



## Cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p, a negative regulator of the *MEC1* pathway, coincides with the compartmentalization of Rnr2p–Rnr4p



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### ABSTRACT

The evolutionarily conserved *MEC1* checkpoint pathway mediates cell cycle arrest and induction of genes including the *RNR* (Ribonucleotide reductase) genes and *HUG1* (Hydroxyurea, ultraviolet, and gamma radiation) in response to DNA damage and replication arrest. Rnr complex activity is in part controlled by cytoplasmic localization of the Rnr2p–Rnr4p subunits and inactivation of negative regulators Sml1p and Dif1p upon DNA damage and hydroxyurea (HU) treatment. We previously showed that a deletion of *HUG1* rescues lethality of *mec1Δ* and suppresses *dun1Δ* strains. In this study, multiple approaches demonstrate the regulatory response of Hug1p to DNA damage and HU treatment and support its role as a negative effector of the *MEC1* pathway. Consistent with our hypothesis, wild-type cells are sensitive to DNA damage and HU when *HUG1* is overexpressed. A Hug1 polyclonal antiserum reveals that *HUG1* encodes a protein in budding yeast and its *MEC1*-dependent expression is delayed compared to the rapid induction of Rnr3p in response to HU treatment. Cell biology and subcellular fractionation experiments show localization of Hug1p–GFP to the cytoplasm upon HU treatment. The cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p–GFP is dependent on *MEC1* pathway genes and coincides with the cytoplasmic localization of Rnr2p–Rnr4p. Taken together, the genetic interactions, gene expression, and localization studies support a novel role for Hug1p as a negative regulator of the *MEC1* checkpoint response through its compartmentalization with Rnr2p–Rnr4p.

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## 1. Introduction

Cellular survival in response to DNA lesions and replication arrest requires the coordination of checkpoint-mediated mechanisms to ensure DNA damage repair, cell cycle arrest, and recovery for genome stability. Checkpoint pathways regulate the expression of protein kinases, which mediate a transcriptional response and cell cycle arrest through downstream effectors. In *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the evolutionarily conserved *MEC1* (ortholog to the

human ataxia telangiectasia mutated- and Rad3-related – ATR – protein) checkpoint pathway regulates origin firing, fork progression, and DNA repair and recovery (reviewed in [1]).

Mec1p and its effector kinases, Rad53p and Dun1p, activate both positive and negative effectors that regulate deoxyribonucleotide (dNTP) pools, cell cycle arrest, and recovery [1]. The activity of the positive effector *RNRs* (Ribonucleotide reductases), which are responsible for the rate-limiting conversion step of ribonucleotides (rNDPs) to dNTPs, is tightly regulated. The homodimer Rnr1p and the heterodimers Rnr2p and Rnr4p, which compose the Rnr complex, are transcriptionally repressed by Crt1 [2,3] while Rnr1p contains binding sites for dATP allosteric inhibition [4]. In the absence of DNA damage, negative regulators such as Sml1p and Dif1p regulate Rnr complex activity through inhibition of the Rnr subunit, Rnr1p, and by subcellular compartmentalization of the Rnr2p–Rnr4p subunits to the nucleus [5,6]. However, in response to DNA damage or replication arrest, Sml1p and Dif1p are phosphorylated and degraded [5,7]. This, along with the transcriptional induction of *RNRs* and localization of the Rnr complex to the cytoplasm, serves to increase dNTP pools [5,7,8]. Checkpoint mediated

**Abbreviations:** BLM, bleomycin; DEX, dextrose; dNTP, deoxyribonucleotide; GAL, galactose; GFP, green fluorescent protein; HU, hydroxyurea; MMS, methyl methanesulfonate; PBS, phosphate buffered saline; Rnr, ribonucleotide reductase.

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response to DNA damage and replication arrest has been studied extensively, however we do not fully understand how cells recover from checkpoint arrest and downregulate Rnr activity to maintain genome stability.

