Differential Targeting of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus G Protein and Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Appears During Myogenesis of L6 Muscle Cells

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Abstract. Exocytic organelles undergo profound reorganization during myoblast differentiation and fusion. Here, we analyzed whether glycoprotein processing and targeting changed during this process by using vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) G protein and influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA) as models. After the induction of differentiation, the maturation and transport of the VSV G protein changed dramatically. Thus, only half of the G protein was processed and traveled through the Golgi, whereas the other half remained unprocessed. Experiments with the VSV tsO45 mutant indicated that the unprocessed form folded and trimerized normally and then exited the ER. It did not, however, travel through the Golgi since brefeldin A called it back to the ER. Influenza virus HA glycoprotein, on the contrary, acquired resistance to endoglycosidase H and insolubility in Triton X-100, indicating passage through the Golgi. Biochemical and morphological assays indicated that the HA appeared at the myotube surface. A major fraction of the Golgi-processed VSV G protein, however, did not appear at the myotube surface, but was found in intracellular vesicles that partially colocalized with the regulatable glucose transporter. Taken together, the results suggest that, during early myogenic differentiation, the VSV G protein was rerouted into developing, muscle-specific membrane compartments. Influenza virus HA, on the contrary, was targeted to the myotube surface.

When myoblasts differentiate into myotubes, organelles of the exocytic pathway undergo a profound reorganization. Accordingly, the Golgi apparatus disperses into Golgi elements, parts of which assume a perinuclear localization, and the rest relocate independently of the nuclear positions (Tassin et al., 1985; Metsikkö et al., 1992). This organization of the Golgi complex persists in adult myofibers (Ralston, 1993; Rahkila et al., 1996). Microtubules are arranged longitudinally and lose their organization centers during early myogenesis (Tassin et al., 1985). In adult myofibers, the Golgi elements are associated with perinuclear and longitudinal microtubule bundles (Rahkila et al., 1997). The ER also assumes a perinuclear organization along with the appearance of the multinucleated stage (Gu et al., 1989). The whole exocytic transport machinery appears to be organized differently in the multinucleated muscle cells as compared to those in the mononucleated stage.

Simultaneously with, or soon after the reorganization of the export machinery, muscle-specific membrane systems, including the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) and transverse (T) tubules, begin to develop. It is generally thought that the SR arises as a specialized ER structure, but it remains obscure how the SR membrane system receives its specific components. The T tubules arise simultaneously with the SR and form an anastamosing network inside the multinucleated cells (Franzini-Armstrong, 1991; Flucher et al., 1993). In adult muscle fibers, T tubules are continuous with the plasma membrane, but they exhibit their own specific protein and lipid compositions (Rosenblatt et al., 1981; Haimovich et al., 1987; Jorgensen et al., 1990). Immunofluorescence studies with T tubule-specific antibodies suggest that T tubule precursors appear very early during development as an intracellular compartment (Flucher et al., 1991). A vesicular compartment containing the regulatable glucose transporter is closely associated with the T tubules and appears during early myogenesis (Mitsumoto and Klip, 1992). Accordingly, the regulatable glucose transporter in muscle cells is externalized into the T tubules after insulin or exercise stimulation (Douen et al., 1990; Hirshman et al., 1990; Marette et al., 1992).

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1. Abbreviations used in this paper: endo H, endoglycosidase H; HA, hemagglutinin; SFV, Semliki Forest virus; SR, sarcoplasmic reticulum; T, transverse; VSV, vesicular stomatitis virus.
It is not exactly known whether the organelle reorganization and development of the muscle-specific membrane systems during myotube formation affect membrane protein processing in the Golgi, nor whether nor how membrane trafficking pathways are rearranged. Enveloped virus glycoproteins have been widely used as tools for studying the maturation and transport processes in mononucleated cells. The spike proteins of those viruses budding at the cell surface have been found to be targeted in a polarized fashion in epithelial cells, neurons, and osteoclasts (Rodriguez-Boulan and Pendergast, 1980; Dotti and Simons, 1990; Salo et al., 1996). Here, we have analyzed the exocytic trafficking of multinucleated myotubes using the viral glycoprotein model. The results show that changes of transport pathways and Golgi processing occur after early myoblast differentiation. Thus, not only about half of the G protein travels through the Golgi and, instead of being externalized, the Golgi-processed form is destined into an intracellular vesicular compartment. The other half seems to fold, trimerize, and exit the ER, but deviates from the transport pathway leading to the Golgi. Influenza virus hemagglutinin (HA), on the contrary, is efficiently transported through the Golgi to the cell surface. Therefore, differential processing and membrane transport for the influenza virus HA and VSV G protein arise during myotube formation.

