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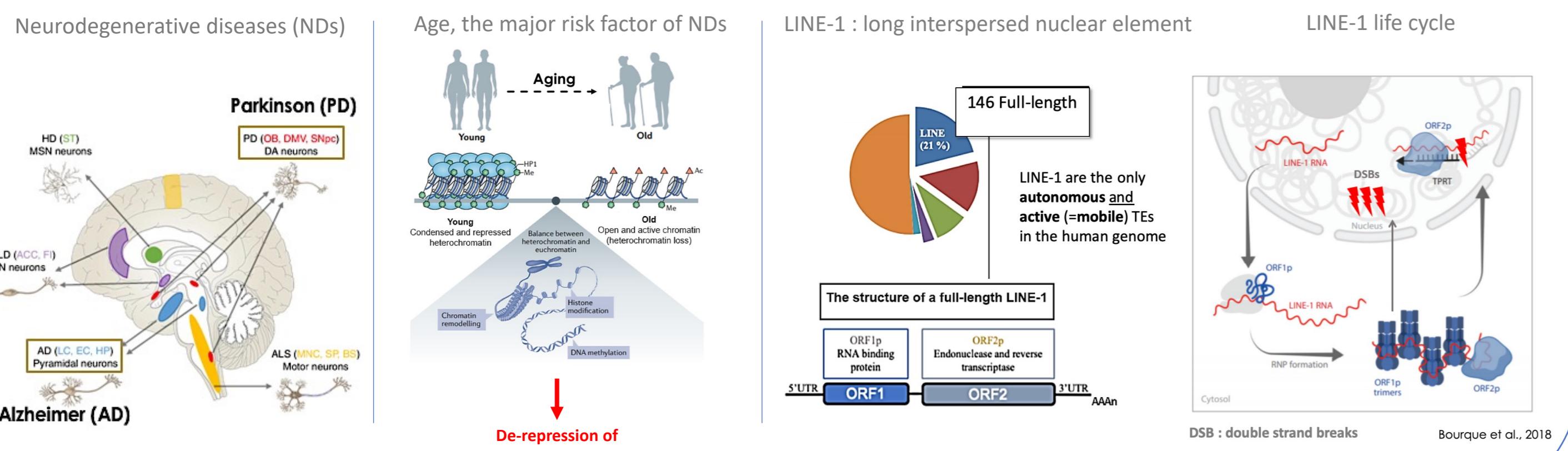
LINE-1 ORF1p is targeting nuclear envelope components in a human neuronal model of aging

Team : « Pathophysiology of transposable elements in the brain »

Rania Znaidi, Tom Bonnifet, Olivia Massiani-Beaudoin, Rajiv L. Joshi and Julia Fuchs

Introduction

Transposable elements (TEs) are emerging as novel culprits in neurodegenerative diseases (Peze-Heidsieck, et al., 2021) (Ravel-Godreuil et al., 2021). The effects of the activation of young, coding TEs from the LINE-1 family are not well known but include genomic instability and inflammation. We are studying the mechanisms through which LINE-1 RNA and proteins are linked to age-related neurodegenerative disorders like Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease.

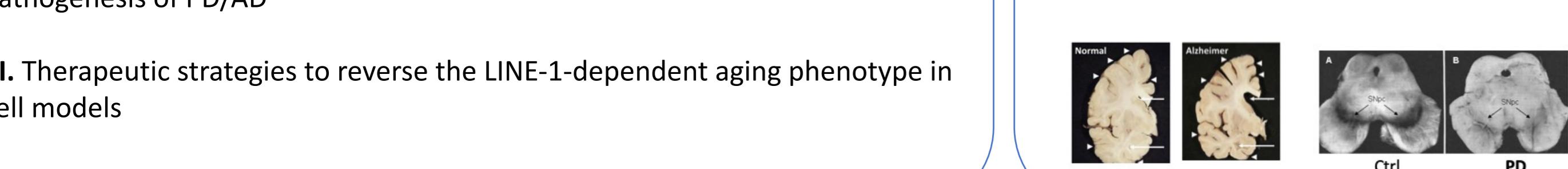


Objectives

- I. Establishment of a cellular model of premature aging of human dopaminergic neurons
- II. Explore age-related nuclear dysfunctions and LINE-1 expression in the pathogenesis of PD/AD
- III. Therapeutic strategies to reverse the LINE-1-dependent aging phenotype in cell models

