Characterization of Parkinson’s disease-related pathogenic TMEM230 mutants

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**ABSTRACT**

Parkinson’s disease (PD) is the second most common neurodegenerative disease. Although most PD cases are sporadic, 5–10% of them are hereditary and several pathogenic mutations in related genes have been identified. Mutations in TMEM230 were recently identified as a cause of autosomal dominant PD. However, the basic properties of the mutant proteins are not yet known. We examined stability, and neurotoxicity, important characteristics of PD pathogenesis-related proteins, of WT TMEM230 and two pathogenic mutants, R78L and PG5ext, in a dopaminergic neuronal cell line. Our study showed that amount of protein expressed in the same vector backbone was R78L > WT > PG5ext. The stabilities of the mutant proteins were similar to each other, but lower than that of the WT. In addition, overexpression of mutants and WT TMEM230 caused similar levels of neurotoxicity upon MPP\textsuperscript{+} treatment when compared to the cells transfected with an empty vector. Because the proteins encoded by two PD-causing genes, TMEM230 and LRRK2, function in vesicle trafficking, we tested whether they interact. LRRK2 neither interacts with, nor phosphorylates TMEM230. We also investigated the levels of several Rab proteins (Rab1A, 5, 7, 8A and 11) involved in vesicle trafficking after TMEM230 overexpression. However, there was no clear difference of any Rab proteins among cells transfected with an empty vector, TMEM230 WT and mutants-expressing cells, suggesting that TMEM230 does not directly regulate these Rab proteins. Thus, these TMEM230 PG5ext and R78L mutant proteins are not distinctly different from the WT proteins except for their stability.

**Abbreviations:** LRRK2: Leucine-rich repeat kinase 2; PD: Parkinson’s disease; AD: Alzheimer’s disease; RT-PCR: reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; SDS-PAGE: sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; FACS: fluorescence-activated cell sorting; PFS: phosphate buffered saline; FBS: fetal bovine serum; PI: propidium iodide.

**Introduction**

Parkinson’s disease (PD) is a movement disorder, and it is the second most common neurodegenerative disease after Alzheimer’s disease (AD). Similar to AD, most cases of PD are sporadic, although 5–10% are hereditary. Through decades of study, several mutations in PD-related genes that cause PD have been identified (Martin et al. 2011). Among the numerous altered functions of PD-related gene products, impairment of protein degradation leading to protein aggregation and mitochondria dysfunction have been reported. TMEM230 is a recently identified gene, and mutations in this gene cause PD in an autosomal dominant manner (Deng et al. 2016). TMEM230 is a protein containing two transmembrane domains. A previous study showed that TMEM230 is present as both a long isoform (isoform 1) and a short isoform (isoform 2), and the latter is abundant in the cell. Two nonsense mutations, Y92C (Y29C in isoform 2) and R141L (R78L in isoform 2), and two of additional mutations, which add an extra six (W5E) and seven (PG5E) amino acids to the C-terminus, were identified as pathogenic PD-related mutants (Deng et al. 2016). However, referring to TMEM230 as a PD-causing gene should be approached cautiously, because most sequencing studies with PD cohorts failed to find additional cases with these mutations, with one exception that identified a new pathogenic mutation of TMEM230 (Baumann et al. 2017). A TMEM230 functional study suggested that the protein regulates Rab8-mediated...
secretory vesicle trafficking and retromer trafficking (Kim et al. 2017). In addition, a recent study reported that TMEM230 is a novel regulator of angiogenesis in zebrafish (Carra et al. 2018).

