

Exploring the Evolution of Ionotropic Glutamate Receptors in Metazoa

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1 Background

Ionotropic glutamate receptors (iGluRs): ligand-gated ion channels that activate upon binding to excitatory neurotransmitters, predominantly Glutamate.

iGluRs mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in both vertebrates and invertebrates and play an important role in many physiological processes.

Analysis based on sequence similarity and pharmacology proposes a classification of iGluRs into four subfamilies, including AKDF (AMPA, Kainate, Delta and Phi), NMDA, Epsilon and Lambda (1).

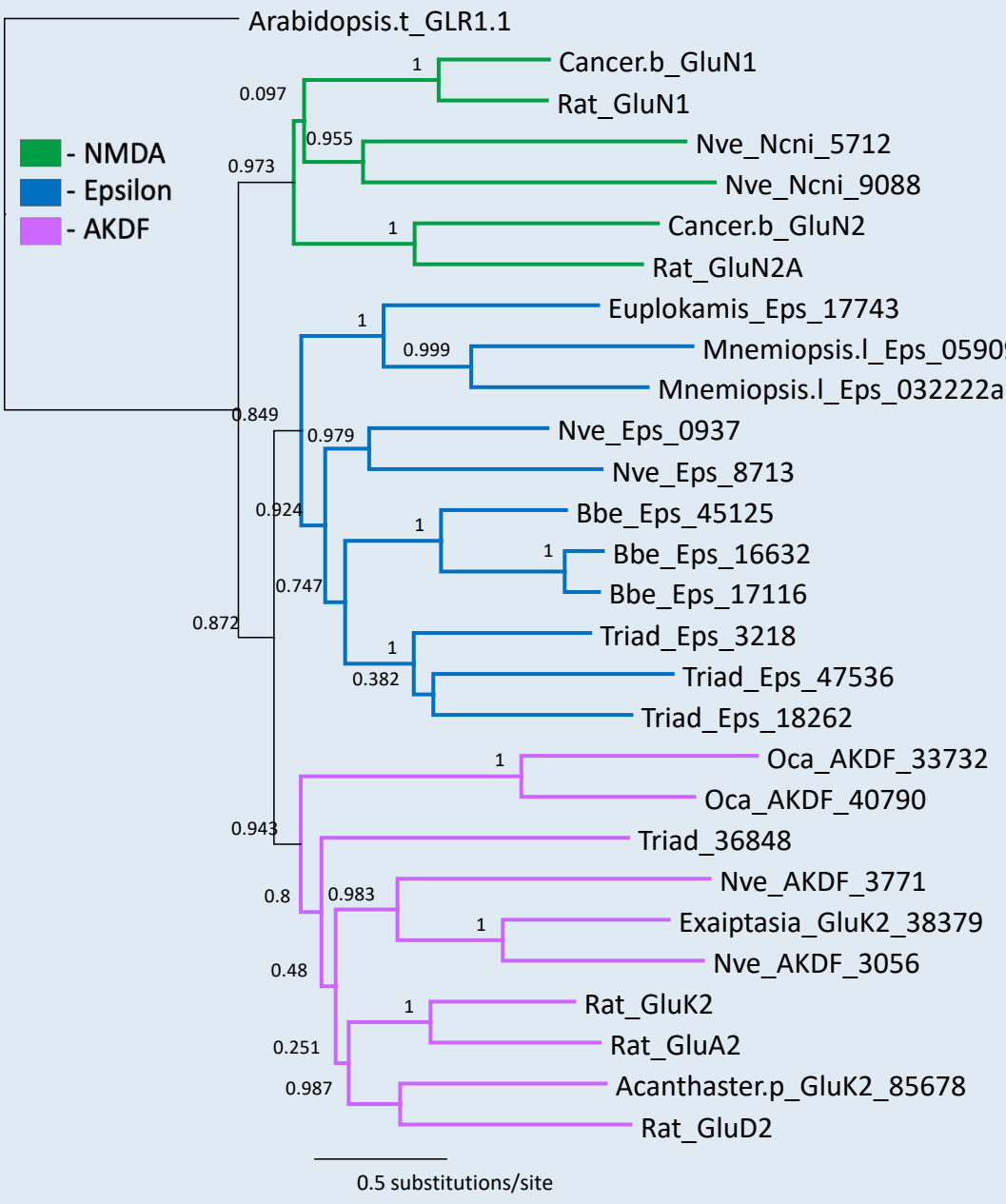
The ligand selectivity and potency of iGluRs is dictated by certain residues lining the agonist binding pocket in iGluR subunits.

