



Phosphoproteomics: Mechanisms in Controlling Cell Volume and Neuronal Excitability

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Proteomic tools for direct analysis of biological systems

Modern Proteomics

- Proteomics is in its infancy
- No complete proteome to date
 - Contrast to genomics
 - Splicing, PTMs, compartmentalization,...
- We have come a long way quickly.
- *New tools, techniques, and technology means we are gaining access faster!*



Targeted
Proteomics

Challenges for Phosphoproteomics

Phosphopeptides are hard to detect due to:

- ⇒ Low stoichiometry
- ⇒ Heterogeneity of phosphorylation
- ⇒ Low ionization efficiency
- ⇒ Hardware/data analysis issues

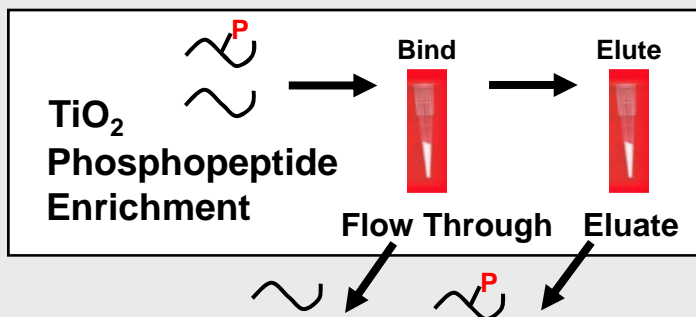
Overcoming the challenges:

Technology Tools:

- ⇒ Acquired over 1.5 million \$ in new MS equipment
- ⇒ Phosphopeptide enrichment
- ⇒ Accuracy of phosphoprotein ID and determination of phosphorylation sites

Target Functionally Important Proteins for Disease

Using Biomedical Technology Development for Understanding of Disease and Addiction



Protein Phosphorylation and Quantitation

→ **Disease Mechanism**

Proteomics Pipeline

from

Discovery to Validation

MS identification of phosphorylation sites
Using phosphopeptide enrichment

In vitro comparison of phosphorylation levels
using SILAC, iTRAQ etc.

Synthesize stable isotope labeled phosphopeptides

In-vivo = Control

in vivo functional comparison in large sample sets by MRM

In-vivo vs Control

n-UPLC LTQ-Orbitrap MS

Schematic of the MRM scan

Q1: Precursor ion fixed
Q2: Fragmentation (CAD)
Q3: Product ion fixed

QTRAP 4000 Triple Quadrupole MS

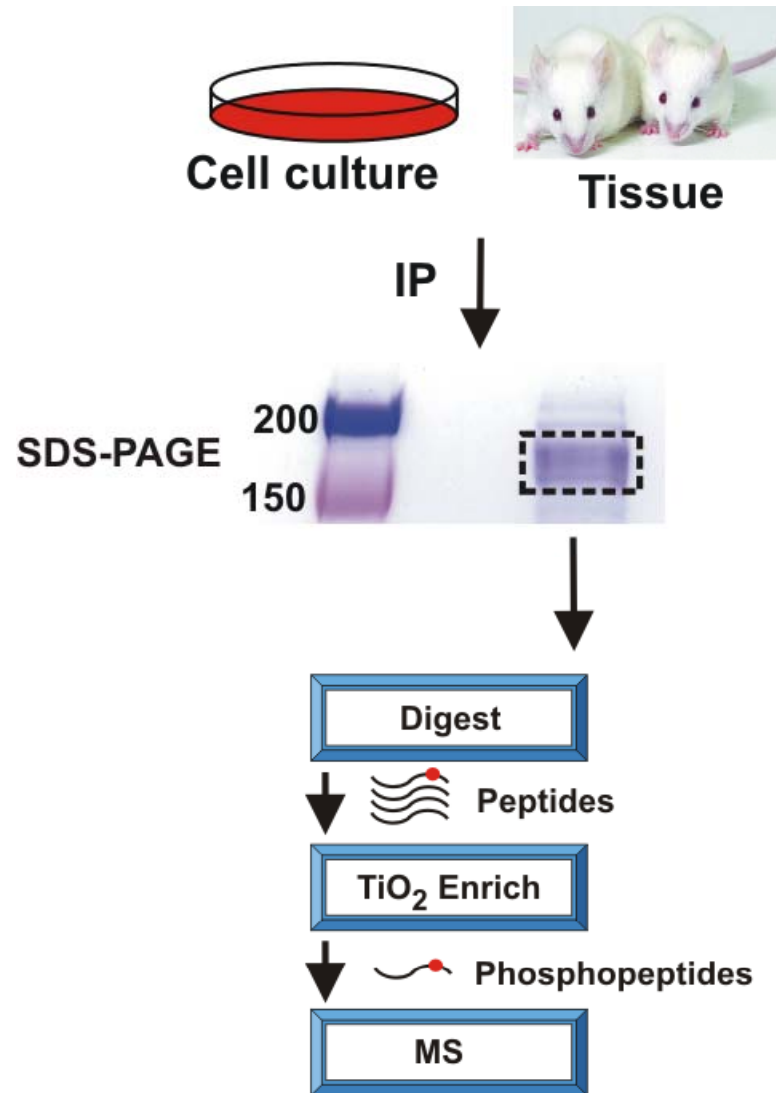
Phosphorylation dynamics in electrolyte homeostasis

