



Key signal molecules----YAP in Hippo Pathway



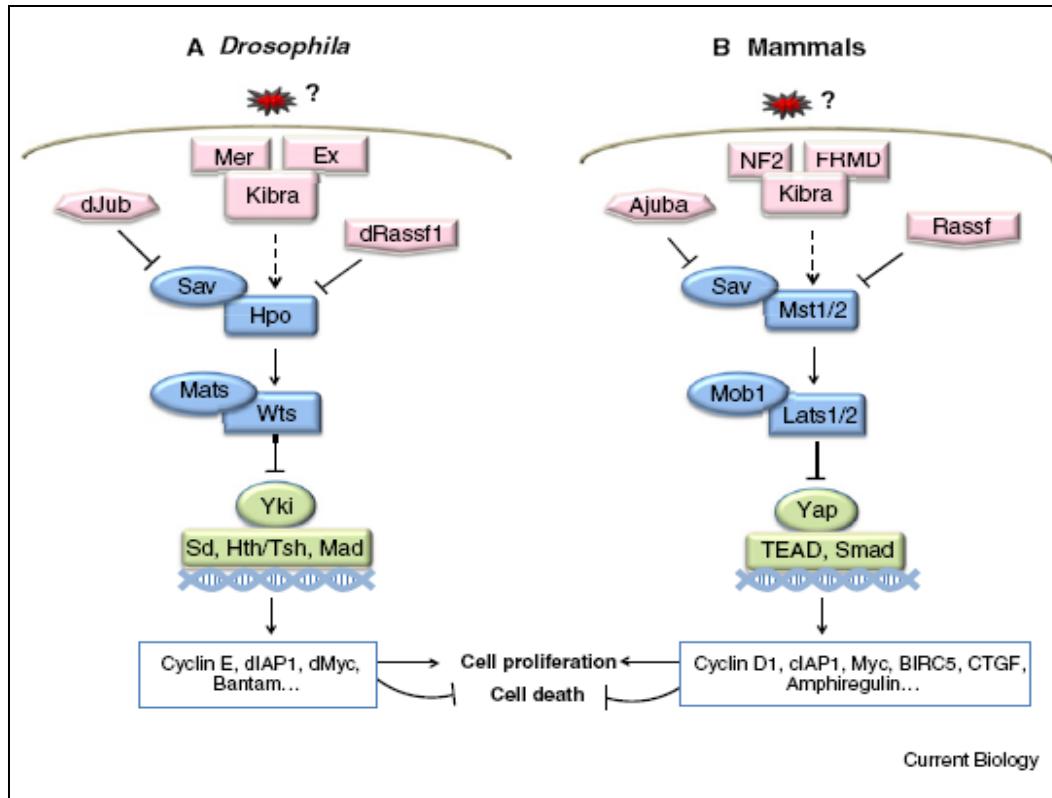
**报告人：魏国琴 李品
组员：林渊 路福建
2013.01.18**

Content

- Background
- General annotation of YAP
- Sequence annotation of YAP
- Phylogenetic analysis of YAP
- Functional analysis of YAP
- Perspectives

