

## Modification by Acrolein, a Component of Tobacco Smoke and Age-Related Oxidative Stress, Mediates Functional Impairment of Human Apolipoprotein E<sup>†</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** Oxidative damage to proteins such as apolipoprotein B-100 increases the atherogenicity of low-density lipoproteins (LDL). However, little is known about the potential oxidative damage to apolipoprotein E (apoE), an exchangeable antiatherogenic apolipoprotein. ApoE plays an integral role in lipoprotein metabolism by regulating the plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels. Hepatic uptake of lipoproteins is facilitated by apoE's ability to bind with cell surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans and to lipoprotein receptors via basic residues in its 22 kDa N-terminal domain (NT). We investigated the effect of acrolein, an aldehydic product of endogenous lipid peroxidation and a tobacco smoke component, on the conformation and function of recombinant human apoE3-NT. Acrolein caused oxidative modification of apoE3-NT as detected by Western blot with acrolein-lysine-specific antibodies, and tertiary conformational alterations. Acrolein modification impairs the ability of apoE3-NT to interact with heparin and the LDL receptor. Furthermore, acrolein-modified apoE3-NT displayed a 5-fold decrease in its ability to interact with lipid surfaces. Our data indicate that acrolein disrupts the functional integrity of apoE3, which likely interferes with its role in regulating plasma cholesterol homeostasis. These observations have implications regarding the role of apoE in the pathogenesis of smoking- and oxidative stress-mediated cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases.

Oxidative stress is recognized as a major factor in the onset of atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, and stroke in humans; of several factors that lead to increased oxidative stress, aging and life style (diet, smoking) play crucial roles. Atherosclerosis is characterized by the intracellular and extracellular deposition of low-density lipoproteins (LDL)<sup>1</sup> in macrophages (1). Oxidative modification of plasma LDL leads to their uptake by scavenger receptors located on cell surfaces of macrophages; subsequent accumulation of oxidized LDL converts the macrophages to lipid-loaded foam cells that are deposited as fatty streaks in the vasculature, a signature feature of atherosclerotic plaques (2). While

oxidized LDL is a significant contributor to the etiology of plaque formation, little is known about the role of oxidative modification of apolipoprotein E (apoE), an exchangeable amphipathic apolipoprotein that is considered a major antiatherogenic protein. ApoE plays a crucial role in regulating plasma and cellular cholesterol and triglyceride homeostasis (3).

The role of apoE in cholesterol metabolism emerged from studies with transgenic mice overexpressing apoE, which manifested decreased plasma cholesterol levels on a chow diet and a marked resistance to hypercholesterolemia when fed a cholesterol-rich diet (4). On the other hand, apoE-deficient subjects develop symptoms of type III hyperlipoproteinemia (5), with elevated plasma cholesterol levels and accumulation of particles bearing size in the very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) and intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL) range (6, 7). Further, inactivation of apoE by gene targeting leads to accumulation of cholesterol-rich remnant lipoproteins and spontaneous atherosclerotic lesions in mice (8, 9). Taken together, these early studies have established the key role of apoE in regulating plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels, which are recognized as indicators of heart disease. The focus of this study is to investigate the role of age- and lifestyle-related oxidative stress on the structural and functional integrity of apoE at a molecular level and the potential physiological implications of the process.

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<sup>1</sup> Abbreviations: ANS, 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonic acid; apoE, apolipoprotein E; DMPC, 1,2-dimyristoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine; HSPG, heparan sulfate proteoglycans; 4-HNE, 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal; IDL, intermediate-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein(s); MLV, multilamellar vesicles; NT, N-terminal domain; LDLr, low-density lipoprotein receptor; VLDL, very low density lipoproteins.

ApoE is located on a subclass of high-density lipoproteins (HDL), VLDL, IDL, and chylomicron remnants (10). It belongs to the family of exchangeable amphipathic apolipoproteins that display the ability to exist in lipid-free and lipid-bound states. Human apoE is composed of 299 amino acids, folded into two domains: a 22 kDa N-terminal domain (NT) comprising residues 1–191 and a 10 kDa C-terminal domain (CT) comprising residues 210–299 (11, 12). The two domains are linked via a protease-sensitive loop. The main functions of apoE are (i) to serve as a ligand for the cell surface localized lipoprotein receptors, which facilitate the uptake and clearance of lipoprotein particles via endocytosis (reviewed in ref 10), and (ii) to interact with heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPG) on the cell surface, which also leads to the uptake of the lipoproteins (13). The binding of apoE to HSPG represents a crucial step in the transfer and internalization of lipoproteins by the hepatocytes, either for the direct uptake mechanism or for optimal presentation to the lipoprotein receptors (13–16). These pathways constitute a critical role for apoE in the clearance of VLDL, IDL, and chylomicron remnants, thereby regulating the plasma lipoprotein homeostasis. Uptake of apoE-containing lipoproteins by the LDL receptor (LDLR) involves an initial binding interaction that requires the presentation of positively charged residues (17) in an optimal arrangement in the N-terminal domain of apoE3 (10, 18). Thus, processes that affect the chemistry of the basic residues can be expected to alter the specific binding interaction between apoE/HSPG, and apoE/LDLR.

