



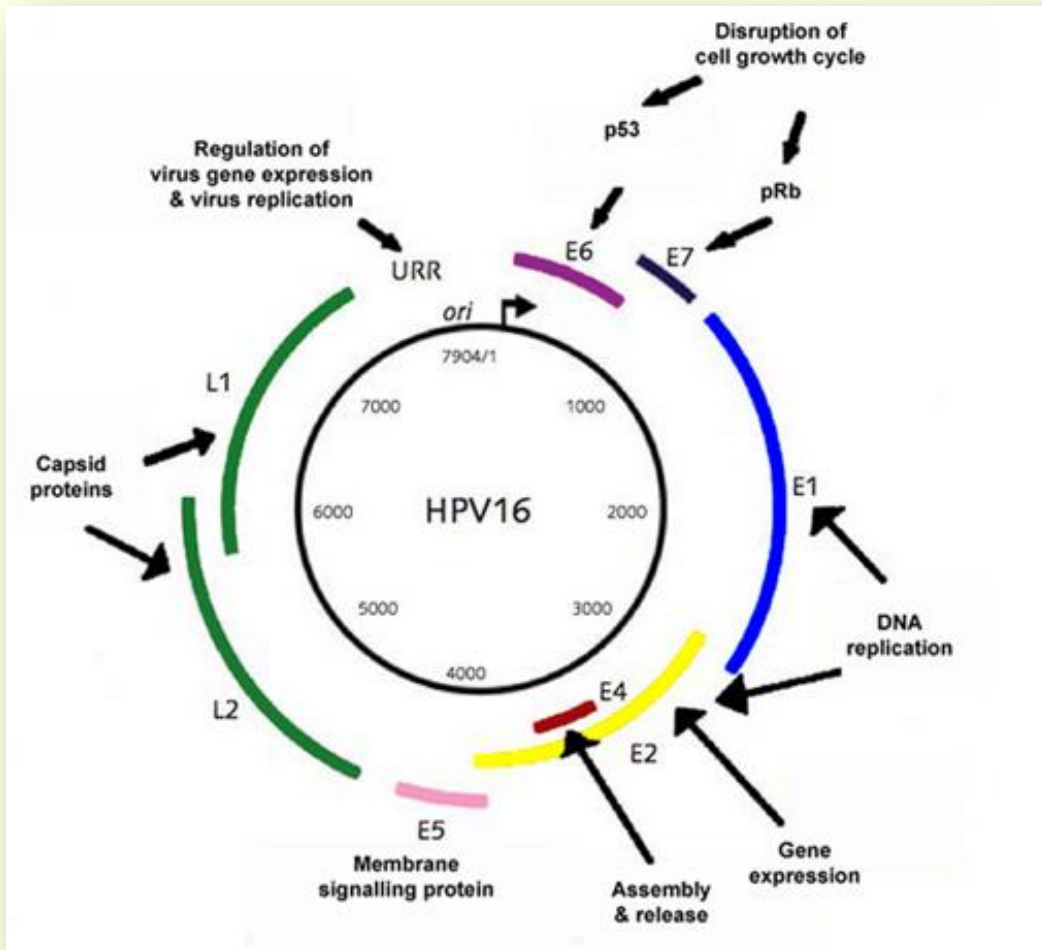
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Joint Graduate Seminar Dec 2009

