

Project Leader **Yasuko Ono** Calpain Project

## Calpain: Structure-Function Relationships

### Exploring calpain-mediated biological modulation

Proteins are chains of amino acids, and their functions change by partial cuts. Calpains are enzymes that perform such “cuts” or “limited proteolytic processing” in cooperation with calcium. Humans have 15 calpain species. Defects of either calpain cause various deficiencies, such as muscular dystrophy, stomach ulcer, and embryonic lethality.

Hata S, Kitamura F, Yamaguchi M, Shitara H, Murakami M, and Sorimachi H. (2016) “A Gastrointestinal Calpain Complex, G-calpain, Is a Heterodimer of CAPN8 and CAPN9 Calpain Iso-forms, Which Play Catalytic and Reg-ulatory Roles, Respectively.” *J. Biol. Chem.*, 291: 27313-27322.

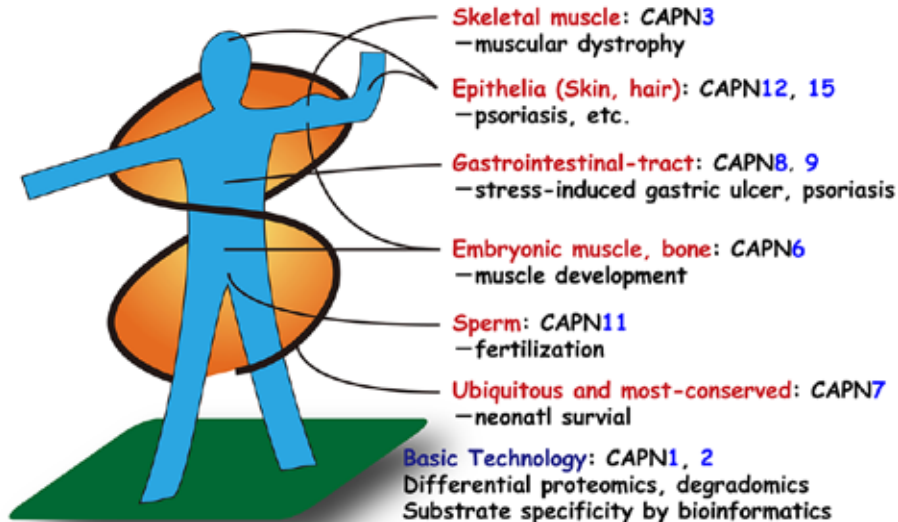
Ono Y, Saido TC, and Sorimachi H. (2016) “Calpain research for drug discovery: challenges and potential.” *Nature Reviews: Drug Discovery*, 15: 854-876.

Shinkai-Ouchi F, Koyama S, Ono Y, Hata S, Ojima K, Shindo M, duVerle D, Ueno M, Kitamura F, Doi N, Takigawa I, Mamitsuka H, and Sorimachi H. (2016) “Predictions of cleavability of calpain proteolysis by quantitative structure-activity relationship analysis using newly determined cleavage sites and catalytic efficiencies of an oligopeptide array.” *Mol. Cell. Proteomics*, 15: 1262-1280.

Ojima K, Ono Y, Hata S, Noguchi S, Nishino I, and Sorimachi H. (2014) “Muscle-specific calpain-3 is phosphorylated in its unique insertion region for enrichment in a myofibril fraction.” *Genes Cells*, 19: 830-841.

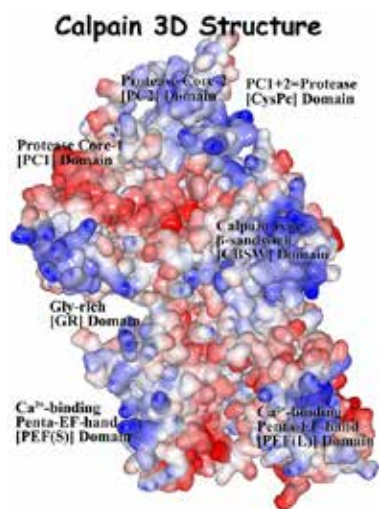
Ono Y, Shindo M, Doi N, Kitamura F, Gregorio CC, and Sorimachi H. (2014) “The N- and C-terminal autolytic fragments of CAPN3/p94/calpain-3 restore proteolytic activity by intermolecular complementation.” *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 111: E5527-5536.

Tonami K, Hata S, Ojima K, Ono Y, Kurihara Y, Amano T, Sato T, Kawamura Y, Kurihara H, and Sorimachi H. (2013) “Calpain-6 deficiency promotes skeletal muscle development and regeneration.” *PLoS Genet.*, 9: e1003668.



