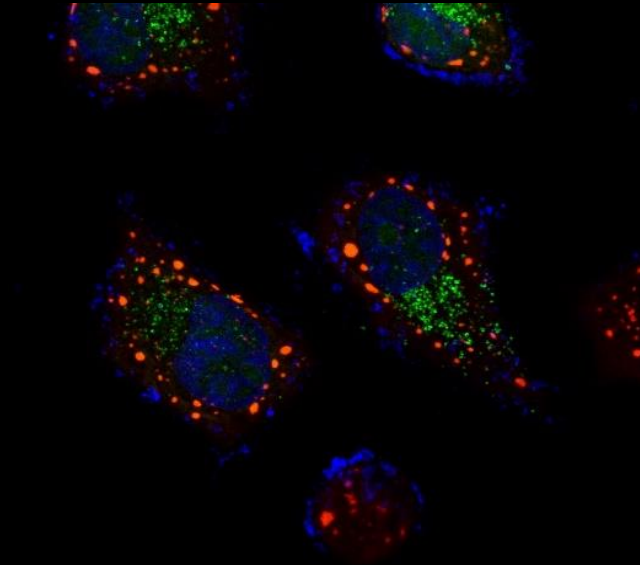


Neuronal Homeostasis in Health & Diseases



Jin-A Lee, Ph.D

Hannam University

Outline

- *Overview of current research and interests*
- *Topics of fields to explore further*
- *Ideas for potential Korea-EU collaboration under Horizon Europe*

What's Wrong with Your Brain?

Healthy Brain



Stress



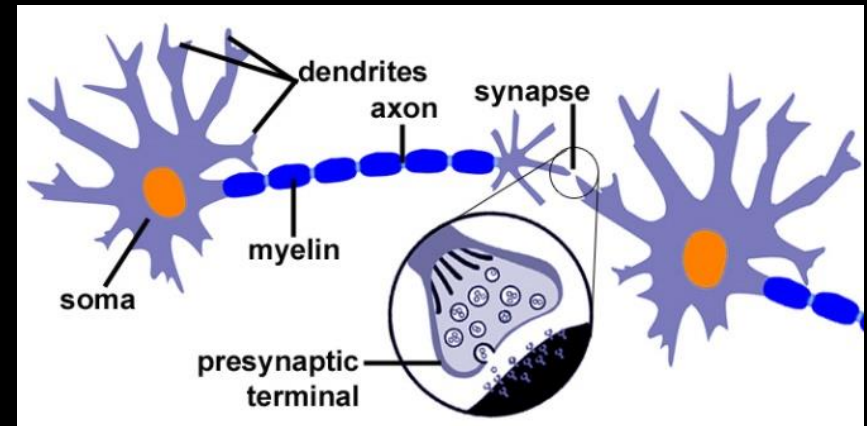
Imbalance

Disease Brain



Cellular quality control systems maintain brain health

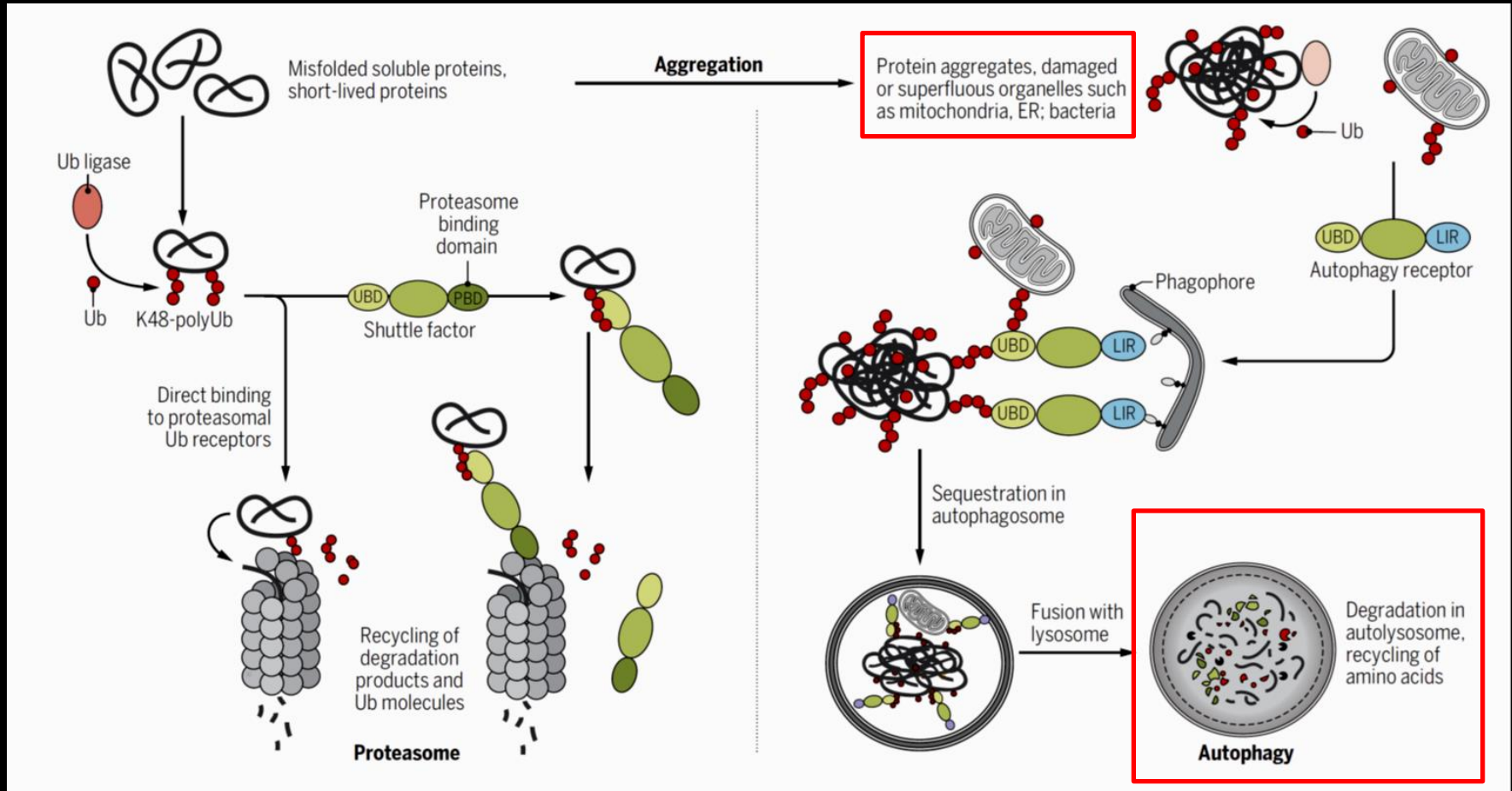
Quality Control in the Post-mitotic Neuron



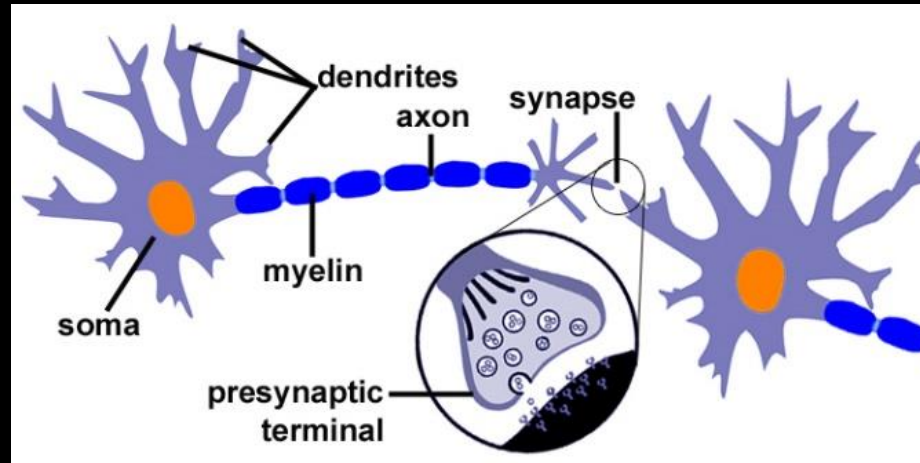
- Post-mitotic nature
- Highly polarized structure
- Dynamic signaling in synapse
- Enriched mitochondria in axon
- Transport of many receptors

