ub, which then acts as a signal for targeting the modified substrate to the proteasome. Ub is linked to the substrate through an isopeptide bond between the C-terminus of Ub (G76) and a lysine residue of the target protein. Ubiquitylation begins with the ATP-dependent activation of Ub by an activating enzyme (E1). The ligation of ubiquitin to the substrate is then carried out by a specific complex composed of a Ub–protein ligase (E3) and a Ub conjugating enzyme (E2), with the E3 being the primary substrate specificity factor (Hershko and Ciechanover, 1998). During this recognition phase, many Ubs are ligated to the substrate, usually in the form of a polymeric chain (Chau et al., 1989). PolyUb chains linked through K48–G76 isopeptide bonds are the principal signal for proteasomal proteolysis (Chau et al., 1989; Finley et al., 1994).

The 26S proteasome is a 2.1 MDa complex whose ~65 subunits are divided among three subcomplexes (Baumeister et al., 1998; Rechsteiner, 1998). One subcomplex, the 20S proteasome, is a cylindrical stack of four seven-membered rings. Its proteolytic active sites (six in eukaryotes) face an interior chamber that can be entered only through a narrow pore at either end of the cylinder (Löwe et al., 1995; Groll et al., 1997). Because folded proteins cannot reach this chamber, the isolated 20S complex hydrolyzes only small peptides and denatured proteins. The proteasome acquires activity toward folded target proteins following the binding of one 19S complex to each end of the 20S cylinder. In general, a folded target protein is recognized by the 26S proteasome only if it has been conjugated to a K48-linked polyUb chain (see Pickart, 1997). The properties of the 26S proteasome suggest that the 19S complex mediates polyUb recognition and substrate unfolding.

The use of a generalized signal, a polyUb chain, to target proteins for destruction is the defining characteristic of the Ub–proteasome pathway. If the 26S proteasome recognized its target proteins directly, then specificity would be restricted, as seen for the Clp and Lon proteases of Escherichia coli (Gottesman et al., 1997). Instead, target proteins are recognized by dedicated E2–E3 complexes. These enzymes generate the covalent polyUb targeting signal, while the proteasome only needs to recognize this signal. The separation of target protein recognition from the catalysis of peptide bond hydrolysis is the key feature that allows the Ub–proteasome pathway to degrade a remarkable array of substrates with high specificity. However, while several specific signals have been identified that lead to the assembly of polyUb chains on substrate proteins (e.g. Koepp et al., 1999; Laney and Hochstrasser, 1999), little is yet known about polyUb signal recognition and transduction. The major polyUb receptor(s) in the 19S complex has not been identified, the signal itself is incompletely characterized, and the molecular mechanism of targeting is poorly understood.

We report an analysis of polyUb recognition by the proteasome that employed, for the first time, a structurally defined polyubiquitylated substrate. The results reveal that tetraubiquitin constitutes the minimum proteasomal...
targeting signal, explain the molecular basis of the dependence of signal strength on chain length, and show that only a subset of potential interacting residues on the chain surface is important for recognition. These findings suggest that the higher-order conformation of the chain influences its signaling potential, and explain why a single Ub is an inefficient proteosomal targeting signal. Unexpectedly, the substrates employed here, although recognized with high affinity, were slowly degraded. Several lines of evidence suggest that this slow degradation reflects slow unfolding of the target protein moiety.

Results

Model substrate for 26S proteasomes

The ideal substrate for an in vitro analysis of proteasomal signal recognition should carry a homogeneous targeting signal. The model substrate shown in Figure 1A features a single Ub chain that is linked to one lysine residue of the target protein. For the target protein we chose dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) fused at its N-terminus to Ub. UbDHFR acquires a polyUb chain and is targeted to proteasomes in yeast cells (Johnson et al., 1992, 1995). Although the UbDHFR conjugates seen in yeast feature a K29 linkage in the polyUb chain (Johnson et al., 1995), we reasoned that a homogeneous K48-linked chain would be sufficient to direct UbDHFR proteolysis, and this proved to be correct. UbDHFR was metabolically labeled in E. coli and purified via an N-terminal polyHis tag (Figure 1B). We then used the Ub-specific conjugating enzyme E2-25K to link preassembled (K48-linked) Ub$_4$ to K48 in the Ub moiety of UbDHFR (Haldeman et al., 1997; Piotrowski et al., 1997; Figure 1). The final polyUb-conjugated substrate, designated Ub$_5$DHFR, was a fully active dihydrofolate reductase (Materials and methods), indicating that its DHFR moiety was properly folded (Stammers et al., 1987). The fused Ub moiety was also correctly folded, since it was recognized by E2-25K.

