August 10 – Lit Breakfast

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Current Biology: Alert 3 August-9 August

 Cytokinin and Auxin Display Distinct but Interconnected Distribution and Signaling Profiles to Stimulate

 Cambial
 Activity

Pages

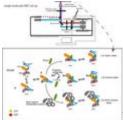
1990-1997

Juha Immanen, Kaisa Nieminen, Olli-Pekka Smolander, Mikiko Kojima, Juan Alonso Serra, Patrik Koskinen, Jing Zhang, Annakaisa Elo, Ari Pekka Mähönen, Nathaniel Street, Rishikesh P. Bhalerao, Lars Paulin, Petri Auvinen, Hitoshi Sakakibara, Ykä Helariutta

The	Transcription	Factor	ATF5 N	Aediates	а	Mammalian	Mit	ochondrial	UPR		
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<u>Advar</u>	Advanced negative detection method comparable to silver stain for SDS-PAGE separated proteins										
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The FEBS Journal Content Alert: 283, 15 (August 2016)

Monitoring conformational heterogeneity of the lid of DnaK substrate-binding domain during its
chaperonechaperonecycle(pages2853–2868)Rupa Banerjee, Gopal Gunanathan Jayaraj, Joshua Jebakumar Peter, Vignesh Kumar and Koyeli Mapa
Version of Record online: 4 JUL 2016 | DOI: 10.1111/febs.13769



DnaK or *E. coli* Hsp70 was subjected to single-molecule Förster resonance energy transfer (sm-FRET) measurements to capture distinct conformational states of the lid of its substratebinding domain. We demonstrate that the lid of the chaperone adopts characteristics conformational states in the presence of nucleotides, J-domain cochaperone and different cellular substrates explaining finer details of DnaK chaperone function.

Molecular Cell: Alert 30 July-5 August

Methods	for	Optimizing	CRISPR-Cas9	Genome	Editing	Specificity	Review	Article
Pages								355-370

Josh Tycko, Vic E. Myer, Patrick D. Hsu

Structure of a Cor	nplete ATP Synthase Dimer Reveals the	Molecular Basis of Inner Mitocho	ndrial Membrane
<u>Morphology</u>	Original	Research	Article
Pages			445-456
Alexander Hahn,	Kristian Parey, Maike Bublitz, Deryck	J. Mills, Volker Zickermann, Jan	et Vonck, Werner

Kühlbrandt, Thomas Meier

Arabidopsis JINGUBANG is a Negative Regulator of Pollen Germination that Prevents Pollination in Moist Environments

Yan Ju, Liang Guo, Qiang Cai, Fei Ma, Qiao-Yun Zhu, Quan Zhang, and Sodmergen Sodmergen Plant Cell 2016 tpc.16.00401; Advance Publication July 28, 2016; doi:10.1105/tpc.16.00401 **OPEN** http://www.plantcell.org/content/early/2016/07/28/tpc.16.00401.abstract

Plant Journal – July 2016 – Special Issue on Synthetic Biology in Plants

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Probing γ-secretase–substrate interactions at the single amino acidresidue levelLucía Chávez-Gutiérrez and Bart De StrooperPublished online 01.07.2016

Photo-affinity cross-linking mapping of APP substrate interactions with different γ -secretase subunits suggests a succession of recruitment and

engagement steps leading up to intramembrane proteolysis.

http://EMBOJ.embopress.org/content/35/15/1603?etoc

Droplet organelles? Edward M Courchaine, Alice Lu, and Karla M Neugebauer Published online 29.06.2016 Non-membrane-bound cellular structures such as nucleoli, stress granules, Cajal and P bodies have been long established. Recent data reviewed by Neugebauer and colleagues delineate liquid–liquid phase separation processes that underlie the dynamic nature of these organelles composed of low-complexity proteins and RNA.

