

Membrane Remodelling in Viral fusion and **Migrasome Formation**

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בית הספר לכימיה ע״ש ריימונד ובברלי סאקלר אוניברסיטת תל אביב

Biophysical and biochemical parameters govern membrane processes



Pushing and pulling membranes: A toolbox for membrane biophysics studies



- R. Sorkin et. al., Small, 2018
- D. Vorselen...R. Sorkin et. al., Nat Comm 2018

Optical Tweezers Force Spectroscopy



- R. Sorkin et. al., Biophys. J. 2020
- S. K. Cheppali, R. Dharan and R. Sorkin, J. Mem Bio. 2022
- S.K Cheppali... R. Sorkin, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2022

Acoustic Force Spectroscopy



- R. Sorkin et. al., MBoC, 2018
- E. Dekel, ..., R. Sorkin et al, Nat Comm 2021

Optical Tweezers+ micropipette aspiration + microscopy



- R. Dharan...R. Sorkin, PNAS 2022
- R. Dharan... Y. Huang...R. Sorkin, Nat Comm, 2023

1. Biophysics of migrasome formation

2. New assays towards better understanding of membrane fusion in viral infection

3. Effect of membrane tension on fusion







Outline

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Biophysics of migrasome formation



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Shahar Goren



Alisa Vaknin

In collaboration with: Kozlov Group, TAU



Misha Kozlov



Li Yu

Li Yu Lab, Tsinghua Uni



Yuwei Huang



Migrasomes are new members of the EV family

L. Ma et al, Li Yu Lab, Cell Research 2015

 In zebrafish organ morphogenesis, release chemokine signals to defined regions of the embryo.
Organ morphogenesis is impaired in mutants

(TSPAN knockouts)

D. Jiang et al, NCB 2019

• Lateral transfer of mRNA and proteins by migrasomes modifies recipient cells

M. Zhu, Cell Research, 2020

Mediate mitochondria quality control

H. Jiao, Cell, 2021

Migrasome formation necessitates Tetraspanins





Enriched with tetraspanin proteins

TSPN protein family



Rie Umeda et al. Nat Comm 2020

- Small proteins with four transmembrane domains
- Associated with various biological processes including cell adhesion, motility, membrane fusion and signaling in diverse organs
- The transmembrane region is highly conserved and has a cone-like shape



TSPAN4 GPMVs



R. Dharan...R. Sorkin, PNAS, 2022

TSPN4 is curvature sensitive



R. Dharan...R. Sorkin, PNAS, 2022

Sorting factor hysteresis



R. Dharan...R. Sorkin, PNAS, 2022



Sudden tension increase induces vesicle formation





Low tension (wide tether)



High tension (narrow tether)



R. Dharan, Y. Huang...R. Sorkin, Nat Comm 2023

TSPAN migrates to the swelling and stabilizes it



R. Dharan, Y. Huang...R. Sorkin, Nat Comm 2023

Sorkin lab, Tel Aviv University

GPMVs without TSPAN-control



R. Dharan, Y. Huang...R. Sorkin, Nat Comm 2023

Sorkin lab, Tel Aviv University

Initial stage of migrasome formation is TSPAN independent



R. Dharan, Y. Huang...R. Sorkin, Nat Comm 2023

TSPAN is recruited to migrasomes





■

TSPAN4 stabilizes migrasomes





Interval 4min

Sorkin lab, Tel Aviv University

TSPN stabilizes migrasomes



R. Dharan, Y. Huang...R. Sorkin, Nat Comm 2023

Sorkin lab, Tel Aviv University

Suggested migrasome formation mechanism

1. Curvature driven sorting due to TSPAN4 shape





2. Swelling of migrasome like structures due to tension increase





3. Formation of macro-domains that have lower curvature \rightarrow migration to lower curvature regions, migrasome stabilization





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Membrane Fusion of SARS-CoV-2



Tang, T., Bidon, M., Jaimes, J.A., Whittaker, G.R., Daniel, S., Coronavirus membrane fusion mechanism offers as a potential target for antiviral development, Antiviral Research, 2020

Unravelling coronavirus membrane fusion: supported natural membranes



Coating colloids with synthetic membranes



Coating colloids with natural membranes



Mixing natural and synthetic vesicles - control protein concentration

Bead-supported natural membranes are mobile



 $D \sim 0.3 \,\mu m^2/sec M \sim 70\%$

S.K Cheppali... R. Sorkin, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2022

Optical tweezers unbinding force measurement



Validating protein presence and activity: ACE2- S interactions



ACE2 Spike



S-Ab successfully blocks S-ACE2 interactions



S.K Cheppali... R. Sorkin, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2022

Next steps

Hemifusion can be observed in OT experiments



Here hemifusion is induced by adding Ca2+ (liposomes have PS lipids),

next step: can exposed FP lead to hemi(fusion)?

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Fusion Energy Barriers



The classic model of the fusion process (Kozlov&Markin)



Membrane Tension

 Membrane tension is as free energy per unit area needed to stretch a flat membrane element.



$$\gamma = \frac{\partial F}{\partial A} \bigg|_{J,K,J_0 = const}$$

- Membrane tension usually varies between 0.005 - 0.1 $\left[\frac{mN}{m}\right]$

and can reach 0.5 $\left[\frac{mN}{m}\right]$ in migrating cells.

Membrane Tension Manipulation



Low Aspiration



High Aspiration



Micropipette Setup in OT



Tension:



Project in collaboration with Gonen Golani and Ulrich Schwarz

Hemifusion Detection



Hemifusion Detection



Protein free, Ca²⁺ mediated hemifusion of 20% PS containing membranes

Sorkin lab, Tel Aviv University

Method Validation



Tension Inhibits Lipid Mixing



Lipid Mixing Energy Barrier

Lipid mixing energy barrier: F= tension independent (elastic energy, dehydration repulsive forces) + tension dependent.

$$F = F_0 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta A * \gamma$$

Lipid mixing time delay \propto first passage time over the energy barrier -in our model - the stalk energy.

$$\tau_{[sec]} = \tilde{\tau} * e^{\frac{F}{k_B T}}$$



in collaboration with Gonen Golani and Ulrich Schwarz

Membrane Tension Inhibits Lipid Mixing by Increasing the Hemifusion Stalk Energy



$$F_T = k_B T ln\left(\frac{\tau}{\tau_0}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\Delta A(\gamma) * \Delta \gamma$$

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