

Elucidating protein function and mechanism

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GSK Core Course

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Learning Objective: To explore how protein function and mechanism can be elucidated using the discovery and subsequent characterization of somatosensory ion channels as an example.

Pain

Warning and Protective System

Signals Tissue Injury

Initiates Protective Reflexes

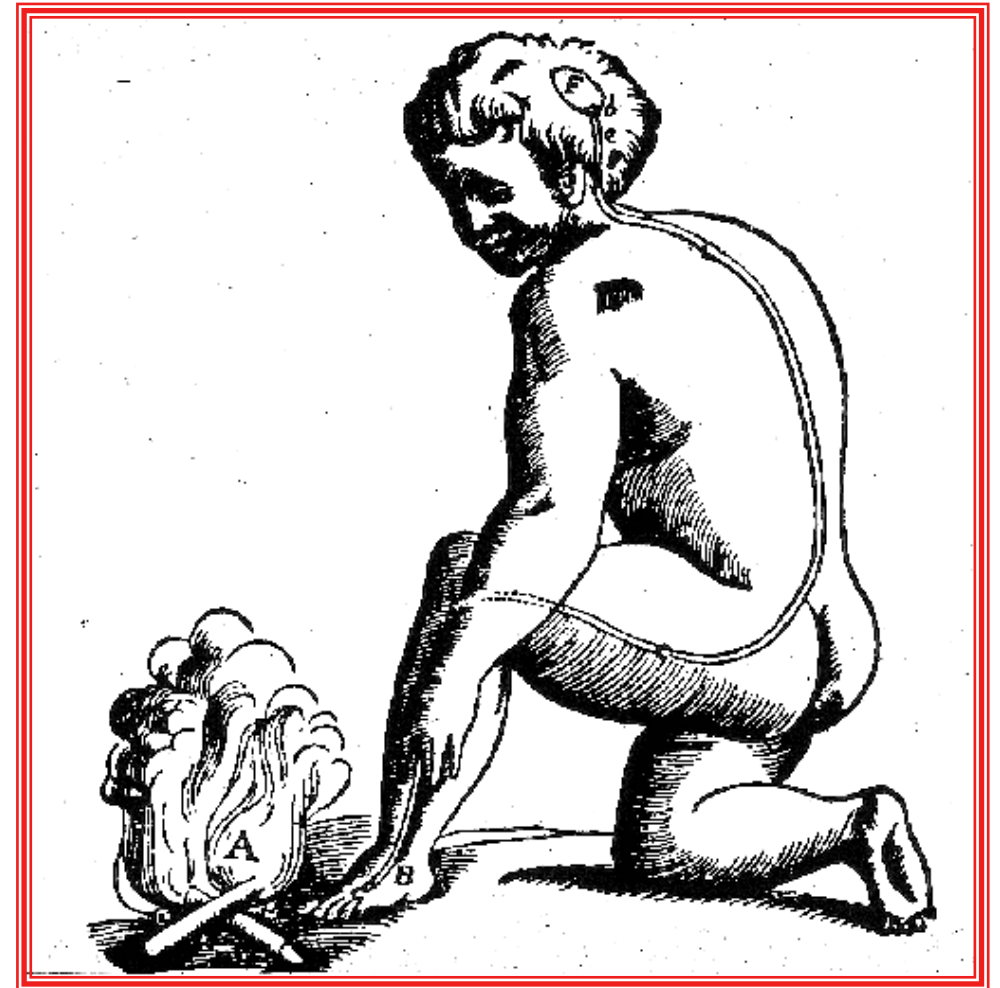
Plasticity

Subject to Variation (Often Enhanced)

Acute and Chronic Phases

Societal

Most Common Reason for Seeking Medical Help
(Affects 100 Million People in the United States)



Cancer-related Pain Afflicts the Majority of Cancer Patients

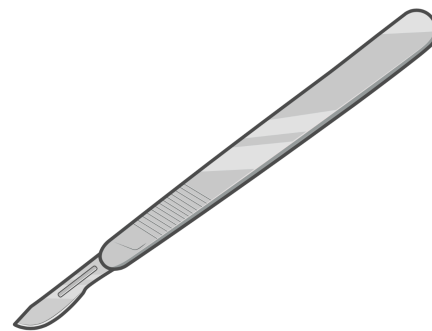
Neuropathic Cancer Pain

Caused by Nerve Damage

Tumor



Surgery



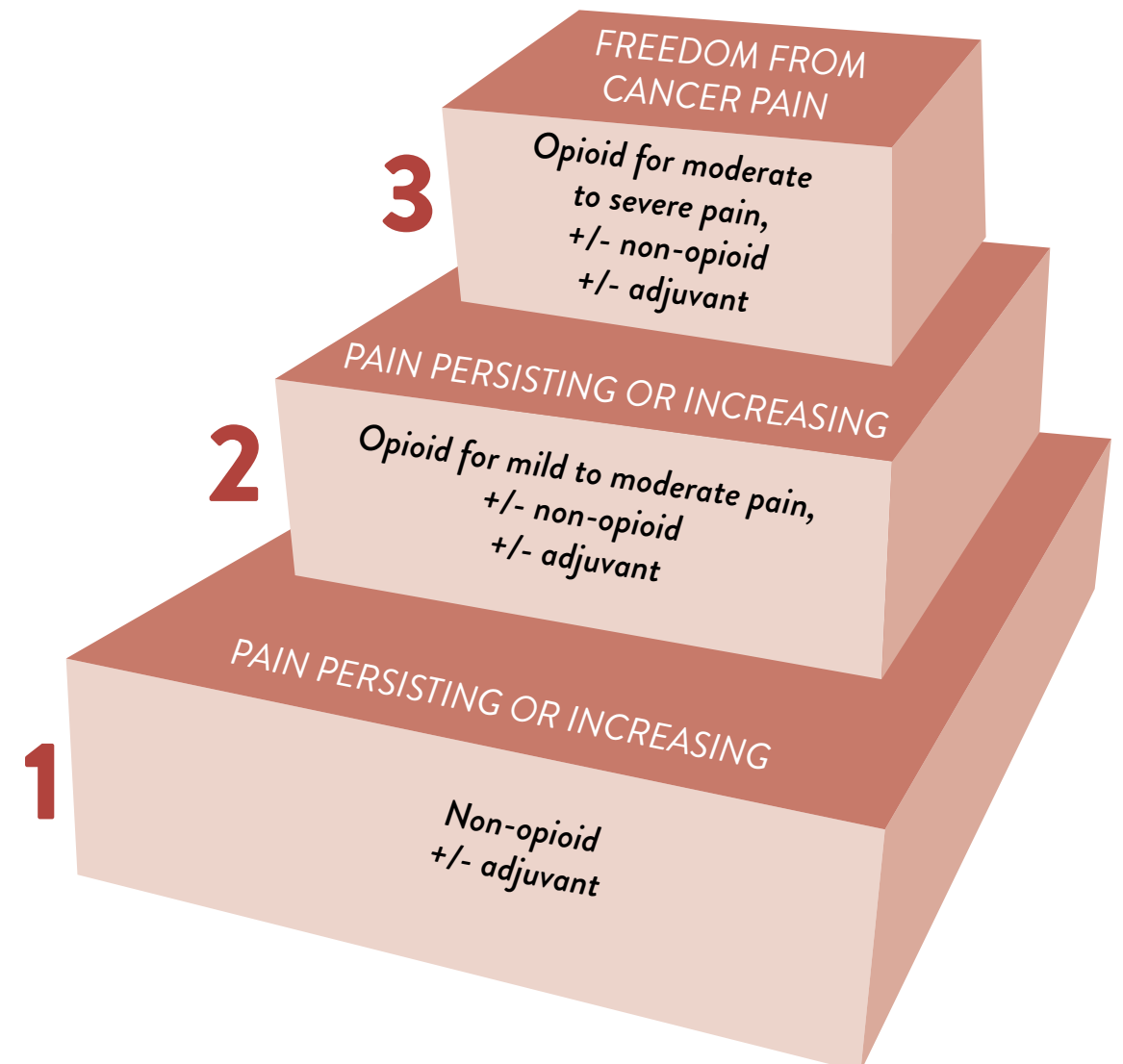
Radiation



Chemotherapy

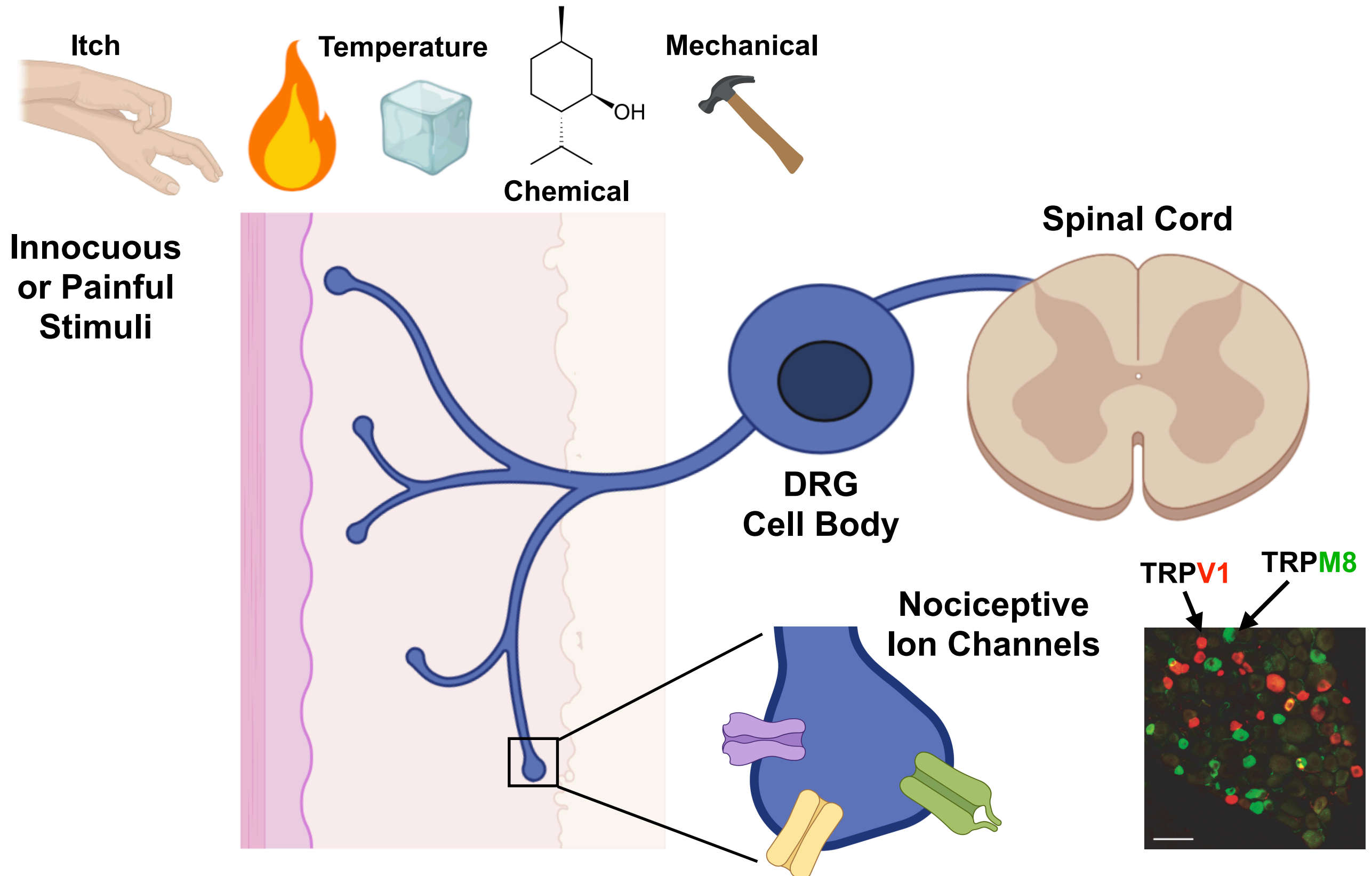


Inadequately controlled in
~50% of sufferers.



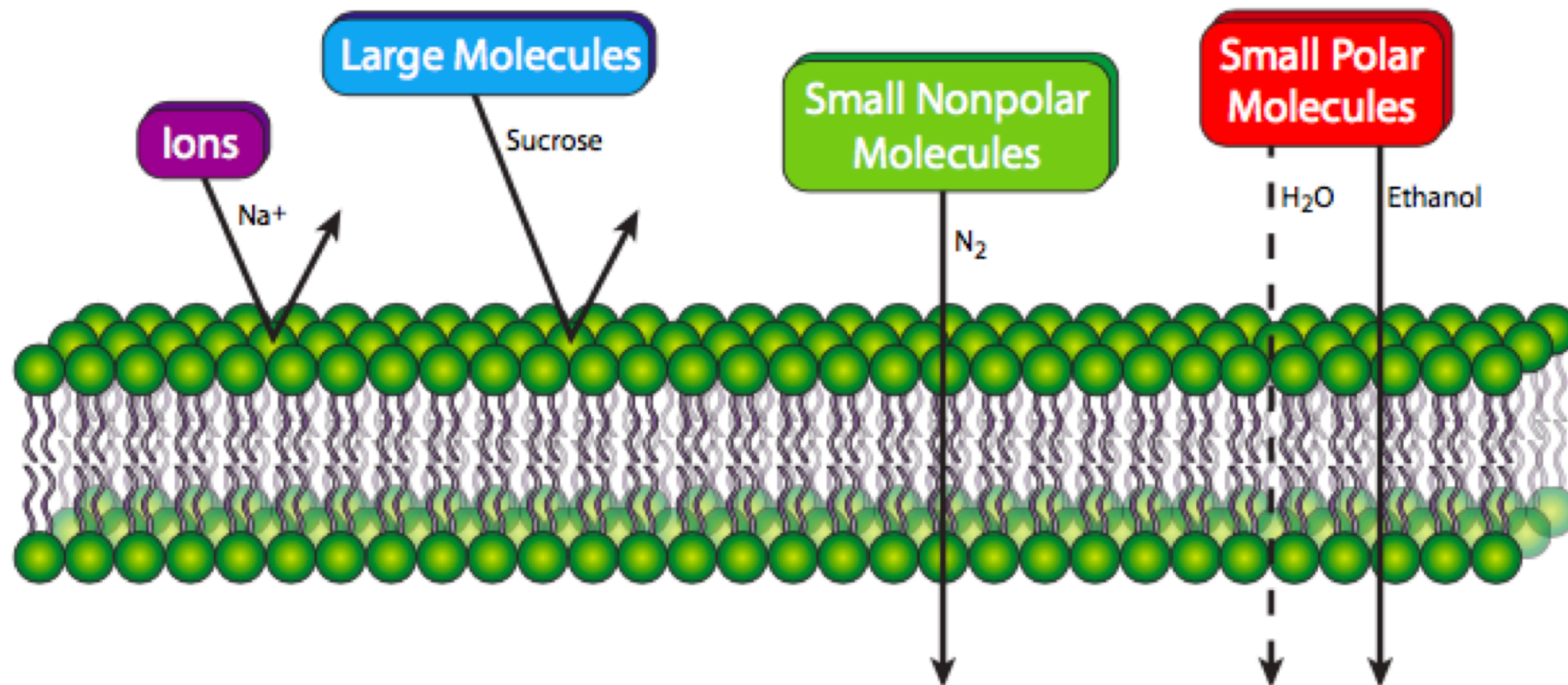
World Health Organization. 2018.

Nociceptors Facilitate the Detection and Response to Environmental Signals



Somatosensory Ion Channels

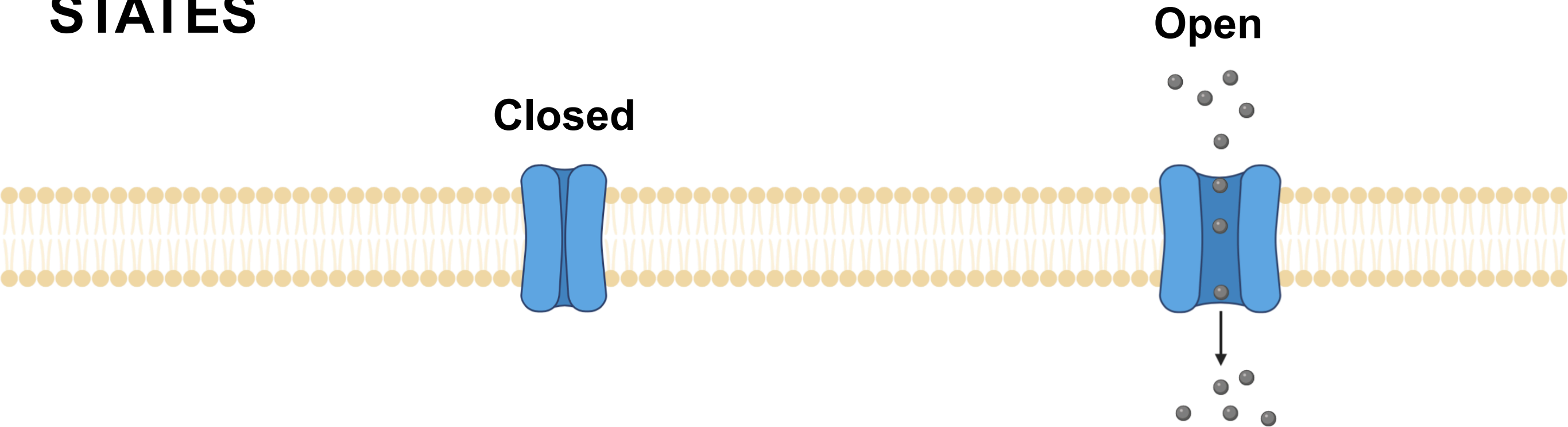
Cell Membrane is a Barrier that Controls Molecular Transport



Transport of ions requires proteins - a subset of which are ion channels.

Ion Channels Properties - Gating

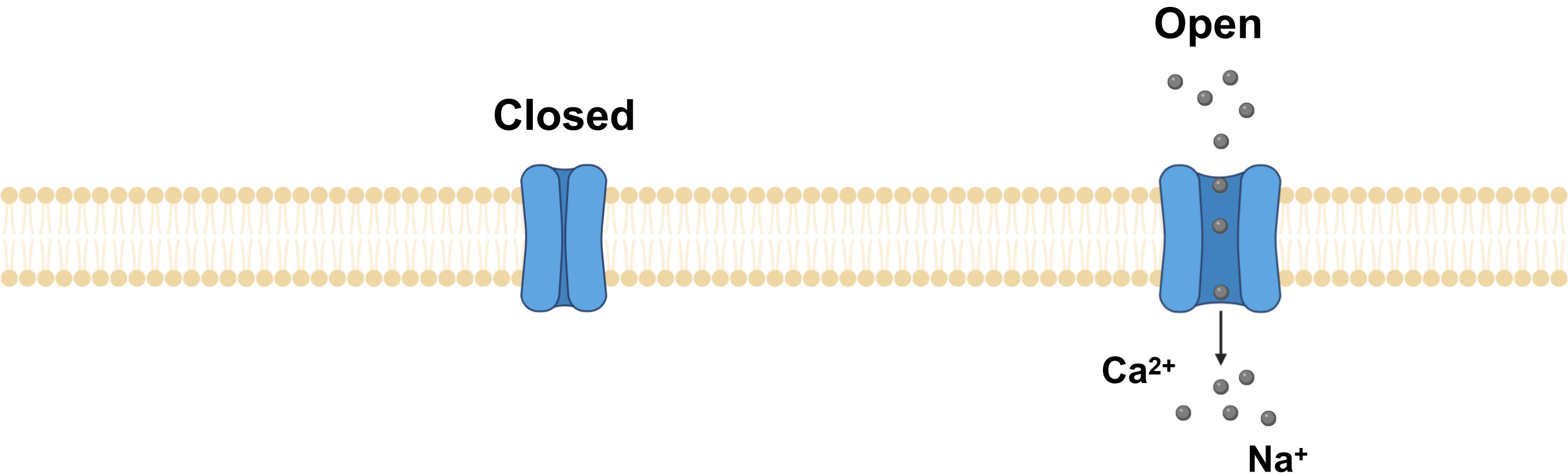
STATES



Ion channels can GATE the flow of ions into or out of the cell.

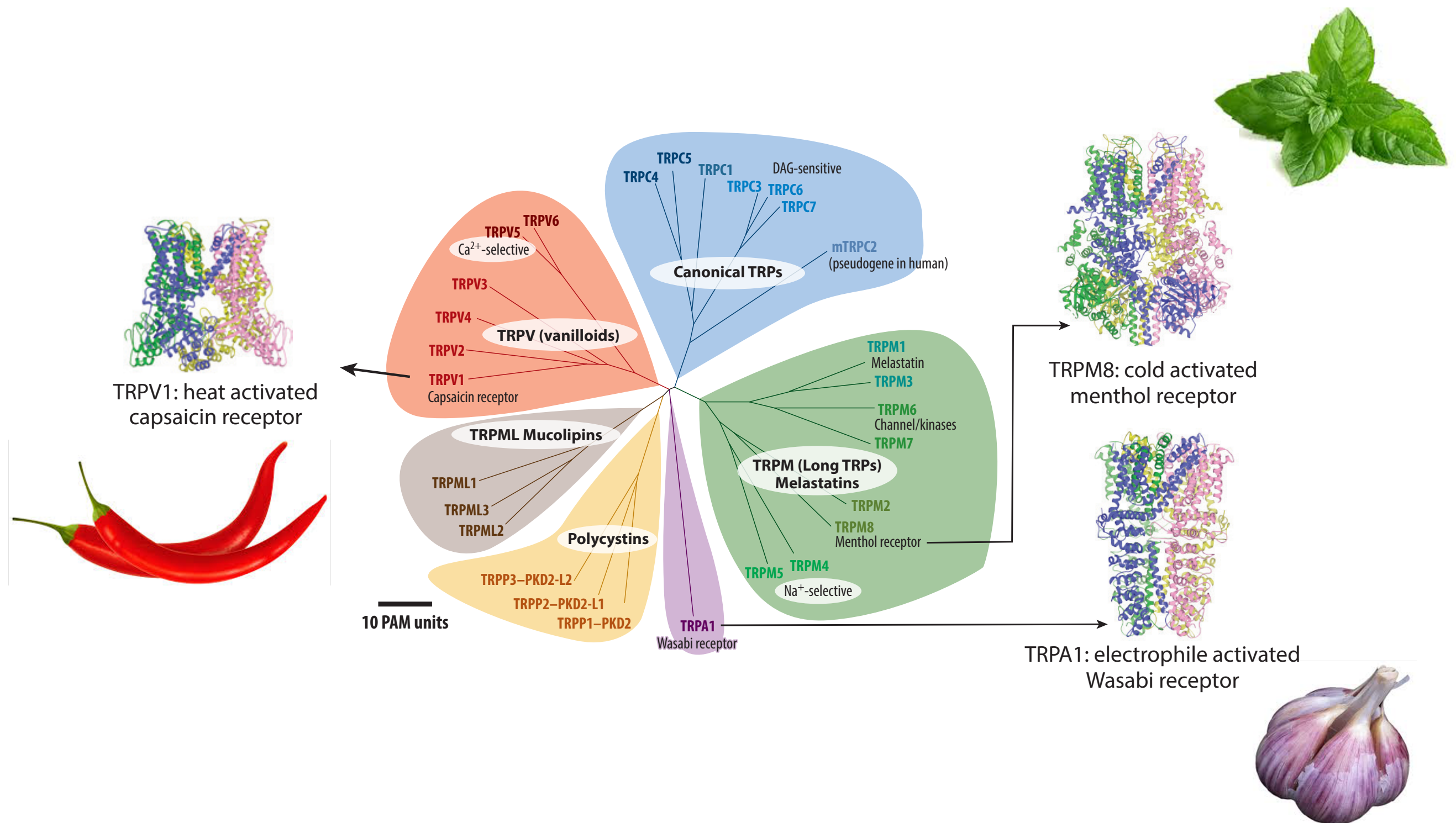
This may be in response to a specific stimuli.

