

Ring-like oligomers of Synaptotagmins and related C2 domain proteins

Maria N Zanetti¹, Oscar D Bello¹, Jing Wang¹, Jeff Coleman¹, Yiyang Cai¹, Charles V Sindelar², James E Rothman^{1*}, Shyam S Krishnakumar^{1*}

¹Department of Cell Biology, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, United States;

²Department of Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, United States

Abstract We recently reported that the C2AB portion of Synaptotagmin 1 (Syt1) could self-assemble into Ca²⁺-sensitive ring-like oligomers on membranes, which could potentially regulate neurotransmitter release. Here we report that analogous ring-like oligomers assemble from the C2AB domains of other Syt isoforms (Syt2, Syt7, Syt9) as well as related C2 domain containing protein, Doc2B and extended Synaptotagmins (E-Syts). Evidently, circular oligomerization is a general and conserved structural aspect of many C2 domain proteins, including Synaptotagmins. Further, using electron microscopy combined with targeted mutations, we show that under physiologically relevant conditions, both the Syt1 ring assembly and its rapid disruption by Ca²⁺ involve the well-established functional surfaces on the C2B domain that are important for synaptic transmission. Our data suggests that ring formation may be triggered at an early step in synaptic vesicle docking and positions Syt1 to synchronize neurotransmitter release to Ca²⁺ influx.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.001](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.001)

*For correspondence: james.rothman@yale.edu (JER); shyam.krishnakumar@yale.edu (SSK)

Competing interests: The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

Funding: See page 13

Received: 26 April 2016

Accepted: 18 July 2016

Published: 19 July 2016

Reviewing editor: Axel T Brunger, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Stanford University, United States

© Copyright Zanetti et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Introduction

Synchronized rapid release of neurotransmitters at the synapse is a highly orchestrated cellular process. This involves maintaining a pool of synaptic vesicles (SV) containing neurotransmitters docked at the pre-synaptic membrane, ready to fuse and release their contents upon the influx of calcium ions (Ca²⁺) following an action potential, while also preventing the spontaneous fusion of SVs in absence of the appropriate cue (*Südhof and Rothman, 2009; Jahn and Fasshauer, 2012; Südhof, 2013; Rizo and Xu, 2015*). The core machinery required for the Ca²⁺ triggered neurotransmitter release are the SNARE proteins (VAMP2, Syntaxin, and SNAP25) as well as Munc13, Munc18, Complexin and Synaptotagmin (*Südhof and Rothman, 2009; Jahn and Fasshauer, 2012; Südhof, 2013; Rizo and Xu, 2015*). A combination of biochemical, genetic and physiological results have pinpointed Synaptotagmin as a central component involved in every step of this coordinated process (*Wang et al., 2011; Jahn and Fasshauer, 2012; Südhof, 2013; Rizo and Xu, 2015*). The principal neuronal isoform, Synaptotagmin 1 (Syt1), is a SV-associated protein, with a cytosolic domain consisting of tandem Ca²⁺-binding C2 domains (C2A and C2B) attached to the membrane via a juxtamembrane 'linker' domain (*Brose et al., 1992; Takamori et al., 2006*).

Accordingly, Syt1 acts as the immediate and principal Ca²⁺ sensor that triggers the rapid and synchronous release of neurotransmitters following an action potential (*Brose et al., 1992; Geppert et al., 1994; Fernández-Chacón et al., 2001*). Upon Ca²⁺ binding, the adjacent aliphatic surface loops on each of the C2 domains partially insert into the membrane and this enables the SNAREs to complete membrane fusion by mechanisms that are still uncertain (*Tucker et al., 2004; Rhee et al., 2005; Hui et al., 2006; Paddock et al., 2011*). Syt1 is also needed for the initial stage of close docking of SVs to the plasma membrane (PM), requiring in particular the interaction of the polybasic region on C2B domain with the anionic lipid, phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate (PIP2)

eLife digest Reliable communication between neurons is essential for the brain to work properly. This is accomplished by tightly controlling how chemical messengers, called neurotransmitters, move between neurons. Neurotransmitters are typically packaged into bubble-like structures called synaptic vesicles and are released only when the neuron receives an input electrical signal. A set of proteins orchestrates the release of the neurotransmitters from the neuron, which happens after the synaptic vesicles fuse with the cell membrane.

Synaptotagmin, a protein found on the surface of the synaptic vesicle, plays many roles in neurotransmitter release. It helps to attach the synaptic vesicle to the cell membrane and also prevents the vesicles from fusing to the membrane in the absence of an appropriate input signal. Most importantly, it detects when the electrical signal arrives at the neuron by binding to calcium ions that flood the cell following the input signal. This triggers the rapid fusion of the vesicles to the cell membrane. It is not clear how Synaptotagmin is able to carry out its different roles and in particular, control how neurotransmitters are released as calcium ions enter the cell.

Zanetti et al. have now used a technique called negative stain electron microscopy to investigate how Synaptotagmin molecules taken from mammals arrange themselves on the surface of a membrane. In this technique, individual Synaptotagmin proteins on the surface of a synthetic membrane are chemically marked and their structure is imaged using an electron beam. Using this approach under conditions resembling those in cells, Zanetti et al. found that 15–20 copies of Synaptotagmin came together and formed ring-like structures on the membrane surface. These ring structures were rapidly broken apart when calcium ions were added to them.

Further investigations suggest that the ring structures form when synaptic vesicles first attach to a membrane. Overall, it appears that the Synaptotagmin rings act as washers or spacers to prevent the vesicle from fusing to the cell membrane until the rings are disrupted by the arrival of calcium ions. Future studies are now needed to investigate whether the ring structures form inside cells and whether they act together with other proteins involved in neurotransmitter release.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.002](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.002)

at the PM (Bai et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2011; Parisotto et al., 2012; Park et al., 2012; Honigsmann et al., 2013; Lai et al., 2015). The C2B domain also binds to the neuronal t-SNAREs (Syntaxin/ SNAP25) on the PM, which positions the Syt1 on the pre-fusion SNARE complexes and contributes to the docking of the SV but is by itself insufficient (de Wit et al., 2009; Parisotto et al., 2012; Mohrmann et al., 2013; Kedar et al., 2015; Park et al., 2015; Zhou et al., 2015).

Despite a wealth of information on Syt1 function and underlying molecular mechanism, critical questions remain. Deletion (or mutations) of Syt1 eliminates fast synchronous release and increases the normally small rate of asynchronous/spontaneous release (Geppert et al., 1994; Littleton et al., 1994; Bacaj et al., 2013). Reciprocally, removing Complexin increases the spontaneous release amount and the remaining Syt1 is only capable of mounting asynchronous release, though this release is still Ca^{2+} -dependent (Huntwork and Littleton, 2007; Hobson et al., 2011; Jorquera et al., 2012; Cho et al., 2014; Trimbuch and Rosenmund, 2016). This suggests that Syt1, acting in concert with Complexin, also functions as a clamp to both restrain and energize membrane fusion to permit rapid and synchronous release (Giraud et al., 2006; Krishnakumar et al., 2011; Kümmel et al., 2011). How this clamping is accomplished still remains a mystery. In addition, fast neurotransmitter release exhibits a steep cooperative dependency on Ca^{2+} concentration, which implies that several Ca^{2+} ions need to be bound to one or more Syt1 molecules to trigger release (Schneggenburger and Neher, 2000, 2005; Matveev et al., 2011). Further, reduced Ca^{2+} binding affinity does not change this Ca^{2+} cooperativity (Striegel et al., 2012), suggesting multiple copies of Syt1 molecules might be involved in gating release. However, the exact mechanism of the cooperative triggering of SV fusion is unclear.

We have recently shown that Syt1 C2AB domains can form Ca^{2+} -sensitive ring-like oligomers on phosphatidylcholine (PC)/phosphatidylserine (PS) lipid surfaces (Wang et al., 2014). This finding suggests a simple and elegant mechanism: If these Syt1 ring-like oligomers were to form at the interface between SVs and the plasma membrane, they could act sterically to prevent fusion, until this barrier

is removed when Ca^{2+} enters and triggers ring disassembly i.e. the Syt1 ring would synchronize fusion to Ca^{2+} influx. In addition, the oligomeric nature of Syt1 could explain the observed Ca^{2+} cooperativity of neurotransmitter release. Here we show that the ring-like oligomer is a common structural feature of the C2 domain containing protein and describe the physiological correlates of the Syt1 ring oligomer which argues for a functional role for the Syt1 ring in orchestrating the synchronous neurotransmitter release.

Results

Circular oligomeric assembly is a common feature of C2 domain proteins

We had previously described the formation of Ca^{2+} -sensitive ring-like oligomers on lipid monolayers with the C2AB domain of Syt1 (Wang *et al.*, 2014). To explore this further, we analyzed the organization of membrane bound C2AB domains of other neuronal isoforms of Synaptotagmin (Syt2, Syt7 and Syt9) on lipid surface under Ca^{2+} -free conditions by negative stain electron microscopy (EM). Syt2 and Syt9 act as Ca^{2+} sensors for synchronous SV exocytosis but are expressed in only a subset of neurons (Xu *et al.*, 2007), while Syt7 has been posited to mediate the Ca^{2+} -dependent asynchronous neurotransmitter release (Bacaj *et al.*, 2013). EM analysis on lipid monolayer was carried out as described previously (Wang *et al.*, 2014). Briefly, the lipid monolayer formed at the air/water interface was recovered on a carbon-coated EM grid and protein solution was added to the lipid monolayer under Ca^{2+} -free conditions (1 mM EDTA) and incubated for 1 min at 37°C. Negative-stain analysis revealed the presence of ring-like oligomers for all the Syt isoforms tested (Figure 1). Despite the variability in the number of ring-like structures between different isoforms, the size of the ring oligomers were remarkably similar, with an average outer diameter of ~30 nm (Figure 1). In all cases, each ring was composed of an outer protein band of a width of ~55Å, which is consistent with the dimensions of a single C2AB domain (Fuson *et al.*, 2007). This data shows that the ability to form the circular oligomers is not unique to Syt1, but conserved among the Syt isoforms and further suggests that it might be an intrinsic property of the C2 domains.

