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## EXTRA VIEWS

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# More stressed out with age? Check your RNA granule aggregation

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**ABSTRACT.** Low complexity (LC) prion-like domains are over-represented among RNA-binding proteins (RBPs) and contribute to the dynamic nature of RNA granules. Importantly, several neurodegenerative diseases are characterized by cytoplasmic “solid” aggregates formed by mainly nuclear RBPs harboring LC prion-like domains. Although RBP aggregation in disease has been extensively characterized, it remains unknown how the process of aging disturbs RBP dynamics. Our recent study revealed that RNA granule components including 2 key stress granule RBPs with LC prion-like domains, PAB-1 and TIAR-2, aggregate in aged *Caenorhabditis elegans* in the absence of disease. Here we present new evidence showing that sustained stress granule formation triggers RBP aggregation. In addition, we demonstrate that mild chronic stress during aging promotes mislocalization of nuclear RBPs. We discuss the consequences of aberrant interactions between age-related RBP aggregation and disease-associated RBP aggregation. In particular, we show that FUST-1 and PAB-1 co-localize in aberrant cytoplasmic accumulations. Significantly, long-lived animals with reduced insulin/IGF-1 signaling abrogate stress granule RBP aggregation through activation of the transcription factors HSF-1 and DAF-16. We evaluate the different mechanisms that could maintain dynamic

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stress granules. Together these findings highlight how changes with age could contribute to pathogenesis in neurodegenerative diseases and disruption of RNA homeostasis.

**KEYWORDS.** RNA-binding proteins, protein aggregation, prion-like domains, aging, stress granules

## INTRODUCTION

A number of diseases including certain neurodegenerative disorders are characterized by the presence of pathological highly intractable or “solid” protein aggregates formed by one or several distinct proteins. In the last decade, the list of proteins identified in aggregates associated with disease has been considerably extended with the addition of several RNA-binding proteins (RBPs). These include RBPs such as TDP-43 and FUS observed in aggregates of patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD).<sup>1-3</sup> RBPs associated with disease contain a low complexity (LC) “prion-like” domain similar to sequences identified in yeast prion proteins.<sup>4,5</sup> Highlighting the importance of this domain, familial cases of these diseases are frequently related to aggregation-promoting mutations in the LC prion-like domain.<sup>6,7</sup> In a non-disease context, RBPs with LC prion-like domains are key components of RNA granules. Depending on their composition, RNA granules such as stress granules, P-bodies, P-granules and neuronal granules perform different functions in the cell. RNA granules are highly dynamic membrane-less organelles and their assembly is mediated by association of RBPs through their LC prion-like domains and subsequent recruitment of RNA and associated proteins by RNA-binding domains.<sup>8-10</sup> In particular, weak interactions built between LC prion-like domains in RBPs promote a liquid-liquid phase separation in vitro consistent with the observed liquid-like properties of RNA granules in vivo.<sup>11-14</sup> Considering the special nature of the interactions between RBPs with LC prion-like domains and the growing number of RBPs forming hallmark aggregates in different neurodegenerative disorders, we hypothesized that aberrant aggregation of RBPs and RNA granules could be an important problem that the organism needs to actively avoid especially during aging.

## *RBPs with LC Prion-Like Domains and RNA Granule-Associated Proteins are Highly Prone to Aggregate with Age in C. elegans*

Recently it has become clear that protein aggregation is not restricted to specific proteins in a disease context. Notably, we and others have shown that several hundred proteins are highly prone to aggregate during normal aging in different model organisms.<sup>15-19</sup> In our recent study,<sup>20</sup> the proteomic analysis of the aggregating proteome from long-lived *C. elegans* with reduced *daf-2*/insulin/IGF-1 receptor signaling highlighted a specific group of proteins namely RNA granule components. In particular we identified several stress granule components as well as 4 RBPs with LC prion-like domains that became highly insoluble with age in control animals but not in long-lived animals. These results imply that RNA granules or at least their core structures lose their dynamic characteristics with age. Significantly, preserving dynamic RBPs is a mechanism associated with longevity. We focused our main study on stress granule proteins as they are frequently found to co-localize with pathological TDP-43 and FUS inclusions and have been implied to play a role in pathogenesis.<sup>21,22</sup> We overexpressed 2 key stress-granule-related RBPs (sgRBPs) with LC prion-like domains, PAB-1, homolog of human polyadenylate-binding protein 1 (PABP-1) and TIAR-2, homolog of human T-cell-restricted intracellular antigen-1 (TIA-1) in *C. elegans* pharyngeal muscles.<sup>20</sup> Upon heat stress, both fluorescently-labeled proteins assembled into stress granules as expected. Importantly without exposing animals to additional stress, PAB-1 and TIAR-2 accumulated in stress-granule-like structures as well as large puncta in aged *C. elegans*. The absence of fluorescence recovery after photobleaching confirmed that the large PAB-1 and TIAR-2 puncta contained highly immobile protein demonstrating that these are solid aggregates.