Previous structural data suggest that ligand recognition is determined by residues in positions 674, 676, and 725 (nr based on Rat_GluA2), and that residues in positions 499, 501, and 726 influence ligand potency.

Due to lack of functional verification of the structural data, we explored how specific residues within the agonist binding pocket influence the binding efficacy of agonists by using molecular mutagenesis and TEVC recordings.

2 Evolutionary and structural background of iGluRs

Phylogeny of selected metazoan iGluRs



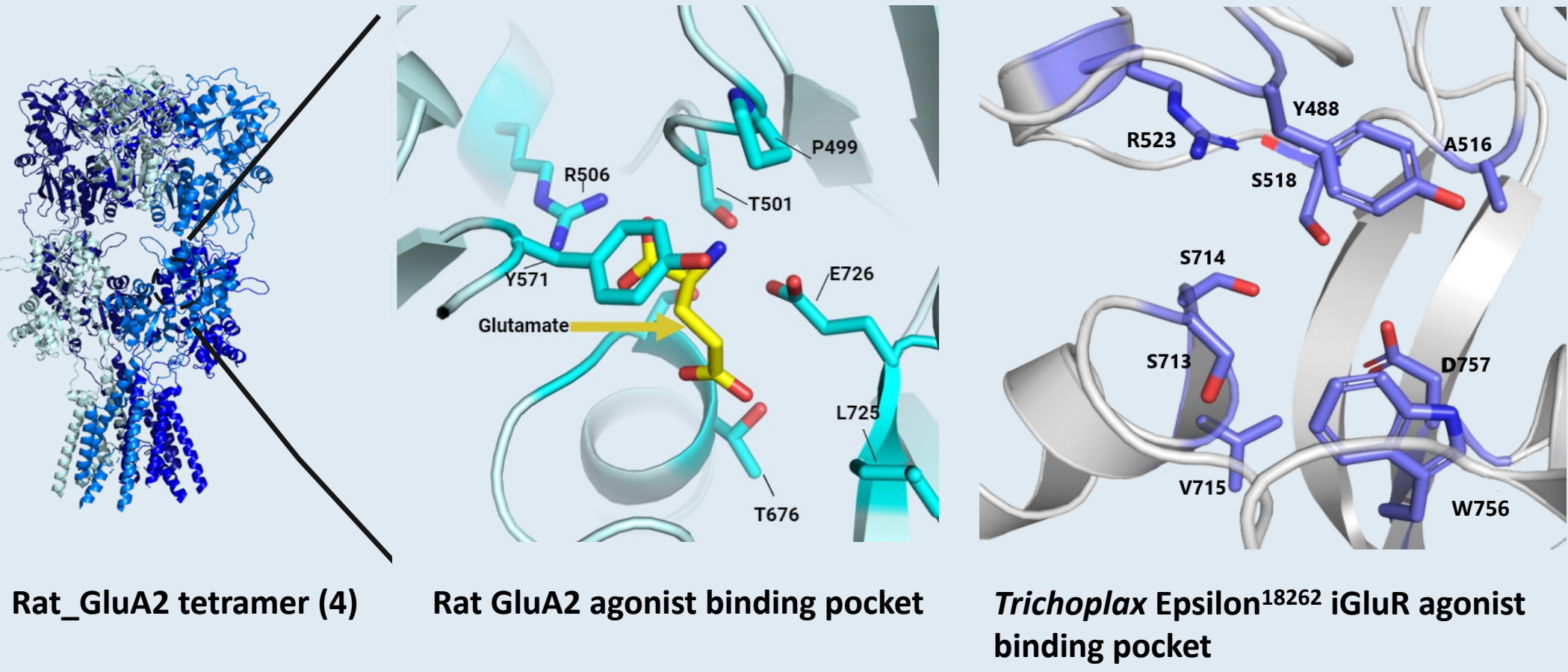
Multiple sequence alignment of iGluR residues involved in ligand-binding

