4 May 2004 National Institutes of Health Nanomedicine Roadmap Initiative

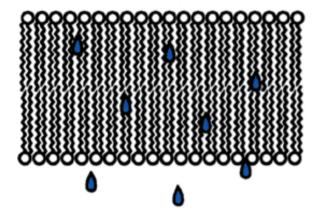
Aquaporin Water Channels Structures and Functions

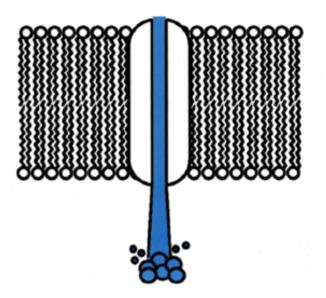
Peter Agre, M.D. Department of Biological Chemistry Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine



Transmembrane water permeability—Current view

Bilayer Diffusion





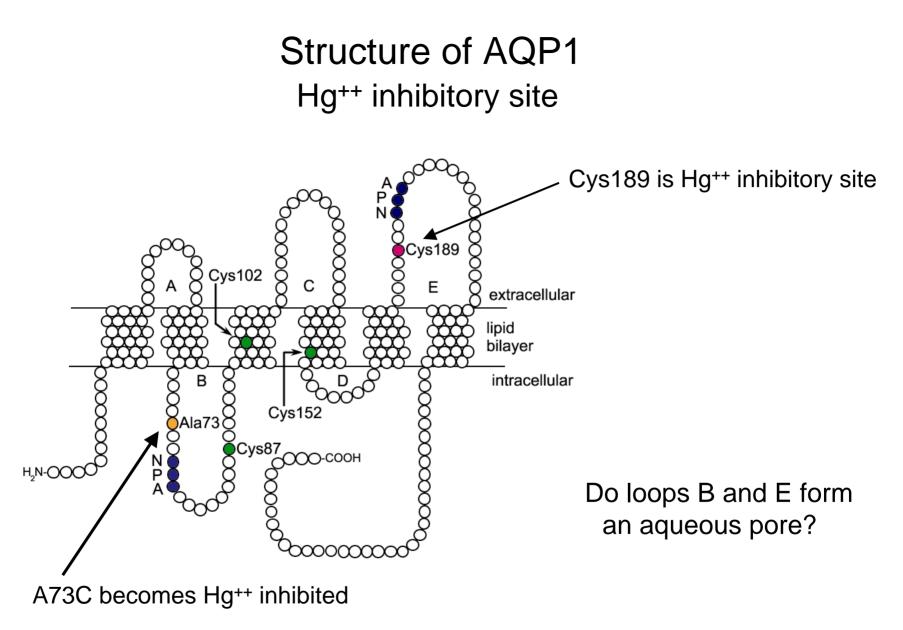
Aquaporin Water Channels

All biological membranes Low capacity Bi-directional

