Assembly of the 68- and 72-kD Proteins of Signal Recognition Particle with 7S RNA

Henrich Lütcke, Siegfried Prehn,* Anthony J. Ashford, Michael Remus, Rainer Frank, and Bernhard Dobberstein

Cell Biology Programme, European Molecular Biology Laboratory, 6900 Heidelberg, Germany; and *Institut für Biochemie der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Abstract. Signal recognition particle (SRP), the cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein particle that mediates the targeting of proteins to the ER, consists of a 7S RNA and six different proteins. The 68- (SRP68) and 72-(SRP72) kD proteins of SRP are bound to the 7S RNA of SRP as a heterodimeric complex (SRP68/72). Here we describe the primary structure of SRP72 and the assembly of SRP68, SRP72 and 7S RNA into a ribonucleoprotein particle.

The amino acid sequence deduced from the cDNA of SRP72 reveals a basic protein of 671 amino acids which shares no sequence similarity with any protein in the sequence data libraries. Assembly of SRP72 into a ribonucleoprotein particle required the presence of 7S RNA and SRP68. In contrast, SRP68 alone specifically bound to 7S RNA. SRP68 contacts the 7S RNA via its NH$_2$-terminal half while COOH-terminal portions of SRP68 and SRP72 are in contact with each other in SRP. SRP68 thus serves as a link between 7S RNA and SRP72. As a large NH$_2$-terminal domain of SRP72 is exposed on SRP it may be a site of contact to other molecules involved in the SRP cycle between the ribosome and the ER membrane.

S IGNAL recognition particle (SRP)[1] binds to signal sequences on nascent polypeptides when they emerge from a translating ribosome and docks onto the membrane of the RER. In this targeting process at least three stages can be distinguished: (*a*) recognition and binding of the signal sequence (Walter and Lingappa, 1986); (*b*) arrest or retardation of elongation (Siegel and Walter, 1985; Wolin and Walter, 1989); and (*c*) the interaction of the complex of ribosome, nascent chain, and SRP with the docking protein (DP) (or SRP receptor) and possibly other components on the membrane of the RER (Gilmore et al., 1982; Meyer et al., 1982). After docking, the signal sequence is displaced from SRP in a GTP-dependent process (Connolly and Gilmore, 1989; High et al., 1991a), elongation arrest is then released and translocation of the nascent polypeptide is initiated (Walter and Lingappa, 1986). SRP is subsequently released from the membrane of the RER in a step requiring GTP hydrolysis (Connolly and Gilmore, 1989).

SRP is a ribonucleoprotein complex consisting of a 7S RNA and six polypeptide chains. The proteins are bound to the 7S RNA either as monomers (19 and 54 kD) or as hetero-

dimers (9/14 and 68/72 kD). The three sequentially performed functions of SRP have been attributed to particular SRP proteins: (*a*) the 54-kD protein (SRP54) interacts with signal sequences (Kurzchalia et al., 1986; Krieg et al., 1986); (*b*) the 9/14-kD (SRP9/14) heterodimer is required for the elongation arrest (Siegel and Walter, 1988); (*c*) the 68/72-kD heterodimer (SRP68/72) has been proposed to function in targeting, but possibly participates also in the elongation arrest function of SRP. This was deduced from experiments with in vitro-reconstituted SRP (Siegel and Walter, 1988): When SRP contained SRP68/72 which had been alkylated while bound to 7S RNA, it failed to target to the RER and had a lower affinity for DP than unmodified SRP (Siegel and Walter, 1988). When SRP68/72 was omitted from the reconstitution or alkylated as a free protein before reconstitution into SRP, the resulting (sub)particle was inactive both in targeting and in elongation arrest (Siegel and Walter, 1988).

SRP68/72 can be detached from the 7S RNA with high ionic strength as a heterodimeric complex (Scoulica et al., 1987; Walter and Blobel, 1983). This indicates that the association of the heterodimer with 7S RNA may involve charge interactions. The domain structure of SRP68 and SRP72 has been investigated by limited proteolysis with elastase (Scoulica et al., 1987). Low concentrations of elastase curtailed SRP72 first to ~68 kD without affecting its association with the particle. Further proteolysis released a 55-kD fragment of SRP72 from SRP. Limited proteolysis

1. *Abbreviations used in this paper*: DP, docking protein; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; RACE, rapid amplification of cDNA ends; SRP, signal recognition particle.

of SRP68 resulted in a ~30-kD fragment which remained bound to the proteolyzed particle (Scoulica et al., 1987).

The use of cDNAs coding for the four smallest SRP proteins has facilitated a detailed analysis of their assembly with the 7S RNA (Lingelbach et al., 1988; Strub and Walter, 1990; Römisch et al., 1990; Zopf et al., 1990). In the case of SRP54, the analysis of its amino acid sequence has furthermore yielded important clues to its signal sequence binding function and to a GTP-dependent function: SRP54 was predicted to contain a GTP binding site (Römisch et al., 1989; Bernstein et al., 1989) and later shown to bind and hydrolyze GTP (Nunnari and Walter, 1992). Similarly, the signal sequence binding site was correctly predicted (Bernstein et al., 1989) and later experimentally demonstrated (Zopf et al., 1990; High and Dobberstein, 1991) by using mutant SRP54 proteins expressed from transcribed cDNAs (Lütcke et al., 1992).

The least well characterized subunits of SRP are the heterodimeric SRP68 and SRP72 proteins. It has not yet been possible to disassemble them under native conditions and test their individual functions. Likewise, a detailed analysis of the assembly of SRP68 and SRP72 with 7S RNA has not been possible due to the lack of a cDNA coding for SRP72. Here we describe the primary structure of canine SRP72. Domains necessary for the association of the two proteins with each other and for binding SRP68/72 to 7S RNA were identified by making use of the cDNAs of SRP68 (Herz et al., 1990) and SRP72.

Materials and Methods

Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clones Encoding SRP72

SRP72 was purified from canine SRP and digested with trypsin. Eight resulting peptides were NH2-terminally sequenced as described previously for SRP68 (Herz et al., 1990). The amino acid sequence of one tryptic peptide (ELYGQV . . .) was used to synthesize a 1:256 degenerate oligonucleotide as a probe for screening. Approximately 200,000 colonies of a cDNA library which has been constructed from MDCK cell poly(A)+ RNA in pTEX as described (Herz et al., 1990) were screened by colony hybridization (Maniatis et al., 1982). Hybridization and washing conditions have been described previously (Herz et al., 1990).

The two longest clones encoding SRP72 were completely sequenced on both strands with the Sequenase kit (United States Biochem. Corp., Cleveland, OH) using synthetic oligonucleotides as walking primers.

Sequence Analysis of the 5' Region of the SRP72 cDNA

As all the cDNA clones selected from the MDCK library lacked the 5' end, the protocol for rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE; Frohman et al., 1988) was used for the sequence analysis of this region, as follows: A cDNA synthesis kit (Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Mannheim, Germany) was used for reverse transcription with primer 5RT (aaagaaagcgagttattggcc, nucleotides 263-243; see Fig. 1 b). After reverse transcription, the primer 5RT was removed by filtration through a filter unit (UFC3 THK; Millipore Corp., Bedford, MA), and the first strand cDNA was polyadenylated. The polyadenylated cDNA was amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers ****TTTT (ataggaattcgcggccgcggatcc [dT]17), **** (ataggaattcgcggccgcggatcc) and 5'amp-2 (agtattgatgacattcaaggc, bases 228-208; see Fig. 1 b) which lies downstream of a PstI site (nucleotide 134; see Fig. 1 b).