UPS vs Autophagy

Quality control system in the post-mitotic neurons



Autophagy Safeguards Neuronal Homeostasis

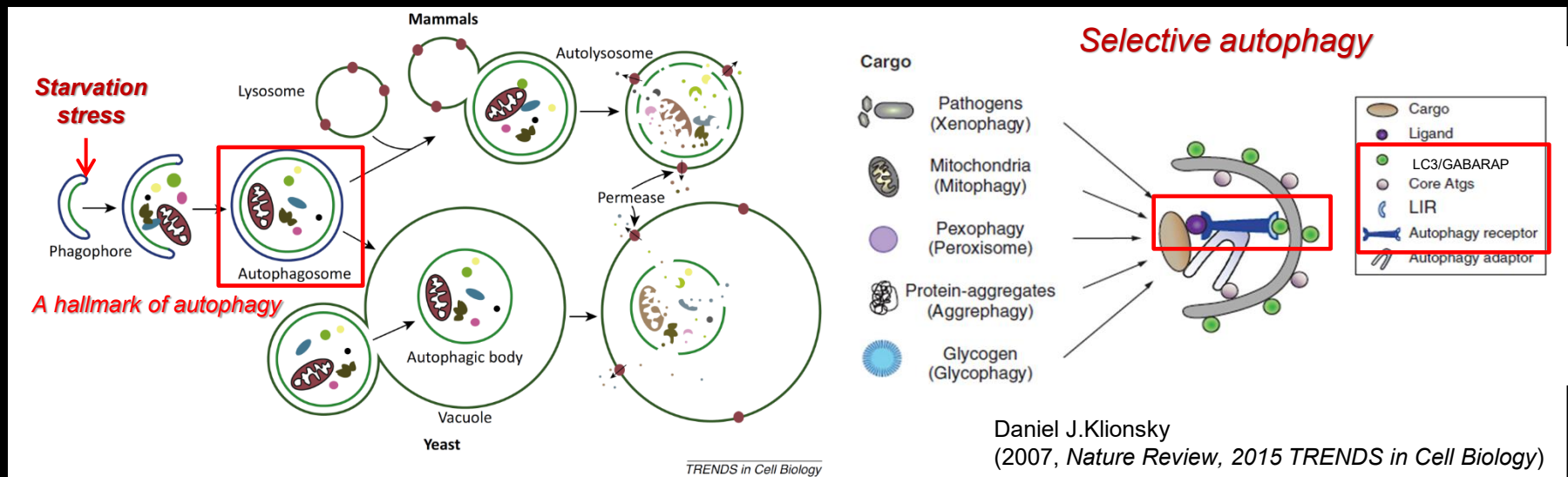


- Basal autophagy regulates **cellular homeostasis** in neurons
- Autophagy regulates **synaptic development**
- Basal and induced autophagy modulates **presynaptic structure and synaptic transmission**
- mTOR-dependent autophagy regulates **synaptic pruning and autistic-like behaviors**

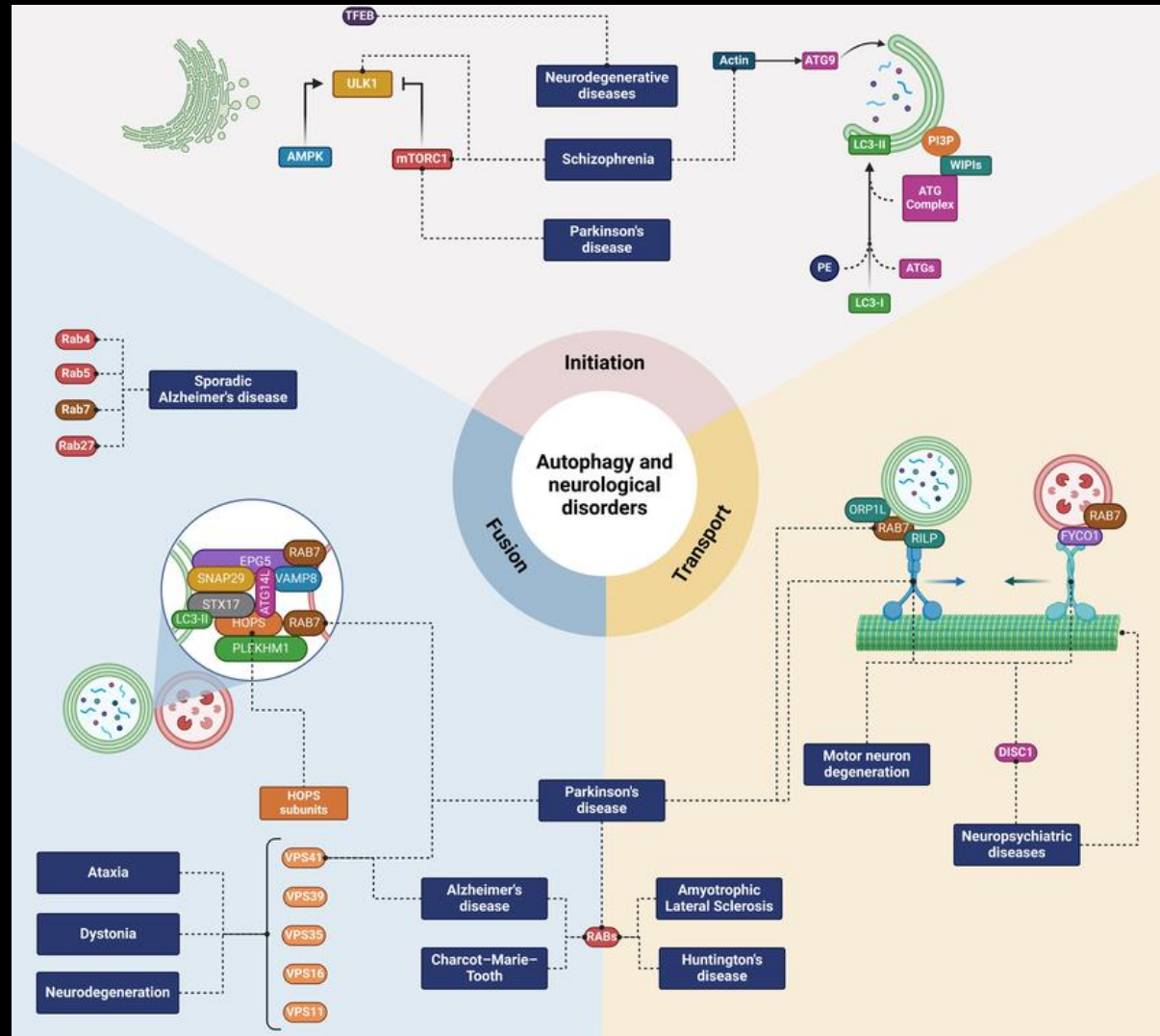
Hara et al., 2016, Nature, Komatsu et al., 2006, Nature, Hernandez et al., 2012, Neuron, Tang et al., 2014, Neuron, Hui et al., 2019, Science Adv

Selective Autophagy

- A highly selective process involving recognition of specific cargoes by autophagy receptors, which together with adaptor proteins link the cargo to the core autophagy machinery to allow its sequestration by autophagic membranes via LC3/GABARAP-binding



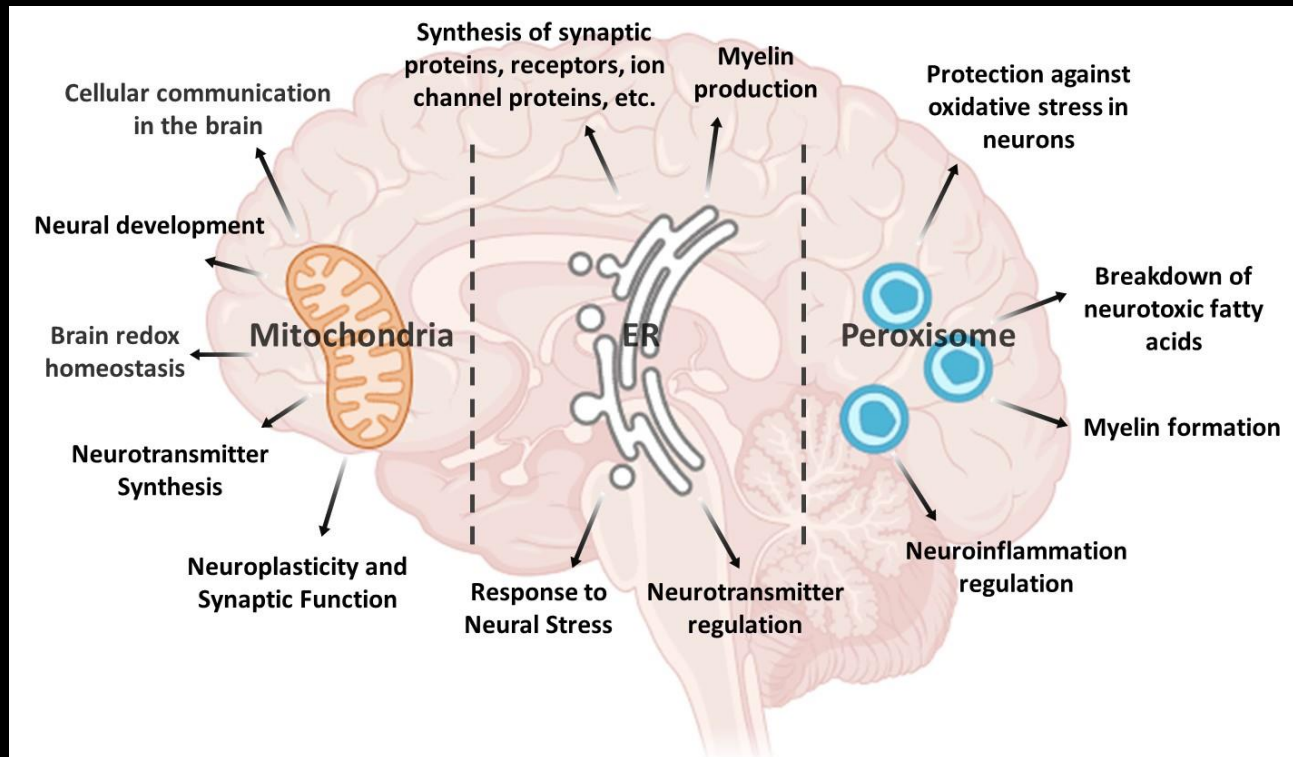
When Autophagy Falters-Link to Disease



Jina's Lab Research Overview

“Stress-selective autophagy- neurological disorder” axis

- *How do stress and impaired neuronal homeostasis drive neurological disorders?*
- *How do neurons handle damaged organelles in brain under stress?*



