## ORIGIN OF HUMAN TRIOSEPHOSPHATE ISOMERASE ISOZYMES: FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE SINGLE STRUCTURAL LOCUS HYPOTHESIS WITH JAPANESE VARIANTS

ヒト triosephosphate isomerase アイソザイムの由来について: 単一構造遺伝子説についての日本人変異型を用いた証拠

> JUN-ICHI ASAKAWA, Ph.D. 浅川順一 SHOZO IIDA 飯田昭三

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ヒト triosephosphate isomerase アイソザイムの由来について: 単一構造遺伝子説についての日本人変異型を用いた証拠

JUN-ICHI ASAKAWA, Ph.D.( 浅川順一)1; SHOZO IIDA ( 飯田昭三 )2

Divisions of Biochemical Genetics<sup>1</sup> and Cytogenetics,<sup>2</sup> Department of Clinical Laboratories 臨床検査部遺伝生化学研究室 <sup>1</sup> 及び細胞遺伝学研究室 <sup>2</sup>

#### **SUMMARY**

Four electrophoretic vairants of human erythrocyte triosephosphate isomerase (TPI) have been studied to investigate the origin of the multiple forms of human TPI, in particular the constitutive TPI-B isozyme and the cell division-associated TPI-A isozyme. The variant phenotype expressed by the constitutive TPI-B isozyme in both erythrocytes and peripheral lymphocytes was also expressed by the cell division-associated isozymes in mitogen-stimulated lymphocytes and hair-root cells. These results strongly support the hypothesis of Decker and Mohrenweiser that TPI-B and TPI-A originated from the same structural gene. We also found that the isozyme e is different from TPI-A with respect to both its electrophoretic mobility and heat stability. This finding is in contrast to the recent conclusion of Yuan et al that both the isozyme e and TPI-A are deamidation products of TPI-B.

#### INTRODUCTION

Human triosephosphate isomerase (TPI; EC 5.3.1.1), a dimeric enzyme with a molecular weight of 53,500, shows multiple electrophoretic forms. The molecular basis of the multiple isozyme forms has been investigated at several laboratories over the past decade. Extensive research, however, has not resulted in uniform agreement concerning the genetic basis for these multiple bands. The enzyme from erythrocytes normally exhibits five isozyme bands, three major and two minor. The most cathodal band of these isozymes has been referred to as

#### 要約

ヒト赤血球 triosephosphate isomerase (TPI) の電気 泳動上の変異型4例を用いて、ヒトTPIの多様性, 特に constitutive TPI-B アイソザイム, 及び cell division-associated TPI-A アイソザイムの由来に ついて検討を行った. 赤血球や末梢血リンパ球中の constitutive TPI-B アイソザイムに発現された変異型 は、mitogen-stimulated リンパ球や毛根細胞中の cell division-associated TPI-A アイソザイムにも発 現されていた. これらの結果は、TPI-B及びTPI-A は同一構造遺伝子に由来するという Decker 及び Mohrenweiser の仮説を強く支持する. アイソザイム e と TPI-A は、電気泳動上の移動度及び熱安定性に ついて異なるものであるということも明らかとなった. この知見は, アイソザイム e 及び TPI-A は双方とも, TPI-B の脱アミド化産物であるという最近の Yuan ら の結論とは異なるものである.

#### 緒言

分子量53,500のダイマー酵素<sup>1</sup>であるヒト triose-phosphate isomerase (TPI; EC 5.3.1.1) は,電気泳動上複数のバンドを呈する.アイソザイムの多様性に関する分子構造上の根拠については,過去10年にわたって幾つもの研究室で研究が行われてきた.しかし,広範な研究もこれらの複数バンドの遺伝的根拠については意見が一致していない.赤血球の酵素は,通常3本のメインバンドと2本のマイナーバンドからなる5本のアイソザイムバンドを呈する.これらアイソザイムの最も陰極側のバンドは、Peters ら<sup>2</sup>に

isozyme a by Peters et al<sup>2</sup> or TPI-B by Kester et al.<sup>3</sup> The series of more anodally migrating bands, designated isozyme b-e by Peters et al,<sup>2</sup> have been shown to originate from isozyme a via sequential deamidations of asparagine residues at positions 15 and 71.<sup>1,4</sup> Although, the number of the isozyme forms and relative distribution varies from tissue to tissue, the isozyme a or TPI-B is constitutively expressed in all human tissues.

In addition to the constitutive isozyme (TPI-B) and the associated deamidation bands, other isozyme forms have been found in several human tissues and fibroblasts.<sup>2,5</sup> During mitogenic stimulation of lymphocytes, Kester and Gracy<sup>6</sup> observed the de novo synthesis of a prominent isozyme which migrates to a position similar to that of isozyme e. They designated the isozyme TPI-A and proposed that TPI-B and TPI-A are under independent genetic control.<sup>3</sup> Their two-locus hypothesis was further supported by the structural analysis study of Yuan et al,<sup>7</sup> which revealed differences in the amino acid compositions and the tryptic peptide fingerprints of TPI-A and TPI-B isolated from placenta.

Evidence that the multiple forms of human TPI are not due to multiple genes came from a study of a rare electrophoretic variant of TPI. Decker and Mohrenweiser<sup>8</sup> observed that in a family exhibiting a rare variant of erythrocytic TPI-B, the TPI-A of cultured lymphocytes exhibited a similar abnormality and interpreted this as evidence for a single structural locus for the constitutive TPI-B and the heat labile TPI-A. Decker and Mohrenweiser9,10 observed an additional isozyme migrating quite anodally to the other isozymes, this isozyme in a sample from an individual with a slowly migrating variant, varied concordantly with the other These bands were observed only after prolonged staining. They interpreted these bands as representing the homodimeric form of cell division-associated TPI isozyme and suggested that in view of the relationships of the various TPI bands, the appropriate terminology for the constitutive TPI subunit was "1", for the cell division-associated TPI subunit was "2", so that the three sets of isozymes were 1/1, 1/2, and 2/2. A variant would be characterized by the following primary isozyme patterns,  $1_N/1_N$ ,  $1_N/1_V$ ,  $1_V/1_V$ ;  $1_N/2_N$ ,  $1_V/2_N$  $+ 1_{N}/2_{V}$ ,  $1_{V}/2_{V}$ ;  $2_{N}/2_{N}$ ,  $2_{N}/2_{V}$ ,  $2_{V}/2_{V}$  (the

よりアイソザイム a, 又は Kester ら³により TPI-Bと 命名されている. Peters ら²によりアイソザイム b-e と 命名されたものより陽極側に移動する一連のバンドは, アイソザイム a の15及び71番目 1,4 に位置するアスパラギン残基の一連の脱アミド化により生じるもので あることが認められている. アイソザイムの数と相対 分布は組織によって異なるが, アイソザイム a 又は TPI-B はすべてのヒト組織に普遍的に発現する.