The Interplay of Human Papillomavirus Early Proteins

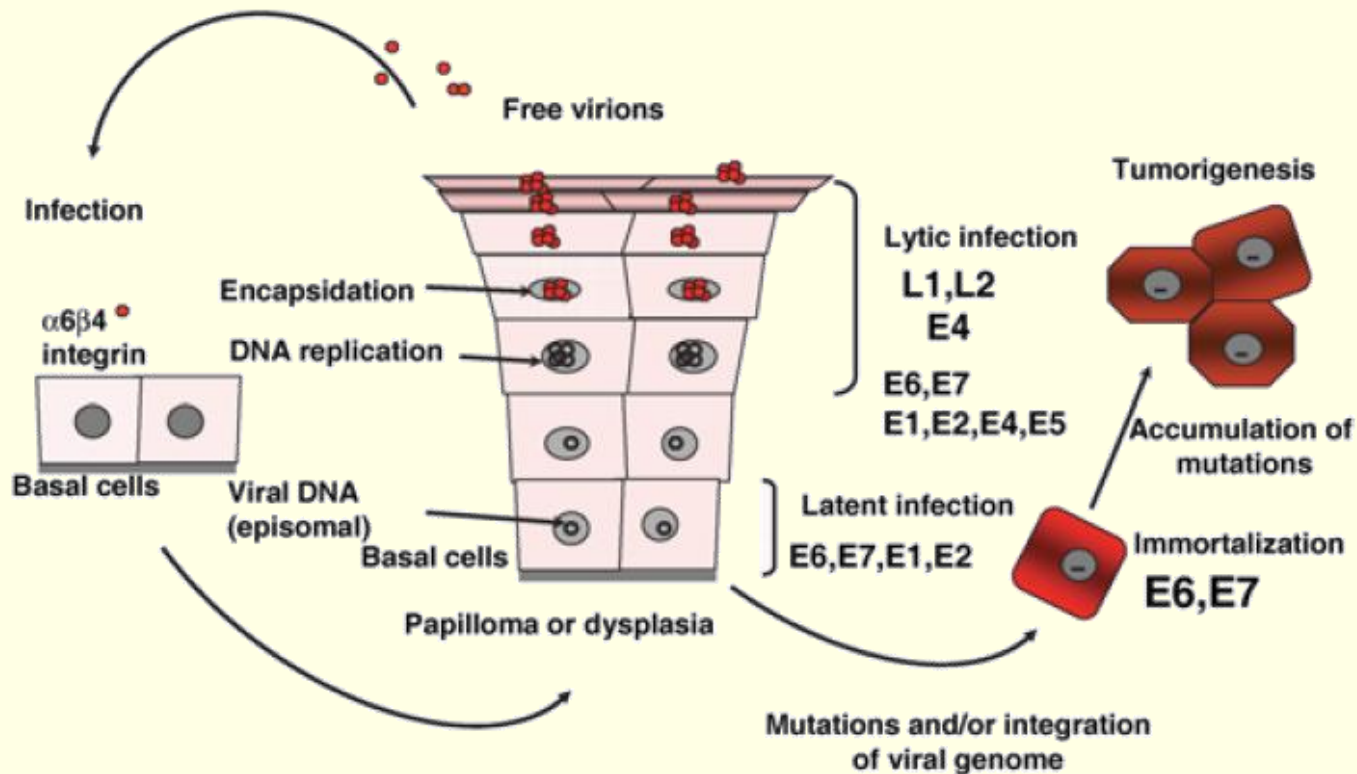
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The HPV genome

