PLATELETS AND THROMBOPOIESIS

VPS33B regulates protein sorting into and maturation of α-granule progenitor organelles in mouse megakaryocytes

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Key Points

- Hematologic effects in the mouse model for ARC syndrome, Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice, in which Vps33b is ubiquitously excised post-development.
- The VPS33B-VIPAR complex is responsible for sorting cargo to and maturation of α-granule-destined MVBs.

Introduction

Platelet α-granules contain over 250 proteins that participate in a diverse range of vital processes including hemostasis, tissue repair, angiogenesis, inflammation, and host defense.1-3 α-Granules form in the megakaryocyte (MK) and their maturation continues in the circulating platelet by constitutive endocytosis.4,6 During MK development, α-granule cargo synthesized in the trans-Golgi network or derived from endocytosis of plasma membranes is trafficked to multivesicular bodies (MVBs).5,7 Kinetic studies in MKs have demonstrated that MVBs are a subset of late endosomes that have undergone internal vesicle budding (MVB I) and further maturation (MVB II), with delivery of newly synthesized proteins leading to α-granule biogenesis. Ultrastructural analysis of Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets identified a marked reduction in α-granule count and the presence of small granule-like structures in agreement with the platelet phenotype observed in ARC patients. A reduction of ~65% to 75% was observed in the α-granule proteins von Willebrand factor and P-selectin. Although platelet aggregation responses were not affected, a defect in α-granule secretion was observed. Under arteriolar shear conditions, Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets were unable to form stable aggregates, and tail-bleeding measurement revealed a bleeding diathesis. Analysis of bone marrow-derived megakaryocytes (MKs) by conventional and immuno-electron microscopy from Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice revealed a reduction in mature type-II multivesicular bodies (MVB II) and an accumulation of large vacuoles. Proteins that are normally stored in α-granules were underrepresented in MVB II and proplatelet extensions. These results demonstrate that abnormal protein trafficking and impairment in MVB maturation in MKs underlie the α-granule deficiency in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mouse and ARC patients. (Blood. 2015;126(2):133-143)

Arthrogryposis, renal dysfunction, and cholestasis (ARC) syndrome is caused by deficiencies in the trafficking proteins VPS33B or VIPAR, and is associated with a bleeding diathesis and a marked reduction in platelet α-granules. We generated a tamoxifen-inducible mouse model of VPS33B deficiency, Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice, and studied the platelet phenotype and α-granule biogenesis. Ultrastructural analysis of Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets identified a marked reduction in α-granule count and the presence of small granule-like structures in agreement with the platelet phenotype observed in ARC patients. A reduction of ~65% to 75% was observed in the α-granule proteins von Willebrand factor and P-selectin. Although platelet aggregation responses were not affected, a defect in α-granule secretion was observed. Under arteriolar shear conditions, Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets were unable to form stable aggregates, and tail-bleeding measurement revealed a bleeding diathesis. Analysis of bone marrow-derived megakaryocytes (MKs) by conventional and immuno-electron microscopy from Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice revealed a reduction in mature type-II multivesicular bodies (MVB II) and an accumulation of large vacuoles. Proteins that are normally stored in α-granules were underrepresented in MVB II and proplatelet extensions. These results demonstrate that abnormal protein trafficking and impairment in MVB maturation in MKs underlie the α-granule deficiency in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mouse and ARC patients. (Blood. 2015;126(2):133-143)

Introduction

Platelet α-granules contain over 250 proteins that participate in a diverse range of vital processes including hemostasis, tissue repair, angiogenesis, inflammation, and host defense.1-3 α-Granules form in the megakaryocyte (MK) and their maturation continues in the circulating platelet by constitutive endocytosis.4,6 During MK development, α-granule cargo synthesized in the trans-Golgi network or derived from endocytosis of plasma membranes is trafficked to multivesicular bodies (MVBs).5,7 Kinetic studies in MKs have demonstrated that MVBs are a subset of late endosomes that have undergone internal vesicle budding (MVB I) and further maturation (MVB II), with delivery of newly synthesized proteins leading to α-granule formation.5 Although little is known about the intracellular trafficking of proteins in MKs, experiments using ultrathin cryosectioning and immuno-electron microscopy (IEM) suggest that MVBs are an intermediate stage in the formation of α-granules.8

Several insights into platelet α-granule biogenesis have come from studying patients with Gray Platelet Syndrome (GPS, MIM 139090). GPS is characterized by variable thrombocytopenia and absence of platelet α-granules. Mutations in NBEAL210-11 or GFI1B12,13 have been identified in some of the patients, however, the exact roles of those proteins in α-granules production are not clear. Studies using established mouse models that mimic the GPS phenotype (Nbeal2fl/fl-ERT2 mice) have revealed that MKs underwent abnormal maturation and platelets lacked α-granules. These mice have defective hemostasis and thrombosis, as well as altered thrombo-inflammatory disease states and tissue repair after injury.14-17 Interestingly, the most recent study17 showed that MKs from NBEAL2-deficient mice contained α-granule numbers comparable to controls, which were lost after proplatelet formation.

