Optical probing and optogenetic of TREK channels physiology

Ion channels generate the electrical signals with which the nervous system uses to sense the world, process information, create memories and control behavior. One of the most diverse and important families of ion channels, the K2P channels, serves as a hub for the generation and regulation of the negative resting membrane potential and neuronal excitability. K2P channels also play a central role in the response of cells to diverse extracellular and intracellular signals, such as GPCR signaling, pH and membrane stretch. The members of the TREK channel subfamily, TREK1, TREK2 and the more distantly-related TRAAK channel are widely expressed in the nervous system and are involved in several physiological and pathological functions, including pain perception, depression and PUFA-dependent neuroprotection against ischemia. In this seminar, I will first describe the molecular basis for TREK1 and TREK2 channel pH-sensitivity and I will show how these channels can be oppositely regulated by pH. Then, I will present single-molecule imaging data demonstrating that TREK channels can heteromultimerize to increase functional diversity. Finally, I will show you how we created light-gated versions of members of two K2P subfamilies and an important new method for optogenetics, which we call the photoswitchable conditional subunit method (TREK1-PCS), which makes it possible to endow native (unmodified) channels with light sensitivity. TREK1-PCS allows us to show that TREK1, typically considered to be only a leak channel, contributes actively to the hippocampal GABAB response which breaks with conventional idea that hippocampal GABAB is mediated only by GABAB-GIRK coupling. In addition, by using this tool we have shown how phospholipids act specifically on TREK channels and how small molecules, such as ethanol, can specifically modify TREK channel functions.

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Hour: 13:00
Place: Aula 13, Facultat de Medicina, Campus Medicina