

# Decoding of Usher syndrome protein networks reveals insights in the molecular basis of the disease

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#USH2014

International Symposium  
on Usher Syndrome | July 10-11, 2014

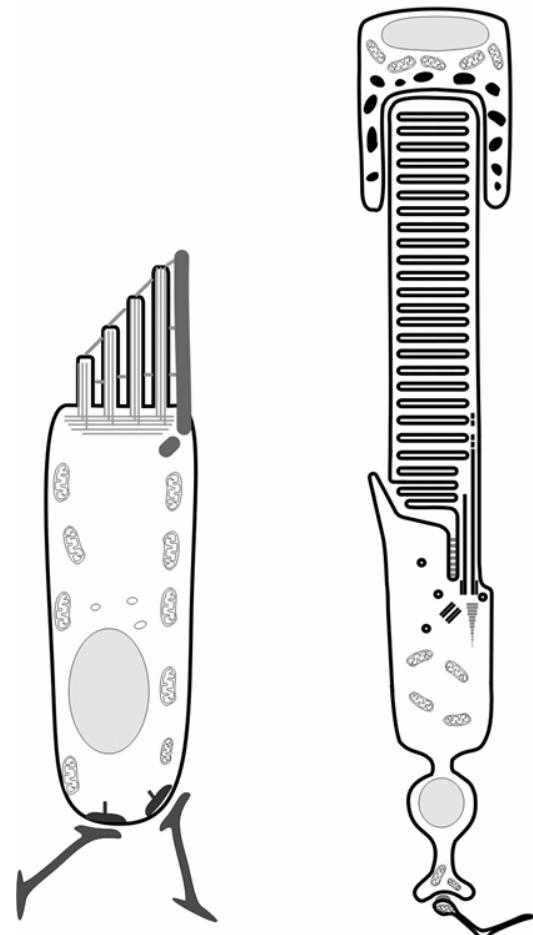
6th Annual Usher Syndrome  
Family Conference | July 12, 2014

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, USA

JG|U

# Human Usher syndrome (USH)

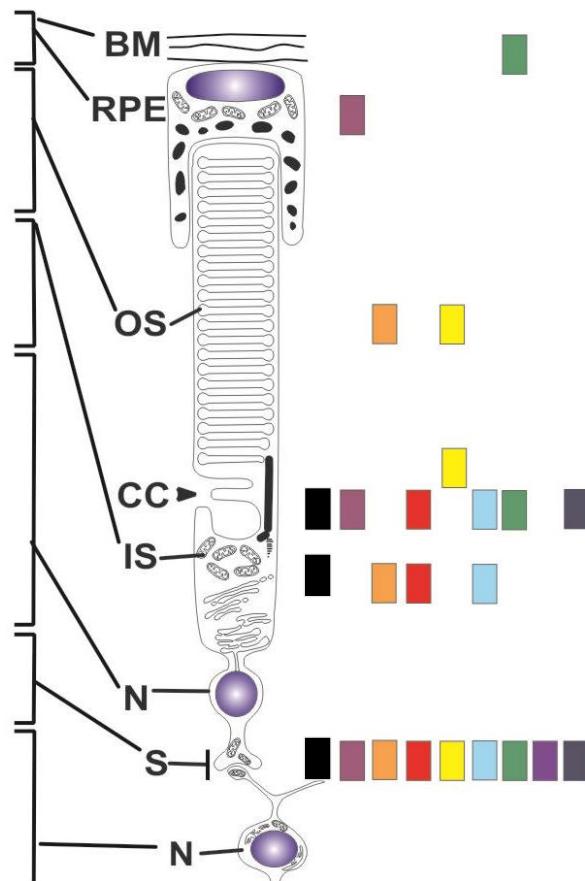
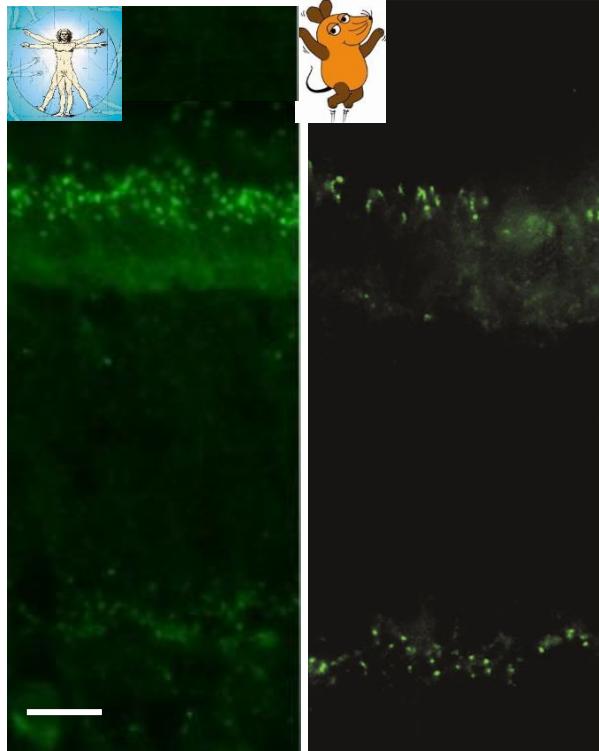
- USH is the most common form of combined hereditary deaf-blindness.  
~ 1:10,000 to 1:6,000
  - Hearing impairment
  - Vestibular dysfunction
  - Vision loss - RP
- USH is a complex disease:
  - 3 clinical types (USH1, USH2, USH3);
  - > 12 genetic subtypes.
- 10 USH causing genes are identified, so far.
- USH proteins belong to diverse protein families
  - molecular motors, cell adhesion
  - & trans membrane molecules,
  - scaffold proteins ...



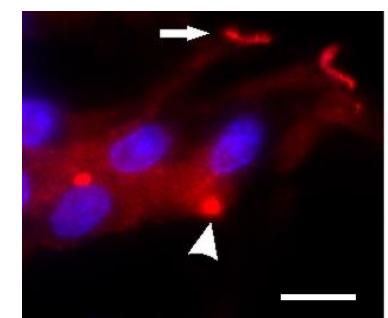
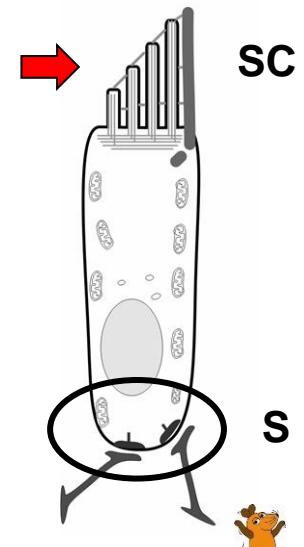
# USH protein expression

## photoreceptor cells

human mouse



## hair cells



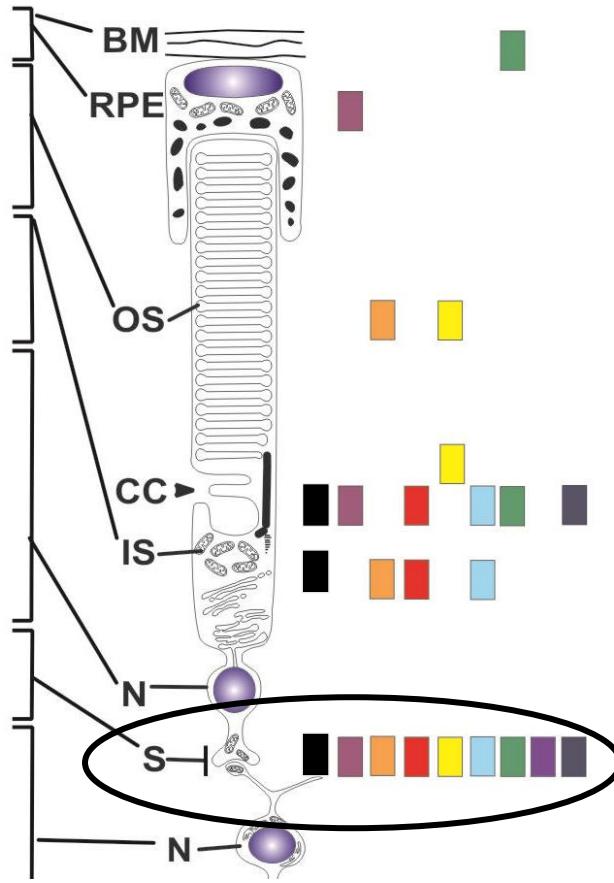
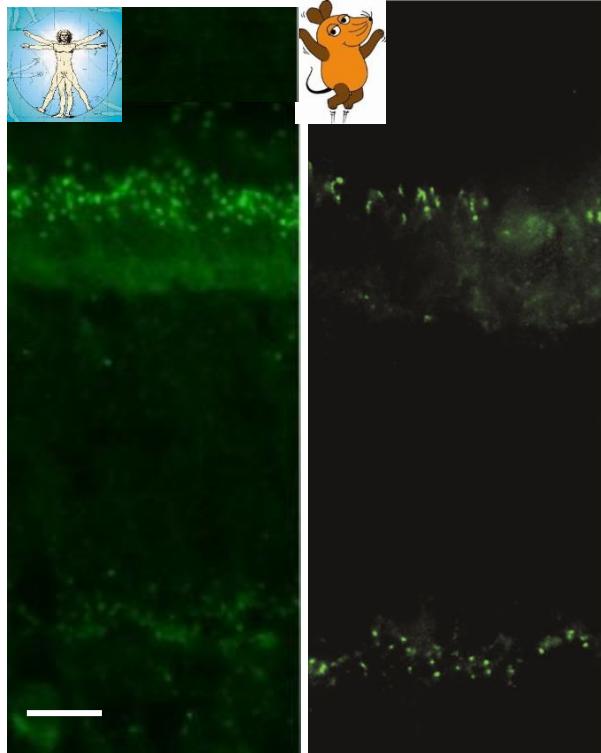
USH1: myosin VIIa      harmonin      Cdh23      Pcdh15      SANS

USH2: USH2A (usherin)      NBC3 ("USH2B")      VLGR1b (USH2C)      whirlin (USH2D)

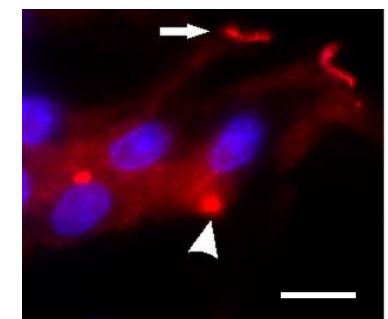
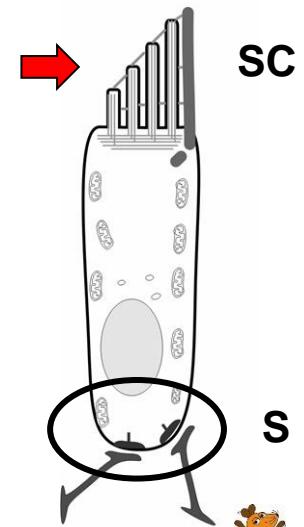
# USH protein expression: synapse

## photoreceptor cells

human mouse



## hair cells

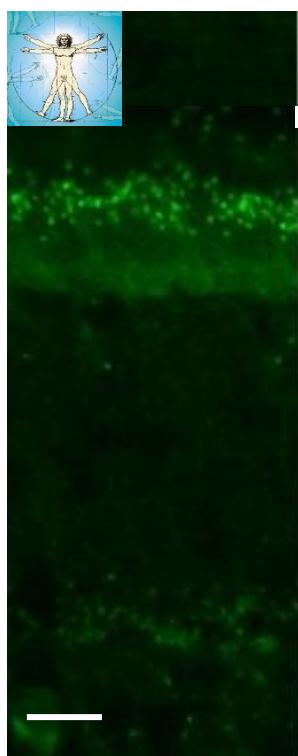
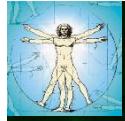


Harmonin (USH1C) binding regulates  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channel function (Gregory et al., 2013).  
Whirlin (USH12D) may also contribute (Kersten et al., 2010).

