

Examining the Mechanism of the Self-Regulation of *rpsU2* in *Francisella tularensis*



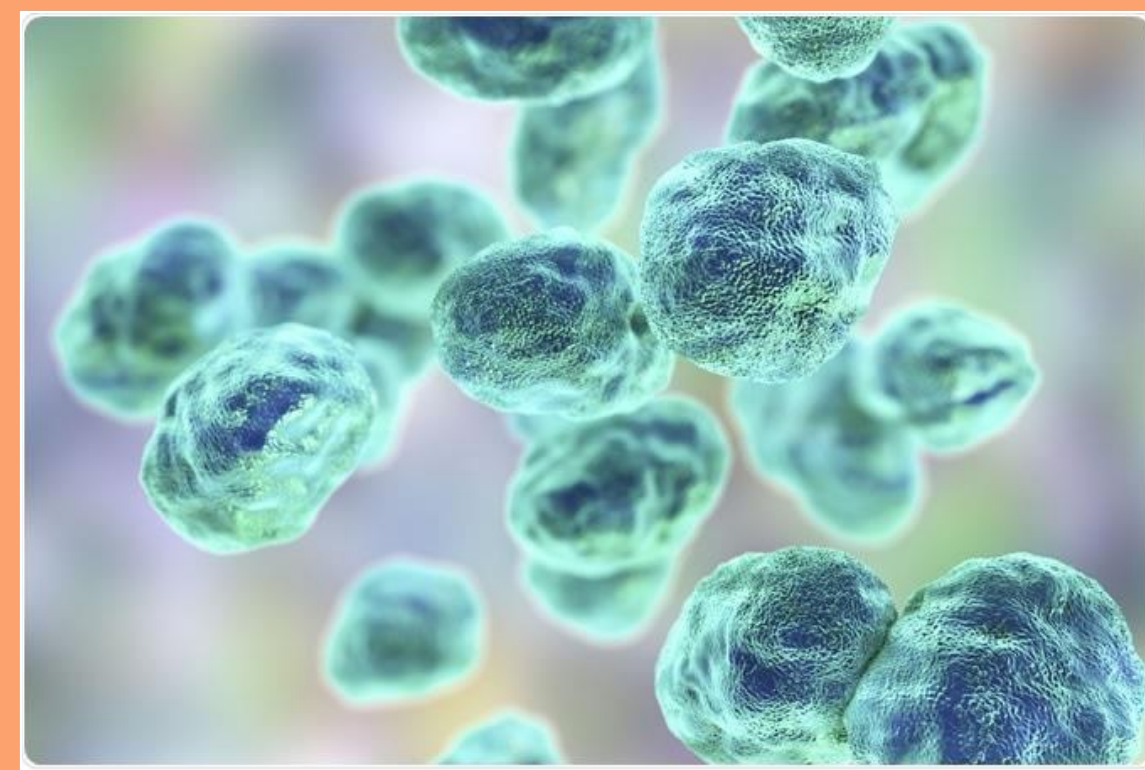
¹Schmidt, S.; ¹Traubman, H.; ^{1,2}Ramsey, K.

¹Department of Cell and Molecular Biology
²Department of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences

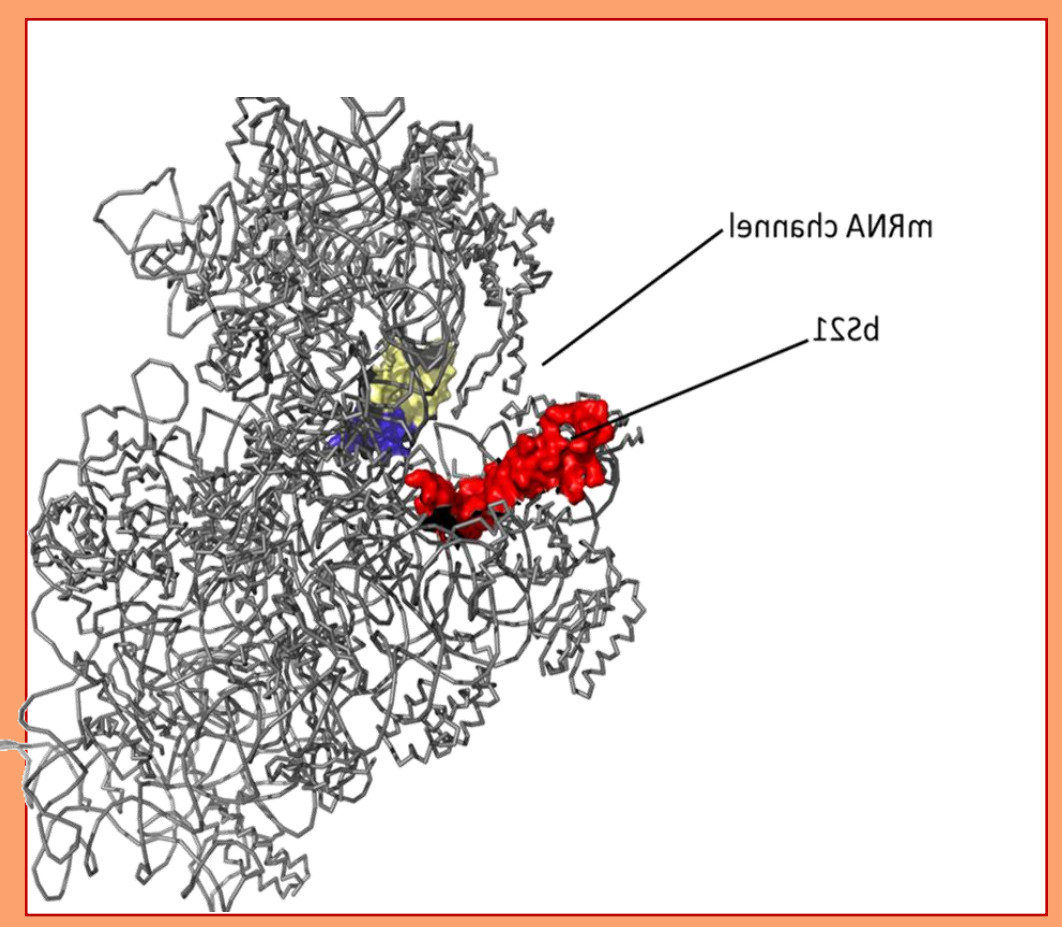
Introduction

Francisella tularensis

- Gram negative
- Intracellular pathogen
- Causative agent of tularemia
- Potential bioweapon



