



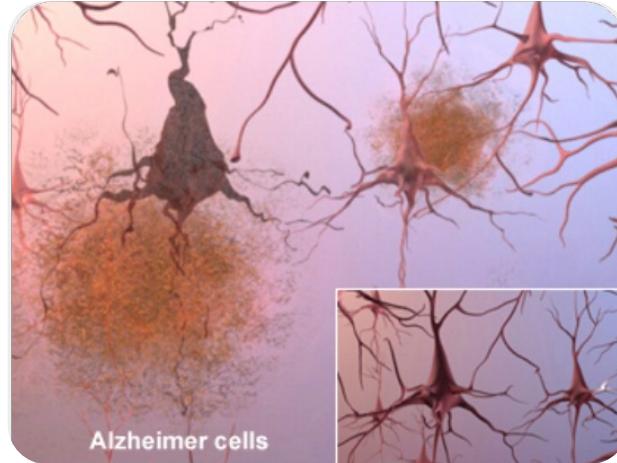
Integrative Biology to tackle mitochondrial respiration in Alzheimer's pathogenesis

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BRAIN CHANGES IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE (AD)

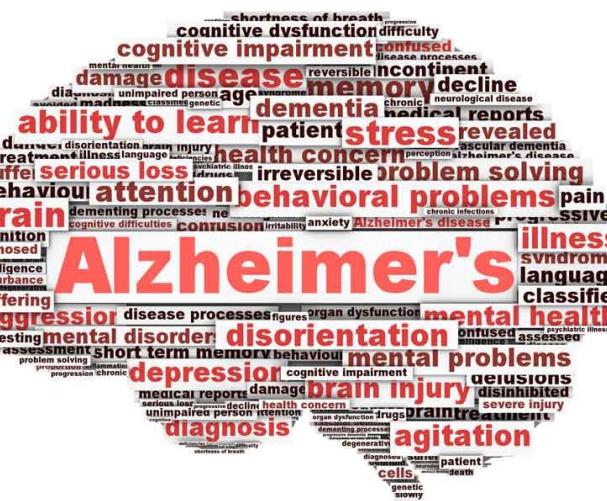
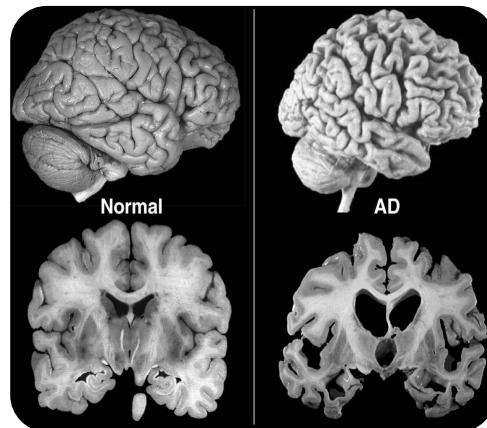
Is a progressive and fatal brain disease, the most common form of dementia and with no current cure



Amyloid- β (A β) plaques



Tau-fibrillary tangles



MITOCHONDRIA IN AD PATHOGENESIS

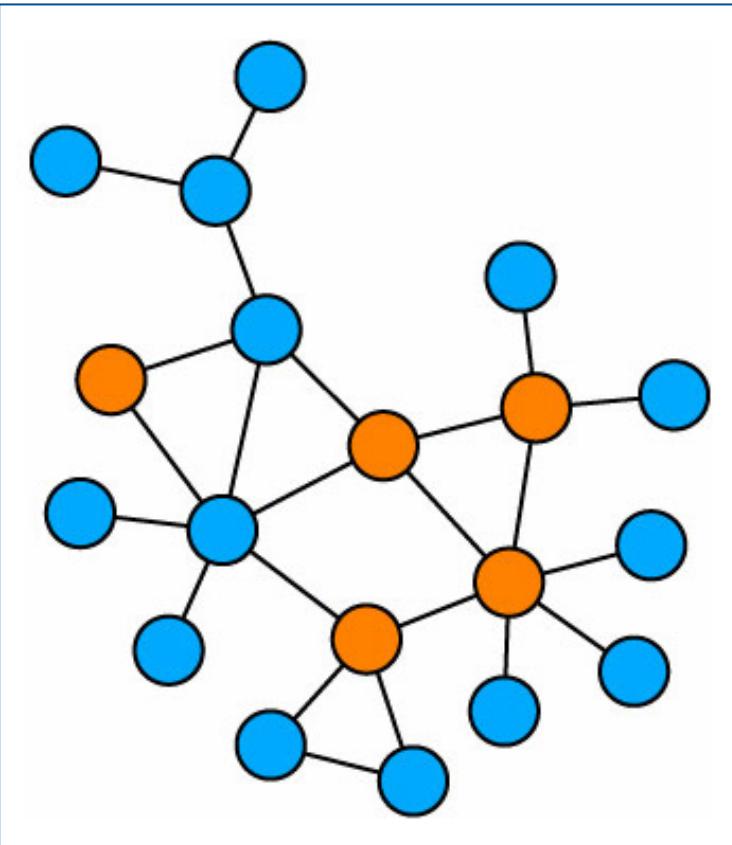
The diagram illustrates the presence of mitochondria in a neuron. On the left, a cross-section of a neuron shows various organelles: Rough endoplasmic reticulum, Smooth endoplasmic reticulum, Dendritic spines, Lysosome, Cytoplasm, Golgi apparatus, Membrane, and Nucleus. A red box highlights the mitochondria. On the right, a detailed view of a mitochondrion shows its internal structure, including the Matrix, Inner membrane, mDNA, and Outer membrane. The electron transport chain (Complex I, II, III, IV) is shown at the inner membrane, with ATP production indicated by a green arrow. Red arrows indicate the production of free radicals (H_2O_2 , O_2^-) and oxidative stress.

In AD, almost if not all mechanisms can occur downstream of mitochondrial dysfunction, as if it was an accelerated aging of mitochondria

Decrease in energy production
Increased oxidative stress

Presence of amyloid aggregates in brain mitochondria

In fact, impaired energy metabolism is one of the earliest and most consistent features in AD

