

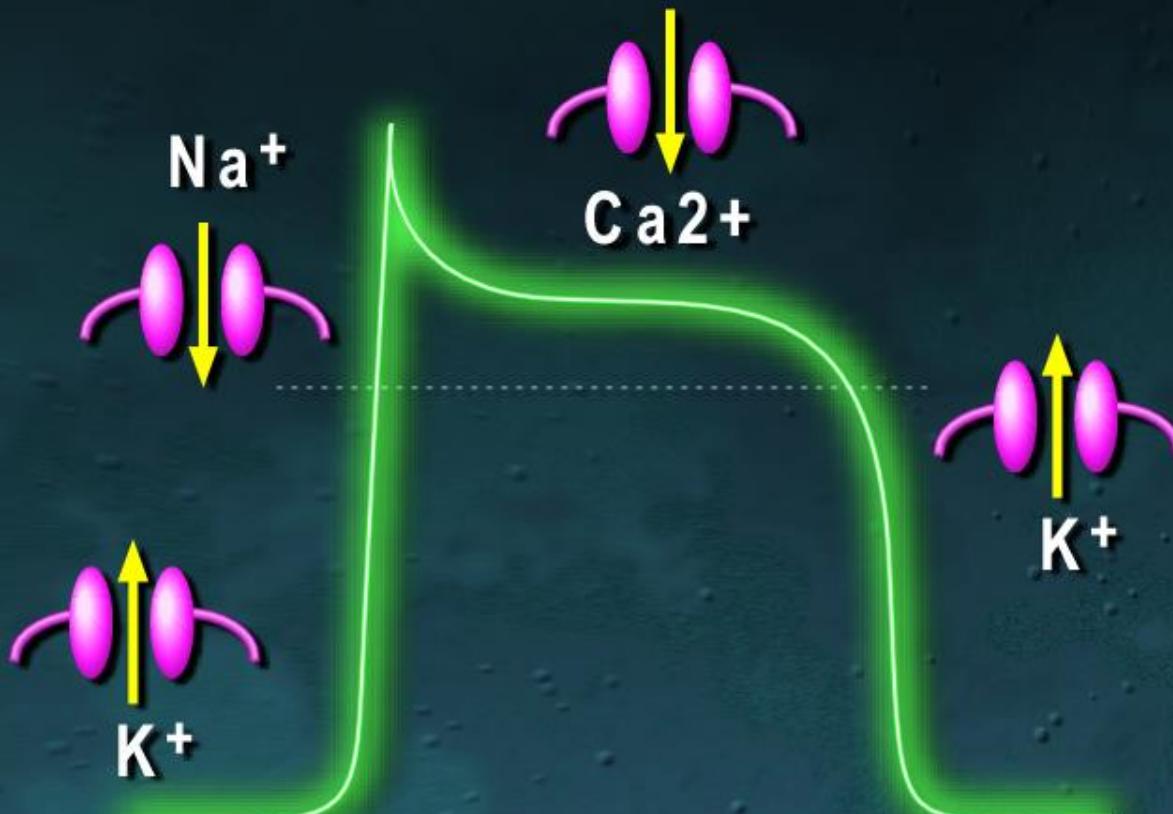
# **Marine lipids and cellular excitability**



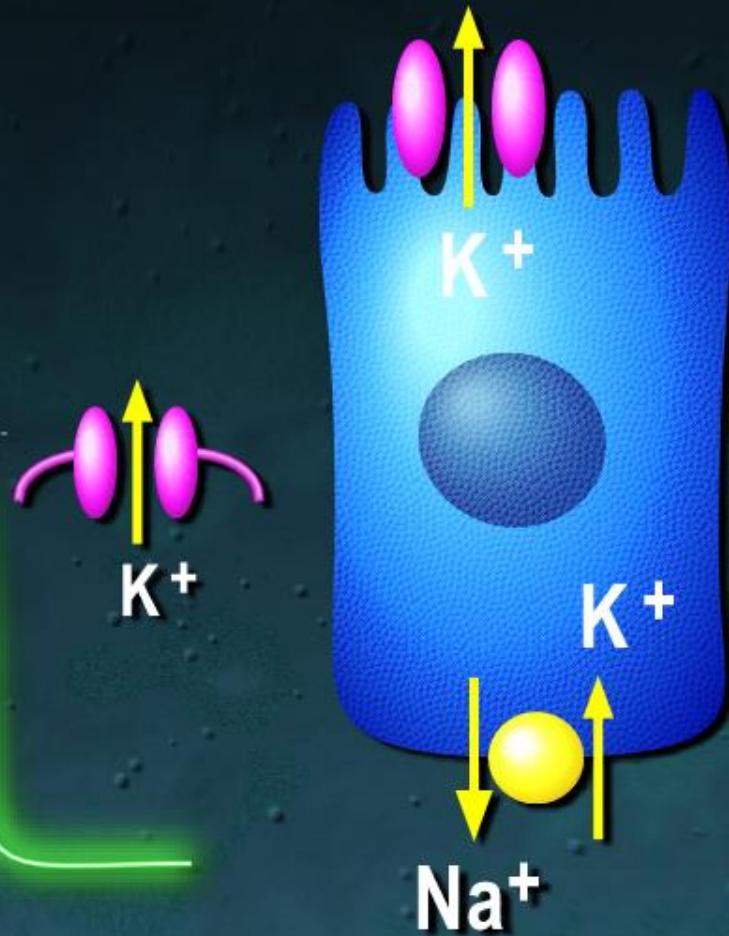
**IPMC-CNRS  
Nice-Sophia Antipolis, France**

# Functional diversity of ion channels

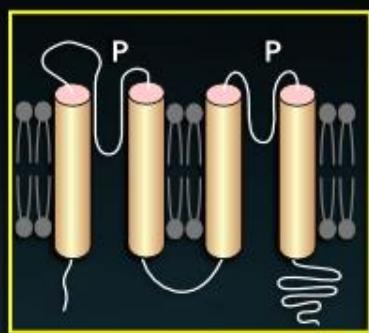
Cell electrogenesis



Ionic transport



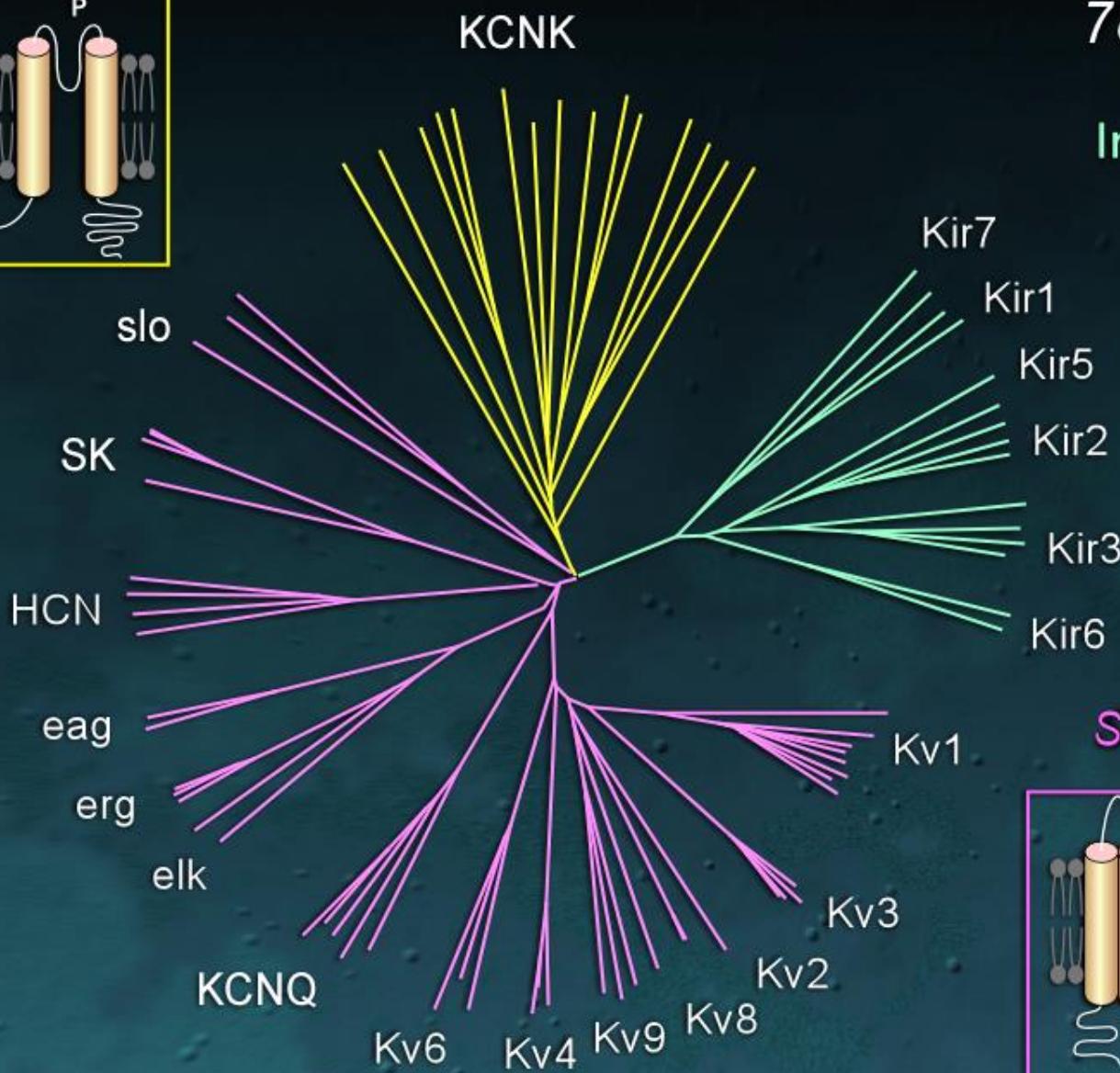
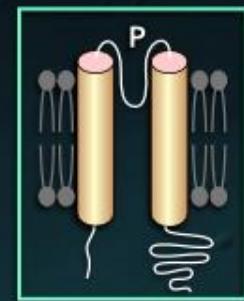
twik-related



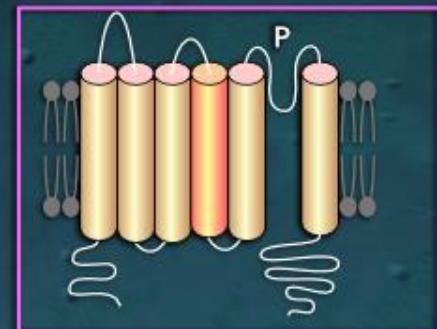
# Mammalian K<sup>+</sup> channels

78 genes

Inward rectifiers

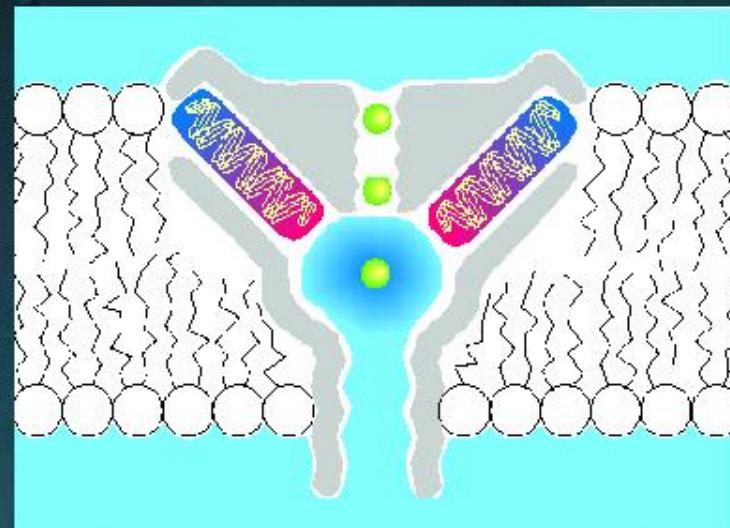
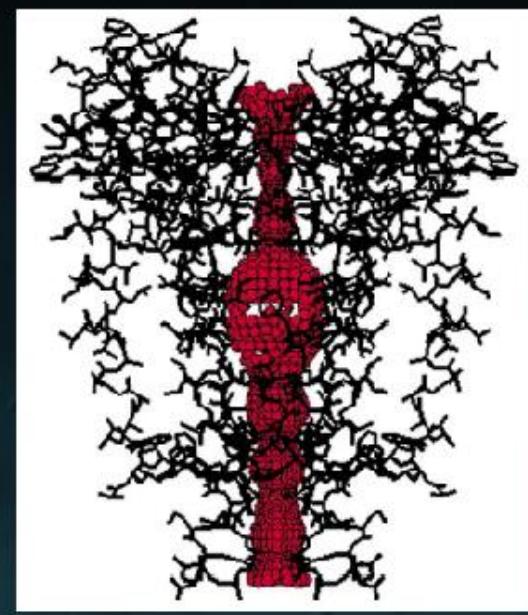
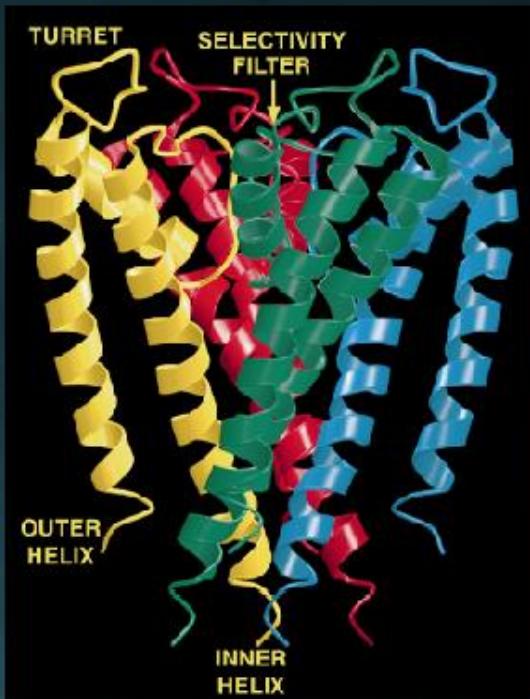


Shaker type

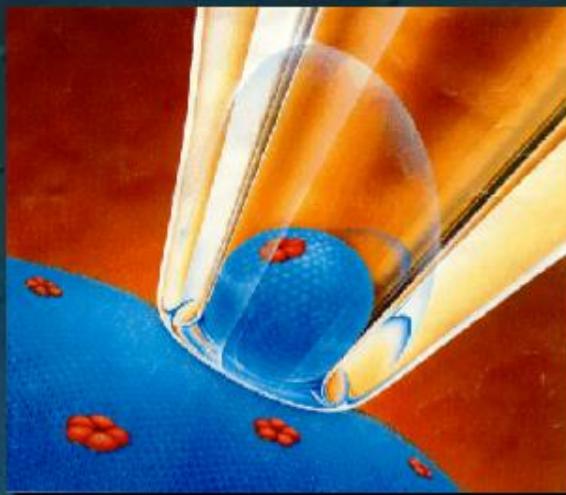
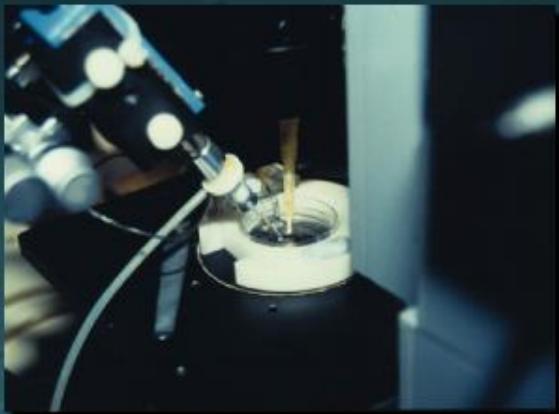


