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DISSERTATION

**The effects of acid-sensing ion channel ASIC3 and stomatin-like
proteins on mechanosensation and nociception**

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Abstract

Transformation of mechanical energy into electrical signals in mechanosensory neurons is essential for mechanosensation and nociception. This transformation occurs via sensory transduction channels that are activated by external force. Recent genetic and electrophysiological studies in *Caenorhabditis elegans* have directly shown that the degenerin/epithelial sodium channel (DEG/ENaC) ion channel subunits, MEC-4 and MEC-10, and the accessory ion channel subunits MEC-2 and MEC-6 form a sensory transduction ion channel within a mechanotransduction complex that also includes intra- and extracellular proteins. In mammals DEG/ENaC ion channel subunits are also proposed to function as mechanotransducers. Consistent with a function in mechanosensation, the mammalian acid-sensing ion channel subunit ASIC3 belongs to the DEG/ENaC family of ion channels; it is highly expressed in mechanosensory neurons including their peripheral structures; and it has been shown to be required for normal mechanosensation in mice. MEC-2 protein, which contains a stomatin-like domain in its central region, interacts and modulates MEC-4 ion channel activity. Mammalian stomatin-like proteins, like stomatin and stomatin-like protein (SLP3), might have similar roles. Here we show that ASIC3 coimmunoprecipitates with stomatin and SLP3 in a heterologous system. We asked whether the physical interaction between ASIC3 and stomatin proteins has any effects on mechanotransduction in mechanosensory neurons innervating skin. To look for a functional interaction between ASIC3 and stomatin in mechanosensory neurons single fiber analysis of mechanosensitivity in *ASIC3/stomatin* double mutant mice in the *in vitro* skin nerve preparation were used. The loss of ASIC3 function specifically increases mechanosensitivity in rapidly adapting mechanoreceptors (RAM) and reduces the sensitivity of nociceptors, including A-mechanonociceptors (AM) and C-fibers. In comparison, the additional loss of stomatin does not alter the increased mechanosensitivity in RAM; however, it slightly decreases the speed of response (mechanical latency). In addition, AM and C-fibers in *ASIC3/stomatin* double mutants show reduced mechanosensitivity that is not significantly different from the alterations due to loss of ASIC3 alone. However, polymodal nociceptors (C-MH) in *ASIC3/stomatin* double mutants show significant decrease in mechanosensitivity to suprathreshold stimuli compared to C-MH in *ASIC3* single mutants. Therefore, the loss of stomatin produced additional alteration in mechanoreceptor function already altered by loss of ASIC3. The data suggest that ASIC3 is required for normal mechanoreceptor function and that a weak functional interaction exists between ASIC3 and stomatin.