Constitutive isozyme (TPI-B) 及びそれに伴う脱アミド化バンド以外のアイソザイム forms も,幾つかのヒト組織や線維芽細胞に認められている。 $^{2,5}$  Kester及びGracy  $^{6}$  は,mitogen を用いたリンパ球の芽球化の過程において,アイソザイム  $^{6}$  の位置と同様の位置へ移動する強い活性を示すアイソザイムが新たに合成されるのを観察した。彼らはそのアイソザイムをTPI-A と命名し,TPI-B と TPI-A は独立した構造遺伝子により支配されることを提唱した。 $^{3}$  彼らのtwo-locus 説は,胎盤から分離された TPI-A と TPI-B の各アミノ酸組成及びトリプシン分解物のフィンガープリントに差が認められた Yuan ら $^{7}$  の構造解析研究によって更に支持された.

ヒトTPIの多様性が複数の遺伝子によるものではない ことが、TPI の電気泳動上のまれな変異型の研究 により明らかとなった. Decker 及び Mohrenweiser 8 は、赤血球TPI-Bのまれな変異型を示す家族に、 培養リンパ球の TPI-A が同様の異常を呈したことを 観察し, これを constitutive TPI-B 及び熱不安定な TPI-Aについての構造遺伝子は単一であるという 証拠と解釈した. Decker 及び Mohrenweiser 9,10 は, 他のアイソザイムよりかなり陽極方向に移動する別の アイソザイムを観察した. 移動の遅い変異型を有する 対象者から得た試料でこのアイソザイムは他のアイソ ザイムと同様に変化した. これらのバンドは長時間の 染色後にのみ観察された.彼らは,これらのバンドを cell division-associated TPI アイソザイムのホモ接合 型の発現として説明し、種々のTPIバンドの関係から みて, constitutive TPI サブユニットを"1", cell division-associated TPI サブユニットを"2"とする のが妥当であると提言した. したがって3組のアイソ ザイムは1/1, 1/2, 2/2となる. 変異型の特徴は, 次のような primary アイソザイムパターンである. すなわち、 $1_N/1_N$ 、 $1_N/1_V$ 、 $1_V/1_V$ 、 $1_N/2_N$ 、 $1_V/2_N$ + "N" and "V" nomenclature represents the normal and variant subunits, respectively). 10 We will follow this general terminology in this paper.

We have previously described four electrophoretic variants of erythrocyte TPI, each encountered only once in some 15,000 Japanese. The present paper sets forth the results of an electrophoretic study of the peripheral lymphocytes as well as mitogen-stimulated lymphocytes from four individuals exhibiting TPI-B variants and the carrier parent of three of these individuals. Since TPI-A is also observed in hair-root cells, the isozyme patterns in the hair-root cells from four subjects, two propositi and the carrier parent of each, were studied. These studies support the one-locus concept.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Blood samples were drawn into heparin as anticoagulant. Lymphocytes were isolated by centrifugation in Ficoll-Hypaque (Pharmacia) at 400 xg for 30 minutes, and washed three times with balanced salt solution. Half of the lymphocytes as well as washed and packed erythrocytes were stored in liquid N2. remaining lymphocytes were transferred into RPMI 1640 media (Gibco) containing 20% fetal bovine serum (Gibco), penicillin, streptomycin, and  $10 \mu g/ml$  of phytohemagglutinin (PHA). The cell concentration was adjusted to 106 cells/ml and cultures were incubated at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 72 hours. The cells, harvested by centrifugation and washed three times with saline, were stored in liquid N2.

Erythrocytes, lymphocytes, and cultured lymphocytes were lysed by resuspension in three volumes of 50 mM triethanolamine-1 mM EDTA buffer, pH 7.6, containing 5% sucrose (extraction buffer) and by two cycles of freezethawing. Three to five hairs with roots were plucked from the head. The roots (bulbs and sheaths) were cut from the hairs, mixed with the extraction buffer (5  $\mu$ l per one root), and extracted by three cycles of freeze-thawing. All the extracts were centrifuged at 30,000 x g for 30 minutes at 4°C, and the clear supernatants were frozen in liquid N<sub>2</sub> until used.

Electrophoresis was performed on 6.2% polyacrylamide slab gel (6% of acrylamide and 0.2% of bisacrylamide) in a continuous buffer

 $1_N/2_V$ ,  $1_V/2_V$ ;  $2_N/2_N$ ,  $2_N/2_V$ ,  $2_V/2_V$ ("N"と"V" はそれぞれ正常型及び変異型のサブユニットを表す).  $^{10}$ 本報ではこの一般的な用語法に従う.

日本人約15,000名において、それぞれ1回だけ認められた赤血球 TPI の電気泳動上の変異型4例については、以前に報告した。11 本報では TPI-B 変異型を示す4例と、そのうちの3例の保因者である親から採取した末梢血リンパ球、及び mitogen-stimulated リンパ球に関する電気泳動を用いた研究の結果を述べる。 TPI-A は毛根細胞にも認められたので、4例の対象者、2例の発端者、及びそれぞれの保因者たる親から得た毛根細胞におけるアイソザイムパターンについても検討した。これらの検討結果はone-locus 説を支持する。

## 材料及び方法

血液標本は抗凝血剤としてヘパリンを用いて採取した。リンパ球は Ficoll-Hypaque (Pharmacia)中,30分間, $400\times g$  の遠心により分離し,balanced salt solution で3回洗浄した。リンパ球の半分と,洗浄しパックした赤血球は液体窒素中に保存した。残りのリンパ球は20%のウシ胎児血清 (Gibco),ペニシリン,ストレプトマイシン及び, $10 \mu g/ml$  の phytohemagglutinin (PHA)を含む RPMI 1640培地 (Gibco)の中に移した。細胞濃度を $10^6$  cells/ml に調整し,培養液を37%、5% CO 2% で72時間培養した。細胞は遠心法により採取し,生理食塩水で3回洗浄を行い液体窒素中に保存した。

赤血球,リンパ球及び培養リンパ球は、5%の蔗糖を含む50 mMトリエタノールアミン-1 mM EDTA 緩衝液,pH 7.6 (抽出緩衝液)の3倍溶量に再浮遊させ、凍結-融解を2回行って溶血させた。毛根のついた3~5本の毛髪を抜き、その毛根(球状部と外鞘)を髪の毛から切り離し、抽出緩衝液(毛根1本につき5 $\mu$ l)と混合し、凍結-融解を3回繰り返し抽出した。すべての抽出液は4℃、30,000×gで30分間遠心し、上澄みは使用するまで液体窒素中に冷凍した。

電気泳動には、6.2%ポリアクリルアミドスラブゲル (6%アクリルアミド、0.2%ビスアクリルアミド)を用い、ゲル及び泳動槽の緩衝液ともに 0.04M Tris-

of 0.04 M Tris – 0.2 M glycine at pH 8.5, at 30 mA/gel for 3-4 hours using Pharmacia electrophoresis apparatus GE/LS II with cooling at 8°C. Gels were stained for TPI activity by a modification of Scopes' method, 12 using cellulose acetate membrane instead of filter paper.