# 3D structure of the bacterial K<sup>+</sup> channel KcsA

Doyle et al., (1998) Science

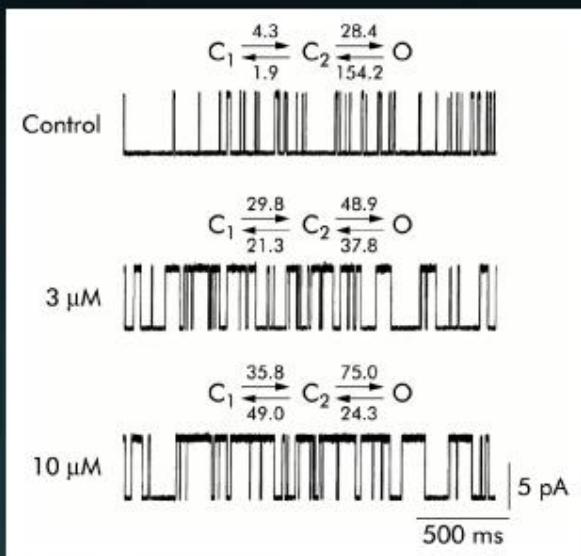


# The patch clamp technique

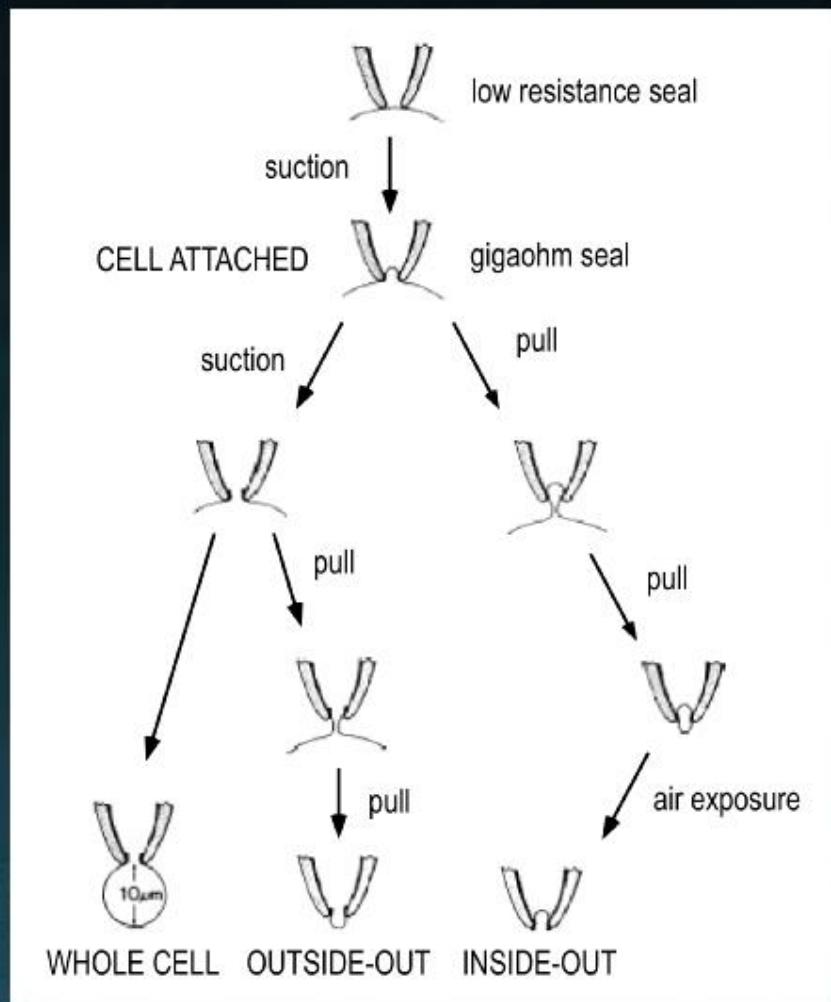
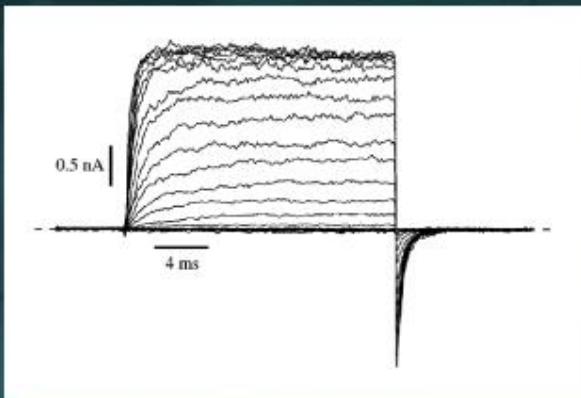


# Patch clamp configurations

## INSIDE-OUT



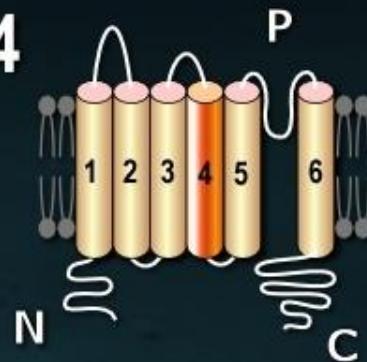
## WHOLE CELL



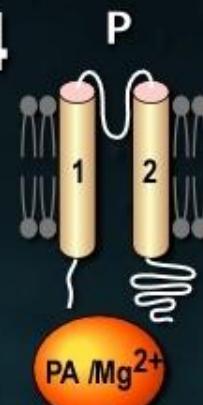
# Molecular and functional diversity of K<sup>+</sup> channels

78 human genes

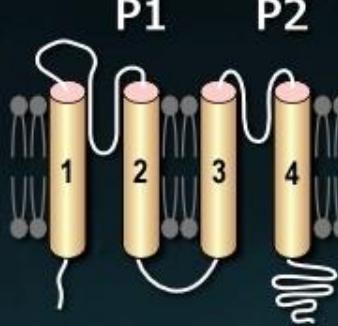
×4



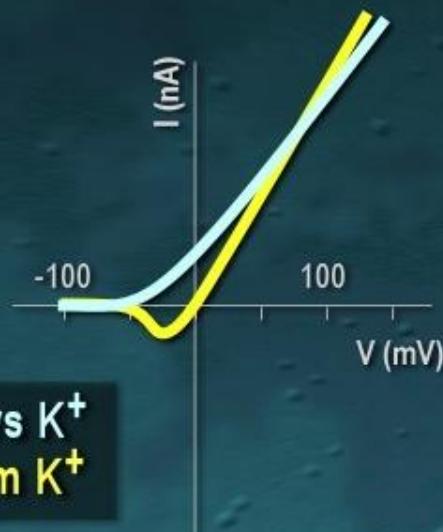
×4



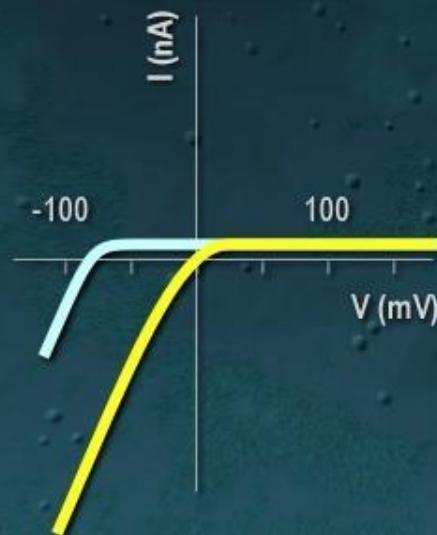
×2



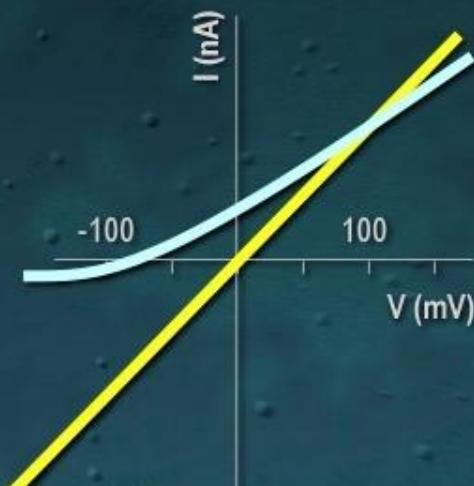
Voltage- and Ca<sup>2+</sup>-gated



Inward rectifier



Background



The marine omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 PUFAs) eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DOHA) are present mainly in oily fish.



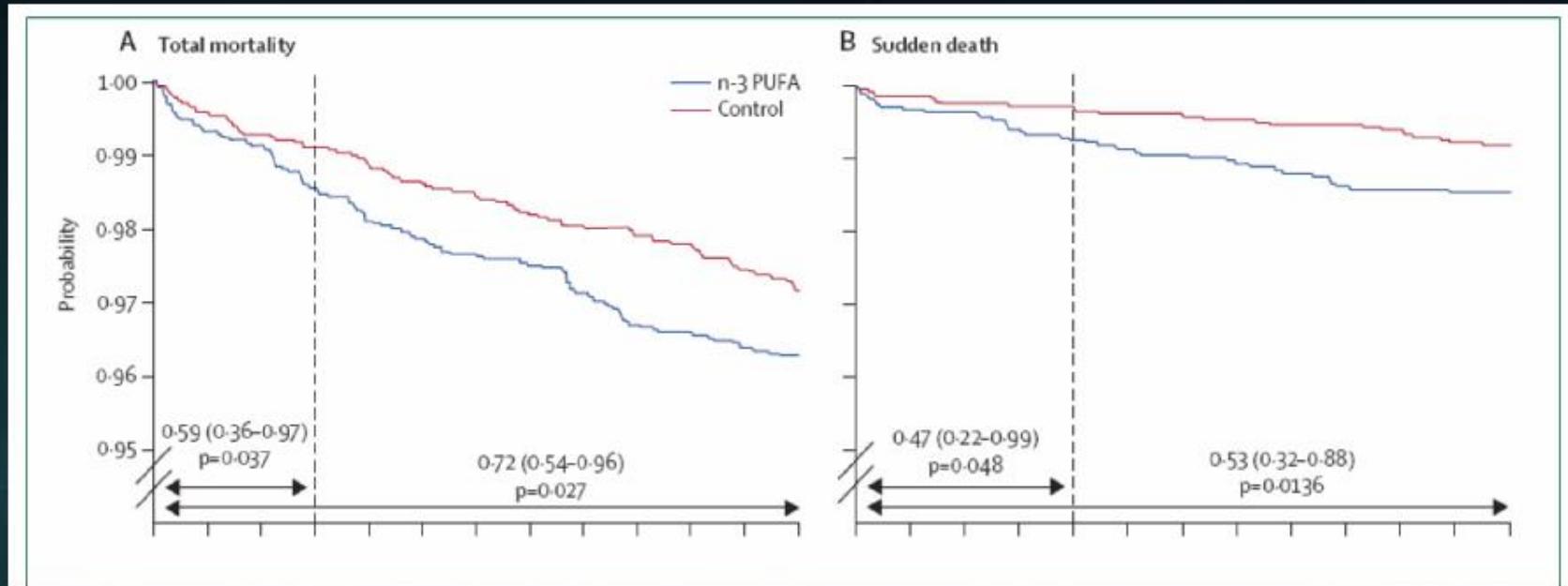
Greenland Inuit population is reported is at low risk of death from coronary artery disease and this resistance has been related to an abundance of n-3 PUFAs in their diet.



# Early protection from mortality with n-3 PUFA supplementation after myocardial infarction

11323 patients with recent myocardial infarction (median: 16 days)

GISSI-Prevenzione study



Incidence of sudden cardiac death was significantly reduced within 4 months of treatment with n-3 PUFAs (1g / day).

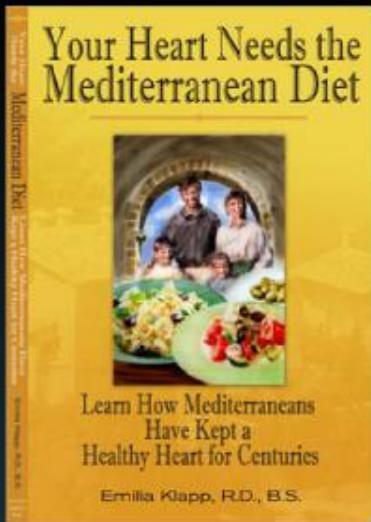
These results suggest an antiarrhythmic effect of n-3 PUFAs. The presumed mechanism of such benefit would be a reduction in life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias, the most common cause of sudden cardiac death in the early stages after a myocardial infarction.

The most important cardio-protective effect is related to a reduction in mortality after infarction

The joint American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association statement on n-3 PUFA use recommends an intake of at least two fish meals per week in patients with coronary artery disease, and supplemental therapy for 1 year with 1 g per day of n-3 PUFA ethyl esters for those who have had a myocardial infarction

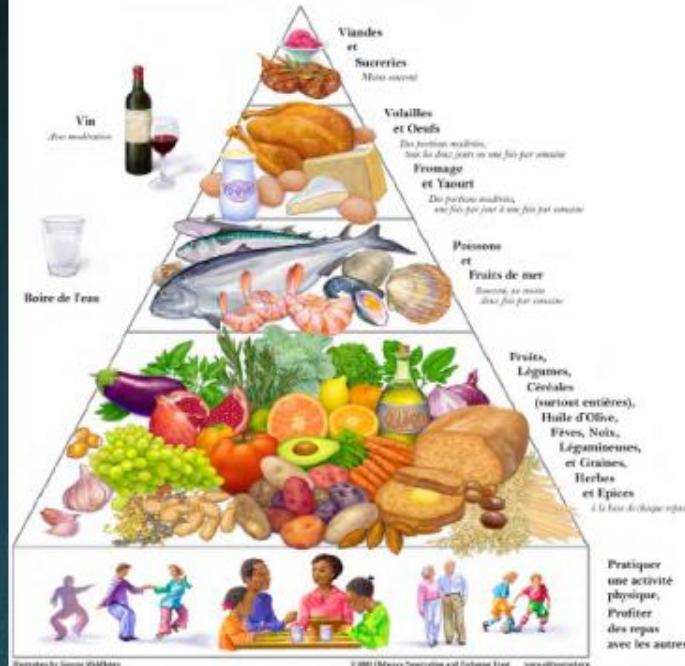


What is the molecular basis for the anti-arrhythmic action of n-3 fish oil PUFAs?



## La Pyramide du Régime Méditerranéen

*Une approche contemporaine d'une alimentation savoureuse et saine*



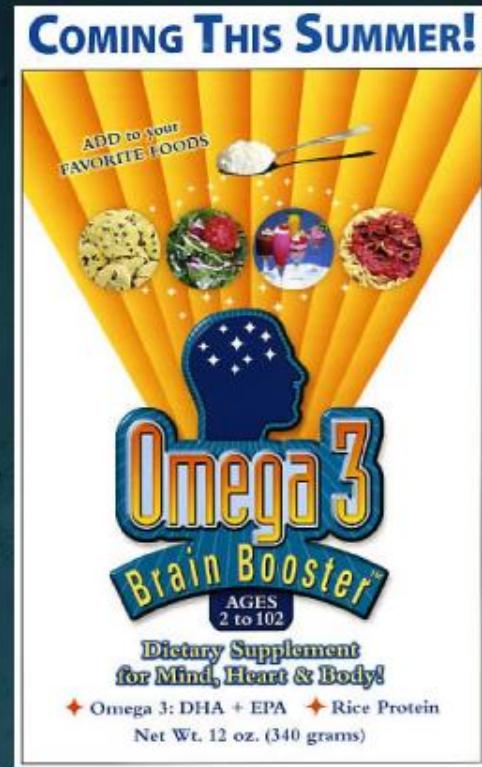
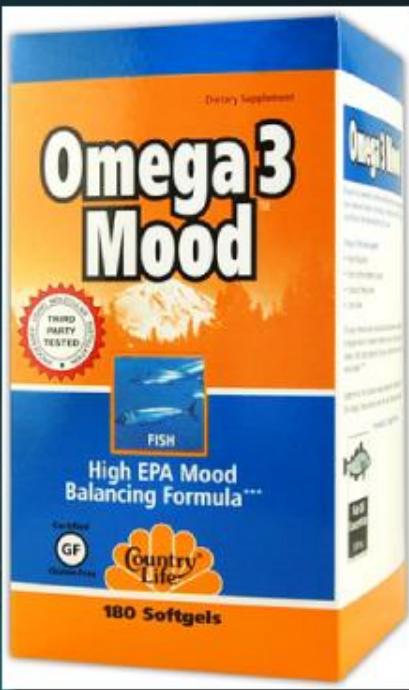
# OMEGA BRAIN FUEL

100%  
NATURAL OMEGA 3 OILS



New! **Smart!** with DHA OMEGA-3

Breyers Smart! All Natural Lowfat Yogurt.



