

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions, and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions, or products referred to in the content.

Type of the Paper (Review)

Insights of Endocytosis Signaling in Health and Disease

Chandramani Pathak^{1*}, Foram U. Vaidya², Bhargav N. Waghela³, Pradeep Kumar Jaiswara⁴, Vishal Kumar Gupta⁴, Ajay Kumar⁴, Barani Kumar Rajendran⁵, Kishu Ranjan^{5*}

¹School of Biomedical Sciences, MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai 410 209; cmpathak@mgsuhs.com

²Gujarat Biotechnology Research Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat India

³Department of Microbiology, ATMIYA University, Rajkot, Gujarat, India

⁴Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221005, India

⁵Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven 06511, CT, USA; kishu.ranjan@yale.edu

*Correspondence: cmpathak@mgsuhs.com; kishu.ranjan@yale.edu

Abstract: Endocytosis in mammalian cells is a fundamental cellular machinery that regulates vital physiological processes, such as the absorption of metabolites, release of neurotransmitters, hormonal secretion, cellular defense, and delivery of biomolecules across the plasma membrane. A remarkable characteristic of the endocytic machinery is the sequential assembly of the complex proteins at the plasma membrane followed by transportation of various cargo molecules to different cellular compartments. In all eukaryotic cells, functional characterization of endocytic pathways is based on dynamics of the protein complex modules. To coordinate the assembly and functions of the numerous parts of the endocytic machinery, the endocytic proteins interact significantly within and between the modules. Clathrin dependent and independent endocytosis, caveolar pathway and receptor mediated endocytosis have been attributed in a greater variety of physiological and pathophysiological roles such as, autophagy, metabolism, cell division, apoptosis, cellular defense, and intestinal permeabilization. Notably, any defect or alteration in the endocytic machinery results in the development of pathological consequences associated with human diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, neurological diseases, and inflammatory diseases. In this review, an in-depth endeavor has made to illustrate the process of endocytosis, and associated mechanisms describing pathological manifestation associated with dysregulated endocytosis machinery.

Keywords: Endocytosis; Phagocytosis; Pinocytosis; Receptor endocytosis signaling; Chronic diseases.

1. Introduction

Endocytosis is a mechanistic process, associated with internalization of the extracellular materials such as microbes, cellular components, nutrients, or macromolecules [1]. Conventionally, eukaryotic cells use endocytosis process for the absorption of molecules and secretion of signaling transmitters (hormones and cytokines) to maintain cellular homeostasis [2]. Endocytosis machinery is a well conserved physiological process in lower to higher organisms, which have been used for cellular defense, immune responses, and energy metabolism [3]. Earlier, endocytosis process was exclusively attributed to the internalization of molecules across the plasma membrane, but with the methodological advancement it has been found that, endocytosis is providing special route of cellular trafficking and signal transduction [4]. Notably, the cellular communication between extracellular and intracellular compartment of the cell is becoming incredible interesting to understand various cellular physiological & developmental processes during normal and pathophysiological consequences [5]. The cell surface receptors have a key

role in recognition of ligands and transduction of signals for various cellular event to define fate of cells. Many cellular signaling events govern through internalization of plasma membrane receptor endocytosis signaling to coordinate the network between extracellular and intracellular environment [4]. Christian de Duve in 1963 coined the terminology “endocytosis”, but the concept of endocytosis process known as phagocytosis was defined by Elie Metchnikoff during the end of 19th century followed by receiving the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1908. Endocytosis is well defined process of cellular logistics for material handling, processing, packaging, and transportation to cellular compartments.

Mechanistically, there are three types of endocytosis processes described based on the uptake of molecules, characterized as phagocytosis (uptake of large particulate; also considered as cellular eating process), pinocytosis (uptake of liquid materials or cell drinking), and receptor mediated endocytosis (considered as sensor for communications & networking of cellular machinery) [1,2]. The presence of the receptor on the plasma membrane work as a sensor for detecting the signals and transmitting the signal response for extracellular to intracellular environment of the cells. The receptor mediated endocytosis further classified into several subtypes such as clathrin mediated endocytosis (CME), Caveolin mediated endocytosis (CavME), Caveolin independent endocytosis (CavIE), and Clathrin independent endocytosis (CIE) [6-9]. These endocytic signaling is further regulated and modulated by several intracellular proteins [4]. Endocytosis evolved from prokaryotes to eukaryotes for providing the nutrient and setup the selective communication between extracellular and intracellular compartment of the cell through plasma membrane. In this review, we systematically present current understanding of the endocytosis process and signaling in human health and disease.

2. Types of endocytosis

2.1 Phagocytosis

Phagocytosis is a complex cellular process of multicellular organisms to ingest or engulf other cells or large particles. In unicellular organisms, it is mostly considered as a nutritional support process for survival, and in multicellular organisms it is a vital process involves in regulation of cellular defense employed by immune cells including macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, dendritic, and osteoclasts [10]. In multicellular organisms, phagocytic cell would not necessarily attack all types of resident microbes. Rather, phagocytic cells are more trained to distinguish symbiotic and pathogenic microbes, and it is therefore sensible to think that phagocytosis should be regulated by a highly organized system. Dysfunction of phagocytosis process have been attributed to accumulate pathogenic loads and leads to hyper immune responses. Mechanistically, phagocytosis consists of several sequential steps: first cellular detection of target/molecule, followed by internalization and formation of intracellular phagosomes that finally fused with lysosome to form phagolysosome (Figure 1) [11]. Membrane dynamics during phagocytosis are critical for the efficient capturing of entities and fuse them with the lysosomes in the cytosol. Notably, the uptake of molecules during phagocytosis is a highly receptor selective mechanism, in which receptors form a complex with molecules and enroute to cytoplasm followed by fusion with lysosomes (Figure 1). The phagolysosome is an acidic and hydrolytic formulation, leading to lysis of entities into small antigenic moieties that transported to cell membrane and displayed as antigens for immune cells recognition [12]. The process of phagocytosis has been facilitated through Fc γ receptors (Fc γ Rs), scavenger receptors (SRs), and complement receptors (CRs). Importantly, Fc γ Rs and CRs mediated phagocytosis also contributed to macrophage proliferation and upregulation of proinflammatory TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6, and MMP-9 cytokine levels in murine macrophages respectively [13,14], suggesting that distinct phagocytic receptors have critical role in balancing cellular differentiation and activation during pathogenic encounter. Complement mediated phagocytosis follows three major pathways: namely alternative, classical and mannose binding lectin pathways. Several CRs have described earlier and annotated based on the functional modalities including, CR1,

CR3, and CR4. The CR1 binds with ligand or opsonin C3b, C4b, and C3bi, and responsible for the interaction with microbes or small molecules. Moreover, CR3 and CR4 are integrin family protein that binds to C3bi, and required for the ingestion of molecules [15]. Notably, complement mediated phagocytosis may require secondary signals, such as cytokines or chemokines for optimal function, but does not provoke pro-inflammatory mediators and reactive oxygen species (ROS), and considered as non-immunogenic or anti-inflammatory [10,16]. In contrast, phagocytosis mediated by the FcRs including Fc γ RI, and Fc γ RIIA considered as pro-inflammatory in outcomes. The interaction of the Fc region of antibodies to the Fc receptors lead to tyrosine phosphorylation of ITAMs (immune receptor tyrosine activation motifs) through Src-family kinases such as Syk kinases [17]. The activation of Src/Syk kinases together with PI-3 kinase proteins further induces downstream transcriptional activation of pro-inflammatory cytokines [18]. These studies provide a basis for future studies to address the CRs and Fc γ Rs mediated phagocytosis process in the immune cells for effective clearance of pathogens and manages the phenotype of the phagocytic cell to be anti-inflammatory.

Apoptosis signaling is a fundamental mechanism through which unwanted and dying cells removed from the main body stream through two key pathways: death receptor mediated and mitochondrial dependent [19,20]. The apoptotic bodies further selectively ingested by phagocytic cells to avoid local release of cell contents and related local inflammation [21-23]. The phagocyte recognizes “find me” and “eat me” signals (such as lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) and phosphatidyl serine (PS)) displayed on the membrane of apoptotic cells, and transduce a signal to the cell machinery required for engulfment [10]. The phagocytes express two kinds of receptors, to recognize those “find me” and “eat me” signals: the opsonic receptors including FcRs and CRs, as discussed above, whereas non-opsonic receptors are pathogen recognition receptor (PRRs), such as mannose receptor (recognize mannans, dectin-1, dectin-2), lectine-like recognition receptor (recognizes β -glucans and integrin), and scavenger receptor (recognize surface components on bacteria and Mincle (Macrophage inducible Ca²⁺-dependent lectin receptor) or DC sign (Dendritic Cell Specific ICAM 3-grabbing non-integrin) receptors. The PRRs can recognize glycolipids and damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) including viruses, fungi, and bacteria in the circulation and directly internalized the moieties [24-26]. This is well-accepted that, apoptosis is an evolutionary conserved process and is very essential mechanism to maintain cellular population and structural homeostasis in multicellular organism. Any defects in phagocytosis results in impaired immune system and may susceptible to various diseases including autoimmunity, chronic granulomatous disease, myeloperoxidase (MPO) deficiency, Chediak-Higashi syndrome, Lazy leukocyte syndrome, Leukocyte adhesion deficiency, Job's syndrome, Chemotactic disorders [27].

2.2 Macropinocytosis

Macropinocytosis is generally considered as “cellular drinking” where performed by ripples and cups of the plasma membrane to capture small size particles from the surrounding cellular environment and internalized through miniature vesicles followed by fusion with lysosomes and hydrolyzed into discrete nutrients [28,29]. The exact mechanism defining the processing of pinocytic vesicles and cellular processes are not clearly defined. The construction of a macropinosome at the plasma membrane is a receptor-ligand independent event, and driven by actin polymerization and downstream phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of different signaling molecules [30]. The macropinosomes can trap solutes in the range of 0.2–5 μ m in diameter and subsequently undergo homotypic fusion with lysosomes followed by release of to the cellular vicinity [31] (Figure 1). Notably, phagocytosis process internalizes large size particles, whereas macropinocytosis ingest fluid along with smaller size particles. Macropinocytosis occurs in many cell types including small intestine microvilli where this process utilized to absorb nutrients. Further, egg cells also use pinocytosis to obtain nutrients before fertiliza-

tion. The macropinocytosis process is associated with various cellular processes such as cell growth, cell proliferation, cell death, endocytosis, exocytosis, phagocytosis, chemotaxis, glycolysis, macrophage activation, and proteolysis. Furthermore, macropinocytosis is a coordinated signaling mechanism. Li et al revealed that membrane ruffling and macropinocytosis are regulated by distinct Ras signal transduction pathways [32]. A balanced macropinocytosis signaling in innate immune cells are critical to perform various defense mechanisms, including continuous monitoring of soluble antigens, pathogen sensing and ingestion of pathogens [29]. In fact, release of growth factors from macrophages, such as colony-stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1) induces macropinocytosis [33]. Moreover, cytokine C-X-C chemokine motif ligand-12 and components of the bacterial cell wall such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS) can stimulate macropinocytosis process [34].

Dysregulation of macropinocytosis process further corroborate with many physiological and pathological consequences, including dysregulated immune response, dysbiosis and chronic human disease [1]. A recent study shown that abrogating the expression of lysosomal glutamine and asparagine transporter *SNAT7* regulates mTORC1 dependent macropinocytosis and pancreatic cancer cell proliferation, suggesting nutrients uptake through macropinocytosis is critical for *SNAT7*-mTORC1 signaling [35]. An earlier study revealed that ATP can serves as a “drink me” signal and internalized through P2Y₄ receptors expressed on microglial cells and induces downstream phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K)/Akt downstream signaling and targeting this signaling mechanism could be of promising therapeutic values for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. [36]. These studies shed light on the mechanisms driving macropinocytosis and highlights a critical role for macropinocytosis in membrane dynamics and human chronic diseases.