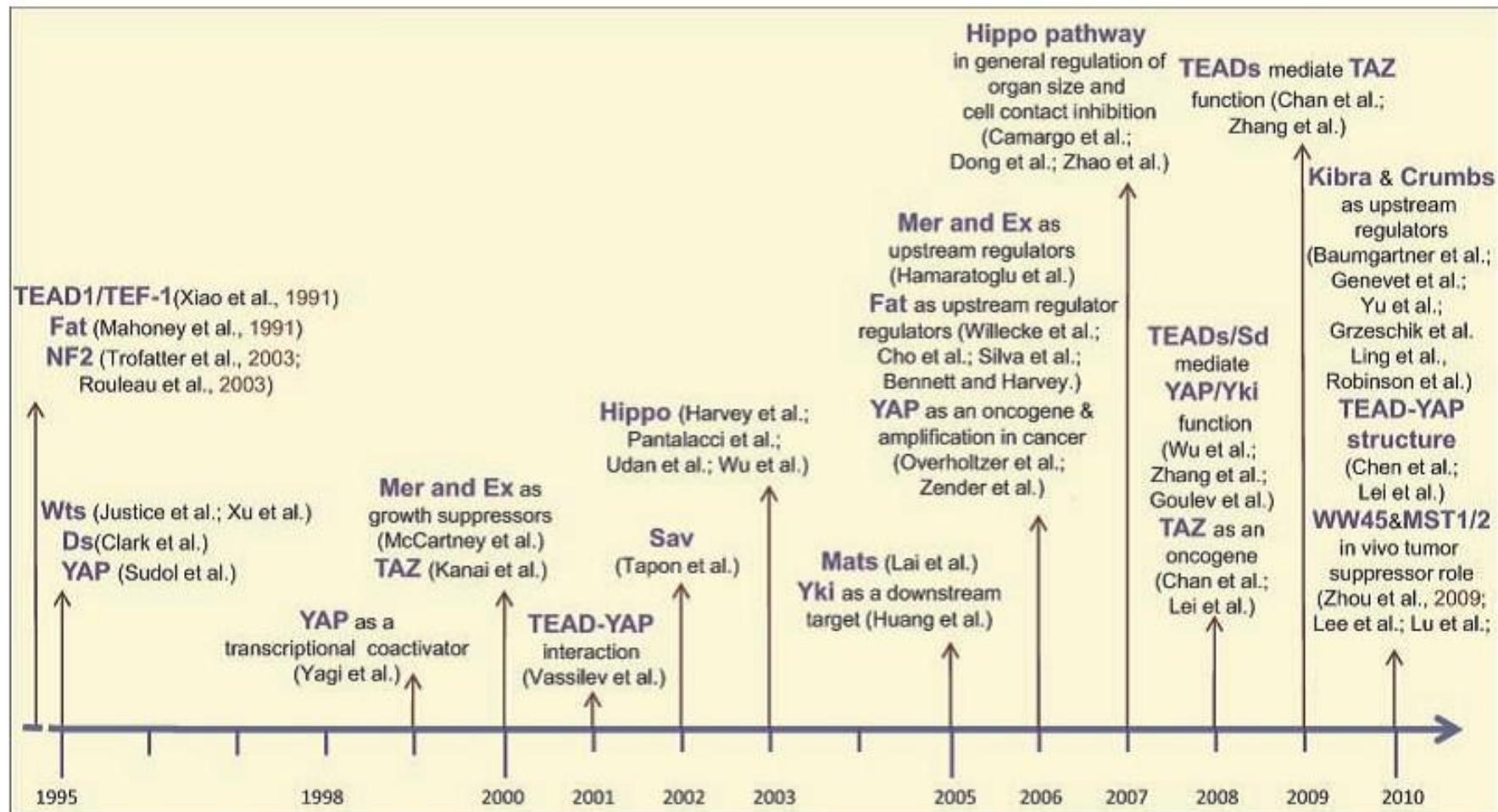
What is Hippo pathway

- Hippo signaling pathway, also known as the Salvador/Warts/Hippo (SWH) pathway
- Controls organ size in animals through the regulation of cell proliferation and apoptosis.



Background

The history of Hippo pathway

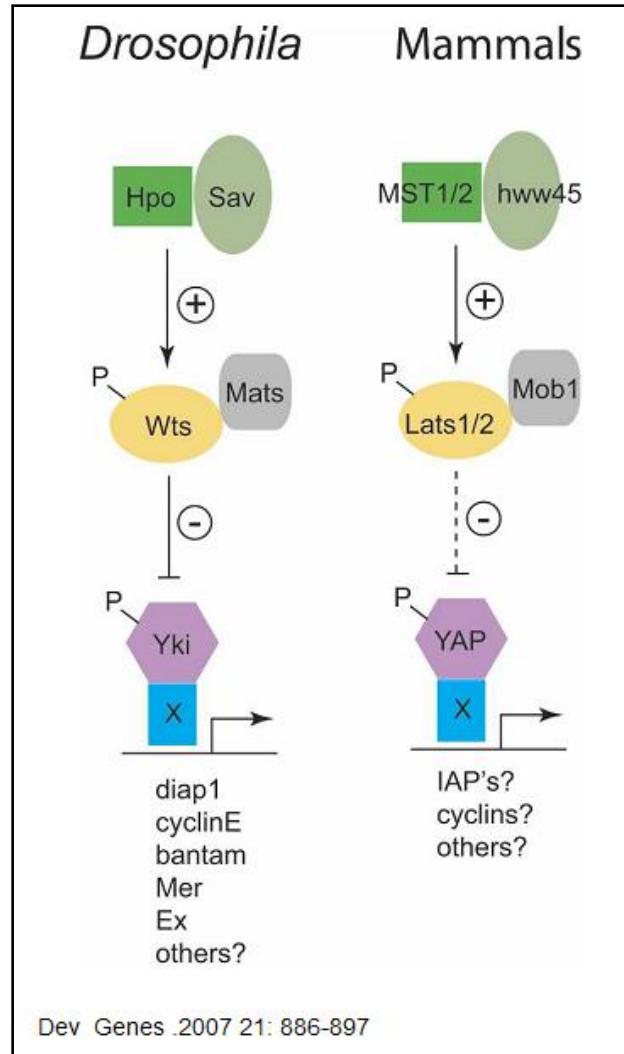


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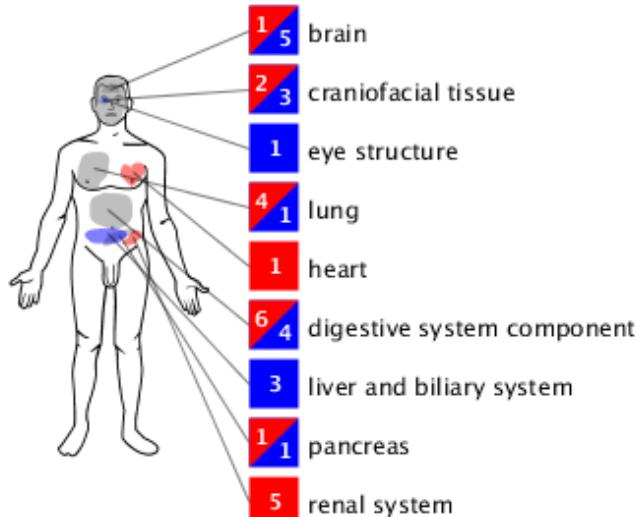
YAP-----Yes associated protein(Homolog of Yki in Mammals)