# n-3 fish oil PUFAs and the brain

Development and maintenance of learning memory performance

Epilepsy: antiseizure effects

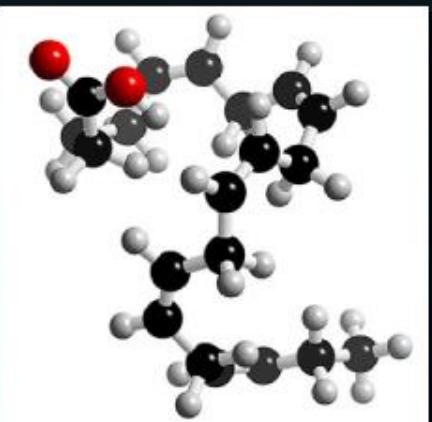
Treatment of depression

Ischemic neuroprotection

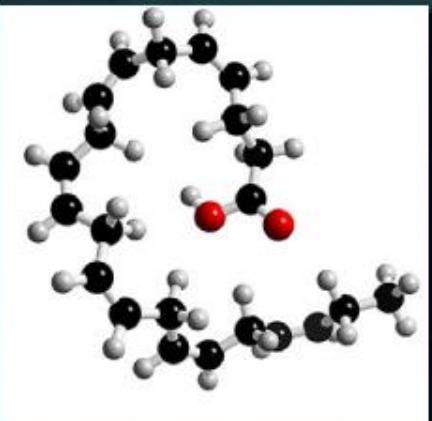
Initiation and progression of neurodegenerative diseases  
including Alzheimer's disease

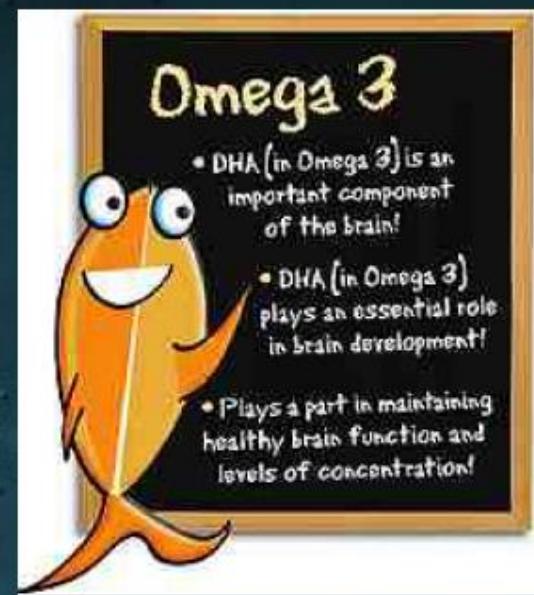


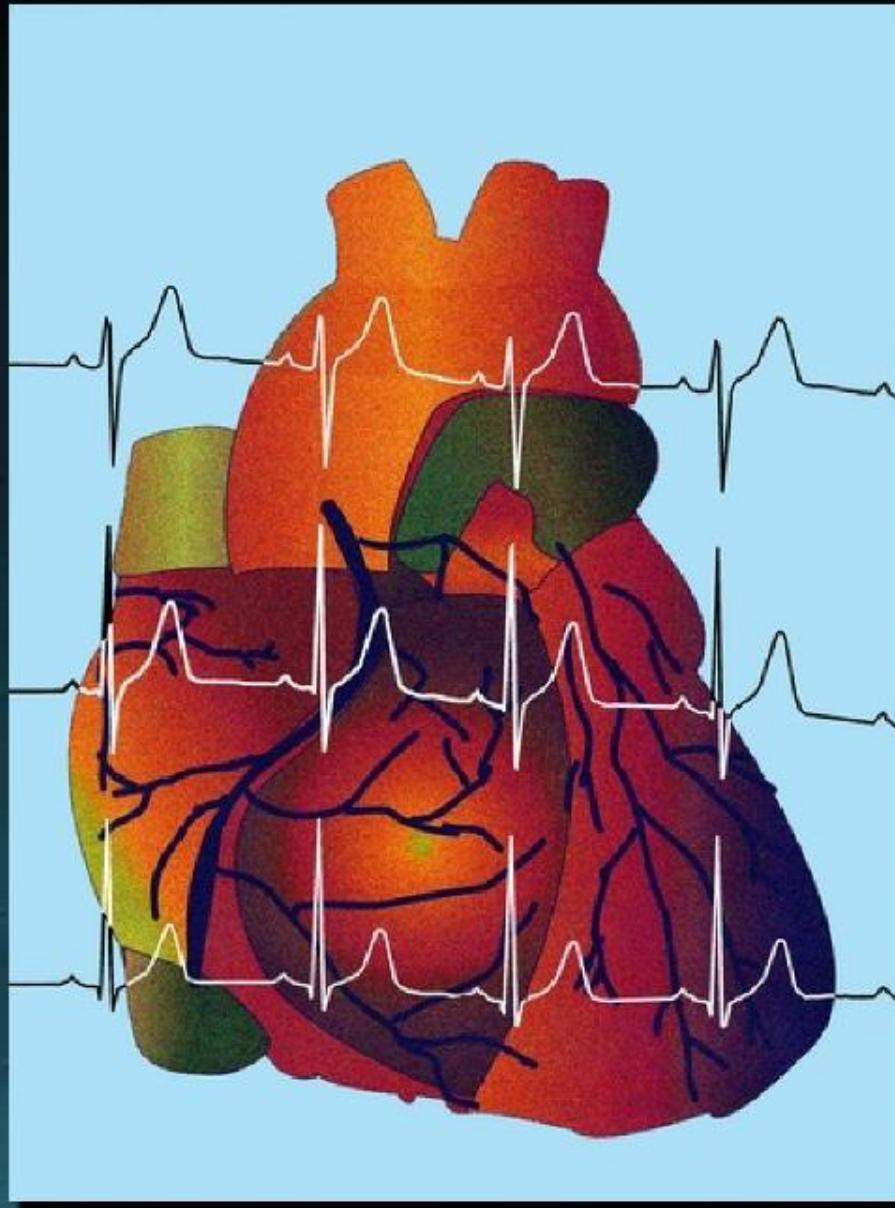
EPA



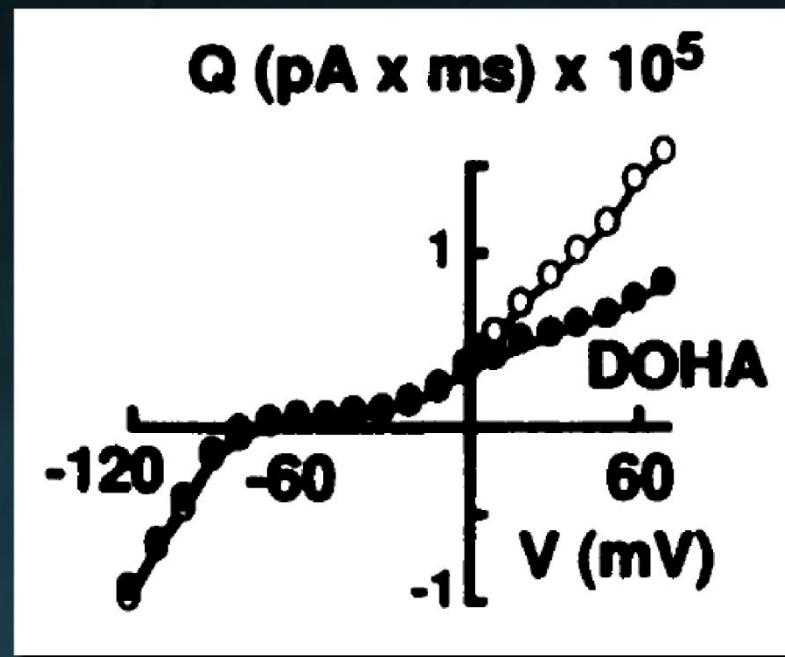
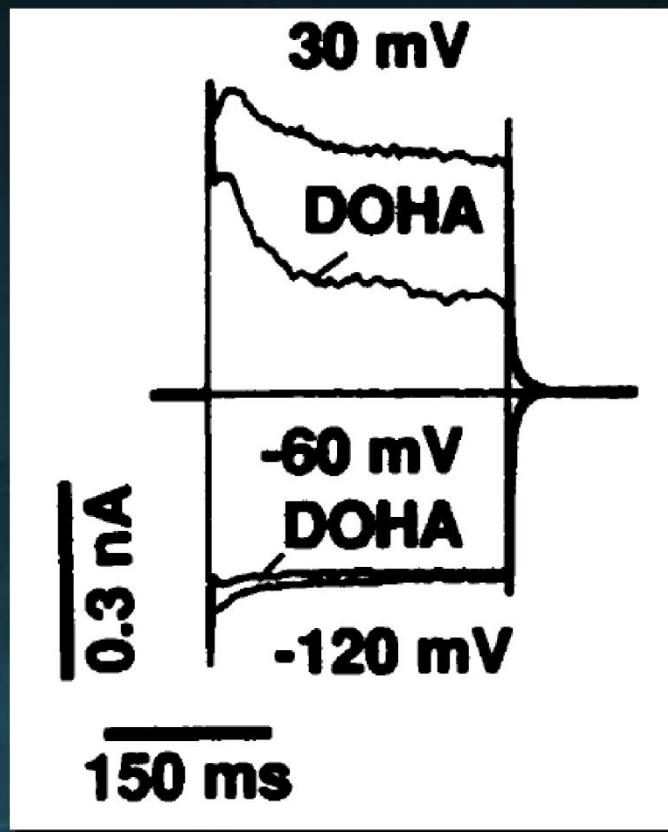
DOHA



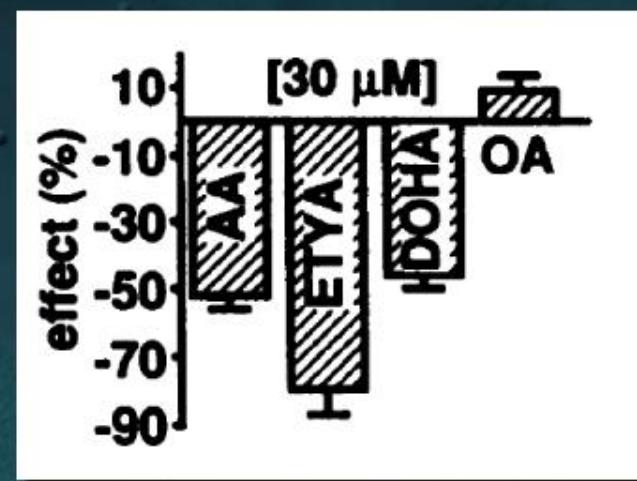
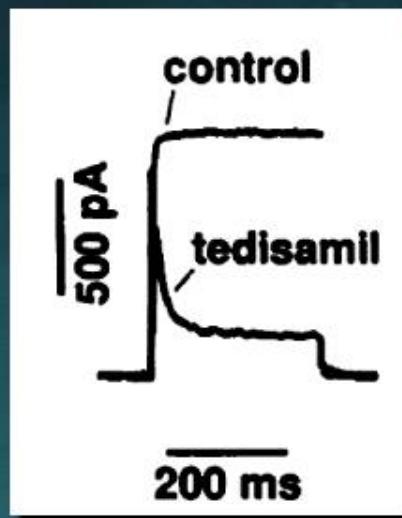
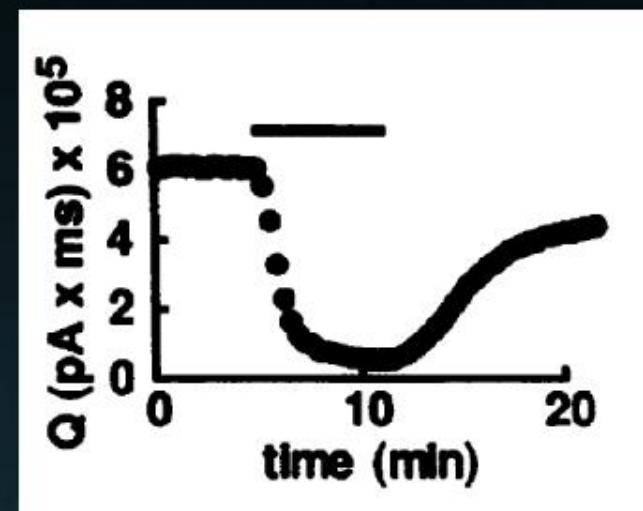
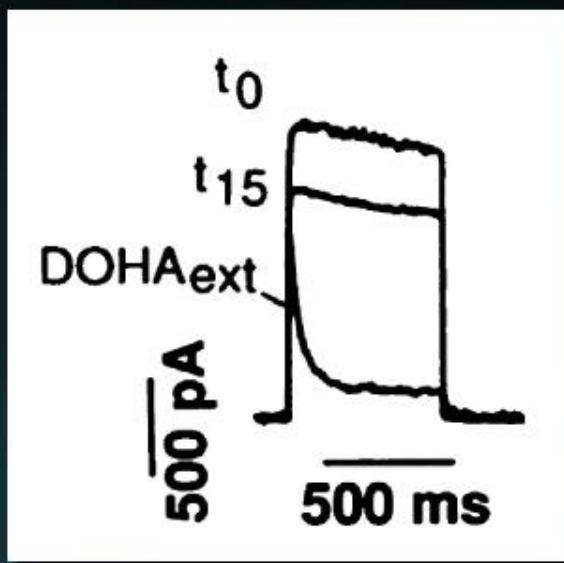




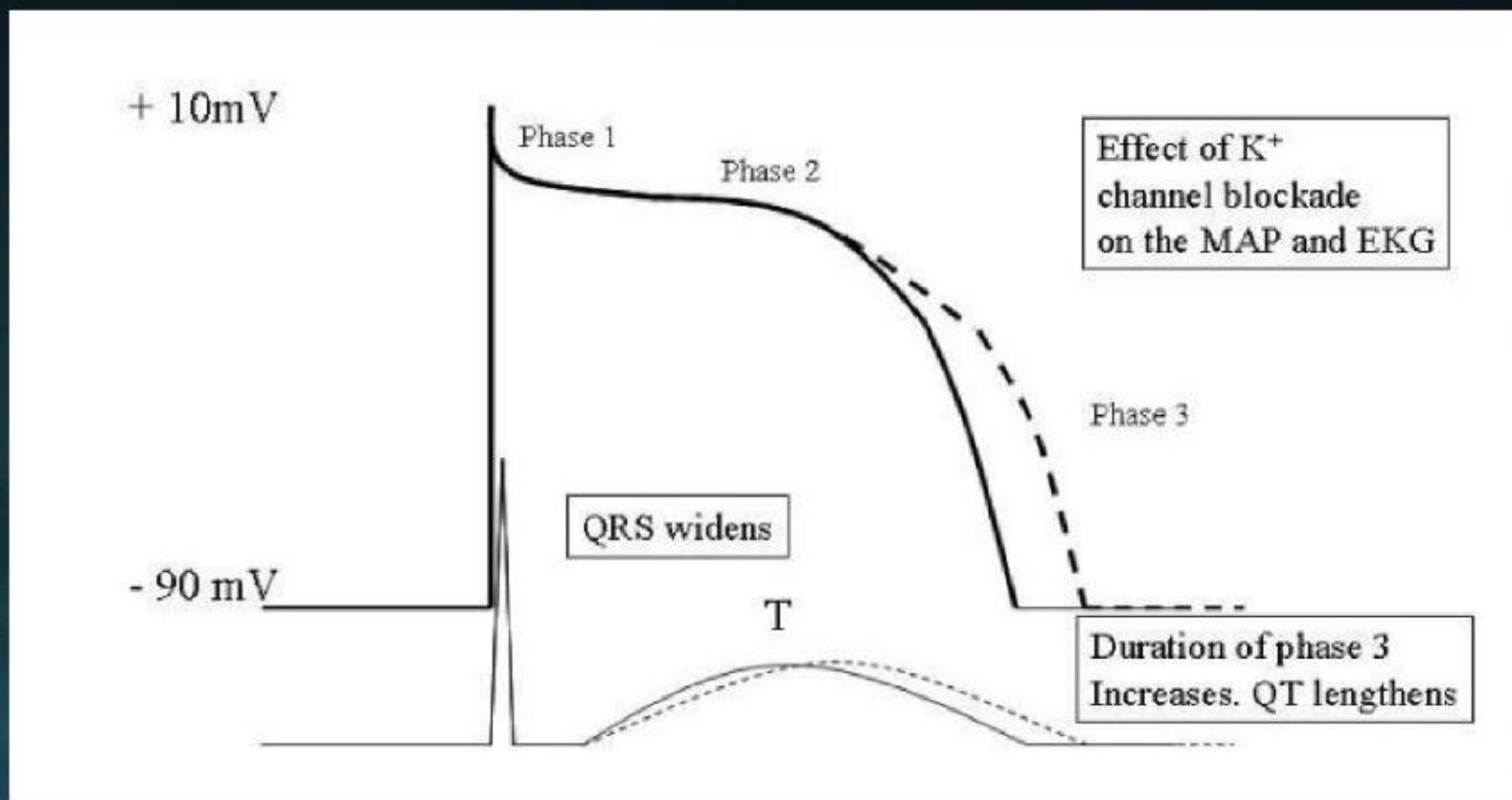
## DOHA inhibits voltage-gated K<sup>+</sup> channels in cardiomyocytes