Therefore, we next tested the C2AB domains of Doc2B, C2ABCDE domains of extended Synaptotagmin 1 (E-Syt1) and the C2ABC domains of E-Syt2. Doc2B is a C2 domain protein expressed in the pre-synaptic terminals and a putative Ca^{2+} sensor that regulates both spontaneous (Groffen *et al.*, 2010) and asynchronous release (Yao *et al.*, 2011). E-Syts are endoplasmic reticulum (ER) resident proteins, which contain multiple C2 domains and have been implicated in ER-PM tethering, the formation of membrane contact sites, and in lipid transport and Ca^{2+} signaling (Giordano *et al.*, 2013; Reinisch and De Camilli, 2016; Fernandez-Busnadiego, 2016; Herdman and Moss, 2016). Doc2B and E-Syt2 formed circular oligomeric structures on lipid monolayers analogous to those seen with Syt isoforms (Figure 1). However, we observed very few and unstable ring-like oligomers with E-Syt1 (Figure 1). The lack of ring-like oligomers for E-Syt1 might be due to the insufficient concentration of this protein on the membrane surface as E-Syt1 has very weak affinity to the membrane under Ca^{2+} -free conditions (Idevall-Hagren *et al.*, 2015).

The uniform dimensions of the ring oligomers of the multi-C2 domain proteins suggested that the ring is formed by a single C2 domain, with the other C2 domain(s) projecting away radially (Figure 1). This implies that the ring oligomerization is not a general property of all C2 domains, but only a select few. Consistent with this, we find that the Syt1^{C2B} domain alone can form the ring-like oligomers albeit a bit smaller in size, but the Syt1^{C2A} cannot (Figure 1—figure supplement 1). Brief treatment of the pre-formed ring oligomers with 1 mM Ca^{2+} (Figure 1—figure supplement 2) revealed that all of the Syt isoforms (Syt1, Syt2, Syt7, and Syt9) and Doc2B were sensitive to Ca^{2+} and are rapidly disrupted, but E-Syt were either un-affected (E-Syt2) or even stabilized (E-Syt1). Altogether, our data suggests that ring-like oligomers are a common structural feature of C2 domain containing proteins, but their sensitivity to Ca^{2+} is divergent (discussed below in detail).

Complete cytoplasmic domain of Syt1 forms rings under physiologically relevant conditions

To assess the functional relevance of the Syt1 ring oligomers, we sought to understand the molecular aspects of the oligomer assembly and the Ca^{2+} susceptibility under physiologically-relevant

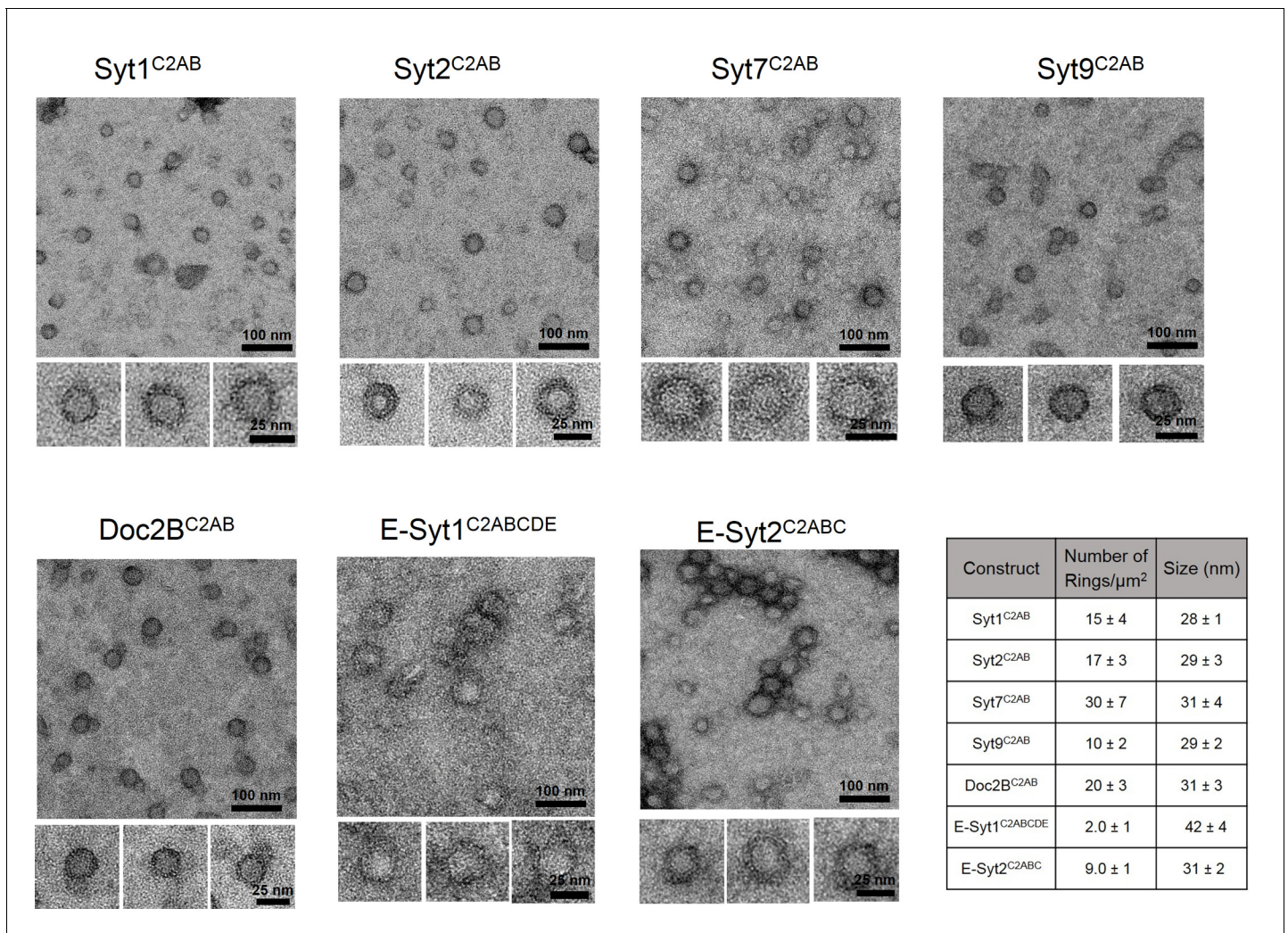


Figure 1. Ring-like oligomers are a common structural feature of C2 domain proteins. EM analysis showing the C2AB domains of neuronal isoforms of Syt, namely Syt1, Syt2, Syt7, and Syt9 form ring like oligomers on monolayers under Ca^{2+} -free conditions. Similar ring-like structures were observed for other related C2 domain proteins, like Doc2B and E-Syt 1 & 2. The number of ring-oligomers observed on the monolayers varied, but the dimensions of the rings were remarkably consistent (~30 nm). All EM analyses were carried out using 5 μM protein on monolayer containing 40% PS and buffer containing 15 mM KCl and 1 mM free Mg^{2+} . Representative micrographs and average values, along with standard error of the means (SEM) from a minimum of three independent trials are included.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.003](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.003)

The following figure supplements are available for figure 1:

Figure supplement 1. Ring assembly is not a conserved property of all C2 domains.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.004](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.004)

Figure supplement 2. Effect of Ca^{2+} addition on pre-formed ring-like oligomers of Syt isoforms and other C2 domain proteins.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.005](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.005)

conditions. The ring oligomers assembled with the minimal C2AB domain of Syt1 were highly sensitive to the ionic strength of the buffer and the anionic lipid content on the monolayer. A minimum of 35% PS in the monolayer and buffers containing <50 mM KCl were required to obtain stable ring structures (Wang et al., 2014). We reasoned that the inclusion of conserved N-terminal juxtamembrane region (~60 residues) that connects the C2AB domains to the membrane anchor, might help stabilize the ring oligomers. The juxtamembrane linker domain has been shown to be vital for Syt1 role in activating synchronous release and in clamping the spontaneous release (Caccin et al., 2015; Lee and Littleton, 2015). It also has the ability to interact with the membrane and has been shown to self-oligomerize (Fukuda et al., 2001; Lai et al., 2013; Lu et al., 2014).

We purified the entire cytoplasmic domain of Syt1 (Syt1^{CD}, residues 83–421) using a stringent purification protocol (Seven et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014) to remove all polyacidic contaminants, which could promote non-specific aggregation of the protein (Seven et al., 2013) and this is confirmed by a single peak in the size-exclusion chromatography (Figure 2—figure supplement 1A). As expected, lipid binding analysis showed that the juxtamembrane domain enhances and stabilizes the membrane interaction of Syt1 under physiologically-relevant experimental conditions (Figure 2—figure supplement 1B). To visualize the organization of the Syt1^{CD} on lipid monolayers under Ca²⁺-free conditions, we adapted the conditions used previously to obtain Syt1^{C2AB} rings (Wang et al., 2014). Negative stain EM analysis showed that Syt1^{CD} can form stable ring-like oligomers (Figure 2A) on monolayers under physiologically-relevant lipid (PC/PS at 3:1 molar ratio) and buffer (100 mM KCl, 1 mM free magnesium, Mg²⁺) composition. The outer diameter of these Syt1^{CD} rings ranged from 19–42 nm, with an average size of 30 ± 4.5 nm (Figure 2B), analogous to the Syt1^{C2AB} rings (Wang et al., 2014). Based on the helical indexing of the Syt1^{C2AB} tubes (Wang et al., 2014), we estimate that this corresponds to 12–25 copies of Syt1 molecule, with average ~17 copies of Syt1. The Syt1^{CD} rings were robust as we did not observe many collapsed ring structures, like the ‘clams’ or ‘volcanos’, routinely seen with C2AB rings (Wang et al., 2014) and were stable under a wide-range of the ionic strengths and anionic lipid content (Figure 2C). Therefore, we used the Syt1^{CD} to delineate the mechanistic details of the Syt1 ring oligomer assembly and its Ca²⁺-sensitivity in a physiologically relevant environment.