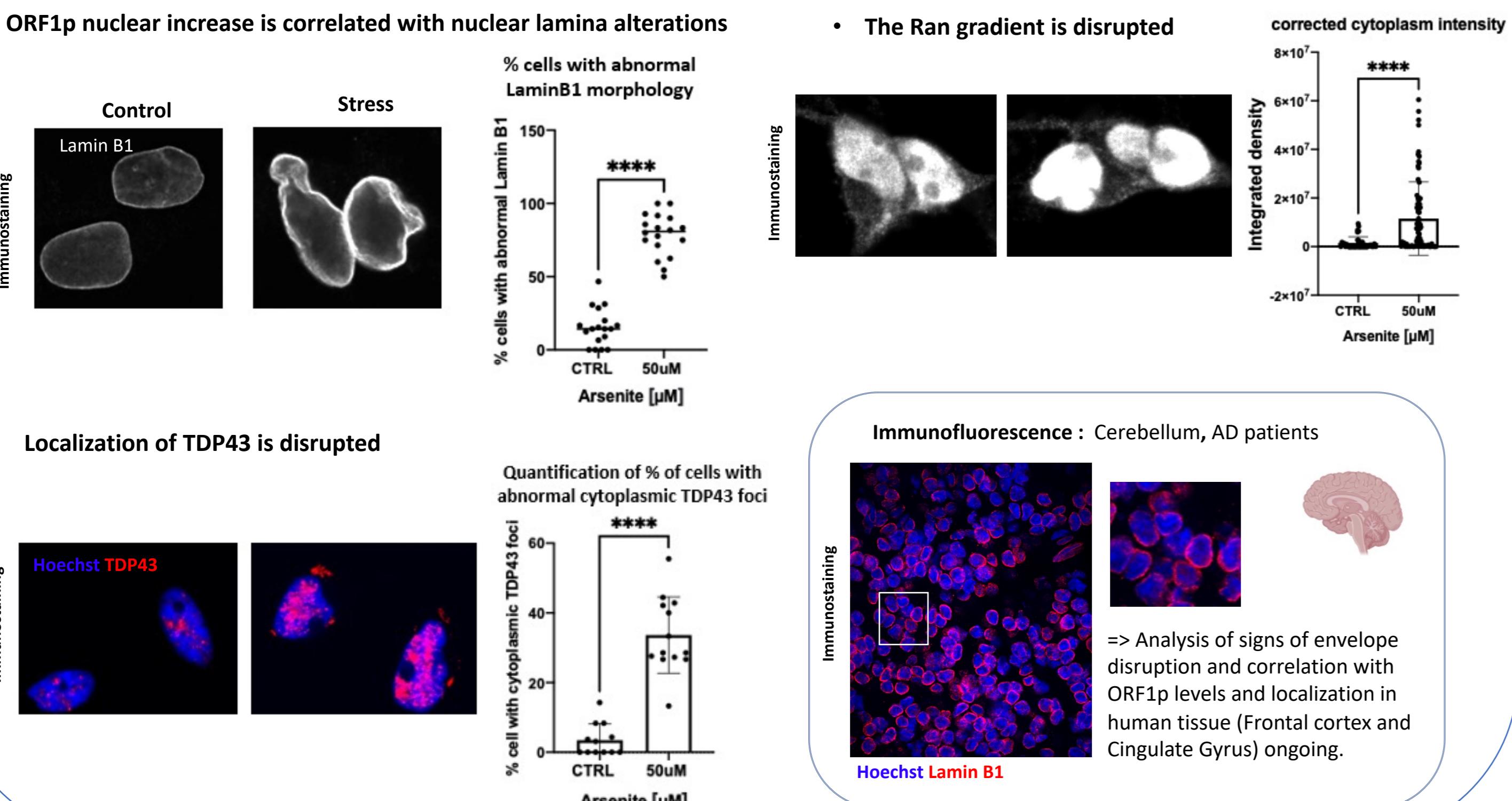
Models

- LUHMES : Human Dopaminergic cell lines
- Post-mortem human brain tissues (AD/PD) (Cingulate gyrus and frontal cortex)



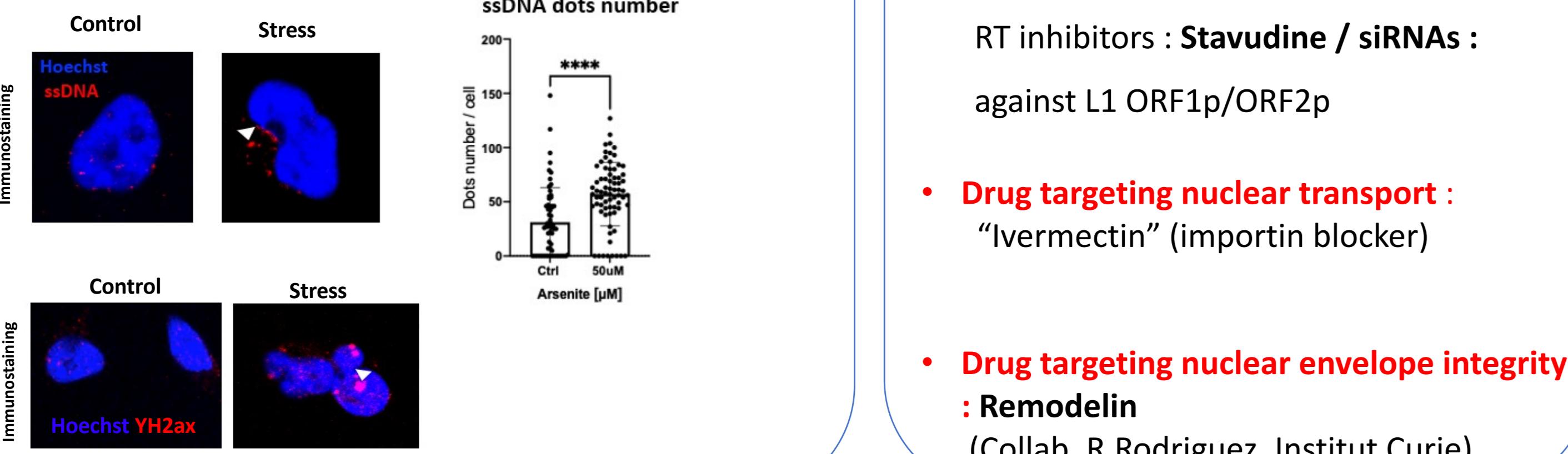
Results

ORF1p nuclear increase is correlated with nuclear lamina alterations and nucleocytoplasmic transport defects