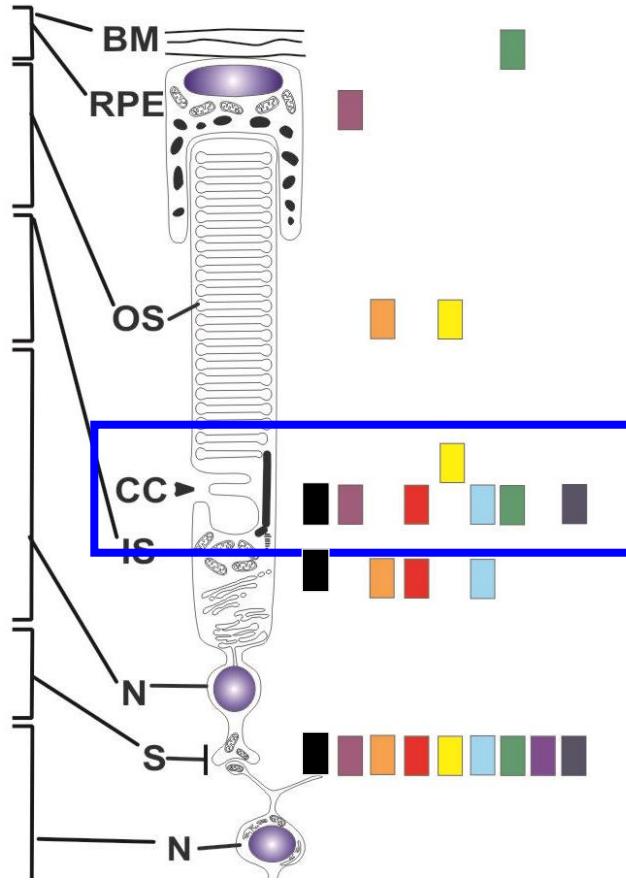
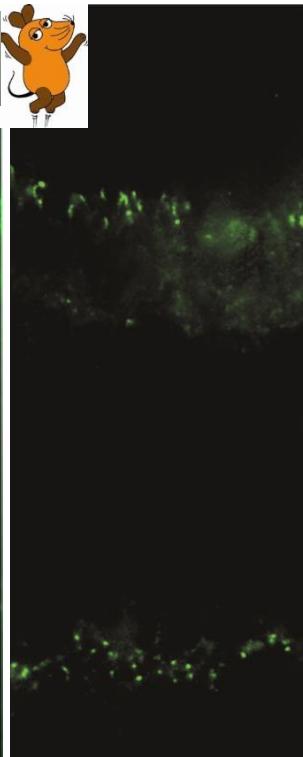
# USH protein expression: cilium

## photoreceptor cells

human

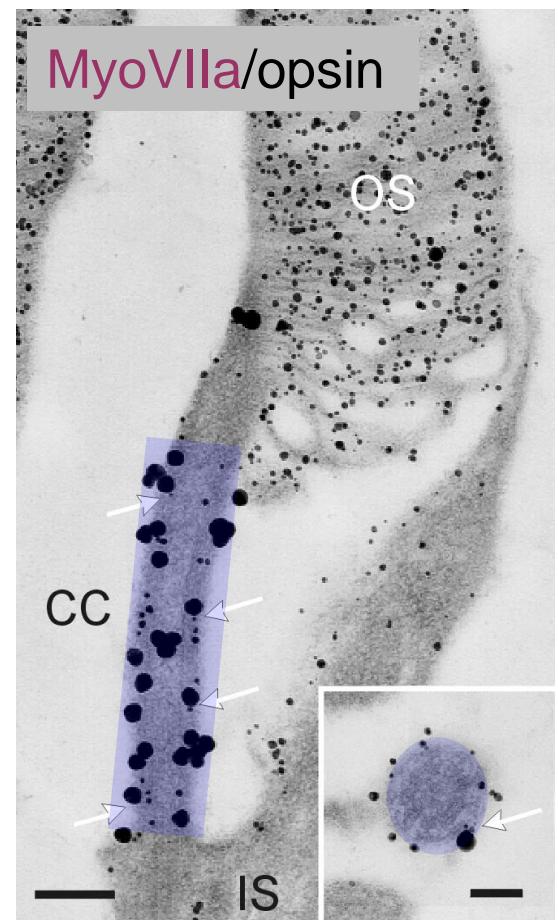


mouse



VLGR1/GPR98 (USH2C)

mouse

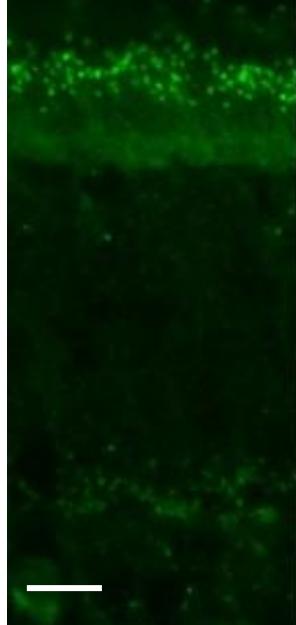
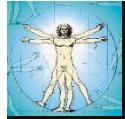


Most USH1 and USH2 proteins are associated with the photoreceptor cilium.

# USH protein expression: calycal processes

## photoreceptor cells

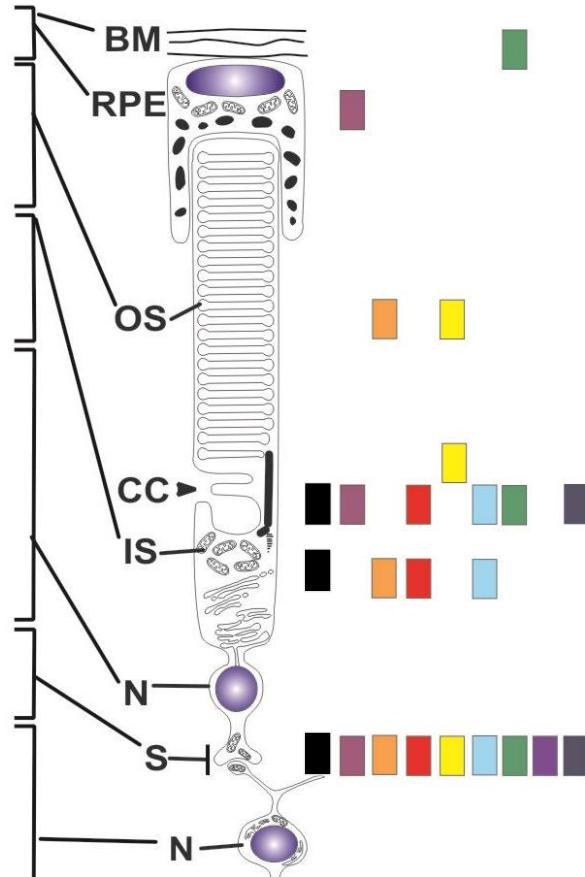
human



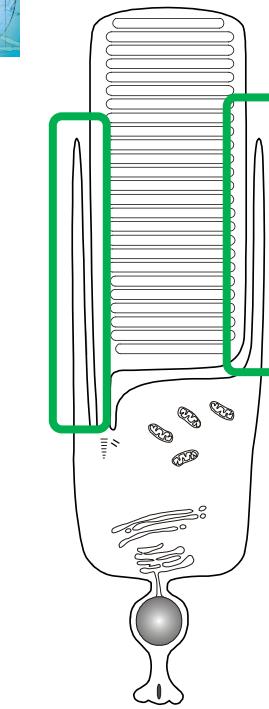
mouse



VLGR1/GPR98 (USH2C)



human

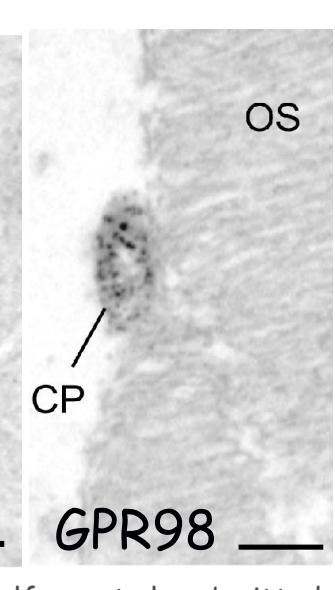
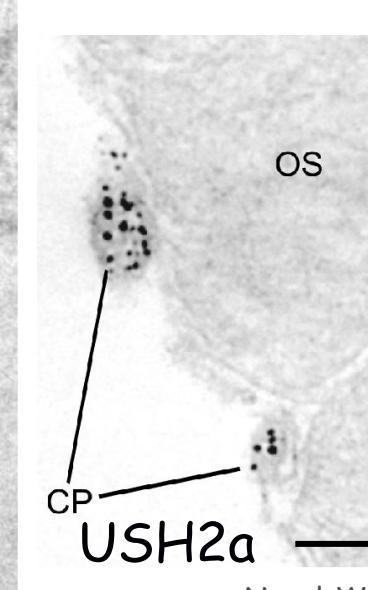
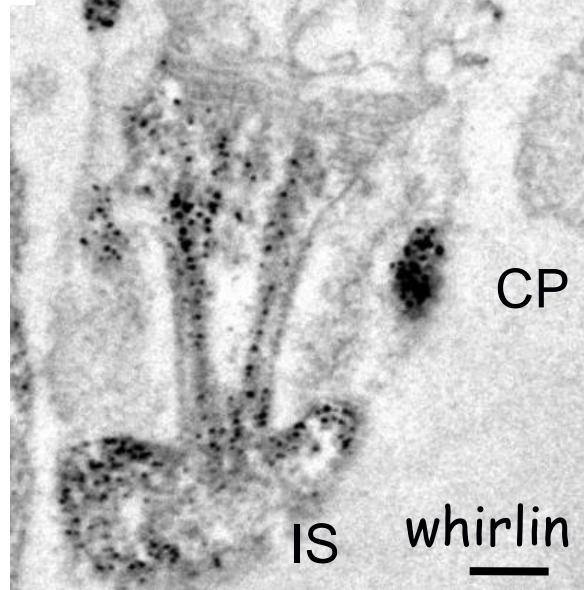
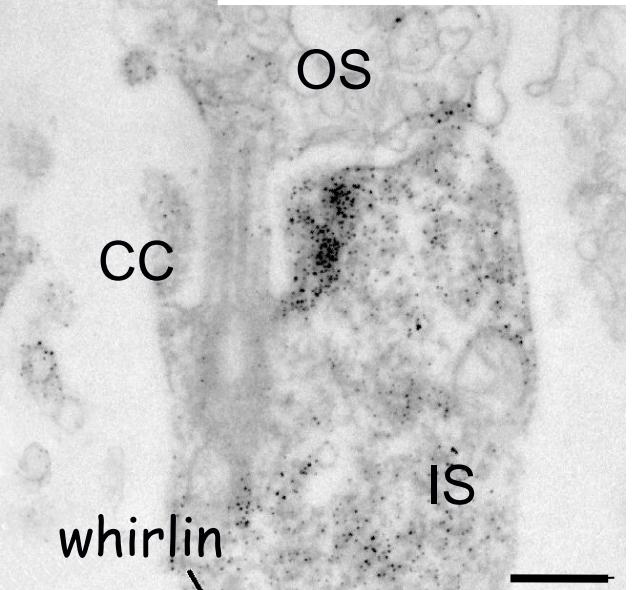
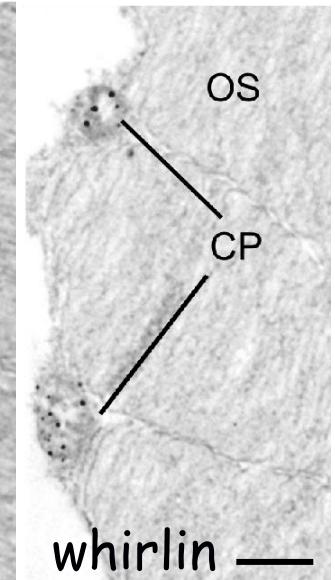
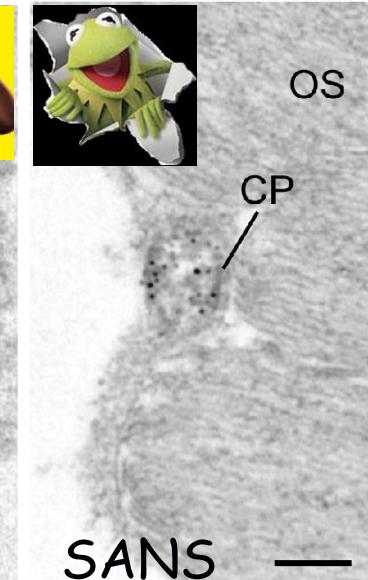
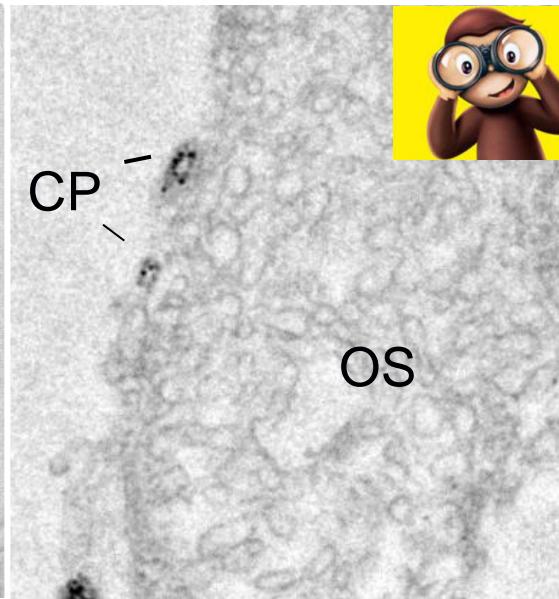
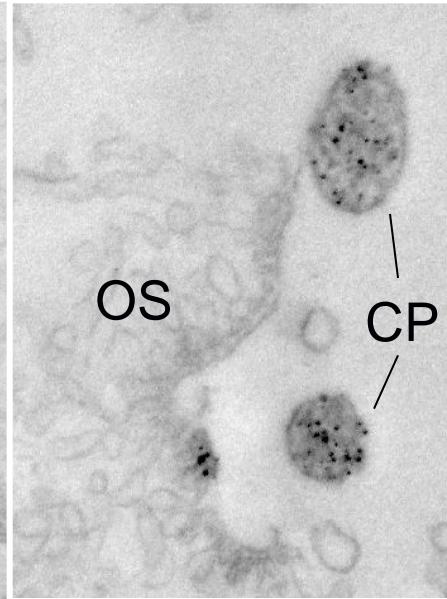
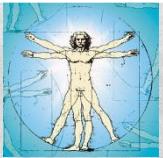


