

Inhibition of Ref(2)P, the *Drosophila* homologue of p62/SQSTM1, increases lifespan and leads to motor function decline

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Research note

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Abstract

Objective Sequestosome 1 (p62/SQSTM1) is a multifunctional scaffold/adaptor protein encoded by the *p62/SQSTM1* gene with function in cellular homeostasis. Mutations in the *p62/SQSTM1* gene have been known to be associated with patients with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), Frontotemporal Dementia (FTD), and Parkinson Disease (PD). The aim of the present study was to create a novel model of human neurodegenerative disease in *Drosophila melanogaster* by altering the expression of *Ref(2)P*, the *Drosophila* orthologue of the human *p62/SQSTM1* gene. *Ref(2)P* expression was altered in all neurons, the dopaminergic neurons and in the motor neurons, with longevity and locomotor function assessed over time.

Results Inhibition of *Ref(2)P* resulted in a significantly increased median lifespan in the motor neurons, followed by a severe decline in motor skills. Inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the dopaminergic neurons resulted in a significant, but minimal increase in median lifespan, accompanied by a drastic decline in locomotor function. Inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the *ddc-Gal4*-expressing neurons resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan, while dramatically reducing motor function.

Introduction

The elucidation of the cellular mechanisms that are altered during the progression of neurodegenerative diseases, such as Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) and Parkinson Disease (PD), is an ongoing subject of current research. The protein, sequestosome1, which is also known as p62 (*p62/SQSTM1*), has been suggested to be a potential contributor to in the pathogenesis of a number of neurodegenerative diseases (1). The p62/SQSTM1 protein is a multifunctional scaffold/adaptor protein encoded by the *p62/SQSTM1* gene (2). Alternatively designated as Refractory to Sigma P" (*Ref(2)P*) in *Drosophila*, p62/SQSTM1 is involved in various aspects of selective autophagy - such as mitophagy, the ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS) and in some signal transduction pathways (3). The p62/SQSTM1 protein is localized throughout the cell in the cytoplasm, in the cytosol, and the endoplasmic reticulum, among other places such as autophagosomes, aggresomes, and autolysosomes, as this protein functions during the process of autophagy (4,5). The role which *p62/SQSTM1* has in autophagy is critical as it seems to regulate the removal of protein aggregates and damaged organelles through the activities of several of its many functional domains (3). Structurally the p62/SQSTM1 protein has many functional domains, several of which are essential to autophagic activities. These domains include the Phox and Bem1 (PB1) domain, the LC3 interacting region (LIR) domain, and the UBA domain at the C-terminus (6). During autophagy, the LIR domain and the UBA domains of *p62/SQSTM1* have vital roles in the pathway (1,7,8), as *p62/SQSTM1* promotes autophagic degradation by binding to LC3 via its LIR region (9). The PB1 and the UBA domains function together to form protein aggregates (10), and are known to be critical for mitochondrial clustering (11). Not only does *p62/SQSTM1* function in quality control through roles in autophagy, mitophagy and UPS, but it is known to have roles in age-related diseases. Mutations in *p62/SQSTM1* are known to be associated with ALS and frontotemporal dementia (FTD) (2), as well as with some forms of Parkinson Disease through a role in mitophagy (12). Where during PINK1-parkin-

mediated mitophagy, p62/SQSTM1 among other adaptor proteins are recruited to damaged mitochondria (13). Studies in *Drosophila* have demonstrated that loss-of-function of *Ref(2)P* results in poor locomotor function related to mitochondrial dysfunction and accumulation of mitochondrial DNA (11,14). Through the investigation of *p62/SQSTM1* as a candidate gene may further insight into our understanding of *p62/SQSTM1* function in both ageing and neurodegenerative disease. It was predicted that inhibiting the *Ref(2)P* gene in *Drosophila* would impair median organism lifespan and locomotor ability, as the loss-of-function mutations in the orthologous *p62/SQSTM1* gene have been observed in ALS, FTD and PD patients. The aim of the present study was to create a *p62/SQSTM1*-based model of human neurodegenerative disease in *D. melanogaster* by altering the expression of the orthologous *Ref(2)P* gene.

