Cytoskeletal Protein ABP-280 Directs the Intracellular Trafficking of Furin and Modulates Proprotein Processing in the Endocytic Pathway

Gseping Liu,* Laurel Thomas,* Robin A. Warren,† Caroline A. Enns,‡ C. Casey Cunningham,§ John H. Hartwig,§ and Gary Thomas*‡§

*Vollum Institute and †Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, Oregon 97201; and ‡Division of Experimental Medicine, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Abstract. Furin catalyzes the proteolytic maturation of many proproteins within the trans-Golgi network (TGN)/endosomal system. Furin’s cytosolic domain (cd) directs both the compartmentalization to and transit between its manifold processing compartments (i.e., TGN/biosynthetic pathway, cell surface, and endosomes). Here we report the identification of the first furin cd sorting protein, ABP-280 (nonmuscle filamin), an actin gelation protein. The furin cd was used as bait in a yeast two-hybrid screen to identify ABP-280 as a furin-binding protein. Binding analyses in vitro and coimmunoprecipitation studies in vivo showed that furin and ABP-280 interact directly and that ABP-280 tethers furin molecules to the cell surface. Quantitative analysis of both ABP-280-deficient and genetically replete cells showed that ABP-280 modulates the rate of internalization of furin but not of the transferrin receptor, a cycling receptor. However, although ABP-280 directs the rate of furin internalization, the efficiency of sorting of the endoprotease from the cell surface to early endosomes is independent of expression of ABP-280. By contrast, efficient sorting of furin from early endosomes to the TGN requires expression of ABP-280. In addition, ABP-280 is also required for the correct localization of late endosomes (dextran bead uptake) and lysosomes (LAMP-1 staining), demonstrating a pleiotropic role for this actin binding protein in the organization of cellular compartments and directing protein traffic. Finally, and consistent with the trafficking studies on furin, we showed that ABP-280 modulates the processing of furin substrates in the endocytic but not the biosynthetic pathways. The novel roles of ABP-280 and the cytoskeleton in the sorting of furin in the TGN/endosomal system and the formation of proprotein processing compartments are discussed.

Genetic and biochemical studies have shown that the regulation of membrane and protein traffic between cellular compartments requires the orchestrated interactions of a large number of components including lipid, cytosolic, and membrane proteins and elements of the cytoskeleton (Cole and Lippincott-Schwartz, 1995; Drubin and Nelson, 1996; Mays et al., 1994; Stack et al., 1995). These interactions have been best described in studies on the organization of the secretory pathway and the localization and routing of proteins through its manifold compartments. The secretory pathway compartments can be subdivided into two central membrane populations, the endoplasmic reticulum/Golgi system and the trans-Golgi network (TGN)/endosomal system (Roth et al., 1985). The TGN/endosomal system is central to membrane-associated protein routing and recovery (Griffiths and Simons, 1986; Gruenberg and Howell, 1989). In addition to housing several biochemical reactions, including proprotein cleavage, the TGN orchestrates the sorting of proteins traversing the secretory pathway into lysosomes, regulated and constitutive exocytic vesicles, and, in polarized cells, to the basolateral and apical membranes (Pfeffer and Rothman, 1987; Tooze et al., 1990). Similarly, the plasma membrane is a site of dynamic regulation where proteins are internalized or recycled back to the same membrane domain. Thus, excluding proteins from nascently formed vesicles becomes an important determinant in the maintenance of the cor-

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: α-MR/LRP, macroglobulin receptors/low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein; cd, cytosolic domain; PE, Pseudomonas exotoxin; Tf, transferrin; TGN, trans-Golgi network; TXR, Texas red.

Address all correspondence to Gary Thomas, Vollum Institute and Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR 97201. Tel.: 503-494-6955. Fax: 503-494-4534. E-mail: thomasg@ohsu.edu
rect functional and structural organization of the membrane. Membrane proteins recovered from the cell surface into early endosomes can be recycled, transferred to lysosomal and/or late endosomal/prelysosomal compartments, transcytosed, or delivered to the TGN.

Despite the importance of the TGN/endosomal compartments to the organization and catalysis of cellular processes, relatively little is known about how these structures are formed and maintained. Clearly, however, the cytoskeleton is an important and contributing factor. Components of the cytoskeleton participate in many aspects of the localization, shape, and trafficking of organelles that comprise the membrane-limited compartments of the biosynthetic and endocytic pathways (Cole and Lippincott-Schwartz, 1995; Costa de Beauregard et al., 1995; Drubin and Nelson, 1996; Hu et al., 1995; Rodriguez-Boulan and Powell, 1992; van Deurs et al., 1995).

Microfilaments have a central role in directing vesicle and protein traffic. In yeast, genes encoding microfilament-associated proteins are important for receptor internalization, early steps of endocytosis, and vesicle transport (Liu and Bretscher, 1992; Munn et al., 1995). Studies with cytochalasin D show that in polarized animal cells microfilaments are necessary for the internalization of membrane proteins and fluid phase markers from the apical surface (Gottlieb et al., 1993). Furthermore, several actin binding proteins such as ABP-280, α-actinin, and ankyrin direct the organization of resident plasma membrane proteins (e.g., cell adhesion molecules, ion pumps, and receptors) by cross-linking them to microfilaments (Carpen et al., 1992; Lokeshwar et al., 1994).

Unlike the stable tethering of several resident cell-surface membrane proteins (by actin binding protein-mediated cross-linking to microfilaments), the routing of TGN/endosomal itinerant membrane proteins is a dynamic process requiring transient interactions with as yet unidentified components of the cellular sorting machinery. Studies of the trafficking of a number of itinerant membrane proteins have demonstrated that their routing and compartmentalization requires sequences and motifs within their cytosolic domains (Trowbridge and Collawn, 1993). One example of such an itinerant membrane protein that is routed between compartments within the TGN/endosomal system is the proprotein convertase furin.

