

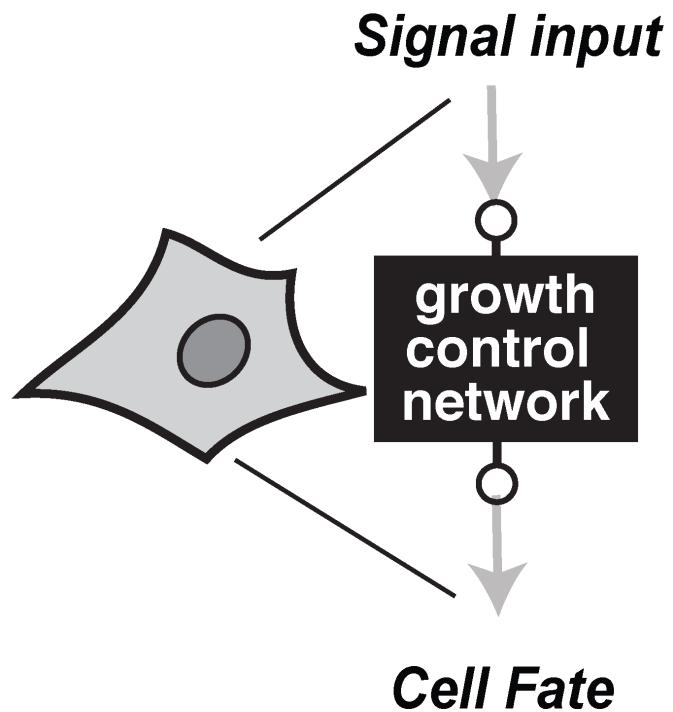
Understanding cell signal perception and misperception using optogenetic probes

Łukasz Bugaj, PhD

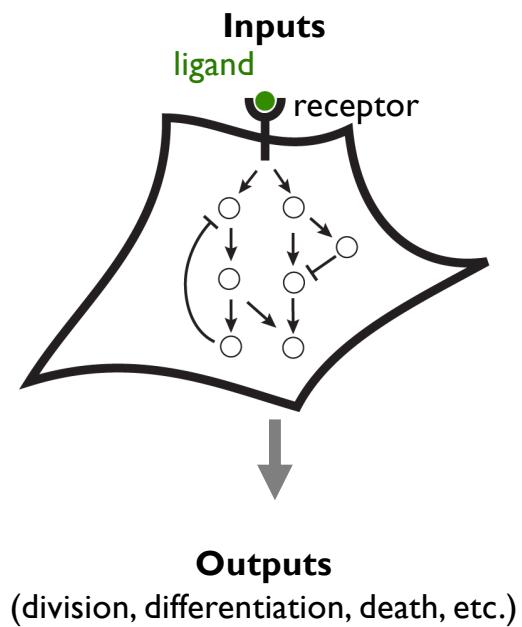
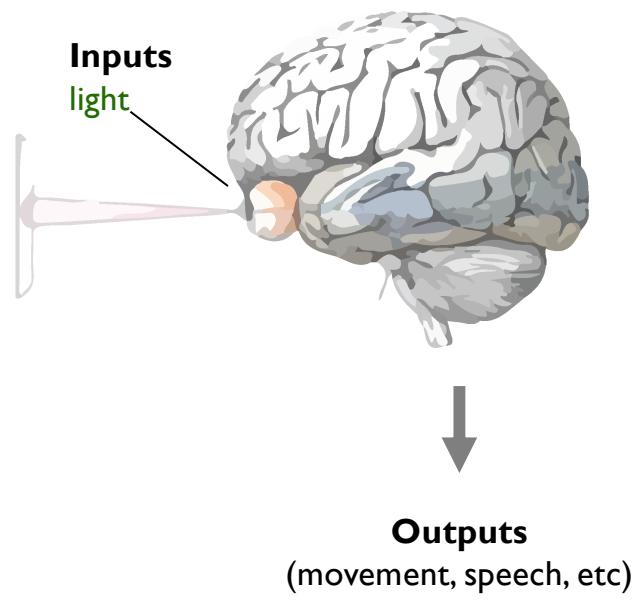
Assistant Professor, Bioengineering
University of Pennsylvania

Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki PAN
15.5.2023





Signaling networks are the brains of the cell

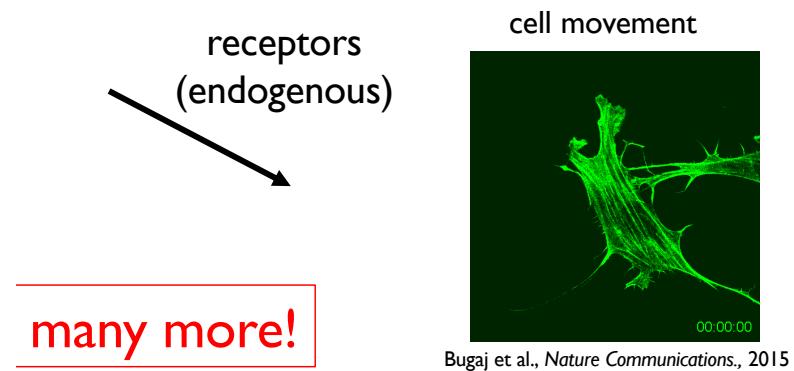
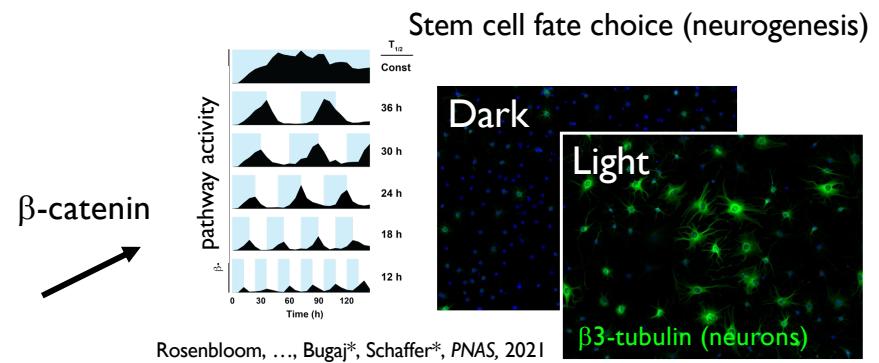


Bugaj Lab:

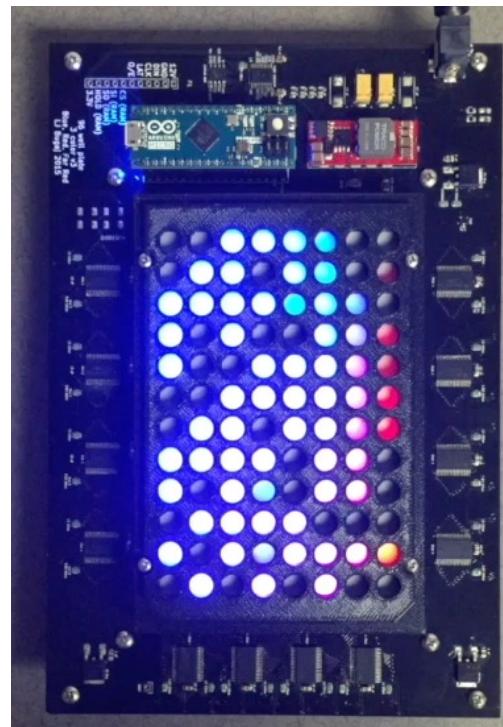
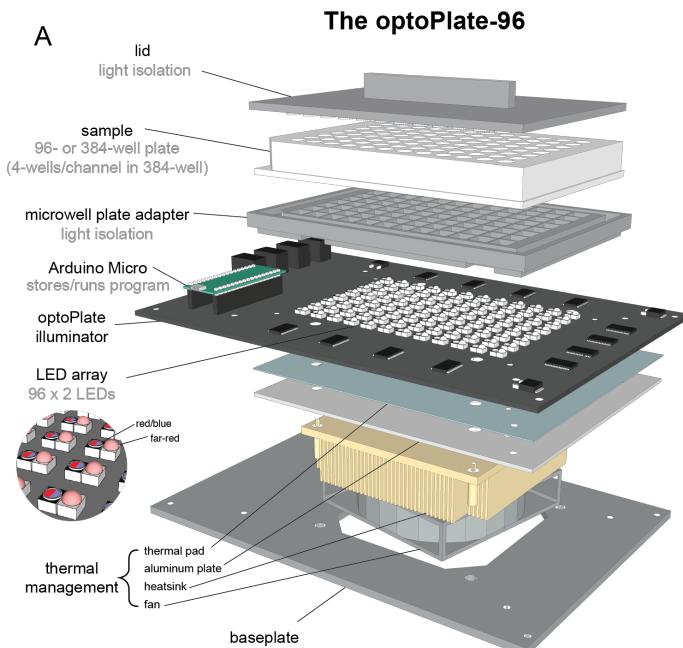
Precision tools to understand ***signal perception*** and ***misperception***



Optogenetic protein clustering and cellular control



Open-source devices for optogenetics in cell bio



Bugaj et al., *Science*, 2018

Bugaj et al., *Nature Protocols*, 2019

User interface

Thomas, Hoerner, Weber,
Nature Protocols, 2020

Automated Calibration

Grodem, Sweeney, McClean,
Biotechniques, 2020

Assembly notes

Mary Dunlop, *protocols.io*, 2021

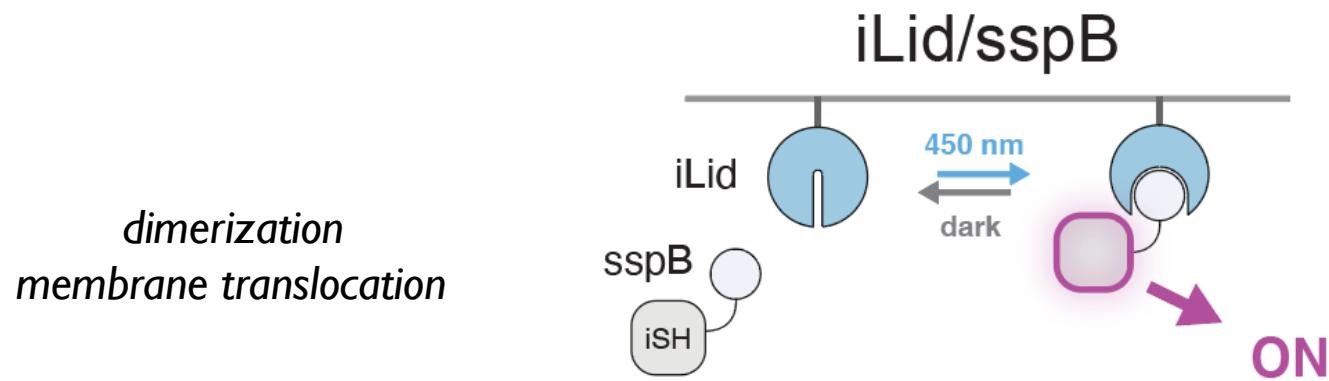
all files, protocols, and references:

www.bugajlab.com/optoplate-96

Purchase preassembled:

labMaker.org

But many ways to do optogenetics!

