

Rabenosyn-5, a Novel Rab5 Effector, Is Complexed with hVPS45 and Recruited to Endosomes through a FYVE Finger Domain

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Abstract. Rab5 regulates endocytic membrane traffic by specifically recruiting cytosolic effector proteins to their site of action on early endosomal membranes. We have characterized a new Rab5 effector complex involved in endosomal fusion events. This complex includes a novel protein, Rabenosyn-5, which, like the previously characterized Rab5 effector early endosome antigen 1 (EEA1), contains an FYVE finger domain and is recruited in a phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase-dependent fashion to early endosomes. Rabenosyn-5 is complexed to the Sec1-like protein hVPS45. hVPS45 does not interact directly with Rab5, therefore Rabenosyn-5 serves as a molecular link between hVPS45 and the Rab5 GTPase. This property suggests that Rabenosyn-5 is a closer mammalian functional homologue of

yeast Vac1p than EEA1. Furthermore, although both EEA1 and Rabenosyn-5 are required for early endosomal fusion, only overexpression of Rabenosyn-5 inhibits cathepsin D processing, suggesting that the two proteins play distinct roles in endosomal trafficking. We propose that Rab5-dependent formation of membrane domains enriched in phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate has evolved as a mechanism for the recruitment of multiple effector proteins to mammalian early endosomes, and that these domains are multifunctional, depending on the differing activities of the effector proteins recruited.

Key words: endocytosis • Rab5 • hVPS45 • EEA1 • Rabenosyn-5

Introduction

In eukaryotic cells, trafficking of membrane and proteins through the biosynthetic and endocytic pathways is subject to regulation by Rab GTPases (Mellman, 1996). Different members of the Rab GTPase family have been identified to localize to distinct compartments of the endomembrane system (Simons and Zerial, 1993). In several cases, these Rab GTPases have been demonstrated to regulate diverse functions that are associated with membrane trafficking, such as vesicle formation (Jones et al., 1993; McLauchlan et al., 1998), vesicle docking, and fusion events (Salminen and Novick, 1987; Stenmark et al., 1995b; Mayer and Wickner, 1997; Simonsen et al., 1998; Christoforidis et al., 1999a). Recently, in addition to their role in regulation of membrane tethering and docking of organelles, Rab GTPases have been implicated in the regulation of organelle association with, or movement upon, cytoskeletal net-

works within eukaryotic cells (Echard et al., 1998; Nielsen et al., 1999).

In the case of vesicle transport, a complex series of protein interactions ensures the coupling between the vesicle tethering, which is regulated by Rab GTPases through their effector proteins (Mayer and Wickner, 1997; Christoforidis et al., 1999a; Guo et al., 1999), and membrane fusion, which occurs through priming and proper pairing of soluble *N*-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor (NSF)¹ attachment protein (SNAP) receptor (SNARE) molecules. However, the mechanism underlying the coupling of these two processes is still poorly understood. For the small GTPase Rab5, which regulates membrane traffic into and between early endosomes in mammalian cells, the coordination between vesicle tethering and SNARE function has been proposed to involve the organization of a specialized membrane do-

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¹Abbreviations used in this paper: CCV, clathrin-coated vesicle; EEA1, early endosome antigen 1; EGFP, enhanced GFP; EH, E15 homology; EST, expressed sequence tag; GFP, green fluorescent protein; GST, glutathione *S*-transferase; NSF, *N*-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor; P, phosphate; PC, phosphatidylcholine; PI, phosphatidylinositol; PVC, prevacuolar compartment; SNAP, soluble NSF attachment protein; SNARE, SNAP receptor.

main on early endosomes (McBride et al., 1999; Sonnichsen et al., 2000). Consistent with this hypothesis, morphological studies have shown that Rab5 occupies a restricted membrane domain on endosomes that displays distinct biochemical features compared with the neighboring subcompartments occupied by Rab4 and Rab11 (Sonnichsen et al., 2000). The Rab5 GTPase forms this domain by recruiting the specific phosphatidylinositol (PI)-3-kinase isoform hVPS34, causing localized production of PI-3-phosphate (PI-3P) (Christoforidis et al., 1999b). The concomitant presence of Rab5 and PI-3P is necessary for the efficient recruitment of the Rab5 effector protein early endosome antigen 1 (EEA1) on early endosomes. EEA1, which serves as a membrane-tethering molecule, binds PI-3P through the interaction of a specialized zinc finger, called a FYVE finger (Simonsen et al., 1998). However, the recent demonstration that at least 20 proteins specifically interact with active Rab5 highlights the complexity of the downstream regulation of this GTPase (Christoforidis et al., 1999a), and raises the possibility that other effector proteins could be involved in regulation of endosomal fusion events.

Here, we identify and characterize a novel Rab5 effector complex that plays an important role in endosome fusion events. This complex contains two proteins. One is the previously described Sec1-like protein, hVPS45. The second is a novel protein that interacts directly with Rab5. We have named this protein Rabenosyn-5 to highlight its role as a link between the Rab5 GTPase and the syntaxin binding protein hVPS45: Rab + enono ("to link" in Greek) + syn (syntaxin-binding protein hVPS45). As with EEA1, Rabenosyn-5 contains a FYVE zinc finger, indicating that the generation of PI-3P is an important characteristic for the recruitment of multiple Rab5 effector proteins to the endosome.

Materials and Methods

Antibodies, Plasmids, and Other Reagents

Human anti-EEA1 serum (1:10,000) was a gift from Ban Hok Toh (Monash Medical School, Adelaide, Australia). Secondary antibody conjugates (HRP and fluorescently labeled) were purchased from Dianova. pGEM-Rab5Q79L (Stenmark et al., 1994), pGEX-syntaxin 7, and pGEX-syntaxin 13 (McBride et al., 1999) have been described previously. pGEX-syntaxin 6 was a gift from R. Piper (University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA) and pGEX-hVPS45 was a gift from R. Scheller (Stanford University, Stanford, CA). pCDNA3-syntaxin4ΔTM was a gift from A. Klip (Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada). pGEX-syntaxin 4 was constructed by insertion of the syntaxin4ΔTM fragment from a pCDNA-syntaxin4ΔTM into the BamHI and EcoRI sites of pGEX-4T1 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Full-length Rabenosyn-5 as well as fragments of Rabenosyn-5 were PCR amplified using primers against the corresponding cDNA sequence, and cloned into the EcoRI and HindIII restriction sites of the pGEM-myc4 vector (Stenmark et al., 1994). hVPS45 was PCR amplified and cloned into the XbaI-XhoI sites of pBluescript II KS (Stratagene).

Production of Antipeptide Antibodies against Rabenosyn-5 and hVPS45

A peptide, CRELKHTLAKQKGGTD, corresponding to the Rabenosyn-5 COOH-terminal sequence (Genosys Inc.), and two peptides, CQGRNWDPAQLSRTTQ and CSRESSQATRSASRR, corresponding to internal and COOH-terminal sequences, respectively, were synthesized (Eurogentec). These peptides were conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (and mixed, in the case of the two hVPS45 peptides), and injected into rabbits. Antipeptide pAbs were affinity purified using the respective peptides immobilized on Sulfolink beads (Pierce Chemical Co.). Antibodies

were eluted from the affinity column following standard procedures and equilibrated in PBS.

