Vicinal Dithiol–Disulfide Distribution in the *Escherichia coli* Mannitol Specific Carrier Enzyme II$^{\text{mtl}}$†

F. F. Roossien and G. T. Robillard*

**ABSTRACT:** *Escherichia coli* mannitol specific EII in membrane vesicles can be inhibited by the action of the oxidizable substrate-reduced phenazine methosulfate (PMS) in a manner similar to *E. coli* enzyme II$^{\text{Glc}}$ [Robillard, G. T., & Konings, W. (1981) *Biochemistry* 20, 5025–5032]. The fact that reduced PMS and various oxidizing agents protect the enzyme from inactivation by the sulphydryl reagents N-ethylmaleimide and bromopyruvate suggests that the active form possesses a dithiol which can be protected by conversion to a disulfide. The sulphydryl–disulfide distribution has been examined in purified EII$^{\text{mtl}}$ by labeling studies with N-[1-14C]ethylmaleimide ([14C]NEM). EII$^{\text{mtl}}$ can be alkylated at three positions per peptide chain. When alkylation takes place in 8 M urea, only two positions are labeled. The third position becomes labeled in urea only after treatment with DTT, suggesting that the native enzyme is composed of two subunits linked by a disulfide bridge. The remaining two sulphydryl groups per peptide chain appear to undergo changes in oxidation state as indicated by the following results. (1) Treatment of the active enzyme with NEM leads to complete inactivation and incorporation of 1 mol of [14C]NEM per peptide chain. Oxidizing agents protect the activity and prevent labeling presumably by forming a disulfide. (2) Phosphorylating the enzyme (one phosphoryl group per peptide chain) fully protects the activity, but 1 mol of NEM per peptide chain is still incorporated. Subsequent dephosphorylation by adding mannitol causes a second mole of [14C]NEM to be incorporated and results in complete inactivation. (3) The site that is labeled in the phosphorylated enzyme can also be protected by oxidizing agents. The possibility that dithiol–disulfide interchange occurs during the turnover of the carrier is discussed.

**Scheme I**

\[
\begin{align*}
P-HPr & \rightarrow P-EII^{\text{mtl}} \rightarrow EII^{\text{mtl}} + \text{mtl-1-P} \\
P-EIII^{\text{Glc}} + EII^{\text{Glc}} & \rightarrow P-EII^{\text{Glc}} + Glc-6-P
\end{align*}
\]

**Experimental Procedures**

**Materials**

[1-14C]PEP (monocyclohexylammonium salt; specific activity 12 mCi/mmol) and D-[1-14C]mannitol (59 mCi/mmol) were obtained from Amersham. N-[1-14C]ethylmaleimide (23.7 mCi/mmol) was from New England Nuclear. Lubrol PX, sodium deoxycholate, hexylagarose, and butylagarose were from Sigma. Sodium deoxycholate was recrystallized twice from acetone/H2O. All other chemicals were reagent grade from commercial sources.

EI and HPr were purified from *E. coli* P650 as described previously (Dooyewaard et al., 1979; Robillard et al., 1979).

**Methods**

**Growth Conditions.** *Escherichia coli* ML 308/225 was grown under aerobic conditions at 37 °C in medium 63 (Saier et al., 1985).

† Abbreviations: PMS, phenazine methosulfate; PEP, phosphoenolpyruvate; EII$^{\text{Glc}}$, glucose-specific enzyme II; EII$^{\text{mtl}}$, mannitol-specific enzyme II; DTT, dithiothreitol; NEM, N-ethylmaleimide; TDL, buffer containing 20 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.4, 1 mM DTT, and 0.05% or 0.5% Lubrol PX (0.05% TDL and 0.5% TDL, respectively); Tris, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane; SDS, sodium dodecyl sulfate.

From the Department of Physical Chemistry, Nyenborgh 16, 9747 AG Groningen, The Netherlands. Received May 9, 1983. This research was supported by the Netherlands Foundation for Chemical Research (S.O.N.) with financial aid from the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.).

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et al., 1976) containing 0.5% mannitol as the carbon source. Cells were harvested at OD550 = 1.2. Inside-out vesicles containing EII\textsuperscript{mt} were prepared as described by Reenstra et al. (1980). Membranes for EII\textsuperscript{mt} purification were prepared as described by Jacobson et al. (1979). Both membrane preparations were kept in liquid N\textsubscript{2} until used.

