

Article

Mutated Channelrhodopsins with Increased Sodium and Calcium Permeability

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Featured Application: This study provides optogenetic tools with superior photocurrent amplitudes and high Na^+ and Ca^{2+} conductance.

Abstract: (1) Background: After the discovery and application of *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* channelrhodopsins, the optogenetic toolbox has been greatly expanded with engineered and newly discovered natural channelrhodopsins. However, channelrhodopsins of higher Ca^{2+} conductance or more specific ion permeability are in demand. (2) Methods: In this study, we mutated the conserved aspartate of the transmembrane helix 4 (TM4) within Chronos and *PsChR* and compared them with published ChR2 aspartate mutants. (3) Results: We found that the ChR2 D156H mutant (XXM) showed enhanced Na^+ and Ca^{2+} conductance, which was not noticed before, while the D156C mutation (XXL) influenced the Na^+ and Ca^{2+} conductance only slightly. The aspartate to histidine and cysteine mutations of Chronos and *PsChR* also influenced their photocurrent, ion permeability, kinetics and light sensitivity. Most interestingly, *PsChR* D139H showed a much improved photocurrent, compared to wildtype, and even higher Na^+ selectivity to H^+ than XXM. *PsChR* D139H also showed a strongly enhanced Ca^{2+} conductance, more than 2-fold that of the CatCh. (4) Conclusions: We found that mutating the aspartate of the TM4 influences the ion selectivity of channelrhodopsins. With the large photocurrent and enhanced Na^+ selectivity and Ca^{2+} conductance, XXM and *PsChR* D139H are promising powerful optogenetic tools, especially for Ca^{2+} manipulation.

Keywords: optogenetics; channelrhodopsins; sodium; Calcium; DC gate

1. Introduction

Channelrhodopsins were first discovered and characterized from *C. reinhardtii* [1, 2]. After showing the light-switched large passive cation conductance in HEK293 and BHK cells by Nagel et al., the ChR2 (*C. reinhardtii* channelrhodopsin-2) was immediately applied in neuroscience by several independent groups for studies in hippocampal neurons [3, 4], *Caenorhabditis elegans* [5], inner retinal neurons [6] and PC12 cells [7]. H134R (histidine to arginine mutation at position 134) was the first ChR2 gain-of-function mutant which showed enhanced plasma membrane expression and larger stationary photocurrents in comparison to ChR2 wild type [5].

Other variants came out in rapid sequence, either of natural origin or mutated and engineered. The calcium translocating channelrhodopsin CatCh (a ChR2 leucine to cysteine mutation at position 132, L132C) showed improved Ca^{2+} conductivity together with a larger photocurrent and higher light sensitivity [8]. Newly discovered Chronos (*Stigeoclonium helveticum* channelrhodopsin = *ShChR*) and Chrimson (*CnChR1* from *Chlamydomonas noctigama*) showed faster channel closing and a red-shifted action spectrum, respectively [9]. An E90R (glutamate to arginine mutation at position 90) point mutation could extend the cation conductance of ChR2 to additional anion conductance [10]. Natural,

very specific anion conductive channelrhodopsins, *GtACR1* and *GtACR2* (*Guillardia theta* anion channelrhodopsin 1 and 2), were discovered afterwards [11].

Mutation of ChR2 C128 (cysteine at position 128) to threonine (T), alanine (A) and serine (S) slowed the closing kinetics dramatically [12, 13, 14]. Mutation of ChR2 D156 (cysteine at position 156) to alanine also decreased the closing kinetics [14]. Spectral studies suggested that a putative hydrogen bond between C128 and D156 could be an important structural determinant of the channel's closing reaction [14] or might represent the valve of the channel [15]. Thus, hydrogen bond-linked D156 and C128 was proposed as the putative gate buried in the membrane ("DC gate") [14, 15]. But the first channelrhodopsin structure was a chimaera (C1C2) of truncated ChR1 and ChR2 and the distances between C167 (corresponding to C128 in ChR2) and D195 (corresponding to D156 in ChR2) are too far away to be associated by a hydrogen bond [16]. However, the recently solved structure of wild type ChR2 revealed a water molecule between C128 and D156 to bridge them indeed by hydrogen bonds [17].

Mutation of the DC gate has a strong effect on the open channel lifetime. The ChR2 D156C (aspartate to cysteine mutation at position 134) mutant (XXL) generated very large photocurrents and is 1000-fold more light-sensitive than wildtype ChR2 in *Drosophila* larvae [18]. The ChR2 D156H (aspartate to histidine mutation at position 134) mutant (XXM) also showed a superior photo stimulation efficiency with faster kinetics than XXL, which made it an ideal optogenetic tool for *Drosophila* neurobiological studies [19].