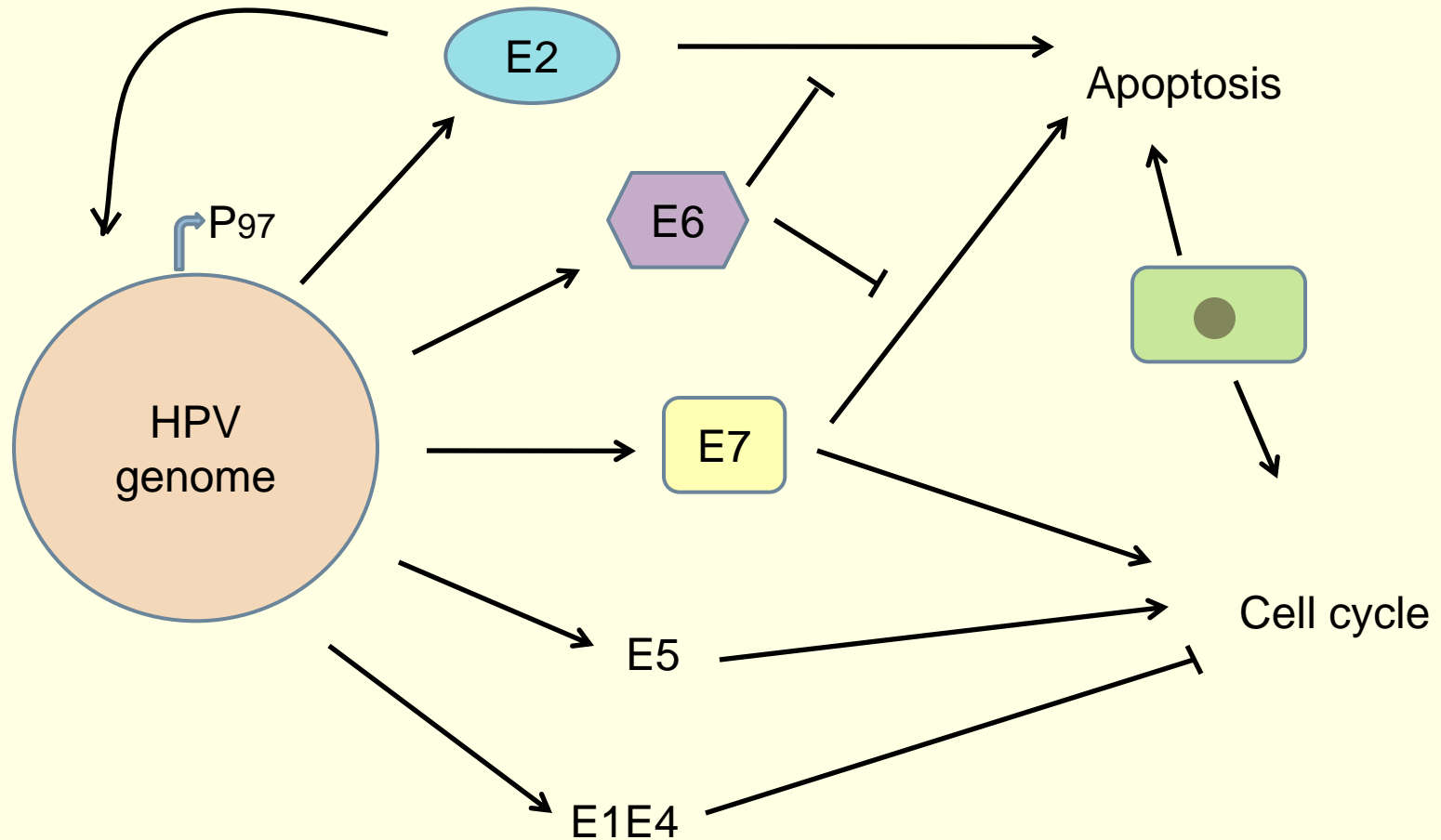


| Protein | Function |
|---------|--|
| E1 | Replication |
| E2 | Transcription, replication |
| E4 | Disruption of cyokeratin networks/cell growth arrest |
| E5 | Transformation |
| E6 | Transformation (binds to p53 amongst other proteins) |
| E7 | Transformation (to pRb amongst other proteins) |
| L1 | Major capsid protein |
| L2 | Minor capsid protein |