In this paper, we examined the role of Hug1p (Hydroxyurea, Ultraviolet, Gamma) as a negative regulator of the *MEC1* pathway. *HUG1* is one of the most differentially expressed genes identified in a screen for gene expression in response to HU treatment [9]. Unlike *SML1* and *DIF1*, the transcription of *HUG1* is induced in cells treated with HU or exposed to ultraviolet or gamma radiation in a *MEC1*-dependent manner [2]. A deletion of *HUG1* has been shown to rescue lethality due to a *MEC1* null allele and suppress the HU sensitivity of *dun1Δ* mutants [2]. Studies with *HUG1* have primarily focused on its transcriptional response to replication arrest and DNA damage [2,10–13]. Using a polyclonal serum to Hug1p, we have shown that *HUG1* encodes for a protein. Our results for *HUG1* overexpression phenotypes, a delayed induction pattern of Hug1p in response to HU treatment, and the *MEC1*-dependent compartmentalization of Hug1p in response to replication arrest define a novel role for Hug1p as a negative regulator of the *MEC1*-checkpoint response through its compartmentalization with Rnr2p–Rnr4p [14].

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Strains, plasmids, cell cycle arrest with HU and growth sensitivity to HU, MMS and BLM

Strains and plasmids are described in [Supplementary Table 1](#). Transformations, cloning, and cell culture were performed using standard methods as previously described [2,15–17]. Additional strain and expression vector construction procedures are outlined in the [supplementary materials and methods](#). Primer sequences are available upon request. Cell cycle arrest with 0.1 M HU (Fluka Chemika) was as described [2]. Cells (>90%) exhibited a large budded phenotype with S-phase DNA content, as determined by flow cytometry using an Accuri C6 flow cytometer (BD Accuri Cytometers) [18]. Serial dilutions of cells grown in medium selective for the plasmid were assayed for growth with dextrose (2%) or raffinose (2%) plus galactose (2%) with 0.1 M HU, 0.01% MMS (Sigma–Aldrich), or 5 mU/mL BLM (Bristol–Myers Squibb) as described [18].

### 2.2. Western blots and subcellular fractionation

Western blots for Hug1p, Hug1p-GFP, Rnr3p-HA, Sir2p, Pgk1p, Tub2p and subcellular fractionation were performed as described [18,19] using anti-HA (12CA5 Roche), -GFP (A11122 Invitrogen), -Sir2p (yN-19) (sc-6666 Santa Cruz), -Pgk1p (459250 Invitrogen), -Hug1p and -Tub2p (antisera generated in Basrai Laboratory).

### 2.3. Localization of Hug1p-GFP

Hug1p-GFP expressing strains were grown to exponential phase in YPD and treated with 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h. For localization of *GAL1-HUG1-GFP*, cells were grown to exponential phase in synthetic medium with raffinose (2%) followed by growth in galactose (2%) medium for 2 h, shifted to dextrose (2%) medium with or without 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h. Harvested cells were prepared for microscopy as described [20] except that paraformaldehyde was the only fixative and Hoechst 33342 (Thermo Scientific) was used for nuclear staining. Images were acquired using a Zeiss Axio Observer Z1 microscope.

Image deconvolution and analysis were performed in ImageJ using plug-ins Diffraction PSF 3D to calculate the point-spread-function and Iterative Deconvolve 3D [21] for deconvolution.

Localization analysis was performed as described [22]. Cytoplasmic localization was determined empirically to be a nuclear-to-cytoplasmic intensimetric ratio below 0.9, even distribution between 0.9 and 1.1, and nuclear localization above 1.1. For each strain, at least 100 large budding cells with a nucleus at the bud neck were counted.

Statistical analysis on the subcellular localization data was performed in SAS 9.3 using three-way factorial analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey's multiple comparison range test. Additional statistical analysis is provided in the supplementary materials and methods.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Overexpression of *HUG1* increases the sensitivity of wild-type strains to HU, MMS and BLM

