Vesicular Transport and Lysosomes

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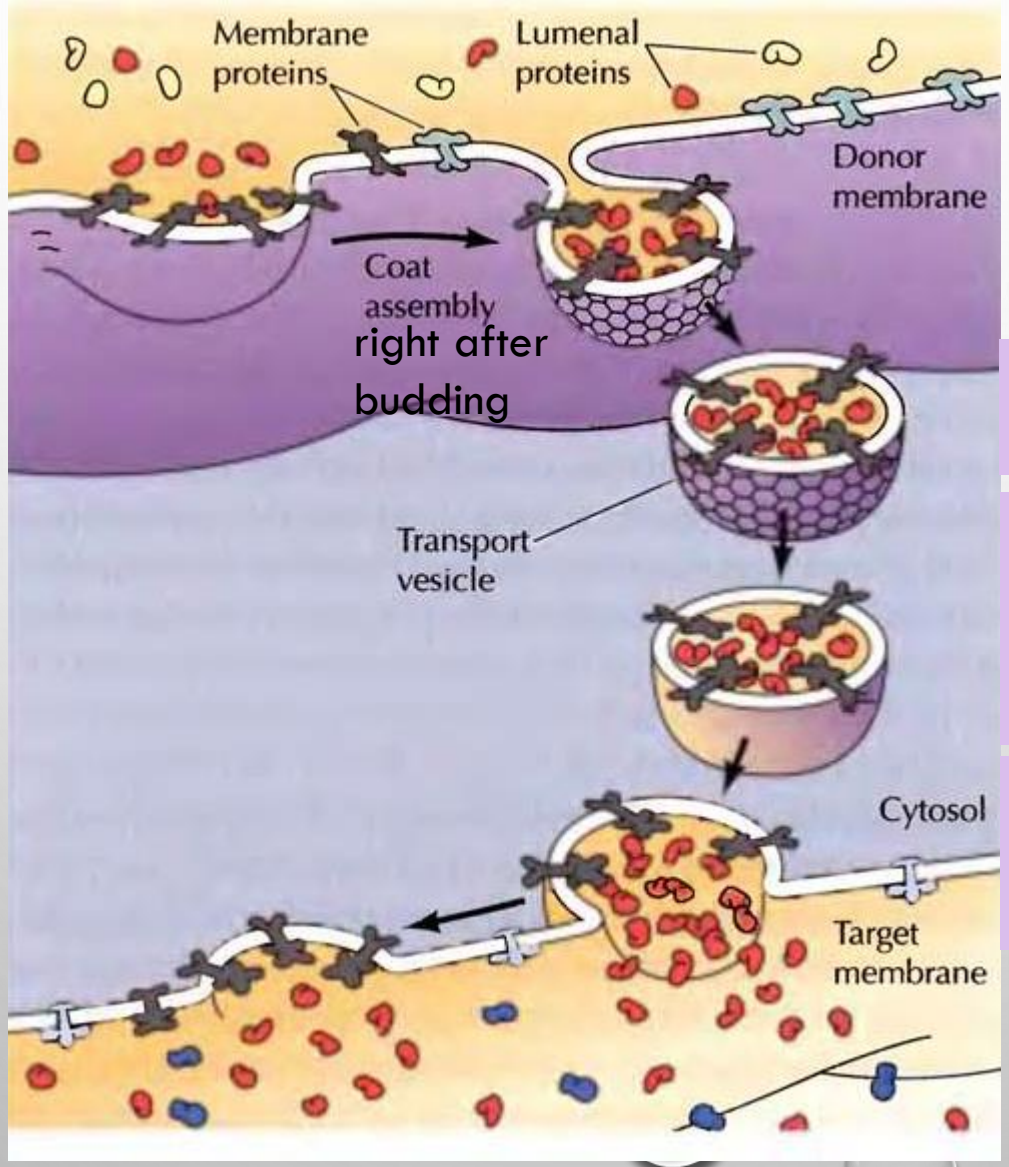
The mechanism of vesicular transport

Formation and Fusion of a Transport Vesicle



Vesicular transport

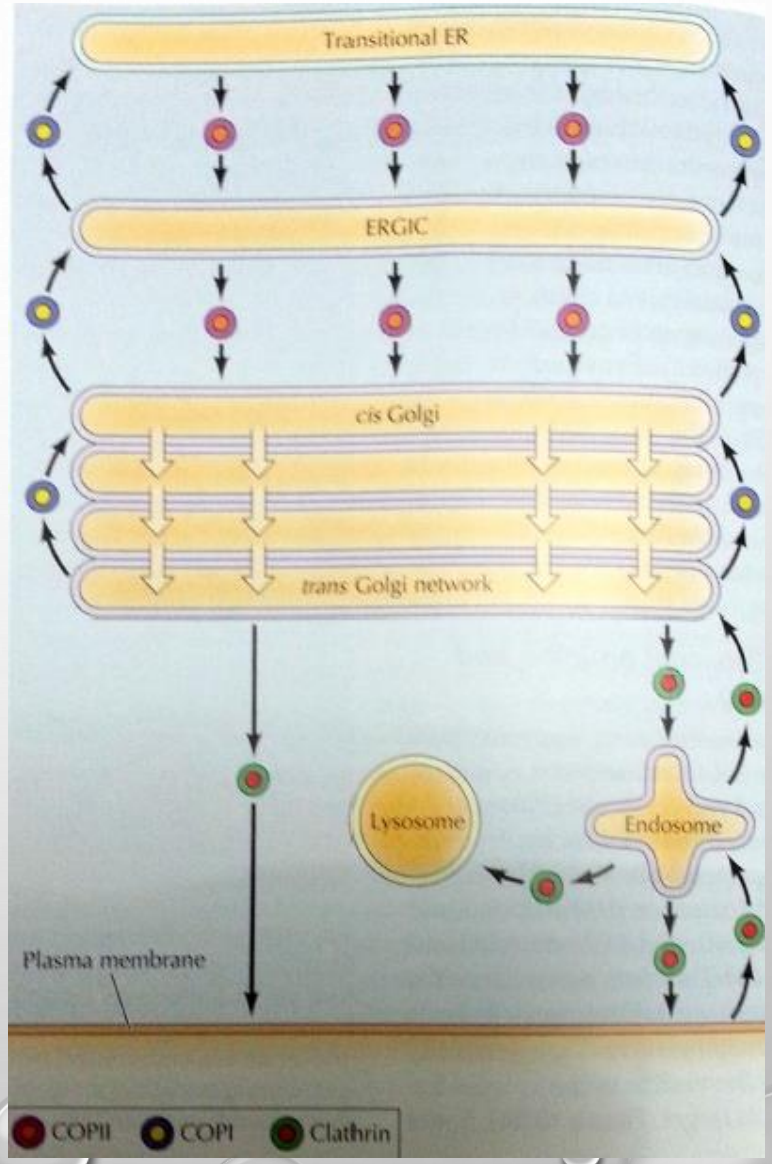
Coat disassembly in cytosol before reaching target membrane

