

BBA 79449

LATENT ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE IN SECRETORY VESICLES ISOLATED FROM ADRENAL MEDULLA

MANFRED GRATZL, HEIDEMARIE KRIEGER-BRAUER and ROLAND EKERDT *

Department of Physiological Chemistry, University of Saarland, D-665 Homburg/Saar (F.R.G.)

(Received May 12th, 1981)

Key words. Acetylcholinesterase, Secretory vesicle, (Adrenal medulla, Bovine)

A new procedure is described for the preparation of highly purified and stable secretory vesicles from adrenal medulla. Two forms of acetylcholinesterase, a membrane bound form as well as a soluble form, were found within these vesicles. The secretory vesicles, isolated by differential centrifugation, were further purified on a continuous isotonic PercollTM gradient. In this way, secretory vesicles were separated from mitochondrial, microsomal and cell membrane contamination. The secretory vesicles recovered from the gradient contained an average of 2.26 μmol adrenalin/mg protein. On incubation for 30 min at 37°C in media differing in ionic strength, pH, Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} concentration, the vesicles released less than 20% of total adrenalin. Acetylcholinesterase could hardly be detected in the secretory vesicle fraction when assayed in isotonic media. However, in hypotonic media (<400 mosmol/kg) or in Triton X-100 (0.2% final concentration) acetylcholinesterase activity was markedly higher. During hypotonic treatment or when secretory vesicles were specifically lysed with 2 mM Mg^{2+} and 2 mM ATP, adrenalin as well as part of acetylcholinesterase was released from the vesicular content. On polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis this soluble enzyme exhibited the same electrophoretic mobility as the enzyme released into the perfusate from adrenal glands upon stimulation. In addition to the soluble enzyme a membrane bound form of acetylcholinesterase exists within secretory vesicles, which sediments with the secretory vesicle membranes and exhibits a different electrophoretic mobility compared to the soluble enzyme. It is concluded, that the soluble enzyme found within isolated secretory vesicles is secreted via exocytosis, whilst the membrane-bound form is transported to the cell membrane during this process, contributing to the biogenesis of the cell membrane.

Introduction

During exocytosis secretory vesicles become inserted into the cell membrane and the vesicle contents are released into the extracellular fluid. This suggests that membrane and secreted proteins are transported to the cell membrane via a common

pathway [1]. Acetylcholinesterase, in the chromaffin cells of adrenal medulla, exists in both a membrane-bound form and a secreted form (cf. Refs. 2–4). Whether or not both forms are actually present in secretory vesicles of chromaffin cells as precursors of the species secreted or that associated with the outer leaflet of the cell membrane of the chromaffin cell was as yet unknown.

Studies of the composition and properties of adrenal medullary secretory vesicles have hitherto been hampered by the fragility of isolated secretory vesicles, especially when further purified on sucrose density gradients. Because of this reason, only 'crude' (i.e. obtained by differential centrifugation) secretory vesicles from adrenal medulla were used recently

* Present address. Cancer Research Institute, University of California, SF, San Francisco, CA 94143, U.S.A.

Abbreviations: DNTB, dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid), EGTA, ethyleneglycol bis(β -amino-ethyl ether)- N,N' -tetraacetic acid; Hepes, N -2-hydroxyethylpiperazine- N' -2-ethane-sulphonic acid; Mes, 2-(N -morpholino)ethanesulphonic acid; Mops, 3-(N -morpholino)propanesulphonic acid; TEMED, N,N,N',N' -tetramethylethylenediamine.

for the determination of the sidedness of membrane proteins [5,6].

In this work we report the isolation of highly purified adrenal medullary secretory vesicles by differential and density gradient centrifugation using isotonic gradient material (PercollTM). The vesicles were remarkably stable compared to vesicles prepared on sucrose gradients. Acetylcholinesterase was latent in the isolated secretory vesicles, i.e. the enzyme was inaccessible to added substrate, but a marked increase in activity was found when the vesicles were lysed. The vesicles contain two types of acetylcholinesterase, one type is membrane bound but faces the intravesicular space, the other type is part of the vesicular content. The latter exhibits the same electrophoretic mobility as the enzyme released by adrenal glands into the perfusate upon stimulation. The colocalization of membrane-bound and secreted acetylcholinesterase within secretory vesicles supports the hypothesis that the two molecular forms are transported to the cell membranes via the exocytotic pathway.

Preliminary reports of parts of this work have appeared elsewhere [7,8].

Materials and Methods

Isolation of secretory vesicles

Bovine adrenal glands were obtained at the slaughterhouse. They were kept in an icecold medium (0.15 M sodium chloride, 5 mM Hepes, 5 mM EDTA, pH 7.0) and were transported to the laboratory within 2 h after death of the animals. The medullae were cut out and placed into a medium containing 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0 (adjusted with NaOH), 5 mM EDTA and 0.34 M sucrose to give a final osmolality of about 420 mosmol/kg (isolation medium). All fractionation procedures were carefully carried out in the cold (0–5°C).

The medullae were chopped into small pieces using scissors. Homogenization of the mince (48 g tissue in 240 ml isolation medium) was performed in a loose-fitting Teflon-to-glass homogenizer by three downward strokes. The homogenate was centrifuged at $2200 \times g_{av}$ for 10 min. The pellet P_1 was resuspended in 80 ml isolation medium. The supernatant S_1 was filtered through two layers of cheesecloth and made up to 240 ml with isolation medium. After centrifugation at $12\,000 \times g_{av}$ for 20 min a pellet of crude

secretory vesicles (P_2) and a supernatant (S_2) was obtained. S_2 was centrifuged at $100\,000 \times g_{av}$ for 60 min to sediment microsomes (P_3). Aliquots of cell fractions, including the clear final supernatant S_3 were kept for analysis.

