

Paper 01

Am J Physiol Cell Physiol 306: C607–C620, 2014.
First published January 22, 2014; doi:10.1152/ajpcell.00122.2013.

Force-dependent vinculin binding to talin in live cells: a crucial step in anchoring the actin cytoskeleton to focal adhesions

Hiroaki Hirata,^{1,2} Hitoshi Tatsumi,³ Chwee Teck Lim,^{1,4} and Masahiro Sokabe^{1,2,3}

¹*Mechanobiology Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore;* ²*Cell Mechanosensing Project, International Cooperative Research Project/Solution-Oriented Research for Science and Technology, Japan Science and Technology Agency, Nagoya, Japan;* ³*Department of Physiology, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya, Japan;* and ⁴*Department of Biomedical Engineering and Department of Mechanical Engineering, National University of Singapore, Singapore*

Submitted 3 May 2013; accepted in final form 19 January 2014

Hirata H, Tatsumi H, Lim CT, Sokabe M. Force-dependent vinculin binding to talin in live cells: a crucial step in anchoring the actin cytoskeleton to focal adhesions. *Am J Physiol Cell Physiol* 306: C607–C620, 2014. First published January 22, 2014; doi:10.1152/ajpcell.00122.2013.—Mechanical forces play a pivotal role in the regulation of focal adhesions (FAs) where the actin cytoskeleton is anchored to the extracellular matrix through integrin and a variety of linker proteins including talin and vinculin. The localization of vinculin at FAs depends on mechanical

etion in fibroblasts (17, 34, 65). The talin-mediated link between the actin cytoskeleton and clustered integrin is broken repeatedly by a small force of ~ 2 pN generated by the retrograde flow of actin filaments (34). On the other hand, the integrin-actin cytoskeleton linkage is strengthened when a mechanical force is loaded to it (7, 61). The strengthened linkage can sustain much larger forces (~ 20 pN), which

Where are we...

1 Paper 01

2 Scientific question?

3 Experimental paradigm

4 Techniques?

5 Reagents

6 Chamber slides

7 MATERIALS AND METHODS

8 Antibodies

9 Fluorescence microscopy

10 Polyclonal antibody production? Monoclonal antibody production?

11 Polyclonal Monoclonal

12 Monoclonal antibody production flowchart

13 Immunogen vs antigen

14 Immunofluorescence

15 Fig.1

16 Pharmacological approach

17 Fig.1

18 Fig.1

19 Fig.2

20 Fig.2

21 Dominant negative?

22

23

24 Endogenous expression

25 Transfection

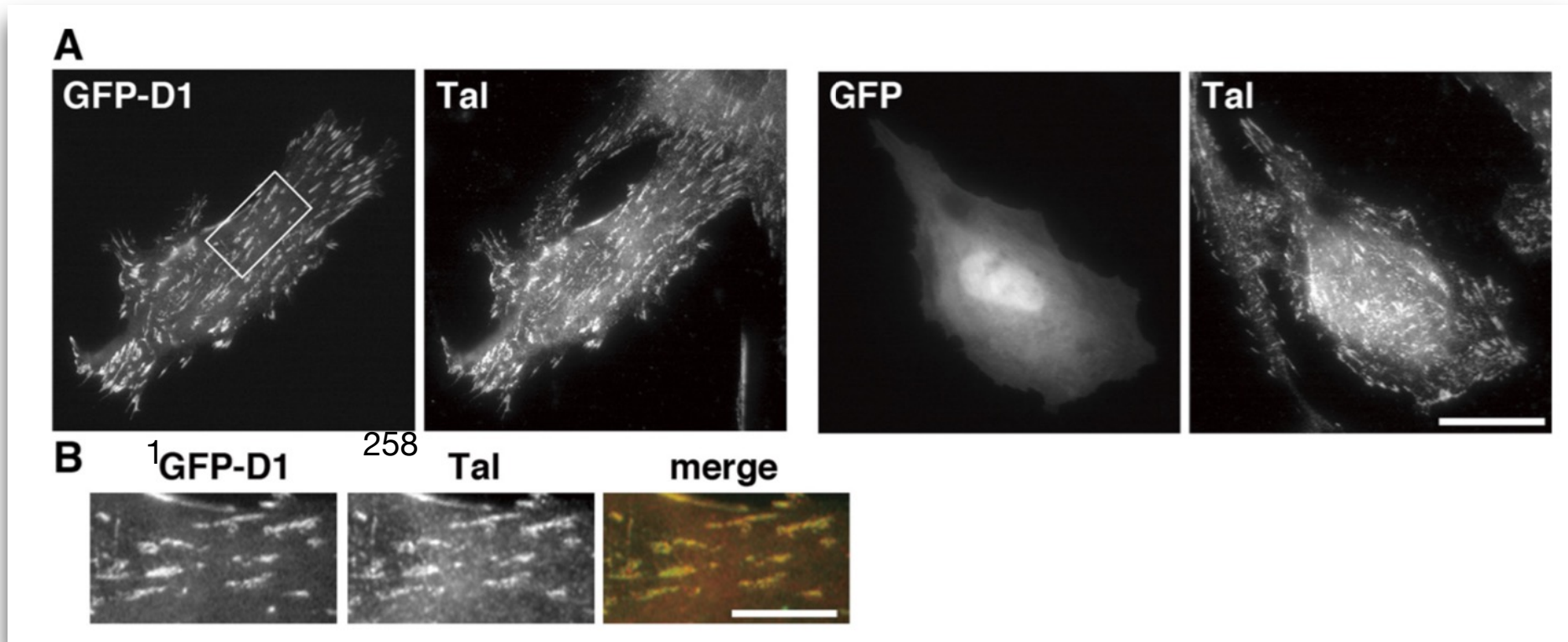
26 Transfection

27 Fig.3

28 Endogenous expression

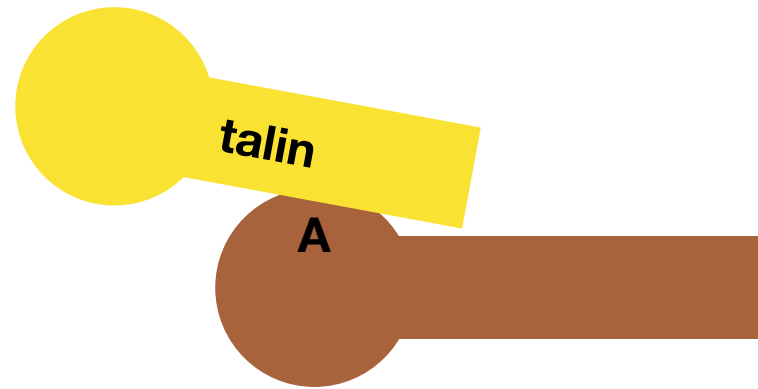
Fig.3

Green fluorescent protein (GFP)-D1 acts as a dominant-negative form against talin-vinculin binding at FAs.



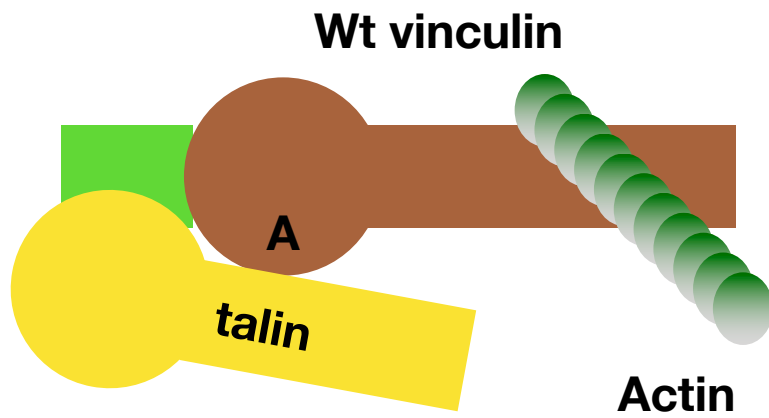
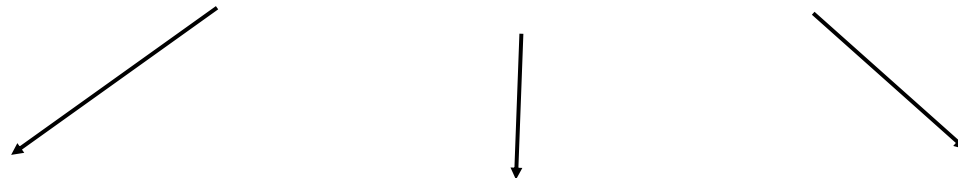
A: HFF cells grown on FN were transfected with GFP-D1 or GFP and then stained for talin (Tal). *B*: high magnification of the boxed area in *A*. Merged image (green for GFP-D1 and red for talin) is also shown.

