Differential Arrest of Secretory Protein Transport in Cultured Rat Hepatocytes by Azide Treatment

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Abstract. The effect of reduced cellular ATP content on intracellular transport of two secretory proteins, albumin and haptoglobin, in isolated rat hepatocytes was studied. The cells were labeled with [35S]methionine and the cellular ATP content was then rapidly reduced to different stable levels by incubation with azide at different concentrations (2.0–10 mM). The amount of the radioactively labeled secretory proteins in the cells and in the medium after 150 min of incubation was determined by immunoprecipitation followed by gel electrophoresis, fluorography, and densitometry. At progressively lower ATP levels, down to 50% of normal, the protein secretion was unaffected, whereas at even lower levels an increasing portion of the proteins remained in the cells; at 30 and 10% of normal ATP level, 25 and 75% of albumin, respectively, was arrested intracellularly.

Analysis of the carbohydrate structure of intracellularly arrested haptoglobin showed that in cells with an ATP level of ~30% of normal, the majority of haptoglobin molecules (55%) were fully or partially resistant to endoglycosidase H. This result indicates that exit from the medial and/or the trans part of the Golgi complex (GC) was inhibited under these conditions. It also shows that the protein had accumulated in the GC, since under normal conditions the fraction of the intracellular haptoglobin that is endoglycosidase H resistant is ~10%. By similar criteria it was found that at ATP levels below 10% of normal transport of haptoglobin from the endoplasmic reticulum to the medial GC (and possibly also to the cis GC) as well as from the trans GC to the medium were blocked.

In eukaryotic cells, secretory proteins and many membrane proteins are synthesized on ribosomes attached to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and are cotranslationally transferred into its lumen. Here, most of the proteins acquire mannose-rich carbohydrate chains by the transfer of an oligosaccharide from a lipid donor. The proteins are then transported from the ER to the cell surface via the Golgi complex (GC), by vesicles. Little is yet known about the molecular mechanisms underlying this complex process but biochemical and genetic techniques are beginning to yield detailed information on the different compartments of the secretory pathway and of the cytosolic factors involved (for a review see Pfeffer and Rothman, 1987). Thus, it has been demonstrated that the GC can be divided into at least three functionally distinct compartments, namely the cis, medial, and trans GC, each consisting of one or two cisternae (for reviews see Dunphy and Rothman, 1985; Farquhar, 1985; Griffiths and Simons, 1986). Secretory and membrane proteins appear to pass through these compartments in sequence, and the compartments have been defined, at least partly, by their content of enzymes acting on the carbohydrates of proteins in transit (Kornfeld and Kornfeld, 1985; Farquhar, 1985). Hence, the cis GC houses an enzyme (mannosidase I) that removes two to three of the mannose residues of the proteins coming from the ER. In the medial GC, a transferase adds a N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) residue to the resulting structure, a modification that can be assayed as resistance of the carbohydrate chain to endoglycosidase H (endo H). After the addition of the GlcNAc residue, another two mannose residues are removed (by mannosidase II) and a second GlcNAc residue is added, both reactions occurring in the medial GC. In the trans GC, galactose, sialic acid, and fucose residues are added.

One approach to dissecting the secretory pathway is to localize steps that depend on energy. Inhibition of respiration has been demonstrated in a number of systems to block the transport of secretory and membrane proteins from the ER to the GC and from the GC to secretory granules or to the plasma membrane (Jamieson and Palade, 1968; Fitch et al., 1968; Howell, 1972; Tartakoff and Vassalli, 1977; Kääriäinen et al., 1980; Datema and Schwarz, 1981; Godelaine et al., 1981; Novick et al., 1981; Tartakoff, 1986). Using a cell-free system Rothman and co-workers have shown that
transport of the G protein of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) between the cis and medial GC requires ATP (Balch and Rothman, 1985). More recently Balch and co-workers demonstrated that the transport of this protein from the medial to the trans GC is inhibited in the absence of oxygen (Balch et al., 1986; Balch and Keller, 1986).