Another inherited disorder where an absence of α-granules is observed is Arthrogryposis, Renal dysfunction, and Cholestasis syndrome (ARC, MIM 208085). ARC is a rare autosomal recessive multisystem disorder characterized by developmental and functional defects in several organs. The majority of reported patients with ARC


D.B. and H.S. contributed equally to this study.

The online version of this article contains a data supplement.

There is an Inside Blood Commentary on this article in this issue. © 2015 by The American Society of Hematology
died in infancy due to metabolic decompensation or bleeding related to intercurrent illness.\textsuperscript{18} ARC is caused by mutations in VPS33B or VIPAS39 that encode the trafficking proteins VPS33B and VIPAR, respectively, which together form a functional complex.\textsuperscript{19-21} Agranular platelets in patients with ARC phenotype were first described in 1990.\textsuperscript{22} Subsequent studies in patients with mutations in VPS33B confirmed the absence of platelet α-granules, including deficiencies in endogenously synthesized and endocytosed α-granule proteins in this disorder.\textsuperscript{18,23-25} A previous study showed that half of the patients with ARC developed life-threatening hemorrhage after invasive procedures such as organ biopsies.\textsuperscript{15} The involvement of VPS33B and its interacting partner, VIPAR, in α-granule formation is still poorly understood.

In the present study, we have generated a tamoxifen-inducible mouse model of VPS33B deficiency in order to investigate the molecular basis of the defect in α-granule biogenesis. Here, for the first time, we demonstrate abnormal protein content in MVBs, as well as deficiency in α-granule production in VPS33B-deficient mice, which suggests that VPS33B regulates protein sorting into α-granule destined organelles. Our results lead us to conclude that VPS33B is a key regulator of MVB maturation during megakaryopoiesis.

Methods

\textbf{Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}}-ER\textsuperscript{2} mouse generation

Conditional Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl} embryonic stem cell lines and subsequent mice with LoxP sites flanking Vps33b exons 2-3 were developed by Artemis Pharmaceuticals (Cologne, Germany). Heterozygous Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/+} mice were crossed in order to produce Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl} mice on a C57BL/6J background. Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl} mice were further crossed with CreER\textsuperscript{T2}-recombinase expressing mice (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME) to obtain Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2}. CreER\textsuperscript{T2}-recombinase expression for removal of Vps33b exons 2-3 was induced by intraperitoneal (IP) injections of tamoxifen 100 mg/kg per day (Sigma-Aldrich, Dorset, United Kingdom) on 5 consecutive days at 6 to 8 weeks of age, and subsequent platelet analysis was carried out 5 weeks post-induction. The rationale behind tamoxifen dosage and timing selection is discussed in supplemental Methods, available on the Blood Web site. Age-matched littermates were used as control mice referred to as Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/+} that were either: (1) CreER\textsuperscript{T2} untreated; or (2) CreER\textsuperscript{T2}-tamoxifen-treated Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl} mice. Data from controls was pooled due to variability of results. All procedures were undertaken with the United Kingdom Home Office approval in accordance with the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act of 1986.

Patients

Four unrelated patients with classical features of ARC were recruited for this study. These included 3 patients with mutations in VPS33B: (Patient 1) compound heterozygous for c.745G>T; p.G249C and c.1235_1236delinsG; p.Pro412Argfs*7; (Patient 2) compound heterozygous for c.1225+5G>C and c.440_449delp; p.Pro147Argfs*4; (Patient 3) homozygous for p.Trp534*; and (Patient 4) containing the homozygous p.Arg270* VIPAS39 mutation and underwent platelet testing. Patient research was approved by the South Birmingham (REC CA/5175, 06/MRE07/36) and London (REC 13/L0/0168) Research Ethics Committees. Informed consent was provided according to the Declaration of Helsinki.

Statistical analysis

Results are shown as mean ± SEM unless otherwise stated. Statistical analysis was performed with GraphPad Prism 5 software (San Diego, CA) using the Student \(t\) test or Mann–Whitney test. \(P < .05\) was considered as statistically significant.

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, immunohistochemistry, platelet preparation, platelet aggregation and secretion, platelet half-life assay, platelet adhesion under flow, bleeding time assay, MK culture, electron microscopy (EM), flow cytometry, immunoblot analysis, and immunofluorescence microscopy are described in supplemental Methods.