Ub$_5$DHFR was a well-behaved substrate for purified mammalian 26S proteasomes. Production of acid-soluble radioactivity from the labeled UbDHFR moiety of Ub$_5$DHFR was linear with time and depended on the presence of ATP (Figure 2A; data not shown). Degradation was also strictly dependent on the ligation of Ub$_5$DHFR to Ub$_4$ (Figure 2A) and was completely inhibited by the well-characterized proteasome inhibitor MG-132 (not shown; Rock et al., 1994). Ub$_5$DHFR was a high-affinity substrate ($K_M = 35$ nM; Figure 2B). In a separate experiment involving highly purified proteasomes, the molecular turnover number ($k_{cat}$) was determined to be 0.05 min$^{-1}$. Assuming that the ~380-residue Ub$_5$DHFR protein is hydrolyzed to 10-residue peptides, $k_{cat}$ corresponds to

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig. 1.** Synthesis of Ub$_5$DHFR. (A) Scheme. UbDHFR has a polyHis tag at its N-terminus and a hemagglutinin (HA) tag at its C-terminus. (B) Purification of $[^{35}S]$UbDHFR and conjugation to Ub$_4$ (autoradiographs). Left, successive fractions in purification of $[^{35}S]$UbDHFR on Ni$^{2+}$-NTA resin. Right, time course of $[^{35}S]$UbDHFR conjugation to Ub$_4$.


The Ub moiety of UbDHFR carries the G76V mutation to prevent its removal by deubiquitylating enzymes (Johnson et al., 1995). To test whether this fused Ub moiety was degraded, UbDHFR was incubated with a high concentration of 26S proteasomes and reaction products were visualized by blotting with antibodies against the N-terminal polyHis tag of UbDHFR. If the fused Ub moiety escaped degradation, it would be converted to a product of ~40 kDa (if linked to Ub4) or ~8 kDa (if released from Ub). Instead, most of the ~68-kDa UbDHFR protein disappeared without the production of smaller immunoreactive products (Figure 2C). These results show that the fused Ub moiety is degraded. However, it may still be recognized as part of the polyUb chain (below).

All degradation assays were carried out in the presence of Ub aldehyde (Ubal), a specific inhibitor of deubiquitylating enzymes (Pickart and Rose, 1986; Hershko and Rose, 1987). When Ubal was omitted, the degradation of UbDHFR was inhibited (not shown). Blotting with antibody against a C-terminal epitope tag of UbDHFR (Figure 2D) showed inhibition was due to disassembly of the substrate’s polyUb chain. Deubiquitylation, which was presumably due to the UCH37 subunit of the mammalian 19S complex (Lam et al., 1997b), was efficiently suppressed by Ubal (not shown), allowing us to monitor degradation exclusively. However, these findings suggest that deubiquitylation and degradation could occur at competitive rates on the proteasome in vivo (see Discussion).

**Ub4 is the minimum targeting signal**

We have suggested that the assembly of Ub into a K48-linked chain creates a unique recognition element that is bound by specific receptors in the 19S complex (Beal et al., 1996, 1998). This model is consistent with the defined conformation seen in the crystal structure of K48-linked Ub4 (Cook et al., 1994), and with the apparent inability of K63-linked chains to signal proteolysis in vivo (Spence et al., 1995). However, it is also possible that the assembly of Ub into a K48-linked chain enhances signaling simply by increasing the concentration of monoUb (Pickart, 1997, 1998). These two models can be distinguished based on the length dependence of polyUb chain signaling. If the chain signals proteolysis by increasing the concentration of Ub, then signaling should increase linearly with chain length; if the chain signals proteolysis by creating a new recognition element, then the dependence is unlikely to be linear.

