CD44 Selectively Associates With Active Src Family Protein Tyrosine Kinases Lck and Fyn in Glycosphingolipid-Rich Plasma Membrane Domains of Human Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes

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CD44 is the major cell surface receptor for the extracellular matrix glycosaminoglycan hyaluronan and is implicated in a variety of biological events that include embryonic morphogenesis, lymphocyte recirculation, inflammation, and tumor metastasis. CD44 delivers activation signals to T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes, natural killer cells, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and macrophages by stimulating protein tyrosine phosphorylation and calcium influx. The mechanism of signal transduction via CD44 remains undefined, although CD44 was shown to physically associate with intracellular protein tyrosine kinase Lck in T lymphocytes. In the present report, we show that a significant proportion of CD44 in human peripheral blood T lymphocytes and endothelial cells is associated with low-density plasma membrane fractions that represent specialized plasma membrane domains enriched in glycosphingolipids and glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored proteins. CD44 and the GPI-anchored CD59 do not appear to directly interact in the low-density membrane fractions. In human peripheral blood T lymphocytes, 20% to 30% of the Src family protein tyrosine kinases, Lck and Fyn, are recovered from these fractions. CD44-associated protein kinase activity was selectively recovered from the low-density membrane fractions, corresponding to glycosphingolipid-rich plasma membrane microdomains. Reciprocation of the in vitro phosphorylated proteins showed that CD44 associates not only with Lck but also with Fyn kinase in these membrane domains. Our results suggest that cellular stimulation via CD44 may proceed through the signaling machinery of glycosphingolipid-enriched plasma membrane microdomains and, hence, depend on the functional integrity of such domains.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents and antibodies. TX-100 was from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Brij-58 (polyoxyethylene 20 cetyl ether) and horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated cholera toxin were from Sigma Chemie (Buchs, Switzerland). Protease inhibitors aprotinin, leupeptin, Pefabloc SC, biotin-X-NHS ester, and octylglucoside (OTG) were from Boehringer Mannheim (Mannheim, Germany). HRP-conjugated streptavidin was from Dako (Copenhagen, Denmark). 

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Submitted June 30, 1997; accepted January 12, 1998.

Supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation Grant No. 31-39 709.93 and by Swiss Cancer League Grant No. 462-2-1997. S.I. is supported by a grant from Sir Jules Thorn Charitable Trusts.

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0006-4971/98/9110-0044$3.00/0
and the enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) reagent were from Amer sham (Buckinghamshire, UK). Mouse MoAb against human CD2 (MEM-65), CD44 (MEM-85), CD45 (MEM-28), CD59 (MEM-43), and major histocompatibility antigen I (MHC-I; MEM-147) were kind gifts from Dr Vaclav Horejsi (Institute of Molecular Genetics, Prague, Czech Republic). Rabbit polyclonal antibodies against Lck and Fyn kinases, HRP-conjugated goat antimmunoglobulin and goat antirabbit IgG and protein A/G immunoprecipitation beads were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc (Santa Cruz, CA). Rabbit polyclonal antibody against caveolin and antiphosphotyrosine MoAb PY20 were from Transduction Labs (Lexington, KY). Alkaline phosphatase (AP)-conjugated goat antimmunoglobulin G was from PharMingen (San Diego, CA). BCA protein quantitation kit and AP-ECL detection kit were from Bio-Rad (Richmond, CA).

