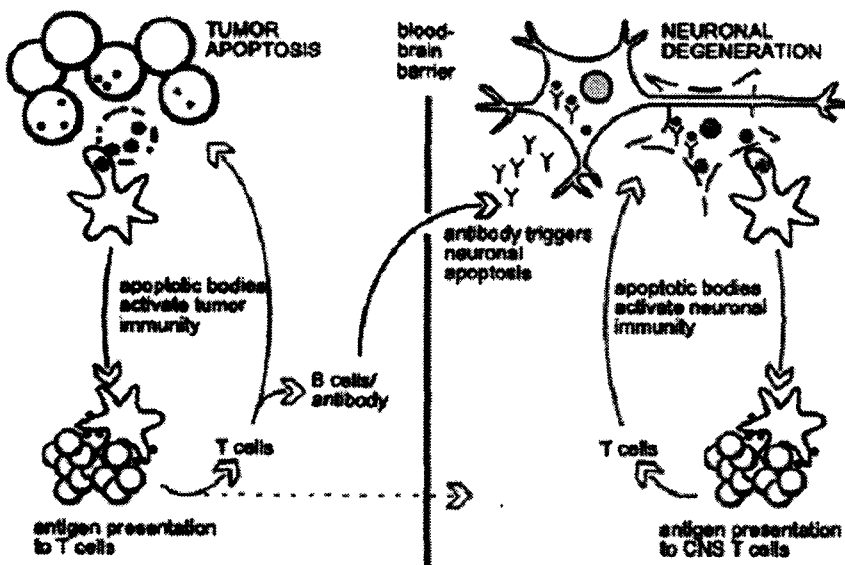


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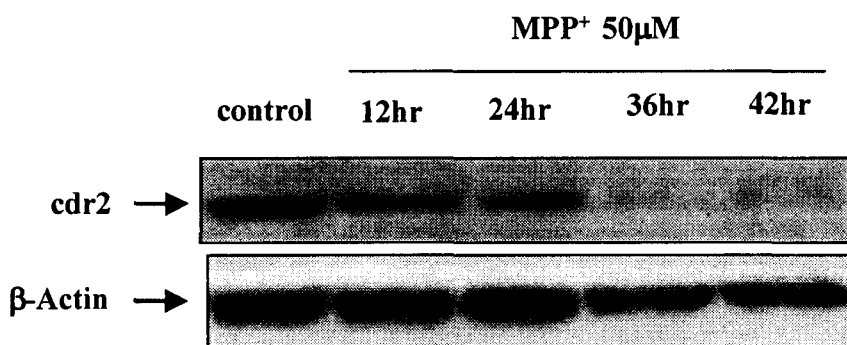
Potential role of onconeural antigen, cdr2 in dopaminergic neuronal cell death: involvement of calpain and proteasome system.

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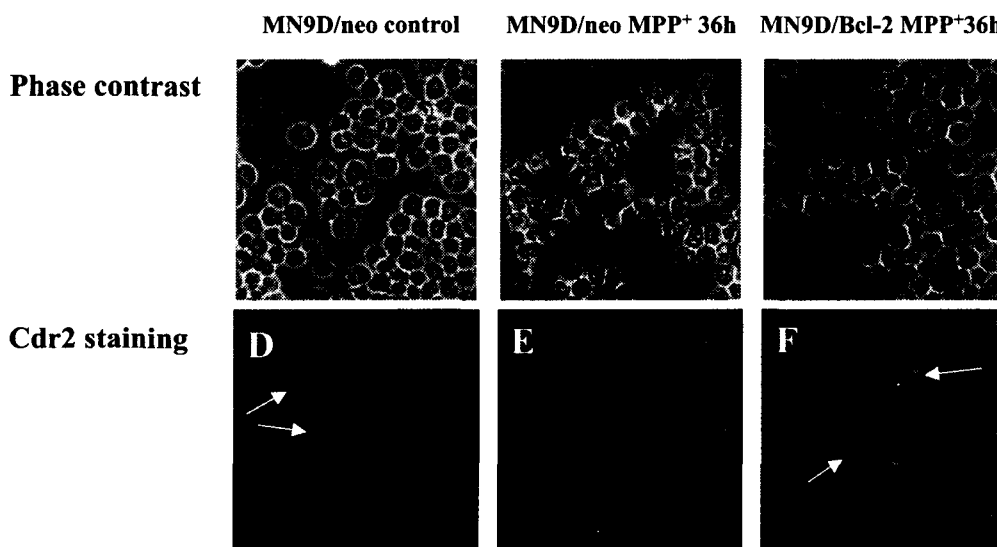
The cdr2 is a cerebellar degeneration-related gene encoding putative paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration antigens. Cdr2 is originally expressed in the central nervous system. Its ectopic expression in the peripheral nervous system leads to a generation of antibody eventually resulting in neurodegeneration of Perkinje cells in the cerebellum as shown below.



