Identification of a 97-kDa Mastoparan-Binding Protein Involving in Ca$^{2+}$ Release from Skeletal Muscle Sarcoplasmic Reticulum

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Molecular pharmacology involving in Ca$^{2+}$ release from skeletal muscle sarcoplasmic reticulum

Cells maintain a rigid control over the intracellular level of Ca$^{2+}$, thus ensuring that the level is kept low in the resting condition. To use Ca$^{2+}$ as a messenger, cells overcome this tight homeostatic control by using sophisticated mechanisms to release Ca$^{2+}$ in brief bursts using either inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor or ryanodine receptor (RyR) (Berridge, 1997). In skeletal muscle, RyR is highly enriched in endings of the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) called terminal cisternae, which are closed to transverse tubules. Triads, consisting of paired terminal cisternae juxtaposed to transverse tubules, permit allosteric coupling between plasmalemmal dihydropyridine receptor and RyR in the skeletal muscle SR (Rios et al., 1993). RyR is suggested to have a small cytoplasmic C terminus and a large cytoplasmic (~80% of structure) N terminus. This N-terminal domain of the RyR is a major site of interaction with regulatory proteins of the channel function (MacKrill, 1999). However, the detailed mechanism of the modulation of RyR by the regulatory proteins containing SR intrinsic proteins remains to be solved.

Molecular probes that specifically interact with the RyR or the regulatory proteins are useful tools to analyze mechanisms how RyR and the regulatory proteins work in the excitation-contraction coupling. RyR is a binding protein of neutral plant alkaloid ryanodine, a toxin used extensively in the biochemical and functional characterization of the Ca$^{2+}$ channel protein (Coronado et al., 1994). [H]Ryanodine binding is used as an indirect indicator of the RyR channel activity, because several ligands influence not only the opening of the Ca$^{2+}$ channel but also the [H]ryanodine binding (Coronado et al., 1994). Recently, we reported that Ca$^{2+}$ release induced by myotoxin a, a peptide toxin from prairie rattlesnake, is mediated through the RyR with a distinct mecha-

ABBREVIATIONS: RyR, ryanodine receptor; SR, sarcoplasmic reticulum; MP, mastoparan; HSR, heavy fraction of sarcoplasmic reticulum; SR Ca$^{2+}$-pump, sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca$^{2+}$-ATPase; Sulfo-SANPAH, sulfosuccinimidyl-6-[4' -azido-2'-nitrophenylamino] hexanoate; CHAPS, 3-[3-cholamidopropyl]dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonic acid; Fluo-3, 1-[2-amino-5-(2,7-dichloro-6-hydroxy-3-oxy-9-xanthenyl)phenox]-2-(2-amino-5-methylphenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid; PAGE, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; MOPS, 3-(N-morpholino)propanesulfonic acid; Ck, creatinine kinase.
nism from caffeine (Furukawa et al., 1994). Myotoxin a specifically binds to 30-kDa protein but not purified RyR, indicating that myotoxin a-induced \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) release is not a direct stimulation of RyR but is mediated with the associated protein molecule (Hirata et al., 1999).

Mastoparan (MP), a tetradecapeptide from wasp venom, is originally found as a histamine releaser from mast cells (Hirai et al., 1979). By subsequent analysis of the mechanism in histamine release, it has been shown that MP stimulates G proteins in a manner strikingly analogous to that of agonist-bound receptors (Sukumar et al., 1997). Conformation change of MP to an amphiphilic alpha-helix in a lipid environment is essential for the activity of MP, and this structure is maintained when MP is directly bound to G-protein (Sukumar and Higashijima, 1992). Although MP is a useful molecular tool for studying receptor-G protein interaction, it has been shown that MP has several additional pharmacological activities, such as arachidonic acid release (Nakahata et al., 1996), activation (Gusovsky et al., 1991) and inhibition (Nam and Higashijima, 1992) of phospholipase C, and inhibition of calmodulin (Ohki et al., 1991). These pharmacological actions are not always explained by its activation of G proteins. Recently, MP-induced \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) release from SR has been reported by two groups (Ikemoto et al., 1996; Longland et al., 1998). However, its detailed mechanism of action is unknown.