- 504 AA, ~65kDa
- 3 isoforms produced by alternative splicing
- A coactivator and a corepressor
- Critical downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway



Dev Genes .2007 21: 886-897

Tissue specificity & Expression Pattern

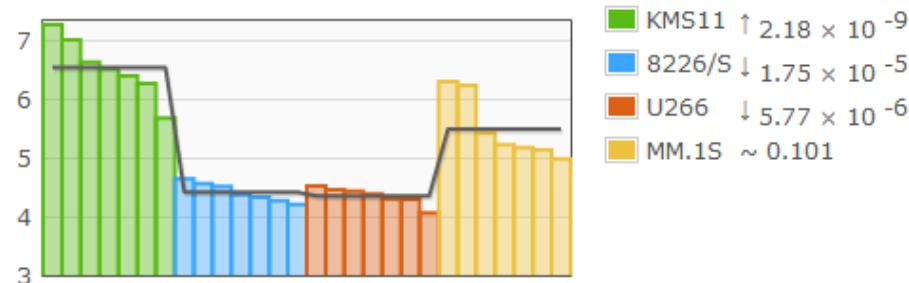


Increased expression seen in some liver and prostate **cancers**

E-GEOD-14519: Transcription profiling of human U266, MM.1s, KMS11, 8226/S multiple myeloma cell lines treated with arsenic [PubMed 19417148](#)

Experimental Factors

cell line Compound treatment time



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Sequence annotation of YAP

Domains

Domain	171 – 204	34	WW 1	
Domain	230 – 263	34	WW 2	
Region	291 – 504	214	Transactivation domain	
Compositional bias	3 – 49	47	Pro-rich	

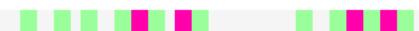
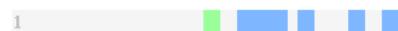
转录活化结构模型:

- 1)酸性α-螺旋结构域含有带负电荷的α-螺旋区
- 2)富含谷氨酸胶结构域存在于多种转录因子中
- 3)富含脯氨酸结构域常与DNA结合结构域相连

富含脯氨酸结构域(proline-rich domain)是在CTF NF-1中发现的与包括Spl锌指结构在内的各种DNA结合域相连,即可促进转录。

Target Region	163-209
Protein Length	504
Template PDB Code	<u>2e45A</u>
Template Region	7-50
Sequence Identity	45.00%
E-Value	0.099