The aspartate D156 in ChR2 is located close to the protonated retinal Schiff base (RSBH⁺). Thus, mutations of D156 logically have strong effects on the open channel lifetime by influencing the protonation state of the retinal Schiff base. However, the water-bridged C128 and D156 are not in the putative ion pore proposed by Volkov et al. [17]. And no attention had been paid to the potential changes of ion selectivity by DC gate mutations.

In this study we compared the ion selectivity of our previously published XXL and XXM and found that XXM showed a 4-fold increased Na⁺ selectivity over H⁺ together with a 2-fold increased K⁺ selectivity over H⁺, compared to wild type ChR2. Based on this finding, we made further aspartate to histidine and cysteine mutations of *PsChR* (*Platymonas subcordiformis* channelrhodopsin) [20] and Chronos [9]. *PsChR* wild type was already reported to be highly Na⁺ conductive and indeed showed a 6-fold increased Na⁺ and K⁺ selectivity over H⁺ compared to wild type ChR2 in our measurements. But the D139H mutation of *PsChR* further increased the Na⁺ selectivity over H⁺ 5-fold. Furthermore, *PsChR* D139H showed a 5-fold larger photocurrent than *PsChR* wt.

We further compared the Ca²⁺ permeability of these mutants. XXM showed an increased Ca²⁺ current compared to CatCh [8]. *PsChR* wild type already showed a good Ca²⁺ current but the D139H mutation further increased the Ca²⁺ current. We conclude that the mutant *PsChR* D139H will be a powerful tool for optogenetic Ca²⁺ manipulation.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Plasmids and RNA generation for *Xenopus laevis* oocyte expression

ChR2, XXM and XXL in pGEMHE vector were described in previous studies [18, 19, 21]. *PsChR* (from *Platymonas subcordiformis*, Accession No.: JX983143) and Chronos (from *Stigeoclonium helveticum*, Accession No.: KF992040) were synthesized by GeneArt Strings DNA Fragments (Life technologies, Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the published amino acid sequences, with the codon usage optimized to *Mus musculus*. The synthesized DNA segment was inserted into pGEMHE vector with N-terminal BamHI and C-terminal XhoI restriction sites. YFP, together with a plasma membrane trafficking signal (KSRITSEGEYIPLDQIDINV) [22] before, and an ER export signal (FCYENEV) [22] after YFP was attached to the C-terminal end. Mutations were made by QuikChange Site-Directed Mutagenesis. The sequence was confirmed by DNA sequencing. Plasmids were linearized by NheI digestion and used for in vitro generation of cRNA with the AmpliCap-MaxT7 High Yield Message Maker Kit (Epicentre Biotechnologies).

2.2. Two-electrode voltage-clamp recordings of *Xenopus laevis* oocytes

cRNA-injected oocytes were incubated in ND96 solution (96 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM CaCl₂, 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.4) containing 1 µM all-trans-retinal at 16 °C. Two-electrode voltage-clamp (TEVC) recordings were performed with solutions as indicated in figures at room temperature. For experiments with external Ca²⁺ we blocked activation of the Ca²⁺-activated endogenous chloride channels of oocytes by BAPTA injection. We injected 50 nl 200 mM of the fast Ca²⁺ chelator BAPTA (1,2-bis (o-aminophenoxy) ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid, potassium-salt) into each oocyte (~10 mM final concentration in the oocyte), incubated for 90 mins at 16 °C and then performed the TEVC measurement at room temperature. 20 ng cRNA were injected into *Xenopus* oocyte for all the constructs. Photocurrents were measured 2 days after injection. For Figure 1 and 2, measurements were performed in standard solution with BaCl₂ instead of CaCl₂ (110 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM BaCl₂, 1 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM HEPES and pH 7.6).

2.3. Light stimulation

Illumination conditions were different considering the published action spectra of ChR2, Chronos and PsChR: 473 nm for ChR2, XXM and XXL; 445 nm for PsChR, PsChR D139H and PsChR D139C; 532 nm for Chronos, Chronos D173H and Chronos D173C. Lasers were from Changchun New Industries Optoelectronics Tech. Light power was set to 5 mW/mm² except for the light sensitivity measurement. The light intensities were measured with a PLUS 2 Power & Energy Meter (LaserPoint s.r.l.). For light sensitivity measurement, light intensities applied ranged from 1.7 to 5000 µW/mm².

2.4. Protein quantification by fluorescence

All expression levels of channelrhodopsin variants in oocytes were quantified by the fluorescence emission values of the YFP-tagged protein. Fluorescence emission was measured at 538 nm by a Fluoroskan Ascent microplate fluorometer (Thermo Scientific) with 485 nm excitation.

2.5. Fluorescence imaging

Fluorescence pictures of *Xenopus* oocytes were taken under 5x objective with a Leica DM6000 confocal microscope after 2 days' expression. Oocytes were put in a 35 x 10 mm petri dish (Greiner GBO) containing ND96 for imaging. Excitation was using 496 nm laser light. Fluorescence emission was detected at from 520 nm to 585 nm.