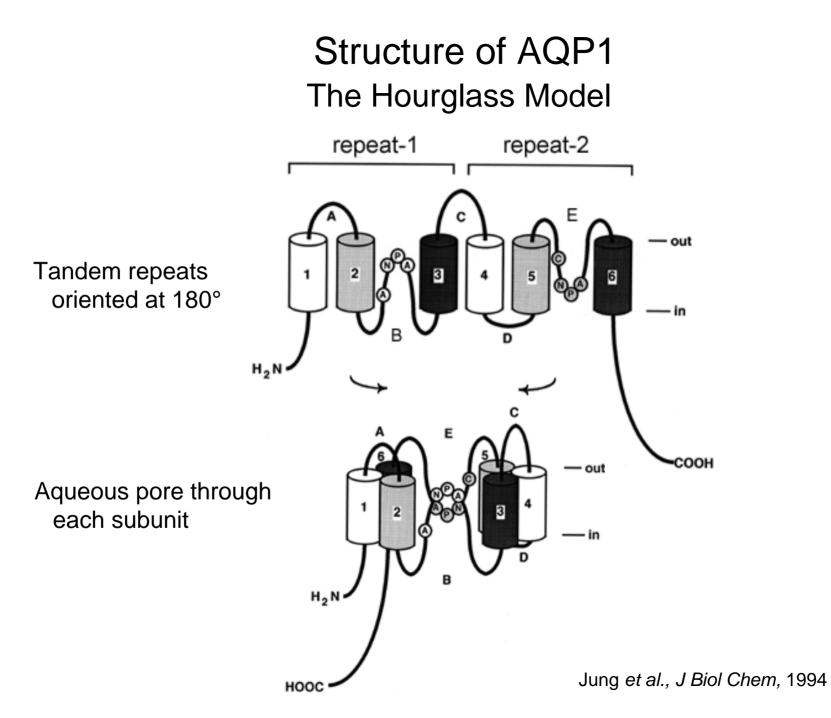
No known inhibitors

 $E_a \sim 10$ kcal/mol

Renal tubules, secretory glands, red cells High capacity for H_2O , not H_3O^+ Directed by osmotic gradients Reversibly inhibited by Hg⁺⁺ $E_a < 5 \text{ kcal/mol}$



Preston *et al., J Biol Chem,* 1993 Jung *et al., J Biol Chem,* 1994



Structure of AQP1

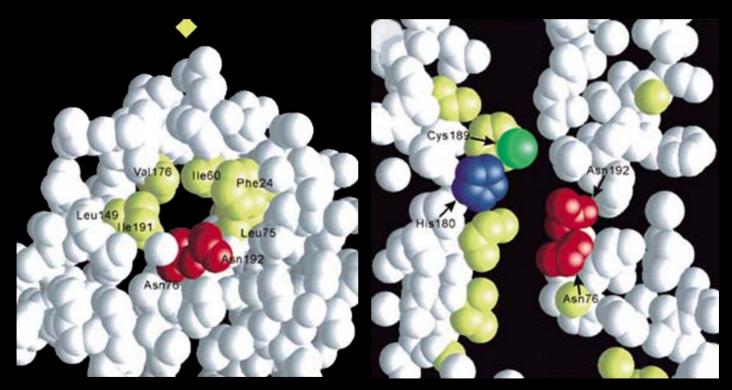
Membrane crystallography (with Y. Fujiyoshi, Kyoto and A. Engel, Basel)