Secondary structure

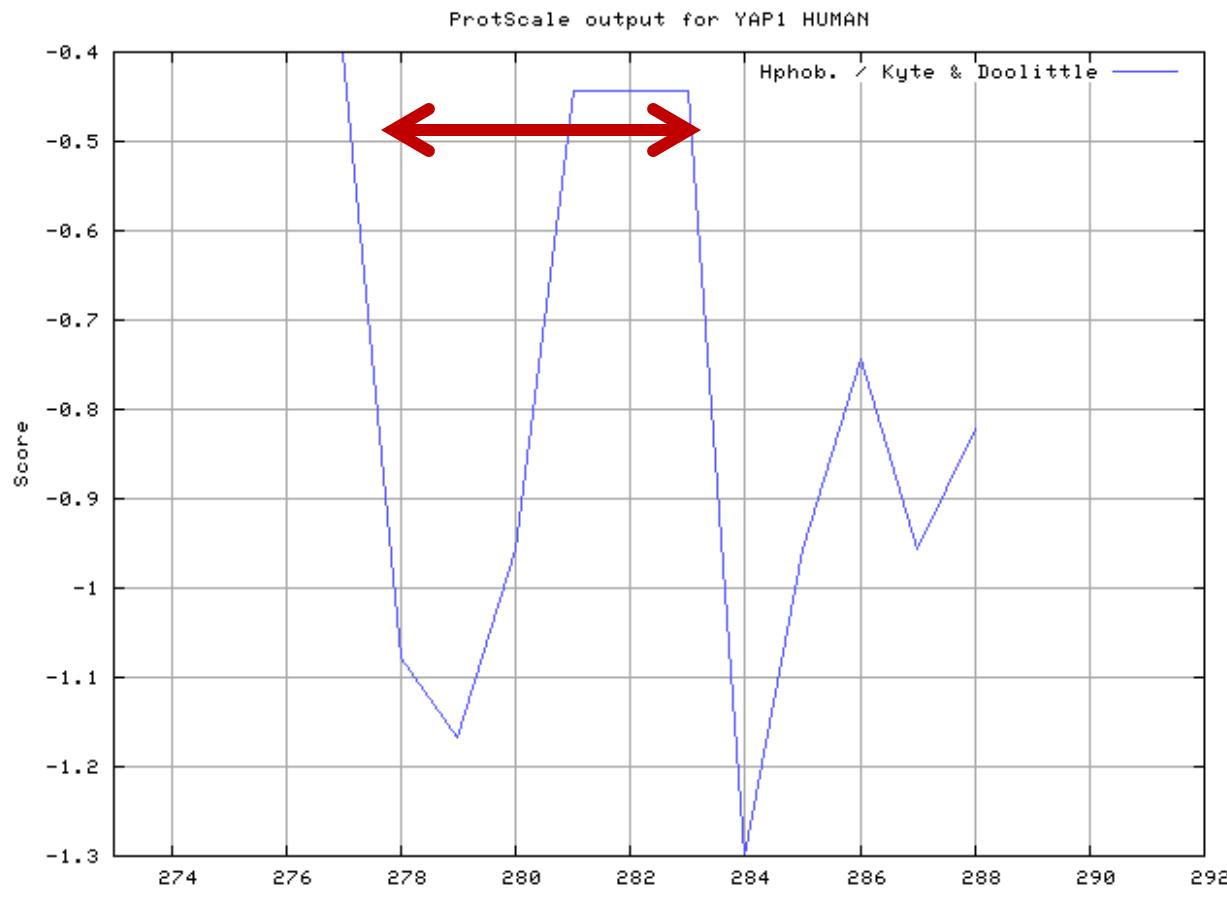


504

Helix Strand Turn



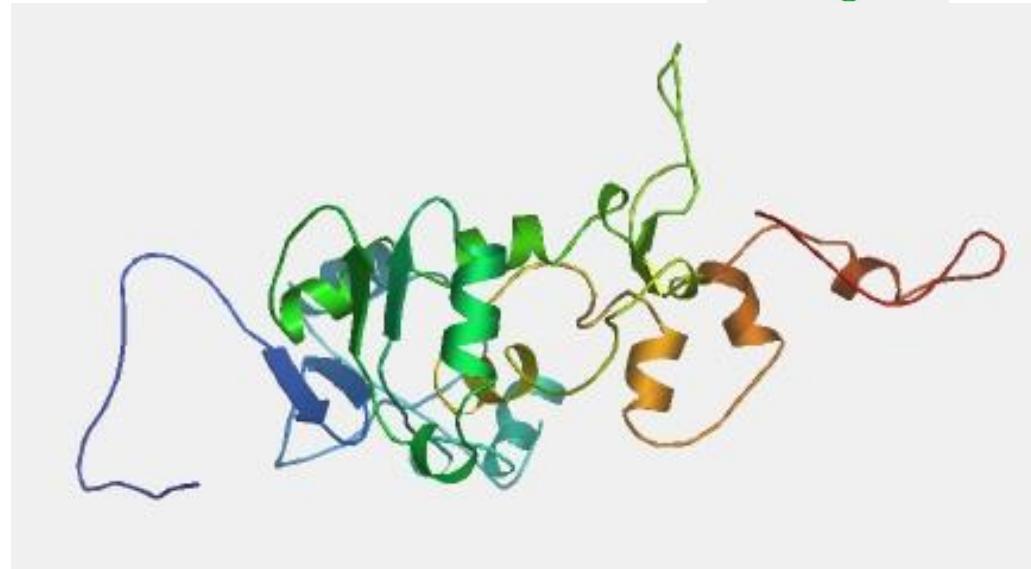
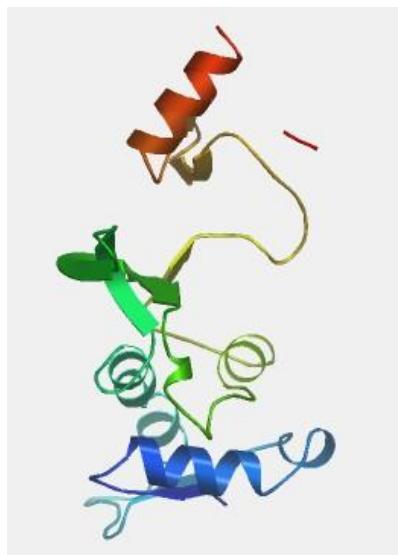
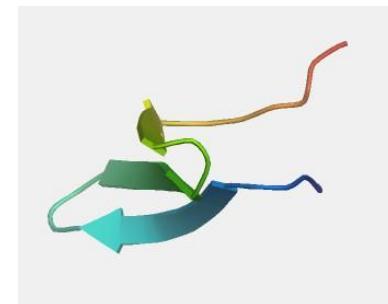
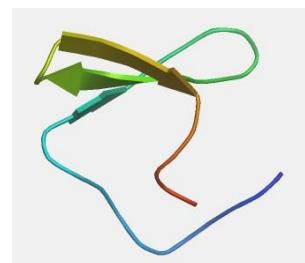
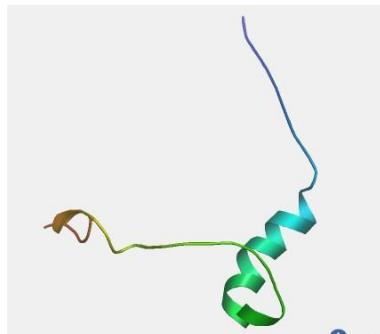
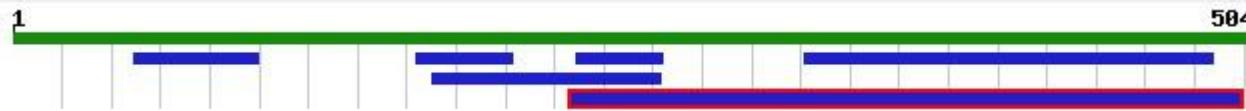
YAP1 hydrophobic analysis



