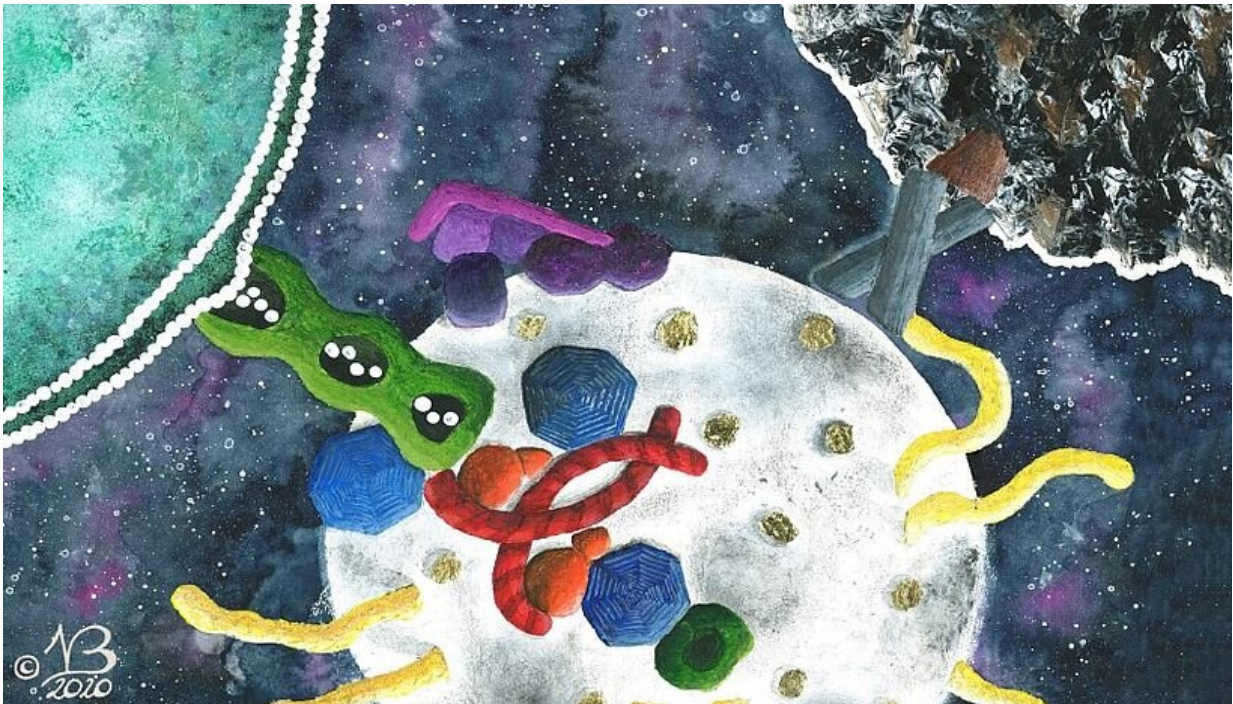


Cellular waste disposal study provides new insights into Parkinson's and Alzheimer's

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An Atg9 vesicle serves as a platform for the recruitment of the autophagic machinery. It thereby forms a seed for the formation of an autophagosome around the cargo by accepting lipids that are transferred by the Atg2 protein from the neighbouring endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Credit: Verena Baumann

A 'waste collection' tidies up our cells. If something does not go according to plan, serious diseases such as Alzheimer's or Parkinson's may develop. Molecular biologist Sascha Martens from the University of

Vienna together with international partners—researchers of the University of Pennsylvania, Monash University, the Max Planck Institute of Biophysics in Frankfurt and the UC Berkeley—investigate the associated process: autophagy. Martens and his team have recently published new results on these mechanisms in *Nature Communications* and the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*.

With investigating a tiny mechanism happening every millisecond in every single one of our body [cells](#), an international team of researchers is helping to create the foundations for the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. The key process that the scientists investigate in this context is the cellular waste disposal system. After all, also our cells produce 'waste' all the time.

Autophagy

An elaborate molecular surveillance force identifies suspicious substances—broken [cell components](#), coagulated proteins or pathogens—and initiates their removal: They are packed in a 'bag' (a double membrane that enwraps the waste) and brought to the cell's 'recycling bin' (the lysosome). There, the damaged cell components are decomposed and recycled. This self-cleaning process of the cell is called autophagy, which is Greek for 'self-devouring'. "And it is a perfectly running, self-organized machinery," says Sascha Martens, molecular biologist and leader of the sub team at the University of Vienna. He and colleagues want to understand in detail how molecules cooperate in the production of the autophagosomes because this is where diseases, ranging from infections to neurodegenerative diseases, can originate.

Hunting Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

Alzheimer's often develops in our bodies for decades without being

noticed, until the first symptoms show and the disease can be finally diagnosed. The [tau protein](#) is strongly suspected of causing the most common form of dementia worldwide. The protein forms elongated aggregations in our neural cells. These aggregates are usually detected and degraded by the autophagy machinery. This is very similar to Parkinson's, the second disease that Martens' team investigates in relation to the cellular waste disposal system.

Parkinson's is one of the most common neurodegenerative diseases. Here, an error occurs in the disposal of damaged mitochondria—the energy suppliers in our cells—in a specific part of the brain that is responsible for releasing the chemical messenger dopamine. In the long term, this causes the typical symptoms of Parkinson's: Patients can no longer control their movements, muscles stiffen and tremble also at rest.

The experts on protein structures are based in the Hurley Lab at UC Berkeley; the manipulation of cells happens at the Monash University around Michael Lazarou; the neurobiology team is led by Erika Holzbaur at the University of Pennsylvania; and the researchers under the lead of Gerhard Hummer at the Max Planck Institute of Biophysics prepared models. Sascha Martens and his team at the University of Vienna specialize in reconstituting the autophagy machinery in the laboratory.

Several proteins are involved in the process of autophagy. In more than 10 years of research, Sascha Martens and his dedicated team have managed to isolate dozens of these components and have been able to recapitulate the early steps in the formation of the autophagosome. Following the modular principle, they now want to decipher the next central steps in this clever machinery that tidies up our cells.

More information: Nicolas Coudevylle et al, Mechanism of Atg9 recruitment by Atg11 in the cytoplasm-to-vacuole targeting pathway, *Journal of Biological Chemistry* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jbc.2022.101573](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbc.2022.101573)

David M. Hollenstein et al, Spatial control of avidity regulates initiation and progression of selective autophagy, *Nature Communications* (2021).
[DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-27420-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27420-3)

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