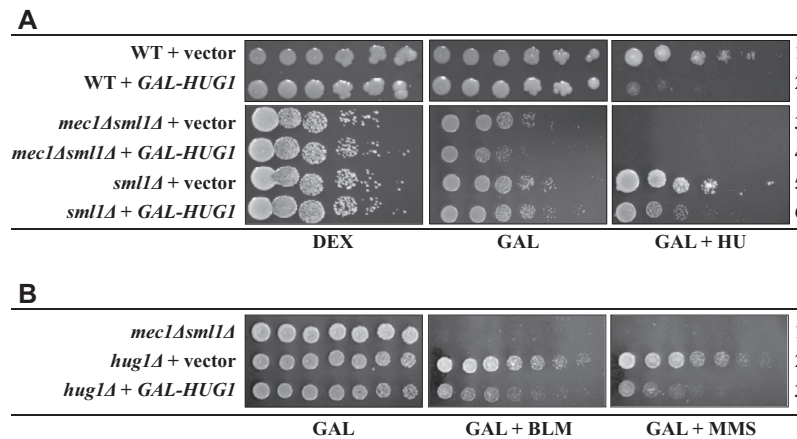
We have previously shown that a deletion of *HUG1* suppresses the viability of *mec1Δ* strains and HU sensitivity of *dun1Δ* strains [2]. Similar results have been reported in the *HUG1* paralogs, *DIF1* and *SML1*, both of which are negative regulators of the Rnr complex and the checkpoint response [5,7,16]. To determine if Hug1p acts as a negative regulator of the *MEC1* pathway, wild-type strains overexpressing *HUG1* were assayed for growth on media containing HU and DNA damaging agents. *GAL1-HUG1* was found to increase the sensitivity of wild-type strains to HU on medium containing galactose (GAL) and 0.15 M HU (Fig. 1A, Row 2). *GAL1-HUG1* or vector (Fig. 1A, Rows 2 and 1, respectively) did not show growth defects on dextrose (DEX) plates with and without HU and GAL plates without HU. The phenotype was specifically due to expression of Hug1p, as a frame-shift mutation in the *HUG1* open reading frame (*GAL1-HUG1*<sup>\*</sup>) abolished the dosage lethality phenotype (data not shown).

Since the viability of *mec1Δ* strains is suppressed by *sml1-1* or *sml1Δ* [5,7,16], the dosage lethality of *GAL1-HUG1* in wild-type strains was examined for dependence on *SML1*. Similar to the wild-type strain, the *sml1Δ* strain with *GAL1-HUG1* exhibited growth inhibition on HU containing medium (Fig. 1A, Row 6). Results verifying that *SML1* is not required for the dosage lethality of strains containing *GAL1-HUG1* are supported by recent work describing the ubiquitylation and subsequent degradation of Sml1p in response to DNA damage [7]. As expected, the *mec1Δsml1Δ* strain was sensitive to growth on HU containing plates with or without *GAL1-HUG1* (Fig. 1A, Rows 3 and 4). *mec1Δsml1Δ* strains expressing *GAL1-HUG1* also showed a slow growth phenotype even in the absence of HU (Fig. 1A, Row 4, center panel). These results are similar to the negative regulator, *DIF1*, which displays dosage lethality in *mec1Δsml1Δ* strains [5].

In addition to HU sensitivity, *GAL1-HUG1* strains exhibited significant growth inhibition on MMS and BLM containing media (Fig. 1B, Row 3) when compared with empty-vector strains (Fig. 1B, Row 2). As expected, the *mec1Δsml1Δ* strain displayed growth inhibition on plates containing MMS and BLM (Fig. 1B, Row 1). Taken together, the synthetic dosage lethality of *GAL1-HUG1* strains along with previous data support a role for Hug1p as a negative regulator of the *MEC1*-mediated checkpoint response to DNA damage and replication arrest.

### 3.2. Expression of Hug1p shows delayed induction to 0.1 M HU compared to Rnr3p, a positive effector of the *MEC1* pathway

Using transcriptome profiling, we previously reported that *HUG1* represents one of the most highly differentially expressed genes in the yeast genome [2,9]. Initial genome sequencing efforts annotated all ORFs of at least 100 contiguous codons, hence *HUG1* was not

