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# Characterization of single-stranded DNA-binding protein SsbB from *Staphylococcus aureus*: SsbB cannot stimulate PriA helicase

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Single-stranded DNA-binding proteins (SSBs) are essential to cells as they participate in DNA metabolic processes, such as DNA replication, repair, and recombination. The functions of SSBs have been studied extensively in *Escherichia coli*. Unlike *E. coli*, which contains only one type of SSB (EcSSB), some bacteria have more than one paralogous SSB. In *Staphylococcus aureus*, three SSBs are found, namely, SsbA, SaSsbB, and SsbC. While EcSSB can significantly stimulate EcPriA helicase, SaSsbA does not affect the SaPriA activity. It remains unclear whether SsbBs can participate in the PriA-directed DNA replication restart process. In this study, we characterized the properties of SaSsbBs through structural and functional analyses. Crystal structure of SaSsbB determined at 2.9 Å resolution (PDB entry 5YYU) revealed four OB folds in the N-terminal DNA-binding domain. DNA binding analysis using EMSA showed that SaSsbB binds to ssDNA with greater affinity than SaSsbA does. Gene map analysis demonstrated that *SAAV0835* encoding SaSsbB is flanked by unknown genes encoding hypothetical proteins, namely, putative Siphon\_Gp157, ERF, and HNHc\_6 gene products. Structure-based mutational analysis indicated that the four aromatic residues (Phe37, Phe48, Phe54, and Tyr82) in SaSsbB are at positions that structurally correspond to the important residues of EcSSB for binding to ssDNA and are also critical for SaSsbB to bind ssDNA. Similar to EcSSB and other SSBs such as SaSsbA and SaSsbC, SaSsbB also exhibited high thermostability. However, unlike EcSSB, which can stimulate EcPriA, SaSsbB did not affect the activity of SaPriA. Based on results in this study and previous works, we therefore established that SsbA and SsbB, as well as SsbC, do not stimulate PriA activity.

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## Introduction

Single-stranded DNA-binding proteins (SSBs) play crucial roles in DNA metabolic processes, such as DNA replication, repair, and recombination in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.<sup>1,2</sup> During these reactions, SSB is necessary to maintain the transient unwinding of duplex DNA in a single-stranded state.<sup>3</sup> SSB binds to ssDNA with high affinity in a sequence-independent manner. Bacterial SSBs are typically homotetramers, in which four oligonucleotide/oligosaccharide-binding folds (OB fold) form a DNA-binding domain. In addition to ssDNA, SSB also binds to many DNA metabolism proteins that constitute the SSB interactome.<sup>4,5</sup> The C-terminal acidic tail (DDDIPF) and the intrinsically disordered linker (IDL) of SSB are necessary to

mediate protein–protein interactions.<sup>4</sup> The entire C-terminal domain of SSB is disordered even in the presence of ssDNA.<sup>6</sup>

The structure, DNA binding properties, and functions of SSB have been studied extensively in *Escherichia coli* (EcSSB).<sup>7,8</sup> EcSSB has three distinct DNA binding modes that are dependent on protein and salt concentrations in a solution.<sup>9</sup> ssDNA unwrapping analysis shows that EcSSB can diffuse along ssDNA in the different binding modes, indicating a highly dynamic complex.<sup>10</sup>

Several bacteria have two paralogous SSBs, namely, SsbA and SsbB.<sup>11</sup> Based on the sequence identity and the DNA binding properties, the third SSB (SsbC) is also identified in *Staphylococcus aureus*.<sup>12</sup> *S. aureus*, a Gram-positive pathogen, causes serious problems to public health worldwide.<sup>13</sup> Some SSB inhibitors as broad-spectrum antibacterial agents targeting *S. aureus* and other pathogens have been discovered.<sup>12,14</sup>

SsbA is referred to as a counterpart of EcSSB. SsbA and SsbB are essential for genome maintenance and transformational recombination, respectively.<sup>15–18</sup> Significant differences for SsbBs are found in their C-terminal sequences and DNA binding properties. In *Bacillus subtilis*, SsbB binds to ssDNA with lesser affinity than BsSsbA does.<sup>17</sup> However, *Streptomyces*

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*coelicolor* SsbB (ScSsbB) exhibits greater DNA-binding affinity than ScSsbA does.<sup>18</sup> Unlike *Streptococcus pneumoniae* SsbB (SpSsbB), BsSsbB and ScSsbB lack the C-terminal acidic tail of SSB for protein–protein interactions.<sup>16–18</sup> Thus, SsbBs from different organisms exhibit different protein–DNA and protein–protein interaction specificities.

PriA is a DEXH-type helicase used for replication restart in bacteria.<sup>19–22</sup> PriA is a poor helicase and needs some specific loading proteins to reload the replicative DnaB helicase back onto the chromosome. In *E. coli*, accessory proteins PriB and SSB are known to stimulate PriA helicase activity.<sup>23,24</sup> However, SaSsbA, a counterpart of EcSSB, does not trigger SaPriA.<sup>25</sup> Instead, SaDnaD is found to enhance the ATPase activity of SaPriA.<sup>26</sup> The manner by which SaSsbA and SaSsbB participate in SaPriA-directed primosome assembly and in DNA replication restart remains unclear.