Here we demonstrated that MP-induced \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) release from heavy fraction of SR (HSR), with a different mechanism from caffeine. To clarify the molecular basis of action of MP, we synthesized \(^{125}\text{I} \)-[Tyr\(^3\)]MP with a high specific activity. Using the pharmacological probe, we showed for the first time that MP binds specifically to a 97-kDa protein in HSR of rabbit skeletal muscles.

**Experimental Procedures**

**Materials.** MP (Ile-Asn-Leu-lys-Ala-Leu-Ala-Leu-lys-Lys-Ile-Leu-NH\(_2\)) was purified from wasp venom. The materials used in this work were purchased from the sources indicated: Fluo-3 from Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR); ryanodine from S.B. Penick Co (New York, New York); caffeine from Wako Pure Chemical Industries (Osaka, Japan); Na\(^{125}\) (95.3 kBq/\( \mu \)mol); \(^{3} \text{H}\)ryanodine (2.29 MBq/\( \mu \)mol), and \(^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}\)Cl\(_2\) (25.9 kBq/\( \mu \)mol) from DuPont New England Nuclear (Boston, MA), monoclonal (mouse) anti-RyR antibody (clone 34-C), monoclonal (mouse) anti-triadin antibody (clone IIH11) from Affinity BioReagents, Inc. (Golden, CO); and sulfosuccinimidyl-6-[4-(\( \alpha\)-amino-\( \alpha\)-pyridyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonic acid (CHAPS) and protease inhibitors (1 \( \mu \)g/ml aprotinin, 10 \( \mu \)M leupeptin, and 2 \( \mu \)M pepstatin). The sample was incubated on ice for 1 h and centrifuged at 100,000g for 30 min. The CHAPS-solubilized HSR proteins were obtained as the supernatant. The supernatant was layered onto 5 to 20% linear sucrose density gradient in buffer B containing 1% (w/v) CHAPS and protease inhibitors, and centrifuged at 100,000g for 16 h. Resulting fractions were analyzed for protein composition by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE). The partially purified RyR proteins were stored at 80°C until use.

**Fluorescent \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) Indicator Experiments.** The change in the extravesicular free \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) concentration was monitored by the intensity of 1-[2-amino-5-(2,7-dichloro-6-hydroxy-3-oxy-9-xanthyl)phenoxyl]-2-(2-amino-5-methylphenoxyl) ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetate acid (Fluo-3) fluorescence at 30°C. The assay mixture (final volume, 0.8 ml) contained 3 \( \mu \)M Fluo-3, 50 \( \mu \)M CaCl\(_2\), 90 mM KCl, 0.5 mM MgCl\(_2\), 50 mM \( \beta\)-morpholino)propanesulfonic acid (MOPS)-Tris, pH 7.0, 0.75 mg/ml HSR, 5 mM creatine phosphate, 0.1 mg/ml creatine kinase (CK) and 0.5 mM ATP. The reaction of \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) uptake was started by a simultaneous addition of CK and ATP. Once the extravesicular free \( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) concentration was reached to the steady state level, MP or [Tyr\(^3\)]MP followed by caffeine was then added. The change in 530-nm fluorescence of Fluo-3 at an excitation wavelength of 488 nm was measured by a fluorescence spectrophotometer (Hitachi F-2000).

**\( \text{Ca}^{2+} \) Release Experiments.** The \(^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release from HSR passively preloaded with \(^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}\) was measured at 0°C as described previously (Furukawa et al. 1994). After 12 h preincubation of HSR (20 mg/ml) at 0°C in a solution containing 5 mM \(^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}\)Cl\(_2\), 90 mM KCl, and 5 mM Tris-maleate, pH 7.0, the HSR (5 \( \mu \)l) was diluted with 500 \( \mu \)l of an ice-cold reaction medium containing 500 \( \mu \)M CaCl\(_2\) with various concentrations of EGTA, 90 mM KCl, and 50 mM MOPS-Tris, pH 7.0 (buffer B) in the presence or absence of the test substance. For measurement of the amount of \(^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}\) in HSR at time 0, HSR was diluted with the reaction medium containing 5 mM LaCl\(_3\). At an appropriate time, 5 mM LaCl\(_3\) was added to terminate the reaction. The reaction mixture was then filtered through Millipore filters (HAWP type, 0.45 \( \mu \)m pore size; Millipore Corp, Bedford, MA) and washed with 5 ml of an ice-cold solution containing 5 mM LaCl\(_3\), 90 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl\(_2\), and 50 mM MOPS-Tris, pH 7.0. The amount of \(^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}\) remaining in HSR was measured by counting the radioactivity on the washed filters.

