INPP5E controls ciliary localization of phospholipids and the odor response in olfactory sensory neurons

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ABSTRACT

The lipid composition of the primary cilia membrane is emerging as a critical regulator of cilia formation, maintenance and function. Here, we show that conditional deletion of the phosphoinositide 5′-phosphatase gene Inpp5e, mutation of which is causative of Joubert syndrome, in terminally developed mouse olfactory sensory neurons (OSNs), leads to a dramatic remodeling of ciliary phospholipids that is accompanied by marked elongation of cilia. Phosphatidylinositol (4,5)-bisphosphate [PI(4,5)P2], which is normally restricted to the proximal segment redistributed to the entire length of cilia in Inpp5e knockout mice with a reduction in phosphatidylinositol (3,4)-bisphosphate [PI(3,4)P2] and elevation of phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-trisphosphate [PI(3,4,5)P3] in the dendritic knob. The redistribution of phosphoinositides impaired odor adaptation, resulting in less efficient recovery and altered inactivation kinetics of the odor-evoked electrical response and the odor-induced elevation of cytoplasmic Ca2+. Gene replacement of Inpp5e through adenoviral expression restored the ciliary localization of PI(4,5)P2 and odor response kinetics in OSNs. Our findings support the role of phosphoinositides as a modulator of the odor response and in ciliary biology of native multi-ciliated OSNs.

KEY WORDS: INPP5E, Mouse, Odor response, Olfactory cilia, Phospholipids

INTRODUCTION

The olfactory system in animals and humans is optimally tuned to recognize a diverse set of chemical cues and odors in the environment. In mammals, chemical cues are detected by specialized multi-ciliated olfactory sensory neurons (OSNs) embedded in the olfactory epithelium (OE), transmitting sensory information through action potentials to the olfactory bulb (Firestein, 2001). In most mammalian OSNs, signal transduction is mediated by a canonical cAMP-dependent signaling pathway (Bradley et al., 2005; Kaupp, 1996; Jones and Reed, 1989) to generate cAMP. When transiently elevated inside cilia, cAMP opens cyclic nucleotide-gated channels (CNGCs) leading to the influx of Ca2+ ions, which, in turn, activates the ADCY3-dependent chloride channels (TMEM16B, also known as ANO2) as a secondary amplification cascade (Kaupp and Seifert, 2002; Reisert et al., 2005; Stephan et al., 2009). Importantly, all proteins controlling effective recovery from the transient excitation and overwhelming elevation of intraciliary Ca2+, including cAMP hydrolyzing phosphodiesterase 1C, K+-dependent Na+/Ca2+ exchanger and the Ca2+ pump, are localized in the ciliary membrane (Cygnar and Zhao, 2009; Mayer et al., 2009; Saïdu et al., 2009; Stephan et al., 2012). Despite all the studies that have dissected the main components of this cascade, much less is understood about how the transduction is tuned and regulated within the cilia microenvironment to support optimal sensitivity and resolution of the incoming sensory information.

It is well known that the constituents and composition of the cell membranes act as regulators of signaling proteins that reside in them. Emerging evidence indicates that the lipid composition of cilia may differ from the bulk of the plasma membrane (Lechtreck et al., 2013; Zhao et al., 2012). Surprisingly, until recently very little attention was given to the organization of olfactory cilia, in particular, to the lipid membrane enshrouding the axoneme and harboring both polytopic and peripheral olfactory signaling proteins.

A gradually building body of evidence suggests some organizational complexity to the olfactory ciliary bilayer. Our previous work demonstrated a differential partitioning of various lipid-anchored GFP probes that bind to the inner leaflet of the olfactory cilia membrane (Williams et al., 2014). This suggested the presence of ciliary membrane domains with distinct lipid compositions. In addition, the cholesterol-binding protein caveolin-1 (CAV-1) has been implicated as a scaffold to localize proteins in the odor detection pathway to lipid raft domains (Schreiber et al., 2000). In line with these findings, the olfactory CNGA2 channel has been shown not only to have a spatially restricted localization in primary cillum (PC) but also to be functionally regulated by cholesterol (Brady et al., 2004; Jenkins et al., 2006). Another cholesterol binding protein, stomatin-like protein 3 (SLP3; also known as STOML3), was identified in OSNs and localized to the transition zone (TZ) of olfactory cilia (Kobayakawa et al., 2002; Tadenev et al., 2011). Intriguingly, SLP3 co-immunoprecipitated with AC3 and CAV-1 from olfactory cilia isolates (Kobayakawa et al., 2002). Indeed, CAV-1 is not only localized to the PC in other cells types but is also implicated in the regulation of cilia length and sonic hedgehog signaling via a polyphosphoinositide (PI)-dependent pathway (Maerz et al., 2019; Rangel et al., 2019; Schou et al., 2017).

We now know that PIs are involved in specific aspects of sensory function. For example, elevation of phosphatidylinositol (3,4,5)-

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Handling Editor: James Olzmann
Received 31 December 2020; Accepted 15 March 2021
trisphosphate (PIP$_3$) within olfactory cilia can inhibit the CNGC's (Brady et al., 2006; Spehr et al., 2002), whereas odorant stimulation may induce dynamic redistribution of phosphatidylinositol (4,5)-bisphosphate (PIP$_2$) in the dendritic knob of OSNs (Ukhanov et al., 2016). Recently, PIs were discovered to play a role in ciliogenesis and regulation of ciliary function (Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015; Phua et al., 2017). The interplay between the two PIs, PIP$_2$ and phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate (PI4P), is crucial to the organization of the cilia TZ, and controls protein trafficking and signaling within the PC (Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015; Garcia et al., 2018; Phua et al., 2017; Xu et al., 2016). The localization and relative abundance of these two PIs, were found to be in dynamic reciprocity to each other and under the tight control of INPP5E, a phosphoinositide 5′-phosphatase that hydrolyzes PIP$_2$ and PIP$_3$ (Bielas et al., 2009; Hasegawa et al., 2016; Kisseleva et al., 2000; Kong et al., 1997; Logothetis et al., 2015). Importantly, mutations in the Inpp5e gene cause its loss-of-function due to mislocalization or impairment in catalytic activity and manifest in a ciliopathy termed Joubert syndrome (JBTS).

To better understand the role of lipids and specifically PIs in the cell biology of olfactory cilia, we sought to investigate the localization and relative abundance of several lipids by utilizing a conditional Inpp5e-deficient mouse mutant. A panel of highly selective probes to several important classes of lipids were used in live mouse OSNs in situ. Using this approach and mouse model allowed us, for the first time, to analyze the distribution and functional implication of JBTS ciliopathy-related changes to the phospholipid composition of cilia in terminally differentiated mammalian sensory neurons.