Ion Channels Properties - Selectivity

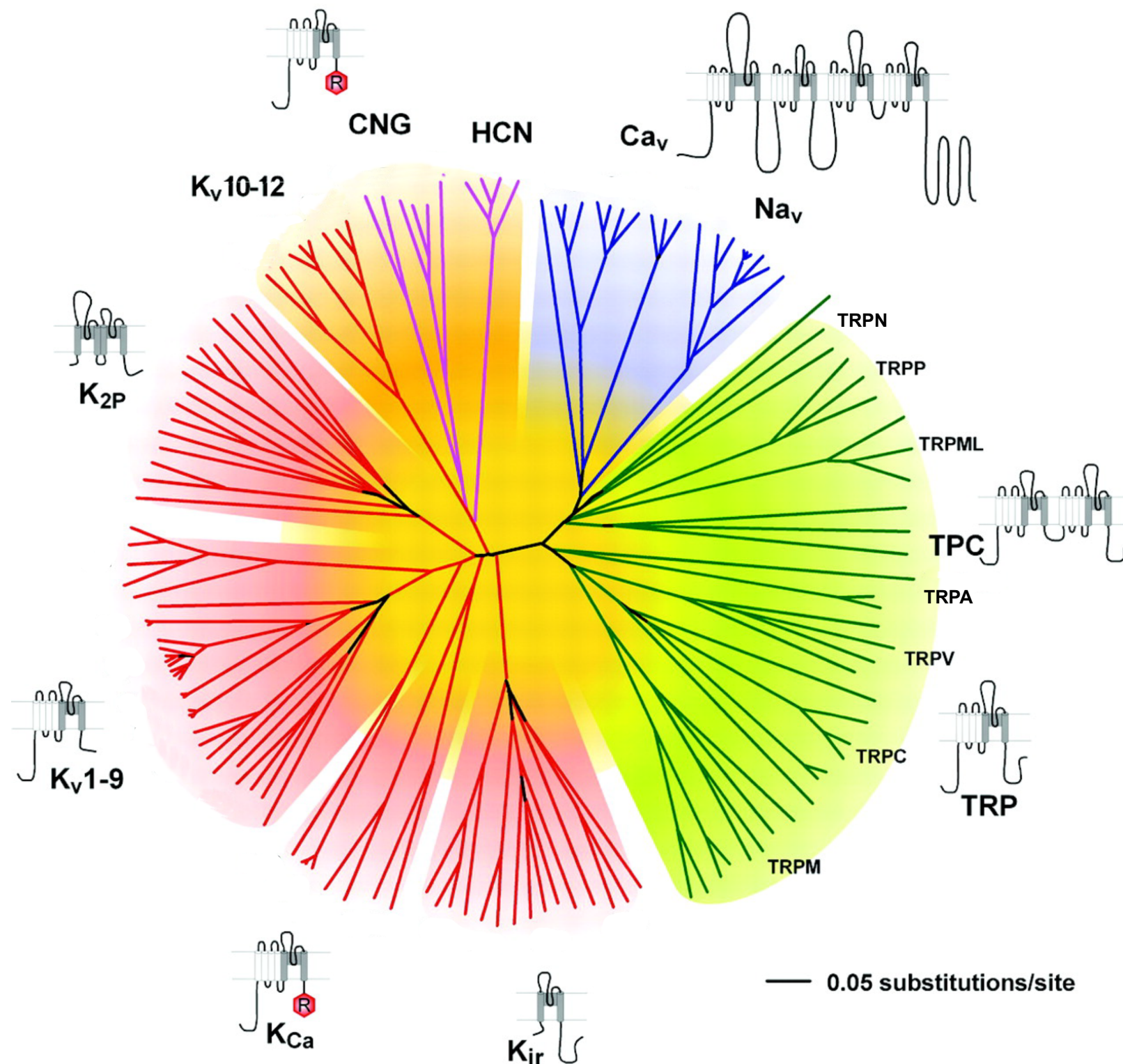


Ion channels show ion SELECTIVITY, permitting some ions to pass, but not others.

TRP Ion Channel Family

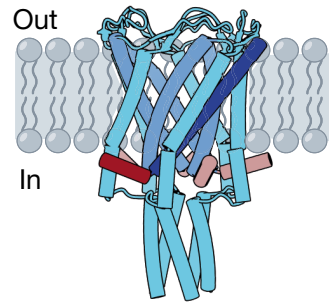


TRP Channels Belong to the Voltage-gated Ion Channel Superfamily

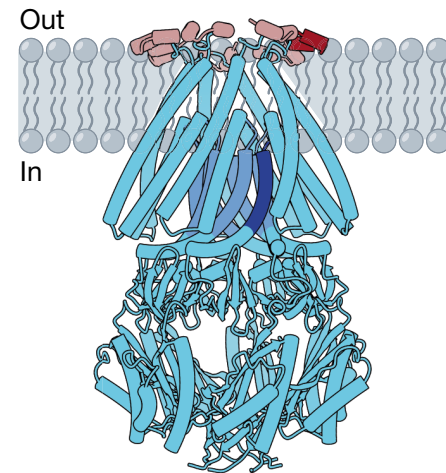


Mechanosensitive Ion Channel Families

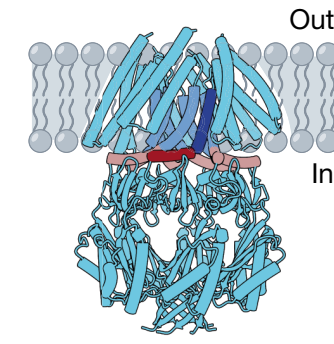
a MscL



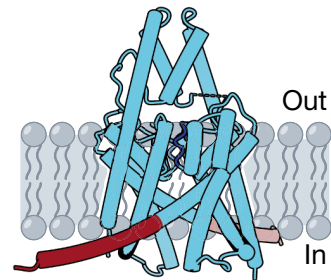
b MscS



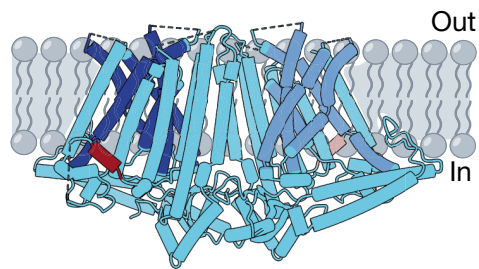
Previous model of MscS:



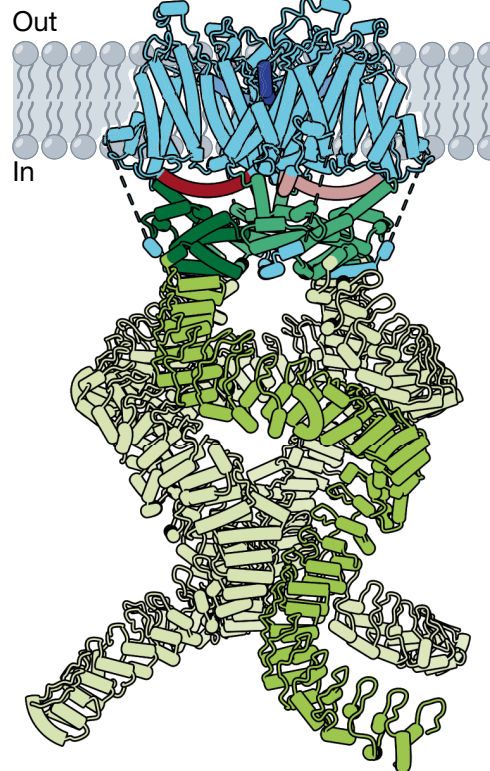
c TREK-1



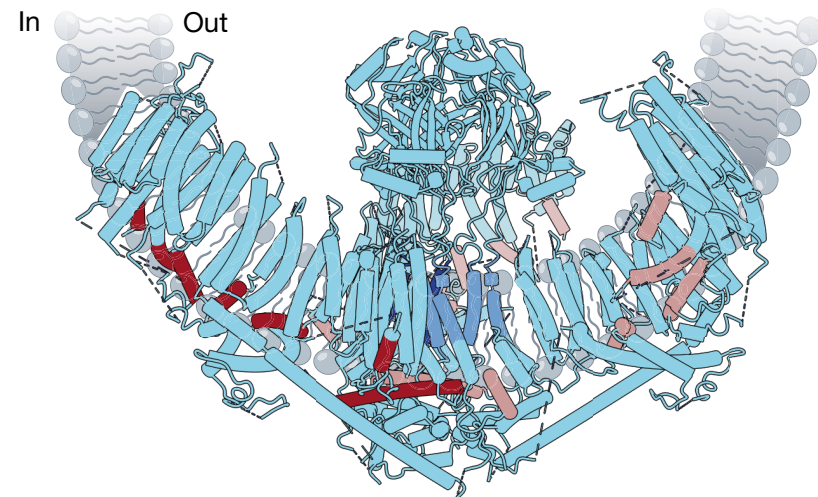
e OSCA1.2



f NOMPC



d PIEZO1



The Noble Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2021 was awarded jointly to David Julius and Ardem Patapoutian “for their discoveries of receptors for temperature and touch.”





Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

David Julius

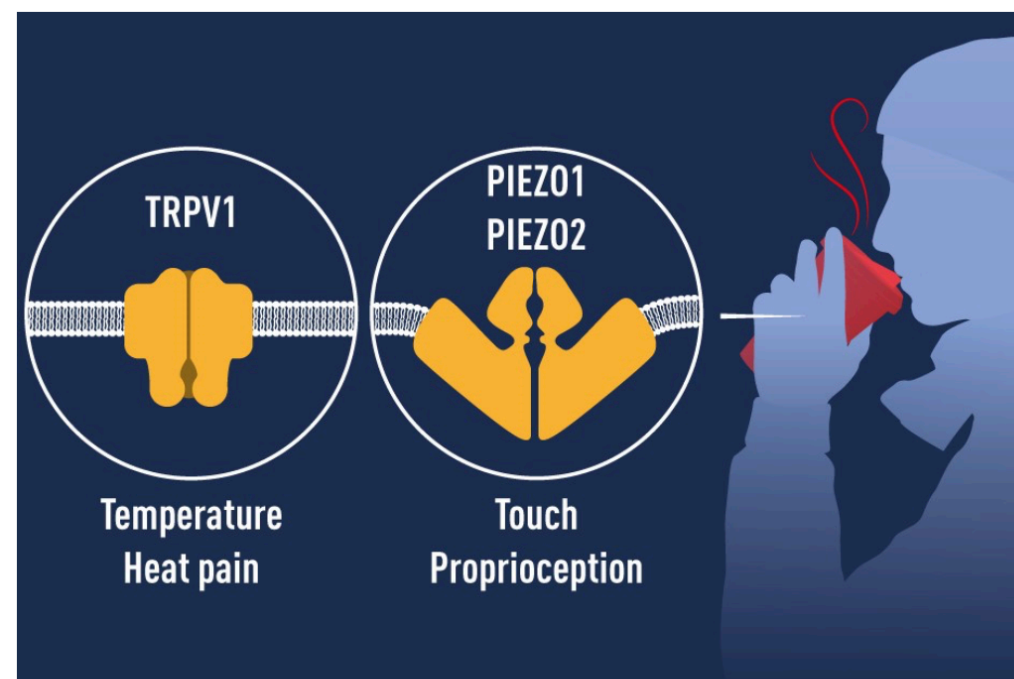
Prize share: 1/2



Ill. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach

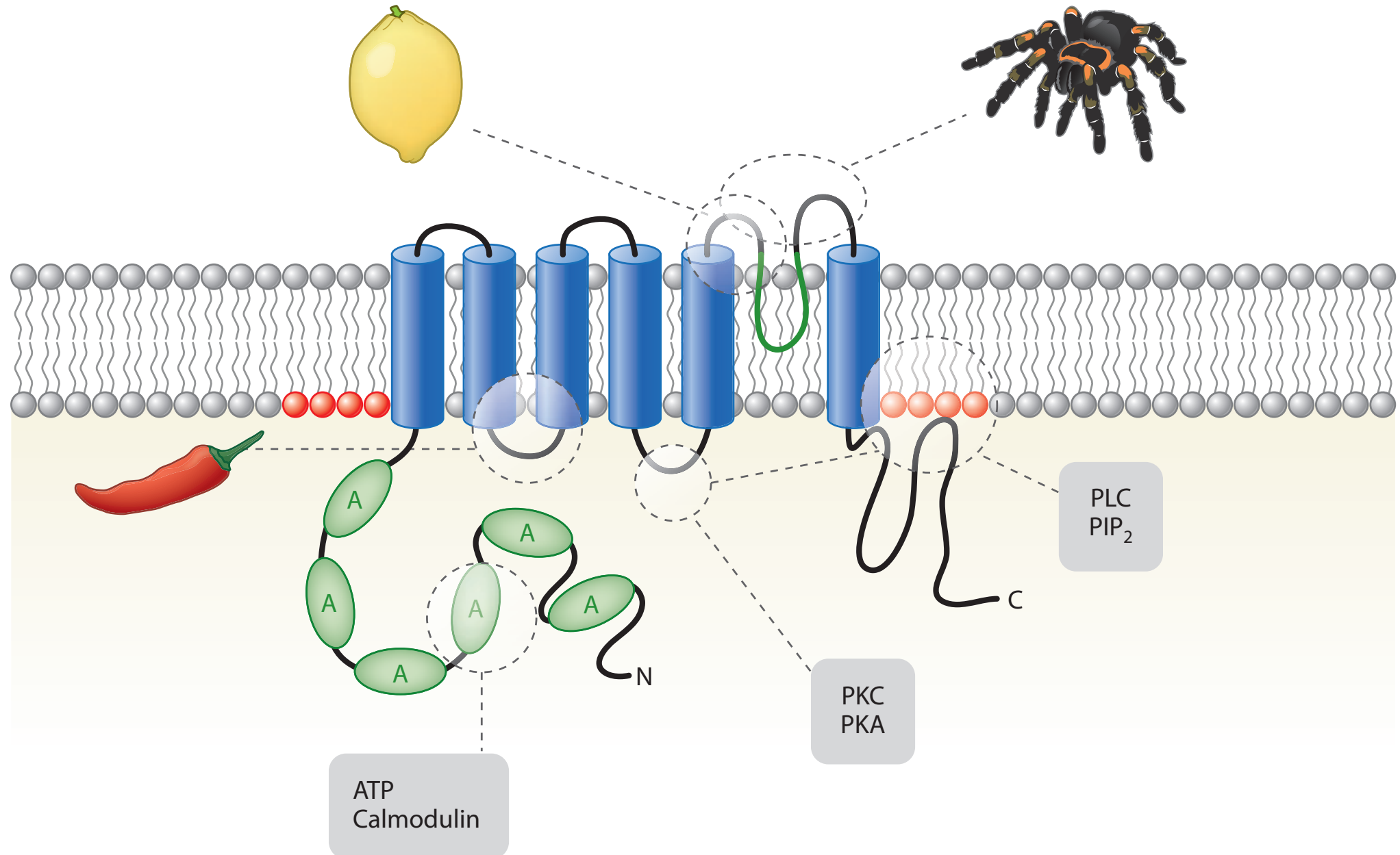
Ardem Patapoutian

Prize share: 1/2



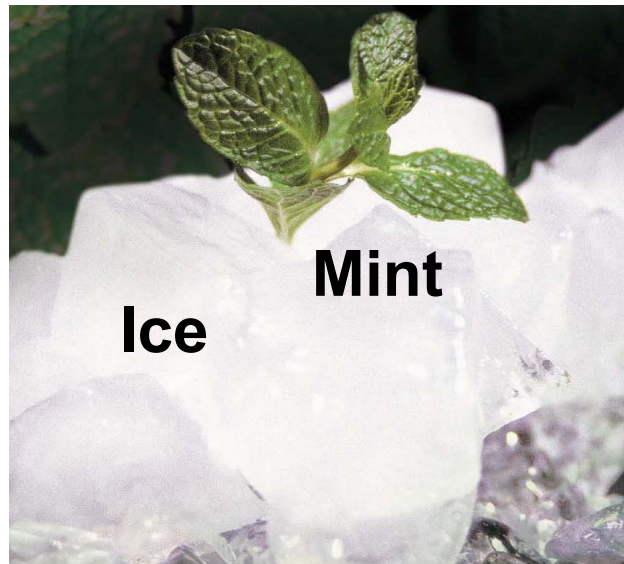
© The Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine. Ill. Mattias Karlén

TRPV1 is the Primary Detector of Environmental Heat

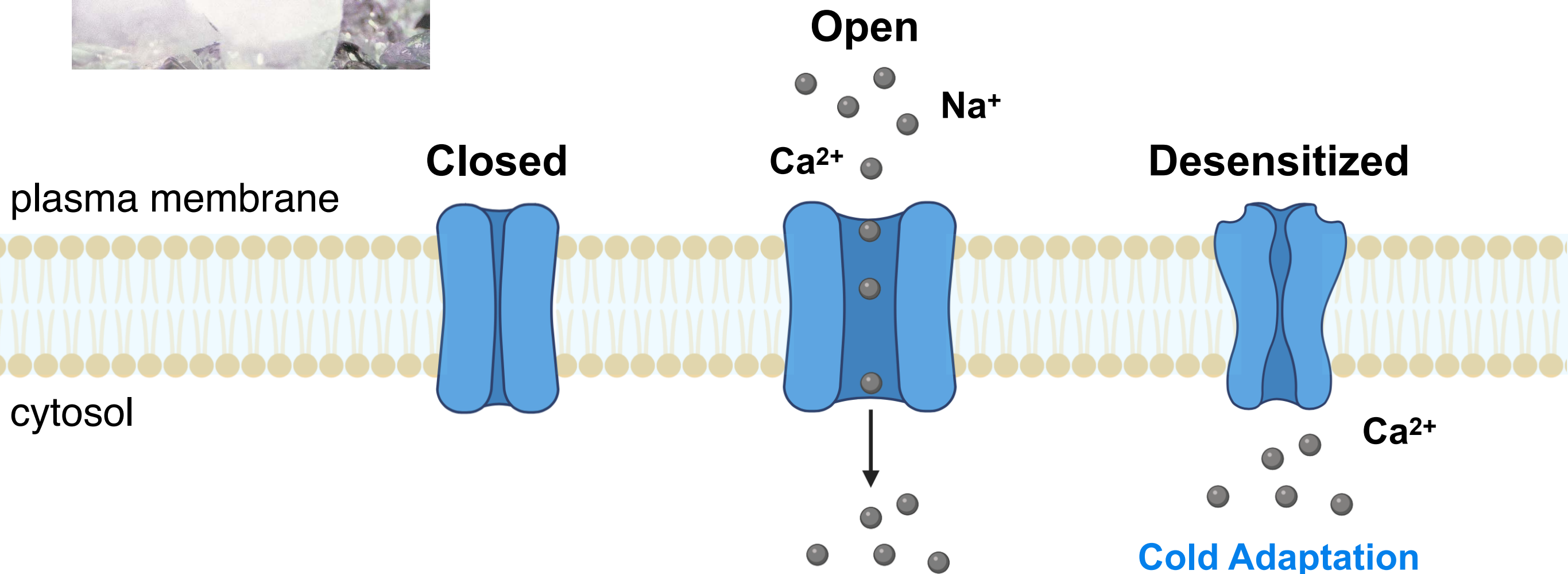


Caterina, *et al.* & Julius. Nature. 1997.
Julius. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 2013.

TRPM8 is the Primary Detector of Environmental Cold

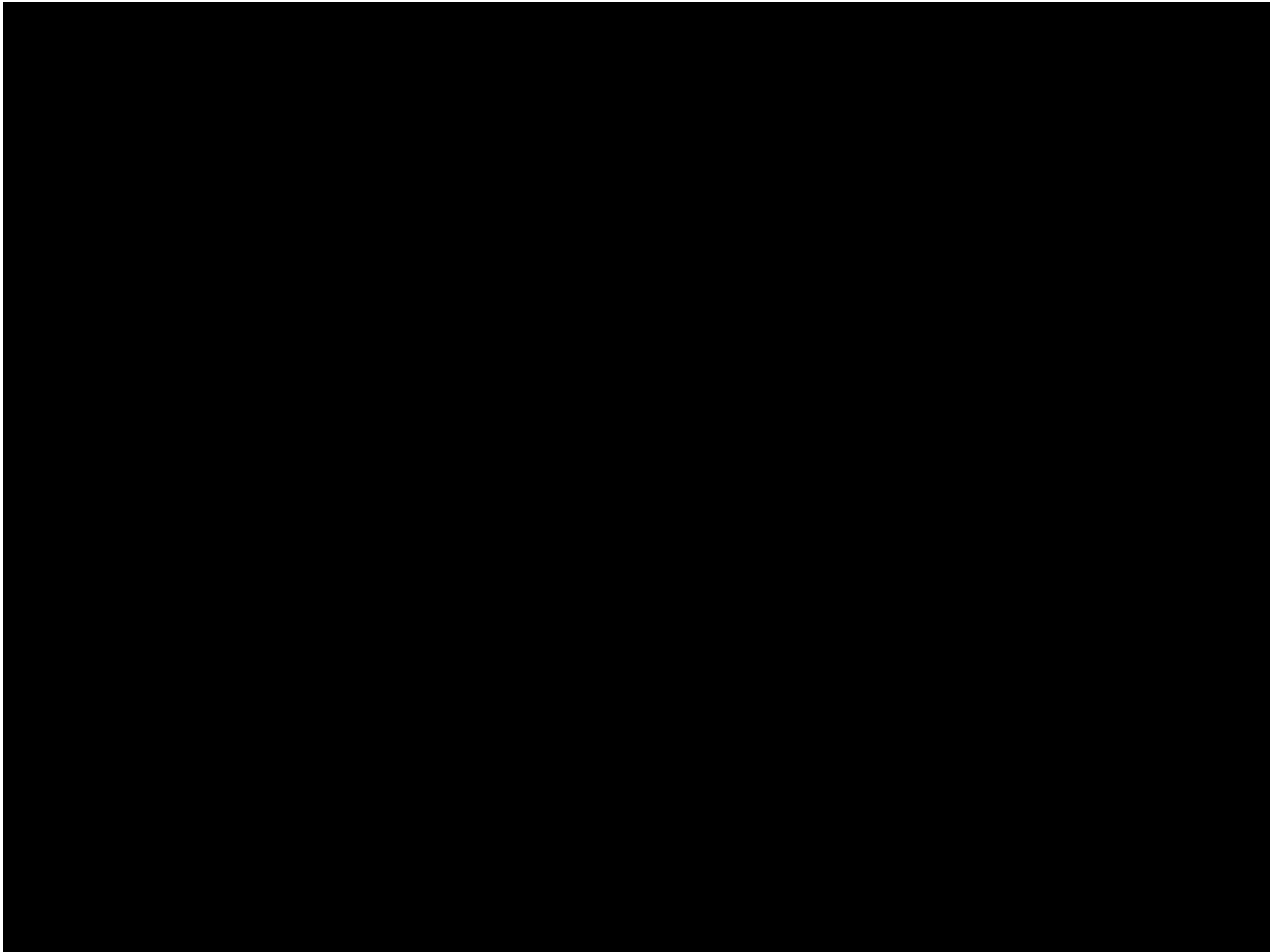


Cold
Natural & Synthetic
Cooling Agents



Nociceptor

McKemy, Neuhauser & Julius. Nature. 2002.



TRPM8 as an Analgesic Target: Agonists Relieve Mechanical Hyperalgesia

TRPM8 Activators

Sports Injuries, Minor Aches and Pains, Colds

Cold



Menthol 1%



Camphor 11%
Menthol 10%



Camphor 4.8%
Eucalyptus Oil 1.2%
Menthol 2.6%

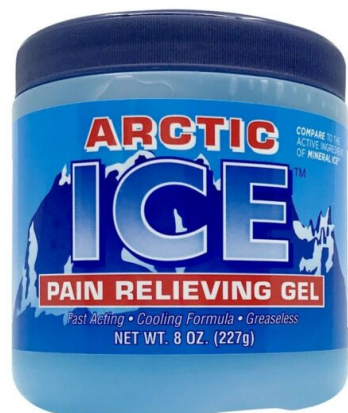


Menthol 5%

TRPM8 as an Analgesic Target: Antagonists Relieve Cold Hyperalgesia

TRPM8 Activators

Sports Injuries, Minor Aches and Pains, Colds



Menthol 1%



Camphor 11%
Menthol 10%

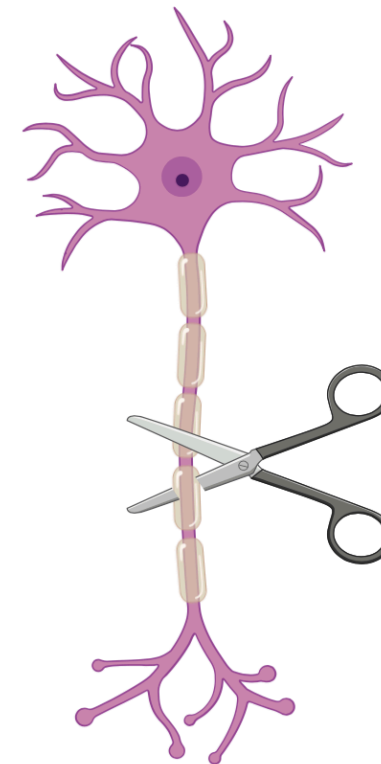


Camphor 4.8%
Eucalyptus Oil 1.2%
Menthol 2.6%



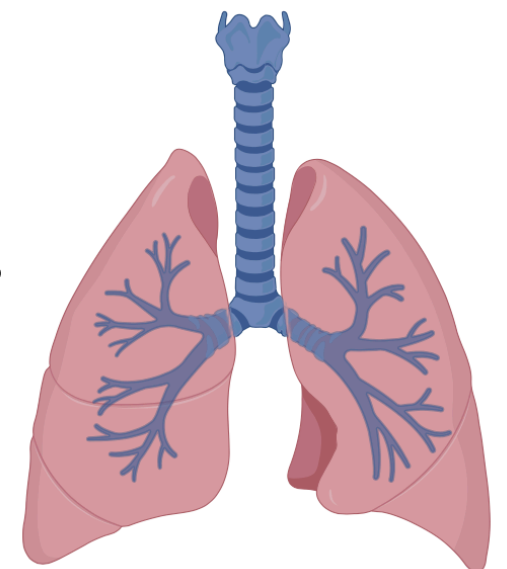
Menthol 5%

TRPM8 Inhibitors

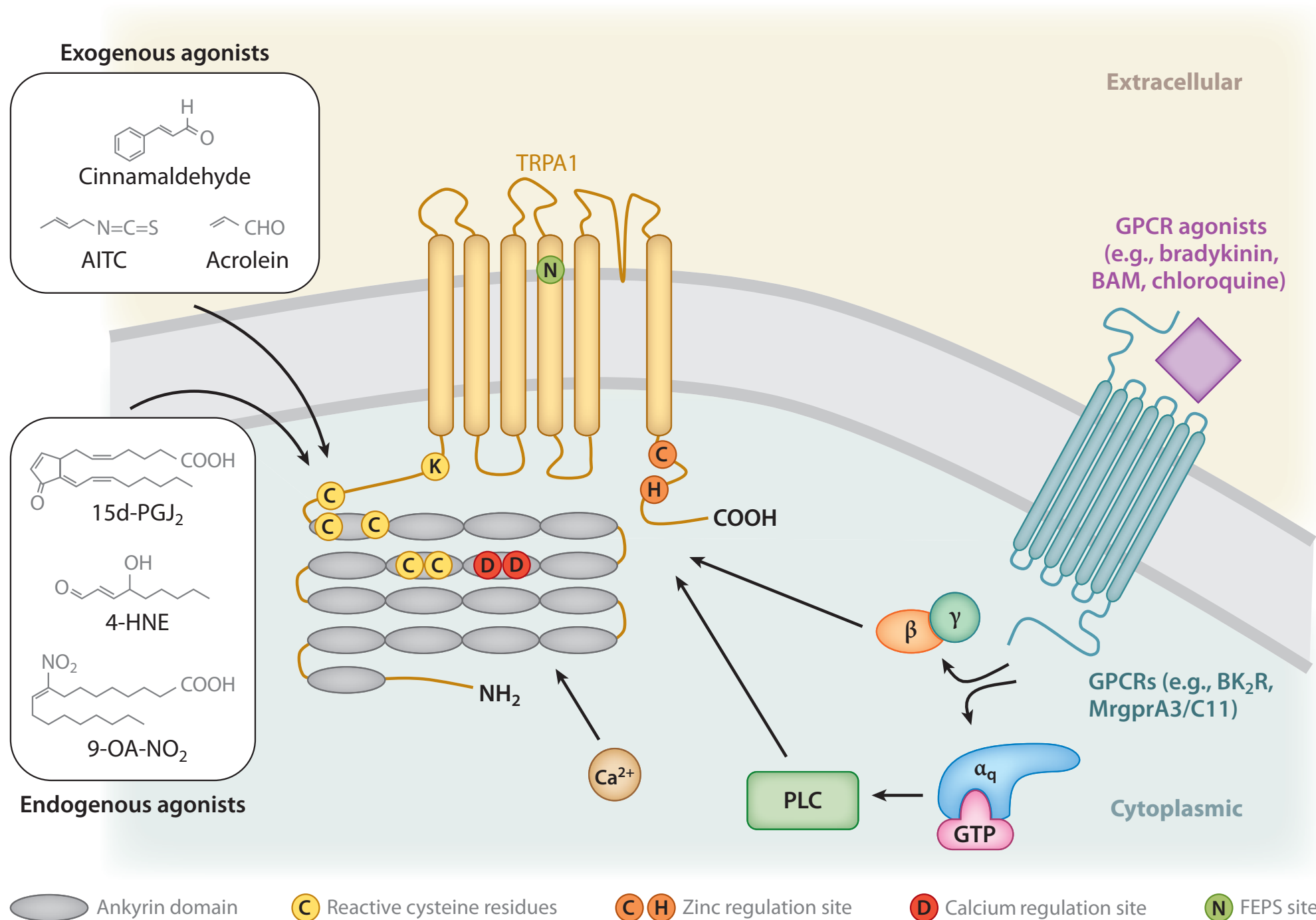


Cold Hypersensitivity
due to
Nerve Damage

Airway
Restricted Diseases
(ex. Chronic Cough,
Asthma)



