

# High-resolution x-ray structure of human aquaporin 5

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**Human aquaporin 5 (HsAQP5) facilitates the transport of water across plasma membranes and has been identified within cells of the stomach, duodenum, pancreas, airways, lungs, salivary glands, sweat glands, eyes, lacrimal glands, and the inner ear. AQP5, like AQP2, is subject to posttranslational regulation by phosphorylation, at which point it is trafficked between intracellular storage compartments and the plasma membrane. Details concerning the molecular mechanism of membrane trafficking are unknown. Here we report the x-ray structure of HsAQP5 to 2.0-Å resolution and highlight structural similarities and differences relative to other eukaryotic aquaporins. A lipid occludes the putative central pore, preventing the passage of gas or ions through the center of the tetramer. Multiple consensus phosphorylation sites are observed in the structure and their potential regulatory role is discussed. We postulate that a change in the conformation of the C terminus may arise from the phosphorylation of AQP5 and thereby signal trafficking.**

membrane protein | trafficking | crystallography | water channel protein | heterologous overexpression

Aquaporins (1) facilitate the flow of water across cellular membranes while preserving ion concentration gradients. By maintaining water homeostasis within cells, aquaporin family members play essential physiological roles within all kingdoms of life. They form a large superfamily containing both pure water channels, and channels also permeable to other small polar molecules such as glycerol (2). Thirteen human aquaporin (AQP) isoforms have been identified, and they govern a broad spectrum of physiological functions (2, 3). Examples include concentration of urine in the kidneys, release of tears and maintenance of lens transparency in the eye, maintenance of water homeostasis within the brain, the extrusion of sweat from the skin, control of glycerol concentration in fat metabolism, and facilitation of cell migration during angiogenesis.

X-ray and electron diffraction studies have yielded crystal structures of mammalian AQP0 (4–6), AQP1 (7, 8), AQP2 (9), and AQP4 (10), plant SoPIP2;1 (11, 12), bacterial AQPZ (13, 14), and GlpF (15), and the archaeal AQPM (16). These structures establish that phylogenetically and functionally diverse AQPs arrange as homotetramers, each protomer containing six highly conserved transmembrane (TM)  $\alpha$ -helices. Two half-helices form a pseudoseventh TM helix because of the insertion of loops B and E into the membrane from opposite sides, placing both copies of the highly conserved Asn-Pro-Ala (NPA) AQP signature motif near the center of the water channel. The conserved aromatic/arginine (ar/R) constriction region imposes substrate selectivity on the channel (17). A consensus has emerged from molecular dynamics simulations regarding the mechanism of water transport and ion exclusion (18) establishing that an electrostatic potential barrier peaking at the NPA region prevents the cotranslocation of protons through the channel.

Although the tissue-specific expression of human AQPs is tightly regulated at the transcription level, certain isoforms are also regulated by posttranslational modifications (19). For example, phosphorylation events appear to trigger the membrane

specific trafficking of AQP1 (20), AQP2 (21), AQP5 (22–24), and AQP8 (25), and the gating of AQP4 (26). Nevertheless, structural details concerning the molecular mechanisms of human AQP regulation are unknown.

To better understand distinguishing features of the human AQPs, we crystallized and solved the x-ray structure of human AQP5 to 2.0-Å resolution. This water-specific AQP has been identified within cellular membranes of the stomach, duodenum, pancreas, airways, lung, salivary glands, sweat glands, eye, lacrimal glands, and inner ear (2, 3, 27). As with HsAQP2, its closest paralogue, sharing 63% amino acid sequence identity, HsAQP5 has been implicated in trafficking from intracellular membranes to the apical membrane of epithelial cells after C-terminal modifications (24, 28) and in response to the addition of cAMP (22, 24) or cevimeline (23). Sjögren syndrome, for which patients suffer from dry eyes and mouth, represents a clinical manifestation of defective HsAQP5 trafficking (29). Several amino acid residues important for gating the plant AQP SoPIP2;1 are also conserved in AQP5 (19), although functional evidence in support of AQP5 gating is lacking. Our structure reveals the conformation of four consensus phosphorylation sites and highlights structural themes that recur across eukaryotic AQPs. An ordered lipid molecule is also observed within the putative central pore. The significance of these findings regarding the functional role of the central pore and the regulation of human AQPs is discussed.

