DNA binding activities of the \textit{Herves} transposase from the mosquito \textit{Anopheles gambiae}

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Abstract

**Background:** Determining the mechanisms by which transposable elements move within a genome increases our understanding of how they can shape genome evolution. Class 2 transposable elements transpose via a ‘cut-and-paste’ mechanism mediated by a transposase that binds to sites at or near the ends of the transposon. \textit{Herves} is a member of the \textit{hAT} superfamily of class 2 transposons and was isolated from \textit{Anopheles gambiae}, a medically important mosquito species that is the major vector of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. \textit{Herves} is transpositionally active and intact copies of it are found in field populations of \textit{A. gambiae}. In this study we report the binding activities of the \textit{Herves} transposase to the sequences at the ends of the \textit{Herves} transposon and compare these to other sequences recognized by \textit{hAT} transposases isolated from other organisms.

**Results:** We identified the specific DNA-binding sites of the \textit{Herves} transposase. Active \textit{Herves} transposase was purified using an \textit{Escherichia coli} expression system and bound in a site-specific manner to the subterminal and terminal sequences of the left and right ends of the element, respectively, and also interacted with the right but not the left terminal inverted repeat. We identified a common subterminal DNA-binding motif (CG/AATTCAT) that is critical and sufficient for \textit{Herves} transposase binding.

**Conclusions:** The \textit{Herves} transposase binds specifically to a short motif located at both ends of the transposon but shows differential binding with respect to the left and right terminal inverted repeats. Despite similarities in the overall structures of \textit{hAT} transposases, the regions to which they bind in their respective transposons differ in sequence ensuring the specificity of these enzymes to their respective transposon. The asymmetry with which the \textit{Herves} terminal inverted repeats are bound by the transposase may indicate that these differ in their interactions with the enzyme.

Background

Transposable elements (TEs) are ubiquitous components of genomes in which they impact genomic evolution and maintenance [1-6]. Their mobility properties have resulted in their adoption as genetic tools in modern genetics with one of their many uses in biotechnology being the introduction of foreign genes into insect disease vectors of medical and agricultural importance [7-14]. \textit{Anopheles gambiae} is the principal vector of the malaria-causing parasite \textit{Plasmodium falciparum} in sub-equatorial Africa and is a mosquito species in which robust TE-based genetic tools need to be developed. At present there are six reports of successful genetic transformation of this mosquito, one using the \textit{P} element, and five using the \textit{piggyBac} element, transformation remaining a low frequency event [9,15-19]. Isolating active, well adapted, endogenous TEs from \textit{A. gambiae} and understanding their biology is likely to improve the efficiency of genetic transformation in this species since these native active TEs are likely to have adapted to overcome or evade the host response systems that are proposed inactivate mobile DNA [20,21].

\textit{Herves} is an active class 2 TE that was isolated from \textit{A. gambiae} [22]. It contains a transposase-encoding open reading frame (ORF) that is flanked by left (\textit{Herves}-L) and right (\textit{Herves}-R) end sequences with the \textit{Herves}-L end being unusually long (1,478 bp) compared with the \textit{Herves}-R end (421 bp) and contains three 100 bp imperfect tandem repeats, commencing 146 bp from the end (Figure 1a). \textit{Herves} has 11 bp imperfect terminal

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inverted repeats (TIRs) at the left (L-TIR) and right (R-TIR) ends (Figure 1a) [22]. It is transpositionally active and can genetically transform Drosophila melanogaster [22]. Population dynamics studies suggest that Herves has been recently active within field populations of A. gambiae from Kenya and that many intact copies of it are present in these populations [23]. Class 2 TEs often accumulate internal deletions over time that render the elements inactive and so unable to cause further harm to the host organism [24]. The presence of intact forms of Herves and other hAT TEs, such as Hermes, indicate that at least some hAT elements appear, for reasons unknown, less prone to accumulating internal deletions however the significance of this in absence of information concerning MITEs (Miniature Inverted Terminal Elements) generated from them remains unknown [23,25,26].