Syt1 C2B interaction with PIP2 is required for ring formation

The assembly of the Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers strictly required the presence of anionic lipid (PS) in the monolayer (Figure 2—figure supplement 2) and the amount of the negative charge in the monolayer and the ionic strength of the buffer affected the number and integrity of the Syt1^{CD} rings (Figure 2C). Therefore, to identify which parts of Syt1 are involved in positioning the Syt1 on the membrane to promote the ring assembly, we focused on the conserved polybasic regions of Syt1. Disrupting the polylysine motif on the C2A (K190A, K191A) or the arginine cluster on the C2B (R398A, R399A) did not affect the ring formation (Figure 2D), but mutations of key lysine residues (K326A, K327A) within the polybasic patch on the C2B drastically reduced (~90%) the number of the Syt1^{CD} rings, even when 25% PS was included in the monolayer (Figure 2D). This suggests that the electrostatic interaction between the polylysine motif on C2B and the anionic lipids on the membrane surface is required for the ring formation.

Consequently, we tested the effect of PIP2 on the ring assembly as the polylysine motif on C2B has been shown to preferentially bind PIP2 with high affinity (Bai et al., 2004; Parisotto et al., 2012; Park et al., 2012; Honigmann et al., 2013; Krishnakumar et al., 2013; Lai et al., 2015). Syt1^{CD} ring formation did not require PIP2, but inclusion of PIP2 in the lipid monolayer (25% PS, 3% PIP2, 72% PC) improved the number and the integrity of the Syt1^{CD} rings (Figure 3A and E). However, PIP2 was essential to obtain stable Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers when ATP at physiological concentrations (1 mM Mg-ATP) was included (Figure 3B,C and E). ATP is a critical co-factor, which modulates Syt1 function as it reverses the inactivating *cis*- interaction of Syt1 with its own membrane while preserving the functional *trans*- association to the plasma membrane (Park et al., 2012; Vennekate et al., 2012). This is because ATP effectively screens the interaction of Syt1 with weakly anionic PS, but not with the strong negative charges on the PIP2 head group found exclusively on the PM (Park et al., 2012, 2015). Correspondingly, lipid binding assays showed that the ATP blocks the binding of Syt1^{CD} to PS-containing vesicles, but not to PS/PIP2 membranes (Figure 3—figure supplement 1). Corroborating this, 6% PIP2 as the sole anionic lipid (6% PIP2, 94% PC) in the lipid monolayer was found to be sufficient to form ring oligomers, even in the presence of 1 mM ATP (Figure 3D and E). Taken together, our data shows that under physiological ionic conditions, the Ca²⁺-independent interaction of the C2B domain with PIP2 on the PM, which has been implicated in the vesicle docking both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Wang et al., 2011; Parisotto et al., 2012; Park et al., 2012; Honigmann et al., 2013; Lai et al., 2015), is key to assembling the Syt1 ring-like oligomers.

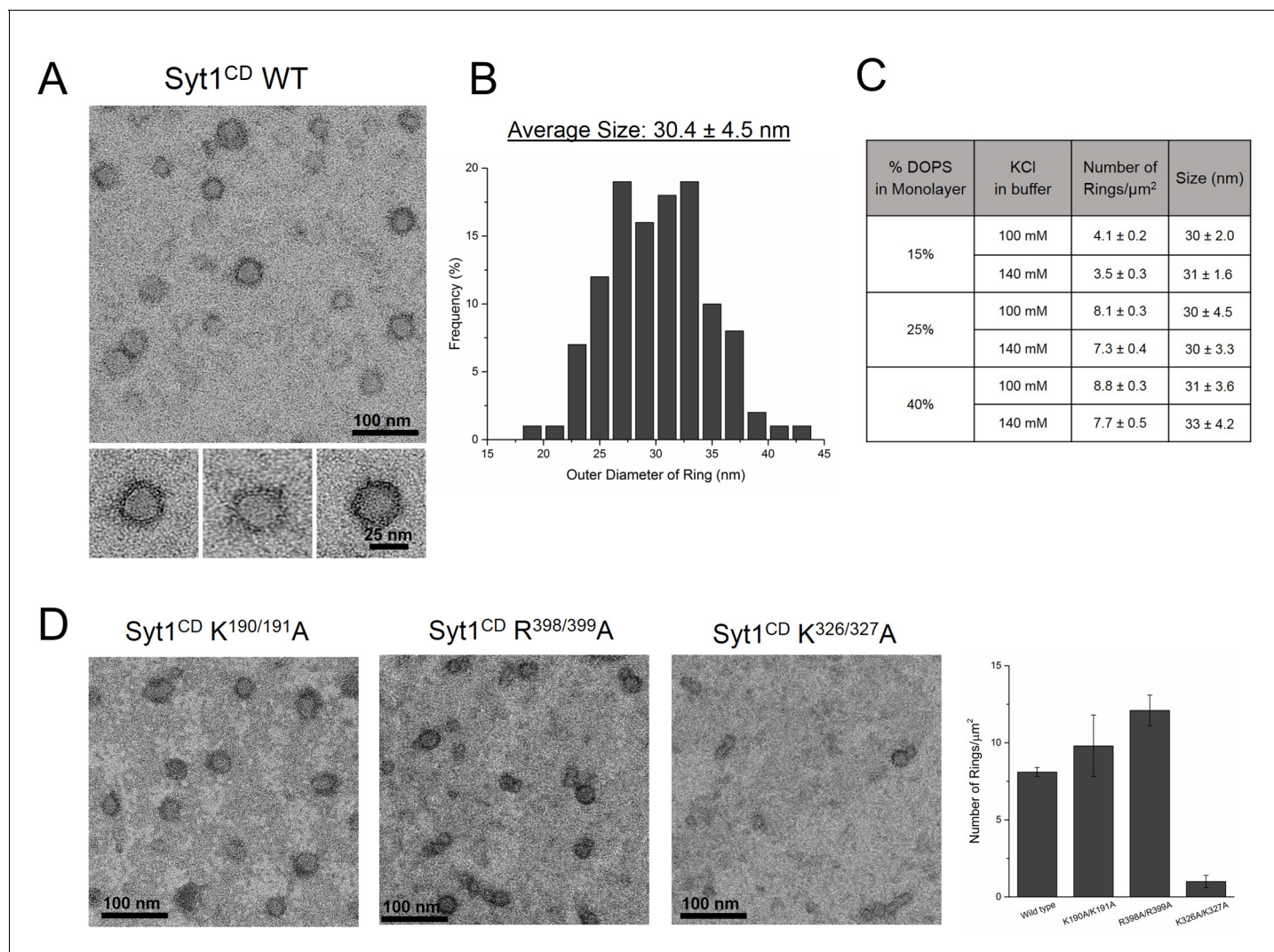


Figure 2. The entire cytoplasmic domain of Syt1 (Syt1^{CD}) forms ring-like oligomers under physiologically relevant conditions. (A) Negative stain EM analysis shows ring-like oligomers of Syt1^{CD} on PC/PS (3:1 molar ratio) lipid monolayers in buffer containing 100 mM KCl and 1 mM MgCl₂. (B) The size distribution of the Syt1^{CD} rings as measured from the outer diameter ($n = \sim 400$) under these experimental conditions using ImageJ software. (C) The Syt1^{CD} ring-oligomers were observed under a wide-ranging conditions. Under all conditions tested, the dimension of these ring oligomers were very consistent (~ 30 nm), but the number of rings observed depended on amount of the anionic lipid in the monolayer and the salt (KCl) concentration of the buffer (D) EM analysis showing that the polylysine (K326/K327) motif of C2B domain is critical to the ring formation, but the other conserved polybasic regions of Syt1, namely K190/K191 on C2A and R398/R399 on C2B are not involved in ring formation. All EM analyses were carried out using 5 μM protein on monolayers containing 25% PS and in buffer containing 100 mM KCl and 1 mM free Mg²⁺. Representative micrographs and averages/SEM from three independent trials are shown.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.006](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.006)

The following figure supplements are available for figure 2:

Figure supplement 1. Purification and Characterization of Syt1^{CD}.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.007](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.007)

Figure supplement 2. Presence of anionic lipid is required to assemble the Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.008](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.008)

Ca²⁺-triggered membrane insertion of Syt1 C2B disrupts the ring oligomers

Similar to Syt1^{C2AB}, Syt1^{CD} rings were sensitive to Ca²⁺ and brief treatment (~ 10 s) with Ca²⁺ drastically disrupted the integrity of the preformed Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers (Figure 4A). Calcium ions at concentrations in the range measured in intra-terminal region during synaptic transmission