Gel Overlay Assay

This assay was a modification of the procedure of Horiuchi et al. (1997). Proteins were separated by two-dimensional SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose (BA 85; Schleicher and Schuell), renatured by incubation at 4°C overnight, and washed as described previously (Horiuchi et al., 1997). The blot was incubated in binding buffer (12.5 mM Hepes/KOH, pH 7.4, 1.5 mM magnesium acetate, 75 mM potassium acetate, 1 mM DTT, 2 mg/ml BSA, 0.005% Triton X-100, 4 mM *N*-octylglycylpyrrolidone) in the presence of 10 mg/ml glutathione *S*-transferase (GST)-Rab5 loaded with either GTPγS or GDP (Christoforidis and Zerial, 2000). After washing with binding buffer, the blot was incubated for 1 h with 2.5 μg/ml anti-GST antibodies (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) in binding buffer, washed again with binding buffer, and incubated for 1 h in binding buffer in 1:5,000 anti-sheep HRP-conjugated antibodies. After washing with binding buffer, the filter was incubated in chemiluminescence buffer (NEN Life Sciences Products) and exposed to x-ray film.

Amino Acid Sequence Determination and Rabenosyn-5 Cloning

Proteins were excised from gels and enzymatically digested (Schevchenko et al., 1996; Wilm et al., 1996). The tandem mass spectroscopy protein sequencing procedure was performed as described previously (Wilm et al., 1996; Wilm and Mann, 1996). Peptides determined from Rabenosyn-5 were from bovine brain, and were used to identify corresponding expressed sequence tags (ESTs) using BLAST similarity searches (available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>). Four peptides (APEYIR, PPHPSNLR, YSATLRFVQEK, and EQFEELK) were contained in an EST (sequence data available from EMBL/GenBank/DBJ under accession no. W02080) that corresponded to the 5' end of the Rabenosyn-5 gene. The remaining 3' end of Rabenosyn-5 was then cloned and sequenced by screening a random primed HeLa cDNA plasmid library (Stenmark et al., 1995b) using a biotinylated primer, 5'-CGAGGCAG-CATCAGCATGAGCAGTGTC-3', with a ClonCapture cDNA selection Kit (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc.).

Cells, Transfection, and Cathepsin D Trafficking

HeLa cells were grown in MEM containing 5% heat-inactivated FCS, 5% FCS, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine, and nonessential amino acids. Stable transformed green fluorescent protein (GFP)-Rab5 A431 cells (Nielsen et al., 1999) were grown in DMEM containing 10% FCS, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μg/ml streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine, and 0.5 μg/ml G-418. For transient expression studies, HeLa cells were infected for 30 min with T7 RNA polymerase recombinant vaccinia virus and then transfected with plasmids containing cDNAs of interest, as described in Stenmark et al. (1995a). For cathepsin D trafficking studies, HeLa cells were allowed to express cDNA constructs for 2 h, starved for 15 min, and then labeled with [³⁵S]methionine for 30 min, and chased with cold methionine for 0–4 h. Immunoprecipitation and analysis of ³⁵S-labeled cathepsin D were performed as described previously (Press et al., 1998).

Confocal Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Cells grown on glass coverslips were processed for immunofluorescence as described previously (Stenmark et al., 1995b). Cells were mounted in moviol and examined on a confocal microscope (Microsystems LSM-510; ZEISS) using an Axioplan2 microscope with 63×/1.40 plan-Apochromat lens (ZEISS). Fluorescent images were collected at 2× zoom using the ZEISS LSM software package, and processed using Adobe Photoshop® v5.0. Quantification of the signal overlap was performed as described previously (Sonnichsen et al., 2000).

In Vitro Endosomal Fusion and Recruitment Assays

Early endosomes labeled with biotinylated transferrin or antitransferrin antibodies and clathrin-coated vesicles (CCVs) labeled with biotinylated transferrin were prepared from HeLa cells (Rubino et al., 2000). In vitro fusion assays were performed as in Horiuchi et al. (1997) and quantified using the ECL-Analyzer system from IGEN Inc. Recruitment of cytosolic proteins to early endosomes and liposomes was performed as described previously (Christoforidis et al., 1999b), using early endosomes from HeLa cells, or with liposomes (98% phosphatidylcholine [PC], 2% phosphoinositides; 1

Rab5 in the presence of GTP γ S. The results from these experiments are displayed in Fig. 1 A. A significant fraction of the proteins from the Rab5 column eluate were capable of interacting directly with Rab5. Representative positions of the three most abundant Rab5-interacting proteins were determined by silver staining (Fig. 1 A, left). Two proteins, indicated by an arrowhead and an arrow, corresponded to EEA1 and Rabaptin-5, respectively. A third protein, indicated with an asterisk, corresponded to an unidentified protein with a molecular mass of 110 kD. This protein, as well as EEA1 and Rabaptin-5, interacted specifically with the GTP-associated form of GST-Rab5 (Fig. 1 A, middle), but not the GDP-associated form (Fig. 1 A, right). We isolated this protein band, subjected it to trypsin digestion, and sequenced the resultant peptide mixtures by nano-electrospray tandem mass spectrometry (Wilm et al., 1996; Wilm and Mann, 1996).

Several of the peptides from this 110-kD protein matched the deduced amino acid sequence of an EST (sequence data available from EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ under accession no. W02080). Using primers derived from the 3' end of this insert, the entire coding region of the 110-kD protein was isolated from a random primed HeLa cDNA library (sequence data available from EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ under accession no. AY009133; see Materials and Methods). Computer predicted structural analysis of the open reading frame indicated that the protein was hydrophilic with no signal peptide or potential transmembrane domains. When we searched the GenBank nonredundant database using the BLAST program, we determined that this protein showed highest homology to the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* protein Vac1p, a putative Vac1 homologue from *Saccharomyces pombe* and the human protein EEA1. However, in all cases, homology to the 110-kD protein, which we called Rabenosyn-5, was largely restricted to two predicted zinc finger domains, an NH₂-terminal C₂H₂-type finger, and an internal FYVE finger domain (Fig. 1 B) (Stenmark et al., 1996; Stenmark and Aasland, 1999). Although the domain organization within the NH₂-terminal half of Rabenosyn-5 was more similar to Vac1p than EEA1, Rabenosyn-5 also showed features that distinguished it from Vac1p. Vac1p contained an additional RING zinc finger domain between the C₂H₂-type zinc finger and the FYVE finger (Fig. 1 C). Additionally, Rabenosyn-5 contains a significantly larger COOH-terminal region, displaying no apparent homology to Vac1p, that contains five copies of the amino acid motif NPF (Fig. 1 D). NPF-containing motifs have recently been identified as the core of a binding site for proteins containing Eps15 homology (EH) domains (Salcini et al., 1997) and are considered protein-protein interaction motifs. Therefore, Rabenosyn-5 is a novel protein and the second mammalian protein, after EEA1, that directly interacts with Rab5 and contains a FYVE finger domain (Mu et al., 1995; Simonsen et al., 1998).