## Results

**Crystallization of AQP5.** HsAQP5 was cloned into *Pichia pastoris*, overproduced, purified, and checked for activity with the use of proteoliposome vesicle shrinkage assays [supporting information (SI) Fig. S1A]. Rate constants of 14.1 s<sup>-1</sup> and 21.3 s<sup>-1</sup> were recovered with lipid-to-protein ratios of 130 and 65, respectively, demonstrating higher water transport activity than control vesicles lacking AQP5 (9.1 s<sup>-1</sup>). In addition, purified AQP5 could be reversibly inhibited by HgCl<sub>2</sub> with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 30  $\mu$ M (Fig. S1B).

Crystals of AQP5 grew as stacked two-dimensional membranes (Fig. S2). This crystal form lacked the fourfold symmetry typically associated with AQP crystals (8, 12), notable exceptions being one structure of AQPZ at 3.2-Å resolution (14) and the open conformation of SoPIP2;1 at 3.9-Å resolution (12). Crystals of AQP5

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Data deposition: The atomic coordinates and structure factor data have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank, www.pdb.org (PDB ID code 3D95).

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**Table 1. Crystallographic data and refinement statistics**

Data collection	
Beamline/wavelength	ESRF ID14-3/0.931 Å
Resolution*, Å	52.6 – 2.0 (2.11 – 2.0)
Total observations/unique reflections*	311,242 (44,752)/84,751 (12,232)
Completeness*, %	82.9 (82.6)
Redundancy*	3.7 (3.7)
$I/\sigma^*$	8.3 (1.5)
$R_{\text{sym}}^{*†‡}$ , %	6.1 (49.4)
Refinement	
Resolution, Å	10.0 – 2.0
$R$ -factor <sup>§</sup> / $R_{\text{free}}^{\parallel}$ , %	16.2/19.3
Average B values, Å <sup>2</sup>	37.2
RMS deviations from restraint target values	
Bond length/angle distances, Å	0.006/0.024
Ramachandran plot analysis (excluding glycine and proline)	
Most favored, %	83.8
Additional allowed, %	13.5
Generously allowed, %	1.5
Disallowed, %	1.2

\*Values in parentheses are for the highest-resolution shell.

<sup>†</sup> $R_{\text{sym}} = \sum_h \sum_i |I_i(h) - \langle I(h) \rangle| / \sum_h \sum_i I_i(h)$ , where  $I_i(h)$  is the  $i$ th measurement.

<sup>‡</sup>The  $R_{\text{sym}}$  value for the last shell is high due to anisotropy. However, data are included because  $R$ -factor and  $R_{\text{free}}$  for the shell are low, which indicates that the data in this shell are still useful.

<sup>§</sup> $R$ -factor =  $\sum_h |F(h)_{\text{obs}} - F(h)_{\text{calc}}| / \sum_h |F(h)_{\text{obs}}|$ .

<sup>∥</sup> $R_{\text{free}}$  was calculated for 5% of reflections randomly selected in this resolution shells (see *SI Text*).

diffracted to 2.0-Å resolution (Table 1) but suffered from nearly perfect pseudomerohedral twinning (30). The structure was solved by molecular replacement with the use of a homology model (*SI Text*) derived from the bovine AQP1 structure (8). Iterative rounds of model building with the use of special composite omit electron density maps compatible with twinning (*SI Text* and *Fig. S3*) and structural refinement converged to an  $R$ -factor of 16.2%,  $R_{\text{free}}$  of 19.3%, and twin ratio of 46.3%.

