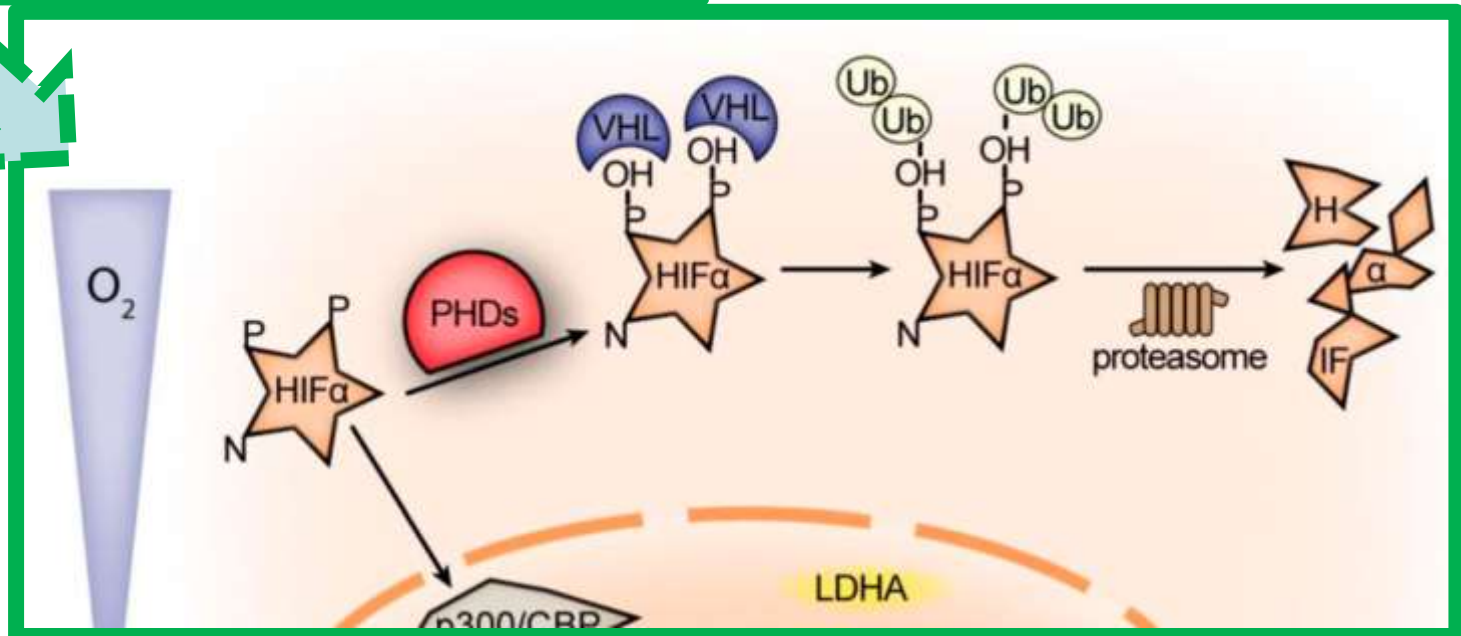
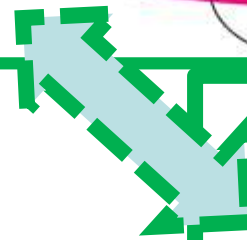
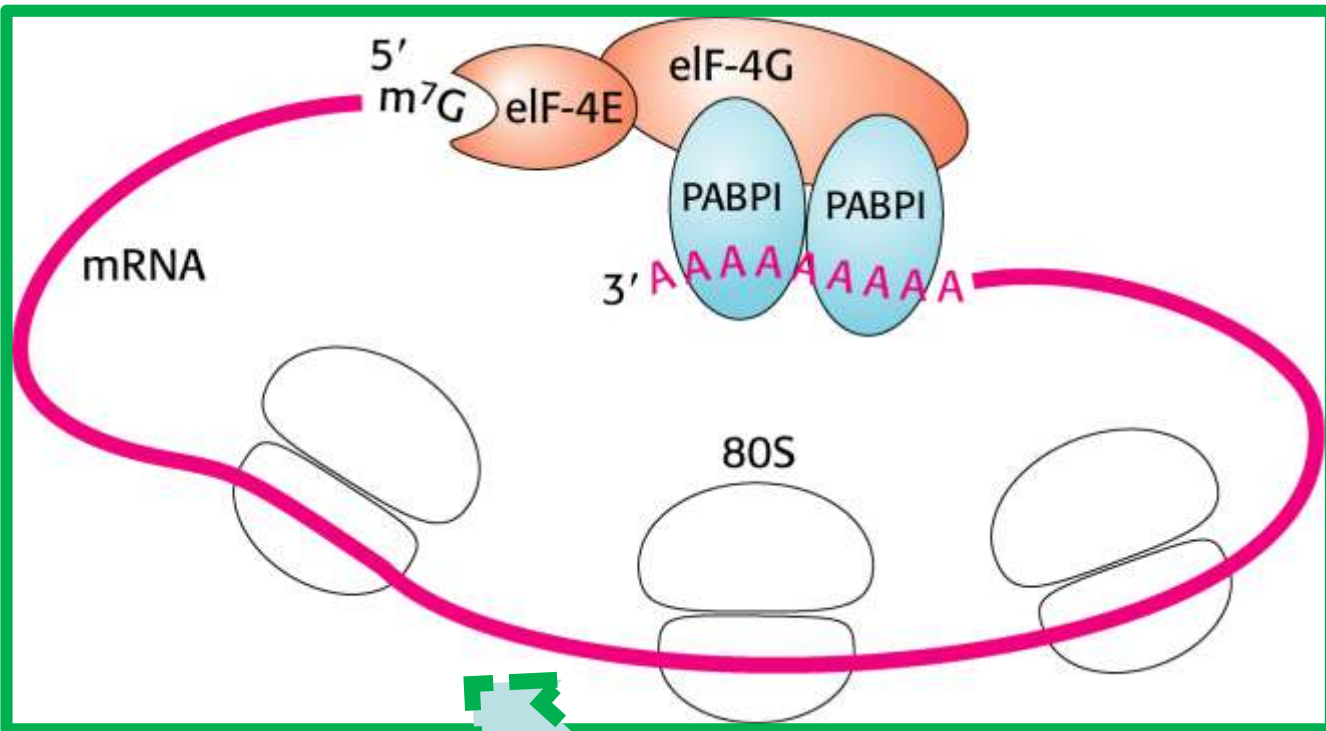
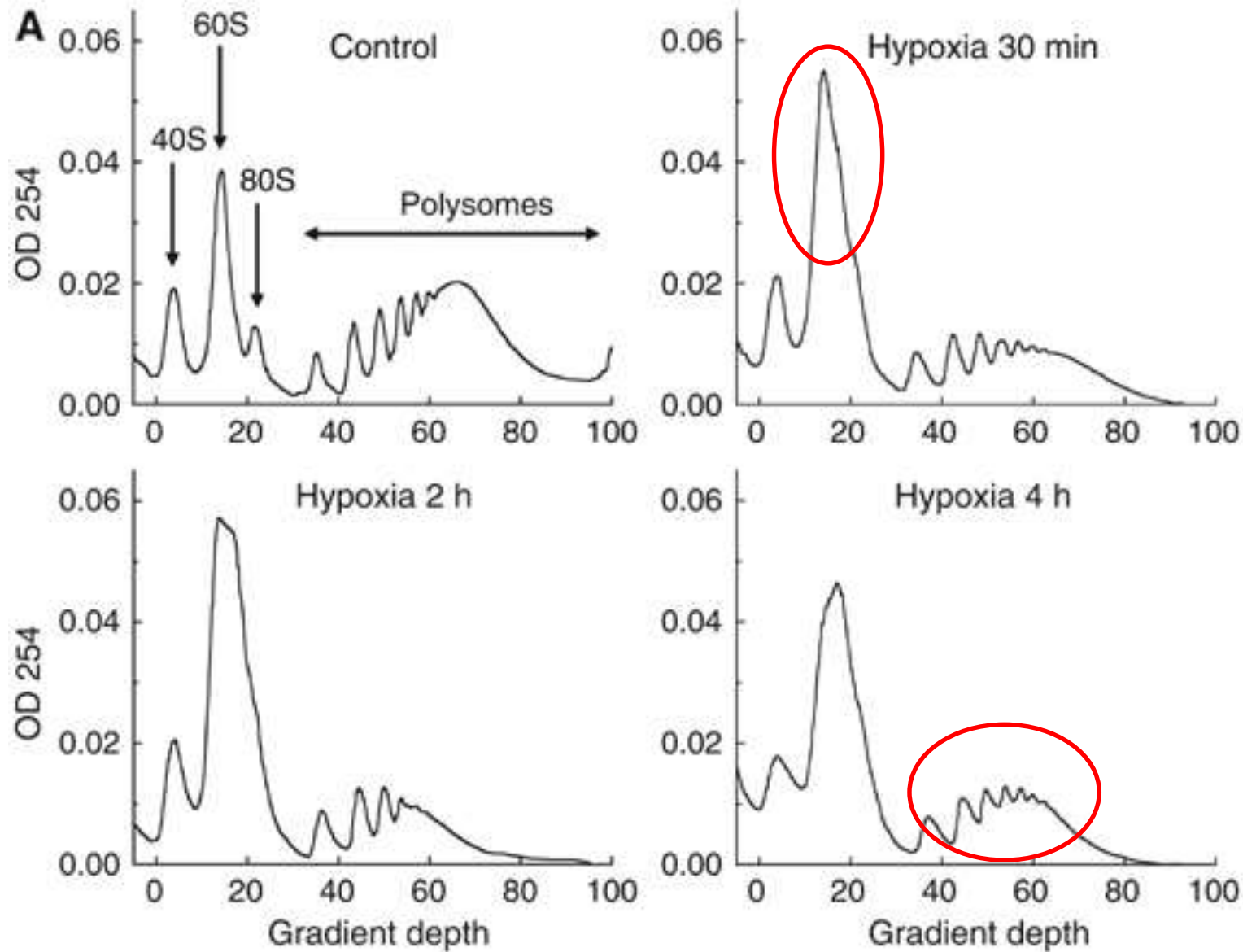
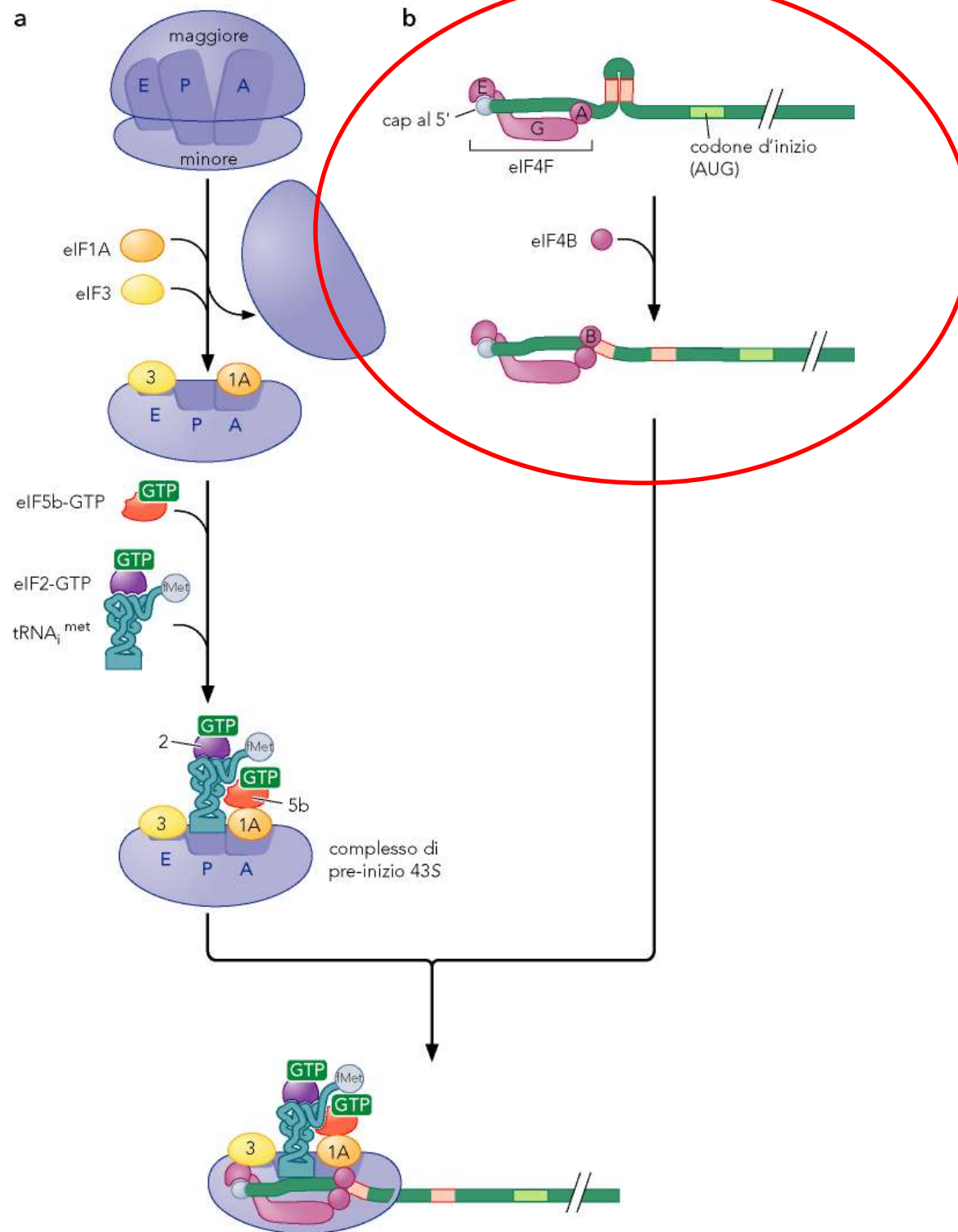


