

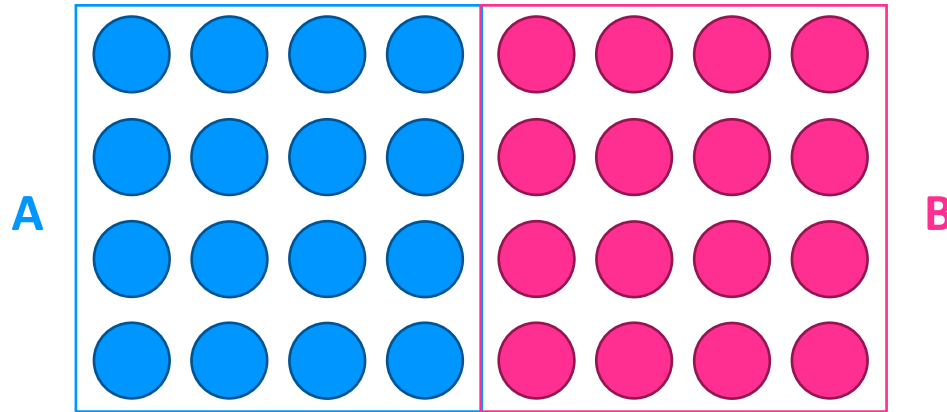
# Liquid-Liquid Phase Separation of $\alpha$ -Synuclein

Literature Seminar

2021/07/08

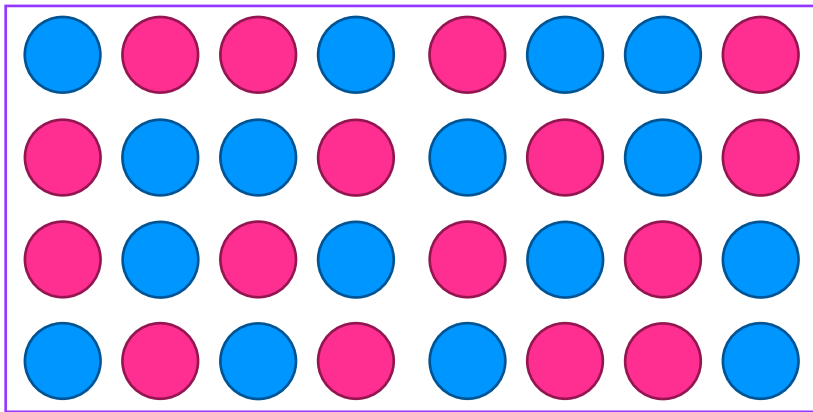
M2 Atsushi Iwai

# Liquid - Liquid Phase Separation

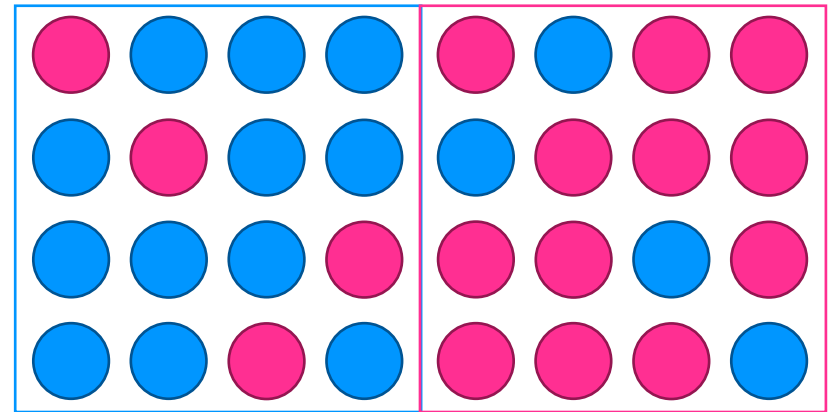


mix

mix



Homogeneous solution



Phase separation

# LLPS in Eukaryotic Cells

Liquid-liquid phase separation

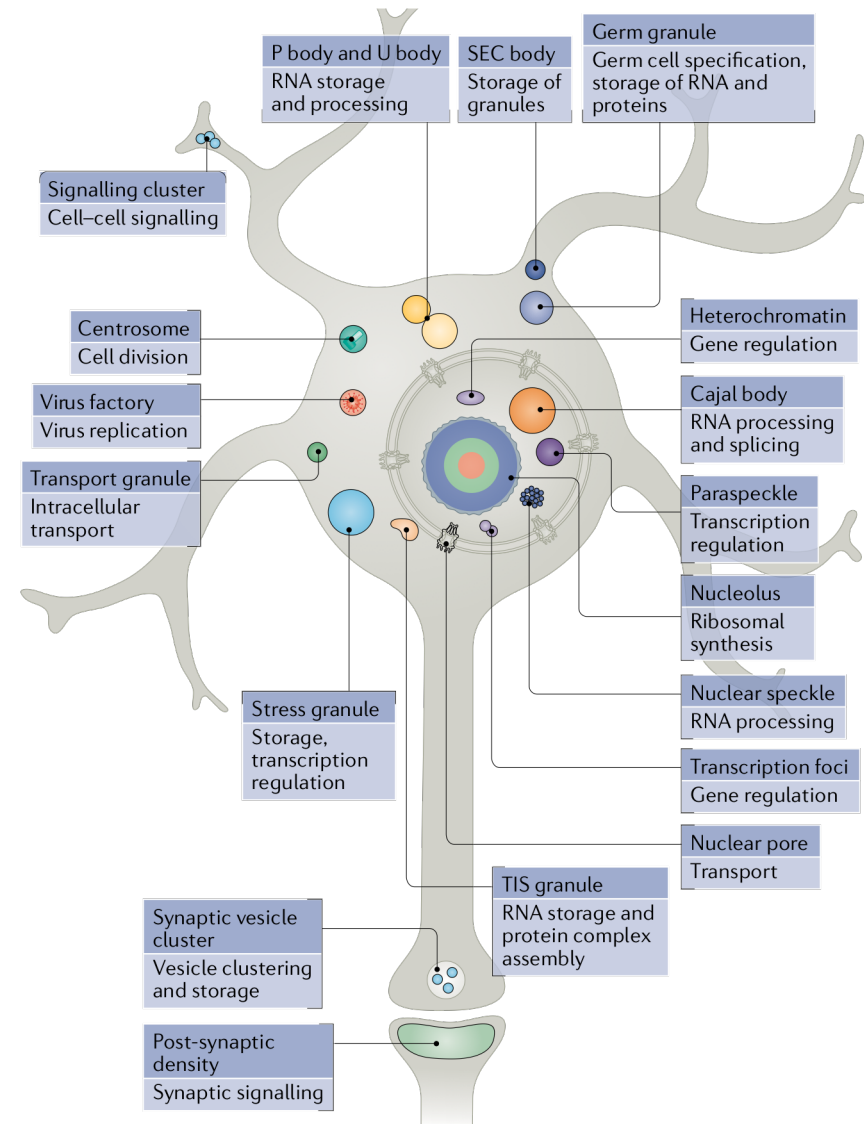
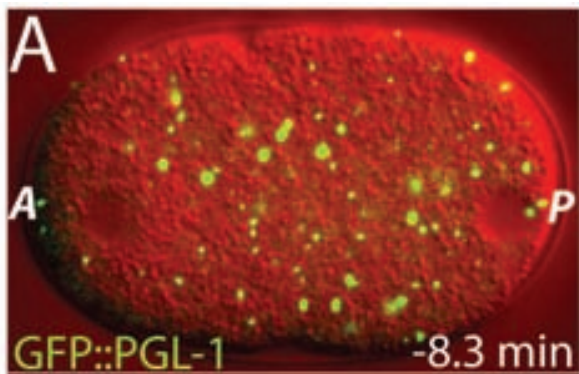
×

Membraneless organelles

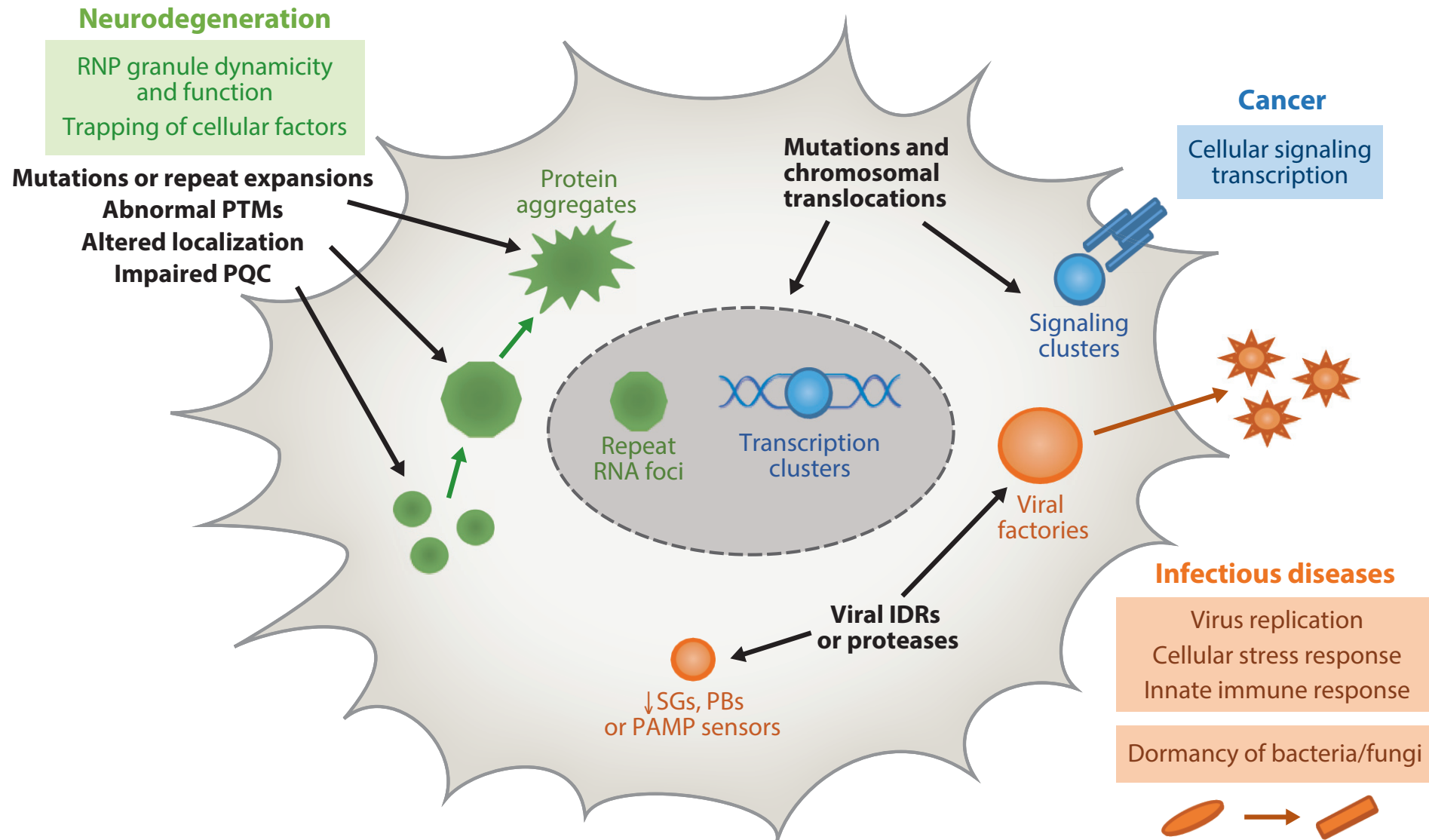
↓

**Germline P granules are liquid droplets.**

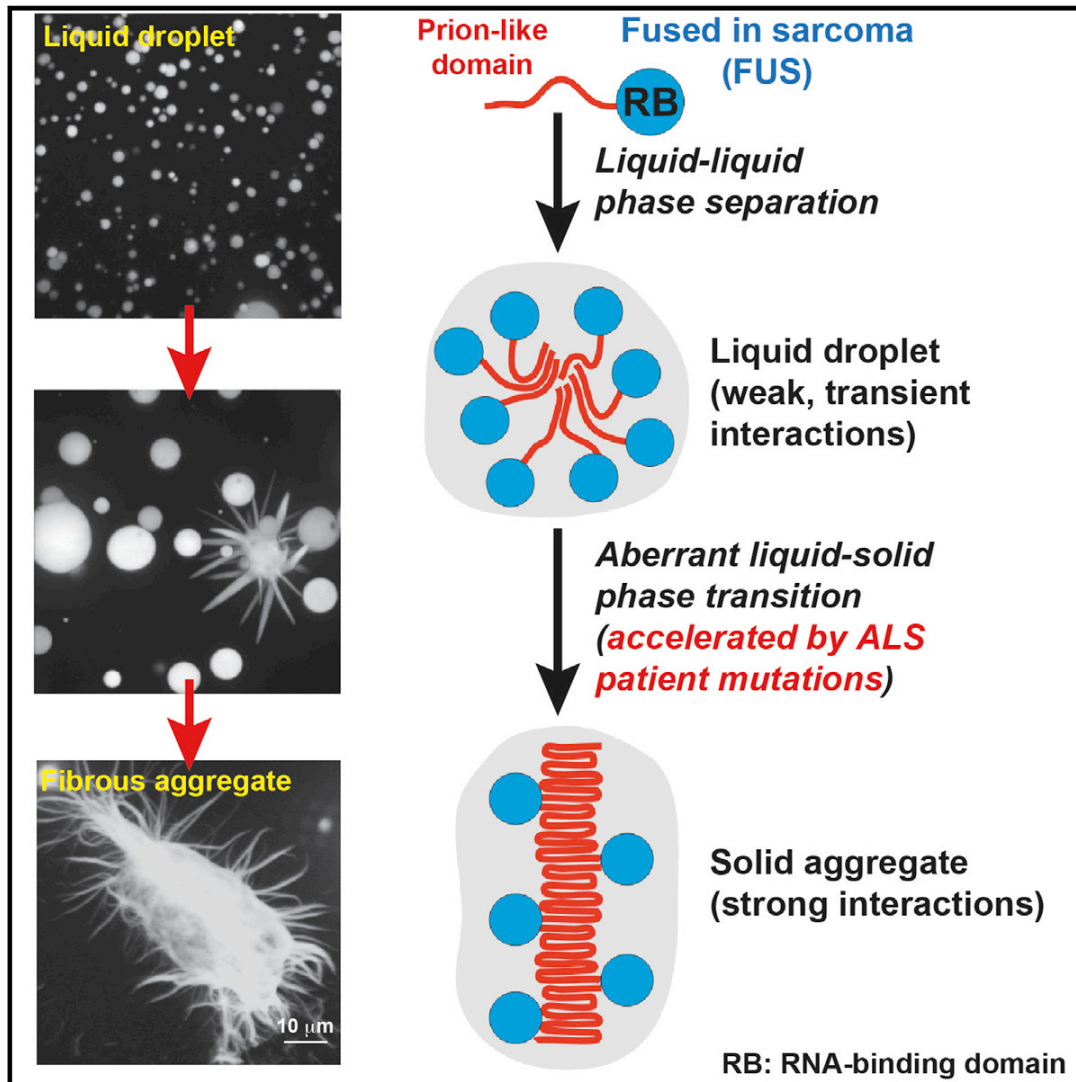
(A. A. Hyman et al. *Science* **2009**, 324, 1729.)