SSB has mainly been studied in Gram-negative *E. coli*, and, to a lesser extent, in Gram-positive bacteria. Little is known about the fundamental function of SsbB for the assembly of the replication restart primosome. For instance, nothing is known whether or not SsbB can stimulate PriA helicase. Because of lacking experimental evidences, whether SsbB is thermostable and whether SsbB has the typical C-terminal acidic tail of SSB for protein–protein interactions also remain unclear. Whether PriB, an EcSSB-like ssDNA-binding protein lacking the C-terminal domain of SSB,<sup>27–29</sup> is a counterpart of SsbB still needs to be further elucidated.

In this study, we have cloned, expressed, purified, and biochemically characterized SaSsbB. We also have crystallized SaSsbB and determined its molecular structure. Unlike EcSSB, SsbB could not enhance PriA activity. Thus, we established that these three EcSSB-like proteins in *S. aureus* (SsbA, SsbB, and SsbC) do not stimulate PriA activity.

## Experimental

### Construction of plasmids for SaSsbA, SaSsbB, SaDnaD, and SaPriA expression

SaSsbA,<sup>25</sup> SaDnaD,<sup>26</sup> and SaPriA<sup>30</sup> expression plasmids have been constructed in other studies. *SAAV0835*, the gene encoding a putative SaSsbB, was amplified through PCR by using the

genomic DNA of *S. aureus* subsp. *aureus* ED98 as a template. The primers used for the construction of the pET21-SaSsbB plasmid are summarized in Table 1.

### Protein expression and purification

Recombinant SaSsbA,<sup>25</sup> SaDnaD,<sup>26</sup> and SaPriA<sup>30</sup> have been purified in other studies. Recombinant SaSsbB was expressed and purified in accordance with a previously described protocol for PriB.<sup>27,28</sup> In brief, *E. coli* BL21(DE3) cells were transformed with the expression vector, and the overexpression of the plasmids was induced by incubating with 1 mM isopropyl thiogalactopyranoside. The protein was purified from a soluble supernatant through Ni<sup>2+</sup> affinity chromatography (HiTrap HP; GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences), eluted with Buffer A (20 mM Tris–HCl, 250 mM imidazole, and 0.5 M NaCl, pH 7.9) and dialyzed against a dialysis buffer (20 mM HEPES and 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.0; Buffer B). Protein purity remained at >97% as determined by SDS-PAGE (Mini-PROTEAN Tetra System; Bio-Rad, CA, USA).

### Preparation of dsDNA substrate

The double-stranded DNA substrate (dsDNA) PS4/PS3-dT30 for ATPase assay was prepared at a 1 : 1 concentration ratio.<sup>25,26</sup> PS4/PS3-dT30 was formed in 20 mM HEPES (pH 7.0) and 100 mM NaCl by briefly heating at 95 °C for 5 min and by slowly cooling to room temperature overnight.

### Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA)

EMSA for SaSsbB was conducted in accordance with a previously described protocol for SSB.<sup>31</sup> In brief, various lengths of ssDNA oligonucleotides were radiolabeled with [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P] ATP (6000 Ci/mmol; PerkinElmer Life Sciences, Waltham, MA) and T4 polynucleotide kinase (Promega, Madison, WI, USA). The protein (0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.039, 0.078, 0.1563, 0.3125, 0.625, 1.25, and 2.5  $\mu$ M; tetramer) was incubated for 30 min at 25 °C with 1.7 nM DNA substrates in a total volume of 10  $\mu$ L in 20 mM Tris–HCl (pH 8.0) and 100 mM NaCl. Aliquots (5  $\mu$ L) were removed from each of the reaction solutions and added to 2  $\mu$ L of gel-loading solution (0.25% bromophenol blue and 40% sucrose). The resulting samples were resolved on 8% native polyacrylamide gel at 4 °C in TBE buffer (89 mM Tris borate and

Table 1 Primers used for construction of plasmids<sup>a</sup>

Oligonucleotide	Primer
SaSsbB-NdeI-N	GGGCATATGTTAAACAGAGTAGTTTGTAGTA
SaSsbB-XhoI-C	GGGCTCGAGGAACGGGAGGTCTGAAAAATC
SaSsbB(F37A)-N	ACATTAGCAGTAAACAGAACAGCCACGAATGCTCAA
SaSsbB(F37A)-C	CTCGCCTTGAGCATTCTGGCTGTTCTGTTTACTGC
SaSsbB(F48A)-N	GGCGAGCGTGAAGCAGAGCTTATAAACGTAGTAGTGTTC
SaSsbB(F48A)-C	GAACTACTACTAGTTTATAAGCTCTGCTTCACGCTCGCC
SaSsbB(F54A)-N	TTTATAAACGTAGTAGTGCCAAAAACAAGCTGAAAAC
SaSsbB(F54A)-C	TTCAGCTTGTTTTTGGCCACTACTAGTTTATAAAATC
SaSsbB(Y82A)-N	CGACTACAACACGTAACGCCGAAAACAAAGACGGGCAA
SaSsbB(Y82A)-C	TTGCCCGTCTTTGTTTTTCGGCGTTACGTGTTTGTAGTCG

<sup>a</sup> These plasmids were verified by DNA sequencing. Underlined nucleotides indicate the designated site for the restriction site or the mutation site.



