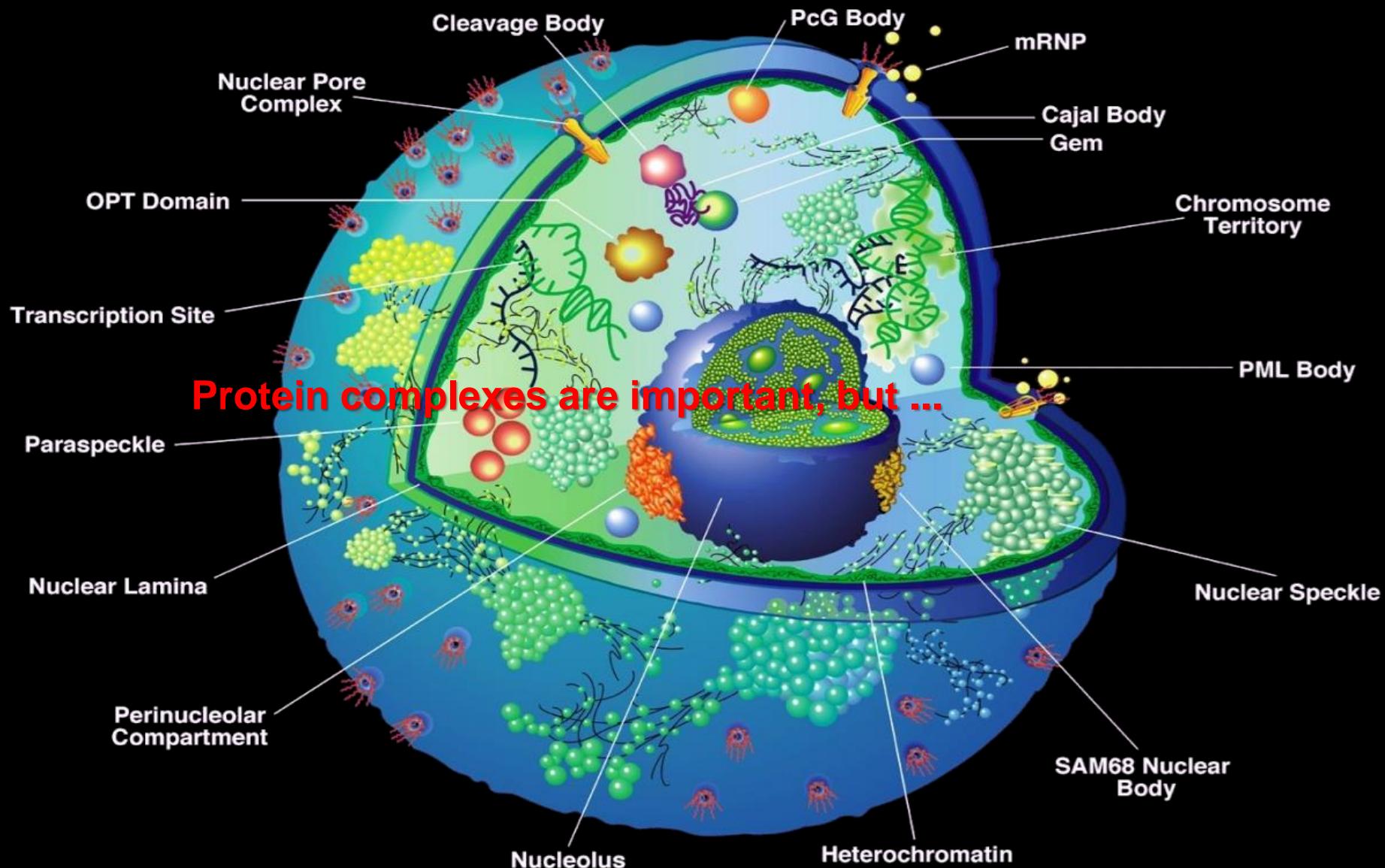




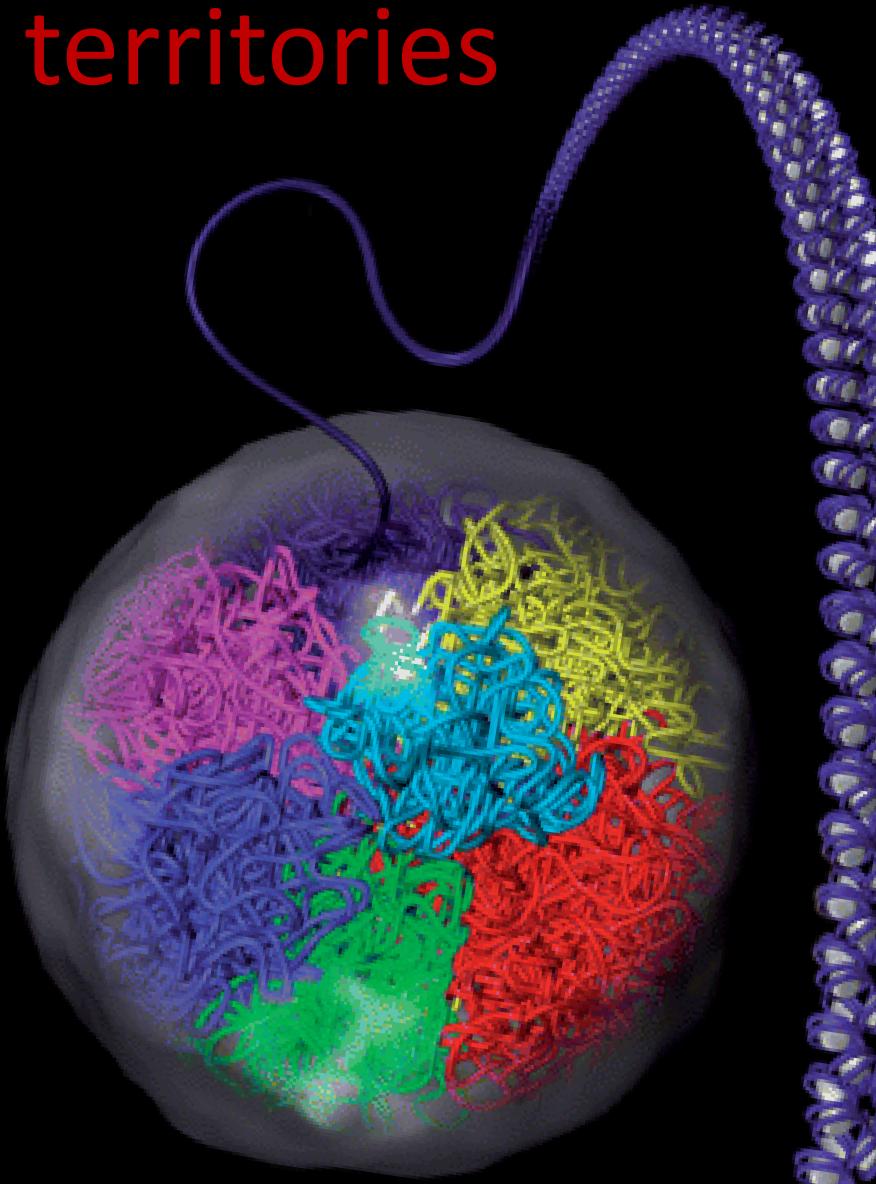
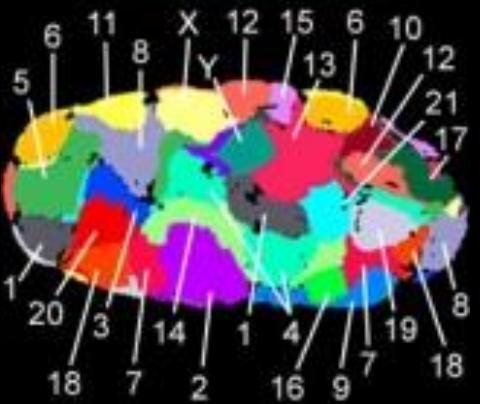
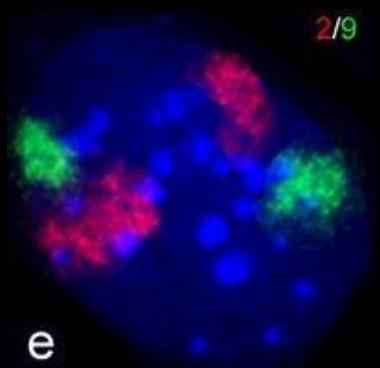
Nuclear phosphoinositides contribute to chromatin structure and regulation of gene expression

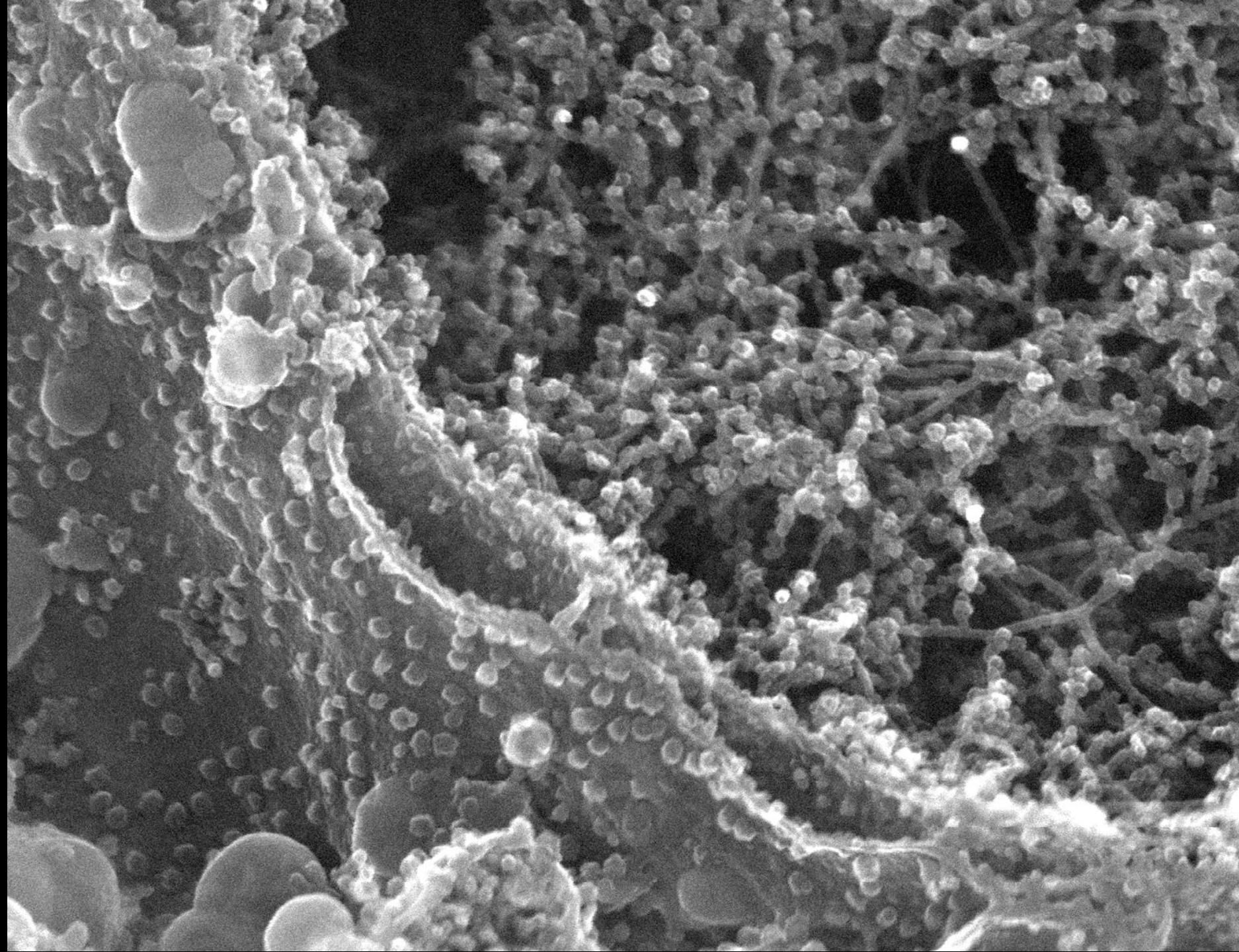
Pavel Hozák

Department of Biology of the Cell Nucleus & Microscopy Centre,
Institute of Molecular Genetics AS CR, Prague