We are using isolated rat hepatocytes as a model system for protein secretion (Fries et al., 1984; Fries and Lindström, 1986). In the present study, we have treated these cells with graded concentrations of azide to reduce the intracellular ATP concentration to different levels, and measured the effect of this treatment on protein secretion. Azide is a water-soluble inhibitor of oxidative phosphorylation and binds reversibly to cytochrome oxidase (Hewitt and Nicholas, 1963). We have measured the secretion of albumin because this protein is synthesized at a high rate in hepatocytes and is therefore easily detected. In addition, we have studied haptoglobin, a glycosylated protein, since it can be localized intracellularly through its carbohydrate structure. The carboxydiesterase processing of haptoglobin has not yet been determined in detail, but all data obtained so far indicate that it is similar to that found for most other glycosylated proteins (Hanley et al., 1983).

Our results confirm the existence of at least three of the previously described ATP-dependent steps and indicate that the step requiring the highest ATP level is that of the transfer from the medial to the trans GC.

Materials and Methods

Materials

Culture media and newborn calf serum were purchased from Labasco, Stockholm, Sweden. Human fibronectin was a gift from Å. Ljungqvist, KabiVitrum, Stockholm, Sweden. Antibodies (IgG fraction) against human albumin and human haptoglobin raised in rabbits were obtained from Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Upsala, Sweden and Dakopatts, Glostrup, Denmark, respectively. Staphylococcus aureus Cowan I bacteria, heat inactivated and fixed with formaldehyde, were a gift from F.-P. Nilsson, KabiVitrum, Stockholm, Sweden. Antibodies (IgG fraction) against human albumin (1 mg/ml ovalbumin, 20 μg/ml cycloheximide, and different concentrations of azide. The cells were incubated for different times and then placed on ice. The media were withdrawn and the cells washed twice with ice-cold buffer 3. At this point the chase media were centrifuged for 10 min at 1.7 × 10^6 g; the supernatants were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −70°C until further analyses were performed. The cells were solubilized by the addition of 300 μl of a solution containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.15 M NaCl, 10 mg/ml Triton X-100, 5 mM EDTA, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 0.1 mM N-ethylmaleimide, and 1 μg/ml pepstatin and then scraped off the plates. Unsolubilized material was removed by centrifugation (5 min at 15 × 10^3 g) and the supernatants were frozen and stored.

Immunoprecipitation

Antibodies were added in excess to aliquots of solubilized cells or media and the volumes were adjusted to 300 μl by addition of solubilizing buffer (see above). After 3.5 h at 6°C, 50 μl of a 10% (vol/vol) suspension of S. aureus was added and the samples were rotated for 60 min. The bacteria were then pelleted, washed once with 300 μl of 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 0.4 M NaCl, 10 g/liter Triton X-100, and 5 mM EDTA, and then with 300 μl of 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0). Finally, they were resuspended in 35 μl of sample buffer (83 mM Tris-HCl [pH 8.8], 100 g/liter sucrose, 30 g/liter SDS, 0.1 g/liter bromophenol blue, 4 mM EDTA, 8 mM dithiotreitol), were heated at 95°C for 3 min. After cooling, 5 μl of 0.5 M iodoacetamide was added to each sample and the bacteria were removed by centrifugation. The supernatants were analyzed by PAGE. Samples that were to be incubated with haptoglobin antibodies were pretreated with 10 μg normal rabbit IgG and 20 μl of a 10% (vol/vol) S. aureus suspension at 6°C for 45 min and were then cleared by centrifugation.

Glycosidase Treatments

Endo H. Haptoglobin was immunoprecipitated as described above, and 15 μl of 50 mM Na-acetate buffer (pH 5.6) containing 3 g/liter SDS was added to the washed bacteria. The resuspended bacteria were heated for 3 min at 95°C, pelleted again, and 2.5 μl Endo H in 10 μl of 50 mM Na-acetate buffer (pH 5.6) was added to 15 μl of each supernatant. After 18 h at 37°C, 25 μl of a twice-concentrated sample buffer solution (see above) was added and the samples were then prepared for electrophoresis as described above.