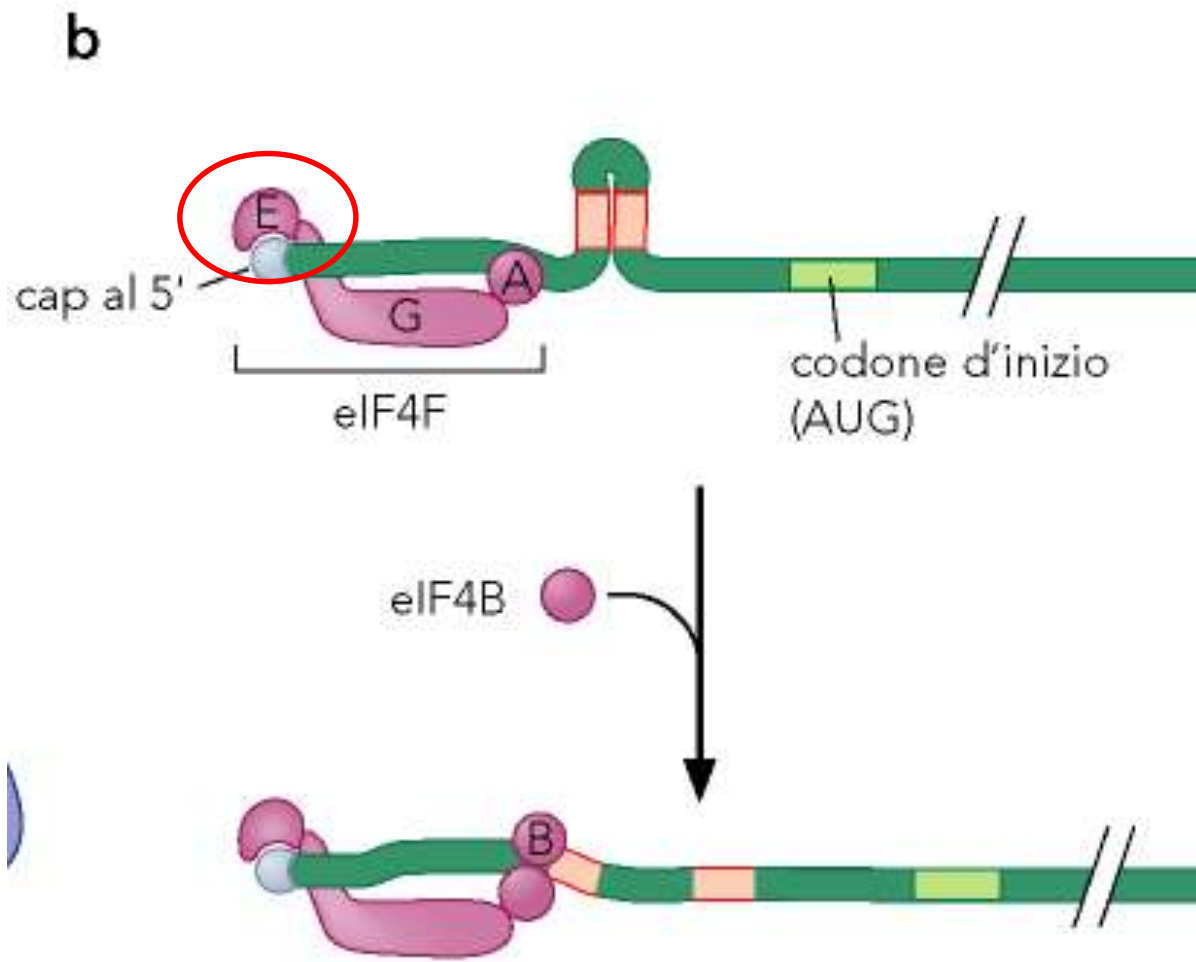
Oxygen regulation of the protein synthesis machinery



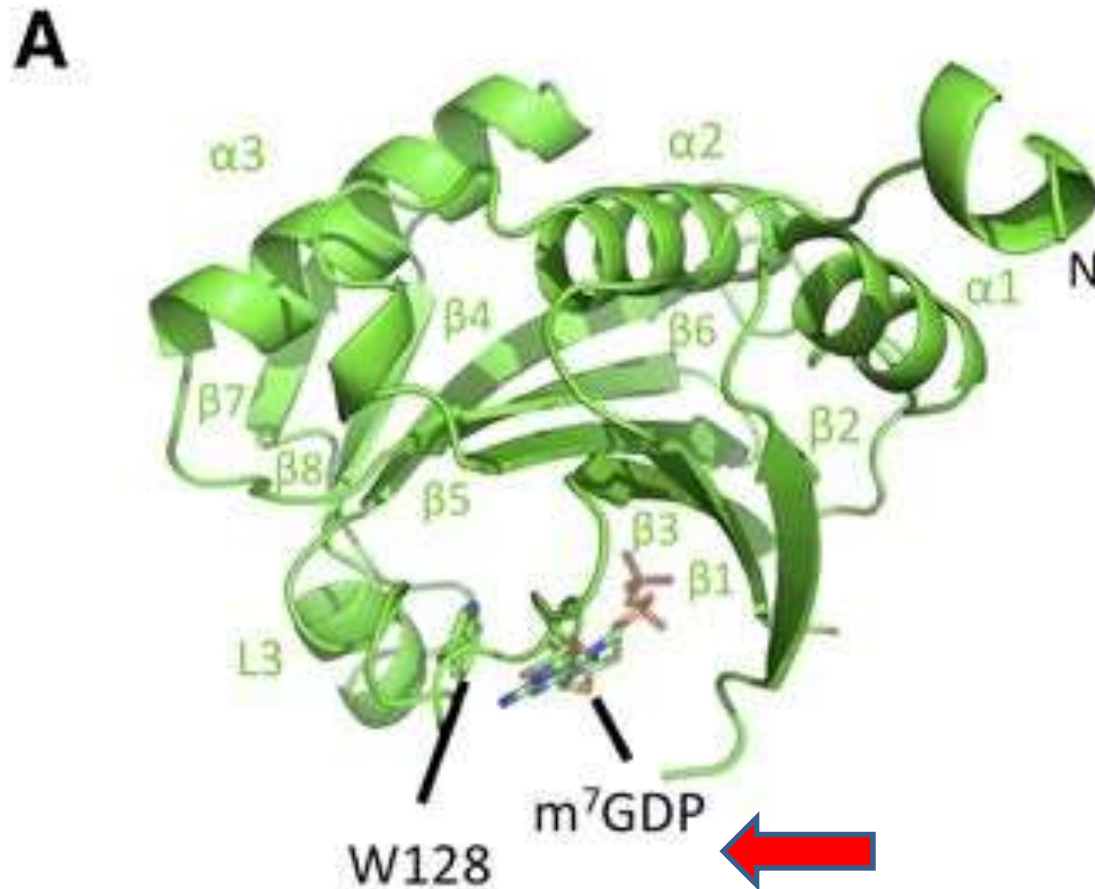
Hypoxia inhibits mRNA translation





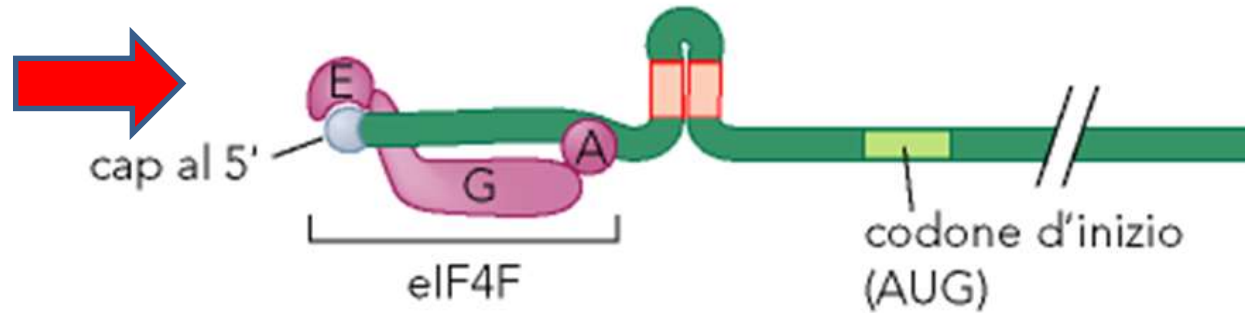


- The initial step of protein synthesis is the binding of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) to the 7-methylguanosine (m⁷-GpppG) 5' cap of messenger RNAs