Furin is a membrane-associated, calcium-dependent serine endoprotease that proteolytically activates a large number of proprotein molecules in multiple cellular compartments by cleavage of these substrates at the COOH-terminal side of the consensus sequence -Arg-X-Lys/Arg-Arg-. (Molloy et al., 1992, for review see Steiner et al., 1992). In the TGN/biosynthetic pathway, furin cleaves a number of proprotein substrates at consensus furin sites including those for neurotrophic factors (Bresnahan et al., 1990), serum protein substrates (Misumi et al., 1991; Wasley et al., 1993; Wise et al., 1990), receptors (Bravo et al., 1994; Komada et al., 1993), and growth factors (Dubois et al., 1995). In addition, furin catalyzes the proteolytic maturation of several viral coat proteins including NDV-Fo (Gotoh et al., 1992), HIV-1 gp160 (Hallenberger et al., 1992), measles virus Fo (Watanabe et al., 1995), cytomegalovirus gB (Vey et al., 1995), and avian influenza HA (Steinecke-Grober et al., 1992; Walker et al., 1994). Similar to these viral pathogens, cleavage of many bacterial toxins by furin molecules present at the plasma membrane (e.g., anthrax toxin) and/or in endosomal compartments (e.g., *Pseudomonas, Diphtheria*, and *Shiga* toxins) is critical for their virulence (Chiron et al., 1994; Garred, et al., 1995; Gordon et al., 1995; Inocêncio et al., 1994; Klimpel et al., 1992). The ability of furin to process endogenous secretory proteins and viral envelope glycoproteins in the TGN/biosynthetic pathway, as well as bacterial toxins at the cell surface and in endosomes, points to an important biological role for this protease in the activation of proproteins in multiple cellular compartments. It further suggests that factors that direct the trafficking of furin through these varied compartments will have a profound effect on the distribution and hence biological activity of the enzyme. Thus, a key to understanding the manifold roles of furin is the determination of the trafficking pathway of this enzyme and the cellular factors that govern its movement through the TGN/endosomal system.

Furin is concentrated in the TGN and cycles between this compartment and two other furin processing compartments: the cell surface and endosomes (Chapman and Munro, 1994; Molloy et al., 1994). Both the TGN localization and the intracellular routing of furin require sorting signals in its 56-amino acid cytosolic domain (cd) (Chapman and Munro, 1994; Molloy et al., 1994). Sorting signals in the furin-cd include canonical Tyr-based and di-leucine-like internalization signals, as well as an acidic cluster that is required for localization of furin to the TGN (Jones et al., 1995; Schafer et al., 1995; Takahashi et al., 1995; Voorhees et al., 1995) (see Fig. 1 A). The routing of furin is thus predicted to be governed by the compartment-specific interactions of sequences within its cd with appropriate binding proteins.

Although the cytoskeleton is important to the organization and trafficking through the TGN/endosomal system, a specific role for any individual protein has not been reported previously. Here, we report a new role for the actin filament cross-linking protein, ABP-280, in directing the trafficking of furin in the TGN/endosomal system and modulating the processing of furin substrates in the endocytic pathway.

**Materials and Methods**

**Yeast Two-Hybrid Screen**

The methods and plasmids used in the two hybrid screen are described elsewhere (Bartel and Fields, 1995). The mouse embryo cDNA library used in these studies (Vojetk et al., 1993) was generated from RNA isolated from 9.5- and 10.5-d embryos. The library contained both oligo dT and random primed inserts (size selected for 350–700 bp) subcloned into the plasmid pVP16, which directs the expression of protein chimeras containing the Heps virus transcriptional activation domain fused to the subcloned insert.

**pBTM116Fur Constructs.** DNA sequences encoding the furin-cd or the furin-cd truncation mutants depicted in Fig. 1 A were amplified by PCR with Taq polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany) using standard methods (Sambrook et al., 1989). pZVneo:furin constructs encoding each protein (Jones et al., 1995; Molloy et al., 1994) were used as templates and GTCTTCCGGATCCGGGGGTGCCTCTGC (Oligo 1) and CGTTTGCCATACGGCTCA (Oligo 2) as the primers. The PCR products encoding either the entire furin cd (digested with BamHI) or each of the furin cd truncation mutants (digested with BamHI and PstI) were subcloned into the two-hybrid bait plasmid pBTM116 (Bartel and
Fields, 1995). pBTM116 directs the expression of a chimeric human protein containing the LexA DNA-binding domain fused to sequences inserted by the inserted DNA.

**Yeast Transformation.** Media recipes are described in Sherman (1991). Yeast strain L40 (MATa his3 trp, ade2, LYS2:lexAOp-hIS3 URA3:lexAOp-lacZ GAL4) containing pBTM116-FurA were grown overnight in 100 ml yeast complete (YC) media with added leucine and histidine (100 μg/ml each). The overnight culture was used to inoculate 1 liter of yeast extract, peptone, dextrose (YPD) and cultured for an additional 4 h. The cells were washed with 500 ml TE and resuspended in 20 ml 100 mM LiAc/0.5x TE (5 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 0.5 mM EDTA). Ten mg of denatured salmon sperm DNA and 50 μg of the pVP16 mouse embryonic cDNA library were mixed with the cells before addition of 140 ml of 100 mM LiAc/40% PEG-3350/TE. After an incubation at 30°C for 30 min, DMSO (12% final) was added and the cells were incubated at 30°C for 6 min. The cells were washed with YPA media, resuspended in one liter of YPAD medium, and incubated at 30°C for 1 h. The cells were pelleted, washed with YC media minus leucine and tryptophan, and then grown in the same media for 8 h. The yeast were applied onto YC minimal media plates minus leucine, tryptophan, and histidine. After 3 d, the His+ colonies were replica plated on nitrocellulose filters and tested for β-galactosidase activity. The initial screen of 1.5x10^6 transformed library clones resulted in the identification of 200 positive yeast colonies (selected for growth on his+ medium and positive for β-galactosidase activity).

**Plasmids and Bacterial Fusion Protein Production.**

**Production of pGEX Plasmids and Fusion Proteins.** The pZVneoefurin containing the furin cd (Jones et al., 1995) was used as the PCR template. The 5′ primer was GCCGCGGATCCTGGCGTCTGGTTTGGACAC-AGT and the 3′ primer was Oligo 2. The PCR product containing the sequence encoding the furin cd was digested with BamHI. The insert was then cloned into pGEX-3X (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Inc., Piscataway, NJ). Methods for production and purification of GST-fusion proteins were performed as described by the manufacturer (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Inc.).

**Production of pET16b-ABP.** DNA sequences encoding mouse ABP-280 in pT7107 were amplified by PCR using the oligonucleotides ACTCTTCTCGGAGGGCCCGTGGTGTTTGCTGTTTGGACTTACGGCGAATTCAGCCACCGTGATATG (5′ prime) and TAGCGGGAATTCAAGCGGCTGTTTCGGA (3′ prime) as primers. The amplification product was digested with XhoI, and then ligated into pET16b that had been digested first with BamHI, and then digested with XhoI. His-tagged proteins were isolated as described by the manufacturer (Novagen, Inc., Madison, WI).