To investigate how signaling depends on chain length, we first compared the substrate properties of UbDHFR conjugated to polyUb chains of different lengths. In comparison to UbDHFR, Ub8DHFR had a similar $k_{cat}$ and a 4.7-fold lower $K_M$ (Figure 2E). These results suggest that enhanced signaling is manifested as enhanced substrate affinity, and that affinity depends non-linearly on chain length (it will be shown below that $K_M$ is equal to the dissociation constant of the substrate). To confirm these hypotheses we studied the binding of different length unanchored chains, as monitored by inhibition of UbDHFR degradation. We first established the validity of unanchored chains as a model for substrate-linked chains by showing that inhibition by Ub4 could be overcome at a high concentration of UbDHFR (Figure 3A). Such competitive behavior indicates that the unanchored chain binds to the same site as the substrate. Studies with a series of unanchored chains revealed that affinity varied with chain length (Figure 3B; data not shown). The relationship appeared to be hyperbolic: the binding of Ub2 was too weak to be detected ($K_i > 15 \mu M$), whereas Ub12 and Ub8 bound with a similar high affinity ($K_i \sim 25 \mu M$; Table I). Because a 6-fold increase in chain length caused an affinity increase of ~600-fold, the chain cannot signal proteolysis by increasing the concentration of monoUb. Instead, Ub4 appears to be the minimum signal: affinity increased ~100-fold as $n$ increased from 2 to 4, but <10-fold as $n$ increased from 4 to 12 (Table I).

The 6.6-fold difference in the affinities of Ub8 and Ub4 (Table I) agrees well with the ~5-fold difference in the $K_M$ values of UbDHFR and Ub5DHFR (Figure 2E), suggesting that the chain is the principal determinant of substrate binding (below). The relative binding of Ub8 and Ub4 seen in Table I also agrees with the 6-fold difference observed in a previous study (Piotrowski et al.,

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**Table I. Length ($n$) and proximal end effects on polyUb chain binding to 26S proteasomes**

| $n$ | Proximal end | $K_i$ (nM) | $K_i$(Ub4)/$K_i$(Ub8) |
|----|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| 2  | Asp77       | >15 000    | >577                 |
| 3  | Asp77       | 1933 ± 219 | 74                   |
| 4  | Asp77       | 171 ± 16   | 6.6                  |
| 6  | Asp77       | 52 ± 4     | 2.0                  |
| 8  | Asp77       | 26 ± 4     | 1.0                  |
| 12 | Asp77       | ~20        | ~1.0                 |
| 4  | diol        | 57 ± 8     |                      |
| 4  | NAL         | 57 ± 4     |                      |
| 5  | βGal        | 35 ± 4     |                      |

All values determined from inhibition of UbDHFR degradation. Most values are the mean ± SD, $n = 3$. The value for Ub4diol is from triplicate determinations at one chain concentration; the value for Ub4βGal is from Figure 5.
they contain multiple Ub4 units. This model predicts that ways. In one model, longer chains bind better because
lengthening the chain stabilizes the proteasomal targeting signal.

Binding of chimeric polyUb chains to 26S proteasomes

| Chain composition | % inhibition | relative $K_i$ | $\Delta\Delta G$ kcal/mol |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1                 | 79.4 ± 4.9 | 1             | 0                        |
| 2                 | 36.1 ± 9.6 | 6.6          | 1.16                      |
| 3                 | 44.4 ± 5.0 | 4.7          | 0.96                      |
| 4                 | 8.5 ± 4.3  | 40.2         | 2.28                      |

Molecular features of the Ub4 signal

To define further the molecular properties of the Ub4 targeting signal, we synthesized a series of chimeric Ub4 molecules in which two L8A-Usbs were incorporated at