# DOHA inhibits Kv1.5 channels

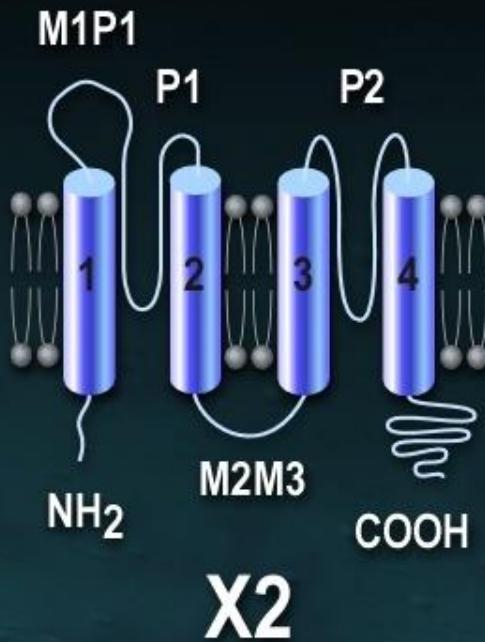


## Class III antiarrhythmic agents enhance action potential duration



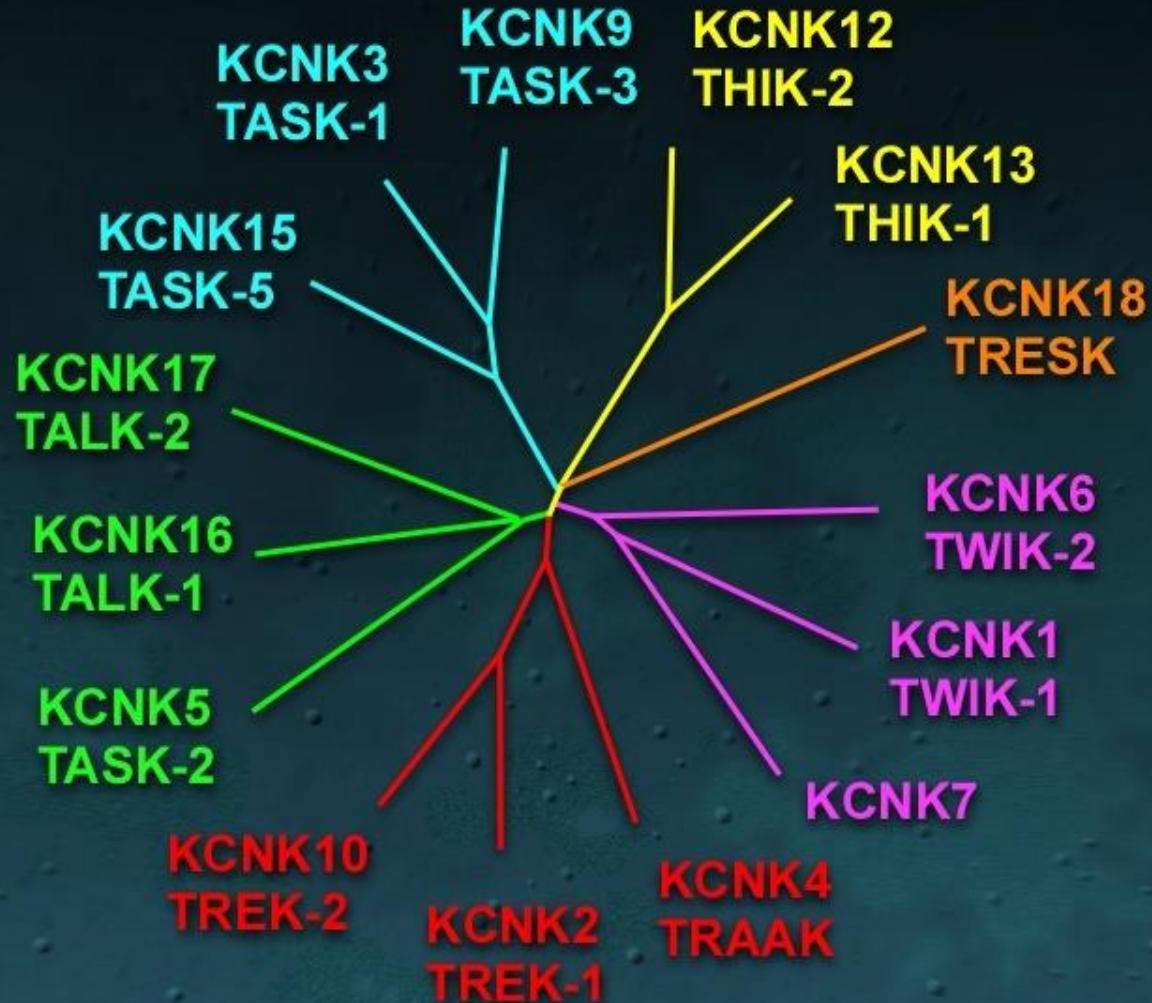


# The human 2P domain K<sup>+</sup> channels

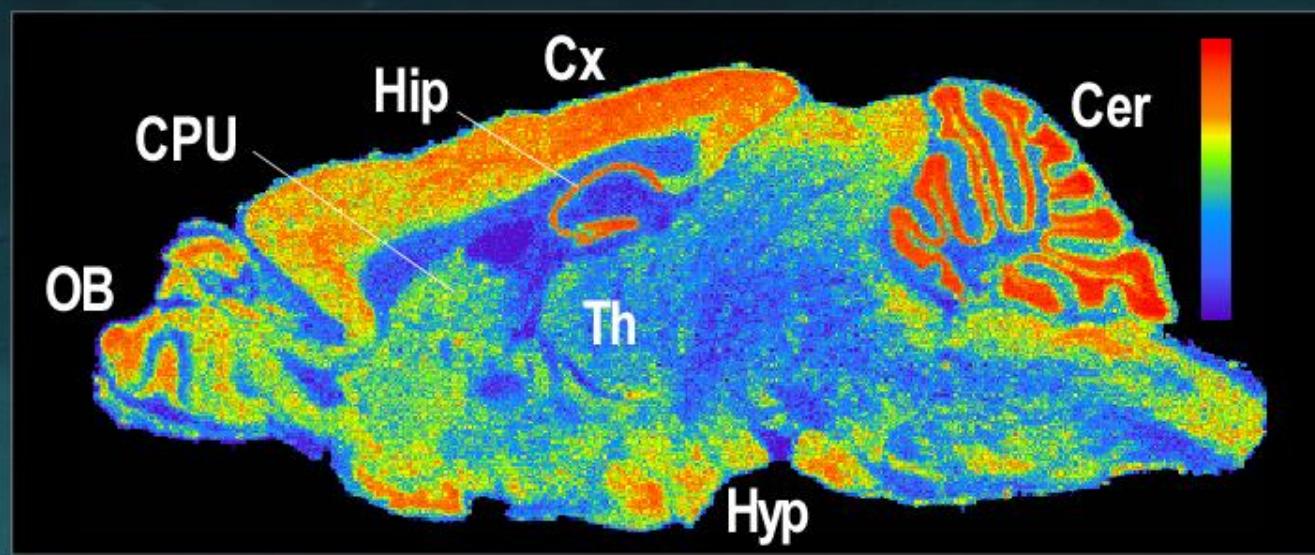
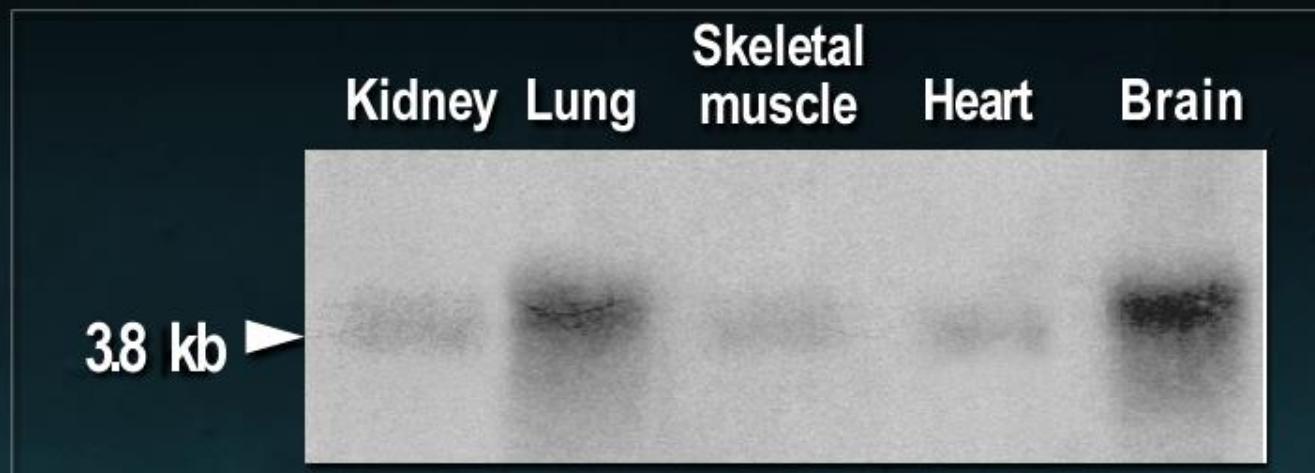


Heteromultimers

C. elegans : 50/80  
Drosophila : 11/30  
Human : 15/78

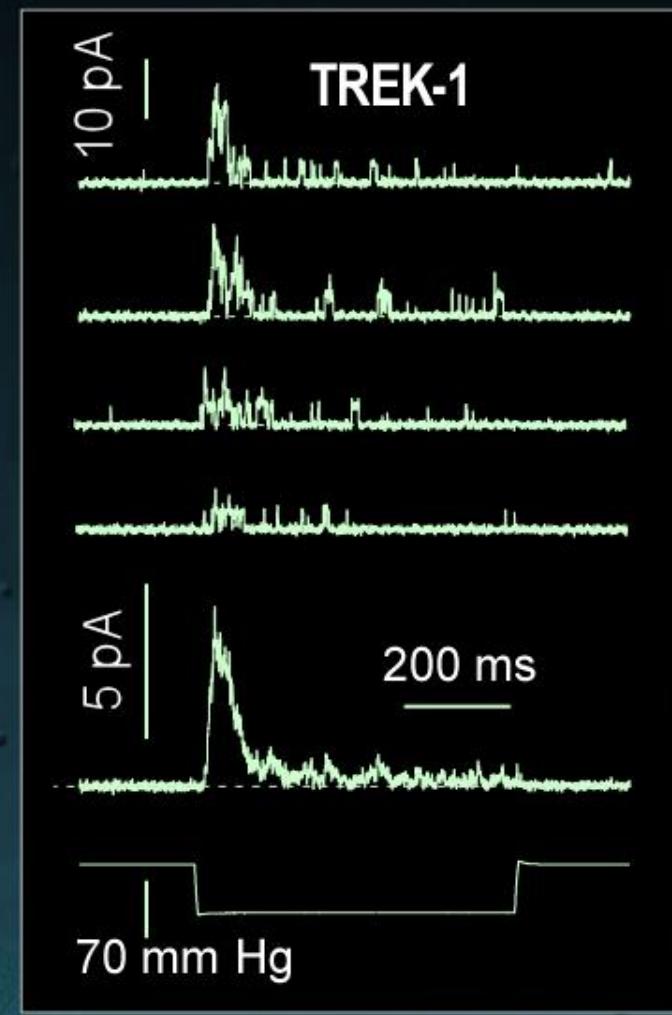
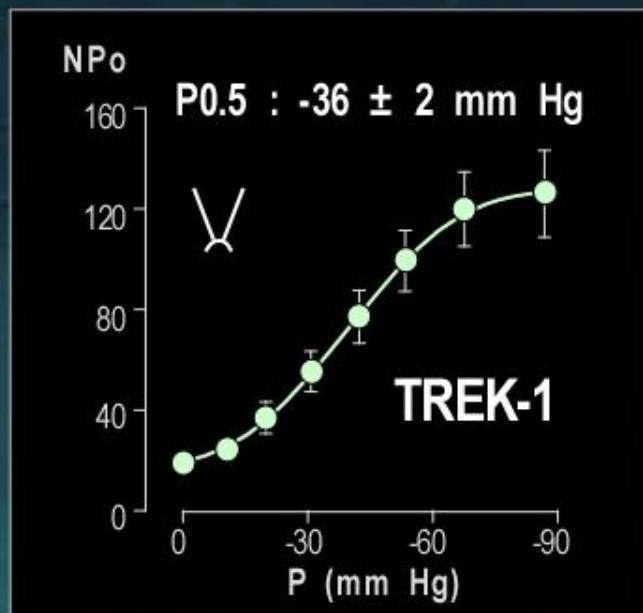
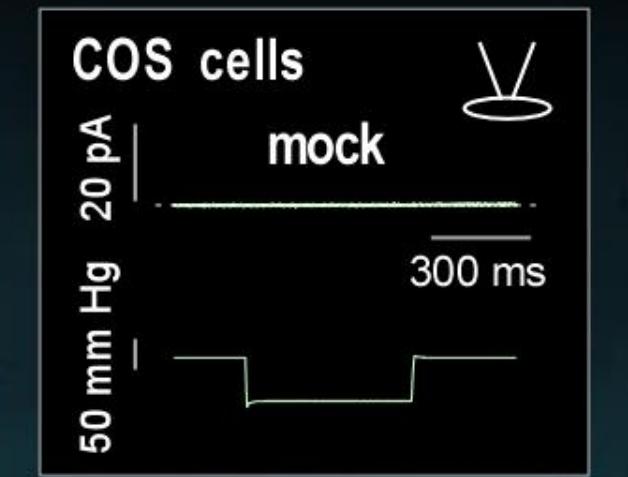