Human TPI was isolated from placenta as previously described. TPI-A and TPI-B were separated by DEAE-Sephacel (Pharmacia) chromatography. Both isozymes showed a single band on sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) gel electrophoresis as well as nondenaturing gel electrophoresis with a Coomassie Blue staining. Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (2-D PAGE)-isoelectric focusing in the presence of 9 M urea, followed by electrophoresis in the presence of SDS was carried out as described by Neel et al. Gels were stained by a modification of the silver staining method of Wray et al. Separated out as described by Neel et al. Separated out al. Separated out as described by Neel et al. Separated out al. Sepa

Enzyme activity and hemoglobin content were measured as previously described. 11

#### RESULTS

The normal electrophoretic patterns of TPI isozymes from human erythrocytes and from cultured lymphocytes are shown in Figure 1A. TPI-A, which was barely visible in uncultured lymphocytes, under these conditions, comprised about half of the total TPI activity and was visualized slightly anodal to the *e* band of erythrocyte TPI. In order to demonstrate the difference of mobility between the two isozymes, extracts of erythrocytes and cultured lymphocytes were mixed and electrophoresed (Figure 1A, lane 2). A double banded pattern observed at the position of the *e* band and TPI-A indicates that the two isozymes do not have identical mobility.

A heat denaturation test revealed further different characteristics between these two isozymes. Hemoglobin (Hb) A, purified by isoelectric focusing, was added to the extracts of cultured lymphocytes. The extracts of erythrocytes and cultured lymphocytes, both containing Hb A adjusted to 7 g/100 ml, were incubated for 15 and 30 minutes at 52°C. The TPI-A of cultured lymphocytes was very heat labile as described by others, and was specifically inactivated after incubation at 52°C for

0.2 M glycine 緩衝液, pH 8.5を使用した. Pharmacia 社電気泳動装置 GE/LS II を用い, ゲル1枚当たり 30 mA で 3 ~ 4 時間, 8℃で泳動を行った. ゲルの染色は Scopes の方法 12 に従い TPI 活性染色を行ったが, 濾紙の代わりにセルロースアセテート膜を用いた.

ヒトTPI は、以前に述べた方法<sup>13</sup> で胎盤から精製した。TPI-A と TPI-B は DEAE-Sephacel (Pharmacia) クロマトグラフィによって分離した。これらのアイソザイムは両方とも、sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) ゲル電気泳動においても、変性剤を用いないゲル電気泳動においても Coomassie Blue 染色で単一バンドを示した。9M 尿素存在下で等電点電気泳動、引き続いて SDS 電気泳動を行う2次元電気泳動(2-D PAGE)は、Neel ら<sup>14</sup> の方法に従った。ゲルの染色は、Wray ら<sup>15</sup> の銀染色法を改変して行った。

酵素活性値とヘモグロビン量は前に述べた方法<sup>11</sup>で 測定した.

## 結 果

ヒト赤血球と培養リンパ球のTPIアイソザイムの正常な電気泳動パターンを図1Aに示した。培養していないリンパ球ではほとんど見えなかったTPI-Aは、これらの条件のもとでTPI活性全体のおよそ半分を占め、赤血球TPIのeバンドよりわずかに陽極側に認められた。二つの酵素の移動度の差を示すために、抽出した赤血球と培養リンパ球を混合し、電気泳動を行った(図1A、レーン2)。eバンドとTPI-Aの位置に見られた二重バンドのパターンは、これら二つのアイソザイムの移動度が同一ではないことを示している。

熱変性テストでは、これら二つのアイソザイム間に 更に異なる特性が明らかとなった。等電点分離法に より精製されたヘモグロビン(Hb)Aを培養リンパ球の 抽出液に加えた。それぞれ7g/100 ml に調整した Hb A を含む赤血球及び培養リンパ球の抽出液を、 52℃で15分及び30分間インキュベートした。培養 リンパ球のTPI-Aは、他の研究者ら8により報告 されているとおり非常に熱不安定であり、52℃で 30分間加熱後に特異的に活性を失った。15分及び 30 minutes. The enzyme patterns before and after 15 and 30 minutes incubation are shown in Figure 1B, lanes 3, 4, and 5, respectively. In contrast to this, there were almost no changes in the activity of isozyme e before and after 30-minute incubation, judging from the staining intensity (Figure 1B, lanes 1 and 2). The same heat instability was also observed in TPI-A of fibroblasts, hair-root cells, and placenta.

30分間の加熱の前後における酵素パターンをそれぞれ 図1Bのレーン3,4及び5に示す。これとは対照的に、 アイソザイムeの活性は、染色濃度(図1B、レーン1 及び2)から判断して、30分間の加熱の前と後では ほとんど変化しなかった。同様の熱不安定性は、 線維芽細胞、毛根細胞及び胎盤のTPI-Aにおいても 観察された。

