CELL SURFACE REVIEWS - Volume 6

The cell surface and neuronal function

Edited by CARL W. COTMAN GEORGE POSTE and GARTH L. NICOLSON

North-Holland

THE CELL SURFACE AND NEURONAL FUNCTION

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> NORTH-HOLLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY AMSTERDAM · NEW YORK · OXFORD

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ISBN series: 0-444-80201-0 ISBN vol. 6: 0-444-80202-9

PUBLISHED BY:

Elsevier/North-Holland Biomedical Press Jan van Galenstraat 335, 1061 AZ Amsterdam P.O. Box 1527, 1000 BM Amsterdam The Netherlands

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE U.S.A. AND CANADA: Elsevier North-Holland Inc. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue New York, NY 10017 U.S.A.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

The Cell surface and neuronal function.

(Cell surface reviews; v. 6)
Bibliography: p.
Includes index.

1. Plasma membranes. 2. Neurons. I. Cotman,
Carl W. II. Poste, George. III. Nicolson, Garth L.
IV. Series.
QH601.C3974 574.87'5 80-24424
ISBN 0-444-80202-9

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

General preface

Research on membranes and cell surfaces today occupies center stage in many areas of biology and medicine. This dominant position reflects the growing awareness that many important biological processes in animal and plant cells and in microorganisms are mediated by these structures. The extraordinary and unprecedented expansion of knowledge in molecular biology, genetics, biochemistry, cell biology, microbiology and immunology over the last fifteen years has resulted in dramatic advances in our understanding of the properties of the cell surface and heightened our appreciation of the subtle, yet complex, nature of cell surface organization.

The rapid growth of interest in all facets of research on cell membranes and surfaces owes much to the convergence of ideas and results from seemingly disparate disciplines. This, together with the recognition of common patterns of biological organization in membranes from highly different forms of life, has led to a situation in which the sharp boundaries between the classical biological disciplines are rapidly disappearing. The investigator interested in cell surfaces must be at home in many fields, ranging from the detailed biochemical and biophysical properties of the molecules and macromolecules found in membranes, to morphological and phenomenological descriptions of cellular structure and cell-to-cell interactions. Given the broad front on which research on cell surfaces is being pursued, it is not surprising that the relevant literature is scattered in a diverse range of journals and books, making it increasingly difficult for the active investigator to collate material from several areas of research. Thus, while scientists are becoming increasingly specialized in their techniques, and in the nature of the problems they study, they must interpret their results against an intellectual and conceptual background of rapidly expanding dimensions. It is with these conflicting demands and needs in mind that this series, to be known under the collective title of CELL SURFACE REVIEWS, was conceived.

CELL SURFACE REVIEWS will present up-to-date surveys of recent advances in our understanding of membranes and cell surfaces. Each volume will contain authoritative and topical reviews by investigators who have contributed to progress in their respective research fields. While individual reviews will provide comprehensive coverage of specialized topics, all of the reviews published within each volume will be related to an overall common theme. This format represents a departure from that adopted by most of the existing series of "review" publications which usually

provide heterogeneous collections of reviews on unrelated topics. While this latter format is considerably more convenient from an editorial standpoint, we feel that publication together of a number of related reviews will better serve the stated aims of this series—to bridge the information and specialization "gap" among investigators in related areas. Each volume will therefore present a fairly complete and critical survey of the more important and recent advances in well defined topics in biology and medicine. The level will be advanced, directed primarily to the needs of the research worker and graduate students.

Editorial policy will be to impose as few restrictions as possible on contributors. This is appropriate since the volumes published in this series will represent collections of review articles and will not be definitive monographs dealing with all aspects of the selected subject. Contributors will be encouraged, however, to provide comprehensive, critical reviews that attempt to integrate the available data into a broad conceptual framework. Emphasis will also be given to identification of major problems demanding further study and the possible avenues by which these might be investigated. Scope will also be offered for the presentation of new and challenging ideas and hypotheses for which complete evidence is still lacking.