# LLPS & Disease



# Droplet-forming Amyloid : FUS



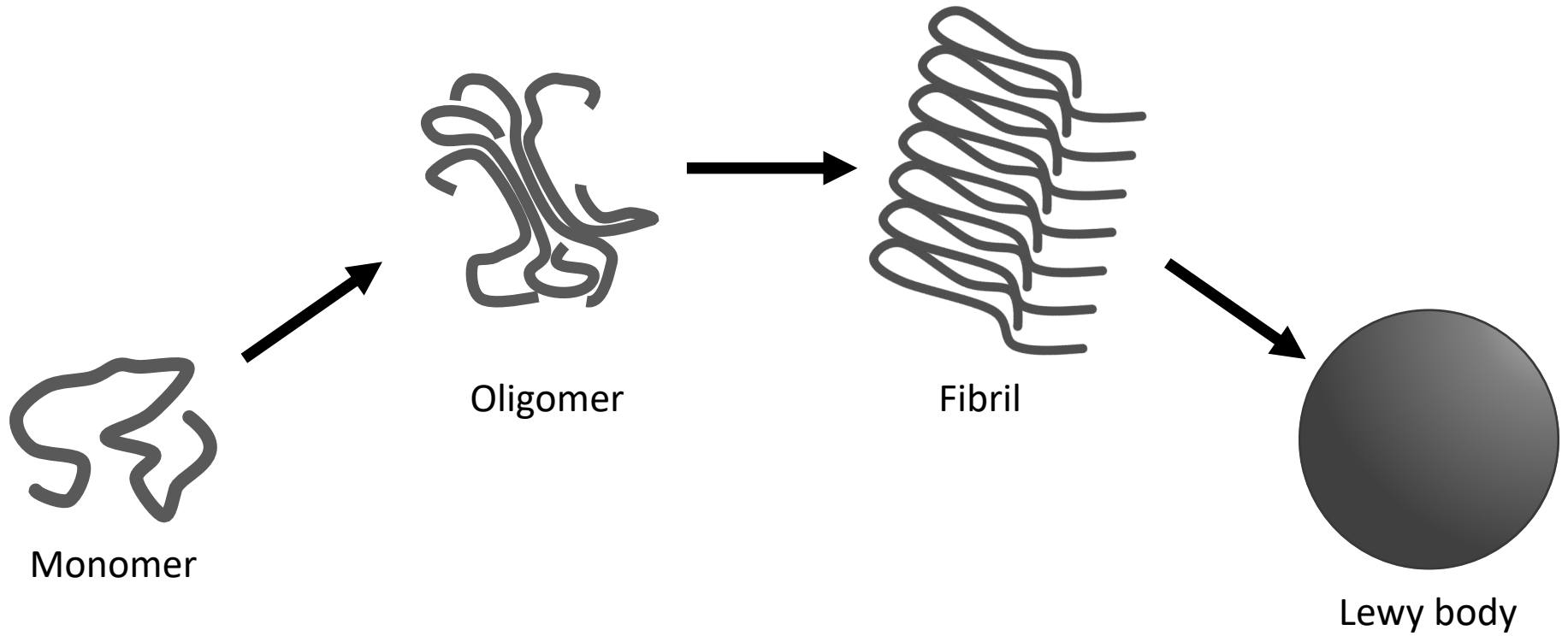
**FUS: ALS-associated protein**

S. Alberti et al. *Cell*, **2015**, 162, 1066

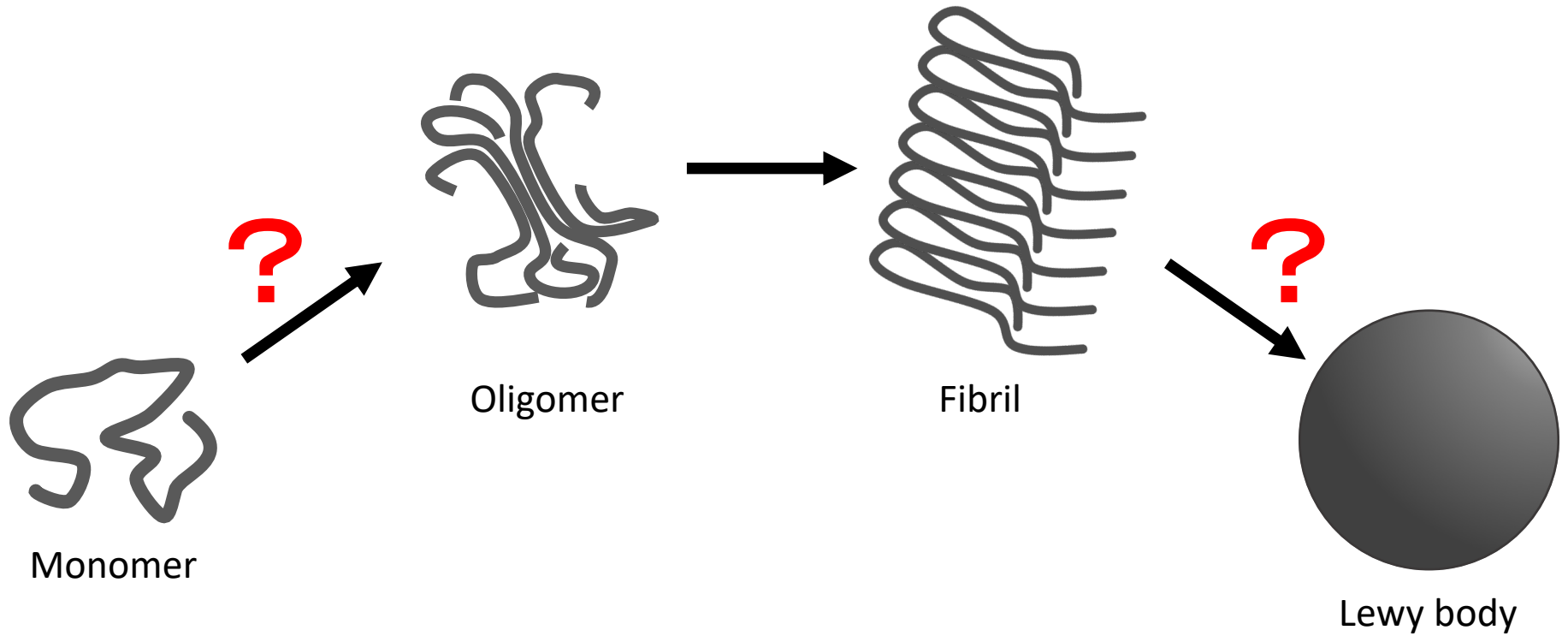
Majima-san's literature seminar about ALS-associated protein

[https://gousei.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp/seminar/pdf/Lit\\_Sohei\\_Majima\\_M2.pdf](https://gousei.f.u-tokyo.ac.jp/seminar/pdf/Lit_Sohei_Majima_M2.pdf)

# *$\alpha$ -Synuclein Aggregation Mechanism*



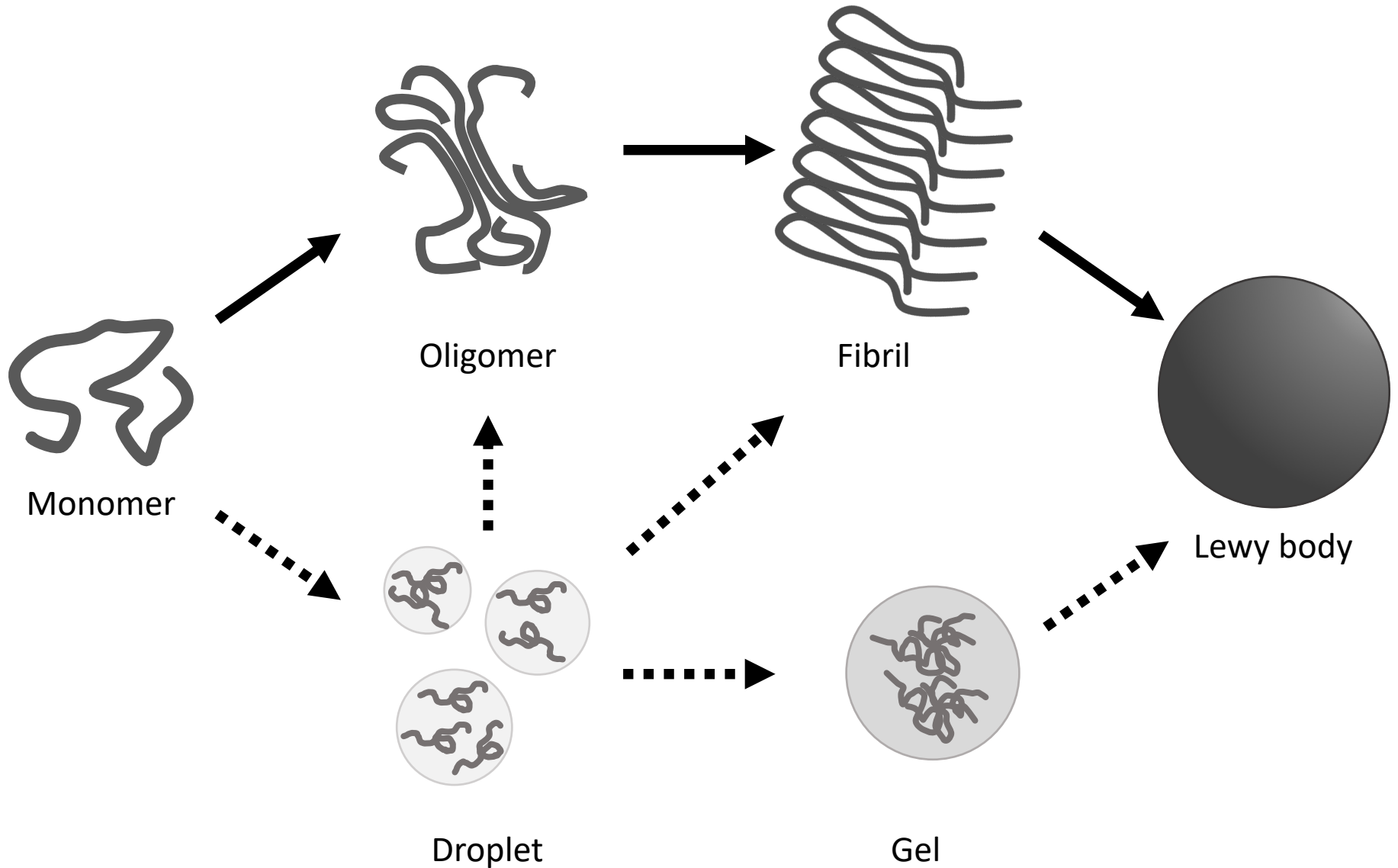
# $\alpha$ -Synuclein Aggregation Mechanism



How does  $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregation start?

Ordered amyloid fibrils  $\leftrightarrow$  Highly complex and heterogeneous Lewy bodies

# $\alpha$ -Synuclein Aggregation through Droplet Formation





# Amino Acid Sequence

MDVFM KGLSK AKEGV VAAAE KTKQG VAEAA GKTKE GVLYV GSKTK EGVVH  
GVATV AEKTK **EQVTN VGGAV VIGVT AVAQK TVEGA GSIAA ATGFV** KKDQL  
GKNEE GAPQE GILED MPVDP DNEAY EMPSE EGYQD YEPEA

## N-terminal region

Amphiphilic

Common sequence KTKEGV

Adopt an alpha-helix structure

## non-amyloid component (NAC)

Hydrophobic

Aggregation center

## C-terminal region

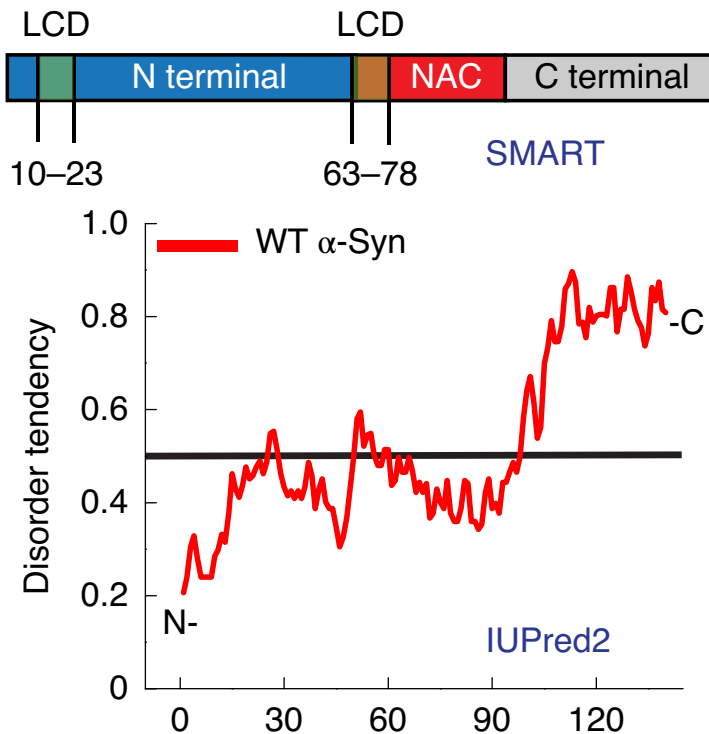
Highly acidic

Proline-rich region

Flexible

# Amino Acid Sequence

MDVFM KGLSK AKEGV VAAAE KTKQG VAEAA GKTKE GVLYV GSKTK EGVVH  
 GVATV AEKTK EQVTN VGGAV VIGVT AVAQK TVEGA GSIAA ATGFV KKDQL  
 GKNEE GAPQE GILED MPVDP DNEAY EMPSE EGYQD YEPEA



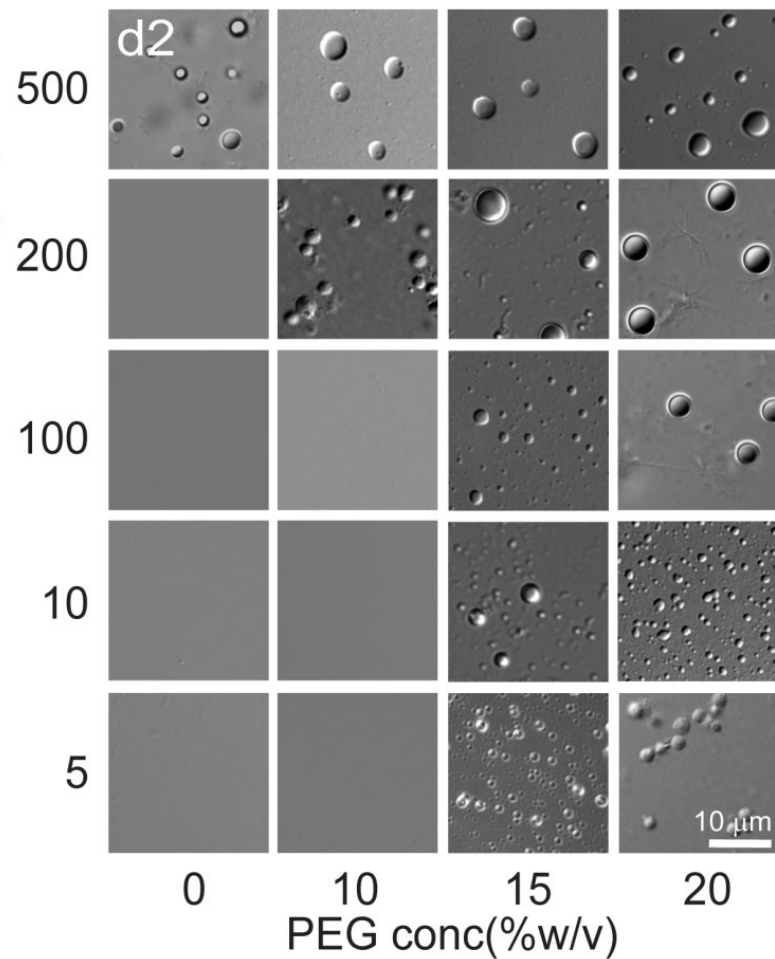
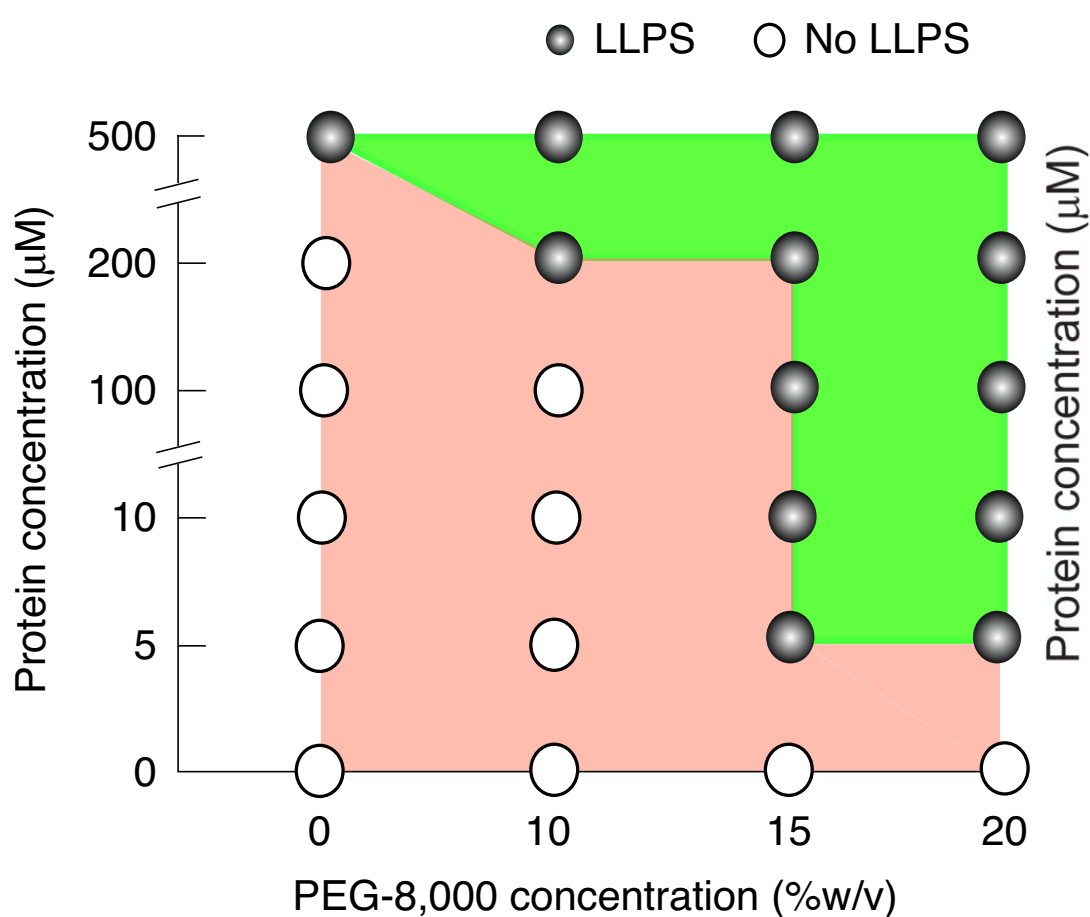
## IDR: intrinsically disordered regions

A region that cannot have a stable secondary structure by itself.

