Dynamin recruitment and membrane scission at the neck of a clathrin-coated pit

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ABSTRACT Dynamin, the GTPase required for clathrin-mediated endocytosis, is recruited to clathrin-coated pits in two sequential phases. The first is associated with coated pit maturation; the second, with fission of the membrane neck of a coated pit. Using gene-edited cells that express dynamin2-EGFP instead of dynamin2 and live-cell TIRF imaging with single-molecule EGFP sensitivity and high temporal resolution, we detected the arrival of dynamin at coated pits and defined dynamin dimers as the preferred assembly unit. We also used live-cell spinning-disk confocal microscopy calibrated by single-molecule EGFP detection to determine the number of dynamins recruited to the coated pits. A large fraction of budding coated pits recruit between 26 and 40 dynamins (between 1 and 1.5 helical turns of a dynamin collar) during the recruitment phase associated with neck fission; 26 are enough for coated vesicle release in cells partially depleted of dynamin by RNA interference. We discuss how these results restrict models for the mechanism of dynamin-mediated membrane scission.

INTRODUCTION During clathrin-mediated endocytosis, regulated recruitment of clathrin and its associated proteins leads to assembly of a scaffold that molds a small patch of plasma membrane into an invaginated, clathrin-coated pit (Brett and Traub, 2006; McMahon and Boucrot, 2011; Jackson et al., 2012b; Kirchhausen et al., 2014). These structures capture membrane-bound cargo and pinch off to form clathrin-coated vesicles. Prompt uncoating yields vesicular carriers, which can deliver cargo to endosomes or other membrane-bound organelles.

Coated-vesicle budding requires members of the dynamin family of large GTPases (Koenig et al., 1989; Damke et al., 1994; Ferguson et al., 2007), of which human cells have three very similar isoforms, dynamins1–3 (Cook et al., 1996; Urrutia et al., 1997; Brett and Traub, 2006; McMahon and Boucrot, 2011; Jackson et al., 2012a; Kirchhausen et al., 2014). Dynamin2 is expressed in all cell types; dynamin1 is restricted to neurons; and dynamin3 is found in neurons, lungs, and testes. Assembling coated pits recruit these proteins in two phases (Koenig et al., 1989; Damke et al., 1994; Merrifield et al., 2002; Ehrlich et al., 2004; Maccia et al., 2006; Ferguson et al., 2007; Taylor et al., 2012; Aguet et al., 2013). The first phase, which accompanies the early stages of coated pit formation, appears to regulate coated pit maturation by as-yet-undefined mechanisms (Maccia et al., 2006; Aguet et al., 2013). The second phase, which generally appears as a “burst” immediately before membrane scission, is necessary for fission of the membrane neck connecting the nascent vesicle with the parent membrane (Merrifield et al., 2002; Maccia et al., 2006; Taylor et al., 2011, 2012; Aguet et al., 2013).

Dynamins have an N-terminal GTPase “head,” similar in structure to Ras-like small GTPases, connected to a long, primarily α-helical stalk (Chappie et al., 2009; Chappie and Dyda, 2013; Faelber et al., 2011; Ford et al., 2011). The stalk, which has a membrane-interacting PH domain at its tip, doubles back, so that the C-terminus of the polypeptide chain contacts the head. In solution, dynamin dimerizes readily; the dimers associate into tetramers at higher concentrations. Crystal structures and cryo–electron microscopic (cryo-EM) reconstructions suggest that two sets of dimer contacts are critical for polymer assembly (Chappie et al., 2011). An oblique contact between stalks of two protomers produces an X-shaped dimer, with the
GTAPase domains projecting away from the midplane of the X. The PH domains are flexibly tethered at the other end of each stalk (Figure 1). GTAPase–GTAPase contacts generate a second twofold relationship between two of the stalk dimers just described. The two contacts produce a repeating, helical polymer (Figure 1), with the midplane of the X normal to the helix axis. GTP, which binds near the GTAPase dimer interface, stabilizes the dimer contact, and formation of the interface greatly increases the rate of nucleotide hydrolysis.

The GTAPase-proximal segment of the stalk, a helical bundle sometimes called the “bundle signaling element” (BSE; Chappie et al., 2009, 2010), responds through the “switch 1” element of the GTAPase to the occupancy of the nucleotide-binding site. Structures that include both the GTAPase and the BSE show that the latter has one conformation (relative to the Ras-like domain) in the GTP-bound state (as represented by the nonhydrolyzable analogue, GMPPCP) and a quite different one in the transition state (as represented by GDP–AlF₄⁻). The latter is essentially the same as in the GDP-bound and unliganded states. Assuming these properties to carry over to the intact molecule assembled around a membrane neck or tube, one can infer that GTP loading primes the molecule for a powerstroke that occurs at the transition state of the hydrolysis mechanism.

Dynamins assemble in vitro around membrane tubules, forming helical structures in which stem–stem dimer contacts, closely related to those in the crystals, contribute to the principal helical path. GTAPase–GTAPase dimer contacts bridge adjacent helical turns (Figure 1; Sweitzer and Hinshaw, 1998; Zhang and Hinshaw, 2001; Chappie et al., 2011). These in vitro assemblies probably correspond to a dynamin “collar” at the neck of a budding coated pit or at the constriction of an in vitro membrane tubule created by assembly of a dynamin sheath (Morlot and Roux, 2013). The link to the constricted membrane bilayer is through the dynamin PH domain at the tip of each stalk. The coupling of GTP hydrolysis with conformational changes in the BSE alters the orientation of the stalk and can in principle change the diameter and helical pitch of the collar.