The HPV life cycle



HPV early proteins



E2 gene

- 360 amino acids in length
- Contains 3 functional domains

Amino terminal transcription
activation /DNA replication domain

Central region
forming a
flexible hinge

Carboxyl
terminal DNA
binding domain

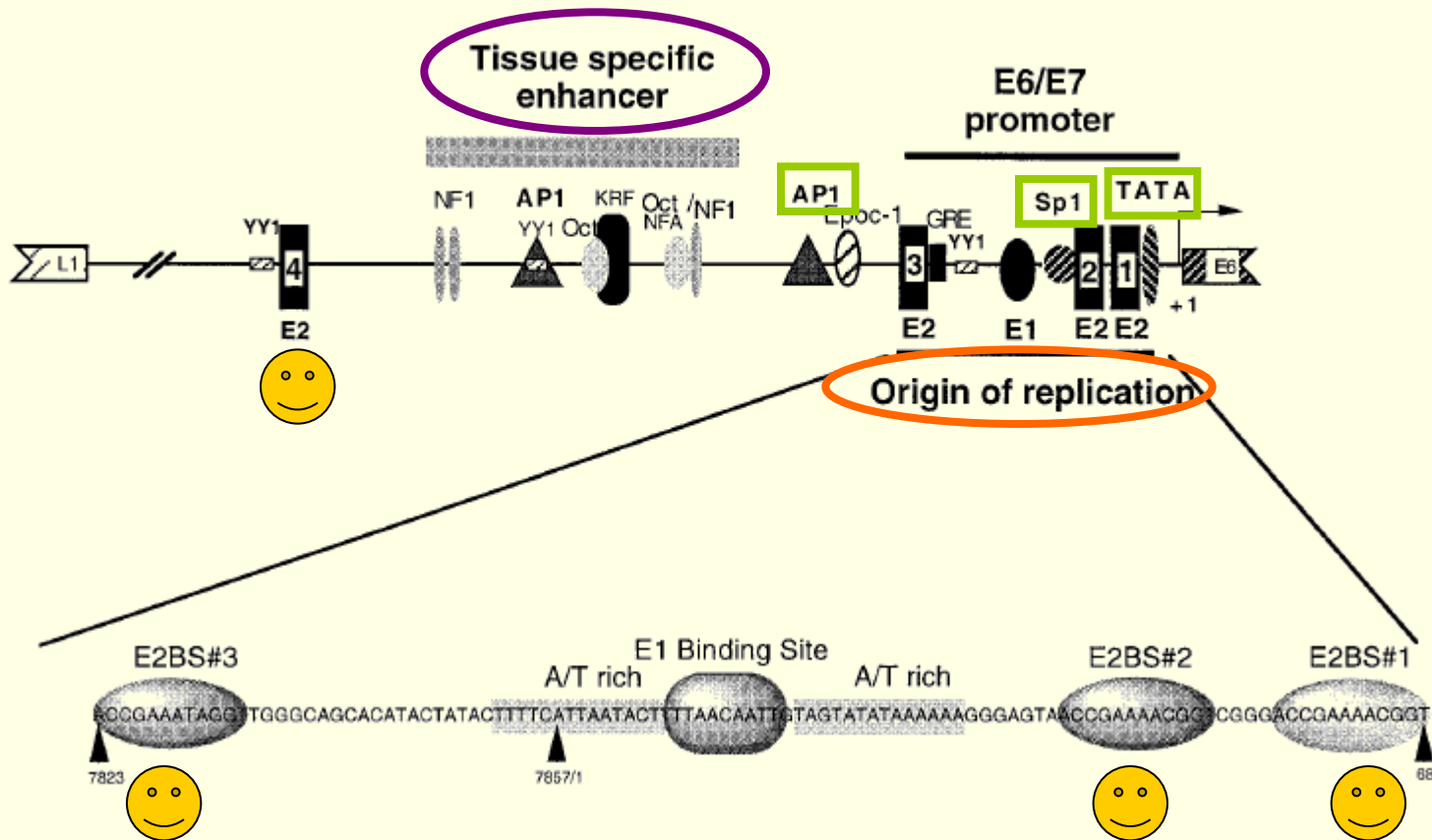
N terminus

Hinge

C terminus

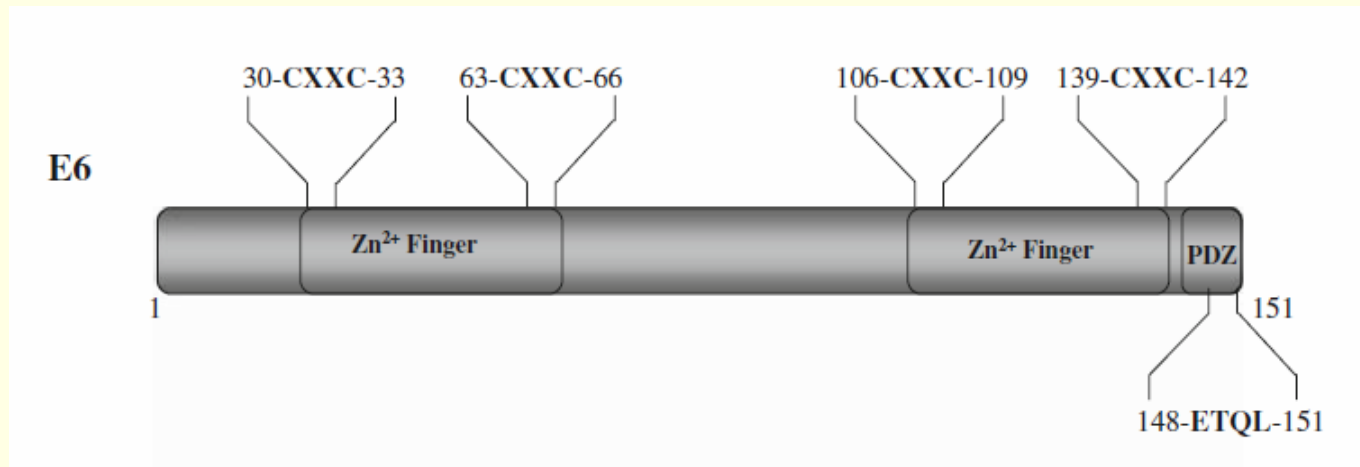
E2

