Brief Communications

The Liprin Homology Domain Is Essential for the Homomeric Interaction of SYD-2/Liprin-α Protein in Presynaptic Assembly

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Synapses are asymmetric structures that are specialized for neuronal signal transduction. A unique set of proteins is present at the presynaptic active zone, which is a core structure essential for neurotransmitter release. In Caenorhabditis elegans HSN neurons, SYD-2, a Liprin-α family protein, acts together with a GAP protein SYD-1 to promote presynaptic assembly. Previous studies have shown that elevating the activity of syd-2 can bypass the requirement of syd-1. Liprin-α proteins are composed of coiled-coil-rich regions in the N-terminal half, which mediate interactions with adapter proteins at the presynaptic active zone, and three SAM domains in the C terminus, which bind proteins such as LAR receptor tyrosine phosphatase. To address the molecular mechanism by which SYD-2 activity is regulated, we performed structure–function studies. By monitoring the ability of SYD-2 transgenes to rescue syd-2(uf) and to suppress syd-1(uf) phenotypes in HSN neuron synapses, we identified the N-terminal half of SYD-2 as minimally required for rescuing syd-2(uf) phenotypes. A highly conserved short coiled-coil segment named Liprin Homology 1 (LH1) domain is both necessary and sufficient to suppress syd-1(uf) defects. We show that the LH1 domain forms a dimer and promotes further oligomerization and/or complex formation of SYD-2/Liprin-α proteins. The role of the LH1 domain in presynaptic assembly can be partially complemented by artificial dimerization. These findings suggest a model by which the self-assembly of SYD-2/Liprin-α proteins mediated by the coiled-coil LH1 domain is one of the key steps to the accumulation of presynaptic components at nascent synaptic junctions.

Introduction

Chemical synapses consist of a presynaptic terminal, a synaptic cleft, and a postsynaptic specialization. The presynaptic active zone, through which neurotransmitters are released, accumulates a distinct set of proteins (Zhai and Bellen, 2004). During presynaptic differentiation, these proteins are delivered by vesicle-based transport and assembled at nascent synaptic sites to form an organized nanostructure (Jin and Garner, 2008). The molecular mechanisms of how the assembly of presynaptic components is initiated and regulated remain unknown.

Liprin-α family proteins are scaffolding proteins (Spangler and Hoogenraad, 2007). The N-terminal halves of the proteins are coiled-coil rich, and contain two highly conserved segments called “Liprin-α Homology regions 1 (LH1) and 2 (LH2)” (Schoch et al., 2002). The C-terminal halves contain three conserved Sterile-α-motif (SAM) domains, often referred to as LHD (for Liprin Homology Domain), which bind LAR-type receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase (Serra-Pagès et al., 1998), which play distinct roles in presynaptic vesicle release. The in vivo functions of Liprin-α in synapses have been best studied in invertebrates. Caenorhabditis elegans SYD-2 and Drosophila Liprin-α are localized at the center of presynaptic active zones and required for the active zone organization in various types of neurons (Zhen and Jin, 1999; Kaufmann et al., 2002; Yeh et al., 2005; Fouquet et al., 2009; Stigloher et al., 2011).

In C. elegans hermaphrodite-specific motor neurons (HSNs), SYD-2/Liprin-α and a RhoGAP protein SYD-1 are essential for the assembly of downstream presynaptic components. The activity of SYD-2 depends in part on ELKS-1 and a novel negative regulator RSY-1 (Dai et al., 2006; Patel et al., 2006; Patel and Shen, 2009). We have previously reported that a missense mutation, syd-2(ju487gf), alters Arg184 to Cys in the LH1 domain, and
causes a gain-of-function effect such that the mutant protein can promote assembly of synaptic components even in the absence of SYD-1 (Dai et al., 2006). Overexpression of SYD-2 can also bypass the requirement of SYD-1 (Dai et al., 2006; Patel et al., 2006). These observations show that the activity of SYD-2 is critical for proper presynaptic assembly. Homomeric interactions of SYD-2/Liprin-α have been previously reported (Serra-Page’s et al., 1998; Wagner et al., 2009; Astigarraga et al., 2010). However, it remains poorly understood whether the homomeric interaction is important for their function and how it is mediated.