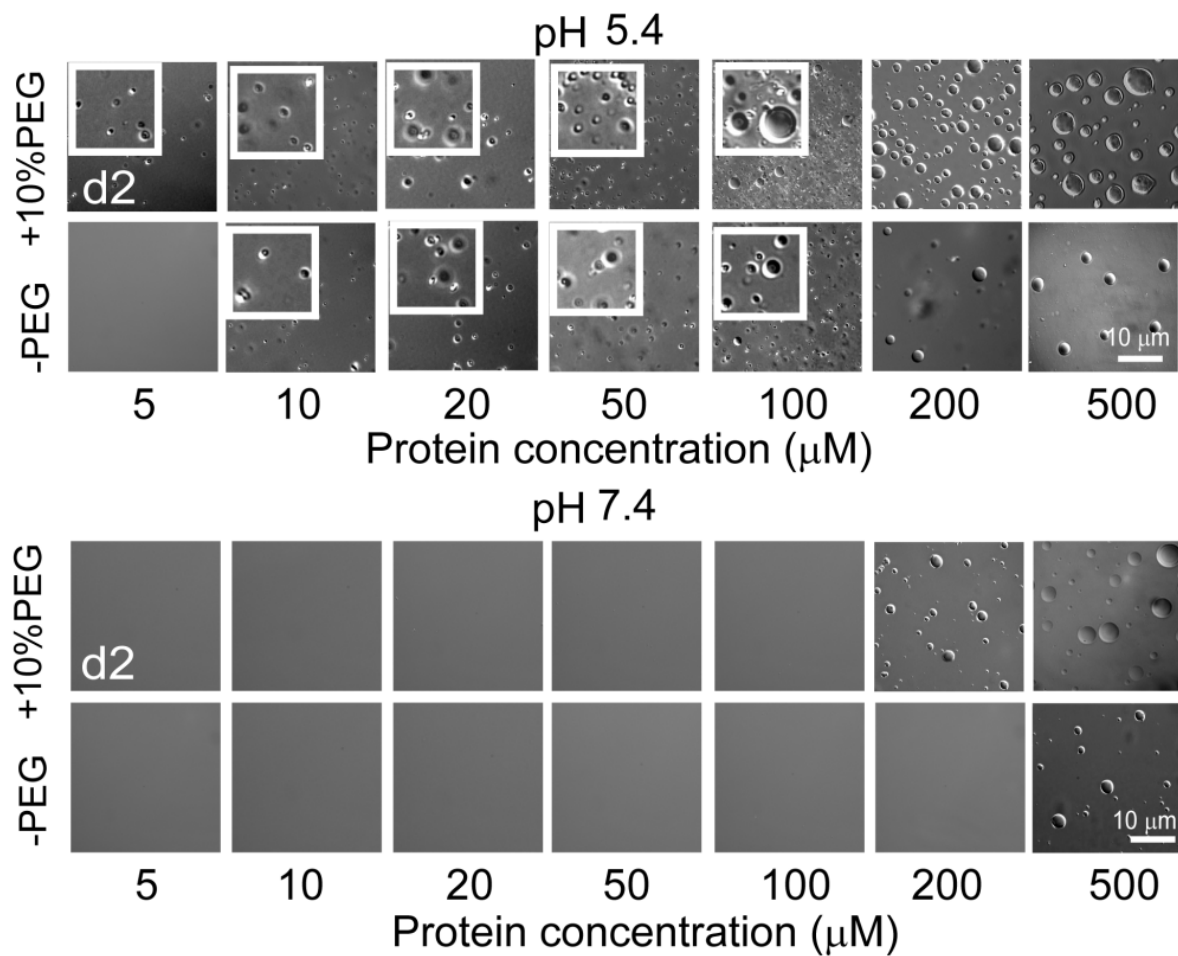
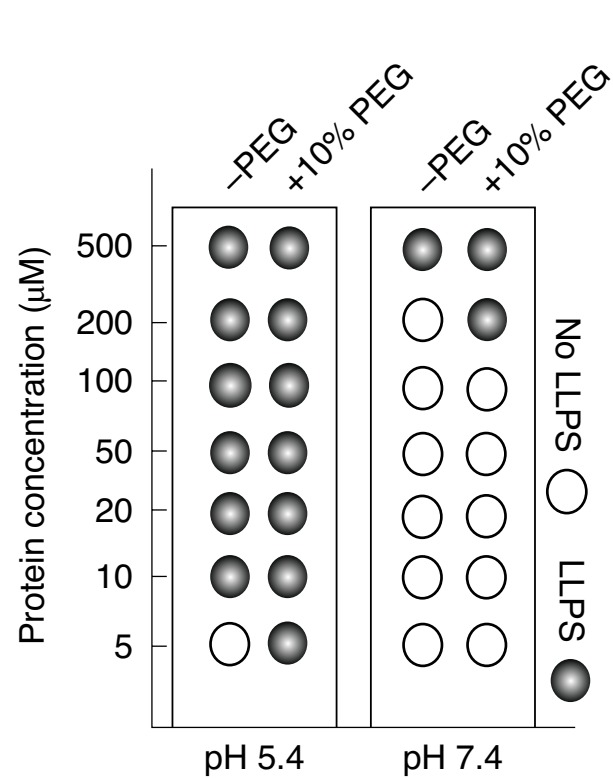
## LCD: low complexity domain

A domain consisting of a limited number of amino acids

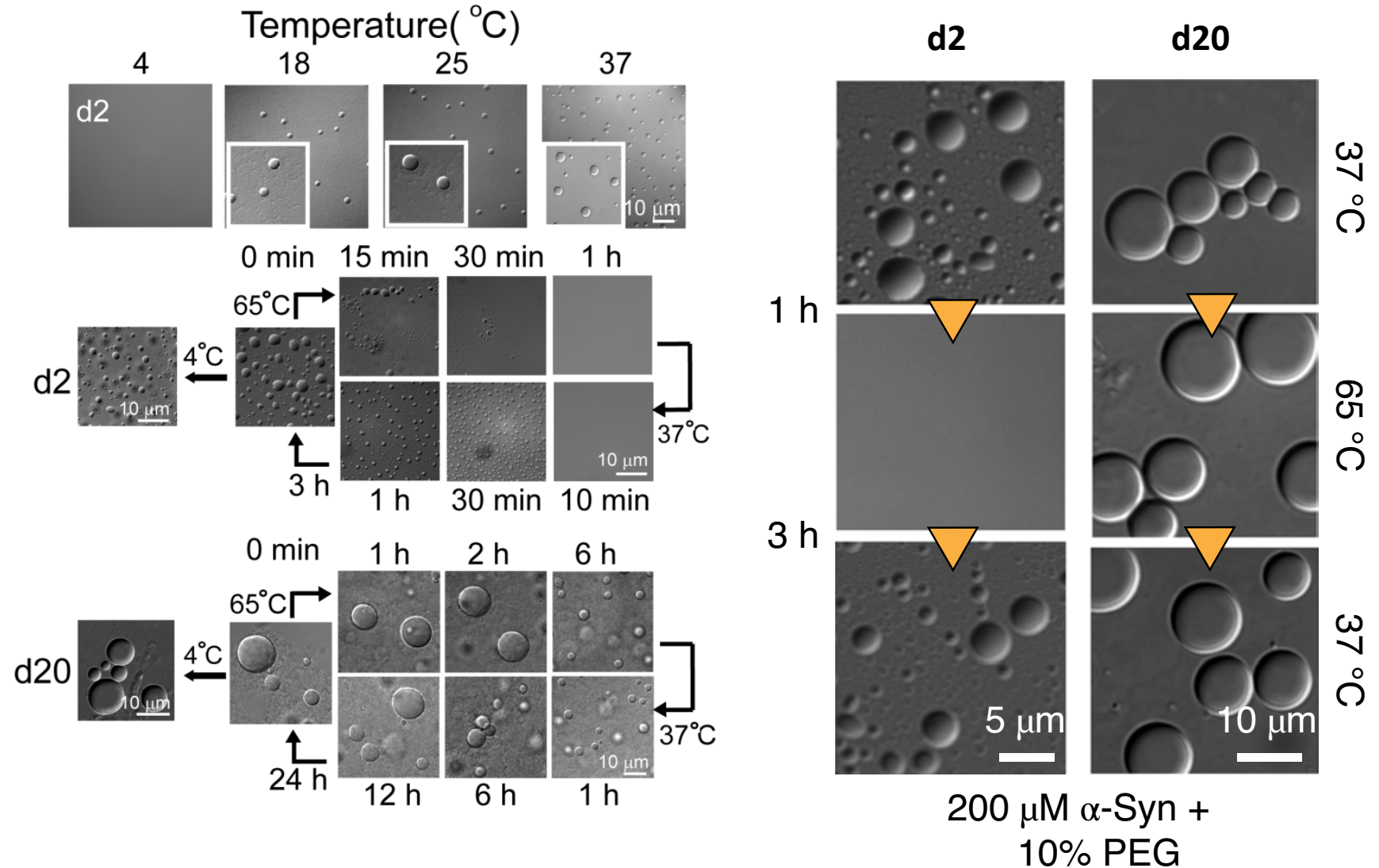
# Droplet formation in the Presence of a Molecular Crowder <sup>11</sup>



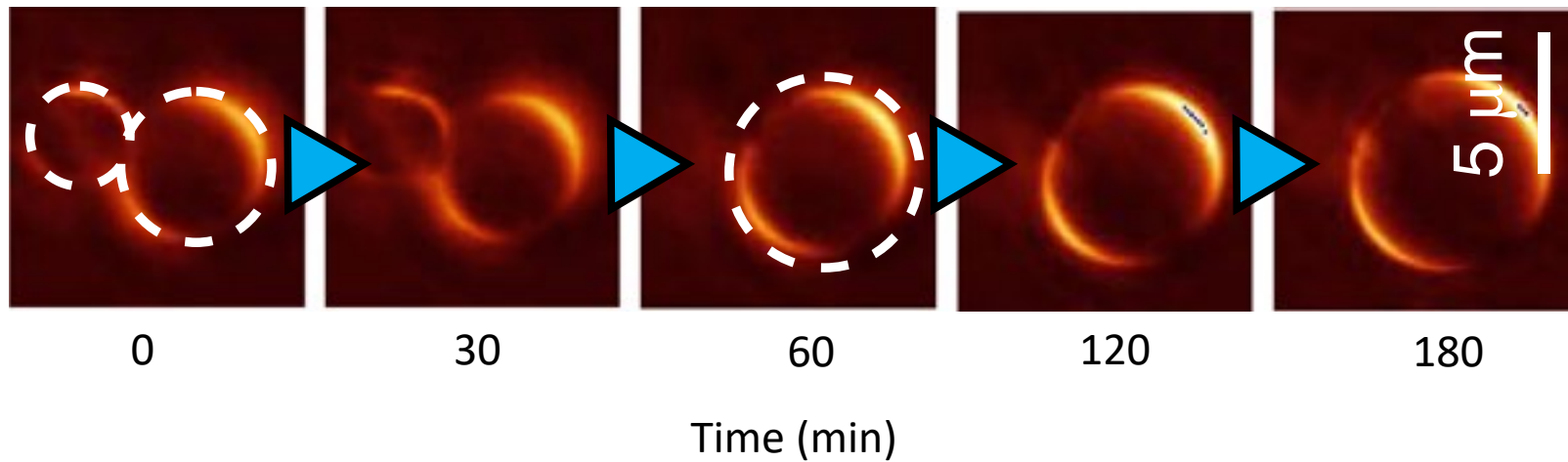
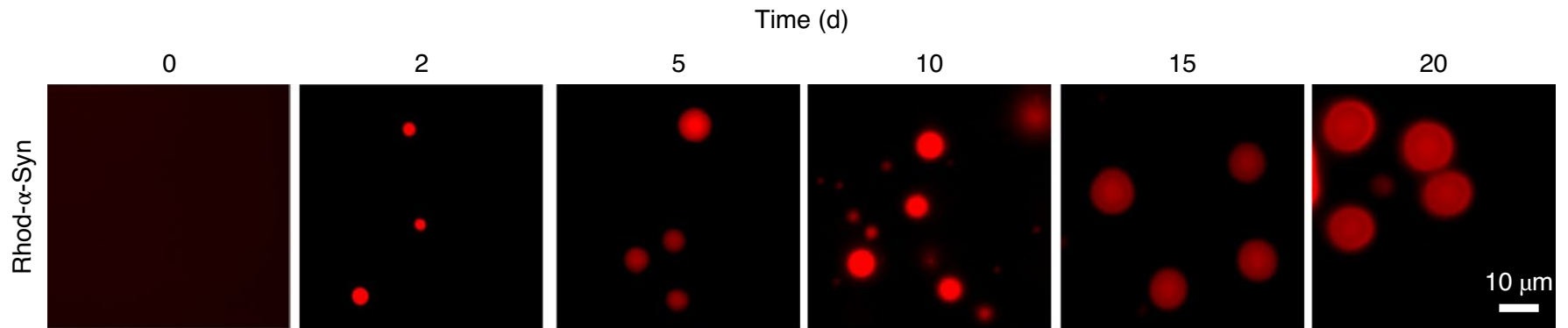
# Droplet formation at Different pH Values



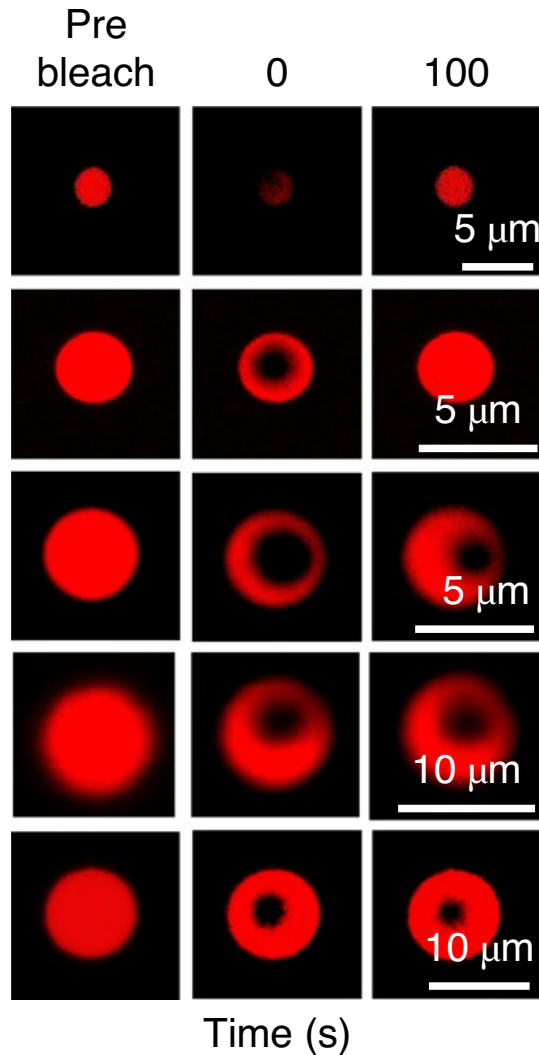
# Droplet formation at Different Temperature



# The Growth of $\alpha$ -Synuclein Droplets



# Fluorescence Recovery after Photobleaching (FRAP)



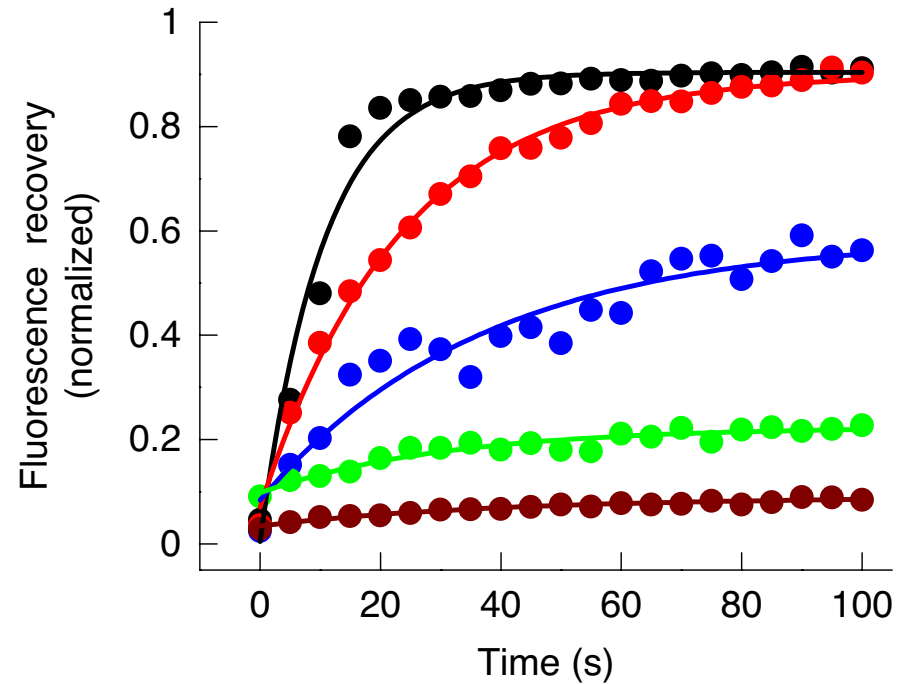
d2

d5

d10

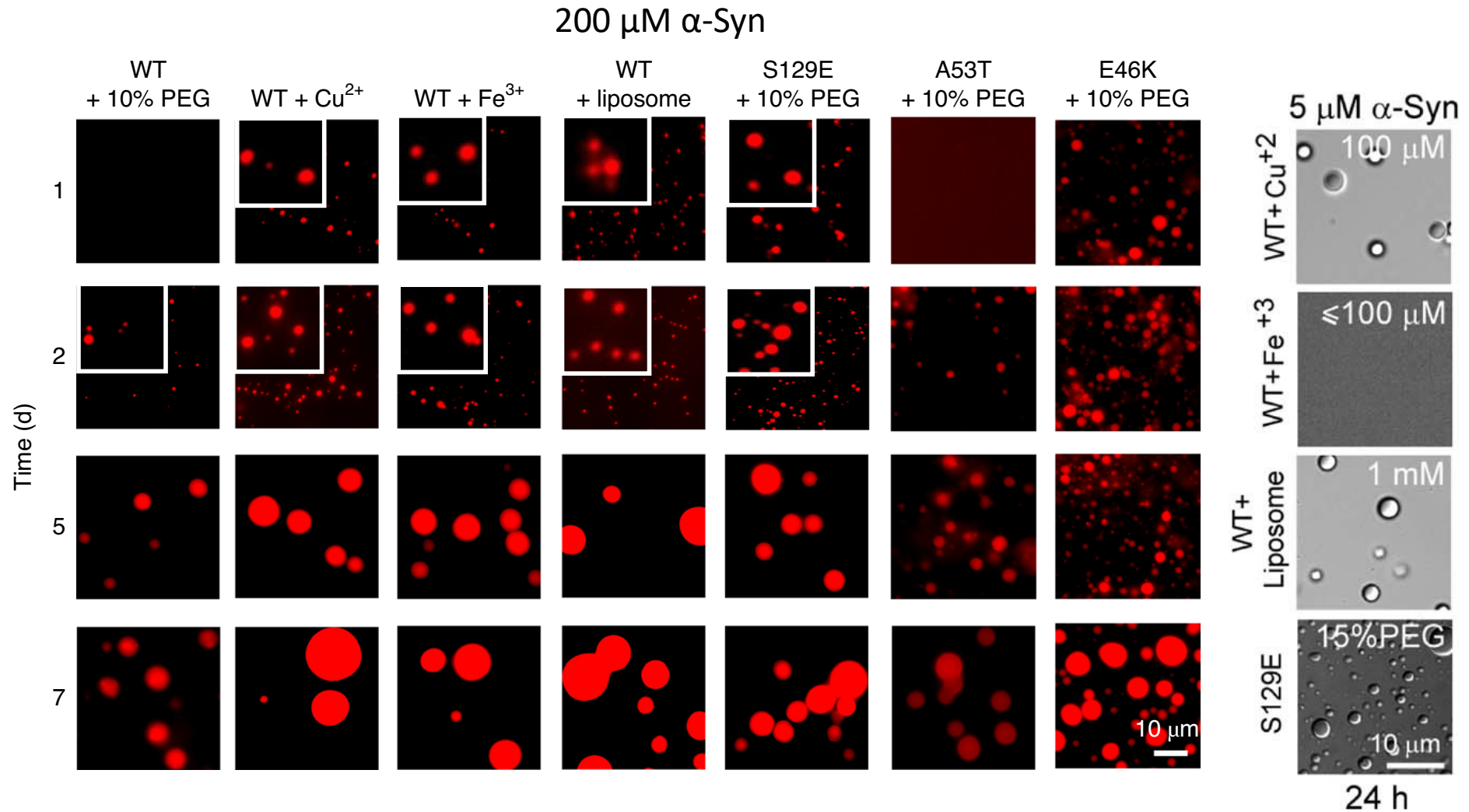
d15

d20



- Fluorescence recovered (d2, d5)  $\rightarrow$  droplet
- Fluorescence didn't recovered (d10, d15, d20)  
 $\rightarrow$  the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -synuclein inside the droplets

