Functional interaction of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase from *Locusta migratoria manilensis* (Meyen)

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Associated proteins are important for the correct functioning of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs). In the present study, a neonicotinoid-agarose affinity column was used to isolate related proteins from a solubilized membrane preparation from the nervous system of *Locusta migratoria manilensis* (Meyen). 1530 peptides were identified and most of them were involved in the membranous structure, molecular interaction and cellular communication. Among these peptides, Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase had the highest MASCOT score and were involved in the molecular interaction, which suggested that Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase and nAChRs might have strong and stable interactions in insect central nervous system. In the present study, functional interactions between nAChRs and Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase were examined by heterologous expression in *Xenopus* oocytes. The results showed that the activated nAChRs increased pump currents of Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase, which did not require current flow through open nAChRs. In turn, Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase significantly increased agonist sensitivities of nAChRs in a pump activity-independent manner and reduced the maximum current \((I_{\text{max}})\) of nAChRs. These findings provide novel insights concerning the functional interactions between insect nAChRs and Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase.

Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) are neurotransmitter receptors in the insect central nervous system and play an important role in insect physiology\(^1\),\(^2\). Insect nAChRs are also important targets for many kinds of insecticides, including neonicotinoids\(^4\), Spinosyns\(^5\), nereistoxin analogues\(^6\) and nicotine\(^7\). It is hoped that studies on the subunit composition and pharmacological properties of insect nAChRs will help in the development of novel insecticides and in their rational use and resistance management.

A widely used approach to studying the subunit composition and pharmacological properties of nAChRs is by constructing recombinant receptors in heterologous expression systems, such as *Xenopus* oocytes. Although there are plenty of reports on reconstructing nAChRs with insect subunits in vitro, frequently recombinant insect nAChRs have been successfully expressed only when insect \(\alpha\) subunits are co-expressed with vertebrate \(\beta\) subunits\(^8\). It was believed that the unsuccessful heterologous expression of insect nAChRs was due to a requirement for one or several nAChR subunits which have not been identified. However, the completion of genome sequencing of some insect species\(^9\)–\(^12\) suggested that the subunits or subunit combinations were not the key factors for such failure, because there are only \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) subunits in insects. In recent years, another hypothesis has been suggested that efficient expression of insect nAChRs required one or more associated proteins to assist in insects. Ly-6/neurotoxin (Lynx) and resistance to inhibitors of cholinesterase (Ric)-3 appear to be important chaperones for nAChRs, either in mammalian\(^13\) or in insects\(^14\). Lansdell et al.\(^16\) demonstrated the functional expression of only *Drosophila* nAChR subunits by the co-expression with Ric-3 in *Xenopus* oocytes, although the functional expression was inconsistent and failed in combinations. These studies indicated that there may be more associated proteins to assist nAChR subunit compositions in insects, including not only small soluble proteins but also membrane proteins. For example, some studies in mammals demonstrated that Na\(^{+}/K^{+}\) ATPase...
(E.C. 3.6.1.37) was not only a plasma membrane ion pump contributing to the resting membrane potential\(^1\), but also a signal transducer\(^2\) and an interaction protein with nAChRs which affected the membrane electrogensis\(^3\).

In the present study, a neonicotinoid-agarose affinity column was used to isolate proteins from a solubilized \(L.\) \(migratoria\) \(manilensis\) membrane preparation. The functions of the putative proteins were predicted by the gene ontology (GO) analysis. Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase, ranking first (with the highest MASCOT score) among the identified proteins, was then co-expressed with nAChRs in \(Xenopus\) oocytes to study the functional interaction between nAChRs and Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase.

### Results

#### Protein isolation and identification.

The membrane proteins were prepared from the nervous system, including brain, ventral nerve cord and ganglion subpharyngeal, of \(L.\) \(migratoria\) \(manilensis\) and a neonicotinoid-agarose affinity column was used to isolate related proteins from the solubilized membrane preparation. 1530 peptides were identified via a database search through the tandem mass spectrometry techniques, with MASCOT minimal peptides score of 37. Among these peptides, nAChR subunits were found (Table 1), which indicated that the neonicotinoid-agarose affinity column could isolate nAChRs from the solubilized membrane preparation. As reported previously\(^2\), if other proteins had strong and stable interaction with nAChRs caught by the column, these proteins would be also isolated from the solubilized membrane preparation when flowing through the column. Their cellular component association, molecular function and biological processes were analyzed using the gene ontology (GO) and 1311 annotated peptides were obtained (Figure 1). The two most enriched categories are membrane (containing 412 peptides) and cell (379) in GO domain of cellular component (Figure 1A), binding (919) and catalytic activity (758) in GO domain of molecular function (Figure 1B), and metabolic process (876) and cellular process (775) in GO domain of biology process (Figure 1C). Among these identified proteins, the Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase had the highest score and the most number of unique peptides (Table 1), which suggested that it might have strong and stable interaction with insect nAChRs.