Class 2 transposases typically bind to the TIRs and nearby internal sequences and mediate transposition to a new genomic location by the classical ‘cut-and-paste’
mechanism [27]. Other cis-acting sequences, which usually consist of short repeat sequence motifs located close to the TIRs, are also important for proper transposase binding and efficient excision and transposition [28-35]. In many cases, native cis elements are not optimized for maximal transposition mobility; thus, new and improved TE gene vectors can be designed by altering these elements to increase or decrease transposase binding [36,37]. The identification and characterization of these transposase binding sites and of the specific DNA-binding transposase residues is therefore important to our understanding of the biology and post integration behavior of TEs. This study aimed to identify the DNA sequences of the Herves element bound by its transposase.

Results
Purification of Herves transposase and its binding to the Herves-L end
Herves transposase is 603 amino acids in length and is predicted to have a molecular weight of 70 kDa. Herves transposase was purified from an Escherichia coli expression system and its size was confirmed by SDS-PAGE (Figure 1b). To examine the binding of Herves transposase to the Herves-L end, we focused on the terminal 100 bp region. A radioactively labeled Herves-L 1-100 bp probe was incubated in the presence or absence of purified Herves transposase for use with a molar excess (200-fold) of unlabeled specific and non-specific DNA fragments were used as specific and non-specific competitors, respectively, in electrophoretic mobility shift assays (EMSAs). The transposase interacted with the Herves-L 100 bp probe and formed three transposase-DNA complexes (Figure 1c). A specific competitor competed for the transposase, but the non-specific competitor did not affect binding (Figure 1c) implicating a sequence-specific interaction between the transposase and the probe.

To specify the transposase binding site(s) within this terminal 100 bp sequence, overlapping oligonucleotides (approximately 30 bp in length) were competed with the Herves-L 100 bp probe for transposase binding. The DNA fragments Herves-L bp 12-48 and bp 28-60 competed with this probe in all three transposase-DNA complexes (Figure 1c). A specific competitor competed for the transposase, but the non-specific competitor did not affect binding (Figure 1c) implicating a sequence-specific interaction between the transposase and the probe.

For transposase binding, implicating the existence of additional binding motifs that act cooperatively with the binding motif(s) in the bp 28-48 region (Figure 2a).

To confirm these results, each of the unlabeled 30 bp fragments was tested against the Herves-L bp 12-48 probe for binding to the transposase. Binding to the transposase was observed for this probe (Figure 2b), which resulted in two transposase-DNA complexes. The unlabeled L bp 28-60 fragment specifically competed for binding of the transposase (Figure 2b). Herves-L bp 48-75, bp 61-90, and bp 76-100 competed partially with the probe, indicating weak transposase binding to these regions. These results suggested that Herves-L bp 12-48 and bp 28-60 have strong and equal binding for Herves transposase, leading us to believe that the DNA binding motif lay within the Herves-L bp 28-48 fragment.

We performed DNase I protection assays to confirm the EMSA results and to specifically identify the DNA region bound by pure transposase. A terminal 1-100 bp fragment was labeled at the 3’ end and labeled probes were incubated separately with Herves transposase and subsequently with DNase I and then analyzed on a denaturing polyacrylamide gel. The two 3’ end-labeled probes were protected at bp 25-73 and bp 30-75, respectively (Figure 3). Increasing amounts of transposase led to greater protection of the Herves-L 100 bp probe (Figure 3). Overall, the DNase I protection assay results confirmed the EMSA findings, indicating sequence-specific binding of transposase to at least the Herves-L bp 28-48 region.

Transposase binds to the Herves-R end
To investigate the binding of transposase to the Herves-R end, the Herves-R 1-100 bp fragment was radiolabeled and used in EMSAs. Herves transposase interacted specifically with the probe and formed two transposase-DNA complexes (Figure 1c). Unlabeled specific competitor competed with the probe for transposase and, notably, the addition of a non-specific competitor led to the formation of a single, higher-molecular-weight complex (Figure 1c). The molecular composition of this complex, however, is unknown.

Overlapping 30 bp oligonucleotides were then used as probes to identify the transposase binding site(s) within the Herves-R 1-100 bp region by EMSA. The bp 1-30, bp 15-45, and bp 61-90 fragments elicited specific binding of transposase (Figure 4a). Fragment bp 31-60 showed weak, non-specific binding, whereas the bp 46-75 and bp 91-110 fragments failed to bind (Figure 4a).