Sialidase. Haptoglobin was immunoprecipitated as described above and eluted from the bacteria into 15 μl of 100 mM Na-acetate (pH 5.6) containing 3 g/liter SDS. To each sample, 25 μl sialidase in 10 μl of 100 mM Na-acetate buffer (pH 5.6) was added and after 60 min at 37°C, 25 μl of a twice-concentrated sample buffer solution (see above) was added. The samples were prepared for electrophoresis as described above.

Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

Slab gels (200 × 200 × 10 mm) with 10–15% polyacrylamide gel gradients were prepared essentially as described by Maizel, Jr. (1971). After electrophoresis, the gels were treated with 2,5-diphenyloxazole in acetic acid (Skinner and Griswold, 1983), soaked in water, dried, and put on prefished films (Fuji XR) (Laskey and Mills, 1975). The relative amounts of radioactivity in the bands were determined by densitometric scanning of the films.

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sodium azide solutions in buffer 3 was added to give final azide concentrations between 0 and 10 mM. After different times, the media were removed and 1.0 ml of 5% PCA containing 2 mM EDTA was added. The cells were scrapped with a rubber stopper and centrifuged for 5 min at 1.7 × 10^6 g. The ATP content of the supernatants was determined by a luciferase assay as described by Borg and Bone (1985). In some experiments 5–10 μCi of [35S]methionine (100 Ci/mmol, New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) was added to cells 5 min after the addition of the sodium azide. After 10 min of labeling, the cells were harvested as described above. The pellets were washed once with 5% PCA containing 2 mM EDTA and the radioactivity was measured.

Pulse–Chase Experiments in the Presence of Azide

Cultured cells were rinsed twice with buffer 3 and 900 μl of MEM (containing 1 mM methionine) was added. After a 30-min incubation on a rocking device, an additional 100 μl MEM containing 5–10 μCi [35S]methionine was added, and the cells were incubated for either 10 or 120 min. The [35S]methionine-containing medium, then exchanged for 1.0 ml of chase medium, which consisted of MEM supplemented with 2 mM methionine, 1 mg/ml ovalbumin, 20 μg/ml cycloheximide, and different concentrations of azide. The cells were incubated for different times and then placed on ice. The media were withdrawn and the cells washed twice with ice-cold buffer 3. At this point the chase media were centrifuged for 10 min at 1.7 × 10^6 g; the supernatants were frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −70°C until further analyses were performed. The cells were solubilized by the addition of 300 μl of a solution containing 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.15 M NaCl, 10 mg/ml Triton X-100, 5 mM EDTA, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 0.1 mM N-ethylmaleimide, and 1 μg/ml pepstatin and then scraped off the plates. Unsolubilized material was removed by centrifugation (5 min at 15 × 10^3 g) and the supernatants were frozen and stored.

Determination of ATP Content in Cells Treated with Sodium Azide

Hepatocytes cultured overnight (as described above) were rinsed twice with a solution containing 137 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1.2 mM CaCl2, 0.7 mM MgSO4, and 10 mM Hepes (pH 7.4) (buffer 3; Rubin et al., 1977). Then 900 μl was added of either buffer 3 or of MEM lacking NaHCO3 and containing Hepes (25 mM, pH 7.4), glutamine (2 mM), and methionine (1 μM). After 30 min of incubation on a rocking device, 100 μl of freshly prepared sodium azide solutions in buffer 3 was added to give final azide concentrations between 0 and 10 mM. After different times, the media were removed and 1.0 ml of 5% PCA containing 2 mM EDTA was added. The cells were scraped with a rubber stopper and centrifuged for 5 min at 1.7 × 10^6 g. The ATP content of the supernatants was determined by a luciferase assay as described by Borg and Bone (1985). In some experiments 5–10 μCi of [35S]methionine (100 Ci/mmol, New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) was added to cells 5 min after the addition of the sodium azide. After 10 min of labeling, the cells were harvested as described above. The pellets were washed once with 5% PCA containing 2 mM EDTA and the radioactivity was measured.
Protein Determination

Protein was determined by the method of Hartree (1972) with BSA as the standard.