Early models for membrane scission driven by GTP hydrolysis postulated a concerted change in diameter of the helical sheath or collar, with attendant distortion of the membrane (Warnock et al., 1996; Smirnova et al., 1999; Stowell et al., 1999; Praefcke and McMahon, 2004; Bashkirov et al., 2008). The inner diameter of the membrane tubule around which dynamin in the GMPPCP state assembles, with ~26 dynamins per turn of a single-start helix, is ~7 nm (Chen et al., 2004; Figure 1). Models of membrane fission suggest that the inner diameter of a constriction must contract to ~3 nm for a spontaneous hemifission intermediate to form (Kozlovsky and Kozlov, 2003; Bashkirov et al., 2008; Morlot et al., 2012; Shnyrova et al., 2013). It thus remains puzzling how the proposed powerstroke that attends passage to the transition state of the GTAPase might couple to a local contraction of the enclosed membrane.

An estimate of the minimum number of dynamin molecules required for scission constrains models for how the dynamin powerstroke might couple to change in membrane curvature. We report here measurements that yield such a count. We applied an experimental design essentially similar to the one we developed to define molecular events associated with the initiation of coated pits (Cocucci et al., 2012). The basic principles are use of gene-edited cells, so that the relevant molecule (dynamin in the present case) with an encoded fluorescent tag (enhanced green fluorescent protein [EGFP]) is present in physiological quantities, undiluted by untagged copies, and use of total internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF) illumination to minimize background and allow single-EGFP sensitivity (Cocucci et al., 2012) or intensity-calibrated spinning-disk confocal fluorescence microscopy for molecule counting (Kural et al., 2012).

We find that a dynamin dimer is the basic assembly unit, as recruitment proceeds in steps of 2 dynamins (never 1). Accumulation of ~26 dynamins (one turn of the dynamin-GMPPCP helix) is sufficient under some conditions to produce membrane scission; rarely do we see more than twice that amount. That is, one turn of the basic helix is enough, and two complete turns are not essential. A publication that appeared while this work was in review reported a broadly similar result, also using gene-edited cells: the authors of that study detected a minimum of 26 dynamins at the time of scission, although they often found twice that amount (Grassart et al., 2014). Because nucleotide-mediated dimer contacts between GTAPase head domains bridge successive helical turns, the measurements have strong implications for models to explain how GTP hydrolysis drives membrane fission. In particular, our results are not consistent with models invoking isotropic contraction of a continuous dynamin collar, as that category of mechanism requires a full turn of GTAPase contacts and therefore two full turns of the basic helix. They appear instead to favor models that invoke aGTAPase-driven twist, in which contraction of the diameter of a collar comes from a reduction in the number of dynamin dimers per turn.

RESULTS
Gene-edited cells expressing dynamin2-EGFP
To study the molecular events associated with dynamin-mediated membrane fission at the neck of clathrin-coated pits, we established a gene-edited cell line in which we replaced the ubiquitous
We chose to connect EGFP with a linker of six amino acids to the C-terminus of dynamin2 (Figure 2A). We isolated clone SUM-Dyn2, bearing the insertion at both alleles. Analysis of the genomic DNA by PCR showed that both alleles were dynamin2 with a dynamin2-EGFP chimera. We selected the human cell line SUM159 (Forozan et al., 1999), breast cancer–derived, mostly diploid cells, and used transcription activator-like effector nuclease (TALEN)–mediated editing to create the chimera-encoding gene (Sanjana et al., 2012).
that ectopic expression of dyn2-EGFP (with a different linker) did not interfere with the uptake of transferrin (Liu et al., 2008). These observations show that addition of EGFP to the C-terminus of dynamin2 does not interfere with its ability to promote coated-vesicle budding.

Times series acquired by live-cell, spinning-disk, confocal microscopy from the bottom surface of SUM-Dyn2 cells expressing rat clathrin light chain a (LCa) fused to mCherry (mCherry-LCa; Figure 2E) or of hCLTA(EN)/DNM2(EN) cells gene edited to express dynamin2-EGFP and human clathrin LCa–red fluorescent protein (RFP; Figure 3C) confirmed the expected presence of structures containing both fluorescent clathrin and dynamin. Most of these were dynamic spots corresponding to canonical coated pits; a minority were long-lived coated plaques. The remaining fluorescent spots contained only clathrin; these were the very mobile structures associated with endosomal membranes (Ehrlich et al., 2004; Kural et al., 2012; Aguet et al., 2013). We restricted most of the analysis of dynamin presented here to its recruitment at canonical coated pits.

**Estimate of the number of dynamin molecules accumulated at the time of membrane fission**

Observations in several laboratories have led to the conclusion that fission at the membrane neck of a coated pit and release of a coated vesicle from the plasma membrane coincide with a peak in dynamin recruitment (Ehrlich et al., 2004; Merrifield et al., 2005; Taylor et al., 2011, 2012; Aguet et al., 2013), but direct information concerning the number of dynamin molecules that contribute to this peak has been lacking. From in vitro studies, it has been proposed that a two-rung helical collar is the minimal membrane fission unit, with two to three rungs mediating ~80% of the fission events (Shnyrova et al., 2013). This model implies that ~50 dynamin molecules will have accumulated at the time of fission, since one rung in the constricted, GTP-bound conformation contains ~13.3 dynamin dimers. Other models might require fewer dynamins (Ford et al., 2011).

We carried out a primary selection of objects containing fluorescent dynamin and clathrin using the cmeAnalysis software with clathrin as the “master” and dynamin as the “slave” (Aguet et al., 2013); we then picked manually from the automated primary selections those objects whose clathrin fluorescent signal followed the expected continuous growth associated with canonical coated pits (see Materials and Methods and representative traces in Figure 4). This selection was important because the clathrin signal was not strong enough for reliable automated selection, and the software often incorrectly classified tracks of coated pits as abortive rather than canonical or incorrectly combined into a single event two or more pits that formed sequentially at a single location (a “hot spot”).