Rabenosyn-5 Colocalizes with EEA1 on Rab5-positive Endosomes

Because the FYVE finger domain plays an important role in targeting EEA1 to endosomes (Simonsen et al., 1998), we wanted to determine whether Rabenosyn-5 was localized to the same endosomes as EEA1. We performed tri-

ple labeling-confocal microscopy analysis to compare the localization of endogenous Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1 with each other and with Rab5 in A431 cells, which have stable expression of enhanced GFP (EGFP)-Rab5 (Nielsen et al., 1999). Cells were processed for immunofluorescence for Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1 (Fig. 2 A). Both Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1 showed significant overlap with one another and with EGFP-Rab5. When overlap of these proteins was quantitated (see Materials and Methods), ~50% of EGFP-Rab5-positive structures colocalized with EEA1 or Rabenosyn-5, and ~95% of EEA1 structures colocalized with Rabenosyn-5. We concluded that Rabenosyn-5 colocalized with Rab5-positive endosomes in vivo, as well as interacting with Rab5 in vitro (Fig. 1 A), and that these endosomes contain both EEA1 and Rabenosyn-5.

Rabenosyn-5 Is Targeted to Early Endosomes in a PI-3-kinase-dependent Manner through a FYVE Domain

Because EEA1 is coordinately recruited to endosomes by the action of Rab5 and the interaction of PI-3P with its FYVE domain (Simonsen et al., 1998), we wanted to determine if the FYVE finger domain of Rabenosyn-5 was responsible for targeting this protein to early endosomes in a PI-3-kinase-dependent manner. First, we tested the effect of the PI-3-kinase inhibitor, wortmannin, on recruitment of Rabenosyn-5 to endosomes using an in vitro recruitment assay. As for EEA1 (Simonsen et al., 1998; Christoforidis et al., 1999b), efficient recruitment of Rabenosyn-5 to endosomes was cytosol and ATP dependent (Fig. 2 B, lanes 1, 2, and 8). In the presence of wortmannin, Rabenosyn-5 was no longer efficiently recruited to endosomes (Fig. 2 B, compare lanes 2 and 3). Addition of anti-hVPS34 inhibitory antibodies, but not anti-110 β , or non-specific IgG, inhibited Rabenosyn-5 recruitment (Fig. 2 B, compare lanes 3, 4, and 5). This indicates that Rabenosyn-5 requires PI-3P to translocate from the cytosol to early endosomal membranes. To provide further support for the conclusion that Rabenosyn-5 binds endosomal membranes specifically via PI-3P, we prepared liposomes containing phosphatidylcholine and phosphoinositides (Fig. 2 C). Both cytosolic and in vitro-translated Rabenosyn-5, as well as EEA1, were efficiently recruited to liposomes containing PI-3P (Fig. 2 C). The recruitment of Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1 to PI-3P-containing liposomes was specific, as no significant association was observed with liposomes containing PI, PI-4P, or PI-4,5P₂ (Fig. 2 C).

The FYVE finger of EEA1 has been demonstrated to overlap with one of two Rab5 interaction domains found in EEA1 by yeast two hybrid screening methods (Simonsen et al., 1998). Additionally, this domain is capable of recruitment to endosomes in vivo (Stenmark et al., 1996). To determine the regions of the Rabenosyn-5 protein responsible for its localization to endosomes, we constructed a series of truncation mutations of Rabenosyn-5 (see Fig. 1 E) and coexpressed them with Rab5Q79L in HeLa cells (Fig. 3). Full-length Rabenosyn-5 (see scheme in Fig. 1 E), and Δ COOH-terminal, Δ C₂H₂, and the FYVE finger truncation mutants all efficiently colocalized with Rab5Q79L enlarged endosomes, whereas the Δ NH₂-terminal deletion mutant did not. We conclude that the region (amino acids 100–263) containing the FYVE finger domain is capable of