The PCR product was re-amplified asymmetrically with primers **** (25 pmol) and 5'amp-1 (actttacagtgtaaggc, bases 173-157; see Fig. 1 b; 1 pmol) and sequenced with primer 5'amp-1. The resulting sequence is shown in Fig. 1 a. The PCR product was also subcloned into a pGem vector after restriction with BamHI (site in primer ****) and PstI (first PstI site in the SRP72 cDNA, upstream of primer 5'amp-1). 11 of the resulting clones were sequenced. The sequence common to all of them is shown in Fig. 1 b.

Construction of a Full-Length cDNA Encoding SRP72 and Subcloning into the Expression Vectors pGem3zf+ and pCITE2a

To clone a full-length cDNA of SRP72 an oligonucleotide containing restriction sites for subcloning and the additional 5' sequences shown in Fig. 1 a. (attaggtaccgagctcgtcgacGTCTCCTCCAAGATGGcgagcggcggcagcgg) was used to amplify the insert of pTEX72 by PCR. From the PCR product a 1.2-kb SacI-NcoI fragment was isolated and ligated together with a 2.2-kb NcoI-BamHI fragment from the original pTEX72 into pGem3zf+ (Promega, Madison, WI) which had been cleaved with SacI and BamHI (see Fig. 1 a). The PCR-derived portion of the resulting pGem-72 was verified by sequencing.

For an increased efficiency of translation the cDNA encoding the entire SRP72 was also subcloned into the pCITE2a vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) behind the 5' nontranslated region of EMC virus. Transcripts of the pCITE vectors allow the efficient cap-independent initiation of protein synthesis in reticulocyte lysate (Elroy-Stein et al., 1989). The ATG initiation codon of the SRP72 cDNA was mutated by PCR to contain an NcoI site. A 70-bp portion of the PCR product cut with NcoI and BglII was ligated together with a 3.2-kb BglII-NotI fragment from pGem-72 into pCITE2a which had been cleaved with NcoI and NotI. The PCR portion of the resulting pCITE-72 was verified by sequencing.

Construction of a cDNA Encoding Modified SRP68

As heterogeneity had been observed in the GGC-rich glycine-encoding region of our previously published cDNA clones of SRP68 we sequenced the corresponding genomic region. Approximately 2 × 10⁶ plaques of a canine genomic library in λDASH (kindly provided by Dr. G. A. Scheele, M.D., Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, MA) were screened with a randomly primed, digoxigenated (Boehringer Mannheim Corp.) probe. The template for the probe was the 5' BglII-BamHI fragment (720 bp) of pSRP68-II6 (Herz et al., 1990). Conditions for generating the probe and screening were as recommended by Boehringer Mannheim. Four independent genomic clones were sequenced. Invariably they encoded nine glycine residues instead of 12 or 15.

A cDNA encoding SRP68 with a stretch of nine glycine residues was cloned in pBluescript as follows: pBluescript(SK+) was digested with AccI and HindIII and ligated with (a) a HinPII-EcoRI fragment (141 bp) which was derived from one of the canine genomic DNA clones that contained the first exon of the SRP68 gene and (b) an EcoRI-HindIII fragment containing the remainder (~2.3 kb) of the cDNA insert of the published clone encoding SRP68, pGem4-68II6 (Herz et al., 1990).

Cell-Free Transcription and Translation and 7S RNA Binding Assays

pGem-72, pCITE-72, and pBS-SRP68(G9) were linearized with the appropriate restriction enzymes to give either the full-length (BamHI, NotI, or HindIII, respectively) or truncated (restriction enzymes indicated in the figure legends) transcripts. Transcripts were made with T7 RNA polymerase and translated in a reticulocyte lysate system.

Translations of pGem-72 and pBS-SRP68(G9) transcripts in rabbit reticulocyte lysate (SaltSelect; Promega) were done without added Mg2+ (final concentration of 1.8 mM) but with added 30 mM KCl for pGem-72 and pBS-SRP68(G9) transcripts and with added 110 mM KCl for pCITE-72 transcripts. SRP72 obtained from translation of the pCITE-72 transcripts had the same size as SRP72 from SRP (not shown).

When the assembly of SRP68 and SRP72 was tested the translation products were mixed as indicated in the figure legends and adjusted to 2 mM puromycin, 0.5 M KOAc and 5 mM MgOAc2. After an incubation for 30 min at 30°C in the presence or absence of added 7S RNA (~4 μg, isolated from canine pancreas SRP) the samples were loaded onto sucrose gradients.

Sucrose Gradient Analysis of SRP and Subparticles

Cleavage of SRP with elastase was done as described by Scoulica et al. (1987). SRP cleaved with 10 μg/ml elastase (0.5 ml, 1.5 A280 U) was centrifuged through a sucrose gradient (4 ml, otherwise as described below). Elastase cleaved or in vitro-synthesized samples (30-50 μl) were loaded onto sucrose gradients (5-20%, ~4.3 ml, 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.5, 0.5 M KOAc, 5 mM MgOAc2) and centrifuged for 15 h at 4°C and 45,000 rpm (273,000 g) in an SW60 rotor. 10-11 fractions (~430 μl) were collected automatically from the top (Auto Densi-flow IIC, Buchler Instruments, Lenexa, Kansas).

Protein Sample Preparation and Analysis

For the analysis of proteins separated by sucrose gradients equal portions of the fractions were precipitated with 10% TCA with 1 µl wheat germ lysate as carrier. The pellets were washed with cold acetone and dissolved in SDS sample buffer. Samples were analyzed in 10–15% SDS/polyacrylamide gels (Laemmli, 1970). For fluorography, gels were treated with Enhance (DuPont de Nemours, Bad Homburg, Germany) as recommended. For immunodetection, protein was blotted onto nitrocellulose filter (Schleicher & Schüll, Dassel, Germany) and probed with the indicated antisera essentially as described (Towbin et al., 1979). Second antibodies, goat anti–rabbit IgG (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) coupled to either alkaline phosphatase (see Fig. 5) or to peroxidase (see Fig. 6), were visualized by nitroblue tetrazolium/5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate or the ECL system (Amersham Buchler GmbH, Braunschweig, Germany), respectively.

Rabbit Antisera

The polyclonal rabbit antiserum α-72 has been described previously (Scoulica et al., 1987). The following antisera were raised in rabbits (rabbit numbers in parentheses) against synthetic peptides (first and last amino acid [aa] in the respective protein in square brackets) derived from SRP72 and SRP68 which had been coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanine: α72-1 (162)[aa 10-24], α72-2 (163)[aa 112-126], α72-3 (164)[aa 561-576], α72-4 (165)[aa 657-671], α68-1 (160)[aa 1-15], α68-2 (143)[aa 232-246] and α68-4 (42)[aa 608-622]. The locations of the different peptides within SRP72 and SRP68 are indicated in Fig. 7. The identification of the peptides by amino acid positions is according to Fig. 1 *b* (SRP72 peptides) and Herz et al. (1990) (SRP68 peptides). For Fig. 6, antibodies were affinity purified (Harlow and Lane, 1988) on Affi-Gel (BioRad Labs., Hercules, CA) columns to which the peptides used in the immunization had been coupled as recommended.

Results

Isolation and Sequence Analysis of a cDNA Encoding SRP72

Canine SRP72 and tryptic fragments of it were isolated (see Materials and Methods) and NH₂-terminally sequenced. Intact SRP72 yielded no sequence, suggesting that the NH₂ terminus is blocked. Several peptide sequences of fragments of SRP72 were used to design oligonucleotides as probes for screening a cDNA library made from MDCK cell poly(A)⁺ RNA (Herz et al., 1990). Two positive clones with the longest inserts were sequenced. Amino acid sequences of eight tryptic peptides of SRP72 could be identified in the deduced amino acid sequence (underlined in Fig. 1 *b*).