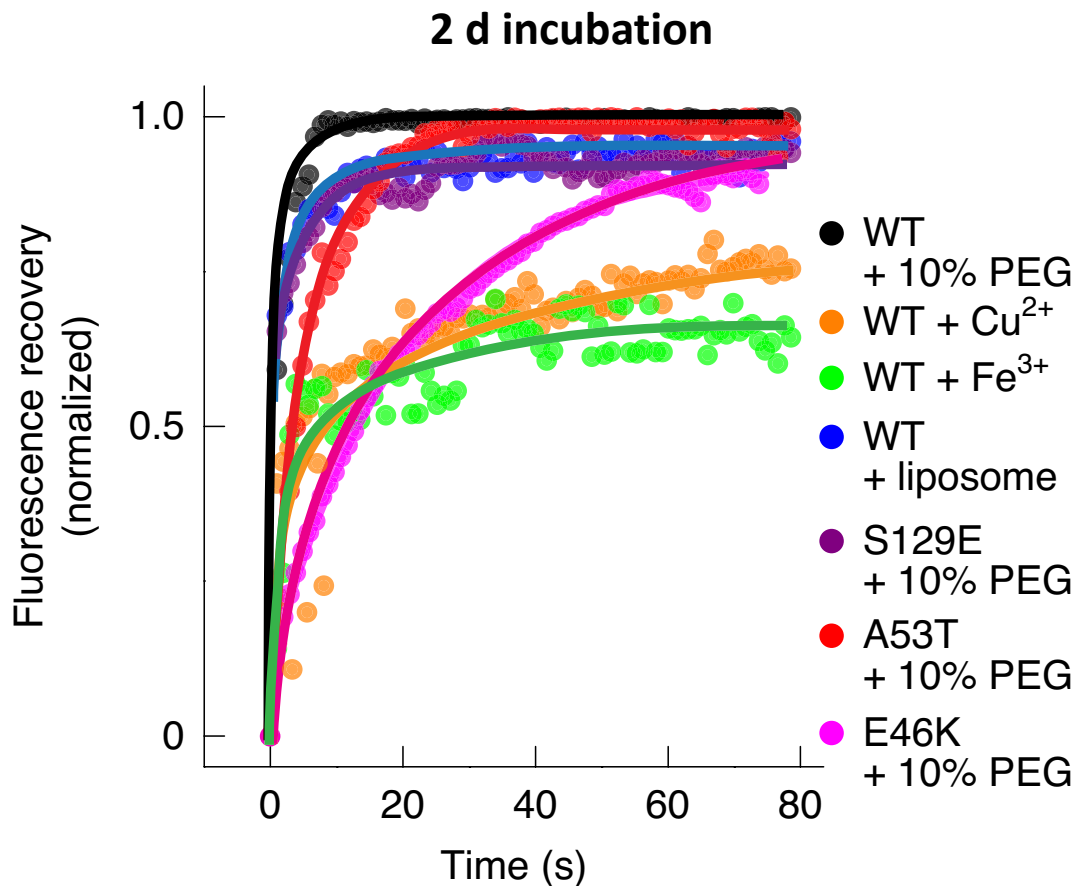
# Droplet formation with PD-Associated Factors



PD-associated factors promote droplet formation.  $\rightarrow$  Aggregation occurs via droplet formation.



# FRAP with PD-Associated Factors

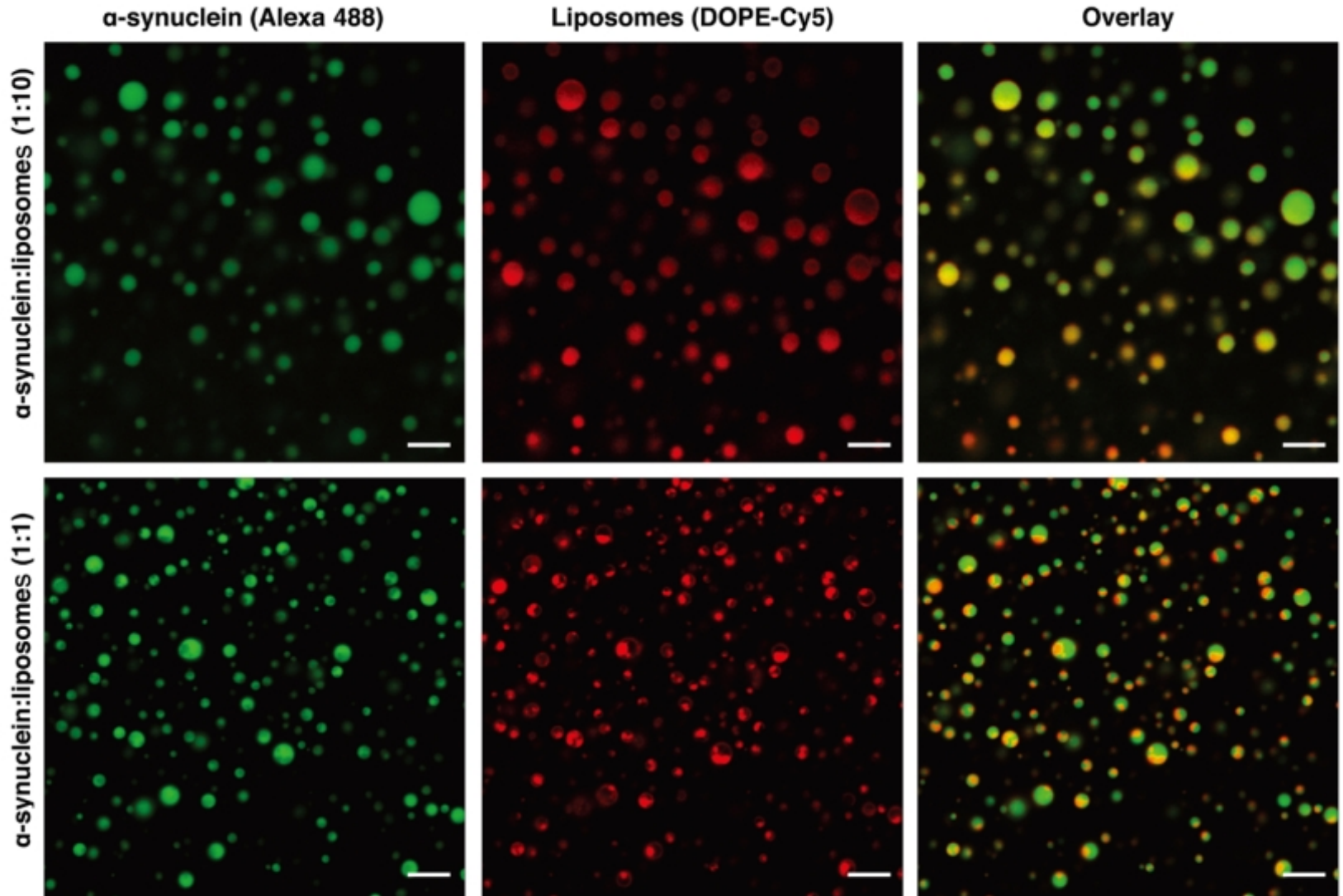


- Slow fluorescence recovery rate
- Small fluorescence recovery value

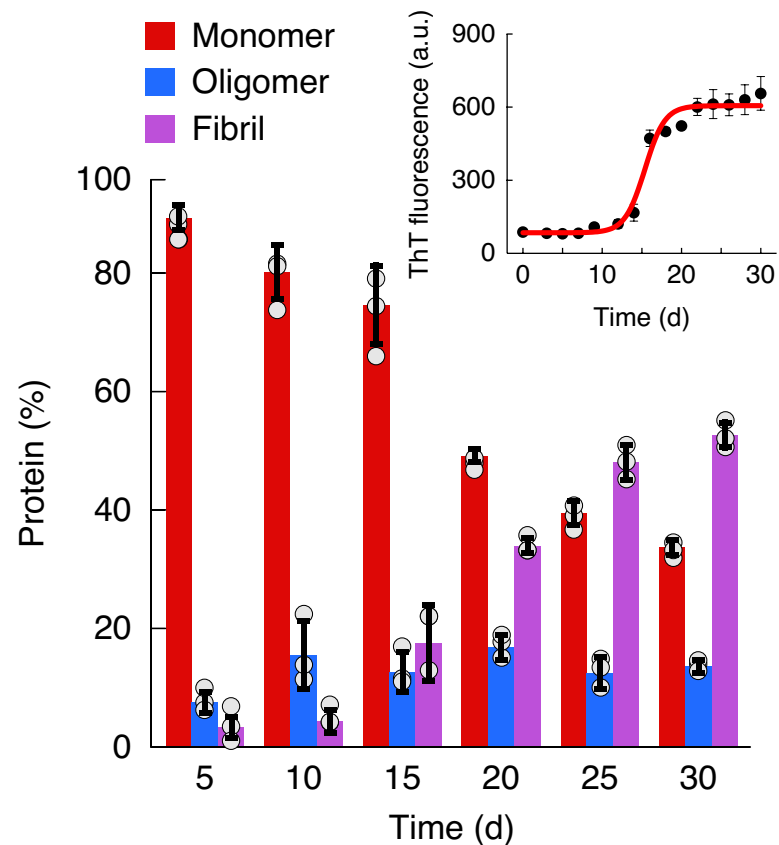
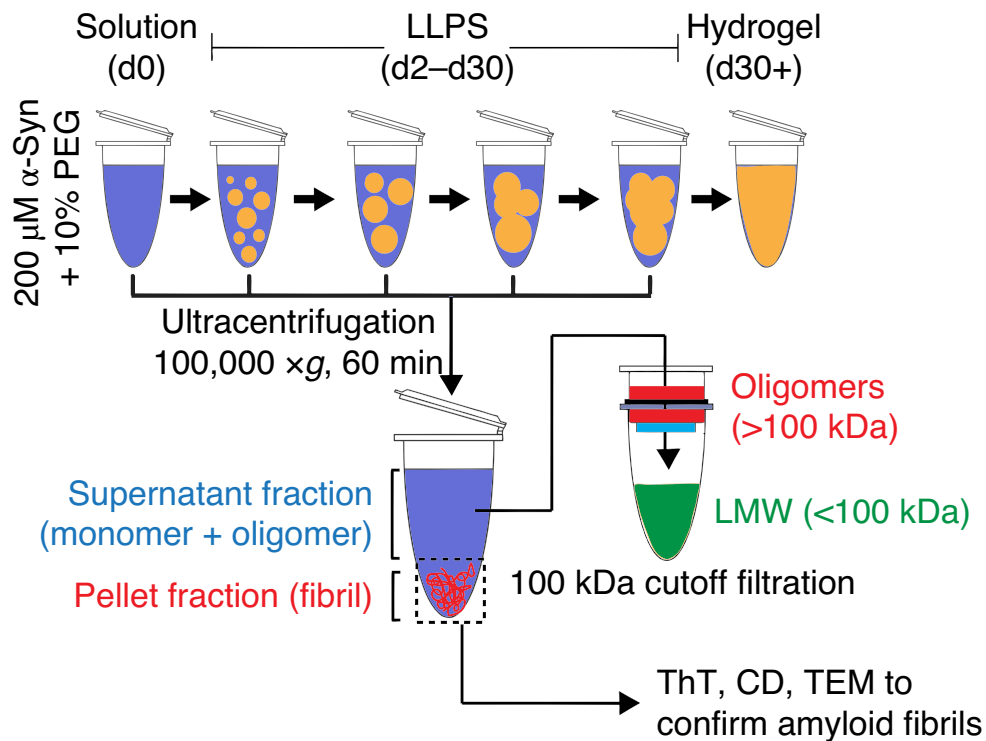


PD-associated factors speed up the aggregation of  $\alpha$ -synuclein.

# Liposomes Are Localized in Droplets

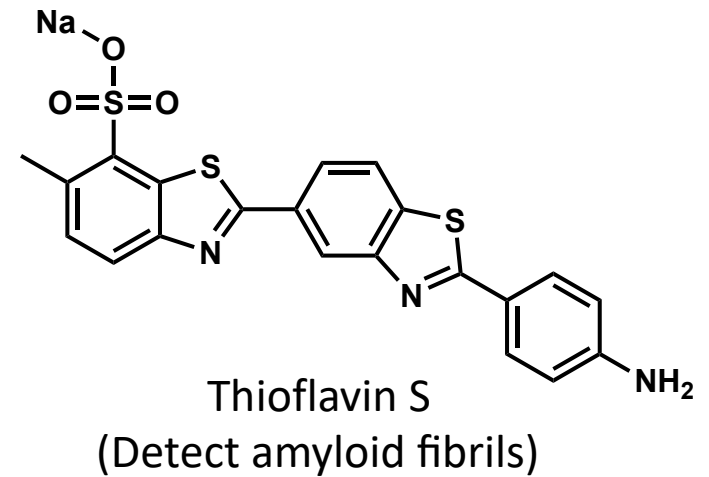
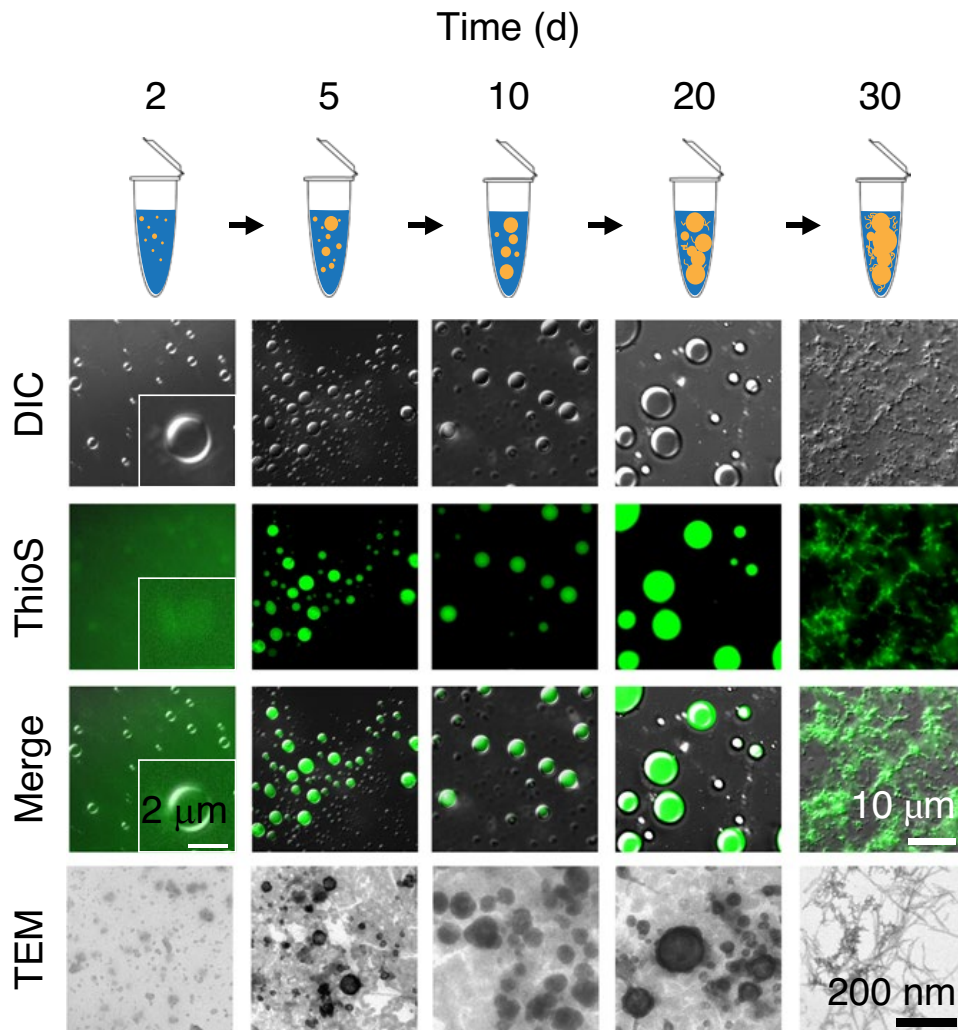