**Purification of EII\textsuperscript{mt}** was performed according to a modified procedure of Jacobson et al. (1979). Membranes from 14 g of cells were extracted at 25 °C by stirring in 200 mL of extraction buffer (0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, 0.2 M NaCl, and 1 mM DTT). After 30 min the solution was chilled on ice, and all further operations were performed at 4 °C. The extracted membrane suspension was centrifuged (14000g, 65 min), and the supernatant was loaded on a column of hexylagarose (2 × 29 cm), preequilibrated in extraction buffer. The column was washed with 350 mL of extraction buffer. The EII activity was eluted with extraction buffer containing 0.5% Lubrol PX. The active fractions were pooled (46 mL) and diluted with 460 mL of extraction buffer. This solution was loaded on a second smaller hexylagarose column (2 × 11 cm). The column was washed with 150 mL of extraction buffer followed by a 150-mL 0.0-1.5% Lubrol PX gradient in extraction buffer. The peak of EII activity eluted at 0.6% Lubrol PX. The peak fractions were pooled (18 mL) and dialyzed for 30 h against 2 volumes of 1 L of 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, containing 0.5% Lubrol PX and 1 mM DTT. The dialyzed material was diluted with 150 mL of 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, and 1 mM DTT and loaded on a butylagarose column (2 × 9 cm), preequilibrated with 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, 0.05% Lubrol PX, and 1 mM DTT (0.05% TDL). The column was washed with 60 mL of 0.05% TDL, followed by a 100-mL 0–100 mM NaCl gradient in 0.05% TDL. The peak of the active fractions eluted at 20 mM NaCl. The pool (16 mL) was incubated for 10 min at 30 °C in the presence of 5 mM DTT (see Results). The DTT concentration was lowered to 0.05 mM by subsequent dilution and concentration in an Amicon diaflow apparatus equipped with a YM-30 filter. This isolation procedure resulted in 2.5 mL containing 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, 1 mM DTT containing inside-out vesicles, we conclude, analogous to the

**Assays.** EII activities were determined by an assay in which the rate of mannitol phosphorylation was linear with the EII concentration. EII was incubated at 30 °C in a buffer containing 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 10 mM NaF, 5 mM MgCl\textsubscript{2}, 1 mM DTT, 0.05% Lubrol PX, 10 mM PEP, 0.1–1.0 mM [14C]mannitol (4–0.4 mCi/mmol, respectively), and saturating amounts of EII and HPr. Aliquots were withdrawn at various time intervals, and the phosphorylated sugar was separated from nonphosphorylated sugar by the Dowex AG 1-X2 ion-exchange column procedure (Misset et al., 1980) with 0.1 N HCl in place of LiCl as the eluent.

**EII concentrations** were determined in a procedure which measures the amount of phosphorylated EII from [14C]PEP (Misset et al., 1983). Various amounts of EII were incubated at 30 °C with 0.23 μM EI, 0.24 μM HPr, 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, 1 mM DTT, 0.5 mM MgCl\textsubscript{2}, and 5 μM [1-14C]PEP (12 mCi/mmol). The [14C]pyruvate formed was separated from [14C]PEP on an ion-exchange column (Brouwer et al., 1982). The pyruvate concentrations were corrected for the amounts arising from the phosphorylation and hydrolysis of phosphorylated EI and HPr, determined in the absence of EII. EII concentrations given in the text are always concentrations of available phosphoryl binding sites.

**Table I: Influence of Reduced PMS, Fe\textsuperscript{3+}, and Phenylarsine Oxide on the EII\textsuperscript{mt} Activity in Inverted Membrane Vesicles and on the Inhibition by NEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity (%)</th>
<th>-NEM\textsuperscript{a}</th>
<th>+NEM\textsuperscript{b}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A no additions</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B reduced PMS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C KCN/reduced PMS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Fe\textsuperscript{3+}</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E phenylarsine oxide</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity was measured as described under Experimental Procedures except that DTT was omitted from the assay mixture.

**Reaction of EII\textsuperscript{mt} with [14C]NEM.** Stock [14C]NEM was diluted 10-fold in pentane. Suitable aliquots were stored under nitrogen atmosphere in closed hydrolysis tubes. Prior to reaction with EII\textsuperscript{mt} a given amount of [14C]NEM in pentane was added to water. The pentane was removed from the water surface with a stream of dry N\textsubscript{2} gas. After reaction of EII\textsuperscript{mt} with [14C]NEM (see Table footnotes for specific details), nonreacted [14C]NEM was removed by extensive dialysis. The EII\textsuperscript{mt}-containing samples were diluted in 0.5% TDL buffer to a final volume of 2.5 mL and dialyzed against three 500-mL volumes of 0.5% TDL buffer. Sephadex G-15 gel filtration showed that no free label remained in the dialyzed samples. Control experiments showed that no EII\textsuperscript{mt} was absorbed on the dialysis membrane.