50 ml PercollTM (density 1.132 g/ml) was dialyzed twice for 7 h against 1 l isolation medium. The volume of the dialyzed Percoll was made up to 100 ml with isolation medium. The pellet P_2 (obtained from 48 g tissue mince) was resuspended in 8 ml isolation-medium and mixed with 72 ml Percoll prepared as described above. The mixture was put into 9 ml tubes and centrifuged at $35\,000 \times g_{av}$ for 30 min using a fixed angle Kontron TFT 65.13 rotor with the brake on.

After centrifugation about 40 fractions were collected from each tube. Fractions 1–18 (starting from the bottom of the tube) were pooled, as were the remaining fractions. The pools were diluted 1 : 5 with isolation medium and centrifuged at $100\,000 \times g_{av}$ for 35 min. In this way the subcellular fractions were concentrated as a band above a cushion of Percoll and were removed by means of a syringe. The material originating from fractions 1–18 (secretory vesicles, fraction SV) and that from the remaining fractions (mainly mitochondria, fraction R) was resuspended in a small volume of isolation medium. If desired traces of Percoll were removed from fractions SV and R using a Biogel column (A 150, 100–200 mesh) equilibrated with isolation medium (containing 1 mM EGTA instead of 5 mM EDTA). Fraction SV was then concentrated by centrifugation ($12\,000 \times g_{av}$, for 20 min). Secretory vesicles ghosts were obtained by diluting fraction SV in a 10-fold excess for 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0, 5 mM EDTA and harvesting by centrifugation at $100\,000 \times g_{av}$ for 60 min at 4°C. The pellet was resuspended in 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0, 5 mM EDTA and recentrifuged (twice).

Stability of the isolated secretory vesicles

To investigate the stability of secretory vesicles, concentrated fraction SV was diluted 10-fold in media of reduced or increased osmolality (by omission or addition of sucrose), in media of different pH (pH 6.0 and 6.5 buffered with Mes, pH 7.5 and 8.0 with Hepes) or in media containing different concentrations of monovalent or divalent cations. After

incubation the mixtures were centrifuged for 5 min in a Model 3200 Eppendorf centrifuge or for 10 min in a Beckman AirfugeTM ($130\,000 \times g_{av}$) and samples from the supernatant were taken for determination of adrenalin, protein or acetylcholinesterase released.

Analytical procedures

Protein was determined [9] by precipitating the samples with trichloroacetic acid (10%) and dissolving the protein pellet with desoxycholate/sodium hydroxide (2%/3%). The trichloroacetic acid supernatants were used for the determination of ascorbate and catecholamines. Adrenalin and noradrenalin were measured by the formation of fluorescent trihydroxyindole derivatives [10]. After removal of the catecholamines by adsorption to DOWEX 50 W-X8 [11], ascorbate was assayed by its reduction of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol at pH 4.1 in 0.75 M citrate/acetate buffer [12]. Glutamate dehydrogenase, an enzyme marker for the mitochondrial matrix was determined as described [13] in the presence of 0.1% Triton X-100 [14], 1 mM leucine and 1 mM ADP. Glucose-6-phosphatase [14] served as a marker for membranes originating from the endoplasmic reticulum. The inorganic phosphate released was determined [15]. Acetylcholinesterase, often used as a marker for cell membranes in subfractionation studies of the adrenal medulla, was assayed with acetylthiocholine as a substrate [16] in isolation medium in the presence of 0.2% Triton X-100. Detergent was omitted where indicated. In hypotonic media acetylcholinesterase activity was measured in the dual wavelength mode (412 nm/450 nm) (see Fig. 4). The enzyme activity in subcellular fractions from adrenal medulla was inhibited by 95% when 5 μ M BW 284C51 (dimethobromide of 1,5-di(*p*-*N*-allyl-*N*-methylaminophenyl)-pentane-3-one) was present. The enzyme activities given therefore represent true acetylcholinesterase. Lactate dehydrogenase was measured in the presence of 0.3% Triton X-100 by following the oxidation of NADH at 340 nm [17].

Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

Samples for electrophoresis were prepared in 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8) containing 0.5% Triton X-100, 10% glycerol and 0.002% bromphenol blue as a tracking dye. Slab gel electrophoresis [18] was carried out using an 8% acrylamide (0.16% *N,N'*-methylene-bis-acrylamide) separation gel in Tris-HCl (375 mM,

pH 8.8) Triton X-100 (0.2%) and a stacking gel containing 3% acrylamide (0.16% *N,N'*-methylene-bis-acrylamide) in 125 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 0.1% Triton X-100. The gels were polymerized with 0.02% ammonium persulfate and 0.02% TEMED. The electrophoresis buffer contained 25 mM Tris/192 mM glycine (pH 8.3) and 0.1% Triton X-100. Electrophoresis was carried out with a constant current of 35 mA over 6 h (that is about twice the time taken for the marker dye to reach the end of the gel).

Gels were rinsed twice with 20 mM Mops pH 7.0, 1 mM EGTA for 30 min. Then acetylthiocholine (0.5 mM) and DTNB (0.5 mM) was added. Photography was carried out after maximal development of yellow colour (after approx. 30 min).

Results

Isolation of secretory vesicles

The distribution of protein, marker substances and enzymes in the subcellular fractions obtained during differential centrifugation of adrenal medullary homogenates is given in Table I. The relative specific activities of enzymes as well as the relative specific concentrations of other substances are given in Table II.

As judged from the amount of lactate dehydrogenase, acetylcholinesterase, adrenalin and ascorbate in the low speed supernatant S_1 most of the tissue was broken and the homogenization procedure was sufficient to release most of the secretory vesicles. By contrast, the percentage of glutamate dehydrogenase (used as a marker for mitochondria) and of the microsomal marker glucose-6-phosphatase was comparatively lower in S_1 . The presence of a considerable amount of those marker enzymes in the low speed pellet P_1 suggests that cell types with different enzyme content exist in the tissue which are characterized by different susceptibilities to homogenization.