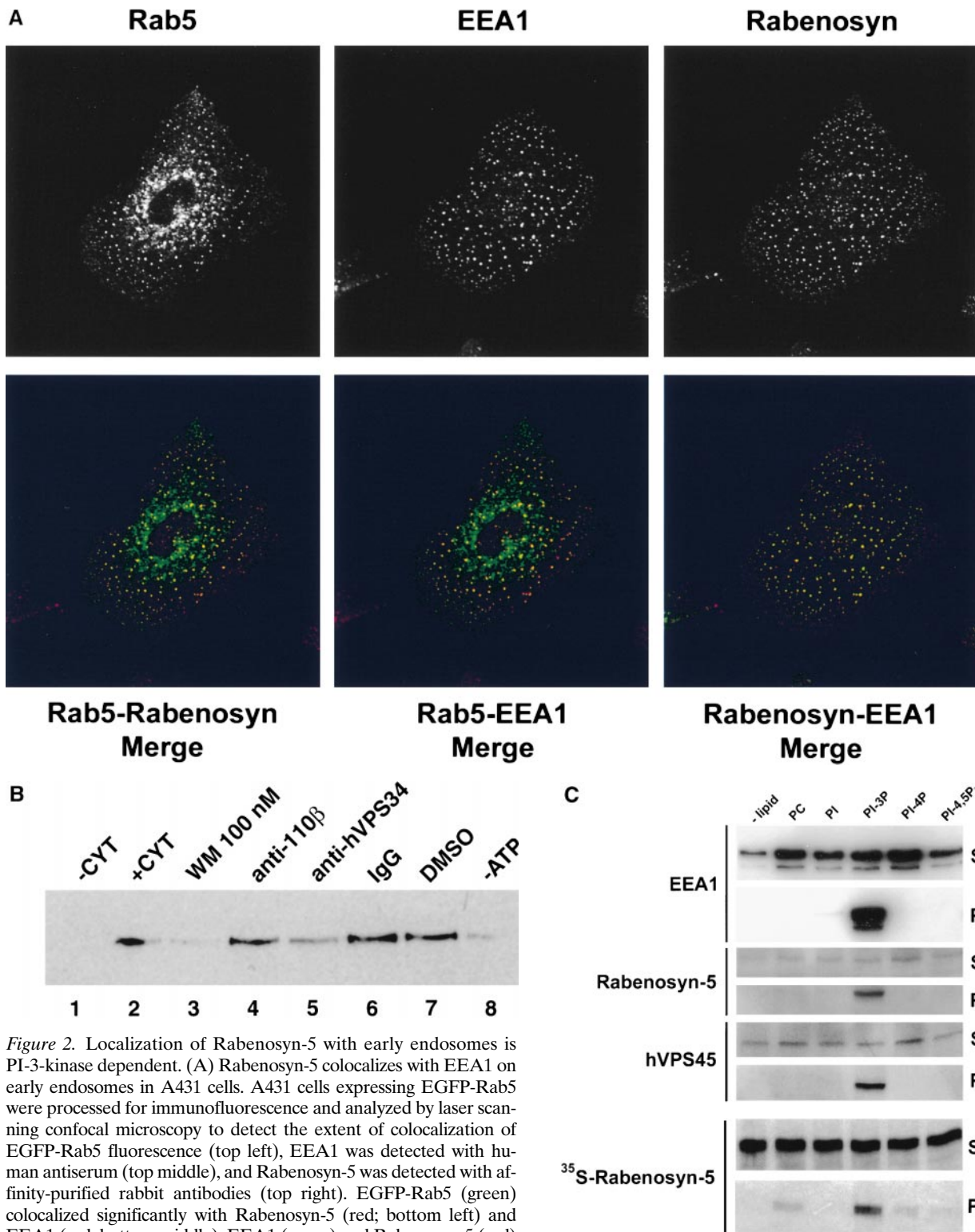


Figure 2. Localization of Rabenosyn-5 with early endosomes is PI-3-kinase dependent. (A) Rabenosyn-5 colocalizes with EEA1 on early endosomes in A431 cells. A431 cells expressing EGFP-Rab5 were processed for immunofluorescence and analyzed by laser scanning confocal microscopy to detect the extent of colocalization of EGFP-Rab5 fluorescence (top left), EEA1 was detected with human antiserum (top middle), and Rabenosyn-5 was detected with affinity-purified rabbit antibodies (top right). EGFP-Rab5 (green) colocalized significantly with Rabenosyn-5 (red; bottom left) and EEA1 (red; bottom middle); EEA1 (green) and Rabenosyn-5 (red) displayed complete colocalization (bottom right). (B) Recruitment of Rabenosyn-5 on early endosomes. Reactions containing early endosomes, cytosol (3 mg/ml), and an ATP-regenerating system were incubated for 30 min at 37°C (+CYT, lane 2), membranes were recovered by centrifugation, resuspended in SDS-PAGE buffer, and analyzed by immunoblotting with antibodies against Rabenosyn-5. Reactions were carried out in the absence of cytosol (-CYT, lane 1) or an ATP-regenerating system (-ATP, lane 8). Other reactions were carried with both cytosol and an ATP-regenerating system (lanes 2-7): alone (+CYT, lane 2); in the presence of 100 nM wortmannin (WM 100 nM, lane 3); function blocking antibodies against p110 β (anti-110 β , lane 4); hVPS34 (anti-hVPS34, lane 5); control nonspecific IgG (IgG, lane 6); or control concentration of DMSO (DMSO, lane 7). (C) Recruitment of Rabenosyn-5 on artificial liposomes. Reactions containing cytosol (5 mg/ml), or in vitro-translated, [³⁵S]methionine-labeled Rabenosyn-5 were incubated for 15 min at room temperature with liposomes (100 μ g total lipid) consisting of PC alone (100% total lipid), or PC mixed with PI (2% total lipid), PI-3P (2%), PI-4P (2%), or PI-4,5P₂ (2%). Supernatants (S) and membrane pellets (P) were separated by centrifugation, resuspended in SDS-PAGE buffer (10% of total supernatants), and analyzed by immunoblotting with antibodies specific to Rabenosyn-5, EEA1, and hVPS45, or by fluorography to detect [³⁵S]methionine-labeled Rabenosyn-5.

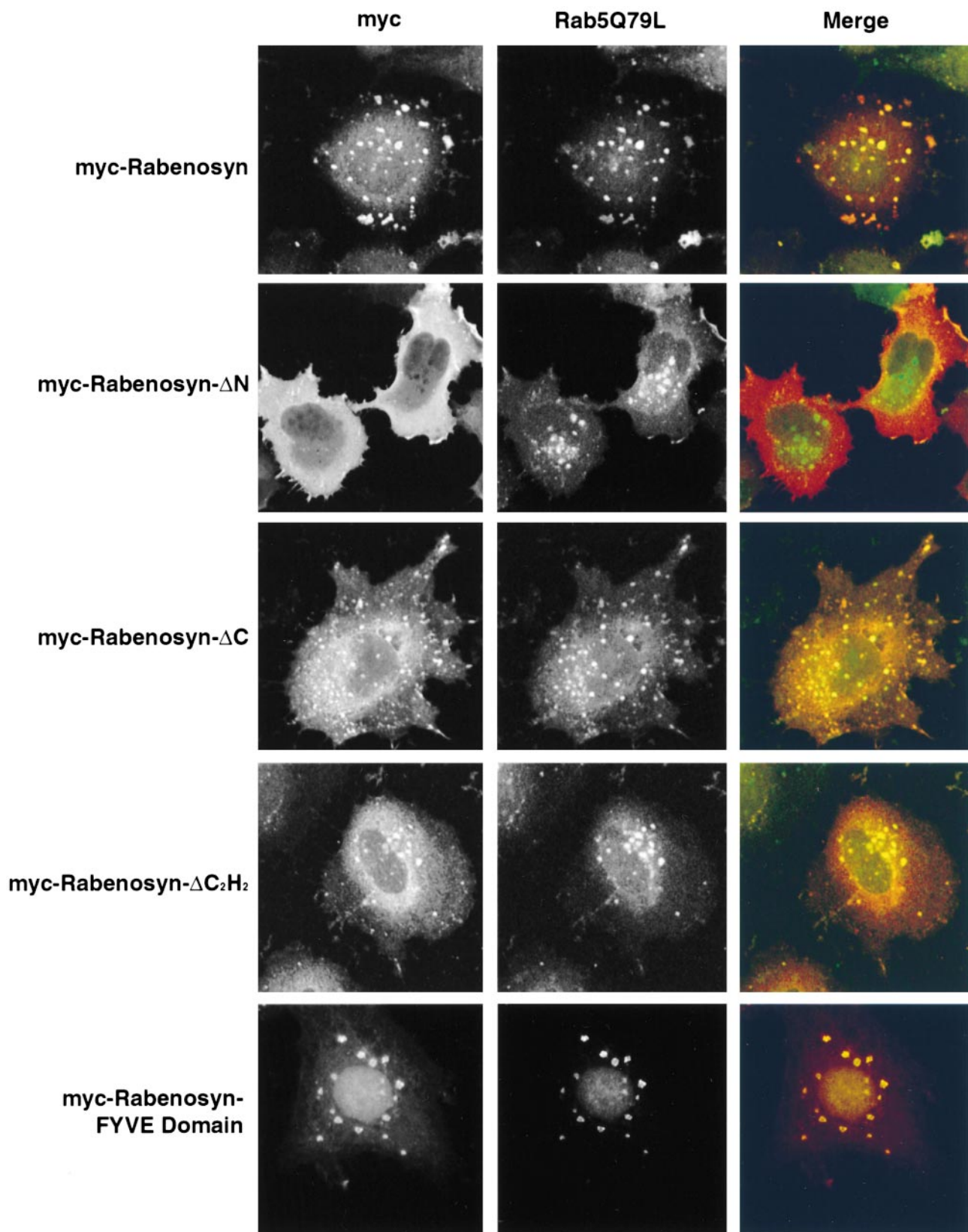


Figure 3. The Rabenosyn-5 FYVE domain is sufficient to target Rabenosyn-5 to early endosomes. HeLa cells coexpressing Rab5Q79L and myc-tagged truncation mutants of Rabenosyn-5 were processed for immunofluorescence and analyzed by laser scanning confocal microscopy for the extent of colocalization of myc-tagged truncations of Rabenosyn-5 (red, Merge) with Rab5Q79L-positive endosomal structures (green, Merge).