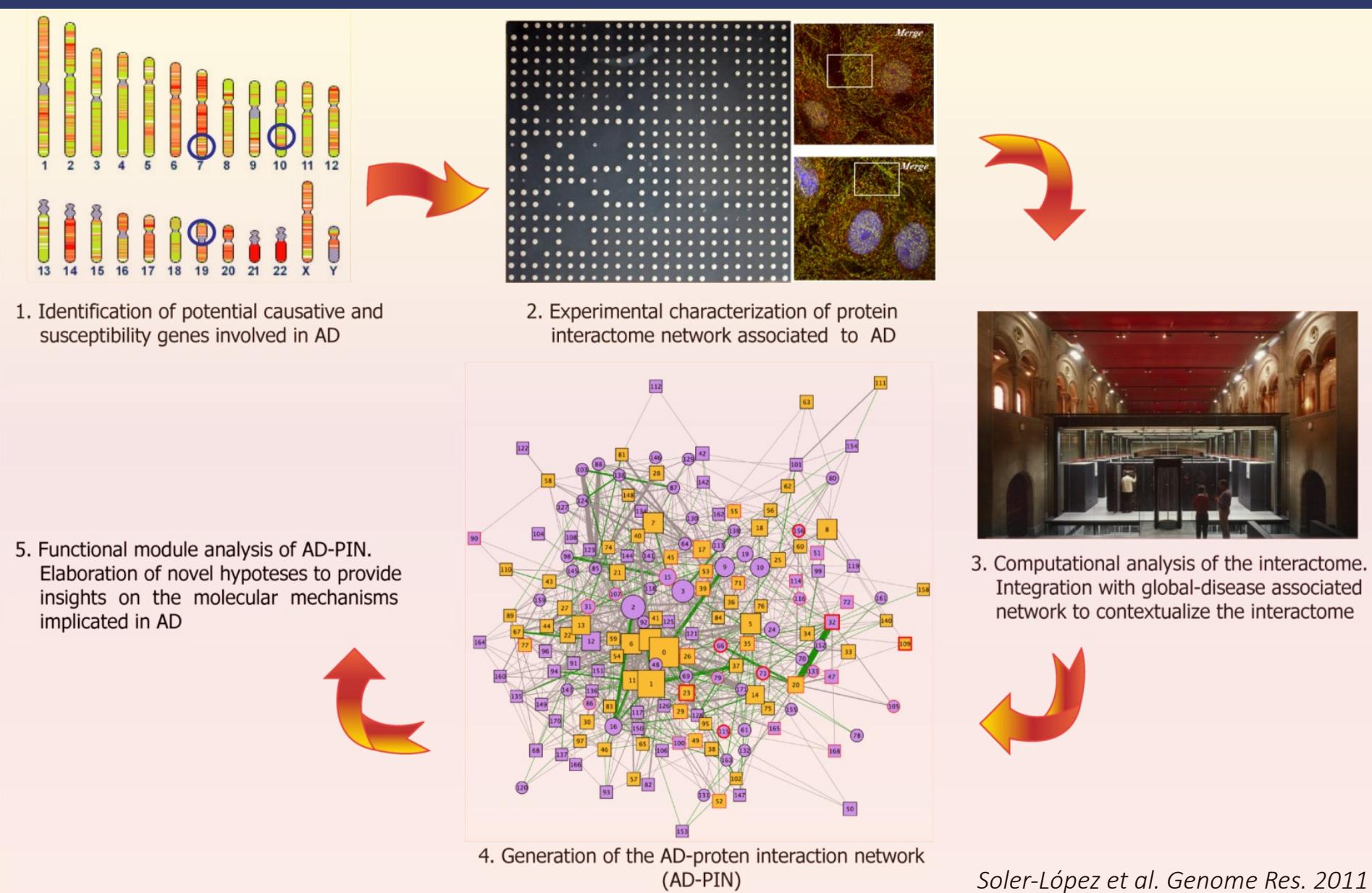


Disease-related proteins for many pathologies often work together within the same biological module (*Oti et al. 2007 & others*)

**AD well-established proteins
(APP, PSEN1, PSEN2, APOE, ...)
are highly interconnected**

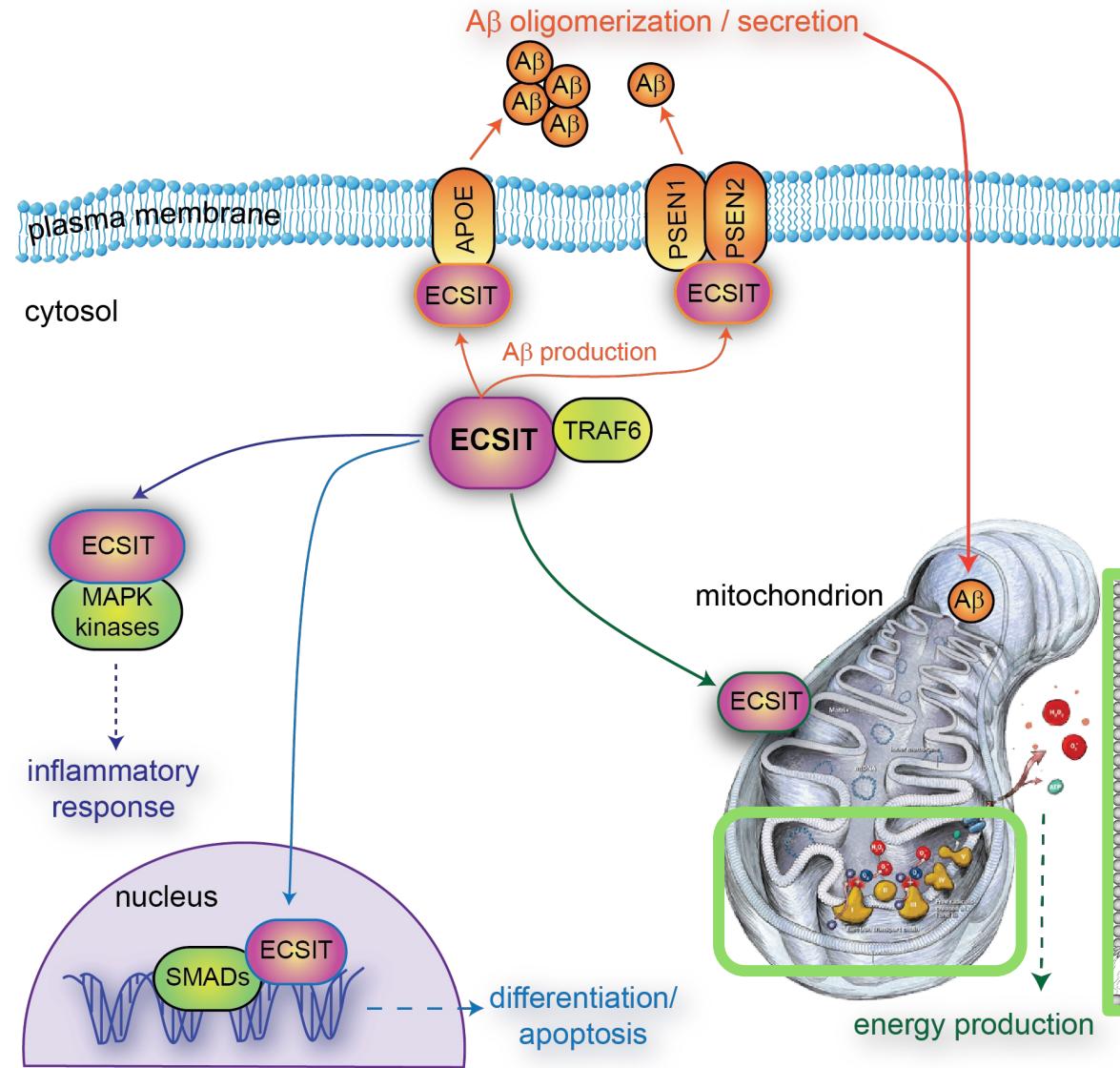
connectivity degree between two given nodes in the AD network is 3.2 compared to 4.7 in a random human interactome network ($p<10^{-17}$)

PREVIOUS WORK: NETWORK BIOLOGY TO IDENTIFY NEW PROTEINS INVOLVED IN AD



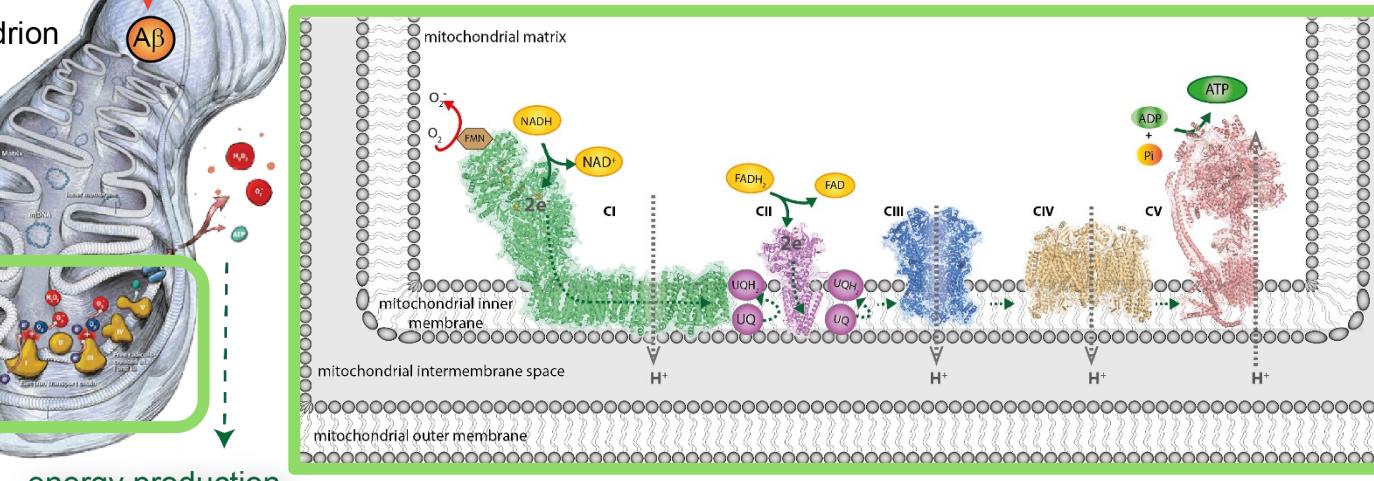
INSTITUTE
FOR RESEARCH
IN BIOMEDICINE

ECSIT IS A MULTITASK CHAPERONE...



