

Three-dimensional rearrangements within IP₃ receptor by Ca²⁺

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Allosteric binding of Ca²⁺ to IP₃ receptor (IP₃R) is essential to control the IP₃-gated release of Ca²⁺ passing through a channel domain within IP₃R. The requirement of dual messengers, IP₃ and Ca²⁺, for channel regulation of IP₃R is considered to be pivotal for the crosstalk and coordinated dynamics of intracellular signalling. Here, we present biochemical and electron microscopic evidence of Ca²⁺-sensitive structural changes in the three-dimensional (3D) structure of type 1 IP₃R. (J. Biol. Chem. 277 21115-21118 2002, J. Biol. Chem (in revision) 2003). Low concentrations of Ca²⁺ and high concentrations of Sr²⁺ and Ba²⁺ were shown to be effective for the limited proteolysis, but Mg²⁺ had no effect on the proteolysis at any concentrations tested. The electron microscopy and the limited proteolysis consistently demonstrated that the effective concentration of Ca²⁺ for conformational changes was less than 10⁻⁷ M, that this low concentration of Ca²⁺ only acted as a co-activator, and that IP₃ scarcely affected the conformational states. The structure without Ca²⁺, as reconstructed by 3D electron microscopy, had a “mushroom-like” appearance consisting of a large square-shaped head and a small channel domain linked by four thin bridges. The projection image of the “head-to-head” assembly comprising two particles confirmed the side view of the 3D structure without Ca²⁺. The “windmill-like” form with Ca²⁺ also contains the four bridges connecting from the IP₃-binding domain towards the channel domain. These data suggest that the Ca²⁺-specific conformational change structurally regulates the IP₃-triggered channel opening.

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