



G - PROTEINS

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INTRODUCTION (G PROTEINS)

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RAB FAMILY

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HISTORY

Cells communicate with each other

How the cell manages to convert external signals into the cell?

1994- Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine



Alfred G. Gilman and **Martin Rodbell** received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of "G-proteins and the role of these proteins in signal transduction in cells"

TRIMERIC G - PROTEINS

Signalling transduction processes

3 subunits

Alpha

Beta

Gamma

Gα: GTPase intrinsic activity

20% conservation

Variability

Classification

Gα_s

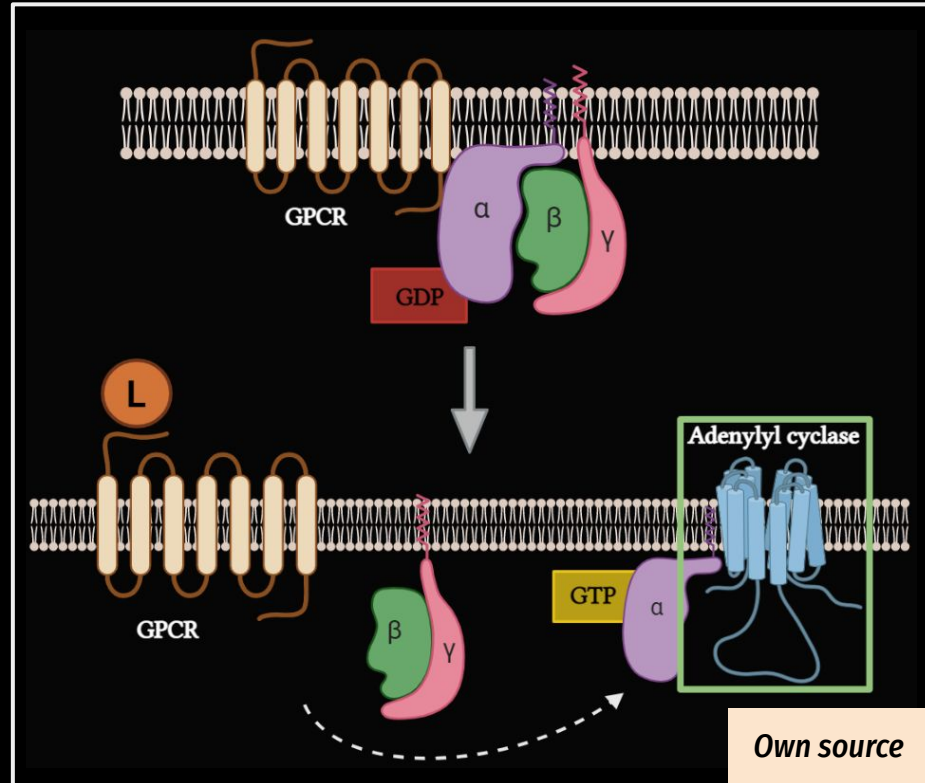
Gα_i

Gα_q

Gα₁₂

GTPase domain

Homology



MONOMERIC - TRIMERIC

■ RRAS

■ G - α -l1

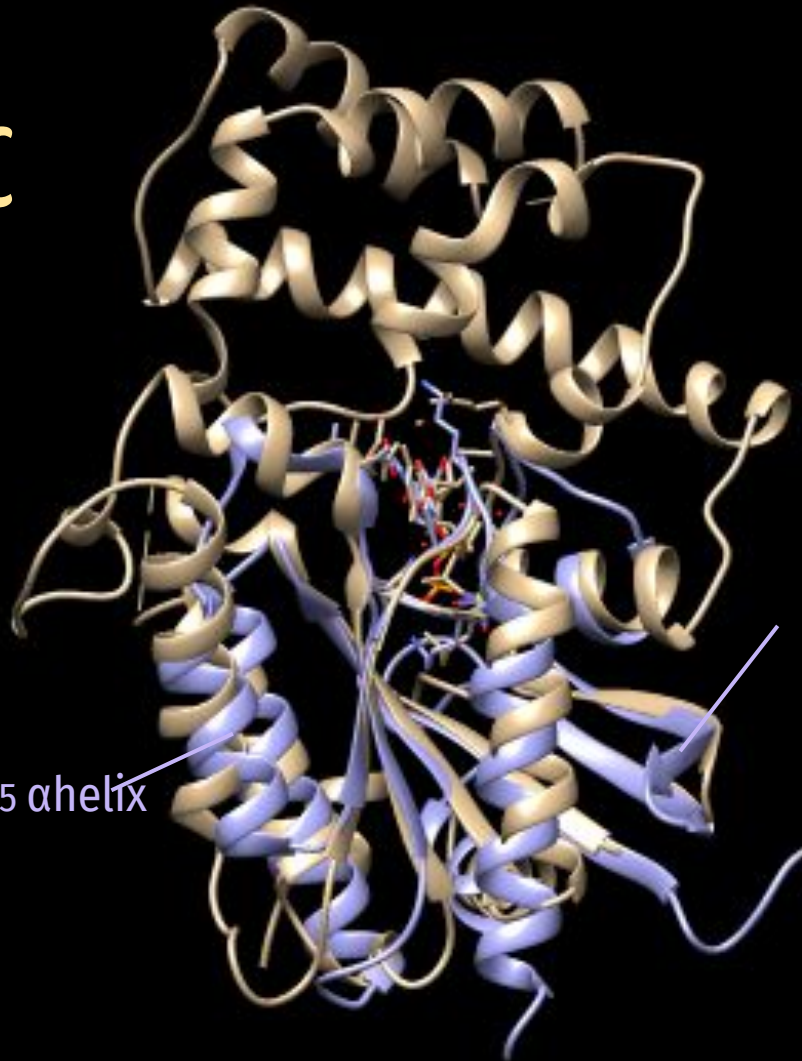
RAS domain

(GTP binding domain)

Resolution = 0,936 Å

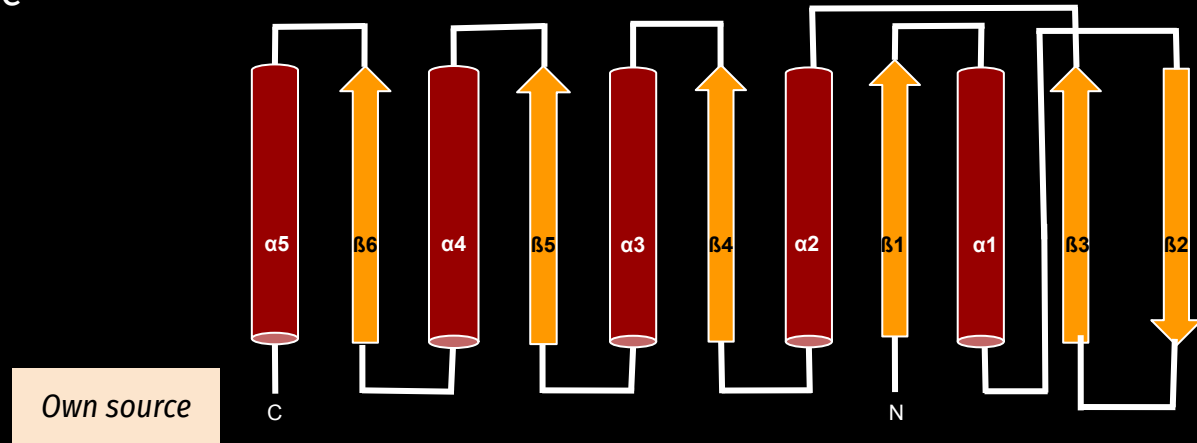
5 α helix

6-stranded β -sheet



MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS (or RAS SUPERFAMILY)

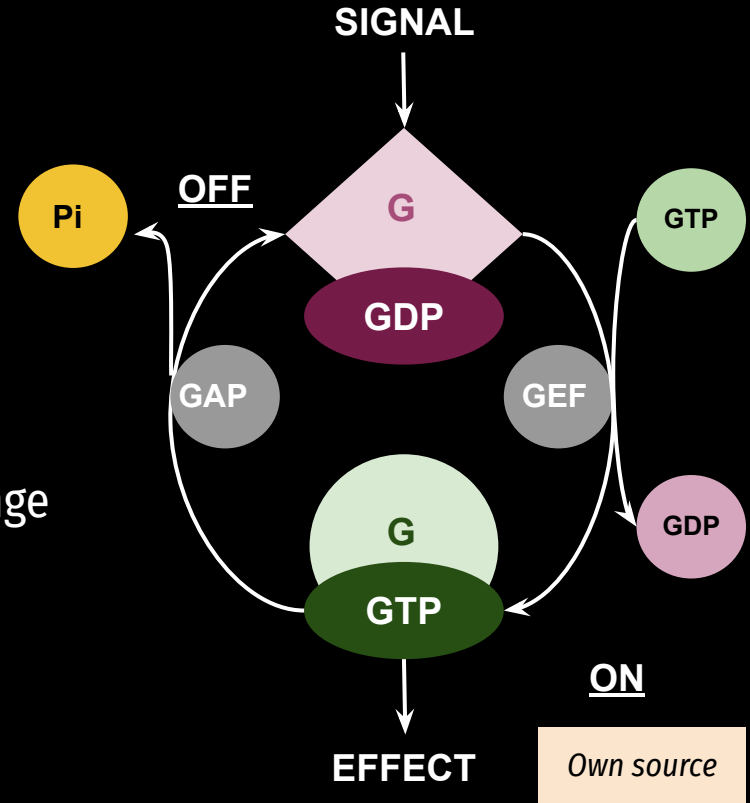
- **Small GTPases** (21 - 30 kD)
- Common core structure (G domain) : **5 helix + 6-stranded β -sheet**
- 5 families (Post translational modifications)
- Cytosol/membrane



MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS (or RAS SUPERFAMILY)

- SWITCHES :
 - ON (GTP)
 - OFF (GTP hydrolyzed to GDP)
- Switch I + Switch II
- Activation by proteins → conformational change
- RGS = Regulators of G protein Signalling

(GAP + GEF)



MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS

FAMILY	SUBFAMILIES	FUNCTION
RAS	HRAS, NRAS, KRAS, RRAS, RAP, RAL, RIT...	Cell growth (growth factor signal cascades)
RHO	RHOA,B,C,D...RAC, ROCK, RND...	Cytoskeletal dynamics = cell adhesion and migration
RAB	RAB3A, RABL, RAB1A, RAB14, RAB35...	Protein trafficking pathways, regulation of vesicle formation, actin-tubulin dependent movement and membrane fusion
RAN	RAN	Transport of proteins into and out of the nucleus (localisation of prot)
ARF	ARF1, ARF3, ARF4, ARF5...ARL 4, ARFRP, ARL, SARA...	Vesicle biogenesis, recycling and trafficking

EVOLUTION OF G PROTEINS

TRIMERIC : GPCR signalling system

Most of the gene families of this system were already present in the LECA

Some species have GPCRs without G proteins and vice versa

Different parts of the GPCR signalling system evolved independently

The system is very plastic

The expansion of the GPCR receptors could be motivated by the emergence of multicellularity in metazoans

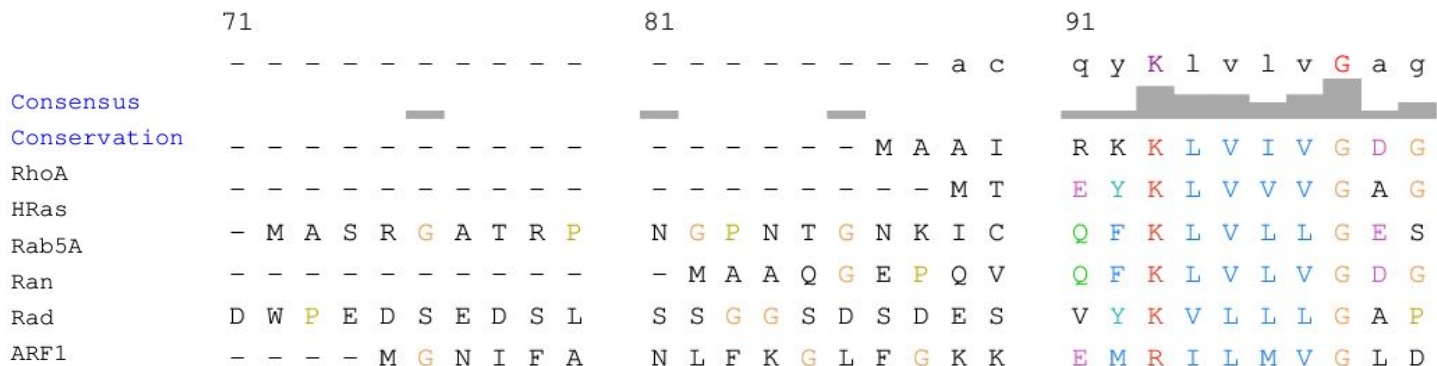
A key to developing multicellularity complexy

MONOMERIC G - PROTEINS : CLUSTALW

Are the human superfamily ras proteins similar between them?



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAS SUPERFAMILY

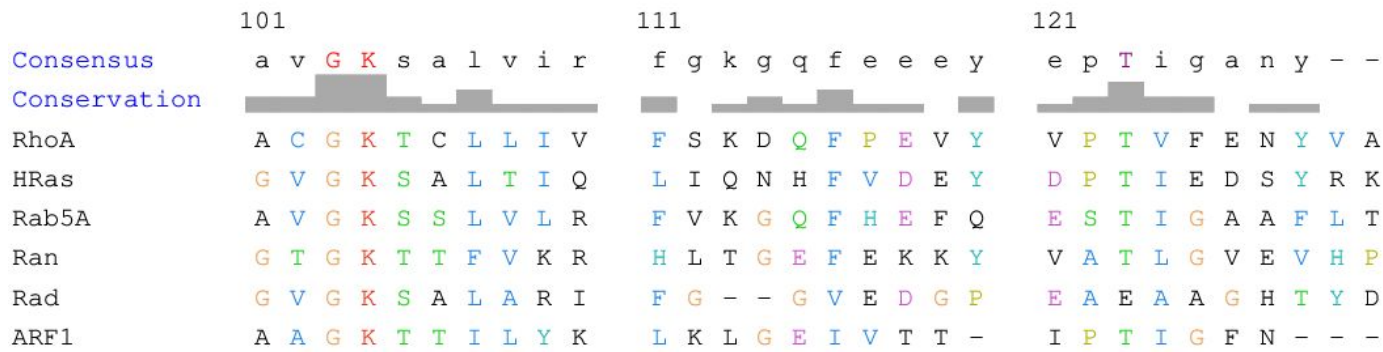


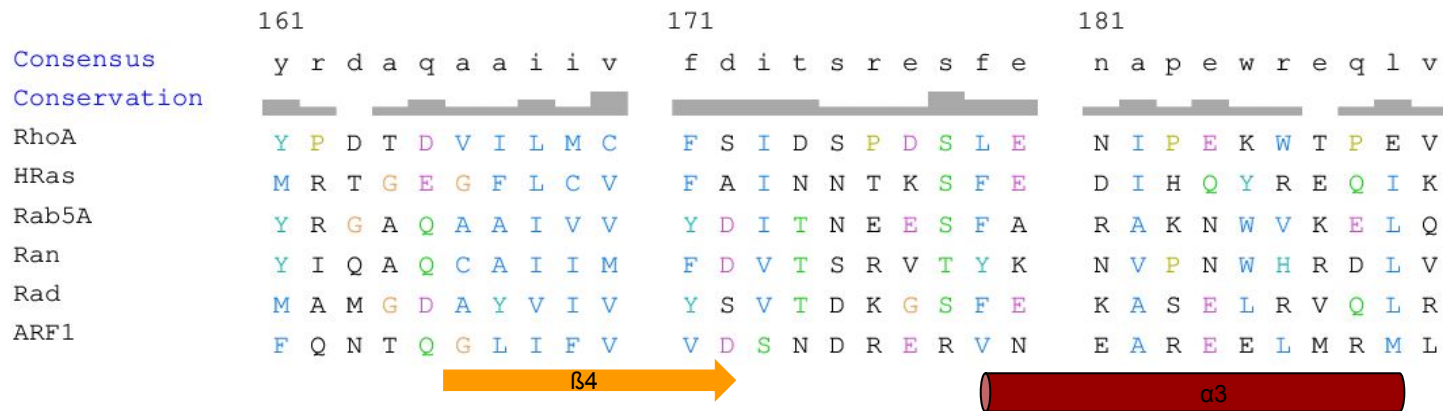
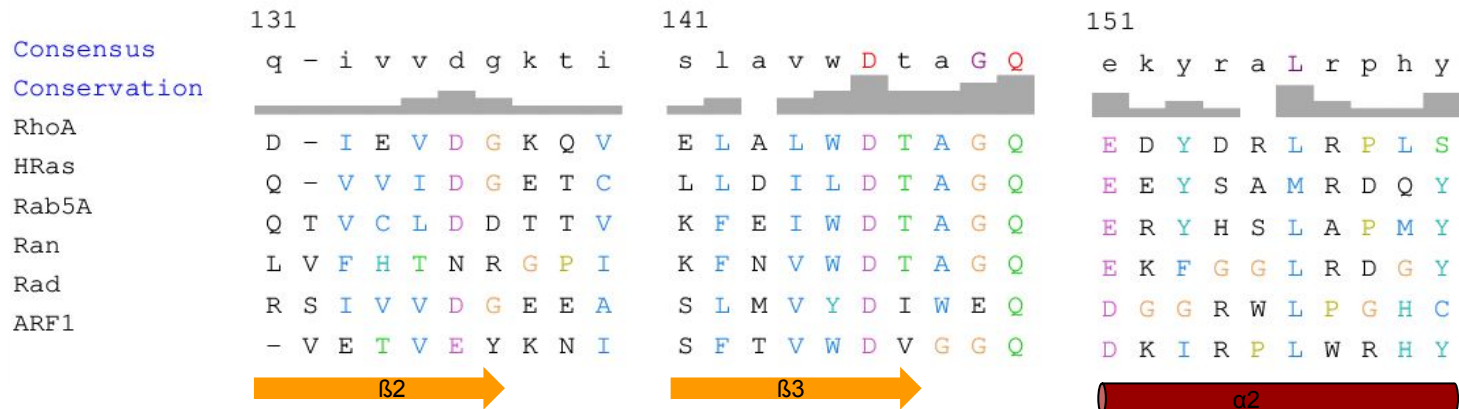
Color code

- Charge -
- Charge +
- Polar
- Hydrophobic
- Prolines
- Glycines



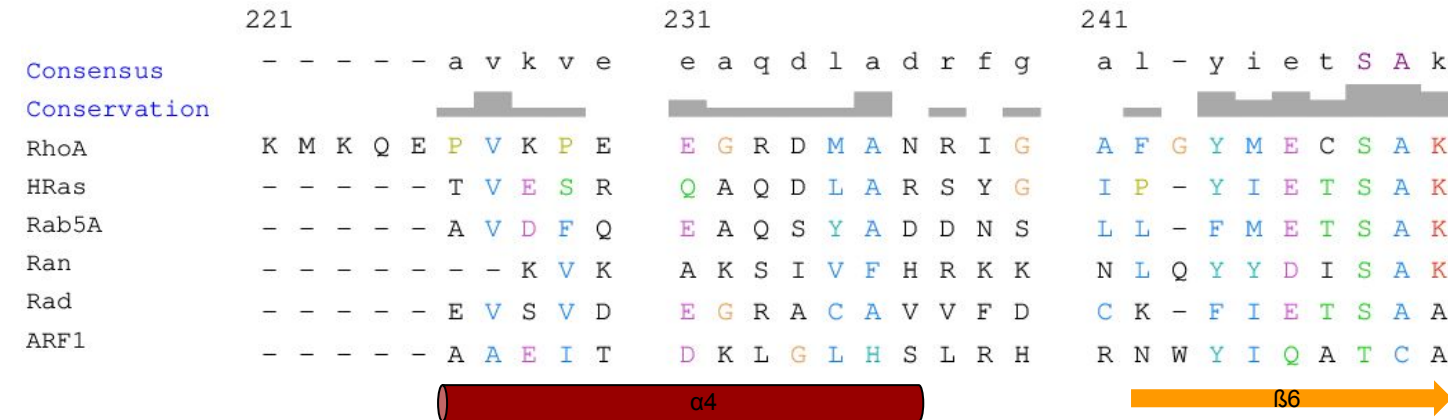
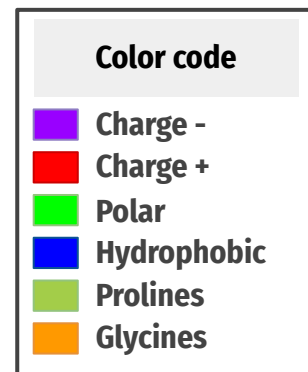
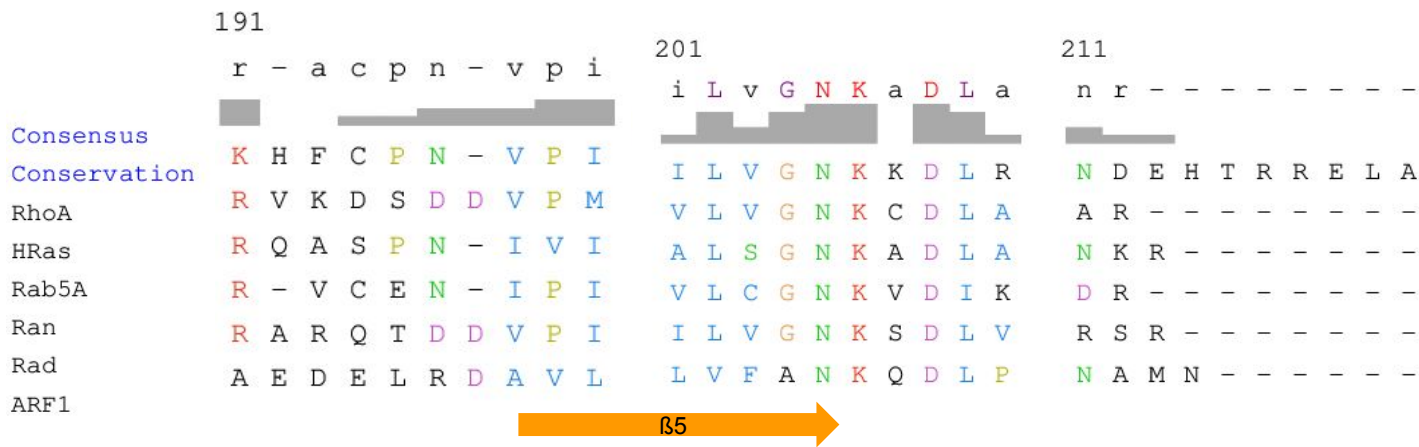
N-terminal

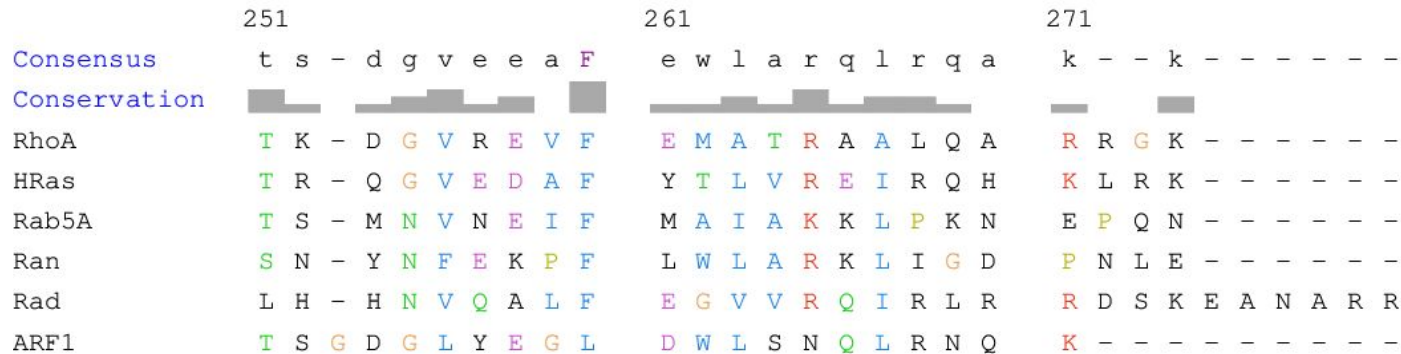




Color code

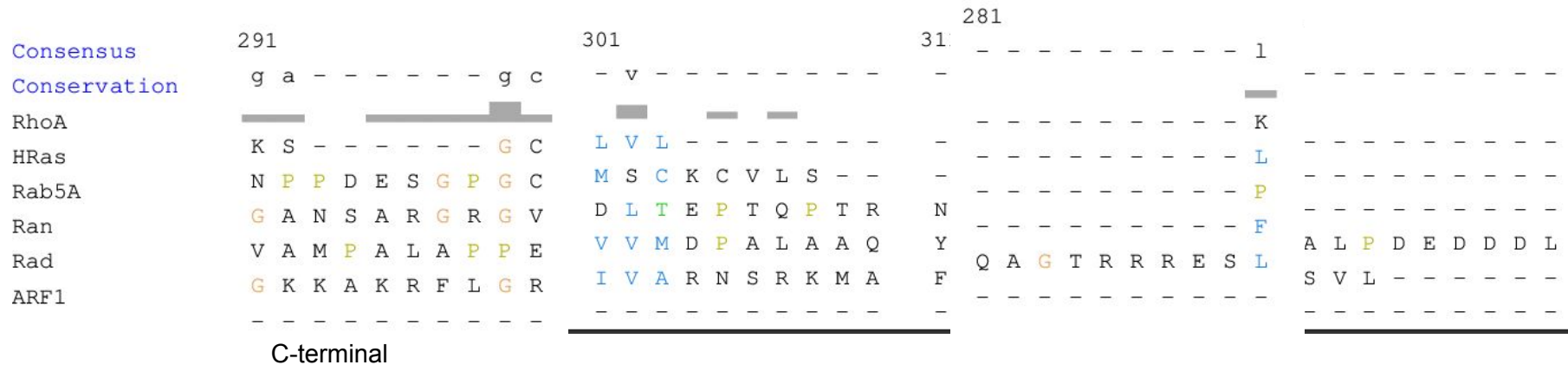
- Charge -
- Charge +
- Polar
- Hydrophobic
- Prolines
- Glycines





Color code

- Charge -
- Charge +
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- Glycines



INTRODUCTION (G PROTEINS)

RAB FAMILY

Introduction + Structure

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INTRODUCTION TO RAB FAMILY

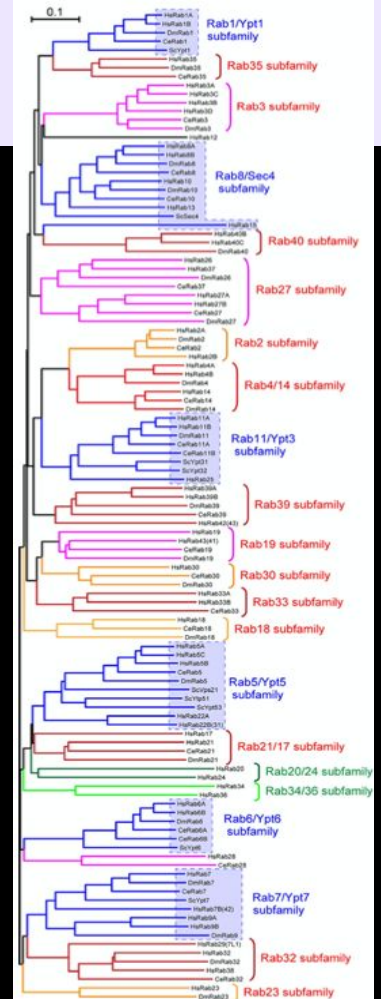
Largest small GTPases 200-250 amino acids

70 Rabs and 44 subfamilies

They modulate vesicle trafficking and protein transport of eukaryotes

Little is known about regulation and function of a large number of rab proteins.

Phylogenetic analysis of Rabs. Homma Y, Hiragi S, Fukuda M. Rab family of small GTPases: an updated view on their regulation and functions. FEBS J. 2021 Jan;288(1):36-55.



RAB SCOPE CLASSIFICATION

STRUCTURAL CLASS → Alpha and beta proteins

SUPERFAMILY → Ras like protein P loop GTPases

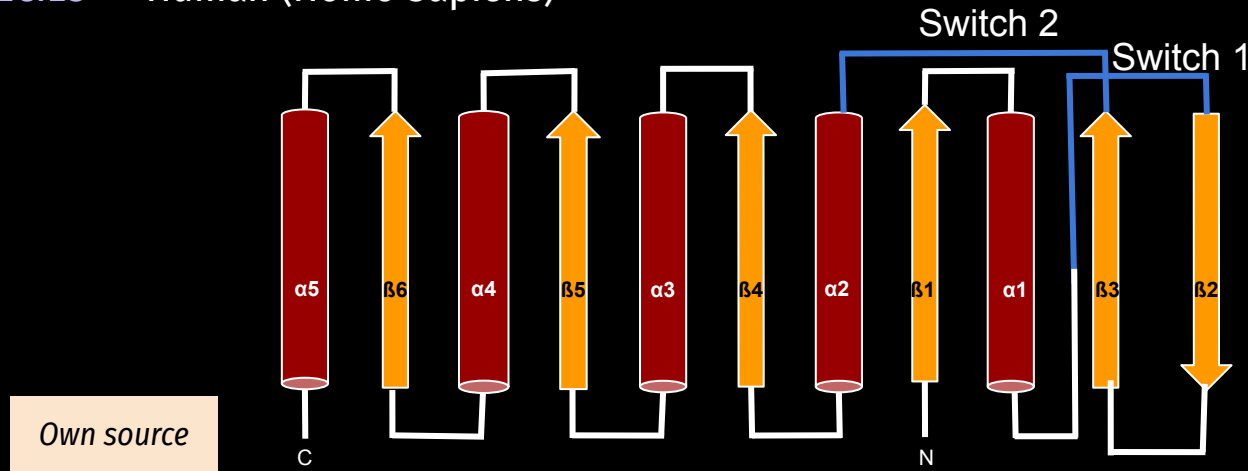
SUBFAMILY → Rab14, Rab7

SPECIES → Human (Homo Sapiens)

FOLD → G domain like

FAMILY → Ras like monodomain GTPases (Rab)

PROTEIN → Rab14, Rab7A, Rab7B

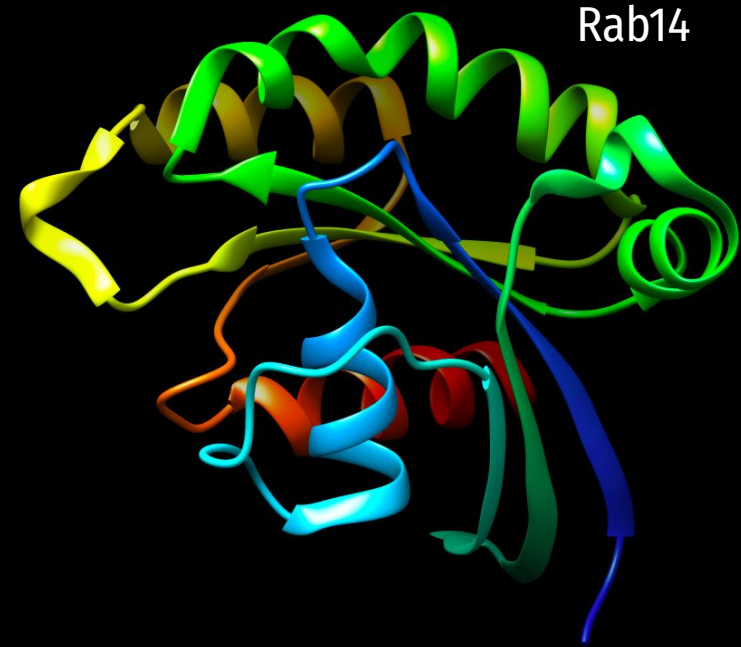


GENERAL STRUCTURE

SECONDARY STRUCTURE





6 stranded β -sheet
(with five parallel strands and one antiparallel)

5 α -helices

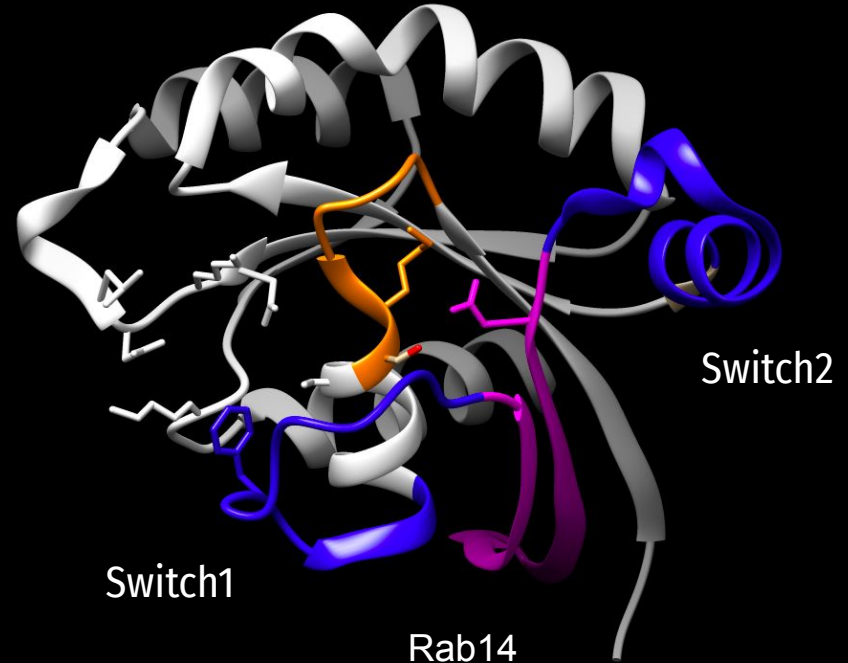


GENERAL STRUCTURE

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

-  P-loop
-  Switch I
-  InterSwitch
-  Switch II

COOH-terminal → hypervariable region (CAAX boxes: aprox 35–40 aa)



GENERAL STRUCTURE

SEQUENCE MOTIFS



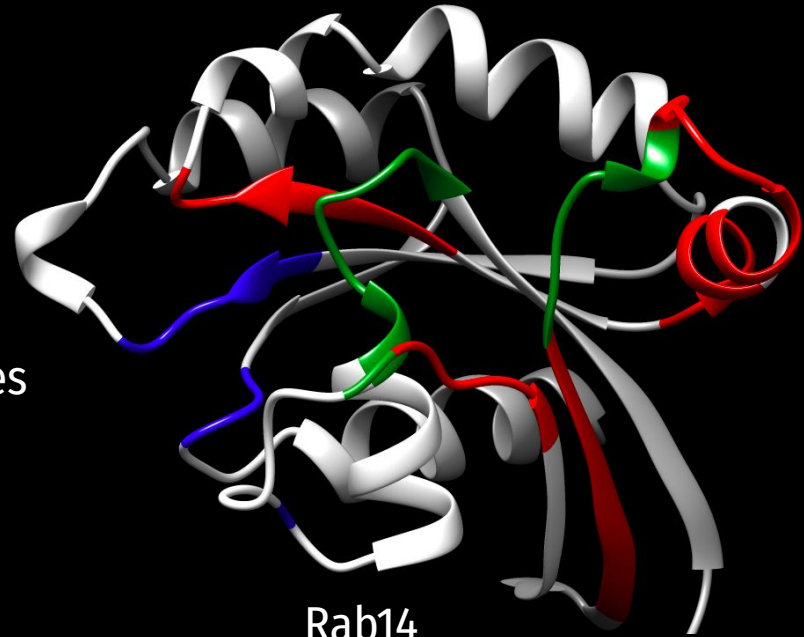
Conserved regions (F1-F5)



