

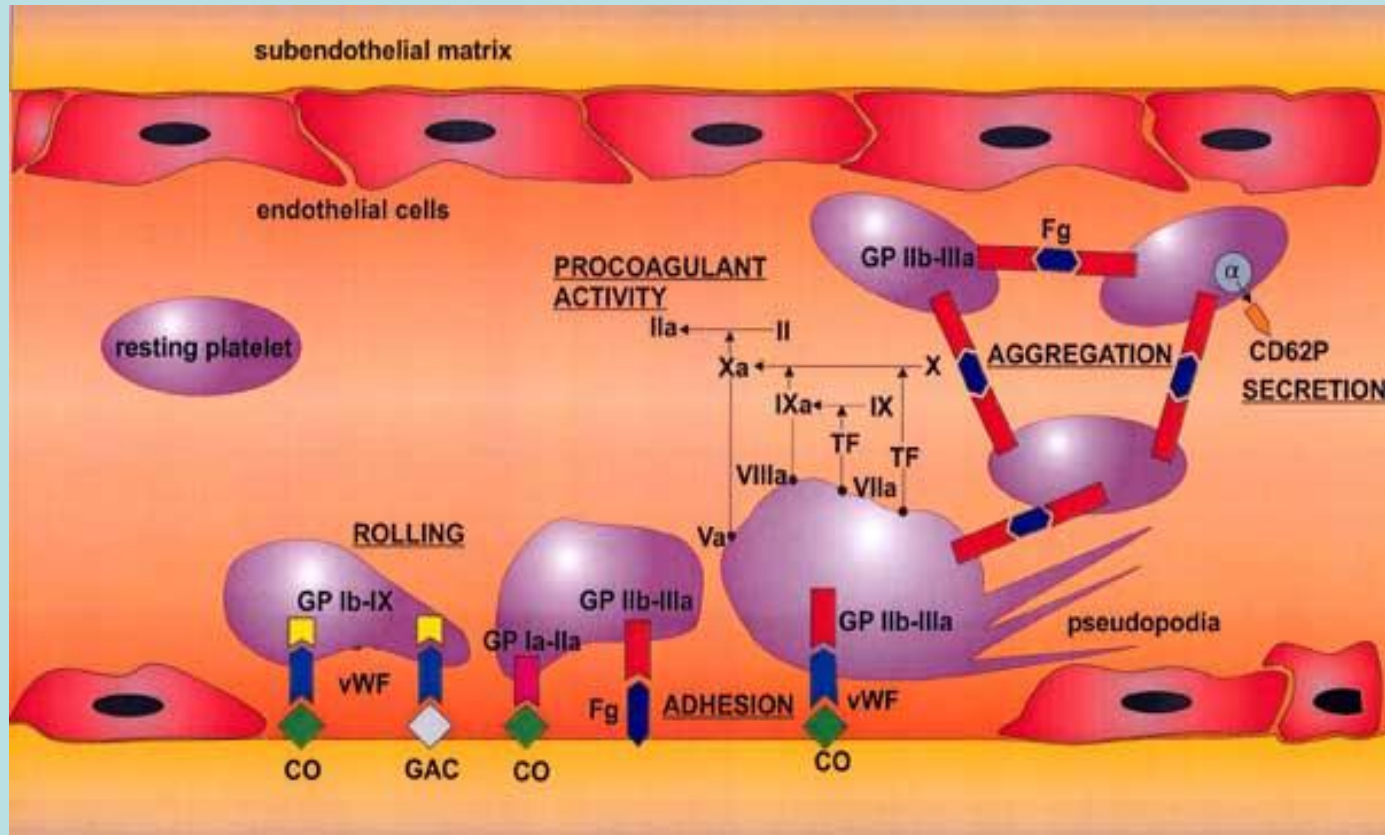
Integrin $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$: The role of peptides derived
from its extra-cellular and intracellular
domain on outside-in and inside-out
platelet activation

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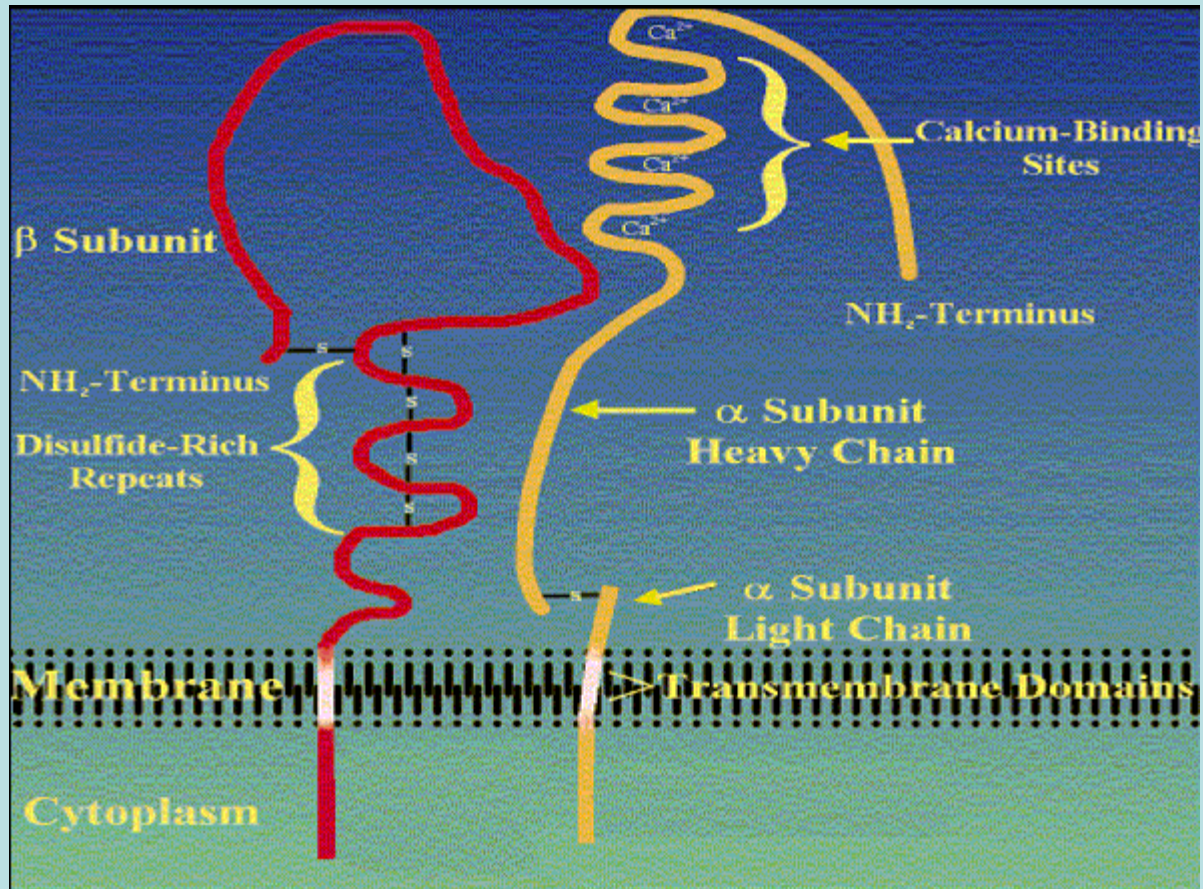
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Platelet integrin $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$ (GPIIb-IIIa) the Fg receptor