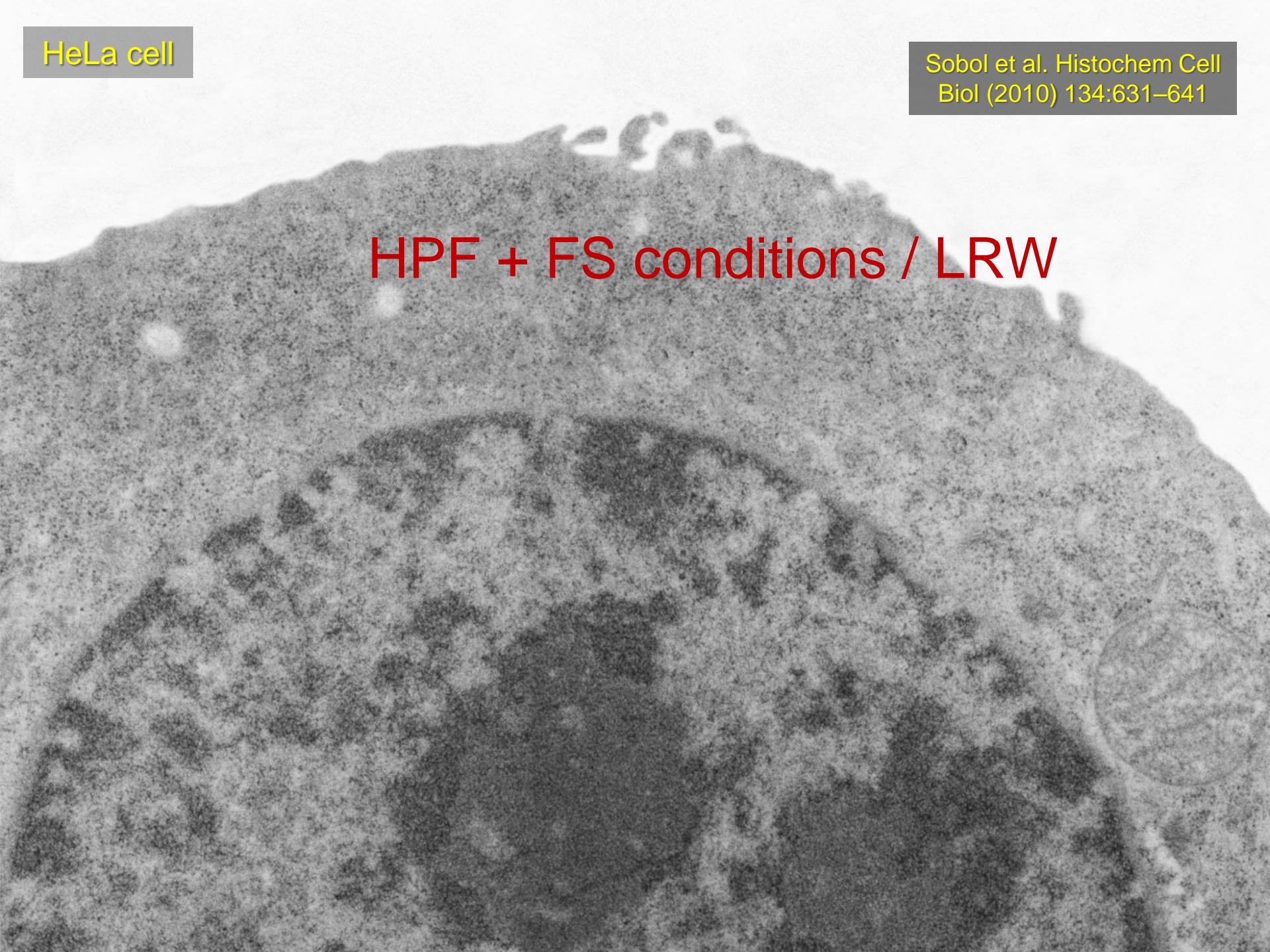
Chromosomal territories





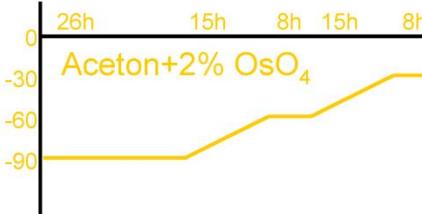
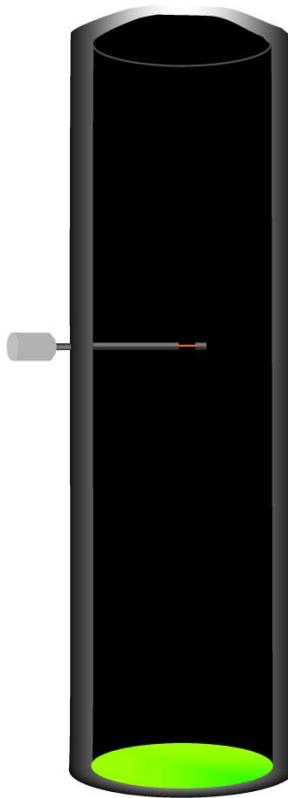
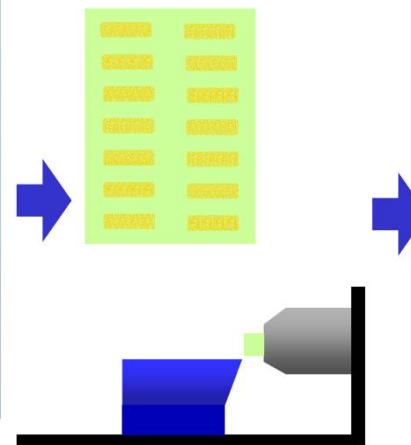
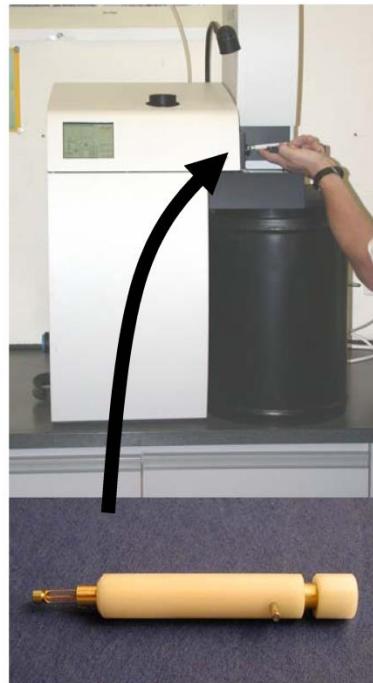


HPF + FS conditions / LRW

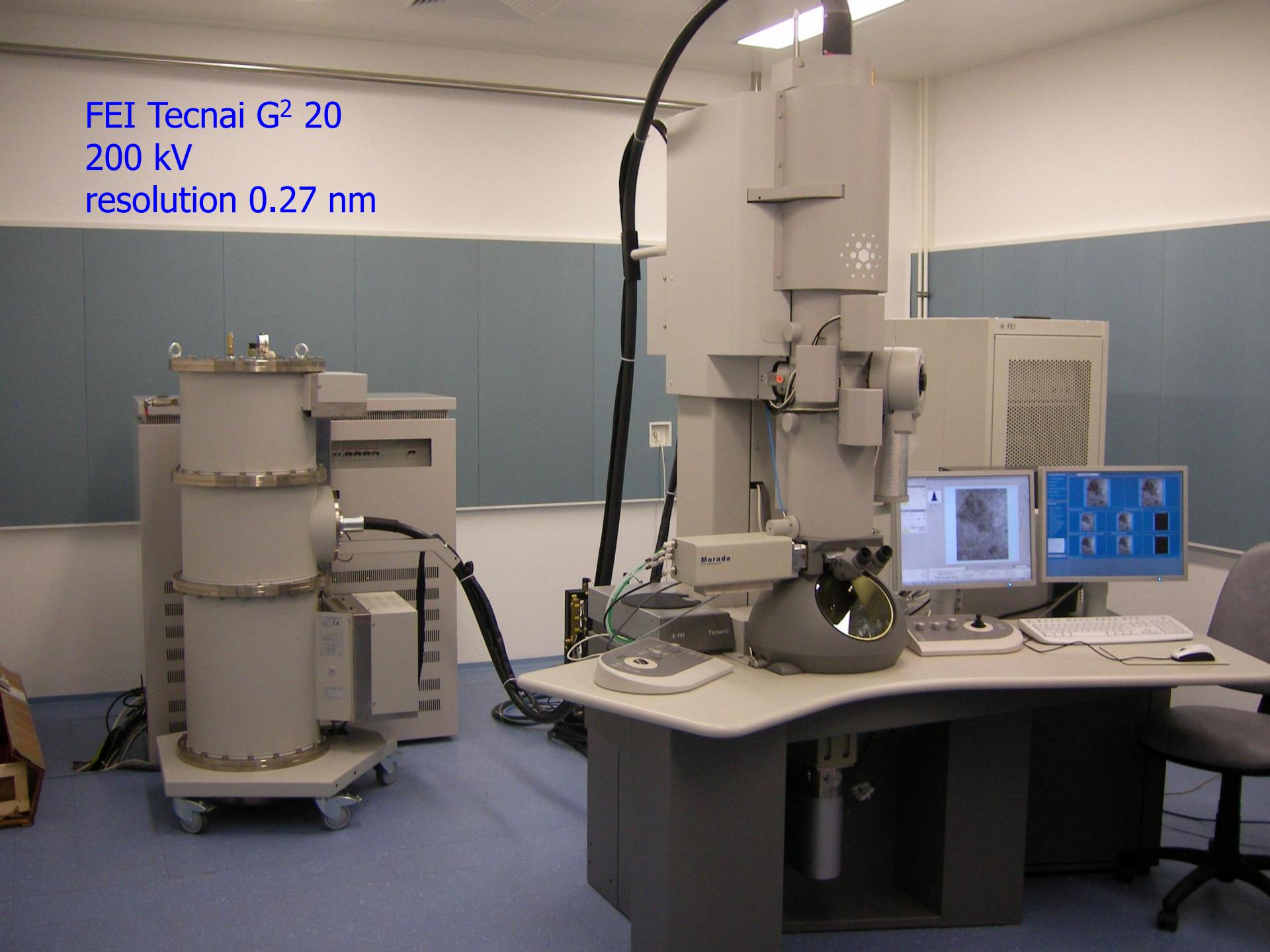
A grayscale electron micrograph showing the ultrastructure of a HeLa cell. The image displays various organelles and cellular components with varying degrees of electron density. A prominent, lighter-colored area at the top right appears to be a nucleus or nucleolus. The overall texture is granular, characteristic of electron microscopy.

EM PACT and FS in AFS

Leica
MICROSYSTEMS

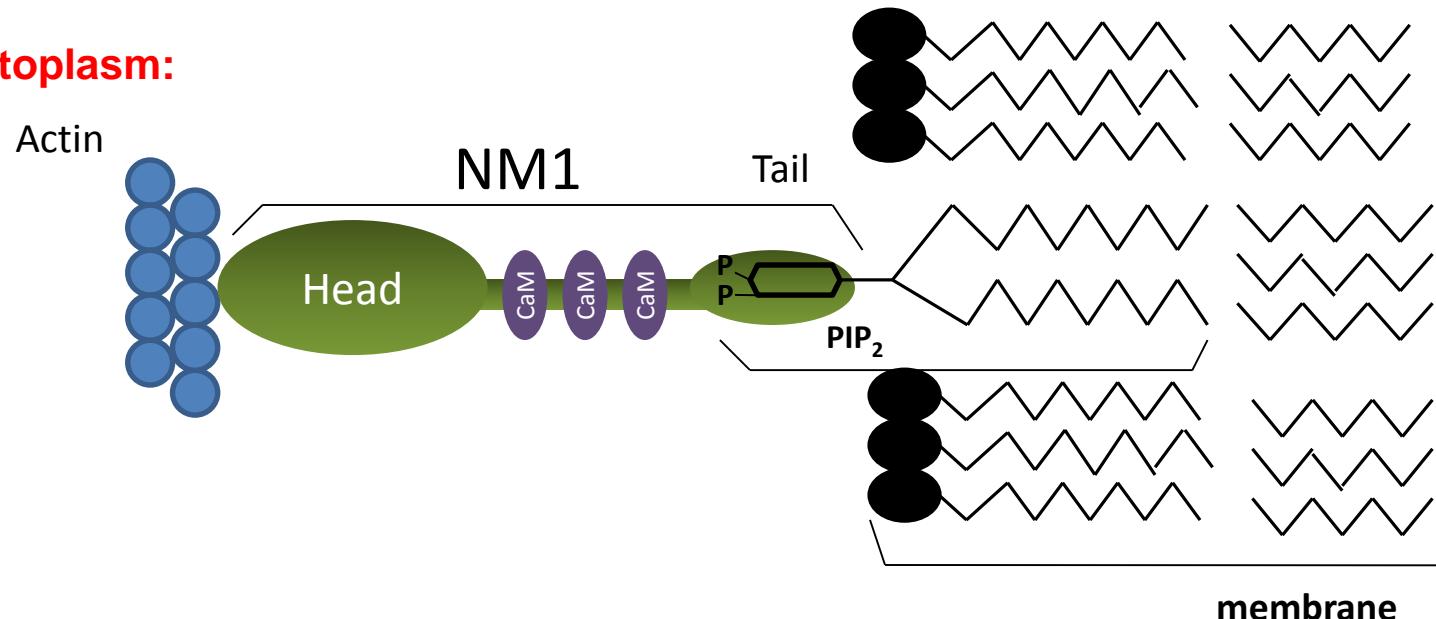


FEI Tecnai G² 20
200 kV
resolution 0.27 nm

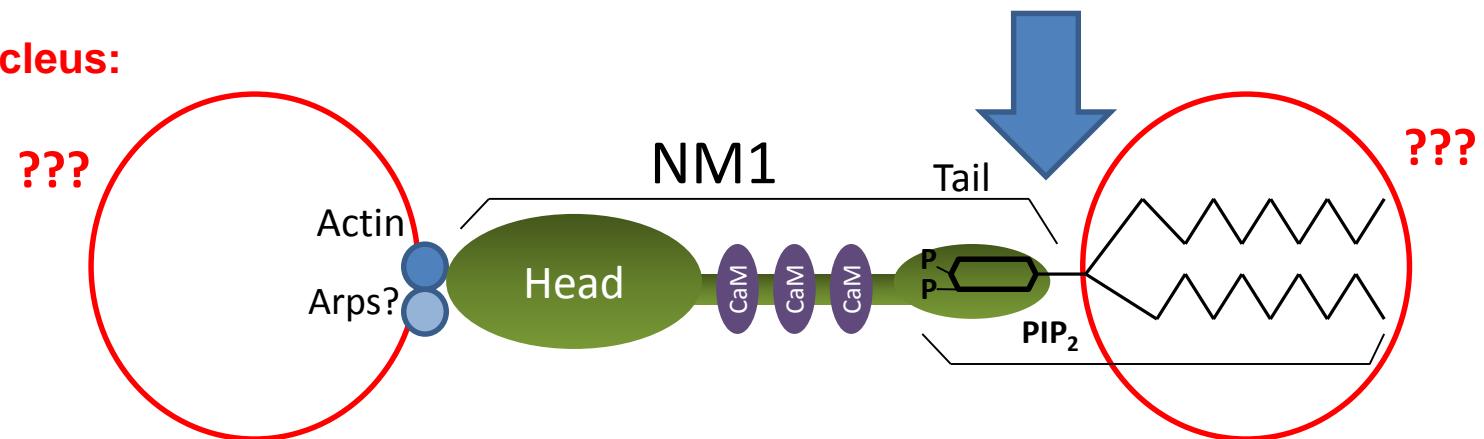


Binding partners of NM1-PIP₂?