Fig. 1 shows a schematic representation of pGem-72 (*a*) and the complete nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence of SRP72 (*b*). Since none of the cDNA clones contained the initiation codon, the missing nucleotides were obtained by applying the protocol for RACE (Frohman et al., 1988) to poly(A)⁺ RNA from MDCK cells (see Materials and Methods for details). The nucleotides obtained by directly sequencing the amplified cDNA end were appended to the 5′ end of the longest SRP72 cDNA insert and subcloned into pGem-72 (Fig. 1 *a*) as described in Materials and Methods. The amplified DNA was also cloned and sequenced. The extended nucleotide sequence of the SRP72 cDNA is shown in Fig. 1 *b*.

The single large open reading frame of pGem-72 encodes a protein with a predicted molecular mass of 74 kD which agrees fairly well with the apparent molecular mass of SRP72 in SDS-PAGE. SRP72 has an overall basic character with a calculated pI of 10.0. Positively charged amino acids cluster in the COOH-terminal 19 kD of SRP72 displaying a pI of 11. By contrast, the NH₂-terminal 55 kD contain
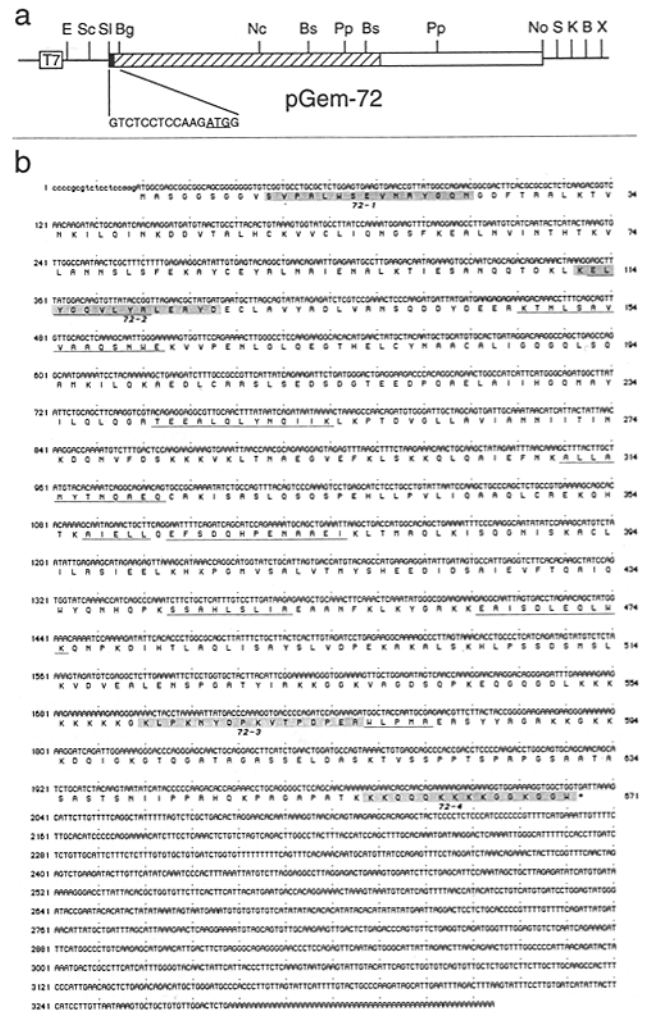

Figure 1. (*a*) Outline of expression plasmid pGem-72. A full-length cDNA clone for SRP72, pGem-72, was constructed in pGem3zf⁺. Shown are the coding (▨) and the 3′ noncoding (□) sequence as derived from the original clone. The originally missing 5′-noncoding sequence and first four coding nucleotides are indicated by the black box. The corresponding nucleotides (shown underneath) have been determined by directly sequencing cDNA which had been amplified from specifically primed reverse-transcript of MDCK poly(A)⁺ RNA following the RACE protocol (see Materials and Methods). The T7 promoter (*T7*) and selected restriction sites are indicated (*B*, BamHI; *Bs*, BspMI; *Bg*, BglII; *E*, EcoRI; *K*, KpnI; *Nc*, NcoI; *No*, NotI; *S*, SphI; *Sc*, SacI; *Sl*, SalI; *Pp*, PpuMI; *X*, XbaI). (*b*) Complete cDNA sequence encoding the 72-kD protein of SRP (SRP72). The complete cDNA sequence (nucleotide numbers on the left) is that of two independent, near full-length clones and of 11 clones of the RACE product. It includes six nucleotides on the 5′ end which have been found in addition to the ones used for cloning pGem-72 (see *a*). The deduced amino acid sequence for SRP72 is shown below the nucleotide sequence (amino acid numbers on the right). Sequences determined from tryptic peptides of SRP72 are underlined, and synthetic peptides (*72-1* to *72-4*) used to raise antisera in rabbits are shaded. These sequence data are available from EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ under accession number X67813.

mixed charges resulting in a slightly acidic pI (6.8) of this segment.

In Vitro Expression of SRP72 and SRP68

To further characterize SRP72 and its interactions with

SRP68 we transcribed their cDNAs with T7 RNA polymerase and translated the resulting mRNAs in a reticulocyte lysate translation system.

Sequencing of several SRP68 clones (Herz et al., 1990) had revealed discrepancies in the number of GGC repeats which encode the glycine-rich region near the NH₂ terminus of SRP68. This may be due to allelic variability as has been found in other genes with GGC repeats (Fu et al., 1991; Korge et al., 1992) or due to cloning artifacts during the construction of the cDNA library. To verify the SRP68 cDNA we sequenced four independent clones from a canine genomic DNA library (kindly provided by Dr. G. A. Scheele). Invariably these clones encoded nine glycine residues instead of 12 or 15 as in the previously published clones (Herz et al., 1990). Using the genomic sequence we constructed pBS-SRP68(G9) (see Materials and Methods) and used this plasmid for all in vitro expressions of SRP68.

Binding of SRP72 to 7S RNA

The monomeric SRP proteins, SRP19 and SRP54, were both found to bind to RNA (Lingelbach et al., 1988; Römisch et al., 1990). In contrast, neither SRP9 nor SRP14 alone bound to 7S RNA, but their dimerization was needed for binding to occur (Strub and Walter, 1990). SRP72 and SRP68 could be detached from the 7S RNA as a heterodimer in solutions of high ionic strength (Scoulica et al., 1987; Walter and Blobel, 1983). Whether they bind to the particle as monomers or as an oligomeric complex is not known.

To investigate the binding of SRP72 and SRP68 to 7S RNA, we synthesized each of these proteins in a reticulocyte lysate programmed with in vitro transcripts of pGem72 or pBS-SRP68(G9). SRP72 and SRP68 alone or in combination were incubated in the presence or absence of added 7S RNA to allow assembly to occur. Assembled particles were then analyzed by centrifugation through a 5–20% sucrose gradient as described previously (Scoulica et al., 1987). SRP protein assembled with 7S RNA would be expected to migrate as an 8–9S particle, while unassembled proteins would either remain at the top of the gradient in their monomeric form, or move deeper into the gradient due to either aggregation or attachment to other molecules. The result of such an experiment is shown in Fig. 2.