Main Research

To identify molecular checkpoints at the intersection of stress and autophagy, and to restore neuronal homeostasis in stressed and diseased brains

Genetic factors

Environmental factors

Genetic/
Familial History

Autophagy

Various Stress

Neurological Disorder

Autism/Schizophrenia

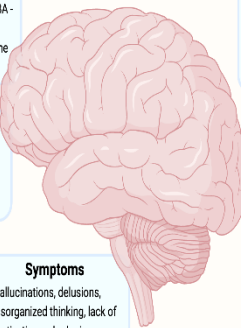
Schizophrenia: Gene X Environment

Brain Chemistry

Dopamine, Glutamate, GABA - both excess and deficient
Neuroinflammation, immune activation

Neuronal Changes

Dendritic apoptosis
Decreased neuronal plasticity
Synaptic pruning



Symptoms

Hallucinations, delusions, disorganized thinking, lack of motivation, anhedonia

Genetic Susceptibility

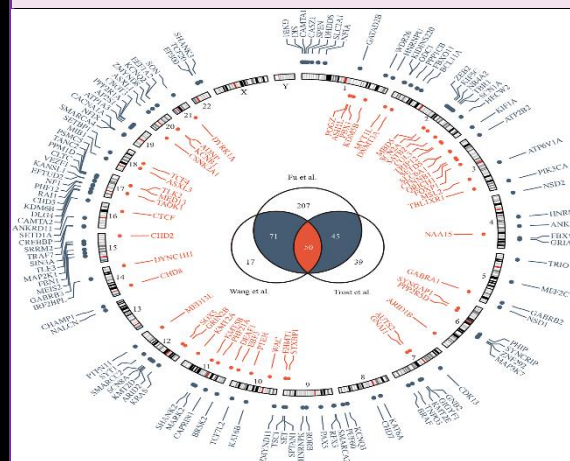
DISC1, Dopamine Receptors, RELN, Glutamate receptors, GABA, NRG1, Immune system genes

Environmental Triggers

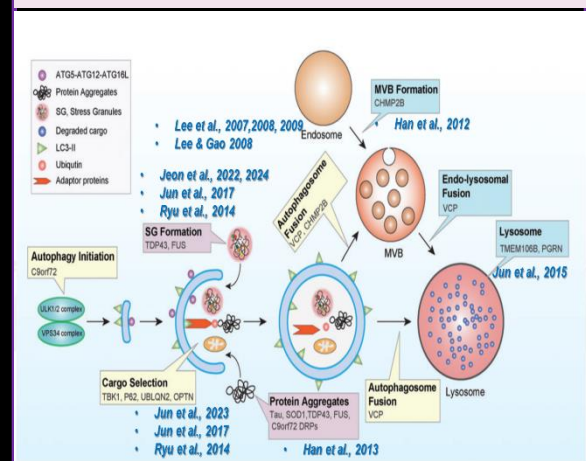
Infections (e.g. Toxoplasmosis)
Childhood & adolescent stressors
Malnutrition
Cannabis or drug abuse at a young age

Genetic Lifehacks
Learn. Experiment. Optimize.

Rare neurodevelopmental disorders

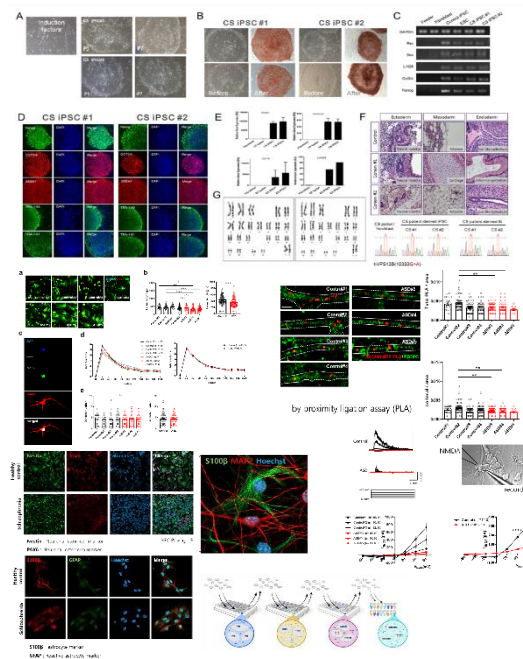
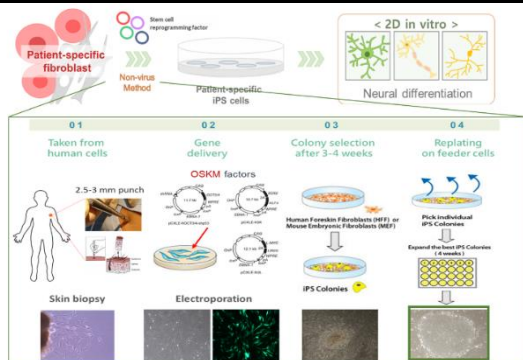


FTD/ALS

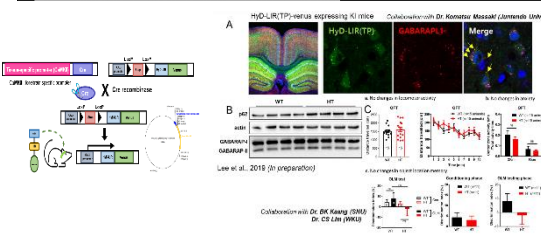
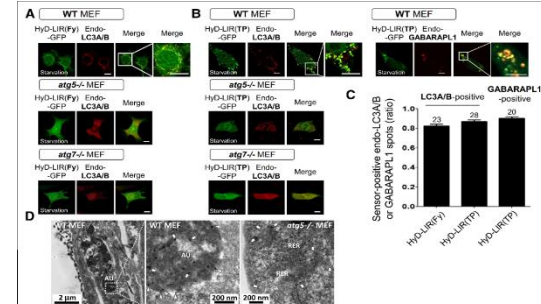
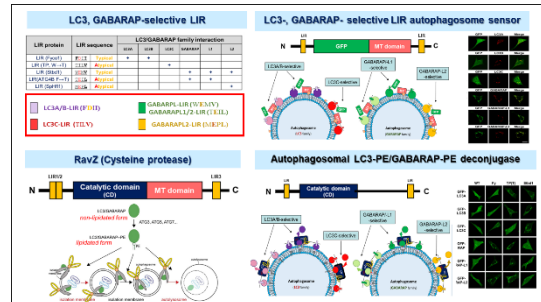
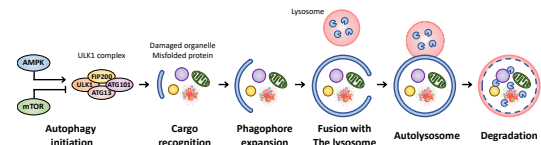


Main Research Tools

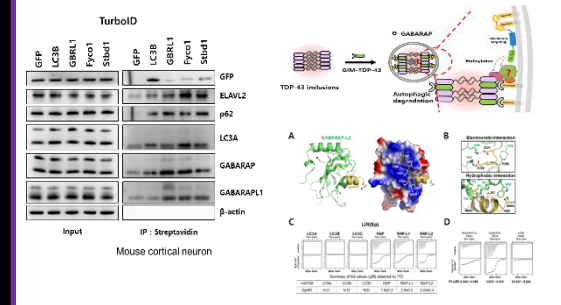
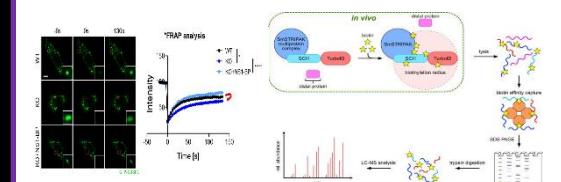
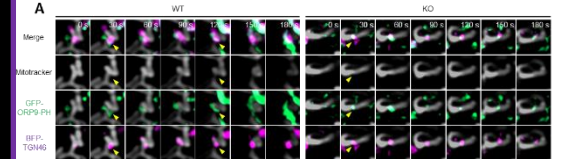
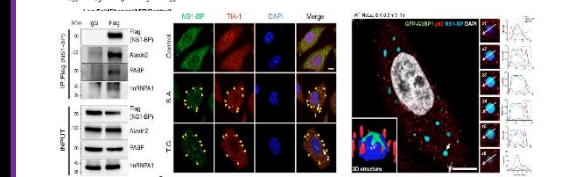
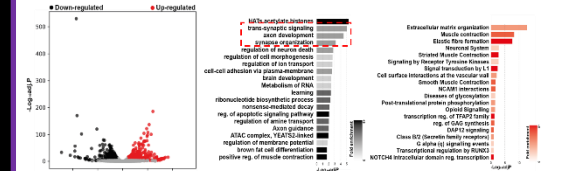
Disease Modeling by iPSC technology