| Chain composition | % inhibition | relative $K_i$ | $\Delta\Delta G$ kcal/mol |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 5                 | 49.8 ± 3.6 | 1             | 0                        |
| 6                 | 52.4 ± 1.6 | 1             | 0                        |
| 7                 | 36.6 ± 5.3 | 1.7          | 0.33                     |
| 8                 | 40.8 ± 1.6 | 1.4          | 0.21                     |
| 9                 | 21.7 ± 2.5 | 3.6          | 0.79                     |
| 10                | 25.3 ± 2.4 | 2.9          | 0.66                     |
| 11                | 24.2 ± 6.3 | 3.1          | 0.70                     |
| 12                | 9.0 ± 2.5  | 10.0         | 1.42                     |
various positions in the chain. In contrast to the data with the chimeric octamers, in which the position of a mutant tetramer did not alter binding (Table IIA), different chimeric tetramers had different affinities (Table IIB). The individual Ubs in Ub4 are therefore nonequivalent, as expected if Ub4 is the minimum targeting signal. In the nomenclature used here, the proximal Ub is defined to be the first Ub in the chain. Remarkably, placing L8A-Ub in the second and fourth positions had no effect on binding (compare chains 5 and 6), indicating either that these two L8 residues do not interact with proteasomal receptors, or that the energy derived from their interaction is used to drive an energetically unfavorable transition (see Mildvan et al., 1992). In contrast, the L8 side chains of the first and third Ubs were clearly important for recognition (compare chains 5 and 9). Comparison of the binding properties of chains 7–11 suggests that the L8 side chain of the first (proximal) Ub makes a stronger contribution to recognition than that of the third Ub. As in the case of Ub2 (chain 4; Table I), the ability of an all-mutant chain (chain 12) to bind, albeit with reduced affinity, suggests that there are recognition determinants besides L8. The results also provide evidence of synergistic effects in the recognition of the elements of the Ub4 targeting signal. In the absence of such effects, changes in the free energy of binding should be additive (Mildvan et al., 1992). However, the sum of the change in free energy seen when mutating the first and third Ubs (0.8 kcal/mol, chain 9) and the change seen when mutating the second and fourth Ubs (0 kcal/mol, chain 6) underestimates the change due to mutating all four Ubs (1.4 kcal/mol, chain 12). The same conclusion follows from comparing chains 7, 10 and 12. A more detailed knowledge of how chains bind to their cognate receptor(s) will be necessary before this synergy can be interpreted at a mechanistic level. However, the results summarized in Table IIB clearly indicate that the four Ubs in the Ub4 signal are non-equivalent. In contrast, there was no evidence for synergy in the recognition of individual Ub4 units in Ub8 (Table IIA).

Proteasomal binding of a linear polyUb chain

PolyUb chains linked through lysine residues other than K48 have been observed in vitro and in vivo (see Pickart, 1997, 1998). In particular, K63-linked chains have been implicated in processes that do not appear to depend on targeting to the proteasome, including post-replicative DNA repair (Spence et al., 1995; Hofmann and Pickart, 1999) and endocytosis (Galan and Haguenauer-Tsapis, 1997). K63-linked chains could execute distinct signaling functions if they are conformationally distinct from K48-linked chains, resulting in differential binding to proteasomes or other unidentified receptors. As a first test of this hypothesis, we characterized the proteasomal interaction of linear Ub6. This chain is the product of the yeast UBI4 gene (Özkaynak et al., 1987). Its constituent Ubs are joined by G76-M1 peptide bonds. M1 is spatially adjacent to K63 (Vijay-Kumar et al., 1987), suggesting that linear Ub6 could resemble a K63-linked chain. Linear Ub6 inhibited Ub6DHFR degradation with a reduced affinity relative to K48-linked Ub4 (Kd = 539 versus 170 nM; data not shown). The true affinity difference is somewhat larger, because K48-linked Ub6 will bind more tightly than Ub4 (Table I). Inhibition by linear Ub6 was competitive (not shown), suggesting that the linear chain occupies the site(s) occupied by the substrate’s K48-linked chain. The properties of linear Ub6 provide the first direct evidence that the linkage in a Ub polymer can influence proteasomal signaling. Linear Ub6 is highly expressed in stressed cells, but it is co-translationally processed (Finley et al., 1987). Processing provides a high level of Ub for conjugation; our results suggest that it may also prevent inhibition of proteasomes.

Rate-limiting substrate unfolding

The polyUb chain of UbβDHFR is a potent targeting signal that fully accounts for this substrate’s interaction with proteasomes. However, despite its high affinity, UbβDHFR is degraded ~50 times more slowly than a small peptide (above). The most obvious difference between Ub2DHFR and a peptide is that UbDHFR must be unfolded in order to be degraded. To test whether unfolding of UbDHFR limits the rate of degradation, we determined the effect of stabilizing this moiety through ligand binding. As shown in Figure 4A (squares), a saturating concentration of methotrexate (Appleman et al., 1988) almost completely inhibited Ub5DHFR degradation, as seen previously in reticulocyte lysate (Johnston et al., 1995). The same concentration of folic acid (FA), which binds DHFR more weakly (Mathews and Huemekens, 1983), inhibited the degradation of Ub5DHFR to a lesser extent (Figure 4A, triangles). Inhibition by FA was noncompetitive (Figure 4B); the specific kcat effect indicates that the rate of proteolysis of bound Ub5DHFR decreases, as expected for rate-limiting unfolding.