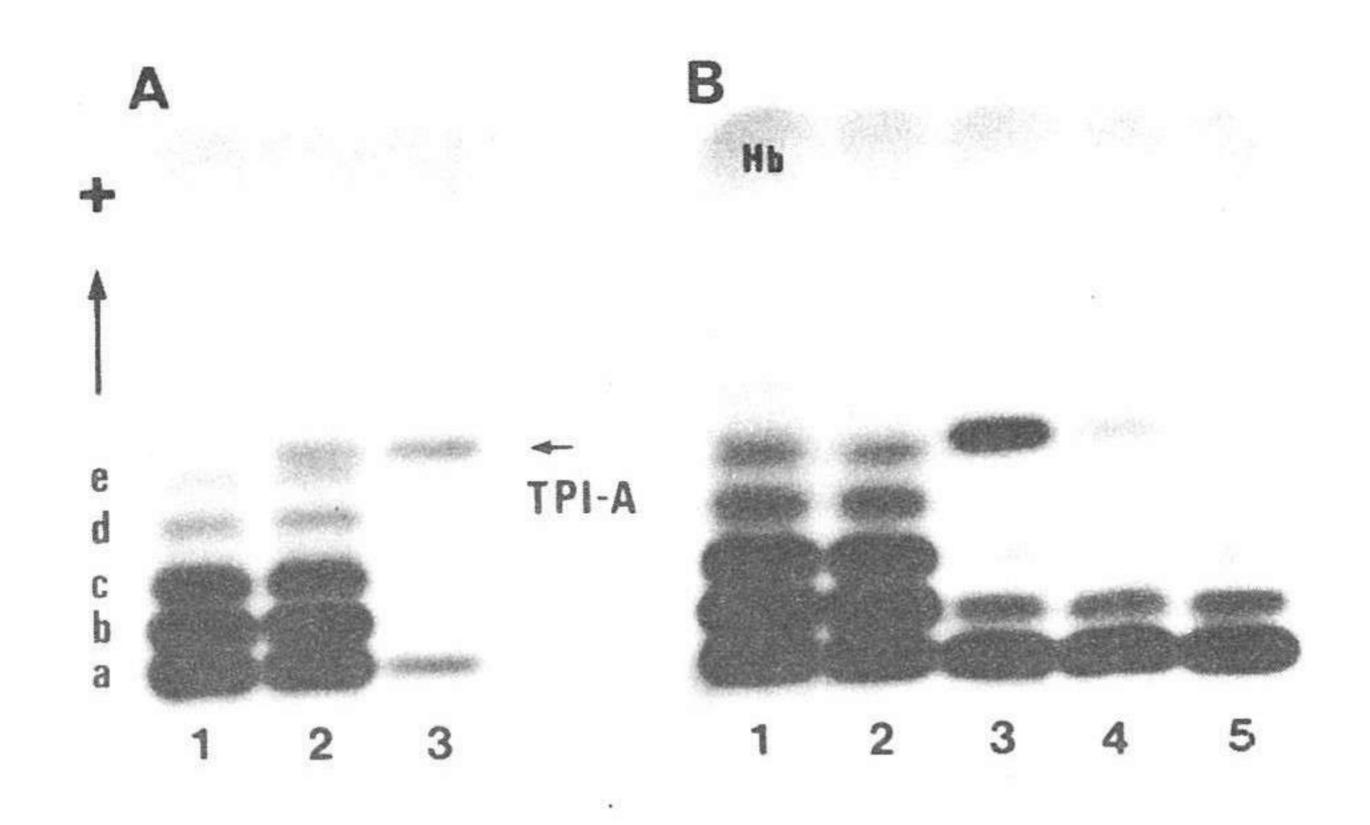


Figure 1. A. Comparison of isozyme e and TPI-A. Samples are extracts of: 1, erythrocytes; 2, mixture of erythrocytes and cultured lymphocytes; 3, cultured lymphocytes. B. TPI isozyme patterns of erythrocytes (lanes 1 and 2) and cultured lymphocytes (lanes 3, 4, and 5) before (lanes 1 and 3) and after incubation at 52°C for 15 minutes (lane 4) and 30 minutes (lanes 2 and 5). Gels were stained for TPI activity.

図1. A. アイソザイム e と TPI-A の比較. 試料は次の 3 項目からの抽出液である. 1, 赤血球; 2, 赤血球と培養リンパ球の混合; 3, 培養リンパ球. B. 赤血球(レーン1, 2) 及び培養リンパ球(レーン3, 4, 5) の, 加熱前(レーン1, 3) 並びに52℃で15分間加熱後(レーン4) 及び30分加熱. 後(レーン2, 5)における TPI アイソザイム・パターン. ゲルは TPI 活性染色を行った.

Thus, as a result of the above-described tests, we believe that isozyme e differs from TPI-A, although these observations are not in agreement with those of Yuan et al<sup>4</sup> and Tollefsbol et al.<sup>16</sup> Their studies suggest that all the acidic forms of human TPI, including the heat labile TPI-A, are the results of spontaneous deamidation(s) of the primary isozyme a.

Homodimeric subunit structure<sup>7,8</sup> as well as heterodimeric subunit structure<sup>5,9</sup> have been proposed for TPI-A. The identity of the subunits of TPI-A was examined by 2-D PAGE. The silver stained patterns of TPI-B and TPI-A, isolated from placenta, are shown in Figure 2A and B. With our gel conditions, TPI-B appears as a complex of six spots; we interpret the largest, most cathodal spot as the primary product and the others as derivative (Figure 2A). By contrast, TPI-A exhibits not only the complex of spots seen in TPI-B but an additional, more anodal but similar appearing complex (Figure 2B). We interpret this as evidence for the heterodimeric structure of TPI-A.

TPI-Aに関しては、ホモ接合型サブユニット構造<sup>7,8</sup>並びにヘテロ接合型サブユニット構造<sup>5,9</sup>が提案されている。TPI-Aサブユニットの同一性について2-D PAGEを用いて検討した。胎盤から分離したTPI-BとTPI-Aの銀染色像を図2A及びBに示した。我々のゲル条件では、TPI-Bは6個のスポットの複合体として観察されるが、我々はそのうちの最も大きく最も陰極側のスポットを第一次産物、その他を誘導体と解釈する(図2A)。これに対してTPI-Aは、TPI-Bに見られた複合スポットばかりでなく、これらに加えてより陽極側に同様に観察される複合体をも示している(図2B)。我々はこれをTPI-Aがヘテロ接合型構造をとることの証拠と考える。

