Accepted Manuscript

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 PII:
 S0304-4165(17)30177-0

 DOI:
 doi:10.1016/j.bbagen.2017.05.025

 Reference:
 BBAGEN 28852

To appear in: BBA - General Subjects

Received date:25 April 2017Revised date:25 May 2017Accepted date:25 May 2017

Become et Bestigete Acte

Please cite this article as: Jin-ichi Inokuchi, Shinji Go, Misato Yoshikawa, Kevin Strauss, Gangliosides and hearing, *BBA - General Subjects* (2017), doi:10.1016/j.bbagen.2017.05.025

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Gangliosides and Hearing

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ABSTRACT

Severe auditory impairment observed in GM3 synthase-deficient mice and humans indicates that glycosphingolipids, especially sialic-acid containing gangliosides, are indispensable for hearing. Gangliosides associate with glycoproteins to form membrane microdomains, the composition of which plays a special role in maintaining the structural and functional integrity of hair cells. These microdomains, also called lipid rafts, connect with intracellular signaling and cytoskeletal systems to link cellular responses to environmental cues. During development, ganglioside species are expressed in distinctive spatial and temporal patterns throughout the cochlea. In both mice and humans, blocking particular steps of ganglioside metabolism produces distinctive neurological and auditory phenotypes. Thus each ganglioside species may have specific, non-overlapping functions within the cochlea, central auditory network, and brain. Download English Version:

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