Here, we performed transgenic and biochemical studies to address the role of the conserved LH1 domain of SYD-2. Our data supports a proposal that self-assemble property of SYD-2/Liprin-α mediated by the dimerization of LH1 domain promotes a higher order of oligomerization and clustering, which is essential for presynaptic formation.

Materials and Methods

Plasmid construction. The expression plasmids were generated following standard methods or using Gateway cloning system (Invitrogen). Prgef-1 and Punc-86 promoters were used for pan-neuronal and HSN expressions, respectively. Mutant SYD-2 or human Liprin-α constructs were made by PCR using cDNAs as templates (Serra-Page’s et al., 1998; Zhen and Jin, 1999), and verified by sequencing. Oligo nucleotides for GCN-IL peptide (RMKQLEDKIEELLSKIYHLENEIARLKKLIGER) with spacers (GGSGG) were used to generate SYD-2-DI. GIT-1 cDNA (Source Bioscience) was cloned into pPD49.26 with YFP as C-terminal tag driven by Punc-86 promoter. Detailed information for plasmids is available upon request.

C. elegans genetics and transgenic analysis. C. elegans strains were maintained on NGM plates at 20 – 22.5°C as described previously (Brenner, 1974). The mutations and marker transgenes used were as follows: syd-1(ju2)II (Hallam et al., 2002), syd-2(ju37)X (Zhen and Jin, 1999), and verified by sequencing. Oligo nucleotides for GCN-IL peptide (RMKQLEDKIEELLSKIYHLENEIARLKKLIGER) with spacers (GGSGG) were used to generate SYD-2-DI. GIT-1 cDNA (Source Bioscience) was cloned into pPD49.26 with YFP as C-terminal tag driven by Punc-86 promoter. Detailed information for plasmids is available upon request.

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Figure 1. SYD-2/Liprin-α proteins and summary of transgenic analyses. A, Illustration of the domain structure of C. elegans SYD-2 and human Liprin-α proteins. Homology (percentage of identical residues) and predicted coiled-coil segments (underline) are indicated. B, Sequence alignment of the LH1 domains of SYD-2 and human Liprin-α proteins. The residues with black and gray background represent identical and similar residues, respectively. Asterisk indicates Arg184 residue of SYD-2. C, Summary of transgenic structural-functional analyses of SYD-2. The structure of SYD-2/Liprin-α constructs and the presence (+) or absence (−) of the ability to rescue syd-2(0) or suppress syd-1(0) phenotypes are indicated. Transgenic lines and plasmids used for pan-neural and HSN expression (§) are listed.

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Figure 2. The conserved coiled-coil LH1 domain is necessary for SYD-2 function. A, Illustration of the HSN neuron and synapses. The neurite (bold gray line) normally forms synapses at vulva, which can be visualized as clusters of fluorescent synaptic markers (black dots). The dotted rectangle corresponds to the area shown in the images. B–F, Activity (Figure legend continues.)
syndromes are visualized with fluorescence-tagged presynaptic protein reporters, such as synaptic vesicle proteins SNB-1 and RAB-3, and active zone components GIT-1 and ELKS-1. In wild-type animals, fluorescent clusters for these reporters are distinctly visible at the vulva (Fig. 2B). In synd-2 loss-of-function animals, synd-2(ju37) and synd-2(ok217), the synaptic localizations of these markers are undetectable or largely diminished, and older-aged eggs are retained in their bodies as previously reported (Fig. 2B–F) (Dai et al., 2006; Patel et al., 2006).