If kcat monitors unfolding, then its value should vary with substrate identity, because it is unlikely that two different proteins will be unfolded at identical rates. To test this prediction we studied the degradation of UbβGal. UbβGal was enzymatically active, indicating that it is a tetramer of correctly folded 116 kDa subunits; each subunit was conjugated to Ub4 (Jacobson et al., 1994: Materials and methods). UbβGal was not detectably degraded by 26S proteasomes (Figure 5A), but it bound tightly, as shown by its ability to inhibit UbβDHFR degradation (Figure 5B). The Ks value of 35 nM (Figure 5B) shows that the concentration of UbβGal used in Figure 5A was saturating. Therefore, kcat for UbβGal is at least 50-fold smaller than kcat for Ub5DHFR. This difference is consistent with expectation for rate-limiting unfolding in

![Fig. 4. Ligands of DHFR inhibit degradation. (A) Tighter binding ligand is stronger inhibitor. Incubations contained ~2 nM proteasomes, 150 nM [35S]Ub5DHFR and 100 μM of either folic acid (FA, triangles) or methotrexate (MTX, squares). (B) Noncompetitive inhibition by folic acid. Incubations contained ~2 nM proteasomes, with 25, 50 or 100 nM [35S]Ub5DHFR, and 0 (squares), 20 (triangles) or 40 (circles) μM FA.](image-url)
view of the greater structural complexity of βGal. Although we could not detect degradation of UbβGal by purified 26S proteasomes, polyUb-conjugated UbβGal is rapidly degraded by proteasomes in yeast cells (Johnson et al., 1992, 1995; see Discussion).

The identical affinities of UbβGal and UbβDHFR confirm that these substrates bind exclusively through their polyUb chains, and that Ubα is a high-affinity targeting signal. However, our results provide no indication that the chain performs any function besides targeting. It has been suggested that the polyUb chain helps to unfold the substrate (Ghislain et al., 1996; see Pickart, 1997). However, the unimpaired enzymatic activities of UbβDHFR and UbβGal suggest that the chain does not destabilize the equilibrium folding of these target proteins. A similar conclusion applies to polyubiquitylated forms of the plant photoreceptor phytochrome (Shanklin et al., 1989). Nor was there evidence for an effect of the chain on the unfolding kinetics of the proteasome-bound substrate. Since unfolding is rate-limiting for degradation, UbDHFR linked to polyUb chains of different lengths should have been a sensitive reporter of such effects. Instead we found that $k_{\text{cat}}$ was independent of chain length (Figure 2E).

Discussion

Function of the polyUb targeting signal

Binding of the polyUb chain signal to its cognate receptor(s) in the 19S complex initiates the proteolysis of most substrates of 26S proteasomes. An understanding of the proteasome’s molecular mechanism must therefore begin with an explanation of polyUb recognition. Here we used homogeneous K48-linked polyUb chains and novel synthetic substrates to elucidate fundamental properties of the polyUb proteolytic signal. Our results define Ubα as the minimum signal for efficient targeting. Ubα is the shortest chain that binds with high affinity to proteasomes ($K_d < 1 \mu M$), and $n = 4$ defines a transition in the relationship between length and affinity (Table I). In addition, any Ubα unit in a chain can bind to proteasomes, in a manner that is independent of its position within the chain (Table IIA). Finally, individual Ubα within Ubα interact differently with proteasomal receptors (Table IIB), suggesting that the Ubα signal cannot be further subdivided.

Assigning the proteasomal signaling function to a specific polymeric unit allows a single Ub to act as a distinct type of signal, for example in endocytosis (Terrell et al., 1998). Ubα is a remarkably efficient proteasomal targeting signal, cf. $K_d \sim 60 \text{ nM}$ for Ubα conjugated to a blocked lysine residue. The affinity of Ubα decreases when its proximal carboxylate is exposed (Table I). Although modest, this affinity difference will be advantageous in a cellular setting. Ub regeneration is thought to begin with release of the chain from a substrate remnant (Papa et al., 1999). This cleavage will facilitate dissociation of the unanchored chain from the proteasome (Table I); it will also strongly stimulate disassembly of the chain by the enzyme known as isopeptidase T or Ubp14p (Wilkinson et al., 1995; Amerik et al., 1997). Together these effects will minimize inhibition of proteasomes by the polyUb chain products of proteolysis.