2.6. Data processing

pClamp 7.0 was used to read out the photocurrent. Figure 1b, 5b and A1b were made with GraphPad Prism. Figure 1a, 2, 3, 4, 5a and A1a were made with OriginPro 2017. Table 1 and 2 were made with Microsoft Excel. Sequence alignment in Figure A2 was performed by BioEdit. Closing time was determined by biexponential fit. Light sensitivity curves were fitted with Hill equation. All values were plotted or presented with mean values and error bars represent the standard deviations (SD) or standard error mean (SEM) as indicated in each figure. Statistical analysis was done by *t* test within GraphPad Prism. Differences were considered significant at p < 0.05. *** = p < 0.001, ** = p < 0.01, * = p < 0.05.

3. Results

3.1. Mutating the conserved aspartate of TM helix 4 influences the expression, photocurrent, and kinetics.

Similar to previously published results [18, 19], fluorescence measurements of whole oocyte membranes with YFP-tagged XXM and XXL showed ~3-fold increased expression level, compared to ChR2 (Figure A1). The steady-state photocurrents were increased ~30 and ~48 fold for XXM (D156H) and XXL (D156C), respectively, compared to ChR2 (Figure 1, Table 1). The enhanced

photocurrent might be a comprehensive outcome of higher plasma membrane expression level, higher light-sensitivity, and or increased single channel conductance. Both XXM and XXL showed much prolonged closing kinetics (**Figure 1a, Table 1**), leading to higher light-sensitivity. (**Figure 1a, Table 1**).

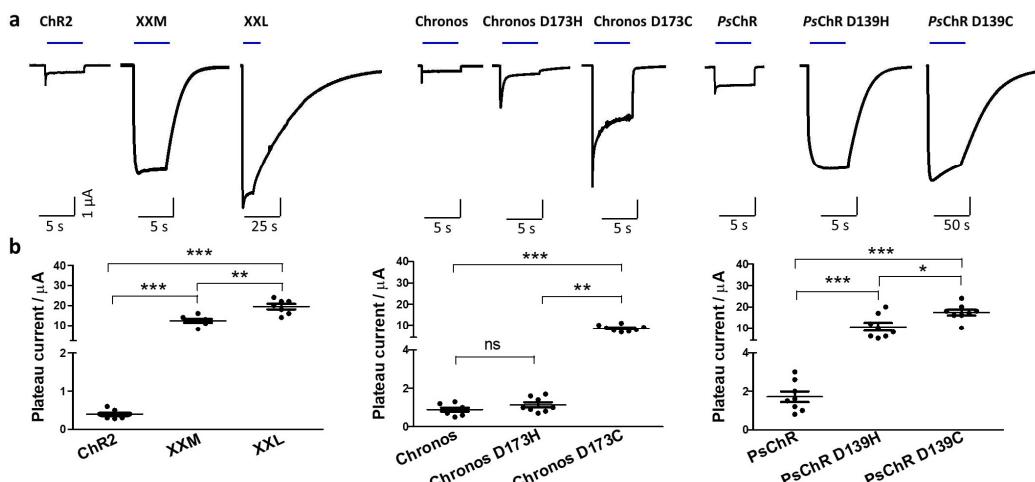


Figure 1. Comparison of ChR2, PsChR and Chronos variants. (a) Representative photocurrent traces of ChR2, PsChR, Chronos and their mutants. (b) Comparison of stationary photocurrents of above channelrhodopsin variants. All data points were plotted in the figure and mean \pm SEM ($n = 7$ -8) was indicated.

Table 1. Basic properties of ChR2, PsChR and Chronos variants.

Expression*	I _s	Closing time (ms)		EPD ₅₀ (μW/mm ²)	
		τ ₁ (%†)	τ ₂ (%†)		
ChR2	1×†	1×†	7.5 \pm 0.5 (> 98)	-	710
XXM	2.7×	30×	80 \pm 5.5 (8)	1100 \pm 110 (92)	90
XXL	3×	48×	-	71000 \pm 2900 (> 96)	5.4
Chronos	1×†	1×†	2.8 \pm 0.3 (> 99)	-	500
Chronos D173H	2.2×	1.2×	1400 \pm 160 (56)	-	84
Chronos D173C	2.6×	10×	22 \pm 1.3 (85)	130 \pm 16 (15)	190
PsChR	1×†	1×†	8.5 \pm 0.6 (> 98)	-	810
PsChR D139H	2.2×	6×	37 \pm 2.7 (14)	810 \pm 54 (86)	160
PsChR D139C	3.1×	11×	3.4 \pm 0.8 (4)	74000 \pm 4300 (96)	3.2

† expression or photocurrent of corresponding wild type was normalized as 1x. I_s, stationary (plateau) current. †, as most ChRs exhibit biphasic off-kinetics which comprised a fast and a slow component, here the % indicated the percentage of the amplitude of the fast (τ₁) or slow (τ₂) component to the whole photocurrent. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM, n = 4-5. Values are presented as approximates. *, expression level was calculated from the data of fluorescence value in Figure A1.

