



Apr 01, 2022

Version 2

Immunofluorescence of RAB5 and FLAG-EEA1 puncta after Dynamin-1 and -2 inhibition with Dyngo4a V.2

 [Nature Communications](#)

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ewov146xkvr2/v2>

Hankum Park^{1,2,3}, Frances V Hundley^{1,2}, Harper JW^{1,2}

¹Department of Cell Biology, Harvard Medical School Boston, MA 02115, USA;

²Aligning Science Across Parkinson's (ASAP) Collaborative Research Network, Chevy Chase, MD 20815, USA;

³Current affiliation: Seoul National University, School of Dentistry



Frances V Hundley

Harvard Medical School

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ewov146xkvr2/v2>

External link: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-33881-x>



Protocol Citation: Hankum Park, Frances V Hundley, Harper JW 2022. Immunofluorescence of RAB5 and FLAG-EEA1 puncta after Dynamin-1 and -2 inhibition with Dyngo4a. **protocols.io**

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ewov146xkvr2/v2> Version created by **Frances V Hundley**

Manuscript citation:

Park, H., Hundley, F.V., Yu, Q. *et al.* Spatial snapshots of amyloid precursor protein intramembrane processing via early endosome proteomics. *Nat Commun* **13**, 6112 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-33881-x>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License**, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: March 25, 2022

Last Modified: May 31, 2024

Protocol Integer ID: 59922

Keywords: endosome, immunofluorescence, EEA1, RAB5, ASAPCRN, snapshots of early endosome, early endosome, endosome, purified endosome, protein eea1, associated protein eea1, inhibitor dyngo4a, dyngo4a selective purification, immunofluorescence protocol, associated protein, termed endo

Disclaimer

DISCLAIMER – FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY; USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

The protocol content here is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, medical, clinical, or safety advice, or otherwise; content added to **protocols.io** is not peer reviewed and may not have undergone a formal approval of any kind. Information presented in this protocol should not substitute for independent professional judgment, advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Any action you take or refrain from taking using or relying upon the information presented here is strictly at your own risk. You agree that neither the Company nor any of the authors, contributors, administrators, or anyone else associated with **protocols.io**, can be held responsible for your use of the information contained in or linked to this protocol or any of our Sites/Apps and Services.

Abstract

Selective purification of early endosomes can be achieved through affinity capture of the early endosome-associated protein EEA1 (termed Endo-IP) (Park et al. 2022). These purified endosomes can be used for proteomic and lipidomic studies to obtain snapshots of early endosomes. Here, we present an immunofluorescence protocol to assess the extent of colocalization between FLAG-EEA1 and RAB5 with and without the Dynamin-1 and -2 (DNM1/2) inhibitor Dyngo4a.



Materials

	A	B	C
	REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
	Antibodies		
	anti-RAB5 (C8B1) rabbit mAb	Cell Signaling Technology	3547
	anti-DYKDDDDK tag, mouse mAb (FG4R)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	MA1-91878
	Alexa Fluor 594 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) cross-adsorbed secondary antibody	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A-11012
	Alexa Fluor 488 Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) highly cross-adsorbed secondary antibody	Thermo Fisher Scientific	A-11029
	Chemicals, peptides, and recombinant proteins		
	Hoechst 33342, Trihydrochloride, Trihydrate	Thermo Fisher Scientific	H3570
	Poly-L-lysine solution, 0.01%	Sigma-Aldrich	P4832
	Paraformaldehyde, 16% solution	Electron Microscopy Services	15710
	ProLong Glass Antifade Mountant	Thermo Fisher Scientific	P36982
	Dynngo4a	Cayman Chemical	29479
	Software and algorithms		
	Fiji	ImageJ and SciJava projects	https://imagej.net/software/fiji/
	MetaMorph v7.10	Molecular Devices	https://www.moleculardevices.com/



	A	B	C
			vices.com/products/cellular-imaging-systems/acquisition-and-analysis-software/metamorph-microscopy#ref



Preparation of coverslips

45m

- 1 Coat No.1.5 coverslips in 0.01% poly-L-lysine solution. Incubate at 37 °C for

15m

00:15:00

- 2 Aspirate poly-L-lysine solution and wash coverslips three times with sterile DPBS.

- 3 Dry coverslips at 37 °C for 00:15:00 .

15m

Seed cells

15m

- 4 Split 293^{EL} cells expressing 3XFLAG-EEA1 (see protocol dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.byi7puhn) by standard methods and seed onto the prepared coverslips such that they will be approximately 70% confluent the next day.

Dyngo4a treatment

3h

- 5 The next day, check that cells are approximately 70% confluent.
- 6 Aliquot and warm serum-free DMEM to 37 °C .
- 7 Dilute DMSO (for control) and Dyngo4a (treatment) into warmed serum-free DMEM to a final concentration of 0.4% DMSO and 20 micromolar (μ M) Dyngo4a. Note: if using 5 millimolar (mM) Dyngo4a stocks in DMSO, the final concentration DMSO in both control and treated samples will be 0.4%.

Note

Protect Dyngo4a from light, and thaw just before use.

**Note**

The exact dose of Dyngo4a and length of treatment will vary by cell line.

- 8 Aspirate existing media from cells growing on coverslips, and add new media containing either DMSO or Dyngo4a. Return cells to incubator for 03:00:00 3h
- 9 After treatment, neutralize Dyngo4a by aspirating DMSO or Dyngo4a media and washing cells once with DMEM with 10% serum and 0.4% DMSO. Wash cells once with DPBS.

Sample fixation and staining**1d**

- 10 Fix cells in 4% paraformaldehyde solution in DPBS for 00:15:00 at 25 °C . 15m
- 11 Wash samples three times in DPBS. Block samples for 01:00:00 at 25 °C in blocking buffer (1% BSA, 0.15% Triton X-100, DPBS). 1h
- 12 Remove blocking solution, and incubate samples in primary antibody solution [anti-RAB5 (Cell Signaling Technology, 3547) at 1:200 and anti-DYKDDDDK (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA1-91878, which detects the FLAG epitope) at 1:200 in blocking solution] Overnight at 4 °C . Include single primary antibody controls and no primary antibody controls.
- 13 The next day, remove the primary antibody solution, wash samples three times with blocking solution, and incubate in secondary antibody solution [Goat-anti-Rabbit-594 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, A-11012) at 1:400 and Goat-anti-Mouse-488 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, A-11029) at 1:400] for 01:00:00 at 25 °C protected from light. 1h
- 14 Stain samples with Hoechst 33342 1.25 µg/mL in DBPS for 00:10:00 at 25 °C protected from light. 10m



- 15 Wash samples three times with DPBS, then mount coverslips on slides with ProLong Glass Antifade Mountant and seal with clear nail polish.

Imaging

2h

- 16 Image samples on a confocal microscope at 100x magnification with an oil objective.

Data analysis

- 17 Calculate Mander's correlation coefficients with JACoP plugin in Fiji to assess the colocalization of signals from two channels.