Our results convincingly demonstrate that a polyUb chain is a universal targeting signal. The interaction of UbαDHFR with proteasomes is fully explained by the interaction of its attached polyUb chain, as shown by the nearly identical affinities of UbαNAL and UbαDHFR and by the mutually exclusive binding of Ubα and UbβDHFR. In addition, UbαDHFR and UbβGal, substrates that feature identical polyUb chains but highly divergent target proteins, bind identically to proteasomes. For these properly folded substrates the molecular mechanism of targeting involves a very large increase in affinity that is brought about by the autonomous binding of the polyUb chain. We found no evidence that the chain affects downstream steps of proteasomal proteolysis. Nor did we observe trans-targeting or allosteric effects: a saturating concentration of unanchored Ubα did not make UbDHFR susceptible to proteasomal degradation or stimulate peptide hydrolysis by proteasomes (our unpublished data). Johnson et al. showed that the polyUb-conjugated subunit(s) of chimeric βGal tetramers were selectively targeted for proteasomal degradation (Johnson et al., 1990). Similarly, proteasomes degrade ubiquitylated cyclins while sparing the associated cyclin-dependent kinase (Feldman et al., 1997; Skowyra et al., 1997; Koepp et al., 1999). The cis requirement in polyUb chain signaling is the key factor that allows the proteasome to remodel the compositions of such multisubunit complexes.

An analysis of chimeric wild-type/L8A Ub molecules shows that two of the four L8 residues in Ubα contact proteasomal receptors (Table IIB). In the crystal structure of Ubα each of these L8 residues is exposed on the same face of Ubα, while the other two L8 residues are exposed on the opposite face (Cook et al., 1994; Beal et al., 1996). Our results can be explained if these two faces engage in distinct interactions when Ubα is bound to its receptors in the proteasome, suggesting that the conformation of Ubα is important for its recognition by proteasomal receptors. Thus, different polyUb chains may act as distinct signals in part because they have distinct conformations. The proteasome-binding properties of linear Ubα provide support for this model, but also suggest that this (artificial) chain retains significant proteasomal targeting potential. A more rigorous determination of the proteasomal signaling properties of an alternatively linked chain awaits the availability of a substrate linked to such a chain.

The results shown in Table II also place restrictions on
the properties of authentic polyUb receptors in the 19S complex. A 50-kD protein of the mammalian 19S complex, known as S5a, binds polyUb chains with high affinity when assayed outside the complex (Deveraux et al., 1994). Although many of the polyUb binding properties of S5a mimic those of proteasomes (Beal et al., 1996, 1998), no positional effects were seen in an analysis of the binding of chimeric wild-type/L8A Ub$_4$ molecules to S5a (Beal et al., 1996). These results contrast with those shown in Table II for proteasomes, a divergence that is consistent with the conclusion that S5a is not a major polyUb receptor of the proteasome (van Nocker et al., 1996; Fu et al., 1998).

**Unfolding as a barrier to proteasomal degradation**

The rate-limiting step in the turnover of proteasome-bound Ub$_5$DHFR was assigned to unfolding based on the ability of DHFR ligands to decrease $k_{cat}$ and on the precipitous decline in $k_{cat}$ that was seen upon replacing DHFR with the more complex βGal moiety. In addition, peptide hydrolysis by 26S proteasomes was unaffected by a saturating concentration of Ub$_5$DHFR (our unpublished data), indicating that UbDHFR-derived material is essentially absent from the hydrolytic active sites at Ub$_5$DHFR saturation. The substrates used in our work featured a fused Ub moiety that contributed the site for Ub$_4$ conjugation. This moiety was engineered to resist removal by deubiquitylating enzymes, and was degraded during the proteolysis of Ub$_5$DHFR. Slow unfolding of the fused Ub moiety may contribute to the low $k_{cat}$ values of the synthetic substrates. However, our data suggest that unfolding of the substrate moiety is also kinetically significant. This conclusion follows from the ability of specific DHFR ligands to retard Ub$_5$DHFR degradation, and especially from the finding that the two synthetic substrates had different $k_{cat}$ values.

We did not detect degradation of Ub$_5$βGal by purified 26S proteasomes. In marked contrast to this result, pulse-chase measurements have yielded a half-life of $<10$ min for UbβGal in yeast cells (Johnson et al., 1992, 1995). This apparent discrepancy might be reconciled if a large fraction of pulse-labeled UbβGal molecules are degraded before they are completely folded. However, even folded βGal can be degraded in reticulocyte lysate with a half-life as short as 1 h, despite having to undergo ubiquitylation in addition to proteasomal degradation (Gonda et al., 1989).