In the present study, we investigated the effect of acrolein, a highly reactive aldehyde present in cigarette smoke and heated oils and generated as a metabolite of age-related oxidative stress, on apoE3. Since the high-resolution structural information is available only for the isolated human apoE NT domain (18), we employed apoE3 (residues 1–191), which encapsulates the entire NT domain (apoE3-NT). Importantly, the NT domain recapitulates the LDLR and the high-affinity HSPG binding activity of the intact protein, is well characterized (10, 19–22), and exists as a stable independently folded unit. Employing recombinant human protein, we demonstrate that acrolein severely compromises the functional integrity of apoE3-NT in terms of heparin binding, lipid binding, and the LDLR binding interaction.

## EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

**Materials.** 1-Anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonic acid (ANS), fluorescein 5(6)-isothiocyanate, 2-propenal (acrolein), and anti-c-Myc agarose affinity gel were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich. 5-Iodoacetamidofluorescein was from Invitrogen (Molecular Probes). Anti-acrolein-lysine antibody mAb5F6 was generated as previously described (23). Anti-human apoE monoclonal antibodies (1D7 and 6C5) were obtained from the Ottawa Heart Institute Research Corp. (Ottawa, Canada). 1,2-Dimyristoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DMPC) was obtained from Avanti-Polar Lipids (Alabaster, AL). All chemicals and solvents were of analytical grade.

**Expression, Isolation, and Purification of ApoE3-NT.** Wild-type (WT) human recombinant apoE3-NT, apoE2-NT, and Lys143Ala/Lys146Ala/apoE3-NT bearing a hexahistidine tag at the N-terminal end were expressed in *Escherichia coli* as described earlier (22, 24). Following induction with

0.5 mM isopropyl 1-thio- $\beta$ -D-galactoside, apoE3-NT was isolated and purified under denaturing conditions from cell lysates using a HiTrap chelating HP column (GE Healthcare). A detergent-compatible protein assay (Bio-Rad) was carried out to estimate the protein concentration.

**Modification of ApoE3-NT.** One milligram of apoE3-NT was incubated with acrolein (1:10 molar ratio, apoE3-NT:acrolein) in 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, at 37 °C for 4 h. In control reactions, apoE3-NT was incubated as such, with no added acrolein. Excess unreacted acrolein was removed by extensive dialysis against 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, for 48 h with three changes.

**Western Blot.** Western blot analysis of acrolein-modified apoE was carried out following SDS–PAGE on a 4–20% acrylamide gradient gel with anti-apoE antibody mAb1D7 or mAb6C5 and an antibody specific for acrolein-lysine adducts, mAb5F6 (24, 25), and horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (Chemicon). ECL Western blot detection system was used to detect chemiluminescence (GE Healthcare).

**Secondary Structure Determination.** Prior to secondary structure measurement by circular dichroism (CD) or infrared spectroscopy, the samples were dialyzed against 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4. The CD spectra of unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT were recorded in a 0.05 cm path length cuvette on a Jasco-710 spectropolarimeter maintained at 24 °C. The average of four scans was obtained from spectra recorded between 185 and 260 nm at 50 nm/min with a 1 nm slit width and a time constant of 0.5 s for a nominal resolution of 1.7 nm. Spectra were analyzed for secondary structure using the CDPRO analysis software (26). The secondary structure of unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was independently confirmed by infrared spectroscopy (27).

**Fluorescence Spectroscopy.** To assess if acrolein modification causes tertiary conformational changes in apoE3-NT, two independent fluorescence spectroscopic approaches were employed using a LS50B Perkin-Elmer fluorometer: (i) monitor changes in the intrinsic fluorescence emission intensity of the protein contributed by Trp residues and (ii) evaluate changes in the fluorescence emission of an extrinsic probe that localizes to hydrophobic “patches” on proteins (28, 29). In the first approach, Trp fluorescence emission spectra of unmodified or acrolein-modified apoE3-NT were recorded between 300 and 500 nm following excitation of 35  $\mu$ g of protein in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing 150 mM NaCl (Tris-buffered saline, TBS) at 295 nm. The excitation and emission slit widths were set at 3 nm. In the second approach, 250  $\mu$ M 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonic acid (ANS) was mixed with 6  $\mu$ M unmodified or acrolein-modified apoE3-NT in TBS, and the fluorescence emission spectra were recorded between 400 and 600 nm at an excitation wavelength at 395 nm.

**Heparin Binding Assay.** The heparin binding ability of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was assessed as previously described using 1 mL heparin–Sephacrose columns (Amersham) in the AKTA FPLC system (29). A solution of 300  $\mu$ g of the unmodified or acrolein-modified apoE3-NT in 20 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, was injected onto a 1 mL Hi-Trap heparin–Sephacrose column at a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min. The bound samples were eluted via an increasing salt gradient (0–1 M NaCl).

**Lipid Binding Assay.** A hallmark feature of apolipoproteins is their ability to convert large phospholipid vesicles into small bilayer discoidal complexes. This ability has been used as a reliable and sensitive assay to evaluate the lipid binding capability of apolipoproteins (30, 31) in terms of the initial kinetics of transformation. Briefly, 1 mL of TBS was added to a thin film of 5 mg of DMPC, followed by vigorous vortexing to generate multilamellar vesicles (MLVs). DMPC vesicles (100  $\mu$ g) were equilibrated at 24 °C and then mixed with unmodified or acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (200  $\mu$ g). The change in absorbance due to the transformation of MLVs to discoidal complexes was followed as a decrease in turbidity at 325 nm in a Perkin-Elmer UV/vis spectrophotometer maintained at 24 °C in a Peltier-controlled (PTP-6) cell holder.