**GST-experimenting**

6 μg of HistagABP-280 (containing residues 1490–1607 of mouse ABP-280) were combined with 10 μg of either GST or a GST fusion protein containing the entire furin cd. The protein pairs were incubated in PBS, pH 7.0, containing 0.5% NP-40 and 0.1 mg/ml BSA for 2 h at room temperature. The mixture was then added to cells in 4°C for 6 min. The cells were washed with YPA media, resuspended in 30 ml of YPAD medium, and incubated at 30°C for 1 h. The cells were pelleted, washed with YC media minus leucine and tryptophan, and then grown in the same media for 8 h. The yeast were applied onto YC minimal media plates minus leucine, tryptophan, and histidine. After 3 d, the His+ colonies were replica plated on nitrocellulose filters and tested for β-galactosidase activity. The initial screen of 1.5x10^6 transformed library clones resulted in the identification of 200 positive yeast colonies (selected for growth on his+ medium and positive for β-galactosidase activity).

**Cell Culture and Vaccinia Virus**

BSC-40 cells are grown in minimal essential medium (MEM; BioWhittaker, Walkersville, MD) containing 10% fetal bovine serum and 25 μg/ml gentamycin. A7 cells (Cunningham et al., 1992) are grown in the same medium but with 500 μg/ml genetin (G418) to maintain selection of the inserted DNA.

**Quantitative Internalization Assays**

**Transferin Receptor.** The rate of [125I]-transferin (TI) uptake was measured using a method described previously (Warren and Enns, 1997). Briefly, cells (1–2 x 10^6 per well) were washed twice with DMEM buffered with 20 mM Hepes, pH 7.4. At time zero, 1 ml of either 35 nm [125I]-TI or 35 nm [125I]-TI with 1 mg/ml unlabeled TI were added. Cells were incubated at 37°C for 2, 4, 6, or 8 min, after which they were plated on ice and incubated with an acidic buffer at 4°C to remove any surface bound [125I]-TI. Each well was washed four times at 4°C, solubilized in 0.1 N NaOH, and counted on a gamma counter. Each time point was done in quadruplicate. All results are corrected by subtracting nonspecific uptake.

**Furin.** Protein A purified mAb M1 was mixed with [251I]-Na1 (1 mCi) to which chloramine T (0.1 mg/ml final in 150 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7) was added. After 40 s at room temperature, the reaction was terminated with addition of an equal volume of sodium metabisulfite (1 mg/ml in 150 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7). The [125I]-mAb M1 was separated from free iodine with a Kwik-Sep column (Pierce Chemical Co.). Cells grown in 35-mm plates were infected with the vaccinia recombinant expressing furin (Molloy et al., 1994) (moi = 10). At 6 h after infection, the cells were washed in ice-cold PBS and the cells were incubated at 4°C in the presence of 0.3 mg/ml EZ-NHS-biotin (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL) in PBS. After 1 h incubation, the cells were washed three times with ice-cold PBS containing 50 mM glycine. The cells were then harvested and processed for immunoprecipitation of ABP-280 as described above.

**Immunofluorescence**

**Furin.** Cells grown on glass coverslips were infected with VV:Furin ( moi = 10). At 4 h after infection, 2 x 10^5 cpm [125I]-mAb M1 was added to the cultures. Control cultures were plated at 4°C, while the remaining plates were incubated at 37°C for the indicated times, and then plated at 4°C. The cells were washed twice with ice-cold DMEM without serum, and then incubated in 1.5 mM DME containing 1 mg/ml Proteinase K (Boehringer Mannheim) for 30 min on ice. Cells were washed and the amount of internalized [125I]-mAb M1 was quantified using a gamma counter. All data points were obtained in triplicate.

**Downloaded from jcb.rupress.org on July 8, 2017**
LAMP-1. LAMP-1 was detected using mAb H4A3 (Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD), followed by incubation with goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC.

**Transferin Uptake.** Parallel plates of A7 and M2 cells grown on coverslips were incubated with iron-loaded rhodamine-transferin (r-Tf, 0.5% NP-40, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, and 0.01% NaN₃) times with mRIPA and once with NET-N (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, and 0.01% Na₃). The samples were resolved on 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel and radiolabeled proteins were detected by phosphoimage analysis.

**Texas Red–Dextran Bead Uptake.** Cells attached to glass coverslips were placed cell face down on 50 μl of MEM-E containing 10 mg/ml Texas red (TXR)-dextran beads (10,000 mol wt; Molecular Probes, Inc.) and incubated in a humidified chamber for 30 min at 37°C. Cells were washed twice with PBS and prepared for immunofluorescence microscopy.

**Proprotein Processing**

Pro-βNGF. Metabolic labeling and immunoprecipitation to assess pro-βNGF processing were performed as described previously (Bresnahan et al., 1990; Molloy et al., 1994), with the following exceptions. Cells were infected with VVmNGF at moi = 1 and were metabolically labeled at 3 h after infection with 100 μCi [³⁵S]-Met/Cys (Express label; NEN Research Products) for 2 h. The protein A-bound precipitates were washed three times with mRIPA and once with NET-N (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 150 mM NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% SDS, and 0.01% Na₃). The samples were resolved on a 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel and radiolabeled proteins were detected by phosphoimage analysis.

**Pseudomonas Exotoxin.** Replicate cultures of M2 and A7 cells grown in 24-well plates were washed with PBS, and then placed in 450 μl of MCDB 202 (Thorne et al., 1989) containing 0.2% BSA and 50 μg/mL Pseudomonas exotoxin A (10–⁸ M final, provided by R. Draper, University of Texas at Dallas) and incubated at 37°C for the times indicated. The cultures were washed twice with PBS, and then placed in 0.25 ml of DMEM (– Met) containing 22 μCi [³⁵S]-Met/Cys for an additional 30 min at 37°C. The labeled cells were washed once with PBS and harvested by trituration in 0.25 ml of cold mRIPA containing benzonase(10⁻³ U/ml) (EM Science, Gibbstown, NJ). Cellular proteins were precipitated with TCA and the precipitates were passed over GF/C filters (Whatman Inc., Clifton, NJ). Incorporation of [³⁵S]-Met/Cys into protein was determined by scintillation counting of the dried filters.