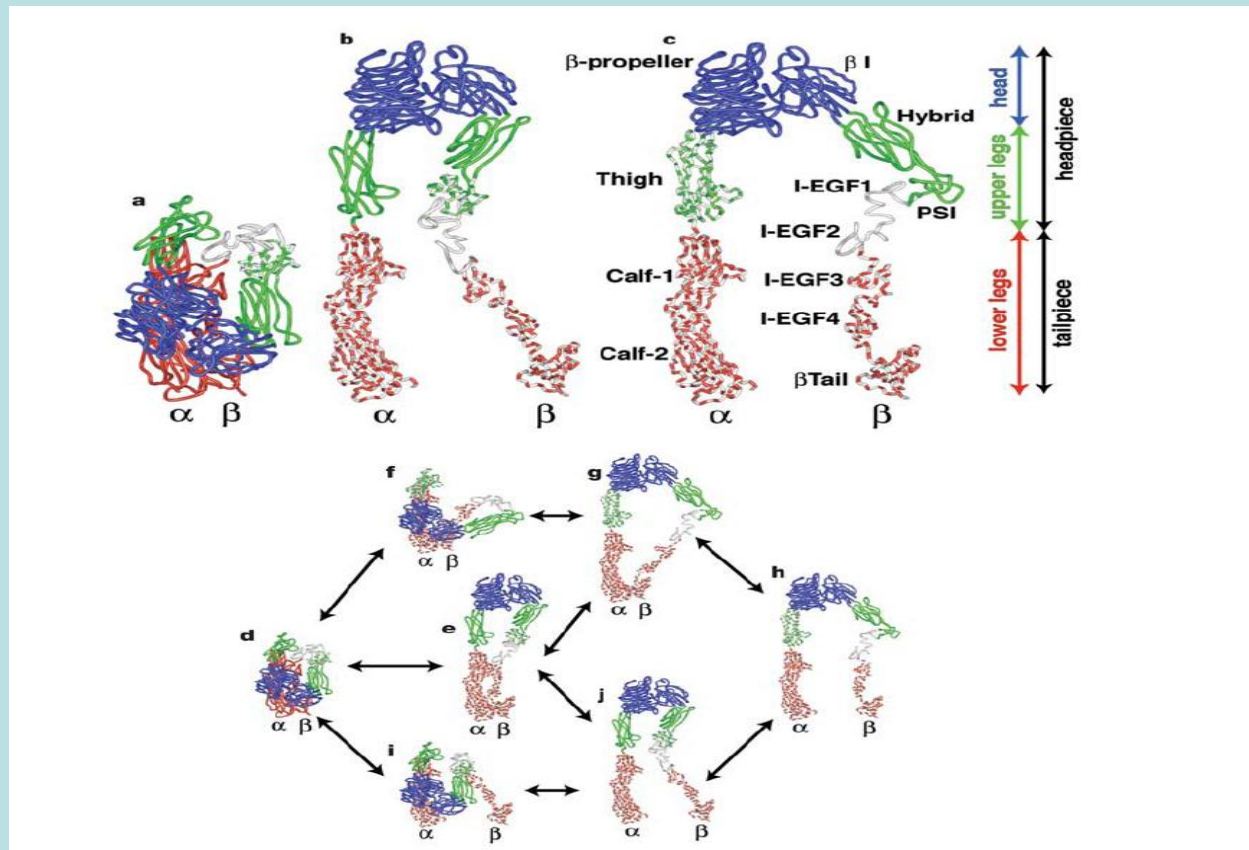
$\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$ plays an important role in platelet adhesion and is responsible for platelet aggregation

Platelet integrin $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ (GPIIb-IIIa)



- Integrin $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ is a (α/β) dimer
- Each subunit contains an extracellular, a transmembrane and a cytoplasmic domain.

