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14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

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RPPR Final Report

as of 08-May-2019

Agency Code:

Proposal Number: 69443LS

Agreement Number: W911NF-16-1-0257

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Report Date: 31-Jul-2017

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Final Report for Period Beginning 01-May-2016 and Ending 30-Apr-2017

Title: Mechanical regulation of integrin conformation

Begin Performance Period: 01-May-2016

End Performance Period: 30-Apr-2017

Report Term: 0-Other

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Distribution Statement: 1-Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

STEM Degrees: 0

STEM Participants: 0

Major Goals: The major goals are to elucidate the mechanical regulation of ligand binding and conformational change of integrin α v β 3 using specific mutations to manipulate its structure.

Accomplishments: The most important results of our studies have been published in two technical papers (1, 2) and a review paper (3), acknowledged the support of this grant.

The first paper used a biomembrane force probe to characterize the bending and unbending conformational changes of single α v β 3 integrins on living cell surfaces in real-time. We measured the probabilities of conformational changes, rates and speeds of conformational transitions, and the dynamic equilibrium between the two conformations, which were regulated by tensile force, dependent on the ligand, and altered by point mutations. These findings provide insights into how α v β 3 acts as a molecular machine and how its physiological function and molecular structure are coupled at the single-molecule level.

The second paper used atomic force microscopy to show the interplay between biochemical regulation and biomechanical regulation of actin-actin interactions. The results support the biological significance of actin catch bonds, as they corroborate reported observations that RhoA and formin switch force-induced actin cytoskeleton alignment. Our study demonstrates how the mechano-regulation of actin dynamics is modulated by biochemical signaling molecules, and suggests that actin catch bonds may be important in cell functions.

1. Chen, Y., H. Lee, H. Tong, M. Schwartz and C. Zhu (2017). "Force regulated conformational change of integrin α v β 3." *Matrix Biol* 60-61: 70-85.

2. Lee, C. Y., J. Lou, K. K. Wen, M. McKane, S. G. Eskin, P. A. Rubenstein, S. Chien, S. Ono, C. Zhu* and L. V. McIntire* (2016). "Regulation of actin catch-slip bonds with a RhoA-formin module." *Sci Rep* 6: 35058. (* co-corresponding authors)

3. Chen, Y., L. Ju, M. Rushdi, C. Ge and C. Zhu (2017). "Receptor-mediated cell mechanosensing." *Mol Biol Cell* 28(23): 3134-3155.

Training Opportunities: The grant money was used to support a postdoctoral scholar, Dr. Hyun-Jung Lee. Dr. Lee completed her training in my lab upon the completion of the project.

RPPR Final Report

as of 08-May-2019

Results Dissemination: The results were published in scientific journals:

1. Chen, Y., H. Lee, H. Tong, M. Schwartz and C. Zhu (2017). "Force regulated conformational change of integrin alphaVbeta3." *Matrix Biol* 60-61: 70-85.
Lee, C. Y., J. Lou, K. K. Wen, M. McKane, S. G. Eskin, P. A. Rubenstein, S. Chien, S. Ono, Z. C. Zhu* and L. V. McIntire* (2016). "Regulation of actin catch-slip bonds with a RhoA-formin module." *Sci Rep* 6: 35058. (* co-corresponding authors)
3. Chen, Y., L. Ju, M. Rushdi, C. Ge and C. Zhu (2017). "Receptor-mediated cell mechanosensing." *Mol Biol Cell* 28(23): 3134-3155.

Honors and Awards: Nothing to Report

Protocol Activity Status:

Technology Transfer: Nothing to Report

PARTICIPANTS:

Participant Type: Postdoctoral (scholar, fellow or other postdoctoral position)

Participant: Hyun-Jung Lee

Person Months Worked: 12.00

Funding Support:

Project Contribution:

International Collaboration:

International Travel:

National Academy Member: N

Other Collaborators:

ARTICLES:

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Peer Reviewed: Y

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Date Submitted: 2/8/19 12:00AM

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Publication Location:

Article Title: Regulation of actin catch-slip bonds with a RhoA-formin module

Authors: Cho-yin Lee, Jizhong Lou, Kuo-Kuang Wen, Melissa McKane, Suzanne G. Eskin, Peter A. Rubenstein, :

Keywords: Biophysical chemistry, Single-molecule biophysics

Abstract: The dynamic turnover of the actin cytoskeleton is regulated cooperatively by force and biochemical signaling. We previously demonstrated that actin depolymerization under force is governed by catchslip bonds mediated by force-induced K113:E195 salt-bridges. Yet, the biochemical regulation as well as the functional significance of actin catch bonds has not been elucidated. Using AFM force-clamp experiments, we show that formin controlled by RhoA switches the actin catch-slip bonds to slip-only bonds. SMD simulations reveal that the force does not induce the K113:E195 interaction when formin binds to actin K118 and E117 residues located at the helical segment extending to K113. Actin catchslip bonds are suppressed by single residue replacements K113E and E195K that interrupt the force-induced K113:E195 interaction; and this suppression is rescued by a K113E/E195K double mutant (E/K) restoring the interaction in the opposite orientation. These results support the biological significance of

Distribution Statement: 1-Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Acknowledged Federal Support: Y

RPPR Final Report
as of 08-May-2019

FINAL REPORT

Project Title: Mechanical Regulation of Integrin Conformation

Contract Number: W911NF-16-1-0257

Dates Covered: From 05/01/2016 to 04/30/2017

Principal Investigator: Cheng Zhu, Ph.D.

Forward:

This project represents a biophysical analysis of the mechanical regulation of ligand binding and conformational change of integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$ using specific mutations to manipulate its structure.

Integrin-mediated mechanotransduction in cells is hypothesized to relate to ligand binding and conformational change of integrin. Using cells expressing wild-type integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$ and several mutants, our results elucidate the relationship between the biophysical determinants of ligand binding, conformational change, and intracellular signaling of integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$.

Statement of the problem studied:

- 1) How does force regulate integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$ interaction with ligands?
- 2) How is integrin conformational dynamics affected by force?
- 3) How does the force-regulated integrin conformational dynamics interplay with ligand dissociation kinetics?
- 4) What is the structural basis of these biophysical determinants of ligand binding and conformational change of integrin $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$.

Summary of the most important results:

The most important results of our studies have been published in two technical papers (1, 2) and a review paper (3), acknowledged the support of this grant.

The first paper used a biomembrane force probe to characterize the bending and unbending conformational changes of single $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$ integrins on living cell surfaces in real-time. We measured the probabilities of conformational changes, rates and speeds of conformational transitions, and the dynamic equilibrium between the two conformations, which were regulated by tensile force, dependent on the ligand, and altered by point mutations. These findings provide insights into how $\alpha\text{V}\beta\text{3}$ acts as a molecular machine and how its physiological function and molecular structure are coupled at the single-molecule level.

The second paper used atomic force microscopy to show the interplay between biochemical regulation and biomechanical regulation of actin-actin interactions. The results support the biological significance of actin catch bonds, as they corroborate reported observations that RhoA and formin switch force-induced actin cytoskeleton alignment. Our study demonstrates how the mechano-regulation of actin dynamics is modulated by biochemical signaling molecules, and suggests that actin catch bonds may be important in cell functions.

Bibliography:

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