

# Plan B for cholesterol transport

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An electron microscope image showing how cholesterol accumulates in a crystalline-like shape (centre) in certain nerve tissues when transport processes are disrupted. Credit: Kiel University

Cholesterol is a vital cell building block in humans and animals, and an integral part of the so-called cell membrane. This boundary layer separates the interior of the cell from the neighboring cells and the

surrounding environment. By means of certain proteins, it ensures that various chemical messengers can enter or exit the cell. In addition, cholesterol is the precursor of various hormones and bile acids. The level of cholesterol in the blood is also associated with numerous diseases, in particular of the cardiovascular system, but also with the very rare but particularly serious so-called lysosomal storage disorders.

For many years, researchers at the Institute of Biochemistry at Kiel University (CAU) have been investigating areas such as the intracellular transport of [cholesterol](#), and which processes and proteins are involved in this. Thus, in 2013 they succeeded in characterizing a protein which is centrally involved in these processes, the so-called LIMP-2 protein, and described its molecular blueprint. The resulting spatial model of the protein surprisingly revealed a tunnel structure, which in line with other proteins indicated a possible transport function of LIMP-2.

In research work conducted jointly with international colleagues, including from Zhejiang University and the University of Helsinki, the Kiel research team has now proven the involvement of the LIMP-2 protein in cholesterol export from lysosomes, the cell organelles which break down many kinds of biomolecules. Thus, the researchers described a previously unknown method of cholesterol reduction inside cells. The scientists recently published their findings in the renowned scientific journal *Nature Communications*.

## **Distribution nodes of the cell**

The key focus of the Kiel biochemistry research team led by Professor Paul Saftig is the role of lysosomes. These organelles in human and animal cells are responsible for the transport as well as the conversion and degradation of various substances, including cholesterol. It was already known that a particular protein is responsible for the transport of cholesterol from the lysosomes. "The striking tunnel structure of our

newly characterized protein grabbed our attention," said biochemist Saftig regarding the starting point of the current research. "Through our experiments, we have now been able to confirm that LIMP-2 is actually responsible for an alternative mechanism of cholesterol transport," continued Saftig.



As a part of the German-Chinese cooperation, early career researchers Saskia Heybrock from the Institute of Biochemistry at Kiel University (in front) and her colleague Ying Meng from Zhejiang University jointly worked on the new biochemical findings. Credit: Kiel University

Why this parallel mechanism exists, which also operates less efficiently than the already known mechanism, remains unclear. "We have recently determined that both pathways can to some extent take over each other's

function," emphasized Saskia Heybrock, a doctoral researcher at the Institute of Biochemistry and one of the lead authors of the publication. "If we disable the LIMP-2 transport mechanism, there is not a significant build-up of cholesterol, because it is still removed via the primary pathway," said Heybrock. Nevertheless, the researchers suspect that the two pathways are not entirely redundant, and that the LIMP-2 tunnel could be particularly responsible for certain cell types.

## **Harmful cholesterol build-up**

The international research team obtained evidence for the function of the LIMP-2 protein tunnel using various methods. With light microscopic analysis, the researchers were able to essentially catch the cholesterol "red-handed": thanks to a fluorescent marking, it could be seen leaving the tunnel. In addition, electron microscope images even showed how cholesterol accumulates in certain nerve tissues as soon as the LIMP-2 pathway is not available. A functional gene analysis also revealed that the deactivation of the genetic information responsible for the LIMP-2 [protein](#) led to a disruption of the cellular cholesterol balance. In this case, the [cells](#) increasingly activate signals which indicate a cholesterol deficit that could lead to a problematic accumulation of cholesterol, which may be involved in the pathogenesis.

"In our new work, we were able to describe an additional pathway which is involved in cholesterol regulation," said Saftig regarding the importance of the new publication. "The increasingly precise understanding of the cellular transport and distribution processes will help us in future to find starting points for new treatments," continued Saftig. Therefore, the scientists hope in particular to be able to develop drugs to combat the lysosomal storage disorders. In a follow-up step towards this goal, the Kiel researchers initially want to clarify all the different functions of the seemingly redundant pathways in the intracellular transport of cholesterol.



## Fruitful international cooperation

Since 1986, the CAU has shared a partnership with Zhejiang University in Hangzhou, eastern China, involving student exchanges as well as regular scientific cooperation. The new biochemical findings are also a result of this German-Chinese cooperation, which particularly benefits the early career researchers involved: two of the authors completed reciprocal stays abroad at each other's partner university, and worked on the research topic both in Kiel and in Hangzhou. This piece of work is therefore an example of how intensive international research collaboration can advance fundamental research, and potentially also its translation, for example into therapeutic applications.

**More information:** Saskia Heybrock et al. Lysosomal integral membrane protein-2 (LIMP-2/SCARB2) is involved in lysosomal cholesterol export, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-11425-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11425-0)

Provided by Kiel University

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