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Mechanisms, Regulation and Pharmacology of Calcium Transporting NCX Proteins

Positions

Associate Professor, Sackler Faculty of Medicine

Research

Calcium (Ca^{2+}) is a major regulator in the living cell. In many cell-types the Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger proteins (NCX) represent a major Ca²⁺ extruding system and thus, play a key role in regulating the Ca²⁺-dependent events in the cell. Three NCX genes form numerous splice variants, which are expressed in a tissuespecific manner to regulate excitation-contraction coupling in heart, long-term potentiation and learning in brain, blood pressure, immune responses, neurotransmitter and hormone secretion, kidney Ca²⁺ reabsorption, mitochondrial bioenergetics, etc. Altered expression and regulation of NCX proteins is a chief contributor to Ca2+-driven tissue-remodeling in heart failure, cerebral ischemia, hypertension, diabetes, renal malfunction, muscle dystrophy, etc. For example, in cardiac disease a single isoform/ splice variant (NCX1.1) is overexpressed, thereby representing a primary concern for life-threating arrhythmias and contractile malfunction. Selective pharmacological targeting of NCX variants is expected to recover Ca2+ homeostasis in predefined cell types and thus, may improve desired activity of altered tissues/organs. Since this breakthrough remains challenging our research efforts are focused

on two principle issues: a) To resolve structure-activity relationships underlying the function and regulation of diverse NCX variants; b) To develop new experimental approaches for selective pharmacological targeting of tissue-specific NCX variants with a goal of providing new opportunities for preventing and effective treatment of harmful diseases. In this respect we investigate structure-activity relationships in the wild-type and mutated proteins by exploring a wide spectrum of techniques (stopped-flow and ion-flux assays, FRET, SAXS, ITC, X-ray crystallography, confocal microscopy, patch-clamp, etc). In searching the regulatory mechanisms of CBD1 and CBD2 domains we found that the tissue-specific splice segment, located on CBD2, shapes the regulatory specificity of the primary Ca²⁺ sensor located on CBD1. These findings may allow the identification of drug candidates targeting the disease-related NCX variants.

Publications

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