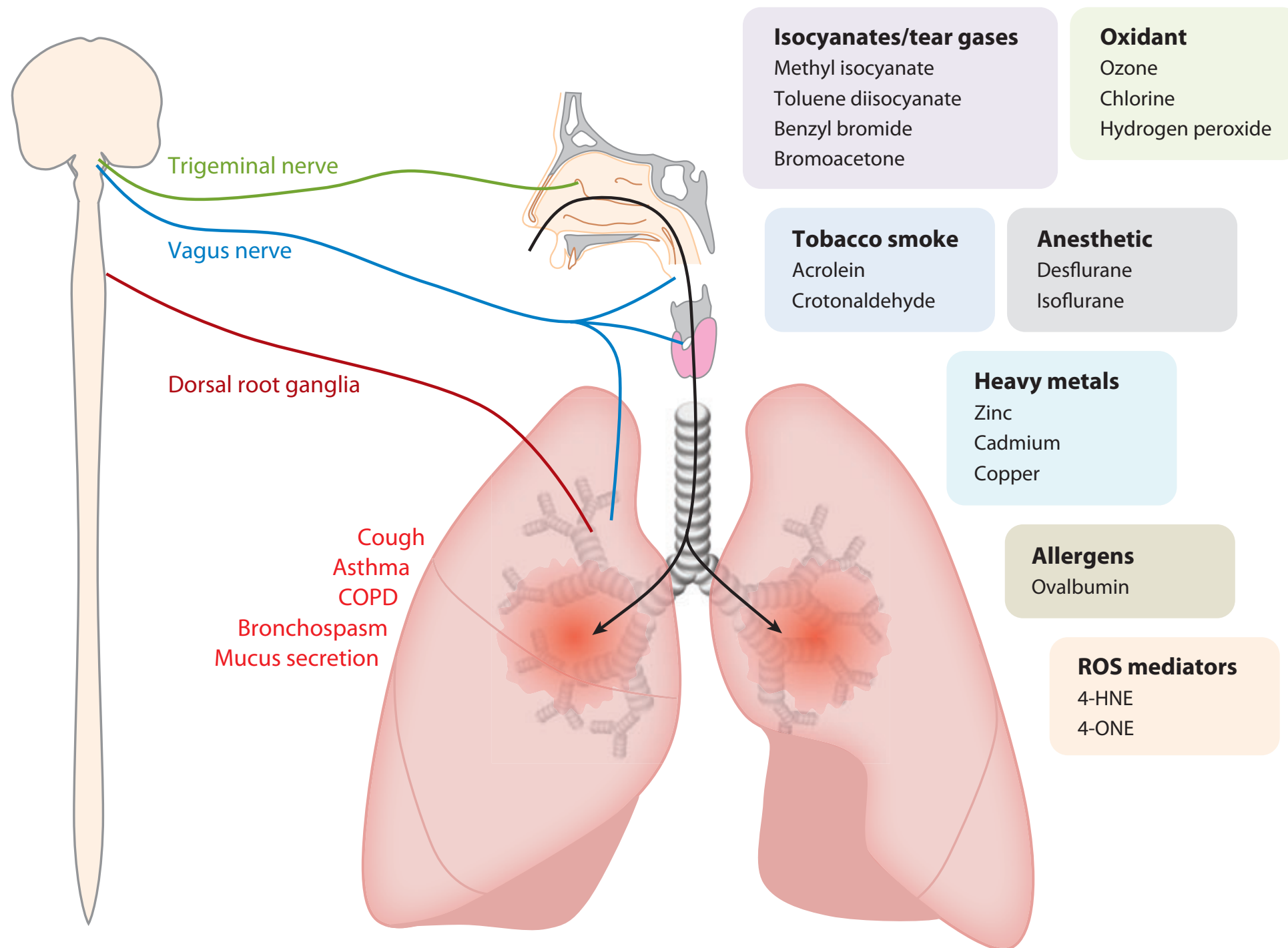
TRPA1 is the Primary Detector of Environmental Irritants



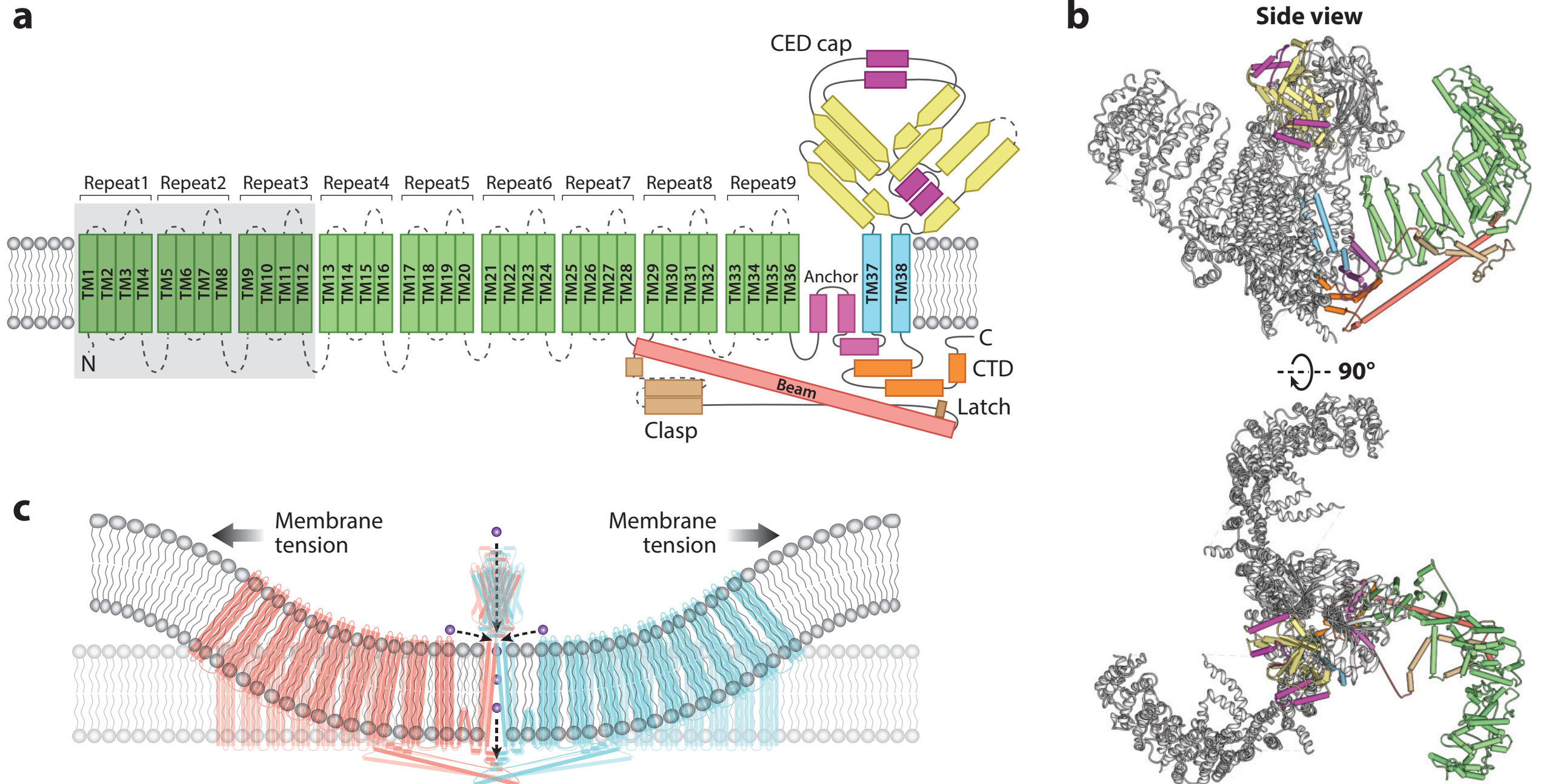
Bautista, *et al.* & Julius. Cell. 2006.

Bautista, Pellegrino & Tsunozaki. Annu. Rev. Physiol. 2013.

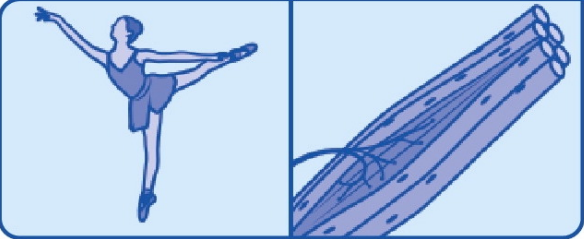

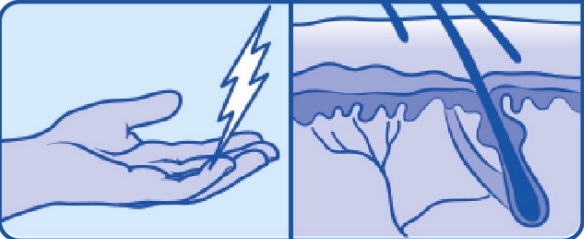
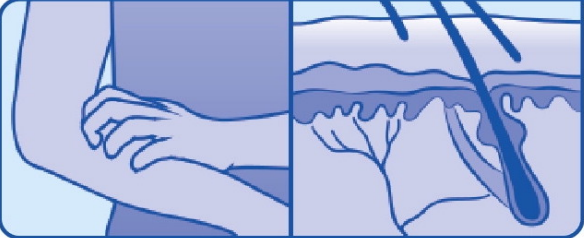
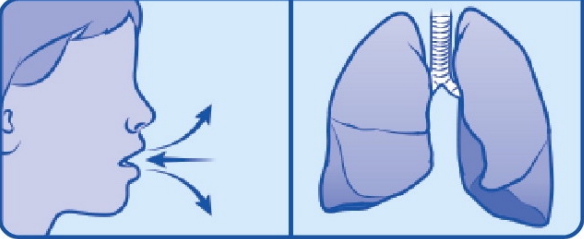
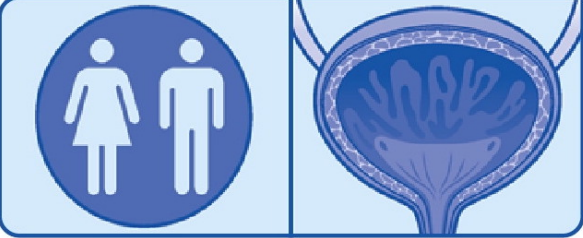
TRPA1 in Airway Inflammation


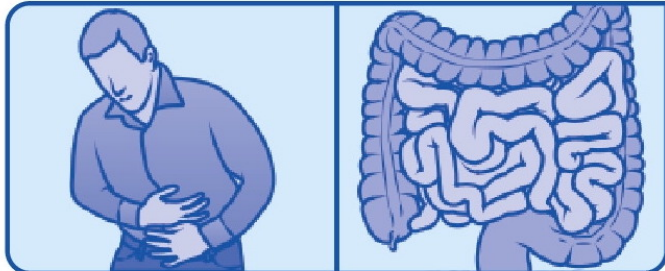

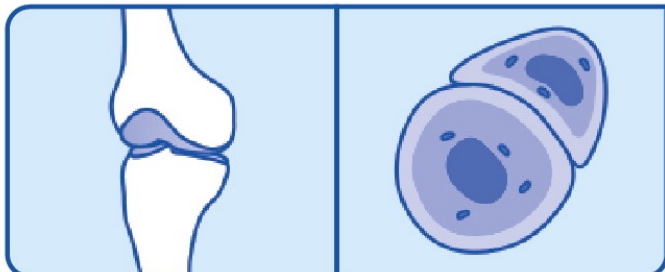
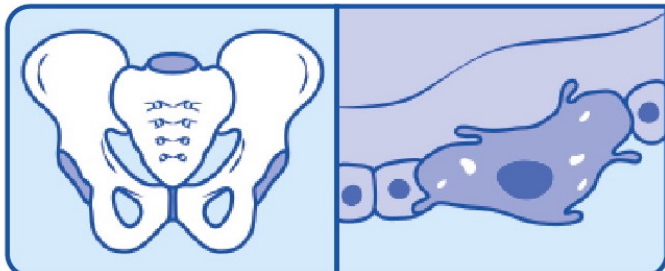


Piezo2 is the Primary Detector of Touch and Proprioception



Physiological Roles of Piezo2

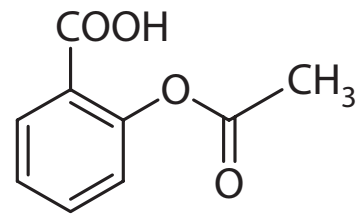
	Proprioception
	Touch
	Pain
	Itch
	Breathing
	Bladder

	Baroreflex
	Gut
	Hearing
	Cartilage
	Bone

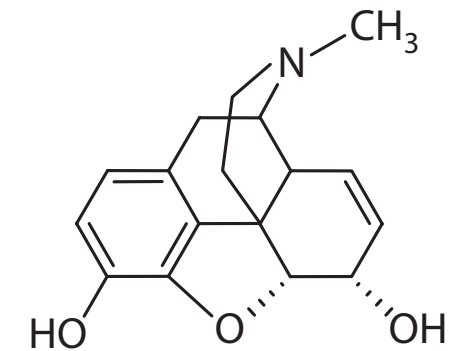
Exploiting Natural Products and Synthetic Chemical Modulators to Probe Protein Function

Natural Products as Probes of the Pain Pathway

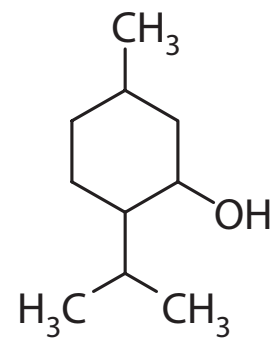
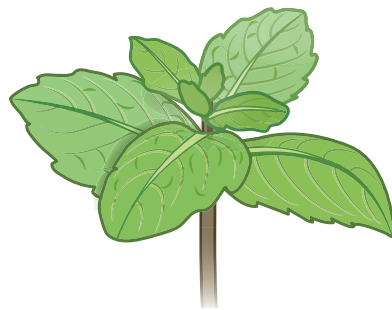
Aspirin



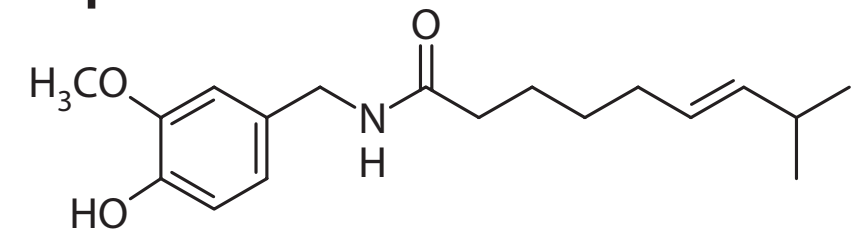
Morphine



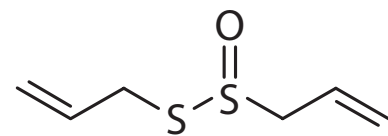
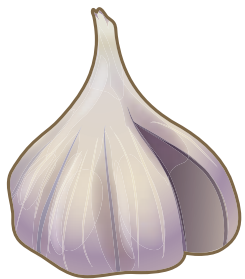
Menthol



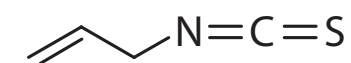
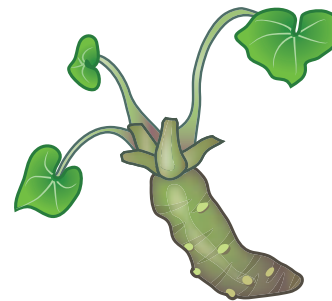
Capsaicin



Thiosulfinates



Isothiocyanates



Discovery of the Heat and Capsaicin Receptor, TRPV1

articles

The capsaicin receptor: a heat-activated ion channel in the pain pathway

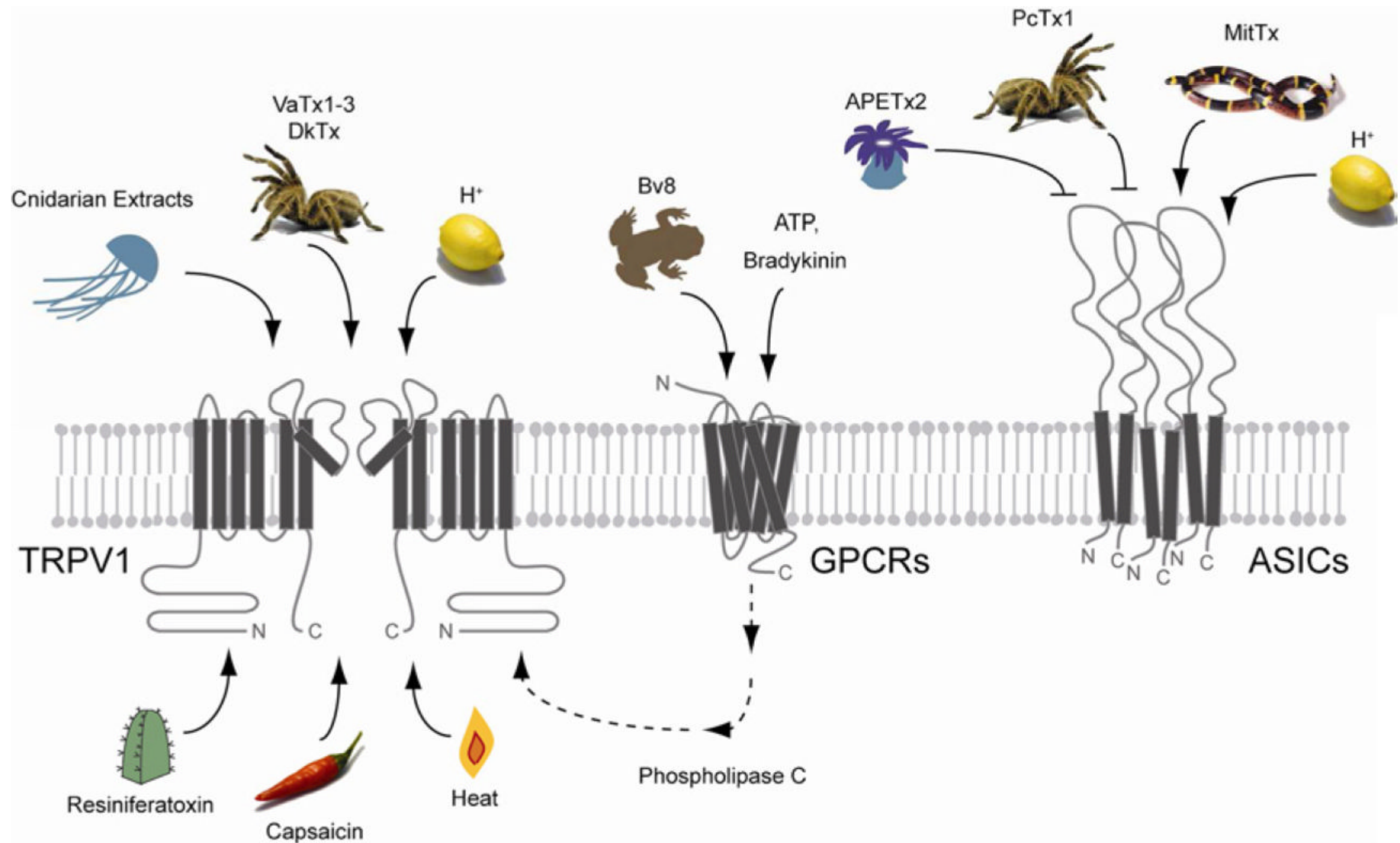
Michael J. Caterina^{*}, Mark A. Schumacher^{†||}, Makoto Tominaga^{*||}, Tobias A. Rosen^{*}, Jon D. Levine[‡] & David Julius^{*}

Departments of ^{*} Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, [†] Anesthesia, and [‡] Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, California 94143-0450, USA

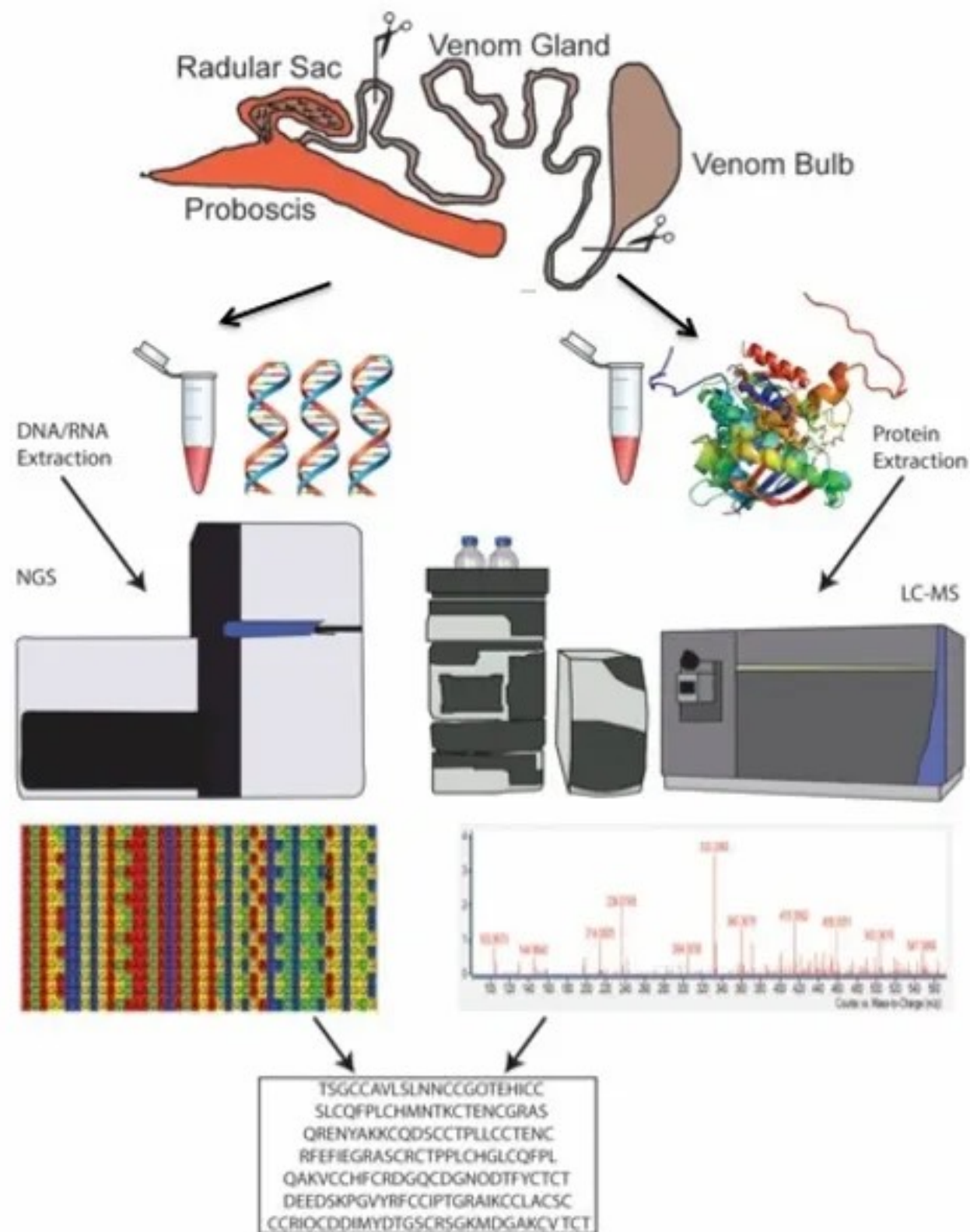
^{||} These authors contributed equally to this study.