Reconstituted into membranes

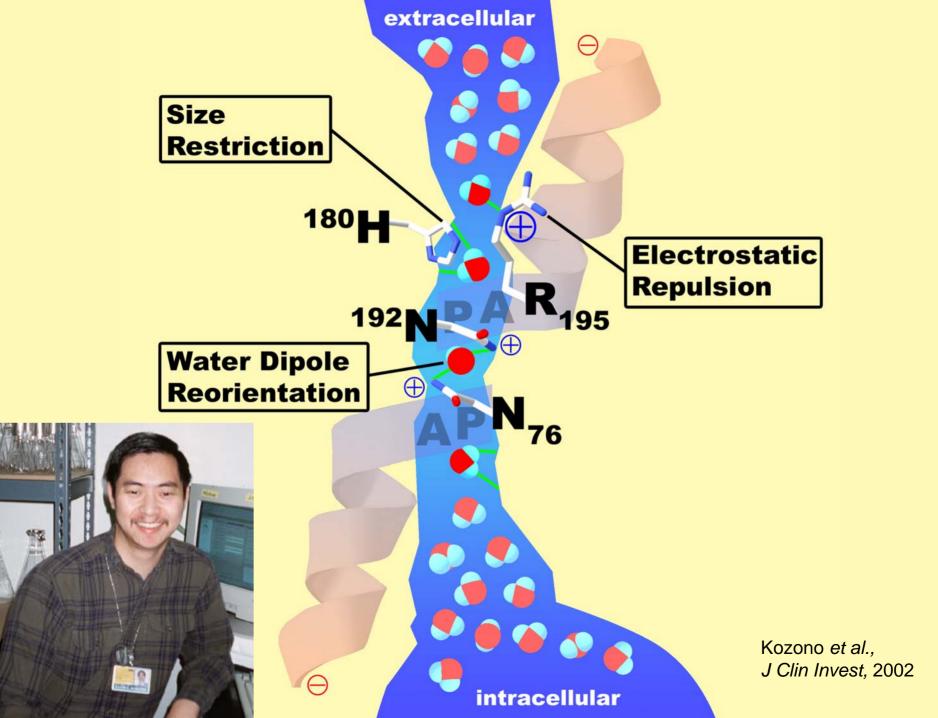
Water permeability 100% retained

Cryo-EM and atomic force microscopy

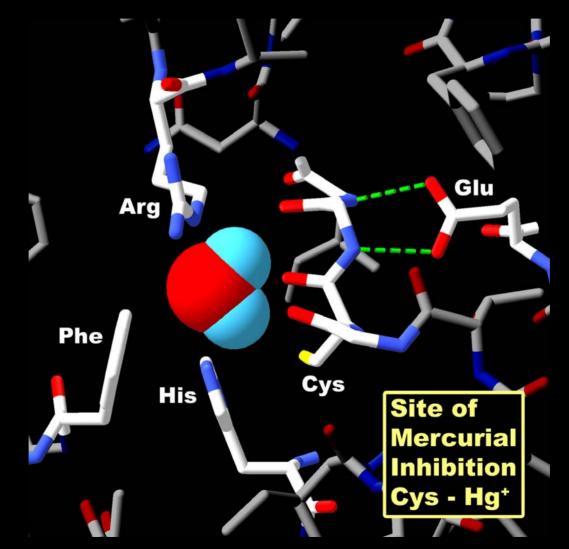
3-D electron density map at 3.8Å



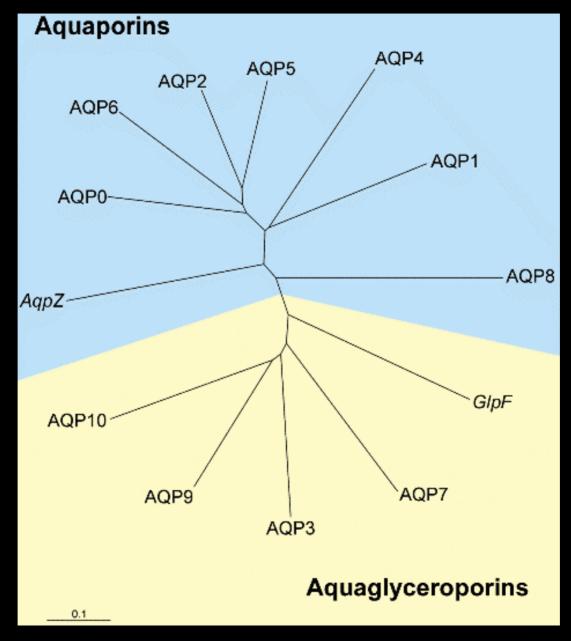
Walz et al., J Biol Chem, 1994; EMBO J, 1994; Nature Struct Biol, 1995; J Mol Biol, 1996; Nature 1997; Mitsuoka et al., J Struct Biol, 1999; Murata et al., Nature, 2000