Distribution of cellular proteins and GM1 ganglioside in equilibrium density gradients. Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated from buffy coats. One hundred million PBMC or PHA blasts were suspended in TKM buffer (50 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 25 mmol/L KCl, 5 mmol/L MgCl2, and 1 mmol/L EGTA) and lysed in 0.750 mL of lysis buffer (TKM buffer containing 0.5% Brij-58 or 0.5% Brij-35 and the protease inhibitors leupeptin [1 μmol/mL], aprotinin [2 μg/mL], and Pefabloc SC [2 μmol/L] and 100 μmol/L sodium orthovanadate) for 30 minutes on ice. After addition of sucrose to 40%, the lysate was placed at the bottom of a SW41 tube, overlayed with 6.0 mL of 36% sucrose followed by 3.5 mL of 5% sucrose in TKM buffer, and centrifuged at 250,000 × g for 16 to 20 hours at 4°C. Eleven 1-mL fractions (excluding the pellet) were collected from the top and stored at −20°C. Human umbilical vein-derived endothelial cell line ECV304 obtained from ATCC (Rockville, MD) was maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal calf serum (FCS). Confluent cultures in 10-cm diameter Petri dishes were overlayed with 750 μL of lysis buffer containing 0.5% TX-100 or 60 mmol/L OTP, scraped, and incubated for 30 minutes on ice. Further steps were the same as described above for PBMC. To analyze the detergent extractability of cell surface proteins, postnuclear supernatants were removed by centrifuging the detergent lysate at full speed in a table-top centrifuge for 5 minutes, and the nuclear pellet was solubilized in 750 μL of TKM buffer by sonication.

The presence of various cell surface and intracellular proteins in the density gradient fractions, total detergent extract, or solubilized nuclear pellet was evaluated by Western blotting as described earlier.37 Briefly, 20 μL of the samples solubilized in 6× sample buffer were electrophoresed and transferred to nitrocellulose filters. After blocking, proteins were detected using appropriate first and HRP-conjugated second antibodies by ECL. Distribution of the GM1 ganglioside was analyzed by dot-immunoblot using HRP-conjugated cholera toxin as detailed elsewhere.37 Western blot and dot-blot luminograms were quantitated by laser scanning densitometry (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA).

Cell surface biotinylation and immunoprecipitation. Confluent cultures of ECV304 cells were biotinylated with 50 μg/mL Biotin-X-NHS ester in 5 mL of biotinylation buffer (10 mmol/L sodium borate buffer, pH 8.9) at room temperature for 15 minutes, washed in TKM buffer, and lysed in 0.750 mL of lysis buffer containing 0.5% TX-100. After equilibrium gradient centrifugation, low-density fractions (3 through 6, that correspond to the 5% to 36% sucrose interface; Fig 1) were pooled. One milliliter of the pool, precleared with Pansorbin (Calbiochem, San Diego, CA), was added to protein A/G beads coated with MoAb against CD44 or CD59. After incubation at 4°C for 2 hours, the beads were washed in lysis buffer and proteins eluted by boiling in reducing sample buffer were detected by Western blot using streptavidin-HRP and ECL reagent.

Cell stimulation via CD44. Twenty-four–well Falcon microtiter plates were coated with 50 μg/mL anti-CD44 MoAb (MEM-85) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 2 hours at 37°C. Freshly isolated PBMC from healthy volunteers were suspended in RPMI at 2 × 106/mL, and equilibrated to 37°C, and 1 mL was added to the wells. At the
indicated time points, cells were pelleted down in a microfuge. The cell pellet and cells adhering to the plate were lysed in 100 µL of boiling sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) lysis buffer (10 mmol/L Tris pH 7.4, 1% SDS, 100 µmol/L sodium orthovanadate), pooled, and sonicated briefly. Aliquots of the lysates were analyzed for phosphotyrosylated proteins or the kinases by Western blot.

**Immune complex kinase assays.** Twenty-five microliters of protein A/G plus beads was incubated with 5 µg of the indicated antibodies in 500 µL PBS for 30 minutes at 4°C and FCS was added to 0.5% (to minimize nonspecific background). This mixture was incubated for a further 30 minutes and pelleted down. For immunoprecipitation from the total cell lysates, 10 × 10^6 PBMC were lysed in 1 mL of lysis buffer containing 0.5% Brij-58 and the nuclei were removed by centrifugation. One milliliter of total lysate or pooled floating membrane fractions (3 through 6) or the bottom fractions (9 through 11) from the equilibrium gradients of Brij-58 lysate were precleared with Pansorbin and added to Ab-coated protein A/G beads. After incubation at 4°C for 2 to 4 hours on a rotating wheel, the beads were washed twice in TKM-0.5% Brij-58, washed once in kinase buffer (20 mmol/L MOPS, pH 7.4, 5 mmol/L MgCl₂, 5 mmol/L MnCl₂, 100 µmol/L sodium orthovanadate), and finally suspended in 25 µL of kinase buffer. Kinase reaction was initiated by the addition of 2 µCi of [γ-32P]-ATP (5,000 Ci/mmol; Amersham) in 5 µL kinase buffer. After incubation for 15 minutes at 30°C, the reaction was stopped by adding 6× sample buffer and boiling. Alternatively, SDS was added to 0.4% to disrupt the membrane complexes and diluted with TKM-0.5% Brij-58 to 500 µL volume, and the in vitro phosphorylated proteins were reprocipitated with antibodies against phosphotyrosine, Lck, or Fyn. Immunoprecipitated proteins were analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and autoradiography.