Endogenous expression



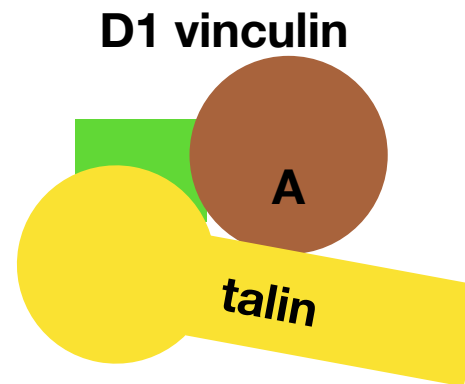
Wt vinculin

Transfected constructs

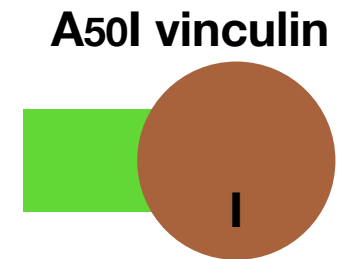


Wt vinculin

Actin



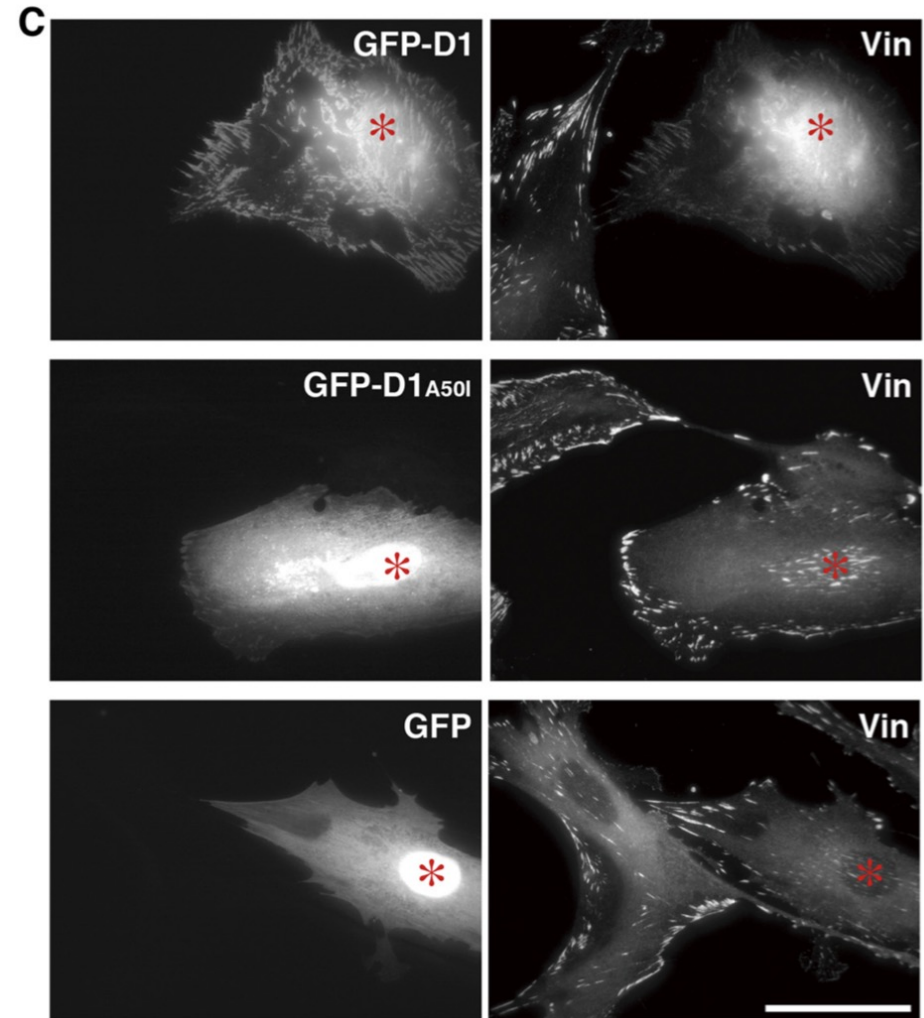
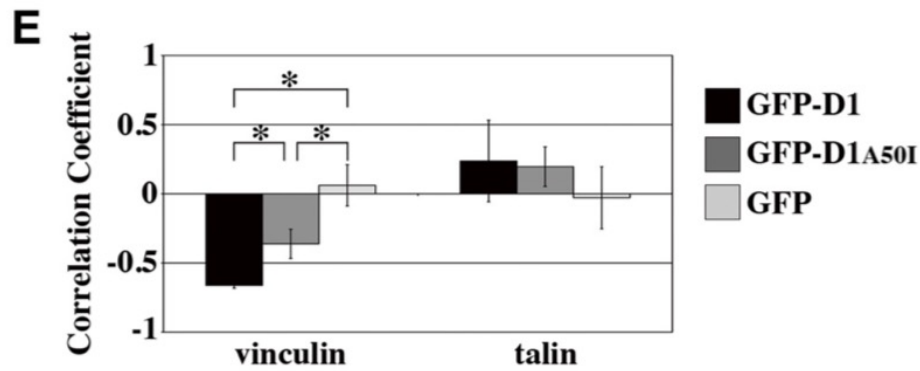
D1 vinculin



A50I vinculin

Fig.3

HFF cells were transfected with GFP-D1, GFP-D1_{A50I} or GFP, and then stained for endogenous vinculin (Vin).