Vesicular docking & fusion

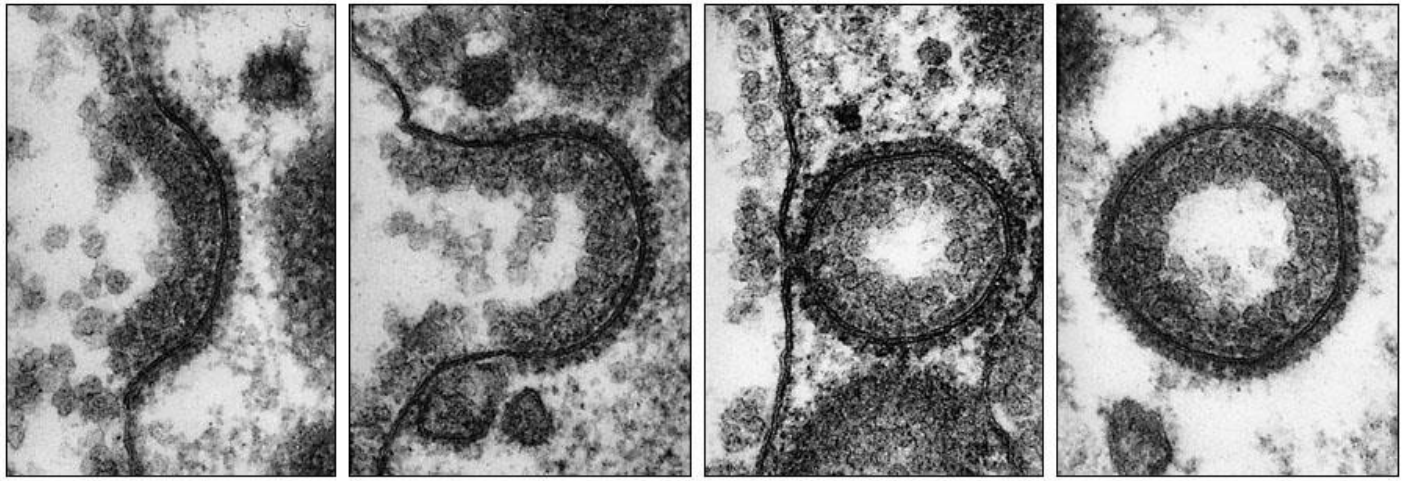
Coat Proteins

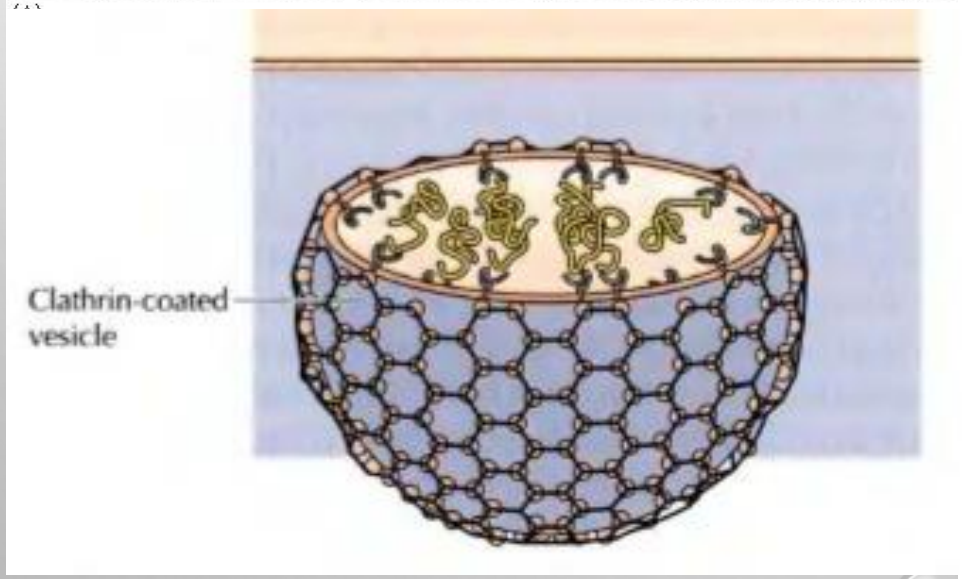
Different coating proteins (clathrin, COPI and COPII) depending on:

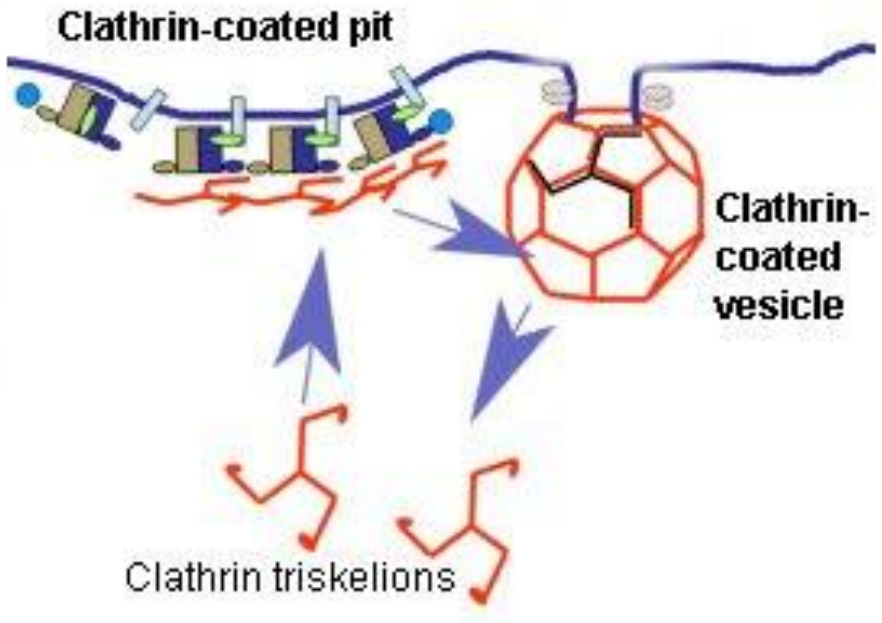
- ✓ The direction of movement
- ✓ The budding location
- ✓ The final destination