**DMPC/ApoE3-NT Complex Preparation.** DMPC/apoE-NT complexes were prepared as described earlier (20). Following incubation of 1 mg of apoE3-NT with 2.5 mg of DMPC small unilamellar vesicles (prepared by sonication of MLVs) at 24 °C for 16 h, lipid-bound protein was separated from the unbound protein by density gradient ultracentrifugation using a KBr gradient. The DMPC/apoE3-NT complexes were characterized in terms of particle size, homogeneity, lipid and protein composition as described earlier (20, 32).

**LDLr Binding Assay.** To assess whether acrolein modification affected the LDLr binding activity of apoE3-NT, we performed an immunoprecipitation (IP) analysis, as described earlier (33). A construct bearing the LDLr ligand binding domains 3–6 (residues Lys86 to Asn251 of the mature LDLr) with a c-Myc epitope was employed (construct provided by Drs. Stephen Blacklow and Carl Fisher, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA). This construct represents the essential ligand binding elements of the extracellular soluble portion of the LDLr (designated as sLDLr/LA3-LA6/Myc). sLDLr/LA3-LA6/Myc was expressed, isolated, and purified as described previously (33), and the folding behavior of the purified protein was optimized. DMPC/acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (1 and 3  $\mu$ g of protein) was incubated with 1  $\mu$ g of sLDLr/LA3-LA6, followed by IP with an anti-c-Myc agarose affinity gel. LDLr-bound apoE was detected by Western blot using anti-apoE monoclonal antibody 1D7. In addition, DMPC/unmodified apoE3-NT was used as a positive control, while DMPC/Lys143Ala/Lys146Ala/apoE3-NT and DMPC/apoE2 were used as negative controls. Duplicate gels were analyzed with an anti-c-Myc antibody (9E10) to confirm the presence of similar levels of LDLr in each reaction mixture.

## RESULTS

The objective of this study was to investigate if acrolein modifies apoE3 and if the modification causes functional impairment of apoE3. Acrolein is an aldehydic compound that is a major component of tobacco smoke and a product of age-related lipid peroxidation. We studied acrolein modification of apoE3-NT, the structural organization of which is represented in Figure 1.

ApoE3-NT was incubated with a 10-fold molar excess of acrolein followed by extensive dialysis against TBS to remove unbound acrolein. ApoE3-NT bears eight Lys residues and one Cys residue; thus we carried out all of our studies with a 1:10 apoE3-NT:acrolein molar ratio (thereby

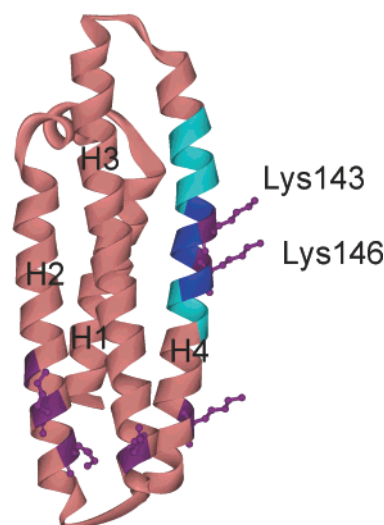


FIGURE 1: Ribbon structure of apoE3-NT. ApoE3-NT is comprised of four long amphipathic  $\alpha$ -helices (labeled H1 to H4) that are folded into a helix bundle structure (rose) (18). The heparin binding site (dark blue) (residues 142–147, including Lys143 and Lys146 in purple) and the lipoprotein receptor binding site (light blue) (residues 136–150) are located on helix 4. The side chains of the other lysine residues visible in the crystal structure are indicated in purple.

providing an acrolein molecule for every potential modification site). SDS–PAGE analysis under reducing conditions indicated the presence of monomers, cross-linked dimers, and some oligomers in acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (Figure 2, panel A). Western blot analysis was carried out using anti-apoE antibody (mAb1D7), (Figure 2, panel B), which indicates that the 1D7 epitope on apoE3-NT (which overlaps with the LDLr and heparin binding sites on helix 4) was unaffected by acrolein modification. In other studies, use of anti-apoE antibody mAb6C5 (epitope located at the amino terminus of apoE) as an alternative indicated that the 6C5 epitope was unaffected as well by the modification (data not shown). Further, acrolein modification of apoE3-NT generated epitopes that are recognized by mAb5F6, the anti-acrolein-lysine antibody (Figure 2, panel C). In control experiments, unmodified apoE3-NT was not detected by mAb5F6. We conclude that acrolein modification leads to intra- and intermolecular cross-linking in apoE3 and that the lysine residues are likely targets.

To independently confirm that the lysine residues are affected, we compared unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT for the availability of lysine residues for subsequent modification by a fluorescent probe bearing an amine-reactive functional group (Figure 3) (34). Unmodified or acrolein-modified apoE3-NT were incubated with fluorescein isothiocyanate at 37 °C for 10 min, followed by extensive dialysis to remove the unbound probe. The fluorescence emission spectra of the labeled samples were recorded, and their fluorescence emission intensities at 517 nm were compared. A 25% decrease in the relative fluorescence emission intensity of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT compared to unmodified apoE3-NT was noted. This suggests lesser availability of the  $\epsilon$ -amino groups of lysine residues for interaction with the isothiocyanate functional group in acrolein-modified apoE3-NT.