bS21: a small subunit ribosomal protein involved in translation initiation



F. tularensis:

Three homologs

- Potential lead to ribosome heterogeneity

Loss of bS21-2

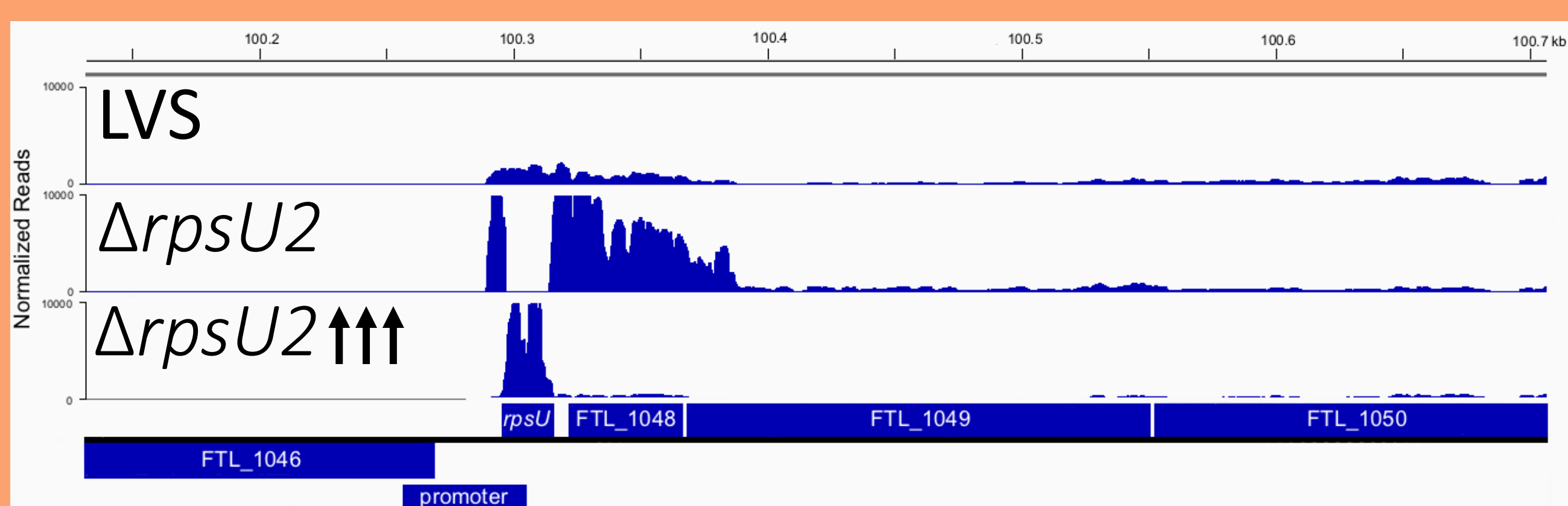
- Influences virulence factors

bS21 depicted in the small subunit of the *E. coli* ribosome

Study Goals

1. Understand the regulation of bS21 homologs
2. How does bS21-2 affect itself? How do the homologs bS21-1 and bS21-3 affect bS21-2?

