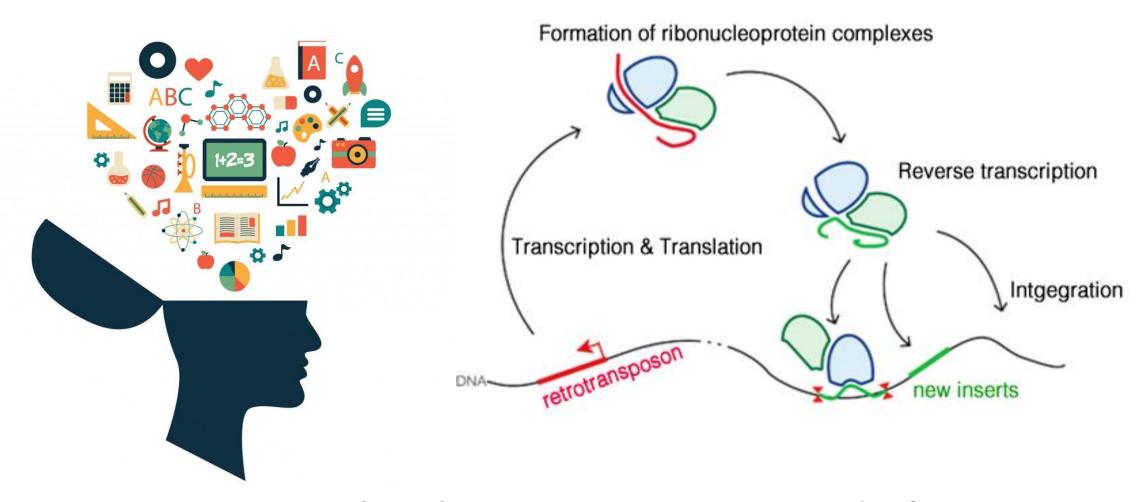
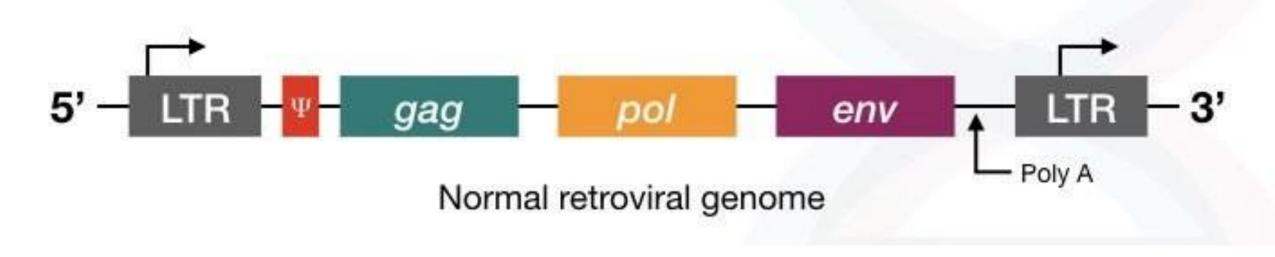