**Radioactivity** was counted in the presence of 8 mL of Packard emulsifier scintillator in a Nuclear Chicago Mark I liquid scintillation counter. The counting efficiency, determined by an internal standard, was 75%.

**Results**

**Sulfhydryl Group Reactivity of Membrane-Bound EII\textsuperscript{mt}**

Table I shows that reduced PMS, Fe\textsuperscript{3+}, and phenylarsine oxide strongly inhibit EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity in inverted cytoplasmic membrane vesicles from *E. coli* (Table I). The results parallel those reported earlier (Robillard & Konings, 1981; Robillard et al., 1983) for the activity of *E. coli* EII\textsuperscript{Bic} in inverted vesicles. Preincubation of EII\textsuperscript{mt}-containing membranes with KCN, which itself does not influence EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity, prevents the inhibition of EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity by reduced PMS. The inhibition of EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity by reduced PMS, Fe\textsuperscript{3+}, and phenylarsine oxide was reversed by the addition of excess DTT (not shown). Incubation of EII\textsuperscript{mt} vesicles with the sulfhydryl alkylating reagents NEM or bromopyruvate resulted in an inactive EII\textsuperscript{mt} preparation. This inhibition was not reversed by DTT. When, prior to addition of NEM or bromopyruvate, the inside-out vesicles were preincubated with Fe\textsuperscript{3+}, there was no irreversible loss of EII\textsuperscript{mt} activity. Similarly, preincubation with reduced PMS protected EII\textsuperscript{mt} against NEM inhibition. From the similarities between the results obtained with EII\textsuperscript{mt} and EII\textsuperscript{Bic} containing inside-out vesicles, we conclude, analogous to the
Table II: Label Incorporation in Urea-Denatured EII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sequence of additions</th>
<th>[14C]NEM/EII (mol/mol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A [14C]NEM/DTT</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B [14C]NEM/DTT/AoO7+</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C DTT/AoO7+/[14C]NEM/DTT</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A EII was denatured by the addition of urea followed by a 60-min incubation at 30°C. Final concentrations: EII, 1.9 μM; ures, 7.8 M; sodium phosphate buffer, 35 mM, pH 7.0. [14C]-NEM labeling of urea-denatured EII was performed at 30°C in three different ways: (A) Incubation with 0.31 mM [14C]NEM. After 15 min, the labeling was stopped by addition of 18 mM DTT. (B) Incubation with subsequent addition of the following: t = 0 min, 0.31 mM [14C]NEM; t = 10 min, 2.6 mM DTT; t = 30 min, 5 mM NaAsO3; t = 32 min, 0.32 mM [14C]NEM; t = 47 min, reaction stopped by addition of 13 mM DTT. (C) Identical with (B), except that the first addition of [14C]NEM was replaced by H2O. Label incorporation in EII determined by the dialysis method described under Experimental Procedures.

conclusion of Robillard & Konings (1980) for EII1Glc, that dithiol-disulfide interchanges play an important role in the functioning of EIIm1 in inside-out vesicles. The following experiments with purified EIIm1 were intended to answer two questions: (1) whether the redox interchanges involve some regulatory protein distinct from EIIm1 or EIIm1 itself, and (2) whether the interchanges regulate the activity of the enzyme or occur during the turnover of the enzyme.

Sulfhydryl-Disulfide Distribution in Denatured EIIm1. The number of reactive thiol groups in EIIm1 was determined by denaturing the enzyme in 7.8 M urea, followed by reaction with [14C]NEM. Table IIA shows that denatured EIIm1 contains two reactive sulfhydrolys. The method of Zahler & Cleland (1968) was used to determine whether EIIm1 contained any disulfide bridges. According to this method the available disulfide bridges in the urea-treated protein are first reduced by an excess of DTT. The excess DTT is removed by reaction with arsenite, which complexes dithiols forming cyclic dithiol arsenites. [14C]NEM is then reacted with the thiol groups originating from the disulfides. When this method was applied to denatured EIIm1 in which the two sulfhydrolys were already blocked with [14C]NEM, we found that only one extra thiol could be labeled (Table IIB). Since this extra thiol must originate from a disulfide bridge, the results suggest that the denatured EIIm1 preparation consists of two EIIm1 monomers connected by an intermolecular disulfide bridge, where the monomer is defined as that unit which can be phosphorylated. Direct reduction of denatured EIIm1 before NEM treatment leads to the same label incorporation as in the above experiment (Table IIC).