#### Clone and sequences analysis of Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase subunits.

For Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase, the functional enzyme unit is composed of at least one \(\alpha\) subunit and one \(\beta\) subunit\(^1\). In order to construct a functional unit of \(L.\) \(migratoria\) \(manilensis\) Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase, subunits \(\alpha1\) and \(\beta1\) were originally cloned in our laboratory for the subsequent studies. The nucleotide full length of subunit \(\alpha1\) is 3571 base pairs with an open reading frame (ORF) of 3039 base pairs, while subunit \(\beta1\) is 1651 base pairs with an ORF of 978 base pairs. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequence of subunit \(\alpha1\) revealed that it contained conserved “hinge” sequence and ATP phosphorylation sites that are signature motifs of P-type ATPase\(^2\) and had high similarities to \(\alpha1\) subunits of \(Drosophila\) \(melanogaster\) (91.8%) and \(Homo\) \(sapiens\) (84.8%) (Figure 2). Likewise, subunit \(\beta1\) shared the rich cysteine residues composed of S-S bridges in extracellular domain which are signature motifs of \(\beta\) subunit of Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase\(^2\), though it only showed medium similarities to \(\beta1\) subunits of \(Drosophila\) \(melanogaster\) (53.5%) and \(Homo\) \(sapiens\) (38.5%) (Figure 3).

#### Effects of nAChRs on the heterologously co-expressed Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase.

To investigate effects of nAChRs on the activity of Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase, the nAChRs (\(L.\) \(migratoria\) \(manilensis\) \(\alpha1\) and \(R.\) \(norvegicus\) \(\beta2\)) were co-expressed with Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase (\(\alpha1\) and \(\beta1\)) in \(Xenopus\) oocytes, and pump-mediated steady-state current was determined by the two-electrode voltage-clamp recording. The results showed that the co-expressed nAChRs had no effects on the activity of Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase directly (Figure 4A). However, when the nAChR agonist nicotine was added, the steady state current of Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase increased significantly (Figure 4C). DH\(\beta1\), a specific inhibitor of nAChRs, was added to specifically and completely suppress the currents generated by nicotine on nAChRs\(^2\).

### Table 1 | Mascot search results of nAChR and Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase

| NCBI accession NO. | protein                  | MASCOT score* | Mass, kDa | NO. of Unique peptides |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| gi 212513104        | nAChR subunit alpha      | 65            | 17.8      | 2                      |
| gi 407731618        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 15277   | 115.7    | 35                     |
| gi 407731570        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 15150   | 116.7    | 33                     |
| gi 407731612        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1B, partial | 15030   | 116.8    | 36                     |
| gi 407731614        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1A, partial | 14861   | 112.6    | 35                     |
| gi 407731564        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha 1 | 14749       | 115.6    | 35                     |
| gi 407731588        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 8 | 14663   | 116.4    | 35                     |
| gi 407731566        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1A, partial | 14557   | 112.6    | 32                     |
| gi 399114499        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha subunit, partial | 14364   | 88.9     | 29                     |
| gi 407731596        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1C, partial | 14085   | 110.8    | 31                     |
| gi 332027641        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit | 13855   | 123.1    | 33                     |
| gi 407731602        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1C, partial | 13289   | 111.0    | 31                     |
| gi 407731600        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha 1 | 13250       | 113.3    | 33                     |
| gi 399114483        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha subunit, partial | 12881   | 80.8     | 30                     |
| gi 407731578        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha 1 | 12450       | 112.4    | 29                     |
| gi 212512596        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 12110   | 112.8    | 31                     |
| gi 373194435        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit alpha-3 | 11808   | 96.8     | 30                     |
| gi 212512149        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 11668   | 115.7    | 29                     |
| gi 167862764        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase subunit alpha | 10767   | 81.1     | 22                     |
| gi 407731562        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 10708   | 115.5    | 28                     |
| gi 307207574        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha | 10606   | 89.5     | 26                     |
| gi 407731616        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 10450   | 115.5    | 27                     |
| gi 407731604        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1B, partial | 10135   | 110.0    | 30                     |
| gi 407731574        | Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase alpha-subunit 1 | 10134   | 112.5    | 23                     |

*MASCOT minimal protein score = 37.*
Furthermore, we confirmed that nicotine and DHβE had no effects on Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase steady-state current directly (Figure 4B). Collectively, it was reasonable to conclude that the activated nAChRs could significantly increase the steady-state current of Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase when co-expressed in oocytes.

