Gain-of-function mutations in the ALS8 causative gene VAPB have detrimental effects on neurons and muscles

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Summary
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is a motor neuron degenerative disease characterized by a progressive, and ultimately fatal, muscle paralysis. The human VAMP-Associated Protein B (hVAPB) is the causative gene of ALS type 8. Previous studies have shown that a loss-of-function mechanism is responsible for VAPB-induced ALS. Recently, a novel mutation in hVAPB (V234I) has been identified but its pathogenic potential has not been assessed. We found that neuronal expression of the V234I mutant allele in Drosophila (DVAP-V260I) induces defects in synaptic structure and microtubule architecture that are opposite to those associated with DVAP mutants and transgenic expression of other ALS-linked alleles. Expression of DVAP-V260I also induces aggregate formation, reduced viability, wing postural defects, abnormal locomotion behavior, nuclear abnormalities, neurodegeneration and upregulation of the heat-shock-mediated stress response. Similar, albeit milder, phenotypes are associated with the overexpression of the wild-type protein. These data show that overexpressing the wild-type DVAP is sufficient to induce the disease and that DVAP-V260I is a pathogenic allele with increased wild-type activity. We propose that a combination of gain- and loss-of-function mechanisms is responsible for VAPB-induced ALS.

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Key words: ALS, Drosophila, Genetics, Neurodegeneration, VAPB

Introduction
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is a progressive, neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the degeneration of motor neurons leading to muscle atrophy, spasticity and, eventually, death. ALS is traditionally classified into two categories: familial ALS (FALS) and sporadic ALS (SALS) (Pasinelli and Brown, 2006). Missense mutations (P56S and T46I) at the N-terminal region of the human VAMP-associated protein B gene (hVAPB) have been identified in both patients with FALS and SALS (Nishimura et al., 2004; Funke et al., 2010; Millecamps et al., 2010; Landers et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2010). VAP proteins contain an N-terminal domain, which is highly homologous to the nematode major sperm protein (MSP), a central domain that forms a coiled-coil structure and a C-terminal transmembrane domain (Nishimura et al., 1999; Kaiser et al., 2005).

Members of the highly conserved VAP family have been involved in a number of seemingly unrelated functions including regulation of ER morphology, lipid transfer, vesicular trafficking and dendritic morphogenesis (Soussan et al., 1999; Skehel et al., 2000; Amarilio et al., 2005; Teuling et al., 2007; Lev et al., 2008; Peretti et al., 2008; Kuipers et al., 2013a). DVAP, the Drosophila orthologue of hVAPB, controls synaptic structure, microtubule cytoskeleton architecture and composition of post-synaptic glutamate receptors (Pennetta et al., 2002; Chai et al., 2008). In C. elegans and Drosophila, the MSP domain is cleaved, secreted and acts as a ligand for Robo and Lar-like receptors to control muscle mitochondria morphology, localization and function (Tsuda et al., 2008; Han et al., 2012). Previous studies have implicated ALS mutant alleles in an abnormal unfolded protein response and in the disruption of the anterograde axonal transport of mitochondria (Chen et al., 2010; Kanekura et al., 2006; Langou et al., 2010; Suzuki et al., 2009; Gkogkas et al., 2008; Mörotz et al., 2012). Transgenic expression in Drosophila of either DVAP-P56S or DVAP-T48I, two ALS-linked alleles, mirrors major hallmarks of the human disease including neurodegeneration, aggregate formation, locomotion defects and chaperone upregulation (Chai et al., 2008; Chen et al., 2010). Several lines of evidence support the notion that P56S mutation is a loss-of-function mutation, possibly via a dominant negative effect. P56S mutant protein forms aggregates in which the wild-type protein is recruited (Teuling et al., 2007). This together with the analysis of mutant phenotypes associated with transgenic expression of the P56S protein in several disease models, confirms that P56S is a loss-of-function mutation (Teuling et al., 2007; Chen et al., 2010; Chai et al., 2008;...
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Moreover, we show that nuclear abnormalities represent a upregulation of the heat-shock-mediated stress response. aggregate formation, reduced viability, neuromuscular defects, architecture, position and shape. Surprisingly, we found that DVAP-P58S in one ALS patient who has also a pathogenic repeat expansion in C9ORF72 (chromosome 9 open reading frame 72), another ALS causative gene. The mutation within the hVAPB gene replaces the Valine at the position 234 of the highly conserved transmembrane domain with an Isoleucine (V234I in humans and V260I in Drosophila) (van Blitterswijk et al., 2012). Moreover, no information is available about the dominant or recessive inheritance of the mutation in humans and theoretical predictions based on bioinformatics approaches give contradictory results as to whether V234I mutation has a damaging effect on the function of the protein (van Blitterswijk et al., 2012; Ingre et al., 2013). To directly assess the pathogenic effect of this mutation and to unveil potential new mechanisms of disease pathogenesis, we carried out a series of functional studies in a well-established Drosophila model of ALS.

Here we report that transgenic expression of DVAP-V260I recapitulates major hallmarks of the human disease including aggregate formation, reduced viability, neuromuscular defects, abnormal locomotion behavior, neurodegeneration and upregulation of the heat-shock-mediated stress response. Moreover, we show that nuclear abnormalities represent a novel aspect of ALS pathogenesis as expression of DVAP-V260I either in neurons or muscles induces disruption in nuclear architecture, position and shape. Surprisingly, we found that transgenic expression of DVAP-V260I at the Drosophila larval neuromuscular junction (NMJ) induces an increase in the number of synaptic boutons and a decrease in their size. This phenotype is highly reminiscent of the phenotype associated with the neuronal overexpression of DVAP-WT protein and opposite to that of DVAP loss-of-function mutations and transgenic expression of the DVAP-P58S allele in neurons (Penetta et al., 2002; Forrest et al., 2013). In addition, overexpression of DVAP-WT protein either in neurons or muscles induces phenotypes similar, albeit milder, than those associated with V260I expression. Altogether these data lead to the fundamental conclusion that DVAP-V260I is a pathogenic allele with an increased wild-type activity and that a combination of loss- and gain-of-function mechanisms are responsible for VAP-induced ALS. In conclusion, on the basis of the data reported here and those on previously identified mutations, we propose that VAPB levels or/and activity must be tightly regulated to keep neurons and muscles healthy as slight disturbances in one direction or the other may induce cell dysfunction and death.