The first four volumes of this series will be published within one year, after which volumes will appear at approximately one-year intervals.

GEORGE POSTE GARTH L. NICOLSON Editors

Contents of previous volumes

Volume 1

THE CELL SURFACE IN ANIMAL EMBRYOGENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT

Fertilization—R.B.L. Gwatkin

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S. Nordling and J. Wartiovaära

Cell Coupling and Cell Communication during Development-J.D. Sheridan

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Heart Development: Interactions Involved in Cardiac Morphogenesis—F.J. Manasek Development and Differentiation of Lymphocytes—I. Goldschneider and R.W. Barton

In Vitro Analysis of Surface Specificity in Embryonic Cells—D. Maslow

Volume 2

VIRUS INFECTION AND THE CELL SURFACE

Host and Tissue Specificities in Virus Infections of Animals-H. Smith

Structure and Assembly of Viral Envelopes—R. Rott and H-D. Klenk

Virus-Erythrocyte Membrane Interactions-T. Bächi, J.E. Deas and C. Howe

Cell Fusion by Sendai Virus-Y. Hosaka and K. Shimizu

The Interaction of Viruses with Model Membranes—J.M. Tiffany

Virus-Host Cell Interactions in "Slow" Virus Diseases of the Nervous System—

L.P. Weiner and R.T. Johnson

Surface Antigens of Virus Infected Cells—W.H. Burns and A.C. Allison

T Cell Recognition of Virus-Infected Cells—R.V. Blanden, T.E. Pang and M.B.C. Dunlop

Host Antigens in Enveloped RNA Viruses—J. Lindenmann

Volume 3

DYNAMIC ASPECTS OF CELL SURFACE ORGANIZATION

The Dynamics of Cell Membrane Organization—G.L. Nicolson, G. Poste and T.H. Ji Freeze-Fracture Techniques and Applications to the Structural Analysis of the Mammalian Plasma Membrane—N.S. McNutt

Exchange of Phospholipids between Membranes—J.C. Kader

The Influence of Membrane Fluidity on the Activity of Membrane-Bound Enzymes—H.K. Kimelberg

Manipulation of the Lipid Composition of Cultured Animal Cells—A.F. Horwitz

Glycolipids as Membrane Receptors Important in Growth Regulation and Cell-Cell Interactions—D.R. Critchley and M.G. Vicker

Cell Surface Proteins: Changes during Cell Growth and Malignant Transformation— C.G. Gahmberg

Shedding of Tumor Cell Surface Antigens - M.R. Price and R.W. Baldwin

Expression of Cell Surface Antigens on Cultured Tumor Cells—M. Cikes and S. Friberg, Jr.

Somatic Genetic Analysis of the Surface Antigens of Murine Lymphoid Tumors—R. Hyman

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Structure and Function of Surface Immunoglobulin of Lymphocytes—E.R. Unanue and G.F. Schreiner

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Volume 4

THE SYNTHESIS, ASSEMBLY AND TURNOVER OF CELL SURFACE COMPONENTS

The Golgi Apparatus and Membrane Biogenesis-D.J. Morré

Biosynthesis of Plasma Membrane Proteins—G.M.W. Cook

Turnover of Proteins of the Eukaryotic Cell Surface-J. Tweto and D. Doyle

Origin and Fate of the Membranes of Secretion Granules and Synaptic Vesicles— E. Holtzman, S. Schacher, J. Evans and S. Teichberg

The Myelin Sheath—A Structural Examination—M.G. Rumsby and A.J. Crang Cell Surface Changes in Phagocytosis—P. Elsbach

Plasma Membrane Assembly as Related to Cell Division— J. Bluemink and S.W. deLaat

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The Bacterial Cell Surface in Growth and Division—L. Daneo-Moore and G.D. Shockman

The Synthesis and Assembly of Plant Cell Walls: Possible Control Mechanisms—D.H. Northcote

Envelopes of Lipid Containing Viruses as Models for Membrane Assembly — L. Kääriainen and O. Renkonen