Formation of clathrin-coated vesicles

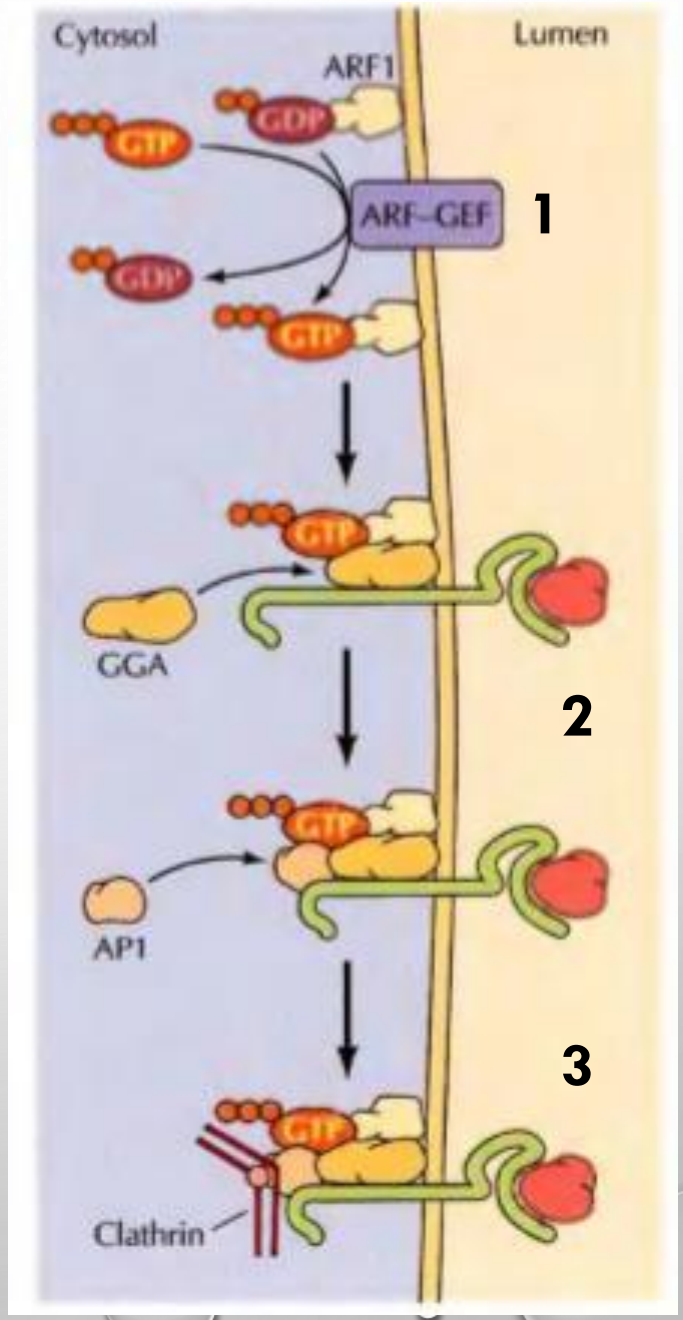






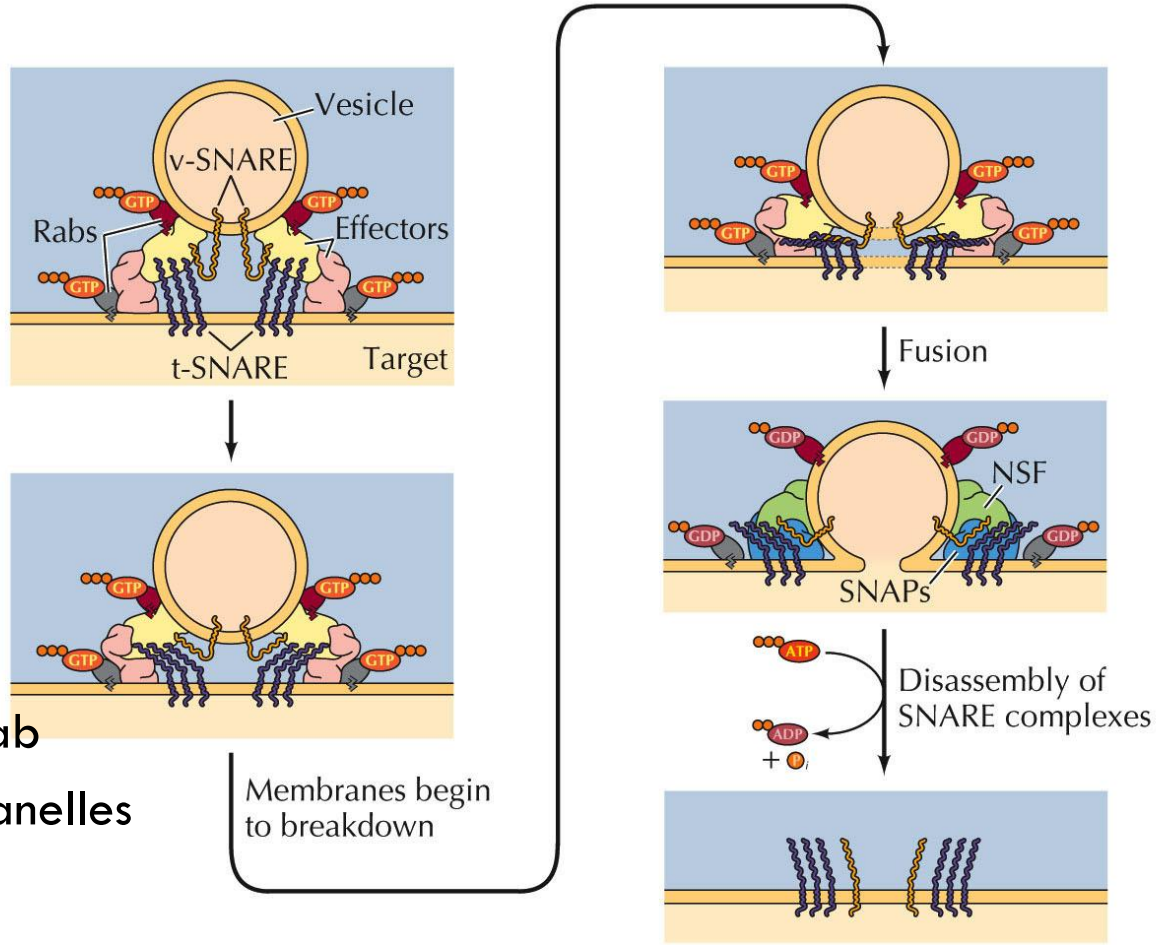
The role of ARF1 in COPI- and clathrin- coated vesicle formation

1. Activation of ARF1 by GEF
2. Recruitment of adaptor protein AP1 and then clathrin
3. Formation of ARF1-clathrin-receptor-cargo complex
4. Formation of vesicle
5. Budding and transport of vesicle
6. Inactivation of ARF1 by GTP hydrolysis and disassembly of coat
7. Vesicle fusion



Vesicular fusion

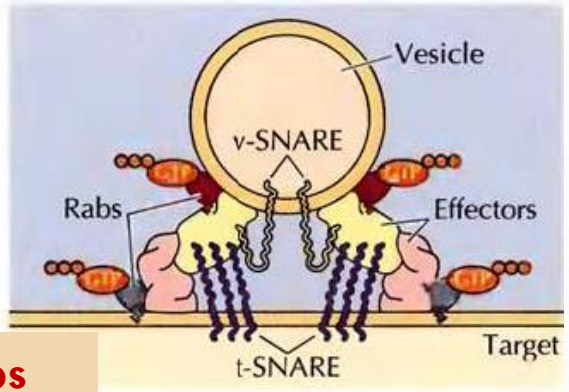
- The formation of v-SNAREs-t-SNAREs complexes leads to membrane fusion.
- GTP-binding Rab proteins function in several steps of vesicle trafficking.
- Different combinations of Rab proteins mark different organelles and transport vesicles.
- Effector proteins allow for specific interaction



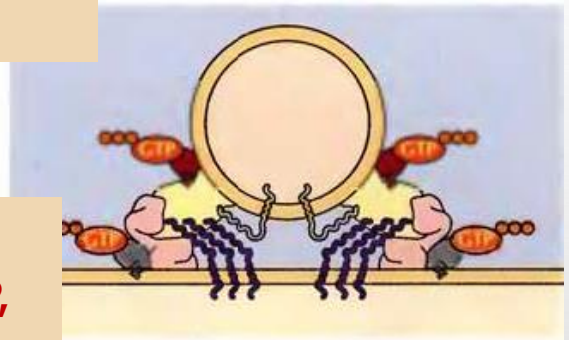
THE CELL, Fourth Edition, Figure 10.38 © 2006 ASM Press and Sinauer Associates, Inc.

The mechanism of fusion

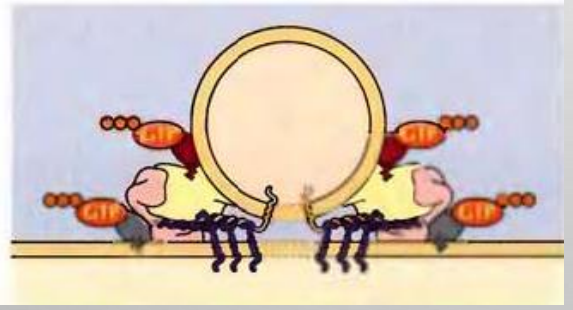
Docking



Interaction of Rabs with effector proteins and SNAREs

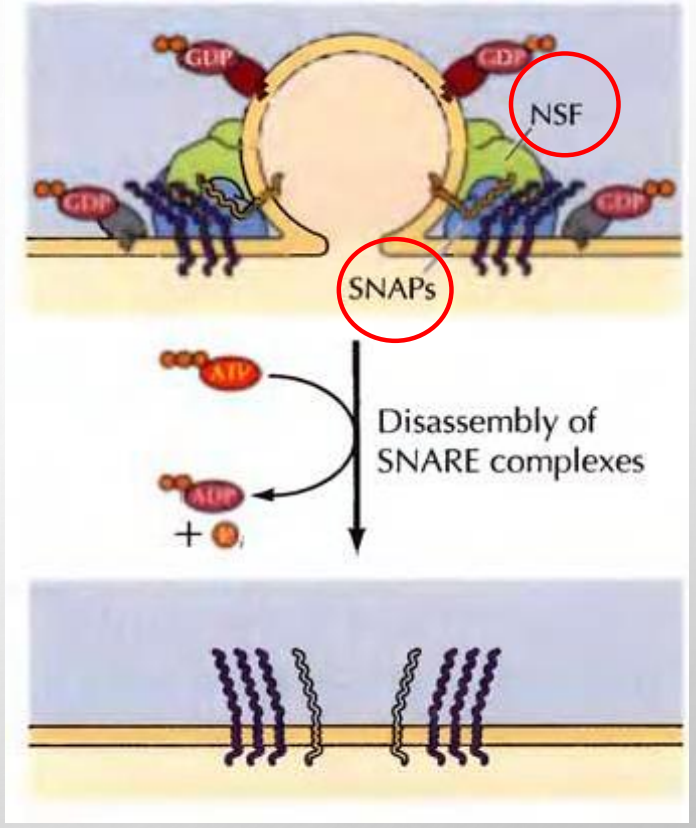


Tethering, hydrolysis of GTP, SNARE interactions



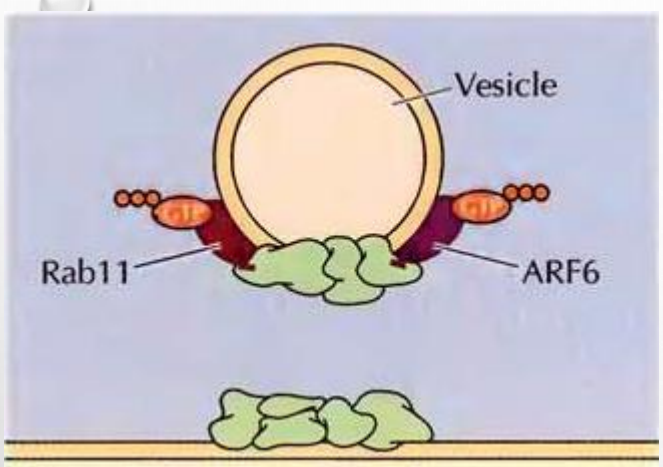
Closer vesicle-target induces membrane instability