Modulation of nAChRs sensitivity to agonist by Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase. To characterize the influence of Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase on nAChR function, nAChRs were expressed with or without Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase in Xenopus oocytes. The dose-response curves for acetylcholine (ACh) (Figure 5A) showed that Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase could increase ACh sensitivity, with EC₅₀ of 63.21 ± 5.14 μM on oocytes only expressing nAChRs and 17.36 ± 2.49 μM on oocytes co-expressing nAChRs and Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase. The addition of ouabain (1 mM), a specific inhibitor of Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase to completely suppress the ion pump activity, did not significantly change ACh sensitivity (EC₅₀ = 21.50 ± 3.03 μM) on oocytes co-expressing nAChRs and Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase. The results of dose-response studies for nicotine and imidacloprid were similar to that of acetylcholine (Figure 5B and Figure 5C), which showed that co-expression of Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase could increase agonist sensitivities and such increases could not be removed by the addition of ouabain. In all dose-response studies, I₅₀ values of agonists on oocytes only expressing nAChRs were much higher than that on oocytes co-expressing nAChRs and Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase.

Discussion
Insect nAChRs have high affinity to neonicotinoids and we utilized this property to isolate nAChRs and related proteins possessing strong and stable interactions with nAChRs by the affinity chromatography. The protein extracts from insect nervous tissue were applied to a neonicotinoid-affinity column to isolate proteins binding specifically to the neonicotinoid insecticide. If some other proteins have strong and stable interaction with nAChRs caught by the column, these proteins will be also isolated from the solubilized membrane preparation when flowing through the column, as reported previously. The neonicotinoid-affinity column method had some advantages over traditional protein interaction screens, such as pulldown and yeast two-hybrid, to isolate interacted proteins of nAChRs, because the isolation process already indicated their native interactions. The isolated protein complexes were analyzed by LC-MS/MS and more than 200 different proteins and protein complexes were identified. The GO analysis showed that most of the proteins participated in the membranous structure, molecular interaction and cellular communication. However, nonspecific binding of proteins to the column and also to neonicotinoid-column complex could not be completely ruled out. These nonspecific proteins could be mostly ruled out by the agarose affinity column without neonicotinoid insecticide and combination with other affinity column, such as α-bungarotoxin (α-BGT)-agarose affinity column. Because of the possibility of nonspecific proteins, it is essential to confirm the interactions between nAChRs and other isolated proteins, with different methods, such as co-precipitation in native protein preparation or by studying functional interactions in a heterologous expression system. In the present study, functional interaction
studies were performed to confirm the possible interaction between insect nAChRs and Na+/K+ ATPase.

Among these identified proteins, the existence of nAChR subunits indicated that the isolation was successful and agreed with the expectation\(^2\). In other identified proteins, Na+/K+ ATPase were found with the highest Mascot score in database searches. A feature of mass spectrometry is that proteins of high abundance and high molecular weight are much easier to identify. That is the probable reason why there was only one entry corresponding to a nAChR subunit and more than twenty (23 entries) corresponding to Na+/K+ ATPase. All Na+/K+ ATPase entries corresponded to \(\alpha\) subunits, but none to \(\beta\) subunit, which might be also because of the much smaller molecular weight of Na+/K+ ATPase \(\beta\) subunit compared to \(\alpha\) subunits. It is well known that the functional units of nAChRs and Na+/K+ ATPase are protein complexes. Thus, it is undeniable that the existence of other subunits involved in the interaction between nAChRs and Na+/K+ ATPase, even if they were not detected here.