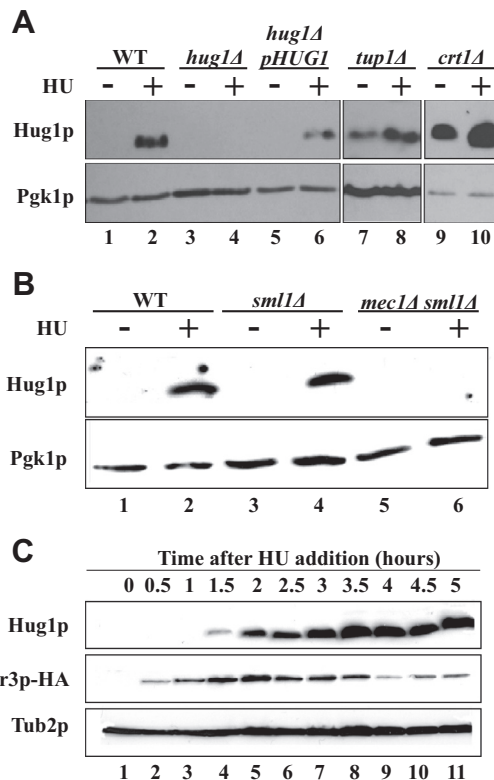


**Fig. 1.** Overexpression of *HUG1* sensitizes growth to HU, BLM and MMS. (A) Serial dilutions of wild-type strain (WT, W1588-4A), *mec1Δsml1Δ* (U953-61A) and *sml1Δ* (U952-3B) with vector (pRS316) or *GAL1-HUG1* (pMB379) were grown on plates with dextrose (DEX), galactose (GAL) or galactose with 0.15 M HU (GAL + HU) and incubated at 30° for 2–3 days. (B) Serial dilutions of *mec1Δsml1Δ* (U953-61A) or *hug1Δ* (YMB847) with vector (pRS414-GAL1) or *GAL1-HUG1* (pMB394) were grown on plates with galactose (GAL), galactose with 5 mU/mL BLM (GAL + BLM), or 0.01% MMS (GAL + MMS) and incubated at 30° for 2–3 days.

annotated as it encodes for a protein of 68 amino acids. To validate that *HUG1* encodes for a protein, a rabbit polyclonal serum specific to Hug1p was generated. Results from Western blot analysis corroborated results of Northern blot analysis [2], as Hug1p expression was observed in a wild-type strain treated with HU (Fig. 2A, Lane 2). The control includes a *hug1Δ* strain that shows Hug1p expression when transformed with a plasmid expressing *HUG1* from its own promoter (pHUG1; Fig. 2A, Lane 6). In agreement with previous results, *tup1*

and *crt1Δ* strains constitutively expressed Hug1p (Fig. 2A, Lanes 7–10). Crt1p, Tup1p and Ssn6p are transcriptional repressors that bind to X-box sequences in the promoter of *HUG1* and *RNRs* in the absence of DNA damage and replication arrest [2]. The polyclonal serum also showed that, in agreement with previous Northern blot analysis, no HU induced expression of Hug1p was detected in *mec1Δsml1Δ* strains (Fig. 2B, Lane 6) and *SML1* was not required for the expression of Hug1p (Fig. 2B, Lane 4).

To gain further insight into the role of Hug1p, HU induced expression of Hug1p was compared with Rnr3p, a positive regulator of the *MEC1* pathway. Hug1p expression was detected 1.5 h post-HU addition and increased until approximately 3.5 h post-HU addition after which no further induction was apparent (Fig. 2C). Consistent with previous reports [3], Rnr3p-HA was detected 30 min post-HU addition, increased until 90–120 min post-HU addition, and subsequently declined (Fig. 2C). The delayed induction of Hug1p with high levels present at 3.5–5 h post-HU addition resembles the profile of Crt1p [3], a negative regulator of *RNRs* and *HUG1* gene expression.