Results

Presynaptic expression of either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes leads to an overproduction of small synaptic boutons

The V234I mutation in the hVAPB gene recently identified in one ALS patient but not in a large number of healthy controls, is located within the conserved and functionally important transmembrane domain of VAP proteins (van Blitterswijk et al., 2012) (supplementary material Fig. S1). Conversely, the previously identified mutations, P56S and T46I, are localized in a highly conserved stretch of amino acids within the MSP domain (supplementary material Fig. SIC).

Presynaptic expression of the ALS-linked allele DVAP-P58S induces a NMJ phenotype characterized by a decrease in the number of boutons and an increase in their size (Chai et al., 2008; Ratnaparkhi et al., 2008). These data prompted us to examine the effect of DVAP-V260I expression on bouton formation and synaptic structure. We generated several transgenic lines expressing DVAP-V260I using the bipartite UAS/GAL4 system and the panneural elav-Gal4 as a driver (Lin and Goodman, 1994). To examine basic synaptic morphology, NMJs were stained with anti-HRP antibodies that label and allow for visualization of the entire presynaptic membrane. Changes in NMJ structure were assessed by counting the number of synaptic boutons at muscles 12 and 13 of the abdominal segment A3. This analysis revealed that transgenic expression of DVAP-V260I has clear consequences on the expansion of boutons as compared to controls. We were surprised to observe that, in this case, there is an increase in the total number of synaptic boutons when compared to controls (514±3 in elav;DVAP-V260I versus 272±2 in controls; P<0.001) (Fig. 1A,C). The size of boutons, however, is dramatically reduced.

We have previously shown that an increase in the number of boutons with a concomitant decrease in their size is associated with the presynaptic overexpression of DVAP-WT protein and that this phenotype is highly dependent on the dosage of the DVAP (Penetta et al., 2002). To further confirm and extend this analysis, we generated a number of additional transgenic lines expressing different levels of the DVAP-WT protein and found that they all exhibited similar synaptic phenotypes. We selected a weak line (DVAP-WT2) in which the number of boutons on the muscles 12 and 13 of the segment A3 is 1.3-fold higher than in controls and a strong DVAP-WT3 line that exhibits a 1.7-fold increase in the number of synaptic boutons (Fig. 1A,C; P<0.001 in both cases).

We also noticed that in all transgenic lines the overall morphology of the synapse has changed. In control NMJs, synaptic boutons within a branch, resemble a string of beads with boutons connected to one another by a short neuritic process (Fig. 1B). In contrast, in larvae overexpressing either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes, many small boutons appear to bud off from a central bouton or from neuronal processes connecting two boutons (Fig. 1B, arrows). Clusters of smaller boutons surrounding central larger boutons are especially common in DVAP-V260I overexpressors (Fig. 1B,D). Boutons of similar size and morphology have been described in other overgrowth synaptic phenotypes and they have been called “satellite” boutons (Torroja et al., 1999; Franco et al., 2004; Kamimura et al., 2013). To correct for variations in total bouton number, we quantified the amount of “satellite” boutons for each genotype as a percentage of the mean total bouton number. We found that presynaptic expression of DVAP-V260I using the neuronal elav-Gal4 driver, induces a 2.6-fold increase in the percentage of “satellite” boutons compared to controls (Fig. 1B,D; P<0.001). Neuronal expression of either DVAP-WT2 or DVAP-WT3 transgenes using the same Gal4 driver, leads to 1.7-fold and 2.2-fold increase in satellite bouton number, respectively (Fig. 1B,D; P<0.001 in both cases). In summary, expression of either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes induces a dramatic change on the overall morphology of the A8L disease mechanism

2
synapse due, not only, to an increase in the total number of boutons but also to an elevated number of “satellite” boutons.

It was surprising to find an overgrowth synaptic phenotype associated with DVAP-V260I as transgenic expression of the previously identified DVAP-P58S allele in neurons leads to an opposite phenotype characterized by a decrease in the number of boutons and an increase in their size (Pennetta et al., 2002; Chai et al., 2008). The DVAP-P58S-induced phenotype is similar to that associated with DVAP loss-of-function mutations (Pennetta et al., 2002) leading to the hypothesis that DVAP-P58S is a loss-of-function allele (Pennetta et al., 2002; Ratnaparkhi et al., 2008; Chai et al., 2008). Accordingly, we found that in DVAP-P58S transgenics the endogenous wild-type protein accumulates in the aggregates distributed along the nerves and is depleted from its normal synaptic localization (supplementary material Fig. S2E, arrow). In particular, quantification of DVAP-positive staining at NMJs of DVAP-P58S expressing neurons results in nearly 45% decrease in the DVAP immunoreactivity compared to controls (supplementary material Fig. S2A,E,F; P<0.001). We then assessed the distribution and the local expression levels of DVAP at NMJs of both the DVAP-V260I and the two DVAP-WT lines. In agreement with the observed synaptic phenotypes, we found that elav-Gal4-driven expression of every transgene results in a rather homogenous distribution of DVAP at the synapse and quantification of DVAP-positive immunoreactivity revealed that in every case the amount of total protein is higher than in controls (supplementary material Fig. S2). Specifically, the increase in DVAP signal is 2.2-fold higher than in controls for the DVAP-WT line while it is 1.7-fold and 1.8-fold over the endogenous levels for DVAP-V260I and DVAP-WT1, respectively (supplementary material Fig. S2, P<0.001 in all cases). It is worth to note that although DVAP-WT1 and DVAP-V260I lines express comparable amounts of their respective transgenes, expression of the DVAP-WT1 transgene leads to synaptic phenotypes and indeed to a number of other phenotypes (see below) that are milder than those associated with the transgenic expression of the mutant allele (compare supplementary material Fig. S2 and Fig. 1). Furthermore, phenotypes induced by the expression of DVAP-V260I in eight tested lines are consistently more severe than those observed in a comparable number of lines expressing the DVAP-WT transgene (data not shown). Taken together, these results indicate that an increase in the levels of DVAP wild-type protein is sufficient to induce an overgrowth synaptic phenotype and that the DVAP-V260I mutant allele acts as a hypermorphic allele as it has an increased ability to promote bouton formation at the NMJ.