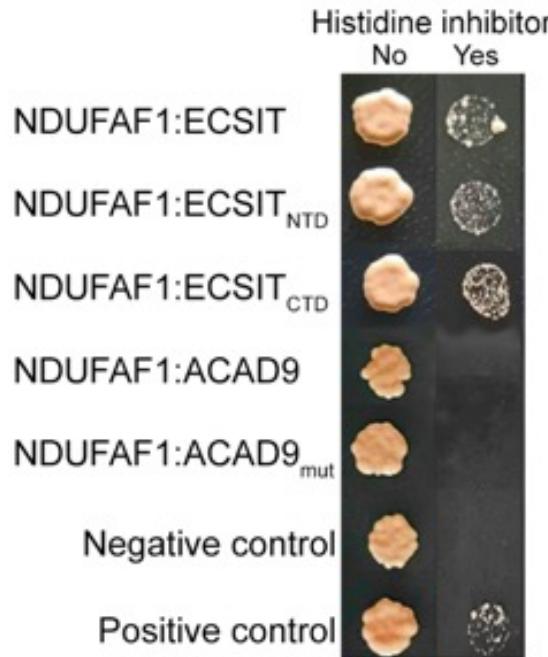
...AND A MOLECULAR LINK IN AD PATHOGENESIS?

Respiratory chain (OXPHOS)



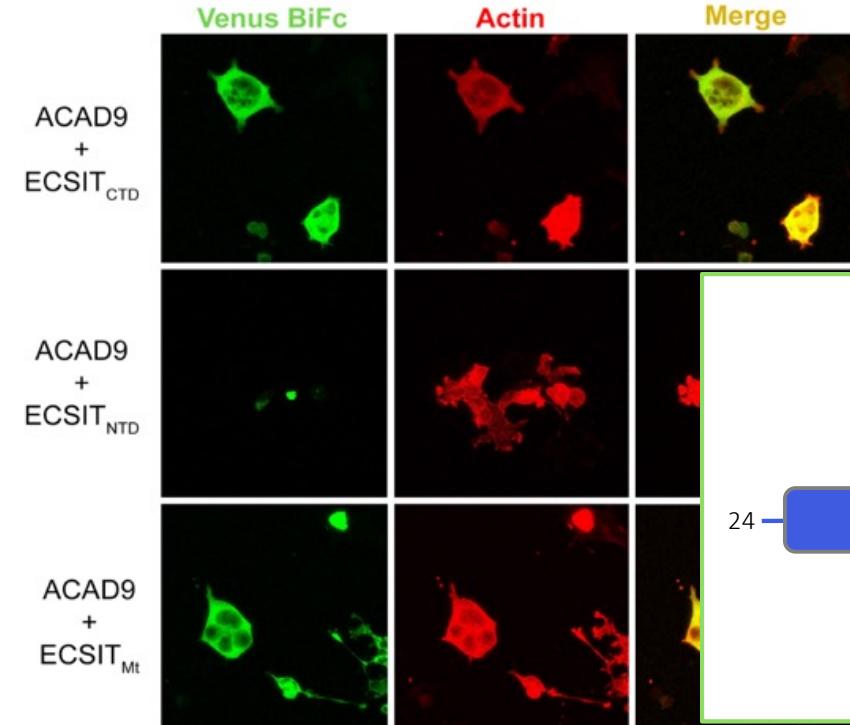
FINDING THE MCIA PROTEIN PARTNERS

Two-hybrid interaction assays
in yeast

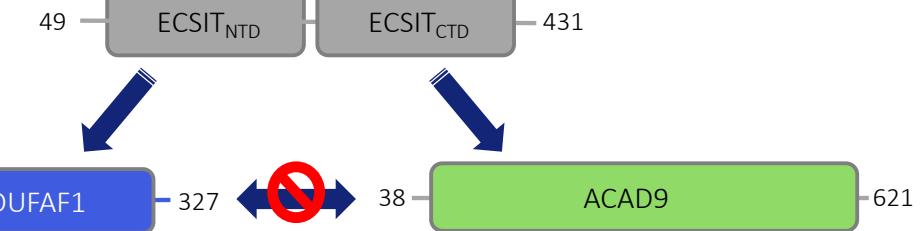


NDUFAF1 interacts with ECSIT
but not with ACAD9

BiFC interaction assays in human cells



ECSIT_{NTD} does not interact with ACAD9

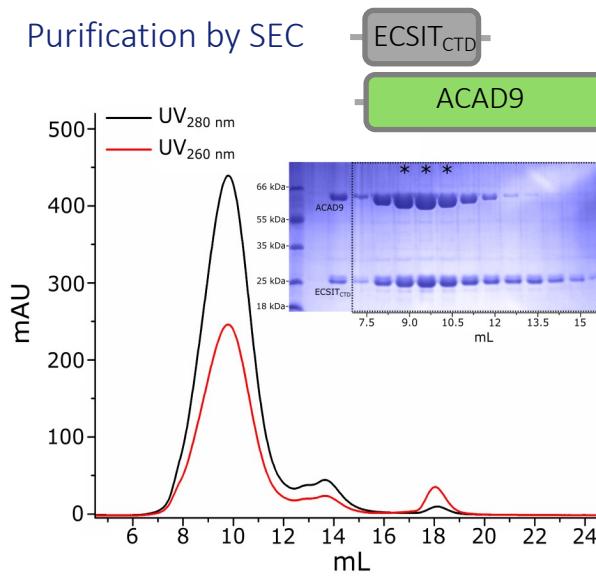


ECSIT is a framework protein for MCIA complex formation

- Giachin *et al.* *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2021, 60, 4689–4697

BIOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISATION OF MCIA SUBCOMPLEX: STOICHIOMETRY & MOLECULAR FOLDING

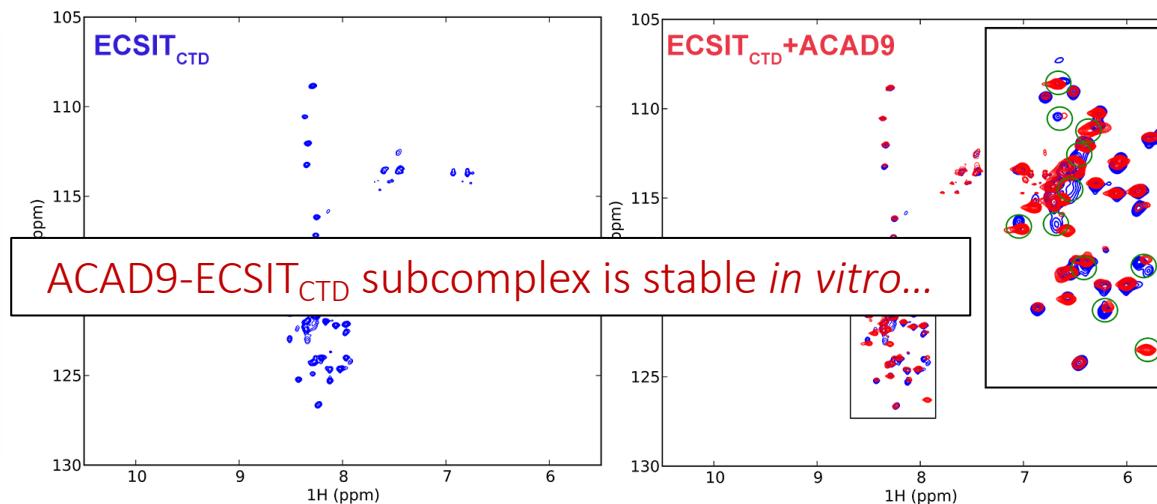
Purification by SEC



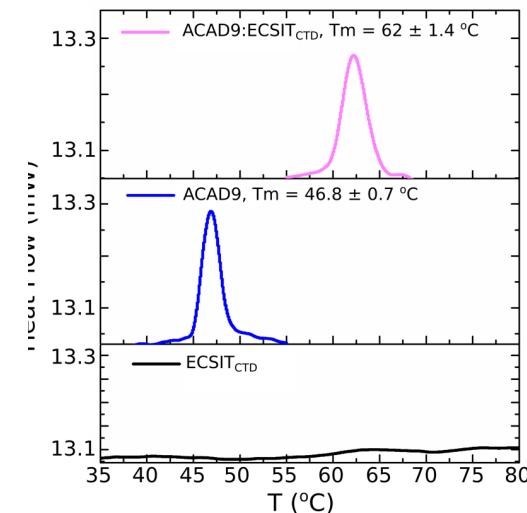
ECSIT_{CTD}

ACAD9

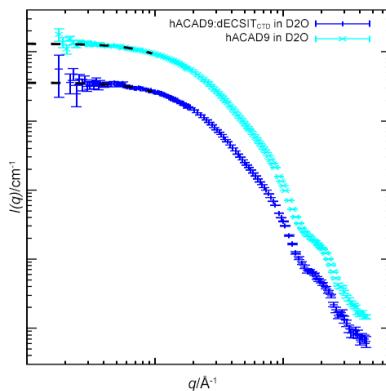
N¹⁵-HSQC NMR



DSC Calorimetry

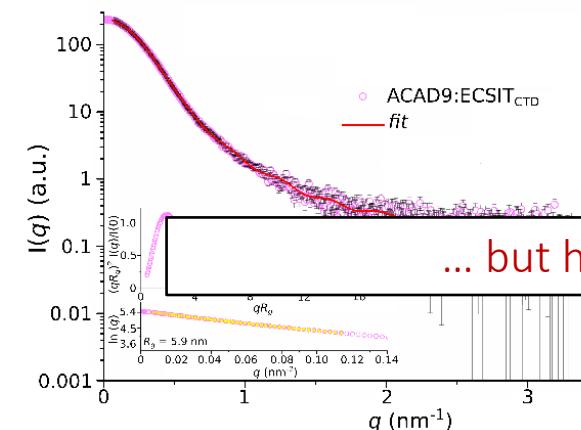


SANS



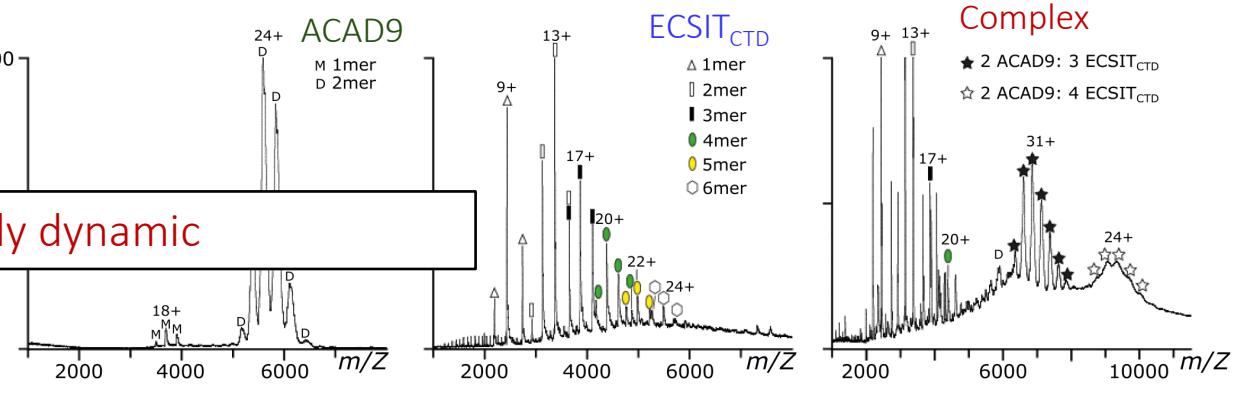
R_g = 10.8 nm MW = 299 kDa

SAXS



R_g = 5.96 nm MW = 289 kDa

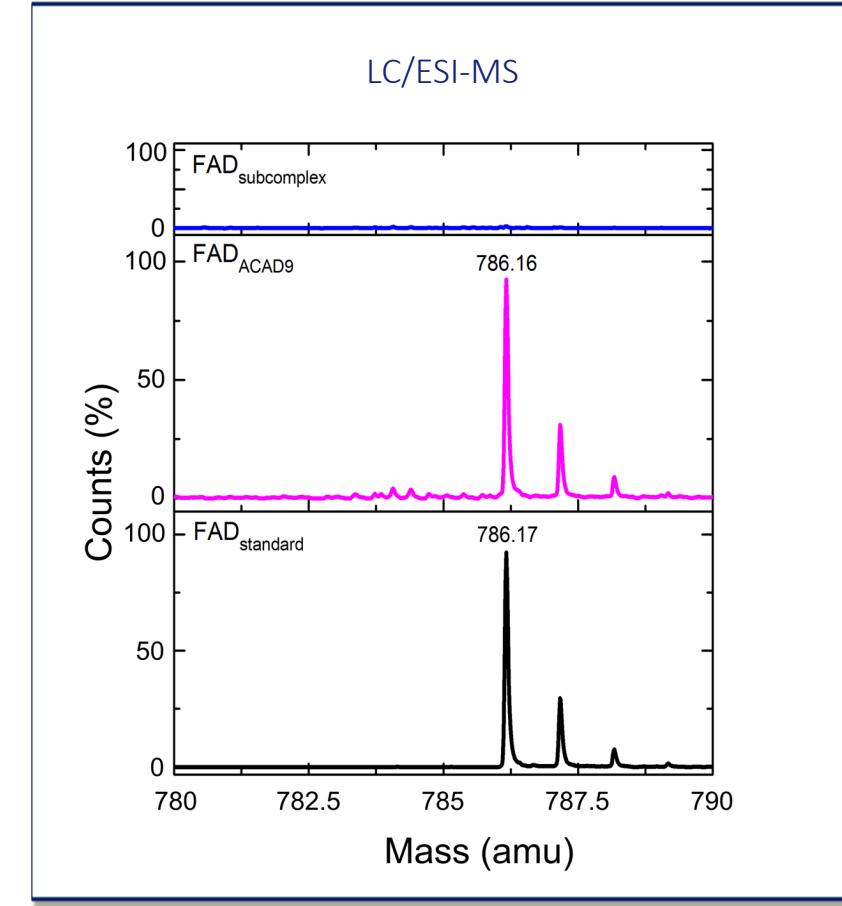
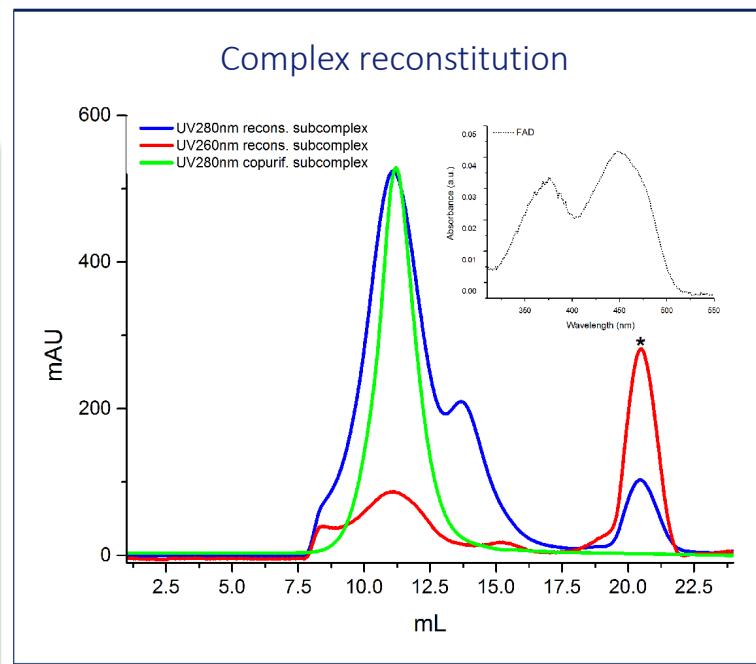
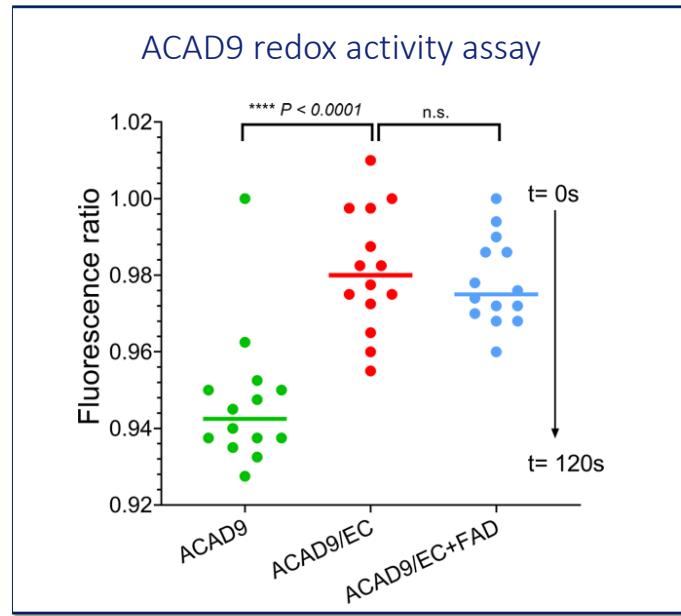
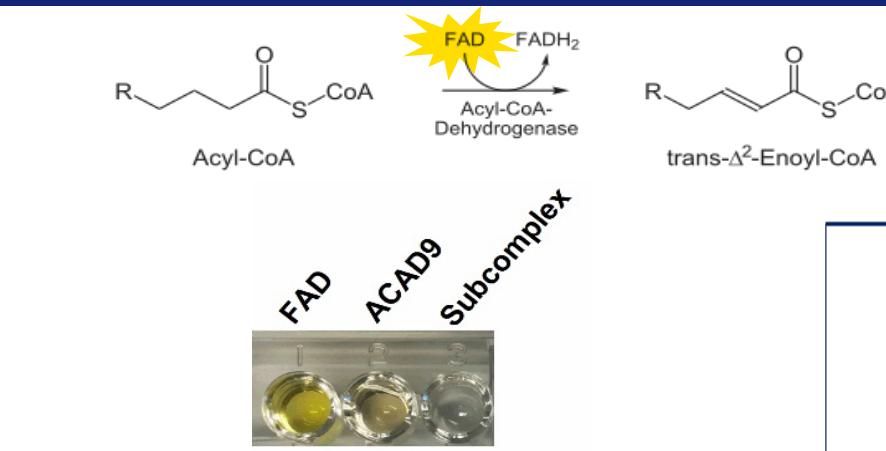
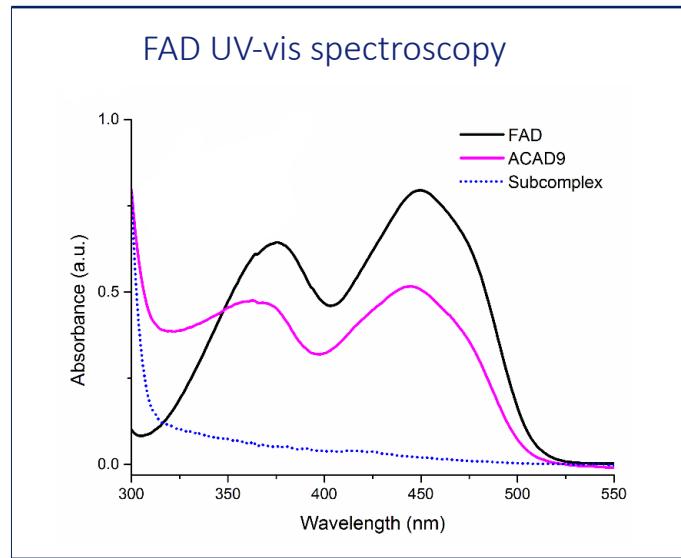
Native MS