- What are the phosphorylation sites involved?
- What are the physiological mechanisms involved in their signaling pathways?
- Phosphorylation controls Cl⁻ homeostasis in neurons
 - Fundamental to GABA signaling in healthy and addicted individuals
 - Mechanisms *via* phosphorylation is poorly understood

Approach

- Use proteomic tools to target phosphoproteins involved in electrolyte homeostasis.
- Develop new techniques to address complex phosphorylation dynamics *in vivo*.

Phosphorylation mapping with TiO_2 phosphopeptide affinity matrix



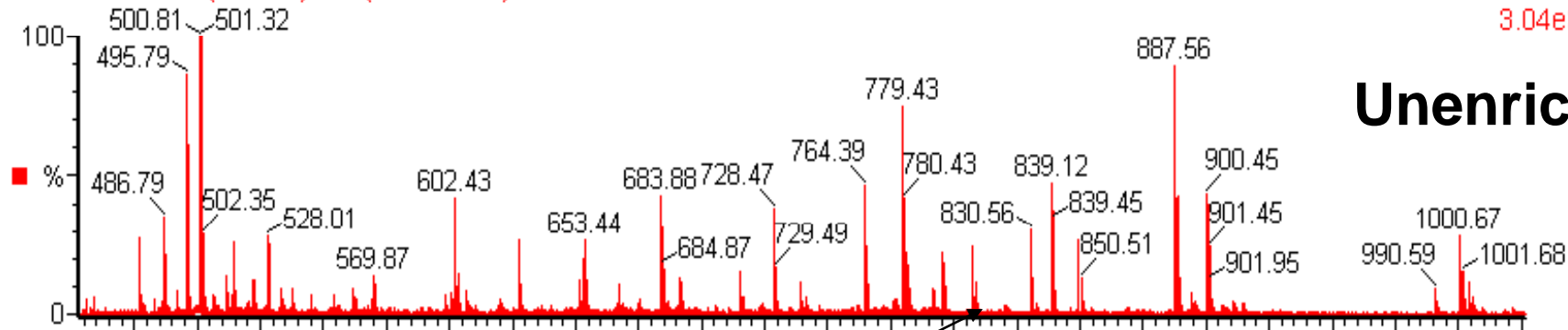
Phosphorylation mapping with TiO_2

Rinehart, 9 FT

10.00000000

lc06-2080 1856 (52.294) Cm (1855:1860)

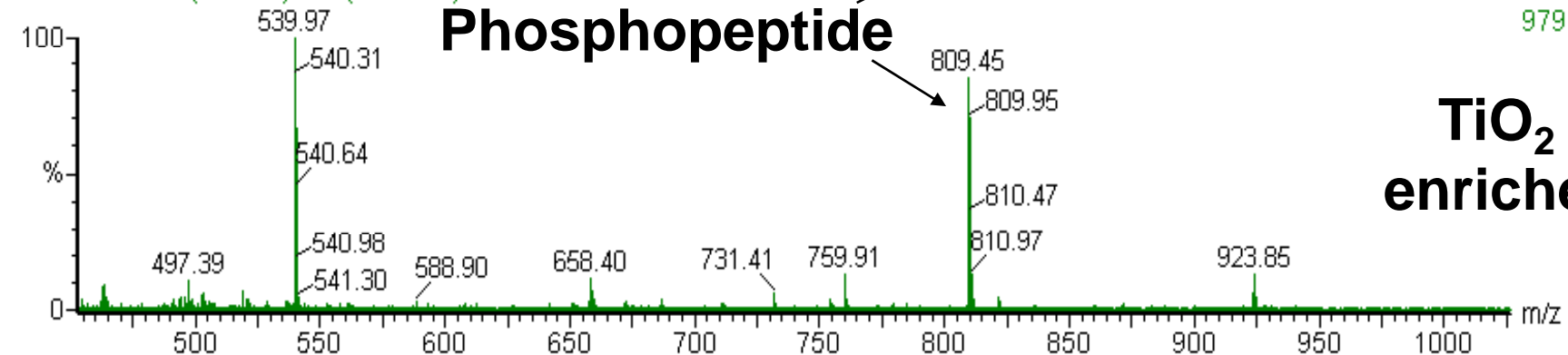
1: TOF MS ES+
3.04e3



Unenriched

lc06-2043 822 (49.220) Cm (819:824)