We followed in SUM-Dyn2 cells the recruitment of dynamin2-EGFP during the full lifetime of the selected coated pits and determined the number of molecules recruited, using spinning-disc confocal microscopy, calibrated for fluorescence intensity, as described in our previous work (Kural et al., 2012). We used this strategy instead of TIRF because spinning-disc confocal imaging is less sensitive to position along the z-axis, thereby ensuring full capture of the signal within the diffraction-limited geometry. We used SUM-Dyn2 cells stably expressing mCherry-LCa, and used alternate wavelength excitation and detection of both fluorophores with 30-ms exposures to follow recruitment of clathrin and dynamin at the same position. We collected data from the bottom surfaces of the cells using time series lasting 5 min acquired every second and analyzed the dynamics of dynamin2-EGFP recruitment from 426 clathrin-coated structures in five different cells.

In agreement with earlier results (Figure 2D; Merrifield et al., 2002; Ehrlich et al., 2004; Macia et al., 2006; Doyon et al., 2011;
A tense one. Nonetheless, cells incubated in hypo-osmotic medium that a flaccid membrane needs more dynamin to rupture than does a tense one. Nevertheless, cells incubated in hypo-osmotic medium thereby subjected to a higher plasma membrane tension by acute exposure to hypo-osmotic medium induces a new membrane tension on the number of dynamin molecules recruited during coated vesicle release in SUM-Dyn2 cells. In the first phase, which occurs during early stages of clathrin coat assembly, dynamin accumulated gradually to a plateau of variable magnitude. The second phase was the characteristic burst at the end of assembly, immediately before the loss of the clathrin signal associated with uncoating.

Taylor et al., 2011, 2012), most (>90%) of the dynamin2-EGFP spots at the membrane colocalized with mCherry-LCa. Dynamin was generally recruited in two phases, also as previously described, although the distinction was not always as marked as in hCLTA<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>/DNM2<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> cells. In the first phase, which occurs during early stages of clathrin coat assembly, dynamin accumulated gradually to a plateau of variable magnitude. The second phase was the characteristic burst at coated vesicle formation (and the associated endocytosis of cargo; Heuser and Anderson, 1989; Morlot et al., 2012). Introduction of hyperosmolar medium (lowering membrane tension) caused the total number of dynamins to increase (Figure 7, A and B), suggesting that a flaccid membrane needs more dynamin to rupture than does a tense one. Nonetheless, cells incubated in hypo-osmotic medium (Boulant et al., 2011) and thereby subjected to a higher plasma tension, accumulated dynamin contributes to scission. To estimate the number of dynamins specifically recruited during the burst phase, we subtracted the maximum fluorescence from the plateau 10 s before the peak of the burst. The values plotted, as a histogram and as a cumulative distribution in Figure 5, showed a peak at 26–28 dynamins with an average of 33 ± 14 dynamins. In the low-intensity, abortive pits (events lasting <25 s), we saw no dynamin burst and detected only small and variable amounts of phase one dynamin recruitment (Figure 5, E and F). We obtained similar results from hCLTA<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>/DNM2<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> cells (Figure 6). Because substitution of dynamin2 by dynamin2-EGFP was only 50% in those cells, the agreement supports the assumption of random incorporation of tagged and untagged dynamin molecules in a ratio depending only on their relative concentrations in the cytosol.

**Effects of higher and lower membrane tension**

Scission of dynamin-coated membrane tubules in vitro requires that the tubule be under longitudinal tension (Roux et al., 2006; Morlot and Roux, 2013; Morlot et al., 2012; Bashkirov et al., 2008; Shnyrova et al., 2013). We examined the effect of membrane tension on the number of dynamins molecules that have accumulated at the time of coated vesicle release in SUM-Dyn2 cells expressing mCherry-LCa. Lowering plasma membrane tension by acute exposure to hypo-osmotic medium inhibits uncoating. Similar results were reported recently using the gene-edited hCLTA<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>/DNM2<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> and DNM2<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> cells (Grassart et al., 2014). In view of the complete substitution in our cells and the very small proportion of dynamin 1, we used the maximum intensity of the total dynamin accumulation to determine the number of molecules recruited at the time of membrane scission. The distribution peaked at ~40 dynamins and averaged at 50 ± 19 molecules (Figure 5A). Nearly 25% of the events contained between 26 and 40 dynamins, and ~27% of the events, between 40 and 52 dynamins (Figure 5B).

We do not know whether the gradually accumulated dynamin contributes to scission. To estimate the number of dynamins specifically recruited during the burst phase, we subtracted the maximum fluorescence from the plateau 10 s before the peak of the burst. The values plotted, as a histogram and as a cumulative distribution in Figure 5, C and D, showed a peak at 26–28 dynamins with an average of 33 ± 14 dynamins. In the low-intensity, abortive pits (events lasting <25 s), we saw no dynamin burst and detected only small and variable amounts of phase one dynamin recruitment (Figure 5, E and F). We obtained similar results from hCLTA<sup>Δ/Δ</sup>/DNM2<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> cells (Figure 6). Because substitution of dynamin2 by dynamin2-EGFP was only 50% in those cells, the agreement supports the assumption of random incorporation of tagged and untagged dynamin molecules in a ratio depending only on their relative concentrations in the cytosol.
membrane tension accumulated approximately the same number as did control cells (Figure 7, B–F). Thus there appears to be a threshold requirement for membrane scission, even when tension is unphysiologically high.

The results also showed greater number of persistent clathrin-coated structures in cells treated with hyperosmotic medium (n = 1746, from five cells) than in cells treated with hypo-osmotic medium (n = 312, from five cells) or kept in iso-osmotic conditions (n = 260, from five cells), consistent with the known inhibition of clathrin-mediated endocytosis (Heuser and Anderson, 1989; Morlot et al., 2012) associated with accumulation of clathrin-coated micro cages at the plasma membrane (Heuser and Anderson, 1989) induced by transient hyperosmotic treatment. We detected a variable number of dynamins; the amount often fluctuates, without associated pinching (unpublished data).

