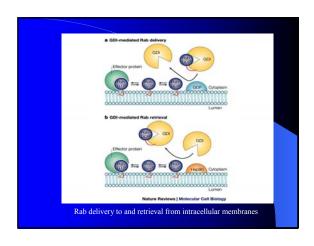
TARGETING RAB GTPases TO DISTINCT MEMBRANE COMPARTMENTS

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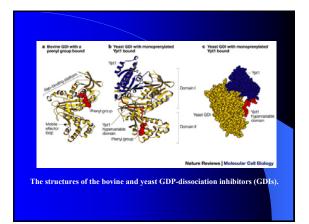
> Presented by Rong Guo March 10, 2005

How are the Rab proteins delivered to distinct membranes?

- Rab proteins associate tightly with membranes by virtue of the double prenylation of their C termini
- Prenylated Rab GTPases are also present in the cytosol, where they are bound to a protein known as GDPdissociation inhibitor (GDI).
- Complexes of prenylated Rab proteins bound to GDI contain all the information that is needed for accurate membrane delivery.

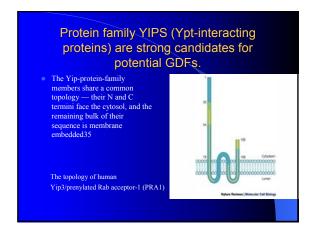


How does GDI bind prenylated Rabs?



- In summary, Ypt1 drapes over the surface of GDI, and is held in place by switch-domain recognition at the top and prenyl-group binding at the bottom.
- This places the targeting, information-rich, hypervariable domain of Ypt1 on the GDI surface for presentation to target membranes during the process of membrane delivery.
- When bound to GDI, the differences in hypervariabledomain length and sequence will create a distinct surface for recognition by membrane components during the delivery process.

- In vitro reconstituted Rab proteins delivery onto membranes show GDP release and GTP binding followed the membrane association of Rab proteins by a significant lag. Both the initial rate and the overall extent of the membrane binding were saturable, which indicates that the process might be enzyme catalysed.
- There might be a 'GDI-DISPLACEMENT FACTOR' (GDF) that catalyses the dissociation of Rab-GDI complexes.



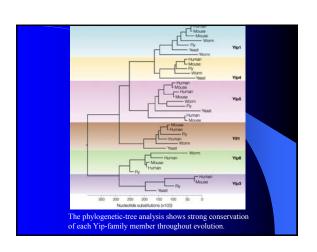
Yip3 is a GDI-displacement factor

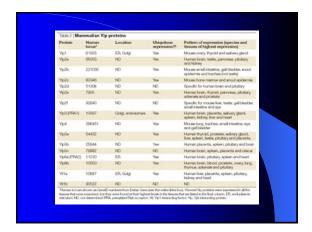
- Femtomoles of Yip3/PRA1 could quantitatively dissociate picomoles of pure, stable prenylated-Rab9-GDI complexes.
- anti-Yip3/PRA1 antibodies blocked the recruitment of Rab9 onto endosomes
- the expression of Yip3/PRA1 in cells yielded endosomes with a greater capacity for Rab9 recruitment
- RNA-interference-mediated depletion of Yip3/PRA1 in cells led to a decrease in membrane-associated (but not total) Rab9 protein.

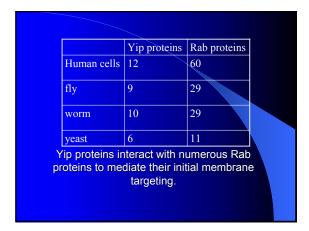
Protein	Location	Essential in S. cerevisiae?	Size (ADa)	Binding partners	Reference
Yet	Golgi and ER-Golgi vesicles	Yes	27.1	YM1, multiple Yots	
	7.00 0000000000000000000000000000000000			COPI (Sec23/Sec24), Bost v-SNAPE, Sec22	45-4
791	Golgi and ER-Golgi veeicles	Yes	36.5	Yip1, Ypt1, Ypt7, Ypt10, Ypt11, Ypt31, Ypt32, Ypt52, Ypt53, Seo4, Vps21	36,3
Ylp2 (Ybp1)	Golgi, ER	No	20.3	Yip1, multiple Ypta	2
Ylp3	Linknown	No	19.4	Vip1, Ypt5, Vpt11, Vpt52, Vpt52, Vpt1, Vpt51, Sec4, Vpt31, Vpt32, Vpt10	3
Yip4	Unknown	No	26.0	Vpt1, Vpt6, Vpt7, Vpt10, Vpt11, Vpt31, Vpt32, Vpt52, Vpt53, Sec4, Vps21	3
Yip5	Urknown	No	34.8	Ypt1, Ypt7, Ypt10, Ypt11, Ypt31, Ypt32, Ypt52, Ypt53, Seo4, Vps21 (not Ypt6)	. 3
Human Yip3 (PRA1) Golgi and endosomes		NA	20.7	Rub5, Rub6	5
				Penyl Rab3A, temenyl Rab3A, prenyl Rab1, VAMP2 transmembrane domain* (not Rac1, RhoA, VAMP1)	3
				Rab4a, Rab4b, Rab5a, Rab5c, Rab7, Rab17, Rab22f (not Rae)	3
				Printyl He-Riss, RhoA, TC21, Rep1A	4
				GDI	4
				Lentvirus cytoplasmic domains	5
				Piccolo protein	6
Human Yip6 (PRA2) ER		NA.	21.5	Prenyl RabOA, Reb1A	4

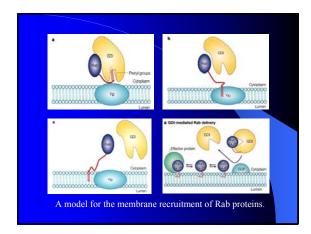
In yeast, does Yip1 participate in membrane recruitment of Ypt1?

- Some positive results:
- antibodies against the N terminus of Yip1 blocked the formation of coatomer protein-II (COPII)-coated transport vesicles
- the formation of fusion-competent vesicles that are derived from the ER was inhibited by anti-Yip1 antibodies
- Yip1 binds Bos1 and Sec22, the ER/Golgi vesiclemembrane (v)-SNARE proteins
- the human homologue of Yip1 binds to Sec23/24, which are components of ER-derived transport-vesicle coats









• Rab proteins would be delivered to the membrane by GDI, and the complex would be dissociated by a GDF that might be a Yip-family member.