**Results**

**Identification of ABP-280 as a Furin cd Binding Protein**

The furin cd was employed as bait in a yeast two-hybrid screen to identify interacting clones from a mouse embryo cDNA library. To examine whether binding is dependent on previously identified trafficking motifs, plasmids expressing positive library clones were then examined for their ability to direct the interaction of their cloned inserts with the furin cd truncation mutants (Fig. 1A). The analysis for one of these clones, TP107, is shown in Fig. 1B. Activation of reporter gene (HIS3/β-galactosidase) expression by TP107 required furin cd sequences membrane-proximal to Ser₁⁵₁. Thus, binding of TP107 to the furin cd does not require motifs previously shown to be important for furin trafficking, including the acidic cluster necessary for TGN localization and the tyrosine-based internalization signal. Furthermore, mutational analyses showed that interaction between these two proteins similarly does not require the putative di-leucine-like internalization signal (data not shown).

Sequence analysis of TP107 showed that it encodes a 118 amino acid segment of the actin binding protein ABP-280 (nonmuscle filamin) (Fig. 2). Alignment of TP107 with the sequence for human ABP-280 (Gorlin et al., 1990) shows that the isolated mouse clone represents a segment bridging the 13th and 14th repeats corresponding to residues 1490–1607 in human ABP-280. Sequence comparison of this region shows nearly complete amino acid identity between this mouse fragment and the human gene. Only two amino acid substitutions, Pro₁₅₁₈ → Ser and Asp₁₆₀₇ → Glu, are present. Furthermore, these two amino acid changes have no effect on binding of this region of ABP-280 to the furin cd (Liu, G., and G. Thomas, unpublished results).

**Interaction of ABP-280 with Furin In Vitro and In Vivo**

To demonstrate that the region of ABP-280 encoded by TP107 interacts directly with the furin cd, the protein–protein binding was studied in vitro (Fig. 3A). A His-tagged construct, HistagABP-280, containing the ABP-280 fragment identified by the two-hybrid screen, was incubated with either GST or a GST-furin cd (GST-Fcd) construct. After incubation, the GST constructs were isolated by binding to glutathione-agarose beads and the recovered
proteins resolved by SDS-PAGE. Using this method, the interaction between HistagABP-280 and GST-Fcd was readily detected, whereas no interaction was observed with GST alone.

Next, a coimmunoprecipitation experiment was performed to determine whether ABP-280 and furin associate in vivo (Fig. 3 B). Replicate plates of BSC-40 cells, an African Green monkey kidney epithelial line, expressing epitope(FLAG)-tagged constructs encoding either full length furin (fur/f) or the furin cd truncation mutant lacking the cytosolic domain (fur/IR739, Fig. 1 A), was harvested in a detergent buffer containing DNAse I to depolymerize actin filaments. ABP-280 molecules were immunoprecipitated from this extract with an anti–ABP-280 antibody, and the immunoprecipitates were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting. Coimmunoprecipitating FLAG-tagged furin molecules were detected with mAb M1. In agreement with the two-hybrid and bacterial fusion protein analyses, fur/f and ABP-280 can be coimmunoprecipitated in vivo. Furthermore, the coimmunoprecipitation was dependent on furin cd sequences since fur/IR739t was not detected.

ABP-280 is concentrated in the cortical regions of the...
cytoplasm where, in addition to organizing actin cables, it tethers a number of cell surface receptors to the actin cytoskeleton (Fox, 1985; Ohta et al., 1991; Sharma et al., 1995). By contrast, although furin cycles to the cell surface, its steady state localization is primarily in the TGN. Thus, ABP-280 would be expected to be associated with only a small percentage of the total cellular furin molecules. Consistent with these findings, quantitative immunoprecipitations showed that only 1–3% of the total cellular pool of fur/f was associated with ABP-280 (data not shown). To investigate whether ABP-280 binds furin molecules at the cell surface, cells expressing fur/f were placed on ice and subjected to cell surface biotinylation. The biotinylated cells were washed and ABP-280 molecules were immunoprecipitated. The immunoprecipitates were then denatured in SDS and a second immunoprecipitation was performed with an anti–furin cd antiserum. The immunoprecipitates were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Fig. 3 C). Biotinylated proteins immunoprecipitated sequentially with antibodies against ABP-280 and furin were detected by chemiluminescence. This analysis revealed a 100-kD biotinylated protein, the size expected for epitope-tagged furin, specifically in extracts from cells expressing fur/f and not cells infected with wild-type vaccinia virus. To confirm that the biotinylated protein is furin, the filter was then incubated with the anti–furin cd antiserum, and total furin molecules were visualized by development of the blot with alkaline phosphatase. As expected, the biotinylated protein comigrates with furin cd antiserum. The immunoprecipitates were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Fig. 3 C). Biotinylated proteins immunoprecipitated sequentially with antibodies against ABP-280 and furin were detected by chemiluminescence.

**ABP-280-dependent Internalization of Furin**

On the basis that ABP-280 has been shown to (a) tether several hematopoietic cell surface receptors (Fox, 1985; Ohta et al., 1991; Sharma et al., 1995), and (b) bind cell surface furin (Fig. 3 C), we speculated that ABP-280 might modulate the rate of internalization of furin from the cell surface. To investigate this possibility, we employed two genetically paired cell lines that either lack or express ABP-280. M2 cells are a human melanoma that are ABP-280-deficient. By contrast, A7 cells are a subclone of M2 cells that are rescued for expression of ABP-280 (Cunningham et al., 1992). Furin internalization in M2 and A7 cells was measured quantitatively by determining the amount of endocytosed [125I]-mAb M1 in fur/f-expressing cells (Fig. 4). As a control, we also determined the rate internalization of the transferrin receptor (TIR), a cycling receptor that traffics independently of the microfilament cytoskeleton (Gottlieb et al., 1993; Sandvig and van Deurs, 1990). The rate of furin internalization was cell line dependent. The ABP-280-deficient M2 cells internalized 2.3-fold more [125I]-mAb M1 than did A7 cells (Fig. 4 B), despite the equivalent levels of fur/f expression in the two cell lines (data not shown). By contrast, the rate of internalization of the [125I]-transferrin (Tf) was similar in both cell lines (0.17 and 0.19 Tf molecules per TIR molecule per min in A7 and M2 cells, respectively, Fig. 4, A). These results, coupled with those of Fig. 3, argue that ABP-280, by tethering the endoprotease to the cell surface, modulates the rate of furin internalization. The lack of effect of ABP-280 on the rate of TIR internalization is consistent with reports demonstrating TIR internalization to be unaffected by drug-induced alterations in cytoskeletal function (i.e., the lack of effect of cytochalasin D on the internalization of TIR, Gottlieb et al., 1993; Sandvig and van Deurs, 1990). Furthermore, these results demonstrate that the role of this actin-binding protein on furin trafficking is selective for only a subset of membrane proteins.