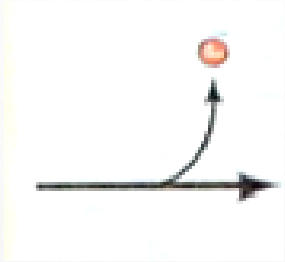
Fusion

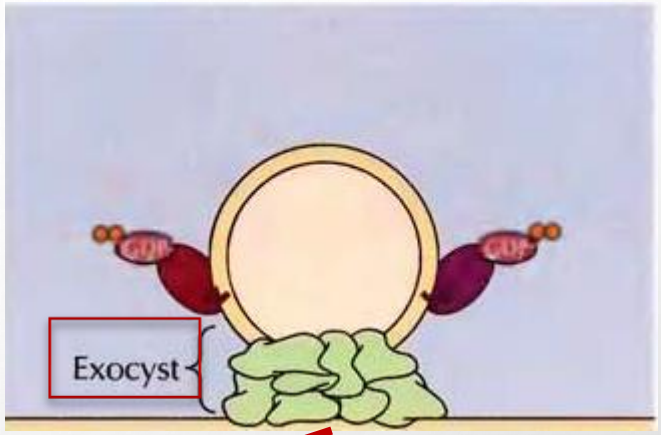


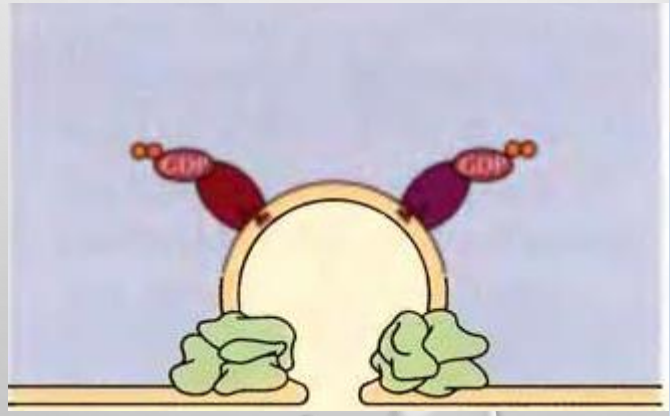
Disassembly of SNARE complex needs energy (ATP)

Exocytosis







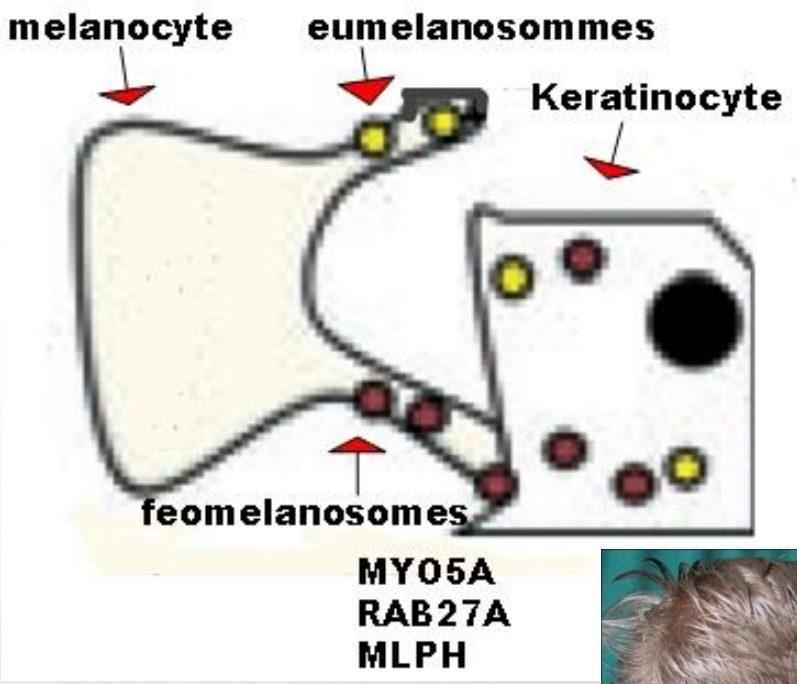


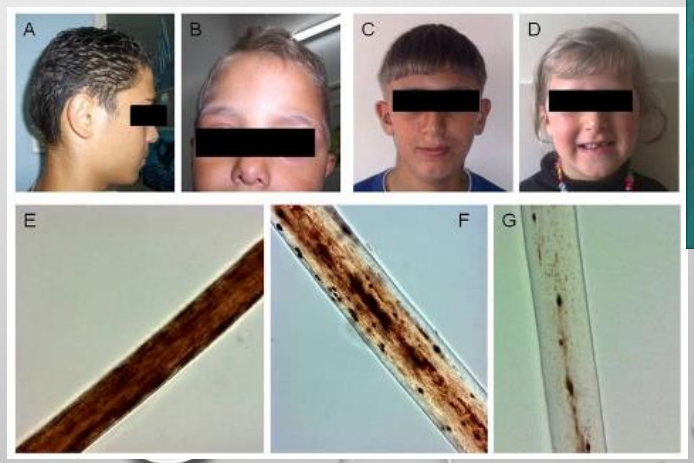
Exocysts are specific protein complexes (8 proteins) at which exocytosis occurs

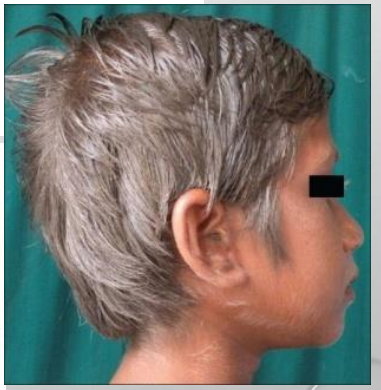
Exocysts protein interaction results in efficient targeting of the vesicle to a specific location on plasma membrane.

Clinical Application: Griscelli syndrome (GS)

- A rare genetic condition
- Type: GS1, GS2, GS3
- Mutations in MYO5A, RAB27A and MLPH genes that encode the MyoVA-Rab27a-Mlph protein complex that function in melanosome transport and fusion.
- Pigmentary dilution of the skin, silver-grey hair, melanin clumps within hair shafts
- Mature melanosomes accumulate in the center of melanocytes.