Phosphate/magnesium-binding motifs (PM1-PM3) → P-loop NTPases



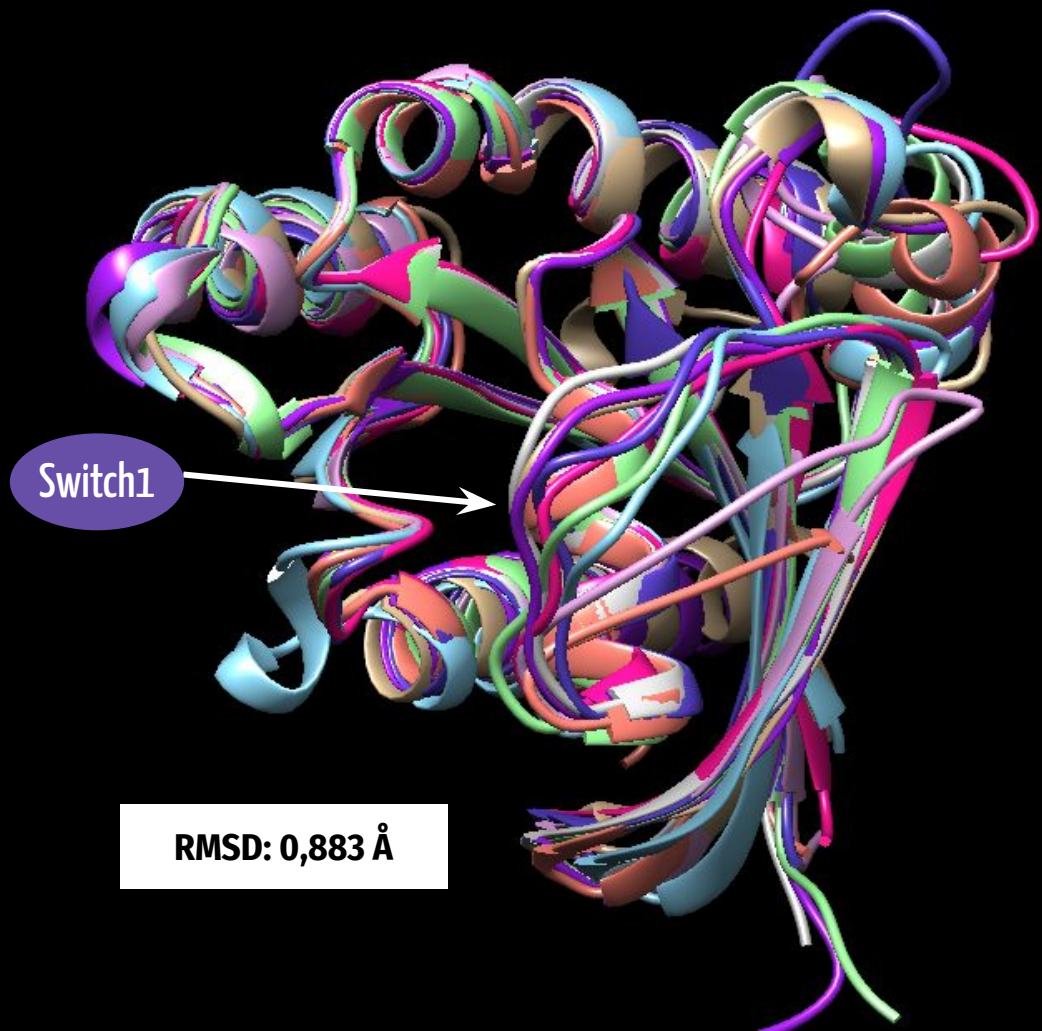
Guanine-binding motifs (G1-G3)



SUPERIMPOSITION

(of HUMAN Rab proteins)

Rab14	
Rab2A	Rab1B
Rab4A	Rab33
Rab7	Rab35
Rab11	Rab43



EVOLUTION

CLUSTALW
of human Rabs proteins

Rab14

Rab4A

Rab2A

Rab11A

Rab43

Rab3

Rab1B

Rab33B

Rab7A

MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS

Consensus

- m d e a y d y l F K l i i i G D s g V G K s c L l l l

Conservation

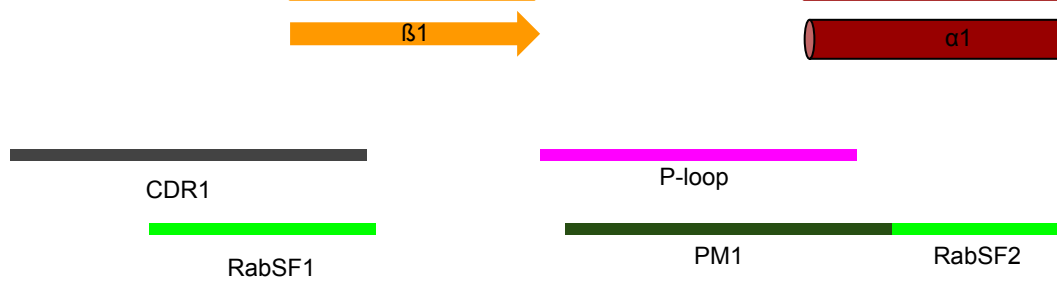


| | | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| RAB14 | - | - M A T A P Y N Y S | Y I F K Y I I I G D | M G V G K S C L L H |
| Rab4A | - | - G P L G S E T Y D | F L F K F L V I G N | A G T G K S C L L H |
| Rab2A | - | - G P L G - S A Y A | Y L F K Y I I I G D | T G V G K S C L L L |
| RAB11A | - | - M G T R D D E Y D | Y L F K V V L I G D | S G V G K S N L L S |
| RAB43 | H H H S S G L V P R | G S G D P D E Q Y D | F L F K L V L V G D | A S V G K T C V V Q |
| RAB35 | - | - - - - M A R D Y D | H L F K L L I I G D | S G V G K S S L L L |
| RAB1B | - | - - - - M N P E Y D | Y L F K L L L I G D | S G V G K S C L L L |
| RAB33B | S F S S S G A V S G | A S G F L P P A R S | R I F K I I V I G D | S N V G K T C L T Y |
| RAB7A | - | - - - - M T S R K K | V L L K V I I L G D | S G V G K T S L M N |

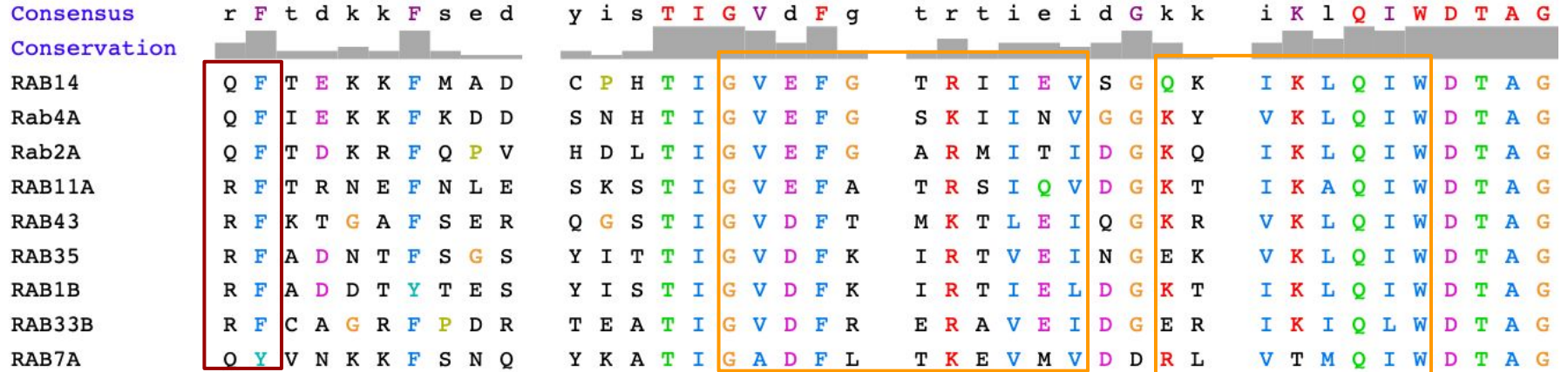
Secondary Structure

Structural elements

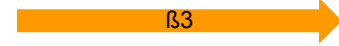
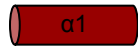
Sequence Motifs



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS



Secondary Structure



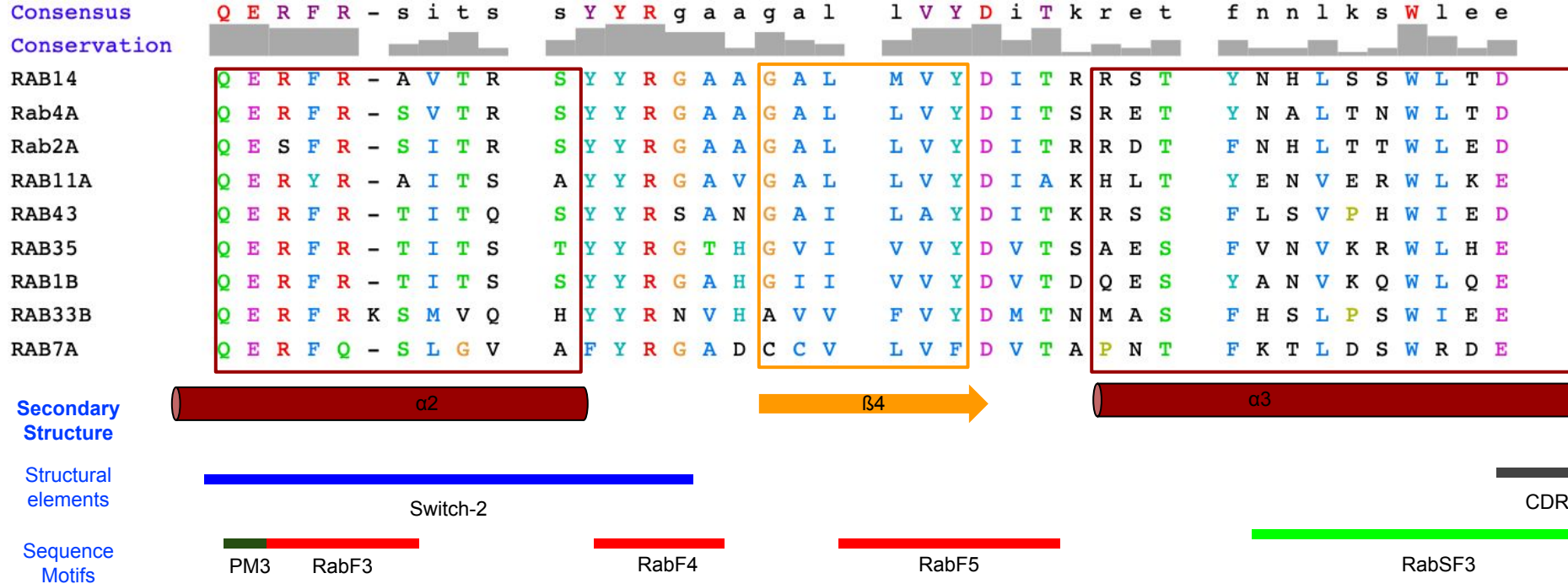
Structural elements



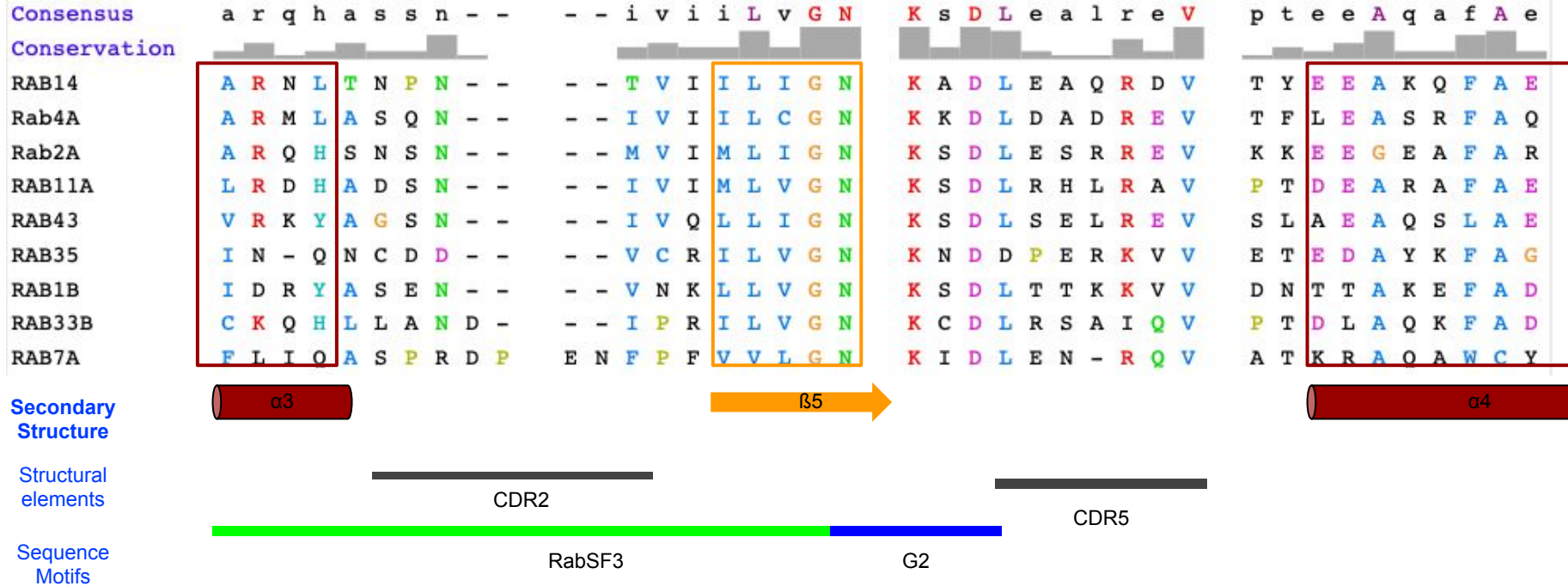
Sequence Motifs



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS

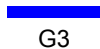
| Consensus | e n g - l p f l E T S A k - - - t a e n V E e a F m t i a k e i y k k - - - - l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation | [Bar chart showing conservation levels across the sequence] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RAB14 | E | N | G | - | L | L | F | L | E | A | S | A | K | - | - | - | T | G | E | N | V | E | D | A | F | L | E | A | A | K | K | I | Y | Q | N | I | Q | D | G | S |
| Rab4A | E | N | E | - | L | M | F | L | E | T | S | A | L | - | - | - | T | G | E | D | V | E | E | A | F | V | Q | C | A | R | K | I | L | N | K | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rab2A | E | H | G | - | L | I | F | M | E | T | S | A | K | - | - | - | T | A | S | N | V | E | E | A | F | I | N | T | A | K | E | I | Y | E | K | - | - | - | - | - |
| RAB11A | K | N | G | - | L | S | F | I | E | T | S | A | L | - | - | - | D | S | T | N | V | E | A | A | F | Q | T | I | L | T | E | I | Y | R | I | V | S | Q | K | Q |
| RAB43 | H | Y | D | I | L | C | A | I | E | T | S | A | K | - | - | - | D | S | S | N | V | E | E | A | F | L | R | V | A | T | E | L | I | M | R | H | G | G | P | L |
| RAB35 | Q | M | G | - | I | Q | L | F | E | T | S | A | K | - | - | - | E | N | V | N | V | E | E | M | F | N | C | I | T | E | L | V | L | R | A | K | K | D | N | L |
| RAB1B | S | L | G | - | I | P | F | L | E | T | S | A | K | - | - | - | N | A | T | N | V | E | Q | A | F | M | T | M | A | A | E | I | K | K | R | M | G | P | G | A |
| RAB33B | T | H | S | - | M | P | L | F | E | T | S | A | K | N | P | N | D | N | D | H | V | E | A | I | F | M | T | L | A | H | K | L | K | S | H | K | P | L | M | L |
| RAB7A | S | K | N | N | I | P | Y | F | E | T | S | A | K | - | - | - | E | A | I | N | V | E | Q | A | F | Q | T | I | A | R | N | A | L | K | Q | E | T | E | V | E |

Secondary Structure



Structural elements

Sequence Motifs



CDR3 HVD



RabSF4

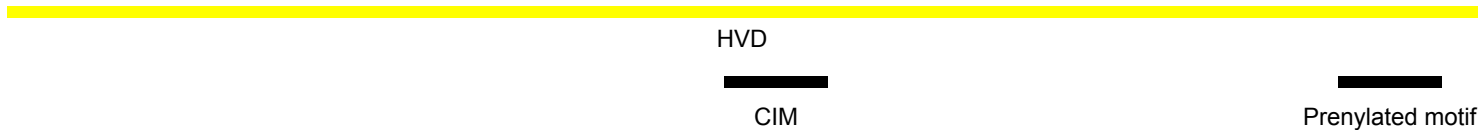
MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF HUMAN RAB PROTEINS

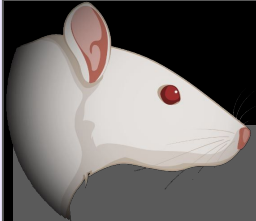
| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Consensus | - s - - - - - | - - - - - | - - t - - - k - - - | - c c - - - |
| Conservation | | | | |
| RAB14 | L D L N A A E S G V | Q H K P S A P Q G G | R L T S E P Q P Q R | E G C G C - |
| Rab4A | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| Rab2A | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| RAB11A | M S D R R E N D M S | P S N N V V P I H V | P P T T E N K P K V | Q C C Q N I |
| RAB43 | F S - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| RAB35 | A K Q Q Q Q Q - - | - - - - - N D V V | K L T K N S K R K K | R C C - - - |
| RAB1B | A S G G E R P - - - | - - - - - N L K I | D S T P V K P A G G | G C C - - - |
| RAB33B | S Q P - - - - - | - - - - - P D N G I | I L K P E P K P A M | T C W C - - |
| RAB7A | L Y N E F P E P - - | - - - - - I K L | D K N D R A K A S A | E S C S C - |

Secondary Structure

Structural elements

Sequence Motifs





EVOLUTION

CLUSTALW

of Rab14 proteins

Homo sapiens (Human)

Rattus norvegicus (Rat)

Sus scrofa (Pig)

Mus musculus (Mouse)

Physeter macrocephalus (Cachalot)

Delphinapterus leucas (Beluga whale)

Ursus maritimus (Polar bear)

Meleagris gallopavo (Wild turkey)

Loxodonta africana (African elephant)

Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)

Capra hircus (Goat)

Ailuropoda melanoleuca (Giant panda)

Cavia porcellus (Guinea pig)

Ovis aries (Sheep)

Mustela putorius furo (Domestic ferret)

Papio anubis (Olive baboon)

Ictidomys tridecemlineatus (Thirteen-lined ground squirrel)

Myotis lucifugus (Little brown bat)

Pelodiscus sinensis (Chinese softshell turtle)

Sarcophilus harrisii (Tasmanian devil)

Nomascus leucogenys (Northern white-cheeked gibbon)

Anolis carolinensis (American chameleon)

Monodelphis domestica (Gray short-tailed opossum)

Bos taurus (Bovine)

Gorilla gorilla gorilla

Felis catus (Cat)

Pongo abelli (Sumatran orangutan)

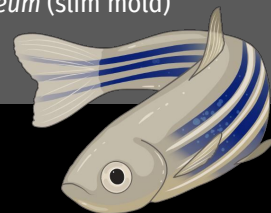
Gallus gallus (Chicken)

Danio rerio (Zebrafish)

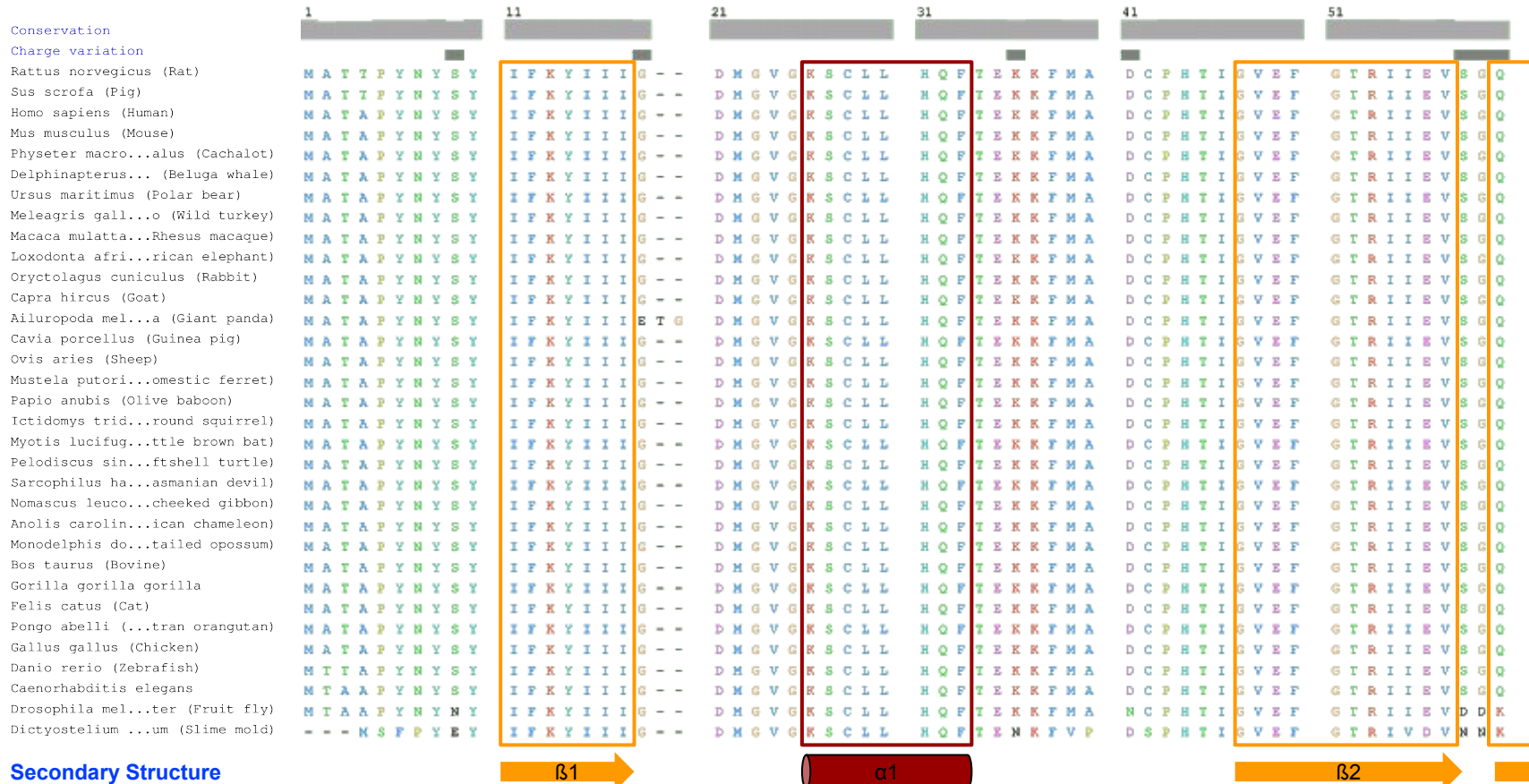
Caenorhabditis elegans

Drosophila melanogaster (Fruit fly)

Dictyostelium discoideum (slim mold)



MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS

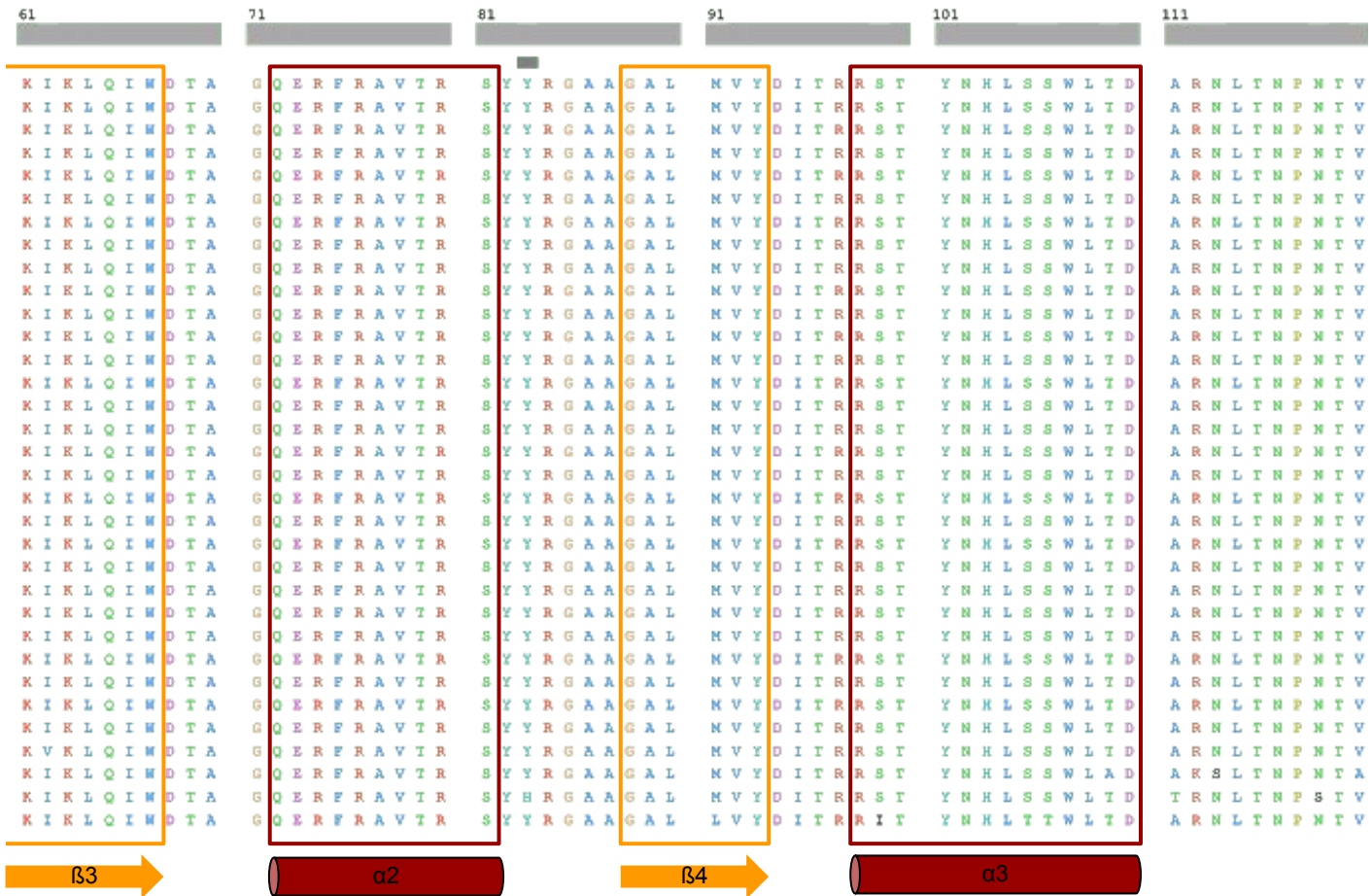


MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS

Conservation

Charge variation

Rattus norvegicus (Rat)
 Sus scrofa (Pig)
 Homo sapiens (Human)
 Mus musculus (Mouse)
 Physeter macro...alus (Cachalot)
 Delphinapterus... (Beluga whale)
 Ursus maritimus (Polar bear)
 Meleagris gall...o (Wild turkey)
 Macaca mulatta...Rhesus macaque)
 Loxodonta afri...rican elephant)
 Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)
 Capra hircus (Goat)
 Ailuropoda mel...a (Giant panda)
 Cavia porcellus (Guinea pig)
 Ovis aries (Sheep)
 Mustela putori...omestic ferret)
 Papio anubis (Olive baboon)
 Ictidomys trid...round squirrel)
 Myotis lucifug...ttle brown bat)
 Pelodiscus sin...ftshell turtle)
 Sarcophilus ha...asmanian devil)
 Nomascus leuco...cheeked gibbon)
 Anolis carolin...ican chameleon)
 Monodelphis do...tailed opossum)
 Bos taurus (Bovine)
 Gorilla gorilla gorilla
 Felis catus (Cat)
 Pongo abelli (...tran orangutan)
 Gallus gallus (Chicken)
 Danio rerio (Zebrafish)
 Caenorhabditis elegans
 Drosophila mel...ter (Fruit fly)
 Dictyostelium ...um (Slime mold)



Secondary Structure

β3

α2

β4

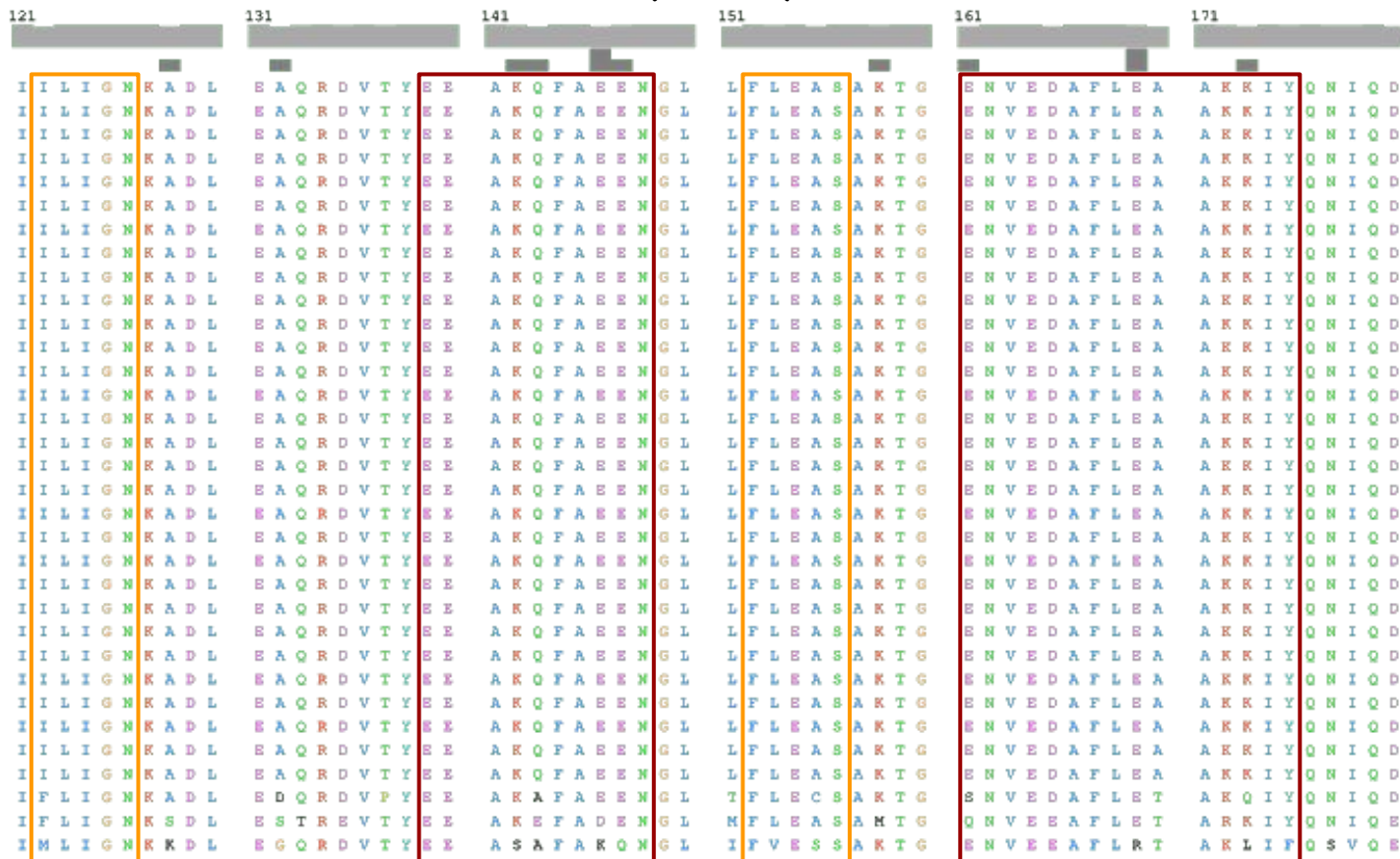
α3

MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS

Conservation

Charge variation

Rattus norvegicus (Rat)
 Sus scrofa (Pig)
 Homo sapiens (Human)
 Mus musculus (Mouse)
 Phylseter macro...alus (Cachalot)
 Delphinapterus... (Beluga whale)
 Ursus maritimus (Polar bear)
 Meleagris gall...o (Wild turkey)
 Macaca mulatta...Rhesus macaque)
 Loxodonta afri...rican elephant)
 Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)
 Capra hircus (Goat)
 Ailuropoda mel...a (Giant panda)
 Cavia porcellus (Guinea pig)
 Ovis aries (Sheep)
 Mustela putori...omestic ferret)
 Papio anubis (Olive baboon)
 Ictidomys trid...round squirrel)
 Myotis lucifug...ttle brown bat)
 Pelodiscus sin...ftshell turtle)
 Sarcophilus ha...asmanian devil)
 Nomascus leuco...cheeked gibbon)
 Anolis carolin...ican chameleon)
 Monodelphis do...tailed opossum)
 Bos taurus (Bovine)
 Gorilla gorilla gorilla
 Felis catus (Cat)
 Pongo abelli (...tran orangutan)
 Gallus gallus (Chicken)
 Danio rerio (Zebrafish)
 Caenorhabditis elegans
 Drosophila mel...ter (Fruit fly)
 Dictyostelium ...um (Slime mold)



Secondary Structure

β5

α4

β6

α5

MULTIPLE SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT (MSA) OF RAB14 PROTEINS

Conservation

Charge variation

Rattus norvegicus (Rat)

Sus scrofa (Pig)

Homo sapiens (Human)

Mus musculus (Mouse)

Physeter macro...alus (Cachalot)

Delphinapterus... (Beluga whale)

Ursus maritimus (Polar bear)

Meleagris gall...o (Wild turkey)

Macaca mulatta...Rhesus macaque)

Loxodonta afri...rican elephant)

Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)

Capra hircus (Goat)

Ailuropoda mel...a (Giant panda)

Cavia porcellus (Guinea pig)

Ovis aries (Sheep)

Mustela putori...omestic ferret)

Papio anubis (Olive baboon)

Ictidomys trid...round squirrel)

Myotis lucifug...ttle brown bat)

Pelodiscus sin...ftshell turtle)

Sarcophilus ha...asmanian devil)

Nomascus leuco...cheeked gibbon)

Anolis carolin...ican chameleon)

Monodelphis do...tailed opossum)

Bos taurus (Bovine)

Gorilla gorilla gorilla

Felis catus (Cat)

Pongo abelli (...tran orangutan)

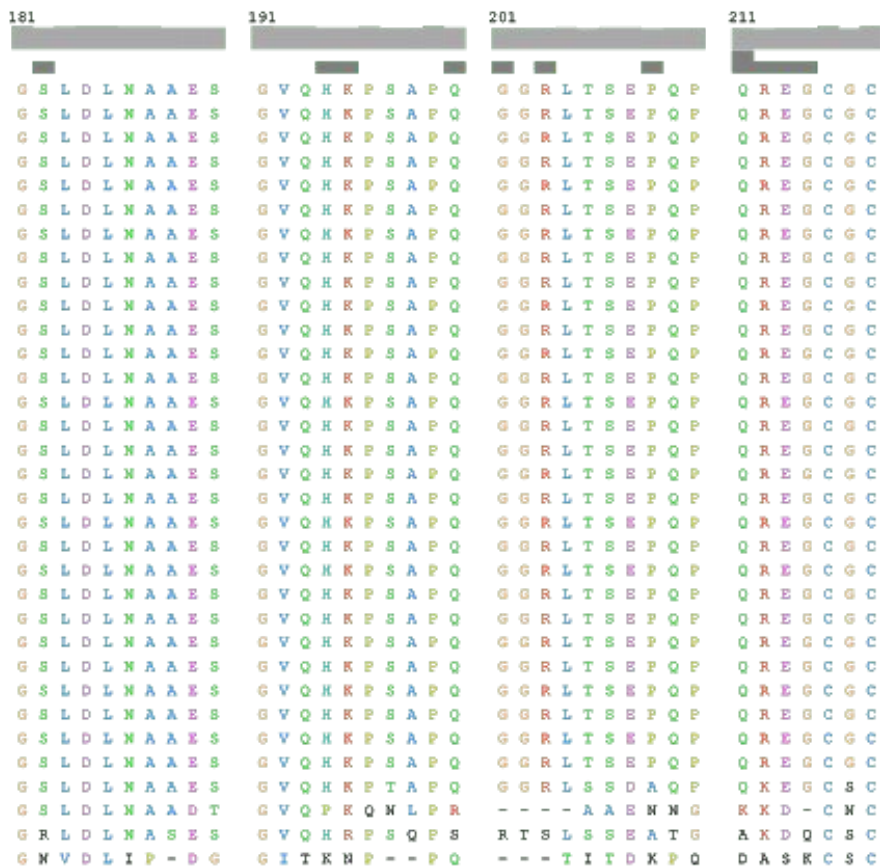
Gallus gallus (Chicken)

Danio rerio (Zebrafish)

