Nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NAADP) is a molecule capable of initiating the release of intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) required for many essential cellular processes. Recent evidence links two-pore channels (TPCs) with NAADP-induced release of Ca\(^{2+}\) from lysosome-like acidic organelles; however, there has been no direct demonstration that TPCs can act as NAADP-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels. Controversial evidence also proposes ryanodine receptors as the primary target of NAADP. We show that TPC2, the major lysosomal targeted isoform, is a cation channel with selectivity for Ca\(^{2+}\) that will enable it to act as a Ca\(^{2+}\) release channel in the cellular environment. NAADP opens TPC2 channels in a concentration-dependent manner, binding to high affinity activation and low affinity inhibition sites. At the core of this process is the luminal environment of the channel. The sensitivity of TPC2 to NAADP is steeply dependent on the luminal [Ca\(^{2+}\)] allowing extremely low levels of NAADP to open the channel. In parallel, luminal pH controls NAADP affinity for TPC2 by switching from reversible activation of TPC2 at low pH to irreversible activation at neutral pH. Further evidence earmarking TPCs as the likely pathway for NAADP-induced intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) release is obtained from the use of Ned-19, the selective blocker of cellular NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release. Ned-19 antagonizes NAADP-activation of TPC2 in a non-competitive manner at 1 \(\mu\)M but potentiates NAADP activation at nanomolar concentrations. This single-channel study provides a long awaited molecular basis for the peculiar mechanistic features of NAADP signaling and a framework for understanding how NAADP can mediate key physiological events.

Nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NAADP)[^4] is the most potent Ca\(^{2+}\)--releasing second messenger yet identified (1–4). Although originally discovered in sea urchin eggs, it is becoming increasing clear that NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release is crucial to many physiological processes in a diverse range of mammalian cell types (5, 6). Many distinctive features of NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release indicate that the Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels involved are functionally and structurally different from the well characterized Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels found on sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum stores (ryanodine receptors (RyRs) and inositol trisphosphate receptors (IP\(_3\)Rs) (7, 8)). NAADP triggers Ca\(^{2+}\) release from acidic stores, but the identity of the Ca\(^{2+}\) release channel involved has remained a mystery (7). New evidence has shown that NAADP binds with high affinity to TPC protein complex (9), which is located on acidic, lysosome-like Ca\(^{2+}\) stores (10, 11). A recent report also demonstrates that activation of cell surface muscarinic receptors requires TPC2 expression to couple Ca\(^{2+}\) release from acidic stores in mouse bladder smooth muscle (12). The importance of TPC2 to Ca\(^{2+}\) movements across lysosomal membranes was recently shown in whole lysosome recordings. Mutation of TPC2 affected the magnitude of whole lysosomal Ca\(^{2+}\) currents, highlighting the need to investigate the conductance and gating properties of TPC2 at the single-channel level (13).

TPCs are thus named because their close sequence homology with voltage-gated cation channels predicts a monomeric structure containing two pore loops (7, 14). It is proposed that two homodimers form the pore (10, 15, 16); however, it is not known whether TPC2 can actually function as an ion channel with all the properties necessary to fulfill the role of a Ca\(^{2+}\) release channel activated by NAADP. Many characteristics of NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release distinguish it from Ca\(^{2+}\) release triggered by other signaling molecules, and these indicate unusual underlying mechanisms of ion channel function.

For the first time, we describe here the fundamental single-channel gating and conductance properties of purified human TPC2 and demonstrate that TPC2 exhibits many unique functional characteristics that can explain the idiosyncrasies of cell-
TPC2 Is an NAADP-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) Release Channel

lular NAADP signaling characteristics, whereas cardiac (RyR2) and skeletal (RyR1) RyRs do not. A preliminary report of these data has been presented in abstract form (17).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Purification of Human, Recombinant TPC2—cDNA for hTPC2 (GenBank TM accession number AY029200) was cloned from HEK293 cells by rapid amplification of cDNA ends-PCR using primers designed against the expressed sequence tag AA309878 (10). Overexpressing HA-HsTPC2 HEK293 cells were harvested and centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C. The cell pellet was resuspended in hypotonic buffer (20 mm HEPES, 1 mm EGTA, pH 7.2) and kept for 60 min on ice before homogenization. The lysate was centrifuged for 5 min at 2000 × g at 4 °C, and the supernatant was centrifuged for 1 h at 100,000 × g at 4 °C. The membrane pellet was resuspended in IP buffer (150 mM NaCl, 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4) and kept on ice for 1 h, after which insoluble material was pelleted by centrifugation at 14,000 × g for 30 min at 4 °C. The supernatant was precleared by adding non-immune rabbit serum coupled covalently to protein-A-Sepharose for 1 h at 4 °C. The precleared supernatant was incubated overnight at 4 °C with either non-immune rabbit serum coupled to protein-A-Sepharose beads. The beads were pelleted by centrifugation at 1000 rpm for 2 min. Following removal of the supernatant, the beads were washed with IP buffer containing 1% CHAPS followed by two washes containing 0.1% CHAPS. Immunoprecipitated protein complexes were eluted by incubation with the peptides used to raise the antibody, at 50 μg/ml in 0.1% CHAPS and 0.05% phosphatidylcholine for 4 h at 4 °C. The eluted protein complexes were dialyzed for 36 h at 4 °C in buffer containing 100 mM NaCl, 25 mM PIPES, 0.15 mM CaCl\(_2\), and 0.1 mM EGTA, pH 7.4, using a 20,000 molecular weight cut-off filter. After dialysis, an equal volume of 0.5 M sucrose solution was added and incubated for 30 min at 4 °C before aliquoting and snap freezing in liquid nitrogen. Further information is provided in supplemental Methods.