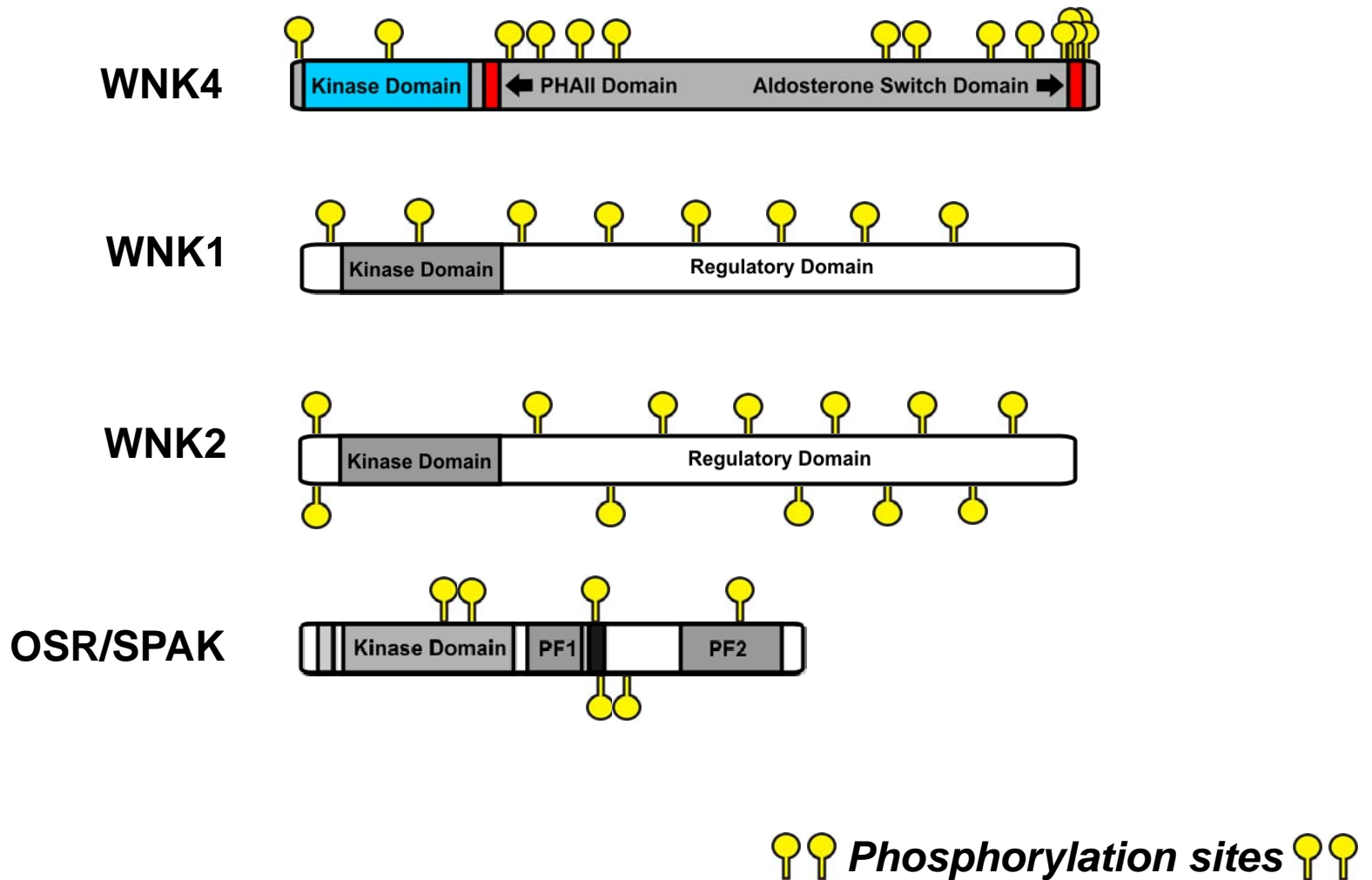
1: TOF MS ES+
979



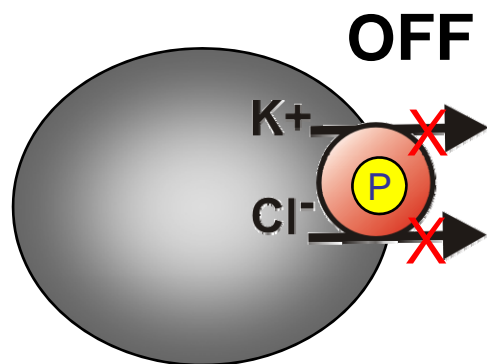
**TiO_2
enriched**

Enrichment reduces complexity

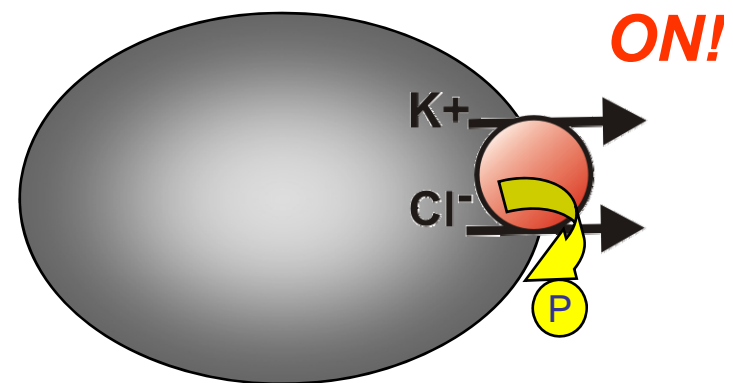
Kinases that control electrolyte homeostasis



- Potassium (K⁺) and Chloride (Cl⁻) cotransporters (KCC) are integral membrane proteins that couple K-Cl transport out of the cell.
- All KCCs are activated by cell swelling, and their phosphorylation state controls KCC activity.
- *However, no direct evidence for phosphorylation that drives KCC activity*
- Insight into KCC regulation would help understand and potentially treat diseases like Hypertension, Sickle Cell Disease, & Epilepsy