**Effect of dynamin depletion**

Complete elimination of dynamin2 by disruption of all dynamin2 alleles showed that its presence is essential for budding of endocytic clathrin-coated vesicles (Liu et al., 2008). Accordingly, we found that dynamin depletion in SUM-Dyn2 cells by RNA interference (RNAi) treatment for 5 d hindered clathrin-dependent uptake of transferrin (Figure 8A). We inferred that depletion was incomplete because the fluorescence intensity of dynamin2-EGFP remaining in the cytosol was 25 ± 10% (average ± SD, 10 cells) and because a small fraction of dynamic pits remained that contained both clathrin and dynamin2-EGFP. Under these conditions of partial depletion, we asked what would be the number of dynamins required for coated-vesicle budding. We analyzed 97 events in 10 cells and found that ~50% of the budding coated pits had no detectable recruitment during the first phase and on average recruited 28 ± 10 dynamins (Figure 8, B and C); the distribution of the total number of dynamins at the time of pinching (Figure 8, D and E) averaged at 32 ± 13 molecules. The results suggest that a very small number of dynamins in the first phase of recruitment is enough to allow the pit to mature and that 26–28 dynamins (one rung) are sufficient for membrane scission.

**Preferential recruitment of dynamin dimers to coated pits**

Using a TIRF configuration calibrated from single-molecule counting as previously described (Cocucci et al., 2012), we followed the accumulation of dynamin2-EGFP into coated pits at the bottom surface of SUM-Dyn2 cells. We acquired a rapid time series lasting ~20 s, with 60-ms exposure/frame at an interval of 110 ms. This protocol minimized photobleaching to not more than 20% toward the end of the time series. We analyzed 23 traces from five cells selected to have relatively low amplitude and therefore show phase 1 of dynamin recruitment. We found consecutive stepwise intensity increments of variable magnitude and a dwell time of 1.06 ± 0.57 s (Figure 9A). The number of dynamin2-EGFP molecules recruited during each of the steps was obtained by fitting the intensity distributions with different models that took into account the dynamin2 substitution by dynamin2-EGFP (98%) and alternative contributions of monomer, dimer, trimer, and so on of dynamin2-EGFP during the steps of recruitment (see Materials and Methods).

The model that gave the best fit, based on a Bayesian information criterion (BIC; Jaqaman and Danuser, 2006; see Materials and Methods; Figure 9B) had a dimer as the principal recruitment species, with events corresponding to addition of one (8%), two (49%), four (26%), six (6%), and eight (11%) dynamin molecules. The fit was performed using the ratio of dynamin2-EGFP to untagged dynamin of 49:1, corresponding to the experimental value from Western blot analysis of a large pool of cells (Figure 2C). We found very poor fits with calculations that assumed significantly different recruitment models (Figure 9B). We conclude that a dimer is the principal species that incorporates into a coated pit; we detected some
steps of four, six, and eight within the 110-ms time resolution of our measurements, but we interpret these as two, three, or four dimers associating in rapid succession. Because photobleaching set a limit of ~20 s for our time series, we could not follow early and late stages of a single coated pit. Dynamin accumulation was very rapid for events with high fluorescence intensities, which presumably corresponded to the burst phase, and we could not determine a step size with the available time resolution. We further conclude that monomers barely contribute and that there is no preference for a tetramer in the initial step.

**DISCUSSION**

Our analysis of dynamin recruitment during assembly of endocytic clathrin-coated pits yields two principal conclusions. First, dynamin dimers are the preferred assembly units. Second, accumulation of ~26 dynamin molecules (~13 dimers) at the neck of a budding vesicle is enough to drive scission. A single turn of the helical sheath formed in the presence of nonhydrolyzable GTP analogues thus appears to be both necessary and sufficient for membrane fission.

We resolved recruitment into an early, gradual phase, which parallels growth of the clathrin coat, and a late, burst phase, which accompanies scission of the coated vesicle neck. The burst invariably leads to uncoating of the budded vesicle. Recruitment is a succession of consecutive steps—usually arrival together of 2 dynamins (one dimer), less frequently of 4, and rarely of >4. Infrequently, we detect arrival of monomers. The distribution of total accumulated dynamin molecules peaks at ~40 (20 dimers), with a peak of ~26 if we count just the burst. In essentially no cases do we detect more than a total of ~80 (with a maximum for the bursts of ~52). There was no relationship between the number of accumulated dynamins and the lifetime of the pits. Our analysis, based on data representing >426 pits in five SUM159 (SUM-Dyn2) and 337 pits in three SK-MEL-2 (hCLTA2/DNM2E1) cells edited in both alleles of dynamin2 to express dynamin2-EGFP, showed a continuous distribution in the amount of dynamin recruited at the time of budding. Data obtained from a significantly smaller set (40 pits in three DNM2E1 cells gene-edited in both alleles of dynamin2 to express dynamin2-EGFP) suggested that the recruitment of dynamin was quantized at the time of budding, with an average of 24 dynamins in 50% of the pits, an average of 44 dynamins in 39% of the pits, and 77 dynamins in the remaining 9% (Grassart et al., 2014). We believe that the apparently quantized recruitment is a result of the very small size of the data set, as we found a continuous distribution from a significantly larger data set obtained with the same parental cells (Figure 6).

In cells depleted of dynamin by RNAi, the distribution peaks at 26–28, with the burst accounting for nearly all of the recruited dynamin. These results, when combined with published biochemical data, are at odds with models in which the forces driving membrane fission come from concerted conformational changes in a dynamin collar based on the single-start helix generated by in vitro assembly (Warnock et al., 1996; Smirnova et al., 1999; Stowell et al., 1999; Praefcke and McMahon, 2004; Bashkirov et al., 2008); they favor instead a role for GTP hydrolysis and conformational change at or near the leading edge of a dynamin assembly (Morlot et al., 2012; Shnyrova et al., 2013). It is possible that the long-term depletion of dynamin2 by the small interfering RNA (siRNA) treatment might increase the expression of other proteins with compensatory activity for membrane scission, thereby reducing the dependence on dynamin. A compensatory fission activity was observed in vitro using tubular lipid templates exposed to dynamin and nonphysiological amounts (micromolar) of BAR domain–containing proteins, which presumably drove membrane tubulation (Neumann and Schmid, 2013). In vivo, where neck formation is driven primarily by the assembly of the clathrin coat, most of the budding coated pits detected in the dynamin2-depleted cells recruited 26–28 dynamin2 molecules, the same as the threshold value observed for pits in cells expressing normal amounts of dynamin2. Thus we believe that a compensatory mechanism is unlikely to have affected the number of dynamin2 molecules recruited under conditions of siRNA treatment.

