Evidence for proteolytic cleavage of the baculovirus occlusion-derived virion envelope protein P74

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Baculovirus occlusion-derived virions (ODVs) are released from occlusion bodies by the alkaline environment of the insect midgut. The ODV envelope protein P74 is required for oral infectivity. A soluble form of the Autographa californica multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus P74 protein, P74sol, was engineered as part of a chimeric protein with jellyfish green fluorescent protein (GFP). P74sol–GFP was overproduced by the baculovirus expression system and purified away from the wild-type P74. Brush border membrane vesicles (BBMVs) were prepared from the midguts of third-instar Helicoverpa zea larvae. When P74sol–GFP was incubated under alkaline conditions with BBMVs, a P74sol–GFP product with a smaller molecular mass was produced. Immunoblots indicated that the smaller product was generated by N-terminal cleavage of P74. This cleavage was prevented by soybean trypsin inhibitor. Analysis of the peptide sequences of P74 homologues identified a conserved trypsin cleavage site that could generate the observed P74sol–GFP BBMV-specific cleavage product.

INTRODUCTION

Baculoviruses are pathogens of insect species that include Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies), Diptera (mosquitoes) and Hymenoptera (sawflies). There are two baculovirus phenotypes: occlusion-derived virus (ODV) and budded virus (BV). ODVs are required for the oral transmission of virus between insect hosts, while BVs transmit virus infection within insect host tissues. BVs attach to and enter insect cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis and acid-triggered membrane fusion of the BV envelope with the endosomal membrane. This process is mediated either by the fusion protein GP64 (Monsma et al., 1996; Hefferon et al., 1999) or another unrelated protein called F protein (Lung et al., 2002; Westenberg et al., 2004). Detailed knowledge of how ODVs establish infection in the complex and often harsh environment of the insect midgut, however, is not known.

ODVs are occluded in a protein matrix of either polyhedrin (polyhedroviruses) or granulin (granuloviruses), and the alkaline environment of the larval midgut releases ODVs to infect the midgut cells. ODVs attach to midgut cell receptors and enter by direct fusion of the viral envelope with the host cell membrane (Horton & Burand, 1993). ODV envelopes contain a number of viral proteins including ODV-E66, ODV-E25, ODV-E56, ODV-E18/E35, ODVP-6E and P74 (Braunagel et al., 1996a, b; Theilmann et al., 1996; Faulkner et al., 1997). Several ODV proteins have been identified as essential for oral infection. These include P74 (Kuzio et al., 1989) and the more recently described group of proteins called per os infectivity factors or PIFs (Kikhno et al., 2002; Pijlman et al., 2003).

In a GenBank search, we identified 26 P74 homologues. The P74 amino acid sequence is well conserved among baculoviruses with the notable exception of the P74 homologue of Heliothis zea virus 1 (Cheng et al., 2002), which has only 15% identity with Autographa californica multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus (AcMNPV) P74 and little relatedness to other P74 homologues. In the context of AcMNPV infection, the p74 gene is a weakly transcribed late transcript that is expressed between 16 and 20 h post-infection (Kuzio et al., 1989). The low abundance of P74 protein has made it difficult to study in the wild-type virus. P74 most likely plays a role in ODV attachment and/or ODV envelope fusion with midgut cells. Recently, it was shown that P74 has binding affinity for midgut tissues (Haas-Stapleton et al., 2004; Yao et al., 2004). These studies provide new emphasis for characterizing P74 and elucidating the essential role that P74 plays in oral infection by ODVs.

P74 is C-terminally anchored by a transmembrane (TM) domain in the ODV envelope and has its N terminus exposed on the virion surface (Faulkner et al., 1997; Slack et al., 2001). P74 is an unusual virus envelope protein as it...
lacks an N-terminal membrane localization signal sequence and its C terminus contains a conserved double TM hairpin motif. We have proposed that this TM hairpin permits the direct insertion of P74 into the ODV envelope (Slack et al., 2001). This is supported by the fact that P74 in suspension can rescue the oral infectivity of a p74-null virus (Yao et al., 2004). Removal of the double TM domain (residues S580–F645) of AcMNPV P74 produces a soluble form of P74 (Slack et al., 2001), which we call here P74sol.