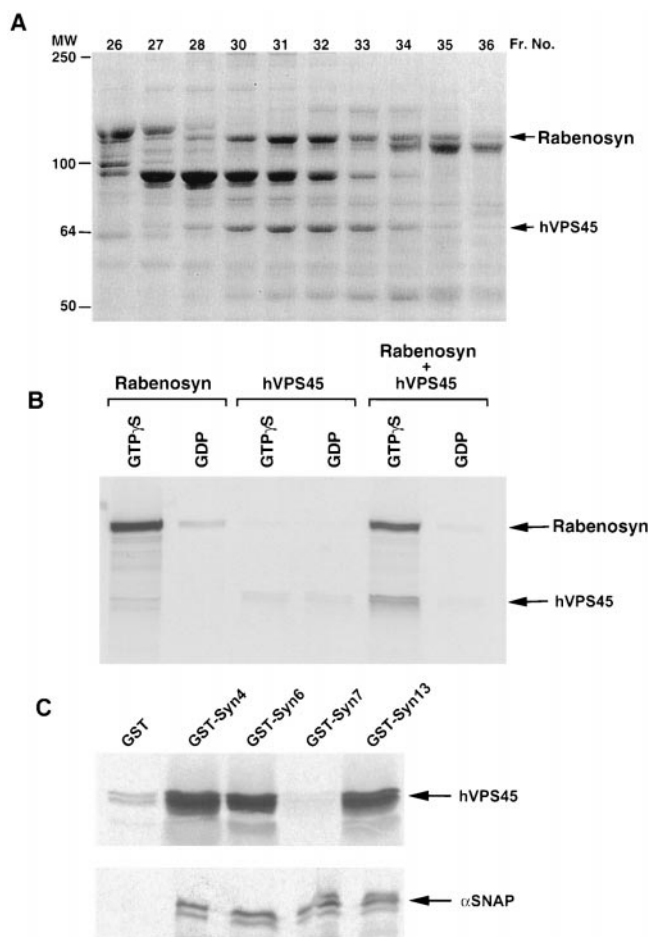


Figure 4. Rabenosyn-5 recruits the Sec1-like protein hVPS45 to Rab5. (A) SDS-PAGE analysis and Coomassie blue staining of Rab5-interacting proteins separated by Superose-6 size-exclusion chromatography. Fraction numbers are indicated at the top of each lane. MS/MS tandem mass spectroscopy sequencing identified Rabenosyn-5 and hVPS45 proteins. (B) Rabenosyn-5 recruits hVPS45 to GST-Rab5. Glutathione-sepharose beads loaded with GST-Rab5-GTP γ S (GTP γ S) or GST-Rab5-GDP (GDP) were incubated with [³⁵S]methionine-labeled in vitro-translated Rabenosyn-5 alone (Rabenosyn), hVPS45 alone (hVPS45), or both Rabenosyn-5 and hVPS45 cotranslated together (Rabenosyn + hVPS45). Bound proteins were eluted and analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by fluorography. (C) hVPS45 interacts with multiple syntaxin isoforms. Glutathione-sepharose beads loaded with GST-syntaxin fusion proteins (GST-syntaxin 4, GST-Syn4; GST-syntaxin 6, GST-Syn6; GST-syntaxin 7, GST-Syn7; and GST-syntaxin 13, GST-Syn13), or GST alone (GST), and incubated with [³⁵S]methionine-labeled in vitro-translated hVPS45 (top), or α -SNAP (bottom). GST fusions and associated proteins were eluted and analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by fluorography.

targeting Rabenosyn-5 to endosomes. These results suggest that, as for EEA1, both Rab5 interaction and PI-3P are required for localization of Rabenosyn-5 to early endosomes (Lawe et al., 2000).

Rabenosyn-5 Associates with the Sec1 Homologue hVPS45

The data presented so far imply that Rab5-dependent endocytic membrane transport requires two FYVE finger-

containing Rab5 effectors. We next sought to explore functional differences between these two proteins. In *S. cerevisiae*, Vac1p is thought to act in membrane trafficking as a complex with the Sec1 homologue Vps45p (Burd et al., 1997; Peterson et al., 1999; Tall et al., 1999). Given the similarities in domain order observed between the NH₂ termini of Vac1p and Rabenosyn-5, and the large number of proteins recruited to the Rab5 affinity column (Christoforidis et al., 1999a), we wanted to determine if Rabenosyn-5 could be found in complex with other proteins, perhaps Sec1-like proteins. When Rab5 effector proteins were separated by size-exclusion chromatography, we observed that Rabenosyn-5 coeluted with a 65-kD protein (Fig. 4 A). Because this protein also eluted earlier than other proteins with higher apparent molecular weight, we suspected it might form a complex with Rabenosyn-5. Using mass spectroscopy protein sequencing techniques, we identified this protein as hVPS45, the human homologue of yeast Vps45p, and a Sec1-related protein (Pevsner et al., 1996).

To determine whether Rabenosyn-5 and hVPS45 indeed form a complex, and if hVPS45 interacts directly or indirectly with Rab5, we performed an affinity-capture assay using glutathione beads containing GST-Rab5-GTP γ S or GST-Rab5-GDP (Fig. 4 B). In vitro-translated Rabenosyn-5 alone, but not hVPS45 alone, preferentially interacted with GST-Rab5 in a GTP-specific manner (Fig. 4 B). Upon cotranslation of Rabenosyn-5 with hVPS45, hVPS45 was corecruited to GST-Rab5-GTP γ S. This confirmed that Rabenosyn-5 was capable of forming a complex with hVPS45, and also indicated that Rabenosyn-5 was responsible for recruitment of hVPS45 to the GST-Rab5 column. Efficient recruitment of hVPS45, along with Rabenosyn-5, to PI-3P-containing liposomes (see Fig. 2 C) further indicated that these proteins are corecruited to endosomes, most likely in a complex.

hVPS45 Interacts with Multiple Endosomal Syntaxin Homologues

The observation that Rabenosyn-5 is found in complex with hVPS45 implies that this protein serves as a link between Rab5 regulation of endosomal fusion events and regulation of endosomal SNARE complex formation. As the yeast Vps45p can complex with different syntaxin isoforms, e.g., Pep12p and Tlg2p (Burd et al., 1997; Nichols et al., 1998; Abeliovich et al., 1999), hVPS45 was expected to interact with multiple syntaxins present on early endosomes. Besides syntaxin 6 (Tellam et al., 1997), hVPS45 was not known to interact with any other syntaxin family members. However, we have previously observed a requirement of syntaxin 13 for homotypic endosome fusion (McBride et al., 1999). Additionally, syntaxin 7 localizes to early endosomes in vivo (Prekeris et al., 1999). Therefore, we wanted to examine if hVPS45 could interact with these syntaxins. In vitro-translated hVPS45 was incubated with fusion proteins of GST-syntaxin 4, 6, 7, and 13, or GST alone. Fig. 4 C shows that hVPS45 interacted with GST-syntaxin 4, 6, and 13, but not GST-syntaxin 7 or GST. The lack of interaction of hVPS45 with GST-syntaxin 7 was not simply because this protein was inactive, since all GST-syntaxins, including syntaxin 7, bound α -SNAP (Fig. 4 C). We conclude that hVPS45 interacts with multiple syntaxins implicated in endocytic trafficking and/or TGN-endosome trafficking.