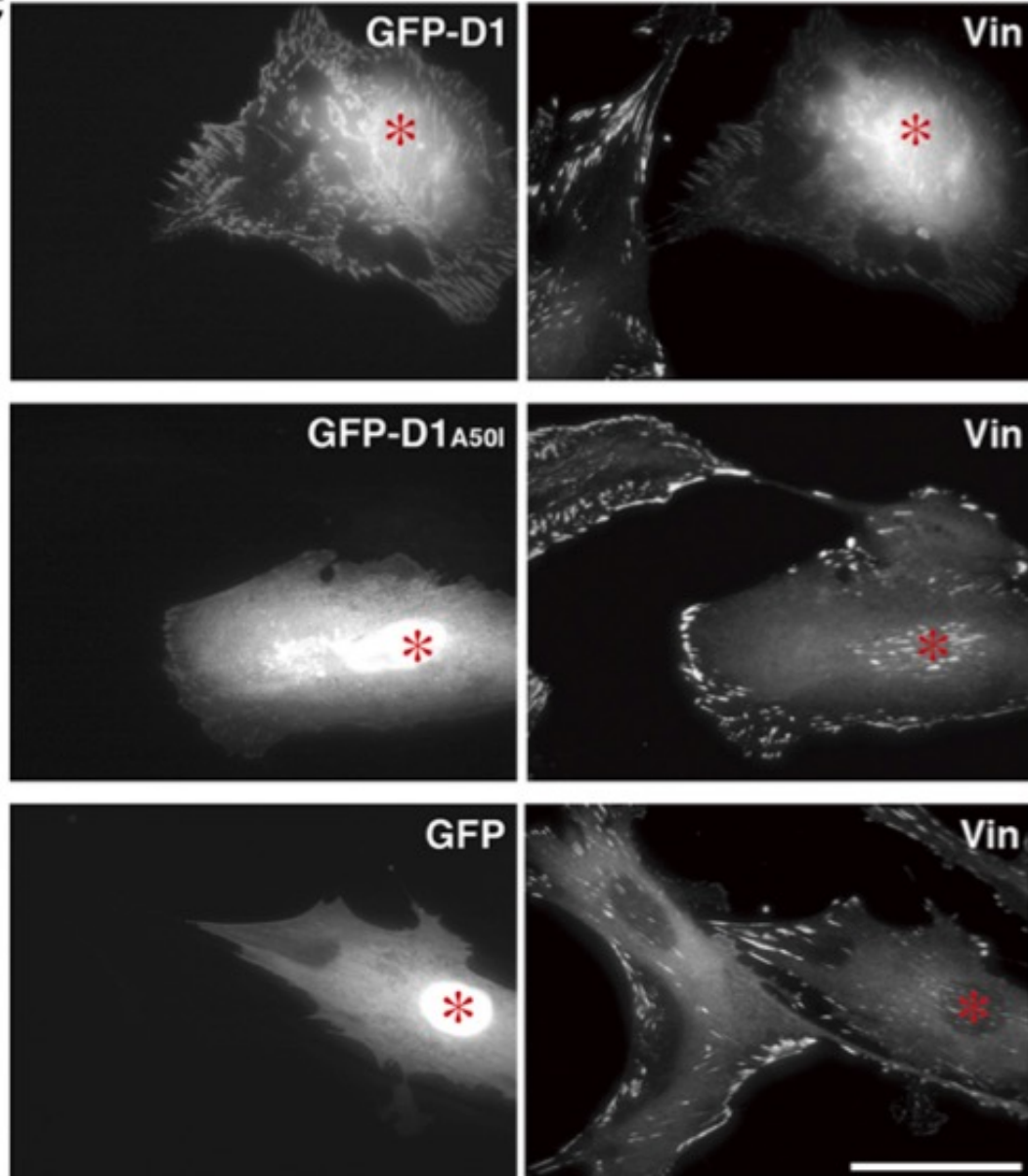


* Cells expressing the exogenous molecules.