**\(^{3} \text{H}\)Ryanodine Binding Assay.** \(^{3} \text{H}\)Ryanodine binding was examined as described previously (Seino et al., 1991) with slight modification. HSR (200 \( \mu \)g/ml), was incubated with 1 nM \(^{3} \text{H}\)ryanodine in the 0.3 M sucrose, 0.35 M KCl, CaCl\(_2\) equivalent to 0.1 \( \mu \)M free \( \text{Ca}^{2+}\) (Ca\(^{2+}\)-EGTA buffer), 100 \( \mu \)M (\( \rho\)-aminophenyl)methanesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride and 20 mM Tris-\( \text{HCl}\), pH 7.4, for 2 h at 37°C. The amount of \(^{3} \text{H}\)ryanodine bound was determined by membrane filtration through Whatman filters (GF/B) under reduced pressure. The filters were washed twice with 12.5 time-volumes of ice-cold 50 mM MOPS-\( \text{HCl}\), pH 7.4. Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 10 \( \mu \)M unlabeled ryanodine.
The partially purified RyR proteins (3 μg/ml) were incubated with 3 nM [3H]ryanodine in 0.5% lecithin, 0.3 M sucrose, 1 M KCl, CaCl₂ equivalent to 0.1 μM free Ca²⁺ (CaCl₂-EGTA buffer), 100 μM (p-amidinophenyl)methanesulfonyl fluoride hydrochloride, and 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, for 2 h at 37°C. The amount of [3H]ryanodine bound was determined by membrane filtration through Millipore filters (HAWP type, 0.45 μm pore size) under reduced pressure. The filters were washed twice with 12.5 time-volumes of ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4. Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 20 μM unlabeled ryanodine.

[125I]-[Tyr³]MP Binding Assay. [125I]-[Tyr³]MP binding was examined as follows. HSR (200 μg/ml) was incubated with 0.1 to 100 μM [125I]-[Tyr³]MP for 15 min at 0°C in buffer B. The amount of [125I]-[Tyr³]MP bound was determined by filtration using Whatman GF/B filters under reduced pressure. The filters were washed twice with 12.5 time-volumes of ice-cold 90 mM KCl, 50 mM MOPS-HCl, pH 7.0. Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 0.5 to 1 mM unlabeled [Tyr³]MP.

Cross-Linking Experiments. The heterobifunctional, photoreactive, cross-linking agent Sulfo-SANPAH (10 mM) was reacted first with primary amines of [125I]-[Tyr³]MP (25 μM) to form a succinimidyl linkage at 0°C in the dark in buffer containing 50 mM HEPES-Na, pH 7.4, 90 mM KCl, and pCa 7 (500 μM CaCl₂ and 612 μM EGTA). After the removal of the unreacted cross-linker by gel filtration in the dark, the modified [125I]-[Tyr³]MP was coupled with free amino groups of HSR proteins (1 mg/ml) by photoactivation. The photoactivation was performed by exposing with long wave (254 nm) and short wave (360 nm) for 4 min at 0°C. After ultrafiltration, the modified [125I]-[Tyr³]MP was solubilized for 1 h on ice at a protein concentration of 1 mg/ml in buffer containing 3% (w/v) CHAPS, 1.0 M NaCl, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, and protease inhibitors (10 μM leupeptin and 2 μM pepstatin). CHAPS-solubilized HSR proteins were diluted 10-fold in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, to reduce the high salt and detergent concentrations. The dilution buffer also contained Ca²⁺-EGTA to give 100 nM free Ca²⁺. The diluted supernatant was preincubated with protein A-Sepharose 4B beads (Zymed Laboratories, Inc., San Francisco, CA) for 2 h at 4°C with rotary shaking and then sedimented to eliminate nonspecific binding. Monoclonal (mouse) anti-triadin antibody (1:50), monoclonal (mouse) anti-sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase (SR Ca²⁺-pump) antibody (1:50), or monoclonal (mouse) anti-RyR antibody (1: 50) was added to the precleared supernatants, and the samples were incubated for 2 h at 4°C, followed by further incubation with protein A-Sepharose 4B beads (0.27 mg/ml) for 2 h at 4°C. Immunoprecipitates were washed two or three times with buffer containing 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, and 0.3% CHAPS including Ca²⁺-EGTA to give 100 nM free Ca²⁺. The samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE after the SDS sample buffer was added.