RESULTS

Loss of Inpp5e causes PIP$_2$ redistribution from the knob into the olfactory cilia

INPP5E hydrolyzes two phosphoinositide species PIP$_2$ and PIP$_3$ with high affinity generating PI4P and phosphatidylinositol (3,4)-bisphosphate [PI(3,4)P$_2$], respectively (Kisseleva et al., 2000; Kong et al., 2000). Distribution of PIP$_2$ in mature OSNs was measured using en face confocal microscopy of intact olfactory epithelium transduced with adenovirus encoding the PLCδ1-PLCβ (PLCPH) domain tagged with GFP (Fig. 1). In wild-type (WT) littermate control mice, 52.7±10.8% (n=318, 4 mice) of cells infected with the PLCPH probe had an extremely polarized distribution of PIP$_2$ with an accumulation in the OSN knob and no ciliary localization (Fig. 1A,C; Fig. S1B; note, all results presented in the main text are given as mean±s.e.m.). In those cells, PIP$_2$ was uniformly distributed in the plasma membrane of the knob and adjacent dendrite and extended all the way to the axons (Fig. 1A, right panel; Fig. S1B,C). The total number of cilia (21.8±0.5 cilia per OSN; n=37, 4 mice) and cilia length (29.5±0.5 µm; n=753, 4 mice) was measured by co-expression of an inert lipid-anchored probe MyrPalm fused to mCherry (MP-mCherry) (Fig. 1A, middle panel). In a fraction of OSNs, however, we detected PIP$_2$ in a small subset of cilia ranging from one to five cilia per neuron, but this distribution was much fewer than the total number of cilia (Fig. 1C; Fig. S1B). The distribution of PIP$_2$ along the length of a given cilium was highly variable and ranged from a short segment to the full length (Fig. 1A,D). A full-length distribution of PIP$_2$ was rare and often seen in only a single cilium. Overall distribution of PIP$_2$ and MP-mCherry in the WT cilia resulted in non-overlapping histograms, as summarized in Fig. 1D.

To get insight in the regulation of phospholipids, in particular PIP$_2$, in olfactory cilia and OSNs, we utilized an olfactory-specific conditional knockout mouse Inpp5e$^{oekO}$. The mutant was generated by crossing Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ founder described previously (Jacoby et al., 2009) with a mouse carrying Cre-recombinase under the promoter of the olfactory marker protein (OMP), which is expressed exclusively in mature OSNs (Green et al., 2018). Consistent with previous transcriptomic and proteomic data in OSNs (Kuhlmann et al., 2014; Nickell et al., 2012), western blot data (representative images and densitometry) of OE extracts show protein expression of a doublet at ~72 kDa, corresponding to the WT INPP5E and a splice variant (Jacoby et al., 2009), that is decreased in the Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ KO mouse (Fig. S1A). The remaining signal likely reflects the presents of multiple cell types in the OE. The loss of INPP5E in OSNs of Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ mouse severely impacted ciliary PIP$_2$ distribution resulting in its homogenous redistribution along the entire axoneme (Fig. 1B). Remarkably, this deficiency affected every cilium (Fig. 1C, KO) shifting distribution of PIP$_2$ domain length to a complete overlap with that of the ciliary length marker MP-mCherry (Fig. 1E). Another salient feature of the PIP$_2$ localization in the KO cilia was its abundance within the proximal segment of each cilium, overlapping with the TZ (Fig. 1B, right panel, red arrows). Notably, the mean cilia length was significantly increased from 29.5±0.5 µm in WT littermates to 35.3±0.6 µm in the Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ mice (n=495, 3 mice, unpaired t-test, t=7.363, d.f.=1246, P<0.0001). Cilia length is controlled by an evolutionarily conserved process of intraflagellar transport (IFT) (Rosenbaum and Witman, 2002). The loss of INPP5E impacts IFT in primary cilia, resulting in the selective accrual of IFT-A particles (Chávez et al., 2015; Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015). Surprisingly, we did not find any abnormality in the velocity of IFT-A-dependent transport of IFT122 particles or its accumulation inside olfactory cilia of Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ mice (Fig. S2A,B, Movie 1). IFT-B-related trafficking of IFT88 was also unaltered, with a similar particle velocity to that published previously for the wild-type OSNs (Uytingco et al., 2019; Williams et al., 2014) (Fig. S2C–E, Movie 2).

Ectopic expression of human INPP5E restores the restricted distribution of PIP$_2$ in Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ OSNs

To address the potential of virally assisted therapy of the JBTS ciliopathy model in vivo, we used a rescue adenoviral vector carrying the full-length sequence of human INPP5E (NM_019892) fused with GFP on the N-terminal, GFP–INPP5E–FL (Chávez et al., 2015). Ectopically expressed GFP–INPP5E–FL was enriched in the OSN knobs and localized to the full length of cilia in the WT (Fig. S1D) and KO mouse (Fig. 2A). As shown in Fig. 2, full-length WT INPP5E was necessary for restoration of normal PIP$_2$ distribution in OSNs. Ectopic expression of GFP–INPP5E–FL in Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ OSNs resulted in a significant decrease of PIP$_2$ ciliary domain length as measured with PLCδ1–mCherry (Fig. 2B,C). The average length of the PIP$_2$ domain in WT cilia was 4.9±0.27 µm (n=110, 16 cells, 3 mice), in Inpp5e$^{oekO}$ cilia 28.5±1.37 µm (n=54, 5 cells, 3 mice) and in rescued KO cilia 4.2±0.3 µm (n=122, 17 cells, 3 mice) (P<0.0001, one-way ANOVA, F(DFn, DFd) 86.73 (2283)) (Fig. 2D). As a negative control we used a catalytically inactive point mutant GFP–INPP5E–D477N (Chávez et al., 2015), which failed to change localization of PIP$_2$ when co-expressed with PLCδ1–mCherry in HEK293 cells (Fig. S3). Co-expression of PLCδ1–mCherry with GFP–INPP5E–D477N...
resulted in a significantly larger number of OSNs having a complement of PIP2-decorated cilia, 61.2±0.05% (D477N, n=61, 3 mice) compared to INPP5E-WT, 17.6±0.09% (INPP5E-WT, n=83, 3 mice) (\(P=0.0001\), unpaired \(t\)-test, \(t=4.536\), d.f.=24) (Fig. 2E–H). Together, these data indicate that the catalytic activity of INPP5E is required for restricting the distribution of PIP2 in olfactory cilia.

**Loss of INPP5E affects multiple phospholipids in OSNs**

One of the main routes of PIP2 synthesis is thought to be by PI5K and PI4K-dependent phosphorylation of PI4P and PI(5)P, respectively (Schram et al., 2015). PI4P was shown to be highly enriched in PC of several cell types (Chávez et al., 2015; Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015) and under the tight control of INPP5E which seems not to use PI5P as a substrate (Conduit et al., 2017; Kisseleva et al., 2018).
Inpp5e KO mice were infected with Ad-PLCPH-mCherry and Ad-GFP-INPP5E-D477N encoding a GFP-tagged PH domain of Bruxton for catalytically inactive phosphatase. The GFP was enriched in OSN knobs and also localizes to cilia. The KO OSNs were identified within the same preparation by a strong ciliary distribution of PLCPH. Rescue was quantified by measuring length of PIP2 positive ciliary aspect in the WT littermates and KO mice. The KO OSNs were identified within the same preparation by a strong ciliary distribution of PLCPH. 