# Droplet & Aggregation



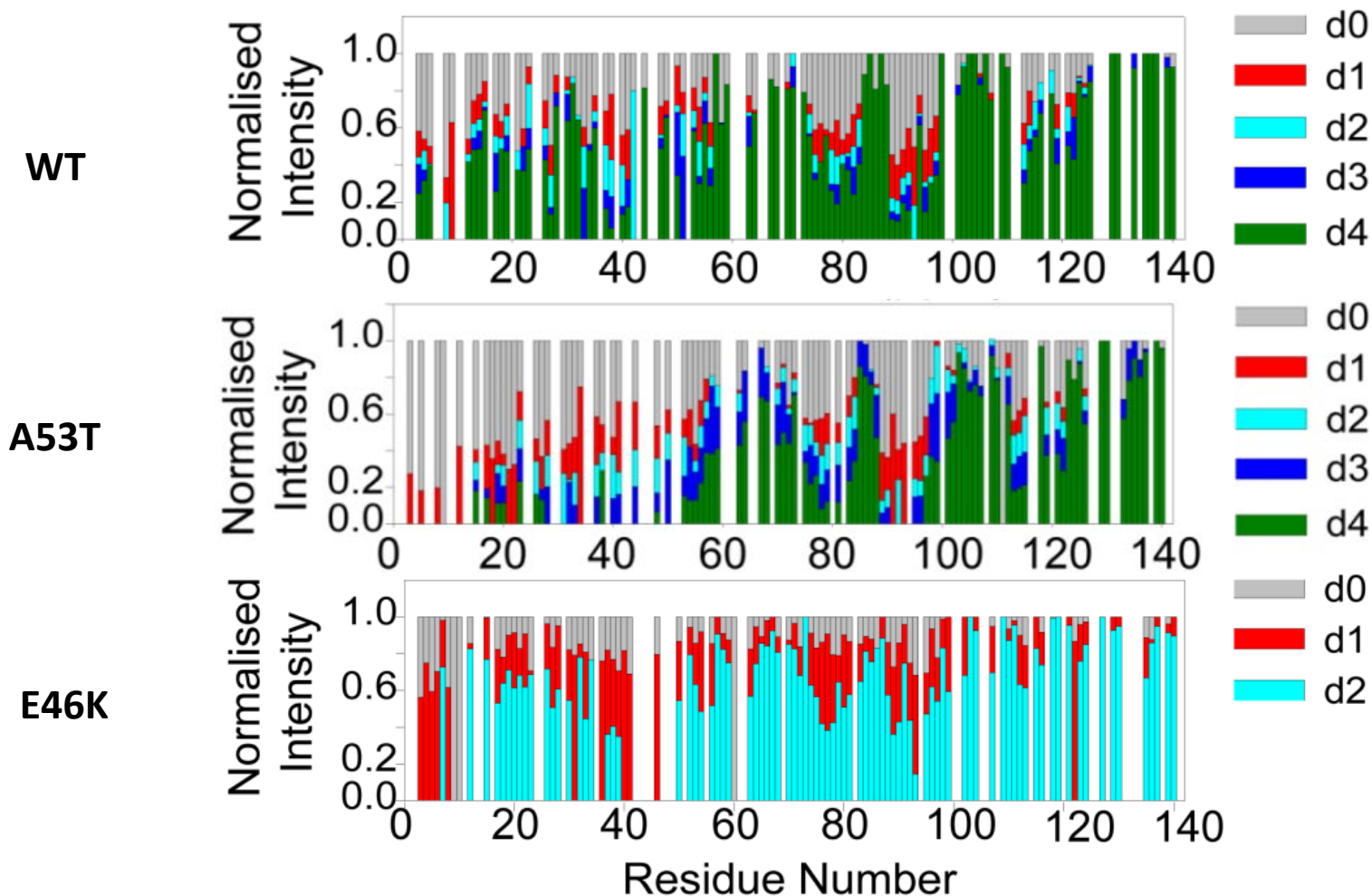
- The initial droplets have a high percentage of monomer
- The percentage of aggregates increases with time.

# Droplet & Aggregation



Presence of  $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregates  
in the droplet

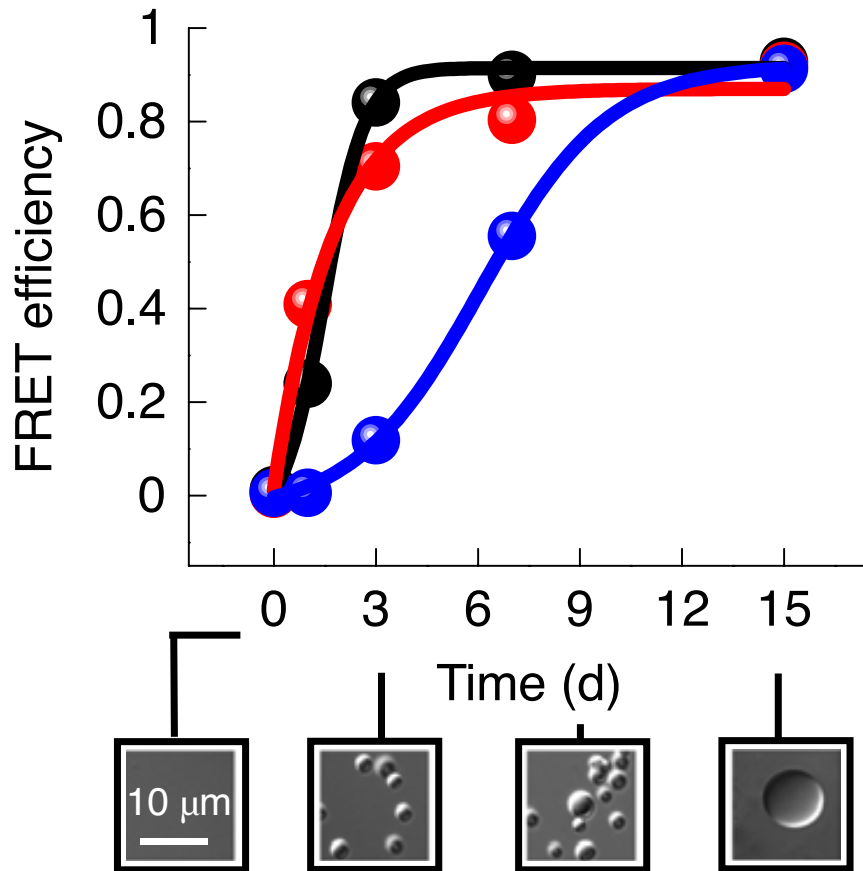
# The Changes in the Intensity Profile of Amide Cross-Peaks<sup>21</sup>



- A gradual decrease in the intensities of the residues at the N terminus (V3-A27, V37-K43 and H50-E57) and NAC region (V74-V82 and A89-K97).
- The residues in the C terminus (I112–N122) showed a comparatively lower reduction in the intensity.

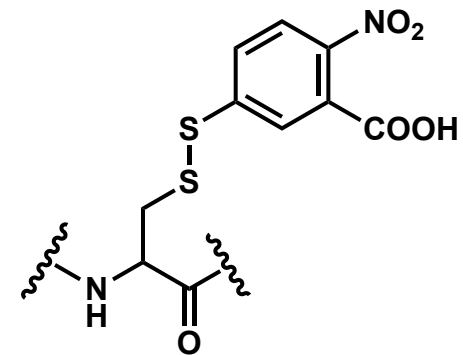
S. K. Maji et al. *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, *12*, 705.

# FRET Efficiency between Trp & Cys-DTNB



α-syn. 3W + α-syn. 3C-DTNB  
 α-syn. 71W + α-syn. 74C-DTNB  
 α-syn. 124W + α-syn. 124C-DTNB

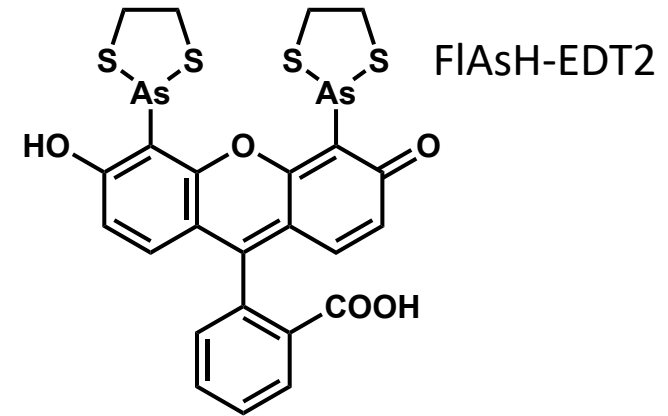
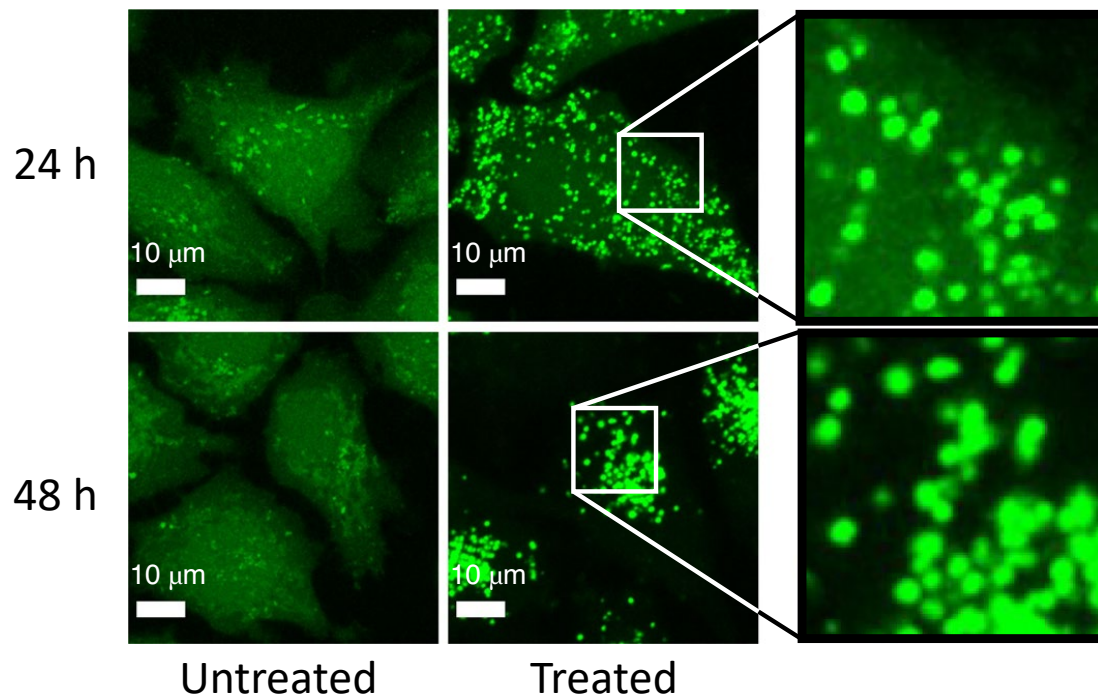
Cys-DTNB



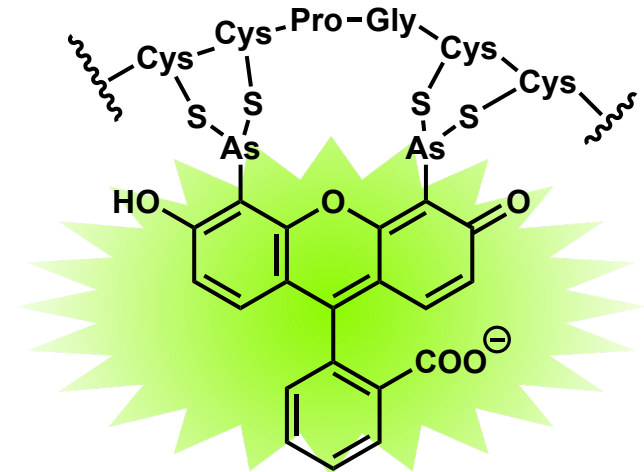
High FRET efficiency → Close distance → Interaction  
 N terminus & NAC region interact from the early stage of droplet formation.

# Droplet in Cell

C<sub>4</sub> -  $\alpha$ -synuclein (FLN**CCPGCC**MEP -  $\alpha$ -syn.)  
10 mM ferric ammonium citrate



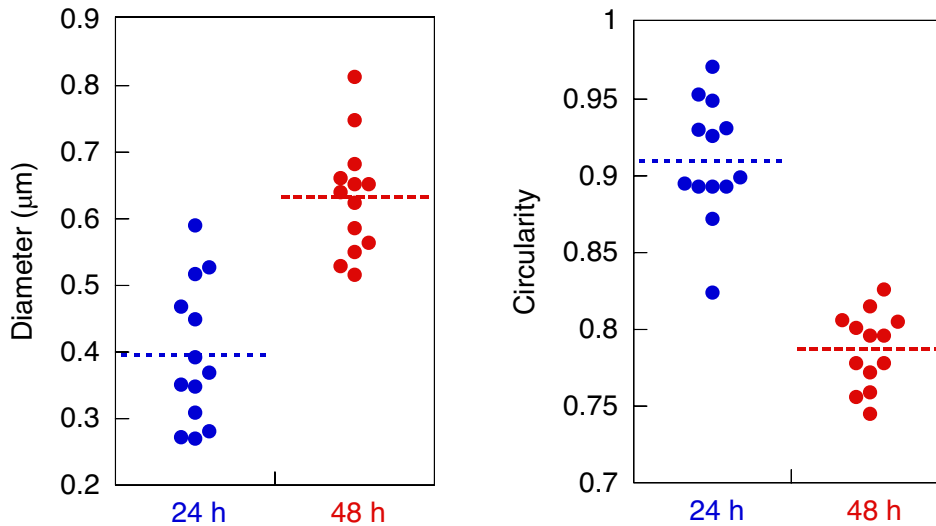
Recognize  
the tetracysteine



T. M. Jovin et al. *Nat. Methods*, **2007**, 4, 345.  
J. Levin et al. *J. Parkinson. Dis.* **2011**, 1, 205  
S. K. Maji et al. *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, 12, 705.

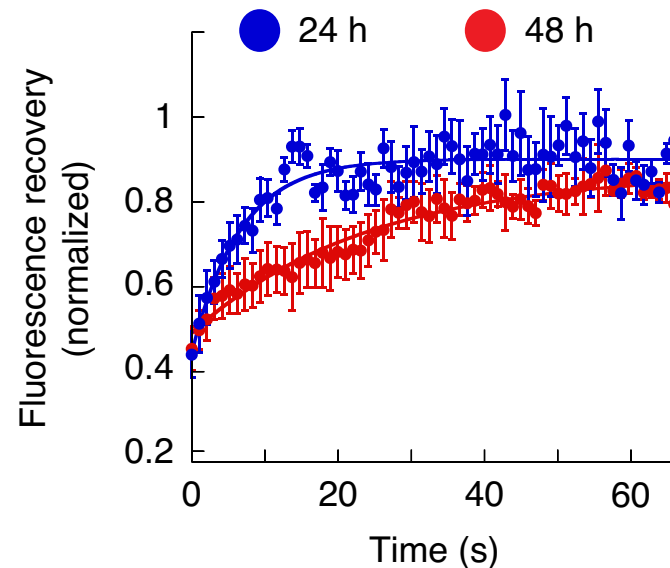
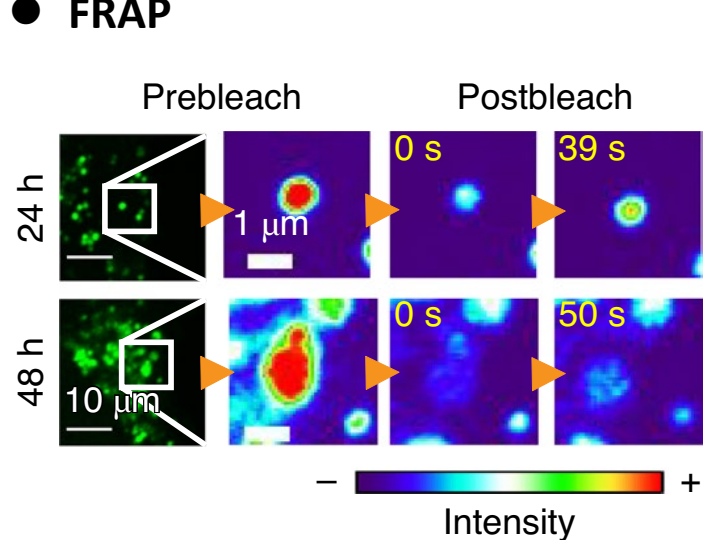
# Droplet in Cell

## ● Size & surface tension of droplet



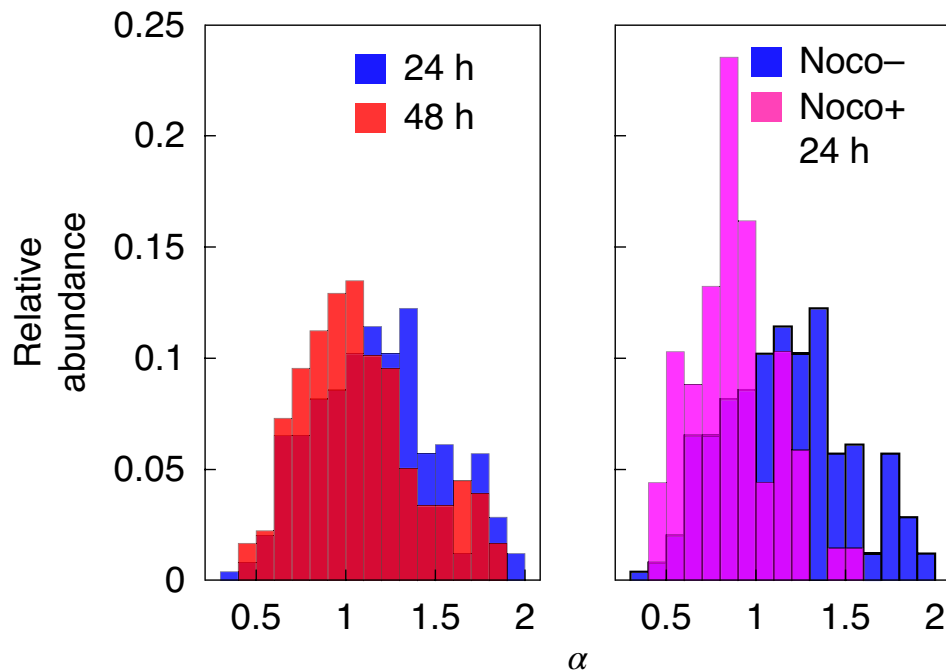
- Droplets at 24 hours have the properties of a liquid.
- Droplets at 48 hours have reduced liquid properties.