Single Channel Recording and Analysis—Purified TPC2, rabbit skeletal RyR1, or sheep cardiac RyR2 was incorporated into planar phosphatidylethanolamine lipid bilayers under voltage clamp conditions using previously described techniques (18). Current fluctuations were recorded at 22 ± 2 °C with either Ca\(^{2+}\) (cis, 250 mM HEPES, 80 mM Tris, 15 μM free Ca\(^{2+}\), pH 7.2/trans, 250 mM glutamic acid, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.2 with Ca(OH)\(_2\), giving a free Ca\(^{2+}\) of 50 mM) or K\(^{+}\) (symmetrical 210 mM KCl, 10 mM HEPES, 15 μM free Ca\(^{2+}\)), pH 7.2) as the permeant ion. Luminal pH was lowered to 4.8 by perfusing the trans chamber with a solution of 210 mM potassium acetate, 10 mM HEPES, 15 μM free [Ca\(^{2+}\)]. Replacement of Cl\(^{-}\) by acetate did not alter TPC2 conductance or gating (data not shown). Washout of the cis (cytosolic) chamber to exchange solutions took 2 min. The free [Ca\(^{2+}\)] of all solutions was determined using a Ca\(^{2+}\) electrode (Orion 93-20; Thermo Orion, Boston, MA) as described previously (18). Current recordings were filtered at 800 Hz (−3 db) and digitized at 20 kHz (ITC-18, Instrutech Corporation) with WinEDR version 2.5.9 (Strathclyde University, UK) or Pulse (HEKA Elektronik, Lambrecht/ Pfalz Germany). Measurements of single-channel current amplitudes were made using the single-channel analysis software WinEDR version 2.5.9 (University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK). The closed and open current levels were assessed manually using cursors. Amplitude histograms were obtained from single-channel data using Clampfit version 10.2 (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA) and fitted with Gaussian curves. In all records, amplitude histograms were best fit with a single Gaussian function representing the main conductance level (300 pS; see Fig. 2b). Subconductance state gating was too brief to be detected by this method of analysis. The channel open probability (P\(_{o}\)) was determined over 3 min of continuous recording, using the method of 50% threshold analysis (19). Concentration-response curves were fit using a four-parameter logistical equation in GraphPad Prism (GraphPad Software Inc). The Ca\(^{2+}\)/K\(^{+}\) permeability ratio (P[Ca\(^{2+}\]/P[K\(^{+}\])] was calculated using the equation given by Fatt and Ginsborg (1958) (20).

\[
P[Ca^{2+}]/P[K^{+}] = \frac{[K^{+}]/4 \times [Ca^{2+}] \times \exp(E_{rev}/RT)}{\exp(E_{rev}/RT) + 1} \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}
\]

The value of RT/F used in our calculations was 25.4 mV based on the recording temperature of 22 °C. The zero current reversal potential (E\(_{rev}\)) was obtained under bi-ionic conditions (cis, 210 mM KCl, 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.2; trans, 210 mM CaCl\(_2\), 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.2) and represented the point where no current could be detected. Ned-19 was synthesized as described previously (21), and the trans-Ned-19 analog was used throughout.

Statistics—Mean ± S.D. (≥3) is shown unless otherwise stated. Student’s t test was used to assess the difference between mean values. A p value of <0.05 was taken as significant.