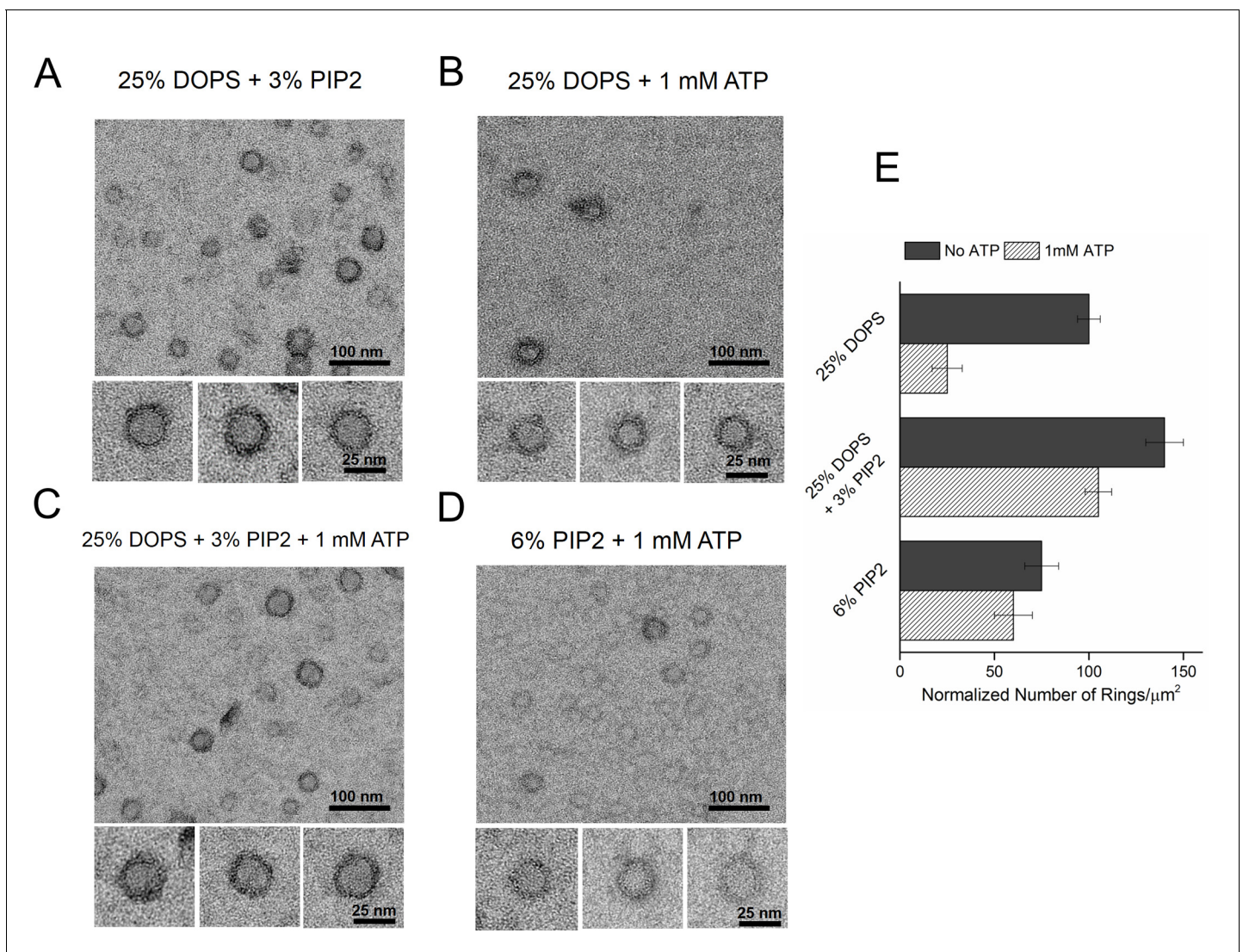


Figure 3. Syt1-PIP2 interaction is key to ring-formation under physiologically relevant conditions. (A) Inclusion of 3% PIP2 (in addition to 25% PS) in the monolayer stabilized the ring structures and increased the number of rings observed. (B, C) Addition of ATP drastically reduced the number of rings observed in monolayers containing 25% PS only, but not when supplemented with 3% PIP2. (D) PIP2 (6%) as the only anionic lipid on the bilayer was sufficient to assemble ring-like oligomers, even in the presence of 1 mM ATP. All EM analyses were carried out using 5 μM protein in buffer containing 100 mM KCl and 1 mM free Mg^{2+} . Representative micrographs and average values/SEM from a minimum of three independent trials are shown in (E). The rings observed under all conditions shown in (E) were similarly (~ 30 nm) sized

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.17262.009

The following figure supplement is available for figure 3:

Figure supplement 1. Lipid binding analysis shows that ATP effectively screens the interaction of Syt1^{CD} to PS-only membrane, but not membrane containing 3% PIP2.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.17262.010

(Schneppenburger and Neher, 2000, 2005; Neher and Sakaba, 2008) fragmented and disassembled the rings in a Ca^{2+} concentration-dependent fashion (Figure 4A). PIP2 had little or no effect on the Ca^{2+} sensitivity of the Syt1^{CD} as we observed very similar reduction in Syt1^{CD} rings with or without 3% PIP2 across all Ca^{2+} concentration tested (Figure 4—figure supplement 1). To verify that the Ca^{2+} sensitivity of the Syt1^{CD} rings is indeed due to specific Ca^{2+} binding to Syt1 and to map this sensitivity, we generated and tested Syt1^{CD} mutants that disrupt Ca^{2+} binding to the C2A and C2B domains respectively (Shao et al., 1996). As shown in Figure 4B, disrupting Ca^{2+} binding to C2B (Syt1^{CD} D309A, D363A, D365A; C2B^{3A}) rendered the ring oligomers insensitive to

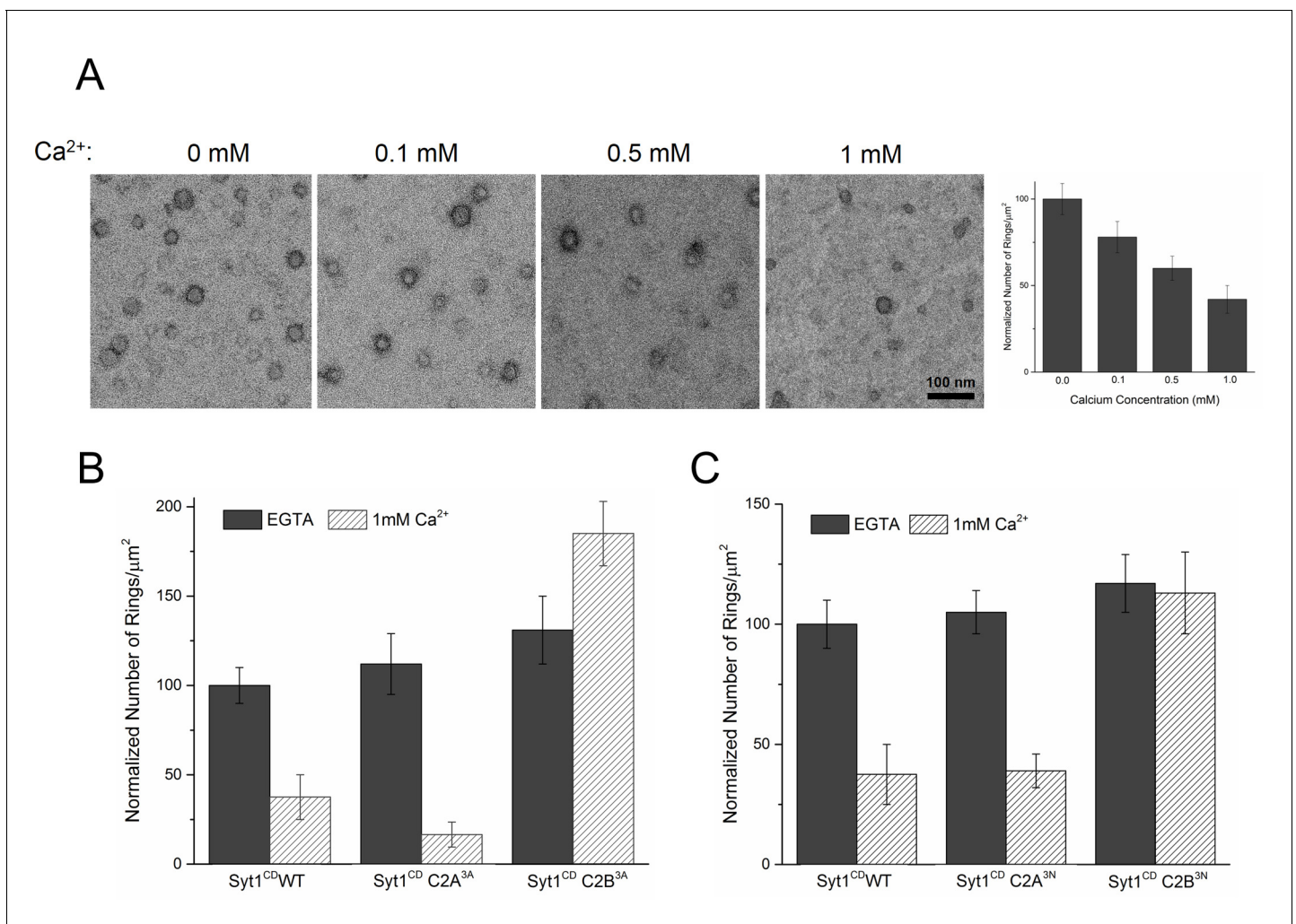


Figure 4. Ca²⁺ binding and subsequent re-orientation of the C2B domain into the membrane are needed to disassemble the Syt1 ring oligomer. (A) Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers were sensitive to Ca²⁺ and brief treatment (10 s) of the pre-formed rings with physiological levels of Ca²⁺ greatly reduced the number of rings observed. (B) Ca²⁺ sensitivity of the Syt1^{CD} rings maps to the C2B domain as disrupting Ca²⁺ binding to C2B (Syt1^{CD} D309A, D363A, D365A; C2B^{3A}) but not C2A (Syt1^{CD} D178A, D230A, D232A; C2A^{3A}) rendered the rings Ca²⁺ insensitive. (C) Ca²⁺-induced insertion of just the C2B domain is necessary to disrupt the ring oligomers as hydrophilic mutation that blocks its insertion of the C2B loop (Syt1^{CD} V304N, Y364N, I367N; C2B^{3N}) but not the C2A loop (Syt1^{CD} F231N, F234N, S235N; C2A^{3N}) makes the rings insensitive to Ca²⁺. All EM analyses were carried out using 5 μM protein on monolayers containing 25% PS and in buffer containing 100 mM KCl and 1 mM free Mg²⁺. Effect of addition of 1mM Ca²⁺ (final concentration) is shown in (B) & (C). Representative micrographs and average values and deviations (SEM) from 3–4 independent trials are shown. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.17262.011

The following figure supplements are available for figure 4:

Figure supplement 1. Inclusion of PIP2 does not change the Ca²⁺ sensitivity of the Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.17262.012

Figure supplement 2. Disrupting the calcium binding to C2B (Syt1^{CD} D309A, D363A, D365A; C2B^{3A}), but not C2A (Syt1^{CD} D178A, D230A, D232A; C2A^{3A}) renders the Syt1^{CD} rings insensitive to calcium.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.17262.013

Figure supplement 3. Disrupting the Ca²⁺-induced membrane insertion of C2B loop (Syt1^{CD} V304N, Y364N, I367N; C2B^{3N}) but not the C2A loop (Syt1^{CD} F231N, F234N, S235N; C2A^{3N}) makes the rings insensitive to calcium.