In the preliminary study, levels of *cdr2* protein decreased in a time-dependent manner in MPP⁺-induced MN9D cell death as determined by western blot analysis. As such, discernible decrease in *cdr2* protein level was detected 36 hrs following MPP⁺ treatment.

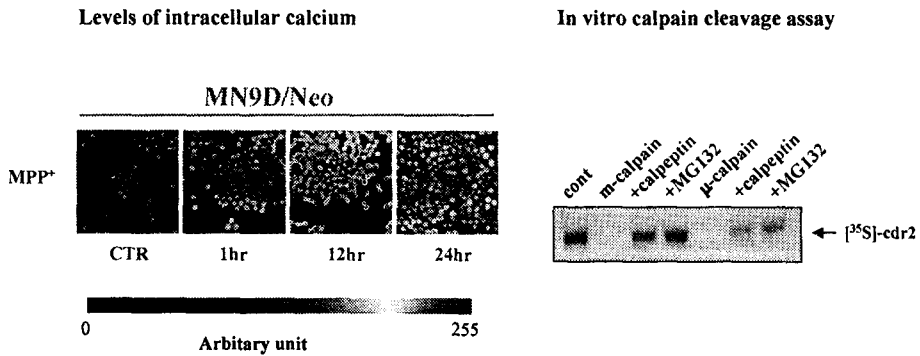


Using immunocytochemistry, it was also confirmed that level of *cdr2* protein indeed decreased in individual dopaminergic neurons both in vitro culture and in vivo animal models exposed to MPP⁺. Overexpression of Bcl-2 completely blocked MPP⁺-induced down-regulation of *cdr2* in MN9D cells.



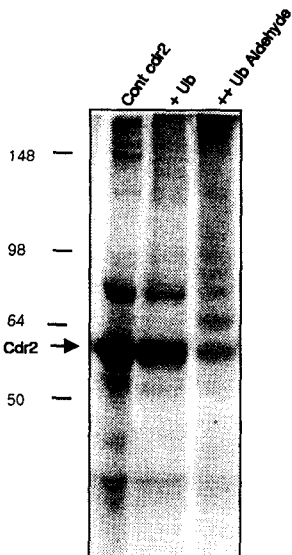
To examine array of protease(s) responsible for the drug-induced degradation of *cdr2*, MN9D cells were treated with MPP⁺ in the presence or the absence of various protease inhibitors. Results indicated that *cdr2* may be degraded by either calpain and/or ubiquitine proteasome system. This notion was further supported by in vitro calpain and ubiquitination assay.