PVKQPPPLAP(278-287)



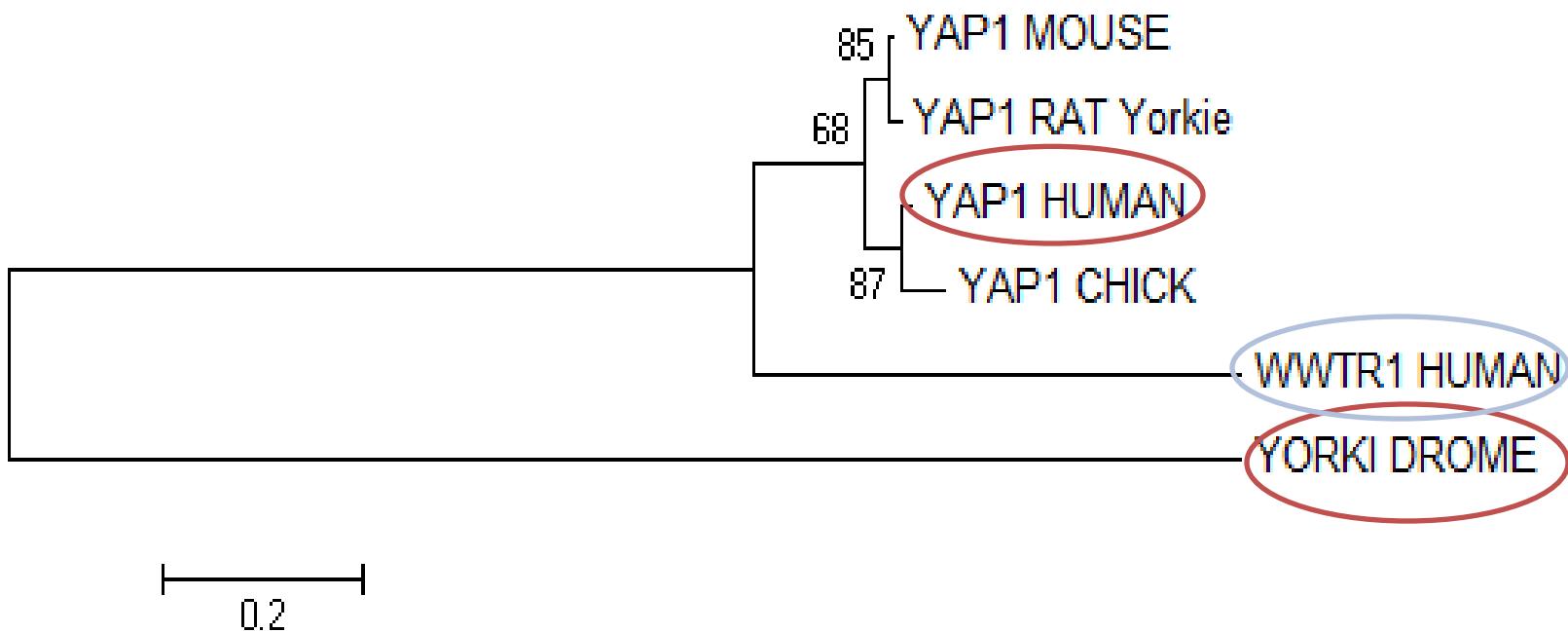
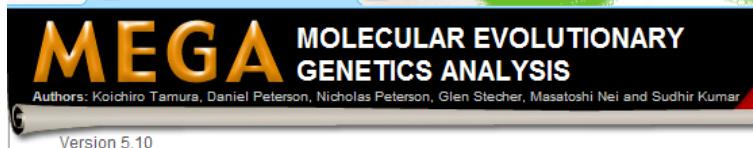
SWISS-MODEL Workspace

[Modelling](#)[Tools](#)

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Phylogenetic analysis of YAP