Faulkner et al. (1997) demonstrated that P74 is susceptible to proteolytic digestion and in the present study we examined the effect of brush border membrane vesicle (BBMV)-specific proteolytic activity on P74 in the context of a P74sol–green fluorescent protein (GFP) chimera. Our results suggested that, under alkaline conditions, P74 is cleaved by BBMV-specific trypsin. Our analysis of the P74 peptide sequence revealed several candidate tryptic cleavage sites, one of which is highly conserved among other P74 homologues. In addition, our analysis suggested that the alkaline midgut environment may prime P74 for cleavage.

METHODS

Cells lines and viruses. Spodoptera frugiperda (Sf9) cells were used to propagate recombinant AcMNPV-based viruses. Cell lines were cultured at 27°C in TNM–FH medium (Hink, 1970) containing 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum.

Constructs and recombinant baculoviruses. Recombinant baculoviruses were based on the BacPAK6 baculovirus expression vector system (Kitts & Possee, 1993) and have been described previously (Slack et al., 2001). The viruses BAC–GFP and BAC–p74(M1–S580)–GFP were used in the current study. As described previously, both BAC–GFP and BAC–p74(M1–S580)–GFP viruses produce a product that has a C-terminal poly-His tag. In the current study, we refer to BAC–p74(M1–S580)–GFP as BAC–P74sol–GFP.

Purification of P74sol–GFP and GFP. Spinner flasks (150 ml) of Sf9 cells (1 × 10^6 cells ml^{-1}) were infected at an m.o.i. of 0.1 infectious units per cell with the recombinant baculovirus BAC–GFP or BAC–P74sol–GFP. GFP or P74sol–GFP produced by these viruses is His-tagged. At 5 days post-infection at 28°C, suspended cells were collected by centrifugation at 2500 g for 5 min at 4°C. Cell pellets were suspended in 40 ml PBS (pH 7.4) and frozen at −20°C. Cell suspensions were thawed and 1% (v/v) NP-40 and 10 mM imidazole were added. This mixture was forced through a 20-gauge needle followed by centrifugation at 15,000 g for 1 h at 4°C. The soluble protein lysate supernatant was filtered through a #1 Whatman paper filter followed by filtration through a 0.45-μm filter.

His-tag purification columns (Pierce) were washed with 10 ml water (14 column volms) before being charged with 0.7 ml 0.1 M NiSO_4. Excess Ni was removed by elution with 10 ml water. Columns were then equilibrated with 10 ml binding buffer (1% (v/v) NP-40, 10 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM Na_2HPO_4, pH 7.4). Soluble protein lysates (35 ml volms) were eluted through Ni-charged columns followed by washing with 10 ml binding buffer. Bound proteins were eluted using 5 ml elution buffer (500 mM imidazole, 500 mM NaCl, 20 mM Na_2HPO_4, pH 7.4). Protein elution was monitored on a UV spectrophotometer (OD_280) and 130 μl fractions were collected. Protein fractions were examined by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting, and desired fractions were pooled.

Imidazole was removed by applying pooled fractions to PD-10 desalting columns (Amersham Biosciences) that had been equilibrated in 10 ml PBS. Desalted protein fractions were pooled and concentrated using YM-10 Centriprep centrifugation columns (Millipore). Concentrated protein fractions were combined with glycerol at 40% (v/v) and stored at −20°C. Final protein concentrations of P74sol–GFP and GFP purifications were 2 and 55 ng μl^{-1}, respectively.

BBMV preparation. BBMV tissue preparations were carried out on ice. Our methodology was an adaptation of the procedure described by Welbersburger et al. (1987). Midguts were dissected from third-instar Helicoverpa zea larvae. Gut contents including peritrophic membranes were removed and guts were washed in buffer A (300 mM D-sorbitol, 5 mM EGTA, 17 mM Tris/HC1, pH 7.5). Midguts were suspended in buffer A at 10% (v/v). Approximately 4.5 g midgut tissue was produced from 110 animals. Midgut suspensions were combined with equal volumes of 24 mM MgCl_2 and incubated for 15 min on ice. Midgut suspensions were homogenized using a 10 ml glass tube and a Teflon pestle. Volumes of 5 ml were homogenized with nine strokes of the pestle while spinning at 3000 r.p.m. Homogenates were centrifuged at 2500 g for 15 min at 4°C. Supernatants were collected and centrifuged at 30,000 g for 30 min at 4°C. BBMV pellets were suspended in buffer B (150 mM D-sorbitol, 2.5 mM EGTA, 8.5 mM Tris/HCl, 12 mM MgCl_2, pH 7.5). BBMV pellets were resuspended with one stroke of the pestle while spinning at 3000 r.p.m. The suspension volume was diluted in buffer B to a total protein concentration of 400 ng μl^{-1}. Suspended BBMVs were aliquoted into Eppendorf tubes, frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −80°C.