Capsaicin, the main pungent ingredient in ‘hot’ chilli peppers, elicits a sensation of burning pain by selectively activating sensory neurons that convey information about noxious stimuli to the central nervous system. We have used an expression cloning strategy based on calcium influx to isolate a functional cDNA encoding a capsaicin receptor from sensory neurons. This receptor is a non-selective cation channel that is structurally related to members of the TRP family of ion channels. The cloned capsaicin receptor is also activated by increases in temperature in the noxious range, suggesting that it functions as a transducer of painful thermal stimuli *in vivo*.

Natural Peptide Toxins as Probes of the Pain Pathway



Identification of Natural Peptide Toxins

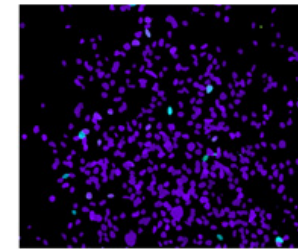


A Bivalent Tarantula Toxin Activates TRPV1

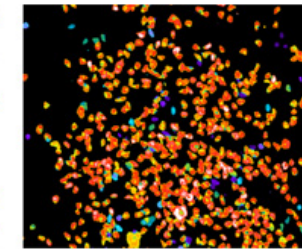
A



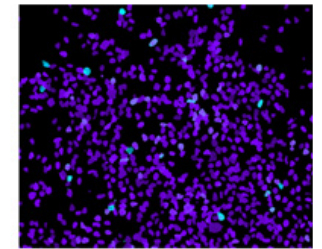
B



Background



DkTx



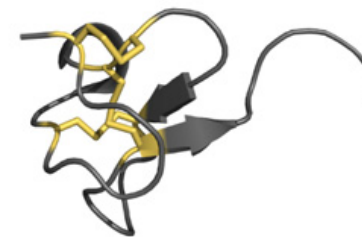
DkTx + RR

C

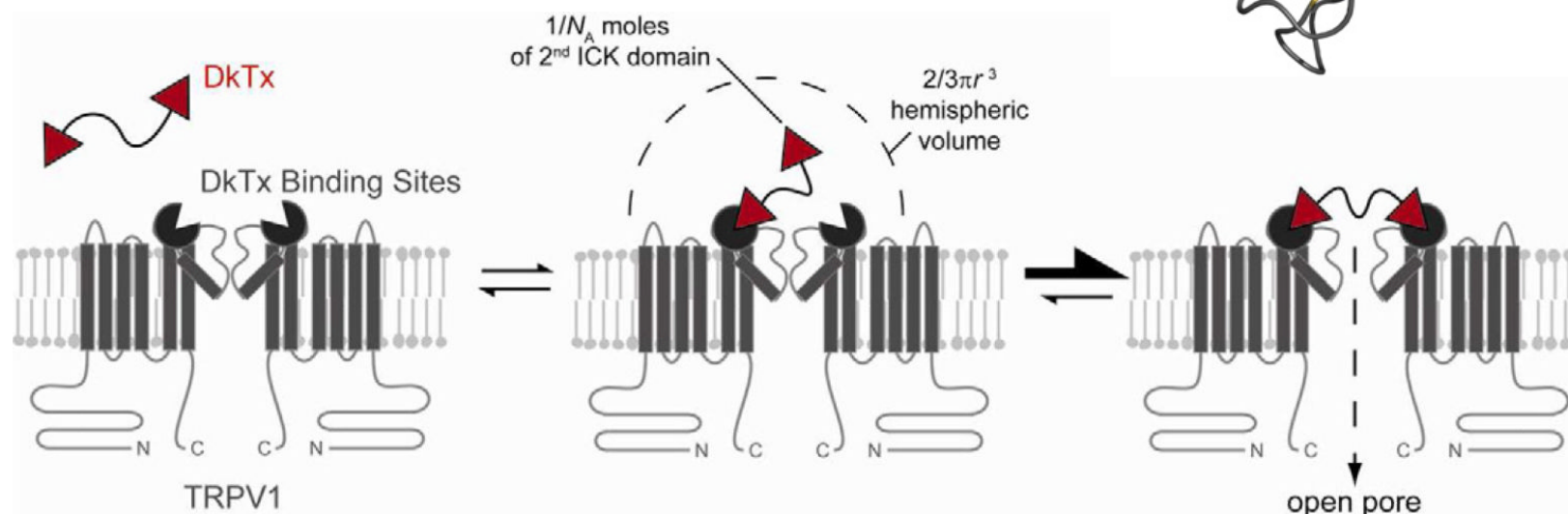
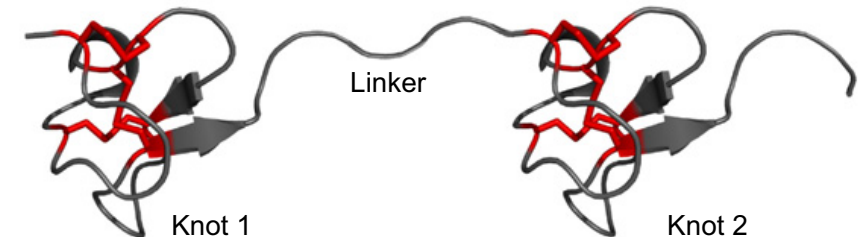
DkTx (K1)	D	C	A	K	E	G	E	V	C	S	W	G	K	K	C	C	D	L	D	N	F	Y	C	P	M	E	F	I	P	H	C	K	K	Y	K	P	Y	V	P	V	T	T	-									
DkTx (K2)	-	N	C	A	K	E	G	E	V	C	G	W	G	S	K	C	C	H	G	L	D	.	.	C	P	L	A	F	I	P	Y	C	E	K	Y	R		
VaTx1	S	E	C	R	W	F	M	G	G	C	D	S	T	L	D	C	C	K	H	L	S	.	.	C	K	M	G	L	Y	.	Y	C	A	W	D	G	T	F
VaTx2	G	A	C	R	W	F	L	G	G	C	K	S	T	S	D	C	C	E	H	L	S	.	.	C	K	M	G	L	D	.	Y	C	A	W	D	G	T	F
VaTx3	E	C	R	W	Y	L	G	G	C	K	E	D	S	E	C	C	E	H	L	Q	.	.	C	H	S	Y	W	E	.	W	C	L	W	D	G	S	F	
HaTx	E	C	R	Y	L	F	G	G	C	K	T	T	S	D	C	C	K	H	L	G	.	.	C	K	F	R	D	K	.	Y	C	A	W	D	F	T	F	S

D

HaTx



DkTx Model



Bohlen *et al.* Cell. 2010.
Bohlen & Julius. Toxicon. 2012.

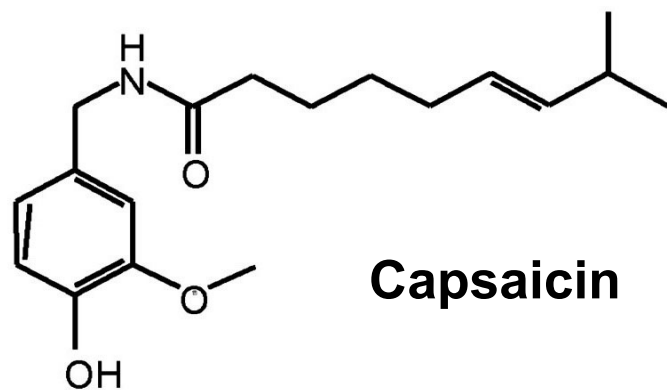
Capturing Unique Structural States of TRPV1 Bound to Natural Peptide Toxins

ARTICLE

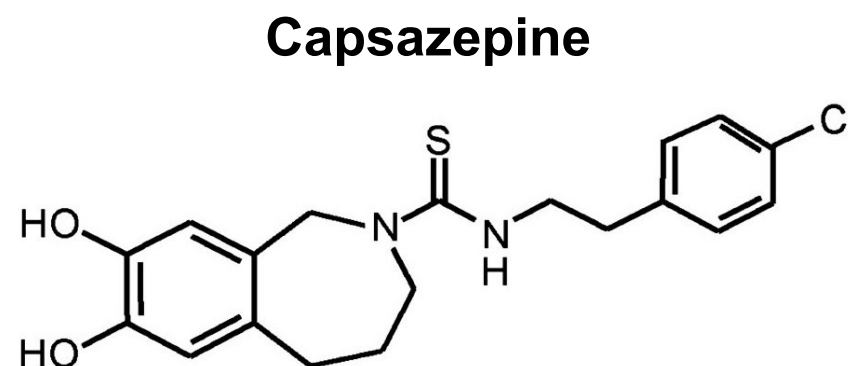
doi:10.1038/nature17964

TRPV1 structures in nanodiscs reveal mechanisms of ligand and lipid action

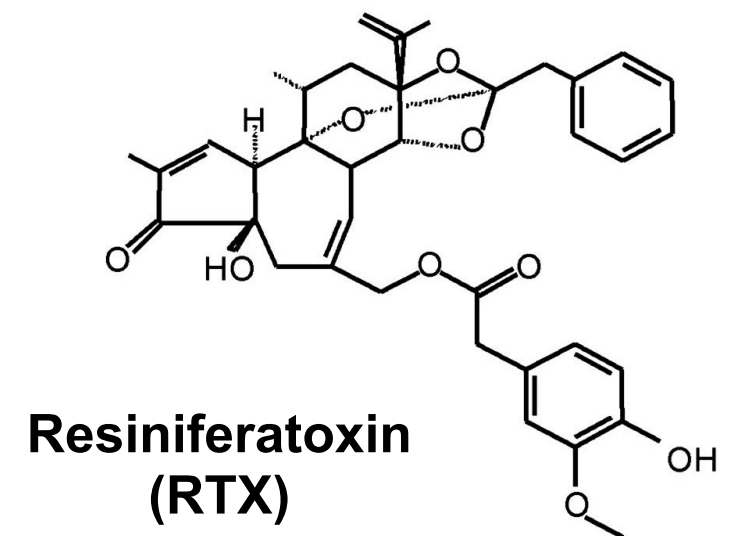
Yuan Gao^{1,2}, Erhu Cao^{1†}, David Julius¹ & Yifan Cheng^{2,3}



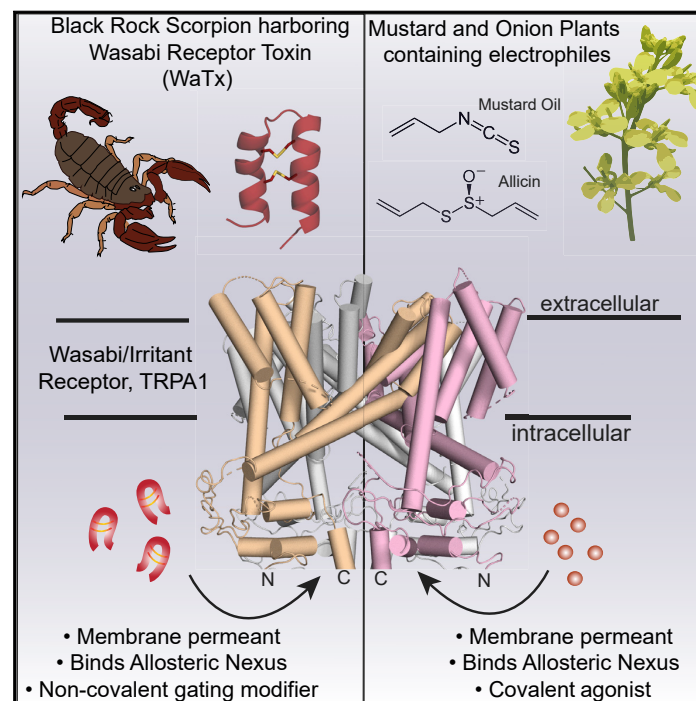
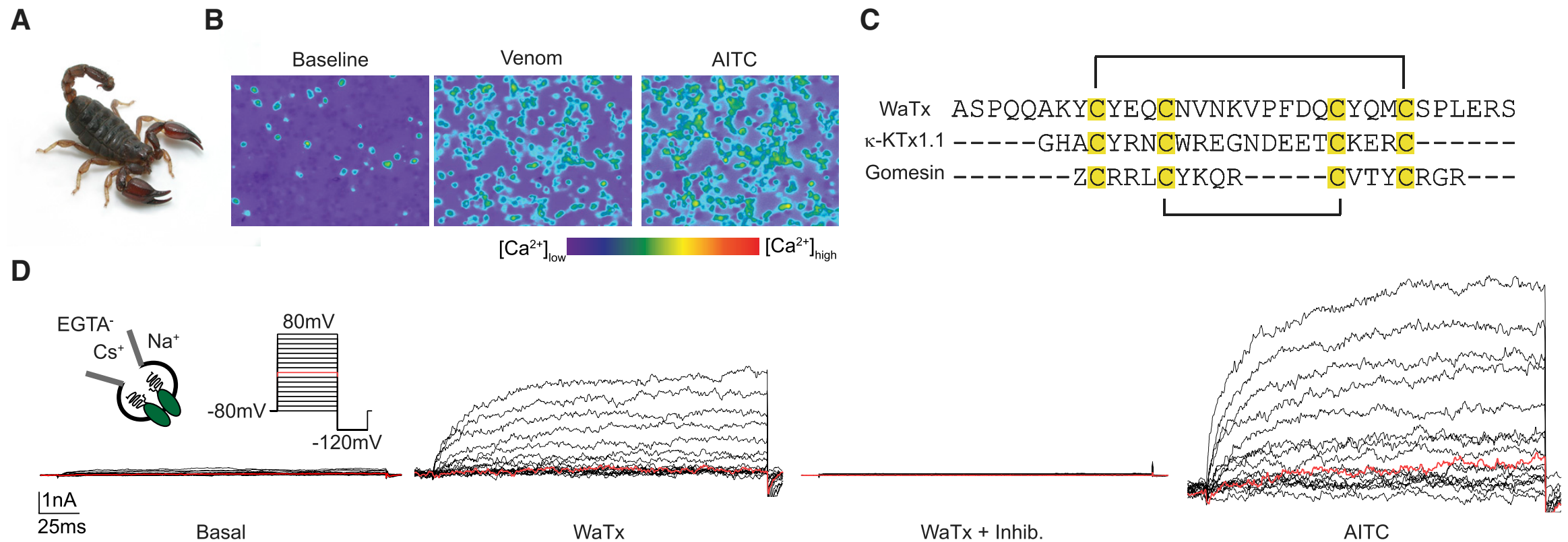
Capsaicin



Capsazepine



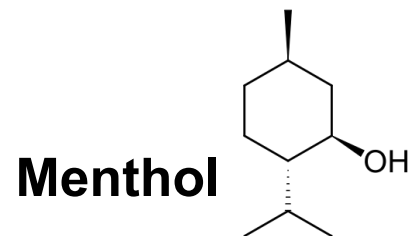
A Scorpion Toxin Activates TRPA1



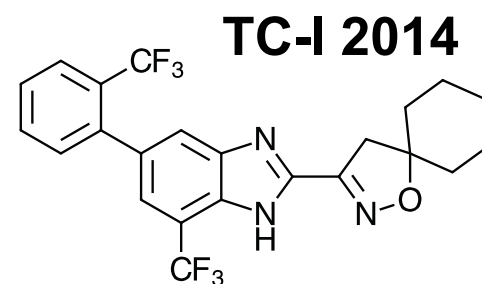
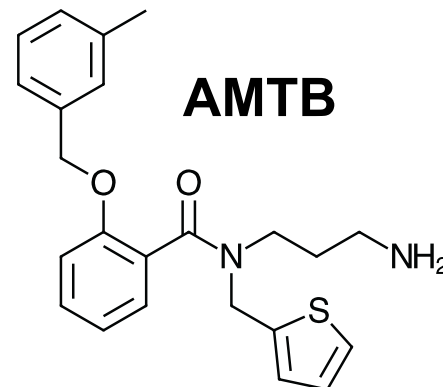
Synthetic Compounds as Probes of the Pain Pathway

TRPM8

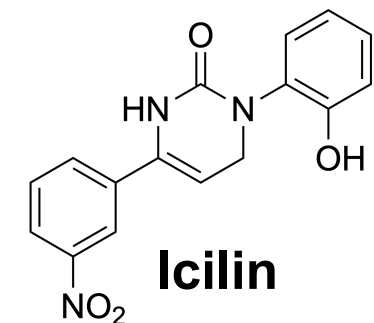
Natural
Agonist



Synthetic
Antagonists

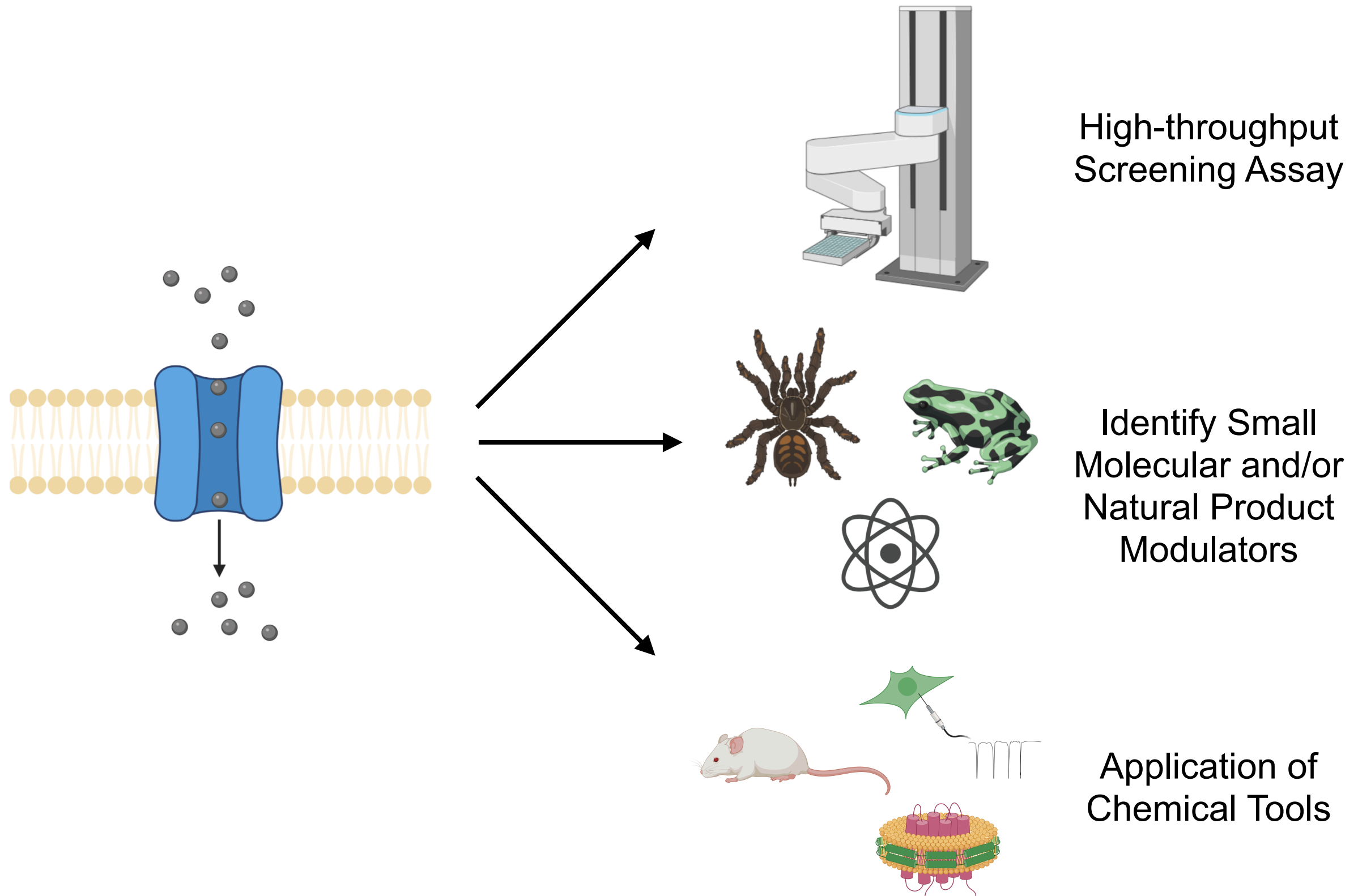


Synthetic
Agonist



Super-cooling Agent

Access to Specific Chemical Probes that Modulate these Channels is Essential



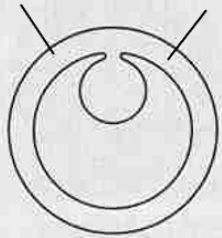
Protein Structure-function Analysis to Elucidate Mechanism

Using Mutagenesis to Probe Function: What's Possible?

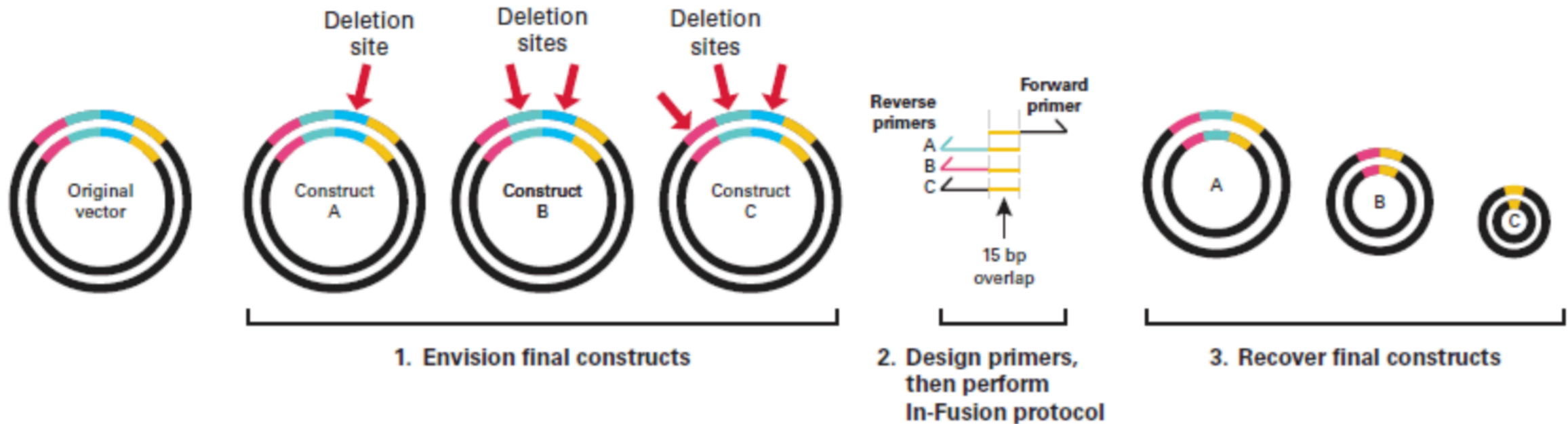
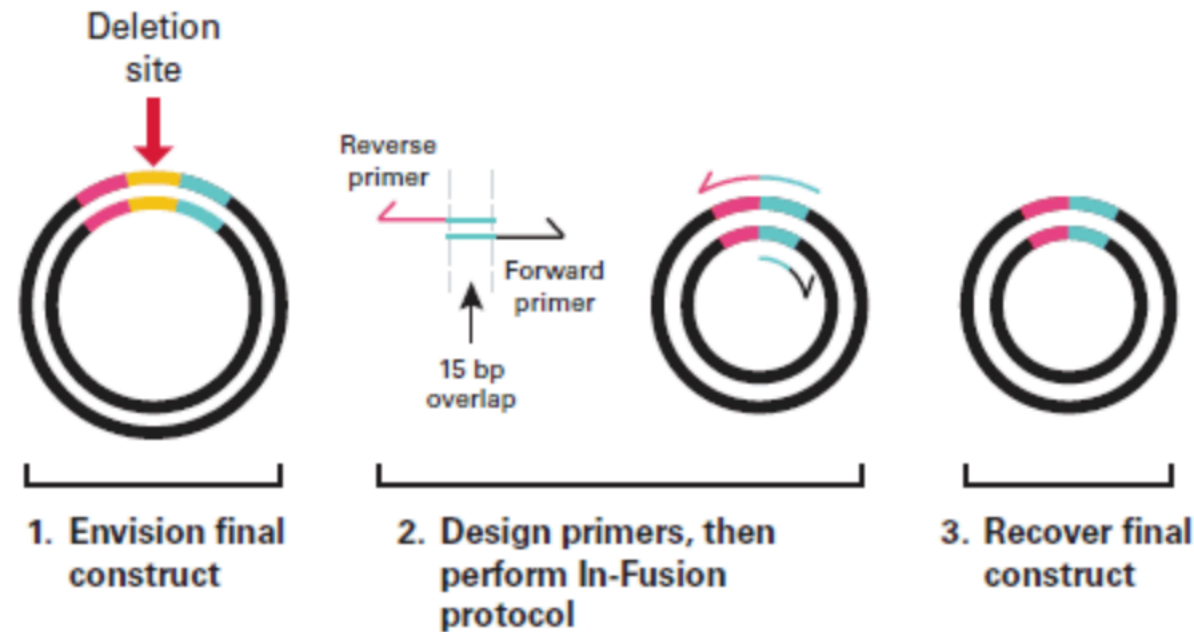
- **Define the physiological role of a gene**
- **Determine functionally important regions or amino acid residues**
- **Improve function**
- **Alter function**