iGluR genes	Ligand Binding Domain Segments					
	Rat_GluA2	471	499	506	674	725
NMDA	Cancer.b_GluN1	QFG	APLTINPERAQV	ATVKGSSVD	IWDS	GYG
	Rat_GluN1	KFG	APLTINPERAQV	ATVKGSSVD	IWDS	GYG
	Cancer.b_GluN2	FKG	TSIKINEREEV	ATTLKGNID	LYDA	GYG
	Rat_GluN2A	KHG	GSLTINEERSEV	GTPVNGSTE	IYDA	GYG
Epsilon	Nve_Eps_0937	NFG	TSLSISPERQKV	GTVLNSQPK	IWDS	GYG
	Nve_Eps_8713	QFG	APLTISSEGQTV	GTLNMSQLQ	ISDR	GYG
	Bbe_Eps_45125	NFG	ATLTITAQREEA	GARGSGATE	ISDN	GYG
	Bbe_Eps_17116	QYG	AMSITIAQKQAD	GAISTYSSW	FIDS	GYG
	Triad_Eps_47536	QYG	VPLSITIAELQEH	GVLKESGTM	IADS	GHG
	Triad_Eps_18262	SYG	GAFSISVSRRAGE	GTVSGSSVH	LDWA	GTA
AKDF	Triad_36848	IFG	APLSITSFRQSV	GTVIDSEAM	IWYY	GFG
	Exaipiasia_AKDF_38379	AYG	APITITATRESV	GVLKGAID	LTEQ	SYG
	Nve_AKDF_3056	SYG	GPITITAREEV	GVQEGGSLF	LTDQ	SYA
	Rat_GluK2	KYG	APLAITYVREKV	GAVEDGATM	LMES	GYG
	Rat_GluA2	KYG	APLTITLVREEV	GTLDGSGTK	LLS	GYG
	Rat_GluD2	KYG	SALITTPDRENV	GTVLDSAVY	WMDA	GYG

Genes of interest

	Rat_GluA2	499	506	674	725	Selectivity
Cancer.b_GluN1	APLTINPERAQV	ATVKGSSVD	IWDS			Glycine
Rat_GluN1	APLTINPERAQV	ATVKGSSVD	IWDS			Glycine, D-Serine
Cancer.b_GluN2	TSIKINEREEV	ATTLKGNID	LYDA			Glutamate
Rat_GluN2A	GSLTINEERSEV	GTPVNGSTE	IYDA			Glutamate
Nve_Eps_8713	APLTISSEGQTV	GTLNMSQLQ	ISDR			unknown
Bbe_Eps_45125	ATLTITAQREEA	GARGSGATE	ISDN			Glutamate
Triad_Eps_47536	VPLSITIAELQEH	GVLKESGTM	IADS			unknown
Triad_Eps_18262	GAFSISVSRRAGE	GTVSGSSVH	LDWA			Glycine, D-Serine
Nve_AKDF_3056	GPITITAREEV	GVQEGGSLF	LTDQ			Glutamate, Aspartate
Rat_GluK2	APLAITYVREKV	GAVEDGATM	LMES			Glutamate
Rat_GluA2	APLTITLVREEV	GTLDGSGTK	LLS			Glutamate
Rat_GluD2	SALITTPDRENV	GTVLDSAVY	WMDA			Glycine, D-Serine