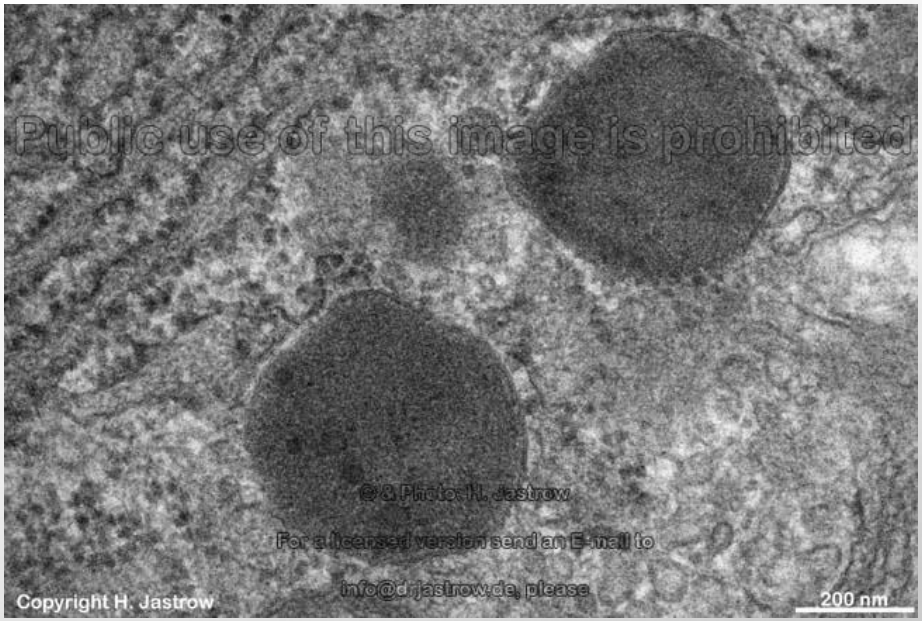




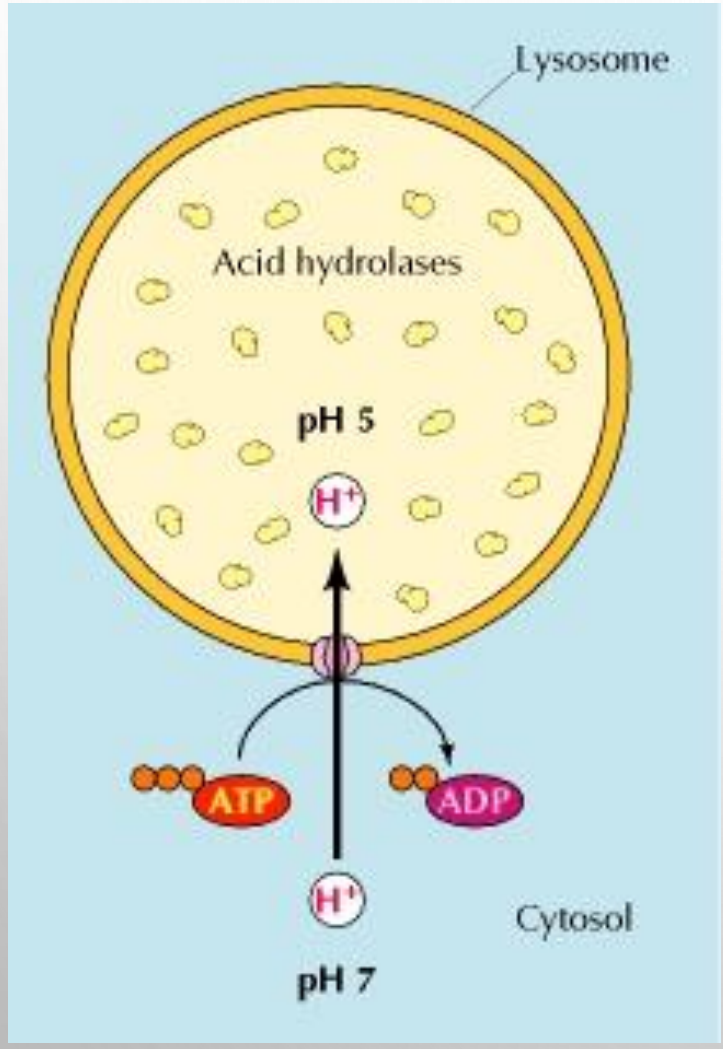
LYSOSOMES

STRUCTURE

- Lysosomes are membrane-enclosed organelles that contain various enzymes that break down all types of biological polymers.
- Lysosomes degrade material taken up from outside and inside the cell.
- Variable in size and shape.