2.3 Receptor mediated endocytosis

Receptor mediated endocytosis is a key cellular event of vascular trafficking where cargo molecules internalized through binding to specific receptor present on the plasma membrane known as clathrin coated pit and helps forming a membrane vesicle with the help of clathrin proteins [37,38]. Clathrin was discovered in 1975 by Barbara Pearse and described its key role in the formation of small vesicles for cellular uptake by the process of endocytosis [39]. Further, it is highly regulated cellular process for internalization of various macromolecules including viral protein, toxins, metabolites, protein growth factors (EGF, PDGF), and polypeptide hormones, such as insulin and luteinizing hormone [40-42]. Mechanistically receptor mediated endocytosis further categorized as clathrin mediated endocytosis (CME), clathrin independent endocytosis (CIE), caveolin mediated endocytosis (CavME), and caveolin independent endocytosis (CavIE). Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor is one of the most important receptors responsible for several toxins induced endocytosis [43]. These endocytic signaling is further regulated and modulated by several intracellular proteins (Figure 1).

2.3.1 Clathrin-mediated endocytosis

2.3.1.1 Clathrin dependent endocytosis

Clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME) is the major endocytic pathway for the internalization of numerous cargos [6]. Clathrin-mediated endocytosis term derived from the clathrin protein, a key component of the endocytic process. However, in the formation of clathrin-coated endocytic vesicles more than fifty other cytosolic proteins are involved [44,45]. Although, Clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME) progress internalization of molecules by complex process signaling mechanism coordinated by G-protein and tyrosine kinase receptors and synaptic vesicle reformation as an early endosome [7]. Clathrin-mediated endocytosis is one of the most common pathways targeted for drug delivery system and nano-conjugates preferably transport into cells within vesicles, referred as early endosomes followed by fusion with cytoplasmic vesicles and matured into late endosomes [46]. Clathrin is a scaffold protein composed of three heavy and three

light chains arranging in triskelion shape (Figure 1). The clathrin complex formation requires the signaling molecules phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate (PIP₂) and adaptor proteins (AP-2) [47]. However, clathrin-coated vesicles (CCV) formed with the help of trans-Golgi apparatus (TGA) and AP-1 [48]. Formation of the clathrin coated pit requires tri-protein complex BAR (Bin/Amphiphysin/Rvs) and actin filament with subsequent dephosphorylation of PIP₂ and GTPase dynamin activity [49]. Clathrin-mediated endocytosis have been critically regulated by multiple steps including initiation, cargo selection, maturation, and fission under vigilance of GTPase dynamin checkpoint activity. Dynamin has key role in the maturation of clathrin coated pit and regulated by GSK3 β -mediated phosphorylation and Calcium influx dependent phosphatase calcineurin activation [50]. Recent report revealed that, the clathrin-adaptor proteins such as the heterotetrameric adaptor protein AP2 complex, and monomeric adaptors including lymphoid myeloid leukemia protein (CALM, known as PICALM) family and epsins which are proteins of the clathrin assembly, binds to cargo molecules and lipids in the plasma membrane [51-53]. The scaffolds such as epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15 (EPS15), clathrin, intersectins and epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15 like 1 (EPS15R), interact with themselves and with the clathrin adaptors to cluster the coat components together [42,54,55]. The pioneer module, made up of the earliest assembling coat proteins, initiates the endocytic process [38,56]. To produce the actin module, a network of actin filaments polymerizes at the endocytic site once the coat has been assembled. The regulatory components and actin filament network are two divisions of this module. The Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein (WASP) family of proteins, which are key activators of myosin motor proteins, actin filament nucleation, and dynamin are part of the regulatory components [37,40]. The complex of actin-related protein 2 (ARP2), ARP3, and several other actin-binding proteins forms the actin filament network, which is made up of actin filaments that have been nucleated by these proteins [57]. The BAR domain proteins interact with dynamin to mediate scission and define the scission module. Finally, the uncoating module's proteins localize to the endocytic site to promote the disassembly of the endocytic machinery. These proteins include lipid phosphatases, protein kinases and chaperones [37,58]. Importantly, viral particles take advantage of the endocytic membrane trafficking and prefer clathrin mediated internalization of genetic contents into the host cells [59,60]. The continual emergence and rapid global circulation of SARS-CoV-2 variants [61,62], suggesting a strong adaptability of variants across the landscape and employ diverse endocytic mechanisms to gain entry into host cells [63,64]. Interfering expression of *clathrin* heavy chain in HEK293 (stably expressing ACE2), limits SARS-CoV-2 viral infectivity [65]. Current evidence suggests that pharmacological inhibition of endocytic pathways potentially regressed replication of novel SARS-CoV-2 lineage B.1.1.529 (Omicron variant) in VeroE6/TMPRSS2 cell, suggesting entry selectivity of variants is associated with clinical manifestation [66].

2.3.1.2 Clathrin in-dependent endocytosis

Clathrin-independent endocytosis (CIE) have implicated in multiple important cellular functions through mediating the absorption of several receptors, extracellular ligands, and pathogens, including viruses and various life-threatening bacterial toxins. There are three main molecular pathways by which CIE carriers develop. Cargo capture by cytosolic proteins is the primary mechanism used by interleukin 2 receptor (IL-2R) endocytosis and fast endophilin-mediated endocytosis (FEME). The membrane remodeling by acute signaling drives macropinocytosis. Finally, the clustering of extracellular lipid or cargo by glycolipid-lectin (GL-Lect) hypothesis facilitates the uptake of Cholera and Shiga toxins and receptors by the CLIC/GEEC pathway [67].

2.4 Fast endophilin-mediated endocytosis

Fast endophilin-mediated endocytosis (FEME), the first model for clathrin-independent endocytosis, is based on the membrane curvature-active BAR

(Bin/amphiphysin/Rvs)-domain protein family member endophilin [68]. Numerous plasma membrane proteins, including growth factor receptors, heterotrimeric G-proteins, and IL-2 receptors, use FEME, which triggered by ligands and preferentially occurs at the leading edge of migrating cells. An earlier study identified that, the small GTPase Cdc42 brings the BAR-domain proteins FBP17 and CIP4 to the plasma membrane, which then recruits the phosphatases SHIP2 and lamellipodin to stimulate the local synthesis of PIP₂, which enriches endophilin [69].

2.5 CLIC/GEEC endocytosis

Another concept for clathrin-independent endocytosis includes short, often crescent-shaped tubular clathrin-independent carriers (CLICs) [9], which mature into early endocytic compartments (GEECs), enriched with glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored protein [70]. The actin nucleation factor ARP2/3, the small GTPases Arf1 and CDC42, the GTPase activating factor GRAF1, and the BAR domain protein IRSp53 regulates CLIC/GEEC endocytosis [71-73]. For the endogenous cargoes, CLIC/GEEC endocytosis is dynamin-independent, but it is not strictly dynamin-dependent for exogenous cargoes including shiga [71] and cholera toxins [71].

2.6 GL-Lect hypothesis

There is a molecular hypothesis according to which pathogenic or cellular sugar-binding proteins binds with glycolipids and rearrange the glycolipids. This binding promotes the biogenesis of tubular endocytic pits [8,9]. Subsequently, CLICs generates from these pits to facilitates the cellular uptake of cellular proteins (e.g., integrins, CD44, CD59), pathogenic products (e.g. cholera and Shiga toxins) or pathogens (e.g. SV40 virus), which are recruited by the galectins [74-76]. These clathrin-independent processes (FEME, CLIC/GEEC, and GL-Lect) are sensitive towards the activity of the actin cytoskeleton and membrane organization into raft-type nanodomains [77].

3. Caveolin mediated endocytosis

The caveolar pathway involves caveolae, often known as "little caves," which are bulb-shaped, 50–60 nm plasma membrane invaginations (Figure 1). The peripheral membrane proteins known as cavins, and integral membrane proteins known as caveolins participate in the development of caveolae [78]. Dynamin promotes budding of caveolae [79] while caveolar endocytosis is negatively regulates by EHD2 [80]. The cargoes such as folic acid, cholera toxin B, albumin, glycosphingolipid analogs and viruses like SV40 and EV1, internalized and endocytosed via caveolae [81]. Caveolin pathways successfully encapsulate large molecules and prevent lysosomal degradation to retain the functional activity of molecules [82].

However, there are several pathways that do not use a caveolin coat and captured by viruses and bacteria to internalize into the host cell. These pathways are dependent upon various molecules including DNM2/Dynamin-2, cholesterol, tyrosine kinase, small GTPases and non-caveolar lipid rafts [83].

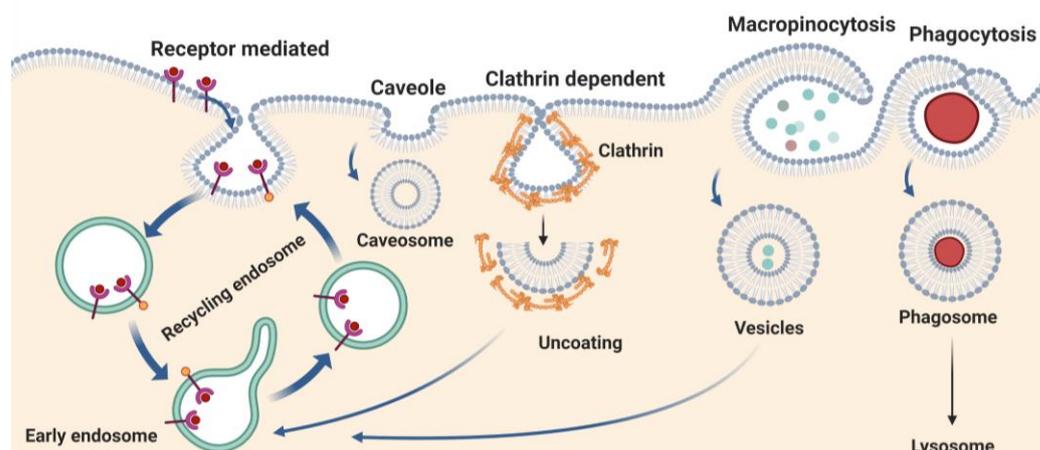


Figure 1: Different pathways of endocytosis. Endocytosis can be broadly classified into pinocytosis, and phagocytosis. Pinocytosis involves the internalization of small molecules, whereas phagocytosis involves the internalization of large particles like microbes. Receptor mediated endocytosis is a selective mechanism and the complex proteins recycled to cell membrane. Caveolin encapsulate transported molecules in the caveosomes and protect against lysosomal degradation. Clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME) required grafting of specific sorting sequences into membrane downturns and recruit clathrin moieties for cargo internalization.

4. Endocytosis in health and disease

4.1 Cancer

Endocytosis is a complex cellular event involved in homeostasis and communication to extracellular milieu through internalization of plasma membrane, immunoglobulins, receptors and their ligands, and nutrients. It is a crucial signaling event that plays a key role in cell cycle regulation, mitosis, and apoptosis. Endocytosis is a regulated signaling mechanisms and plays a potential role in tumor suppressor pathway mechanism. It plays a critical role in signaling through endosomes and rescue degradation of signaling molecules involve in cancer signaling, thus it appears as a potential target in oncogenic pathways. Further, endocytosis involved in activation of certain cancer receptors such as Notch receptor [84]. In addition, in human tumor, altered expression of various endocytic regulatory factors such as clathrin-hc, clathrin-like, *Caveolin-1*, *Nexin-1*, and *Numb* along with driver mutations are crucial for endocytosis [85,86]. Endocytic protein *Numb* governs the level and activity of tumor suppressive protein p53. *Numb* inhibits the degradation of p53 by forming the tricomplex of p53 and Hdm2 where it suppress the ligase activity of Hdm2 [87]. Thus, perturbation in *Numb* levels may alter the expression of p53 associated cellular process such as response to DNA damage, and induction of checkpoint and apoptosis related proteins [88]. Furthermore, a remarkable declined level of *Numb* has been observed in approximately 50% of breast cancer [87]. The disruption of *Numb* might have several impacts on tumorigenesis. The endocytic activity of *Numb* is associated to Numb-Notch interactions. Importantly, endocytosis plays an indispensable role in aggressive nature of cancer. Endocytosis has been appeared as important regulator of tumor metastasis [89]. In cancer, deregulation of several endocytic proteins involved in migration and invasion. There are some metastatic suppressor genes such as Kisspeptin-1 (KISS1), and metastasis suppressor protein 1 (MTSS1) whose activity depend on alteration in endocytosis process [89]. Kisspeptin-1 (KISS-1) inhibits cell motility, proliferation, invasion and metastasis in cancers [90]. However, in breast cancer, it induces invasion. MTSS1 acts as scaffold protein and inhibits the metastasis in various cancers. However, in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, low level of MTSS1 augments the EGF signaling and induces cell proliferation [89]. In contrast, high level of MTSS1 exhibits a negative influence on EGF signaling and triggers metastasis [91].