RESULTS

We purified the human recombinant TPC2 complex (Fig. 1a) for subsequent reconstitution into artificial membranes under voltage clamp conditions (18). Representative examples of the resulting single-channel currents in symmetrical solutions of 210 mM KCl, pH 7.2, are shown in Fig. 1b. In the absence of NAADP, occasional channel openings, usually too brief to fully resolve, were observed. NAADP addition to the cis chamber always increased P\(_{o}\) (n = 101), whereas trans addition of NAADP had no effect (n = 5). In conditions where luminal Ca\(^{2+}\) was the permeant ion (Fig. 1c), NAADP still activated TPC2 from the cytosolic side only (n = 15). TPC2, therefore, incorporates into bilayers in a fixed orientation as described in the supplementary text, with the cis and trans chambers, most likely corresponding to the cytosolic and luminal sides of the acidic Ca\(^{2+}\) stores, respectively. These single-channel currents were not observed in control experiments (supplemental Fig. S1).

In symmetrical 210 mM KCl, the single-channel conductance (Fig. 1d) was 300 ± 6 pS (S.E.; n = 5). Applying a KCl gradient (trans, 210 mM; cis, 510 mM), shifted the current-voltage relationship to the left with a reversal potential of −20.5 mV, indicating that, as for other Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels (22, 23), TPC2 is ideally selective for cations. The current-voltage relationship shown in Fig. 1e revealed a Ca\(^{2+}\) conductance of 15 ± 1.5 pS.
TPC2 Is an NAADP-sensitive Ca$^{2+}$ Release Channel

FIGURE 1. TPC2 is a functional ion channel activated by NAADP. a, anti-HA immunoblot of protein incorporated into bilayers. Sol corresponds to solubilized sample before IP. Specific corresponds to IP with anti-HsTPC2 serum, and Nonspecific corresponds to a control IP with non-immune rabbit serum. b and c, a typical single-channel experiment showing sequential additions of NAADP to the trans and cis chambers with K$^+$ (b) or Ca$^{2+}$ (c) as permeant ion. d and e, current-voltage relationships with K$^+$ or Ca$^{2+}$, respectively, as permeant ion. The dotted line in c illustrates the KCl gradient (trans, 210 mM; cis, 510 mM). f, the relative permeability of TPC2 to K$^+$ and Ca$^{2+}$. The single-channel current-voltage relationship with 210 mM KCl in the cis chamber and 210 mM CaCl$_2$ in the trans chamber yields a reversal potential of 26 ± 1 mV (n = 3). The P$\text{Ca}^{2+}$/P$\text{K}^+$ was calculated to be 2.6 ± 0.17. The bi-ionic conductance over the range −30 to +60 mV (22 ± 3 pS (n = 3)) is similar to that obtained using only Ca$^{2+}$ as the permeant ion (15 ± 5 pS) as expected if Ca$^{2+}$ is the ion predominantly flowing through the channel at potentials close to 0 mV.

(S.E.; n = 5), which is very small when compared with that for RyR2 (120 pS (24)) and IP$_3$R (53 pS (23, 25)), using identical recording solutions. The relative permeability of TPC2 to monovalent and divalent cations was assessed by monitoring conductance with 210 mM KCl in the Ca$^{2+}$ current-voltage relationship with 210 mM CaCl$_2$ in the trans chamber yields a reversal potential of 26 ± 1 mV (n = 3). The P$\text{Ca}^{2+}$/P$\text{K}^+$ was calculated to be 2.6 ± 0.17. The bi-ionic conductance over the range −30 to +60 mV (22 ± 3 pS (n = 3)) is similar to that obtained using only Ca$^{2+}$ as the permeant ion (15 ± 5 pS) as expected if Ca$^{2+}$ is the ion predominantly flowing through the channel at potentials close to 0 mV.

(See text for details).

generated with high Ca$^{2+}$ loading of stores if many TPC2 channels were closely arranged, especially if the gating of clusters of channels was coordinated (as appears to be a characteristic of TPC2; see point 3 below). TPC2 channel gating was characterized by four distinguishing features. 1) constitutive, infrequent brief openings in the absence of NAADP, which were not abolished by reducing cytosolic or luminal Ca$^{2+}$ to 1 nM (data not shown); 2) transitions to a subconductance state (Fig. 1b, asterisks) ~70% of the fully open channel level as detailed in Fig. 2a and b; 3) episodic gating where multiple channels appear to open (and close) simultaneously in a synchronized or coupled fashion as shown in Fig. 2c; 4) slow onset in NAADP-induced activation as illustrated in Fig. 2d where $P_o$ was measured in 5-s segments.

Fig. 3a shows TPC2 activation by NAADP. If [NAADP] was incremented in a cumulative fashion, channel activation plateaued at ~1 μM (Fig. 3a), and higher [NAADP] had no further effect. However, if 1 mM NAADP was applied without first pretreating with activating concentrations, then the channels shut (supplemental Fig. S2), indicating that high affinity activation and lower affinity inactivation sites are likely (29, 30). Washout of NAADP did not reverse TPC2 activation (Fig. 3a, bottom trace), demonstrating that the activating action of NAADP was irreversible on the timescale of a single-channel experiment.