We further synthesized Chronos [9] and PsChR [20] and characterized the corresponding aspartate to cysteine and histidine mutations as the Asp in TM4 is conserved in all three channelrhodopsins (**Figure A2**). Chronos D173C, D173H, and PsChR D139H, D139C, all showed an

increased expression level, compared to their wild type (**Figure 1a**). All mutants also showed increased light-sensitivities along with prolonged off kinetics (**Figure 2, Table 1**). Chronos D173C, *PsChR* D139H and *PsChR* D139C showed dramatically increased photocurrents while the Chronos D173H was similar to wild type Chronos (**Figure 1, Table 1**). Among these variants, *PsChR* D139C is the most light-sensitive with an effective light power density (LPD) for 50% photocurrent (EPD₅₀) of $\sim 3.2 \mu\text{W/mm}^2$, which is ~ 250 times more sensitive than *PsChR* (**Figure 2, Table 1**). The EPD₅₀ for XXL is $\sim 5.4 \mu\text{W/mm}^2$, which is ~ 130 times more sensitive than ChR2 (**Figure 2, Table 1**).

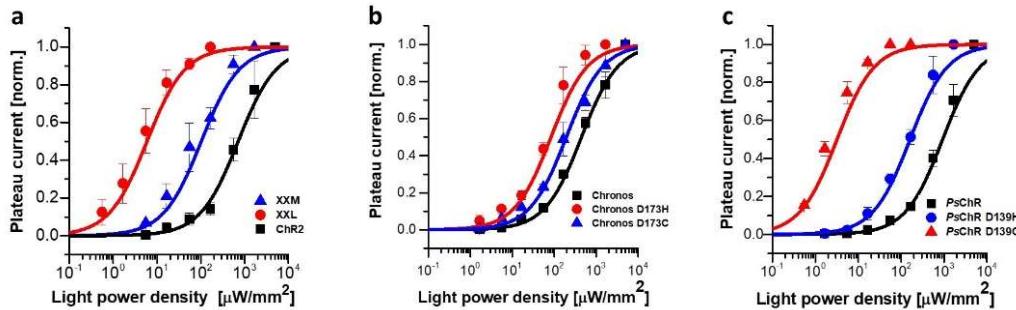


Figure 2. Comparing the light sensitivities of ChR2, PsChR and Chronos variants. (a) 5 s, 30 s and 100 s continuous 473 nm blue light illumination were applied to ChR2, XXM and XXL, respectively. Photocurrent at maximum light power density of each oocyte was normalized as 1. (b) 5 s continuous 532 nm blue light illumination were applied to Chronos, Chronos D173H and Chronos D173C. Photocurrent at maximum light power density of each oocyte was normalized as 1. (c) 5 s, 30 s and 100 s continuous 445 nm blue light illumination were applied to PsChR, PsChR D139H and PsChR D139C. Photocurrent at maximum light power density of each oocyte was normalized as 1. Photocurrents of XXM, XXL, *PsChR* D139H and *PsChR* D139C were measured at -60 mV because of the larger current and slower kinetics; other constructs were measured at -100 mV. Data points were presented as mean \pm SD, $n = 3 - 4$.

3.2. Mutation of the aspartate in TM4 influences the Na^+ permeability.

The potential influence on ion selectivity by mutating ChR2 D156 was not reported. To investigate this, we measured the photocurrent at different potentials and calculated the reversal potential shift of these mutants, when systematically changing bath solutions with different pH and Na^+ or K^+ concentrations.

ChR2 is a non-selective cation channel which is mostly permeable to H^+ [2]. Both changing extracellular pH from 7.6 to 9.6 and changing extracellular Na^+ concentration from 120 mM to 1 mM altered the ChR2 reversal potential (**Figure 3**). The ChR2 permeability ratio of Na^+ to H^+ ($P_{\text{Na}^+}/P_{\text{H}^+}$) was determined as $P_{\text{Na}^+}/P_{\text{H}^+} = 3.1 \times 10^{-7}$ (**Table 2**). Interestingly, D156H (XXM) influenced the Na^+ permeability and increased the $P_{\text{Na}^+}/P_{\text{H}^+}$ four times while D156C (XXL) changed the $P_{\text{Na}^+}/P_{\text{H}^+}$ only slightly (**Table 2**).