SRP72 alone remained near the top of the gradient (Fig. 2, left panels, lanes 2–4) irrespective of the presence (top) or absence (bottom) of added 7S RNA. This indicates that SRP72 alone remains a free protein and does not bind by itself to 7S RNA. In contrast, SRP68 alone did associate with added 7S RNA as it comigrated with added 7S RNA in a sucrose gradient (Fig. 2, middle panels, lanes 6 and 7). When no 7S RNA was added, SRP68 sedimented to the bottom of the gradient (Fig. 2, lower middle panel, lane 11). This indicates that free SRP68 either aggregated or interacted with a large component.

When lysate containing SRP72 was combined with SRP68, a proportion of SRP72 comigrated with SRP68 as an oligomeric complex of ∼9S. The migration in the gradient was the same irrespective of the addition of 7S RNA (Fig. 2, right panels, lanes 7 and 8). This indicates that SRP72 associated with SRP68 in vitro and that this association was independent of the addition of exogenous 7S RNA. Since reticulocyte lysate is known to contain SRP, it was
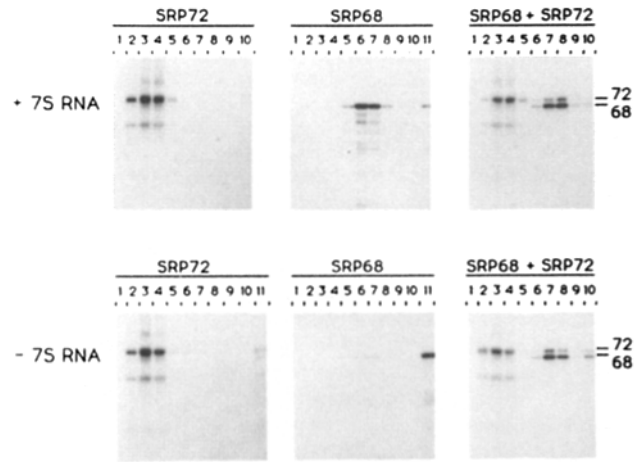

Figure 2. Assembly of SRP72 into a ∼9S particle requires the presence of SRP68. SRP72 and SRP68 were synthesized separately in a reticulocyte lysate cell-free system. After a further incubation of the separate or combined proteins with (top) or without (bottom) added 7S RNA the samples were centrifuged through a 5–20% sucrose gradient. Fractions were collected from top (lane 1) to bottom (lanes 10 or 11) and were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and fluorography. The positions of SRP72 and SRP68 are indicated on the right. Added 7S RNA was found mainly in fractions 5–7 while tRNA migrated in fractions 3 and 4 of the gradient in the upper right panel.

likely that SRP72 and SRP68 had associated with endogenous 7S RNA or partially assembled SRP or had exchanged with the endogenous SRP68/72 heterodimer. The notion of a partially assembled endogenous SRP is supported by the finding that SRP54 made in reticulocyte lysate also migrated at ∼9S, while SRP19 stayed at the top of the gradient (H. Lütcke and B. Dobberstein, unpublished observations).

To test for the presence of partially assembled SRP, the translation mixtures of SRP72 and SRP68 were freed of en-
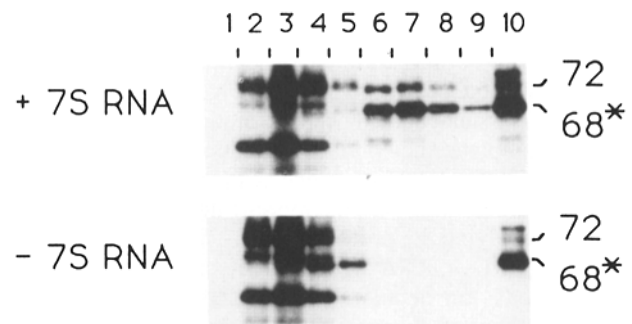

Figure 3. Assembly of SRP72 with SRP68 into a ∼9S particle requires the presence of 7S RNA. In vitro synthesized SRP72 and SRP68* (shortened from the COOH-terminus by 24 amino acids; see Fig. 4 b) were separated by centrifugation through sucrose gradients as in Fig. 2 (lower left and middle panels) and recovered from fractions 2–4 (SRP72) or the pellet fraction (SRP68*). Subsequently they were mixed with reticulocyte lysate which had been absorbed twice to an equal volume of DEAE–Sepharose and incubated in the presence (upper panel) or absence (lower panel) of purified 7S RNA. Resulting complexes were analyzed by sucrose gradient centrifugation as in Fig. 2.
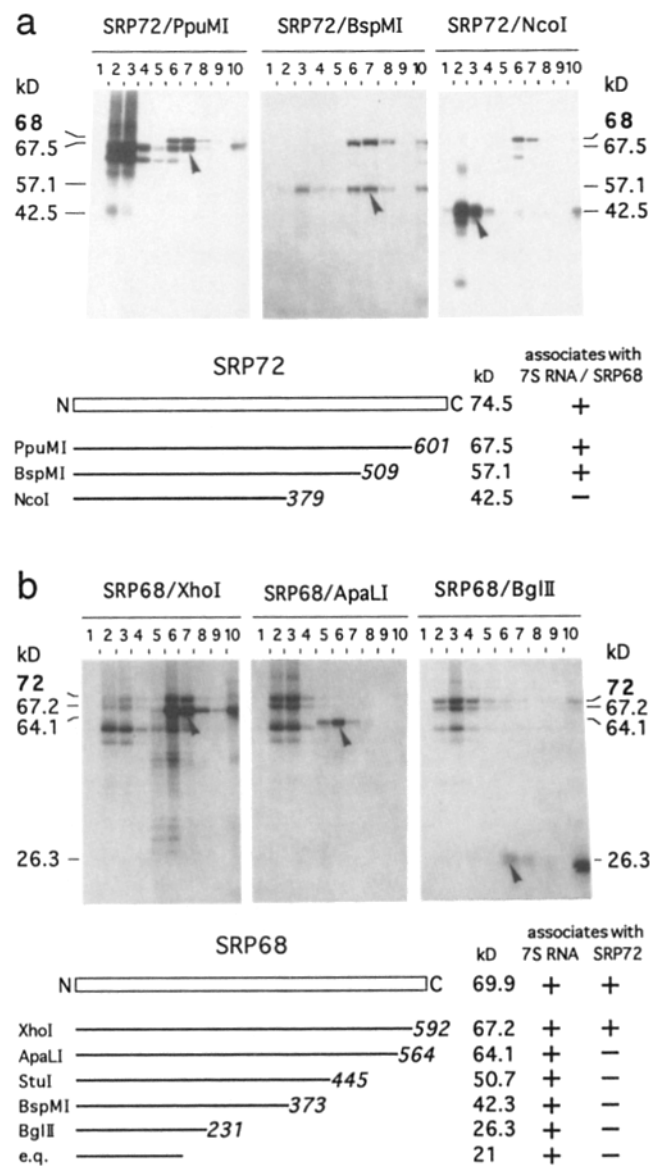
980

a

SRP72/PpuMI   SRP72/BspMI   SRP72/NcoI

kD   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   kD
68   68
67.5   67.5
57.1   57.1
42.5   42.5

SRP72

		kD	associates with 7S RNA / SRP68
N ☐============☐ C		74.5	+
PpuMI ——————————601		67.5	+
BspMI ——————————509		57.1	+
NcoI ——————379		42.5	—

b

SRP68/XhoI   SRP68/ApaLI   SRP68/BglII

kD   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   kD
72   72
67.2   67.2
64.1   64.1
26.3   26.3

SRP68

		kD	associates with 7S RNA	SRP72
N ☐============☐ C		69.9	+	+
XhoI ————————————592		67.2	+	+
ApaLI ———————————564		64.1	+	—
StuI ——————————445		50.7	+	—
BspMI ——————373		42.3	+	—
BglII ———231		26.3	+	—
e.q. ——		21	+	—