Materials and Methods

Cell Culture

Rat L6 myoblasts (Yaffe, 1968) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD). They were grown in DME (Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY) containing 5% fetal calf serum (Gibco Laboratories), in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂. Fusion was induced by replacing the medium with DME containing 1% horse serum (Gibco Laboratories) and 0.4 U/ml of insulin (differentiation medium; Metsäkö and Väinänen, 1993). Myotubes appeared within 2 or 3 d. Thereafter, the differentiation medium was replaced with the growth medium consisting of DME, 5% fetal bovine serum (Gibco Laboratories), in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂. Fusion was induced by replacing the medium with DME containing 1% horse serum (Gibco Laboratories) and 0.4 U/ml of insulin (differentiation medium; Metsäkö and Väinänen, 1993). Myotubes appeared within 2 or 3 d. Thereafter, the differentiation medium was replaced with the growth medium consisting of DME, 5% fetal calf serum, and 5 μM cytosine arabinoside. Myotubes were used for experiments after a 3-d growth in the differentiation medium, unless otherwise stated.

Primary myotubes were obtained by cultivating satellite cells isolated from rat flexor digitorum brevis muscle on Petri dishes. Briefly, the muscle was excised and treated with collagenase (1 mg/ml; Worthington Biochemical Corp., Lakewood, NJ) for 1 h at 37°C, followed by trituration with a pipette. The satellite cells were plated together with myoblasts on Matrigel (Becton-Dickinson, Oxford, UK), and then cultured in DME containing 5% horse serum and 20% controlled process serum replacement (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). Fusion of the satellite cells into myotubes occurred within 2 wk and the myotubes were then used for experiments. Myofibers were isolated from rat footpads as described (Bekoff and Betz, 1977; Rahkila et al., 1996). Satellite cells were removed and then myofibers were plated and cultivated on Matrigel.

Infections

Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) was of the Indiana serotype and the temperature-sensitive mutant tsO45-6 (Griffiths et al., 1985) was used. Viral multiplicities were obtained by plaque titrations on BHK cells as described (Matlin et al., 1983). Myoblasts and myotubes were infected at a multiplicity of 10 for 1 h at 37°C (VSV) or 32°C (tsO45). Influenza virus was of the WSN strain, generously provided by A. Helenius (Yale University, New Haven, CT). WSN stocks were grown in MDCK cells and then plaque titrations were performed on MDCK cells as described (Matlin et al., 1981). Myoblasts and myotubes were infected for 1 h at a multiplicity of five per nucleus, whereas myofibers were infected at a multiplicity of 20. The plasmid pSemliki Forest virus (SFV)–VSV G (Rolls et al., 1994) was generously provided by D.-J. Opstelten (Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden). The recSFV–VSV G particles were prepared as described (Olkkonen et al., 1994). When L6 myotubes were infected with the recSFV–VSV G particles, G protein expression was detected by metabolic pulse-chase labeling and subsequent SDS-PAGE analysis.

Metabolic Labeling and SDS-PAGE

Pulse-chase labeling with [³⁵S]methionine (Amersham Corp., Bucks, UK) was performed at 6 h after infection for VSV-infected cells and at 8 h after infection for WSN virus-infected cells. A 10-min pulse labeling (50 μCi/ml) was performed, followed by various chase times in the presence of a 10-fold excess of the normal methionine concentration. After the chase, cells were solubilized in PBS, pH 7.3, containing 1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholate, and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. Immunoprecipitation of viral glycoproteins was performed using specific antisera and protein A-Sepharose (Sigma Chemical Co.). Endoglycosidase H (endo H; Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany) digestion was performed as described by Pesonen et al. (1984) or Bennett et al. (1988). SDS-PAGE was performed as described by Laemmli (1970), Dried gels were exposed to Fuji RX film (Tokyo, Japan). Quantitation of the viral glycoprotein bands was performed with a PhosphorImager SI (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA).