Results

Reduction of Cellular ATP Content by Azide

To be able to study the ATP dependence of the different steps in the intracellular transport of secretory proteins, we needed a procedure for reducing the cellular concentration of ATP to different levels. For this purpose we chose to use azide, a competitive inhibitor of cytochrome oxidase, rather than the more commonly used hydrophobic uncouplers, since the latter also affect membrane permeability (Hanstein, 1976). Fig. 1A shows the ATP levels in cells isolated from starved rats after 15 min of incubation with azide of different concentrations. In cells treated with 2.0 mM azide, the ATP content was reduced to ~50% of the level found in untreated cells, while treatment with 4.0 mM of the reagent resulted in a reduction to 30%, and treatment with azide at concentrations >6.0 mM resulted in a reduction to 5–10% of the level measured in the control cells. The finding that inhibition of oxidative phosphorylation in hepatocytes reduces the ATP production by >90% agrees with the results of Seglen (1974), which showed that starved rats have a very low glycolytic capacity. The ATP content of untreated rat hepatocytes was found to be 13.5 ± 3.8 (n = 20) nmol per mg of cell protein, a value agreeing well with those reported earlier for cultured rat hepatocytes and for rat liver (Faupel et al., 1972; Bisell et al., 1973).

Hepatocytes isolated from fed rats differed greatly between experiments in their sensitivity to azide treatment; in some experiments they showed the same sensitivity as cells from starved rats, whereas in others they were less sensitive (Fig. 1B). This variation probably reflects differences in the nutritional status of the fed rats. It is surprising that these differences could be seen, considering the long time the cells had been in culture after their isolation. To ensure uniform response to azide treatment, hepatocytes from starved rats were used in all subsequent experiments. Fig. 1A also shows that the rate of protein synthesis, as measured by incorporation of [35S]methionine into acid-insoluble material, was greatly affected by azide treatment. At 2.0 mM azide, the rate of protein synthesis was ~50% of that in untreated cells and at 5 mM azide it was <5%.

Fig. 2A shows that azide treatment brings about a stable reduction of intracellular ATP levels; essentially the same reduced levels of ATP were measured in cells incubated with azide for 150 min as in cells that had been treated with azide for only 15 min. The effect of azide treatment on the permeability of the plasma membrane was measured by uptake of trypan blue; ~16% of the cells took up the dye after 150 min treatment with 4.0 mM azide, compared to 4% of the untreated cells. Under the same conditions, the release of lactate dehydrogenase was <10%. However, at higher azide concentrations progressively more lactate dehydrogenase was released, ~30 and 80% at 6.0 and 10.0 mM, respectively (data not shown). To determine if the effects of azide were reversible, cells that had been incubated with azide for 150 min were shifted to inhibitor-free medium and incubated further. Within 20 min, the ATP content in the cells doubled (Fig. 2B), irrespective of the azide concentration in which the cells had been treated with before the shift. Thus, in cells incubated with 4.0 mM azide for 150 min, the ATP content increased from 30 to ~60% of the normal value when the reagent was removed. Along with the increase in the ATP content, protein synthesis was resumed as was the cells' ability to exclude trypan blue (data not shown).

Effect of Azide on Secretion of Newly Synthesized Albumin

To get an overall picture of the effect of azide on intracellular transport of a secretory protein, we determined the time course for the secretion of albumin from cells incubated with different concentrations of azide. Fig. 3A shows the results from experiments in which cells pulse-labeled with [35S]methionine were chased for various periods of time in the absence of azide or in the presence of different concentrations of the inhibitor. Because of its great inhibitory effect on protein synthesis, azide was added after the labeling. As reported earlier, albumin appears in the medium only after a lag period of ~10 min in the absence of azide; by 20 min 50% is secreted and by 60 min 90% (Fries et al., 1984). A concentration of 2.0 mM azide did not affect the secretion process, while in cells treated with higher concentrations, stable levels of arrested albumin were attained after ~120 min. Quantitatively, 25 and 75% of the labeled albumin remained in the cells after treatment with 4.0 and 6.0 mM azide, respectively. In cells incubated with 10 mM azide, the secretion of albumin was almost totally blocked. Interestingly, the time lag and half-time for the secretion of the protein that was externalized in the presence of azide were similar to those found in untreated cells.