Constructing Method: Maximum Likelihood/ Bootstrap method

Pairwise Alignment Result

LENGTH	SCORE	IDENTITY	SIMILARITY	GAPS
654	379.5	111/654 (17.0%)	165/654 (25.2%)	386/654 (59.0%)
1		-----MDPGQQPPPPQAPQGQGQPPSQPPQGQGPPSGP		33 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
1		MCACLI AKIILCSFRLYTISAFYMLTTMSASSNTNSLI		38 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
34		GQPAPAATQAAPQAPPAGHQIVHVRGDSETDLEALFNAVMNP KTANVPQTVPMLRKL PD		93 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
39		--EKEIDDEDMLSPIKSNNLVVRVNQDTDDNLQALFD SVLNPGDAKRPLQLPLRMRKLPN		96 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
94		SFFKPPEPKSHSRQAST--DAGTAGA-----		117 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
97		SFFT PPAPSHSRANSADSTYDAGSQSSINIGNKASIVQQPDGQSPIAAIPQLQIQPSQH		156 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
118		--LTPQHVRAHSSPASLQLGA VSPGT -----LTPTGV-----VSGPA		152 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
157		SRLAI HHSRARSSPASLQ QNYNVRARS AAAANPNPANPSSQQPAGPTFP ENSAQEFP S		216 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
153		ATP-----TAQHLRQSSFEIP-----DDVPLPAGWEMAKTS		183 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
217		GAPASSAIDLDAMNTCMSQDI PMSMQTVHKKQRSYDVI SPQLNRQLGALPPGWEQAKTN		276 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
184		SGQRYFLNH IDQTTIWQDPRKAMLSQMNV TAP-----TSPPVQQNNMMSASGPLP		233 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
277		DGQI YYLNHTTKSTQWEDPRIQYRQQQ IILMAERIKQNDVLQTTSTIANNLGPLP		336 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
234		DGWEQAMTQDG EIYYINHKNKTTSWLDPRLDPRFAMNQRISQSAPV KQFPPLAPQSPQGG		293 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
337		DGWEQAVTESG DLYFINHIDRTTSWN DPRMQSGL SVLDCPDNLVSS		382 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
294		VMGG SNSNQQQQMRLQQ LQMEKERLRLKQQELLRQAMRNINP STANS PKCQELALRSQLP		353 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
383		-----LQIEDNL---CSNL FNDAQAI VNPPSSH KPD DLEWYKIN---		418 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME
354		TLEQDG GTQN PVSSPGMSQELRTMTN SSDPFLNSGTYHSRDE STDGLSMSSYSVPRTP		413 P46937 YAP1_HUMAN
419		-----		418 Q45VV3 YORK1_DROME

Two WW domains

{

Transactivation
domain in YAP



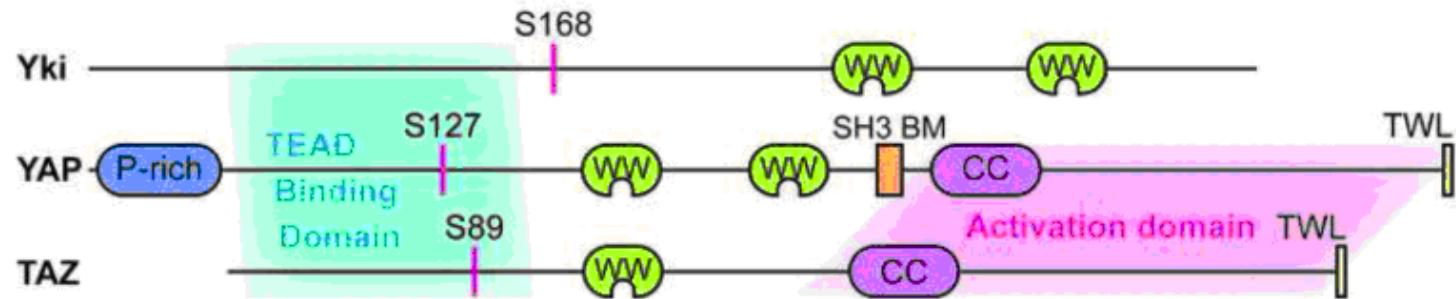


Figure 2. A schematic view of YAP, TAZ, and Yki

YAP is a 65kDa protein with several distinct domains or motifs. It has a proline-rich (P-rich) region at the N-terminal, two tandem WW domains in the middle followed by a Src homology domain 3 binding motif (SH3 BM) PVKQPPPPLAP, a coiled-coil domain (CC), and a C-terminal capped by TWL sequence, a PDZ domain ligand. The N-terminal (aa 47-154 in human YAP2, shaded in blue) of YAP was mapped to be the TEAD family transcription factors interaction domain [54], and the C-terminal of YAP (aa 292-488, shaded in pink) rich in serine, threonine, and acidic residues was shown to be a strong transcription activator [51]. The Lats phosphorylation and 14-3-3 binding critical S127 in human YAP2 and its equivalent in Yki and TAZ are also shown. The topology of Yki and TAZ are shown in similar fashion and the proteins are drawn in scale.