“Translational research involving calpains is still at the development stage. We need to learn more about the calpains themselves, as well as their impact on various physiological systems and molecular pathways.” (Nat. Rev. Drug Discov. 2016).

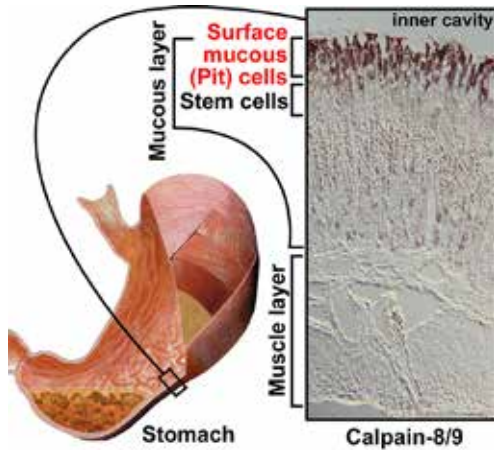
In this project, we aim to understand biology of calpains with wide scope of interest, and translate the knowledge to the development of our health as well as science.



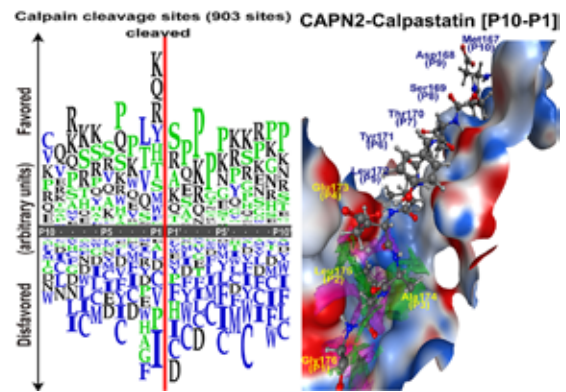
# Calpain

# Calpains in health and disease

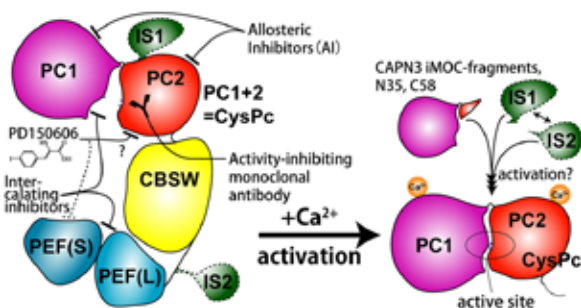
Some calpains predominantly expressed in specific tissue(s) are responsible for genetic diseases; *e.g.*, defects in *CAPN3* cause muscular dystrophy. Other calpains with rather ubiquitous expression pattern lead to lethality if deficient. It is also important to realize that some calpain species express their activity through unique and unexpected mechanisms, such as intermolecular complementation (*CAPN3*), heterodimerization (*CAPN8/9*), etc. To explore how calpains protect our health, analyses of cells/mice lacking the function of specific calpain species or its expected targets are being performed. We are also improving research platform for studying calpains by biochemistry including proteomics, genetics, and bioinformatics.



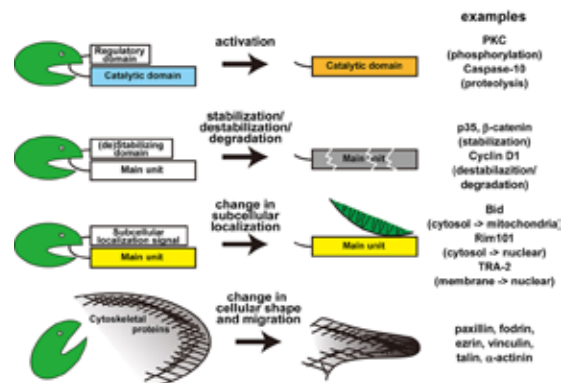
Protection of epithelial cells by heterodimeric calpain, G-calpain



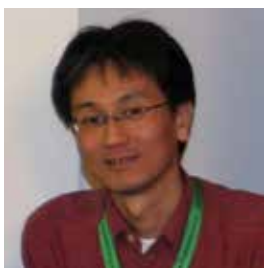
Characterization of calpain-substrate interface



Strategy for activity regulation of CAPN3



Multiplicity of calpain actions



Shoji Hata, Ph.D.

Calpains in epithelial function and tissue development



Fumiko Shinkai-Ouchi, Ph.D.

Proteomic analysis of muscular dystrophy and calpain substrate specificities



Aya Noguchi, Ph.D.

Cross talk of calpain and other proteolytic systems

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