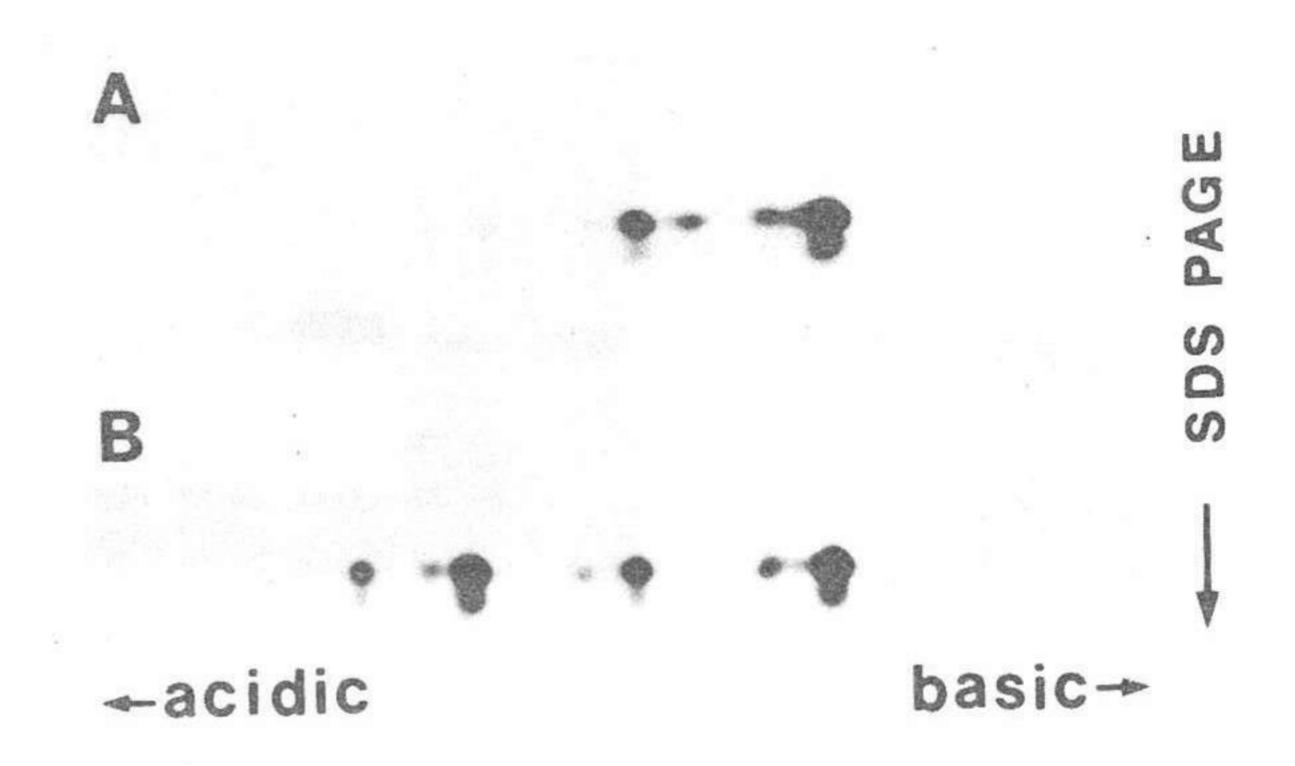


Figure 2. Silver stained 2-D PAGE patterns of the purified isozymes. A. TPI-B (1  $\mu$ g). B. TPI-A (2  $\mu$ g).

図2. 精製されたアイソザイムの銀染色 2-D PAGE 像. A. TPI-B(1μg). B. TPI-A(2μg).

To test the one-locus hypothesis of Decker and Mohrenweiser<sup>8,10</sup> the patterns of electrophoresed samples from genetic variants of erythorcyte TPI<sup>11</sup> were examined. The isozyme patterns in extracts of peripheral lymphocytes, hair-root cells, and mitogen-simulated lymphocytes from both a normal and an individual with a phenotype TPI 1-3HR1 are shown in Figure 3A. The three banding patterns of lymphocyte TPI from the variant (Figure 3A, lane 6), very similar to those observed in erythrocytes, <sup>13</sup> are consistent with that expected for a heterozygous variant of a dimeric enzyme with identical subunits.

Decker 及び Mohrenweiser  $^{8,10}$  の one-locus 説を検討するため、赤血球 TPI で遺伝的変異型を示した対象者 $^{11}$  の試料についてその電気泳動像の検討を行った。図3 A は、正常型対象者及び TPI  $^{1-3}$  HR  $^{11}$  表現型を示した対象者から得た末梢リンパ球、毛根細胞及び mitogen で幼若化したリンパ球の抽出液におけるアイソザイムパターンを示すものである。変異型から得られたリンパ球 TPI の3本のバンディングパターン(図3 A、レーン6) は赤血球で観察されたパターン $^{13}$  と酷似し、同一サブユニットより構成されるダイマー酵素のヘテロ接合変異型に期待されたものと一致する。

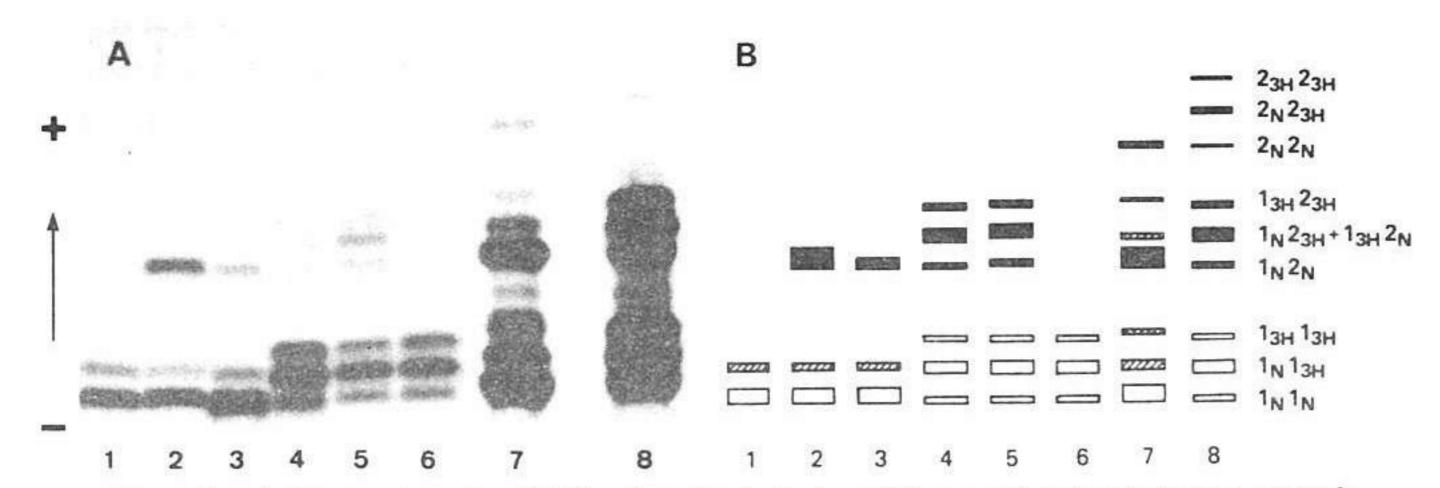


Figure 3. A. Electrophoresis of TPI. Samples 1, 2, 3, and 7 are cell extracts from a normal; 4, 5, 6, and 8 are from the 1-3<sub>HR1</sub> variant. 1 and 6, lymphocytes; 2, 5, 7, and 8, cultured lymphocytes; 3 and 4, hair-root cells. Lanes 7 and 8 are from a separate gel and have been overstained to emphasize the homodimeric form of cell division-associated isozyme. B. Schematic diagram of the gels of Figure 3A. "1" are subunits of constitutive isozyme and "2" are subunits of cell division-associated isozyme, while "N" are normal subunits and "3H" are 3<sub>HR1</sub> variant subunits. \_\_\_\_\_ constitutive isozymes; cell division-associated isozymes; secondary deamidation products.