**RESULTS**

Solubility of CD44 in non-ionic detergents has been reported to be cell type specific. Whereas a significant fraction of CD44 in fibroblasts was detergent-insoluble, lymphocyte and epithelial CD44 were completely solubilized in TX-100. In fibroblasts, only the detergent-insoluble fraction of CD44 floated up to the low-density fractions in equilibrium density gradients. However, when we analyzed the flotation properties of different cell surface molecules with GPI or polypeptide membrane anchor in human peripheral blood T lymphocytes lysed in 0.5% TX-100, we observed that 20% to 30% of the extracted CD44 floated up to the low-density fractions at the 5% to 36% sucrose interface (Fig 1). All CD44 was extracted under these conditions (data not shown). Almost all of the GPI-anchored CD59 (Fig 1) and more than 60% of the cholera toxin binding GM1 ganglioside (Fig 2A) were recovered from the floating fractions 3 through 6, which also contained small amounts of MHC-I and CD45 (Fig 1). Similar results were obtained with PHA blasts (Fig 1, right panel; and Fig 2A). Protein estimation by BCA method showed that the floating low-density fractions (3 through 6) contained less than 20% of the total cellular proteins extracted, and the bulk remained at the bottom of the gradient; the total protein profile across the gradient is shown in Fig 2B.

We next examined the behavior of CD44 in the human endothelial cell line ECV304 expressing caveolin, a protein also recovered preferentially in low-density membrane fractions. Here again, CD44 was almost completely extracted by TX-100 (data not shown), yet 30% to 40% of CD44 was detected in GPI and caveolin-rich floating membrane fractions (Fig 3A, upper panel). An identical distribution profile was obtained even after a stronger extraction in 60 mmol/L OTG (Fig 3A, lower panel) or 2% TX-100 (data not shown), suggesting that the floating CD59, caveolin, and CD44 were still associated with buoyant membrane lipid complexes. We have observed a similar pattern for murine GPI-linked Thy-1 molecules, which were completely extracted by OTG while remaining floatable in equilibrium gradients.

On the plasma membrane, GSLs and cholesterol form specialized plasma membrane microdomains that could be isolated as detergent-resistant, low-density plasma membrane vesicles. Our results show that a significant fraction of lymphocyte and endothelial cell CD44 is recovered in membrane fractions enriched in GPI-anchored receptors and GSLs, whether the cells expressed caveolin or not. To investigate if CD44 and CD59 are present in the same membrane complex in the floating membrane fractions, we surface-biotinylated ECV304 cells, extracted in 0.5% TX-100, and immunoprecipitated CD44 or CD59 from low-density membrane fractions using the same lysis buffer for all the washing steps. CD44 antibodies immunoprecipitated a 90-kDa molecule and did not coprecipitate the 18- to 22-kD CD59 (Fig 3B); similarly, anti-CD59 did not coprecipitate CD44, suggesting that recovery of CD44 in GPI-rich membrane complexes does not arise from a direct interaction with CD59.