GFP

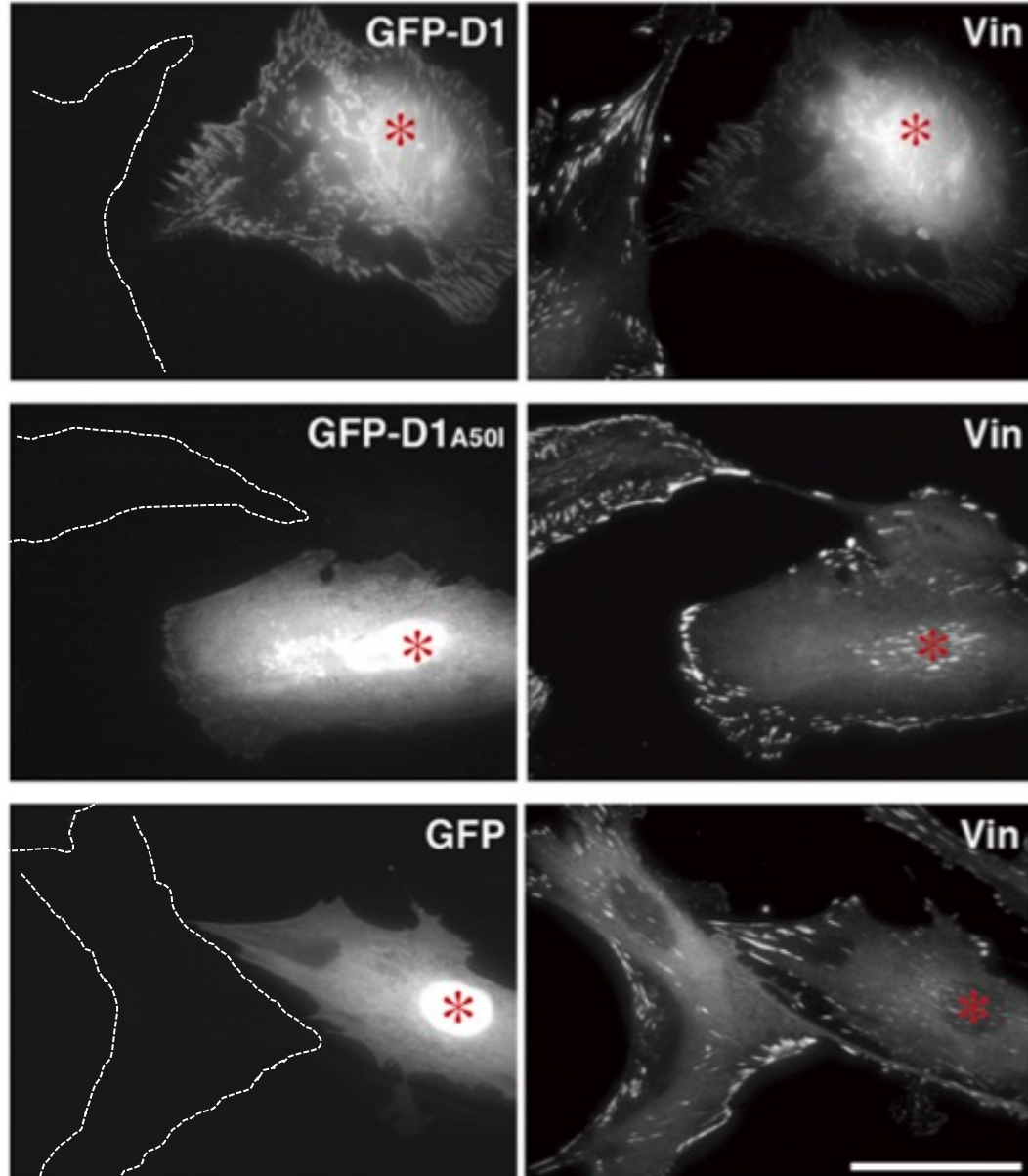
Endogenous vinculin

C



GFP

Endogenous vinculin



GFP

Endogenous vinculin

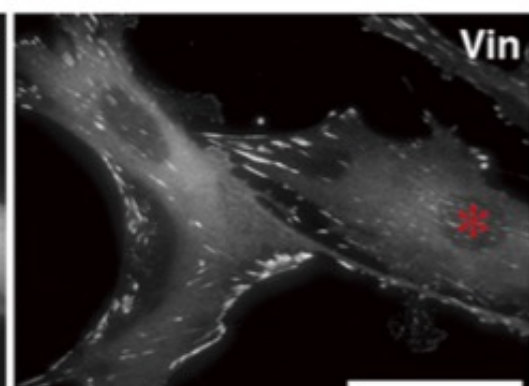
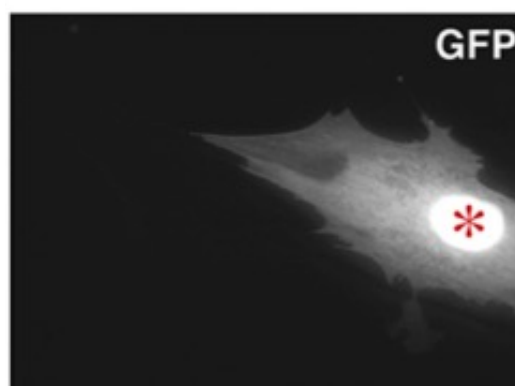
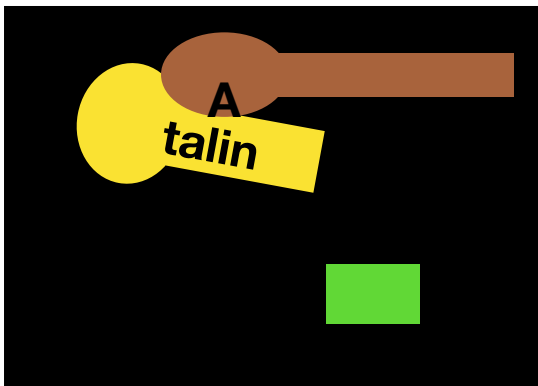
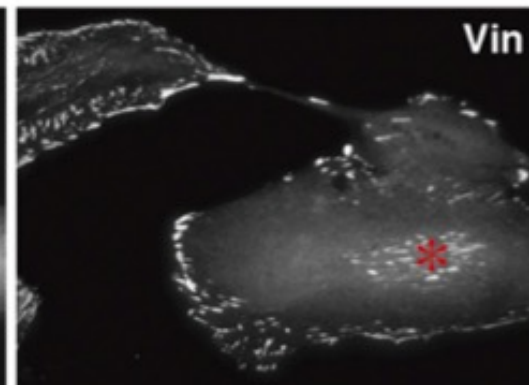
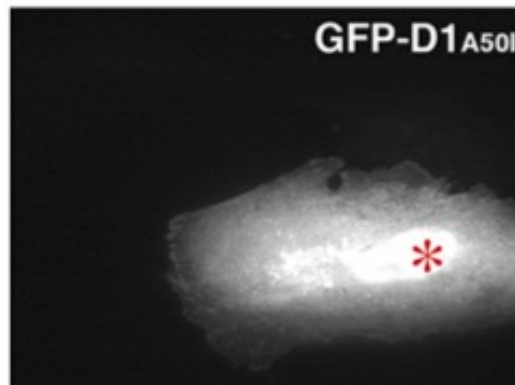
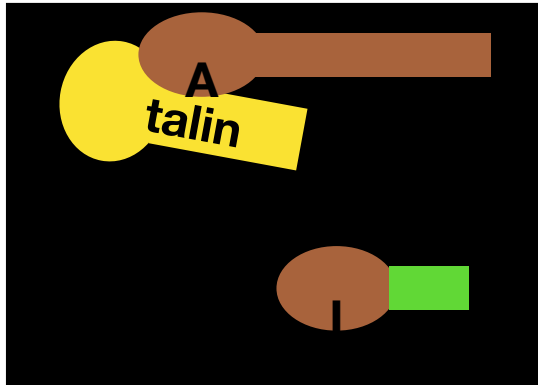
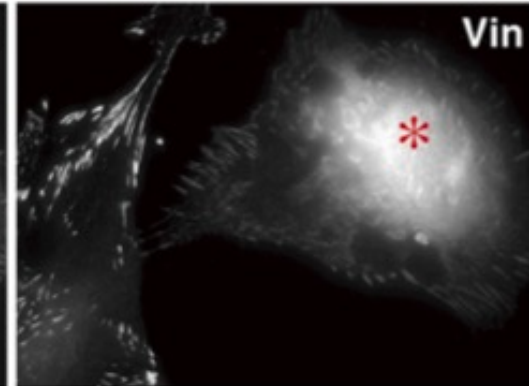
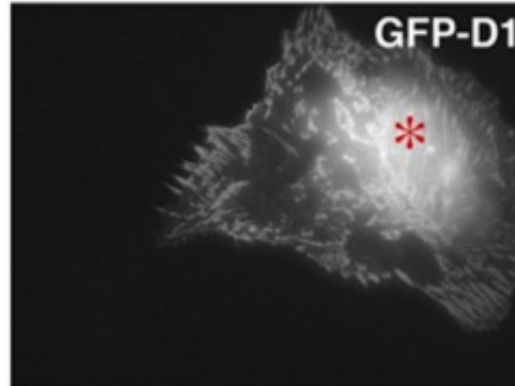
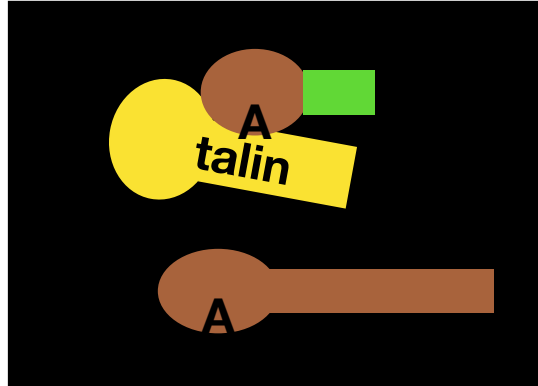
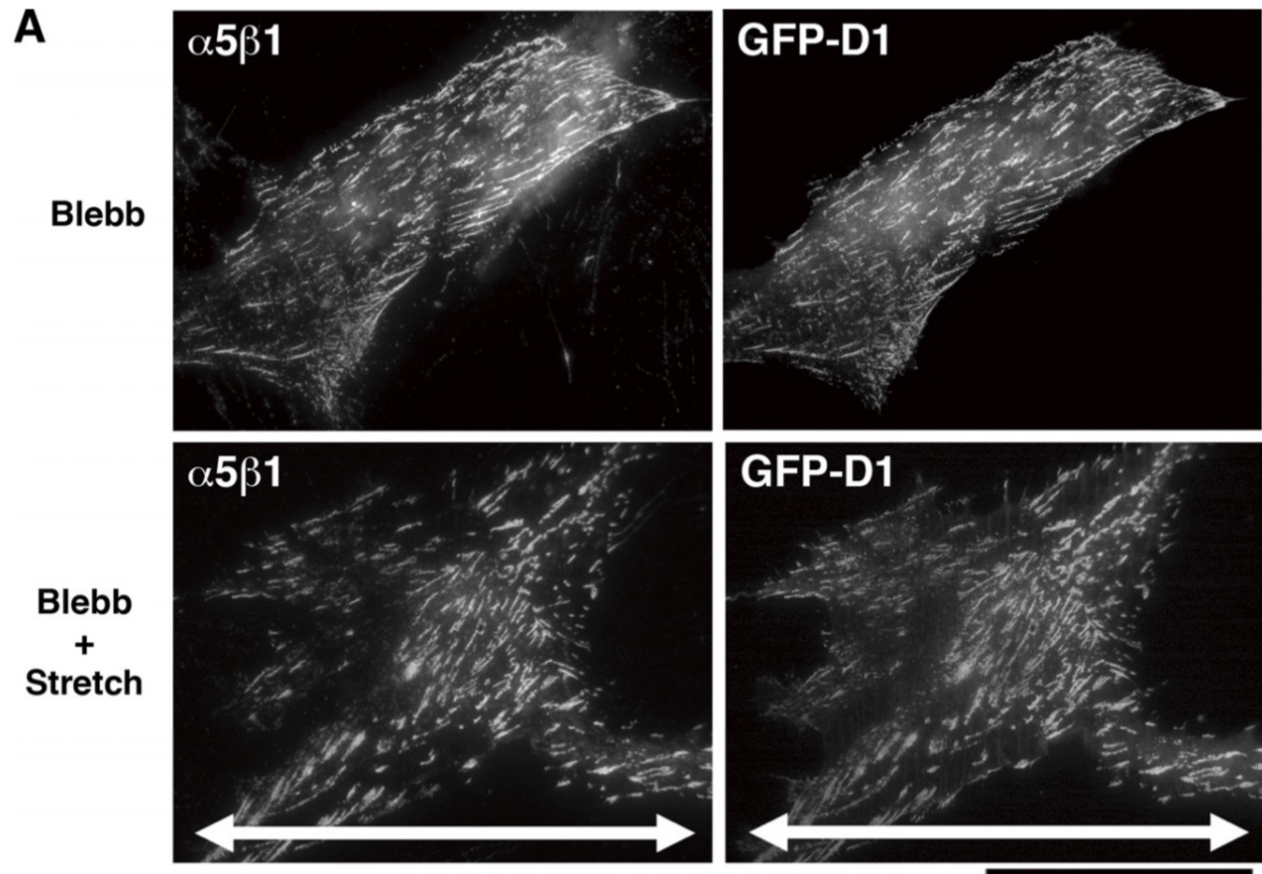