Fig. 2. Virally induced ectopic expression of full-length WT human INPP5E tagged with GFP completely reversed mislocalization of PIP2 in Inpp5e-oamKO mouse cilia. (A, B) Inpp5e-oamKO mice were infected at P8–P14 with a triple dose of Ad-GFP-INPP5E-WT and tested 8–10 days later. GFP-INPP5E-WT is enriched in OSN knobs and also localizes to cilia. The KO mice were co-infected with PLCPH–mCherry to measure rescue of the PIP2 localization. Several knobs of co-infected OSNs are indicated with arrowheads. (C) Magnified dual-color view of the area marked with a square in B shows several knobs of OSNs co-infected with both viruses (arrowheads) resulting in a complete loss of ciliary PIP2 (magenta). (D) Rescue was quantified by measuring length of PIP2 positive ciliary aspect in the WT littermates and KO mice. The KO OSNs were identified within the same preparation by a strong ciliary distribution of PLCPH–mCherry, and also lacking any detectable GFP–INPP5E-WT fluorescence. Rescue completely reversed Inpp5e-oamKO deficiency [PIP2 domain length 4.9±0.27 µm (n=110, 16 cells, 3 mice), WT; 28.5±1.37 µm (n=64, 5 cells, 3 mice), KO; 4.2±0.3 µm (n=122, 17 cells, 3 mice), Rescue, one-way ANOVA, F(DFn, DFd) 86.73 (2283), ***P<0.0001]. ns, not significant. (E-G) Inpp5e-oamKO KO mice in a different group were infected with Ad-PLCPH-mCherry and Ad-GFP-INPP5E-D477N encoding for catalytically inactive phosphatase. The GFP–INPP5E-D477N mutant was localized to the full cilia length (E). Knobs of co-infected OSNs showing no change in PLCPH ciliary localization are marked with solid arrows. Some knobs had less PLCPH probe localized to cilia (open arrows) reminiscent of the KO phenotype. (G,H) Expression of GFP–INPP5E-D477N resulted in a significantly smaller number of OSNs having a complement of PIP2-decorated cilia. This reduction was quantified in H. 17.6±0.09% (D477N, n=81, 3 mice), compared to GFP–INPP5E-WT, 61.2±0.05% (INPP5E-WT, n=53 cells, 3 mice), t-test, t=4.536, d.f.=24, ***P<0.001. Data shown as means±e.m.

Inpp5e deficiency does not affect overall lipid integrity of the ciliary membrane

We hypothesized that the loss of INPP5E activity resulting in a substantial remodeling of ciliary PIP2 may impose an additional effect on overall ciliary lipid composition. We first asked whether cholesterol, which is required for organizing membrane PIP2-rich domains, may itself be reciprocally affected by its enrichment. The D4H fragment of bacterial toxin perfringolysin-O recognizing Adenoviral expression of a probe specific for PI4P, P4M-SidM (Hammond et al., 2014) tagged with mCherry showed low intensity. In the top panel). Conversely, in most OSNs, PI4P was highly enriched in the osnKO OSNs the mean level of PI4P showed a 3-fold (Fig. 3F; 668±64 units, Inpp5e-oamKO KO mice in a different group were infected with Ad-PLCPH-mCherry and Ad-GFP-INPP5E-D477N encoding for catalytically inactive phosphatase. The GFP–INPP5E-D477N mutant was localized to the full cilia length (E). Knobs of co-infected OSNs showing no change in PLCPH ciliary localization are marked with solid arrows. Some knobs had less PLCPH probe localized to cilia (open arrows) reminiscent of the KO phenotype. (G,H) Expression of GFP–INPP5E-D477N resulted in a significantly smaller number of OSNs having a complement of PIP2-decorated cilia. This reduction was quantified in H. 17.6±0.09% (D477N, n=81, 3 mice), compared to GFP–INPP5E-WT, 61.2±0.05% (INPP5E-WT, n=53 cells, 3 mice), t-test, t=4.536, d.f.=24, ***P<0.001. Data shown as means±e.m.

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cholesterol in inner membrane leaflet, tagged with mCherry (Maekawa and Fairn, 2015) selectively decorated proximal segments of cilia in WT mice (Fig. 4A, upper panel, arrowheads). Although D4H–mCherry was enriched in the proximal segment, it did label the full length of cilia albeit not as intensely as the MP–mCherry probe. Consistent with the localization of cholesterol, YFP–CAV-1 (a cholesterol binding protein) was also highly restricted to the proximal segment (Fig. S4). Membrane enrichment of PIP2 in the Inpp5e osnKO however, did not affect overall localization of D4H–mCherry and YFP–CAV-1. This suggests only nominal crosstalk between PIs and cholesterol in olfactory cilia (Fig. 4A, bottom panel; Fig. S4).

A second phospholipid class particularly enriched in the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane and which regulates the transbilayer distribution of cholesterol is phosphatidylserine (Maekawa and Fairn, 2015). In accord with the localization of cholesterol probe D4H-mCherry, ectopically expressed phosphatidylserine sensor Lact-C2-GFP, a fragment of lactadherin, was enriched in knobs and in addition evenly distributed along the entire length of cilia (Fig. 4B). Similar to cholesterol, this pattern was not affected in Inpp5e^osnKO mice (Fig. 4B).

We completed this screen by probing lipids relevant to protein trafficking and targeting, namely, sphingomyelin and glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) (Deng et al., 2016; Paladino et al., 2008). Eqt2-SM–GFP, which contains equinatoxin-2 from the sea anemone Actinia equina, is a probe for sphingomyelin, which is associated with Golgi-to-membrane vesicle trafficking (Deng et al., 2016). GPI-anchored proteins (e.g. human folate receptor-1) are directly targeted to the apical membrane in polarized cells, preferentially partitioning into cholesterol-rich raft domains (Paladino et al., 2008). Eqt2-SM–GFP showed partial enrichment of sphingomyelin in cilia of both WT and Inpp5e^osnKO mice (Fig. 4C) whereas GPI–GFP was highly restricted only to the dendritic knobs in OSNs (Fig. 4D).