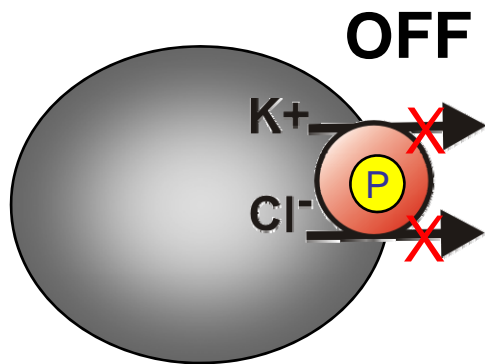


When phosphorylated, KCC is *off*
Isotonic Conditions

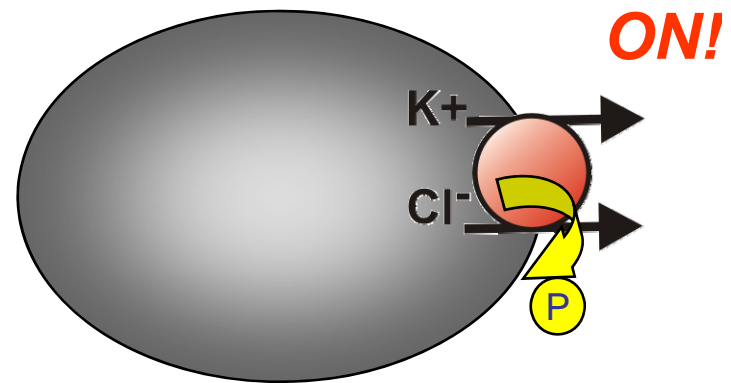


De-phosphorylation *activates* KCC
Hypotonic Conditions

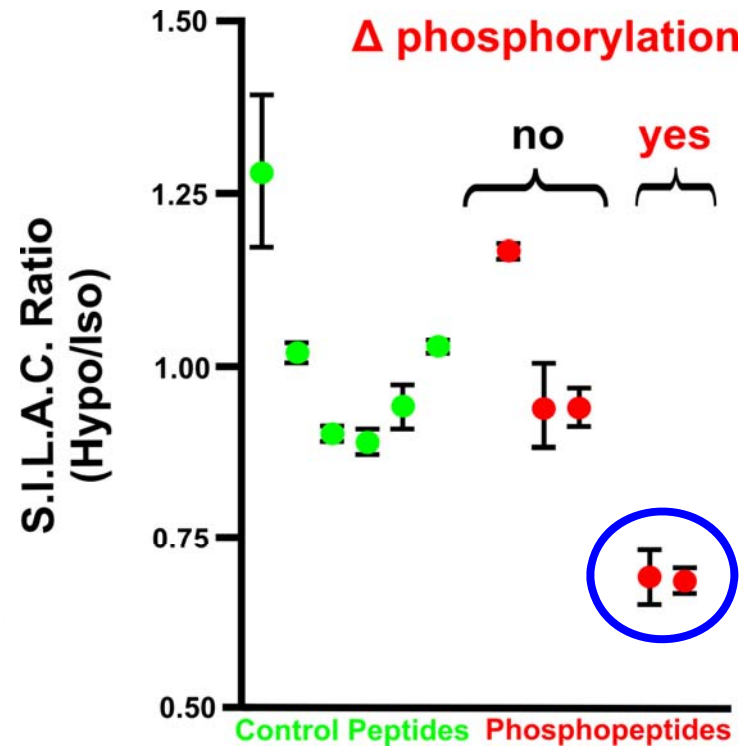
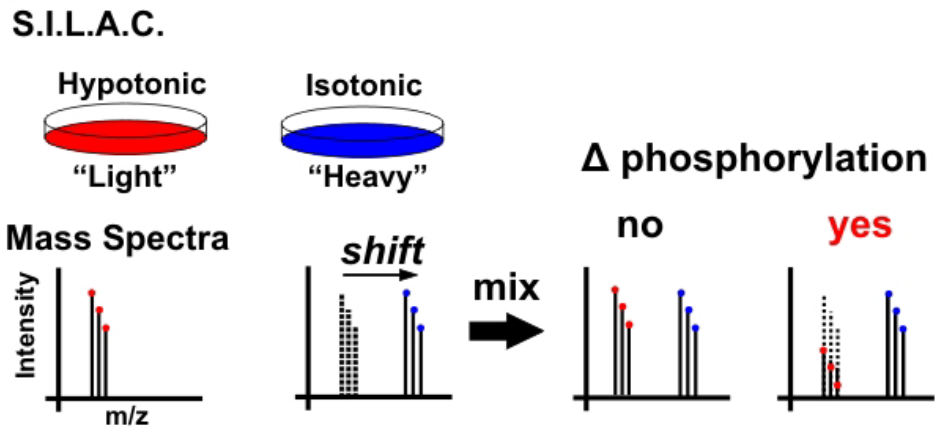