Structure of AQP1 Hg⁺⁺ inhibitory site

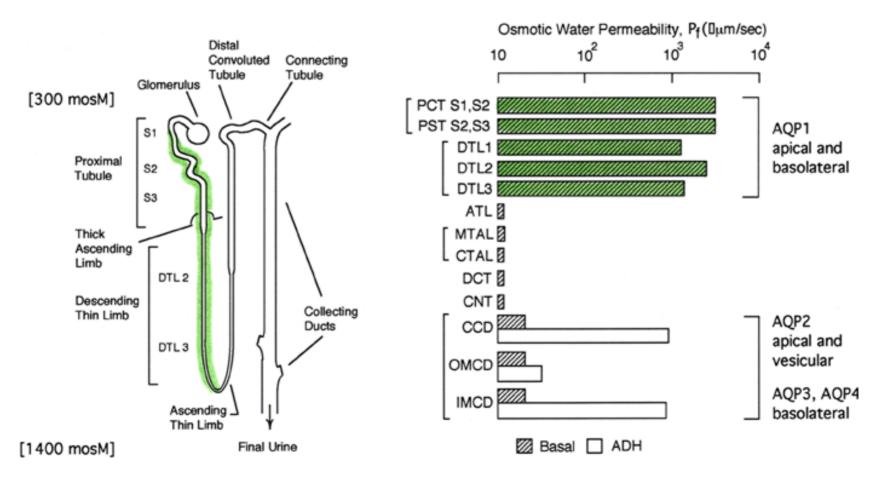


Human Aquaporin Repertoire



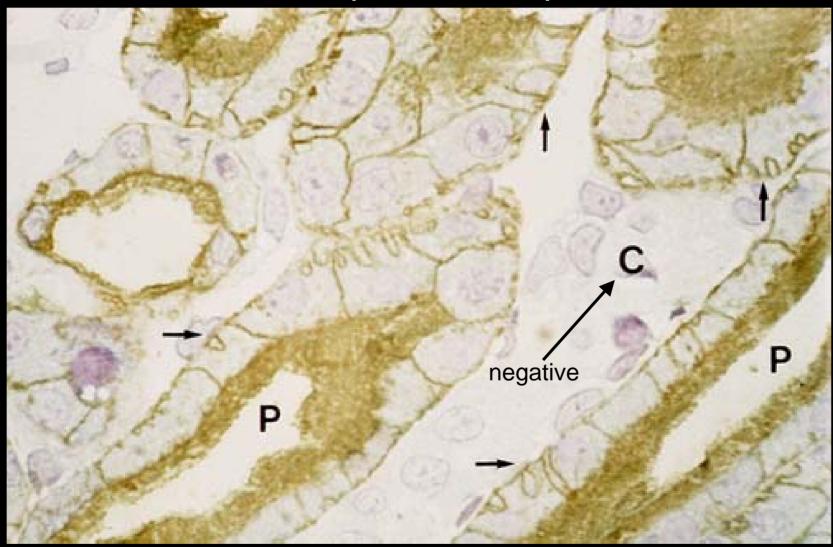
Localization of AQP1 in kidney (with Søren Nielsen, Aarhus)