USH1  
USH2

Sahly et al. 2012, JCB  
Wolfrum 2010, ARVO

USH1 and USH2 proteins are associated with the calycal processes in human photoreceptor cells, not present in rodents.

# Evolutionary conservation of USH proteins in calycal processes of photoreceptors



# Human Usher syndrome (USH)

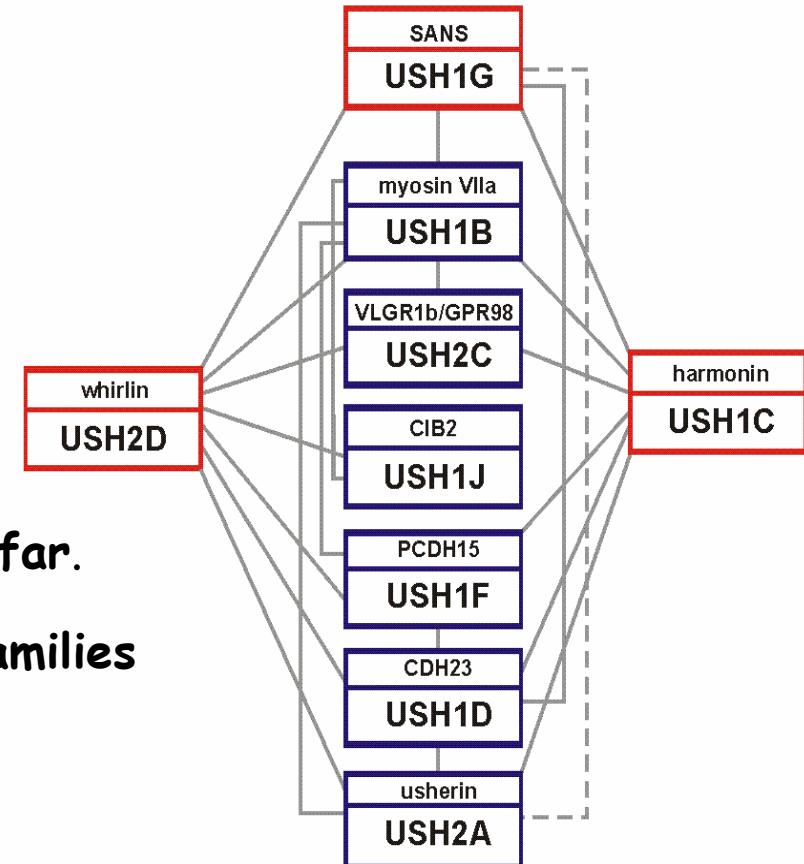
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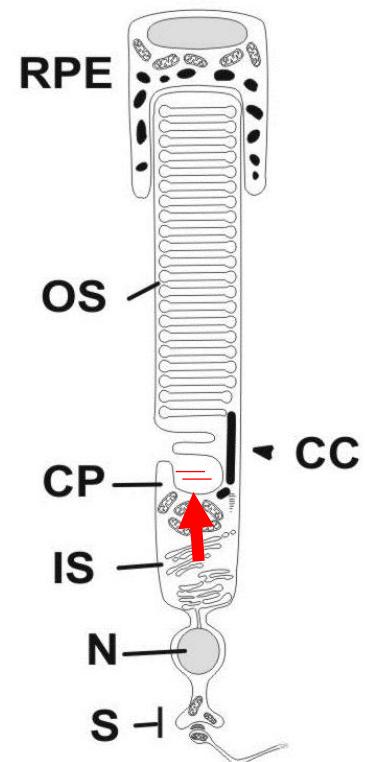
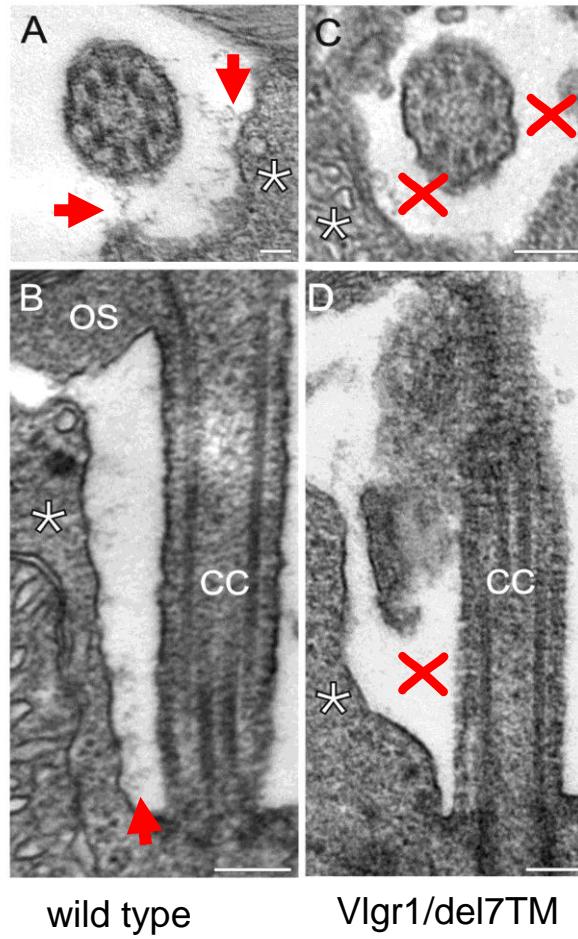
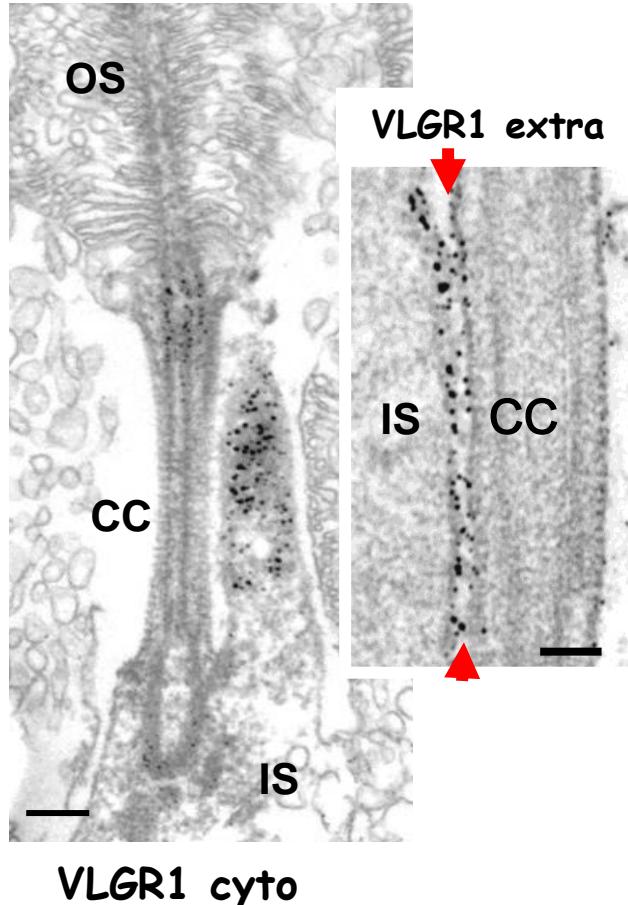
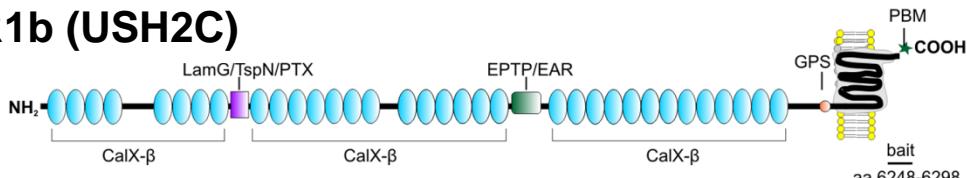
## USH protein network



All USH1 and USH2 proteins are integrated into protein networks - the USH interactome.

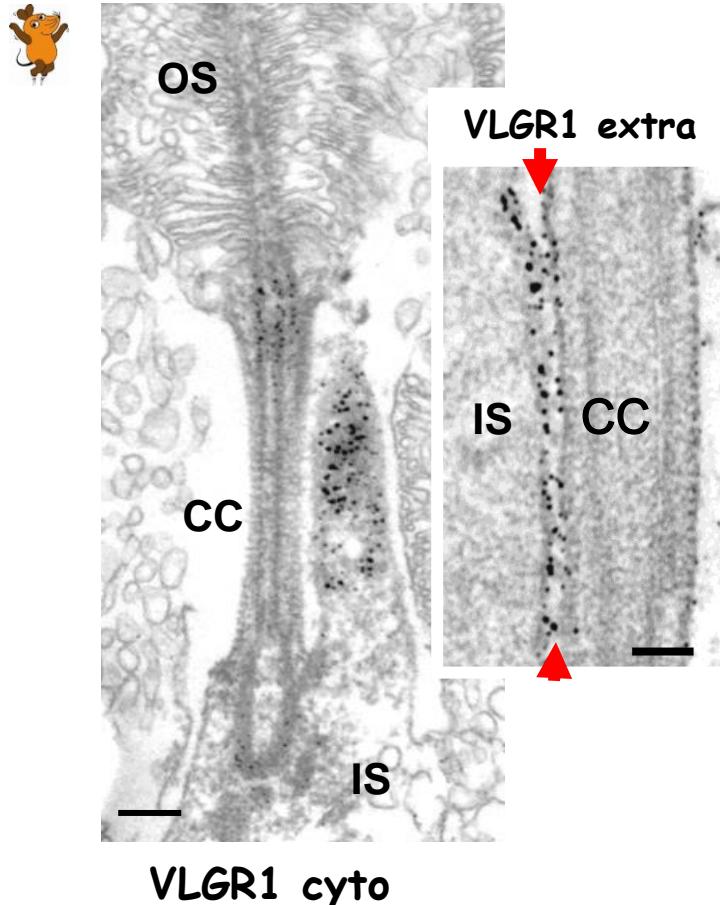
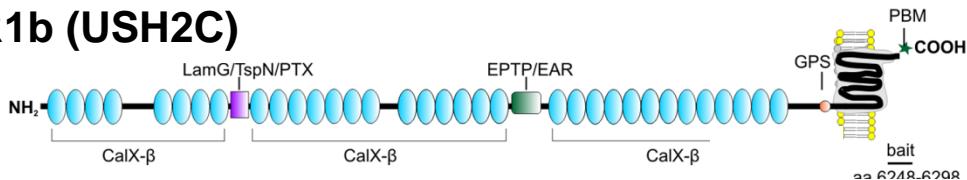
# Periciliary USH protein complex