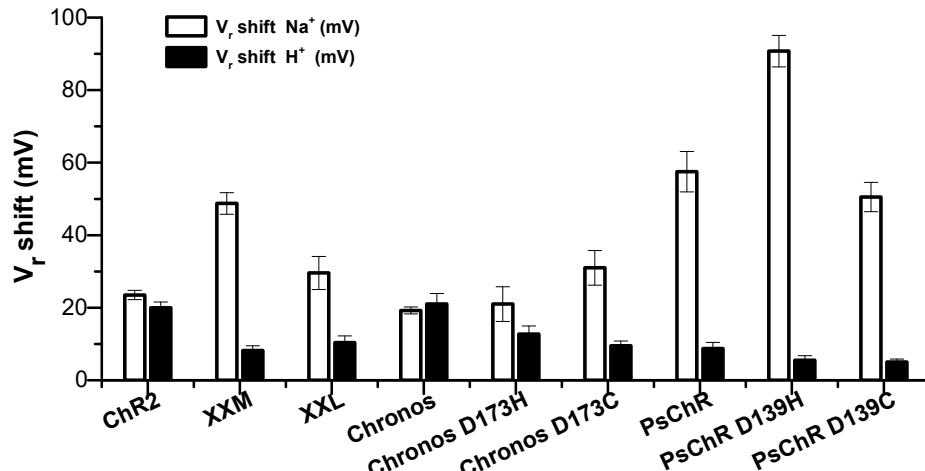


Figure 3. Comparison of Na⁺ and H⁺ permeabilities of ChR2, Chronos, PsChR and their mutants. Reversal potentials (V_r) were determined after photocurrent measurements from -90 mV to +10 mV. Reversal potential shift for Na⁺ was calculated by the reversal potential differences in two outside buffers containing 120 mM NaCl pH 7.6 and 1 mM NaCl pH 7.6. Reversal potential shift for H⁺ was determined by the reversal potential differences in two outside buffers of pH 7.6 and 9.6 containing 120 mM NaCl. Data points were presented as mean \pm SD, $n = 4-6$.

Table 2. Ion selectivity of ChR2, PsChR and Chronos variants.

	Reversal potential shift (mV)				Permeability Ratio		
	Na ⁺	H ⁺ †	K ⁺	H ⁺ ‡	Na ⁺ /H ⁺	K ⁺ /H ⁺	Na ⁺ /K ⁺
ChR2	24 \pm 0.6	20 \pm 0.7	21 \pm 0.6	22 \pm 0.8	3.1 \times 10 ⁻⁷	2.5 \times 10 ⁻⁷	1.2
XXM	49 \pm 1.5	8.2 \pm 0.6	32 \pm 1.0	11 \pm 1.1	12 \times 10 ⁻⁷	5 \times 10 ⁻⁷	2.2
XXL	30 \pm 2	10 \pm 0.8	27 \pm 0.8	10 \pm 0.4	4.5 \times 10 ⁻⁷	3.8 \times 10 ⁻⁷	1.2
PsChR	58 \pm 2.8	8.8 \pm 5.5	54 \pm 5.7	20 \pm 1.3	18 \times 10 ⁻⁷	16 \times 10 ⁻⁷	1.2
PsChR D139H	91 \pm 2.2	5.5 \pm 0.6	65 \pm 5.5	11 \pm 0.6	90 \times 10 ⁻⁷	26 \times 10 ⁻⁷	3.5
PsChR D139C	51 \pm 2.1	5 \pm 0.4	40 \pm 1.7	6.0 \pm 0.6	13 \times 10 ⁻⁷	8 \times 10 ⁻⁷	1.7
Chronos	19 \pm 0.4	21 \pm 1.1	3.8 \pm 0.6	53 \pm 1.8	2.3 \times 10 ⁻⁷	0.33 \times 10 ⁻⁷	7.1
Chronos D173H	21 \pm 2.4	14 \pm 1.1	3.3 \pm 0.6	38 \pm 3.6	2.6 \times 10 ⁻⁷	0.28 \times 10 ⁻⁷	9.4
Chronos D173C	31 \pm 2.4	9.5 \pm 0.6	7.2 \pm 0.7	37 \pm 2.6	5 \times 10 ⁻⁷	0.67 \times 10 ⁻⁷	7.3

Reversal potentials and permeability ratio were determined from stationary currents in the indicated solution. Values represent mean \pm SD, $n = 4-6$. Values without SD are presented as approximates. †, with the existence of 120 mM Na⁺. ‡, with the existence of 120 mM K⁺.

