

# Functional complementation of the *Schizosaccharomyces pombe wis1* mutant by *Arabidopsis MEK1* and non-catalytic enhancement by *CTR1*

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**Abstract** *Arabidopsis thaliana MEK1* encodes a MAPKK homolog whose role in plants is currently unknown. High (but not low) expression of *MEK1* rescued the  $\Delta wis1$  (MAPKK) mutant of the *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* Win1/Wis4-Wis1-Sty1 stress-activated MAPK pathway. Rescue was dependent upon upstream and downstream components of the pathway, suggesting that *MEK1* might function in a homologous MAPK pathway in plants. When *MEK1* was expressed at a low level, rescue of  $\Delta wis1$  was achieved by co-expressing *Arabidopsis CTR1* (a putative MAPKK kinase (MAPKKK)). *CTR1* constructs alone did not rescue the pathway, indicating that *CTR1* augmented *MEK1* function. Further data indicated that this enhancement was not due to *CTR1* kinase activity.

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**Key words:** Mitogen-activated protein kinase; Stress-activated MAPK pathway; *trans*-complementation; *Arabidopsis thaliana*; *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*

## 1. Introduction

The MAPK pathway is a conserved eukaryotic signaling module that controls numerous cellular activities in response to receptor signals [1]. A MAPKKK activates a specific MAPKK by phosphorylation on serine and threonine residues, and MAPKK in turn activates a specific MAPK by phosphorylation on threonine and tyrosine residues. Appropriate cellular responses are then regulated by the MAPK through activation of elements in the nucleus and cytoplasm. Different MAPK pathways can integrate a variety of signals through interactions with other protein kinases or G proteins, which are ultimately controlled by receptor tyrosine kinases, cytokine receptors or two-component histidine kinase receptors. Examples of the latter are the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* osmolarity-response pathway [2], the *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* stress-activated pathway [3] and potentially the *Arabidopsis thaliana* ethylene hormone-response pathway [4].

In plants, MAPK pathways have been implicated in responses to stresses, wounding, hormones and pathogen attack [5,6]. Although a number of plant genes encoding MAPKKs, MAPKKs and MAPKs have been cloned [5,6], the specific roles for most of these are unknown. Although a complete MAPK module has yet to be identified in plants, a putative module involving *Arabidopsis* ATMEKK1 (MAPKKK), MEK1/ATMKK2 (two MAPKKs) and ATMPK4 (MAPK) was recently proposed based on physical and functional associations in yeast [7,8]. *MEK1* was capable of rescuing the  $\Delta pbs2$  (MAPKK) mutant of the *S. cerevisiae* osmolarity-response pathway and this rescue was enhanced by co-expression of an activated form of *ATMEKK1*, suggesting that ATMEKK1 can activate MEK1 [8]. Similarly, co-expression of *MEK1* and *ATMPK4* rescued the *S. cerevisiae*  $\Delta bck1$  (MAPKKK) and  $\Delta mpk1$  (MAPK) mutants, suggesting that MEK1 can activate ATMPK4 [7,8]. It is unclear from these complementation studies whether these MAPK pathway genes are functional homologs of the yeast genes.

Ethylene is a gaseous plant hormone that regulates numerous developmental processes, as well as responses to various stresses [4]. Ethylene signaling is thought to utilize a MAPK pathway based on the finding that a negative regulator of ethylene responses, *CTR1*, is a putative MAPKKK in *Arabidopsis* [9]. The *CTR1* sequence is most similar to the Raf protein kinase family. The C-terminal portion of *CTR1* contains all 11 kinase subdomains, including the residues characteristic of serine/threonine specificity [9]. Kinase activity has been detected for *CTR1* in vitro [10,11]. *CTR1* acts downstream of a family of histidine protein kinase-like ethylene receptors, two of which have been shown to physically interact with the N-terminal non-catalytic domain of *CTR1* [12]. The mechanisms by which *CTR1* is regulated are currently unknown, as are the immediate downstream targets of *CTR1*.