## VLGR1b (USH2C)



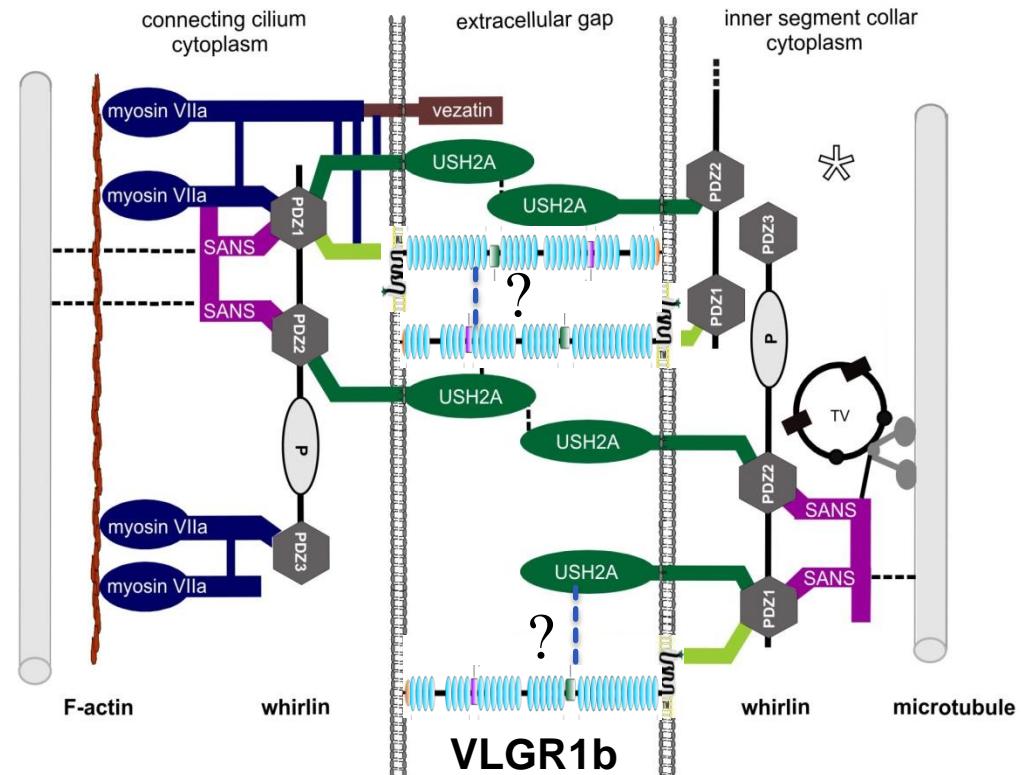
# Periciliary USH protein complex

## VLGR1b (USH2C)



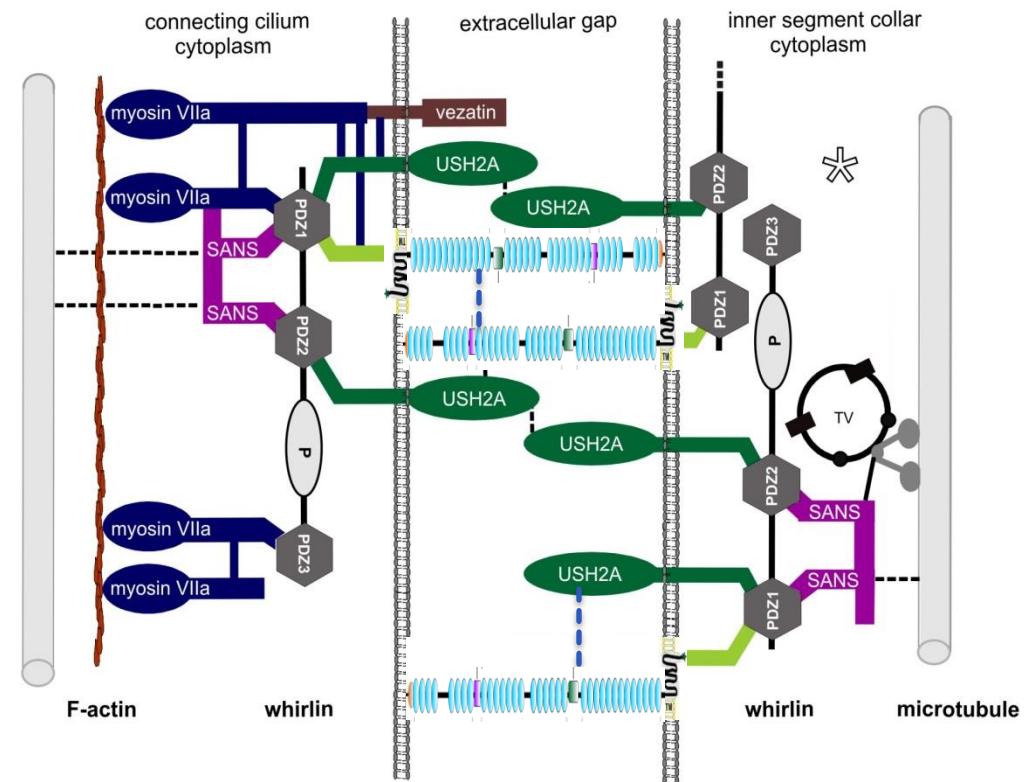
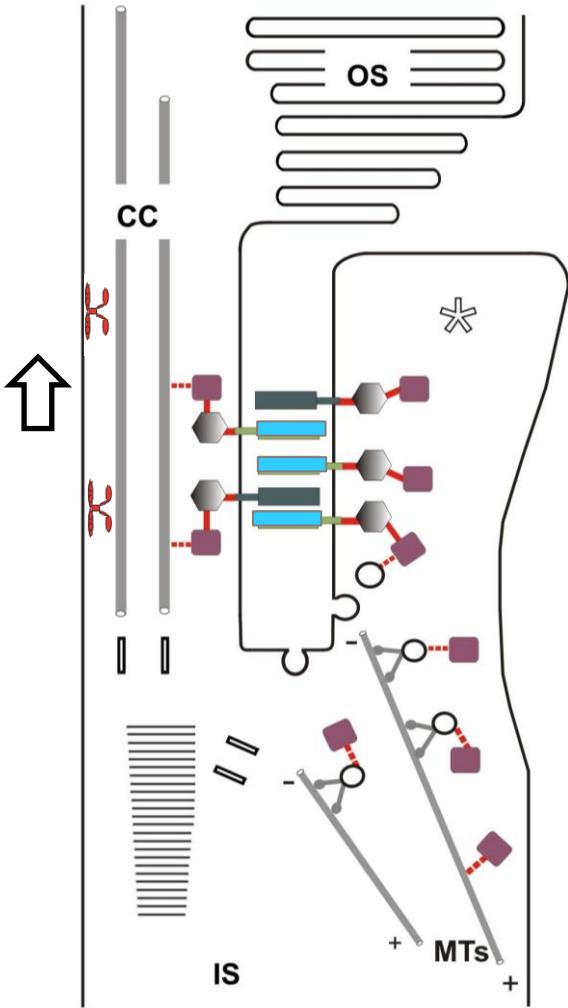
VLGR1 extra

VLGR1 cyto



Maerker et al. 2008

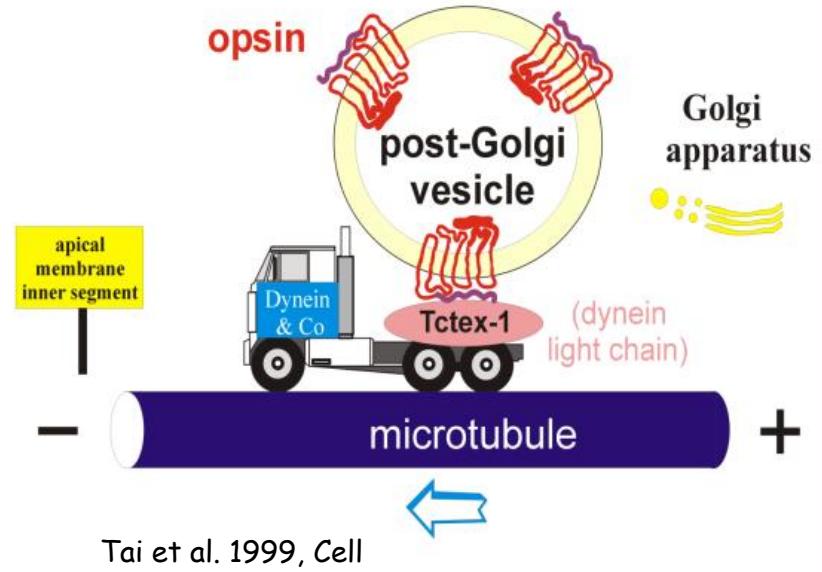
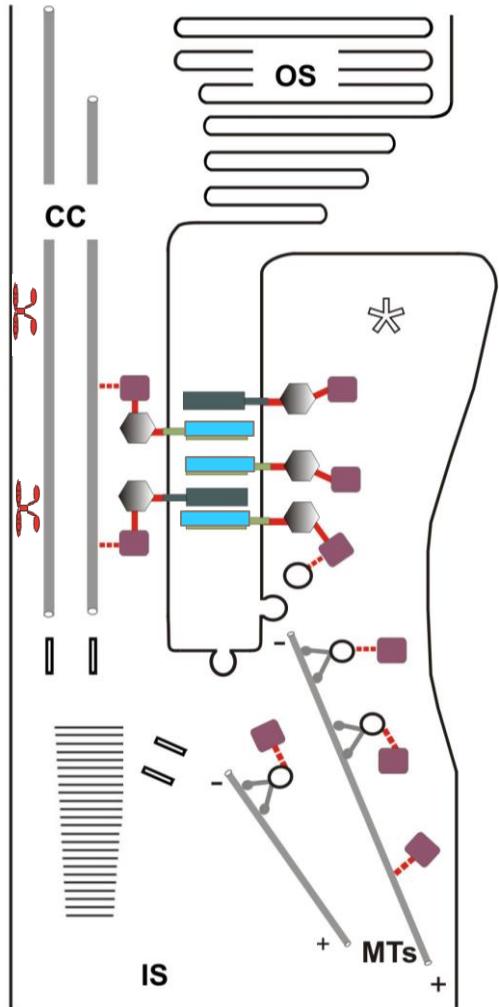
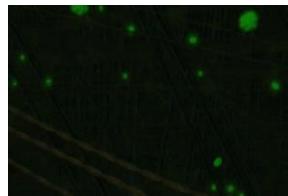
# USH protein complexes: ciliary cargo transport



# USH protein complexes: ciliary cargo transport

Myosin7a  
(USH1B)   
Ciliary delivery  
of opsin

Liu et al. 1997, 1999  
Wolfrum et al. 1998  
Wolfrum & Schmidt 2000

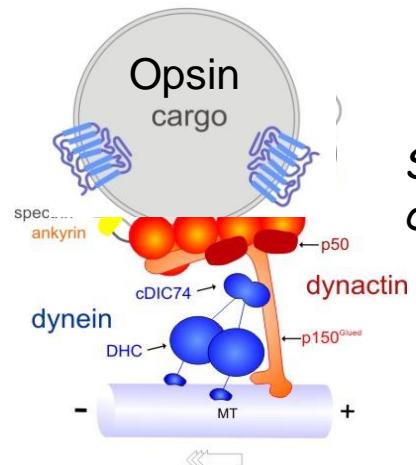
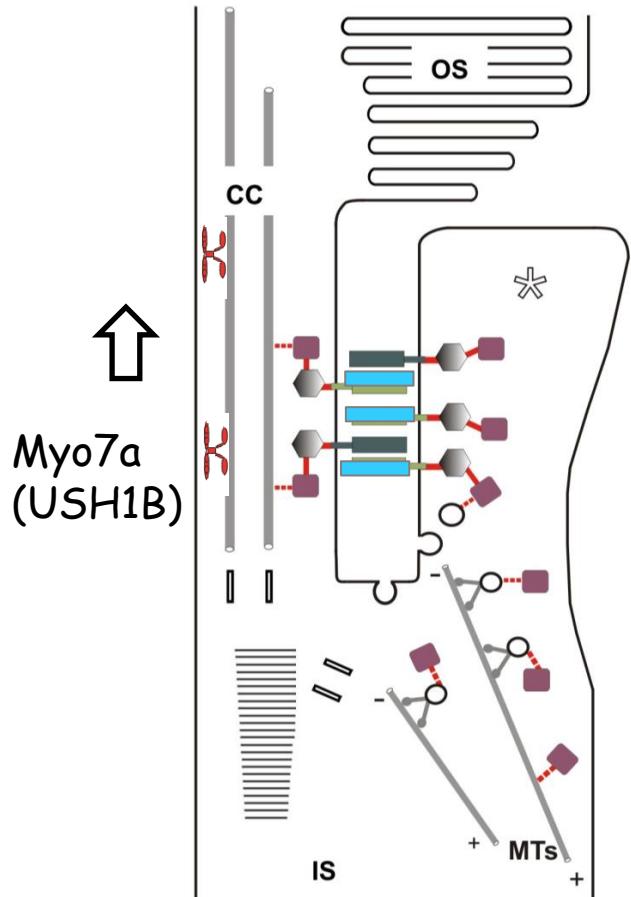


Opsin cargo binds via tctex-1 to the cytoplasmic dynein motor complex.