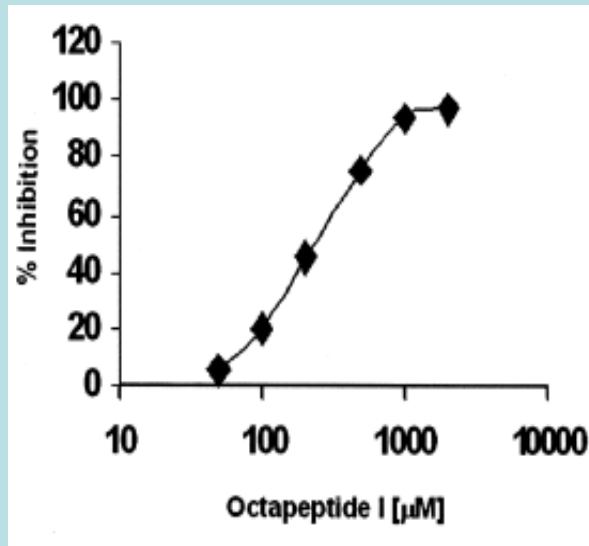
Integrin $\alpha_{IIb}\beta_3$ is strictly temporary and locally activated



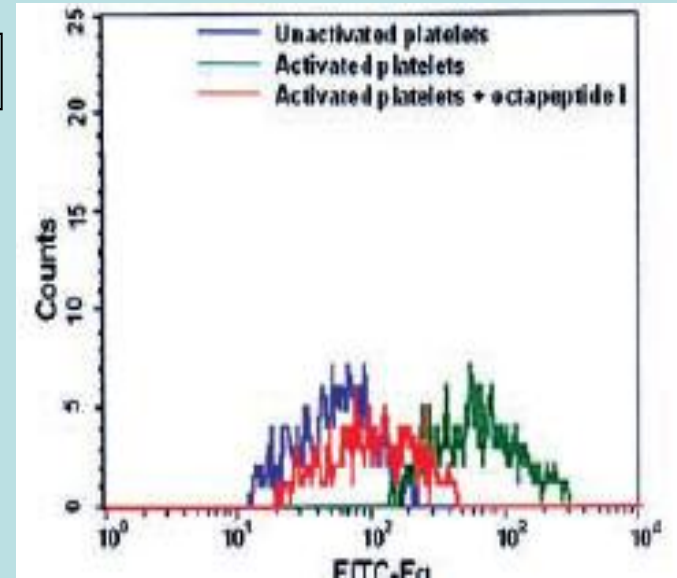
- In resting platelets integrin has a low-affinity (inactive), bent conformation.
- Upon platelet activation it takes an intermediate affinity conformation.
- Upon Fibrinogen binding it takes the high-affinity, extended form with an 'open' headpiece.
- The molecular rearrangement leading from the bent to the open structure is a multi step procedure.
- It is activated from the out-side via ligand binding and from the in-side via separation of α and β subunits.

Inhibition of platelet aggregation and fibrinogen binding to activated platelets by the ${}_{313}\text{YMESRADR}_{320}$

A

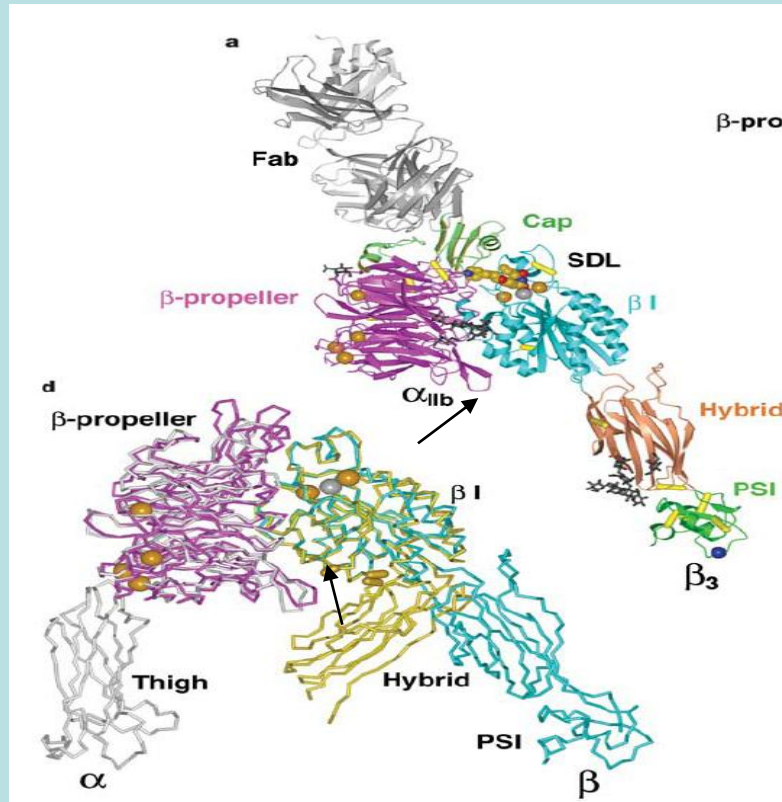


B



- A. Dose response curve for octapeptide YMESRADR demonstrating the inhibition of platelet aggregation induced by ADP.
- B. Representative histograms obtained by FACS analysis illustrating the inhibition by YMESRADR of Fibrinogen binding to ADP activated platelets