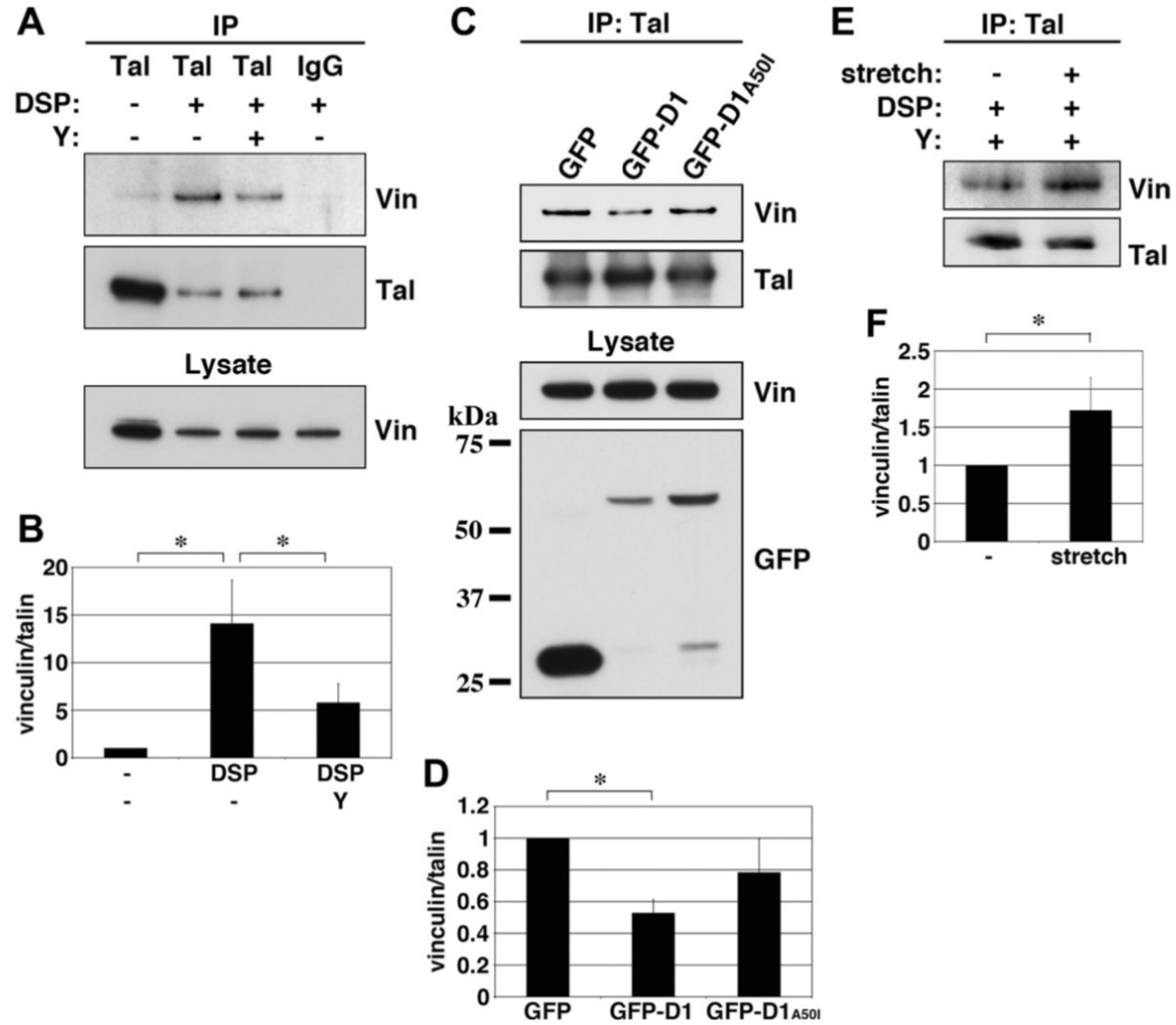
Fig.4

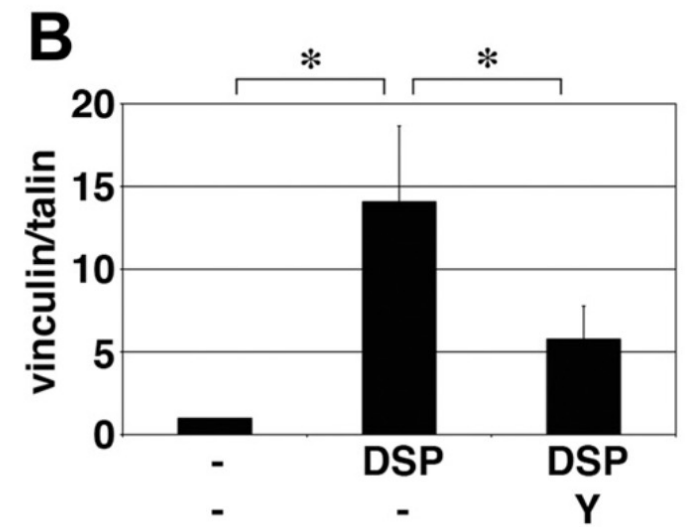
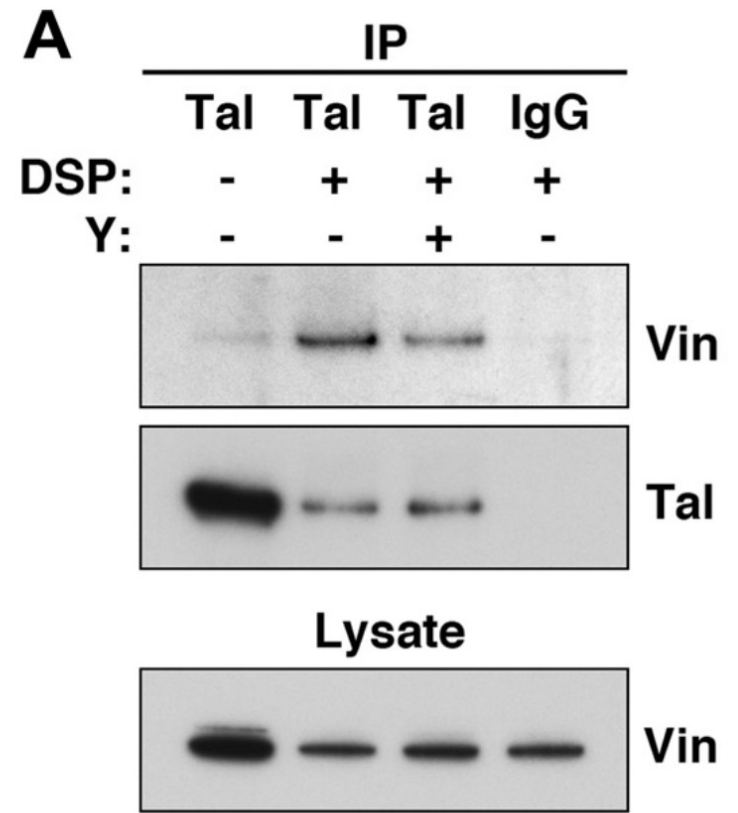
Inhibition of talin-vinculin binding abrogates the stretch-induced vinculin accumulation at FAs.