Materials And Methods

Drosophila Stocks and Culture

The $P\{y[+ t7.7] v[+ t1.8] = TRiP.HMS00551\}attP2 (UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551})$, $P\{y[+ t7.7] v[+ t1.8] = TRiP.HMS00938\}attP2 (UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938})$, and $P\{UAS-lacZ.B\}meltBg4-1-2 (UAS-lacZ)$ responder lines as well as the *Gal4* lines *D42-Gal4*, *TH-Gal4*, *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}*, were all obtained from the Bloomington *Drosophila* Stock Center at Indiana University (IN, USA). *Drosophila melanogaster* was maintained on a standard media comprised of 65 g/L cornmeal, 50 ml/L fancy grade molasses, 10 g/L yeast and 5.5 g/L agar which was then treated with 2.5 ml propionic acid and 5 ml of 0.1 g/ml methylparaben. This mixture was then allowed to solidify at the bottom of vials and stored in 4 to 6° C until use. Stocks were stored at room temperature (~ 21° C), while crosses and experiments were performed at 25° C.

Drosophila Crosses

Virgin female flies from the *D42-Gal4*, *TH-Gal4*, *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}* lines were bred with male flies which expressed *Ref(2)P* inhibition. Two *Ref(2)P* inhibition lines *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}*, *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* and the control line *UAS-lacZ* were used. Critical class male progeny from these crosses were assessed for longevity and locomotor ability through ageing and climbing assays.

Longevity Assays

The survival of *Drosophila* was analyzed to examine the lifespan of experimental flies in comparison to control flies. Critical class male progeny were collected daily and placed in vials with fresh medium. A sample size of approximately three hundred males was collected in total and stored at 25° C for the duration of the experiment. The flies were scored every two days to examine if any death had occurred. A fly was considered dead when no movement was observed. Males were transferred onto fresh media every four days to obtain a healthy environment. Graphpad Prism 8 (Graphpad Software Inc.) was used to analyze longevity data, and survival curves were analyzed and compared using the Log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test, with a *P*-value less than or equal to 0.05 with Bonferroni correction being considered statistically significant.

Locomotor Assays

Approximately seventy critical class male progeny to be collected from crosses between female *D42-Gal4*, *TH-Gal4*, and *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}* flies and male *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}*, *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* and *UAS-lacZ* flies. This assay was used to measure the ability of flies to climb up a narrow glass tube over the course of their lifespan, with fifty male flies from each genotype being evaluated once every seven days, beginning at the seventh day post-eclosion. Critical class males were maintained in vials with ten flies per vial, stored at 25° C, and placed on new medium once per week throughout the experiment. Climbing analysis followed the standard protocol outlined by our laboratory. Graphpad Prism 8 (Graphpad Software Inc.) was used to analyze the data, and to generate climbing curves fitted using non-linear regression. 95% confidence intervals were used to test for significance with the curves considered to be significantly different if $P < 0.05$.

Results

Inhibition of Ref(2)P in the motor neurons increases longevity and reduces locomotor ability

The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via the *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* transgene through *D42-Gal4* resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan by approximately 22%. Compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* median lifespan of 70 days, inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* lead to a median lifespan of 86 days (Fig. 1a). Locomotor ability was reduced over time compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* which maintained strong climbing ability well into the 8 weeks the *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* flies lost their ability to climb at week 4 (Fig. 1b). Similarly, the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via the *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* transgene through *D42-Gal4* resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan by approximately 17%. Compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* median lifespan of 70 days, inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* lead to a median lifespan of 82 days (Fig. 1a). Locomotor ability was reduced over time compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* which maintained strong climbing ability well into the 8 weeks the *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* flies lost their ability to climb at week 3 (Fig. 1b).

Inhibition of Ref(2)P in the dopaminergic neurons increases longevity and reduces locomotor ability

The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via the *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* transgene through *TH-Gal4* resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* median lifespan of 82 days, inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* lead to a median lifespan of 88 days (Fig. 2a). Locomotor ability was reduced over time compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* which maintained strong climbing ability well into the 8 weeks the *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* flies lost their ability to climb at week 4 (Fig. 2b). Similarly, the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via the *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* transgene through *TH-Gal4* resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* median lifespan of 82 days, inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* lead to a median lifespan of 86 days (Fig. 2a). Locomotor

ability was reduced over time compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* which maintained strong climbing ability well into the 8 weeks the *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* flies lost their ability to climb at week 4 (Fig. 2b).

Inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}*-expressing neurons increases longevity and reduces locomotor ability

The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via the *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* transgene through *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}* resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* median lifespan of 70 days, inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* lead to a median lifespan of 74 days (Fig. 3a). Locomotor ability was reduced over time compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* which maintained strong climbing ability well into the 8 weeks the *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* flies lost their ability to climb at week 4 (Fig. 3b). The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via the *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* transgene through *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}* resulted in a significant increase in median lifespan by approximately 34%. Compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* median lifespan of 70 days, inhibition of *Ref(2)P* via *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* lead to a median lifespan of 94 days (Fig. 3a). Locomotor ability was reduced over time compared to the control *UAS-lacZ* which maintained strong climbing ability well into the 8 weeks the *Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* flies lost their ability to climb at week 4 (Fig. 3b).

Discussion

The *p62/SQSM1* gene is known to be associated with the human neurodegenerative disease ALS, FTD, and more recently in Parkinson Disease. We found that the inhibition of the *Ref(2)P* gene results in a significant increase in median lifespan, accompanied by a severe reduction in locomotor function over time. The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* through the expression of *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* in the motor neurons gave a significant increase in median lifespan by approximately 22%, while resulting in a drastic decrease in locomotor function over time. Similarly, the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* through the expression of *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* in the motor neurons gave a significant increase in median lifespan by approximately 17%, while severely reducing locomotor ability over time. The increase in lifespan accompanied by a sharp decrease in motor function over time may be interpreted as trade-off, where the slight increase in longevity is a type of compensation for a severe decline in motor skills. This significant reduction in motor ability and increase in lifespan when *Ref(2)P* expression is altered corresponds with the characteristic loss of motor neurons associated with ALS, making the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the motor neuron an imperfect model of neurodegenerative disease.

The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* through the expression of *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00551}* in the dopaminergic neurons gave a significant increase in median lifespan, while resulting in a drastic decrease in locomotor function over time. Similarly, the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* through the expression of *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi^{HMS00938}* in the dopaminergic neurons gave a significant increase in median lifespan, while severely reducing locomotor ability over time. Similar to the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the motor neurons, the minimal increase in lifespan and drastic reduction in motor skills seen under the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in

the dopaminergic neurons can be interpreted as a type of compensation. This significant reduction in motor ability and minimal increase in lifespan seen when *Ref(2)P* expression is altered, corresponds with the characteristic loss of dopaminergic neurons associated with Parkinson Disease, making the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the motor neuron an promising model of neurodegenerative disease.

The inhibition of *Ref(2)P* through the expression of *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi*^{HMS00551} in the *ddc-Gal4*^{HL4.3D}-expressing neurons gave a significant increase in median lifespan, while dramatically reducing locomotor ability over time. This significant reduction in motor ability and minimal increase in lifespan seen when *Ref(2)P* expression is altered suggest that the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* in the *ddc-Gal4*^{HL4.3D}-expressing neurons to be a promising model of neurodegenerative disease. On the other hand, the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* through the expression of *UAS-Ref(2)P-RNAi*^{HMS00938} in the *ddc-Gal4*^{HL4.3D}-expressing neurons gave a significant increase in median lifespan by approximately 34%, accompanied by a severe reduction locomotor ability over time. This significant reduction in motor ability and increase in lifespan seen when

Ref(2)P expression is altered may also be interpreted as a type of compensation, and seen as an imperfect model of neurodegenerative disease.

Limitations

To significantly add to our experimental design, the directed overexpression of *Ref(2)P* would be highly desirable and essential for a “gene replacement” study of *Ref(2)P*. Although several *Gal-4* transgenes were employed in this set of experiments, a number of others could prove to informative. Our future plans include combining the inhibition of *Ref(2)P* with other gene manipulations to identify interactions including synergies that further increase lifespan and improve locomotor activity over time. Finally, as critical class males were analysed, broadening the study to critical females might be very provide useful data.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Animal Care Committee of the Memorial University of Newfoundland as a Category of Invasiveness Level A protocol. Consent was not applicable for the study.

Consent for publication

Not Applicable

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in the article.