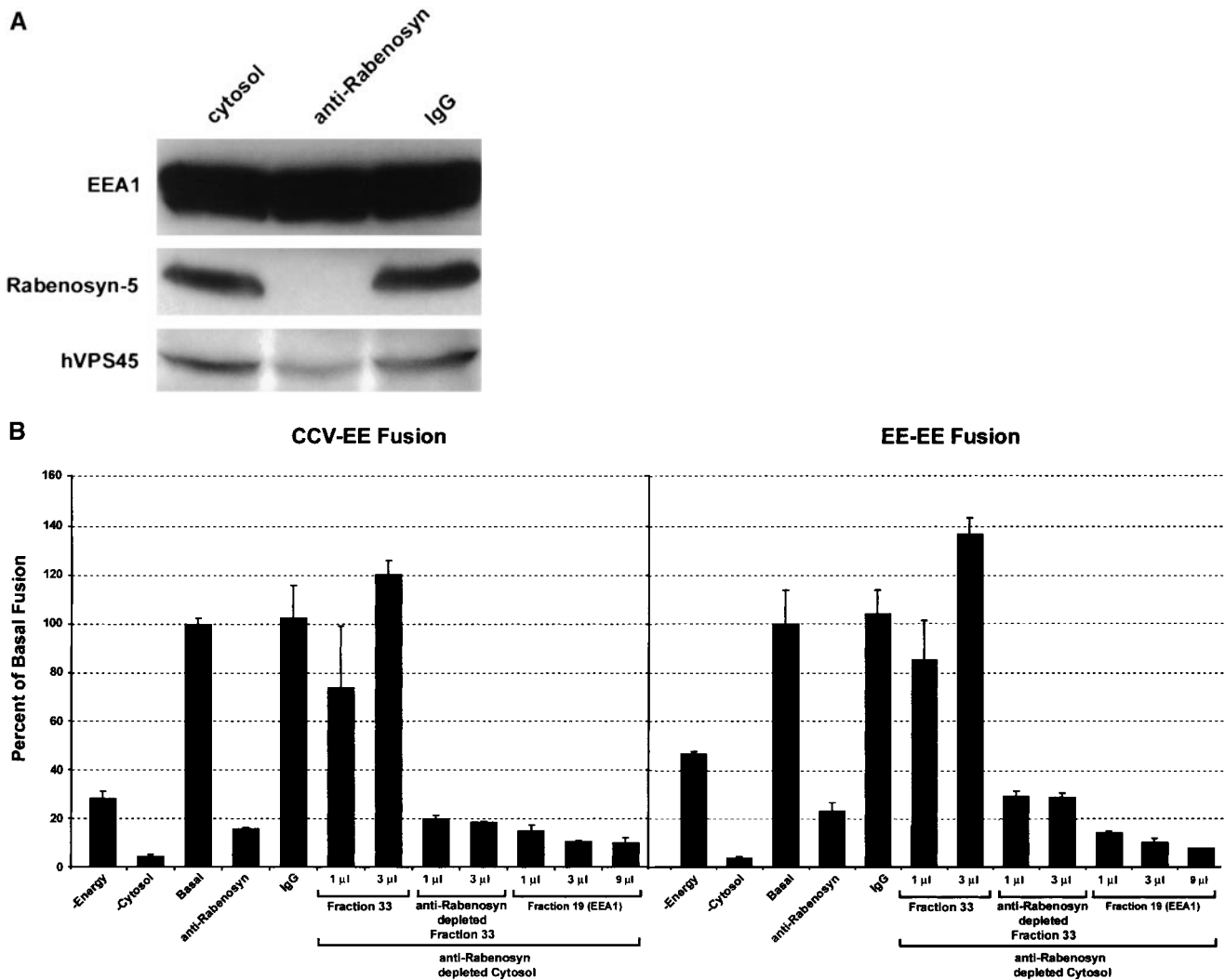


Figure 5. Requirement of Rabenosyn-5 for homotypic early endosome–early endosome, and heterotypic CCV–early endosome fusion. (A) Immunodepletion of Rabenosyn-5 from the cytosol. 100 μ g of cytosol (cytosol), cytosol immunodepleted of Rabenosyn-5 (anti-Rabenosyn), or cytosol immunodepleted with nonspecific IgG (IgG) were suspended in SDS-PAGE buffer, and analyzed by immunoblotting with antibodies specific to EEA1, Rabenosyn-5, and hVPS45. (B) Fusion of CCVs loaded with biotinylated transferrin (donor) and early endosomes loaded with antitransferrin antibody (acceptor), or donor and acceptor loaded early endosomes was performed under standard conditions (see Materials and Methods). Reactions were carried out either in the absence of cytosol (–Cytosol), in the presence of untreated cytosol (Basal), in the presence of untreated cytosol but with no ATP-regenerating system (–Energy), in the presence of cytosol immunodepleted of Rabenosyn-5 (–Rabenosyn), or in the presence of cytosol treated with nonspecific IgG (IgG). Inhibition of fusion observed upon immunodepletion of Rabenosyn-5 could be rescued with Rab5 effector fractions containing Rabenosyn-5 (Fraction 33), but not with fractions containing EEA1 (Fraction 19). If Rabenosyn-5 was immunodepleted from fraction 33, the ability of this fraction to rescue fusion was abolished (anti-Rabenosyn depleted Fraction 33).

Rabenosyn-5 Is Required for Fusion of Endosomes, either Homotypically or with CCVs

An established function of Rab5 is the regulation of fusion of plasma membrane–derived CCVs with early endosomes and homotypic early endosome fusion. Both processes require the activity of the PI-3-kinase hVPS34, which is essential for the membrane recruitment of EEA1 (Christoforidis et al., 1999b). Release of EEA1 from early endosomes after inhibition of PI-3-kinase activity was suggested as the reason for inhibition of endosome fusion (Li et al., 1995; Simonsen et al., 1998). The finding that Rabenosyn-5 is a Rab5 effector whose membrane association was also mediated by its FYVE finger domain raised the

possibility that it might also play a role in endosomal fusion events. Therefore, we wanted to determine if Rabenosyn-5 was necessary for either homotypic endosome fusion, or fusion of endosomes with CCVs. Affinity-purified antibodies were used to quantitatively immunodeplete Rabenosyn-5 from the cytosol (Fig. 5 A). As a control, we verified that EEA1 levels in the cytosol were unaffected (Fig. 5 A). Additionally, hVPS45 levels were reduced, but not quantitatively depleted, indicating that not all cytosolic hVPS45 was associated with Rabenosyn-5. CCV–endosome fusion and homotypic endosome fusion were both inhibited by \sim 80% in Rabenosyn-5 immunodepleted cytosol (Fig. 5 B; compare anti-Rabenosyn with

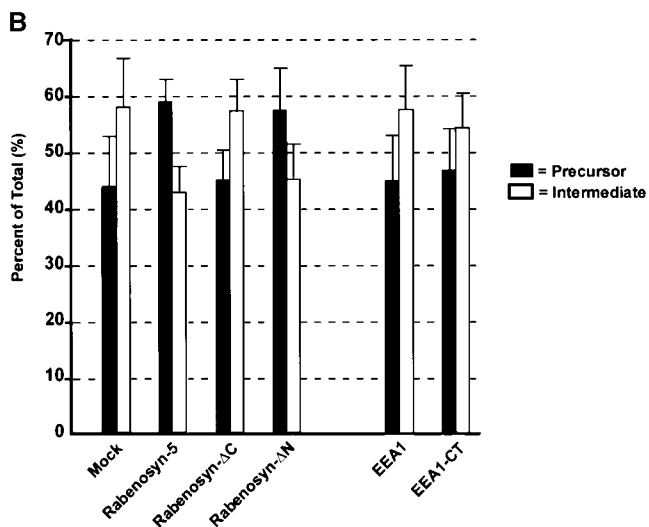
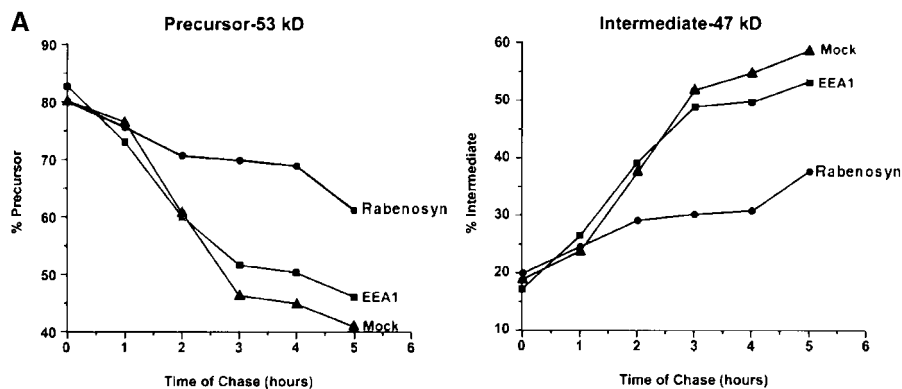