**Loss of Inpp5e impacts ciliary localization of PIP2-binding proteins**

PIP2 and PIP3 have been long appreciated as regulators of protein localization and function within structurally defined regions in the
plasma membrane (Czech, 2000). Recently, several PIP2-binding proteins from the Tubby family, which is implicated in ciliogenesis and ciliary protein trafficking, have been shown to be mislocalized in the PC of cells derived from Inpp5e knockout mice (Mukhopadhyay et al., 2010). The members of the Tubby-like protein family TULP1 and TULP3 are anchored to the plasma membrane through their C-terminal PIP2-binding motif (Mukhopadhyay and Jackson, 2011; Santagata et al., 2001). Therefore, TULP1 and TULP3 proteins were used as secondary PIP2 probes (Hammond and Balla, 2015) and also to test whether translocation of proteins with affinity to PIP2 occurs in Inpp5eKO OSNs. Similar to PLCPH distribution, TULP1-GFP and TULP3-GFP were found mostly in the wild-type OSN knobs (Fig. 5A,B, upper left panel). However, in the Inpp5eKO OSNs, ectopically expressed TULP1-GFP and TULP3-GFP translocated along the full-length axoneme, mimicking the PLCPH redistribution and demonstrating that PIP2 binding is sufficient for their ciliary entry (Fig. 5A,B, bottom panels). Notably, TULP1 and TULP3 were particularly enriched in the ciliary proximal segment of Inpp5eKO OSNs (Fig. 5A,B, right bottom panels, arrowheads). Overall, the percentage of OSN knobs showing TULP1-positive cilia was dramatically increased in the OSNs of Inpp5eKO mice (Fig. 5A, upper right panel, 25.49±0.06%, n=4, 3 mice, WT; 100%, n=6, 3 mice, KO; Mann–Whitney t-test, P=0.0048). The same redistribution of TULP3 was found in cilia of the Inpp5eKO mice (Fig. 5B, upper right panel, 30.87±0.12%, n=6, 3 mice, WT; 100%, n=4, 3 mice, KO; Mann–Whitney t-test, P=0.0095).

Since TULP1 and TULP3 are peripheral membrane proteins, we asked whether a different protein with a more complex polytopic structure and known to bind PIP2 could be translocated into olfactory cilia in Inpp5eKO OSNs. Potassium inward rectifier channels (KIR1.x-6.x), particularly KIR2.x members are endogenously expressed in the olfactory system (Prüss et al., 2003) and depend on binding PIP2 for proper gating (Hansen et al., 2011; Hilgeman et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2016; Logothetis et al., 2015). Indeed, ectopically expressed Kir2.1-mCherry was found to be highly localized to the OSN knob (Fig. 5C, WT left panel) whereas in Inpp5eKO mice Kir2.1-mCherry moved into the ciliary membrane (WT: 3.02±0.021%, n=12, 3 mice; KO: 24.3±5.89%, n=10, 3 mice; unpaired t-test, t=3.658, d.f.=20, P=0.0016). In contrast, other resident proteins expressed in PC [EFHC1 and polycystin-2 (PC2; also known as PKD2)] and not known to bind PIP2, failed to redistribute to the full length of cilia in Inpp5eKO mice (Fig. 5D,E).

These data suggest there is specificity to the redistribution of proteins into olfactory cilia following membrane remodeling.

Given the putative role of PIP2 and Tubby proteins in the localization of GPCRs in primary cilia (Chávez et al., 2015; Mukhopadhyay et al., 2010; Park et al., 2015), we investigated the endogenous localization of an odorant receptor. We assayed endogenous distribution of the olfactory receptor M71 or M72 (M71/72) using en bloc immunocytochemical approach. In WT and Inpp5eKO mice we found very similar homogenous patterns of M71/72 localization along cilia (Fig. S5A,B). Cilia of 20–30 µm in length were observed both in WT and Inpp5eKO mice, which is consistent with our measurements using live en face imaging (e.g. Fig. 1, MyrPalm-mCherry). This suggests that mechanisms regulating odorant receptor trafficking into OSN cilia differ from GPCRs in PC and raises the question as to the functional consequence of PIP2 redistribution following loss of INPP5E in OSN cilia.

**Odor-mediated Ca2+ response is modulated by Inpp5e**

Previously, PIs have been established as modulators of ion channels, including olfactory cyclic nucleotide-gated channels (Brady et al., 2006; Hilgeman et al., 2001), and of being involved, specifically,
in the control of the odor response of OSNs (Spehr et al., 2002). We hypothesized that unusually high steady-state accumulation of PIP$_2$ in cilia as well as elevated PIP$_3$ in the knobs of Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ mouse may result in altered odor-evoked response. We measured odor-evoked Ca$^{2+}$ transients in the knobs of OSNs ectopically expressing the Ca$^{2+}$ indicator GCaMP6f (Fig. 6A–C; Movie 3). A significant decrease of the time constant of termination phase of the GCaMP6f response was observed in Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ compared to the WT OSNs (Fig. 6C–E, decay tau, WT, 6.49±0.37 s, n=167, 3 mice; KO, 3.59±0.18 s, n=110, 3 mice, unpaired t-test, t=6.077, d.f.=275, P<0.0001). Rise time from 10% to 90% of the GCaMP6f odor response amplitude was also significantly shorter in the KO (Fig. 6F, rise time, WT, 1.12±0.07 s, n=46, 3 mice; KO, 0.80±0.08 s, n=30, 3 mice, unpaired t-test, t=2.936, d.f.=74, P=0.0044).

**Odor adaptation is impaired in the Inpp5e-deficient mouse**

Since Ca$^{2+}$ clearance from cilia and knobs of OSNs is critically involved in shaping the odor response (Stephan et al., 2012), we further analyzed the electrophysiological response to odor in Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ mice. A short 100-ms pulse of amyl acetate vapor of increasing concentration was applied to the freshly dissected olfactory tissue to build a concentration–response curve (Fig. 7A,B). Overall odor sensitivity was not changed in Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ mice [two-way ANOVA, F(5, 102)=0.1858, P=0.9674] resulting in overlapping dose–response curves (Fig. 7B). However, the kinetics of the response were different in the Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ mice, reminiscent of the changes observed in a single-cell GCaMP6f response. The electroolfactogram (EOG) evoked by 10$^{-2}$ M amyl acetate reached its maximal magnitude faster (Fig. 7C; 10–90% rise time was 174.5±7.7 ms, n=37, 5 mice, WT; 157.9±10.9 ms, n=40, 7 mice, KO; unpaired Mann–Whitney test, P=0.0221). In addition, the response inactivated faster to the baseline (Fig. 7D; termination phase was fit to a single exponential function yielding time constant of 4.57±0.15 s, n=81, 5 mice, WT; 3.40±0.16 s, n=28, 4 mice, KO; unpaired t-test, t=4.386, d.f.=107, P<0.0001). Paired-pulse adaptation paradigm did not reveal any difference between the WT and Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ mice using a short 100-ms pulse of amyl acetate (Fig. S3). However, we observed a much stronger effect in Inpp5e$^{osnKO}$ mice on adaptation of the EOG response to a repetitive longer 5-s pulse of 10$^{-3}$ M amyl acetate (Fig. 7E,F). Adaptation was measured as the ratio of the peak EOG evoked by the second odor pulse 40 s after the first pulse [Fig. 7E,F, black (WT) and green (KO) traces] and recovered slower in the KO (Fig. 7H,I, second/first peak ratio 0.733±0.026, n=18, 9 mice, WT; 0.514±0.022, n=9, 6 mice, KO; Mann–Whitney test, P=0.0001). The effect of the Inpp5e deletion also resulted in a reduced plateau-to-peak ratio (Fig. 7I, ratio of 0.46±0.035, n=11, 9 mice, WT; 0.23±0.02, n=13, 6 mice, KO; Mann–Whitney test, P<0.0001). Finally, we analyzed decay kinetics by fitting termination phase of the EOG to a single exponential function yielding a time constant of 1707±124 ms, n=19, 9 mice, WT and 1311±80 ms, n=20, 6 mice, KO (Fig. 7J, Mann–Whitney test, P=0.0083). We conclude that deficiency in INPP5E through elevated ciliary PIP$_2$ results in a complex sensory exhaustion at the single cell level.
Fig. 6. INPP5E is responsible for shaping the odor-evoked intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) transient in the knob of OSNs. (A,B) Ectopically expressed GCaMP6F was visualized in the en face preparation of mouse OE by wide-field fluorescence microscopy. (A) Bright spots represent numerous OSN knobs. (B) Stimulation micropipette filled with a mixture of 132 different odorants diluted to 1:10,000 in ACSF was positioned as indicated. A single 100-ms pulse at 10 psi pressure generated a plume of fluorescence covering an area over the epithelial surface demarcated by a dotted line. (C) Repetitive application of a single odor pulse (arrowheads) evoked nearly identical responses. GCaMP6F fluorescence corrected for background was calculated as (F−F0)/F0. (D) Individual traces measured in more than 100 OSNs across several areas and 3 mice per genotype were averaged to create the graph. Traces were normalized to the peak value before averaging. Arrowheads show the time of stimulation. (E,F) The odor-evoked GCaMP6F response had a faster decay in the KO OSNs than the response in the WT control group (WT, 6.49±0.37s, n=167, 3 mice; KO, 3.59±0.18s, n=110, 3 mice, unpaired t-test, t=6.077, df=275, ****P<0.0001). The response in the KO also had a faster rising phase (WT: 1.12±0.07s, n=46, 3 mice; KO: 0.80±0.08s, n=30, 3 mice, unpaired t-test, t=2.936, df=74, **P=0.0044). To calculate termination phase time constant (decay tau) each individual trace was fit to an exponential function. Rise time 10−90% was defined as time to reach from 10% to 90% of the response peak level. Data shown as mean±s.e.m.