We pan-neurally expressed a series of SYD-2 cDNA constructs to determine the region that is sufficient to rescue synd-2(ju) defects in HSN (Figs. 1C, 2B–F). Transgenic expression of full-length SYD-2 rescued both synaptic markers and egg-laying defects. N-terminal 719 aa (N719), which contains the coiled-coil regions but lacks SAM domains, showed rescuing activity comparable to that of the full-length SYD-2 in both synd-2(ju37) and synd-2(ok217). Shorter N-terminal fragments, N517 and LH1, were insufficient for complete rescue. Expression of equivalent constructs containing the gain-of-function mutation R184C did not improve the degree of rescuing. However, removing LH1 domain from full-length SYD-2, SYD-2(LH1), completely abolished rescuing activity. Coexpression of SYD-2(LH1) and LH1 showed no significant rescuing activity. To examine synaptic localization, we next expressed mCherry-tagged constructs in HSN. In synd-2(ju37), mCherry-tagged full-length and N719, but not SYD-2(LH1) or LH1, rescued the egg-laying defects and displayed clusters of fluorescence at the synaptic region (Fig. 2G–I). In wild-type animals, all the mCherry-tagged constructs were localized properly to the synaptic region (Fig. 2G), possibly through interactions with endogenous SYD-2 or other presynaptic components. These results indicate that the N-terminal coiled-coil region of SYD-2 has a core role for presynaptic assembly and the LH1 domain is essential for SYD-2 function.

### Results

#### LH1 domain is necessary for SYD-2 function in presynaptic assembly

SYD-2/Liprin-α proteins share evolutionarily conserved domain composition (Fig. 1A,B). To dissect the functional domains of SYD-2 by transgenic analysis, we focused on the *C. elegans* HSN neurons, which form *passant* synapses onto VC neurons and vulval muscles at vulval region and control egg-laying behavior (Fig. 2A) (White et al., 1986; Shen and Bargmann, 2003). These
The LH1 domain of SYD-2/Liprin-α is not known to be directly involved in binding to previously identified binding proteins of Liprin-α, while it contains a motif recognized by the APC E3 ubiquitin ligase in *Drosophila* (van Roessel et al., 2004). As N-terminal half of SYD-2/Liprin-α was reported to bind homophilically (Serra-Pagès et al., 1998; Wagner et al., 2009; Astigarra et al., 2010), we hypothesized that LH1 domain could mediate this homomorphic interaction. To test this, we examined in vitro protein interactions by pull-down analysis. Recombinant His6-tagged SYD-2LH1 and GST-tagged SYD-2LH1 showed homomeric binding (Fig. 4A).

SYD-2LH1Δ179–198, which failed to suppress syd-1(lf) (Fig. 3B,C), significantly reduced the binding to <10%. Likewise, LH1 domain of human Liprin-α1 (hLH1) interacted with both GST-fused hLH1 and SYD-2LH1 (Fig. 4B). The LH1 domains of all four human Liprin-α, including Liprin-α2 and 3, which are predominantly expressed in brain, share a high degree of sequence identity (Fig. 1B) and may share homomeric affinity.

To address the property of the homomeric interaction of LH1 domain, we performed chemical crosslinking. After crosslinking, in addition to 17 kDa monomer, His6-tagged SYD-2LH1 was observed at ~55 kDa corresponding to the size of dimer (Fig. 4C). Under the same condition, the negative control proteins SYD-2 1–90 and 516–719 produced only nonspecific crosslinked products. To further examine the native state of the LH1 domain at high concentration, we analyzed LH1 protein fused to monomeric maltose binding protein by gel filtration with multi-angle laser light scattering (MALS). The absolute molecular weight of the major peak of MBP-LH1 was measured as 116 kDa (Fig. 4D, arrowhead), nearly twofold larger than MBP-LH1 monomer (55 kDa), indicating that the LH1 domain can form a homomeric dimer in vitro.

To explore whether the dimeric property of the LH1 domain is important for enhancing SYD-2 activity in vivo, we constructed a chimeric SYD-2 mutant protein (SYD-2-DI), in which the LH1 was replaced with an artificial dimerization domain, GCN-IL (Fig. 1C). GCN-IL is a derivative of the leucine zipper-based GCN4-LI peptides that forms a stable dimer and has been widely used as a constitutive dimerization domain (Harbury et al., 1993). Pan-neural expression of SYD-2-DI displayed partial suppression of syd-1(ju2) phenotypes (Fig. 4E,F). These results support a conclusion that the role of the LH1 domain in SYD-2 activation can be complemented by constitutive dimerization in part, although the LH1 may likely also act through interactions besides simple dimerization.