A dynamin dimer is the preferred assembly unit

In vitro measurements using chemical cross-linking or sedimentation equilibrium show that soluble dynamin is an equilibrium mixture of monomers, dimers, and tetramers (Binns et al., 1999), with a preponderance of dimers at 60 nM (Tuma and Collins, 1995) and of tetramers at 1 μM (Hinshaw and Schmid, 1995; Muhlberg et al., 1997; Ramachandran et al., 2009). We do not have a measurement of the
Models for the scission mechanism

What constraints on a picture of dynamin-generated scission do our data impose? We consider the helical cryo-EM reconstruction of a GMPPCP-stabilized dynamin assembly as the most likely model for the initial state of a dynamin collar at the neck of a coated pit. Fitting models derived from x-ray crystal structures into the cryo-EM map (Chappie et al., 2011) shows that one turn of the prominent spiral of density on the outside of the tube contains between 13 and 14 dynamin dimers, with their GTPase heads projecting alternately in opposite directions along the helix axis. If dynamin assembly proceeds by successive addition of dimers along this helical path, head–head contacts (and hence stimulated GTPase activity) will begin to form only during assembly of the second turn of the single-start helix. More specifically, head–head contacts are between dimers i and i + 12. Our data then show that accumulation of even a small segment of the second turn can lead to scission.
At intracellular GTP concentrations, essentially all the free dynamin will have GTP in the nucleotide-binding site. The duration of the dynamin burst in our experiments is <10 s. The rate of assembly is therefore >3 dimers/s—somewhat faster than the stimulated GTP hydrolysis rate (~1 s⁻¹; i.e., a lifetime of ~2 s for a dimer loaded with two GTPs). Thus, if assembly follows the principal single-start helix in the GMPPCP sheath, part of a second turn can form before any of the contacting pairs of GTPase domains have hydrolyzed their GTPase activity. Any process requiring a number of successive steps will be more sensitive to poisoning of any one of those steps than will a concerted process, which can generally bring along with it changes in any inactive but still compliant components. Thus we expect a progressive twist mechanism to be more sensitive to introduction of GTPase heads that cannot pair functionally with another GTPase one helical turn away than a concerted contractile mechanism.

Any twist model for constriction must include a mechanism to prevent the membrane neck from expanding back against the dynamin collar. That is, the collar must retain its integrity, even if one turn slides against another. Concerted GTPase activity throughout the region in which one turn overlaps the next could cause the structure to pass through a transition point in which weak GTPase domain contacts would allow the membrane and collar to spring back. Uncoordinated GTP hydrolysis implies that transient instability of one interturn contact will not disengage the entire assembly.

Studies of dynamin activity on membrane tubules in vitro show that scission occurs at the edge of an extended dynamin sheath, where an abrupt change in membrane curvature alters the membrane elastic energy (Morlot et al., 2012; Shnyrova et al., 2013). A bead attached to the sheath rotates with respect to the membrane tubule, and measurements of the corresponding torque on the membrane indicate that the forces involved are strong enough to overcome the barrier to hemifission, the likely intermediate in a leakage-free process (Bashkirov et al., 2008; Morlot et al., 2012). These observations imply a change in the helical parameters of the dynamin assembly at the edge of the sheath, but they do not require a concerted change throughout its length. Indeed, the rate of tubule breakage is independent of sheath length, over a range from 150 nm to 10 μm, indicating that whatever conformational changes occur are probably confined to the edge (Morlot et al., 2012). A mechanism in which GTP hydrolysis generates constriction by a motor-like mechanism, with one or more dynamin dimers at the edge of a
sheath “walking” along those in the next turn, is analogous to a propagating dislocation at the edge of a two-dimensional crystal. Contacts between heads in the GTP-bound state (represented by GMPPCP) are weaker than those in the transition state (represented by GDP-AlF$_4^−$)(Chappie et al., 2011), and the conformational change on passage of one or more paired heads from a substrate-bound conformation to a transition-state conformation might in principle drive a shift in register of the remaining pairs in the overlap region. Available structures do not yet allow us to decide on the plausibility of this sort of model—for example, whether the “swing” of the BSE could move one turn a reasonable distance with respect to another in a zone of partial overlap. A propagating dislocation model is nonetheless fully compatible with our finding that one complete turn of the dynamin helix will drive budding of a coated pit, because it suggests that the mechanism of scission at the edge of sheath is essentially the same as scission by a one-turn collar.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Reagents
Human SK-MEL-2 cells and the corresponding gene-edited hCLTA$_{EN}$/DNM2$_{EN}$ cells were a kind gift of D. Drubin (University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA); the alleles of dynamin2 and clathrin light chain A in hCLTA$_{EN}$/DNM2$_{EN}$ were replaced with dynamin2 fused at its C-terminus to EGFP and clathrin light chain A fused at its C-terminus to RFP, respectively. J. Brugge (Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA) kindly provided the human SUM159 cells. The mammalian expression vector mCherry-LCa based on pmCherry (Clontech, Mountain View, CA) was made by fusing mCherry to the N-terminus of rat brain clathrin light chain A.

Mouse monoclonal antibody against dynamin1 (Clone D5; Oncogene Research Products, San Diego, CA), goat polyclonal antibody against dynamin2 (C-18; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX), and horseradish peroxidase–conjugated secondary antibodies (GE Healthcare, Little Chalfont, United Kingdom, or Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) were used for Western blot analysis.