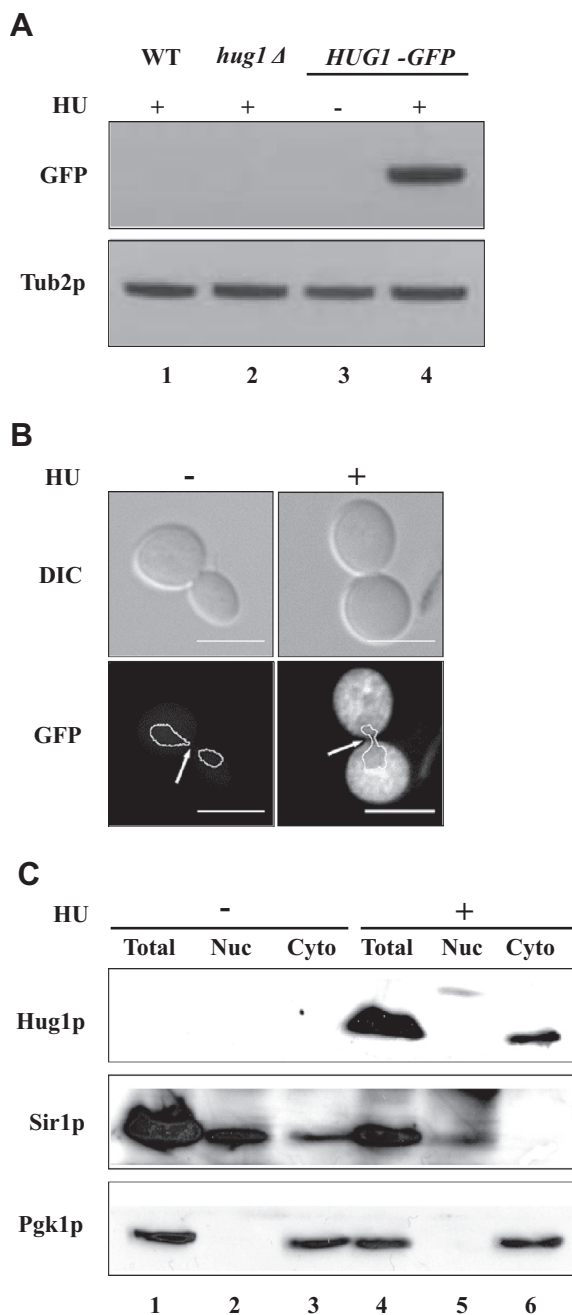
**Fig. 2.** Genes in the *MEC1* pathway are required for HU induced expression of Hug1p and delayed induction of Hug1p compared to Rnr3p. (A) Western blot analysis of wild-type (WT, YPH499), *hug1Δ* (YMB847), *hug1Δ* (YMB847) with pHUG1 (pMB444), *tup1Δ* (Y217), *crt1Δ* (Y577) grown with or without 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h and probed with anti-Hug1p or -Pgk1p (loading control). (B) Western blot analysis of wild-type (WT, W1588-4A), *sml1Δ* (U952-3C), *mec1Δsml1Δ* (U953-61D) grown with or without 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h (C) Western blot analysis of *RNR3-HA* strains (YMB1657) after treatment with 0.1 M HU for various times and probed with anti-Hug1p, -HA (Rnr3p-HA) and -Tub2p (loading control).

### 3.3. Hug1p-GFP localizes to the cytoplasm in HU treated cells

The subcellular localization of Hug1p-GFP was analyzed by fusing GFP to the C-terminus of Hug1p expressed from its native promoter at the chromosomal locus in the genome. Western blot analysis showed expression of Hug1p-GFP in cells treated with HU (Fig. 3A). Fluorescence microscopy of Hug1p-GFP cells without HU treatment showed only background fluorescence (Fig. 3B, left column). However, upon treatment with HU, Hug1p-GFP was enriched in the cytoplasm and was notably excluded from the nucleus in 96.3 ± 3.1% of the cells (Fig. 3B, right column). DNA content measurement by FACS and nuclear morphology of the cells confirmed S-phase arrest of the HU treated cells (data not shown).

To rule out artifacts in localization due to GFP tagging of Hug1p, the data were corroborated by subcellular fractionation of cells expressing non-epitope tagged Hug1p expressed from its native promoter. Total, nuclear (Nuc) and cytoplasmic (Cyto) fractions of cells with or without HU were analyzed by Western blot using anti-Sir2p (nuclear marker), -Pgk1p (cytoplasmic marker) or -Hug1p. Sir2p was enriched in the nuclear fraction (Fig. 3C, Lane 5) and Pgk1p in the cytoplasmic fraction (Fig. 3C, Lane 6) in HU treated cells. Hug1p was only observed in the cytoplasmic fraction of the HU treated cells and was excluded from the nucleus (Fig. 3C, Lane 6). The enrichment of Hug1p in the cytoplasmic fraction supports the data showing Hug1p localization to the cytoplasm in HU treated cells.