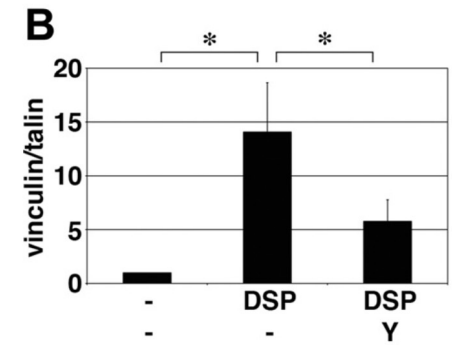
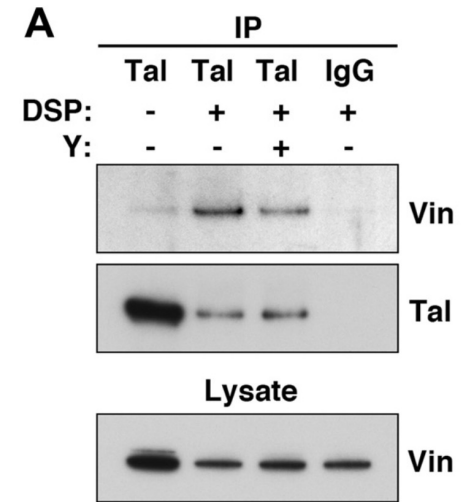
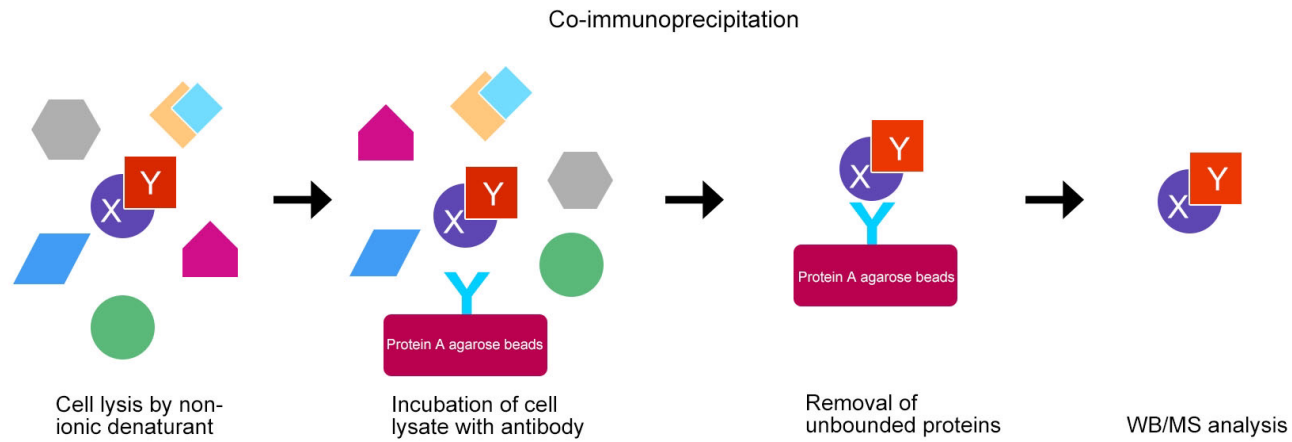
A: HFF cells grown on FN-coated elastic substrata and transfected with GFP-D1 were treated with 100 μ M blebbistatin for 30 min, and then the substrata were uniaxially stretched (50% for 3 min) in the presence of blebbistatin. Cells without (Blebb) or with stretching substratum (Blebb + Stretch) were stained for $\alpha 5\beta 1$ -integrin.

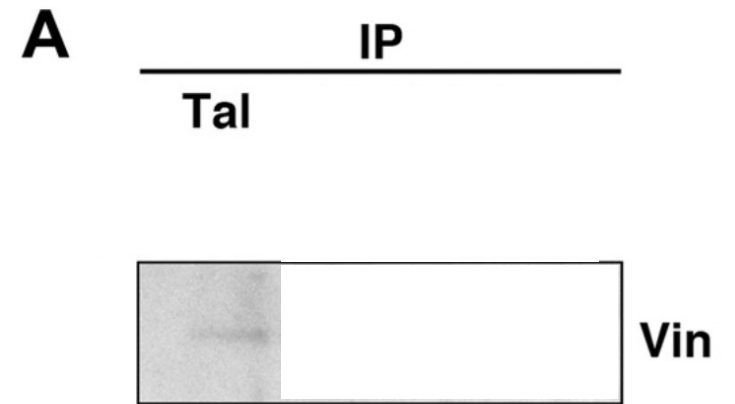
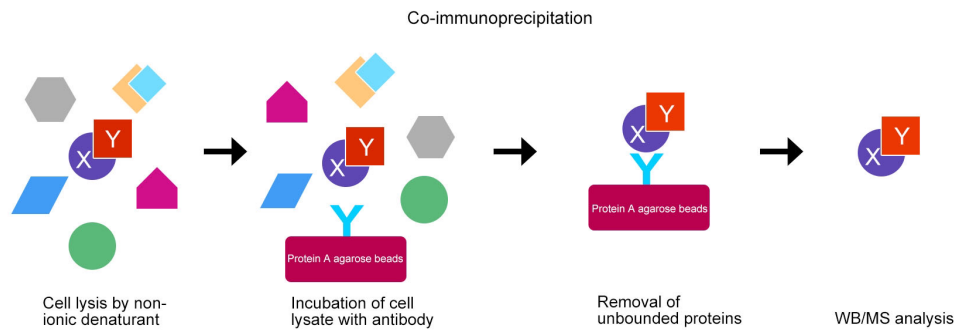
Explain the results of figure 6C

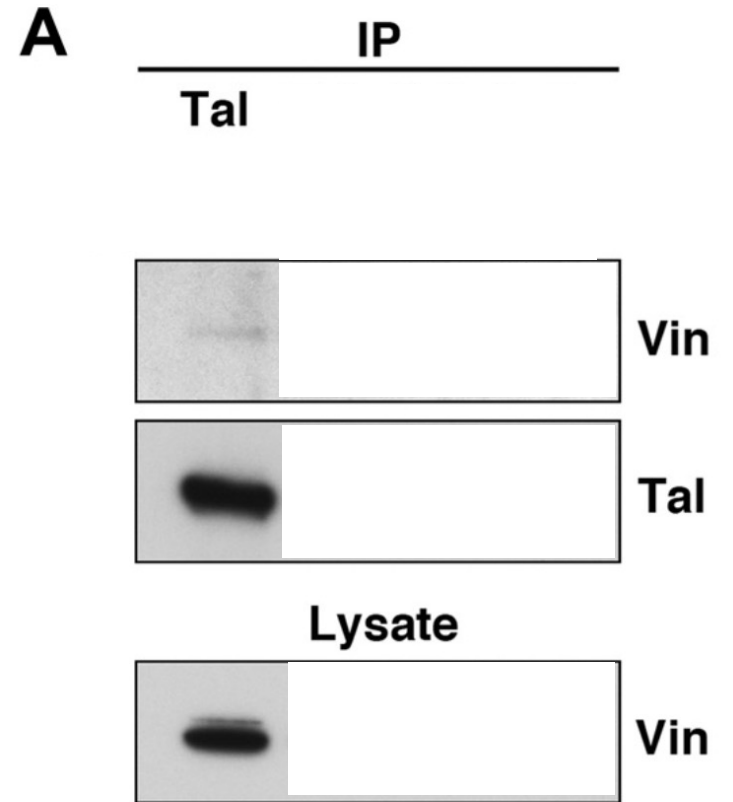
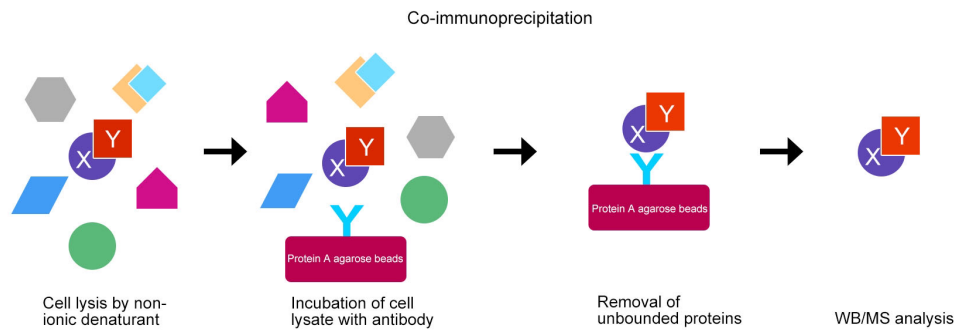