Chronos is more permeable to H⁺ than ChR2 with a P_{Na⁺}/P_{H⁺} = 2.3 \times 10⁻⁷ (Table 2). The D173H mutation did not change this obviously and D173C increased the P_{Na⁺}/P_{H⁺} slightly to 5 \times 10⁻⁷ (Figure 3, Table 2). PsChR was reported to be highly Na⁺ conductive [20]. Changing the outside Na⁺ concentration from 120 mM to 1 mM influenced its photocurrent greatly. The inward photocurrent was nearly abolished at 1 mM Na⁺ pH 7.6, and we determined the PsChR P_{Na⁺}/P_{H⁺} to be 18 \times 10⁻⁷, which is even higher than that of XXM (Figure 3, Table 2). The D139H mutation increased the P_{Na⁺}/P_{H⁺} even five-fold more, to 90 \times 10⁻⁷, while the D139C mutation decreased the P_{Na⁺}/P_{H⁺} slightly (Figure 3, Table 2).

Among the tested constructs, PsChR D139H is the most Na⁺ permeable channelrhodopsin with large photocurrent and also, to our knowledge, the most Na⁺-permeable channelrhodopsin ever reported.

3.3. Mutation of the aspartate in TM4 influences the K^+ permeability.

As tools for light-induced depolarization, ideal cation-permeable channelrhodopsins should be more Na^+ conductive and less K^+ conductive, because K^+ efflux across the plasma membrane would lead to a more hyperpolarized membrane potential. To test the potential influences on K^+ permeability of different mutations, we measured photocurrents and calculated the reversal potential shift of these mutants when systematically changing bath solutions from 120 mM K^+ to 1 mM K^+ in comparison to changing pH from 7.6 to 9.6.

ChR2 has a slightly weaker K^+ conductance in comparison to Na^+ with a $P_{Na^+}/P_{K^+} = 1.2$. XXL increased the Na^+ and K^+ permeability slightly and equally. XXM increased the Na^+ permeability more than that for K^+ , and the P_{Na^+}/P_{K^+} of XXM reached 2.2 (Figure 4, Table 2). *PsChR* showed a higher Na^+ permeability, together with an enhanced K^+ permeability in comparison to that for H^+ , with a similar P_{Na^+}/P_{K^+} as ChR2 (Figure 4, Table 2). Interestingly, the D139H mutation increased the Na^+ permeability 5-fold, while changing the K^+ permeability only 1.6-fold, thus the P_{Na^+}/P_{K^+} of *PsChR* D139H increased to 3.5 (Figure 4, Table 2). The increased P_{Na^+}/P_{K^+} makes *PsChR* D139H even more suitable as a depolarization tool.

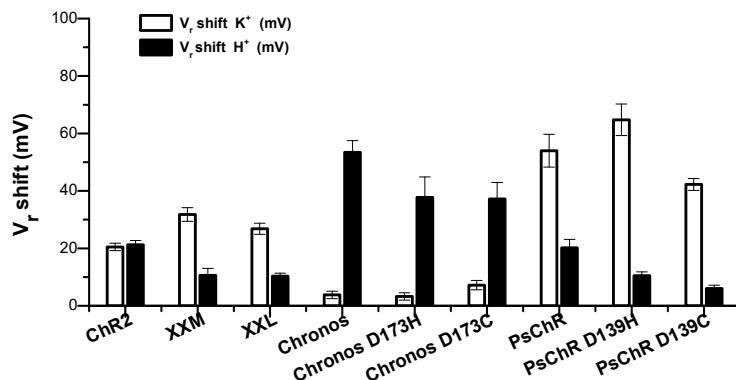


Figure 4. Comparison of K^+ and H^+ permeabilities of ChR2, Chronos, *PsChR* and their mutants.

Reversal potentials were determined after photocurrent measurements from -90 mV to +10 mV. Reversal potential shift for K^+ was calculated by the reversal potential differences in two outside buffers containing 120 mM KCl pH 7.6 and 1 mM KCl pH 7.6. Reversal potential shift for H^+ was determined by the reversal potential differences in two outside buffers of pH 7.6 and 9.6 containing 120 mM KCl. Data points were presented as mean \pm SD, $n = 4-6$.

Chronos, Chronos D173H and Chronos D173C had much lower K^+ permeability and the highest P_{Na^+}/P_{K^+} value among the tested constructs (Figure 4, Table 2). However, the H^+ permeability is the highest for all Chronos variants (Table 2).

3.4. Mutation of the aspartate in TM4 influences the Ca^{2+} permeability.

As obvious impacts of mutation of the conserved aspartate in transmembrane helix 4 (TM4) on ion selectivity were observed, we further compared the Ca^{2+} permeability of these mutants, considering the importance of Ca^{2+} in biological systems. Due to the existence of Ca^{2+} -activated chloride channels in *Xenopus* oocytes [23], BAPTA was injected into the oocyte to a final concentration of ~10 mM, to block the Ca^{2+} -induced chloride current (Figure 5). Then the photocurrents at -100 mV were measured in outside solution containing 80 mM $CaCl_2$ at pH 9.0. At -100 mV and pH 9 no net H^+ current can be observed and the inward photocurrent is then only from the Ca^{2+} influx.