Immunoblotting. After SDS-PAGE was performed, the separated proteins were electrophoretically transferred on to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes, at 120 mA for 1 h. The membranes were washed five times with TBST (Tris-buffered saline (0.1 M NaCl and 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5) containing 0.05% Tween 20) and blocked by a shaking buffer containing 1% (w/v) BSA for 2 h. After washing in TBST, the membranes were incubated for 2 h with 1000-fold diluted anti-triadin antibody or 2500-fold diluted anti-SR Ca²⁺-pump antibody. The membranes were washed again in TBST, and they were incubated with alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-mouse monoclonal antibody (Bio-Rad Laboratories) diluted 3000-fold in TBS containing 1% (w/v) BSA for 2 h to detect the primary antibodies. After the blots were exposed to enhanced chemiluminescence reagents (Bio-Rad Laboratories) for 30 min, they were then exposed to Hyper Film-enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England) for 1 to 5 min.

Results

Activation by MP of a Ryanodine-Sensitive Ca²⁺ Channels in HSR Vesicles. The Ca²⁺ mobilizing action of MP or [Tyr³]MP on HSR can be visualized clearly by monitoring the intensity of Fluo-3 fluorescence at 30°C (Fig. 1). On the addition of 0.1 mg/ml CK and 0.5 mM ATP, the extravesicular free Ca²⁺ concentration decreased gradually because of Ca²⁺ uptake by SR Ca²⁺-pump. When the concentration of Ca²⁺ was reduced to steady-state level, the addition of 5 μM Mastoparan-Binding Protein in Sarcoplasmic Reticulum 1237

![Fig. 1. Ca²⁺ release by MP, [Tyr³]MP, and caffeine from HSR in Fluo-3 experiments. Typical recording traces in separate preparations from three animals. Experimental protocols are described under Experimental Procedures. Ca²⁺ uptake was initiated by the addition of 0.1 mg/ml creatine kinase (CK) and 0.5 mM ATP as indicated by arrow. In B to F, the traces are shown after the addition of creatine phosphate (CP). A, MP (5 μM) followed by caffeine (Caff, 1 mM); B, [Tyr³]MP (10 μM) followed by caffeine (Caff, 1 mM) after treatment with ryanodine (Ry, 10 μM) for 5 min; C, MP (5 μM) followed by Caff (1 mM); D, [Tyr³]MP (10 μM) followed by Caff (1 mM) after treatment with ryanodine (Ry, 10 μM) for 5 min; E, MP (10 μM) followed by Caff (1 mM) after treatment with ruthenium red (RR, 2 μM); F, MP (10 μM) followed by Caff (1 mM) after treatment with procaine (Pro, 5 mM).](http://molpharm.aspetjournals.org/article-pdf/94/10/1237/36421273/1237.pdf)
MP or 10 μM [Tyr3]MP to Ca2+-filled HSR induced an immediate Ca2+ release followed by Ca2+ reuptake (Fig. 1, A and C). Caffeine at 1 mM also caused a transient Ca2+ release. Ryanodine at 10 μM inhibited Ca2+ release induced by 5 μM MP, 10 μM [Tyr3]MP, or 1 mM caffeine (Fig. 1, B and D). The almost complete block of MP- or [Tyr3]MP-induced Ca2+ release was demonstrated when 2 μM ruthenium red or 5 mM procaine was added (Fig. 1, E and F). To determine the involvement of RyR in MP-induced Ca2+ release, the effects of MP on the binding of [3H]ryanodine to HSR vesicles were examined. MP clearly enhanced [3H]ryanodine binding in a concentration-dependent manner (Fig. 2). The EC50 values for MP and caffeine were approximately 0.3 μM and 3 mM, respectively, indicating that MP is 10,000 times more potent than caffeine. These results demonstrate that Ca2+ release induced by MP is mediated through the RyR.