bS21-2 Regulates its Own Expression

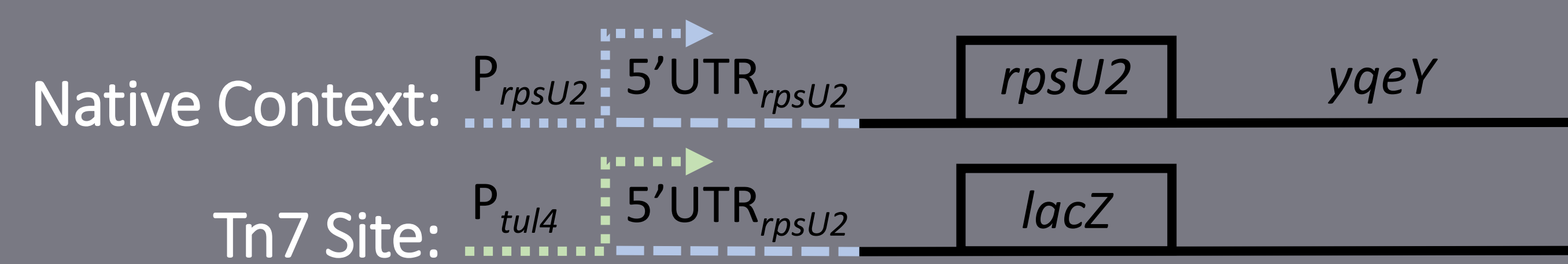
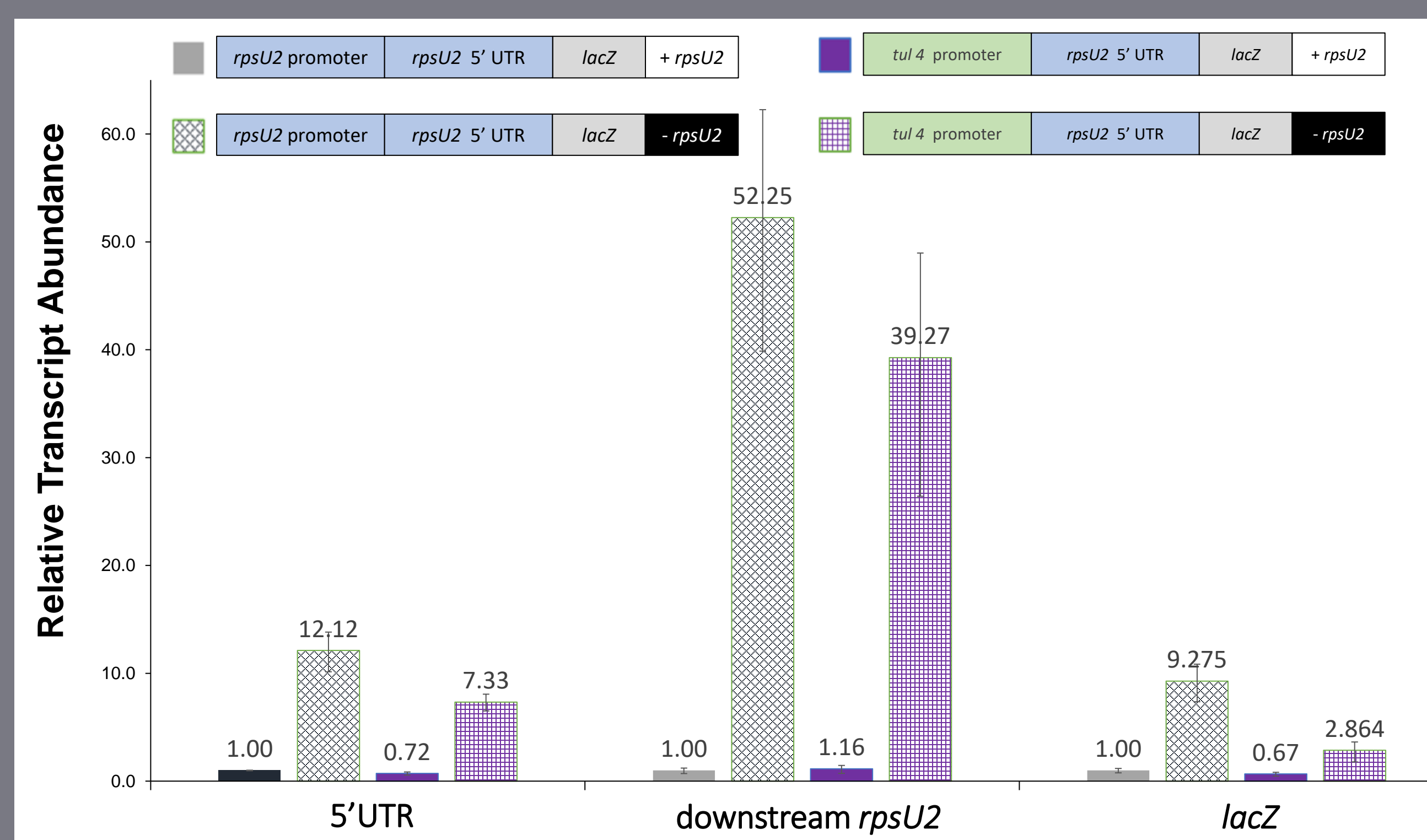


Results

Constructs and Predictions

			If in cells with bS21-2 (WT)	If in cells without bS21-2 ($\Delta rpsU2$)
<i>rpsU2</i> promoter	<i>rpsU2</i> 5' UTR	<i>lacZ</i>	+	+++++
<i>tul4</i> promoter	<i>tul4</i> 5' UTR	<i>lacZ</i>	+++	+++
<i>rpsU2</i> promoter	<i>tul4</i> 5' UTR	<i>lacZ</i>	?	?
<i>tul4</i> promoter	<i>rpsU2</i> 5' UTR	<i>lacZ</i>	?	?