PLOS Genetics Volume 12(7) July 2016

Dynamics of Chloroplast Translation during Chloroplast Differentiation in Maize Prakitchai Chotewutmontri, Alice Barkan

Perspective Gene Regulation in Developing Chloroplasts Disentangled William Zerges

 Prefoldin Promotes Proteasomal Degradation of Cytosolic Proteins with Missense Mutations by

 Maintaining
 Substrate
 Solubility

Sophie A. Comyn, Barry P. Young, Christopher J. Loewen, Thibault Mayor

A High Temperature-Dependent Mitochondrial Lipase EXTRA GLUME1 Promotes Floral Phenotypic Robustness against Temperature Fluctuation in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Biyao Zhang, Shaohuan Wu, Yu'e Zhang, Ting Xu, Feifei Guo, Huashan Tang, Xiang Li, Pengfei Wang, Wenfeng Qian, Yongbiao Xue

The ArabidopsisKINβγSubunit of the SnRK1Complex Regulates PollenHydration on the Stigma byMediatingtheLevelofReactiveOxygenSpeciesinPollenXin-QiGao, ChangZhenLiu, Dan Dan Li, TingTingZhao, FeiLi, XiaoNaJia, Xin-YingZhao, XianSheng

Zhang

PLOS Biology Volume 14(7) July 2016

<u>The Mitochondrial Unfoldase-Peptidase Complex ClpXP Controls Bioenergetics Stress and</u> Metastasis

Jae Ho Seo, Dayana B. Rivadeneira, M. Cecilia Caino, Young Chan Chae, David W. Speicher, Hsin-Yao Tang, Valentina Vaira, Silvano Bosari, Alessandro Palleschi, Paolo Rampini, Andrew V. Kossenkov, Lucia R. Languino, Dario C. Altieri

Exploitation of mitochondrial protein folding quality control via the mitochondrial unfoldasepeptidase complex ClpXP is critical for tumor cell proliferation, invasion, and metastatic competence, and represents a potential therapeutic target.

Cell: Alert 23 July-29 July

Compositional Control of Phase-Separated Cellular Bodies Original Research Article

Pages 651-663

Salman F. Banani, Allyson M. Rice, William B. Peeples, Yuan Lin, Saumya Jain, Roy Parker,

Michael K. Rosen

Plant Cell

Examination of protein complexes gets SiMPull

Jennifer Mach

Plant Cell 2016 tpc.16.00590; Advance Publication July 27, 2016; doi:10.1105/tpc.16.00590 OPEN

http://www.plantcell.org/content/early/2016/07/27/tpc.16.00590

The FEBS Journal Content Alert: 283, 14 (July 2016)

<u>Protease</u>	signaling	in	animal	and	plant-regulated	cell	death	(pages	2577	<u>–2598)</u>
FREEGuy	S. S	Salvese	en,	Anne	Hempel	and	Nur	ia	S.	Coll
Version of Record online: 31 DEC 2015 DOI: 10.1111/febs.13616										
Regulated	Regulated cell death mechanisms in animals and plants have at least one proteolytic component that									
plays a ma	plays a major role in controlling the pathway, and sometimes these proteases combine in networks to									
regulate ce	regulate cell death/survival decision nodes. Although similarities are found among animal and plant cell									
death proteases, the pathways that they govern are kingdom-specific with very little overlap.										
Diant Call &		a			• • .					

Plant, Cell & Environment Content Alert (New Articles)

A new NO ledge	in Chlamydomonas:	when the old nit	rate reductase	(NR) meets amidoxi	me reducing
<u>component</u>	(ARC)	to	produce	nitric	oxide.
Hoai-Nam	Truong	and		Christian	Meyer
Accepted manuscr	ipt online: 20 JUL 201	6 04:36AM EST	DOI: 10.1111/p	ce.12803	-

The FEBS Journal

The cytosolic co-chaperone Sti1 is relevant for mitochondrial biogenesis and morphology Hoda Hoseini, Saroj Pandey, Tobias Jores, Anja Schmitt, Mirita Franz-Wachtel, Boris Macek, Johannes

Rapaport Buchner, Kai Stefan Dimmer and Doron Accepted manuscript online: 14 JUL 2016 03:16AM EST | DOI: 10.1111/febs.13813

Glycerolipid	synthesis	and	lipid	trafficking	in	plant	<u>mitochondria</u>
Morgane	Michaud,	William	А.	Prinz	and	Juliette	e Jouhet
Accepted manu	uscript online: 13	3 JUL 2016 (06:05AM	EST DOI: 10.1	111/febs.	13812	