Surface Biotinylation

Surface biotinylation of L6 myoblasts and myotubes was performed using sulfo-NHS-biotin (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL). Biotinylation was carried out after [³⁵S]methionine pulse-chase labeling by the method of Lisanti et al. (1988), as described before (Kellokumpu et al., 1995). Biotinylated proteins were adsorbed onto immobilized streptavidin (Boehringer Mannheim) according to the manufacturer's instructions, released by boiling in SDS sample buffer, and then separated using SDS-PAGE.

Antibodies and Immunofluorescence Studies

Cells were fixed with 3% paraformaldehyde in PBS. 1% Triton X-100 solution in PBS was used for permeabilization. The antibodies against VSV G protein have been described (Metsikko et al., 1992). Antibodies against the gel-purified HA band of the WSN strain (Martin and Helenius, 1991) were provided by A. Helenius. Alternatively, antibodies raised against HA virosomes were used. The virosomes were prepared by octylglucoside dialysis as described (Stegmann et al., 1987) and then injected intradermally into rabbits, three times at 2-wk intervals. The antiserum was adsorbed with fixed, nonpermeabilized, WSN-infected L6 myoblasts for 30 min at room temperature, released with 0.5 M glycine buffer, pH 2.5, and then neutralized immediately. The resulting antibodies revealed only the HA band in infected L6 myoblasts by Western blotting. Monoclonal antibody against mammadissase II (Baron and Garoff, 1990) was purchased from BABCO (Richmond, CA). Anti-p50 antibodies have been described (Saraste and Svensson, 1985). Monoclonal antibody against the VSV G protein tail (clone PSD4; Kreis, 1986) was purchased from Sigma Chemical Co., and monoclonal antihydropyridine receptor α-subunit antibody and anticleaquestsarin antibody were from Affinity BioReagents Inc. (Golden, CO). Polyclonal antibodies against regulatable glucose transporter were from Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corp. (La Jolla, CA). Primary antibodies were applied to the cells at appropriate dilutions and then incubated for 1 h at 37°C. TRITC- or FITC-conjugated swine anti–rabbit IgG and Texas red or FITC-conjugated goat anti–mouse IgG, were used as secondary antibodies at 1:200 dilutions, and then incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Hoechst dye 33258 (Sigma Chemical Co.) was used to detect nuclear positions. Samples were mounted using Mowiol (Hoechst, Frankfurt, Germany) and then viewed with a laser scanning confocal microscope (Leica Lasertecnic, Heidelberg, Germany). When indicated, Matrox Inspector software (Matrox Electronic System LTD, Quebec, Canada) was used to increase the contrast of the images and to generate the fluorescence intensity data by the line profile function. The graphs of line profile data and the correlation coefficients were produced using SigmaPlot software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL).

Oligomerization Assay

VSV-infected myotubes were pulse labeled with [³⁵S]methionine and then followed by a 90-min chase. The cells were lysed with 1% Triton X-100 in a buffer containing 20 mM MES, 30 mM Tris, and 100 mM NaCl, pH 5.8, and then the lysates were centrifuged in a Beckman SW 50.1 rotor (Sparks, MD).

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for 16 h on 5–20% sucrose gradients made in 0.1% Triton X-100 in the above buffer, pH 6.3, as described in detail earlier (Doms et al., 1987).

Gradient fractions were subjected to SDS-PAGE. The position of the monomeric G protein was determined by centrifuging a lysate of tsO45-infected myotubes that were labeled for 10 min were [35S]methionine at 39°C.

Results

Folding and Export of Proteins Occurs Normally in the Myotube ER

Previous studies have shown that the VSV G protein is rapidly processed by the Golgi of myoblasts, whereas in myotubes and myofibers only half of the G protein acquire endo H resistance (Kellokumpu et al., 1995; Rahkila et al., 1996), indicating arrival in the medial Golgi (Balch and Keller, 1986). Here, we analyzed whether the G protein that remains unprocessed and sensitive to endo H in myotubes was correctly folded and oligomerized by using the fact that DTT, when added to the culture medium, does not reduce the disulfide bridges of correctly folded proteins. The disulfide bridges of misfolded VSV G protein instead are reduced, resulting in a mobility shift into a more slowly migrating species during nonreducing SDS-PAGE (Braakman et al., 1992; Hammond and Helenius, 1994). Thus, we labeled VSV-infected myotubes with [35S]methionine for 10 min and then chased for 90 min. After the chase, the myotubes were subjected to DTT for 15 min. Subsequent SDS-PAGE analysis under nonreducing conditions showed that both the processed and the unprocessed G protein forms were totally resistant to treatment with DTT (Fig. 1 A), suggesting correct folding. Fig. 1 A further shows that the mutant VSV tsO45 G protein, which at 39°C is blocked in the ER (Zilberstein et al., 1980) and remains in a misfolded state, was shifted into a more slowly migrating form upon treatment with DTT.