The most common cause of familial PD is mutation in leucine-rich repeat kinase 2 (LRRK2), and the LRRK2 protein contains functional GTPase and kinase domains and regulates autophagy, neurite outgrowth and vesicle trafficking (Rideout 2017; Seol 2010). LRRK2 has been reported to interact with other PD-causing proteins such as α-synuclein (Guerreiro et al. 2013) and parkin (Smith et al. 2005). Especially, expression of WT or pathogenic G2019S LRRK2 has been reported to accelerate neuropathological phenotypes developed in pathogenic α-synuclein transgenic mice (Lin et al. 2009). In contrast, another study reported that G2019S, but not WT LRRK2, promotes formation of α-synuclein inclusions (Volpicelli-Daley et al. 2016). These studies suggested that at least pathogenic G2019S LRRK2 facilitates pathogenicity of α-synuclein protein aggregation.

In this study, we attempted to elucidate the function of both WT and PD-related mutant TMEM230 proteins in terms of PD pathogenesis and explore the relationship between TMEM230 and LRRK2.

**Materials and methods**

**Construction of plasmids containing WT and mutant TMEM230**

The gene encoding human TMEM230 isoform 2 was synthesized by RT–PCR with primers TMEM WT-F, CCGGATCC-GAATTCTAGTGCCGTCGGTAACAC and TMEM WT-R, GGTCGAGCTAGTCATCAAAGTCTGGGAATG, using clone BKU008111 from the Korea Human Gene Bank (Daejeon, Korea) as a template. The amplification product was confirmed by sequencing, and expression of the expected protein was confirmed by western blotting.

The DNA sequences of all clones were digested with BamHI and XhoI and cloned into pcDNA3.1 as a WT DNA fragment with the corresponding mutant DNA fragment synthesized by PCR with primers, the TMEM230 WT-F and TMEM230 PG5E-R, GGCTCGAGCTAGTCATCAAAGTCTGGAATG, using primers, TMEM R78L-F, CAAAGGGGGGGCA-CTGGAACGGCGTTCCAG and TMEM R78L-R, CTGGAACGGC-TGCCCCCCCTTTG (The lowercase letter is the mutated site.). The PG5E (isoform 2 of *120PGext*5, (Deng et al., 2016)) mutation was introduced by replacing a WT DNA fragment with the corresponding mutant DNA fragment synthesized by PCR with primers, the TMEM230 WT-F and TMEM230 PG5E-R, GGCTCGAGCTAGTCATCAAAGTCTGGAATG, using primers, TMEM R78L-F, CAAAGGGGGGGCACTGGAACGGCGTTCCAG and TMEM R78L-R, CTGGAACGGC-CaGGTCTGCCCCCCTTTG (The lower case letter is the mutated site.). The PG5E (isoform 2 of α120PGext*5, (Deng et al., 2016)) mutation was introduced by replacing with GFP-tagged TMEM230 WT or mutant plasmids and observed under a Fluoroid™ Cell Imaging Station (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). A representative image was selected from each set.

**GFP trap assay**

HEK293T cells (5 x 10^5 cells) were seeded in a 60 mm dish and transiently co-transfected with LRRK2 WT (9 μg) and GFP, GFP-TMEM230 WT, -TMEM230 R78L, or -TMEM230 PG5E (1 μg) using Lipofectamine 2000. Then, a GFP-trap assay was performed using the GFP-Trap®_A beads (Chromotek, Planegg-Martinsried, Germany; gta-20) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Samples were subsequently analyzed by SDS-PAGE and western blotting using the indicated antibodies.
**Western blotting**

Cells were harvested and lysed with 1 × sample loading buffer. Total cell lysates, without any centrifugation step, were loaded on to a 12% SDS-PAGE gel or a 4–15% gradient gel (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA; 456-1086), transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane, and analyzed with the indicated antibodies.

**In vitro kinase assay**

A recombinant GST-TMEM230 WT protein purified from *E. coli* was used as the substrate in an in vitro kinase assay with a ΔN-GST-LRRK2 G2019S recombinant protein (Invitrogen, PV4881) as previously described (Ho et al. 2015).

