Investigation of homo-oligomeric interface and binding hotspot of Latent membrane protein-1 (LMP-1) of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)

¹Guiin Lee, ²Deanne W. Sammond, ²Catherine Joce, ³Ryan Takeshita, ³Sarah E. McQuate, ³Nilanjan Ghosh, ³Jennifer M. Martin, ²Xiaohui Wang, ²Tina X. Zhao, ²Jonel P. Saludes, ²Adam Csakai, ²Zeno Fiorini, ²Sherry A. Chavez, ⁴Jing Li, ⁵Krisztina Varga, and ²Hang Yin

A human herpesvirus, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), establishes lifelong infection through memory B cells and often leads to lymphoid malignancies and lymphoproliferative syndromes. Although the detailed mechanism of LMP-1 activity is not clearly known, previous studies indicate that EBV uses the viral latent membrane protein 1 (LMP-1) for B lymphocyte immortalization. Our study demonstrates the fifth transmembrane helix (TM5) of LMP-1 form homotrimeric complexes. The polar aspartic acid residue (D150) of TM5 embedded in the membrane mediates the self-association of TM5. *In vivo* and *in vitro* studies indicate that the trimerization of TM5 plays a key role in constitutive activation of signaling of LMP-1. In addition, we developed small molecule inhibitors specifically disrupting the TM5 trimerization, suggesting a new strategy for drug development targeting transmembrane protein-protein interactions.

Refereces

Li, H. P., and Chang, Y. S. J Biomed Sci 2003, 10, 490-504.
offin, W. F., III, Geiger, T. R., and Martin, J. M. J Virol 2003, 77, 3749-3758.

¹Department of Chemistry, Pennsylvania State University, Abington, PA 19001, USA

²Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309

³Department of Molecular, Cellular, Developmental Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309

⁴Department of Rheumatology, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese

Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, 100032, China

⁵Department of Chemistry, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071, USA(ltg10@psu.edu)