# Pattern of expression of mouse TREK-1

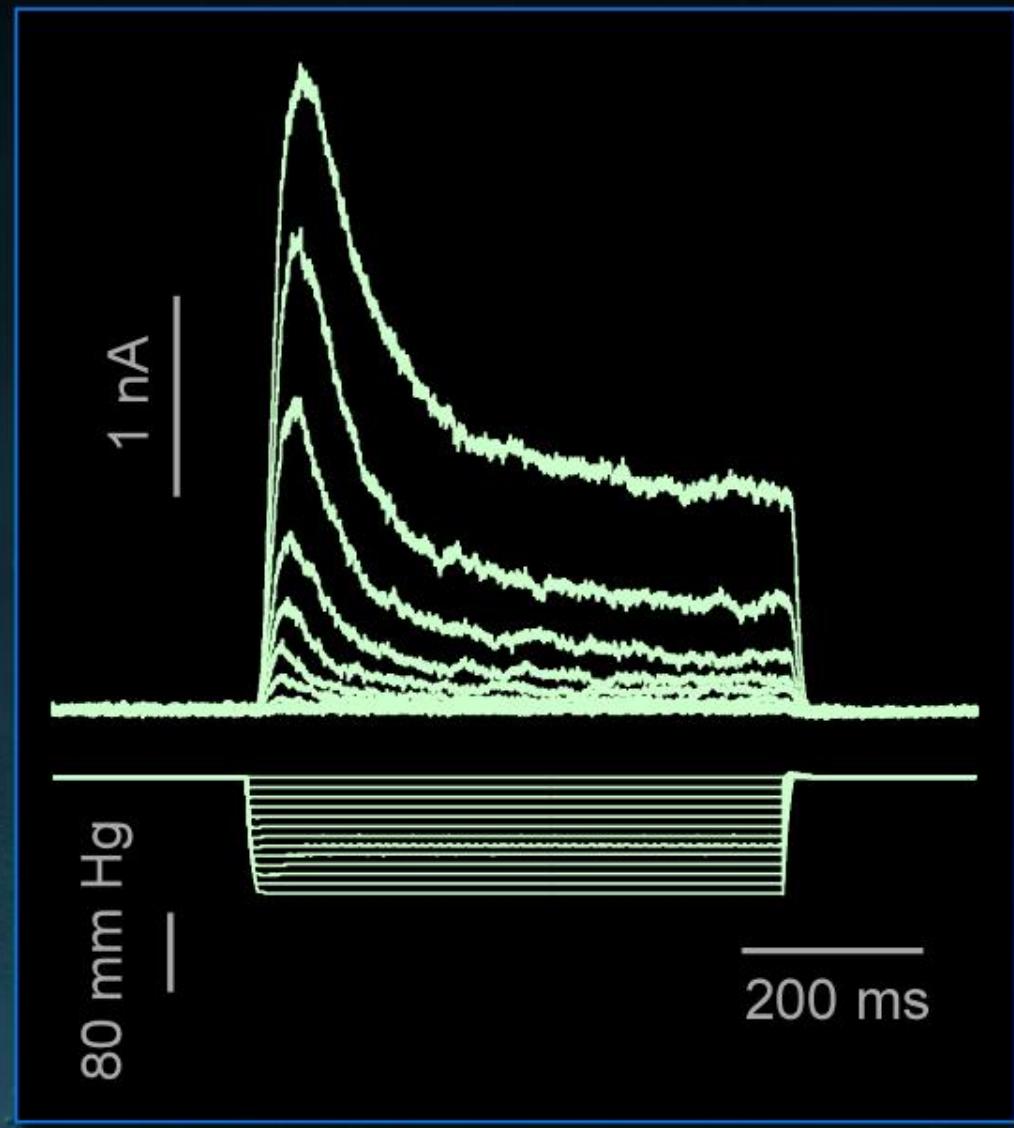
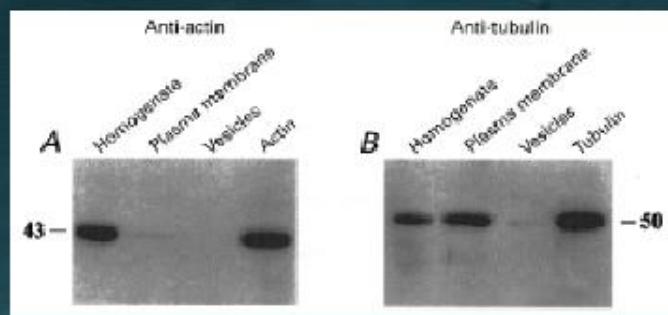
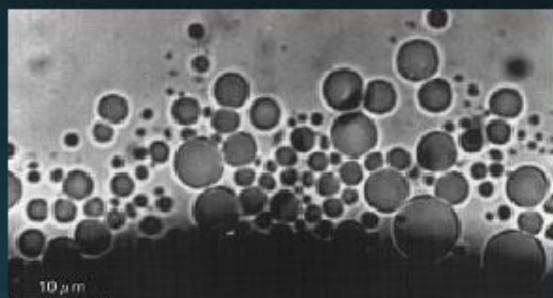
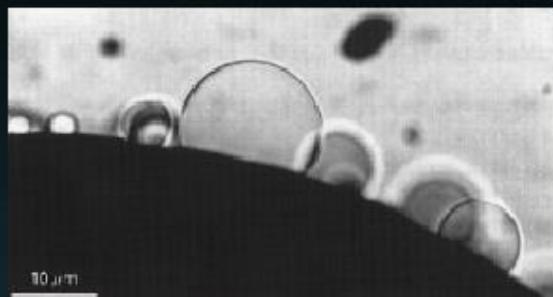


Fink et al., 1996

# TREK-1 is a mechano-gated K<sup>+</sup> channel

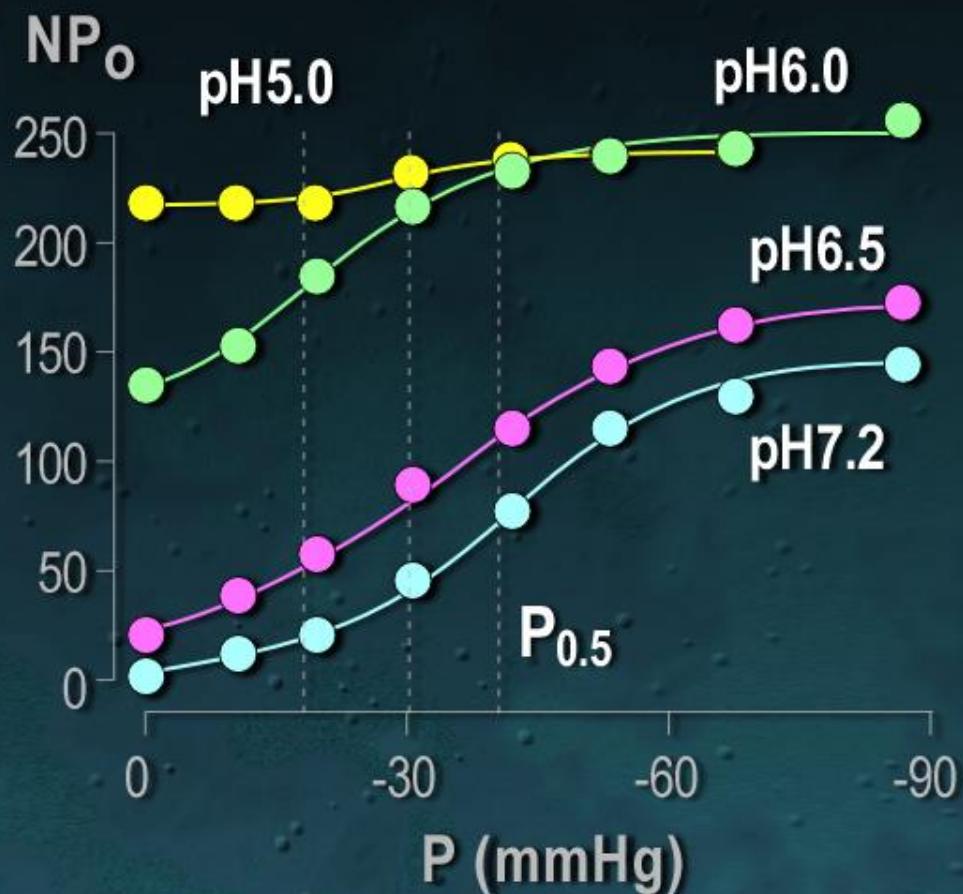
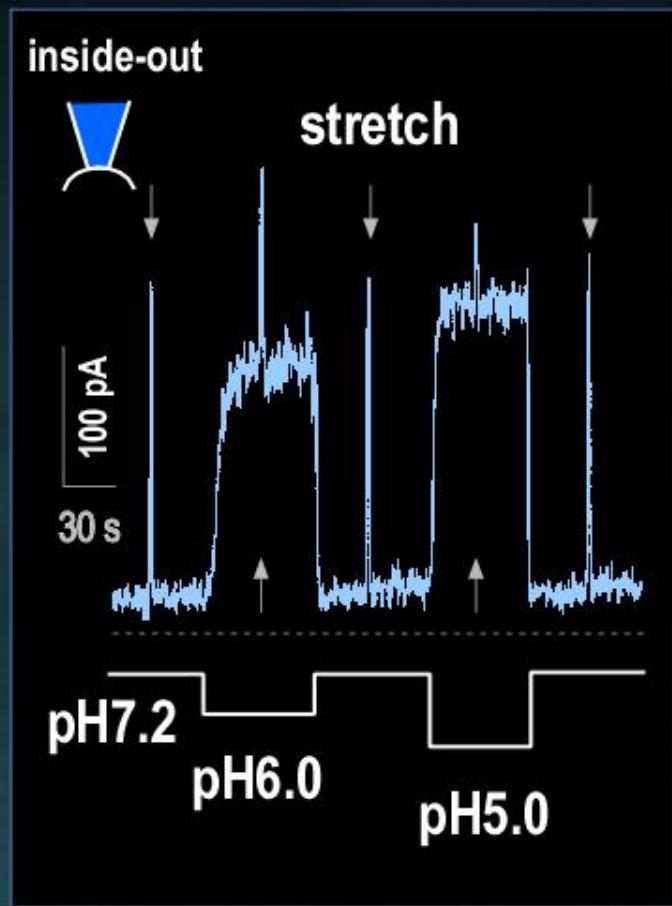


# TREK-1 in cytoskeleton less vesicles

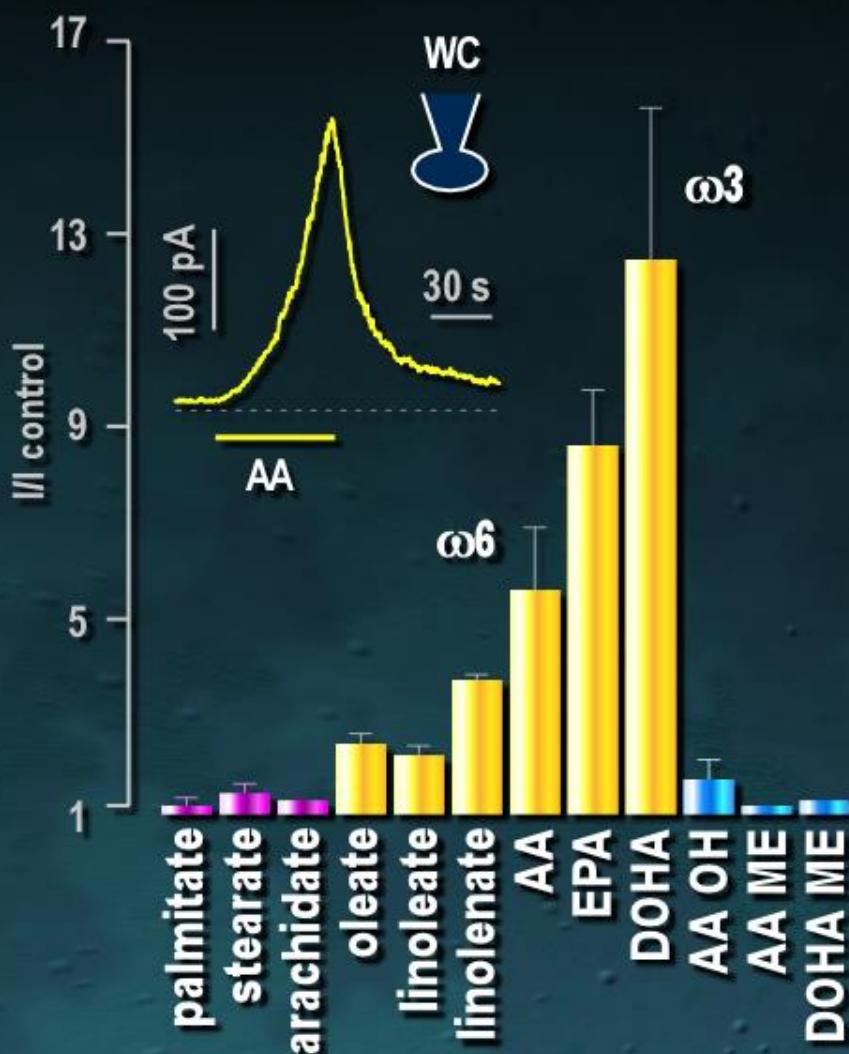


Zhang et al., 2000

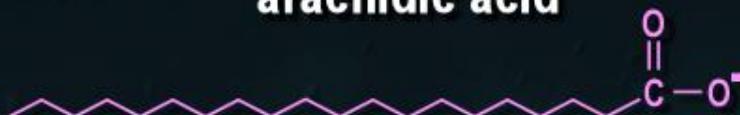
# Internal acidification removes the requirement for mechanical activation of TREK-1



# Fish oil fatty acids open TREK-1



arachidic acid



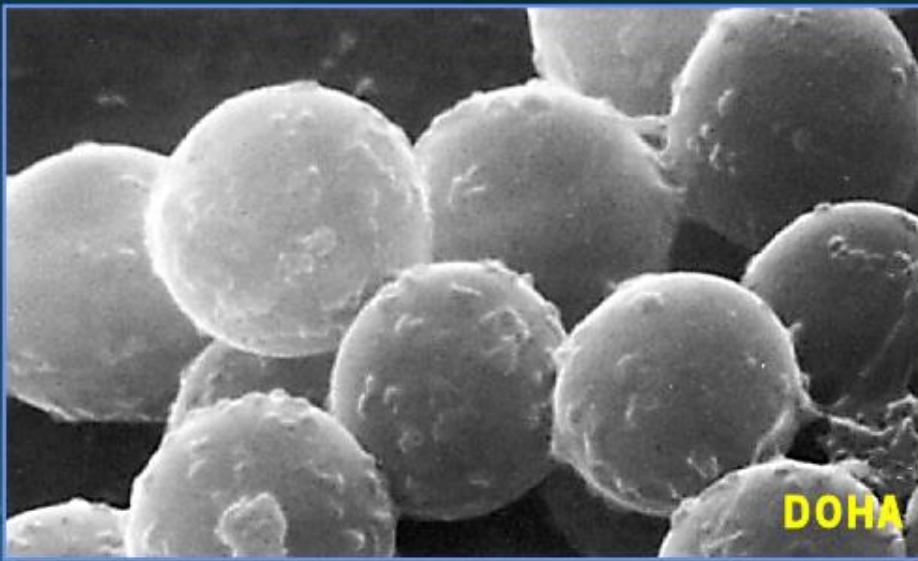
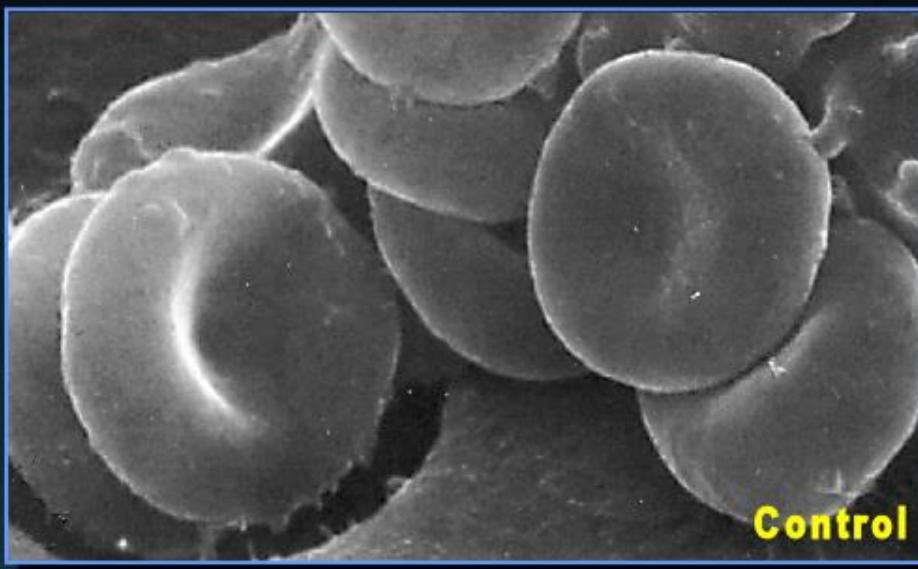
docosahexaenoic acid