Aquaporin distribution—Renal water permeability



Nielsen et al., J Cell Biol, 1993

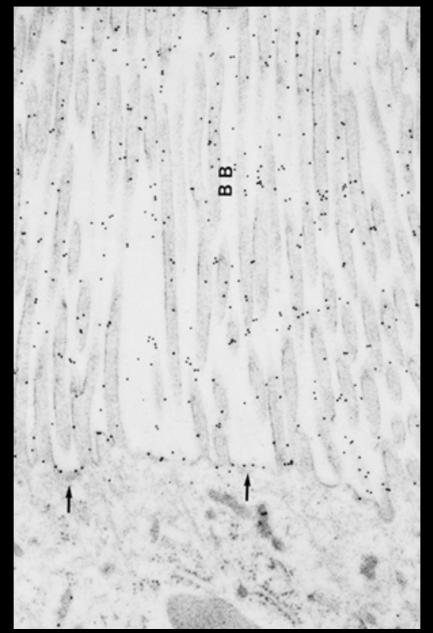
AQP1 in proximal nephron



P, proximal tubule lumen C, collecting duct

Nielsen et al., J Cell Biol, 1993

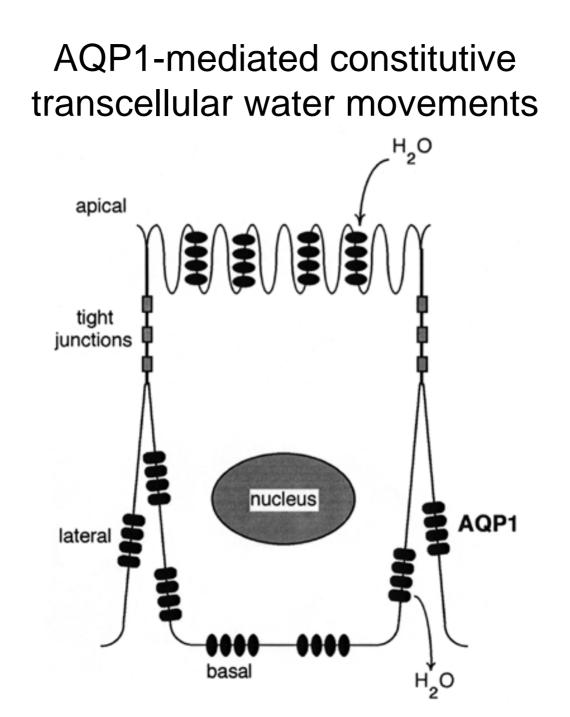
AQP1 in proximal nephron



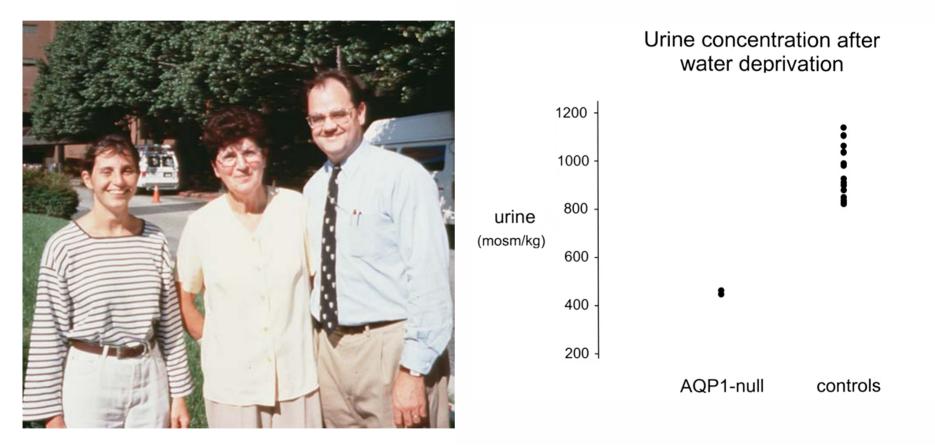
BB, apical brush border

arrows, endocytic invaginations

Nielsen *et al., J Cell Biol,*1993



AQP1 null humans—Renal concentration defect (Landon King and Mike Choi, JHMI)



Dx—Mild Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus King *et al., New Engl J Med, 2001*