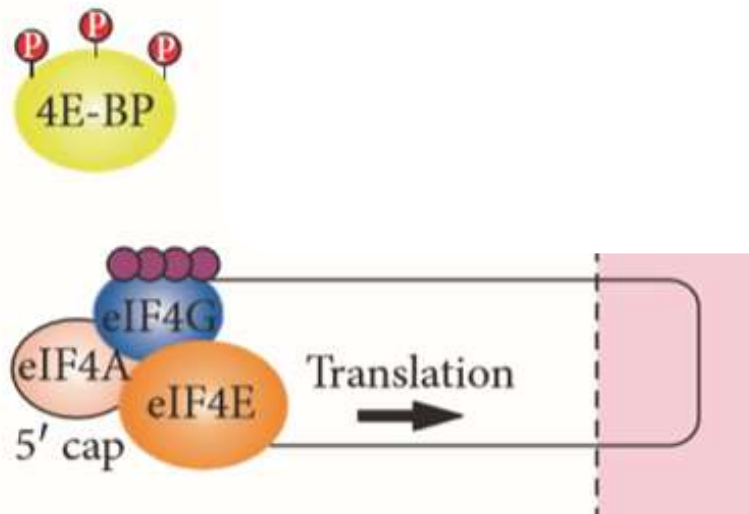


eIF4E 51-235 in complex with the m⁷GDP cap analog. The m⁷GDP is located in the cap-binding pocket. Residue W128, in direct interaction with the cap, is marked.

Low oxygen tension (hypoxia) represses cap-mediated translation **by sequestering eIF4E**

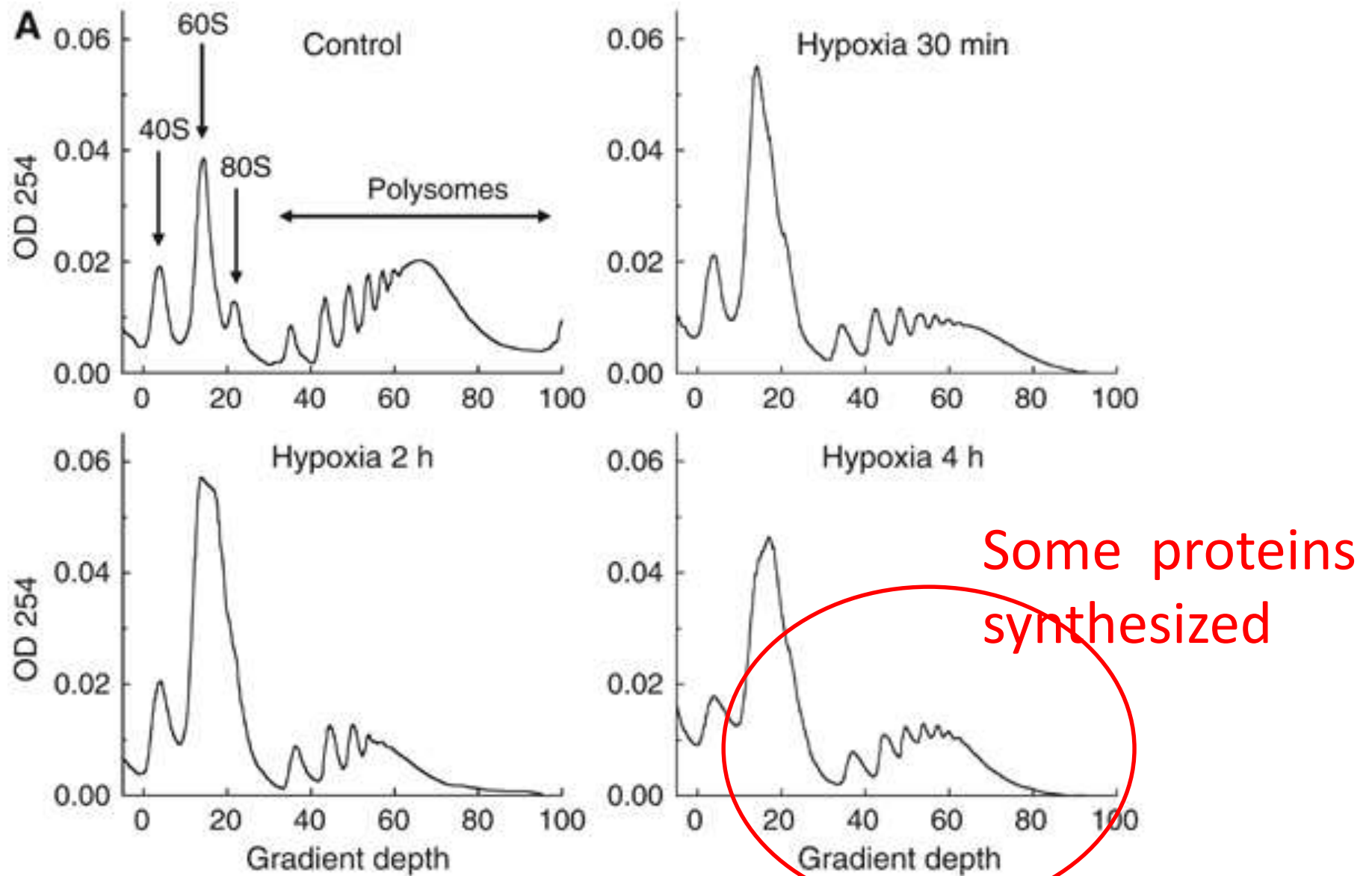


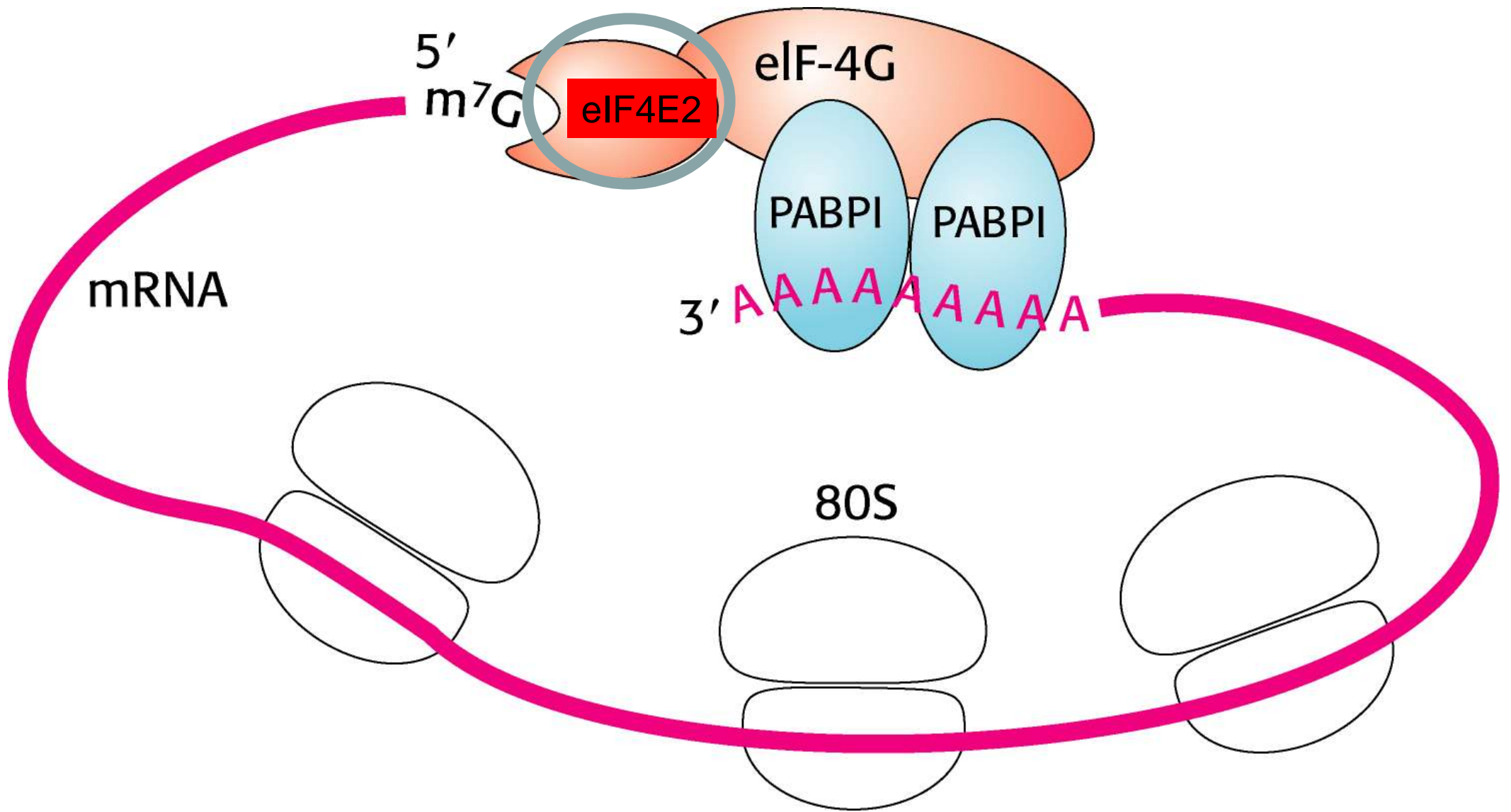
Dephosphorilated 4E-BP1 binds eIF4E and forms an inactive complex



- A fundamental question in biology is as to how proteins are synthesized in periods of oxygen scarcity and eIF4E inhibition.