Results

\textbf{Characterization of Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice}

A tamoxifen-inducible Vps33b mouse, Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2}, was generated for global deletion of the Vps33b gene in adult mice. CreER\textsuperscript{T2}, recombinase mediated Vps33b excision of exons 2-3 in the Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl} mouse results in frameshift and premature termination of transcription (supplemental Figure 1A). Tamoxifen induction was performed by IP injections over 5 days in 6- to 8-week-old mice with analysis of mice at 5 weeks post-induction (supplemental Figure 1B). At that stage, Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice had begun to develop dry skin and mild-to-severe scaling with occasional appearance of macerated skin lesions (supplemental Figure 1C). Vps33b excision was shown in bone marrow (BM)-derived MKs by quantitative reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (Figure 1A). At 5 weeks post-induction, transcription of Vps33b was reduced by 81% ± 7.4 (\(n = 4\)) in MKs compared with age-matched littermate controls.

\textbf{Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice have an increased platelet count and deficiency in α-granules}

Whole blood analysis revealed a 27% increase in platelet count accompanied by a small increase in platelet volume in Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice (Table 1). This elevated platelet count was not due to reduced clearance in Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice as shown by the measurement of the platelet half-life (supplemental Figure 2). Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice also exhibited a 12% reduction in lymphocytes, a 120% increase in monocytes, and a 38% increase in neutrophils when compared with Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/+} mice (Table 1). The spleen, which acts as a site of platelet clearance and, if required, production, was enlarged by 70% in Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice compared with littermate controls (\(n = 12\) to 16) (Figure 1B). Immunophenotyping analysis of splenic cells by flow cytometry showed a 51% decrease in dendritic cells and a 231% increase in macrophages (supplemental Table 1). Histologic examination of spleen sections revealed an increase in the number of MKs in the red pulp (Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/+}, 1.7 ± 0.4 per visual field; Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2}: 3.2 ± 0.4 per visual field; \(P < .001\)), indicative of extramedullary hematopoiesis (\(n = 36\) fields of view from 3 mice per genotype) (Figure 1C-D). An increase in MKs was also observed in the BM of Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice (8.2 ± 0.4 per visual field) when compared with controls (5.9 ± 0.4 per visual field) (\(n = 36\) fields of view from 3 mice per genotype; \(P < .001\)) (Figure 1C,E). The increase in the number of MKs is likely to account for the raised platelet count.

Ultrastructural analysis using transmission EM (TEM) revealed 2 discrete populations of platelets in Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice, with α-granules absent in ~75% of the Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} platelets (Figure 2A-B). The remaining Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} platelets had a similar number and morphology of α-granules to that in controls (supplemental Figure 3A). The presence of the latter population may be due to the existence of MK precursors that have escaped CreER\textsuperscript{T2}, recombinase Vps33b excision. Whole mount EM showed that the number of δ-granules was not altered in Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} platelets (Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/+}: 4.6 ± 0.8 per platelet; Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2}: 4.9 ± 0.5 per platelet, \(n = 30\) platelets) (supplemental Figure 3B-C). The appearance of small α-granule–like structures could be seen in some platelets of Vps33b\textsuperscript{fl/fl}-ER\textsuperscript{T2} mice that lack α-granules (Figure 2C). These structures...
Over 70% of the patients were also observed in 2 ARC patients with mutations in VPS33B and 1 patient with a mutation in VIPAS39, but were absent in controls (Figure 2D). Over 70% of the patients’ platelets were devoid of VWF content, in agreement with previous reports (supplemental Figure 4).23

Immunogold labeling on cryosections for von Willebrand factor (VWF), a protein stored in α-granules, showed the presence of this secreted protein in the small α-granule–like structures (Figure 2E) that were observed by TEM, suggesting that these granules could be a consequence of defective α-granule formation. Moreover, platelet VWF content determined by immunoblotting and densitometry (Figure 3A) was reduced by ~65% in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets compared with controls (n = 3 to 5; P < .05). Similarly, a significant reduction (~75%) was observed in P-selectin content (Figure 3A). Flow cytometric analysis measuring P-selectin surface expression in washed platelets was used as a marker for α-granule release. P-selectin surface expression in response to thrombin (0.1 U/mL) was reduced by ~50% in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets compared with controls (n = 15 to 19; P < .01) (Figure 3B). These results are consistent with abnormal α-granule biogenesis and protein packaging during MK maturation. The subpopulation of Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets with normal α-granules and the localization of cargo proteins to alternative compartments such as the small granules may explain why the difference in VWF and P-selectin levels is not more pronounced.