Figure 4. Truncation mapping of the regions required for binding SRP72 and SRP68 to each other and to 7S RNA. The cDNAs of SRP72 and SRP68 were cut at different sites in the coding region and transcribed. Translation of the run-off transcripts in reticulocyte lysate yielded COOH-terminal deletion mutants of SRP72 and SRP68 (shown schematically below the panels). In *a* truncated SRP72 was incubated with 7S RNA and full-length SRP68; in *b* truncated SRP68 was incubated with 7S RNA and full-length SRP72. Complexes were separated by sucrose gradient analysis as in Fig. 2. The restriction enzymes used for truncating the cDNAs are indicated above the fluorographs of the gradients. The resulting truncated proteins are marked by arrowheads in the fluorographs, and their calculated molecular masses are shown on both sides of the figure. The positions of full-length SRP68 (*a*) and of full-length SRP72 (*b*) are indicated in boldface. The capability of the SRP72 deletion mutants to interact with SRP68/7S RNA (*a*) and the capability of SRP68 deletion mutants to interact with 7S RNA and SRP72 (*b*) are summarized below the fluorographs. Deletion mutants are identified on the left by the respective restriction enzyme used for linearizing the cDNAs and represented by lines with numbers in italics indicating the position of the last amino acids. Included in the summary in *b* is the shortest COOH-terminally truncated SRP68 found to associate with 7S RNA. It was synthesized by the premature arrest of peptide elongation and is identified by

dogenous SRP and 7S RNA by sucrose gradient centrifugation before they were combined. SRP72 was recovered from fractions 2–4 of a 5–20% gradient (Fig. 2, *lower left panel*), while SRP68 was recovered from the pellet fraction of such a gradient (Fig. 2, *lower middle panel*). The fractions were mixed and incubated with or without purified 7S RNA in the presence of reticulocyte lysate from which endogenous 7S RNA and SRP had been removed by absorption to DEAE-Sepharose. Assembled complexes were subsequently analyzed by sucrose gradient centrifugation as before. As can be seen in Fig. 3 (*top*), the addition of 7S RNA allowed the assembly of SRP72 and SRP68 into a ∼9S particle. In contrast, no 9S particle was formed when only fractionated reticulocyte lysate was added (Fig. 3, *bottom*). Thus, 7S RNA is necessary for the assembly of SRP68 and SRP72 into the ∼9S particle, no matter whether it is supplied endogenously or added exogenously.

In the absence of 7S RNA, a small portion of SRP68 migrated with a higher sedimentation coefficient than monomeric SRP72 (Fig. 3, *bottom*, lanes *4* and *5*). This may indicate that free SRP68 is capable of forming a heterodimer with free SRP72 in the absence of 7S RNA. However, this assembly seems very inefficient and was not observed in all experiments.

A COOH-terminal Region of SRP72 Is Required for Binding to the SRP68/7SRNA Complex

To identify regions of SRP72 that interact with SRP68, COOH-terminally truncated SRP72 proteins were incubated with SRP68 and 7S RNA, and oligomeric complexes were separated by sucrose gradient centrifugation. Plasmids pCITE72 or pGem72 were linearized at several positions inside the coding region, and COOH-terminally truncated SRP72 molecules were synthesized from the different run-off transcripts (Fig. 4 *a*). After an incubation with full-length SRP68 and 7S RNA, complexes were centrifuged through a sucrose gradient as before (Fig. 2). Results depicted and summarized schematically in Fig. 4 *a* show that a 57-kD NH₂-terminal portion of SRP72 can still interact with the SRP68/7S RNA complex whereas a 42-kD fragment no longer can.

A COOH-terminal Region of SRP68 Is Required for Binding to SRP72

To identify the region of SRP68 which is required for tethering SRP72 to the particle, COOH-terminally truncated versions of SRP68 were generated. Plasmid pBS-SRP68(G9) was cut at several sites within the coding region and transcribed. Truncated SRP68 molecules were synthesized and allowed to form complexes with 7S RNA and SRP72 which were analyzed on sucrose gradients.

SRP72 formed a 9S oligomeric complex with SRP68 lacking the 24 COOH-terminal amino acids (Fig. 4 *b*, *SRP68/XhoI*, 67.2 kD). However, removal of only 28 more amino

e.q. (early quitter). The calculated molecular masses of SRP72, SRP68, and their deletion mutants are given on the right. Association of SRP72 mutants with full-length SRP68/7S RNA and association of SRP68 mutants with 7S RNA or full-length SRP72 is indicated by +, failure to do so by −.

acids abolished the ability of SRP72 to form a complex with the truncated SRP68/7S RNA (Fig. 4 *b*, *SRP68/ApaLI*, 50.7 kD). All further truncated versions of SRP68 no longer associated with SRP72 (Fig. 4 *b*, *SRP68/BglII*, and summary below). Thus, amino acid residues important for the association with SRP72 lie close to the COOH terminus of SRP68.

An NH₂-terminal Region of SRP68 Is Sufficient for Binding to 7S RNA

To determine the region of SRP68 that binds to 7S RNA we made again use of COOH-terminally truncated proteins. Like the full-length protein, all examined truncated versions of SRP68 were found to comigrate with 7S RNA (see Fig. 4 *b*). Thus, the 7S RNA binding region of SRP68 lies close to the NH₂ terminus.

Proteolysis of SRP72 Results in Two Major Fragments Both of which Are Released from SRP

Proteolysis of SRP with elastase had identified a 55-kD fragment of SRP72 which was released from SRP upon such

treatment (Scoulica et al., 1987). To locate this and the other elastolytic fragments within the SRP72 molecule we raised antisera against four synthetic peptides derived from the positions of SRP72 depicted in Fig. 5 (*top*, hatched: *72-1* to *72-4*; see Fig. 1 *b*). SRP was digested with increasing concentrations of elastase, separated by SDS-PAGE, blotted onto nitrocellulose and probed by Western analysis with the anti-SRP72 peptide antisera.