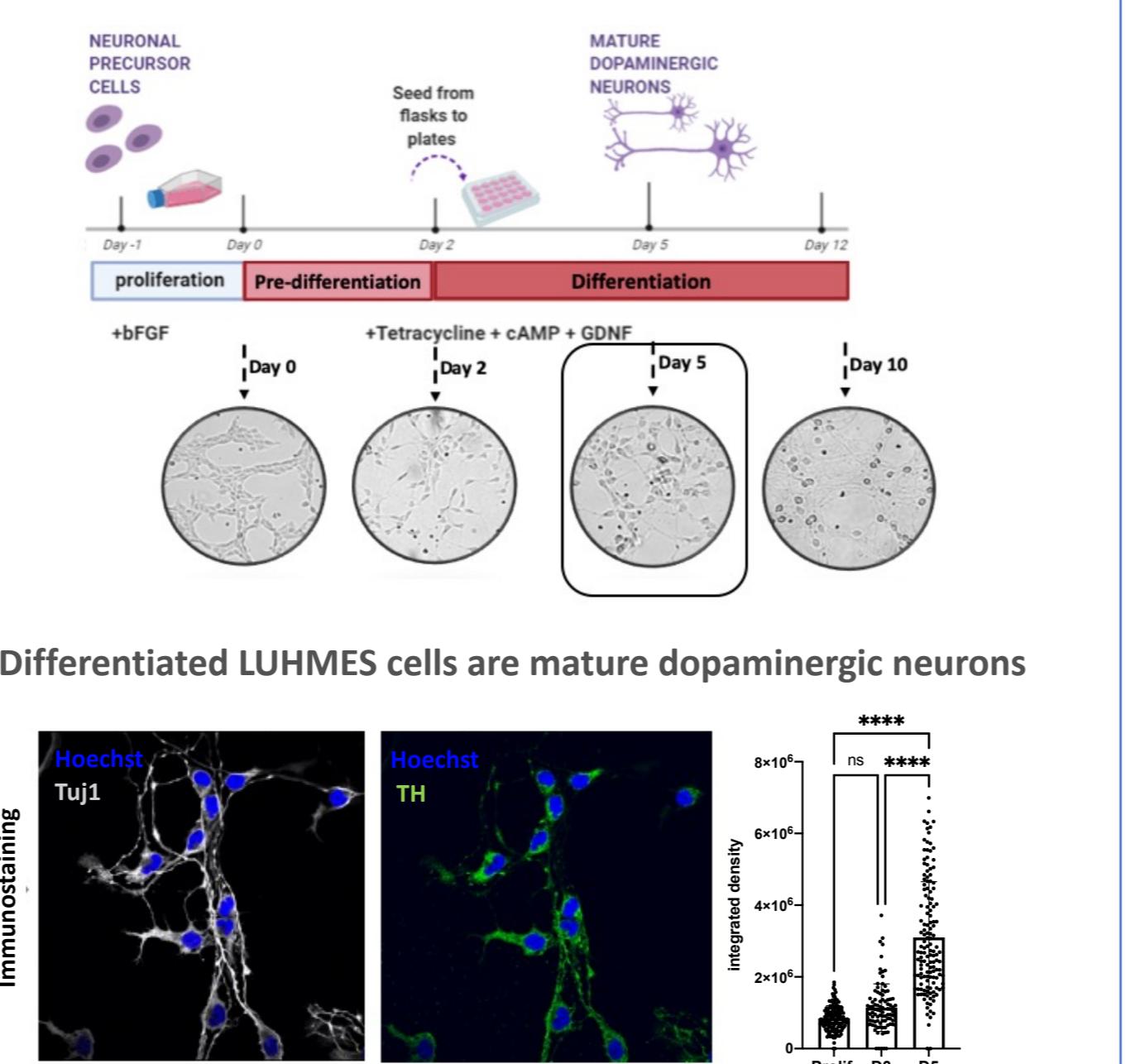
Results

ORF1p up-regulation correlates with ssDNA (neuroinflammation) and γH2AX accumulation (genomic instability)

