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Comparative analysis of highly purified rough endoplasmic reticulum by advanced proteomic technologies, 2D DIGE (16-BAC/SDS & IEF/SDS) and LC-MS/MS

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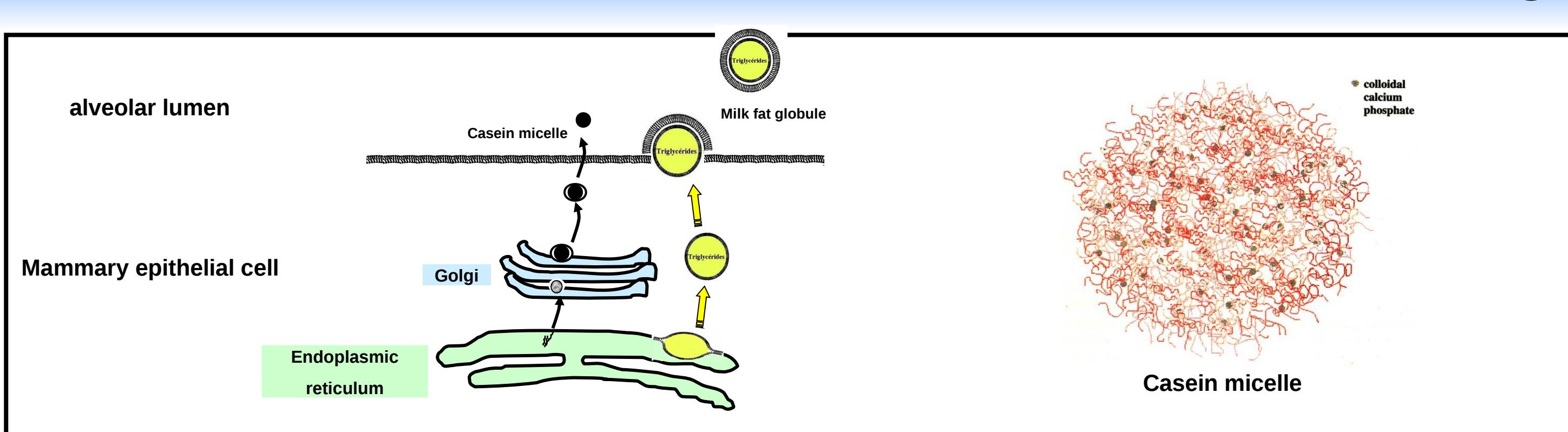
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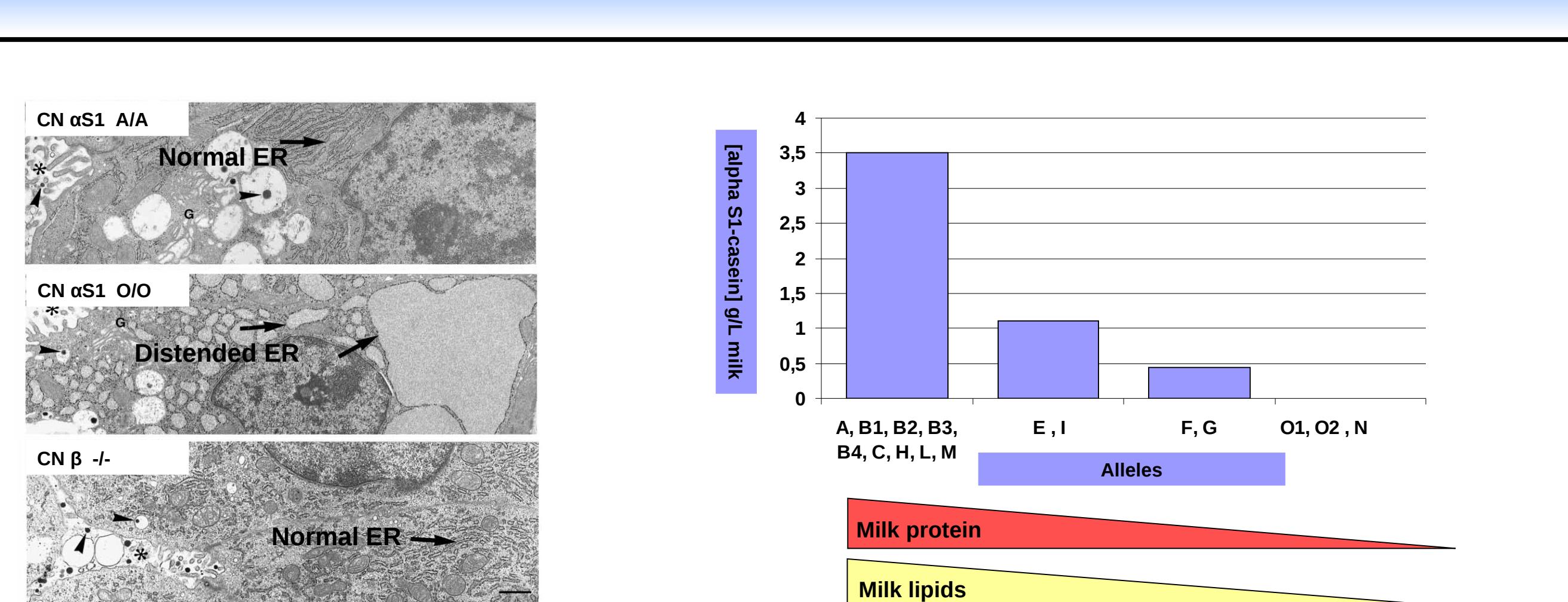
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Background