Homology models of iGluR agonist binding pocket



3 Experimental approach to simulate evolution of iGluRs

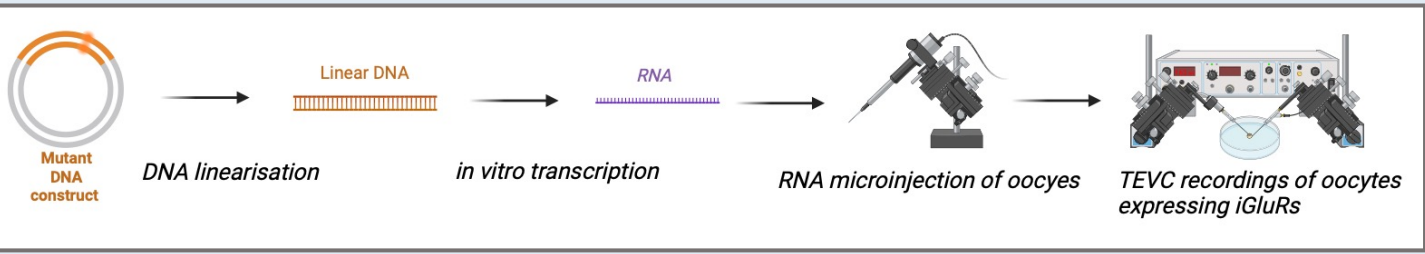
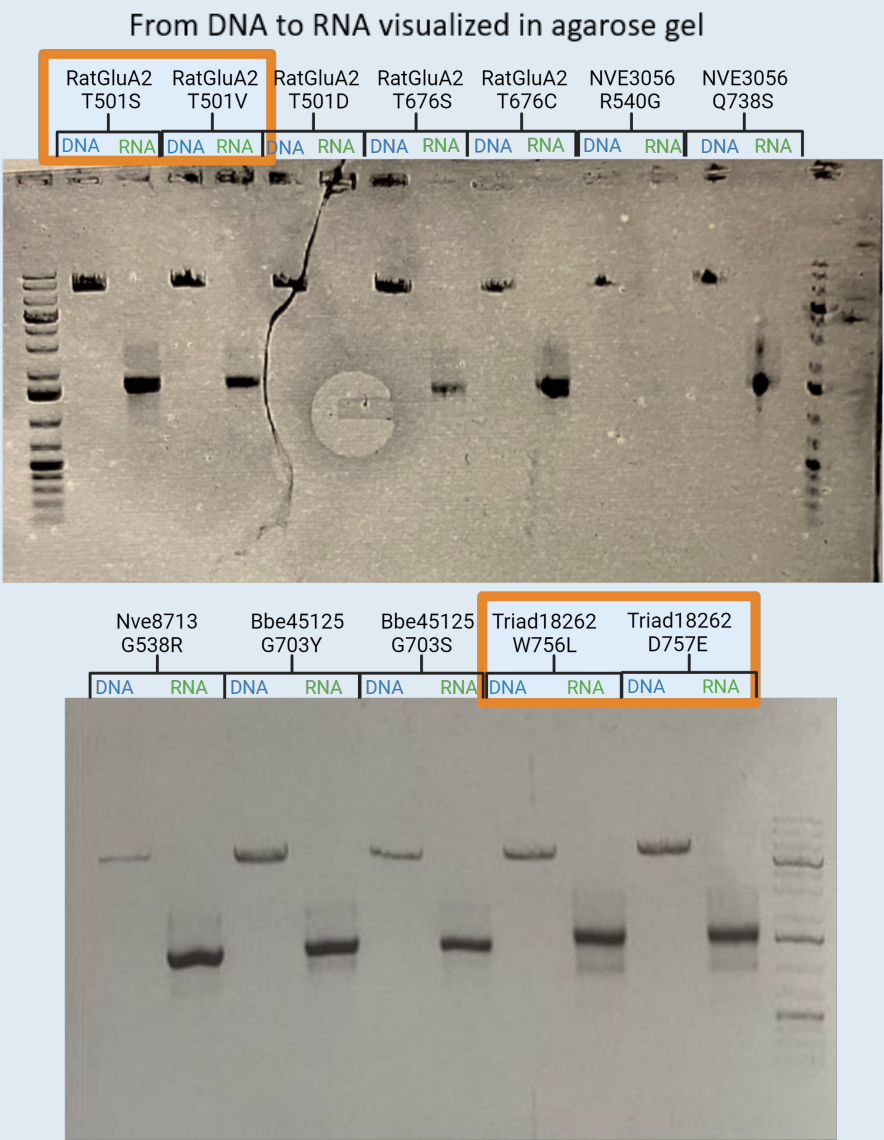
Gene variants created: Sequencing result of the gene variants electrophysiologically tested:

Rat (AMPA)
Rat_GluA2_T501S
Rat_GluA2_T501V
Rat_GluA2_T501C
Rat_GluA2_T501D
Rat_GluA2_T676S
Rat_GluA2_T676C
Rat_GluA2_T676D