To study the regulation of *CTR1*, we were interested in developing a heterologous system in which we could easily assay *CTR1* activity. Toward this aim, we tried, unsuccessfully, to rescue a variety of yeast MAPKKK mutants with various *CTR1* constructs (K.L. Clark, W. Ding, Z. Pan and C. Chang, unpublished). This led us to try co-expressing *CTR1* and *Arabidopsis MEK1* [13], with the rationale that the *MEK1* product might serve as a substrate for *CTR1*. Similar co-expression strategies utilizing yeast MAPK pathway mutants have been demonstrated previously [7,8,14,15]. The pathway we employed is the *S. pombe* stress-activated pathway, which controls the cell cycle, initiation of sexual differentiation and responses to environmental stresses such as heat shock, high osmolarity and oxidative stress [16]. The pathway contains at least two functionally overlapping MAPKKs called Wis4 (=Wik1=Wak1) [17] and Win1 [18,19]. Both of these phosphorylate the Wis1 MAPKK [20],

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**Abbreviations:** MAP, mitogen-activated protein; MAPK, MAP kinase; MAPKK, MAPK kinase; EMM, Edinburgh minimal medium

which in turn phosphorylates the Sty1 MAPK (=Spcl=Phh1) [21,22]. The Win1/Wis4-Wis1-Sty1 MAPK module is regulated in part by a two-component system comprised of a pair of histidine kinase sensor proteins (J. Millar, personal communications) and a response regulator called Mcs4 [16,23]. *Arabidopsis* MEK1 has 37% amino acid identity to Wis1.

In this paper, we present genetic evidence that MEK1 can substitute for Wis1 in the *S. pombe* stress-activated pathway. These results support the possibility that the MEK1 protein acts in a similar stress-activated MAPK pathway in *Arabidopsis*. We also show that CTR1 augments MEK1 activity in the yeast system, however, we find that this occurs by an indirect mechanism, which does not involve phosphorylation of MEK1 by CTR1.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Yeast strains, growth and transformation

*S. pombe* strains used in this study were: JM504 (*wis1::ura4 leu1-32 ura4-D18 h+*) (gift of J. Millar), JM1413 (*win1-1 leu1-32 ura4-D18 ade6-M216 his7.366 h-*) [18], JM1368 (*mcs4::ura4 leu-32 ura4-D18 ade6-M216 his7-366 h-*) (gift of J. Millar), JM1160 (*sty1::ura4 leu1-32 ura4-D18 ade6-M216 h-*) [16], JM1059 (*leu-32 ura4-D18 ade6-M216 his7-366 h-*) (gift of J. Millar), ED1009 (*wis1::his1-102 leu1-32 ura4-D18 h-*) (gift of P. Fantès).

The lithium acetate method was used for yeast transformation [24]. Transformants were selected and maintained on Edinburgh minimal medium (EMM) with appropriate amino acids plus 16  $\mu$ M thiamine. The thiamine was added to the medium to repress expression of the cloned genes from the *nmt1* promoter [25].

### 2.2. Plasmid constructions

The entire *Arabidopsis* MEK1 coding sequence was polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-amplified from a cDNA clone template using the primers 5'-GGAATTCCATATGAACAGAGGAAGCTTA-3' and 5'-TCCCCCGGGTCAAAGATCTGCGTCGGT-3'. The entire *Arabidopsis* CTR1 coding sequence (residues 1–821) was PCR-amplified from a cDNA template using the primers 5'-GGAATTCCATATGGAATGCCCGGTAGA-3' and 5'-TCCCCCGGGTTACAATCCGAGCGGTTGGG-3'. For truncated forms of CTR1 (CTR470, CTR488, CTR503 and CTR551), the forward PCR primers were 5'-TGTCGACATATGGGATTCTCAATGTTTCAT-3', 5'-TGTCGACATATGGCATTGGCAGAAAATGCTGGT-3', 5'-TGTCGACATATGGCATTGGCAGAAAATGCTGGT-3', 5'-TGTCGACATATGCTTAATATAAAAAGAAAAGAT-3', respectively. The reverse primer was the same as that used to amplify the full length CTR1 sequence. The CTR1 N-terminal domain (residues 1–550) was amplified using the same forward primer as used for the full length CTR1 sequence and the reverse primer was 5'-CCCCGGTAAATCACACACACGGGATGTC-3'. All PCR products were cloned into the pGEM-T vector (Promega) and verified by nucleotide sequencing at the Center for Agricultural Biotechnology Sequencing Facility (College Park, MD, USA). The inserts were then removed with *Nde*I and *Xma*I (or *Sma*I) and ligated into the *Nde*I and *Sma*I sites of *S. pombe* expression vectors pREP1 (or pREP2), pREP41 (or pREP42) and pREP81 (or pREP82) [25,26]. The odd-numbered vectors carry the selectable marker LEU2 (which complements *leu1*) and the even-numbered vectors carry the selectable marker Ura4<sup>+</sup>. Expression of the inserted genes was under the control of different versions of the thiamine-repressible *nmt1* promoter. The promoter is strongest in pREP1/pREP2, weaker in pREP41/pREP42 and weakest in pREP81/pREP82 [26,27]. *Wis1* gene constructs (pREP1-Wis1, pREP41-Wis1 and pREP81-Wis1) were kindly provided by J. Millar.