Importantly, we found that animals with higher levels of PAB-1 aggregation were smaller, less motile and shorter lived than animals without aggregation.<sup>20</sup> These results demonstrate that aggregation of sgRBPs is potentially toxic and could accelerate the aging process.

### ***Sustained Stress Granule Formation Triggers sgRBP Aggregation***

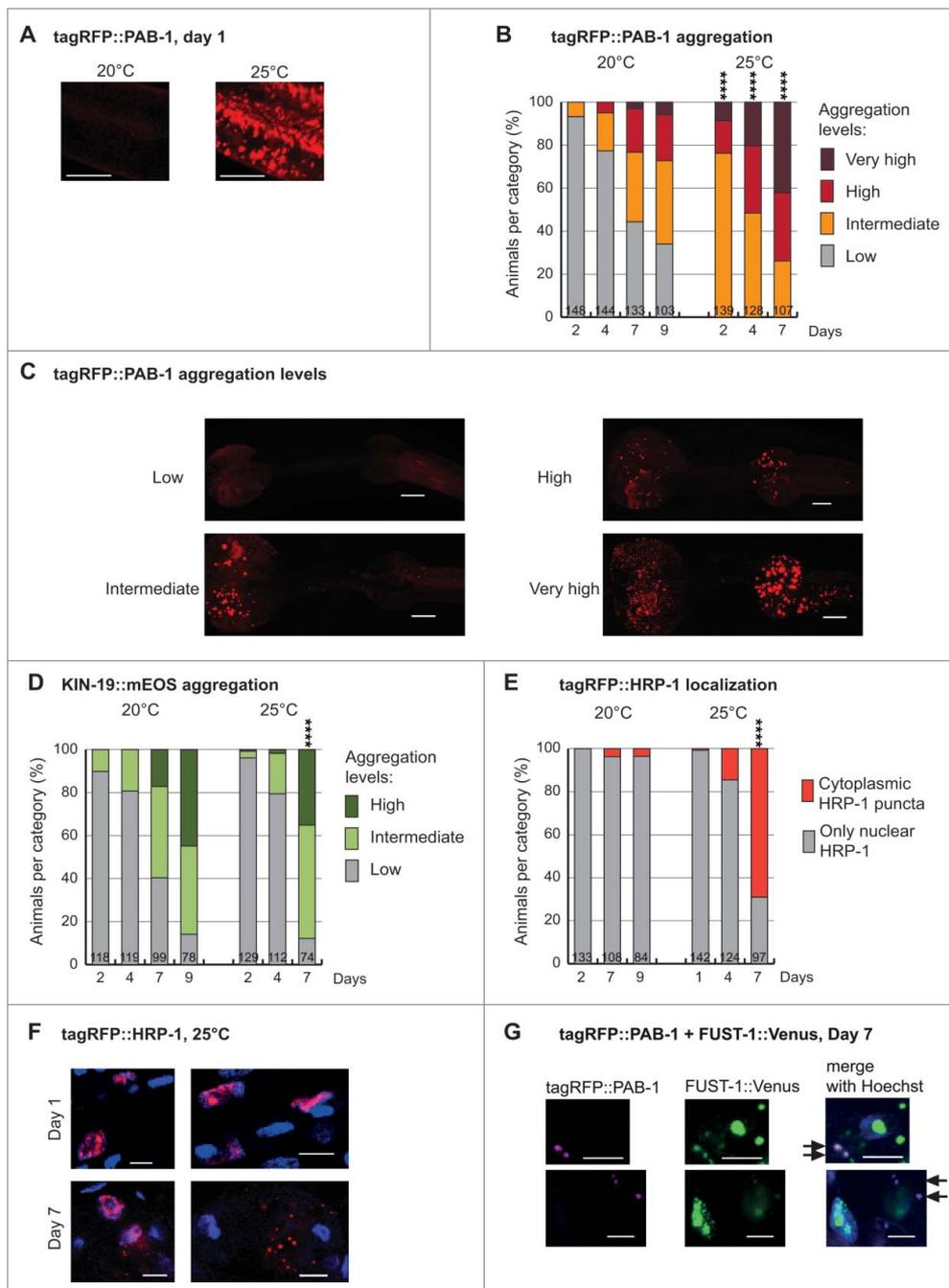
In vitro studies have shown that liquid droplets formed by purified RBPs with LC prion-like domains will eventually transition into a more solid state over time, thus impairing their disassembly.<sup>11-14</sup> Solidification of liquid droplets and concomitantly the formation of fibrils was enhanced by disease-related mutations promoting aggregation and repeated cycles of phase separation.<sup>11,13</sup> These findings lead us to the hypothesis that sustained stress granule formation could enhance their aggregation in vivo. 24h after continuous mild stress at 25°C, confocal analysis revealed the formation of abundant stress granules in day-1-old adults (Fig. 1A). Already on day 2, these animals