In Vitro and in Vivo Assembly of Bacteriophage PM2: A Model for Protein-Lipid Interactions—R.M. Franklin

Development of Cortical Structure in Protozoa—T.M. Sonneborn

Volume 5

MEMBRANE FUSION

Membrane Fusion Events during Invertebrate Fertilization—D. Epel and V.D. Vacquier

Membrane Fusion Events in the Fertilization of Vertebrate Eggs—J.M. Bedford and G.W. Cooper

Myoblast Fusion—R. Bischoff

Macrophage Fusion in Vivo and in Vitro: a Review-J.M. Papadimitriou

Cell Fusion in Myxomycetes and Fungi-M.J. Carlile and G.W. Gooday

Mechanisms of Chemically Induced Cell Fusion—J.A. Lucy

Virus-Induced Cell Fusion—G. Poste and C.A. Pasternak

Fusion of Plant Protoplasts—J.B. Power, P.K. Evans and E.C. Cocking

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Cytoplasmic Membranes and the Secretory Process—J. Meldolesi, N. Borgese, P. de Camilli and B. Ceccarelli

Ultrastructural Aspects of Exocytotic Membrane Fusion—L. Orci and A. Perrelet Membranes of Ciliates: Ultrastructure, Biochemistry and Fusion—R.D. Allen Calcium-Induced Phase Changes and Fusion in Natural and Model Membranes—

D. Papahadjopoulos

Problems in the Physical Interpretation of Membrane Interaction and Fusion—D. Gingell and L. Ginsberg

Contents of forthcoming volumes

Volume 7

CYTOSKELETAL ELEMENTS AND PLASMA MEMBRANE

ORGANIZATION

Microtubule Assembly—J.L. Rosenbaum (Yale) and R.D. Sloboda (Dartmouth)

Microtubule and Intermediate Filament Networks in Cells Viewed by Immuno-fluorescence Microscopy—K. Weber and M. Osborn (Goettingen)

Cytoplasmic Contractile-Cytoskeletal Proteins - Intermediate and Microfilament Networks—R.D. Goldman, R. Zackroff and P. Steinert (Pittsburgh)

Structural Relationships Between Fibronectin and Cytoplasmic Cytoskeletal Networks—R. Hynes (M.I.T.)

Cell Surface-Cell Cortex Transmembrane Interactions with Special Reference to Lymphocyte Functions—F. Loor (Basel)

Actin Gelation and the Structure and Movement of Cortical Cytoplasm—T.P. Stossel, J.H. Hartwig and H.L. Yin (Boston)

The Role of Contractile Proteins in the Function of the Platelet Surface Membrane—J.M. Gerrard, J.V. Schollemeyer and J.G. White (Minneapolis)

Interrelations Between the Cell Surface and the Cytoskeleton in Cleaving Sea Urchin Eggs—T.E. Schroeder (Friday Harbor, Washington)

Volume 8

MEMBRANE RECONSTITUTION

Protein-Lipid Interactions in Natural and Model Membranes—D. Chapman (London)

The Interaction of Membrane Proteins with Black Lipid Membranes—R. Blumenthal (Bethesda)

Reconstitution of Na⁺-gradient Coupled Transport Activities from Brush Border Membranes—R.K. Crane (Rutgers)

Reconstitution of Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Vesicles—S. Fleischer and L. Hymel (Nashville)

Reconstitution of Stable Proteoliposomes Capable of Energy Transduction—Y. Kagawa (Tochigi)

Diffusion of Membrane Components in Reconstituted Membranes—K. Jacobson (Chapel Hill) and W. Vaz (Goettingen)

Cell Mediated Immune Responses to Reconstituted Membranes—S. Burakoff (Harvard)

Reconstitution of Virus Envelopes and Their Use as Carriers for Introducing Materials into Cells—A. Loyter and D.J. Volsky (Jerusalem)

Preface

Neurons are a highly specialized and functionally diverse class of cells that derive many of their special qualities from their plasma membranes. Recent research has provided significant new insights into the surface properties of these cells and this volume, the sixth in the *Cell Surface Reviews* series, provides a concise survey of recent advances in this important area of membrane research.