Protein tyrosine phosphorylation is an important step in transmembrane signaling, and stimulation via CD44 leads to...
increased tyrosine phosphorylation. Stimulation of freshly isolated human PBMC by immobilized anti-CD44 MoAb rapidly induced phosphorylation of 59-, 56-, 42-, and 26-kD proteins on tyrosine residues, which persisted up to 45 minutes after stimulation (Fig 4A). The 59- and 56-kD phosphotyrosylated proteins correspond to the positions of Lck and Fyn tyrosine kinases (Fig 4B). This rapid induction of tyrosine phosphorylation could result from activation of the Lck tyrosine kinase reported to be physically associated with CD44, but the mode of interaction between CD44 and Lck remains undefined. We observed that, in freshly isolated PBMC, 20% to 30% of Lck and Fyn kinases was recovered in the same floating fractions as CD44 and CD59, which was increased to 50% to 60% in PHA blasts (Fig 1). This finding prompted us to investigate if CD44 interacted with Lck as a result of its association with distinct membrane domains. To this end, kinase assays were performed on CD44 immunoprecipitated from total detergent lysates or pooled density gradient fractions (Fig 5). Proteins at 55 to 60 and 80 to 90 kD were strongly phosphorylated in the CD44 immunoprecipitate from total detergent extracts (Fig 5A), a pattern closely resembling but stronger than that of CD59. These interactions seem to be specific, because the CD45 immunoprecipitate from total detergent extract showed phosphorylation of proteins in the Src kinase region (albeit much less strongly than the CD44 immunoprecipitate) and of an additional protein of 35 kD (Fig 5A) that has been shown to specifically associate with CD45. When the experiment was performed on density gradient fractions, we observed that the kinase activities associated with CD44 and CD59 were recovered exclusively from the low-density membrane complexes (Fig 5B, left panel, top). The CD59-associated kinase activities in the top fractions were more apparent after a longer exposure (data not shown). The CD44-associated phosphoproteins, particularly those in the 95-, 40- to 45-kD region were more prominent in the low-density membrane fractions than in total cell lysates. The phosphoprotein profile after kinase assay on
CD44 immunoprecipitated from the pooled bottom fractions 9 through 11, which contained more than half of cellular CD44 and the kinases (Fig 1) and 80% of the cellular proteins (Fig 2), was not significantly different from that of control immunoprecipitations (Fig 5B, right panel, bottom). However, the CD45-associated 35-kD phosphoprotein was recovered only from the bottom fractions. Reprecipitation of the in vitro phosphorylated proteins associated with CD44 from the floating membrane fractions showed that they are tyrosine phosphorylated and correspond to the multiply phosphorylated forms of Lck and Fyn (Fig 6). Fyn appears to be less efficiently phosphorylated than Lck, suggesting that Lck is primarily responsible for CD44-associated tyrosine kinase activities in T lymphocytes. The 80- to 90-kD phosphoprotein does not appear to be CD44, because anti-CD44 did not precipitate it (Fig 6). Tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins of similar molecular weight have been observed in association with several GPI-anchored proteins, raising the possibility that they could be the putative, signal-transducing transmembrane linkers, but their identities remain to be established.

DISCUSSION

CD44 transduces activation signals in T lymphocytes, CTLs, PMNs, NK cells, B lymphocytes, and macrophages, but how exactly these signals are transduced across the plasma membrane remains poorly understood. MoAb-induced CD44 cross-linking increases protein tyrosine phosphorylation, calcium influx, and gene activation in target cells. Interaction of CD44 with cytoskeletal networks and GTP, intracellular PTK Lck, and p185 HER2 transmembrane oncoprotein with PTK activity have been implicated as transmembrane signaling mechanisms. In the present report, we show that (1) only a small proportion of all CD44 receptors associates with Lck, (2) this interaction occurs in specialized plasma membrane microdomains, and (3) in addition to Lck, Fyn is also recovered in association with CD44 from these membrane domains. These membrane domains, enriched in GSLs and GPI-anchored glycoproteins, also harbor a number of other signaling molecules and thus represent privileged signaling sites in the plasma membrane.
GSL-rich plasma membrane rafts are conveniently isolated as floating membrane vesicles in isopyknic density gradients.²⁰,⁴¹ Whereas the association with buoyant membrane domains of GPI-anchored proteins arises from specific interactions of their lipid anchors with GSLs,⁴⁹ the acyl modification of CD44 at the C-terminus is unlikely to associate the molecule with low-density membrane complexes, because tailless mutants of CD44 were still detergent-insoluble and buoyant.³² Although CD44 does not seem to interact directly with GPI-anchored proteins (see Fig 3B), interactions with GSLs through the carbohydrate head groups that could engage a fraction of CD44 in such low-density membrane complexes are not ruled out. It is interesting to note that GSLs are also potent signal transducers⁵⁰,⁵¹ as GPI-anchored glycoproteins, and that their expression, like that of CD44, is modulated in metastatic tumor cells.⁵²