DISCUSSION

In the current study, we have shown that, in mature OSNs, INPP5E phosphatase activity in cilia creates a gradient of PIP2. The loss of INPP5E activity eliminates PIP2 restriction to the TZ of cilia and adjacent OSN knob membrane and results in a concomitant change in the abundance of P(3,4)P2 and PIP3 in the OSN knob. Importantly, our multiple lines of evidence converge on the conclusion that PIP2 redistribution in olfactory cilia plays a modulatory role in their function, but not a role in building nor maintaining cilia, which is different to what is seen with primary cilia or cilia in other systems or cell types. Notwithstanding, the exclusion of PIP2 from the full length of cilia in OSNs allows for efficient odor adaptation. It is reasonable to predict that this may translate into an olfactory deficit at the behavioral level. Optimal adaptation kinetics expands the dynamic range of OSNs, thus translating into an impairment of mice to find an odor source in the presence of a background of the same odor, similar to what occurs in the Cfap69 mutant mouse (Talaga et al., 2017). Therefore, a more detailed study of the odor-driven behavior of Inpp5e\(^{−/−}\)KO mice, particularly to challenging olfactory tasks, may address these questions in the future.

Phs, such as PIP2 and PIP3, are implicated in regulation of a vast array of proteins including ion channels and transporters in a tightly regulated spatio-temporal manner (Hilgemann et al., 2018; Hille et al., 2015). A role for Phs in mammalian olfactory transduction has long been suggested either as second messengers or as constituents of the membrane in which odorant signaling complexes reside (Sperh et al., 2002; Ukhovan et al., 2016). Phs, which under normal conditions are relatively minor components of the membrane, can directly modulate olfactory signaling proteins like the CNG channel or the olfactory C1’ channel TMEM16B (Dibattista et al., 2017; Ta et al., 2017; Zhainazarov et al., 2004). For example, odors may generate a transient change of PIP2 and PIP3, which has been directly implicated in inhibiting the output of OSNs (Ukhovan et al., 2010, 2016). Therefore, we hypothesized that redistribution of PIP2 in OSN cilia of Inpp5e\(^{−/−}\)KO mice would affect the ability to transduce odor signals. Surprisingly, upon disruption of the gradient of PIP2 and its steady-state enrichment in Inpp5e\(^{−/−}\)KO OSN cilia, EOG amplitudes were not altered but the response kinetics was accelerated. The more transient EOG response resulted from an acceleration of both the rising phase and termination of the odor response, which may lead to an associated sensory exhaustion. Therefore, the exclusion of PIP2 from the full length of cilia would function to slow odor response kinetics. Indeed, a number of proteins outside the principal signaling components are known to modulate olfactory signaling (Buiaкова et al., 1996; Kaneko-Goto et al., 2013; Talaga et al.,...
To our knowledge the slowdown of odor response kinetics has only been measured with one of these protein modulators, namely, cilia- and flagella-associated protein 69 (CFAP69). CFAP69 is an evolutionarily conserved protein localized to OSN cilia and shown to dampen kinetic responses to odors (Talaga et al., 2017). Given the overlapping functional phenotype, it is therefore tempting to speculate that there exists a dynamic reciprocity between CFAP69, or perhaps other orphan house-keeping proteins included in olfactory cilia proteome (Klimmeck et al., 2008; Kuhlmann et al., 2014; Mayer et al., 2009), and ciliary membrane PIs.

Our data show that redistribution of PIP2 into the full length of OSN cilia enhanced the rate of Ca2+ extrusion from OSNs following a 100-ms pulse of 10^{-2} M amyl acetate (rise time 10–90%) was decreased in the KO compared to the WT (WT, 174.5±7.7 ms, n=37, 5 mice; KO, 157.9±10.9 ms, n=40, 7 mice; Mann–Whitney test, *P=0.0221), similar to the time constant (decay tau) of the termination phase (WT, 4.57±0.15s, n=81, 5 mice; KO, 3.40±0.16s, n=28, 4 mice; unpaired t-test, t=4.386, d.f.=107, ****P<0.0001). EOG evoked by a longer 5-s pulse of 10^{-3} M amyl acetate applied at the time indicated by a square step (aac, 10^{-3}M) also appeared more transient in the Inpp5e_−/− KO (F). Ectopic expression of the full-length WT INPP5E partially rescued the EOG shape (G). (H–J). The ratio between peak amplitude of second and first EOG response, plateau-to-peak ratio and time constant of termination phase (decay tau) were significantly affected by the loss of INPP5E activity and restored by ectopic expression in OSNs of the WT INPP5E. Second/first peak ratio (WT, 0.733±0.026, n=18; KO, 0.514±0.022, n=9; Rescue, 0.582±0.021, n=12; Mann–Whitney t-test, WT versus KO, ****P<0.0001; KO versus rescue, P=0.0409). Peak/plateau ratio (WT, 0.462±0.028, n=11; KO: 0.230±0.017, n=13; Rescue: 0.336±0.024, n=16; Mann–Whitney t-test, WT versus KO, ****P<0.0001; KO versus Rescue, P=0.0221). Time constant of termination phase (WT, 1.707±0.124s, n=19; KO, 1.311±0.080s, n=20; Rescue: 1.991±0.134, n=16; Mann–Whitney t-test, WT versus KO, P=0.0083; KO versus rescue, ****P<0.0001). Data shown in H–J are based on the experiments performed on 9 WT, 6 KO and 6 rescued mice and are presented as mean±s.e.m.
odor stimulation. Therefore, an alternative or complementary mechanism for the functional effects resulting from loss of INPP5E in OSN cilia, could be derived from the role of PIP2 as a positive regulator of the Na\(^+\)-Ca\(^{2+}\) exchanger, as occurs in cardiac cells (He et al., 2000). Ca\(^{2+}\) extrusion is important for odor response recovery and short-term adaptation in OSNs (Saida et al., 2009; Stephan et al., 2012; Zufall and Leinders-Zufall, 2000). However, PIP2 build-up in cilia did not cause any adverse effect on overall odor sensitivity, maximal odor evoked EOG or short-term adaptation (Fig. 3C, D). Instead, it impaired a prolonged form of adaptation induced by 5-s odor pulses. Functionally, our finding parallels earlier evidence on the role of CaMKII kinase, which controls a long-form of adaptation (Leinders-Zufall et al., 1999). CaMKII is not known to be directly modulated by PI3; however, it is certainly possible that indirect modulation of CaMKII occurs with redistribution of PIP2. Such indirect modulation is possible if perturbation of membrane PIP2 disrupted organization of ciliary membrane microdomains, such as rafts, that may be important for spatio-temporal dynamics of Ca\(^{2+}\). Lipid rafts are thought to be crucial in organizing ion channels and other signaling molecules, including CaMKII, near the membrane (Hammond, 2016). However, in Inpp5E\(^{osnKO}\) mice, we did not measure any ciliary alterations in other membrane lipids nor did we detect an alteration in the ciliary localization of odor signaling proteins. Nevertheless, the exclusion of PIP2 from the full length of OSN cilia contributes to a unique membrane compartment that is optimized for odor detection.