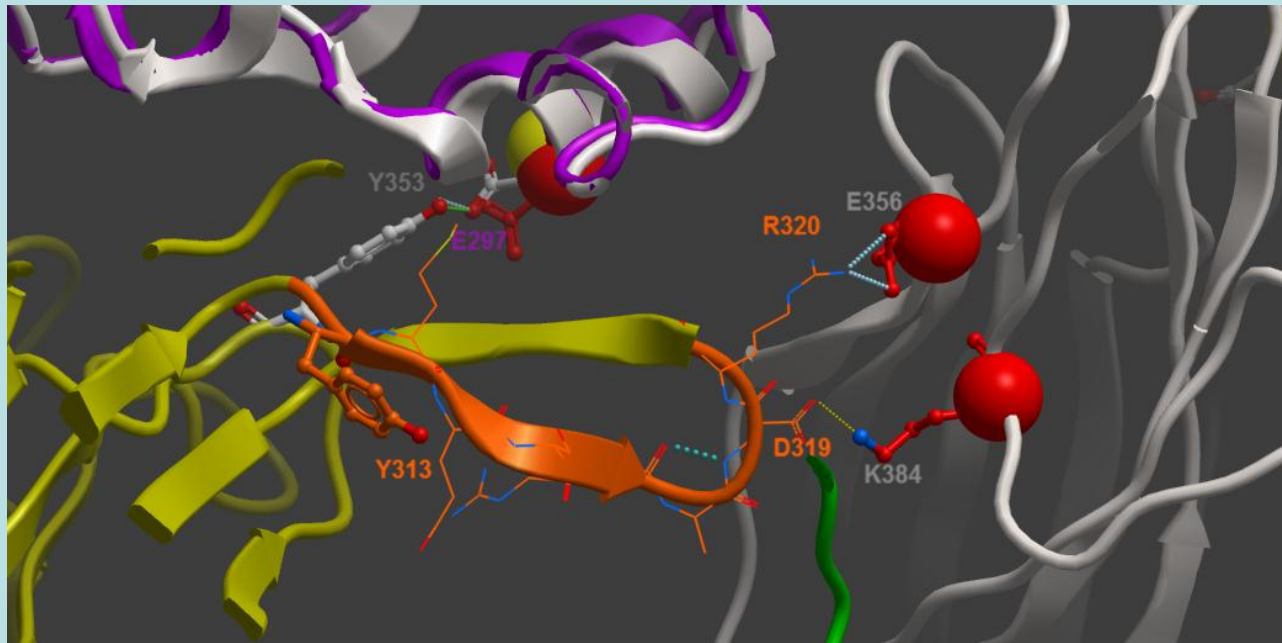
The YMESRADR sequence in the propeller motif of α_{IIb}



Xiao, T., et al 2004, Nature, 432. 59-67

- The YMESRADR sequence is located in the beta-propeller structural motif of α_{IIb} and consists a hairpin.
- It may keep the α_{IIb} in contact with β_3 in the bent inactive conformation.
- It can inhibit the opening of the angle between β_1 and hybrid domain of β_3

