

Reglarea traficului de proteine de la reticulul endoplasmic spre si prin aparatul golgi: o mai buna intelegere a mecanismelor moleculare ale bolilor neurodegenerative

> Florin Manolea University of Alberta Canada

# Golgi complex and neurodegenerative diseases

- Alzheimer disease (Banoyannis et al., 2004)
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Stieber et al., 1998)
- Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (Sakurai et al., 2000)
- Multiple system atrophy (Sakurai et al., 2002)
- Parkinson's disease (Fujita et al., 2006)
- Spinocerebelar ataxia type 2 (Huynh et al., 2003)
- Niemann-Pick type C (Lin et al., 2007)



#### Introduction

• Players and regulators of ER-Golgi-PM protein traffic

#### Results

- Overexpression studies
- Knockdown studies

### Outline

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# **ER-Golgi-PM protein traffic**



## **ER-Golgi-PM protein traffic is bi-directional**



# ER-Golgi-PM protein traffic and associated coat proteins



## Coat proteins facilitate dynamic and bi-directional protein traffic in the central vacuolar system



#### <u>Coats</u>

clathrin AP-2

**clathrin** AP-1, 3, 4 GGA1, 2, 3

COPI

COPII

# Arfs are molecular switches regulating coat assembly and lipid composition



### **Small GTPases regulate coat recruitment**



Coats clathrin AP-2	GTPases Arf6 Arf1
<mark>clathrin</mark> AP-1, 3, 4 GGA1, 2, 3	Arf1 Arf3, 4, 5?
COPI	Arf1 Arf4, 5?
COPII	Sar1

### **GEFs and GAPs regulate Arfs activity**



### **GEFs activate Arfs**



# GBF1 and BIG1/2 are the only Arf-GEFs localized to Golgi complex



Coats clathrin AP-2	GTPases Arf6 Arf1	
<mark>clathrin</mark> AP-1, 3, 4 GGA1, 2, 3	Arf1 Arf3, 4, 5?	BIG1/2
COPI	Arf1 Arf4, 5?	GBF1
COPIL	Sar1	

# Arf-Guanine nucleotide exchange factors, or GEFs, initiate coat assembly on the membrane



# Arf-Guanine nucleotide exchange factors, or GEFs, initiate coat assembly on the membrane



# GTPase activating proteins, or GAPs, participate in cargo selection and coat formation



# Brefeldin A blocks Arf-GEF activity and prevents following Arf activity



# BFA blocks Arf activation and coat assembly on Golgi membranes



#### ✓ GBF1 and BIGs belong to two different sub-families.

- ✓ Both GBF1 and BIGs displays BFA sensitivity *in vivo*.
- ✓ GBF1, not BIG1, has a preference for Arf5 *in vitro*.
- $\checkmark$  BIG2 is specific for Arf1 and Arf3.
- ✓ GBF1 and BIGs function as dimers:
  - >GBF1 most probably forms homodimers

BIG1 and BIG2 have different function but they also must have a common function (75% of them form hetero-dimers)

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# GBF1 and BIG1 localize to *cis*- and *trans*compartments of Golgi complex, respectively



**TGN38 / BIG1** 

#### **GBF1 / BIG1**

Zhao X. et al., Mol Biol Cell, 2002

### **GBF1** and **BIG1** overlap with different coat proteins



**BIG1 /** β-COP **BIG1 / clathrin** 

Zhao X. et al., Mol Biol Cell, 2002

#### Hypothesis:

GBF1 and BIGs have different functions because they have distinct subcellular localizations and colocalize with different coat proteins

#### Method:

Examine relative impact of **overexpression** and **knockdown** of the two GEF families on COPI recruitment and maintenance of the Golgi complex



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### **GBF1** overexpression protects COP1



### **BIG1 overexpression protects AP-1**



# GBF1 and BIG1 relate to COP1 and clathrin, respectively





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#### **Knockdown studies**

- Identify effective target sequences
  - synthetic siRNAs duplexes
  - shRNAs produced from a pSupressor plasmid
- Knockdown effects on ER and Golgi morphology and anterograde protein traffic

## Identification of target sequences for RNAi-mediated knockdown



# Identification of effective target sequences for knockdown of GBF1 and BIG1



## **GBF1** knockdown and specific markers analyzed



# Knockdown of GBF1 redistribute the juxtanuclelar COP1 coat staining



# Knockdown of GBF1 redistribute the juxtanuclelar p115 staining



# Knockdown of GBF1 redistribute the juxtanuclelar Manll staining



# Knockdown of GBF1 redistribute the juxtanuclelar TGN38 staining



# Knockdown of GBF1 does not affect COP2 localization



# GBF1 is essential for maintenance of the Golgi complex but not for ERES