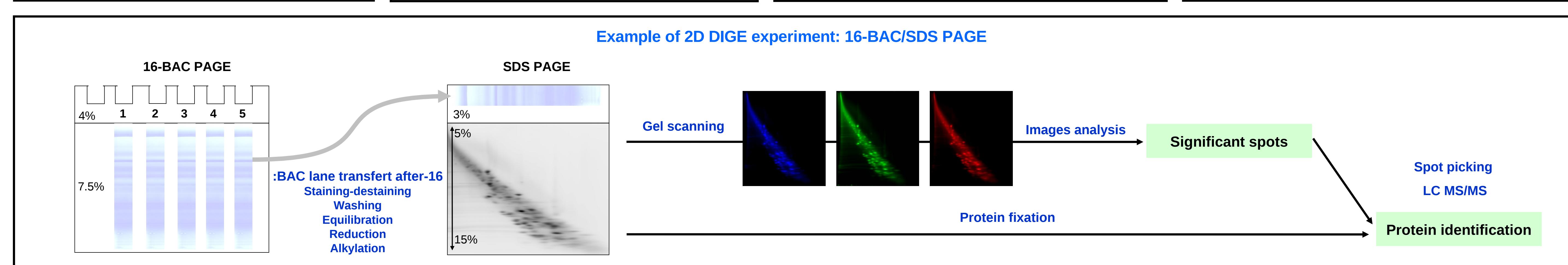
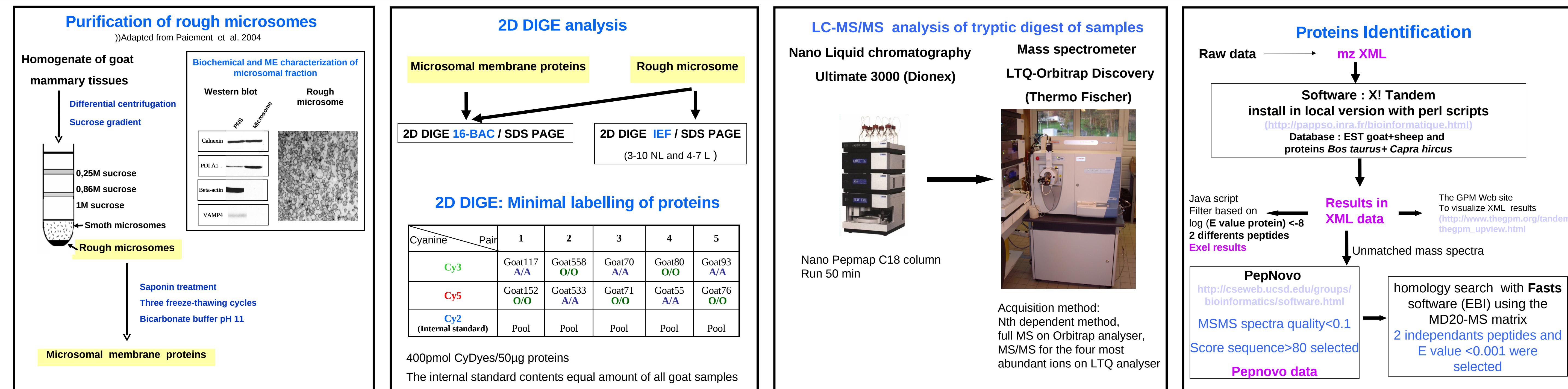