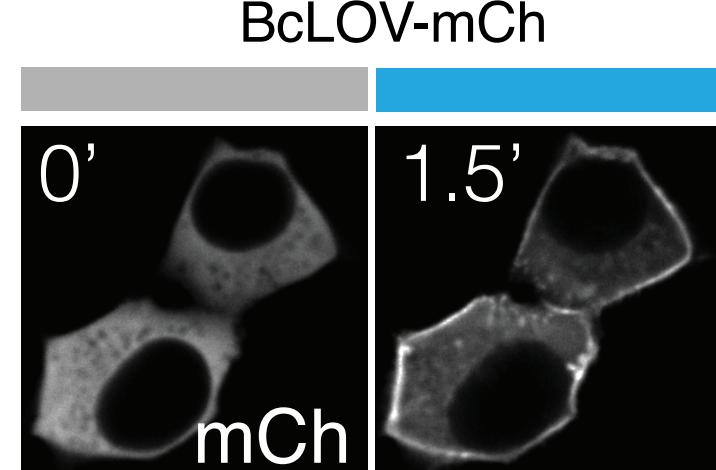
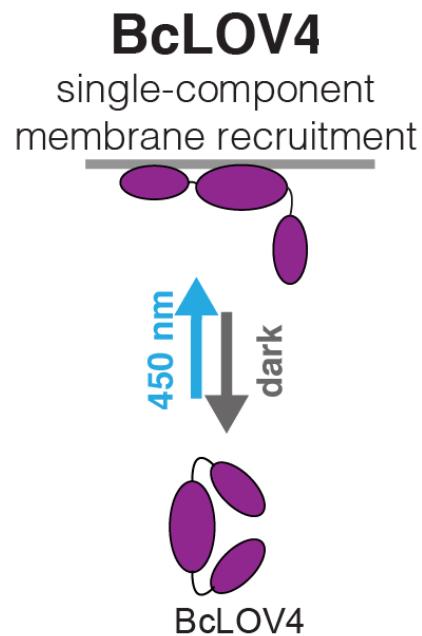


iLid: Guntas et al., PNAS, 2015

BcLOV4: single component optogenetic recruitment



Brian Chow, PhD

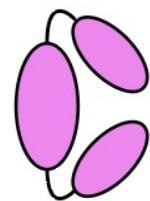


Glantz et al, PNAS, 2018

Berlew et al, *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.*, 2020

Berlew et al, *bioRxiv*, 2021

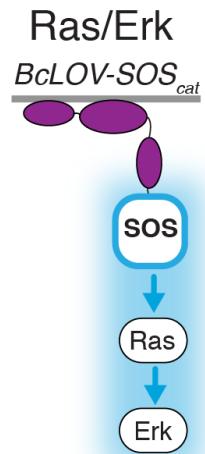
INPUT



OUTPUT

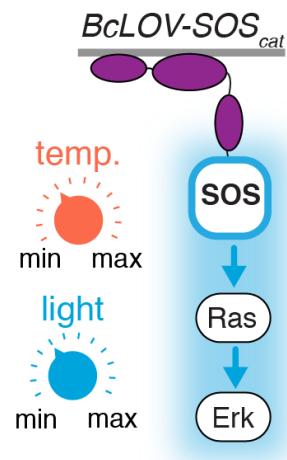
BcLOV4

Spontaneous signal decay in mammalian cells

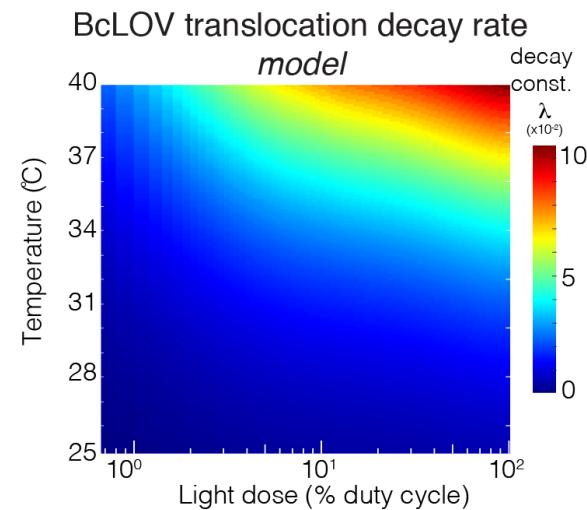
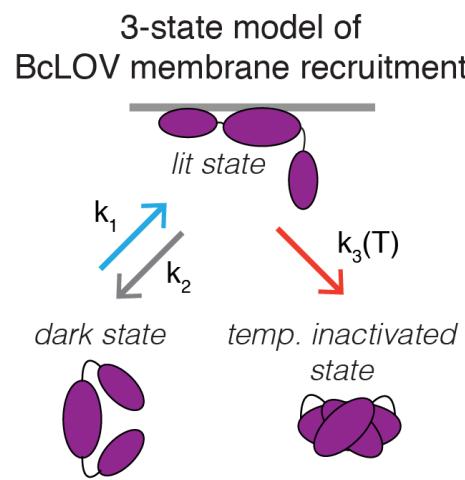


Benman,..., Bugaj, *Nat. Chem. Bio.*, 2022

BcLOV decays is a function temperature ...and light



Modeling suggests a 3rd state of BcLOV

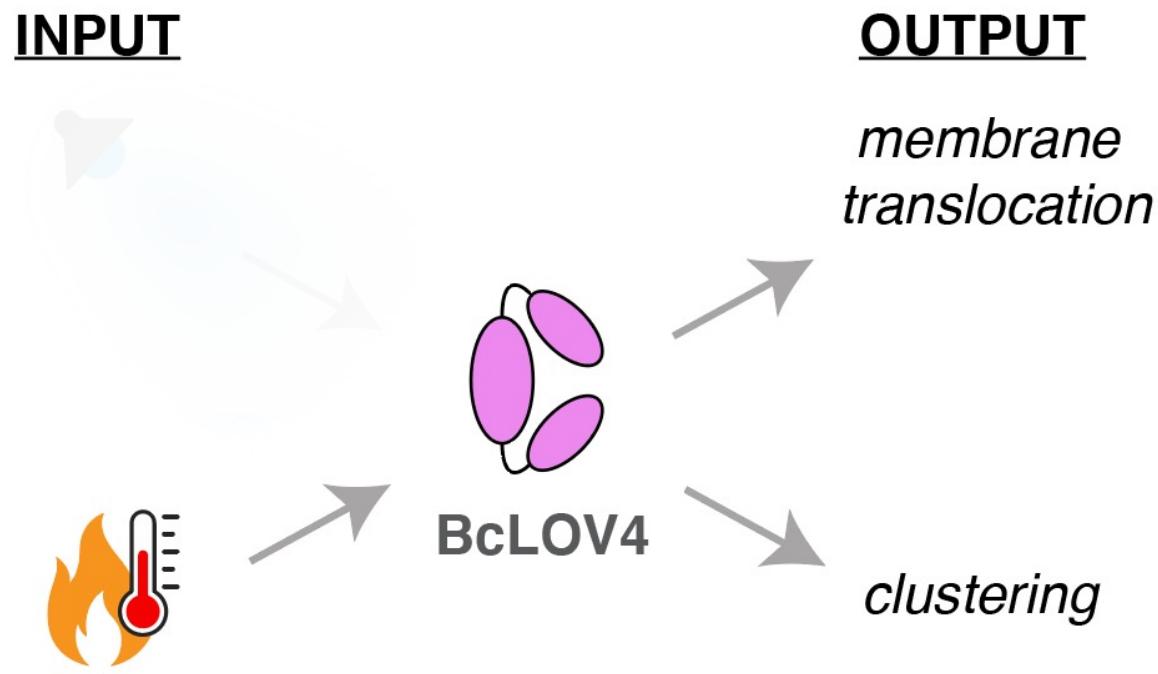


Ongoing:

What is molecular nature of thermosensitivity?

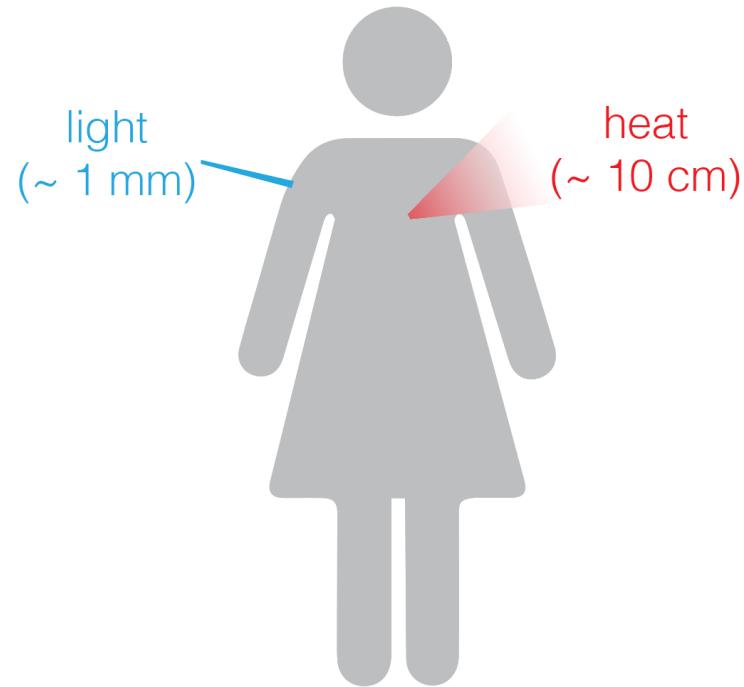
Can we make BcLOV more thermostable?

Benman,..., Bugaj, *Nat. Chem. Bio.*, 2022



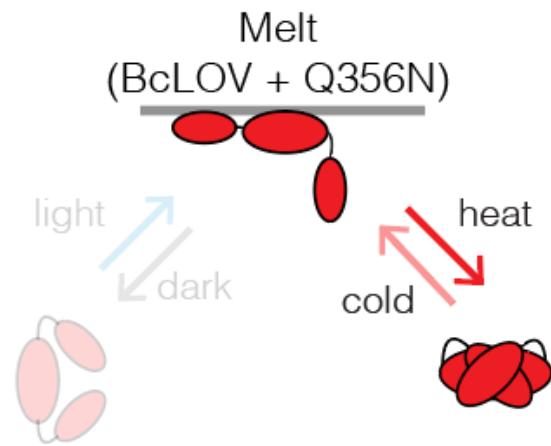
Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

Temperature is a more penetrant stimulus than light



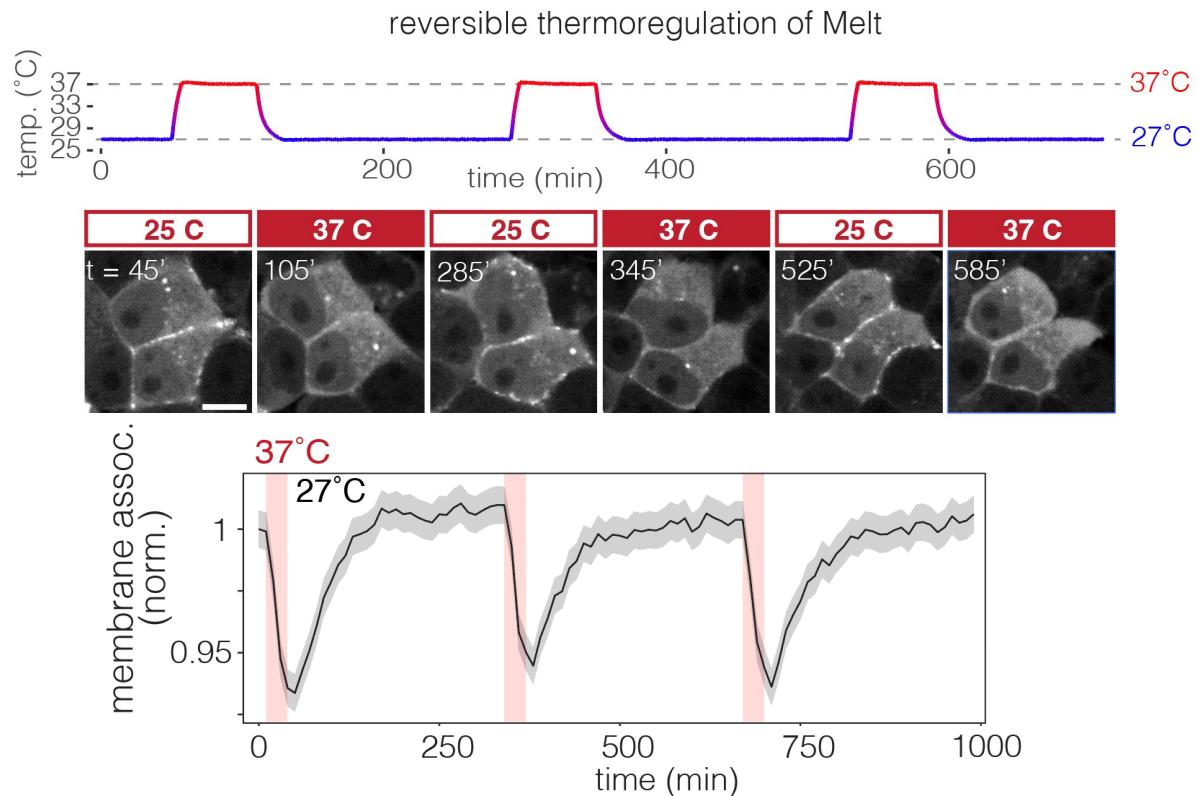
“Melt” senses temperature, but not light