## ● FRAP



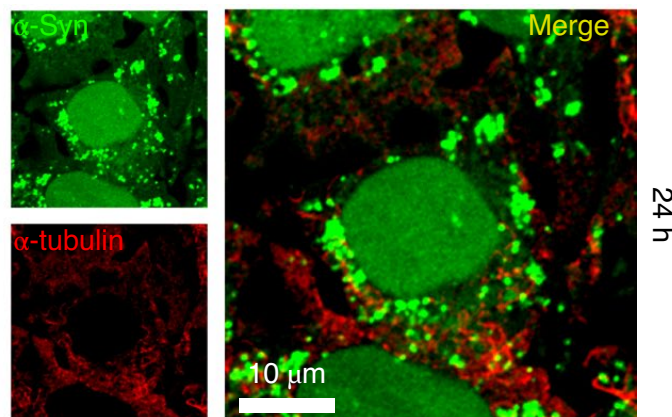
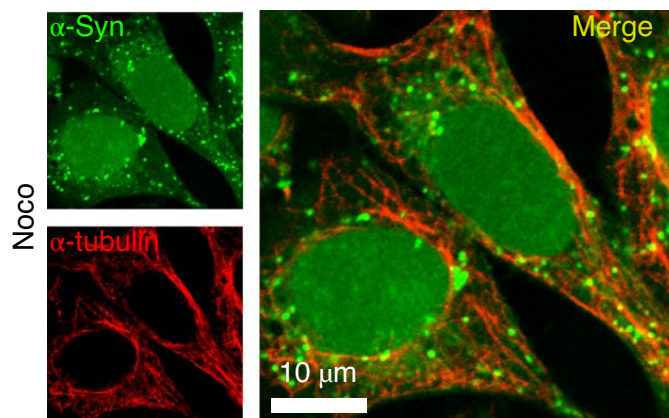


# Diffusion Dynamics of Droplets

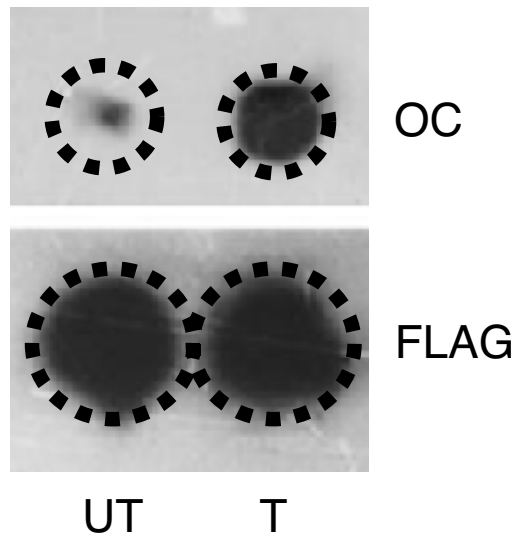


**Nocodazole (NOCO):**  
microtubule-depolymerizing agent

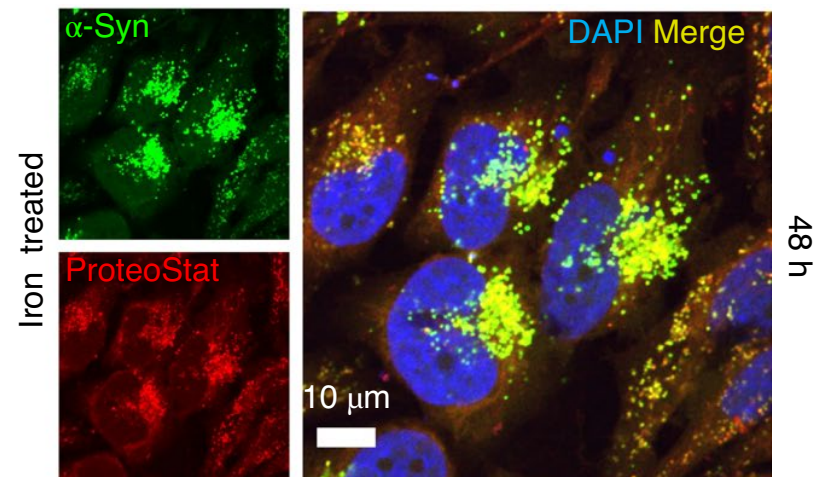
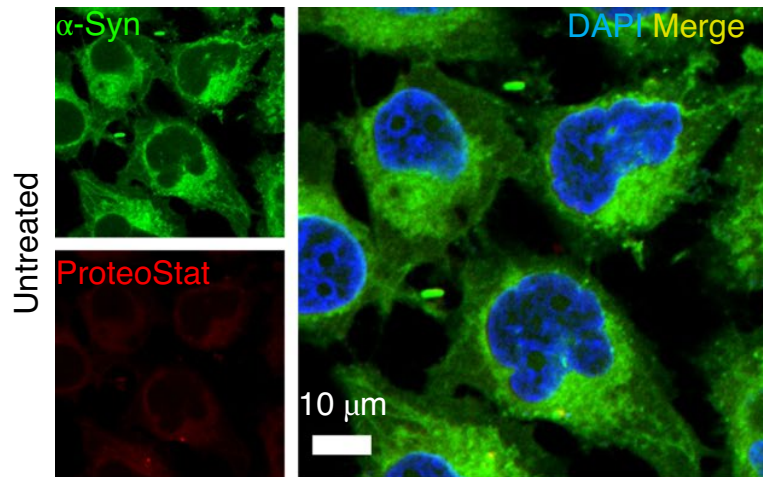
- Movement of the liquid-like  $\alpha$ -Syn droplets is initially much more directed with the assistance of the microtubules
- Movement of the liquid-like  $\alpha$ -Syn droplets reduced upon liquid-to-solid transition



# Droplet & Aggregation in Cell

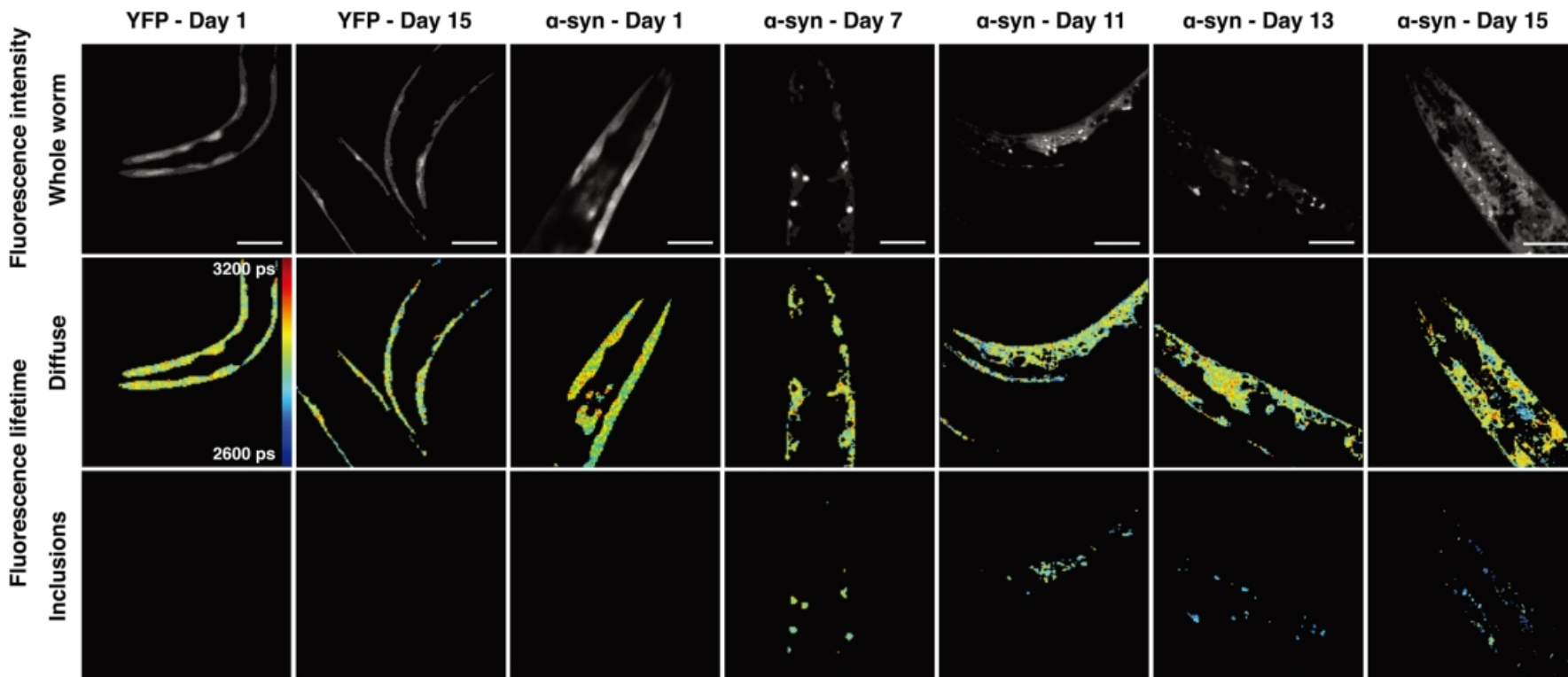


T (Treated) : W/ Ferric ammonium citrate  
 UT (Untreated) : W/O Ferric ammonium citrate  
 OC : Amyloid-specific antibody  
 FLAG : Total protein  
 ProteoStat : Aggresome detection



# $\alpha$ -Synuclein in *C. elegans*.

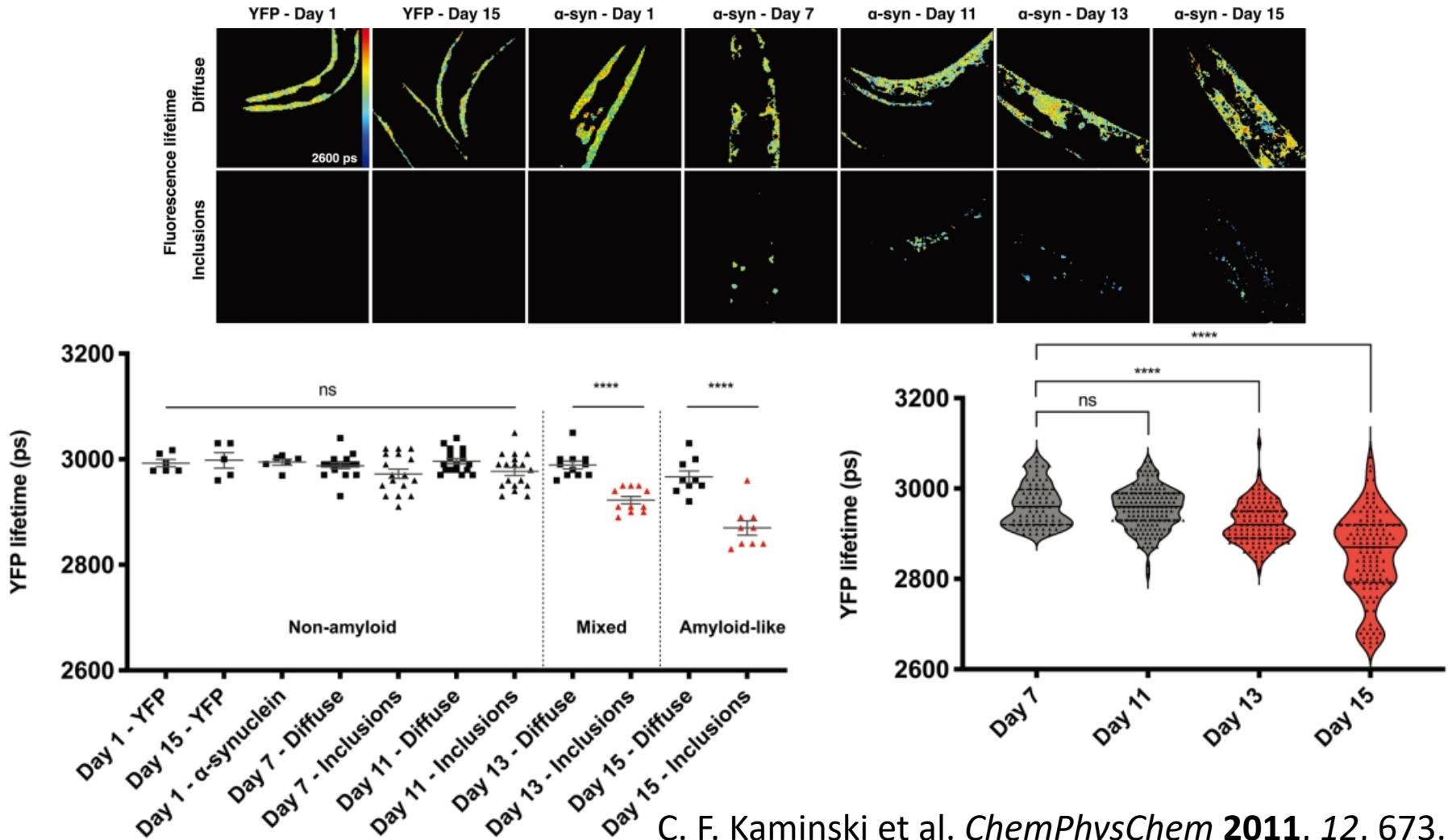
$\alpha$ -Syn. – YFP (yellow fluorescent protein)



# $\alpha$ -Synuclein in *C. elegans*.

## ● Fluorescence lifetime imaging

FRET between YFP and  $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregates reduces the fluorescence lifetime of YFP.

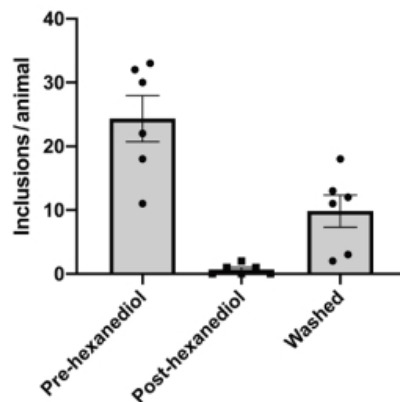
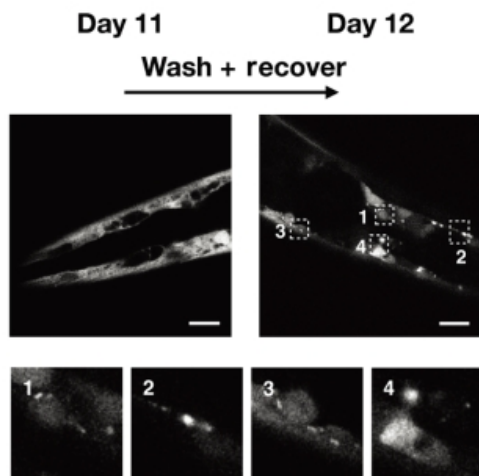
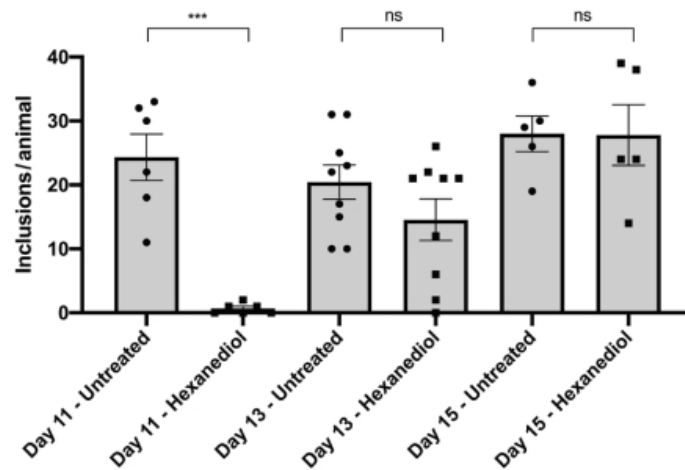
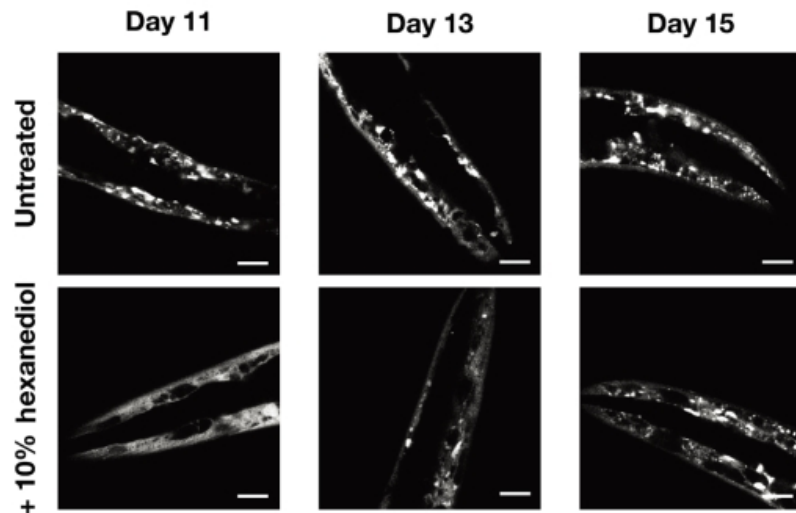