If the nonspecific proteins binding to the column were presumed to be completely ruled out, the affinity chromatography method used

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Figure 2 | Alignment of amino acid sequences of Na+/K+ ATPase \(\alpha\) 1 subunit of *Drosophila melanogaster* (DM, Genebank accession NO. AAF55825), *Homo sapiens* (HS, P05023) and *Locusta migratoria* (LM, AHH35009). The sequences covered by shadow are identical. The “hinge” sequence is underlined. ATP phosphorylation site is indicated by triangles.
in the present study identified a putative protein-protein interaction between nAChRs and Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase in the insect central nervous system. This possibility agrees with the previous studies on rat skeletal muscle, which showed that nAChRs could be co-immunoprecipitated with Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase, and Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase subunits could be co-immunoprecipitated with nAChRs\(^{29}\). The protein isolation results in the present study showed that nAChRs and Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase might have strong and stable interactions in insect central nervous system, because Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase had the highest Mascot score among all identified proteins. Because of the possibility of identifying nonspecific proteins, as mentioned above, a functional interaction study was performed to confirm the interaction between insect nAChRs and Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase. The activated nAChRs increased the pump current of Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase, which did not require currents through nAChRs. For this phenomenon, there were two possible explanations. 1) The stimulation of non-conducting and conformational changed nAChRs increased the expression and assembly of the Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase, similar with previous findings\(^{29}\). 2) The conformational change of nAChRs acted as a signal to enhance Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase activity. There is evidence that nAChRs

Figure 3 | Alignment of amino acid sequences of Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase β1 subunit of D. melanogaster (DM, NP_477167), H. sapiens (HS, NP_001668) and L. migratoria manilensis (LM, AHH35012). The sequences covered by shadow are identical. Cysteine residues composed of S-S bridges are indicated by triangles.

Figure 4 | Effect of co-expressed nAChRs on pump currents of Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase. (A) Endogenous pump current of Xenopus oocytes as control (CK, solid squares), oocytes expressing Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase (solid triangles) and oocytes co-expressing Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase and nAChRs (open squares). (B) Pump currents of oocytes expressing Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase before (solid triangles) and after (open squares) the activation by 1 μM nicotine and 1 μM DHβE. (C) Pump currents of oocytes co-expressing Na\(^+\)/K\(^+\) ATPase and nAChRs before (solid triangles) and after (open squares) the activation by 1 μM nicotine and 1 μM DHβE.
are linked via adaptor proteins, such as linking the receptors to modulator, signaling enzymes, scaffolding proteins, kinases, and transcription factors. Most of the previous studies were focused on the regulation of nAChRs on the Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase. In the present study, the effects of Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase on nAChRs function were also examined. The results showed that Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase significantly increased the sensitivity of nAChRs to agonists in a pump activity-independent manner. These results indicated that Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase was one of the associated proteins of insect nAChRs and could regulate nAChR function, such as agonist sensitivities. The results agreed with the previous studies in Caenorhabditis elegans, in which Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase could affect the clustering and localization of nAChRs independently from pump activity function. Differently from the associated proteins identified in insects before, such as Lynx and Ric-3, Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase could change both agonist sensitivities (EC\(_{50}\) values) and maximum currents of nAChRs. Lynx is an endogenous toxin-like modulator of nAChRs and can increase the maximum currents of nAChRs to agonists, but had no significant effects on agonist sensitivities. It has been shown that Lynx modulates nAChRs through the regulation of the efficiency of receptor folding and assembly. Likewise, Ric-3, a molecular chaperone of nAChRs, can enhance the function expression of nAChRs by folding and assembly of nAChR. Although the interaction mechanisms between Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase and insect nAChRs was unclear, it was presumed that, like Lynx and Ric-3, Na\(^+/K^+\) ATPase could increase membrane excitability of nAChRs to be more sensitive to exogenous and endogenous substances.

As multi-subunit transmembrane proteins, the assembly of nAChRs has been shown to be a slow and inefficient process. To form functional native conformation, individual subunits must adopt an appropriate transmembrane topology and contribute to the appropriate subunit-subunit interactions. It has been shown that nAChR folding, assembly and trafficking are assisted by several chaperone proteins, such as Lynx and Ric-3 (as mentioned above), 14-3-3 protein, BiP and calnexin. The present findings suggest that associated proteins could also exert considerable influences on nAChRs. The application of large-scale proteomics and high-throughput approaches have uncovered large proteins and protein complexes associated with nAChRs. In mammals, a profusion of associated proteins of nAChRs have been identified with important roles in receptor folding, trafficking and assembly. For insect nAChRs it is possible that co-expression of associate proteins help to overcome problems associated with inefficient heterologous expression. It is hoped that the present study will provide important information concerning the role of nAChR associated proteins in nAChRs function and pharmacology in insects.