Nematostella(Epsilon)
NVE3056_R540G
NVE3056_Q738S
Nve8713_G538R

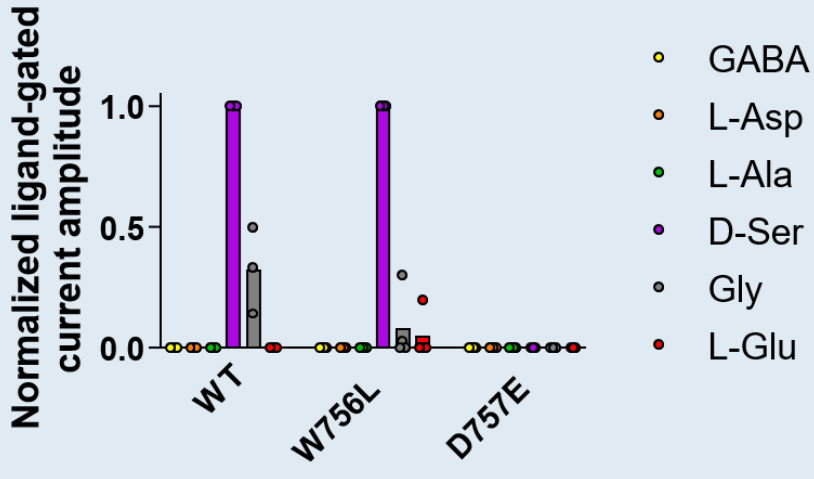
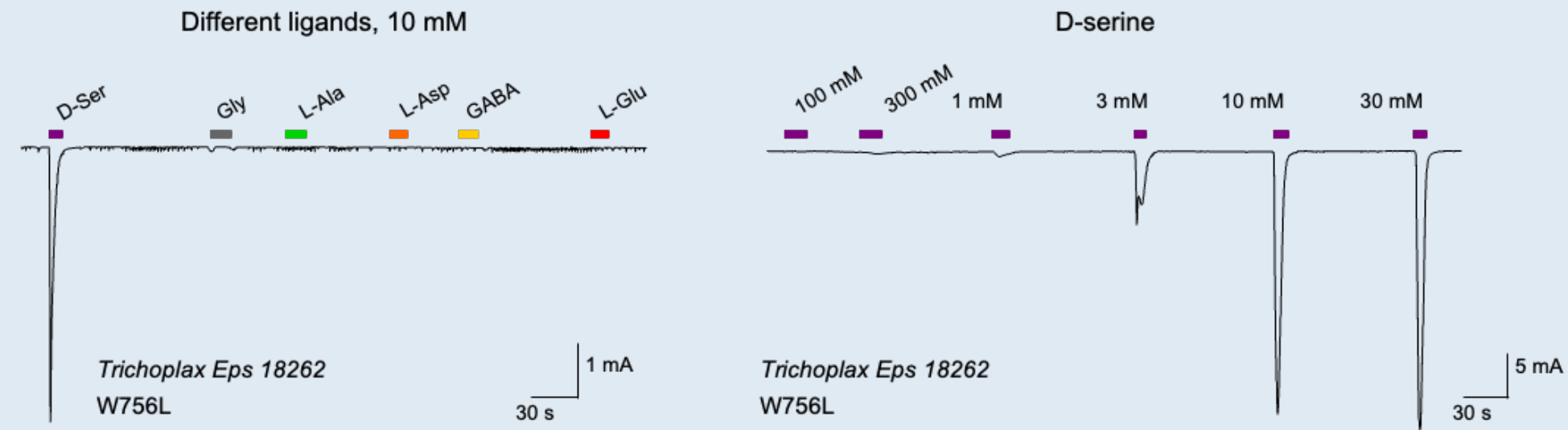
Trichoplax(Epsilon)
Tad47536_L512R
Triad18262_F517L
Triad18262_S713G
Triad18262_V715T
Triad18262_S713G_V715T
Triad18262_W756L
Triad18262_W756T
Triad18262_D757E