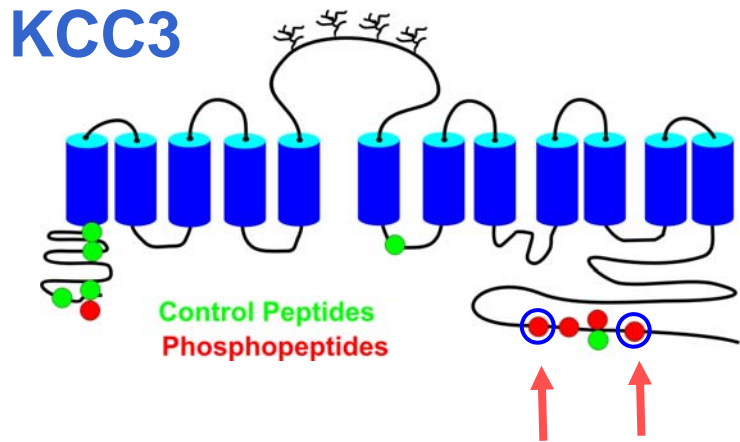
How can we determine the functional phosphorylation sites in KCC that control co-transporter activation?



When phosphorylated, KCC is *off*
Isotonic Conditions

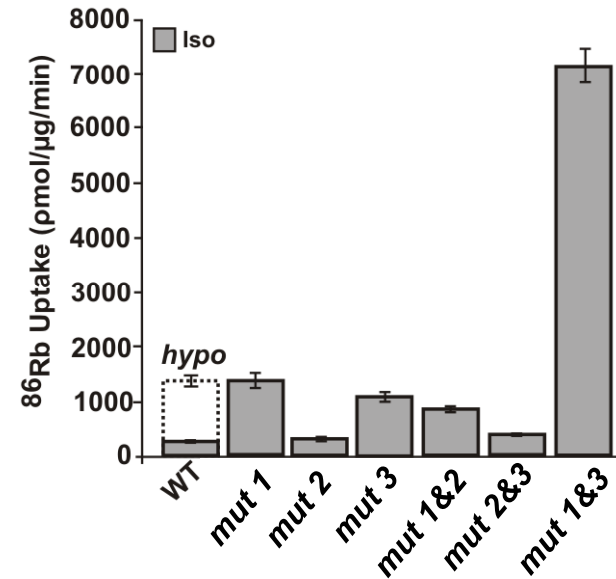
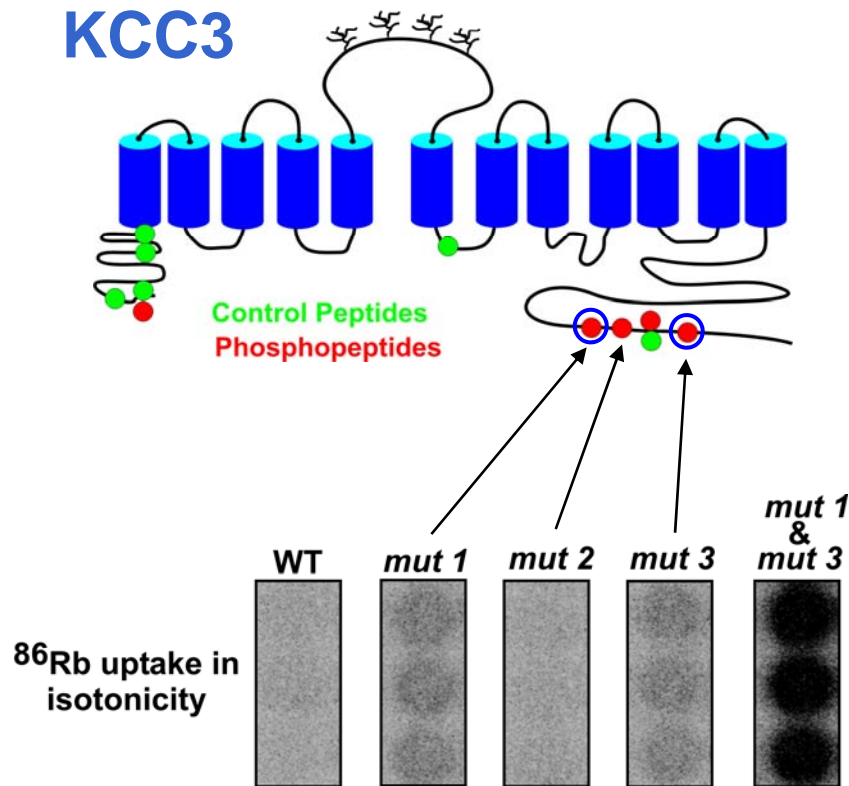