The properties of Ub$_5$βGal indicate that a polyUb chain is not a universal degradation signal, even though it is a universal targeting signal. The slow turnover of this substrate by purified proteasomes can be explained in at least two ways. One possibility is that additional factors sometimes assist proteasomes in vivo. Given that unfolding is a kinetically dominant step in turnover, these factors may include molecular chaperones. The 19S complex harbors six subunits belonging to the AAA ATPase family (Glickman et al., 1998; Rubin et al., 1998), but these subunits (and other intrinsic subunits of the 19S complex) are evidently unable to unfold the complex βGal molecule efficiently. Ghislain et al. showed that conditional mutation of the yeast CDC48 gene, which encodes a chaperone of the AAA ATPase family, inhibits UbβGal turnover at a post-ubiquitylation step (Ghislain et al., 1996). Valosin-containing protein (VCP), a mammalian homolog of Cdc48p, also functions at a post-ubiquitylation step in the degradation of 1xBα (Dai et al., 1998). Cdc48p/VCP thus represents one candidate for an extraproteasomal chaperone that could facilitate the degradation of folded, polyubiquitylated substrates. However, although VCP is found associated with mammalian proteasomes (Dai et al., 1998), it is unlikely that it contributed significantly to the binding or unfolding of Ub$_5$DHFR in our assays. This conclusion follows from our finding that $k_{cat}$ and $K_M$ values for Ub$_5$DHFR were independent of substantial variations in the level of proteasome-associated VCP (our unpublished data). A second way in which the proteolysis of UbβGal (and Ub$_5$DHFR) could be modulated is through changes in the structure of the polyUb chain. Data presented by Johnson et al. suggest that K29 in the fused Ub moiety is the initial site of Ub ligation to UbDHFR, while both K29 and K48 are utilized in UbβGal (Johnson et al., 1995). The presence of K29 linkage(s) may recruit Ufd2p, a novel factor that modulates polyUb chain assembly (Koegl et al., 1999) and is required for Ub$_5$DHFR proteolysis in yeast cells (Johnson et al., 1995). Ufd2p interacts with Cdc48p (Koegl et al., 1999), suggesting that there could even be a relationship between chain structure and chaperone recruitment.

The efficient binding of Ub$_4$ to proteasomes raises the question of whether longer chains confer a significant advantage in targeting. It is likely that the principal benefit of lengthening the chain is not to increase the substrate’s affinity, but rather to increase its residence time on the proteasome (see Lam et al., 1997b). Once bound to the mammalian 19S complex, chains are subject to the action of the UCH37 deubiquitylating enzyme, which sequentially removes Ubs from the distal chain terminus at a rate that is independent of chain length (Lam et al., 1997a,b). If the substrate is conjugated to Ub$_4$, trimming the chain by just two Ubs will disrupt the minimal signal, causing a drop in affinity of ~100-fold. The substrate may thus escape degradation. If the substrate is conjugated to Ub$_5$, trimming the chain by two Ubs will not change its affinity significantly. Our results suggest that the fate of a proteasome-bound substrate may be influenced by kinetic partitioning between deubiquitylation and unfolding. Such partitioning could be made to favor destruction in at least two ways: by lengthening the chain so as to increase the substrate’s residence time on the proteasome, or by recruiting a chaperone to increase the rate of substrate unfolding.