Unexpectedly, the EC$_{50}$ value (500 nM) was much higher than the $K_a$ values reported for NAADP binding to membranes isolated from cells overexpressing TPC2 (5 nM) or membranes isolated from mouse liver (6.6 nM) (10), and we therefore investigated the possibility that physiological environmental factors could modulate TPC2 sensitivity to NAADP. The known Ca$^{2+}$ release channels of the sarcoplasmic reticulum/endoplasmic reticulum are very sensitive to luminal Ca$^{2+}$ (23, 31, 32). We therefore investigated whether TPC2 could also be regulated by luminal Ca$^{2+}$. Fig. 3a shows that at 10 μM luminal [Ca$^{2+}$], 10 nM NAADP has little effect on TPC2. If, however, luminal Ca$^{2+}$ is raised to 200 μM (Fig. 3b), then 10 nM NAADP becomes an optimally effective concentration, and the NAADP concentration-response relationship is shifted to the left with a dramatic 100-fold reduction in the EC$_{50}$ value to 5 nM. Luminal Ca$^{2+}$ therefore enables extremely low levels of NAADP to open TPC2. Fig. 3c shows that in the presence of 10 nM NAADP, which alone is ineffective, luminal Ca$^{2+}$ increases $P_o$ in a concentration-dependent manner. It is significant that the range of luminal [Ca$^{2+}$] that affects TPC2 $P_o$ (10 μM–1 mM) falls within the expected range of luminal [Ca$^{2+}$] within lysosomal stores (33). These results suggest that NAADP-induced Ca$^{2+}$ release in situ would be steeply dependent on lysosomal Ca$^{2+}$ load. Depletion of luminal Ca$^{2+}$ stores below a threshold level could terminate TPC2 Ca$^{2+}$ flux even in the maintained presence of NAADP, allowing for refilling of the stores until the threshold was again reached. This mechanism of luminal Ca$^{2+}$ control could lead to the Ca$^{2+}$ oscillations that are characteristic of NAADP signaling in physiological systems (10, 29, 34).

Because TPCs are present on acidic stores and because NAADP induces alkalinization of acidic stores in sea urchin eggs (35), it is therefore important to ask whether pH affects TPC2 function. Fig. 4a and b, demonstrate that when luminal pH is reduced from 7.2 to 4.8, TPC2 remains sensitive to low
concentrations of NAADP (EC50 = 5.5 nM), although Po levels are decreased. Importantly, activation by NAADP becomes reversible at luminal pH 4.8 (Fig. 4a, third trace), and the concentration-response relationship becomes bell-shaped (Fig. 4b), as is widely observed for NAADP-induced Ca2+ fluxes in mammalian cells (29). In this way, luminal pH behaves as a molecular switch, modifying the conformation of the NAADP binding site so that NAADP can dissociate from TPC2. The final Po achieved by a rise in NAADP levels is therefore a function of both the luminal pH and the luminal-free [Ca2+]i. In a cellular situation, such control would be expected to amplify the diversity of the NAADP signal as luminal pH could toggle between long lasting and transient Ca2+ release events.

Because NAADP regulation of TPC2 is so heavily dependent on the luminal pH and [Ca2+]i, can these factors affect the concentration of NAADP (EC50 = 5.5 nM), although Po levels are decreased. Importantly, activation by NAADP becomes reversible at luminal pH 4.8 (Fig. 4a, third trace), and the concentration-response relationship becomes bell-shaped (Fig. 4b), as is widely observed for NAADP-induced Ca2+ fluxes in mammalian cells (29). In this way, luminal pH behaves as a molecular switch, modifying the conformation of the NAADP binding site so that NAADP can dissociate from TPC2. The final Po achieved by a rise in NAADP levels is therefore a function of both the luminal pH and the luminal-free [Ca2+]i. In a cellular situation, such control would be expected to amplify the diversity of the NAADP signal as luminal pH could toggle between long lasting and transient Ca2+ release events.

