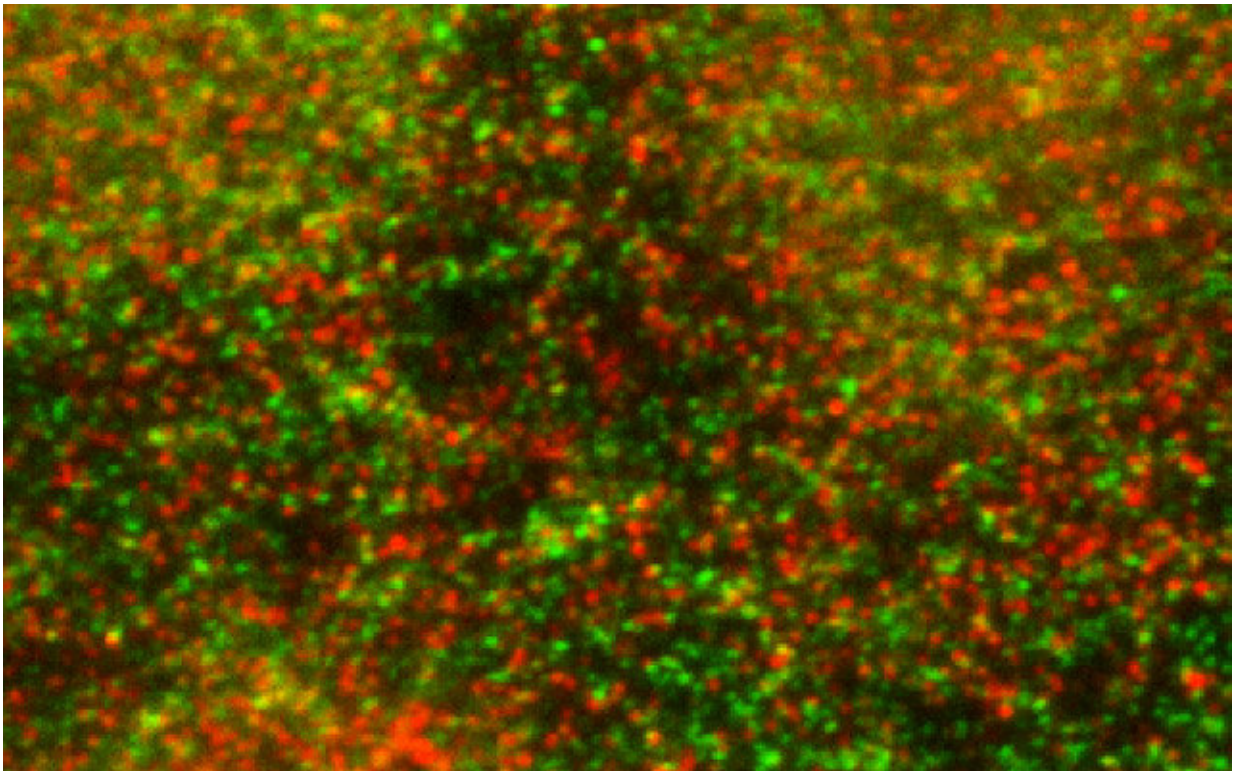


How cells repurpose their garbage disposal systems to promote inflammation

September 18 2018



Endothelial cells stained with antibodies to track the GPCR (shown in green) and E3 ligase (shown in red) and detected by immunofluorescence confocal microscopy. Credit: UC San Diego Health

G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) are everywhere in our bodies. They are embedded in our cell membranes, where they act as signal

transducers, allowing cells to respond to their external environments. GPCRs play a crucial role in most biological functions, including heart rate, blood pressure, vision, smell, taste and allergic responses. GPCR malfunction can lead to a number of diseases, and many therapeutic drugs work because they influence these proteins. Yet the basics of GPCR structure and functions are not well understood.

Researchers at University of California San Diego School of Medicine have unraveled new insights into the way cells leverage GPCRs and their cellular waste disposal systems to control inflammation. The findings, published September 18 in *Cell Reports*, suggest some existing cancer drugs that inhibit these cellular activities might be repurposed to treat vascular inflammation, which occurs when artery-blocking plaques form in atherosclerosis.

"We were surprised to discover that GPCRs and inflammation are influenced by ubiquitination—a process that was previously thought to only mark proteins for destruction," said senior author JoAnn Trejo, Ph.D., professor in the Department of Pharmacology and associate dean of faculty affairs at UC San Diego School of Medicine. "Instead, we've unveiled new insights into both GPCR function and ubiquitination."

When a molecule, such as a nutrient, binds to a GPCR on the outside of the cell, the GPCR changes shape. On the other side of the membrane, inside the cell, a G-protein docks on the newly re-positioned GPCR. Depending on the type of signal and cell, that G-protein then kicks off a cascade of molecular events.

Trejo and team focused on endothelial [cells](#), the type that line blood vessels. In that context, they studied how GPCR functions are influenced by ubiquitination—a process in which enzymes tag proteins with small molecules called ubiquitin. Usually, a ubiquitin tag tells the cell's garbage disposal machinery that a protein is ready for degradation. But in this

case, ubiquitination has a different [function](#).

The researchers found that the GPCR turns on an E3 ligase, the very enzyme that does the ubiquitinating, which triggers a cascade of molecular events that ultimately turn on another protein, p38, which in turn promotes inflammation.

According to Trejo, a handful of drugs that inhibit E3 ubiquitin ligases have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of some cancers, including multiple myeloma and mantle cell lymphoma, and several others have entered clinical trials.

"But given the large number of E3 ligases in the human body—there are between 600 and 700—and their diverse functions, the number of E3-targeting drugs approved or in clinical trials is remarkably small," Trejo said. "And this is the first time E3 ligases have been shown to also play a role in vascular inflammation, which broadens the potential applications for drugs that inhibit these enzymes. The field is really in its infancy."

More information: Neil J. Grimsey et al, A Tyrosine Switch on NEDD4-2 E3 Ligase Transmits GPCR Inflammatory Signaling, *Cell Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2018.08.061](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2018.08.061)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

Citation: How cells repurpose their garbage disposal systems to promote inflammation (2018, September 18) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-09-cells-repurpose-garbage-disposal-inflammation.html>

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