Caenorhabditis elegans

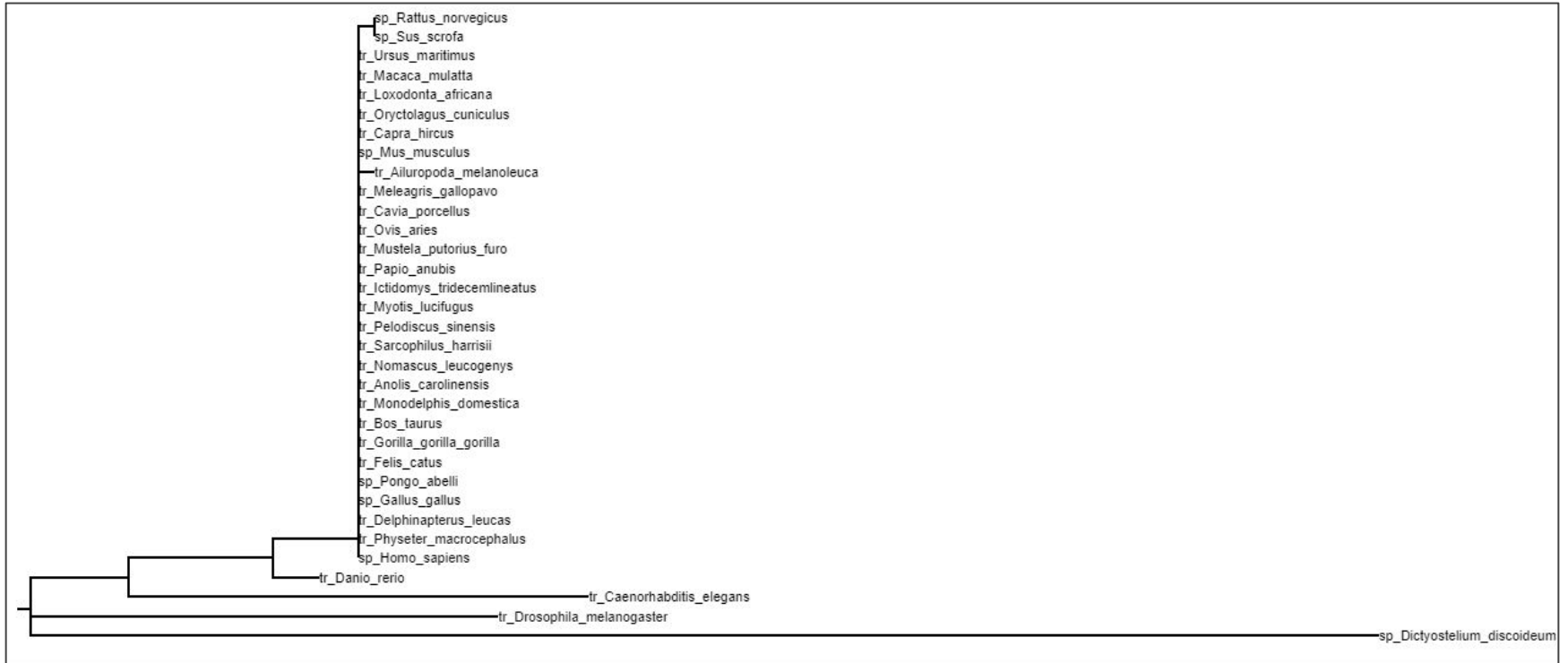
Drosophila mel...ter (Fruit fly)

Dictyostelium ...um (Slime mold)



Secondary Structure

EVOLUTION: DENDROGRAM OF RAB14 PROTEINS



FUNCTION OF RAB PROTEINS

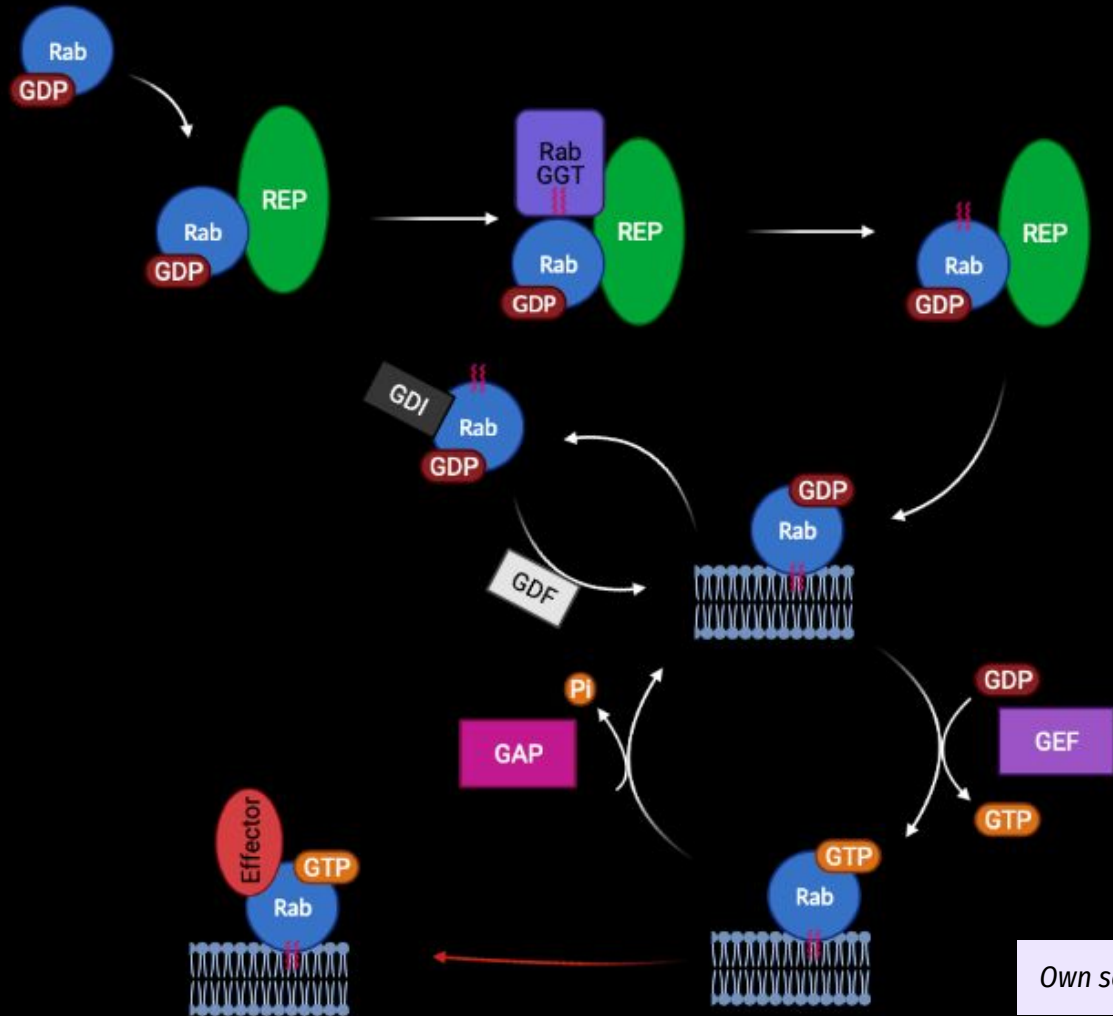
They regulate intracellular membrane trafficking by orchestrating the **biogenesis, transport, tethering, and fusion of membrane-bound organelles and vesicles.**

TWO STATES

Active state (GTP-loaded)

Inactive state (GDP-loaded)

Rab GTPase cycle



INTRODUCTION
(G PROTEINS)

RAB FAMILY

Introduction + Structure

Evolution

INTERACTIONS

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

RAB FAMILY : INTERACTIONS

Rab- REP

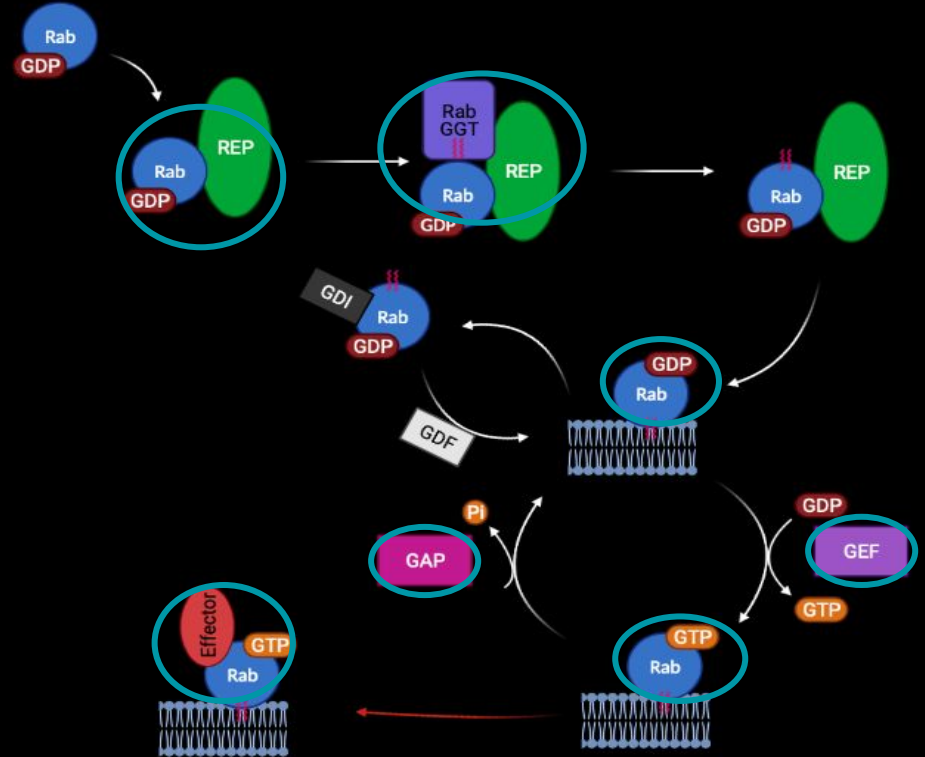
REP- Rab- RabGGTase

Rab- GDP/GTP

Rab- GEF

Rab-GAP

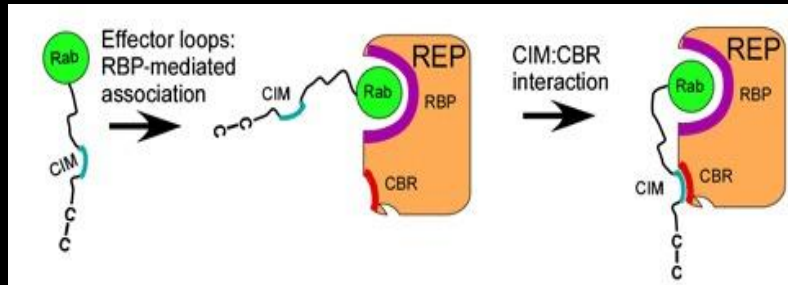
Effectors



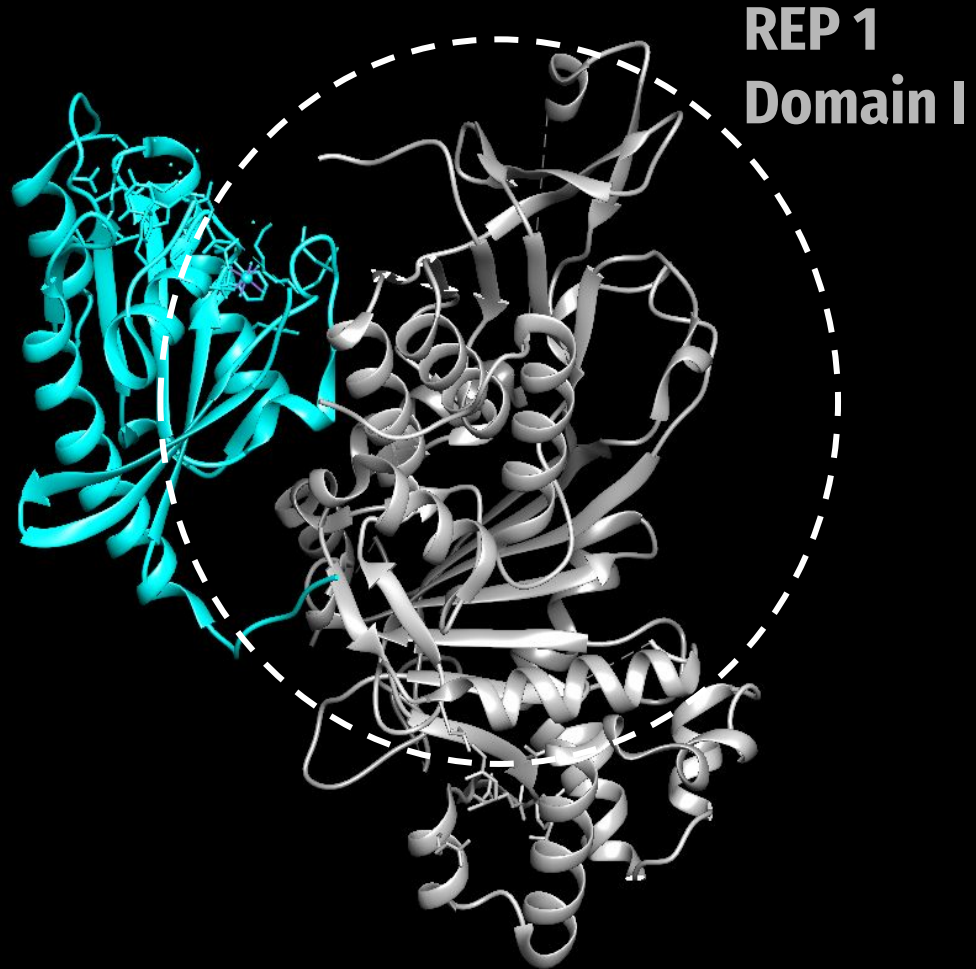
Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE

Rab

REP 1



Mechanistic model of RabGGTase-mediated protein prenylation. Guo Z, Wu Y, Das D, Delon C, Cramer J, Yu S et al. Structures of RabGGTase-substrate/product complexes provide insights into the evolution of protein prenylation. *EMBO J.* 2008; 27(18): 2444-2456.



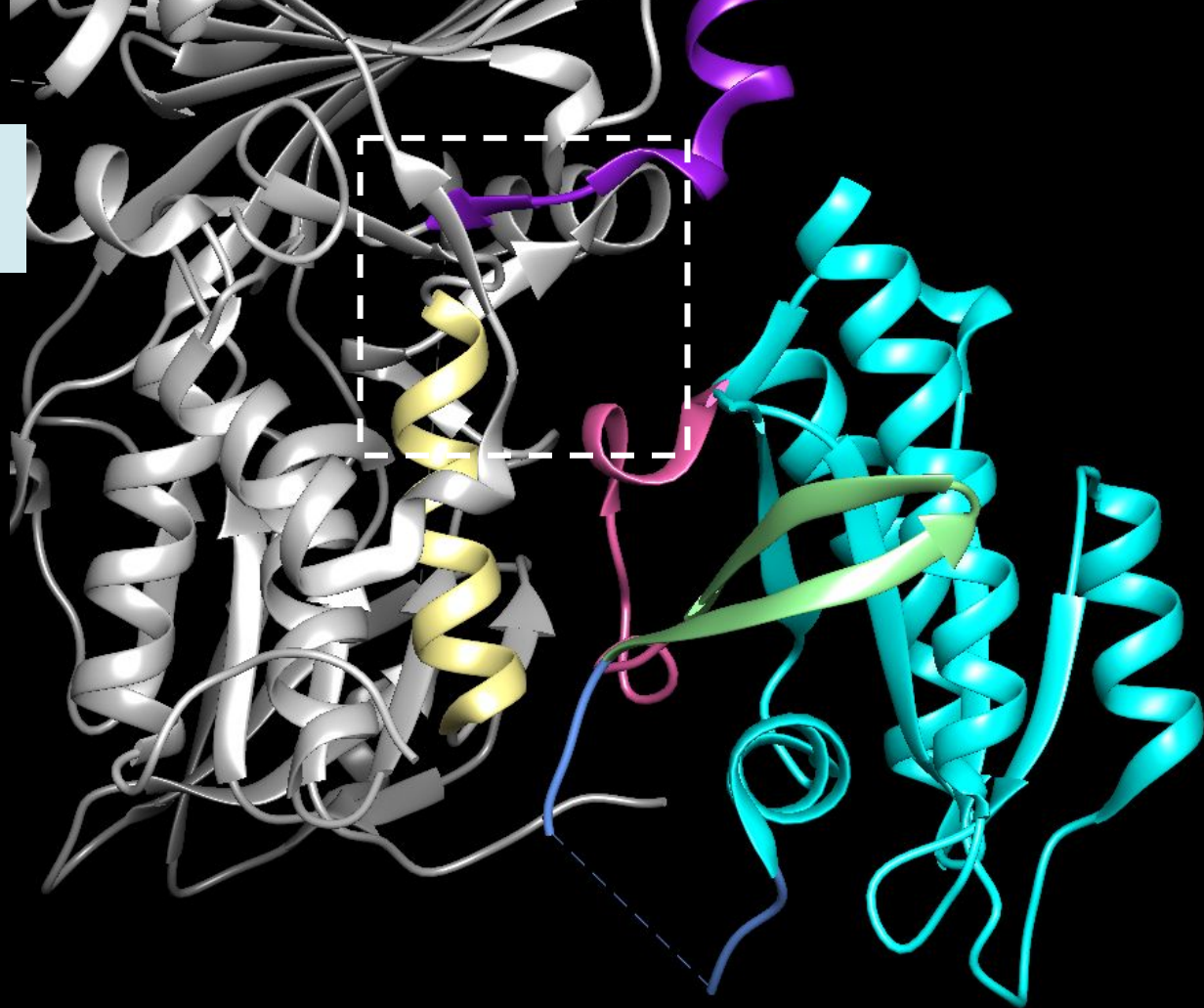
RAB7: REP1 INTERFACE

RAP7

- Switch I
- Switch II
- Interswitch

REP1

- Rab Binding Platform
- Loop B' - f2

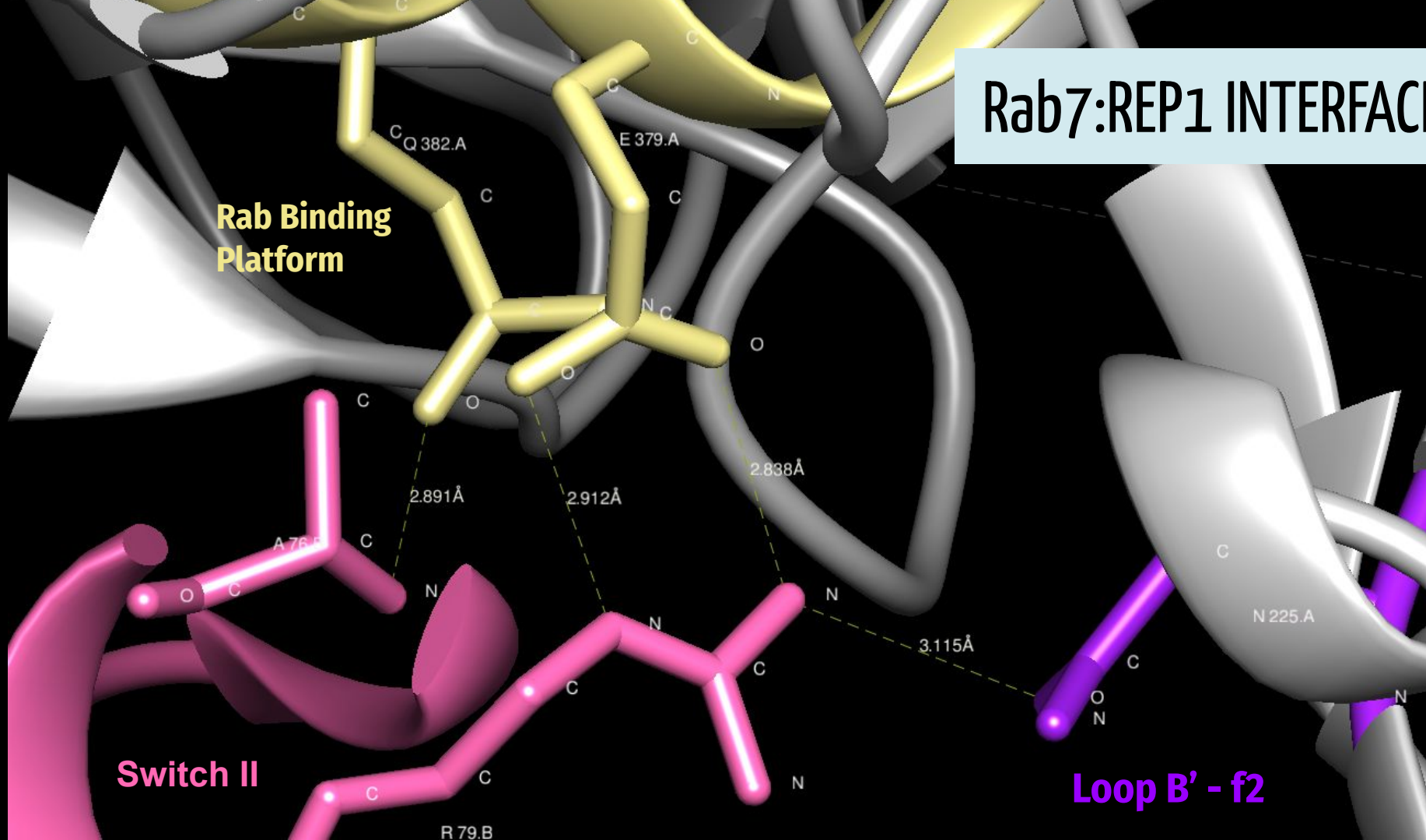


Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE

Rab Binding Platform

Switch II

Loop B' - f2



Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE

RAP7

- Switch I
- Switch II
- Interswitch

REP1

- Rab Binding Platform
- Loop B' - f2

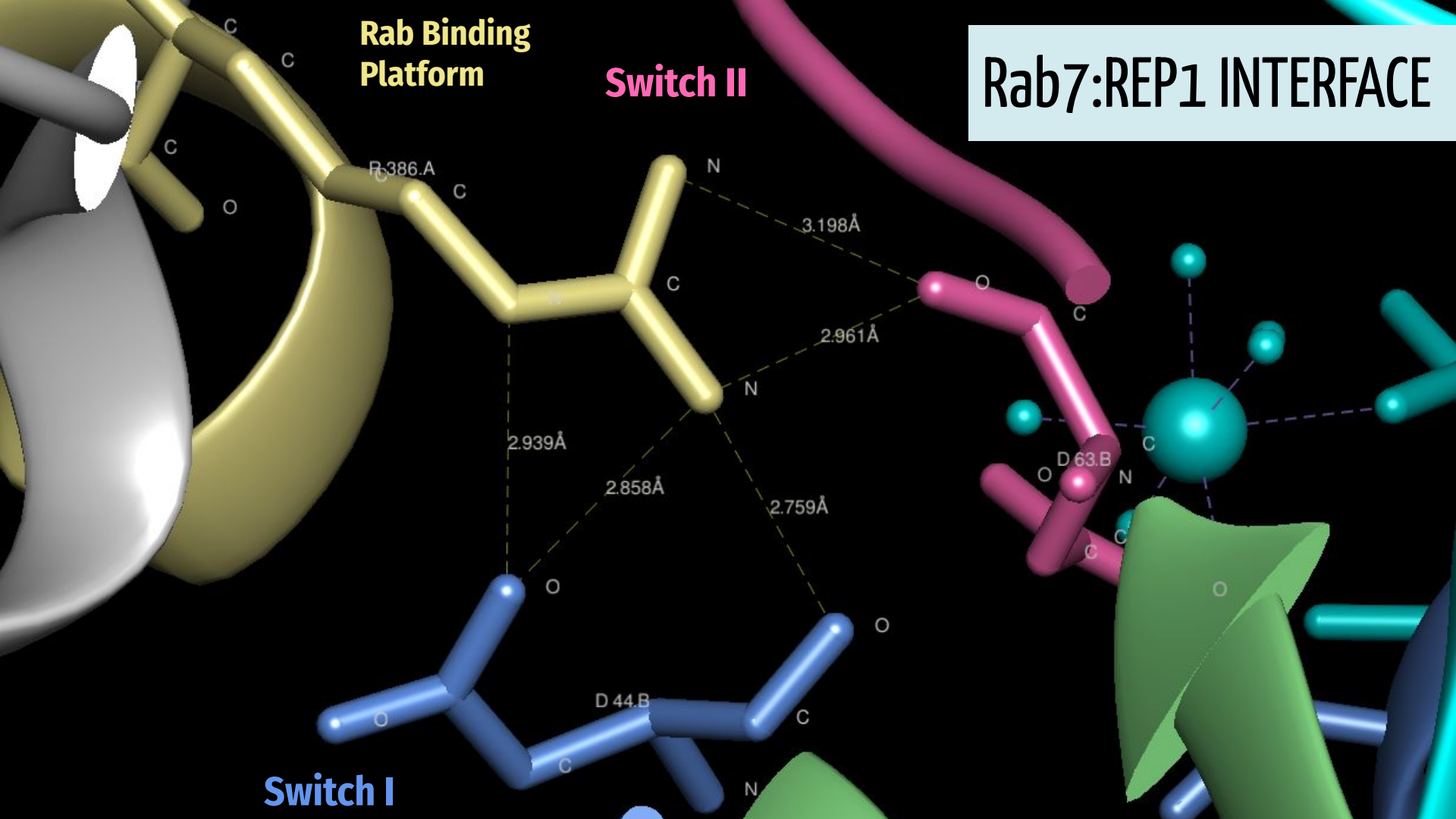


Rab7:REP1 INTERFACE

Rab Binding Platform

Switch II

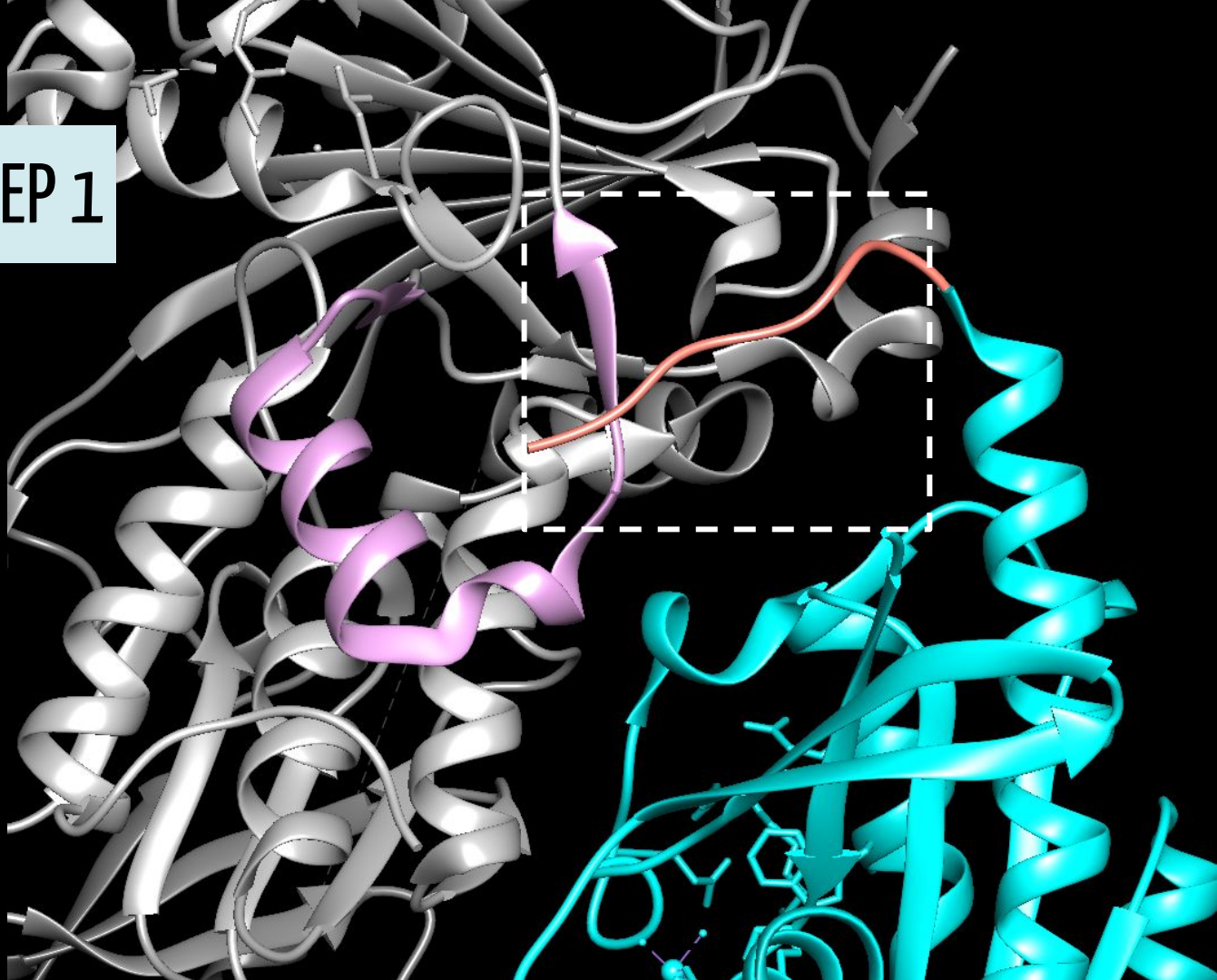
Switch I



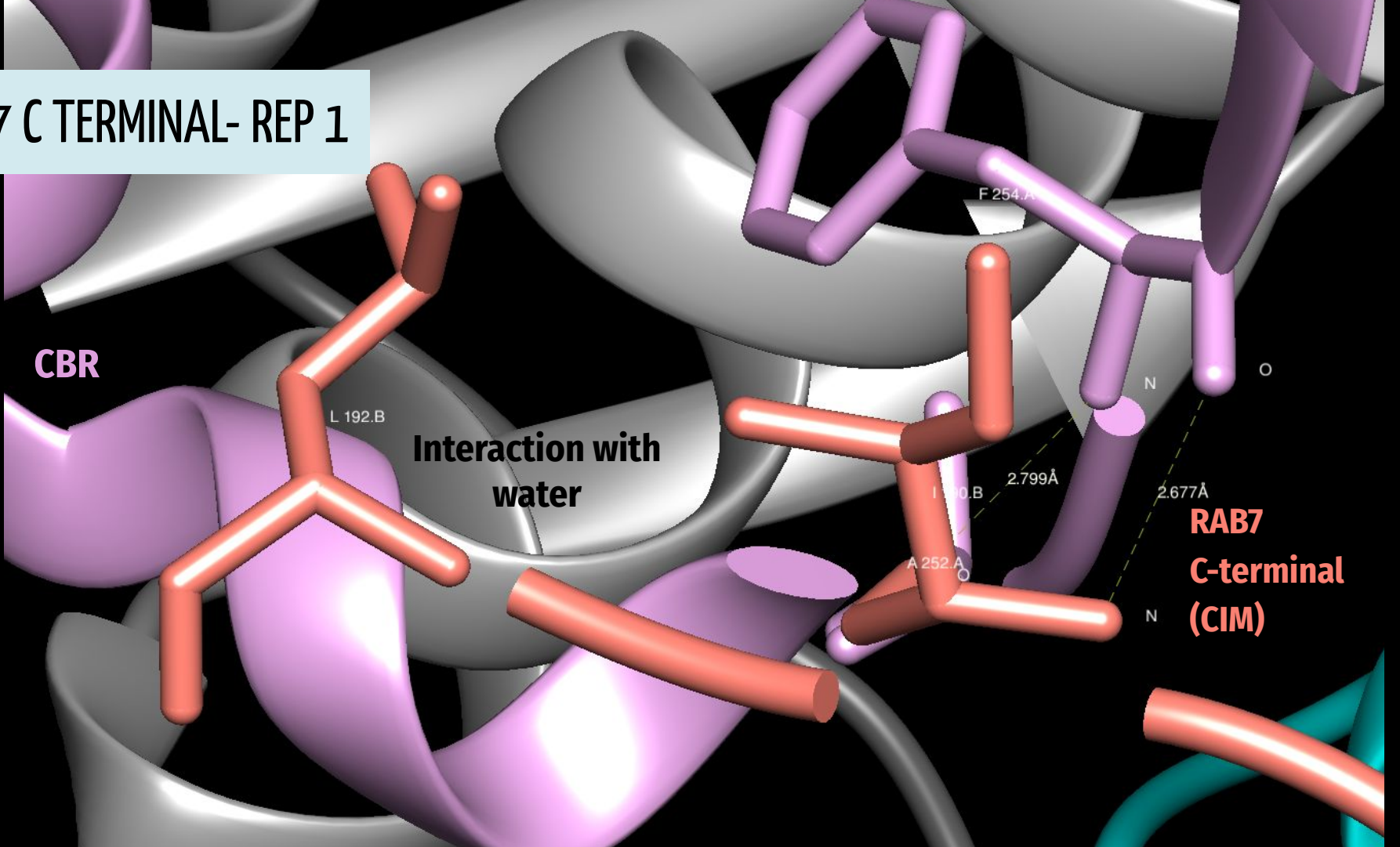
RAB7 C TERMINAL- REP 1

RAB7 C terminal (CIM)

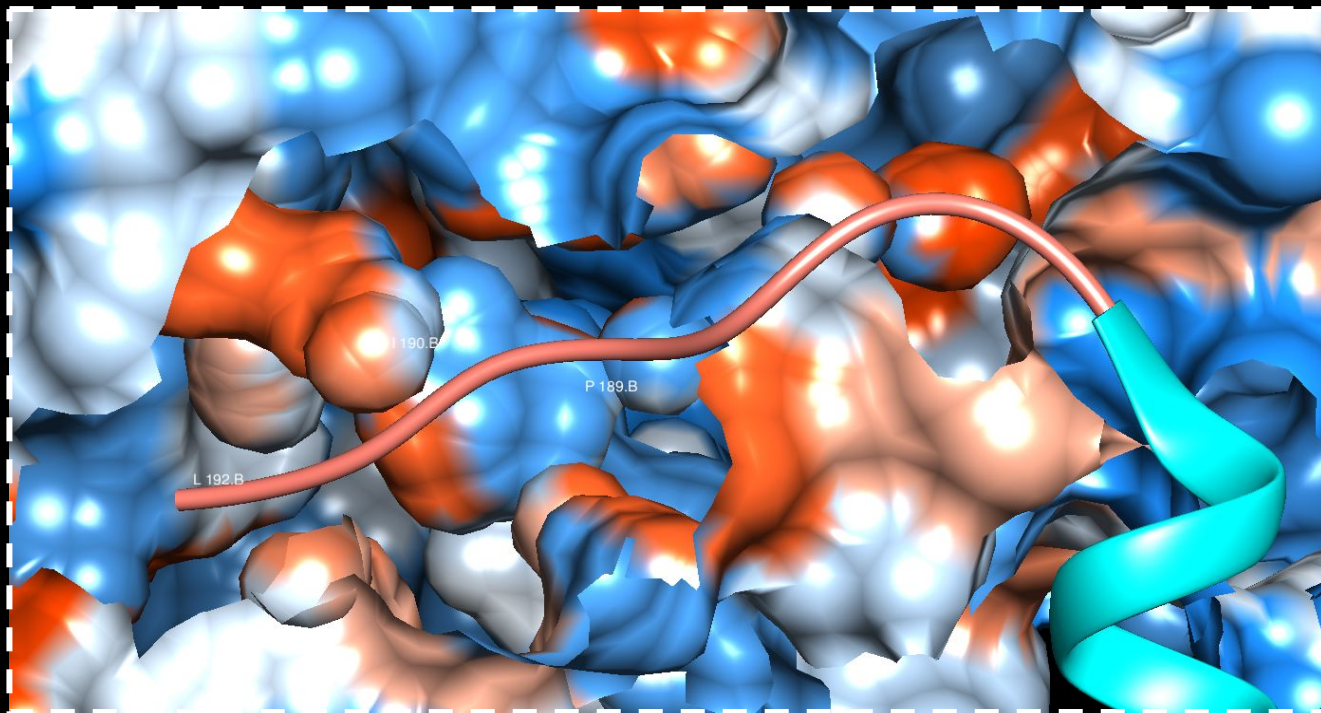
**REP1 C-terminus
binding region (CBR)**



RAB7 C TERMINAL- REP 1

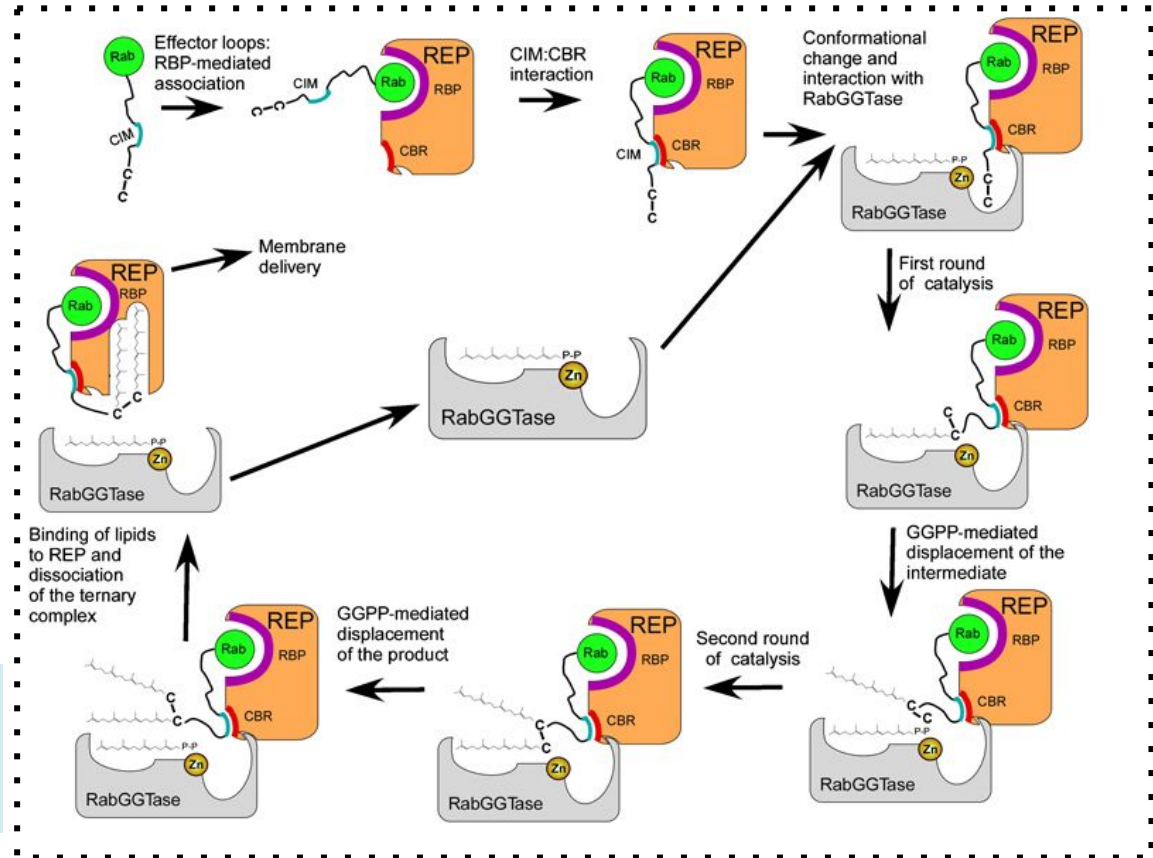


RAB7 C TERMINAL - REP 1



Rab C terminal (CIM) → I K L

REP - Rab- RabGGTase



Mechanistic model of RabGGTase-mediated protein prenylation. Guo Z, Wu Y, Das D, Delon C, Cramer J, Yu S et al. Structures of RabGGTase-substrate/product complexes provide insights into the evolution of protein prenylation. *EMBO J.* 2008; 27(18): 2444-2456.

