A complex of Protocadherin-19 and N-cadherin mediates a novel mechanism of cell adhesion

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During embryonic morphogenesis, adhesion molecules are required for selective cell–cell interactions. The classical cadherins mediate homophilic calcium-dependent cell adhesion and are founding members of the large and diverse cadherin superfamily. The protocadherins are the largest subgroup within this superfamily, yet their participation in calcium-dependent cell adhesion is uncertain. In this paper, we demonstrate a novel mechanism of adhesion, mediated by a complex of Protocadherin-19 (Pcdh19) and N-cadherin (Ncad). Although Pcdh19 alone is only weakly adhesive, the Pcdh19–Ncad complex exhibited robust adhesion in bead aggregation assays, and Pcdh19 appeared to play the dominant role. Adhesion by the Pcdh19–Ncad complex was unaffected by mutations that disrupt Ncad homophilic binding but was inhibited by a mutation in Pcdh19. In addition, the complex exhibited homophilic specificity, as beads coated with Pcdh19–Ncad did not intermix with Ncad- or Pcdh17–Ncad-coated beads. We propose a model in which association of a protocadherin with Ncad acts as a switch, converting between distinct binding specificities.

Introduction

Differential cell adhesion is required for the development of multicellular organisms. The expression of distinct subsets of cell adhesion molecules can confer cellular identity, which is essential for the formation of tissues as well as their fine-grained architecture (Steinberg, 1963; Takeichi, 1988, 1990; Steinberg, 1996, 2007; Redies, 2000). The classical cadherins are a major class of adhesion molecules that were originally identified on the basis of their ability to mediate calcium-dependent cell adhesion (Takeichi, 1977; Urushihara and Takeichi, 1980; Yoshida and Takeichi, 1982). The classical cadherins are founding members of a superfamily of cell surface glycoproteins defined by the presence of multiple repeats of an ~110–amino acid cadherin domain (Nollet et al., 2000; Hulpiau and van Roy, 2009; Hulpiau and van Roy, 2011).

The mechanism of cadherin adhesion has been studied extensively, and it is widely believed that the EC1 domains of partner cadherins are responsible for homophilic adhesion (Shapiro et al., 1995; Boggon et al., 2002; Harrison et al., 2010, 2011; Vendome et al., 2011). Reciprocal exchange of EC1 A ß-strands results in the strand dimer, which is stabilized by insertion of a conserved Trp2 residue into a hydrophobic pocket on the partner cadherin, and mutations of Trp2 disrupt cadherin adhesion. Recently, a second adhesive interaction has been identified that involves the A ß-strands as well as other contacts near the EC1–EC2 boundary (Harrison et al., 2010; Vendome et al., 2011). It has been proposed that this X dimer represents an intermediate state leading to the formation of the strand dimer (Harrison et al., 2010). Mutations designed to inhibit X dimer formation also impair cadherin adhesion.

The protocadherins are the largest group within the cadherin superfamily, yet their role in cell adhesion remains unclear. Cell-based assays have provided evidence for homophilic interactions by protocadherins, yet these interactions are generally much weaker than those of cadherins (Yoshida, 2003; Frank et al., 2005; Triana-Baltzer and Blank, 2006; Schreiner and Weiner, 2010; Tai et al., 2010). Direct tests using expressed ectodomains (ECs) have not supported a role for protocadherins as adhesion molecules (Chen and Gumbiner, 2006; Morishita et al., 2006; Biswas et al., 2010). In Xenopus laevis, it was shown that the observed cell-sorting activity of paraxial protocadherin is a result of antagonizing C-cadherin adhesion (Chen and Gumbiner, 2006) rather than directly through adhesion. Similarly, forced expression of Pdhd8/arcadlin in rat hippocampal...
neurons results in the internalization of synaptic N-cadherin (Yasuda et al., 2007). Thus, some protocadherins may play indirect roles in adhesion rather than acting as bona fide cell adhesion molecules.

We have previously shown that Protocadherin-19 (Pcdh19) forms a cis-complex with N-cadherin (Ncad) and that these molecules collaborate to control cell movements during morphogenesis of the anterior neural tube in zebrafish (Biswas et al., 2010). Here, we show that the Pcdh19–Ncad complex is adhesive and that the homophilic interaction is likely mediated by Pcdh19 not Ncad. Within the complex, Ncad appears unable to mediate homophilic interactions. Our results suggest a new mechanism of homophilic cell adhesion mediated by protocadherins with Ncad acting as a required cis-cofactor.