started to form large PAB-1 aggregates visible at low-magnification. Overall, PAB-1 aggregation in a population of *C. elegans* grown at 25°C versus 20°C was greatly enhanced at all ages evaluated (Fig. 1B, C). As control, we examined the rate of aggregate formation by KIN-19, an age-dependent aggregation-prone protein without a LC prion-like domain or RNA-binding domain. In this case, we observed only a minor enhancement of KIN-19 aggregation rate at 25°C that is probably due to the accelerated rate of *C. elegans* aging at this higher temperature (Fig. 1D). These results demonstrate that continuous liquid-liquid phase separation over time plays an important role in initiating the aggregation of RBPs, potentially by allowing stress granules to stabilize and act as a nucleation site for aggregation.

### ***Mild Stress Combined with Aging Promotes Mislocalization of RBPs with LC Prion-Like Domains***

Several neurodegenerative diseases such as ALS and FTLN are characterized by cytoplasmic

FIGURE 1 (next page). Aging in combination with mild chronic stress enhances abnormal distribution of RNA granule components in *C. elegans* pharyngeal muscles. (A) Mild stress by elevation of growth temperature from 20°C to 25°C causes abundant tagRFP::PAB-1 stress granule formation in *Pmyo-2::tagRFP::PAB-1* transgenics at day 1. Representative confocal images displayed as single plane. Scale bar 7 μm. (B) Mild chronic stress highly enhances tagRFP::PAB-1 aggregation with age in *Pmyo-2::tagRFP::PAB-1* transgenics (Number of animals per group and time point is indicated in the columns; Fisher's exact test 2-tailed comparing low aggregation vs. all other categories at day 2, 4 and 7, 20°C vs. 25°C, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001). (C) Representative images of tagRFP::PAB-1 aggregation levels in pharyngeal muscles (maximal z-stack projection). Low, up to 10 puncta in posterior bulb; intermediate, more than 10 puncta in posterior bulb; high, more than 10 puncta in anterior bulb; very high, more than 50 puncta in anterior bulb. Scale bar 10 μm. (D) Modest increase in KIN-19::mEOS aggregation in *Pkin-19::KIN-19::mEOS* animals aged at 25°C compared with 20°C. (Aggregation determined in anterior pharyngeal bulb: low, up to 10 puncta; intermediate, between 10 and 100 puncta; high, over 100 puncta. Fisher's exact test 2-tailed comparing high + intermediate against low aggregation levels at day 7, 20°C vs. 25°C p < 0.0001). (E) Mild chronic stress in combination with aging causes abnormal cytoplasmic tagRFP::HRP-1 localization in aged *Pmyo-2::tagRFP::HRP-1* transgenics (Fisher's exact test 2-tailed at day 7, 20°C vs. 25°C, \*\*\*\*p < 0.0001). (F) High-magnification representative confocal images with nuclear Hoechst33342 staining showing cytoplasmic tagRFP::HRP-1 puncta at day 7 but not day 1 of adulthood, in *Pmyo-2::tagRFP::HRP-1* transgenics aged at 25°C. Scale bar 5 μm. (G) Representative confocal images showing tagRFP::PAB-1 co-localization with small cytoplasmic FUST-1::Venus puncta in double transgenic animals expressing *Pmyo-2::tagRFP::PAB-1; Pkin-19::FUST-1::Venus* at day 7. Arrows mark co-localization. Scale bar: 4 μm.