Pellet P_2 , which was used for further purification on density gradients, contains mainly secretory vesicles and mitochondria (41% of adrenalin, 37% glutamate dehydrogenase with a relative specific concentration of 3.4 and a relative specific activity of 3.0, respectively). Ascorbic acid, a constituent of secretory vesicles [11] was found not only in pellet P_2 (23%, relative specific concentration 1.9), but also

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF MARKERS IN FRACTIONS SEPARATED BY DIFFERENTIAL CENTRIFUGATION

Marker	Number of expts	Homogenate (absolute values) ^a	Percentage in fractions					
			P ₁	S ₁	P ₂	S ₂	P ₃	S ₃
Protein	20	3 309 ± 0.589	40.5 ± 5.5	44.2 ± 8.7	12.2 ± 3.9	26.2 ± 4.1	5.9 ± 1.9	17.8 ± 2.9
Ascorbate	8	5.07 ± 0.87	15.8 ± 6.5	75.1 ± 7.5	22.7 ± 2.1	45.6 ± 7.3	5.2 ± 2.6	37.4 ± 5.7
Adrenalin	20	79.9 ± 10.2	17.1 ± 2.9	74.9 ± 13.9	40.8 ± 7.5	25.4 ± 4.2	9.9 ± 3.2	14.2 ± 3.2
Glutamate dehydrogenase	8	0.012 ± 0.004	54.4 ± 7.8	51.6 ± 8.7	36.5 ± 5.9	5.9 ± 1.3	3.5 ± 0.8	2.5 ± 1.6
Glucose-6-phosphatase	10	0.70 ± 0.12	88.0 ± 15.9	31.0 ± 6.2	9.7 ± 1.8	18.1 ± 2.7	6.4 ± 1.3	2.8 ± 1.6
Acetylcholinesterase	9	0.023 ± 0.006	32.7 ± 6.8	62.6 ± 9.2	17.3 ± 4.2	36.2 ± 6.7	19.9 ± 6.0	9.5 ± 4.6
Lactate dehydrogenase	10	0.172 ± 0.028	18.6 ± 6.0	79.6 ± 12.3	2.7 ± 1.2	72.9 ± 10.8	2.8 ± 0.5	65.4 ± 7.2

^a Protein is given as g measured in the homogenate of 48 g tissue (wet weight), ascorbate and adrenalin as $\mu\text{g}/\text{mg}$ protein, lactate and glutamate dehydrogenase as $\mu\text{mol NADH oxidized}/\text{min}$ per mg protein, acetylcholinesterase as $\mu\text{mol acetylthiocholine hydrolyzed}/\text{min}$ per mg protein, glucose-6-phosphatase as $\mu\text{mol phosphate released}/\text{h}$ per mg protein. Values are means \pm S D. Percentages of marker in fractions are given with respect to the homogenate.

TABLE II

RELATIVE SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES (OR CONCENTRATIONS) OF MARKER IN FRACTIONS SEPARATED BY DIFFERENTIAL CENTRIFUGATION

Marker	Number of expts.	Relative specific activities (or concentrations) of fractions ^a					
		P ₁	S ₁	P ₂	S ₂	P ₃	S ₃
Ascorbate	8	0.39 ± 0.16	1.69 ± 0.16	1.86 ± 0.17	1.74 ± 0.28	0.88 ± 0.44	2.10 ± 0.32
Adrenalin	9	0.42 ± 0.07	1.69 ± 0.31	3.36 ± 0.61	0.97 ± 0.16	1.69 ± 0.54	0.79 ± 0.18
Glutamate dehydrogenase	8	1.34 ± 0.19	1.17 ± 0.20	3.00 ± 0.48	0.22 ± 0.05	0.59 ± 0.14	0.14 ± 0.09
Glucose-6-phosphatase	10	2.17 ± 0.39	0.70 ± 0.14	0.79 ± 0.15	0.69 ± 0.10	1.10 ± 0.22	0.16 ± 0.09
Acetylcholinesterase	9	0.81 ± 0.17	1.42 ± 0.21	1.42 ± 0.34	1.38 ± 0.26	3.40 ± 1.02	0.54 ± 0.26
Lactate dehydrogenase	10	0.46 ± 0.15	1.79 ± 0.28	0.22 ± 0.09	2.94 ± 0.41	0.48 ± 0.08	3.68 ± 0.40

^a Relative specific activity (or concentration) is the ratio of the percent of marker to the percent of protein in a given fraction. Values are means ± standard deviation.

in the particle free supernatant S₃ (37%, relative specific concentration 2.1). Since only 14.2% of the adrenalin remains in S₃, presumably originating from secretory vesicles damaged during homogenization, it can be concluded that ascorbate exists in the cytoplasm as well as in secretory vesicles. This is in accordance with previous findings [19]. Acetylcholinesterase, chosen as a marker for cell membranes, occurs in equal amounts in pellet P₂ and P₃, but is enriched in P₃ (relative specific activity 3.4).

The isotonic density gradient was designed to separate the secretory vesicles recovered in P₂ mainly from mitochondria as well as from minor contamination by cell membranes and microsomes. The density profile of this gradient was determined by refractive index measurements (Fig. 1). Two bands (A and B, see also protein distribution in Fig. 1) can be easily distinguished by eye. Band A which centered around fraction 10 (density 1.105 g/ml) contained the highest amount of adrenalin, noradrenalin and ascorbate, which characterize secretory vesicles. The hump of these substances formed in fractions of lower densities most probably indicates that some vesicles have lost part of their contents during homogenization and/or subfractionation. Glutamate dehydrogenase, glucose-6-phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase and acetylcholinesterase were found in band B (Fig. 1) indicating that mitochondria, microsomes and right-side-out cell membranes can be removed efficiently from secretory vesicle fractions (band A) in the gradient. Acetylcholinesterase activity used as a marker for cell membranes could not be detected in

band A when the assay was carried out in isotonic media. However, addition of 0.2% Triton X-100 results in a clear hump of acetylcholinesterase activity in band A (Fig. 1).

