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Esperanto for histones: CENP-A, not CenH3, is the centromeric histone H3 variant

W. C. Earnshaw · R. C. Allshire · B. E. Black · K. Bloom · B. R. Brinkley · W. Brown · I. M. Cheeseman · K. H. A. Choo · G. P. Copenhagen · J. G. DeLuca · A. Desai · S. Diekmann · S. Erhardt · M. Fitzgerald-Hayes · D. Foltz · T. Fukagawa · R. Gassmann · D. W. Gerlich · D. M. Glover · G. J. Gorbsky · S. C. Harrison · P. Heun · T. Hirota · L. E. T. Jansen · G. Karpen · G. J. P. L. Kops · M. A. Lampson · S. M. Lens · A. Losada · K. Luger · H. Maiato · P. S. Maddox · R. L. Margolis · H. Masumoto · A. D. McAinsh · B. G. Mellone · P. Meraldi · A. Musacchio · K. Oegema · R. J. O'Neill · E. D. Salmon · K. C. Scott · A. F. Straight · P. T. Stukenberg · B. A. Sullivan · K. F. Sullivan · C. E. Sunkel · J. R. Swedlow · C. E. Walczak · P. E. Warburton · S. Westermann · H. F. Willard · L. Wordeman · M. Yanagida · T. J. Yen · K. Yoda · D. W. Cleveland

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Abstract The first centromeric protein identified in any species was CENP-A, a divergent member of the histone H3 family that was recognised by autoantibodies from patients with scleroderma-spectrum disease. It has recently been suggested to rename this

protein CenH3. Here, we argue that the original name should be maintained both because it is the basis of a long established nomenclature for centromere proteins and because it avoids confusion due to the presence of canonical histone H3 at centromeres.

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W. C. Earnshaw (✉) · R. C. Allshire
Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell Biology,
University of Edinburgh, Mayfield Road,
Edinburgh EH9 3JR Scotland, UK
e-mail: bill.earnshaw@ed.ac.uk

B. E. Black
Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics,
Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6059, USA

K. Bloom · E. D. Salmon
Department of Biology, University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3280, USA

B. R. Brinkley
Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology,
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, USA

W. Brown
School of Biology, Medical School Queen's Medical
Centre, University of Nottingham,
Nottingham NG7 2UH, UK

I. M. Cheeseman
Whitehead Institute and Department of Biology, MIT,
Nine Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA

K. H. A. Choo
Chromosome Research, Murdoch Childrens Research
Institute, Department of Paediatrics, Royal Children's
Hospital, Parkville, Victoria, Australia

G. P. Copenhagen
Department of Biology and the Carolina Center for Genome
Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3280, USA

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Abbreviation

CENP-A Centromere protein A

Since the time of Linnaeus, scientific nomenclature has been based on precedent. Over the past several

centuries, the tried and proven path to naming a species (or more recently, a protein) is first to *discover* one and then name it. In recent years, the rush of scientific progress, with multiple groups often simultaneously discovering and naming the same protein at the same time, has stressed the naming convention, and occasionally, groups of scientists have stepped in to rationalise the nomenclature.

In 2012, an article entitled ‘A unified phylogeny-based nomenclature for histone variants’ appeared in

J. G. DeLuca · K. Luger
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA

A. Desai · K. Oegema · D. W. Cleveland (✉)
Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, University of
California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA
e-mail: dcleland@ucsd.edu

S. Diekmann
Molecular Biology, FLI, Beutenbergstr. 11, 07745 Jena,
Germany

S. Erhardt
ZMBH, DKFZ-ZMBH Alliance, University of Heidelberg,
INF 282, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

M. Fitzgerald-Hayes
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology,
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, USA

D. Foltz
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics,
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22908, USA

T. Fukagawa
Department of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of
Genetics, Mishima, Shizuoka 411-8540, Japan

R. Gassmann · H. Maiato
IBMC—Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular,
Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

D. W. Gerlich
Institute of Molecular Biotechnology of the Austrian
Academy of Sciences (IMBA), Dr. Bohr Gasse 3,
1030 Vienna, Austria

D. M. Glover
Department of Genetics, University of Cambridge,
Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EH, UK

G. J. Gorbsky
Cell Cycle and Cancer Biology, Oklahoma Medical
Research Foundation, 825 NE 13th St, MS 48, Oklahoma
City, OK 73104, USA

S. C. Harrison
Jack and Eileen Connors Structural Biology Laboratory,
Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular
Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School and Howard
Hughes Medical Institute, Boston, MA, USA