In addition, several studies showed the involvement of different classes of endocytic proteins in the invasion of multiple cancer types including colon, breast, colorectal, and non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC). Caveolin endocytic protein shows a regulatory function for breast, prostate, and ovarian cancer. In early stage of these cancers, caveolin acts as tumor suppressor while in advanced stage, it is associated with tumor progression and metastasis [92,93]. Clathrin mediated endocytic protein AP2 modulates the cell migration and invasion of pancreatic, ovarian, and melanoma cancer through CXCR-2 [94]. Endosomal trafficking protein such as ARF1 regulates breast cancer cell proliferation and migration through regulating the interaction of $\beta 1$ integrin and protein of focal adhesion (paxillin, Fak, talin) [95,96]. ARF6 promotes cellular motility and invasion of glioma and breast cancer cell by inducing internalization of E-cadherin and breakdown of adherence junction [97]. Further, endocytic protein of RAB subfamily such as RAB3C and RAB3D control invasion and metastasis of colorectal and breast cancer, respectively. Elevated expression of RAB3C promotes *in vivo* migration, invasion, and metastasis of colorectal cancer while RAB3D induced breast cancer cell invasion by activating Akt/GSK-3 β /Snail pathway [98,99]. Endosomal associated protein RAB5 promotes tumor cell migration and invasion, focal adhesion turnover and integrin trafficking of cancer cells [100,101]. RAB21 controls integrin mediated cell adhesion and motility of cervical cancer cells. Earlier studies paved a way to identify autophagy signaling proteins as a target to map their interaction with endocytic proteins and cross-regulation in tumor progression. However, identifying such targets are still challenging. Targeting most viable endocytosis associated gene(s) helps to achieve this goal. One of the recent studies, used RNAseq expression in *Rubcn* knockout (KO) and wildtype (WT) group (GSE118019) [102]. We also analyzed *Rubcn* gene expression in two different conditions to further explore list of gene signatures, pathways enriched in the presence as well as absence of *Rubcn*. In order to understand the phagocytosis in tumor and their consequences, we performed Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) (Figure 2). Interestingly, in GSEA, we identified several important pathways such as, apoptosis, glycolysis, hypoxia and IFN γ response enriched in KO group (Figure 2). Similarly, differential gene expression analysis, we identified several important genes such as *Rab4a*, *Gzme*, *Glrp1* were upregulated in *Rubcn* KO group. This analysis suggests that knock-out of endocytosis associated genes also accelerates more immunogenic microenvironment.

Cancer cells are hyper proliferative and metastatic into tissues in the body. As a result of malignant proliferation, tumour cells need rapid supply of nutrients for sustained proliferation. Macropinocytosis is a ligand-receptor independent process, and exploited by cancer cells for rapid nutrient acquisition [103]. An earlier study shown that, pancreatic cancer cell line KRPC were able to proliferate in the absence of essential amino acids in the culture media but obtain amino acids through macropinocytosis from extracellularly degraded albumin protein [104]. Macropinocytosis pathway can also facilitate the internalization of essential molecules such as ATP to mediate cancer cell proliferation and survival [105]. Macropinocytosis is also involved in K-Ras-mTORC1 signaling and may induce sustained mTORC1 activation and cell proliferation in cancer cells [106]. Moreover, macropinocytosis has been also reported in cell death of glioblastoma cancer cells, a constitutive H-Ras activation in glioblastoma cell line U251 triggers the accumulation macropinosomes and leading to cell death [107].

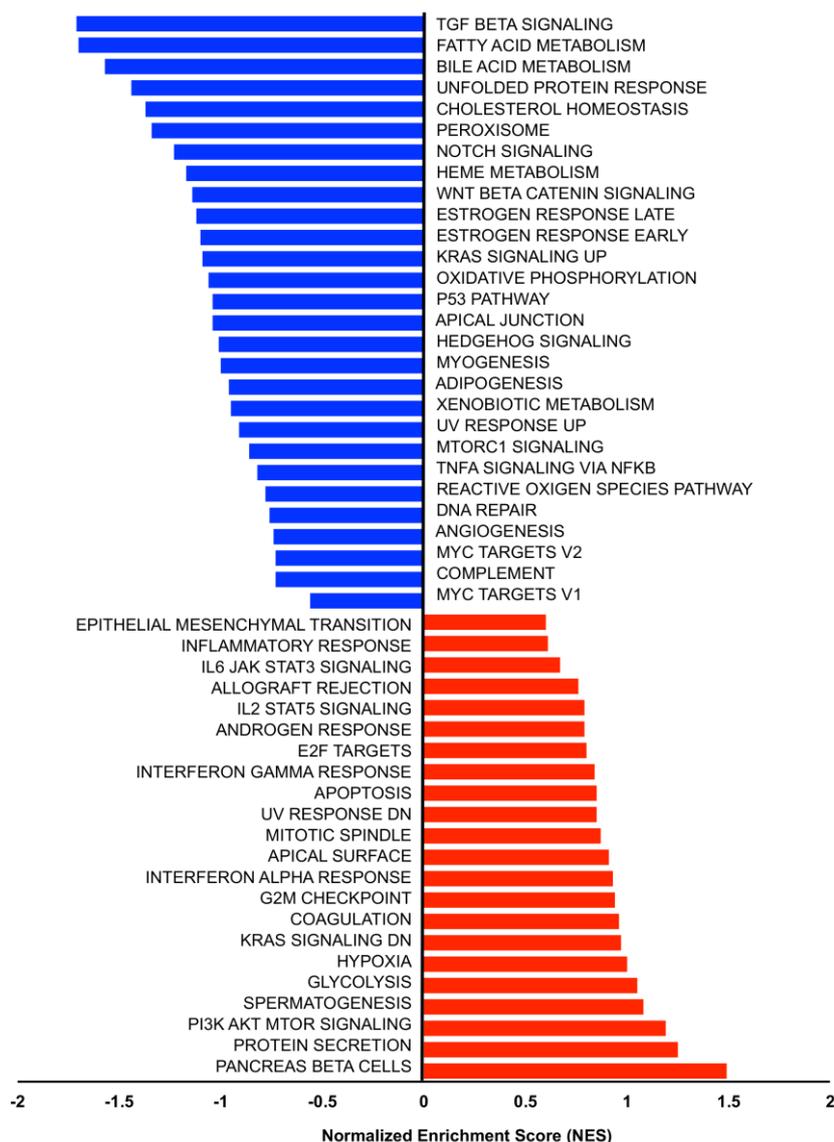


Figure 2: Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) showing enriched gene sets of *Rubcn* KO and WT group comparison. Bars in red (positive NES) indicate significant enrichment in KO phenotype and bars in blue indicate WT phenotype (negative NES). Data source, GSE118019 [102].

4.2 Cardiovascular disease

Cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, and heart failure are the leading cause of mortality, and morbidity [108]. Several endocytic proteins including, sorting nexin (SNX), epsins, and disabled homolog 2 (Dab2) plays indispensable role in cardiovascular diseases [109]. SNX is a group of cytoplasmic and membrane associated phosphoinositide binding protein that play a role in protein trafficking [110,111]. Impairment of SNX pathway is responsible for development of various form of cardiovascular disease (CVD) [109]. In addition, SNX gene variants also linked to CVD. Accumulating reports revealed that SNX exhibits its function by regulating expression and function of G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) such as receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) and dopamine receptors for the maintenance of blood pressure [112,113]. There are few reports demonstrated the impairment in structure and function of SNX in hypertension. Renal SNX5 expression regulates insulin degradation enzyme (IDE) activity and associated with blood insulin and glucose levels [114]. Decrease renal expression of *SNX5* expression leads to further elevation of systolic blood pressure, and inhibition of sodium excretion [112]. Further, studies have also established the association of other SNX, such as SNX19 with coronary artery disease. However, the mechanistic pathways

behind the SNXs induced coronary artery disease remains enigmatic [109]. Moreover, SNXs may play a key role in coronary artery pathogenesis by regulating lipid metabolism. The influence of SNXs on lipid level may be because the interaction of SNX1, SNX2, SNX4 with leptin receptors [115]. Furthermore, studies also suggested the abnormal expression of SNX leads to heart failure. Endogenous SNX13 level reduced in failing the heart of mice and human. In *SNX13* deficient zebra fish, decreased cardiac systolic function associated to cardiomyocyte apoptosis, the inhibition of which improves the cardiac dysfunction [116]. In cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis is a crucial player associated to morbidity and mortality. Epsins, an endocytic adaptor protein associated to cardiovascular disease [117]. Epsins involved in endothelial cell dysfunction as well initiation and progression of atherosclerosis through interaction with inositol 1,4,5 triphosphate receptor type 1 (IP3R1) [117]. Further, Dab2, a multifactorial protein plays vital role in several cellular functions including cell adhesion, cell signaling, and endocytosis. More importantly, Dab2 recognized in cholesterol metabolism and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) uptake by regulating the LDL receptor endocytosis. An earlier study suggests that deletion of *Dab2* in liver endothelial cell result in enhanced level of serum LDL and cholesterol [118]. An earlier study shown that, *Dab2* gene variant associated with increased risk of coronary artery disease [119]. Interestingly, another report showed that quercetin mediated up-regulation of Dab2 expression attenuates the atherosclerosis [120]. Hence, Dab2 considered as a new anti-atherosclerosis therapeutics.



Figure 3: Enrichment plot of top four GSEA hallmarks enriched in Rubcn knockout and wildtype. Rubcn KO group enriched with significant upregulation in apoptosis, glycolysis, hypoxia, and interferon gamma response gene sets (upper panel). Oxidative phosphorylation, p53, TGF β signaling, and unfolded protein response enriched in WT group (lower panel).

Moreover, intracellular compartmentalization of GPCR during early endosome and Golgi apparatus distribution are associated with cardiovascular outcomes. Endosomal G protein signaling by vasopressin type 2 receptor (V₂R) plays a key role in cardiac arrest. There are three types of vasopressin receptors, including V_{1A}R, V_{1B}R and V₂R which are trigger by arginine vasopressin (AVP). An elevated level of AVP play crucial role in changing the cardiovascular function and impaired renal solute-free water excretion result in hyponatremia [121,122]. Therefore, vasopressin receptors, V₂R have been emerged as popular target to develop the antagonist against therapeutics for cardiac arrest and hyponatremia.

4.3 Neurological disorders

Millions of neurons organize and perform the regular functioning of the brain and nervous system. The fundamental role of neurons includes the transmission and receiving information and behaves as a unified structure. This communication of information among the neurons are possible due to junction like structures, known as synapse. The communication among neurons is occurred by electrical or chemical signals. The electrical signal relies on the phenomena known as action potential. The chemical signals generated through the transmission of various chemicals among neurons. Broadly, these chemicals are defined as neurotransmitters. The neurotransmitters are stored inside the vesicle structures and tend to release at synaptic cleft of the synapse for the transmission of information [123]. At the synapse, the release of neurotransmitters relies on the two fundamental biological events such as exocytosis and endocytosis. The process of exocytosis is responsible for the release of neurotransmitters, while the process of endocytosis is responsible for the recycling of the synaptic vesicle membranes [124].

Several events occur during the process of chemical neurotransmission, such as formation of synaptic vesicles (SV), fusion with plasma membrane for releasing neurotransmitters and recycling of synaptic vesicles. The recycling of synaptic vesicles is the hallmark event which comprises three key steps at the synapse; (i) release of neurotransmitters, (ii) clathrin-mediated endocytosis, and (iii) ultrafast endocytosis [125]. Apart from those mechanisms, several other mechanisms such as ultrafast bulk endocytosis and activity-dependent bulk endocytosis are also responsible for the recycling of the vesicles [126,127]. Numerous proteins play vital roles in the mechanisms of endocytosis, including amphiphysin 1 (AMPH1), endophilin A1, clathrin, dynamin and synaptojanin 1 (SYNJ1) [125]. Moreover, several regulatory proteins are also involved in the regulation of endocytosis. Collectively, these proteins function in an organized manner to propel various endocytic mechanisms, thus efficiently recycling the SVs, which is crucial for continuous supply of neurotransmitter-filled SVs, performance of sensory functions and maintenance of synaptic physiology [126]. These reports suggest that the process of endocytosis and associated proteins plays a significant role in neurotransmission at synapse and maintain the neural homeostasis.