**Materials and methods**

**Plasmids and antibodies**

Plasmids and antibodies were generated from pre-existing plasmids by standard procedures (Ausubel et al., 1995). pRS-5Ub-D77, encoding linear Ub$_5$ with a 77th residue (Asp) in the final repeat, was from K.Wilkinson. pET16b-UbDHFR was generated from pre-existing plasmids by standard procedures (Ausubel et al., 1995). pET3a-L8A, K48C-Ub and pET3a-L8A-D77-Ub were generated from pUbV76-V-cDNA-DHFRha (Johnson et al., 1995) in two steps. The complete insert was cloned into pET16b to introduce an N-terminal polyHis tag, and then the lacI-derived cDNA of the C-terminal polyHis-DHFRha (Johnson et al., 1995) in two steps. The complete insert was cloned into pET16b to introduce an N-terminal polyHis tag, and then the lacI-derived cDNA of the C-terminal polyHis-DHFRha (Johnson et al., 1995) in two steps.
Recombinant proteins
Mutant Ubs were expressed and purified as described previously (Haldeman et al., 1997). Linear Ub9 was purified by subtractive anion exchange followed by gradient cation exchange. [35S]H110UbDHFR was produced by using E2-25K to ligate Ub 3 to Ubdiol (from R.Cohen; Lam on Ni2+ galactopyranoside (IPTG) (0.4 mM) was added; after 30 min more, 50 mM M9 medium containing 1% glucose, 0.063% methionine assay medium (Difco) and 2 mM FA. After 30 min, isopropl-β-D-galactopyranoside (IPTG) (0.4 mM) was added; after 30 min more, rifampicin (150 μg/ml) was added. After 30 min more, [35S]methionine (2.5 mCi) was added for 5 min, followed by unlabeled methionine (1.0 μM) for 10 min more. Cells were harvested, frozen and lysed (Haldeman et al., 1997). The clarified lysate was applied to a 1 ml Ni2+-NTA column and the fusion protein was purified by standard procedures, except that FA (2 mM) was included in all buffers, and bovine serum albumin (BSA) was included as a carrier during elution. [35S]Ub10DHFR was exchanged into 5 mM HEPES pH 7.3, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mM diithiothreitol (DTT). Its concentration was estimated by SDS-PAGE (Coomassie Blue staining) using unlabeled UbDHFR as a standard. [35S]Ub2Gal was expressed similarly, using pKK-Ub2Gal in JM101 cells (Gonda et al., 1989), and purified by affinity chromatography (Ullman, 1984). G76 of the Ub moiety in Ub5DHFR is followed by Pro to inhibit the activity of deubiquitylating enzymes.

PolyUb chains
K48-linked polyUb chains were assembled using E2-25K, which exclusively recognizes K48 in Ub (Piotrowski et al., 1997 and references therein). All chains carried the K48C mutation in the distal Ub; unanchored chains carried D77 at the proximal terminus. These modifications do not affect chain binding to 26S proteasomes (in comparison to chains carrying K48 and G76; Piotrowski et al., 1997). Ubdiol was made by using E2-25K to ligate Ub3 to Ubdiol (from R.Cohen; Lam et al., 1997a); in the case of Ub4Nal, the substrates were Ub4 and Nal (0.1 M; Sigma).

Proteasome substrates
[35S]Ub5DHFR (~4 μM, ~4 × 105 d.p.m./μmol) was incubated at 37°C overnight with Ub9 or Ub4 (90 μM, E1 (0.1 μM), C170S-E2-25K (15 μM) and yeast ubiquitin hydrolyase-I (YUH-1, 10 μg/ml) (Haldeman et al., 1997). (YUH-1 removes the proximal D77 residue, making Ub4 competent to be conjugated by E2-25K). FA (2 mM) was included to stabilize UbDHFR. [35S]Ub5DHFR and [35S]Ub4DHFR were purified on Ni2+-NTA resin and concentrated into HEPES buffer (above), except that all buffers contained 0.2 mg/ml BSA rather than FA. This step removed FA and unconjugated Ub. [35S]Ub5Gal was synthesized similarly and affinity purified. As in the synthesis of Ub5DHFR, UbβGal was quantitatively converted to Ub5

Proteasomes
26S proteasomes purified from bovine or rabbit erythrocytes, or rabbit reticulocytes, were used interchangeably (Hoffman et al., 1992). Similar results were obtained with proteasomes purified through the gradient anion exchange step (preparation 1) versus proteasomes subjected to further purification on a glycerol gradient (preparation 2). The concentration of ribonuclease A by the ubiquitin system. J. Biol. Chem., 264, 16739–16747.

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Preincubated for 8 min, initiated with proteasomes, and quenched by adding a reaction aliquot to a tube containing 2 vols of 10 mg/ml BSA, followed by 1 vol of 40% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid. Degradation did not exceed 7% of input substrate in any reaction except that shown in Figure 2C. Initial rates were usually determined from three time points by least-squares linear regression analyses using Simgnapt (see Figure 2A). Similar results were obtained using different proteasome preparations (types 1 and 2, above) and multiple preparations of Ub5DHFR (kcat, Km, and K values varied by no more than 2-fold).

Hydrolysis of Suc-LLVY-AMC (0.1 mM, Bachem) was assayed at 37°C in incubations containing 50 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.6, 5 mM MgCl2, 4 mM ATP, 10% glycerol and 1 mM DTT.

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