Neurons are designed for communication. A typical neuron receives signals from other cells at its surface, integrates them and passes a consensus along to other cells. Neuronal membranes, like those of other excitable cells, are semipermeable, have membrane potentials at rest, and generate action potentials when stimulated beyond threshold. Excitable cells have the unique property that their permeability to certain ions is voltage dependent, thus enabling them to generate powerful self-regenerating membrane currents. The three major voltage dependent ion channels identified in excitable cells are those for sodium, potassium and calcium ions and there is now a formidable body of experimental data on the molecular properties of these channels. In this volume Cahalan examines the properties of sodium channels involved in generating action potentials. New voltage dependent channels have also been discovered recently, notably for potassium ions. Thompson and Aldrich describe the properties of these channels and examine their possible role in cell function. Certain calcium channels are also voltage dependent and Llinás and Walton describe their location, properties and function in neuronal membranes. Together, these three chapters provide a detailed comparison of the major types of ion channels in excitable membranes. Hitherto this information has been widely scattered in the literature and this is the first time that these related topics have been reviewed within a single volume.

Major advances have also been made recently in identifying the cell surface receptors for neurotransmitters and psychoactive drugs. Of these, the nicotinic cholinergic receptor has been studied in most detail. Only ten years ago some still questioned its existence. Now it has been isolated and purified and its mode of action examined in great detail. Three chapters are devoted to the properties of this fascinating receptor. Steinbach discusses the functional properties of individual acetylcholine channels, primarily from a physiological point of view. Karlin critically examines the biochemical characteristics of the isolated cholinergic receptor and its structural organization within the membrane, while Patrick and Berman review the biosynthesis of the

receptor and describe how the number and distribution of receptors are influenced by deinnervation and certain neuromuscular diseases. Other transmitter receptors and their functions are also discussed. Kebabian and Zatz analyze the different classes of monoamine receptors and their coupling to cyclases. Creese describes the evidence for and against receptor abnormalities in mental disorders and Miller and Dawson document the rapid growth in information about receptors for opiates and opiate-like peptides. Finally, Peck and Lester critically discuss the difficult area of receptors for amino acid transmitters.

Communication between neurons also involves mechanisms other than ion channels and receptors. Membrane transport systems, for example, play a major role in maintaining appropriate concentrations of transmitter molecules in the vicinity of neurons. Such transport systems have distinctive characteristics and these are reviewed here by Fonnum and coworkers. In common with the specialized patterns of plasma membrane organization seen in other highly differentiated cells, many of the special features of neuronal membranes are nonuniformly dispersed over the neuron surface. The neuronal membrane is a vast mosaic of specialized macromolecules organized in precise topographic displays in different regions of the neuronal surface. Little is presently known about this aspect of neuronal architecture. Most of the available information about the general structure and molecular composition of these membranes comes from studies of synaptic membranes. Cotman and Kelly review this subject and discuss the molecular properties and major functional subsystems of these structures.

The twelve chapters in this volume illustrate the substantial progress which has been made in understanding the molecular biology and function of neuronal membranes. Although limitations of space preclude review of every aspect of this important branch of neurobiology, this volume provides one of the most complete treatments of neuronal membrane properties published to date. All of the chapters have been written with the specialist and nonspecialist in mind. We thus hope that in addition to neurobiologists, researchers from other disciplines who are interested in membrane function will also find the volume of interest.

We thank the contributors of this volume and express our appreciation of their willingness to accept editorial suggestions. We would like to thank Linda O'Shea, Paula DiLuigi, Debbie Steele and Adele Brodginski for their untiring help in the editing of manuscripts.