図3. A. TPI の電気泳動. 試料 1, 2, 3, 及び7は正常者の, また 4, 5, 6, 8は  $1-3_{HR1}$  変異型対象者の細胞抽出液. 1 及び6はリンパ球; 2, 5, 7, 8は培養リンパ球; 3及び4は毛根細胞. レーン7及び8は別のゲルによるもので, cell division-associated アイソザイムのホモ接合型を強調するために染色過剰となっている. B. 図3 Aのゲルの模式図. "1"は constitutive アイソザイムのサブユニット,"2"は cell division-associated アイソザイムのサブユニットである。"N"は正常型サブユニット,"3H"は  $3_{HR1}$  変異型サブユニットである。  $\square$  constitutive アイソザイム; cell division-associated アイソザイム;  $\square$  に

The cultured lymphocytes and hair-root cell extracts from a normal individual showed a single major band of TPI-A (Figure 3A, lanes 2 and 3). In contrast, the samples from the heterozygous variant showed three new isozymes (Figure 3A, lanes 4 and 5). The three new bands were inactivated by the above-described heat denaturation tests (data not shown), and demonstrated that the three new bands are the heat-labile TPI-A isozyme. We confirmed the genetic basis of the three new TPI-A isozymes by family study. The extracts of the cultured lymphocytes and the hair-root cells from the mother, erythrocyte TPI phenotype 1-3HR1, exhibited the same TPI-A patterns as the Another even more anodally propositus. migrating isozyme band becomes detectable in the extracts of cultured lymphocytes when the amount of enzyme applied to the gel is increased and the staining time is lengthened. isozyme band has been interpreted to be the homodimeric form of the cell division-associated TPI isozyme. 10 The cultured lymphocytes from a normal individual showed a single band of the homodimeric form of cell division-associated TPI isozyme (Figure 3A, lane 7), while the sample from the individual with the variant showed three isozyme bands (Figure 3A, lane 8).

正常型対象者から得た培養リンパ球及び毛根細胞 抽出液で、TPI-Aは1本のメインバンドとして認め られた(図3A,レーン2及び3). これに対してヘテロ 接合変異型の試料は, 三つの新しいアイソザイムを 示した(図3A,レーン4及び5).この3本の新しい バンドは、上述の熱変性テスト(データは示さなかった) によって失活し、熱不安定な TPI-A アイソザイムで あることが示された. この3本の新しい TPI-A アイソ ザイムが遺伝的なものであることを, 家族調査によって 確認した. 赤血球 TPI 表現型が1-3<sub>HR1</sub> である母親 から得た培養リンパ球と毛根細胞の抽出液は, 発端者 と同じ TPI-A のパターンを示した. ゲルに添加する 酵素量を増やし、染色時間を延長する場合は、更に より陽極側に移動するもう1本のアイソザイムバンド が、培養リンパ球の抽出液に検出できるようになる. このアイソザイムバンドは、cell division-associated TPIアイソザイムのホモ接合型であると考えられて いる.10 正常型対象者から得た培養リンパ球は cell division-associated TPI アイソザイムのホモ接合型に 単一バンドを示したが(図3A,レーン7),変異型を 有する対象者から得た試料では3本のアイソザイム バンドを示した(図3A, レーン8).

The constitutive TPI subunits are designated "1" and the heat labile, cell division-associated TPI subunits are designated "2" in accordance with two recent reports of Decker and Mohrenweiser.<sup>9,10</sup> The "N" and "3H" nomenclature represents the normal and 3<sub>HR1</sub> variant subunits respectively. A schematic diagram of Figure 3A and the postulated subunit compositions are shown in Figure 3B. In a random association of the subunits of the heterozygous variant (1N, 13H, 2N, and 23H), four isozyme bands  $(1_N 2_N, 1_{N2_{3H}}, 1_{3H} 2_N, and$ 13H23H) would be expected for the heterodimeric form of the cell division-associated isozyme TPI-A. However, only three bands were observed. The most likely explanation for the discrepancy is that the 1<sub>N</sub>2<sub>3H</sub> and 1<sub>3H</sub>2<sub>N</sub> isozymes have the same electrophoretic mobility. The identification of the  $1_{3H}2_{3H}$ ,  $1_{N}2_{3H} + 1_{3H}2_{N}$ , 23H23H, and 2N23H bands as TPI 3HR1 variant allozymes is supported by the relative electrophoretic mobilities and staining intensities. The relative rates of migration between the normal and putative variant allozymes of the cell divisionassociated isozyme are equivalent to the relative rates of migration between the normal (1<sub>N</sub>1<sub>N</sub>) and variant allozymes (1N13H and 13H13H) of the constitutive isozyme.

The isozyme patterns and the schematic diagrams including the postulated subunit compositions for normal and for the variants of erythrocyte TPI with phenotypes 1-2HR1, 1-2NG1, and 1-4NG1, previously reported by Asakawa et al, 11 are shown respectively in Figure 4A, B, and C. In these electrophoresis patterns, the homodimeric form of cell division-associated isozyme was not detectable because of the small quantity of sample applied. Nevertheless, in the case of "fast variant TPI-B" (Figure 4A and B), "fast variant TPI-A" was observed in extracts of cultured lymphocytes, while for the "slow variant TPI-B" (Figure 4C), "slow variant TPI-A" was observed. The distances between the normal and the variant allozymes of TPI-A were equivalent to those of TPI-B. Judging from these results, the amino acid substitution in the variant subunit of the cell division-associated isozyme seems to be the same as that in the variant subunit of the constitutive isozyme, implying that both subunits probably originate from the same structural gene.