Biotinylated fibronectin was prepared by 1-h incubation at room temperature of 0.2 μM fibronectin (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) with 1 μM NHS-LC-Biotin (Pierce, Rockford, IL) freshly made in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), followed by overnight dialysis (Slide-A-Lyzer, minidialysis unit; size cutoff, 10$^4$ Da; Thermo Scientific, Barrington, IL) at 4°C against filtered PBS. Biotinylated fibronectin was stored at −20°C in the presence of 20% glycerol.
FIGURE 10: Proposed models for dynamin-mediated scission. (A) Isotropic contraction model requiring close to two turns of the basic helix. Consecutive cycles of GTPase activation between domains phasing opposing rungs provide the power stroke that ultimately compresses the spiral to reach conditions of membrane hemifission and eventual membrane scission. (Adapted from Faelber et al., 2011.) (B) Circumferential twist model proposed in this study, in which two dimers at the leading edge of a dynamin rung interact through their opposing GTPase domains (yellow). Activation of the GTPase activity induces a local conformational change—in effect, a power stroke that locally tightens the approaching ends of the assembled rung. To this effect, arrival of a dynamin dimer (green) to one of the rung ends (yellow) results in the GTPase activation and conformational change of the opposing domains (green and red) associated with the next power stroke.

Chemicals were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich unless specified otherwise.

Cell handling

All cells were grown and imaged at 37°C and 5% CO₂. SUM159 cells were grown in DMEM/F12/Glutamax (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY), supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 U/ml penicillin and streptomycin (Life Technologies), 1 μg/ml hydrocortisone (H-4001; Sigma-Aldrich), 5 μg/ml insulin (128-100; Cell Applications, San Diego, CA), and 10 mM 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), pH 7.4. Sum-Dyn2 cells stably expressing mCherry-LCa were obtained by transfection. hCLTA (dnm2) cells were grown in DMEM/F12/Glutamax supplemented with 10% FBS and 100 U/ml penicillin and streptomycin. Cells (2 ml of medium containing 4 × 10⁴ cells) were plated on top of a coverslip in a six-well plate and imaged 12–24 h after plating.

Gene editing

SUM159 cells were gene-edited to replace dynamin2 with dynamin2 fused at its C-terminus to EGFP using a TALEN-based protocol (Sanjana et al., 2012). The upstream targeting sequence 5′-TCCCT-GCTGACTAGGCCTC-3′ overlapped the dynamin2 TAG stop codon (underlined), whereas the downstream targeting sequence 5′-TGGCTGAGGCCCCCGAGA-3′ was located 13 nucleotides downstream (Figure 1A).

The “donor construct” used as template for the homologous recombination step was generated by fusion of two ~800-nucleotide fragments of genomic DNA upstream and downstream of the stop codon of dynamin2 and the open reading frame of EGFP into the pCR8/GW TOPO vector (Life Technologies). The genomic fragments were obtained using two independent PCR amplification reactions from DNA extracted from SUM159 cells using the QiaAmp DNA mini kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA); the fragments obtained with primers F1-R1 and F3-R3 spanned ~800 nucleotides upstream and 800 nucleotides downstream of the dynamin2 stop codon. The open reading frame encoding EGFP was obtained by PCR using primers F2-R2 from an expression plasmid vector. The PCR products were purified, mixed and used for overlap PCR amplification using primers F1 and R3. The resulting 2300-nucleotide product was introduced into pCR8/GW TOPO by TA ligation cloning and verified by DNA sequencing.

The sequence of the primers (Integrated DNA Technologies, Coralville, IA) was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyn2 up</td>
<td>F1 GAGCGGTGTTCGACAGCAGTCCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyn2 up</td>
<td>R1 GTCCGAGCAGGATGGCTCGGCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyn2 EGFP</td>
<td>F2 GCCGAGCCATCCCTGCTGACGatccacgg-gtgcaccCTG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyn2 EGFP</td>
<td>R2 CCGAGGTAGCGCCTTGAGCCAGGCT-tactgtacagctgcctag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyn2 down</td>
<td>F3 GGGCGGTGTCTCTCGGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyn2 down</td>
<td>R3 GAATAACAGAGTGCCAGGCACTTACAG</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SUM159 cells were cotransfected with 600 ng each of the upstream and downstream targeting sequences and the pCR8/GW vector containing the donor construct dissolved in a total volume of 250 μl of OptiMEM (Life Technologies) into which 5.4 μl of TransIT 2020 Transfection Reagent (Mirus Bio, Madison, WI) was then added for a 15-min incubation at room temperature; the transfection mixture was added dropwise to 1.5 × 10⁶ SUM159 cells plated the day before in six-well plates containing 1.5 ml of complete medium.

Identification of cells gene-edited in both alleles for dynamin2-EGFP took ~3 wk and was carried out by a combination of cell sorting as follows: transfected cells were transferred from the single well dish into a T175 dish and subjected to fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) upon reaching confluency (~10 × 10⁶ cells). FACs was carried out using a FACSAria 2-SORP (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) instrument equipped with a 300-nm, 488-nm laser and a 70-μm nozzle; cells were detached by trypsinization, centrifuged briefly at 400 × g, resuspended in 2 ml of PBS, and filtered through a 40-μm sterile cell strainer (BD Biosciences). Approximately 10⁴ of SUM159 cells (1%) showing a fluorescence signal significantly higher
than that of control nontransfected cells were sorted and grown to confluency in a T175 flask; these cells were subjected to a second round of FACS, and ~5% (those with the highest fluorescence signal) were isolated, expanded in a T175 flask, and frozen. Generation of clonal lines for cells gene-edited in both alleles for dynamin2-EGFP expression was carried out by single-cell flow cytometry sorting in a 96-well plate and then maintained in 12-well plates and split 1:6 at the time they reached confluency. Identification of clone D3, here-with named SUM-Dyn2, with both alleles modified to express dynamin2-EGFP was done by genomic PCR amplification from genomic DNA purified with the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (Qiagen) using GoTaq Polymerase (Promega, Madison, WI) and the forward 5’-GT-
CACAAGCAGGGCGAGATT-3’ and reverse 5’-CAGCGTTAAGGAA-GAGGCCA-3’ primers. These two primers map in the genomic sequence of dynamin2 in the region close to the stop codon: the amplification wild-type dynamin2 corresponds to a 395-base pair product, whereas insertion of EGFP results in a 1130-nucleotide product. Expression of dynamin2-EGFP instead of dynamin2 was confirmed by Western blot analysis.