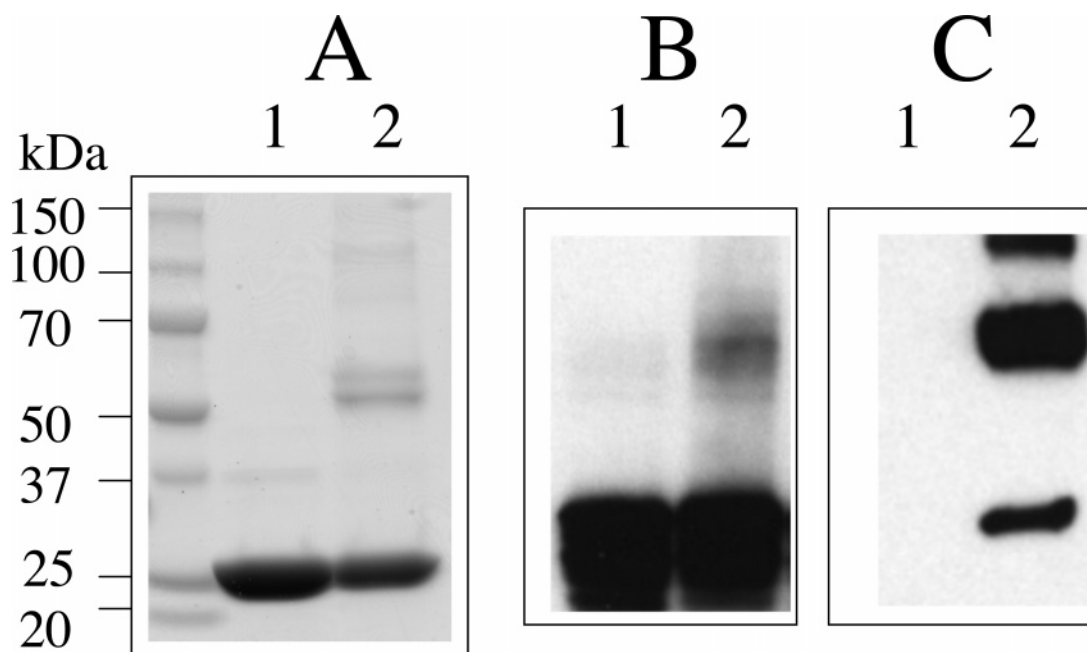


FIGURE 2: SDS-PAGE and Western blot analyses of unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT. ApoE3-NT (50  $\mu$ M) was incubated without or with 0.5 mM acrolein for 4 h at 37  $^{\circ}$ C. Unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (lanes 1 and 2, respectively) were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (panel A) and Western blot using anti-apoE antibody mAb1D7 (panel B) or anti-acrolein-lysine antibody mAb5F6 (panel C).

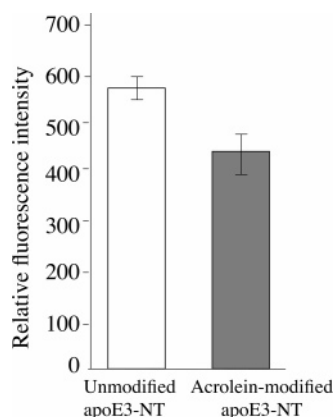


FIGURE 3: Modification of unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT by fluorescein isothiocyanate. Unmodified (white bar) and acrolein-modified (gray bar) apoE3-NT (100  $\mu$ g of protein) were modified with a 10-fold molar excess of fluorescein 5(6)-isothiocyanate. The reaction was carried out in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, for 10 min at 37  $^{\circ}$ C to label accessible lysine residues. Following modification, the samples were dialyzed against TBS to remove excess probe. Fluorescein fluorescence emission intensity was recorded at 517 nm following excitation at 495 nm. Values are the average  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 3$ ). Statistical analysis was carried out by Student's  $t$ -test ( $P < 0.01$ ).

In the next step, we investigated if acrolein modification affected the secondary structure of apoE3-NT by CD and infrared analyses. CD analysis (Figure 4) revealed that both unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT are highly structured with the minima at 222 and 209 nm indicative of an  $\alpha$ -helical structure. The spectra were analyzed for secondary structure content with the CDPPO software (Selcon3, Continll, and Cdsstr with the protein reference set 7 having 48 proteins), which revealed the presence of 60%  $\alpha$ -helix, 4%  $\beta$ -strand, 12%  $\beta$ -turn, and 23% random coil structures for unmodified apoE3-NT and 54%  $\alpha$ -helix, 7%  $\beta$ -strand, 13% turns, and 26% random coil for acrolein-modified apoE3-NT. These percentages do not reveal any

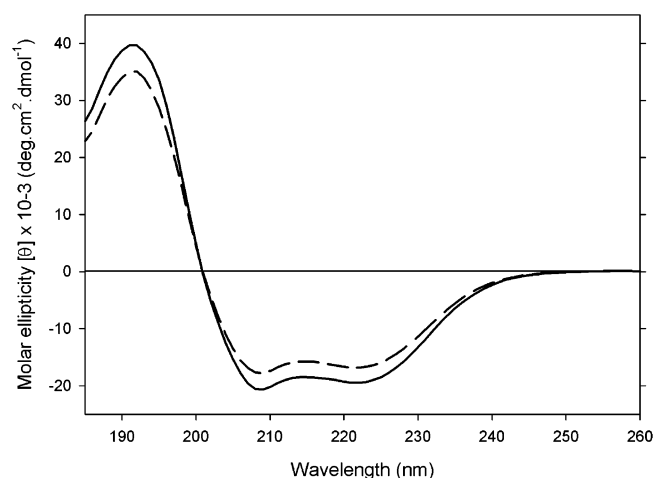


FIGURE 4: Effect of acrolein modification on secondary structural characteristics of apoE3-NT. CD spectra of 0.2 mg/mL unmodified (solid line) and acrolein-modified (dashed line) apoE3-NT were recorded in 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, in a 0.05 cm cuvette. Four scans were acquired at a scan speed of 50 nm/min.

significant secondary structural change of apoE3-NT upon acrolein modification. Infrared analysis confirmed these observations (data not shown).