Sulfhydryl Group Reactivity and Sulfhydryl-Disulfide Distribution in Native EIIm1. The EIIm1 purification procedure results in a concentrated EII preparation (2.5-4 μM) that is very sensitive to inactivation by NEM. The enzyme is inactivated after a 2-min incubation with 0.3 mM NEM. It is important to note that if the incubation with 5 mM DTT after the butylagarose column elution was omitted in the isolation procedure, the concentrated EII preparation could only be inactivated by high NEM concentrations (>1 mM) in the presence of substantial amounts of DTT (>0.4 mM). Further, if DTT was omitted from the assay mixture, the apparent activity of such a preparation was less than 40% of the activity in the presence of 1 mM DTT. These results indicate that the enzymatic properties of EIIm1 strongly depend on its redox state. For this reason all experiments described in this report are performed with EIIm1 preparations purified as described under Experimental Procedures, including the DTT preincubation before concentration.

When native EIIm1 is incubated with 0.25 mM with 0.44 mM [14C]NEM, complete inactivation occurs, and 1.2 [14C]NEM labels per EII are incorporated (Table IIIA). Prolonging the incubation for 15 min did not increase the label incorporation. These data suggest that only one of the two thiols which occur in denatured EIIm1 is readily alkylated by [14C]NEM in native EII. The rate of reaction of the second thiol is much slower.

The data presented at the beginning of the Results show that the oxidizing reagent K3Fe(CN)6 and the dithiol blocking reagent phenylarsine oxide inhibit the activity of EIIm1-containing vesicles and protect the enzyme against NEM inactivation. Three methods of inactivation were studied with purified EIIm1 (Table IV). Fe3+ and phenylarsine oxide strongly inhibit the activity of purified EIIm1, if the addition of DTT in the experiments in Table IV, G was omitted, the EII activity after preincubation was less than 10% of the control value. The inhibition of EIIm1 activity by Fe3+ is not completely reversed by DTT. This is probably due to a nonspecific salt effect because the same partial nonreversibility occurs after incubation with Fe2+. Preincubation of EIIm1 with Fe3+ protects the enzyme against NEM activation for 85% (compare Table IV, F). In contrast preincubation of EII with Fe2+ did not result in any protection against NEM inactivation.
Table IV: Inactivation of EII\textsuperscript{mlt} by NEM in the Presence of Fe\textsuperscript{3+}, Fe\textsuperscript{2+}, and Phenylarsine Oxide\textsuperscript{a}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EII preincubated with</th>
<th>NEM added</th>
<th>EII activity after DTT addition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fe\textsuperscript{3+}</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fe\textsuperscript{2+}</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fe\textsuperscript{3+}</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fe\textsuperscript{2+}</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>phenylarsine oxide</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>phenylarsine oxide</td>
<td>+ 83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} EII\textsuperscript{mlt} at 0.25 \( \mu \text{M} \) in 33 mM sodium phosphate buffer, containing 0.5 mM MgCl\textsubscript{2}, was incubated at 30 °C for 5 min with 1.6 mM K\textsubscript{3}FeCN\textsubscript{6} (C, D) or 1.6 mM K\textsubscript{3}FeCN\textsubscript{6} (E, F) and for 2 min with 2.5 mM phenylarsine oxide (G, H). After this preincubation 0.3 mM NEM was added to the indicated samples. DTT at 14 mM was added to samples A–F after 2.5 min and to samples G and H after 5 min. EII activities were assayed as described under Experimental Procedures and expressed as percent of the control sample (A).

activation. The inhibition of EII\textsuperscript{mlt} by phenylarsine oxide was almost completely reversed by addition of DTT. Preincubation of EII with phenylarsine oxide protected the enzyme for more than 90% against NEM inactivation. When EII was preincubated for 2 min with 2.5 mM phenylarsine oxide followed by a 10-min incubation with 0.4 mM [\(^{14}\)C]NEM, 80% of the enzymatic activity was retained, and only 0.3 mol of label was incorporated per EII (Table IIIB). The protection afforded by Fe\textsuperscript{3+} and phenylarsine oxide indicates the presence of two adjacent thiols which can be converted to a disulfide and thereby be protected from reaction with NEM.