A bleeding diathesis, and defective adhesion and aggregate formation under flow conditions were observed in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice

In vitro assays were carried out in order to characterize the consequences of α-granule deficiency on platelet function. Expression levels of major platelet surface receptors were assessed by flow cytometry. There was no significant difference in surface receptor levels between Vps33bfl/fl and Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice, other than a 20% reduction in the levels of the collagen receptor glycoprotein VI (GPVI) (Table 2). Concentration response curves for aggregation to various agonists (0.05 and 0.1 U/mL thrombin; 3 and 10 μg/mL collagen; 1, 3, and 10 μM adenosine diphosphate [ADP]) were similar to controls (n = 12) (Figure 3C and data not shown). Adenosine 5’-triphosphate (ATP) secretion from washed platelets in response to a low concentration (0.05 U/mL) of thrombin was also similar between Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets and controls (n = 12) (Figure 3D). However, a partial reduction (Vps33bfl/fl, 0.6 ± 0.1 nmol; Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2: 0.3 ± 0.1 nmol, n = 12; P < .05) in ATP secretion was observed in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets upon collagen stimulation (Figure 3E). This reduction was due to the reduced levels of GPVI and a possible δ-granule secretion defect in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice, as secretion induced by the divalent calcium ionophore A23187, which bypasses G protein-coupled receptors, showed a significant reduction in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets (Vps33bfl/fl, 2.5 ± 0.3 nmol; Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2: 0.7 ± 0.1 nmol, n = 5; P < .001) (Figure 3F). This data agrees with our finding of a defect in ATP secretion in 2 ARC patients (supplemental Figure 5).

To investigate whether the α-granule deficiency is associated with a bleeding diathesis, a tail-bleeding assay was performed. Approximately 60% (9/15) of the Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice had prolonged bleeding beyond

Table 1. Basic blood parameters of Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hematological parameters</th>
<th>Vps33bfl/fl</th>
<th>Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Mean ± SEM; n = 35)</td>
<td>(Mean ± SEM; n = 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLT (×10³/μL)</td>
<td>893.5 ± 160.6</td>
<td>1196.0 ± 164.4***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPV (fl)</td>
<td>5.5 ± 0.4</td>
<td>5.9 ± 0.5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC (&lt;10⁶/μL)</td>
<td>4.1 ± 0.3</td>
<td>5.2 ± 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC (&lt;10¹²/μL)</td>
<td>6.2 ± 0.3</td>
<td>5.9 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT (%)</td>
<td>29.4 ± 0.6</td>
<td>28.1 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LYM (%)</td>
<td>80.7 ± 1.6</td>
<td>70.9 ± 2.3***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON (%)</td>
<td>7.3 ± 0.9</td>
<td>16.0 ± 2.0***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEU (%)</td>
<td>8.0 ± 0.5</td>
<td>11.0 ± 0.9*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOS (%)</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>0.9 ± 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAS (%)</td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>1.1 ± 0.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Diluted whole blood was analyzed using an ABX Pentra 60 hematology analyzer. BAS, basophils; EOS, eosinophils; HCT, hematocrit; LYM, lymphocytes; MON, monocytes; MPV, mean platelet volume; NEU, neutrophils; PLT, platelets; RBC, red blood cells; WBC, white blood cells.

**P < .01; ***P < .001.
10 minutes (losing 3.8 ± 0.9 mg blood per gram, n = 15), whereas none of the controls bled beyond 5 minutes (losing 0.3 ± 0.1 mg blood per gram, n = 17) (P < .001) (Figure 3G). No signs of spontaneous bleeding were evident in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice. This is in line with previously published patient data showing a marked increase in life-threatening hemorrhage following organ biopsies in ARC patients.

An in vitro shear assay allowed the study of platelet function under more physiologically relevant conditions. Anticoagulated blood was perfused over immobilized collagen at an arteriolar shear rate of 1000s−1. Under these conditions, there was a marked reduction in stable aggregate formation in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice after 4 minutes of perfusion relative to Vps33bfl/fl mice (n = 4). Specifically, small aggregates formed within the first minute of perfusion but underwent rapid embolization, such that by 4 minutes a monolayer of platelets was formed on the collagen fibers (Figure 3H). These findings are consistent with a functional platelet defect, thus emphasizing the importance of α-granules for hemostasis.

Abnormal ultrastructure of BM Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 MKs

