ABSTRACT

TOR, target of rapamycin, is an atypical kinase, which controls the regulatory network in yeast and animal cells to regulate their growth in response to environmental cues. In response to nutrients, starvation, and hormones, TOR protein regulates ribosome biogenesis, and translation and transcription of a subset of genes involved in translational machinery (Cutler et al., 2001). It has been shown that TOR modulates translation in eukaryotes by phosphorylation of the downstream effectors and thus regulates the abundance of ribosomes and the translation factors (Dennis et al.1999). Integration of energy levels, nutrient sufficiency and stress information to regulate the translational machinery allows TOR to act as a "master regulator" that strikes a balance between nutrient availability, metabolic processes, protein synthesis, and cell growth (Abraham, 2002). Such a balance is crucial for the cell to ensure its survival. TOR is also at the heart of growth signaling pathways with its substarte AtS6K mediating translational regulation by phosphorylation of ribosomal protein S6 (RPS6;Turck et al., 2004). There is another regulatory role of TOR at the transcriptional level; TOR through its interaction with a phosphatase affects the phosphorylation status of some transcriptional factors and thereby changing their localization from cytoplasm to the nucleus (Cutler et al. 2001 and Beck et al. 1999). Under osmotic stress or nutrient limitation, these transcription factors may shuttle into the nucleus to drive the expression of a set of stress related genes. However, the identification of such transcription factors is yet to be determined in plant cells. It is likely that based on the source of the signal AtS6K in a TOR dependent and TOR independent manner. For example, PDK1 may activate AtS6K under a certain set of signals that are different from that of TOR.

Despite the importance of this pathway in eukaryotes, little is known of the regulation of this central signaling mechanism in plants. This pathway may link various stress signals to the growth signaling pathway optimizing plant growth under a variety of environmental conditions. In this study, we cloned all plant TOR kinase genes from Arabidopsis thaliana. In order to study the regulation of TOR kinase pathway in plants, the interaction of FKBP12 and the FRB domain of pTOR in the presence of rapamaycin was tested. pFKBP12 does not interact with the pTOR-FRB in a yeast two hybrid and in vitro translation experiments. However, the human FKBP12 (hFKBP12) was found to interact with pTOR-FRB domain in a rapamycin-dependent manner. The immunoprecipitated AtS6K was found to be active and phosphorylated the RPS6 in the kinase reactions. Among various treatments tested, osmotic stress was found to inhibit the kinase activity of AtS6K. AtS6K was found to interact with the regulatory TOR associated protein (RapTOR) in vivo when both constructs were expressed in tobacco leaves.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Abstra	ctii
Dedica	tioniv
Ackno	wledgmentsv
Vita	vi
List of	Figures xii
List of	Tablesxv
Abbre	viationsxvi
Chapte	ers:
1.1	Identification of TOR proteins
1.2	Domain structure of TOR proteins
1.3	Inhibition of TOR through the formation of rapamycin/FKBP12
	complex
1.4	TOR senses and integrates nutrient and growth factor signals
	1.4.1 Nutrient sensing of amino acid and energy signals
	1.4.2 Regulation of TOR kinase by growth factor
1.5	Translational effectors, S6K and 4E-BP1, coordinated control by TOR

	and PI	3K		14	
	1.5.1	TOR	signaling to ribosomal protein S6K regulation of		
		ribos	some biogenesis	17	
1.6	Phosp	hatases	and their TOR depedent regulation	23	
1.7	Identi	fication	of TOR-interacting proteins	24	
	1.7.1	Regi	ulatory associated protein of TOR RapTOR	27	
	1.7.2	GβL		29	
1.8	PDK1			31	
1.9	TOR-	depende	ent regulation of cellular processes other than translation.	32	
1.10	Contro	ol of cel	ll growth and cell cycle progression by the TOR and PI3k	38	
1.11	Concl	Conclusion and perspectives			
2	Molec	ular clo	oning of the plant homologs of TOR kinase pathway gene	s 44	
	2.1	Introd	uction	44	
	2.2	Result	s and discussion	46	
		2.2.1	Cloning of TOR cDNA from Arabidopsis genome	49	
		2.2.2	Cloning of the Arabidopsis homolog of RapTOR	54	
		2.2.3	Cloning of the Arabidopsis homolog of ribosomal S6		
			kinase AtS6K	58	
		2.2.4	Cloning of the Arabidopsis cDNA homologs of riboson	nal	
			protein S6	62	
		2.2.5	Cloning of the Arabidopsis homolog of the PDK1		

