

The Nobel Prize (odorant GPCRs)

in Physiology/Medicine 2004

Richard Axel & Linda B. Buck

for their discoveries of "odorant receptors (OR)" and the organization of the olfactory system"



At the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony at the Stockholm Concert Hall. Richard Axel (left) who shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Linda B. Buck (middle).

in Chemistry 2012

Robert J. Lefkowitz & Brian K. Kobilka

G-Protein- Coupled Receptors (GPCRs)

for developing insights into the role of $\underline{\text{chemicals}}$ at the molecular level in the body.

for describing the structure and function of the receptors through which cells sense and respond to chemical signals







Courtesy of HHMI and Stanford



The total number of GPCRs in the repertoires of mouse and human

Group	Number in mouse	Number in human
Glutamate	79	22
Rhodopsin (α)	105	101
Rhodopsin (β)	46	43
Rhodopsin (γ)	67	64
Rhodopsin (δ)	82	63
Adhesion	31	33
Frizzled	11	11
Taste type 2	34	25
Secretin	15	15
VIR	165_61%	3 50%
Olfactory	1037	388
Others	25 a	23 ^a
Total	1697	791

Bjarnadottir et al., 2006

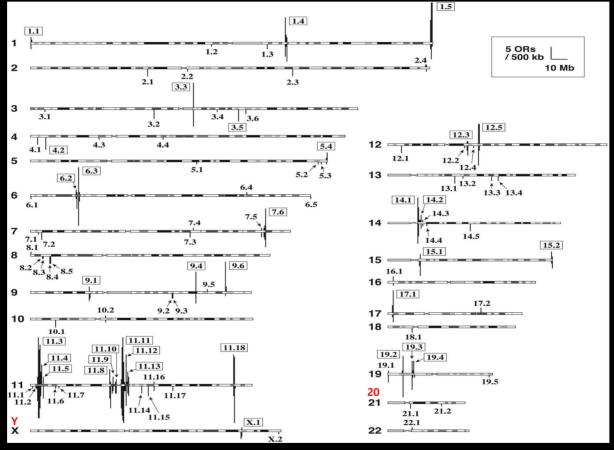


OR features

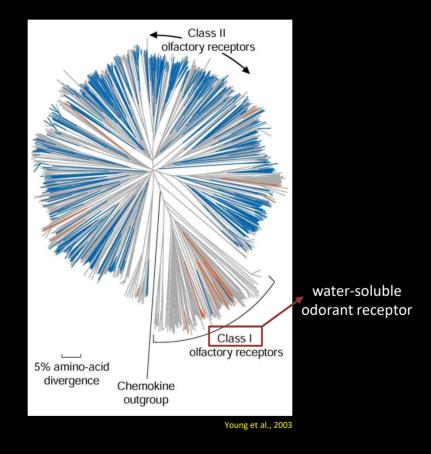
- Less 300 Da ligands by physical and chemical characteristics of OR structure
- Intronless ORF in a exon
- ~310 amino acid
- 20~60% pseudogene (high fraction)
- Gene duplication & pseudogenization events
- Chordates, insects, nematodes no sequence similarity (multiple origin)
- Gene clustering in centromere & telomere of chromosome



Distribution of OR genes on human chromosomes



Phylogenetic tree of odorant receptor

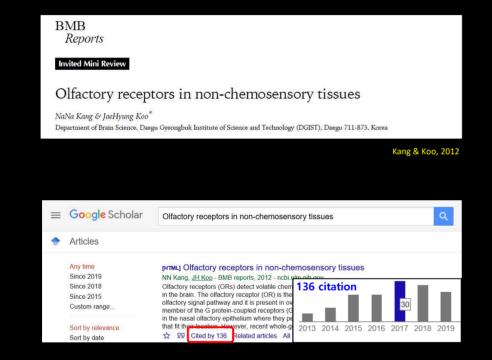


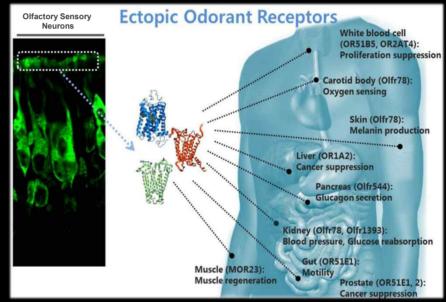
Ectopic odorant receptor is drug target? -> physiological Role

- 게놈의 2-3%를 차지하는 OR가 과연 코에서만 기능을 할까?
- 40-60% pseudogenization이 일어난 OR가 비후각조직에서 기능을 하지 않는다면, 어떻게 여전 히 기능을 할 수 있는 형태로 남아 있지?
- 비후각조직에서 발현하는 OR 중에 종들 간에 아미노산 유사성이 높은 OR이 다수 존재
- Soluble odorant가 body fluid or blood를 solvent로 몸의 여러 곳으로 이동이 가능하지 않을까?
- OR도 비후각조직이나 세포에서 기능을 할 수 있지 않을까?
- If yes, GPCRs이 drug target의 50-60%를 차지 하는데 GPCR의 largest subfamily인 후각수용체는 drug target이 될 수 없을까?



1st review article for ectopic odorant receptors





Kim & Koo, 2017



Odorant receptors in non-olfactory tissues

1. Identification of a testicular odorant receptor mediating human sperm chemotaxis.

Spher, et al. (2003) Science

2. MOR23 promotes muscle regeneration and regulates cell adhesion and migration.

Griffin, et al. (2009) Dev. Cell.

3. Olfactory receptor responding gut microbiota-derived signals plays a role in renin secretion and blood pressure regulation.