Deletion Mutagenesis

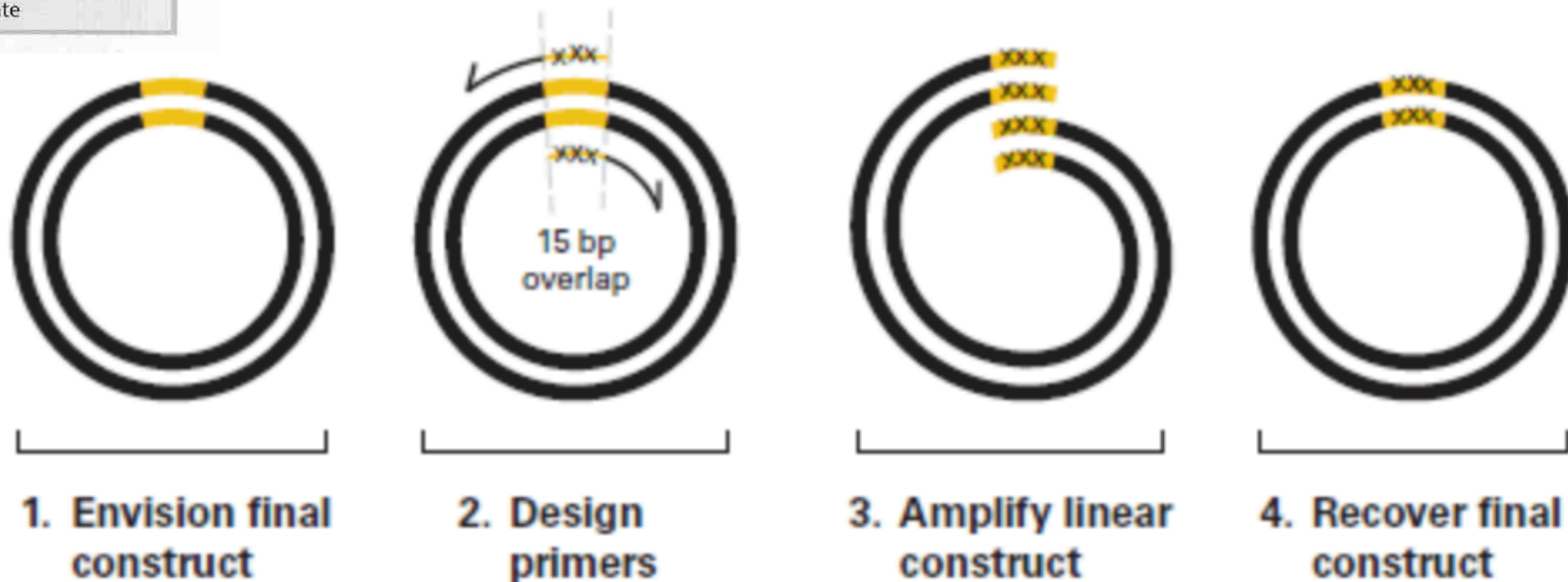
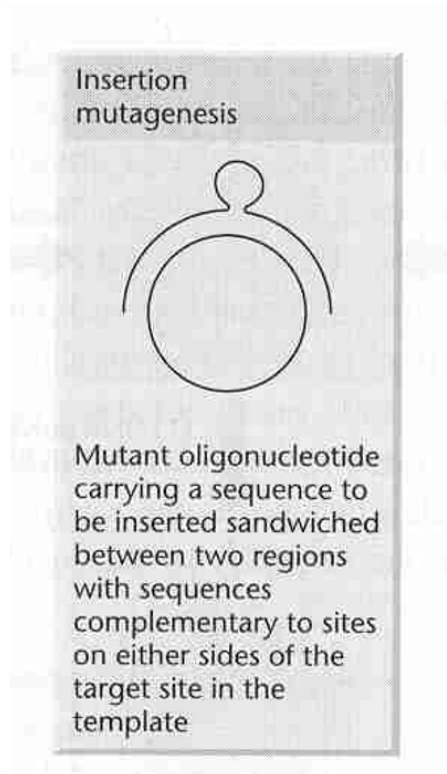
Deletion mutagenesis



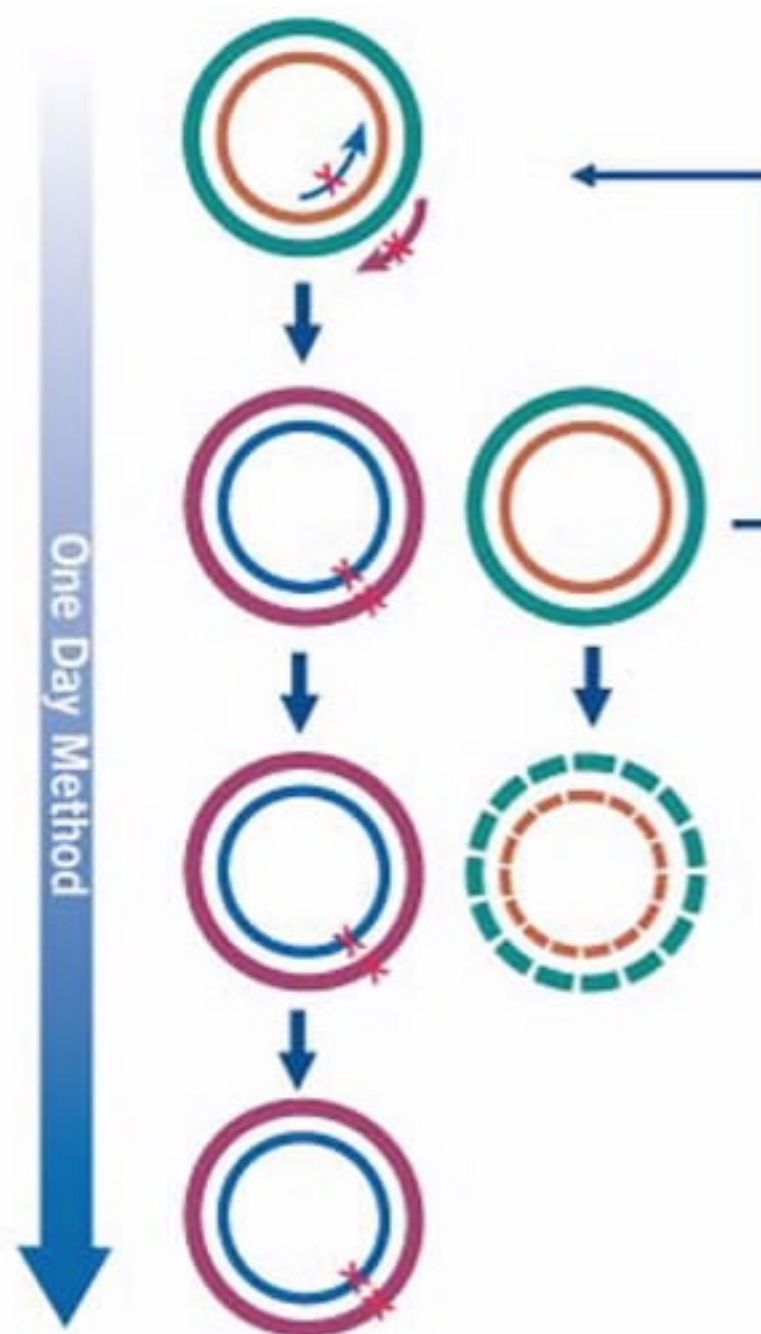
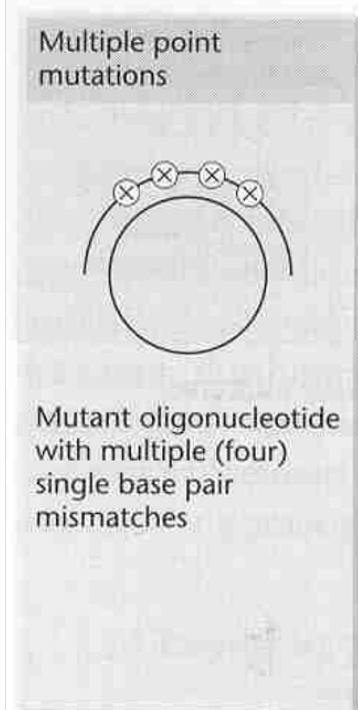
Mutant oligonucleotide spanning the region to be deleted, binding to two separate sites, one on either side of the target.



Insertion Mutagenesis



Site-directed Mutagenesis



1. Mutant Strand Synthesis

Perform thermal cycling to:

- Denature DNA template
- Anneal mutagenic primers containing desired mutation
- Extend and incorporate primers with *high-fidelity* DNA polymerase

2. *Dpn*I Digestion of Template

Digest parental methylated and hemimethylated DNA with *Dpn* I

3. Transformation

Transform mutated molecule into competent cells for nick repair

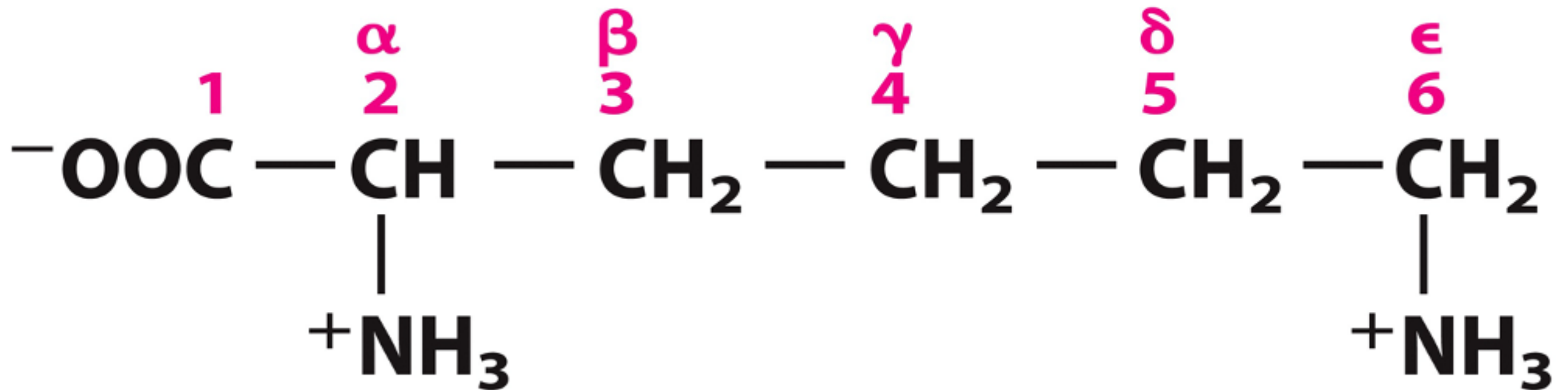
Practical Decisions: Site-directed Mutagenesis

- **Rational decisions**
- **Comparison with family members**
- **Structural information**

Universal Genetic Code

		Second letter				
		U	C	A	G	
First letter	U	UUU } Phe UUC } UUA } Leu UUG }	UCU } UCC } Ser UCA } UCG }	UAU } Tyr UAC } UAA Stop UAG Stop	UGU } Cys UGC } UGA Stop UGG Trp	U C A G
	C	CUU } CUC } Leu CUA } CUG }	CCU } CCC } Pro CCA } CCG }	CAU } His CAC } CAA } Gln CAG }	CGU } CGC } Arg CGA } CGG }	U C A G
	A	AUU } AUC } Ile AUA } AUG Met	ACU } ACC } Thr ACA } ACG }	AAU } Asn AAC } AAA } Lys AAG }	AGU } Ser AGC } AGA } Arg AGG }	U C A G
	G	GUU } GUC } Val GUA } GUG }	GCU } GCC } Ala GCA } GCG }	GAU } Asp GAC } GAA } Glu GAG }	GGU } GGC } Gly GGA } GGG }	U C A G

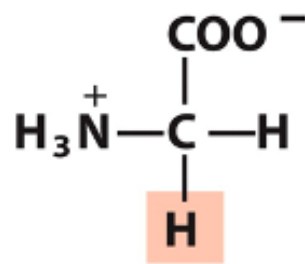
Amino Acids - Numbering of Carbons



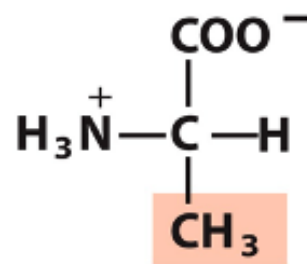
Lysine

Nonpolar, Aliphatic Amino Acids

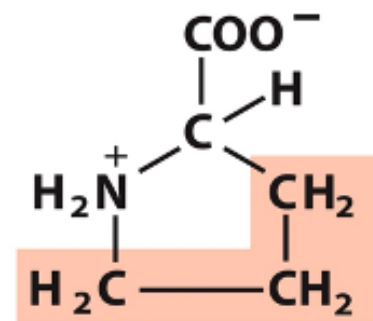
Lack polar functional groups in their side chains. Often cluster together within the interior of proteins, stabilizing protein structure via hydrophobic interactions.



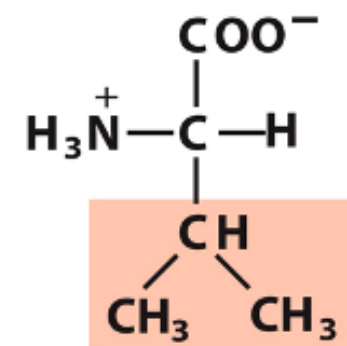
Glycine



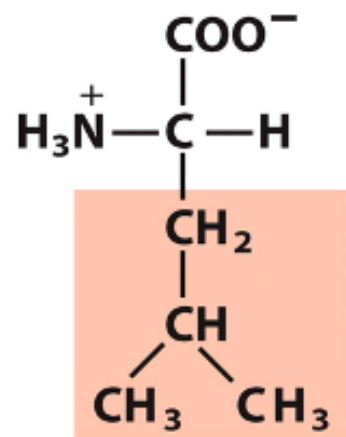
Alanine



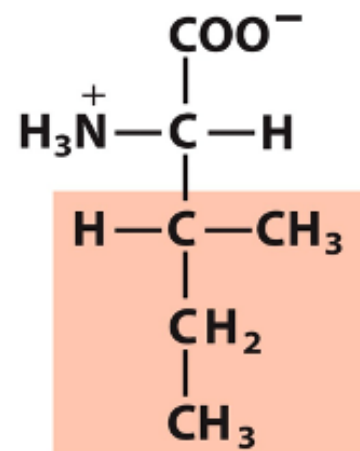
Proline



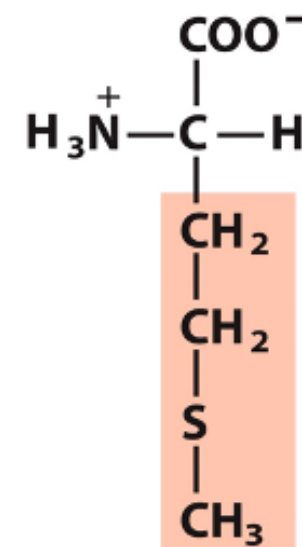
Valine



Leucine



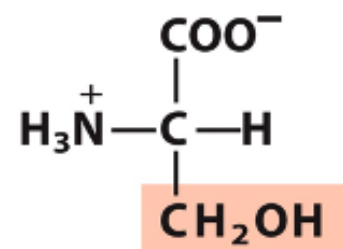
Isoleucine



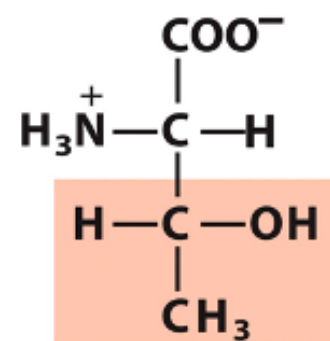
Methionine

Polar, Uncharged Amino Acids

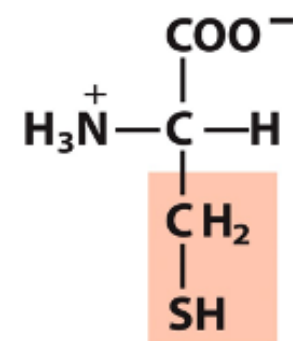
Polar functional groups in their side chains. Able to hydrogen bond with water.



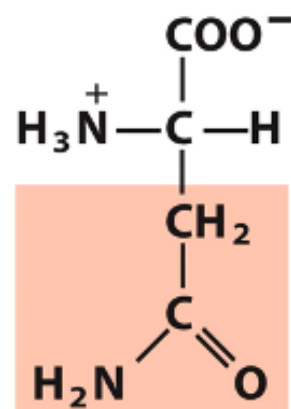
Serine



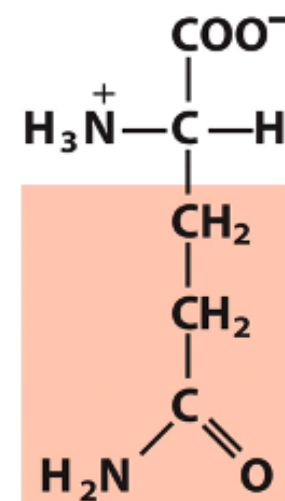
Threonine



Cysteine



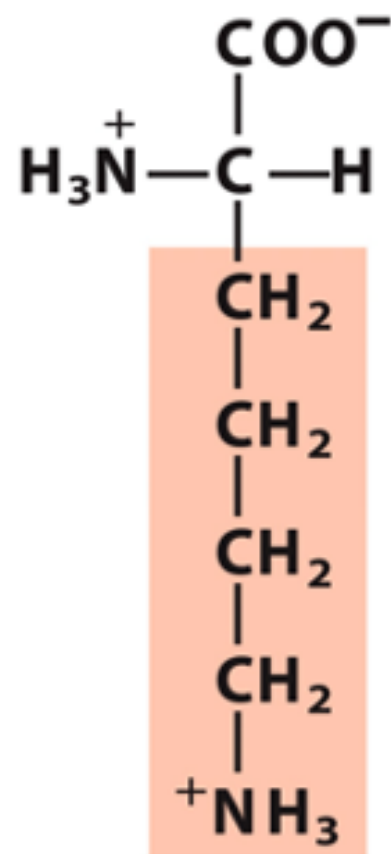
Asparagine



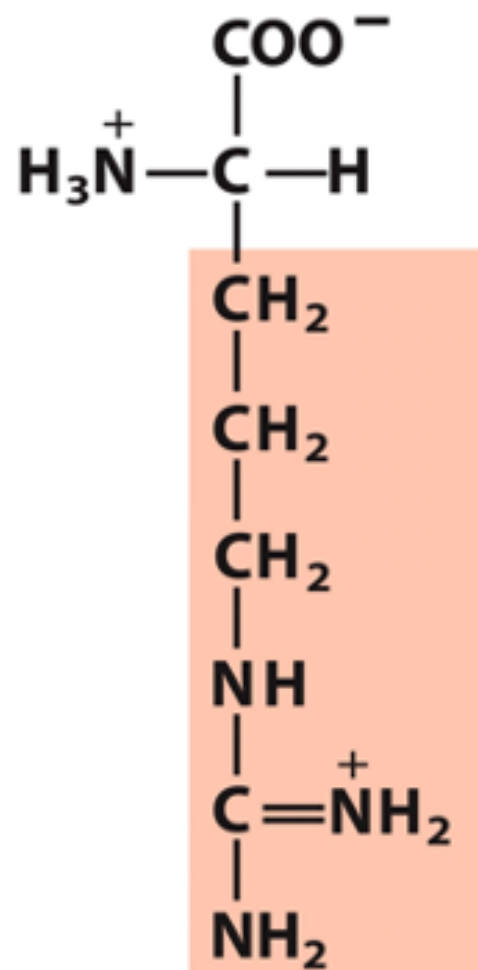
Glutamine

Positively Charged Amino Acids

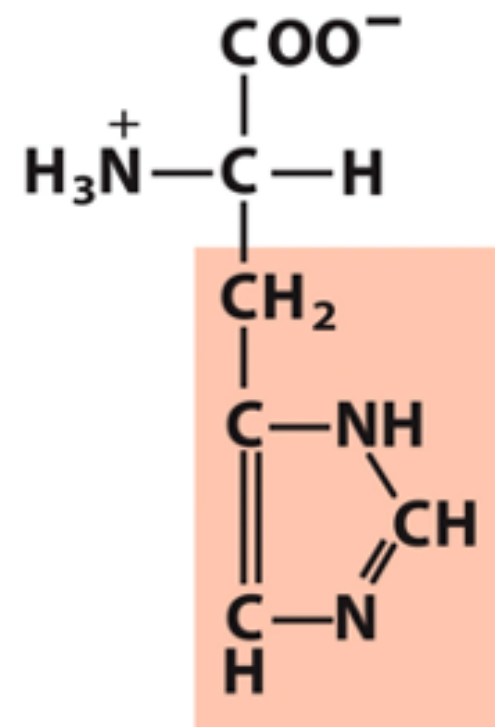
Hydrophilic R groups with a positive charge. Histidine residues function in many enzymatic reactions as proton donors and/or acceptors.



Lysine



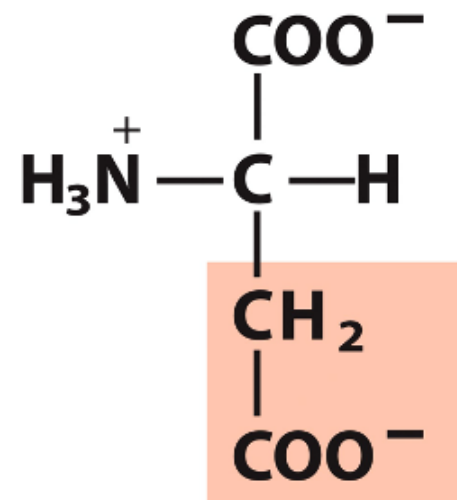
Arginine



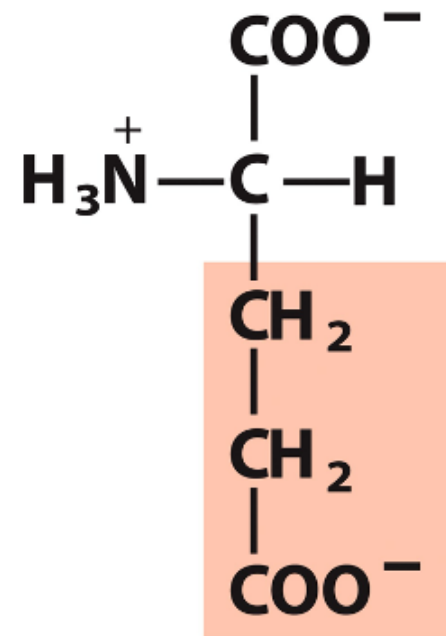
Histidine

Negatively Charged Amino Acids

Hydrophilic R groups with a negative charge.



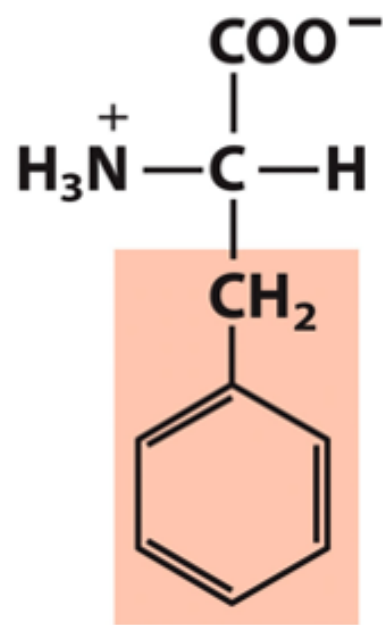
Aspartate



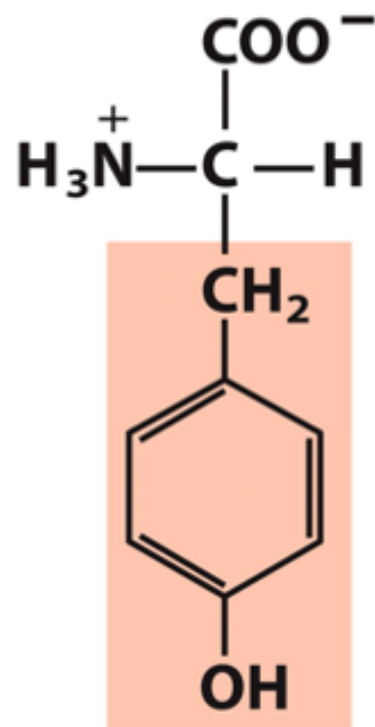
Glutamate

Aromatic Amino Acids

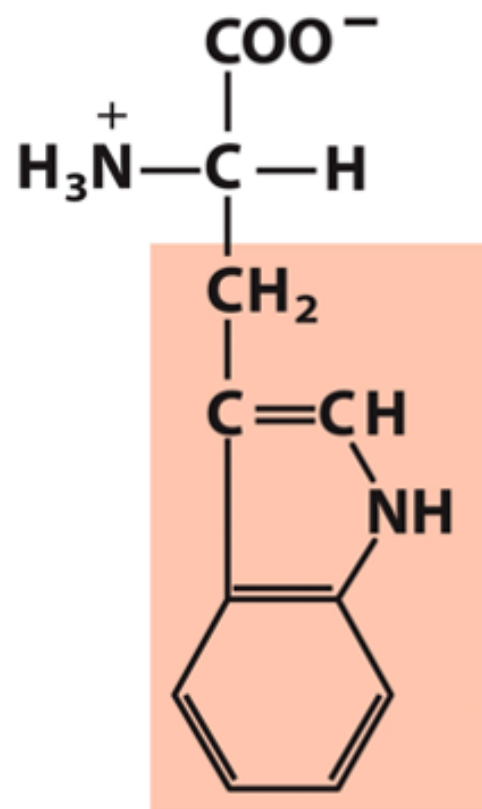
Side chains contain ring structures. The R groups, particularly of tryptophan, absorb ultraviolet light, which is how proteins are quantified.