calapin-mediated cleavage of *cdr2*

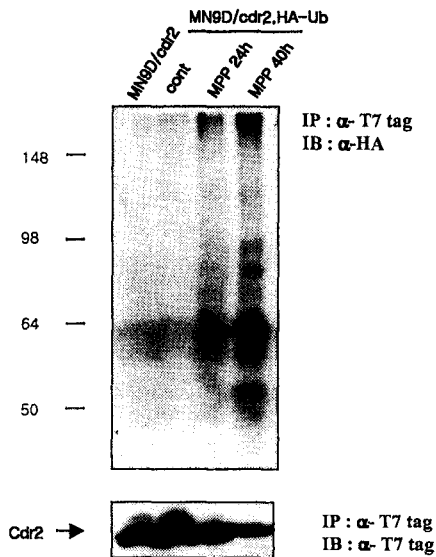


proteasome-mediated cleavage of *cdr2*

In vitro Ubiquitination

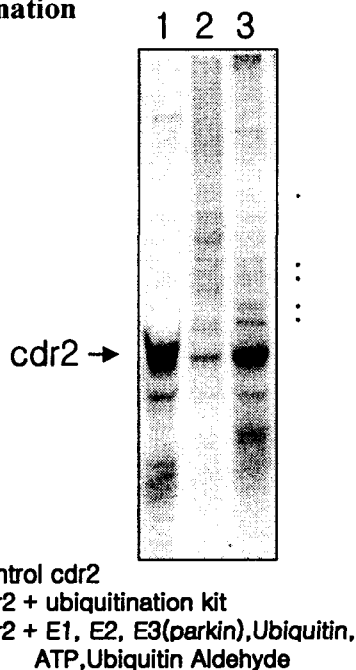


Immunoprecipitation

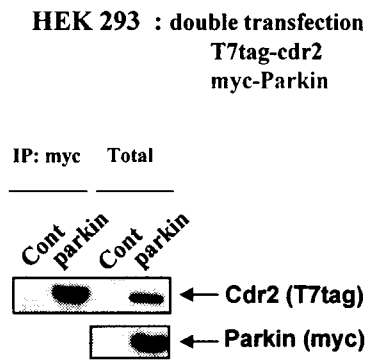


Interestingly, both in vitro ubiquitination assay and co-immunoprecipitation study raised the possibility that parkin binds to cdr2 and acts as one of E3 ligases to degrade cdr2 during MPP+-induced neuronal death. In various conditions that preserved levels of cdr2, MPP+-induced loss of dopaminergic neurons were significantly prevented as examined in both MN9D cells.

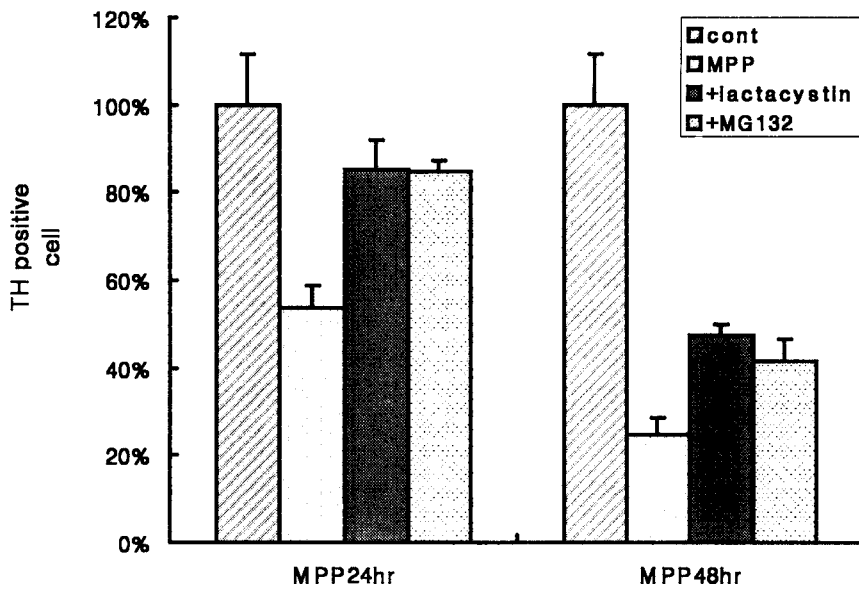
In vitro Ubiquitination



Immunoprecipitation



Double immunocytochemistry using anti-cdr2 and anti-tyrosine hydroxylase also revealed that co-treatment with calpeptin (a calpain inhibitor), MG132 or lactacystin (proteasome inhibitors) restored MPP+-induced decrease in cdr2 protein levels and subsequently rescued cells from MPP+-induced death in primary cultures of dopaminergic neuronal cells.



Taken together, present data suggest that *cdr2* seems to play a critical role for determining cell death and survival in experimental models of Parkinson's disease.