**Crystal Structure of AQP5.** Fig. 1*A* shows the refined structural model of the AQP5 tetramer, Fig. 1*B* overlays all four protomers, and Fig. 1*C* illustrates the  $2F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{calc}}$  2.0-Å electron density map for the water channel of protomer A. Between five and seven water molecules are unambiguously observed along the water transport channel in each of the protomers, six of which sit at conserved positions (Fig. 1*D*). All four protomers show similar water channel profiles when calculated by using HOLE (31) (*Fig. S4*), narrowing to an average radius of 1.02 Å near the highly conserved ar/R constriction region (7), which is marginally narrower than that of AQP1 (8) (1.18 Å, *Fig. S4*). In contrast with the 3.2-Å structure of AQPZ (14), Arg-188 of the ar/R constriction region has its side chain oriented toward the extracellular medium in all four protomers. Although minor variations in side-chain conformations are observed between protomers, the most significant structural difference is visible for the short C-terminal  $\alpha$ -helix. In particular, a rocking movement over the full length of this helix is apparent when comparing the structures of protomers A and B (*Movie S1*).

## Discussion

**Conserved Triad.** Comparison with other eukaryotic AQP structures (Table S1) shows that the N and C termini of AQP5 have a similar conformation to those of AQP0 (5, 6) and AQP1 (8) (*Fig. S5A*), in contrast with the conformation observed in SoPIP2;1 (*Fig. S5B*). Although loop D, which governs the gating of SoPIP2;1, adopts an open conformation in AQP5, the structure of the highly conserved Glu-4, Ser-83, Arg-86 triad (19) of

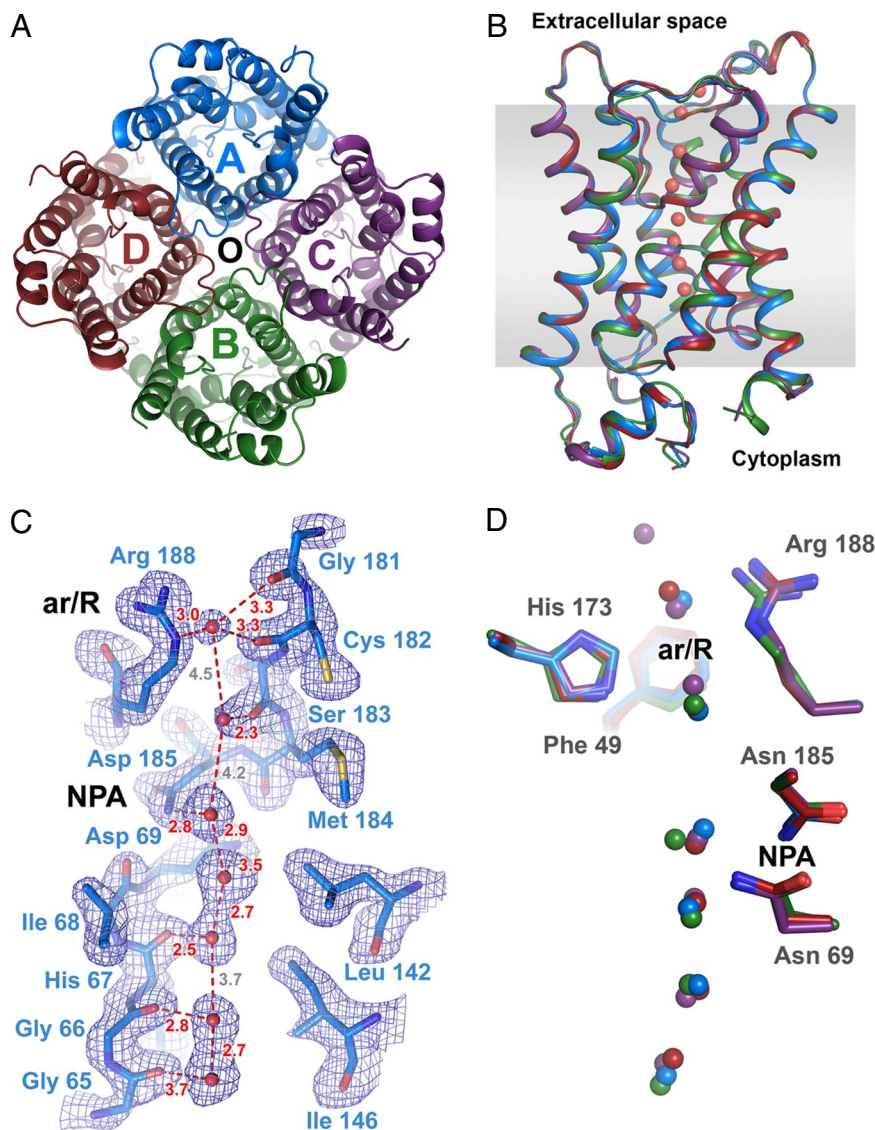
AQP5 mimics the corresponding triad of SoPIP2;1 (12) (Glu-31, Ser-115, Arg-118; *Fig. 2A* and *B*), an arrangement that is unique for the mammalian AQP structures reported so far (4–8). In SoPIP2;1, this region has water-mediated hydrogen bond interactions that anchor loop D to loop B and maintain the plant AQP in its closed conformation (*Fig. 2B*) (12). Water-mediated and direct hydrogen bond interactions are also seen for the corresponding residues in AQP5, but in this case these interactions are with Ile-239 and Gly-241 of the C-terminal  $\alpha$ -helix (*Fig. 2B*) anchoring this helix to loop B. Interestingly, AQP4, which lacks the conserved Glu of the triad, has been suggested to be gated by phosphorylation of Ser-111 (26), which corresponds to Ser-83 of AQP5. Phosphorylated Ser-111 in AQP4 could substitute for the Glu, allowing a similar interaction between loop B and the C terminus as observed for AQP5 (*Fig. S5*).