During lactation, mammary epithelial cells synthesize and secrete huge quantities of milk specific proteins, lipids and lactose. The biogenesis of milk supramolecular structures, casein micelles and milk fat globules, is initiated in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) of mammary epithelial cells. These components then follow independent intracellular trafficking pathways and milk supramolecular structures are released into the alveolar lumens of the mammary gland.

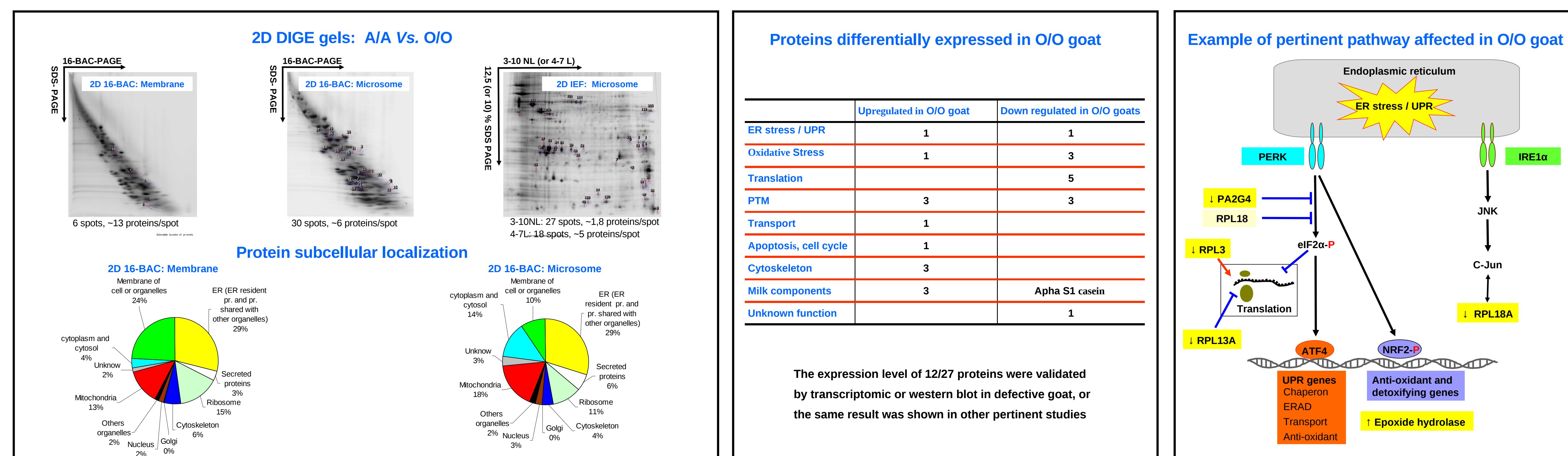


The lack of CSN1S1 in goat induces the accumulation of the other caseins in the ER. In addition, the secretion of both milk proteins and lipids was shown dramatically affected in the milk of defective goat.

Materials and Methods



Results



Conclusions

- These proteomic results confirm previous findings (transcriptomic and RT-PCR of XBP1) showing that UPR is activated in mammary gland of defective goat
- The activation of UPR might explain, at least partially, the decrease of milk lipids in defective goat

Our study will enhance our knowledge of the molecular mechanisms involved in milk protein and lipid secretions and might allow us to understand how the mammary tissue adapt to long-term UPR

- Additional key elements of UPR signaling pathway will be explored by Western blotting and qRT-PCR
- The genes of the UPR-induced apoptosis will be studied to evaluate the resistance of mammary epithelial cells to ER stress-induced apoptosis
- Proteomic results will be integrated with transcriptomic, biochemical and molecular results using the software Ingenuity Pathway Analysis

Perspectives