All antisera recognized the 72-kD protein of undigested SRP (Fig. 5, lanes *0*, arrow *72*). Upon proteolysis with 2.5 µg/ml elastase SRP72 lost ∼4 kD from its COOH terminus. This is deduced from the fact that antiserum α72-4 which had been raised against the COOH-terminal peptide no longer recognized the first degradation product of ∼68 kD (Fig. 5, *72-4*, lane *2.5*) while all other antisera still did (Fig. 5, lanes *2.5*). The same and higher concentrations of elastase degraded SRP72 further to a fragment of ∼56 kD which at higher elastase concentrations was further digested to a fragment of ∼53 kD. As both fragments were recognized by antiserum α72-1, they must include the NH₂ terminus of SRP72.
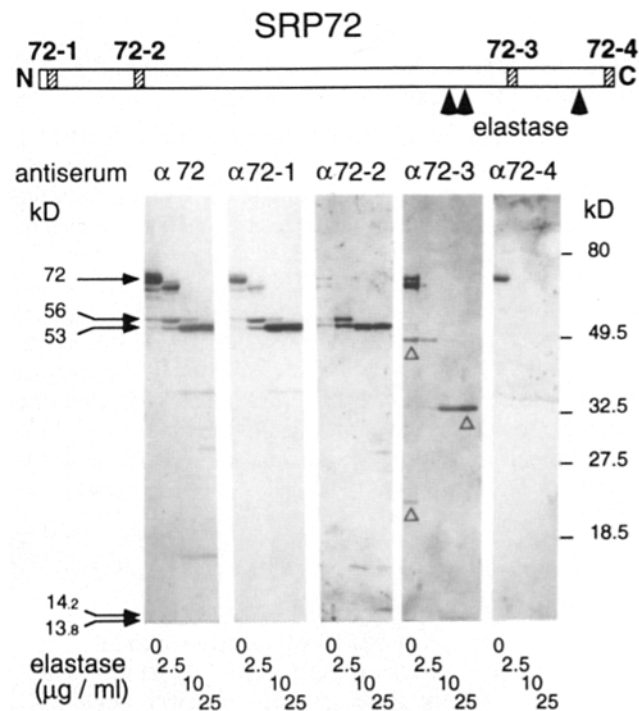
Figure 5. Identification of SRP72 domains with anti-peptide antibodies. DEAE-Sepharose-purified SRP (0.2 A₂₈₀/lane) was digested for 30 min at 30°C with 0, 2.5, 10, and 25 µg/ml elastase as indicated below the lanes and TCA precipitated. Samples were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with a polyclonal antiserum raised against SRP72 (α72; Scoulica et al., 1987), and antisera raised against peptides 72-1 to 72-4 from SRP72 as indicated above the blots. The positions of the peptides are indicated on the schematic diagram of SRP72 and specified in Fig. 1 *b*. The marked bands recognized by the antiserum α72-3 (△) are unrelated to SRP72 because they were not recognized by antibodies that had been affinity purified on immobilized peptide 72-3 (see Fig. 6, *a* and *b*). Numbers on the right indicate relative molecular masses of marker proteins. Deduced elastase cleavage sites are indicated by arrowheads on the outline of SRP72.
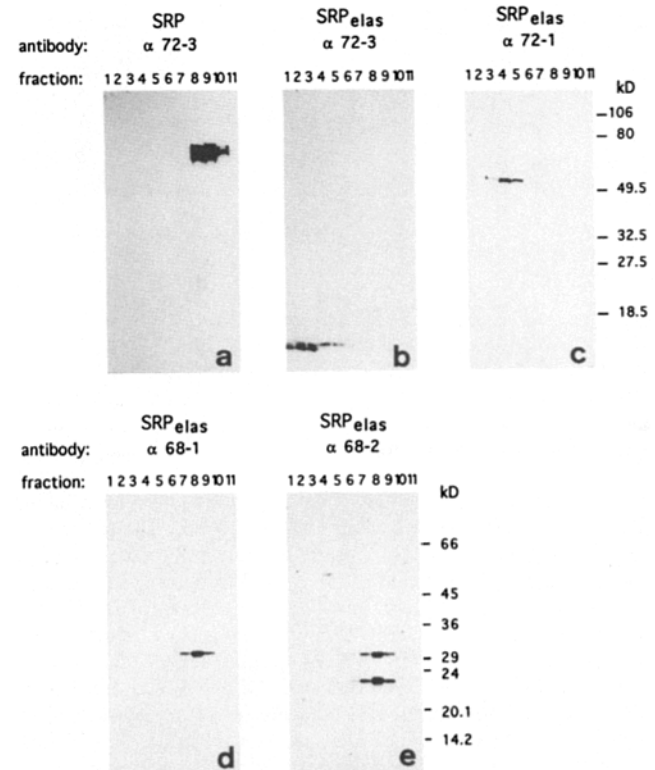
Figure 6. All detected elastase-cleaved fragments of SRP72 are released from SRP while a fragment near the NH₂ terminus of SRP68 remains bound to SRP. SRP was left intact (*a*) or digested as in Fig. 5 with 10 µg/ml elastase (*b–e*) and centrifuged through a 5–20% sucrose gradient. Fractions were collected from the top (fractions 1) and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with the indicated antibodies. The antibodies had been raised against and affinity-purified on peptides derived from SRP72 (*a–c*) (see Fig. 7 *a*) and SRP68 (*d* and *e*) (see Fig. 7 *b*). Molecular masses of marker proteins are indicated on the right. The weak reactivity seen in lane *4* of *e* is due to incomplete stripping of antibody α72-1 with which the blot had been immunodecorated before.
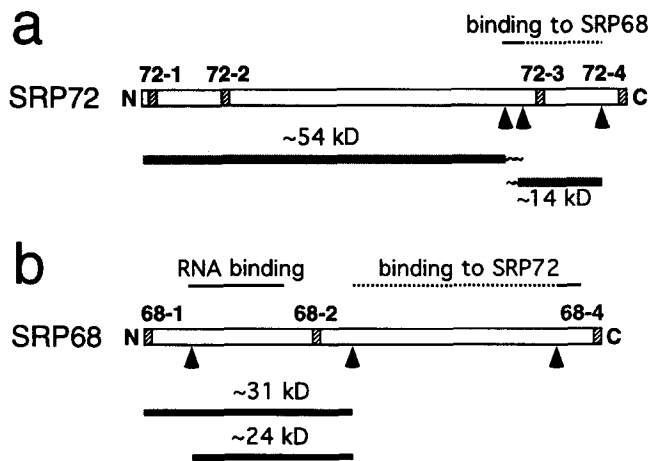
Figure 7. Schematic representations of SRP72 (a) and SRP68 (b) and the positions of the peptides used to raise antisera. Positions of sites cleaved by elastase are indicated by solid arrow heads. Elastase fragments detected in Fig. 6 are shown underneath the sequences, and their estimated molecular masses are indicated. Release of the fragments from SRP is represented by stippled bars, retention in SRP by solid bars. The RNA binding domain of SRP68 and regions important for the assembly of SRP68 and SRP72 as derived from the combined results of Figs. 4 and 6 are indicated by lines above the sequences.

To identify free and particle-bound COOH-terminal fragments of SRP72, SRP was digested with elastase at 10 μg/ml, separated on a sucrose gradient, and fragments were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting as before. Undigested SRP (11S) migrated mainly in fractions 8 and 9 as identified by immunodecoration of SRP72 with the affinity-purified antibody α72-3 (Fig. 6 a). (Affinity purification cleared the antiserum α72-3 of antibodies against a non-related protein seen in Fig. 5.) Antibody α72-3 detected two ~14-kD fragments of elastase-digested SRP (Fig. 6 b). While the smaller of the two fragments was found only in the upper three fractions of the sucrose gradient (Fig. 6 b, lanes 1–3), the slightly larger one moved further into the gradient (Fig. 6 b, lanes 1–6). The increased velocity of sedimentation might be due to the interaction with another protein. The NH₂-terminal ~53-kD fragment of SRP72 was, as expected (Scoulica et al., 1987) found near the top of the gradient and therefore had been released from the particle (Fig. 6 c).

The NH₂ Terminus of SRP68 Is Not Required for Binding to 7S RNA

Sucrose gradient analysis of elastase digested SRP was also used to further characterize the RNA binding domain of SRP68. Fragments generated from SRP68 by elastase cleavage were identified by antibodies raised against and affinity-purified on peptides derived from the predicted amino acid sequence (Fig. 7 b). At 10 μg/ml elastase fragments of 24 and 31 kD were recognized by the antibody α68-2 (Figs. 6 e and 7 b). The 31-kD fragment was recognized also by the antibody α68-1 (Figs. 6 d and 7 b) and therefore contains the NH₂ terminus of SRP68. As the 24-kD fragment was not recognized by antibody α68-1, it lacks the NH₂-terminus of SRP68. Both fragments migrated in fractions 7–9 (Fig. 6, d

and e) and were thus retained in the digested SRP. This result is consistent with the findings described above that the RNA binding region of SRP68 is contained in the NH₂-terminal 21 kD (Fig. 4 b). In addition it suggests that the NH₂-terminal 7 kD are not part of the 7S RNA binding domain of SRP68.

