Complementary DNA for the Folate Binding Protein Correctly Predicts Anchoring to the Membrane by Glycosyl-Phosphatidylinositol

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Abstract

Membrane bound and soluble forms of a high-affinity folate binding protein have been found in kidney, placenta, serum, milk, and in several cell lines. The two forms have similar binding characteristics for folates, are immunologically cross-reactive and based upon limited amino acid sequence data, are nearly identical. Based upon pulse-chase experiments, a precursor-product relationship has been suggested. The membrane form has been shown to mediate the transport of folate in cells grown in physiological concentrations of folate. A function for the soluble form has not yet been identified. We constructed a cDNA library from a human carcinoma cell line, Caco-2, which expresses the membrane form abundantly. The library was screened and a near full-length cDNA for the folate binder was isolated. Transfection of COS cells with the cDNA inserted in an expression vector resulted in marked overexpression of a membrane-associated folate binder as assessed by direct binding of radiolabeled folate and by indirect immunofluorescence. The deduced amino acid sequence is not consistent with a typical membrane spanning domain but rather with a signal for anchoring via a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol linkage. Release of the binder with a phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C strongly supports this hypothesis.

Introduction

Folate binding protein (FBP) is the designation given for a protein that has a high affinity for folic acid as well as a number of reduced folic acid derivatives. Originally purified as a soluble protein from bovine milk (1–3), it has been found in human serum (4, 5), human and goat milk (6, 7), human urine (8), and granulocyte lysates from patients with chronic granulocytic leukemia (9, 10). A particulate form of this protein, which can only be solubilized with detergents, has been purified from human milk (11), kidney (12), placenta (13), and cultured KB cells (14). The two forms of the protein are referred to as the soluble folate binding protein (S-FBP) and membrane folate binding protein (M-FBP) respectively. The S-FBP and M-FBP are immunologically similar proteins (15) and both have similar folate binding characteristics.

The exact function of the S-FBP is not known. Rubinoff and co-workers have shown that goat milk S-FBP is a dialoglycoprotein and that the hepatic clearance of [125I]-S-FBP after injection into the blood stream of goats and rats is inhibited by desalized feluin but not feluin, which suggests a role for this protein in the folate enterohepatic cycle (16). Tani et al. (17), found that bovine milk S-FBP slowed the absorption of [14C]folic acid from the rat gastrointestinal tract in situ. In addition, Tani and Iwai (18) showed that the S-FBP completely inhibited the incorporation of [3H]folic acid by Lactobacillus casei, a common intestinal bacterium.

The M-FBP, by contrast, appears to function as a surface membrane receptor that mediates delivery of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate to the interior of cells (19). Recent studies (20) suggest that when 5-methyltetrahydrofolate binds to externally oriented receptors on the surface of MA104 cells, it is carried into an acidic vesicular compartment where it dissociates from the receptor before being translocated across the membrane into the cytoplasm. The unoccupied receptor then returns to the cell surface to participate in another round of uptake.

Kane and co-workers (15) found that in cultured KB cells there appears to be a precursor-product relationship between the M-FBP and the S-FBP. They also found that the KB cell S-FBP had a similar molecular weight and amino acid composition to the milk S-FBP but that the M-FBP contained an additional 75–100 amino acid residues and was 7,000–15,000 greater in molecular weight. On the other hand, Luhrs et al. (21) reported that the two FBP's had similar molecular weights and amino acid composition but differed in that the M-FBP had multiple fatty acid residues covalently linked by both amide and ester bonds.

We have cloned and expressed a near full length cDNA for M-FBP. Sequence analysis predicts that the M-FBP is anchored by a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI) moiety, which we have confirmed by showing that M-FBP is released from MA104 cell membranes with PI-PLC.

Methods

Reagents, enzymes, and radionucleotides. Restriction enzymes, Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, T4 DNA kinase, T4 DNA ligase, and T4 DNA polymerase were obtained from New England Biolabs (Boston, MA) and Boehringer-Mannheim Biochemicals (Indianapolis, IN). M-MLV reverse transcriptase (8025SA) was obtained
from Bethesda Research Laboratories (Bethesda, MD). pGEM4Z plasmid, protocline Xgt11 systems and the PCMV2 plasmid were obtained through Promega Biotec (Madison, WI), Stratagene Corp. (San Diego, CA), and the kind gift of David W. Russell (Fig. 1) (University of Texas-Southwestern, Dallas, TX) (22) respectively. Radionucleotides 32P-ATP (3,000 Ci/mmol), 35S-ATP (800 Ci/mmol), 32P-dCTP (800 Ci/mmol) were obtained from New England Nuclear (Boston, MA). Oligo-dT cellulose type 7 and oligo-dT12-18 were from Pharmacia Fine Chemicals (Piscataway, NJ), nitrocellulose membranes were from Millipore Corp. (HATF 082 025; Bedford, MA) and Nytran membranes (01010) from Schleicher & Schuell (Keene, NH). [3H]Folic acid (20-40 Ci/mmol, MT783) was obtained from Moravek Biochemicals (City of Industry, CA) and 5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate (20-40 Ci/mmol) was synthesized from [3H]folic acid as described (19).