### **How is Information Stored in the Brain?**



Retrotransposons store long-lasting genetic memory and information

### What does a basic retrovirus look like?



An RNA virus that inserts a DNA copy into a host's genome

**Gag = Capsid proteins** 

Pol = Replication machinery and Reverse Transcriptase

**Env = Protective lipid envelope** 

### What is Arc?

**Predicted MA** 

**CA-NTD** 

**CA-CTD** 

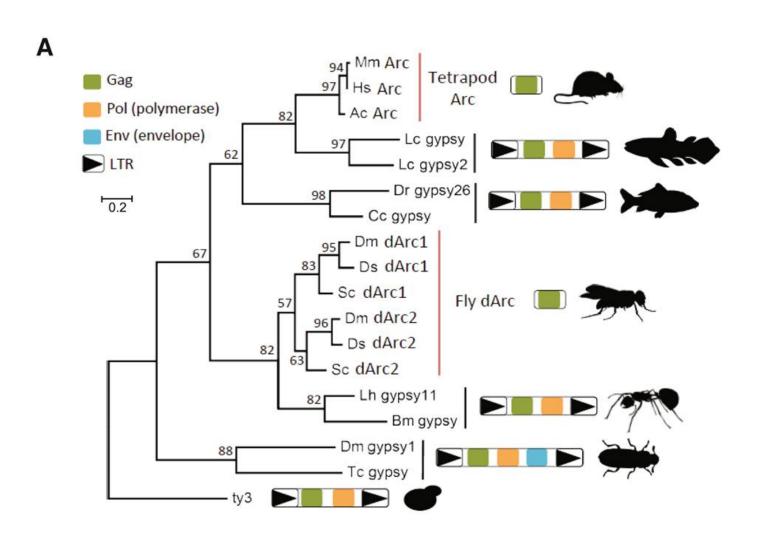
A neuronal gene essential for memory and synaptic plasticity

MA = Matrix

**CA-NTD** = Capsid N-terminal domain

**CA-CTD = Capsid C-terminal domain** 

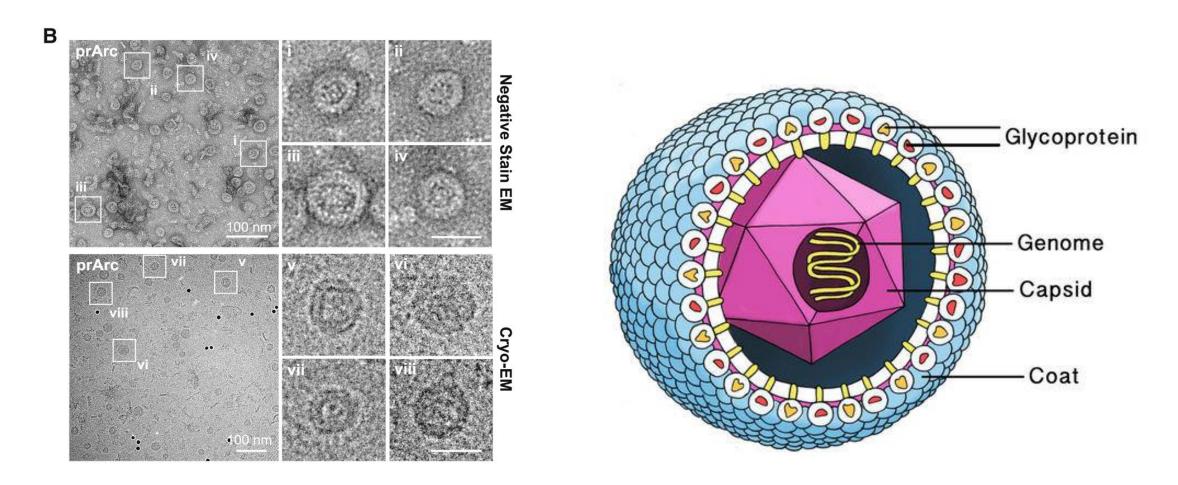
### What are the evolutionary origins of Arc?



Ty3/gypsy retrotransposons!

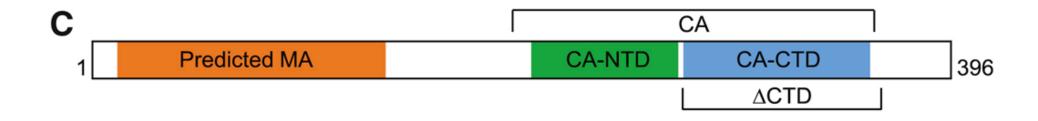
Retroviral Gag domain!