Innovative Autophagy Tools & Autophagy Analysis



Molecular, Cellular & Biochemical Analysis

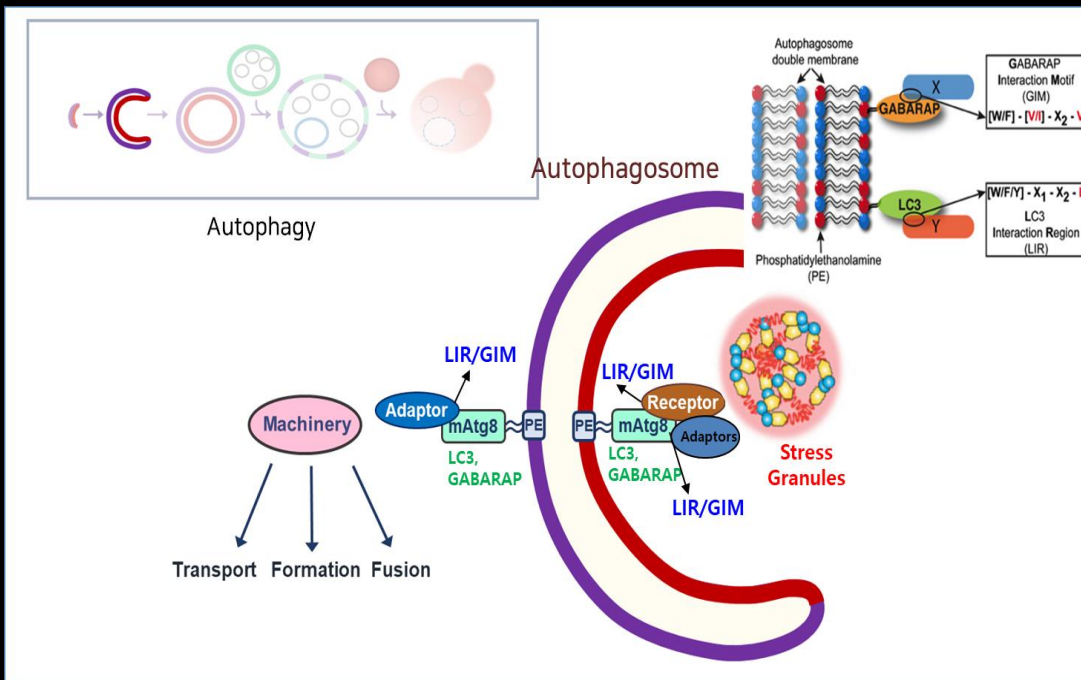


Current Research 1

Development of Innovative Tools for Autophagy Research

LC3/GABARAPs as Autophagy Markers

- LC3 and GABARAP proteins are specifically recruited to autophagosomal membranes during autophagy.
- During selective autophagy, LC3 or GABARAP proteins interact with selective autophagy receptors through short hydrophobic motifs called LIR or GIM, with varying affinities.



- Screening of LC3/GABARAP-interacting motifs (LIR/GIMs) that specifically bind to LC3 and GABARAP proteins

LIR protein	LIR motif sequence	LIR protein	LIR motif sequence
A16L1	ERANQTLKRYLAQITTTALGGKL	NFATC4	SPGGGPGSSMLLSAPGPTTASFR
ADAMTS19	ELQFAPGKEKVVFPALMRREPVQ	NFKBIL1	QRLQGLKELKVMGRFFGGSASRE
ALG1	ESTWNTVGLFLLAALKEKFEGLT	NS1-BP	GMFTGSHLWTFVPELRNKNAGS
AMBRA1	VALNGDVTWYKQVTFVFRGNS	CFD1	ATEASPEELFTLSTSTASVRL
APC	LRKKLEKASPTLSPSRFPASTFR	CSBP16	PVPLSKKASLITGLKIQGNVQ
ATF4	AEESLGLLQYLVARFKFPGFSR	PCDH18	EIPENVEESLNVNLHNDGRHEL
ATXN2	NEELFRCSFVQVFKMISSTAK	PEG3	ITCEDDGLFVCLDTLHQGVHS
Calcitriol-LIR2	QVSGSLDQSLCPKTKPIAS	PEX1	VVVVPLASLWLLHNAVLEKQL
CCAR2	VWTIMPTEKALQQKAAEAAP	PICALM	STNVIVSGSEKGLLKPTVASQ
Claudin HC-LIR2	LNHLFITEKTALETSIDAYNFD	POLR2A	QSTVVAQGVNVTYEMPFQVAR
CSFG4	DFLQAGQLTFLATSGLPVRR	PREPL	SKRKAAGNYVNLNLEKLCQF
CVF19L2	LTQQLIKKQVYTHQKVEES	PRMT1	WQVQVTHLYLVNDELPFQF
DDX3X	QMLARFLKYLAVRGVSTSEN	PRMT2	LLQGVQVPMVAIAVYATETQL
DNAAF4	FTLYKKAAMELVTVGVRKEMQ	PRRC2A	VTEAIPVSKLLSAAASAEQS
EGFR	ALTEGSLCTFLVYIQSVFR	RANBP6	DVNLGGGQWVNLQKQSGFK
EHMT2	TRVQPSLQKQVGVDFVLS	RhoA	ALWTSQGVYKELFVSPVTVT
EIF3A	DVNSKKRRTVHEFMILKYLEL	RMDN2	LTSSLEKGFVAVQGEERSSPTE
FCGR2B	DFVRLTVLSEWLTTHLEFQGE	RUSC1	VQVAKKESLVVFSPTLFPFG
FNIP2	LEKGVESSEVTVVNEPALVPP	SF3A1	TVVRFPPFLLVFFG18AFL
FOXJ1	LLEFLKGMFLIAGTLGSLG	SHANK1	SHLALTEVYLVTVGRHMM
GAB1	APLEIKPLKMLAPVRSPTFRS	SHANK2	PASFLFFPFAVAASGTEVDSR
GPSM1/AGS3	KRTVRLASTWLLFLERQNGD	SHANK3	AHLPAKTRFVYLVTVGRHMM
H14X3	FFKVVSRSEWLVLSIAHLVKE	SIPA1	LAGSPTLEKMAKSLASTNFI
HNRNP1-p(S54.63E)	TRGGPGEATVLLKGVWLAK	SOM6	LVSTVQGLKLVNYSQQPSEEN
HNRNP1	KEPFYFTEKXITQNVLECRGS	STK3	ENNVFQGFVLEKNISSLELQMR
HR	SLGSFTLPSYLLDVLKATHANY	STK4	SQKIQCGQYFLKSNVTEQLQR
IP35	LYENNSLQMLVQLQQSFQIK	SVIL	PSFPMVKEKLVTFYAPKLTSS
LNPEP	YVTHVAGSLVGLKINPVL	TBC1D15-LIR1	SEHLSNTEKATVPRGRFMT
LRBA	STVEEEDQGYLVAVGSPTEAN	TBC1D15-LIR2	LNKNGEPEGEVITRDLGERFVV
MAK	QGTFFSGSSWLLDYDFGASHK	TBC1D28	KRTVYTNHLLVLPPTKLEEG1
MAPIK	LVWFERVRYVLLDQSGDPSR	TBC1D3-LIR3	QCTFANHLFLIKNDGDSRAGS
MAPK8IP1/1IP1(1)	HFISLEKEEPTLSEPRAFPGD	TNC	SLRTSVYVWMDLAFITWTF
MAPK8IP1/1IP1(2)	SLSSFTALSXYGVYTLVGRHAQ	TUBA1C	RKMAALRYVLSVADSAGDEES
MCM2	ELIGQMRYSYAIPELAYEAGL	ZNF862	DTVTYLLQELVLSQQQLQGN
MCM4	SAALALASGLLVYKVRLL	SCHB1	ESWMLDLAGQRTPEDEPVV
MCM7	PAQFQALQSLVLLWQVNSRSTR	SCHB1	LOFLICQGEPLNAGKRGVY
METAP1	QWQETWQGMVAVRQGRKAQFE	SUP16H	SFGLSELDQGLLEENLGVKRRS
MORF4L1	EELRPLVQWLLTRQQLFYLA	SV2B-LIR1	LEENKRGKAMLIKRVHNTNRK
MURF2B(TRIM5)	LLAFLLTITMGLCLFTLMAWI	SV2B-LIR2	NKTFEQLFLLEQSSDTQWQRM
NALP13	ENNGALITSLVNIWPFQVYVRA	TOP2	YQALTNVQYVSSGMLVTLF
NCOA4	AMTFSRIAUSVQNSPLSEWLR	UBR4	QQQSEVNRHFNVSSEVMLETAEN
NCOA4-LIR1	DLCLPTFRQWLLASKEINFFK	YWHAB	KVVVGAERKAVSISLEKTERNE
NCOA4-LIR2	KIMFLKEGSEPTLLLSVQVGM	ZNF579	SEKQVLQGLWLLC-LKGRARAFV
NEDD4-LIR2	SVNQEESSENVLTDEATMYSQ	ZPR9	SEKKEKLLQWLLISREKLCST