Hypoxia inhibits mRNA translation



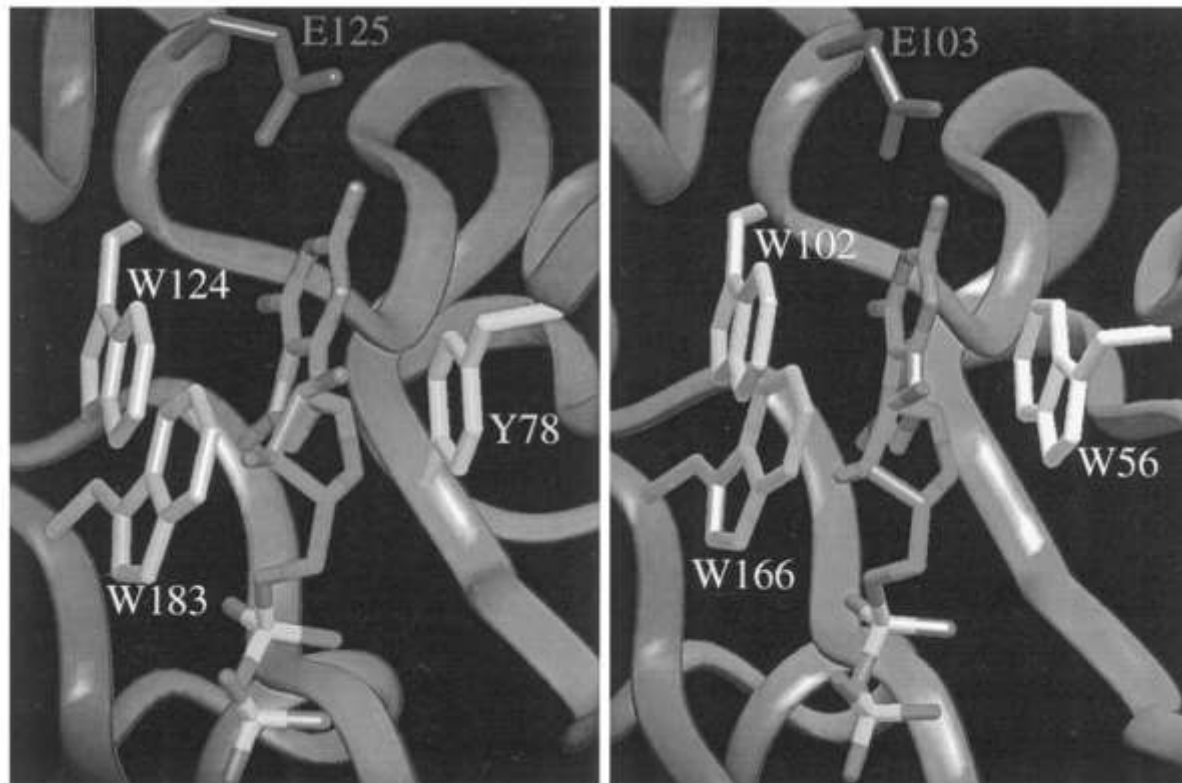


eIF4E2

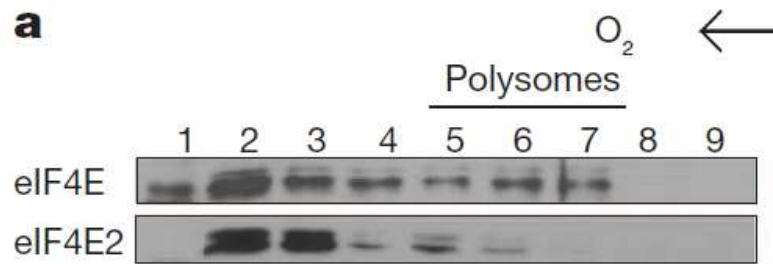
- similar to eIF4E.
- tissue distribution ubiquitous - at 10-fold lower levels
- eIF4E2 becomes available in the cytoplasm and increases in response to various forms of **stress**

4E **2**

eIF4E

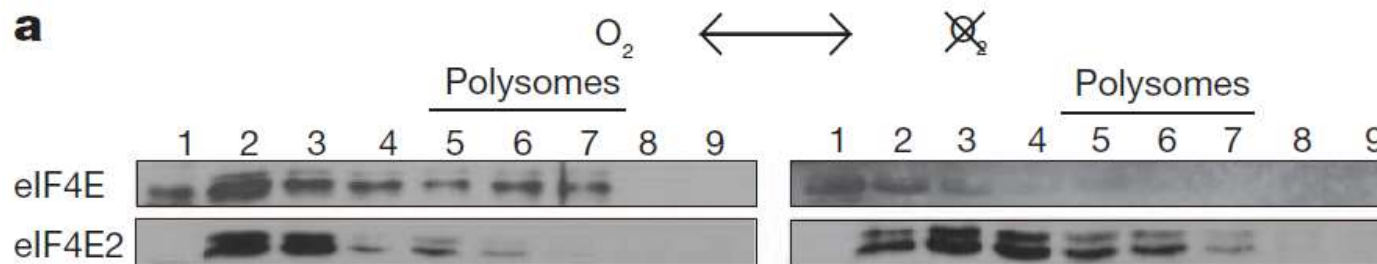


An oxygen-regulated switch from eIF4E- to eIF4E2-dependent protein synthesis.



An oxygen-regulated switch from eIF4E- to eIF4E2- dependent protein synthesis.

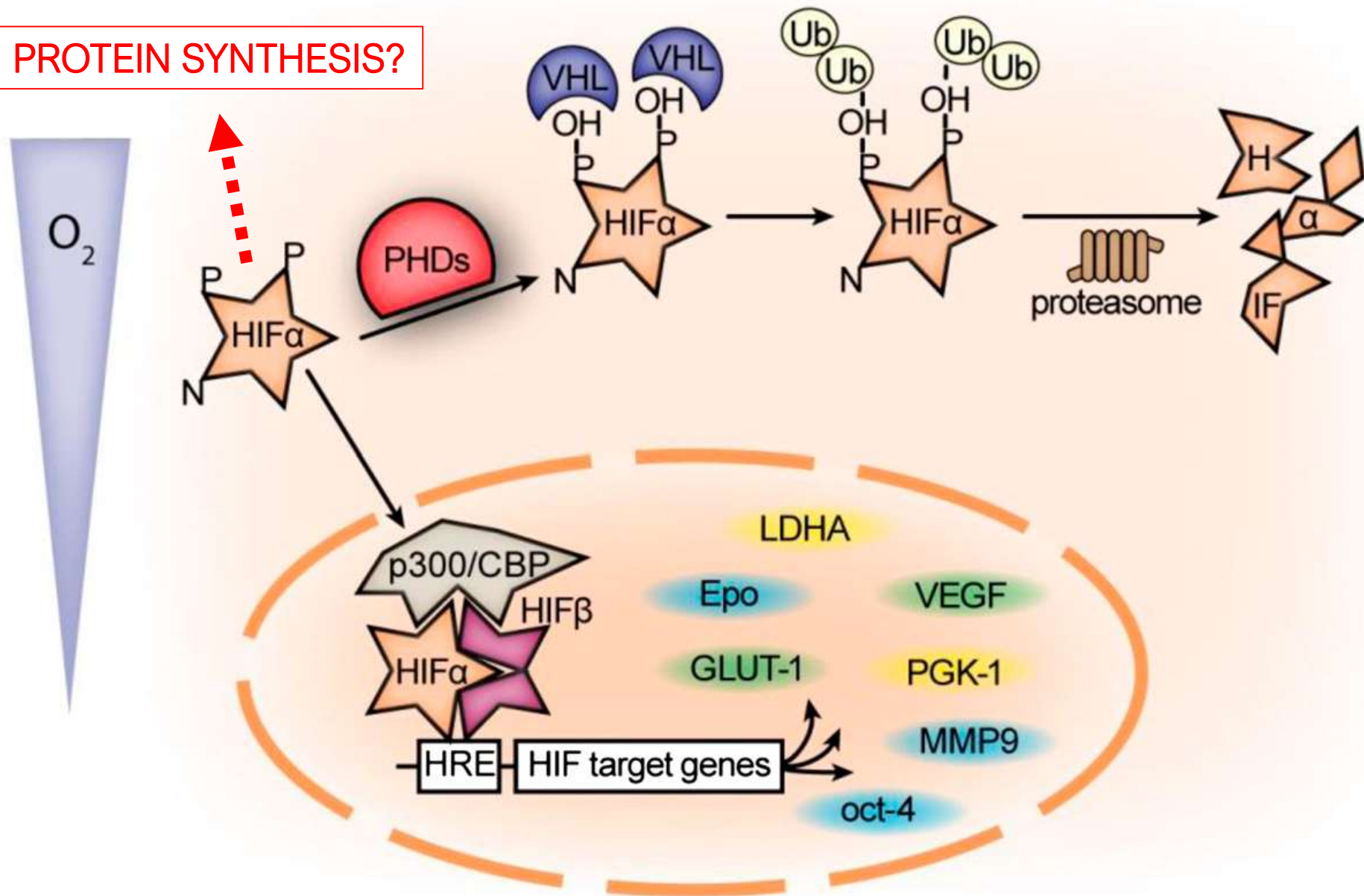
“changing partners to keep dancing”



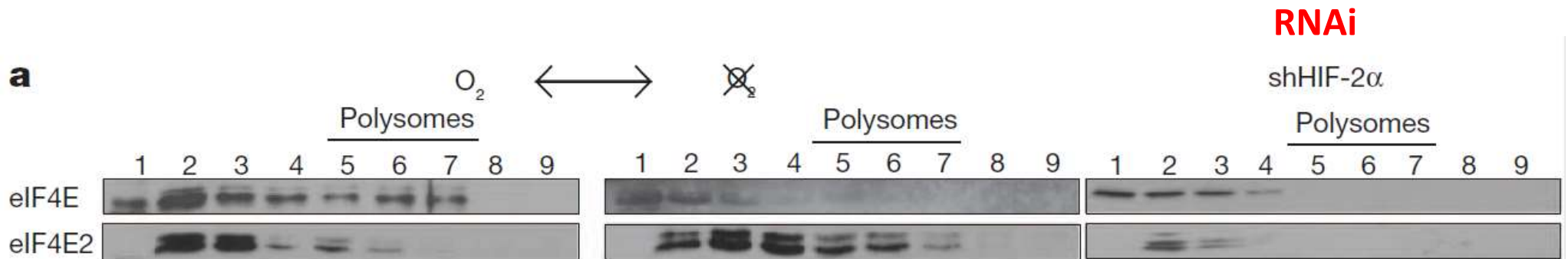
eIF4E polysome
association in normoxia

eIF4E2 polysome
association in hypoxia

PROTEIN SYNTHESIS?