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.17262.014

calcium ions, while blocking Ca²⁺ binding to the C2A domain (Syt1^{CD} D178A, D230A, D232A; C2A^{3A}) did not alter the effect of Ca²⁺ on the Syt1^{CD} rings (**Figure 4—figure supplement 2**). Likewise, mutations of aliphatic loop residues in the C2B domain (Syt1^{CD} V304N, Y364N, I367N; C2B^{3N}), which insert into the membrane following Ca²⁺ binding, made the Syt1^{CD} ring oligomers insensitive

to Ca^{2+} wash, but corresponding mutations in the C2A calcium loops (Syt1^{CD} F231N, F234N, S235N; C2A^{3N}) had no effect (**Figure 4C**, **Figure 4—figure supplement 3**). The mutation analysis shows that the rapid disruption of the Syt1 rings requires Ca^{2+} binding to the C2B and the subsequent reorientation of the C2B domain into the membrane. In other words, the dissociation of the Syt1 ring oligomers is coupled to the conformational changes in C2B domain, which is involved in Ca^{2+} activation and is physiologically required for triggering synaptic transmission.

Discussion

In support of a functional role for the Syt1 ring-oligomers, we find that the molecular basis of the Syt1 ring oligomer assembly and its reversal are coupled to well-established mechanisms of Syt1 action. The interaction of the conserved lysine residues in the polybasic region of the C2B domain with PIP2 on the inner leaflet of the pre-synaptic plasma membrane is a key determinant in both ring assembly and in synaptic vesicle docking *in vivo* (**Martin, 2012; Honigmann et al., 2013**), suggesting these processes are mechanistically linked. In addition, Syntaxin clusters PIP2 (by binding via its basic juxtamembrane region) and it has been suggested that it is these clusters that recruit the SVs (**Honigmann et al., 2013**). Given the high local concentration of both PIP2 (estimated to be up to ~80 mol% in such micro-domains [**Honigmann et al., 2013**]) and Syt1 (anchored in the synaptic vesicles), it is easy to imagine how the ring-like oligomers could form at the docking site in between the synaptic vesicle and the PM. There are ~16–22 copies of Syt1 on a synaptic vesicle (**Takamori et al., 2006; Wilhelm et al., 2014**), enough to form a ring oligomer of ~27–37 nm in diameter, assuming no contribution from the plasma membrane pool of Syt1. This is consistent with the Syt1 ring diameters observed on the lipid monolayers (**Figure 2B**). Several studies have shown that the Syt1-PIP2 docking interaction precedes the engagement of the v- with t-SNAREs (**van den Bogaart et al., 2011; Parisotto et al., 2012**). The prior formation of a Syt1 ring would thus position it to ideally prevent the complete zippering of the SNAREs, in addition to acting as a washer (or spacer) to separate the two membranes. The height of the ring, ~4 nm (**Wang et al., 2014**) would allow for the N-terminal domain of the SNARE complex to assemble, but such a gap would impede complete zippering. In effect, the Syt1 rings would block SNARE-mediated fusion and hold the SNARE in a pre-fusion half-zipped state (**Figure 5**). This is consistent with the earlier observation that docked vesicles appear to be 3–4 nm away from plasma membrane (**Fernandez-Busnadiego et al., 2011**).

Besides positioning the Syt1 to promote the ring assembly, the binding of the polybasic region to the PIP2 clusters on the PM would also hold back the Ca^{2+} binding loops from the membrane (**Figure 5**). In fact, modeling of the C2AB domain onto the EM density map of the tubular structures of the Syt1^{C2AB} suggests that the C2B calcium loops locates at the interface of the Syt1 oligomer (**Figure 5—figure supplement 1**). Such an arrangement would explain how the Syt1 ring could synchronize SV fusion to Ca^{2+} influx. Ca^{2+} binding to the C2B domain and subsequent conformational change, which incidentally is required to trigger neurotransmitter release (**Fernández-Chacón et al., 2001; Rhee et al., 2005; Paddock et al., 2011**), would induce reorientation of the C2B domain from the ring geometry and thus, break the ring oligomers. As such, this would remove the steric barrier and permit the stalled SNAREpins to complete zippering and trigger SV fusion to release neurotransmitters (**Figure 5**). This is congruent with the recent report (**Bai et al., 2016**), showing that the switch between the functional states (clamped vs. activated) of Syt1 involves large conformational change in the C2 domains.

Besides membranes, Syt1 also binds to t-SNAREs and this interaction is functionally relevant for fast neurotransmitter release (**de Wit et al., 2009; Mohrmann et al., 2013; Zhou et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2016**). Recent reports have mapped the key t-SNARE binding interface to the C2B domain (**Zhou et al., 2015**), which is believed to form before the influx of Ca^{2+} and is maintained during Ca^{2+} activation process (**Krishnakumar et al., 2013; Zhou et al., 2015; Wang et al., 2016**). We note that in our Syt1 ring oligomer model, this binding interface on the C2B (**Figure 5—figure supplement 1**) is accessible and free to interact with the SNAREs. However, the occupancy and positioning of the SNARE complexes on the Syt1 ring oligomer is not known and as such, is the focus of our ongoing research. Nevertheless, it is easy to imagine that such an interaction would allow the Syt1 ring to act as a primer to organize the core components of the fusion machinery to allow for a rapid and synchronous neurotransmitter release. Further, the oligomeric structure could provide a

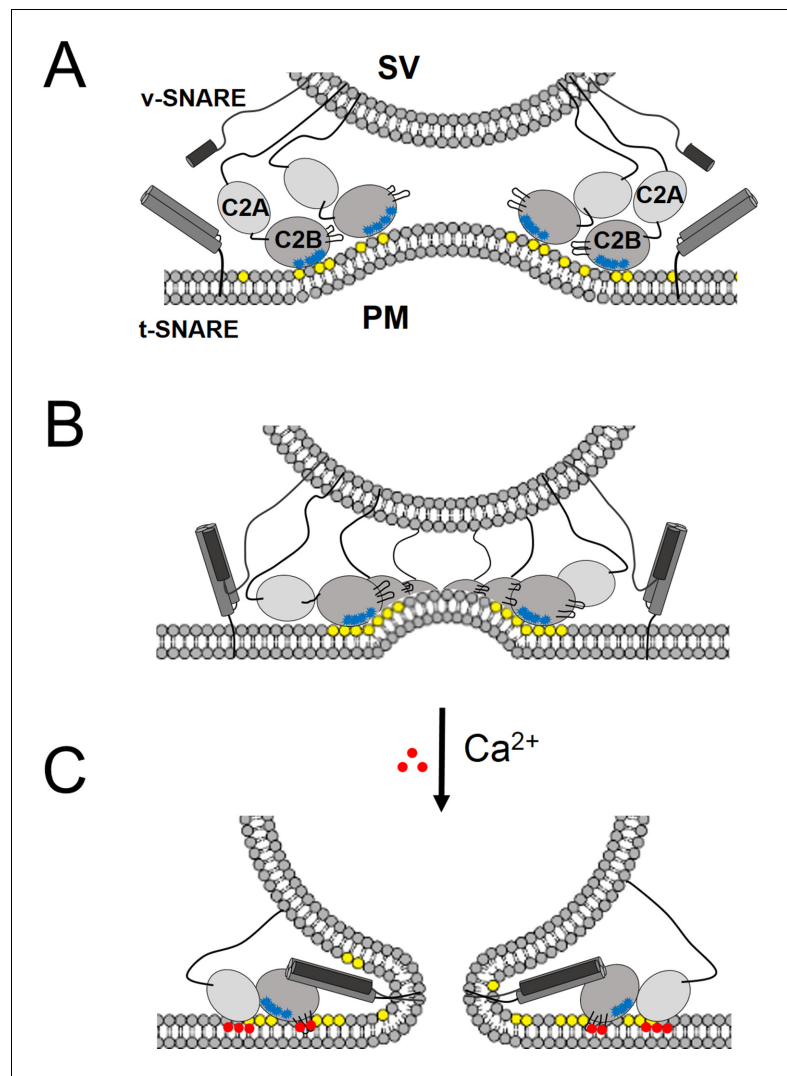


Figure 5. 'Washer' model for the regulation of neurotransmitter release by Syt1. (A) The SV docking interaction of the Syt1 polylysine motif (blue dots) with the PIP2 (yellow dots) on the plasma membrane positions the Syt1 on the membrane to promote the ring-oligomer formation. The ring assembly might precede the engagement of the SNARE proteins. (B) Syt1 ring-oligomers assembled at the SV-PM interface act as a spacer or 'washer' to separate the two membranes. The height of the ring (~4 nm) would allow the partial assembly of the SNARE complex, but prevent complete zippering and thus, block fusion. NOTE: The positioning and occupancy of SNAREs on Syt1 ring is not known and are shown for illustrative purposes only. (C) Upon binding calcium ions (red dots), the Ca^{2+} loops that locate to the oligomeric interface, re-orient and insert into the membrane, thus disrupting the ring oligomer to trigger fusion and release neurotransmitters. Thereby, the Syt1 ring oligomers will synchronize the release neurotransmitters to the influx of calcium ions.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.015](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.015)

The following figure supplement is available for figure 5:

Figure supplement 1. Organization of Syt1 C2 domains in the ring oligomers.

DOI: [10.7554/eLife.17262.016](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.17262.016)

mechanistic basis for the observed Ca^{2+} -cooperativity in triggering SV fusion. Obviously, the 'washer' model is speculative and functional and physiological studies are required to ascertain its relevance.