Presynaptic transgenic expression of DVAP-WT and DVAP-V260I leads to bouton expansion by affecting microtubule cytoskeleton architecture

Formation of synaptic boutons at axon terminals is achieved via microtubules invading and promoting bouton budding from the plasma membrane (Roos et al., 2000). Within the Drosophila NMJ, excess of microtubule loop formation is associated with overgrowth phenotypes, particularly those with an increased number of “satellite” boutons (Franco et al., 2004; Kamimura et al., 2013). Thus, we asked whether the increase in bouton number in NMJs expressing either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes is related to alterations in microtubule cytoskeleton architecture. To address this question, we carried out immunostainings against the Drosophila MAP1B homologue Futsch, a marker of neuronal microtubule structures (Hummel et al., 2000; Roos et al., 2000). Within the Drosophila NMJ, excess of microtubule loop formation is associated with overgrowth phenotypes, particularly those with an increased number of “satellite” boutons (Franco et al., 2004; Kamimura et al., 2013). Thus, we asked whether the increase in bouton number in NMJs expressing either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes is related to alterations in microtubule cytoskeleton architecture. To address this question, we carried out immunostainings against the Drosophila MAP1B homologue Futsch, a marker of neuronal microtubule structures (Hummel et al., 2000; Roos et al., 2000).
compared to controls (38 ± 0.4% versus 11 ± 0.4% in controls, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 2A,B,E). A significant increase in the proportion of boutons containing a microtubule loop-like structure was also observed following the presynaptic expression of DVAP-WT transgenes (26 ± 0.5% for DVAP-WT$^1$ and 31 ± 0.5% for DVAP-WT$^2$). However, in both cases, the change is less than that associated with DVAP-V260I overexpressing mutants (Fig. 2C,D,E). Of note, an increase in number of boutons with more disorganized microtubule structure represented by splayed/punctuate Futsch-positive immunostaining was reported in larvae expressing DVAP-P58S and in DVAP loss-of-function mutants (Pennetta et al., 2002; Forrest et al., 2013). As expected, these NMJs exhibit an opposite synaptic phenotype characterized by a decrease in number of boutons and an increase in their size (Pennetta et al., 2002; Forrest et al., 2013). Thus, expression of either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes in neurons, affects the organization of microtubule architecture, albeit at a different degree, with consequences on synaptic bouton formation and division.

**Targeted expression of either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes induces aggregate formation and nuclear abnormalities**

DVAP is a ubiquitous protein and pathological alterations in muscles during ALS have been considered to result from toxicity of the mutant protein in motor neurons rather than a direct effect of the pathogenic protein on striated muscles. In order to explore whether the muscle is a direct target of DVAP-V260I and DVAP-WT toxicity, the expression of either the wild-type or mutant allele was selectively targeted to striated muscles, by using the muscle-specific driver BG57-Gal4 (Budnik et al., 1996).

Abnormal aggregates containing disease proteins are a common hallmark of several neurodegenerative disorders. We therefore stained dissected NMJs with DVAP antibodies to assess the localization of DVAP proteins in controls and in muscles expressing either the DVAP-WT or the DVAP-V260I transgenes. We found that while in controls DVAP is expressed throughout the muscle, in DVAP-V260I muscles numerous and punctuate, DVAP-immunopositive inclusions are present (Fig. 3A,B, Fig. 5A,B, staining in red). Interestingly, similar inclusions are also found in both the weak (DVAP-WT$^1$) and strong (DVAP-WT$^2$) transgenic lines overexpressing the DVAP-WT protein (Fig. 3C,D, Fig. 5C,D, staining in red). These data indicate that overexpression of the DVAP-WT protein is sufficient to induce the formation of aggregates and that DVAP-V260I is a pathogenic allele.

Nuclear defects have been correlated with ageing as well as with a number of pathological manifestations in humans including Parkinson’s disease (Worman et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2012). To determine whether nuclear architecture or/and positioning are affected in our ALS fly model, we visualized nuclei in muscles overexpressing either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes using a nuclear marker and an anti-lamin antibody. We found that in controls, nuclei are evenly spaced along the muscle fibre while in muscles expressing either the DVAP-V260I or the DVAP-WT transgenes, nuclei are closely associated and exhibit a tendency to form clusters (Fig. 3). To better evaluate the relative position of nuclei within a muscle, a “nearest-neighbor” analysis was conducted for each genotype (see Materials and Methods for details). We found that, compared to controls, the average shortest distance between nuclei is severely reduced in muscles overexpressing the DVAP-V260I transgene ($P < 0.001$) while the overexpression of the DVAP-WT transgenes has a significant but milder effect even in the case of the strongest DVAP-WT$^2$ line (Fig. 3E; $P < 0.01$ for DVAP-WT$^1$ and $P < 0.001$ for DVAP-WT$^2$).