Since previous studies have shown that the VSV G protein in mononucleated cells trimerizes after the folding process (Doms et al., 1987), we determined the oligomerization state of the two G protein forms in myotubes. Sedimentation analysis by sucrose density-gradient centrifugation indicated that both the processed and unprocessed forms had a sedimentation coefficient of 8 S, indicating that both assembled into trimers (Fig. 1 B).

Since trimerization does not guarantee that the G protein is competent to be exported from the ER (Doms et al., 1988), we analyzed whether the nonprocessed trimeric G protein really exited the ER. For this purpose, we exploited the finding of de Silva et al. (1990) that discovered correctly folded tsO45 G protein misfolds when subjected to the ER environment at the nonpermissive temperature of 39°C. We monitored the misfolding process by using the fact that DTT opens the disulfide bridges of incorrectly folded G protein, resulting in a mobility shift into a more slowly migrating species during nonreducing SDS-PAGE. Hence, L6 myotubes infected with the tsO45 mutant were labeled at 32°C and then chased for 90 min at 32°C. Fig. 2 shows the myotubes exhibit the processed and the nonprocessed G protein bands both on nonreducing (lane 1) and reducing SDS-PAGE (lane 4). After the chase period at 32°C, a further 10-min incubation at 39°C in the presence of DTT was performed, during which the G protein in the ER is expected to unfold. We found that only half of the nonprocessed G protein shifted into a less mobile form and was unfolded (Fig. 2, lane 2). The tsO45 G protein, synthesized at 39°C and treated with DTT, quantitatively shifted into the less mobile form (Fig. 2, lane 8). We conclude that at 32°C, half of the nonprocessed G protein had left the ER. When brefeldin A was present for the last 20 min of the chase at 32°C and during the 39°C treatment with DTT, practically all of the nonprocessed G protein was unfolded, but the processed G protein remained in its folded state (Fig. 2, lane 3). The DTT treatment at 39°C appears to slightly increase the mobility of the G protein upon SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions (Fig. 2, lanes 5 and 6). Since brefeldin A is known to recall the G protein from the medial and cis-Golgi to the ER, but not from the trans-Golgi network (Doms et al., 1989), we conclude that the nonprocessed G protein did not pass through the Golgi apparatus.
VSV G and Influenza Virus HA Are Differentially Sorted in the Myotube Intermediate Compartment

The brefeldin A experiment argues that the processed G protein reaches the trans-Golgi network whereas the nonprocessed does not. The fact that the nonprocessed form remains endo H sensitive (Kellokumpu et al., 1995) suggests that it does not reach the medial Golgi either. We next analyzed whether the G protein arrived at the intermediate compartment. Being blocked in the ER at 39°C, the G protein of the tsO45 mutant is transported to the intermediate compartment when infected and pulse-chase labeled with [35S]methionine for 10 min either at 32°C, followed by a 90-min chase period at 32°C (lanes 1–6), or pulse labeled at 39°C without the chase period (lanes 7–10). Indicated samples were next treated with DTT (5 mM) for 10 min at 39°C. Cells were lysed and then the lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE without reduction (lanes 1–3 and 7 and 8) or after reduction (marked REDUCED, lanes 4–6 and 9 and 10). After a chase at 32°C, both the processed (Gp) and nonprocessed (GNp) G protein forms run faster on nonreducing SDS-PAGE (lane 1) as compared to analysis after reduction (lane 4, Gp, GNp). Shifting the temperature to 39°C for 10 min in the presence of DTT results in the unfolding of some G protein, as indicated by SDS-PAGE, of a nonreduced sample (lane 2). Lane 5 represents an identical sample analyzed under reducing conditions. When brefeldin A (BFA; 5 μg/ml) was present during the last 20 min of the chase and during the 10-min period at 39°C, practically all the nonprocessed G protein unfolded (lane 3). Lane 6 shows the brefeldin A–treated sample analyzed under reducing conditions. Lane 7 shows a control where a 10-min pulse was performed at 39°C, whereas lane 8 shows a control that was pulse labeled for 10 min at 39°C, and then followed by a 10-min chase at 39°C in the presence of 5 mM DTT. Lanes 9 and 10 show the corresponding samples analyzed under reducing conditions.