**Methods**

**Insects.** The *L. migratoria manilensis* were purchased from Hongguang insect breeding professional cooperative store, Nanjing (Jiangsu Province), China.
**Chemicals.** Sequencing Grade Modified Trypsin was purchased from Promega Corporation (Madison, WI, USA). ECH Sepharose 4B was purchased from GE (Fairfield, CT, USA). Pierce® BCA Protein Assay Kit was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. (MA, USA). Bio-Scale MT Columns, acrylamide, Bis-Acrylamide, ReadyPrep™ 2-D Cleanup Kit, Silver Stain Plus Kit, Bio-Safe Coomassie Stain G250, Precision Plus Protein™ Dual Xtra Standards and Laemmli sample buffer were purchased from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. (Hercules, CA, USA). mMESSAGE mMACHINE® T7 Transcription Kit was purchased from Life Technologies (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Clark Borosilicate Thin Wall with Filament GC150TF were purchased from Warner Instruments, Inc. (Hamden, CT, USA). Formic acid (FA), acetonitrile (ACN), acetylcholine (ACh), imidacloprid (Imi), dihydro-β-erythroidine (dHβE) and ouabain were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. (St. Louis, MO, USA).

Nitenpyram was generously provided by Professor Zhong Li of East China University of Science and Technology.

Synthesis of affinity precursor. Synthesis of these compounds (Figure 6) was based on the procedures of Motohiro Tomizawa et al. with modifications: 2-chloro-5-chloromethylpyridine (compound 1) was reacted with 10 equivalents of ethylamine (as a 65%–70% aqueous solution) in acetonitrile at ice temperature to give compound 2 in quantitative yield after extraction by dichloromethane. Compound 2 was then added dropwise in ethanol to a refluxing solution of 1 equivalents of 1, 1-bis (methylthio)-2-nitroethylene (compound 3) in ethanol, and the reaction was traced by thin layer chromatography. The product (compound 4) was isolated in 48.3% yield after concentration and purification by flash chromatography (silica gel) using petroleumether and ethylacetate for elution. Compound 4 in ethanol at reflux was treated with 10 molar equivalents of 58% ammonium hydroxide aqueous solution to obtain the affinity precursor in 52.1% yield after extraction by dichloromethane and vacuum filtration. Analytical data illustrated for the affinity precursor by the nuclear magnetic resonance signals in dimethyl sulfoxide-d$_6$ (DMSO-d$_6$) at 400 MHz for protons and 101 MHz for $^1$H and $^13$C are as follows: $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ

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**Figure 6 | Synthesis of affinity precursor and preparation of neonicotinoid-agarose affinity gel.**
Preparation of membrane of L. migratoria manilensis. The brain, ventral nerve cord and ganglion subpharyngeum were dissected from adults of L. migratoria manilensis which were anesthetized by ice. All above nervous tissues were collected into tubes, frozen with liquid nitrogen and stored at −80 °C for later analysis. Subsequent steps were referred to Motohiro Tomizawa et al.20 with some modifications. The collected nervous tissues were homogenized at 10% (wt/vol) in 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 containing 100 μM Na2EDTA, 3 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM 4-(2-Aminoethyl) benzenesulfonyl fluoride, and 0.02% sodium azide. The homogenate was centrifuged at 1,000 g for 15 min, and the resultant supernatant was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 60 min. The pellet was resuspended in the same type of buffer. Triton-X-100 was then added at a final concentration of 1%, the mixture was stirred at 4 °C for 60 min. Unsolubilized material was removed by centrifugation at 100,000 g for 45 min. Protein concentration was determined by Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit.

Affinity chromatography. The eluates of L. migratoria manilensis nervous tissues followed the instructions of Motohiro Tomizawa et al.20 with some modifications. The collected nervous tissues were resuspended in buffer A (2% ACN, 0.1% FA) and centrifuged at 20,000 g for 30 min. The supernatant was resuspended in buffer A (2% ACN, 0.1% FA) and centrifuged at 100,000 g for 45 min. The concentration was determined by Pierce BCA Protein Assay Kit.

SDS-PAGE. SDS-PAGE was performed using the small size 10% acrylamide gels (8.3 cm × 7.3 cm), 1 mm thick, which was casted with 30% Acrylamide/Bisolution (37:1). The protein samples (20 μl) were loaded into the gel well. As a standard, the Precision Plus Protein Standards from Bio-Rad was used. The electrophoresis began with an initial voltage of 30 V and maintain at this voltage until the sample has completely entered the gel. Then the electrophoresis was carried out at a constant voltage of 200 V for 2 h. Gels were stained with Bio-Safe™Coomassie G250 Stain. The sample lane of the gel was separated into two fractions at position of about 50 kDa for liquid chromatography coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) analysis.