Because NAADP regulation of TPC2 is so heavily dependent on the luminal pH and [Ca2+]i, can these factors affect the

class figure: FIGURE 2. Distinct gating characteristics of TPC2. a, the current-voltage relationship reveals a subconductance state that is 212 ± 12 pS (n = 5), ~70% of the fully open channel level. As a direct comparison, the dotted line shows the current-voltage relationship of the fully open state (Fig. 1c). b, all-points amplitude histogram obtained from TPC2 single-channel current fluctuations obtained at +20 mV in symmetrical 210 mM KCl, pH 7.2. The histogram was best fit with a single Gaussian function and gave a single-channel current amplitude value of 4.3 ± 0.13 pA corresponding to the fully open channel level. We observed the subconductance gating state in all our recordings, yet because of the low incidence of occurrence, the subconductance state of TPC2 cannot be accurately detected with an amplitude histogram. c, a typical example of episodic coupled gating of multiple TPC2 channels. d, histogram showing the time dependence of NAADP activation. For this analysis, we used a very low (NAADP), essentially a threshold concentration at the foot of the concentration-response relationship (and therefore a concentration that does not activate all channels). This was to investigate whether, because of the irreversible effect of NAADP, Po might gradually increase over time following initial activation. The figure indicates that it does not gradually increase over time, although non-stationary gating behavior was very obvious (as reported for many other ion channels, for example, Ryr2 (47)). The average time to onset under these conditions (10 nM NAADP, 10 μM luminal [Ca2+]i, pH 7.2) was 44 ± 10 s (n = 5).
latency of the NAADP response? Our experiments do not provide any evidence that the luminal environment plays a significant role in determining the rate of onset of channel activation, but the concentration of NAADP appears to be very important. Fig. 5 demonstrates that high concentrations of NAADP activate the channel with a significantly shorter delay than very low nanomolar concentrations, as shown in Fig. 7a. Subsequent addition of NAADP in the continued presence of Ned-19 (100 nM) caused further channel activation. The histogram in Fig. 7 demonstrates that Ned-19 potentiates the effects of NAADP; the sum of the individual effects of 10 nM NAADP and 100 nM Ned-19 is less than the simultaneous action of 10 nM NAADP plus 100 nM Ned-19. In the absence of NAADP, high concentrations (1 μM), Ned-19 closes the channel (see supplemental Fig. S3). We therefore show for the first time that Ned-19 is a high affinity activator of TPC2, that it closes the channel at high concentrations, and that, consistent with previous experiments measuring inhibition of NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release in isolated membranes (21, 36), it is not a competitive inhibitor of NAADP.

Our data strongly suggest that TPCs are the NAADP-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels but do not rule out the possibility that RyR channels are also relevant NAADP receptors/Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels. With identical recording conditions, optimizing for luminal Ca\(^{2+}\) potentiation of cytosolic ligands, we investigated the effects of NAADP on RyR2 and RyR1. Fig. 8 shows that concentrations up to 1 μM had no significant effects reversed the inhibitory effects of Ned-19 but not the activation by NAADP, thereby demonstrating that Ned-19 does not close TPC2 by binding to NAADP activation sites.

In the absence of NAADP, Ned-19 can activate TPC2 at nanomolar concentrations, as shown in Fig. 7a. Subsequent addition of NAADP in the continued presence of Ned-19 (100 nM) caused further channel activation. The histogram in Fig. 7b demonstrates that Ned-19 potentiates the effects of NAADP; the sum of the individual effects of 10 nM NAADP and 100 nM Ned-19 is less than the simultaneous action of 10 nM NAADP plus 100 nM Ned-19. In the absence of NAADP, at high concentrations (1 μM), Ned-19 closes the channel (see supplemental Fig. S3). We therefore show for the first time that Ned-19 is a high affinity activator of TPC2, that it closes the channel at high concentrations, and that, consistent with previous experiments measuring inhibition of NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release in isolated membranes (21, 36), it is not a competitive inhibitor of NAADP.
on the $P_o$ of either isoform, suggesting that RyR channels are unlikely to be involved in NAADP Ca$^{2+}$-signaling processes other than by indirect recruitment subsequent to Ca$^{2+}$ release via another pathway, as suggested previously (5, 29).

**DISCUSSION**

Our TPC2 studies reveal a number of specific gating mechanisms that link clearly with some of the more unusual aspects of NAADP-induced Ca$^{2+}$ release and that provide a biophysical picture of how TPC2 may be regulated in a cellular environment. These include extreme sensitivity to NAADP, which is finely controlled by the luminal [Ca$^{2+}$]. Luminal pH also modulates $P_o$ and the rate of dissociation of NAADP from TPC2, vastly changing the shape of the NAADP concentration-response relationship to a graded bell-shaped curve. The delayed onset in NAADP-induced activation of TPC2 that we observe may serve to explain previous reports of time dependence or delays in NAADP effects (34, 37, 38), but it is difficult to reconcile with the idea of a simple, high affinity (NAADP is effective at 1 nm), bimolecular interaction between NAADP and TPC2. In this respect, we can draw parallels with another class of Ca$^{2+}$ release channel, the RyRs and their interactions with ryanodine. Like NAADP, ryanodine also binds irreversibly to RyR with high affinity ($K_d = 1.7$ nm) (39 – 42). Also like NAADP, the rate of association of ryanodine can be very slow (at 0 mV, 1 M ryanodine takes >1 min to modify gating). Ryanodine is thought to bind only to open RyR channels, and the rate of association has been demonstrated to be dependent on the con-