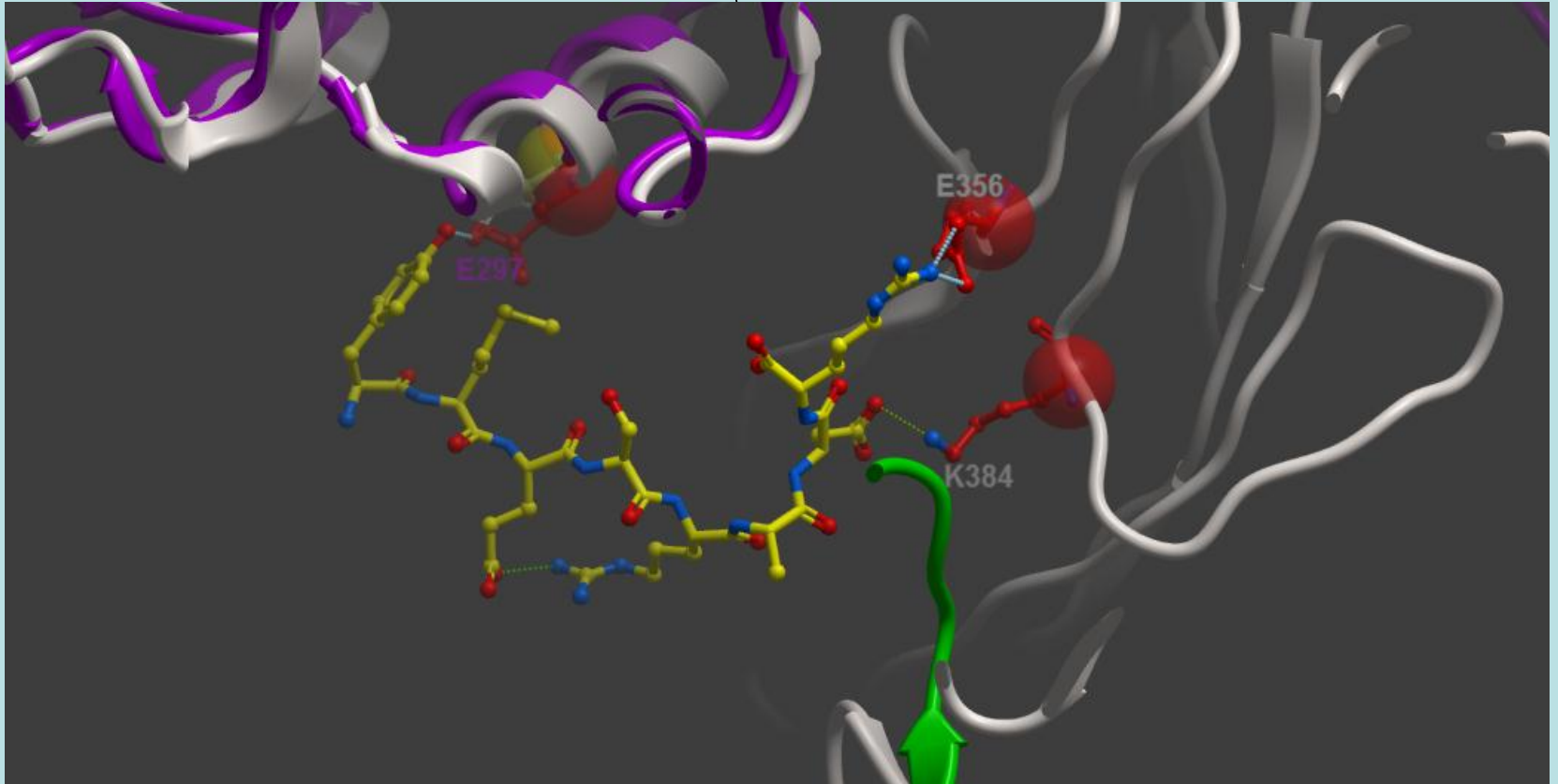
Detail of the hairpin in action



Wen Hwa Lee et al 2012 under preparation

- YMESRADR sequence (orange) is engaged in two salt bridges with the hybrid domain (right side of pic) whereas the allb β -propeller is interacting with the $\beta 3 \beta 1$ (Y353 is one of such interactions and it is shown interacting with E297).

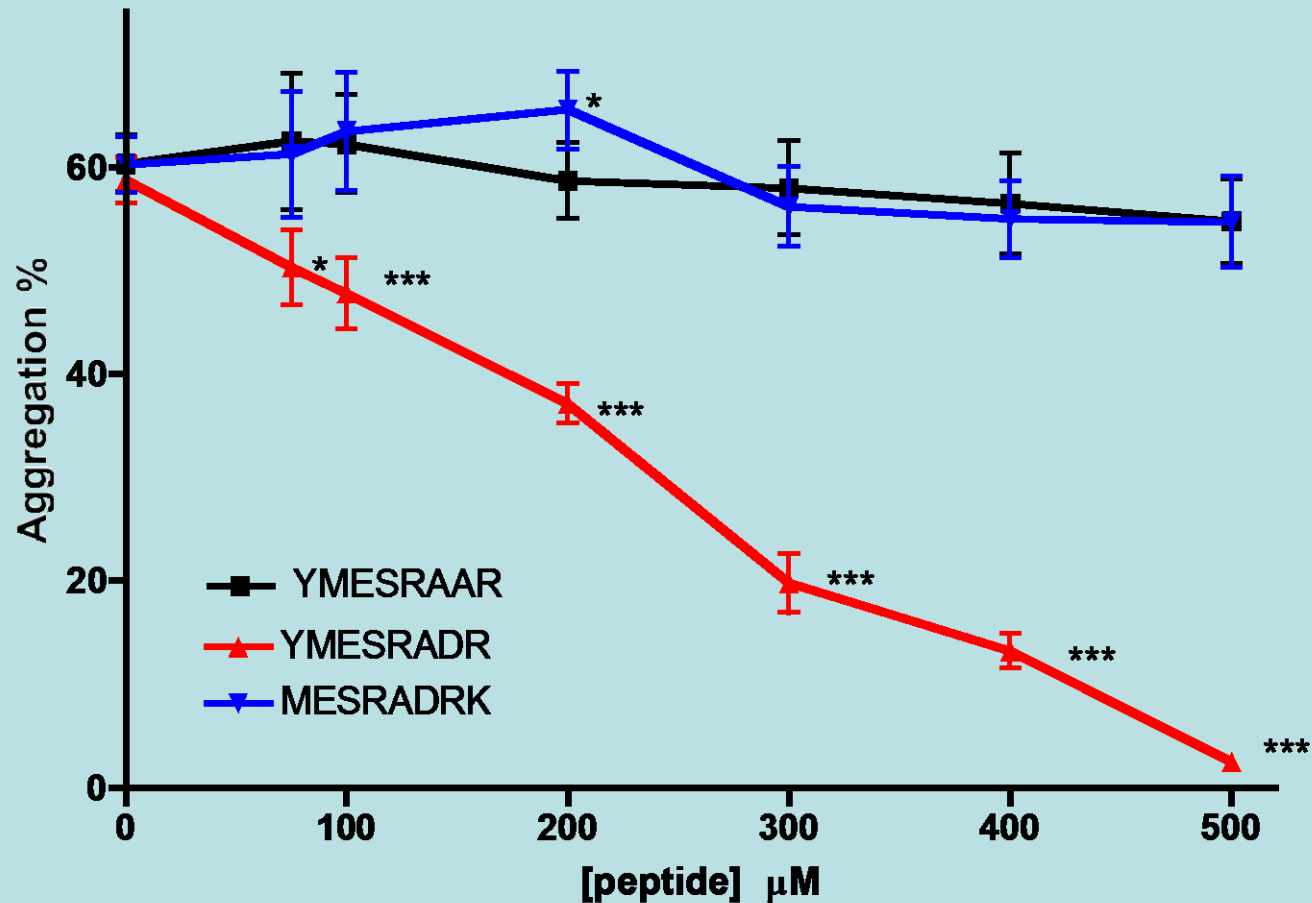
A possible conformation adopted by the YMESRADR peptide, bridging across $\beta 1$ and the hybrid domains of $\beta 3$.