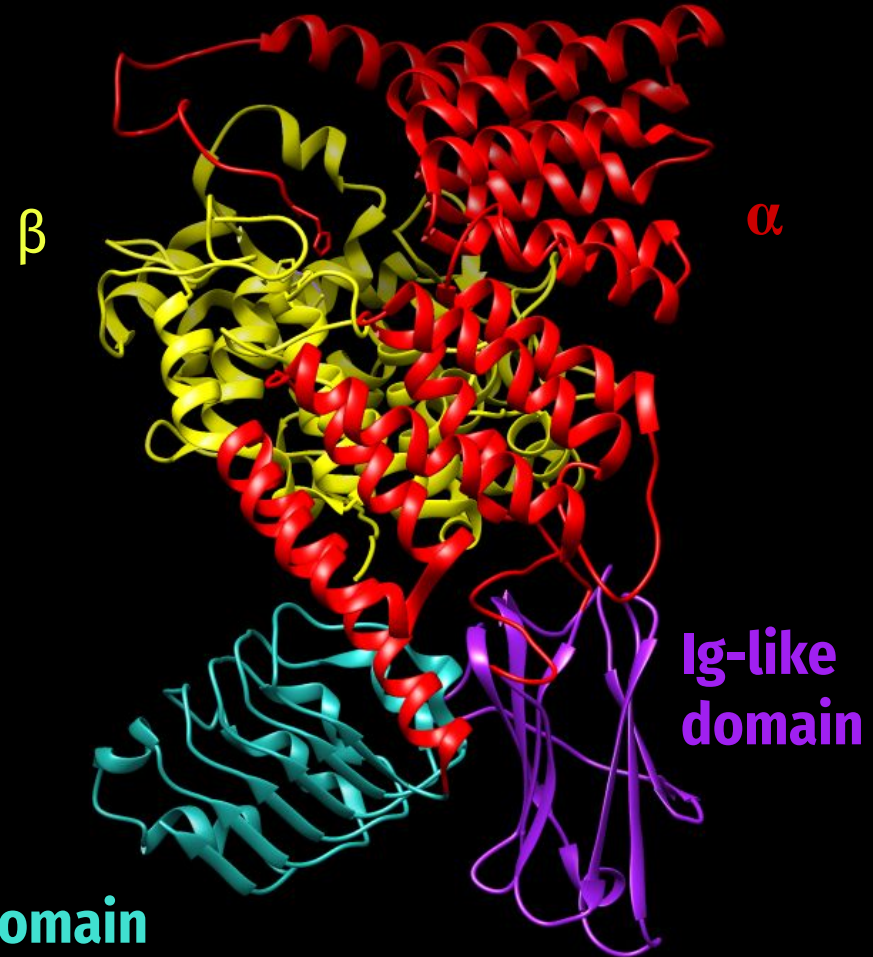
RabGGTase

Alpha subunit: interacts with REP II domain

- LRR domain
- Ig-like domain
- His2: coordinates a zinc ion

Beta subunit: has the active site

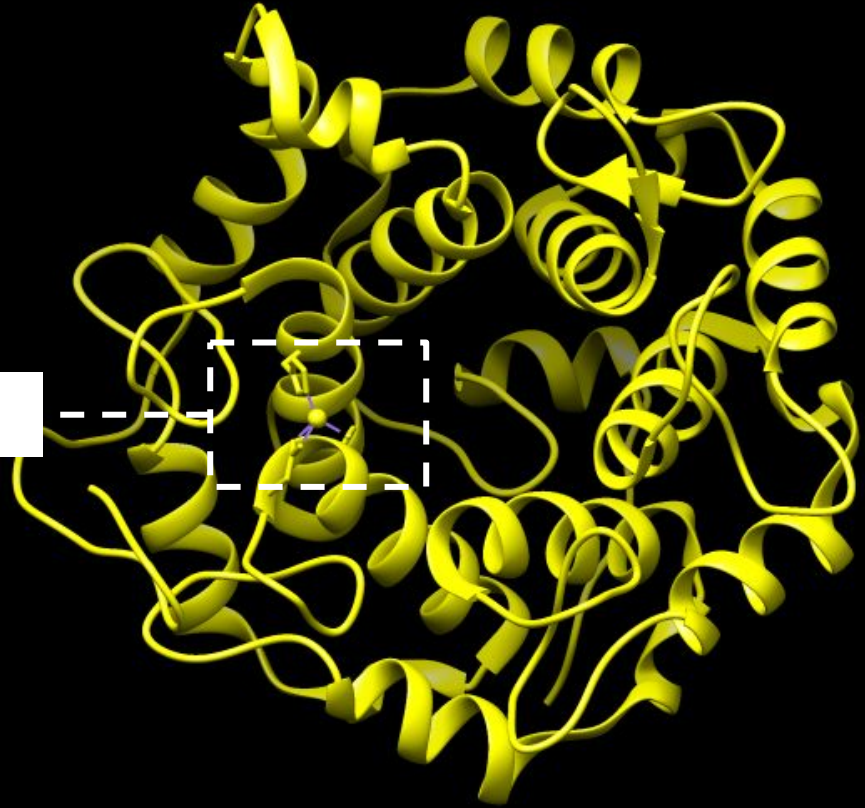
- Coordinates a zinc ion
- GGPP-binding site



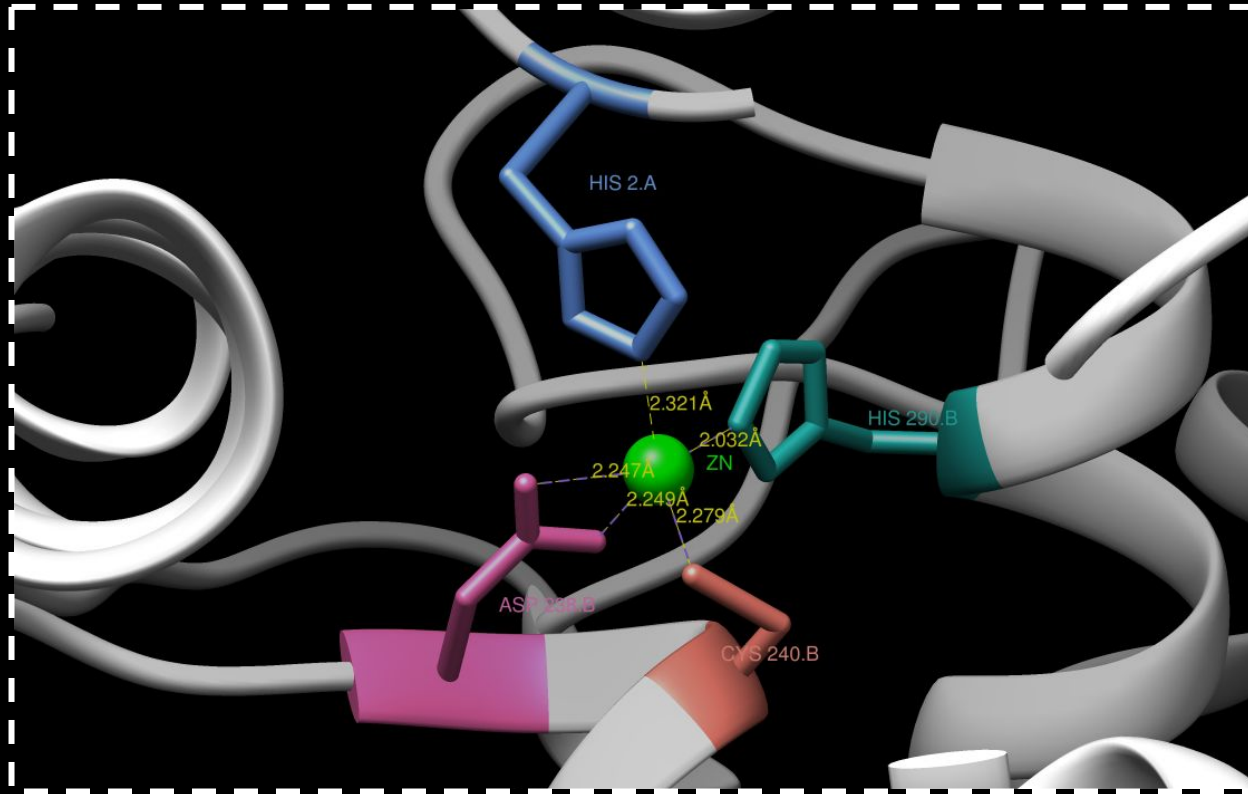
□ subunit RabGGTase

α - α barrel made up of 12 α helices

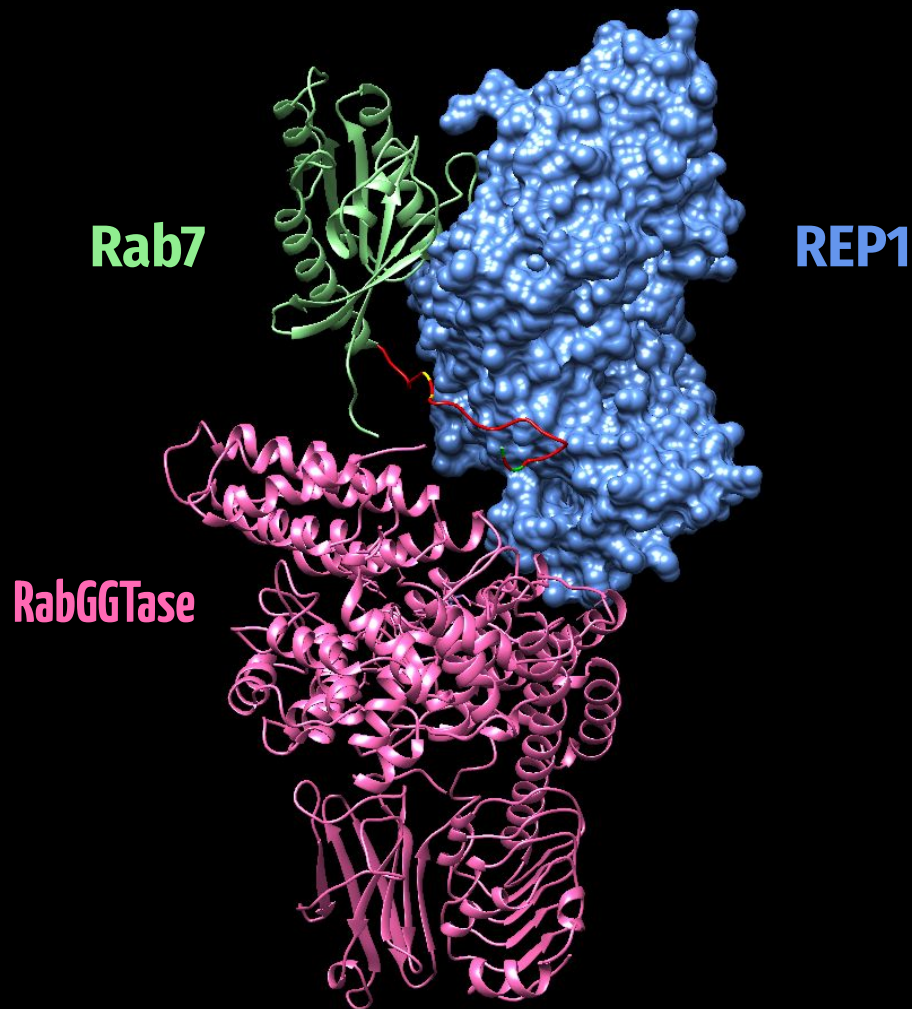
Zinc ion



Catalytic Zn^{2+} ion

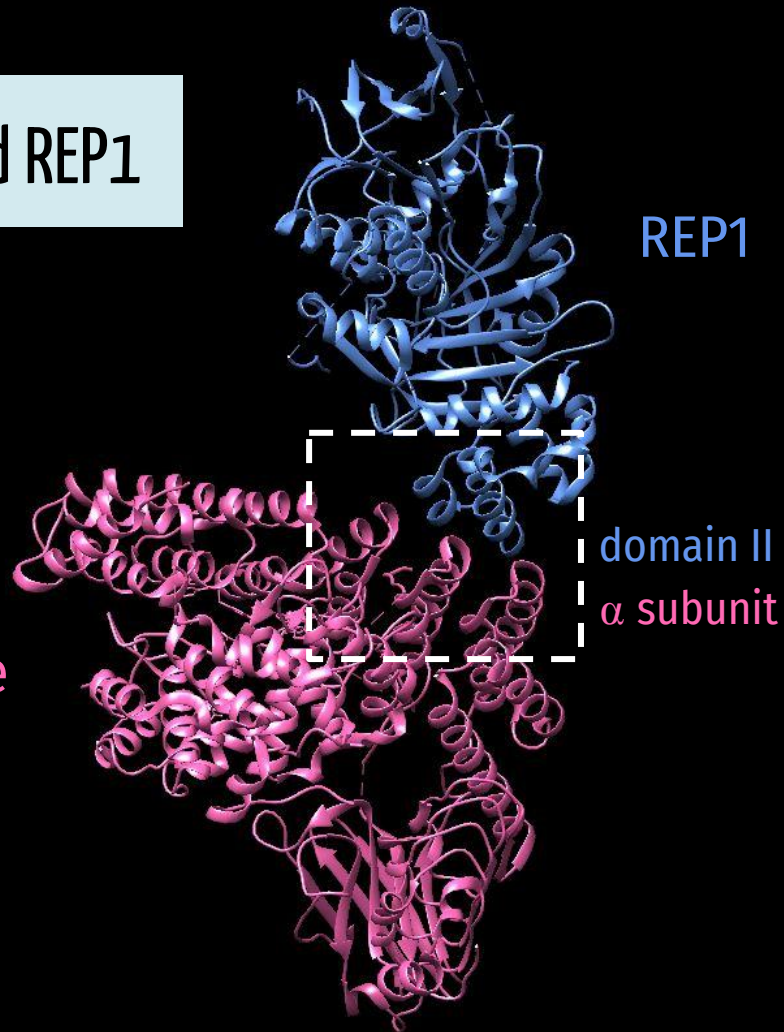


Ternary complex

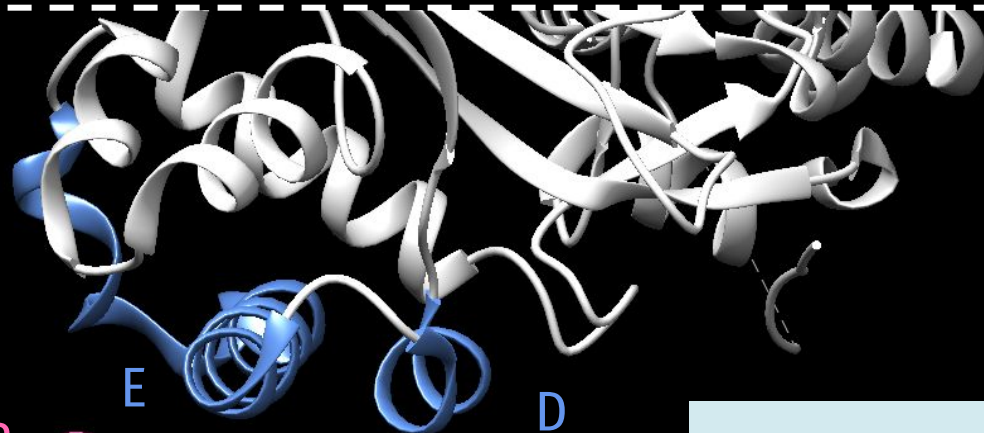


Interaction between RabGGTase and REP1

RabGGTase



domain II
REP1



$\alpha 12$

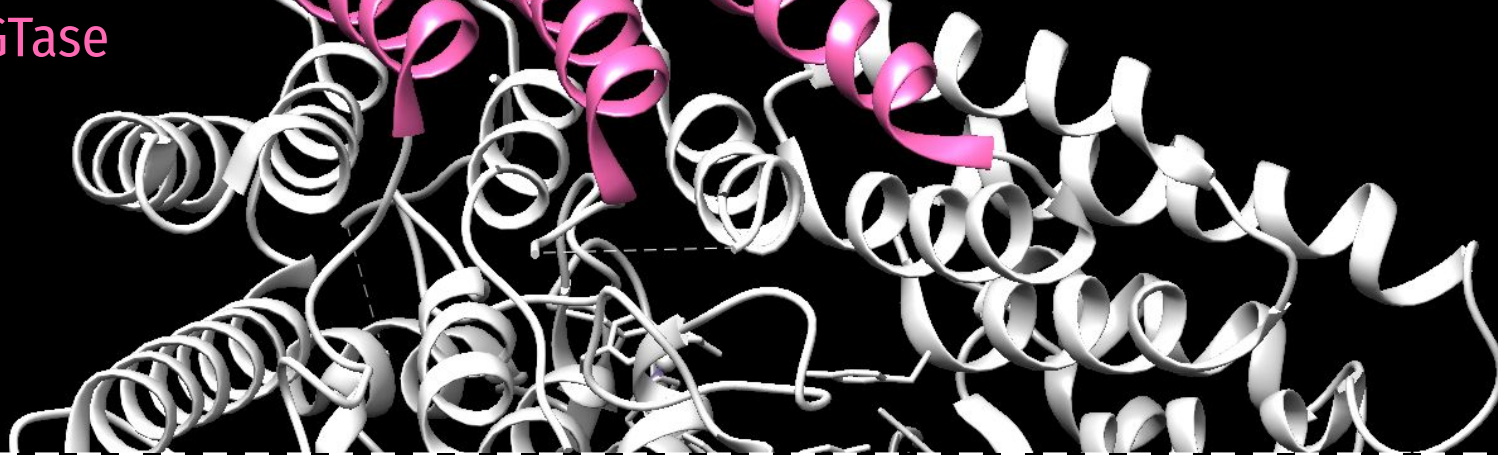
$\alpha 10$

$\alpha 8$

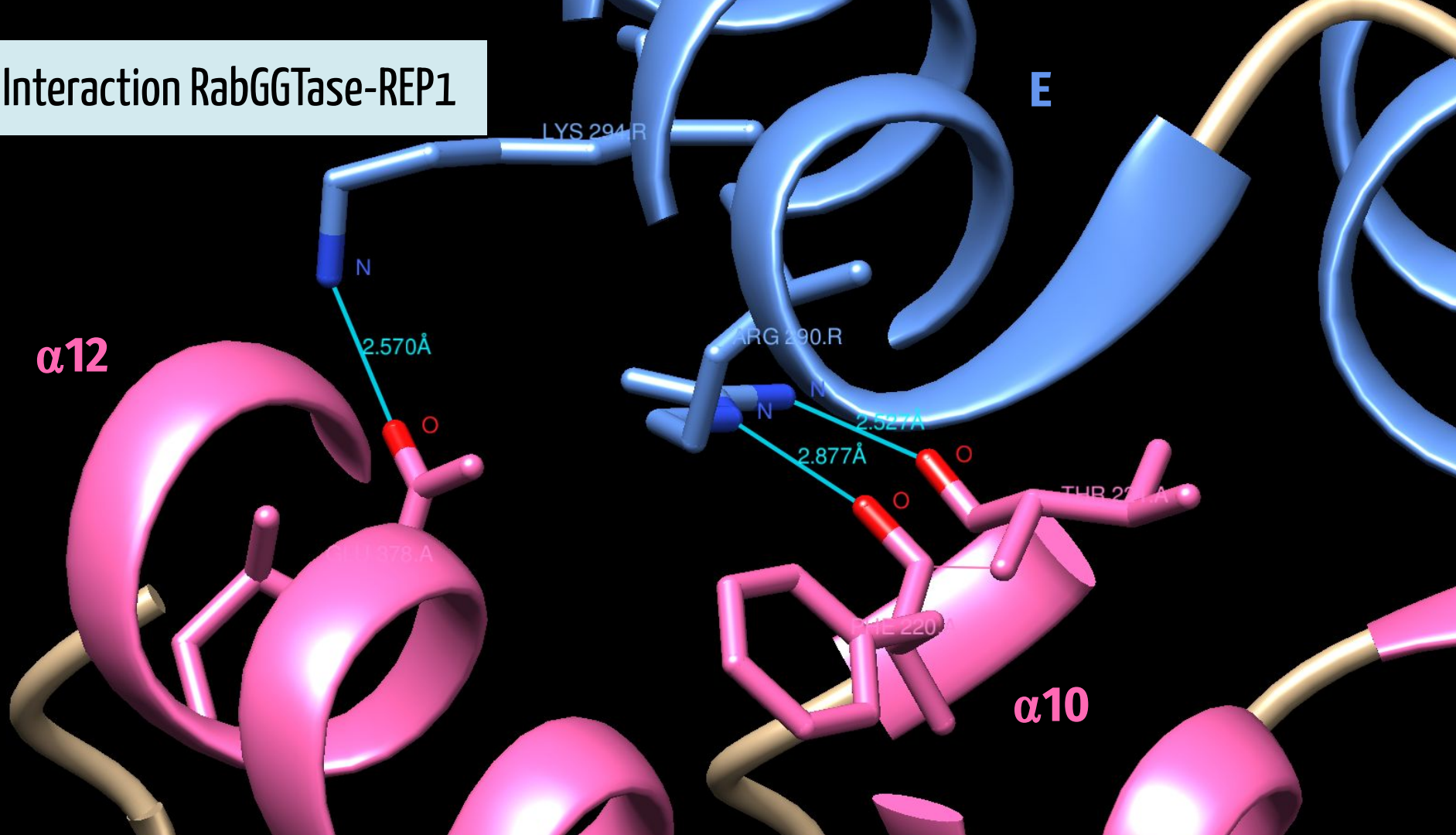


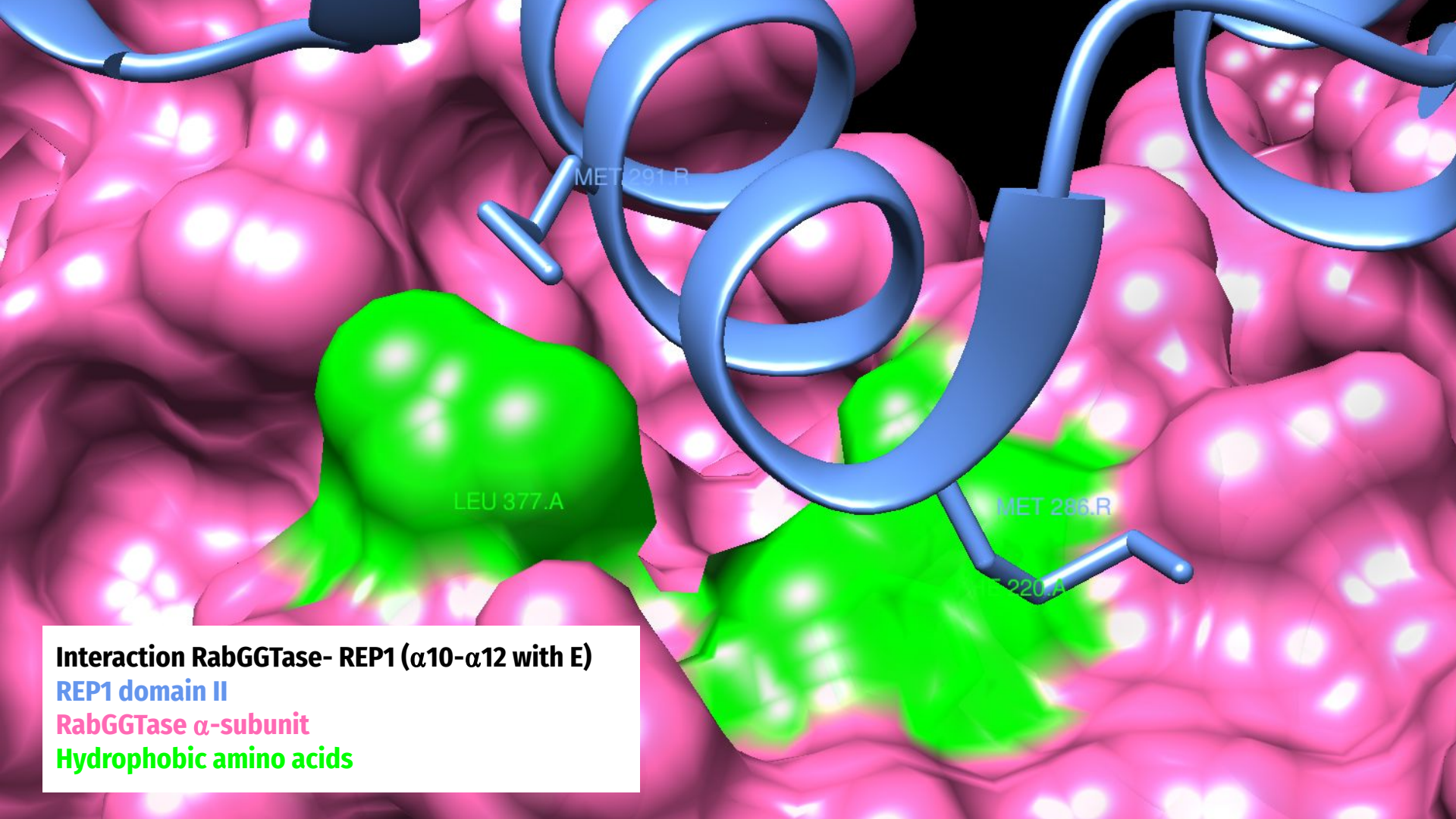
α subunit
RabGGTase

Interaction RabGGTase-REP1



Interaction RabGGTase-REP1





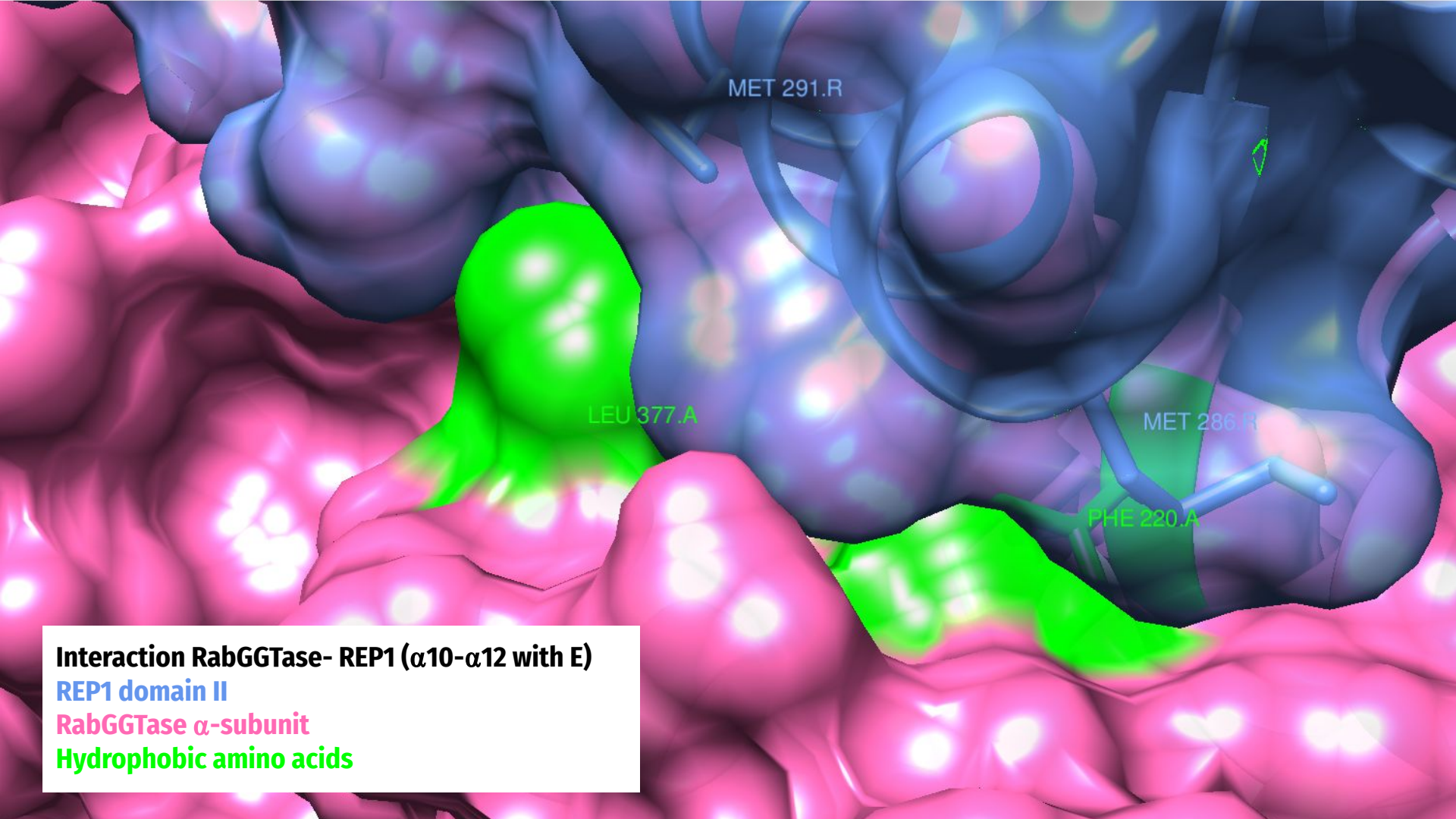
MET 291.R

LEU 377.A

MET 286.R

220.A

Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 (α 10- α 12 with E)
REP1 domain II
RabGGTase α -subunit
Hydrophobic amino acids



MET 291.R

LEU 377.A

MET 286.R

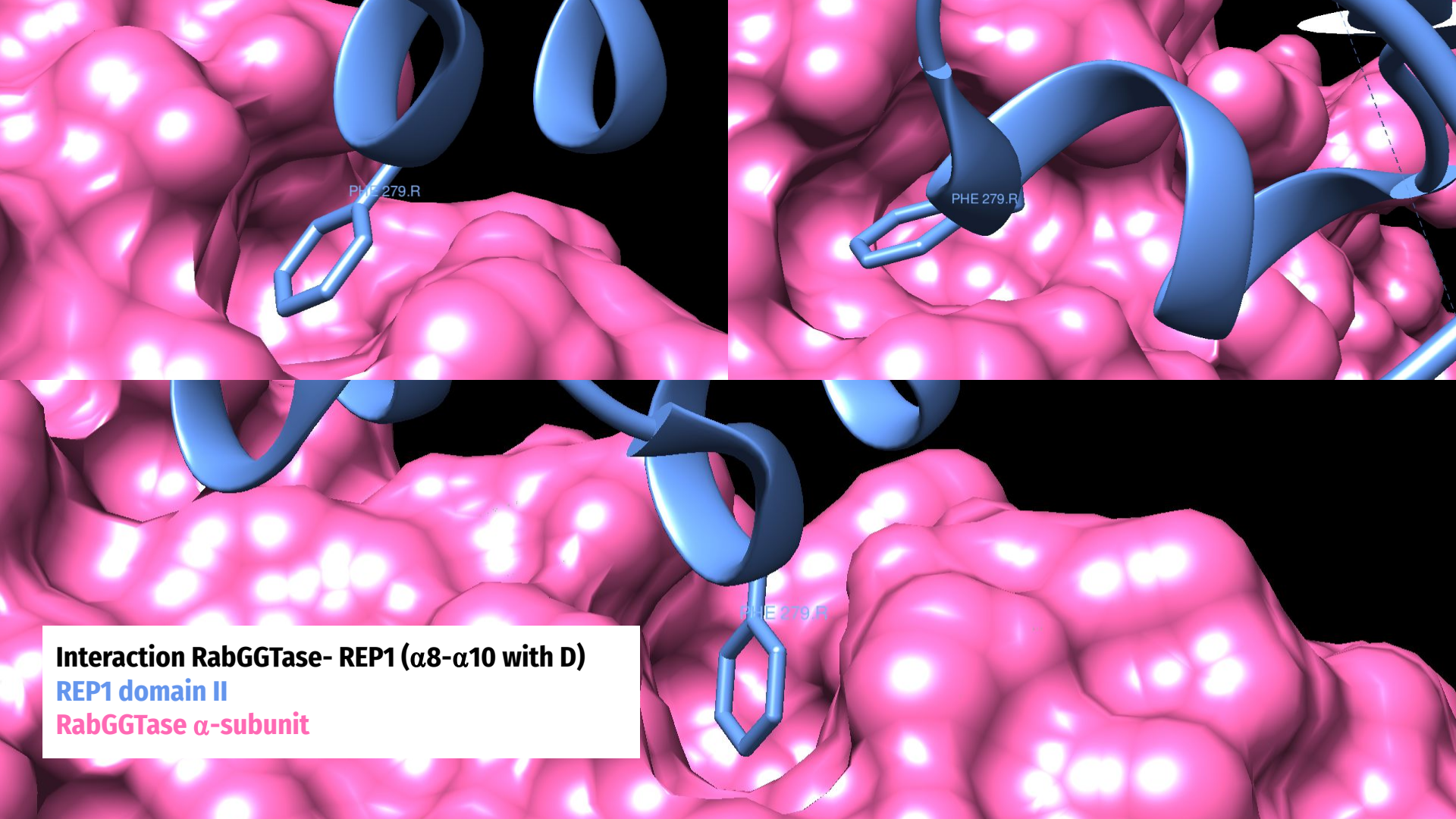
PHE 220.A

Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 (α 10- α 12 with E)

REP1 domain II

RabGGTase α -subunit

Hydrophobic amino acids

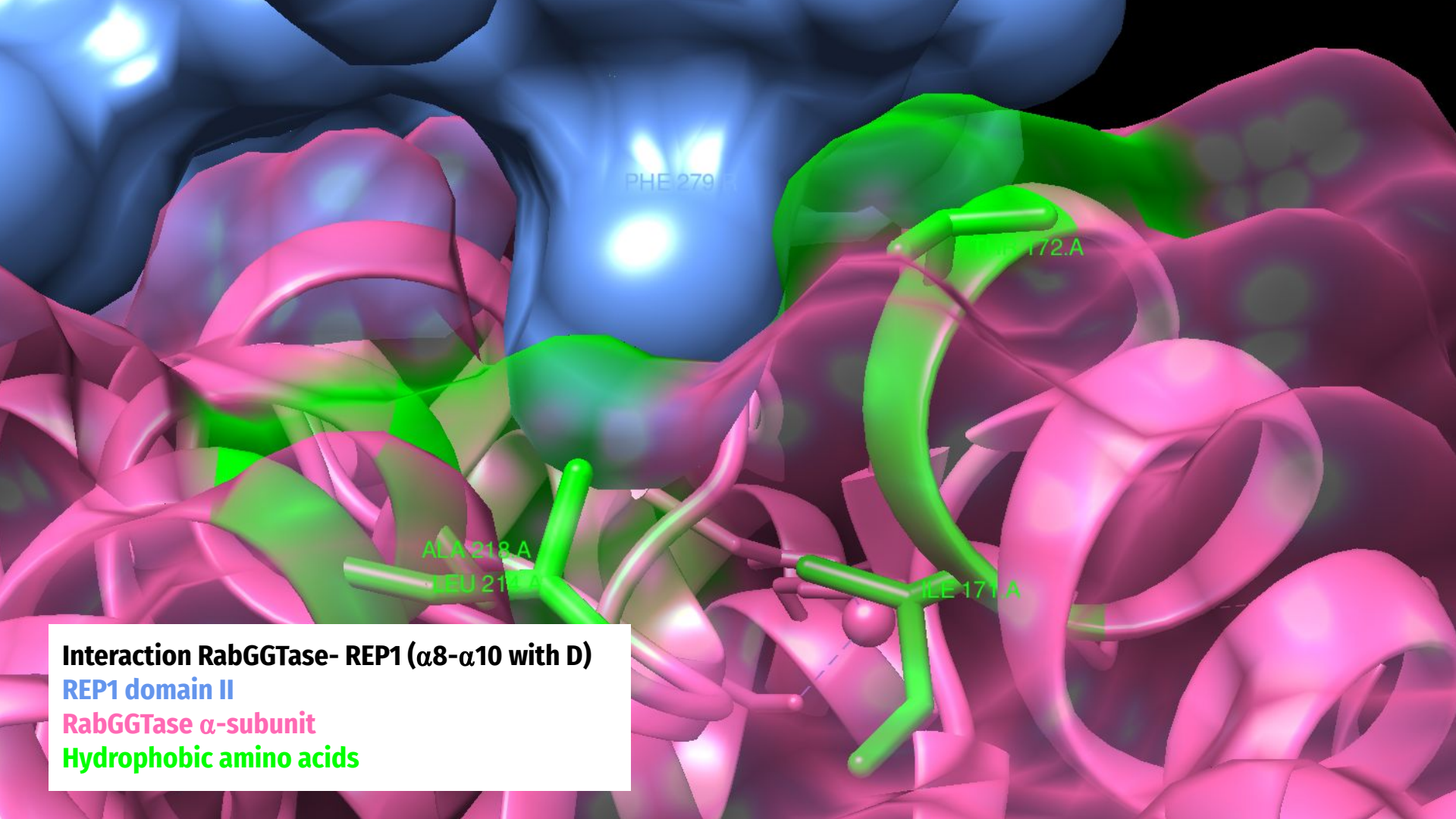


PHE 279.R

PHE 279.R

PHE 279.R

Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 ($\alpha 8$ - $\alpha 10$ with D)
REP1 domain II
RabGGTase α -subunit