In the cytoplasm:



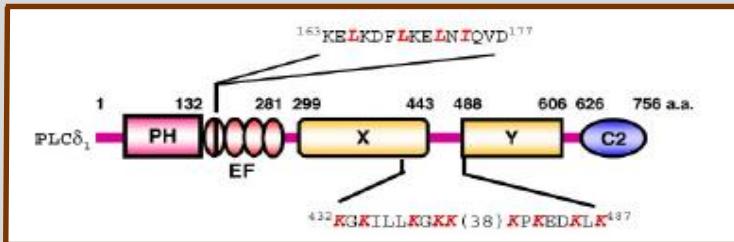
In the nucleus:



PIP2 imaging tools

1. PLC δ 1PH

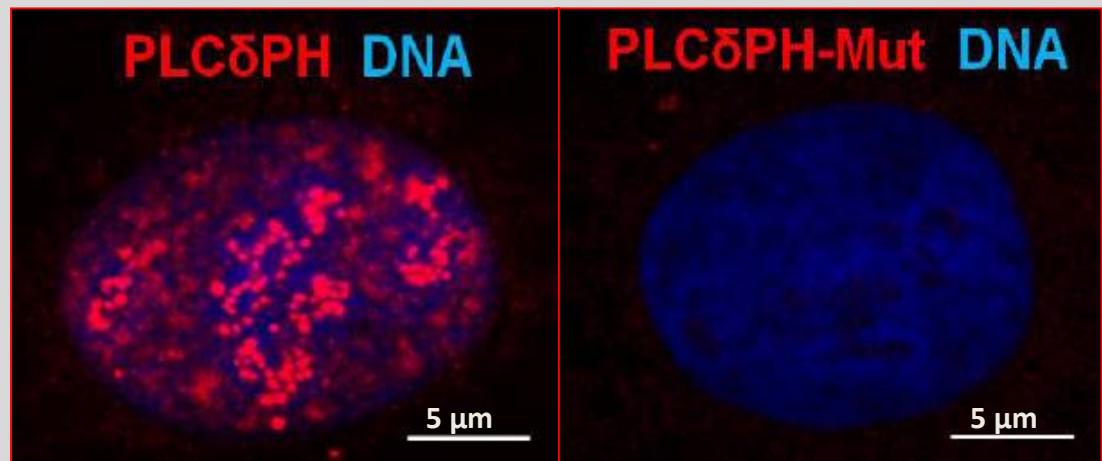
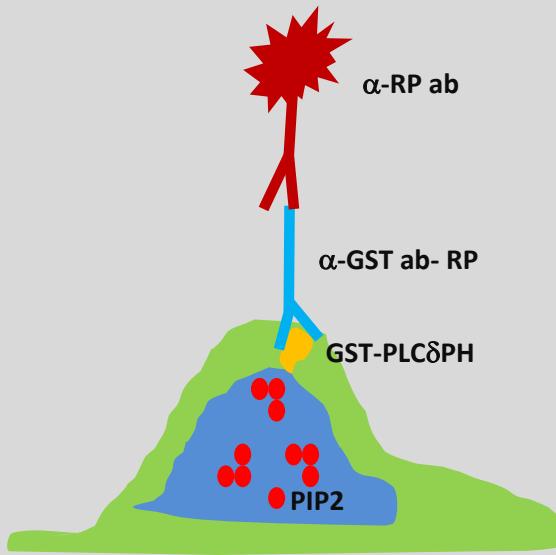
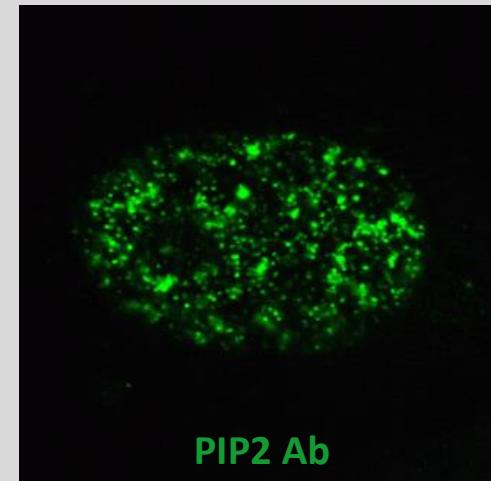
- ✓ Binds to PIP2 with a high affinity via PH domain
- ✓ R40A mutation in PH domain causes

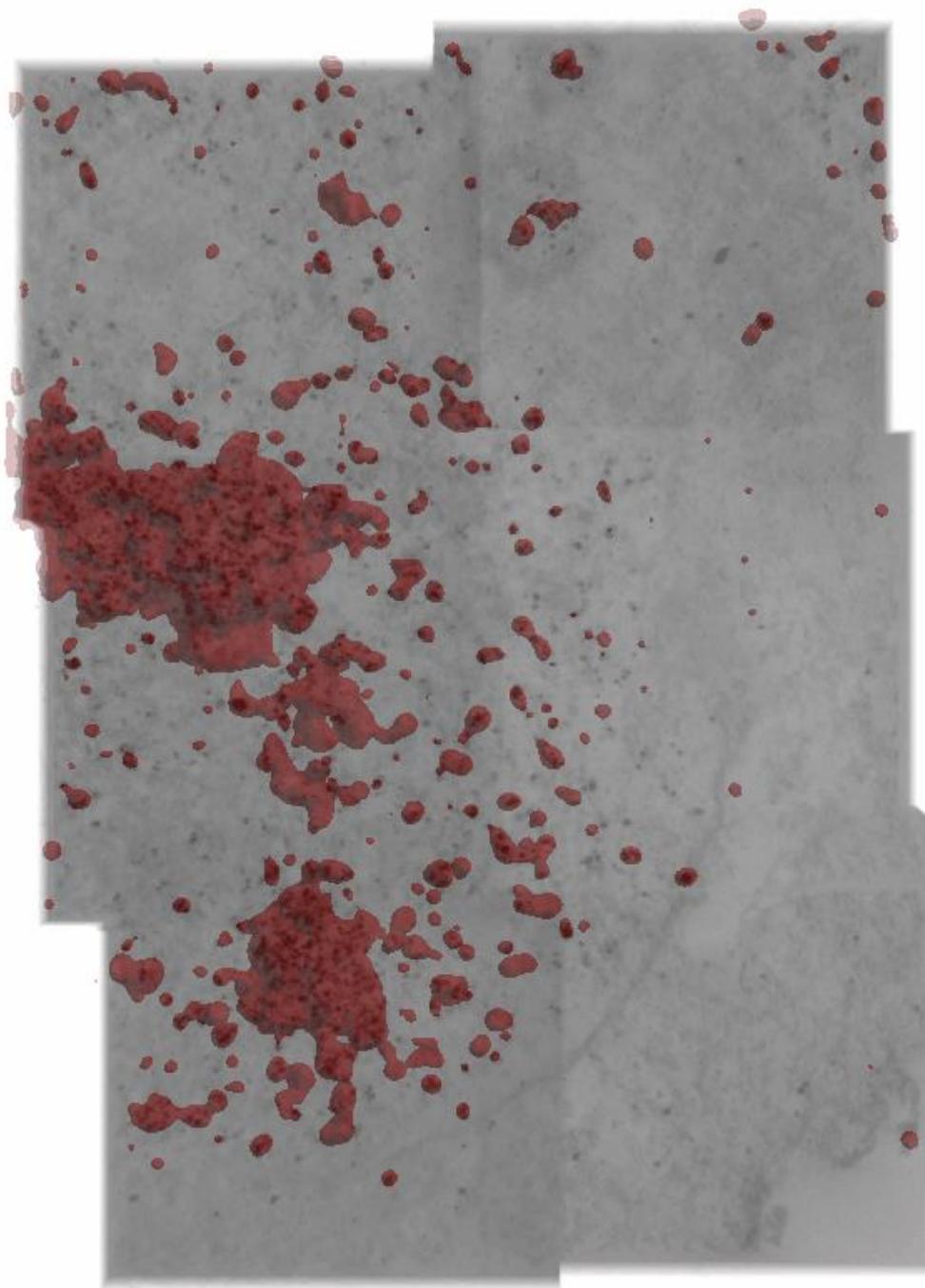


Yagisawa et al. 2006, Journal of Cellular Biochemistry

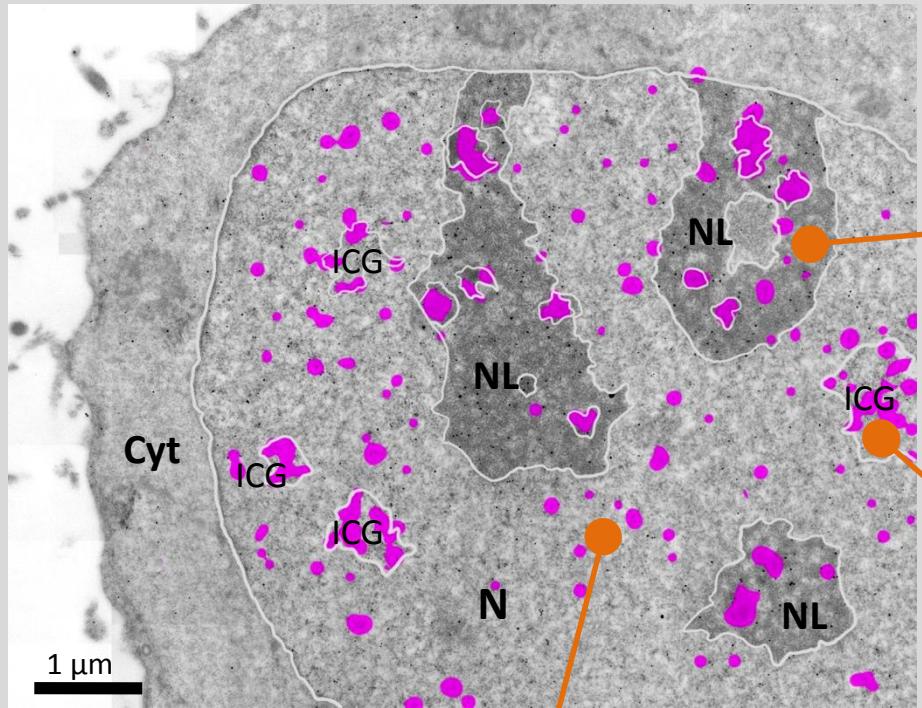
2. Anti-PIP2 monoclonal antibody Clone 2C11

Abcam
Echelon Biosciences

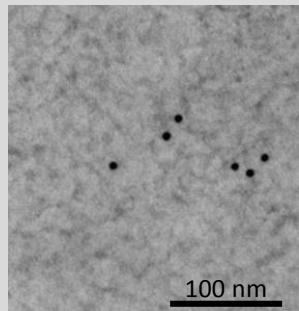




PIP2-containing structures in the cell nucleus

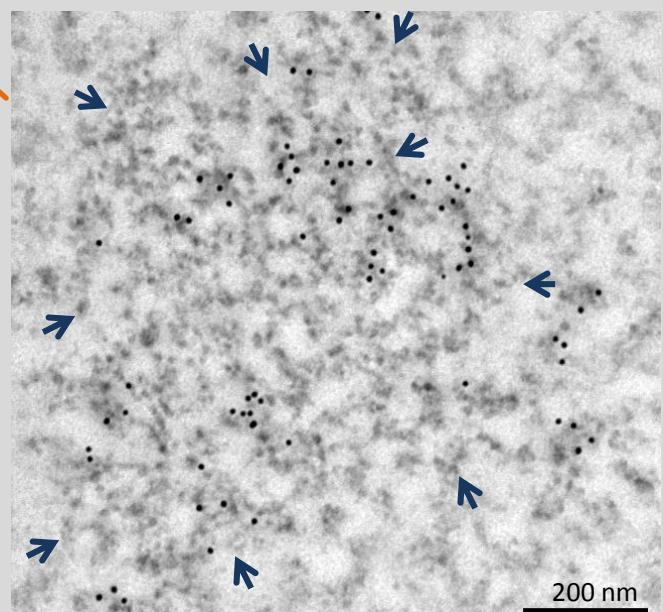
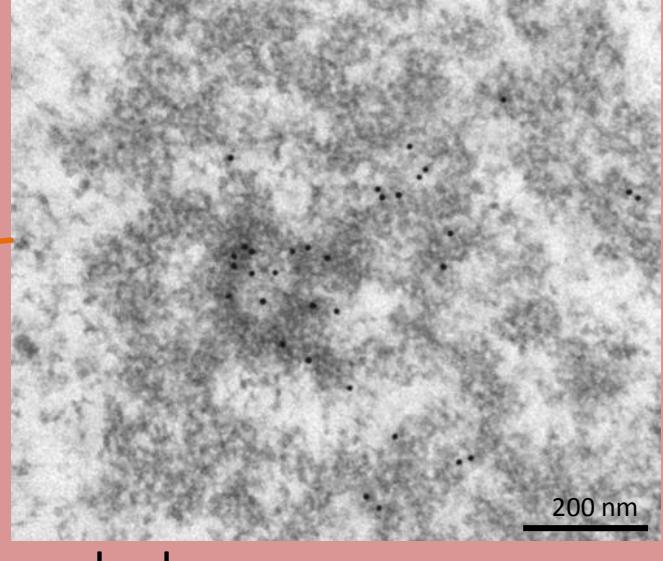