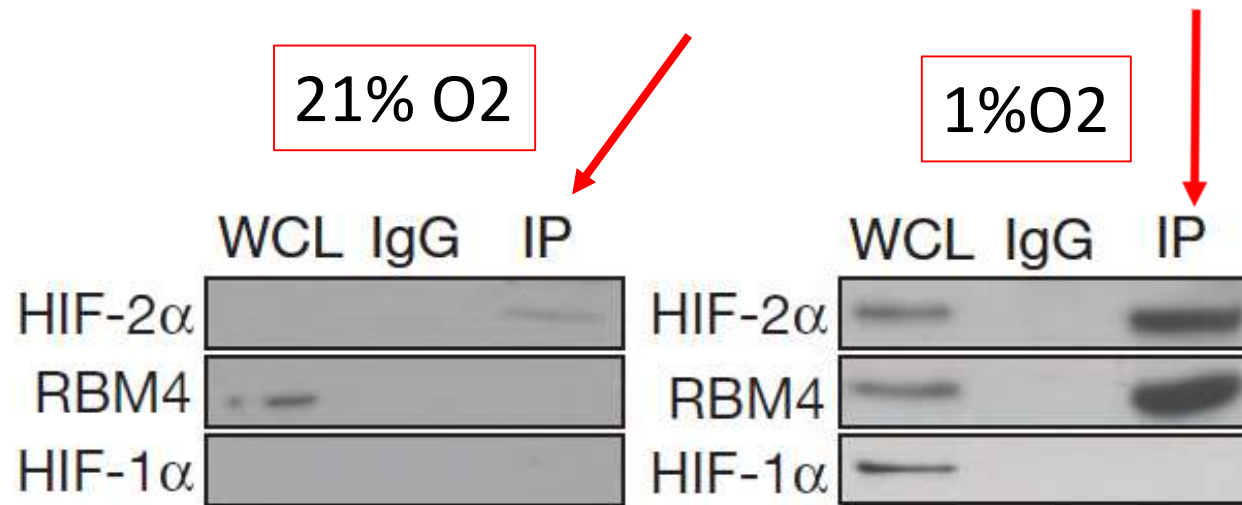
hypoxia stimulates the switch from the cap-binding eIF4E to to eIF4E2 omologue



dependent from the oxygen-regulated hypoxia-inducible factor 2a (HIF-2a)!

RNA-binding protein RBM4 recruits HIF-2a in hypoxia

Co-immunoprecipitation (IP) of HIF-2a



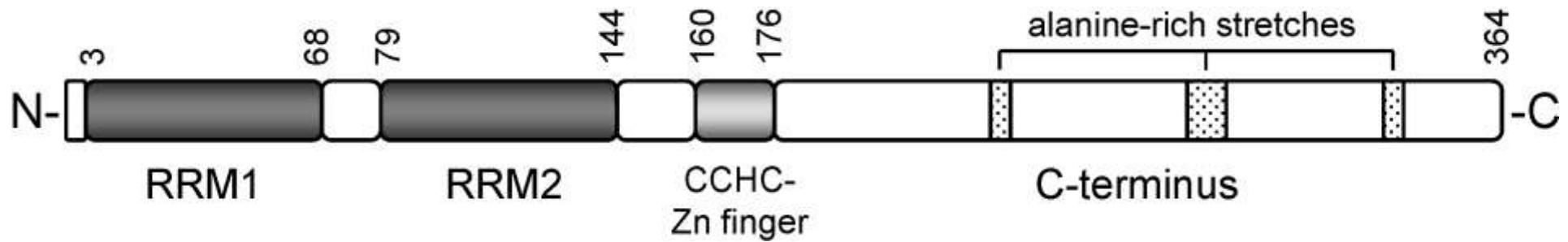
Co-immunoprecipitation of HIF-2a with RBM4 in hypoxia (right)

WCL, whole cell lysate

RNA-binding protein RBM4

oxygen-regulated hypoxia-inducible factor 2a (HIF-2a)

RBM4



RNA recognition motifs (RRMs)

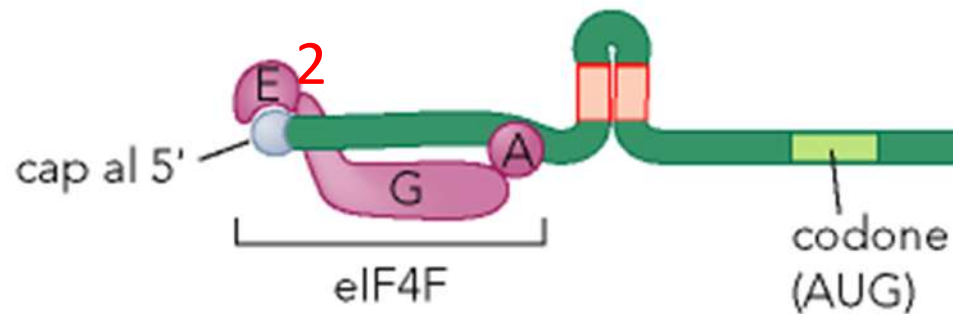
interaction of RBM4 with other proteins

- Qual' è la relazione tra RBM4 - HIF2a/ EIF4E2 - Cap m7-G?

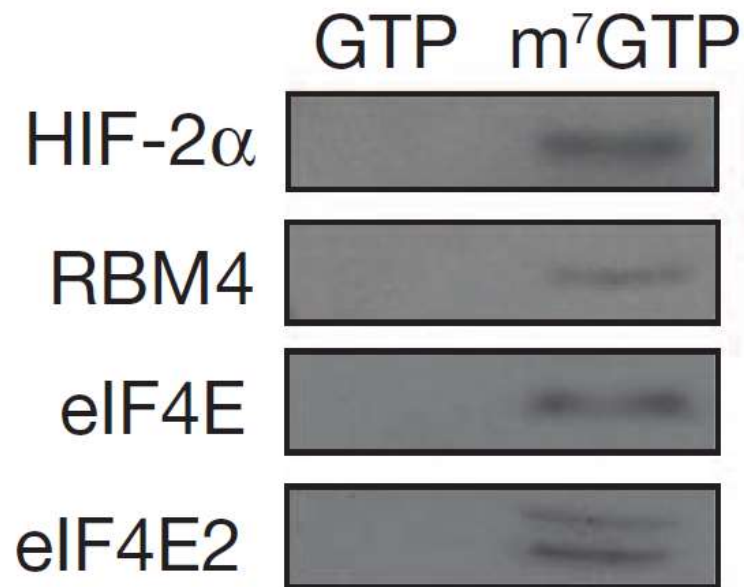
RBM4

HIF2a

?

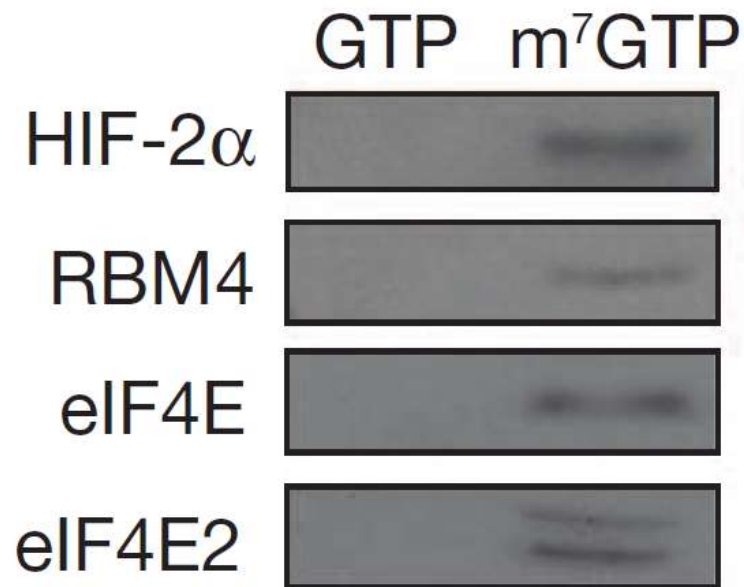


Capture assays using m7-GTP beads in hypoxic cell lysates cromatografia di affinità

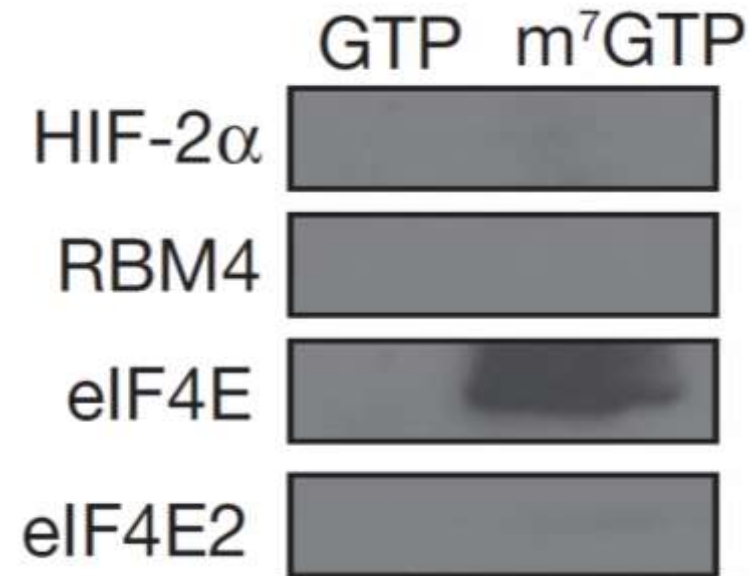


m7GTP, proteins bound to m7-GTP beads

Capture assays using m⁷-GTP beads in hypoxic cell lysates cromatografia di affinità



eIF4E2 knockdown (si eIF4E2)



hypoxia stimulates the formation of a **complex** that includes
1 the oxygen-regulated hypoxia-inducible factor 2a (**HIF-2a**),
2 the RNA-binding protein **RBM4** and
3 the cap-binding **eIF4E2**