Subsequently, we evaluated if acrolein modification leads to tertiary structural changes in apoE3-NT by fluorescence spectroscopic analysis. The intrinsic Trp fluorescence emission spectrum of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was compared with that of apoE3-NT (Figure 5, panel A). Upon excitation at 295 nm, unmodified apoE3-NT displays fluorescence emission with maximal intensity at 350 nm ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ ). Acrolein-modified apoE3-NT elicited a similar  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , but with a 50% decrease in fluorescence emission intensity. In a complementary approach, we employed ANS, an extrinsic fluorophore that interacts with "hydrophobic patches" on the protein to assess possible acrolein modification induced changes in the tertiary fold (Figure 5, panel B). ANS is

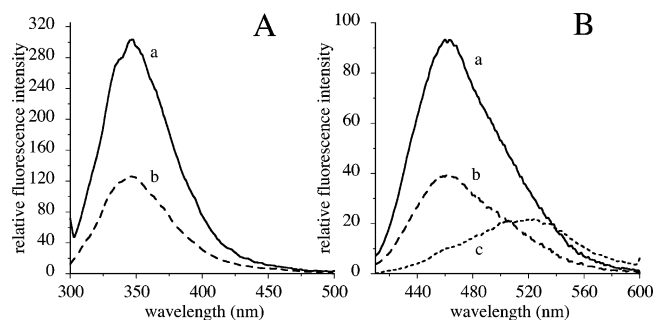


FIGURE 5: Effect of acrolein modification on tertiary structural features of apoE3-NT. Panel A: Trp fluorescence emission. Trp fluorescence emission spectra of 35 μg of unmodified (solid line, a) or acrolein-modified (broken line, b) apoE3-NT were recorded between 300 and 500 nm following excitation at 295 nm. Panel B: ANS fluorescence emission. Unmodified (solid line, a) or acrolein-modified (broken line, b) apoE3-NT (35 μg of protein) were treated with 250 μM ANS in 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, for 10 min at 24 °C. The fluorescence emission spectrum of the incubation mixtures was monitored between 400 and 600 nm following excitation at 395 nm. The fluorescence emission spectrum of 250 μM ANS alone in 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4 (dotted line, c), is shown for comparison.

routinely employed to evaluate surface hydrophobicity on proteins (28, 29, 35), which is directly correlated with the fluorescence intensity. In the absence of protein, an aqueous solution of ANS in TBS elicits a very low fluorescence with a spectrum centered at ~520 nm. Upon binding to unmodified apoE, ANS displayed an enhanced fluorescence emission intensity with a shift in the  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  from ~520 to 460 nm; however, in the presence of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT, ANS displayed a substantially lowered (50%) fluorescence emission intensity compared to that noted for the unmodified protein, indicative of an altered tertiary conformation.

To assess if acrolein modification alters the functional features of apoE3-NT, we performed three different assays to determine its ability to bind (i) lipids, (ii) heparin, and (iii) the LDLr. Apolipoproteins bear the ability to transform phospholipid bilayer vesicles to discoidal bilayer complexes at the transition temperature of the lipid. This transformation is routinely employed to evaluate the initial binding rates of apolipoproteins and lipids and can be followed in a spectrophotometer as a decrease in sample turbidity at 325 nm. The effect of acrolein modification on the ability of apoE3-NT (200 μg of protein) to interact with DMPC MLVs (100 μg of DMPC) was investigated (Figure 6) at 24 °C (lipid/protein molar ratio of ~10:1). Upon addition of unmodified apoE3-NT, a decrease in the absorbance was noted, with an end point after about 70 min (Figure 6, curve a). However, upon addition of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT, a significant decrease in the ability to transform MLVs into discoidal complexes was observed (Figure 6, curve b). In the absence of added protein, the absorbance of MLVs at 325 nm remains unchanged (Figure 6, curve c). The  $T_{1/2}$  (time required for a 50% decrease in the initial absorbance) and the rate constant,  $K$  (calculated as reciprocal of  $T_{1/2}$ ), were calculated for the vesicle to disk transformation process. The  $T_{1/2}$  for the acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (247 min) was about 5 times longer compared to the unmodified protein (49 min) ( $K = 0.02$  and  $0.004 \text{ min}^{-1}$ , respectively), suggesting impairment in the lipid binding ability. However, prolonged incubation of modified apoE3-NT with phospholipids leads to the formation of lipoprotein complexes, which are similar to

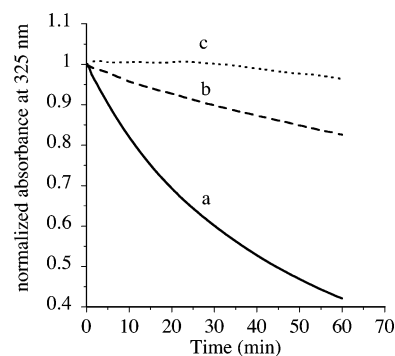


FIGURE 6: Effect of acrolein modification on the ability of apoE3-NT to bind phospholipid vesicles. Unmodified (solid line, curve a) or acrolein-modified (dashed line, curve b) apoE3-NT (200 μg) were treated with DMPC MLVs (100 μg of DMPC) (~10:1 lipid:protein molar ratio) in TBS. The mixture was maintained at 24 °C, the transition temperature of DMPC. The change in absorbance at 325 nm was followed as a function of time and shown as normalized absorbance units. In the absence of protein, there was no change in the absorbance of DMPC vesicles (dotted line, curve c). Representative curves from five different experiments are shown.