inclusions of mainly nuclear-localized RBPs. Therefore RBP mislocalization from the nucleus to the cytoplasm is a key step toward pathogenesis. We investigated whether the aging process triggers mislocalization of nuclear RBPs. For this, we selected HRP-1, a nuclear RBP with a LC prion-like domain, which we identified in our proteomic analysis to become highly insoluble

with age. Significantly, the human homologs of HRP-1, hnRNP A1 and hnRNP A3 form aberrant cytoplasmic inclusions in multisystem proteinopathy and they are also found to co-aggregate in inclusions in C9orf72 mutation-associated ALS/FTLD.<sup>6,23</sup> Using a fluorescent-tagged HRP-1, we confirmed its primary nuclear localization (Fig. 1E and 1F) and we observed that HRP-1 is

not a normal constituent of cytoplasmic stress granules as it remained in the nucleus upon acute heat stress (2 hour heat shock at 32°C, data not shown). Next we tested if aging modulates HRP-1 localization. In *C. elegans* maintained in standard conditions at 20°C, HRP-1 remained in the nucleus in the majority of aged animals (Fig. 1E). However, this was strikingly different when animals were exposed to an additional mild stress by aging them at 25°C. Whereas HRP-1 was localized in the nucleus in young animals, we observed the formation of distinct cytoplasmic puncta in aged animals (Fig. 1F). Our quantification reveals that 69% of day-7-old animals grown at 25°C developed cytoplasmic HRP-1 puncta (Fig. 1E). Therefore, the combination of changes related to aging and chronic exposure to mild environmental stress drives the aberrant cytoplasmic localization of a nuclear RBP. It remains to be investigated whether the aberrant cytoplasmic localization of RBPs that we observed in *C. elegans* is due to a disruption in nuclear integrity with age and/or a specific impairment in the nuclear import machinery.<sup>24,25</sup>

### ***Aberrant Interactions Between RBPs and Other Aggregation-Prone Proteins***

An important question is whether RBP aggregation with age influences the aggregation of other RBPs. In vitro phase separated RBPs with LC prion-like domains recruit others into the same assembly.<sup>10,12</sup> Our data revealed that PAB-1 and TIAR-2 have very different aggregation patterns with age.<sup>20</sup> Significantly, TIAR-2 distribution in aged animals was remarkably reminiscent of stress granule assembly caused by heat shock in young animals whereas PAB-1 tended to form mostly large aggregates with age. Notably in double transgenics, TIAR-2 recruited PAB-1 preferentially into stress granule-like structures with age.<sup>20</sup> These results reveal that interactions between 2 RBPs with different aggregation propensities can change their aggregation patterns.

We also investigated the *C. elegans* ortholog of FUS, FUST-1. Like the human FUS, nematode FUST-1 has a LC prion-like domain, an RNA recognition motif, a zinc finger domain

and a PY-NLS motif. In healthy cells, human FUS is predominately nuclear while in the disease state, FUS forms cytoplasmic inclusions. Similarly in *C. elegans*, FUST-1 was mostly located in the nucleus. However, its overexpression alone was sufficient to cause the formation of small cytoplasmic puncta visible at higher magnification in young and aged animals (data not shown). As heat shock did not result in a clear increase in cytoplasmic FUST-1 puncta (data not shown), these aberrant puncta are unlikely to be related to functional stress granules. This is similar to observations made with wild-type human FUS in mammalian cells and in *C. elegans* showing that FUS does not normally localize to stress granules upon exposure to heat stress.<sup>26-28</sup> Importantly when co-expressed, FUST-1 recruited PAB-1 into these aberrant cytoplasmic puncta in both aged as well as young animals (Fig. 1G).