**ABP-280-dependent Routing of Furin**

An immunofluorescence assay was performed to determine whether ABP-280 is necessary for steps in furin routing in addition to regulating internalization of the endoprotease from the cell surface (Fig. 5). Parallel plates of M2 and A7 cells grown on coverslips were infected with [125I]-mAb M1 and [125I]-transferrin into M2 and A7 cells. (A) Parallel plates of M2 (□) and A7 (■) cells were infected with VV: hfur/f (moi = 10). 4 h after infection, [125I]-mAb M1 was added to the culture medium. Control plates were placed on ice immediately and the remaining samples were incubated at 37°C for the indicated times, and then transferred to ice. At the indicated times, the supernatants were removed, the cells washed twice, and then incubated with Proteinase K. The detached cells were suspended in fresh medium, pelleted through a serum pad, and the amount of internalized [125I] was determined. For each time point, the counts from the control sample were subtracted from the value of the assay sample. Experiments using non–epitope-tagged furin showed no detectable increase in signal over background. All time points were measured in triplicate. Bars indicate standard deviations. (B) The measurement of [125I]-transferrin uptake into M2 (○) and A7 (■) cells was performed as described in Materials and Methods. Cells were incubated with 35 nM [125I]-transferrin for the indicated times at 37°C. At the end of each time point, cells were transferred to 4°C and washed with mild acid to remove cell surface transferrin. The cells were solubilized with NaOH and counted in a gamma counter. Binding assays at 4°C were performed simultaneously with each assay to determine the number of transferrin receptors on the cell surface.
endoprotease were remarkably consistent and were not affected by the presence or absence of ABP-280. Characteristic of its known localization to the TGN in many cell types (Molloy et al., 1994; Schafer et al., 1995; Voorhees et al., 1995), furin has a predominant paranuclear steady state staining pattern (mAb M2 post-fix staining) when expressed in each of the cell lines (Fig. 5, B, D, and F). To confirm that fur/f is localized to the TGN in the M2 and A7 cells, its immunofluorescence staining pattern was compared with that of γ-adaptin, an integral component of the AP-1 adaptin complex associated with the TGN (Fig. 6).

In agreement with previous studies, the fur/f staining pattern was virtually indistinguishable from that of γ-adaptin in both cell lines. Furthermore, the similar mAb M2 postfix staining patterns independent of the expression of ABP-280 suggest that ABP-280 is not essential for the concentration of furin in the TGN. These results are consistent with those in Fig. 1 B showing that the furin cd acidic cluster, the region on the furin cd necessary for TGN localization, is not important for binding to ABP-280.

The strikingly weaker staining of internalized mAb M1 in the M2 cells compared with A7 cells, despite their greater internalization of [125I]-mAb M1 (Fig. 4 B), suggested that either the internalized mAb M1 is rapidly degraded in the ABP-280-deficient melanoma cells or internalized furin is missorted and does not accumulate in discrete compartments amenable to analysis by immunofluorescence microscopy. To examine the possibility that [125I]-mAb M1 is degraded more rapidly in the M2 cells, the stability of internalized [125I]-mAb M1 was determined in both cell lines after a 1-h uptake. Extracts from both cell lines contained similar amounts of protein A-bound [125I]-mAb M1, demonstrating that internalized mAb M1 was not aberrantly degraded in M2 cells (data not shown).

To examine the possibility that internalized furin is missorted in the ABP-280-deficient M2 cells, a time course study was performed. When either M2 or A7 cells treated with mAb M1 for 5 min were analyzed by immunofluorescence microscopy, a largely peripheral punctate pattern of similar staining intensity was observed in both cell types (Fig. 7, A and B). These results raised the possibility that, although the kinetics of furin internalization are different in the two cell types (Fig. 4 B), the efficiency by which the endoprotease enters early endosomes may be very similar and thus independent of ABP-280. To examine this possibility, the staining pattern of internalized mAb M1 was compared to that of rhodamine-transferrin (r-Tf). Previously, we showed that accumulation of internalized furin into early endosomes can be achieved by treatment of cells with tautomycin, an inhibitor of the furin phosphatase that modulates transit of furin from the early endosomes to the TGN (Jones et al., 1995). Using these conditions to impede exit of furin from early endosomes, the staining pattern of internalized mAb M1 remained similar in the M2 and A7 cells and colocalized largely with that of internalized r-Tf (Fig. 7, C-F). Despite the similar staining patterns of internalized mAb M1 at these early time points, by 60 min, the patterns were again strikingly different; little staining of internalized mAb M1 could be observed in the M2 cells, whereas in A7 cells a robust staining of the paranuclear region and peripheral punctate compartments was observed (Fig. 7, G and H, respectively).

Although ABP-280 binds cell surface furin and modu-
lates quantitatively the rate of internalization of the endoprotease from the cell surface (Figs. 3 and 4), the immunocytochemical time course study (Fig. 7) suggested that efficiency of furin sorting in the early endocytic pathway, including (a) the trafficking of furin from the cell surface to the early endosomes, and (b) the tautomycin-dependent accumulation of furin in early endosomes, is at least qualitatively independent of ABP-280. Rather, expression of ABP-280 (a) affects the availability of furin for internalization (Fig. 4), and (b) is required for the efficient sorting of furin from early endosomes to later compartments within the endocytic pathway, including the TGN (Figs. 5 and 7). To test this hypothesis, a temperature-shift experiment was conducted (Fig. 8). Previous studies showed that sorting from early endosomes to compartments later in the endocytic pathway is temperature dependent (Gruenberg and Howell, 1989). In this experiment, replicate plates of M2 cells were incubated with mAb M1 for 1 h at 23°C. Under these conditions, the internalized mAb M1 was readily detectable and accumulated in a perinuclear staining pattern (Fig. 8 A). When the applied mAb M1 was removed and the washed cells were shifted to 37°C for an additional hour, the internalized mAb M1 remained readily detectable and mobilized to a more paranuclear location characteristic of the TGN (Fig. 8 B). To confirm that the temperature shift rescued the efficient retrieval of furin in the ABP-280-deficient M2 melanoma cells to the TGN, the paranuclear staining pattern of internalized furin was compared to γ-adaptin. However, because mAb M1 and the γ-adaptin mAb (100/3) are the same subtype, the experiment was repeated with mAb M2 in place of mAb M1. After the temperature shift, the internalized mAb M2 showed a TGN-like paranuclear staining pattern that overlapped with that of γ-adaptin (Fig. 8, C and D). Furthermore, and characteristic of a TGN-localized protein, the internalized mAb M2 staining pattern was resistant to brefeldin A, whereas the γ-adaptin staining pattern dispersed after treatment with the drug (Fig. 8, E and F). These results, together with those in Fig. 7, show that the missorting of furin from early endosomes to the TGN in the ABP-280-deficient cells can be overcome, at least to some extent, by temperature shift. Although the biochemical basis for the ability of the temperature shift to rescue the sorting of internalized furin in the absence of ABP-280 is not known, possible mechanisms are presented in Discussion.