Development of Probe and Deconjugase for Selective Autophagy

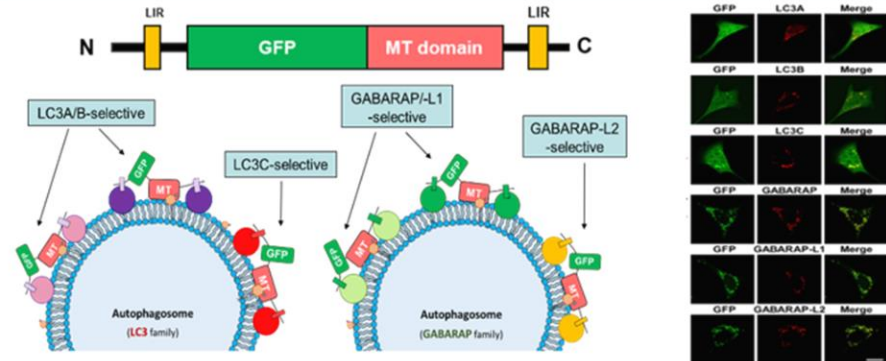
Motif identification and its application to probe and deconjugase development

LC3, GABARAP-selective LIR

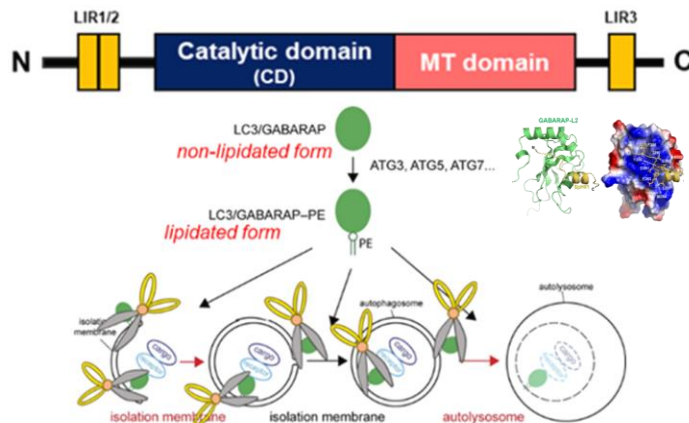
LIR protein	LIR sequence	LC3/GABARAP family interaction					
		LC3A	LC3B	LC3C	GABARAP	L1	L2
LIR (Fyco1)	FDII	Typical	+	+			
LIR (TP, W→T)	TILV	Atypical		+			
LIR (Stbd1)	WEMV	Typical			+	+	+
LIR(ATG4B F→T)	TEIL	Atypical			+	+	
LIR (SpHfl1)	MEPL	Atypical					+

■ LC3A/B-LIR (FDII)
■ LC3C-LIR (TILV)
■ GABARAP-LIR (WEMV)
■ GABARAPL1/2-LIR (TEIL)
■ GABARAPL2-LIR (MEPL)

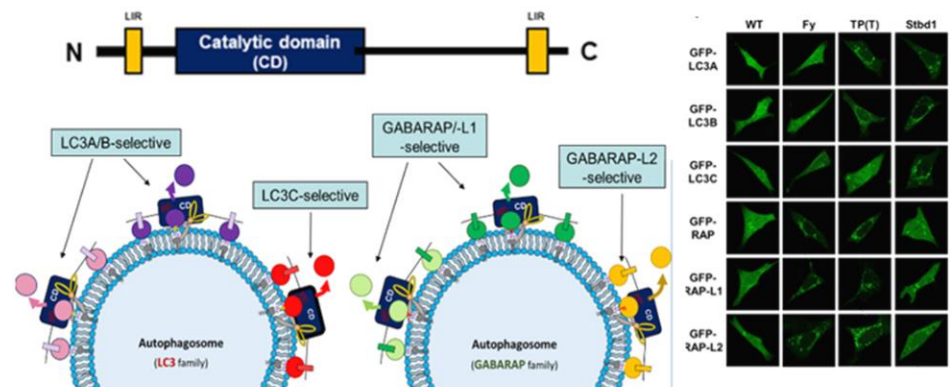
LC3-, GABARAP- selective LIR autophagosome sensor



RavZ (Cysteine protease)



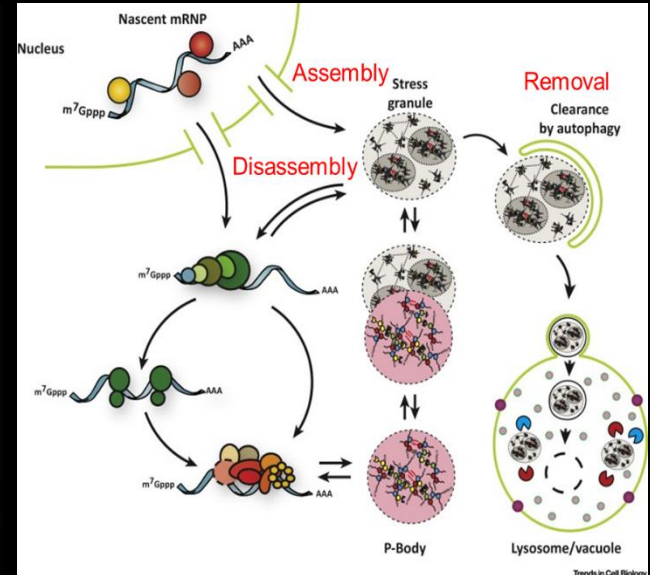
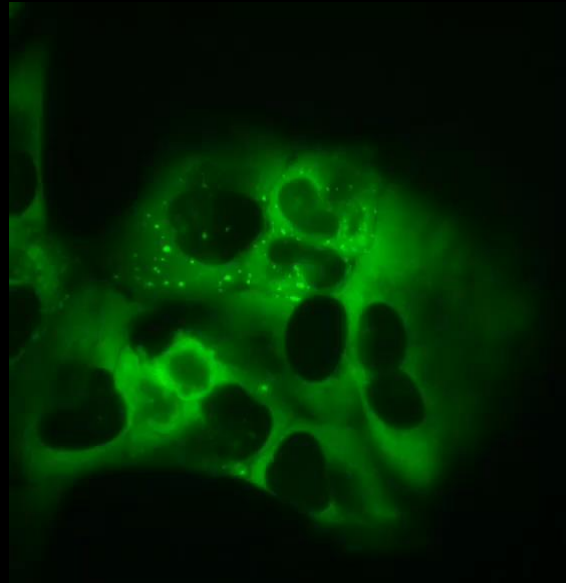
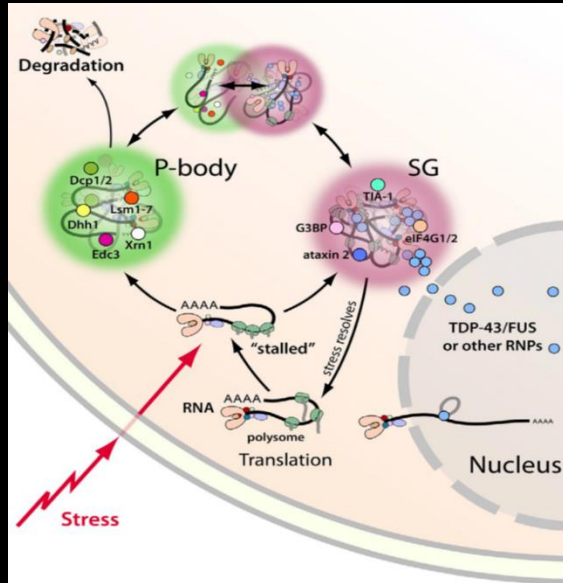
Autophagosomal LC3-PE/GABARAP-PE deconjugase



Current Research 2

**Molecular Link between cellular stress,
autophagy, and neurological disorders**

Autophagy at the Crossroads of Stress and Disease



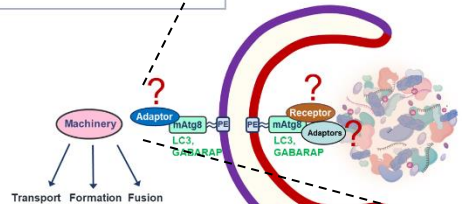
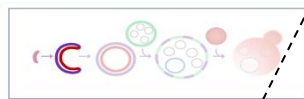
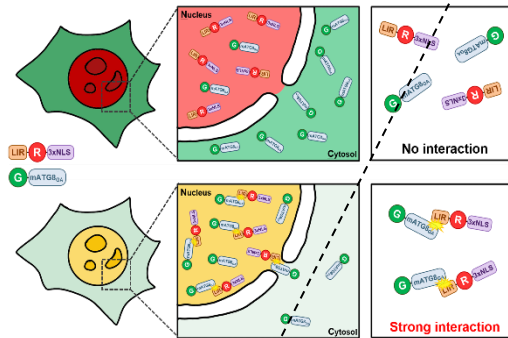
- Stress granules (SGs) are dynamic, cytoplasmic aggregates of proteins and RNA that form under stress to suppress translation initiation and help cells adapt.
- SGs serve as regulatory hubs for mRNA and protein homeostasis and are normally disassembled after stress resolution.
- Autophagy plays a critical role in clearing persistent or aberrant SGs; dysfunction in this process can contribute to neurological disorders.