**FACS analysis**

SN4741 cells (1.3 × 10⁵ cells) were seeded in 60 mm dishes and transfected with GFP, GFP-TMEM230 WT, -TMEM230 R78L, or -TMEM230 PG5E (8 μg). When indicated, MPP⁺ iodide (D048, 1 mM, Sigma-Aldrich, Saint Louis, MO, USA) was added to the cells at 24 h after transfection, and incubated further for 24 h. Then, the cells were washed with PBS, detached with TrypLE™ Express (Gibco, Gaithersburg, MD, USA; 12604-013), and washed with FACS buffer (10% FBS in PBS). Finally, the cells were suspended in 400 μL of fresh FACS buffer containing propidium iodide (PI, 10 μg/ml, Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA; P346) to detect dead cells and analyzed with a FACS Aria™III (BD Biosciences, Denmark).

**Statistical analysis**

The densities of the bands in the western blots were analyzed using Multi-Gauge v 3.0 software (Fuji photo Film, Tokyo, Japan). Data were analyzed and diagramed with Prism 6.0 (GraphPad, La Jolla, CA, USA). Data are the mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM). The statistical tests used for data analysis are described in each figure legend.

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**Figure 1.** Expression of TMEM230. (A) A scheme of TMEM230 WT and the tested mutants in isoforms 1 and 2. The locations of two putative transmembrane domains (TM), in R78L and PG5E (PGHPPHS) are indicated. (B) Western blot images of Flag-TMEM230 WT, -TMEM230 R78L or -TMEM230 PG5E expressed in SN4741, HEK293T and SH-SY5Y cells. (C) Fluorescence microscopic images of SN4741 cells expressing GFP, GFP-TMEM230 WT, -TMEM230 R78L or -TMEM230 PG5E.
Results and discussion

Overexpression of TMEM230 generates aggregates

To identify the function of WT TMEM230 and compare it to the two mutant TMEM230 proteins, R78L and PG5E, we constructed plasmids to overexpress these proteins with Flag or GFP tag and transfected them into SN4741 murine dopaminergic cells (Son et al. 1999). We tested TMEM230 isoform 2 instead of isoform 1 because isoform 2 is more abundant in cells (Deng et al. 2016). Expression of the TMEM proteins was confirmed by western blotting and fluorescence analysis (Figure 1(B and C)). Unlike a previous study, which showed no distinct difference in protein levels between WT and the mutants (Deng et al. 2016), the R78L and PG5E proteins consistently showed higher and lower expression, respectively, than the WT proteins in all three tested cell types (HEK293T, SH-SY5Y and SN4741) (Figure 1(B)). Interestingly, PG5E was detected only by the anti-Flag antibody, but not by the anti-TMEM230 antibody (Figure 1(B)). This might be due to either its relatively low expression or a conformation difference of PG5E (Figure 1(B)).

Fluorescence images of transfected cells showed that expression of GFP-WT and -mutant proteins resulted in formation of puncta or aggregates whereas expression of the control GFP showed even distribution (Figure 1(C)), as previously described (Deng et al. 2016). Overall, there was no distinct difference between WT and mutants although cells expressing puncta were predominantly observed in PG5E. The formation of puncta might be due to an intrinsic property of TMEM230 proteins rather than their overexpression because both overexpressed and endogenous TMEM230 WT have exhibited similar pattern of puncta (Deng et al. 2016).

We also tested whether low protein level of PG5E (Figure 1) is due to formation of its SDS-resistant aggregates which might be present at the top of the protein gel, although the possibility is low since the cells were lysed with the sample loading buffer containing 2% SDS. The western blot result shows no detection at the top of the gel in both WT and the mutant lanes, indicating absence of SDS-resistant aggregates (data not shown).

