

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2011 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s)	Project Number
David B. Cheng	
5	
	31906
Project Title A Single Amino Acid Substitution Switches a Protein Specificity	
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Abstract	
Objectives/Goals	ificity is Draminar As one of the six
The goal of my research project is to understand how protein speci Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Associated Factor (TRAF) family	y members TRAF3 plays a critical role
in regulating the non-canonical NF-kB pathway. TRAF3 mutation	s are associated with both human cancer
and auto-immune diseases. The essential role of TRAF3 relies on	its ability to specifically bind to NIK.
Based on the sequence alignment and crystal structural studies, ve	found that worsine 441 of TRAF3 not
only directly contacts with NIK but is also different in sequence fr	on all other TRAF family members at
in regulating the non-canonical NF-kB pathway. TRAF3 mutation and auto-immune diseases. The essential role of TRAF3 relies on Based on the sequence alignment and crystal structural studies, ye only directly contacts with NIK but is also different in sequence in the corresponding position. We hypothesized that tyrosine 441 of binding and functional appairies of TRAF3.	TRAN3 might be responsible for the
binding and functional specificity of TRAF3.	
To test our hypothesis, we took a gain of function approach By u	sing the PCR mutagenesis method we
have generated a point mutation in TRAF5 to create a TRAF5FM	OY nutant, which substituted
phenylalanine at the position 410 of TRAF5 (corresponding to the position 441 of TRAF3) with tyrosine.	
To test our hypothesis, we took a gain of function approach. By using the PCR mutagenesis method, we have generated a point mutation in TRAF5 to create a TRAF5F410Y mutant, which substituted phenylalanine at the position 410 of TRAF5 (corresponding to the position 441 of TRAF3) with tyrosine. After cloning the TRAF5F410Y mutant cDNA into an expression vector, we transfected wild type TRAF3 wild type TRAF5 and TRAF5F410Y mutant into 233T cells and then compared their abilities to	
The s, whice type The s and The s if the state in the sta	
bind the NIK by GST pull down assays.	
Results In vitro binding assays indicated that while wild type TRAF5 did n	not hind to NIK TDAE5E410V mutant
bound to NIK as strongly as TRAF3.	lot blid to MIK, TKAF5F4101 illutant
Thus, we have demonstrated that a single amino acid substitution of TRAF5 to that of TRAF3. Our studies may provide insight for dru	can switch the binding specificity of
TRAF5 to that of TRAF3. Our studies may provide insight for dru	g design on TRAF proteins to treat
cancers and inflammatory diseases.	
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Summary Statement	
My research project is about the molecular mechanism responsible for the specific function of critical	
protein involved in cancer and autoimmune diseases.	
Help Received	
Mr. Larry Walker serves as the site coordinator and has helped me with some of the paperwork required	
for the science fair. Dr. Bahram Razani serves as my research advisor, teaching me all the techniques	
needed in my experiments. Ms. Anna Reichardt and Dr. Yaya Wang have helped me with some steps of	