An inside-out mechanism initiates apicobasal polarity in a single epithelial cell

Chin-Lin Guo, MD PhD

Acknowledgement: Eddie Yang¹, Chiao-Yu Tseng¹, Yi-Wen Hung¹, Cherry Huang ¹, S-Ting Lin¹, Ren-Yu Hu¹, Bi-Chang Chen², and Yi-Kuo Yu³

Fund Support: Academia Sinica, National Science & Technology Council, NIH

¹Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica ²Research Center of Applied Sciences, Academia Sinica ³NIH/NCBI/NLM

The classical outside-in mechanism for collective apicobasal polarity formation in the epithelium

De novo formation of epithelial organs



Formation of an actin belt-mimetic band-like structure in a single epithelial cell

XY View

62.36±10.84% at 40mins

0 min

10 µm

Actin/PIP₂

Pre-partitioning of Par complexes is not involved in the actin band formation



PIP2

On the band Elsewhere

O/E =

Ezrin

marke

Par-1

 $B/A = \frac{Below the band}{Above the band}$

Par-3

 $A/B = \frac{Above the band}{Below the band}$

E-cadherin

Myosin IIa

0	40	90
Septin 2		

A hypothetical inside-out mechanism



Hamant et al., Nat Comm 10, 2360 (2019) Mirabet et al., PLoS Comp Biol 14, e1006011 (2018) Kuo and Howard, Trends in Cell Biol 31, 50 (2021) K. Kimura et al., Nat Cell Biol 19, 399 (2017) Mani et al., Elife 10 (2021) Farias et al.,Neuron 102, 184 (2019) Mukherjee et al., Elife 9 (2020) Huang et al. Nature 397, 267 (1999) Saltini & Mulder, R Soc Open Sci 7, 201730 (2020) Alkemade et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 119, e2112799119 (2022)



Kojima et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 91, 12962 (1994) Inoue et al., EMBO J 38 (2019) Eddy et al., Mol Biol Cell 13, 4470 (2002) Dogterom & Koenderink, Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol 20, 38 (2019) Zenker et al., Cell 173, 776 (2018)

Polarization of microtubule networks precedes the formation of actin band

Top view



Lateral view



Actin/Nucleus (40mins)



Evidence of steric repulsion between actin filaments and microtubule networks



Actin/microtubule (Expansion microscopy)



Evidence of the actin-membrane linker for the actin band formation



Actin/Ezrin/nucleus (40min)



Summary & Potential impacts



- 1. Robustness (Turing reaction-diffusion vs microtubule polarization)
- 2. Therapeutic purpose (less targets)
- 3. Future work (immune synapse)

Metabolic reprogramming in response to progressive environmental changes



National Center for Biotechnology Information

Experimental design: a semi-open culture system to maintain a constant pressure



Medium (dextrose + peptone from junk food, pH = 7.4 adjusted by Na_2HPO_4)

- Bacterial cell (with a fixed initial density, OD = 0.24 ± 0.01 measured by 600nm visible light)

6 hours later



monotonic increase of cell number & pH

Comparison of the top 10% upregulated proteins



Pressure reduction (- air, 1 atm \rightarrow - air, 0.2 atm)

fermentation/catabolism /membrane/homeostasis/unknown

Air deprivation (+ air, 1 atm \rightarrow - air, 1 atm)

fermentation/catabolism /membrane/homeostasis/unknown

The top 10% upregulated proteins for fermentation from (+ air, 1 atm) to (- air, 1 atm) FHL (formate hydrogenlyase) formate-DH Hyd-3 HvcD HycC AAA periplasm HycG FdhH HVCE Mo-bis-MGD Se HCOO-CO₂ formate H⁺ Pinske & Sawers, Biomolecular Concepts 2014, 5: 55-70 pK_a = 2.45 CoA-SH $H_{2}CO_{2}$ pK_a = 3.745 $CO_{2} + H^{+}$ PDC Pyruvate Acetyl-CoA Acetyl-CoA PFI CoA-SH + NAD⁺ NADH $ATP + H_2O$ 0, NAD⁺ 0, PDC: pyruvate dehydrogenase complex PFL: pyruvate formate lyase + 0,

The top 10% upregulated proteins for fermentation from (- air, 1 atm) to (- air, 0.2 atm)





PDC: pyruvate dehydrogenase complex POX: pyruvate oxidase

Pressure-dependent production of H₂ and CO₂





Cell growth and H₂ production



Summary & Potential uses





Industrial H₂ production a win-win strategy? (future work)