Figure 6. Rabenosyn-5 overexpression impairs cathepsin D trafficking. (A) Time course analysis of cathepsin D trafficking. HeLa cells overexpressing Rabenosyn-5, EEA1, or mock transfected were metabolically labeled with [³⁵S]methionine for 30 min, chased with cold methionine for the indicated times, and then cellular cathepsin D was immunoprecipitated and relative quantities of precursor (left) or processed intermediate (right) cathepsin D were analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography. The signal was quantified by densitometric analysis of the autoradiograms. (B) Effect of overexpression of Rabenosyn-5 truncation mutants upon cathepsin D trafficking. Experiments were performed as described in A, except quantification of relative percentages of precursor cathepsin D (black bars) and processed intermediate cathepsin D (white bars) were performed after 4 h of chase time.

IgG lanes). Control treatment of cytosol with nonspecific IgG did not significantly effect fusion (Fig. 5 B; compare Basal with IgG lanes). Inhibition of endosome fusion was rescued upon addition of a fraction from the Rab5 column eluate containing Rabenosyn-5 and hVPS45 (Fig. 5 B, Fraction 33). The specific presence of Rabenosyn-5 in the cytosol was required because (a) addition of purified EEA1 could not rescue endosome fusion (Fig. 5 B) (Christoforidis et al., 1999a), and (b) upon immunodepletion of Rabenosyn-5, fraction 33 failed to rescue the fusion activity. Loss of Rabenosyn-5 resulted in quantitative codepletion of hVPS45, but did not significantly reduce the levels of other proteins present in fraction 33 (data not shown). Because hVPS45 was not completely removed from the cytosol upon Rabenosyn-5 immunodepletion (Fig. 5 A), we conclude that Rabenosyn-5 is required for fusion of plasma membrane-derived CCVs with endosomes, and for homotypic endosome fusion.

Rabenosyn-5, but Not EEA1, Plays a Role in Lysosomal Trafficking of Cathepsin D

Vac1p was originally identified as a gene required for vacuole inheritance and vacuole protein sorting (Weisman and Wickner, 1992; Burd et al., 1997). Since Rabenosyn-5 is similar to Vac1p and interacts with a Sec1 homologue, hVPS45, it is possible that Rabenosyn-5 might be involved in transport of newly synthesized lysosomal enzymes to ly-

sosomes in mammalian cells through its function on the early endosome. To this end, we sought to examine whether Rabenosyn-5 is involved in trafficking of cathepsin D from the Golgi complex to lysosomes. Cathepsin D is synthesized as a 53-kD precursor, which is processed into a 47-kD intermediate form in endocytic compartments (Gieselmann et al., 1983). HeLa cells were transfected with expression vectors containing Rabenosyn-5, and as controls, EEA1 or empty vector. Cells were pulsed with [³⁵S]methionine, chased with cold methionine for the given times (Fig. 6 A), collected, and subjected to quantitative immunoprecipitation with antibodies specific for cathepsin D. Fig. 6 A shows that overexpression of Rabenosyn-5 induced a delay in the processing of procathepsin D to its 47-kD intermediate. In contrast, overexpression of EEA1 had no effect when compared with mock-transfected cells. It is worth noting that overexpression of Rabenosyn-5 did not induce missorting of cathepsin D into the culture medium (data not shown) and, therefore, did not yield a full *vps* phenotype (Burd et al., 1997).

One trivial possibility to explain the phenotype induced by Rabenosyn-5 overexpression would be that the excess of FYVE fingers sequesters the PI-3P present on early endosomal membranes. However, this is unlikely given that EEA1 has no effect. To directly clarify this point, we investigated the effect of expressing truncation mutants (see scheme in Fig. 1 E) containing the FYVE finger and other

portions of Rabenosyn-5 on cathepsin D processing (Fig. 6 B). Neither the Δ COOH-terminal truncation mutant nor the Rabenosyn-5 FYVE finger domain (data not shown) had any effect upon processing. We also tested the effect of the dominant-negative, COOH-terminal FYVE finger domain of EEA1, which inhibits endosomal fusion (EEA1-CT; Simonsen et al., 1998; McBride et al., 1999). Overexpression of EEA1-CT had no effect upon cathepsin D processing (Fig. 6 B), ruling out the possibility that titration of PI-3P and Rab5-GTP causes the cathepsin D processing defect. However, as observed for full-length Rabenosyn-5, the Δ NH₂-terminal truncation mutant inhibited cleavage of cathepsin D (Fig. 6 B). In control cells, after 4 h incubation, \sim 58% of cathepsin D was converted to the intermediate 47-kD form and \sim 42% remained as the 53-kD precursor (ratio $r^{47kD/53kD} = 1.3$), whereas in Rabenosyn-5 and Rabenosyn- Δ N overexpressing cells this proportion was inverted, with a majority (59 and 57%, respectively) remaining in the precursor form ($r^{47kD/53kD} = 0.7$). At present, the mechanism underlying this inhibition is unclear, but interestingly involves the most divergent region between Vac1p and Rabenosyn-5 that contains NPF motifs. In conclusion, the overexpression studies suggest that Rabenosyn-5, but not EEA1, is somehow involved in transport of cathepsin D from the Golgi complex to lysosomes, most likely at the level of the early endosomes.

Discussion

Rab5 specifically interacts with PI-3-kinases in a GTP-dependent manner (Christoforidis et al., 1999b), resulting in localized synthesis of PI-3P. This mechanism is important not only for membrane docking and fusion, but also for the minus end-directed motility of endosomes along microtubules (Nielsen et al., 1999). In identifying Rabenosyn-5, we have established that this system is exploited not only to recruit EEA1 to the early endosome membrane (Simonsen et al., 1998), but also to coordinate the recruitment of multiple FYVE finger-containing Rab5 effectors within the same membrane environment (Sonnichsen et al., 2000). In support of this, Rabenosyn-5 displays almost complete overlap of localization with EEA1. Although these two Rab5 effectors share a role in the same transport steps (homotypic endosome fusion and fusion of CCVs to endosomes), they clearly perform distinct functions. First, except for the presence of the FYVE finger and Rab5-binding domains, Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1 possess very different structural features (see Fig. 1 C). Second, whereas Rabenosyn-5 associates with the Sec1 homologue hVPS45, EEA1 does not appear to associate with Sec1-like proteins. Third, the addition of EEA1 cannot rescue endosome fusion inhibited by immunodepletion of Rabenosyn-5. Finally, Rabenosyn-5 overexpression inhibits cathepsin D processing, though neither EEA1 nor its COOH-terminal domain has any effect.