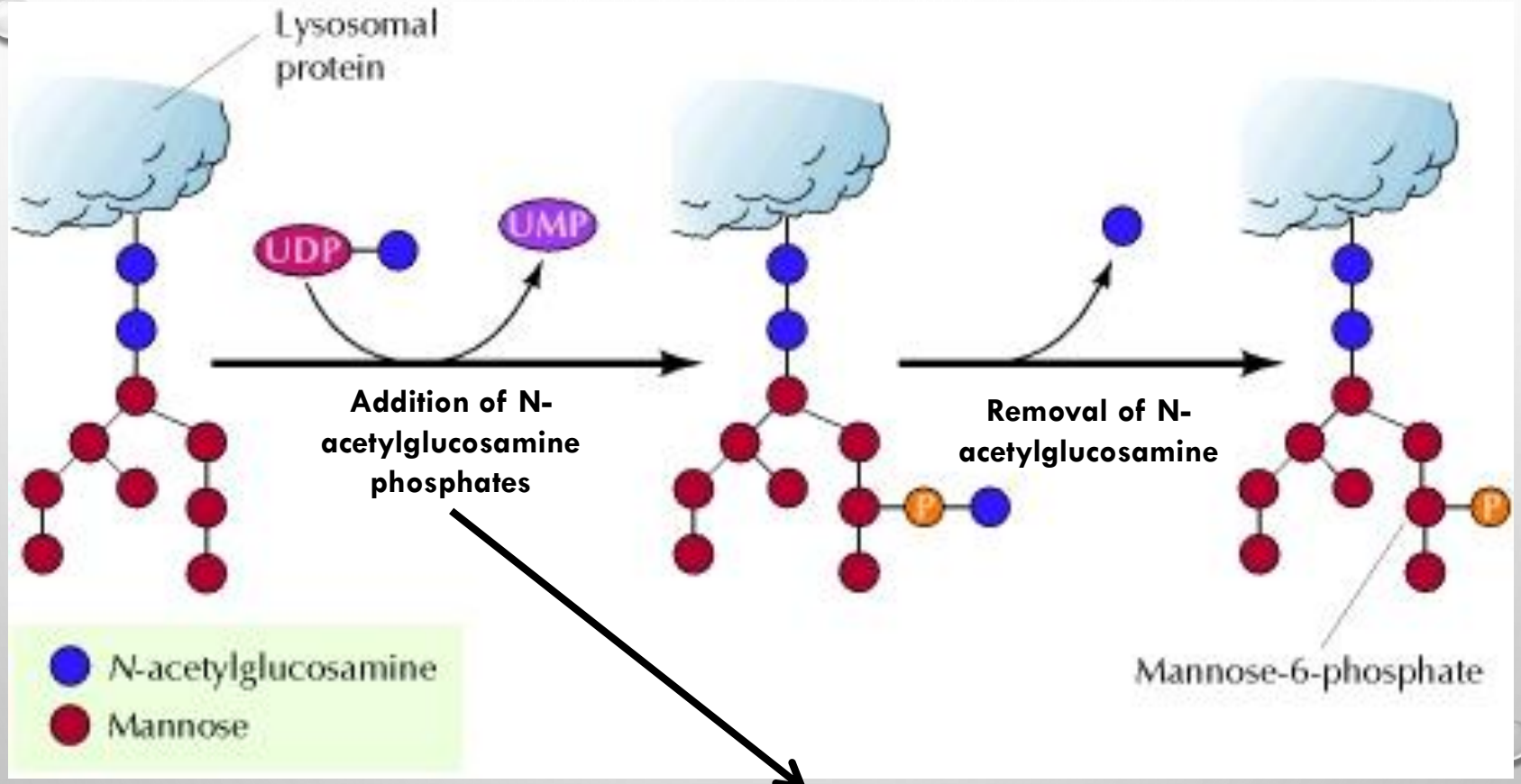


Lysosomal enzymes



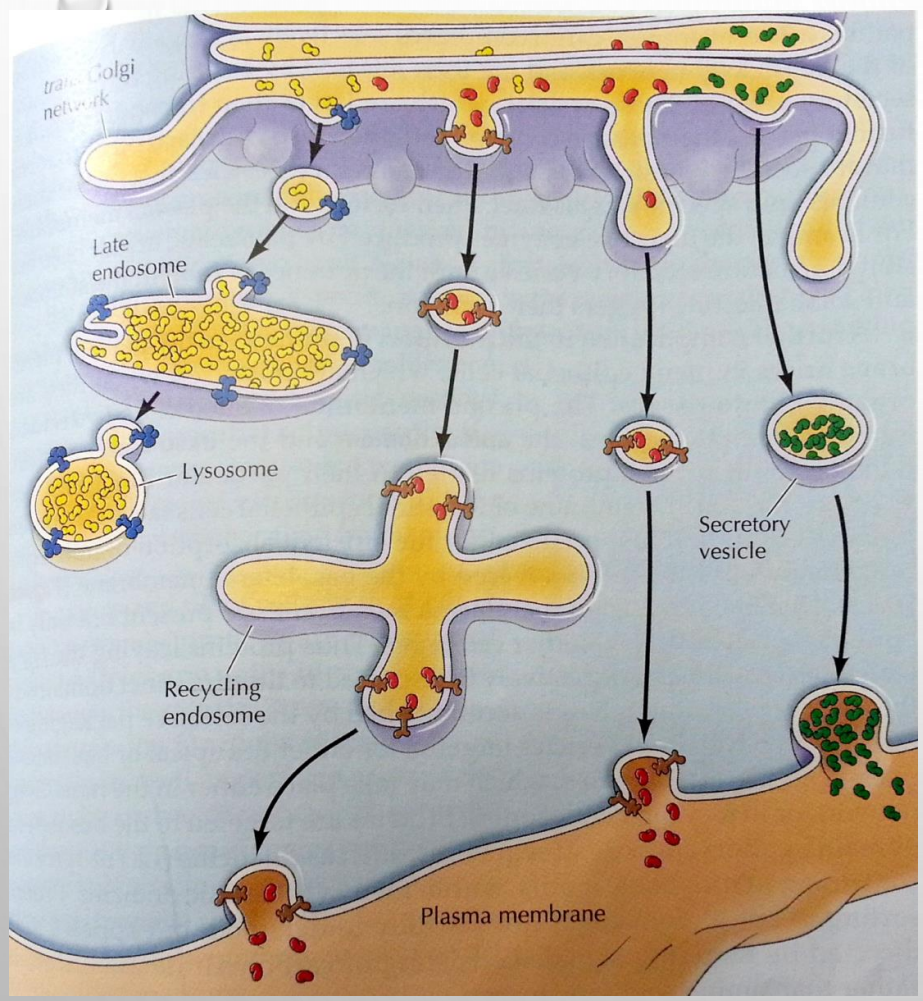
- Lysosomes contain ~50 different acid hydrolases.
- Enzymes hydrolyze proteins, DNA, RNA, polysaccharides and lipids.
- The enzymes are active at the acidic pH (about 5) that is maintained within lysosomes.
- Levels of Protection:
  - Containment
  - Inactive if released
- A proton pump maintains lysosomal pH.

Processing of lumenal lysosomal proteins



The enzyme recognizes a signal patch (a three-dimensional structural determinant) not a sequence.

Transport of lysosomal proteins



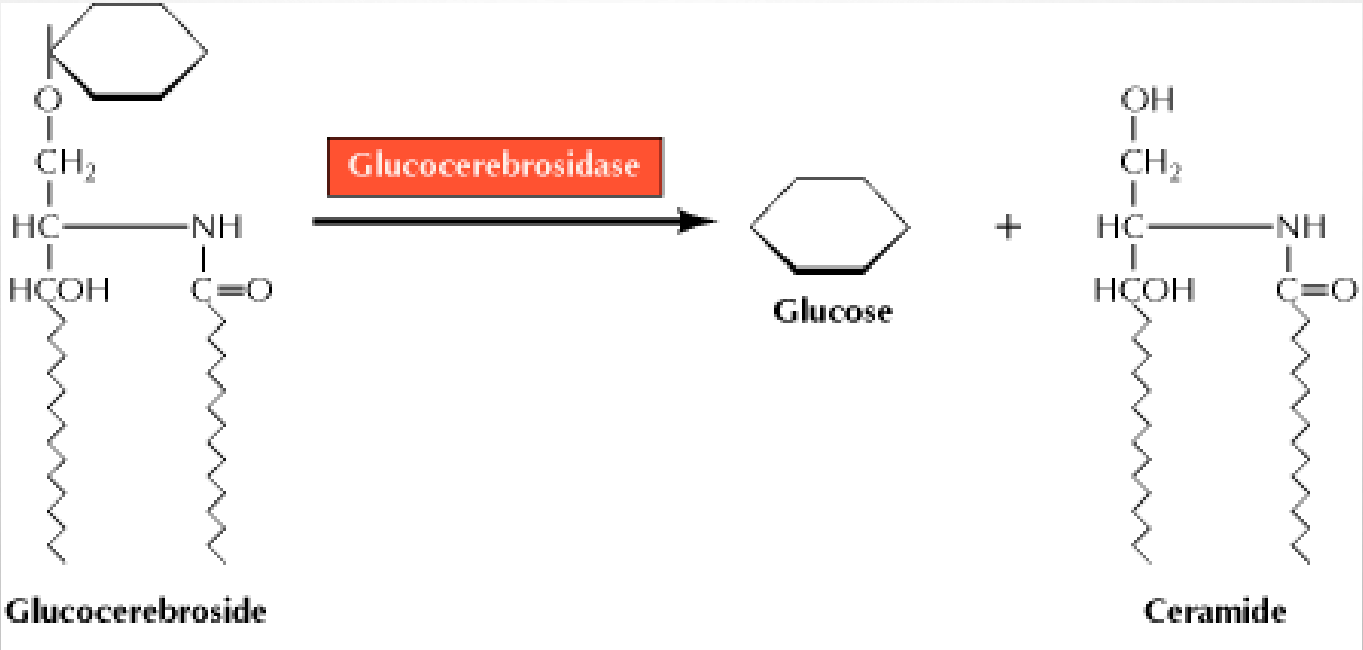
- **Lumenal** lysosomal proteins marked by **mannose-6-phosphates** bind to a mannose-6-phospahte receptor.
- The complexes are packaged into transport vesicles destined for late endosomes, which mature into lysosomes.
- Lysosomal **membrane** proteins are targeted by **sequences in their cytoplasmic tails,** rather than by mannose-6-phosphates.

Lysosomal storage diseases

- **Glycolipidoses** (sphingolipidoses)
- **Oligosaccharidoses**
- **Mucopolysaccharidoses**: deficiencies in lysosomal hydrolases of GAGs (heparan, keratan and dermatan sulfates, chondroitin sulfates).
    - They are chronic progressively debilitating disorders that lead to severe psychomotor retardation and premature death.

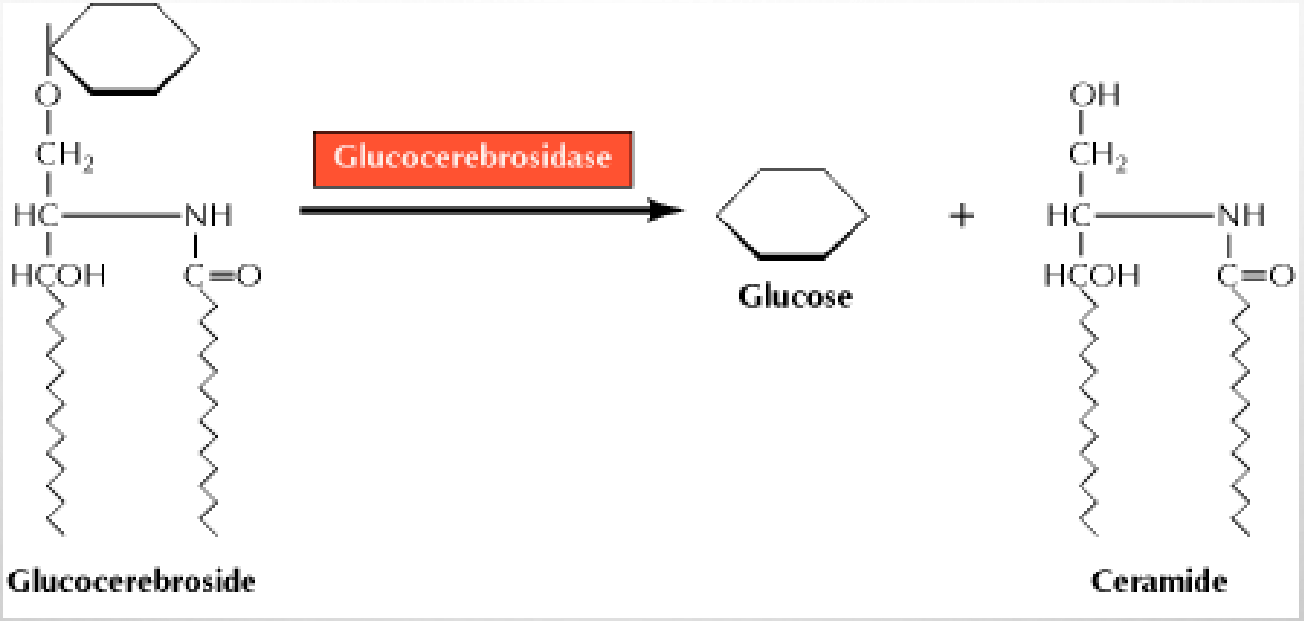
Glucocerebroside

- Glucocerebroside is a glycolipids (a monosaccharide attached directly to a ceramide unit
- It is a byproduct of the normal recycling of red blood cells, which are phagocytosed by macrophages, degraded and their contents recycled to make new cells.



