

# VALYL-TRNA SYNTHETASE INTERACTS WITH $\beta$ -SUBUNIT OF THE EUKARYOTIC TRANSLATION ELONGATION FACTOR COMPLEX eEF1B

N.T. KOLODKA, V.F. SHALAK, B.S. NEGRUTSKII

Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv

E-mail: nazarkolodka2000@gmail.com

Received 2024/03/9

Revised 2024/04/22

Accepted 2024/04/30

Valyl-tRNA synthetase (VRS) catalyzes specific valine attachment to the cognate tRNAs. In higher eukaryotes, VRS forms high-molecular-weight complex with eEF1B group of translation elongation factors [1]. Recently, a quaternary organization of the eEF1B complex has been reported [2], however, the binding subunit(s) of valyl-tRNA synthetase in this complex remained unknown.

**Aim** of our work was to test the interaction of the VRS N-terminal domain (VRS-Nt) with  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  subunits involved into the eEF1B complex.

**Methods.** Recombinant subunits eEF1B $\alpha$ , eEF1B $\beta$ , eEF1B $\gamma$  and the N-terminal domain of VRS were expressed in *E.coli* and purified to homogeneity by affinity, ion-exchange and/or size-exclusion chromatography. Complex formation between isolated eEF1B subunits and VRS-Nt was tested by analytical gel filtration and by *in vitro* pull-down assay using the later as a bait. Eluted fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

**Results and Discussion.** Recombinant eEF1B $\alpha$  and eEF1B $\gamma$  subunits do not form a stable complex with VRS-Nt as judged by analytical gel filtration approach. Incubation of recombinant eEF1B $\beta$  with VRS-Nt resulted in precipitate formation which made gel filtration impossible to perform. *In vitro* pull-down experiment showed that only recombinant eEF1B $\beta$  subunit was able to bind Co-agarose with immobilized VRS-Nt, but not Co-agarose resin alone: fractions eluted by high imidazole concentration contained both proteins as judged by SDS-PAGE.

**Conclusions.** We conclude that the only eEF1B $\beta$  subunit is responsible for VRS attaching to the eEF1B complex. The N-terminal domain of valyl-tRNA synthetase is necessary and sufficient for this interaction.

**Key words:** valyl-tRNA synthetase, eukaryotic translation elongation factors, protein complexes, protein-protein interactions.

**Authors' contribution.** NTK and VFS performed all experiments, VFS and BSN analyzed bibliography and proposed the experimental conception. All authors interpreted the obtained results.

**Funding source.** The work was carried out within the framework of the State budget theme of the Department of Structural and Functional Proteomics of the Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics, NAS of Ukraine "Structural and functional studies of translation elongation factors in higher eukaryotes" (2021–2025, State registration number 0120U102238).

## REFERENCES

1. Bec G., Kerjan P., Zha X.D., Waller J.P. Valyl-tRNA synthetase from rabbit liver. I. Purification as a heterotypic complex in association with elongation factor 1. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 1989, 264(35):21131–7. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0021-9258\(19\)30056-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0021-9258(19)30056-0).
2. Bondarchuk T.V., Shalak V.F., Lozhko D.M., Fatalska A., Szczepanowski R.H., Liudkovska V., Tsuvariev O.Y., Dadlez M., El'skaya A.V., Negrutskii B.S. Quaternary organization of the human eEF1B complex reveals unique multi-GEF domain assembly. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2022, 50(16):9490–9504. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkac685>.