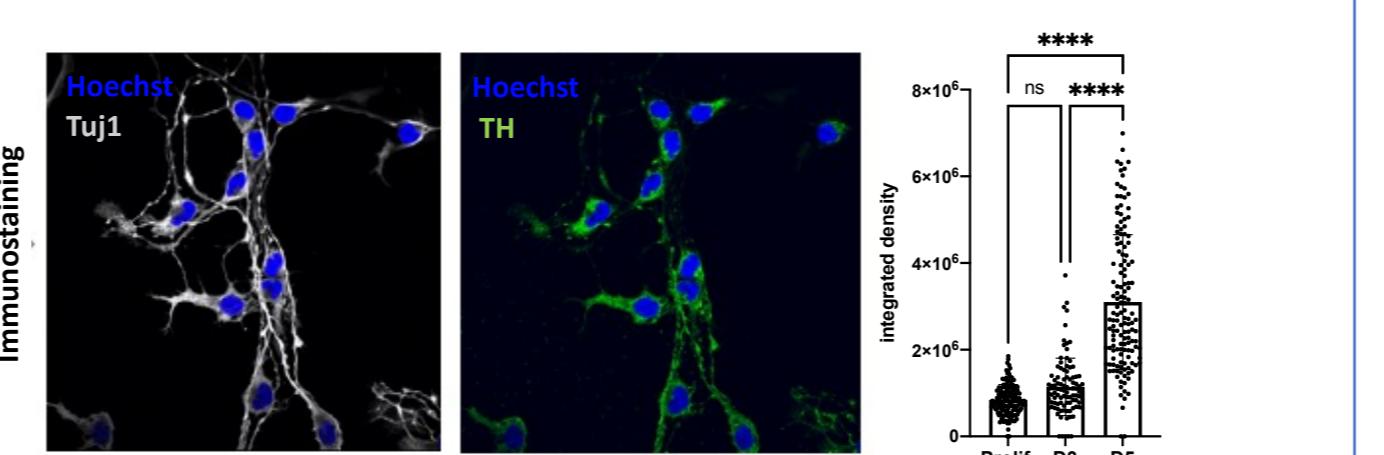


Results

Cellular model of stress : LUHMES, human dopaminergic cell line

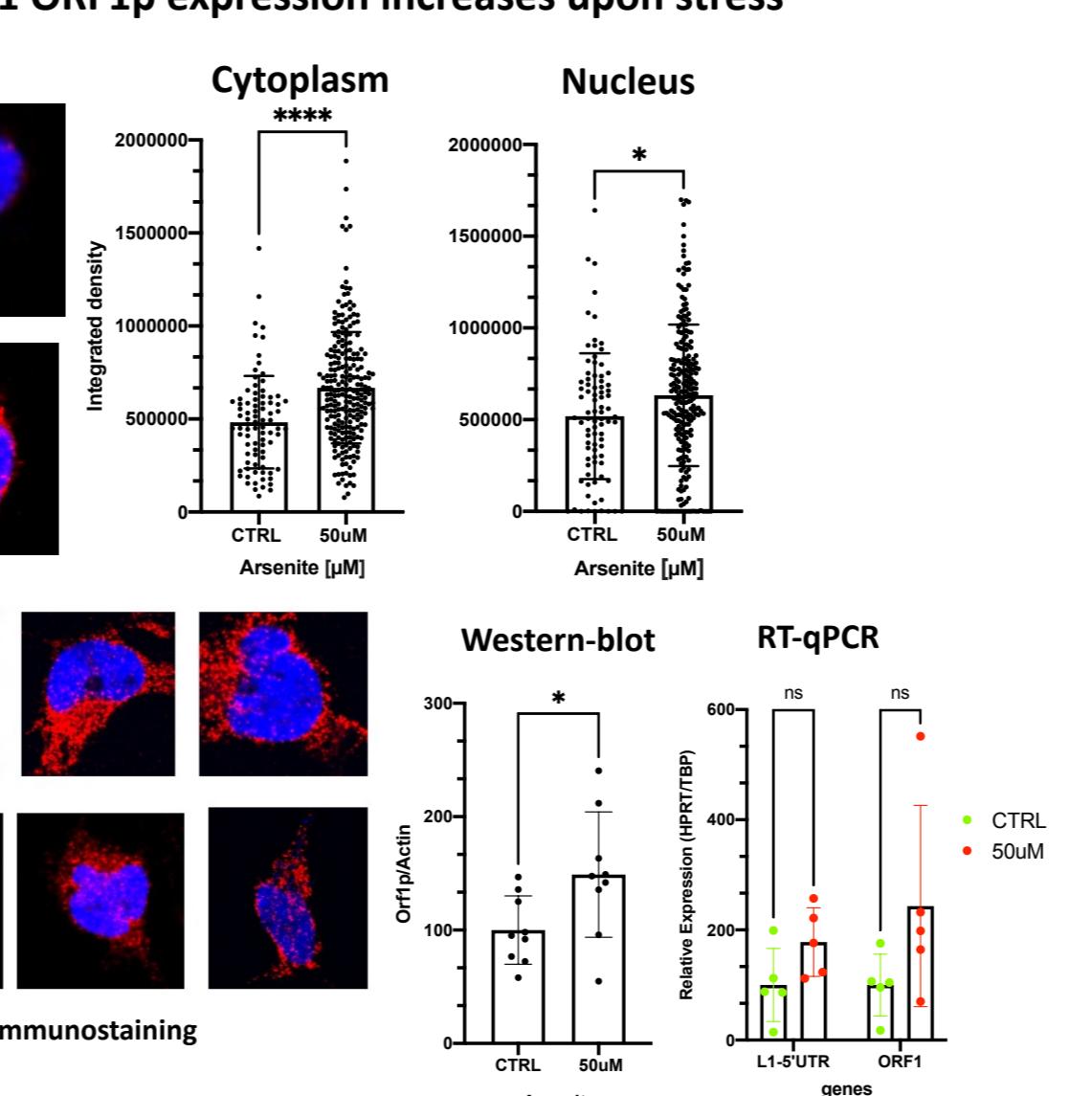


Differentiated LUHMES cells are mature dopaminergic neurons

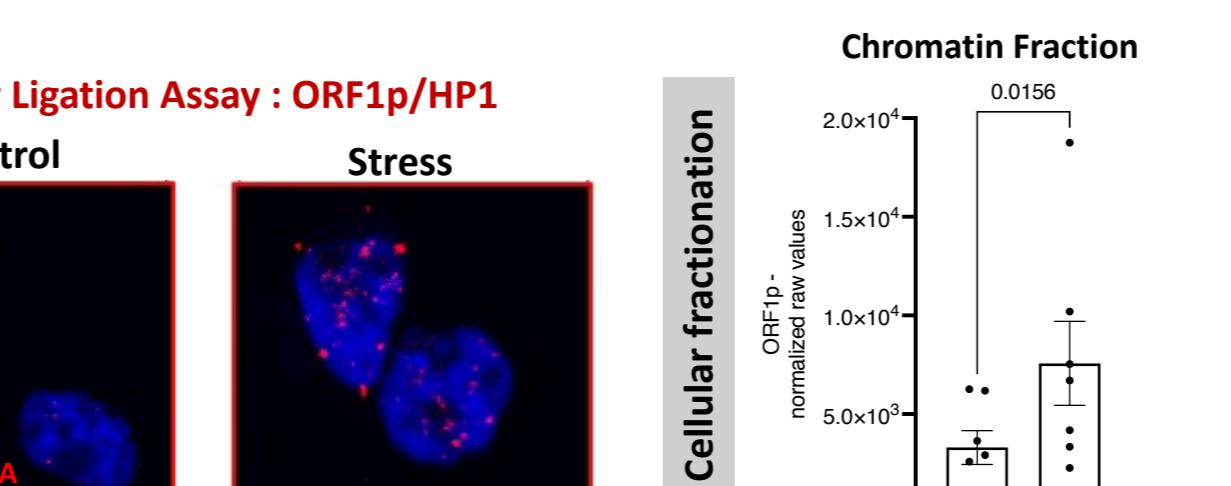
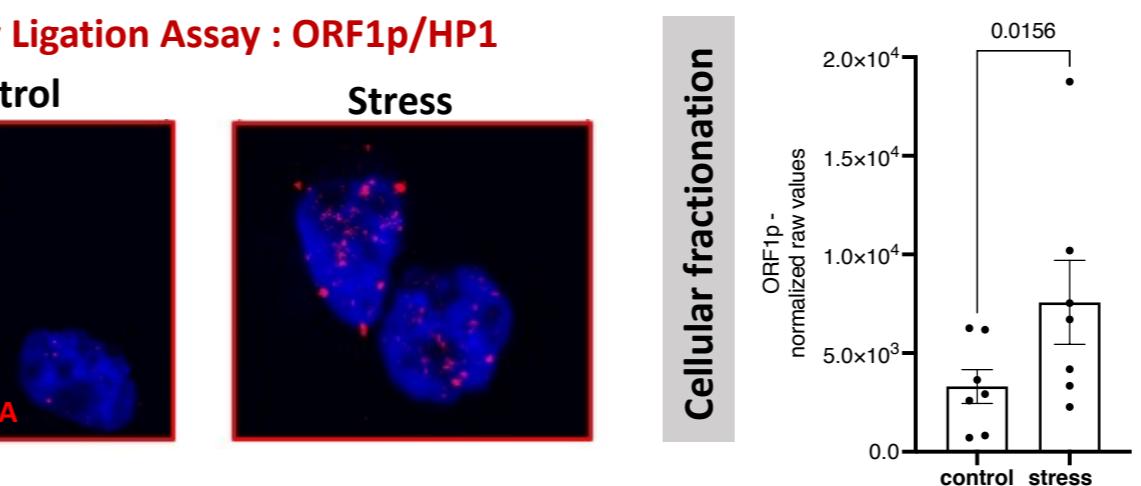