Several studies have highlighted an aberrant interaction between stress granules and misfolded proteins in yeast and in cell culture.<sup>29-32</sup> Significantly, recent work showed that stress granules containing misfolded proteins tend to be more stable.<sup>31,32</sup> In *C. elegans* we found that sgRBP PAB-1 forms large solid aggregates together with a non-RBP and age-dependent aggregation-prone protein KIN-19, when both proteins were overexpressed.<sup>20</sup> As KIN-19 greatly accelerated PAB-1 aggregation, cross-seeding mechanisms due to protein misfolding with age is likely to be a main cause of sgRBP aggregation. Important questions remain and in particular related to how this aberrant interaction is initiated: Are non-RBP aggregation-prone proteins first recruited into age-induced stress granules and then act as seeds for their solidification into large aggregates? Or do small age-dependent aggregates of non-RBPs trigger stress granule formation and co-aggregation? One argument in favor of the first possibility is the fact that stress granules induced by heat stress in HeLa cells subsequently recruit ALS-linked mutant SOD-1.<sup>31</sup>

Overall, these findings show that RBPs with LC prion-like domains are prone to recruit other RBPs into aberrant cytoplasmic accumulations and to interact with other aggregation-prone proteins. This could explain why stress granule components are frequently observed not only in disease-associated RBP aggregates

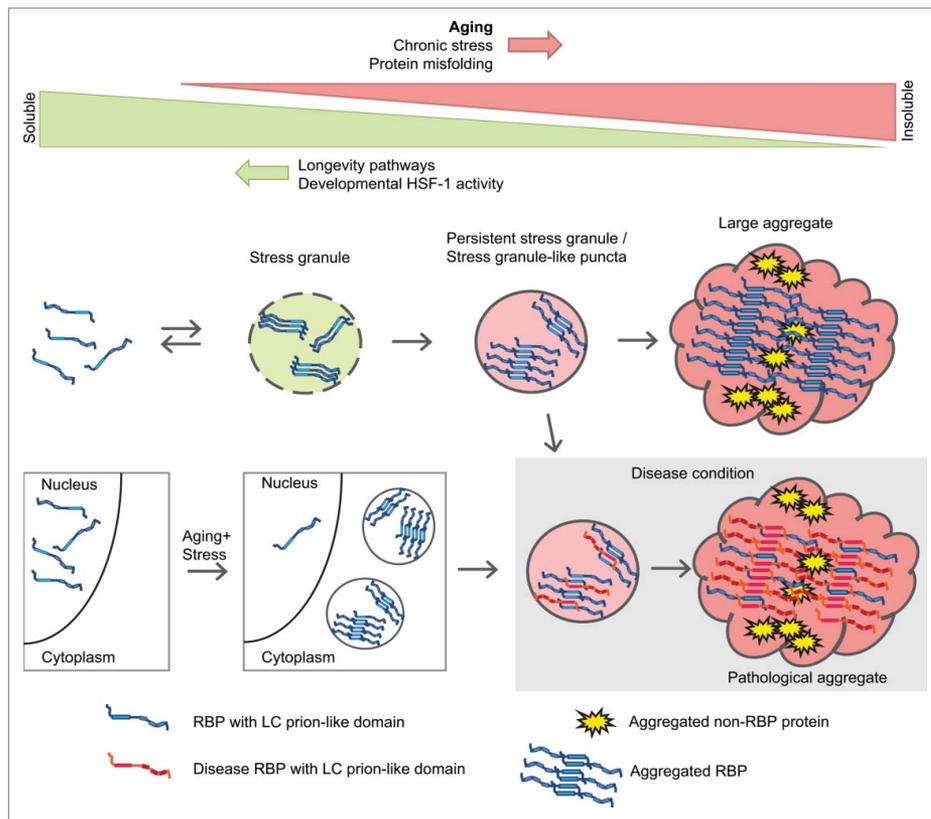
but also in other pathological aggregates identified in Alzheimer disease and Huntington's disease.<sup>21</sup> Moreover our results strongly suggest that sgRBPs are not passive players in neurodegenerative disease.

### Strategies to Prevent Stress Granule Aggregation

We found that sgRBP aggregation is efficiently prevented by at least 3 independent longevity pathways in *C. elegans*, namely reduced *daf-2*/insulin/IGF-1-like receptor signaling, dietary restriction and reduced mitochondrial function.<sup>20</sup> Accordingly, maintaining dynamic stress granules is likely to be a common strategy to delay the course of aging. This concept is further supported by the reduced fitness of aged animals with sgRBP aggregation.<sup>20</sup> Two

transcription factors, heat shock factor HSF-1 and DAF-16/FOXO, are strongly activated in animals with reduced *daf-2* signaling and play an essential role in mediating longevity and improving proteostasis. We demonstrated that both factors are involved in promoting dynamic RBPs.<sup>20</sup> Notably HSF-1 activity during development was essential to set-up an active quality-control system to avoid sgRBP aggregation both in wild-type and in long-lived *daf-2* mutants. As HSF-1 is the master regulator of the chaperone system, we sought to determine which specific chaperones may be involved in abrogating sgRBP aggregation. Interestingly, we did not find a connection between sgRBP aggregation and the activity of the *C. elegans* homologs of HSP40, HSP70 and HSP110, which have been previously implicated in stress granule dynamics in *S. cerevisiae* and/or cell culture.<sup>9,29,30,33</sup> In addition, HSP40, HSP70