Nucleoplasmic foci



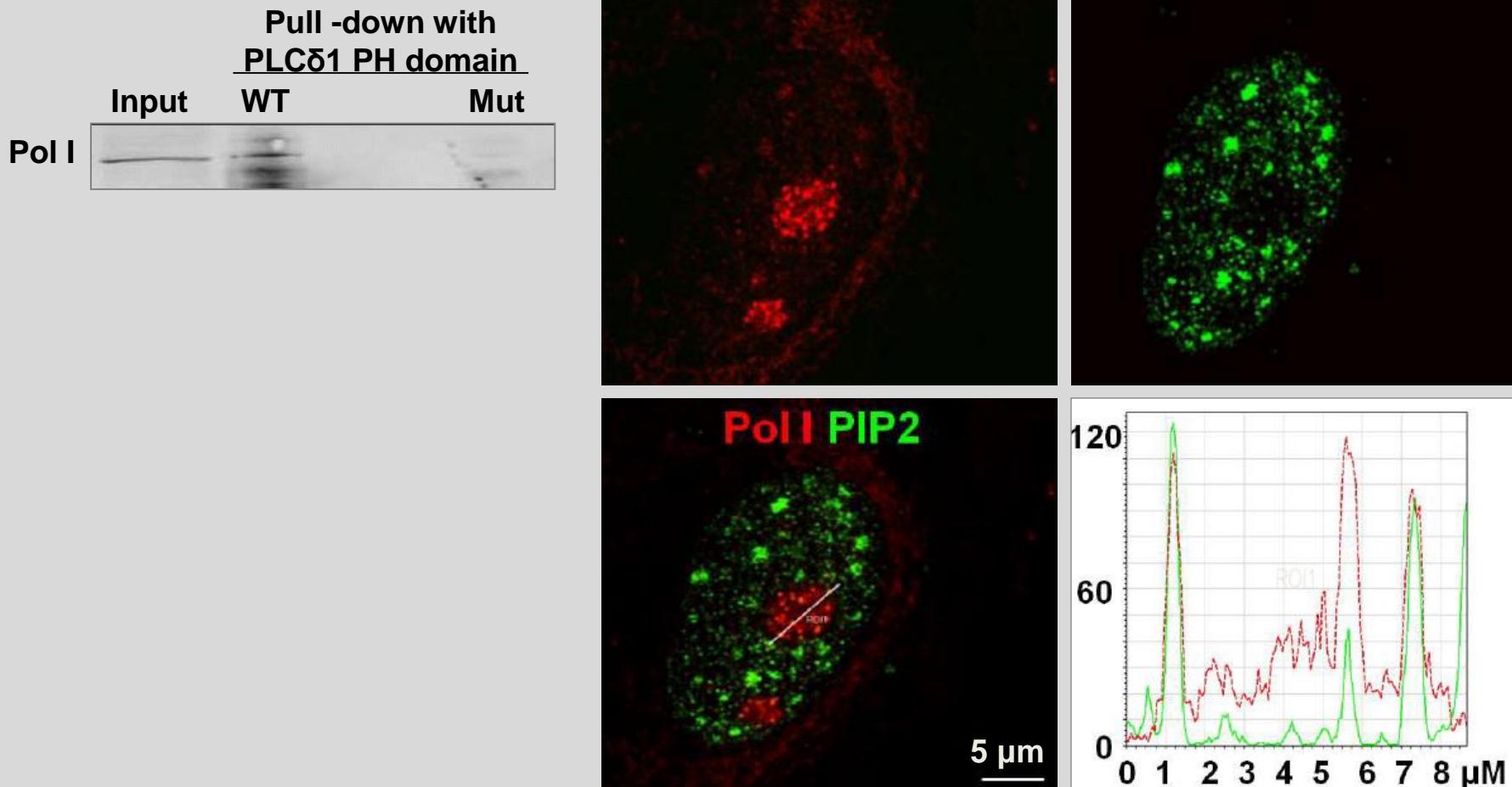
100 nm

PIP2 "islets"

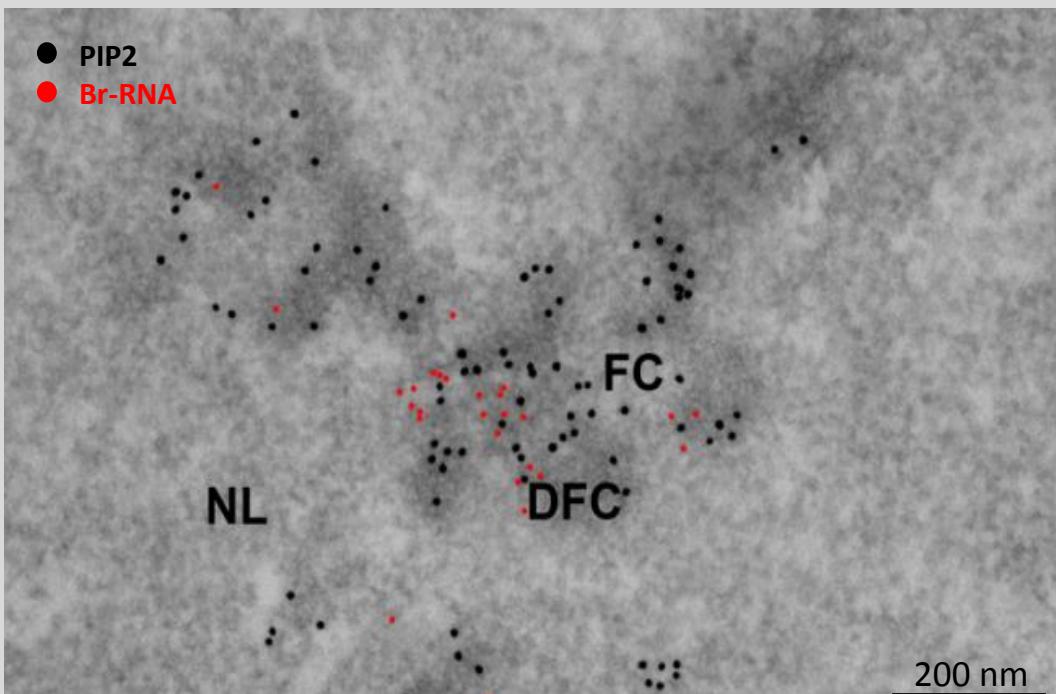
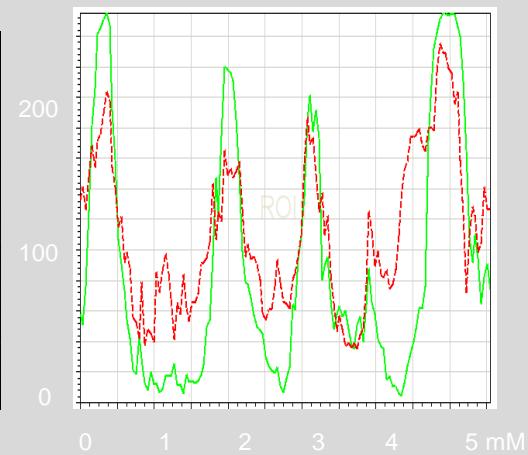
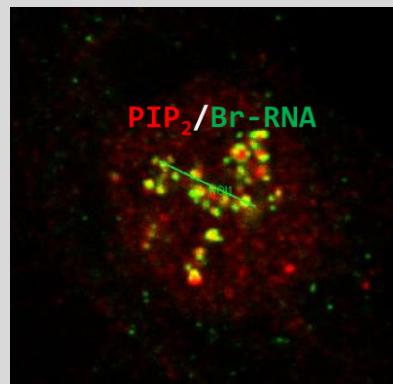
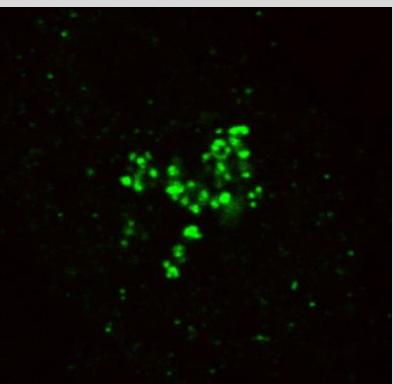
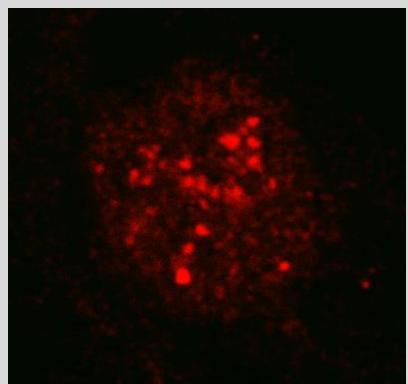


interchromatin granules

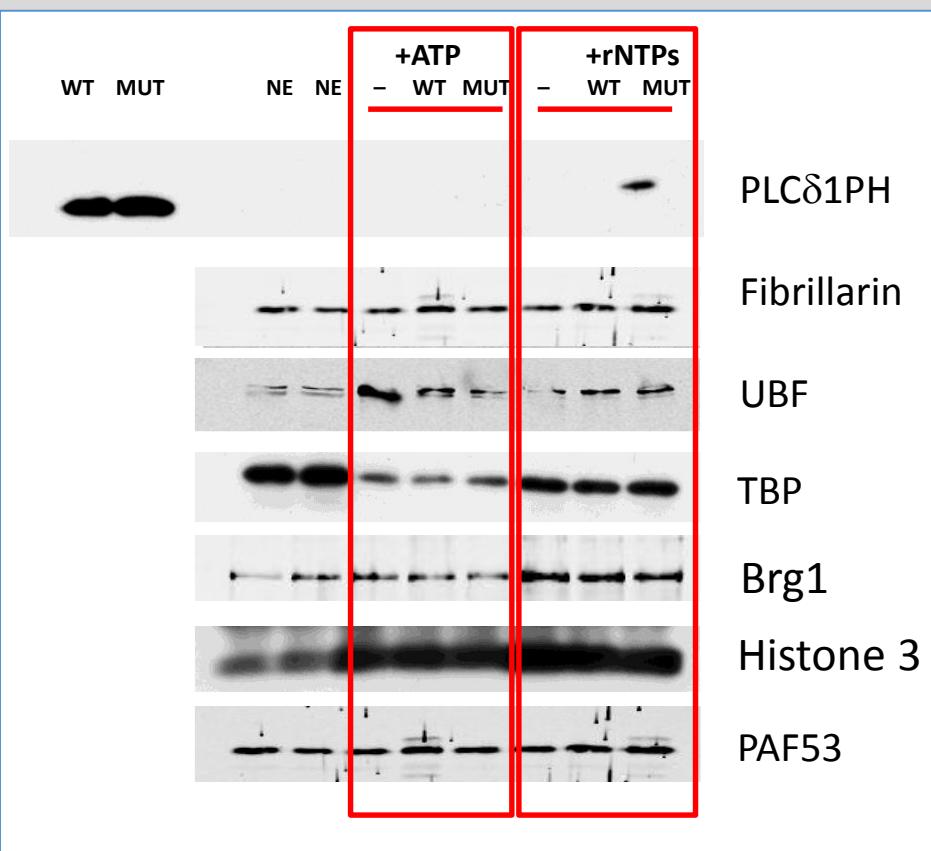
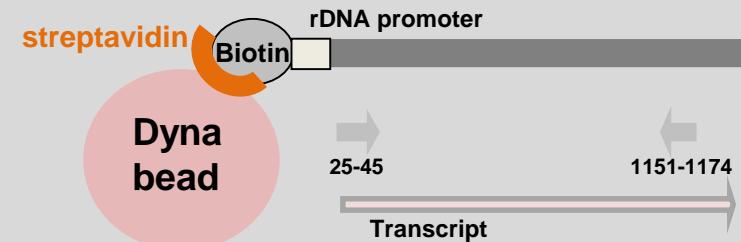
PIP2 participates in Pol I complex