**Characteristics of Ca2+ Release from HSR Induced by MP or [Tyr3]MP.** To evaluate the properties of Ca2+ release induced by MP or [Tyr3]MP from HSR, we examined the 45Ca2+ release compared with caffeine. HSR vesicles were passively loaded with 5 mM 45Ca2+ and then they were diluted into a medium with or without test substance at 0°C. The effects of MP, [Tyr3]MP, and caffeine on 45Ca2+ release from HSR vesicles were measured under the conditions in which the Ca2+-pump did not work. The 45Ca2+ release was accelerated by MP, [Tyr3]MP, or caffeine in a concentration-dependent manner, but the maximum response to MP or [Tyr3]MP was larger than that to caffeine (Fig. 3). The EC50 values for MP, [Tyr3]MP, and caffeine were approximately 2.0 μM, 7.7 μM, and 1.8 mM, respectively, indicating that MP and [Tyr3]MP are 900 and 234 times more potent than caffeine in Ca2+ releasing activity.

Figure 4 shows basal, MP-, or caffeine-induced 45Ca2+ release during 1 min after dilution into the medium under several free Ca2+ concentrations. Ca2+ accelerated 45Ca2+ release in the low micromolar range of Ca2+ concentration but it inhibited 45Ca2+ release in a concentration range above 10 μM, showing a bell-shaped concentration-response curve for Ca2+ (Fig. 4). MP at 3 μM and caffeine at 1 mM shifted the stimulatory limb of the Ca2+ curve to the left (Fig. 4). Thus, MP and caffeine sensitize RyR to Ca2+.

**Fig. 2.** Concentration-dependent effects of MP on [3H]ryanodine binding to HSR. HSR (200 μg/ml) was incubated with 1 nM [3H]ryanodine in the presence of various concentrations of MP or caffeine for 2 h at 37°C, as described under Experimental Procedures. Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 10 μM unlabeled ryanodine. □, basal; ◇, MP; ○, caffeine. Values were expressed as percentages to the presence of 10 μM unlabeled ryanodine. Data are means ± S.E. (n = 3).

**Fig. 3.** Concentration-dependent acceleration of 45Ca2+ release from HSR by MP, [Tyr3]MP, and caffeine at pCa 7. Experimental protocols are described under Experimental Procedures. The content of 45Ca2+ in HSR was measured at 0°C by the filtration method. Each value was calculated as difference in the amount of released 45Ca2+ measured in the presence and absence of the test substance. ○, caffeine; ◇, MP; ■, [Tyr3]MP. Values are means ± S.E. (n = 3).

**Fig. 4.** Effect of free Ca2+ concentrations on 45Ca2+ release induced by MP and caffeine from HSR. Experimental protocols were the same as those for Fig. 3. Each value was the amount of 45Ca2+ released from HSR for 1 min after dilution into the medium with or without drugs under several free Ca2+ concentrations (pCa 8–3). ○, basal; □, 3 μM MP; ◇, 1 mM caffeine. Values are means ± S.E. (n = 3).


**125I-[Tyr3]MP Binding to HSR.** We succeeded in the synthesis of a radiolabeled MP analog 125I-[Tyr3]MP with a high specific activity (1.3 kBq/pmol). 125I-[Tyr3]MP binding to HSR was inhibited by unlabeled [Tyr3]MP (0.1–500 μM) in a concentration-dependent manner at 0°C under the same conditions for 45Ca2+ release experiments (data not shown). Figure 7 shows a saturation curve and a corresponding Scatchard plot of 125I-[Tyr3]MP binding to HSR. Specific binding of 125I-[Tyr3]MP to HSR was saturable (Fig. 7A). Scatchard analysis revealed that 125I-[Tyr3]MP bound to a single binding site with a Kd value of 4.0 μM and Bmax value of 3.0 nmol/mg (Fig. 7B). The Kd value was close to the EC50 value for [Tyr3]MP in Ca2+ release.