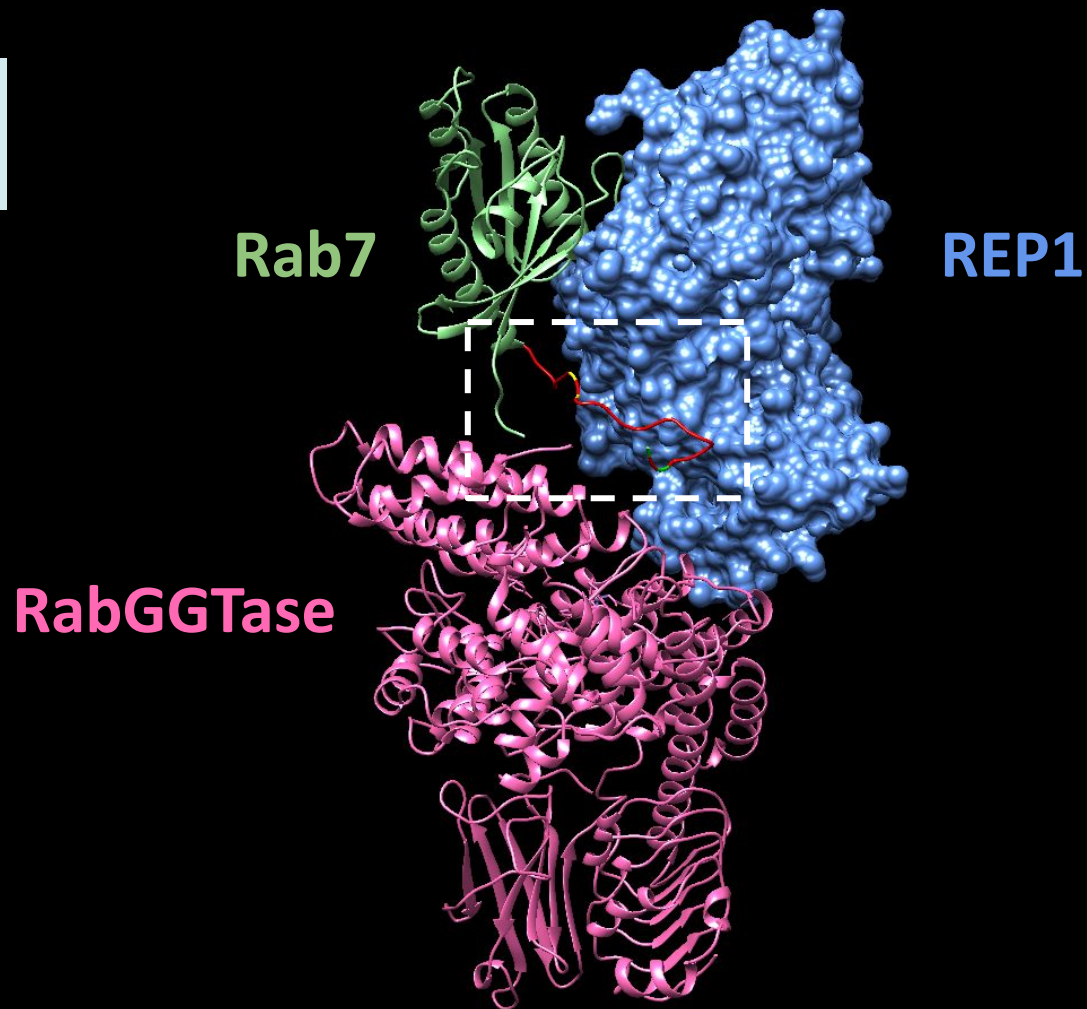
Interaction RabGGTase- REP1 (α 8- α 10 with D)

REP1 domain II

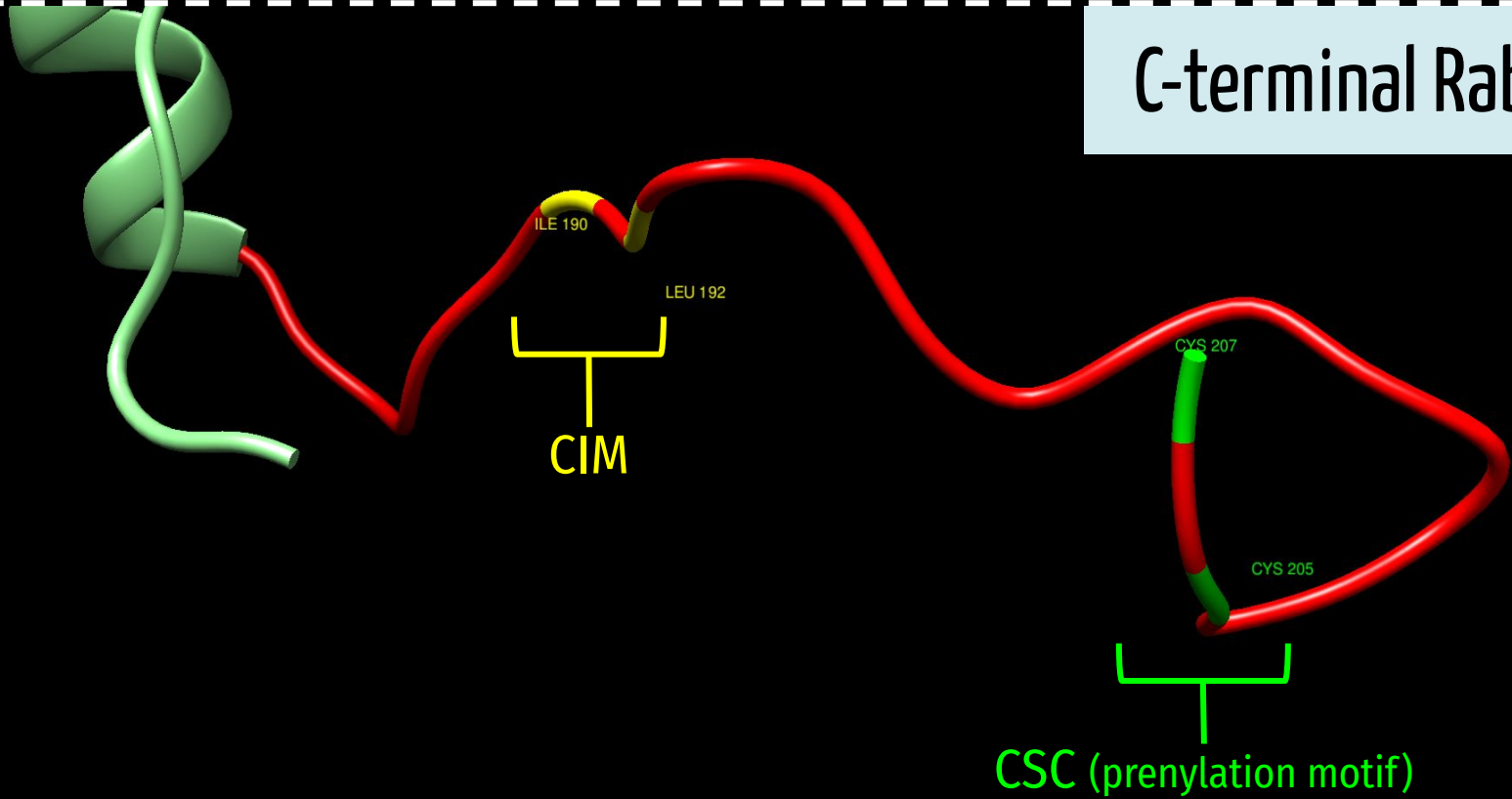
RabGGTase α -subunit

Hydrophobic amino acids

Ternary complex



C-terminal Rab7



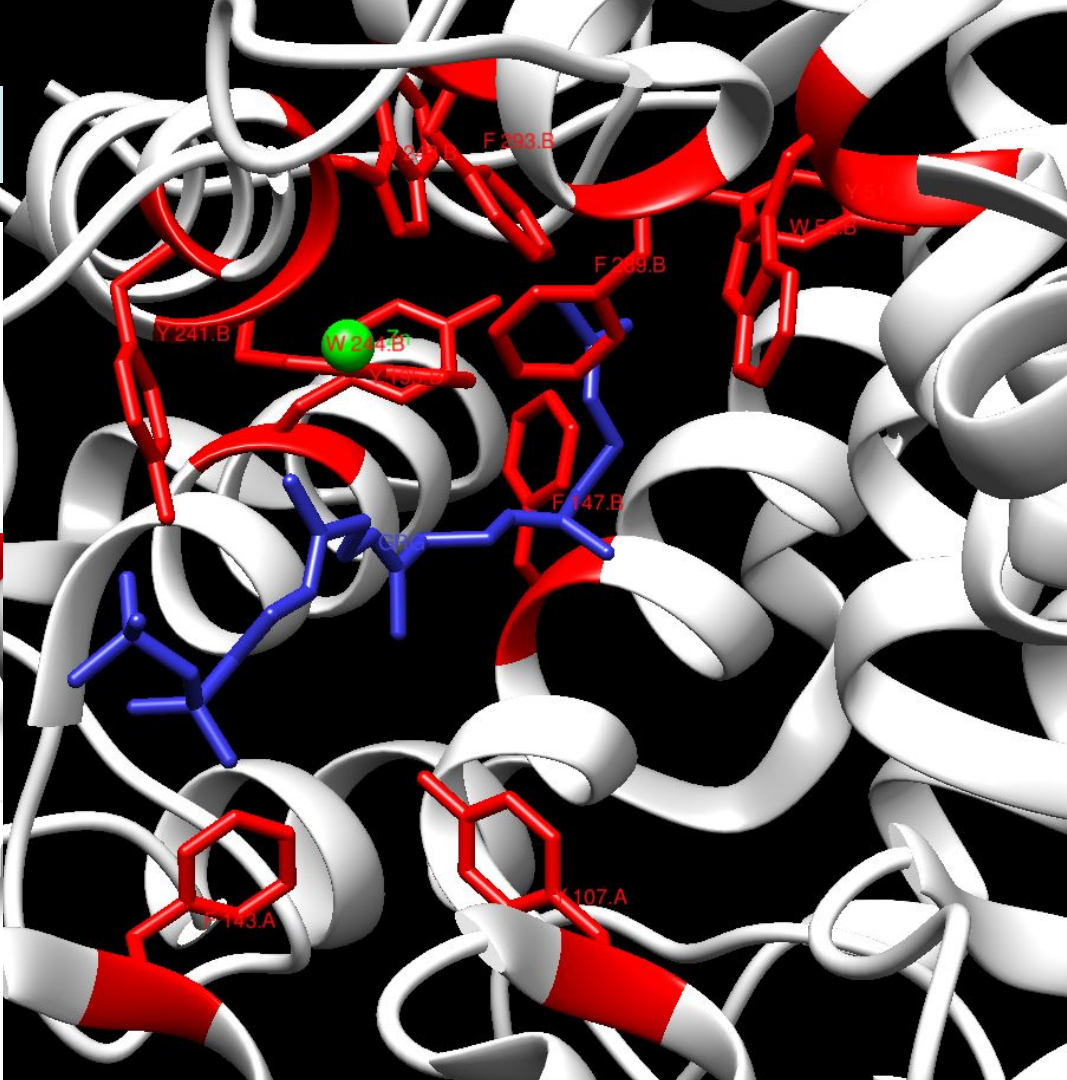
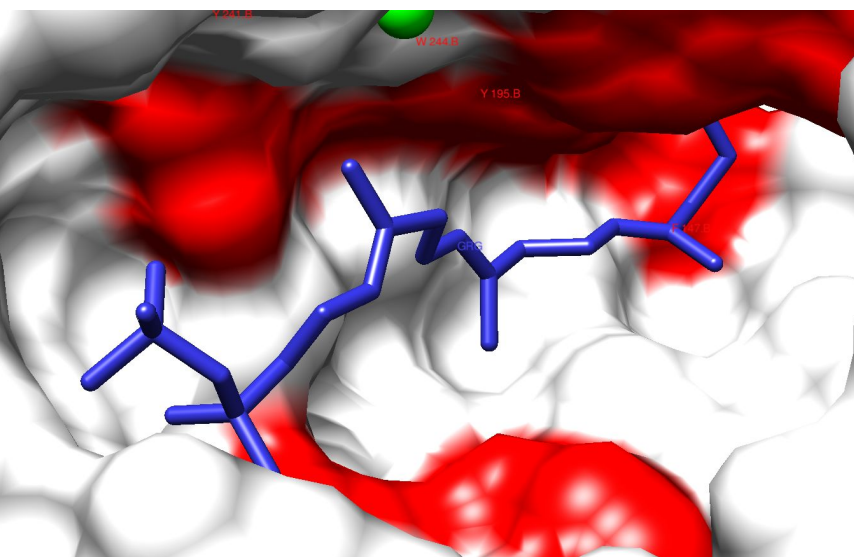
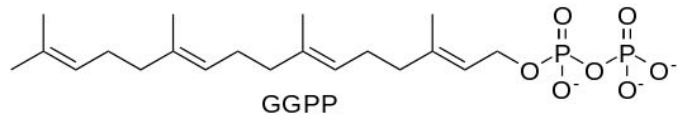
Prenylation: interaction

Pol-GGTase-GGPP

GGPP

Hydrophobic amino acids

Zinc ion



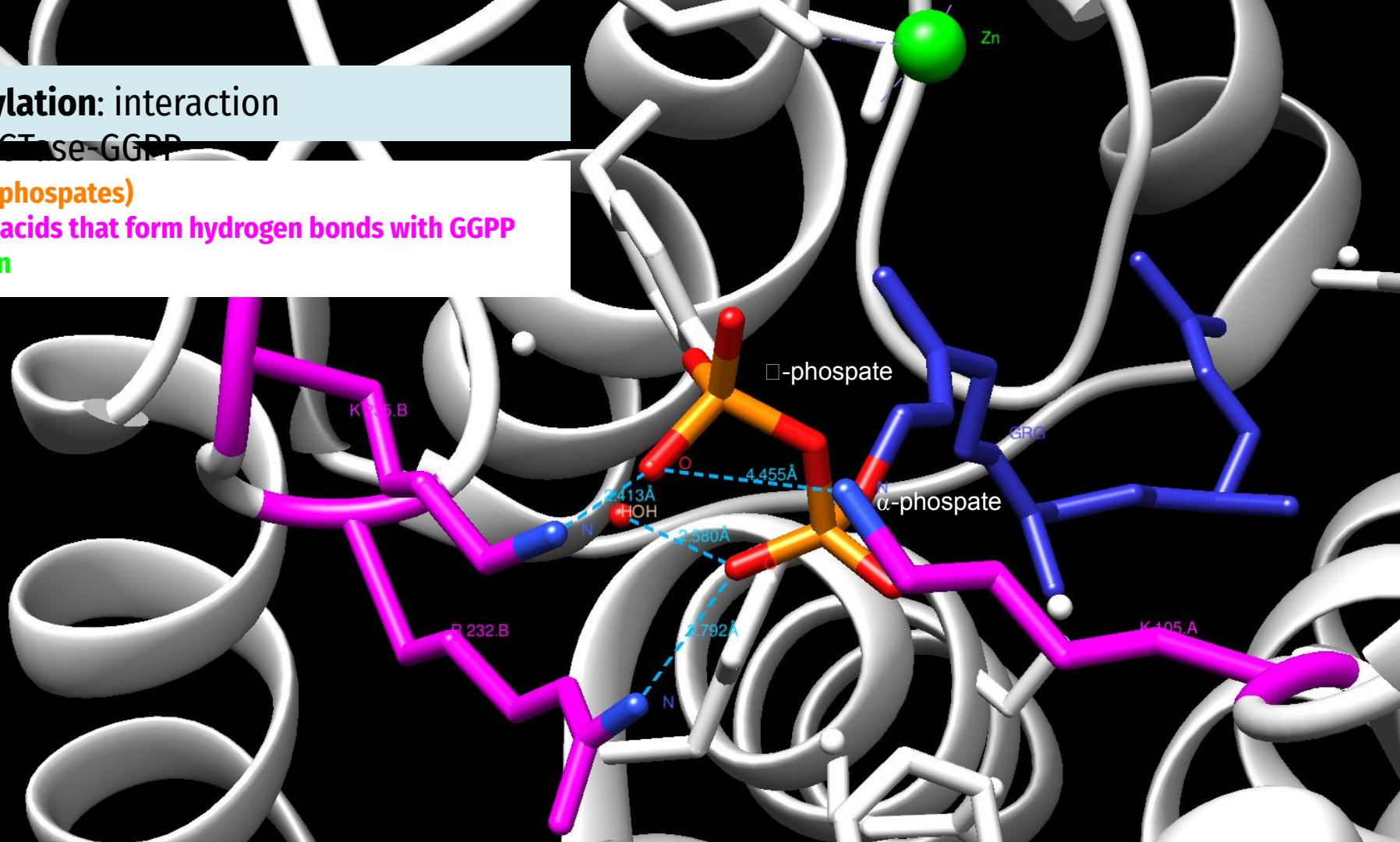
Prenylation: interaction

Pol-GGTase-GGPP

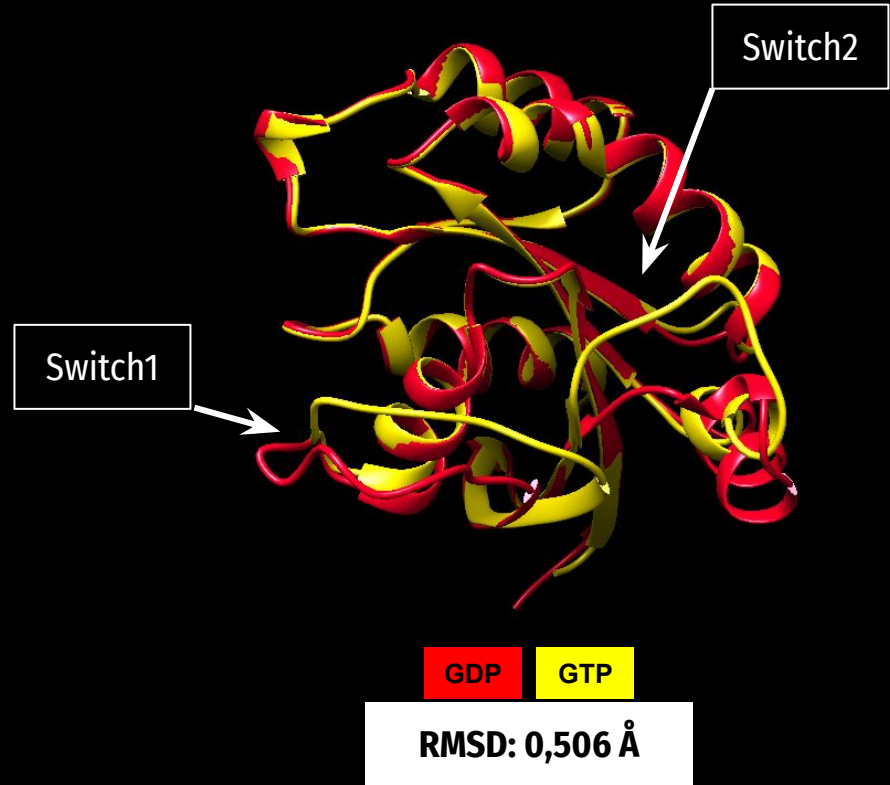
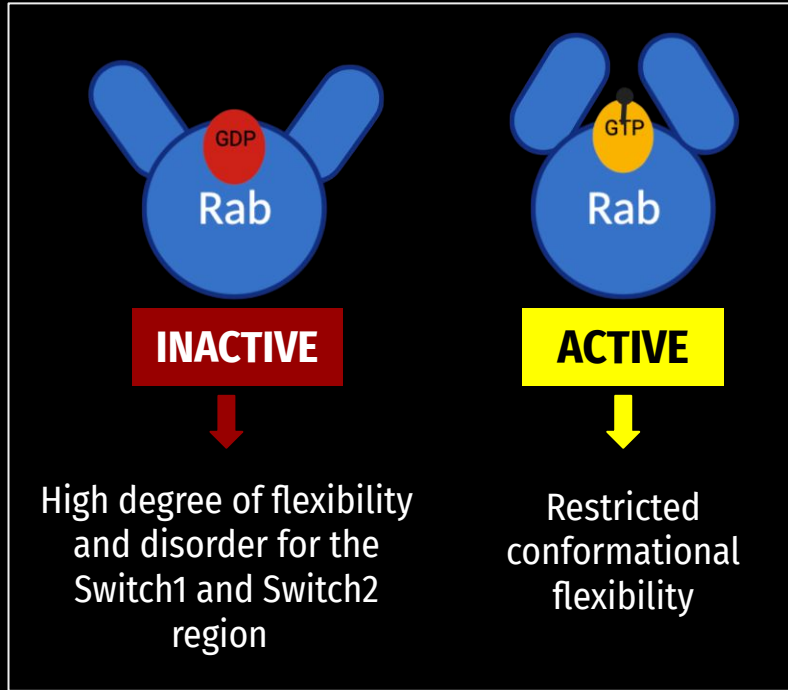
GGPP (phosphates)

Amino acids that form hydrogen bonds with GGPP

Zinc ion

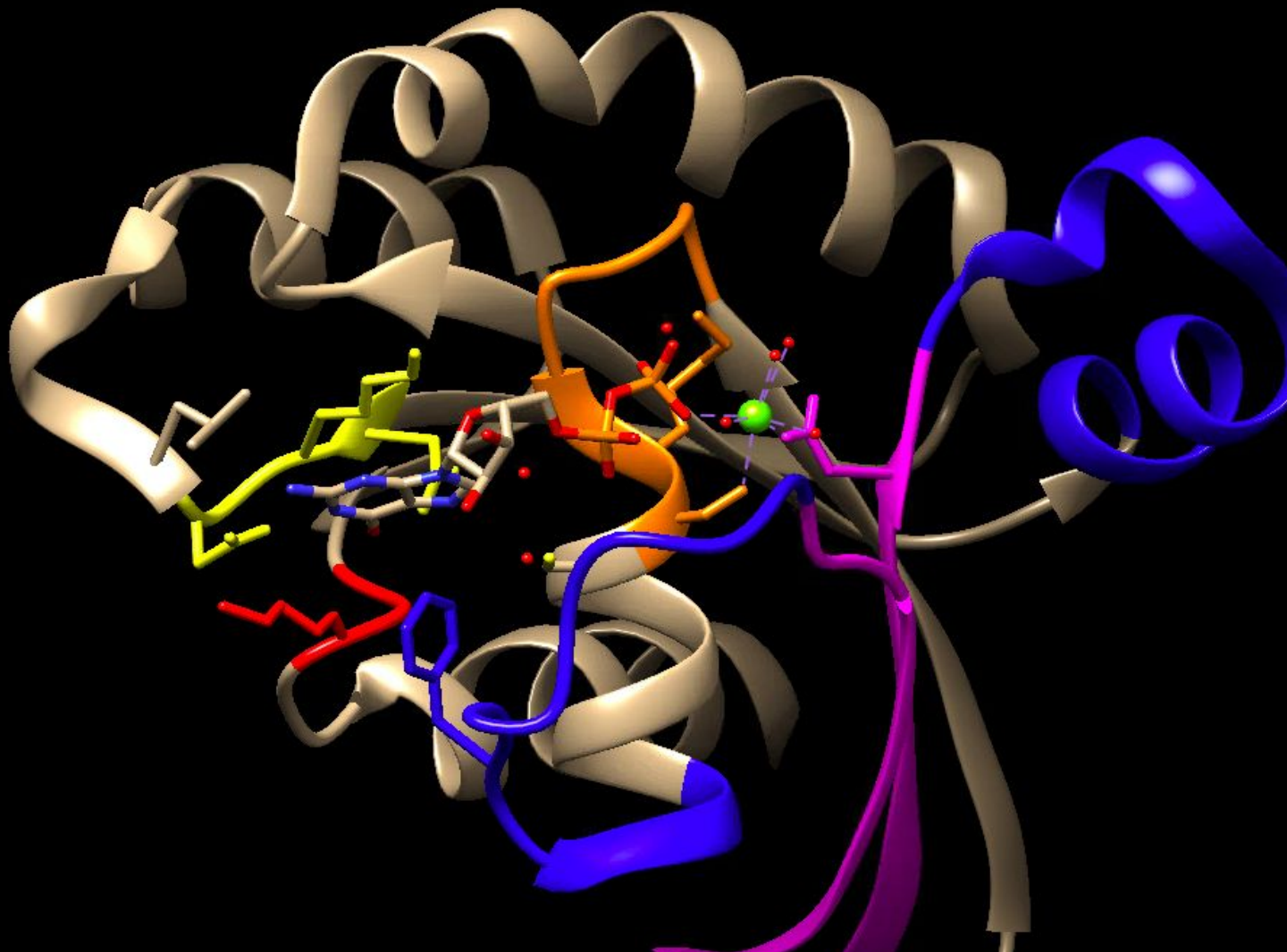


GDP-Rab & GTP-Rab



Rab - GDP

| |
|-----------------|
| P-loop |
| G2 |
| G3 |
| Switch (I & II) |
| Interswitch |



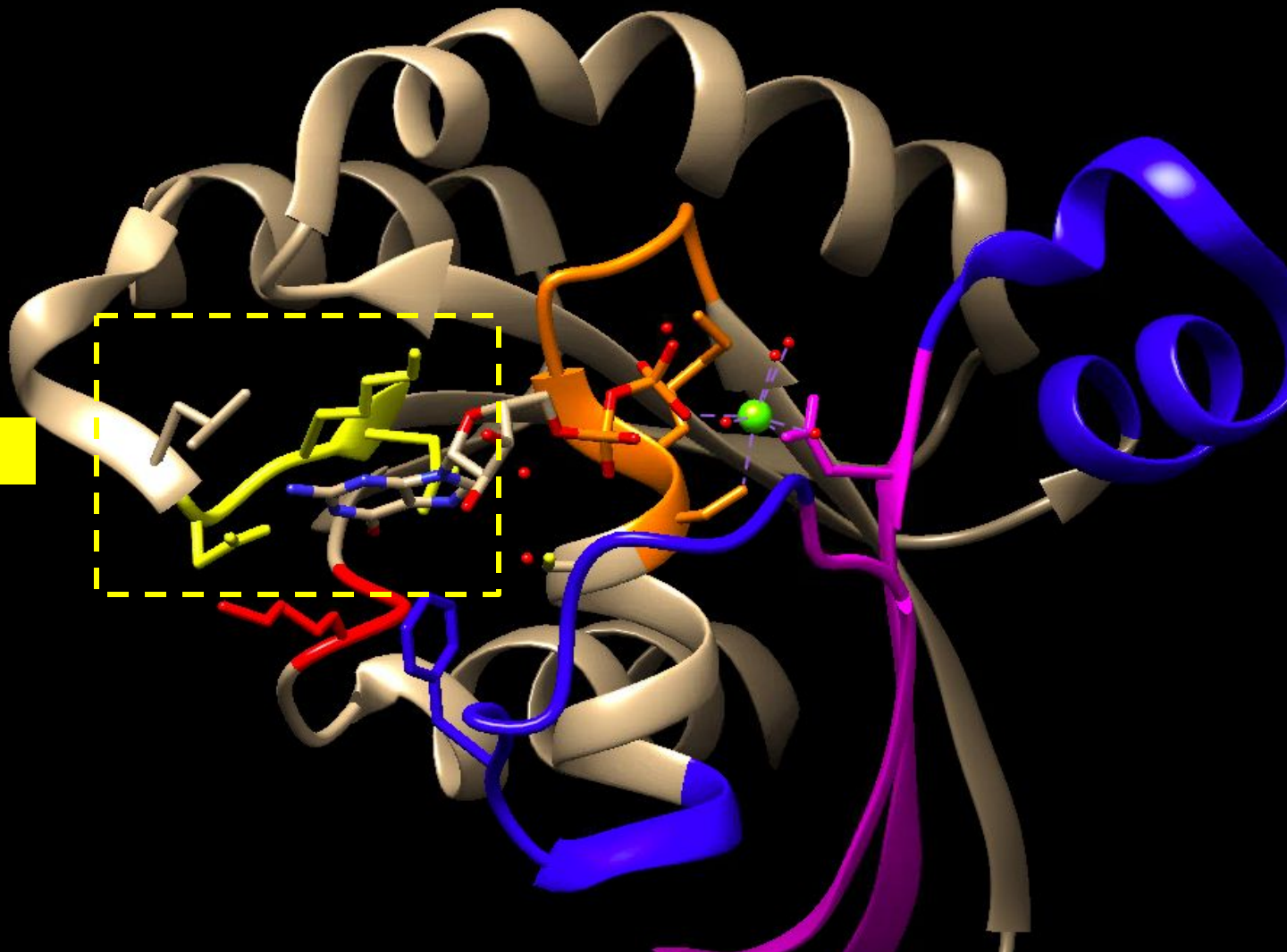
Rab - GTP

| |
|-----------------|
| P-loop |
| G2 |
| G3 |
| Switch (I & II) |
| Interswitch |