The Plant Journal Content Alert: 86, 6 (June 2016)

P-class pentatricopeptide repeat protein PTSF1 is required for splicing of the plastid pre-tRNA ^{lle} in									
Physcomitrella	(pages	493–503)							
Seiya Goto, Yasuhiro I	Kawaguchi, Chieko Sugita	, Mizuho Ichinose a	nd Mamoru Sugita						
Version of Record online: 20	JUN 2016 DOI: 10.1111/tpj.1	3184							
Significance			Statement						
Plastid gene expression is tightly regulated at the post-transcriptional level, often by pentatricopeptide repeat proteins. Loss of PPR proteins frequently leads to impaired organelle-related physiological and									
developmental functions, but the precise function of most PPR proteins are unknown. Here we characterized a									
P-class pentatricopeptide reputer tRNA ^{lle} group II intron.	eat protein in moss chloroplast	ts, which binds preferential	lly to domain III of the						

The Restorer-of-fertility-like 2 pentatricopeptide repeat protein and RNase P are required for the processing 504–513) of mitochondrial orf291 RNA in Arabidopsis (pages Sota Fujii, Takamasa Suzuki, Philippe Giegé, Tetsuya Higashiyama, Nobuya Koizuka and Toshiharu Shikanai Version of Record online: 15 JUL 2016 | DOI: 10.1111/tpj.13185 Significance Statement

Post-transcriptional modifications of mitochondrial RNA are often mediated by members of the nuclearencoded pentatricopeptide repeat (PPR) protein superfamily, but little is known about how these proteins act because most PPR proteins lack enzymatic domains. Here we show that a PPR protein acts together with a RNase P to cleave a specific mitochondrial RNA.

Cell: Alert 9 July-15 July

Forces	Driving	Chaperone	Action	Original	Research	Article
Pages						369-379

Philipp Koldewey, Frederick Stull, Scott Horowitz, Raoul Martin, James C.A. Bardwell

1,135 Genomes Reveal the Global Pattern of Polymorphism in Arabidopsis thaliana Original Research Article

Pages

481-491

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The 1001 Genomes Consortium

Indu

1: Shipman SL, Nivala J, Macklis JD, Church GM. Molecular recordings by directed CRISPR spacer acquisition. Science. 2016 Jul 29;353(6298):aaf1175. doi: 10.1126/science.aaf1175. Epub 2016 Jun 9. PubMed PMID: 27284167.

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Science. 2016 Aug 5;353(6299):541-2. doi: 10.1126/science.aah4439. PubMed PMID:

27493168.

3: Abudayyeh OO, Gootenberg JS, Konermann S, Joung J, Slaymaker IM, Cox DB,

Shmakov S, Makarova KS, Semenova E, Minakhin L, Severinov K, Regev A, Lander ES,

Koonin EV, Zhang F. C2c2 is a single-component programmable RNA-guided RNA-targeting CRISPR effector. Science. 2016 Aug 5;353(6299):aaf5573. doi: 10.1126/science.aaf5573. Epub 2016 Jun 2. PubMed PMID: 27256883.

4: Mohanraju P, Makarova KS, Zetsche B, Zhang F, Koonin EV, van der Oost J. Diverse evolutionary roots and mechanistic variations of the CRISPR-Cas systems. Science. 2016 Aug 5;353(6299):aad5147. doi: 10.1126/science.aad5147. Review. PubMed PMID: 27493190.

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regulation of sunflower heliotropism, floral orientation, and pollinator visits. Science. 2016 Aug 5;353(6299):587-90. doi: 10.1126/science.aaf9793. PubMed PMID:

27493185.

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G, Chari A. The inhibition mechanism of human 20S proteasomes enables next-generation inhibitor design. Science. 2016 Aug 5;353(6299):594-8. doi: 10.1126/science.aaf8993. PubMed PMID: 27493187.