We also noticed a drastic deterioration in nuclear architecture. In particular, overexpression of either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes results in deformed nuclei with an elongated structure. To quantify this phenotype, we measured the width to length ratio of nuclei within muscles per each genotype. As the nuclei in control muscles have a distinct round shape, the width to length ratio is close to 1. Any deviation from this value indicates a loss of circularity and therefore a change in shape. We found that nuclei within muscles overexpressing the DVAP-V260I transgene are less round compared to nuclei in control muscles (Fig. 3A,B,F; $P < 0.001$) and a similar, albeit milder effect, was observed in muscles overexpressing the DVAP-WT transgenes (Fig. 3A,C,D,F; $P < 0.01$ for DVAP-WT$^1$ and $P < 0.001$ for DVAP-WT$^2$). We also found that nuclei in muscles expressing the DVAP-V260I transgene display a marked enlarged nuclear volume compared to controls (Fig. 3G; $P < 0.001$) as do the nuclei

![Fig. 2. Expression of either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes in neurons affects synaptic microtubule cytoskeleton.](image-url)

(A) Representative images of branches of NMJs of third instar elav-Gal4/+ control larvae, (B) elav;DVAP-V260I, (C) elav;DVAP-WT$^1$ and (D) elav;DVAP-WT$^2$ larval NMJs labeled with antibodies against Futsch to show microtubule loops. Arrows in every panel indicate examples of Futsch loops. Scale bars: 10 μm. (E) Quantitative assessment of Futsch-positive loops at A2 and A3 muscle 4 NMJs for each indicated genotype. The highest increase in the percentage of boutons exhibiting looped Futsch staining (relative to the total number of boutons for each NMJ) was observed when DVAP-V260I was expressed presynaptically. Asterisks denote statistical significance compared to controls (***$P < 0.001$).
of muscles expressing the DVAP-WT transgenes, although to a lesser extent (Fig. 3G; P < 0.001 for the DVAP-WT^1 and P < 0.01 for DVAP-WT^2). Intriguingly, a fraction of DVAP protein that is predominantly a cytoplasmic protein was found to localize to the nucleus in DVAP-V260I overexpressing muscles while in both DVAP-WT lines this aberrant DVAP localization is nearly absent.
A nuclear localization for DVAP has never been described before but previous studies have shown that translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus of \( \alpha \)-synuclein associates with increased toxicity and neurodegeneration in Parkinson’s disease (Kontopoulos et al., 2006). Moreover, an increased number of small and condensed pyknotic nuclei was predominantly observed in muscles overexpressing the \( DVAP-V260I \) transgene while such nuclei are significantly less in the weak \( DVAP-WT^1 \) line (Fig. 3, white arrows).

Finally, we noticed that larger and malformed nuclei are also observed in neurons of larval brains expressing either the \( DVAP-WT \) or \( DVAP-V260I \) transgenes and again the phenotype appears to be more severe when the mutant transgene is expressed (Fig. 4). In addition, expression of \( DVAP-V260I \) in neurons also induces accumulation of prominent inclusions that appear to be very large and intensely immunoreactive to DVAP antibodies (Fig. 4A,B). In contrast, in neurons of the weakest DVAP line (\( DVAP-WT^1 \)), small and isolated foci accumulating DVAP were observed. Although not directly quantified, the number of these foci appear to be increased in neurons of the strongest \( DVAP-WT^1 \) line (Fig. 4C,D). Interestingly, no small pyknotic nuclei were observed in these neurons that present an aberrant nuclear architecture.

Taken together, these data demonstrate that transgenic expression of either \( DVAP-V260I \) or \( DVAP-WT \) in neurons as well as in muscles elicits the formation of aggregates and a severe disruption in the architecture, size and positioning of nuclei.

Induction of the heat-shock response in DVAP-WT and DVAP-V260I overexpressors

In many neurodegenerative diseases including ALS, aggregates are thought to be formed from the accumulation of misfolded proteins that trigger the upregulation of chaperone proteins (Vabulas et al., 2010). We assessed whether this was also the case for larvae expressing either \( DVAP-V260I \) or \( DVAP-WT \) transgens in their muscles. In controls, Hsp70 is barely detectable and results in faint and diffuse staining throughout the cytoplasm (Fig. 5A). In transgenic animals expressing the \( DVAP-V260I \) construct specifically in the striated muscles, there is an increase in the expression levels of Hsp70 that appears to concentrate in puncta mainly localized inside the nucleus (Fig. 5B). In transgenic muscles expressing the \( DVAP-WT \) transgens, an increase in the accumulation of puncta immunoreactive to the Hsp70 was observed. These puncta are partially localized into the nucleus in muscles expressing the strongest wild-type transgene \( DVAP-WT^2 \) (Fig. 5D). Conversely, in muscles expressing the weak \( DVAP-WT^1 \) transgene, puncta are still present in the cytoplasm, although the majority of them preferentially accumulate in the perinuclear region (Fig. 5C). The phenomenon of the Hsp70 relocating from the cytoplasm to the nucleus during a stress response is poorly understood; however, it is clear that this relocation is directly linked and is part of the cellular response to stress (Vabulas et al., 2010). Taken together, these data indicate that in DVAP-V260I as well as in DVAP-WT overexpressors, a stress response mediated by heat-shock proteins
has been induced and that the intensity of this response directly correlates with the toxicity of the overexpressed protein.