rpsU2 5'UTR and *Ptul4* Permits Regulation by bS21



Conclusions

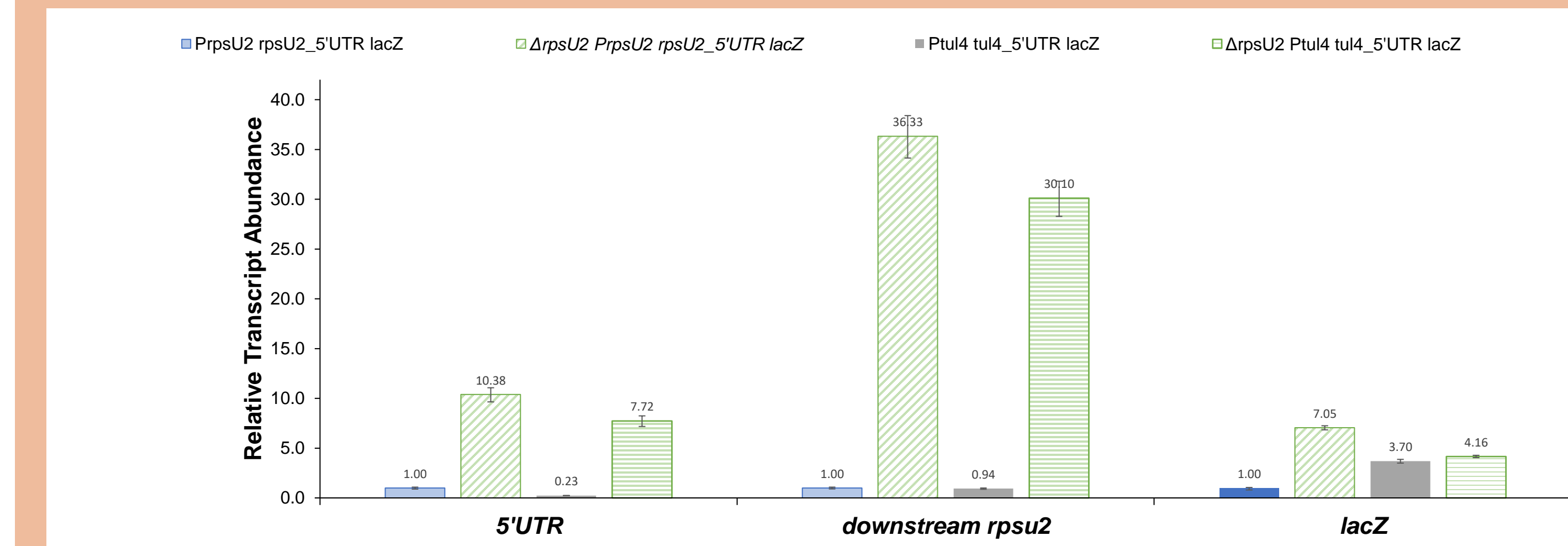
- The 5'UTR of the *rpsU2* gene is a candidate as a bS21 target for transcriptional regulation
- The *rpsU2* promoter is not necessary for the regulation of the operon

Future Directions

- Test the *rpsU2* promoter's contribution to the regulation of *bS21-2*
- Assess the relationship between transcript abundance and protein activity with *lacZ*
- Examine post-transcriptional model via degradation assays

Results Cont.