P. Heun
Max Planck Institute of Immunobiology and Epigenetics,
Stübeweg 51, 79108 Freiburg, Germany

T. Hirota
Cancer Institute of the Japanese Foundation for Cancer
Research (JFCR), Ariake 3-8-31, Koto-ku 135-8550 Tokyo,
Japan

L. E. T. Jansen
Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência, 2780-156 Oeiras, Portugal

G. Karpen
Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, Life Sciences Division
and UC Berkeley, Department of Molecular and Cell
Biology, One Cyclotron Road, MS977,
Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

G. J. P. L. Kops
Departments of Medical Oncology and Cancer Genomics
Netherlands, University Medical Center Utrecht,
3584 CG Utrecht, The Netherlands

M. A. Lampson
Department of Biology, University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, PA, USA

S. M. Lens
Department of Medical Oncology,
University Medical Center Utrecht,
3584 CG Utrecht, The Netherlands

A. Losada
Chromosome Dynamics Group, Molecular Oncology
Programme, Spanish National Cancer Research Centre
(CNIO), Melchor Fernández Almagro 3,
28029 Madrid, Spain

the journal *Epigenetics and Chromatin* (Talbert et al. 2012). This article had a lengthy list of distinguished authors from the chromatin/epigenetics community and represents an effort to unify the histone nomenclature. This proposed simplification of naming histone variants follows on the heels of a number of previous distinguished efforts, including the rationalisation of the caspase nomenclature in 1996 (Alnemri et al. 1996), and a proposed standard nomenclature for the kinesin proteins (Lawrence et al. 2004). The

caspase proposal was universally adopted almost immediately, as the ten different caspases were known by a host of confusing names at that time. The kinesin article also has been widely influential.

While the proposal to unify the histone nomenclature may have much to recommend it, with respect to the specialized histone H3 variant found at all active centromeres from budding yeast to human, we suggest, for the reasons detailed below, that the scientific community should maintain the original nomenclature

P. S. Maddox

Institute for Research in Immunology and Cancer (IRIC),
Department of Pathology and Cell Biology, Université de
Montréal, P.O. Box 6128, Station Centre-Ville, Montréal,
QC H3C 3J7, Canada

R. L. Margolis

Tumor Development Program, Sanford-Burnham Medical
Research Institute, 10901 North Torrey Pines Road,
La Jolla, CA 92037, USA

H. Masumoto

Department of Human Genome Research, Kazusa DNA
Research Institute, 2-6-7 Kazusa-Kamatari, Kisarazu, Chiba
292-0818, Japan

A. D. McAinsh

Centre for Mechanochemical Cell Biology, Division of
Biomedical Cell Biology, Warwick Medical School,
University of Warwick, Coventry, UK

B. G. Mellone · R. J. O'Neill

Department of Molecular and Cell Biology,
University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, USA

P. Meraldi

Physiology and Metabolism Department, Medical Faculty,
University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

A. Musacchio

Department of Mechanistic Cell Biology, Max Planck
Institute of Molecular Physiology, Otto-Hahn-Straße 11,
44227 Dortmund, Germany

K. C. Scott · B. A. Sullivan

Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy, Department of
Molecular Genetics and Microbiology, Duke University,
101 Science Drive, Durham, NC 27708, USA

A. F. Straight

Department of Biochemistry, Stanford University, Stanford,
CA, USA

P. T. Stukenberg

Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics,
University of Virginia School of Medicine, Charlottesville,
VA 22908, USA

K. F. Sullivan

Centre for Chromosome Biology, School of Natural
Sciences, National University of Ireland, Galway, Galway,
Ireland

C. E. Sunkel

IBMC—Instituto de Biologia Molecular e Celular and
ICBAS—Instituto de Ciências Biomédica Abel Salazar,
Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

J. R. Swedlow

Centre for Gene Regulation and Expression, College of Life
Sciences, University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 5EH, UK

C. E. Walczak

Medical Sciences Program, Indiana University,
915 East 3rd St., Bloomington, IN 47405, USA

P. E. Warburton

Department of Genetics and Genomic Sciences, Icahn
School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA

S. Westermann

Research Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP),
Dr. Bohr Gasse 7, 1030 Vienna, Austria

H. F. Willard

Institute for Genome Sciences and Policy, Duke University,
101 Science Drive, Durham, NC 27708, USA

L. Wordeman

Department of Physiology and Biophysics,
University of Washington School of Medicine,
Seattle, WA 98195, USA

M. Yanagida

G0 Cell Unit, Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology
Graduate University, Tancha 1919-1, Onnason 904-0495
Okinawa, Japan

T. J. Yen

Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA 19111, USA

K. Yoda

Bioscience and Biotechnology Center, Nagoya University,
Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

(CENP-A) that was established for the centromeric histone H3 variant and avoid the usage of the misleading name (CenH3) proposed by Talbert et al. (2012).