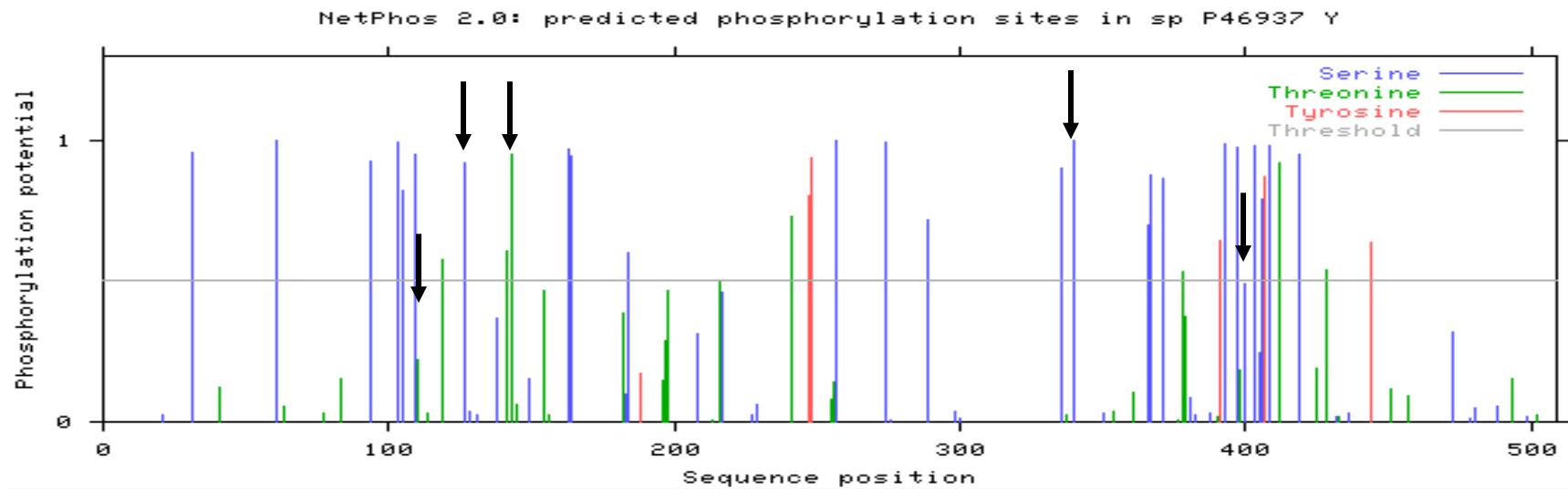
Curr Opin Cell Biol. 2008 December ; 20(6): 638–646

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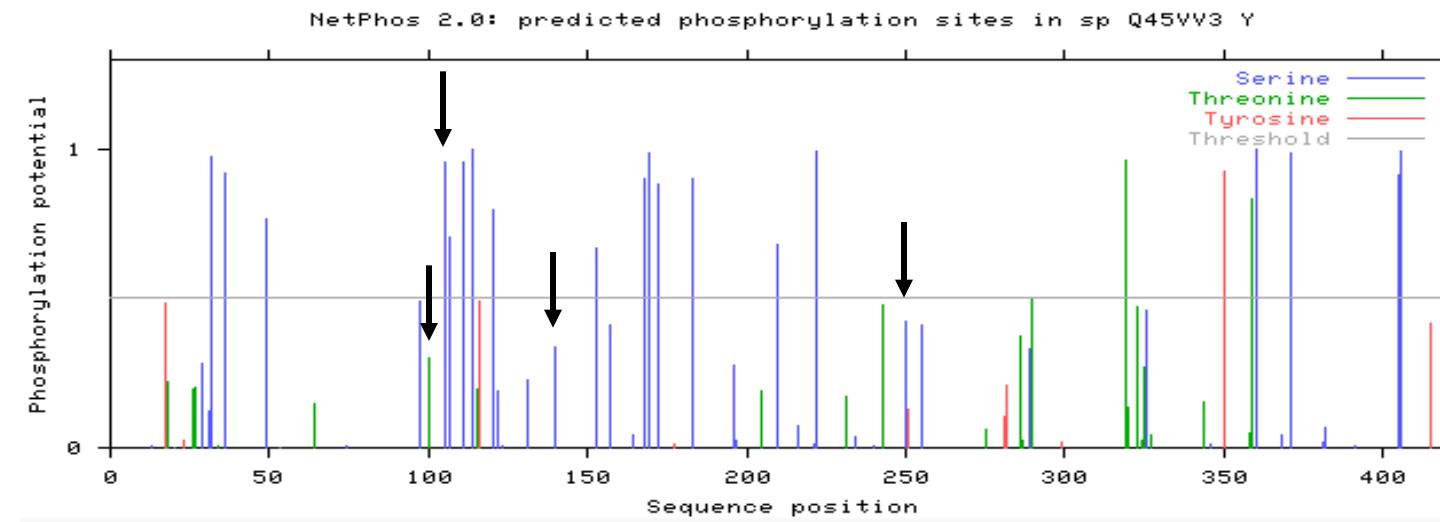
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NetPhos analysis phosphorylation sites