The secretory vesicle fraction (fraction SV) was recovered from the gradient and further analyzed (see Materials and Methods). Fraction SV (Table III) contained 24.9% of the total adrenalin present in the homogenate, with a relative specific concentration of 5.19. The amount of adrenalin (2.26 ± 0.31 μmol/mg protein, calculated from Table III) and ascorbate (52 ± 13 nmol/mg protein) in the secretory vesicles fraction is in good agreement with the reported data of secretory vesicles obtained by sucrose density gradients (cf. Ref. 20). The composition of the isolated material therefore compares well with the highly purified secretory vesicles recovered from sucrose gradients. Fraction SV did not exhibit lactate dehydrogenase activity and the low percentages as well as the low relative specific activities of glutamate dehydrogenase, glucose-6-phosphatase and acetylcholinesterase characterize the high purity of the secretory vesicle fraction.

Stability of isolated secretory vesicles

Secretory vesicles (fraction SV) release adrenalin during incubation at 37°C. Within the first 10 min of incubation a rapid leakage was observed followed by a slow steady release. After 60 min around 80% of the hormone was still located inside the vesicles (Fig. 2). Changes of pH (between 6 and 8) did not affect the stability of the isolated secretory vesicles.

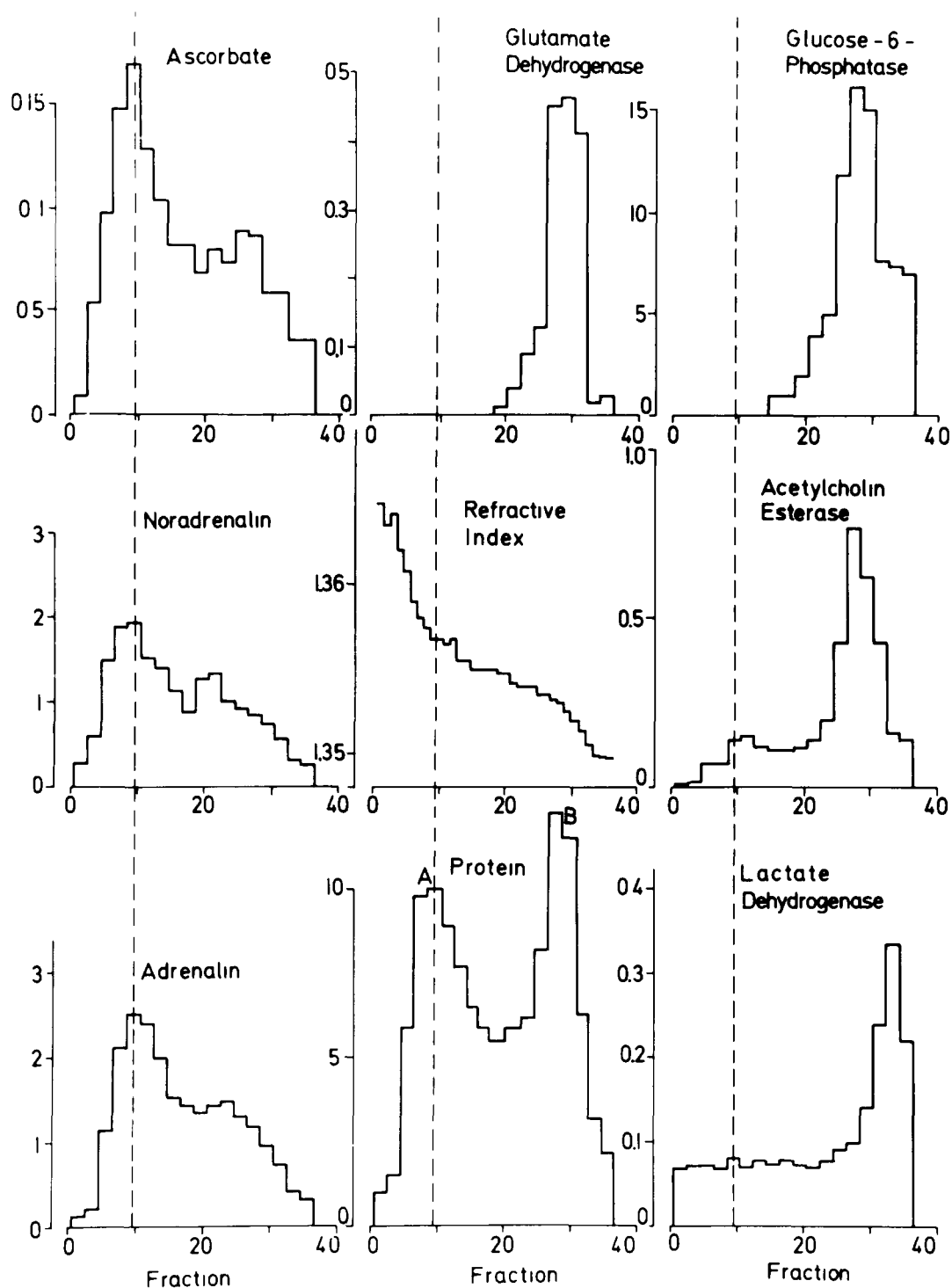


Fig. 1. Distribution of markers in the density gradient. Ascorbate, noradrenalin, adrenalin and protein is given as mg/ml, lactate and glutamate dehydrogenase as $\mu\text{mol NADH oxidized/min per ml}$, acetylcholinesterase as $\mu\text{mol acetylthiocholine hydrolyzed/min per ml}$ and glucose-6-phosphatase as $\mu\text{mol phosphate released/h per ml}$. Lactate, glutamate dehydrogenase, acetylcholinesterase and glucose-6-phosphatase are measured in the presence of Triton X-100.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKERS IN FRACTIONS SEPARATED BY DENSITY GRADIENT CENTRIFUGATION