Figure 2. Thermosensitivity of the mutant tsO45 G protein in myotubes. Myotubes were infected with the VSV tsO45 mutant and then maintained at 32°C. They were pulse labeled with [35S]methionine for 10 min either at 32°C, followed by a 90-min chase period at 32°C (lanes 1–6), or pulse labeled at 39°C without the chase period (lanes 7–10). Indicated samples were next treated with DTT (5 mM) for 10 min at 39°C. Cells were lysed and then the lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE without reduction (lanes 1–3 and 7 and 8) or after reduction (marked REDUCED, lanes 4–6 and 9 and 10). After a chase at 32°C, both the processed (Gp) and nonprocessed (GNp) G protein forms run faster on nonreducing SDS-PAGE (lane 1) as compared to analysis after reduction (lane 4, Gp, GNp). Shifting the temperature to 39°C for 10 min in the presence of DTT results in the unfolding of some G protein, as indicated by SDS-PAGE, of a nonreduced sample (lane 2). Lane 5 represents an identical sample analyzed under reducing conditions. When brefeldin A (BFA; 5 μg/ml) was present during the last 20 min of the chase and during the 10-min period at 39°C, practically all the nonprocessed G protein unfolded (lane 3). Lane 6 shows the brefeldin A–treated sample analyzed under reducing conditions. Lane 7 shows a control where a 10-min pulse was performed at 39°C, whereas lane 8 shows a control that was pulse labeled for 10 min at 39°C, and then followed by a 10-min chase at 39°C in the presence of 5 mM DTT. Lanes 9 and 10 show the corresponding samples analyzed under reducing conditions.

It remains possible that the unprocessed G protein is transported slowly through the Golgi and matures with time. Therefore, we infected L6 myotubes with wild-type VSV, pulse labeled the cells, and then extended the chase time to 8 h. Myotubes remained attached to the dish after this long chase period. We found that the processing of the G protein gradually declined so that further processing practically ceased after a 4-h chase period. After the 8-h chase, the unprocessed form was still present. To exclude the possibility that the unprocessed form was somehow externalized, we analyzed the virions that were released into the medium. We found that only the processed form of the G protein was incorporated into the viral particles. The amount of the G protein chased into the viral particles remained <20% of the total G protein in the system. The results of these experiments are shown in Fig. 4. We conclude that the nonprocessed G protein did not appear at the cell surface.

We next analyzed the ER-to-Golgi transport of the influenza virus HA during differentiation, and thus determined the Golgi processing of the HA before and after fusion of L6 myoblasts. When the parent myoblasts were infected and pulse-chase labeled with [35S]methionine, the HA was found to mature, within 2 h, into a species that exhibited a slower mobility during SDS-PAGE than the core-glycosylated ER form (Fig. 5A). This behavior is typical of several types of mononucleated cells. In the multi-
nucleated myotubes, however, such a mobility shift was not observed (Fig. 5B). The change in the maturation of HA appeared during the differentiation of myoblasts into myotubes and persisted for at least 10 d. No mobility shift of the HA during pulse-chase labeling of isolated adult myofibers was observed (Fig. 5C), indicating that the processing changes were permanent. Since a proton channel protein, M2, is expressed during influenza virus infection, it is possible that Golgi processing in the myotubes changed due to intra-Golgi pH variations (Sugrue et al., 1990). However, infection and pulse-chase labeling in the presence of amantadine, which eliminates the proton channel activity of the M2 protein, produced no effect on the results.

To resolve whether the apparent lack of HA maturation was due to defective transport from the ER to the Golgi, endo H digestion was performed. Fig. 6 shows that endo H resistance was acquired in the myotubes after a 60-min chase period. A totally resistant form, and another form partially affected, albeit not to the same extent as the core glycosylated ER form, were present. Similar results were obtained in the presence and absence of amantadine in the chase medium. Since endo H resistance is due to mannosidase II activity in the medial Golgi, these results indicate that the HA reached the medial Golgi.