FIGURE 2. Model depicting aggregation of sgRBPs during aging and the relationship with disease RBPs.



and HSP110 chaperones act together to promote protein disaggregation.<sup>34,35</sup> However, we did not observe the involvement of the nematode disaggregase machinery in the modulation of sgRBP aggregation (in particular DNJ-13, HSP-1 and HSP-110,<sup>20</sup> and data not shown). In a small RNA interference screen targeting 15 *C. elegans* chaperones individually, only the knock-down of small heat shock protein HSP-16.11 accelerated PAB-1 aggregation (statistically significant in 3 out of 4 repeats, data not shown). In future work, it will be important to test the chaperone complex HSPB8-BAG3-HSP70 which is required to avert defective ribosomal products from accumulating in stress granules<sup>32</sup> and thus might also play a role in sgRBP aggregation regulation. Furthermore a recent study demonstrated that mini-chromosome maintenance MCM proteins stabilize stress granules.<sup>36</sup> As several *mcm* genes are upregulated in *hsf-1* mutants in *C. elegans*,<sup>37</sup> these could be promising candidates as pro-aggregation factors contributing to sgRBP aggregation with age. In addition to strategies enhancing stress granule disassembly, our results implicate that preventing cross-seeding by the aggregating proteome will be an effective way to reduce RBP aggregation. Significantly, increasing DAF-16 activity could be used as a general strategy to reduce widespread protein aggregation with age.<sup>20</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

We propose the model depicted in Fig. 2 to explain our results and their possible implications for neurodegenerative diseases. First, RBPs with LC prion-like domains form stress granules during aging and undergo a change in structure allowing them to stabilize the whole stress granule and avoid its disassembly. The presence of other age-dependent aggregation-prone proteins helps accelerate a further change in structure and leads to the formation of large aggregates. Second, the occurrence of a mild chronic stress during aging triggers the mislocalization of certain nuclear RBPs in cytoplasmic accumulations. Third, we hypothesize

that aberrant interactions between age-dependent aggregating RBPs and disease-associated RBPs also affects disease protein aggregation. As stress granule proteins are found not only in disease-associated RBP aggregates but also in tau aggregates and Huntingtin aggregates,<sup>21</sup> their inherent propensity to aggregate with age could impact pathogenesis in a range of neurodegenerative diseases.

Furthermore, aggregation of RNA granule components with age could have dramatic consequences for the normal function of RNA granules. For example, the inability of stress granules to disassemble after stress subsides and the permanent sequestration of stress granule components including mRNAs would stunt cellular adaptations and recovery from stress. As such, stress granule aggregation could explain reduced stress resistance with age. In the age-dependent aggregating proteome we also identified CAR-1, an RBP with LC prion-like domain with homology to the P-body component LSM14B.<sup>20</sup> This could indicate that P-bodies may solidify with age. This would have important consequences for the removal of aberrant mRNAs and could contribute to the decline of nonsense-mediated decay observed with age.<sup>38</sup> Significantly the function of other membrane-less structures such as the nucleolus are likely to be negatively affected by the aggregation of RBPs with LC prion-like domains. For instance, we identified that the nucleolus RBP Fibrillarin (FIB-1) was highly prone to aggregate with age.<sup>20</sup> Previously FIB-1 was shown to undergo liquid-liquid phase separation and became less dynamic with age.<sup>39,40</sup>

The conservation of LC prion-like domains throughout evolution from yeast to mammals underlines the importance of this domain in the cellular biology. In the last 10 years, an increasing number of dementias have been associated with the aberrant aggregation of specific RBPs. Overall our study highlights the vulnerability of membrane-less organelles organized by RBPs with LC prion-like domains to transition into a solid state during normal aging in a multicellular organism. This has important implications for our understanding of the role of aging in pathogenesis and toxicity in neurodegenerative diseases.

## DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

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