Potential candidates for selective autophagy receptors and adaptors: LIR/GIM-containing proteins

LC3, GABARAP-selective LIR

LIR protein	LIR sequence	LC3/GABARAP family interaction					
		LC3A	LC3B	LC3C	GABARAP	L1	L2
LIR (Fico1)	FDII	Typical	+	+			
LIR (TP, W→T)	TLIV	Atypical					
LIR (Sbd1)	TDIV	Typical		+		+	+
LIR(ATG4B F→T)	TDIV	Atypical			+	+	+
LIR (SpH1)	MDIV	Atypical					+

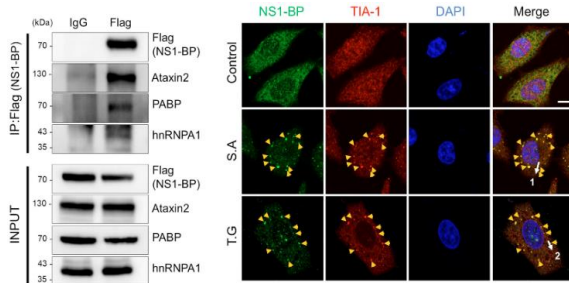
LC3A/B-LIR (FDII)	GABARPL-LIR (WEMV)
LC3C-LIR (TLIV)	GABARAPL1/2-LIR (TEIL)
	GABARAPL2-LIR (MEPL)



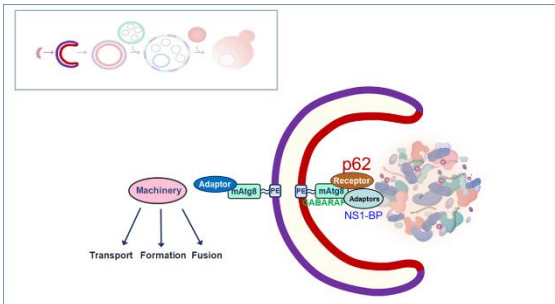
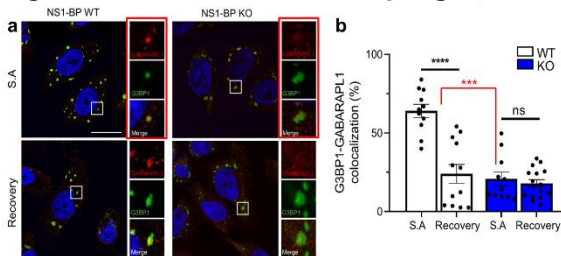
LIR protein	LIR motif sequence	LIR protein	LIR motif sequence
A16L1	ERANQTLKDEYDALQITFTALEGKL	NFATC4	SPGGRGPEDSWLLLSAPGPTPASPR
ADAMTS19	ELQFAPDREEWEVFPALWRREPVD	NFKBIL1	QKLQGELEDEWQEVWGRFEGDASHE
ALG1	SSTSWTDEDEFSILLAALEKFEQLT	NS1-BP	GEMYDSNIDWIFPELRTNRCNAG
AMBRA1	EALNSGVEYYWDLNETVFTVHSNS	OFD1	ATEASSPESDFEFIASSTKAKVREL
APC	LRRKLEESASFESLSPSSRPASPTR	OSBPL6	PVPLSKEDASWEIEGLKIGQTNVQ
ATF4	AESLGLDDYLEVAKHFKPHGFSS	PCDH18	EIPENYEEDDFDNVNLHNDGKHEL
ATXN2	MESILFKCSDFVVQFKDMSSYAK	PEG3	IYECEDCGLGFVLDLTDHQQVHS
Calreticulin-LIR2	QVESGSLLEDWDELPPKKIKDPDAS	PEX1	VEVEPLSADWEIELHAVSLQHL
CCAR2	VWTIMPTLEWEALCQKAAEAAP	PICALM	STNVIVDSGGFDELGLLKPVTASQ
Clathrin HC-LIR2	LNNLFITEDIYQALRTSIDAYDNFD	POLR2A	QSTVVAEDQEWNVVYEMPFDVAR
CSPG4	DPDSACEGLTFQVLGTSSGLPVERR	PREPL	SKDEEADNDNYEVLNLEELKLDQP
CWF19L2	DDTQIIKRDEWMTVDFMSVKTSS	PRMT1	WKQTVFYMEDYLVKTGEEIFGTIG
DDX3X	QMLARDFLDEYIFLAVGRVGSSTEN	PRMT2	LLQEGVQPEEFVAIDYAAATDETQL
DNAAF4	FTLYKKEAAMWETLSVTGVDKEMMQ	PRRC2A	VTEAIPVSRDWELLPSAASAEFQS
EGFR	ALTEDSDDDTFLPVEYINQSVKPR	RANBP6	DVENNSDDDGWQVNLGQQSGFGIK
EHMT2	TKGDGSLDEEWEVTVVGDDFSLYDS	RhoA	ALNDTAGQVQVDELRLSPDPTDVI
EIF3A	DVMKSKKHRTWOKIHEPIMLKYLEL	RMDN2	LTSGLFEDEDFAVLQFQEDRSSPIE
FCGR2B	DPVHLTVLSEWLVLTQPHLEFQEGE	RUSC1	VPQAKKDRSDWLVFSPDTELPSPG
FNIP2	LEKGEVEESEYVIVTVRNEPALVPP	SF3A1	TIVPEPPPEFEIADPPSISAFDL
FOXJ1	ELEPLKGNFLEAIFDAGTLGELG	SHANK1	SHLPAITKEIDYVLGVTRVGHMNI
GAB1	APLEIKPLPEWELQAPVRSPTIRS	SHANK2	PASFLPPPESFDAVDSGIEVDSDR
GPSM1/AGS3	KRTQRLSAETWDLRLPLEREQNGD	SHANK3	AHLPAITKDDFVELGVTRVGHMNI
HMGXB3	PPREVGESEWEVIIIDAHVLVKE	SIPA1	EAGSGTLEDEWQAISEIASTCNTIL
HNRNPH1-p(S54,63E)	TREGRPGEAFVELEDEDEVKLALK	SOX6	LVSTIQQDAWDSVLSSSQRMESEN
HNRNPU	EKPYFPIPEEYTFIQNVPLEDRVRG	STK3	DNWKPQDGDGDFLKNLSLEELQMR
Htt	SLGSFYHLPSYKLHDLVKATHANY	STK4	DNWKPQDGDGDFLKNLSLEELQMR
IPO5	DMENMSDDDGWEFVNLDGQQSGFIK	SVIL	PRSPFEMDEDFDVIFDPYAPKLTS
LNPEP	YYIVHYADDLEALIHQLKINPYVL	TBC1D15-LIR1	SEHLNSYAEWNVNNTVSFRKRPHT
LRBA	SIVEEEDDDYVLELKVESGSPTEAN	TBC1D15-LIR2	LKINQDEEPGEFVIDIRIDLGERPV
MAK	GQTIFKSGDSWELEEDYDFGASHSK	TBC1D2B	RRTVFTYTNEEWELDPTPKDLEESI
MAP15K	LSVPEYRSRVQMILECGGSGSTSR	TBC1D5-LIR3	GCTDRGNSDDFILLIKDDGSSARG
MAPK8IP1/JIP1(1)	HPSIEEEEGFDCSSPERAEPGG	TNC	SIKETSVVEWEDELDAIEFTWELIF
MAPK8IP1/JIP1(2)	SLSSDTSALSYDSVRYTLVWDEHAQ	TUBA1C	REDMAALEKDYEEVGADSDGDEDEG
MCM2	ELIGDGEMERIRAIPELDAYEAEGL	ZNF862	DITVYLLQEWELLQQQQKELCGSN
MCM4	EALRALADDFELTVTGKTVRL	ScHh1	EESWEDDIAGQRTFPEDPNYPV
MCM7	PAQFQALDEYEELNVWQVNASRTR	SpHh1	LQFEDDEMEPLYNQAKQMRGYD
METAP1	GWQDFTWPDGTAVTROGKRSAQFE	SUPT6H	SFDDRLDEDDFDLIEENLGKVKRG
MORF4L1	EELKFWLVDEWDLITROKQLFYFLPA	SV2B-LIR1	LLEMKGHDEAWMLKQVHDTNMRAR
MURF2B(TRIM55)	LLAFLILHYISQIQCLIFTLMDWI	SV2B-LIR2	NIKTPKQDGEFIDIQSSGTGWYQRW
NALP13	ENMKAELETWONISWPKDHVYIRN	TCPR2	YLTAIDTNGDYIAVSSSIGMLYLYC
NCOA4	AMTPSRIADSFQVIRKNSPLSEWLIR	UBR4	QEQSEVDHGDPEMVESMVLTAEN
NCOA7-LIR1	DLCPYLRPGEWEDLASEKDINPFSK	YVHAB	KNVVGARSSSWRVISSIEQKTERNE
NCOA7-LIR2	KENFLGEDDDFVDELSELSSQTGGGM	ZNF579	EEKQVLLQADWTLCLRCREAFATK
NEDD4-LIR2	SVNDGESSENWEIREDATMYSSQ	ZPR9	SEEEEDLDGDDWEDIDSEELCEDT