		protein	65
	2.2.6	Cloning of the plant homolog of human FKBP12	71
	2.2.7	Transient expression in tobacco leaves	76
2.3	Materi	ials and methods	80
	2.3.1	Cloning of an Arabidopsis homologue of TOR kinase	
		protein	80
	2.3.2	Cloning and expression of Arabidopsis S6K1	81
	2.3.3	Cloning and expression of Arabidopsis ribosomal protein	
		S6	82
	2.3.4	Cloning of Arabidopsis homologue of FKBP12	83
	2.3.5	Transient expresion in tobacco leaves	84
	2.3.6	Plant materials, genomic DNA extraction and PCR	
		screening	86
Plant '	TOR in	teracts with human FKBP12	89
3.1	Introd	uction	89
3.2	Result	ts and discussion	93
	3.2.1	Rapamycin inhibits Arabidopsis seed germination only at	
		supraphysiological concentrations	93
	3.2.2	Demonstration that plant FKBP12 does not interact with	
		Rapamycin	93
3.3	Mater	ials and methods1	01

		3.3.1	Cloning of plant homolog of human FKBP12	101
		3.3.2	Subcloning of pTOR FRB domain into in vitro	
			transcription and translation vector	101
		3.3.3	Purification of recombinant FKBP12	101
		3.3.4	Yeast strain and methods	102
		3.3.5	Quantitative β-galactosidase assay	103
		3.3.6	Transcription and translation of radiolabelled proteins	104
		3.3.7	FKBP12-Rapamycin binding assays	104
	AtS6K	X1 intera	acts with RapTOR and its activity is regulated by osmot	ic
	stress.			106
	4.1	Introd	uction	106
	4.2	Result	s and discussion	108
	4.3	Mater	ials and methods	122
		4.3.1	Growth and transformation of Arabidopsis plants	122
		4.3.2	Growth and transformation of tobacco BY-2 cells	122
		4.3.3	Binary vector construction for overexpression	123
		4.3.4	Microscopy	124
		4.3.5	Immunoprecipitation and kinase assay	125
;	TOR-	HEAT 1	repeats interact with RapTOR and regulate the AtS6K	
	activit	у		127
	5.1	Introd	uction	127

5.2		Results and discussion130			
		5.2.1	RapTOR interacts with the HEAT repeats of pTOR130		
		5.2.2	RapTOR reverses the effect of osmotic stress on AtS6K		
			activity		
		5.2.3	Co-overexpression of pTOR-HEAT repeats reverses		
			RapTOR effect on the activity of AtS6K136		
		5.2.4	The regulation of AtS6K is mediated through TOR not		
			through PDK1139		
	5.3	Mater	ials and methods144		
		5.3.1	Agroinfiltration and overexpression144		
		5.3.2	Immunoprecipitation and kinase assays144		
5	Discu	ssion	147		
Biblio	ography		156		

ABBREVIATIONS

aa amino acids

AMP Adenosine Mono Phosphate

ATP Adenosine Tri Phosphate

bp base pairs

cDNA complementary DNA

CNBR Cyanogen bromide

C degree centigrade

DNA Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid

DTT Di Thio Threitol

EDTA Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid

FKBP12 FK506-Binding Protein 12

GST Glutathione-S-Transferase

IPTG Isopropyl Thio Galactoside

kb kilo base

kDa kilo Dalton

MALDI Matrix assisted Laser Desorption Ionization

mM milliMolar

mRNA messenger RNA

m RNP messenger Ribo Nucleo Protein complex

MS Mass Spectrometry

μM microMolar

NLS Nuclear Localization Signal

nM nanoMolar

ORF Open Reading Frame

PAGE Poly Acrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

PCR Polymerase Chain Reaction

PDK1 Phosphatidylinositol Dependent Kinase 1

PI3K Phosphatidyl Inositol 3 phosphate Kinase

PKB Protein Kinase B

PKC Protein Kinase C

PP2A Protein Phosphatase

PP4 Protein Phosphatase type 4

PP6 Protein Phosphatase type 6

PTEN Phosphatase TENSIN homologue

PVP Poly Vinyl Pyrrolidone

RNA Ribo Nucleic Acid

rDNA ribosomal DNA

rRNA ribosomal RNA

SDS Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate

Ser Serine

Tap42 TOR associated Protein 42

TCA Tri Carboxylic Acid

Thr Threonine

TOF Time Of Flight

TOR Target of Rapamycin

TOS TOR Signaling

tRNA transfer RNA