De-phosphorylation *activates* KCC
Hypotonic Conditions

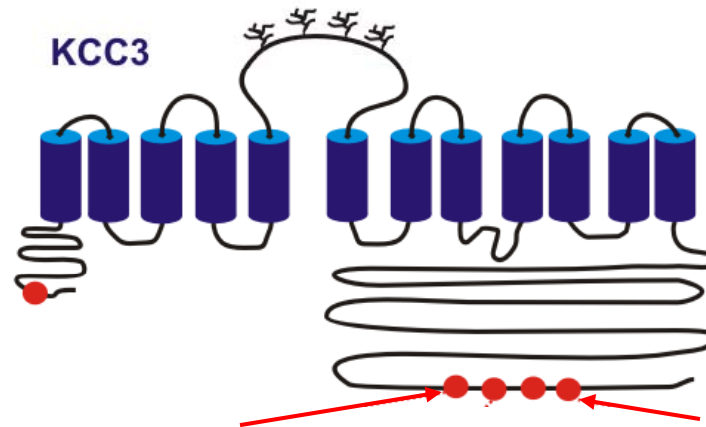


Two phosphorylation sites within KCC respond to altered cell volume

Two phosphorylation sites control KCC3 activity ⇒ A double alanine mutation ablates normal regulation



- ☀ Two regulatory phosphorylation sites are strictly conserved in KCCs:



Essential KCC functions

KCC1: cell volume, house keeping function

KCC2: neuronal function (neuron specific isoform)