Based on our data, the key principles of the ring oligomer assembly and its Ca^{2+} sensitivity can be summarized as follows: The ring-oligomer formation is mediated by a single C2 domain (within multi-C2 domain protein), which binds the anionic lipids on membrane surface via the polybasic

motif (**Figures 1 and 2**) and Ca^{2+} induced re-orientation of the same C2 domain away from the ring geometry disrupts the ring oligomers (**Figure 4**). In other words, the Ca^{2+} sensitivity of the ring oligomers requires the same C2 domain to have the capacity to bind both anionic lipids and Ca^{2+} . This is true for the C2AB domains of the Syt isoforms and Doc2B and hence, these ring oligomers are Ca^{2+} sensitive (**Figure 1—figure supplement 2**). However, in the case of the E-Syts, the C-terminal C2 domains (C2E for E-Syt1 and C2C in E-Syt1) that are involved in anionic lipid dependent membrane tethering (thereby the ring formation) lack the putative Ca^{2+} binding loops, with the N-terminal C2 domains mediating the Ca^{2+} -dependent membrane interaction (**Giordano et al., 2013; Reinisch and De Camilli, 2016**). Hence, the E-Syt rings are insensitive to Ca^{2+} (**Figure 1—figure supplement 2**). Further, E-Syt1 exhibits very weak membrane binding under Ca^{2+} free conditions, which is enhanced upon Ca^{2+} addition (**Idevall-Hagren et al., 2015**). The increased surface concentration of the E-Syt1 in the presence of Ca^{2+} could explain the improvement in the number of E-Syt1 rings observed under these conditions (**Figure 1—figure supplement 2**).

In summary, we find that ring-like oligomers are a common structural feature of C2 domain containing proteins, not all of which are regulators of exocytosis. Particularly interesting are the E-Syts, which function to enable the ER and plasma membrane to come into intimate contact – close enough for lipids to be transferred. Our results suggest this might be achieved by bridging two membranes with an intervening structure, most probably based on ring oligomers. Such an organization could stabilize the contact sites and also enhance the lipid transfer function of E-Syts. However, more research is required to understand this better. Interestingly, yeast cells have both E-Syts (for membrane adhesion) and SNAREs (for membrane fusion) but do not contain vesicle-associated Syt protein and do not carry out calcium-regulated exocytosis. Perhaps this set the stage for exocytosis to evolve when the C2 domains combined with a vesicle-associated protein to form ring-like oligomer i.e. washers that reversibly impeded SNAREpins.

Materials and methods

The DNA constructs used in this study are the rat synaptotagmin-1 C2A and C2B domain (Syt1^{C2AB}, residues 143–421); entire cytoplasmic domain (Syt1^{CD}, residues 83–421); human synaptotagmin-2 C2A and C2B domain (Syt2^{C2AB}, residues 141–419); human synaptotagmin-7 C2A and C2B domain (Syt7^{C2AB}, residues 130–404); human synaptotagmin-9 C2A and C2B domain (Syt9^{C2AB}, residues 222–491), mouse Doc2B C2A and C2B domain (Doc2B^{C2AB}, residues 128–412); human extended synaptotagmin-1 C2A, C2B, C2C, C2D and C2E domain (E-Syt1^{ABCDE}, residues 315–1104), human extended synaptotagmin-2 C2A, C2B and C2C domain (E-Syt2^{ABC}, residues 351–893). The following mutants in Syt1^{CD} background was created using QuikChange mutagenesis kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA): Ca^{2+} -binding mutant in C2A (C2A^{3A}, SYT1 residues 83–421 with D¹⁷⁸A, D²³⁰A, D²³²A) and in C2B (C2B^{3A}, D³⁰⁹A, D³⁶³A, D³⁶⁵A), the calcium loop insertion mutant on C2A (C2A^{3N}, F²³¹N, F²³⁴N, S²³⁵N) and C2B (C2B^{3N}, V³⁰⁴N, Y³⁶⁴N, I³⁶⁷N), the lysine patch mutation in C2A (K¹⁹⁰A, K¹⁹¹A), in C2B (K³²⁶A, K³²⁷A) and arginine patch mutation in C2B (R³⁹⁸A, R³⁹⁹A). Lipids, 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC), and 1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phospho-L-serine (DOPS), phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate (PIP2), were purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids (Alabaster, AL).

Protein expression and purification

The Syt1^{CD} wild-type and mutant proteins were expressed and purified as a His⁶-tagged protein using a pET28 vector, while Syt^{C2AB} isoforms and Doc2B were expressed and purified as a GST-construct. The proteins were purified as described previously (**Seven et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2014**), with few modifications. Briefly, *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) expressing Syt constructs were grown to an OD₆₀₀ ~0.7–0.8, induced with 0.5 mM isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). The cells were harvested after 3 hr at 37°C and suspended in lysis buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 400 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 0.5 mM TCEP, 4% Triton X-100, protease inhibitors). The samples were lysed using cell disrupter, and the lysate was supplemented with 0.1% polyethylimine before being clarified by centrifugation (100,000 ×g for 30 min). The supernatant was loaded onto Ni-NTA (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), or Glutathione-Sepharose (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Grant Island, NY) beads (3 hr or overnight at 4°C) and the beads was washed with 20 ml of lysis buffer, followed by 20 ml of 25 mM HEPES, 400 mM KCl buffer containing with 2 mM ATP, 10 mM MgSO₄, 0.5 mM TCEP. Subsequently, the beads were resuspended in 5 ml of lysis buffer supplemented with 10 μg/mL DNaseI,

10 µg/mL RNaseA, and 10 µl of benzonase (2000 units) and incubated at room temperature for 1 hr, followed by quick rinse with 10 ml of high salt buffer (25 mM HEPES, 1.1 M KCl, 0.5 mM TCEP) to remove the nucleotide contamination. The beads were then washed with 20 ml of HEPES, 400 mM KCl buffer containing 0.5 mM EGTA to remove any trace calcium ions. The proteins were eluted off the affinity beads in 25 mM HEPES, 100 mM KCl, 0.5 mM TCEP buffer, either with 250 mM Imidazole (His-tag proteins) or using Precision protease for GST-tagged constructs and further purified by anionic exchange (Mono-S) chromatography. Size-exclusion chromatography (Superdex75 10/300 GL) showed a single elution peak (~12 mL) consistent with a pure protein, devoid of any contaminants.

Coding sequences of C2A-E domains from human E-Syt1 was cloned into pCMV6-AN-His vector (OriGene). The plasmid was transfected into Expi293 cells (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Grant Island, NY) for protein expression. After three days of transfection, cells were collected and lysed by three cycles of freeze and thaw (liquid N₂ and 37°C water bath). His-tagged E-Syt1^{C2ABCDE} was then purified by His⁶⁰ Nickel Resin (Clontech, Mountain View, CA), with Imidazole elution. For E-Syt2^{ABC} production, the coding sequence was cloned into a modified pCDFDuet-1 vector (Novagen, Danvers, MA), which has an N-terminal GST tag and a Precision protease cleavage site and transformed into BL21(DE3). The cells were grown at 37°C to an OD₆₀₀ of ~0.6–0.8, then were shifted to 22°C before induction with 0.5 mM IPTG. Cells were harvested 18 hr after induction. The proteins were purified by Glutathione Sepharose 4B chromatography. GST tags were removed by treatment with Precision protease. Both E-Syt proteins were further purified by gel filtration on a Superdex200 column. The gel filtration buffer contained 20 mM HEPES at pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, and 0.5 mM TCEP. All chromatography was carried out using AKTA system (GE Healthcare, Marlborough, MA).

In all cases, the protein concentration was estimated using Bradford assay with BSA as standard and the nucleotide contamination was tracked using the 260 nm/280 nm ratios. The protein was flash frozen and stored at –80°C with 10% glycerol (20% glycerol for Syt1^{CD}) without significant loss of ring-forming activity.

Lipid monolayer assay

To form the lipid monolayer, degassed ultrapure H₂O was injected through a side port to fill up wells (4 mm diameter, 0.3 mm depth) in a Teflon block. The surface of the droplet was coated with 0.5 µl of phospholipid mixture (0.5 mM total lipids). The lipid mixtures, DOPC/DOPS & DOPPC/DOPS/PIP2 were pre-mixed as required, dried under N₂ gas and then re-suspended in chloroform to the requisite concentration before adding to the water droplet. The Teflon block then was sealed in a humidity chamber for 1 hr at room temperature to allow the chloroform to evaporate. Continuous carbon-coated EM grids (400 mesh; Ted Pella Inc., Redding, CA) were baked at 70°C for 1 hr and washed with hexane to improve hydrophobicity. Lipid monolayers formed at the air/water interface were then recovered by placing the pre-treated EM grid carbon side down on top of each water droplet for 1 min. The grid was raised above the surface of the Teflon block by injecting ultrapure H₂O into the side port and then was lifted off the droplet immediately.

Proteins were rapidly diluted to 5 µM in 20 mM MOPS, pH 7.5, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM MgAC₂, 1 mM DTT, 5% (wt/vol) trehalose buffer and then added to the lipid monolayer on the grid and incubated in a 37°C humidity chamber for 1 min. The final KCl concentration in the buffer were adjusted to 100 mM or 140 mM as required. To facilitate structural analysis of the rings, we further optimized the incubation conditions by using an annealing procedure: Rings were nucleated at 37°C for 1 min followed by a 30-min annealing step at 4°C. The grids were rinsed briefly (~10 s) with incubation buffer alone or with buffer supplemented with CaCl₂ (0.1, 0.5 and 1 mM free) for Ca²⁺ treatment studies. The free [Ca²⁺] was calculated by Maxchelator (maxchelator.stanford.edu). Subsequently, the grids were blotted with Whatman#1 filter paper (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO), negatively stained with uranyl acetate solution (1% wt/vol), and air dried. The negatively stained specimens were examined on a FEI Tecani T12 operated at 120 kV. The defocus range used for our data was 0.6–2.0 µm. Images were recorded under low-dose conditions (~20 e⁻/Å²) on a 4K × 4K CCD camera (UltraScan 4000; Gatan, Inc., Pleasanton, CA), at a nominal magnification of 42,000×. Micrographs were binned by a factor of 2 at a final sampling of 5.6 Å per pixel on the object scale. The image analysis, including size distribution measurements was carried out using ImageJ software.