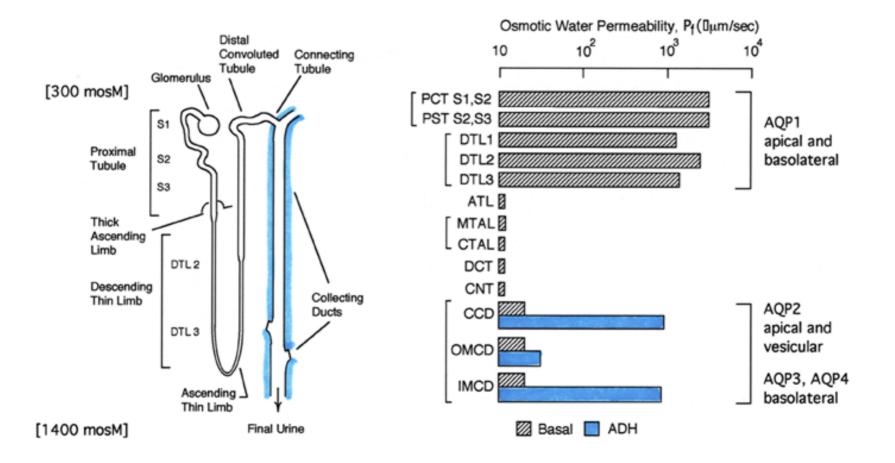
AQP2—A regulated water channel

cDNA cloned by homology

(Fushimi et al., Nature, 1993)

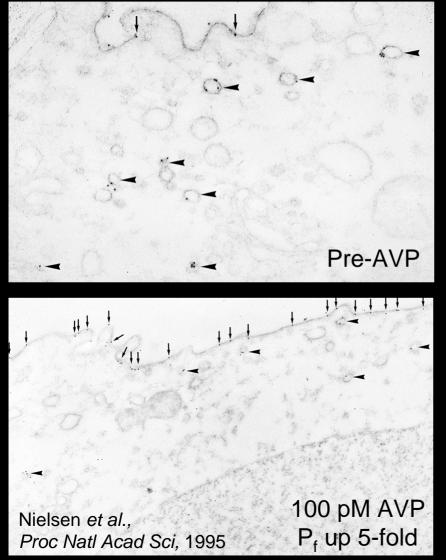
AQP2 localization in kidney

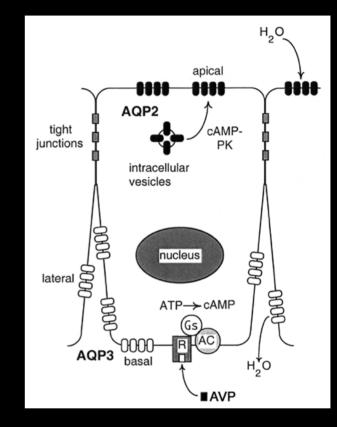
(Nielsen et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci, 1993)



AQP2—Acute regulation by AVP

Isolated renal collecting ducts

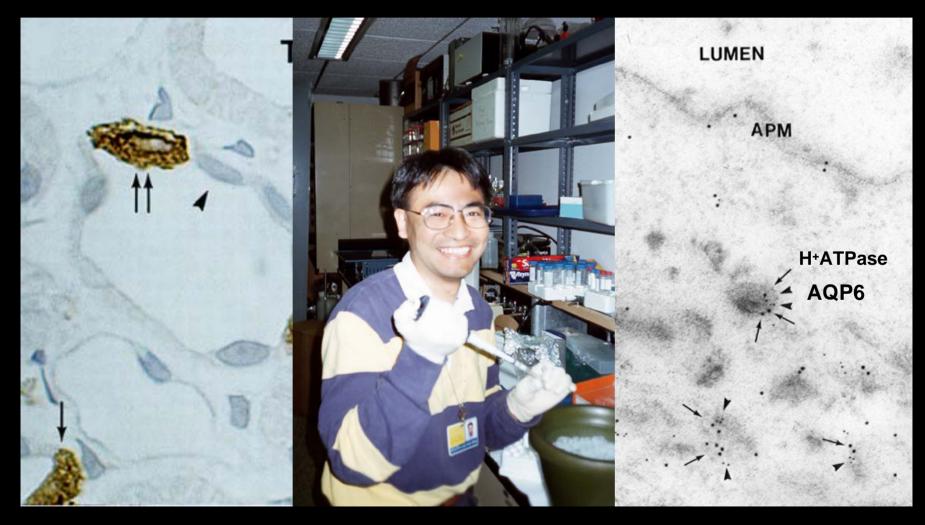




Inherited defects (rare) Nephrogenic DI (severe) Acquired defects (very common) Overexpression—Fluid retention Underexpression—Enuresis