**A Lipid Occludes the AQP5 Central Pore.** Since the first AQP structures were obtained (7, 15), a potential transport role for the putative central pore (*Fig. 1A*,  $\odot$ ) along the pseudosymmetry axis of the AQP tetramer has been debated. Both experimental and theoretical studies have suggested the permeation of ions (32–34) and gas molecules (35–37) through the central pore of plant and mammalian AQPs. These ideas, however, are controversial because there is no apparent physiological role for AQP-mediated ion or gas transport in mammals (38), and CO<sub>2</sub> has high permeability through the lipid bilayer (39).

Because AQP5 crystallized in a space group lacking fourfold symmetry (*Fig. S2*), the axis along the center of the AQP tetramer does not coincide with a fourfold crystallographic axis; hence, the electron density does not become distorted by the effects of crystallographic symmetry. *Fig. 3A* shows the  $2F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{calc}}$  composite omit electron density map along the central pore. Significant and continuous electron density which stretches two thirds of the way through the membrane is clearly visible, and structural features suggest a lipid head group near the cytosolic surface. Phosphatidylserine, which is present in both human and *P. pastoris* membranes (40), provides an optimal fit to this excess electron density.

*Fig. 3C* shows the final lipid model and refined  $2F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{calc}}$  and  $F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{calc}}$  electron density maps. The lipid head group is orientated by a network of hydrogen bonds to the backbone oxygen atoms of Arg-154 and Thr-155. The second chain of the lipid rests on the base of loop D (Gly-159 and Val-158 of the A and C protomers, respectively) and is disordered near its terminus. These interactions disrupt the perfect symmetry of the AQP tetramer and explain why AQP5 crystallized in a space group lacking fourfold symmetry. Calculation of the profile of the central pore shows that AQP5 contains a cavity that is significantly constricted near the extracellular surface (*Fig. 3B*, red zone). The lipid perfectly fills this cavity and occludes the central pore.