Competing interest

The authors declare no competing interest

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Author's contributions

Emily Hurley performed the experimentation, statistical analysis of survival, climbing and biometric data. Brian Staveley devised and participated in the experimental design, supervision of the study and revision to the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Not Applicable

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Figures

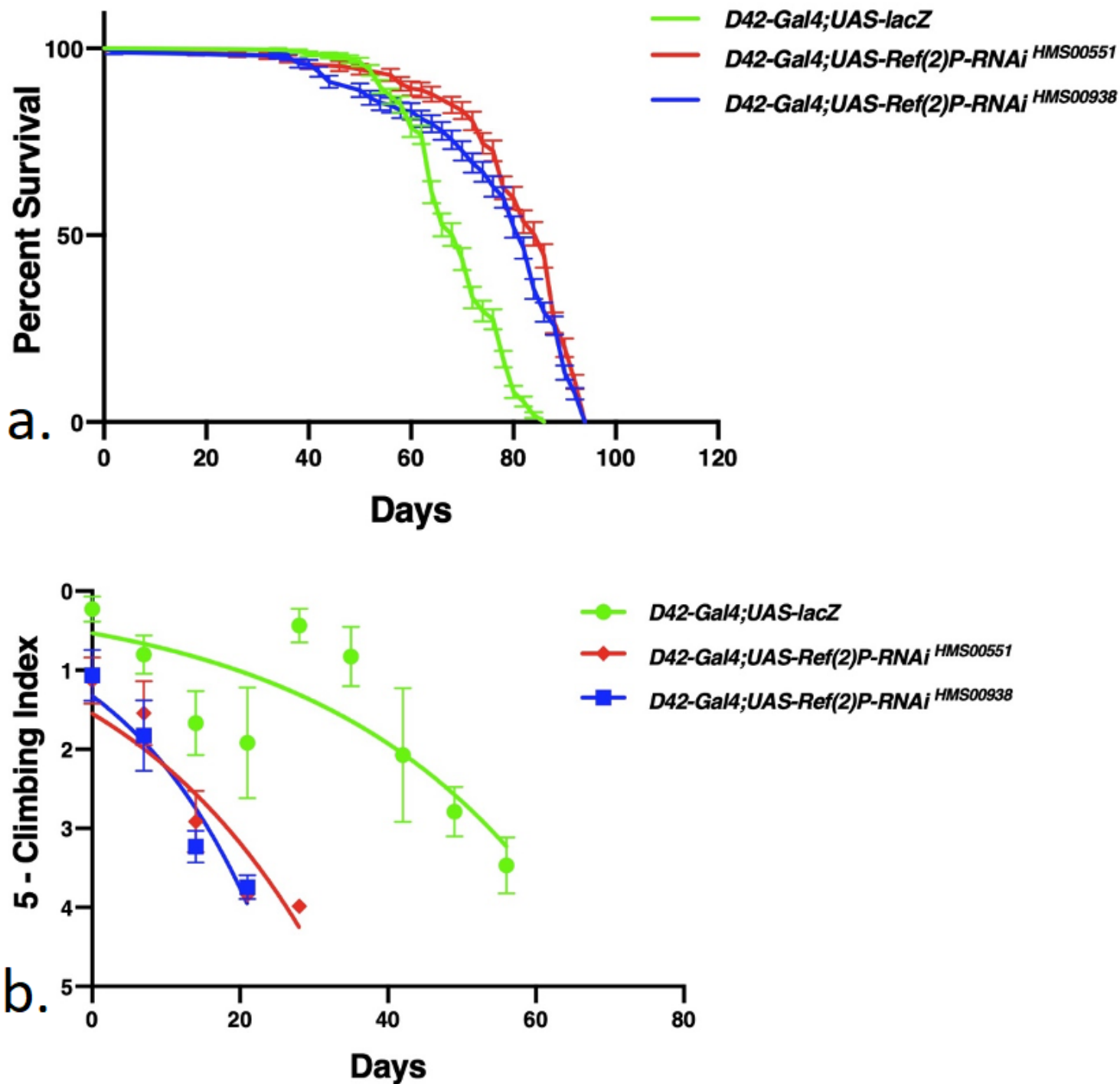


Figure 1

Altered expression of Ref(2)P directed through the D42-Gal4 transgene affects longevity and climbing ability. A: Longevity assay of *Drosophila melanogaster* males displaying altered Ref(2)P expression in the motor neurons. Longevity is depicted by percent survival. Significance is $P < 0.05$ using the log-rank test with Bonferroni correction. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. B: Locomotor assay of *D. melanogaster* males displaying altered Ref(2)P expression in the motor neurons. Climbing ability was determined by a nonlinear curve fit (CI=95%). Error bars indicate standard error of the mean.