Gaucher disease (glucocerebrosidase deficiency)

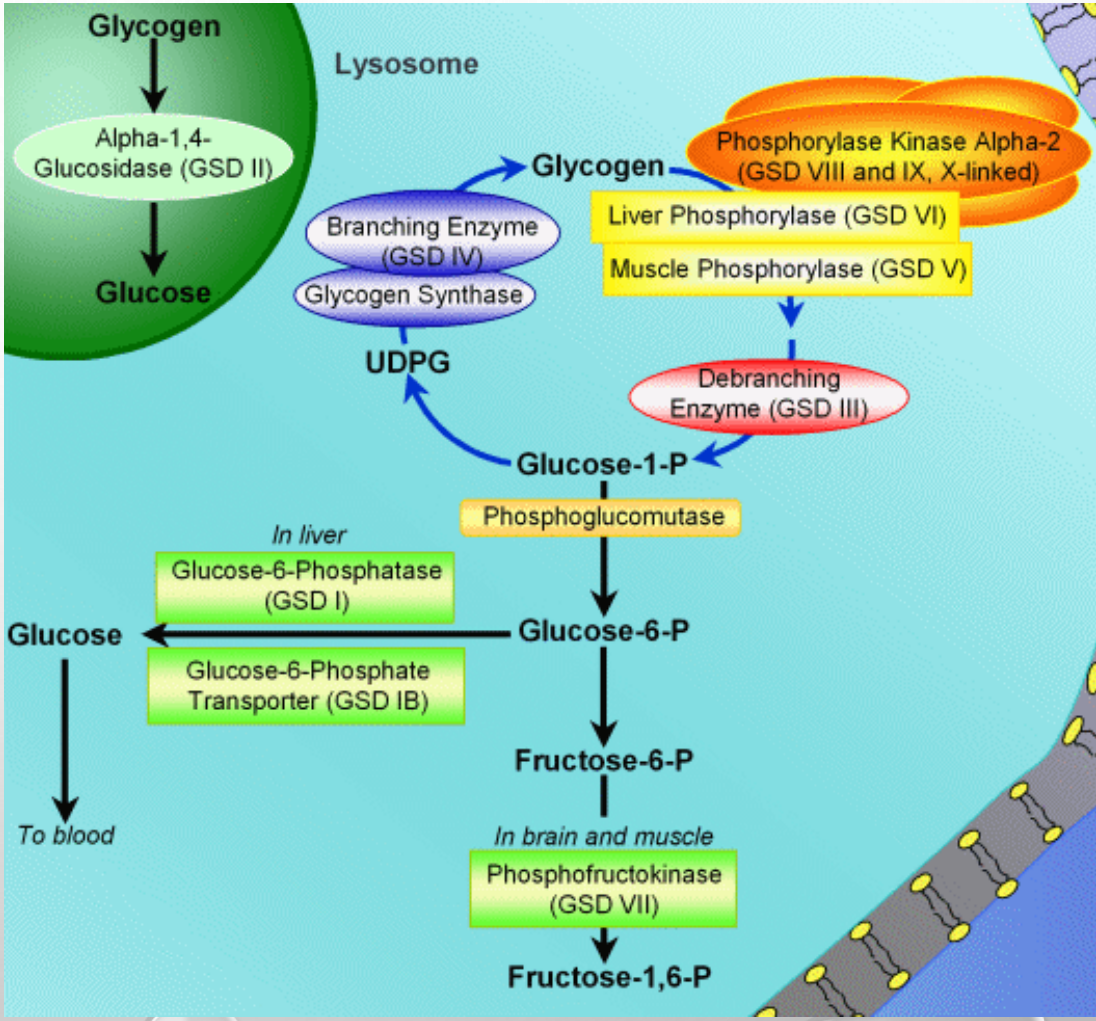
- The most common lysosomal storage disease
- Caused by mutation in the gene encoding acid-beta glucosidase, or glucocerebrosidase.



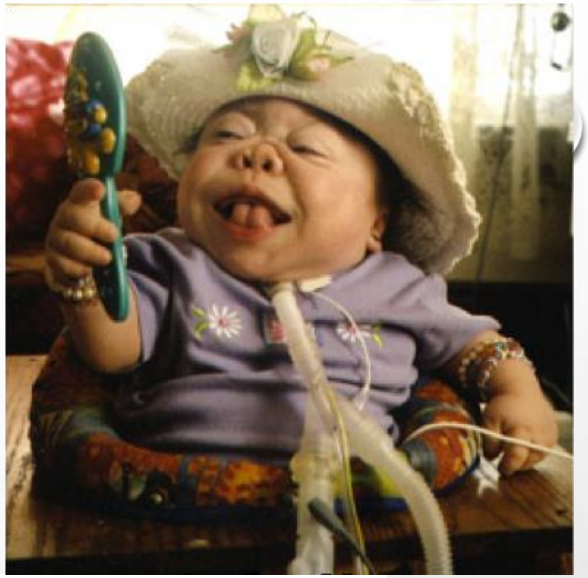
- Failure of lysosomes to degrade substances that they normally break down.
- The accumulation of non-degraded compounds leads to an increase in the size and number of lysosomes within the cell.

Oligosaccharidoses-Pompe disease (type II)

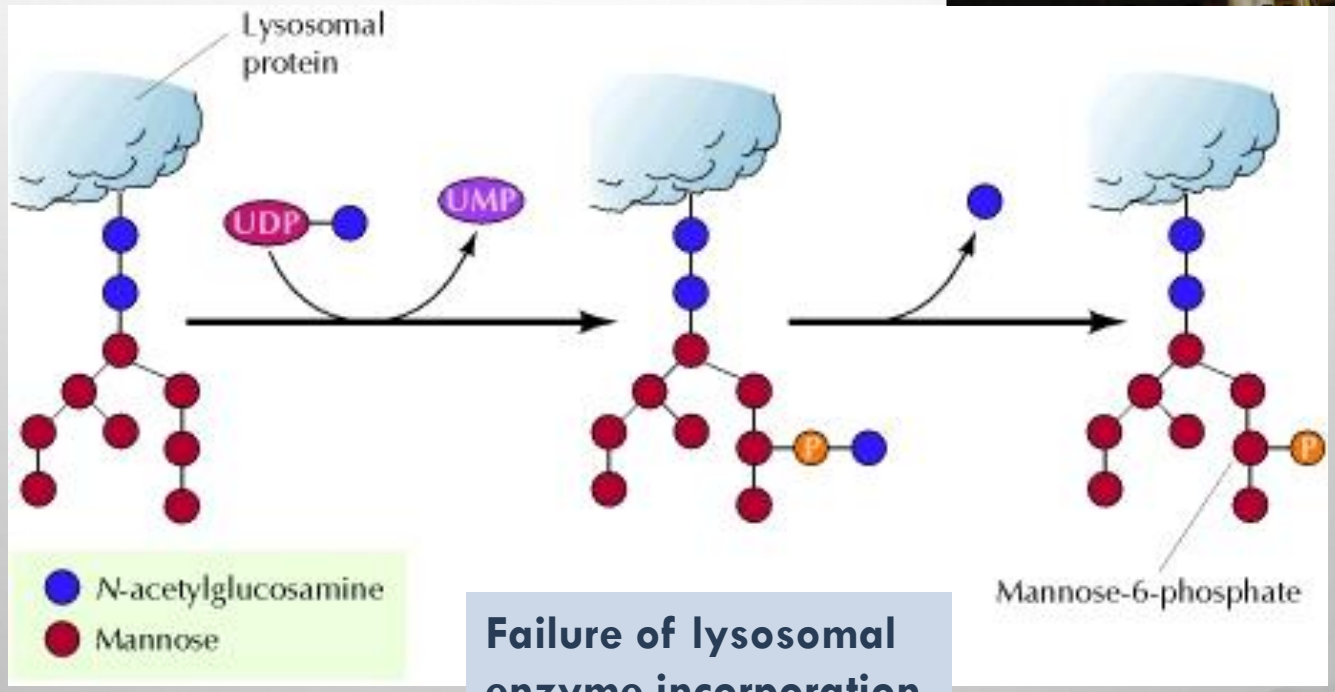
- Lysosomes become engorged with glycogen because they lack α-1,4-glucosidase, a hydrolytic enzyme confined to these organelles
- Glycogen structure is normal, but its amount is excessive