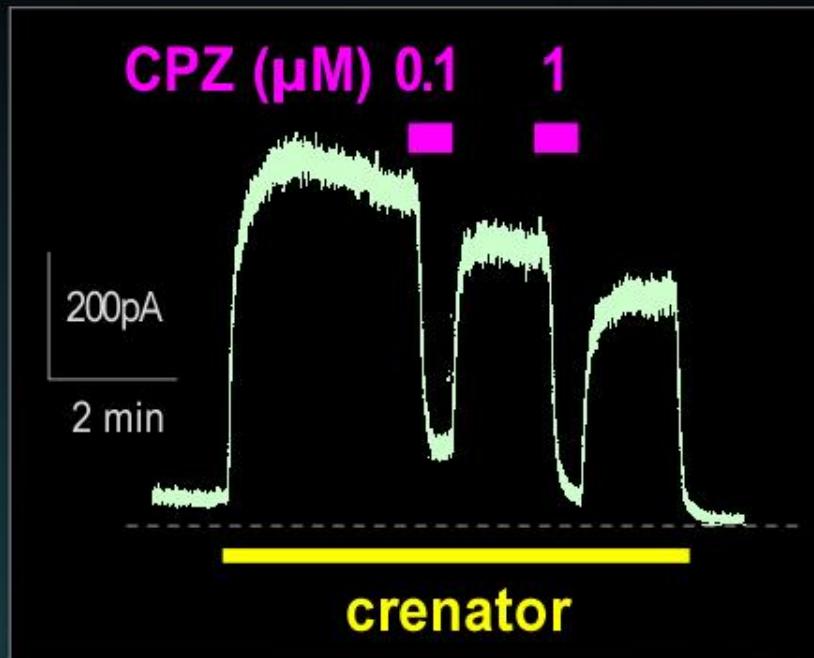
docosahexaenoic acid methyl ester



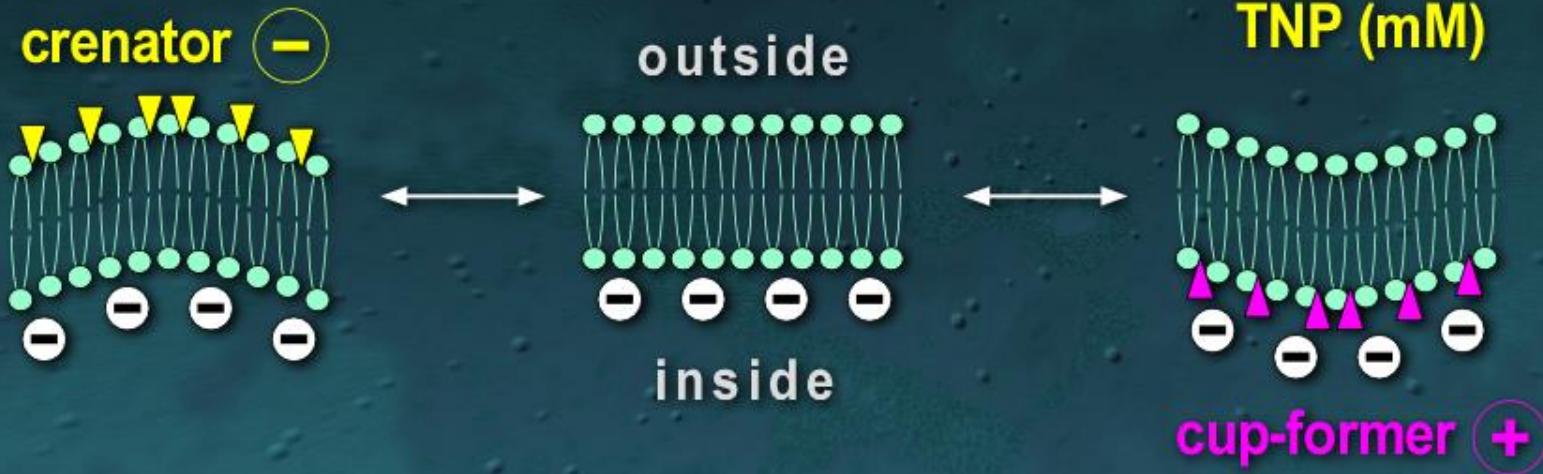
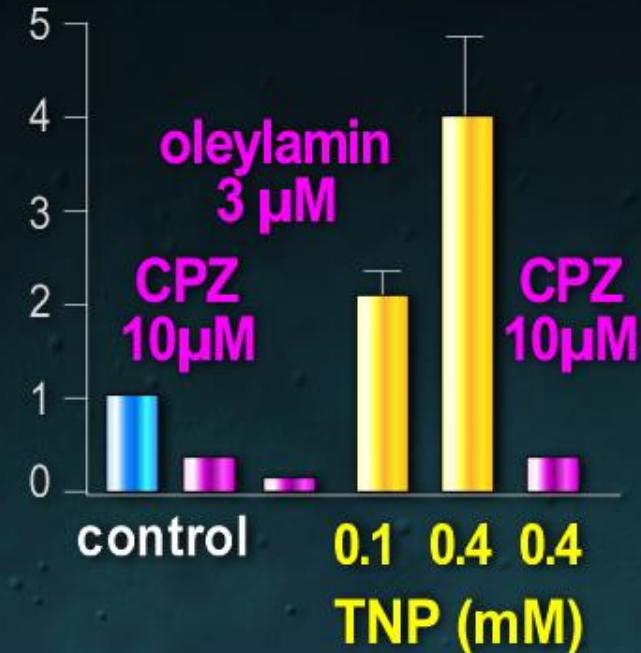
# Erythrocyte crenation by PUFAs



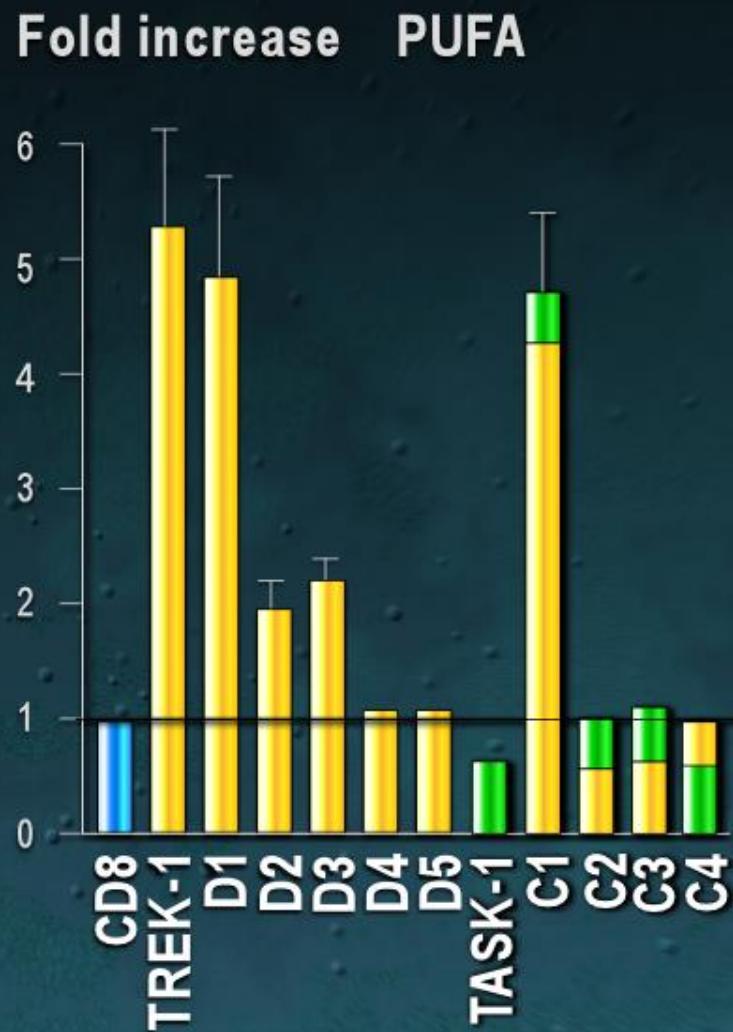
# Anionic amphipaths open TREK-1



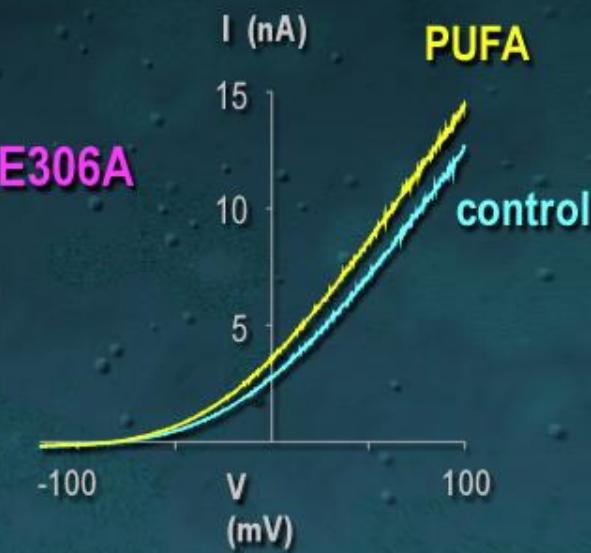
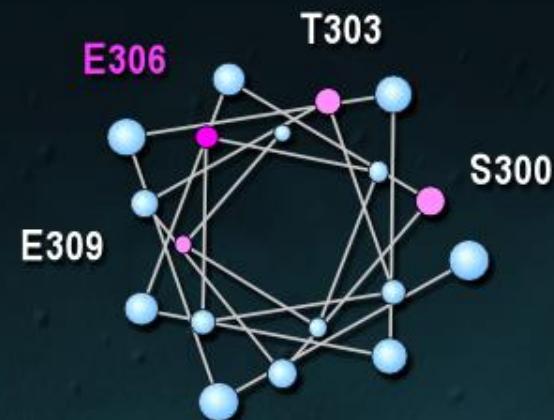
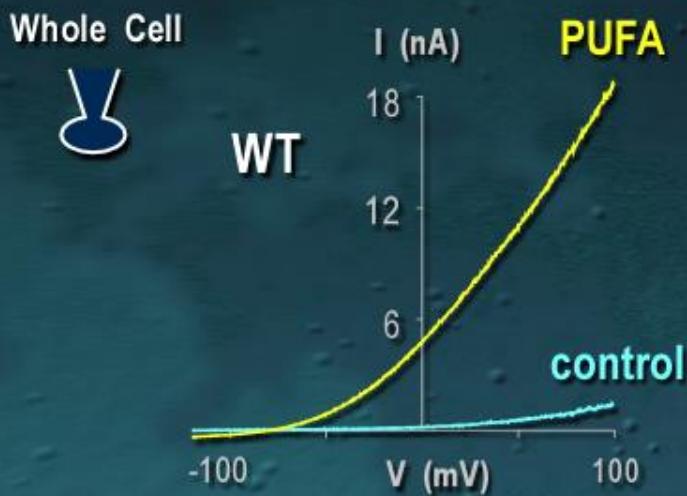
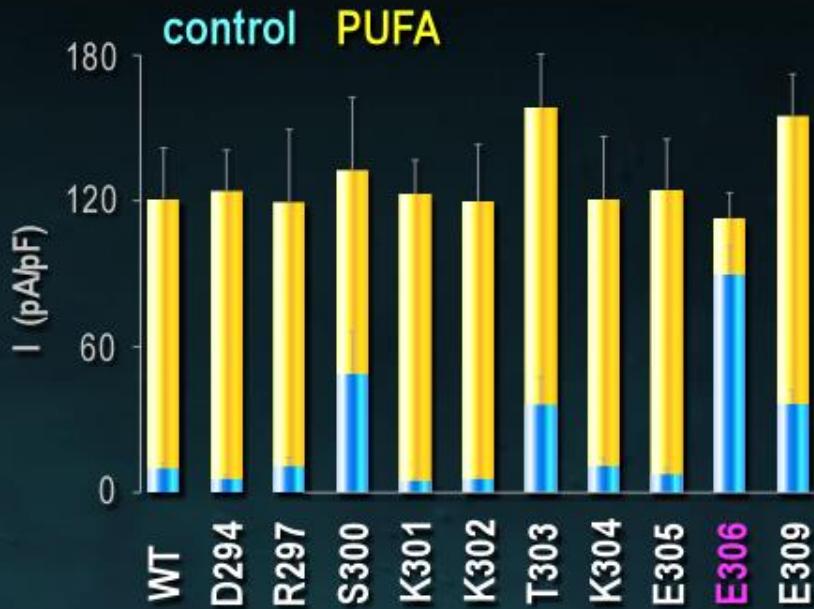
I/I control



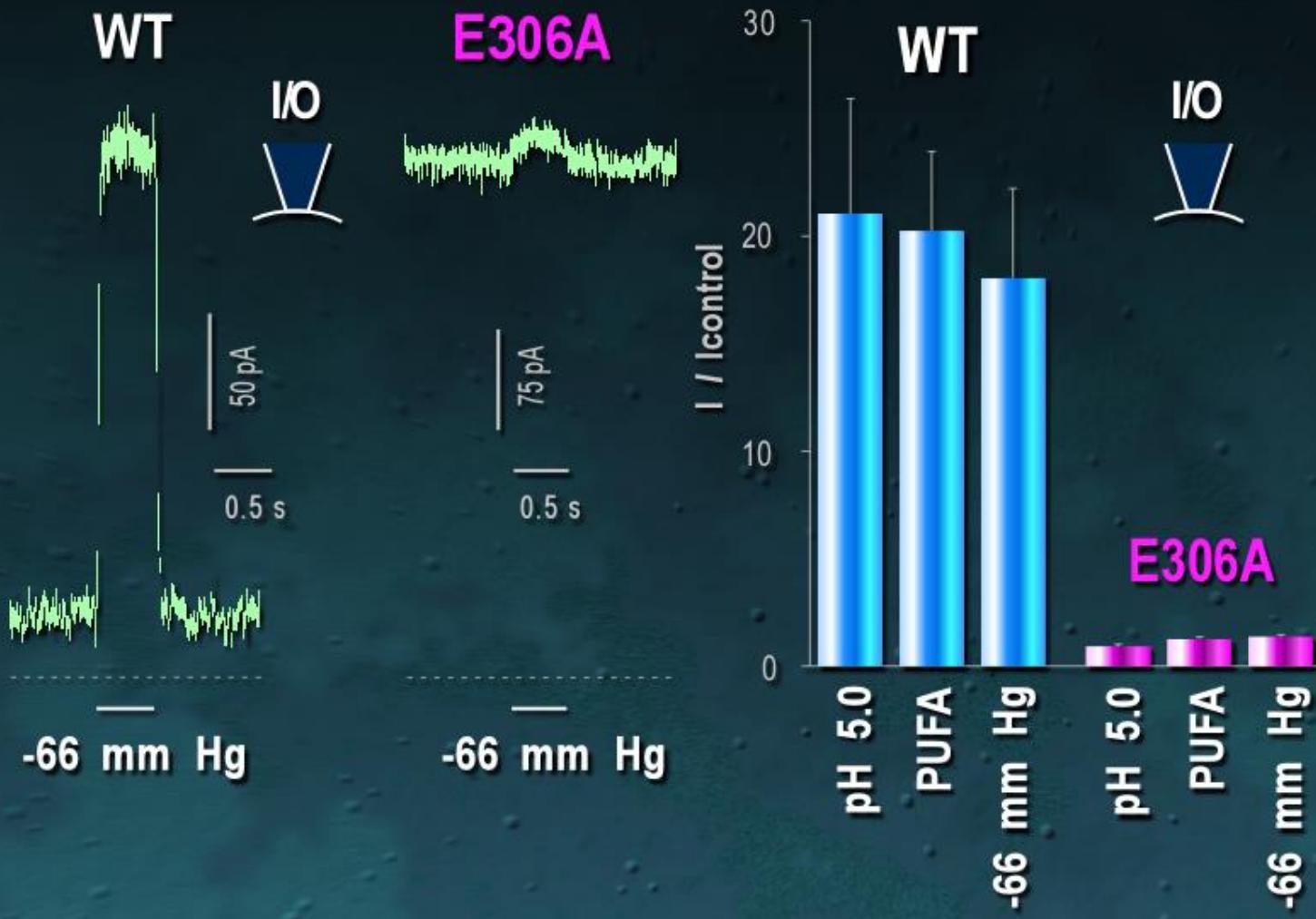
# The carboxy-terminus of TREK-1 is critical for PUFA activation