Marker	Number of expts.	Percentage in fraction ^a		Relative specific activities (or concentrations) ^b	
		SV	R	SV	R
Protein	20	4.8 ± 0.8	5.5 ± 0.8		
Ascorbate	9	7.9 ± 3.0	6.7 ± 2.1	1.84 ± 0.69	1.36 ± 0.42
Adrenalin	20	24.9 ± 4.5	16.2 ± 2.6	5.19 ± 0.67	3.04 ± 0.95
Glutamate dehydrogenase	9	1.4 ± 0.7	18.5 ± 5.9	0.33 ± 0.17	3.93 ± 1.26
Glucose-6-phosphatase	11	0.8 ± 0.4	3.9 ± 0.9	0.20 ± 0.10	0.83 ± 0.18
Acetylcholinesterase	8	1.7 ± 0.6	10.4 ± 2.5	0.40 ± 0.13	2.13 ± 0.52
Lactate dehydrogenase	8	<0.08	0.8 ± 0.3	<0.02	0.17 ± 0.07

^a Percentages of marker in fractions are given with respect to the homogenate.

^b Relative specific activity (or concentration) is the ratio of marker to the percent of protein in a given fraction. Values are means ± S.D. Fraction SV (secretory vesicles) are combined fractions 1–18 from the gradient, fraction R the remaining fractions.

The stability of isolated secretory vesicles over a broad range of osmolalities in buffered sucrose media or buffered KCl media was determined after 30 min of incubation at 37°C and is shown in Fig. 3. Whereas at osmolalities between 400 and 800 mosmol/kg,

secretory vesicles were equally stable in both types of media, a gradual release of adrenalin was observed below 400 mosmol/kg which was complete at 150

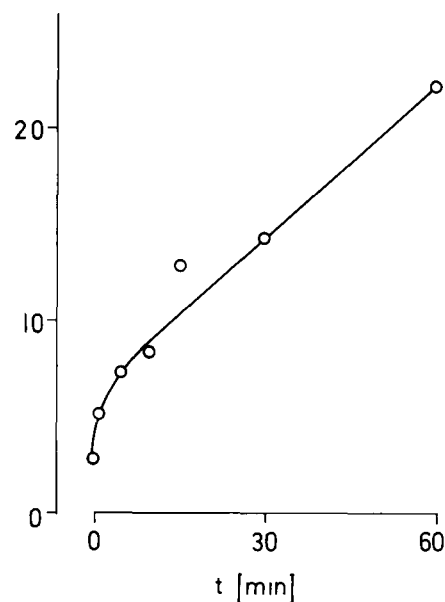


Fig. 2. Stability of isolated secretory vesicles incubated in Mops/sucrose/EGTA medium at 37°C. Ordinate: % adrenalin released from the vesicles, which were separated by centrifugation.

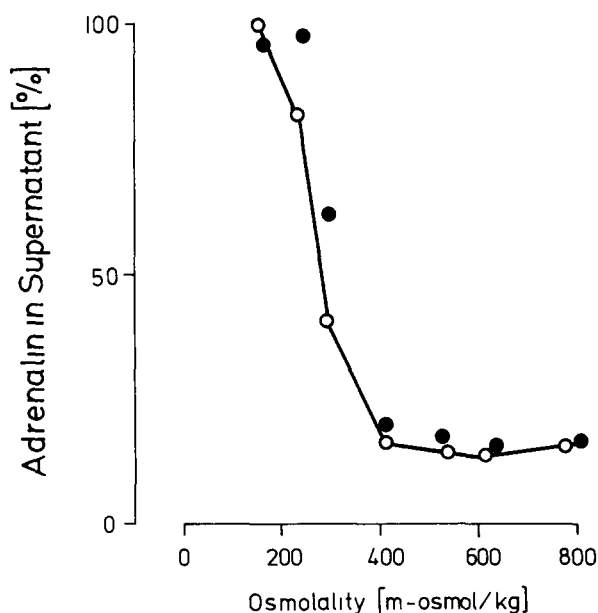


Fig. 3. Percent of adrenalin released from secretory vesicles as a function of osmolality. Vesicles were incubated (30 min, 37°C) in 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0, 1 mM EGTA and various concentrations of sucrose (○) or KCl (●) to give the osmolalities shown at the abscissa. Ordinate: % of adrenalin released from the vesicles.

TABLE IV

RELEASE OF ADRENALIN AND ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE FROM SECRETORY VESICLES IN MEDIA OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITION

Isolated secretory vesicles were incubated for 30 min at 37°C in 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0, 1 mM EGTA and sucrose to obtain a final osmolality of 420 (mosmol/kg) and the percentage of adrenalin and acetylcholinesterase released into the supernatant was determined (see Methods). The values in parenthesis were obtained replacing sucrose in the Mops/sucrose/EGTA medium by an isosmolal amount of KCl. (Mean of three experiments, n.d., not determined).

Additives	Adrenalin in supernatant (%)	Acetylcholinesterase in supernatant (%)
None	12.1 (14.4)	3.0 (4.7)
0.2 mM Mg ²⁺	14.0 (13.6)	n.d. (n.d.)
0.2 mM Mg ²⁺ + 0.2 mM ATP	16.6 (12.7)	n.d. (n.d.)
2 mM Mg ²⁺	10.4 (12.3)	2.9 (4.9)
2 mM Mg ²⁺ + 2 mM ATP	8.2 (61.8)	2.6 (23.6)
1.1 mM Ca ²⁺	16.3 (n.d.)	n.d. (n.d.)

mosmol/kg. The release below 400 mosmol/kg was slightly higher in KCl media. Addition of MgCl₂ (0.2 or 2 mM), CaCl₂ (1.1 mM), or 0.2 mM MgCl₂ plus 0.2 mM ATP, in sucrose media or KCl media, respectively, did not increase the release of hormone from the vesicles. However, 2 mM MgCl₂ plus 2 mM ATP in KCl media resulted in a considerable loss of intravesicular adrenalin (Table IV).