Glass coverslip preparation
Glass coverslips (#1.5; Warner Instruments, Hamden, CT) were cleaned and then coated with a copolymer of poly-L-lysine (PLL) and biotinylated poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG; Susos AG, Dübendorf, Switzerland) as described (Böcking et al., 2011; Cocucci et al., 2012). These PEG-modified coverslips were coated with fibronectin and used to plate cells imaged with TIRF microscopy. Clean coverslips without the PEG modification were used to plate cells imaged with spinning-disk fluorescence microscopy. Clean coverslips were also used to capture dynamin2-EGFP molecules and then used to calibrate the fluorescence intensity signal of single molecules of EGFP visualized by TIRF or spinning-disk fluorescence microscopy; diluted cytosol containing dynamin2-EGFP was placed on clean coverslips immediately after a 3-min glow discharge period at 50 mA (Electron Microscopy Science, Hatfield, PA).

Cell extracts and Western blotting
Cytosolic extracts were prepared from bovine brain (Boll et al., 1996) or from three 10-cm dishes containing SUM-Dyn2 or hCLTA29 DNMT2 protein. Cells grown to confluency. Cells were washed three times in PBS and solubilized at 4°C for 5 min in 300 μl of 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 15 mM MgCl2, 1 mM ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid, 10% glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, and a protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche, Branford, CT); nuclei were removed by low-speed centrifugation (800 × g, 5 min, 4°C, Centrifuge 5417R; Eppendorf, Hauppauge, NY). Western blot analysis was carried out as described (Cocucci et al., 2012).

Transferrin uptake by flow cytometry
SUM159 cells, plated in 12-well plates and grown to 80% confluency in PBS and incubated for 10 min with 5 μg/ml Transferrin-Alexa Fluor 647 (transferrin-A647; Life Technologies) at 4 or 37°C. After incubation, the plates were cooled on ice, rinsed with ice-chilled PBS, and briefly incubated or not twice with 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM MgCl2, 0.125 mM CaCl2, and 0.1 M glycine, pH 2.5, to remove the surface-bound transferrin-A647. The cells were then resuspended for 3 min at 37°C by treatment with 0.05% trypsin-EDTA (Life Technologies), rinsed with 700 μl SUM media, and resuspended in 200 μl of PBS containing 1% bovine serum albumin and 0.5 mM EDTA at 4°C. The amount of transferrin associated with each cell, reflecting the extent of endocytosis, was determined by flow cytometry as the mean fluorescence intensity of transferrin-A647 after the acid wash using the 633-nm laser line of the FASCSCanto2 (BD Biosciences).

Depletion of dynamin2 by siRNA treatment and selection of cells for visualization
siRNA treatment of SUM-Dyn2 cells was carried out by transfection of cells grown in six-well plates to a density of 80%. We used 20 nM siRNA (Dharmacon, Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh PA) of sequence 5’-GACAUGAUCCUGAUCUAU-3’ or a scrambled negative control for transfection with Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (Life Technologies). The day after transfection, the cells were trypsinized and replated at ~20% confluency in six-well plates and allowed to grow for additional 3 d, after which ~50 × 10^6 cells were plated onto coverslips placed in a six-well plate and imaged 24 h later.

Before imaging, the coverslip was placed for 10 min on a temperature- and humidity-controlled microscope stage containing 1 ml of prewarmed MEMx without phenol red (Gibco, Langley, OK) supplemented with 1% FBS to allow temperature equilibration to 37°C. At this point, transferrin-A647 was added at 5 μg/ml and cells incubated for 7 min. Cells with normal or depleted levels of dynamin2-EGFP were selected for imaging as follows: cells with normal levels of dynamin showed active coated-pit dynamics and accumulation of transferrin in endosomes; cells depleted of dynamin were impaired in coated-pit dynamics at the cell surface together with increased fluorescence intensity of the clathrin structures, decrease of the cytosolic diffuse signal of dynamin2-EGFP, and accumulation of fluorescence transferrin at the cell surface. Western blot analysis of dynamin2 levels in cells treated with siRNA was not deemed informative as a way to determine the overall efficiency of dynamin2 depletion because <10% of the cells showed full loss of active pit dynamics and associated inhibition of transferrin uptake.

Osmotic shock
Cells were subjected to a brief, 10-min incubation with iso-osmotic, hypo-osmotic, or hyper-osmotic medium, followed by acquisition in the same medium of a 200-s time series using spinning-disk confocal microscopy consisting of 200 frames acquired every second. Hypo-osmotic medium was prepared by mixing one volume of MEMx without phenol red (Gibco) containing 1% FBS with water also containing 1% FBS. Hyper-osmotic medium was made by dissolving sucrose to 0.25 M in MEMx without phenol red containing 1% FBS.