SYD-2/Liprin-α at the synaptic region is likely clustered and integrated in large protein complex in vivo (Fouquet et al., 2009). To address the oligomeric property of SYD-2/Liprin-α coiled-coil regions, we expressed the N terminus of human

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**Figure 3.** The LH1 domain of SYD-2 is necessary and sufficient for suppressing syd-1(lf) phenotypes. A–E, Activity of pan-neurally expressed SYD-2 transgenic constructs to suppress syd-1(lf) phenotype. A, Localization of synaptic vesicle markers SNB-1:YFP and GFP::RAB-3, presynaptic active zone markers GIT-1::YFP and ELKS-1::GFP at vulval region in wild type, syd-1(ju2), and syd-1(ju2) with SYD-2 transgenes. B, Quantification of SNB-1::YFP localization at HSN synapses. C, Quantification of egg-laying behavior. Values represent percentage of animals (mean ± SD of two independent lines, n = numbers of animals scored). D, E, Quantification of fluorescence intensity of GFP::RAB-3 (D) and GIT-1::YFP (E) puncta at synaptic region. Values represent relative intensity (mean ± SEM, 5 animals). F, Localization of mCherry::SYD-2 constructs (full-length, N719, LH1, and ΔLH1) at HSN synaptic region in syd-1(ju2). *p < 0.01, **p < 0.001 (Fisher’s exact test with Holm correction in B, C, Dunnett’s test in D, E against syd-1(ju2)). Scale bars, 10 μm.
Liprin-α1 (Liprin-α1N; 520 aa) in COS-7 cells, since the heterologous expression of SYD-2 was very low (our unpublished data). We analyzed the oligomerization by Blue Native (BN)-PAGE, a method allowing separation of protein complexes based on their size (Schägger and von Jagow, 1991). In BN-PAGE, hLiprin-α1N (63 kDa in monomer) migrated as a discrete ladder with a main band at ~380 kDa (Fig. 4G), which is close to the size of a hexamer, although the molecular shape

**Figure 4.** The LH1 domain of SYD-2/Liprin-α forms a dimer and is important for protein oligomerization and clustering. A, B, In vitro binding of LH1 domains of SYD-2 (LH1) and hLiprin-α1 (LH1). GST-LH1, GST-LH1Δ (Δ179–198), or GST was pulled down with His6-LH1 (A). GST-LH1, GST-LH1Δ, or GST was pulled down with His6-HL1 (B). The numbers indicate the amount of input GST proteins (in micrograms). Eluate and input were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and staining. C, Chemical crosslinking of SYD-2/LH1. His6-SYD-2(LH1), SYD-2(1–90), and SYD-2(516–719) were treated with glutaraldehyde, and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and staining. D, Measurement of absolute molecular mass of MBP-LH1 fusion protein. Chromatogram (refractive index (a.u.), black line) is overlaid with calculated molecular mass of the major dimeric peak by MALS (gray line, arrowhead). Arrow indicates peak position corresponding to monomer. E, F, Pan-neural expression of SYD-2-DI in syd-2(ju37) or syd-1(ju2). Quantification of SNB-1::YFP localization (E) and egg-laying behaviors (F). Values represent percentage of animals (mean ± SD of two independent lines, n = the numbers of animals scored). **p < 0.01 (Fisher’s exact test with Holm correction). G, BN-PAGE analysis of hLiprin-α1. FLAG-tagged hLiprin-α1 N-terminal proteins (aa 1–520; wild type, R181C, and ΔLH1 (Δ88–214)) were size-separated in native condition by BN-PAGE (top) or in denatured condition by SDS-PAGE (bottom), and analyzed by Western blotting. H–L, Requirement of LH1 domain of hLiprin-α1 on the cluster formation in neuronal cells. GFP-tagged hLiprin-α1 full-length protein (H, wild type, J, R181C, and ΔLH1 on LH1 domain (K, LH1) was expressed in CAD cells. Representative images of GFP fluorescence in neurites are shown. Scale bar, 20 μm. L, Quantification of total area of Liprin-α clusters in neurites. Values represent Liprin-α cluster index (mean ± SEM of 5–6 individual cells). **p < 0.01, *p < 0.05 (Dunnett’s test against wild type).
might obscure exact size estimation. The presence of discrete bands at even higher molecular weight further suggests that the N terminus of hLiprin-α is able to form large complexes of different multimer states with or without the help of endogenous binding partners. hLiprin-αN R181C, corresponding to SYD-2 R184C, displayed a similar pattern (Fig. 4G). hLiprin-α1N lacking LH1 (hLiprin-α1NΔLH1; 48 kDa/monomer) was predominantly detected at ~200 kDa. Strikingly, hLiprin-α1NΔLH1 did not display discrete ladder-like bands at higher molecular weights (Fig. 4G). These results suggest that the LH1 domain is likely the core for the formation of higher oligomeric complexes, although multiple regions may be capable of mediating homomeric interactions of Liprin-α.