**Fig. 3.** Hug1p-GFP is localized to the cytoplasm in response to HU treatment. (A) Western blot analysis showing HU induced expression of *HUG1-GFP* expressed from its native promoter at the endogenous locus in wild-type (WT, YPH499), *hug1Δ* (YMB847), and *HUG1-GFP* (YMB1618) strains grown with or without 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h and probed with anti-GFP or Tub2p (loading control). (B) Cells expressing Hug1p-GFP grown in the absence (left column) or presence of 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h (right column) show exclusion from the nucleus. Arrow indicates bud neck; white line outlines the nucleus; white scale bar length is 5  $\mu$ m. (C) Total, nuclear (Nuc) and cytoplasmic (Cyto) fractions of wild-type strains (YPH499) grown in the absence or presence of 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h analyzed by Western blot using a polyclonal serum to Hug1p, Sir2p (Nuc), or Pgk1p (Cyto).

#### 3.4. Cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p in response to HU treatment is not merely due to overexpression of the protein

Since *HUG1* expression is induced in response to DNA damage and replication arrest in a checkpoint dependent manner [2], we examined if the cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p under these conditions may reflect its high level of expression using cells

expressing *GAL1-HUG1-GFP*. Western blot analysis showed that *GAL1-HUG1-GFP* was expressed in wild-type, *mec1Δsml1Δ*, and *sml1Δ* strains grown in galactose medium (Fig. 4A). Cells grown in the presence of galactose for 2 h, followed by growth in glucose medium with or without HU were examined for nuclear morphology and localization of *GAL1-HUG1-GFP*. Nuclear-to-cytoplasmic intensimetric ratios were quantified as described [22] to determine Hug1p-GFP subcellular compartmentalization for all strains (Fig. S1). In the absence of HU, Hug1p-GFP was primarily localized to the nucleus ( $88.2 \pm 2.0\%$ ) whereas a majority of the HU treated cells ( $86.6 \pm 3.3\%$ ) exhibited cytoplasmic localization (Fig. 4B, WT). The similar localization pattern of *GAL1-HUG1-GFP* to that of *HUG1-GFP* expressed under the native *HUG1* promoter revealed that the cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p-GFP is independent of protein expression levels.

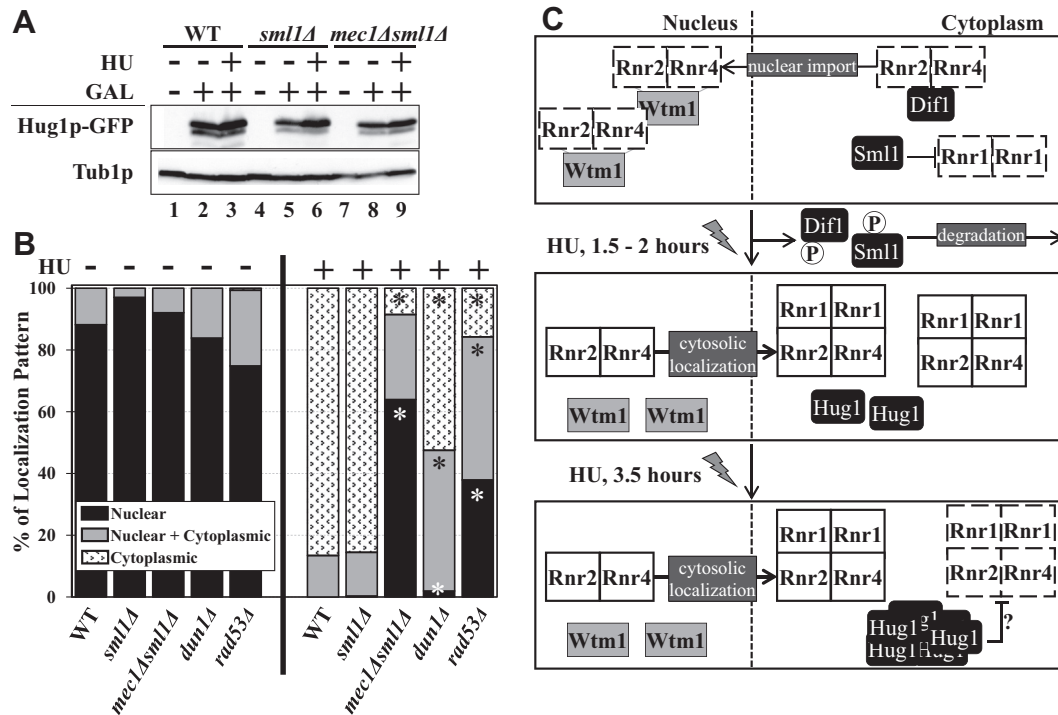
#### 3.5. Cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p-GFP is MEC1-dependent and coincides with the compartmentalization of Rnr2p-Rnr4p to the cytoplasm