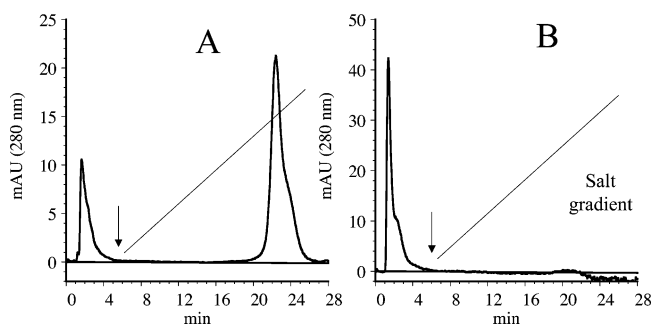


FIGURE 7: Heparin binding activity of unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT. Unmodified (panel A) or acrolein-modified (panel B) apoE3-NT (100 μg) was loaded onto a heparin–Sepharose column in 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.4, in an AKTA FPLC system. The flow rate was maintained at 0.5 mL/min. A salt gradient consisting of 0–1 M NaCl was applied (black straight line) and the elution of the protein monitored at 280 nm. The black arrow represents the time at which the gradient was initiated.

those formed with unmodified apoE3-NT in terms of molecular mass and lipoprotein particle diameter (data not shown).

In the next step, the heparin binding ability of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was compared with that of unmodified apoE3-NT (Figure 7). Loading of unmodified apoE3-NT (100 μg) onto a heparin–Sepharose column resulted in binding of the protein; the bound protein could be eluted with ~400 mM NaCl on a 0–1 M gradient (Figure 7, panel A). When unmodified apoE3-NT was present in the lipid-bound state (DMPC/apoE3-NT complex), it displayed a similar behavior as the lipid-free protein (not shown). On the other hand, acrolein-modified apoE3-NT displayed a decreased ability to bind heparin, with a significant portion of the loaded protein appearing in the flow-through fractions prior to initiation of the salt gradient (Figure 7, panel B). Similarly, lipid-bound acrolein-modified apoE3-NT displayed poor heparin binding (not shown).

Finally, the LDLr receptor binding ability of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was examined by an IP assay using sLDLr/LA3-LA6/Myc bound to anti-c-Myc agarose (Figure 8). ApoE displays the ability to interact with the LDLr only in the lipid- (or lipoprotein-) bound state. Lipid-bound

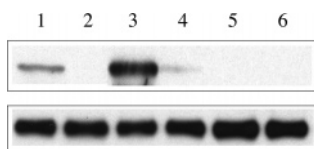


FIGURE 8: Effect of acrolein modification on the LDLr binding ability of apoE3-NT. DMPC/apoE complexes were incubated with 1  $\mu$ g of sLDLr/LA3-LA6/Myc in 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 140 mM NaCl, 27 mM KCl, and 2 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$  for 2 h at 4  $^\circ\text{C}$ , followed by IP with anti-c-Myc agarose. LDLr-bound apoE was detected by Western blot using anti-apoE monoclonal antibody 1D7 (top panel). The lane assignments are as follows: lane 1, unmodified apoE3-NT (1  $\mu$ g); lane 2, acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (1  $\mu$ g); lane 3, unmodified apoE3-NT (3  $\mu$ g); lane 4, acrolein-modified apoE3-NT (3  $\mu$ g); lane 5, Lys143Ala/Lys146Ala/apoE3-NT (3  $\mu$ g); lane 6, apoE2 (3  $\mu$ g). A duplicate analysis was carried out in parallel with anti-c-Myc antibody (bottom panel) to confirm the presence of similar levels of LDLr in each reaction mixture.

complexes of unmodified and acrolein-modified apoE3-NT were prepared by overnight incubation of the protein and lipids, followed by separation of the bound from the unbound protein by density gradient ultracentrifugation. DMPC/unmodified apoE3-NT bears the ability to interact with the LDLr in a concentration-dependent manner (1 and 3  $\mu$ g of protein; Figure 8, lanes 1 and 3, respectively); DMPC/Lys143Ala/Lys146Ala/apoE3-NT, an apoE variant with a targeted disruption of LDLr binding activity (33) (Figure 8, lane 5), and DMPC/apoE2, an apoE isoform (Cys at position 158) with poor LDLr binding activity (Figure 8, lane 6), were used as negative controls. DMPC/acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was unable to bind the LDLr at both low (1  $\mu$ g of protein; Figure 8, lane 2) and high (3  $\mu$ g of protein; Figure 8, lane 4) concentrations. In summary, acrolein modification affects the ability of apoE3-NT to bind lipids, heparin, and the LDLr.