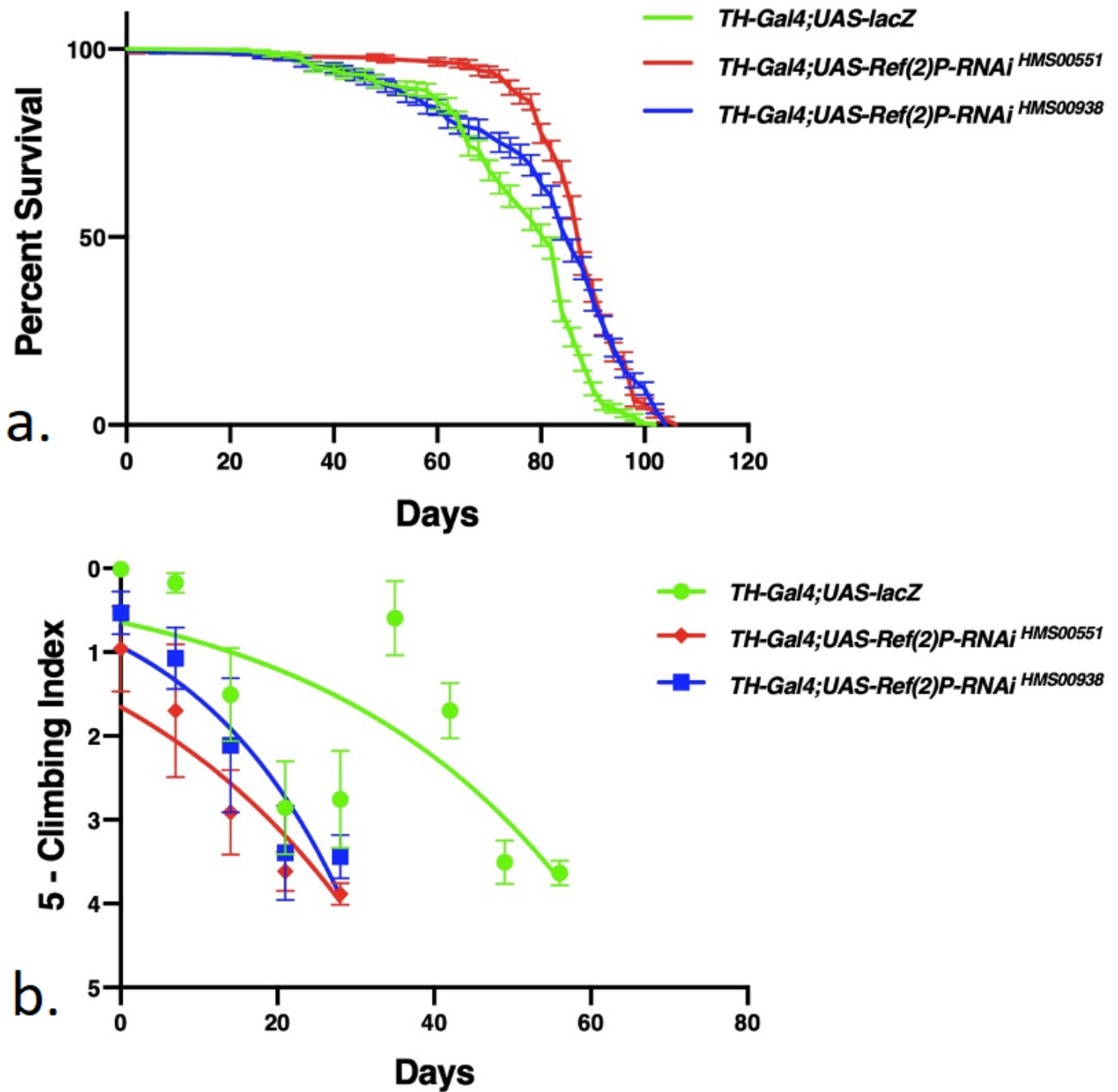


Figure 2

Altered expression of Ref(2)P through the TH-Gal4 transgene affects longevity and climbing ability. A: Longevity assay of *Drosophila melanogaster* males displaying altered Ref(2)P expression in the dopaminergic neurons. Longevity is depicted by percent survival. Significance is $P < 0.05$ using the log-rank test with Bonferroni correction. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. B: Locomotor assay of *D. melanogaster* males displaying altered Ref(2)P expression in the dopaminergic neurons. Climbing ability was determined by a nonlinear curve fit (CI=95%). Error bars indicate standard error of the mean.

