Regulatory mechanisms and biological implications of protein complex assembly

Thesis Plan

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Outline of thesis chapters

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3. Operon gene order is optimized for ordered protein complex assembly

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5. Autosomal dosage compensation in aneuploid cells (WIP)

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9. Methods

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Notes on chapters

1. Introduction and literature review

I haven't yet decided how to structure this, as it will probably be fairly dependent on how current work-in-progress and future projects go. Joe mentioned that if it's thought out properly then it might be possible to publish in a modified form, which I like the idea of.

2. Hawk proteins - a paralogous family of Smc-kleisin regulators

This section will draw on results from a paper currently undergoing peer-review. It will describe a sub-family of HEAT repeat proteins that regulate Condensin and Cohesins. These were shown to be paralogous through the application of a novel network-based method, built off the back of extensive HMM-profile alignments. Due to their phylogenetic distribution, it appears that they were at least partially responsible for the emergence of novel functions in the branch of Smc-kleisin complexes containing condensin and cohesins. As such it makes a nice point about the way in which neo/sub-functionalization can occur at the level of protein complexes, which I will elaborate on in the discussion.

3. Operon gene order is optimized for ordered protein complex assembly

Chapter 2 will finish by highlighting the importance of subunit gain and loss in driving evolution. This should lead nicely into this chapter, which looks at selection pressures driven by processes that happen on a timescale of seconds to hours - namely the assembly of protein complexes. I will mostly be restating the findings from the paper published on the topic, but will try to integrate any relevant insights from later projects where I can.

4. Protein complex signatures in subunit degradation kinetics

One of the collaborations I've been involved with came up with the important finding that many proteins are degraded non-exponentially, and that these proteins are highly enriched in protein complexes. The work I did for this comprised a fairly small part of a fairly big paper, but I have a few other results and thoughts on the topic which didnt't make it in. I will use this space to elaborate on some of these, and to set the stage for the following chapter, which stems directly from the paper.

N.B. The following three chapters are largely hypothetical, and will depend a lot on the direction work goes in.

5. Autosomal dosage compensation in an euploid cells (WIP)

A major contribution to the deleterious effects of an euploidy comes from the resulting proteoxic stress accompanying mass copy number increases. Whilst the majority of proteins show increases in abundance that correspond to copy number, a significant fraction do not. These attenuated proteins are highly enriched in protein complexes. From the paper in the previous chapter, we were able to show that in an euploid cells the non-exponentially degraded proteins were frequently attenuated in a similar fashion. There is significant overlap between NED proteins, protein complex subunits and attenuated proteins.

I am currently working to try and better define the relationship between protein complex structure and attenuation in autosomal proteins. If this project is fruitful, then I will devote this chapter to the results.

6. Members of the same complex are regulated by similar TFs

As mentioned earlier, this is still very much a hypothetical chapter, but if I can get the necessary work done then it should be a nice demonstration of regulation of assembly in eukaroytes. This would provide a nice counterpoint to chapter 3, which is focused on prokaryotes.

7. Analysis of transcript and protein abundance analyses

Work I've done on this so far has been fairly inconclusive, but the basic idea is that you might expect to see a better correlation in subunit levels when measuring the abundance of protein, rather than mRNA. My feeling is that this is currently confounded significantly by the quality differences in RNA-seq vs the less well developed mass-spec data. However, since data quality seems to be improving, there is a possibility that this will go somewhere, so may be included as a chapter.