## DISCUSSION

Acrolein ( $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CHO}$ ) is an acrid-smelling environmental pollutant that is formed during combustion of organic and plastic substances (36). It is also generated as a natural metabolite during oxidative stress mediated lipid peroxidation. Acrolein is present as one of the major components in the gaseous phase of tobacco smoke (up to 140  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cigarette}$ ) (37). Smoking and the associated oxidative stress with cellular organelle dysfunction (38, 39) may be considered as a model of aging. Acrolein is the most reactive of all  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes and causes oxidative modification of proteins by reacting with the sulfhydryl side chain of cysteines,  $\epsilon$ -amino groups of lysines, and the imidazole group of histidines (37, 40). Acrolein is about 100-fold more reactive than 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (4-HNE), another endogenously generated lipid peroxidation product (41) and constituent of tobacco smoke. Both the lipid and protein components of plasma lipoproteins are major targets for oxidative damage by acrolein and other prooxidants. The relevance of LDL oxidation in atherosclerosis and heart disease is well established. Our objective is to establish possible links between smoking-related oxidative stress and apoE function. The focus of the present study was to examine if oxidative modification by acrolein causes functional alterations in recombinant apoE.

A major role of apoE is to serve as a ligand for the cell surface localized HSPG (13, 14) and the LDLr, both

interactions involving basic residues in the protein (Figure 1). An optimal arrangement of residues 136–150 (located on helix 4) and Arg172 is required for the interaction of these basic residues with negatively charged residues in the ligand binding domain of LDLr (18, 22). Employing heparin, the interaction sites on apoE were found to localize to residues 142–147 in the N-terminal domain and between residues 243 and 272 in the C-terminal domain. Heparin is a highly sulfated *in vitro* model of HSPG, which is isolated from bovine intestinal mucosa; it serves as an excellent surrogate of cell surface HSPG. The heparin binding site in the N-terminal domain is a high-affinity site (42, 43) that is available in both lipid-free and lipoprotein-associated states (44) and involves ionic interaction between the basic residues and the acidic sugar moieties located on the HSPG (43). Recently, it was proposed that apoE/heparin interaction possibly occurs as a two-step process, the first step involving a fast association with electrostatic interactions and the second step involving hydrophobic interactions (45). Taken together with our data and other researchers' reports, we predicted that the  $\epsilon$ -amino groups of the lysine side chains in apoE are potential targets *in vivo* for interaction with acrolein in tobacco smoke. Indeed, we obtained physiological relevance for our *in vitro* biochemical analysis from observations of the occurrence of acrolein-modified apoE in the plasma of smokers and in rats exposed to passive or second-hand smoke, also known as environmental tobacco smoke.<sup>2</sup> While the plasma content of free and protein-bound acrolein is found to be  $\sim 0.5$  and 30 nmol/mL plasma, respectively, in normal subjects (46), we anticipate the levels to be higher in smokers and subjects exposed to passive smoke.

We noted that acrolein modification of apoE does not alter the overall secondary structure characteristics and the helical content of apoE3-NT (Figure 4). Both CD and IR analysis independently validated these observations. On the other hand, fluorescence analysis indicated substantial tertiary structural changes in acrolein-modified apoE3-NT. Comparing the Trp fluorescence emission spectra (Figure 5, panel A), it was noted that the fluorescence intensity of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT was  $\sim 50\%$  lower than that of unmodified apoE3-NT, indicative of fluorescence quenching, possibly due to exposure to the aqueous environment. However, the wavelength of maximal fluorescence emission remained unaltered. Although it is generally expected that a lower quantum yield (or decreased emission intensity) is accompanied by a red-shifted spectrum, we did not note such a correlation, as also described in several instances (47). Our observations from ANS experiments (Figure 5, panel B) suggest that there is a decreased extent of surface hydrophobicity in acrolein-modified protein. Taken together, the fluorescence data may be interpreted as reflecting a substantially altered tertiary conformation in acrolein-modified apoE3-NT.

Use of the monoclonal antibody (5F6) directed against acrolein-lysine adducts in proteins (23, 25) allowed us to evaluate acrolein modification of apoE3. In the case of apoE3-NT, acrolein modification appears to lead to formation of cross-linked dimers not involving disulfide bond formation. In addition, this antibody also indicates modification

<sup>2</sup> S. Tamamizu-Kato, O. Akintunde, K. Pinkerton, and V. Narayanaswami, unpublished observations.



of monomeric and, to a lesser extent, oligomeric apoE3-NT (Figure 2). It is possible that the monomeric form includes intramolecular cross-linked species. The chemical nature of acrolein cross-linking or adduct formation with apoE3 is not known at present. In other studies, we noted that acrolein modified apoE3-NT without the His tag as well (data not shown). Since *N*<sup>ε</sup>-(3-methylpyridinium)lysine appears to be the major epitope for mAb5F6 in other acrolein-modified proteins (48–50), it is likely that this may be the case for acrolein-modified apoE as well. The formation of other types of acrolein-lysine adducts of apoE such as *N*<sup>ε</sup>-(3-formyl-3,4-dehydropiperidino)lysine, for which mAb5F6 also shows some immunoreactivity (48), cannot be excluded at this point. Nevertheless, probing with a fluorophore bearing a functional group reactive with lysine residues (isothiocyanate) reveals labeling of all accessible lysine side chains for unmodified apoE3-NT (Figure 3). However, in the case of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT, the labeling was lowered to ~75%, indicating that some of the accessible lysine sites have been modified by acrolein. We estimate that at least two lysine residues are modified by acrolein. In other studies, cysteine residues have been indicated as potential targets in proteins that are oxidized by acrolein (37) to form disulfide-bonded homodimers or cross-linked adducts. We cannot exclude the possibility of acrolein modification of the single Cys at position 112 in apoE3-NT. This Cys residue is partially buried at the helix–helix interface (18), and we anticipate that it is less accessible to modification compared to the Lys residues.