Expression of DVAP-V260I and DVAP-WT in adult flies induces reduced viability, compromised locomotion behavior and neuromuscular defects

We showed that expression of DVAP-V260I and DVAP-WT transgenes in larval neurons and muscles causes a number of phenotypes closely mirroring the human pathology. We then sought to test whether the same transgenes have any effect on the adult neuromuscular junctions. We first expressed the DVAP-V260I or the DVAP-WT transgenes in the adult nervous system by using the panneural driver elav-Gal4. Flies expressing either the DVAP-V260I transgene or any of the two wild-type transgenic constructs, are able to pupate and adults eclose from pupae. However, the rate of eclosion is different depending on the overexpressed transgene (Fig. 6A). Flies expressing the DVAP-WT transgenes have a small but statistically significant decrease in the rate of eclosion while for flies expressing the strongest wild-type allele, DVAP-WT, the rate of eclosion is 75% (Fig. 6A; P < 0.001). A strong reduction in the number of flies eclosed as viable adults is observed when the expression of the DVAP-V260I was targeted in the adult neurons. In this case only 35% of pupae eclose to give an adult fly (Fig. 6A). However, all flies, irrespective of their genotypes, display distinctive postural and locomotion defects as viable adults. While in controls, wings run dorsal and parallel to the body, surviving mutants exhibit different wing posture phenotypes including droopy and held-up wings (Fig. 6B–D). Additionally, surviving adult flies are severely uncoordinated and within a few days following eclosion, get stuck to the food and die. When the expression of either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I constructs is targeted to all muscles by using the MHC-Gal4 driver, the progeny exhibits the same wing posture phenotypes as for the neuronal expression of the same transgenes but their eclosion ratio is similar for every transgene and closer to that of controls (supplementary material Fig. S3). Similar adult phenotypes have been described in a number of fly models of human neurodegenerative diseases including Fragile X syndrome and Parkinson’s disease and have been attributed to neuromuscular dysfunction (Zhang et al., 2001; Clark et al., 2006).

Targeted expression of either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes in the adult Drosophila eye causes neuronal degeneration

Neuronal degeneration in Drosophila models of human neurodegenerative disorders including ALS is usually assessed in the adult fly eye. To determine whether overexpression of DVAP-WT protein and transgenic expression of DVAP-V260I causes neurodegeneration, we used the ey-Gal4 driver to specifically target the expression of these transgenes in the adult fly eye (Halder et al., 1998; Hauck et al., 1999). Adult fly eyes expressing either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes display a range of structural abnormalities. As compared with

![Fig. 5. Upregulation and subcellular relocalization of Hsp70 in striated muscles overexpressing either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT constructs.](image-url)
controls, eyes expressing either the DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I transgenes are reduced in size and show a marked roughness over the entire surface (Fig. 7A). A striking aspect of the eye phenotype induced by the overexpression of either DVAP-WT or the DVAP-V260I transgenes, is the high degree of heterogeneity in the severity of the phenotype within the same line and even within the same fly as, in many cases, one of the eyes exhibits a more extensive degeneration than the eye on the opposite side. We therefore quantified the phenotype in both control and overexpressor lines by measuring the eye size in a comparable number of flies for every genotype. Overall, the eye size of DVAP-V260I transgenic flies is less than 50% of the control size while the measured reduction in eye size for DVAP-WT1 and DVAP-WT2 was 30% and 20%, respectively (Fig. 7C; P<0.001 in all cases).

Histopathological analysis of paraffin embedded sections of transgenic eyes expressing either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I confirmed the degeneration of cells beneath the external surface of the eye (Fig. 7B). In particular, photoreceptor morphology is disrupted and several vacuoles are visible. Vacuolization has
been observed in a number of fly models of neurodegenerative
diseases and the appearance of vacuoles has been correlated to
neurodegeneration (Chan and Bonini, 2000). Of note, the
strongest phenotype for both the reduction in the eye size and
the degeneration of the internal eye is that associated with the
expression of the DVAP-V260I transgene (Fig. 7). The internal
tissues of transgenic eyes expressing the DVAP-WT protein are
disrupted in a similar way, albeit to a lesser extent, especially when
the weakest line DVAP-WT is considered (Fig. 7B). In
conclusion, these data indicate that increasing the level of
expression of the DVAP-WT protein is sufficient to trigger
neurodegeneration, although transgenic expression of the mutant
DVAP-V260I allele appears to be more efficient in inducing
neuronal cell death.

Discussion
Recently, a novel mutation in the gene hVAPB has been
identified in one ALS patient who is also known to have a
pathogenic repeat expansion in the C9ORF72 gene. The missense
mutation replaces the Valine with an Isoleucine at codon 234, a
highly conserved residue within the C-terminal transmembrane
domain of VAP proteins (van Blitterswijk et al., 2012). In
Drosophila, the transmembrane domain of DVAP binds the
phosphoinositide phosphatase Sac1 to control phosphoinositide
levels whose upregulation is responsible for neurodegeneration
and a number of synaptic phenotypes including altered synaptic
morphology and mislocalization of several post-synaptic markers
(Forrest et al., 2013). Moreover, in mammals the transmembrane-
mediated interaction of VAP with the ER-Golgi recycling
protein YIF1A controls dendritic remodeling in the central
nervous system (Kuijpers et al., 2013a). It is therefore plausible
that mutations targeting this important functional domain may
have a pathogenic effect.

Here we report that transgenic expression of DVAP-V260I in
Drosophila, induces mutant phenotypes that closely mirror major
hallmarks of ALS such as structural remodeling at NMJs,
formation of aggregates, abnormal locomotion behavior, reduced
viability, neuromuscular defects and upregulation of the heat-
shock-mediated stress response. In addition, muscles and neurons
expressing the DVAP-V260I transgene exhibit striking
abnormalities in nuclear positioning, shape and size. Interestingly, nuclear abnormalities have never been linked to
ALS pathogenesis.