The α-granule deficiency observed in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets was also evident in femoral BM MKs analyzed by TEM. Initially, MKs were classified into 3 categories based on cell size, nuclear morphology, presence of granules, and development of the demarcation membrane system (DMS)26 as follows: (1) stage I megakaryoblasts that were 10 to 15 μm in diameter with a single large nucleus and absence of granules; (2) stage II pro-MKs that were 15 to 30 μm in diameter with a multilobed nucleus and presence of mainly immature platelet-specific granules; and (3) stage III mature MKs that were >30 μm in diameter with a well-developed DMS and presence of mature α- and δ-granules (Figure 4A). Determination of the maturation stages per BM section (n = 32 to 44 MKs per genotype) showed that there was a nonsignificant variation for stage II and III MKs in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice (Figure 4B). However, significant differences were observed in granule formation. Two discrete populations of MKs were present in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice with over 60% of MKs lacking immature granules and α-granules. The remaining MKs are likely to have escaped CreERT2-recombinase Vps33b excision and account for the platelet population that contains normal numbers of α-granules in the Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice. In MKs devoid of α-granules, the presence of small α-granule–like structures was noted that are similar to those observed in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 platelets (Figure 4C, bottom panels). Such granules were absent in controls (Figure 4C, top panels). Moreover, MKs from Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice had a large number of lamellar structures that were located either close to the nucleus or to the periphery of the MK (Figure 4C). Quantification

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of the number of granules in stage II MKs revealed a marked decrease in α-granules (3.7 ± 1.1 per MK section) and immature granules (7.5 ± 1.5 per MK section) in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice compared with controls (11.5 ± 2.1 and 27.2 ± 4.4 per MK section, respectively) (P < .01) (Figure 4D). Similarly, the number of α-granules in stage III MKs showed a dramatic decrease in Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 (6.6 ± 3.3 per MK section) compared with Vps33bfl/fl mice (38.3 ± 5.0 per MK section) (P < .01) (Figure 4E).

Investigation of intermediate steps in α-granule formation in cultured MKs

The ultrastructural abnormalities in femoral BM Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 MKs are consistent with defects in the intermediate steps of α-granule biogenesis. In order to investigate this in further detail, MKs were cultured from BM-derived hematopoietic stem cells for 5 days in the presence of stem cell factor and thrombopoietin. VPS33B deficiency had no significant effect on MK maturation, as determined by measurement of ploidy between Vps33bfl/fl and Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 MKs (Figure 5A). Quantification showed that Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 MKs were able to form proplatelets similar to Vps33bfl/fl MKs (Figure 5B and supplemental Figure 6A).

Examination of cultured MKs by TEM enabled further investigation of the earlier events in α-granule biogenesis. It has been shown previously that MVBs were much more prominent in cultured MKs than in BM MKs and platelets. Two types of MVBs could be distinguished based on their internal morphology: (1) MVB I that contain abundant intraluminal vesicles (Figure 5C, left panel); and (2) MVB II that contain electron-dense material together with intraluminal vesicles (Figure 5C, right panel). During normal MK development, MVB I were able to form proplatelets similar to Vps33bfl/fl MKs (Figure 5A). Quantification showed that Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 MKs were able to form proplatelets similar to Vps33bfl/fl MKs (Figure 5B and supplemental Figure 6A).

Table 2. Platelet surface glycoprotein expression in whole blood of Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 mice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surface glycoproteins</th>
<th>Vps33bfl/fl (Mean ± SEM; n = 8)</th>
<th>Vps33bfl/fl-ERT2 (Mean ± SEM; n = 6)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPVI</td>
<td>15.5 ± 0.7</td>
<td>12.3 ± 0.7**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrin α2</td>
<td>12.3 ± 0.7</td>
<td>11.7 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrin αiiβ3</td>
<td>140.2 ± 9.9</td>
<td>108.9 ± 13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP1b xβ</td>
<td>32.1 ± 2.2</td>
<td>35.8 ± 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αiiβ3 activity</td>
<td>66.7 ± 5.9</td>
<td>57.8 ± 5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

αiiβ3 activity: fibrinogen binding to αiiβ3 in response to 0.1 U/mL thrombin. **P < .01.
α-granules. In Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup> mice, MKs contained α- and δ-granules along with both types of MVBs (Figure 5D-F). In contrast, Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> MKs showed a significant reduction in α-granules (Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>; 3.5 ± 0.7 per MK section; Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> 1.5 ± 0.5 per MK section; P < .05) but not δ-granules (Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>; 1.8 ± 0.5 per MK section; Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup>; 2.6 ± 0.7 per MK section) (Figure 5D-E).

Both types of classical MVB I and II were identified; however, there was a significant decrease in the MVB II number in cultured MKs from Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> mice (Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>; 8.4 ± 1.3 per MK section; Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup>; 4.8 ± 0.8 per MK section; P < .05). Interestingly, there was an accumulation of large vacuolar structures clearly evident in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> MKs (Figure 5D,F). Two types of vacuolar structures were identified, which were both on average larger in size than MVB II: (1) empty vacuoles; and (2) vacuoles partly filled with electron-dense material referred to as atypical MVB II (Figure 5D, right panels). Both types of vacuoles were significantly increased in numbers in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> MKs (vacuoles: 6.6 ± 1.2 per MK section; atypical: 7.2 ± 1.0 per MK section) when compared with Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup> MKs (vacuoles: 2.8 ± 0.5 per MK section; atypical: 4.1 ± 0.9 per MK section) (P < .05) (Figure 5F).