Two transposase-DNA complexes formed with the Herves-R bp 1-30, compared with a single complex each with the Herves-R bp 15-45 and bp 61-90 fragments, implicating the existence of two transposase binding sites within Herves-R bp 1-30 fragment and one site
within both the *Herves*-R bp 15-45 and bp 61-90 fragments (Figure 4a). To determine relative transposase binding preferences, each 30 bp overlapping DNA fragment was allowed to compete against the *Herves*-R bp 61-90 probe for transposase binding using EMSAs. Fragment bp 15-45 successfully competed against the probe for transposase, whereas the *Herves*-R bp 1-30 and bp 31-60 fragments had no effect (Figure 4b). These data suggest that the transposase binds strongly to the terminal *Herves*-R end at positions bp 15-45 and bp 61-90.

We performed DNase I protection assays to identify specific binding motifs in the R end of *Herves* however these were inconclusive and showed some evidence of protection at bp 23-35 and bp 63-92 (Figure 4c).

**Mutational analysis of the *Herves* transposase binding motif**

Because the *Herves*-L bp 28-48 fragment showed the strongest binding to transposase, a detailed analysis was performed to define the critical nucleotides for binding. We analyzed 22 sequence variants for their ability to compete with the *Herves*-L bp 28-60 probe for transposase. Each sequence variant differed from the wild-type sequence by a single nucleotide. An unlabeled wild-type *Herves*-L bp 28-60 fragment competed successfully against the probe for transposase binding, whereas mutating nucleotides *Herves*-L bp 32-36 and bp 43-45 abolished this competition, indicating that nucleotides at these positions mediate the binding of transposase (Figure 5a). We identified a conserved binding motif, CG/AATTCAT, in both regions, suggesting that it constitutes the transposase-binding motif. To confirm these results, we simultaneously mutated this putative motif at both locations within the *Herves*-L bp 28-60 fragment and allowed the mutant (*Herves*-L 31-47mut) to compete against the wild-type *Herves*-L bp 28-60 probe. Mutating both sites abolished the interaction, confirming that CG/AATTCAT is the binding site for *Herves* transposase in the *Herves*-L end (Figure 5b).

The CG/AATTCAT motif is conserved between the *Herves*-L and *Herves*-R ends

We identified similar potential binding motifs within the *Herves*-R bp 15-22 and bp 73-86 regions. Furthermore, the bp 1-30 region also contains the R-TIR, a potential candidate for transposase binding. To determine whether the R-TIR or the CG/AATTCAT motif mediated the binding of transposase to the *Herves*-R bp 1-30 region, we mutated each region (*Herves*-R TIRmut and *Herves*-R bp 15-22mut) and subjected them to EMSA. Mutating each potential binding site abolished its ability to compete against the wild-type probe, suggesting that the CG/AATTCAT motif and R-TIR are both important for the transposase binding to the *Herves*-R end (Figure 5c).

The CGAATTCA motif is sufficient for purified *Herves* transposase binding

The CG/AATTCAT motif and its derivatives are repeated several times within the transposase binding regions at both the *Herves*-L and *Herves*-R ends (Figure 6).
To determine whether the CG/AATT CAT motif was sufficient for transposase binding, we used a probe containing four direct repeats of the CGATTCAT sequence as a probe to measure relative binding to the Herves transposase. The transposase bound to the (CGATTCAT)4 probe and formed two transposase-DNA complexes (Figure 7). Based on the unlabeled specific and non-specific competitors, the interaction was determined to be sequence specific.

We used Herves-L bp 28-60 as a specific competitor for transposase against the (CGATTCAT)4 probe and found that it outcompeted it for transposase (Figure 7). Furthermore, splitting the CGATTCAT motif in half abolished the binding (data not shown). Together, these data indicated that the CGATTCAT motif was sufficient for the transposase binding.

We also tested the ability of unlabeled sequence variants of the CGATTCAT motif (CGATTCTT/CGATT CAC/CGTTCAT) to compete against radiolabeled CGATTCAT for transposase binding. None of the sequence variants competed fully with CGATTCAT for the transposase, indicating that CGATTCAT is the strongest binding motif (Figure 7). Nevertheless, CGATTAC competed partially for transposase, suggesting that this variant may also be important for binding of transposase.