Index

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| ABSTRACT | 3 |
| LIST OF FIGURES | 6 |
| LIST OF TABLES | 6 |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| 1.1 MECHANISMS OF MECHANOTRANSDUCTION IN SENSORY NEURONS..... | 7 |
| 1.1.1 <i>Molecular model of mechanotransduction</i> | 9 |
| 1.1.2 <i>Molecules of Mechanotransduction in invertebrates</i> | 10 |
| 1.1.3 <i>Sensory Mechanotransduction in vertebrates</i> | 13 |
| 1.2 PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SPECIALIZED MECHANORECEPTORS | 18 |
| 1.2.1 <i>Aβ-mechanoreceptors</i> | 20 |
| 1.2.2 <i>Aδ-mechanoreceptors</i> | 21 |
| 1.2.3 <i>C-mechanonociceptors</i> | 23 |
| 1.3 AIMS AND HYPOTHESIS | 27 |
| 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS | 28 |
| 2.1 MATERIALS AND ANIMALS | 28 |
| 2.1.1 <i>Technical equipment</i> | 28 |
| 2.1.2 <i>Chemicals and reagents</i> | 29 |
| 2.1.3 <i>Buffers and Solutions</i> | 29 |
| 2.1.4 <i>Culture media</i> | 31 |
| 2.1.5 <i>Kits</i> | 31 |
| 2.1.6 <i>Plasmids</i> | 31 |
| 2.1.7 <i>Antibodies</i> | 31 |
| 2.1.8 <i>Consumables</i> | 32 |
| 2.1.9 <i>Animals and genotyping</i> | 32 |
| 2.2 METHODS | 33 |
| 2.2.1 <i>Biochemistry: Co-immunoprecipitation Experiment of ASIC3 and stomatin-like proteins</i> | 33 |
| 2.2.2 <i>Electrophysiology: in vitro Skin nerve preparation</i> | 35 |
| 2.2.3 <i>Electron microscopy</i> | 40 |
| 3 RESULTS | 41 |
| 3.1 INTERACTION OF ASIC3 AND STOMATIN-LIKE PROTEINS..... | 41 |
| 3.1.1 <i>ASIC3 and stomatin physically interact</i> | 41 |
| 3.1.2 <i>ASIC3 and stomatin-like protein 3 physically interact</i> | 42 |
| 3.2 SINGLE FIBER RECORDINGS USING IN VITRO SKIN NERVE PREPARATION | 43 |
| 3.2.1 <i>Mouse saphenous nerve</i> | 44 |
| 3.2.2 <i>General properties of different types of afferent fibers</i> | 45 |
| 3.2.3 <i>von Frey thresholds</i> | 46 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 3.3 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MECHANORECEPTOR MECHANOSENSITIVITY | 50 |
| 3.3.1 <i>Generation of stimulus-response function</i> | 50 |
| 3.3.2 <i>Mechanical latency</i> | 51 |
| 3.3.3 <i>Mechanoreceptor sensitivity to moving stimuli</i> | 51 |
| 3.4 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MECHANOSENSITIVITY IN ASIC3 MUTANTS | 52 |
| 3.4.1 <i>Mechanosensitivity of Aβ-fibers</i> | 52 |
| 3.4.2 <i>Mechanosensitivity of Aδ-fibers</i> | 53 |
| 3.4.3 <i>Mechanosensitivity of C-fibers</i> | 54 |
| 3.5 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MECHANOSENSITIVITY IN ASIC3-/STOMATIN-/ DOUBLE MUTANTS | 56 |
| 3.5.1 <i>Mechanosensitivity of Aβ- fibers</i> | 56 |
| 3.5.2 <i>Mechanosensitivity of Aδ-fibers</i> | 58 |
| 3.5.3 <i>Mechanosensitivity of C-fibers</i> | 60 |
| 4 DISCUSSION..... | 62 |
| 4.1 INTERACTION OF ASIC3 AND STOMATIN-LIKE PROTEINS..... | 62 |
| 4.1.1 <i>ASIC3 and stomatin interact</i> | 62 |
| 4.1.2 <i>ASIC3 and SLP3 interact</i> | 63 |
| 4.2 EFFECTS OF ASIC3 AND STOMATIN ON MECHANOSENSITIVE AFFERENTS | 63 |
| 4.2.1 <i>Fiber proportions</i> | 64 |
| 4.2.2 <i>Conduction Velocity</i> | 64 |
| 4.2.3 <i>Mechanical Thresholds</i> | 65 |
| 4.3 EFFECTS OF ASIC3 AND STOMATIN ON A β -FIBERS | 65 |
| 4.4 EFFECTS OF ASIC3 AND STOMATIN ON A δ -FIBERS | 67 |
| 4.5 EFFECTS OF ASIC3 AND STOMATIN ON C-FIBERS..... | 68 |
| 4.6 NOCICEPTION | 69 |
| 4.7 CONCLUSION | 70 |
| 4.8 FUTURE EXPERIMENTS..... | 70 |
| 5 ZUSAMMENFASSUNG..... | 72 |
| 6 REFERENCES | 74 |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | 85 |
| ERKLÄRUNG..... | 86 |
| PUBLICATION LIST | 87 |
| LEBENSLAUF | 88 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1: Schematic diagram of mechanotransduction process. | 8 |
| Figure 2: Schematic diagram of the proposed mechanotransduction complex in <i>C. elegans</i> body touch receptor. | 12 |
| Figure 3: Common features of DEG/ENaC family | 14 |
| Figure 4: Anatomical and functional organization of mechanosensory pathways. | 19 |
| Figure 5: Typical response properties of mouse mechanoreceptors. | 22 |
| Figure 6: Scheme of the in vitro skin nerve setup | 37 |
| Figure 7: Association of stomatin with ASIC3. | 42 |
| Figure 8: Interaction of ASIC3 with SLP3. | 43 |
| Figure 9: Electron microscopy cross-section of the saphenous nerve. | 45 |
| Figure 10: von Frey thresholds. | 49 |
| Figure 11: Generation of a stimulus-response curve. | 50 |
| Figure 12: Mechanical latencies of cutaneous mechanoreceptors. | 51 |
| Figure 13: Velocity sensitivity of RA and D-hair mechanoreceptors. | 52 |
| Figure 14: Velocity stimulus-response function and mechanical latency of RAM in A3 ^{-/-} mutants. | 53 |
| Figure 15: Stimulus-response function and mechanical latency of AM in A3 ^{-/-} mutant mice. | 54 |
| Figure 16: Stimulus-response function and mechanical latency of C-fibers in A3 ^{-/-} mutant mice. | 55 |
| Figure 17: Mechanosensitivities of C-M and C-MH in A3 ^{-/-} mutants. | 56 |
| Figure 18: Mechanosensitivity and mechanical latency of RAM to movement stimuli in A3 ^{-/-} S ^{-/-} mutants. | 57 |
| Figure 19: SAM adaptation rate | 58 |
| Figure 20: Mechanosensitivity of AM mechanonociceptors of A3 ^{-/-} S ^{-/-} mutants. | 59 |
| Figure 21: D-hair velocity stimulus-response function in A3 ^{-/-} S ^{-/-} mutants. | 59 |
| Figure 22: Stimulus-response and mechanical latency plots of C-fibers in A3 ^{-/-} S ^{-/-} mutants. | 60 |
| Figure 23: Stimulus-response function of C-MH and C-M | 61 |