Sulfhydryl Group Reactivity and Sulfhydryl–Disulfide Distribution in P–EII. Addition of EII to a mixture of [\(^{14}\)C]PEP, EI, and HPr results in a burst of [\(^{14}\)C]pyruvate due to the formation of P–EII (see Figure 1). Kinetic studies have shown that this intermediate is a catalytically significant species in the reaction leading to mannitol-P (F. F. Roossien et al., unpublished results). Under conditions where the EII-catalyzed mannitol phosphorylation is inhibited by Fe\textsuperscript{3+} or NEM, 70% of the EII phosphorylation sites can still be phosphorylated (Figure 1). Apparently the dephosphorylation reaction or the binding of the sugar is inhibited by oxidants or NEM. Phosphorylation of EII\textsuperscript{mlt} protects the enzyme against NEM activation (Haguenauer-Tapis & Kepes, 1977; Robillard & Konings, 1981). Table IIIC shows that the same holds for purified EII\textsuperscript{mlt}, virtually no activity loss is observed when phosphorylated EII is incubated with 0.3 mM NEM. Even raising the NEM concentration to 1 mM did not result in considerable loss of EII activity (not shown). Labeling experiments with [\(^{14}\)C]NEM demonstrate that despite the retention of EII activity, one label is still incorporated in P–EII. Incorporation of [\(^{14}\)C]NEM in P–EII can be prevented by preincubation with phenylarsine oxide (cf. Table IIIE) or with Fe\textsuperscript{2+} (data not shown). This protection again suggests that a second cysteine must be located in the vicinity of the reactive sulfhydryl such that formation of a disulfide or cyclic dithiol arsenite is possible. Reaction of P–EII with NEM does not deactivate while reaction with dephosphorylated EII does inactive. We would expect, therefore, that mannitol-induced dephosphorylation of singly labeled P–EII in the presence of [\(^{14}\)C]NEM should result in incorporation of a second label and inactivation. The data in Table IIID show that inactivation is accompanied by an additional incorporation of 0.8 mol of label per EII. The analogous experiment, the phosphorylation of singly labeled inactive EII, followed by an additional incubation of [\(^{14}\)C]NEM did not lead to the incorporation of a second label. Therefore, the cysteine which becomes accessible upon phosphorylation of active EII does not react upon phosphorylation of the NEM-inactivated singly labeled enzyme.

Discussion

EII\textsuperscript{mlt} activity in inverted cytoplasmic membrane vesicles can be protected from inhibition by sulfhydryl reagents by prior exposure to oxidizable substrates, oxidizing agents, or the dithiol-specific reagent phenylarsine oxide. Since oxidizing agents and phenylarsine oxide exert the same protective effect on purified EII\textsuperscript{mlt} as on the membrane-associated enzyme, we conclude that these agents and oxidizable substrates work directly at the level of EII\textsuperscript{mlt} in the membrane instead of at the level of a regulatory protein which controls EII\textsuperscript{mlt} activity.

The stoichiometry of label incorporation is based on an active site titration in which EII is phosphorylated from [\(^{14}\)C]PEP, producing a stoichiometric quantity of [\(^{14}\)C]pyruvate. In a separate study we have shown that essentially all of the phosphoryl groups on P–EII\textsuperscript{mlt} can be converted to mannitol-P (F. F. Roossien et al., unpublished results). An EII\textsuperscript{mlt} monomer is then defined as that unit which accepts one phosphoryl group. A total of three sites can be labeled per EII\textsuperscript{mlt} monomer in the reduced denatured state. Since only two can be labeled without reduction, one is forced to suggest that the third site is a disulfide bridge between two monomers in the native enzyme. Each monomer in the native enzyme also contains two sulfhydryls, SH(A) and SH(B), capable of being alkylated. SH(A) is essential for enzymatic activity and is readily accessible only in the nonphosphorylated enzyme (see Figure 2). We have never observed alkylation of SH(A) in P–EII\textsuperscript{mlt}. SH(B) is most readily accessible in the phosphorylated enzyme. However, some label incorporation is observed at high NEM concentrations or long exposure times even in the nonphosphorylated state (Table III). The experiments with oxidants and phenylarsine oxide suggest that the SH groups occur in pairs capable of being oxidized to disulfides. The simplest construction consistent with the observed patterns of protection would be disulfides between the subunits involving...
present time there is no conclusive evidence that phosphorylation alters the redox state of the dithiols. Nevertheless, the effects of phosphorylation/dephosphorylation are so similar to those of oxidation/reduction that such a mechanism must be seriously considered.

Acknowledgments

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Registry No. EIImt, 37278-09-4; NEM, 128-53-0.

References