In addition to a possible direct effect of membrane lipids on ion channels or transporters within the OSN cilium, it is possible that the functional phenotype in OSNs results from perturbation of signaling pathways. Loss of INPP5E not only disrupted cilia localization of PIP2 but also elevated PIP3 in the plasma membrane of the OSN knob and likely in other cellular compartments of OSNs given that INPP5E is localized to Golgi (Kong et al., 2000). Sustained elevation of PIP3 may affect several targets involved in important homeostatic mechanisms, including Akt signaling in close proximity to primary cilia (Hakim et al., 2016). There is evidence for Akt signaling to function in OSNs, where it was shown to be activated under prolonged odor exposure promoting neuronal survival (Kim et al., 2015). In other neurons, disruption of Akt signaling cause an abnormality in axonal growth, resulting in the ciliopathy Joubert syndrome (Guo et al., 2019). While we did not observe any measurable changes in innervation in the bulb (data not shown), it does not exclude the possibility for perturbation of Akt signaling or other pathways to modulate the electrophysiological properties of OSNs. Therefore, the precise mechanism linking alterations in membrane phosphoinositides in OSN cilia to the cellular odor response should be addressed in future studies.

This is the first report to show the localization of lipid species representing broad classes of membrane lipids in olfactory cilia. One of the things that stood out in our analysis of WT mice was the stochastic variation in the number of neurons and cilia with PIP2. While PIP2 was largely excluded from the full length of cilia in the majority of neurons, there was a small number of neurons scattered throughout the OE that showed PIP2 in a subset of their cilia (Fig. 1A; Fig. S1B). Often these multi-ciliated neurons would have a single cilium in which PIP2 was distributed along the membrane of the full length of the axoneme. This was not observed with the other lipid species we analyzed (Figs 3 and 4). The reason for this is unclear but it may reflect the maturation state of the neurons, which are renewed on average every several months (Mackay–Sim and Kittel, 1991). Alternatively, this may represent a subpopulation of neurons expressing unique odorant receptors or a subclass of neurons expressing noncanonical odor signaling components (e.g. GCD, TRPC2 and TAAR receptor neurons) (Munger et al., 2009).

Regardless, genetic deletion of INPP5E normalized the distribution of PIP2 and caused a redistribution of the lipid to the full length of cilia in all cells.

Our results on the remodeling of PIP2 in OSN cilia correlate well with previously published studies on the role of INPP5E in the PC on different cell types of mammalian, fish and insect origin (Chávez et al., 2015; Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015; Park et al., 2015; Xu et al., 2017). However, there are several distinct differences for which olfactory cilia may be unique. One outstanding question is the substrate for INPP5E in WT OSN cilia. In primary cilia, PI4P is enriched in the basal state and is decreased with deletion of INPP5E (Chávez et al., 2015; Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015). This suggests the INPP5E use PIP2 itself as a substrate in PC. In contrast, we did not measure significant levels of PI4P in the OSN cilia and hence no change was measured in Inpp5E\(^{osnKO}\) mice. Importantly, PI4P and PIP2 comprise two nearly independent pools in the membrane, and previous studies have shown that PI4P may exist in the membrane for a short time as intermediate product channeled from the kinases PI4K to P15K to make PI2 (Fairn and Grinstein, 2012). Because of this very dynamic process, a steady-state level of PI4P may stay at a nearly undetectable low concentration, which may be the case in the cilia of mammalian OSNs. Instead, our data suggest that in the knob or at the base of cilia, INPP5E uses PIP2 as a substrate to make PI(3,4)P2. Both lipid species are enriched in the OSN knob, and we found that PIP1 levels decreased Inpp5E\(^{osnKO}\) mice. In the PC of medulloblastoma, INPP5E is mostly involved in converting PIP2 into PI(3,4)P2 (Eramo and Mitchell, 2016). The potential for dynamic exchange of lipids from the knob, the proximal segment/ TZ and full-length cilia in OSNs requires further investigation. Nonetheless, we found that the steady-state ciliary distribution of PIs other than PIP2 was not significantly changed in Inpp5E\(^{osnKO}\) mice. One explanation is that due to redundancy between multiple 5′-phosphatases, resting levels of PI species level are differentially affected by deletion of INPP5E. This is observed in other systems where a combined knockdown of several isoforms of 5′-phosphatases, SHIP1, SYNI1 and SYNI2, OCRL and INPP5B, was required to reveal significant elevation of PIP3 with only a slight decrease of PI(3,4)P2 (Malek et al., 2017). Given that other INPP5E class phosphatases co-exist in OSNs along with INPP5E (Kanageswaran et al., 2015), it would be imperative in future studies to address the growing complexity of the PI pathways in ciliogenesis and ciliary signaling in olfactory system through its development.