Alterations in neuronal homeostasis and poor neuronal function lead to several pathological conditions collectively known as neurodegenerative diseases. In the current scenario, neurodegenerative diseases occur prominently in a large population of the world and pose a socio-economic burden [128]. Extensive studies suggest that the dysfunction of endocytosis signaling at synapse participate in the progression of various neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), Parkinson's disease, and Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most prevalent type of neurodegenerative disease [129]. The major pathologies associated with AD include accumulation of amyloid- β ($A\beta$) plaques and development of neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) due to hyper-phosphorylated tau protein [130]. Deregulation of endocytic processes such as CME and CIE accumulates the ($A\beta$) plaques and progresses AD [131]. The genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of AD patients revealed that the deregulated expression of genes PICALM, BIN-1, and sorLA, which are essentially involved in clathrin-mediated endocytosis [132,133]. In addition, the altered expression of Rab5, clathrin, dynamin 2, and PICALM has found in transgenic Tg2576 mice AD experimental models [129,134]. Further, an elevated expression of caveolin-1 reported in the hippocampus and cortex regions of AD brains [135]. The endocytic signaling considered tightly regulated and vulnerable to hyperphosphorylated tau protein [136]. Apart from endocytic proteins and signaling, Endolysosomal or autophagic abnormalities play essential roles in the progression of AD pathologies [136]. The endocytic signaling is also involved in the internalization of extracellular $A\beta$ that accumulates in endosomes and leads to neuronal toxicity [137]. Earlier evidence suggests that the amyloid precursor protein (APP) (major component involved in the production of $A\beta$) could be internalized *via* CME and CIE pathways. Further, the expression level of

endocytic proteins, APP, Tau proteins and other molecules is varied with the age as well as AD progression. The endocytic proteins such as AP180, caveolin-2, clathrin, dynamin-1, flotillin-2 and Rab-5 significantly elevated that promotes endocytosis pathways and progresses AD in aged brains [138]. Moreover, a recent study suggests that the elevated tau protein induces microtubule assembly and sequesters free dynamins that impair the endocytosis and subsequently perturb the neurotransmission. Therefore, the evidence suggests that the alteration in the endocytosis process and associated proteins' expression progresses AD.

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most prevalent neurodegenerative disease associated with degeneration and subsequent loss of dopaminergic neurons [139,140]. The synaptic dysfunction is a key event prior to the loss of dopaminergic neurons and participates in the pathogenesis of PD. In normal human brain, the neurotransmitters release as well as uptake and SV recycling occurs in the synapse. The clathrin-mediated endocytosis participates in SV recycling [127]. Further, the process of synaptic vesicle endocytosis (SVE) regenerates a synaptic vesicle which is a tightly regulated event and essential for neurotransmission. During PD, the synaptic dysfunction is associated with deregulated SVE signaling. Several genetic studies and mutation analysis suggest that the genes such as DNAJC6, SYNJ1, SH3GL2, SNCA, LRRK2, PRKN, and DJ-1 plays vital role in the modulation of SVE and progression of PD [125]. The SVE dysfunction leads to erroneous dopamine packaging into vesicles which have consequences of elevated cytosolic dopamine and subsequent dopaminergic neurodegeneration [125]. Thus, deregulated expression of endocytic genes and SVE signaling perturb dopamine signaling and subsequent neurotransmission which promotes the pathologies of PD.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a fatal neurodegenerative disease associated with the central nervous system (CNS). The major pathological condition of ALS is the degeneration of the motor neurons in CNS leading to muscles weakness [141]. Occurrence of ALS is sporadic and familial event, and multiple genes are involved in the progression of both types of ALS [142]. The genetic studies revealed that the mutation in the Chromosome 9 open reading frame 72 (*C9ORF72*) progresses ALS. Interestingly, the impaired endocytic signaling has been observed during *C9ORF72* mutated conditions in *C9ORF72* ALS/FTD patients as well as the SH-SY5Y cell line model suggesting that the expression of *C9ORF72* modulates endocytosis [143,144]. Further, the expression of *C9ORF72* is associated with endocytosis of tropomyosin receptor kinase receptor B (TrkB) (essential for the development and functioning of nervous system) in neurons [141]. Earlier reports suggested that the Valosin-Containing Protein (VCP/p97) regulates endolysosomal sorting of ubiquitylated caveolin-1 [145]. Another protein TDP-43 (nuclear RNA binding protein) inhibits endocytosis and localizes with endocytic proteins in tissue samples of ALS patients. In addition, dynamics of endocytosis modulates TDP-43 expression in a TDP-43 ALS fly model [146].

Collectively, these studies suggest that various endocytic pathways play an essential role in the progression of neurodegenerative diseases. Therefore, targeting the endocytic proteins as well as the endocytic processes could be the effective approach to treat neurological diseases.

4.4 Inflammatory bowel diseases

Epithelial integrity and barrier function are critical to separate luminal contents, including nutrients and microbes from the underlying intestinal tissues [147,148]. Perturbations to the epithelial integrity are believed to contribute intestinal dysbiosis and allows heightened microbial penetration, resulting in chronic diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), which is an umbrella term for Crohn's disease (CD) and Ulcerative colitis (UC) [149,150]. Endocytotic exodus of microbes in the barrier dysfunction CD, induces mucosal inflammation [151,152]. A case study of 24-year-old woman with a positive family history of Crohn's disease showed an increased intestinal permeability precedes the onset of Crohn's disease [153]. Accumulating evidence shows that the intestinal

barrier integrity is chiefly regulated by several multicomplex proteins, constituted of tight junctions (TJs) and adherens junctions (AJs) proteins [154]. Mammalian TJs have diverse roles ranging from mediating selective diffusion of molecules across the epithelium to cis and trans interactions at sites of intercellular spaces [155]. The claudin protein family of TJs, including junctional adhesion molecule (JAM)-A, the tight junction-associated MARVEL proteins (TAMP), and coxsackievirus and adenovirus receptor (CAR), additionally consist of scaffolding molecules such as the zonula occludens (ZO) protein [156], chiefly regulates the organizational framework of intercellular barrier [157]. These claudin protein family are fundamental to establishing the paracellular passages of nutrients between the intestinal lumen and internal environment, as well as defense mechanisms against pathogens (Table 1) [158,159]. Dysregulated expression of sealing claudins and increased intestinal permeability contributes to leaky epithelial barrier and may lead to intestinal infection and bowel symptoms of IBD patients [149,160]. The dextran sulfate sodium (DSS) colitis has been described as a most suitable *in vivo* experimental model of IBD to study intestinal barrier permeability and dissemination of microbes across the intestinal lumen [161-163]. Previously in the mouse DSS colitis model a redistribution of occludin expression was observed compared to distinct appearance at the tight junctions of the apical membrane of colonic epithelium [164]. Apart from claudins, expression levels of other TJ proteins such as JAM-A, occludin, and ZO-1 remain suppressed during intestinal inflammation [165].

Table 1. Expression modulations of claudins in the pathogenesis of IBD.

Claudins	Localization	Role in IBD	CD	UC
Claudin 1	Crypt epithelia	Intestinal barrier permeability	High	High
Claudin 2	Surface colonocytes	Paracellular permeability	High	High
Claudin 3	Crypt epithelia	Intestinal barrier development	Low	Low
Claudin 4	Crypt epithelia	Physiological chloride reabsorption	Low	Low
Claudin 5	Crypt epithelia	Intestinal barrier permeability	Low	ND
Claudin 7	Surface colonocytes	Paracellular flux of small organic solutes	ND	Low
Claudin 8	Crypt epithelia	Na ⁺ reabsorption	Low	ND
Claudin 12	Colonic epithelia	Ca ²⁺ permeability in enterocytes	Low	ND
Claudin 15	Colonic epithelia	Na ⁺ permeability	ND	ND
Claudin 18	Colonic epithelia	Paracellular H ⁺ efflux	ND	High

High; high expression, Low; low expression, ND; not detected.

Adherens junctions (AJs) are cell-cell adhesion complexes and usually annotated as 'cadherins' [166]. Intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) largely express epithelial (E) cadherin; required to maintain colonic epithelial barrier permeability, and dysfunction can aggravate colitis [167]. Moreover, dysregulated expression of E-cadherin has been reported in tissue biopsies of IBD patients [168].

The proper assembly and functioning of junctional proteins are channelized through exocytic transportation of newly synthesized proteins to the cell surface and recycling of mature TJs and AJs via endocytosis [169]. The defects in TJs and AJs endocytosis leading to barrier disruption in IBD have been reported long ago [170]. The endocytosis of TJs and AJs happens similar to the internalization of luminal antigens into the enterocytes, and IBD patients have an increased ability to transcytosis of luminal antigens [160]. Importantly, recycling and exocytic trafficking of TJs and AJs proteins orchestrated through interaction of carrier vesicles and intracellular organelles [169]. Mechanistically, the membrane targeted trafficking of carrier vesicles mediated through protein family of Rab small GTPases, and ultimate engrafting to lipid membrane is driven by the SNARE (Soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor Associated Receptor) proteins [171]. These results highlight an involvement of organelle specific trafficking in the establishment of the intestinal epithelial barrier. The intracellular network of endoplasmic reticulum (ER)-Golgi trafficking controls synthesis and recycling of junctional proteins during intestinal inflammation [172]. Notably, the excessive fragmentation and

vascularization are the characteristic dysfunction of the ER and the Golgi networks and observed in the intestinal mucosa of UC patients [173].

Altogether, an intact mucosal barrier restricts the infiltration of pathogenic microbes and regulates the absorption and passage of nutrients from the intestinal lumen into the underlying circulation. Endocytosis plays a critical role in the trafficking of intestinal junctional proteins TJs and AJs, however dysfunction of the junctional proteins is a causative factor in the pathogenesis of IBD. Additional studies may further elucidate the molecular mechanisms associated with the dysfunction of junctional proteins trafficking during intestinal inflammation.

5. Conclusion

Endocytosis is a key cellular event that takes place in a sequential process to regulate the significant cellular processes such as apoptosis, opsonization, cell division, cell fate determination and immune cell functions. Among them, receptor mediated endocytosis is having a vital role in multicellular organism. The sequential processes of cargo assembly, their transportation and recognition by target molecules remain tightly regulated to prevent any impairment in normal cellular processes. A balanced cellular coordination of key endocytosis proteins is critical for the proper assembly and transportation of nutrients, microbes, and toxins to maintain cellular homeostasis. However, alteration and lack of this processes promotes several chronic diseases, including, cancer, neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cardiovascular disease, and inflammatory bowel disease. Therefore, in-depth scientific validations related to mechanisms and targets of endocytosis pathways may provide a better understanding for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, C.P., A.K. and K.R.; methodology, C.P. and A.K.; software, B.K.R.; validation, C.P., A.K. and K.R.; formal analysis, C.P., F.U.V., B.N.W, P.K.J, V.K.G, A.K., and K.R.; resources, C.P.; data curation, B.K.R and K.R.; writing—original draft preparation, C.P., F.U.V., B.N.W, P.K.J, V.K.G, A.K., and K.R.; writing—review and editing, C.P., A.K., and K.R.; visualization, C.P., A.K., and K.R.; supervision, C.P.; project administration, C.P. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