Figure 3 Transposase binding analysis to the Herves-left (L) end. The single-end-labeled Herves-L 1-100 bp fragment (100 nM) was incubated in presence (+, ++) or absence (-) of DNase I or the transposase. The ++ indicates 1.4 μM of transposase or 0.2 units of DNase I, whereas + indicates 850 nM of transposase or 0.1 units of DNase I. 32P indicates the position where probe was labeled. The solid bars indicate regions protected by the transposase from DNase I degradation. The red asterisk (*) indicates hypersensitive sites.
Figure 4 Transposase binding to the Herves-right (R) end. (a) Herves transposase binds to Herves-R bp 1-30, bp 5-45 and bp 61-90. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) analysis of transposase binding to the overlapping 30 bp fragments (bp 1-30, bp 31-60, bp 61-90, bp 91-110, bp 15-45 and bp 46-75). The asterisk (*) indicates various protein DNA complexes. (b) Herves transposase binding to Herves-R bp 15-45 and bp 61-90. The Herves-R bp 61-90 fragment was used as a probe in EMSAs. The fraction of the transposase-bound probe was quantified using a phosphoimager. A homologous fragment was used as specific competitor at a molar excess of 50-fold, 100-fold and 200-fold, whereas non-specific competition was used as described for Figure 2b. Overlapping fragments (bp 1-30, bp 31-60, bp 91-110, bp 15-45, and bp 46-75) were used as competitors of transposase binding to the probe, at 200-fold molar excess. (c) DNase I protection assay of the Herves-R end. The single-end-labeled Herves-R 1-100 bp fragment (100 nM) was incubated in presence (+, ++) or absence (-) of DNase I or the transposase. The ++ indicates 1.4 μM of transposase or 0.5 units of DNase I, whereas + indicates 850 nM of transposase or 0.25 units of DNase I. 32P indicates the end of the probe that was labeled. The solid bars on the sides indicate the region of the probe protected by the transposase. The asterisk (*) indicates hypersensitive sites.
Figure 5 CGATTCA\T acts as transposase binding motif. (a) Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) analysis of transposase binding to the Herves-left (L) bp 28-60 probe and single nucleotide sequence variants as competitors. For example, G28\T indicates that G at position 28 was changed to T in the Herves-L bp 28-60 fragment. The fraction of the transposase bound probe in each lane was quantified using a phosphoimager. Mutations that have no effect on the transposase binding are expected to produce values similar to the specific competitor. (b) The Herves-L 31-47 region is important for binding. The asterisk (*) indicates various protein DNA complexes. The Herves-L 28-60 bp fragment was used as a probe in EMSA experiment. The Herves-L 31-47mut carries mutations at every position within bp 31-47. (c) Role of right (R)-terminal inverted repeat (TIR) in the transposase binding. The Herves-R bp 1-30 fragment was used as a probe. The Herves-R TIRmut and R 15-22mut fragments consist of the Herves-R bp 1-30 sequence with mutations in TIR and bp 15-22 respectively. The probe was incubated in the presence (+) or absence (-) of the transposase or competitors. Unlabeled homologous and non-homologous fragments were used as specific and non-specific competitors, respectively. The asterisk (*) indicates various protein DNA complexes.
Discussion

We purified active *Herves* transposase and demonstrated that it site-specifically binds to subterminal and terminal sequences at the *Herves*-L and *Herves*-R ends, respectively. Such asymmetrical binding may affect transposition frequency. The *Drosophila* P element transposase has been shown to bind asymmetrically to the P ends and interchanging the L end sequence with the R end sequence led to fewer transposition events [38]. This phenomenon also occurs for the Ac element in maize and the Tag1 element in *Arabidopsis* [28,31].

There was strong transposase binding to the *Herves*-L bp 12-48 and bp 28-60 regions and relatively weak binding to bp 48-75 as shown by EMSA and DNase I foot-printing. None of these fragments however, outcompeted the L bp 1-100 probe for transposase binding, suggesting that the binding was cooperative between two or more regions. Furthermore, the overlapping *Herves*-L bp 12-48 and bp 28-60 fragments showed similar levels of binding, indicating that the binding motif lies in the overlapping region in *Herves*-L bp 28-48. In contrast to the L end, the binding occurred...
toward the terminal sequences on the Herves-R end in regions bp 15-45 and bp 61-90.