**Identification of 97-kDa Protein Bound to 125I-[Tyr3]MP.** To identify the binding protein(s) for 125I-[Tyr3]MP in HSR vesicles, we performed cross-linking experiments using Sulfo-SANPAH. We found that 125I-[Tyr3]MP did not bind to RyR but to another protein of 97 kDa (Fig. 8B). 125I-[Tyr3]MP binding to the 97-kDa protein was inhibited by MP or unlabeled [Tyr3]MP (500 μM) (Fig. 8C). To examine whether the 97-kDa protein is triadin or Ca2+-pump, CHAPS-solubilized HSR proteins cross-linked with 125I-[Tyr3]MP were immunoprecipitated with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody or anti-SR Ca2+-pump monoclonal antibody. These immunoprecipitated proteins were identified as triadin and Ca2+-pump by immunoblotting using corresponding antibodies. (Fig. 9A and B). However, the 97-kDa 125I-[Tyr3]MP-binding protein was not immunoprecipitated with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody or anti-SR Ca2+-pump monoclonal antibody (Fig. 9C). The 97-kDa protein was still detected in the supernatant after the immunoprecipitation (Fig. 9C).

**The Effects of MP on RyR Proteins.** To determine whether MP interacts with the RyR directly or not, we first tested the effect of [3H]ryanodine binding in partially purified RyR preparations. Although caffeine (10 mM) increased [3H]ryanodine binding by 1.5-fold, MP (10 μM) did not affect [3H]ryanodine binding in partially purified RyR preparations. (Fig. 10A), in clear contrast to the results obtained using HSR (Fig. 2). Second, we examined whether CHAPS-solubilized HSR proteins cross-linked with 125I-[Tyr3]MP were immunoprecipitated with anti-RyR monoclonal antibody or not. As shown in Fig. 10B, RyR was immunoprecipitated by anti-RyR antibody, but 125I-[Tyr3]MP did not directly bind to RyR. However, the 97-kDa 125I-[Tyr3]MP-binding protein were coprecipitated with RyR.

**Discussion**

In the present study, we show that MP and [Tyr3]MP, a radiolabelable MP analog, induce Ca2+ release mediated through the RyR. In the experiments using the fluorescent Ca2+ indicator, MP or [Tyr3]MP induced a transient Ca2+ release from HSR, as with caffeine. The transient Ca2+ release induced by MP or [Tyr3]MP was inhibited by typical...
blocks of Ca\(^{2+}\)-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels, such as ryanodine, ruthenium red, or procaine. Ryanodine interacts in a complex manner with sites thought to be localized within the C-terminal domain (Witcher et al., 1994). Ryanodine at a high concentration inactivates SR Ca\(^{2+}\) channels when Ca\(^{2+}\) release is measured under conditions in the presence of ATP and a regenerating system. The inactivated channels no longer respond to caffeine, MP, or [Tyr\(^3\)]MP. These observations suggest that MP or [Tyr\(^3\)]MP causes Ca\(^{2+}\) release mediated via RyR. This suggestion is supported by the observation that MP increased \([\text{H}]\)ryanodine binding to HSR.