Membrane Ilocalization using temperature (Melt)



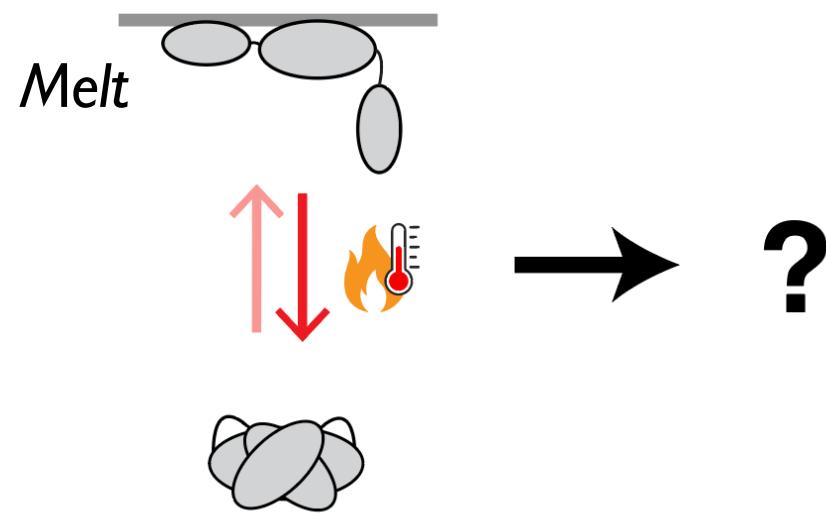
Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

Reversible, dynamic thermal responses

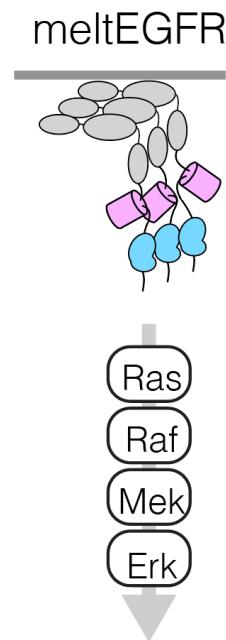


Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

Can we thermally control cell function?

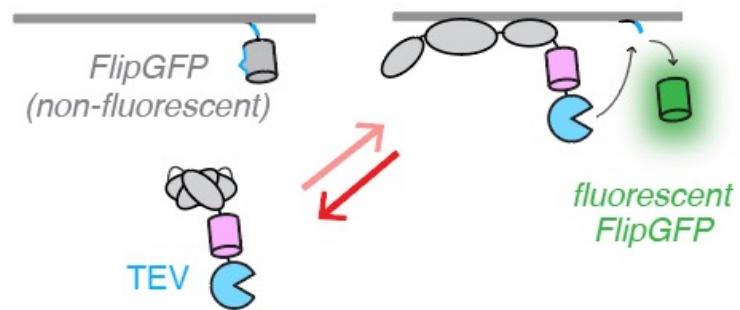


Thermal control of EGFR



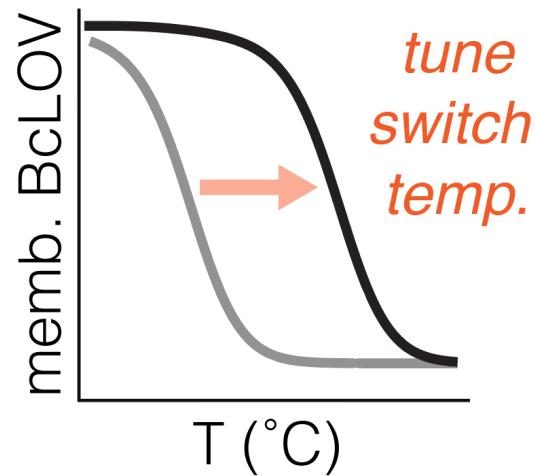
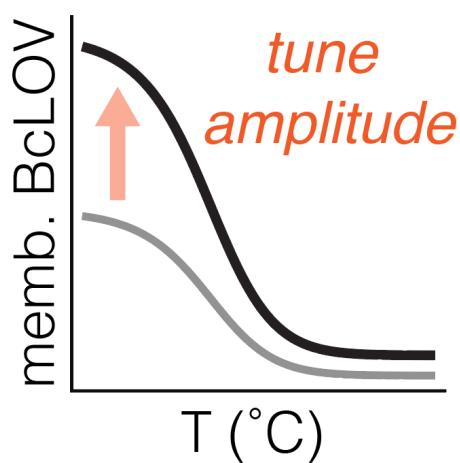
Benman, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)*

Thermal control of proteolysis



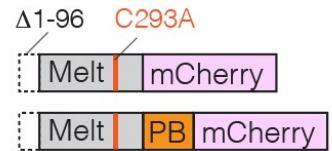
Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

Shifting the thermal response properties



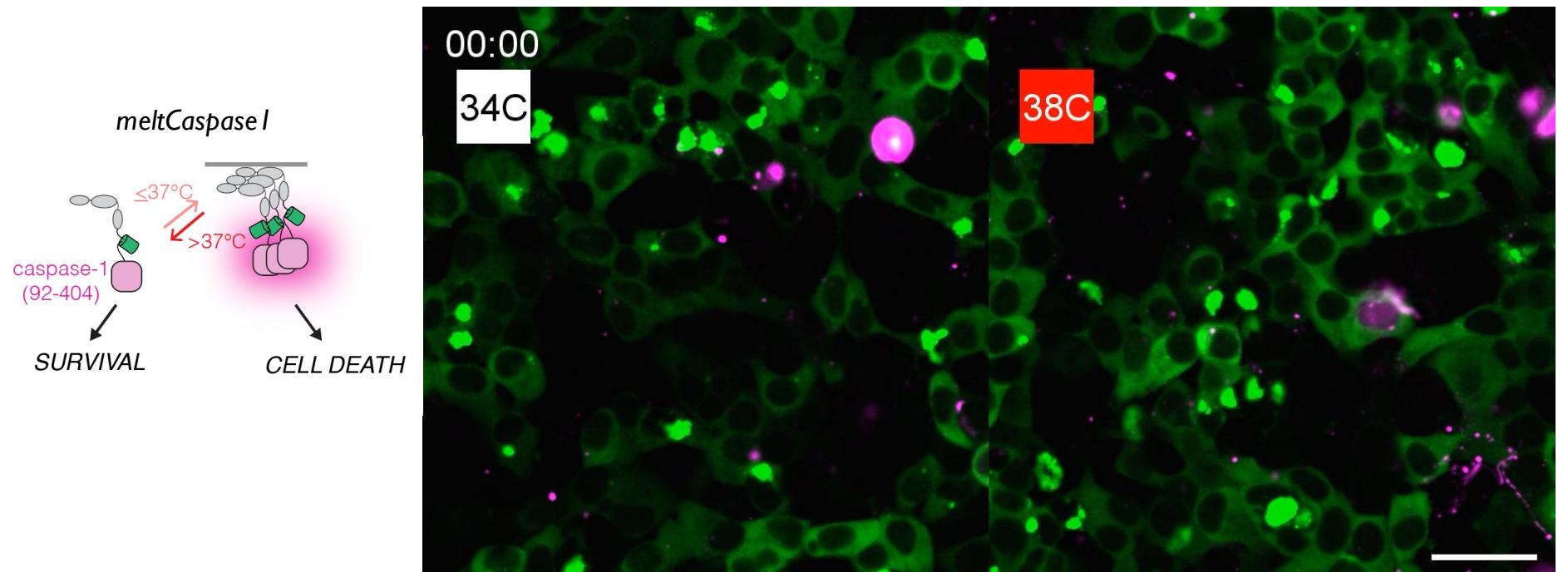
Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