KCC3: cell volume control, blood pressure

KCC4: cell volume control, hearing, blood pressure

Essential KCC functions

KCC1: cell volume, house keeping function

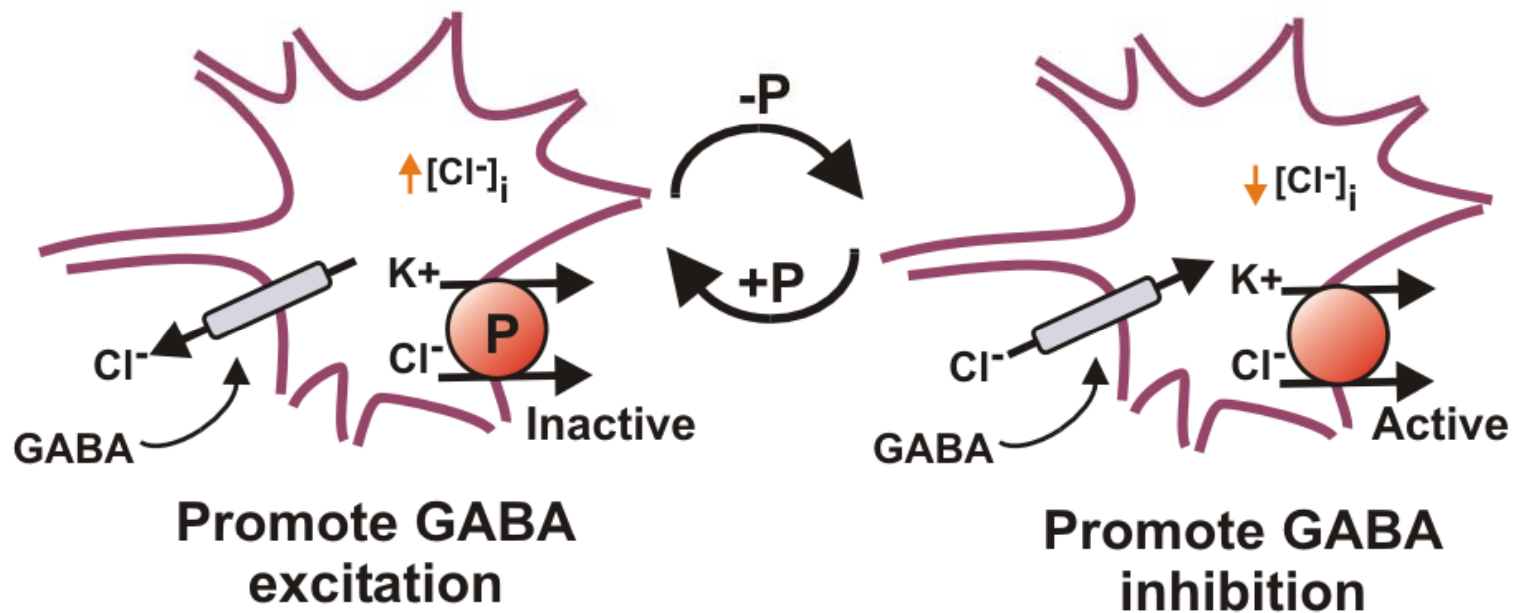
→ KCC2: neuronal function (neuron specific isoform)

KCC3: cell volume control, blood pressure

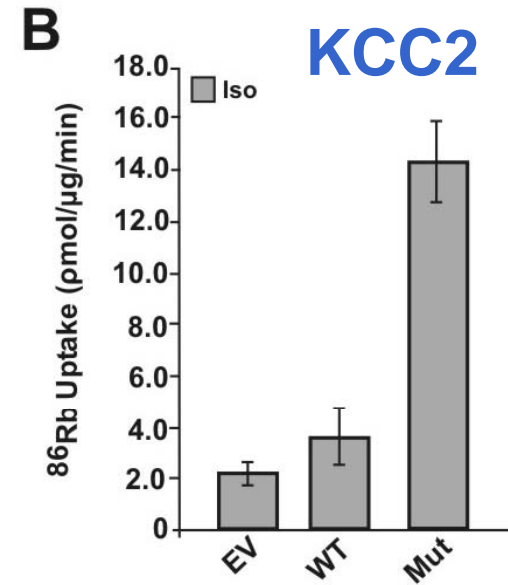
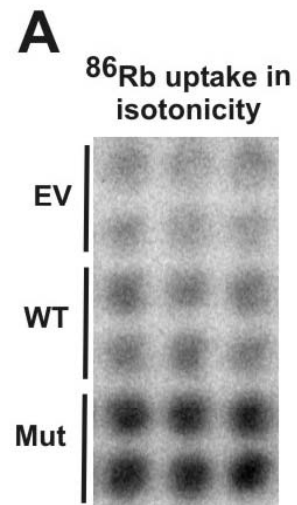
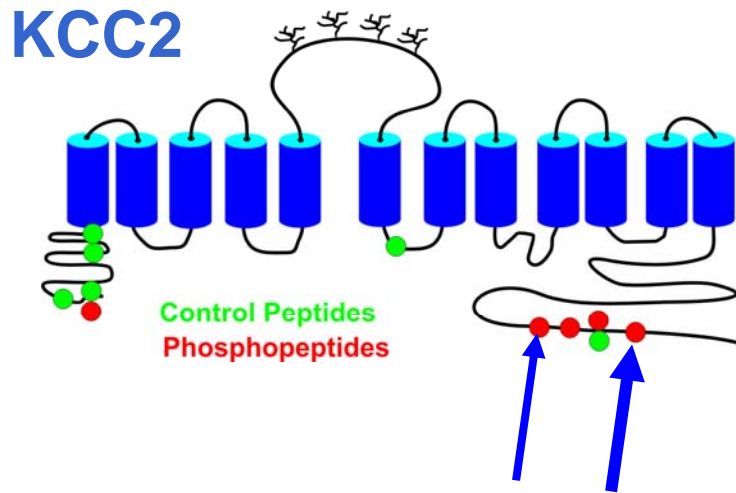
KCC4: cell volume control, hearing, blood pressure

→ Cell volume control and GABA signaling are linked
By a common mechanism that drive Cl⁻ balance via
Activation of the K-Cl cotransporters

Hypothesis: If KCC function is conserved,
KCC2 should share these regulatory sites.