It has been shown that ~50% of HA becomes insoluble in Triton X-100 upon arrival in the trans-Golgi network (Skibbens et al., 1989; Brown and Rose, 1992). Therefore, we determined the fraction of HA in myoblasts and myotubes that became insoluble in Triton X-100. During a 90-min chase, 67% of the HA became insoluble in myoblasts, whereas ~45% became insoluble in myotubes (Fig. 7, A and B). Thus, insolubility in Triton X-100 was acquired both in myoblasts and in myotubes, although this occurred more rapidly in the myoblasts. When endo H digestion was performed on the Triton-insoluble fraction of HA in myotubes, it was found to contain both the fully and partially resistant HA forms, approximately in the same ratio as in the total lysate (Fig. 7 C). Since insolubility in Triton X-100 appears when HA arrives in the trans-Golgi network, we conclude that both HA forms, differentiated by endo H digestion, traveled through the Golgi apparatus in myotubes. Thus, VSV G protein and influenza HA were differentially sorted in the ER–Golgi pathway.

**VSV G Protein Is Transported into Intracellular Compartments in Myotubes**

Our results indicate that the nonprocessed G protein did not pass through the Golgi apparatus and did not appear...
at the cell surface. The processed G protein arrived in the trans-Golgi network since it could not be recalled to the ER by brefeldin A treatment. Furthermore, the fact that the processed G protein travels more slowly than the nonprocessed form on SDS gels is due to sialic acid addition in the trans-Golgi network (Balch and Keller, 1986). To quantitate the amount of the Golgi-processed G protein that arrived at the cell surface in myotubes, VSV-infected and pulse-labeled cells were surface-biotinylated after a 90-min chase period. Fig. 8 A shows that a decreasing fraction of G protein appears at the cell surface while the differentiation of the L6 myoblasts into myotubes proceeds. The fraction of the processed G protein subject to surface biotinylation dropped from ~18% in myoblasts to ~2% in myotubes during the differentiation period when cell–cell fusion and the related organelle reorganization occurred. When the amount of the G protein of the virions, formed at the cell surface (Metsikkö et al., 1992) during the chase period was also determined, 29% of the processed G protein was found to be externalized in myoblasts, whereas 4% was externalized in 6-d-old myotubes. Immunofluorescence staining for the G protein in permeabilized 4-d-old myotubes also showed that a major fraction of the G protein was located intracellularly (Fig. 8 B). Furthermore, our electron microscopy studies have indicated that L6 myotubes do not support intracellular viral budding (data not shown). These data indicate that in the myotubes, a small fraction of the processed G protein was externalized, whereas most remained intracellular.

The tsO45 mutant G protein was used to analyze the nature of the intracellular compartment(s) to which the G protein is destined. Accordingly, myotubes were infected with the tsO45 virus for 5 h at 39°C. After this growth period, the G protein located to the myotube ER (Fig. 9 A; Metsikkö et al., 1992). Shifting the temperature from 39° to 15°C resulted in the accumulation of the G protein in perinuclear and dispersed structures (Fig. 9 B). When the temperature was shifted from 39° to 20°C for 2 h, the G protein showed a very similar staining pattern as that seen at 15°C. Furthermore, colocalization with both the intermediate compartment marker, p58 (Fig. 9, C and D), and with the Golgi marker, mannosidase II (Fig. 9, E and F), was seen. This finding is compatible with the idea that, during a 20°C block, the G protein is in the intermediate and the Golgi compartments. When we incubated the myotubes for 2 h at 32°C after the 20°C incubation, the G protein moved into spot-like structures (Fig. 9 G) that no longer colocalized with mannosidase II (Fig. 9 H), indicating that the G protein had left the Golgi apparatus. Similar results were obtained by shifting the temperature from 39°C directly to 32°C, omitting the incubation at 20°C (data not shown).