Alkaline phosphatase assays. Midgut tissue suspensions were diluted in 96-well plates in buffer B (150 μl, 1/2 dilution series). 1-Step NBT/BCIP reagent (Pierce) was added to each well (50 μl) and OD_{570} was determined on an MRX Revelation microtitre plate absorbance reader (Dynex LabSystems). The NBT/BCIP reagent used in detection is normally used for alkaline phosphatase-based immunoblots.

Azocasein proteinase assays. Buffers were made with either phosphate (20 mM NaH_2PO_4, 150 mM NaCl, pH 6.0 and pH 7.2) or carbonate (100 mM Na_2CO_3, 500 mM KCl, pH 9.5 and pH 10.5). In a 96-well plate, 15 μl BBMV suspension (2 μg total protein) was combined with 200 μl of each pH buffer. A 100 μl 1/2 dilution series was made and 50 μl 0.5% (w/v) azocasein solution was added to each BBMV dilution. Samples were incubated for 3.5 h at 37°C. Fifty microlitres of 20% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid was added and samples were centrifuged at 1000 g for 10 min. Supernatants were transferred to new wells and OD_{405} was determined. Proteinase inhibitor experiments were done as above using carbonate buffer that had been adjusted to pH 10.5. Inhibitors were added to azocasein solutions prior to incubation.

Cleavage experiments. BBMVs were incubated with p74sol–GFP or GFP. BBMVs were diluted to varying concentrations in buffer B. While on ice, 60 μl BBMV was combined with 30 μl containing either 60 ng p74sol–GFP or 330 ng GFP. Carbonate buffer (100 mM Na_2CO_3, 500 mM KCl, pH 10.5) was then added in volumes of 50 μl. Mixtures were incubated at 20°C for 20 min. This was followed by the addition of 100 μl Laemmli disruption buffer (Laemmli, 1970) and immediate boiling for 5 min.

Immunoblotting. For SDS-PAGE analysis, proteins were fractionated in 15-lane 10 or 15% (w/v) acrylamide:bisacrylamide (37:5:1) SDS-PAGE minigels (Bio-Rad). Gels were blotted onto nitrocellulose. Blots were blocked overnight in PBS (pH 6.8) with 5% (w/v) powdered milk. Blots were probed for 2.5 h with primary 1:20-diluted anti-P74 mAb N25 8c (Faulkner et al., 1997) or 1:20-diluted anti-GFP polyclonal antiserum (Clontech). This was...
followed by incubation for 2 h in 1:5000-diluted secondary goat anti-rabbit or goat anti-mouse antiserum (Pierce) that had been conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP). All antisera were diluted in PBS (pH 7.4) with 0.5% (v/v) Tween 20 (PBS-T). Blots were washed in PBS-T and bound HRP was visualized using the SuperSignal West Pico Enhanced Chemiluminescence kit (Pierce) and X-ray film. Protein sizes were determined using Bio-Rad Precision pre-marked standards.