Branchiostoma(Epsilon)
Bbe45125_G703Y
Bbe45125_G703S



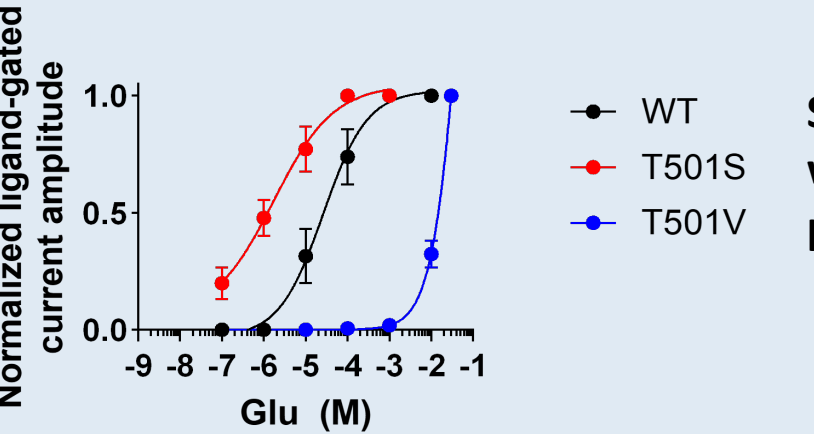
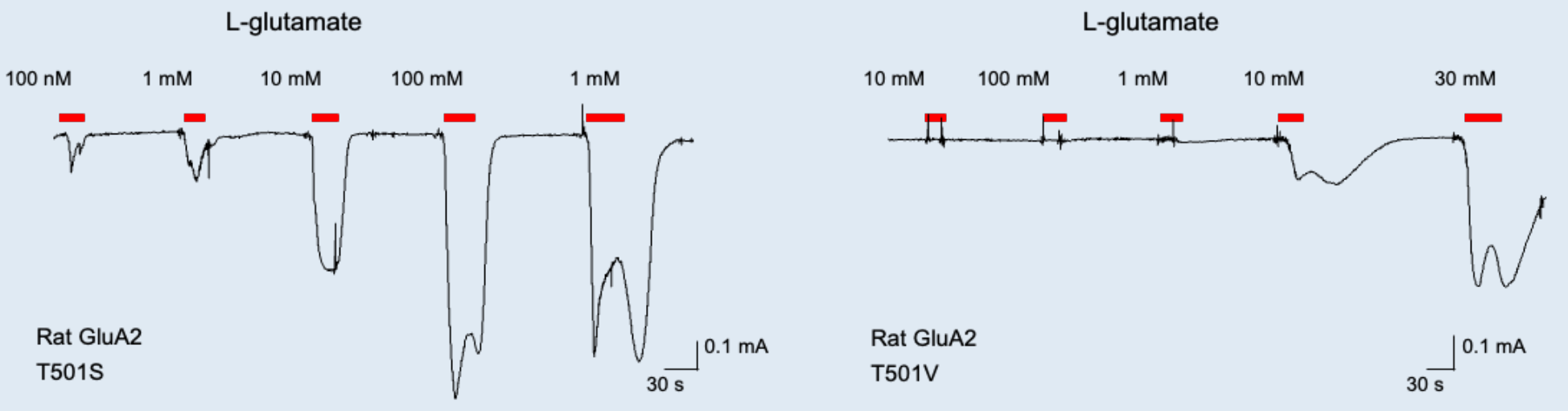
4 Electrophysiological recordings of Trichoplax and Rat iGluRs expressed in *Xenopus laevis* oocytes

Ligand-gated current responses in oocytes expressing mutant W756L *Trichoplax* Epsilon¹⁸²⁶² iGluRs



Change in *Trichoplax* Epsilon¹⁸²⁶² iGluR function through amino acid substitution

The current response recorded in oocytes expressing mutant T501S and T501V Rat GluA2 AKDF iGluR when exposed to L-glutamate



Summary of the expression by iGluR channels with different amino acids substituting at T501 position

5 Conclusion

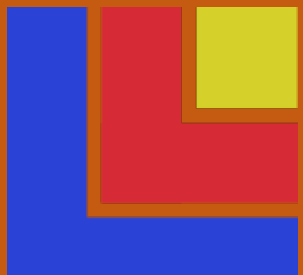
Due to the increase in T501S iGluR expression and decrease in T501V iGluR expression when compared to the wildtype T501, the results confirm that polar interactions between T501 (or equivalent) and the ligand amine group are important for ligand sensitivity.

Among the more divergent residues in position equivalent to 725 in Rat GluA2, the W/L difference between glycine-binding and glutamate-binding receptors does not seem to determine ligand selectivity, although it may contribute to ligand potency.

References:

- Ramos-Vicente, D., Grant, S. G. N., & Bayés, À. (2021). Metazoan evolution and diversity of glutamate receptors and their auxiliary subunits. *Neuropharmacology*, 195, 108640.
- Ramos-Vicente, D., Ji, J., Gratacòs-Batlle, E., Gou, G., Reig-Viader, R., Luis, J., Burguera, D., Navas-Perez, E., García-Fernández, J., Fuentes-Prior, P., Escrivá, H., Roher, N., Soto, D., & Bayés, À. (2018). Metazoan evolution of glutamate receptors reveals unreported phylogenetic groups and divergent lineage-specific events. *eLife*, 7, e35774.
- Sandra, S., Oksana, S., Yuhong, W., Hassan, Y. H., & Timothy, L. (2023). Constitutive activity of ionotropic glutamate receptors via a hydrophobic plug in the ligand-binding domain. *bioRxiv*, 2023.2008.2003.551817.
- Rat GluA2 tetramer - PDB:3KG2, Rat GluA2/Glu binding pocket - PDB:1FTJ, Triad¹⁸²⁶² binding pocket - AlphaFold Model

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