There are other aspects of divergence, related to PI pathways, between OSN cilia and a PC. In our study, we did not find a major role for the PIP2 gradient in OSN cilia formation or maintenance, which is consistent with work in C. elegans reporting that increased ciliary PI(4,5)P2 levels are not sufficient to remodel sensory cilia morphology (DiTirro et al., 2019). Other studies, however, have shown that the loss of INPP5E shortened the PC, suggesting a complex INPP5E-dependent regulation of ciliogenesis and maintenance (Chávez et al., 2015; Jacoby et al., 2009; Nozaki et al., 2017; Phua et al., 2017). The formation and functioning of cilia as a cellular organelle is maintained by IFT. In PC, there are well defined interactions between the retrograde IFT-A machinery, adaptor proteins and PIP2. For example, the ciliary transport of the receptor GPR161 depends on IFT-122 protein binding to TULP3, which is in turn recruited to the membrane by PIP2 (Boubaki et al., 2016; Mukhopadhyay et al., 2010). This mechanism is also
responsible for proper ciliary trafficking of mechanosensitve ion channels NompC and PKD2 in *Drosophila* and *C. elegans*, respectively (Bae et al., 2009; Mukhopadhyay et al., 2010; Park et al., 2015). Furthermore, BBSome core proteins, which are directly involved in IFT through interaction with kinesin and dynein motors, are able to bind *in vitro* to several PI*s with highest affinity to PI(3,4)P2 (Jin et al., 2010). Our previous work has demonstrated that the BBSome functions as a bona fide constituent of IFT in OSN cilia (Uytingco et al., 2019; Williams et al., 2014). Therefore, it was surprising that we did not find any abnormality in the velocity of IFT-A-dependent transport of IFT122 particles or its accumulation inside olfactory cilia of *Inpp5e<sup>ΔosnKO</sup>* mice (Fig. S2). IFT-B related trafficking of IFT88 appeared to be also unaltered, with a similar particle velocity to that published previously for the wild-type OSNs (Uytingco et al., 2019; Williams et al., 2014). Directly related to this finding, we report no alteration in abundance or ciliary localization of endogenous olfactory receptor MT17/72 (Fig. S5). This notion is supported by the lack of any effect of *INPP5E* deletion on the overall odor sensitivity in the *Inpp5e<sup>ΔosnKO</sup>* mice. In PC, PIP<sub>2</sub> is strongly implicated in the trafficking of GPCRs through a INPP5E/TULP3/IFT-A axis (Garcia-Gonzalo et al., 2015; Maurya et al., 2017; Mukhopadhyay et al., 2017). In addition, hedgehog signaling has been suggested to participate in the ciliary localization of mouse odorant receptors (Maurya et al., 2017). However, our results suggest that the trafficking of odorant receptors into OSN cilia is complex and differs from mechanisms of GPCR localization in PC.

In conclusion, our work provides a novel insight into the organization of membrane lipids in cilia of OSNs in normal and disease-related conditions, as well as the functional implications of ciliary membrane lipid perturbation. Ciliopathies associated with altered PIP<sub>2</sub> distribution are not limited to INPP5E/IBTS but also occur in a similar disease of oculo-cerebro-renal syndrome of Lowe (OCRL). Importantly, the ability to rescue ciliary PIP<sub>2</sub> distribution and the whole tissue odor response highlight the potential of viral gene therapy treatment for IBTS-related phenotypes in the olfactory system and other impacted tissues.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Mice**

All procedures were approved by the University of Florida Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, protocol 201908162. The *Inpp5e<sup>Δosn</sup>* mouse was made in the laboratory of S.S. Mice were housed in a standard animal facility room at the University of Florida. To generate an olfactory animal model, *osnKO* mice were genotyped using a PCR protocol (Jacoby et al., 2009). Two out of 10 mice carrying the *Inpp5e<sup>ΔosnKO</sup>* allele were backcrossed to C57/BL6 before use. Mice were housed in a standard animal facility room at the University of Florida. To generate an olfactory animal model, *osnKO* mice were genotyped using a PCR protocol (Jacoby et al., 2009).

**cDNA constructs and adenovirus production**

Plasmids containing cDNA fragments were provided as follows: PLCβ1-PH–GFP, Addgene #51407; Btk–GFP, Addgene #51463; mCherry–P4M–SidxM, Addgene #51471 (all deposited by Thomas Balla); Tapp1–GFP, a gift from Takeshi Juiin, Kobe University, Japan; D4H-mCherry, a gift from Gregory Fairn, University of Toronto, Canada; Lact-C2–GFP, Addgene #22852, deposited by Sergio Grinstein; Env2-5M–GFP, a gift from Christopher Burd, Yale University, USA; TULP1 and TULP3, a gift from Saikat Mukhopadhyay, University of Texas Southwestern, USA; Kir2.1, Addgene #32669, deposited by Matthew Nolan; PC2 (PKD2), Addgene #83451, deposited by Thomas Weimbs; Ehc1, a gift from Kazuhiro Yamakawa, RIKEN, Japan; IFT122, a gift from Jonathan Eghgenschwiler, University of Georgia, USA; GCaMP6f, Addgene #40755, deposited by Douglas Kim. The C-terminal catalytic domain of INPP5E was subcloned from Pj-INPP5E (Addgene #38001, deposited by Robin Irvine). Full-length wild-type human INPP5E (NM_019892) was cloned in the lab of S.S. MyrPalm lipid anchored constructs were described previously (Williams et al., 2014). Catalytically dead INPP5E-D477N was made by a site directed mutagenesis of the wild-type gene using a commercial kit (Q5, cat #E0554S, New England Biolabs). All cDNAs were fused with GFP or mCherry, verified by sequencing and subcloned into the pAd/CMV/V5-DEST<sup>TM</sup> expression vector using Gateway technology (Invitrogen). Adenoviral vectors were propagated in HEK293 cells using the ViraPower protocol (Invitrogen), isolated with the Virapar Adenovirus mini purification Virakit (Virapur, San Diego, CA) and dialyzed in 2.5% glycerol, 25 mM NaCl and 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 (Slide-A-Lyzer Dialysis Cassette, 10,000 MWCO) overnight. Alternatively, purified virus was dialyzed and further concentrated using ultrafiltration device Sartorius Vivaspin-6 (100,000 MWCO).

**Immunodetection of INPP5E**

Freshly dissected olfactory mucosa was homogenized on ice in a lysis buffer (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, and 1% Triton-X-100 complemented with protease inhibitors) for 20 min. The sample was centrifuged at 11,300 g for 10 min at 4°C. The supernatant was then used for a protein concentration assay, using the Bradford detergent-compatible assay according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Samples were heated for 2 min at 95°C in SDS loading buffer. A total of 30 µg of cell lysate samples were run on a 4–12% Bis-Tris acrylamide gel (Invitrogen). After electrophoretic transfer to nitrocellulose, membranes were incubated with 5% fat-free milk and then with the anti-INPP5E (Proteintech, 17797-1-AP) or anti-actin antibodies (A5060, Sigma) (diluted 1:500 and 1:1000, respectively). Bound primary polyclonal antibody was detected with a 1:5000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit-IgG (Zymed). The Renaissance western blot chemiluminescence reagent was used according to the manufacturer’s protocol (Perkin Elmer Life Sciences, Wellesley, MA). Images were captured using the EpiChem3 Darkroom (UVP, Upland, CA). Intensity of specific bands were measured in NIH ImageJ and presented as a ratio between INPP5E and actin signal.