Rab - GDP

G2



Rab- GDP

G2

N/TKxD

ASP 127 A

LYS 125 A

ASN 124 A

2.92Å

2.80Å

3.76Å

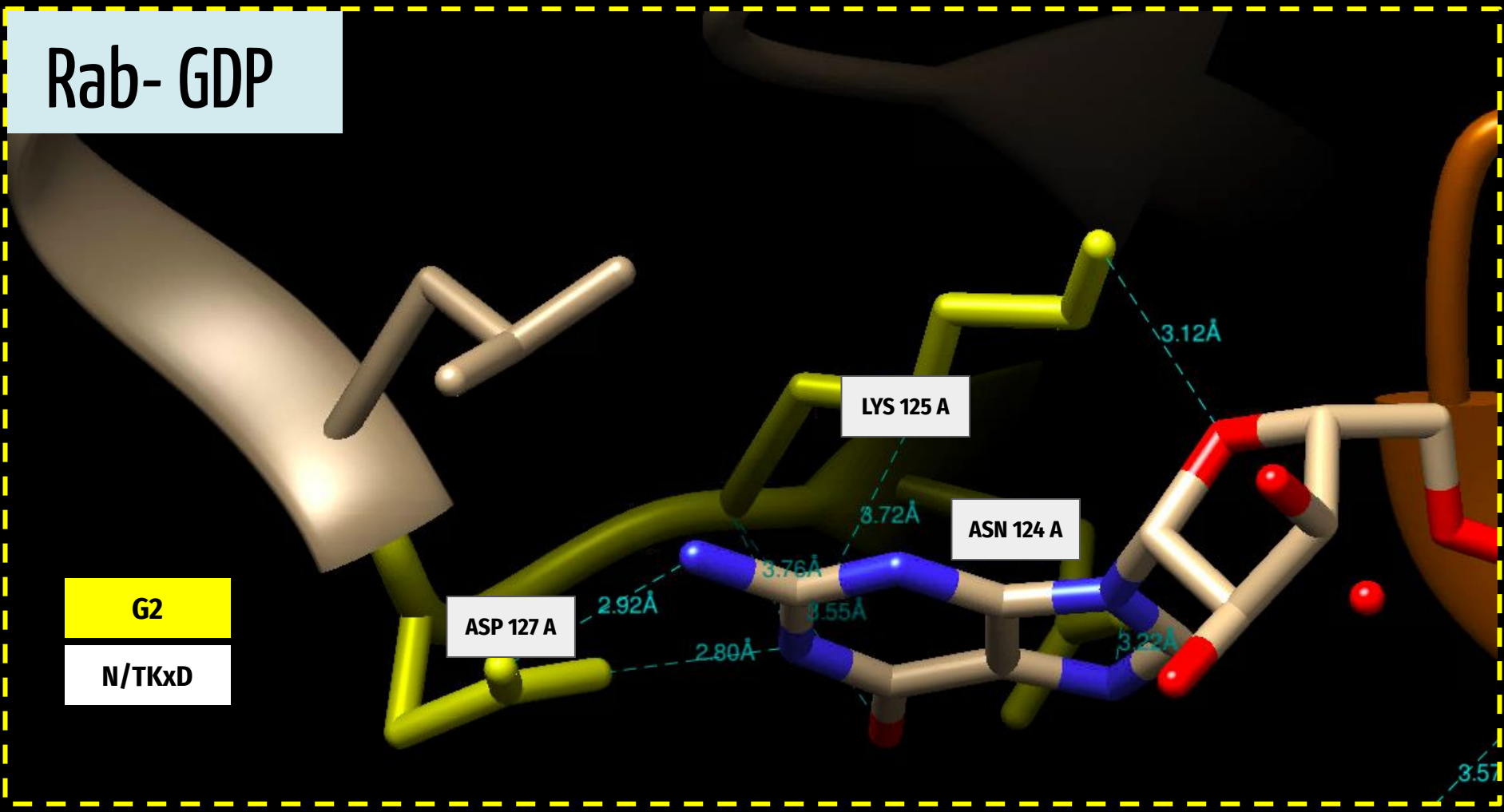
3.55Å

3.72Å

3.22Å

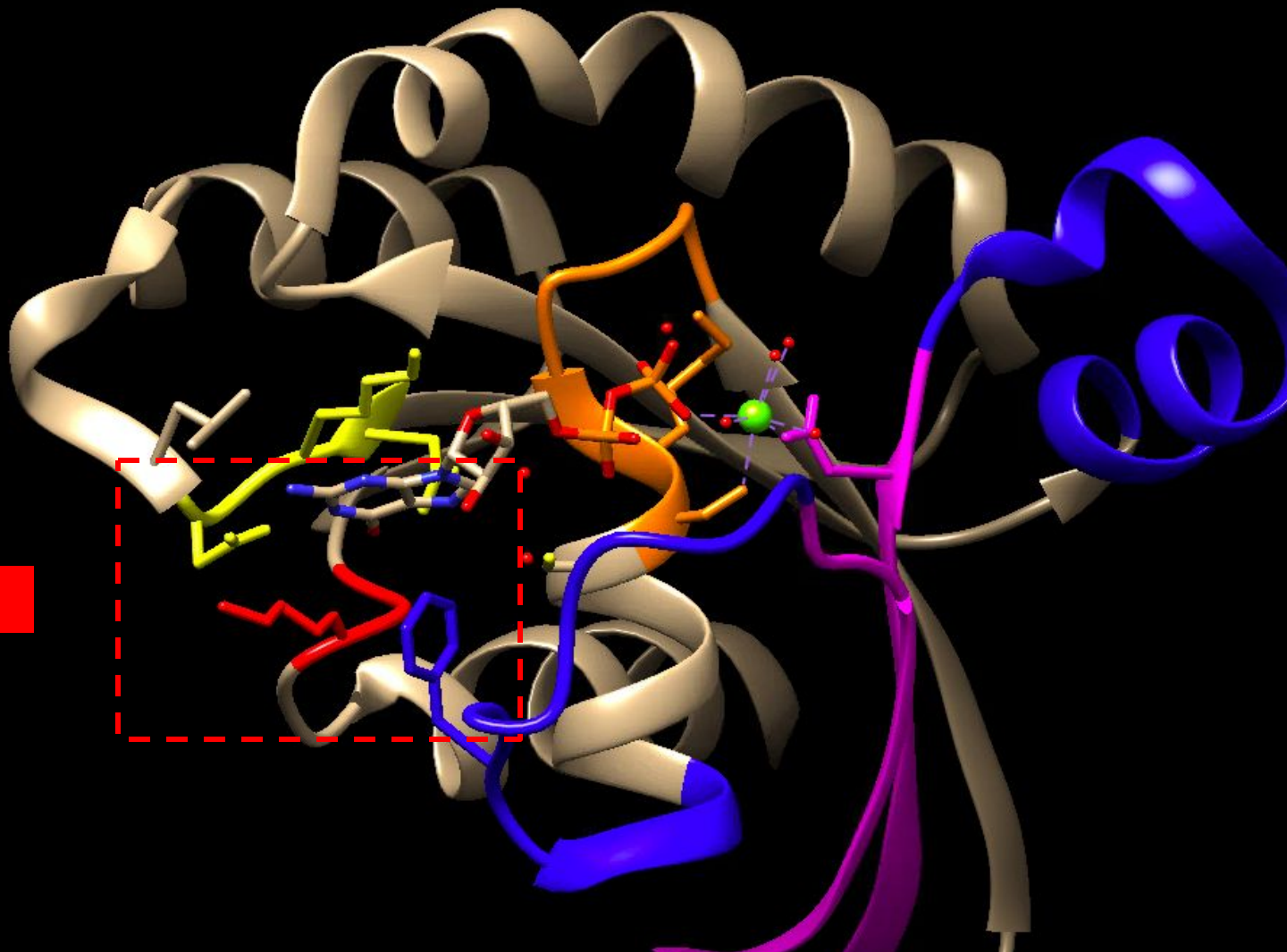
3.12Å

3.51Å

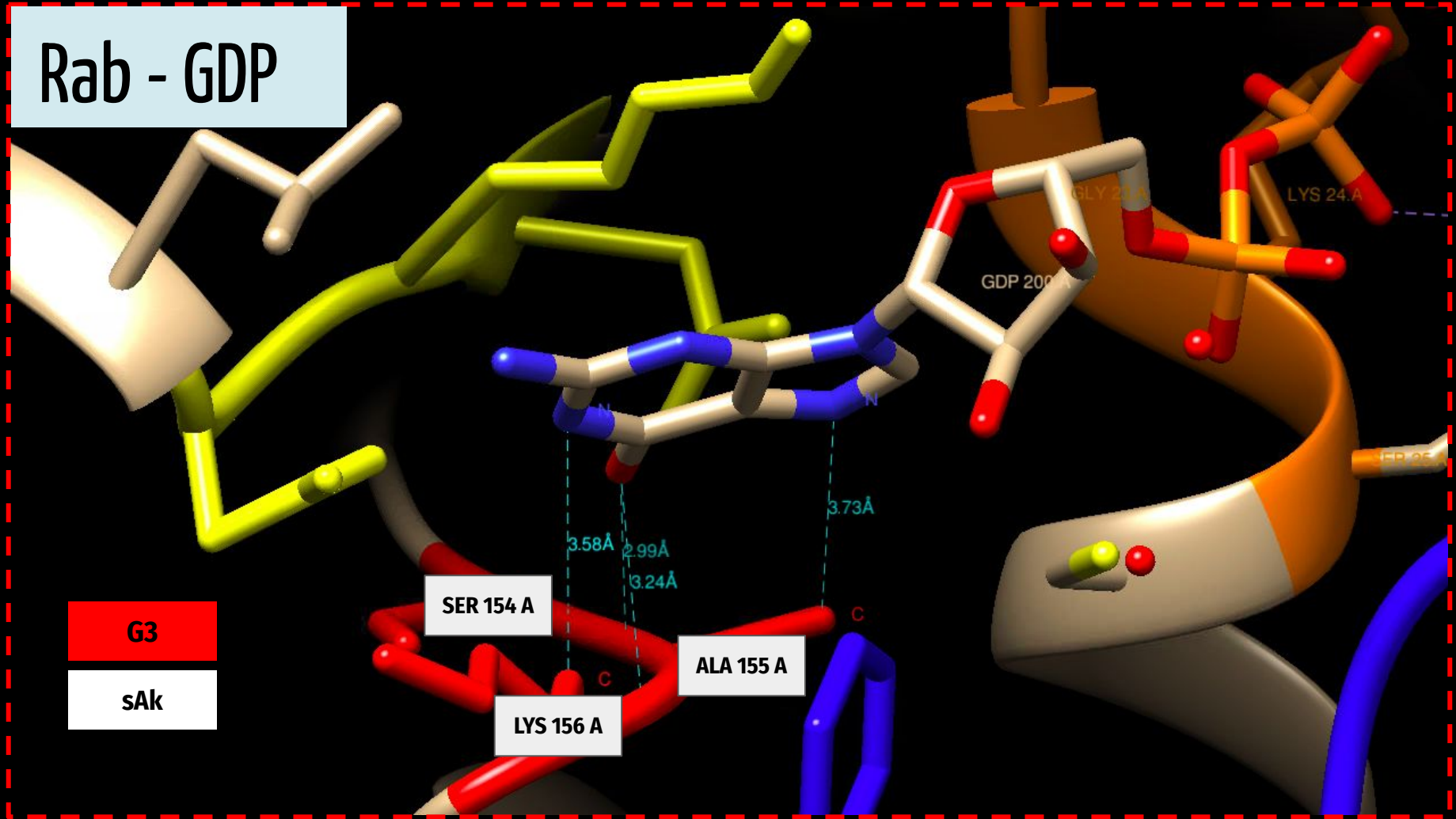


Rab - GDP

G3



Rab - GDP



G3

sAk

SER 154 A

LYS 156 A

ALA 155 A

GDP 200 A

GLY 21 A

LYS 24 A

SER 25 A

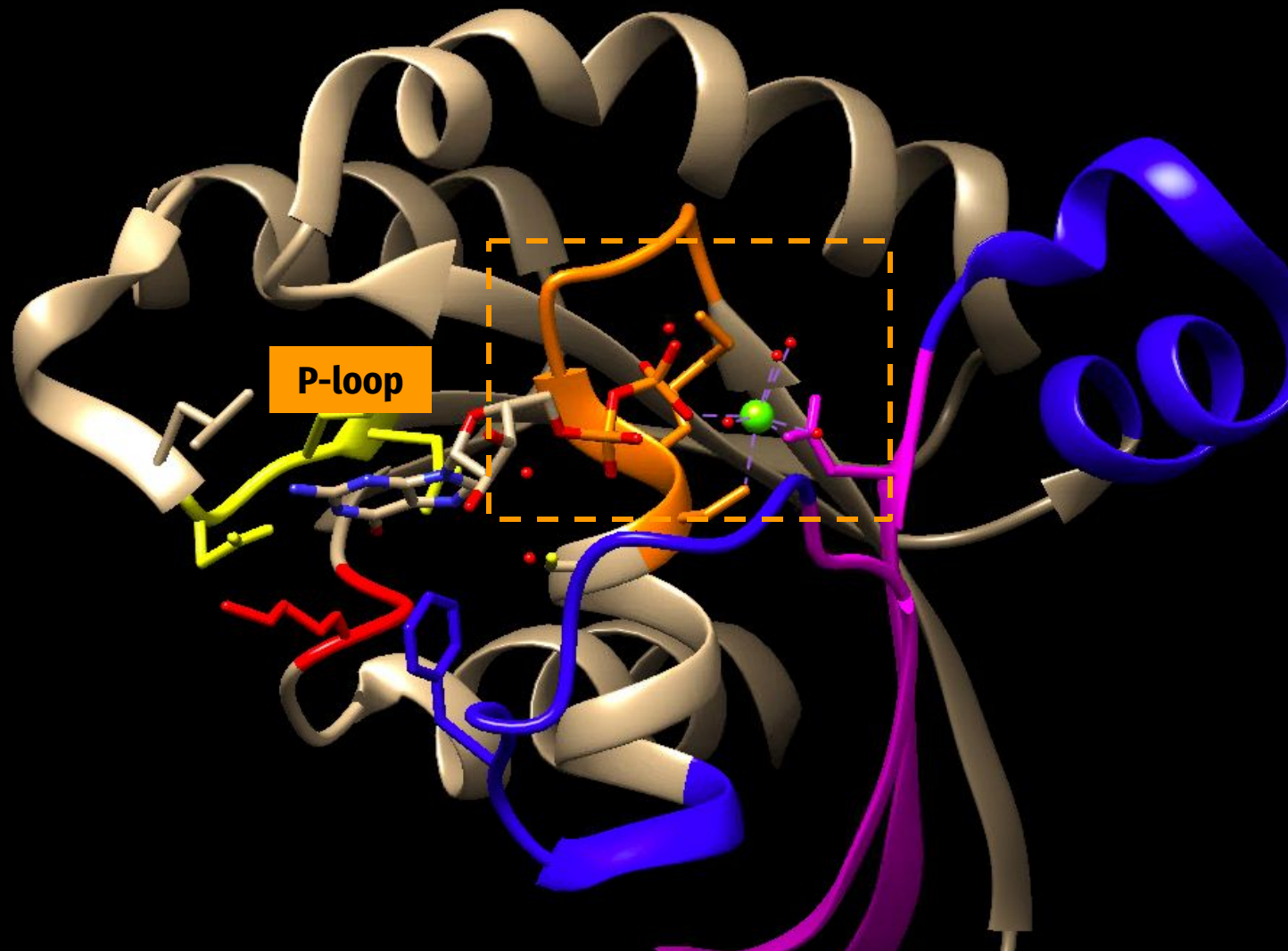
3.58Å

2.99Å

3.24Å

3.73Å

Rab - GDP



Rab - GDP

P-loop

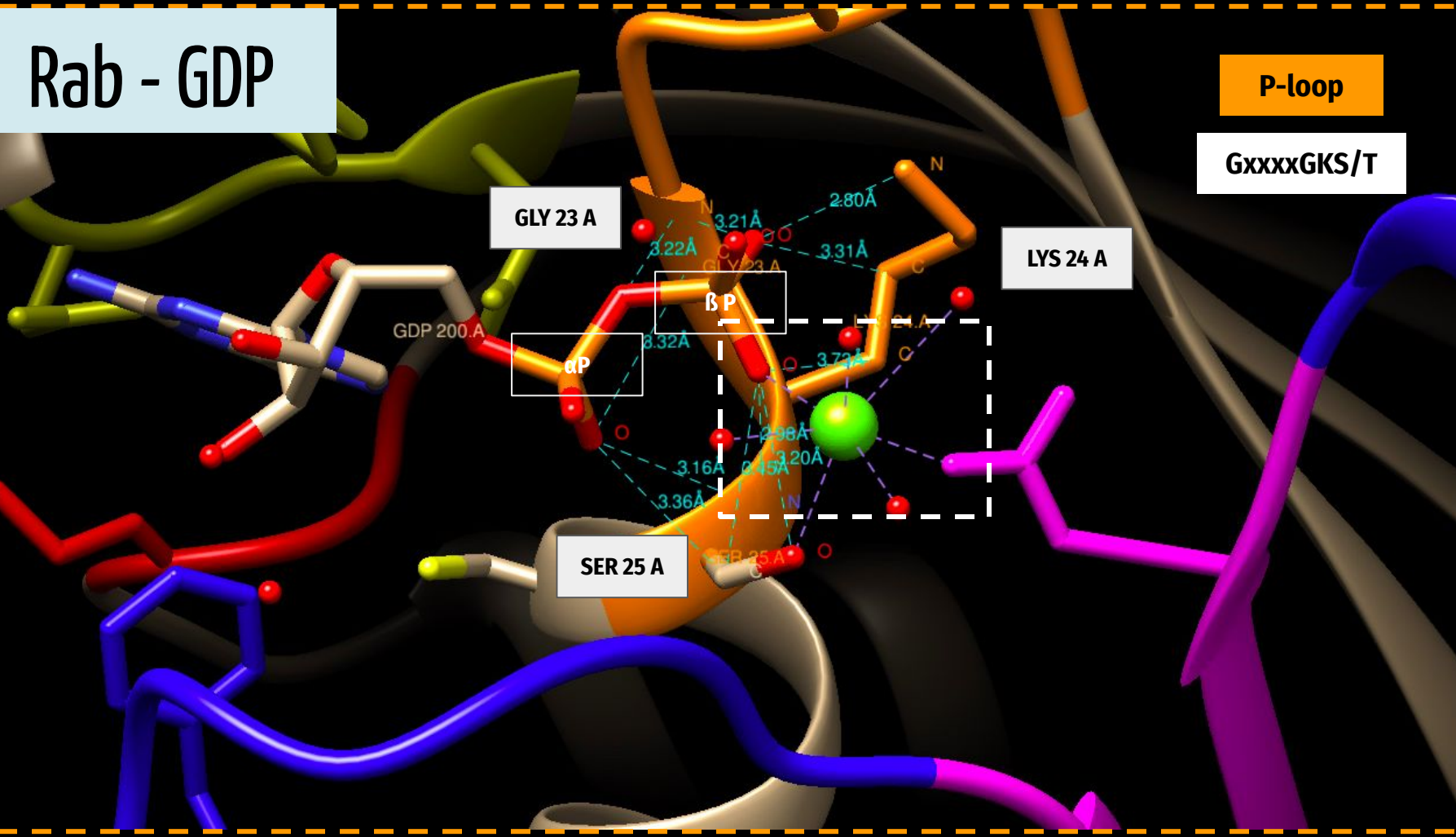
GxxxxGKS/T

GLY 23 A

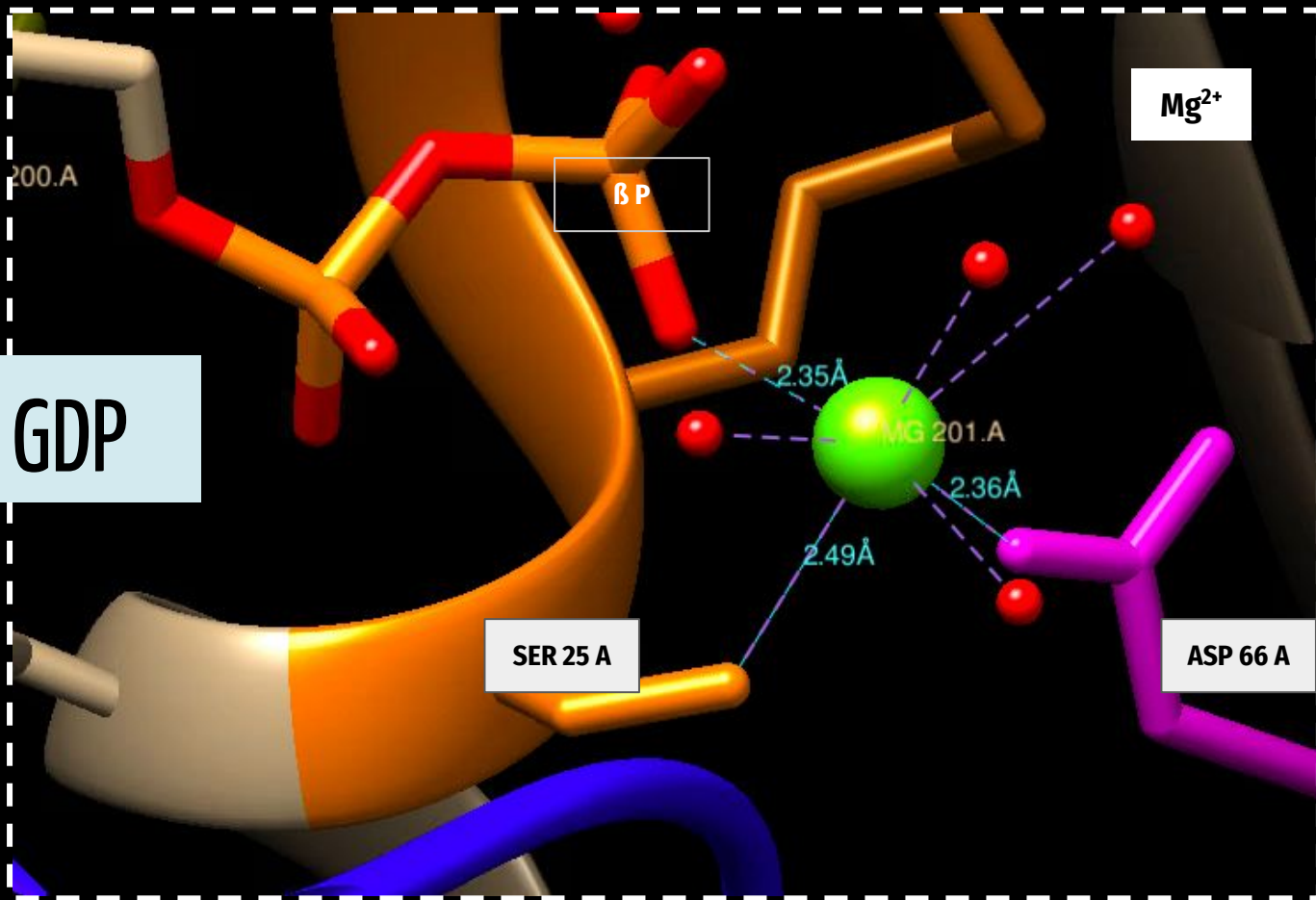
LYS 24 A

SER 25 A

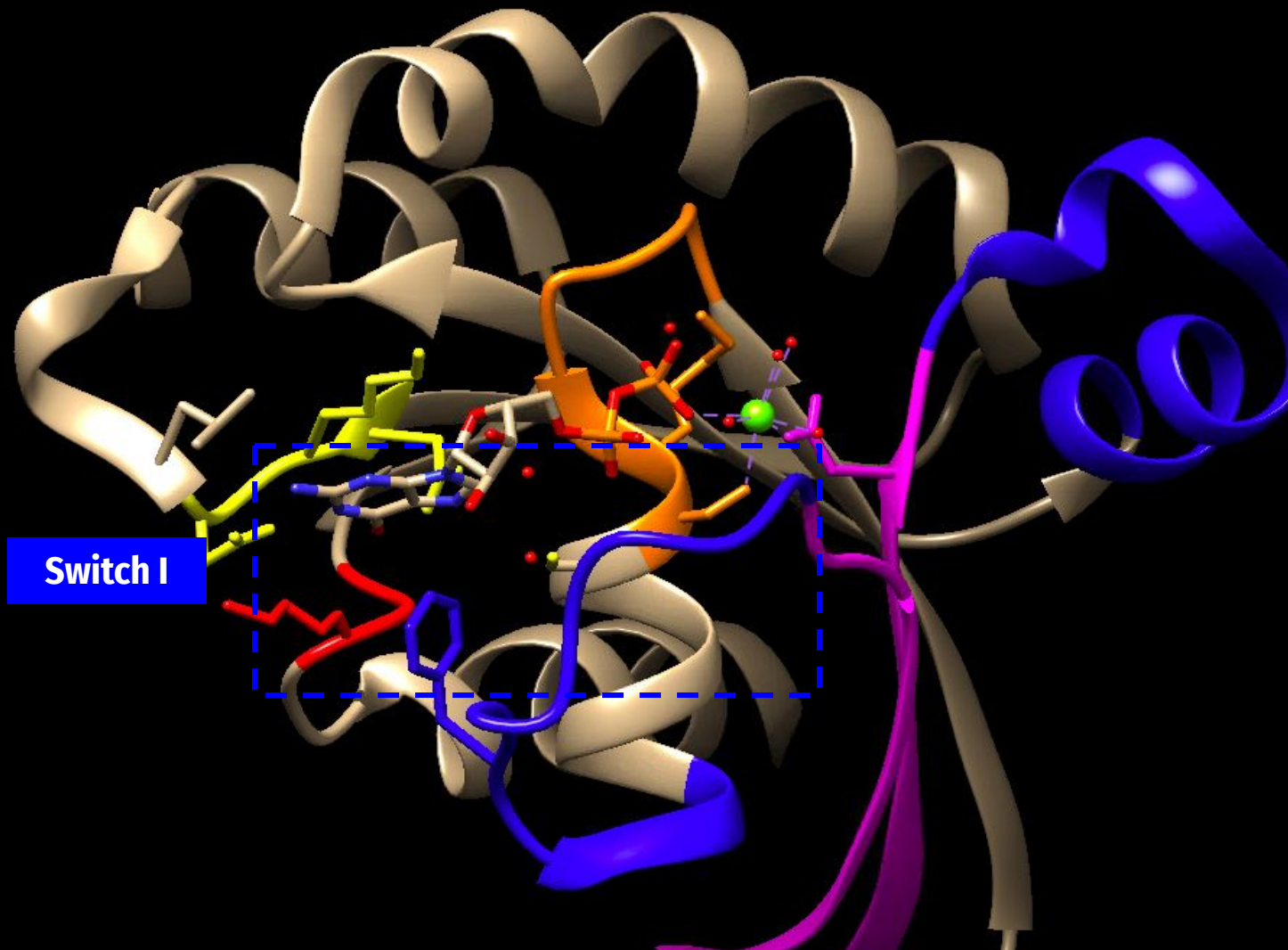
GDP 200.A



Rab - GDP



Rab - GDP



Switch I

Rab- GDP

Switch1

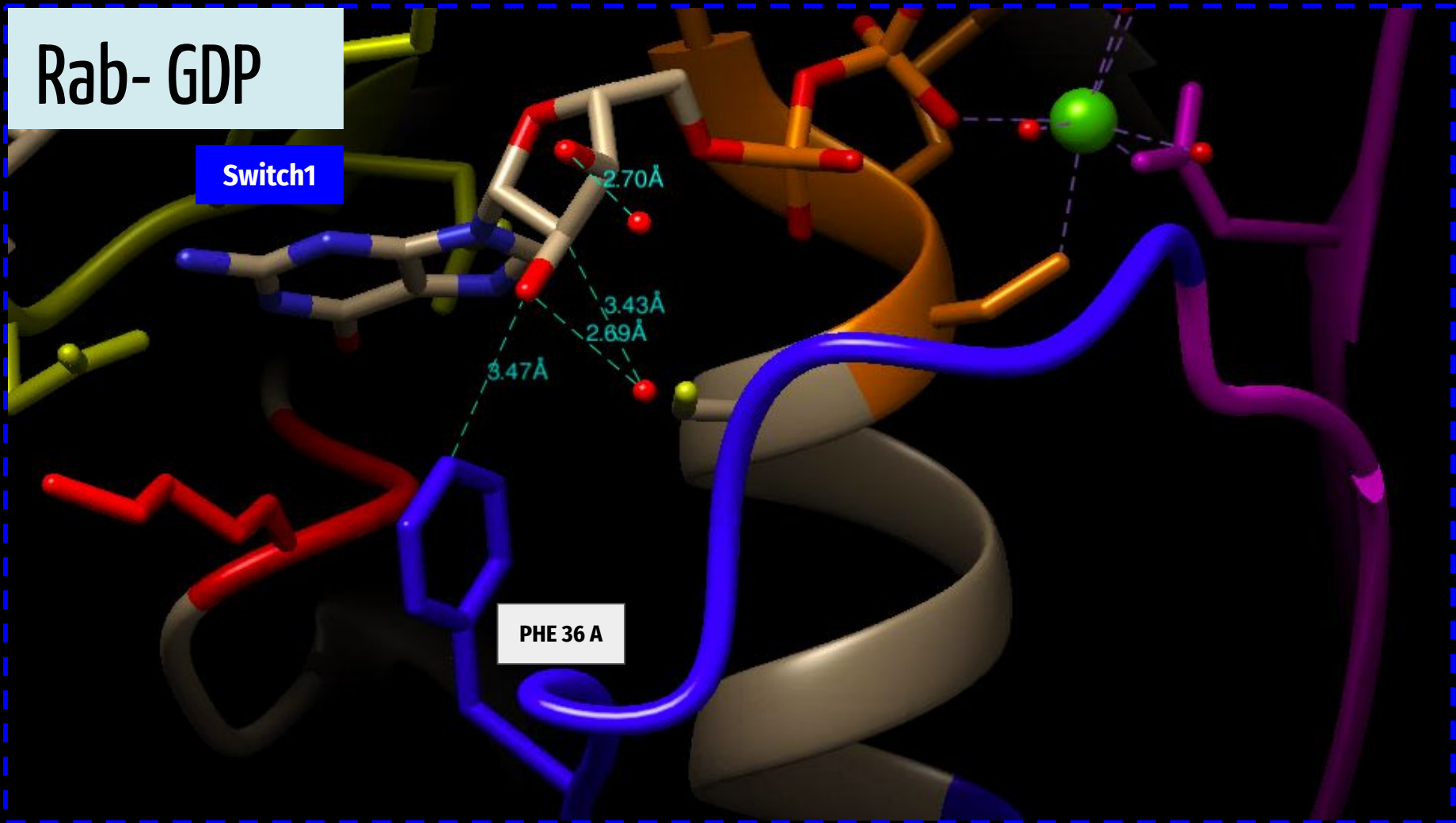
PHE 36 A

3.47Å

2.69Å

3.43Å

2.70Å

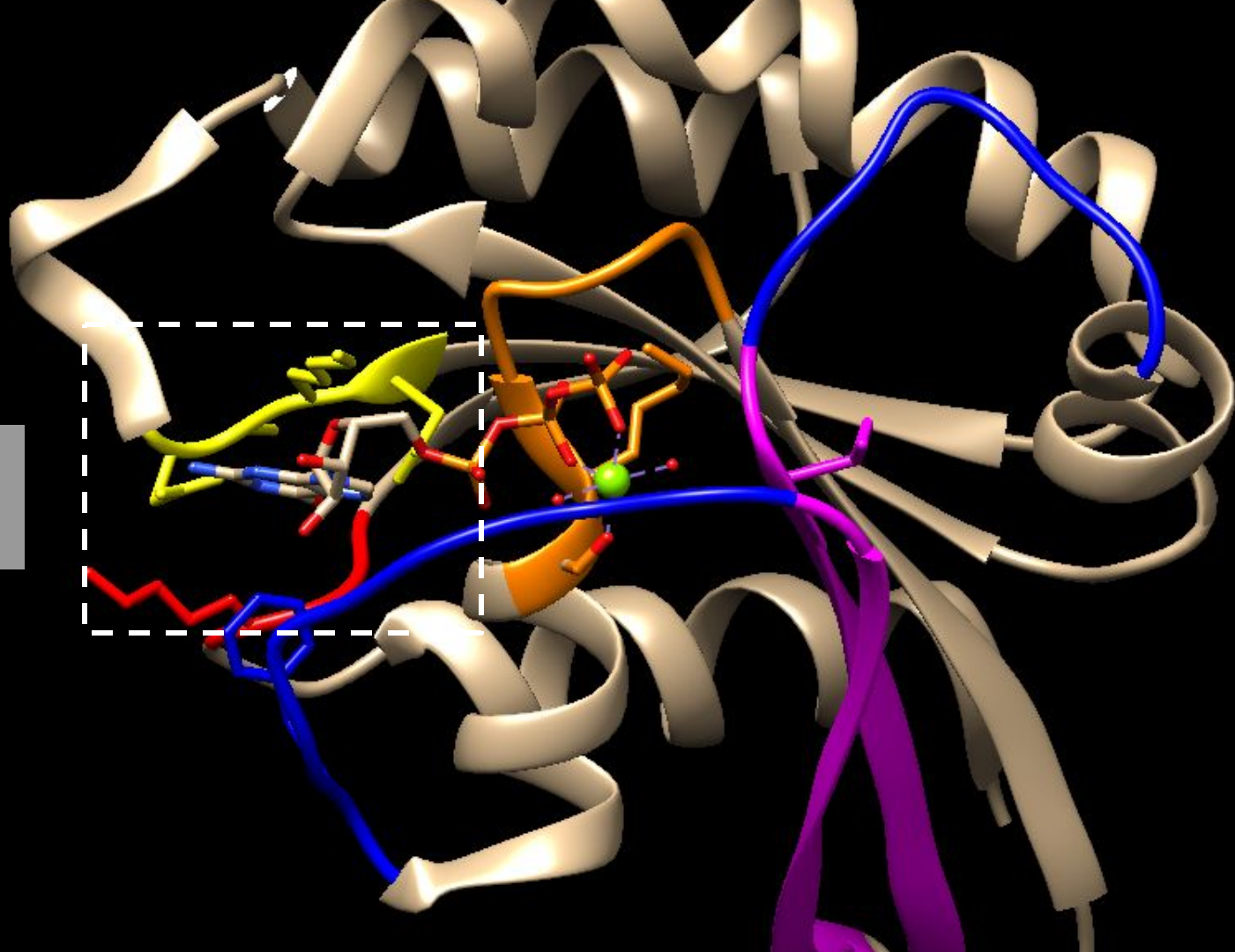


Rab - GTP

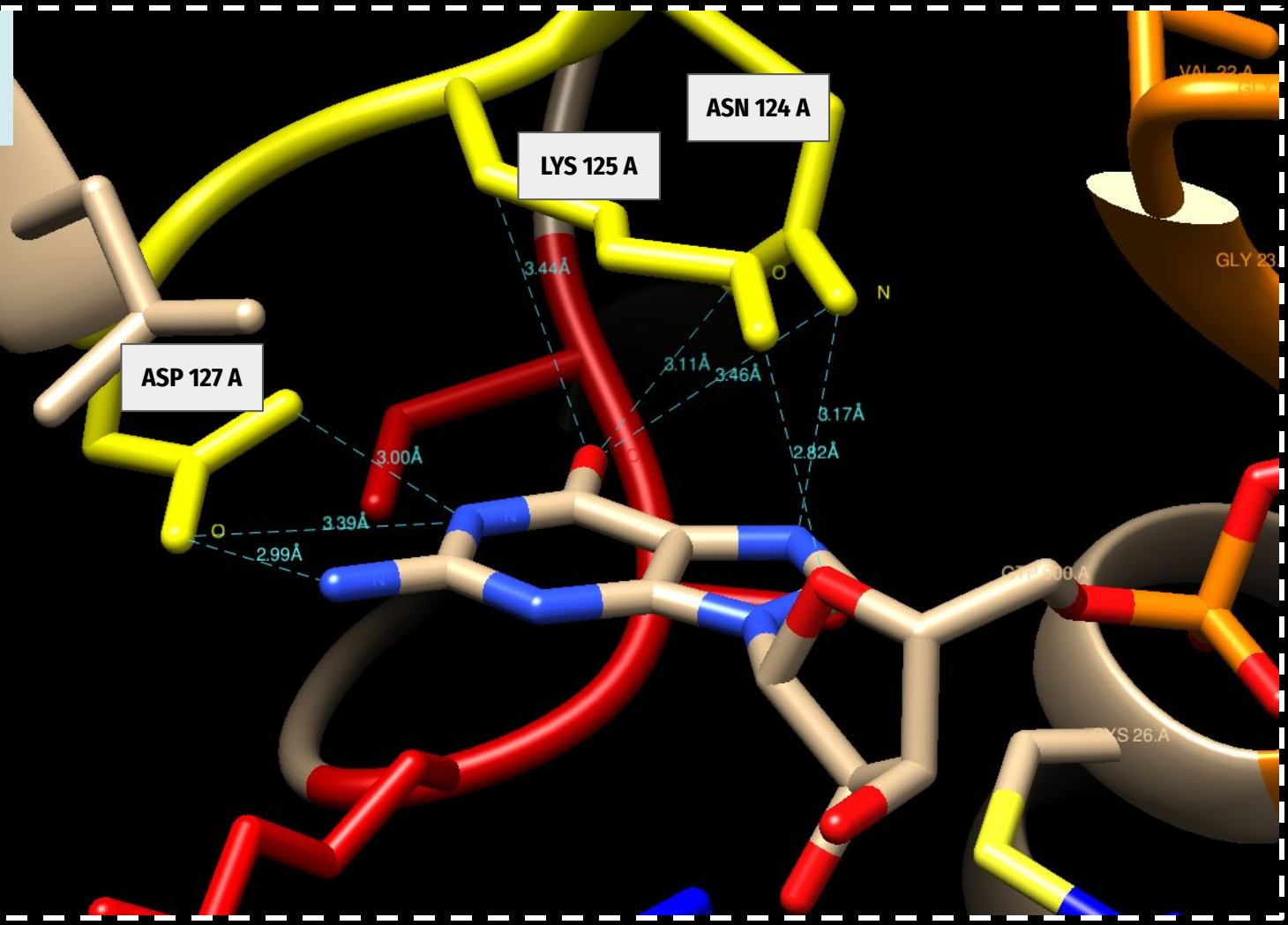
Rab - GTP

G2

G3



Rab - GTP



G2

N/TKxD

Rab - GTP

G3

sAk

SER 154 A

LYS 156 A

ALA 155 A

GLY 23 A

TYR 24 A

GTP 900 A

3.43Å

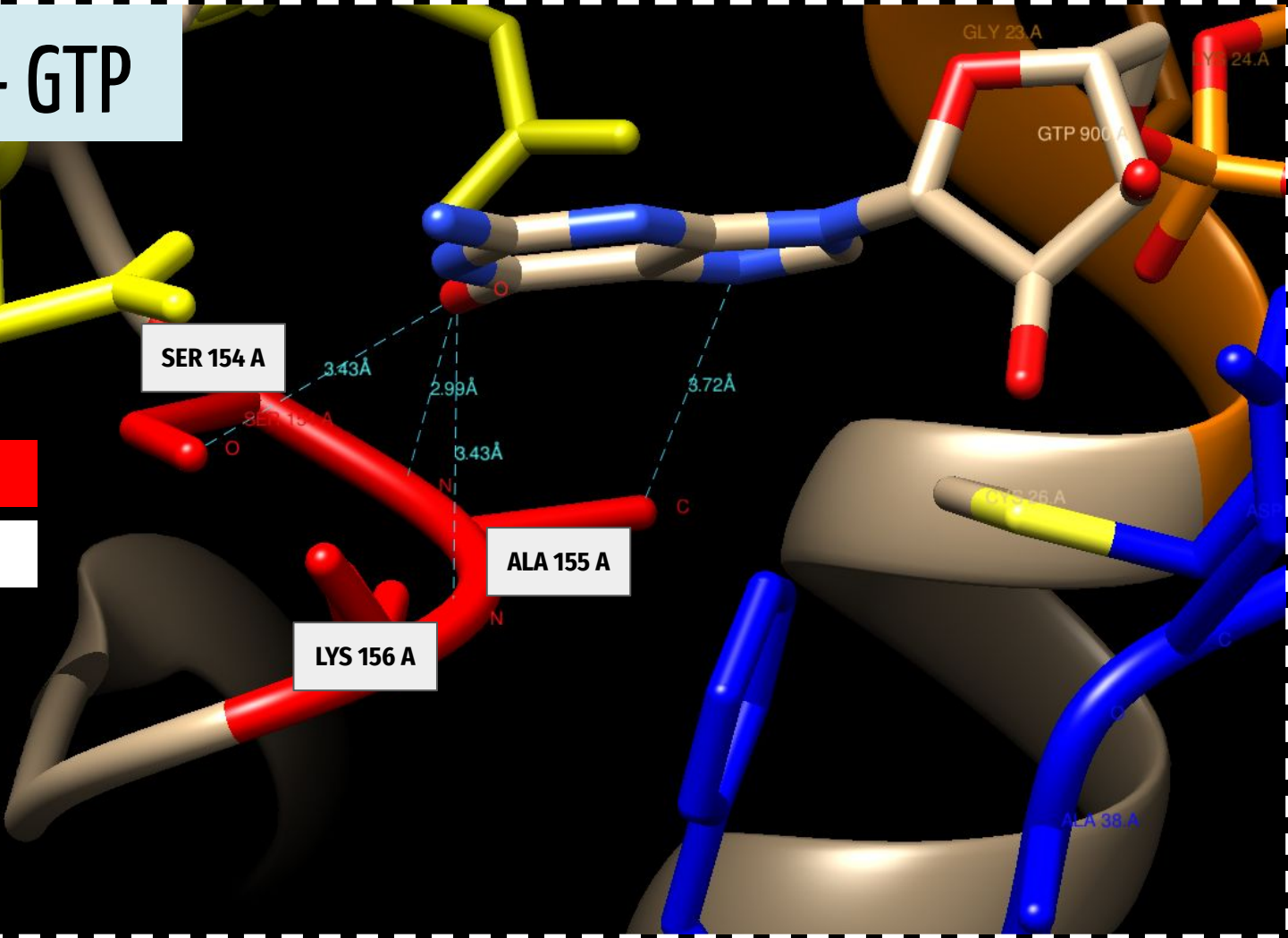
2.99Å

3.72Å

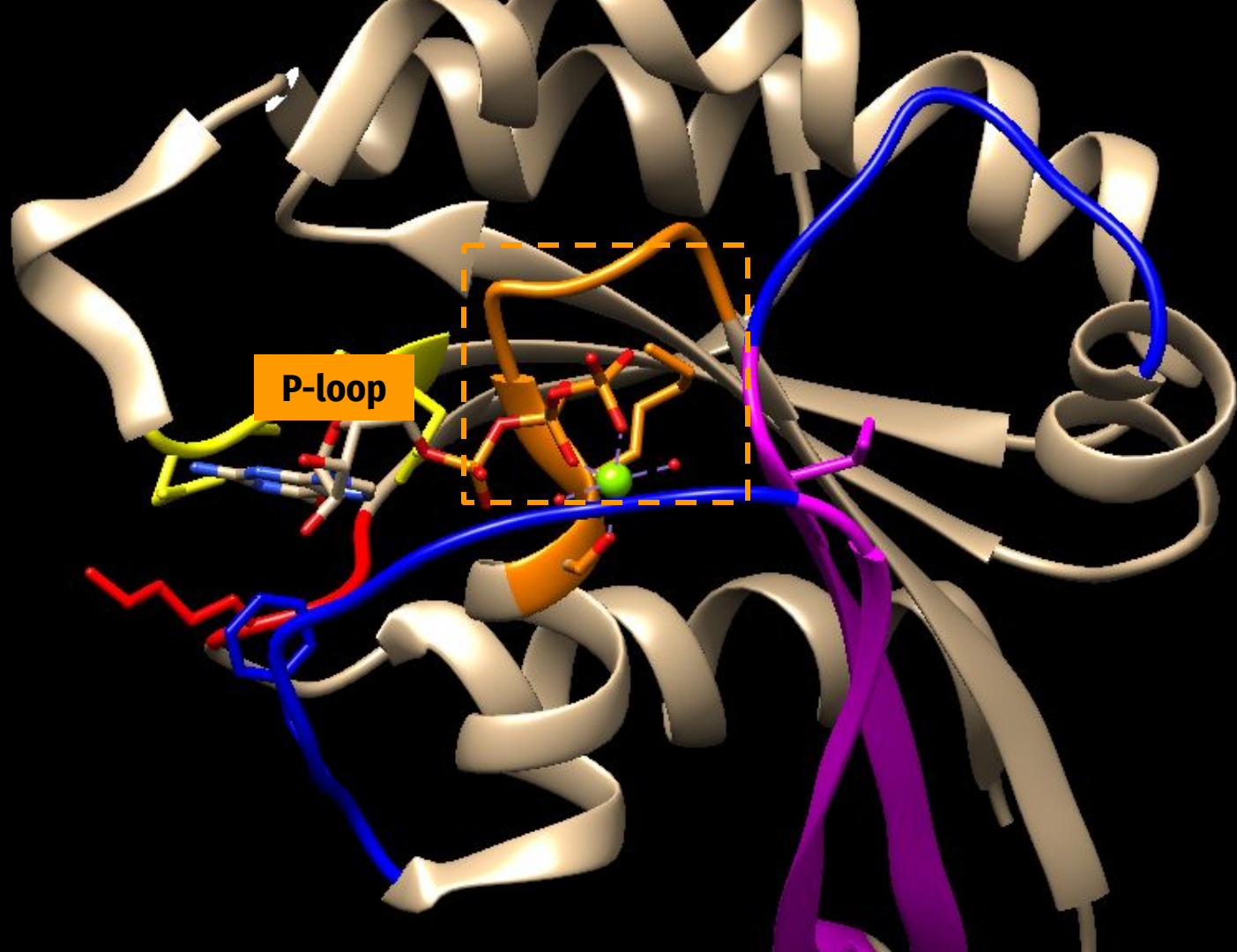
3.43Å

GLY 25 A

ALA 38 A



Rab - GTP



Rab - GTP

GLY 21 A

MET 20 A

VAL 22 A

P-loop

GxxxxGKS/T

3.60Å

3.43Å

3.30Å

3.23Å

3.10Å

3.39Å

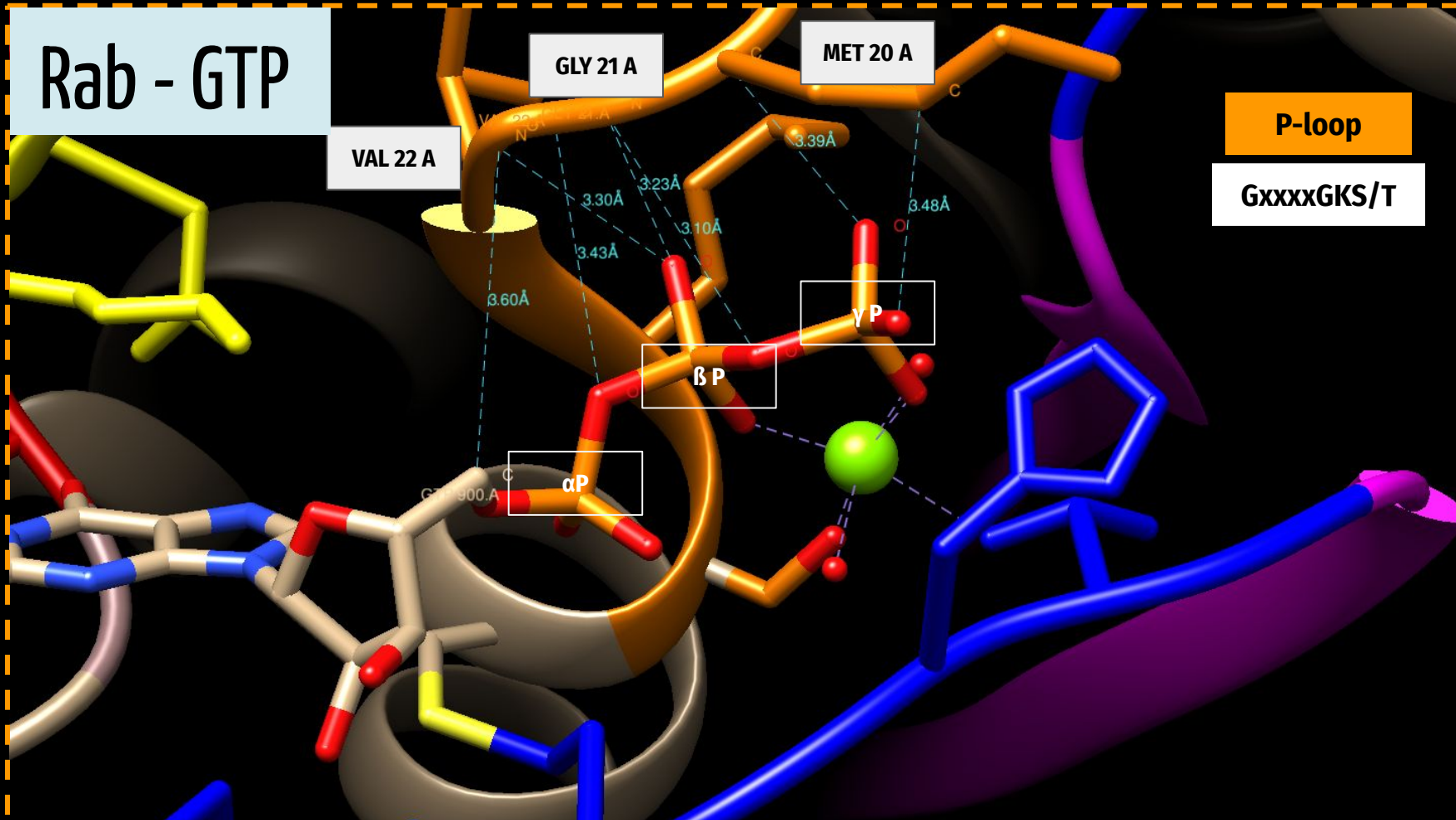
3.48Å

γ P

β P

α P

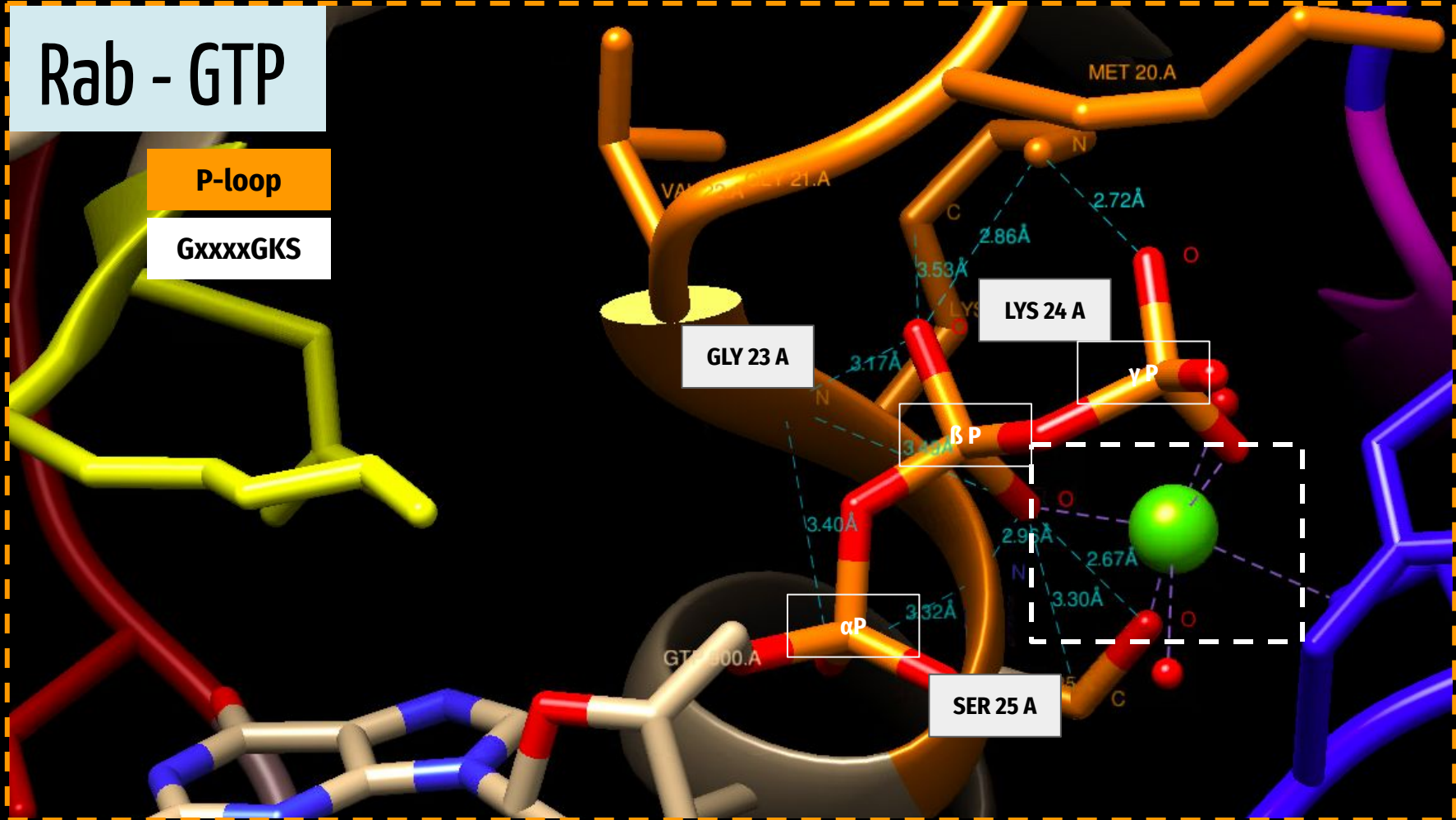
GT 900.A



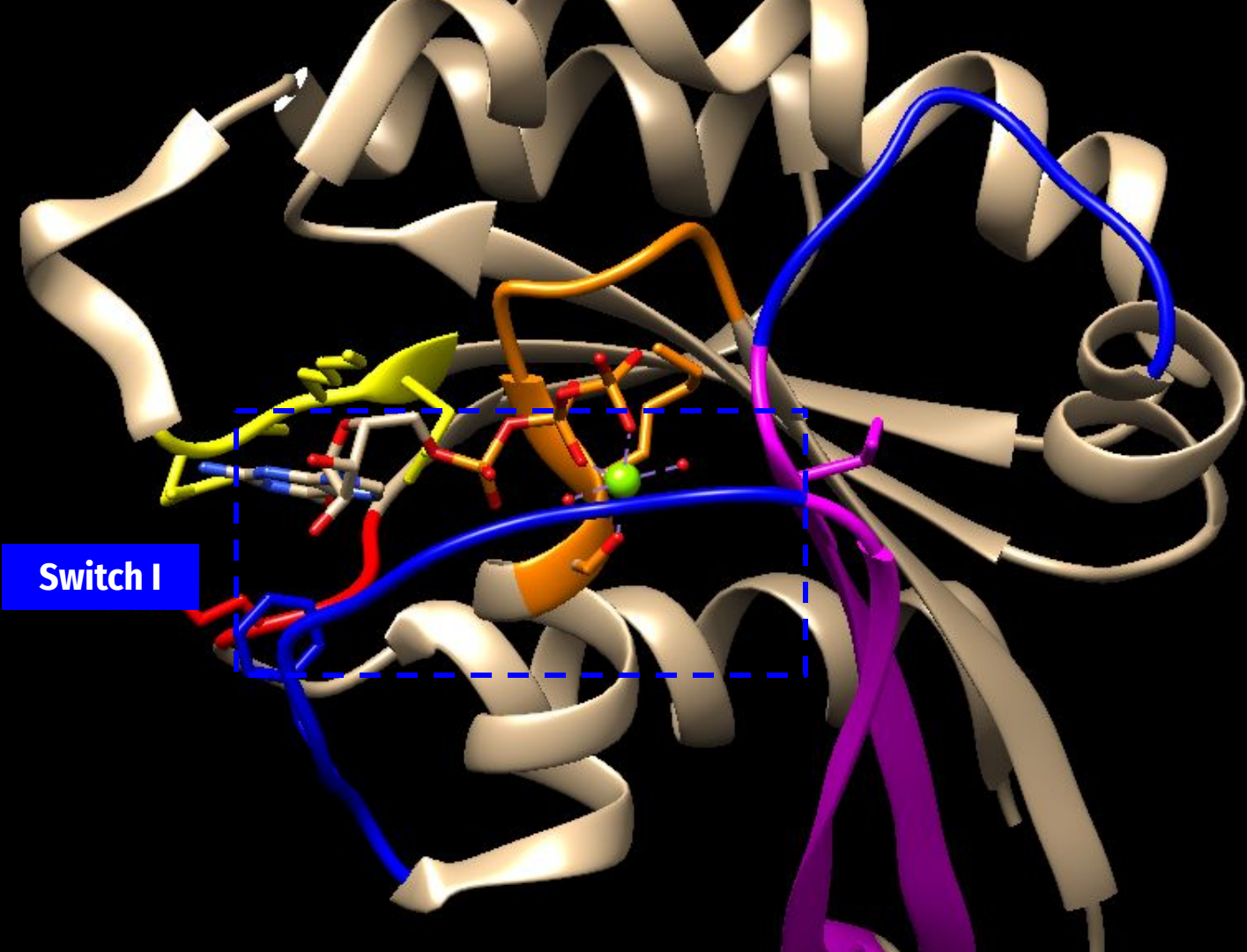
Rab - GTP

P-loop

GxxxxGKS



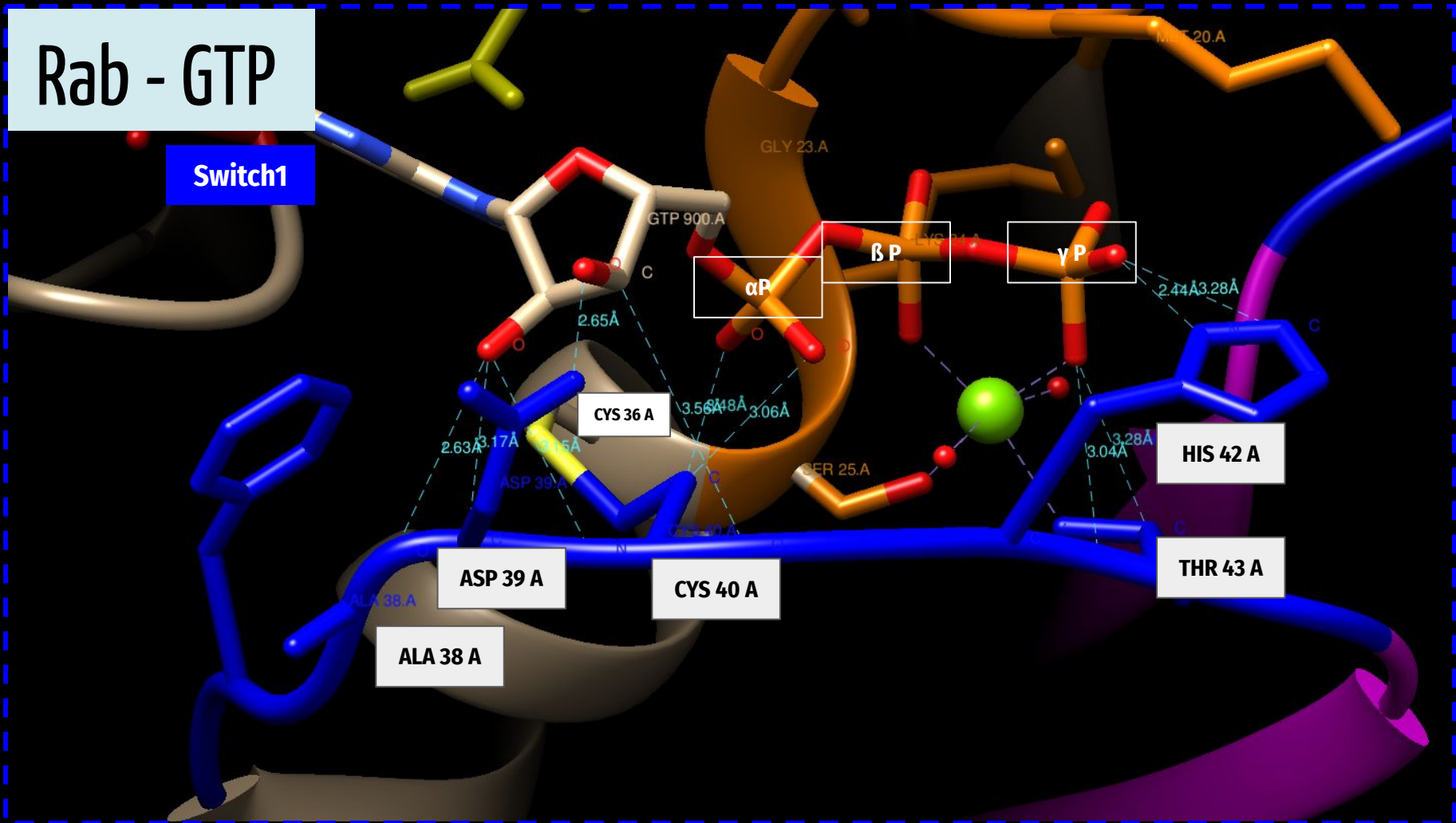
Rab- GTP



Switch I

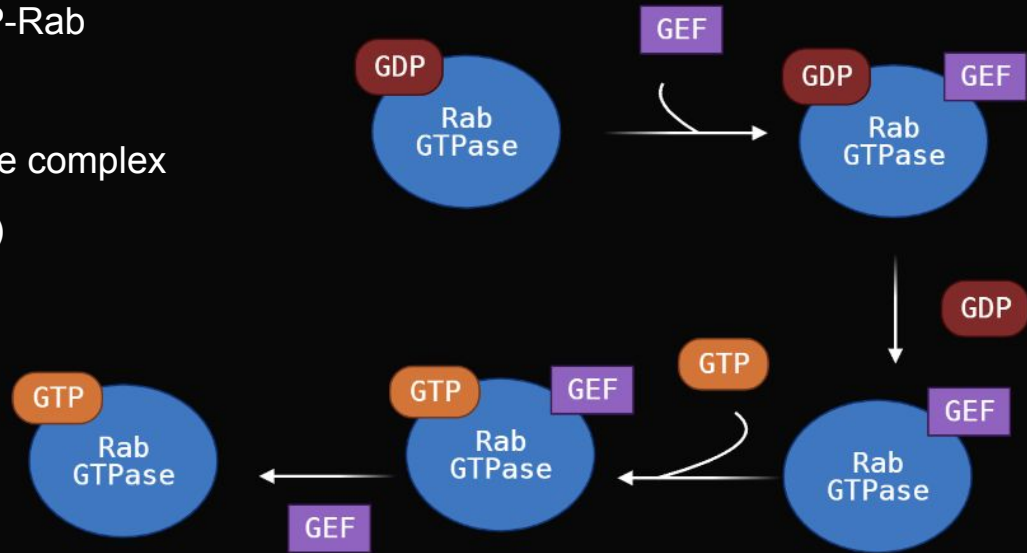
Rab - GTP

Switch1



Rab-GDP <-> GEF

- 1) GEFs destabilizes the ternary GDP-Rab
- 2) GDP is released
- 3) Nucleotide free-Rab + GEF = stable complex