In myofibers, the VSV G protein is localized to the T tubules (Rahkila et al., 1996). To determine whether a subfraction of the intracellular, G protein-containing vesicles...
in the L6 myotubes represented developing T tubules, double immunofluorescence staining for the dihydropyridine receptor \(\alpha\)-subunit and the tsO45 virus G protein was performed. TsO45 virus-infected myotubes were incubated for 5 h at 39°C and then for 2 h at the permissive temperature of 32°C, but colocalization of the two antigens was weak (data not shown). During myogenesis, a vesicular compartment containing the regulatable glucose transporter develops, and we next analyzed the possibility that the G protein was transported into this specific compartment. Double-staining for the glucose transporter and the tsO45 G protein, after a 5-h growth period at 39°C and a 2-h incubation at 32°C, clearly showed a partial colocalization (Fig. 10, A–C). This colocalization was further analyzed by a line profile analysis, shown in the inset on Fig. 10 C. It can be seen that the fluorescence signal for the glucose transporter is accompanied with high signal for the VSV G protein. However, there is a population of VSV G–positive structures without glucose transporter signal (Fig. 10 C, arrowheads in inset). Correlation coefficient between these two fluorescence signals is 0.56 \((n = 177, P < 0.05)\), supporting the idea of partial colocalization. We found partial colocalization of the glucose transporter and VSV G protein also in isolated myofibers, shown in Fig. 10, D–F.

We next analyzed whether the nonprocessed G protein was possibly destined into a compartment representing developing SR. The L6 myotubes, however, were negative for our SR markers. Therefore, we used primary myotubes that show calsequestrin expression and, like L6 myotubes, exhibit dual VSV G protein processing (data not shown). Since we found that during viral infection, VSV buds into intracellular tubular structures in the primary myotubes, we expressed the G protein using the SFV expression system, instead of VSV infection. Double labeling for the expressed G protein and calsequestrin in the primary myotubes showed partial colocalization (Fig. 10, G–I). Line profile analysis (Fig. 10 I, inset) indicated a highly significant correlation coefficient of 0.85 \((n = 230)\).

**Influenza Virus HA Appears at the Myotube Surface**

Our data show that the HA arrived at the trans-Golgi network (Fig. 7). We next analyzed by confocal microscopy whether the HA appeared at the myotube surface. Fig. 11 A indicates that HA was unevenly distributed at the cell surface, showing punctate labeling. The confocal xz section demonstrates that the interior portions of the myotube were only slightly stained. Electron microscopic analysis of influenza virus-infected myotubes revealed viral budding at the cell surface, but budding into intracellular tubulovesicular structures was also seen (data not shown).

To quantify the fraction of the HA at the plasma membrane, surface biotinylation was performed after a 10-min [\(^{35}\)S]methionine pulse and various chase periods. Cells were then lysed, lysates were adsorbed onto immobilized streptavidin, and SDS-PAGE was performed. The intensities of the biotinylated and total HA bands were measured with a PhosphorImager. Fig. 11 (B and C) show that >50% of the HA was subject to biotinylation after a 1-h chase period. Taken together, these results indicate that majority of the HA was chased to the cell surface.
Figure 10. The G protein shows partial colocalization with the regulatable glucose transporter and calsequestrin in muscle cells. (A–C) L6 myotubes were infected with the VSV tsO45 mutant, incubated for 5 h at 39°C, and then followed by a 2-h incubation at 32°C in the presence of 0.4 mM cycloheximide. After permeabilization, double immunofluorescence staining for the regulatable glucose transporter and VSV G protein was performed using polyclonal antibodies for the glucose transporter and P5D4 monoclonal anti–G protein antibody. The glucose transporter was visualized by TRITC-conjugated anti–rabbit IgG (A) and the G protein with FITC-conjugated anti–mouse IgG (B). The color print (C) shows the glucose transporter (red), G protein (green), and colocalization (yellow). The inset is a graphical presentation of a line profile analysis of the fluorescence intensities (y-axis) of the corresponding pixels of glucose transporter (GLUT4) and VSV G protein staining on the x-axis. Arrowheads indicate points of VSV G signal without GLUT4 signal. (D–F) Double labeling for glucose transporter (D) and VSV G protein (E) in an isolated myofiber. Myofibers were infected for 10 h with wtVSV and then followed by a 1-h treatment with cycloheximide (0.4 mM) before fixation. In the color print (F), glucose transporter appears red whereas VSV G protein appears green; yellow indicates colocalization of the two markers. (G–I) Primary myotube culture was infected with recSFV–VSV G particles for 16 h. After 1 h of cycloheximide treatment, cells were fixed, permeabilized, and then subjected to double immunofluorescence staining for calsequestrin and G protein. Calsequestrin was visualized with Texas red–conjugated anti–mouse IgG (G), and then the G protein was visualized using FITC-conjugated anti–rabbit IgG (H). In the color print (I), calsequestrin appears red and G protein appears green; yellow indicates colocalization. The inset in I shows a line profile analysis for calsequestrin and VSV G protein. Matrox Inspector software was used to increase the contrast of the images shown in A–C and G–I. Confocal planes are shown. Bar, 10 μm.
Discussion