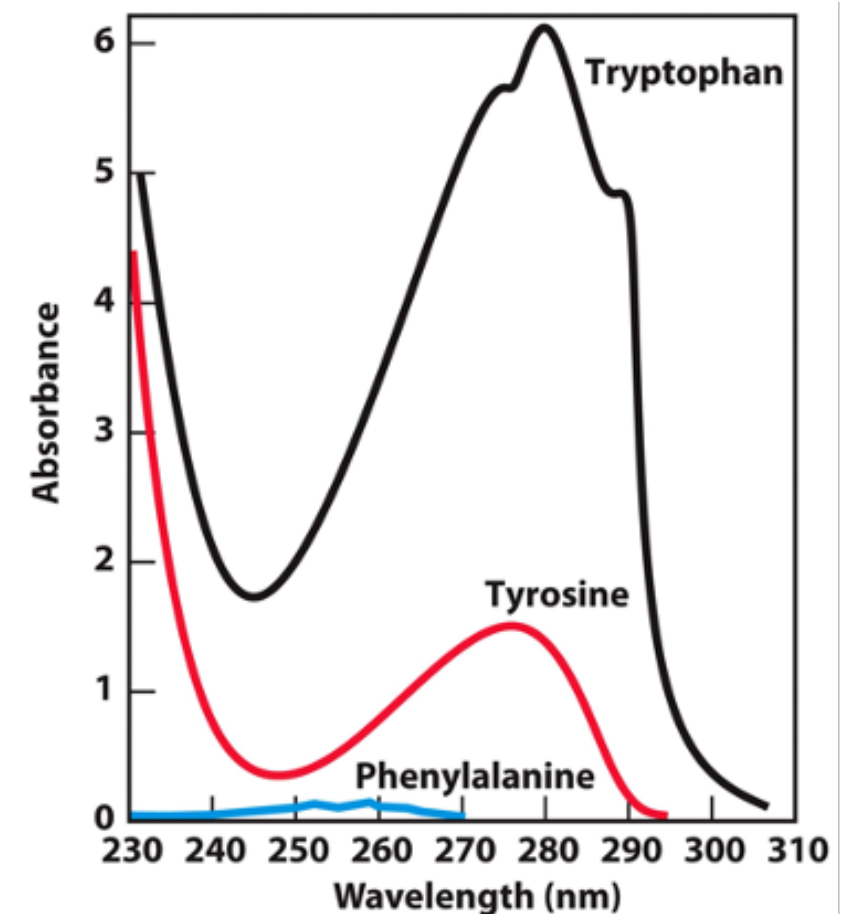
Phenylalanine



Tyrosine

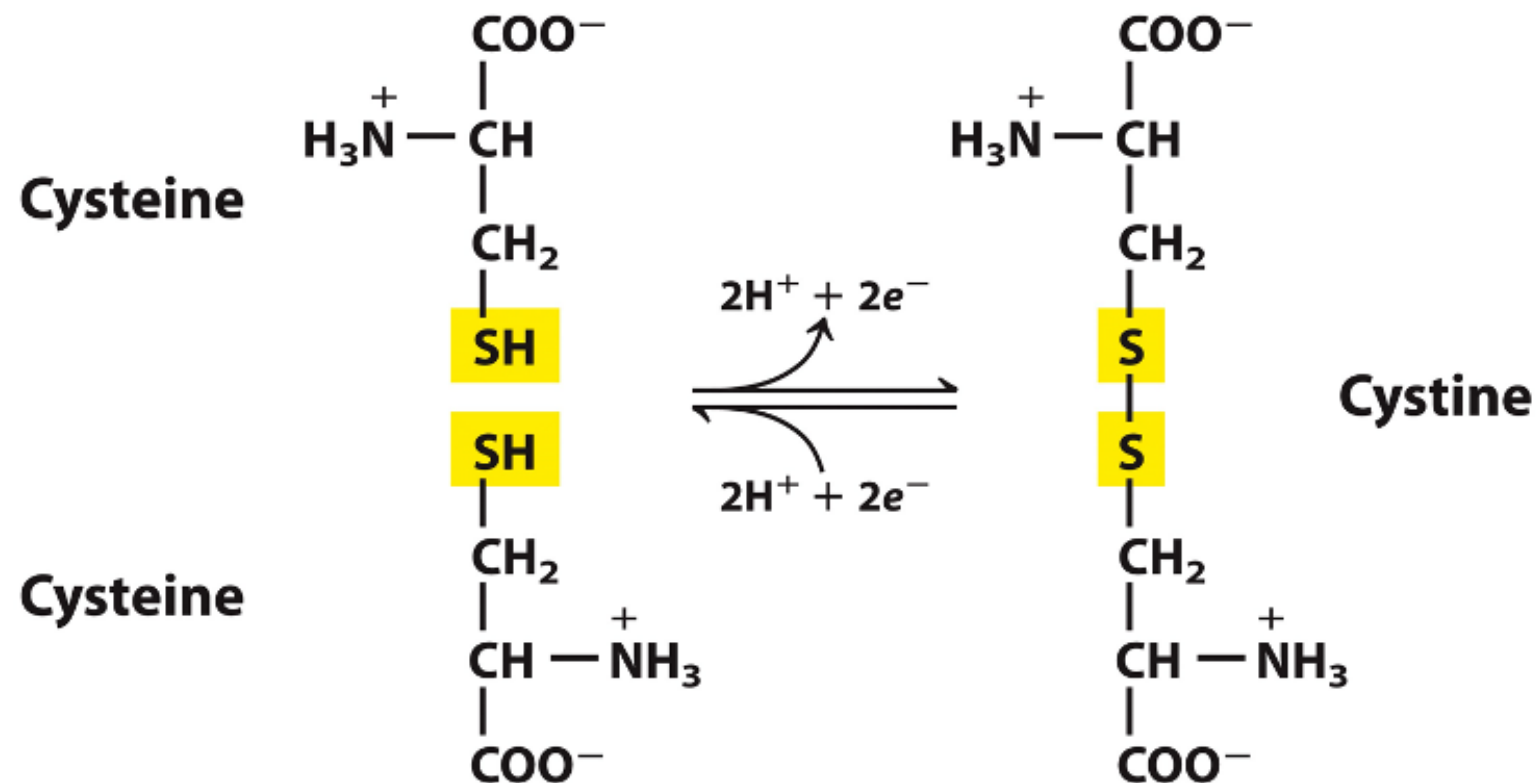


Tryptophan



Cysteine and Disulfide Bonds

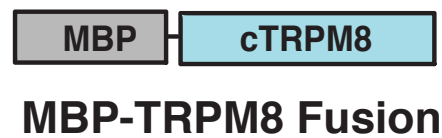
The thiol groups of two cysteine residues are readily oxidized to form a covalently linked disulfide bond.



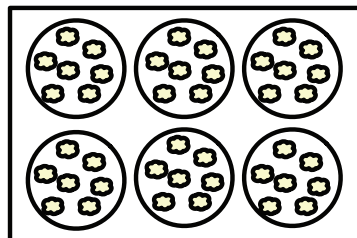
Assaying Ion Channel Function

Calcium Imaging

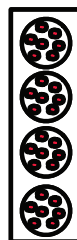
Expression and Fura-2 Loading



Transfection

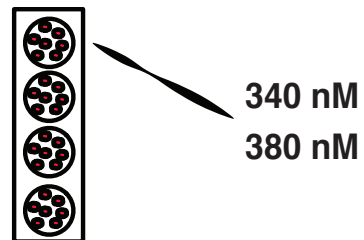


Load with Fura-2



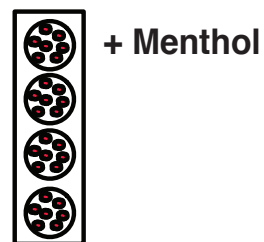
HEK293 Cells (+ Fura-2)

Ca²⁺ Imaging

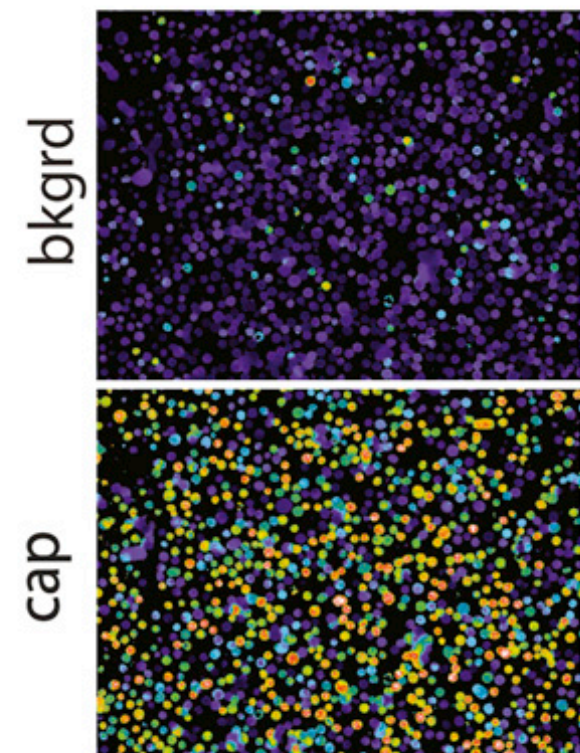
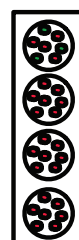


Excite Cells

Activate TRPM8



Response

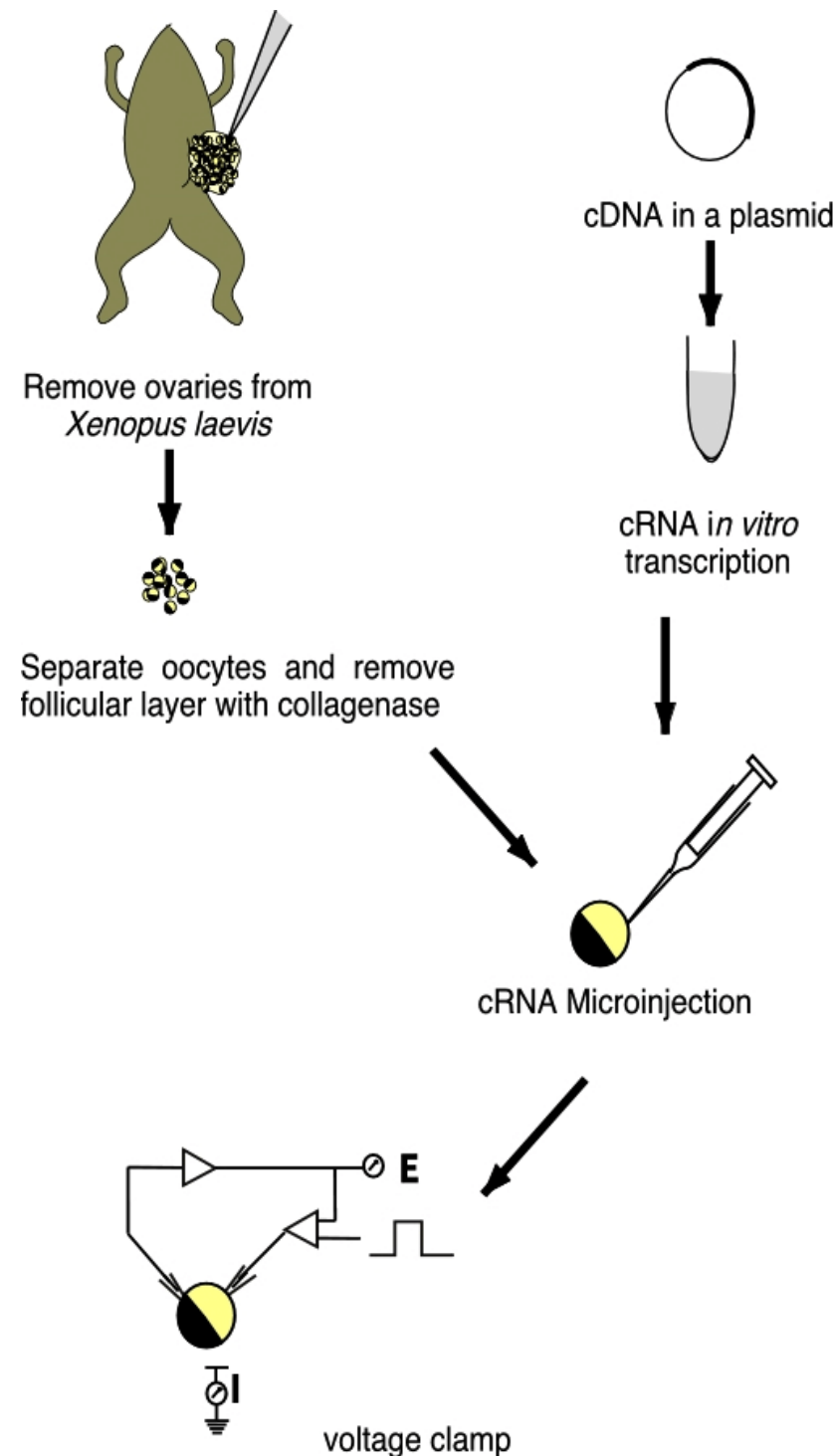


Cao *et al.* & Julius. Neuron. 2013.

Assay Ion Channel Function: Oocyte Recordings



Xenopus oocytes



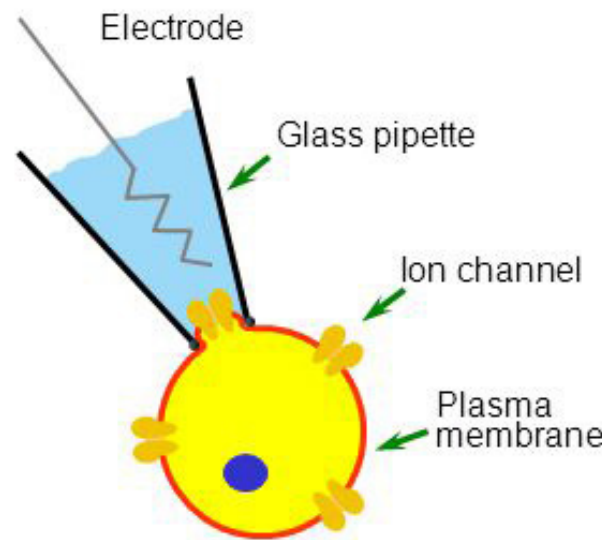
Boccaccio. 2001.

Patch-clamp Electrophysiology: Whole-cell or Single Channel

Patch clamp recording configurations

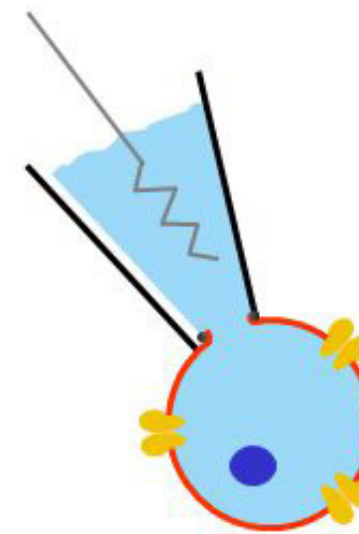
Whole-cell

Most Common



Cell-attached

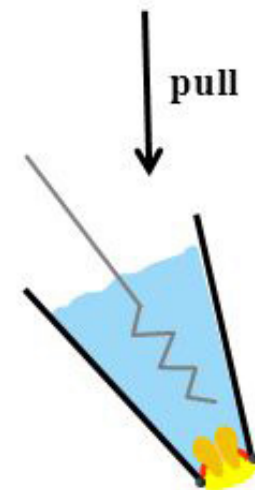
suction →



Whole-cell

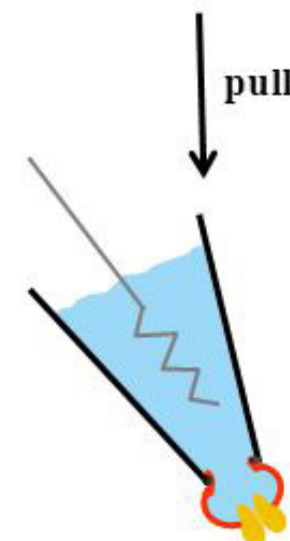
**Single
Channel**

Effect of Cytosolic
Factors



Inside-out

Effect of
Extracellular
Factors



Outside-out

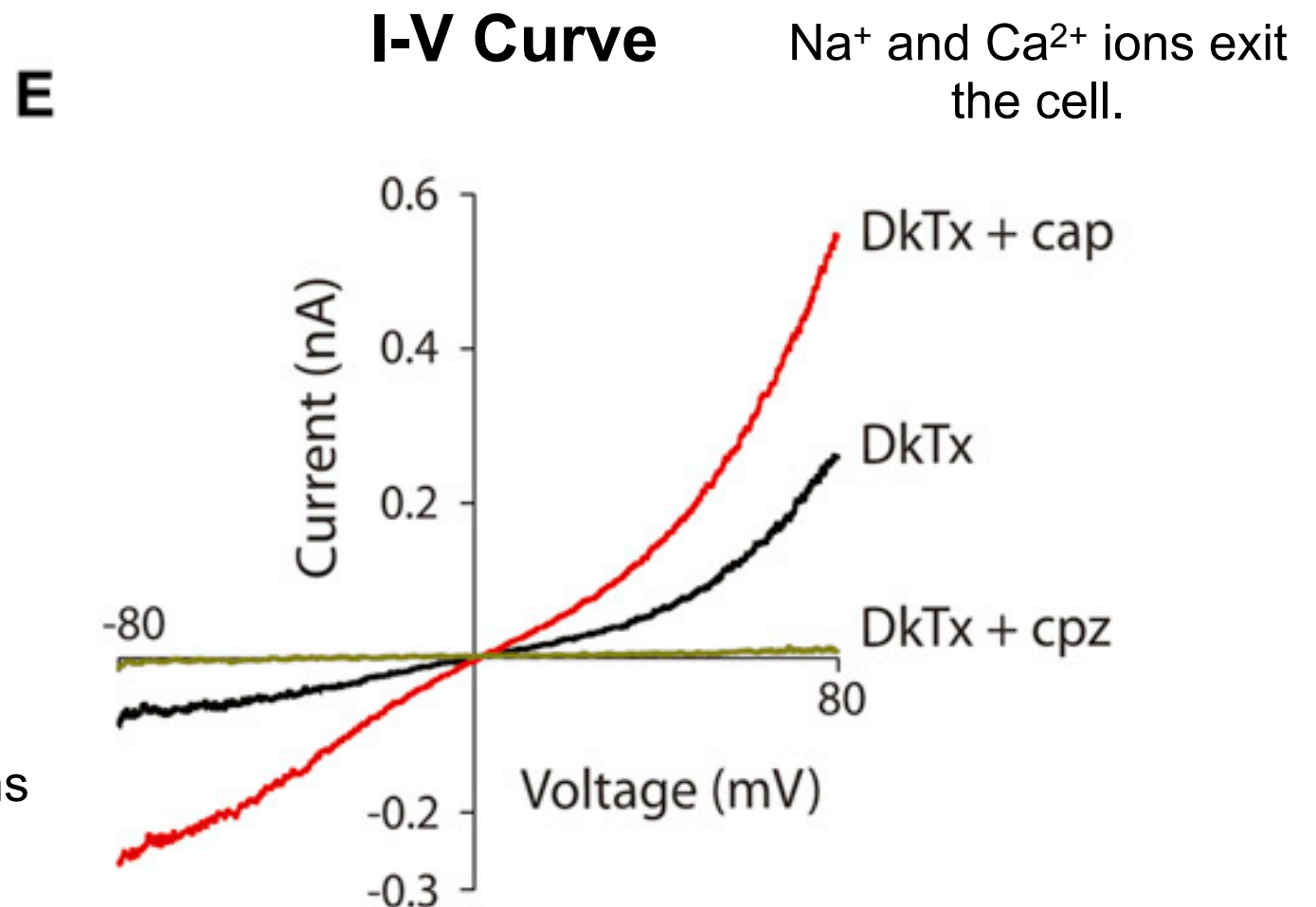
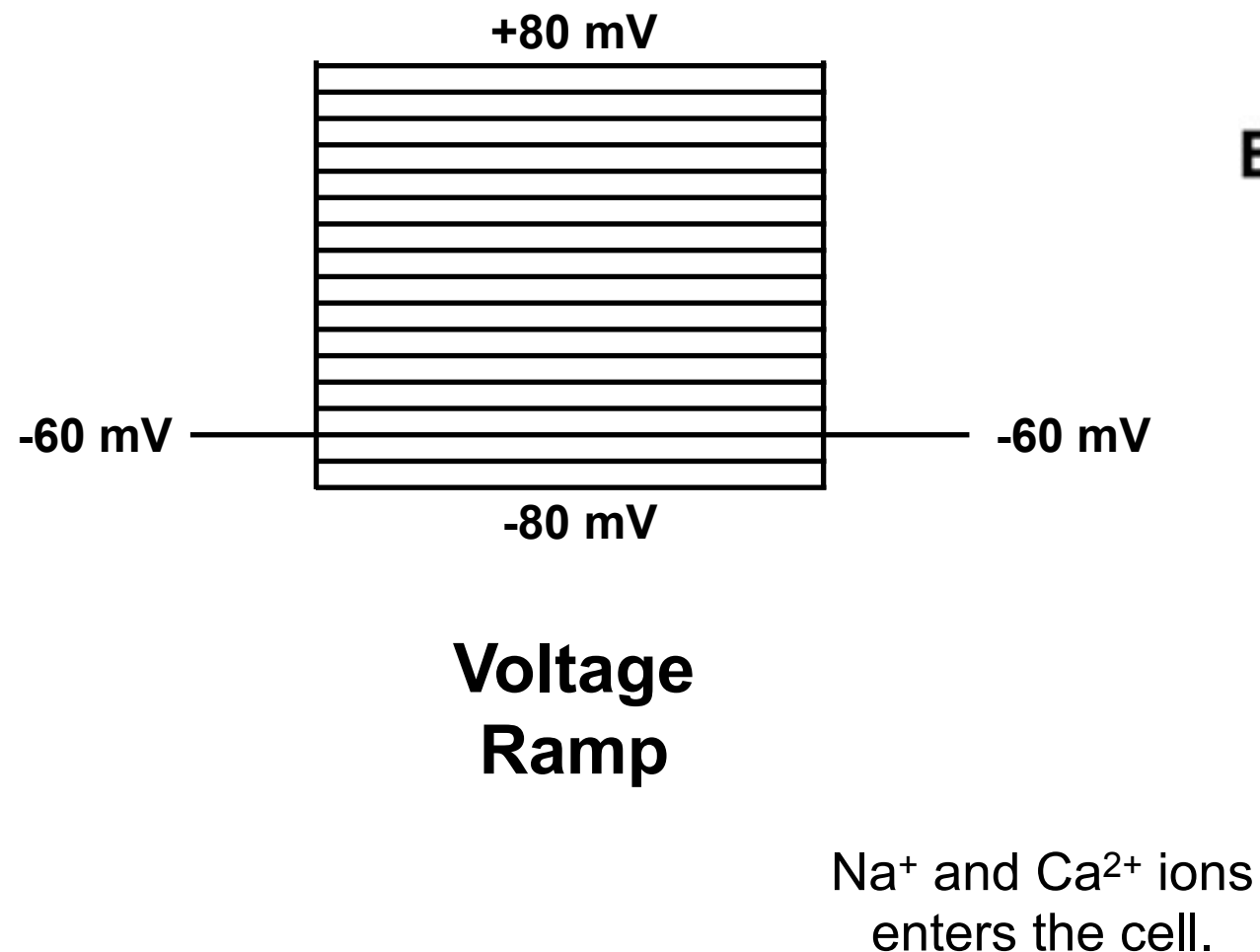
Ion Channel Electrophysiology: What questions can you answer?

Macroscopic Currents

- Ion specificity
- Effect of voltage, pH, (or lipids)
- Effect of drugs
- Functionally important regions or amino acid residues (with mutagenesis)

Voltage Clamp Experiments

By clamping the voltage of an isolated excitable cell membrane, the currents that flow through ion channels may be measured.