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

References

1. Doherty, G.J.; McMahon, H.T. Mechanisms of endocytosis. *Annu Rev Biochem* **2009**, *78*, 857-902, doi:10.1146/annurev.biochem.78.081307.110540.
2. Sigismund, S.; Lanzetti, L.; Scita, G.; Di Fiore, P.P. Endocytosis in the context-dependent regulation of individual and collective cell properties. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* **2021**, *22*, 625-643, doi:10.1038/s41580-021-00375-5.
3. Antonescu, C.N.; McGraw, T.E.; Klip, A. Reciprocal regulation of endocytosis and metabolism. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **2014**, *6*, a016964, doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a016964.
4. Sigismund, S.; Confalonieri, S.; Ciliberto, A.; Polo, S.; Scita, G.; Di Fiore, P.P. Endocytosis and signaling: cell logistics shape the eukaryotic cell plan. *Physiol Rev* **2012**, *92*, 273-366, doi:10.1152/physrev.00005.2011.
5. Miaczynska, M.; Stenmark, H. Mechanisms and functions of endocytosis. *J Cell Biol* **2008**, *180*, 7-11, doi:10.1083/jcb.200711073.
6. Bitsikas, V.; Correa, I.R., Jr.; Nichols, B.J. Clathrin-independent pathways do not contribute significantly to endocytic flux. *Elife* **2014**, *3*, e03970, doi:10.7554/eLife.03970.
7. Takei, K.; Haucke, V. Clathrin-mediated endocytosis: membrane factors pull the trigger. *Trends Cell Biol* **2001**, *11*, 385-391, doi:10.1016/s0962-8924(01)02082-7.
8. Howes, M.T.; Kirkham, M.; Riches, J.; Cortese, K.; Walser, P.J.; Simpson, F.; Hill, M.M.; Jones, A.; Lundmark, R.; Lindsay, M.R.; et al. Clathrin-independent carriers form a high capacity endocytic sorting system at the leading edge of migrating cells. *J Cell Biol* **2010**, *190*, 675-691, doi:10.1083/jcb.201002119.
9. Kirkham, M.; Fujita, A.; Chadda, R.; Nixon, S.J.; Kurzchalia, T.V.; Sharma, D.K.; Pagano, R.E.; Hancock, J.F.; Mayor, S.; Parton, R.G. Ultrastructural identification of uncoated caveolin-independent early endocytic vehicles. *J Cell Biol* **2005**, *168*, 465-476, doi:10.1083/jcb.200407078.
10. Aderem, A.; Underhill, D.M. Mechanisms of phagocytosis in macrophages. *Annu Rev Immunol* **1999**, *17*, 593-623, doi:10.1146/annurev.immunol.17.1.593.
11. Gordon, S. Phagocytosis: An Immunobiologic Process. *Immunity* **2016**, *44*, 463-475, doi:10.1016/j.immuni.2016.02.026.
12. Leone, P.; Shin, E.C.; Perosa, F.; Vacca, A.; Dammacco, F.; Racanelli, V. MHC class I antigen processing and presenting machinery: organization, function, and defects in tumor cells. *J Natl Cancer Inst* **2013**, *105*, 1172-1187, doi:10.1093/jnci/djt184.
13. Acharya, D.; Li, X.R.L.; Heineman, R.E.; Harrison, R.E. Complement Receptor-Mediated Phagocytosis Induces Proinflammatory Cytokine Production in Murine Macrophages. *Front Immunol* **2019**, *10*, 3049, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2019.03049.
14. Junker, F.; Gordon, J.; Qureshi, O. Fc Gamma Receptors and Their Role in Antigen Uptake, Presentation, and T Cell Activation. *Front Immunol* **2020**, *11*, 1393, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2020.01393.
15. Rabinovitch, M. Professional and non-professional phagocytes: an introduction. *Trends Cell Biol* **1995**, *5*, 85-87, doi:10.1016/s0962-8924(00)88955-2.
16. Ranjan, K.; Sharma, A.; Surolia, A.; Pathak, C. Regulation of HA14-1 mediated oxidative stress, toxic response, and autophagy by curcumin to enhance apoptotic activity in human embryonic kidney cells. *Biofactors* **2014**, *40*, 157-169, doi:10.1002/biof.1098.
17. Ghazizadeh, S.; Bolen, J.B.; Fleit, H.B. Physical and functional association of Src-related protein tyrosine kinases with Fc gamma RII in monocytic THP-1 cells. *J Biol Chem* **1994**, *269*, 8878-8884.
18. Majeed, M.; Cavegion, E.; Lowell, C.A.; Berton, G. Role of Src kinases and Syk in Fc gamma receptor-mediated phagocytosis and phagosome-lysosome fusion. *J Leukoc Biol* **2001**, *70*, 801-811.
19. Ranjan, K.; Pathak, C. FADD regulates NF-kappaB activation and promotes ubiquitination of cFLIPL to induce apoptosis. *Sci Rep* **2016**, *6*, 22787, doi:10.1038/srep22787.

20. Ranjan, K.; Pathak, C. Expression of FADD and cFLIP(L) balances mitochondrial integrity and redox signaling to substantiate apoptotic cell death. *Mol Cell Biochem* **2016**, *422*, 135-150, doi:10.1007/s11010-016-2813-z.
21. Arandjelovic, S.; Ravichandran, K.S. Phagocytosis of apoptotic cells in homeostasis. *Nat Immunol* **2015**, *16*, 907-917, doi:10.1038/ni.3253.
22. Ranjan, K.; Pathak, C. Expression of cFLIPL Determines the Basal Interaction of Bcl-2 With Beclin-1 and Regulates p53 Dependent Ubiquitination of Beclin-1 During Autophagic Stress. *J Cell Biochem* **2016**, *117*, 1757-1768, doi:10.1002/jcb.25474.
23. Ranjan, K.; Surolia, A.; Pathak, C. Apoptotic potential of Fas-associated death domain on regulation of cell death regulatory protein cFLIP and death receptor mediated apoptosis in HEK 293T cells. *J Cell Commun Signal* **2012**, *6*, 155-168, doi:10.1007/s12079-012-0166-2.
24. Underhill, D.M.; Ozinsky, A. Phagocytosis of microbes: complexity in action. *Annu Rev Immunol* **2002**, *20*, 825-852, doi:10.1146/annurev.immunol.20.103001.114744.
25. Pathak, C.; Vaidya, F.U.; Waghela, B.N.; Chhipa, A.S.; Tiwari, B.S.; Ranjan, K. Advanced Glycation End Products-Mediated Oxidative Stress and Regulated Cell Death Signaling in Cancer. In *Handbook of Oxidative Stress in Cancer: Mechanistic Aspects*, Chakraborti, S., Ray, B.K., Roychoudhury, S., Eds.; Springer Nature Singapore: Singapore, 2022; pp. 535-550.
26. Waghela, B.N.; Vaidya, F.U.; Ranjan, K.; Chhipa, A.S.; Tiwari, B.S.; Pathak, C. AGE-RAGE synergy influences programmed cell death signaling to promote cancer. *Mol Cell Biochem* **2021**, *476*, 585-598, doi:10.1007/s11010-020-03928-y.
27. Cunningham-Rundles, C. Phagocytic Cell Disorders. In *Allergy and Clinical Immunology*; 2015; pp. 408-414.
28. Rustad, R.C. PINOCYTOSIS. *Scientific American* **1961**, *204*, 120-133.
29. Stow, J.L.; Hung, Y.; Wall, A.A. Macropinocytosis: Insights from immunology and cancer. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* **2020**, *65*, 131-140, doi:10.1016/j.ceb.2020.06.005.
30. Swanson, J.A. Shaping cups into phagosomes and macropinosomes. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* **2008**, *9*, 639-649, doi:10.1038/nrm2447.
31. Jianjun, S. Roles of Cellular Redox Factors in Pathogen and Toxin Entry in the Endocytic Pathways. In *Molecular Regulation of Endocytosis*, Brian, C., Ed.; IntechOpen: Rijeka, 2012; p. Ch. 4.
32. Li, G.; D'Souza-Schorey, C.; Barbieri, M.A.; Cooper, J.A.; Stahl, P.D. Uncoupling of membrane ruffling and pinocytosis during Ras signal transduction. *J Biol Chem* **1997**, *272*, 10337-10340.
33. Bloomfield, G.; Kay, R.R. Uses and abuses of macropinocytosis. *J Cell Sci* **2016**, *129*, 2697-2705, doi:10.1242/jcs.176149.
34. Redka, D.S.; Gutschow, M.; Grinstein, S.; Canton, J. Differential ability of proinflammatory and anti-inflammatory macrophages to perform macropinocytosis. *Mol Biol Cell* **2018**, *29*, 53-65, doi:10.1091/mbc.E17-06-0419.
35. Meng, D.; Yang, Q.; Jeong, M.H.; Curukovic, A.; Tiwary, S.; Melick, C.H.; Lama-Sherpa, T.D.; Wang, H.; Huerta-Rosario, M.; Urquhart, G.; et al. SNAT7 regulates mTORC1 via macropinocytosis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **2022**, *119*, e2123261119, doi:10.1073/pnas.2123261119.
36. Li, H.Q.; Chen, C.; Dou, Y.; Wu, H.J.; Liu, Y.J.; Lou, H.F.; Zhang, J.M.; Li, X.M.; Wang, H.; Duan, S. P2Y4 receptor-mediated pinocytosis contributes to amyloid beta-induced self-uptake by microglia. *Mol Cell Biol* **2013**, *33*, 4282-4293, doi:10.1128/MCB.00544-13.
37. Taylor, M.J.; Perrais, D.; Merrifield, C.J. A high precision survey of the molecular dynamics of mammalian clathrin-mediated endocytosis. *PLoS Biol* **2011**, *9*, e1000604, doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000604.
38. Brach, T.; Godlee, C.; Moeller-Hansen, I.; Boeke, D.; Kaksonen, M. The initiation of clathrin-mediated endocytosis is mechanistically highly flexible. *Curr Biol* **2014**, *24*, 548-554, doi:10.1016/j.cub.2014.01.048.
39. Pearse, B.M. Clathrin: a unique protein associated with intracellular transfer of membrane by coated vesicles. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **1976**, *73*, 1255-1259, doi:10.1073/pnas.73.4.1255.

40. Sun, Y.; Martin, A.C.; Drubin, D.G. Endocytic internalization in budding yeast requires coordinated actin nucleation and myosin motor activity. *Dev Cell* **2006**, *11*, 33-46, doi:10.1016/j.devcel.2006.05.008.
41. Kumar, M.; Ranjan, K.; Singh, V.; Pathak, C.; Pappachan, A.; Singh, D.D. Hydrophilic Acylated Surface Protein A (HASPA) of *Leishmania donovani*: Expression, Purification and Biophysico-Chemical Characterization. *Protein J* **2017**, *36*, 343-351, doi:10.1007/s10930-017-9726-x.
42. Umasankar, P.K.; Sanker, S.; Thieman, J.R.; Chakraborty, S.; Wendland, B.; Tsang, M.; Traub, L.M. Distinct and separable activities of the endocytic clathrin-coat components Fcho1/2 and AP-2 in developmental patterning. *Nat Cell Biol* **2012**, *14*, 488-501, doi:10.1038/ncb2473.
43. Kumar, R.B.; Suresh, M.X.; Priya, B.S. Pharmacophore modeling, in silico screening, molecular docking and molecular dynamics approaches for potential alpha-delta bungarotoxin-4 inhibitors discovery. *Pharmacogn Mag* **2015**, *11*, S19-28, doi:10.4103/0973-1296.157670.
44. Traub, L.M. Regarding the amazing choreography of clathrin coats. *PLoS Biol* **2011**, *9*, e1001037, doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001037.
45. Weinberg, J.; Drubin, D.G. Clathrin-mediated endocytosis in budding yeast. *Trends Cell Biol* **2012**, *22*, 1-13, doi:10.1016/j.tcb.2011.09.001.
46. Nagahama, K.; Utsumi, T.; Kumano, T.; Maekawa, S.; Oyama, N.; Kawakami, J. Discovery of a new function of curcumin which enhances its anticancer therapeutic potency. *Sci Rep* **2016**, *6*, 30962, doi:10.1038/srep30962.
47. Haucke, V. Phosphoinositide regulation of clathrin-mediated endocytosis. *Biochem Soc Trans* **2005**, *33*, 1285-1289, doi:10.1042/BST20051285.
48. Ahle, S.; Mann, A.; Eichelsbacher, U.; Ungewickell, E. Structural relationships between clathrin assembly proteins from the Golgi and the plasma membrane. *EMBO J* **1988**, *7*, 919-929, doi:10.1002/j.1460-2075.1988.tb02897.x.
49. Schafer, D.A. Coupling actin dynamics and membrane dynamics during endocytosis. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* **2002**, *14*, 76-81, doi:10.1016/s0955-0674(01)00297-6.
50. Clayton, E.L.; Sue, N.; Smillie, K.J.; O'Leary, T.; Bache, N.; Cheung, G.; Cole, A.R.; Wyllie, D.J.; Sutherland, C.; Robinson, P.J.; et al. Dynamin I phosphorylation by GSK3 controls activity-dependent bulk endocytosis of synaptic vesicles. *Nat Neurosci* **2010**, *13*, 845-851, doi:10.1038/nn.2571.
51. Cocucci, E.; Aguet, F.; Boulant, S.; Kirchhausen, T. The first five seconds in the life of a clathrin-coated pit. *Cell* **2012**, *150*, 495-507, doi:10.1016/j.cell.2012.05.047.
52. Ford, M.G.; Mills, I.G.; Peter, B.J.; Vallis, Y.; Praefcke, G.J.; Evans, P.R.; McMahon, H.T. Curvature of clathrin-coated pits driven by epsin. *Nature* **2002**, *419*, 361-366, doi:10.1038/nature01020.
53. Miller, S.E.; Mathiasen, S.; Bright, N.A.; Pierre, F.; Kelly, B.T.; Kladt, N.; Schauss, A.; Merrifield, C.J.; Stamou, D.; Honing, S.; et al. CALM regulates clathrin-coated vesicle size and maturation by directly sensing and driving membrane curvature. *Dev Cell* **2015**, *33*, 163-175, doi:10.1016/j.devcel.2015.03.002.
54. Henne, W.M.; Boucrot, E.; Meinecke, M.; Evergren, E.; Vallis, Y.; Mittal, R.; McMahon, H.T. FCHO proteins are nucleators of clathrin-mediated endocytosis. *Science* **2010**, *328*, 1281-1284, doi:10.1126/science.1188462.
55. Ma, L.; Umasankar, P.K.; Wrobel, A.G.; Lyman, A.; McCoy, A.J.; Holkar, S.S.; Jha, A.; Pradhan-Sundd, T.; Watkins, S.C.; Owen, D.J.; et al. Transient Fcho1/2Eps15/RAP-2 Nanoclusters Prime the AP-2 Clathrin Adaptor for Cargo Binding. *Dev Cell* **2016**, *37*, 428-443, doi:10.1016/j.devcel.2016.05.003.
56. Stimpson, H.E.; Toret, C.P.; Cheng, A.T.; Pauly, B.S.; Drubin, D.G. Early-arriving Syp1p and Ede1p function in endocytic site placement and formation in budding yeast. *Mol Biol Cell* **2009**, *20*, 4640-4651, doi:10.1091/mbc.E09-05-0429.
57. Goode, B.L.; Eskin, J.A.; Wendland, B. Actin and endocytosis in budding yeast. *Genetics* **2015**, *199*, 315-358, doi:10.1534/genetics.112.145540.