LC-MS/MS Analysis. LC-MS/MS analysis was performed according to the instructions of Motohiro Tomizawa et al.20 The procedures of LC-MS/MS analysis were referred to Su et al.27 with some modifications. Each fraction was resuspended in buffer A (2% ACN, 0.1% FA) and centrifuged at 20,000 g for 15 min. 10 μl supernatant was loaded onto a 2 cm C18 trap column on a Dionex U-3000 Ultimate nano LC system by the auto sampler. Then, the peptides were eluted onto a self-packed resolving 10 cm analytical C18 column. The samples were loaded at 4 μl/min for 5 min and eluted with a 34 min gradient at 400 nL/min from 8% to 30% buffer B (98% ACN, 0.1% FA), then eluted by another 5 min gradient from 30% to 60%, followed by 3 min linear gradient to 80% B, and maintained at 80% B for 8 min, and finally returned to 5% B over 1 min. The peptides were subjected to nanoelectrospray ionization followed by tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) in a Q Exactive (Thermo scientific) coupled inline to the HPLC. Intact peptides were detected on an Orbitrap at a resolution of 60,000. Peptides were selected for MS/MS using the high-energy collision dissociation (HCD) operating mode with a normalized collision energy setting of 28%. Ion fragments were detected in the LTQ. A data-dependent procedure that alternated between one MS scan followed by ten MS/MS scans was applied for the ten most abundant precursor ions above a threshold ion count of 5,000 in the MS survey scan with the following Dynamic Exclusion settings: repeat counts, 2; repeat duration, 30 s; and exclusion duration, 120 s. The applied electrospray voltage was 1.8 kV. Automatic gain control (AGC) was used to prevent overfilling of the ion trap; 1 × 104 ions were accumulated in the ion trap to generate HCD spectra. For MS scans, the m/z scan range was 350 to 2,000 Da.

Database Search. The resulting LC-MS/MS spectra were searched against the NCBI insecta sequence databases with Mascot software (Matrix Science, London, U.K.; version 2.3.01). For protein identification and quantification, a peptide mass tolerance of 15 ppm was allowed for intact peptide masses and 20 mmu for fragmented ions. One missed cleavage was allowed in the trypsin digests. The carbamidomethylation of cysteine was considered a fixed modification, and the conversion of N-terminal glutamine to pyroglutamic acid and methionine oxidation were considered as variable modifications. All identified peptides had an ion score above the Mascot peptide identity threshold, and a protein was considered to be identified if at least one such unique peptide match was apparent for the protein. The significance threshold of protein identity is p < 0.05.

Cloning of cDNAs. Through techniques of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and rapid-amplification of cDNA ends (RACE), the full length cDNAs of the Na+/K+-ATPase subunits of L. migratoria manilensis were originally obtained by our laboratory and titled as α1 and β1 by phylogenetic homology. The information of the sequence was then released to the database of GeneBank. For the Na+/K+-ATPase subunits α1 and β1, the accession numbers are KF813096 and KF813099 respectively. The full length cDNA of NaChR subunit α1 of L. migratoria manilensis was also cloned based on the sequence (KF873578) from GeneBank.

Expression and electrophoresis recording in Xenopus oocytes. The L. migratoria manilensis subunit α1 (KF813096) and subunit β1 (KF873578) of NaChRs were subcloned into the expression vector pGHI9 at sites of BamHI and XbaI, and BamHI and ApaI, and EcoRI and XbaI, respectively. Rattus norvegicus β2 subunit (L31622) was also subcloned into the expression vector pGH19 as described previously. The cRNAs of all subunits were generated as described previously. Xenopus oocyte preparation and cRNA injection were performed as described previously. Electrophysiological recordings were made using a two-electrode voltage clamp (Multiclamp 700B Amplifier; Axon Instruments, Foster, CA, USA) as previously described. The measurement of the current of Na+/K+-ATPase was performed as described.

Statistical Analysis. Differences in responses (currents), Iαmax and E0h values were analyzed by one-way ANOVA with at least three repeats (different batches of oocytes from different frogs). Multiple comparisons between the groups were performed using S-N-K method. The level of significance for results was set at p < 0.05.
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Author contributions
H.B., Z.W.L. and Y.Z. designed the experiments. H.B., H.S. and X.W. prepared samples and performed experiments. Y.X., X.X. and Z.L. helped with synthesis of neonicotinoid-agarose. H.B., Z.W.L. and Y.Z. performed the data analysis and prepared the manuscript. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

Additional information
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