EMSA results with the Herves-L bp 28-60 probe and single nucleotide sequence variants indicated that the CGATT CAT motif, or its derivatives, mediated binding of the transposase. The CGATT CAT transposase-binding motif and its derivatives are repeated and conserved in the Herves-L and Herves-R end sequences. Our results suggested that this motif is important and sufficient for transposase binding, because: (1) mutating the CGATT CAT motif at either end abolished binding, and (2) the transposase bound specifically to a synthetic tetramer of the motif.

TEs frequently have multiple transposase binding sites adjacent to their TIRs [33,39-42]. In other hAT elements, such as Ac, Tol2 and Tag1, their respective transposases bind to short sequence repeats [31,33,34,43]. For Ac and Tol2, the transposase binding sequence motifs differ at the L and R ends [33,34]. The Herves transposase-binding CGATT CAT motif, however, is highly conserved at both ends with several single nucleotide variants CGATTCA, CGTTCAT, and CGATTCT being present. Our results suggest that these additional motifs may also mediate transposase binding. Although these derivatives are related to the CGATT CAT motif, their ability to bind transposase differs. The transposase binds to CGATT CAT, but weakly to the CGATT CC and CGATT CAT motifs. It is also possible that the transposase only recognizes a subset or a family of related sequences in which GATTC or ATTCA is the central sequence. Similar results have been reported for the Tag1 element, for which the R-TGACCC and L-TGACCTTGAATCCAATTAGCTATATTCTTACC) primers. The remaining ORF using HindIII primers (TATCAAGCTTGAACAAATTTGACATAGAGGATAAG) and cloned into pBAD myc/HisA using the KpnI restriction sites were used to amplify a 766-bp fragment of the Herves ORF using the Herves-F-BspHI (GATCAATCATGATGCTCCAA-CAACGCACAAAGGTACCTTGAAATTTGGAGAGTCTATATTCTTACC) and Herves-R-KpnI (GTTCAGAATCCATTAGCTATATTCTTACC) primers.

The resulting fragment was cloned into NcoI/KpnI-digested pBAD myc/HisA to generate pBADHvPCR1. The remaining Herves ORF (1,118 bp) was amplified using the Herves-F-KpnI (CAAGGTACCTTGAA-CAATTTGACATAGAGTCTATATTCTTACC) and Herves-R-HindIII primers (TATCAAGCTTGAACAAATTTGGAGAGTCTATATTCTTACC) and cloned into KpnI/HindIII digested pBADHvPCR1 to generate pBADHv1.

**Herves transposase purification**

Herves transposase was purified by His-tag purification as described [47]. pBADHv1-transformed E coli cells were grown overnight at 30°C in LB media that contained carbenicillin (100 mg/ml). The overnight culture was diluted 1:100 in LB and carbenicillin (100 mg/ml) and grown at 30°C and 230 rpm to an absorbance of 0.6 at 600 nm. The cultures were then induced with 0.1% L-arabinose and shaken at 16°C for 18 h. The cells were harvested and washed by centrifugation with binding buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.9, 10% glycerol, 10 mM imidazole). The cells were lysed twice using a French press at 20,000 psi. The cell
lysate was cleared by centrifugation and by passing through 0.45 μm syringe filters. Cleared lysate was loaded onto Sepharose (Amersham/GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) chromatography columns that were pre-equilibrated with Ni²⁺. The columns were washed with 10 ml binding buffer and 6 ml wash buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.9, 10% glycerol, 50 mM imidazole). His-tagged Herves was eluted in five 1 ml fractions of elution buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.9, 10% glycerol, 200 mM imidazole). The purified Herves transposase was dialyzed overnight in dialysis buffers 1 (0.5 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris base, 10% glycerol pH 8.0) and 2 (0.5 M NaCl, 20 mM Tris base, 2 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 25% glycerol pH 8.0) for 3 h using a Slide-A-Lyzer dialysis cassette (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA). The dialyzed, purified Herves transposase was stored at -80°C.

