

POSTER PRESENTATION

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The GMAP210 homologue SQL-1 modulates intraflagellar transport in *C. elegans*

S Rademakers^{1*}, J Broekhuis¹, M Dekkers², J Burghoorn¹, G Jansen¹

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The development and function of cilia require a specialised transport process, called Intraflagellar Transport (IFT). In amphid cilia of *C. elegans* this process uses two kinesins, kinesin II and OSM-3, which are loaded with complex A and B particle proteins and cargo molecules. We have previously shown that expression of a dominant active G-protein (GPA-3QL) in amphid channel neurons affects the coordination of OSM-3 and kinesin-II and results in shorter cilia. We performed a genetic screen to identify mutants that suppress the gpa-3QL cilia length defect and identified *sql-1* (suppressor of gpa-3QL), which encodes the homologue of the mammalian Golgi protein GMAP210. GMAP210 has been shown to play a role in vesicular transport from the Golgi apparatus to the cilium. SQL-1 is ubiquitously expressed in *C. elegans* and localizes to the Golgi. *sql-1 loss of function (lf)* mutants show wild-type length cilia, while animals overexpressing SQL-1 have longer cilia. Speed measurements in *sql-1(lf)* animals showed that OSM-3 moves faster and kinesin II moves slower, suggesting that the two kinesins are partially uncoupled. Complex A and B proteins move at the same speed as OSM-3, suggesting that IFT is predominantly mediated by OSM-3 kinesin. Interestingly, in the *gpa-3QL; sql-1(lf)* double mutants the speed of OSM-3 is decreased. We hypothesize that SQL-1 plays a role in routing or post translational modifications of proteins that are required in the cilium for proper IFT.

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Author details

¹Erasmus Medical Center Rotterdam, the Netherlands. ²Biozentrum, University Basel, Switzerland.

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* Correspondence: j.rademakers@erasmusmc.nl

¹Erasmus Medical Center Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article