2:3 ratio: 198 kDa; 2:4 ratio: 219 kDa

- Giachin et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2021, 60, 4689–4697

FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF ACAD9 UPON MCIA COMPLEX ASSEMBLY



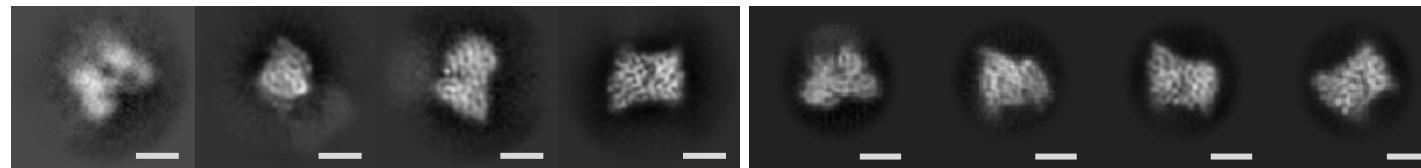
ECSIT ejects FAD and shuts down the dehydrogenase activity of ACAD9

- Giachin et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2021, 60, 4689–4697

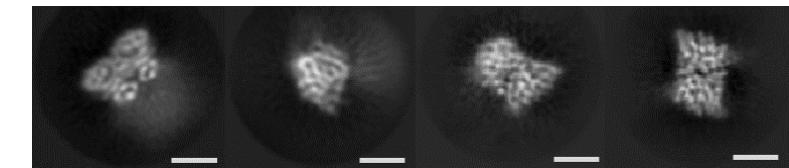
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ACAD9 AND MCIA SUBCOMPLEX @ HIGH RESOLUTION

in collaboration with Irina Gutsche (IBS)

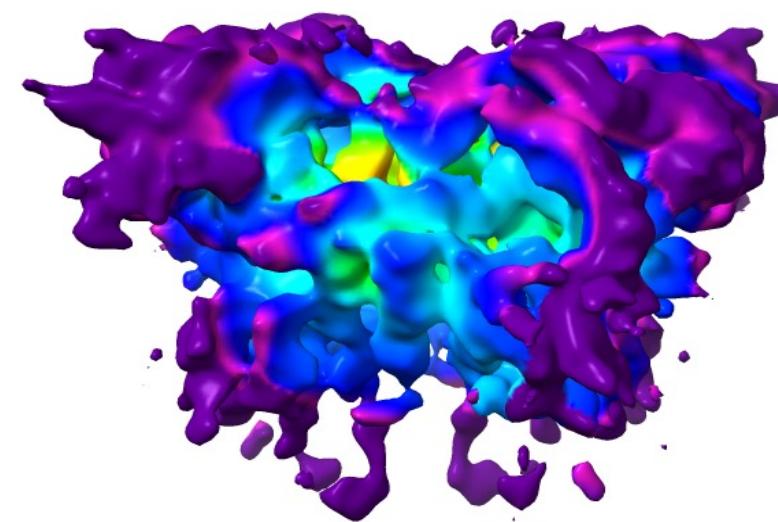
Reconstruction ACAD9 homodimer @ 4 Å (anisotropic resolution)