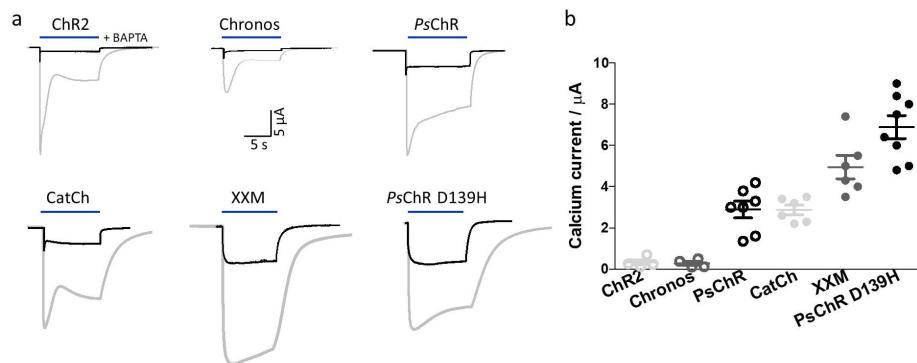


Figure 5. Calcium permeabilities of selected channelrhodopsin variants. (a) Photocurrent traces of different channelrhodopsins before (grey) and after (black) BAPTA injection. Measurements were done in 80 mM CaCl₂ pH 9.0 at -100 mV. Blue bars indicate light illumination. (b) Comparison of calcium permeability of ChR2, Chronos, PsChR, CatCh, XXM and PsChR D139H. All data points were plotted in the figure and mean \pm SEM was indicated.

ChR2 showed a robust composite photocurrent with 80 mM CaCl₂ at pH 9.0 and -100 mV, which was dramatically reduced to the pure Ca²⁺ current after injection of 10 mM BAPTA (Figure 5a), as reported previously [2]. Both Chronos and ChR2 showed small Ca²⁺ photocurrents (Figure 5a). ChR2 L132C (CatCh) showed an increased Ca²⁺ photocurrent, compared to ChR2 (Figure 5), as previously reported [8]. Astonishingly, also XXM showed an increased Ca²⁺ photocurrent, even higher than that of CatCh (Figure 5). PsChR D139H showed the highest Ca²⁺ photocurrent which on average is more than 2 times higher than that of CatCh (Figure 5b).

4. Discussion

Channelrhodopsins, originating from different organisms, show quite different properties with respect to kinetics, action spectrum, and ion selectivity. Such changes can also be engineered by point mutations. In this study we compared the properties of ChR2, Chronos [9], PsChR [20] and their corresponding mutants of the aspartate in TM4 (DC gate aspartate).

Generally, the aspartate to histidine or cysteine mutations of the three channelrhodopsins increased the expression level (probably because the mutant became more stable against degradation [21]) and slowed the closing kinetics. Nearly all mutants showed a much increased photocurrent, probably because of a much-prolonged open state or enhanced single channel conductance, with only Chronos D173H as an exception.

The tools with slowed kinetics are unfavorable for ultra-fast multiple stimulation but preferred for experiments which require low light and longtime stimulation. The prolonged open times were accompanied by elevated light sensitivities. Among the tested constructs, PsChR D139C and XXL became \sim 220 times and \sim 130 times more sensitive than ChR2. If slow closing is not a problem or even desired, the more light-sensitive channelrhodopsins are ideal for efficient deep brain stimulation with infrared light via upconversion nanoparticles (UCNPs) [24]. These tools need to be further tested in mammalian system for a broader field application.

Furthermore, we investigated the influence of mutation of the aspartate in TM4 on ion selectivity. We found that aspartate to histidine mutation of ChR2 and PsChR increased the Na⁺ and Ca²⁺ permeability dramatically. To test the Ca²⁺ current, we used BAPTA to block the Ca²⁺-activated endogenous chloride channels of oocytes. The fast Ca²⁺ chelator BAPTA may be altering the ion currents in more ways [25]. However, as we could see from the kinetics in Figure 5A that the Cl⁻ current (which shows a slower off kinetics) was well blocked. Then we could compare only the photocurrent of our channelrhodopsins reliably.

With the large photocurrent, increased Na⁺ permeability, and bigger Ca²⁺ current, PsChR D139H is a novel powerful optogenetic tool for depolarization and Ca²⁺ manipulation. Channelrhodopsins with higher Ca²⁺ current have the advantage of being “direct” light-gated Ca²⁺ channels, in contrast

to the highly Ca^{2+} -conductive CNG (cyclic nucleotide-gated) channels which became light-gated channels when fused with bPAC (photoactivated adenylyl cyclase) [26].

In summary, we found that mutating the conserved aspartate in TM4 influences not only the expression level and kinetics of channel closing but also the ion selectivity; with appropriate mutations we provided novel optogenetic tools with superior photocurrent amplitudes and high Na^+ and Ca^{2+} conductance.