Shifting switch temp intto mammalian range



Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

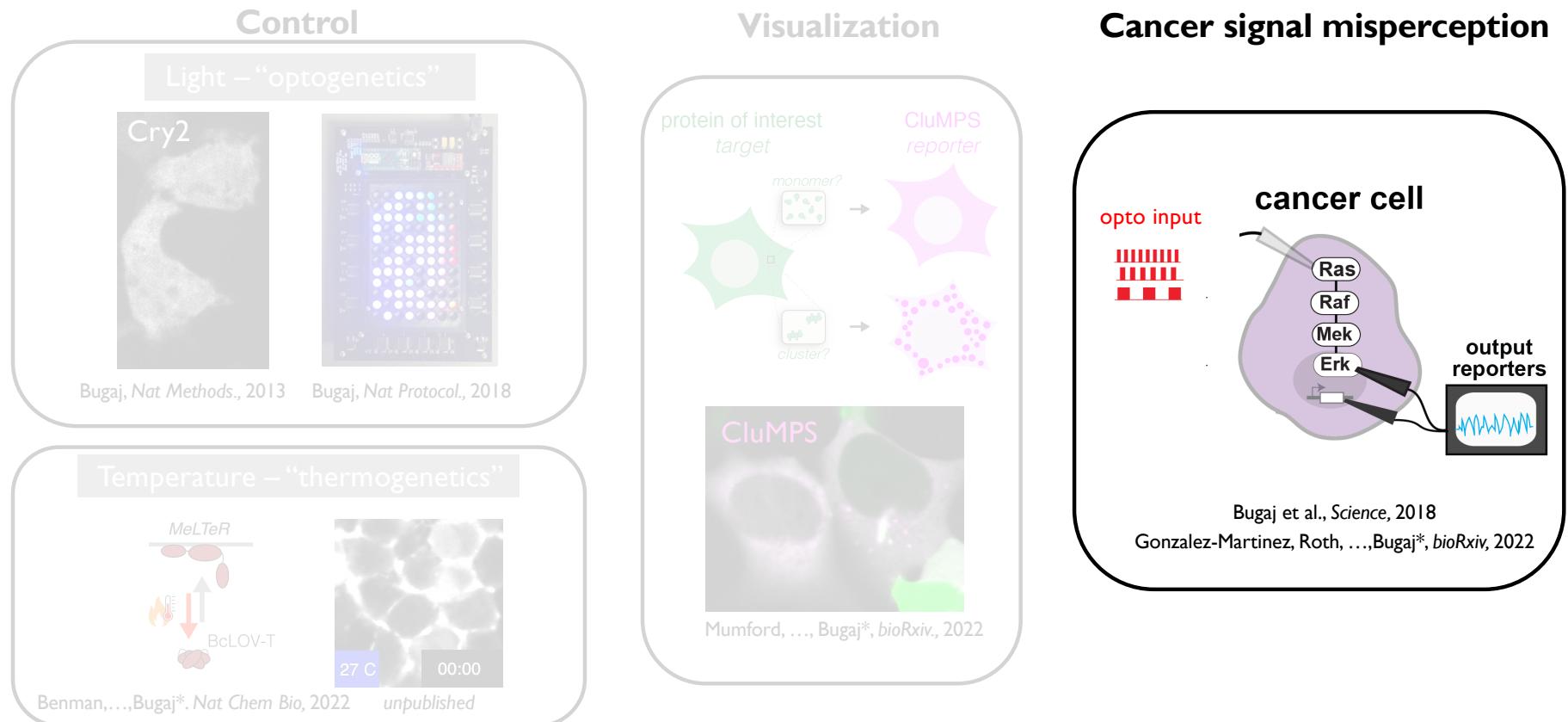
Thermal control of cell death



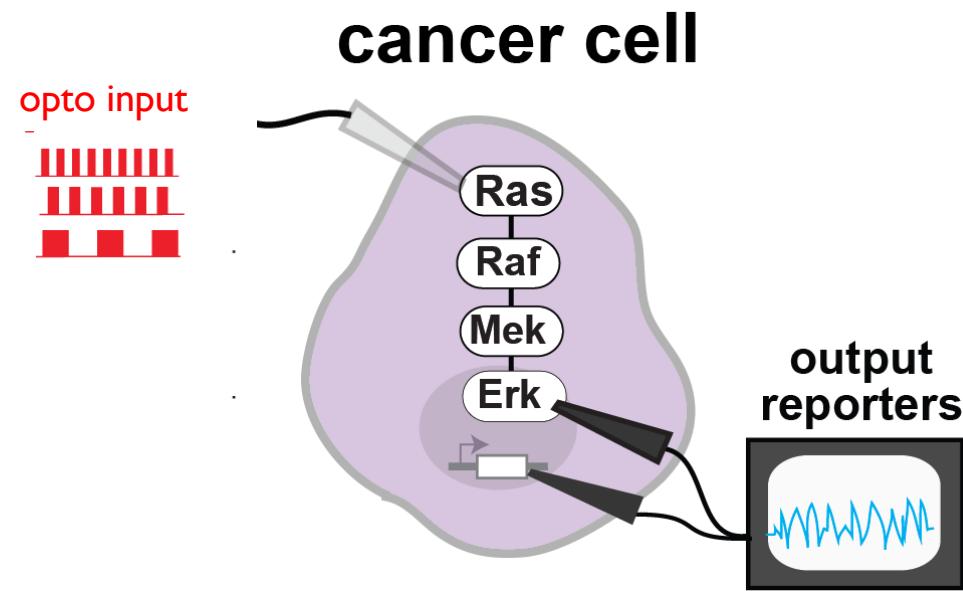
Benman*, Huang* et al, 2023 (submitted)

Bugaj Lab:

Precision tools to understand **signal perception** and **misperception**

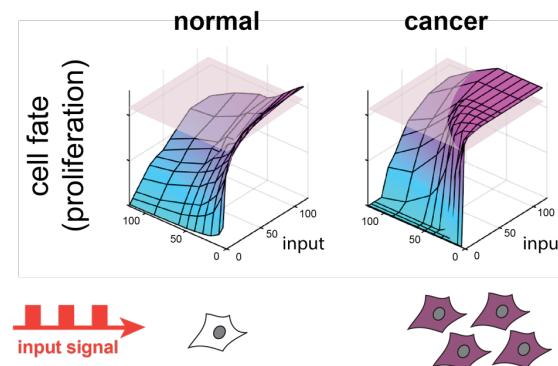
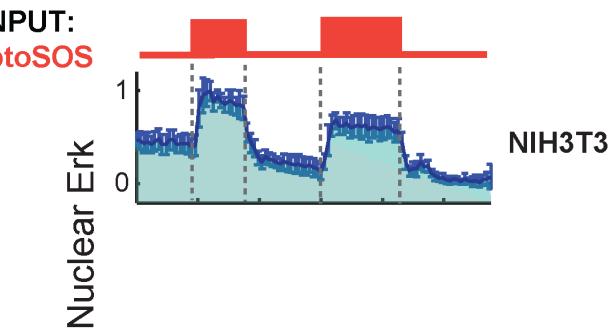
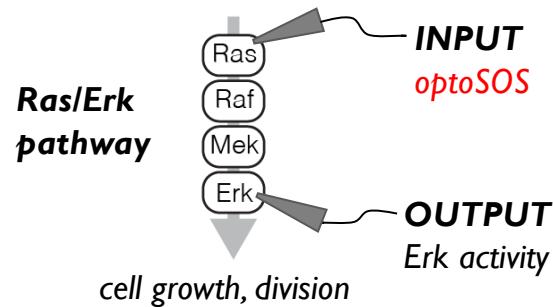


Misperception: signal corruption in cancer



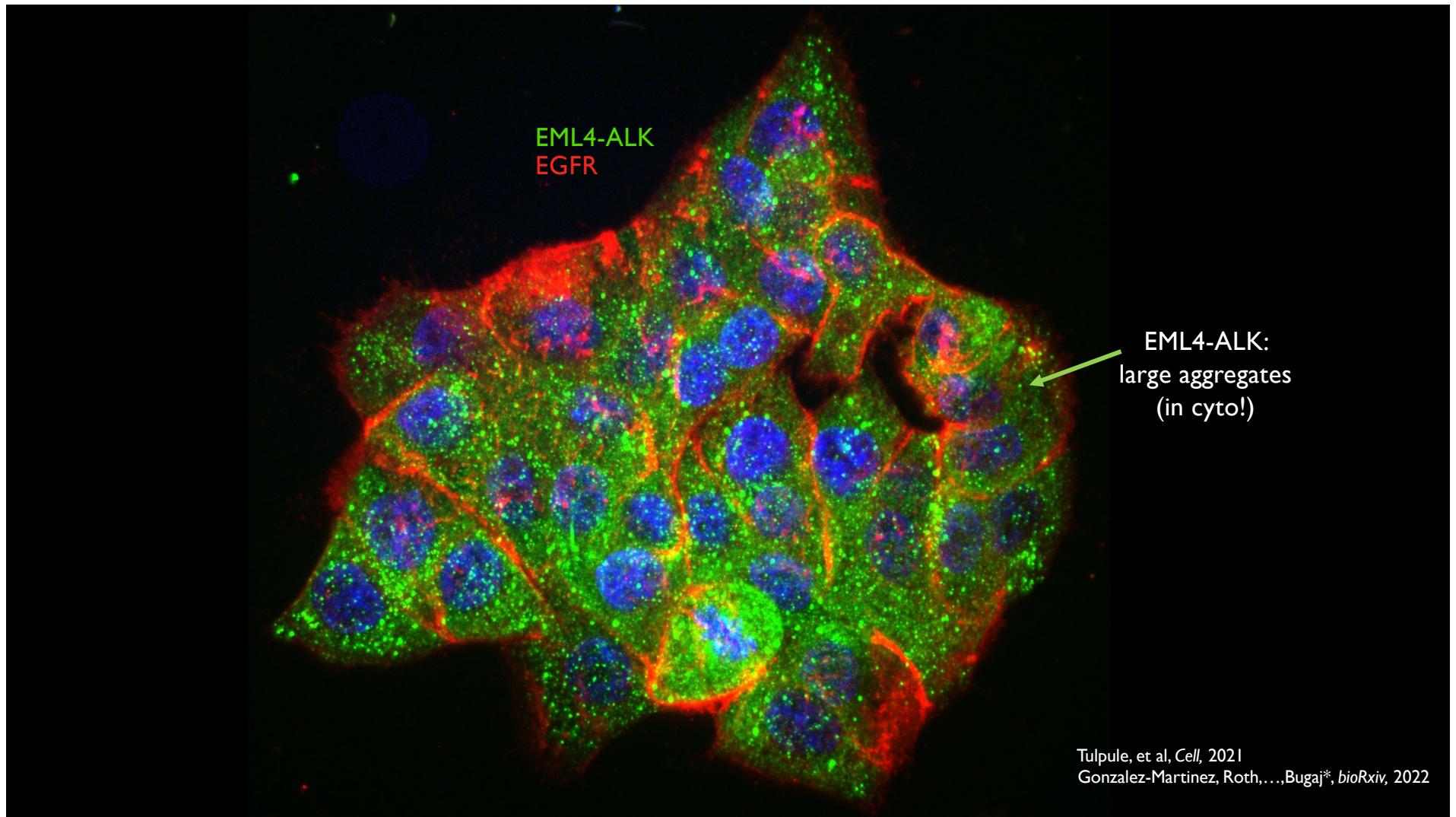
Bugaj et al., Science, 2018

Corruption in growth signal transmission



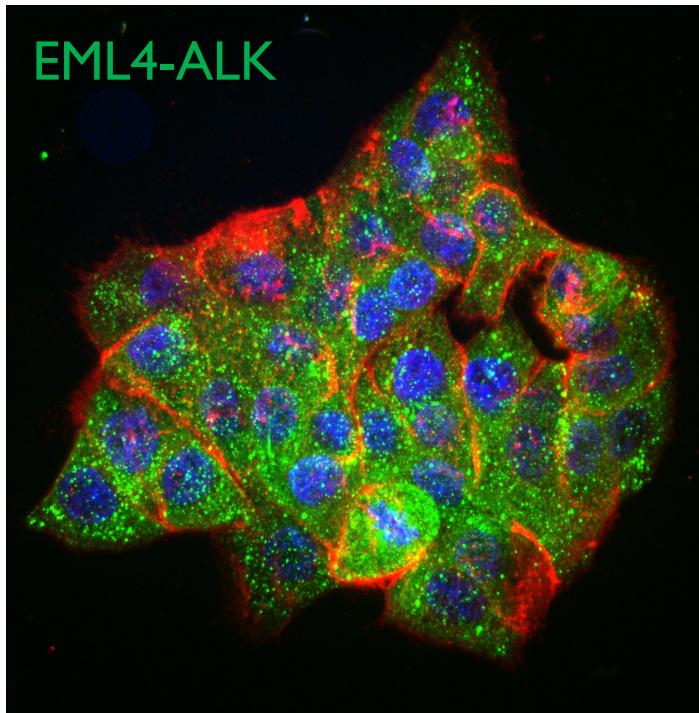
Misperception of Ras dynamics
→ inappropriate proliferation

Bugaj et al., Science, 2018



Receptor Tyrosine Kinase (RTK) fusion oncogenes

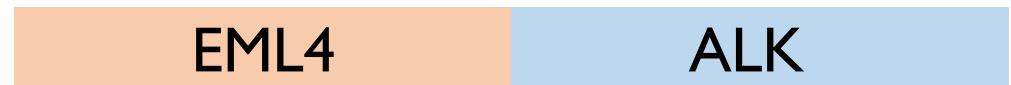
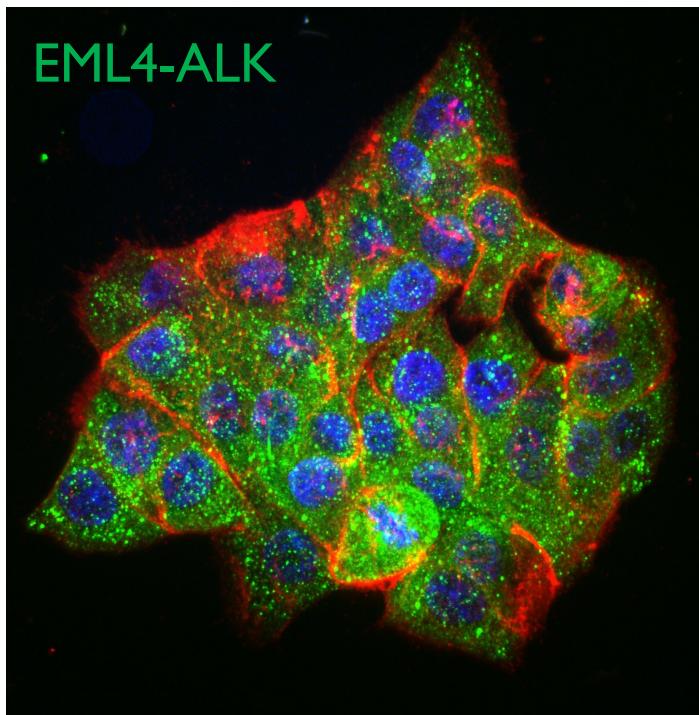
lung cancer cells (STE-1)



| partner | RTK (kinase) |
|---|--------------|
| (often oligomeric) | |
| <p>> 50 RTK fusions described, across cancer types</p> | |

Receptor Tyrosine Kinase (RTK) fusion oncogenes

lung cancer cells (STE-1)



(often oligomeric)

> 50 RTK fusions described, across cancer types

EML4-ALK

- ~3-7% of non-small-cell lung cancer
- Oncogenic RTK signaling (primarily through Ras/Erk)
- ALK inhibitors work (3 gen.)