List of Tables

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1: Features of ASICs | 17 |
| Table 2: Hairy skin mechanoreceptors | 26 |
| Table 3: Relative proportion and conduction velocities of mechanoreceptor in mouse saphenous nerve | 47 |

Erklärung

„Ich, Rabih Moshourab erkläre, dass ich die vorgelegte Dissertationsschrift mit dem Thema: The effects of Acid-sensing ion channel ASIC3 and stomatin-like proteins on mechanosensation and nociception, selbst verfasst und keine anderen als die angegebenen Quellen und Hilfsmittel benutzt, ohne die (unzulässige) Hilfe Dritter verfasst und auch in Teilen keine Kopien anderer Arbeiten dargestellt habe.“

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1. Dubreuil AS, Boukhaddaoui H, Desmadryl G, Martinez-Salgado C, Moshourab R, Lewin GR, Carroll P, Valmier J, Scamps F (2004) Role of T-type calcium current in identified D-hair mechanoreceptor neurons studied in vitro. *J Neurosci* 24:8480-8484.
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3. Wetzel C, Hu J, Riethmacher D, Benckendorff A, Harder L, Eilers A, Moshourab R, Kozlenkov A, Labuz D, Caspani O, Erdmann B, Machelska H, Heppenstall PA, Lewin GR (2006) A stomatin-domain protein essential for touch sensation in the mouse. *Nature*. 2007 Jan 11;445(7124):206-9 .

Lebenslauf

Mein Lebenslauf wird aus Datenschutzgründen in der elektronischen Version meiner Arbeit nicht mit veröffentlicht.