Figure 2. Stability of Flag-TMEM230 WT, -TMEM230 R78L or -TMEM230 PG5E proteins. (A) SN4741 cells were transfected with the indicated TMEM230 plasmids for 40 h and then treated with cycloheximide (CHX) for 0, 1, 3 and 8 h. Each TMEM230 protein level is analyzed by western blot. n = 3. (B) Relative level of TMEM230 proteins after cycloheximide treatment. (C) Western blot analysis of TMEM230 protein secreted in culture media. Alix and TSG101 were used as loading controls of media. A representative image is shown from three separate experiments (A, C).
The R78L and PG5E mutations impair TMEM230 protein stability

We observed different protein levels in cells transfected with WT or mutant TMEM230 genes although they were cloned into the same site of the same vector. Thus, we wondered whether the difference in protein levels might be due to variations in protein stability. Therefore, we treated SN4741 cells expressing each TMEM230 protein with cycloheximide for the indicated times to inhibit protein synthesis, and TMEM230 protein was detected by western blotting (Figure 2(A)). The results demonstrated that the stability of both mutants, R78L and PG5E, is impaired when compared to WT, and the mutants show reduced, albeit similar to each other, stability (Figure 2(A and B)). This result is inconsistent with the lower expression of PG5E compared to that of R78L (Figures 1(B) and 2(A), time 0). We reasoned that this might be due to higher secretion of PG5E compared to that of R78L; therefore, we evaluated their secretion levels in culture medium. As shown in Figure 2(C), the secreted levels of these proteins were as follows: R78L > WT > PG5E, which is the same order for the intracellular amounts. Therefore, the difference in cellular protein levels between R78L and PG5E was not due to a difference in secretion.

PG5E contains replacement of TAG by CCCGGG compared to WT. The lower expression of PG5E could be due to such a base difference of PG5E, which may function as a transcription/translation inhibitory sequence to change expression level of PG5E protein. Otherwise, the observed differences in their expression levels might be due to a cloning artifact because a previous report showed similar protein levels of WT and PG5E TMEM230 in HEK293T cells (Deng et al. 2016). If the cellular levels of the WT and mutants proteins are similar as previously described, the lower stabilities of the pathogenic mutants, when compared to WT, might be involved in the mechanism of PD pathogenesis caused by TMEM230.

Neurotoxicity of TMEM230

Expression of pathogenic mutants of dominantly inherited PD-related proteins, such as α-synuclein and LRRK2, tends to generate aggregates and promote neurotoxicity (Smith et al. 2005; Burre et al. 2015). Figures 1(C) and 3(A) show that the overexpression of TMEM230 leads to aggregates. To test if the WT or pathogenic mutant TMEM230 proteins are neurotoxic on the presence of PD-causing chemicals, SN4741 cells expressing WT or pathogenic mutant TMEM230 proteins were treated with MPP⁺, a well known PD-causing chemical, and dead cells were counted by FACS after PI staining.

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**Figure 3.** FACS analysis of SN4741 cells expressing GFP, GFP-TMEM230 WT or GFP-TMEM230 mutant proteins after treatment with or without MPP⁺. (A) Fluorescence images of cells expressing GFP proteins after MPP⁺ treatment. (B) Scatter plots showing the distribution of GFP and PI staining for each group. (C) Quantitative analysis of the percentage of dead cells by FACS analysis. The data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s post-hoc test (n = 6). There was no significant difference among the cells transfected with the empty vector and TMEM genes and treated with DMSO. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001.
Figure 3 shows that, without MPP\(^+\) treatment, overexpression of WT and mutant TMEM230 is weakly neurotoxic when compared to the vector control; however, the differences were not significant. Upon MPP\(^+\) treatment, both the WT and mutant proteins caused significantly more cell death than the vector control; however, there was no significant difference between cells expressing the WT and mutant proteins (Figure 3(C)). As expected, MPP\(^+\) treatment itself increased cell death (Figure 3(C)).

It has been reported that the expression of proteins encoded by PD-causing genes is neurotoxic and that toxicity increase in the presence of oxidative stress or PD-causing chemicals (Heo et al. 2010). In addition, the expression of pathogenic mutants of dominantly inherited PD-causing genes, such as LRRK2 or \(\alpha\)-synuclein, is more toxic than the expression of the corresponding WT proteins (Ostrerova-Golts et al. 2000; Smith et al. 2005; Heo et al. 2010; Xiao et al. 2015). Although TMEM230 has been also reported as a dominantly inherited PD-causing gene, there was no difference in the neurotoxicity of WT and the pathogenic mutant proteins with and without insult-causing chemical treatment. However, the neurotoxicity of both the WT and mutant proteins increased in the presence of MPP\(^+\) compared to that of the vector control. These results suggested that TMEM230 itself, but not the pathogenic mutations, is related to PD pathogenesis.