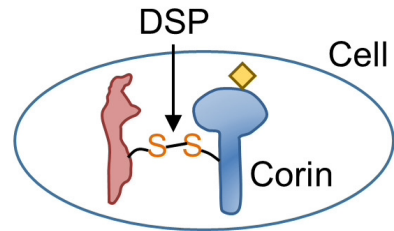
Immunoprecipitation



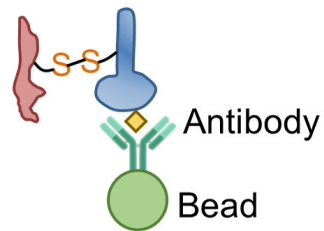




Crosslinking



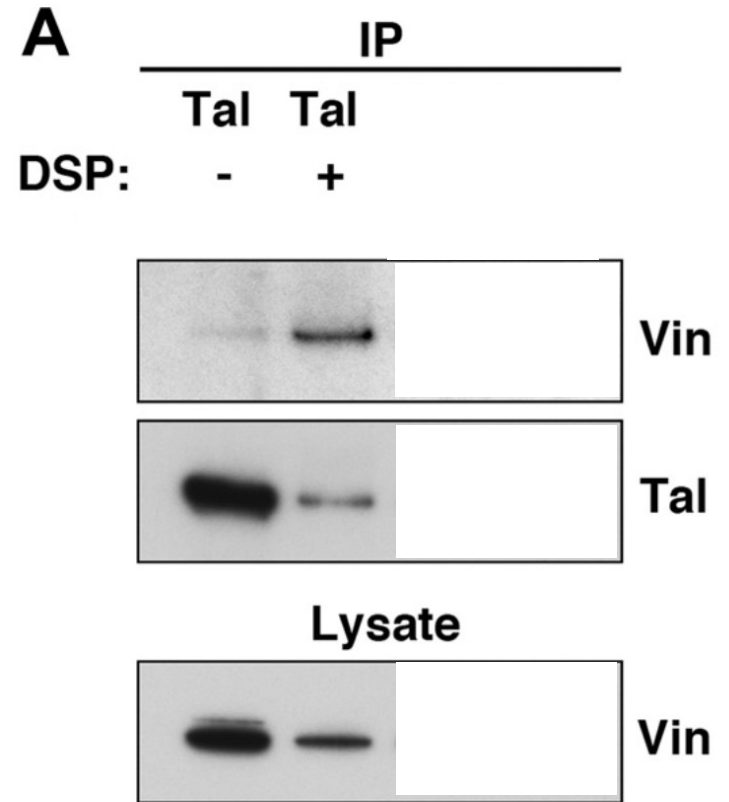
1. Protein cross-linking



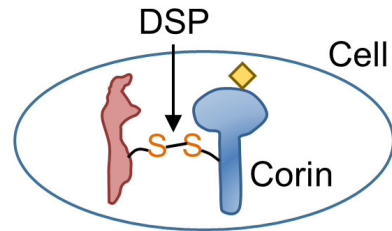
2. Immunoprecipitation



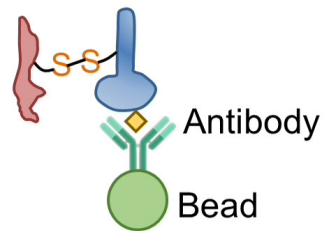
3. SDS PAGE



Crosslinking



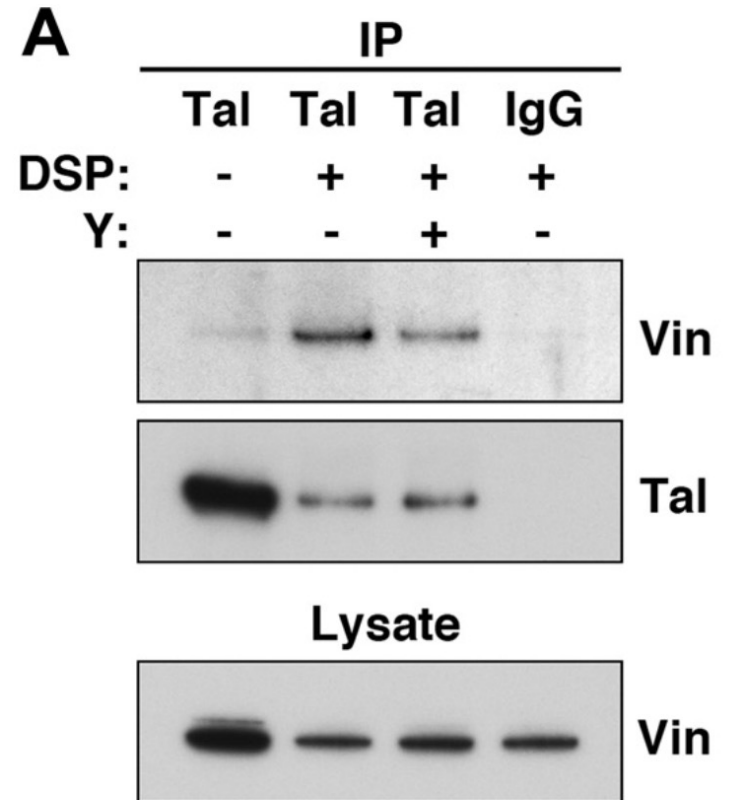
1. Protein cross-linking



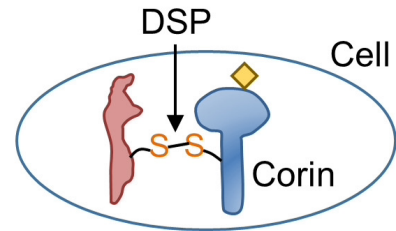
2. Immunoprecipitation



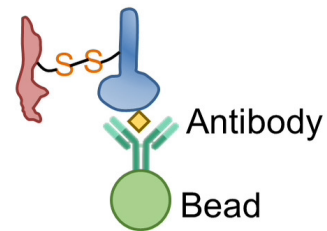
3. SDS PAGE



Crosslinking



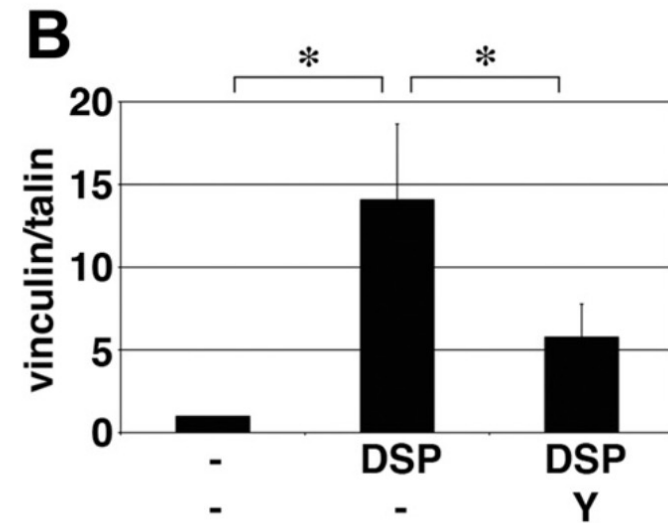
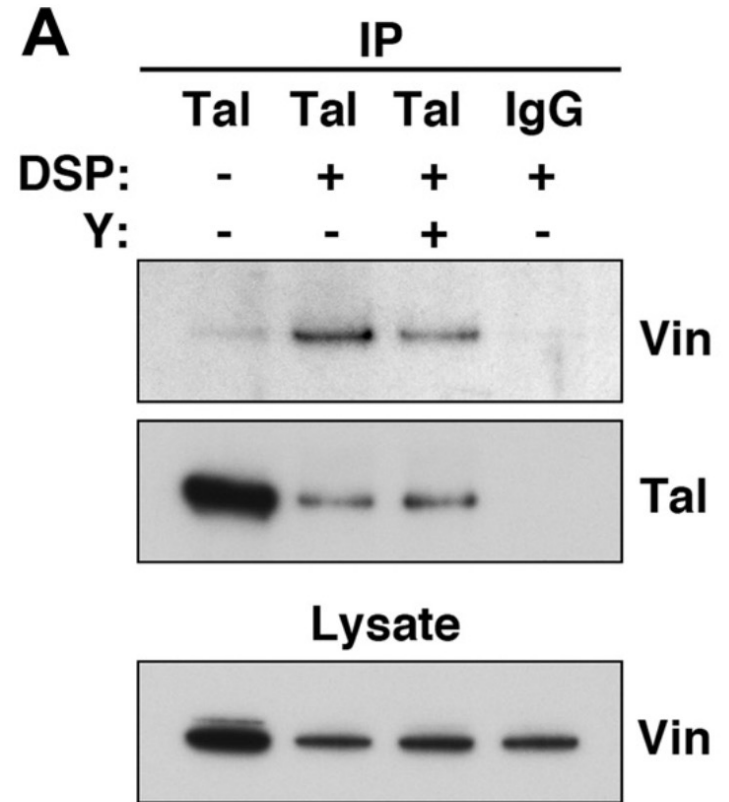
1. Protein cross-linking



