Regulation of Myosin Phosphatase Through Phosphorylation of the Myosin-Binding Subunit in Platelet Activation

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Human platelets were found to contain myosin phosphatase consisting of a 38-kD catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase type 1β, a 130-kD myosin-binding subunit (MBS) and a 20-kD subunit, all of which cross-reacted with antibodies against these subunits of smooth muscle myosin phosphatase. Anti-MBS antibody coimmunoprecipitated RhoA and Rho-kinase of human platelets. Platelets MBS is a substrate for Rho-kinase and phosphorylation of MBS decreases the activity of myosin phosphatase. Treatment of intact platelets with 9,11-epithio-11,12-methano-thromboxane A2 led to a dramatic increase in phosphorylation of MBS and a significant decrease in the activity of myosin phosphatase. These findings suggest a putative mechanism for agonist-induced regulation of myosin phosphatase activity in platelets.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of human platelet suspension and measurement of aggregation. Human platelets (10⁴/mL) were suspended in Tyrode-HEPES Buffer that contained a final concentration of 0.14 mol/L NaCl, 2.7 mmol/L KCl, 1 mmol/L MgCl₂, 0.1% D-glucose, 3.75 mmol/L Na₂HPO₄, 15 mmol/L HEPES, pH 7.5. Washed platelets (400 μL) were stimulated by STA2 at 1 μmol/L for various times in the aggregometer (37°C), and aggregation was monitored photometrically, as described. The reaction was quenched with ice-cold lysis buffer (1% NP-40, 20 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.15 mol/L NaCl, 2 mmol/L EDTA, 4 mmol/L phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride [PMSF], 200 μg/mL leupeptin, 2 mmol/L sodium vanadate) and used for immunoprecipitation.

Measurement of protein phosphorylation in intact platelets. The platelet suspension (400 μL) prelabeled with 18.5 MBq/mL [³²P]orthophosphate (at 30°C, for 60 minutes) was stimulated with 1 μmol/L STA2 in the aggregometer. At various times, the reaction was terminated by adding the ice-cold lysis buffer. Phosphoproteins were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). The gel was stained with Coomassie blue, dried, and subjected to autoradiography, using Kodak X-Omat AR film with an intensifying screen at −80°C.

Immunoprecipitation. Immunoprecipitation of platelet lysates was performed after clarification of samples by centrifugation at 10,000g for 1 hour, and the soluble fraction precleared with protein A Sepharose beads, was incubated with 5 μL of specific antibodies against MBS at 4°C for 1 hour. The immune complex was precipi-
The expression of MBS in human platelets was examined by immunoblot analysis using a polyclonal antibody specific against smooth muscle MBS. As shown in Fig 1, the antibody detected a major band with 130-kD, as noted in the smooth muscle. To investigate whether the immunoreactive protein at 130-kD is MBS of human platelets, we analyzed immunoprecipitates with anti-MBS antibody of platelet extract (Fig 2A). The procedure was to submit the Protein A precipitates to SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblotting with polyclonal antibodies against the PP1 catalytic subunit and the 20-kD subunit of myosin phosphatase. The PP1δ isoform and 20-kD subunit of myosin phosphatase were detected at 38-kD and at 20-kD, respectively (Fig 2A), while the PP1γ isoform was not detected. MBS was also detected at a major band with a 130-kD in the anti-PP1δ antibody immunoprecipitate.

We further investigated phosphatase activity of the immunoprecipitates using [32P]-phosphorylated MLC as a substrate. About 80% of total phosphatase activity in the precipitate was PP1 activity (Fig 2B). These results indicate that the immunoreactive protein at 130-kD is MBS in human platelets. We determined the amount of MBS in whole platelets using the purified recombinant MBS as the standard. The amount of MBS was 3.14 ± 0.48 ng/10^7 platelets (mean ± SD, n = 3). The amount of PP1δ catalytic subunit in whole platelets was 7.1 ± 0.5 ng/10^7 platelets (n = 6) and constituted approximately 28% of the total PP1 catalytic subunit (PP1α + PP1γ + PP1δ). These data suggest that MBS is present at a lower level than that of PP1δ catalytic subunit.