Results

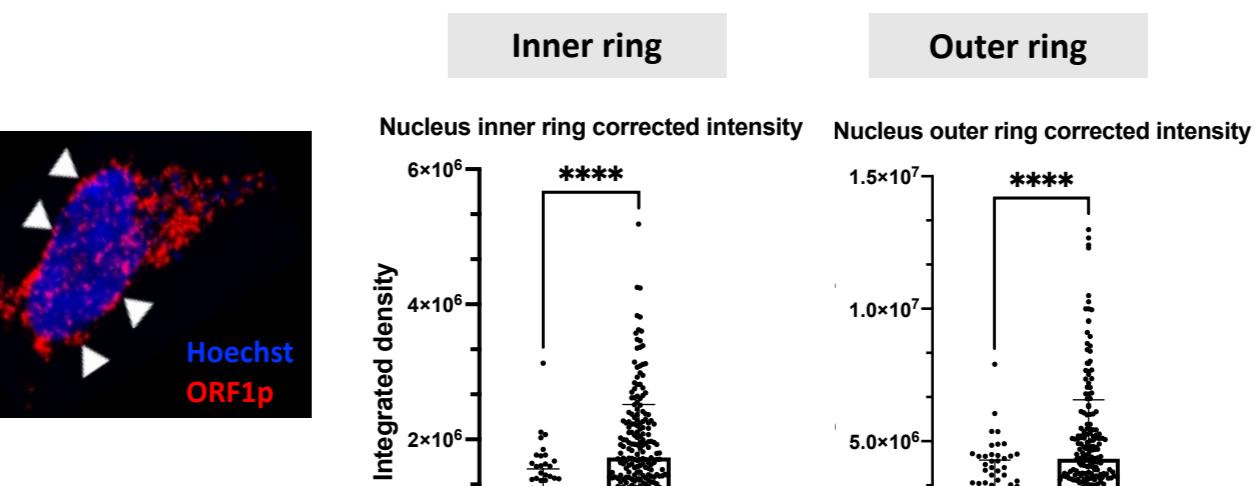
LINE-1 ORF1p expression increases upon stress



ORF1p binds to heterochromatin proteins (HP1) and this binding increases with stress

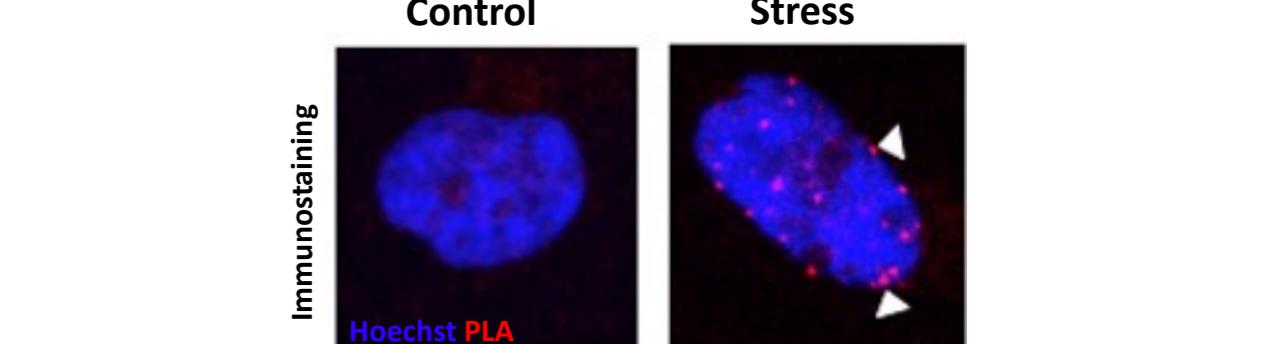


ORF1p is up-regulated and associates to the nuclear envelope

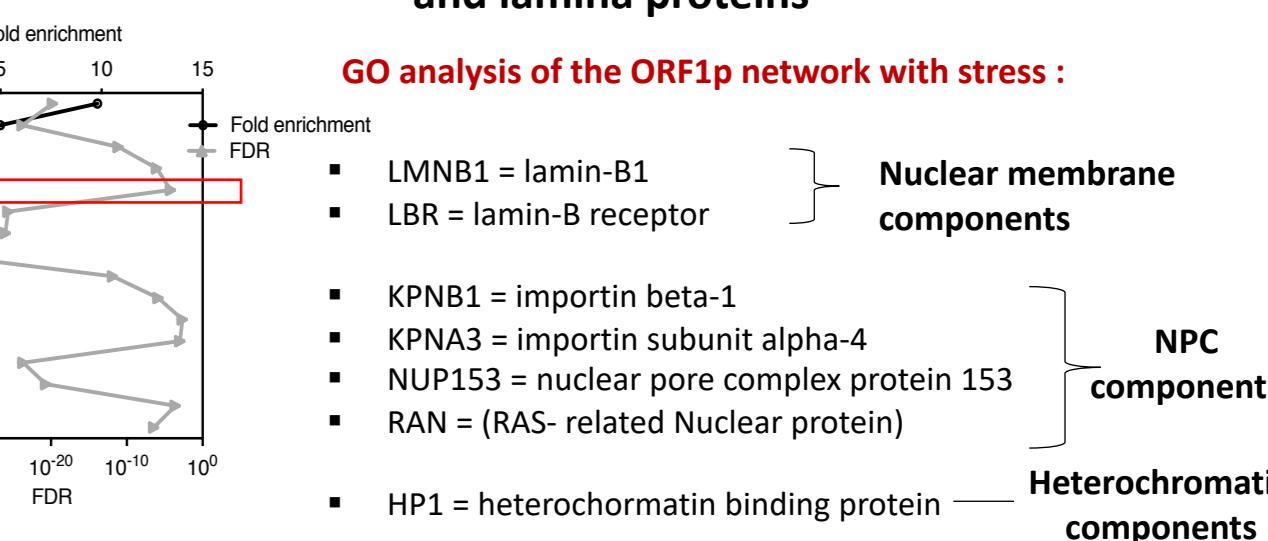


ORF1p interacts, in a stress-dependent manner, with proteins of the nuclear envelope