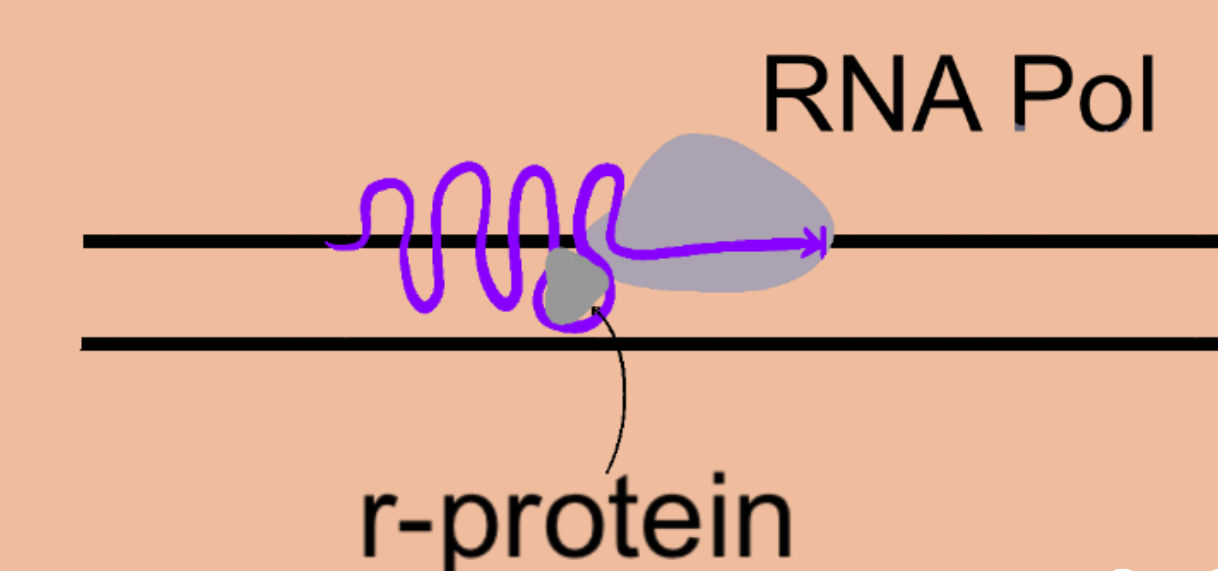
A Title Eventually



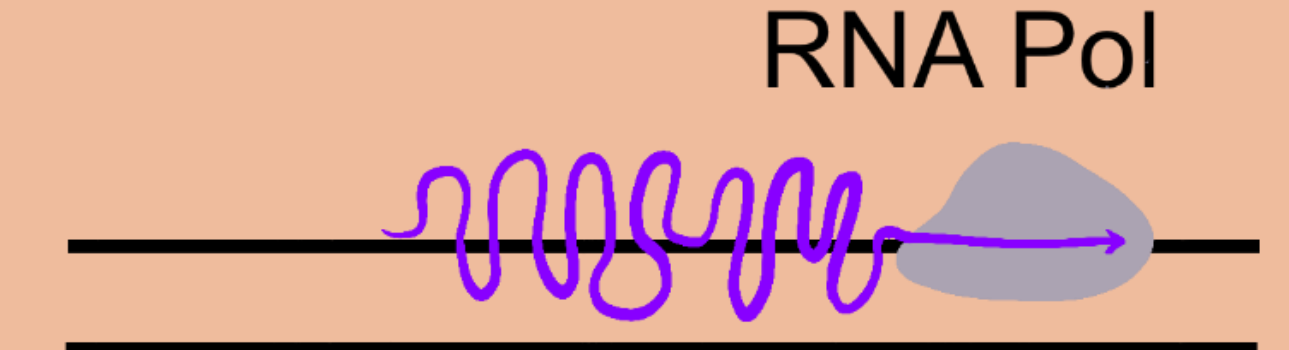
Models for r Protein Regulation

MODEL 1: Attenuation

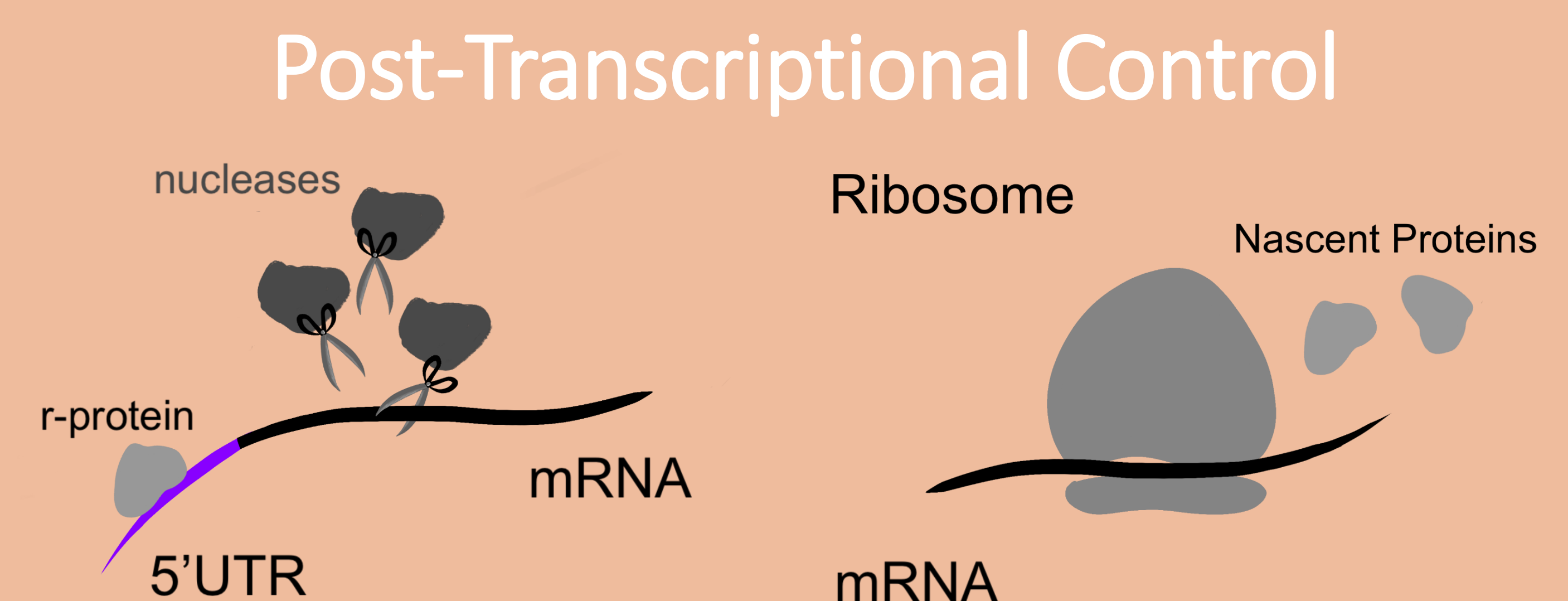
With bS21-2



Without bS21-2



MODEL 2: Post-Transcriptional Control



References

- Burgos, H. L., O'Connor, K., Sanchez-Vazquez, P., & Gourse, R. L. (2017). Roles of Transcriptional and Translational Control Mechanisms in Regulation of Ribosomal Protein Synthesis in *Escherichia coli*. *Journal of bacteriology*, 199(21), e00407-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.00407-17>
- Lindahl, L., Archer, R., & Zengel, J. M. (1983). Transcription of the S10 ribosomal protein operon is regulated by an attenuator in the leader. *Cell*, 33(1), 241-248. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674\(83\)90353-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674(83)90353-7)
- Nomura, M., Gourse, R., & Baughman, G. (1984). Regulation of the synthesis of ribosomes and ribosomal components. *Annual review of biochemistry*, 53, 75-117. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.bi.53.070184.000451>
- Zengel, J. M., & Lindahl, L. (1994). Diverse mechanisms for regulating ribosomal protein synthesis in *Escherichia coli*. *Progress in nucleic acid research and molecular biology*, 47, 331-370. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0079-6603\(08\)60256-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0079-6603(08)60256-1)