---

**FIGURE 6. Effects of Ned-19 on TPC2.** a, a typical experiment illustrating TPC2 channels gating in the bilayer in the presence of 200 μM luminal Ca$^{2+}$ (K$^+$ is the permeant ion), pH 7.2. Cytosolic NAADP (10 nM) followed by sequential increments in cytosolic Ned-19 levels was applied as indicated. $P_o$ values are shown above the relevant trace. The bottom trace shows the effect of washing out both compounds from the cis chamber; only the effects of Ned-19 are reversible. $P_o$ values are shown above the relevant trace. The bottom trace shows the effect of washing out both compounds from the cis chamber; only the effects of Ned-19 are reversible. $P_o$ values are shown above the relevant trace. The bottom trace shows the effect of washing out both compounds from the cis chamber; only the effects of Ned-19 are reversible.

b, concentration dependence of Ned-19 effects in the presence of NAADP ($*, p < 0.05$).

**FIGURE 7. Ned-19 potentiates the effects of NAADP at TPC2.** a, Ned-19 can activate TPC2 in the absence of NAADP. A typical experiment is shown where Ned-19 (100 nM) activates TPC2 in the absence of NAADP. Subsequent addition of NAADP potentiates the effects of Ned-19 (further evidence that NAADP and Ned-19 do not compete for the same binding sites). Washout of cytosolic NAADP and Ned-19 (bottom trace) lowers $P_o$ but to a level higher than that of the control (top trace). This is because although Ned-19 binding to TPC2 is reversible, NAADP binding to TPC2 is irreversible. $P_o$ values are shown above the relevant trace. The bottom trace shows the effect of washing out both compounds from the cis chamber; only the effects of Ned-19 are reversible. $P_o$ values are shown above the relevant trace. The bottom trace shows the effect of washing out both compounds from the cis chamber; only the effects of Ned-19 are reversible.

b, comparison of the individual and simultaneous effects of NAADP and Ned-19 on TPC2 ($*, p < 0.05$).
Concentration of ryanodine and on the holding potential (43, 44). A similar situation may operate for NAADP interactions with TPC2. NAADP may only bind to certain conformations of TPC2, perhaps one or more particular closed or open states. To explain the synchronized gating that is induced by NAADP, we must depart from the parallel with ryanodine, but we may still maintain our analogy with RyR channels. Multiple RyR channels have been shown to open and close in synchrony, and the term “coupled gating” was first coined to describe this effect (45). As for TPC2, coupled gating of RyR channels was originally proposed to be ligand-dependent (FK-506 binding protein-dependent), although the mechanism for this effect has not been elucidated (45). Coupled gating of TPC2 is also ligand-dependent. Both NAADP and Ned-19 induce coupled gating but, as for RyR channels, we do not yet understand the mechanism underlying such behavior. Coupled gating of TPC2 would enable significant flexibility of NAADP-mediated effects, allowing a small conductance channel to produce larger Ca\(^{2+}\) signals. The fact that Ned-19 influences TPC2 gating by binding at sites other than the NAADP binding sites again shows parallels with other intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels. Both RyRs and IP\(_3\)Rs possess various binding sites for a wide range of ligands, and this enables complex but flexible systems of Ca\(^{2+}\) release that can be fine-tuned to suit a diversity of biological processes.

FIGURE 9. Model summarizing NAADP modulation of TPC2 channel gating. Without NAADP present, TPC2 \(P_0\) is very low, but it still gates with occasional brief openings, and therefore, it is in a constitutively active state (1). Low [NAADP] increases \(P_o\) to optimum levels when Ca\(^{2+}\) loading of the stores is high (2). Ca\(^{2+}\) release depletes the stores of Ca\(^{2+}\), leading to a reduced \(P_o\), but causes alkalinization within the stores, which could lead to irreversible binding of NAADP to TPC2 (3). Both state (2) and state (3) represent NAADP-activated states. As the acidic pH is restored, NAADP dissociates from TPC2, and luminal Ca\(^{2+}\) stores are replenished. High [NAADP] inactivates the channel \((P_o = 0)\) in a reversible manner (4); we term this state the inactive state.

In contrast to the effects of low concentrations of NAADP, high concentrations of NAADP (1 mM) abolish even constitutive activity, and we term this state of TPC2 the “inactivated state.” The effects of high [NAADP] appear to be of rapid onset, but this is difficult to quantify because constitutive activity is so low.

