

TOWARDS HIGH RESOLUTION GABAA RECEPTOR MODULAR STRUCTURE

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Type A gamma-butyric acid (GABAA) receptor is the main inhibitory neurotransmitter receptor family in the brain. Previous studies including those by us have associated GABAA receptor structural and functional variations with neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia. Differential expressions of alternative splicing isoforms of GABAA receptor beta-2 subunit different in electrophysiology properties have been found in a developmental stage and disease status dependent manner. High resolution structural information is required to provide in-depth knowledge about the mechanisms of associated neuropsychiatric disorders and a foundation for structure-based drug development. To enable detailed structural studies, we have previously established a platform for hyper expression and purification of recombinant GABAA receptor proteins. By systematic deletions coupled with secondary structure integrate analysis, two consecutive beta-rich structural domains spanning the entirety of the extracellular region and a part of the potential transmembrane portion of the receptor protein have been identified. In addition, through site-directed Ala substitution of all non-Ala amino acid residues within the second of the two domains, secondary structure determinant and benzodiazepine binding site residues have been identified. A beta-sandwich type of domain structure has been implicated from our series of studies, which represents a discrepancy with the current structure model of neurotransmitter-gated channel receptors. As a critical step in resolving the recombinant GABAA receptor protein structure at atomic level, we have recently achieved in sample preparation for Cryo-electro microscopic analysis (Figure 1). This will lead to high resolution structure for an important family of neurotransmitter receptors pivotal in schizophrenia and comorbid disorders and pave the way to new therapeutics for neuropsychiatric diseases.

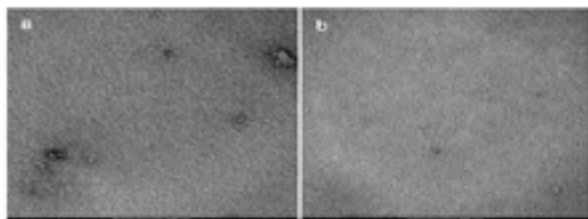


Figure 1: Transmission electron micrographs of purified recombinant protein fragments of GABAA receptor $\alpha 1$ subunit. (a) Electron micrograph of negatively stained C166-L296 protein fragment; (b) electron micrograph of negatively stained Q28-R248 protein fragment.

Recent Publications

1. Zhiwen Xu, Shisong Fang, Haifeng Shi, Hoiming Li, Jiun-Ming Wu, Hueih-

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5. Xue, H, J Hang, R Chu, Y Xiao, H Li, P Lee, and H Zheng (1999). Delineation of a membrane-proximal β -rich domain in GABAA receptor by progressive deletions. *J. Mol. Biol.* 285:55-61.

BIOGRAPHY

Hong Xue has obtained her first degree from the Shanghai Second Military Medical University in 1983, PhD from the Institute of Medical Sciences and Department of Biochemistry, University of Toronto in 1992, and carried out postdoctoral studies at the Department of Genetics, University of Glasgow before joining the Department of Biochemistry, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST). Currently, she is Director of Applied Genomics Center of HKUST and Professor of the Division of Life Science at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Her group research focuses on the type-A gamma amino butyric acid (GABAA) receptor, the major inhibitory neurotransmitter receptor, including the structure, function, genetics and pharmacology aspects of GABAA receptor and its involvement in neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia.

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