Localization of Late but Not Early Endocytic Compartments is Dependent on ABP-280

To determine whether the aberrant routing of furin in the ABP-280-deficient M2 cells is specific for this endoprotease or rather results from a generalized defect in the sorting of all itinerant membrane proteins in the TGN/endosomal system, the distribution of molecules internalized into early and late endocytic compartments was compared in A7 and M2 cells (Fig. 9).
FIG. 8. Temperature dependence of fur/l retrieval to the TGN. Replicate plates of M2 cells were infected with VV:hFur/l as above. At 4 h after infection, the cells were placed at 23°C, and then treated with mAb M1 (A and B) or mAb M2 (C–F) for 1 h and either fixed immediately (A) or washed to remove the mAb (B–F) and shifted to 37°C for an additional hour before fixation. Before fixation, the samples in E and F were treated with 5 μg BFA/ml for 20 min. After fixation, the samples in C–F were incubated with mAb 100/3 to visualize both γ-adaptin (D and F) and internalized fur/l (mAb M2, C and E). Internalized mAbs M1 and 100/3 were visualized with anti–mouse IgG2a-TXR antibody. Internalized mAb M2 was visualized with anti–mouse IgG1-FITC.

FIG. 9. Importance of ABP-280 to the localization of endocytic compartments. Parallel plates of M2 (A, C, and E) and A7 (B, D, and F) cells were grown on coverslips. Early endocytic compartments were visualized by treating the cultures with rhodamine-transferrin (r-Tf, 40 ng/ml) for 30 min at 37°C before fixation (A and B). Late endosomes were visualized by addition of Texas Red-dextran beads (10,000 mol wt, 10 μg/ml) for 30 min at 37°C before fixation (C and D). To visualize lysosomes, cells were fixed, permeabilized with detergent, and incubated with a LAMP-1 antibody followed by incubation with anti–mouse IgG1-FITC (E and F).

ABP-280 Modulates Furin Processing Compartments

The requirement of ABP-280 for the correct routing of furin in the TGN/endosomal system suggested that this actin binding protein may modulate the processing of furin substrates in vivo. Because furin processes a large number of proprotein molecules in multiple compartments within the TGN/endosomal system, the role of ABP-280 in the proteolytic maturation of furin substrates in either the TGN/biosynthetic pathway or the endocytic pathway was investigated.

The importance of ABP-280 to the maturation of furin substrates in the biosynthetic pathway was examined by determining the processing of pro-β-nerve growth factor (Fig. 10 A). Pro-βNGF is synthesized initially as a 35–40-kD proprotein and, during transit through the biosynthetic pathway, it is cleaved at a consensus furin site (-Arg-Ser-Lys-Arg+) to generate the 13 kD bioactive βNGF (Brennahan et al., 1990). Parallel plates of M2 and A7 cells were infected with a vaccinia recombinant expressing pro-βNGF. The processing of pro-βNGF by both cell lines was complete, resulting in the secretion of the processed 13-kD βNGF peptide. The lack of effect of ABP-280 on the processing of pro-βNGF is consistent with the above immunofluorescence studies showing that ABP-280 is unnecessary for localization of furin to the TGN.

To examine the processing of furin substrates in the en-
medium containing 100 nM PE for the indicated times. The rinsed cells were then metabolically labeled with $^{35}$S-[Met/Cys] for 30 min, harvested in mRIPA, and the incorporation of $^{35}$S-amino acids into TCA-precipitable material was quantified by scintillation counting. A7 cells, white bars; M2 cells, hatched bars.

**Discussion**

The multiple roles of actin filaments in cells include membrane organization, maintenance of cell polarity, and cell locomotion (Bretscher, 1993; Luna and Hitt, 1992; Mays et al., 1994). Diverse actin-associated functions are achieved by a retinue of actin binding proteins (Hitt and Luna, 1994). Here, we report one actin binding protein, ABP-280, is the first identified furin sorting protein. ABP-280 tethers cell surface-localized furin molecules by binding to the membrane proximal region of furin’s cytosolic domain. ABP-280 modulates the rate of internalization of furin from cell surface and is necessary for the efficient sorting of furin from early endosomes to the TGN. We also show that ABP-280 is necessary for localization of lysosomes and late but not early endosomes. Finally, proprotein processing analyses show that ABP-280 modulates the formation of furin processing compartments in the endocytic pathway.

**Discrimination between Resident and Transiently Presented Membrane Proteins at the Cell Surface**

ABP-280 is a multi-functional protein. Through its NH$_2$-terminal actin binding domains and COOH-terminal dimerization domain (see Fig. 2B), it directs the position of cortical actin, forming orthogonal filament networks involved in the sol-gel state transitions of the cytosol necessary for lamellapod extension and cell crawling (Cunningham et al., 1992). In addition, ABP-280 serves to link resident cell surface proteins to underlying actin filaments. In platelets, constitutive linkage of the von Willebrand’s receptor is achieved by attachment of the GP1b$_\alpha$ cd to the second rod domain of ABP-280 between repeats 17–19 (Meyer et al., 1997). Constitutive linkage of the neutrophil $\beta_2$-integrin chain and the high affinity immunoglobulin receptor, Fc$\gamma$RI, are also mediated by ABP-280, although the specific ABP-280 domain(s) involved have not been defined (Ohta et al., 1991; Sharma et al., 1995). Our results showing that ABP-280 directs the intracellular trafficking of furin, an itinerant TGN/endosomal membrane protein, represents a new role for this actin-binding protein. The binding of the furin cd to the 13th and 14th repeats of ABP-280 (Figs. 1 and 2) is the first demonstration of a protein tethering site in rod domain 1 of ABP-280 and suggests that this rod domain is capable of binding additional membrane proteins.