AQP6—Exclusively intracellular

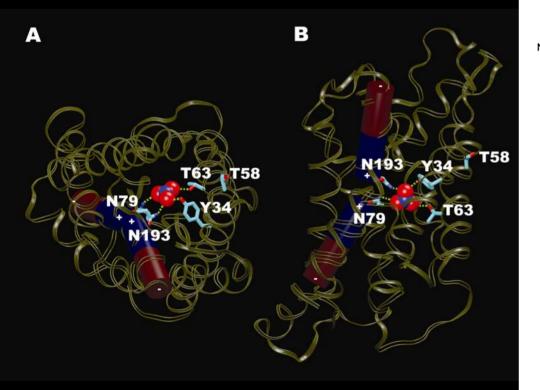
Renal collecting duct a-intercalated cells Colocalizes in intracellular vesicles with (acid secretory) H⁺ ATPase

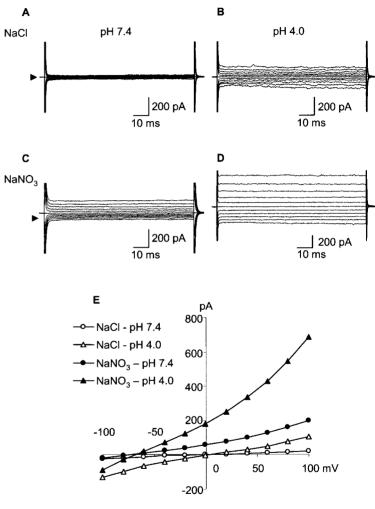


Yasui et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci, 1999 Yasui et al., Nature, 1999

AQP6—Nitrate induced-fit gating

Anion permeation Expressed in cultured mammalian cells $NO_3^- >> I^- >> CI^- > Br^-$ Requirement for Tyr-34 and Thr-63





Ikeda et al., J Biol Chem, 2002

AQP7 and 9—Glycerol metabolism

AQP7 in adipose tissue Glycerol + water permeation Suppressed by insulin AQP9 in liver Glycerol, water, urea permeation Increased by fasting or diabetes

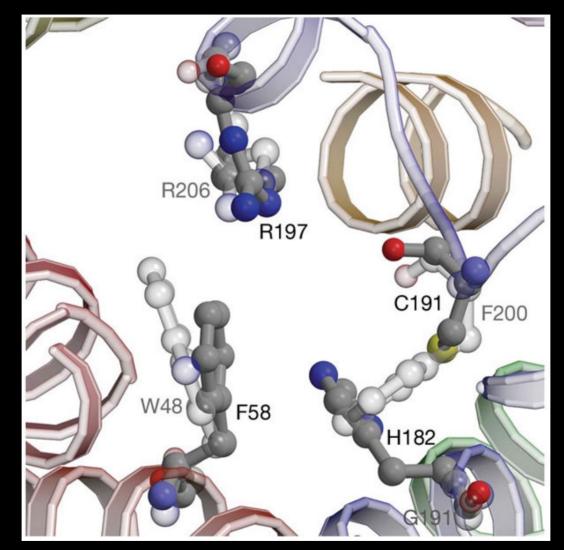


Kishida *et al., J Biol Chem,* 2000 Kuriyama *et al., Diabetes,* 2002

Tsukaguchi *et al., J Clin Invest,* 1998 Carbrey *et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci,* 2003

Starvation—AQP7 releases glycerol derived from fat catabolism. AQP9 facilitates hepatic glycerol uptake for gluconeogensis.

Structures of AQP1 and GlpF



Fu *et al., Science,* 2000 Sui *et al., Nature,* 2001

Aquaporin water channels

Freely permeated by H_2O , not H_3O^+

Certain homologs permeated by glycerol, nitrate, or arsenite

Structural models explain functions

Implicated in multiple clinical disorders Renal-vascular diseases Brain injury and edema Loss of vision Starvation Thermal stress

Expressed throughout nature