It is well established that the function of SNAREs in membrane transport is subject to regulation by Rab proteins and their effectors (Novick and Zerial, 1990). Rab effectors mediate initial docking of vesicles to their target compartment, which must be synchronized with the priming of SNAREs and generation of trans-paired SNARE

complexes, ultimately resulting in lipid bilayer fusion (Weber et al., 1998). SNARE priming and pairing is a multi-step process that must be coordinated with membrane tethering. EEA1 has recently been demonstrated to associate with oligomeric structures containing NSF and Rabaptin-5/Rabex-5 on endosomal membranes, and interacts directly with syntaxin 13 *in vitro* (McBride et al., 1999). Through EEA1 (Christoforidis et al., 1999a), membrane tethering can be spatially and temporally coupled to SNARE priming by NSF. However, SNAREs have been shown to bind several regulatory proteins *in cis* that modulate their ability to form complexes with other SNAREs (e.g., tomosyn) (Fujita et al., 1998). Among them, Sec1-like proteins are thought to serve as negative regulators of SNARE pairing by sequestering syntaxin molecules (Pevsner et al., 1994; Yang et al., 2000). For syntaxins to assemble into membrane fusion-competent complexes, these proteins must first be removed. Recent studies of the structure of the Sec1-syntaxin 1A complex raise the possibility that binding of other proteins, possibly Rab effectors, to Sec1 could trigger conformational changes causing Sec1 to “present” the syntaxin molecule to other SNARE complex members (Misura et al., 2000). We propose that for endosomal SNAREs, this function would be contributed by Rabenosyn-5 through its interaction with hVPS45. Rabenosyn-5 could confer similar changes to endosomal syntaxins and present them to EEA1, or the SNARE priming machinery, NSF and α -SNAP. In the case of syntaxin 13, this would then allow for efficient pairing of this protein to EEA1, thus leading to a transition from endocytic membrane docking to fusion. Sec1p has also been shown to bind preassembled SNARE complexes, suggesting that it may play an active role in SNARE-dependent membrane docking and fusion (Carr et al., 1999). In this case, by presenting hVPS45 to trans-paired v-t-SNAREs, Rabenosyn-5 would thus stabilize the fusion complex. Importantly, both Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1 are recruited to PI-3P-enriched Rab5 endosomal subcompartments (Sonnichsen et al., 2000) by FYVE finger domains. If SNAREs flow along the pathway of membrane traffic between the Golgi complex, plasma membrane, and endosomes mostly in an inhibited conformation, upon arrival in the Rab5 domain, the concomitant presence of the two Rab5 effectors would ensure local activation of these molecules and their engagement in fusion-competent complexes. It is also not excluded that Rabenosyn-5 itself may directly participate together with EEA1 in endosome membrane docking and fusion.

In yeast, the connection between Rab GTPases and SNARE function in prevacuolar membrane trafficking has been attributed to the action of a single protein, Vac1p. Vac1p was found in complex with Pep12p and Vps45, upon isolation of these proteins from cells with mutant NSF (Sec18) (Burd et al., 1997), and these proteins are implicated in proper sorting and trafficking of proteins from the TGN to the vacuole (Piper et al., 1994; Halachmi and Lev, 1996; Burd et al., 1997). Vac1p also interacts with the yeast homologue of Rab5, Vps21p/Ypt51p (Horazdovsky et al., 1994; Singer-Krüger et al., 1994; Peterson et al., 1999). Due to the common features between EEA1 and Vac1p, (both are Rab5 effectors and have a FYVE finger), EEA1 has been considered as the mammalian homologue

of Vac1p (Peterson et al., 1999). This view needs to be re-examined in light of our data. With respect to domain organization, Rabenosyn-5 shares more homology to Vac1p than EEA1 and, like Vac1p, it complexes with hVPS45. Therefore, regarding SNAREs, Rabenosyn-5 may exhibit similar functions as Vac1p. Indeed, we have found that overexpression of Rabenosyn-5 results in inhibition of cathepsin D processing, suggesting a role for Rabenosyn-5 in trafficking of newly synthesized proteins through early endosomes en route to lysosomes. This is not due to a general perturbation of endosome function, as recycling of transferrin to the plasma membrane is not inhibited under the same conditions (De Renzis, S., and M. Zerial, unpublished data).

Exactly which step along this transport route is affected and by what mechanism are not clear at present. It is possible that Rab5 and Rabenosyn-5 may regulate the influx of vesicles not only from the plasma membrane, but also from the Golgi complex towards early endosomes, as proposed for Vac1p in yeast. Given its ability to interact with syntaxin 6 (Simonsen et al., 1999), in addition to syntaxin 13 (McBride et al., 1999), EEA1 may also participate in the same transport reaction, despite the fact that no effect was observed in our experiments. Alternatively, Rabenosyn-5 may not only participate in the biosynthetic transport to endosomes, but may also carry out additional functions on the early endosome that are critical for lysosomal enzyme sorting and transport. In this respect, it is interesting to note that expression of the COOH-terminal region of Rabenosyn-5, to which Vac1p does not display homology, inhibited cathepsin D processing. This region contains several NPF motifs, which mediate interactions with proteins containing EH domains. Many EH domain-containing proteins have been implicated in endocytic trafficking and signaling pathways (Di Fiore et al., 1997), raising the possibility that Rabenosyn-5 interaction with as yet unidentified EH domain-containing partner(s) may be responsible for the observed cathepsin D trafficking defects. There also appear to be important differences between yeast and mammalian proteins and their site(s) of action in the pathways. In mammalian cells, transport of lysosomal hydrolases from the Golgi complex to lysosomes is thought to intersect the endocytic pathway at the level of the early endosome (Ludwig et al., 1991; Press et al., 1998). In *S. cerevisiae*, Vac1p and Vps21p/Ypt51p are thought to participate in transport from the Golgi complex to a prevacuolar compartment (PVC), the postulated equivalent of a mammalian late endosome (Vida et al., 1993; Gerrard et al., 2000). However, direct evidence that these proteins play a role in fusion of Golgi-derived vesicles to PVCs has not been provided. Furthermore, whereas Rab5 regulates plasma membrane to early endosome transport in mammalian cells, Vps21p/Ypt51p is thought to function between early endosomes and PVCs in yeast (Gerrard et al., 2000). Using a specific *in vitro* fusion assay, we have shown that, like Rab5, Rabenosyn-5 is required for fusion of plasma membrane-derived CCVs with the early endosomes. To date, such function has not been attributed to Vac1p. In yeast, Vps45p interacts with Tlg2p, in addition to Pep12p (Nichols et al., 1998). These interactions have been demonstrated to reflect involvement of Vps45p in distinct trafficking pathways to vacu-

oles (Abeliovich et al., 1999). Given that hVPS45 interacts with several different syntaxin homologues, including syntaxin 6, 13, and 4, the role of Rabenosyn-5 and hVPS45 may, therefore, include all trafficking steps involving these components, e.g., sorting between the vacuole and lysosomes, recycling to the plasma membrane, and integration of these trafficking pathways in highly polarized cells.

In conclusion, our results suggest that in contrast to budding yeast, which centers on Vac1p, the mammalian early endocytic system has evolved at least two proteins, Rabenosyn-5 and EEA1, to cope with the regulation of SNARE priming and complex formation in vesicular trafficking on early endosomes. Future work should shed light on the function of this machinery in the entry and sorting of proteins in early endosomes of mammalian cells.

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