Discussion

Sequence Analysis of SRP72 and SRP68

We have cloned a cDNA encoding canine SRP72. The authenticity of the clone was verified by the following three independent criteria: (a) the sequences of tryptic peptides derived from gel-purified SRP72 were located in the deduced amino acid sequence; (b) the protein expressed from the cDNA migrated at 72 kD in SDS-PAGE, formed a ribonucleoprotein particle with SRP68 and 7S RNA and was recognized by an antiserum raised against SRP72 from canine pancreas; and (c) canine SRP72 was immunodecorated by antibodies raised against four peptides which had been synthesized according to the amino acid sequence deduced from the cDNA.

The initiation codon was assigned on the following grounds: (a) the single large open reading frame encodes a protein of 72 kD as determined by SDS-PAGE and of 74 kD as calculated from its amino acid sequence; (b) sequences obtained by primer extension and PCR contained only the assigned ATG; and (c) a downstream initiation site is excluded because initiation from any downstream ATG codon would abolish the expression of peptide 72-1 against which an SRP72-specific antiserum was raised (see Fig. 1 b).

The amino acid sequence of SRP72 is not similar to any sequence in the PIR or Swissprot databases (as of January 1993). Secondary structure prediction with the programs Robson, Segment 83, GOR, and Levin indicates SRP72 to be ~50% in helical and only to 4–16% in extended conformation. The calculated pI of the whole protein is 10.0. A very conspicuous feature is the uneven charge distribution: mixed charges in the NH₂-terminal 53 kD of SRP72 result in a calculated pI of 6.7. By contrast, the COOH-terminal remainder of the protein is predominantly positively charged (pI = 11) and contains some long stretches of lysine residues (n ≤ 8). In this region two putative nuclear localization signals (NLS) were predicted by the program "motifs" (GCG package, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI). Whether the predicted NLSs are actually used remains to be determined. However, preliminary data indicate that SRP72 over-expressed in BHK cells is localized in the cytoplasm (H. Lütcke and B. Dobberstein, unpublished observations).

The available cDNAs encoding SRP68 differ in their numbers of GGC repeats near the 5' end. This could be due to allelic variation which has been observed in other genes featuring GGC repeats (Fu et al., 1991; Korge et al., 1992). However, it is also conceivable that the high GC content could have resulted in artifacts during the cDNA cloning procedure. We therefore sequenced genomic clones which were found to invariably encode nine (instead of 12 or 15) consecutive glycine residues. Since the sources of the cDNA and the genomic clones were different (MDCK cells vs. one mongrel dog) we cannot distinguish between the two possibilities. However, the number of glycine residues had no

influence on the RNA binding capability of in vitro-made SRP68 (not shown).

Like SRP72, SRP68 has an uneven charge distribution: positive charges cluster in a region of ~14 kD (pI = 11) which lies 7 kD from the NH_2 terminus, whereas the remainder of SRP68 is weakly acidic (pI around 6).

Assembly of SRP72 and SRP68 with 7S RNA

SRP can be disassembled into its RNA and protein components and efficiently be reconstituted from these components into a functional particle (Walter and Blobel, 1983). Even cell-free synthesized SRP proteins can combine with 7S RNA. While such a reconstitution is efficient for the monomeric SRP19 and SRP54 (Römisch et al., 1990) it is inefficient for in vitro synthesized SRP9 and SRP14 (Strub and Walter, 1990). Neither SRP9 nor SRP14 alone interact specifically with 7S RNA. Rather, they need to heterodimerize to form a stable RNP with 7S RNA. Heterodimerization occurs in the absence of 7S RNA and appears to be a prerequisite for RNA binding (Strub and Walter, 1990).

SRP68 and SRP72 are known to form a rather stable heterodimeric complex when bound to 7S RNA (Scoulica et al., 1987). The complex is released from the 7S RNA in 2 M KCl but does not dissociate into the monomeric proteins under these conditions. In contrast to SRP9 and SRP14, SRP68 and SRP72 do not, or do only very inefficiently, form a heterodimer in the absence of 7S RNA (Fig. 3). Binding of SRP68 to the 7S RNA appears to be a prerequisite for its stable interaction with SRP72. The tight interaction with SRP72 could be mediated by a conformational change which SRP68 undergoes upon binding to the 7S RNA.

The affinity of SRP68 for 7S RNA appears to be higher in the presence of SRP72 than in its absence. This is concluded from the finding that SRP68 alone binds very inefficiently to the endogenous 7S RNA, while efficient binding was observed in the presence of SRP72 (Fig. 2). Different binding affinities of SRP68 and the SRP68/72 heterodimer to the 7S RNA are also suggested by absorption to DEAE-Sepharose. SRP68/72 remained largely bound to the 7S RNA whereas SRP68 alone detached from the RNA in the presence of DEAE-Sepharose (H. Lütcke and B. Dobberstein, unpublished observations).

The RNA binding domain of SRP68 is located in the highly positively charged region near the NH_2 terminus of SRP68. This is concluded from binding COOH-terminally truncated SRP68 proteins to 7S RNA (Fig. 4 b) and limited proteolysis of SRP (Fig. 6, d and e). No primary sequence similarities with RNA binding proteins or known RNA binding consensus motifs were detected. The positive charges could mediate the binding of SRP68 to 7S RNA consistent with the fact that SRP68/72 can be detached from 7S RNA by solutions of high ionic strength (Scoulica et al., 1987). The domain's affinity for 7S RNA may be increased by the association of SRP68 with SRP72. Alternatively, SRP72 and SRP68 together could form a second RNA binding domain once they associate with each other. We favor the former view which implies that SRP72 is connected to SRP only by its interaction with SRP68 because all fragments of SRP72 were released from SRP upon digestion with elastase (Fig. 6, b and c).

The finding that free SRP68 sediments in a complex (Fig.

2) indicates that it either aggregates or associates with a large component. For this reason, a batch absorption and sedimentation assay which has been used previously to study the assembly of SRP19 and SRP54 with 7S RNA (Lingelbach et al., 1988; Römisch et al., 1990) was inappropriate in this study. The finding that SRP68 could be recovered from the complex in the presence of 7S RNA (Figs. 2 and 3) may indicate that it is kept assembly competent by its association with the yet unknown large component. Preliminary experiments suggest that this component sediments at ~40S.

Sites of Interaction between SRP72 and SRP68/7S RNA

By deletion analysis a region within the COOH-terminal half of SRP72 was found to be essential for the interaction with the SRP68/7S RNA complex (Fig. 4 a). In SRP68, a region of 3 kD near the COOH terminus and distinct from the RNA binding domain was found essential for the interaction with SRP72 (Fig. 4 b; see Fig. 7). We propose that the two COOH-terminal domains of SRP72 and SRP68 directly associate with each other. In support of this, a 14-kD COOH-terminal fragment of SRP72 was found associated with a larger component which most likely is a COOH-terminal fragment of SRP68 (Fig. 6 b). As 75% of the amino acid residues spanning the 3-kD region of SRP68 are hydrophobic, this would indicate a hydrophobic interaction between SRP68 and SRP72. This is consistent with the previous observation that SRP68 and SRP72 cannot be separated under nondenaturing conditions.