**Protein sequence analysis.** The 26 P74 homologues used in analysis for conserved trypsin cleavage sites are listed as follows with their GenBank protein identification number: AcMNPV, AAAAA6768; Rachiplusia ou MNPV, AAN28023; Helicoverpa zea single NPV, AAL56164; Heliothis zea virus 1, AAM45758; Helicoverpa armigera single NPV, AAK6273; Lymantria dispar MNPV, AAC70212; Orgyia pseudotsugata MNPV, AAC39133; Epiphyas postvittana NPV, AAK85685; Choristoneura fumiferana defective NPV, AAQ91644; Choristoneura fumiferana MNPy, AAP29905; Spodoptera exigua NPV, AAF33660; Mamestra configurata NPV-A, AAQ11179; M. configurata NPV-B, AAM95145; Culex nigripalpus NPV, AAK94152; Spodoptera litura NPV, AAL01707; Spodoptera litoralis NPV, CAA67755; Adoxophyes honmai NPV, BAC67278; Neodiprion lecontei NPV, AAQ99067; Cryptophlebia leucotreta granulovirus (GV), AAQ21653; Adoxophyes orana GV, AAP58690; Cydia pomonella GV, AAK7020; Agrotis segetum GV, AAS82682; Choristoneura fumiferana GV, AAL13071; Xestia c-nigrum GV, AAF05191; Plutella xylostella GV, AAQ27346; Phthorimaea operculella GV, AAM70253. Amino acid alignments were performed using the DNAStar program MEGLIGN 4.05 (1993–2000) using the CLUSTAL V algorithm (gap penalty 10, gap length penalty 10, PAM250).

Estimated amino acid charge profiles for AcMNPy P74 were calculated using the DNAStar program, Protein 4.05 (1990–1999). Later versions of this software do not permit specification of pH in charge prediction. Charges were predicted over a 15-residue mean. Positive- and negative-region minimal charges were set at 0.1 and −0.1, respectively.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

To begin this study, we prepared BBMVs from the midguts of third-instar Helicoverpa zea larvae. To ensure the purity of our BBMV preparation, we measured alkaline phosphatase activity compared with total midgut (Fig. 1a). Alkaline phosphatase is a marker enzyme for BBMVs of lepidopteran larvae (Wolfersberger et al., 1987). We also detected BBMV-specific alkaline protease activity (Fig. 1b) that could be inhibited by soybean trypsin inhibitor (SBTI) and the serine proteinase inhibitor, aprotinin (Fig. 1c). SBTI has been inhibited by soybean trypsin inhibitor (SBTI) and the serine proteinase activity (Fig. 1b) that could be inhibited by soybean trypsin inhibitor (SBTI) and the serine proteinase activity (Fig. 1c). SBTI has been shown to inhibit nucloidal alkaline proteinase activity (Johnston et al., 1991). These observations suggested successful purification of enzymically active BBMVs.

For this study, we worked with P74<sup>sol</sup>–GFP, a soluble form of P74 that had its C-terminal TM domain replaced with the GFP (Slack et al., 2001). This protein chimera consisted of amino acid residues M1–S580 of P74 (66:1 kDa) and a 256-residue GFP that also had a C-terminal His tag (28:7 kDa). The resultant 94:7 kDa P74<sup>sol</sup>–GFP fusion protein was produced using recombinant baculoviruses and was purified away from membrane-bound wild-type P74 using ultracentrifugation followed by nickel His-tag affinity columns. We confirmed the absence of wild-type P74 from our preparations by immunoblotting (Fig. 2).

![Fig. 1. BBMV purification from third-instar Helicoverpa zea larvae midguts. Midguts from Helicoverpa zea larvae were dissected, homogenized and processed to produce BBMVs. (a) The quality of the BBMV preparation was determined by comparing the relative amount of alkaline phosphatase activity of the crude midgut homogenate centrifuged at 2500 g with that of the final BBMV preparation. The bar graph indicates the change in OD<sub>570</sub> as a result of NBT/BCIP substrate reaction. (b) BBMV-specific proteolytic activity was determined with an azocasein substrate at various pH values. The bar graph shows the relative OD<sub>405</sub> of solubilized azocasein. (c) The effect of proteinase inhibitors on BBMV proteolytic activity was determined. Inhibitor concentrations were 10 mg SBTI ml<sup>−1</sup>, 10 mg aprotinin ml<sup>−1</sup>, 10 mg iodoacetamide (IAA) ml<sup>−1</sup> and 500 mM EDTA. The bars show the relative OD<sub>405</sub> of solubilized azocasein. Error bars in all bar graphs represent the standard deviation of at least four data points.](http://vir.sgmjournals.org)
anti-P74 mAb N25 8c (Fig. 3b). The anti-GFP antibody revealed the presence of two major cross-reactive proteins at estimated molecular masses of 95 and 75 kDa. The largest protein corresponds to the 94.7 kDa predicted molecular mass of P74sol–GFP. The 75 kDa protein was not detected in the absence of BBMVs or when BBMVs had been boiled (Fig. 3b, lane B) prior to incubation with P74sol–GFP. The addition of SBTI to BBMVs also prevented the appearance of the 75 kDa cross-reactive protein (Fig. 3b, lane I). We deduced from this that the 75 kDa protein is a BBMV-specific proteolytic cleavage product of P74sol–GFP (Fig. 4a, cleavage site I). At the highest BBMV concentrations, we detected a 28 kDa cross-reactive protein (Fig. 3a). This was interpreted as the 28 kDa GFP being proteolytically cleaved from P74sol–GFP (Fig. 4a, cleavage site II). The junction between P74sol and GFP is most likely a second trypsin-sensitive region due to the unnatural state of the fusion of P74sol–GFP.
P74 with GFP. Our results, however, showed that N-terminal cleavage of P74 was much more sensitive to BBMV proteinases than the junction with GFP. GFP was remarkably resistant to BBMV alkaline protease activity. When we incubated GFP with BBMVs, we saw no change in protein size (Fig. 3c).