PIP2 colocalizes with nascent rRNA transcripts



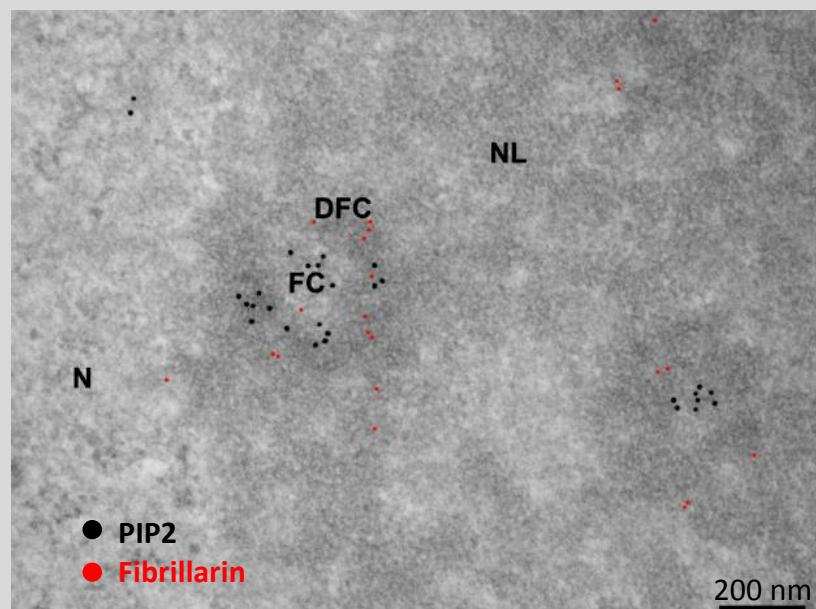
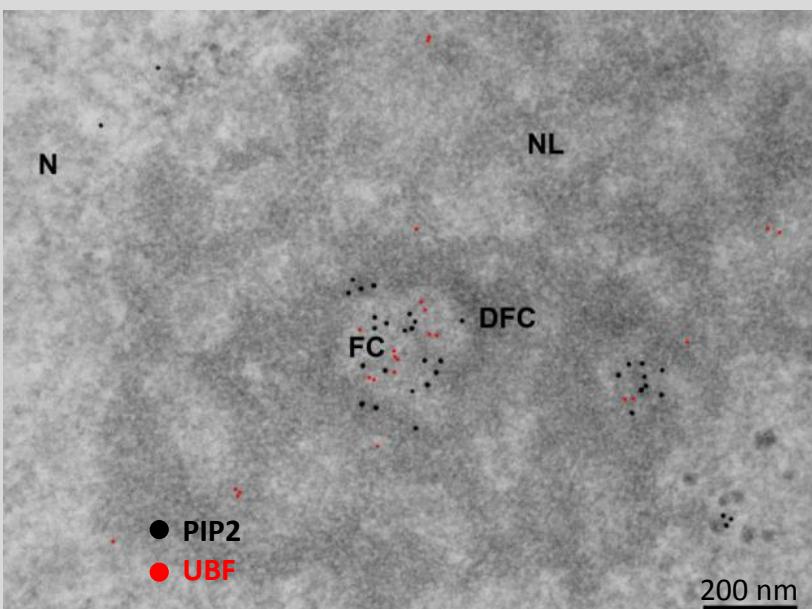
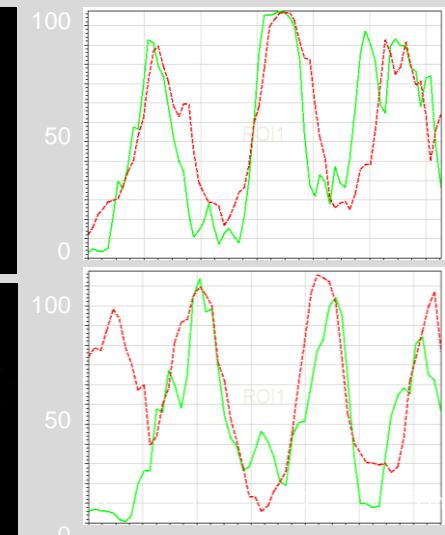
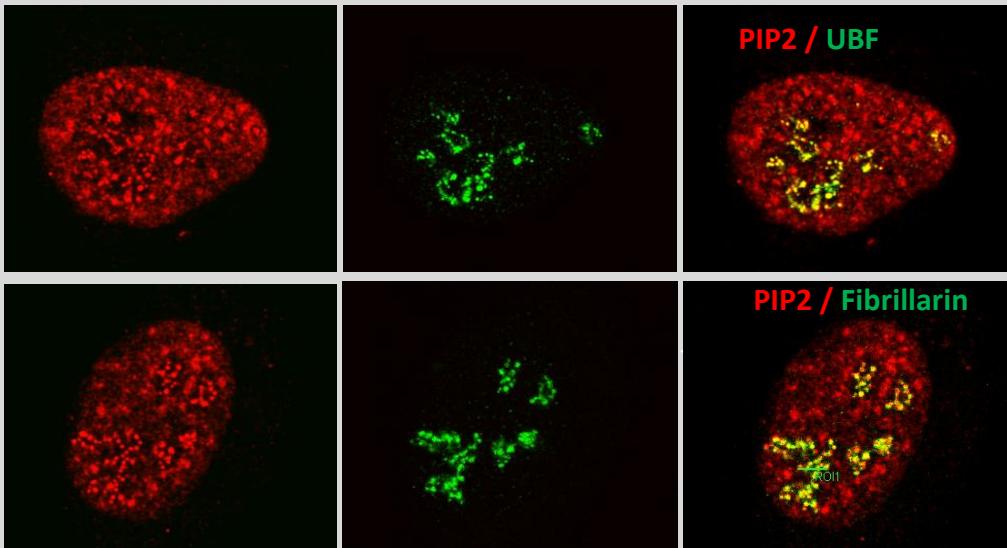
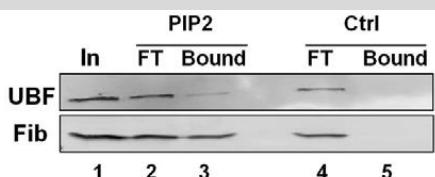
PIP2 in Pol I transcription



RNA Pol I	Threshold Ct Cycle Mean	Inhibition Fold
NE control	27.0±0.3	-
NE control+PIP2	26.6±0.6	~1
NEΔPIP2	30.3±0.3	~16
NEΔPIP2+PIP2	26.5±0.3	~1

PIP2 makes complex with UBF and fibrillarin

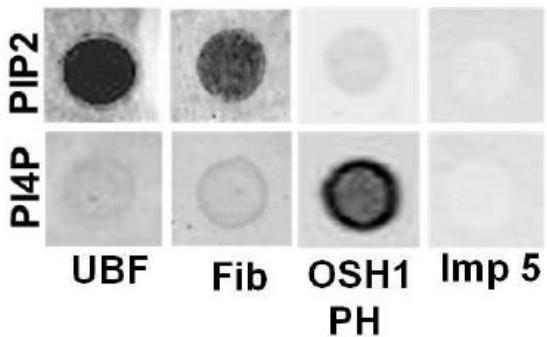
Pull-down via PIP2



Direct binding of PIP2 leads to conformational changes in UBF and fibrillarin

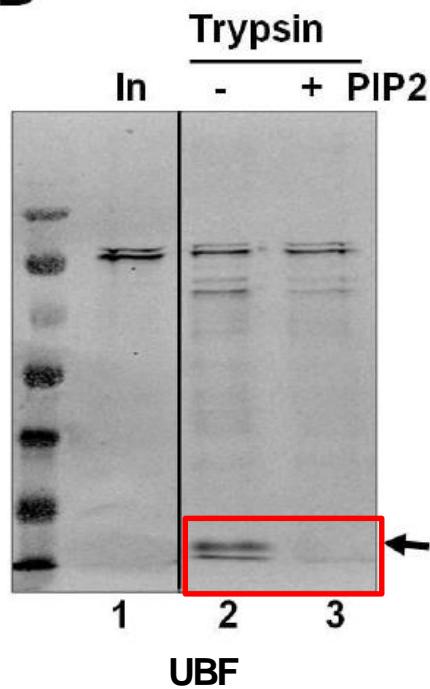
Direct binding assay on membrane

B

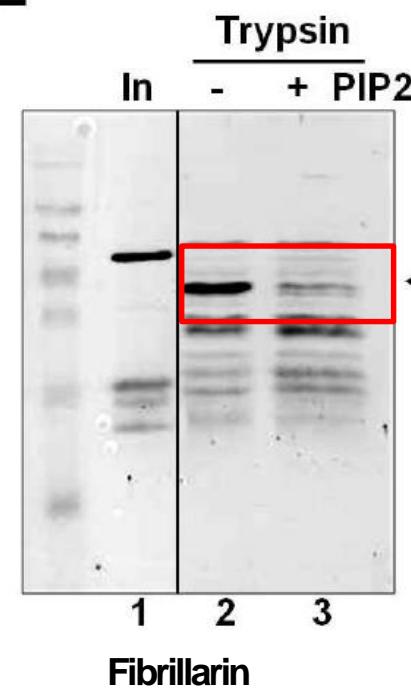


Limited protease digestion assay

D

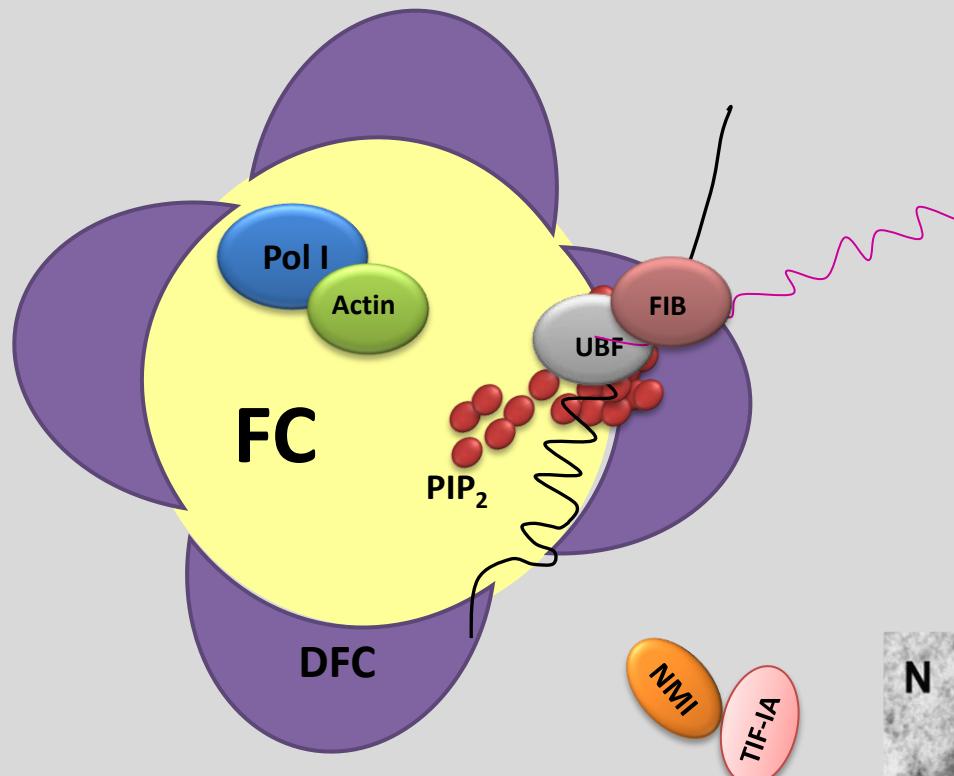


E

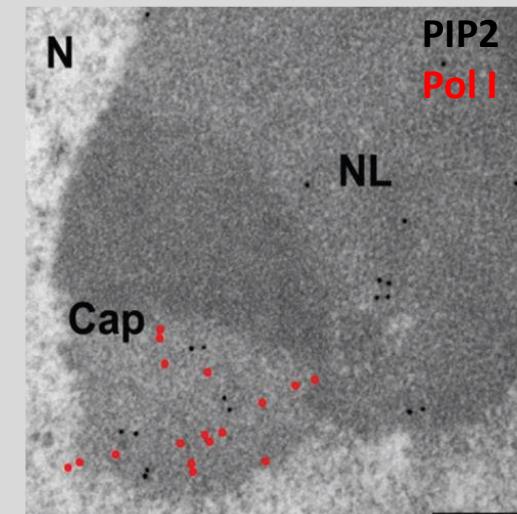


Open conformation

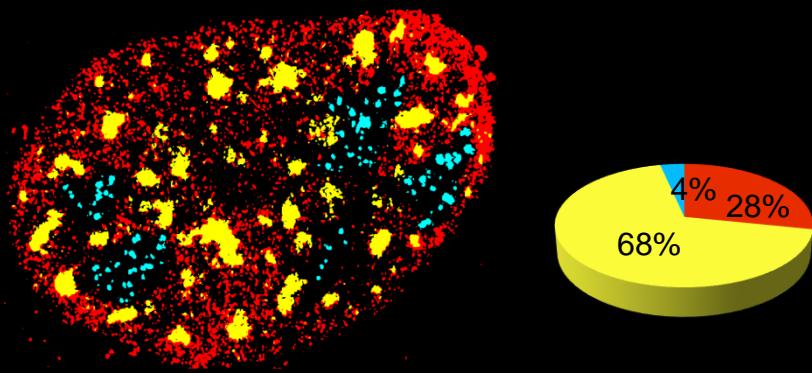
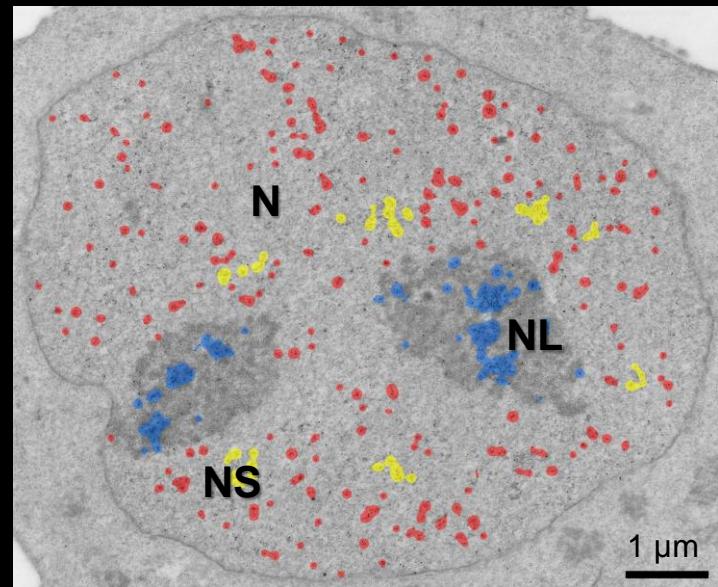
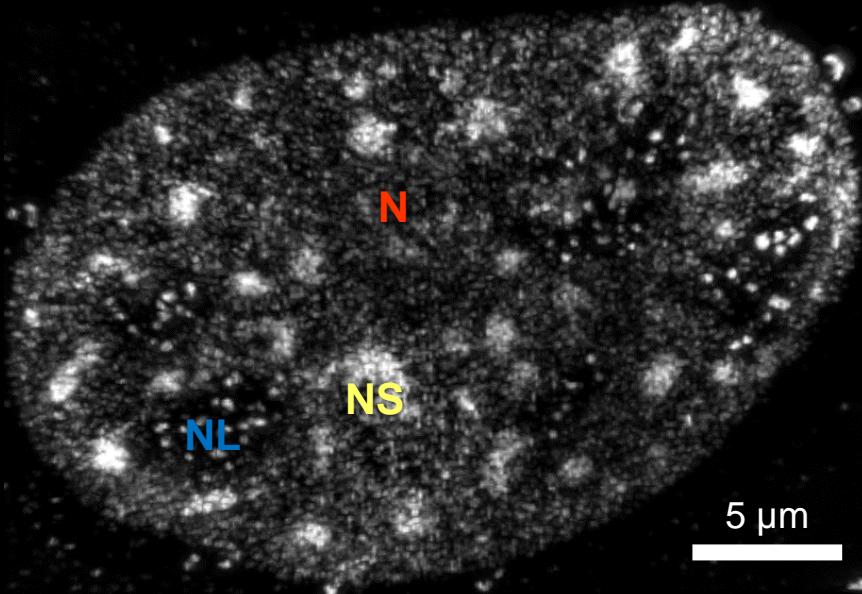
PIP2-containing lipid islets may serve as anchoring points for NM1, UBF, and fibrillarin in RNA pol I transcription