The first known centromeric protein was discovered in human cells and named CENP-A in 1985 (Earnshaw and Rothfield 1985). CENP-A was shown to be a histone in 1991 by the late Doug Palmer, working with Bob Margolis (Palmer et al. 1991). This conclusion was subsequently confirmed when the protein was cloned by Kevin Sullivan and colleagues (Sullivan et al. 1994). CENP-A has been widely referred to by this name over the subsequent 28 years, and the CENP nomenclature has now been extended as far as CENP-X for well-studied proteins.

It has now been suggested (Talbert et al. 2012) that the name CENP-A should be superseded by CenH3 so as to simplify multiple names now in use in multiple species for the histone H3 variant found only at active centromeres. The budding yeast homolog of CENP-A, CSE4, was described in 1995 (Stoler et al. 1995), as the product of the *Cse4* gene, which was discovered in a screen for mutations that affected chromosome segregation. A later addition was the *Drosophila* homologue, discovered in 2000 by homology with CENP-A and then named Cid (Henikoff et al. 2000). It is an important distinction to *Drosophila* geneticists that Cid was not named because of a pre-existing named mutation (in which case this name would have been retained by tradition). To the contrary, Cid was identified on the basis of sequence similarity and was known from the outset to be the *Drosophila* variant of CENP-A.

The name proposed in Talbert et al., CenH3, adds an unnecessary layer of confusion that is scientifically misleading: its use implies that this protein is *the* centromeric histone H3. This is simply not correct. A range of studies has revealed that regional centromeres contain not only CENP-A, but also lots of canonical histone H3. This canonical centromeric histone H3 is not just a ‘stuffer’ or contaminant of centromere chromatin. Studies ranging from biochemical fractionation (Ando et al. 2002; Foltz et al. 2006; Hori et al. 2008) to high-resolution light microscopy (Blower et al. 2002; Sullivan and Karpen 2004; Ribeiro et al. 2010) reveal that centromeric canonical H3 nucleosomes are interspersed with CENP-A nucleosomes and that specific components (e.g. CENP-C and the histone fold-containing CENP-T/W complex-Nishino et al. 2012) that make meaningful contacts with centromeric H3-

containing chromatin are important for kinetochore assembly and function (Ohzeki et al. 2012). In fact, the interspersed H3 chromatin may represent a distinct chromosome domain, as it is post-translationally modified in a pattern that is distinct from both canonical heterochromatin and euchromatin (Sullivan and Karpen 2004). Recognising this, the term ‘CenH3’ would more appropriately refer to centromere-associated canonical histone H3 than it does to the centromere-specific CENP-A. Correspondingly, it is inappropriate as a name for the histone H3 variant that is found exclusively at centromeres.

While we appreciate the overall efforts to unify the nomenclature of histones from a phylogenetic perspective, our view is that the proposal by the many chromatin-oriented authors of the *Epigenetics and Chromatin* article (Talbert et al. 2012) to rename CENP-A as CenH3 does not take into account the extensive preceding literature on centromeres or kinetochores, or the scientific confusion raised by such a change. It is notable that while the signatories to this Commentary have been primary contributors to the centromere literature and all of us have published (some extensively) on CENP-A, none of us was consulted concerning the *Epigenetics and Chromatin* nomenclature proposal. As systems and other forms of integrative biology become increasingly prevalent and communities that do not normally interact are brought into contact (and potential conflict), other nomenclature issues such as this will arise when the same protein means different things to diverse groups of scientists. Thus, the importance of cross-communication between communities and respect for precedence in naming (in this case, the precedence of the well-established CENP nomenclature) may actually increase over the next few years.

Bearing in mind the confusion that will inevitably arise over whether the term CenH3 refers to canonical histone H3 interspersed with CENP-A at centromeres or to the CENP-A itself, we recommend that the proposed name CenH3 be abandoned and that this important marker for centromeric chromatin should be referred to by the name originally given to it in 1985—CENP-A.

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