When we probed BBMV/P74sol–GFP immunoblots with anti-P74 mAb N25 8c, we detected a 95 kDa protein, which is consistent with the higher molecular mass protein detected by the anti-GFP antibody (Fig. 3b). However, mAb N25 8c, specific for the N-terminal region of P74, did not detect the 75 kDa protein that had been detected by the anti-GFP antiserum. These results suggested that the 75 kDa protein resulted from cleavage of the N terminus of P74sol–GFP by BBMV-specific alkaline proteases (see Fig. 4a).

When Faulkner et al. (1997) overproduced P74 or an
N-terminal region of P74 called NT25 in the baculovirus expression system, a minor ~20 kDa peptide was detected by mAb N25 8c in addition to the expected 74 and 25 kDa peptides. Some of the abundantly produced P74 or NT25 proteins may have been susceptible to cleavage by background protease activity present in insect cells. We attempted to identify a 20 kDa BBMV-specific N-terminal P74 cleavage product using higher-percentage acrylamide immunoblots, but were unsuccessful (data not shown). In the N25 8c-specific immunoblot in Fig. 3(b), we detected a protein that was slightly smaller than 95 kDa using 4200 and 2800 ng of BBMV. This may be evidence that BBMV proteases are degrading the cleaved N-terminal P74 peptide fragment.

Examination of the amino acid sequence of AcMNPV P74 revealed a large number of predicted trypsin cleavage sites (Fig. 4b, top). When we aligned the peptide sequences of 25 other P74 homologues with AcMNPV P74, only one cleavage site was conserved by position. This conserved region preceding our predicted P74 cleavage site is neutral in charge and hydrophobic. This region becomes very negatively charged when the pH is shifted to pH 10 (Fig. 4b, highlighted regions on the amino acid charge plots). We propose that alkaline conditions prime P74 for N-terminal cleavage by favouring a peptide region to become more hydrophilic and thus more exposed on the protein surface. Whether this cleavage is significant or not for P74 function remains to be determined.

There is precedence for proteolytic activation of baculovirus virion envelope proteins. Westenberg et al. (2004) recently showed that the group II nucleopolyhedrovirus BV envelope F proteins require proteolytic cleavage. Trypsin cleavage is important for other entomopathogens. Midgut trypsinic cleavage is required for activation of the Bacillus thuringiensis Cry delta-endotoxin (Rukmini et al. 2000). P74 is a highly conserved ODV protein and is essential for ODV infection. Yao et al. (2004) recently reported that the P74 protein from Heliothis armigera single NPV binds to BBMV, but they did not report cleavage of P74. However, they modified the BBMV preparation protocol of Wolfersberger et al. (1987) by adding the trypsin inhibitor PMFS, which would have reduced or prevented such cleavage. Encountering active trypsins by P74 would be unavoidable in natural infection by ODVs. Our study points to a new direction of research on P74. We hope to characterize P74 cleavage further and to evaluate its significance in baculovirus infection.

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REFERENCES