Cell culture. Caco-2 cells (23, 24), MA104 cells (20), SV40 transformed human fibroblasts (25), and COS-1 (26) cells were grown as described.

Isolation of RNA. RNA was isolated from Caco-2 cells, using the guanidine thiocyanate/CsCl method (27). Polyadenylated RNA was selected by oligo-dT cellulose chromatography using standard methods (28).

Construction of the Caco-2 cDNA library. A cDNA library was constructed in Agt11 according to a modification (28) of the method of Gubler and Hoffman (29) from 10 μg of polyadenylated RNA isolated from Caco-2 cells 10 d after confluence. The library contained 1.2 × 109 independent clones and was amplified once.

Screening the cDNA library. Two oligonucleotide ‘guessmer’ probes (B5 and B6) were designed based on the published amino acid sequence of the human milk S-FBP (30). Ambiguous residues in the human sequence were assumed to be conserved in the bovine milk S-FBP sequence (31). B5 and B6 were 57 and 72 bases long, respectively. The cDNA library was screened in duplicate with 32P-labeled B5 and B6 to isolate a partial cDNA clone (designated F4). F4 was used to rescreen the library and five additional clones were isolated. The longest clone (designated F5) was subcloned into Eco R1 sites in pGEM4Z (pG4ZF56) and PCMV2 (pCMV2F53) (Fig. 1). The chimeric plasmids, pG4ZF56, pCMV2F53 were used to transform (32) Escherichia coli DH-1 cells or E. coli TG-1 cells. DNA sequencing was performed according to the method of Sanger (33, 34) and is detailed in Fig. 2.

Nucleic acid blot hybridization. Poly A+ RNA from SV40 transformed human fibroblasts and total poly A selected RNA from Caco-2 cells were fractionated on 1% agarose gels containing 2.2 M formaldehyde before capillary transfer to Nytran membranes and UV immobilization. The filters were prehybridized in 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M Na Citrate, 0.1% NaDodSO4 at 65°C for 1 h and prehybridized in 50% formamide, 0.75 M NaCl, 50 mM NaH2PO4, 10 mM EDTA pH 7.4, 0.1% NaDodSO4, and 200 μg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA at 42°C for 1–2 h. 20 ng of the Eco R1 fragment from pG4ZF56 was labeled with 32P-dATP by random priming (35) and 20 × 106 cpm were added to the filters to hybridize. Hybridization was performed at 42°C in 50% formamide, 0.75 M NaCl, 50 mM NaH2PO4, 10 mM EDTA pH 7.4, 2× Denhardt’s solution, 0.1% NaDodSO4, 100 μg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA and 10% dextran sulfate (17-0340-01; Pharmacia Fine Chemicals) and washed at 68°C for 1 h in 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M Na Citrate, 0.1% NaDodSO4, before autoradiography.

Transient expression of F5 in COS-1 cells. 3 × 105 COS-1 cells were seeded onto 100-mm dishes 24 h before transfection. They were transfected with either no DNA (mock), 1 μg of the expression vector PCMV2 having no insert, or PCMV2F53 with the folic receptor cDNA by the DEAE-Dextran method (36, 37). For the initial transfections, both indirect immunofluorescence (38) and assays for surface binding of 5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate were performed (20) (Table I). Additional transfections were performed to test for [3H]folic acid binding (Table I).

Purification of chicken antibodies. Serum containing antibodies against the M-FBP from human KB cells was kindly provided by Dr. J. F. Kolhouse (University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO). Chicken immunoglobulins were obtained from the serum by Na2SO4 precipitation according to the method of Benedict (39). The purified IgG fraction was used at an antibody dilution of 1:250 in all fluorescent experiments.

Phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C (PI-PLC) treatment of MA104 membranes. PI-PLC purified from Staphylococcus aureus was a gift from Dr. Martin G. Low (Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, NY). Bacillus cereus PLC was obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). MA104 cells were cultured in T75 flasks for 5 d in folate-free media as previously described (20). Cells were rinsed once (5 ml) with PBS and then incubated for 3 h at 37°C in folate-free medium containing 20 mM Hepes (pH 7.4) and 2 mM [3H]folic acid. The cells were rinsed once with PBS, harvested, lysed by freezing at −80°C for 15 min in a hypotonic buffer (20 mM Tris, pH 8.0) containing 0.02 mg/ml leupeptin and 0.02 mg/ml aprotinin, and thawed at 4°C. Cell extracts from three T-75 flasks were pooled and centrifuged at 100,000 g for 1 h. The membrane pellet was resuspended in 20 mM Hepes (pH 7.4) and centrifuged at 100,000 g for 1 h.