1 mM EDTA) for 1 h at 100 V and visualized through phosphorimaging. A phosphor storage plate was scanned, and data regarding complex and free DNA bands were digitized for quantitative analysis. The ssDNA binding ability of the protein was estimated through linear interpolation from the concentration of the protein that bound 50% of the input DNA.

### ATPase assay

SaPriA ATPase assay<sup>25,26</sup> was performed with 0.4 mM [ $\gamma$ -<sup>32</sup>P] ATP and 0.12  $\mu$ M SaPriA in a reaction buffer containing 40 mM Tris (pH 8.0), 10 mM NaCl, 2 mM DTT, 2.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, and 0.1  $\mu$ M PS4/PS3-dT30 DNA substrate. Aliquots (5  $\mu$ L) were taken and spotted onto a polyethyleneimine cellulose thin-layer chromatography plate, which was subsequently developed in 0.5 M formic acid and 0.25 M LiCl for 30 min. Reaction products were visualized by autoradiography and quantified with a phosphorimager.

### Site-directed mutagenesis

SaSsbB mutants were generated with a QuikChange Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit in accordance with the manufacturer's protocol (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA, USA) by using the primers (Table 1) and the wild-type plasmid pET21b-SaSsbB as the template. The presence of mutation was verified through DNA sequencing.

### Bioinformatics

The amino acid sequences of 150 sequenced SSB homologs were aligned using ConSurf,<sup>32</sup> and the structures were visualized by using PyMol.

### Crystallography

Before crystallization was performed, SaSsbB was concentrated to 15 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> in Buffer B. Crystals were grown at room temperature through hanging drop vapor diffusion in 30% PEG 4000, 100 mM Tris, and 200 mM sodium acetate at pH 8.5. Data were collected with an ADSC Quantum-315r CCD area detector at SPXF beamline BL13C1 at NSRRC (Taiwan, ROC). Data were integrated and scaled with HKL-2000.<sup>33</sup> Four SaSsbB monomers per asymmetric unit were present. The crystal structure of SaSsbB was determined at 2.98 Å resolution with the molecular replacement software Phaser-MR<sup>34</sup> by using SaSsbA as a model (PDB entry 5XGT).<sup>25</sup> A model was built and refined with

PHENIX<sup>35</sup> and Coot.<sup>36</sup> The final structure was refined to *R*-factor of 0.2139 and *R*<sub>free</sub> of 0.2995. The atomic coordinates and related structure factors have been deposited in the PDB with the accession code 5YYU.

## Results and discussion

### Sequence analysis of SaSsbB

SAAV0835, which encodes SaSsbB of 141 aa, was found on the basis of the nucleotide sequence similar to BsSsbB and EcSSB. The amino acid sequence of SaSsbB shared 36% identity to that of SaSsbA. The ConSurf analysis reveals that the C-terminal region of SaSsbB was variable (Fig. 1). Like EcSSB, SaSsbB also had a long flexible region, but its flexible region was composed of few proline and glycine residues. SaSsbB (109–141 aa) had one Gly residue and two Pro residues (Fig. 1), which are significantly less than those of EcSSB (116–178 aa; 15 Gly residues and 10 Pro residues). In addition, SaSsbB did not have a C-terminal acidic peptide tail. The C-terminal acidic tail DDDIPF in EcSSB involved in protein–protein interactions was FSDLPF in SaSsbB.

### Analysis of *ssb* (SAAV0835)

Fig. 2 shows the gene map of *S. aureus* chromosomal region with the *ssb* gene SAAV0835, which is flanked by unknown genes encoding hypothetical proteins with similarity to Siphon\_Gp157, ERF, and HNHc\_6. Unlike *E. coli*, which contains one type of SSB, *S. aureus* have three paralogous SSBs (SsbA, SsbB, and SsbC).<sup>12</sup> The gene map analyses of *ssb* show significant differences.<sup>12,25</sup> Unlike EcSSB located adjacent to *uvrA*, SaSsbA is flanked by *rpsF* and *rpsR*,<sup>25</sup> which encode the ribosomal proteins S6 and S18, respectively. SaSsbC is flanked by the putative *SceD*, the putative *YwpF*, and *fabZ* genes, which code for a transglycosylase, a hypothetical protein, and a  $\beta$ -hydroxyacyl-ACP dehydratase, respectively.<sup>12</sup> The gene regulation for SaSsbB is still unknown. Given that SsbB is essential for transformational recombination, these function-undetermined genes (Fig. 2) in *S. aureus* may be regulated with SaSsbB in a single signaling control and may be also involved in transformational recombination. However, this hypothesized relationship must be further confirmed by a detailed transcription analysis.