58. Massol, R.H.; Boll, W.; Griffin, A.M.; Kirchhausen, T. A burst of auxilin recruitment determines the onset of clathrin-coated vesicle uncoating. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **2006**, *103*, 10265-10270, doi:10.1073/pnas.0603369103.
59. Mercer, J.; Schelhaas, M.; Helenius, A. Virus entry by endocytosis. *Annu Rev Biochem* **2010**, *79*, 803-833, doi:10.1146/annurev-biochem-060208-104626.
60. Inoue, Y.; Tanaka, N.; Tanaka, Y.; Inoue, S.; Morita, K.; Zhuang, M.; Hattori, T.; Sugamura, K. Clathrin-dependent entry of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus into target cells expressing ACE2 with the cytoplasmic tail deleted. *J Virol* **2007**, *81*, 8722-8729, doi:10.1128/JVI.00253-07.
61. Raman, R.; Patel, K.J.; Ranjan, K. COVID-19: Unmasking Emerging SARS-CoV-2 Variants, Vaccines and Therapeutic Strategies. *Biomolecules* **2021**, *11*, doi:10.3390/biom11070993.
62. Singh, S.; Kishore, D.; Singh, R.K.; Pathak, C.; Ranjan, K. Higher BCG-induced trained immunity prevalence predicts protection from COVID-19: Implications for ongoing BCG trials. *Clin Transl Discov* **2022**, *2*, e60, doi:10.1002/ctd2.60.
63. Jackson, C.B.; Farzan, M.; Chen, B.; Choe, H. Mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 entry into cells. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* **2022**, *23*, 3-20, doi:10.1038/s41580-021-00418-x.
64. Raman, R.; Patel, K.J.; Ranjan, K. SARS-CoV-2 Variants: Impact of Spike Mutations on Vaccine and Therapeutic Strategies. In *Frontiers of COVID-19: Scientific and Clinical Aspects of the Novel Coronavirus 2019*, Adibi, S., Griffin, P., Sanicas, M., Rashidi, M., Lanfranchi, F., Eds.; Springer International Publishing: Cham, 2022; pp. 143-160.
65. Bayati, A.; Kumar, R.; Francis, V.; McPherson, P.S. SARS-CoV-2 infects cells after viral entry via clathrin-mediated endocytosis. *J Biol Chem* **2021**, *296*, 100306, doi:10.1016/j.jbc.2021.100306.
66. Zhao, H.; Lu, L.; Peng, Z.; Chen, L.L.; Meng, X.; Zhang, C.; Ip, J.D.; Chan, W.M.; Chu, A.W.; Chan, K.H.; et al. SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant shows less efficient replication and fusion activity when compared with Delta variant in TMPRSS2-expressed cells. *Emerg Microbes Infect* **2022**, *11*, 277-283, doi:10.1080/22221751.2021.2023329.
67. Ferreira, A.P.A.; Boucrot, E. Mechanisms of Carrier Formation during Clathrin-Independent Endocytosis. *Trends Cell Biol* **2018**, *28*, 188-200, doi:10.1016/j.tcb.2017.11.004.
68. Boucrot, E.; Ferreira, A.P.; Almeida-Souza, L.; Debard, S.; Vallis, Y.; Howard, G.; Bertot, L.; Sauvonnnet, N.; McMahon, H.T. Endophilin marks and controls a clathrin-independent endocytic pathway. *Nature* **2015**, *517*, 460-465, doi:10.1038/nature14067.
69. Chan Wah Hak, L.; Khan, S.; Di Meglio, I.; Law, A.L.; Lucken-Ardjomande Hasler, S.; Quintaneiro, L.M.; Ferreira, A.P.A.; Krause, M.; McMahon, H.T.; Boucrot, E. FBP17 and CIP4 recruit SHIP2 and lamellipodin to prime the plasma membrane for fast endophilin-mediated endocytosis. *Nat Cell Biol* **2018**, *20*, 1023-1031, doi:10.1038/s41556-018-0146-8.
70. Mayor, S.; Parton, R.G.; Donaldson, J.G. Clathrin-independent pathways of endocytosis. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **2014**, *6*, doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a016758.
71. Shafaq-Zadah, M.; Dransart, E.; Johannes, L. Clathrin-independent endocytosis, retrograde trafficking, and cell polarity. *Curr Opin Cell Biol* **2020**, *65*, 112-121, doi:10.1016/j.ceb.2020.05.009.
72. Kumari, S.; Mayor, S. ARF1 is directly involved in dynamin-independent endocytosis. *Nat Cell Biol* **2008**, *10*, 30-41, doi:10.1038/ncb1666.
73. Sabharanjak, S.; Sharma, P.; Parton, R.G.; Mayor, S. GPI-anchored proteins are delivered to recycling endosomes via a distinct cdc42-regulated, clathrin-independent pinocytic pathway. *Dev Cell* **2002**, *2*, 411-423, doi:10.1016/s1534-5807(02)00145-4.
74. Lakshminarayan, R.; Wunder, C.; Becken, U.; Howes, M.T.; Benzing, C.; Arumugam, S.; Sales, S.; Ariotti, N.; Chambon, V.; Lamaze, C.; et al. Galectin-3 drives glycosphingolipid-dependent biogenesis of clathrin-independent carriers. *Nat Cell Biol* **2014**, *16*, 595-606, doi:10.1038/ncb2970.

75. Renard, H.F.; Tyckaert, F.; Lo Giudice, C.; Hirsch, T.; Valades-Cruz, C.A.; Lemaigre, C.; Shafaq-Zadah, M.; Wunder, C.; Wattiez, R.; Johannes, L.; et al. Endophilin-A3 and Galectin-8 control the clathrin-independent endocytosis of CD166. *Nat Commun* **2020**, *11*, 1457, doi:10.1038/s41467-020-15303-y.
76. Johannes, L.; Wunder, C.; Shafaq-Zadah, M. Glycolipids and Lectins in Endocytic Uptake Processes. *J Mol Biol* **2016**, doi:10.1016/j.jmb.2016.10.027.
77. Johannes, L.; Wunder, C.; Bassereau, P. Bending "on the rocks"--a cocktail of biophysical modules to build endocytic pathways. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **2014**, *6*, doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a016741.
78. Kovtun, O.; Tillu, V.A.; Ariotti, N.; Parton, R.G.; Collins, B.M. Cavin family proteins and the assembly of caveolae. *J Cell Sci* **2015**, *128*, 1269-1278, doi:10.1242/jcs.167866.
79. Henley, J.R.; Krueger, E.W.; Oswald, B.J.; McNiven, M.A. Dynamin-mediated internalization of caveolae. *J Cell Biol* **1998**, *141*, 85-99, doi:10.1083/jcb.141.1.85.
80. Moren, B.; Shah, C.; Howes, M.T.; Schieber, N.L.; McMahon, H.T.; Parton, R.G.; Daumke, O.; Lundmark, R. EHD2 regulates caveolar dynamics via ATP-driven targeting and oligomerization. *Mol Biol Cell* **2012**, *23*, 1316-1329, doi:10.1091/mbc.E11-09-0787.
81. Hommelgaard, A.M.; Roepstorff, K.; Vilhardt, F.; Torgersen, M.L.; Sandvig, K.; van Deurs, B. Caveolae: stable membrane domains with a potential for internalization. *Traffic* **2005**, *6*, 720-724, doi:10.1111/j.1600-0854.2005.00314.x.
82. Ranjan, K.; Waghela, B.N.; Vaidya, F.U.; Pathak, C. Cell-Penetrable Peptide-Conjugated FADD Induces Apoptosis and Regulates Inflammatory Signaling in Cancer Cells. *Int J Mol Sci* **2020**, *21*, doi:10.3390/ijms21186890.
83. Mayor, S.; Pagano, R.E. Pathways of clathrin-independent endocytosis. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* **2007**, *8*, 603-612, doi:10.1038/nrm2216.
84. Lanzetti, L.; Di Fiore, P.P. Endocytosis and cancer: an 'insider' network with dangerous liaisons. *Traffic* **2008**, *9*, 2011-2021, doi:10.1111/j.1600-0854.2008.00816.x.
85. Rajendran, B.K.; Deng, C.X. Characterization of potential driver mutations involved in human breast cancer by computational approaches. *Oncotarget* **2017**, *8*, 50252-50272, doi:10.18632/oncotarget.17225.
86. Rajendran, B.K.; Deng, C.X. A comprehensive genomic meta-analysis identifies confirmatory role of OBSCN gene in breast tumorigenesis. *Oncotarget* **2017**, *8*, 102263-102276, doi:10.18632/oncotarget.20404.
87. Colaluca, I.N.; Tosoni, D.; Nuciforo, P.; Senic-Matuglia, F.; Galimberti, V.; Viale, G.; Pece, S.; Di Fiore, P.P. NUMB controls p53 tumour suppressor activity. *Nature* **2008**, *451*, 76-80, doi:10.1038/nature06412.
88. Ding, R.B.; Chen, P.; Rajendran, B.K.; Lyu, X.; Wang, H.; Bao, J.; Zeng, J.; Hao, W.; Sun, H.; Wong, A.H.; et al. Molecular landscape and subtype-specific therapeutic response of nasopharyngeal carcinoma revealed by integrative pharmacogenomics. *Nat Commun* **2021**, *12*, 3046, doi:10.1038/s41467-021-23379-3.
89. Khan, I.; Steeg, P.S. Endocytosis: a pivotal pathway for regulating metastasis. *Br J Cancer* **2021**, *124*, 66-75, doi:10.1038/s41416-020-01179-8.
90. Beck, B.H.; Welch, D.R. The KISS1 metastasis suppressor: a good night kiss for disseminated cancer cells. *Eur J Cancer* **2010**, *46*, 1283-1289, doi:10.1016/j.ejca.2010.02.023.
91. Dawson, J.C.; Timpson, P.; Kalna, G.; Machesky, L.M. Mtss1 regulates epidermal growth factor signaling in head and neck squamous carcinoma cells. *Oncogene* **2012**, *31*, 1781-1793, doi:10.1038/onc.2011.376.
92. Engelman, J.A.; Zhang, X.L.; Galbiati, F.; Lisanti, M.P. Chromosomal localization, genomic organization, and developmental expression of the murine caveolin gene family (Cav-1, -2, and -3). Cav-1 and Cav-2 genes map to a known tumor suppressor locus (6-A2/7q31). *FEBS Lett* **1998**, *429*, 330-336, doi:10.1016/s0014-5793(98)00619-x.
93. Joshi, B.; Strugnell, S.S.; Goetz, J.G.; Kojic, L.D.; Cox, M.E.; Griffith, O.L.; Chan, S.K.; Jones, S.J.; Leung, S.P.; Masoudi, H.; et al. Phosphorylated caveolin-1 regulates Rho/ROCK-dependent focal adhesion dynamics and tumor cell migration and invasion. *Cancer Res* **2008**, *68*, 8210-8220, doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-08-0343.