Organization of the Long Control Region



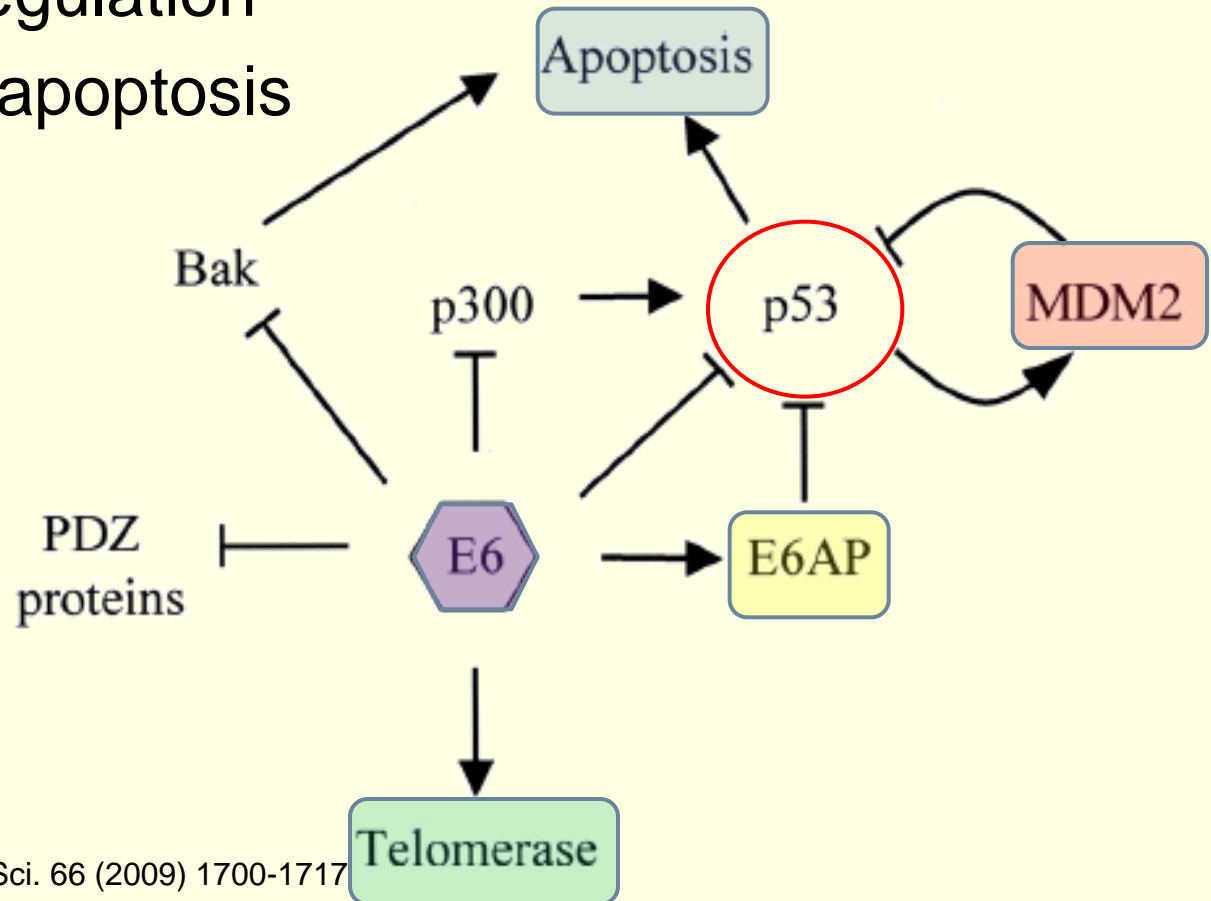
E6 gene

- 160 amino acids in length
- Transforming protein
- Contains 2 zinc-binding motifs
- A PDZ domain



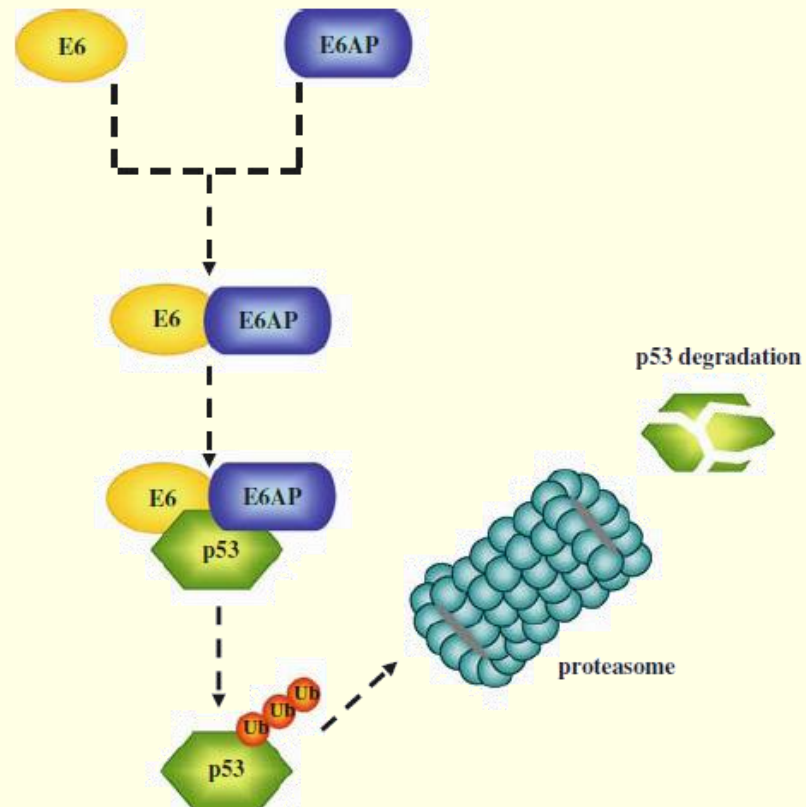
Targets of the E6 gene

- p53 is involved in multiple processes including:
 - Cell cycle regulation
 - Induction of apoptosis
 - DNA repair