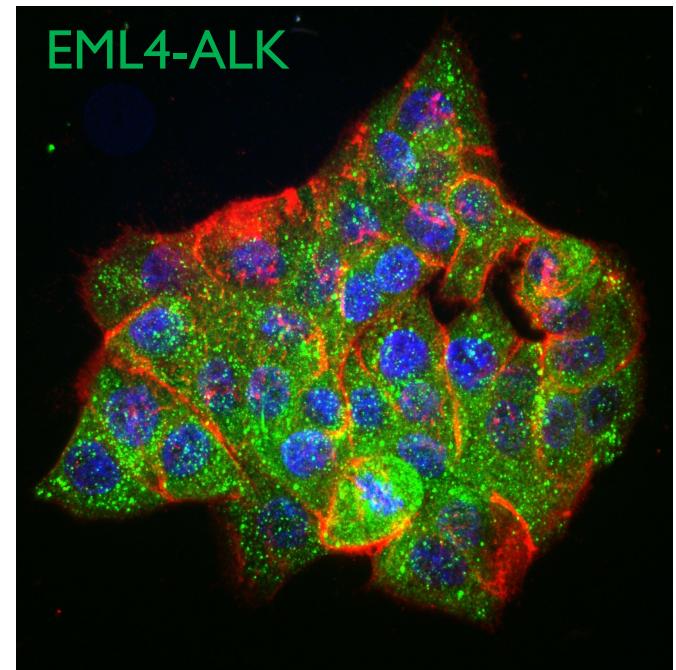
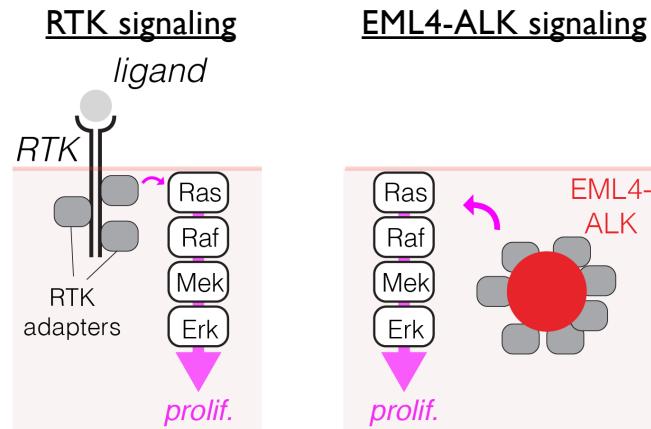
...but, drug resistance emerges

EML4-ALK signals as cytoplasmic aggregates

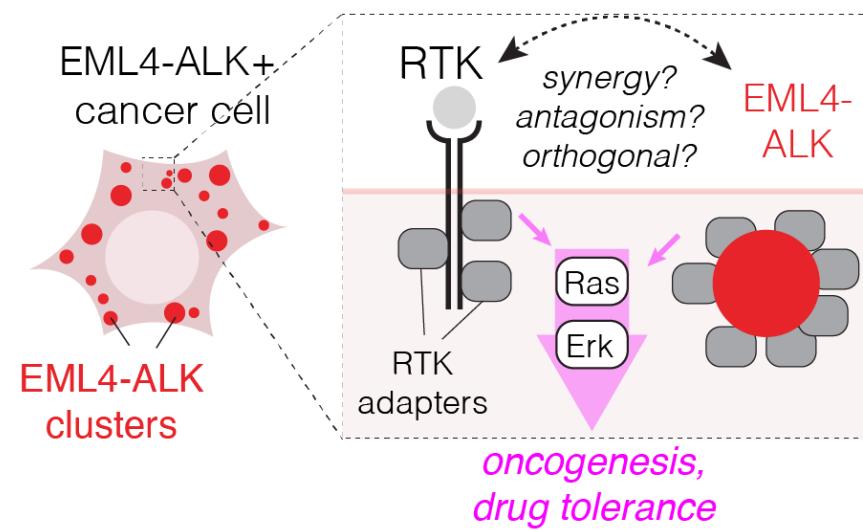
Article

Kinase-mediated RAS signaling via membraneless cytoplasmic protein granules

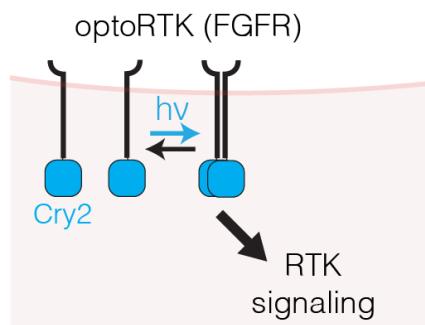
Asmin Tulpule,^{1,9} Juan Guan,^{2,3,9} Dana S. Neel,^{4,9} Hannah R. Allegakoen,¹ Yone Phar Lin,¹ David Brown,² Yu-Ting Chou,⁴ Ann Heslin,¹ Nilanjana Chatterjee,⁴ Shriya Perati,¹ Shruti Menon,¹ Tan A. Nguyen,⁵ Jayanta Debnath,⁵ Alejandro D. Ramirez,² Xiaoyu Shi,² Bin Yang,² Siyu Feng,⁶ Suraj Makhija,⁵ Bo Huang,^{2,7,8,*} and Trevor G. Bivona^{4,10,*}



Can EML4-ALK condensates corrupt signaling through transmembrane receptors (RTK)?

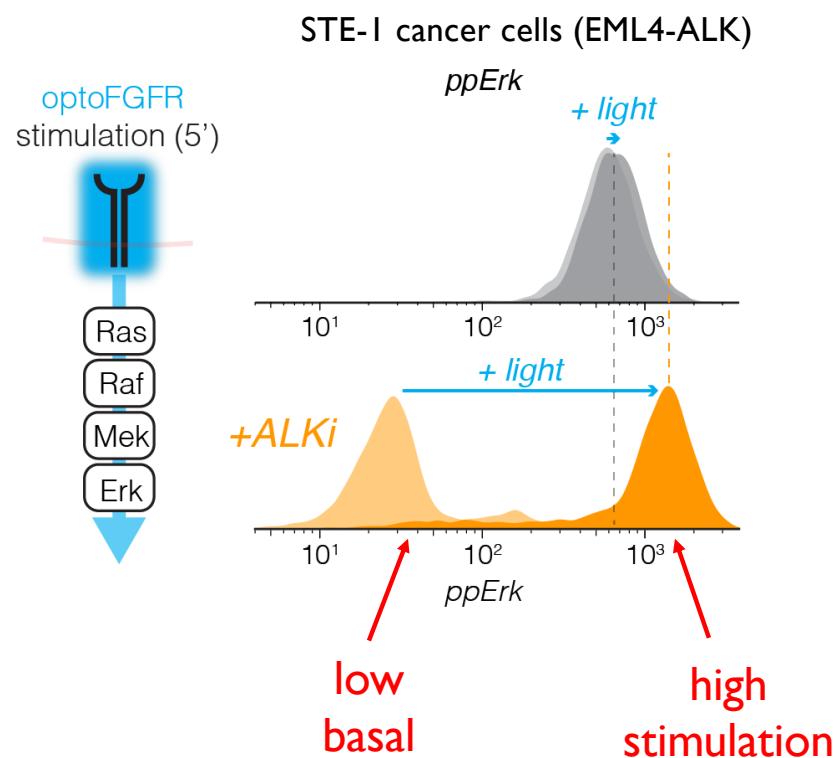
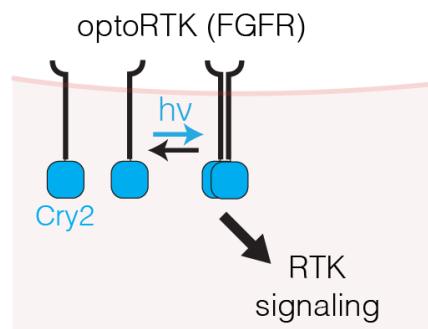


EML4-ALK+ cells do not respond to optoRTK



optoFGFR: Kim et al, *Chem Biol*, 2014

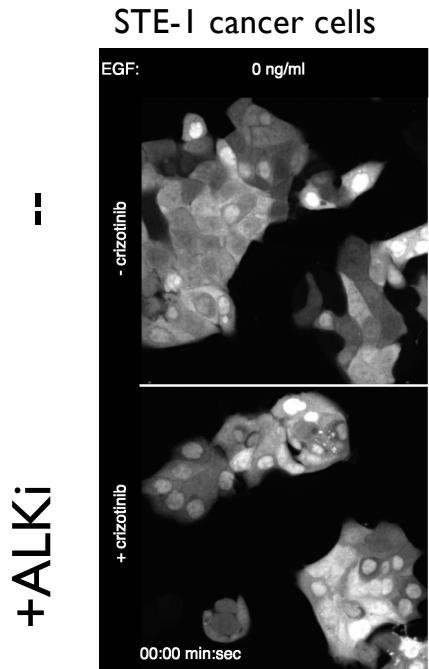
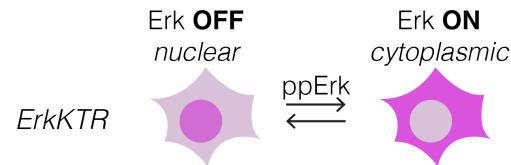
...but ALK inhibition *hypersensitizes* RTK stim.



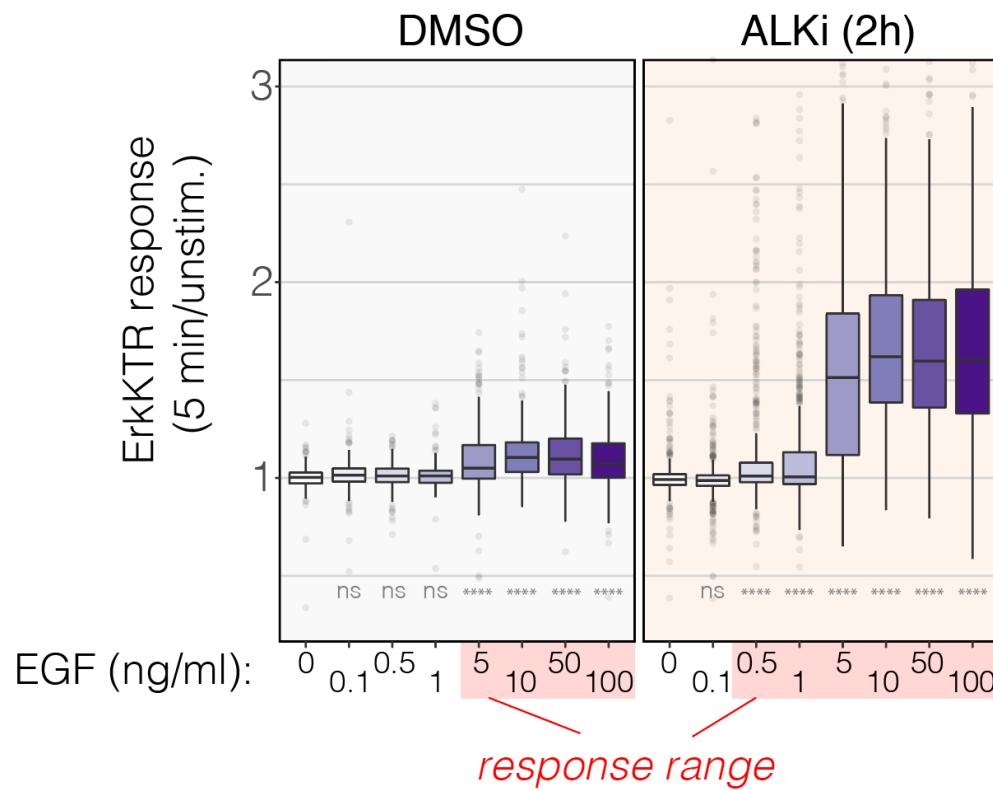
EML4-ALK suppresses
RTK sensitivity

optoFGFR: Kim et al, *Chem Biol*, 2014

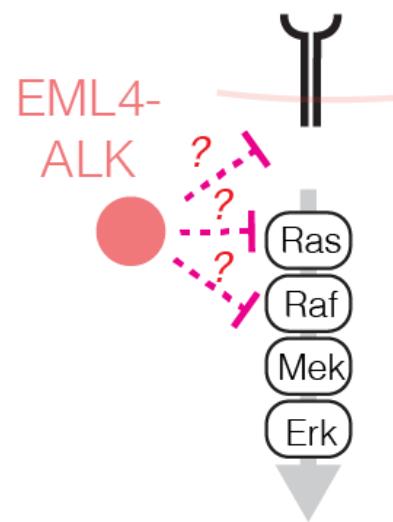
ALKi allows perception of EGF stimulus (re-sensitization)