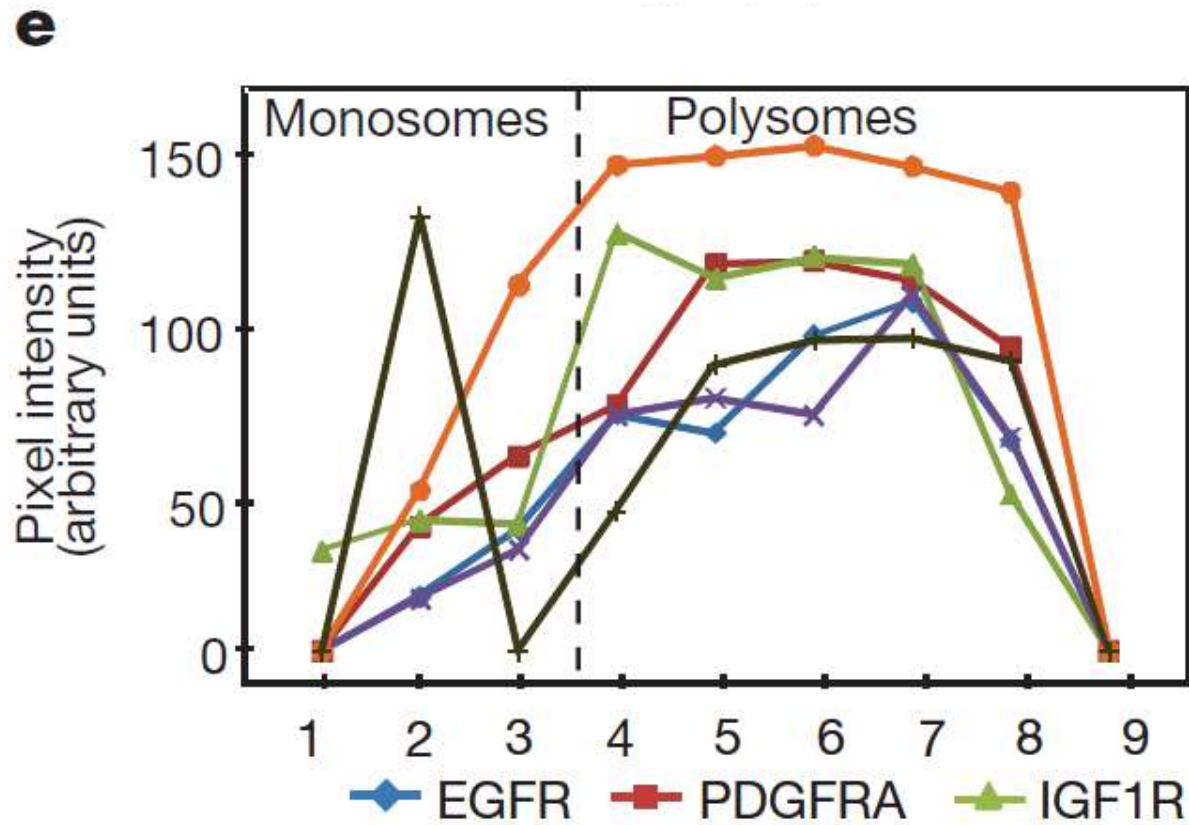
Il Complesso

- 1 the oxygen-regulated hypoxia-inducible factor 2a (**HIF-2a**),
- 2 the RNA-binding protein **RBM4** and
- 3 the cap-binding **eIF4E2**

A quali mRNA si lega specificamente?

A che sequenze?

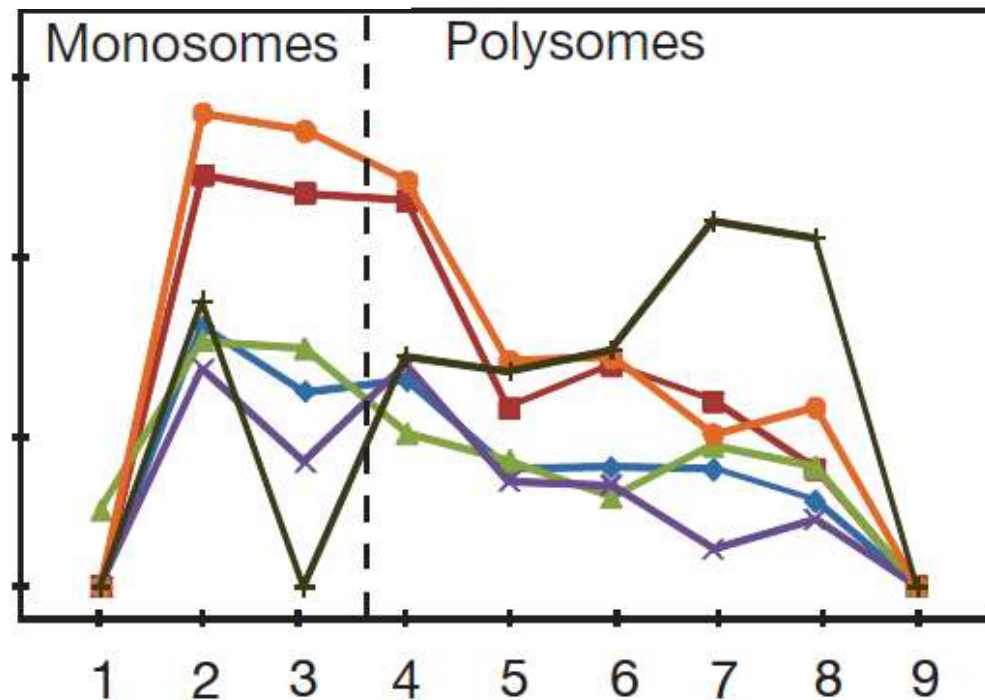
mRNA and Polysomal distribution in hypoxic cells



EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor)

mRNA and Polysomal distribution in hypoxic cells

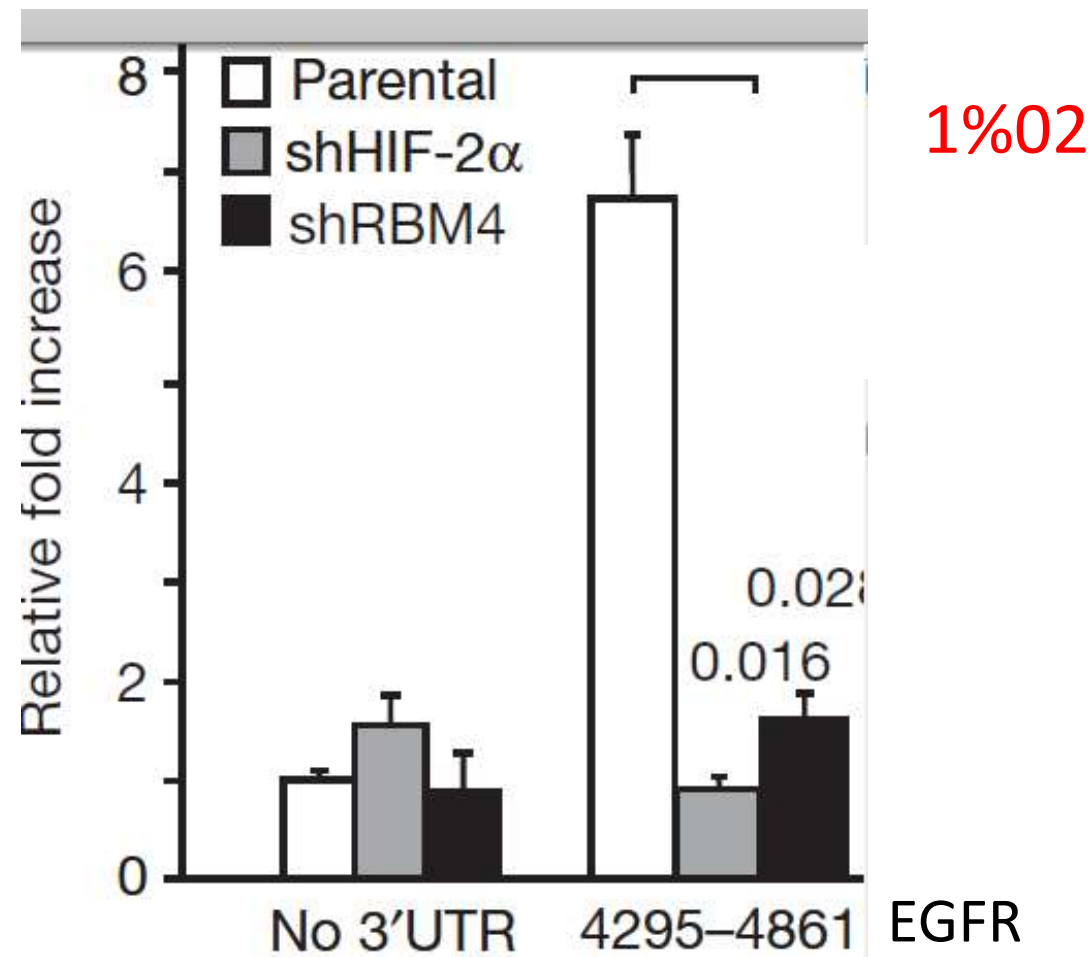
eIF4E2 knockdown (siEIF4E2)



EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor)

the HIF-2a-RBM4-eIF4E2 complex captures the 5' cap and targets specific mRNAs to polysomes for active translation