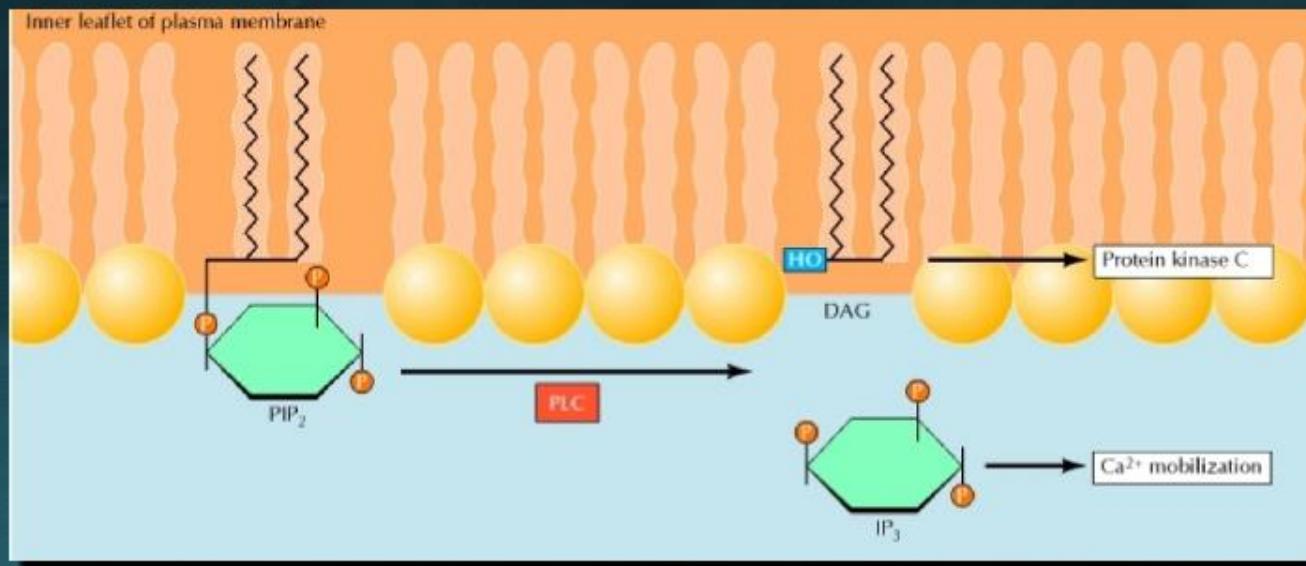
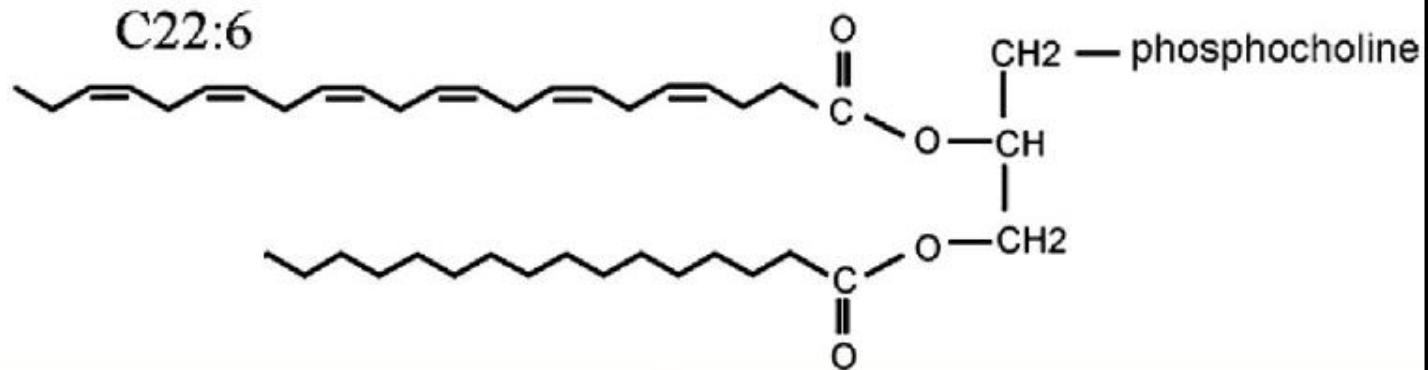
# Alanine scanning of the charged region



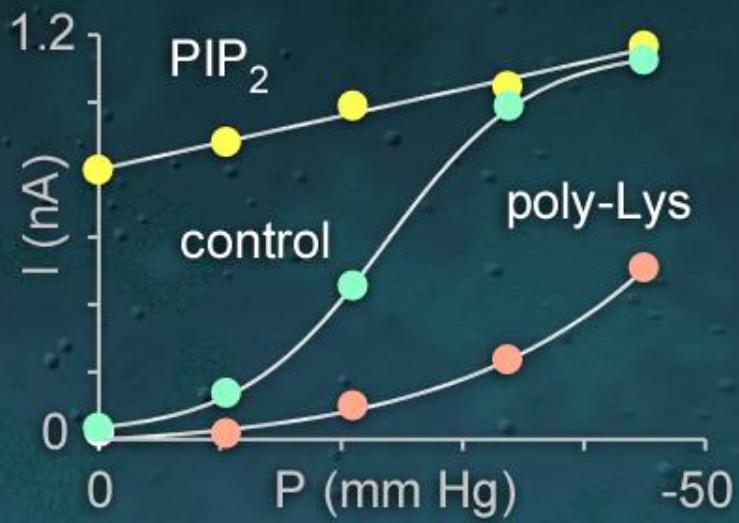
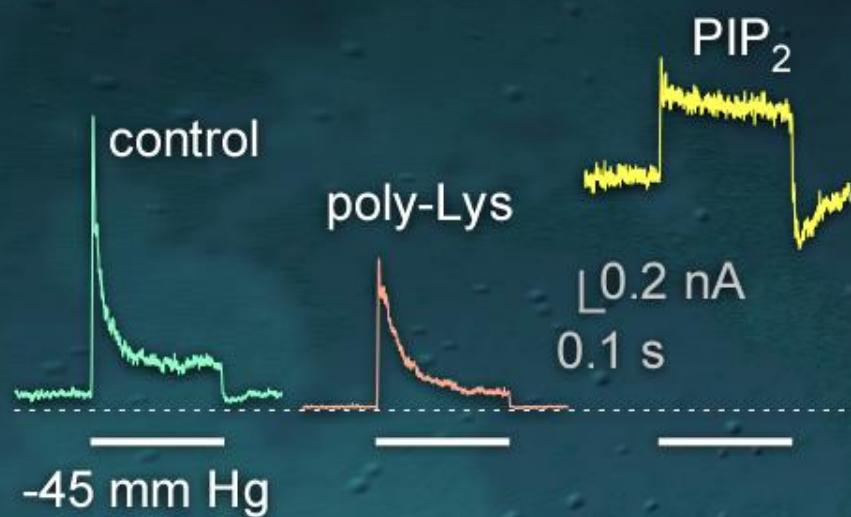
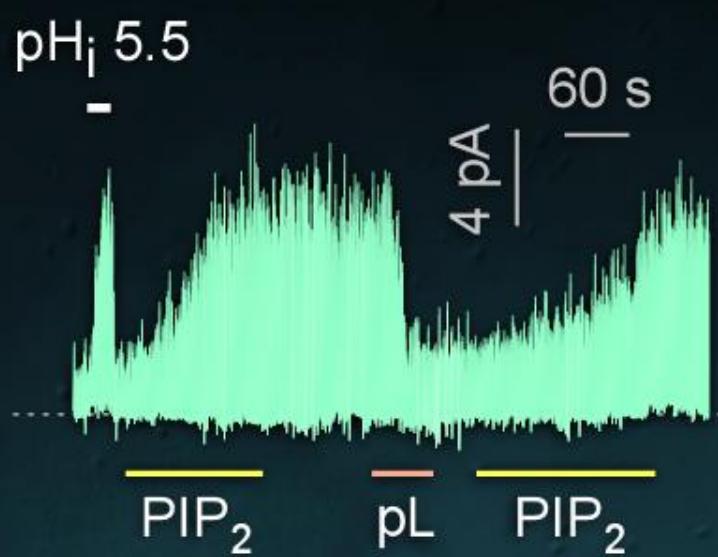
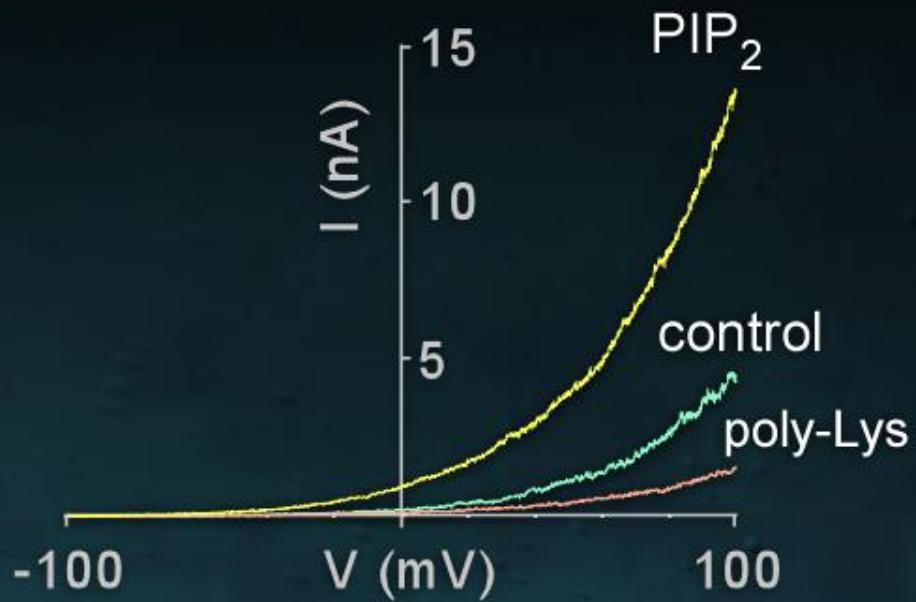
# The E306A mutation locks TREK-1 open



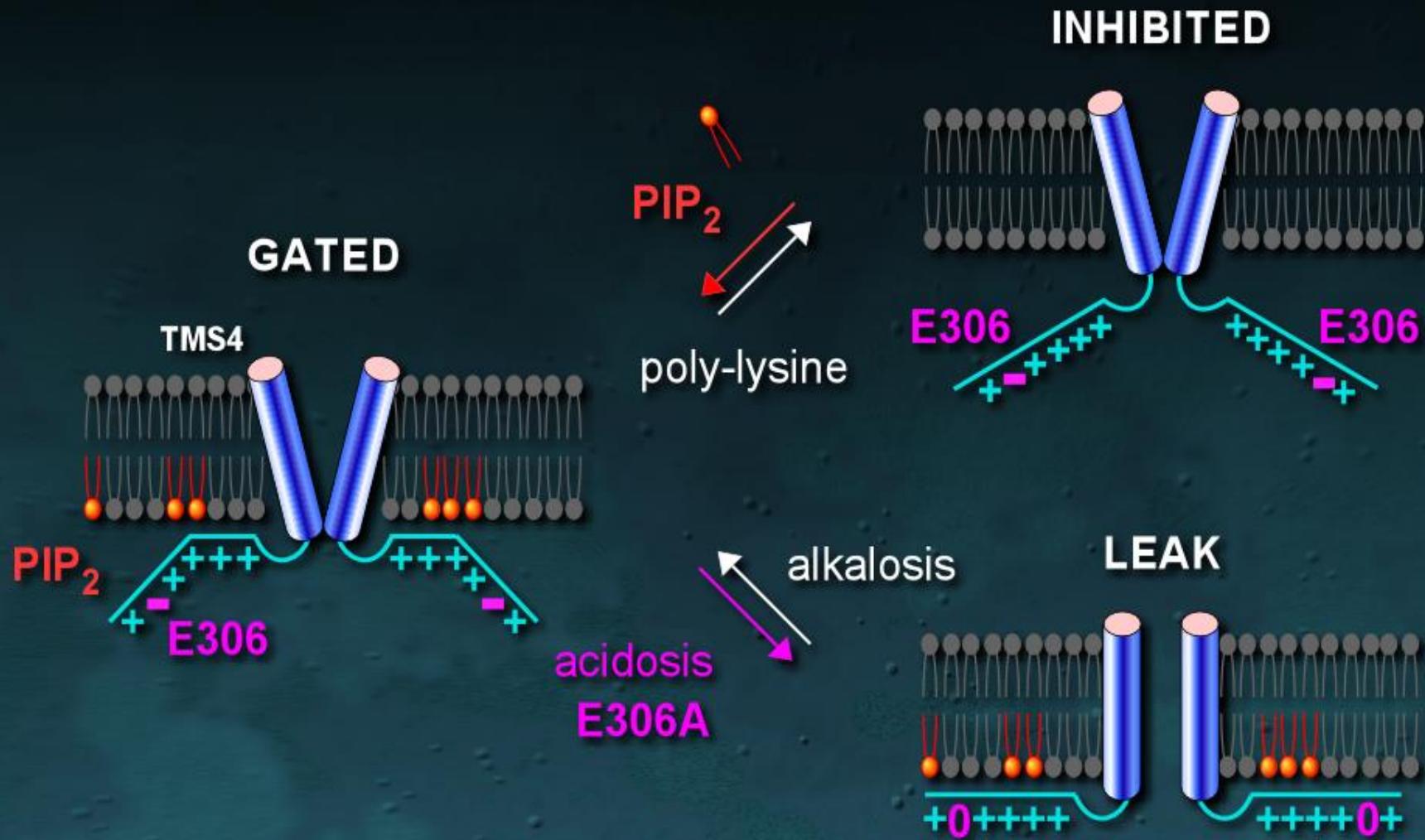
# Phospholipids and cellular signaling



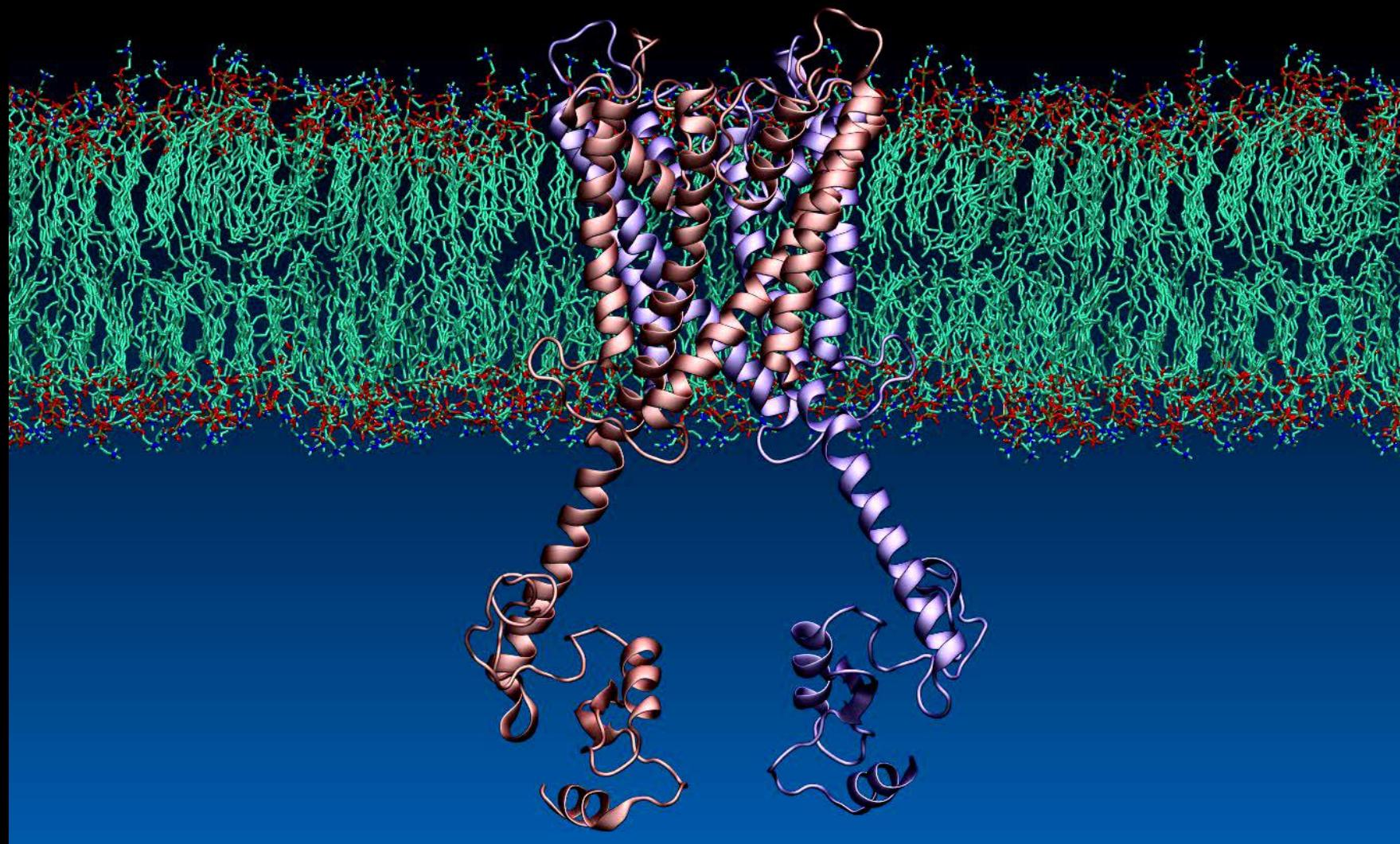
# Regulation of TREK-1 by PIP<sub>2</sub>