C. F. Kaminski et al. *ChemPhysChem* **2011**, *12*, 673.

M. Vendruscolo et al. *J. Mol. Cell. Biol.* **2021**, mjaa075

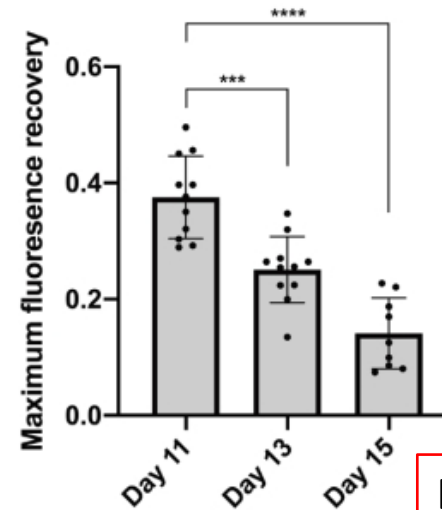
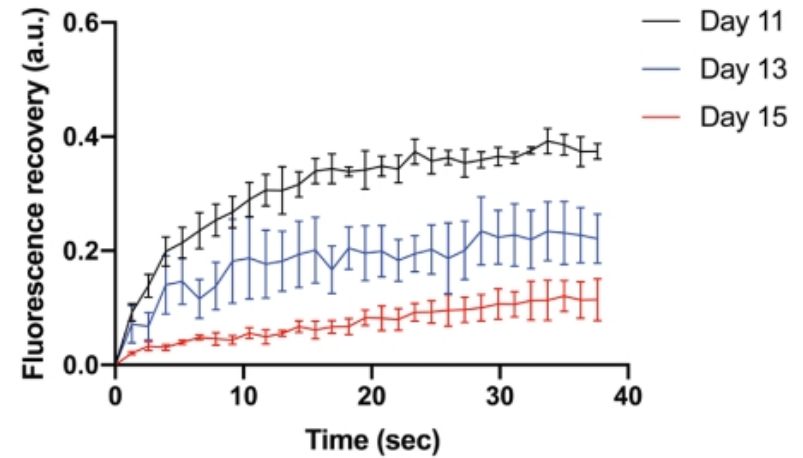
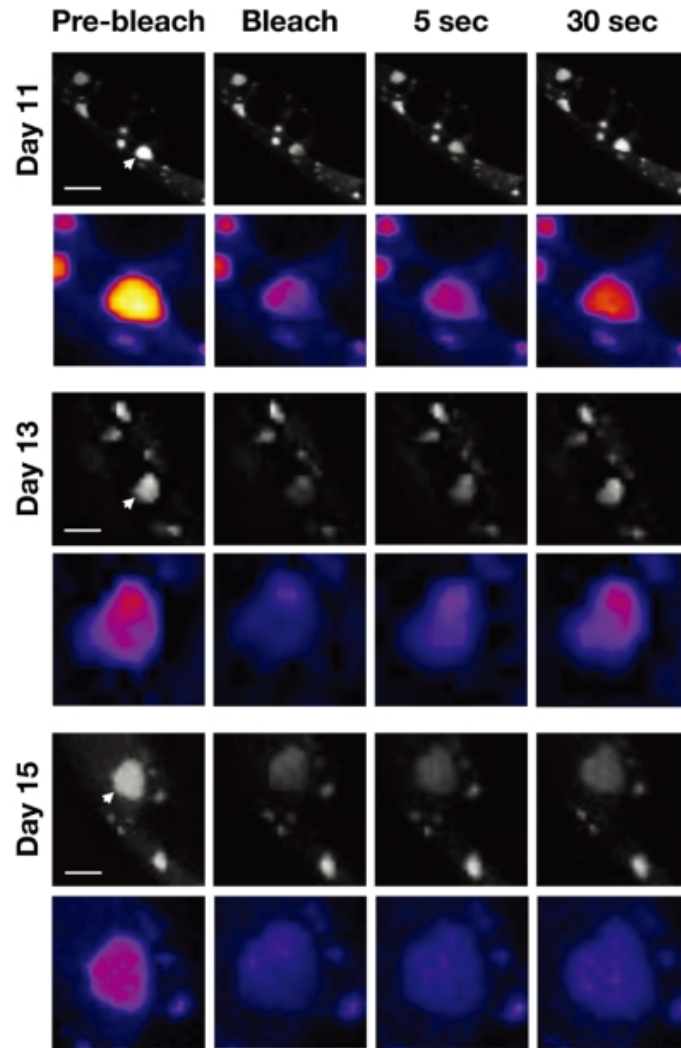
# Droplet in *C. elegans*. with 1,6-Hexanediol

Hexanediol : dissolves droplets



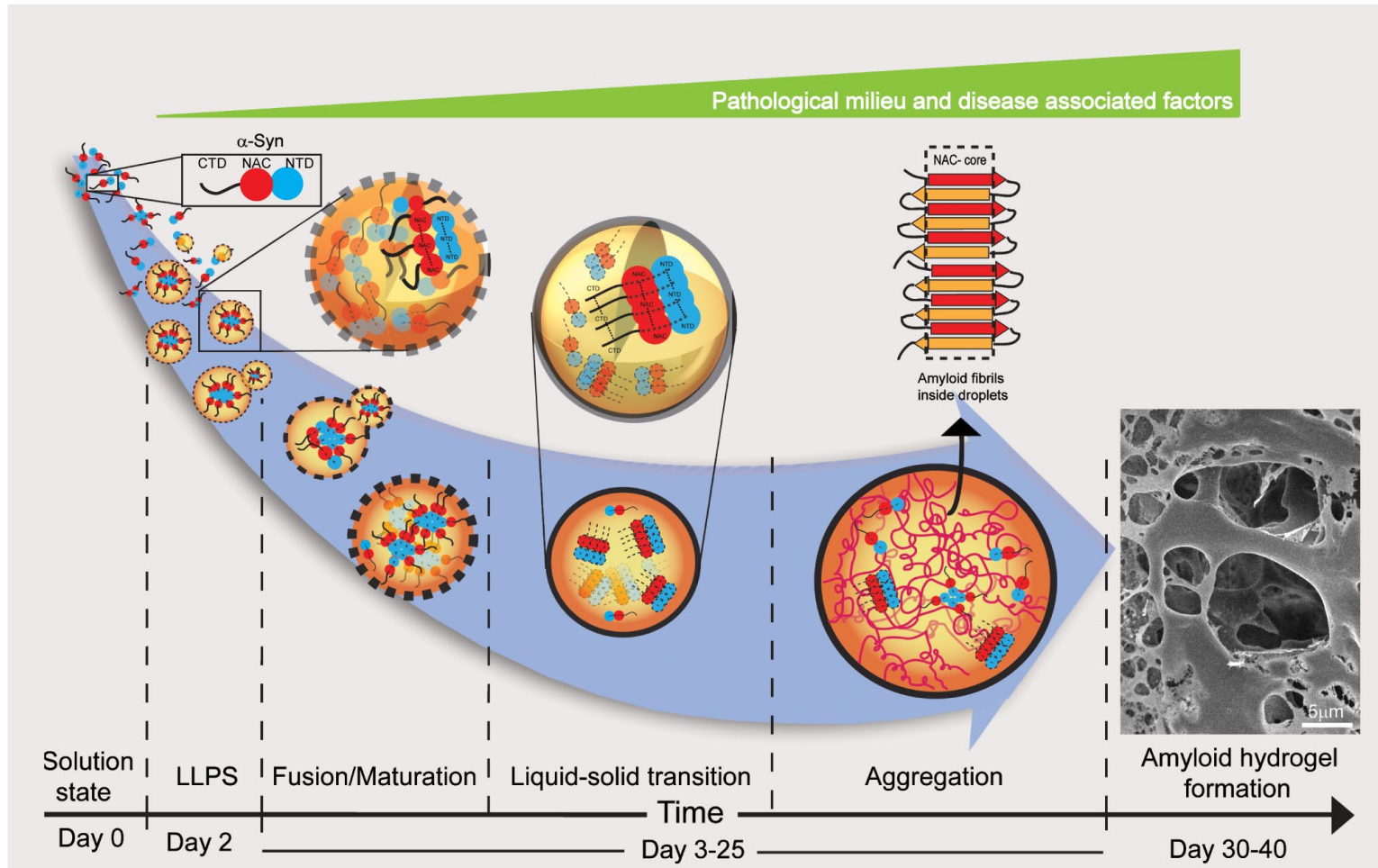
Day-11: droplet  
Day-15: aggregates

# FRAP Analysis of Droplet in *C. elegans*.



Day-11: droplet  
Day-15: aggregates

# Summary



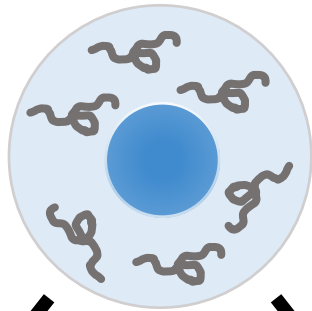
- $\alpha$ -Synuclein forms droplets in vivo, in cell & in *C. elegans*.
- $\alpha$ -Synuclein aggregates from droplets.
- PD-associated factors & familial mutation promote droplet formation.



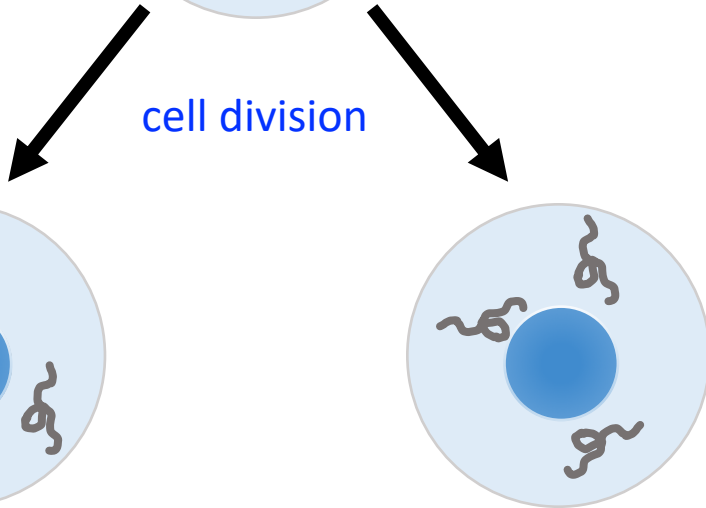


# Toxic Misfolded Conformers Are Diluted by Cell Division <sup>33</sup>

somatic cell

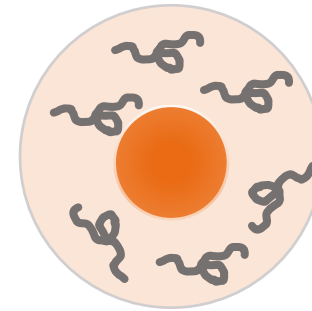


cell division

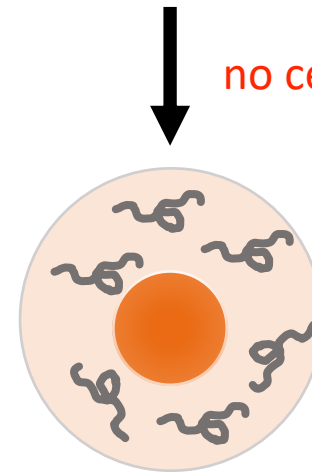


Toxic misfolded conformers are diluted.

neuron

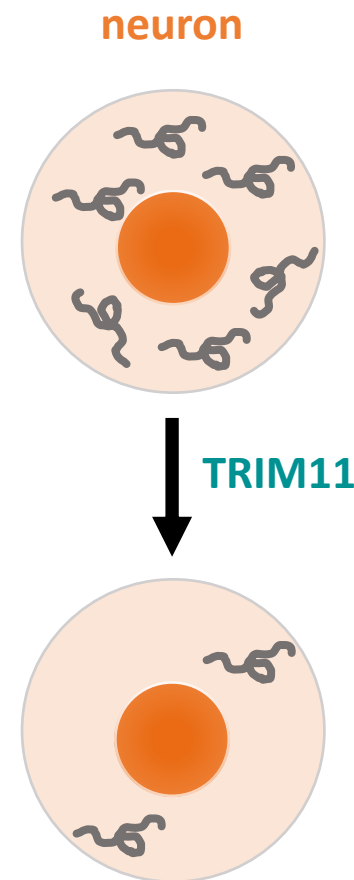
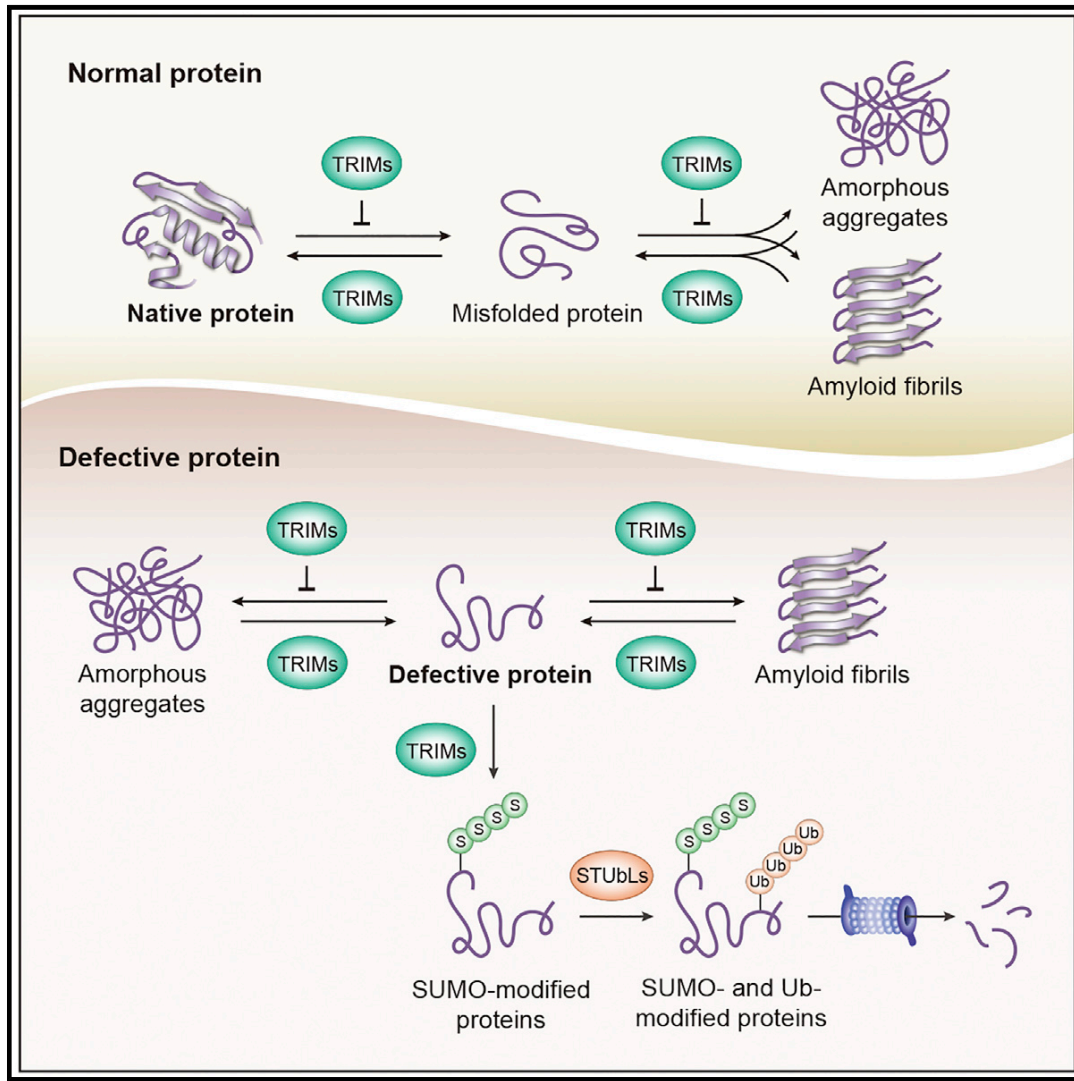


no cell division



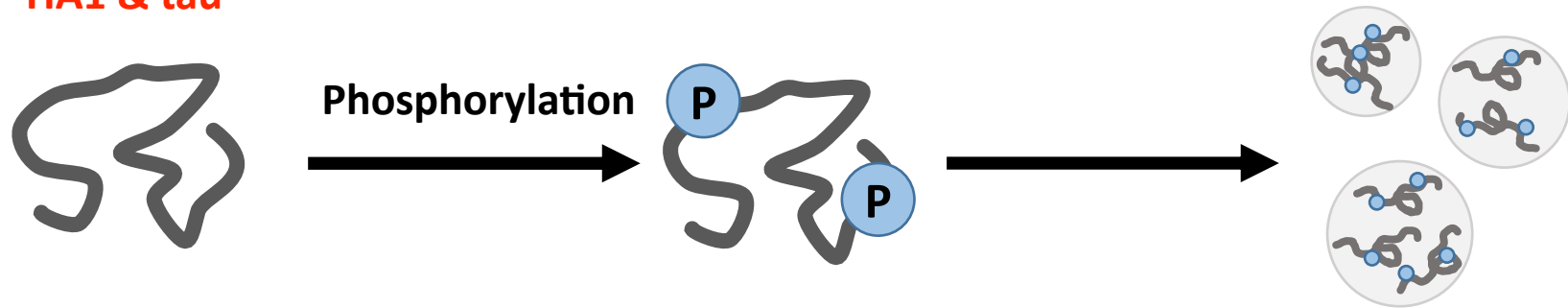
Toxic misfolded conformers are **not** diluted.