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Pietro De Camilli for helpful discussions and critical reading of the manuscript. We also wish to thank Dr. Kirill Volynski and Dr. Sarah Auclair for critical reading of the manuscript. This work was supported by National Institute of Health grant GM071458 to JER.

Additional information

Funding

Funder	Grant reference number	Author
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	GM071458	James E Rothman

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

Author contributions

MNZ, ODB, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article; JW, Conception and design, Acquisition of data, Analysis and interpretation of data; JC, YC, Conception and design, Drafting or revising the article, Contributed unpublished essential data or reagents; CVS, JER, SSK, Conception and design, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article

Author ORCIDs

James E Rothman,  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8653-8650>

Shyam S Krishnakumar,  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6148-3251>

References

- Bacaj T, Wu D, Yang X, Morishita W, Zhou P, Xu W, Malenka RC, Südhof TC. 2013. Synaptotagmin-1 and synaptotagmin-7 trigger synchronous and asynchronous phases of neurotransmitter release. *Neuron* **80**:947–959. doi: [10.1016/j.neuron.2013.10.026](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2013.10.026)
- Bai H, Xue R, Bao H, Zhang L, Yethiraj A, Cui Q, Chapman ER. 2016. Different states of synaptotagmin regulate evoked versus spontaneous release. *Nature Communications* **7**:10971. doi: [10.1038/ncomms10971](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms10971)
- Bai J, Tucker WC, Chapman ER. 2004. PIP2 increases the speed of response of synaptotagmin and steers its membrane-penetration activity toward the plasma membrane. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **11**:36–44. doi: [10.1038/nsmb709](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb709)
- Brose N, Petrenko AG, Südhof TC, Jahn R. 1992. Synaptotagmin: a calcium sensor on the synaptic vesicle surface. *Science* **256**:1021–1025. doi: [10.1126/science.1589771](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1589771)
- Caccin P, Scorzeto M, Damiano N, Marin O, Megighian A, Montecucco C. 2015. The synaptotagmin juxtamembrane domain is involved in neuroexocytosis. *FEBS Open Bio* **5**:388–396. doi: [10.1016/j.fob.2015.04.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fob.2015.04.013)
- Cho RW, Kummel D, Li F, Baguley SW, Coleman J, Rothman JE, Littleton JT. 2014. Genetic analysis of the Complexin trans-clamping model for cross-linking SNARE complexes in vivo. *PNAS* **111**:10317–10322. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1409311111](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1409311111)
- de Wit H, Walter AM, Milosevic I, Gulyás-Kovács A, Riedel D, Sørensen JB, Verhage M. 2009. Synaptotagmin-1 docks secretory vesicles to syntaxin-1/SNAP-25 acceptor complexes. *Cell* **138**:935–946. doi: [10.1016/j.cell.2009.07.027](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2009.07.027)
- Fernandez-Busnadiego R, Schrod N, Kochovski Z, Asano S, Vanhecke D, Baumeister W, Lucic V. 2011. Insights into the molecular organization of the neuron by cryo-electron tomography. *Microscopy* **60**:S137–S148. doi: [10.1093/jmicro/dfr018](https://doi.org/10.1093/jmicro/dfr018)
- Fernandez-Busnadiego R. 2016. Supramolecular architecture of endoplasmic reticulum-plasma membrane contact sites. *Biochemical Society Transactions* **44**:534–540. doi: [10.1042/BST20150279](https://doi.org/10.1042/BST20150279)
- Fernández-Chacón R, Königstorfer A, Gerber SH, García J, Matos MF, Stevens CF, Brose N, Rizo J, Rosenmund C, Südhof TC. 2001. Synaptotagmin I functions as a calcium regulator of release probability. *Nature* **410**:41–49. doi: [10.1038/35065004](https://doi.org/10.1038/35065004)
- Fukuda M, Kanno E, Ogata Y, Mikoshiba K. 2001. Mechanism of the SDS-resistant synaptotagmin clustering mediated by the cysteine cluster at the interface between the transmembrane and spacer domains. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **276**:40319–40325. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M105356200](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M105356200)
- Fuson KL, Montes M, Robert JJ, Sutton RB. 2007. Structure of human synaptotagmin 1 C2AB in the absence of Ca²⁺ reveals a novel domain association. *Biochemistry* **46**:13041–13048. doi: [10.1021/bi701651k](https://doi.org/10.1021/bi701651k)

- Geppert M**, Goda Y, Hammer RE, Li C, Rosahl TW, Stevens CF, Südhof TC. 1994. Synaptotagmin I: a major Ca²⁺ sensor for transmitter release at a central synapse. *Cell* **79**:717–727. doi: [10.1016/0092-8674\(94\)90556-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674(94)90556-8)
- Giordano F**, Saheki Y, Idevall-Hagren O, Colombo SF, Pirruccello M, Milosevic I, Gracheva EO, Bagriantsev SN, Borgese N, De Camilli P. 2013. PI(4,5)P(2)-dependent and Ca(2+)-regulated ER-PM interactions mediated by the extended synaptotagmins. *Cell* **153**:1494–1509. doi: [10.1016/j.cell.2013.05.026](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2013.05.026)
- Giraud CG**, Eng WS, Melia TJ, Rothman JE. 2006. A clamping mechanism involved in SNARE-dependent exocytosis. *Science* **313**:676–680. doi: [10.1126/science.1129450](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1129450)
- Groffen AJ**, Martens S, Díez Arazola R, Cornelisse LN, Lozovaya N, de Jong AP, Goriounova NA, Habets RL, Takai Y, Borst JG, Brose N, McMahon HT, Verhage M. 2010. Doc2b is a high-affinity Ca²⁺ sensor for spontaneous neurotransmitter release. *Science* **327**:1614–1618. doi: [10.1126/science.1183765](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1183765)
- Herdman C**, Moss T. 2016. Extended-Synaptotagmins (E-Syts); the extended story. *Pharmacological Research* **107**:48–56. doi: [10.1016/j.phrs.2016.01.034](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phrs.2016.01.034)
- Hobson RJ**, Liu Q, Watanabe S, Jorgensen EM. 2011. Complexin maintains vesicles in the primed state in *C. elegans*. *Current Biology* **21**:106–113. doi: [10.1016/j.cub.2010.12.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2010.12.015)
- Honigmann A**, van den Bogaart G, Iraheta E, Risselada HJ, Milovanovic D, Mueller V, Müller S, Diederichsen U, Fasshauer D, Grubmüller H, Hell SW, Eggeling C, Kühnel K, Jahn R. 2013. Phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate clusters act as molecular beacons for vesicle recruitment. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **20**:679–686. doi: [10.1038/nsmb.2570](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2570)
- Hui E**, Bai J, Chapman ER. 2006. Ca²⁺-triggered simultaneous membrane penetration of the tandem C2-domains of synaptotagmin I. *Biophysical Journal* **91**:1767–1777. doi: [10.1529/biophysj.105.080325](https://doi.org/10.1529/biophysj.105.080325)
- Huntwork S**, Littleton JT. 2007. A complexin fusion clamp regulates spontaneous neurotransmitter release and synaptic growth. *Nature Neuroscience* **10**:1235–1237. doi: [10.1038/nn1980](https://doi.org/10.1038/nn1980)
- Idevall-Hagren O**, Lü A, Xie B, De Camilli P, Lu A. 2015. Triggered Ca²⁺ influx is required for extended synaptotagmin 1-induced ER-plasma membrane tethering. *The EMBO Journal* **34**:2291–2305. doi: [10.15252/embj.201591565](https://doi.org/10.15252/embj.201591565)
- Jahn R**, Fasshauer D. 2012. Molecular machines governing exocytosis of synaptic vesicles. *Nature* **490**:201–207. doi: [10.1038/nature11320](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11320)
- Jorquera RA**, Huntwork-Rodriguez S, Akbergenova Y, Cho RW, Littleton JT. 2012. Complexin controls spontaneous and evoked neurotransmitter release by regulating the timing and properties of synaptotagmin activity. *Journal of Neuroscience* **32**:18234–18245. doi: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3212-12.2012](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3212-12.2012)
- Kedar GH**, Munch AS, van Weering JR, Malsam J, Scheutzw A, de Wit H, Houy S, Tawfik B, Söllner TH, Sørensen JB, Verhage M. 2015. A post-docking role of synaptotagmin 1-C2B domain bottom residues R398/399 in mouse chromaffin cells. *Journal of Neuroscience* **35**:14172–14182. doi: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1911-15.2015](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1911-15.2015)
- Krishnakumar SS**, Kümmel D, Jones SJ, Radoff DT, Reinisch KM, Rothman JE. 2013. Conformational dynamics of calcium-triggered activation of fusion by synaptotagmin. *Biophysical Journal* **105**:2507–2516. doi: [10.1016/j.bpj.2013.10.029](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpj.2013.10.029)
- Krishnakumar SS**, Radoff DT, Kümmel D, Giraud CG, Li F, Khandan L, Baguley SW, Coleman J, Reinisch KM, Pincet F, Rothman JE. 2011. A conformational switch in complexin is required for synaptotagmin to trigger synaptic fusion. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **18**:934–940. doi: [10.1038/nsmb.2103](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2103)
- Kümmel D**, Krishnakumar SS, Radoff DT, Li F, Giraud CG, Pincet F, Rothman JE, Reinisch KM. 2011. Complexin cross-links prefusion SNAREs into a zigzag array. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **18**:927–933. doi: [10.1038/nsmb.2101](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2101)
- Lai Y**, Lou X, Diao J, Shin Y-K. 2015. Molecular origins of synaptotagmin 1 activities on vesicle docking and fusion pore opening. *Scientific Reports* **5**:9267. doi: [10.1038/srep09267](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep09267)
- Lai Y**, Lou X, Jho Y, Yoon T-Y, Shin Y-K. 2013. The synaptotagmin 1 linker may function as an electrostatic zipper that opens for docking but closes for fusion pore opening. *Biochemical Journal* **456**:25–33. doi: [10.1042/BJ20130949](https://doi.org/10.1042/BJ20130949)
- Lee J**, Littleton JT. 2015. Transmembrane tethering of synaptotagmin to synaptic vesicles controls multiple modes of neurotransmitter release. *PNAS* **112**:3793–3798. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1420312112](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1420312112)
- Littleton JT**, Stern M, Perin M, Bellen HJ. 1994. Calcium dependence of neurotransmitter release and rate of spontaneous vesicle fusions are altered in *Drosophila* synaptotagmin mutants. *PNAS* **91**:10888–10892. doi: [10.1073/pnas.91.23.10888](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.91.23.10888)
- Lu B**, Kiessling V, Tamm LK, Cafiso DS. 2014. The juxtamembrane linker of full-length synaptotagmin 1 controls oligomerization and calcium-dependent membrane binding. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **289**:22161–22171. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M114.569327](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M114.569327)
- Martin TF**. 2012. Role of PI(4,5)P(2) in vesicle exocytosis and membrane fusion. *Sub-Cellular Biochemistry* **59**:111–130. doi: [10.1007/978-94-007-3015-1_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-3015-1_4)
- Matveev V**, Bertram R, Sherman A. 2011. Calcium cooperativity of exocytosis as a measure of Ca²⁺ channel domain overlap. *Brain Research* **1398**:126–138. doi: [10.1016/j.brainres.2011.05.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2011.05.011)
- Mohrmann R**, de Wit H, Connell E, Pinheiro PS, Leese C, Bruns D, Davletov B, Verhage M, Sørensen JB. 2013. Synaptotagmin interaction with SNAP-25 governs vesicle docking, priming, and fusion triggering. *Journal of Neuroscience* **33**:14417–14430. doi: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1236-13.2013](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1236-13.2013)
- Neher E**, Sakaba T. 2008. Multiple roles of calcium ions in the regulation of neurotransmitter release. *Neuron* **59**:861–872. doi: [10.1016/j.neuron.2008.08.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2008.08.019)