# $\text{PIP}_2$ and TREK-1 gating

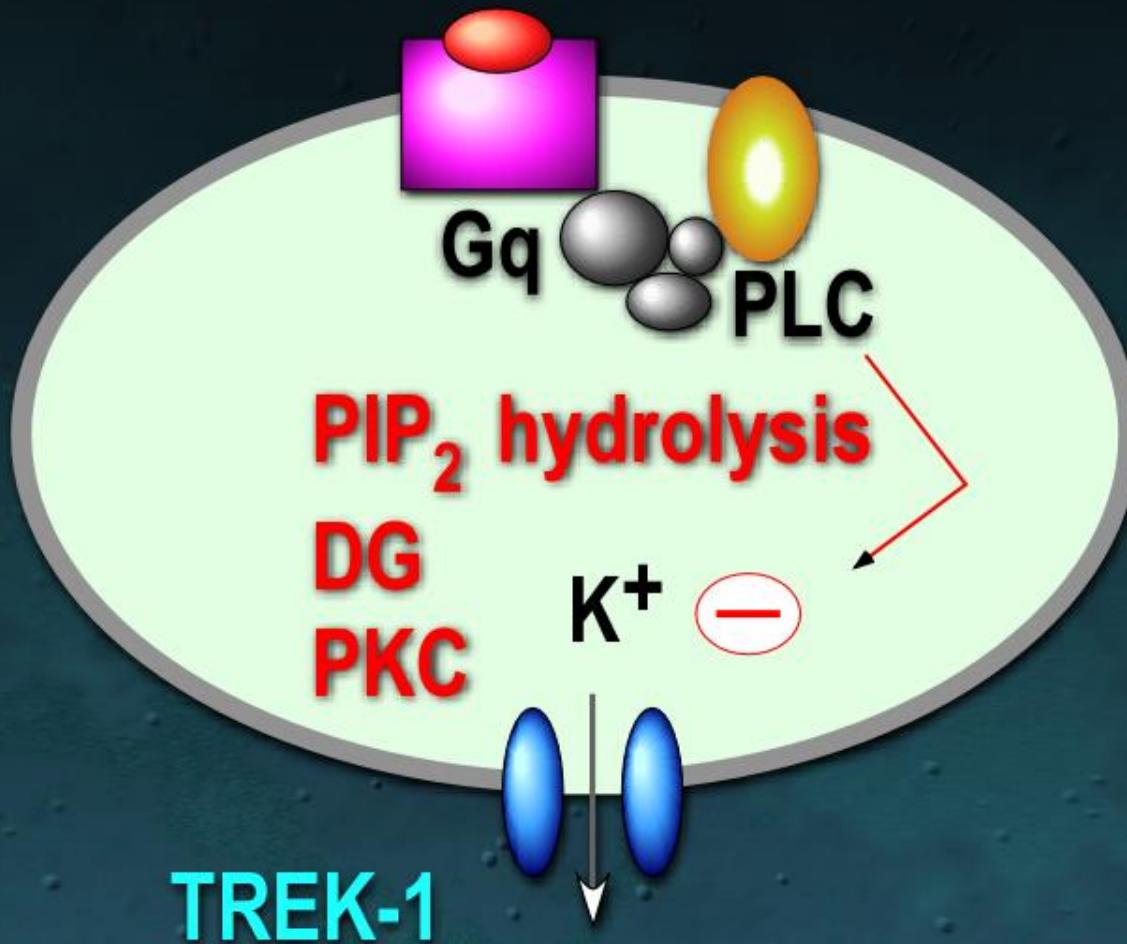


Produced by Werner Treptow & Michael Klein 2010

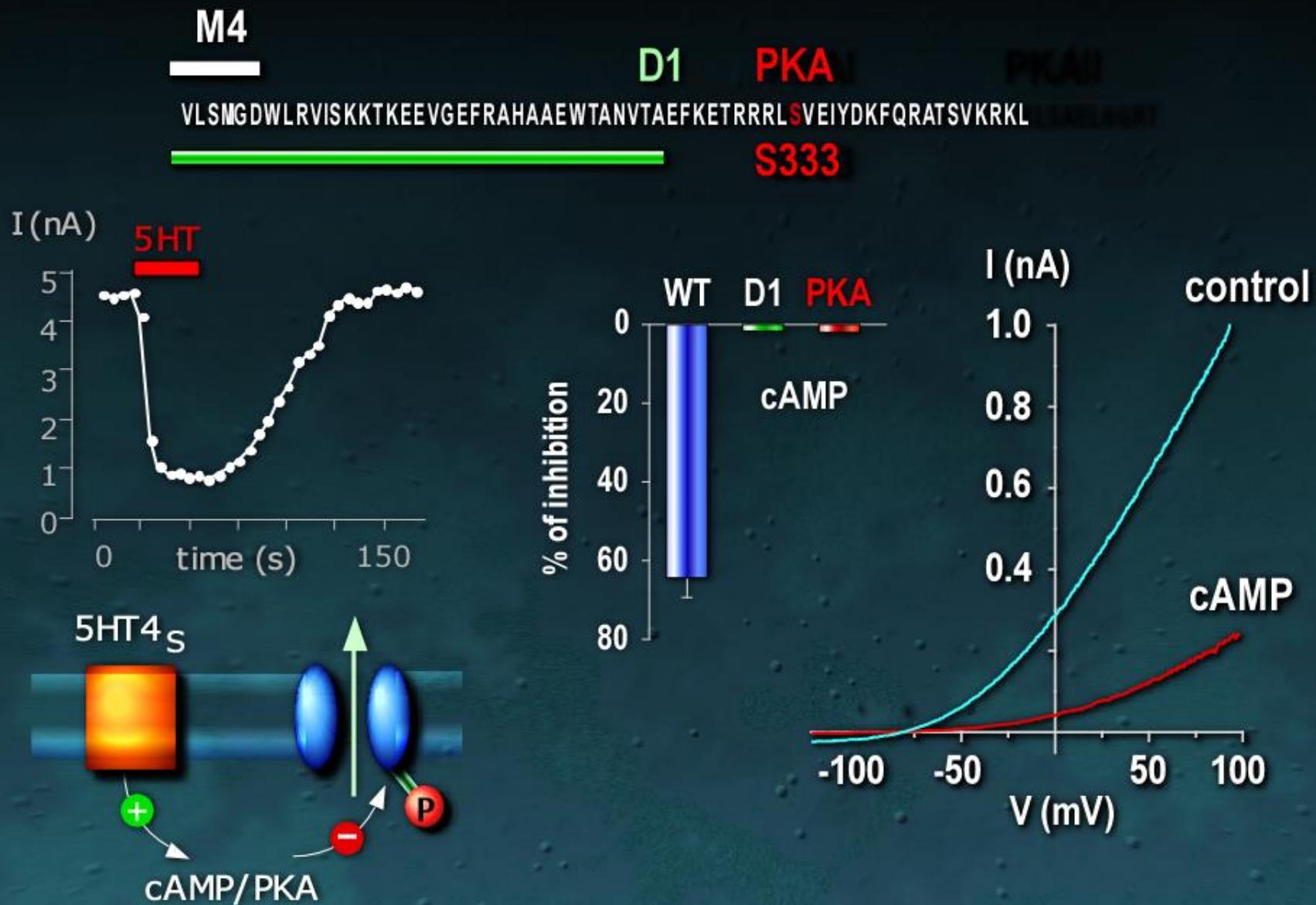


# Stimulation of G $\alpha$ q-coupled receptors inhibits TREK-1

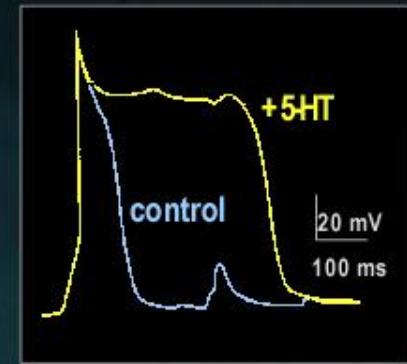
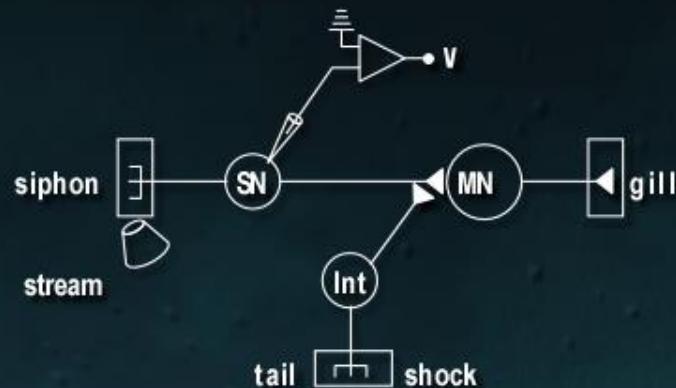
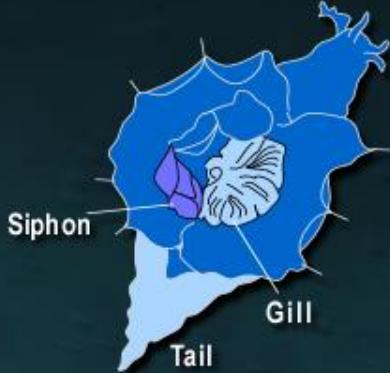
5-HT/5-HT2  
SP/NK1  
TRH/TRH-R1  
NE/ $\alpha$ 1  
glu/mGluR1-5  
ACh/M3



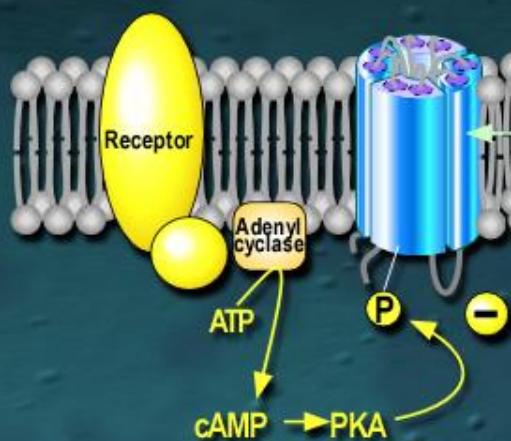
# Inhibition of TREK-1 by PKA phosphorylation



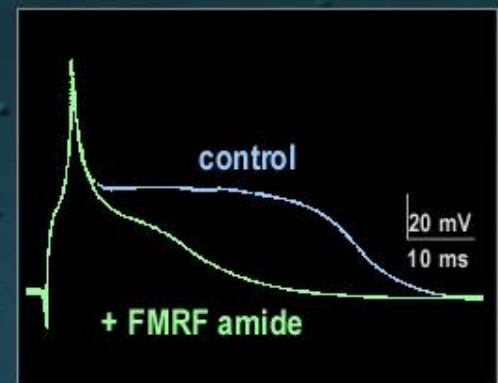
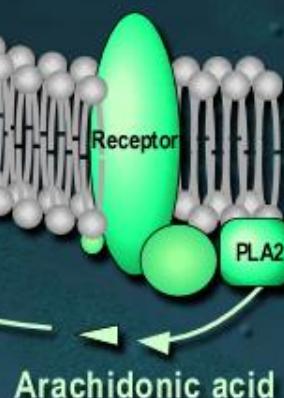
# Presynaptic sensitization in Aplysia : role of the S-type K<sup>+</sup> channel



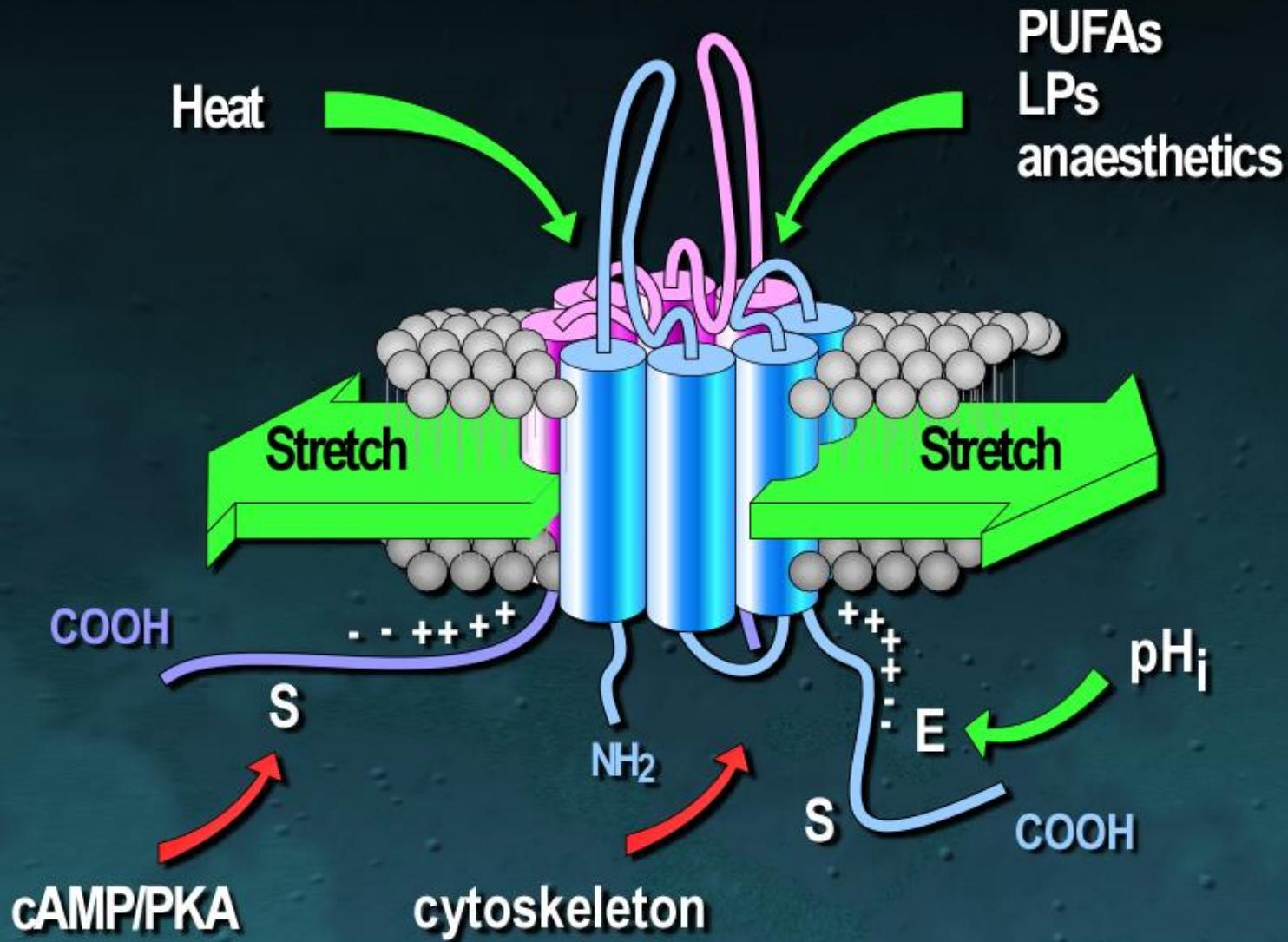
5HT S channel



FMRF amide



# TREK-1 is a polymodal K<sup>+</sup> channel





**Malika Arhatte**  
**Charbel El Boustany**  
**Anaïs Couvreux**  
**Fabrice Duprat**  
**Eric Honoré**  
**Martine Jodar**  
**Amanda Patel**  
**Rémi Peyronnet**  
**Kevin Retailleau**

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