Appendix A

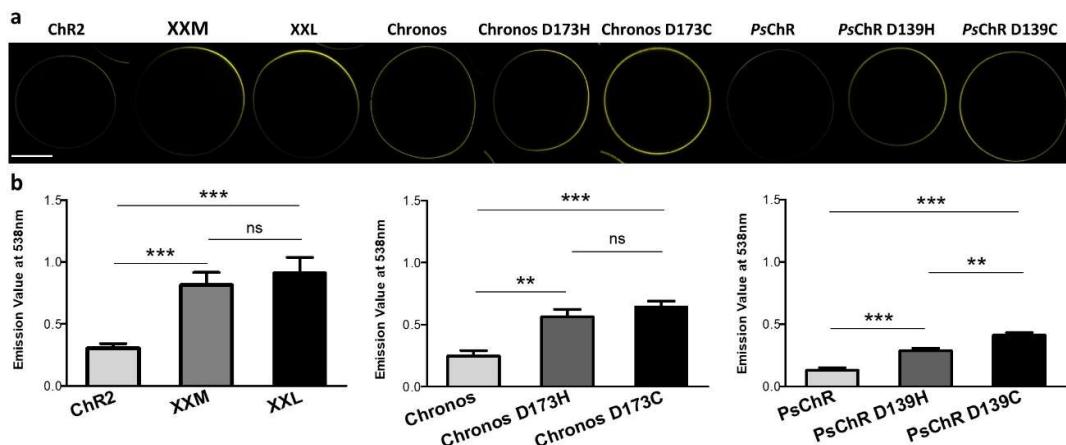


Figure A1. Expression level of ChR2, *PsChR* and Chronos variants in *Xenopus* oocyte. (a) Representative confocal images of all the constructs, scale bar = 500 μm . (b) YFP fluorescence emission values from oocytes expressing different channelrhodopsins. Data was shown as mean \pm SEM, $n = 5$ -6. Pictures and fluorescence emission values were taken and measured 2 days after 20 ng cRNA injection.

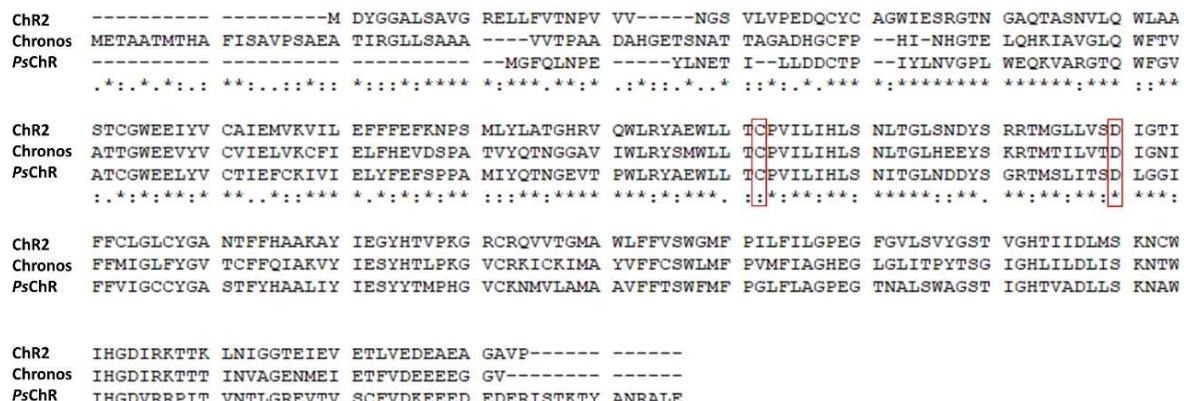


Figure A2. Sequence alignment of ChR2, Chronos and *PsChR*. Conserved cysteine and aspartate of the DC gate were marked in the red box.

Author Contributions: conceptualization, S.G. and G.N.; methodology, X.D., S.G. and G.N.; software, X.D. and S.G.; validation, X.D., S.G. and G.N.; formal analysis, X.D. and S.G.; investigation, X.D. and S.G.; resources, X.D., S.G. and G.N.; data curation, X.D. and S.G.; writing—original draft preparation, S.G.; writing—review and editing, X.D., S.G. and G.N.; visualization, X.D. and S.G.; supervision, S.G. and G.N.; project administration, G.N.; funding acquisition, G.N.

Funding: This research was funded by grants from the German Research Foundation to GN (TRR 166/A03 and TR 240/A04). GN acknowledges support provided by the Prix-Louis-Jeantet.

Acknowledgments: We are grateful to Shang Yang for help with some of the cloning work. This publication was funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and the University of Wuerzburg in the funding programme Open Access Publishing.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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