We have reconstituted immunopurified TPC2 into artificial membranes. How do our single-channel currents compare with the currents measured from whole lysosomes isolated from HEK293 cells overexpressing TPC2 (13)? We demonstrate a Ca\(^{2+}\)/K\(^{+}\) permeability ratio (\(PC_{Ca^{2+}}/PK^{+}\)) of 2.6 and show, in many single-channel traces, that TPC2 is permeable to K\(^{+}\). In contrast, Schieder et al. (13) conclude that TPC2 is impermeable to K\(^{+}\). However, it is possible that these authors were unable to accurately measure \(PC_{Ca^{2+}}/PK^{+}\) due to a gating mechanism that inactivated the channels (13). With whole lysosome current recordings, it is difficult to determine whether a rectifying current is obtained because the channels are open but impermeable to K\(^{+}\) or whether the channels are shut due to a gating mechanism (inactivation or block). We have demonstrated that the luminal environment of TPC2 plays an important regulatory role. Perhaps there are additional luminal factors present within a lysosome that can affect TPC2 gating.

In summary, purified TPC2 behaves as a functional ion channel and, crucially, possesses the conduction properties required of an intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) release channel. TPC2 also exhibits a number of unusual gating characteristics that provide an underlying explanation for many of the peculiarities of NAADP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release in cellular systems (9, 46) including extreme sen-
TPC2 Is an NAADP-sensitive Ca\(^{2+}\) Release Channel

sitivity to low concentrations of NAADP, inhibition by 1 µM Ned-19 and by high [NAADP], and time-dependent NAADP actions (38). A key aspect of TPC2 regulation is that the sensitivity and reversibility of NAADP binding are controlled by the luminal pH and [Ca\(^{2+}\)]. Further investigation into the detailed gating mechanisms by which NAADP and other agents can regulate TPC channels will be an exciting area for future research that will transform our understanding of cellular NAADP-mediated processes.