A T→A transversion (resulting in Asp-694→Glu) was introduced into the full length CTR1 cDNA in vector pGEM-T using the Transformer Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit (Clontech) and primer 5'-CAAGGTTTGTGAATTGGTCTCG-3'. The mutation was confirmed by nucleotide sequencing. The mutated version was subcloned as full length or kinase domain constructs into pREP41 as above.

### 2.3. Analysis of yeast transformants

For osmolarity stress, colonies were streaked onto YEPD medium (1% yeast extract, 2% Bacto-peptone and 2% glucose) containing 1.5 M sorbitol or 0.8 M KCl and incubated for 3 days at 30°C. For temperature stress, colonies were streaked onto YEPD medium and incubated for 3 days at 37°C. To test for lethality, colonies were streaked onto EMM medium with appropriate amino acids and incubated for 3 days at 30°C. Transformations were performed multiple times and five or six independent colonies were analyzed each time.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. High expression of *Arabidopsis* MEK1 rescues the *S. pombe* $\Delta wis1$ mutant

The *S. pombe*  $\Delta wis1$  mutant cannot survive under certain stress conditions, including high osmolarity (e.g. 1.5 M sorbitol or 0.8 M KCl) or a high temperature (e.g. 37°C) [16,17]. To test whether the *Arabidopsis* MEK1 gene could rescue  $\Delta wis1$  under osmotic or temperature stress, we expressed the