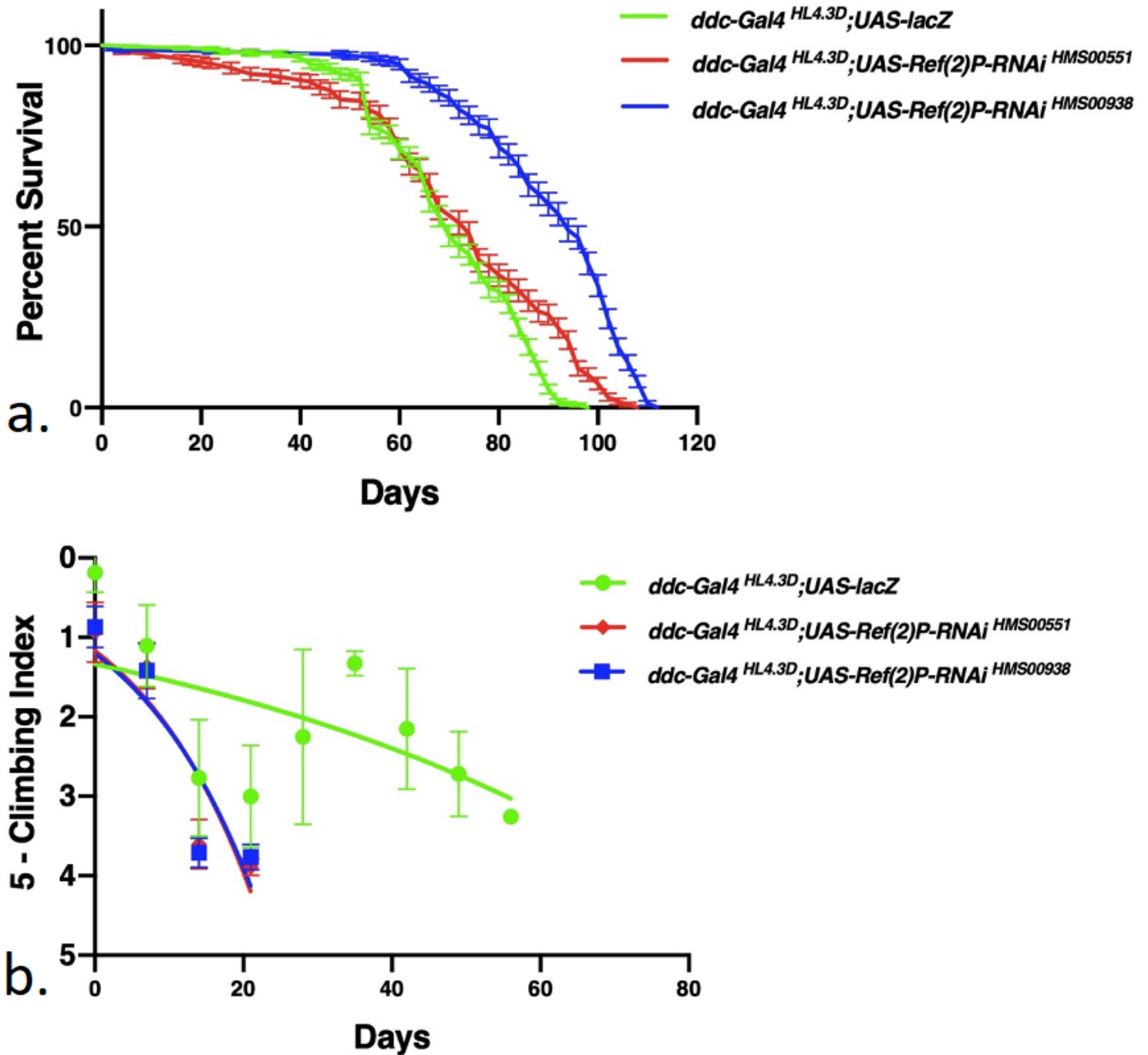


Figure 3

Altered expression of Ref(2)P directed through the *ddc-Gal4^{HL4.3D}* transgene affects longevity and climbing ability. A: Longevity assay of *Drosophila melanogaster* males displaying altered Ref(2)P expression in the motor neurons. Longevity is depicted by percent survival. Significance is $P < 0.05$ using the log-rank test with Bonferroni correction. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. B: Locomotor assay of *D. melanogaster* males displaying altered Ref(2)P expression in the motor neurons. Climbing ability was determined by a nonlinear curve fit (CI=95%). Error bars indicate standard error of the mean.

Supplementary Files

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