# USH protein complexes: ciliary cargo transport

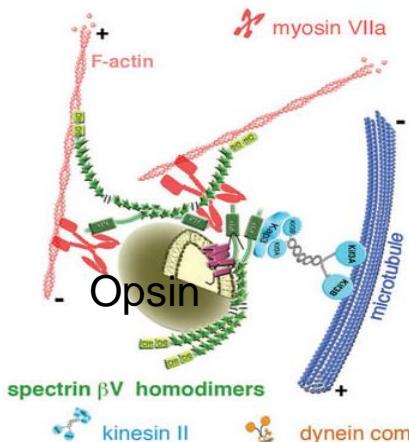
USH protein association with transport vesicles:

Overlack et al. 2011; Zallocchi ... Cosgrove 2010, 2012; Papal et al. 2013; Bauß et al. 2014



SANS (USH1G) is part of the cytoplasmic dynein complex.

Sorusch et al. in prep.



Microtubules serve as transport tracks from Golgi to ciliary base, in association with myomegalin - SANS (SUH1G).

Overlack et al. 2011, BBA

Opsin cargo vesicles association with F-actin - spectrinβV - myosin7a

Papal et al. 2013, HMG

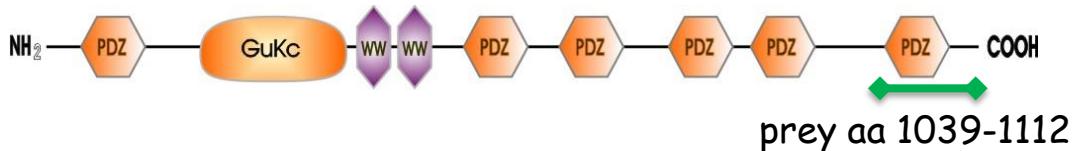
# Identification of SANS binding partners

**SANS**

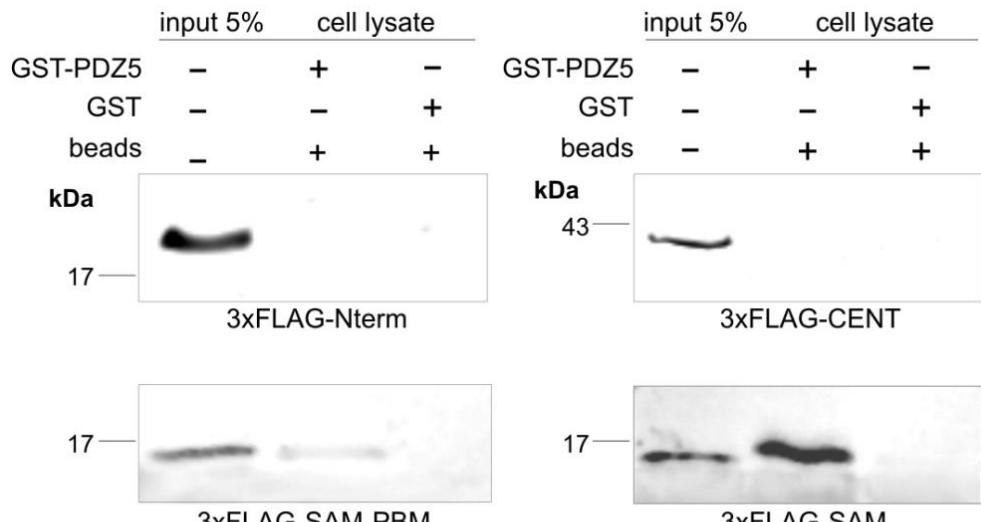


**MAGI2**

membrane-associated guanylate kinase inverted-2



Validation by GST-pull down



WB: FLAG

**Yeast-2-Hybrid Screen**

bait aa 385-461



pAD	MAGI2	whirlin	PDZRN4
<b>pBD-SANS-SAMPBM</b>			
<b>SANS interactors (SAMPBM domain)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>function</b>	
whirlin (USH2D)	33	scaffold protein	
<b>MAGI2 (membrane-associated guanylate kinase inverted-2)</b>	3	scaffold protein	
<b>PDZRN4 (PDZ domain containing Ring finger protein 4)</b>	2	ubiquitin protein ligase	

Maerker et al. (2008), Overlack et al. (2011); Bauß et al. (2014)

# Summary SANS-MAGI2 complex

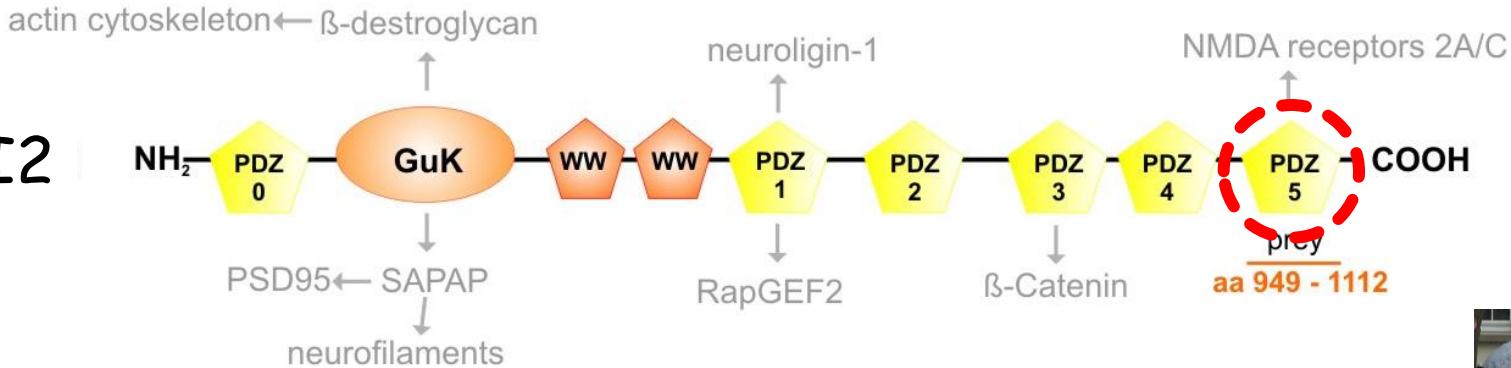
SANS



S422-L426

- SANS-SAM domain binds MAGI2-PDZ5.
- POW predicts internal PDZ binding motif: **SDLDL** motif aa422-426)\*.
- CK2 mediates phosphorylation of SANS S422.

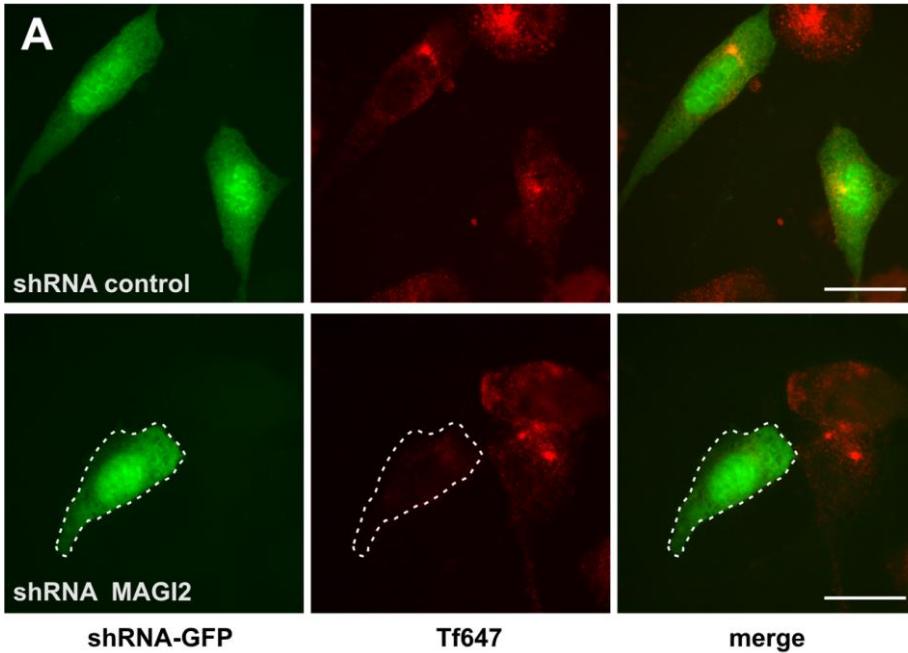
MAGI2



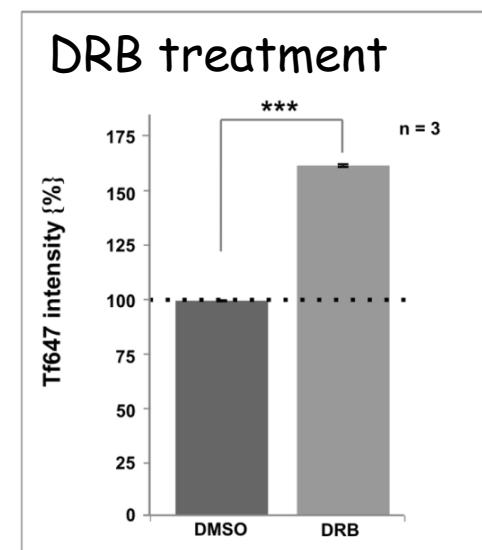
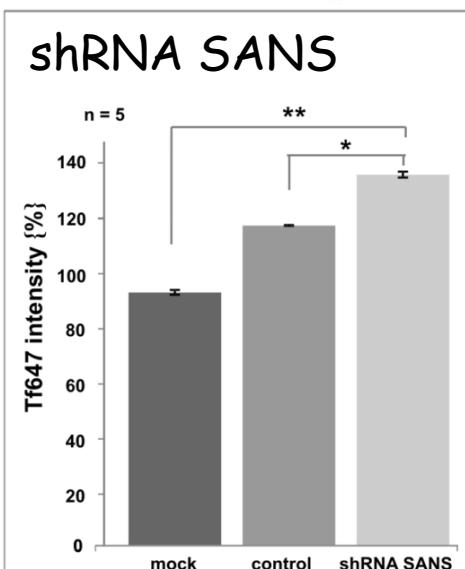
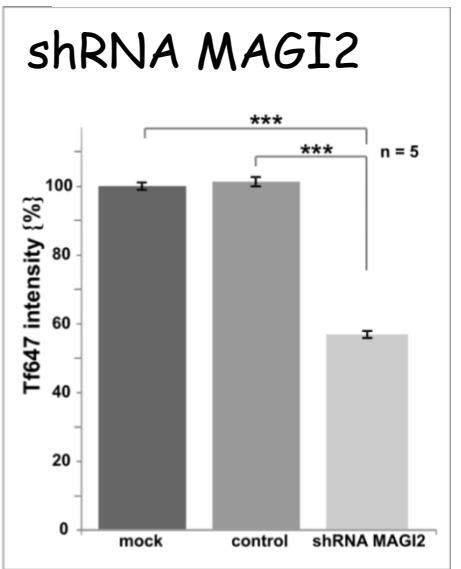
Katharina Bauß

- MAGI2 = **S-SCAM** (synaptic scaffolding molecule)
- assembly of post-synaptic protein complexes
- endocytosis of AMPA receptor