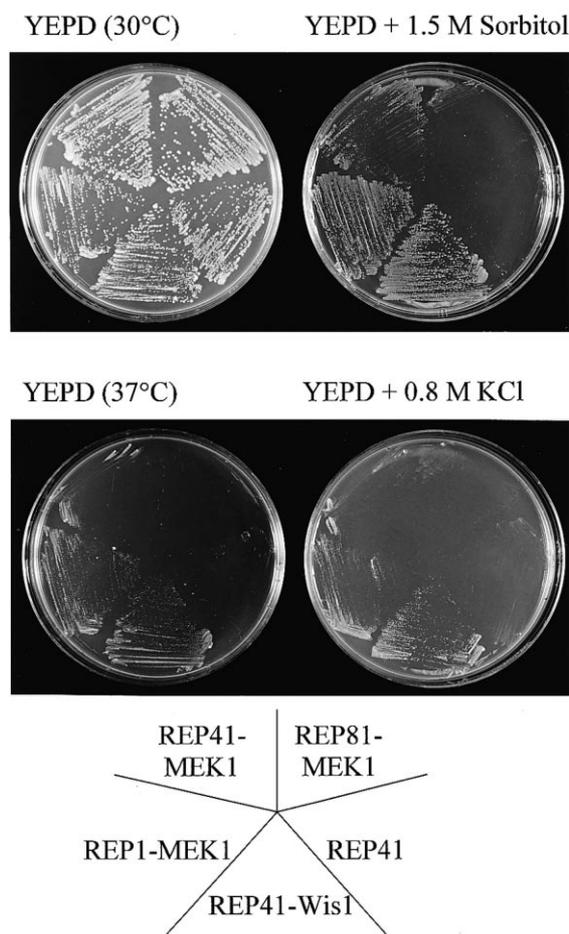


Fig. 1. High expression of *Arabidopsis* MEK1 restores growth to the *S. pombe*  $\Delta wis1$  mutant under conditions of high osmolarity or temperature stress.  $\Delta wis1$  cells (JM504) were transformed with the indicated plasmid constructs, which carry progressively weaker promoters. Transformants were streaked onto YEPD medium (with sorbitol or KCl for osmolarity stress) and monitored for growth after 3 days under the conditions shown. As shown, growth of pREP1-MEK1 transformants paralleled that of pREP41-Wis1 control transformants. Weak growth and no growth were obtained for pREP41-MEK1 and pREP81-MEK1 transformants, respectively. No growth was obtained for the pREP41 vector-only transformants.

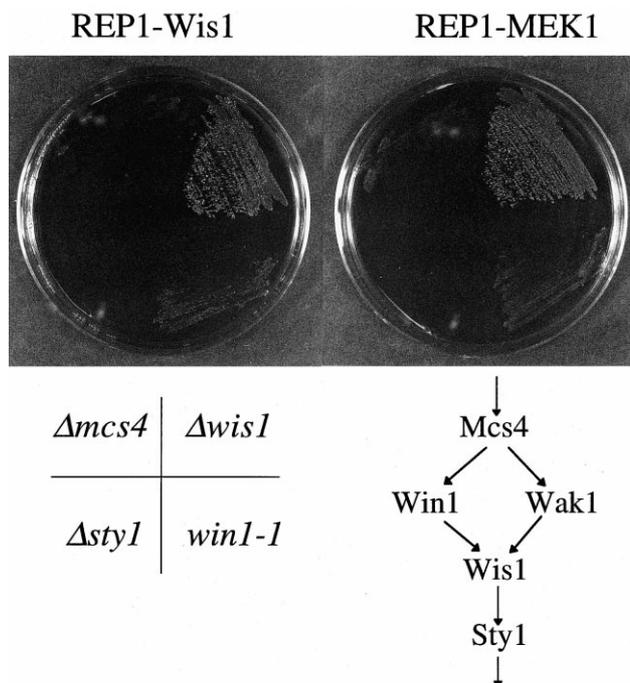


Fig. 2. *MEK1* does not suppress other steps of the stress-activated pathway under high osmolarity. pREP1-*MEK1* or pREP1-*Wis1* were transformed into the indicated mutants  $\Delta mcs4$  (JM1368),  $\Delta wis1$  (JM504),  $\Delta sty1$  (JM1160) or  $win1-1$  (JM1413). All transformants were viable (data not shown). Transformants were streaked onto YEPD medium containing 1.5 M sorbitol and monitored for growth after 3 days at 30°C. As shown, results with pREP1-*MEK1* paralleled those with pREP1-*Wis1*. The partial growth of  $win1-1$  is seen even in untransformed cells (data not shown) and is thought to be due to there being at least two MAPKKKs in the pathway [18]. A portion of the *S. pombe* stress-response pathway is depicted in the diagram [16].

full length *MEK1* cDNA from three *S. pombe* expression vectors. The series of vectors, pREP1, pREP41 and pREP81, contain progressively weaker versions of the *S. pombe* thiamine-repressible *nmt1* promoter [26,27], thus allowing us to examine the effects of different *MEK1* expression levels. As shown in Fig. 1,  $\Delta wis1$  cells transformed with pREP1-*MEK1* (containing the strongest promoter) grew as well as those transformed with the wild-type *S. pombe Wis1* gene (pREP41-*Wis1*). In contrast, pREP41-*MEK1* conferred weak growth and pREP81-*MEK1* (containing the weakest promoter) gave essentially no growth (Fig. 1). Control plasmids pREP1-*Wis1*, pREP41-*Wis1* or pREP81-*Wis1* rescued  $\Delta wis1$  equally well (data not shown).