In a related study, 4-HNE, also an aldehydic product of lipid peroxidation (40), has been shown to cause greater cross-linking of apoE3 than of apoE4, the isoform lacking a cysteine residue (51). In addition, 4-HNE also caused cross-linking of apoE not involving disulfide bonding, an observation also noted with apoE in the cerebrospinal fluid, which has implications in the role of oxidative damage in neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (51). On the other hand, other researchers suggest that the apoE2 isoform, bearing two Cys residues, may serve as an antioxidant affording protection against neurotoxicity due to peroxidation by 4-HNE (52).

The impairment of heparin binding activity (Figure 7) is consistent with our interpretation that lysine residue(s) may be modified by acrolein in apoE3-NT. It is possible that acrolein interacts with lysine residues 143 and 146, which are directly involved in heparin binding. NMR studies suggest that these lysine residues have lower *pK<sub>a</sub>* values compared to the other lysine residues in the DMPC-bound state, possibly due to a highly positive electrostatic potential in their microenvironment (42, 53). An alternative possibility is that acrolein modification at lysines located elsewhere leads to conformational changes that indirectly alter the heparin binding ability. Other researchers report that oxidative modification of apoB-100 lysines on LDL by reagents such as Cu<sup>2+</sup> decreased its ability to bind to proteoglycans (54). Further studies are currently underway to define the residues modified by acrolein and the mechanisms underlying the functional consequence of acrolein modification of apoE3-NT.

An intriguing aspect of the effect of acrolein on apoE function was the decreased rate of lipid binding of acrolein-modified apoE3-NT compared to that noted for the unmodi-

fied protein (Figure 6). We exclude the possibility that the observed lipid binding is due to the presence of unmodified protein in the mixture based on our observations in the heparin binding assay (Figure 7): a majority of the protein appeared in the flow-through fraction prior to start of the salt gradient; we conclude that the mixture has negligible amounts of unmodified protein. Previous studies indicate that, upon lipid association, the four-helix bundle structure of apoE3-NT undergoes a conformational change involving movement of helices 1 and 2 away from helices 3 and 4, possibly followed by further movement of the helices to present an extended helical conformation to the lipid surface (55). It is possible that the acrolein-mediated covalent (intra- and intermolecular) cross-linking restricts the helix bundle opening of apoE3-NT and decreases the rate of lipid binding, analogous to the restraint caused by a intramolecular disulfide bond formation demonstrated earlier for apoE3 (55) and structurally related apolipoproteins (56). Under normal physiological conditions, apoE3 exists predominantly as a dimeric protein (both homodimeric and heterodimeric with apolipoprotein AII) (57). In addition, it is believed that a significant amount of apoE is in the lipoprotein-associated state, which is also the LDLr-binding competent state. However, a prototypical feature of apoE and other related exchangeable apolipoproteins is their ability to exist in a dynamic equilibrium between lipid-free and lipid-bound states. Thus, it may be anticipated that there will be more lipid-free apoE in the plasma under conditions of oxidative stress, such as aging and smoking. In a recent study, it was suggested that endogenously generated acrolein may form covalent adducts with apoAI, a related exchangeable apolipoprotein that is considered antiatherogenic (49, 50). It was noted that acrolein modification correlated with a decreased cellular cholesterol efflux capability of apoAI mediated by the ATP-binding cassette transporter AI. Further, the authors suggested colocalization of apoAI with acrolein adducts in atherosclerotic plaques in humans.

Not surprisingly, in addition to impairing the heparin binding ability, acrolein modification also alters the LDLr binding ability of apoE3-NT (Figure 8). However, possible changes in the receptor binding affinity cannot be excluded at this point based on the IP assay. LDLr binding involves participation of multiple sites on apoE3-NT, with several apoE molecules on the lipoprotein particle involved in cooperative binding. The presence of positively charged residues and their proper alignment are essential aspects of the role of apoE as a ligand for the LDLr; on the other hand, the heparin binding activity relies more on the positive charges at these sites as noted by studies involving reductive methylation (58). Our proposal that Lys143 and Lys146 may be modified by acrolein is supported by the loss of LDLr binding capability of the Lys143Ala/Lys146Ala/apoE3-NT variant, noted by others (33) and used by us as a control. A recent study reported poor uptake of acrolein-modified VLDL by human hepatoma cells and rat hepatocytes (59), suggesting a mechanism similar to that suggested in our study and by that noted in the case of Cu<sup>2+</sup>-mediated VLDL oxidation (60).

Since lipid or lipoprotein binding is an essential prerequisite for apoE to elicit lipoprotein receptor binding capability, it is expected that, under physiological conditions, the clearance of the apoE-containing lipoprotein particles will

be affected by acrolein modification. Taken together with the observation that HSPG-mediated cellular lipoprotein uptake represents a significant pathway for clearance of plasma lipoproteins (13), our results provide a possible mechanism for the documented reports of increased plasma levels of LDL cholesterol and triglycerides and decreased HDL cholesterol levels in smokers (61, 62), recognized as risk factors in atherogenesis. These implications may be more significant in the brain (which lacks triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and apoB-100), where apoE is the major apolipoprotein involved in the delivery of cholesterol to the neurons. Further studies are in progress to investigate the implications of the role of oxidative modification of apoE in neurodegenerative diseases (63, 64) such as Alzheimer's disease.

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