The small GTPase Rho is implicated in response to extracellular signals and is associated with cytoskeletal rearrangements. It has been reported that platelets contain a high level of RhoA protein, and that botulinum C3 exoenzyme ADP-ribosylates only Rho when added to platelet lysates. Three Rho targets have been identified: protein kinase N, which is also identified as ROK, and MBS of myosin phosphatase. Rho-kinase, a serine/threonine kinase, phosphorylates MBS from chicken gizzard smooth muscle, and consequently inactivates the activity of myosin phosphatase. We then studied whether Rho and Rho-kinase are functionally associated with platelet MBS. RhoA and Rho-kinase were detected in the anti-MBS immunoprecipitates, using polyclonal antibodies in human platelets, as shown in Fig 3A. The association of platelet MBS with Rho-kinase...
was further verified by immunoblotting to MBS in immunoprecipitate with anti-Rho-kinase antibody (Fig 3B). We next tested if platelet MBS would be phosphorylated in a cell-free system by GST-Rho-kinase, which is constitutively active, as is the case with smooth muscle. In Fig 3C, incubation with GST-Rho-kinase produced a phosphorylated band at 130-kD in immunoprecipitates with anti-MBS antibody from human platelet lysates, and the protein kinase inhibitor staurosporine inhibited its phosphorylation. Staurosporine has been found to inhibit the kinase activity of both Rho-kinase and GST-Rho-kinase. The 130-kD MBS was slightly phosphorylated in the absence of GST-Rho-kinase, suggesting that the anti-MBS immunoprecipitates contain endogenous Rho-kinase and possibly an unidentified kinase. There was no phosphorylation at the 38-kD band suggesting that the PP1 catalytic subunit is not phosphorylated. We then investigated the effect of MBS phosphorylation by GST-Rho-kinase on phosphatase activity of the immunoprecipitates with anti-MBS antibody (Fig 3D). The extent of phosphorylation increased as the phosphatase activity decreased. Both MBS phosphorylation and the decrease in myosin phosphatase activity were mostly dependent on the presence of GST-Rho-kinase. Addition of staurosporine led to inhibition of the GST-Rho-kinase-induced MBS phosphorylation and to a reduction in inactivation of the phosphatase activity.

To observe if the phosphorylation of MBS occurs in intact human platelets, we analyzed immunoprecipitates and made use of a polyclonal anti-MBS antibody of [32P]Pi-labeled platelets before and after STA2 stimulation. The stable thromboxane analog STA2 was used to activate platelets, since thromboxane A2 initiates polyphosphoinositide metabolism, Ca2+/mobilization, and the phosphorylation of 20-kD MLC and 47-kD plekstrin following receptor occupancy. When platelets were activated with STA2 in the absence of stirring, they changed shape and secreted without aggregation. As shown in Fig 4, a phosphorylation band at 130-kD MBS was detected in the precipitates after STA2 stimulation, in non-stirred platelets. The level of MBS phosphorylation increased rapidly for up to 1 minute, reached a seven-fold higher level than at rest, then decreased after exposure to 1 μmol/L STA2. MBS phosphorylation subsequently reached a near resting level 5 minutes after STA2 stimulation. Amounts of precipitated MBS per se remained unchanged after stimulation (data

![Fig 2. Immunodetection of myosin phosphatase in human platelets. Platelet lysates were immunoprecipitated with the antibody against MBS as described in the Materials and Methods. (A) Immunoprecipitates with anti-MBS antibody (a) or the preimmune serum (b) were immunoblotted with anti-MBS antibody. Immunoprecipitates with anti-MBS antibody were immunoblotted with antibodies against PP1δ catalytic subunit and the 20-kD subunit, respectively. The immunoprecipitate with the antibody against PP1δ catalytic subunit was immunoblotted with anti-MBS antibody. IP, immunoprecipitation antibody used; IB, immunoblotting antibody used; Ig, cross-reacted immunoglobulin. (B) Immunoprecipitates with anti-MBS antibody were assayed for phosphatase activity, using [32P]-MLC as substrate. Each phosphatase activity was determined in triplicate as described in Materials and Methods.](image-url)
Fig 3. Phosphorylation of MBS and inactivation of myosin phosphatase by Rho-kinase. (A) Coimmunoprecipitation of RhoA and Rho-kinase with platelet MBS. Coprecipitated RhoA (left) and Rho-kinase (right) were determined by probing immunoblots with antibodies against respective proteins. (B) Coprecipitation of MBS with Rho-kinase from human platelets. Immunoprecipitation with anti-Rho-kinase antibody and immunoblot analysis of MBS were described in the Materials and Methods. (C) In vitro phosphorylation of platelet MBS by GST-Rho-kinase and its inhibition by staurosporine. MBS immunoprecipitates of platelet lysates were incubated with Rho-kinase in the presence of staurosporine, as described under Materials and Methods. Protein phosphorylation was analyzed by SDS-PAGE, followed by autoradiography. Lane 1, no incubation; Lane 2, 15 minutes of incubation without GST-Rho-kinase; Lane 3, 15 minutes of incubation with GST-Rho-kinase, Lane 4; 15 minutes of incubation with GST-Rho-kinase in the presence of 1 μmol/L staurosporine. The results are representative of three independent experiments. (D) Effect of MBS phosphorylation on the activity of myosin phosphatase. MBS immunoprecipitates were incubated without GST-Rho-kinase (○, ▲), with GST-Rho-kinase (■, ▼) or with GST-Rho-kinase and 1 μmol/L staurosporine (▲, ●), as described in the Materials and Methods. At the indicated times, aliquots of the reaction mixture were quenched by addition of a solution containing final 10 mmol/L EGTA to stop the reaction and were kept on ice. Activity of myosin phosphatase (open symbol) was determined immediately. Phosphorylation (solid symbol) of MBS was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. Points, means of three separate experiments (SD < 10%).