### 3.2. *MEK1* activity depends upon upstream activators of *Wis1*

We next tested whether *MEK1* could rescue other steps of the *Msc4*-*Win1*/*Wak1*-*Wis1*-*Sty1* stress-activated pathway. We found that transformation with pREP1-*MEK1* did not restore growth to *S. pombe*  $\Delta mcs4$ ,  $win1-1$  or  $\Delta sty1$  mutants on 1.5 M sorbitol (Fig. 2). This result was identical to that using the *S. pombe Wis1* gene (pREP1-*Wis1*) (Fig. 2). We did not examine *MEK1* activity in the  $\Delta wak1$  mutant, because it can partially grow on 1.5 M sorbitol on its own (due to redundancy with *Win1*) [16,17]. The inability of *MEK1* to rescue the  $\Delta mcs4$ ,  $win1-1$  or  $\Delta sty1$  mutants suggested that *MEK1* specifically rescued the *Wis1* step of the pathway. That is, *MEK1* activity required upstream components of

the pathway, *Win1* and *Mcs4*, for activation by osmotic stress and acted through the downstream component *Sty1*.

Under 37°C stress, we found that *MEK1* partially suppressed the upstream  $win1-1$  mutant (Fig. 3). This result was similar to that obtained using the wild-type *Wis1* gene and was presumably due to a temperature stress-responsive *Win1*/*Wak1*-independent pathway that feeds into *Wis1* [18]. Taken together, our results indicated that *MEK1* could functionally replace the *Wis1* gene.

As a final comparison of *MEK1* and *Wis1* function, we overexpressed *MEK1* in wild-type *S. pombe* (Fig. 4). *Wis1* overexpression (as conferred by pREP1-*wis1*) is lethal to wild-type *S. pombe*, causing cell swelling and lysis [22]. This lethality requires *Mcs4*, *Win1*, *Wak1* and *Sty1* [16,18]. pREP1-*MEK1* likewise conferred lethality to the wild-type and the lethality was repressed when *MEK1* expression was decreased by adding thiamine (Fig. 4). pREP1-*MEK1* did not confer lethality to  $\Delta mcs4$ ,  $win1-1$  or  $\Delta wak1$  mutants (data not shown), again arguing that these components were required for activating *MEK1*. Unlike pREP1-*Wis1*, however, pREP1-*MEK1* was lethal in the  $\Delta sty1$  mutant (data not shown), indicating that *MEK1* may act on an additional downstream effector(s).

### 3.3. Co-expression of *CTR1* and *MEK1* rescues the $\Delta wis1$ mutant

The inability of pREP81-*MEK1* or pREP82-*MEK1* to rescue the  $\Delta wis1$  mutant (Figs. 1 and 5B) allowed us to determine whether *CTR1* could enhance *MEK1* activity in this system. We found that when we co-transformed the  $\Delta wis1$  mutant with pREP82-*MEK1* and pREP41-*CTR1* (full length), the cells were able to grow on high osmolarity medium (Fig. 5B). Prior to this, we ascertained that *CTR1* alone could

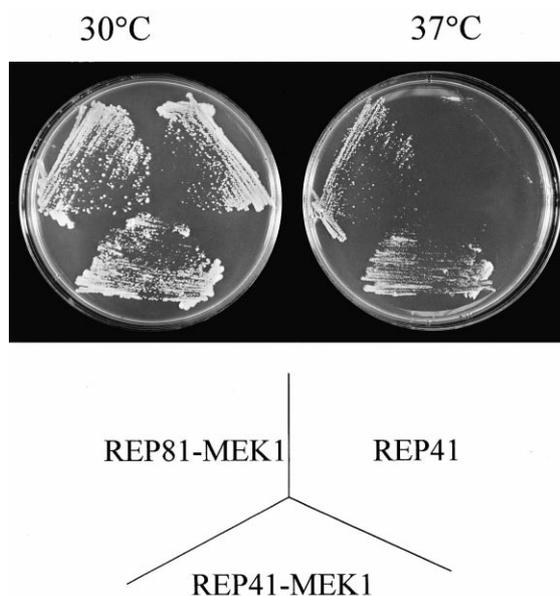


Fig. 3. *MEK1* suppresses the temperature sensitivity of the *S. pombe win1-1* mutant.  $win1-1$  cells (JM1413) were transformed with the indicated plasmid constructs. Transformants were streaked onto YEPD medium and monitored for growth at 30 or 37°C after 3 days. These results paralleled those with *Wis1* (data not shown) and may be due to a *Wak1*/*Win1*-independent pathway controlling *Wis1* [18].