Acetylcholinesterase in isolated secretory vesicles

Acetylcholinesterase could hardly be detected when assayed in isolation medium (420 mosmol/kg), even in concentrated fractions of secretory vesicles (Fig. 4). However, addition of 0.2% Triton X-100 resulted in a marked increase in enzyme activity. Similarly, reduction of the osmolality produced a gradual increase in enzyme activity (Fig. 4). On reduction of the osmolality of the media to 40–150 mosmol/kg about half of the activity observed after addition of Triton X-100 had arisen within 2 min. To find out whether or not acetylcholinesterase is released from the vesicle contents during hypotonic treatment, secretory vesicles were centrifuged and the percentage of enzyme released was determined in the supernatant (Fig. 5). An increased percentage of acetylcholinesterase became soluble on decreasing the osmolalities of the incubation media. At osmolalities around 100 mosmol/kg nearly 40% of the total acetylcholinesterase present in secretory vesicles was found in the supernatant. Obviously a membrane-

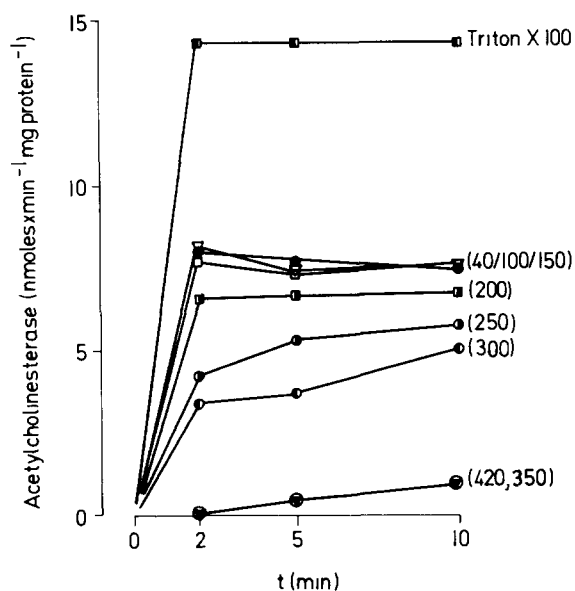


Fig. 4. Increase of acetylcholinesterase activity in secretory vesicles after addition of Triton X-100 and in hypotonic media. Isolated secretory vesicles in Mops/sucrose/EGTA medium were diluted at time 0 at room temperature with 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0, 1 mM EGTA and sucrose to give the osmolalities shown in brackets. Acetylcholinesterase activity was determined at the times indicated in the dual wave length mode (412 nm/450 nm). Total enzyme activity in secretory vesicles was determined with Triton X-100 (0.2% final concentration) present.

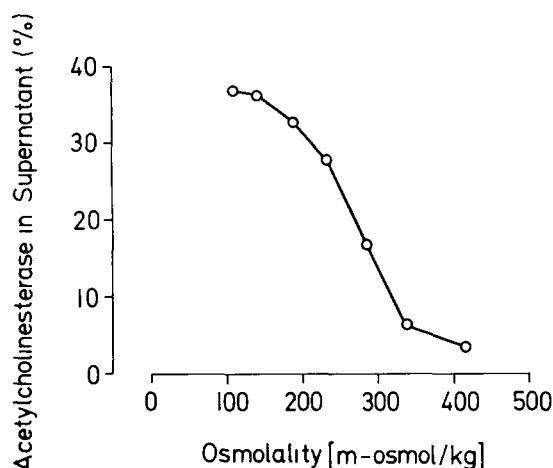


Fig. 5. Release of acetylcholinesterase from secretory vesicles as a function of osmolality. Vesicles were incubated (30 min, 37°C) in 20 mM Mops, pH 7.0, 1 mM EGTA and various concentrations of sucrose to give the osmolalities shown on the abscissa. Ordinate: Percent of total acetylcholinesterase released into the supernatant.

bound pool of acetylcholinesterase exists in isolated adrenal medullary secretory vesicles as well as a soluble pool.

As shown in Fig. 6 the soluble enzyme present in the vesicle contents exhibits the same electrophoretic mobility as the enzyme found in the perfusate from stimulated adrenal glands (perfusion and stimulation with carbachol of glands was carried out as described [3]). In the vesicle membranes (ghosts) two types of acetylcholinesterase could be detected using polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in the presence of Triton X-100. One type was identical in its mobility with the enzyme present in the vesicle contents (probably this fraction is incompletely released during hypotonic lysis). A second type, with different mobility most likely represents the membrane-bound form of acetylcholinesterase within secretory vesicles. Therefore the difference in enzyme activity found after addition of Triton X-100 and during hypotonic treatment (Fig. 4) is not solely due to the membrane-bound form of acetylcholinesterase but also contains contributions from soluble acetylcholinesterase trapped within secretory vesicle ghosts.

In contrast to acetylcholinesterase, small molecules (e.g. adrenalin) can be released completely from isolated adrenal medullary secretory vesicles during

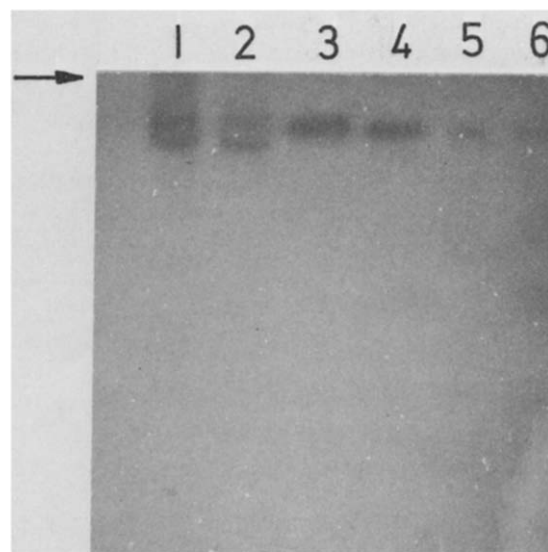


Fig. 6. Polyacrylamide gels demonstrating acetylcholinesterase activity. The protein migrated from the top (arrow, start) to the bottom, which was the anode; Slots 1 + 2. Secretory vesicle ghosts; Slots 3 + 4. Secretory vesicle content; Slots 5 + 6: Perfusate of adrenal glands, collected after stimulation with carbachol.

hypotonic treatment (Fig. 3). In isotonic incubation media containing KCl, soluble vesicle contents can also be released specifically from secretory vesicles with 2 mM Mg^{2+} /ATP (Table IV). Concomitantly with the hormone (62%) a proportional percentage of acetylcholinesterase (25%) (compared to 40% released maximally by hypotonic treatment (see Fig. 5)) is released from the vesicles. Also 37% of the total protein of secretory vesicles is found in the supernatant (not shown in Table IV).