- 4) GTP binding (higher concentration)
- 5) Destabilization = GEF released
- 6) Rab ACTIVE



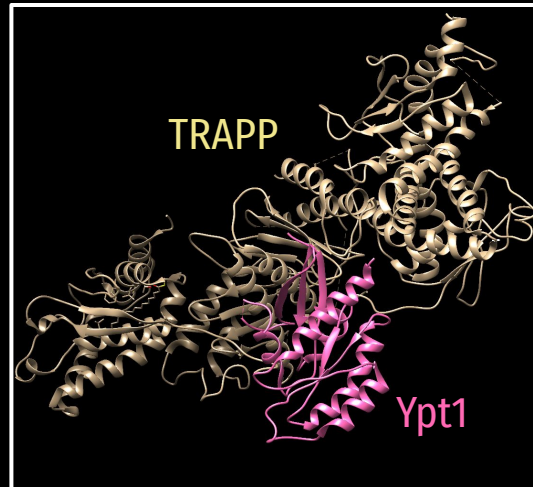
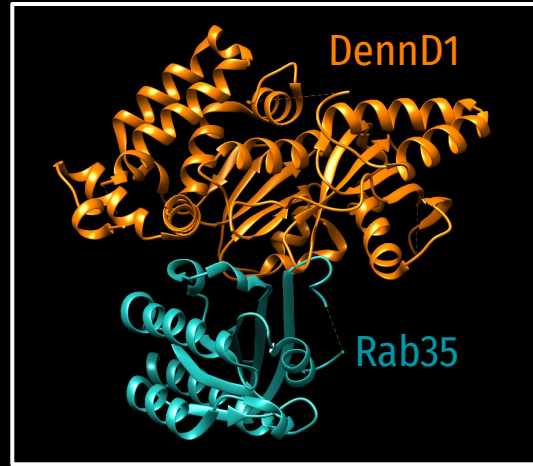
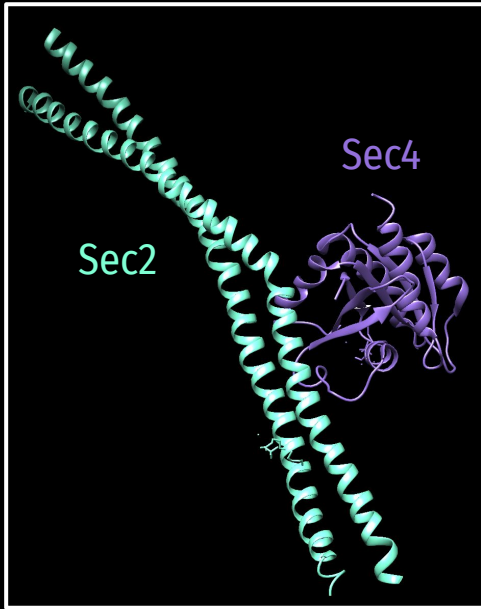
*Catalytic mechanism → variety

*Residues conservation GAP > GEF

*Opening of the nucleotide binding pocket + projection residues of Mg binding

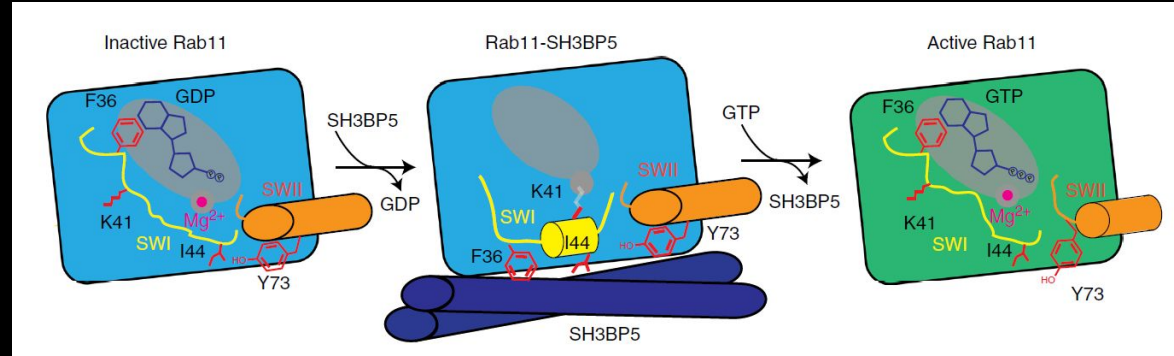
Own source

Rab-GDP \leftrightarrow GEF



| GEFs | Rab |
|-------------------------|--|
| DENN proteins | The largest class
Rab3, Rab27, Rab14, Rab35
u-DENN, c-DENN, d-DENN |
| VSP9 proteins | Vacuolar protein
Rab5, Rab21, Rab22
Alpha helix |
| Sec2 proteins | Sec4 (yeast homologue of Rab8) |
| TRAPP complexes | Multi-subunit
3 forms (I, II, III)
Ypt1 (Rab1 homologue) |
| Heterodimer GEFs | Mon1A-Ccz1, HPS1-HPS4,
Ric1-Rgp1,
Rab3GAP1-Rab3GAP2
Rab7, 32/38, 6, 18 |
| SH3BP5 | Rab11 |

Rab11a INTERACTION WITH SH3BP5 (GEF)



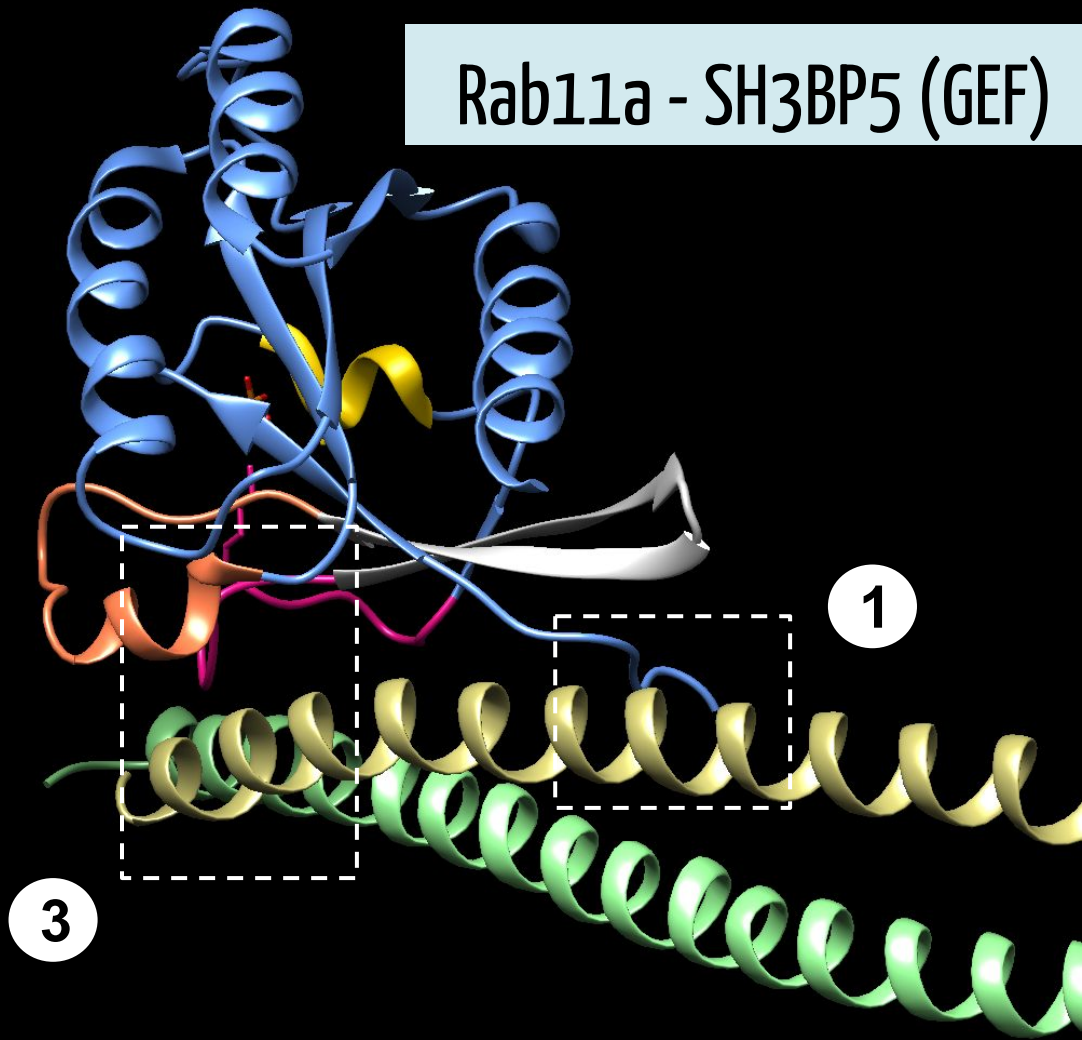
Jenkins M, Margaria J, Stariha J, Hoffmann R, McPhail J, Hamelin D et al. Structural determinants of Rab11 activation by the guanine nucleotide exchange factor SH3BP5. Nature Communications. 2018;9(1).

SH3BP5 (GEF) : $\alpha 1 + \alpha 2 + \alpha 3 + \alpha 4$

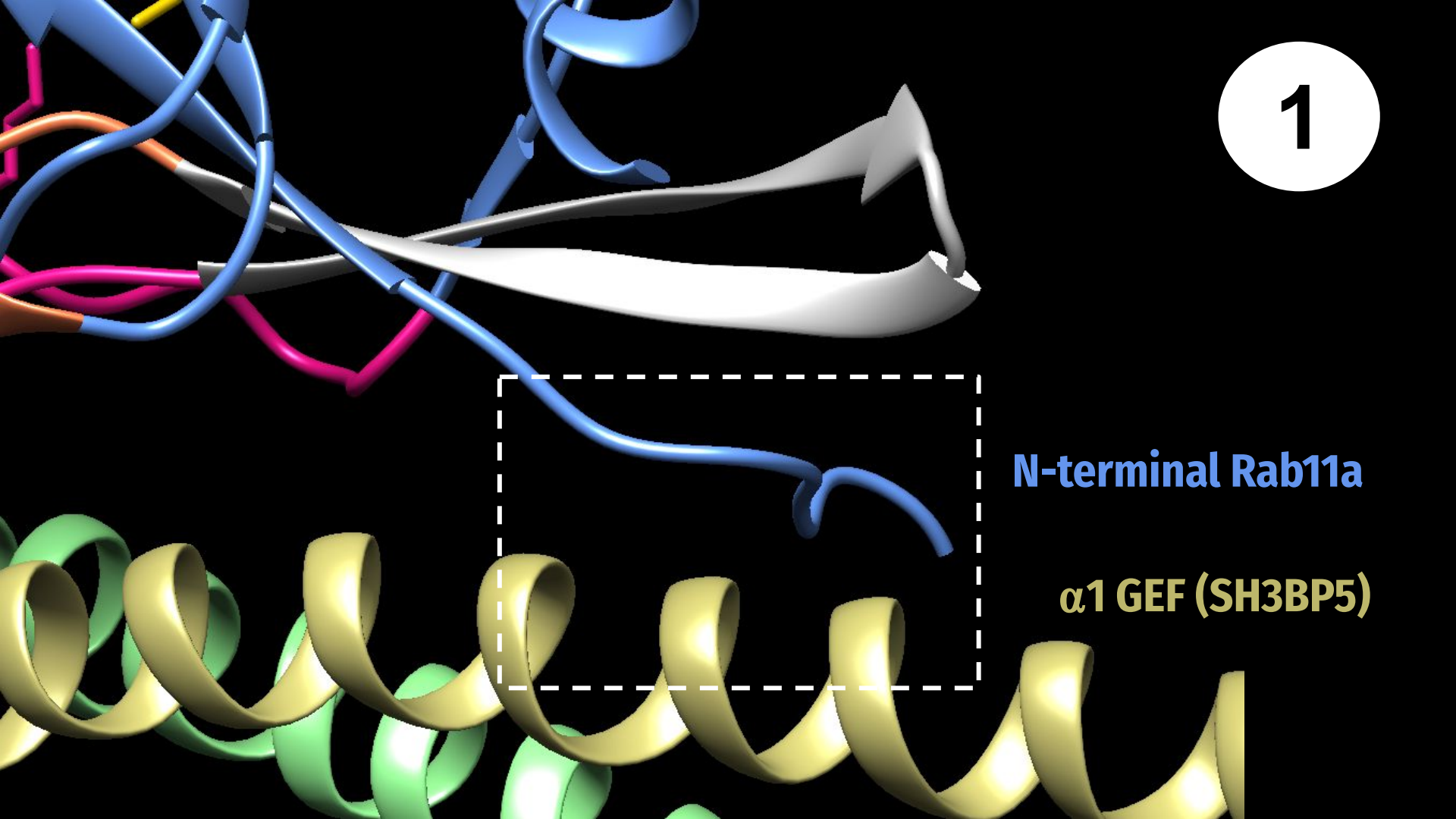
Rab11a :

P-loop + Switch I + Switch II + Interswitch

Rab11a - SH3BP5 (GEF)

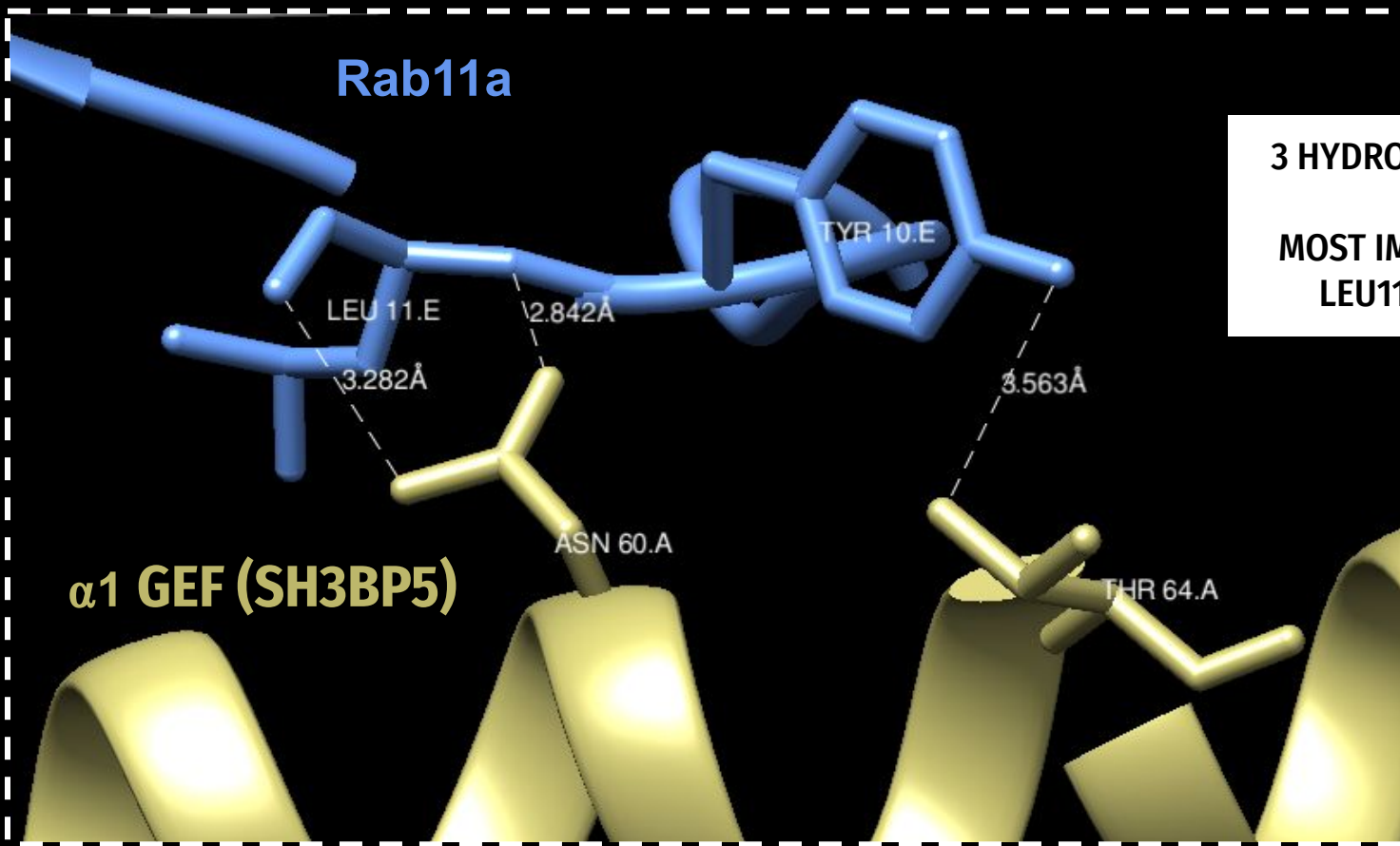


1



N-terminal Rab11a

$\alpha 1$ GEF (SH3BP5)



Rab11a

TYR 10.E

LEU 11.E

2.842Å

3.282Å

3.563Å

ASN 60.A

THR 64.A

$\alpha 1$ GEF (SH3BP5)

3 HYDROGEN BONDS

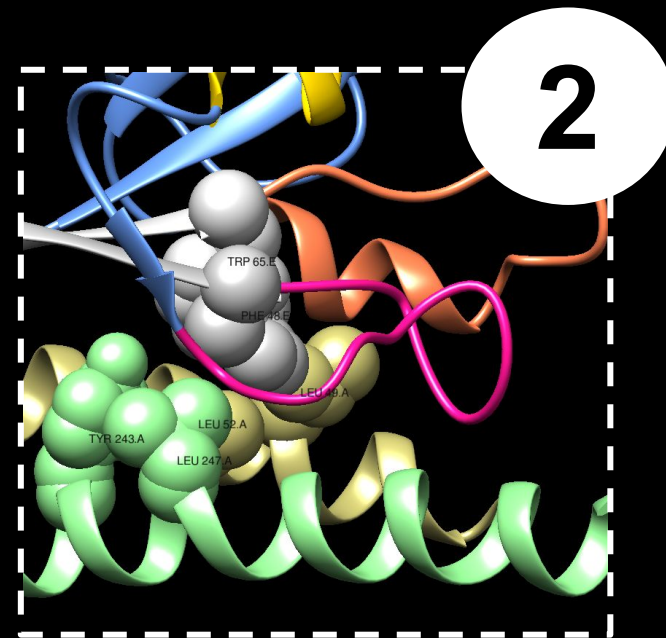
MOST IMPORTANTS:
LEU11 - ASN60

HYDROPHOBIC INTERACTION

INTERSWITCH Rab11 + $\alpha 1$ $\alpha 4$ GEF (SH3BP5)