not rescue the  $\Delta mcs4$ ,  $win1-1$ ,  $\Delta wak1$ ,  $\Delta wis1$  or  $\Delta sty1$  mutants (Fig. 5A and data not shown).

Since it has been shown for CTR1 [10] and other MAPKKs (e.g. [14,15,28–30]) that removal of the non-catalytic N-terminal domain can yield an activated kinase, we tested versions of CTR1 lacking various segments of the N-terminal domain. When these deletion constructs were co-transformed with pREP82-MEK1 into the  $\Delta wis1$  mutant, the cells could grow on high osmolarity medium (Fig. 5B and data not shown). In the absence of MEK1, none of these CTR1 constructs restored growth to  $\Delta mcs4$ ,  $win1-1$ ,  $\Delta wak1$ ,  $\Delta wis1$  or  $\Delta sty1$  (Fig. 5A and data not shown). The full length CTR1 construct conferred growth slightly better than did the deletion constructs. Because unpaired constructs were unable to rescue  $\Delta wis1$ , we concluded that CTR1 enhanced the ability of MEK1 to rescue  $\Delta wis1$ .

#### 3.4. Enhancement of MEK1 function by CTR1 does not require CTR1 kinase activity

Further data provided evidence that enhancement of the MEK1 function by CTR1 was not due to CTR1 kinase activity. First, we tested the effect of an Asp-694 to Glu substitution in CTR1, which was expected to cause a reduction in kinase activity. The Asp residue in kinase subdomain VII is highly invariant among serine/threonine protein kinases [31] and the same substitution is encoded by the loss-of-function *ctr1-1* mutant allele, which confers constitutive ethylene responses in *Arabidopsis* [9]. However, this alteration within either the CTR1 full length (Fig. 5) or kinase domain constructs (data not shown) did not affect the ability of CTR1 to enhance the MEK1 function in  $\Delta wis1$ . Second, we found that co-transformation of  $\Delta wis1$  with MEK1 and the CTR1 N-

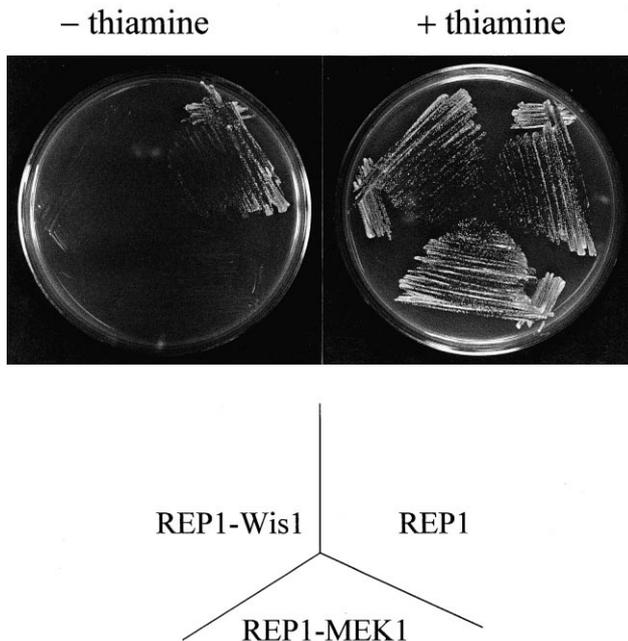


Fig. 4. High expression of MEK1 is lethal in wild-type *S. pombe* cells. Wild-type cells (JM1059) were transformed with the indicated plasmid constructs. MEK1 and Wis1 expression was driven by the thiamine-repressible promoter in pREP1. Transformants were streaked onto EMM medium lacking leucine (to select for plasmids) with or without 16  $\mu$ M thiamine and monitored for growth after 3 days at 30°C. As shown, results with pREP1-MEK1 paralleled those with pREP1-Wis1.