Discussion

The secretory vesicles fraction isolated by differential and isosmolal density gradient centrifugation as described here compares well with the highly purified secretory vesicles recovered from sucrose gradients judging from its specific activities of fraction constituents and marker enzymes, (see Results, compare with Ref. 20). One major advantage of the procedure presented here is that the secretory vesicles were not exposed to hypertonic sucrose in gradients, which could have caused the instability of such vesicles. To minimize alterations of membrane properties and the

loss of intravesicular contents, sucrose has been replaced previously by Ludox silica [21], sucrose-Ficoll- $^2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [22], sucrose-metrizamide [23] and polyvinylpyrrolidone-coated silica (PercollTM) [24–26].

However, in all the aforementioned investigations, 'crude' secretory vesicle fractions isolated by differential centrifugation and then put onto isosmolal gradients, were isolated in 0.25–0.3 M sucrose media. Since the vesicles tend to lyse in such media (Fig. 3) such further purification of the material on isosmolal gradients is of limited value (e.g. in one of these investigations, where numerical values of the specific content of adrenalin in the subcellular fractions purified by differential centrifugation as well as gradient centrifugation are given [26], the secretory fraction recovered from a Percoll gradient actually contains only 1.5-times more adrenalin per mg protein than the homogenate). Consequently the amount of adrenalin per mg of protein in the secretory vesicles was only 1/5 of that found in this study (see Results) or in secretory vesicles recovered from sucrose gradients [20]. Also, compared to the conventional sucrose step gradient, the relative specific content of vesicular ATP is not increased during further purification on sucrose-metrizamide or on sucrose-Ficoll- $^2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ gradients (see Fig. 4 in Ref. 23). A direct comparison of the purity of secretory vesicles isolated in sucrose-Ficoll- $^2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ gradients, in sucrose gradients or in Percoll gradients shows that mitochondrial contamination is less in the latter than in either of the other preparations [26]. Since secretory vesicles in Ludox silica gradients overlap with mitochondria [21] only Percoll gradients are suitable to remove mitochondria and other contaminants from adrenal medullary vesicles isolated by differential centrifugation [24–26].

In addition to the high purity of the secretory vesicles isolated as described in this report, the stability of the vesicles is superior to other preparations. As observed in many laboratories further purification of secretory vesicles on sucrose density gradients gives rise to great fragility when incubated at 37°C. Even for secretory vesicles isolated only by differential centrifugation leakage during incubation in 300 mM sucrose media was found to be much higher [27] than leakage from vesicles purified further on Percoll gradients (Fig. 2). Secretory vesicles further purified

on sucrose-metrizamide gradients incubated at 37°C in 300 mM sucrose release about 50% of their content within 5 min, followed by a slow further release over the next hour [28]. By contrast secretory vesicles recovered from Percoll gradients release only 7.5% of total adrenalin after 5 min of incubation at 37°C, with a gradual release of further content within 1 h (Fig. 2).

It is reasonable to assume, that the observed stability of the secretory vesicles preparation obtained as described in this work, is due mainly to the maintenance of an osmolality of about 420 mosmol/kg throughout the isolation procedure, since the lower osmolalities used in the other procedures causes considerable leakage (Fig. 3). The sensitivity of secretory vesicles to changes in osmolality has also been observed by other workers [29,30].

Ca^{2+} , which causes fusion of isolated adrenal medullary secretory vesicles, or Mg^{2+} , which cannot induce fusion at the concentrations used here [31–33], do not affect the stability of isolated secretory vesicles in sucrose- or KCl-media (>400 mosmol/kg, Table IV). As was observed earlier with secretory vesicles isolated by differential centrifugation [27], adrenalin is set free by an appropriate concentration of Mg^{2+} /ATP in KCl media but not in sucrose media. This shows, that also highly purified secretory vesicles deplete their contents as a consequence of an ATP driven proton translocation in the presence of a permeant anion [27].

Acetylcholinesterase was found with its active site sequestered within secretory vesicles (latent). Enzyme activity became patent in hypotonic media or when detergent was added (Fig. 4). Part of the total pool of acetylcholinesterase was soluble within the vesicles (i.e., could be released together with adrenalin by hypotonic treatment, Fig. 5). This soluble fraction, could also be released specifically from secretory vesicles by Mg^{2+} /ATP, as can adrenalin (Table IV). The electrophoretic mobility of the soluble enzyme was indistinguishable from the enzyme found in the perfusate of bovine adrenal glands stimulated with carbachol. In addition to the soluble enzyme a membrane-bound form of acetylcholinesterase exists within secretory vesicles. This membrane-bound fraction sediments with the secretory vesicle membranes and exhibits a different electrophoretic mobility compared to the soluble enzyme. A simple conclusion is,

that the membrane-bound enzyme becomes inserted into the cell membrane, whereas the soluble enzyme present within the vesicles is secreted when secretory vesicles are everted during exocytosis.