Results and discussion

In developing zebrafish embryos, Pcdh19 acts synergistically with Ncad to control convergence cell movements in the anterior neural plate. In addition, Pcdh19 associates directly with Ncad to form a cis-complex, with the interaction likely mediated by their ECs (Biswas et al., 2010). Those observations suggested that the Pcdh19–Ncad cis-complex could comprise a functional unit. To investigate this complex in more detail, we engineered secreted ECs of zebrafish Pcdh19 and Ncad fused to either the Fc region of human IgG or with 6xHis. The proposed complexes used in bead aggregation assays are also shown. (B) HEK293 cells were cotransfected with the Fc and 6xHis fusions, which are efficiently produced and secreted into the culture medium. Pcdh19EC and NcadEC form a stable complex, as they can be coisolated using pull-downs of the 6xHis-tagged proteins. (C) Protein A beads were recovered from an aggregation assay, and protein was run on an SDS-PAGE gel and silver stained. In the left lane, aggregation was performed with Pcdh19EC-Fc only, and beads used in the right lane were coated with Pcdh19EC-Fc and NcadEC-6xHis. (D and E) Protein A beads were coated with either Pcdh19EC-Fc or with a complex of Pcdh19EC-Fc and NcadEC-6xHis and allowed to aggregate in the presence of 2 mM CaCl₂ or 2 mM EDTA. As previously shown, Pcdh19EC-Fc does not exhibit calcium-dependent homophilic adhesion. However, the complex of Pcdh19EC-Fc and NcadEC-6xHis does mediate bead aggregation. The time course of Pcdh19EC-NcadEC bead aggregation (n = 3) shows robust adhesive activity compared with Pcdh19EC alone (n = 3). (F and G) Although beads coated with NcadEC-Fc (n = 4) aggregate in the presence of calcium, the size of the aggregates is significantly larger for the complex of NcadEC-Fc with Pcdh19EC-6xHis (n = 4). Error bars represent SEM. Bars, 50 µm.
To date, >40 distinct mutations of pcdh19 have been reported in human patients with epilepsy and mental retardation limited to females (EFMR; Fig. 3 A), including ~20 missense mutations in the Pcdh19 EC (Dibbens et al., 2008; Depienne et al., 2009, 2011; Hynes et al., 2010; Jamal et al., 2010). Nearly all of the mutated residues are conserved between zebrafish and human. We hypothesized that some of these mutations could impair Pcdh19 function through an effect on Pcdh19–Ncad adhesion. We tested several EFMR mutations for their ability to bind Ncad and to mediate bead aggregation (Fig. 3, B and C). Each of the Pcdh19EC mutants associated with NcadEC in pull-downs (Fig. 3 B). Most of the mutations support calcium-dependent bead aggregation when coupled with NcadEC-6xHis (Fig. 3 C). One of the mutants, Pcdh19EC(135–137)dup, exhibited dramatically reduced adhesion (Fig. 3 C), although its association with Ncad was unaffected (Fig. 3 B). This mutation is a duplication of three residues (Ser135-Glu136-Asn137; Ser-Glu-Ala in human) in EC2 (Fig. 3 A), which are predicted to be in a loop adjacent to the EC2–EC3 boundary. Thus, despite the presence of functional NcadEC within the complex, the (135–137)dup mutation in Pcdh19 impairs calcium-dependent adhesion of the Pcdh19–Ncad complex. This result further supports the idea that Pcdh19, rather than Ncad, mediates adhesion within the Pcdh19–Ncad complex. In addition, our data demonstrate for the first time a specific functional defect for one of the mutations identified in EFMR.
of Pcdh19–Ncad is distinct from that of Ncad. Moreover, the homophilic adhesive capacity of Ncad must be masked when incorporated into the Pcdh19–Ncad complex. Thus, the formation of the Pcdh19–Ncad complex defines a novel adhesive unit.

In addition to our previous results showing both a functional synergism between Pcdh19 and Ncad and a physical interaction, other studies have shown interactions between δ-2 protocadherins and classical cadherins. Pcdh8/arcadlin associates with Ncad in cultured rat hippocampal neurons and promotes endocytosis of Ncad (Yasuda et al., 2007), and *Xenopus* paraxial protocadherin (Pcdh8 like) antagonizes C-cadherin adhesion in vivo and has been shown to interact with E-cadherin in vitro (Chen and Gumbiner, 2006; Chen et al., 2009). Similarly, the effects of overexpressing Pcdh10 are similar to depletion of Ncad in U251 cells (Nakao et al., 2008), suggesting an antagonistic relationship. Thus, our results may not be unique to Pcdh19 and could be generally applicable to δ-2 protocadherins. To test this idea, we repeated the sorting assays using the EC of zebrafish Protocadherin-17 (Pcdh17). Pcdh17 is also a member of the δ-2 subfamily and is closely related to Pcdh19. Pcdh17 associates with Ncad to form a Pcdh17–Ncad complex that mediates bead aggregation (Fig. 4 D). Although red and green fluorescent beads coated with the Pcdh17–Ncad complex exhibit extensive intermixing (Fig. 4 D), they segregate from Ncad beads (Fig. 4 E) or Pcdh19–Ncad beads (Fig. 4 F). These data support the idea that members of the δ-2 subfamily of...
possibly a bending or twisting of the EC, that unmasks an adhesion site. These data suggest a model in which Ncad switches between adhesive states, either directly mediating homophilic adhesion or acting as a cofactor for a partner protocadherin. Our data with Pcdh17 suggests that other δ-2 protocadherins can exhibit similar behavior, and it has recently been shown that Pcdh-γ isoforms can associate to form heteromeric cis-complexes (Schreiner and Weiner, 2010). Thus, protocadherins may function as part of larger macromolecular assemblies rather than as autonomous adhesive units. Our data also have implications for the regulation of cadherin function. Most studies of dynamic cadherin regulation focus on control of cadherin trafficking, association with catenins, or feedback through Rho GTPases and the actin cytoskeleton (Gumbiner, 2005; Niessen et al., 2011). Here, we show that extracellular cis-interactions can have profound effects on cadherin adhesion. It is possible that the adhesive activity of cadherins in vivo depends on the complement of protocadherins and other cofactors expressed by a given cell or tissue. It will be important for future studies to determine the functional significance of this and similar complexes in vivo.