Decker と Mohrenweiser 9,10 による最近の二つの 報告に従って, constitutive TPI サブユニットを"1" とし, 熱不安定性 cell division-associated TPI サブ ユニットを"2"とする. "N"及び"3H"は、それぞれ 正常サブユニット及び3HR1変異型サブユニットを 表す. 図3 Bは, 図3 Aの模式図と推定サブユニット 構成を示したものである. ヘテロ接合変異型のサブ ユニット  $(1_N, 1_{3H}, 2_N, 2_{3H})$  を無作為に組み合わ せた場合, cell division-associated アイソザイムの ヘテロ接合型 TPI-A のバンドに関しては、 4本の アイソザイムバンド  $(1_{N}2_{N}, 1_{N}2_{3H}, 1_{3H}2_{N}, 1_{3H}2_{3H})$ が期待される. しかし観察されたバンドはわずか3本 であった.この矛盾は、 $1_{N}2_{3H}2_{13H}2_{N}$ とが同じ電気 泳動移動度を示すと考えると最もうまく説明される.  $1_{3H}2_{3H}$ ,  $1_{N}2_{3H}+1_{3H}2_{N}$ ,  $2_{3H}2_{3H}$ 及び $2_{N}2_{3H}$ で示 されるバンドがTPI3HR1変異型アロザイムに由来 するものであることは, 相対的な電気泳動上の移動度 と染色濃度によって支持される. Cell divisionassociated アイソザイムに見られる正常型アロザイム と変異型と考えられるアロザイムの間の移動度の 相対比は, constitutive アイソザイムに見られる正常 型アイソザイム  $(1_N1_N)$ と変異型アロザイム  $(1_N1_{3H},$ 13H13H)の間の移動度の相対比に等しい.

正常型及び浅川ら11が以前に報告した表現型1-2<sub>HR1</sub>, 1-2<sub>NG1</sub>, 1-4<sub>NG1</sub> を有する赤血球 TPI 変異型のアイ ソザイムパターン及びその推定サブユニット構成を含め た模式図を, それぞれ図4A, B, Cに示す. 使用した 試料量が少なかったため,これらの電気泳動のパターン では、cell division-associated アイソザイムのホモ 接合型は検出されなかった. それにもかかわらず "速い変異型 TPI-B"(図4A及びB)の場合には, "速い変異型 TPI-A"が培養リンパ球の抽出液に認め られ, "遅い変異型 TPI-B"(図4C)の場合には "遅い変異型 TPI-A" が認められた。 TPI-A の正常 型アロザイムと変異型アロザイムとの間隔は、TPI-B の場合と等しかった. これらの結果から判断して, cell division-associated アイソザイムの変異型サブ ユニットに生じたアミノ酸置換は constitutive アイソ ザイムの変異型サブユニットに生じたものと同じで あるように思われるが、このことは双方のサブユニット が恐らく同一構造遺伝子に由来することを示唆して いる.

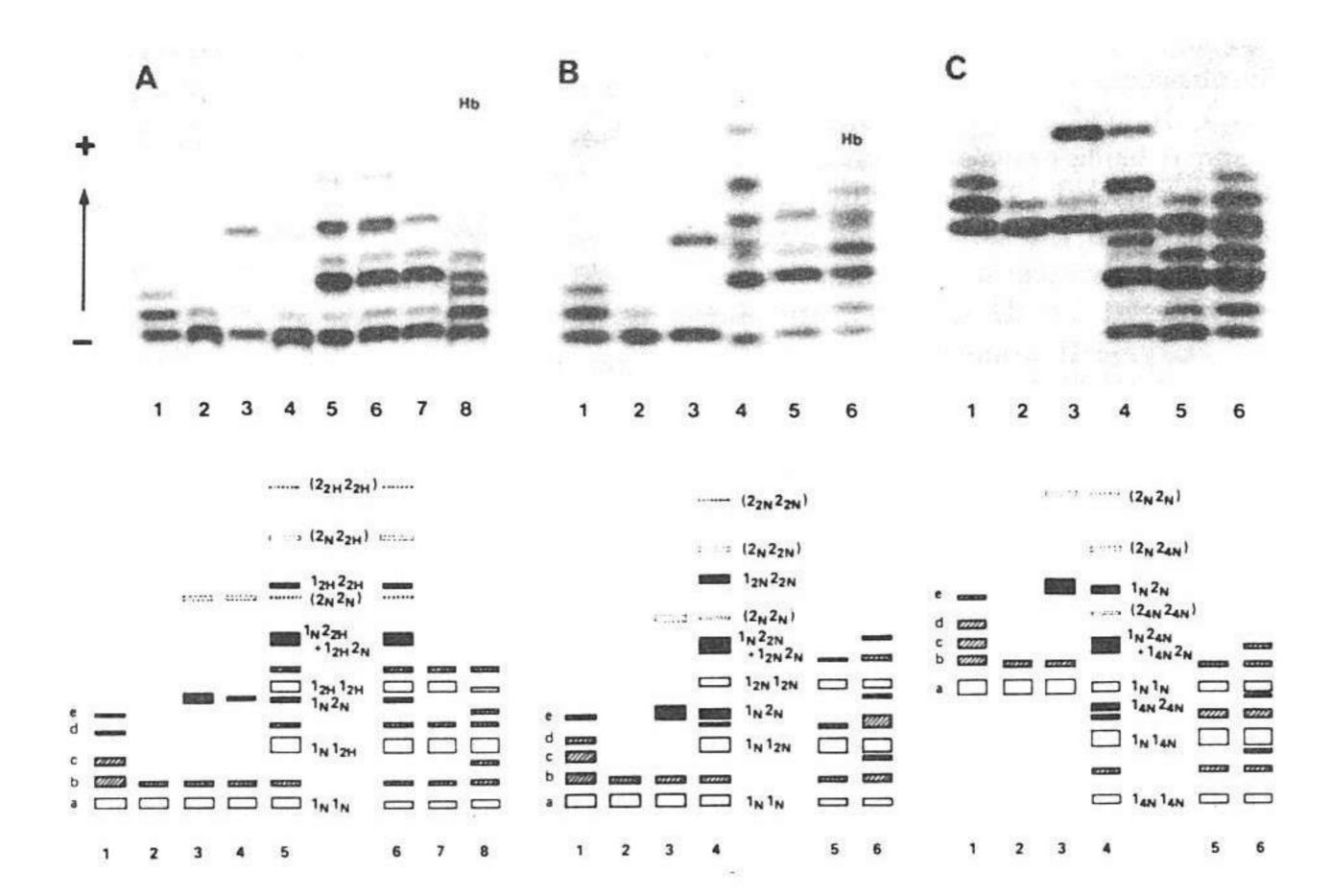


Figure 4. Electrophoresis patterns and corresponding schematic diagrams of TPI isozymes. A. 1-4 are cell extracts from a normal; 5-8 are from the 1-2HR1 variant. 1 and 8, erythrocytes; 2 and 7, lymphocytes; 3 and 6, cultured lymphocytes; 4 and 5, hair-root cells. "N" and "2H" refer to the subunits of the normal and 2HR1 allozymes, respectively. B and C. 1-3 are extracts from a normal and 4-6 are from the 1-2NG1 variant (B) as well as from the 1-4NG1 variant (C). 1 and 6, erythrocytes; 2 and 5, lymphocytes; 3 and 4, cultured lymphocytes. "2N" and "4N" refer to the subunits of 2NG1 and 4NG1 allozymes, respectively. constitutive isozymes; cell division-associated isozymes; secondary deamidation products; constitutive isozymes expected for homodimeric forms of cell division-associated isozyme.