We attempted to detect phosphotyrosine at 130-kD MBS in precipitates after STA₂ stimulation, using a monoclonal anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (4G10), but phosphotyrosine was not detected (data not shown). Platelet MBS was not phosphorylated in vitro by two major platelet tyrosine kinases, pp60^c-src and p72^syk. The phosphorylation band at 130-kD appeared to be at serine and/or threonine residues. These observations suggest that STA₂ treatment results in an increase in serine/threonine phosphorylation at MBS in intact human platelets. Phosphorylation of the 38-kD PP1 catalytic subunit was not evident in anti-MBS antibody immunoprecipitates after STA₂ stimulation.

To determine if, in addition to phosphorylation, STA₂ treatment for 60 seconds led to a 55% decrease in myosin phosphatase activity of the precipitates relative to that for 0 seconds. STA₂-induced changes in phosphatase activity appeared to parallel the extent of MBS phosphorylation (Figs 4 and 5). The amount of MBS and the coprecipitated catalytic subunit of myosin phosphatase did not change throughout the time course, judging from the immunoblot analysis (Fig 5). Phosphorylation of the MBS apparently did not dissociate the myosin phosphatase holoenzyme and the decrease in myosin phosphatase activity was not due to any change in the amount of coprecipitated catalytic subunit. These data suggest that attenuation of phosphatase activity is a reflection of the phosphorylation of MBS. It is likely that phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of MBS represent an in vivo mechanism for regulating myosin phosphatase activity in platelets.
Fig 4. STA₂-induced phosphorylation of MBS in intact platelets. The [³²P] Pi-labeled platelets were stimulated with 1 μmol/L STA₂ without stirring. MBS was immunoprecipitated with anti-MBS antibody, and phosphorylation of MBS was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography (inset). Results were expressed as fold increase in the phosphorylation relative to the level at 0 seconds. Similar results were obtained in three other experiments with different donor platelets.

By analogy to the proposed processes that regulate myosin phosphatase activity in smooth muscle, the present study suggests that phosphorylation of MBS and inactivation of platelet myosin phosphatase occur in vitro and in intact platelets in response to agonist stimulation. If this postulation is tenable, then this provides new evidence that myosin phosphatase is controlled in intact platelets. Upon stimulation with STA₂, intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration is elevated and

Fig 5. STA₂-induced inactivation of myosin phosphatase in intact platelets. Washed platelets (1 × 10⁶/μL platelets) were stimulated with 1 μmol/L STA₂ without stirring. MBS was immunoprecipitated with anti-MBS antibody and the activity of myosin phosphatase was determined immediately as described in the Materials and Methods. Data represent the means ± SE of five independent experiments. Immunoprecipitates were immunoblotted with antibodies against MBS and the PP1δ catalytic subunit (inset).
GDP–Rho may be converted to GTP–Rho (activation of Rho). The rise in the Ca$^{2+}$ level activates MLC kinase to increase 20-kD MLC phosphorylation, activating myosin and stimulating contractility. Activated Rho appears to inhibit myosin phosphatase possibly via the phosphorylation of MBS by Rho-kinase, which also contributes to the increase in 20-kD MLC phosphorylation, thereby amplifying and prolonging activation of MLC kinase. Rho is implicated in other physiologic functions associated with cytoskeletal rearrangements such as shape change and aggregation. Treatment with a specific Rho inhibitor C3 exoenzyme led to complete suppression of thrombin-induced platelet aggregation, whereas serotonin secretion was delayed but reached the same extent as in the control platelets. These data suggest that Rho plays important roles in the aggregation process rather than in secretion. To obviate the role of Rho in the aggregation, platelets were activated without stirring in the present study. Under non-aggregating conditions, agonist-induced platelet secretion was associated with Ca$^{2+}$-dependent MLC phosphorylation, and dephosphorylation was prevented, which means that myosin phosphatase is probably less active under these conditions. The elevation of MLC phosphorylation could result from increased MLC kinase activity and/or from decreased myosin phosphatase activity. Collectively, our present data suggest that agonist-mediated regulation of myosin phosphatase activity, possibly via Rho-kinase, is operational in platelets, although the primary regulator of MLC phosphorylation is MLC kinase. Various agonists other than ST-A, also induced MBS phosphorylation in intact platelets (data not shown). Thrombin, collagen, and A23187 stimulated MLC phosphorylation, but the rate and extent of MLC phosphorylation varied with the agonist. The contribution of MBS phosphorylation and its inactivation of phosphatase activity to MLC phosphorylation may vary with the agonist.

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Metastatic carcinoid tumor of hindgut origin. A 50-year-old, asymptomatic woman with a retroperitoneal mass, found on routine physical examination, underwent surgery. Only formaldehyde-fixed material was available for ultrastructural studies. Despite poor preservation of subcellular details, tumor cells that were filled with round, electron-dense granules of the type found in hindgut carcinoid tumors were observed. Within 2 months of this surgery, a small primary rectal carcinoid tumor was discovered by endoscopy. Original magnification × 25,000. (Courtesy of Ann M. Dvorak, MD, Department of Pathology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, 330 Brookline Ave, Boston, MA 02215.)
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