Under the conditions lacking the activity of the Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump at 0°C, MP or [Tyr\(^3\)]MP, like caffeine, induced \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release from the \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\)-preloaded HSR in a concentration-dependent manner. These results are consistent with the observation that MP-induced rapid release of Ca\(^{2+}\) from SR is not caused by the inhibition of Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump (Longland et al., 1998). The EC\(_{50}\) values of MP and [Tyr\(^3\)]MP were approximately 2.0 and 7.7 \(\mu M\), respectively. Thus, MP is four times more potent than [Tyr\(^3\)]MP in Ca\(^{2+}\)-releasing activity. The low sensitivity of [Tyr\(^3\)]MP would result from the replacement of Leu\(^3\) by Tyr in the structure. However, it is likely that [Tyr\(^3\)]MP causes Ca\(^{2+}\) release with the same mechanism as MP, because both drugs showed the same maximum response. In contrast, MP- or [Tyr\(^3\)]MP-induced maximum \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\) efflux was approximately 1.7 times higher than that of caffeine. It is known that RyR was sensitized to Ca\(^{2+}\) when the affinity of the Ca\(^{2+}\) sensor in RyR was increased by caffeine (Meissner et al., 1997). MP, like caffeine, shifted the stimulatory limb of the Ca\(^{2+}\) bell-shaped curve to the left. Therefore, it is suggested that the Ca\(^{2+}\)-dependent mechanism of MP-induced \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release from HSR may be common to caffeine. Mg\(^{2+}\), ruthenium red, and procaine have been used extensively as the inhibitors of Ca\(^{2+}\)-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release (CICR) (McPherson and Campbell, 1993). The inhibition by Mg\(^{2+}\) results from competitive displacement of Ca\(^{2+}\) from its activating high-affinity site (Pessah et al., 1987) or by binding to the inhibitory low-affinity Ca\(^{2+}\) binding site (Meissner and el-Hashem, 1992). We examined the effects of these inhibitors on \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release induced by MP or caffeine. Interestingly, caffeine-induced \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release was inhibited by these blockers in a concentration-dependent manner, whereas MP-induced \(45\text{Ca}^{2+}\) release was completely inhibited by Mg\(^{2+}\), but was only partially inhibited by ruthenium red or procaine. However, in the Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump release with a fluorescent assay at 30°C, MP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release was almost completely inhibited by ruthenium red or procaine, suggesting that the experimental conditions (e.g., temperature) influence the effects of the inhibitors on MP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release. Recently, Xu et al. (1999) suggested that ruthenium red inhibits RyR in a noncompetitive manner through the inhibition of Ca\(^{2+}\) regulatory sites of RyR. It is possible that ruthenium red- or procaine-resistant Ca\(^{2+}\) re-

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**Fig. 8.** Identification of the 97-kDa \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\)-binding protein. A, Coomassie Brilliant blue-stained HSR proteins. B, 97-kDa protein cross-linked with \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\) using Sulfo-SANPAH. See details under Experimental Procedures. C, inhibition of \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\) binding to the 97-kDa protein by MP (500 \(\mu M\)) or unlabeled [Tyr\(^3\)]MP (500 \(\mu M\)). The relative density of the 97-kDa protein cross-linked with \(125\text{I}-\text{MP}\) (T) was analyzed in the presence of MP or [Tyr\(^3\)]MP.

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**Fig. 9.** Immunoprecipitation with anti-triadin or anti-Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump antibody of solubilized HSR proteins cross-linked with \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\). A, Coomassie Brilliant blue-staining. Native HSR proteins (HSR, lane 1), immunoprecipitate with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody (TRN-IP, lane 2) and immunoprecipitate of anti-SR Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump monoclonal antibody (Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump-IP, lane 3). B, immunoblotting of immunoprecipitated material with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody (Anti-TRN, lane 4) or anti-SR Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump monoclonal antibody (Anti-Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump, lane 5). C, the CHAPS extract prepared from HSR proteins cross-linked with \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\) was incubated with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody (TRN) or with anti-SR Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump monoclonal antibody (Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump) as described under Experimental Procedures. \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\)-binding protein was analyzed with an image analyzer ( Molecular Imager GS-363; Bio-Rad). The CHAPS extract (E, lane 6), immunoprecipitate with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody (P, lane 7), or anti-SR Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump monoclonal antibody (P, lane 9), and the corresponding supernatants (S, lanes 8 and 10).

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**Fig. 10.** The effects of MP on RyR. A, the effect of MP on \([\text{H}]\)ryanodine binding to partially purified RyR (RyR). Partially purified RyR (3 \(\mu g/ml\)) was incubated with 5 nM \([\text{H}]\)ryanodine in the presence of 10 mM caffeine (caff) or 10 mM MP (MP) for 2 h at 37°C, as described under Experimental Procedures. Significantly different from basal, **P < 0.5 (Student’s t test). Data are means ± S.E. (n = 3). B, immunoprecipitation of solubilized HSR proteins cross-linked with \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\) with anti-RyR antibody. The CHAPS solubilized HSR proteins cross-linked with \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\) were immunoprecipitated with RyR monoclonal antibody (RyR-IP). Experimental protocols were the same as those for Fig. 9. a, Coomassie Brilliant Blue-staining; b, radioluminography. \(125\text{I}-\text{Tyr}^{3}\text{MP}\) did not cross-link with RyRs (RyR) but the 97-kDa protein immunoprecipitated with it (p 97).
lease induced by MP is mediated through Ca\(^{2+}\) release channels with novel mechanisms. Furthermore, it is assumed that MP-induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release may have two components (i.e., RyR-dependent and RyR-independent). One possible interpretation of the results is that the Ca\(^{2+}\) released by MP through a RyR-independent pathway may then activate the RyR-dependent pathway through the mechanism of CICR. On the other hand, these observations indicate that the MP binding site is different from that of caffeine. This is supported by the fact that MP further enhanced the rate of Ca\(^{2+}\) release in the presence of the maximal concentration of caffeine.