Our results show that the VSV G protein and influenza HA undergo very different processing and targeting in multinucleated myotubes. This contrasts with the situation in the parent myoblasts where both glycoproteins are targeted to the plasma membrane. Although influenza HA was transported to the cell surface of the multinucleated myotubes, VSV G protein remained mainly intracellular. Furthermore, only half of the VSV G protein was processed in L6 myotubes, as has been reported previously (Kellokumpu et al., 1995). This dual behavior of the VSV G protein illustrates a pathway to the SR. Although it remains obscure whether the SR and the ER are the same organelle that have a common lumen, the SR has been reported to contain ER components (Volpe et al., 1992). This could explain why the nonprocessed tsO45 G protein partially unfolded when subjected to 39°C.

In the L6 myotubes, biochemical and morphological analyses showed that a major fraction of both the non- and Golgi-processed G protein accumulated intracellularly. Immunofluorescence studies showed that a fraction of the VSV G protein was targeted to intracellular vesicular structures that were reactive for the regulatable glucose transporter. Although our morphological analyses do not discriminate between the processed and nonprocessed G protein, it is reasonable to believe that the processed form located to glucose transporter vesicles since their nature is endosomal (Martin et al., 1996). The glucose transporter in myotubes is mainly contained in the storage vesicles but it constitutively recycles to the plasma membrane (Ramlal et al., 1988). Interestingly, the processed G protein accumulated into the intracellular pool and was slowly chased
to the myotube surface and into virions, mimicking the behavior of the glucose transporter. One possible explanation for the intracellular targeting of the G protein is that the tyrosine-based basolateral targeting signal in the cytoplasmic tail (Thomas et al., 1993) is recognized as an endosomal tyrosine-based sorting signal (for review see Marks et al., 1997) in muscle. Interestingly, influenza virus HA, being an apically targeted glycoprotein, was not transported into intracellular structures. It has been shown that vesicles containing HA use totally different transport mechanisms from the trans-Golgi network as compared to those containing a basolateral protein, such as the VSV G protein (Ikonen et al., 1995). Furthermore, the cytoplasmic tail of HA is not recognized by clathrin adaptors at the trans-Golgi network or the plasma membrane.

The maturation of the influenza HA glycoprotein in multinucleated L6 myotubes differed from that in the pre-fusion myoblasts. Thus, in the mononucleated myoblasts, a mobility shift in SDS-PAGE gels occurred, as is also observed in fibroblasts or polarized epithelial cells, where HA is expressed apically (Rodiguez-Boulan et al., 1984).

In the multinucleated myotubes, however, the mobility shift of HA characterizing its maturation was not seen. It was previously reported that the glycosylation pattern of type 1 glucose transporter changed upon differentiation (Mitsumoto and Klip, 1992). It seems that sugar-modifying enzymes in the Golgi underwent changes during myoblast differentiation and fusion. The finding that both the HA fully resistant to endo H and the partially resistant form became similarly insoluble in Triton X-100 during chasing argues that they both arrived in a specific sphingolipid environment existing in the trans-Golgi network (Brown and Rose, 1992).

In conclusion, viral glycoproteins exhibit different types of transport routes in muscle cells. Our results suggest that, in the muscle cell pre-Golgi compartment, VSV G protein and influenza HA are differentially sorted. Furthermore, the HA appears at the myotube surface, whereas the VSV G protein seems to be targeted into pre- and post-Golgi-type intracellular vesicles. Our previous report that the VSV G protein appears in myofiber T tubules (Rahkila et al., 1996) fits with the present idea that the Golgi-processed G protein resides in glucose transporter vesicles, since the glucose transporter recycles between the intracellular vesicles and T tubules. It remains to be seen whether the G protein recycles similarly. Fig. 12 summarizes our hypothesis of VSV G protein and influenza HA trafficking in L6 myoblasts and myotubes.

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References


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