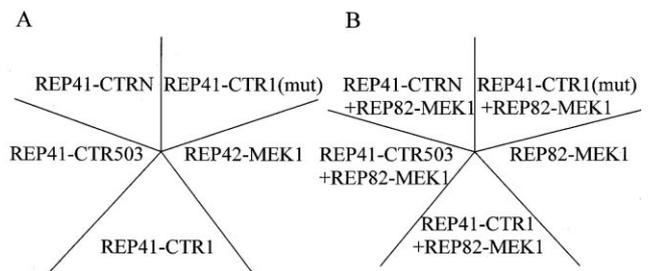
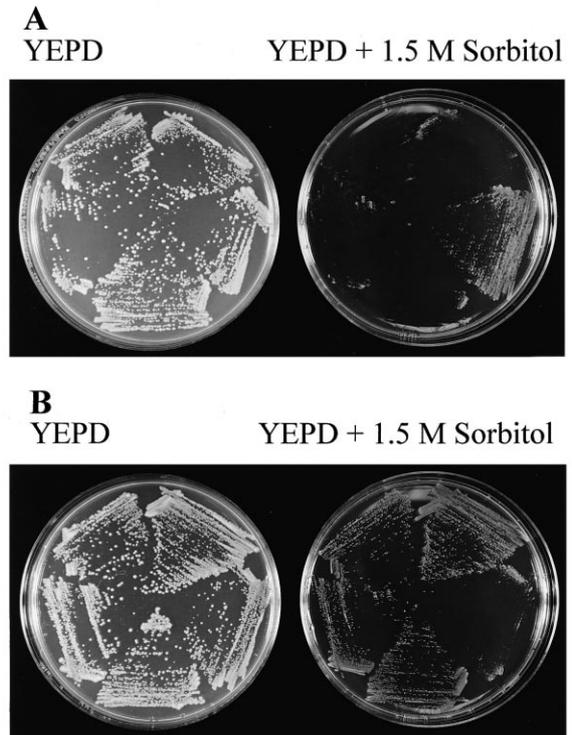


Fig. 5. Functional complementation of the high osmolarity growth defect of  $\Delta wis1$  by co-expression of *Arabidopsis* CTR1 and MEK1. A: CTR1 constructs alone do not rescue  $\Delta wis1$ .  $\Delta wis1$  cells (ED1009) were transformed with the indicated plasmid constructs and tested as in Fig. 1. REP41-CTR1N contains the CTR1 N-terminal domain (residues 1–550), REP41-CTR1(mut) contains the Asp<sup>694</sup> → Glu substitution in the full length CTR1 and REP41-CTR503 contains the CTR1 kinase domain (residues 503–821). Only REP42-MEK1 conferred growth. B: Co-transformation of CTR1 and MEK1 restores growth to  $\Delta wis1$ .  $\Delta wis1$  cells (ED1009) were co-transformed with the indicated plasmid constructs and tested as in Fig. 1. All transformants carrying both plasmids could grow, however, transformants of pREP82-MEK1 alone could not.

terminal domain (residues 1–550), which lacked the kinase domain, also restored growth on 1.5 M sorbitol (Fig. 5). In fact, the CTR1 N-terminal domain was just as effective as full length CTR1 in this assay. It was therefore unlikely that CTR1 functioned as a protein kinase to activate MEK1 in this heterologous system. Rather, these results pointed to a non-catalytic role for CTR1 in the activation of MEK1.

Finally, we tested whether CTR1 acted alone in enhancing the MEK1 function. If CTR1 acted independently, then, co-expression of CTR1 and MEK1 should have produced the same result in the *win1-1* MAPKKK mutant as in the  $\Delta wis1$  MAPKK mutant. Instead, we found that the *win1-1* mutant that was co-transformed with pREP42-MEK1 and pREP41-CTR1 failed to grow on 1.5 M sorbitol (data not shown),

indicating that the *Win1* product was required for CTR1 enhancement of the MEK1 function. (We did not test temperature stress in *win1-1* due to the existence of a *Win1/Wak1*-independent pathway feeding into *Wis1/MEK1*, as explained above.)