2. Immunoprecipitation



3. SDS PAGE



Your turn:

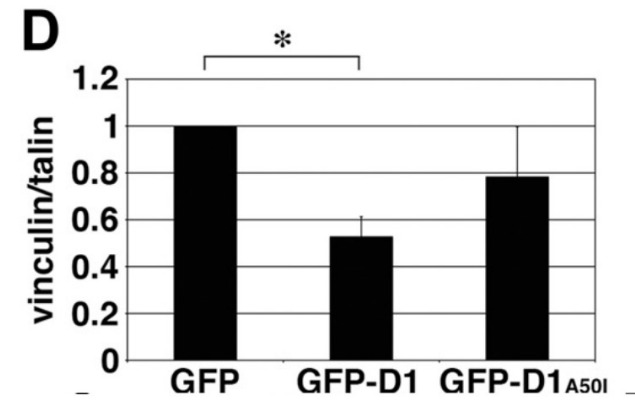
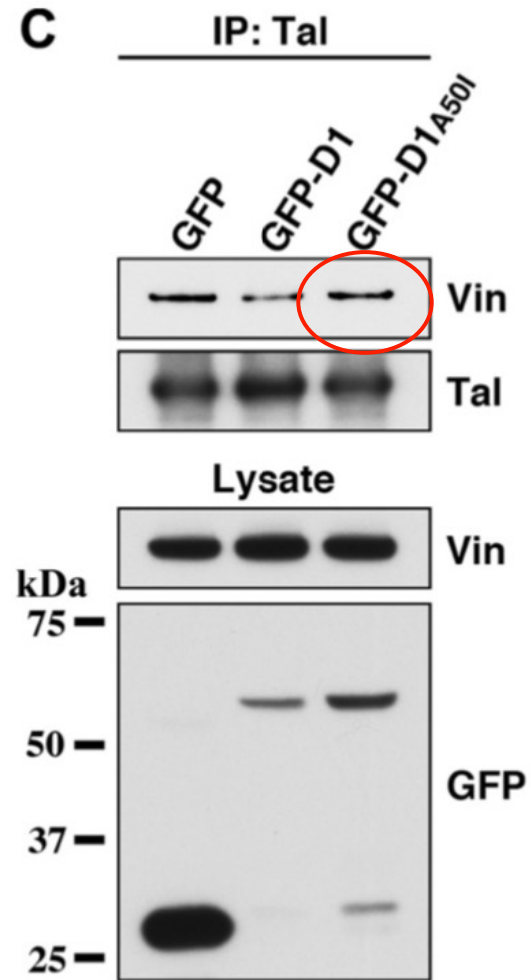
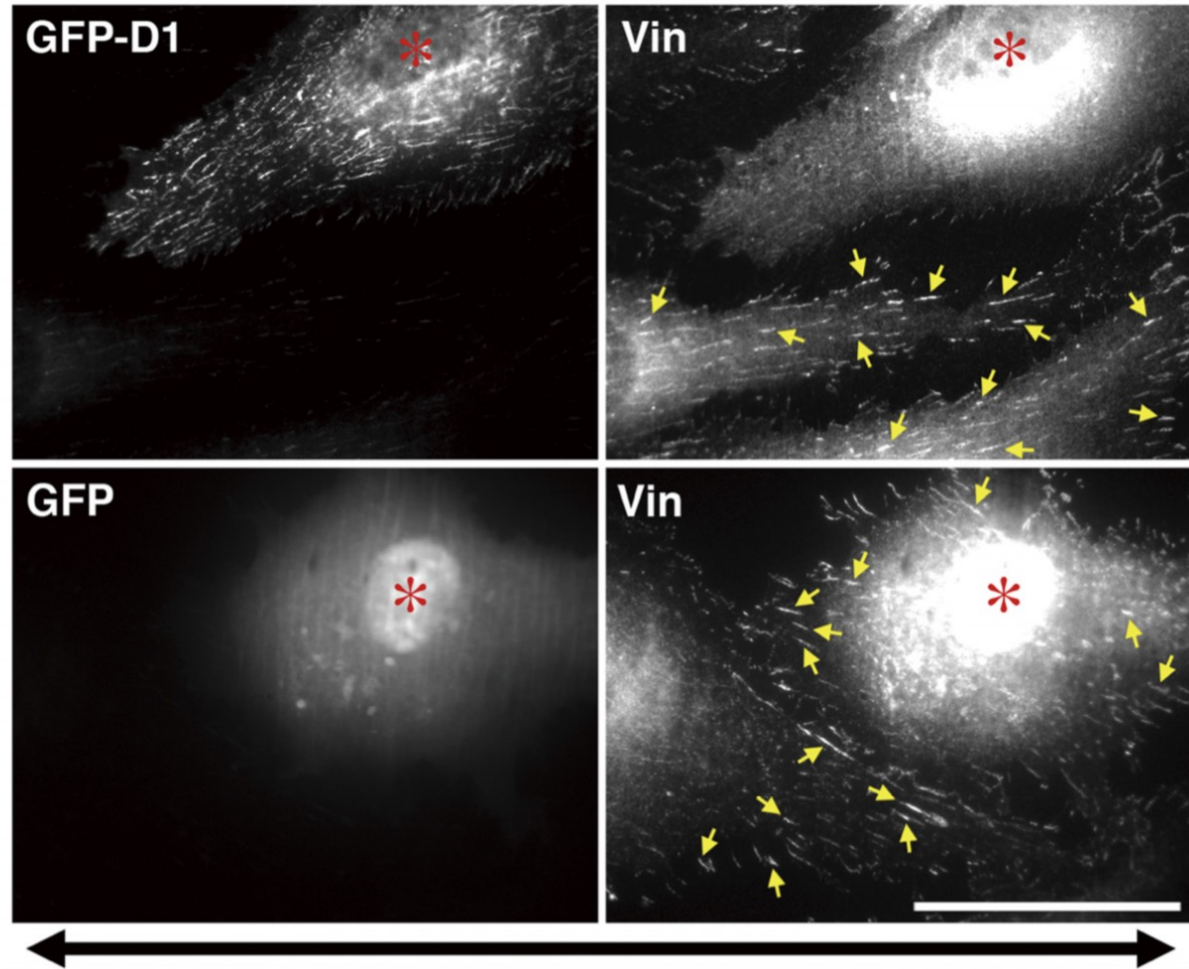


Fig.4

Inhibition of talin-vinculin binding abrogates the stretch-induced vinculin accumulation at FAs.

*
Cells expressing GFP-D1 or GFP.



HFF cells grown on FN-coated elastic substrata were transfected with GFP-D1 or GFP and treated with 100 μ M blebbistatin for 30 min. The substrata were uniaxially stretched (50% for 3 min) in the presence of blebbistatin, and cells were stained for endogenous vinculin (Vin). Double-headed arrows indicate the direction of the stretch axis. Bars = 50 μ m.