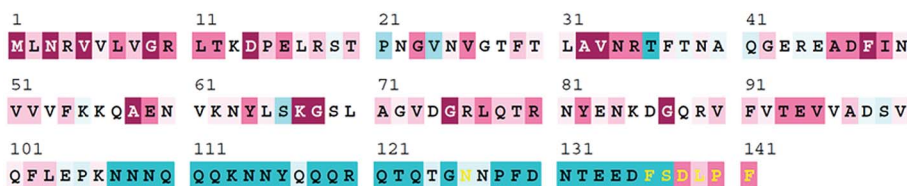


Fig. 1 Sequence analysis of SaSsbB. An alignment consensus of 150 sequenced SSB homologs by ConSurf reveals the degree of variability at each position along the primary sequence. Highly variable amino acid residues are colored teal, whereas highly conserved amino acid residues are burgundy. A consensus sequence was established by determining the most commonly found amino acid residue at each position relative to the primary sequence of SaSsbB.



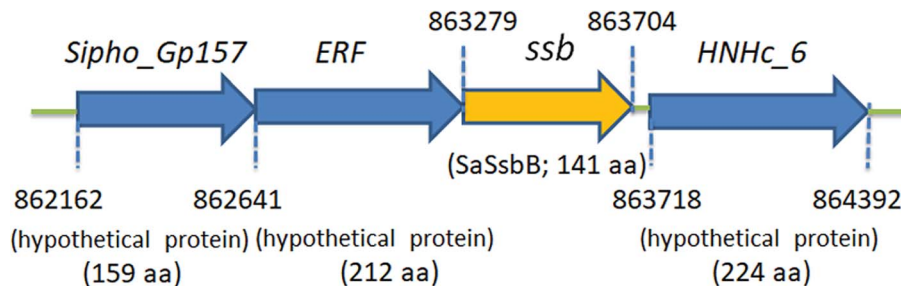


Fig. 2 Gene map of *S. aureus* chromosomal region with the *ssb* gene SAAV0835. The gene SAAV0835 coding for SaSsbB maps from the 863279 to 863704 nt of the *S. aureus* genome. This *ssb* gene is flanked by unknown genes encoding hypothetical proteins, namely, the putative gene products similar to Siphon\_Gp157, ERF, and HNHC\_6.

### SaSsbB bound to ssDNA

We studied the binding of purified SaSsbB (Fig. 3) to ssDNA (dT15-40) at various protein concentrations by using EMSA. To compare the DNA-binding abilities of SaSsbB, we quantified  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  through linear interpolation from the protein concentration (Fig. 4 and Table 2). The binding ability of SaSsbB to dT40 in the presence of 0.4 M NaCl was also analyzed (Fig. 4).  $[\text{SaSsbB}]_{50}$  of dT40 binding was  $90 \pm 4$  nM, which was about fourfold lower than that in the presence of 0.4 M NaCl ( $382 \pm 16$  nM). Thus, the binding ability of SaSsbB to ssDNA is salt-dependent. Under the condition, only one band shift was found for dT20-60 (Fig. 5).

### Stimulation of the ATPase activity of SaPriA by SaSsbB

To date, it remains unclear whether SsbB can stimulate the activity of the primosomal protein PriA. To investigate the possible effect of SaSsbB, we performed an ATPase assay for SaPriA. SaDnaD,<sup>26</sup> which stimulates the SaPriA activity, was used as a positive control. In contrast to SaDnaD,<sup>26</sup> we found that the ATPase activity of SaPriA in the presence of SaSsbB was not changed (Fig. 6). Given that the C-terminal domain of SsbB

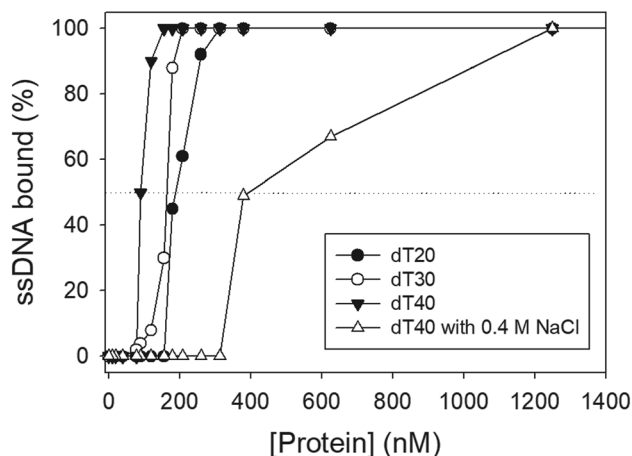


Fig. 4 ssDNA binding of SaSsbB. Protein was incubated at 25 °C for 30 min with ssDNA in a total volume of 10  $\mu\text{L}$  in 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) and 100 mM NaCl. The  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  values of SaSsbB as a function of the length of the ssDNA were determined using EMSA.

did not contain the acidic tail (Fig. 1), SsbB may not bind to PriA. Thus, no stimulation occurred (Fig. 6).

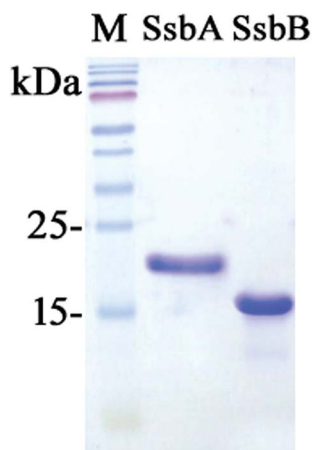


Fig. 3 Coomassie Blue-stained SDS-PAGE (15%) of the purified SaSsbA, SaSsbB, and molecular mass standards. The sizes of the standard proteins, from the top down, are as follows: 170, 130, 100, 70, 55, 40, 35, 25, and 15 kDa.