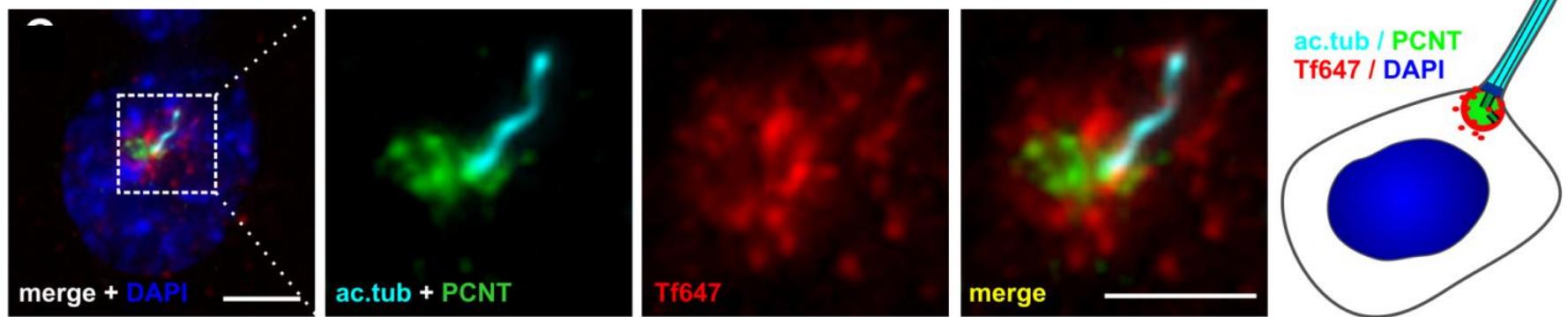
# Transferrin (Tf647) up-take/endocytosis assays



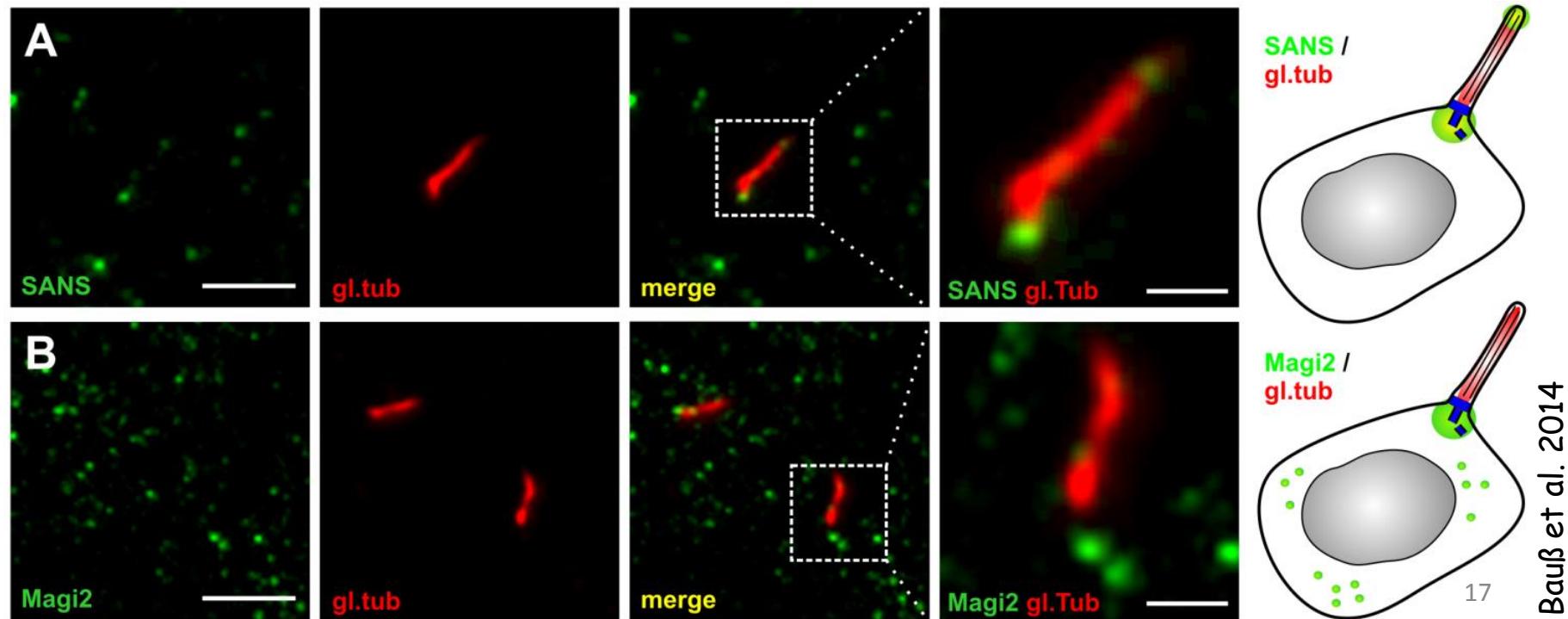
Endocytosis is mediated by MAGI2, negatively regulated by SANS and by phosphorylation.

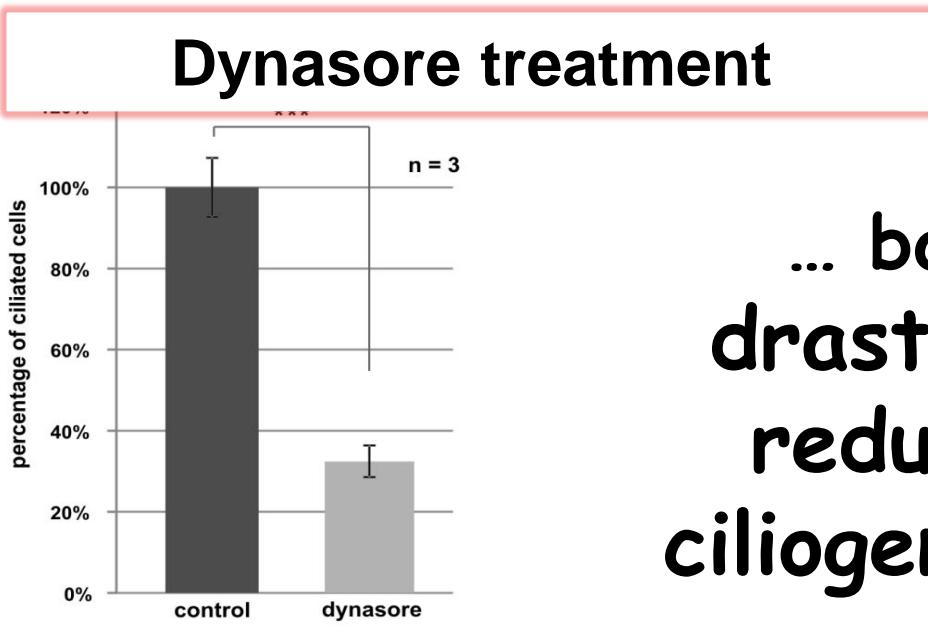
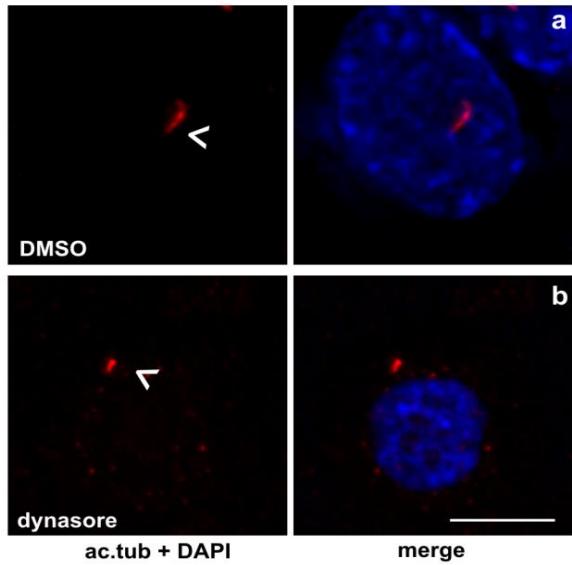


# Endocytosis at the base of primary cilia

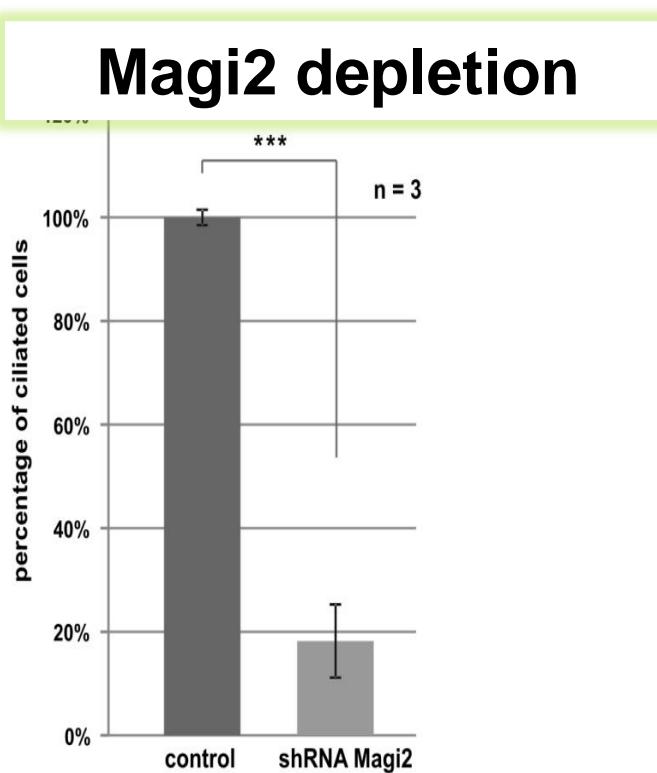
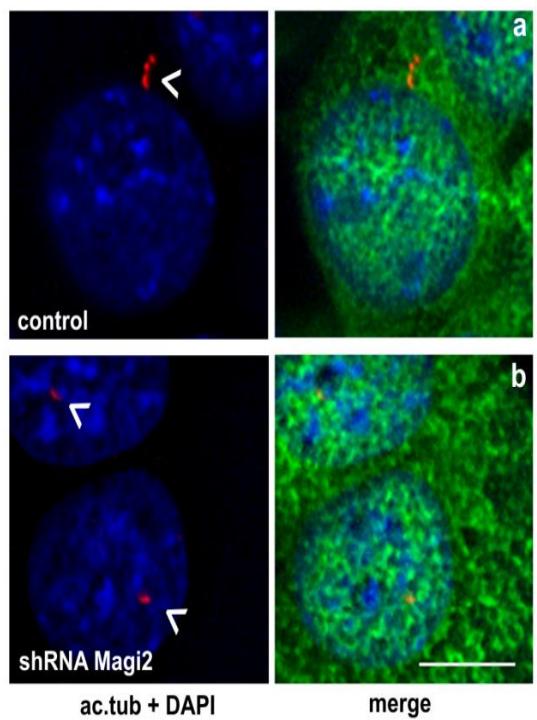