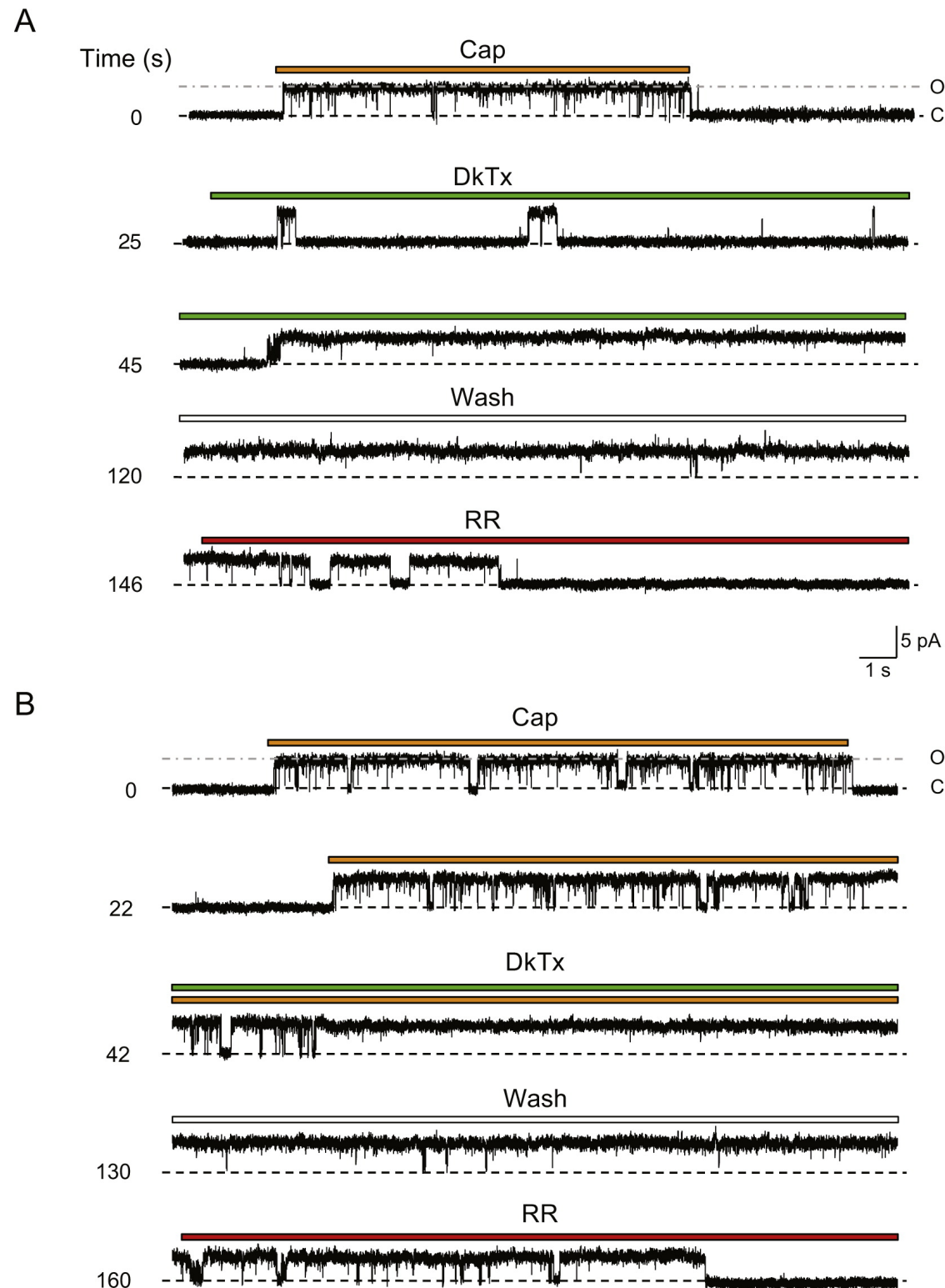
Cao *et al.* & Julius. Neuron. 2013.

Ion Channel Electrophysiology: What questions can you answer?

Single Channel Currents

- Current transmitted by a single channel
- Time spent open/closed

Single Channel Recordings



The the presence of DkTx, TRPV1 often flickers, but once open, the channel stays open for a very long time.

Ion Channel Electrophysiology: How to study ion channels in isolation?

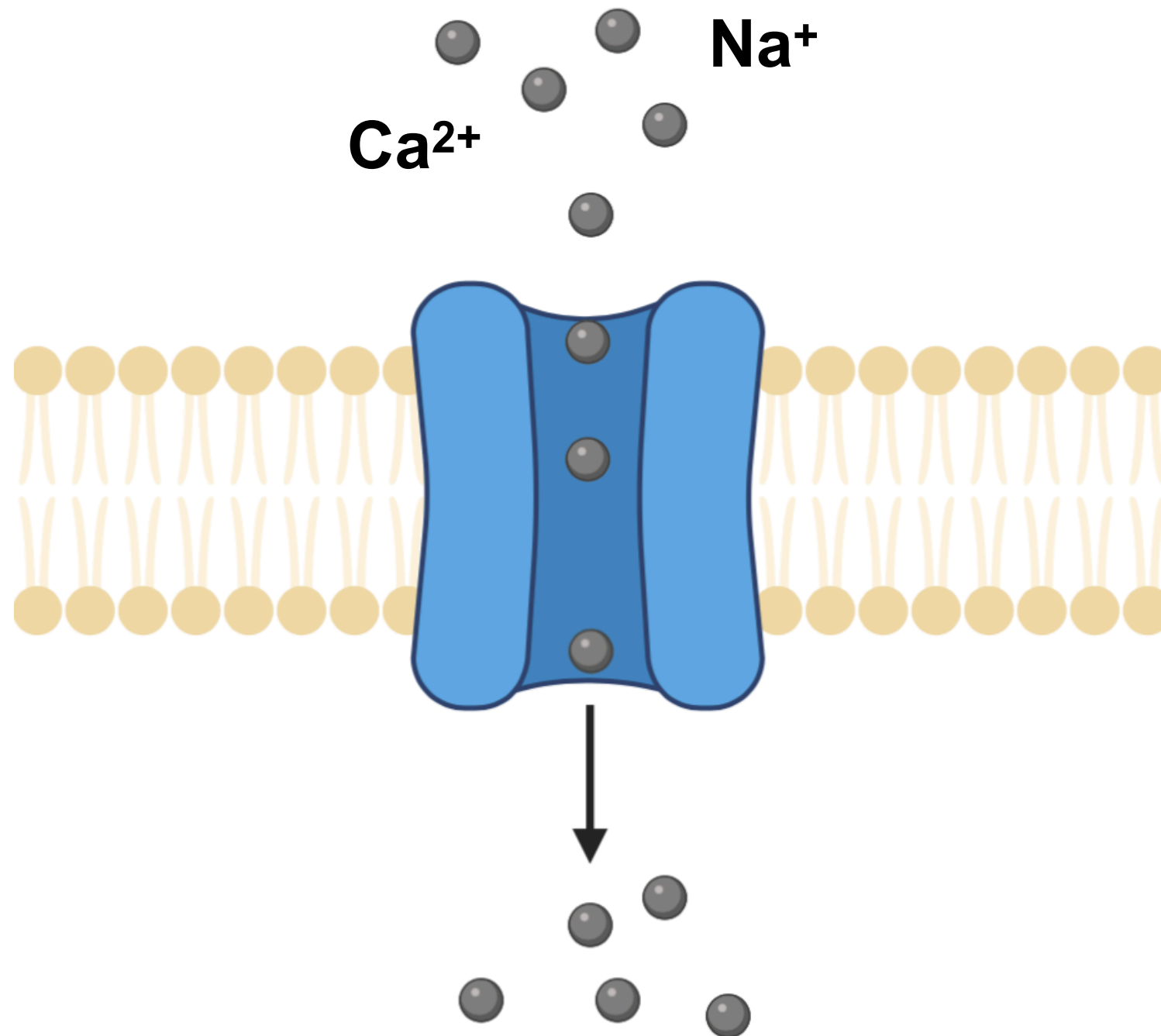
Analyzing Currents in Isolation

- Block the function of confounding ion channels with specific inhibitors

Protein Structure-function Analysis to Elucidate Mechanism of the Cold Receptor TRPM8

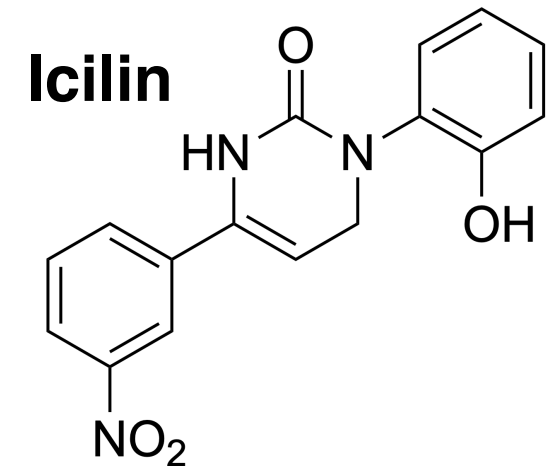
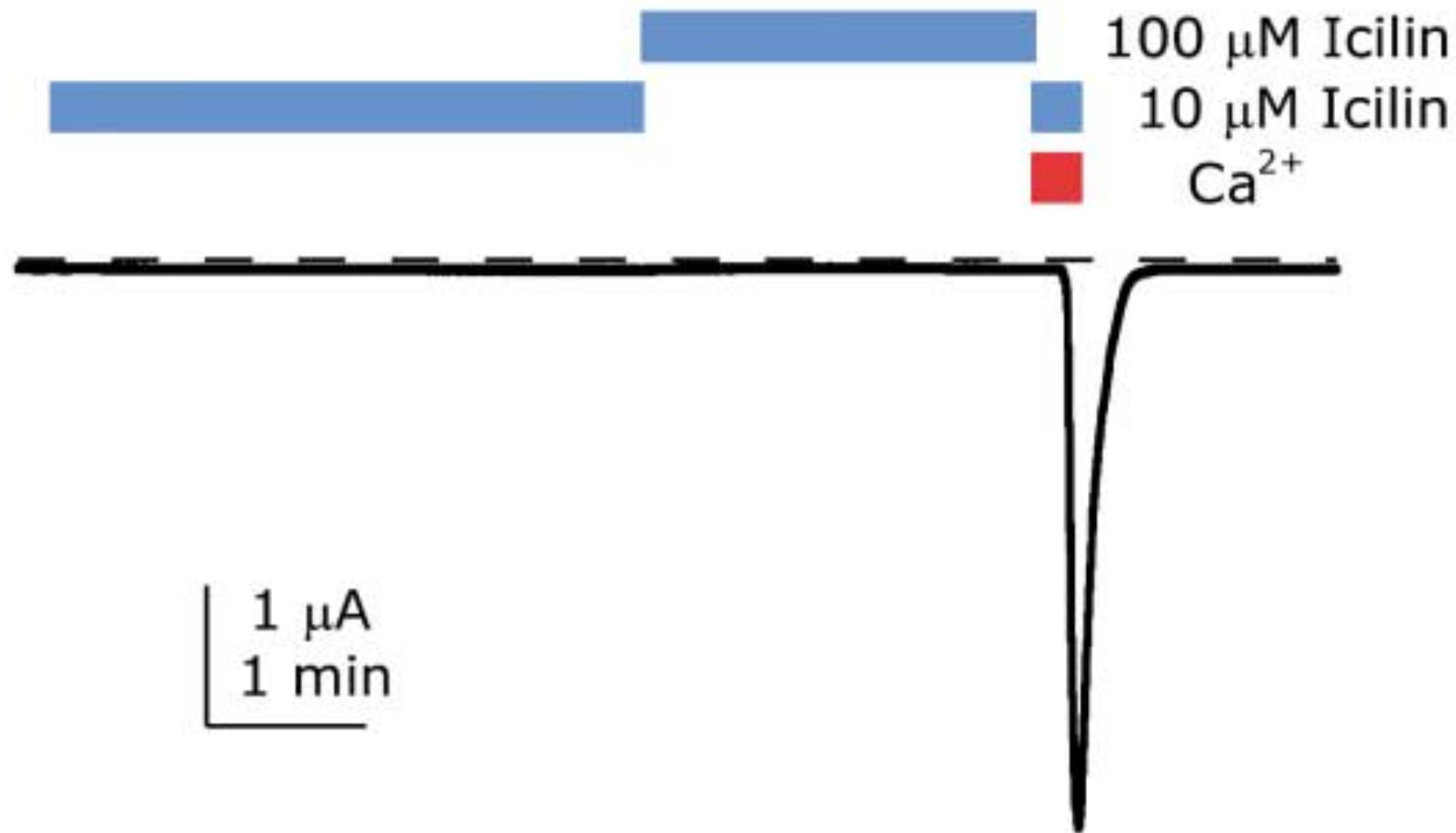
Role of Calcium in TRPM8 Physiology

Permeant Ion



Role of Calcium in TRPM8 Physiology

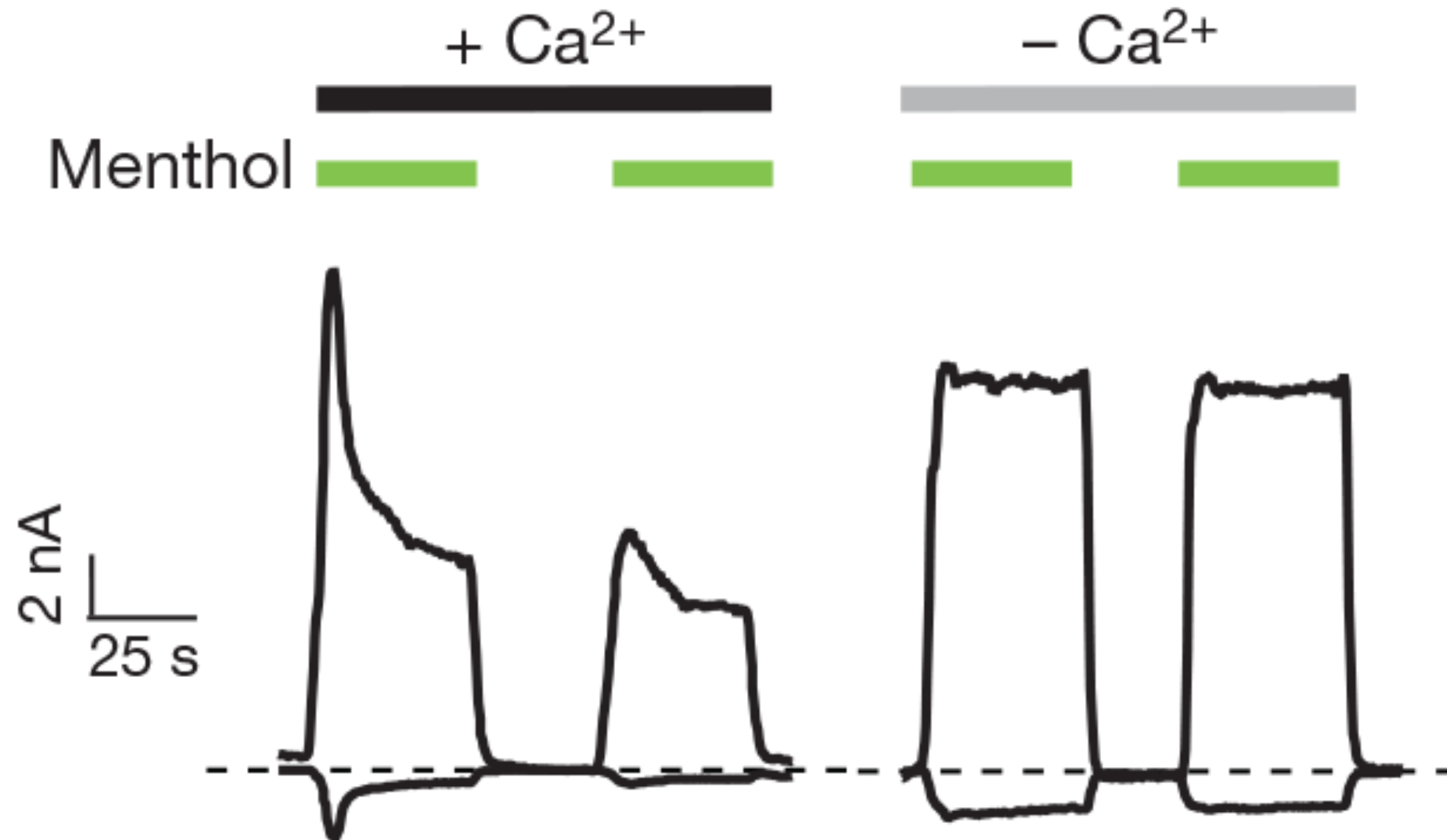
Co-agonist with Icilin
(Synthetic Super-cooling Agent)



H. H. Chuang *et al.* Neuron. 2004.

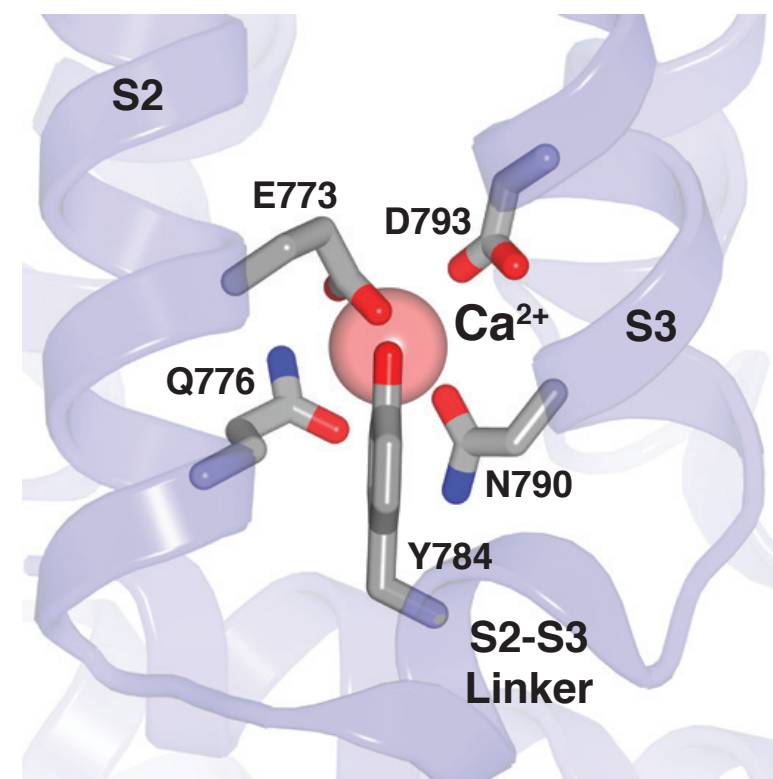
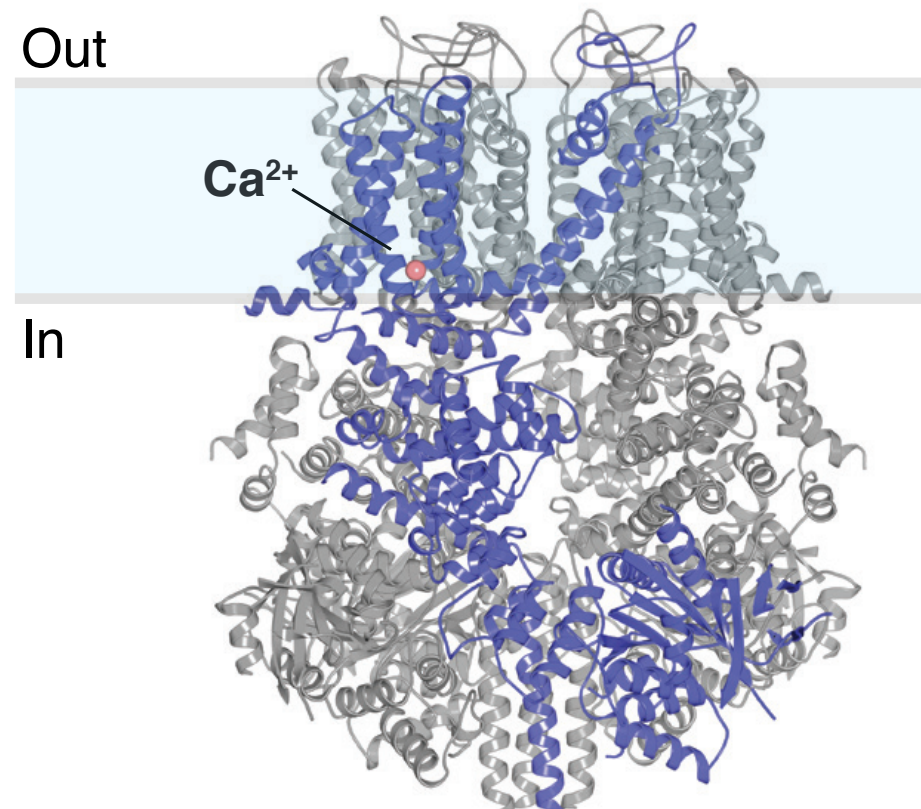
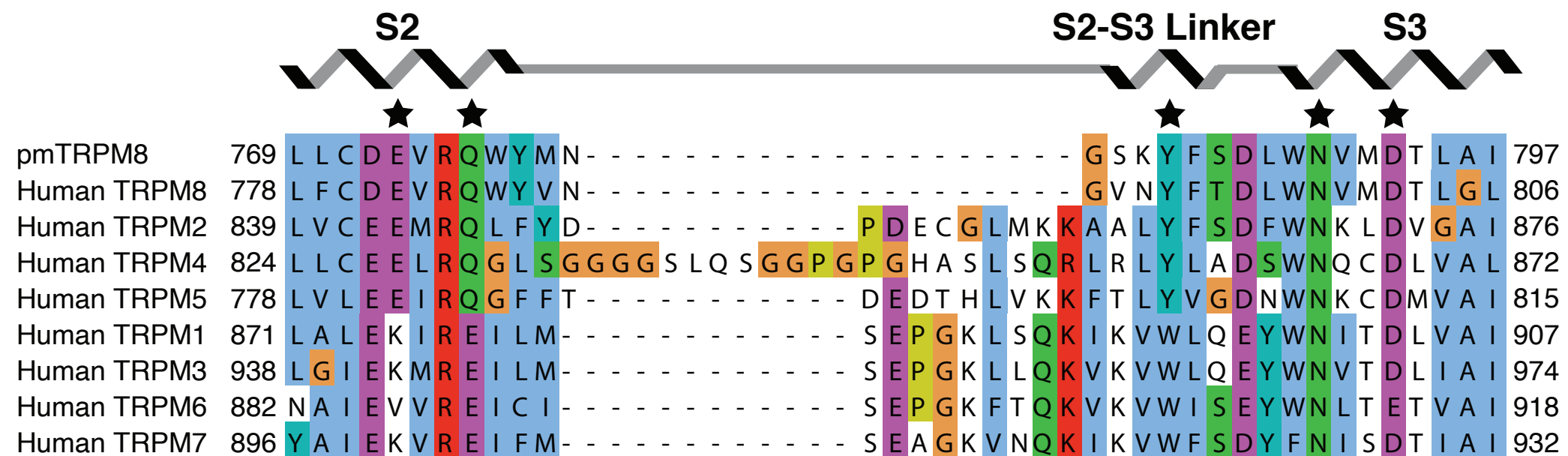
Role of Calcium in TRPM8 Physiology