Proximity Ligation Assay : ORF1p/LaminB1



Stress favors the interaction of ORF1p with nuclear envelope and lamina proteins



GO analysis of the ORF1p network with stress :

• LMB1 = lamin-B1

• LBR = lamin-B receptor

• KPNB1 = importin beta-1

• KPNM3 = importin subunit alpha-4

• NUP153 = nuclear pore complex protein 153

• RAN = (RAS-related Nuclear protein)

• HP1 = heterochromatin binding protein

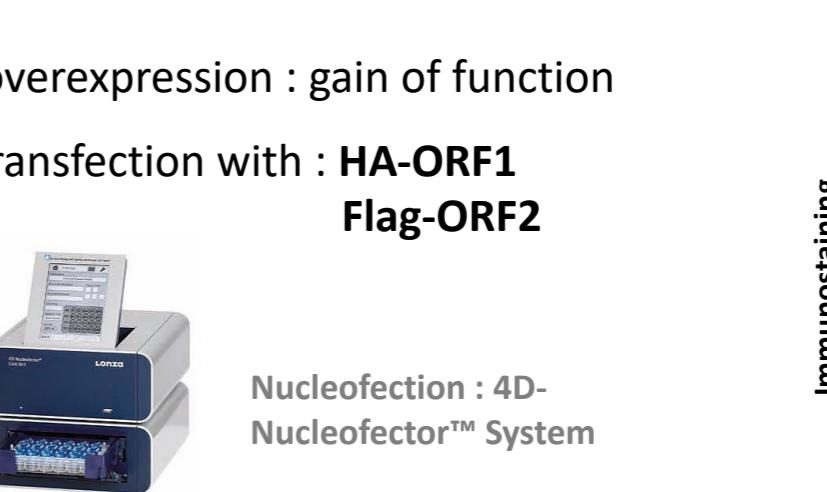
Nuclear membrane components

NPC components

Heterochromatin components

Mass spectrometry (see poster Tom Bonnifet)

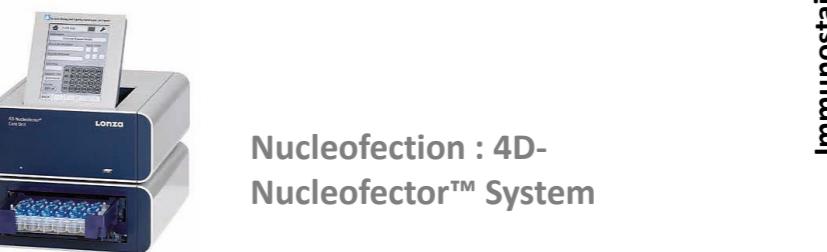
ORF1p and ORF2p enter the nucleus and associate with the nuclear membrane in the absence of stress



