

Chaperone-Assisted Assembly of Membrane Trafficking Complexes

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Vesicle-mediated cargo transport relies on multimeric trafficking complexes such as adaptor protein complexes to capture cargo and drive vesicle budding and fusion [1, 2]. Our previous studies of adaptor protein complexes suggest that faithful assembly of a trafficking complex in the cell depends on dedicated assembly chaperones [3-5]. In a genome-scale CRISPR screen, we identified alpha and gamma adaptin binding protein (AAGAB, also known as p34) as a chaperone essential to the assembly of AP2, a heterotetrameric adaptor protein complex regulating clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME) [5]. AAGAB assists AP2 assembly by sequentially binding and stabilizing the alpha and sigma subunits of AP2. Without the assistance of AAGAB, AP2 fails to assemble, leading to degradation of AP2 subunits and disruption of CME. In humans, heterozygous AAGAB mutations cause punctate palmoplantar keratoderma type 1 (PPKP1), a skin disorder, and are linked to increased incidents of cancer [6-8]. In my talk, I will present our unpublished findings of how AAGAB recognizes AP2 subunits and facilitates their assembly into heterotetrameric complexes. I will also discuss our searches for additional chaperones acting in concert with AAGAB to control the assembly of AP2 and other adaptor protein complexes.

References:

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