I-cell disease



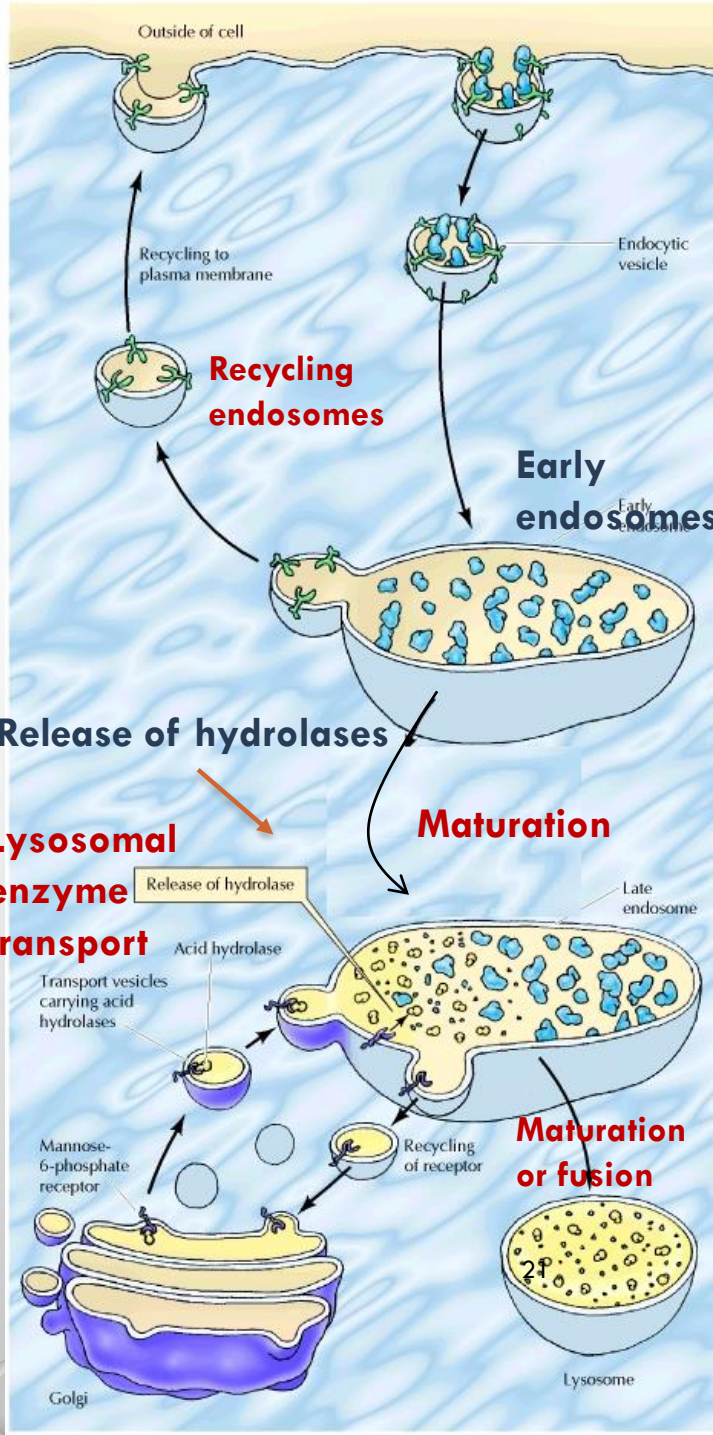
- Lack of targeting of lysosomal enzymes from Golgi
- A deficiency in tagging enzyme
- Features: severe psychomotor retardation that rapidly progresses leading to death between 5 and 8 years of age.



Failure of lysosomal enzyme incorporation into the lysosomes

Endocytosis

- Molecules are taken up from outside the cell in endocytic vesicles, which fuse with early endosomes.
- Early endosomes separate molecules targeted for recycling from those targeted for degradation.
- Membrane receptors are recycled via recycling endosomes.
- Early endosomes mature into late endosomes.
- Transport vesicles carrying acid hydrolases from the Golgi fuse with late endosomes, which mature into lysosomes.
- The acid hydrolases dissociate from the mannose-6-phosphate receptor and the receptors are recycled to the Golgi.



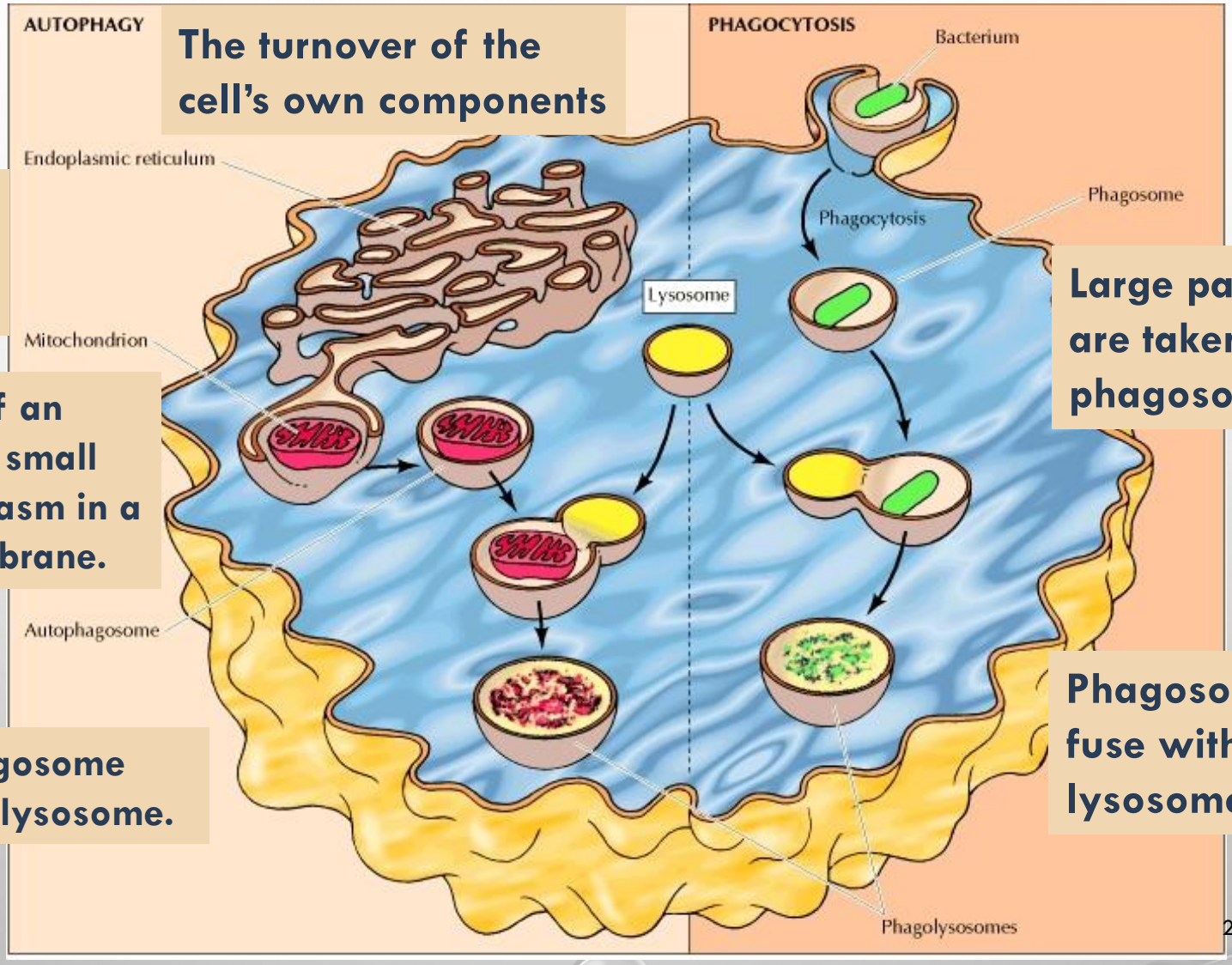
Phagocytosis and autophagy

The turnover of the cell's own components

1. Embryonic development
2. Apoptosis

1. Enclosure of an organelle or a small area of cytoplasm in a cytosolic membrane.

2. Autophagosome fusion with lysosome.



Large particles are taken up by phagosomes

Phagosomes fuse with lysosomes