94. Azarnia Tehran, D.; Lopez-Hernandez, T.; Maritzen, T. Endocytic Adaptor Proteins in Health and Disease: Lessons from Model Organisms and Human Mutations. *Cells* **2019**, *8*, doi:10.3390/cells8111345.
95. Boulay, P.L.; Schlienger, S.; Lewis-Saravalli, S.; Vitale, N.; Ferbeyre, G.; Claing, A. ARF1 controls proliferation of breast cancer cells by regulating the retinoblastoma protein. *Oncogene* **2011**, *30*, 3846-3861, doi:10.1038/onc.2011.100.
96. Schlienger, S.; Ramirez, R.A.; Claing, A. ARF1 regulates adhesion of MDA-MB-231 invasive breast cancer cells through formation of focal adhesions. *Cell Signal* **2015**, *27*, 403-415, doi:10.1016/j.cellsig.2014.11.032.
97. Schlienger, S.; Campbell, S.; Pasquin, S.; Gaboury, L.; Claing, A. ADP-ribosylation factor 1 expression regulates epithelial-mesenchymal transition and predicts poor clinical outcome in triple-negative breast cancer. *Oncotarget* **2016**, *7*, 15811-15827, doi:10.18632/oncotarget.7515.
98. Chang, Y.C.; Su, C.Y.; Chen, M.H.; Chen, W.S.; Chen, C.L.; Hsiao, M. Secretory RAB GTPase 3C modulates IL6-STAT3 pathway to promote colon cancer metastasis and is associated with poor prognosis. *Mol Cancer* **2017**, *16*, 135, doi:10.1186/s12943-017-0687-7.
99. Yang, J.; Liu, W.; Lu, X.; Fu, Y.; Li, L.; Luo, Y. High expression of small GTPase Rab3D promotes cancer progression and metastasis. *Oncotarget* **2015**, *6*, 11125-11138, doi:10.18632/oncotarget.3575.
100. Mendoza, P.; Ortiz, R.; Diaz, J.; Quest, A.F.; Leyton, L.; Stupack, D.; Torres, V.A. Rab5 activation promotes focal adhesion disassembly, migration and invasiveness in tumor cells. *J Cell Sci* **2013**, *126*, 3835-3847, doi:10.1242/jcs.119727.
101. Diaz, J.; Mendoza, P.; Ortiz, R.; Diaz, N.; Leyton, L.; Stupack, D.; Quest, A.F.; Torres, V.A. Rab5 is required in metastatic cancer cells for Caveolin-1-enhanced Rac1 activation, migration and invasion. *J Cell Sci* **2014**, *127*, 2401-2406, doi:10.1242/jcs.141689.
102. Cunha, L.D.; Yang, M.; Carter, R.; Guy, C.; Harris, L.; Crawford, J.C.; Quarato, G.; Boada-Romero, E.; Kalkavan, H.; Johnson, M.D.L.; et al. LC3-Associated Phagocytosis in Myeloid Cells Promotes Tumor Immune Tolerance. *Cell* **2018**, *175*, 429-441 e416, doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.08.061.
103. Zhang, Y.; Commisso, C. Macropinocytosis in Cancer: A Complex Signaling Network. *Trends Cancer* **2019**, *5*, 332-334, doi:10.1016/j.trecan.2019.04.002.
104. Kamphorst, J.J.; Nofal, M.; Commisso, C.; Hackett, S.R.; Lu, W.; Grabocka, E.; Vander Heiden, M.G.; Miller, G.; Drebin, J.A.; Bar-Sagi, D.; et al. Human pancreatic cancer tumors are nutrient poor and tumor cells actively scavenge extracellular protein. *Cancer Res* **2015**, *75*, 544-553, doi:10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-14-2211.
105. Recouvreux, M.V.; Commisso, C. Macropinocytosis: A Metabolic Adaptation to Nutrient Stress in Cancer. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)* **2017**, *8*, 261, doi:10.3389/fendo.2017.00261.
106. Yoshida, S.; Pacitto, R.; Inoki, K.; Swanson, J. Macropinocytosis, mTORC1 and cellular growth control. *Cell Mol Life Sci* **2018**, *75*, 1227-1239, doi:10.1007/s00018-017-2710-y.
107. Overmeyer, J.H.; Kaul, A.; Johnson, E.E.; Maltese, W.A. Active ras triggers death in glioblastoma cells through hyperstimulation of macropinocytosis. *Mol Cancer Res* **2008**, *6*, 965-977, doi:10.1158/1541-7786.MCR-07-2036.
108. Benjamin, E.J.; Virani, S.S.; Callaway, C.W.; Chamberlain, A.M.; Chang, A.R.; Cheng, S.; Chiuve, S.E.; Cushman, M.; Delling, F.N.; Deo, R.; et al. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics-2018 Update: A Report From the American Heart Association. *Circulation* **2018**, *137*, e67-e492, doi:10.1161/CIR.0000000000000558.
109. Yang, J.; Villar, V.A.M.; Rozyyev, S.; Jose, P.A.; Zeng, C. The emerging role of sorting nexins in cardiovascular diseases. *Clin Sci (Lond)* **2019**, *133*, 723-737, doi:10.1042/CS20190034.
110. Teasdale, R.D.; Collins, B.M. Insights into the PX (phox-homology) domain and SNX (sorting nexin) protein families: structures, functions and roles in disease. *Biochem J* **2012**, *441*, 39-59, doi:10.1042/BJ20111226.
111. Chandra, M.; Collins, B.M. The Phox Homology (PX) Domain. *Adv Exp Med Biol* **2019**, *1111*, 1-17, doi:10.1007/5584_2018_185.

112. Villar, V.A.; Armando, I.; Sanada, H.; Frazer, L.C.; Russo, C.M.; Notario, P.M.; Lee, H.; Comisky, L.; Russell, H.A.; Yang, Y.; et al. Novel role of sorting nexin 5 in renal D(1) dopamine receptor trafficking and function: implications for hypertension. *FASEB J* **2013**, *27*, 1808-1819, doi:10.1096/fj.12-208439.
113. Villar, V.A.; Jones, J.E.; Armando, I.; Asico, L.D.; Escano, C.S., Jr.; Lee, H.; Wang, X.; Yang, Y.; Pascua-Crusan, A.M.; Palmes-Saloma, C.P.; et al. Sorting nexin 1 loss results in D5 dopamine receptor dysfunction in human renal proximal tubule cells and hypertension in mice. *J Biol Chem* **2013**, *288*, 152-163, doi:10.1074/jbc.M112.428458.
114. Li, F.; Yang, J.; Villar, V.A.M.; Asico, L.D.; Ma, X.; Armando, I.; Sanada, H.; Yoneda, M.; Felder, R.A.; Jose, P.A.; et al. Loss of renal SNX5 results in impaired IDE activity and insulin resistance in mice. *Diabetologia* **2018**, *61*, 727-737, doi:10.1007/s00125-017-4482-1.
115. Haft, C.R.; de la Luz Sierra, M.; Barr, V.A.; Haft, D.H.; Taylor, S.I. Identification of a family of sorting nexin molecules and characterization of their association with receptors. *Mol Cell Biol* **1998**, *18*, 7278-7287, doi:10.1128/MCB.18.12.7278.
116. Li, J.; Li, C.; Zhang, D.; Shi, D.; Qi, M.; Feng, J.; Yuan, T.; Xu, X.; Liang, D.; Xu, L.; et al. SNX13 reduction mediates heart failure through degradative sorting of apoptosis repressor with caspase recruitment domain. *Nat Commun* **2014**, *5*, 5177, doi:10.1038/ncomms6177.
117. Cui, K.; Dong, Y.; Wang, B.; Cowan, D.B.; Chan, S.L.; Shyy, J.; Chen, H. Endocytic Adaptors in Cardiovascular Disease. *Front Cell Dev Biol* **2020**, *8*, 624159, doi:10.3389/fcell.2020.624159.
118. Tao, W.; Moore, R.; Smith, E.R.; Xu, X.X. Endocytosis and Physiology: Insights from Disabled-2 Deficient Mice. *Front Cell Dev Biol* **2016**, *4*, 129, doi:10.3389/fcell.2016.00129.
119. Wang, Y.; Wang, Y.; Adi, D.; He, X.; Liu, F.; Abudesimu, A.; Fu, Z.; Ma, Y. Dab2 gene variant is associated with increased coronary artery disease risk in Chinese Han population. *Medicine (Baltimore)* **2020**, *99*, e20924, doi:10.1097/MD.00000000000020924.
120. Lin, W.; Wang, W.; Wang, D.; Ling, W. Quercetin protects against atherosclerosis by inhibiting dendritic cell activation. *Mol Nutr Food Res* **2017**, *61*, doi:10.1002/mnfr.201700031.
121. Goldsmith, S.R. Arginine vasopressin antagonism in heart failure: Current status and possible new directions. *J Cardiol* **2019**, *74*, 49-52, doi:10.1016/j.jjcc.2019.03.001.
122. Finley, J.J.t.; Konstam, M.A.; Udelson, J.E. Arginine vasopressin antagonists for the treatment of heart failure and hyponatremia. *Circulation* **2008**, *118*, 410-421, doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.108.765289.
123. Gross, O.P.; von Gersdorff, H. Recycling at synapses. *Elife* **2016**, *5*, doi:10.7554/eLife.17692.
124. Saheki, Y.; De Camilli, P. Synaptic vesicle endocytosis. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **2012**, *4*, a005645, doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a005645.
125. Zou, L.; Tian, Y.; Zhang, Z. Dysfunction of Synaptic Vesicle Endocytosis in Parkinson's Disease. *Front Integr Neurosci* **2021**, *15*, 619160, doi:10.3389/fnint.2021.619160.
126. Milosevic, I. Revisiting the Role of Clathrin-Mediated Endocytosis in Synaptic Vesicle Recycling. *Front Cell Neurosci* **2018**, *12*, 27, doi:10.3389/fncel.2018.00027.
127. Chanaday, N.L.; Cousin, M.A.; Milosevic, I.; Watanabe, S.; Morgan, J.R. The Synaptic Vesicle Cycle Revisited: New Insights into the Modes and Mechanisms. *J Neurosci* **2019**, *39*, 8209-8216, doi:10.1523/JNEUROSCI.1158-19.2019.
128. Zahra, W.; Rai, S.N.; Birla, H.; Singh, S.S.; Dilnashin, H.; Rathore, A.S.; Singh, S.P. The Global Economic Impact of Neurodegenerative Diseases: Opportunities and Challenges. In *Bioeconomy for Sustainable Development*, Keswani, C., Ed.; Springer Singapore: Singapore, 2020; pp. 333-345.
129. Alsaqati, M.; Thomas, R.S.; Kidd, E.J. Proteins Involved in Endocytosis Are Upregulated by Ageing in the Normal Human Brain: Implications for the Development of Alzheimer's Disease. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci* **2018**, *73*, 289-298, doi:10.1093/gerona/glx135.