# Molecular Chaperones & Protein Disaggregases



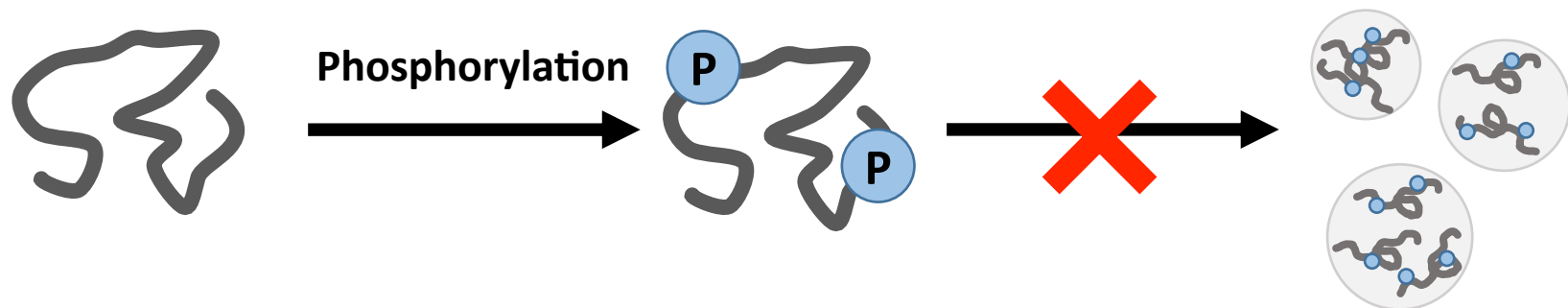
- Phosphorylation promotes droplet formation & aggregation.

## TIA1 & tau



- Phosphorylation suppresses droplet formation & aggregation.

## FUS & TDP-43



A. L. Darling & J. Shorter, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta, Mol. Cell Res.*, **2021**, 1868, 118984.

TIA1 : Y. Jin, et al. *Neuron*, **2019**, 104, 290.

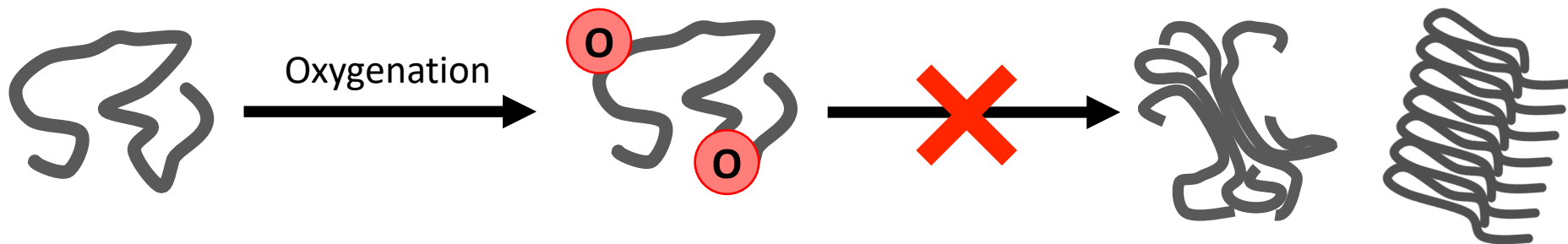
tau : B.T. Hyman et al. *Embo J.* **2018**, 37, e98049.

FUS : N.L. Fawzi et al. *Embo J.* **2017**, 36, 2951.

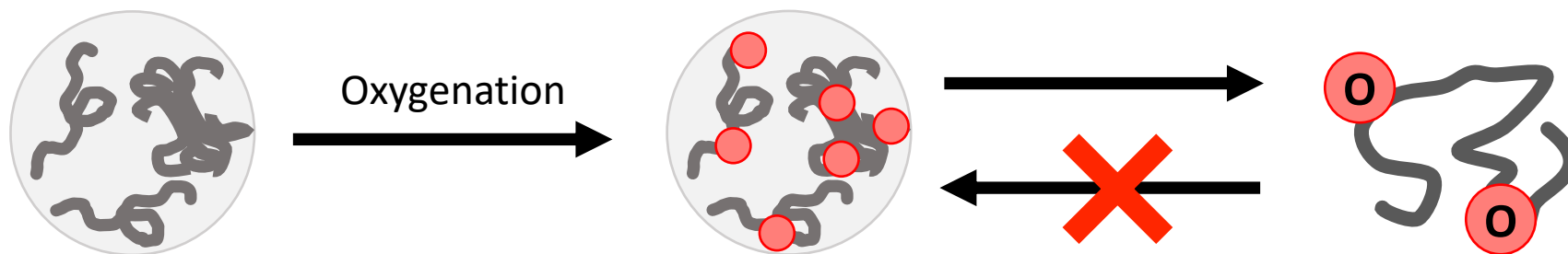
TDP-43 : N.L. Fawzi et al. *Embo J.* **2018**, 37, e97452

# Post-Translational Modifications : Oxygenation

- Photo-oxygenation suppresses  $\alpha$ -synuclein aggregation.



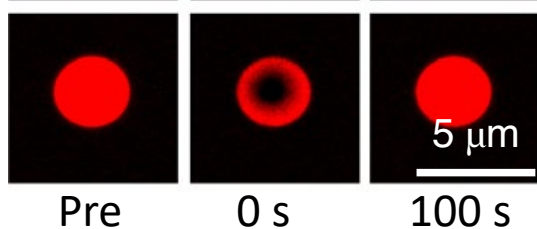
- Photo-oxygenation suppresses  $\alpha$ -synuclein droplet formation (?)



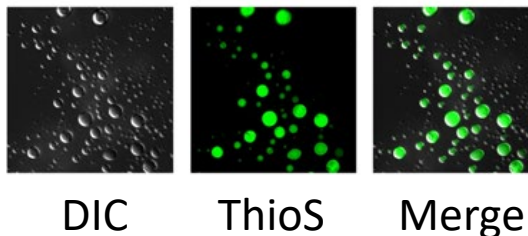
## Day 5 droplets

S. K. Maji et al. *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, *12*, 705.

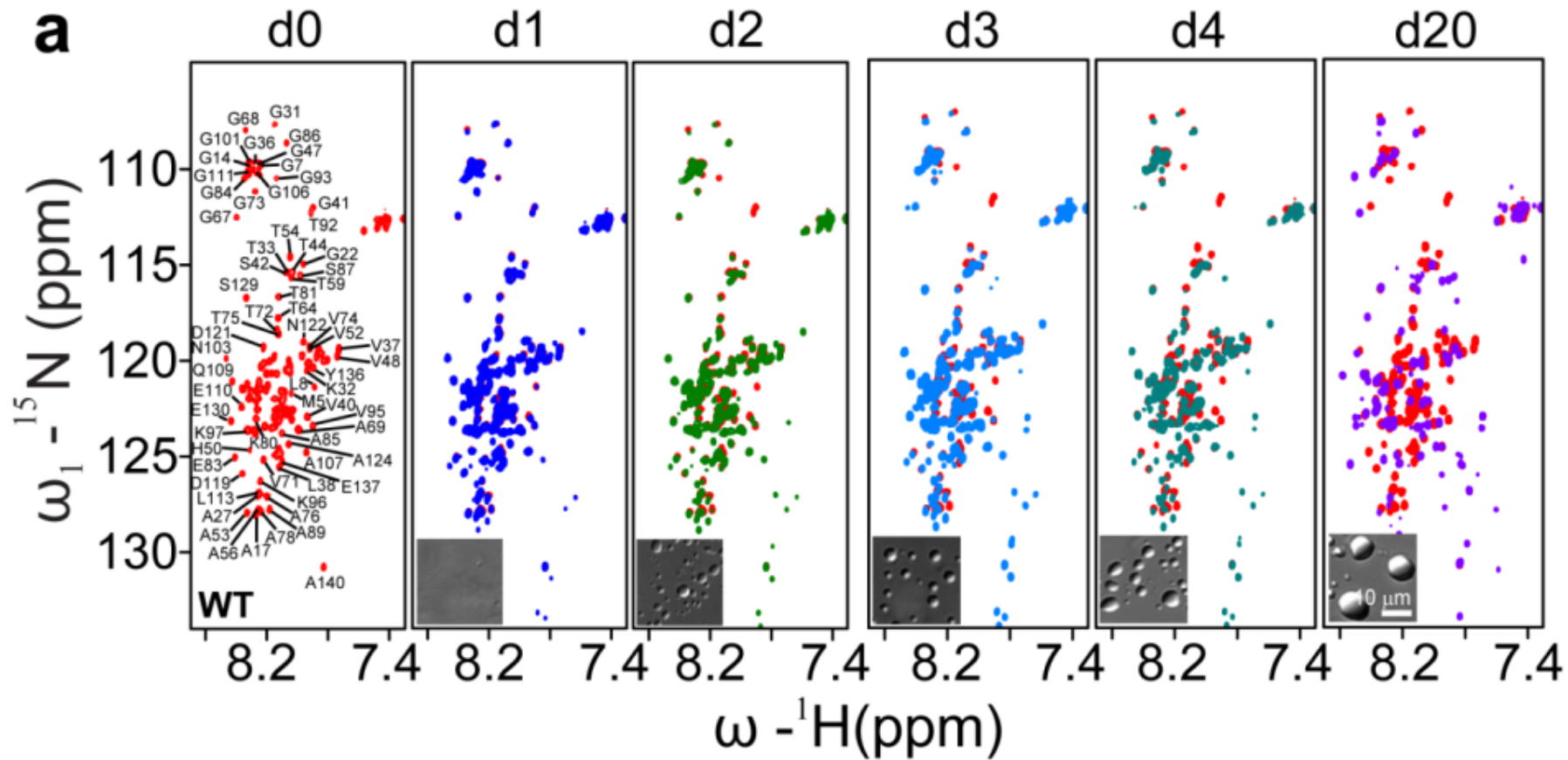
### FRAP analysis



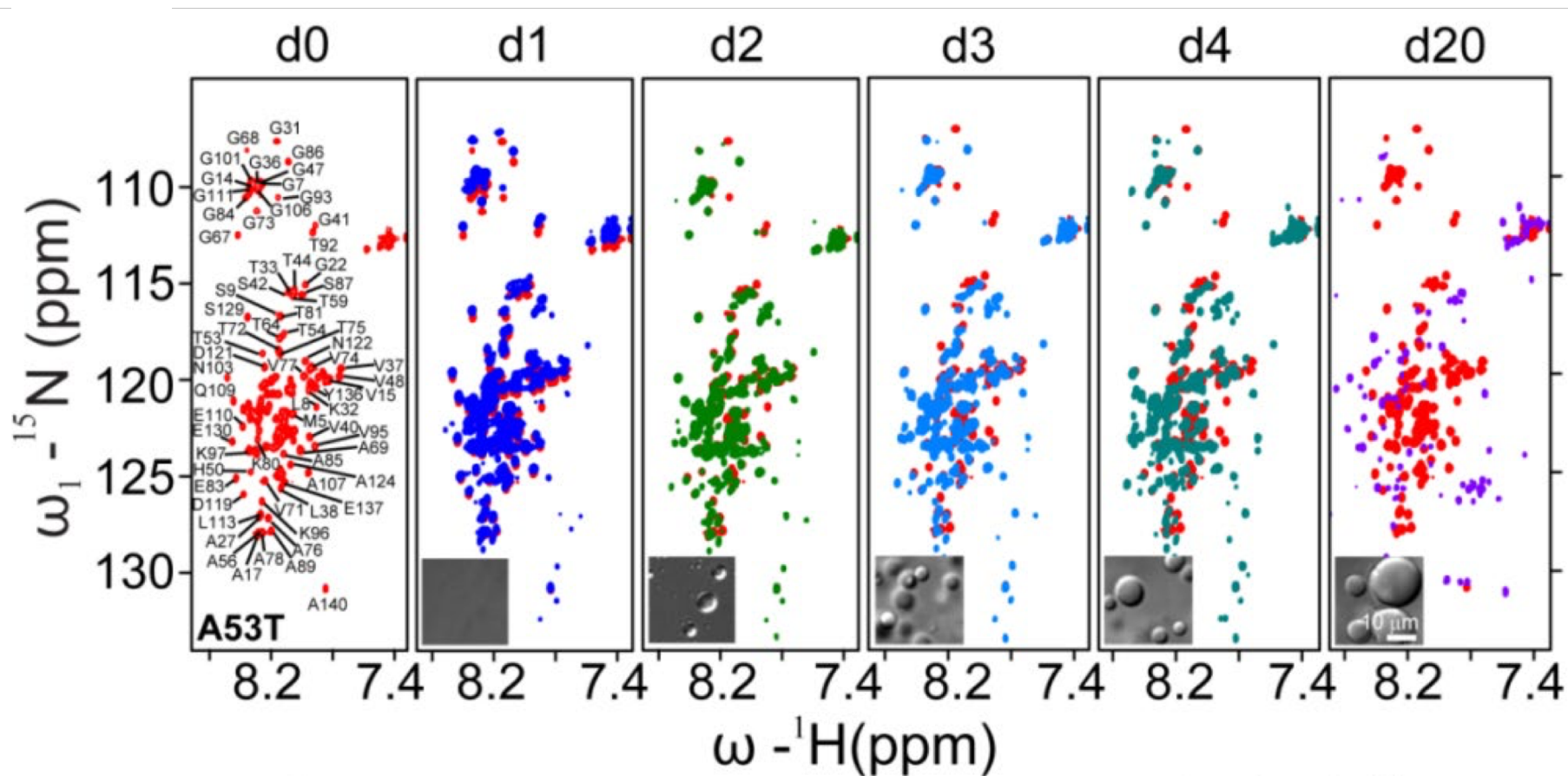
### Thioflavin S analysis



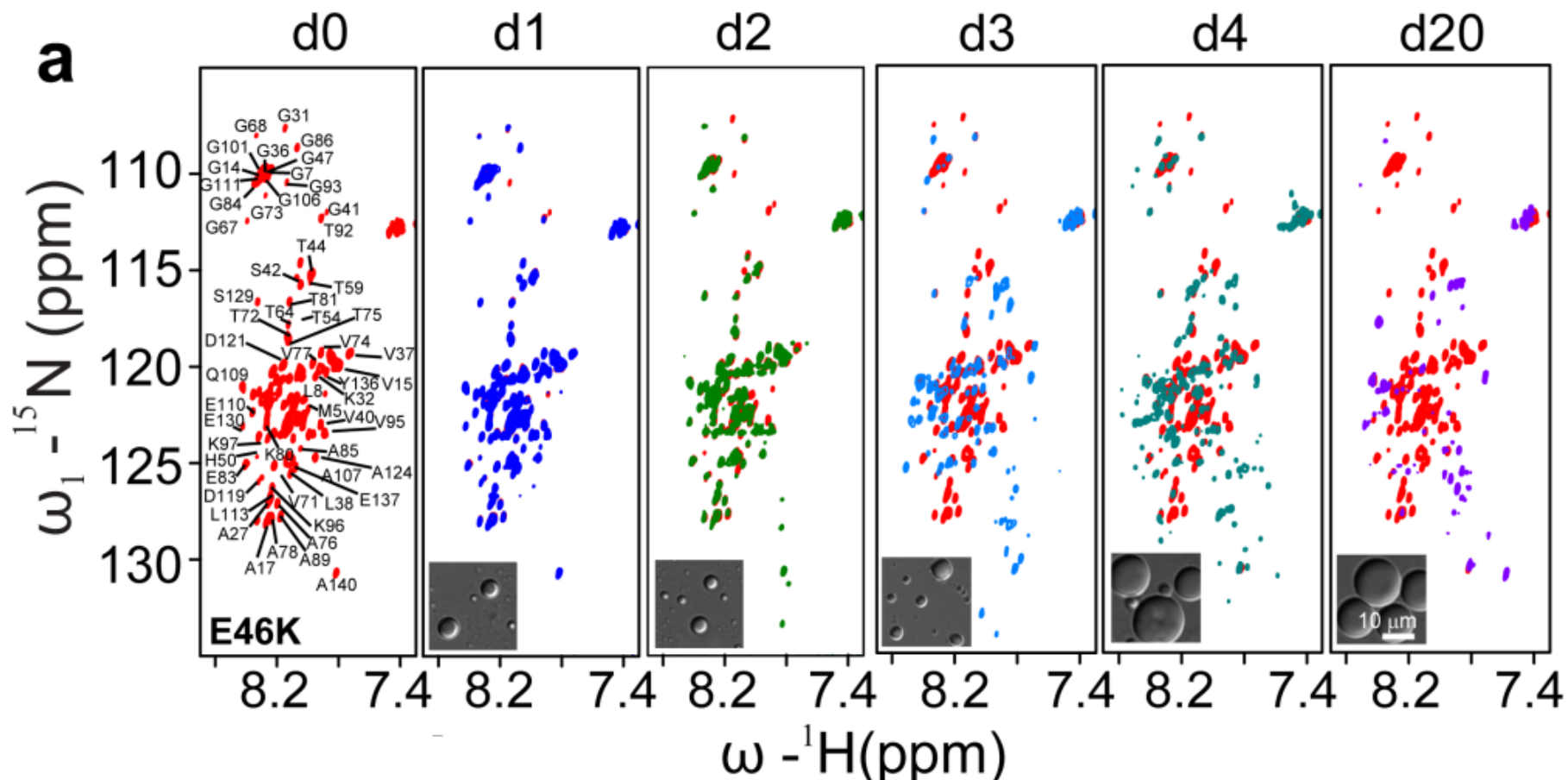
# HSQC Spectra : WT



# HSQC Spectra : A53T



# HSQC Spectra : E46K



# $\text{CuSO}_4$ Treated Droplet in Cell