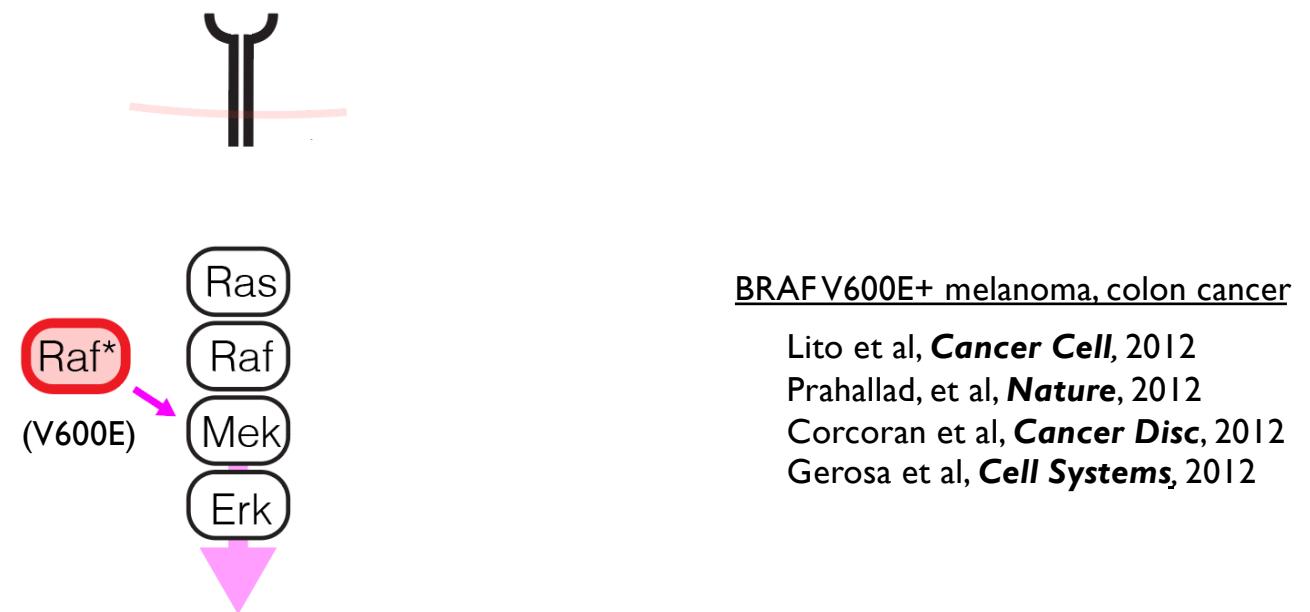
ALKi allows perception of EGF stimulus (re-sensitization)



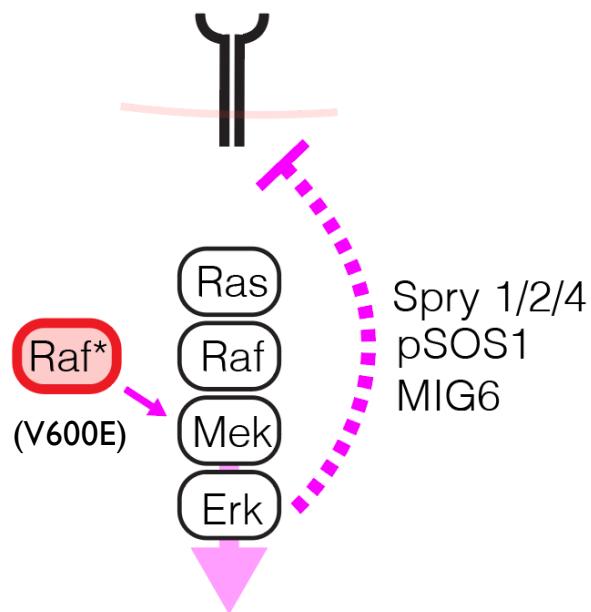
Optogenetics pinpoints RTK suppression



RTK suppression through Erk-dep. feedback?



RTK suppression through Erk-dep. feedback?



BRAFV600E+ melanoma, colon cancer

Lito et al, **Cancer Cell**, 2012

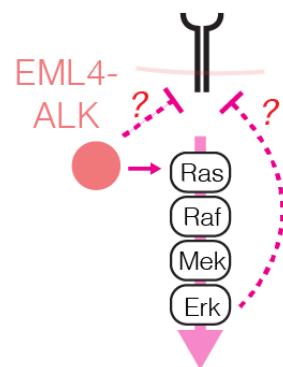
Prahallad, et al, **Nature**, 2012

Corcoran et al, **Cancer Disc**, 2012

Gerosa et al, **Cell Systems**, 2012

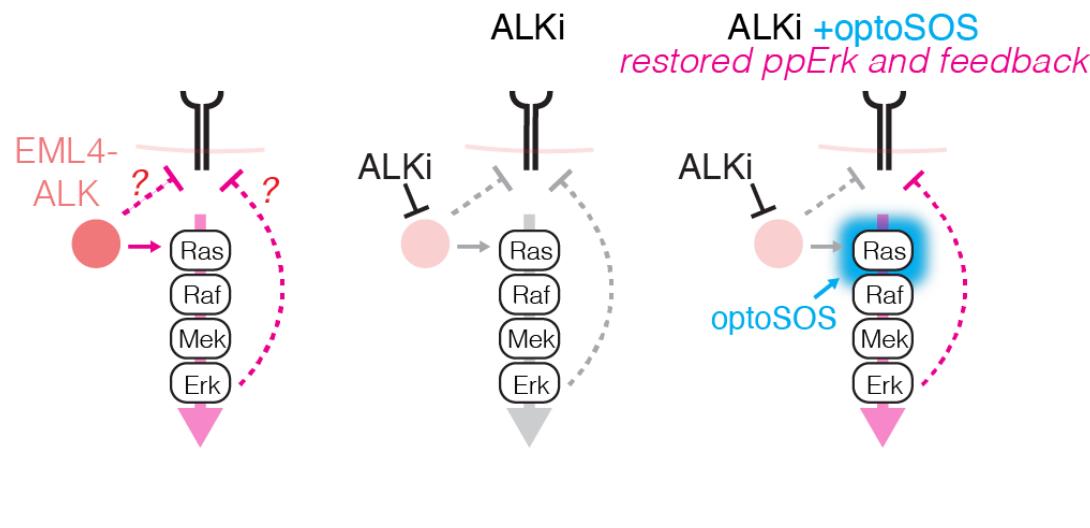
EGFR suppression is not Erk-feedback dependent

Mapping the role of Erk-dependent negative feedback

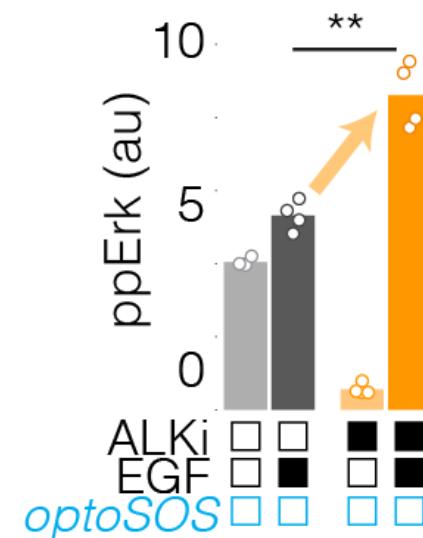


EGFR suppression is not Erk-feedback dependent

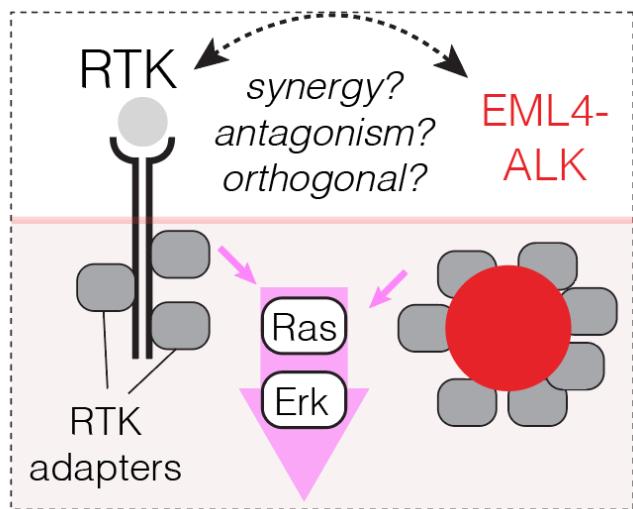
Mapping the role of Erk-dependent negative feedback



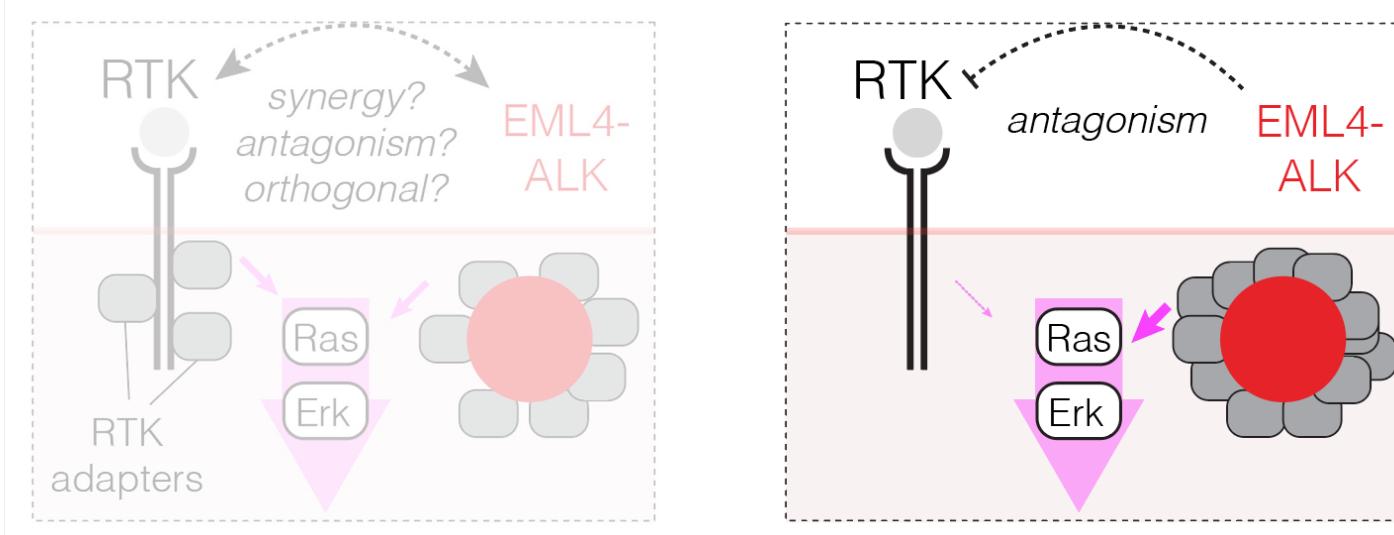
Erk-dep. feedback does
not suppress EGFR



Does EML4-ALK condensation play a role?