Reconstruction MCIA subcomplex @ 3 Å

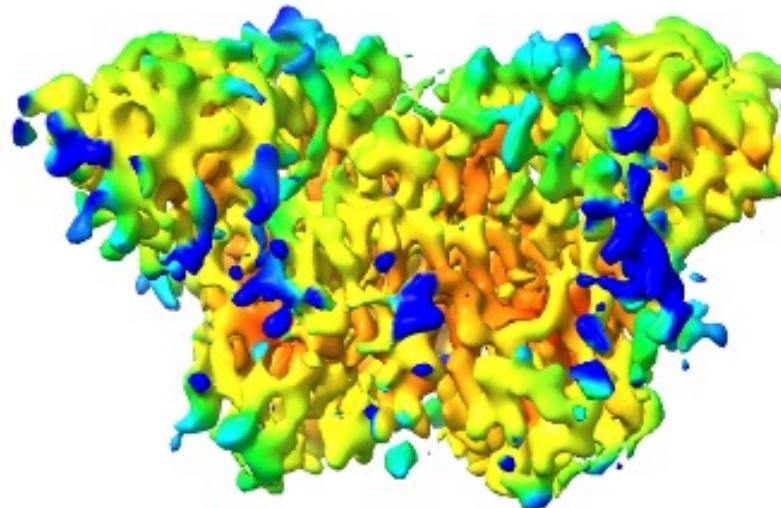


WT

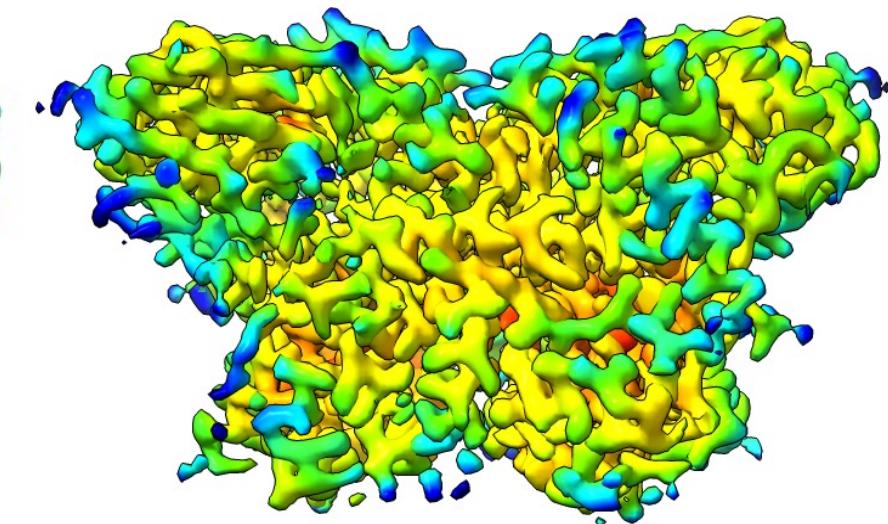


4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0 6.5 7.0 7.5 8.0

Single point mutant



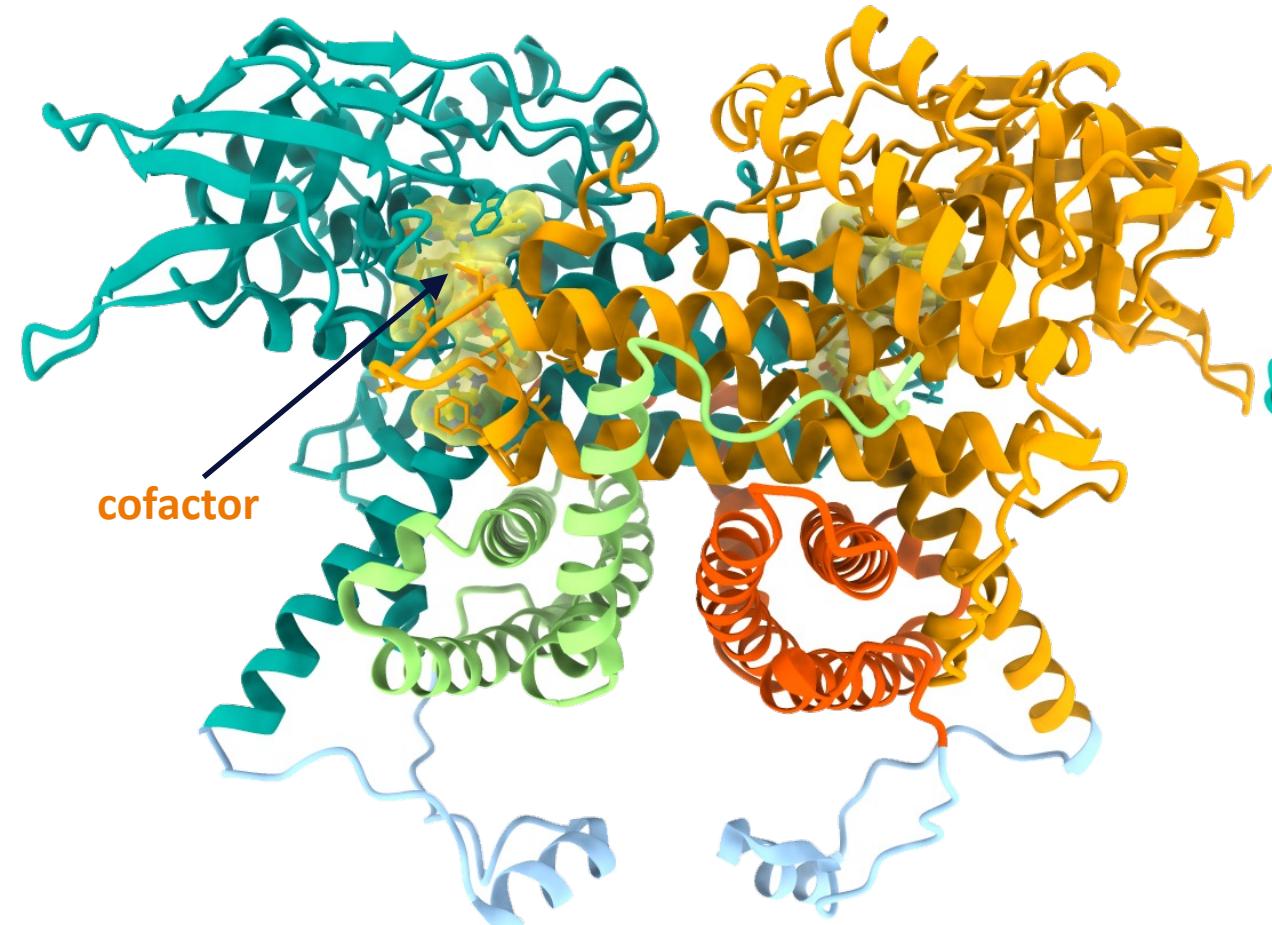
3.0 3.4 3.8 4.2 4.6 5.0



2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2

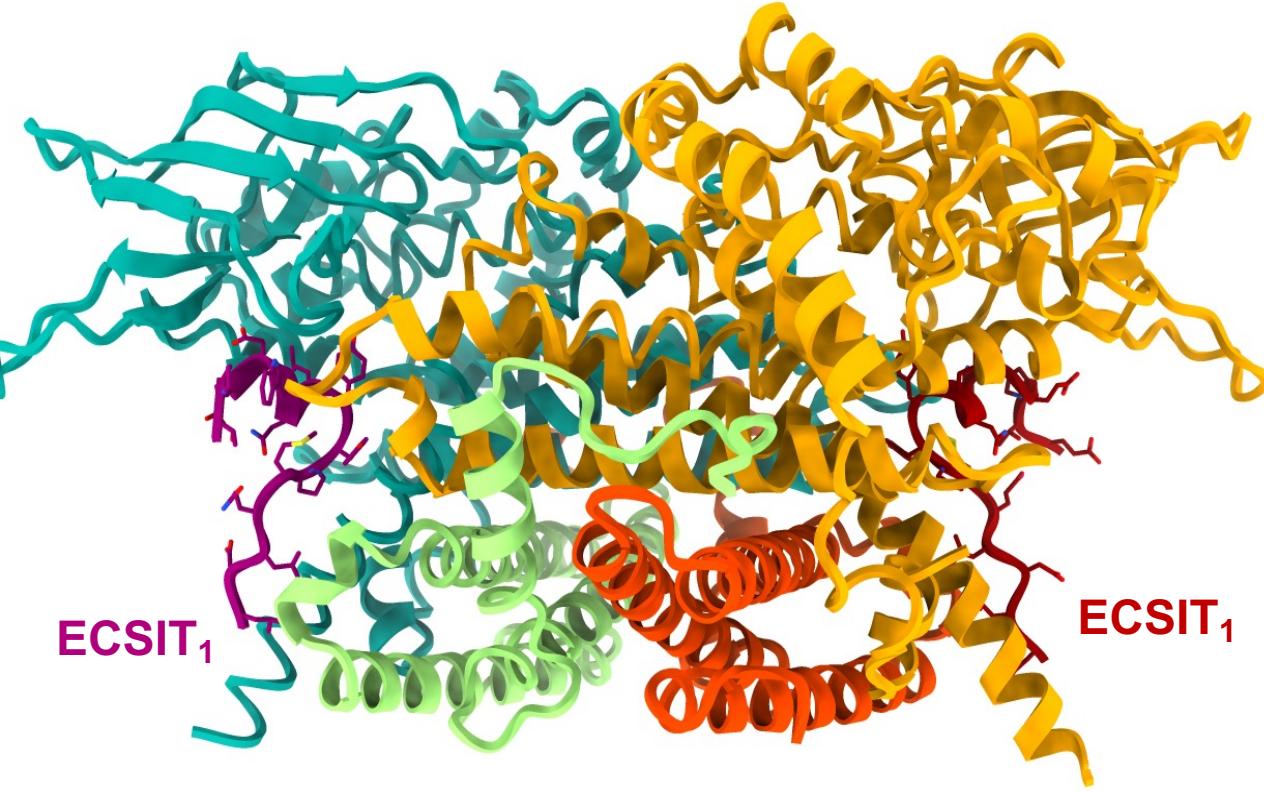