We also determined if the azide-induced inhibition of albumin secretion could be reversed. To this end cells pulse-labeled with [35S]methionine for 10 min and chased in the presence of different azide concentrations for 150 min, were further incubated in medium free of azide. The results in Fig.
3 $B$ show that secretion was resumed after removal of the inhibitor. The time lag for the appearance of albumin in the medium depended on the previous concentration of azide in the chase medium; for cells chased in the presence of 4.0 mM azide, the time lag was negligible, while it was $\sim 20$ or 40 min for cells that had been chased with 6.0 or 100 mM azide, respectively.

**Effect of Azide on Secretion of Total Cellular Haptoglobin**

To be able to localize the steps in the intracellular protein transport that were inhibited by the azide treatment, we extended our study to the secretion of a glycosylated protein, haptoglobin. Haptoglobin is synthesized as a proform with a molecular mass of 45 kD, which, while still in the ER, is cleaved into a $\beta$-chain (35 kD; which carries the N-linked oligosaccharide chains) and an $\alpha$-chain (9.5 kD; this chain contains no methionine residues and is therefore not radioactively labeled in the experiments described) (Hanley et al., 1983). The polypeptide chains are linked intracellularly via disulfide bonds forming tetrameric $\alpha_2\beta_2$-complexes. During intracellular transport, the oligosaccharide chains are processed from high-mannose to complex-type structures, resulting in an increase of the apparent molecular mass of the $\beta$-chain to 38 kD (Hanley et al., 1983). When hepatocytes are homogeneously labeled with $[^35S]$methionine the 45, 35, and 38 kD polypeptides constitute $\sim 40,$ 50, and 10%, respectively, of the total intracellular amount of labeled protein (see Fig. 4 $B$, the leftmost lane). Newly synthesized haptoglobin is secreted from isolated rat hepatocytes after a lag period of 20 min with a $t_{50}$ of 40 min (Fries and Lindström, 1986).

To measure haptoglobin secretion we labeled hepatocytes with $[^35S]$methionine for 120 min, which yields essentially homogeneous labeling of this protein. This procedure was chosen instead of pulse labeling for two reasons: first, haptoglobin is produced in relatively small amounts and is therefore poorly labeled during a pulse; second, and more impor-

![Figure 2](image1.jpg)

**Figure 2.** (A) Time course for the reduction of cellular ATP content upon azide treatment. Hepatocytes were incubated with different concentrations of azide (no azide, $\circ$; 2.0, $\bullet$; 4.0, $\bullet$; 6.0, $\Delta$; and 10.0 mM, $\star$), and their ATP content was determined at the times indicated. (B) Reversion of the azide-induced reduction of cellular ATP content. Hepatocytes incubated with different concentrations of azide for 150 min (as described above) were incubated further in medium without azide, and the cellular ATP content was determined at the indicated times.

![Figure 3](image2.jpg)