Abnormalities in the trafficking of α-granule cargo proteins in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> mice

In an attempt to test whether trafficking of endogenously synthesized proteins was abnormal in the Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> mice, the localization of VWF in MKs was assessed. Immunoblotting had shown that Vps33b<sup>fl/fl-ERT2</sup> MKs synthesize VWF at levels equivalent to controls (Figure 6A), excluding a defect in protein production. More detailed examination by immunogold labeling on cryosections of cultured MKs showing nice distribution of granules within MVB II and at lower levels in the dense material of the atypical MVB II. The tetraspanin protein CD63 was equally found within MVB II and at lower levels in the dense material of the atypical MVB II. The tetraspanin protein CD63 was equally found within MVB II and at lower levels in the dense material of the atypical MVB II. The tetraspanin protein CD63 was equally found within MVB II and at lower levels in the dense material of the atypical MVB II.
II was observed in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice when compared with controls, whereas CD63-labeled MVB II were significantly increased. In addition, there was a twofold increase in unlabeled MVB II and a nonsignificant trend of increase in unlabeled vacuolar structures in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> MKs (Table 3).

We also investigated if the lack of VPS33B would affect endocytosis. Cultured MKs were incubated with fluorescently-labeled fibrinogen for 2 hours and the level of uptake was assessed by flow cytometry. There was no difference in fibrinogen uptake between control and Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup>–derived MKs (Figure 6C). This suggested that sorting of newly synthesized (and not endocytosed) proteins into α-granule progenitor MVBs was the most likely reason for the α-granule biogenesis defect.

We then asked the question whether VWF can be trafficked to proplatelet extensions during proplatelet formation despite the absence of normal-sized α-granules. To this end, cultured MKs were spread on fibrinogen for 6 hours in order to give sufficient time to generate proplatelets. Confocal immunofluorescence microscopy and analysis with ImarisCell software revealed that trafficking of VWF-containing vesicles into proplatelet extensions was reduced by ~60% in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> (16.6 ± 3.2 vesicles per mm<sup>2</sup>) compared with Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup> MKs (40.7 ± 5.1 vesicles per mm<sup>2</sup>) (P < .001) (Figure 7A-B). This was in agreement with the levels of VWF present in platelets of Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice. The tubulin and actin organization were unaffected in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> MKs, providing evidence against a defect in vesicle trafficking to proplatelets due to cytoskeletal abnormalities (supplemental Figure 6A-B). Taken together, the results above are in agreement with a defect in trafficking of cargo proteins such as VWF to MVB II in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> MKs, which results in abnormal MVB maturation leading to defective α-granule biogenesis.

Discussion

Inherited α-granule storage pool disorders in humans are rare, heterogeneous, and usually associated with a variable tendency for bleeding. Agranular gray-appearing platelets are a cardinal feature of both GPS<sup>27,28</sup> and ARC syndromes<sup>23</sup> that are characterized by a severe reduction in α-granule number and protein content. The current study presents the first mouse model for ARC syndrome, Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup>,
In an attempt to understand the molecular mechanism of VPS33B function during α-granule formation, the Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mouse was validated as a model of ARC syndrome. Whole-mount and transmission EM confirmed the reduction in the number of α-granules but not β-granules in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mouse platelets in line with the human phenotype. A variable efficiency of deletion after tamoxifen administration may account for the presence of a small subpopulation of Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> platelets with normal numbers of α-granules. Interestingly, small VWF-containing granules were observed in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mouse platelets that may correspond to abnormally formed α-granules. Ultrastructural analysis of platelets from 2 ARC patients with VPS33B mutations and an ARC patient with a VIPAS39 mutation revealed the presence of similar, small abnormal granules in ARC platelets (this study). Small granules have also been reported in patients with GPS. The presence of normal levels of α-granule proteins in MKs but reduced levels and mislocalization in platelets from Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice is indicative of abnormal protein sorting rather than defective protein synthesis. Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> platelets contained normal levels of the major glycoprotein surface receptors and underwent a similar pattern of aggregation to that in controls in response to the major platelet agonists. This is in accordance with data from the majority of ARC patients, although in a few cases, the absence of secondary wave was observed in response to collagen and ADP. A qualitative platelet function defect was demonstrated in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice by the reduced levels of GPVI on the plasma membrane. A similar reduction in GPVI levels was observed in MKs from Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice, suggesting that it occurs at the level of the MK (data not shown). We also identified a δ-granule secretion defect in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice, even though the number of δ-granules was not altered. A reduction in δ-granule secretion was also observed in a VPS33B and a VIPAR deficient patient. It is unclear if the defect is due to abnormal sorting of cargo proteins in MKs or abnormal fusion of δ-granules to the plasma membrane in the mature platelet.