7: Qüesta JI, Song J, Geraldo N, An H, Dean C. Arabidopsis transcriptional repressor VAL1 triggers Polycomb silencing at FLC during vernalization. Science.
2016 Jul 29;353(6298):485-8. doi: 10.1126/science.aaf7354. PubMed PMID: 2747 1304.

Minsoo

1. Mol Cell. 2016 Aug 4;63(3):445-56. doi: 10.1016/j.molcel.2016.05.037. Epub 2016 Jun 30.

Structure of a Complete ATP Synthase Dimer Reveals the Molecular Basis of Inner Mitochondrial Membrane Morphology.

Hahn A(1), Parey K(1), Bublitz M(2), Mills DJ(1), Zickermann V(3), Vonck J(1), Kühlbrandt W(4), Meier T(5).

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am Main, Germany. (3)Institute of Biochemistry II, Medical School, Goethe
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werner.kuehlbrandt@biophys.mpg.de. (5)Department of Structural Biology, Max
Planck Institute of Biophysics, Max-von-Laue-Str. 3, 60438 Frankfurt am Main,
Germany. Electronic address: t.meier@imperial.ac.uk.

We determined the structure of a complete, dimeric F1Fo-ATP synthase from yeast Yarrowia lipolytica mitochondria by a combination of cryo-EM and X-ray crystallography. The final structure resolves 58 of the 60 dimer subunits. Horizontal helices of subunit a in Fo wrap around the c-ring rotor, and a total of six vertical helices assigned to subunits a, b, f, i, and 8 span the membrane. Subunit 8 (A6L in human) is an evolutionary derivative of the bacterial b subunit. On the lumenal membrane surface, subunit f establishes direct contact between the two monomers. Comparison with a cryo-EM map of the F1Fo monomer identifies subunits e and g at the lateral dimer interface. They do not form dimer contacts but enable dimer formation by inducing a strong membrane curvature of ~100°. Our structure explains the structural basis of cristae formation in mitochondria, a landmark signature of eukaryotic cell morphology. 2. Mol Cell. 2016 Aug 4;63(3):355-70. doi: 10.1016/j.molcel.2016.07.004.

Methods for Optimizing CRISPR-Cas9 Genome Editing Specificity.

Tycko J(1), Myer VE(1), Hsu PD(2).

Author information:

(1)Editas Medicine, 300 Third Street, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA. (2)Editas Medicine, 300 Third Street, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA; Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 10010 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037, USA. Electronic address: patrick@salk.edu.

Advances in the development of delivery, repair, and specificity strategies for the CRISPR-Cas9 genome engineering toolbox are helping researchers understand gene function with unprecedented precision and sensitivity. CRISPR-Cas9 also holds enormous therapeutic potential for the treatment of genetic disorders by directly correcting disease-causing mutations. Although the Cas9 protein has been shown to bind and cleave DNA at off-target sites, the field of Cas9 specificity is rapidly progressing, with marked improvements in guide RNA selection, protein and guide engineering, novel enzymes, and off-target detection methods. We review important challenges and breakthroughs in the field as a comprehensive practical guide to interested users of genome editing technologies, highlighting key tools and strategies for optimizing specificity. The genome editing community should now strive to standardize such methods for measuring and reporting off-target activity, while keeping in mind that the goal for specificity should be continued improvement and vigilance.

3. Nat Struct Mol Biol. 2016 Aug 1. doi: 10.1038/nsmb.3277. [Epub ahead of print]

Spiral architecture of the Hsp104 disaggregase reveals the basis for polypeptide translocation.

Yokom AL(1,)(2), Gates SN(1,)(2), Jackrel ME(3), Mack KL(3,)(4), Su M(1), Shorter J(3,)(4), Southworth DR(1).