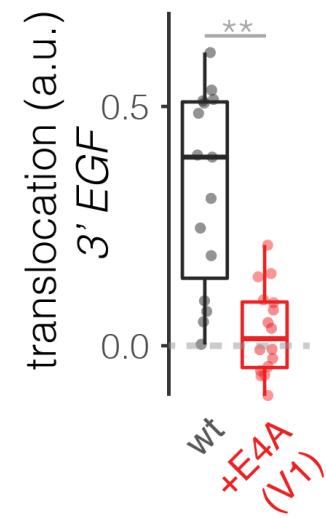
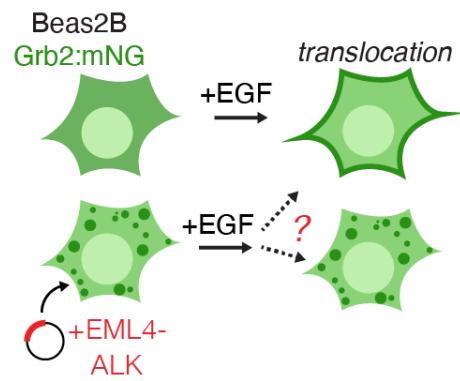


Does EML4-ALK condensation play a role?

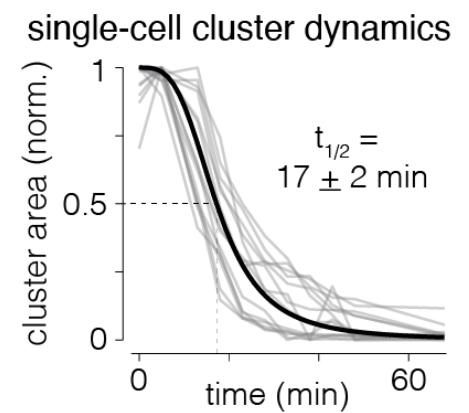
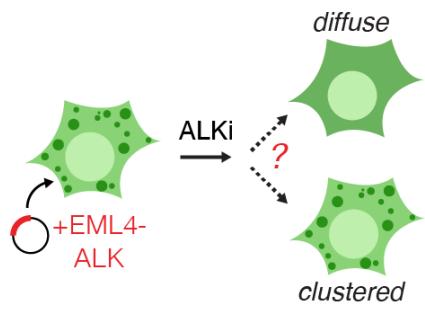


Hypothesis: EML4-ALK aggregates sequester adapters

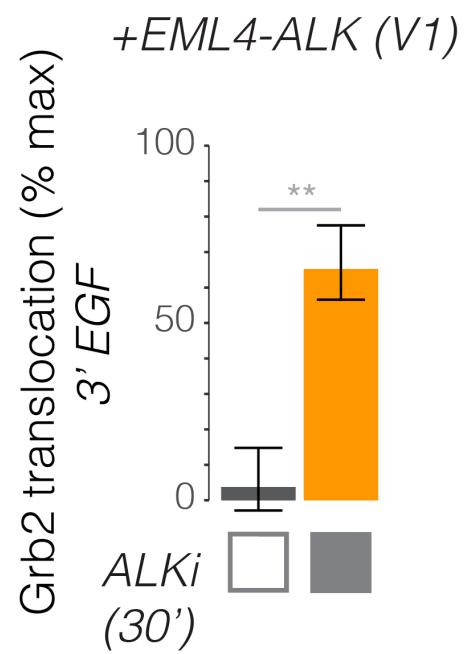
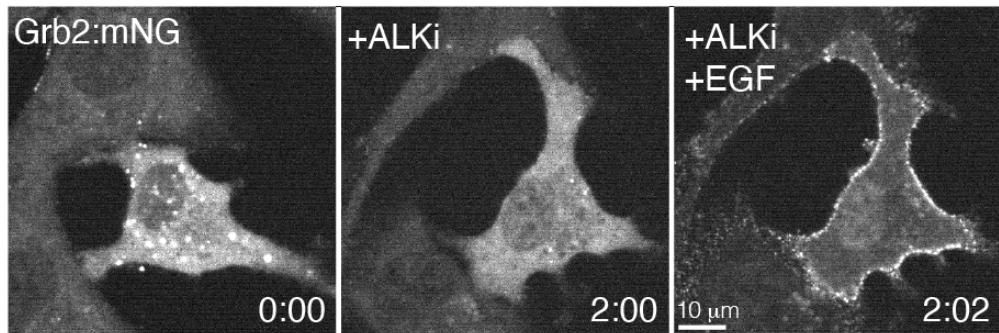
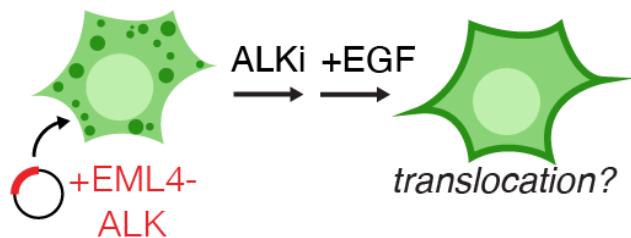
Grb2 sequestration prevents membrane translocation



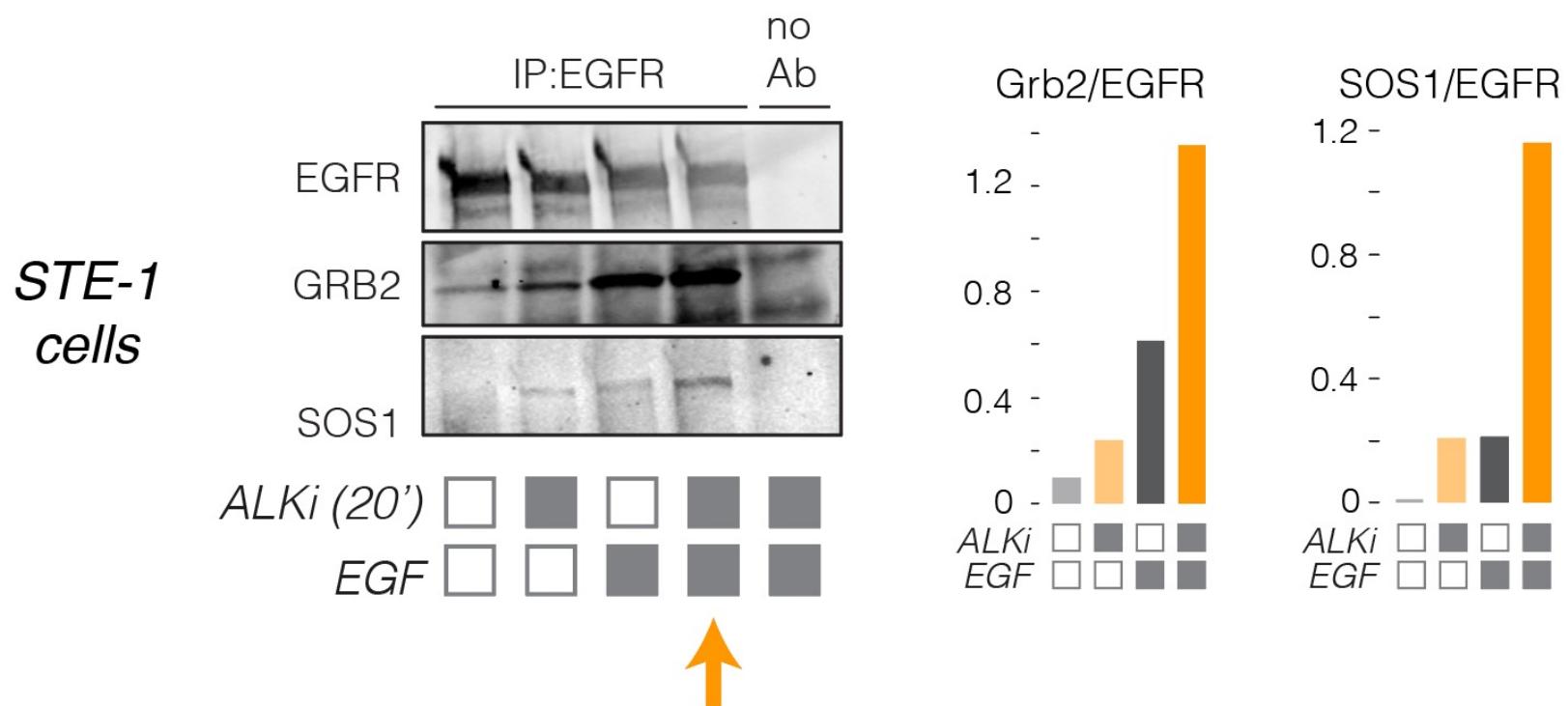
ALKi dissolves Grb2 clusters



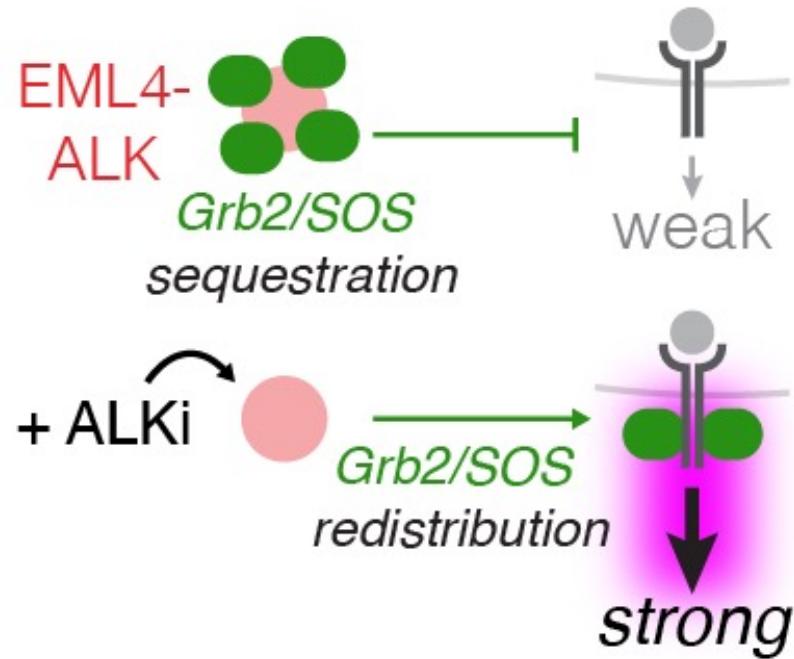
ALKi permits Grb2 translocation in EML4-ALK+ cells



Suppression of adapters in cancer cells



EML4-ALK suppresses RTKs by competition for adapter proteins



**Does RTK
re-sensitization matter?**

Spontaneous and rapid Erk reactivation upon Alk inhibition

STE-1 cancer cells (EML4-ALK)