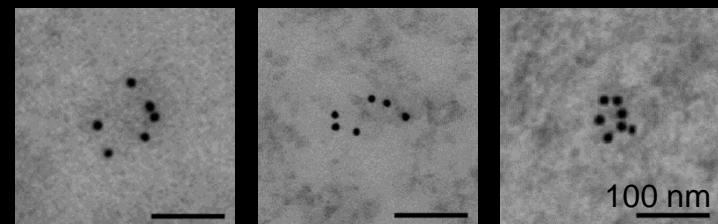
- PIP2 binding modifies conformation of proteins involved in rRNA synthesis and early processing
- PIP2 possibly participates in formation of nucleolar structure



The nuclear pool of PIP2 is distributed among the nuclear speckles, nucleoli and islets



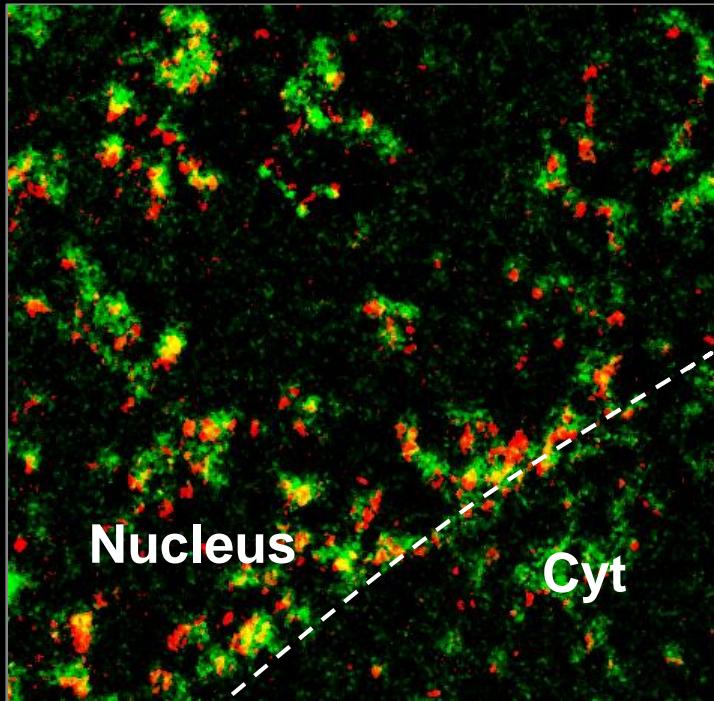
super-resolution SIM: PIP2 - labeling



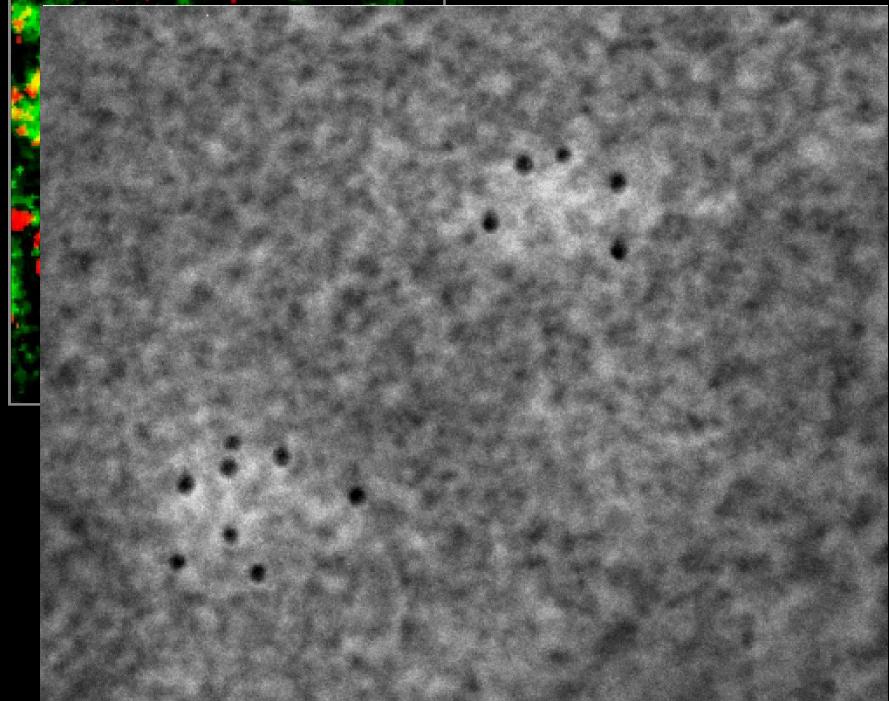
immunogold electron microscopy: PIP2 - labeling

PIP2 islets are lipidic structures surrounded by nucleic acids and proteins

P, N mapping



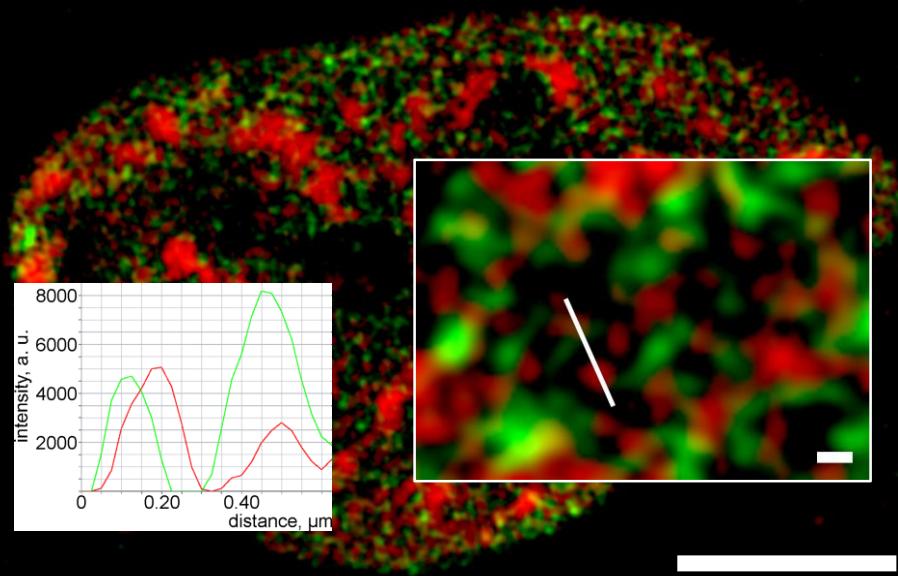
C mapping



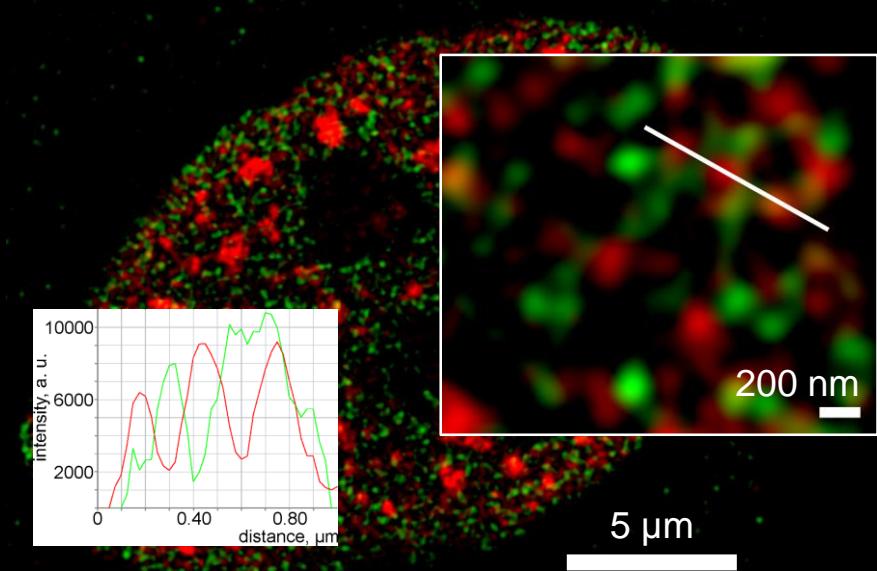
FEI TECNAI G2 20 LaB6 EM - EELS elemental mapping

PIP2 is located close to transcriptionally active genes marked by H3K4me2 and heterochromatin regions marked by H3K9me2

PIP2 H3K4me2



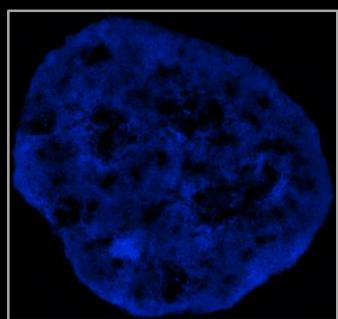
PIP2 H3K9me2



SIM

PIP2 islets are resistant to DNase treatment but are RNA-dependent

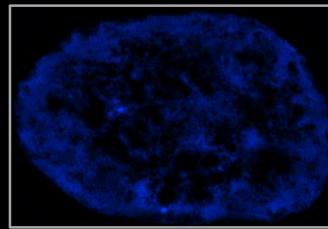
control



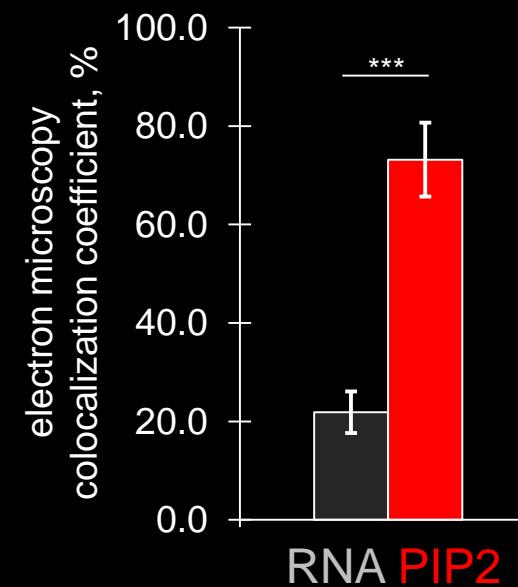
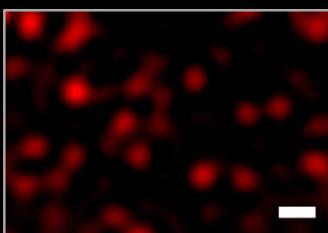
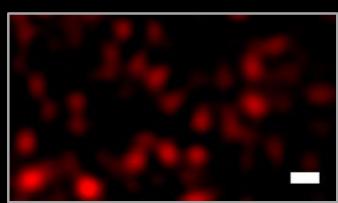
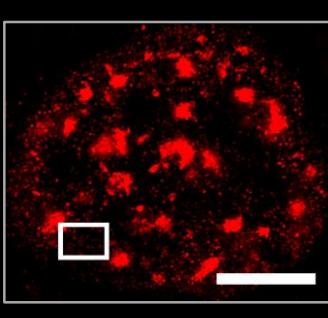
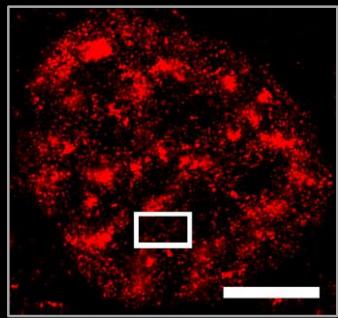
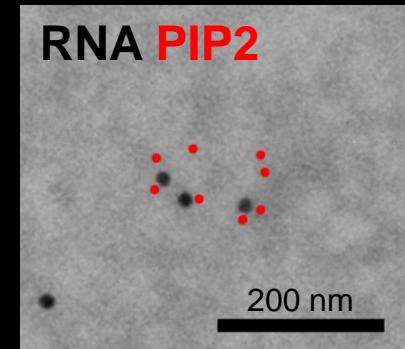
DNase