September 1979

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Contents

General presace	٠,					
Contents of previous volumes						
					1 Molecular properties of sodium channels in excitable membranes, by M. Cahalan	
					1. Introduction	2
2. The gating mechanism	4					
2.1. Hodgkin-Huxley model	4					
2.2. Calcium and surface charges	7					
2.3. Kinetic deviations from the Hodgkin-Huxley model	7					
2.4. Gating currents	8					
2.5. Conductance fluctuations	10					
3. Permeation through open channels	11					
3.1. Ion selectivity	11					
3.2. Single channel conductance	12					
3.3. Cation binding sites in the open channel	.13					
3.4. Current-voltage relationships: rectification by open channels	15					
3.5. Energy profile for open channel sites	16					
4. The channel as toxin receptor	16					
4.1. Tetrodotoxin, saxitoxin, and related compounds	17					
4.2. Polypeptide gating modifiers: scorpion and sea anemone venoms	22					
4.3. "Alkaloid" toxins: batrachotoxin, aconitine, grayanotoxin, and veratridine	24					
5. Chemical modification of channel function	26					
5.1. Inactivation	27					
5.2. Slow inactivation	28					
5.3. Channel conductance ,	28					
5.4. Toxin receptors	29					
6. Local anesthetics and related blocking compounds: relationship to the inactivation mechanism	30					
7. Purification of the sodium channel	33					
7.1. TTX receptors in membrane fragments	34					
7.2. Solubilized TTX receptors	35					

xviii

	7.3. Other receptors	36 36 37
2	Membrane potassium channels, by S.H. Thompson and R.W. Aldrich	
	Introduction	50
	Potassium channels are pores	52 53
		63
		67
	Calcium-activated potassium permeability	70
7.	Conclusion	78
3	Voltage-dependent calcium conductances in neurons, by R. Llinás and K. Walton	
1.	Introduction	88
		88
	2.1. Calcium-dependent electroresponsiveness	89
	•	90
	,	93
		94
3.		95
	1 0	96
		96 97
		99
		00
		02
		06
		09
4.	Summary	10
4	Activation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, by $\mathcal{J}.H.$ Steinbach	
1.	Introduction	20
	1.1. Electrophysiological methods	21
2.	Receptor activation and inactivation – phenomenology	23

		xix
3	Receptor activation	127
	3.1. Cooperativity	127
	3.2. Nature of the rate-limiting step for receptor activation	128
	3.3. Schemes for receptor activation	130
	3.4. Summary	133
4.	Properties of the open channels	133
	4.1. Ion selectivity	134
	4.2. Single channel conductance	135
	4.3. Summary	136
5.	. Channel blockade	136
6.	. The origin of the voltage sensitivity for channel closing and factors affecting channel open times	140
	6.1. Is the voltage sensitivity determined by ion binding inside the channel?	140
	6.2. Does external ion binding to a site outside the channel determine the voltage sensitivity? .	142
	6.3. Theories for voltage dependence not involving external ion binding	143
	6.4. Treatments affecting mean channel open times	144
	6.5. Summary	147
7.	. Desensitization	147
8.	. Summary	148
	8.1. A preliminary description of receptor states	148
	8.2. A physical picture of the receptor	149
	8.3. A teleological speculation	149
9.	. A brief comparison and future problems	149
	9.1. Other acetylcholine receptors	149
	9.2. Future problems	150
5	Metabolism of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, by J. Patrick and P.W. Berman	
1.	Introduction	158
2.	Appearance of acetylcholine receptor during muscle differentiation	160
3.	Synthesis and degradation of acetylcholine receptor	161
	3.1. Introduction	161
	3.2. Receptor degradation	162
	3.3. Receptor synthesis	163
	3.4. Internal acetylcholine receptors	163
	3.5. Establishment of precursor-product relationship between internal receptor and surface	
	receptor	164
	3.6. Summary	165
4.	Distribution of acetylcholine receptors on the cell surface	165
	4.1. Receptor clusters	165
	4.2. Mobility of receptors in the membrane	166
	4.3. Stability of receptor clusters	168
	4.4. Electrophoresis of receptors	169
	4.5. Summary	169
5.	Regulation of acetylcholine receptor metabolism	169
	5.1. Introduction	169
	5.2. Effect of muscle activity on density of receptors	170