



## POSTER PRESENTATION

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# The X-linked Retinitis Pigmentosa protein RP2 facilitates traffic of cilia target proteins

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Photoreceptors are specialized ciliated sensory neurons and aberrant traffic of proteins to the outer segment causes photoreceptor cell death. RP2 is a GTPase activating protein (GAP) for the small GTPase Arl3 and both proteins facilitate protein trafficking to primary cilia. We used GST-RP2 pull down from retinal lysates and identified the G $\beta$  subunit of transducin (G $\beta$ 1) as a novel RP2 interacting protein. RP2 competes with G $\gamma$ 1 for G $\beta$ 1 binding and does not interact with the G $\beta$ :G $\gamma$  heterodimer. In SK-N-SH cells, overexpression of G $\beta$ 1 resulted in the cytoplasmic accumulation of the protein, whereas co-expression of G $\beta$ 1 with either RP2 or G $\gamma$ 1 restored membrane association of G $\beta$ 1. Depletion of RP2 in ARPE19 cells by siRNA resulted in a shift of G $\beta$ 1 from the membrane to the cytosol, confirming that RP2 facilitates the membrane association of G $\beta$ 1. This shift in G $\beta$ 1 localization was rescued by G $\gamma$ 1 overexpression. Membrane targeting of G $\beta$ 1 required RP2 N-terminal myristoylation and occurs via the co-factor C (TBCC) homology domain. The interaction was disrupted by the pathogenic RP2 mutation R118H, which blocks Arl3 GAP activity. Arl3-Q71L competed with G $\beta$ 1 for RP2 binding suggesting that RP2 GAP activity on Arl3 would release G $\beta$ 1. RP2 stimulated the association of G $\beta$ 1 with Rab11, an important GTPase for post-Golgi vesicle trafficking of photoreceptor proteins. Collectively our data support a role for RP2 in facilitating membrane association and traffic of G $\beta$ 1. Combined with other recent evidence, this suggests that RP2 may co-operate with Arl3 and its effectors in cilia associated trafficking of G proteins.

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