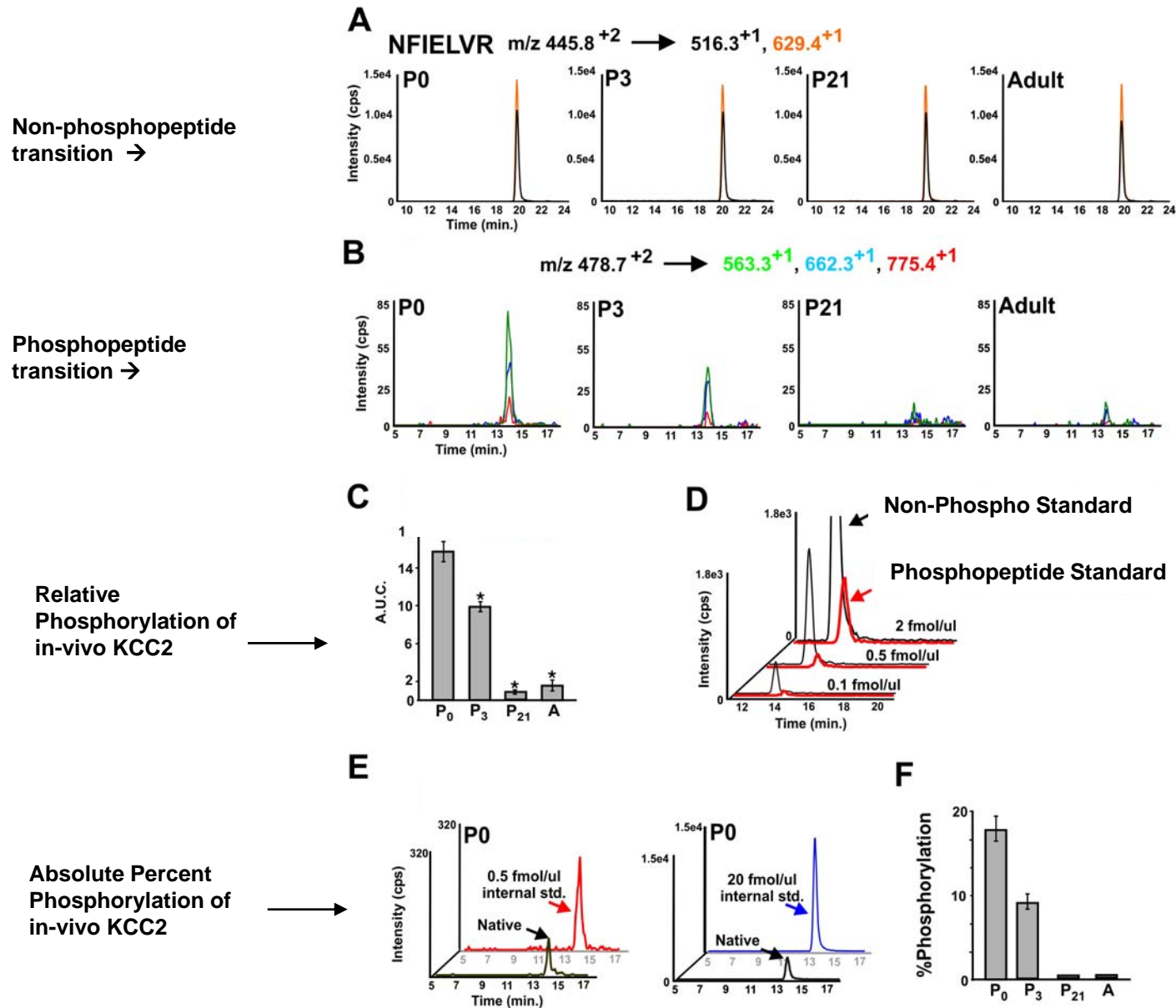


- KCC2 is inactive early in neuronal development and promotes GABA excitation
- As neurons develop, KCC2 activation promotes GABA inhibition
- KCC2 phosphorylation mirrors the progression of the developmental switch to GABA inhibition
- First evidence of KCC regulation in vivo



Two phosphorylation sites control KCC2 activity as well
 ⇒ A double alanine mutation ablates normal regulation

KCC2 is phosphorylated early in neuronal development



Phosphorylation dynamics in electrolyte homeostasis: Achievements and Paths forward

Conclusions:

- Quantitative proteomics can be used to target specific proteins to elucidate their function
- Mass spectrometry is highly adaptable
- Techniques and reagents can be developed, post-discovery, to address function *in vivo*
 - Relevant to development of clinical proteomics
- Study both the transporter and putative upstream kinases in drug treated animals

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