ErkKTR

Erk OFF
nuclear

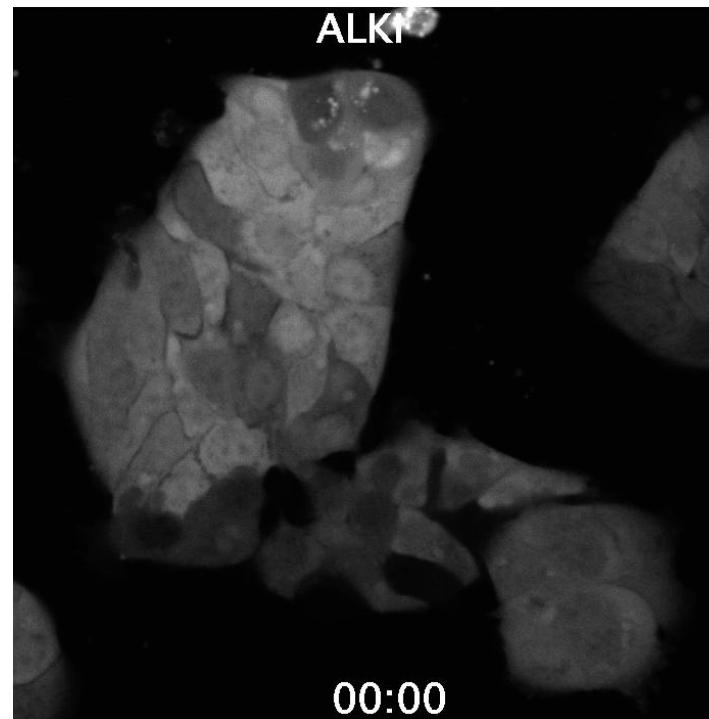


↑↓ ppErk

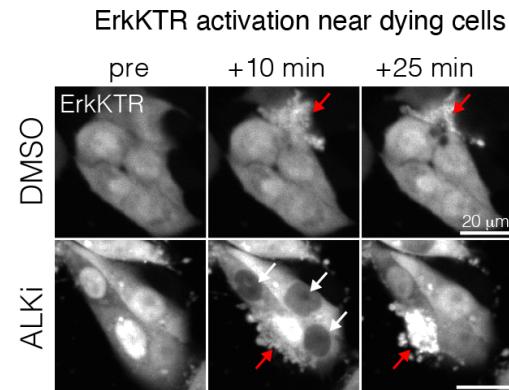


Erk ON
cytoplasmic

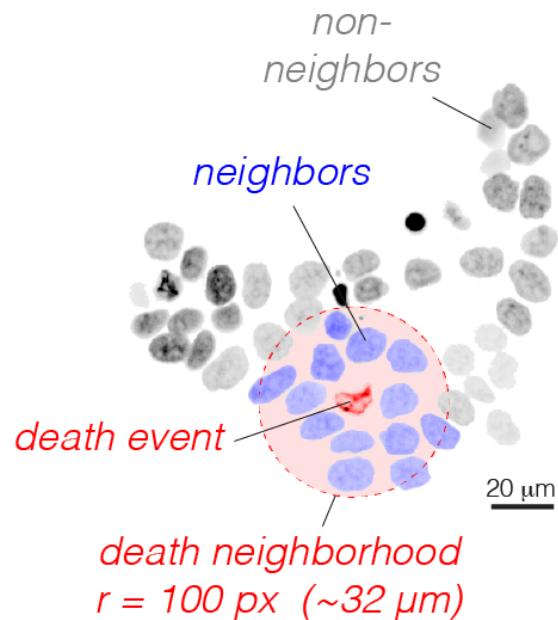
Regot et al, *Cell*, 2013



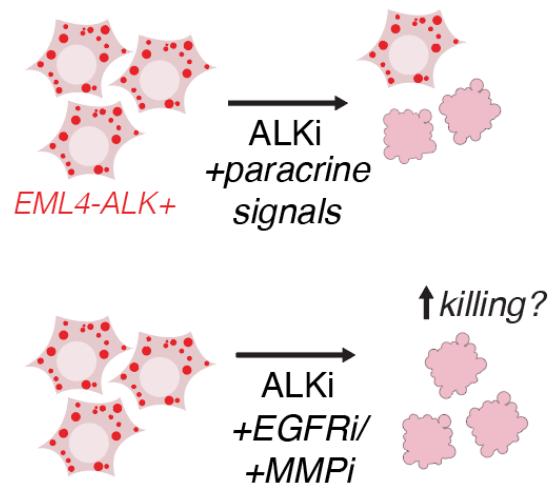
Erk reactivation is driven by paracrine signaling from dying cells



Erk reactivation is driven by paracrine signaling from dying cells



Erk pulses are associated with cell survival

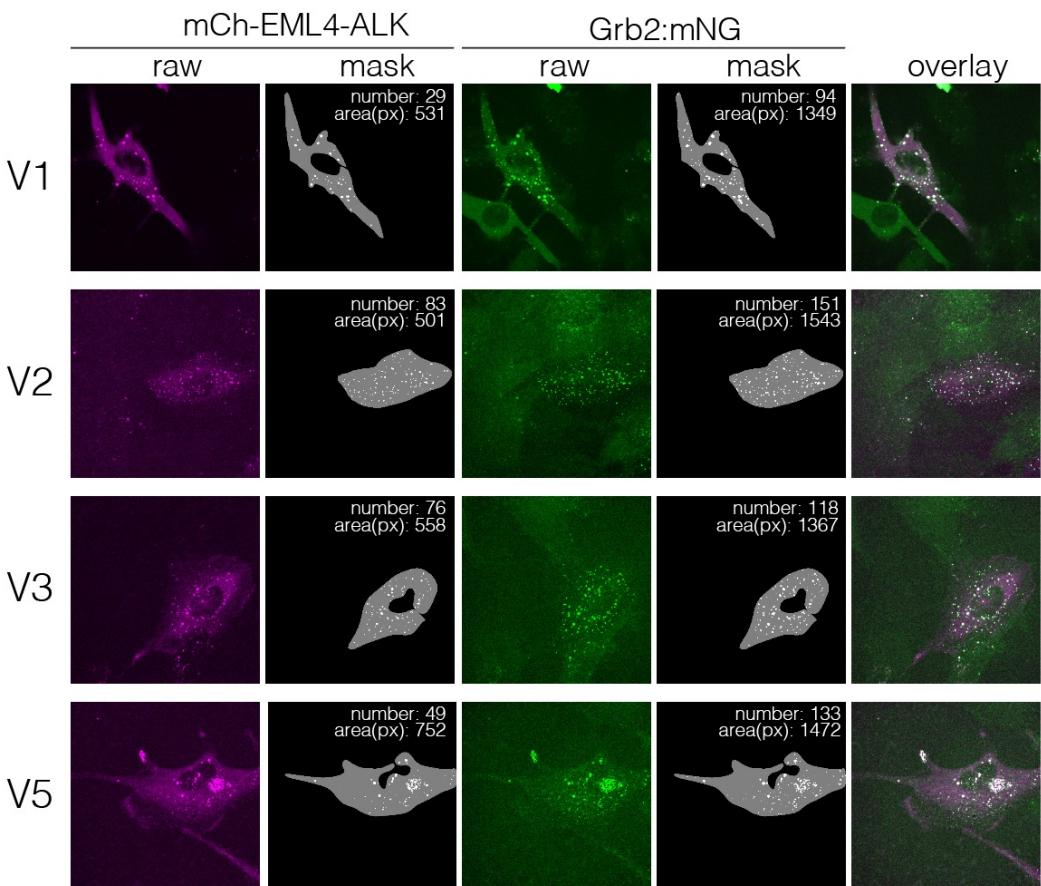
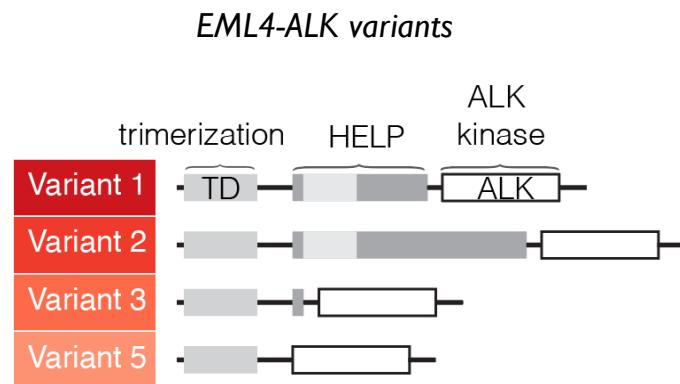


Contributions

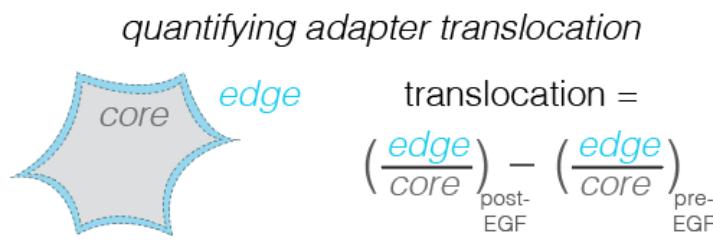
1. EML4-ALK condensates desensitize RTKs through adapter sequestration



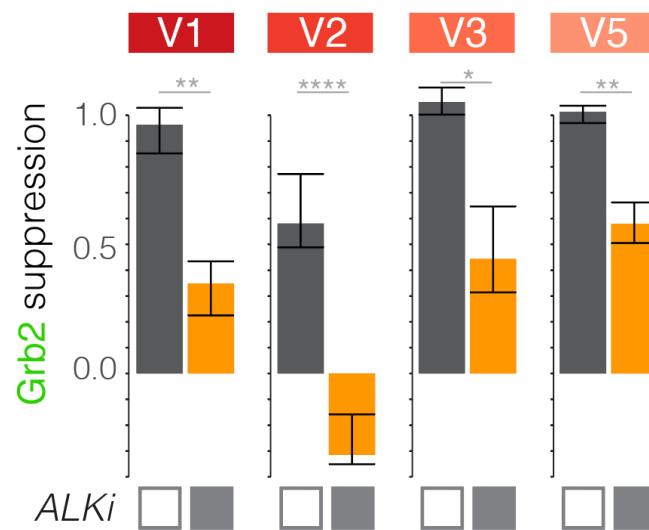
Condensation and colocalization are common among EML4-ALK variants



Adapter sequestration is common among EML4-ALK variants

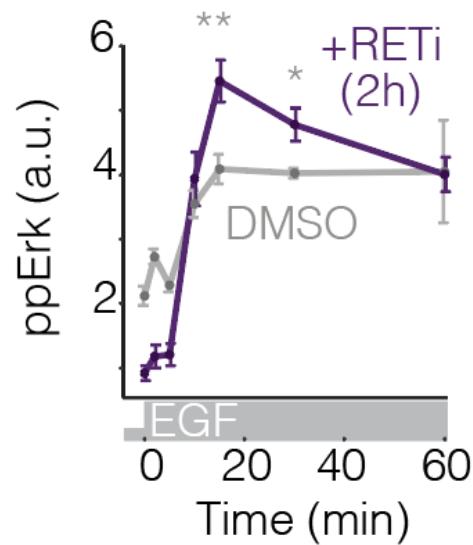


$$\text{suppression} = \frac{\text{transloc.}_{\text{wt}} - \text{transloc.}_{\text{EML4-ALK}}}{\text{transloc.}_{\text{wt}}}$$

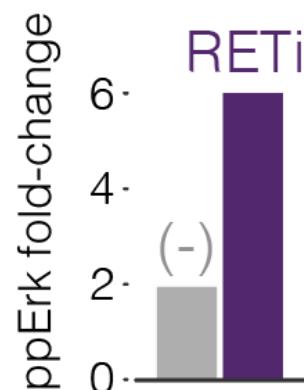


Other RTK fusion cancer cells have suppressed RTK signaling

A *TPC-1 (CCD6-RET+)*



B



Future work

- Generality of:
 - RTK fusion condensation
 - Adapter sequestration/suppression
 - Drug-induced sensitization
 - Drug-induced paracrine survival signaling
- Novel drug combinations, *in vivo*

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