Since genes in the *MEC1* pathway are required for the DNA damage and replication arrest induced expression of Hug1p [2], we examined whether the cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p is dependent on the *MEC1* effector kinases, *MEC1*, *RAD53*, and *DUN1*. In the absence of HU, Hug1p-GFP mainly localized to the nucleus in *mec1Δ sml1Δ* strains ( $92.1 \pm 8.5\%$ ), similar to that observed in wild-type strain ( $88.2 \pm 2.0\%$ ). However, contrary to the cytoplasmic localization of Hug1-GFP in wild-type cells ( $86.6 \pm 3.3\%$ ), very few of the *mec1Δsml1Δ* cells showed localization to the cytoplasm ( $8.5 \pm 1.1\%$ ) in response to HU treatment. The majority of Hug1p-GFP in the *mec1Δsml1Δ* cells was nuclear ( $64.0 \pm 7.3\%$ ) or was evenly distributed throughout the cell ( $27.5 \pm 7.0\%$ ). The localization pattern observed in *mec1Δsml1Δ* strains was independent of *SML1* as *sml1Δ* strains exhibited a localization pattern more closely resembling wild-type strains. In the *sml1Δ* strain, Hug1p-GFP localized to the nucleus ( $97.1 \pm 1.0\%$ ) in the absence of HU and to the cytoplasm ( $85.5 \pm 2.3\%$ ) in the presence HU (Fig. 4B).

We next examined the localization of *GAL1-HUG1-GFP* in *rad53Δ* and *dun1Δ* strains. In the absence of HU, both *rad53Δ* ( $74.8 \pm 11.2\%$ ) and *dun1Δ* ( $83.9 \pm 0.5\%$ ) strains showed nuclear localization of Hug1p-GFP similar to that observed in the wild-type strain (Fig. 4B). However, unlike the wild-type cells, in the presence of HU, only a small fraction of *rad53Δ* cells localized to the cytoplasm ( $15.7 \pm 4.9\%$ ) with a majority of the cells exhibiting an even distribution ( $46.3 \pm 4.5\%$ ) or nuclear localization ( $37.9 \pm 9.3\%$ ) of Hug1p-GFP signal. In the presence of HU, the *dun1Δ* strains exhibited a cytoplasmic localization profile of Hug1p-GFP that was intermediate to the pattern in *mec1Δsml1Δ* and wild-type strains. Cytoplasmic localization was observed in approximately half the population ( $52.5 \pm 5.0\%$ ) of *dun1Δ* cells whereas the remaining cells had either an even distribution ( $45.3 \pm 4.1\%$ ) or nuclear localization ( $1.9 \pm 0.9\%$ ) of Hug1p-GFP. Taken together, these data indicate that Hug1p-GFP localizes to the cytoplasm in response to HU treatment and this localization is dependent on *MEC1*, *RAD53*, and *DUN1* and is independent of *SML1*.

#### 4. Discussion

Checkpoint mediated recovery from DNA damage and replication arrest is in part mediated by stringent regulation of Rnr activity. Negative effectors of the *MEC1* pathway, namely *SML1* and *DIF1*, interact with Rnr complex subunits and regulate its activity and subcellular compartmentalization. The downregulation of Dif1p and Sml1p in response to DNA damage or replication arrest increases dNTP pools [5–7]. However, after recovery from check-