EMSAs
The DNA fragment (100 nM) that we tested for transposase binding was end labeled using T4 polynucleotide kinase and ³²P ATP and purified on a Biospin 30 column (BioRad, Hercules, CA). The labeled DNA fragment (probe) was incubated at 4°C for 45 min with 1 × EMSA binding buffer (16 mM Tris pH 8.0, 0.2 μg bovine serum albumin (BSA), 0.4 μg T3 single-stranded oligo, 0.5 μg poly(dI-dC), 1 mM DTT, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25% Triton X) and 850 nM of Herves transposase. Specific and non-specific DNA fragments were used as specific and non-specific competitors, respectively (if applicable). The reaction was incubated with the probe for an additional 40 min at 4°C. The non-specific competitors were 126 bp gDNA fragment (E1) that flanks Hermes TE from Musca domestica and a 30 bp DNA oligo from Aedes aegypti β2 tubulin. The EMSA reaction products were analyzed on a 5% TBE polyacrylamide gel (Bio-Rad).

DNase I protection assay
DNA fragments (100 bp each) from the Herves-L and Herves-R ends, containing an EcoRV restriction site at the L-end or R-end, were cloned into pJET 1.2 (Fermentas/Thermo Fisher Scientific, Piscataway, NJ) to generate pL5’EcoRV, pL3’EcoRV, pR5’EcoRV, and pR3’EcoRV. The transferred and non-transferred strands from the Herves-L and Herves-R ends were selectively radiolabeled at one end by digesting pL5’EcoRV, pL3’EcoRV, pR5’EcoRV, and pR3’EcoRV with XhoI and EcoRV and labeling them with [³²P] dATP using Klenow (NEB, Ipswich, MA). Herves transposase was allowed to bind to 100 nM single end-labeled DNA fragment (probe) under the same binding conditions as in the EMSA. The optimal concentrations of transposase were determined empirically (Additional files 1 and 2). The DNA probe was subjected to DNase I digestion for 2 min at 4°C. The reaction was stopped by adding stop solution (92% ethanol, 0.7 M ammonium acetate, 0.35 μg tRNA) for 15 min in a dry ice/ethanol bath. DNA was extracted with phenol/chloroform and precipitated with ethanol. The reaction products were analyzed on a 10% denaturing polyacrylamide sequencing gel. The DNA sequencing kit 2.0 (USB) was used to construct a nucleotide ladder that was analyzed with the reaction products on the sequencing gel (Additional file 3).

Additional material

Additional file 1: DNase I protection of the Herves right (R) end
Various concentrations of Herves transposase (as indicated) were tried to titrate for the optimum concentration for the protections assays for the Herves right end. Concentrations higher than 850 nM (such as 1 μM or 1.2 μM) or lower than 850 nM (150 nM, 300 nM and 428 nM) produced non-specific protection of the probe or no protection at all, respectively. (a) 100 nM or (b) 50 nM and 100 nM of the single-end-labeled Herves-R 1-100 bp fragment was incubated in absence (-) or presence of the transposase at various concentrations as indicated. ³²P indicates end of the probe that was labeled.

Additional file 2: DNase protection of the Herves left (L) end
Various concentrations of Herves transposase (as indicated) were tried to titrate for the optimum concentration for the protections assays for the Herves left end. Concentrations higher than 850 nM (such as 1 μM or 1.2 μM) or lower than 850 nM (150 nM, 300 nM and 428 nM) produced non-specific protection of the probe or no protection at all, respectively. (a) 50 nM or (b) 100 nM of the single-end-labeled Herves-L 1-100 bp fragment was incubated in absence (-) or presence of the transposase at various concentrations as indicated. ³²P indicates end of the probe that was labeled.

Additional file 3: Figure with DNA ladder. The panel is identical to that shown in the left of Figure 3 but with a DNA ladder. The nucleotide positions were determined by the Sanger sequencing reactions shown in lanes G and A.

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Authors’ contributions
ASK performed the experiments and wrote early drafts of the manuscript. RHH provided technical expertise and assisted in experimental design. DAO participated in experimental design and edited the manuscript. PWA conceived the study, directed the experimentation and edited subsequent drafts of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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