![Figure 1. Expression vectors for transfection experiments. The expression vector pCMV2F53 was constructed by ligating the F5 Eco R1 fragment into the unique Eco R1 site of the PCMV2 polycloning site. Orientation was determined by Sal I and Pst I mapping as there were nonunique Sal I and Pst I sites in the polycloning site. pCMV2 has the f1 origin of replication, major immediate early region CMV promoter, a polycloning site, the hGH polyadenylation and transcription terminator, the SV40 early region promoter/enhancer and origin of replication and the plasmid pTZ18R (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals). pCMV2 alone and pCMV2F53 (shown here) were used in the transfection experiments.](image-url)

<p>| Table 1. Binding of Radiolabeled Folates by COS-1 Cells |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Binding (pmol/mg protein)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pCMV2</td>
<td>5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCMV2F53</td>
<td>5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCMV2</td>
<td>[3H]folic acid</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCMV2F53</td>
<td>[3H]folic acid</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The cells were transfected as detailed and binding of radiolabeled folate determined after the cells were washed with acid saline twice to remove endogenously bound folate. Experiments were done in duplicate and with a control for nonspecific binding (specific activity of the radiolabel reduced 100-fold by simultaneous addition of unlabeled ligand). The values for nonspecific binding with 5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate and [3H]folic acid were ~ 0.1 and 0.05 pmol/mg protein, respectively. The results are the mean after subtraction of the nonspecific binding and are ±10%.
The final pellet was resuspended in 20 mM Hepes pH 7.4. Membranes were treated with PLC according a modification of the method of Roy-Choudhury et al. (40). [3H]-labeled membranes (48,000 cpm) were incubated with either no enzyme, B. cereus PLC (12.5 U/ml) or phosphatidylinositol-specific PLC (24 μg/ml) for 1 h at 37°C in a buffer containing 20 mM Hepes (pH 7.4) and 0.1 mg/ml of folate-free BSA. Total volume of the assay was 1 ml. At the end of the incubation, the membrane suspensions were chilled to 4°C and immediately centrifuged at 100,000 g for 1 h. A portion of the supernatant was counted. The remaining fraction was then treated with dextran-coated charcoal to remove any free [3H]folic acid (20) and counted again.

Results and Discussion

Isolation of a cDNA for the human FBP. The strategy we used was to construct and screen a Caco-2 cDNA library with two different oligonucleotide 'guesser' probes followed by screening with partial cDNA clones. A 991-bp clone (designated F5) coding for M-FBP was isolated and sequenced (Fig. 2).

Sequence characterization and comparison. The deduced sequence contains an open reading frame of 257 amino acids with a calculated Mr of 28,256. Compared with the human milk amino acid sequence, the deduced sequence is identical at 104 of the 105 residues (30) (Fig. 3). Likewise, the alignment comparison of the bovine milk with the deduced sequence from F5 ending with alanine 230 shows that 172 out of 210 amino acids are identical (Fig. 3). The protein contains 16 cysteine residues that apparently form eight disulfide bonds (31) and three consensus sites (ASN-X-SEC/THR) for N-linked glycosylation.

Analysis of FBP mRNA. Northern blotting was performed on 5 μg each of poly A+ RNA from SV40-transformed human fibroblasts (Fig. 4 A) and total (Fig. 4 B) and poly A (Fig. 4 C) RNA from Caco-2 cells. SV40 transformed human fibroblasts were chosen because they do not express detectable M-FBP as measured by [3H]folic acid binding (data not shown). The FBP cDNA probe (F5) hybridized to a discrete mRNA band of 1.1 kb (Fig. 4, lanes B and C), whereas there was no signal in the SV40 transformed fibroblast lane (A) even after overexposure. The blot was stripped and reprobed with an actin probe confirming that lanes A and C had comparable amounts of poly A+ RNA (data not shown).

The FBP contains a cleaved hydrophobic amino-terminal signal sequence. The nucleotide sequence of the cDNA for the FBP and the predicted amino acid sequence are shown in Fig. 2. Taking the first ATG as the start site, the first 20 amino acids have the characteristics of a typical signal sequence for endoplasmic reticulum translocation (41, 42). We predict that signal cleavage is between Thr24 and Arg25 because this site has a favorable von Heijne (43) score (6.7), it is five residues downstream of the hydrophobic core, and the von Heijne score for cleavage between Arg25 and Ile26 is extremely unfavorable (−9.9). This would require that a second proteolytic processing event occur subsequent to signal cleavage because the amino acid sequence of the mature protein begins with Ile 26 (Fig. 2).