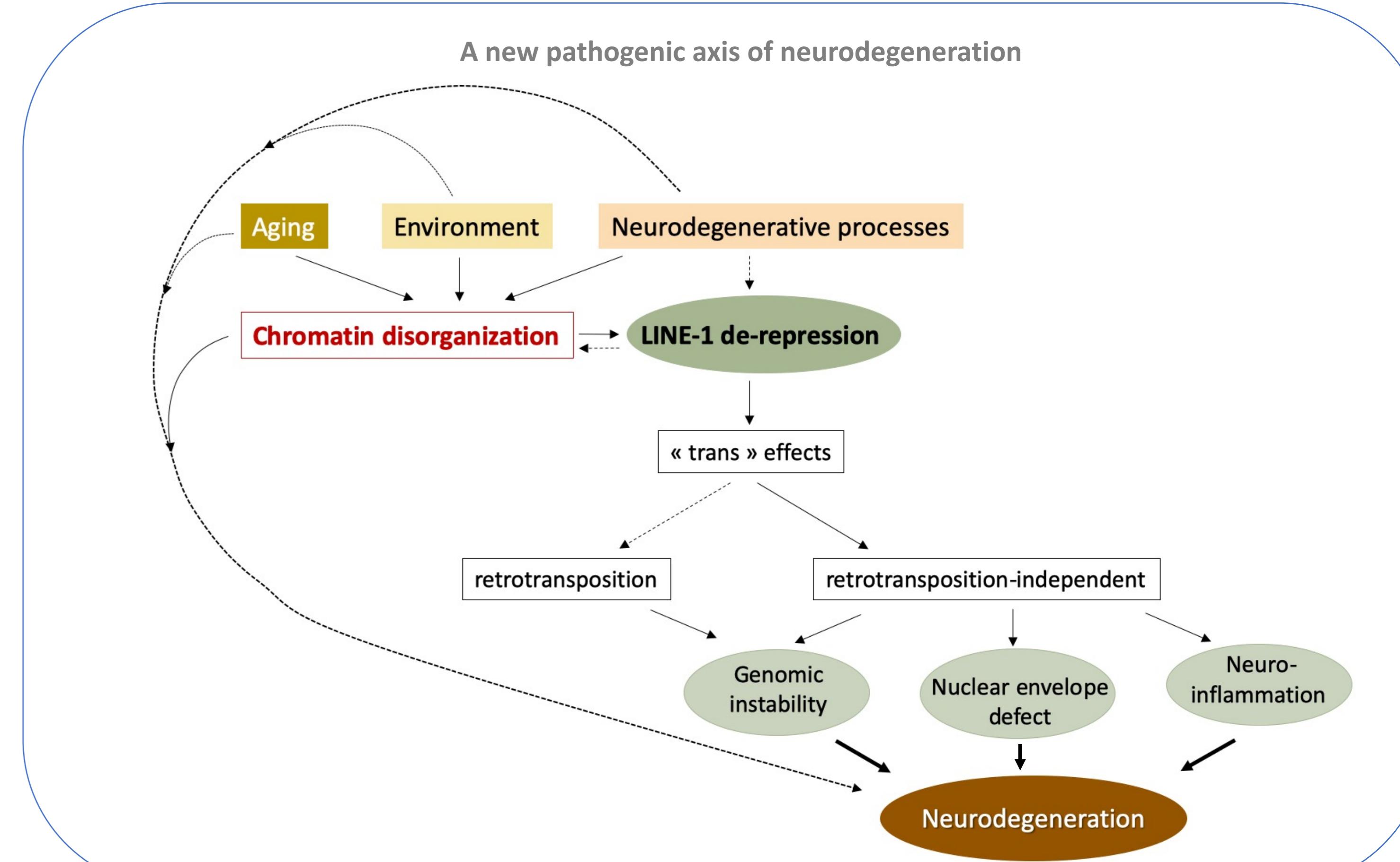
L1 overexpression : gain of function

Transfection with : HA-ORF1

Flag-ORF2

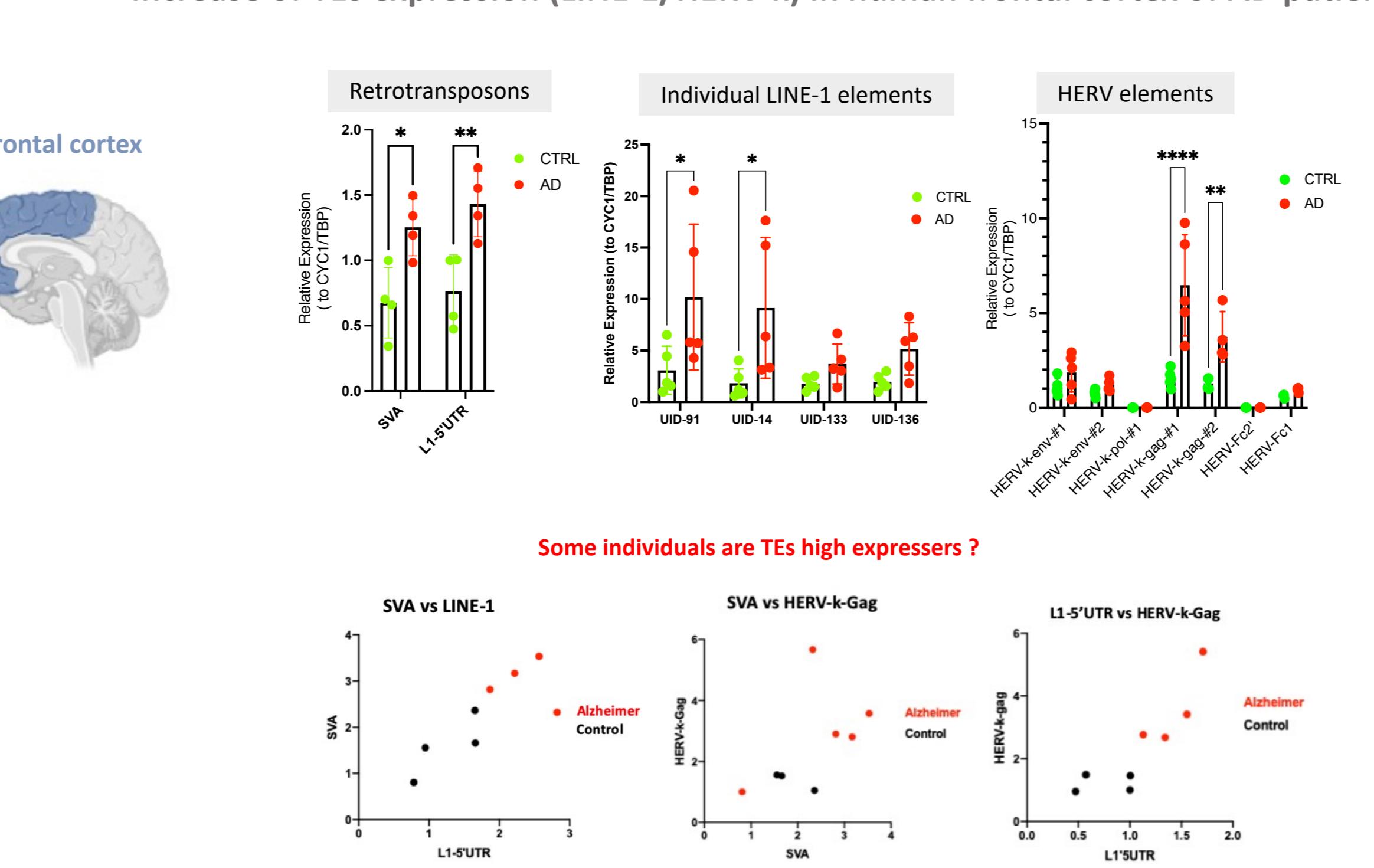


A new pathogenic axis of neurodegeneration

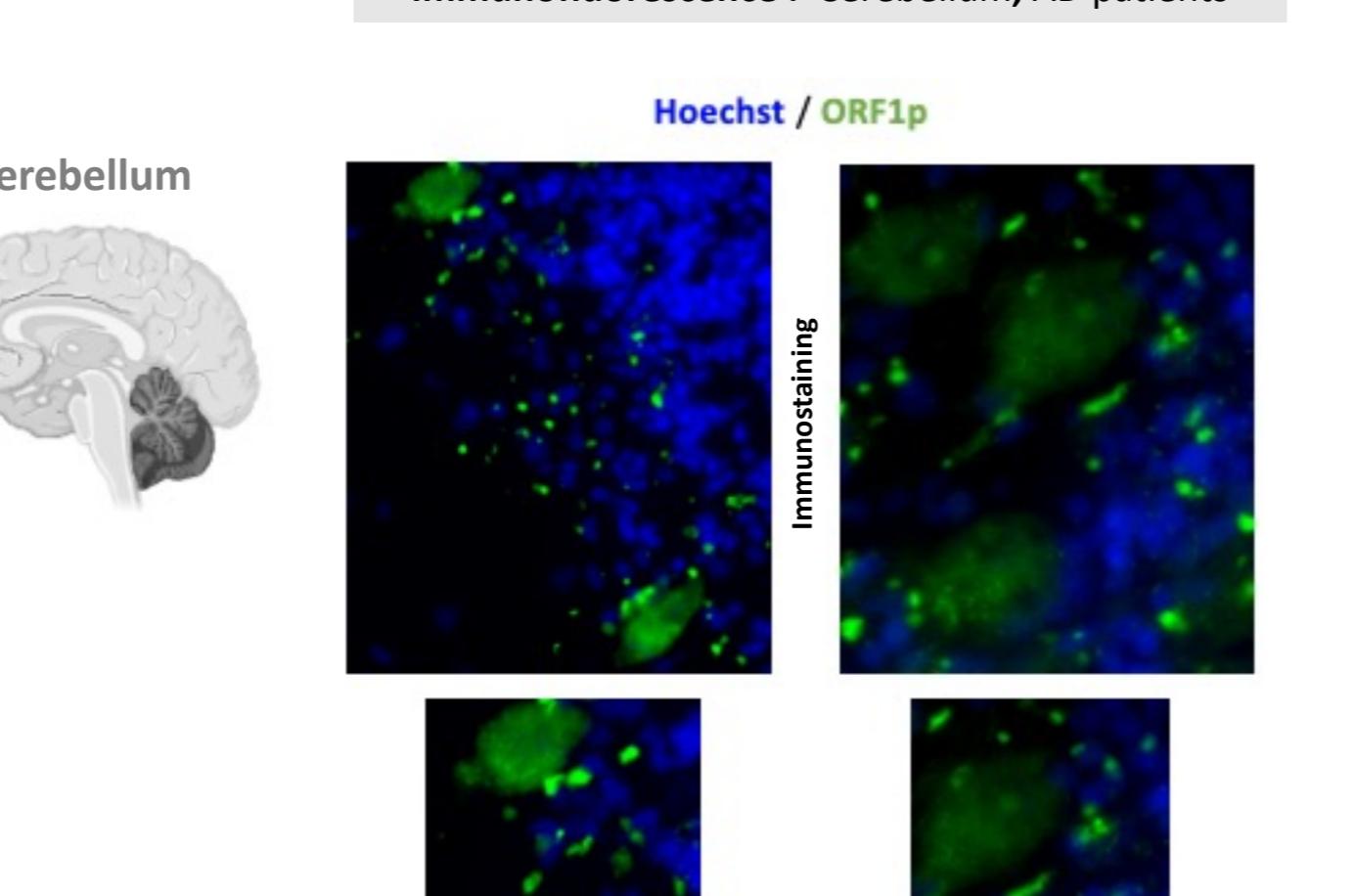


Results

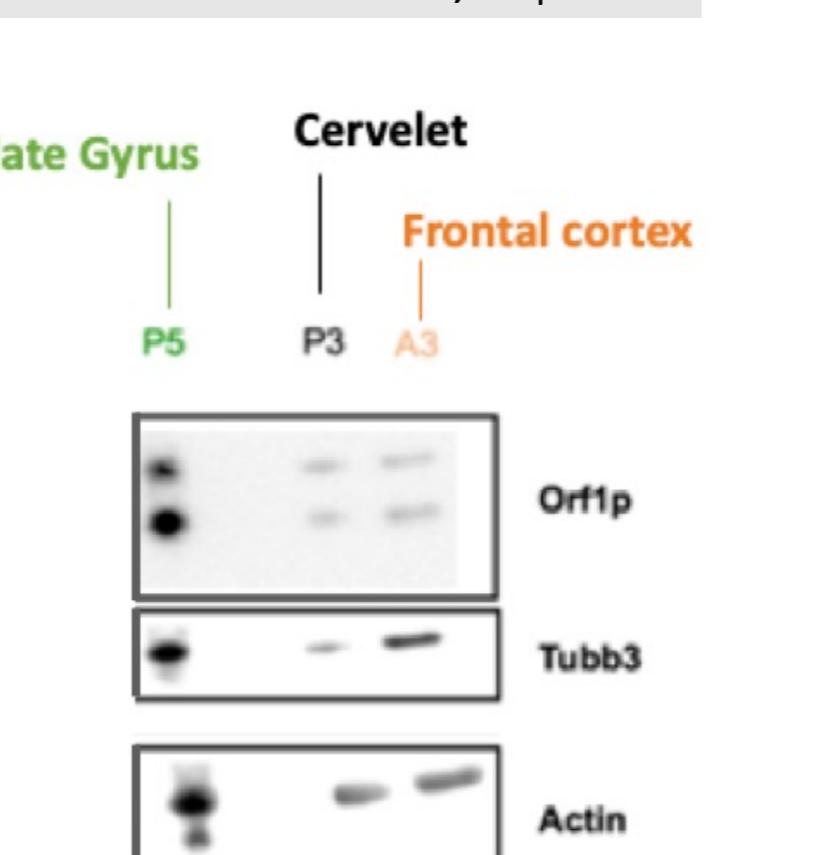
Increase of TEs expression (LINE-1/HERV-k) in human frontal cortex of AD patients



Immunofluorescence : Cerebellum, AD patients



Western-blot : Cerebellum, AD patients



Conclusion

- Arsenite induced-oxidative stress causes LINE-1 upregulation (and other TEs : HERVs, not shown)

- ORF1p is up-regulated by ox. stress in the cytoplasm, associates to the nuclear envelope and translocates into the nucleus.

- The interaction of ORF1p with NPC and nuclear membrane components might cause disruption of nuclear envelope and nucleocytoplasmic transport.

- Altered nuclear morphology and nucleocytoplasmic transport are emerging features of neurodegenerative diseases (Liu et al., 2012 ; L. Gil et al., 2020).

- Strategies targeting LINE-1, LINE-1 import, or nuclear envelope integrity might be new therapeutic strategies for neuroprotection.

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