Previously identified disease mutations in hVAPB are loss-of-
function mutations, possibly by a dominant negative mechanism
(Ratnaparkhi et al., 2008; Forrest et al., 2013; Kuijpers et al.,
2013a). We were therefore surprised to find that transgenic
expression of DVAP-V260I construct consistently produces
similar but more severe phenotypes than those associated with the
overexpression of the wild-type protein. Collectively, our
results show that a gain-of-function mechanism is responsible for
VAPB-induced ALS and that the V234I is a pathogenic allele
with an increased wild-type activity. In conclusion, we propose
that both gain- and loss-of-function effects play an important role
in driving the damage, which ultimately leads to cellular
downfall and clinical expression of the disease.

Nuclear abnormalities in ALS pathogenesis
Mispositioning of nuclei has been associated with decreased cell
survival in vertebrate central nervous system (Tsujikawa et al.,
2007). In striated muscles, myonuclei appear as rounded
structures evenly spaced along muscle fibers separated from the
bulk of the cytoplasm, which contains densely arranged
myofibrils. The mechanisms establishing and maintaining this
highly ordered distribution of nuclei and its relevance to muscle
function is not known but several human myopathies are caused
by mutations in genes such as Nesprins that control the correct
position and distribution of nuclei in muscles (Puckelwartz et al.,
2010). Furthermore, Nesprin-1 knockout mice exhibit 50%
lethality and those surviving display progressive muscle
wasting and abnormal gait (Puckelwartz et al., 2009). Nuclear
architecture defects have been shown to correlate with aging as
well as with a number of human diseases, including Parkinson’s
disease (Liu et al., 2012).

To study the role that nuclear position and structure might have
in ALS, we targeted the expression of DVAP-WT and DVAP-
V260I in neurons and muscles. Our morphometric analysis
revealed that overexpression of the DVAP-V260I results in
deformed nuclei with an elongated structure and a marked
enlarged nuclear volume. We also found that in DVAP-V260I
transgenic muscles the average distance between nuclei is
remarkably reduced and sometimes, nuclei are found to
aggregate into clusters. A similar deterioration in nuclear
architecture and positioning was observed in muscles
overexpressing DVAP-WT transgenes but, overall, the defects
are milder than those associated with the expression of DVAP-
V260I even when the strongest DVAP-WT transgene is
expressed. In summary, nuclear abnormalities are more
prominent in transgenic conditions associated with a more
aggressive disease phenotype.

Finally, small and condensed pyknotic nuclei were observed in
muscles expressing DVAP-V260I and to a lesser extent in those
overexpressing the DVAP-WT transgene. Although the presence
of pyknotic nuclei is a hallmark of apoptosis, we do not believe
that the observed nuclear abnormalities are a mere consequence
of apoptotic cell death. No condensed, pyknotic nuclei are
present in neurons expressing any DVAP-WT transgenes or
DVAP-V260I protein at the time when nuclear abnormalities are
already visible. These results suggest that defects in nuclear
architecture and distribution may precede the appearance of
apoptotic hallmarks. Indeed recent studies suggest that alterations
in nuclear structure and positioning represent an irreversible
trigger of apoptosis rather than a consequence of this process
(Liu et al., 2012).

Taken together, these studies identify the nucleus as a novel
cellular organelle involved in ALS pathogenesis and open new
avenues for the potential development of therapies targeting this
fundamental cellular structure.

Expression of either DVAP-V260I or DVAP-WT transgenes
recapitulates major ALS-related hallmarks
The data discussed in the previous paragraph suggest that our
DVAP-V260I fly model may function as a platform for the
discovery and study of novel and, at the moment, elusive aspects
of ALS pathogenesis. Our data also suggest that this model
recapitulates many of the phenotypes known to be associated
with ALS and indeed with a number of other neurodegenerative
diseases.

In Drosophila, DVAP interacts with the adhesion molecule
Dscam to affect synaptic connectivity and its homologue in
mammals, VAPB, is required for intracellular membrane
trafficking and normal dendritic growth (Yang et al., 2012;
Implications for ALS pathogenesis

Loss or depletion of VAPB activity in zebrafish, worms and mice induce a relatively mild phenotype possibly because of a functional redundancy between closely related VAP proteins in these models (Kabashi et al., 2013; Han et al., 2012). In Drosophila, only one VAP gene is present and therefore its inactivation leads to the appearance of a more aggressive mutant phenotype (Pennetta et al., 2002; Forrest et al., 2013). Mice expressing the VAPB-P56S transgene have been generated and they exhibit no overt neurodegenerative phenotype (Aliaga et al., 2013; Qiu et al., 2013; Tudor et al., 2010; Kuijpers et al., 2013b). However, a recent report describes degeneration of a subset of motor neurons in mice expressing higher levels of the VAPB-P56S transgene (Aliaga et al., 2013). In addition, neurodegeneration has been associated with the expression of the same transgene in cell culture systems (Langou et al., 2010; Suzuki and Matsuoka, 2011; Teuling et al., 2007). Taken together these considerations further underscore the importance of VAPB dosage in inducing ALS-like phenotypes, including neurodegeneration. It is not uncommon that genetic models fail to reproduce the full range of clinical manifestations associated with a human disease and for this non-human primate models should represent a better option. Genetic models, however, remain invaluable tools to dissect mechanistic aspects of disease pathogenesis.