Tethering of resident cell surface molecules (e.g., GP$\beta_1$G, CD18, and Fc$\gamma$RI) by ABP-280 is apparently required for their ligand-dependent rearrangement of the cytoskeleton associated with leukocyte activation (Cunningham et al., 1996). For example, binding IgG Fc domains to the Fc$\gamma$RI receptor induces cell surface changes required for phagocytosis. By contrast, the tethering of cell surface furin by ABP-280 (Fig. 3) does not appear to be involved in gross cytoskeletal rearrangements. Rather, ABP-280 modulates the rate of internalization of furin from the cell surface.
(Fig. 4 B), perhaps by transiently tethering the endoprotease. How binding of ABP-280 to furin is regulated remains to be determined. In platelets, ligand binding apparently causes a dissociation of FcγRI from ABP-280, thus facilitating internalization (Harrison et al., 1994; Ohta et al., 1991). It is possible that substrate binding induces internalization of furin. Alternatively, dissociation may be regulated by signaling cascades. Both furin and ABP-280 are phosphorylated in vivo (Jones et al., 1995; Ohta et al., 1995; Ohta and Hartwig, 1996). However, phosphorylation of the furin cd acidic cluster does not affect binding of ABP-280 (Fig. 1, and data not shown). Conversely, phosphorylation of ABP-280 does affect interaction with actin cables (Ohta et al., 1995), raising the possibility that protein kinase cascades may modulate ABP-280 binding to furin.

Importance of ABP-280 and the Cytoskeleton on Protein Sorting and Organelle Localization

The tethering of furin to the cell surface by ABP-280 (Fig. 3) and the importance of this actin binding protein to the rate of furin, but not TIR, internalization (Fig. 4) are consistent with its established properties. Although ABP-280 modulates the rate of furin internalization, the efficiency of furin sorting to the early endosome, as well as the tautomycin-dependent accumulation of the endoprotease in this compartment, is independent of this actin binding protein (Fig. 7). Surprising, therefore, was the finding that ABP-280 is also important for (a) the efficient retrieval of internalized furin from early endosomes to the TGN (Figs. 4–8), and (b) the localization of late endosomal (dextran bead uptake) and lysosomal (LAMP-1 staining) compartments (Fig. 9).

The stability of the internalized mAb M1 and the lack of a readily discernible furin(mAb M1)-containing compartments 60 min after uptake in M2 (ABP-280-deficient) cells suggests that the endoprotease simply fails to concentrate in a compartment readily amenable to detection by microscopy. Since furin at steady state concentrates principally in the TGN (Fig. 6, and Molloy et al., 1994; Schafer et al., 1995; Voorhees et al., 1995), we would not expect to see the internalized protein accumulate in other compartments—except under controlled conditions such as temperature shift (Fig. 8) or treatment with tautomycin (to accumulate furin in early endosomes, see Fig. 7). Note that the population of endosome/lysosome staining seen after mAb M1 uptake in Fig. 5, A and E, and Fig. 7 H represents primarily post-TGN compartments, as previously demonstrated (Jones et al., 1995). Importantly, internalized furin eventually returns to the TGN since the steady state level of endogenous furin in both M2 and A7 cells is localized to the TGN (data not shown).

Together, our results argue that routing of membrane proteins through early endocytic compartments is independent of the actin filament system. However, the efficient retrieval of furin from early endosomes to the TGN requires ABP-280. Our findings are in agreement with previous studies that used cytochalasin D to show that delivery of molecules to mature endosomes and lysosomes, but not the internalization of TIR to early endosomes, is dependent on the microfilament network (Sandvig and van Deurs, 1990). Unlike studies with pharmacologic agents, however, the effects described here are apparently specific for ABP-280 since reintroduction of this actin binding protein by stable expression of the cDNA (A7 cells) fully corrects these varied trafficking defects.

The ability of the temperature shift to rescue the trafficking of furin (Fig. 8) provided further evidence that the loss of mAb M1 staining after antibody uptake in M2 cells (Fig. 5 C and Fig. 7 G) is due to a defect in vesicle sorting caused by the absence of ABP-280. However, the mechanism(s) underlying the rescue of furin trafficking by the temperature shift are not known. Perhaps the reduced temperature induces a local redistribution of the actin cables that compensate for the lack of ABP-280, or perhaps may compensate for an ABP-280-dependent sorting step. One possibility is that the temperature shift facilitates the transfer of transport vesicles from the actin-based cytoskeleton to microtubules. Indeed, such a duality in cytoskeletal components to direct vesicle traffic has been reported in yeast (Lille and Brown, 1992) and neuronal cells (Kuznetsov et al., 1992). Finally, the role of ABP-280 in endosome to TGN sorting appears to be distinct from its role in localization of late endocytic compartment since (a), unlike internalized mAb M1 (Figs. 5 and 7), the intensity of the fluorescent signal from internalized dextran was independent of expression of ABP-280 (Fig. 9), and (b) the mislocalization of dextran beads in M2 cells failed to be rescued by the temperature shift (data not shown).

ABP-280-dependent Localization of Cellular Compartment

Whereas most studies have demonstrated the importance of microtubules to the positioning of cellular organelles (for review see Cole and Lippincott-Schwartz, 1995), our findings demonstrate directly an important role for an identified component of the microfilament-based cytoskeleton in the localization of late endosomes and lysosomes. To date, ABP-280 has not been reported to interact directly with cellular organelles. However, its association with mRNA molecules (Bassell et al., 1994) suggests ABP-280 may indeed have multiple roles in organization of cellular components. Thus, the ABP-280-dependent localization of late endosomes and lysosomes (Fig. 9) may be achieved by a direct interaction between ABP-280 and these compartments. More likely, however, the importance of ABP-280 to the localization of late endocytic compartments and lysosomes may be an indirect effect due to the importance of this cytoskeletal protein to the organization of actin cables and their likely role in organizing cellular compartments via binding to other organelle-associated actin binding proteins (Beck et al., 1994; Devarajan et al., 1996; Jung et al., 1996; Ceccaldi et al., 1995).