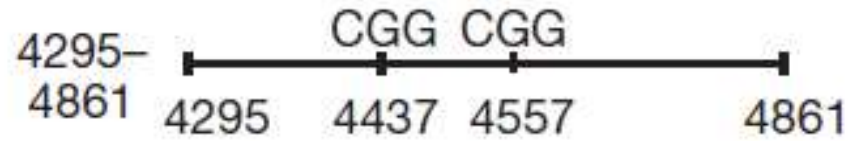
EXPRESSION



RNA hypoxia
Response element

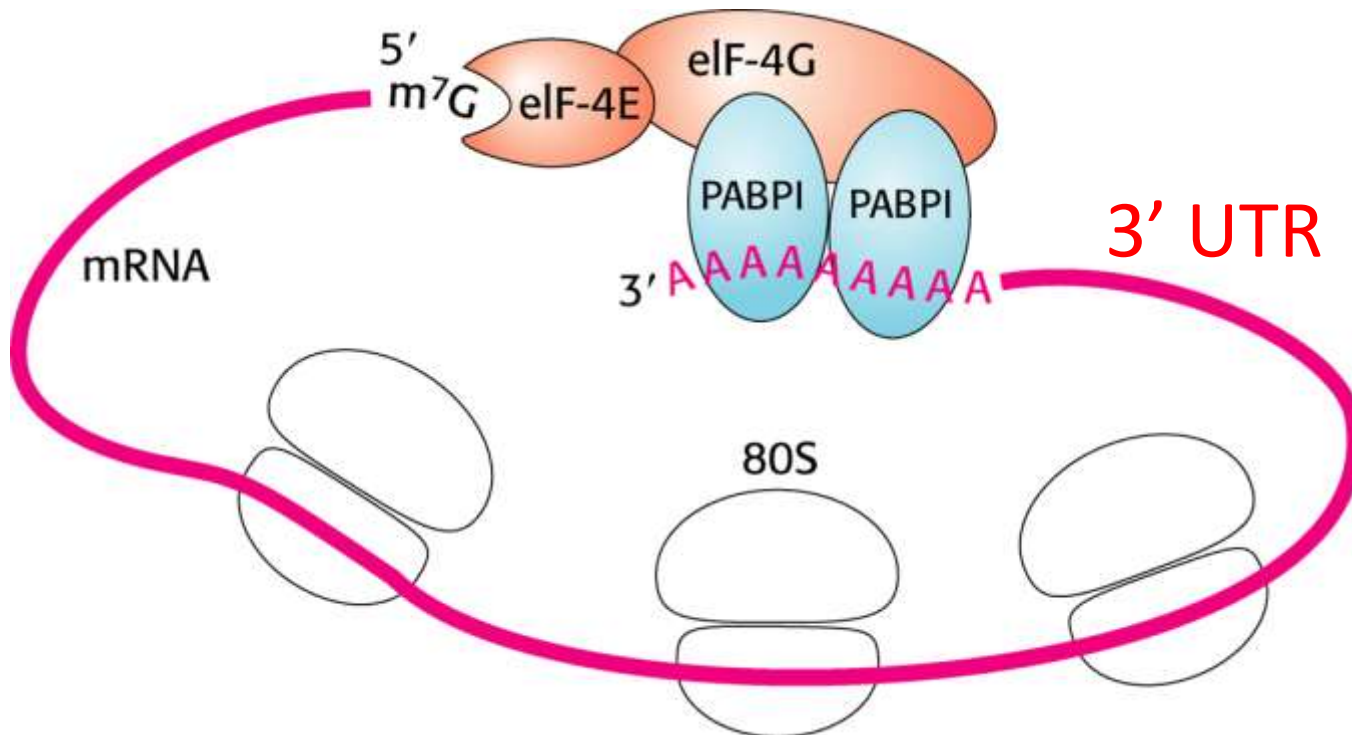
RBM4 recruits HIF-2a to the 3'UTR for hypoxic translation

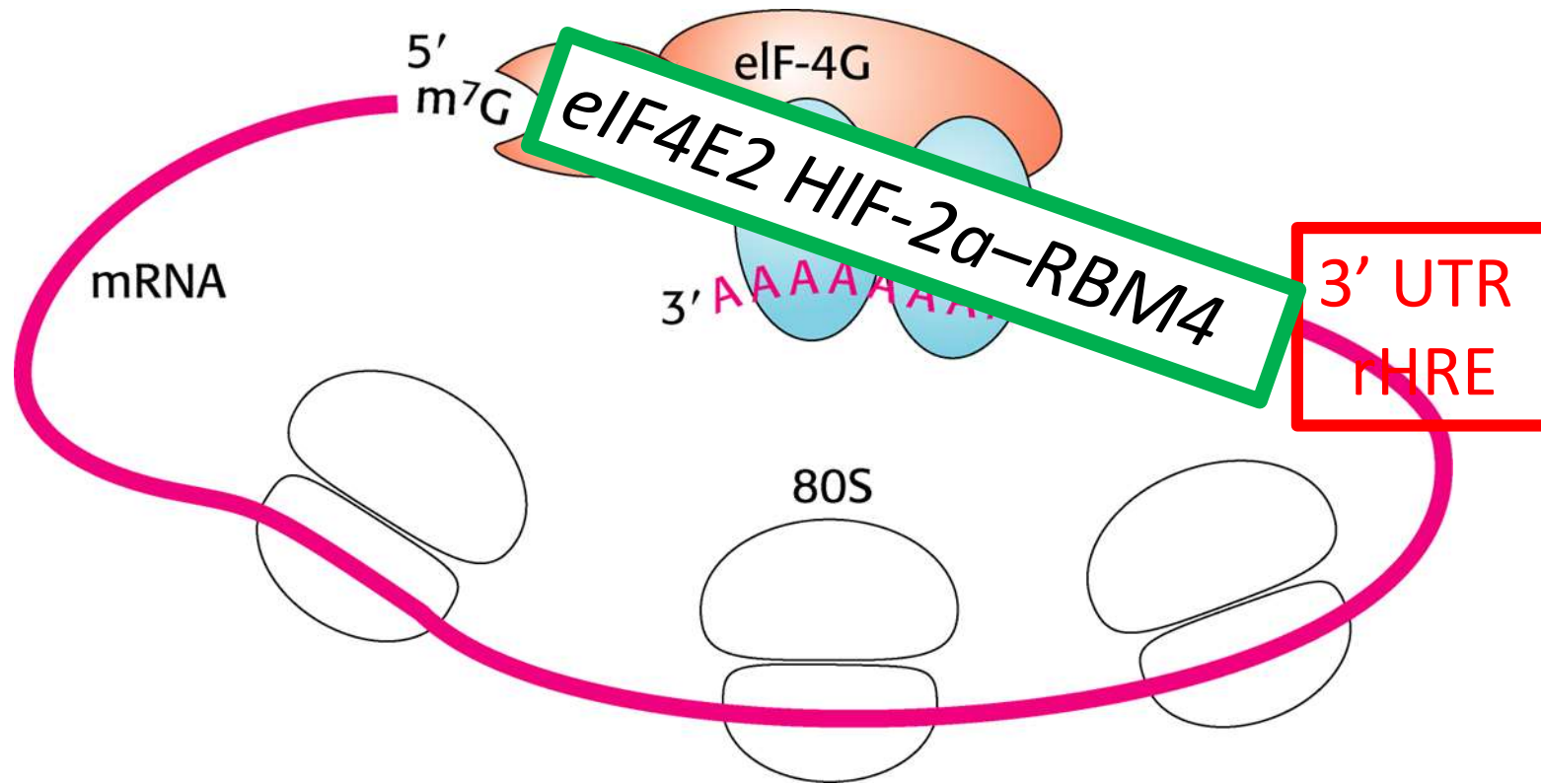
RNA hypoxia response element (rHRE) !!



EGFR 3' UTR

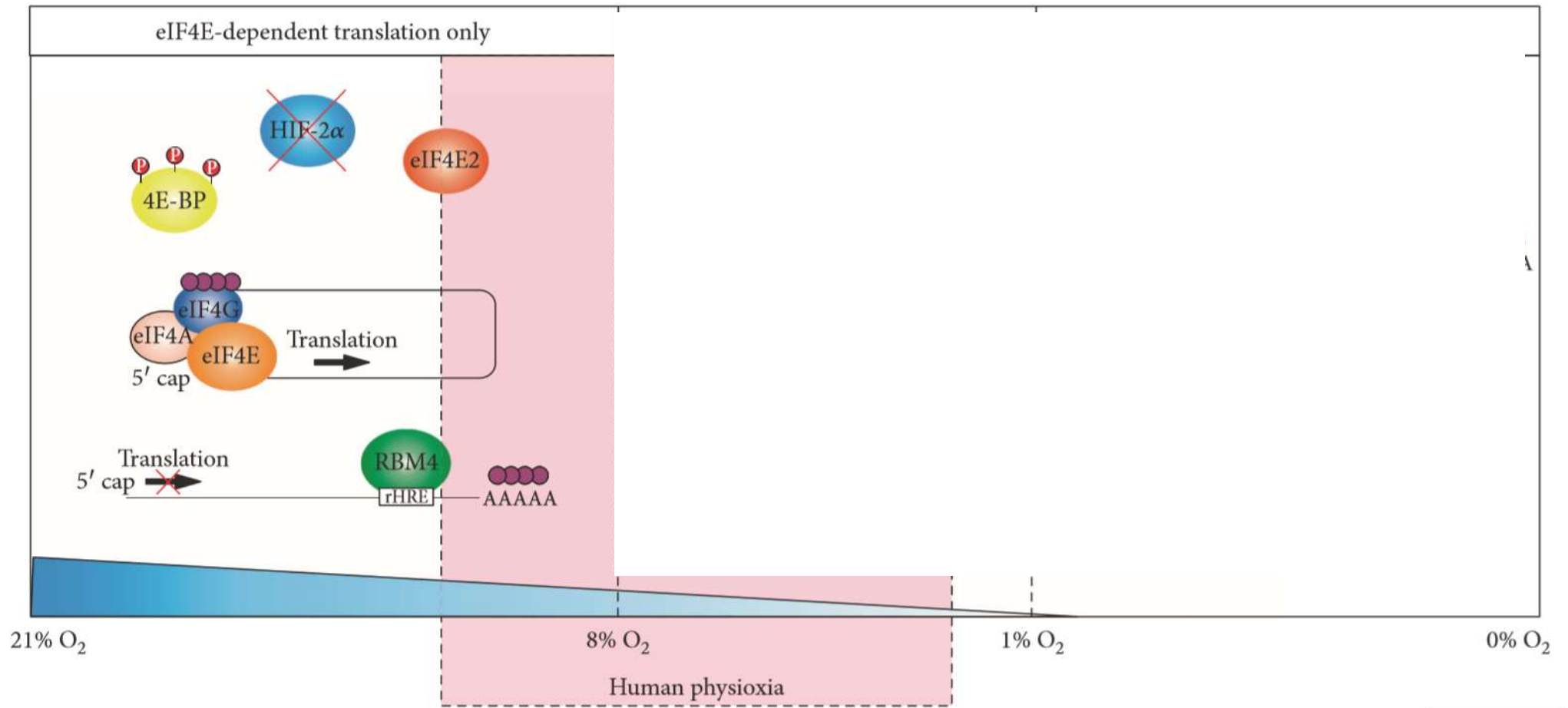
rHRE Present in many mRNA regulated by O2