Studies in several model systems showed that the P56S mutation induces ALS by a loss-of-function mechanism, possibly due to a dominant negative effect (Ratnaparkhi et al., 2008; Tsuda et al., 2008; Suzuki et al., 2009; Forrest et al., 2013; Kuijpers et al., 2013a). Furthermore, a reduction in VAP protein levels have been reported in sporadic ALS patients, SOD1 mutant mice as well as in induced pluripotent stem cells derived from ALS patients (Teuling et al., 2007; Anagnostou et al., 2010; Mitne-Neto et al., 2011). The dominant negative effect of P56S mutation is further supported by the observation that the mutant protein accumulates into intracellular inclusions, which also sequester the wild-type protein (Teuling et al., 2007; Chen et al., 2010). Here we uncover a novel mechanism for the disease pathogenesis and we show that increasing the levels and/or activity of DVAP may be detrimental as well. The notion that increased hVAPB levels are sufficient to induce neurodegeneration would be greatly supported by finding that duplications or mutations in the non-coding regions of the hVAPB gene are associated with ALS in humans. For hVAPB, however, such mutations have yet to be identified. These and other studies indicate that, in many cases, a strict dichotomy between loss-of-function versus gain-of-function mechanisms do not respond to a biological reality as both mechanisms seem to be at play (Robberecht and Philips, 2013). In support of this hypothesis, variations in the dosage of the SMN gene have been shown to induce two closely related motor neuron diseases as loss-of-function mutations in SMN cause Spinal Muscular
Atrophy while duplications of the same gene have been linked to ALS (Bürglen et al., 1995; Blauw et al., 2012).

Finally, our data are compatible with a model in which, in DVAP-V260I-induced ALS, gain- and loss-of-function mechanisms may coexist within the same neuron depending on the subcellular compartment. At the presynaptic compartment, a local increase in DVAP levels induces a remodeling of synaptic morphology and microtubule architecture compatible with a gain-of-function mechanism. Conversely, in neuronal cell bodies the inherent ability of wild-type hVAPB to be included into aggregates that may also function as a sink for other important proteins, suggests that DVAP could be pathogenic by a possible loss-of-function mechanism. The complexity of such a scenario points to novel opportunities for possible therapies but at the same time makes the task of finding an effective therapeutic strategy particularly challenging.

Materials and Methods
Fly strains and husbandry
Flies were reared in standard cornmeal–molasses medium and maintained at room temperature unless otherwise specified. To drive the expression of DVAP transgenes in neurons, larval muscles and adult eyes we used the elav-Gal4 line (Lin and Goodman, 1994), the BG57-Gal4 line (Bushik et al., 1996) and the ey-Gal4 line (Halder et al., 1998; Hauck et al., 1999), respectively. We used the ey-Gal4 instead of the GMR-Gal4 driver because GMR-Gal4 has been shown to induce eye neurodegeneration on its own (Rezával et al., 2007). Transgenic expression in adult muscles was achieved by using the MHC-Gal4 line.

Generation of DVAP-WT and DVAP-V260I transgenic lines
Site-directed mutagenesis on DVAP-WT cDNA was performed using the Quick Change Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent, Colorado Springs, CO, USA) following manufacturer’s instructions. Gal4-responsive transgenic lines were constructed cloning DVAP-WT and DVAP-V260I cDNAs in the pUAST vector (Brand and Perrimon, 1993) using the cloning strategy previously described (Penna et al., 2002). Constructs were injected into embryonic germ cells and transgenic lines were established following standard procedures (Genetic Services, Inc., Sudbury, MA, USA). Given the strong dosage-dependent effect on mutant phenotypes observed for both the DVAP-WT and V260I transgenes, in generating the transgenic lines we opted for the method of random transgene insertion instead of that in which transgenes are inserted at specific sites (Bischof et al., 2007). Using this approach, we generated 8 independent transgenic lines expressing different levels of either DVAP-WT or DVAP-V260I proteins.

Genetics
For temperature pulses, to induce a higher expression of the Gal4 protein, flies of the relevant genotypes were left to mate at room temperature for 20–24 hours and then the parents were removed while the progeny was shifted to 30°C in a water bath. Only for the ey-GAL4 experiments, crosses and rearing of animals were performed at 25°C because at higher temperatures adult flies fail to eclose, possibly due to an ectopic, toxic expression of the transgene in areas of the nervous system other than the eye.

Immunohistochemistry
To study NMJ morphology, wandering third instar larvae were dissected and processed as previously described (Penna et al., 2002). Control genotypes used for analysis were F1 larvae from Canton-S males crossed to the homozygous females of the relevant GAL4 driver line. Primary antibodies are rabbit anti-HRP antibodies (1:500, Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA, USA), mouse anti-Futsch 22C10 monoclonal antibody (1:200, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, Iowa City, IA, USA), rabbit anti-Lamin antibody (1:500, guinea pig anti-DVAP antibody (1:500, Pennetta et al., 2002) and mouse anti-Hap70 (1:200, Affinity Bioreagents, Rockford, IL, USA). Secondary antibodies were used at a 1:200 dilution.

Confocal imaging and analysis
Confocal z-stacks were acquired on a Nikon A1R (Nikon, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, UK) using an ×60/1.4 NA oil immersion plan-apochromat with a sampling rate of 0.4×0.4×0.27 μm in x, y and z, respectively. For multicolour images a channel series protocol was used to minimize bleed through. The same confocal gain settings were applied to control and transgenic samples. Images were processed using Imaris v 7.3.0 (Bitplane, Zurich, Switzerland). For z-stacks, iso-surfaces were created in surpass mode for both lamin and TO-PRO3; whole nuclei were scored and from the 3D image volume and measurements for volume, and object bounding box size were acquired. Imaris measurement-pro was used to measure the distances between nuclei along each muscle fibre. To measure the circularity of nuclei within muscles, images were analyzed with Imagej software (ImageJ software, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA). Circularity is defined as (Area/Perimeter2), where 1 represents a perfect circle and 0 an infinitely elongated polygon. For visualization of DVAP within the nucleus a 3D-volume view of DVAP and TO-PRO3 was combined with an iso-surface of the lamin and a contour plane was used to cut into the lamin volume and show the localization of DVAP within the nucleus.