To further examine the role of LH1 in the clustering of Liprin-α proteins, we analyzed the localization of GFP-tagged hLiprin-α1 in a mouse CNS cell line, CAD (Qi et al., 1997). Wild-type hLiprin-α1 and hLiprin-α1 (R181C) appeared as small fluorescent clusters in neurites especially close to the edge of cells (Fig. 4H, I, L), possibly associated with membrane structure as previously observed in non-neuronal cells (Serra-Pages et al., 1998). In contrast, hLiprin-α1 lacking LH1 (ΔLH1) showed more diffused cytoplasmic localization and had reduced numbers of clusters along neurites (Fig. 4J, L). LH1 alone was also mostly diffuse in neurites (Fig. 4K, L). Taken together, these results indicate that the LH1 domain in Liprin-α has a critical role in regulating the clustered localization of the proteins, probably via homomeric interaction.

**Discussion**

Among the presynaptic active zone proteins, SYD-2/Liprin-α proteins hold a central interest for their roles in promoting the assembly of presynaptic density (Spangler and Hoogenraad, 2007; Jin and Garner, 2008). Based on our structure–function and biochemical studies of SYD-2/Liprin-α, we propose that self-association of SYD-2/Liprin-α through the short conserved coiled-coil segments is one of the key steps for presynaptic assembly.

Recent studies from C. elegans and Drosophila have shown that proper localization of SYD-2/DLiprin-α in nascent presynaptic sites depends on the function of SYD-1/DSyd-1. ELKS-1/Bruchpilot binds both SYD-1/DSyd-1 and SYD-2/DLiprin-α, to mediate interactions with proteins functioning in synaptic vesicle release (Dai et al., 2006; Patel et al., 2006; Fouquet et al., 2009; Patel and Shen, 2009; Oswald et al., 2010). In C. elegans and Drosophila, the SYD-1 homologues play a critical role in modulating presynaptic assembly by enhancing the interaction of SYD-2 with ELKS-1 (Dai et al., 2006; Patel et al., 2006). These findings suggest that the amount of SYD-2 recruited to nascent presynaptic site and the property of SYD-2 to form a complex with its binding partners such as ELKS-1 are important for triggering synaptic assembly and to promote synapse maturation. The N-terminal coiled-coil region of SYD-2 binds multiple active zone proteins such as ELKS-1/ELKS and UNC-10/RIM, and is the functional core for presynaptic assembly in HSN. Our biochemical analyses suggest that the dimerization of LH1 domain acts as a structural core and may likely organize the rest of the N-terminal coiled-coil segments to interact with each other, facilitating formation of higher-order oligomers as well as interacting with other binding proteins. Overexpression of LH1 domain may enable endogenous SYD-2 to form stable functional complex, thereby overcoming the deficiency of SYD-1. The incomplete rescue of syd-2(1) by the constitutive dimer also indicates that LH1 domain has additional roles besides simple dimerization; for example, LH1 may interact with particular proteins or lipids. Alternatively, unique structure or association/dissociation balance of the LH1 dimer may be critical for full function of SYD-2.

Although no structural analysis of the coiled-coil-rich regions of SYD-2/Liprin-α has been reported, parallel dimer structure of the short coiled-coil region of Liprin-β was recently reported (Stafford et al., 2011). Future experiments to elucidate the conformation and structure of SYD-2/Liprin-α, as well as exact oligomerization state in vivo, will be important to better understand this molecular machinery.

**References**