Human

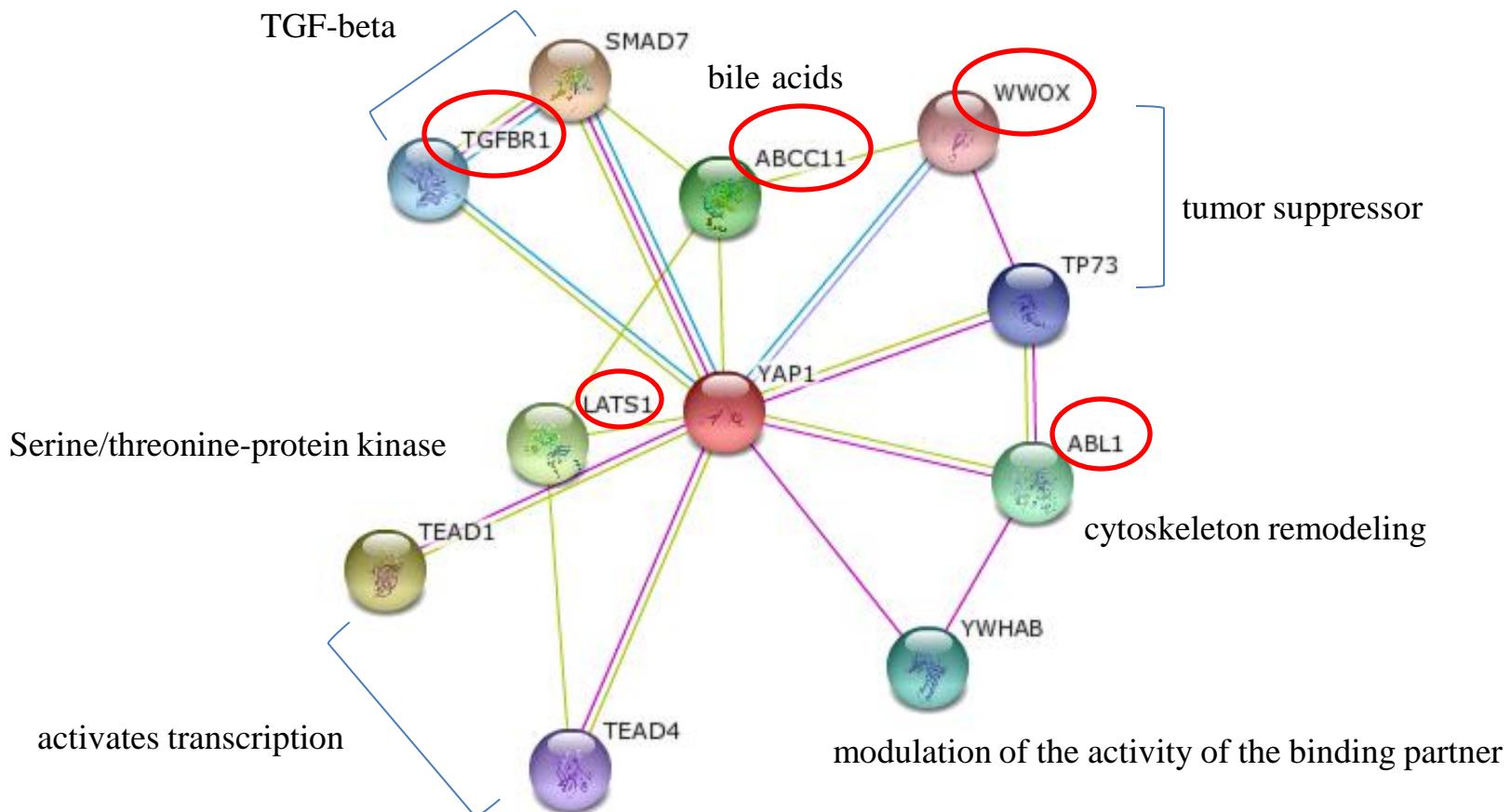


Fruit fly



Post-translational modification of YAP

Modification Type	By	Sites	Function
Phosphorylation	LATS1/2	Ser-61/109/ 127 /164/397	Cytoplasmic translocation and inactivation
	ABL1	Tyr-407	Enhances YAP1 stabilization
	CK1	Ser-400/403	Nucleus translocation and activation
Ubiquitination	SCF (beta-TRCP) E3 ubiquitin ligase	Degradation	



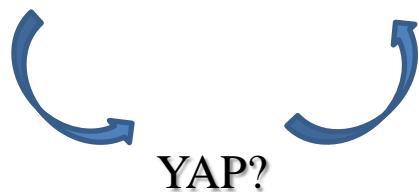
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Perspectives

YAP in Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells(HUVECs)

1. Tumor genesis \longleftrightarrow Angiogenesis



HUVECs' abnormal functions ?

2. What role do YAP play in transducing mechanical stimulation signals in HUVECs?

**Thanks for
your attention!**