RNase



RNA PIP2

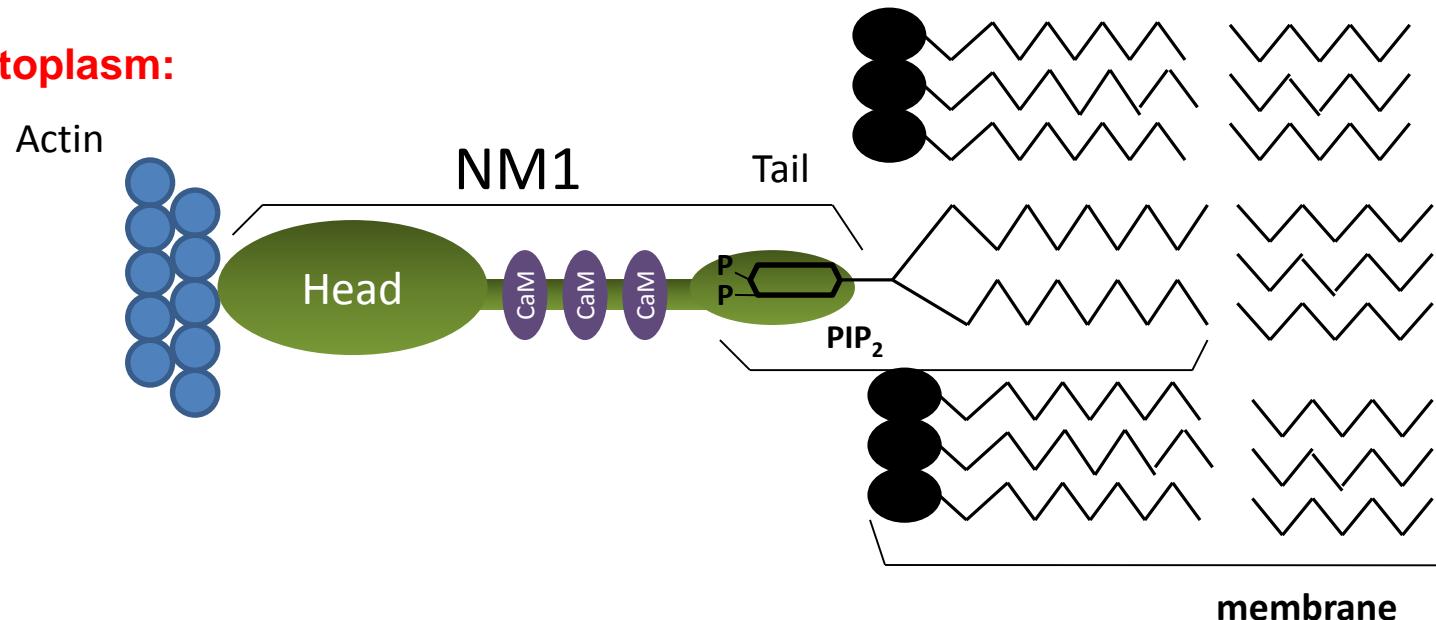


SIM: PIP2 DAPI

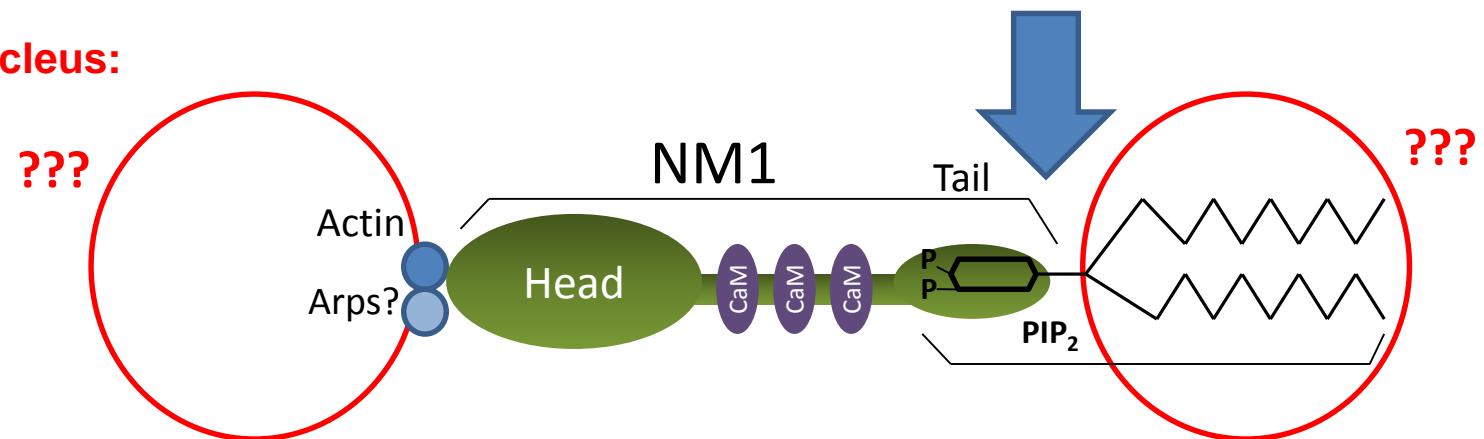
IEM

Binding partners of NM1-PIP₂?

In the cytoplasm:

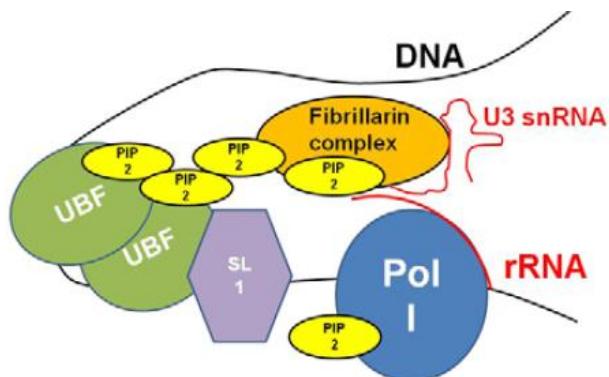
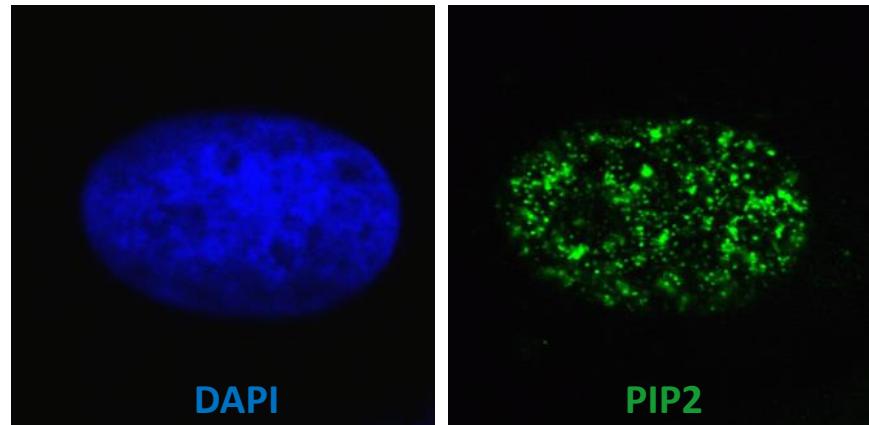


In the nucleus:

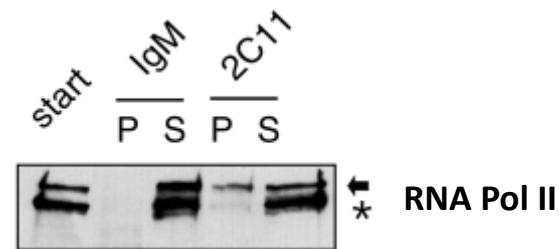


Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) (nucleus)

- localizes to the nucleus
- binds directly **Pol I**, UBF and fibrillarin
- binds hyperphosphorylated **Pol II**
- chromatin remodeling (BAF complex)
- splicing

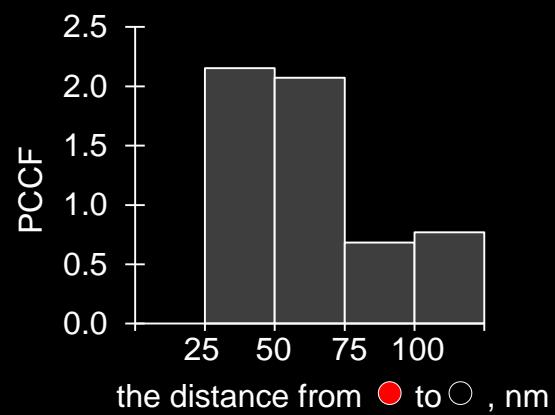
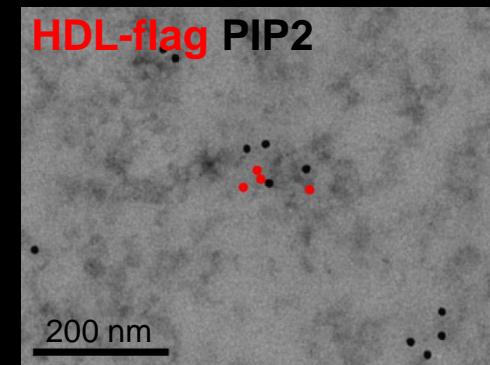
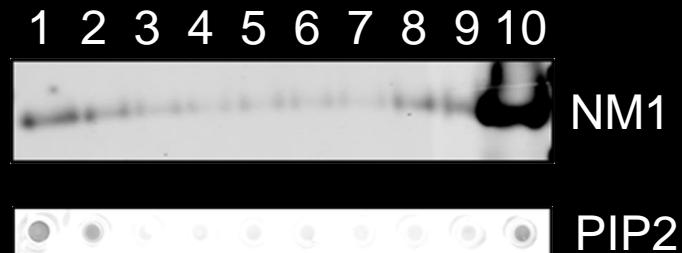


Yildirim et al., JCS, 2013



Osborne et al., JCS, 2001

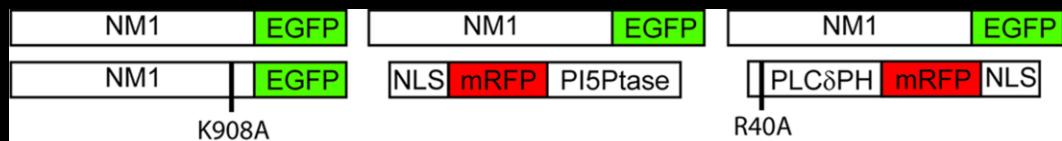
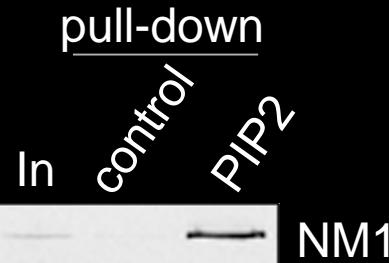
PIP2 colocalizes with NM1 in nuclear lipid complexes



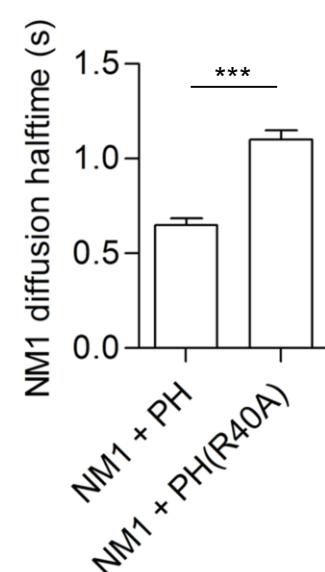
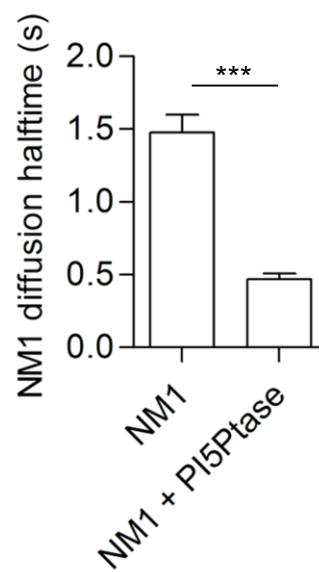
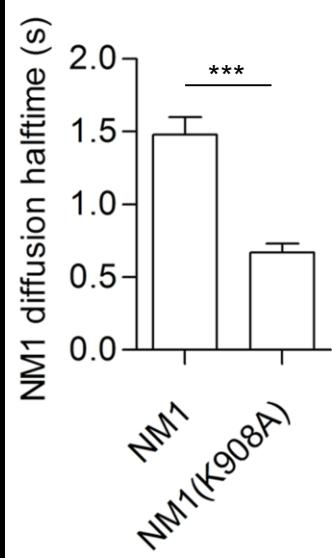
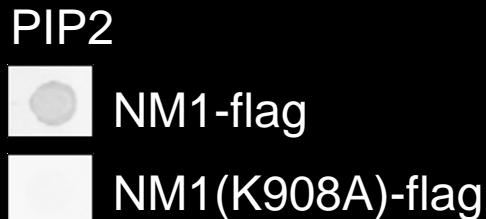
Nuclei extraction → flotation
in sucrose density gradient