Transient expression of FBP cDNA in COS-1 cells. We performed transfections of COS-1 cells with mRNA (mock), the expression vector pCMV2 alone (negative control) and the F5 cDNA subcloned into pCMV2 (pCMV2F53). In the initial transfection, we performed indirect immunofluorescence (Fig. 5) in addition to 5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate binding assays (Table I). Mock and pCMV2 transfected cells had a low level of immunofluorescence staining. Approximately 6% of the cells that were transfected with pCMV2F53, however, were brightly fluorescent (Fig. 5). Cells transfected with pCMV2F53 had the same staining pattern as the mock and pCMV2 transfected cells but the staining was much more intense. In the same transfection, 5-methyl[3H]tetrahydrofolate binding increased 3.3-fold. Because only 6% of the cells expressed the cDNA, as judged by immunofluorescence, we estimate that folate binding activity was increased ~ 55-fold per transfected cell over basal expression. Similar levels of [3H]folic binding were demonstrated in subsequent transfections (Table I).

Carboxyl terminus of the FBP contains a signal for GPI linkage. The only hydrophobic domain, other than the cleaved signal, of sufficient length to span the membrane is the COOH-terminal 19 residues. There are no charged residues flanking this domain and no putative cytoplasmic tail. A search of known protein sequences revealed no transmembrane proteins lacking cytoplasmic tails. A comparison of the bovine sequence with the deduced sequence (Fig. 3) in the carboxyl-terminal region of the molecule shows that the cDNA predicts 14 hydrophobic residues with no counterpart in the mature bovine protein. The posttranslational removal of just such a hydrophobic sequence at the carboxyl end of a
membrane protein is characteristic of proteins that are retained in the membrane by a GPI anchor.

A standard test for identifying a GPI anchored membrane protein is to determine if it is released from membranes by PI-PLC (44, 45). Folate depleted MA104 cells were labelled with [3H]folic acid, a high-affinity folate that does not dissociate from the M-FBP (20). Membranes were prepared, which contained all of the bound [3H]folic acid, and incubated with either no enzyme, B. cereus PLC which contains trace amounts of PI-PLC, or PI-PLC. As shown in Table II, only 6% of the radioactivity was released in the absence of enzyme. By contrast, B. cereus PLC released 15% of the radioactivity and PI-PLC released 76% of the radioactivity. When the PI-PLC supernatant was chromatographed on a G-100 Sephadex column, all of the radioactivity eluted with an approximate molecular weight of 40,000 (data not shown).

**Difference between the membrane and soluble FBP**s. Cleavage of the GPI linkage may explain how the S-FBP is generated from the M-FBP. Both alkaline phosphatase (44, 45) and variable surface glycoprotein of trypanosomes (44, 45) are GPI-linked membrane proteins that are released in response to various stimuli by specific phospholipase digestion. Because phospholipase D specific for the PI anchor is abundant in plasma (46), this enzyme may play a role in releasing M-FBP from the surface of cells that express the protein.

An alternative hypothesis is that there are separate mRNAs for the two forms of FBP that are generated either by alternative RNA splicing from a single gene or by transcription from two separate genes. Northern analysis detected only one RNA species in tissue culture cells; however, this method can not

Figure 3. Sequence comparison. Alignment of the partial amino acid sequence of human milk S-FBP, the deduced amino acid sequence from F5 and bovine milk S-FBP amino acid sequence is shown. Identical residues are enclosed in boxes and positions where two of the three sequences are identical are lower case and boxed.
Figure 5. Indirect immunofluorescence staining of COS-1 cells transfected with either pCMV2F53 (A) or pCMV2 (B). COS-1 cells were grown for 2 d before transfection. After 40 h of further growth, the cells were chilled to 4°C and incubated with a 1:250 dilution of anti-FBP IgG for 1 h at 4°C. The cells were washed, fixed, and processed to localize sites of antibody binding as described. Both fields contain the same number of cells but the contrast had to be adjusted in A because of the fluorescence intensity of the cells.

Table II. Release of Receptor [3H]-Folic Acid Complex by PI-PLC

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<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>% total [3H]-folic acid in supernatant</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (no incubation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (incubation/no enzyme)</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLC (B. cereus nonspecific)</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI-PLC (GPI specific)</td>
<td>88.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MA104 cells were grown for 3 d in low folic acid medium and then incubated 3 h at 37°C in the presence of 2 nM [3H]-folic acid. [3H]-labeled membranes were prepared using the freeze-thaw method. To test for the effects of PI-PLC, the labeled membranes were treated under the conditions noted in the first column and centrifuged at 100,000 g. Aliquots of the supernatant were counted (−charcoal) or first treated with dextran-coated charcoal to remove free folic acid (+charcoal) and counted. The results are the mean of duplicate experiments and are ±5% in samples containing enzymes. Each reaction contained ~50,000 cpm [3H]-folic acid.

Acknowledgments

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References