- Paddock BE**, Wang Z, Biela LM, Chen K, Getzy MD, Striegel A, Richmond JE, Chapman ER, Featherstone DE, Reist NE. 2011. Membrane penetration by synaptotagmin is required for coupling calcium binding to vesicle fusion in vivo. *Journal of Neuroscience* **31**:2248–2257. doi: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3153-09.2011](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3153-09.2011)
- Parisotto D**, Malsam J, Scheutzw A, Krause JM, Söllner TH. 2012. SNAREpin assembly by Munc18-1 requires previous vesicle docking by synaptotagmin 1. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* **287**:31041–31049. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M112.386805](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M112.386805)
- Park Y**, Hernandez JM, van den Bogaart G, Ahmed S, Holt M, Riedel D, Jahn R. 2012. Controlling synaptotagmin activity by electrostatic screening. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **19**:991–997. doi: [10.1038/nsmb.2375](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2375)
- Park Y**, Seo JB, Fraind A, Pérez-Lara A, Yavuz H, Han K, Jung SR, Kattan I, Walla PJ, Choi M, Cafiso DS, Koh DS, Jahn R. 2015. Synaptotagmin-1 binds to PIP(2)-containing membrane but not to SNAREs at physiological ionic strength. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **22**:815–823. doi: [10.1038/nsmb.3097](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.3097)
- Reinisch KM**, De Camilli P. 2016. SMP-domain proteins at membrane contact sites: Structure and function. *Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta* **1861**:924–927. doi: [10.1016/j.bbaliip.2015.12.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbaliip.2015.12.003)
- Rhee J-S**, Li LY, Shin O-H, Rah J-C, Rizo J, Südhof TC, Rosenmund C. 2005. Augmenting neurotransmitter release by enhancing the apparent Ca²⁺ affinity of synaptotagmin 1. *PNAS* **102**:18664–18669. doi: [10.1073/pnas.0509153102](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0509153102)
- Rizo J**, Xu J. 2015. The synaptic vesicle release machinery. *Annual Review of Biophysics* **44**:339–367. doi: [10.1146/annurev-biophys-060414-034057](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-biophys-060414-034057)
- Schneggenburger R**, Neher E. 2000. Intracellular calcium dependence of transmitter release rates at a fast central synapse. *Nature* **406**:889–893. doi: [10.1038/35022702](https://doi.org/10.1038/35022702)
- Schneggenburger R**, Neher E. 2005. Presynaptic calcium and control of vesicle fusion. *Current Opinion in Neurobiology* **15**:266–274. doi: [10.1016/j.conb.2005.05.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.conb.2005.05.006)
- Seven AB**, Brewer KD, Shi L, Jiang Q-X, Rizo J. 2013. Prevalent mechanism of membrane bridging by synaptotagmin-1. *PNAS* **110**:E3243–E3252. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1310327110](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1310327110)
- Shao X**, Davletov BA, Sutton RB, Südhof TC, Rizo J. 1996. Bipartite Ca²⁺-binding motif in C2 domains of synaptotagmin and protein kinase C. *Science* **273**:248–251. doi: [10.1126/science.273.5272.248](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.273.5272.248)
- Striegel AR**, Biela LM, Evans CS, Wang Z, Delehoy JB, Sutton RB, Chapman ER, Reist NE. 2012. Calcium binding by synaptotagmin's C2A domain is an essential element of the electrostatic switch that triggers synchronous synaptic transmission. *Journal of Neuroscience* **32**:1253–1260. doi: [10.1523/JNEUROSCI.4652-11.2012](https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.4652-11.2012)
- Südhof TC**, Rothman JE. 2009. Membrane fusion: grappling with SNARE and SM proteins. *Science* **323**:474–477. doi: [10.1126/science.1161748](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1161748)
- Südhof TC**. 2013. Neurotransmitter release: the last millisecond in the life of a synaptic vesicle. *Neuron* **80**:675–690. doi: [10.1016/j.neuron.2013.10.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2013.10.022)
- Takamori S**, Holt M, Stenius K, Lemke EA, Grønborg M, Riedel D, Urlaub H, Schenck S, Brügger B, Ringler P, Müller SA, Rammner B, Gräter F, Hub JS, De Groot BL, Mieskes G, Moriyama Y, Klingauf J, Grubmüller H, Heuser J, et al. 2006. Molecular anatomy of a trafficking organelle. *Cell* **127**:831–846. doi: [10.1016/j.cell.2006.10.030](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2006.10.030)
- Trimbuch T**, Rosenmund C. 2016. Should I stop or should I go? The role of complexin in neurotransmitter release. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* **17**:118–125. doi: [10.1038/nrn.2015.16](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn.2015.16)
- Tucker WC**, Weber T, Chapman ER. 2004. Reconstitution of Ca²⁺-regulated membrane fusion by synaptotagmin and SNAREs. *Science* **304**:435–438. doi: [10.1126/science.1097196](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1097196)
- van den Bogaart G**, Thutupalli S, Risselada JH, Meyenberg K, Holt M, Riedel D, Diederichsen U, Herminghaus S, Grubmüller H, Jahn R. 2011. Synaptotagmin-1 may be a distance regulator acting upstream of SNARE nucleation. *Nature Structural & Molecular Biology* **18**:805–812. doi: [10.1038/nsmb.2061](https://doi.org/10.1038/nsmb.2061)
- Vennekate W**, Schroder S, Lin C-C, van den Bogaart G, Grunwald M, Jahn R, Walla PJ. 2012. Cis- and trans-membrane interactions of synaptotagmin-1. *PNAS* **109**:11037–11042. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1116326109](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1116326109)
- Wang J**, Bello O, Auclair SM, Wang J, Coleman J, Pincet F, Krishnakumar SS, Sindelar CV, Rothman JE. 2014. Calcium sensitive ring-like oligomers formed by synaptotagmin. *PNAS* **111**:13966–13971. doi: [10.1073/pnas.1415849111](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1415849111)
- Wang S**, Li Y, Ma C. 2016. Synaptotagmin-1 C2B domain interacts simultaneously with SNAREs and membranes to promote membrane fusion. *eLife* **5**:e14211. doi: [10.7554/eLife.14211](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.14211)
- Wang Z**, Liu H, Gu Y, Chapman ER. 2011. Reconstituted synaptotagmin I mediates vesicle docking, priming, and fusion. *The Journal of Cell Biology* **195**:1159–1170. doi: [10.1083/jcb.201104079](https://doi.org/10.1083/jcb.201104079)
- Wilhelm BG**, Mandad S, Truckenbrodt S, Krohnert K, Schafer C, Rammner B, Koo SJ, Classen GA, Krauss M, Haucke V, Urlaub H, Rizzoli SO. 2014. Composition of isolated synaptic boutons reveals the amounts of vesicle trafficking proteins. *Science* **344**:1023–1028. doi: [10.1126/science.1252884](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1252884)
- Xu J**, Mashimo T, Südhof TC. 2007. Synaptotagmin-1, -2, and -9: Ca²⁺ sensors for fast release that specify distinct presynaptic properties in subsets of neurons. *Neuron* **54**:567–581. doi: [10.1016/j.neuron.2007.05.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2007.05.004)
- Yao J**, Gaffaney JD, Kwon SE, Chapman ER. 2011. Doc2 is a Ca²⁺ sensor required for asynchronous neurotransmitter release. *Cell* **147**:666–677. doi: [10.1016/j.cell.2011.09.046](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2011.09.046)
- Zhou Q**, Lai Y, Bacaj T, Zhao M, Lyubimov AY, Uervirojnangkoorn M, Zeldin OB, Brewster AS, Sauter NK, Cohen AE, Soltis SM, Alonso-Mori R, Chollet M, Lemke HT, Pfuetzner RA, Choi UB, Weis WI, Diao J, Südhof TC, Brunger AT. 2015. Architecture of the synaptotagmin–SNARE machinery for neuronal exocytosis. *Nature* **525**:62–67. doi: [10.1038/nature14975](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14975)