

Protein Daple coordinates single-cell and organ-wide directionality in the inner ear

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Humans inherited the capacity to hear sounds thanks to structures that evolved millions of years ago. Sensory "hair cells" in the inner ear have the amazing ability to convert sound waves into electrical signals and transmit them to the brain for processing.

To do so, each individual <u>hair</u> cell must develop a motion sensor in the form of a brush of protrusions, or hair bundle, that is precisely organized and shows directionality, like the magnetized needle of a compass. In addition, neighboring <u>hair cells</u> also orient their bundles in concert, the same way a collection of compasses would all point to the north magnetic pole.

Both single-cell and organ-wide directionality are critical for hearing, but these two levels of organization are controlled by largely distinct molecular mechanisms during inner ear development. "Planar cell polarity" proteins establish a north and south pole in the organ, while the Gpsm2/LGN-Gαi proteins act in single hair <u>cells</u> to help give the bundle directionality. How the two systems are reconciled for normal sensory function remained a mystery so far, however.

Now, a collaboration between a research team at The Jackson Laboratory (JAX) and The Rockefeller University has identified a protein, Daple, that interacts with both systems and is a promising candidate to coordinate single cell and organ-wide directionality. The researchers, Assistant Professor Basile Tarchini of JAX, and Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator A.J. Hudspeth and his student



Kimberly Siletti of Rockefeller, showed that in mice lacking Daple, hair bundles are misoriented and misshapen in a pattern indicating both organwide and single cell defects.

The study is published in the Dec. 11, 2017, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

In earlier work, Tarchini and colleagues had established the signaling role of Gpsm2/LGN and G α i in modeling the staircase-like architecture of the bundle, a property essential for direction-sensitivity to sound waves and hearing.

The Jackson Laboratory is an independent, nonprofit biomedical research institution based in Bar Harbor, Maine, with a National Cancer Institute-designated Cancer Center, a facility in Sacramento, Calif., and a genomic medicine institute in Farmington, Conn. It employs more than 2,000 staff, and its mission is to discover precise genomic solutions for disease and empower the global biomedical community in the shared quest to improve human health.

More information: Kimberly Siletti et al, Daple coordinates organwide and cell-intrinsic polarity to pattern inner-ear hair bundles, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2017). DOI: <u>10.1073/pnas.1716522115</u>

Provided by Jackson Laboratory

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