# MAGI2-SANS complex at the base of primary cilia

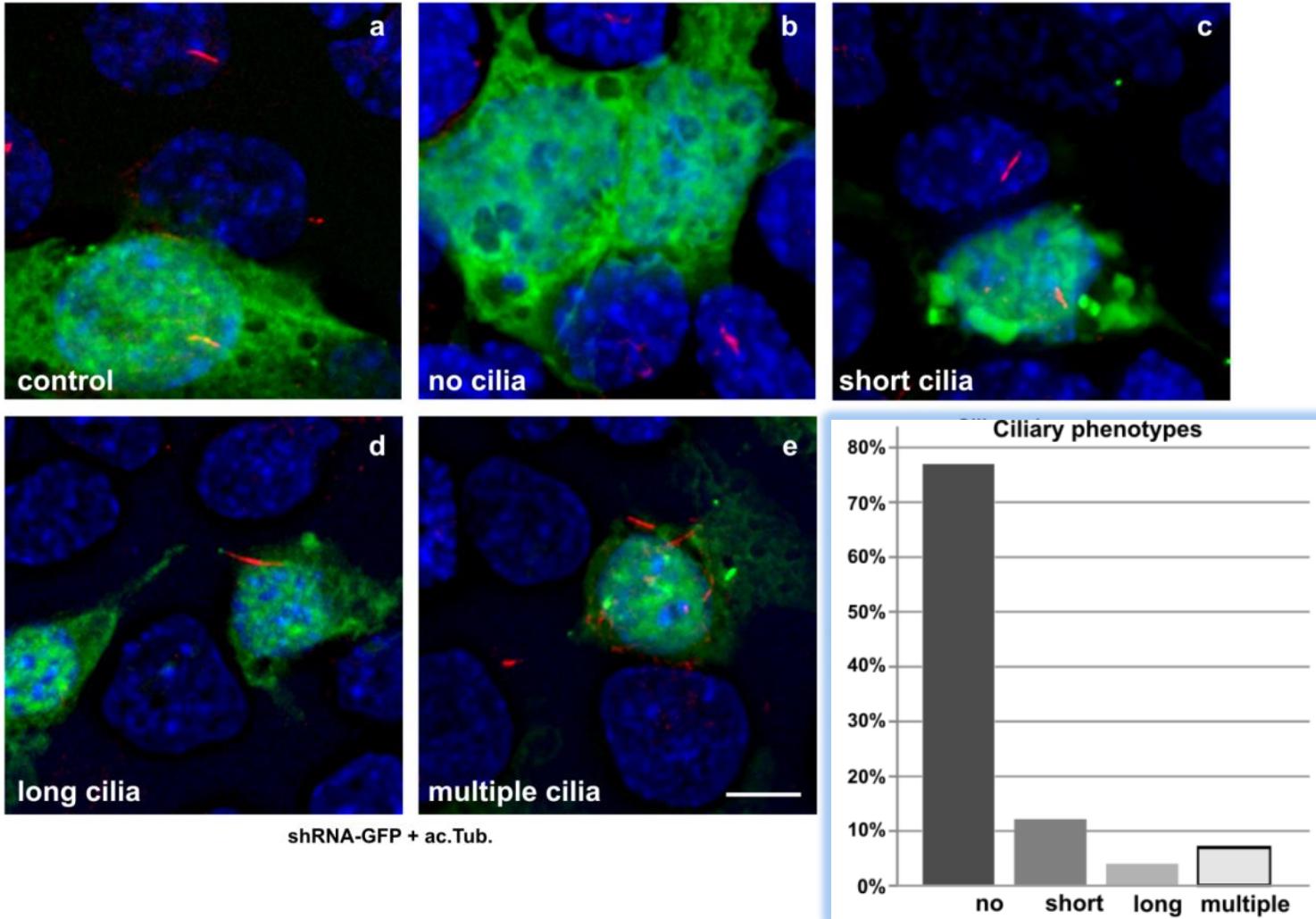




... both  
drastically  
reduces  
ciliogenesis.



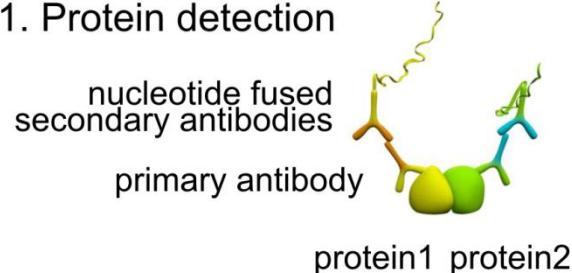
# SANS depletion causes multiple phenotypes in primary cilia



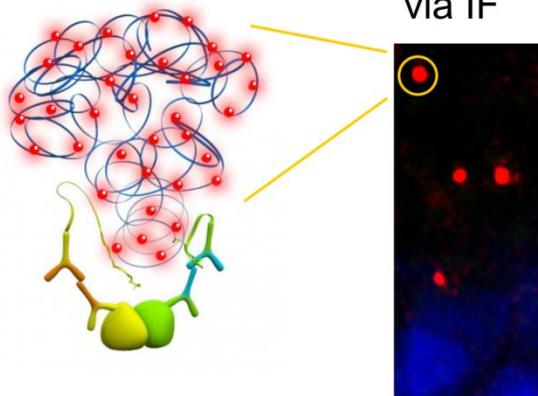
# *In situ* localization of MAGI2/SANS and CK2/SANS complexes in photoreceptor cells