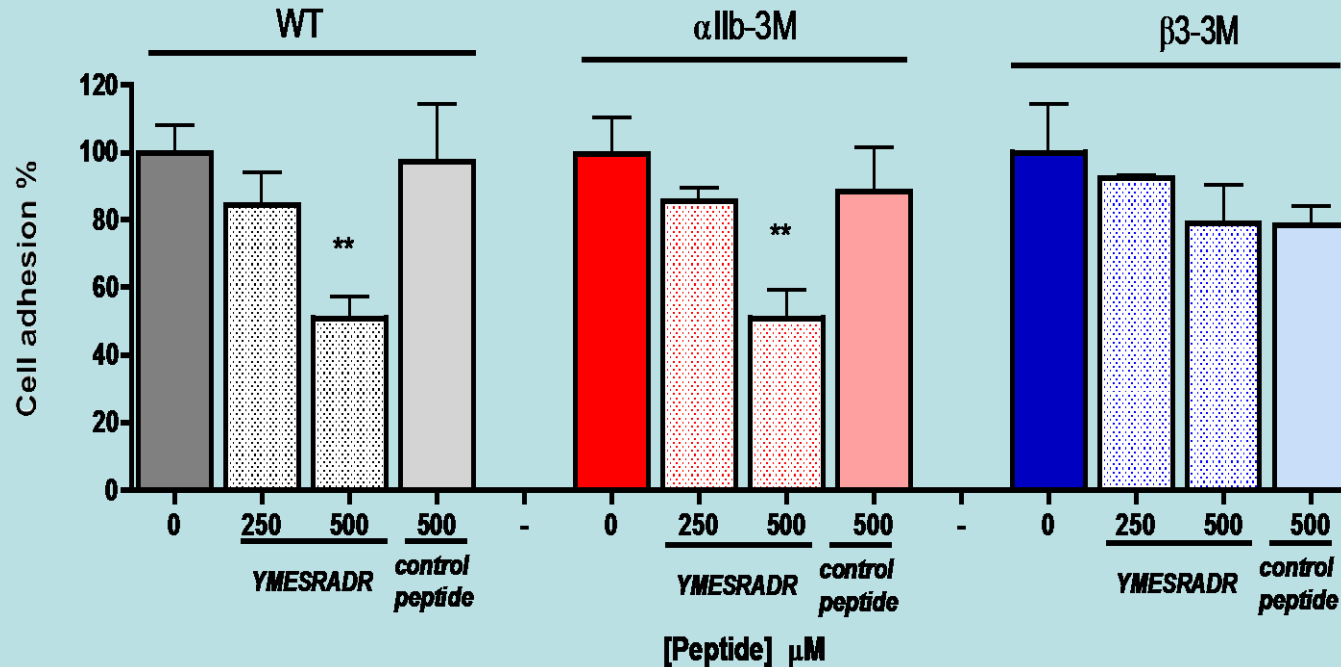
- Y313 now replaces the Y353 in the bridging role

Inhibitory effects of octapeptides (YMESRADR (red); substituted YMESRAAR (black) or MESRADRK (blue)) on thrombin-induced human

washed platelet aggregation



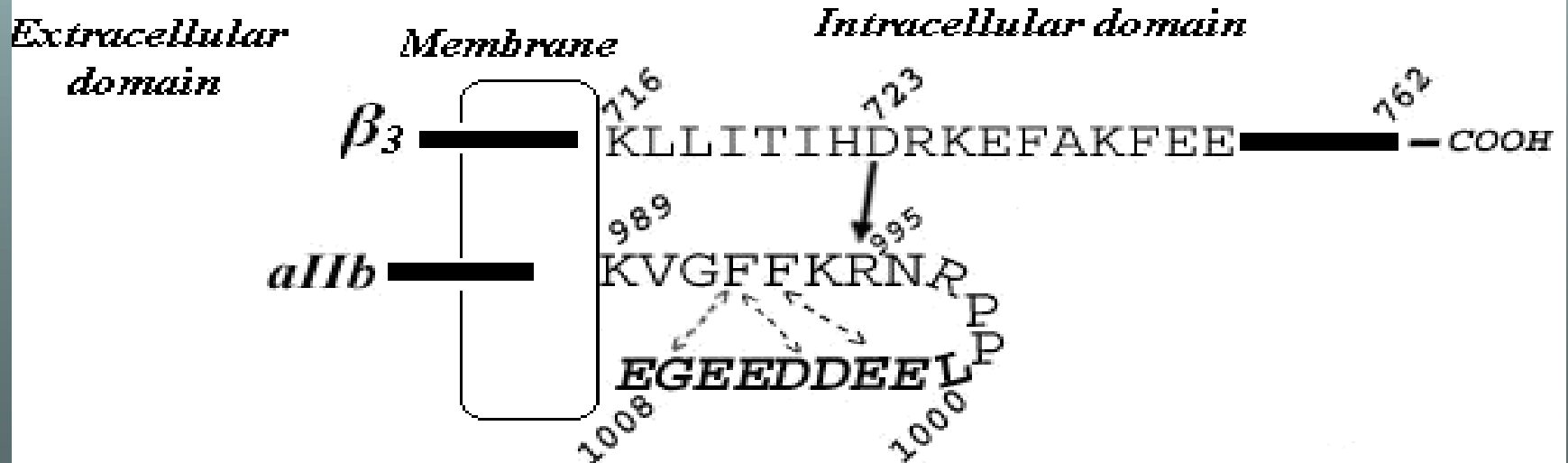
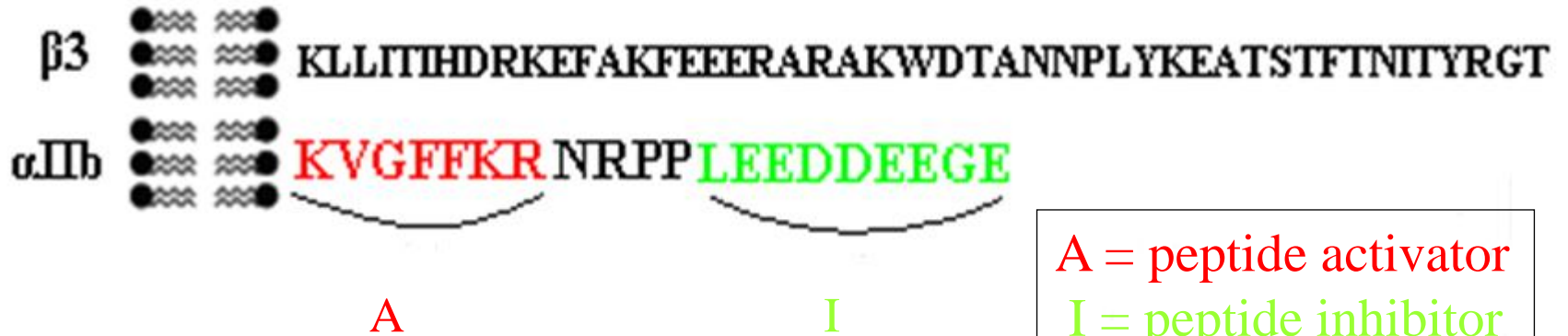
Effect of octapeptide on CHO cells adhesion under shear