**Figure 3.** (A) Inhibition of secretion of pulse-labeled albumin by azide. Hepatocytes were labeled for 10 min with $[^35S]$methionine, and then chased in media containing different concentrations of azide (no azide, $\ldots \ldots$; 2.0, $\circ$; 4.0, $\bullet$; 6.0, $\Delta$; and 10.0 mM azide, $\star$). At the indicated times the media were withdrawn and the cells solubilized. Cellular albumin was detected by immunoprecipitation followed by PAGE and autoradiography, and quantitated by densitometric scanning of the autoradiogram. (B) Reversion of the inhibitory effect of azide on albumin secretion. Cells which had been pulse-labeled with $[^35S]$methionine and chased in the presence of different concentrations of azide for 150 min (see above) were incubated in azide-free medium. At the indicated times the media were withdrawn and the amount of radioactive albumin in the cells was quantitated.
Figure 4. Inhibition of secretion and processing of haptoglobin by azide. Hepatocytes were labeled for 120 min with [35S]methionine to yield homogeneous labeling of haptoglobin. The cells were then chased for 150 min in the presence of various concentrations of azide. (A) The relative amount of radioactive haptoglobin in the solubilized cells (▲) and the corresponding media (●) after incubation at different azide concentrations. Quantitation was done as described in the legend of Fig. 3 A. (B) Autoradiogram of the relevant part of the electrophoresis gel used for quantifying the radioactively labeled haptoglobin in cells treated with azide of the indicated concentrations. The lane to the far left shows haptoglobin from cells harvested immediately after the labeling procedure. Molecular masses of the relevant polypeptide forms of haptoglobin are indicated. Haptoglobin is synthesized as a 45-kD polypeptide which is converted in the ER by proteolytic cleavage to a 35-kD polypeptide. In the trans GC, the apparent molecular mass of the 35-kD form shifts to 38-kD due to carbohydrate processing; both these forms can be seen in the samples from cells treated with high azide concentrations (6-10 mM), which block all transport steps. At lower azide concentrations (4-6 mM) an intermediate form of haptoglobin (34 kD) accumulates. (C) Autoradiogram of the same samples as in B after treatment with endo H.
tions of azide, between 3 and 5 mM, the inhibitory effect on the secretion was proportional to the concentration of the inhibitor. In cells incubated with 4.0 mM azide, ~50% of the haptoglobin remained intracellularly. Interestingly, only 25–30% of albumin was arrested at 4.0 mM azide, irrespective of whether the cells were labeled for 10 (see Fig. 3 A) or 60 min (data not shown). Secretion of haptoglobin was inhibited by 70–75% at concentrations above 6.0 mM azide; i.e., at ATP levels below 10% of the normal value. The secretion of albumin was inhibited to ~95% under the same conditions (see Fig. 3 A). It is unclear why the two proteins are differentially affected by reduced ATP levels.

One of the autoradiograms used to obtain the data in Fig. 4 A is shown in Fig. 4 B. The pattern obtained after incubation with high azide concentrations demonstrates, in agreement with Hanley et al. (1983), that conversion of prohaptoglobin (molecular mass, 45 kD) occurs in the absence of oxidative phosphorylation. The apparent molecular masses of the two major forms of haptoglobin arrested in cells incubated with azide at concentrations >6.0 mM, 35 and 38 kD, were identical to two of the polypeptides found in untreated cells (Fig. 4 B, the leftmost lane). In agreement with Hanley et al. (1983), we found that the 38-kD polypeptide was sensitive to sialidase treatment (see below), demonstrating that this form of haptoglobin was in the trans GC. Thus, transport from this compartment to the medium was blocked at azide concentrations >6.0 mM. At ~6 mM azide, a new form of the β-chain could be seen, which had a molecular mass of 34 kD; at azide concentrations between 3.0 and 5.5 mM this was the dominant form.

Treatment with endo H showed, as expected, that the 38-kD β-chain was resistant and that the 35-kD chain was sensitive to the enzyme (Fig. 4 C). However, the 34-kD form turned out to be heterogeneous with respect to endo H sensitivity. At 6.0 mM azide, most of it was sensitive whereas at lower azide concentrations both a fully and a partially resistant form could be demonstrated. In quantitative terms, at 4.0 mM azide 30% was fully and 25% partially resistant. Haptoglobin most likely contains two N-linked oligosaccharide chains (Goldstein and Heath, 1984; Ogata et al., 1986) and it is possible that the partially endo H–resistant form resulted from only one of the chains being resistant to endo H treatment. Since endo H resistance is acquired in the medial GC, these experiments show that most of the arrested haptoglobin (35%) had reached this compartment. The endo H–resistant form of haptoglobin was not sensitive to sialidase treatment (Fig. 5), indicating that transport from the medial to the trans GC was inhibited. When the cells were incubated for even longer times (180 min) in the presence of 4.0 mM azide, some 75% of the arrested haptoglobin became partially or fully endo H resistant (data not shown).

Discussion

In this communication we have used azide to reduce the intracellular ATP content of rat hepatocytes with the purpose of studying the energy-dependent steps of protein secretion. We initially established that it was possible to obtain stable, reduced levels of ATP by incubating the cells with different concentrations of azide. The azide treatment, at least at concentrations <4 mM, did not greatly affect the permeability of the plasma membrane as judged by the ability of the cells to exclude a vital stain and by the low degree of release of a soluble cytoplasmic protein. In addition, the effect of azide on the ATP content was reversible with a doubling of the ATP concentration occurring within 20 min after removal of the reagent.