In addition to the defects in platelet function, platelet adhesion and aggregate formation were reduced under flow conditions in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice, consistent with a critical role of platelet α-granules in platelet aggregation at intermediate and high rates of shear. This underlines the importance of key adhesion molecules, such as fibrinogen and VWF, that reside in α-granules in building stable thrombi at high shear rates and their contribution to the arrest of bleeding after trauma or surgical procedures. Indeed, it has been previously reported that patients with ARC syndrome have an increased risk of hemorrhage, especially when they are challenged, that may lead to morbidity and mortality. Our studies show a similar bleeding diathesis in a tail-bleeding assay in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice; however, spontaneous bleeding was not observed.

Our studies on BM native and cultured MKs revealed normal MK maturation and proplatelet formation in Vps33b<sup>fl/fl</sup>-ERT<sup>2</sup> mice in

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**Table 3. Percentages of MVB II, atypical MVB II, and vacuoles labeled with platelet-specific markers in cultured MKs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proteins labeled</th>
<th>MVB II</th>
<th>Atypical MVB II</th>
<th>Empty vacuoles</th>
<th>MVB II</th>
<th>Atypical MVB II</th>
<th>Empty vacuoles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VWF</td>
<td>35.5 ± 6.5</td>
<td>36.8 ± 12.3</td>
<td>17.9 ± 9.7</td>
<td>17.3 ± 5.2</td>
<td>29.5 ± 7.2</td>
<td>10.9 ± 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD63</td>
<td>6.8 ± 2.3</td>
<td>14.8 ± 6.2</td>
<td>27.4 ± 15.3</td>
<td>19.5 ± 4.2</td>
<td>19.4 ± 5.9</td>
<td>27.8 ± 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VWF/CD63</td>
<td>35.7 ± 5.5</td>
<td>28.9 ± 10.7</td>
<td>28.6 ± 13.9</td>
<td>19.6 ± 5.3</td>
<td>19.1 ± 5.8</td>
<td>19.3 ± 10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlabeled</td>
<td>22.0 ± 6.1</td>
<td>19.5 ± 9.8</td>
<td>26.2 ± 15.4</td>
<td>43.5 ± 7.6</td>
<td>32.0 ± 6.8</td>
<td>42.0 ± 7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MVB II, atypical MVB II, and vacuoles were counted over cryosections of cultured MKs after immunolabeling with VWF and CD63. The data are expressed as percentages of a structure that contains gold particles over the total number of the selected structure. Fifteen MKs imaged per genotype, 4 to 5 fields of view per MK (4.98 × 3.32 μm). All values are mean ± SEM.

<sup>∗</sup>P < .05.
comparison with controls. This indicates that VPS33B is not involved in endomitosis, the formation of DMS, and in the terminal steps of platelet production. Quantitative TEM analysis of native BM Vps33b \textsuperscript{fl/fl} -ERT2 MKs showed a marked reduction in immature and mature α-granules, and the accumulation of lamellar structures. Multilamellar bodies are detected by EM in various tissues (lung type II alveolar cells and skin) under physiological conditions but are not normally seen in the MKs. They are lipid-protein complexes (which can be identified by light microscopy as lipofuscin granules) that are variable in size and may also contain apolipoproteins and lytic enzymes, and have an acidic pH.\textsuperscript{31} Multilamellar bodies also accumulate in various pathological conditions, such as atherosclerosis, lysosomal storage, and trafficking disorders (e.g., Tay–Sachs, Fabry, and Niemann–Pick diseases) and in wound healing.\textsuperscript{31-33} These lamellar structures are likely to contain accumulation of missorted proteins and lipids. In ARC patients, the accumulation of lipofuscin has been previously reported in neonatal liver biopsies and granules containing lamellar and vesicular aggregates were detected in skin fibroblasts, whereas ultrastructural examination of the skin cornified cells revealed impaired secretion of lamellar granules.\textsuperscript{34,35}

The use of MKs cultured from BM-derived hematopoietic stem cells allowed the study of intermediate steps in α-granule biogenesis. Quantitative TEM analysis of BM-derived MKs in culture showed a reduction in α-granules and MVB II, and the presence of large vacuolar structures in Vps33b \textsuperscript{fl/fl} -ERT2 mice. Apart from empty vacuoles, an increased number of atypical MVB II was observed. The latter structures contained aggregates of vesicles and enveloping membranes partly filled with amorphous electron dense material and were labeled for the α-granule cargo proteins VWF and CD63. There was a marked reduction of VWF and VWF/CD63-positive MVB II and an increase of CD63-positive MVB II in the MKs derived from Vps33b \textsuperscript{fl/fl} -ERT2 mice, suggesting a defective trafficking of secreted cargo proteins into MVB II. These abnormal MVBs, instead of progressing to α-granules, could be targeted for lysosomal degradation through the autophagic pathway resulting in the presence of lamellar structures observed in the native BM MKs from Vps33b \textsuperscript{fl/fl} -ERT2