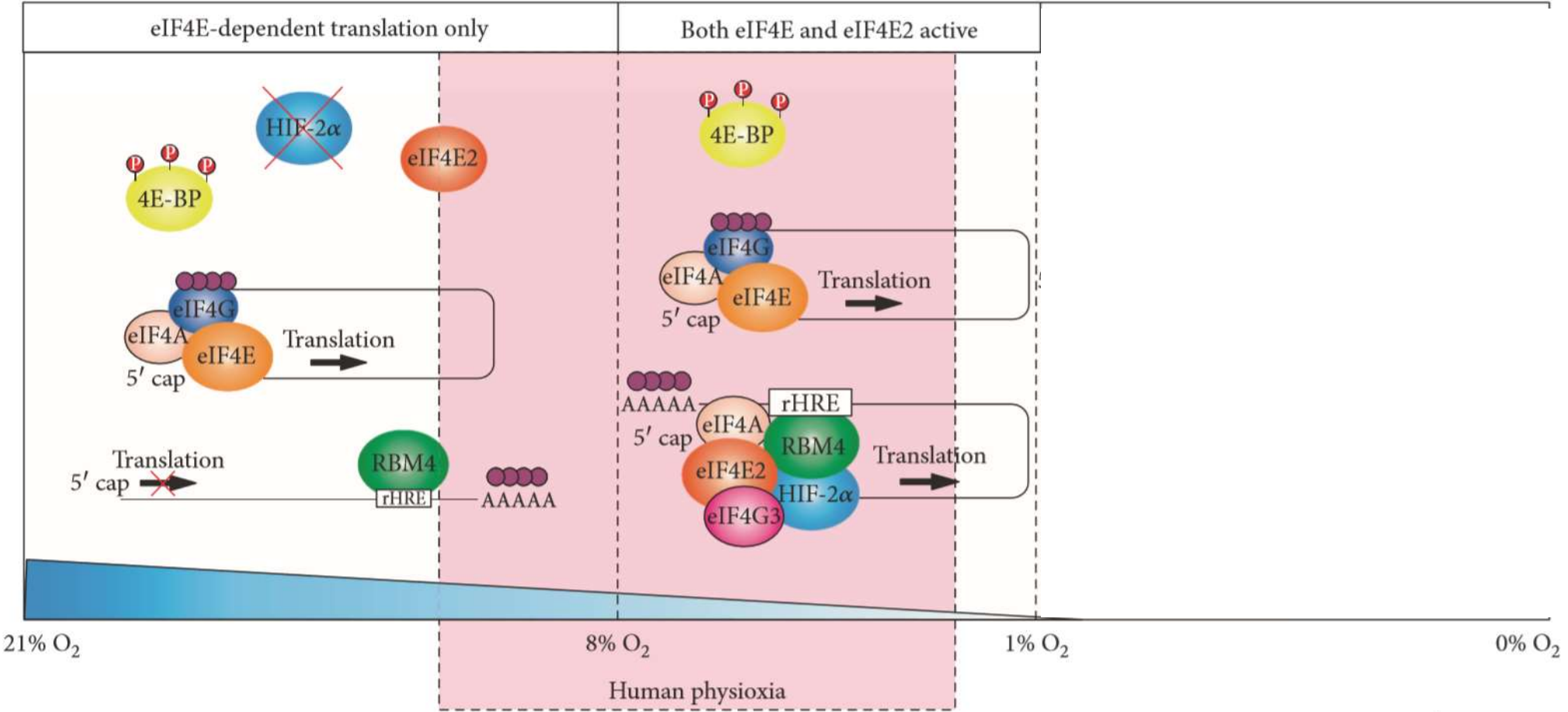


- 1 Once assembled at the rHRE
 - 2 the HIF-2α-RBM4-eIF4E2 complex captures the 5' cap
 - 3 and targets mRNAs to polysomes for active translation
- evading hypoxia-induced repression of protein synthesis*

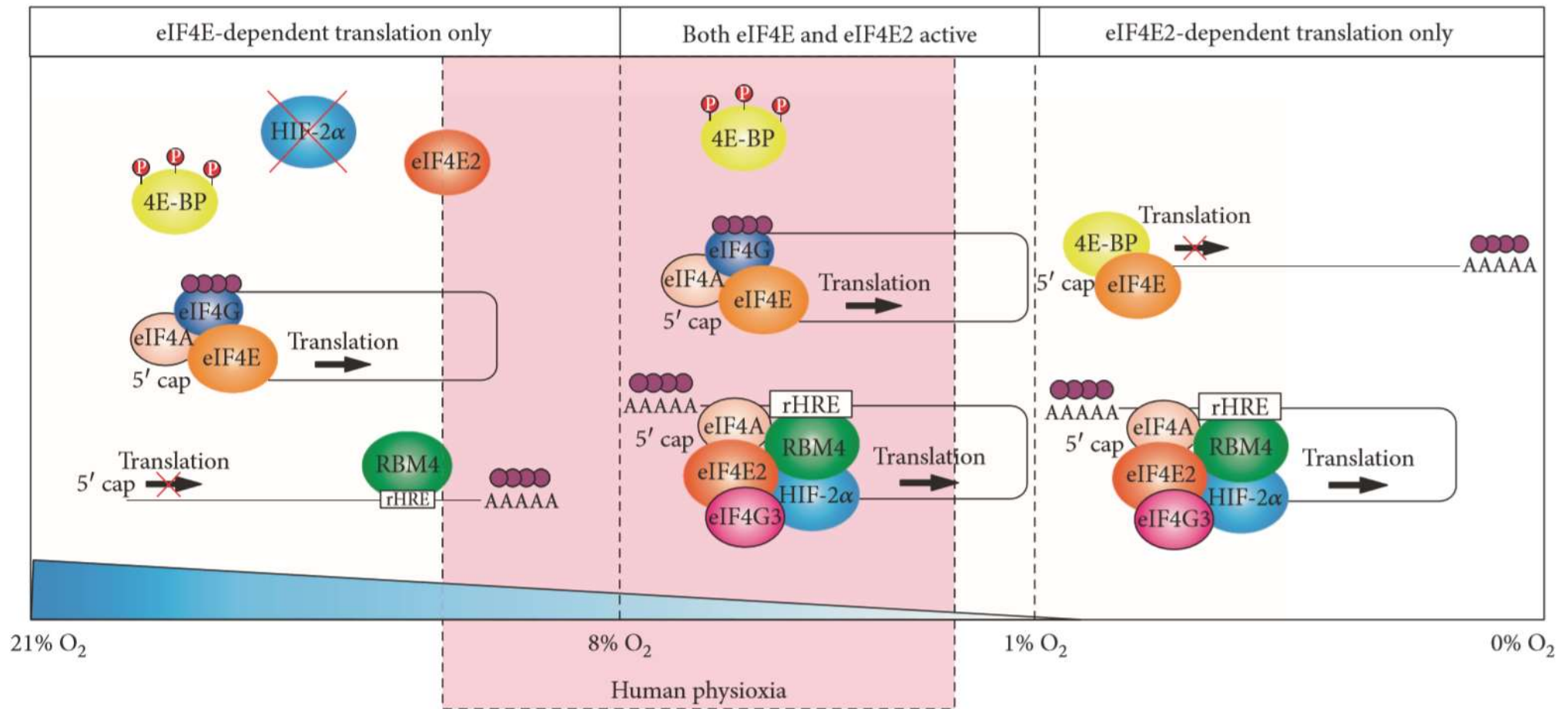
The **eIF4E2**-dependent translation initiation **does not act** at **high tissue oxygenation**



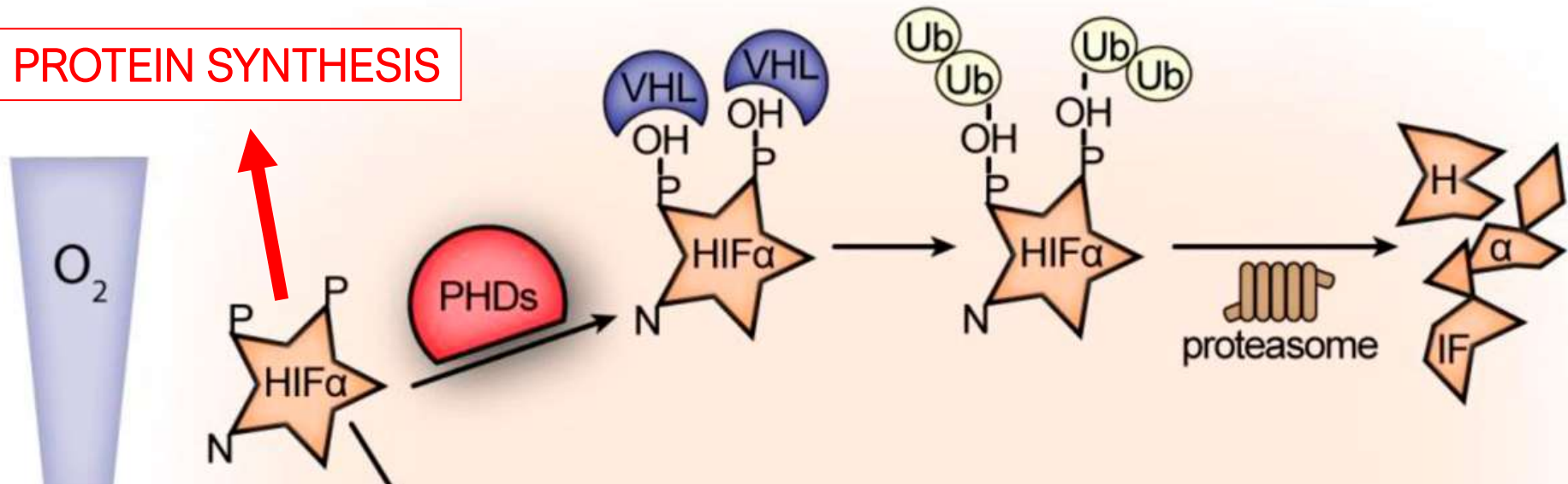
Both eIF4E- and eIF4E2-dependent translation initiations are active in the range of physiological tissue oxygenation



The eIF4E2-dependent translation initiation prevails at low tissue oxygenation



PROTEIN SYNTHESIS



- Cells have evolved a program by which oxygen tension switches the basic translation initiation machinery