We succeeded in the synthesis of \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP to characterize the MP binding site. We found that \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP bound to HSR in a replaceable and saturable manner, indicating the existence of a specific binding site. This site was of a single class with the \(K_a\) value of 4.0 \(\mu\)M, which was similar to the EC\(_{50}\) value for [Tyr\(^3\)]MP in 45Ca\(^{2+}\) release. Therefore, the binding site of \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP might be functionally important for the 45Ca\(^{2+}\) release.

We found that \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP specifically cross-linked with a 97-kDa protein, and the cross-linking was inhibited by MP or unlabeled [Tyr\(^3\)]MP. Because MP has no effect on [H]ryanodine binding to partially purified RyRs, and an immunoprecipitation by anti-RyR antibody did not recognize [Tyr\(^3\)]-RyR-bound RyR, then we can rule out the possibility that MP binds directly to RyRs. Interestingly, anti-RyR monoclonal antibody coimmunoprecipitated the 97-kDa MP-binding protein, suggesting that the 97-kDa protein interacts directly or indirectly with RyRs.

Some proteins have a molecular mass of around 97-kDa in HSR, such as triadin (Caswell et al., 1991), Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump (MacLennan et al., 1997), and the 90-kDa protein (Guo et al., 1994). Triadin is a major transmembrane glycoprotein in the junctional SR, linking the voltage-sensing dihydropyridine receptor \(\alpha_1\)-subunit to RyR (Brandt et al., 1992). Guo and Campbell (1993) have shown that triadin binds to calsequestrin and RyR in a Ca\(^{2+}\)-dependent manner. Moreover, it is reported that triadin inhibits the RyR activity in the cytoplasmic side and that RyR is regulated by both triadin and calsequestrin (Ohkura et al., 1998; Groh et al., 1999). Because triadin has attracted attention as a candidate protein for playing an important role in excitation-contraction coupling, we examined whether the 97-kDa \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP-binding protein is triadin or not. However, the immunoprecipitated protein with anti-triadin monoclonal antibody was not \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP-binding protein, showing that the 97-kDa protein was not triadin. Recently, Longland et al. (1999) have demonstrated using purified SR Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump (Ca\(^{2+}\)-ATPase) that the MP inhibits its activity, decreases the affinity of the pump for Ca\(^{2+}\), and abolishes the cooperativity of Ca\(^{2+}\) binding. However, the immunoprecipitated protein with anti-SR Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump monoclonal antibody was not the 97-kDa \(\text{[Tyr}^3\text{]}\)MP-binding protein. It seems likely that this contradiction is caused by differences in experimental condition, such as temperature. However, we found that MP induced Ca\(^{2+}\) release from HSR under the conditions lacking the activity of the Ca\(^{2+}\)-pump at 0°C. The 90-kDa protein in SR has been recently reported by two groups (Guo et al., 1994; Froemming et al., 1999). Guo et al. (1994) have been shown that the 90-kDa protein is specifically expressed in skeletal muscle but not in cardiac muscle or brain, and it is not recognized by anti-triadin antibody. Froemming et al. (1999) have shown that the 90-kDa junctional SR protein forms an integral part of a supramolecular triad complex in skeletal muscle. Since the 90-kDa protein is not recognized by anti-triadin antibody, further study is necessary to determine whether MP-binding protein is identical with the 90-kDa protein.

In conclusion, MP induces Ca\(^{2+}\) release through RyR from HSR vesicle without directly binding to RyR. We identified a 97-kDa protein as the target protein for MP in HSR vesicle. The 97-kDa protein may have an important role in the excitation-contraction coupling of skeletal muscle. MP is a useful pharmacology probe for elucidating the functional role of the 97-kDa protein.

**References**


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