STRUCTURE OF ACAD9 ALONE VS IN COMPLEX WITH AN ECSIT FRAGMENT

ACAD9 homodimer



ACAD9 alone has a bound cofactor and flexible helices

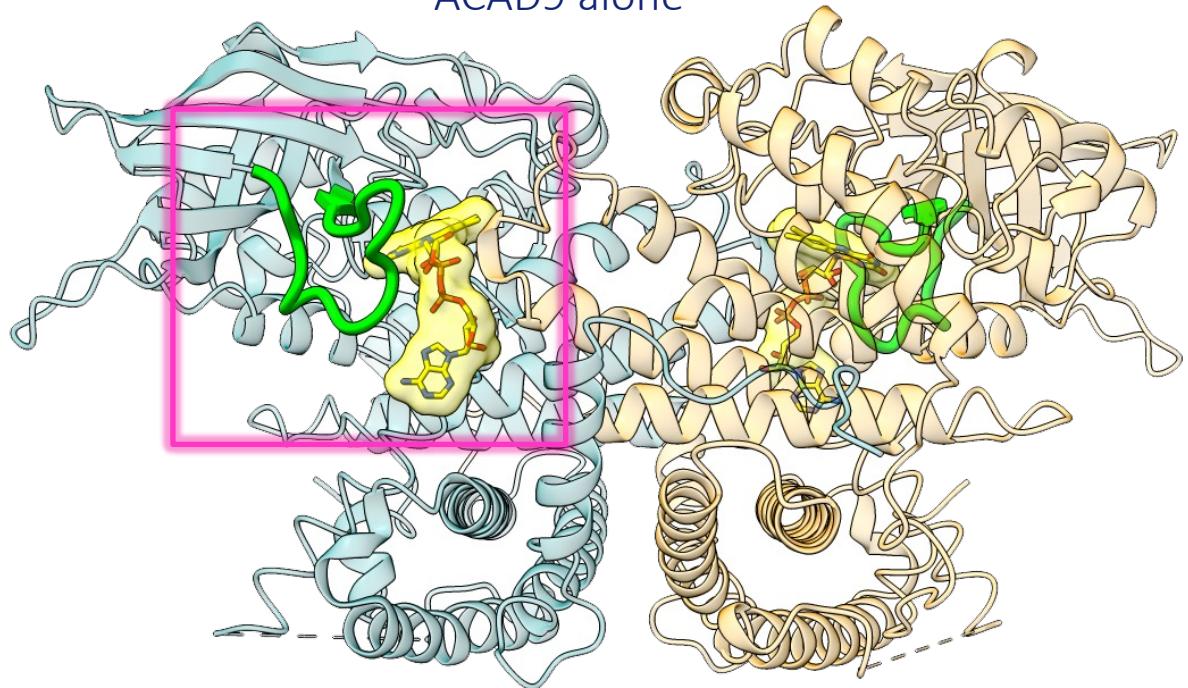
MCIA subcomplex



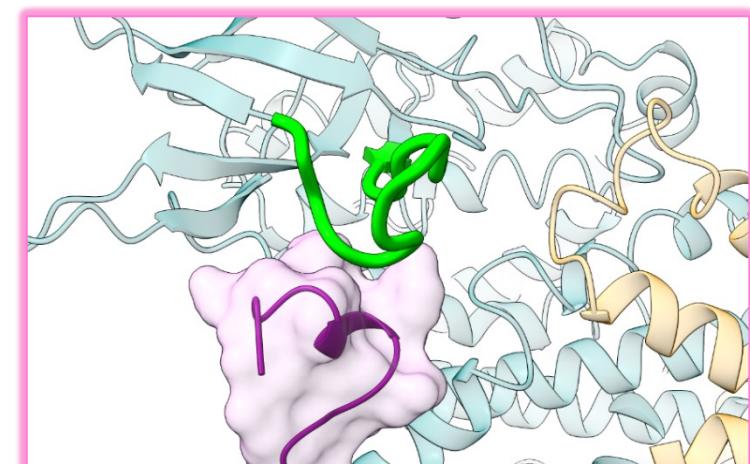
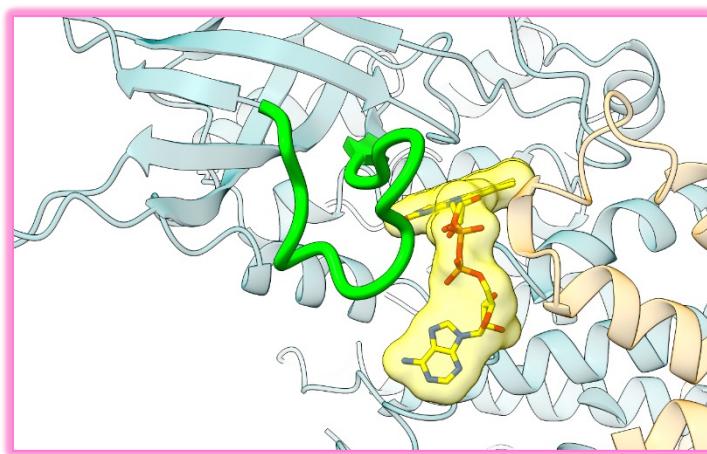
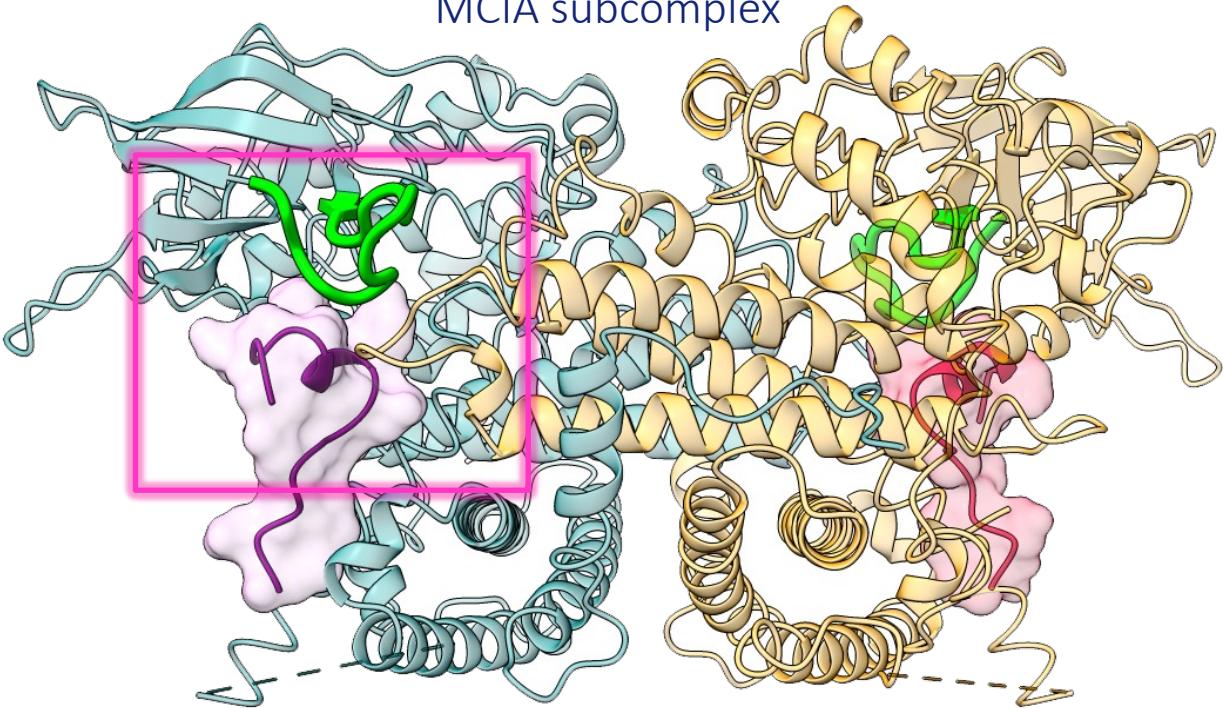
MCIA subcomplex is composed of
an ACAD9 dimer and two ECSIT_{CTD}