WT, (α IIb-3M) R317A-D319A-R320A, (β 3-3M) E297A-E356A-K384A

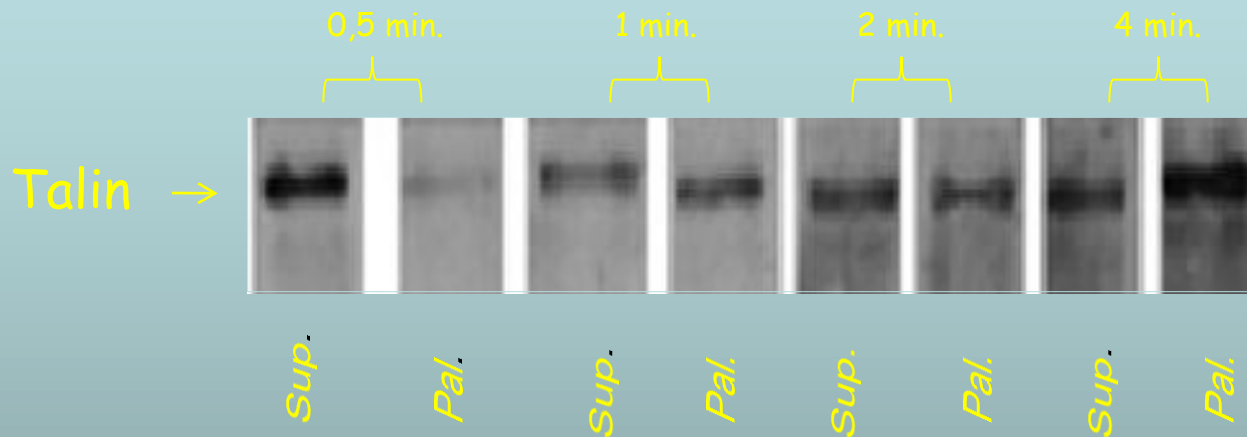
The α_{IIb} intracellular tail

A



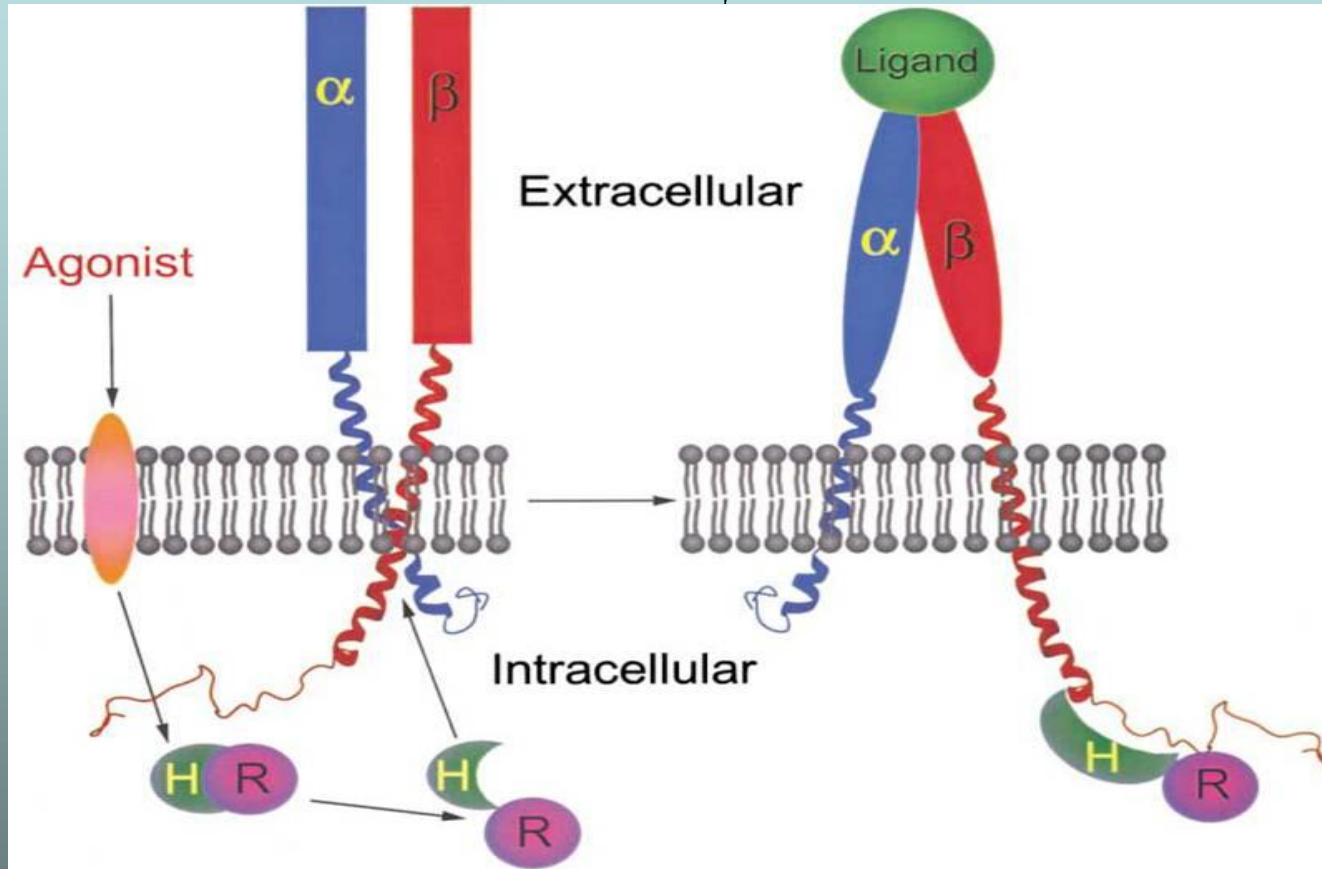
Talin is a cytoskeleton protein

W.B : anti-talin



➤ During platelet aggregation by thrombin, talin translocates to the cytoskeletal sediment.

The role of Talin in the in-side activation of the receptor

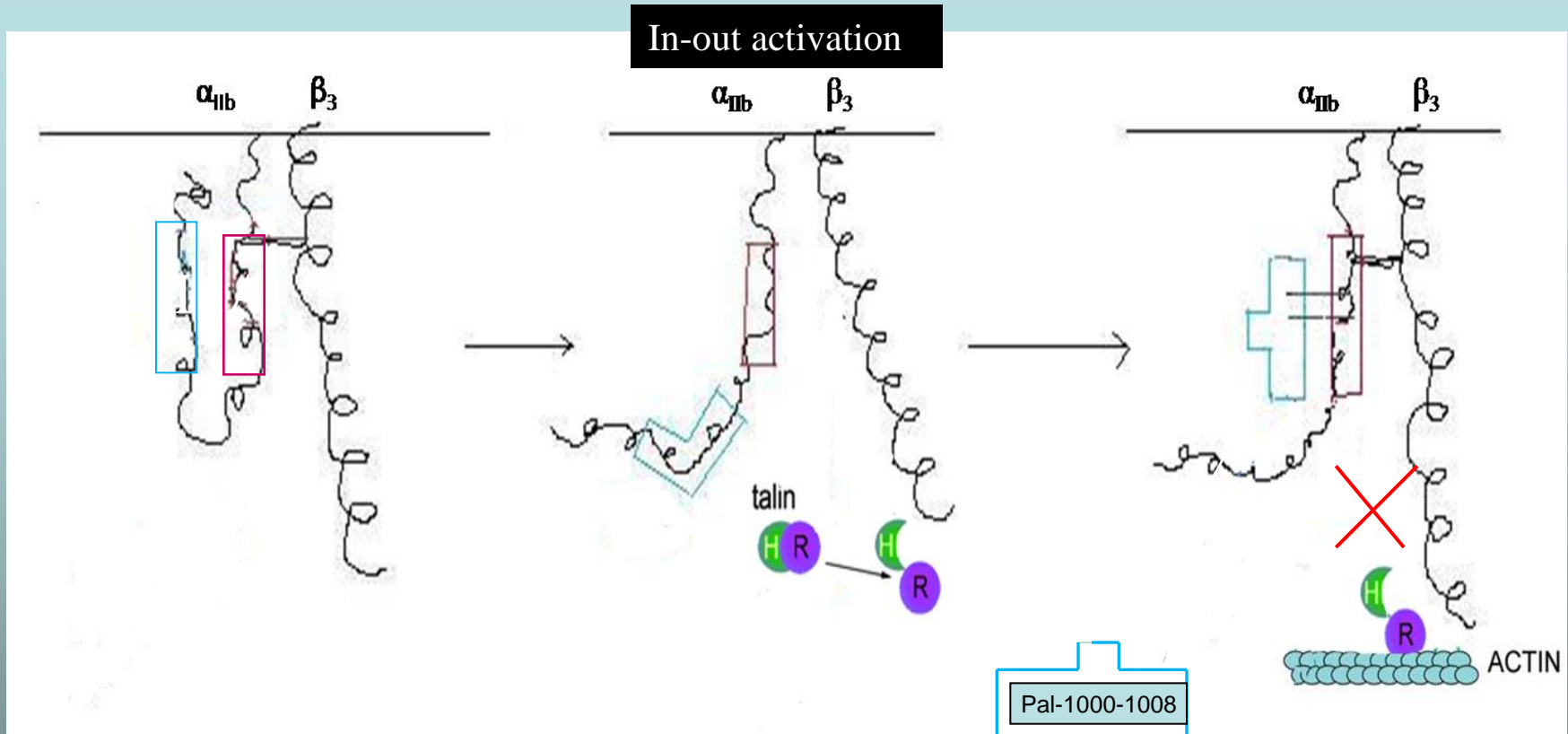


Coprecipitation of talin and α IIb β 3

I.P : anti- α IIb β 3
W.B : anti-talin



- Talin coprecipitates with integrin α IIb β 3 the first minute of platelet aggregation in the presence of Pal-100-1008.
- Pal-1000-1008 inhibits this coprecipitation from the second to the fourth minute of incubation.



❖ Pal-LEEDDEEGE can act as a molecular switch, by blocking the binding of Talin to $\alpha_{11b}\beta_3$ and reconstructing the clasp between α_{11b} and β_3 membrane proximal tails.

Conclusions

- The present work, provides intracellular and extra-cellular peptide inhibitors of $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta\text{3}$.
- In combination the peptides could inhibit both outside-in and inside-out activation of the receptor.
- The inhibition by a non competitive to Fg , non RGD like mechanism of action, could provide an alternative anti-thrombotic pharmacological approach.

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