Pluznick, et al. (2013) PNAS

4. Oxygen regulation of breathing through an olfactory receptor activated by lactate.

Chang, et al., (2015) Nature

5. Olfactory receptor 544 reduces adiposity by steering fuel preference toward fats.

Wu, et al., (2017) J Clin Invest.

6. Enterochromaffin cells are gut chemosensors that couple to sensory neural pathways.

Bellono, et al., (2017) Cell

7. Olfactory receptor OR2AT4 regulates human hair growth.

Cheret, et al., (2018) Nature Commun.

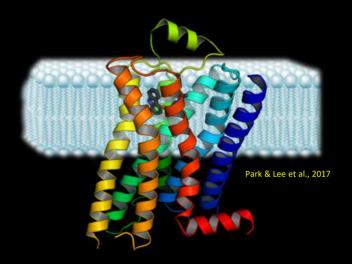


Possible problems for ectopic OR study

- Low expression level of ectopic OR
- Rare numbers of specific cells expressing OR
- Not enough high quality specific OR antibody (40~90% homology)
- Less than 100 OR-ligand pairs in above 1,000 OR genes



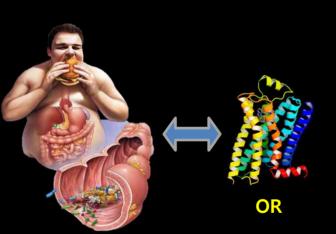
Our research aims to understand how the body interacts with the chemical cues (metabolites, fatty acids, odorants) generated in and out of the body.



Research topics: ectopic expression & functional studies of odorant receptors



Koo Lab by odorant receptor (ORLab)



Pathogen or Gut microbiota/Food intake



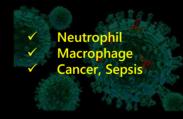




























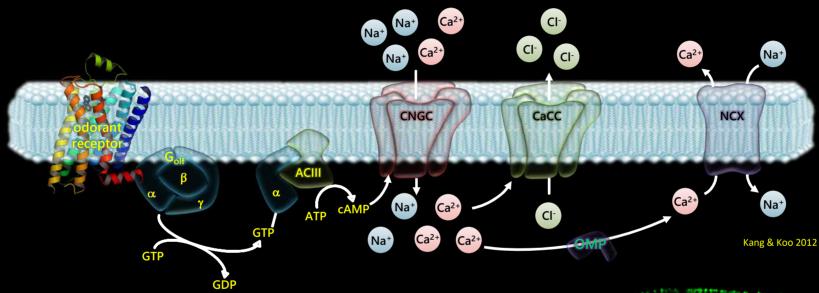


Screening

IHC with marker protein & RNA-seq

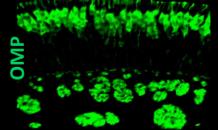


Canonical olfactory signal transduction



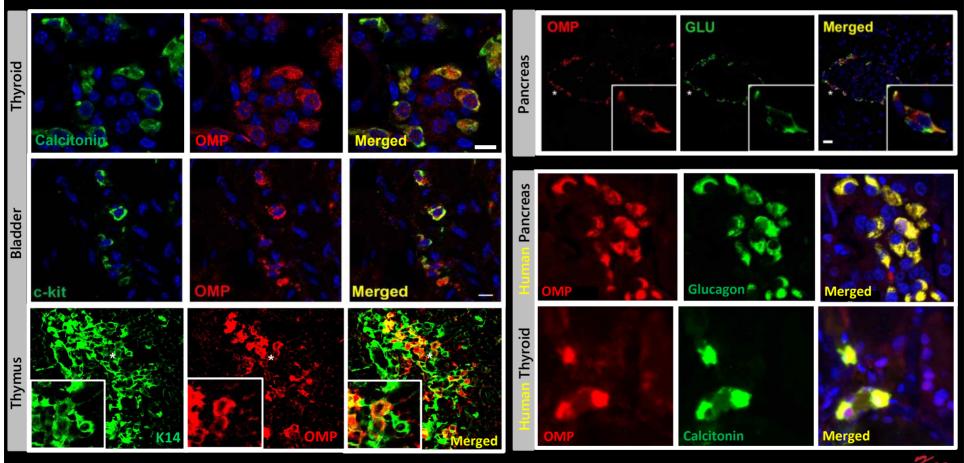
Olfactory specific molecules

 \rightarrow Odorant receptor, G_{olf} , ACIII, OMP

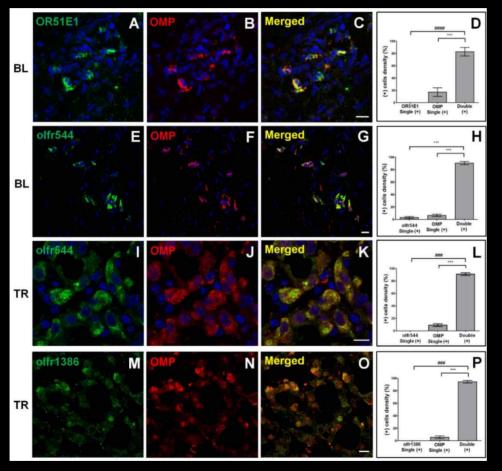


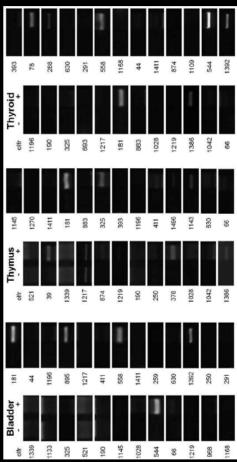


Identification of OMP (+) cells in non-olfactory tissues



Odorant receptors are expressed in OMP (+) cells





> Summary

Odorant receptors are extensively expressed in non-olfactory tissue.



➤ OMP expression may reflect odorant receptor expression in non-olfactory tissues.
Kang, et al. 2015