REFERENCES

1. Lee, H. C., and Aarhus, R. (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* 270, 2152–2157
2. Lee, H. C. (2000) *J. Membr. Biol.* 173, 1–8
3. Genazzani, A. A., and Galione, A. (1997) *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 18, 108–110
4. Guse, A. H. (2009) *Curr. Biol.* 19, R251–R253
5. Patil, S., Churchill, G. C., and Galione, A. (2001) *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 26, 482–489
6. Guse, A. H., and Lee, H. C. (2008) *Sci. Signal.* 1, re10
7. Galione, A., Evans, A. M., Ma, J., Parrington, J., Arredouani, A., Cheng, X., and Zhu, M. X. (2009) *Pflugers Arch.* 458, 869–876
8. Churchill, G. C., Okada, Y., Thomas, J. M., Genazzani, A. A., Patel, S., and Galione, A. (2002) *Cell* 111, 703–708
9. Ruas, M., Rietdorf, K., Arredouani, A., Davis, L. C., Lloyd-Evans, E., Koege, H., Funnell, T. M., Morgan, A. J., Ward, J. A., Watanabe, K., Cheng, X., Churchill, G. C., Zhu, M. X., Platt, F. M., Wessel, G. M., Parrington, J., and Galione, A. (2010) *Curr. Biol.* 20, 703–709
10. Calcraft, P. J., Ruas, M., Pan, Z., Cheng, X., Arredouani, A., Hao, X., Tang, J., Rietdorf, K., Teboul, L., Chuang, K. T., Lin, P., Xiao, R., Wang, C., Zhu, Y., Lin, Y., Wyatt, C. N., Parrington, J., Ma, J., Evans, A. M., Galione, A., and Zhu, M. X. (2009) *Nature* 459, 596–600
11. Brailoiu, E., Churamani, D., Cai, X., Schlau, M. G., Brailoiu, G. C., Gao, X., Hooper, R., Boulware, M. J., Dun, N. J., Marchant, J. S., and Patel, S. (2009) *J. Cell Biol.* 186, 201–209
12. Tugba Durlu-Kandilci, N., Ruas, M., Chuang, K. T., Brading, A., Parrington, J., and Galione, A. (2010) *J. Biol. Chem.* 285, 24925–24932
13. Schiedler, M., Rötzer, K., Brüggemann, A., Biel, M., and Wahl-Schott, C. A. (2010) *J. Biol. Chem.* 285, 21219–21222
14. Ishibashi, K., Suzuki, M., and Imai, M. (2000) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 270, 370–376
15. Zong, X., Schiedler, M., Cuny, H., Fenske, S., Gruner, C., Rötzer, K., Griesbeck, O., Harz, H., Biel, M., and Wahl-Schott, C. (2009) *Pflugers Arch.* 458, 891–899
16. Clapham, D. E., and Garbers, D. L. (2005) *Pharmacol. Rev.* 57, 451–454
17. Pitt, S. J., Funnell, T., Zhu, M. X., Sitsapesan, M., Venturi, E., Parrington, J., Ruas, M., Galione, A., and Sitsapesan, R. (2010) *J. Biol. Chem.* 285, 682a–683a
18. Sitsapesan, R., Montgomery, R. A., MacLeod, K. T., and Williams, A. J. (1991) *J. Physiol.* 434, 469–488
19. Colquhoun, D., and Sigworth, F. J. (1983) in *Single-channel recording* (Sakmann, B., and Neher, E., eds.) 2nd Ed., pp. 483–587, Plenum Publishing Corp., New York
20. Fatt, P., and Ginsborg, B. L. (1958) *J. Physiol.* 142, 516–543
21. Naylor, E., Arredouani, A., Vasudevan, S. R., Lewis, A. M., Parkesh, R., Mizote, A., Rosen, D., Thomas, J. M., Izumi, M., Ganesan, A., Galione, A., and Churchill, G. C. (2009) *Nat. Chem. Biol.* 5, 220–226
22. Lindsay, A. R., and Williams, A. J. (1991) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1064, 89–102
23. Bezprozvanny, I., and Ehrlich, B. E. (1994) *J. Gen. Physiol.* 104, 821–856
24. Tinker, A., and Williams, A. J. (1992) *J. Gen. Physiol.* 100, 479–493
25. Ehrlich, B. E., and Watras, J. (1988) *Nature* 336, 583–586
26. Churchill, G. C., and Galione, A. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 38687–38692
27. Kinneir, N. P., Boittin, F. X., Thomas, J. M., Galione, A., and Evans, A. M. (2004) *J. Biol. Chem.* 279, 54319–54326
28. Kinneir, N. P., Wyatt, C. N., Clark, J. H., Calcraft, P. J., Fleischer, S., Jeyakumar, L. H., Nixon, G. F., and Evans, A. M. (2008) *Cell Calcium* 44, 190–201
29. Cancela, J. M., Churchill, G. C., and Galione, A. (1999) *Nature* 398, 74–76
30. Morgan, A. J., and Galione, A. (2008) *Methods* 46, 194–203
31. Sitsapesan, R., and Williams, A. J. (1994) *J. Membr. Biol.* 137, 215–226
32. Lukyanenko, V., Györke, L., and Györke, S. (1996) *Pflugers Arch.* 432, 1047–1054
33. Lloyd-Evans, E., Morgan, A. J., He, X., Smith, D. A., Elliot-Smith, E., Silence, D. J., Churchill, G. C., Schuchman, E. H., Galione, A., and Platt, F. M. (2008) *Nature* 14, 1247–1255
34. Churchill, G. C., and Galione, A. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 11223–11225
35. Morgan, A. J., and Galione, A. (2007) *Biochem. J.* 402, 301–310
36. Rosen, D., Lewis, A. M., Mizote, A., Thomas, J. M., Aley, P. K., Vasudevan, S. R., Parkesh, R., Galione, A., Izumi, M., Ganesan, A., and Churchill, G. C. (2009) *J. Biol. Chem.* 284, 34930–34934
37. Churamani, D., Dickinson, G. D., Ziegler, M., and Patel, S. (2006) *Biochem. J.* 397, 313–320
38. Genazzani, A. A., Empson, R. M., and Galione, A. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 11599–11602
39. Suitko, J. L., Airey, J. A., Welch, W., and Ruest, L. (1997) *Pharmacol. Rev.* 49, 53–98
40. Suitko, J. L., and Airey, J. A. (1996) *Physiol. Rev.* 76, 1027–1071
41. Rousseau, E., Smith, J. S., and Meissner, G. (1987) *Am. J. Physiol.* 253, C364–C368
42. Buck, E., Zámbi, L., Abramson, J. J., and Pessah, I. N. (1992) *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 23560–23567
43. Lindsay, A. R., Tinker, A., and Williams, A. J. (1994) *J. Gen. Physiol.* 104, 425–447
44. Chu, A., Díaz-Muñoz, M., Hawkes, M. J., Brush, K., and Hamilton, S. L. (1990) *Mol. Pharmacol.* 37, 735–741
45. Marx, S. O., Ondrias, K., and Marks, A. R. (1998) *Science* 281, 818–821
46. Bak, J., Billington, R. A., and Genazzani, A. A. (2002) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 295, 806–811
47. Saffent, E., Williams, A. J., and Sitsapesan, R. (2001) *Biochem. J.* 380, 2727–2741