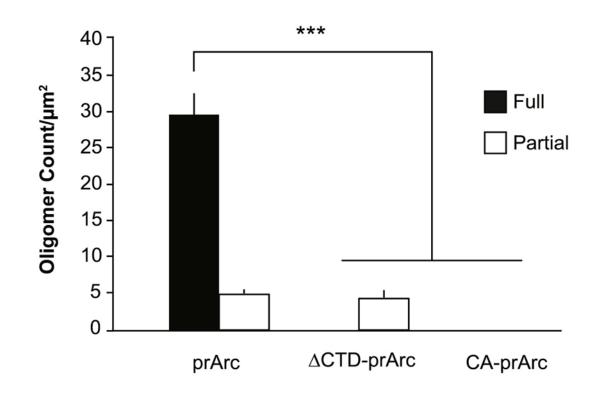
### Does Arc protein self-assemble into virus-like capsids?



Viral capsid-like, double shell protein formations are seen in purified Arc

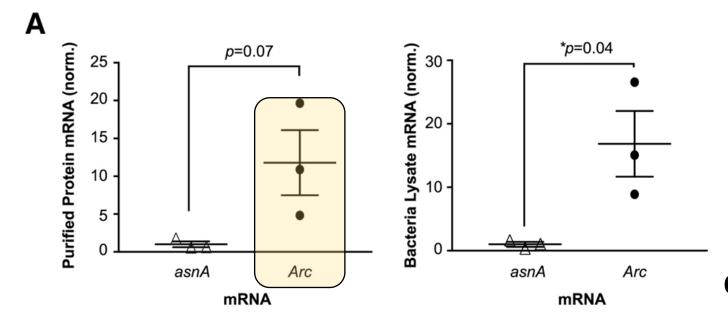
### Is the CA-CTD Region Necessary for Capsid Assembly?





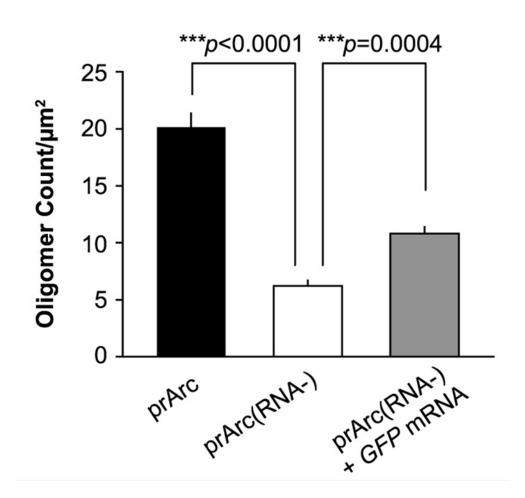
Double-shelled capsids cannot form when the CTD is deleted

### Does Arc bind and encapsulate mRNA?



Arc generally binds and encapsulates mRNA depending on stoichiometry and protects is from degradation

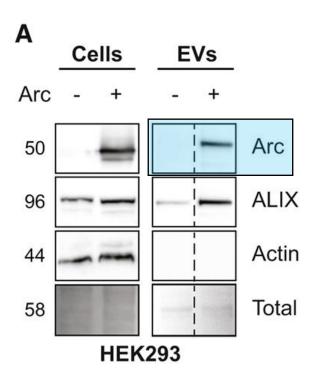
### Does Arc require RNA for proper assembly?



Stripping of RNA bases from RNA decreased overall proper capsid formation

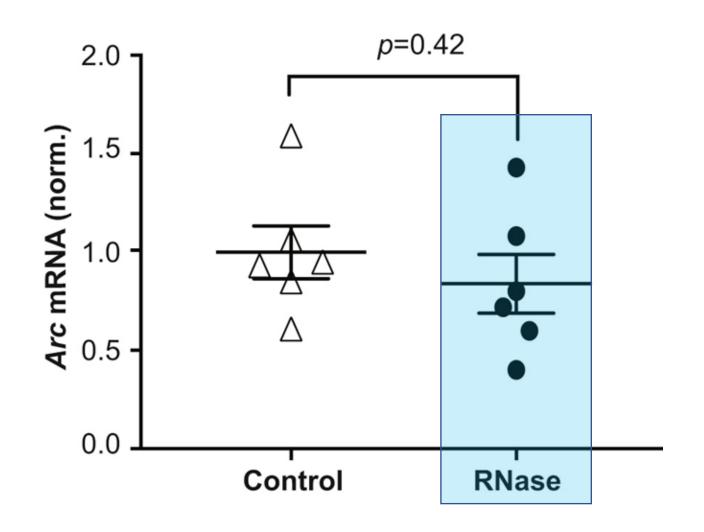
Addition of general mRNA increases proper capsid formation