Live-cell imaging and fluorescence calibration
Spinning-disk confocal fluorescence microscopy and TIRF microscopy were done using Marianas-based systems (Intelligent Imaging Innovations, Denver, CO). Both systems were controlled with SlideBook V5.0 (Intelligent Imaging) operating under Windows 7 on a computer with 12 GB of RAM (Dell, Round Rock, TX). The spinning-disk confocal microscopy system was based on a fully enclosed, environmentally temperature controlled Axiovert 200M microscope equipped with a 100×/1.4 numerical aperture objective (Carl Zeiss Microimaging, Thornwood, NY), a CSU-22 spinning-disc confocal head (Yokogawa Electric, Tokyo, Japan) modified with a photon expansion Borealis upgrade (Andor, Belfast, UK), and computer-controlled piezo-Z stage equipped with a linear X&Y encoder (Applied Scientific Instruments, Eugene, OR). A 1.5× magnification lens placed in front of the cooled electron multiplication charge-coupled device (CCD) camera (QuantEM 512SC, Photometrics, Tucson, AZ) provided a final pixel size corresponding to 100 nm of image. The excitation was provided by solid-state lasers operating at
The TIRF microscopy imaging system was as described (Cocucci et al., 2012), except that the spherical aberration correction system was replaced by a 2x magnification lens placed in front of the CCD camera, such that the final pixel size corresponded to 80 nm of image. The incidence angle of the excitation light on the coverslip was adjusted to generate an evanescent field with a penetration depth of ~100–200 nm. The illumination power at the back aperture of the objective was 3.6 mW at 491 nm, 3.4 mW at 561 nm, and 1.7 mW at 660 nm. Time series were acquired every 1 s, with an exposure of 30 ms/frame unless otherwise indicated.

Glass coverslips with plated cells were washed with sterile PBS, placed in an Attofluor Cell Chamber (Invitrogen), and layered with 1 ml of prewarmed MEMx without phenol red ( Gibco) supplemented with 1% FBS. The chamber was then placed into a heated sample holder (20/20 Technology, Wilmington, NC) placed inside the environmentally controlled chamber of each microscope.

Image analysis
The preferential assembly unit of cytosolic dynamin was determined in SUM-Dyn2 cells as described (Cocucci et al., 2012; Kural et al., 2012). Cytosol extracts from SUM-Dyn2 were used to determine the fluorescence intensity of a single molecule of EGFP by single-step photobleaching under conditions of continuous TIRF or spinning-disk fluorescence illumination (Cocucci et al., 2012; Kural et al., 2012). The cytosol extract was diluted ~1000 times in PBS and then placed on top of a freshly glow-discharged glass coverslip for 5 min. The samples were subjected to continuous illumination, using 60-ms or 2-s exposure/frame for TIRF or spinning-disk confocal microscopy, respectively. The fluorescence intensity of diffraction-limited spots profiles was determined by summing the intensities in a 5 × 5-pixel region centered on the spot subtracted from the local background (TIRF) or as the cumulative intensity distribution is calculated as

\[
f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{n_{\text{max}}} f(n) \left[ 1 + \text{erf} \left( \frac{x - (\mu n)}{\sigma \sqrt{2n}} \right) \right]
\]

where \( n_{\text{max}} \) is the maximum number of fluorophores in \( f(k) \) and \( \mu \) and \( \sigma \) are the mean and SD of the intensity of a single molecule, respectively; the values of \( \mu \) and \( \sigma \) were obtained from the single-molecule dynamin2-EGFP calibration. During the fit of \( F \) to the measured cumulative intensity distributions, the parameter \( a_i \) was estimated for a given configuration of the assembly unit of dynamin (e.g., monomer, dimer, tetramer, hexamer, and octamer). Different models were created by the iterative addition of components to the simplest possible initial description (e.g., one monomer is recruited during each step, or monomer is the only oligomeric state present in the cytosol). Selection of the best combination of models was based on the BIC used to prevent overfitting of the data (Jaqaman and Danuser, 2006). The BIC with the lowest value was the best descriptor of the data; it defines an optimal trade-off between the likelihood of a model and the number of parameters used in the model description. Its value decreased with the model likelihood and increased with the number of model parameters used to fit the data.

Independent confirmation for the extent of substitution determined by Western blot analysis from SUM-Dyn2 cell extracts was obtained by comparing mathematical models of different dynamin2 assembly units (monomer, dimer, tetramer, combinations of dimers and tetramers, etc.) and variable substitution with the experimental data from the SUM-Dyn2 cells used to determine the preferential assembly unit of dynamin; the BIC was then used to search for the model that would best fit the experimental data.

The amount of dynamin recruited to coated pits was determined in SUM-Dyn2 and hCLTA2DNM2 cells from data obtained by spinning-disk confocal fluorescence microscopy using the cmeAnalysis software with clathrin as the “master” and dynamin as the “slave” (Aguet et al., 2013). Parameters used for the detector were Sigma, 1.1, and Alpha, 0.05; valid tracking was constrained to objects containing less than two gap lengths, at least five frames in length, and with <3-pixel shift between consecutive frames. Clathrin traces >25 s in duration were binned as valid coated pits, whereas shorter ones were classified as abortive pits. Clathrin traces present during the full duration of the time series were classified as persistent coated plaques. Not included in the analysis were objects rapidly appearing or disappearing and objects whose dynamics were truncated by the initiation of end of the time series. All objects reported in this study were validated by visual inspection; this verification was necessary because the fluorescence signal elicited by mCherry-LCa or by LCa-RFP was not strong enough for reliable automatic selection.

The number of dynamin2-EGFPs recruited to a coated-pit spot was obtained from the fluorescence intensity of dynamin2-EGFP on the diffraction-limited spot calibrated by the mean intensity of single dynamin2-EGFP obtained by the single-step photobleaching determination. The number of recruited dynamin2 molecules was then calculated by taking into account the extent of substitution estimated by Western blot analysis (98% in SUM-Dyn2 cells, 50% in SUM-Dyn2 cells).
hCLTA1/DNM2(EN) cells). The data are presented as histograms and as cumulative intensity distributions; the estimated error associated with the determination of the number of dynamins shown in the cumulative intensity distribution plot corresponds to the range between 5th and 95th percentiles of the data defined by convolving the binomial distribution function accounting for the extent of sub-stellation and the normal distribution of the fluorescence intensity of single dynamin2-EGFPs.

The total number of recruited dynamins is the number measured at the time the coated pit fully formed; it represents the total accumulation due to the first and second recruitment phases. The number of dynamins recruited during the second phase was calculated by subtracting the total fluorescence intensity from the average value obtained from three consecutive frames at 9, 10, and 11 s before the peak value at the end of coated-pit formation.

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REFERENCES