### Crystal structure of SaSsbB

In this study, we have shown that unlike EcSSB, SaSsbB did not contain the C-terminal acidic peptide and could not stimulate SaPriA helicase. To deeply understand the structure–function relationship of SaSsbB, we crystallized SaSsbB through hanging

Table 2 The  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  values of SaSsbB as analyzed by EMSA<sup>a</sup>

DNA	$[\text{Protein}]_{50}$ (nM)
dT15	>2000
dT20	$190 \pm 8$
dT30	$164 \pm 7$
dT40	$90 \pm 4$
dT40 (with 0.4 M NaCl)	$382 \pm 16$

<sup>a</sup>  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  was calculated from the titration curves of EMSA by determining the concentration of the protein needed to achieve the midpoint value for input DNA binding. Errors are standard deviations determined by three independent titration experiments.



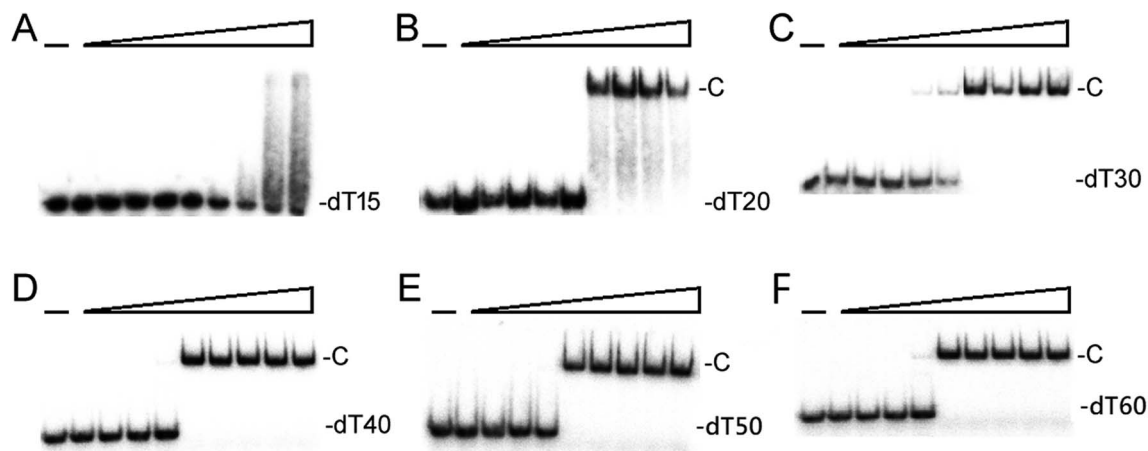


Fig. 5 EMSA of SaSsbB. Protein (0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.039, 0.078, 0.1563, 0.3125, 0.625, 1.25, and 2.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ; tetramer) was incubated at 25  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 min with 1.7 nM of (A) dT15, (B) dT20, (C) dT30, (D) dT40, (E) dT50, or (F) dT60 in a total volume of 10  $\mu\text{L}$  in 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) and 100 mM NaCl. Only one band shift was found for these ssDNAs.

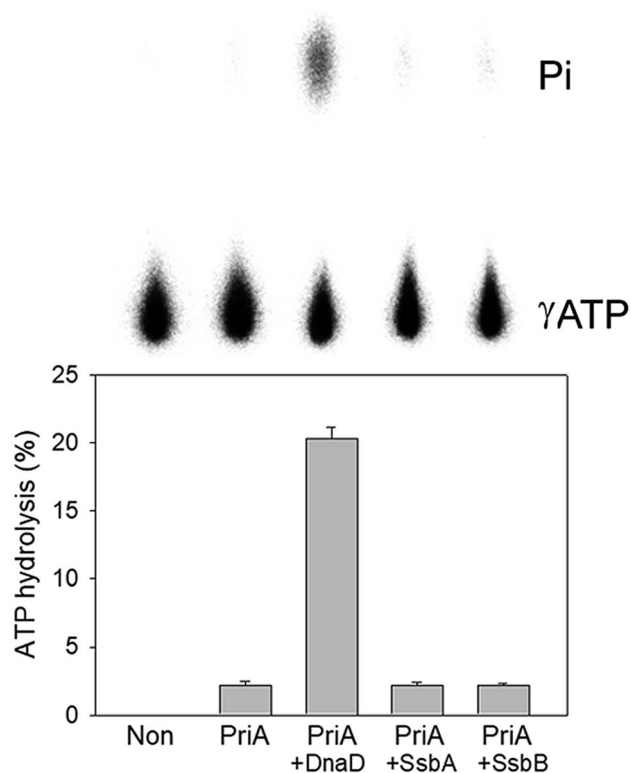


Fig. 6 The ATPase activity of SaPriA did not change when acting with SaSsbB. SaPriA ATPase assay was performed with 0.4 mM [ $\gamma$ - $^{32}\text{P}$ ] ATP, 0.12  $\mu\text{M}$  of SaPriA, and 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$  PS4/PS3-dT30 DNA substrate for 1 h. To study the effect, SaSsbA (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), SaSsbB (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), or SaDnaD (4  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was added into the assay solution. Reaction products were visualized by autoradiography and quantified with a phosphorimager.