Causes Desensitization of Current



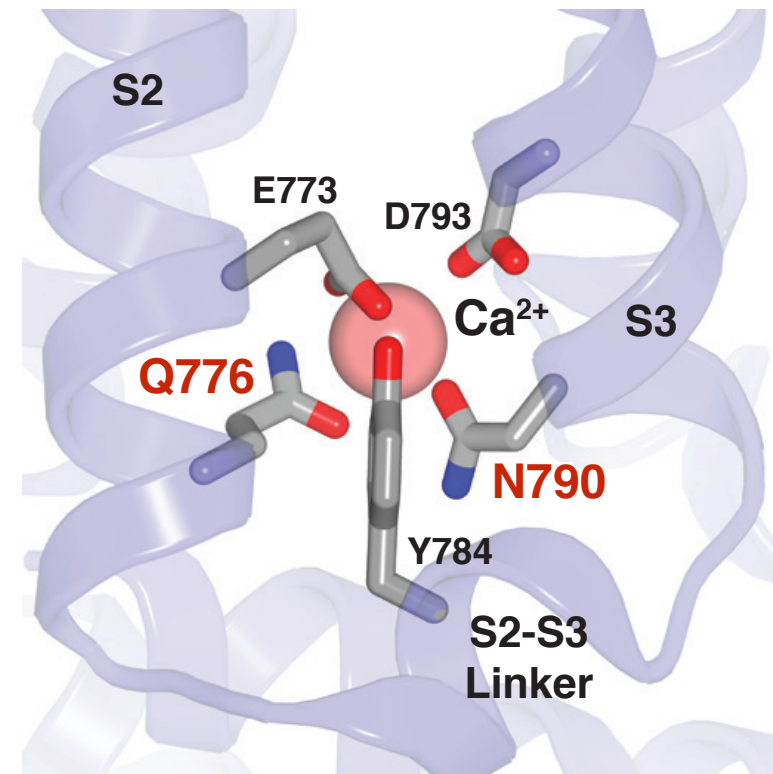
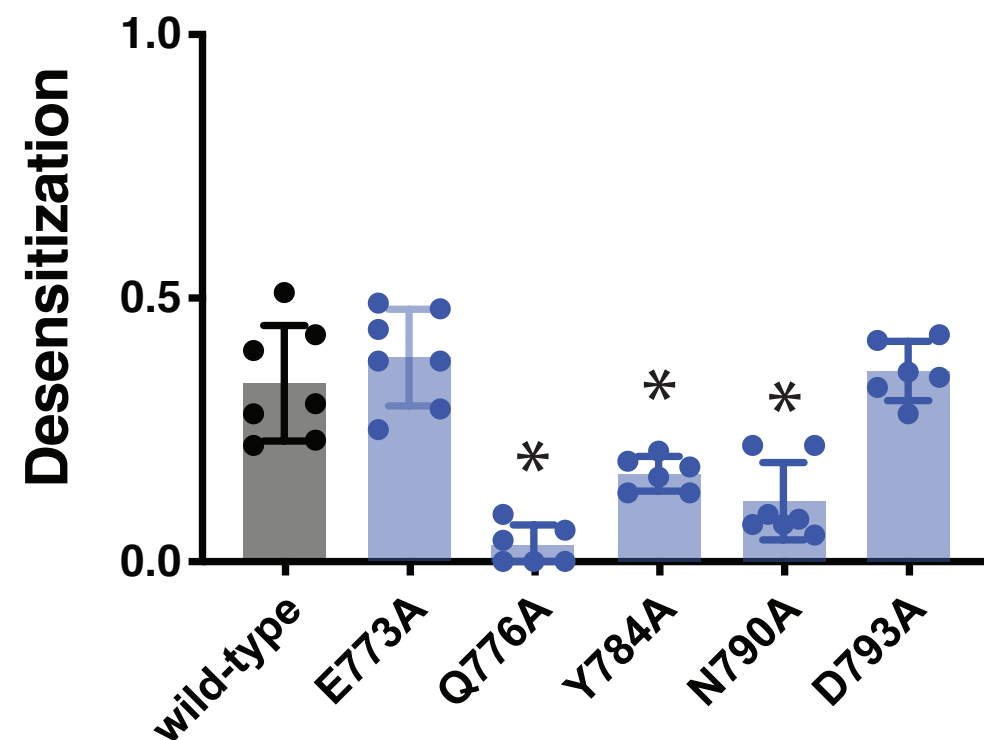
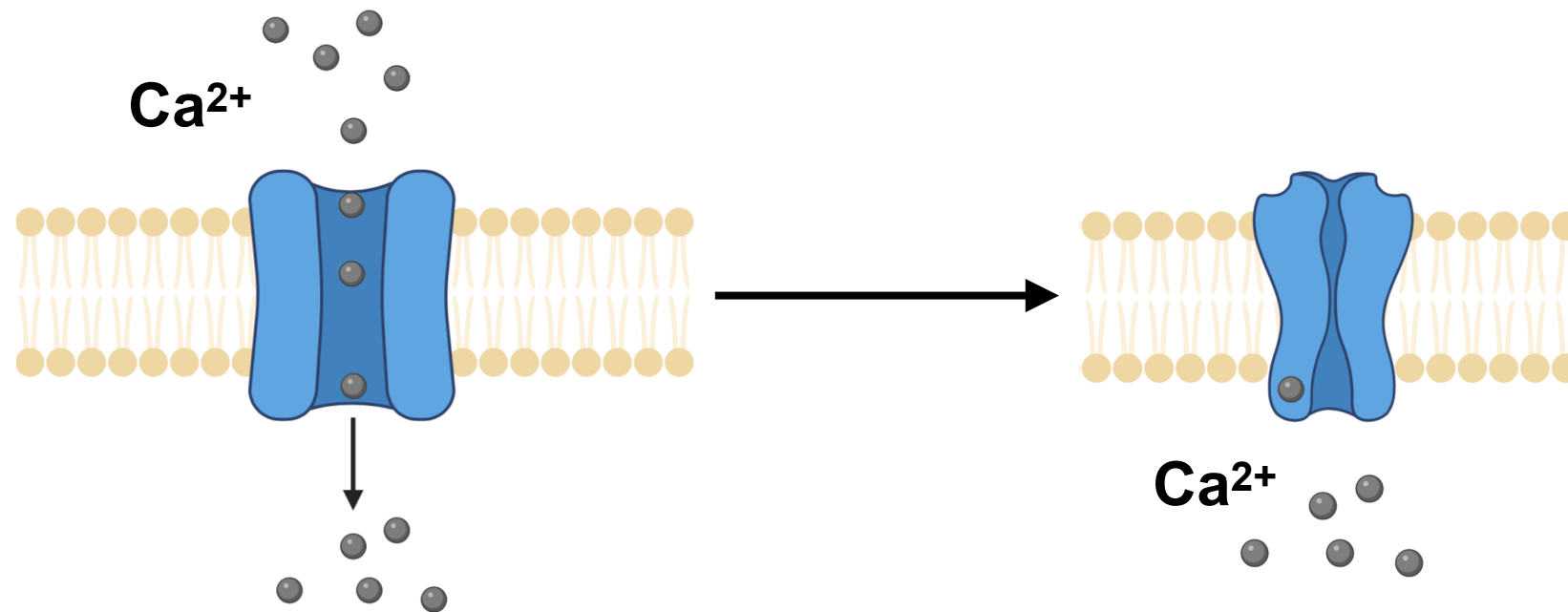
D. McKemy *et al.* Nature. 2002.

Conserved Calcium Binding Site

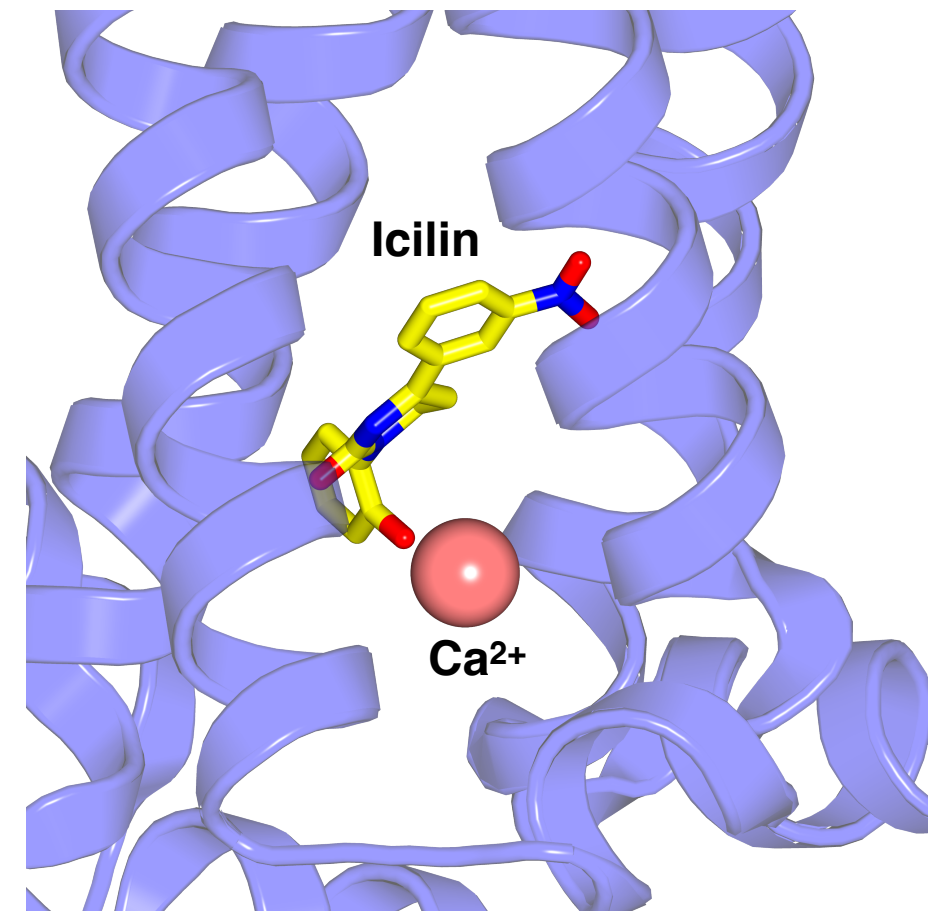
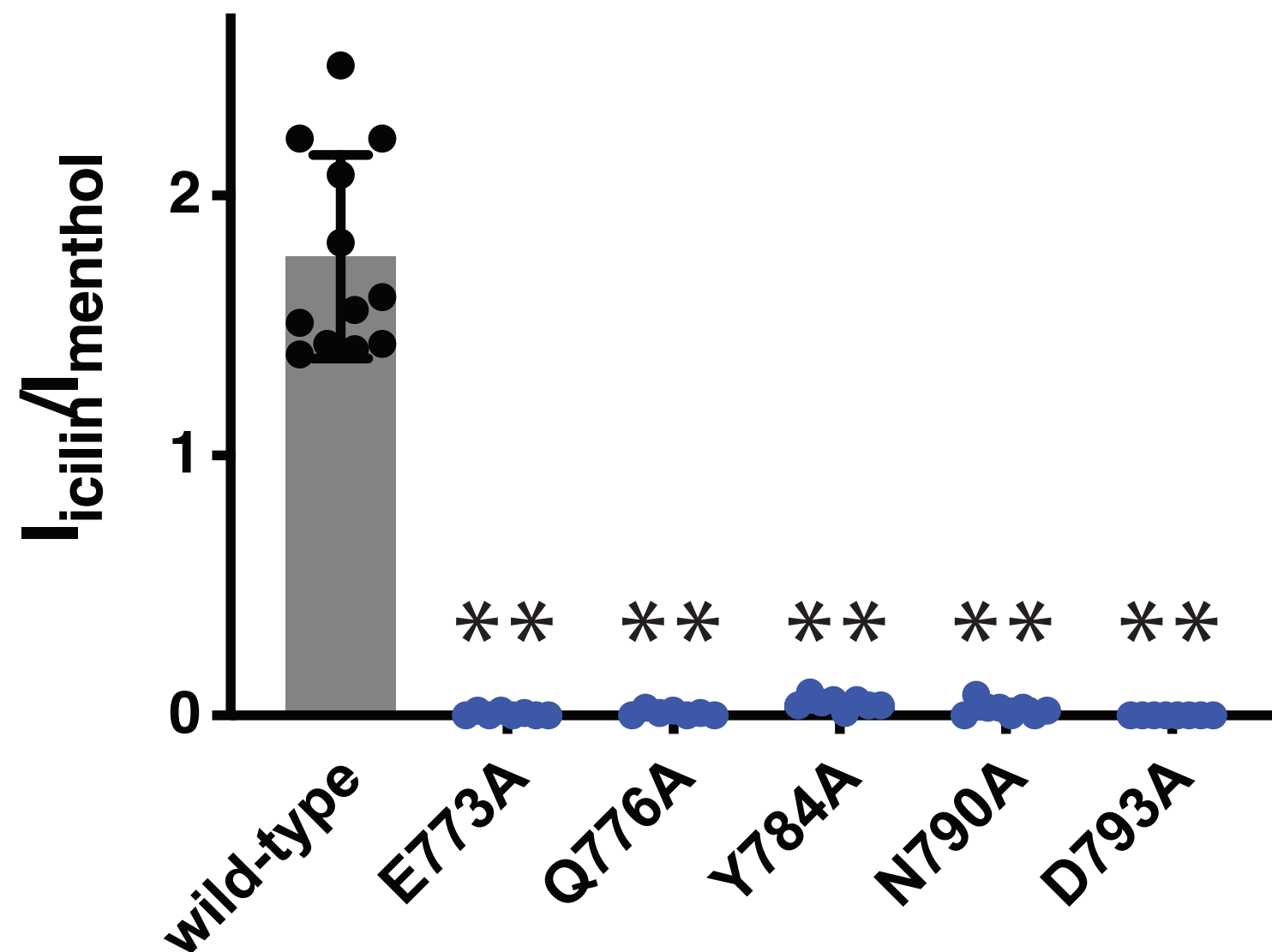


Diver, Cheng & Julius. Science. 2019.

Channel Desensitization Occurs Through Direct Calcium Binding



Calcium Binding to the Same Site is Required for Activation by Icilin

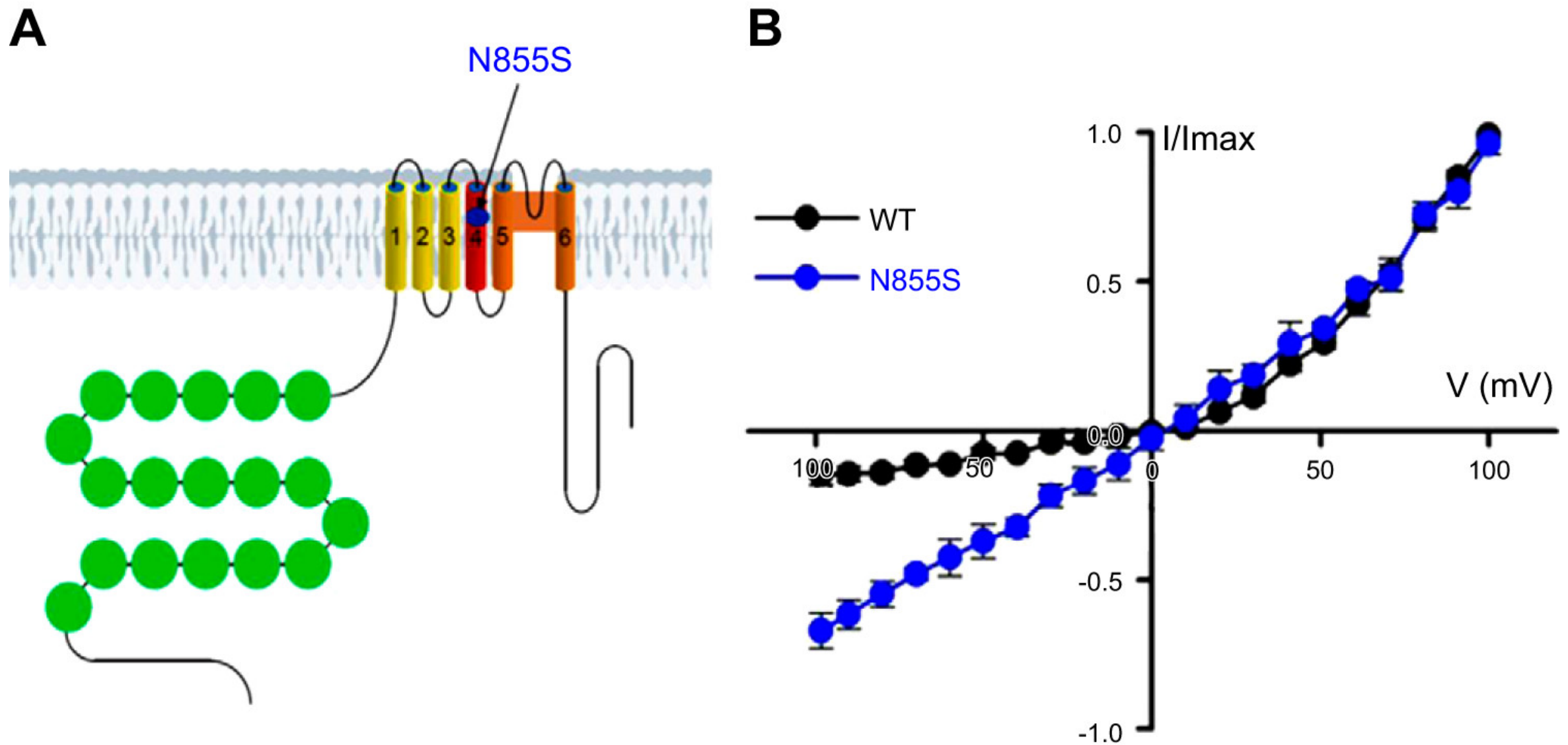


C. Zhao *et al.* Nat. Comm. 2022.

Diver, Cheng & Julius. Science. 2019.

Channelopathies

TRPA1-related Channelopathy: Familial Episodic Pain Syndrome

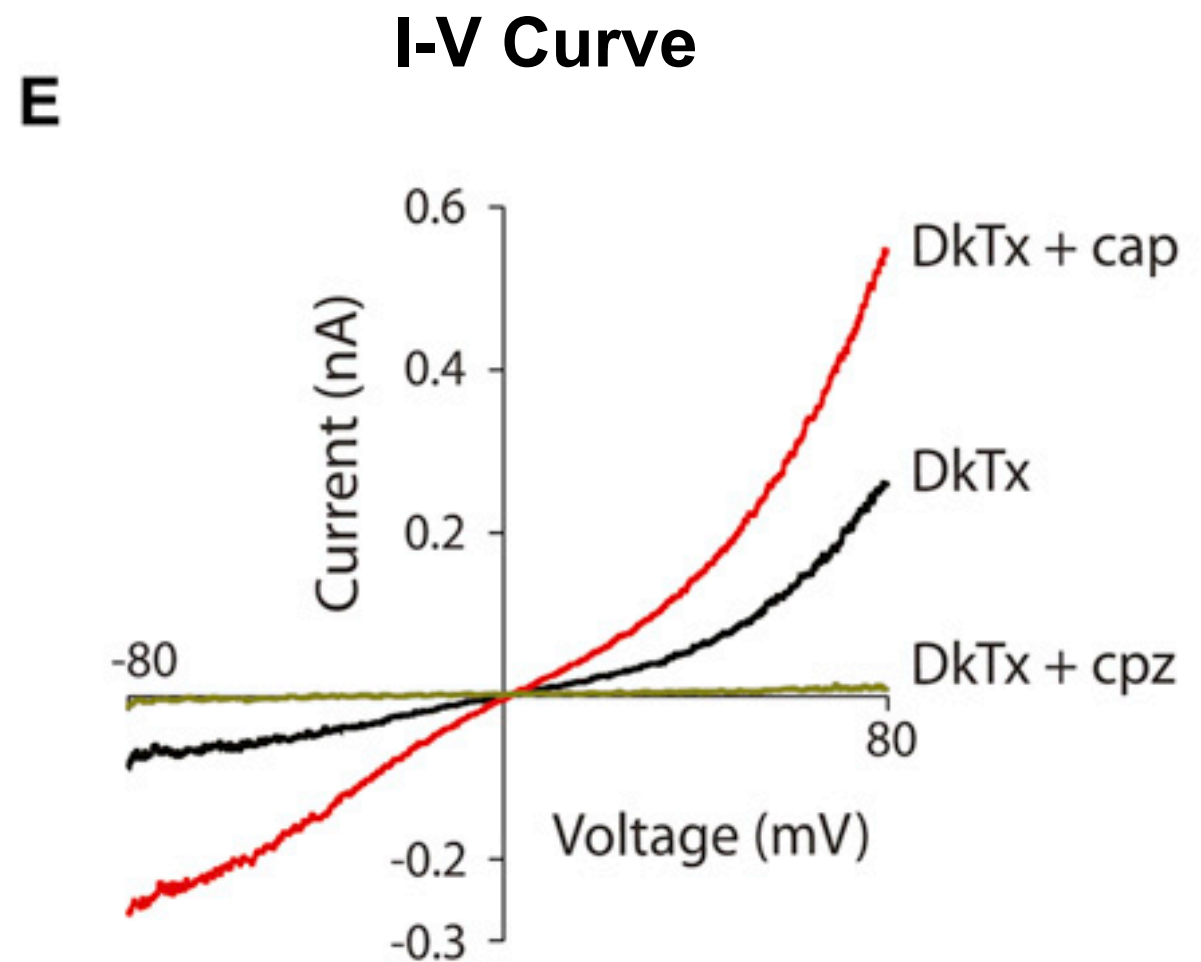


Cause is a mutation in N855S that is activating.

Voltage Clamp Experiments: Reversal Potential

Reversal potential refers to the membrane potential at which the current changes its flowing direction. Allows the experimenter to determine ion specificity.

If close to zero, then must be a cation-specific ion channel.

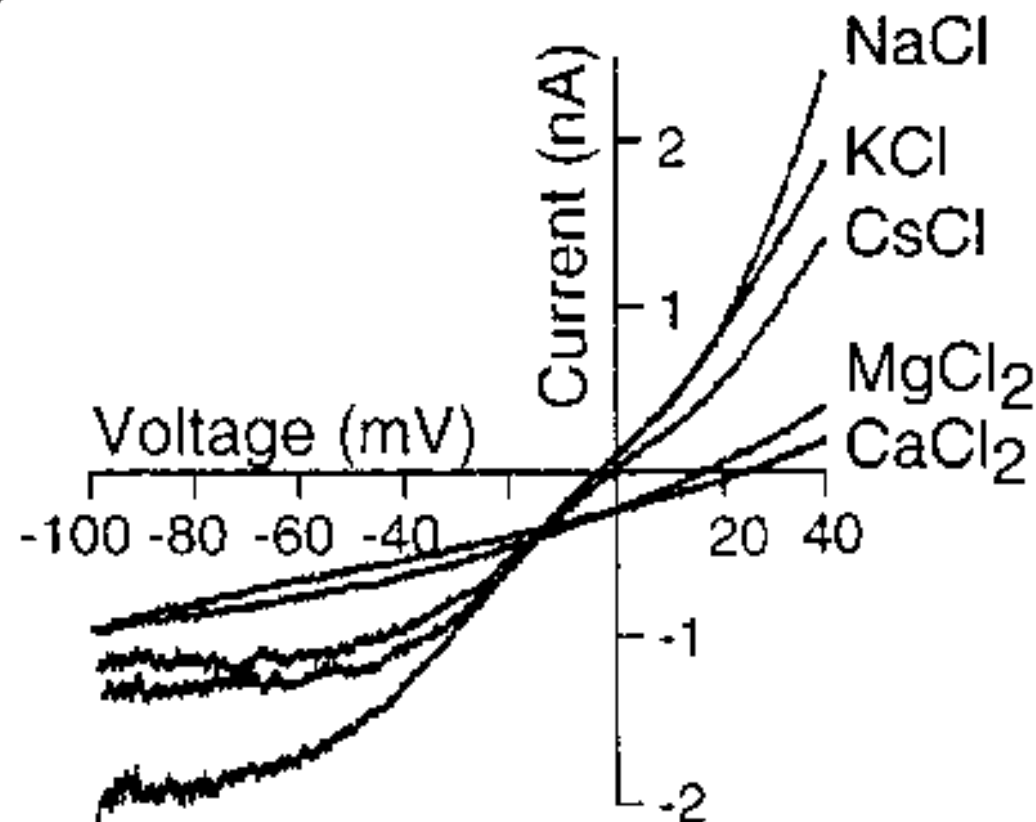


Cao *et al.* & Julius. Neuron. 2013.

Voltage Clamp Experiments: Ion Substitution Experiments

Can obtain a permeability sequence by obtaining current-voltage relationships for cells bathed in solutions of different ionic composition.

b



Inside the Pipette = NaCl

Bath Solution = Different
Ionic Composition

TRPV1 is a non-selective
cation channel that exhibits
notable preference for
divalent ions.

Caterina *et al.* & Julius. Nature. 1997.

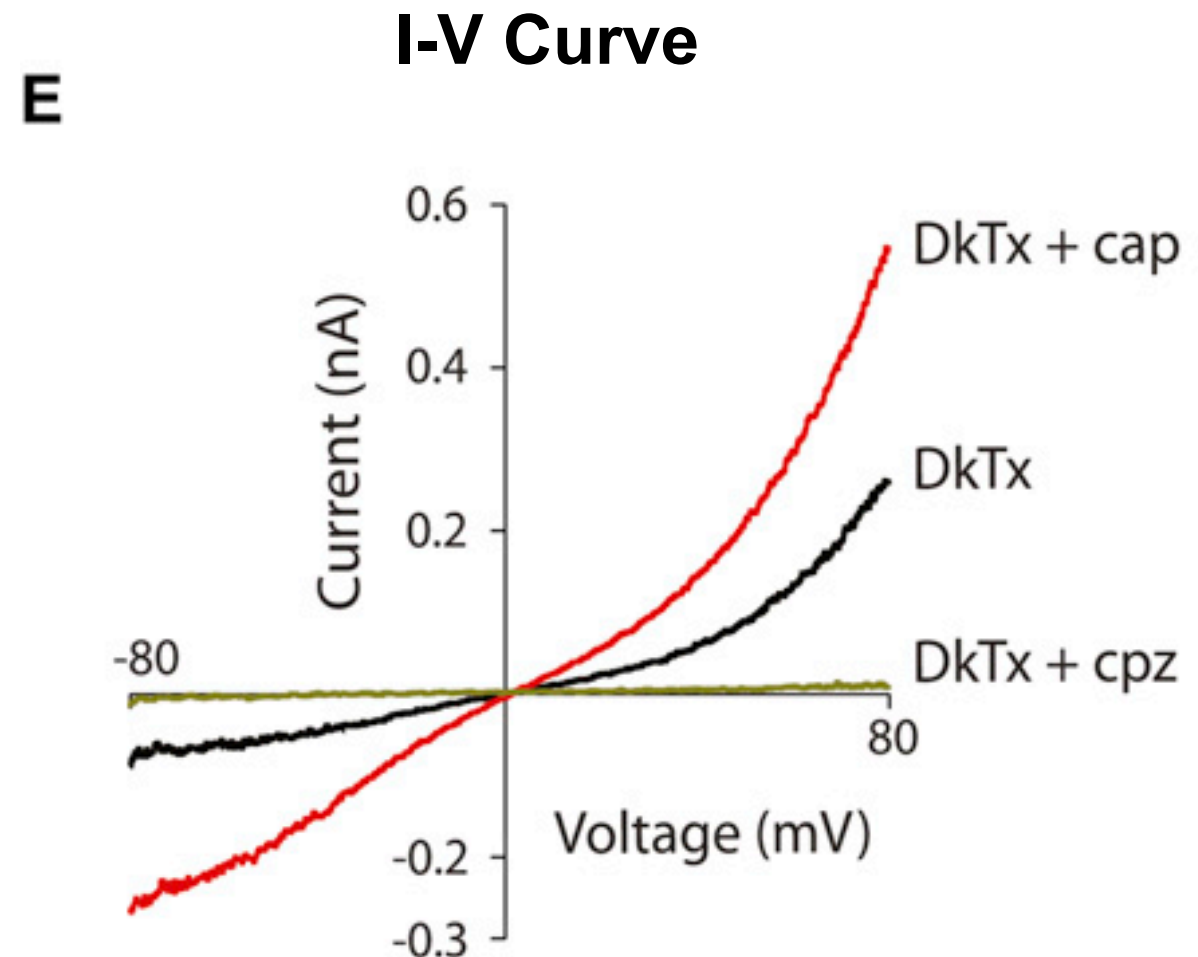
$\text{Ca}^{2+} > \text{Mg}^{2+} > \text{Na}^+ \approx \text{K}^+ \approx \text{Cs}^+$

Voltage Clamp Experiments: Rectification

Membrane conductance changes with voltage.

TRPV1 is outward
rectifying.

(conducts ions more readily in the
outward direction)



Cao *et al.* & Julius. Neuron. 2013.