We found that if the ATP level in rat hepatocytes was reduced to <50% of the normal level, secretory proteins were arrested intracellularly. Furthermore, we observed that the carbohydrate structure of an arrested glycoprotein (haptoglobin) was affected by the ATP level. Since the processing of the carbohydrates of secretory proteins occurs in different compartments along the secretory pathway, this finding indicated that the transport between these compartments required different threshold ATP concentrations. In cells with <10% of the normal ATP level (>6 mM azide), the secretion of haptoglobin was maximally inhibited. Under these conditions, the relative amount of sialylated haptoglobin was similar to the steady-state value in nontreated cells, indicating that transport from the trans GC to the cell surface was blocked. Furthermore, most of the haptoglobin in these cells (which had an apparent molecular mass of 35 kD) was endo H sensitive, suggesting that transport from the ER to the medial GC was also blocked. In cells with a slightly higher ATP concentration, 10–15% of normal (6 mM azide), part of the arrested haptoglobin appeared in a new form with an apparent molecular mass of 34 kD. After treatment with endo H, the electrophoretic mobilities of both these forms were the same, demonstrating that the difference was due only to the carbohydrate structure. At progressively higher ATP levels (up to 40% of the normal value), an increasing portion of the 34 kD form became endo H resistant. Interestingly, the shift in the apparent molecular mass from 35 to 34 kD occurred before the appearance of endo H resistance, indicating that it reflected a carbohydrate processing step preceding the one that confers endo H resistance. In the cis GC, two to three mannose residues are removed from the mannose-rich glycans arriving from the ER and the oligosaccharides formed are substrate for the glycosyltransferase in the medial GC that renders the glycans endo H resistant. Presumably the initial reduction in the apparent molecular mass reflected the action of the mannosidase in the cis GC; this has been clearly demonstrated to be the case for the G protein in cells infected with VSV (Balch et al., 1986). Thus, our results indicate that transport of haptoglobin from the ER to
the cis GC is blocked if the ATP level is reduced to <10% of the normal level.

The energy requirements for the intracellular transport of the G protein of VSV have been studied in detail by Balch and co-workers (Balch et al., 1986; Balch and Keller, 1986). The threshold ATP levels for the different transport steps they observed were, in general, higher than the corresponding values presented in this study. The greatest difference between the results of the two investigations was in the level of ATP needed for protein exit from the ER. Balch et al. (1986) showed that exit of newly synthesized G protein from the ER requires an ATP level >80% of the normal level, as compared with 10-15% in our system. One possible reason for this discrepancy could be that the experiments on G protein transport were performed under conditions where this protein aggregates within the ER. Dissociation of this aggregate, which is essential for the export of the protein from the organelle, requires ATP (Doms et al., 1987). Another reason could be that in our experiments the cells were first labeled with [35S]methionine and then incubated with azide to reduce their ATP content. In contrast, Balch et al., who used a temperature-sensitive strain of VSV, could both label the infected cells and reduce the cellular ATP content while the transport of G protein was blocked. To investigate if the radiolabeled proteins could pass a critical step while the ATP level was being reduced, we treated hepatocytes with 2.0 mM azide for 60 min (which yielded ~50% of the normal ATP level) and pulse-labeled with [35S]methionine. The secretion of albumin in the presence of 2 mM azide was then measured; the amount secreted was the same as with the standard procedure (data not shown). Finally, a third reason for the different results could be that there are differences in the energy dependence for the transport of membrane and secretory proteins.