Identification of NS-BP1 as a Selective Autophagy Adaptor for SGs

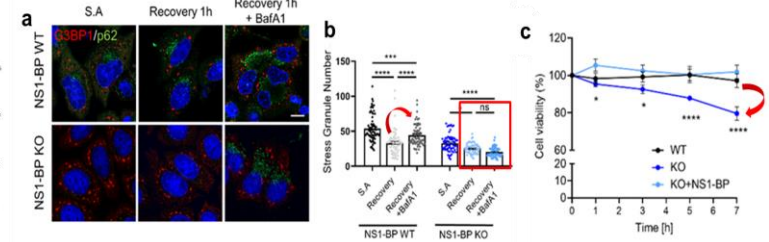
Interaction of NS-BP1 between GABARAP and p62



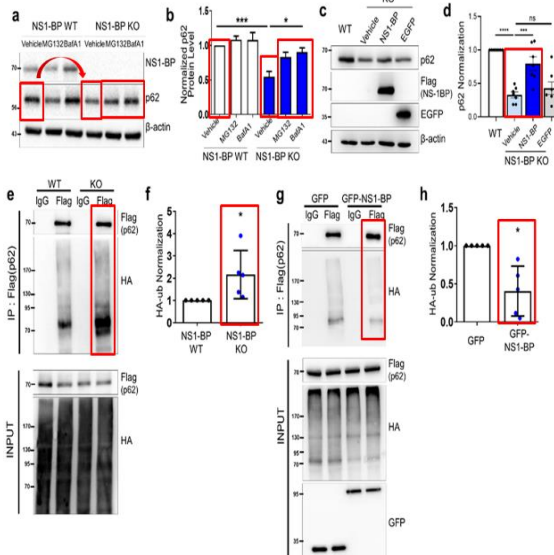
NS-BP1-mediated targeting of p62⁺ stress granules to GABARAP⁺ autophagosomes



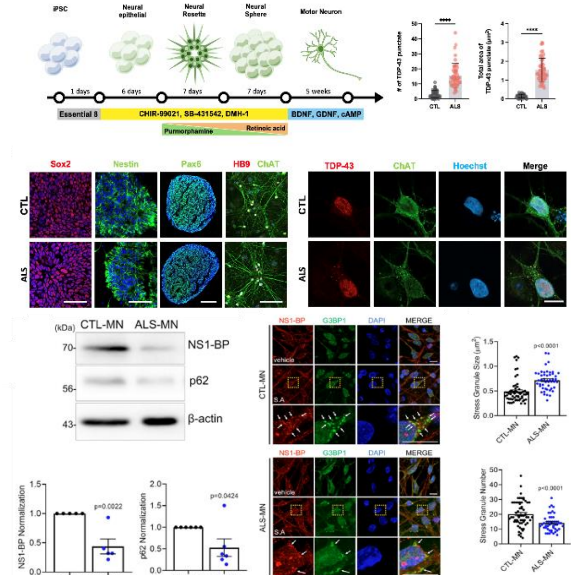
Impaired Autophagic Degradation of Stress Granules (SGs) in NS1-BP KO Cells



Negative Regulation of p62 Ubiquitination and Stability by NS1-BP



Reduced Protein Level of NS-BP1 & Autophagic Degradation of SGs

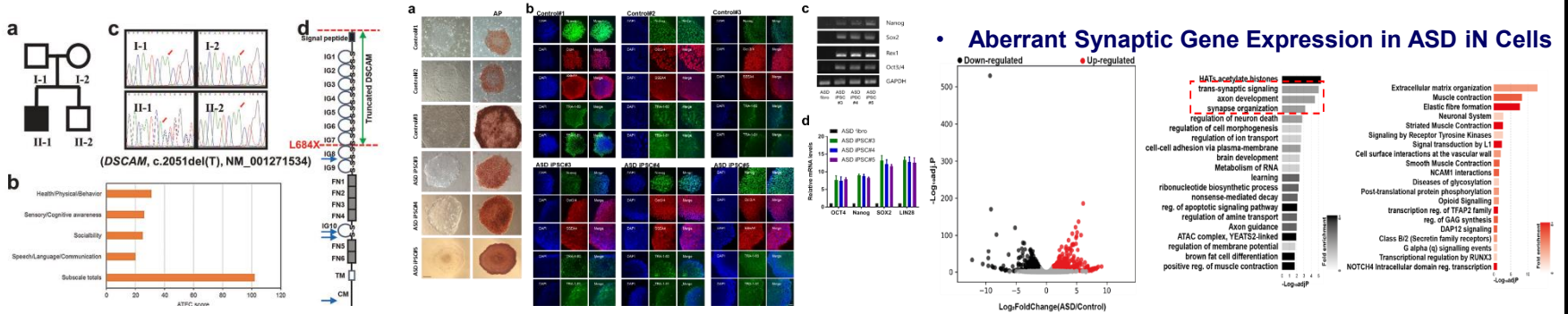


Current Research 3

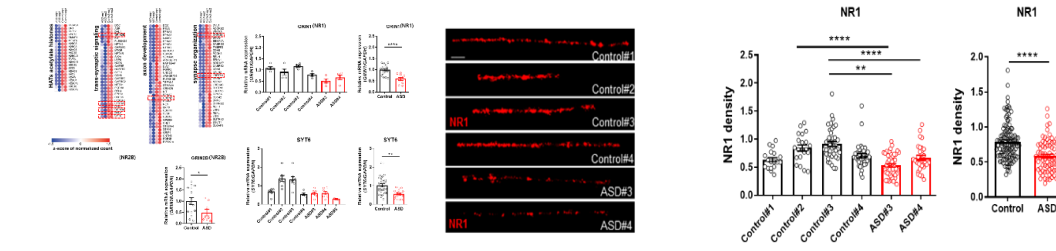
Cellular Pathogenic Mechanism of Neurodevelopmental Disorders

DSCAM Mutations in Autism Spectrum Disorders

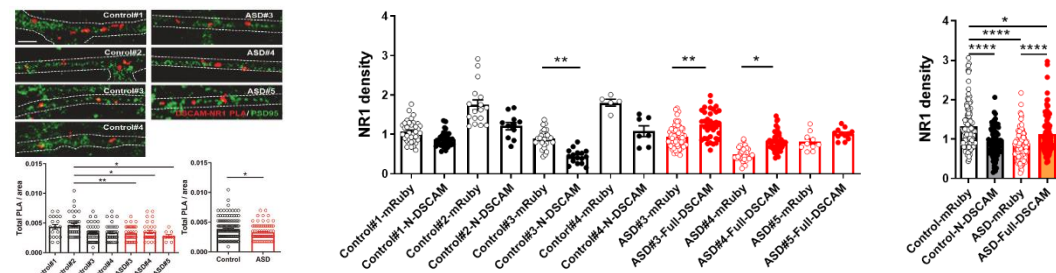
- Generation of iPSCs and Neuronal Differentiation from a Patient with a Heterozygous Missense Mutation in DSCAM