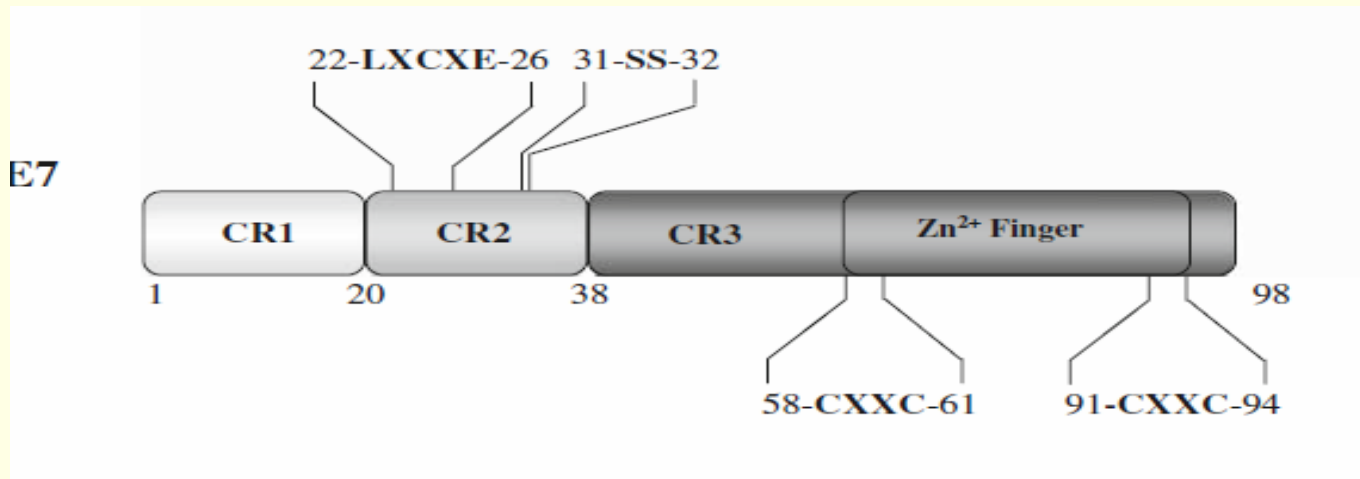
Targets of the E6 gene

- HrHPV e6 proteins bind to the p53 in conjunction with E6AP, a cellular ligase, that does not bind to p53 in the absence of E6
- This leads to the ubiquitination of p53 and its degradation



E7 gene

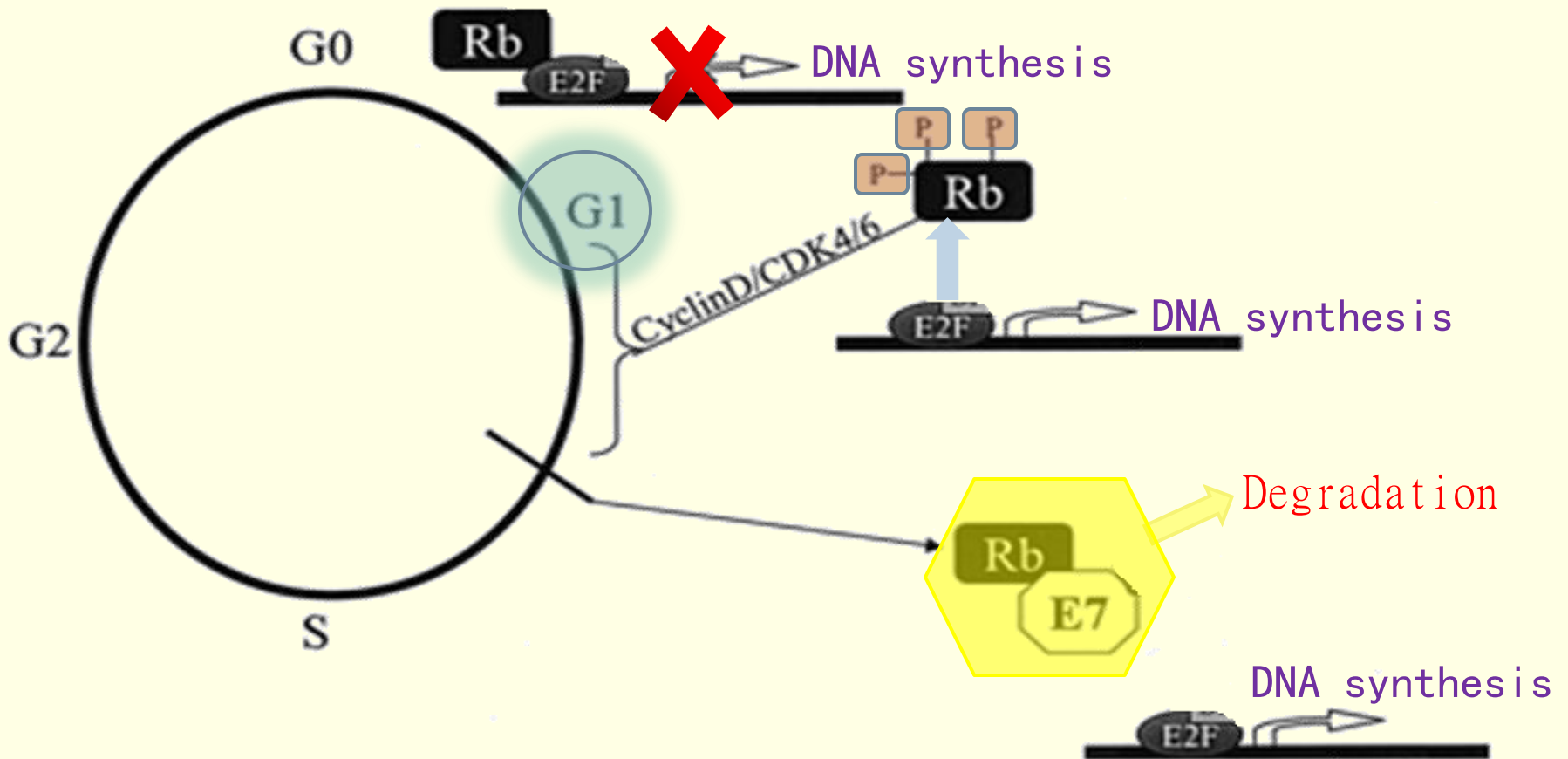
- 98 amino acids in length
- Transforming protein
- Contains 3 conserved regions: CR1-3
- CR2 contains an LXCXE motif that mediates its binding to the pocket protein family pRb