## Is Arc mRNA found in extracellular vesicles (EVs) outside of the neuron?



Arc mRNA is found in extracellular vesicles. Amount decreases when CTD is altered

## Do EVs degrade outside of the neuron?



No, the mRNA within stays stable!

# Can Arc transfer mRNA through encapsulated mRNA or arc-containing EVs?

A Transfected (Donor) Cells

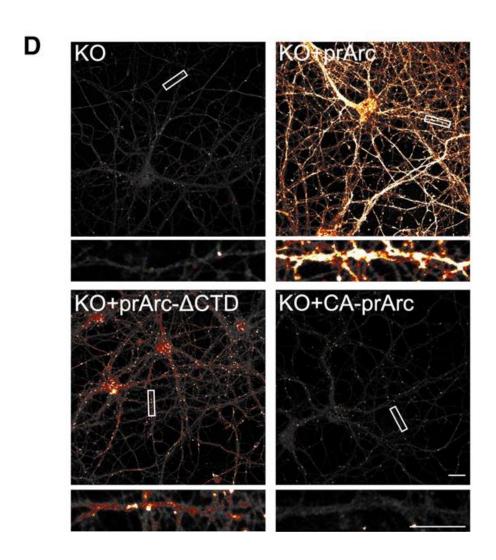
Transferred (Recipient) Cells

INCGFF

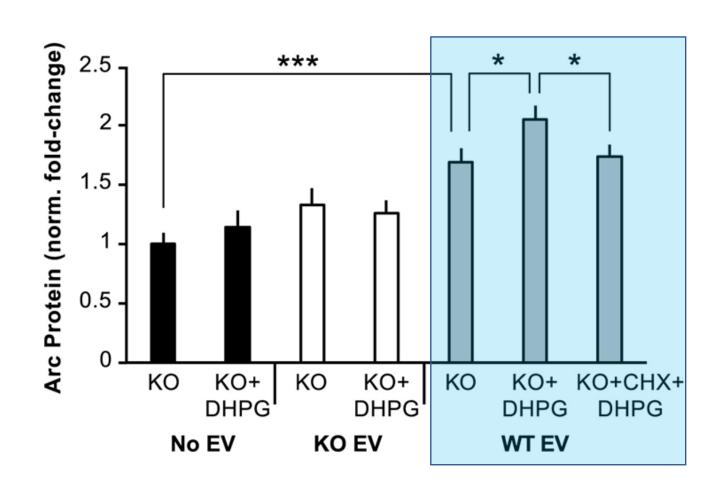
/c-Arc

FP-Arc

### Is Arc capsid required for neuron uptake?



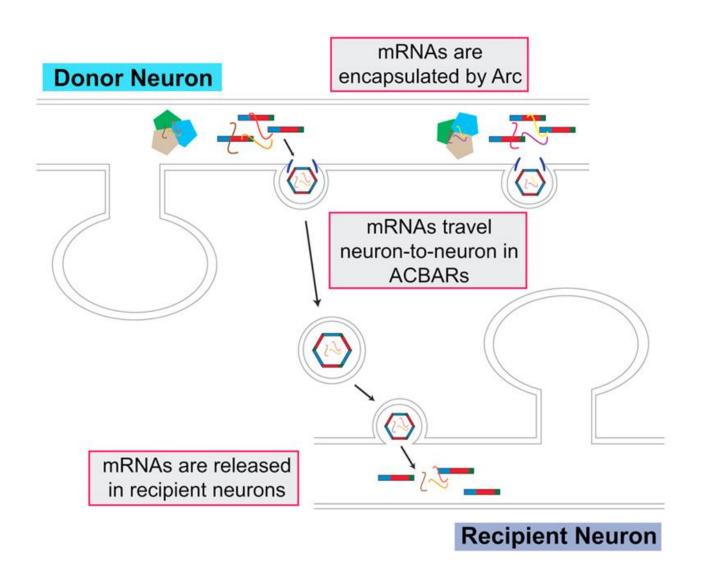
## Is Arc transferred mRNA available in the neurons for translation?