#### 4. Discussion

We have shown that the *Arabidopsis MEK1* gene can substitute for the *S. pombe Wis1* gene in the stress-activated pathway. Functional complementation worked best when *MEK1* was expressed from a strong promoter. We did not observe rescue when *MEK1* was expressed from a weak promoter, perhaps because the MEK1 protein has a lower activity or weaker specificity for *Sty1* compared to *Wis1*. There might also be inefficient utilization of MEK1 by the pathway. Notably, we found that complementation depended upon upstream components of the stress-activated pathway, suggesting that *Arabidopsis MEK1* may encode a functional homolog of *S. pombe Wis1*. This is consistent with the recent report that *MEK1* could rescue the *S. cerevisiae Δpbs2* (MAPKK) mutant of the *Ssk2/22-Pbs2-Hog1* osmolarity-response pathway (although it was not determined whether MEK1's function depended upon upstream and downstream components in that pathway) [8]. A separate study showed that co-expression of *MEK1* and the *AMPK4* MAPK gene could rescue the *S. cerevisiae Δmpk1* (MAPK) mutant of the *Bck1-Mkk1/2-Mpk1* hypotonic/heat shock-response MAPK pathway [7]. However, rescue occurred even in the absence of *Bck1* (MAPKKK), indicating that MEK1 was not activated by *Bck1*. In addition, we have found that MEK1 only weakly rescues the *S. pombe byr1* (MAPKK) mutant of the mating pheromone-response pathway (Z. Pan and C. Chang, unpublished). The *S. cerevisiae* osmolarity-response pathway and the *S. pombe* stress-response pathway have structural and functional similarities [16]. Stress-activated MAPK pathways ranging from yeast to human are conserved and components have been found to be capable of substituting for each other [1]. For example, mouse JNKK1 can partially substitute for *S. cerevisiae Pbs2* (MAPKK) [32] and human JNK and p38 can partially substitute for *S. cerevisiae Hog1* (MAPK) [1,33,34]. Our results, and the results of Mizoguchi et al. [8], indicate that MEK1 can activate the p38 type of MAPK (*Sty1* and *Hog1*). MEK1 may thus act in a functionally homologous pathway in *Arabidopsis*.

When *MEK1* was expressed at lower levels, suppression of *Δwis1* was achieved by co-expression of *CTR1*, suggesting that CTR1 augmented MEK1 activity. Our data indicated that this result was not caused by direct phosphorylation of MEK1 by CTR1. In fact, the CTR1 N-terminal domain appeared to augment MEK1 activity just as well as the CTR1 kinase domain. Co-expression of *MEK1* and *CTR1* could not suppress the *win1-1* MAPKKK mutant, thus revealing a dependence on *Win1*. Although possible, it is unlikely that *Win1* stimulated an unknown catalytic activity of the CTR1 N-terminal domain. It is more likely that CTR1 enhanced *Win1* signaling to MEK1 or facilitated the pathway's utilization of MEK1. These latter two explanations implicate an unknown structural role for CTR1. One possibility is that the expression of *CTR1* constructs somehow served to stabilize *MEK1* transcripts or the *MEK1* product, either specifically or non-specifically. Another intriguing possibility is that CTR1 played a

scaffolding role. In both the yeast osmolarity-response and animal stress-activated pathways, a MAPKKK and MAPKK, respectively, serve as protein scaffolds for MAPK phosphorylation [30,35–37]. Whatever the mechanism, CTR1 was only required when MEK1 was expressed at low levels. Whether our results reflect a structural function of CTR1 in plants is unknown and may have to await identification of a MAPKK and MAPK in the ethylene-response pathway. Our results show that caution is required when interpreting the results of yeast co-expression studies. Currently, there is no evidence that MEK1 acts downstream of CTR1 in plants. Nevertheless, the heterologous complementation system described here could potentially be utilized to identify regulators of MEK1 activity or to study MEK1 structure or function.

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