Materials and methods

Bead aggregation assays

Bead aggregations were performed essentially as previously described (Sivasankar et al., 2009; Biswas et al., 2010). Pcdh19EC and NcadEC-Fc and 6xHis fusions were transfected independently or cotransfected into HEK293 cells using Fugene HD (Roche) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. After 24 h, cells were rinsed three times and allowed to grow in serum-free medium for an additional 48 h. The culture medium containing the secreted Fc and/or 6xHis fusion proteins was then collected. The media was filtered using 0.45-µm syringe filters, concentrated using Ultracel (Millipore), and incubated with 1.5 µl of protein A Dynabeads (Invitrogen) for 1 h with gentle agitation at 4°C. The beads were washed extensively in binding buffer (50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM KCl, and 0.2% BSA, pH 7.4)

Figure 5. Ncad enhances Pcdh19 adhesion in cell aggregation assay. (A) CHO cells do not exhibit calcium-dependent cell aggregation. (B) When expressing Pcdh19-p2a-GFP, CHO cells form small aggregates, indicating low levels of adhesion. Expression of Pcdh19 is verified by GFP fluorescence. (C) CHO cells transfected with the Ncad(W2A/R14E) double mutant do not aggregate in the presence of calcium. Expression of the Ncad mutant is verified by RFP fluorescence. (D) CHO cells that express both Pcdh19 and Ncad(W2A/R14E) aggregate more robustly than cells that express only Pcdh19. Coexpression of Pcdh19 and Ncad is demonstrated by the presence of both GFP and RFP fluorescence. Bar, 100 µm.

The diversity of protocadherins has suggested that they could contribute to differential cell–cell recognition through homophilic interactions, yet the evidence for protocadherin adhesion is modest. Our data indicate that Pcdh19 functions as a cell adhesion molecule by using Ncad as a cofactor. Within the Pcdh19–Ncad complex, Pcdh19 appears to play the dominant role, as functional Ncad is not required for adhesion. Association with Ncad may cause a conformational change in Pcdh19, possibly altering its interaction with the EC. This conformational change unmasks an adhesion site, allowing Pcdh19 to mediate homophilic adhesion. Our data with Pcdh17 suggests that other δ-2 protocadherins can exhibit similar behavior, and it has recently been shown that Pcdh-γ isoforms can associate to form heteromeric cis-complexes (Schreiner and Weiner, 2010). Thus, protocadherins may function as part of larger macromolecular assemblies rather than as autonomous adhesive units. Our data also have implications for the regulation of cadherin function. Most studies of dynamic cadherin regulation focus on control of cadherin trafficking, association with catenins, or feedback through Rho GTPases and the actin cytoskeleton (Gumbiner, 2005; Niessen et al., 2011). Here, we show that extracellular cis-interactions can have profound effects on cadherin adhesion. It is possible that the adhesive activity of cadherins in vivo depends on the complement of protocadherins and other cofactors expressed by a given cell or tissue. It will be important for future studies to determine the functional significance of this and similar complexes in vivo.

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and split into two tubes, and either 2 mM EDTA or 2 mM CaCl₂ was added. Aggregates were allowed to form for 30 min, and fluorescent images were collected as described for bead aggregation assays. The resin was washed with binding buffer, resuspended in loading buffer, and boiled for 5 min. Samples were loaded onto 10% Bis-Tris NuPAGE gels (Invitrogen) and subjected to electrophoresis. Proteins were then transferred (Bio-Rad Laboratories) to PVDF (GE Healthcare), blocked with 5% nonfat milk in TBS with Tween 20 (0.1%), and incubated overnight with primary antibodies anti–human IgG (1:400; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) and anti-6xHis (1:1,000; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) and anti-6xHis (1:1,000; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) and anti-6xHis (1:1,000; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.) and anti-6xHis (1:1,000; Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Inc.). Purifications were performed following the manufacturer’s instructions.

**DNA constructs**

Pcdh19EC-Fc and NcadEC-Fc were previously reported (Biswas et al., 2010). The 6xHis tag was generated using PCR and was subcloned into the pcDNA3 vector. The pcDNA3 vector was subsequently transfected with Pcdh19EC-Fc and NcadEC-Fc plasmids, respectively. All clones were sequenced.

**Online supplemental material**

Fig. S1 shows an adhesion assay performed with individually purified Pcdh19 and Ncad that were mixed and added to protein A beads. Fig. S2 shows coexpression of Pcdh19 and GFP or Ncad and RFP using a self-cleaving p2a linker. Online supplemental material is available at http://www.jcb.org/cgj/content/full/jcb.201108115/DC1.

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