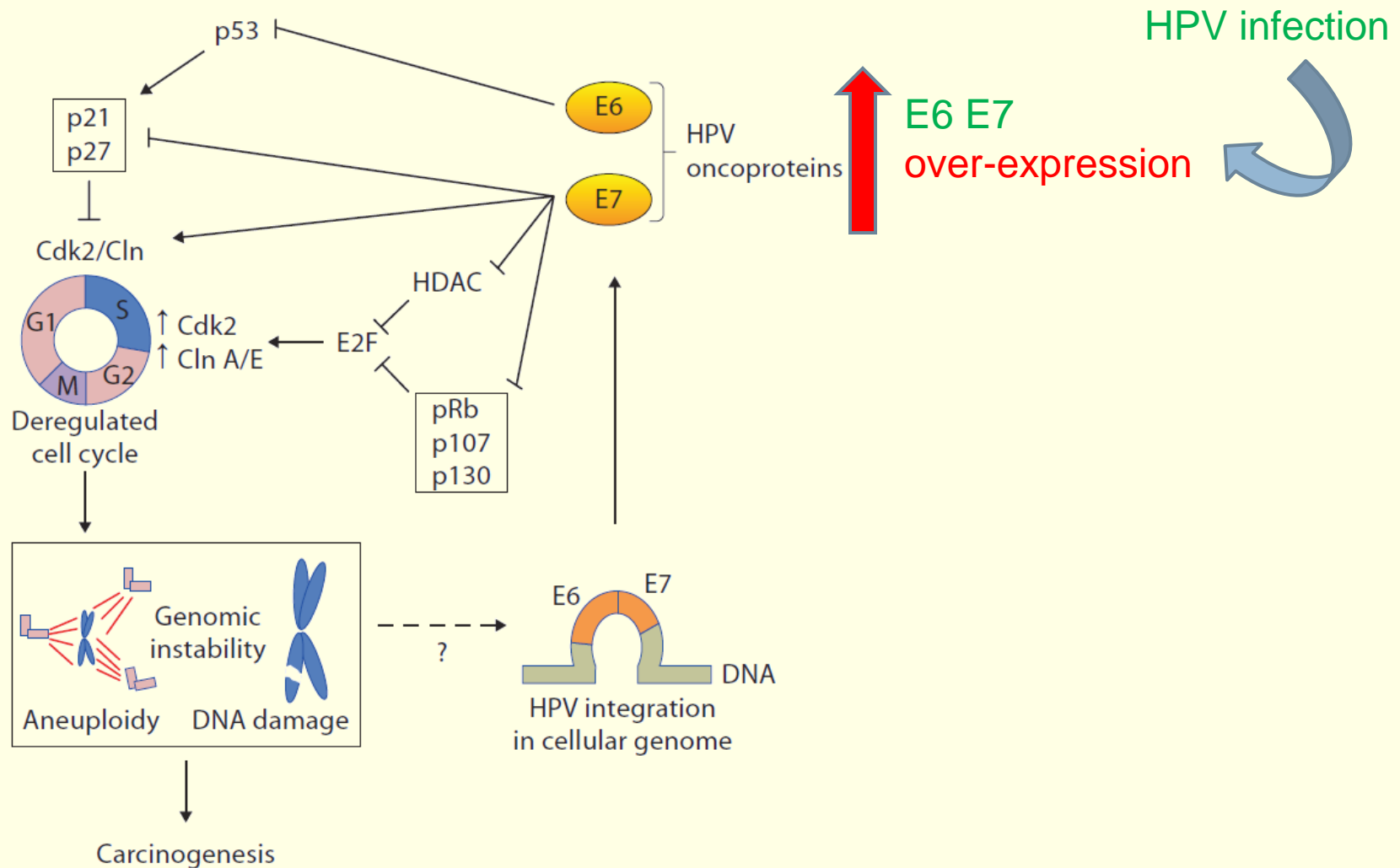
Targets of the E7 gene

- pRb- key roles in:
 - DNA replication
 - DNA repair
 - Prevention of apoptosis, cell differentiation and cell senescence