IEM

PIP2 anchors NM1 into larger complexes inside of the cell nucleus



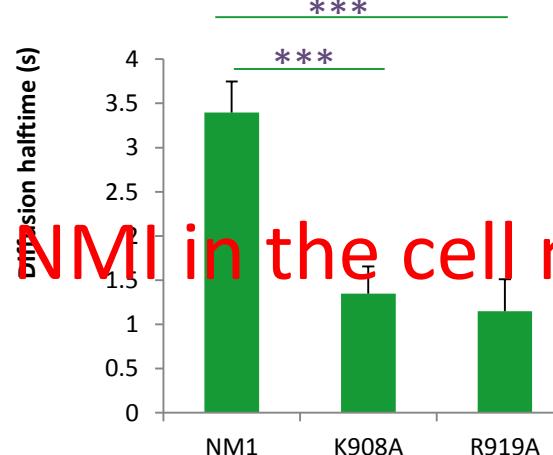
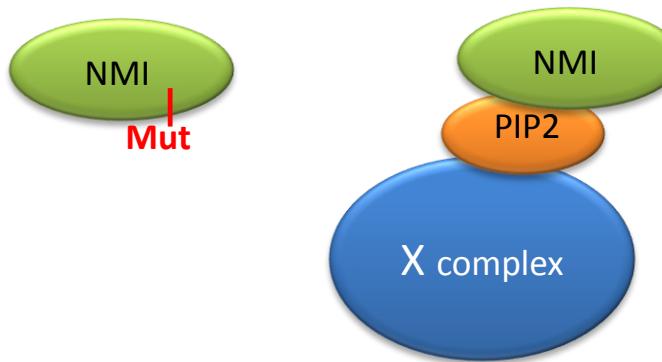
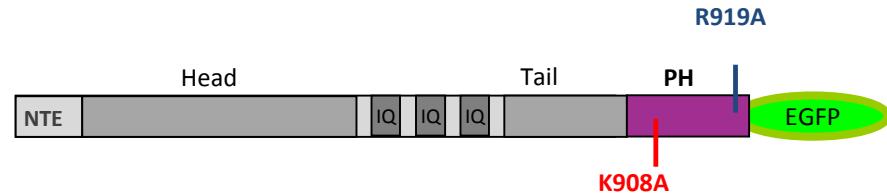
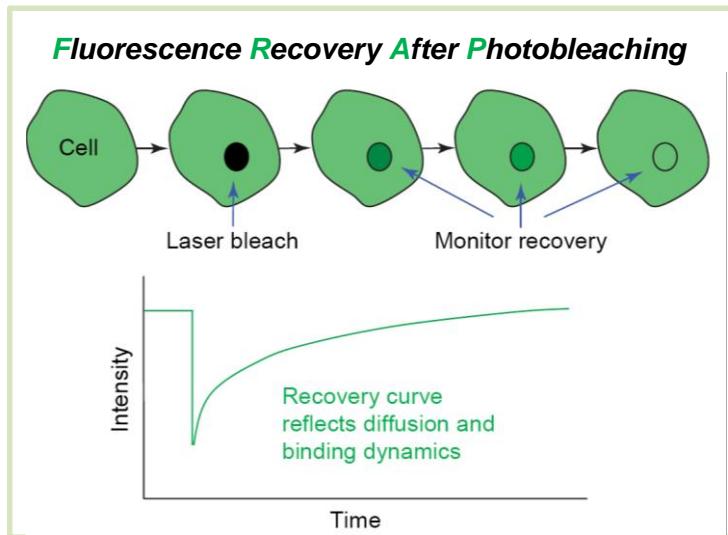
pull down



dot blot

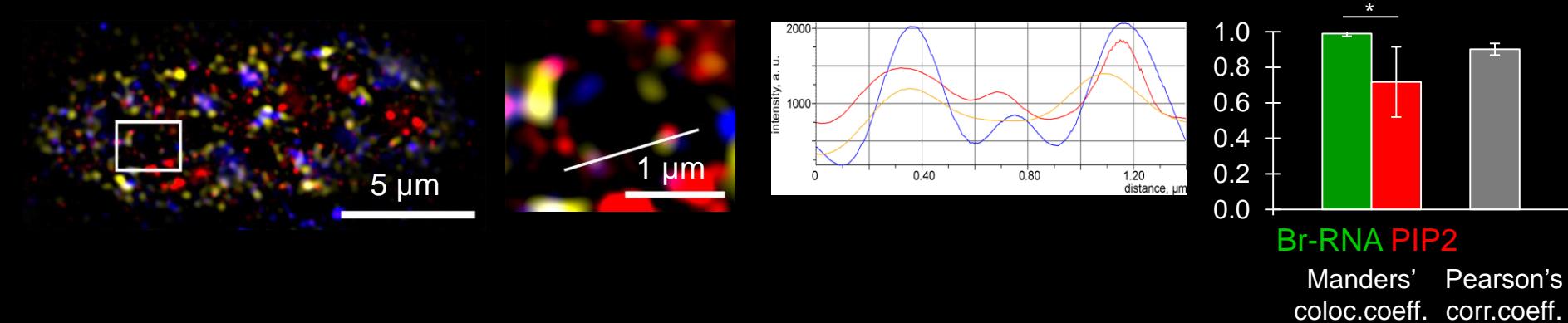
FRAP

NM1 mobility in the cell nucleus is restricted by PIP2 binding

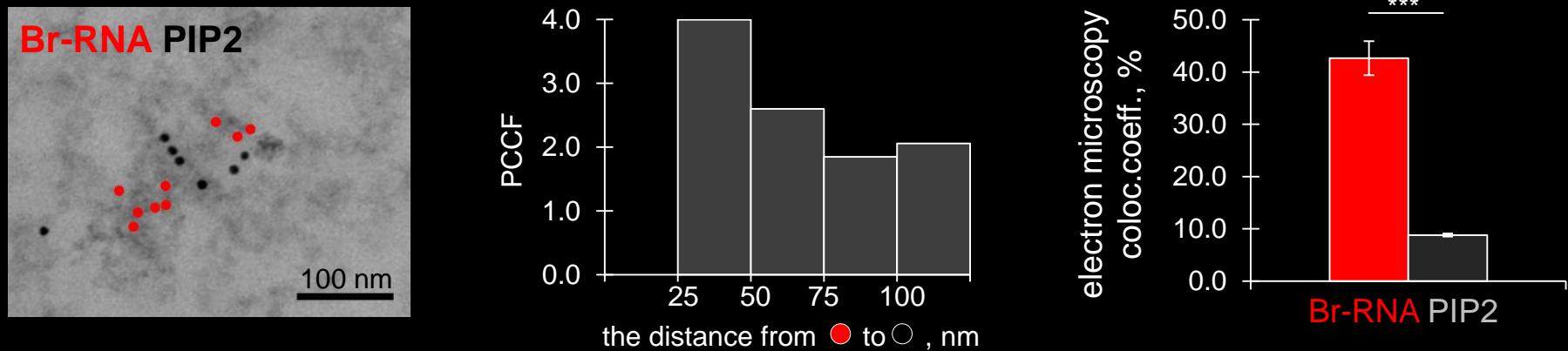


FCS, FRAP: PIP2 anchors **NM1** in the cell nucleus

Colocalization between PIP2 molecules and nascent RNA transcripts is significant at the distance of 25 - 75 nm

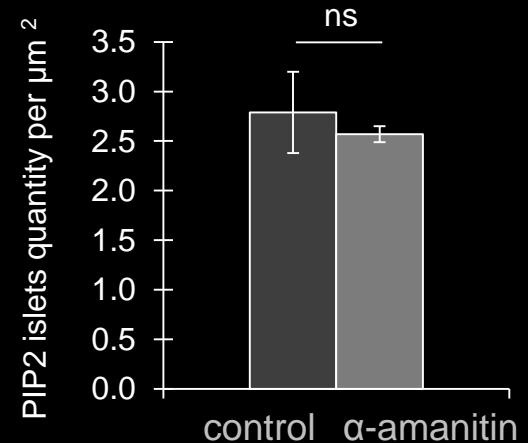
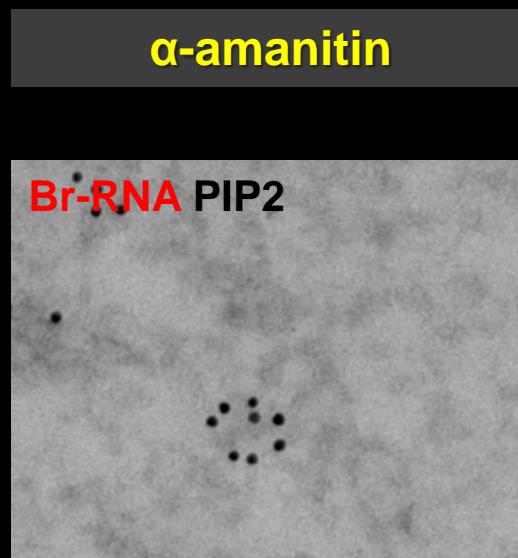
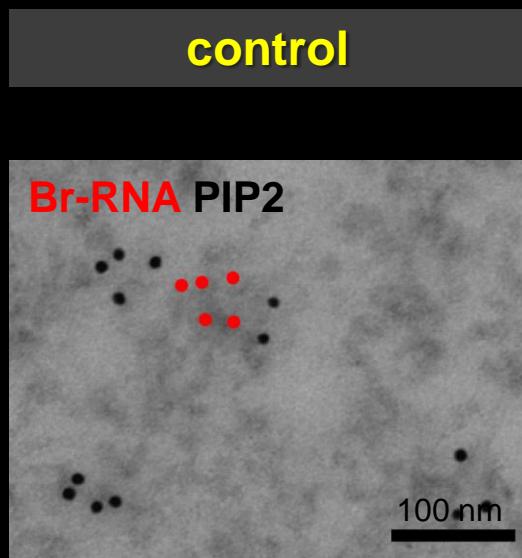


SIM: Br-RNA PIP2 RNA Pol II CTD



IEM: BrUTP incorporation

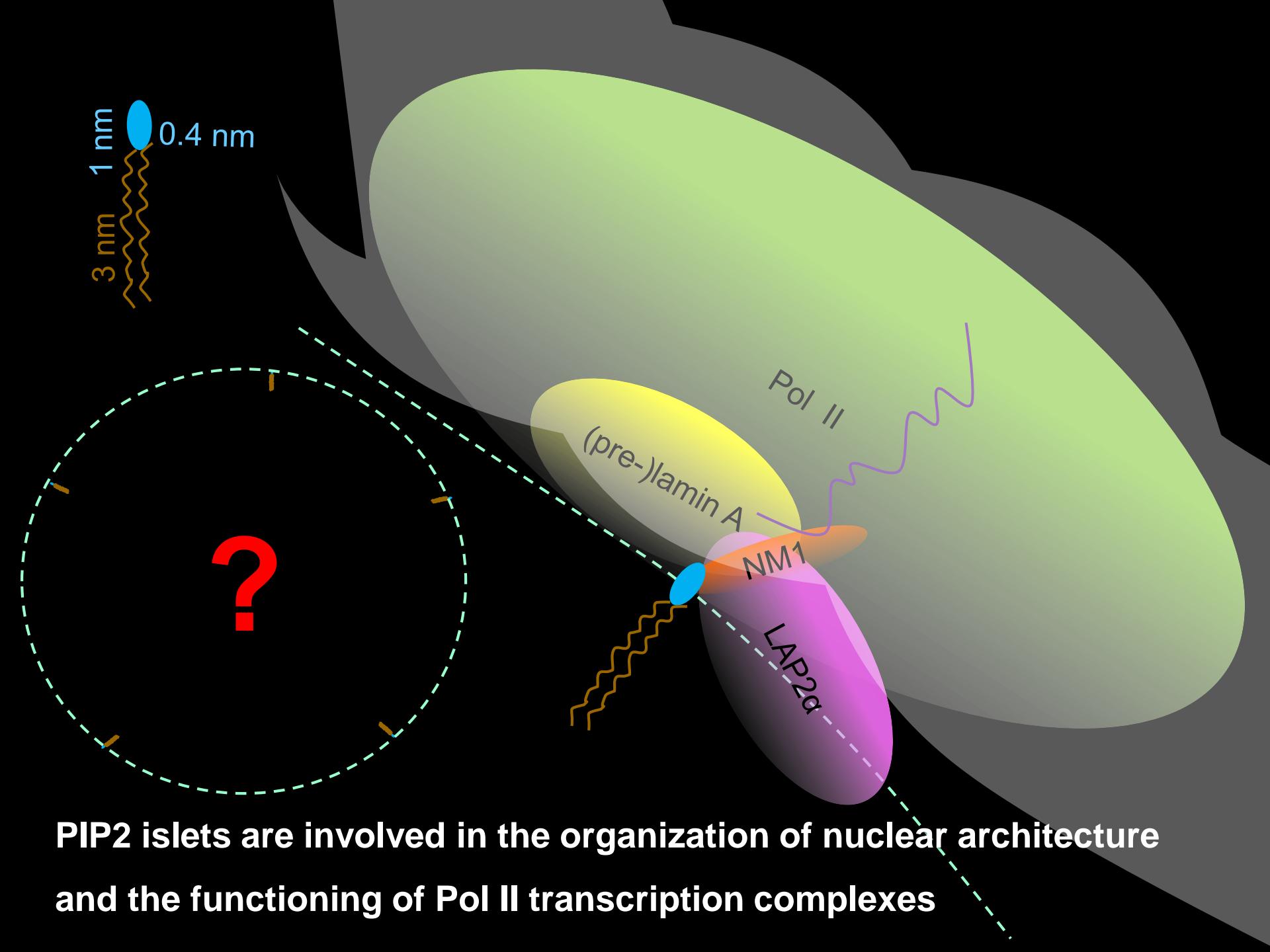
Inhibition of Pol II transcription does not affect the quantity and the pattern of PIP2 islets



IEM: BrUTP incorporation

CONCLUSIONS

- PIP2 islets – novel significant structures of cell nuclei
- attached structural proteins involved in chromatin remodeling
- attached active/inactive chromatin, Pol II transcription complexes and nascent transcripts
- disruption of PIP2 islets reduces level of transcription by Pol II
- NM1/Myo1c and PIP2 co-fractionates with active CTD
- interaction between NM1/Myo1c and PIP2 is required for efficient Pol II transcription *in vivo*



Acknowledgements

IMG, Dept. of biology of the cell nucleus



Vlada Filimonenko
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Iva Jelínková
Ilona Kalasová
Pavel Kříž
Ivana Nováková
Pavel Marášek
Margarita Sobol
Tomáš Venít
Sukriye Yıldırım

Microscopy Centre of IMG

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