Since the first report of TMEM230 as a PD-causing gene (Deng et al. 2016), several studies have been attempted to confirm the pathogenic mutations in various ethnic cohorts of PD patients. However, most studies failed to identify any reported or unreported PD-specific mutation in TMEM230 (Fan et al. 2017; Giri et al. 2017; Ibanez et al. 2017; Wei et al. 2018) with one exception (Baumann et al. 2017). Thus, there is concern whether TMEM230 is a real PD-causing gene (Mandemakers et al. 2017). Our results showed that TMEM230 is neurotoxic upon MPP\(^+\) treatment, although there is no difference between the WT and mutants. This puzzling issue might be elucidated in a future study in which cells expressing TMEM230 are treated with PD-causing chemicals other than MPP\(^+\).

**Interaction between TMEM230 and LRRK2**

Among the various functions of LRRK2, encoded by another prevalent PD-causing gene, is vesicle trafficking...
(Shin et al. 2008; Piccoli et al. 2014). TMEM230 has been reported to function in Rab8a-mediated secretory vesicle trafficking and retromer trafficking (Kim et al. 2017). Therefore, we tested whether LRRK2 mediates or regulates TMEM230 or vice versa.

First, we investigated whether TMEM230 is a substrate for LRRK2 kinase activity. In an in vitro LRRK2 kinase assay, purified recombinant GST-TMEM230 WT protein was not phosphorylated even after overexposure, although LRRK2 itself was strongly autophosphorylated (Figure 4(A)). Then we tested for an interaction between LRRK2 and TMEM230 (WT and pathogenic mutants) using a GFP-trap assay (Lee et al. 2017). However, no interaction between LRRK2 and GFP-TMEM230 proteins was detected (Figure 4(B)). Co-localization analysis of LRRK2 and TMEM230 by immunofluorescence microscopy also showed no signal overlap (data not shown).

These results suggest that LRRK2 and TMEM230 do not interact with each other and independently regulate vesicle trafficking.

Expression of TMEM230 does not regulate Rab proteins

It was previously reported that TMEM230 regulates Rab8a-mediated secretory vesicle trafficking and retromer trafficking (Kim et al. 2017). Therefore, we investigated whether TMEM230 WT and mutant proteins effect on the levels of various Rab proteins. We tested several endosome markers, including Rab5, 7 and 11. There was no significant difference among cells transfected with the empty vector and TMEM230 genes after normalization to β-actin (Figure 5). We also tested the levels of other Rab proteins, such as Rab 1A (an ER-Golgi traffic marker) and 8A (a secretory vesicle trafficking marker). Again, there was no clear difference in Rab1A and 8A protein levels between cells transfected with vector and those expressing the TEMEM230 WT and mutant proteins.

Taken together, this study showed that TMEM230 protein is neurotoxic in cells treated with MPP+, although there is no difference in the neurotoxicity of WT and mutants and the pathogenic mutant proteins are relatively unstable compared to WT. To determine whether TMEM230 is a real PD-causing gene, further studies are necessary.

Acknowledgements

We thank the members of the Inam Neuroscience Research Center. This study was supported by grants from the InAm Neuroscience Research Center (Sanbon Hospital, Wonkwang University, Korea) and from the Basic Science Research Program (2015R1C1A2A01051755 to WS) of the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Funding

This study was supported by grants from the InAm Neuroscience Research Center (Sanbon Hospital, Wonkwang University, Korea) and from the Basic Science Research Program (2015R1C1A2A01051755 to WS) of the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

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