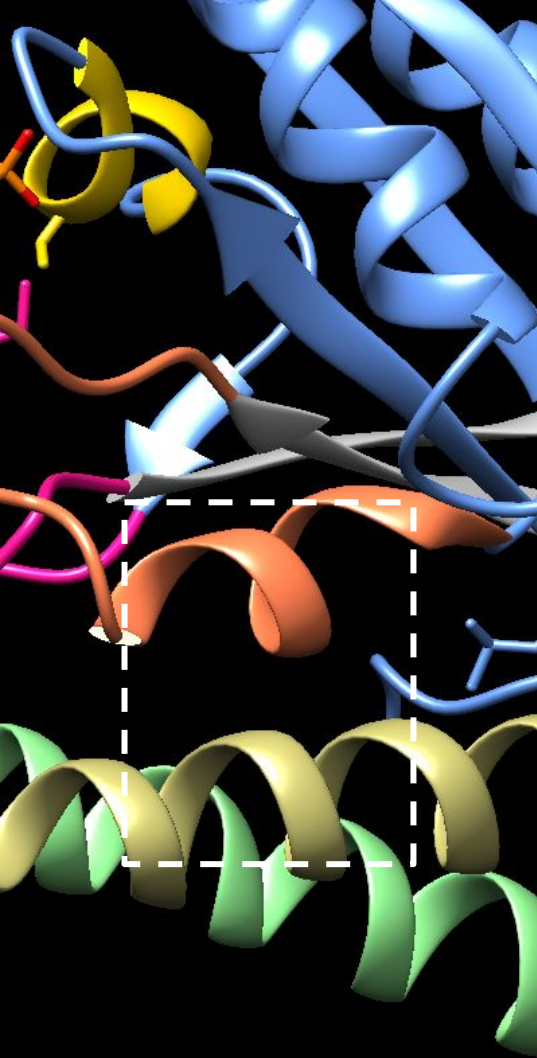
+ DISPENSABLE H.BOND GLN63 - TYR243



PHE48 + TRP65

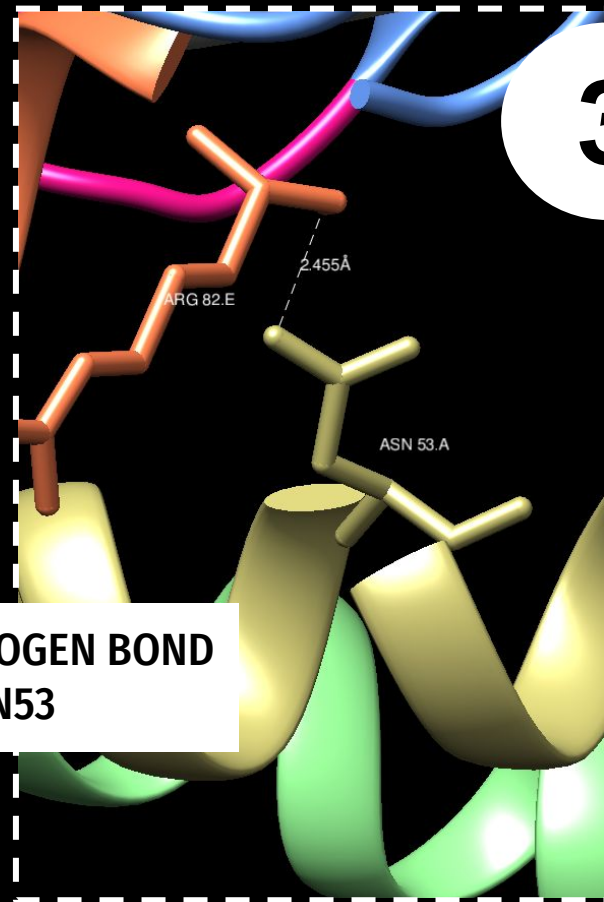
LEU49 + LEU 52

TYR 243 + LEU 247



Switch II Rab11a

α 1 GEF (SH3BP5)



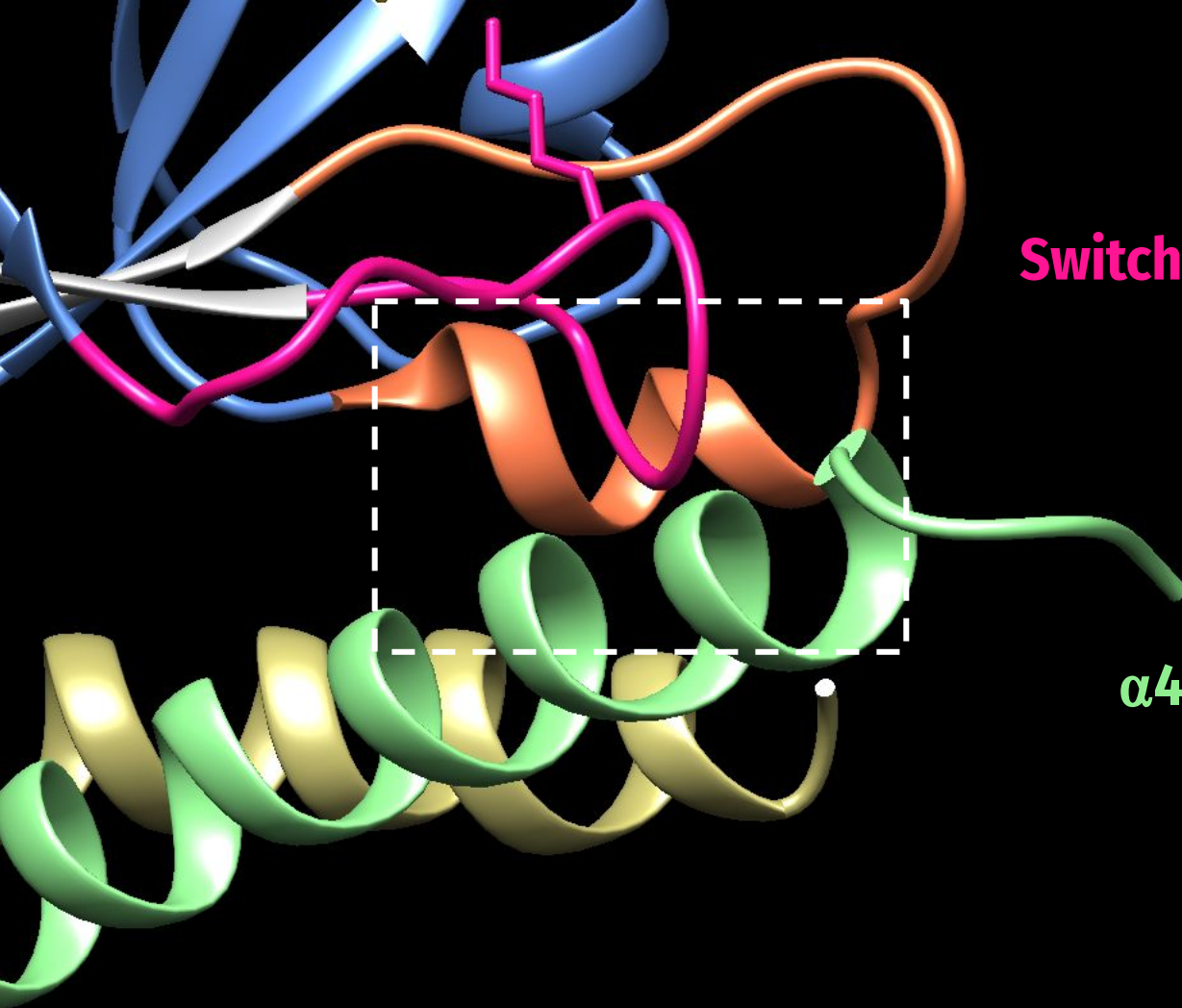
3

**AN ESSENTIAL HYDROGEN BOND
ARG82 - ASN53**

3

Switch I Rab11a

α 4 GEF (SH3BP5)



Switch I Rab11a

GLU 39.E

3.139Å

THR 43.E

2.952Å

HIS 258.A

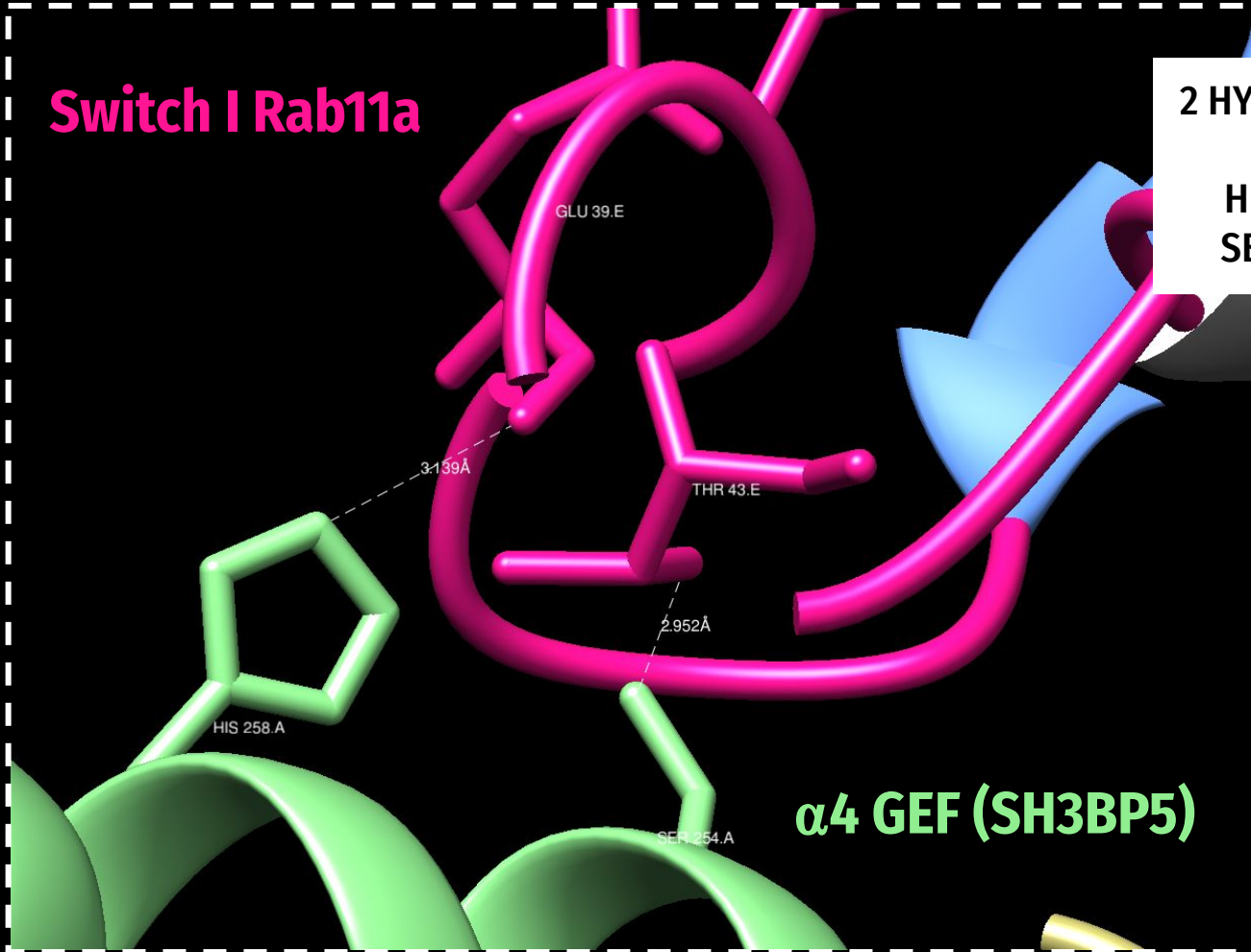
SER 254.A

α 4 GEF (SH3BP5)

2 HYDROGEN BONDS

HIS258 - GLU39
SER254 - THR43

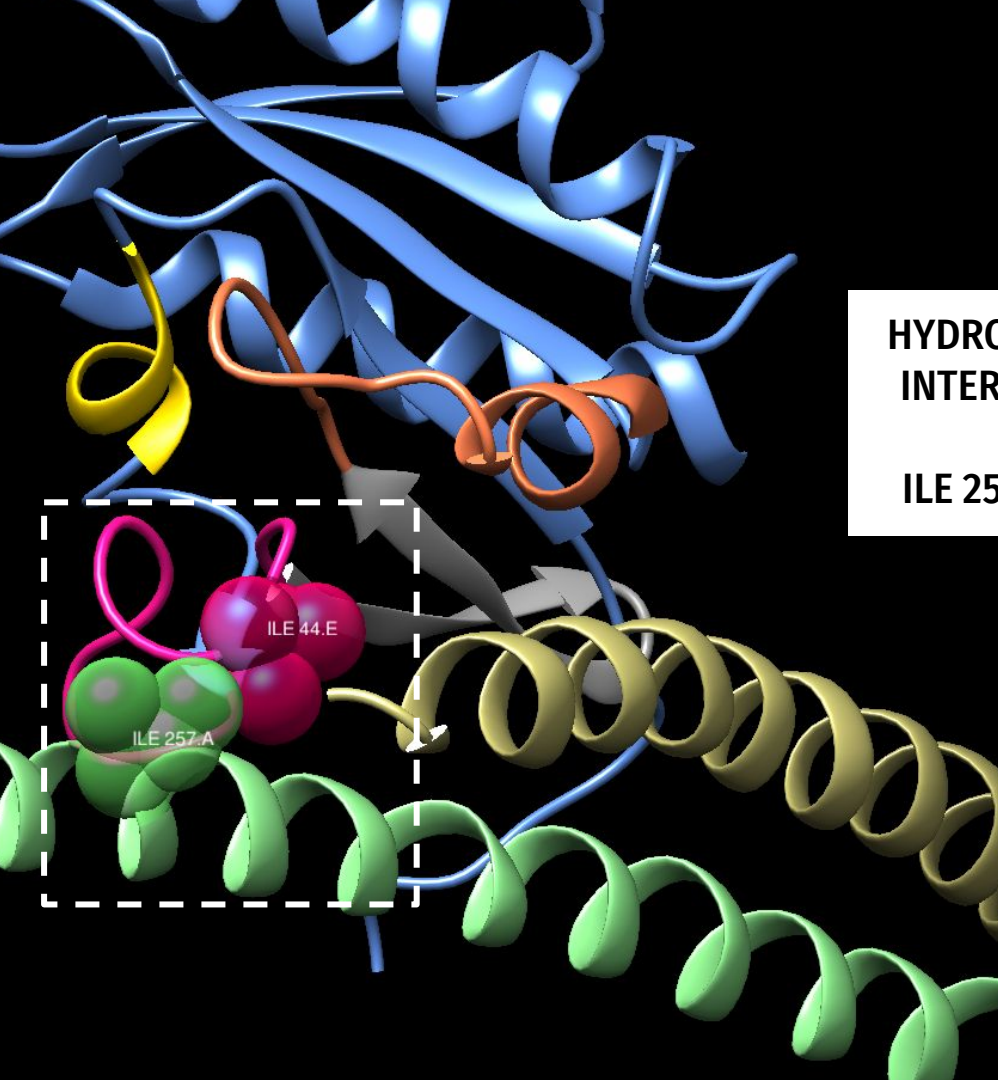
THR43 coordinates
 Mg^{2+} in the
nucleotide-bound
Rab11a



3

HYDROPHOBIC
INTERACTION

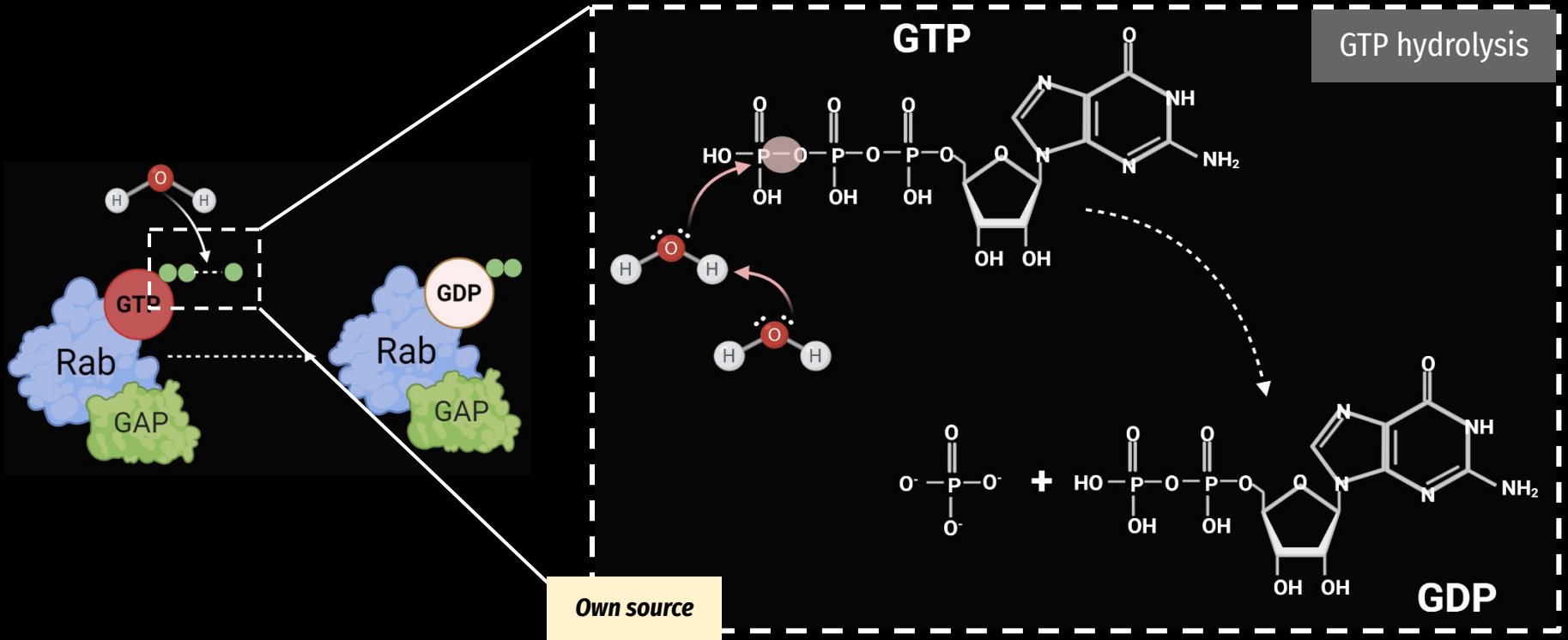
ILE 257-ILE44



Switch I Rab11a

α 4 GEF (SH3BP5)

GTPase Activating Protein (GAP)- GTP Hydrolysis



GTPase Activating Protein (GAP)

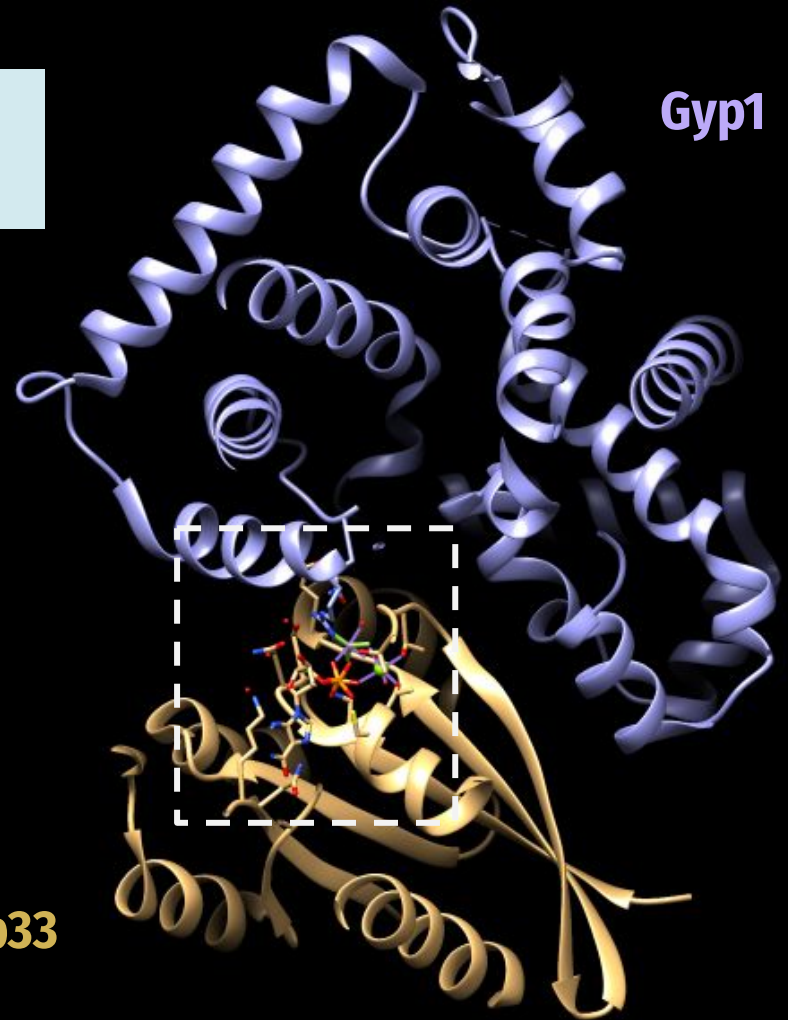
Rab GAPs have a very conserved structure

TBC domain (Tre2, Bub2, Cdc16)

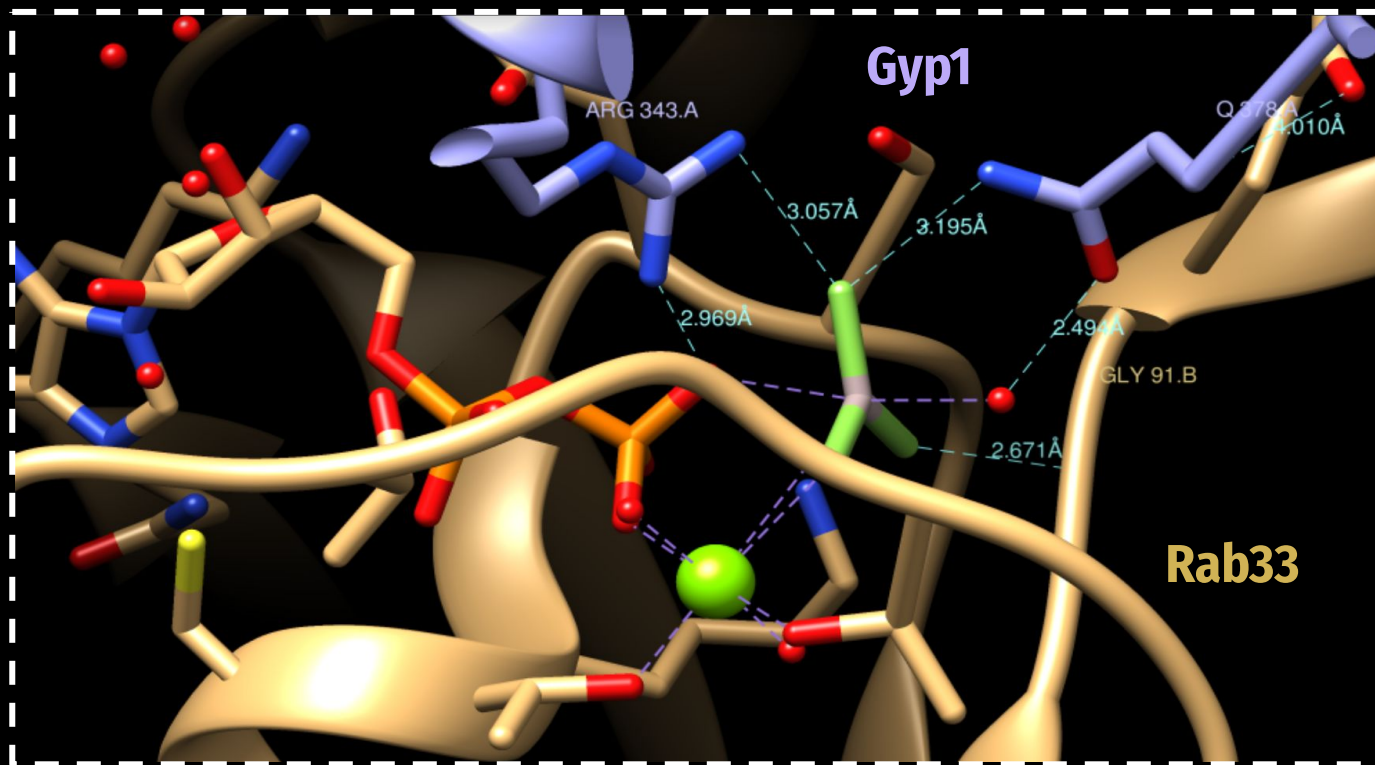
Arginine Finger

Glycine Finger

Gyps (GAP for Ypt proteins)



Rab33 INTERACTIONS WITH Gyp1 (GAP)



Arginine Finger

Glycine Finger

Aluminium Fluoride

GDP molecule

Glycine 91B

EFFECTORS

| Rab protein | Effector | Function/Membrane Traffic Pathway |
|---------------|--|---|
| Rab14 | FIP2,RCP, Rip11, D-AKAP2 | TGN/RE to plasma membrane;
apical membrane targeting |
| Rab11a | Sec15, Rab11-FIP1 to FIP5 | TGN/RE to plasma membrane |
| Rab7A | Vps 35/29/26 complex (retromer), Rabring7, proteasome alpha-subunit PSMA7, Vps34/p150 PI3-kinase complex | Late endosome to lysosome |

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- 1 Rab proteins are a huge family
- 2 There's a conservation through the evolution and the phylogeny between species
- 3 The interaction REP1-Rab-GGTase is essential to its anchorage at the membrane
- 4 The active state of a G protein is mediated by GAP and GEF (the protein will be active in the presence of GTP and inactive with GDP)
- 5 G proteins have a common structure
- 6 There's homology between the alpha region of trimeric G proteins and monomeric G proteins
- 7 A mutation in a G protein cycle or structure implies a disease

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

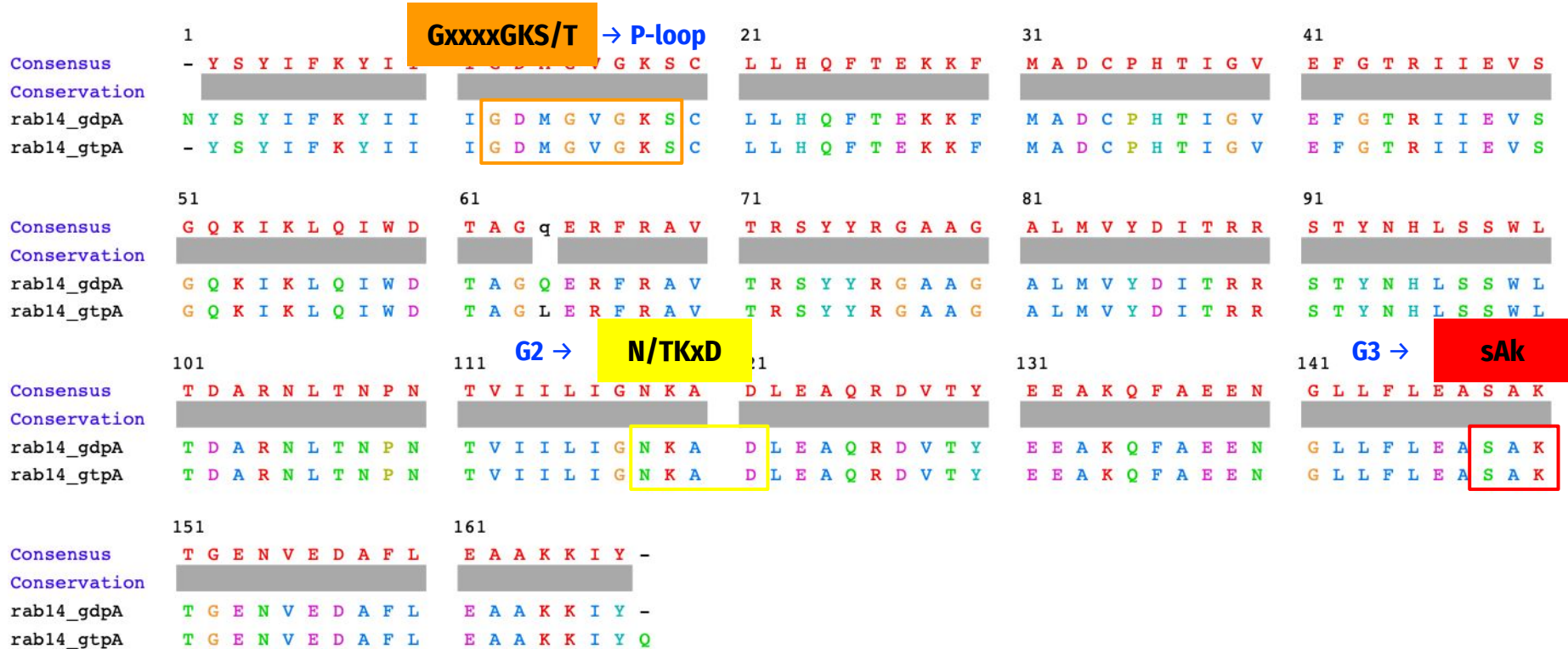
EXTRA

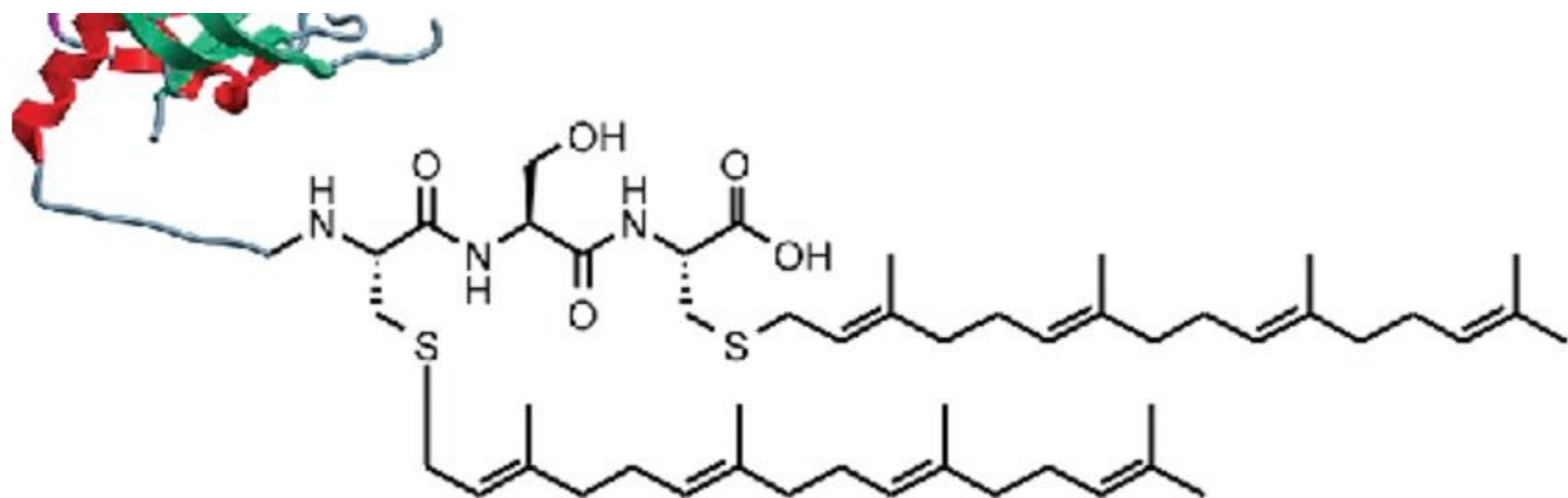
WHY THIS INTERACTION IS WEAK?

| Rabs wt/mutants | C-terminal sequence | <i>K_d</i> of binary complex, REP-1 (nM) | <i>K_d</i> of ternary complex, RabGGTase (nM) |
|------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Rab7wt | EFPEPIKLDKNDRAKTSAESCS | 7.5 ± 2.7 | 130 ± 9.3 |
| Rab7 Δ 3 | EFPEPIKLDKNDRAKTSAES | 16.1 ± 1.0 | 191 ± 22 |
| Rab7 Δ 14 | EFPEPIKLD | 15.8 ± 2.1 | 321 ± 11 |
| Rab7 Δ 22 | E | 381 ± 37 | 491 ± 31 |
| Rab7-5A | EFPEPIKLDKNDRAAAAAACSC | 21.5 ± 1.1 | 188 ± 45 |

Summary of dissociation constants for interaction between Rab7wt/mutants and REP and RabGGTase. Adapted from: Wu Y, Goody R, Abagyan R, Alexandrov K. Structure of the Disordered C Terminus of Rab7 GTPase Induced by Binding to the Rab Geranylgeranyl Transferase Catalytic Complex Reveals the Mechanism of Rab Prenylation. *J Biol Chem.* 2009; 284(19): 13185-13192.

Rab-GTP vs Rab -GDP : IMPORTANT MOTIFS





di-geranylgeranylated Rab

QUESTIONS

1. Choose the correct affirmation about small GTPases:

- a) In the transition of active and inactive state switch regions are known to undergo large conformational changes.
- b) In the inactive state it has been demonstrated that its structure has a high degree of flexibility and disorder for the Switch1 and Switch2 regions
- c) Both a and c are correct.
- d) In the activate state their structures show a more restricted conformational flexibility compared with the inactive form.
- e) All of them are correct.

2. Which functions are regulated by Rab proteins?

- 1. Vesicle biogenesis
 - 2. Vesicle transport
 - 3. Vesicle tethering
 - 4. Vesicle fusion
- a) 1,2,3
 - b) 2 i 4
 - c) 1 i 3
 - d) 4
 - e) 1,2,3 i 4

QUESTIONS

3. Mark the incorrect answer:

- a) The Ras superfamily is divided into five families: Ras, Rho, Arf/Sar, Ran, and Rab.
- b) The separation between G protein families was an early evolutionary event that predated the expansion of eukaryotes.
- c) G proteins have not a common structure.
- d) The original function of these proteins may have been related to the regulation of membrane trafficking.
- e) Some species have GPCRs without G proteins and vice versa.

4. Choose the correct answer related with the interaction Rab-REP-RabGGTase (ternary complex):

- a) The prenylation (the addition of hydrophobic molecules to a protein) of Rab is optional for membrane anchoring.
- b) There is a Na^+ ion in the active site of RabGGTase.
- c) The CIM (C-terminal interacting motif) of Rab interacts with REP.
- d) There is not any hydrophobic interaction in the assembly of the ternary complex.
- e) RabGGTase can recognize directly the Rab C-terminal peptide as a substrate.

QUESTIONS

5. Which structure of Rab11 doesn't interact with GEF?

- a. P-loop
- b. Switch I
- c. Switch II
- d. Interswitch
- e. N-terminal

6. Choose the correct affirmation(s) about GEF:

- 1. GEFs destabilize the GTPase interaction with GDP
 - 2. Each GEF interacts with the Rab surface differently
 - 3. GEF plays an important role in activating Rab proteins
 - 4. GEF stabilizes the intermediate nucleotide-free state of small GTPases
- a) 1,2,3
 - b) 2 i 4
 - c) 1 i 3
 - d) 4
 - e) 1,2,3 i 4

QUESTIONS

7. The most important sequence motifs in Rab proteins are:

- a. Alpha helices and beta sheets
- a. Conserved regions (F1-F5), phosphate/magnesium-binding motifs (PM1-PM3) and guanine-binding motifs (G1-G3)
- b. P-loop, switch I, interSwitch and switch II
- c. Switch III and Switch IV

8. Which is the secondary conserved structure of Ras superfamily?

- b. 6 stranded β -sheet (with six parallel strands) and 5 α -helices
- c. 6 stranded β -sheet (with five parallel strands and one antiparallel) and 5 α -helices
- d. 6 stranded β -sheet (with six parallel strands and one antiparallel) and 4 α -helices
- e. 5 stranded β -sheet (with four parallel strands and one antiparallel) and 4 α -helices

QUESTIONS

9. Which of these affirmations about GTPase Activating Protein (GAP) is correct:

- a. Rab GAPs have a very conserved structure
- b. GAP hydrolyzes GTP to GDP
- c. a) and b) are correct
- d. GAP exchanges GDP for GTP
- e. All are incorrect

10. Choose the correct affirmation(s) about trimeric G-proteins:

- 1. Trimeric G-proteins have two β subunits and an α one.
 - 2. The $G\beta$ subunit has GTPase intrinsic activity.
 - 3. The GTPase domain isn't structurally homologous to the monomeric G-proteins family.
 - 4. The $G\alpha$ subunit is the most heavy subunit.
- a) 1,2,3
 - b) 2 i 4
 - c) 1 i 3
 - d) 4
 - e) 1,2,3 i 4