Implications for the Biogenesis of SRP

Nothing is known about the steps and cellular sites of assembly of SRP from its RNA and protein components. Assembly may occur in the nucleus or in the cytoplasm. It is also conceivable that some of the SRP proteins are transported into the nucleus where they bind to 7S RNA, whereas others may bind to the partially assembled SRP in the cytoplasm. 7S RNA is transcribed by RNA polymerase III (PolIII), and it has been suggested for other PolIII transcripts that their nuclear export is mediated by attached proteins (Zapp, 1992). Our analysis of partially assembled SRP strongly suggests that assembly of SRP68 and SRP72 with 7S RNA occurs in the cytoplasm: reticulocyte lysate was found to contain SRP with binding sites available for SRP54, SRP68, and SRP72 but not SRP19 (H. Lütcke and B. Dobberstein, unpublished observations).

With cDNAs available for SRP68 and SRP72, the stages in the assembly of SRP can be further characterized. Reconstitution of SRP from cloned constituents will also allow to determine the function of SRP68 and SRP72 in the SRP-mediated targeting of secretory proteins to the ER membrane.

References

Bernstein, H. D., M. A. Poritz, K. Strub, P. J. Hoben, S. Brenner, and P. Walter. 1989. Model for signal sequence recognition from amino-acid sequence of 54K subunit of signal recognition particle. *Nature (Lond.).* 340:482–486.

Connolly, T., and R. Gilmore. 1989. The signal-recognition particle receptor mediates the GTP-dependent displacement of SRP from the signal sequence of the nascent polypeptide. *Cell.* 57:599–610.

Elroy-Stein, O., T. R. Fuerst, and B. Moss. 1989. Cap-independent translation of mRNA conferred by encephalomyocarditis virus 5' sequence improves the performance of the vaccinia virus/bacteriophage T7 hybrid expression system. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 86:6126–6130.

Frohman, M. A., M. K. Dush, and G. R. Martin. 1988. Rapid production of full-length cDNAs from rare transcripts: amplification using a single gene-specific oligonucleotide primer. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 85:8998–9002.

Fu, Y.-H., D. P. A. Kuhl, A. Pizzuti, M. Pieretti, J. S. Sutcliffe, S. Richards, A. J. M. H. Verkerk, J. J. A. Holden, R. G. Fenwick Jr., S. T. Warren, B. A. Oostra, D. L. Nelson, and C. T. Caskey. 1991. Variation of the CGG repeat at the fragile X site results in genetic instability: Resolution of the Sherman paradox. *Cell.* 67:1047–1058.

Gilmore, R., G. Blobel, and P. Walter. 1982. Protein translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum. I. Detection in the microsomal membrane of a receptor for the signal recognition particle. *J. Cell Biol.* 95:463–469.

Harlow, E., and D. Lane. 1988. Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.

Herz, J., N. Flint, K. Stanley, R. Frank, and B. Dobberstein. 1990. The 68 kDa protein of signal recognition particle contains a glycine-rich region also found in certain RNA-binding proteins. *FEBS (Fed. Eur. Biochem. Soc.) Lett.* 276:103–107.

High, S., and B. Dobberstein. 1991. The signal sequence interacts with the methionine-rich domain of the 54-kD protein of signal recognition particle. *J. Cell Biol.* 113:229–233.

High, S., N. Flint, and B. Dobberstein. 1991a. Requirements for the membrane insertion of signal-anchor type proteins. *J. Cell Biol.* 113:25–34.

High, S., D. Görlich, M. Wiedmann, T. A. Rapoport, and B. Dobberstein. 1991b. The identification of proteins in the proximity of signal-anchor sequences during their targeting to and insertion into the membrane of the ER. *J. Cell Biol.* 113:35–44.

Korge, B. P., S.-Q. Gan, O. W. McBride, D. Mischke, and P. M. Steinert. 1992. Extensive size polymorphism of the human keratin 10 chain resides in the C-terminal V2 subdomain due to variable numbers and sizes of glycine loops. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 89:910–914.

Krieg, U. C., P. Walter, and A. E. Johnson. 1986. Photocrosslinking of the signal sequence of nascent preprolactin to the 54-kilodalton polypeptide of the signal recognition particle. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 83:8604–8608.

Kurzchalia, T. V., M. Wiedmann, A. S. Girshovich, E. S. Bochkareva, H. Bielka, and T. A. Rapoport. 1986. The signal sequence of nascent preprolactin interacts with the 54 K polypeptide of signal recognition particle. *Nature (Lond.).* 320:634–636.

Laemmli, U. K. 1970. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. *Nature (Lond.).* 227:680–685.

Lingelbach, K., C. Zwieb, J. R. Webb, C. Marshallsay, P. J. Hoben, P. Walter, and B. Dobberstein. 1988. Isolation and characterization of a cDNA clone encoding the 19 kDa protein of signal recognition particle (SRP): expression and binding to 7SL RNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:9431–9442.

Lütcke, H., S. High, K. Römisch, A. J. Ashford, and B. Dobberstein. 1992. The methionine-rich domain of the 54 kDa subunit of signal recognition particle is sufficient for the interaction with signal sequences. *EMBO (Eur. Mol. Biol. Organ.) J.* 11:1543–1551.

Maniatis, T., E. F. Fritsch, and J. Sambrook. 1982. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.

Meyer, D. I., E. Krause, and B. Dobberstein. 1982. Secretory protein translocation across membranes—the role of "docking protein." *Nature (Lond.).* 297:647–650.

Nunnari, J., and P. Walter. 1992. Protein targeting to and translocation across the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum. *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 4:573–580.

Römisch, K., J. Webb, J. Herz, S. Prehn, R. Frank, M. Vingron, and B. Dobberstein. 1989. Homology of 54 K protein of signal-recognition particle, docking protein and two *E. coli* proteins with putative GTP-binding proteins. *Nature (Lond.).* 340:478–482.

Römisch, K., J. Webb, K. Lingelbach, H. Gausepohl, and B. Dobberstein. 1990. The 54-kD protein of signal recognition particle contains a methionine-rich RNA binding domain. *J. Cell Biol.* 111:1793–1802.

Scoulica, E., E. Krause, K. Meese, and B. Dobberstein. 1987. Disassembly and domain structure of the proteins in the signal-recognition particle. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 163:519–528.

Siegel, V., and P. Walter. 1985. Elongation arrest is not a prerequisite for secretory protein translocation across the microsomal membrane. *J. Cell Biol.* 100:1913–1921.

Siegel, V., and P. Walter. 1988. Each of the activities of signal recognition particle (SRP) is contained within a distinct domain: Analysis of biochemical mutants of SRP. *Cell.* 52:39–49.

Strub, K., and P. Walter. 1990. Assembly of the Alu domain of the signal recognition particle (SRP): dimerization of the two protein components is required for efficient binding to SRP RNA. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 10:777–784.

Towbin, H., T. Staehelin, and J. Gordon. 1979. Electrophoretic transfer of proteins from polyacrylamide gels to nitrocellulose sheets: procedure and some applications. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 76:4350–4354.

Walter, P., and G. Blobel. 1983. Disassembly and reconstitution of signal recognition particle. *Cell.* 34:525–533.

Walter, P., and V. R. Lingappa. 1986. Mechanism of protein translocation across the endoplasmic reticulum membrane. *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 2:499–516.

Wolin, S. L., and P. Walter. 1989. Signal recognition particle mediates a transient elongation arrest of preprolactin in reticulocyte lysate. *J. Cell Biol.* 109:2617–2622.

Zapp, M. L. 1992. RNA nucleocytoplasmic transport. *Semin. Cell. Biol.* 3:289–297.

Zopf, D., H. D. Bernstein, A. E. Johnson, and P. Walter. 1990. The methionine-rich domain of the 54 kd protein subunit of the signal recognition particle contains an RNA binding site and can be crosslinked to a signal sequence. *EMBO (Eur. Mol. Biol. Organ.) J.* 9:4511–4517.