Ligand-mediated interactions with transmembrane signal transducing receptors having PTK activity in their cytoplasmic domains underlie the signaling capacity of some GPI-anchored proteins such as receptors for ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTFR-α) and glial-cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNFR-α).⁵³ Interactions with integrins constitutes another mode of signaling via GPI-anchored proteins, eg, CD87 (uPAR) and CD16b (FcγRIIIB).⁵⁴,⁵⁵ Most other GPI-anchored proteins appear to signal through their association with intracellular Src family PTKs in GSL-rich plasma membrane domains.³⁵,³⁶,⁵⁶ FceRII, a transmembrane protein complex, also appears to signal through its association with Lyn kinase in similar membrane domains⁵⁷ and critically depends on the integrity of such domains for signaling.⁵⁸ In addition to PTKs, the GPI, GSLs, and caveolin-rich domains contain other signal transduction molecules that include G proteins,⁵⁸ calcium channels, and enzymes involved in phosphoinositide metabolism.⁵⁹,⁶⁰ Cross-linking is believed to induce coalescence of these domains, initiate protein tyrosine phosphorylation, and generate activation signals.³⁹

Unlike the GPI-anchored glycoproteins, which are confined to the external leaflet of the plasma membrane, CD44 traverses the membrane bilayer. However, the cytoplasmic domain of CD44 does not seem to contain any sequence motif that could mediate binding of Src kinases.³⁰ Whether the interactions of CD44 with Lck and Fyn depend entirely on the lipid milieu of the buoyant membrane domains or involve additional linker protein(s) is not known at present. Nevertheless, this association raises the possibility that signaling via CD44 can result from the aggregation of functional membrane rafts as in the case of several GPI-anchored proteins. The observation that HA polymers are poor agonists compared to fragmented HA²³ supports this hypothesis and suggests that HA polymers might immobilize the membrane domains and prevent their coalescence. Also, it should be noted that F(ab)² fragments of anti-CD44 MoAb significantly inhibit the HA-induced proliferation of B lymphocytes,²⁷ probably preventing domain coalescence. Considerable variations in the stimulatory effects of HA on human T cells versus mouse T cells and B cells versus T cells²⁵ could arise from the differences in the polymer composition of commercially obtained HA²³ as much as from the cell-type specificity of the responses. Moreover, some anti-CD44 MoAbs stimulate cells, whereas others are ineffective or even inhibitory¹ and suppress inflammation.⁶¹,⁶² Clearly, further investigations are required to fully understand the subtleties of signaling via CD44 in different cell types.

Recently, it has been demonstrated that induction of HA binding capacity on T cells could result from activation-induced clustering of CD44 followed by disulfide bond-mediated dimerization.⁶³ Whether homodimerization is required for signaling via CD44 is not known. Covalent dimerization involves the Cys 286 residue in the transmembrane domain of CD44⁶⁴ that is essential for binding high levels of HA.⁶⁴ It is noteworthy that (1) the transmembrane domain alone without the cytoplasmic tail is sufficient to confer detergent insolubility and buoyancy,³² and (2) only a small fraction of total cell surface CD44 is detergent insoluble, buoyant,²⁵ can form homodimers to confer increased HA binding,⁶³ and associates with Src family PTKs in the low-density membrane domains (this report). We are currently investigating whether the fraction of CD44 associated with glycosphingolipid-rich membrane rafts is both signal competent CD44 and contributes to high-affinity HA binding induced upon cellular activation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors thank Dr Vaclav Horejsi for his generous gift of antibodies.
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