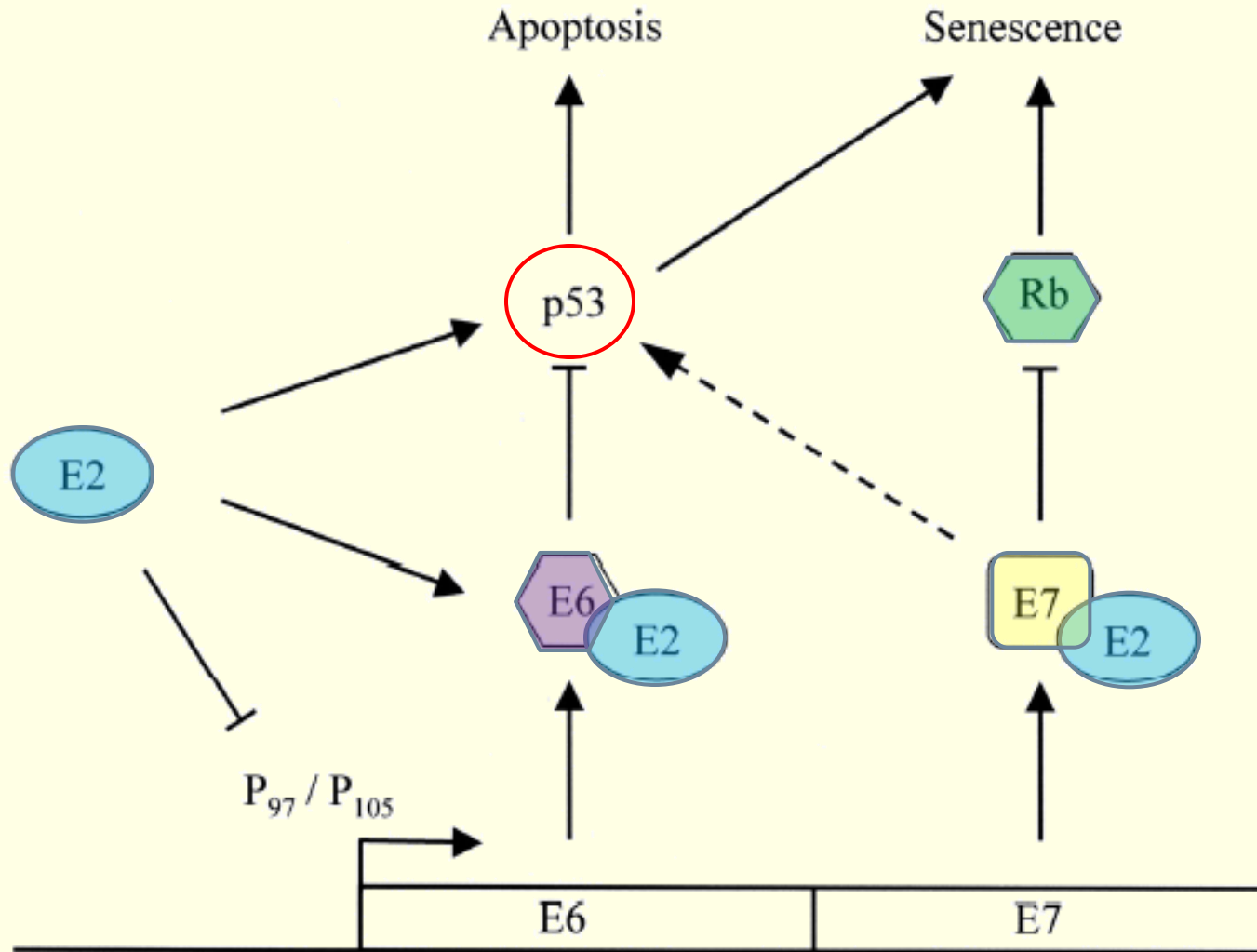
Targets of the E7 gene



Synergistic effect of E6, E7



The interplay of the E2, E6 and E7 proteins



Conclusions

- Completion of the viral life cycle requires the coordinate action of the HPV proteins
- Likely in viral infections E2 is subjected to regulation by E6 E7 and vice versa
- Operation of feedback loops that controls not only the expression of E6 and E7 but also their effects on cell proliferation and cell survival
- Complex interplay between multiple proteins is difficult to address
- Understanding how complex these interactions are exploited by the virus will require experimental approaches that do more than simply study the individual components