Ca²⁺-dependent secretion of acetylcholinesterase by typical chromaffin cell stimulants has been observed by earlier workers [3]. However, the source as well as the mode of secretion was obscure since the secreted enzyme was absent in a total membrane fraction of adrenal medullary homogenates, but was present in the particle-free supernatant [2]. Attempts to demonstrate acetylcholinesterase in secretory vesicles within chromaffin cells using histochemical techniques have failed [4]. Disregarding possible differences in the sensitivity of histochemical staining compared to direct biochemical analysis, the failure to detect acetylcholinesterase on the electromicroscopical level may be due to the difficulty in demonstrating an electron-dense reaction product in secretory vesicles containing an electron dense core.

As chromaffin cells myoblasts in culture release soluble acetylcholinesterase into the extracellular fluid, but incorporate membrane-bound acetylcholinesterase (as well as acetylcholine receptor) into the cell membrane, the precursors of which are sequestered within the cells, within membrane-bound organelles [34–37]. A similar relation of enzyme orientation and transport has been found in the hepatocyte for 5'-nucleotidase, which is present on the inner aspect of secretory vesicles membranes as well as on the outer aspect of the cell membrane [38,39].

Acknowledgments

We thank Mrs. M. Elis for excellent technical assistance and for typing the manuscript and the personnel of the Neunkirchen Public Slaughterhouse for their help in obtaining ox adrenal glands. This work was supported by the Sonderforschungsbereich 38 'Membranforschung' of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

References

- 1 Palade, G. (1975) *Science* 189, 347–358
- 2 Chubb, I.W. and Smith A.D. (1975) *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* 191, 245–261
- 3 Chubb, I.W. and Smith, A.D. (1975) *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* 191, 263–269
- 4 Somogyi, P., Chubb, I.W. and Smith, A.D. (1975) *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* 191, 271–283
- 5 Blakeborough, P. and Louis, C.E. (1980) *J. Neurochem.* 33, 1285–1295
- 6 Abbs, M.T. and Phillips, J.H. (1980) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 595, 200–221
- 7 Gratzl, M., Krieger-Brauer, H. and Ekerdt, R. (1980) *Eur. J. Cell Biol.* 22, 186
- 8 Gratzl, M. (1980) in *Biological Chemistry of Organelle Formation* (Bucher, T., Sebald, W. and Weiss, M., eds.), pp. 165–174, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg
- 9 Lowry, O.H., Rosebrough, N.J., Farr, A.L. and Randall, R.J. (1951) *J. Biol. Chem.* 193, 265–275
- 10 Anton, A.A. and Sayre, D.F. (1962) *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Therap.* 138, 360–375
- 11 Terland, O. and Flatmark, T. (1975) *FEBS Lett.* 59, 52–56
- 12 Omaye, S.T., Turnball, J.D. and Sauberlich, H.E. (1979) *Methods Enzymol.* 62, 3–11
- 13 Schmidt, E. (1974) in *Methoden der enzymatischen Analyse* (Bergmeyer, H.U., ed.), 3rd edn., pp. 689–696
- 14 Leighton, F., Poole, B., Beaufay, H., Baudhuin, P., Coffey, J.W., Fowler, S. and De Duve, C. (1968) *J. Cell. Biol.* 37, 482–513
- 15 Lowry, O.H. and Lopez, I. (1946) *J. Biol. Chem.* 162, 421–428
- 16 Ellman, G.L., Courtney, K.D., Andres, V. and Featherstone, R.M. (1961) *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 7, 88–95
- 17 Bergmeyer, H.U. and Bernt, E. (1974) in *Methoden der enzymatischen Analyse* (Bergmeyer, H.U., ed.) 3rd edn., pp. 607–612
- 18 Laemmli, U.K. (1970) *Nature* 227, 680–685
- 19 Ingebrechtsen, O.C., Terland, O. and Flatmark, T. (1980) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 628, 182–189
- 20 Winkler, H. (1976) *Neuroscience* 1, 65–80
- 21 Lagercrantz, H., Pertoft, H. and Stjarne, L. (1970) *Acta Pysiol. Scand.* 78, 561–566
- 22 Trifaro, J.M. and Dworkind, J. (1970) *Anal. Biochem.* 34, 403–412
- 23 Morris, S.J. and Schovanka, I. (1977) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 464, 53–64
- 24 Terland, O., Flatmark, T. and Kryvi, H. (1979) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 553, 460–468
- 25 Meyer, D.I. and Burger, M.M. (1979) *J. Biol. Chem.* 254, 9854–9859
- 26 Carty, S.E., Johnson, R.G. and Scarpa, A. (1980) *Anal. Biochem.* 106, 438–445
- 27 Casey, R.P., Njus, D., Radda, G.K. and Sehr, P.A. (1976) *Biochem. J.* 158, 583–588
- 28 Morris, S.J., Schober, R. and Schultens, E.F. (1977) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 464, 65–81
- 29 Johnson, R.G. and Scarpa, A. (1976) *J. Gen. Physiol.* 68, 601–631
- 30 Creutz, C.E. and Pollard, H.B. (1980) *Biophys. J.* 31, 255–269

- 31 Ekerdt, R., Dahl, G. and Gratzl, M. (1981) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 646, 10–22
- 32 Dahl, G., Ekerdt, R. and Gratzl, M. (1979) *Symp. Soc. Exp. Biol.* 33, 349–368
- 33 Gratzl, M., Schudt, C., Ekerdt, R. and Dahl, G. (1980) in *Membrane Structure and Function* (Bittar, E.E., ed.), vol. 3, pp. 59–92
- 34 Famborough, D.M. and Devreotes, P.N. (1978) *J. Cell Biol.* 76, 237–244
- 35 Smilowitz, H. (1980) *Cell* 19, 237–244
- 36 Rotundo, R.L. and Famborough, D.M. (1980) *Cell* 22, 583–594
- 37 Rotundo, R.L. and Famborough, D.M. (1980) *Cell* 22, 595–602
- 38 Little, J.S. and Widnell, C.C. (1975) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 72, 4013–4017
- 39 Farquar, M.G., Bergeron, J.J.M. and Palade, G.E. (1974) *J. Cell Biol.* 60, 8–25