図4. TPI アイソザイムの電気泳動パターンとその模式図. A.  $1\sim4$ は正常者の細胞抽出液;  $5\sim8$ は  $1-2_{HR1}$ 変異型対象者からの抽出液. 1及び8赤血球; 2及び7リンパ球; 3及び6培養リンパ球; 4及び5毛根細胞. "N"及び"2H"はそれぞれ正常型アロザイム,  $2_{HR1}$ アロザイムのサブユニットを示す。 B及びC,  $1\sim3$ は正常者,  $4\sim6$ は $1-2_{NG1}$ 変異型対象者 (B) 並びに $1-4_{NG1}$  変異型対象者 (C) からの抽出物である. 1及び6,赤血球; 2及び5,リンパ球; 3及び4,培養リンパ球. "2N"及び"4N"はそれぞれ $2_{NG1}$ 及び $4_{NG1}$ アロザイムのサブユニットを示す。  $\longrightarrow$  constitutive アロザイム; cell division-associated アイソザイムのホモ接合型に期待されるアイソザイム.

#### DISCUSSION

In this study, we examined the isozyme patterns of four genetically determined electrophoretic variants of TPI in extracts from PHA-stimulated lymphocytes; these variants were previously detected during a screening of some 15,000 Japanese. We demonstrated that both the constitutive TPI isozyme and cell division-associated TPI isozyme varied concordantly in the presence of a rare variant. The same expression of variant phenotype in cell division-associated isozyme was found also in extracts of hair-root cells from the variant individuals. These results are consistent with the one-locus hypothesis of Decker and Mohrenweiser. 9,10

#### 老窓

本研究では,遺伝的な電気泳動上の TPI 変異型4例 についてその PHA-stimulated リンパ球抽出液のアイソザイムパターンを調べた.これらの変異型は,日本人約15,000人についてのスクリーニングの途中で以前に検出されていたものである. Constitutive TPI アイソザイムと cell division-associated TPI アイソザイムの双方において,まれな変異型が存在する場合は,同じようにその表現型が変異することが証明された. Cell division-associated アイソザイムにおける変異型表現型のこのような発現は,その変異型対象者の毛根細胞の抽出液にもみられた.これらの結果は Decker と Mohrenweiser  $^{9,10}$  の one-locus 説と一致する.

Rubinson et al<sup>5</sup> observed three sets of isozyme bands in fibroblast extracts which they designated as isozymes I, II, and III (the major bands of isozyme I and II being designated here as TPI-B and TPI-A, respectively). They proposed a twolocus model in which the slow moving isozyme I would consist of identical subunits  $\alpha\alpha$ , the fast moving isozyme III of  $\beta\beta$  subunits, and the intermediate isozyme II would be an  $\alpha\beta$  hybrid. According to this hypothesis, in the case of a heterozygous TPI-B variant having the normal subunit  $(\alpha_N)$  and the variant subunit  $(\alpha_V)$ , two hybrid forms of  $\alpha_N\beta$  and  $\alpha_V\beta$  would be expected for the isozyme II (i.e., two TPI-A bands) after a random association of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ subunits. Since we found three bands in the isozyme II region, instead of the two, in all the examined variants, this hypothesis is untenable.

According to the recent reports of Lu et al1 each human TPI-B subunit contains two specific labile asparagines (Asn 15 and Asn 71), which appear to be identical to those found in rabbit TPI.<sup>17</sup> They suggested that all the acidic forms of human TPI including the isozyme e and TPI-A are the results of sequential deamidation of these asparagine moieties during aging both in vivo and in vitro. In contrast, we have shown that the isozyme e of erythrocytes is different from the TPI-A of PHA-stimulated lymphocytes with respect to its electrophoretic mobility and heat stability. Although the acidic isozymes (b-e) are the result of deamidation during aging of erythrocytes, it seems unlikely that TPI-A is also a deamidation product of TPI-B, since the appearance of TPI-A requires concurrent RNA and protein synthesis.3

With data supporting the single structural locus model for human TPI, it follows as a logical consequence that either the constitutive TPI-1 subunit or the cell division-associated TPI-2 subunit is the result of a secondary modification of the other. The modification event, different from deamidation, seems to occur in nascent TPI molecules, but its exact nature is not understood and requires further study. The combination of a regularly scheduled major modification of the primary gene product, a dimeric enzyme, and numerous degradation products makes the TPI system one of the most complex isozyme yet studied.

Rubinson ら<sup>5</sup> は、線維芽細胞抽出液に3組のアイン ザイムバンドを検出し、アイソザイムⅠ, Ⅱ, Ⅲと 命名した(ここではアイソザイムⅠ, Ⅱのメインバンド をそれぞれ TPI-B, TPI-A と呼ぶ). 彼らは、移動 の遅いアイソザイム Ι は同一サブユニットαα,移動の 速いアイソザイム III は ββ サブユニット, その中間の アイソザイム II は αβハイブリッドからなるという two-locus モデルを提案した. この仮説によれば, 正常型サブユニット $(\alpha_N)$ と変異型サブユニット $(\alpha_V)$ を有するヘテロ接合 TPI-B 変異型の場合, α及び βサブユニットを任意に組み合わせると, アイソ ザイムIIについては、 $\alpha_N\beta$ と $\alpha_V\beta$ の二つのハイ ブリッド(すなわち2本のTPI-A バンド)が期待される ことになる. しかし, 我々は, 検討を行ったすべての 変異型におけるアインザイムⅡの部分に、2本ではなく 3本のバンドを認めたので、この仮説は支持し難い.

ヒトTPIに関する単一構造遺伝子説を支持する資料が得られたことにより、論理的結果として、constitutive TPI-1サブユニット又は cell division-associated TPI-2サブユニットのいずれか一方が他方の secondary modification の結果であるということになる。脱アミド化とは異なる modification は、発生期のTPI分子に起こるように思われるが、その正確な正体は解明されておらず、更に研究が必要である。遺伝子の一次産物に規則正しく予定された修飾機構、ダイマー酵素であること、及び多数の分解産物、これらが組み合わされることにより、TPIという系は、今までに研究がなされたアイソザイムのうちで最も複雑なアイソザイムの一つとなっている。

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