PLA: proximity ligation assay

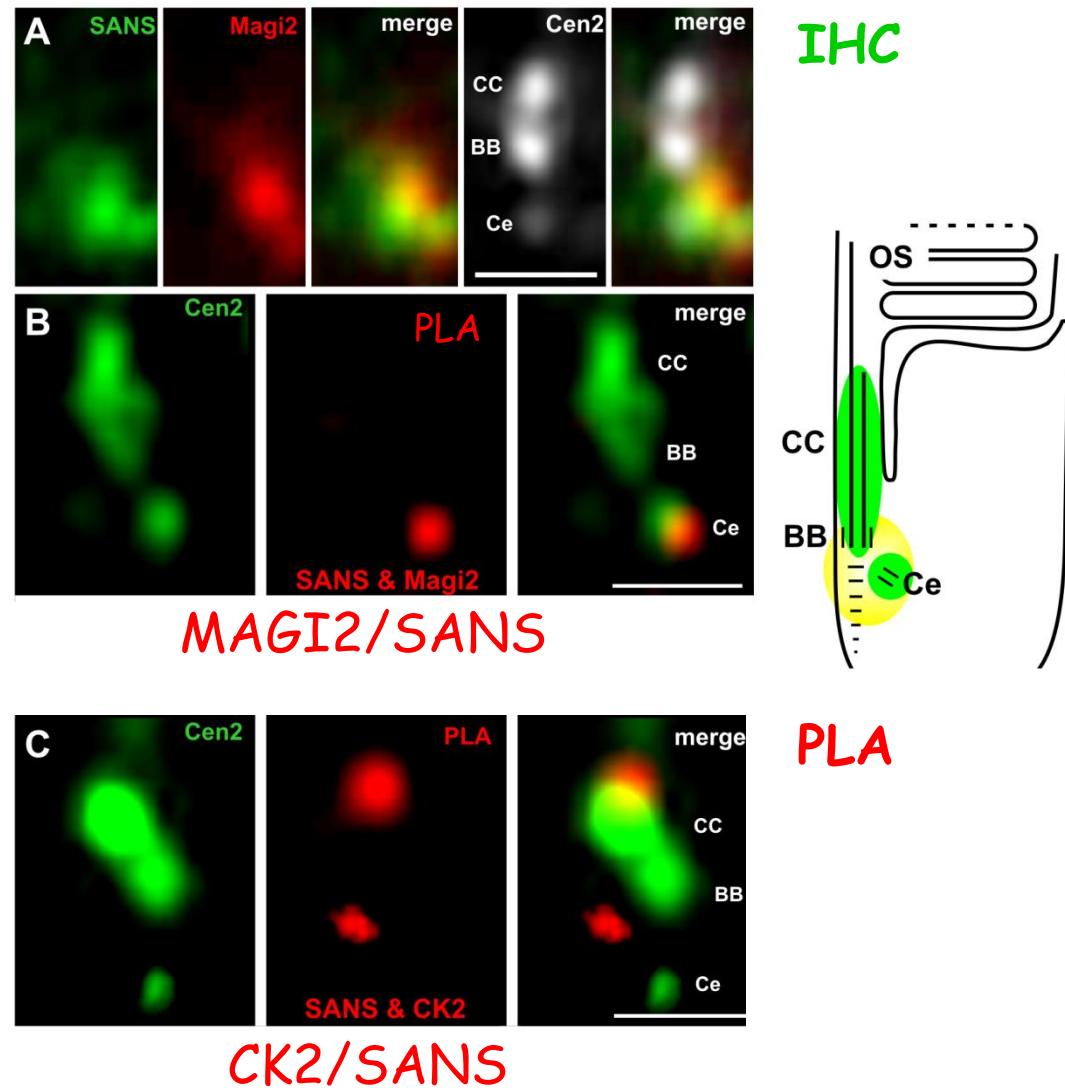
## 1. Protein detection



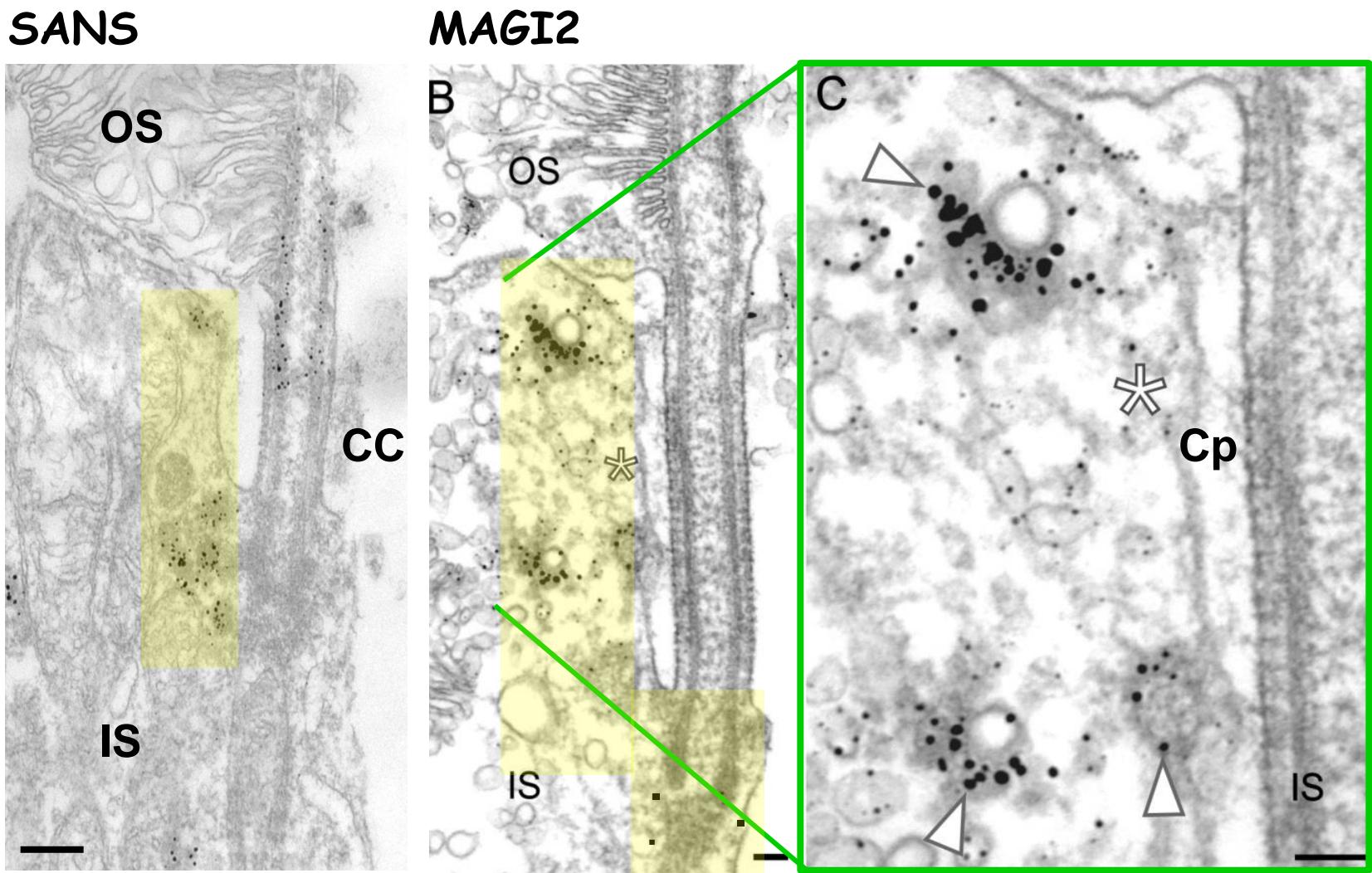
## 2. Signal amplification and labeling



## 3. signal detection via IF

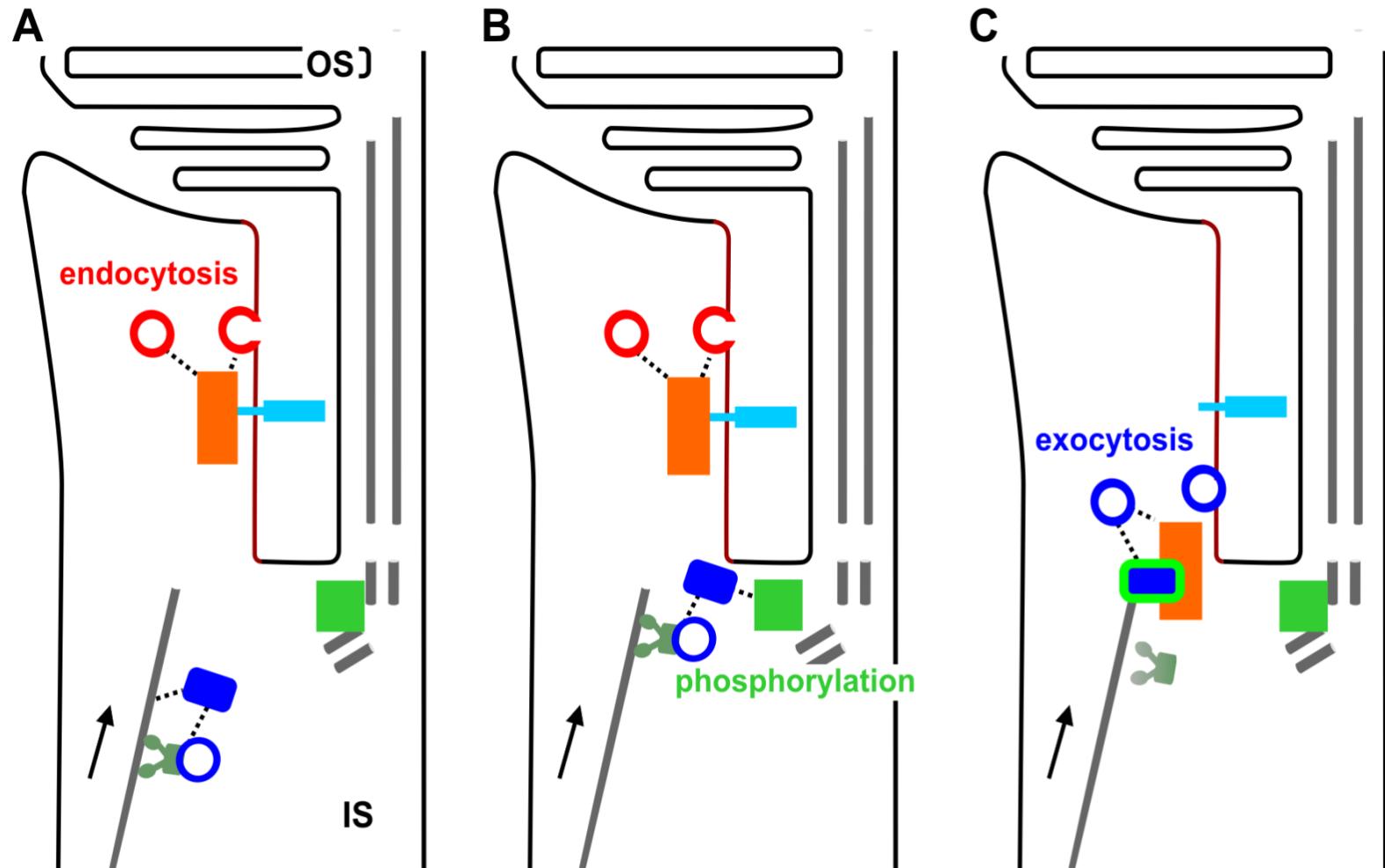


# Sucellular localization of SANS and MAGI2 in the periciliary compartment of rods



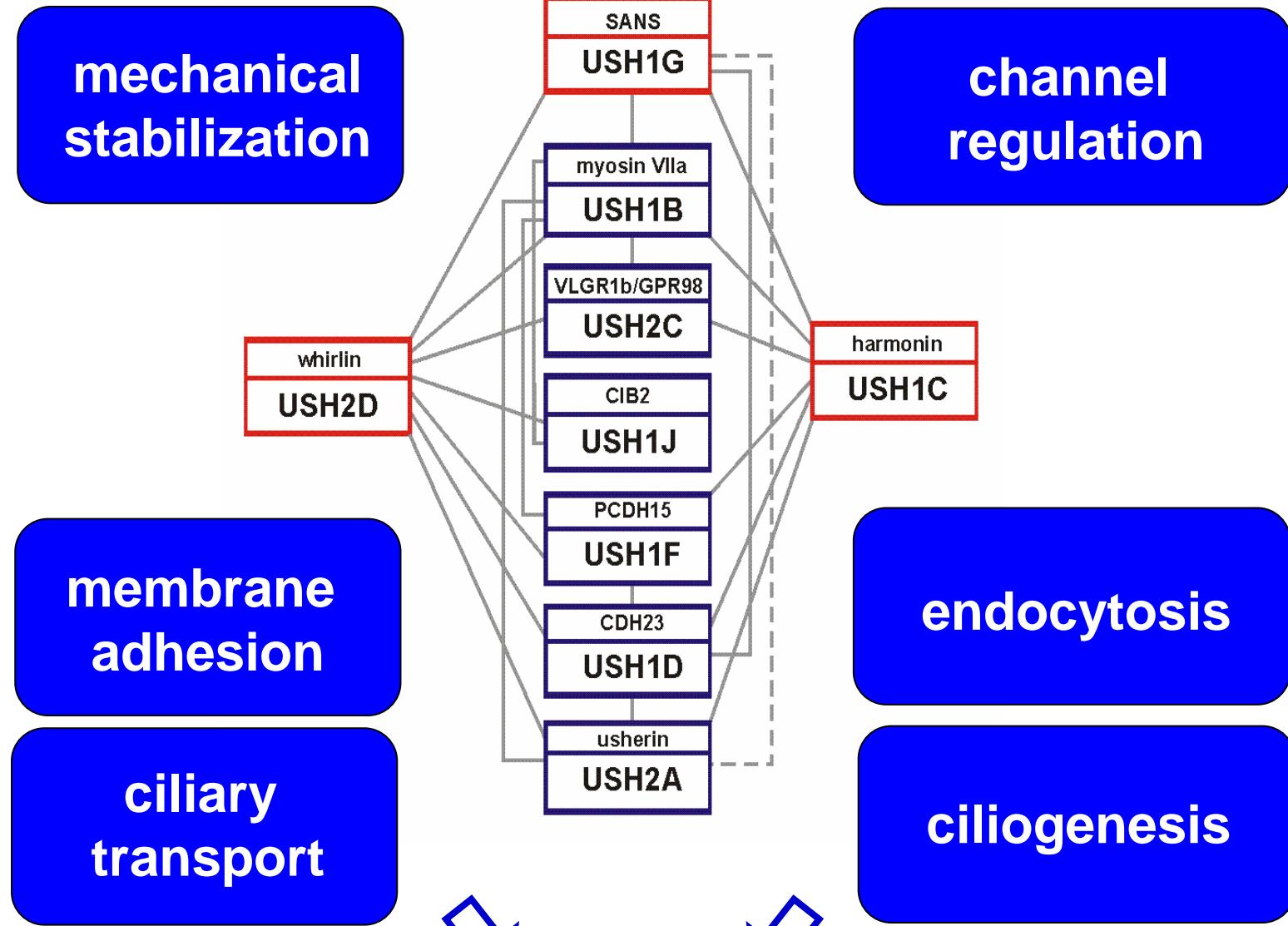
MAGI2 mediates endocytosis from the ciliary pocket<sup>21</sup>(Cp).

# Putative SANS-MAGI2 complex function



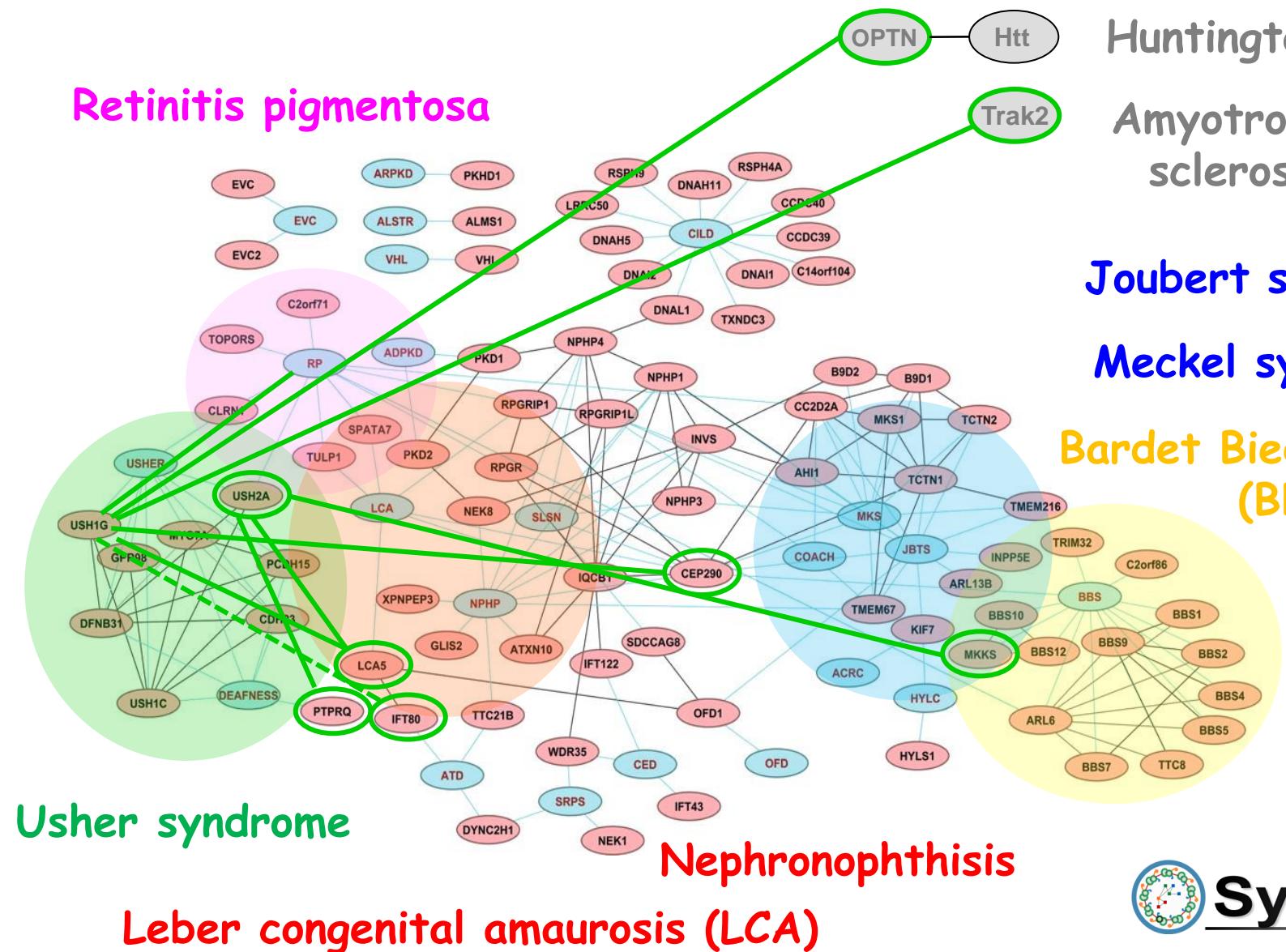
22

<span style="color: blue;">█</span> SANS (USH1G)	<span style="color: cyan;">█</span> VLGR1b (USH2C)	<span style="color: green;">█</span> CK2	<span style="color: grey;">█</span> microtubule
<span style="color: green;">█</span> phospho-SANS	<span style="color: orange;">█</span> MAGI2	<span style="color: green;">█</span> motor protein	<span style="color: blue;">█</span> transport vesicle



Ciliopathy genes

# Ciliopathy disease protein interaction network



modified from van Reeuwijk et al. (2011) Hum Mol Genet



# Wolfrum Lab 2014

## Network functions

- K. Bauß
- M. Becker
- P. Jores
- B. Knapp
- N. Sorusch Poster #20
- B. Spitzbarth
- L. Tebbe Poster #23
- K. Wunderlich
- L. Zografidou

## Therapy team

### K. Nagel-Wolfrum

- M. Becker Poster #33
- K. Khan
- F. Möller Poster #17
- A. Samanta

S. Bolz, U. Maas; E. Sehn;  
& G. Stern-Schneider

# Thank you !



## Cooperations in presented studies:

H. Kremer, R. Roepman, E. van Wijk,  
Radboud Univ. Nijmegen  
... many more

## Support:



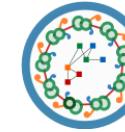
FOUNDATION  
FIGHTING  
BLINDNESS



FAUN



DFG



Syscilia



JOHANNES GUTENBERG  
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



Thank you!

This image shows a grid of 12 fluorescence microscopy panels arranged in a 4x3 grid. Each panel displays a field of view containing several plant cells. The cells exhibit bright, punctate fluorescence signals, primarily in two colors: yellow and red. These signals appear to be localized to specific cellular structures, possibly organelles or specific regions of the cytoplasm. The overall pattern suggests a systematic analysis of multiple samples or conditions.