Figure 7. Trafficking of VWF to proplatelet extensions. (A) VWF distribution (green) during proplatelet formation. Tubulin was used to stain the cytoskeleton (red). Confocal immunofluorescence images (left panels) were analyzed with ImarisCell, an analytical tool by Bitplane that quantifies cellular morphology. Different steps in image analysis are shown here (middle and right panels). Scale bar, 30 μm. (B) Quantification of the number of VWF-containing vesicles from confocal immunofluorescence images by the use of ImarisCell. Results are shown as number of vesicles per mm² of proplatelet area (n = 30 MKs imaged from 3 mice per genotype). Mean ± SEM. ***P < .001. (C) Suggested model for the function of VPS33B homologs in platelet granule biogenesis. Early endosomes are formed by endocytosis of cargo and following maturation they lead to MVB I (green arrows). MVB I communicate with the Golgi apparatus receiving vesicles with newly synthesized cargo (purple arrow). MVB I undergo further maturation to MVB II that may receive additional cargo for sorting (dotted green and purple arrows). VPS33A and its interacting partner VPS16A are required for sorting of proteins from endosomes into maturing MVB II leading to the formation of δ-granules. On the other hand, VPS33B in complex with VIPAR is likely to be responsible for sorting of cargo from the trans-Golgi network to α-granule–destined MVBs and subsequently promoting α-granule formation. VPS33B deficiency results in a defect in trafficking of some cargo proteins to MVB II (dotted red arrow) resulting in abnormal MVB maturation and defective α-granule biogenesis (red arrow). Accumulation of large vacuolar structures and the presence of small granules are characteristics of those MKs. A possible role of VPS33B in the sorting of some δ-granule proteins cannot be ruled out.
mice. Thus, it appears that VPS33B plays a key role in the synthesis of α-granules at the level of maturing MVB II. A related observation was made in *Drosophila* where a mutation in the full-of-bacteria gene, which encodes *Drosophila* Vps16B (a homolog of human VIPAR and the partner of VPS33B), is required for phagosome maturation during immune defense.16

This work and evidence from previous studies demonstrate that mutations in VPS33B result in platelet α-granule (but not δ-granule) formation defect in humans and mice.24,25 VPS33B is a homolog of yeast Vps33, which forms a part of large protein complexes homotypic protein sorting (HOPS) and class C core vacuole/endosome tethering (CORVET), involved at different stages of vacuolar biogenesis. In mammalian cells, HOPS has a role in late endosome and lysosome formation and also autophagosome biogenesis, whereas CORVET acts at the early endosome stages of protein sorting.37,38 In multicellular organisms, two Vps33 homologs are present, VPS33A and VPS33B. There are several lines of evidence to suggest that VPS33A and VPS33B have evolved different functions in metazoans. VPS33A is a major constituent of HOPS and CORVET,39 and the mouse Vps33a allele is required for phagosome formation and also autophagosome biogenesis, whereas CORVET acts at the early endosome stages of protein sorting.40-42 In contrast, platelet α-granules receive their cargo from the endocytic pathway as well as from the trans-Golgi network. Thus, it could be proposed that VPS33A, as part of HOPS or CORVET, is important for the sorting of proteins from endosomes into maturing MVBS leading to the formation of δ-granules (Figure 7C). On the other hand, VPS33B in complex with VIPAR is likely to be responsible for sorting of some cargoes from the trans-Golgi network to α-granule–destined MVBS, and subsequently promoting their maturation (Figure 7C). Identification of a δ-granule secretion defect in *Vps33b*Δ/Δ mice suggests an additional function of VPS33B either in sorting some of the δ-granule cargo proteins or in δ-granule to plasma membrane fusion. Further work is required to accurately delineate other proteins involved in these pathways.

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### Authorship

**Contribution:** D.B. designed experiments, performed research, and wrote the manuscript; H.S. designed experiments and performed research; D.B., J.J.B., and I.J.W. performed EM; B.B. and J.H. managed the mouse colony, performed genotyping, and assisted with experiments; N.J. and F.R.-L. performed the mouse immunophenotyping; R.B., G.A., and A.D.M. recruited the patients; S.G.T. carried out the tail-bleeding test, and designed and supported the imaging studies; P.G. and S.P.W. conceived the study, obtained the funding, and supervised the experiments; and all authors revised the manuscript.

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### References


VPS33B regulates protein sorting into and maturation of α-granule progenitor organelles in mouse megakaryocytes