drop vapor diffusion and determined its structure at a resolution of 2.98  $\text{\AA}$  (Table 3). The secondary structural element of SaSsbB is similar to that of SaSsbA (Fig. 7A). The amino acids 107–141 in SaSsbB ternary structure were not observed. Consistent with the result from gel filtration analysis (data not

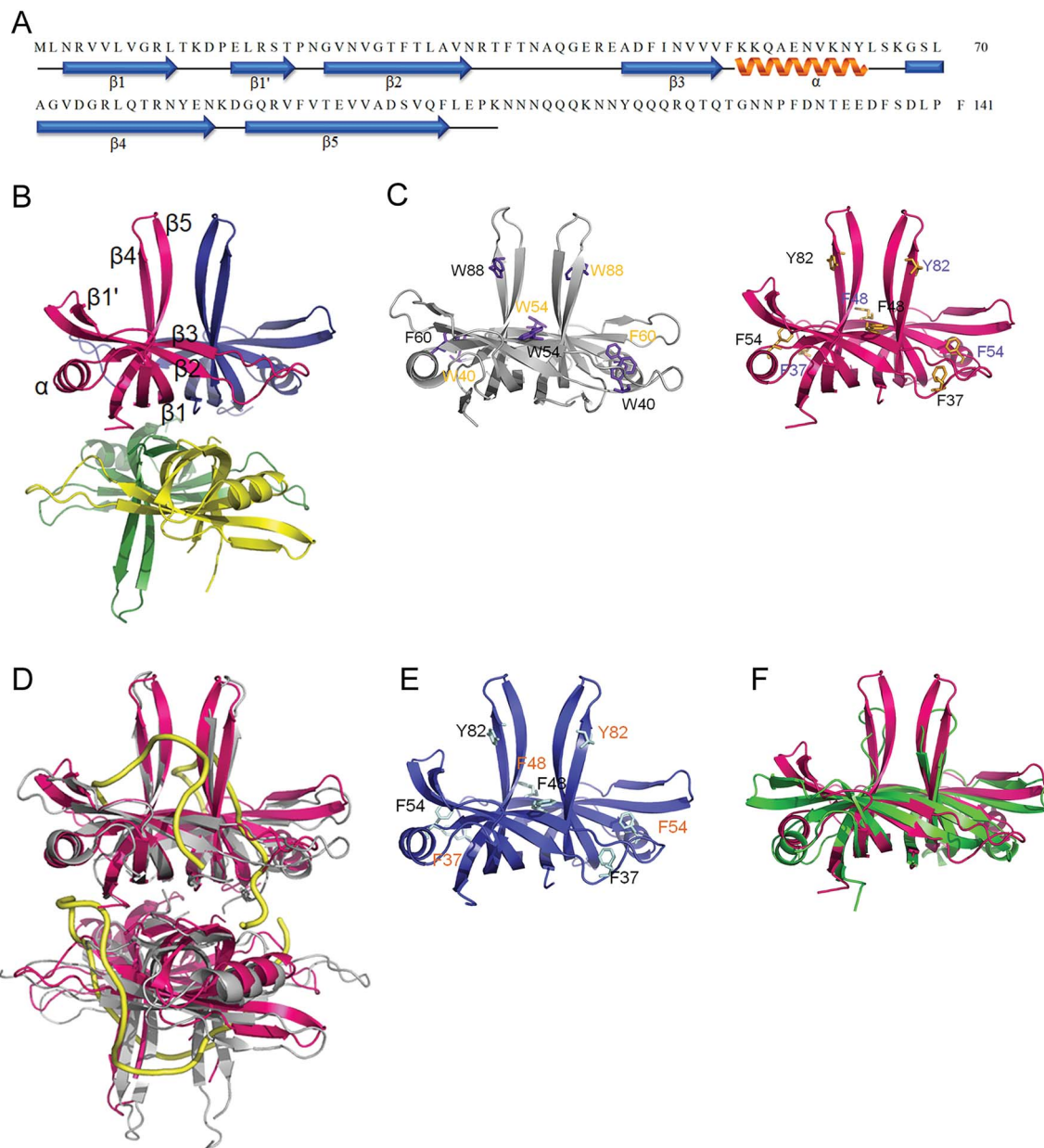
Table 3 Data collection and refinement statistics