**Fig. 4.** Cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p-GFP depends on *MEC1* pathway genes and is coincident with compartmentalization of Rnr2p–Rnr4p. (A) Western blot analysis of wild-type (WT, W1588-4A), *sml1Δ* (U952-3B), and *mec1Δsml1Δ* (U953-61A) strains expressing *GAL1-HUG1-GFP* (pMB830) grown with or without galactose (GAL) in the absence or in the presence of 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h probed with anti-GFP or -Tub1p (loading control). (B) Hug1p-GFP subcellular localization pattern as quantified by fluorescence microscopy (as described in Section 2 and [22]) of wild-type (WT, YMB888), *sml1Δ* (U952-3B), *mec1Δ sml1Δ* (U953-61A), *dun1Δ* (U971) and *rad53Δ* (U960-5C) expressing *GAL1-HUG1-GFP* (pMB830) grown in galactose medium with or without 0.1 M HU for 3.5 h. The graph shows means of three replicates with at least 100 cells counted per experiment. Asterisks (\*) indicate significant difference when compared to respective wild-type cells (Tukey's HSD;  $p < 0.05$ ). (C) Delayed induction and cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p in response to HU treatment may serve to downregulate Rnr complex activity. Rnr complex with solid outline indicates catalytically active form, while the one with dashed outline designates catalytically inactive form. Dif1p mediates the localization of Rnr2p–Rnr4p to the nucleus where Wtm1p anchors it, while Sml1p inhibits the activity of Rnr1p in the cytoplasm. Dif1p and Sml1p are phosphorylated and degraded in response to HU treatment and Rnr2p–Rnr4p localizes to the cytoplasm for catalytic activity. The delayed induction of Hug1p and its cytoplasmic localization and co-compartmentalization with the Rnr complex may serve to downregulate Rnr activity and facilitate recovery from checkpoint response.

point arrest, Rnr activity must be attenuated by negative regulators for normal cell cycle progression [5–8,16,23–25]. We propose that Hug1p is a negative regulator of the *MEC1* pathway, which unlike *DIF1* and *SML1*, is induced in response to DNA damage and replication arrest. This is based on our results which show that: (a) strains expressing *GAL1-HUG1* are sensitized to growth in the presence of HU and DNA damaging agents, (b) the temporal pattern of Hug1p expression in the presence of HU exhibits a lag when compared with Rnr3p, a positive regulator of the *MEC1* pathway, and resembles that of Crt1p, a negative regulator of the *MEC1* pathway, and (c) suppression of lethality of *mec1Δ* and HU sensitivity of *dun1Δ* strains by deletion of *HUG1*.

We propose that Hug1p may serve to negatively regulate the *MEC1* pathway by co-compartmentalization with Rnr2p–Rnr4p to the cytoplasm in response to HU treatment. The cytosolic localization is not simply due to overexpression of Hug1p as corroborated by localization analysis of *GAL1-HUG1-GFP*. Consistent with a requirement of *MEC1* pathway genes for the induction of *HUG1*, cytoplasmic localization of Hug1p was dependent on *MEC1*, *RAD53* and *DUN1*. Interestingly, Hug1p and Rnr2p–Rnr4p subcellular compartmentalization data share similar dependencies on the *MEC1* pathway genes [14]. The localization to the same cellular compartment may allow Hug1p to interact with Rnr2p–Rnr4p through an undetermined, potentially inhibitory mechanism (Fig. 4C) and downregulate Rnr activity. As seen in the model, in cycling cells, Dif1p mediates the localization of Rnr2p–Rnr4p to the nucleus where Wtm1p anchors it, while Sml1p inhibits the activity of Rnr1p in the cytoplasm. After 1.5–2 h of HU induction, Dif1p and Sml1p are phosphorylated and degraded; Rnr2p–Rnr4p

is exported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where it forms the active Rnr complex with the Rnr1p homodimer. After 3.5 h of HU treatment, the high level of Hug1p expression and its localization to the cytoplasm and co-compartmentalization with the Rnr complex serve to downregulate Rnr activity and, potentially, dNTP pools. The delayed expression of Hug1p to replication arrest and co-compartmentalization with Rnr2p–Rnr4p may act to negatively regulate Rnr activity in the absence of negative *MEC1* effectors, *DIF1* and *SML1*, and permit cellular recovery in post-stress conditions. Taken together, our data define a novel role for *HUG1* in the DNA damage and replication arrest pathway.

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## Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bbrc.2013.08.089>.

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