Our findings are in agreement with earlier studies (van Deurs et al., 1995) which demonstrated that, after treatment with cytochalasin D, lysosomes are located primarily in the periphery and often in cell processes. The authors speculated that microfilaments are required for the normal movement and distribution of endocytic compartments—actin filaments are involved in bringing mature endosomes and lysosomes together in the paranuclear cytoplasm and facilitating fusions, whereas microtubules pull them apart and direct them towards the cell periphery. Interestingly,
ABP-280+ ABP-280−

The more efficient activation of *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, as determined by inhibition of protein translation, in M2 cells compared with A7 cells (Fig. 10) demonstrates that ABP-280 modulates the formation of furin processing compartments in the endocytic pathway. Furthermore, this assay of the activity of endogenous furin is consistent with our findings that furin is internalized from the cell surface at a greater rate in M2 cells compared with A7 cells (Fig. 4). It remains a formal possibility that the differential effect observed on PE toxicity between M2 and A7 cells may result from altered processing of the α₂MR/LRP, also a furin substrate (Gu et al., 1996), in these two cell lines. However, the equally efficient processing of pro-βNGF in both M2 and A7 cells argues that ABP-280 does not affect the formation of processing compartments in the TGN/biosynthetic pathway. Furthermore, this assay of the activity of endogenous furin is consistent with our findings that (a) furin is concentrated in the TGN (by virtue of its paranuclear staining pattern) in both M2 and A7 cells (Fig. 4), and (b) ABP-280 does not interact with the region of the furin cd that contains the TGN localization signal.

To date, most identified furin substrates are cleaved in the TGN/biosynthetic pathway. Furin processing at the cell surface and in endosomes has only been shown for the activation of bacterial pathogens (see Introduction). Nonetheless, these findings, together with our demonstration of the tethering of furin molecules to the cell surface by ABP-280 (Fig. 3) and the importance of this cytoskeletal-associated protein in modulating the rate of internalization...
of furin (Fig. 4), suggest important roles for this endoprotease in the activation of endogenous proprotein substrates both at the cell surface and in endocytic compartments. The tethering of cell surface furin by ABP-280 provides a mechanism to regulate the concentration of this low abundance endoprotease to regions of the plasma membrane where efficient processing can occur. Although no endogenous substrates for furin have been unequivocally shown to be cleaved at the cell surface, several candidates exist. For example, the membrane type 1 matrix metalloprotease, MT-MMP1, is a furin substrate (Pei and Weiss, 1996; Sato et al., 1996) that, by virtue of its cytosolic domain, localizes to regions of the cell surface by an as yet unidentified docking system (Nakahara et al., 1997). The zymogenic form of MT-MMP1 appears at the cell surface (Cao et al., 1994; Sato et al., 1994), suggesting that furin may cleave this substrate, and possibly others, subsequent to their delivery to this compartment.

A Model for the Role of ABP-280 in the Routing of Furin

Based on the binding of ABP-280 to the furin cd, we propose a simple model to describe the trafficking and compartmentalization of itinerant membrane proteins in the TGN/endosomal system (Fig. 11). This model predicts the interplay of two classes of cytosolic binding proteins involved in either (a) protein kinesis (e.g., clathrin-associated adapters), or (b) stabilization/tethering of membrane proteins to specific compartments (e.g., ABP-280). In the case of furin, binding of ABP-280 to the region of the furin cd near the tyrosine-based and di-leucine-like internalization signals would stabilize furin at the cell surface and simultaneously mask the binding of cellular machinery involved in the internalization of the endoprotease. In addition, binding of furin to ABP-280 provides a mechanism to concentrate this endoprotease to regions of the cell surface involved in proprotein processing (e.g., the furin-catalyzed cleavage of anthrax protective antigen [Klimpel et al., 1992] and potentially endogenous substrates such as MT-MMP1). Dissociation of furin from ABP-280 by an as yet undetermined mechanism would permit the binding of the exposed internalization motifs of the endoprotease to the cellular internalization machinery (e.g., μ subunits of the AP-2 clathrin-associated adapters) (Ohno et al., 1995) and hence retrieval of the enzyme to intracellular compartments (endosomes and TGN). Whereas the efficiency of sorting of furin from the cell surface to the early endosomes is independent of ABP-280, efficient sorting of the endoprotease from early endosomes to the TGN is dependent on expression of this actin binding protein. By contrast to furin, the routing of TfR and, presumably, other cycling receptor molecules would not be modulated by binding to ABP-280 or other stabilization-class binding proteins. For such constitutively cycling membrane proteins, binding to the cellular internalization machinery would proceed directly. Thus, our data showing that furin is internalized at a greater rate in the M2 cells is consistent with the continued accessibility of the furin cd internalization signals in the absence of ABP-280. The sorting of furin between other cellular compartments is thus predicted to result similarly from the dynamic interplay between additional sets of cytosolic binding proteins. Our demonstration of ABP-280 as the first identified furin cd binding protein will now enable the testing of this model not only for this endoprotease but also for the trafficking of other itinerant membrane proteins in the TGN/endosomal system.

We thank members of the Thomas lab for many helpful discussions during the course of this work. We thank M. Sanders for assistance with the yeast two-hybrid analyses. We thank S. Hollemen for the two-hybrid reagents, E. Ungewickell for the 100/3 mAb, and R. Draper for the PE and helpful discussions. We are grateful to S. Rybak, S. Molloy, S. Arch, and R. Kelly for critically reading the manuscript and for helpful advice.

This was supported by National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants DK-37274 and DK-44629 (G. Thomas) and DK-40608 (C.A. Enns). G. Liu was supported by NIH Training Grants DK-07680 and DK-07674, and also National Research Service Award. DK-09394.

Received for publication 15 April 1997 and in revised form 23 October 1997.

Note Added in Proof. The DNA sequence reported in this paper is available from GenBank/DDJB/EMBL under accession number AF034129.

References


Fox, J.E. 1985. Identification of actin-binding protein as the protein linking the
membrane skeleton to glycoproteins on platelet plasma membranes. J. Biol. Chem. 269:10979–10987.


Steenke-Siegerbroeck, M., and A. Vey. 1996. Human furin is a calcium-dependent serine endoprotease that recognizes the sequence Arg-X-X-Arg and efficiently cleaves anthrax toxin protective anti-