Data collection	
Crystal	SaSsbB
Wavelength ( $\text{\AA}$ )	0.975
Resolution ( $\text{\AA}$ )	30–2.98
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
Cell dimension ( $\text{\AA}$ )	$a = 63.99, \alpha = 90$ $b = 84.74, \beta = 90$ $c = 84.86, \gamma = 90$
Completeness (%)	99.8 (99.8) <sup>a</sup>
$\langle I/\sigma I \rangle$	13 (2.5)
$R_{\text{sym}}$ or $R_{\text{merge}}$ (%) <sup>b</sup>	0.125 (0.541)
Redundancy	3.8 (4.0)
Refinement	
Resolution ( $\text{\AA}$ )	30–2.98
No. reflections	9334
$R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$	0.2139/0.2995
No. atoms	
Protein	399
Water	16
R.m.s deviation	
Bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ )	0.011
Bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ )	1.385
Ramachandran plot	
In preferred regions	359 (93.25%)
In allowed regions	20 (5.19%)
Outliers	6 (1.56%)
PDB entry	5YYU

<sup>a</sup> Values in parentheses are for the highest resolution shell. <sup>b</sup>  $R_{\text{sym}} = \Sigma |I - \langle I \rangle| / \Sigma I$ , where  $I$  is the observed intensity,  $\langle I \rangle$  is the statistically weighted average intensity of multiple observations of symmetry-related reflections.

shown), four monomers of SaSsbB per asymmetric unit were present (Fig. 7B). The SaSsbB monomer has an OB-fold domain similar to EcSSB, and the core of the OB-fold domain possesses a  $\beta$ -barrel capped with an  $\alpha$ -helix. Unlike ScSSB, which contains





**Fig. 7** Crystal structure of SaSsbB. (A) The secondary structural element of SaSsbB. The secondary structural element of SaSsbB is shown above its sequence. (B) Crystal structure of SaSsbB. Four monomers of SaSsbB per asymmetric unit were present. The entire C-terminal domain was disordered. (C) ssDNA-binding mode of SaSsbB. In the EcSSB–ssDNA complex (PDB entry 1EYG), Trp40, Trp54, Phe60, and Trp88 participated in ssDNA binding *via* stacking interactions. The corresponding residues in SaSsbB, namely, Phe37, Phe48, Phe54, and Tyr82, might play roles in ssDNA binding similar to those of EcSSB. For clarity, only a dimer of EcSSB and SaSsbB is shown. (D) Superposition of SaSsbB and EcSSB. The N-terminal domains of SaSsbB and EcSSB (gray) are similar. (E) Crystal structure of SaSsbB. The residues proposed for binding DNA in SaSsbB are also identical to those in SaSsbA. (F) Superposition of SaSsbB and KpPriB (PDB entry 4APV; green) are similar, in which the only significant difference is in the lengths of the  $\beta 4$  and  $\beta 5$  sheets.

an additional strand ( $\beta 6$ ),<sup>18</sup> SaSsbB does not contain  $\beta 6$ . Additional  $\beta 6$  strands clamp two neighboring subunits together in a tetrameric SSB.<sup>18</sup> Thus, SsbBs from different organisms may exhibit different protein–DNA and protein–protein interaction specificities.

Trp40, Trp54, Phe60, and Trp88 in EcSSB participate in ssDNA binding *via* stacking interactions (Fig. 7C). Correspondingly, Phe37, Phe48, Phe54, and Tyr82 in SaSsbB might play roles in ssDNA binding (Fig. 7D). These residues proposed

for binding DNA in SaSsbB were also identical to those in SaSsbA (Fig. 7E). SaSsbB structurally resembles PriB,<sup>27,28</sup> but significant differences in the lengths of  $\beta 4$ - and  $\beta 5$ -sheets were found (Fig. 7F).

#### Mutational analysis

According to crystal structure of SaSsbB, we speculated that Phe37, Phe48, Phe54, and Tyr82 in SaSsbB allow nucleic acids to



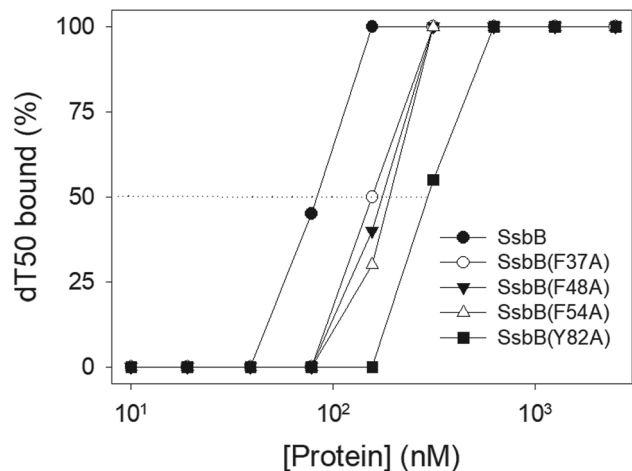


Fig. 8 Mutational analysis of SaSsbB for ssDNA binding. Binding of SaSsbB mutant protein (F37A, F48A, F54A, and Y82A) to dT50. The mutant protein was incubated with dT50. The phosphor storage plate was scanned, and the data for complex and free DNA bands were digitized for quantitative analysis.

wrap around the whole SaSsbB. We constructed and analyzed alanine substitution mutants (*i.e.*, F37A, F48A, F54A, and Y82A) through EMSA (Fig. 8). Table 4 summarizes  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  of the binding of these SaSsbB variants to dT50. These SaSsbB mutants have  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  higher than that of the wild-type SaSsbB. The mutational effect on the ssDNA binding activity of SaSsbB followed the order Y82A > F54A > F48A > F37A. Structure-based mutational analysis indicated that SaSsbB might bind to ssDNA in a manner similar to that of EcSSB (Table 4).