Induction with DHPG increases translation of Arc mRNA in recipient neurons

Repression with CHX decreases translation

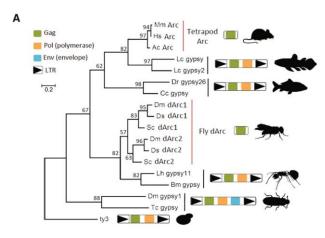
### How does Arc work in the brain?



## Arc is similar to a retrovirus

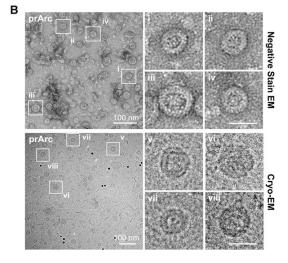
ACBARs = Arc Capsids
Bearing Any RNA

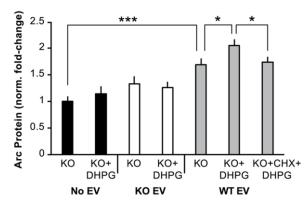
### Summary



Arc exhibits similar properties to retroviral Gag proteins

Arc forms virus-like capsids



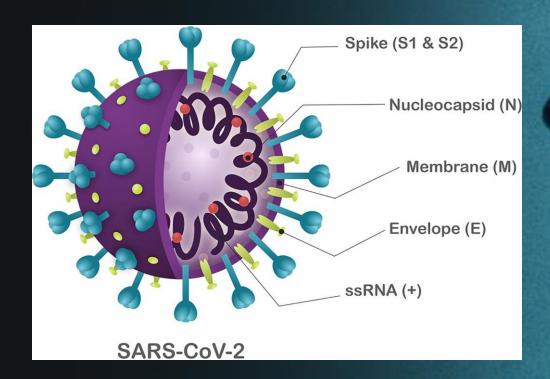


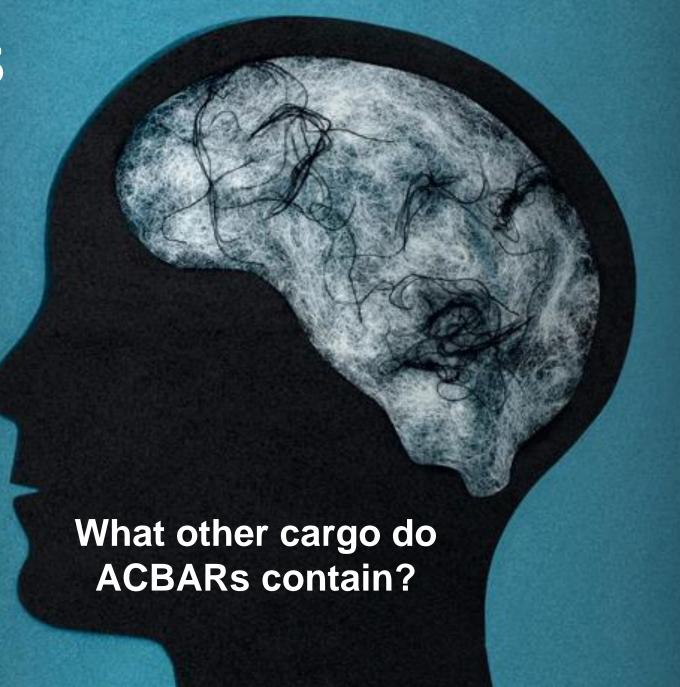
These capsids transfer mRNA across cells, implicating Arc in long-term information storage

### Questions?



### **Future Directions**





#### References

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#### Images:

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