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF ACAD9 ALONE VS IN COMPLEX WITH AND ECSIT FRAGMENT

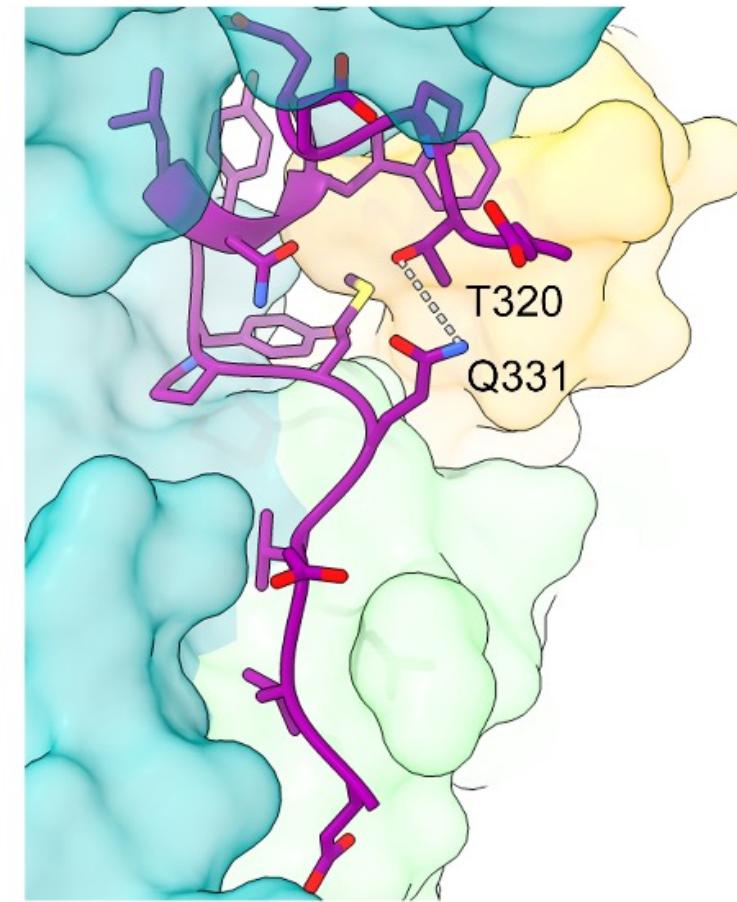
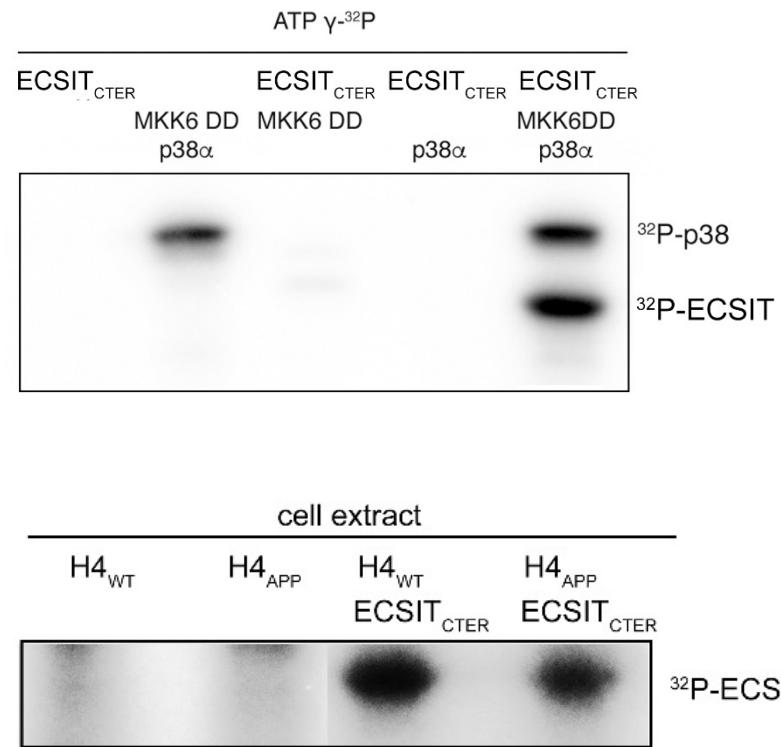
ACAD9 alone



MCIA subcomplex

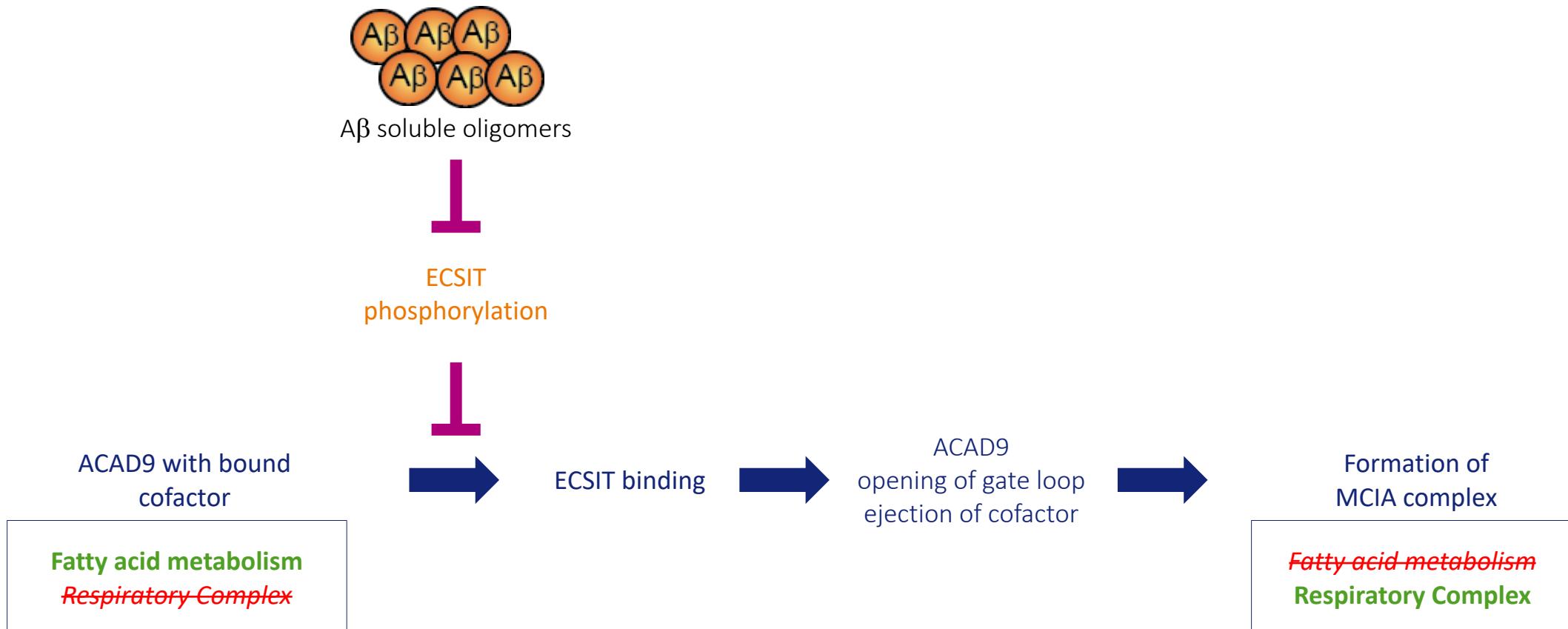


LOOKING FOR MCIA ASSEMBLY TRIGGERS: ECSIT UNDERGOES PHOSPHORYLATION



ECSIT phosphorylation perturbs the assembly with ACAD9

THE MOLECULAR MECHANISM OF THE MCIA COMPLEX ASSEMBLY, LINK WITH AMYLOID TOXICITY



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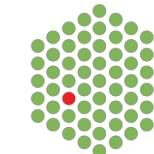
Partnership For Structural Biology



Irina Gutsche
Ambroise Desfosses
Matt Jessop
Maria Bacia-Verloop
Adrien Favier
Elisabetta Boeri-Erba
Luca Signor
Caroline Mas
Philippe Mas
Darren Hart
Guy Schoehn
Carlo Petosa



Alain Buisson



EMBL

Pauline Juyoux
Jill von Velsen
Matt Bowler
Michael Hons
Andrew McCarthy

Jennifer Schwarz
Core Facility Proteomics



Sylvain Prévost
Trevor Forsyth



X-ray Macromolecular crystallography

With EMBL



European Molecular Biology Laboratory

- **ID30A-1:** fully automated 12.8 keV, 20-100 µm
- **ID30B:** } tunable 6-20 keV (2.0-0.62 Å), 20-50 µm
- **ID23-1:**
- **ID30A-3:** minifocus 12.9 keV (0.96 Å), 15 µm
- **ID23-2:** microfocus 14.2 keV (0.87 Å), 5 µm
- **EBSL8 (ID29):** serial, nanofocus 10-25 keV (1.24- 0.5 Å), 0.5µm

With



Institut de Biologie Structurale

- **BM07/FIP2:** tunable 7-15 keV, 50 µm – 250 µm

Small angle X-ray scattering

- **BM29:** 7-15 keV, 50 µm – 1.0 mm
high-throughput, online size exclusion purification

Cryo-Electron Microscopy

With



Institut de Biologie Structurale



European Molecular Biology Laboratory



- **CM01:** 300 kV, single-molecule
- **CM02:** 300kV, single-molecule/tomography

Complementary methods

With



Institut de Biologie Structurale

- **icOS:** *In crystallo* optical spectroscopy: UV/Vis absorption, fluorescence, Raman

With



GRENOBLE

- **HPMX:** high-pressure crystal freezing 200-2000 bar, cryo-protectant free cooling, introduction of gases

