

Reply to the commentary “To
Gorelenkova Miller and Mieyal
(2015): Sulfhydryl-mediated
redox signaling in inflammation:
role in neurodegenerative
diseases” by Mieyal JJ

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Reply to the commentary “To Gorelenkova Miller and Mieyal (2015): Sulfhydryl-mediated redox signaling in inflammation: role in neurodegenerative diseases” by Mieyal JJ

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Our comment promoted by a “Reply to the Commentary To Gorelenkova Miller and Mieyal (2015): Sulfhydryl-mediated redox signaling in inflammation: role in neurodegenerative diseases” by M. Kato” by Dr. Mieyal (2016). Dr Mieyal suggests to discern pro- and anti-apoptotic effects of RET dimerization and to clarify the regulatory mechanisms through focusing on the reversible sulfhydryl adducts. Since these are very important issues, we will reply to them following our previous results for ligand binding-independent signaling pathways developed by oxidative stresses with focus on RET, a key player for neurodegenerative diseases (Nakashima et al. 2002).

RET, a receptor tyrosine kinase, mainly contributes to the development and maintenance of neurons, though RET-mediated promotion of apoptosis has also been reported (Bordea et al. 2000; Kato et al. 2002; Asai et al. 2006). RET is activated by the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family of ligands including neurturin, artemin and persephin (Asai et al. 2006). One of the characteristics of the ligand-mediated RET kinase activation is the requirement of GDNF family receptors (GFRs) alpha-4 (Asai et al. 2006; Bespalov and Saarma 2007). The formation of a GDNF-mediated heterotetramer consisting of dimerized RET and dimerized

GFR alpha1 is essential for RET-mediated growth of neural cells (Sariola and Saarma 1999; Bespalov and Saarma 2007). Our previous studies showed that oxidative stresses promote activation of RET kinase with dimerized RET protein via disulfide bond formation (Kato et al. 2016). To our knowledge, however, it remains unclear whether oxidative stresses promote dimerization of GFRs via disulfide bond formation. We assume that the three-dimensional structure of the heterotetramer induced by the ligands is different from that induced by oxidative stresses because it has been shown in previous studies that oxidative stresses for RET indifferently promote formation of a polymer as well as a dimer (Akhand et al. 1999; Kato et al. 2000). Clarification of the effects of oxidative stresses on three-dimensional structures of the heterotetramer may be important to elucidate the regulatory mechanisms for RET via reversible sulfhydryl adducts.

Despite the fact that both stimulations of ligands and oxidative stresses promote activity and dimerization of RET, ligands and oxidative stresses promote survival and death, respectively, in neural cells (Nakashima et al. 2002). The results of our previous study showed that oxidative stresses indifferently promote dimerization of various protein kinases in addition to RET on the cell surface through modification of cysteine sulfhydryl (SH) groups (Nakashima et al. 2002). Different signals based on different specificities for dimer formation of RET between ligands and oxidative stresses may cause the opposite effects on RET dimerization. Further analysis of the biological significance and mechanisms of ligand-mediated and oxidative stress-mediated dimerization of RET may be useful to clarify the role of sulfhydryl-mediated redox signaling in neurodegenerative diseases.

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