Author information:

(1)Department of Biological Chemistry, Life Sciences Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA. (2)Graduate Program in Chemical Biology, Life Sciences Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.
(3)Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. (4)Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics Graduate Group, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Hsp104, a conserved AAA+ protein disaggregase, promotes survival during cellular stress. Hsp104 remodels amyloids, thereby supporting prion propagation, and disassembles toxic oligomers associated with neurodegenerative diseases. However, a definitive structural mechanism for its disaggregase activity has remained

elusive. We determined the cryo-EM structure of wild-type Saccharomyces cerevisiae Hsp104 in the ATP state, revealing a near-helical hexamer architecture that coordinates the mechanical power of the 12 AAA+ domains for disaggregation. An unprecedented heteromeric AAA+ interaction defines an asymmetric seam in an apparent catalytic arrangement that aligns the domains in a two-turn spiral. N-terminal domains form a broad channel entrance for substrate engagement and Hsp70 interaction. Middle-domain helices bridge adjacent protomers across the nucleotide pocket, thus explaining roles in ATP hydrolysis and protein disaggregation. Remarkably, substrate-binding pore loops line the channel in a spiral arrangement optimized for substrate transfer across the AAA+ domains, thereby establishing a continuous path for polypeptide translocation.

Jesse

The LSM1-7 Complex Differentially Regulates Arabidopsis Tolerance to Abiotic Stress Conditions by Promoting Selective mRNA Decapping

Carlos Perea-Resa, Cristian Carrasco-López, Rafael Catalá, Veronika Turecková, Ondrej Novak, Weiping Zhang, Leslie Sieburth, José Manuel Jiménez-Gómez, and Julio Salinasa

The Plant Cell Feb 2016

http://www.plantcell.org/content/28/2/505.full.pdf+html?sid=e4656bc6-f236-4d33a891-1e27cfff9f8f

In eukaryotes, the decapping machinery is highly conserved and plays an essential role in controlling mRNA stability, a key step in the regulation of gene expression. Yet, the role of mRNA decapping in shaping gene expression profiles in response t o environmental cues and the operating molecular mechanisms are poorly underst ood. Here, we provide genetic and molecular evidence that a component of the dec apping machinery, the LSM1-7 complex, plays a critical role in plant tolerance to ab

iotic stresses. Our results demonstrate that, depending on the stress, the complex f rom Arabidopsis thaliana interacts with different selected stress-inducible transcript s targeting them for decapping and subsequent degradation. This interaction ensur es the correct turnover of the target transcripts and, consequently, the appropriate patterns of downstream stressresponsive gene expression that are required for pla nt adaptation. Remarkably, among the selected target transcripts of the LSM1-7 co mplex are those encoding NCED3 and NCED5, two key enzymes in abscisic acid (ABA) biosynthesis. We demonstrate that the complex modulates ABA levels in Ara bidopsis exposed to cold and high salt by differentially controlling NCED3 and NCE D5 mRNA turnover, which represents a new layer of regulation in ABA biosynthesi s in response to abiotic stress. Our findings uncover an unanticipated functional pla sticity of the mRNA decapping machinery to modulate the relationship between pla nts and their environment.

Keith

Structural basis for the antifolding activity of a molecular chaperone.

Nature. 2016 Aug 8. doi: 10.1038/nature18965. [Epub ahead of print]

Huang C1, Rossi P1, Saio T1, Kalodimos CG1.

1Department of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology & Biophysics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA.

Molecular chaperones act on non-native proteins in the cell to prevent their aggregation, premature folding or misfolding. Different chaperones often exert distinct effects, such as acceleration or delay of folding, on client proteins via mechanisms that are poorly understood. Here we report the solution structure of SecB, a chaperone that exhibits strong antifolding activity, in complex with alkaline phosphatase and maltose-binding protein captured in their unfolded states. SecB

uses long hydrophobic grooves that run around its disk-like shape to recognize and bind to multiple hydrophobic segments across the length of non-native proteins. The multivalent binding mode results in proteins wrapping around SecB. This unique complex architecture alters the kinetics of protein binding to SecB and confers strong antifolding activity on the chaperone. The data show how the different architectures of chaperones result in distinct binding modes with nonnative proteins that ultimately define the activity of the chaperone.

Stabilizing the Hsp70-Tau Complex Promotes Turnover in Models of Tauopathy.