The situation is similar for the 3.2-Å structure of EcAQPZ (*Fig. 3D*, orange), for which a carbon chain of 14 atoms was built (14) from the periplasmic side of the membrane. In contrast, the profiles of the central pores of AQP0 (5, 6) and AQP1 (8), neither of which has been reported to contain lipids, show several highly constricted regions (*Fig. 3D*). In particular, Leu-167 of AQP5, which lies near the center of the membrane, corresponds to Phe-166 and Phe-176 in AQP0 and AQP1, respectively, and these bulky residues would prevent lipid insertion. Another constriction site in AQP0 and AQP1 lies near the cytosolic entrance to the central pore (*Fig. 3D*) and is created by a highly conserved glycine of loop D (*Fig. S6A*). In AQP5, this loop is anchored to helix 2 of the neighboring protomer via an extended hydrogen bond network (*Fig. S7*), and loop D adopts a slightly different conformation when compared with other mammalian AQPs, which helps to accommodate the lipid. It seems unlikely that this lipid plays an essential structural role in stabilizing the AQP5 tetramer because most AQPs have been crystallized in the



**Fig. 1.** Overview of human aquaporin 5. (A) Top view of the tetramer from the cytoplasm along the membrane normal. The protomers, A–D, are shown in blue, green, purple, and red, respectively. The water channel in each protomer is labeled (A–D). The putative central pore on the pseudofourfold axis of the tetramer is marked with  $\circ$ . (B) Side view of a structural overlay of all four protomers parallel to the membrane, with the same color scheme as in A. Waters for protomer A and the approximate membrane are shown (red spheres and gray shading). (C) Example of the final  $2F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{calc}}$  electron density maps (blue mesh contoured at  $1.2 \sigma$ ) for the water channel of protomer A (blue sticks). Waters (red spheres) and distances (red dashes) are shown. Positions of the conserved NPA motif and constriction region (ar/R) are shown. (D) Comparison of water positions in each channel of the four protomers, showing six conserved locations. Asparagine side chains in the NPA motifs and residues of the constriction region (ar/R) are shown. Waters and side chains are colored according to their protomer, as in A.

absence of a lipid within the central pore. Rather, a possible functional role for the lipid seems to be to occlude the pore and thereby prevent the transport of gas molecules or ions. These findings are consistent with the observations that deletion of AQP5 in rats leads to significantly reduced water permeability but does not affect  $\text{CO}_2$  transport in the lung (38).

**Trafficking of AQP5.** It is established that chemical stimulation can induce the translocation of AQP5 from intracellular storage sites to the apical membrane (22–24). This is also true for AQP2, its closest paralog, which migrates to the plasma membrane on vasopressin stimulation, enhancing water resorption (2). A key event that signals AQP2 trafficking is the phosphorylation of a C-terminal site, Ser-256, by protein kinase A (41). Green fluorescent protein fusion studies have also implied that interference with the C terminus disturbs the trafficking patterns of both AQP2 (42) and AQP5 (24).

HsAQP5 contains several consensus phosphorylation sites (Fig. S6B); Ser-152 and Ser-156 (27, 43) in loop D and Thr-259 (24) in the C terminus have been discussed elsewhere, although no site has been unambiguously identified as essential for trafficking. Electron density for HsAQP5 extended as far as Pro-245; although this was further than any previous mammalian

AQP structure, it did not allow the Thr-259 and Thr-263 phosphorylation sites to be observed. Thr-259 has been of particular interest because it is analogous to Ser-256 of AQP2 (41). However, the T259A mutation displayed a trafficking phenotype indistinguishable from that of wild-type AQP5 (24), and the Thr-263 site is not conserved in rat, mouse, or sheep, implying that these sites might not be essential for trafficking. Two other consensus phosphorylation sites, Ser-231 and Ser-233, are found near the C terminus of AQP5. The site at Ser-233 is conserved among human and plant AQPs and is equivalent to the site at Ser-274 of SoPIP2;1 (Fig. S6B), which is known to be phosphorylated in association with the gating of SoPIP2;1 (44). Ser-231 and Ser-233 are both located near the beginning of a short conserved C-terminal  $\alpha$ -helix (residues 233 to 241, Fig. 2A and Fig. S6B) and face toward the cytoplasm, ensuring that they are accessible for phosphorylation. Comparison with structures of mammalian AQP0 and AQP1 (Fig. S5A), and between the protomers of AQP5 (Movie S1), suggests that this region is flexible and that phosphorylation at these positions may affect the local conformation. Alternatively, covalent modification of either of these residues may be directly recognized by other proteins without the need for conformational changes, resulting in trafficking.





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