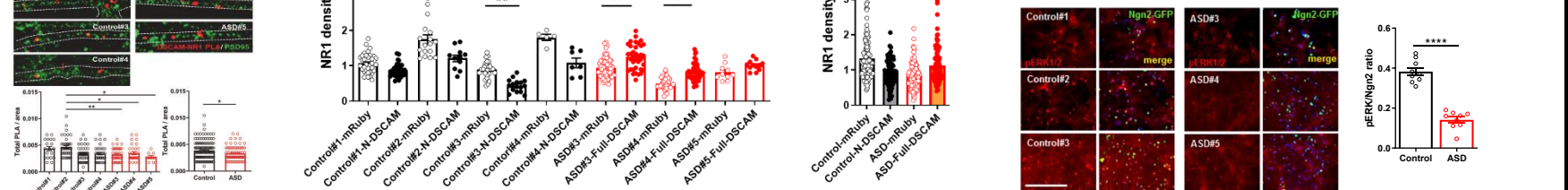
- Decreased Expression of NR1 in ASD iN cells



- Interaction of DSCAM with NR1 in Dendritic Spines



- Reduced ERK Activation in ASD iN Cells

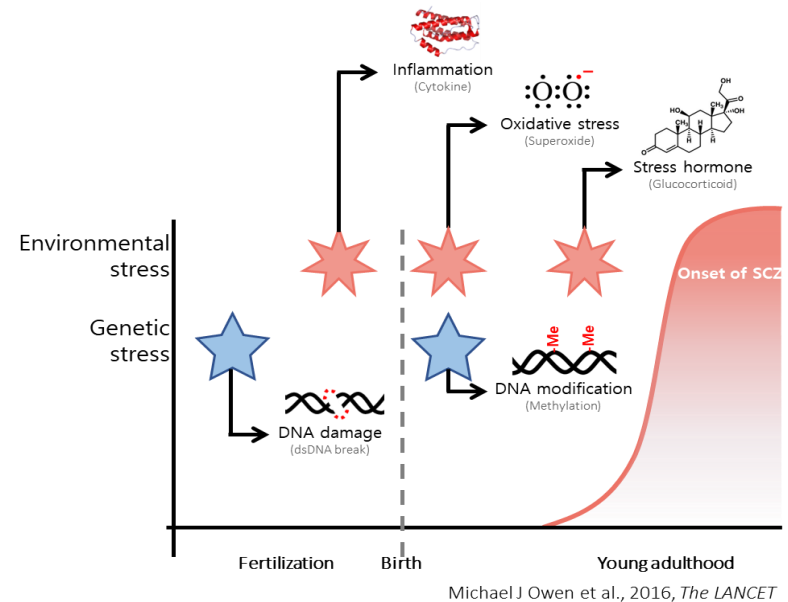
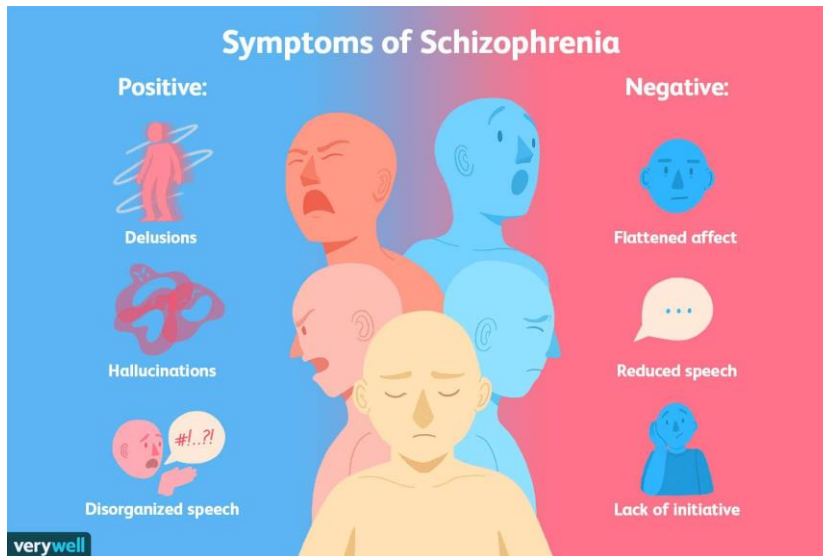


Ongoing Research

Topics to Explore Further in Neurodevelopmental Disorders

Mechanistic Insights into the Pathogenesis of Schizophrenia

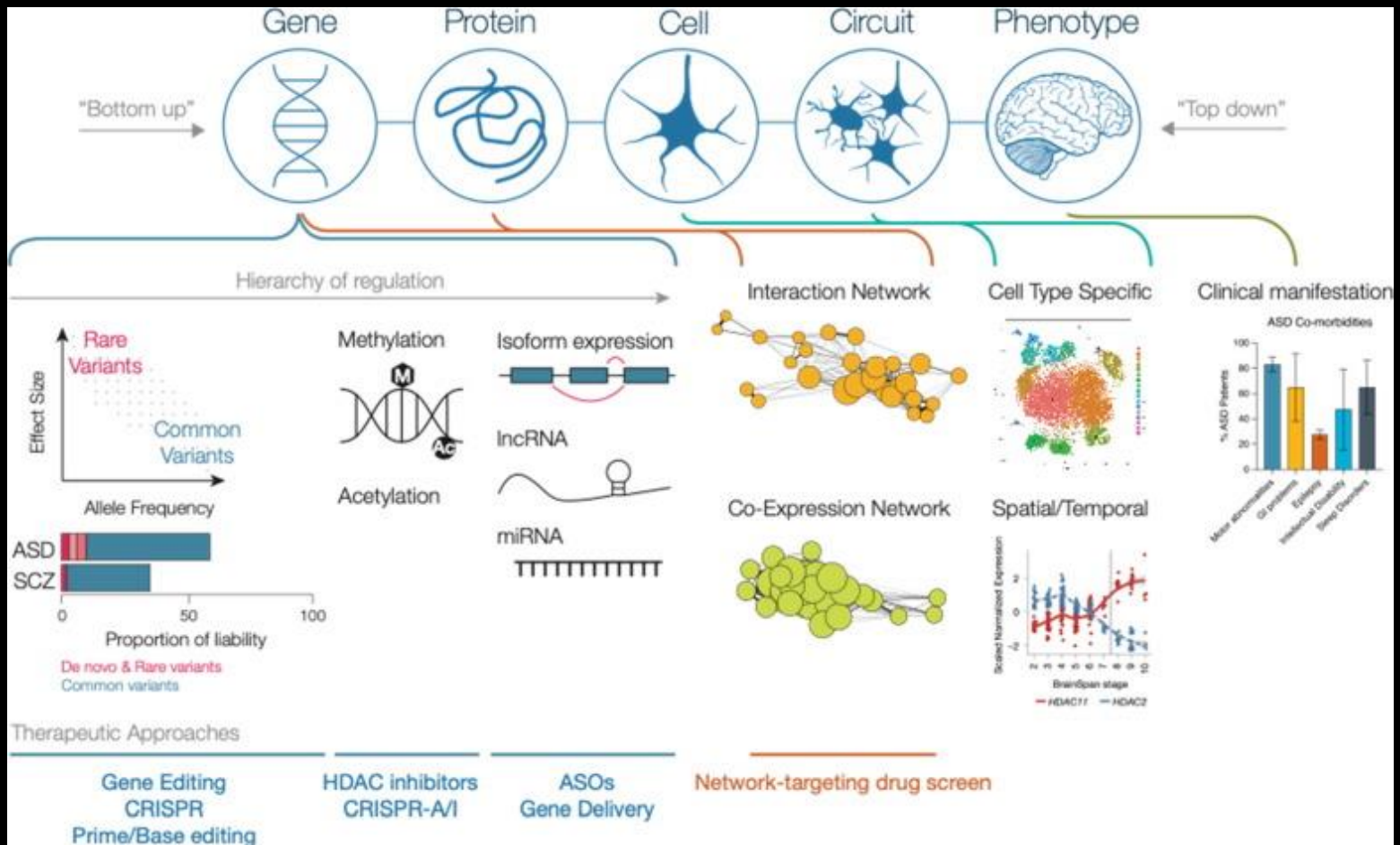
- **Schizophrenia (SCZ)** is a chronic, disabling neuropsychiatric disorder affecting ~1% of the population, characterized by hallucinations, delusions, disorganized thought, and cognitive dysfunction.
- Despite advances in genetics and neuroimaging, the pathogenesis of SCZ remains elusive due to **its clinical heterogeneity** and **the lack of human-relevant, cell-type-specific disease models**.



Open Questions

- How do neuron–astrocyte interactions shape disease-specific transcriptional landscapes?
- Can we stratify schizophrenia patients into molecular subtypes using cell-type–specific multi-omics?
- How does clozapine treatment influence neuron or astrocyte phenotype and transcriptome in treatment-resistant schizophrenia?
- What are the molecular mechanisms driving delayed neuronal maturation in schizophrenia iPSC-derived neurons?
- Are there clinically translatable biomarkers detectable from in vitro cellular models?

Interdisciplinary Research Using SCZ iPSC-derived Cells



Potential EU Collaboration Areas

- Integrative Cell-type Specific Multi-Omics
- Functional Studies in Neural Circuits or Behavioral Models
- Advanced Brain Organoid or Assembloid Systems for 3D Modeling of Cortical Development.
- Neurodevelopment and Psychiatric Mechanisms

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