### Thermostability

SSB proteins have high thermostability.<sup>37</sup> SsbA and SsbC are highly thermostable.<sup>12</sup> It is still unknown whether SsbB has high thermostability. We performed indirect thermostability experiments (Fig. 9). The activity of SaSsbB incubated at 100 °C, 95 °C, 90 °C, and 85 °C for 30 min decreased by 60%, 35%, 15%, and 2%, respectively. Given that the activity of EcSSB decreased by 50% after 30 min incubation at 95 °C,<sup>37</sup> we determined that the thermostability of these SSBs followed the order SaSsbA =

Table 4 The  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  values of SaSsbB mutants as analyzed by EMSA<sup>a</sup>

dT50	$[\text{Protein}]_{50}$ (nM)
SaSsbB	83 ± 7
SaSsbB(F37A)	155 ± 12
SaSsbB(F48A)	176 ± 10
SaSsbB(F54A)	191 ± 16
SaSsbB(Y82A)	296 ± 18

<sup>a</sup>  $[\text{Protein}]_{50}$  was calculated from the titration curves of EMSA by determining the concentration of the protein (tetramers) needed to achieve the midpoint value for input DNA binding. Errors are standard deviations determined by three independent titration experiments.

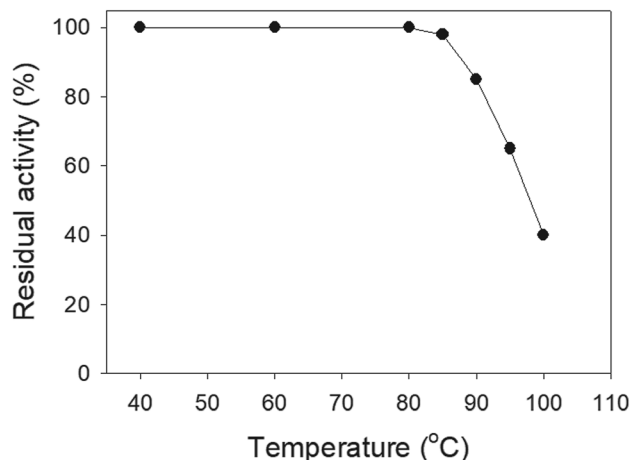


Fig. 9 The thermostability of SaSsbB. Protein (1 μM) was incubated at temperatures ranging from 40 °C to 100 °C for 30 min. The resultant protein solution was incubated at 25 °C for 30 min with dT30. The phosphor storage plate was scanned, and the data for complex and free DNA bands were digitized for quantitative analysis.

SaSsbB > SaSsbC > EcSSB (Table 5). Thus, SaSsbB also exhibited high thermostability.

### SsbB is not a counterpart of PriB

PriB is a dimeric ssDNA-binding protein with two OB folds,<sup>27–29</sup> only found in some Gram-negative bacteria.<sup>21,22</sup> Our crystal structure reveals that the N-terminal DNA-binding domain of SaSsbB structurally resembles PriB, although they significantly differ in the lengths of β4- and β5-sheets (Fig. 7F). Like SaSsbB, PriB also lacks the acidic tail. Because *E. coli* has only one SSB, it may raise a question whether PriB is the second SSB in *E. coli* and plays a functional role that is similar to SsbB in *S. aureus*. Sequence comparisons and operon organization analyses also show that PriB evolves from the duplication of the SSB gene.<sup>38</sup> However, PriA activity can be significantly stimulated by PriB but not by SsbB (Fig. 6). Thus, SaSsbB and EcPriB have different functions, and PriB is not a counterpart of SsbB. Considering that the mechanisms of action of primosomes involved in DNA replication restart differ between *E. coli*<sup>21,22</sup> and Gram-positive

Table 5 Thermostability of SaSsbB<sup>a</sup>

Temperature	The decreased activity (%)			
	SaSsbA	SaSsbB	SaSsbC	EcSSB
85 °C	2	2	2	
90 °C	15	15	20	
95 °C	35	35	40	50
100 °C	60	60	70	

<sup>a</sup> Protein (1 μM) was incubated at temperatures ranging from 40 °C to 100 °C for 30 min. The resultant protein solution was incubated at 25 °C for 30 min with dT30. The phosphor storage plate was scanned, and the data for complex and free DNA bands were digitized for quantitative analysis. Results of SaSsbA,<sup>12</sup> SaSsbC,<sup>12</sup> and EcSSB<sup>37</sup> are adapted from previous works for comparison.



bacteria,<sup>39</sup> we should elucidate the process by which PriA can cooperate with various loading factors to reactivate the same stalled forks.

Recently, we have identified and characterized the third SSB (SsbC) in *S. aureus*.<sup>12</sup> The structure and ssDNA-binding mode of SaSsbA,<sup>25</sup> SaSsbB (this study), and SaSsbC<sup>12</sup> are similar. Further studies are still needed to understand why SSB in *S. aureus* is necessary to evolve three similar but different SSBs.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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