130. Citron, M. Strategies for disease modification in Alzheimer's disease. *Nat Rev Neurosci* **2004**, *5*, 677-685, doi:10.1038/nrn1495.
131. Tate, B.A.; Mathews, P.M. Targeting the role of the endosome in the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease: a strategy for treatment. *Sci Aging Knowledge Environ* **2006**, *2006*, re2, doi:10.1126/sageke.2006.10.re2.
132. McMahon, H.T.; Boucrot, E. Molecular mechanism and physiological functions of clathrin-mediated endocytosis. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* **2011**, *12*, 517-533, doi:10.1038/nrm3151.
133. Lambert, J.C.; Ibrahim-Verbaas, C.A.; Harold, D.; Naj, A.C.; Sims, R.; Bellenguez, C.; DeStafano, A.L.; Bis, J.C.; Beecham, G.W.; Grenier-Boley, B.; et al. Meta-analysis of 74,046 individuals identifies 11 new susceptibility loci for Alzheimer's disease. *Nat Genet* **2013**, *45*, 1452-1458, doi:10.1038/ng.2802.
134. Thomas, R.S.; Lelos, M.J.; Good, M.A.; Kidd, E.J. Clathrin-mediated endocytic proteins are upregulated in the cortex of the Tg2576 mouse model of Alzheimer's disease-like amyloid pathology. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* **2011**, *415*, 656-661, doi:10.1016/j.bbrc.2011.10.131.
135. Gaudreault, S.B.; Dea, D.; Poirier, J. Increased caveolin-1 expression in Alzheimer's disease brain. *Neurobiol Aging* **2004**, *25*, 753-759, doi:10.1016/j.neurobiolaging.2003.07.004.
136. Ando, K.; Houben, S.; Homa, M.; de Fisenne, M.A.; Potier, M.C.; Erneux, C.; Brion, J.P.; Leroy, K. Alzheimer's Disease: Tau Pathology and Dysfunction of Endocytosis. *Front Mol Neurosci* **2020**, *13*, 583755, doi:10.3389/fnmol.2020.583755.
137. Yang, A.J.; Chandswangbhuvana, D.; Margol, L.; Glabe, C.G. Loss of endosomal/lysosomal membrane impermeability is an early event in amyloid Abeta1-42 pathogenesis. *J Neurosci Res* **1998**, *52*, 691-698, doi:10.1002/(SICI)1097-4547(19980615)52:6<691::AID-JNR8>3.0.CO;2-3.
138. Alsaqati, M.; Thomas, R.S.; Kidd, E.J. Proteins Involved in Endocytosis Are Upregulated by Ageing in the Normal Human Brain: Implications for the Development of Alzheimer's Disease. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series A* **2018**, *73*, 289-298, doi:10.1093/gerona/glx135.
139. de Lau, L.M.; Breteler, M.M. Epidemiology of Parkinson's disease. *Lancet Neurol* **2006**, *5*, 525-535, doi:10.1016/S1474-4422(06)70471-9.
140. Kurowska, Z.; Kordower, J.H.; Stoessl, A.J.; Burke, R.E.; Brundin, P.; Yue, Z.; Brady, S.T.; Milbrandt, J.; Trapp, B.D.; Sherer, T.B.; et al. Is Axonal Degeneration a Key Early Event in Parkinson's Disease? *J Parkinsons Dis* **2016**, *6*, 703-707, doi:10.3233/JPD-160881.
141. Burk, K.; Pasterkamp, R.J. Disrupted neuronal trafficking in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Acta Neuropathol* **2019**, *137*, 859-877, doi:10.1007/s00401-019-01964-7.
142. Otomo, A.; Pan, L.; Hadano, S. Dysregulation of the autophagy-endolysosomal system in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and related motor neuron diseases. *Neurol Res Int* **2012**, *2012*, 498428, doi:10.1155/2012/498428.
143. Farg, M.A.; Sundaramoorthy, V.; Sultana, J.M.; Yang, S.; Atkinson, R.A.; Levina, V.; Halloran, M.A.; Gleeson, P.A.; Blair, I.P.; Soo, K.Y.; et al. C9ORF72, implicated in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal dementia, regulates endosomal trafficking. *Hum Mol Genet* **2014**, *23*, 3579-3595, doi:10.1093/hmg/ddu068.
144. Burd, C.; Cullen, P.J. Retromer: a master conductor of endosome sorting. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **2014**, *6*, doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a016774.
145. Ritz, D.; Vuk, M.; Kirchner, P.; Bug, M.; Schutz, S.; Hayer, A.; Bremer, S.; Lusk, C.; Baloh, R.H.; Lee, H.; et al. Endolysosomal sorting of ubiquitylated caveolin-1 is regulated by VCP and UBXD1 and impaired by VCP disease mutations. *Nat Cell Biol* **2011**, *13*, 1116-1123, doi:10.1038/ncb2301.
146. Liu, G.; Coyne, A.N.; Pei, F.; Vaughan, S.; Chung, M.; Zarnescu, D.C.; Buchan, J.R. Endocytosis regulates TDP-43 toxicity and turnover. *Nat Commun* **2017**, *8*, 2092, doi:10.1038/s41467-017-02017-x.
147. Yamada, T.; Sartor, R.B.; Marshall, S.; Specian, R.D.; Grisham, M.B. Mucosal injury and inflammation in a model of chronic granulomatous colitis in rats. *Gastroenterology* **1993**, *104*, 759-771, doi:10.1016/0016-5085(93)91011-6.

148. Mashimo, H.; Wu, D.C.; Podolsky, D.K.; Fishman, M.C. Impaired defense of intestinal mucosa in mice lacking intestinal trefoil factor. *Science* **1996**, *274*, 262-265, doi:10.1126/science.274.5285.262.
149. Chang, J.; Leong, R.W.; Wasinger, V.C.; Ip, M.; Yang, M.; Phan, T.G. Impaired Intestinal Permeability Contributes to Ongoing Bowel Symptoms in Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Mucosal Healing. *Gastroenterology* **2017**, *153*, 723-731 e721, doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2017.05.056.
150. Ranjan, K. Intestinal Immune Homeostasis and Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Perspective on Intracellular Response Mechanisms. *Gastrointestinal Disorders* **2020**, *2*, 246-266.
151. Soderholm, J.D.; Streutker, C.; Yang, P.C.; Paterson, C.; Singh, P.K.; McKay, D.M.; Sherman, P.M.; Croitoru, K.; Perdue, M.H. Increased epithelial uptake of protein antigens in the ileum of Crohn's disease mediated by tumour necrosis factor alpha. *Gut* **2004**, *53*, 1817-1824, doi:10.1136/gut.2004.041426.
152. Huang, C.; Hedl, M.; Ranjan, K.; Abraham, C. LACC1 Required for NOD2-Induced, ER Stress-Mediated Innate Immune Outcomes in Human Macrophages and LACC1 Risk Variants Modulate These Outcomes. *Cell Rep* **2019**, *29*, 4525-4539 e4524, doi:10.1016/j.celrep.2019.11.105.
153. Irvine, E.J.; Marshall, J.K. Increased intestinal permeability precedes the onset of Crohn's disease in a subject with familial risk. *Gastroenterology* **2000**, *119*, 1740-1744, doi:10.1053/gast.2000.20231.
154. Giepmans, B.N.; van Ijzendoorn, S.C. Epithelial cell-cell junctions and plasma membrane domains. *Biochim Biophys Acta* **2009**, *1788*, 820-831, doi:10.1016/j.bbamem.2008.07.015.
155. Gunzel, D.; Yu, A.S. Claudins and the modulation of tight junction permeability. *Physiol Rev* **2013**, *93*, 525-569, doi:10.1152/physrev.00019.2012.
156. Ivanov, A.I.; Nusrat, A.; Parkos, C.A. Endocytosis of epithelial apical junctional proteins by a clathrin-mediated pathway into a unique storage compartment. *Mol Biol Cell* **2004**, *15*, 176-188, doi:10.1091/mbc.e03-05-0319.
157. Furuse, M. Molecular basis of the core structure of tight junctions. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* **2010**, *2*, a002907, doi:10.1101/cshperspect.a002907.
158. Zhu, L.; Han, J.; Li, L.; Wang, Y.; Li, Y.; Zhang, S. Claudin Family Participates in the Pathogenesis of Inflammatory Bowel Diseases and Colitis-Associated Colorectal Cancer. *Front Immunol* **2019**, *10*, 1441, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2019.01441.
159. Mullin, J.M.; Marano, C.W.; Laughlin, K.V.; Nuciglio, M.; Stevenson, B.R.; Soler, P. Different size limitations for increased transepithelial paracellular solute flux across phorbol ester and tumor necrosis factor-treated epithelial cell sheets. *J Cell Physiol* **1997**, *171*, 226-233, doi:10.1002/(SICI)1097-4652(199705)171:2<226::AID-JCP14>3.0.CO;2-B.
160. Landy, J.; Ronde, E.; English, N.; Clark, S.K.; Hart, A.L.; Knight, S.C.; Ciclitira, P.J.; Al-Hassi, H.O. Tight junctions in inflammatory bowel diseases and inflammatory bowel disease associated colorectal cancer. *World J Gastroenterol* **2016**, *22*, 3117-3126, doi:10.3748/wjg.v22.i11.3117.
161. Kang, J.W.; Yan, J.; Ranjan, K.; Zhang, X.; Turner, J.R.; Abraham, C. Myeloid Cell Expression of LACC1 Is Required for Bacterial Clearance and Control of Intestinal Inflammation. *Gastroenterology* **2020**, *159*, 1051-1067, doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2020.07.024.
162. Ranjan, K.; Hedl, M.; Abraham, C. The E3 ubiquitin ligase RNF186 and RNF186 risk variants regulate innate receptor-induced outcomes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* **2021**, *118*, doi:10.1073/pnas.2013500118.
163. Ranjan, K.; Hedl, M.; Sinha, S.; Zhang, X.; Abraham, C. Ubiquitination of ATF6 by disease-associated RNF186 promotes the innate receptor-induced unfolded protein response. *J Clin Invest* **2021**, *131*, doi:10.1172/JCI145472.
164. Nighot, P.; Ma, T. Endocytosis of Intestinal Tight Junction Proteins: In Time and Space. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* **2021**, *27*, 283-290, doi:10.1093/ibd/izaa141.
165. Coeffier, M.; Gloro, R.; Boukhattala, N.; Aziz, M.; Leclaire, S.; Vandaele, N.; Antonietti, M.; Savoye, G.; Bole-Feysot, C.; Dechelotte, P.; et al. Increased proteasome-mediated degradation of occludin in irritable bowel syndrome. *Am J Gastroenterol* **2010**, *105*, 1181-1188, doi:10.1038/ajg.2009.700.

-
166. Arrieta, M.C.; Bistriz, L.; Meddings, J.B. Alterations in intestinal permeability. *Gut* **2006**, *55*, 1512-1520, doi:10.1136/gut.2005.085373.
 167. Grill, J.I.; Neumann, J.; Hiltwein, F.; Kolligs, F.T.; Schneider, M.R. Intestinal E-cadherin Deficiency Aggravates Dextran Sodium Sulfate-Induced Colitis. *Dig Dis Sci* **2015**, *60*, 895-902, doi:10.1007/s10620-015-3551-x.
 168. Kosovac, K.; Brenmoehl, J.; Holler, E.; Falk, W.; Schoelmerich, J.; Hausmann, M.; Rogler, G. Association of the NOD2 genotype with bacterial translocation via altered cell-cell contacts in Crohn's disease patients. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* **2010**, *16*, 1311-1321, doi:10.1002/ibd.21223.
 169. Fletcher, S.J.; Iqbal, M.; Jabbari, S.; Stekel, D.; Rappoport, J.Z. Analysis of occludin trafficking, demonstrating continuous endocytosis, degradation, recycling and biosynthetic secretory trafficking. *PLoS One* **2014**, *9*, e111176, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0111176.
 170. Ivanov, A.I.; Nusrat, A.; Parkos, C.A. The epithelium in inflammatory bowel disease: potential role of endocytosis of junctional proteins in barrier disruption. *Novartis Found Symp* **2004**, *263*, 115-124; discussion 124-132, 211-118.
 171. Burgoyne, R.D.; Morgan, A. Secretory granule exocytosis. *Physiol Rev* **2003**, *83*, 581-632, doi:10.1152/physrev.00031.2002.
 172. Yu, M.; Yang, S.; Qiu, Y.; Chen, G.; Wang, W.; Xu, C.; Cai, W.; Sun, L.; Xiao, W.; Yang, H. Par-3 modulates intestinal epithelial barrier function through regulating intracellular trafficking of occludin and myosin light chain phosphorylation. *J Gastroenterol* **2015**, *50*, 1103-1113, doi:10.1007/s00535-015-1066-z.
 173. McGuckin, M.A.; Eri, R.; Simms, L.A.; Florin, T.H.; Radford-Smith, G. Intestinal barrier dysfunction in inflammatory bowel diseases. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* **2009**, *15*, 100-113, doi:10.1002/ibd.20539.