The most striking finding in this study was that a "new" polypeptide form of haptoglobin (with a molecular mass of 34 kDa) was arrested in cells with 10-40% of the normal ATP concentration (3-6 mM azide). Endo H treatment showed that part of this haptoglobin was fully endo H resistant, whereas some migrated with a mobility between that of fully resistant and sensitive forms (see Fig. 4). Rat haptoglobin probably has two N-linked glycans (Goldstein and Heath, 1984; Ogata et al., 1986) and the partially endo H-resistant form was presumably one on which only a single glycan had become resistant. The resistance to endo H is acquired through the transfer of a GlcNAc residue from UDP-GlcNAc to the protein glycan. The corresponding transferase has been localized by immunoelectron microscopy to the medial GC in rabbit hepatocytes (Dunphy et al., 1985). The synthesis of the carbohydrate donor requires UTP whose concentration is probably affected by the intracellular ATP level. In cells treated with azide, the transfer of GlcNAc residues will therefore occur at a lower rate. Thus, under conditions where the ATP concentration is reduced and an arrested secretory protein is found to be sensitive to endo H, one must consider the possibility that transport has occurred but transfer of the glycosyl groups has not taken place because of lack of donor. Therefore, our observation alone that haptoglobin is not converted to an endo H-resistant form in cells with ATP levels between 10 and 15% of normal, does not show that transport to the medial GC was blocked. However, the activity of the mannosidase located in the cis GC is not affected by low ATP concentrations (Tulsiani et al., 1977). With the assumption that the shift in the apparent molecular mass of haptoglobin (from 35 to 34 kDa) marks the action of this enzyme, our results show that transport from the ER to the cis GC does occur at ATP levels between 10 and 15% of normal. Similarly, the transfer of sialic acid residues from CMP-sialic acid to protein glycans is probably also affected by the ATP level. Hence, the absence of sialic acid residues can not be taken as evidence that the arrested haptoglobin has not entered the trans GC. However, two pieces of evidence indicate that the majority of the haptoglobin (originally in the ER) did not enter the trans GC in cells with 10-40% of the normal ATP level. First, upon removal of the azide the partially endo H-resistant form became fully resistant (unpublished observation), showing that at least that fraction of the protein was still in the medial GC at the end of the inhibition period. Secondly, the secretion of the haptoglobin residing in the trans GC at the beginning of the azide treatment (the 38-kDa form, see Fig. 4) occurred at an ATP (azole) concentration slightly lower (higher) than that at which endo H-resistant haptoglobin appeared (see Fig. 4). Hence, (endo H-resistant) haptoglobin, which would have entered the trans GC in cells with 10-40% of the normal ATP level, would have been secreted. This was not the case since the level of intracellularly arrested haptoglobin was constant during the latter part of the incubation period (shown for albumin in Fig. 3). Taken together, these results indicate that the majority of the haptoglobin that was arrested in cells with 10-40% of the normal ATP level was in the medial GC. Clearly, further studies are required to define more accurately the location of the arrested protein.

An accumulation of a viral membrane protein in the medial GC, similar to that described for a secretory protein in this paper, was found in baby hamster kidney cells which had been treated with 10 μM monensin (Griffiths et al., 1983). In the latter case, the GC was found to be vesicularized. To ascertain whether the effect of azide was related to that of monensin, we examined the azide-treated cells by EM; no morphological changes of the ER or the GC were seen. We also treated hepatocytes with 10 μM monensin for 4 h and then analyzed the intracellular transport of radiola- beled haptoglobin. Transport appeared to be blocked at a number of steps, both between the ER and the medial GC, between the medial and the trans GC, and from the trans GC to the cell surface (Persson, R., and E. Fries, unpublished results).

The secretion of albumin and haptoglobin was affected by reduced cellular ATP levels in a narrow concentration range; in cells with a 50% ATP content secretion was not impaired, while it was maximally inhibited at ATP concentrations <10% of the value in the control cells. A similar sharp ATP dependence was found for the intracellular transport of the G protein of VSV (Balch and Keller, 1986), and has also been reported for other systems of intracellular membrane traffic; e.g., for continuous endocytosis of asialo- orosomucoid (Clarke and Weigel, 1985).

Recent studies with a cell-free system, derived from cells infected with VSV, have indicated that transfer of a membrane protein from one cisterna to another is mediated by small coated vesicles, which can be seen to bud out from the...
rim of the cisternae. The formation of these buds is inhibited in the absence of ATP (Orci et al., 1986). It is possible that the accumulation of a secretory protein, which we have described here, is due to differential inhibition of this vesicular traffic within the Golgi apparatus.

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