NMJ morphological analysis
To quantify the overgrowth phenotypes at the NMJ, body wall muscle preparations were labeled with the presynaptic marker anti-HRP and two different parameters were measured. The total number of synaptic boutons was counted at muscles 12 and 13 of abdominal segment A3 and the percentage of satellite boutons (satellite×100/total boutons) on muscles 6 and 7 of the abdominal segment A3 was also determined. Satellite boutons at the NMJs were defined, identified and quantified according to Torroja et al. (Torroja et al., 1999). The number of loop containing boutons was counted on muscles 4 of the abdominal segments A2 and A3 and expressed as a percentage of the total number of boutons for each NMJ.

Quantification of the distance between myonuclei
A nearest-neighbor analysis was performed to quantify the distance between nuclei along a given myofibre. A nearest-neighbor analysis determines the average distance between a nucleus and its single closest neighbor within a muscle. To identify the closest neighbor for each nucleus within a muscle, the distance between the center of a nucleus and the center of each closely surrounding nucleus was measured. Only the shortest distance between a nucleus and its nearest neighbor was recorded per each nucleus within a muscle and the average of these distances was taken as a measure of the shortest distance between nuclei in a given muscle.

Statistical analysis
Statistical analysis including graphing was performed using GraphPad 5.0 (GraphPad Software Inc, LaJolla, CA, USA). For all the experiments, a one-way ANOVA test was applied to the samples. Tukey’s multiple comparison tests were used as a post-hoc test when a significant difference was found in the ANOVA test. Data throughout the paper are presented as mean ± s.e.m. A minimum of 10 larvae were analyzed per every genotype. At least 20 flies per genotype were analyzed in scoring the adult eye phenotype.

Analysis and quantification of the Drosophila adult eye phenotype
For the eye morphology, two-dimensional images were obtained using a Nikon D5100 DSLR camera attached to a SZX9 Nikon stereomicroscope (Nikon, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, UK). To quantify the eye surface area images were analyzed with ImageJ software. For histology, flies were raised at 25°C and collected immediately after eclosion. Heads were severed and place in fresh 4% paraformaldehyde/acetic acid at 85:10:5 overnight at 4°C. Heads were then washed and placed in 70% ethanol and processed into paraffin using standard histological procedures. 10 μm serial sections were obtained and rehydrated with PBS. Sections were stained with H&E.

Adult phenotypes
Eclosion rates were determined by counting numbers of empty versus full (dead) pupae on the sides of vials in which flies of different genotypes had been allowed to lay for comparable time periods. Food was covered with a thick layer of yeast powder to avoid that eclosed flies with an aberrant wing posture would get stuck to the food. Flies exhibiting an aberrant posture in their wings were collected and their phenotype was recorded using an Olympus ZEX stereomicroscope (Olymups, Hamburg, Germany) equipped with a Nikon DS5100 DSLR camera.

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Author Contributions
L.Z., M.S. and G.P. performed the experiments; M.S., T.G. and G.P. analyzed data; G.P. conceived and designed the experiments, and wrote the paper.

Competing Interests
The authors have no competing interests to declare.

References


fig. S1. Identification of the V234I/V260I mutation on VAP proteins. (A) Predicted functional domains in hVAPB: a transmembrane domain (blue) at the C-terminus, a coil-coiled domain (brown) in the middle and a domain (green) at the N-terminus showing a significant homology to the nematode major sperm protein (MSP). The Val234 residue (indicated by an arrow) is located within the transmembrane domain and it has been replaced by an Isoleucine. (B) High degree of conservation of the transmembrane domain in VAP proteins from different species. (C) Sequences of human VAPB (hVAPB) protein and its Drosophila orthologue DVAP were aligned by using the ClustalW version 1.82 alignment program available from EMBL–EBI. Asterisk indicates an identity match; colon indicates conservation between amino acids with strongly similar properties (scoring &gt;0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix) and period indicates a conserved substitution between amino acids with weakly similar properties (&lt;=0.5 in the Gonnet PAM 250 matrix). Red boxes highlight the amino acid residues changed by the ALS8 causing mutations identified so far. The Drosophila protein (DVAP) exhibits the same functional domains as the hVAPB.

fig. S2. Synaptic levels of DVAP in different genetic contexts. (A) Control elav/+ NMJs and (B) elav;DVAP-V260I, (C) elav;DVAP-WT1, (D) elav;DVAP-WT2, (E) elav;DVAP-P58S NMJs stained with antibodies specific for DVAP and for anti-HRP. Scale bars: 10 μm. (F) Quantification of synaptic DVAP intensity for the reported genotypes. DVAP fluorescence intensity is presented as a relative ratio of fluorescence intensity values of DVAP against those of controls. Note that in DVAP-P58S transgenic line aggregates are evident in the terminal part of the nerve (arrow in panel E) and the endogenous protein at the synapse has decreased to about 66±4% of the control value. Conversely, compared to controls DVAP levels at the synapse are significantly increased in all the other transgenic lines (P&lt;0.001 in all cases). However, upregulation of DVAP levels in neurons expressing DVAP-V260I is comparable to that induced by the DVAP-WT1 transgene (P&lt;0.05) and significantly lower than that associated with the strongest DVAP-WT overexpressing line DVAP-WT2 (P&lt;0.001). The difference in DVAP levels between DVAP-WT1 and DVAP-WT2 lines was statistically significant (P&lt;0.001).
Fig. S3. Overexpression of *DVAP-WT* and transgenic expression of *DVAP-V260I* in muscles does not affect viability. Eclosion rate of flies of the indicated genotypes. *MHC-Gal4/+* flies were used as controls. *P* > 0.05.