**Whole-mount immunocytochemistry**

Mice were killed by inhalation of carbon dioxide followed by cervical dislocation. Freshly dissected turbinates and septum were drop fixed for 3–4 h on ice in freshly prepared 4% paraformaldehyde in a phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4 supplemented with 20% sucrose. Tubes containing the tissue were carefully placed in a refrigerator at 4°C and left for the duration of fixation without any movement or agitation. This step was critical for the preservation of cilia, which are known to be extremely sensitive to mechanical damage. The tissue was thoroughly washed in PBS and blocked with a solution containing 3% fetal bovine serum, 2% bovine serum albumin and 0.3% Triton X-100 for 2 h at room temperature. The tissue was then incubated with the primary antibody against mouse M71/72 olfactory receptor (a gift from Dr Gilad Barnea, Brown University, Providence, USA) raised in guinea pig, diluted 1:1000 in the same blocking solution. Finally, the tissue was incubated with secondary anti-guinea pig-IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor 568 (1:1000) for 2 h and placed in antifading mounting agent Vectashield (Vector Labs) on the glass coverslip. Specimens were analyzed in an inverted Nikon TIE-PFS-AR confocal microscope. Images were post-processed using Nikon Elements software (version 4.30) and NIH ImageJ (Wayne Rasband, NIH, http://imagej.nih.gov/ij) and assembled in CorelDraw v.18 (Corel).

**En face imaging of adenovirally expressed proteins in live mouse OE**

To express genes of interest, 10–20 µl of purified viral construct was intranasally administered to mice ranging between 10 and 40 days of age. Typically, viral delivery was repeated in three consecutive days. At 10 days post infection, mice were anesthetized with CO<sub>2</sub>, rapidly decapitated, and entire turbinates and septum were dissected and kept on ice in a Petri dish filled with freshly oxygenated carbogen-modified artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF) that contained (in mM): 120 NaCl, 25 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 3 KCl, 1.25 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 1 MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.8 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 15 glucose, 305
mOsm (adjusted with sucrose), pH 7.4. For imaging, a small piece of the OE was mounted in the perfusion chamber (RC-23, Warner Instruments) with the apical surface facing down and analyzed on the Nikon Ti-E-PFS-AIR confocal microscope equipped with a 60× oil-immersion objective, using preset configuration for acquisition of GFP and mCherry fluorescence. Image acquisition settings were set to avoid pixel saturation and maintained equal when comparing WT control and INPP5E-KO tissue. For the total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRF) en face imaging, virally transduced mice were prepared as above. TIRF imaging was performed on a Nikon Eclipse Ti-E/B inverted microscope equipped with a 100× oil immersion CFI APO TIRF 1.49 NA and an EMCCD camera (iXon X3 DU897, Andor Technology).

Quantification of en face confocal z-stacks and measuring IFT velocity in TIRF time-series
Confocal z-stacks spanning 5 μm from the uppermost cilia to the dendritic knob of the OSN were flattened using sum intensity projection keeping a 16-bit depth throughout the analysis. Fluorescence was corrected for the background and measured within regions of interest. ImageJ/FIJI was used to generate line-scan kymographs for measuring particle velocities from imported time series. All time series were corrected for the drift due to any tissue movement using the GPU-enabled NanoJ-SRRF plugin (Laine et al., 2019). After trajectories of particle movement were selected for individual identified cilia, the kymographs were extracted using Kymograph plugin. A velocity was calculated using the equation: \( \frac{1}{t} \int \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} dt \), where \( \Delta x \) is the displacement and \( \Delta t \) is the time interval.

Single-cell GCaMP6f Ca\(^{2+}\) imaging of the odor-evoked response
Ca\(^{2+}\) imaging was performed as described previously (Ukhanov et al., 2016). Mice of 4–6 weeks of age were used for experiments at 10–14 days after administration of adenovirus encoding GCaMP6f. Tissue was prepared and mounted the same way as described above. The chamber was transferred to the stage of upright microscope Zeiss Axioskop2F equipped with a 40×0.75 NA water-immersion objective lens. Experimental solutions were applied directly to the field of view through a 100 μm diameter needle made of fused silica and connected to the 9-channel Teflon manifold. Each perfusion channel was controlled by the electronic valves (VC-6, Warner Instruments). The Ca\(^{2+}\) response presented as an increase of GCaMP6f fluorescence emanating from the OSN knob and underlying dendrite. The tissue was illuminated using a standard eGFP filter cube BP490 nm/535 nm (Omega Optical, USA) and the emitted light was collected at 530 nm (BP 530/20 nm, Omega Optical, USA) by a 12-bit cooled CCD camera (ORCA (Omega Optical, USA)). Fluorescence was corrected for the tissue was illuminated using a standard eGFP filter cube BP490 nm/535 nm (Omega Optical, USA) and the emitted light was collected at 530 nm (BP 530/20 nm, Omega Optical, USA) by a 12-bit cooled CCD camera (ORCA (Omega Optical, USA)). Fluorescence was corrected for the tissue was illuminated using a standard eGFP filter cube BP490 nm/535 nm (Omega Optical, USA) and the emitted light was collected at 530 nm (BP 530/20 nm, Omega Optical, USA) by a 12-bit cooled CCD camera (ORCA (Omega Optical, USA)).

Electroolfactogram recording
Mice were anesthetized with CO\(_2\), rapidly decapitated, and the head split along the cranial midline. Septal tissue was removed to expose olfactory turbinates. Vapor-phase odors were delivered by a pressurized nitrogen line connected to a sealed 100 ml glass bottle and directly injected into a continuous stream of humidified carbon dioxide flowing over the tissue. Odorants were prepared by diluting pure stock into deionized water and final working concentration calculated as a molar value (v/v). Responses to odors were recorded with a standard glass micropipette tip-filled with agarose and backfilled with PBS using a Multiclip 700A amplifier controlled by Multiclip 700A and Clampex 9.2 software (Molecular Devices). EOG was measured as the maximal peak amplitude from the pre-pulse baseline using Clamp 9.2 software (Molecular Devices).

Statistical analysis
All statistical tests were done in Prism 8 (GraphPad) following test for normality and by using non-parametric Mann–Whitney test, unpaired t-test or one-way ANOVA, and \( p<0.05 \) was considered to be statistically significant. All the group statistics are presented as mean±s.e.m.

Acknowledgements
Special thanks go to all current lab members for critical reading of the manuscript.

Competing interests
The authors declare no competing or financial interests.

Author contributions
Conceptualization: K.U., J.R.M.; Methodology: K.U.; Validation: K.U.; Formal analysis: K.U.; Investigation: K.U., C.U., W.G.; Resources: L.Z., S.S., J.R.M.; Data curation: K.U.; Writing - original draft: K.U., S.S., J.R.M.; Visualization: K.U.; Supervision: J.R.M.; Project administration: J.R.M.; Funding acquisition: S.S., J.R.M.

Funding
This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health grant R01-DC-019345 (to J.R.M) and University of Liege (to S.S.). Open access funding provided by University of Florida. Deposited in PMC for immediate release.

Peer review history
The peer review history is available online at https://journals.biologists.org/jcs/article-lookup/doi/10.1242/jcs.258364.

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