Cell Chem Biol. 2016 Aug 3. pii: S2451-9456(16)30217-3. doi: 10.1016/j.chembiol.2016.04.014. [Epub ahead of print]

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Heat shock protein 70 (Hsp70) is a chaperone that normally scans the proteome and initiates the turnover of some proteins (termed clients) by linking them to the degradation pathways. This activity is critical to normal protein homeostasis, yet it appears to fail in diseases associated with abnormal protein accumulation. It is not clear why Hsp70 promotes client degradation under some conditions, while sparing that protein under others. Here, we used a combination of chemical biology and genetic strategies to systematically perturb the affinity of Hsp70 for the model client, tau. This approach revealed that tight complexes between Hsp70 and tau were associated with enhanced turnover while transient interactions favored tau retention. These results suggest that client affinity is one important parameter governing Hsp70-mediated quality control.

The Molecular Chaperone Hsp70 Promotes the Proteolytic Removal of Oxidatively Damaged Proteins by the Proteasome.

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One hallmark of aging is the accumulation of protein aggregates, promoted by the unfolding of oxidized proteins. Unraveling the mechanism by which oxidized proteins are degraded may provide a basis to delay the early onset of features, such as protein aggregate formation, that contribute to the aging phenotype. In order to prevent aggregation of oxidized proteins, cells recur to the 20S proteasome, an efficient turnover proteolysis complex. It has previously been shown that upon oxidative stress the 26S proteasome, another form, dissociates into the 20S form. A critical player implicated in its dissociation is the Heat Shock Protein 70 (Hsp70), which promotes an increase in free 20S proteasome and, therefore, an increased capability to degrade oxidized proteins. The aim of this study was to test whether or not Hsp70 is involved in cooperating with the 20S proteasome for a selective degradation of oxidatively damaged proteins. Our results demonstrate that Hsp70 expression is induced in HT22 cells as a result of mild oxidative stress conditions. Furthermore, Hsp70 prevents the accumulation of oxidized proteins and directly promotes their degradation by the 20S proteasome. In contrast the expression of the Heat shock cognate protein 70 (Hsc70) was not changed in recovery after oxidative stress and Hsc70 has no influence on the removal of oxidatively damaged proteins. We were able to demonstrate in HT22 cells, in brain homogenates from 129/SV mice and in vitro, that there is an increased interaction of Hsp70 with oxidized proteins, but also with the 20S proteasome, indicating a role of Hsp70 in mediating the interaction of oxidized proteins with the 20S proteasome. Thus, our data clearly implicate an involvement of Hsp70 oxidatively damaged protein degradation by the 20S proteasome.

Hsp90 directly interacts, in vitro, with amyloid structures and modulates their assembly and disassembly.

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BACKGROUND:

The 90kDa heat shock protein (Hsp90) participates in regulating the homeostasis of cellular proteins and was considered one of the key chaperones involved in the control and regulation of amyloid deposits. Hsp90 interacts with the amyloid protein tau through tau aggregation-prone regions, including the VQIVYK hexapeptide motif. This hexapeptide, which self-aggregates, forming amyloid fibrils, is widely used to model amyloid formation mechanisms. Despite evidence showing that Hsp90 interacts directly with Ac-VQIVYK-NH2, its role in the hexapeptide fibrillation process and its binding to peptide structures have not yet been determined.

METHODS:

Various biochemical and biophysical techniques, including ultracentrifugation, spectrophotometry, spectrofluorimetry, and electron microscopy, were employed to assess the effects of Hsp90 on Ac-VQIVYK-NH2 assembly and disassembly processes.

RESULTS:

At sub-stoichiometric concentrations, Hsp90 bound directly to Ac-VQIVYK-NH2 amyloid structures in vitro, with each Hsp90 dimer interacting with an amyloid structure made of around 50 hexapeptide subunits. Hsp90 inhibited Ac-VQIVYK-NH2 NH2 assembly by increasing the critical concentrations of Ac-VQIVYK-NH2 required for assembly. Hsp90 also inhibited the disassembly of Ac-VQIVYK-NH2 amyloid fibrils and promoted their rescue.

CONCLUSIONS:

A model explaining the dual effect of Hsp90 on the Ac-VQIVYK-NH2 amyloid fibrillation process has been proposed.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE:

These in vitro results provide new insights into the possible roles of molecular chaperones in modulating amyloid structures by limiting the spread of toxic species.